Model Your Data Like a Star

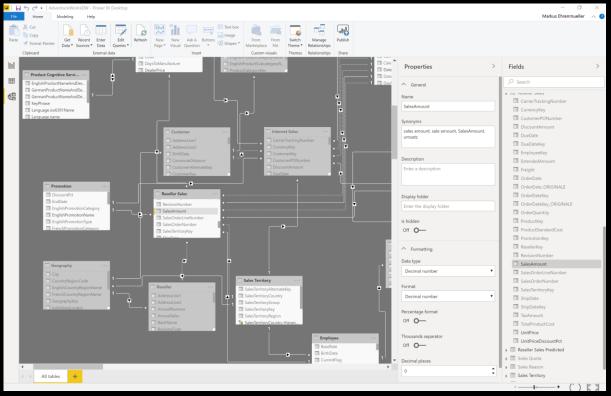
Markus Ehrenmueller-Jensen

I work with models

Other people



Me



Source: https://pxhere.com/en/photo/127022

Power BI Desktop

Born as Self-Service Business Intelligence Tool Model-driven tool

Tool does educated guesses

To make it comfortable to use

In most of the cases it will work

In some cases, there are potential improvements In rare cases guesses will be wrong A good data model is crucial for good reports



Relationships Denormalizing



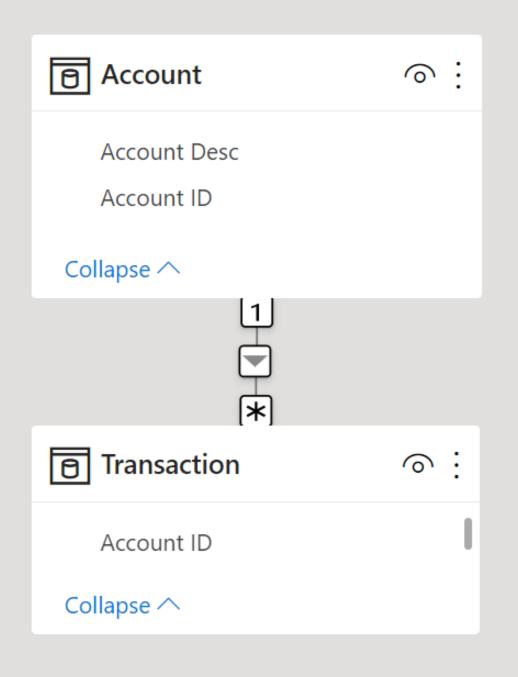
Relationships Denormalizing

Relationship

Like foreign key constraints But not a constraint For filter propagation instead Cross filter direction Single or both Cardinality One-to-many, one-to-one, many-to-many One: zero or one; column must be unique Many: zero, one or many; column may contain duplicates

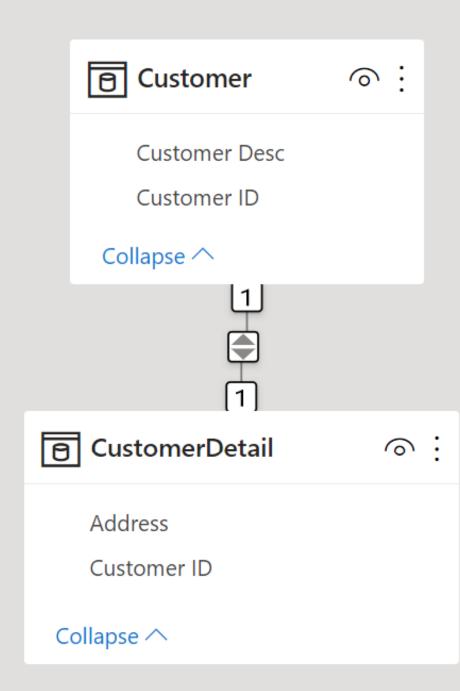
Demo

Relationships



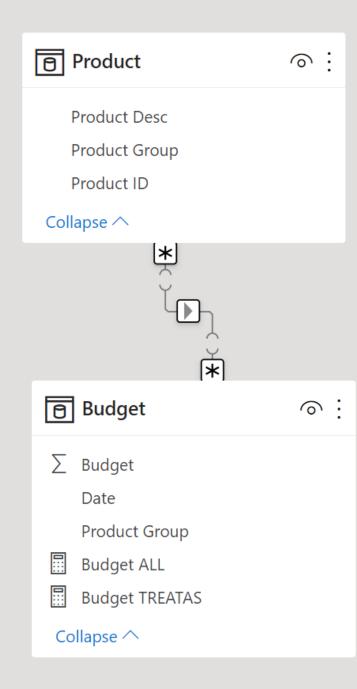
Relationship \sim Table Column Transaction Account ID \sim \sim Cardinality Many to one (*:1) \sim Table Column Account ID Account \sim \sim Make this relationship active Yes Cross filter direction Single \sim Apply security filter in both directions

No O-



∧ Relationship

Table		Column
CustomerDetail	~	Customer ID 🗸 🗸
Cardinality		
One to one (1:1)	\sim	
Table		Column
Customer	~	Customer ID 🗸 🗸
Make this relationsh	ip ac	tive
Yes —		
Cross filter direction	1	
Both	~	
		Apply changes
		Open relationship editor



∧ Relationship

Table		Column	
Budget	~	Product Group	\sim

Cardinality

Many to r	nany (*:*)) ~
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▲ This relationship has cardinality Many-Many. This should only be used if it is expected that neither column (and) contains unique values, and that the significantly different behavior of Many-Many relationships is understood. Learn more

Table		Column		
Product	~	Product Group	\sim	
Make this relationship active				
Yes —				
Cross filter direction				
Single	~			
Apply security filter i	in bo	th directions		
No O —				



Relationships Denormalizing

(De-)Normalizing

Single Table Redundant Normalized Schema Avoids redundancy 3NF, BCNF, ... **Denormalized Schema** Reintroduces some redundancy Fact vs. Dimension Star vs. Snowflake Schema

Single table

FactResellerSalesLarge

- CarrierTrackingNumber
- 🔢 CurrencyKey
- CustomerPONumber
- DimDate(OrderDateKey).CalendarQuarter

. . .

- DimDate(OrderDateKey).CalendarSemester
- 🔢 DimDate(OrderDateKey).CalendarYear
- DimDate(OrderDateKey).DateKey
- DimDate(OrderDateKey).DayNumberOfMonth
- DimDate(OrderDateKey).DayNumberOfWeek
- DimDate(OrderDateKey).DayNumberOfYear
- DimDate(OrderDateKey).EnglishDayNameOfWeek
- 📰 DimDate(OrderDateKey).EnglishMonthName
- DimDate(OrderDateKey).FiscalQuarter
- DimDate(OrderDateKey).FiscalSemester
- DimDate(OrderDateKey).FiscalYear

Drawbacks of Single Table

Worse data compression

- Slower slicers
- Slower refresh
 - Slower throughput
 - Updates to dimensional data requires full refresh
- Only one fact table
 - As there are no (shared) dimension tables

Star & Snowflake Schema

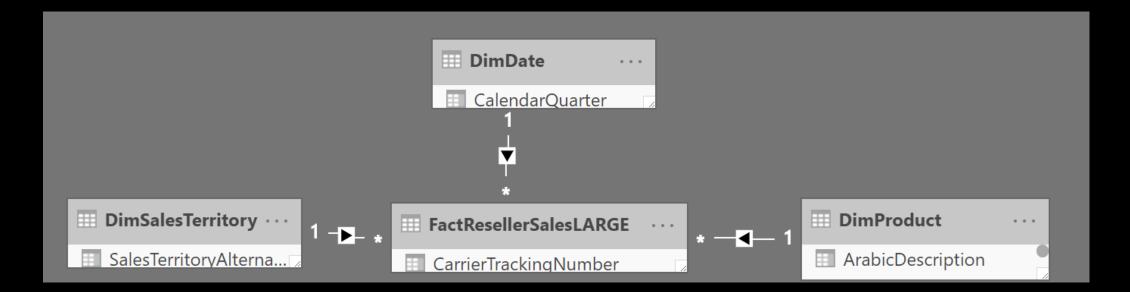
Dimension

How, what, when, where, who, why Scope of model: filtering & grouping Relatively small On the "one" side Primary key + <u>columns of all data types</u>

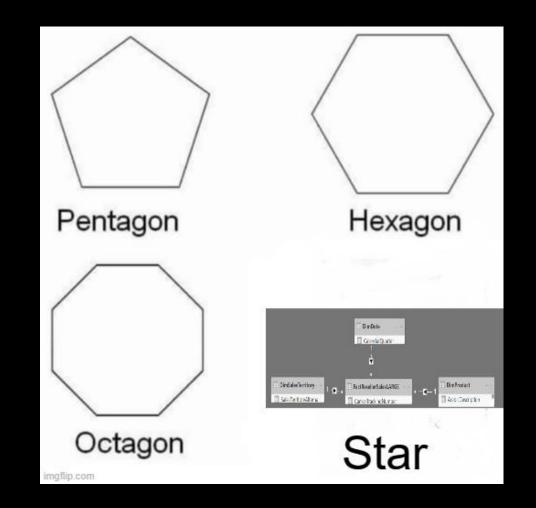
Fact

Transactions, details, measurements, real world events Meat of model: counting & aggregating Relatively big On the "many" side Foreign keys + numeric columns

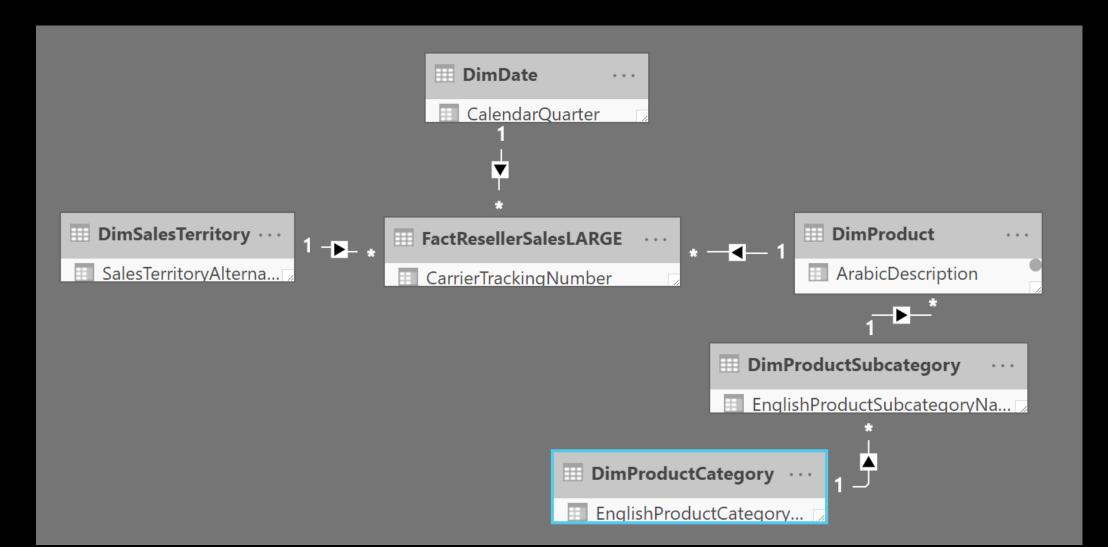
Star schema



Star schema



Snowflake schema



Star Schema vs. Snowflake Schema

Snowflake Schema has more tables take longer to load ... make filtering slower ... make fields pane less intuitive Hierarchies not possible over columns of different tables.

Drawbacks of Star/Snowflake

Joins on large dimensions are expensive Large := 1 million rows Display folders cannot span multiple tables Slower on some DirectQuery data sources Spark, Databricks, Azure Data Explorer, ...

Comparison (18M facts)

Single table 1 table 200 MB total size 0 relationships

Star schema 4 tables 84 MB total size 656 KB relationships Snowflake schema

6 tables 84 MB total size 704 KB relationships

Power Query

Filter your data Choose friendly names Choose appropriate data types Flatten your dimensions Do not flatten facts



Take care of your data model Review what Power BI did create for you Stay away from many-to-many cardinality Stay away from bidirectional cross filters Prefer star schema

You can exchange complexity in the model for complexity in DAX

Linklist

<u>https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/desktop-modeling-</u> view

<u>https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/star-</u> <u>schema</u>

<u>https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/desktop-</u> relationships-understand



Relationships Denormalizing

STAR SCHEMA

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AD HOC DATA MODEL

imgflip.com

Where are the instructions?

New platform for all technical documentation

docs.microsoft.com

All content

open source, hosted on GitHub, community-enabled & in your own language

Help the community of users worldwide

https://aka.ms/intldocs & https://aka.ms/msossloc







Questions?



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