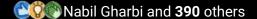


Apply these 5 rules to your Power BI Data Model (you will thank me later):





#### 1. Strive for star schema

- It's a data model where Fact table is surrounded by Dimension tables
- Fact table stores information about events i.e. Sales transactions
- Dimensions tables describes
  Facts (information about: product, store etc.)



# Star schema example







# 2. Use one to many relationships, avoid many to many relationships

- One to many relationships work great with star schema, your report should be lightning fast
- Many to many relationships are not a pure evil, they can be useful in **some** cases. If using consider risk of cross-filtering and ambiguity









## Push as many transformations and calculations as possible to data source

 Accordingly to Roche's Maxim of Data Transformation:

Data should be transformed as far upstream as possible, and as far downstream as necessary.

 This will reduce Power BI internal engine usage and accelerate performance



### Roche's Maxim of Data Transformation:







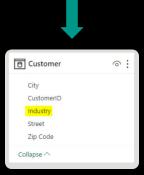
# 4. When having one to one relationship between tables consider merge

- Power Bl data model tables should not be as normalized as SQL data warehouse
- If you have two tables connected with one to one relationship, consider merge



# Tables with one to one relationship merged









#### 5. Avoid complex DAX

- DAX is powerful, but it is double-edged sword
- It can give you fantastic results, but on the other hand it may kill performance
- Be careful when using iterator functions (SUMX, COUNTX etc.), iteration is good for table with thousands of rows, for millions it's a bad idea
- Pre calculations done in data source may reduce need to use complex DAX



Thank You for reading!

If you found something useful, please share, so more people can benefit from that.

Follow me for Power BI content.

All the best, Marcin