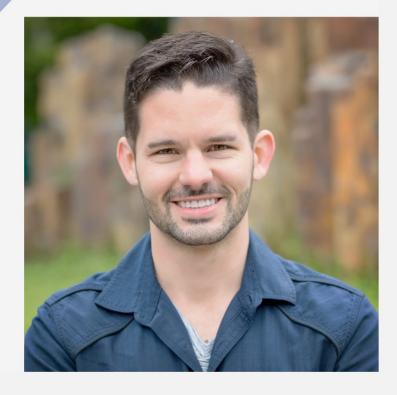
### Microsoft Power Bl













Performance, Optimization, and Error Handling in Power Query



### Presenter Introduction

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# Performance, Optimization, and Error Handling in Power Query

Reducing Query Data Optimizing Query Performance Leveraging Query Folding Handling Conversion Errors



# Performance, Optimization, and Error Handling in Power Query

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## Reducing Query Data

**Common Transformations** 

- Common reduction transformations are:
  - Column modification
  - Reducing rows



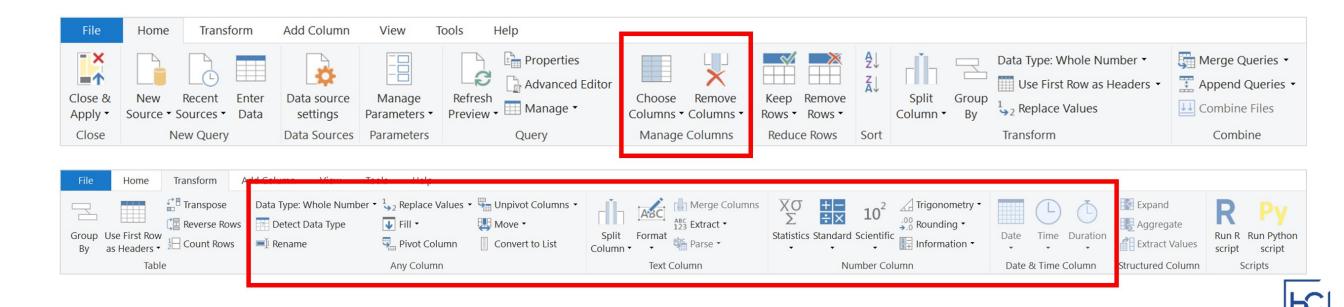


## Reducing Query Data

Common Transformations - Column Modification

- Types of column modifications:
  - Choosing or removing columns
  - Modifying columns

Most column modifications can be added without any coding required

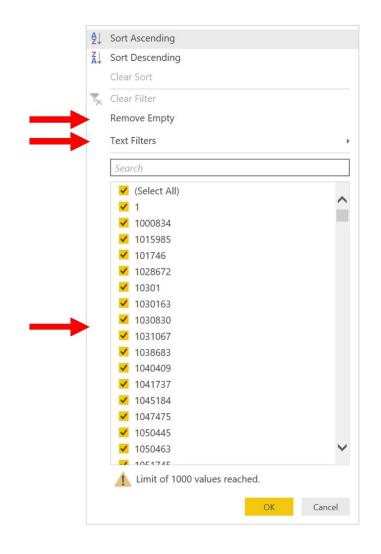


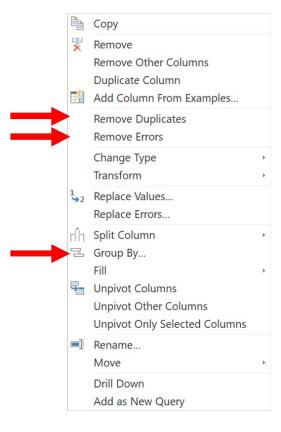
## Reducing Query Data

Common Transformations ► Reducing Rows

- Types of row reduction:
  - Filtering rows:
    - Filtering by category or date<sup>1</sup>
    - Removing *empty rows*
    - Removing duplicates
    - Removing errors
  - Group by column(s)<sup>2</sup>

1: Depending on data type
2: The **Group By** function aggregates rows up to a level higher than the original granularity of the table









## Demonstration



# Recommended Practices

- Query data reduction practices:
  - Select columns:
    - Select only columns that meet the current report requirements
  - Filter rows:
    - Filter by date (history)
    - Filter by category (subset of source data)
  - Reduce granularity:
    - Remove row level details outside the scope of report requirements
  - Change data type:
    - Set columns to appropriate data types



# References

- Power Query Docs
  - https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/
- Common Power Query Tasks
  - <a href="https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/desktop-common-query-tasks">https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/desktop-common-query-tasks</a>
- HC Power Query Videos Playlist
  - https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLzN99cpDw6oBuidLOD20RVv83RusrBQ 3o









# Performance, Optimization, and Error Handling in Power Query

Reducing Query Data Optimizing Query Performance Leveraging Query Folding Handling Conversion Errors



## Demonstration



## Recommended Practices

#### Query optimization practices:

#### Row and column selection first:

 Choose columns and filter rows before transformations to reduce the amount of information processed by the mashup engine

#### Avoid duplicate applied steps:

• Try to avoid having multiple applied steps for the same types of transformations. Common transformations where this occurs are: change type, rename columns, or choose columns.

#### Remove duplicates:

• When remove duplicates from a column – avoid using the Group By command, unless an aggregation is required. Otherwise use the remove duplicates command

#### Add columns using left joins:

 Left joins with other tables typically calculate faster than adding a new column using the conditional column command



## Recommended Practices

- Query optimization practices:
  - Use list commands for column calculations:
    - Whenever a calculation against a column is needed, such as min/max or sort commands. It is better to treat the column as a list using Statistical commands or the Group By and aggregate commands.





- The Blccountant Speed and Performance Aspects in Power Query
  - https://www.thebiccountant.com/speedperformance-aspects/
- HC Power Query Videos Playlist
  - https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLzN99cpDw6oBuidLOD20RVv83RusrBQ 3o







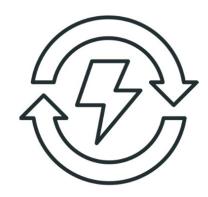


# Performance, Optimization, and Error Handling in Power Query

Reducing Query Data Optimizing Query Performance Leveraging Query Folding Handling Conversion Errors

Introducing Query Folding

- Query folding is the ability for a Power Query query to generate a single query statement to retrieve and transform data at the source
  - Query folding is the most efficient path to connect a Power BI model table to its underlying data source
- Query folding may occur for an entire Power Query query, or for a subset of its steps
  - When query folding cannot be achieved for an applied step the transformation is imported and processed by Power Query¹

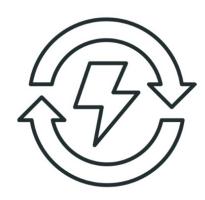


1: For large datasets this can be very resource intensive and slow



#### Compatible Data Sources

- Most data sources that have the concept of a query language support query folding – these can include:
  - Relational databases
  - OData feeds (including SharePoint lists), Exchange, and Active Directory.
- Data sources that are <u>not</u> supported:
  - Flat files
  - Blob
  - Web

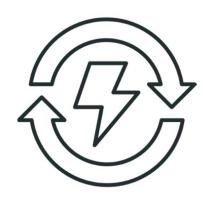




Compatible Applied Steps

#### Applied steps that **can** be query folded:

- Removing columns
- Renaming columns
- Changing a column data type
- Filtering rows with static values or Power Query parameters
- Grouping and summarizing
- Expanding record columns
- Non-fuzzy merging of fold-able queries from the same source
- Appending fold-able queries from the same source
- Adding custom columns with simple logic
- Pivoting and unpivoting





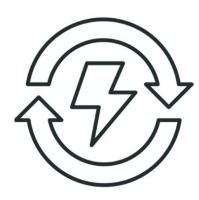
Incompatible Applied Steps

#### Applied steps that **cannot** be query folded:

- Using a custom SQL statement<sup>1</sup>
- Merging queries based on different sources
- Appending queries based on different sources
- Adding custom columns with complex logic.
- Adding index columns
- Using the Buffer command
- Using any command to remove errors
- Transformations that use a List function<sup>2</sup>



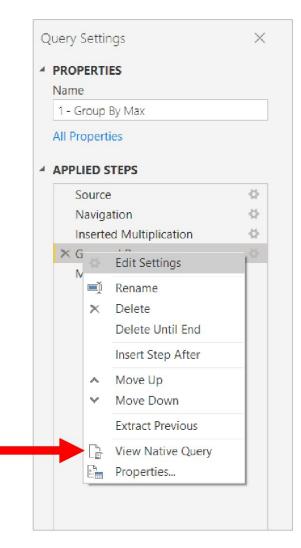
2: Unless used as an aggregation function inside a Group By command





Identifying Query Folding

- In the Power Query Editor window, it is possible to determine if any applied step can be folded
- In the **Query Settings** pane, when you right-click an applied step, if the **View Native Query** option is enabled (not greyed out) then the query can be folded



**Foldable** 



```
Native query
                                                                                                                    sent to data Native Query
        source
                                select max([rows].[Multiplication]) as [Max Sales Amount]
                                from
                                   select case
                                          when [_].[OrderQty] is null and [_].[UnitPrice] is null
                                          then null
                                          else (case
                                              when [ ].[OrderOty] is null
                                              then 1
                                              else [_].[OrderQty]
                                          end) * (case
                                              when [_].[UnitPrice] is null
                                              then 1
                                              else [_].[UnitPrice]
                                          end)
                                       end as [Multiplication]
                                   from
                                       select [OrderQty],
                                           [UnitPrice]
                                       from [SalesLT].[SalesOrderDetail] as [$Table]
                                   ) as [_]
                                ) as [rows]
                                                                                                                 OK
```





## Demonstration





## Recommended Practices

- Delegate as much processing to the data source as possible
  - When all steps of a Power Query query cannot be folded, discover the step that prevents query folding
  - When possible, move subsequent steps earlier in sequence so they may be factored into the query folding<sup>1</sup>
- Prepare and transformation data in the source
  - If certain Power Query query steps cannot be folded, it may be possible to apply the transformations in the data source
  - This could be achieved by writing a database view that logically transforms source data, or by physically preparing and materializing data

1: Note that the Power Query mashup engine may be smart enough to reorder your query steps when it generates the source query



# References

- Importance of Power Query Folding
  - <a href="https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/power-query-folding">https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/power-query-folding</a>
- Handling Query Folding
  - <a href="https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/handlingqueryfolding">https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-query/handlingqueryfolding</a>











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