**Using Databases in Azure SQL Database as a Power BI Data Source**

**Demonstration Steps**

Import Data from Tables in a Database in Azure SQL Database

1. Ensure that the **MT17B-WS2016-NAT**, **20778B-MIA-DC**, and **20778B-MIA-SQL** virtual machines are running, and then log on to **20778B-MIA-SQL** as **ADVENTUREWORKS\Student** with the password **Pa55w.rd**.
2. On the taskbar, click **Power BI Desktop**.
3. If the **Welcome to Power BI Desktop** dialog box appears, click **Already have a Power BI account? Sign in**.
4. If the **Power BI Desktop** dialog box appears, enter the credentials you used to sign up for Power BI service, and then click **Sign in**.
5. If the **Sign in to your account** dialog box appears, enter the credentials you used to sign up for Power BI service, and then click **Sign in**.
6. In the **Power BI Desktop** window, click **Get Data**.
7. In the **Get Data** dialog box, click **Azure SQL Database**, and then click **Connect**.
8. In the **SQL Server database** window, in the **Server** box, type the URL of the Azure server **<*Server Name*>.database.windows.net** (where <*Server Name*> is the name of the server that you created).
9. In the **Database (optional)** box, type **AdventureWorksLT**, and then click **OK**.
10. In the **SQL Server database** dialog box, click **Database**.
11. In the **Username** box, type **Student**.
12. In the **Password** box, type **Pa55w.rd**, and then click **Connect**.
13. In the **Navigator** dialog box, select **SalesLT.Customer**, **SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail**, and **SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader**, and then click **Load**.
14. In the **Fields** pane, notice that the three tables have been added. When the report is published to the Power BI service, the tables are combined into a single dataset.

View Relationships Between the Tables

1. In the menu on the left, click **Relationships**, and then increase the size of the **SalesLT SalesOrderDetail**, **SalesLT SalesOrderHeader**, and **SalesLT Customer** tables to display all columns.
2. Position the cursor on the relationship arrow between **SalesLT SalesOrderDetail** and **SalesLT SalesOrderHeader**. Notice that the related columns are highlighted.
3. Position the cursor on the relationship arrow between **SalesLT SalesOrderHeader** and **SalesLT Customer**. Point out that the related columns are highlighted.
4. In the menu on the left, click **Report** to return to the report canvas.
5. In the **Fields** pane, expand **SalesLT Customer**, and drag the **CompanyName** field onto the canvas to create a table.
6. In the **Fields** pane, expand from **SalesLT SalesOrderDetail**, and drag the **LineTotal** field onto the **Customers** table on the report.
7. In the **Visualizations** pane, click **Stacked column chart**.
8. Drag the right edge of the chart to stretch it across the report and display the customers in full.
9. In the **Visualizations** pane, click **Format**, expand **Title**, and then rename the chart **Line Total by Company Name**.
10. Click on the canvas, and then drag the **CompanyName** field from **SalesLT Customer** onto the canvas to create a table below the chart.
11. Drag the **OrderQty** field from **SalesLT SalesOrderDetail** onto the **Customers** table on the report.
12. In the **Visualizations** pane, click **Stacked column chart**.
13. Drag the right edge of the chart to stretch it across the report and display the customers in full.
14. In the **Visualizations** pane, click **Format**, expand **Title**, and then rename the chart **Order Quantity by Company Name**.
15. Expand **Data colors**, and then select a different color from the **Default color** selector.
16. Click on the canvas, drag the **CompanyName** field from **SalesLT Customer** onto **Page level filters**.
17. Close Power BI without saving your changes.