Topic: Importing Data into Power BI

1. List three data sources Power BI can connect to.

   Power BI can connect to SQL Server database, Snowflake, and the Web.

2. What is the first step to import data into Power BI Desktop?

   Click on the Report view \ Home tab \ Get data. Then, the user can choose from which source the data will be imported.

3. How do you refresh imported data in Power BI?

   The data can be refreshed by clicking on the Home tab \ Refresh button.

4. What file formats can Power BI import directly? (Name two.)

   Power BI can import data directly from Excel files and Comma-Separated Values files.

5. What does the "Navigator" window show after selecting a data source?

   A list of available tables, sheets, or data objects from the selected source and a preview of the data in the selected table or sheet.

6. Import Sales_Data.csv and load only the "Product" and "Price" columns.

   In the "Navigator" window, choose 'transform', in Power Query Editor choose "Product" and "Price" columns, then click on the Home tab \ Remove columns \ Remove other columns. At the end click on Close & Apply.

7. How would you change OrderDate to a date format during import?

   During transforming in Power Query Editor, choose the "OrderDate" column and go to Transform\Any column \ Data type , here change the type to Date.

8. What is the difference between "Load" and "Transform Data" in the import dialog?

   In the import dialog, if the user chooses "Load" the data will be imported directly to the Power BI Desktop without any changes. If the user chooses "Transform Data" the user will be directed to Power Query Editor, and there the user can make the proper changes and corrections and then load to Power BI Desktop.

9. Why might you see an error when connecting to a SQL database? (Name one reason.)

   One error maybe the incorrect input of credentials, so the connection cannot be created.

10. How do you replace a data source after importing it?

    To change the data source after importing the user should go to Power Query Editor. Click on Query Settings \ Applies steps \ Source. Here the user can choose the new data source.

11. Write the M-code to import only rows where Quantity > 1.

    ```
    let

        Source = Csv.Document(File.Contents("C:\Users\VakhobovJA\Documents\power_bi\lesson_2\Sales_Data.csv"),[Delimiter=",", Columns=5, Encoding=1251, QuoteStyle=QuoteStyle.None]),

        #"Promoted Headers" = Table.PromoteHeaders(Source, [PromoteAllScalars=true]),
    ```

#"Changed Type" = Table.TransformColumnTypes(#"Promoted Headers",{{"OrderID", Int64.Type}, {"Product", type text}, {"Quantity", Int64.Type}, {"Price", Int64.Type}, {"OrderDate", type date}}),

#"Filtered Rows" = Table.SelectRows(#"Changed Type", each [Quantity] > 1)

in

#"Filtered Rows"

12. How would you change the data source if Sales_Data.csv changed?

To change the data source the user should go to Power Query Editor. Click on Query Settings \ Applies steps \ Source. Here the user can choose the new data source.

13. Troubleshoot: Your CSV import fails due to a "mixed data type" error—how do you fix it?

Load it without applying type changes.

Use filters or conditional logic to clean bad rows before converting types.

14. Connect to a live SQL database with parameters (e.g., filter by year).

15. How would you automate data imports using Power BI and Power Automate?

There are two ways to automate:

Option 1:

In Power BI Service → Dataset → Schedule Refresh (daily/hourly).

Option 2:

Use the Power BI connector in Power Automate:

Trigger: New file in SharePoint or OneDrive.

Action: Refresh a dataset in Power BI.