

Validate connectivity from SQL Serverless

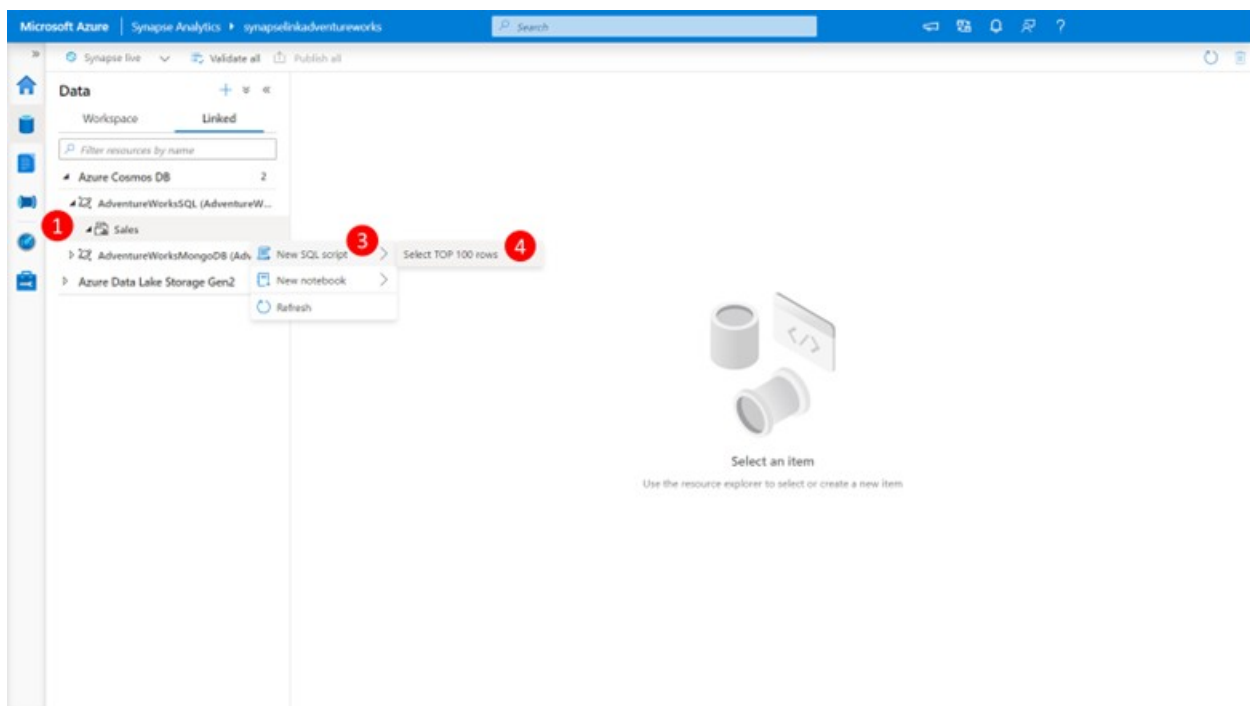
In this reading you can see the steps involved in the process of validating connectivity from SQL Serverless.

Note

You are not required to complete the processes, tasks, activities, or steps presented in this example. Your system set-up may differ from the system set-up in the demonstration in this reading. The various samples provided are for illustrative purposes only and it's likely that if you try this out you will encounter issues in your system.

SQL Queries for Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API

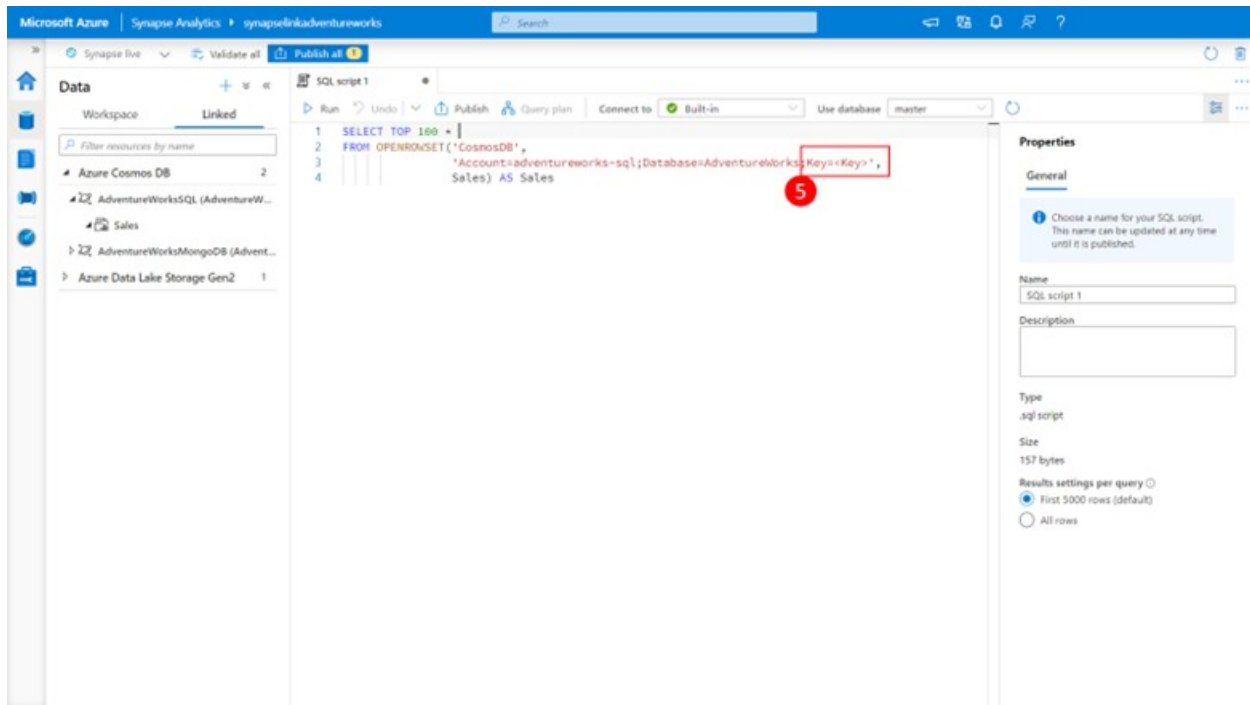
Let's now connect to our Cosmos DB Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API analytical store using the Synapse Analytics SQL Serverless capability and retrieve some data by performing the following steps:



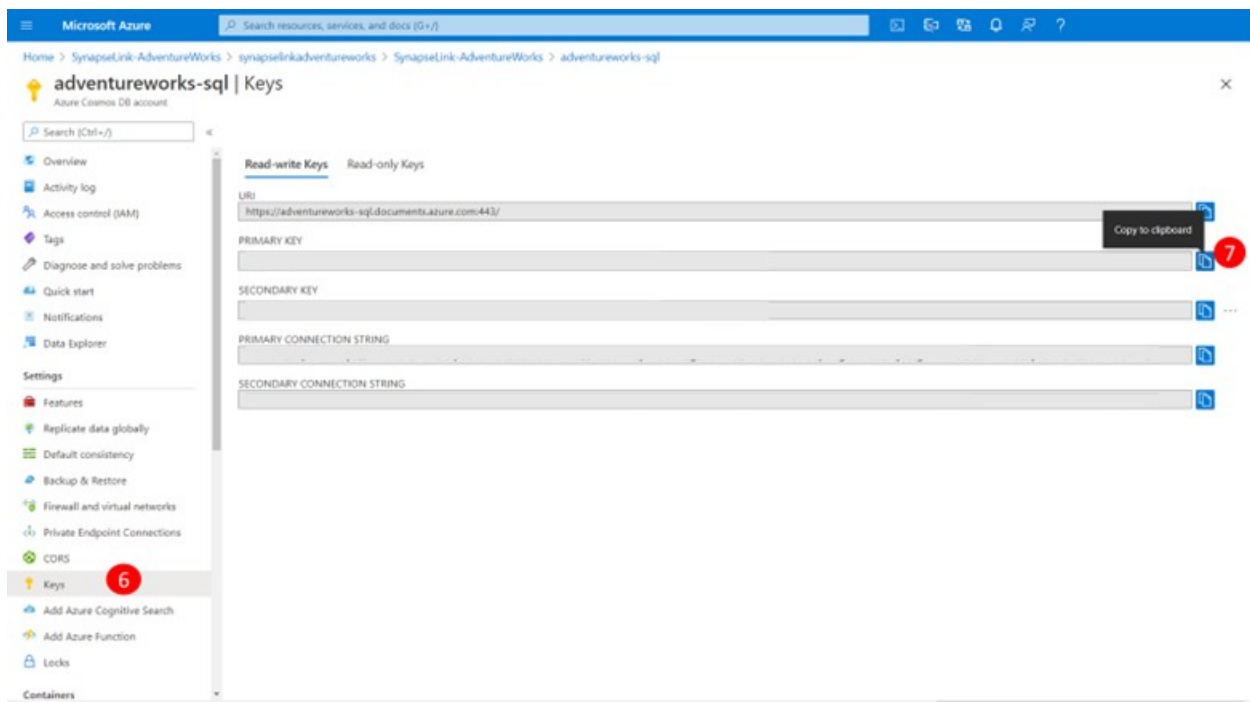
Selecting top 10 records with a sql serverless query.

1. Expand the **AdventureWorksSQL linked service** in the explorer view and click on the **Sale container (1)**
2. Click on the **Actions ellipsis "..."**
3. Click on **new notebook** to expose the list of New SQL Script actions **(3)**

4. Click on Select TOP 100 rows **(4)**, to load a SQL script window to retrieve the top 100 records from the Linked Server and its associated analytical store.

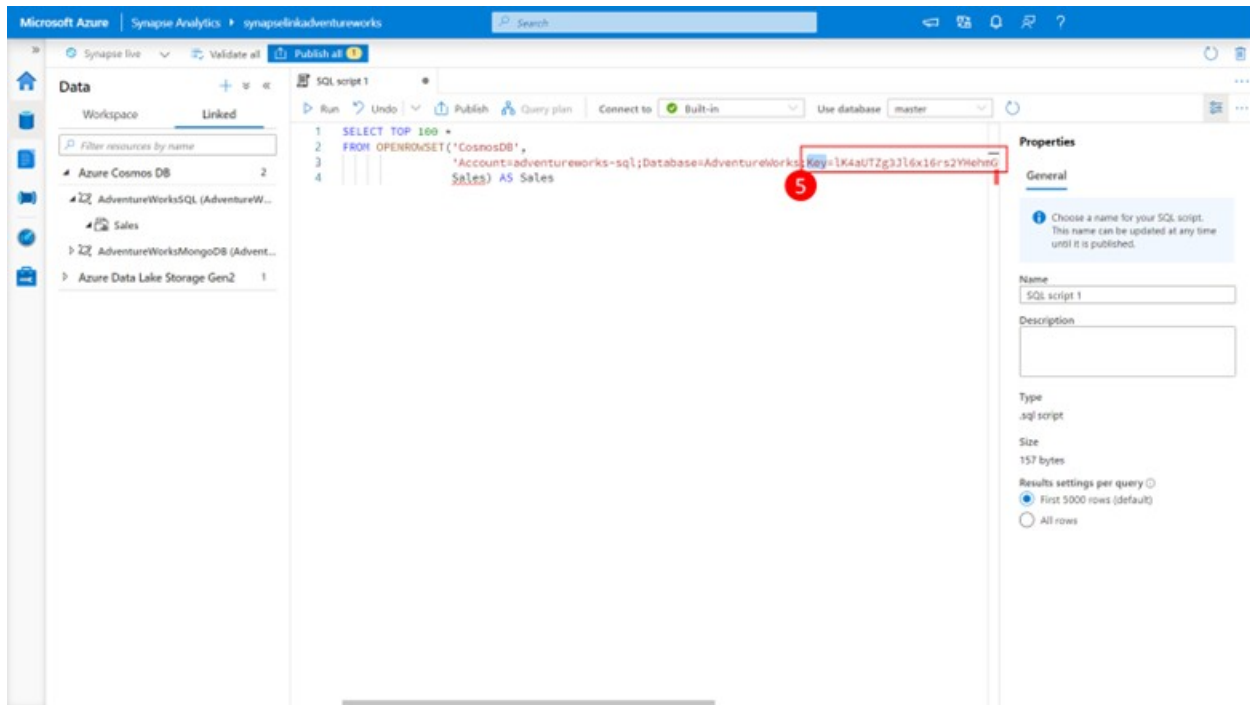


Embedding access keys in a sql serverless query.
You will note that the SQL script template requires the Azure Cosmos DB account key **(5)** for the account we are trying to connect to.



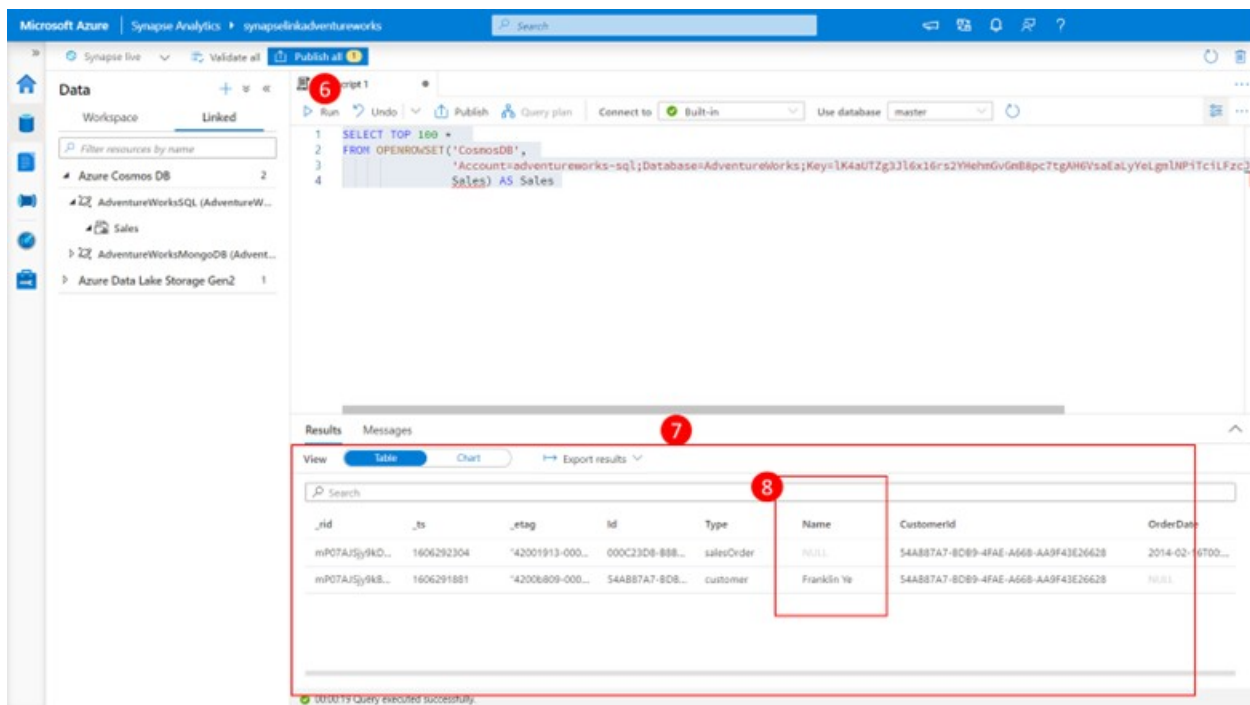
Getting access keys for a storage account.

5. You can retrieve this from the Azure Cosmos DB account by a. Clicking on the **Keys** in the left-hand menu (6) b. Clicking the **copy icon** next to the PRIMARY KEY value (7)



adding access keys into a query.

6. And paste the key value from the clipboard back into the query (5)

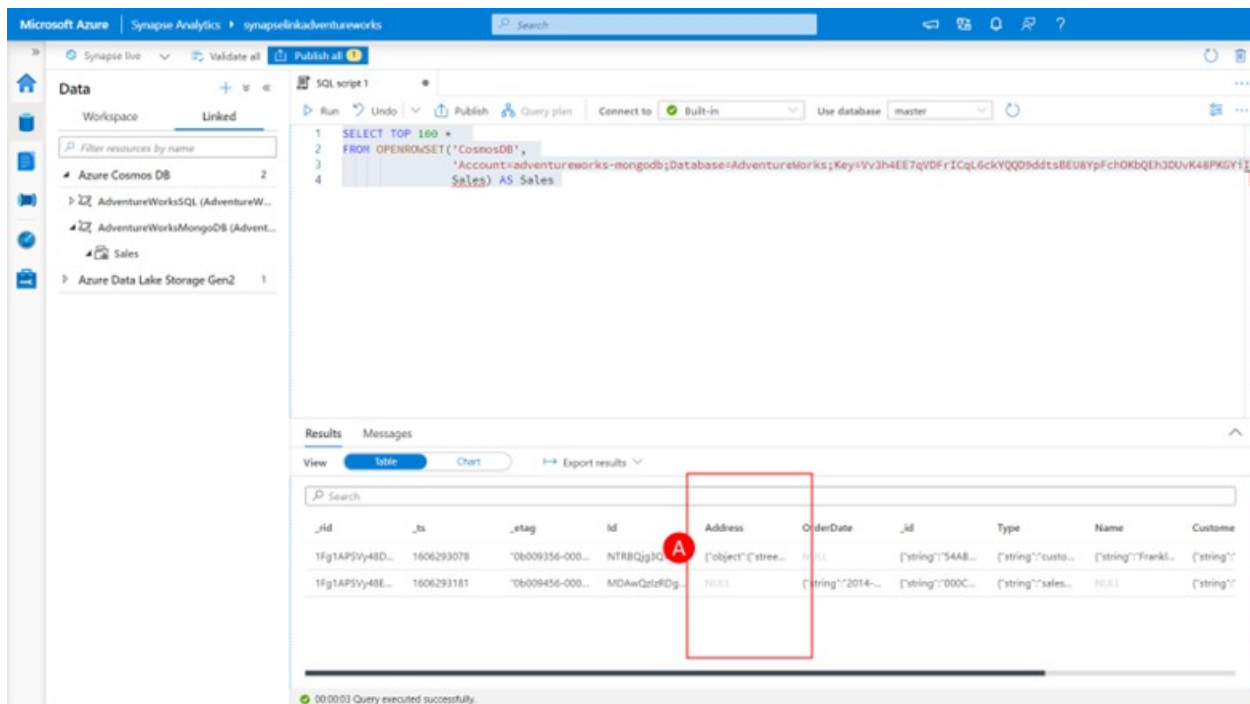


Viewing SQL serverless query results.

7. Now we can click the **Run** button.

You should almost immediately see the query begin to execute and then shortly thereafter receive back a result set **(7)**

Note That for records where data was not defined, such as the name column for the salesOrder record we get back a null value **(8)**



Viewing JSON objects in the query results.

You will see that columns that contain JSON objects, such as address **(A)** and JSON arrays such as detail has the JSON as their column value content.

8. You can now close the SQL script and discard the changes by clicking the Close and discard changes on the dialog that pops up.

SQL Queries for Cosmos DB API for MongoDB

Let's now connect to our Cosmos DB Cosmos DB API for MongoDB analytical store using the Synapse Analytics SQL Serverless capability and retrieve some data by performing the following steps:

1. Expand the **AdventureWorksMongoDB linked service** in the explorer view and click on the **Sale container (1)**

2. Click on the **Actions ellipsis "..."**

3. Click on **new notebook** to expose the list of New SQL Script actions **(3)**

4. Click on **Select TOP 100 rows (4)**, to load a SQL script window to retrieve the top 100 records from the Linked Server and its associated analytical store.

You will see that the SQL script template requires the Azure Cosmos DB account key **(5)** for the account we are trying to connect to.

5. You can retrieve this from the Azure Cosmos DB account by a. Click on the **Keys** in the left-hand menu b. Click the **copy icon** next to the PRIMARY KEY value

6. And paste the key value from the clipboard back into the query

7. Now we can click the **Run** button.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure Synapse Analytics interface. On the left, the 'Data' pane shows a workspace with 'Linked' resources: 'Azure Cosmos DB' (2), 'AdventureWorksSQL (AdventureW...', 'AdventureWorksMongoDB (Advent...', 'Sales', and 'Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2' (1). The main pane displays a SQL script named 'SQL script 1' with the following code:

```
1 SELECT TOP 100 *
2 FROM OPENROWSET('CosmosDB',
3 'Account=adventureworks-mongodb;Database=AdventureWorks;Key=Vv3h4EE7qVDFrICqL6ckYQ09ddtsBEU8YpFchOKbQEh3DUvK48PKGY1',
4 Sales) AS Sales
```

Below the script, the 'Results' pane shows a table with columns: '_rid', '_ts', '_etag', 'Id', 'Address', 'OrderDate', '_id', 'Type', 'Name', and 'Customer'. The first two rows of data are visible:

_rid	_ts	_etag	Id	Address	OrderDate	_id	Type	Name	Customer
1fg1APSVy48D...	1606293078	'0b009356-000...	NTRBQjgIQ...	['object']"stree...	NULL	['string']"5448...	['string']"custo...	['string']"Frankl...	['string']"
1fg1APSVy48E...	1606293181	'0b009456-000...	MDAwQzRlR0g...	NULL	['string']"2014...	['string']"000C...	['string']"sales...	NULL	['string']"

A red box highlights the 'Address' column in the first row, and a red circle with the letter 'A' is placed over the first row's 'Id' column. The status bar at the bottom indicates '00:00:03 Query executed successfully.'

Viewing JSON objects in the MondoDB query results.

You should almost immediately see the query begin to execute and then shortly thereafter receive back a result set.

Note That for records where data was not defined, such as the name column for the salesOrder record we get back a null value and that the other column values are returned as JSON and expanded to include the properties data type.