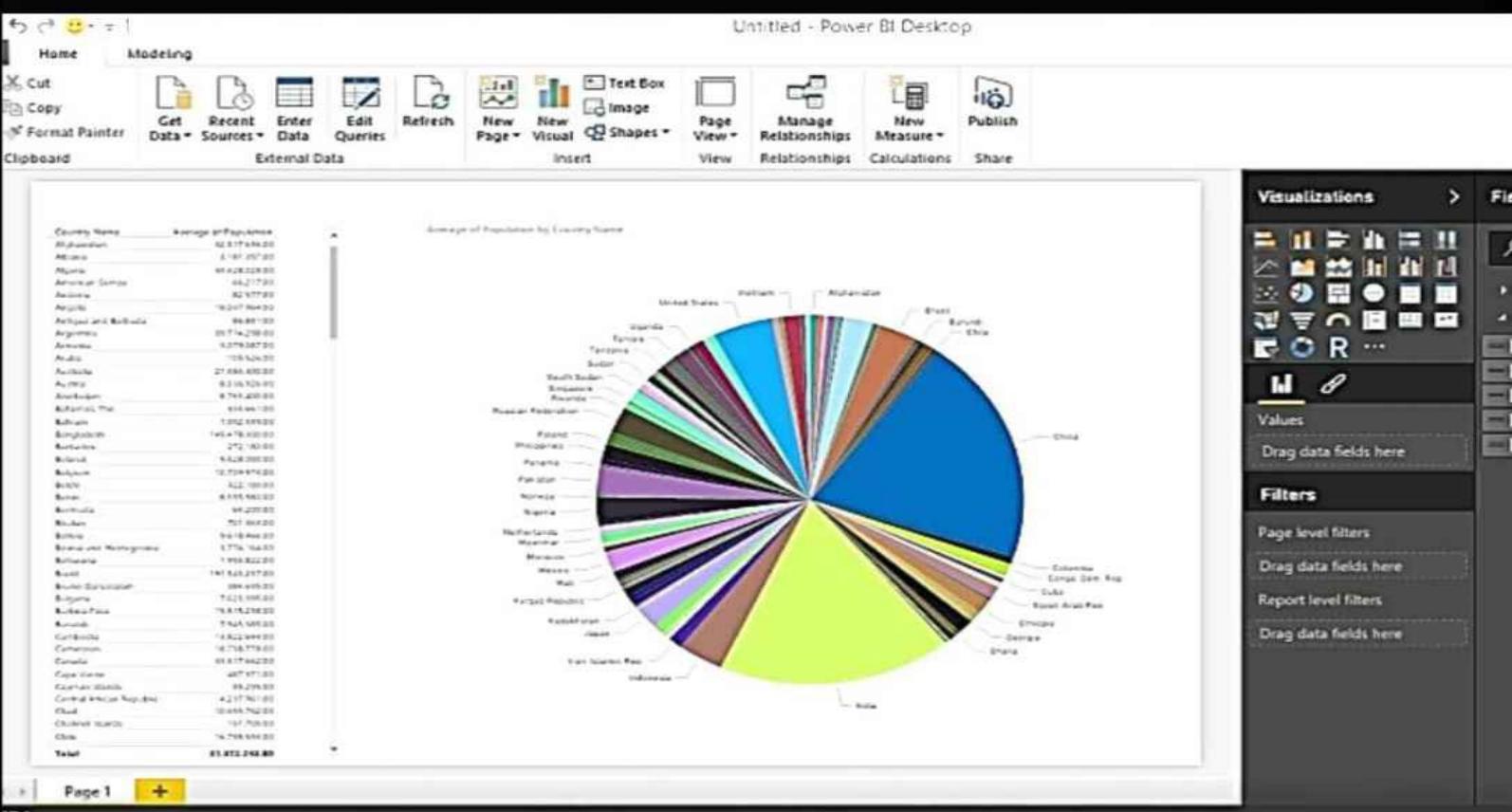


# INTRODUCTION TO MICROSOFT POWER BI



**BRING YOUR DATA TO LIFE!**

**M.O. CUDDLEY**

**INTRODUCTION TO MICROSOFT**

**POWER BI**

**BRING YOUR DATA TO LIFE!**

**M.O. CUDDLEY**

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## **BOOKS BY M.O. CUDDLEY**

[Introduction to Microsoft Power BI](#)

[Microsoft Office 365: A Beginners User Guide](#)

[Microsoft Office 365: An Admin Guide](#)

[Migrating Emails from Google Apps to Office 365](#)

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# **INTRODUCTION**

## **WHAT IS POWER BI?**

Power BI is a suite of Business Analytics tools to analyze data and share insights. Power BI dashboards provide a 360-degree view for business users with their most important metrics in one place, updated in real time, and available on all of their devices.

What this means is that Microsoft is bringing the power of data analysis and visualization to every user in the organization and not just the technical or IT team. Organizations now have the ability to analyze and visualize data across different line or business applications, whether that data is resident on premises, in the cloud, or in a mix of both places. This experience is consistent regardless of the device the user is accessing it from – whether it is a desktop, laptop or mobile device.

With Power BI, Microsoft is offering organizations the ability to have a single view of their most critical data, as well as monitor the health of their businesses at every point in time. Cool right? What's even better is that the basic features of Power BI are free!

## **FEATURES OF POWER BI**

In this section, we are going to look at the features that individuals and organizations can get when they decide to use Power BI.

1. **Easy to setup:** With Microsoft Power BI, you can get started in seconds. Signing up for the online service is FREE and you can take advantage of the simple, out of the box dashboards for common services like Salesforce, Google Analytics and Dynamics to start getting insights from your data in no time. You don't need to fill in your credit card details as the only requirement for this service is a work or school email address.
2. **Access your data wherever it is:** With Power BI, it doesn't matter where your data is stored. Whether the data is stored in Excel spreadsheets, available online or resident in an on premise database management system, you can still get a holistic view of the key metrics for your business from all the different sources.
3. **Real Time reports:** Microsoft Power BI offers interactive dashboards that display the changes to your data as they occur in real time. This means that you can notice trends, solve problems and seize opportunities as they occur. There are no more unnecessary delays with Power BI.

- 4. Ask questions and get answers:** This is by far, one of my favorite features of Power BI. You can ask questions based on the data in your report and Power BI will provide you with the answers. It works similarly to a Google search. When you begin typing your questions, Power BI will give you suggestions on all possible questions that are similar to the one you are typing and that can be answered with the information contained in your report. Imagine asking a question like “What was last year’s profit by product?” and getting the correct information provided to you visually. Power BI supports asking questions in a natural language, which in my opinion, is an awesome feature. Please note that at the time of writing this book, the only supported language for asking questions in Power BI is English.
- 5. Get everyone on the same page:** Power BI provides organizations with a single view of the truth. This means that all stakeholders will have the current status of the business at every point in time. Power BI Groups allow you to collaborate with the key stakeholders of your business in order to make quick and confident decisions.
- 6. Make data-driven decisions from anywhere:** Power BI gives you the ability to stay on top of your data, wherever you are. With

touch-enabled native apps for Windows, iOS and Android, you can access all your data wherever you go. Gone are the days when business decisions were made only in the office. Welcome to the Power BI age.

**7. Curated content just for your organization:** With Power BI, you can create and publish content packs to your team or your entire organization. The content packs can include dashboards, reports and datasets that provide every user with a personalized view of the business metrics that matter most to them.

**8. Integrate your application or service with Power BI:** Organizations can use the open, standards-based REST API to integrate their applications or services with Power BI, thus leveraging its rich and interactive reporting capabilities. This integration helps you deliver your solutions faster, while focusing on your core value.

**9. Share insights on your website or blog:** With ‘Power BI publish to web’, organizations can create stunning visualizations and embed them on their websites within minutes. If your organization intends to share information like its annual reports in a visually engaging way on its website, from where your customers, partners and shareholders can access it, using Power BI is a great way to

achieve that.

# **WHO SHOULD USE POWER BI?**

Every organization should use Power BI. Here's why.

Any organization that wants to succeed should stay in the know of important metrics and trends going on within and outside their organization. They need key insights into their performance, profitability as well as their ranking or position among their competitors. They need to be able to spot trends as they happen, react to scenarios that require immediate attention, as well as seize new opportunities as they occur.

A great way to do all of this is to get valuable insights through interactive reports and dashboards. There are a number of applications out there that are available for organizations to achieve these goals but unfortunately, they are plagued with problems of their own. A lot of them are inefficient, slow and difficult to use.

Imagine having to make a decision on something and waiting for two days to get the report you need to make that decision. By the time the report gets to you, the data it contains is already two days old. If you happen to be out of the office at the time the report is generated, you are unable to view it on any of the mobile devices in your possession and would have to make a trip back to the office to work with it. Apart from the information presented in the report, you are unable to ask other relevant questions based on the data in the report

without calling on your team, probably because the report is not interactive.

You don't need all that hassle just to get the insights you require. Today's business decision makers require fast access to correct data from whatever location they are, and in a secure manner. This is what Microsoft Power BI offers in a nutshell.

# **BUILDING BLOCKS OF POWER BI**

Everything you do in Power BI can be broken down into a few basic building blocks. If you understand these building blocks, you can expand on each of them with the goal of creating elaborate and complex reports. Let's take a look at these basic building blocks.

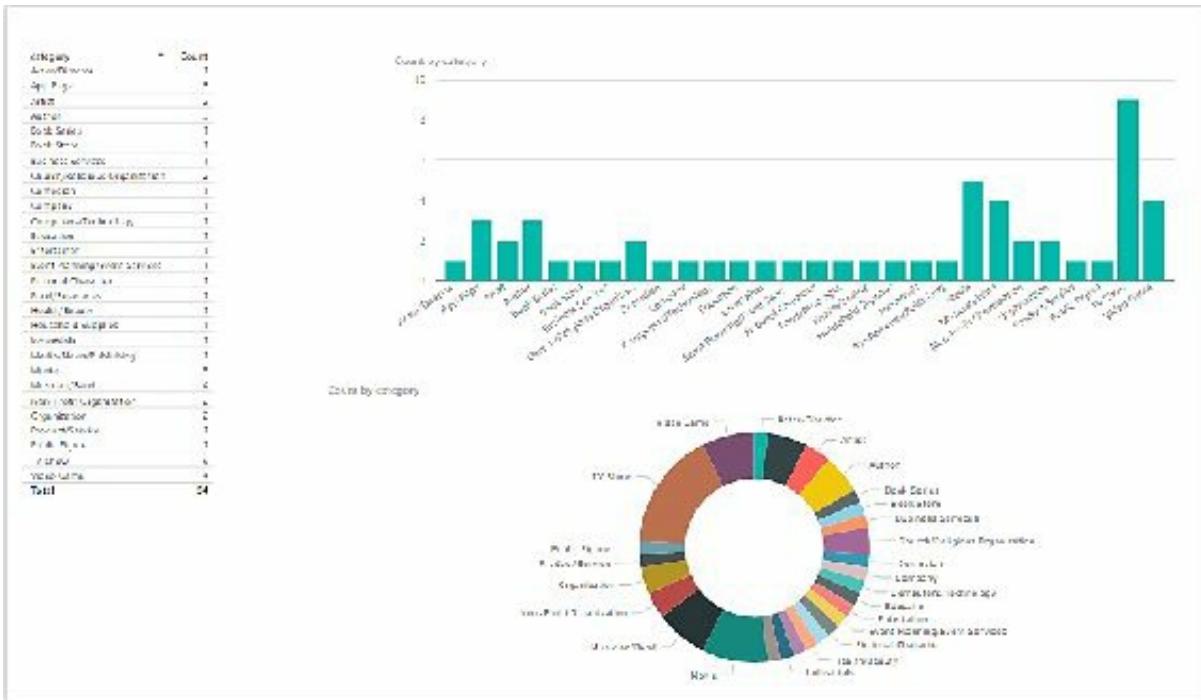
1. **Visualizations:** In the world of Power BI, a visualization can be referred to as a visual representation of data. This representation can be in the form of a chart, graph, map, or any other interesting thing that you create to represent your data. Power BI has a good number of visualizations that can help you represent your data in creative ways. The image below shows a few of the visualizations that are present in Power BI.



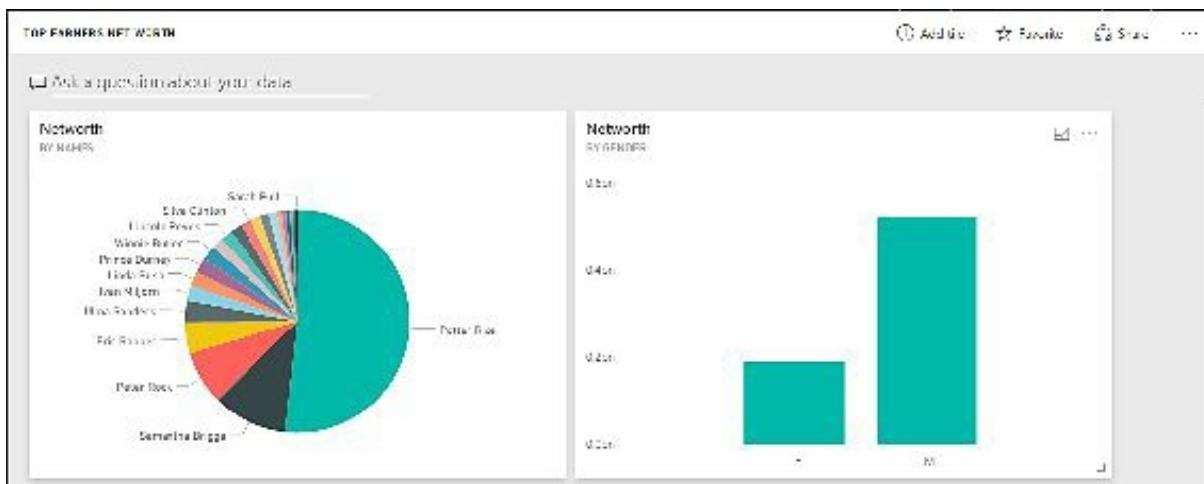
**2. Datasets:** A dataset is a collection of data that is used by Power BI to create visualizations. Simply put, it is the data behind the chart, graph or map in your report. For example, if you have a chart that displays the number of products sold in each month of the year, the data used to produce that chart is known as the dataset. The data in a dataset does not have to come from a single source. It can be a filtered collection of data which you combined from multiple different sources to produce a unique collection that can be used in Power BI. With the impressive number of connectors included in Power BI, you can get data from wherever it is – Excel, Salesforce, Twitter, Oracle, SQL Server etc. – and bring it into your dataset. The image below shows a sample dataset in Power BI.

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Year	Month	Month Name	Calendar Month	Births	Births Per Day	Births (Normalized)
2119	2004	1	January	1/1/2004	2,937	94.7	2842
2120	2004	2	February	2/1/2004	2,824	97.4	2921
2121	2004	3	March	3/1/2004	3,128	100.9	3027
2122	2004	4	April	4/1/2004	3,896	95.5	2896
2123	2004	5	May	5/1/2004	3,008	97.0	2911
2124	2004	6	June	6/1/2004	3,047	101.6	3047
2125	2004	7	July	7/1/2004	2,981	95.2	2885
2126	2004	8	August	8/1/2004	3,079	99.3	2930
2127	2004	9	September	9/1/2004	3,219	107.3	3219
2128	2004	10	October	10/1/2004	3,547	114.4	3433
2129	2004	11	November	11/1/2004	3,365	112.2	3355
2130	2004	12	December	12/1/2004	3,143	101.4	3042

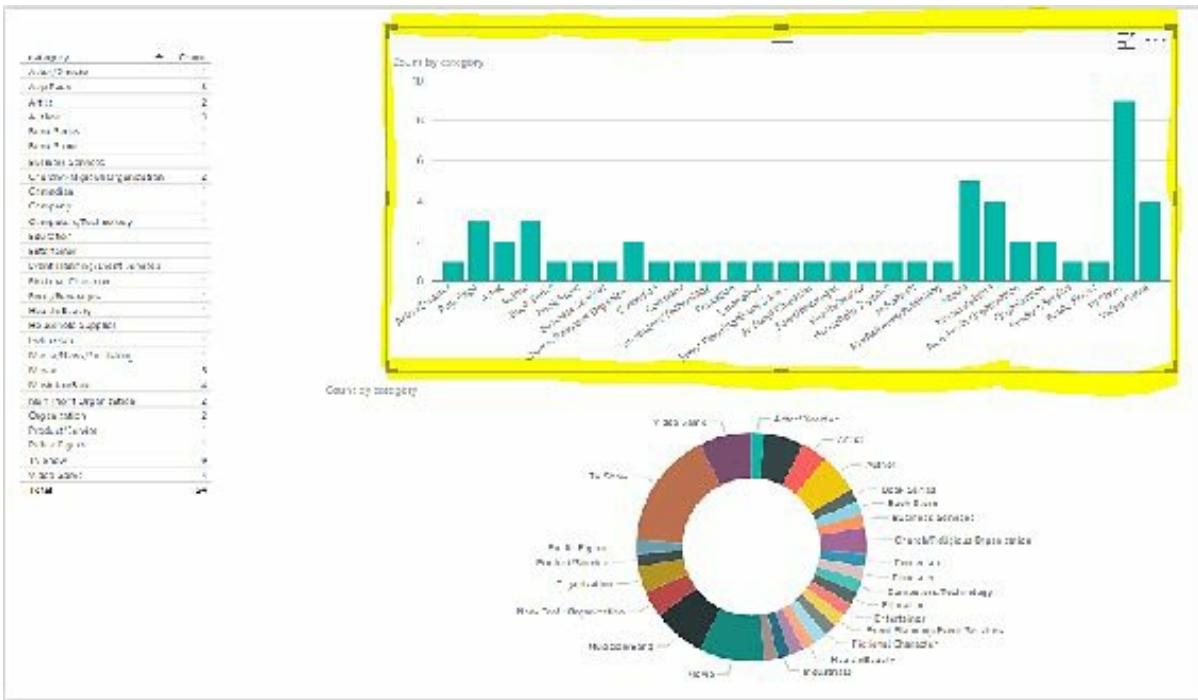
3. **Reports:** In the world of Power BI, a report is a collection of visualizations that appear together on one or multiple pages. Reports help you arrange your visualizations in a way that tells the story of your data, just the way you want it. For example, if you want to show the sales of your company's products within the different regions of your country, you can have a report comprised of a number of charts (pie, line or bar charts), maps and graphs that display the information you want to pass across. The image below shows a sample report in Power BI.



**4. Dashboards:** In the world of Power BI, a dashboard is a collection of visualizations on a single page, which you can share with others. While it is visually similar to a report, a dashboard has to fit on a single page and can be shared with other users who will be able to interact with the data presented in the dashboard. If you create a dashboard and share it with the sales head for example, he or she should be able to interact with it and view new information different from the one which is clearly visible on the dashboard, based on the data present. The image below shows a sample dashboard in Power BI.



**5. Tiles:** In the world of Power BI, a tile is a single visualization on a report or dashboard. For example, if you have a report or dashboard containing a pie chart, a map and a graph, each one of them is known as a tile. So, in that report or dashboard, you have three tiles. Power BI enables you to move and arrange your tiles in any way you want to present your information. The image below shows a single highlighted tile, surrounded by two other tiles.



Now that you have a good understanding of the building blocks of Power BI, it is time to explore the tools that make it all happen. Power BI tools make it possible for you to create datasets, reports and dashboards as well as share these with the people who need them.

# **POWER BI TOOLS**

We defined Power BI as a suite of Business Analytics tools that enable us analyze our data and share the insights we derive. In this section, we are going to take a look at the different tools that make up our solution.

1. **Power BI Desktop:** Power BI Desktop is an elegant end-to-end solution for building analytics. It has all the capabilities to quickly connect, shape, visualize, and share data insights through Power BI. This desktop application is easy to use and designed to save valuable time and effort by simplifying the process of getting your data ready for analysis. Power BI Desktop puts visual analytics at your fingertips with intuitive report authoring. You can drag-and-drop content to place them exactly where you want them on the flexible and fluid canvas. It enables you to quickly discover patterns as you explore a single unified view of linked and interactive visualizations
2. **Power BI Service:** This is a cloud based service that you subscribe to. It enables you create and publish your Power BI reports. You can share the reports from this service with other people who can either view them within the service or in the mobile app.

3. **Power BI Mobile:** With apps that are available, and can be downloaded from the Windows store, App store, and Google Play, Power BI gives you the ability to stay connected to your data from anywhere and at any time. Having a 360 degree view of your data on the go is sure to keep you ahead of trends as you stay focused on what matters most to you. You can view your personalized dashboards and reports from anywhere, as well as easily interact with your data using a touch- optimized experience. Data-driven alerts help you stay up to date with important insights and act on them without delay. You can also share live reports and dashboards with your team and trusted partners to keep everyone on the same page.
4. **Power BI Gateway:** This is installed on premises to enable data refresh on published reports in the Power BI service. It is available in two editions – Personal and Enterprise, for use in home and Enterprise scenarios respectively. So let's say you have used data contained in both your SQL Server and Oracle databases to create a beautiful report containing all those important metrics your CEO will like to see, and have published that report to the Power BI service to make it available online. How do you keep the data in the report current so that your CEO can always have the correct

information regardless of the time he views the report? That's where the Power BI Gateway comes in. It connects to your on premises data sources and refreshes the online data to make sure that it is always current. You can schedule this refresh to a time that is suitable for you, for example, hourly, daily or weekly.

Now that you have a good understanding of the features and capabilities of Power BI, as well as the tools you need to make all the magic happen, it is time to dive in and get your hands dirty. The next section explains the detailed steps required to get you started.

# CHAPTER ONE

## GETTING STARTED

### INSTALLING THE POWER BI DESKTOP APP

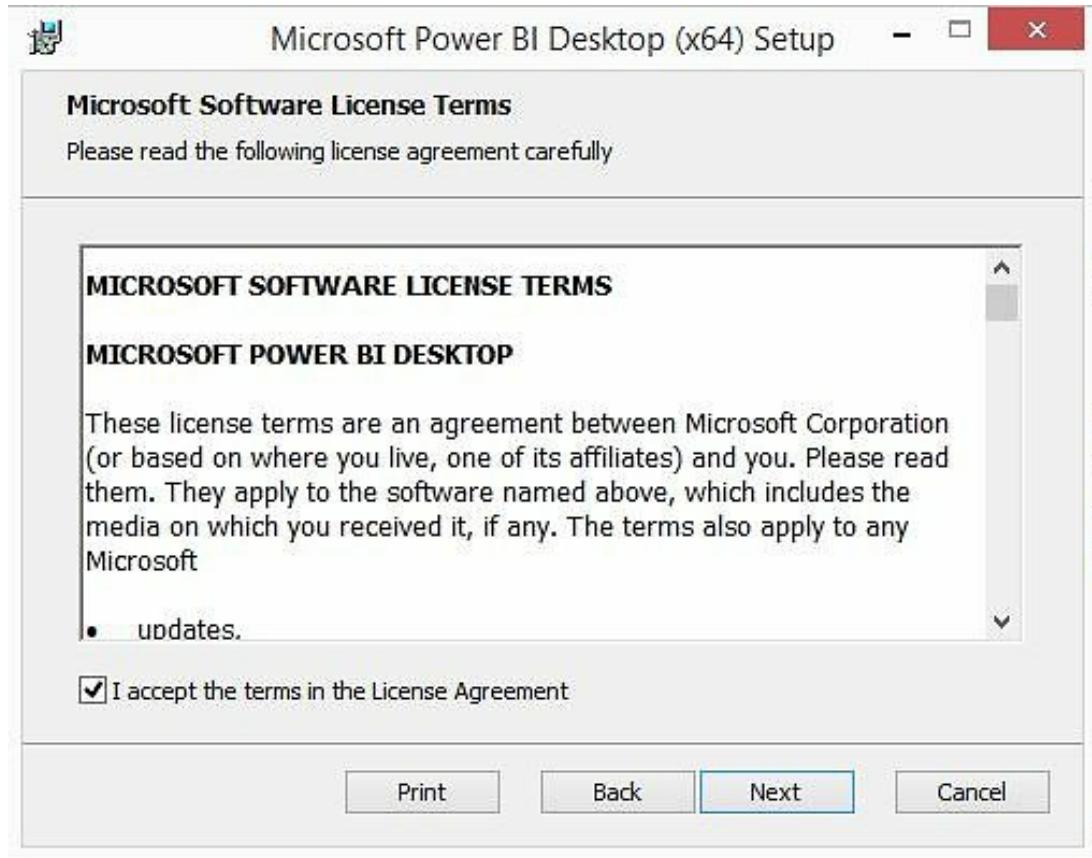
The steps listed below will show you how to install the Power BI Desktop application.

1. Download the free Power BI Desktop installation file from the website [here](#).
2. Launch the installer by double clicking on it. Click next to continue.

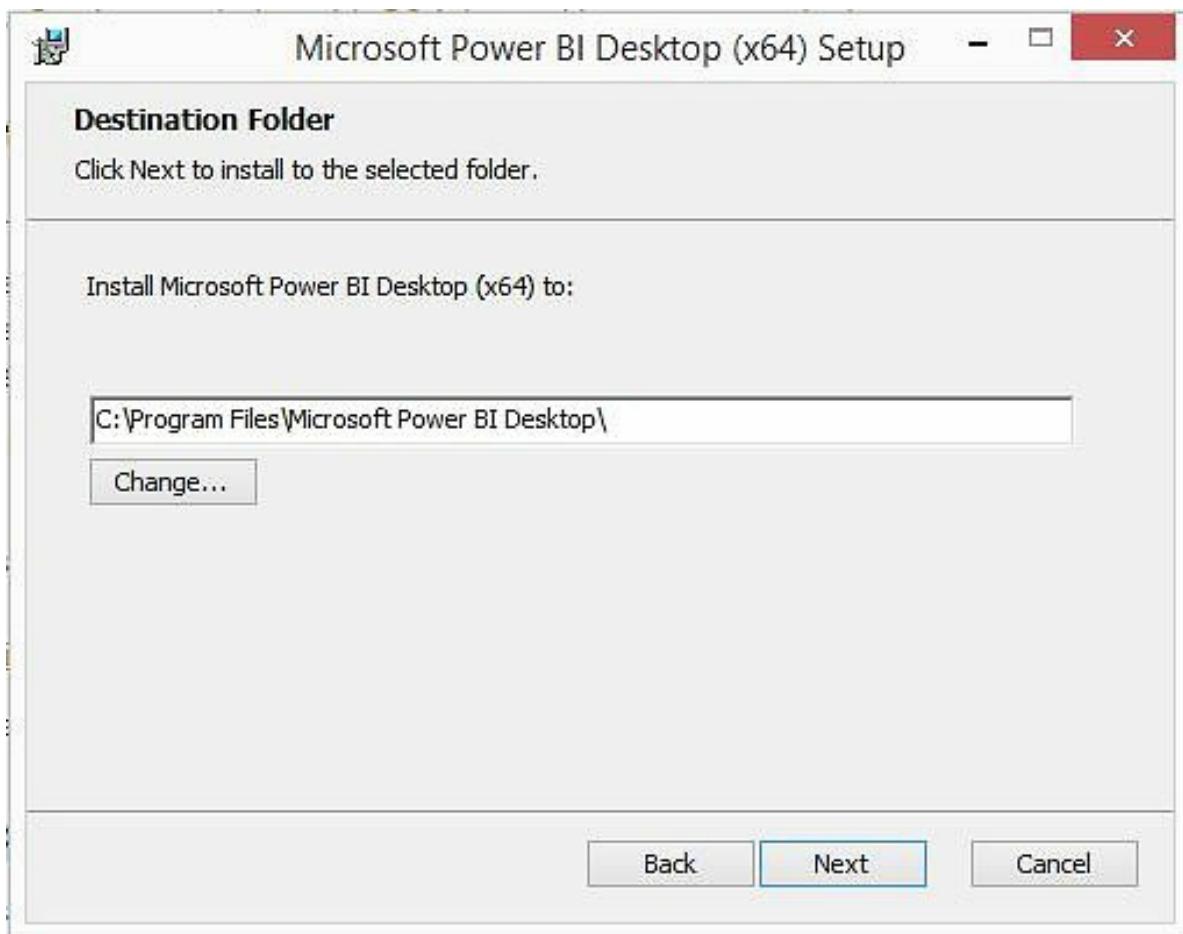


3. Read and accept the terms in the License Agreement. Click next to

continue.



4. Select the installation folder and click next to continue.

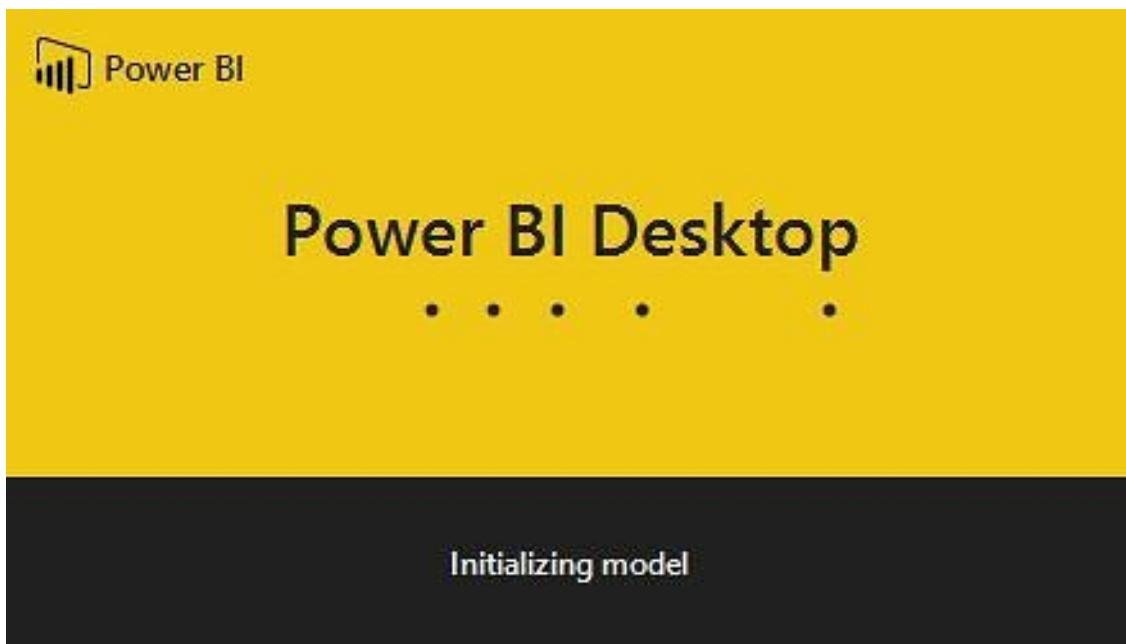


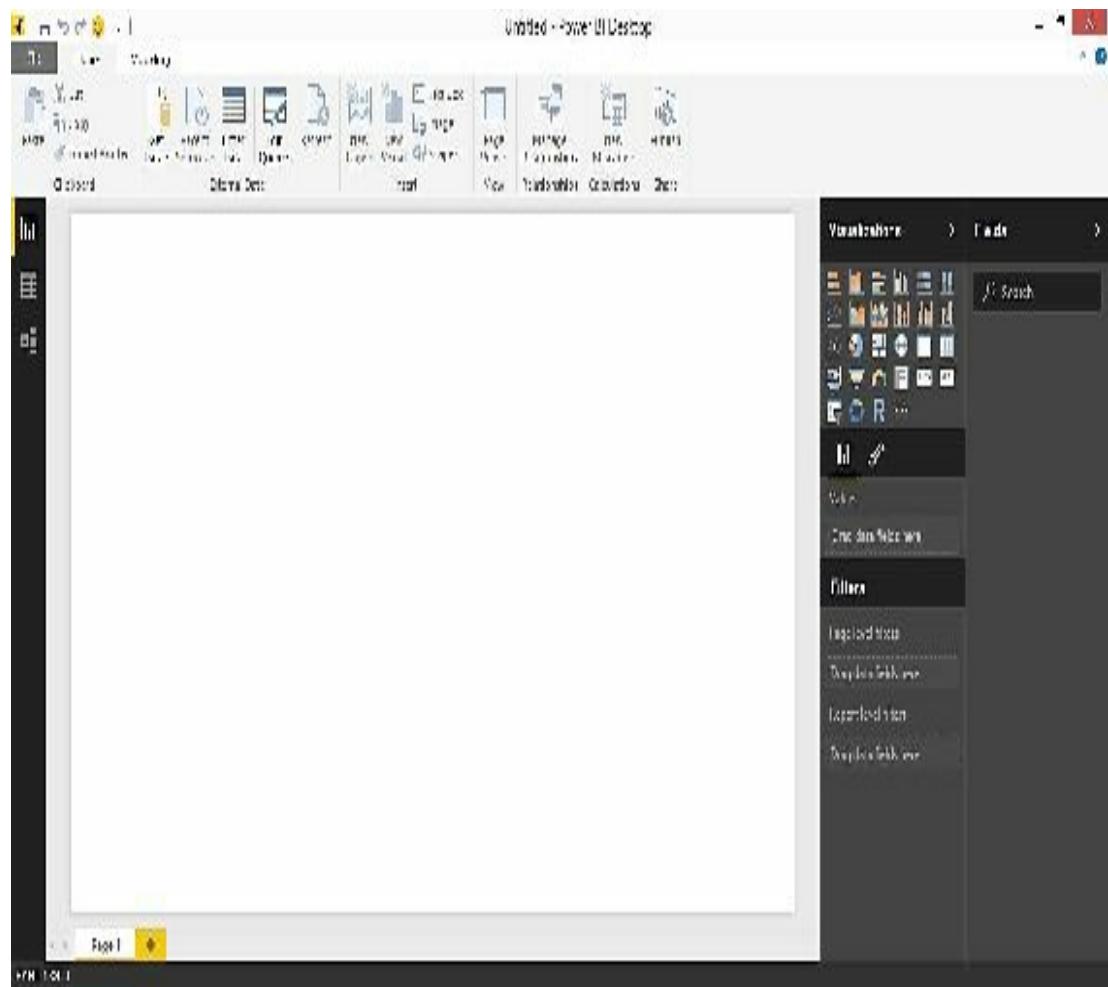
5. Click Install to begin the installation.





6. Click Finish to close the setup and launch the application.





# SUBSCRIBING TO THE POWER BI SERVICE (FREE)

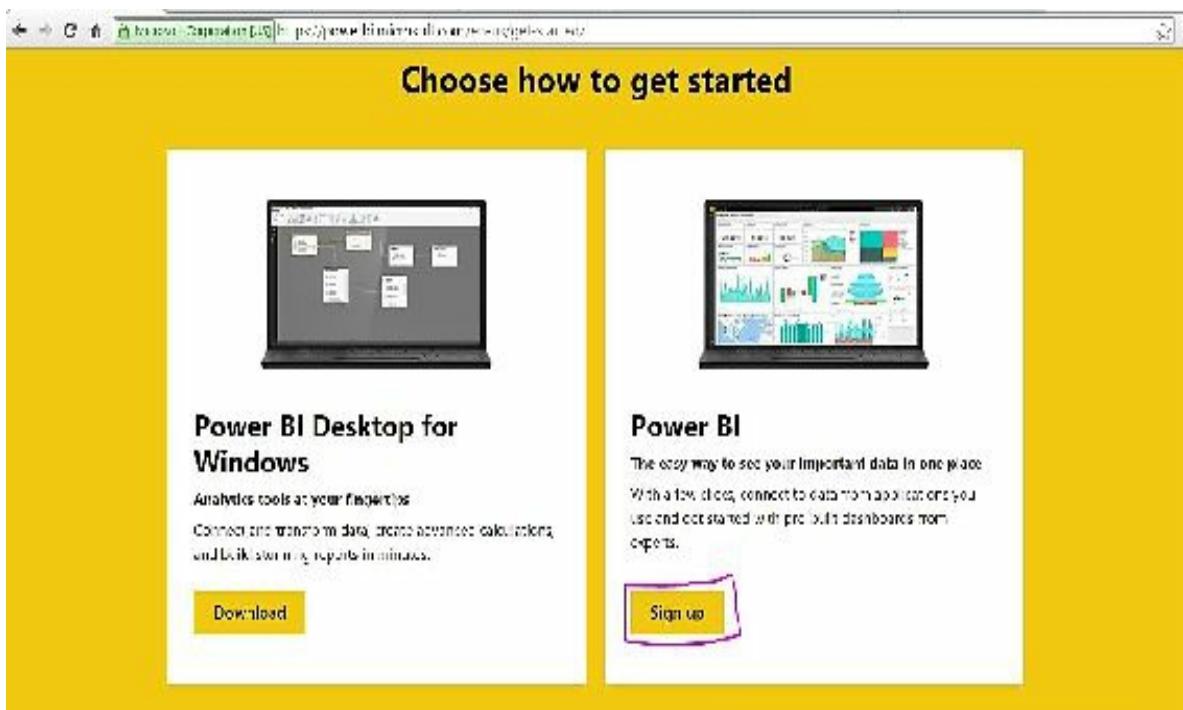
To use the Power BI online service, you need to have an active subscription. If you have an existing subscription on Office 365 with a plan that allows the Power BI trial, simply assign the free Power BI licenses to your users and they can start using the service.

If you do not have an existing Office 365 subscription and would like to subscribe to the Power BI online service, follow the steps below.

1. Browse to the Power BI portal [here](#) and click on “Get started free”.



2. Click on “Sign up”.

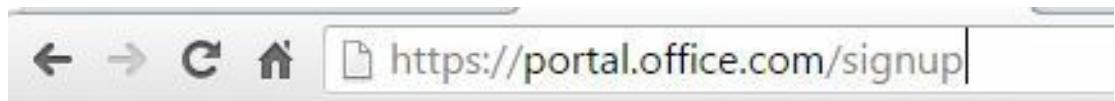


3. If you see the error message below (Bad Request – Request Too Long), clear everything after the question mark in the address bar.

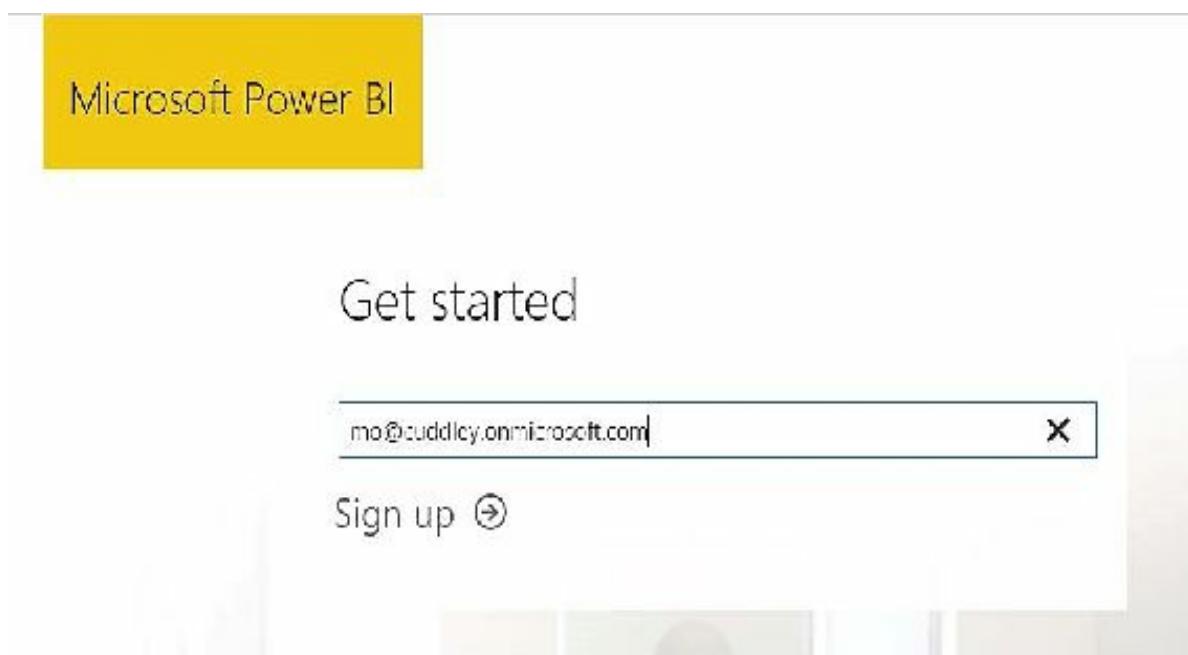


4. Once the address in the address bar looks like the one shown in the image below (<https://portal.office.com/signup>), press Enter on your

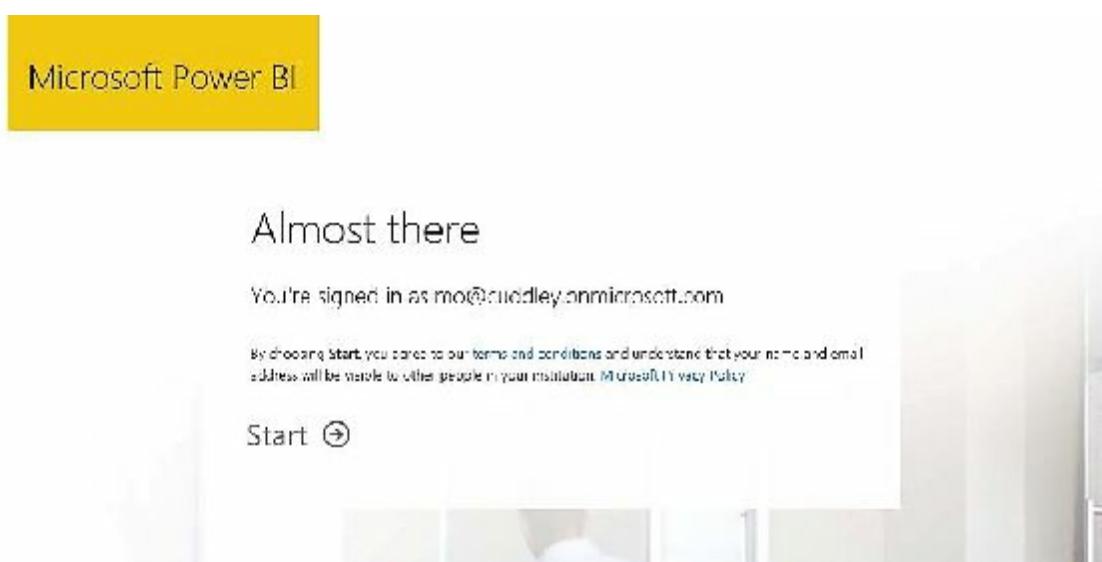
keyboard.



5. Fill in a work or school email address and click “Sign up”.



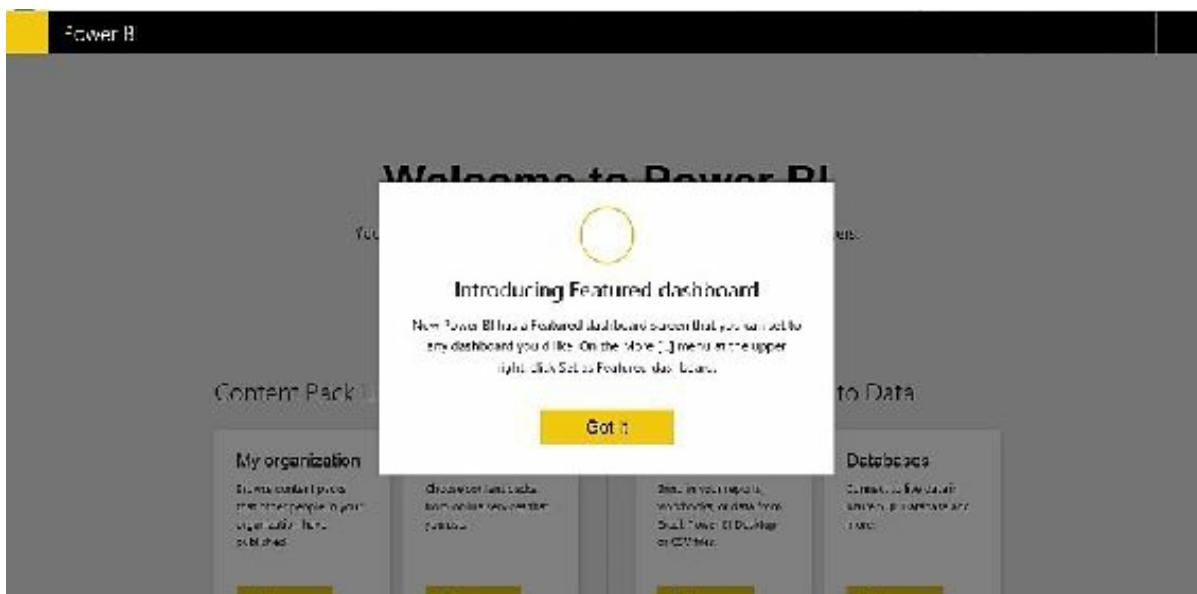
6. Click “Start” on the next page.



# Preparing Power BI

Please wait... this may take a few minutes.

less than a minute remaining

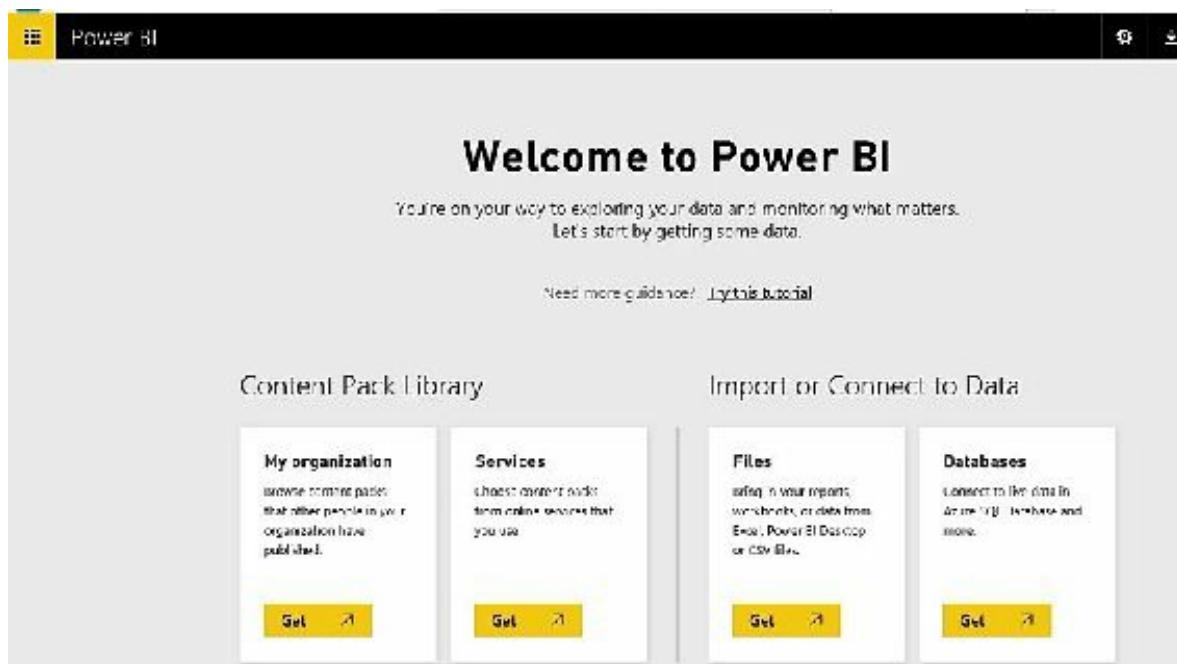


7. Click “Got it” and you’re in.



# Power BI

• • • • •



The screenshot shows the Power BI web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with a yellow 'Power BI' button, a search bar, and other account-related icons. The main heading 'Welcome to Power BI' is centered in large, bold, black font. Below it, a sub-headline reads 'You're on your way to exploring your data and monitoring what matters. Let's start by getting some data.' A link 'Get this tutorial' is provided. The page is divided into two main sections: 'Content Pack Library' and 'Import or Connect to Data'. Each section contains four cards:

- My organization**: Browse content pages that other people in your organization have published. Includes a 'Get' button.
- Services**: Choose content cards from online services that you use. Includes a 'Get' button.
- Files**: Add files in your reports, worksheets, or data from Excel, Power BI Desktop, or CSV files. Includes a 'Get' button.
- Databases**: Connect to live data in Azure SQL Database and more. Includes a 'Get' button.

Please note that if you are a regular user and your email address is not associated with an Office 365 subscription, you will be required to fill in your details so a new account will be created for you. The form you have to fill out

will look like the one below. Fill in the required details and click “Continue” at the bottom of the page to sign up.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for Microsoft Office 365. The URL in the address bar is <https://portal.office.com/Signed/MailSignUp5.aspx?d=1>. The title bar says "Office 365". The main content area has a heading "just a few details" and a sub-instruction "You'll need to provide some basic information about your account". On the left, there's a section titled "set up your account" with fields for "Country/region" (set to "US"), "First name" (placeholder "Can be changed after you sign in. Why not?"), "Last name" (placeholder "Last name"), and "Email" (placeholder "Will be used to verify your account information"). Below these are optional fields for "Address 1" and "Address 2". On the right, there's a section titled "Office 365 Business Premium" with a "plan highlights" summary:

- \$ 5.00/mo
- For business with the 365.com that need the standard services of Office, plus mobile access to email, file sharing and online conferencing

# **SUBSCRIBING TO POWER BI PRO (PAID)**

Why should you sign up for Power BI Pro when there is a free version of the service? Because the Pro version gives you access to the following features which are either limited or not available in the free version.

1. The data capacity limit for Power BI Pro is 10 GB as opposed to the 1 GB limit for the free version. The Global limit for the entire Power BI Pro tenant of an organization is 10 GB multiplied by the number of user licenses purchased. So, if you purchased 5 user licenses for example, the data limit for your tenant will be 10 GB multiplied by 5 which is 50 GB. As a general rule, if you're going to have data greater than 1 GB on the Power BI Service portal, you should subscribe for the Pro version.
2. The number of times you can refresh your data per day is up to eight times, as opposed to once in the free version. This means that if you have reports or dashboards that use data from your on premises data sources, you can refresh your data up to eight times a day with the Pro version and only once daily with the free version.
3. For those of you who will like to use the REST API to push data from your applications into a Power BI dataset, you can push up to

one million rows per hour with the Pro version as opposed to ten thousand rows per hour in the free version.

4. Power BI supports the ability to connect to live data sources without loading the data first into the Power BI service. For example, you can use a gateway to connect directly to an on premises SQL Server Analysis Services Server rather than preloading the data into Power BI first. This functionality is only available in the Pro version and you will need to purchase Pro licenses to use it.
5. The ability to access on premises data from the Power BI service using the Power BI Gateway is only available in the Pro version.
6. The ability to collaborate with your team using the Office 365 Groups in Power BI is only available in the Pro version.
7. Organizational content packs can only be created, published and viewed using the Pro version of Power BI.
8. Managing Access Control and sharing through Active Directory Groups is only available in the Pro version.
9. Using Shared Data Queries through the Data Catalogue is only available in the Pro version.

If your organizational requirements include features available only in the Pro version and you will want to use it, you can purchase it [here](#) for \$9.99 per user

per month.

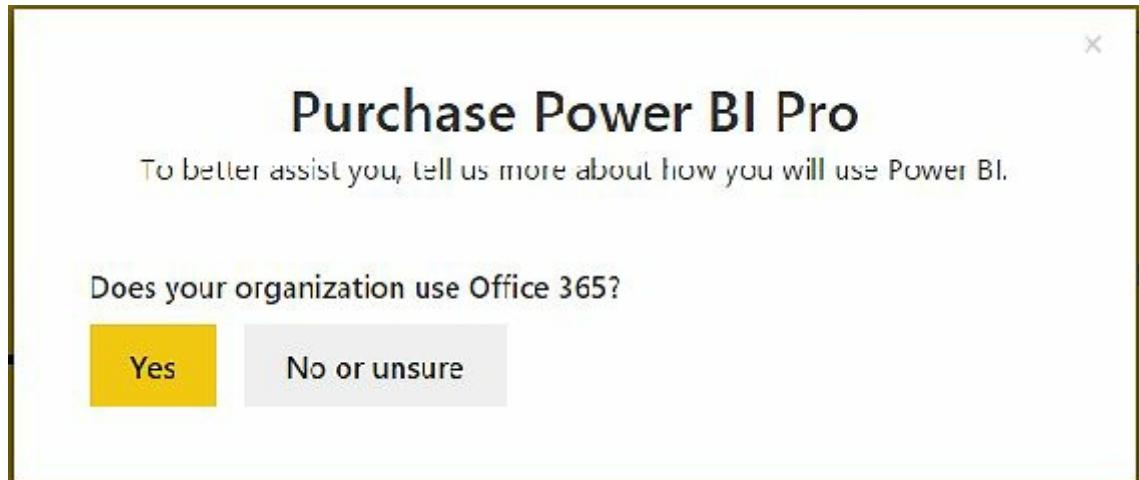
You should note that every user consuming Power BI Pro content requires a Power BI Pro license, and your Power BI tenant can have a mix of free and Pro licenses if you want to have that. Also, the price is listed per user per month, but an annual commitment is required.

To subscribe to the Power BI Pro service, follow the steps below.

1. Browse to the Power BI pricing page [here](#)
2. Click on “Purchase”

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Power BI Pricing page. At the top, there's a yellow banner with the text "Use Power BI for free or buy Power BI Pro". Below the banner, there are two main options: "FREE POWER BI" and "\$9.99 /user/month POWER BI PRO". The "POWER BI PRO" option is circled in red. Both options have "Sign up" buttons. Below each option, there are several bullet points describing the features. The "FREE" section includes: "Create, view and share your own dashboards and reports with other Power BI users", "Author content with the Power BI Desktop", "End-to-end data workflow", and "Analyze your data in real time using live connections to 100+ connectors". The "POWER BI PRO" section includes: "Get more users", "Get more storage", "Get more processing power", and "Get more reporting".

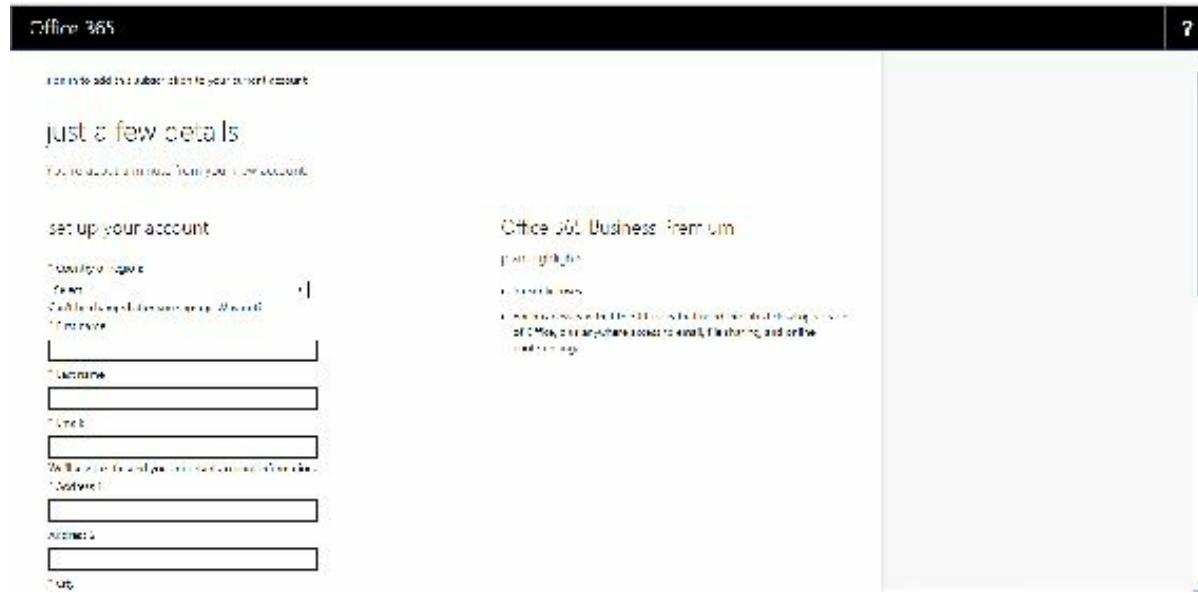
3. Click “Yes” if your organization already uses Office 365 or “No or unsure” if your organization does not.



4. If you clicked “Yes” in step 3, the page below comes up. Click “Yes” if you are the administrator of your Office 365 tenant or “No” if you aren’t.



5. If you clicked “Yes” in step 4, the page below comes up. Fill in the required details and click “Continue”.



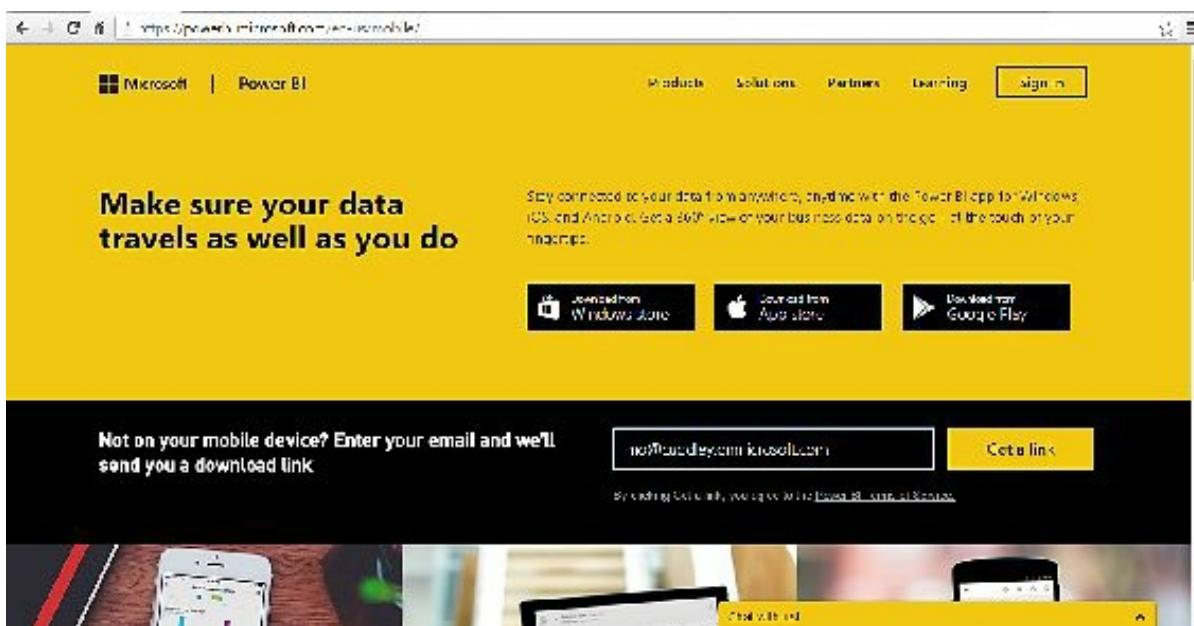
6. If you will like to add the Power BI Pro subscription to your existing Office 365 tenant, click “Sign in” at the top of the page to do so. If not, just fill in the details and proceed to your Power BI Pro account.

Please note that you will be required to fill in your debit or credit card details to make the purchase.

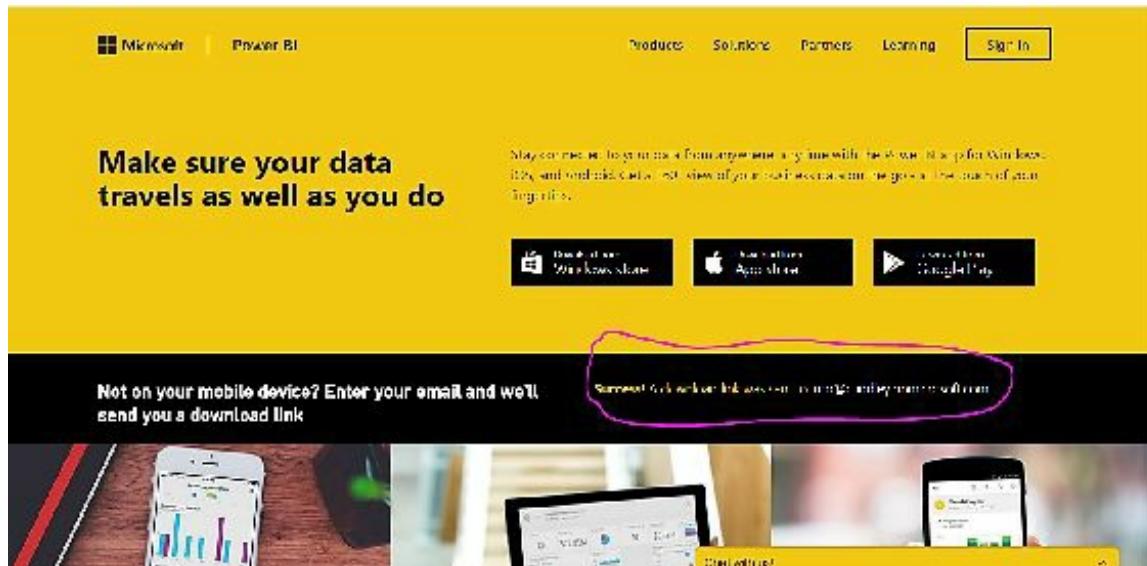
# INSTALLING POWER BI MOBILE

To install the Power BI app on your mobile device, follow the steps below.

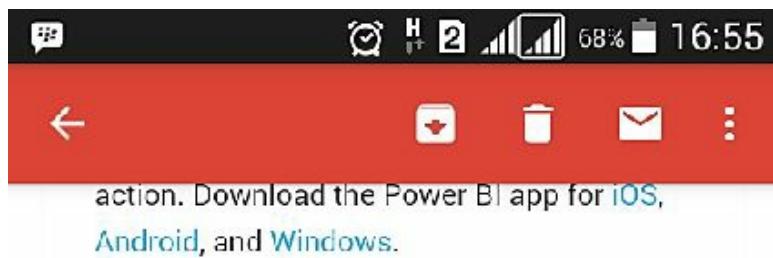
1. Browse to the Power BI mobile page [here](https://powerbi.microsoft.com/en-us/mobile).
2. Enter your email address and click “Get a link”.



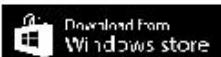
3. You will get a success message that looks like this.



4. Open the email sent to you on your mobile device and click on the appropriate store for your device in the list of app stores contained in the email. You will be redirected to the appropriate store from where you can download the Power BI app.



Download the Power BI app for mobile today



This message from Microsoft is an important part of a program, service, or product that you or your company purchased or participates in. Microsoft respects your privacy. Please read our [Privacy Statement](#).

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# **CHAPTER TWO**

## **CONNECTING TO DATA SOURCES**

Every organization has data which is resident in different sources. These sources can include Excel files, databases such as SQL Server and Oracle, online locations such as Salesforce and Dynamics, as well as social media sites like Facebook and Twitter.

To obtain the data from these different sources so that you can analyze and produce useful insights from them, you have to connect your Power BI application to these different sources.

Whether you're making use of the Power BI Desktop application or the Power BI online service, you can have a similar experience with connecting to your data sources, and this section will show you exactly how to do that.

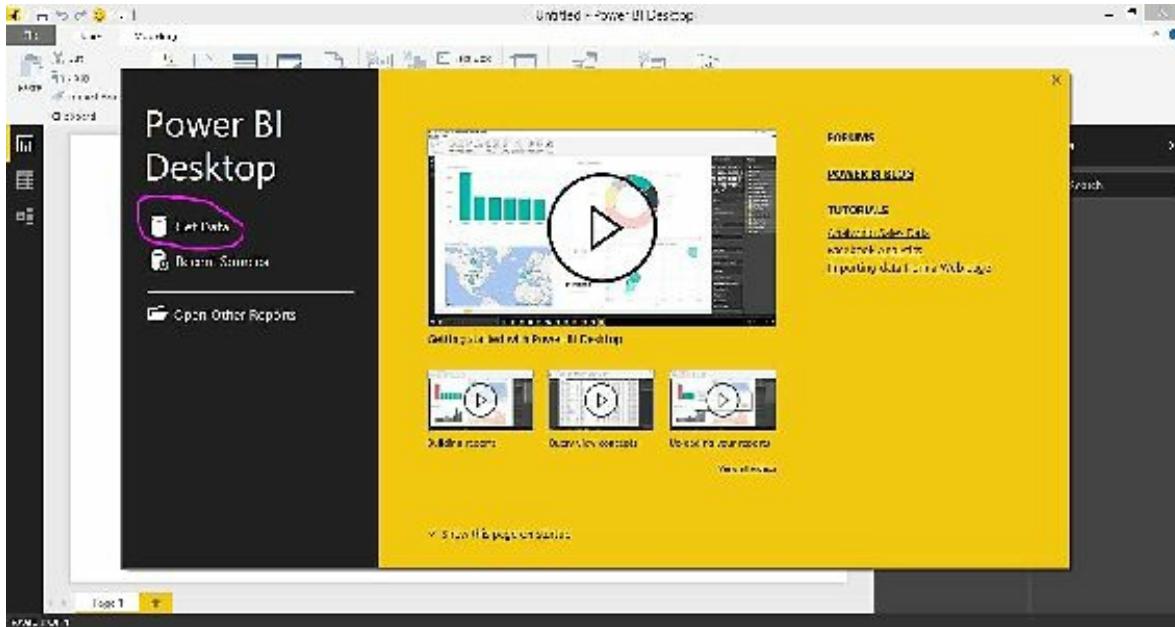
# GETTING DATA FROM EXCEL FILES

This section shows how to connect to an Excel file in order to get data into Power BI. Since this can be done using both the Power BI Desktop application and the Power BI service, this section will show you how to use both.

## USING POWER BI DESKTOP

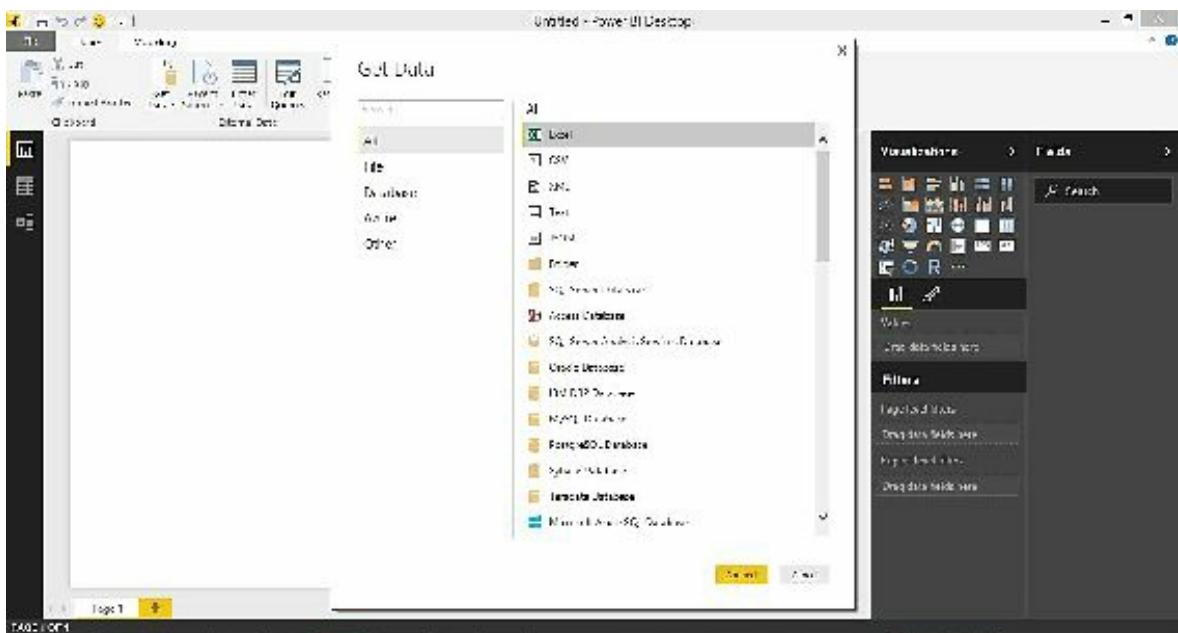
To get data from an Excel file using the Power BI Desktop application, follow the steps below.

1. Launch Power BI Desktop and click “Get Data”. You can also access the “Get Data” icon from the ribbon on top the page.

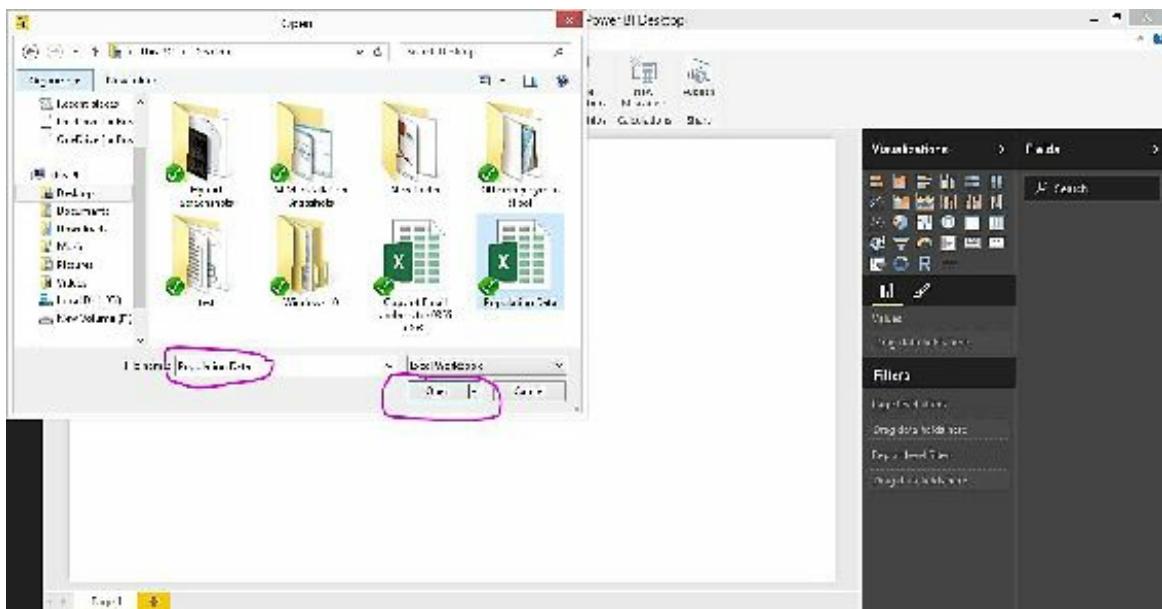




2. Select “Excel” and click “Connect”.



3. Browse to the location of the Excel file and double click it or click on it and select “Open”

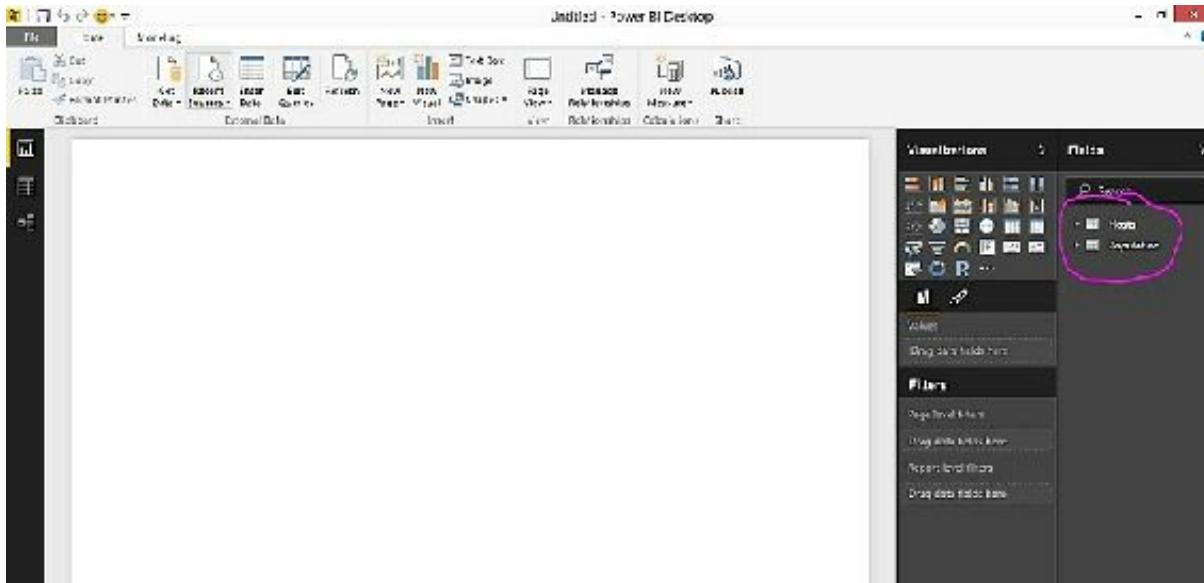


4. Select the sheet containing the data you want and click “Load”. You can select multiple sheets by checking the check box beside the sheet. Once a sheet is selected, a preview of the data contained in that sheet is generated on the right.

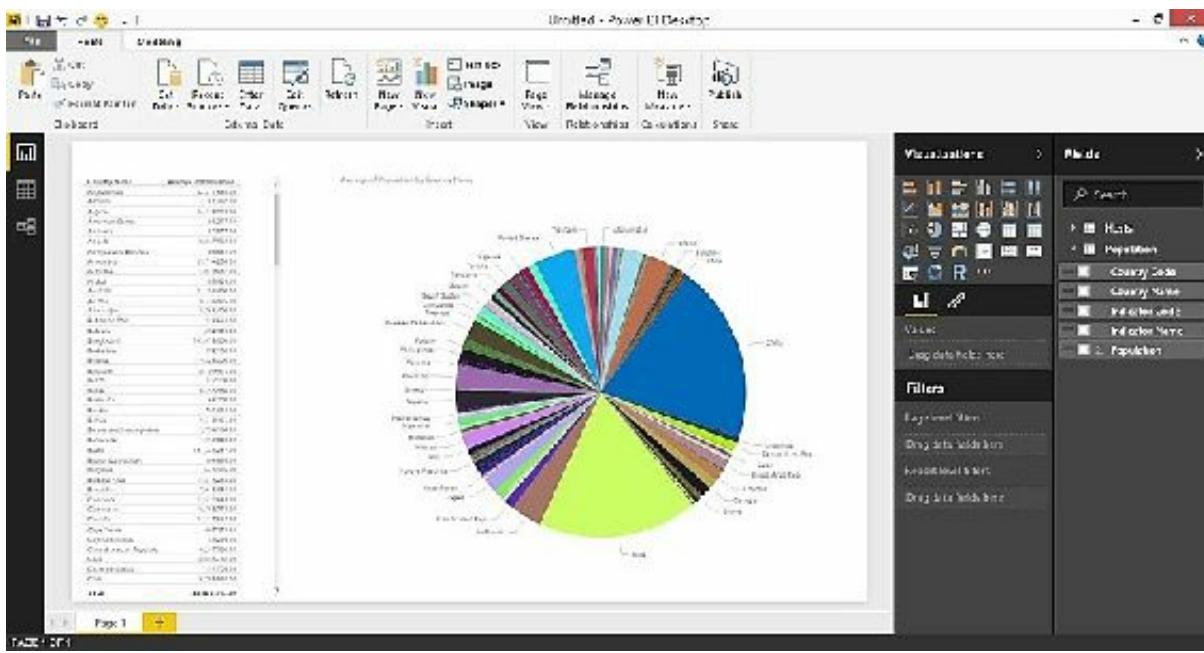
Document	Column ID#	Table Name	Column Count
Population	001	PopulationTotal	100000000
Population	002	PopulationDetail	100000000
Population	003	Population	100000000
Population	004	PopulationDetail	100000000
Population	005	Population	100000000
Population	006	Population	100000000
Population	007	Population	100000000
Population	008	Population	100000000
Population	009	Population	100000000
Population	010	Population	100000000
Population	011	Population	100000000
Population	012	Population	100000000
Population	013	Population	100000000
Population	014	Population	100000000
Population	015	Population	100000000
Population	016	Population	100000000
Population	017	Population	100000000
Population	018	Population	100000000
Population	019	Population	100000000
Population	020	Population	100000000

5. The loaded information appears to the right of the Power BI

## Desktop app



6. Click on the drop down arrow beside each sheet to view the data columns inside them. Check the check box beside each column you want to see in your report (from the 'Fields' section) and select the visualization you want your data represented with, from the 'Visualizations' section.

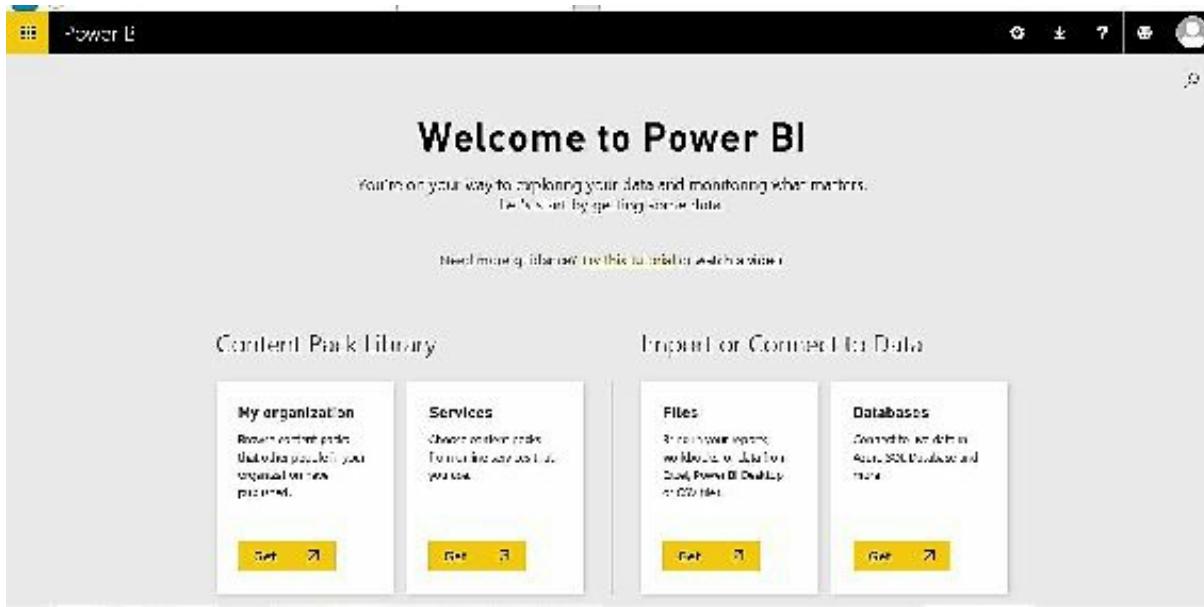


That's it. You have successfully connected to an Excel file and loaded the data into Power BI, using the Power BI Desktop application.

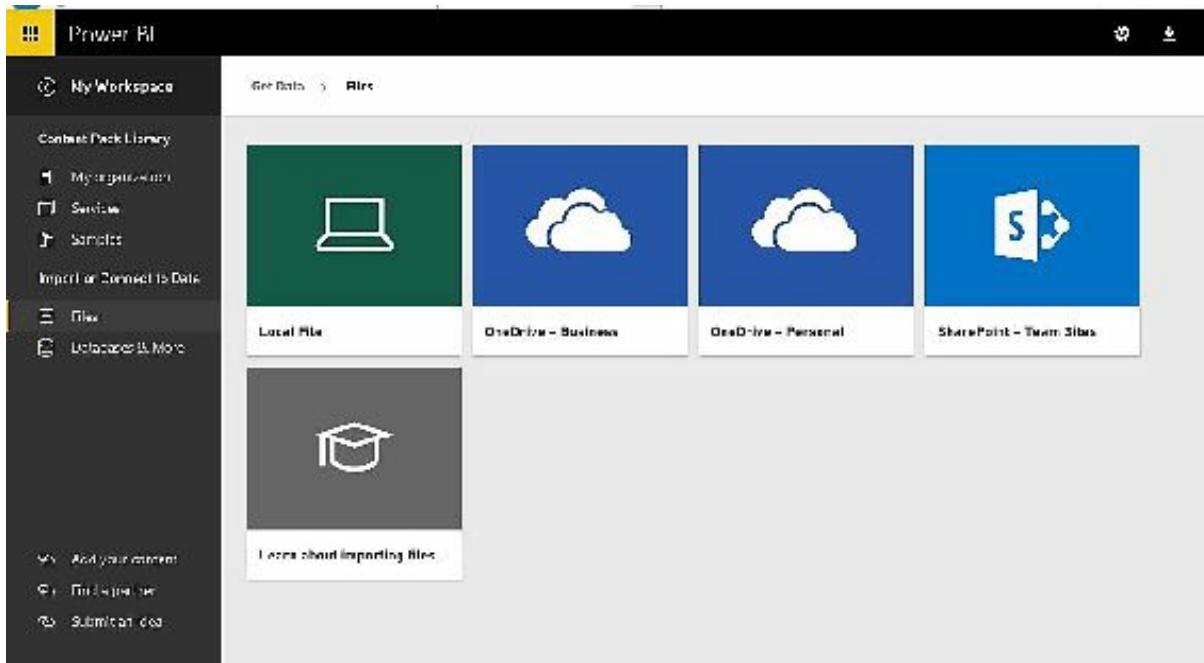
## USING THE POWER BI ONLINE SERVICE

To connect to an Excel file from the Power BI Service, follow the steps below.

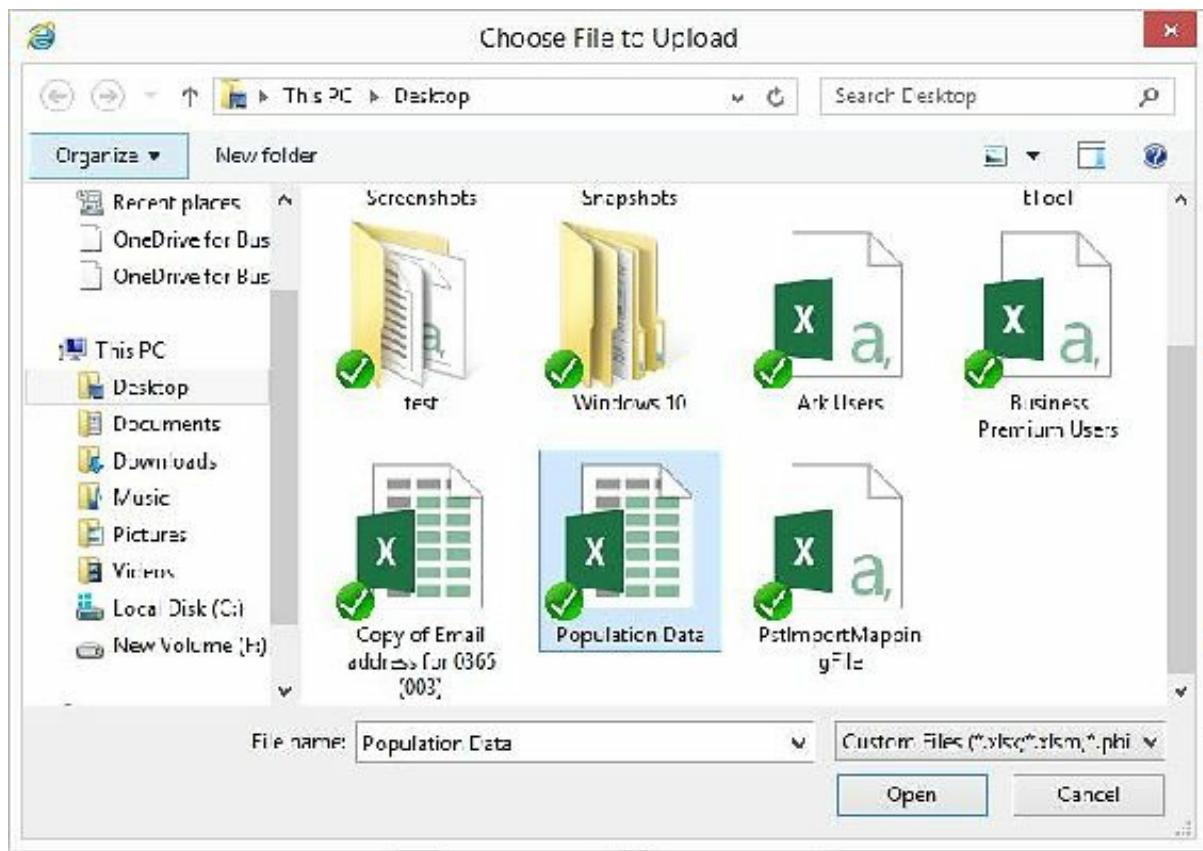
1. Login to the Power BI Service [here](#) and click “Login”. Enter your username and password and click Enter.
2. Click “Get” in the “Files” sub section of the “Import or Connect to Data” section.



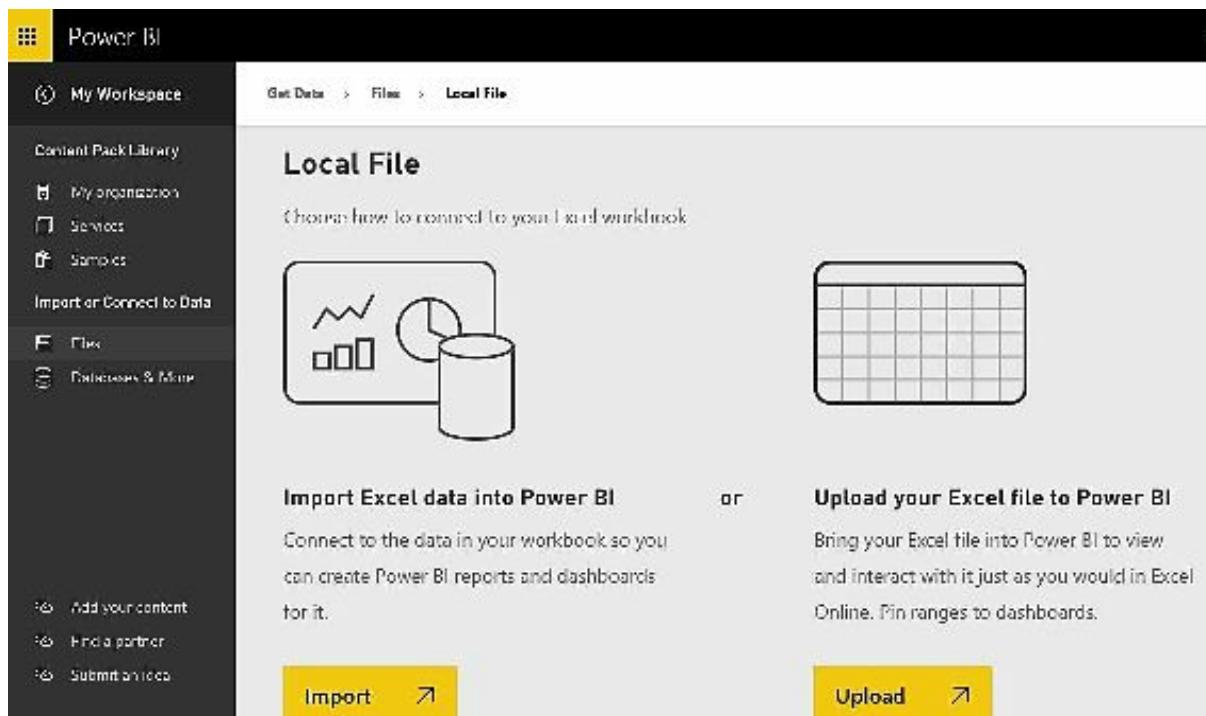
3. Choose where the Excel file is located. In my case, I selected “Local File” because the file is stored in my computer.



4. Select the required Excel file either by double clicking on it or clicking once and clicking “Open”.



5. Choose whether to import the data into Power BI or upload the Excel file into the service. In my case, I selected the import option.



The screenshot shows the Power BI interface for importing local files. The left sidebar has sections like 'My Workspace', 'Content Pack Library', 'Import or Connect to Data', 'File', and 'Feedback & More'. Under 'File', there are options to 'Add your content', 'Find a partner', and 'Submit a tip'. The main area is titled 'Local File' with the sub-section 'Get Data > File > Local File'. It says 'Choose how to connect to your Excel workbook'. Two options are shown: 'Import Excel data into Power BI' (with an icon of a chart and a cylinder) and 'Upload your Excel file to Power BI' (with an icon of a grid). Below each option is a yellow button labeled 'Import' or 'Upload' respectively.

6. That's it. Your dataset is ready.



The screenshot shows a Power BI dashboard. At the top, there's a search bar and a message 'Ask a question about the data on this dashboard'. Below that is a section titled 'Population Database' with a small chart icon. On the right side, a modal window appears with the message 'Your dataset is ready!' and 'Get started by exploring your data.' with a 'View dataset' button. The overall interface is light gray with dark blue header elements.

7. You can choose to view the dataset by clicking "View dataset" or you can start asking questions about your data right away. In my case, I typed the question "What is the population by country?" The image below came up but it didn't look exactly like I wanted. I went ahead to choose the fields I wanted to see from the results and picked a visualization type. (Both options are available on the

right). The second picture below was the final result.

The screenshot shows the Power BI service interface with a table visualization titled "What is the population by country?". The table has columns: Country Name, Population, and Area in Sq Km. The data includes entries for countries like Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, United States, Canada, Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, China, India, Russia, United Kingdom, Japan, South Africa, Sweden, Norway, and Chile. The table is connected to a "Population Database".

Country Name	Population	Area in Sq Km
Argentina	43.9	2781800.000
Brazil	205.8	8515760.000
Mexico	125.5	1944940.000
United States	328.2	9631470.000
Canada	36.2	9984670.000
Australia	24.7	7682300.000
France	65.8	643800.000
Germany	82.9	357300.000
Italy	58.9	301300.000
Spain	46.7	499900.000
China	1410.0	9596960.000
India	1348.0	3287260.000
Russia	145.8	1710560.000
United Kingdom	65.8	242800.000
Japan	125.8	377900.000
South Africa	54.9	1223200.000
Sweden	10.1	450000.000
Norway	5.0	324000.000
Chile	18.8	756600.000
Peru	31.8	1282000.000
Uruguay	3.8	176000.000
Ecuador	15.8	282500.000
Venezuela	31.8	912000.000
Honduras	8.8	116000.000
Costa Rica	5.8	51800.000
Panama	3.8	75000.000
El Salvador	6.8	21000.000
Greece	10.8	13400.000
Malta	0.8	3000.000
Albania	2.8	28000.000
Montenegro	0.8	13000.000
Croatia	4.8	20000.000
Slovenia	1.8	20000.000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.8	10000.000
Macedonia	0.8	20000.000
Kosovo	0.8	10000.000
North Macedonia	0.8	10000.000
Armenia	0.8	20000.000
Azerbaijan	0.8	20000.000
Turkey	82.8	770000.000
Georgia	4.8	65000.000
Ukraine	45.8	653600.000
Belarus	9.8	200000.000
Uzbekistan	31.8	449000.000
Kazakhstan	17.8	2720000.000
Mongolia	2.8	156000.000
Iran	82.8	1640000.000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	82.8	1640000.000
Iraq	36.8	438000.000
Yemen	25.8	503000.000
Syria	25.8	185000.000
Lebanon	4.8	100000.000
Jordan	9.8	89000.000
Cyprus	0.8	30000.000
Malta	0.8	3000.000
Armenia (Republic of)	0.8	20000.000

The screenshot shows the Power BI service interface with a bar chart titled "Population by Country Name". The chart displays the population of various countries. The top five countries shown are Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, United States, and Canada. The chart is connected to a "Population Database".

Country Name	Population
Argentina	43.9
Brazil	205.8
Mexico	125.5
United States	328.2
Canada	36.2
France	65.8
Germany	82.9
Italy	58.9
Spain	46.7
China	1410.0
India	1348.0
Russia	145.8
United Kingdom	65.8
Japan	125.8
South Africa	54.9
Sweden	10.1
Norway	5.0
Chile	18.8
Peru	31.8
Uruguay	3.8
Ecuador	15.8
Venezuela	31.8
Honduras	8.8
Costa Rica	5.8
Panama	3.8
Greece	10.8
Malta	0.8
Albania	2.8
Montenegro	0.8
Croatia	4.8
Slovenia	1.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.8
Macedonia	0.8
Kosovo	0.8
Armenia	0.8
Azerbaijan	0.8
Turkey	82.8
Georgia	4.8
Ukraine	45.8
Belarus	9.8
Uzbekistan	31.8
Kazakhstan	17.8
Mongolia	2.8
Iran	82.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	82.8
Iraq	36.8
Yemen	25.8
Syria	25.8
Lebanon	4.8
Cyprus	0.8
Malta	0.8
Armenia (Republic of)	0.8

You're all done. You have successfully connected to an Excel file using the Power BI Service.

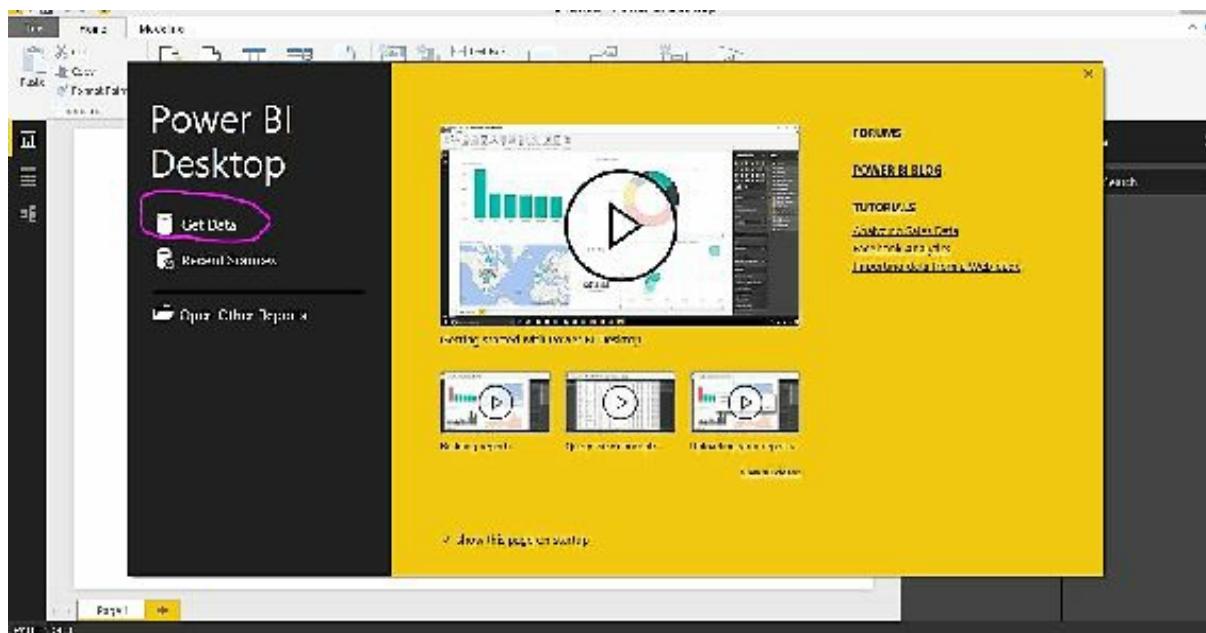
# **GETTING DATA FROM A SQL SERVER**

## **DATABASE**

### **USING POWER BI DESKTOP**

To get data from a SQL Server database using Power BI Desktop, follow the steps below.

1. Launch the Power BI Desktop application and select “Get Data”.



2. Select “SQL Server Database” from the list and click “Connect”.

## Get Data

The screenshot shows the 'Get Data' dialog box with a search bar at the top. On the left, a sidebar lists categories: All (selected), File, Database, Azure, and Other. The main pane displays a list of data sources under the 'All' category. The 'SQL Server Database' option is highlighted with a yellow bar. Other options include Excel, CSV, XML, Text, JSON, Folder, Access Database, SQL Server Analysis Services Database, Oracle Database, IBM DB2 Database, MySQL Database, PostgreSQL Database, Sybase Database, Teradata Database, and Microsoft Azure SQL Database. At the bottom right are 'Connect' and 'Cancel' buttons.

All

- Excel
- CSV
- XML
- Text
- JSON
- Folder
- SQL Server Database
- Access Database
- SQL Server Analysis Services Database
- Oracle Database
- IBM DB2 Database
- MySQL Database
- PostgreSQL Database
- Sybase Database
- Teradata Database
- Microsoft Azure SQL Database

Connect Cancel

3. Input the SQL Server instance you want to connect to and optionally, the database name. Click “Ok” once done.

## SQL Server Database

Import data from a SQL Server database.

Server

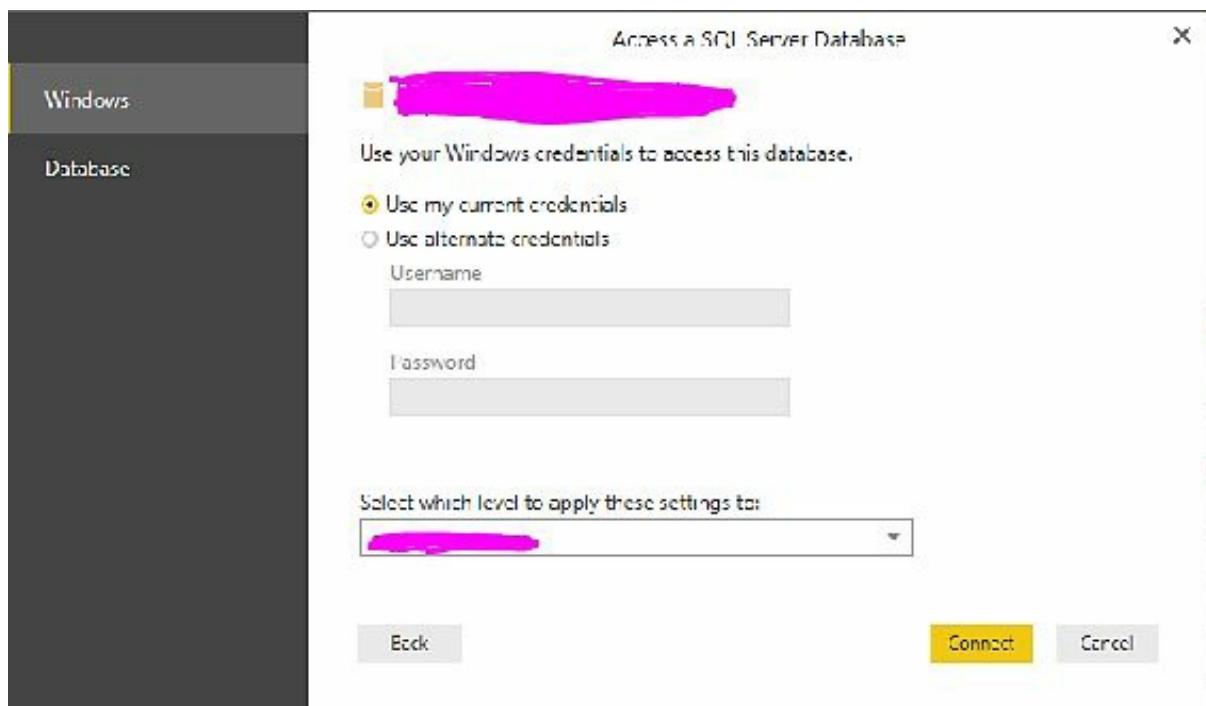
Database (optional)

» Advanced options

OK

Cancel

4. Input the credentials to connect to the database and click “Connect”.



5. Once a connection is established, a preview of the tables in the database is displayed in Power BI. Select the tables that contain data needed for your report and click “Load”. The data is loaded into Power BI and you can begin to create your reports from it.

2	EM	FALSE	null	Terri	Lee
3	EM	FALSE	null	Roberto	
4	EM	FALSE	null	Rob	
5	EM	FALSE	Ms.	Gail	A
6	EM	FALSE	Mr.	Jossef	H
7	EM	FALSE	null	Dylan	A
8	EM	FALSE	null	Diane	L
9	EM	FALSE	null	Gigi	N
10	EM	FALSE	null	Michael	
11	EM	FALSE	null	Ovidiu	V
12	EM	FALSE	null	Thierry	B
13	EM	FALSE	Ms.	Janice	M
14	EM	FALSE	null	Michael	I
15	EM	FALSE	null	Sharon	B

## GETTING DATA FROM AN AZURE SQL DATABASE

1. Launch the Power BI Desktop application and click “Get Data”.  
Select “Microsoft Azure SQL Database” from the list and click “Connect”.

## Get Data

The screenshot shows the 'Get Data' interface from a data integration tool. On the left, a sidebar has a 'Search' bar at the top, followed by categories: 'All' (selected), 'File', 'Database', 'Azure', and 'Other'. The main pane is titled 'All' and lists data sources with icons: Oracle Database, IBM DB2 Database, MySQL Database, PostgreSQL Database, Sybase Database, Teradata Database, Microsoft Azure SQL Database (highlighted with a gray background), Microsoft Azure SQL Data Warehouse, Microsoft Azure Marketplace, Microsoft Azure HDInsight, Microsoft Azure Blob Storage, Microsoft Azure Table Storage, Web, SharePoint List, OData Feed, and Hadoop File (HDFS). At the bottom right are 'Connect' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Search

All

File

Database

Azure

Other

All

Oracle Database

IBM DB2 Database

MySQL Database

PostgreSQL Database

Sybase Database

Teradata Database

Microsoft Azure SQL Database

Microsoft Azure SQL Data Warehouse

Microsoft Azure Marketplace

Microsoft Azure HDInsight

Microsoft Azure Blob Storage

Microsoft Azure Table Storage

Web

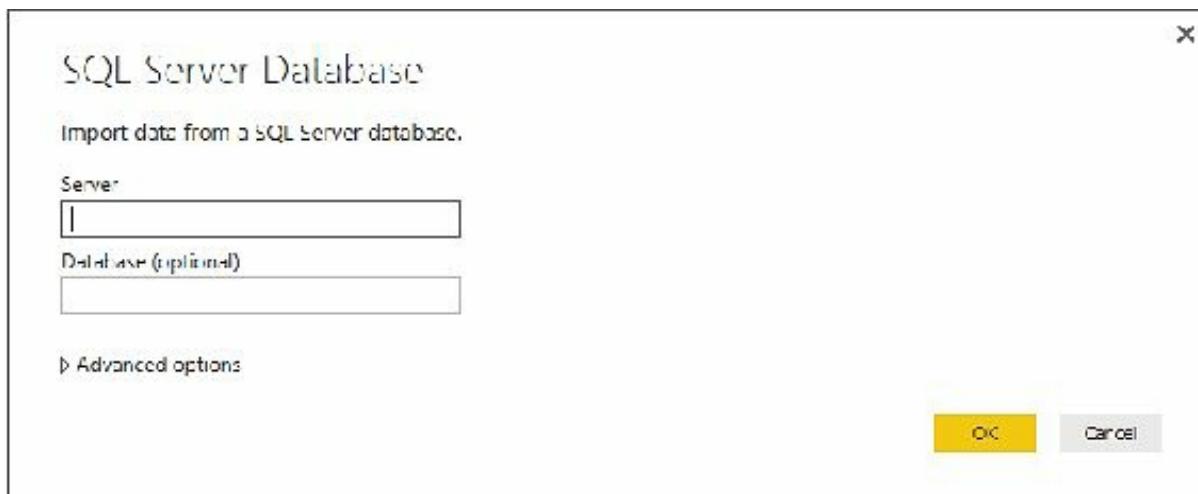
SharePoint List

OData Feed

Hadoop File (HDFS)

Connect Cancel

2. Input the SQL Server connection details and click “OK”.



3. Select the tables you need data from and load them into the application. The data can then be used to create reports.

## **GETTING DATA FROM AN ORACLE DATABASE**

1. From the Power BI Desktop application, click “Get Data”. Select “Oracle Database” from the list and click “Connect”.

## Get Data

The screenshot shows the 'Get Data' dialog box from a data integration tool. On the left, a sidebar has a 'Search' input field and categories: 'All' (selected), 'File', 'Database', 'Azure', and 'Other'. The main pane lists database types under 'All': SQL Server Database, Access Database, SQL Server Analysis Services Database, Oracle Database (highlighted with a grey bar), IBM DB2 Database, MySQL Database, PostgreSQL Database, Sybase Database, Teradata Database, Microsoft Azure SQL Database, Microsoft Azure SQL Data Warehouse, Microsoft Azure Marketplace, Microsoft Azure HDInsight, Microsoft Azure Blob Storage, and Microsoft Azure Table Storage. At the bottom are 'Connected' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Search

All

File

Database

Azure

Other

All

SQL Server Database

Access Database

SQL Server Analysis Services Database

Oracle Database

IBM DB2 Database

MySQL Database

PostgreSQL Database

Sybase Database

Teradata Database

Microsoft Azure SQL Database

Microsoft Azure SQL Data Warehouse

Microsoft Azure Marketplace

Microsoft Azure HDInsight

Microsoft Azure Blob Storage

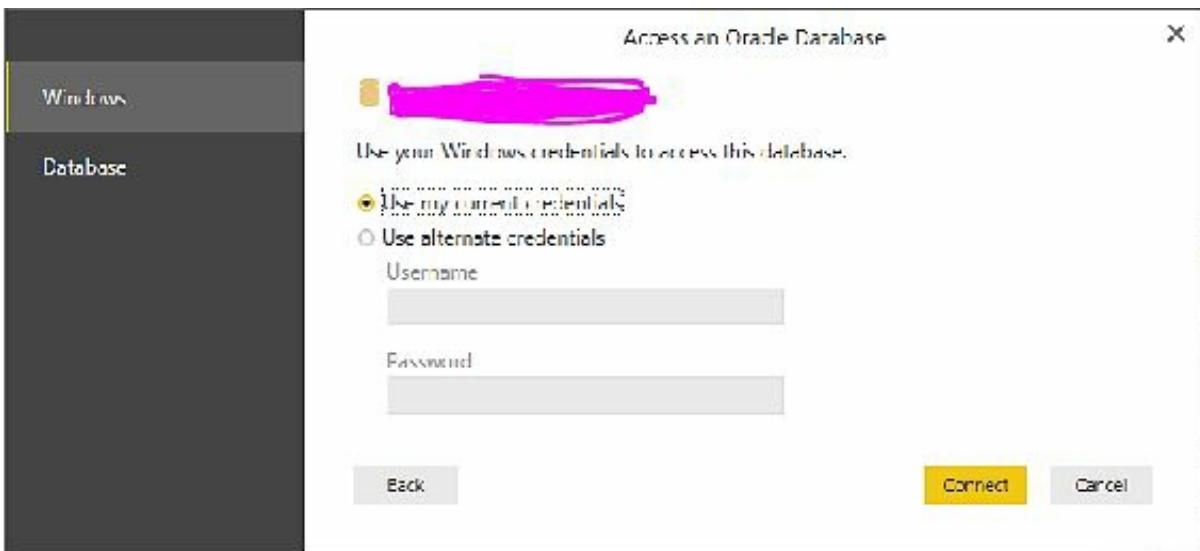
Microsoft Azure Table Storage

Connected Cancel

- 
2. Enter the name of the server to connect to and click “Ok”.



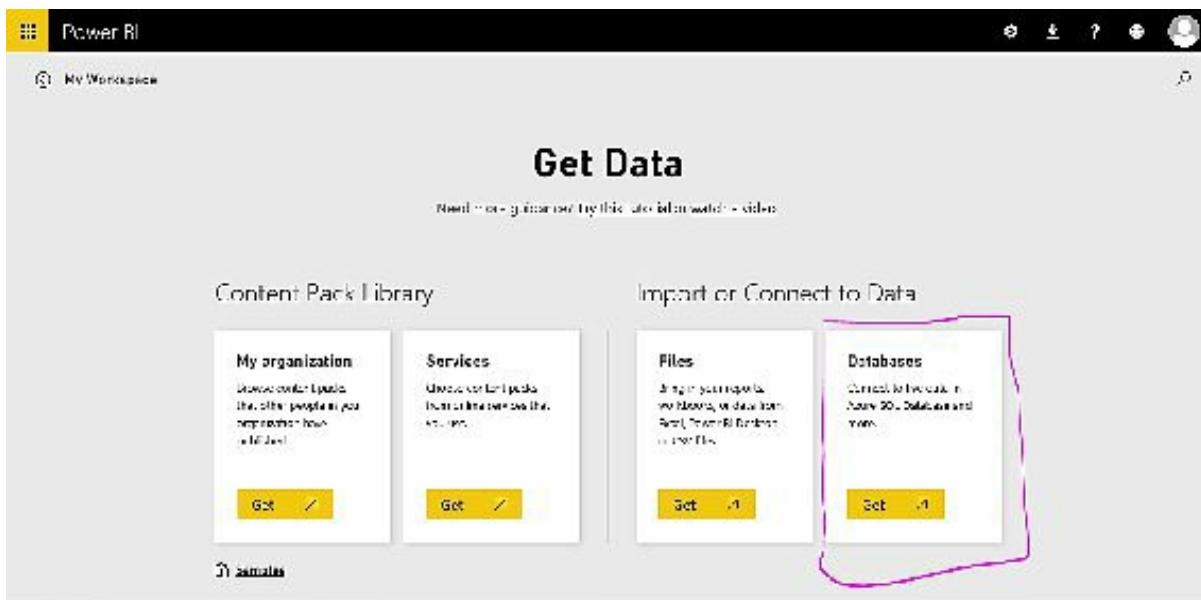
3. Input the appropriate credentials and click “Connect”.



# USING THE POWER BI ONLINE SERVICE

To get data from a database using the Power BI online service, follow the steps below.

1. Login to the Power BI online service with your username and password.
2. From the “Get Data” screen, click on “Get” in the “Databases” subsection of the “Import or Connect to Data” section.



3. You can choose either “Azure SQL Database”, “Azure SQL Data Warehouse”, “SQL Server Analysis Services” (for on-premises SQL server) or “Spark on Azure HDInsight”.

Please note that when connecting to the SQL Server Analysis Server instance

on-premises, you will require a Power BI Gateway.



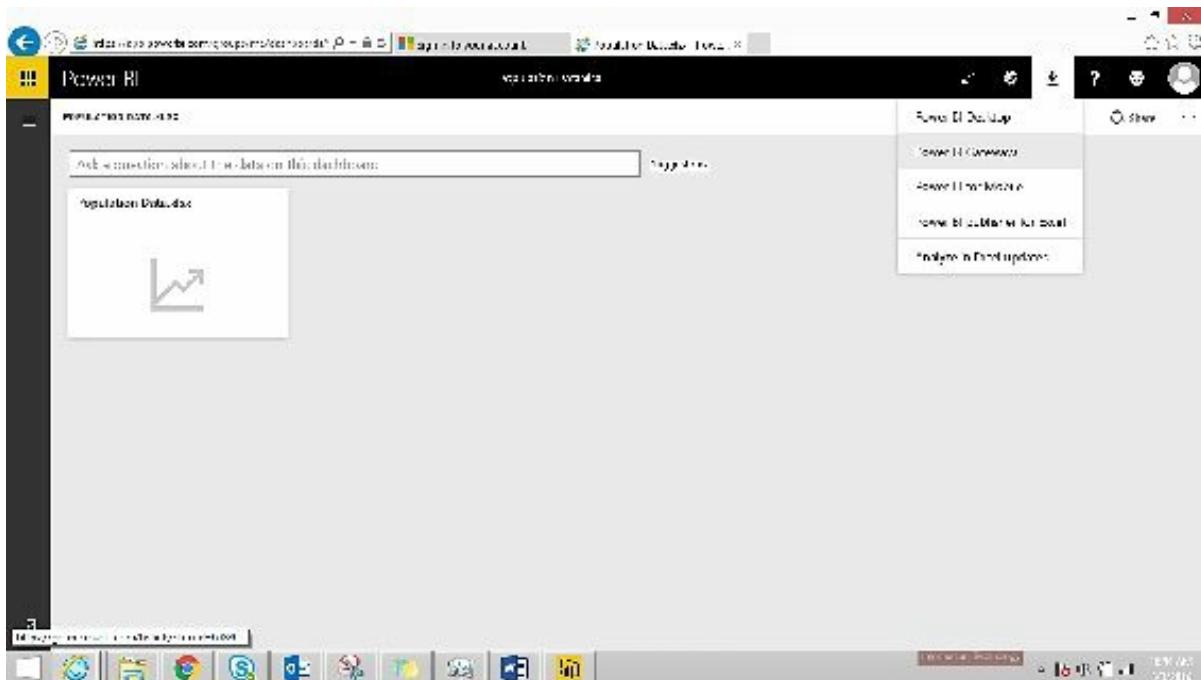
4. Select which ever option is appropriate in your case and click “Connect”.



# INSTALLING THE POWER BI GATEWAY

If you need to install the Power BI Gateway on your on-premises server, follow the steps below. This gateway can be installed on the SQL server itself, or a different server that can connect to the SQL server.

1. Login to the Power BI online service with your username and password.
2. Click on the download icon and select “Power BI Gateways”.



3. Choose the gateway that best suits your needs (either ‘personal’ or ‘for enterprise use’) by clicking “Download” under the appropriate option.

## Choose the gateway that best fits your needs

### For personal use

Designed for individuals who quickly switch between several data sets. It's been built with reporting and monitoring capabilities for this gateway.

Power BI Gateway - Personal

[Download](#)

[Learn more](#)

### For enterprise deployments

This gateway is used by organizations to access a large number of users. It also includes administrative setup areas created for individual data sources and multiple gateways.

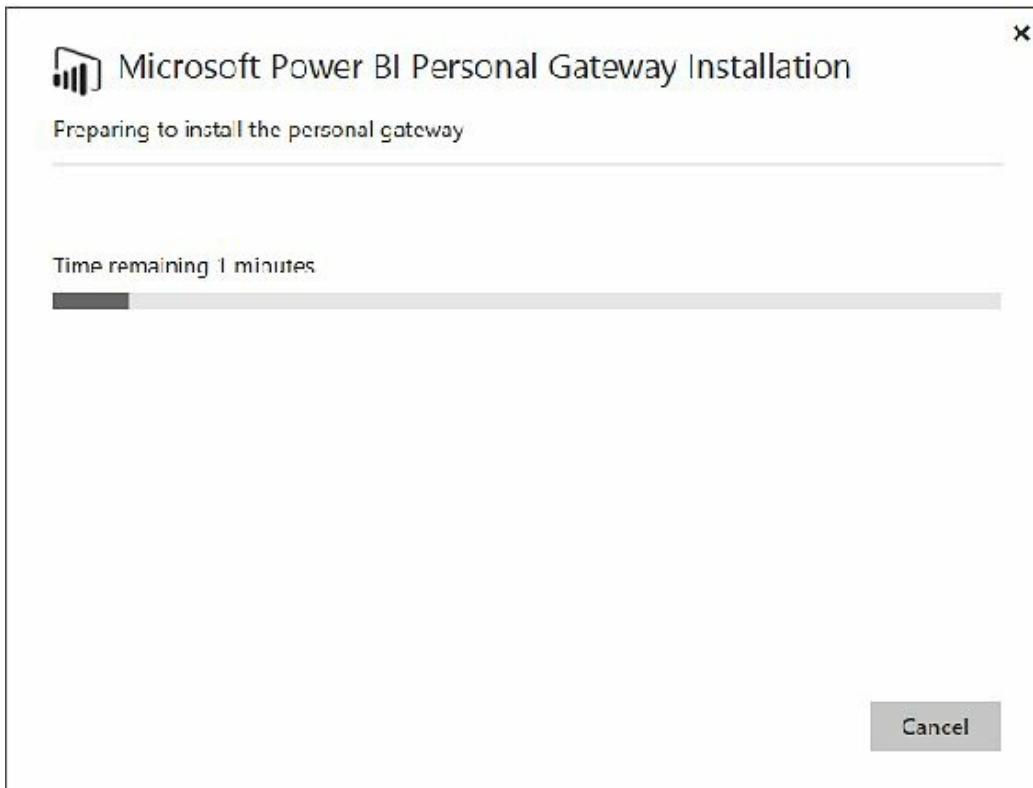
Power BI Gateway - Enterprise

[Download](#)

[Learn more](#)



4. Launch the installer from the downloaded package.



5. Follow the wizard to complete the installation.



## Power BI Gateway – Personal Installation

x

Welcome to the Power BI Gateway – Personal Installation Wizard

This Wizard helps you install Power BI Gateway – Personal on your computer.

[Learn More](#)

Help improve Power BI Gateway – Personal by sending usage information to Microsoft

[Back](#)

[Next](#)

[Cancel](#)



## Power BI Gateway – Personal Installation

x

There are some important things you should know.

- ① You're about to install the Power BI Gateway – Personal on a laptop. If your laptop is turned off or you're not connected to the Internet, refresh could fail.
- ① It looks like your computer can connect to a wireless network. Refresh might take longer over a wireless connection.
- ① Refresh will fail if your computer is asleep at the time of refresh. Ensure this computer is always on.

[Back](#)

[Next](#)

[Cancel](#)

 Power BI Gateway – Personal Installation

Please read the following license agreement carefully.

**MICROSOFT SOFTWARE LICENSE TERMS**

**MICROSOFT POWER BI PERSONAL GATEWAY**

These license terms are an agreement between Microsoft Corporation (or based on where you live, one of its affiliates) and you. Please read them. They apply to the software named above, which includes the media on which you received it, if any. The terms also apply to any Microsoft

- updates,
- supplements,
- Internet-based services, and
- support services.

I accept the terms in the License Agreement

[View Privacy Statement](#)

[Print](#) [Back](#) [Next](#) [Cancel](#)

 Power BI Gateway – Personal Installation

Destination Folder. Click Next to install to the selected folder.

Where do you want to install the gateway?

C:\Users\[REDACTED]\AppData\Local\Power BI Gateway - Personal

[Change...](#)

[Back](#) [Next](#) [Cancel](#)

 Power BI Gateway Personal Installation

x

Installing the Power BI Gateway – Personal

Please wait while the gateway is installed.

[Back](#)[Next](#)[Cancel](#)

For a feature comparison between the Personal and Enterprise editions of the Power BI Gateway, see the table below.

## PERSONAL

[Learn more](#)

## ENTERPRISE

[Learn more](#)

Features		
Import data and set up scheduled refresh	•	Coming soon
Run as an app for users who aren't administrators on the computer	•	

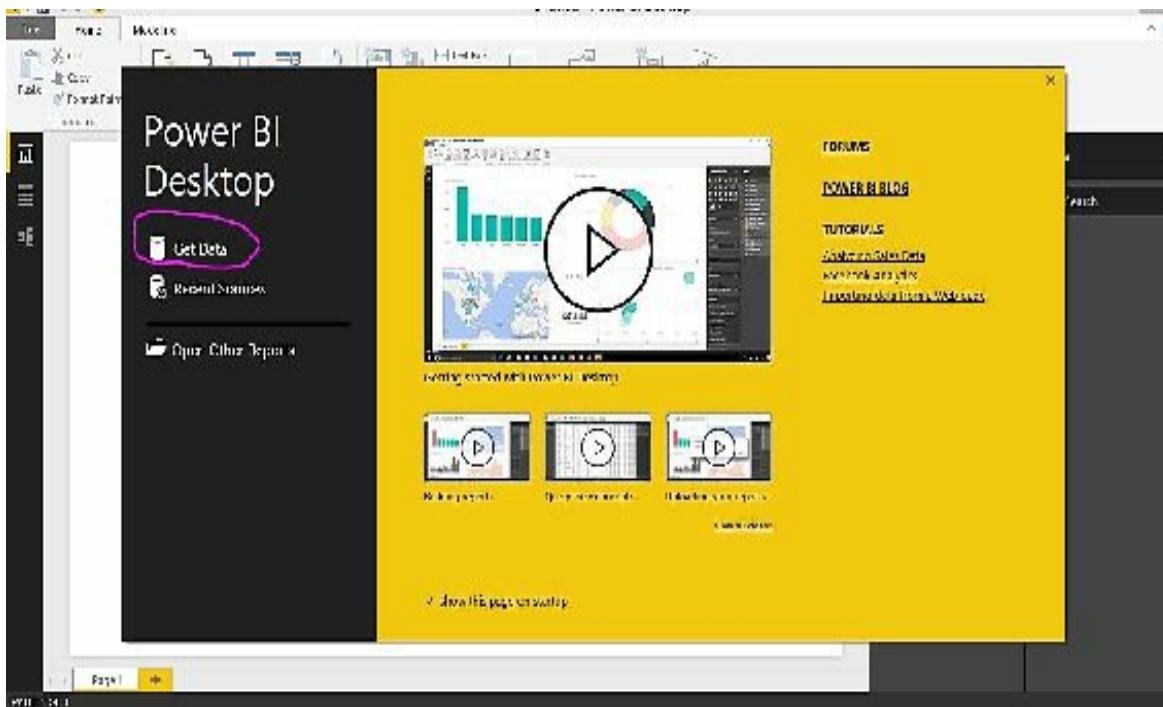
Run as a single user with your credentials	•	
Serves multiple users with access control per data source	•	
Support for DirectQuery to SQL Server	•	
Support for a live connection to Analysis Services	•	
Monitoring and auditing for gateway and data sources		Coming soon

# **GETTING ONLINE DATA**

## **GETTING DATA FROM FACEBOOK**

This section describes how to get data from Facebook for analysis in Power BI.

1. Launch the Power BI Desktop application and click “Get Data”.



2. Select “Facebook” from the list and click “Connect”.

## Get Data

Search

All

File

Database

Azure

Other

All

Microsoft Azure Table Storage

Web

SharePoint List

OData Feed

Hadoop File (HDFS)

Active Directory

Microsoft Exchange

Dynamics CRM Online

 Facebook

 Google Analytics

 SAP HANA Database

 Salesforce Objects

 Salesforce Reports

 ODBC

 R Script

 appFigures (Beta)

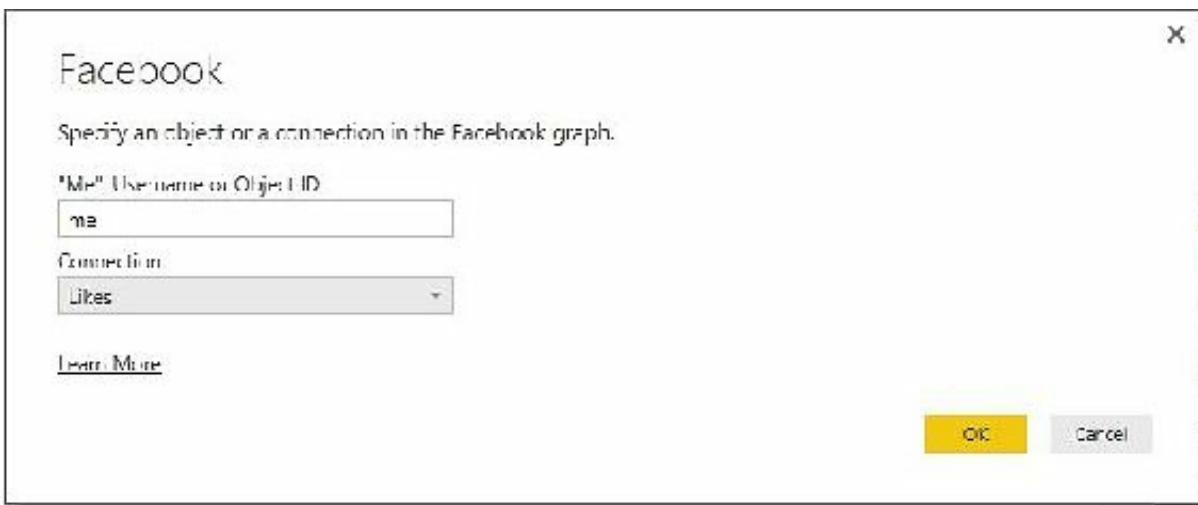
Connect

Cancel

3. Read the warning and click “Continue”.



4. Specify an object and connection in the Facebook graph. If the page you want to connect to is your Facebook account, then leave the first textbox as “me”. If it is a Facebook page you manage, type the page name in the textbox. For the connection, choose what you are interested in from the list of options. In this case, I chose “Likes”.



5. Click “Sign in” to access your Facebook page.



6. Input your Facebook username and password, and click “Log In”.



7. Click “Okay” to continue as yourself.



8. A preview of the data appears next. Click “Load” to import the data as-is into Power BI or “Edit” to streamline the data. In this case, I chose “Edit” to remove unnecessary columns before loading the data into the application.

<https://graph.facebook.com/v2.2/me/likes>

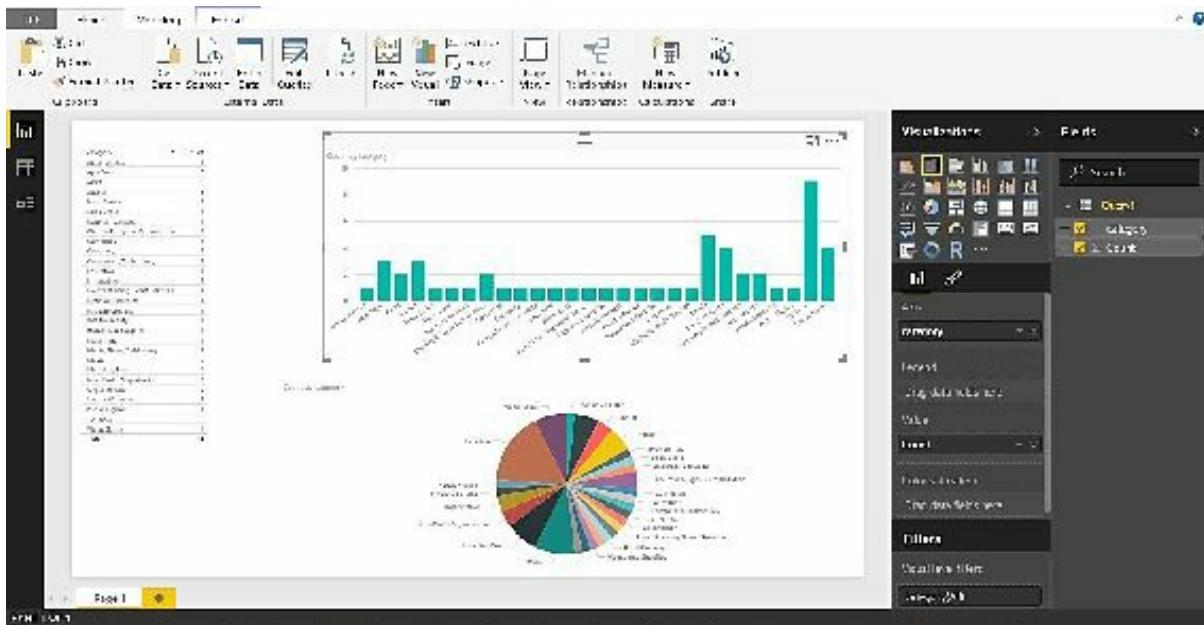
name	category	id
[REDACTED]	Health/Beauty	158788921146
eBookStage	Book Store	615439671844
MC Oneday	Comedian	152829407414
LOLWOT	Media/News/Publishing	142242349138
[REDACTED]	Actor/Director	163314125692
The Sadian World	Fictional Character	428686523890
Sohamon	Household Supplies	741760385933
[REDACTED]	Author	1642191225606
Lambstand Gardens	Business Services	467563110069
[REDACTED]	Author	108518632149

Load    Edit    Cancel

9. The data gets loaded into Power BI from where you can mash it up to create the visualizations you want.

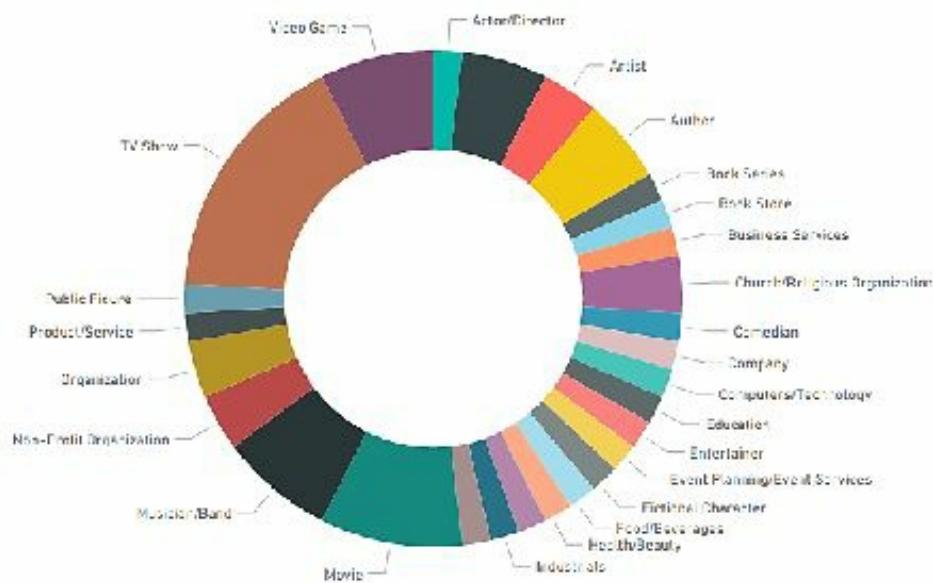
10. Apply the appropriate visualizations for the information you are

interested in. In this case, I was interested in knowing the category of things I like most on Facebook. It was interesting to see TV shows, Movies and Video games getting the most number of likes from me. Typical!



[Back to Report](#)

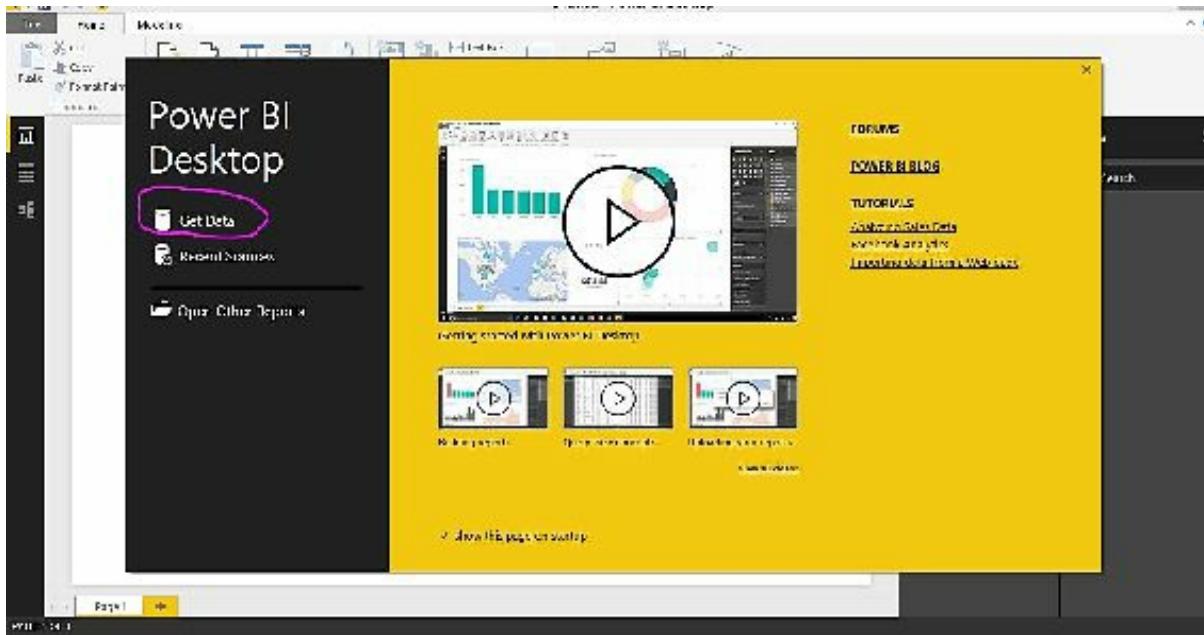
## COUNT BY CATEGORY



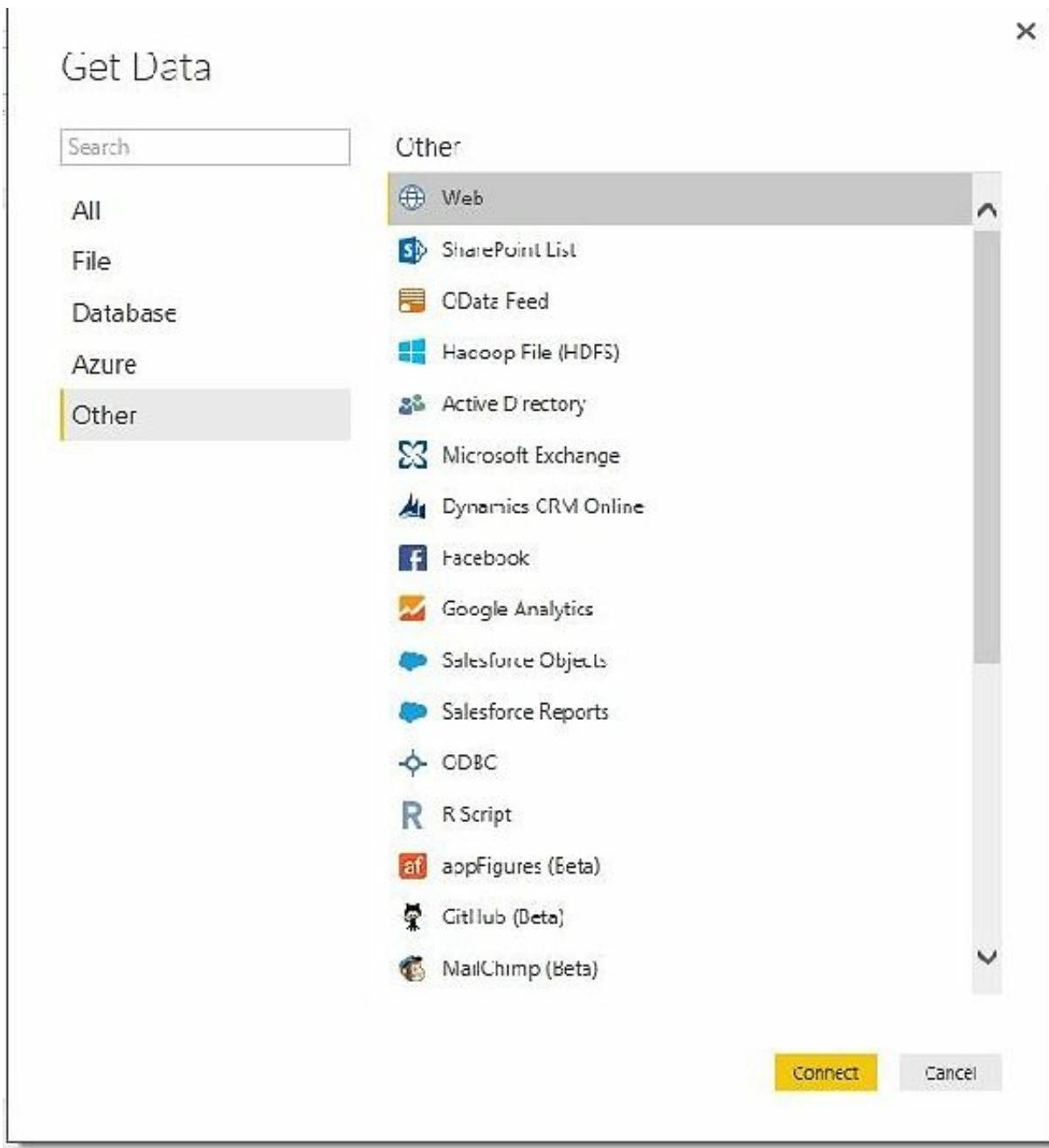
# GETTING DATA FROM OTHER WEB SOURCES

Data contained in other web sources can be imported into Power BI and used in analysis. In this section, we will explore connecting to Wikipedia and importing some data into Power BI. To get started, follow the steps below.

1. Launch the Power BI Desktop application and click “Get Data”.



2. Select “Web” from the list and click “Connect”.



3. Enter the URL that contains the data you want to access.



4. Select the type of authentication used for the URL. In this case, no authentication is required to access Wikipedia, hence the anonymous authentication type was selected. In the “Select which level to apply these settings to” drop down, pick the site level that hosts the data you are interested in. In this case, I selected the exact webpage within Wikipedia. Once done, click “Connect”.



5. Click the checkmark beside the table containing the data you are interested in. A preview of the data appears on the right. Select all

required tables and click “Load”.

## Navigator

The screenshot shows a web browser interface with a sidebar titled "Navigator" on the left and a main content area on the right.

**Navigator Sidebar:**

- Display Options:
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=FIFA\\_World\\_Cup\\_finals&oldid=5111111](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=FIFA_World_Cup_finals&oldid=5111111)
- Document
- Key to the list of links
- List of FIFA World Cup finals
- List of final matches, their venues and location
- Results by committee (united)
- Results by nation (edit)
- Table 5

**Main Content Area:**

List of final matches, their venues and locations, the final score, the year, the winners, the runners up, and the venue.

Year	Winners	Final score(3)	Runners up	Venue
1930	Uruguay	4–2	Argentina	Estadio Centenario
1934	Italy	2–1	Czechoslovakia	Stadio Nazionale Rom
1938	Italy	3–2	Hungary	Stade Olympique de Paris
1950*	Uruguay	2–1	Brazil	Estadio do Maracanã
1954	West Germany	3–2	Hungary	Wankdorf Stadium
1958	Brazil	5–2	Sweden	Estádio da Luz
1962	Brazil	5–1	Chile	Estadio Nacional
1966	England	4–2	West Germany	Wembley stadium
1970	Brazil	4–1	Italy	Estadio Azteca
1974	West Germany	2–1	Netherlands	Olympiastadion
1978	Argentina	3–2	Netherlands	Estadio Monumental
1982	Italy	3–1	West Germany	Santiago Bernabéu
1986	Argentina	3–2	West Germany	Faith Arena
1990	West Germany	1–0	Argentina	Stadio Olimpico
1994	Brazil	2–0	Italy	Beira-Rio
1998	France	3–0	Brazil	Stade de France
2002	Brazil	2–0	Germany	International Stadium Yokohama, Japan
2006	Italy	1–1	France	Olympique Lyon
2010	Spain	1–0	Netherlands	Soccer City
2014	Germany	1–0	Argentina	Estadio do Maracanã

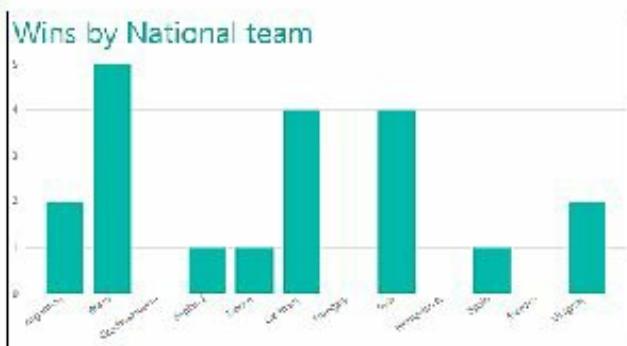
6. The data is imported into Power BI.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Power BI desktop interface. On the left, there's a data grid containing numerous rows of data. On the right, the 'Visualizations' pane is open, displaying various chart and visualization options. The ribbon at the top has tabs like Home, Insert, Transform, etc.

7. Once in Power BI, you can shape it the way you want to create the right visualizations for your report.

The screenshot shows a Power BI dashboard. On the left, there's a table titled 'World Cup history' with columns for 'Winner', 'Runner-up', and 'Year'. On the right, there's a bar chart titled 'Wins by National team' with teal bars representing the number of wins for different countries. Below the chart, there's a small table with five rows. The ribbon at the top has tabs like Home, Insert, Transform, etc.

World Cup History		
Winners	Runners-up	Year
Germany	Argentina	2014
Spain	Netherla...	2010
Italy	France	2006
Brazil	Germany	2002
France	Brazil	1998
Brazil	Italy	1994
West Ge...	Argentina	1990



Estadio do ...	74,738	Germany	2014
Soccer City	64,490	Spain	2010
Olympiastad...	69,030	Italy	2006
Internation...	69,029	Brazi	2002

## **GETTING DATA FROM TWITTER**

At the time of writing this book, there was no connector to get data directly from Twitter. If you have the need to analyze Twitter data, you can find the steps written by Jeff Stokes in his blog [here](https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/documentation/articles/stream-analytics-twitter-sentiment-analysis-trends/) (<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/documentation/articles/stream-analytics-twitter-sentiment-analysis-trends/>).

To wrap up, if you need to analyze data in Power BI, you will have to connect to the source of that data within your organization or online. If the source is present in the “Get Data” list, simply click on it and follow the wizard to complete the connection process. If it isn’t listed, click on “Other” from the “Get Data” list and select “Blank Query”. Type in your connection parameters and connect to the data.

## Get Data

Search

All  
File  
Database  
Azure  
**Other**

### Other

-  Salesforce Reports
-  ODBC
-  R Script
-  appFigures (Beta)
-  GitHub (Beta)
-  MailChimp (Beta)
-  Marketo (Beta)
-  QuickBooks Online (Beta)
-  Smartsheet
-  SQL Sentry (Beta)
-  Stripe (Beta)
-  SweetIQ (Beta)
-  Twilio (Beta)
-  Zendesk (Beta)
-  Spark (Beta)
-  Blank Query

Connect

Cancel

## CHAPTER THREE

Now that you have a good understanding of how to get data for analysis in Power BI, it is time to create some amazing reports. Ready to get started?

Remember the building blocks of Power BI we discussed earlier, we're going to use those building blocks to understand the concept of creating reports. The first block on the list is the dataset. If you can't remember what a dataset is, skip back to the "Building Blocks of Power BI" section for a quick refresher.

The dataset is the backbone of our reports and dashboards. In simplistic terms, whatever report you want to see, the data needs to be present in the underlying dataset. If the data is not in the dataset, you can't visualize that information. Got it? Let's get right to it then.

In this chapter, we will look at creating datasets by getting data from a single source or combining data from different sources. Let's get started.

# **CREATING DATASETS**

It is a known fact that the data needed for a report or dashboard can come from many different sources. When this data is brought into Power BI, it has to be combined into a single dataset so create the required reports or dashboards.

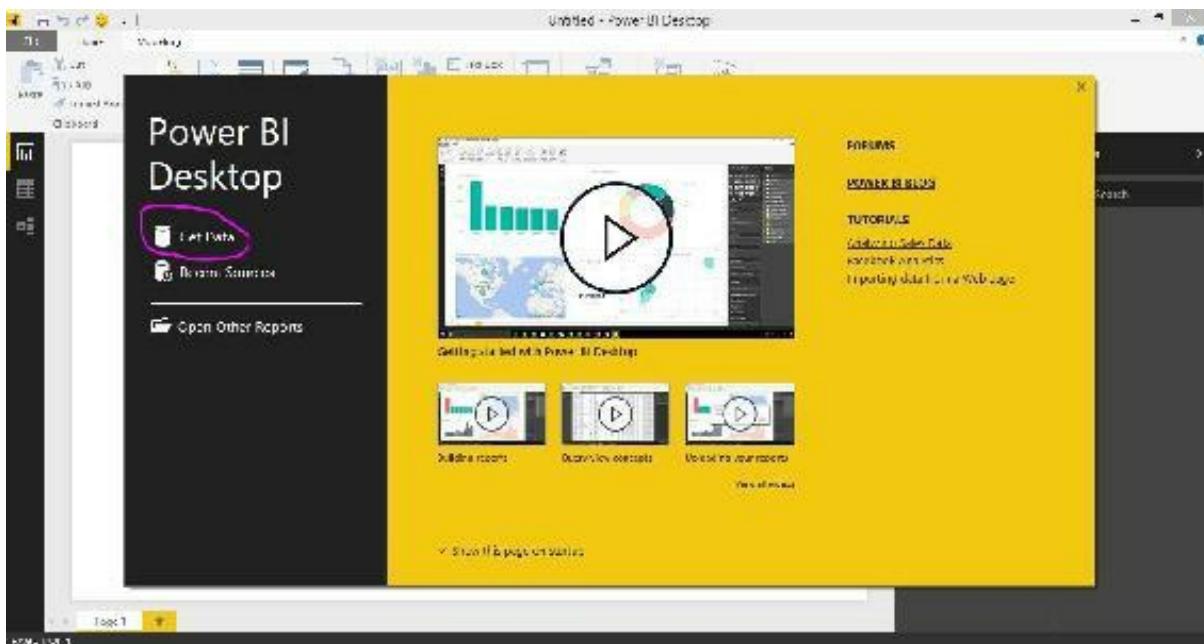
If the data you need for a report is stored in a single source e.g. one Excel sheet within a workbook or one table in a SQL Server Database, you're in luck. All you need to do to create a dataset is to connect to that data source and import the data into Power BI. Unfortunately, there's not that much luck to go around and for the rest of the bunch who aren't as lucky as you are, they have to get their data from multiple different sources to generate the reports or dashboards they need.

In this section, we will create datasets by using data from a single source, as well as combining data from different sources.

## **CREATING A DATASET FROM A SINGLE DATASOURCE**

To create a dataset from a single data source, follow the steps below.

1. Launch the Power BI Desktop application and click on “Get Data”.



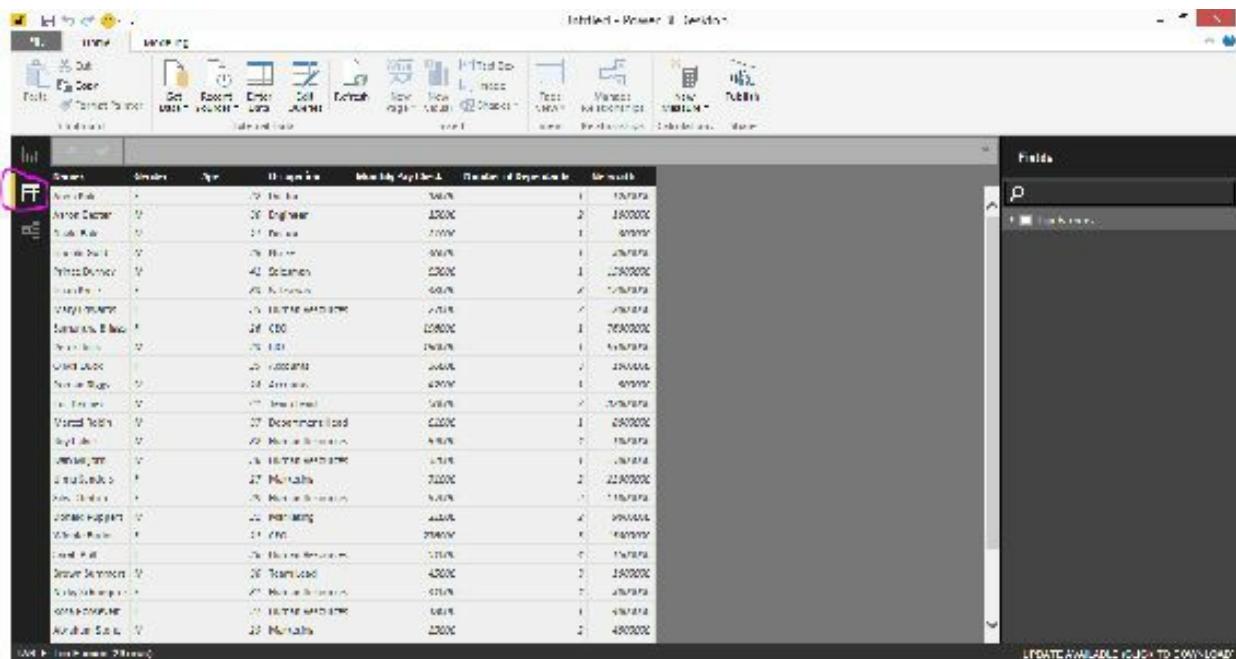
2. Connect to the data source by selecting it from the list. Select the data you need by ticking the checkmark beside the table on the left. Click “Load” to bring the data into Power BI.

Navigator

Top Earners				
Name	Gender	Age	Occupation	Monthly Pay Check
Anna Price	F	22	Customer	\$200
Aaron Dexter	M	30	Engineer	\$210
David Price	M	21	Customer	\$210
Lincoln Gold	M	28	Nurse	\$200
Prince Dummy	M	47	Salesman	\$200
Lillian Price			Salesman	\$200
Mary Edwards	F		Human Resources	\$200
Samantha Briggs	F	26	CEO	\$200
Peter Rock	M	23	COO	\$200
Olivia Duck	F	25	Accounts	\$200
Roman Riggs	M	28	Accounts	\$200
Eris Rimmer	M	45	Team Lead	\$200
Marcel Hobin	M	37	Department Head	\$200
Roy Tales	M	32	Human Resources	\$200
Ivan Miljum	M	36	Human Resources	\$200
Hilma Sanders	F	27	Marketing	\$200
Silvia Cirlan	F	29	Human Resources	\$200
Dominic Fappert	M	21	Marketing	\$200
Winnie Bullet	F	22	CEO	\$200
Sarah Full	F	26	Human Resources	\$200
Brown Summers	M	46	Team Lead	\$200
Nicky Schumoter			Human Resources	\$200
Rosa Russell	F	27	Human Resources	\$200

Load    Cancel

- That's it. Your dataset is ready. Click on the dataset tab to view it if you like, or proceed with creating the reports you want.



# **CREATING A DATASET FROM A MULTIPLE DATA SOURCES**

To create a dataset from multiple data sources, follow the steps below.

1. Launch the Power BI Desktop application.
  2. Click on “Get Data” to get data from the first source.
  3. Select the table(s) containing the data you need and click “Load” to bring it into Power BI. If you need to edit the data before importing it, click on the “Edit” tab and make the necessary changes.
  4. Once the data is in the Power BI application, click on “Get

Data” again.

File Home Modeling Insert Page View Relationships Calculations Share

Cut Copy Format Painter Paste Get Data Sources Enter Data Edit Queries Refresh New Page New Visual Image Shapes Page View Manage Relationships New Measure Publish

Clipboard External Data Insert View Relationships Calculations Share

Names	Gender	Age	Occupation	Monthly Pay Check	Number of Dependents	Networth	Country of Origin
Anna Rose	F	22	Doctor	18000	1	1200000	Algeria
Armen Becker	M	30	Engineer	19000	2	1000000	Mexico
David Rose	M	21	Doctor	21000	1	800000	United States
Ursula Gold	M	28	Nurse	46000	1	8000000	United States
Prince Dunney	M	41	Salesman	59000	1	15000000	United States
Ullie Price	F	38	Salesman	43000	3	12000000	United States
Mary Edwards	F	35	Human Resources	27000	2	12000000	United States
Samantha Briggs	F	26	CEO	196000	1	7500000	United States
Peter Rock	M	23	CEO	114000	1	5500000	United States
Olivia Duck	I	25	Accounts	36444	3	1000000	United States
Roman Biggs	M	28	Accounts	42000	1	500000	United States
Eric Blanner	M	43	Team Lead	50000	2	32000000	United States
Miriam Robin	M	37	Department Head	61000	1	8000000	United States
Roy Rakes	M	32	Human Resources	54000	4	1000000	United States
Ivan Milligan	M	36	Human Resources	37000	1	15000000	United States
Uma Sanders	F	27	Marketing	71000	2	22000000	United States
Silvia Clinton	F	29	Human Resources	37000	2	11000000	United States
Donald Ruppert	M	21	Marketing	23000	2	900000	United States
Winnie Butler	F	22	CEO	276000	3	15000000	United States
Sarah Full	F	26	Human Resources	51000	4	1500000	United States
Brown Summers	M	20	Team Lead	45000	3	1000000	Germany
Nicky Schumacher	I	23	Human Resources	41000	4	1000000	United States
Rosa Roosevelt	I	27	Human Resources	38000	1	4000000	United States
Abraham Stone	M	20	Marketing	29000	2	4500000	United States

5. Connect to the second data source by selecting it from the list.

Click the checkmark containing the table whose data you want to add to your existing dataset.

Navigator

Display Options  

Population Database [13] 

- GistImage
- Heatmap
- MetalValue
- PivotTable
- Sparkline
- Timeline
- Heatmap
- Hubs
- MetalValue
- Pie
- Population 
- Power View
- Sheet
- Sports

Population  
Preview downloaded on Monday, April 25, 2016

Country Name	Country Code	Indicator Name	Indicator Code
Afghanistan	AFG	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL
Albania	ALB	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL
Algeria	DZA	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL
American Samoa	ASM	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL
Andorra	AND	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL
Angola	AGO	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL
Anguilla and Barbuda	ATG	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL
Argentina	ARG	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL
Armenia	ARM	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL
Aruba	AWO	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL
Australia	AUS	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL
Austria	AUT	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL
Avantujan	ATF	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL
Bahamas, The	BHS	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL
Bahrain	BHR	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL
Bangladesh	BGD	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL
Banladesh	BGR	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL
Belarus	BLR	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL
Belgium	BPL	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL
Belize	BZL	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL
Benin	BPN	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL
Bermuda	BRU	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL

4. If you need to edit the data before importing it into Power BI, click on “Edit” beside “Load” at the bottom of the screen. In this case, I want to delete some columns before importing the data into Power BI, so I’m going to do just that.
5. The data opens up in the Query Editor window.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Power BI Query Editor interface. On the left, there's a sidebar titled 'Queries [4]' containing four items: 'Top Laptops', 'Properties', 'Population (Q)', and 'Population (C)'. The main area displays a table with columns: 'Country Name', 'Country Code', 'Indicator Name', 'Indicator Code', and 'Population'. The table contains 17 rows of data. To the right of the table is a 'Query Settings' pane. Under the 'PREFERENCES' section, 'Name' is set to 'Population (Q)' and 'All Properties' is checked. Under the 'APPLIED STEPS' section, there is a single step named 'Promoted Headers' with a 'Changed Type' action.

6. Right click any column you want to delete and click “Remove”. In this case, I’m going to delete two columns so I have just the columns I need.
7. Once done, click on the dropdown arrow beside “Close & Apply” and select “Close & Apply” from the list. The data is loaded into the Power BI application.

The screenshot shows the Power BI Query Editor interface. The ribbon at the top has tabs for File, Home, Transform, Add Column, and View. Under the Home tab, there are buttons for Close & Apply, New, Refresh Sources, Enter Data, Properties, Advanced Editor, and a preview dropdown. Below the ribbon is a toolbar with icons for Close, New Query, Query, Manage Columns, and Reduce Rows. On the left, a sidebar titled 'Queries [4]' lists four items: Top Earners, Population, Population (2), and Population (3). The main area displays a table with columns: Country Name, Country Code, and Population. The table contains 14 rows of data.

	Country Name	Country Code	Population
1	Afghanistan	AFG	32517655
2	Albania	ALB	3181397
3	Algeria	DZA	34428026
4	American Samoa	ASM	67217
5	Andorra	AND	82577
6	Angola	AGO	1803764
7	Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	8481
8	Argentina	ARG	59714298
9	Armenia	ARM	3079687
10	Aruba	ABW	107520
11	Australia	AUS	21584400
12	Austria	AUT	8336525
13	Azerbaijan	AZE	8701400
14	Bahamas, The	BHS	338561

8. Now that we have the data we need in two datasets within the Power BI application, it's time to merge both datasets into one. Click on “Edit Queries” from the Menu ribbon.

The screenshot shows the Power BI ribbon with the 'Modeling' tab selected. The 'Edit Queries' button, which is highlighted with a pink circle, is located in the 'External Data' group. Below the ribbon, a message box indicates that there are pending changes in queries that haven't been applied. The main area displays a table with columns: Names, Gender, Age, Occupation, Monthly Pay Check, Number of Dependents, Networth, and Country of Origin. The table contains 10 rows of data.

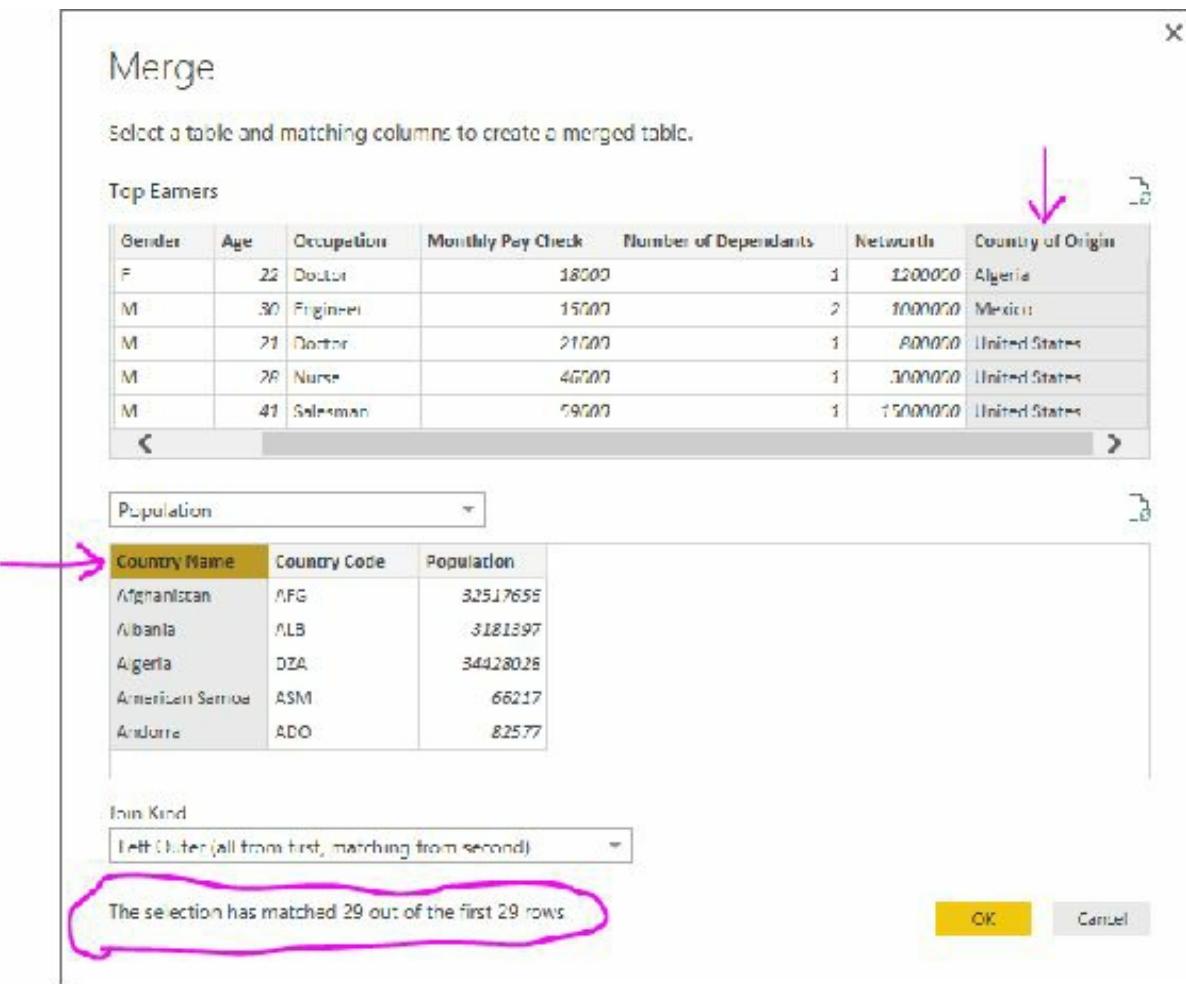
Names	Gender	Age	Occupation	Monthly Pay Check	Number of Dependents	Networth	Country of Origin
Anne Pyle	F	22	Doctor	18000	1	1200000	Algeria
Aaron Dexter	M	30	Engineer	15000	2	1000000	Mexico
David Hale	M	21	Doctor	21000	1	800000	United States
Lincoln Gold	M	28	Nurse	16000	1	8000000	United States
Prince Durrivey	M	41	Salesman	59000	1	15000000	United States
Lillian Price	F	33	Salesman	48000	3	12000000	United States
Mary Edwards	F	35	Human Resources	27000	2	12000000	United States
Samantha Briggs	F	26	CEO	196000	1	76000000	United States
Peter Rock	M	28	CIO	150000	1	55000000	United States
Olivia Duck	F	25	Accounts	36000	3	1000000	United States

9. Highlight the datasets you want to merge by holding the “CTRL” key on your keyboard down and clicking each dataset. Click on the dropdown arrow below “Combine” and select “Merge Queries”.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Query Editor interface. On the left, the 'Tables' pane lists two tables: 'Top Earners' and 'Population'. Both are highlighted with a purple selection bar. In the center, a preview window displays the first 12 rows of the 'Population' table, which has columns 'CountryName', 'CountryCode', and 'Population'. On the right, the 'Query Settings' pane is open, showing the 'APPLIED STEPS' section with 'Merge Queries' selected. A pink circle highlights the 'Combine' button in the top right corner of the ribbon.

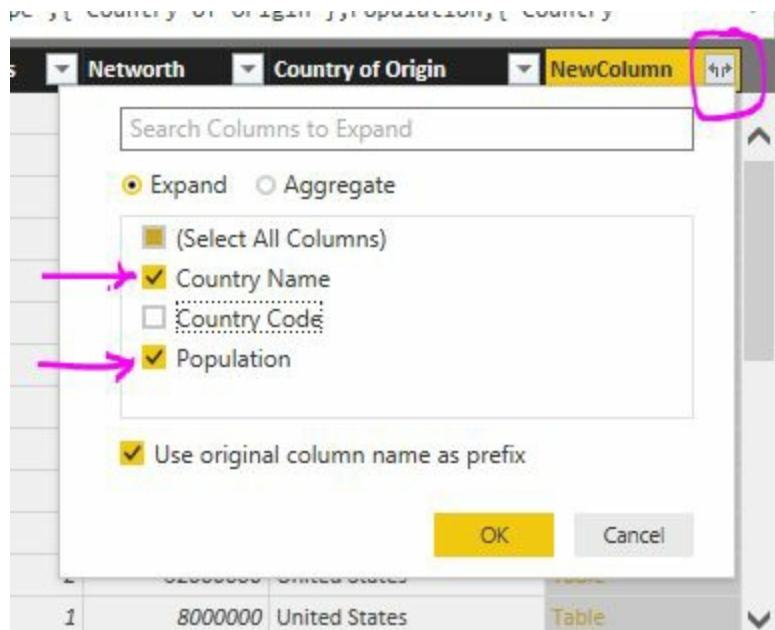
CountryName	CountryCode	Population
Afghanistan	AFG	3000000
Albania	ALB	2147000
Algeria	DZA	34438020
Angola	AGO	20227000
Andorra	AND	61000
Anguilla	AGU	1017400
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	85000
Argentina	ARG	20500000
Armenia	ARM	3110000
Aruba	ABW	101000
Australia	AUS	21164000
Austria	AUT	8565000

10. From the “Merge” window, select the table you want to merge with the already selected table and click on a matching column. Click “OK” once done. (Please note that the tables you combine need to have a matching column where they can be joined. In this case, the “Country of Origin” column from the “Top Earners” table matches the “Name of Country” column from the “Population” table).



11. Click on the ‘opposite arrows icon’ at the top right of the new included column and select the columns from the other table which you want to include in the first table. (In this case, I selected the “Country Name” and “Population” columns from the “Population” table because I want to add them to the “Top Earners” table)

12. Click “OK” once done.



13. The selected columns get added to the dataset.

Queries [2]		Table.ExpandableColumn("Merged Queries", "NewColumn", {"Country Name", "Population"})				
	Level	Dependents	NetWorth	Country of Origin	NewColumn.Country Name	NewColumn.Population
1	1	1000000	Algeria	Algeria	Algeria	8478028
2	2	5000000	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	5195821
3	1	35000000	France	France	France	54240510
4	0	15000000	France	France	France	54370515
5	3	1000000	Germany	Germany	Germany	52130057
6	2	1000000	Malta	Malta	Malta	110677158
7	1	600000	United States	United States	United States	39169560
8	1	3000000	United States	United States	United States	394037600
9	1	15000000	United States	United States	United States	394037665
10	3	12000000	United States	United States	United States	394037665
11	2	12000000	United States	United States	United States	394037665
12	1	7000000	United States	United States	United States	394037665
13	1	55000000	United States	United States	United States	394037665
14	3	1000000	United States	United States	United States	394037665

14. Rename the columns to match the naming convention of your base dataset and remove duplicate columns. (In this case, “NewColumn.Population” will be renamed to “Population” and

“NewColumn.Country Name” will be removed. This is because it contains the same data as the “Country of Origin” column. To rename a column, simply double click on the header and type in the new name).

Untitled - Query Editor

**File** **Home** **Clipboard** **Transform** **View**

**Close & Apply** **New Source** **Reset** **Data** **Properties** **Advanced editor** **Refresh** **Predict** **Choose Columns** **Remove Columns** **Rows** **Reset** **Remove Rows** **Replace Values** **Sort** **Group By** **Data Type** **Decimal Number** **Unpivot** **Unpivot Rows As Headers** **Convert**

**Close** **New Query** **User** **Manage Columns** **Reduce Rows** **Sort** **Group By** **Unpivot** **Unpivot Rows As Headers** **Convert**

**Queries [2]** **Filter** **Public.HanoverCountry([Illustrated Country], [HanoverCountry])** **Query Settings**

**Top 10 Items** **Population**

	Population	Dependency	Number of Dependents	Region	Country of Origin	Population
1	10000	1	10000000	Africa	34000000	34000000
2	20000	2	20000000	Europe	54000000	54000000
3	25000	3	25000000	Asia	64000000	64000000
4	25000	3	25000000	Asia	64000000	64000000
5	40000	3	10000000	Germany	10000000	10000000
6	10000	2	10000000	India	10000000	10000000
7	25000	3	25000000	United States	20000000	20000000
8	40000	3	10000000	United States	20000000	20000000
9	50000	1	10000000	United States	30000000	30000000
10	10000	3	10000000	United States	30000000	30000000
11	20000	3	10000000	United States	30000000	30000000
12	250000	3	25000000	United States	20000000	20000000
13	100000	3	25000000	United States	20000000	20000000
14	10000	3	10000000	United States	20000000	20000000

**PROPERTIES**  
None  
**Top 10 Items**  
All Properties

**APPLIED STEPS**  
Name  
Navigation  
Unpivot Rows As Headers  
Change Type  
Merged Expressions  
Renamed New Column  
Renamed Columns  
Renamed Columns

15. The dataset now looks exactly how I want it to. To save this, I'll click on "Close & Apply" from the top ribbon. The "Top Earners" dataset now contains the "Population" column which I got from a different data source.

Name	Gender	Age	Occupation	Monthly Pay Check	Number of Dependents	NetWorth	Country of Origin	Population
Anna Folsom	F	22	Doctor	18000	1	1200000	Algeria	3428028
Indigo Lake	F	22	Department Head	18000	2	1000000	Denmark	5476227
Arthur Blue	M	30	Analysts	18000	2	8500000	Hong Kong	64505515
Linda Ruth	F	27	Human Resources	18000	0	7500000	Hong Kong	64505515
Brown Summers	M	35	TeamLead	45000	3	1000000	Germany	3210007
Aaron Dexter	M	30	Engineer	15000	2	1000000	Mexico	120627158
David Dell	M	22	Doctor	21000	1	800000	United States	307093900
Harold Reid	M	28	Nurse	18000	2	1000000	United States	307093900
Annie Stanley	M	47	Advertiser	54000	2	7500000	United States	307093900
Urban Price	F	29	Editor	48000	3	12000000	United States	304093900
Mary Edwards	F	25	Human Resources	28000	2	12000000	United States	304093900
Garnett Briggs	F	35	CEO	150000	1	7000000	United States	304093900
Peter Rock	M	23	GO	120000	1	5200000	United States	307093900
Claire Clark	F	26	Analysts	18000	3	1000000	United States	307093900
Janice Regis	M	28	Analysts	48000	2	800000	United States	304093900
Erik Burns	M	42	TeamLead	50000	2	8200000	United States	304093900
Marcel Robin	M	37	Department Head	62000	1	2000000	United States	304093900
Roy Bates	M	22	Human Resources	24000	4	1000000	United States	307093900
Ivan Williams	M	36	Human Resources	17000	1	1100000	United States	307093900
Uma Sanders	F	27	Marketing	21000	2	2000000	United States	304093900
Sabrina Clinton	F	25	Human Resources	58000	2	7500000	United States	304093900
Dante Raport	M	21	Marketing	21000	2	2000000	United States	304093900
Whitney Butler	F	22	CEO	270000	3	1500000	United States	304093900
Garrett Pull	F	26	Human Resources	53000	1	1500000	United States	307093900

The general steps to note while creating datasets from different sources are as follows:

1. Know what data you want to include in your report/dashboard.
  2. Know where that data is stored.
  3. Establish a connection to the data store (e.g. by having authorized credentials).
  4. Connect to the data store using the Power BI application.
  5. Load the data you need into the Power BI application.
  6. Find matching columns with which to join the tables.
  7. Combine the data as appropriate.

## **REFRESHING DATA IN A DATASET**

If data is already imported into Power BI and changes are made to the source data, those changes can be brought into Power BI by using the “Refresh” functionality. To do this, follow the steps below.

1. Launch the Power BI Desktop application.
2. Click on the “Dataset” tab on the left to display the dataset.
3. Click on “Refresh” from the top menu. This imports all changes made to the source data store into the Power BI application.

Untitled - Power BI Desktop

Name	Gender	Age	Occupation	Monthly Pay Check	Number of Dependents	Net worth
Anna Pole	F	22	Doctor	15000	1	120000
Aaron Dexter	M	20	Engineer	15000	2	200000
David Dale	M	21	Doctor	21000	1	800000
Lincoln Gold	M	26	Nurse	40000	1	300000
Prince Durmey	M	41	Salesman	59000	1	1500000
Lillian Price	F	23	Salesman	43000	2	1200000
Mary Edwards	F	25	CEO	190000	1	7000000
Samantha Briggs	F	26	CIO	150000	1	5000000
Peter Rock	M	23	Accounts	20000	3	1000000
Olivia Duck	F	25	Accounts	26000	2	1000000
Roman Riggs	M	26	Accounts	42000	1	500000
Eric Banner	M	41	Team Lead	50000	2	5200000
Marcel Rubin	M	57	Department Head	61000	1	800000
Roy Rakes	M	52	Human Resources	54000	4	1000000
Ivan Miljorn	M	55	Human Resources	52000	1	1500000
Uma Sanders	F	27	Marketing	71000	2	2200000
Silve Clinton	F	25	Human Resources	57000	2	1100000
Donald Ruppert	M	21	Marketing	21000	2	900000
Winnie Butler	F	22	CEO	276000	3	1500000
Sarah Puff	F	26	Human Resources	51000	4	1500000
Brown Summers	M	55	Team Lead	45000	3	1000000
Nicky Schumpler	F	51	Human Resources	41000	4	3000000
Rosa Roosevelt	F	27	Human Resources	18000	1	400000
Abraham Stone	M	29	Marketing	29000	2	4500000

Untitled - Power BI Desktop

Names	Gender	Age	Occupation	Monthly Pay Check	Number of Dependents	Networth	Country of Origin
Anna Pole	F	22	Doctor	15000	1	120000	Algeria
Aaron Dexter	M	20	Engineer	15000	2	200000	Mexico
David Dale	M	21	Doctor	21000	1	800000	United States
Lincoln Gold	M	26	Nurse	40000	1	300000	United States
Prince Durmey	M	41	Salesman	59000	1	1500000	United States
Lillian Price	F	23	Salesman	43000	2	1200000	United States
Mary Edwards	F	25	Human Resources	27000	2	1200000	United States
Samantha Briggs	F	26	CEO	190000	1	7000000	United States
Peter Rock	M	23	CIO	150000	1	5000000	United States
Olivia Duck	F	25	Accounts	20000	3	1000000	United States
Roman Riggs	M	26	Accounts	42000	1	500000	United States
Eric Banner	M	41	Team Lead	50000	2	5200000	United States
Marcel Rubin	M	57	Department Head	61000	1	800000	United States
Roy Rakes	M	52	Human Resources	54000	4	1000000	United States
Ivan Miljorn	M	55	Human Resources	52000	1	1500000	United States
Uma Sanders	F	27	Marketing	71000	2	2200000	United States
Silve Clinton	F	25	Human Resources	57000	2	1100000	United States
Donald Ruppert	M	21	Marketing	21000	2	900000	United States
Winnie Butler	F	22	CEO	276000	3	1500000	United States
Sarah Puff	F	26	Human Resources	51000	4	1500000	United States
Brown Summers	M	55	Team Lead	45000	3	1000000	Germany
Nicky Schumpler	F	51	Human Resources	41000	4	3000000	United States
Rosa Roosevelt	F	27	Human Resources	18000	1	400000	United States
Abraham Stone	M	29	Marketing	29000	2	4500000	United States

Note: A new column "Country of Origin" has been added to the dataset.

# **CHAPTER FOUR**

## **CREATING VISUALIZATIONS FROM DATASETS**

Now that you know how to create datasets that contain the right information necessary for your reports, it is time to create visualizations.

The first thing to consider here is the right visualization for the type of report you are trying to create. For instance, if your data contains geographical information (e.g. States, countries, cities), a map will be great for visualization.

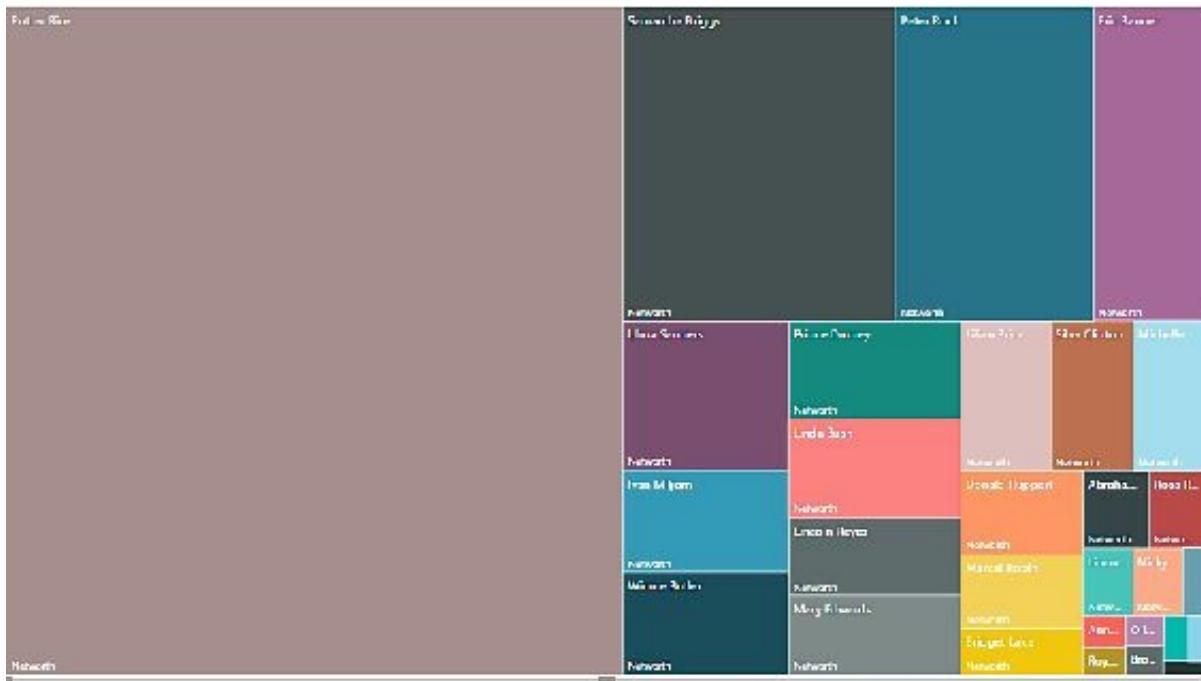
The beautiful thing about Power BI is that you can try out multiple visualizations until you find the one that is right for you. To do this, follow the steps below.

1. From the “Report” view of the Power BI Desktop application, select the columns you want to see in your report. The columns are listed under the “Fields” section on the right.



2. Once the appropriate columns have been selected, click on the visualizations contained in the “Visualizations” tab. This will transform the data and help you choose which one is best from a visual stand point.





From the visualization above, we can clearly see that Potter Rice has the greatest net worth among the top earners in my fictitious company.

Names	Country of Origin	Population	Age	Number of Dependents	Networth
Aaron Dexter	Mexico	110,627,158.00	30	2	1000000
		Total	30	2	1000000
			30	2	1000000
Abraham Stone	United States	304,093,966.00	23	2	4500000
		Total	23	2	4500000
			23	2	4500000
Arna Pole	Algeria	34,428,028.00	22	1	1200000
		Total	22	1	1200000
			22	1	1200000
Bridget Lake	Jenmark	5,493,621.00	37	2	5000000
		Total	37	2	5000000
			37	2	5000000
Brown Summers	Germany	82,110,097.00	36	3	1000000
		Total	36	3	1000000
			36	3	1000000
David Bale	United States	304,093,966.00	21	1	800000
		Total	21	1	800000
			21	1	800000
Donald Ruppert	United States	304,093,966.00	21	2	9000000
		Total	21	2	9000000
			21	2	9000000
Eric Banner	United States	304,093,966.00	41	2	32000000
		Total	41	2	32000000
			41	2	32000000
Ivan Miljorn	United States	304,093,966.00	36	1	15000000
		Total	36	1	15000000
			36	1	15000000
Lil an Price	United States	304,093,966.00	33	3	12000000
		Total	33	3	12000000
			33	3	12000000
Lincoln Gold	United States	304,093,966.00	20	1	3000000

The visualization above shows the same data in a less colorful format.

Name	Age	Number of Dependents	Network	Country of Origin
Aaron Duxler	20	2	1000000	Mexico
Names	Age	Number of Dependents	Network	Country of Origin
Abraham Stone	23	2	1500000	United States
Names	Age	Number of Dependents	Network	Country of Origin
Anna Pole	22	1	1200000	Algeria
Names	Age	Number of Dependents	Network	Country of Origin
Bridget Lake	37	2	900000	Denmark
Names	Age	Number of Dependents	Network	Country of Origin
Brown Summers	36	3	1000000	Germany
Names	Age	Number of Dependents	Network	Country of Origin
David Bate	21	1	800000	United States
Names	Age	Number of Dependents	Network	Country of Origin
Donald Ruppert	21	2	800000	United States
Names	Age	Number of Dependents	Network	Country of Origin
Eric Banner	41	2	3200000	United States
Names	Age	Number of Dependents	Network	Country of Origin

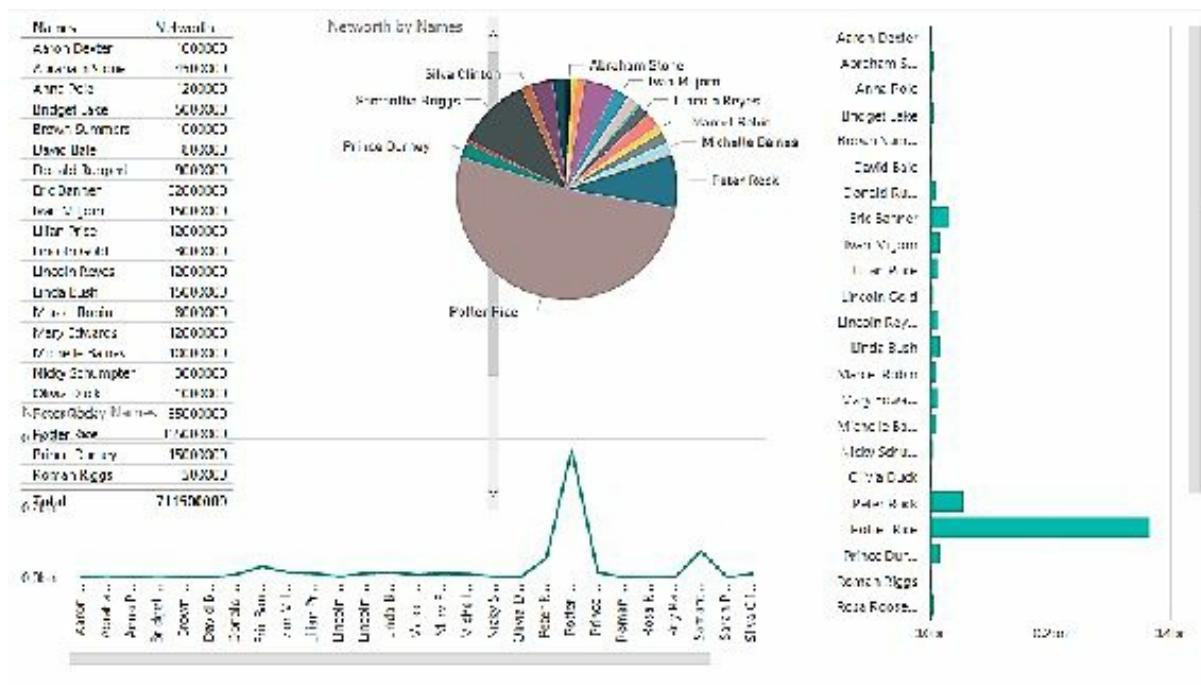
# **CHAPTER FIVE**

## **CREATING REPORTS**

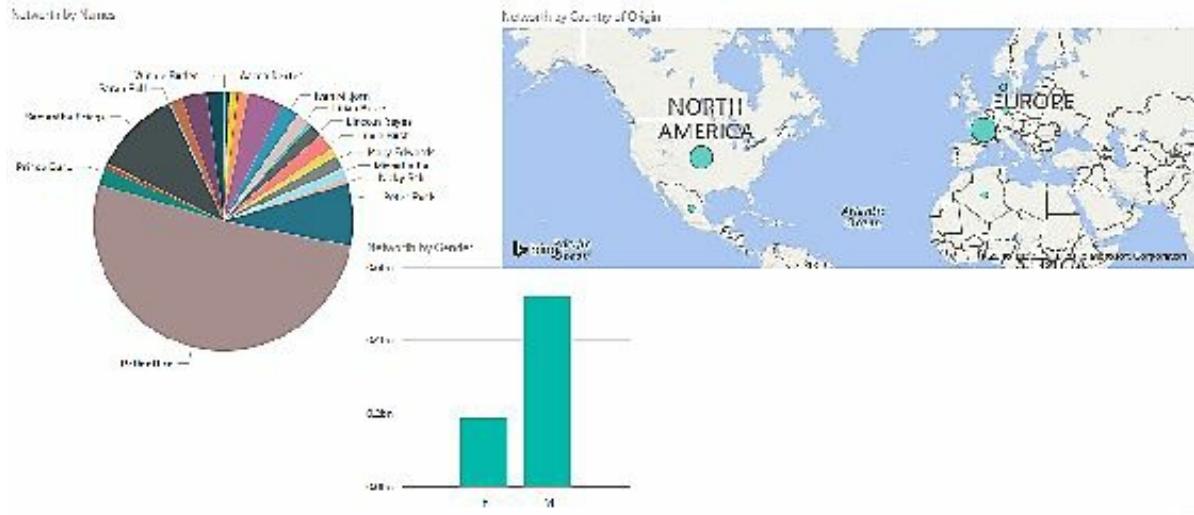
Now that you can create datasets and visualizations, it is time to put them together in a report. You can represent different facets of the data in a dataset using different visualizations. Power BI makes it easy to move data around the report dashboard as well as rearrange data in the way you deem best.

Let's go ahead and create a report from the dataset we created in the previous section.

The first report I'm going to create is one that shows the name of the Earners and their corresponding net worth. To do this, I'll select the "Names" and "Net-worth" fields from the "Fields" section and select the visualization I want from the "Visualizations" section. To represent the same data using different visualizations in the same report, I can simply copy the source tile and paste it on the report canvas. I can then apply two different visualizations to the tiles.



The second report I'm going to create will represent two different facets of my data. I'm going to show the net worth by names (because I want to know who my biggest top earner is), the net worth by gender (because I'm interested in the gender that's dominating my top earners list) and the net worth by country (because I'm interested in knowing which countries produce the highest earning members of my fictitious company).



I did find some pretty interesting facts about my data. Potter Rice being the biggest earner is no longer news to me because I found that out from the last exercise. However, take a look at the gender chart. The males have more than double the net worth of the females! I also got to know that France produced the biggest earner in my fictitious company.

Now let's assume these pieces of information are important to me. Can you see how easy Power BI made it for me to discover them?

## **CHAPTER SIX**

# **CREATING DASHBOARDS**

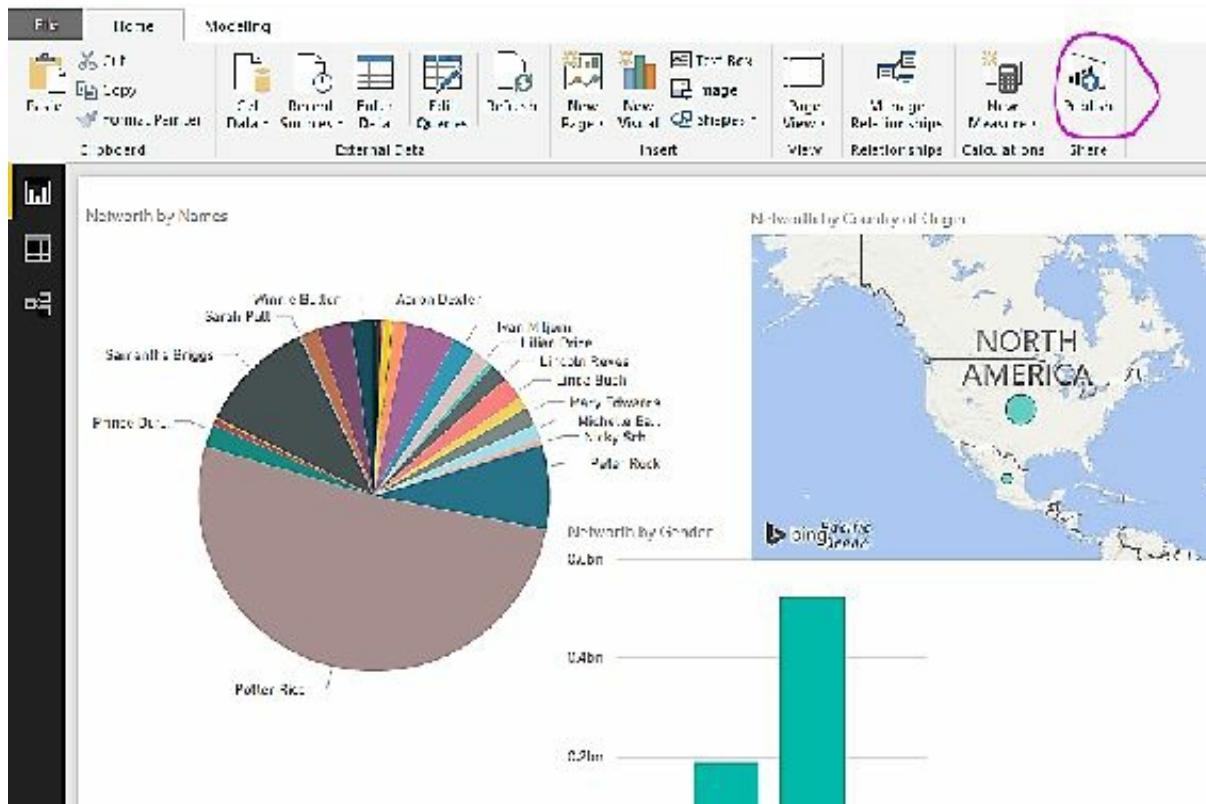
If you've gotten to this part of the book, good job! You're almost done with learning all the basic tricks of Power BI. In this section, we're going to create dashboards.

If you remember the definition of a dashboard from the "Building Blocks of Power BI" section, we stated that a dashboard is a collection of visualizations on a single page, which we can share with others. Wait a minute. That report we created in the previous section is on a single page! Why isn't it a dashboard? Well, the concluding part of the definition says that for it to be considered a dashboard, it has to be sharable with others and they need to be able to interact with it. Our report from the last section doesn't meet the last two criteria, so it's not a dashboard right now.

To create a dashboard, we're going to have to make use of the Power BI service – which is the online version of Power BI.

It's very easy to upload our already created report from Power BI desktop to the Power BI service. There are a number of ways to do this, but I'm going to use the "Publish" option. To do this, all I need to do is follow the simple steps below. Isn't it lovely when it's so simple?

1. From the Menu ribbon on the Power BI Desktop application, click on the “Publish” button.



2. Click “Sign in”.



3. Type in your username and password for your Power BI service (online) account and click “Sign in”.

Sign in to your account X

# Power BI Desktop

Work or school account

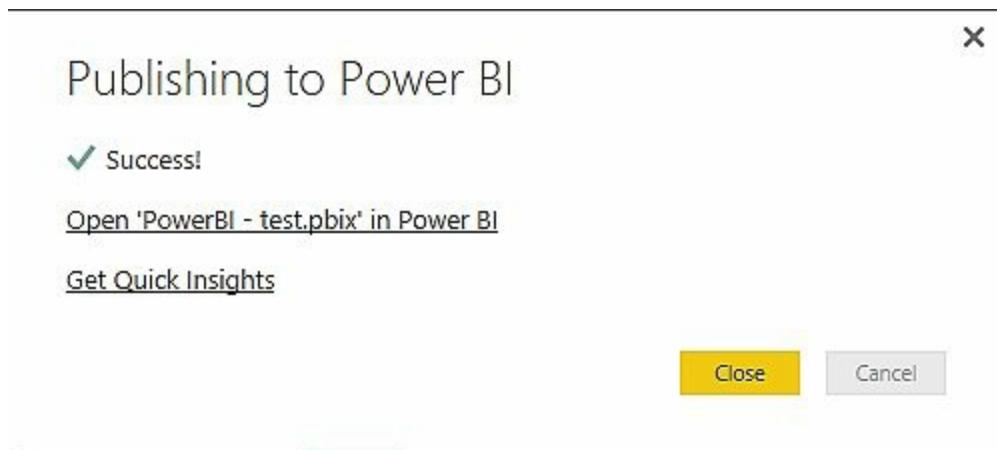
Sign in Back

[Can't access your account?](#)

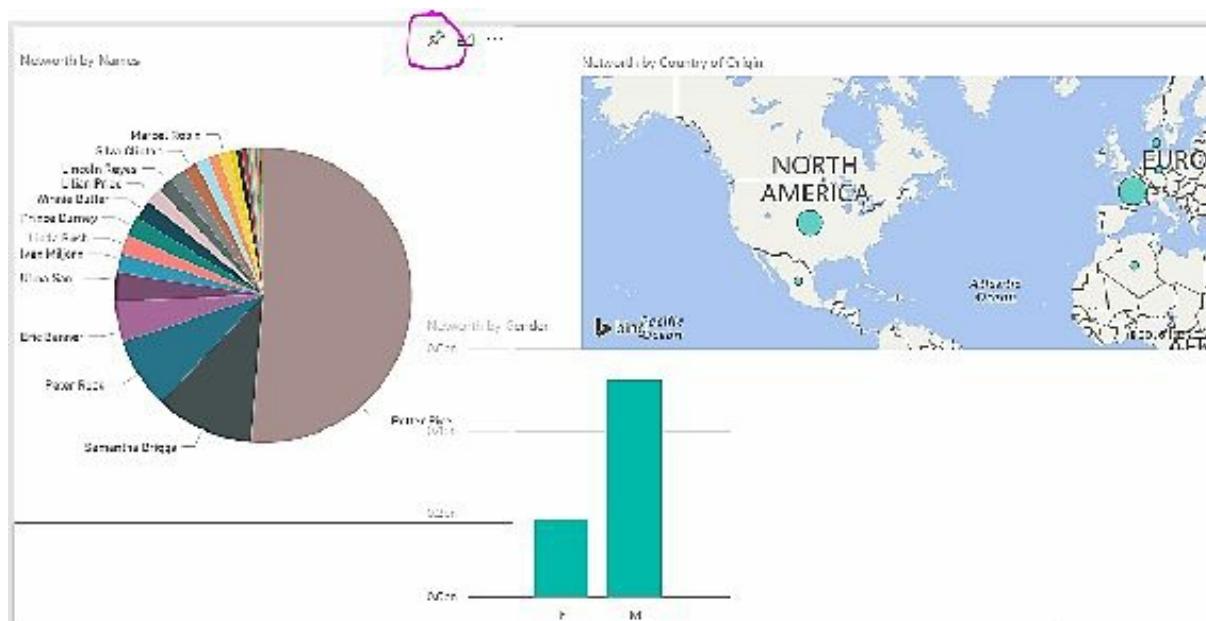
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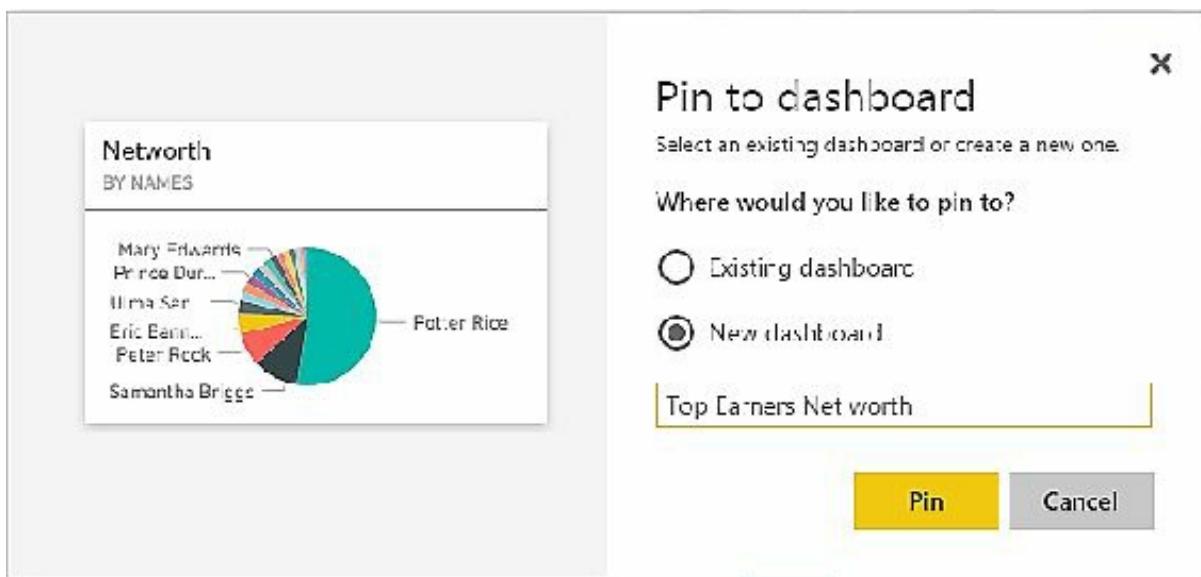
4. On successful login, the message below is displayed. You can click on the link to view the uploaded report in the Power BI service and click “Close”.



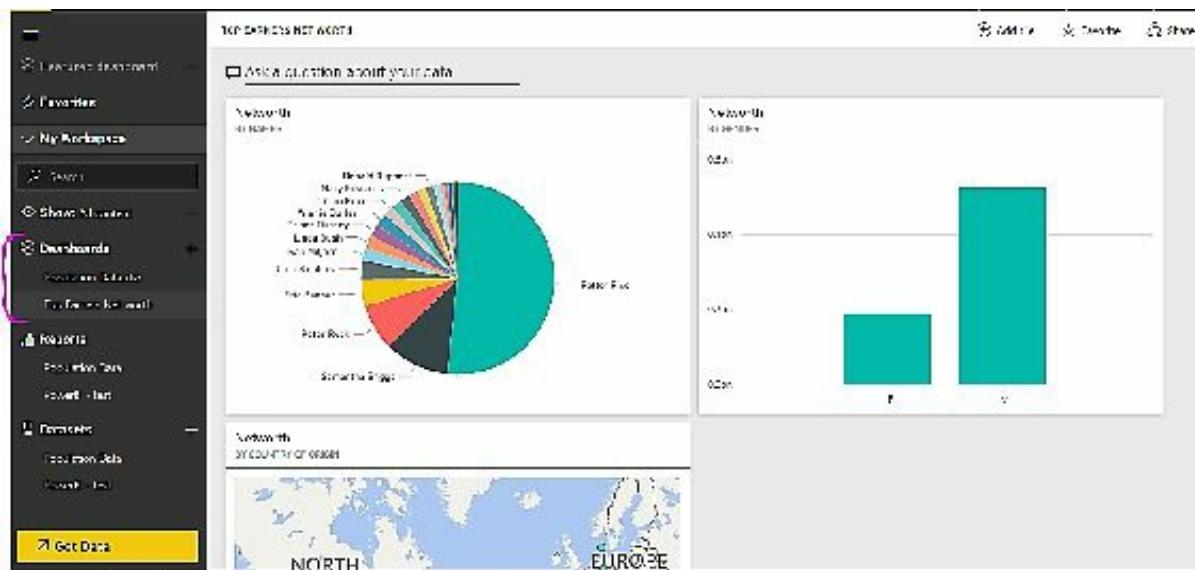
- Once in the Power BI online service, you now have the “Pin” functionality which you will use to pin this report to a dashboard.



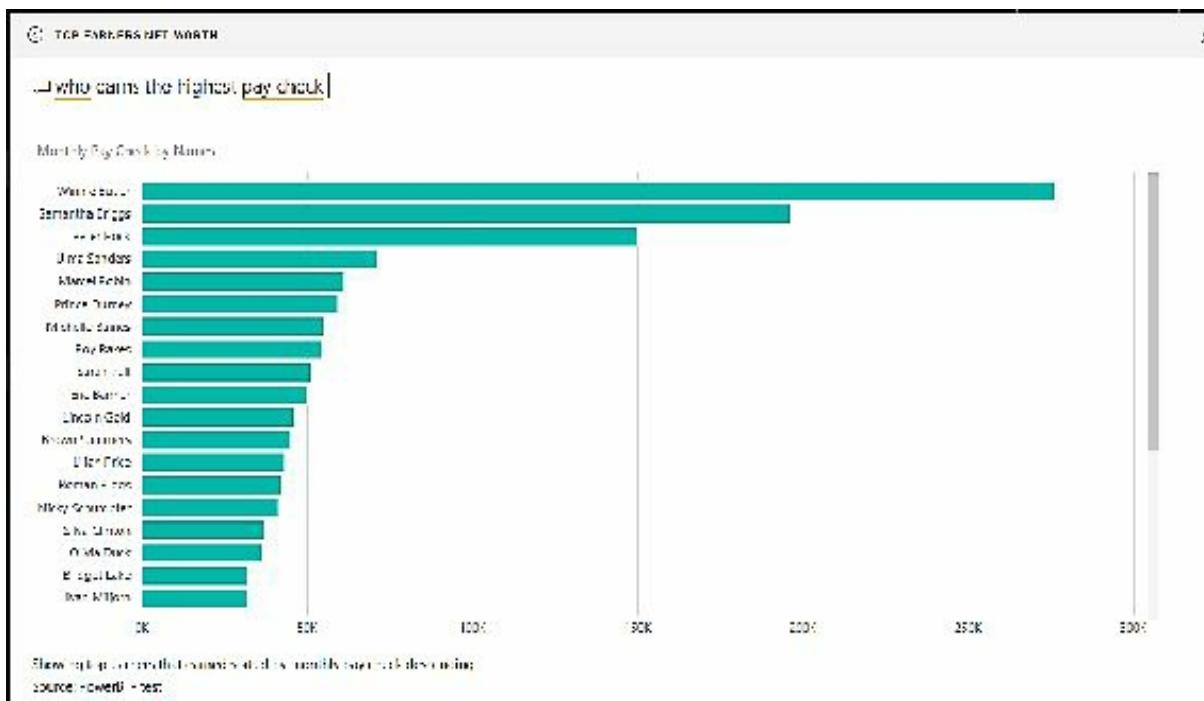
6. If the “Pin” button is clicked, you are asked to select the dashboard where you want to pin your report. You can select an existing dashboard or create a new one. In this case, I created a new one which I named “Top Earners Net Worth”. Click “Pin” after that.



- After pinning all the reports you want to your dashboard, click on the name of the dashboard from the “Dashboards” section on the left.



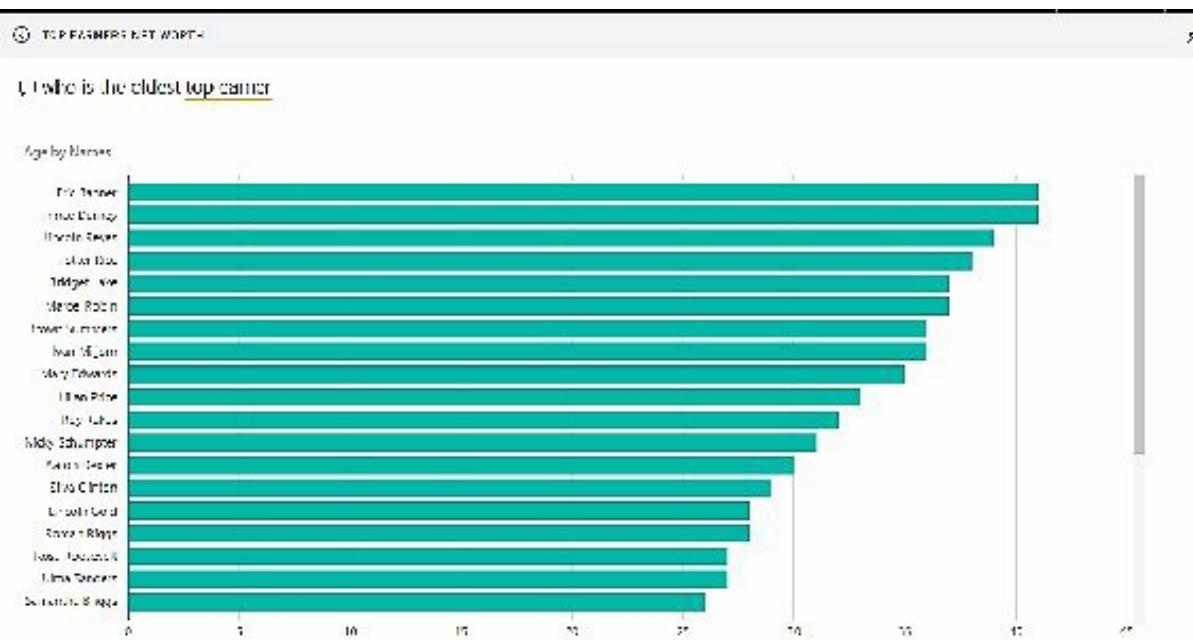
- You’re all done! You have successfully created a Power BI dashboard and can now ask questions from your data. How cool is that?



In this case, I asked the question “who earns the highest pay check?” and guess what? Power BI produced a chart to show me the information I need. Remember the benefits of Power BI section? With an interactive tool like Power BI, you can create interactive dashboards which you can share with other people who can in turn ask questions that were not contained in your initial report (as long as the data exists in the dataset).

Just for kicks, let's go ahead and ask some more questions.

Who is the oldest top earner? Eric Banner! I can also see from the same report that the youngest top earner is Samantha Briggs. I don't need to ask that question again.



How many countries have top earners in my fictitious company?



There's so much you can do with Power BI. Give it a go and have some fun!

# **CHAPTER SEVEN**

## **SHARING REPORTS AND DASHBOARDS WITH OTHERS**

So you have created that beautiful report or dashboard that contains the key information to help your company take its next step. Now what?

If a report or dashboard doesn't get to the right people who need it, it's as good as being non-existent. This brings us to the next section of our Power BI knowledge quest. How do we share our reports and dashboards with others?

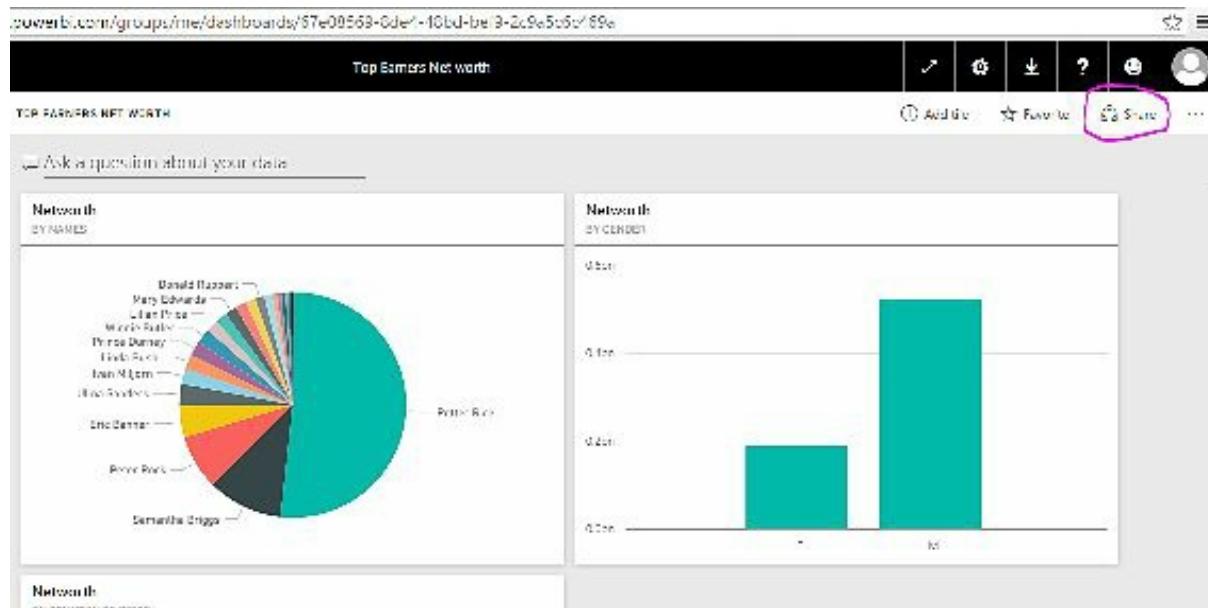
The good news is that it is very easy to do this. What you need to remember before doing this is that everyone you share your report/dashboard with MUST have a Power BI license. So, if you're on the free version of the Power BI service, just make sure to assign free licenses to everyone who needs to interact with your report. If your report/dashboard was created with Power BI Pro, you have to assign Power BI Pro licenses to everyone who needs to interact with your report.

Now that we have that sorted out, let's go ahead and share that dashboard!

To do this, follow the steps below.

1. From the Dashboard canvas of the Power BI online service, click

on “Share”.



2. Enter the email addresses of the people you want to share the dashboard with in the “Email addresses” section.
3. Include an optional message (which is what the recipients will see to know what your dashboard is about).
4. Select whether or not you want them to be able to share the report as well.
5. Click on “Share”.
6. That’s it. You’re all done. The recipients will receive an email with a link to your dashboard.

## Share dashboard

Share

Access

### Grant access to

Enter email addresses

Include an optional message...

- ⓘ Recipients will have access to the same data, reports, and workbooks as you have in this dashboard, unless their access is restricted by row-level security defined for the dataset. [Learn more](#)

Allow recipients to share your dashboard

Send email notification to recipients

Share

Cancel

# **POWER BI FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS**

## **What is Microsoft Power BI?**

[Power BI](#) is a cloud-based business analytics service that enables anyone to visualize and analyze data with greater speed, efficiency, and understanding. It connects users to a broad range of data through easy-to-use dashboards, interactive reports, and compelling visualizations that bring data to life.

## **What's the difference between Power BI and Power BI Pro?**

Power BI provides all sorts of features to help you get started exploring data in a whole new way. Power BI Pro provides all of the same great features in Power BI, plus additional features like more storage capacity, scheduling data refresh more frequent than daily, live data sources with full interactivity, groups, and more. Learn more about [the differences between Power BI Pro and the free Power BI](#).

## **How much does Power BI cost?**

Power BI and Power BI Desktop are free. There is a 60-day free trial available for Power BI Pro. After that, Power BI Pro is \$9.99/User/Month. Learn more about our pricing [Power BI pricing](#).

## **What is Power BI Desktop?**

[Power BI Desktop](#) is a free desktop application you can install right on your

own computer. Power BI Desktop works cohesively with the Power BI service by providing advanced data exploration, shaping, modeling, and report creation with highly interactive visualizations. You can save your work to a file, and publish your data and reports right to your Power BI site to share with others.

## **What do I need to use Power BI?**

Just a Web browser and work email address.

**Note:** Work email addresses ending in .gov and .mil aren't currently supported.

## **Why do I have to sign up with my work email?**

Power BI does not support email addresses provided by consumer email services or telecommunications providers. Learn more about [the Power BI self-service sign-up process](#).

## **Which work email addresses are supported?**

Work email addresses ending in **.edu** and **.org** are supported.

Those ending in **.gov** and **.mil** aren't currently supported.

## **Is government, academic and non-profit pricing available for Power BI?**

Yes, non-profit pricing is available when purchasing directly from Microsoft.

You can learn more and sign up through the [Microsoft Product Donation](#) site.

Government and academic pricing is offered through the MOSP/Direct, EA, and Open licensing programs. Government pricing is also available in syndication. Power BI is not yet available for the US Government Community Cloud (GCC).

### **Is Power BI available on-premises?**

No, Power BI is not available as a private, internal cloud service. However, with Power BI and Power BI Desktop, you can securely connect to your own on-premises data sources. With the [Power BI Gateway - Enterprise](#), you can connect live to your on-premises SQL Server Analysis Services server. And, with the [Power BI Gateway - Personal](#), you can refresh data from other on-premises data sources.

You can also view on-premises SQL Server mobile reports with the Power BI iOS apps:

- [SQL Server mobile reports on the iPhone](#).
- [SQL Server mobile reports on the iPad](#)

### **Does Power BI support mobile devices?**

Yes. Power BI has native apps for Android phones, iOS devices, and Windows 10 devices. Download one of the [Power BI mobile apps](#) from its respective store:

- [Apple App Store](#)
- [Google Play](#)
- [Windows Store](#)

## What data sources can I connect to?

The list of data sources for Power BI is extensive, but it can be grouped into the following:

- Data from [Excel and Power BI Desktop files](#).
- [Content packs for services](#), with ready-made dashboards, reports, and datasets for services such as Salesforce. In addition to establishing a data connection, Power BI provides pre-built dashboards and reports for each of these services.
- Connectors to databases and other datasets such as [Azure SQL Database](#) and SQL Server [Analysis Services](#) tabular data.

Read more about [getting data](#) in Power BI.

## What are content packs?

[Content packs for services](#) are pre-built solutions for popular services as part of the Power BI experience. A subscriber to a supported service can quickly connect to their account from Power BI and see their data through live dashboards and interactive reports that have been pre-built for them. We've

released content packs for popular services such as Salesforce.com, Marketo, Adobe Analytics, Azure Mobile Engagement, CircuitID, comScore Digital Analytix, Quickbooks Online, SQL Sentry, and tyGraph. Over the coming months, we'll extend this to include content packs and integrations for Sage, SpaceCurve, Sumo Logic, Zuora, Planview, Insightly, Troux, Inkling, and others.

Organizational content packs provide users, BI professionals, and system integrators the tools to build their own content packs to share purpose-built dashboards, reports, and datasets within their organization.

## **What do I need to install in order to use Power BI?**

To use the Power BI service for free, you just need a Web browser and email.

To explore data and create reports in Power BI Desktop, download Power BI Desktop for free.

You can download the Power BI mobile apps from their respective stores:

- App Store
- Google Play
- Windows Store

## **Where do I get started with Power BI?**

The following resources are available to help get your started:

- [Power BI Blog](#)
- [Webinars](#)
- Getting started videos on our [YouTube Channel](#)
- [Get started with Power BI article](#)
- [Join our community](#) and ask questions

## **What browsers does Power BI support?**

Here's a complete list of [supported browsers for Power BI](#).

## **What regions and languages does Power BI support?**

Here's a complete list of [regions and languages supported by Power BI](#).

## **How can I buy Power BI Pro in my country?**

You can purchase Power BI Pro licenses directly or chat with a representative at [www.powerbi.com](http://www.powerbi.com).

You can also find a [Microsoft Partner](#) to help you with your Power BI implementation.

## **Where can I learn more about security?**

Learn more about Power BI security, privacy and compliance in this [Power BI Security](#) whitepaper and our [Power BI security support article](#).

## **What has happened to the Power BI for Office 365 experience?**

The Power BI for Office 365 experience has been deprecated. [Learn more about migrating to the new Power BI experience.](#)

**Source:** This Power BI FAQ was gotten from the official Microsoft Power BI site which you can find [here](#).

(<https://powerbi.microsoft.com/en-us/documentation/powerbi-frequently-asked-questions>)

# LEARN MORE

This book is meant to serve as an introductory guide which will take you from the point of having zero or very little knowledge about Power BI, to the point where you can comfortably produce reports and dashboards that provide useful organizational insights.

If you will like to know more about Power BI, visit the official Power BI learning site [here](#).

## **ABOUT THE AUTHOR**

M.O. Cuddley is a Microsoft Certified professional with a Microsoft Certified Solutions Expert (MCSE) certification in Business Intelligence.

M.O. Cuddley has been working with the Microsoft SQL Server and Business Intelligence platforms for five years and has delivered solutions across different industry sectors.