

**connect to an online data source**

**By**   
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# Lab: **connecting to an online data source**

## Module outcomes

* Connecting to a remote data service
* Using Power Query to transform the data
* Using Power BI Visualization to quickly create an interactive visualization

## Description

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## step-by-step instructions

| Click Steps | Screen Shots |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Open Power BI 2. Select Get data on the left side of the screen |  |
| 1. Type “web” in the Get Data search box to search of the Web Connector 2. Click on the Web connector on the right side of the screen when it pops up. 3. Press Connect once selected. |  |
| 1. We are going to connect to the NYC speed camera database. Use the following connection link: http://207.251.86.229/nyc-links-cams/LinkSpeedQuery.txt 2. Click OK |  |
| 1. Once the data is loaded, click Transform Data.   Note: this is real-time data, so your results might differ. |  |
| 1. Your data should now be loaded into Power Query. Your screen will look similar to the one to the right. |  |
| 1. Break |  |
| 1. We’ll start by using Power Query to clean up the dataset before we do analysis on it. 2. Notice that Status contains some nonsense data. |  |
| 1. Let’s filter out the negatives to removed the dirty data.   Click on the dropdown to the right of status.   1. Deselect anything that isn’t a 0. 2. Click OK. |  |
| 1. Let’s remove the LinkID column. Right click on the LinkID column header. 2. Click Remove. |  |
| 1. Now we need to create longitude and latitude columns. The linkPoints columns contains multiple longitude and latitude points. This reflects the entire physical footprint (point by point) of the camera sensor but we don’t really need all of that information. We’re only interested in the first two points in the red highlight.   Notice that each longitude and latitude point uses a comma to refer to one point. Multiple points are separated by a space.  Again, we’re only interested in the first set of pairwise points. |  |
| 1. Let’s extract only those points first. Click the linkPoints header field. 2. Click the Transform tab. 3. Click Extract. 4. Click Text Before Delimiter. |  |
| 1. Type in a space [hit the space bar key] in the delimiter textbox. You probably can’t see it in the image, but there is a space in the textbox. 2. Click OK. Notice that the other geo points have been removed. |  |
| 1. Now we have to separate the latitude and longitude points. To make the separation, click the on the linkPoints column. 2. Click Transform 3. Click the Split Column button. 4. Click By Delimeter. |  |
| 1. From the dropdown select Comma. 2. Click OK. |  |
| 1. The new columns will be named LinkPoints.1 and LinkPoints.2. Rename them to latitude and longitude respectively. |  |
| 1. Let’s remove more columns we don’t need. Right click on the EncodedPolyLine column header. Click Remove. |  |
| 1. Let’s remove more columns we don’t need. Right click on the EncodedPolyLineLvis column header. Click Remove. |  |
| 1. Remove Transcom\_id. We don’t need it. Right click the column header. Select Remove. |  |
| 1. We’re finished. Now Click Close & Apply. |  |
| 1. Break. |  |
| 1. When Power Query closes click on the Data icon to go to the data view. |  |
| 1. Select the latitude column header. Select the Data Category dropdown latitude. This will tell Power BI to treat it as a latitude data point. 2. Click on the Longitude header and do the same (but click the Longitude item). |  |
| 1. Click the Report icon to move to the Report view. |  |
| 1. Click the Map button to insert a map in the upper left. |  |
| 1. Place the Latitude column in the Latitude field well. 2. Place the Longitude column in the Longitude field well. 3. Place the Borough column into the Legend field well. 4. Place the Speed column into the Size field well. |  |
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