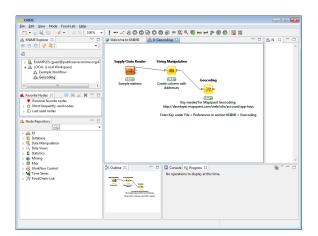
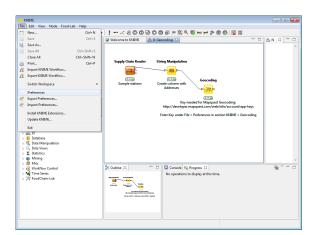
Geocoding in FoodChain-Lab

Geocoding in FoodChain-Lab

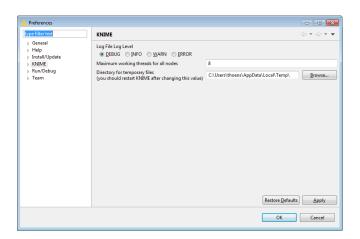
- Perform a geocoding by using the Geocoding workflow from https:
 - //github.com/SiLeBAT/BfROpenLabResources/raw/
 master/GitHubPages/workflows/Geocoding.zip.
- Use "Street", "HouseNumber", "City" and "Country" as input parameters.
- Do the geocoding by using the MapQuest Geocoding Service.



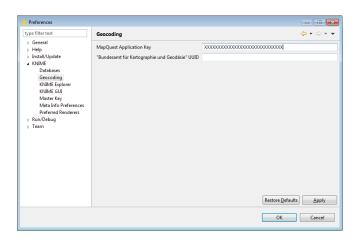
- Import the Geocoding workflow from https: //github.com/SiLeBAT/BfROpenLabResources/raw/ master/GitHubPages/workflows/Geocoding.zip.
- In this tutorial we are using the MapQuest Open Geocoding service.



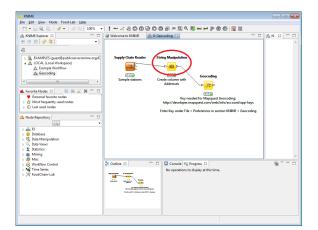
- For using MapQuest you have to register and create a key at http://developer.mapquest.com/web/info/ account/app-keys
- This key has to be entered in the KNIME preferences.
- Select **File** < **Preferences** in the menu bar.



- The Preferences dialog will pop up.
- Here you can specify all preferences for KNIME and FoodChain-Lab.

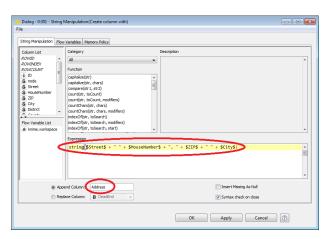


- Select KNIME < Geocoding in the navigation tree on the left.
- Enter your MapQuest Application Key and press OK.

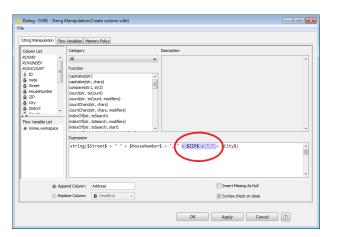


- To perform geocoding we need one column with addresses in our data table. The **Supply Chain Reader** puts out all parts of the address (street, city, ...) in different columns.
- The address column is created in the String Manipulation node.
- Double click on this node to open its dialog.

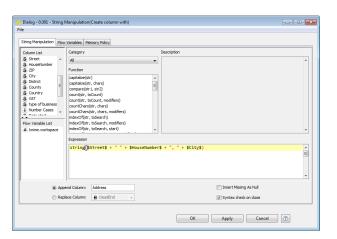




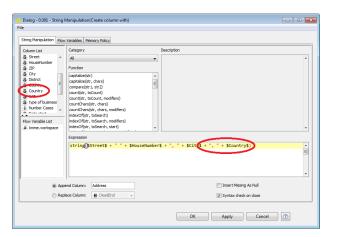
- In the dialog you can provide the name of the address column and an expression, that defines how the address column is created.
- We want to change this expression, so that the zip code is not used anymore.



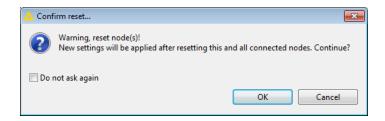
- To remove the zip code we have to remove all characters with a purple background.
- These characters include the zip code itself and the space between zip code and city.



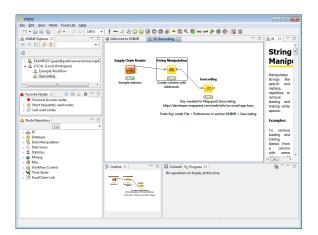
- Now we want to add the country to the expression.
- Country and all other columns are available in the
 Column List on the left.



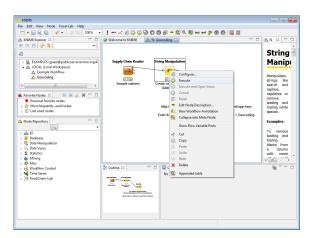
- After **\$City\$** enter the following: + ", " +
- Then double click on **Country** in the **Column List** and the expression should look like this.
- Press OK to close the dialog.



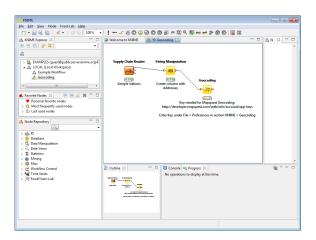
- Since we changed the settings, the node has to be reset.
- Press **OK**.



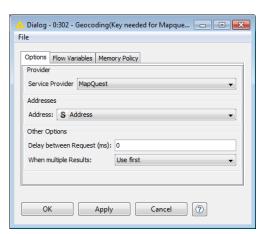
■ The expression for the **Address** column has been updated in the **String Manipulation** node.



Right click on the **String Manipulation** node and select **Execute**.



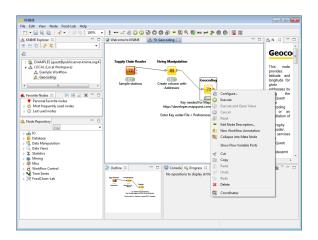
- Now that we updated the **Address**, the geocoding can be set up.
- Double click on the **Geocoding** node to open its dialog.



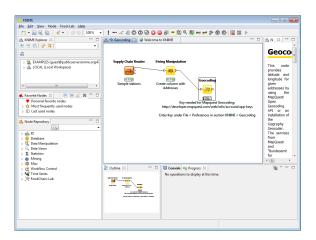
- Here you can specify the **Service Provider** for geocoding and the column that should be used.
- Both are already correct, so we don't need to change anything here.



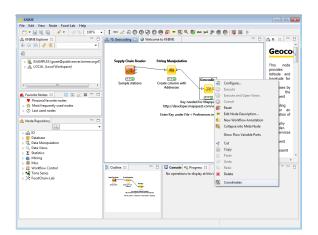
- For many request geocoding services return multiple results (e.g. when there are two streets with the same name).
- To deal with this we have to decide if we just want to use the first or look at all choices and try to find the best.
- Looking manually at all choices is a lot of work for large data sets, so just select **Use first** and press **OK**.



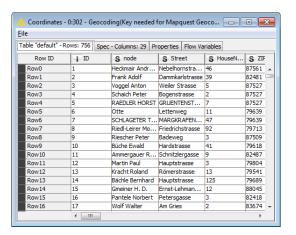
■ Right click on the **Geocoding** node and select **Execute**.



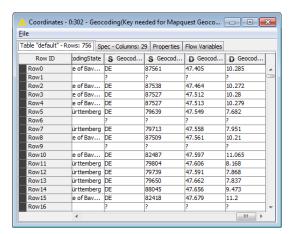
- The execution can take a while.
- The progress bar under the node shows what percentage of data has been processed.



- When the execution is finished, we can look at the results.
- Right click on the **Geocoding** node and select Coordinates.



In the dialog that pops up, you can look at the whole data table.



- Scroll to the right to look at the columns with latitude and longitude (the two rightmost columns).
- For all rows with "?" the geocoding was unsuccessful.