




Using Flow Steps to Enhance your Data Output

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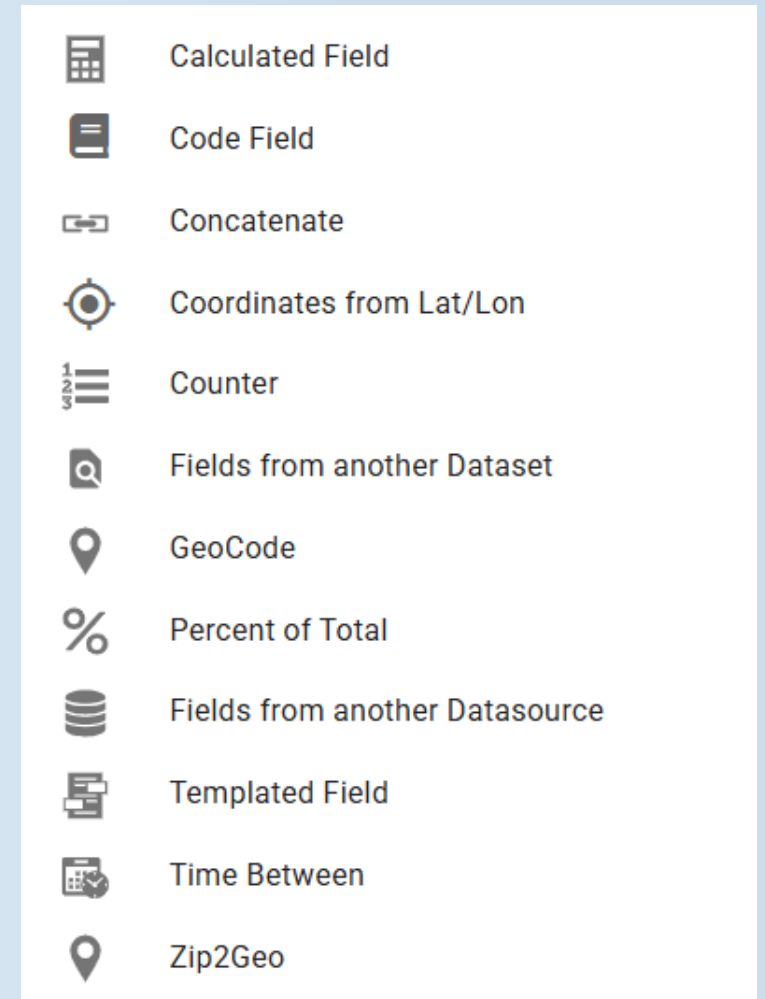
Implementation Specialist



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1. Add Fields
 2. Transform
 3. Advanced
 4. Remove
 5. Special Considerations

Add Fields

- Calculated Field – Used to create a new field using Javascript.
- Code Field – Adds a new field using existing "codes" which are created in the Administration section.
- Concatenate – Joins two or more fields with a specified delimiter, defaults to "space".
- Coordinates from Lat/Lon – Can be used to combine a latitude and longitude values that are stored separately in a query, into one field. These coordinates can then be used in map visuals.
- Counter – Adds an auto-incremented integer to each record within the Query. The order of records at the time of the flow step's creation dictates the number assigned to each record. Combine with a sort for a useful result.



Add Fields - Continued

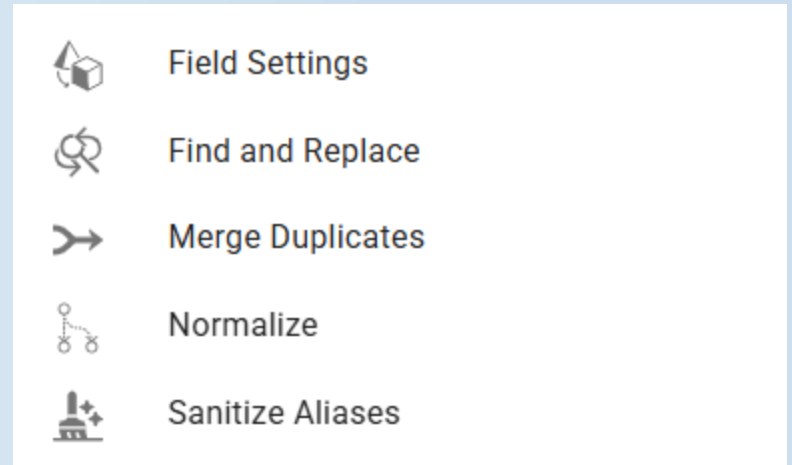


- Fields from another Dataset – Used to pull columns of data from another Dataset into the current dataset. This requires a shared, exact value, in both Datasets to join on (ie, Id number).
- Percent of Total – Calculates the sum of a field from all records and then determines the percentage of the total value each individual row.
- Fields from another Datasource – Used to join records from different Datasources or the same Datasource using a common field. Similar to how links work within Datasources.
- Templated Field – Creates a text field that allows for a combination of text and field values from the rows.
- Time Between – Calculates the amount of time between two date fields (date fields can be values in the row, keywords or literal values entered into the flow step).
- Zip2 Geo – Converts a zip code into a location field for use in map visuals.

Transform



- Field Settings – allows you to modify the data type, default value and security of each field in your Query
- Find and Replace – replaces all instances of one value in a specified field with an alternate value
- Merge Duplicates – merges records containing the same value for a field or group of fields into a single row
- Normalize – Splits arrays into separate rows for each field selected.
- Sanitize Aliases – Transforms aliases into valid JavaScript camel case variable names to allow for easier use in Power Script or Calculated Fields.



Advanced



- Flush – Instructs the system to finish processing all records before continuing to the next flow step. Flush is intended to be used with \$local.
- Java Calculated Field – Flow step which is used by the system when reports are migrated from Informer 4.
- Power Script – Allows for advanced scripting to manipulate data



Flush



Java Calculated Field



Power Script

Remove Fields

Remove Fields – removes the fields from the Query

- Removing fields differs from hiding fields in the following ways:
 - Removed fields cannot be used in post query filtering
 - Fields cannot be referenced in later flow steps

Special Considerations

- Calculated Fields are more efficient than Java Calculated Fields
- Fields from another Datasource will affect performance
- Fields from another Dataset allow you to join data from multiple sources. Keep in mind:
 - All affected Datasets should be refreshed together
 - Determine a naming convention for globally used Datasets
 - Be mindful of making changes to the Dataset as it could affect other reports



Live Demo

