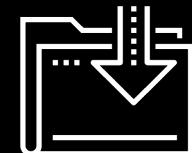




# Citi Bike Project with Leaflet and Intro to Projects

Data Boot Camp  
Lesson 15.3



# Class Objectives

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By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:



Complete an in-class group project using Leaflet.js.



Deploy data visualizations to GitHub Pages.



Draft a project proposal in a team setting.

# Overview Of Your Career Resources



# What are your career goals?

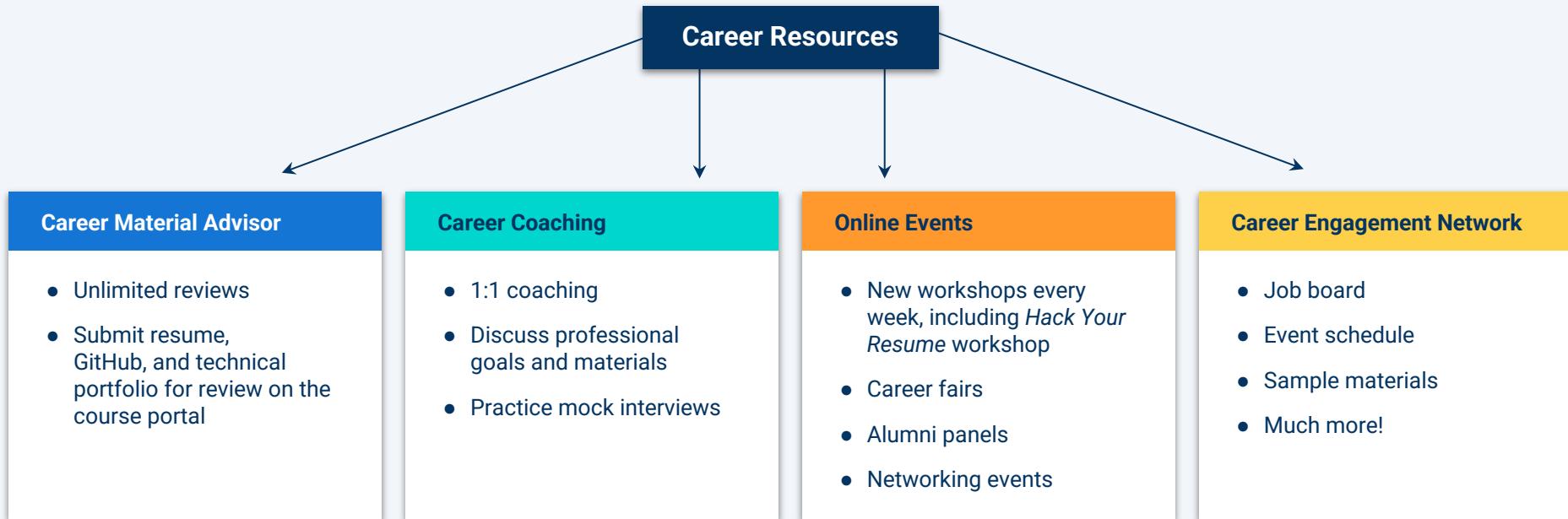
In the chat indicate your post-bootcamp career goals.

- +1 If you want to find a new job.
- +2 If you want a promotion or salary increase.
- +3 If you want to start a business.

Suggested Time:  
1 minute

# Your Career Resources

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After your resume is approved by a Career Material Advisor you will be matched with your Career Coach. Submit your resume via the Career Services tab on the course portal.

# Working With Your Career Coach

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Your Career Coach provides you with 1:1 coaching to help you be Employer Competitive in your job search.

Topics include:



Applying and networking



Salary negotiation



Gaining traction to land interviews



Motivation and more!



Conducting mock interviews

# Working With Your Career Coach

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You have two options:

01

1:1 scheduled bi-monthly recurring coaching calls

02

Reaching out to your Career Coach when needed



## We recommend scheduled Recurring Calls. Why?

The data shows that our students who have professional application materials and participate in recurring calls are much more likely to secure the jobs they want.

# Working With Your Career Coach

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## Next Steps:

01

Visit the Career Engagement Network ([careernetwork.2U.com](http://careernetwork.2U.com)) and explore the resources available to you.

*Definitely check out the virtual workshops and events!*

02

Get your resume approved by a Career Material Advisor by submitting it via the Career Services tab in the course portal.

*This will grant you access to your Career Coach!*

03

Schedule a 1:1 meeting with your Career Coach!



## Instructor Demonstration

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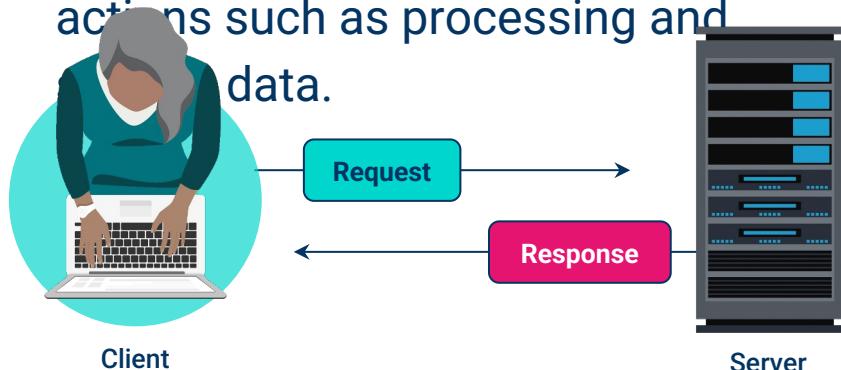
Use the Python HTTP Server

# Use the Python HTTP Server

Here are some things to note as we live-code:

A server

**A server** is a program or device that performs actions such as processing and data.



Cross-Origin Resource Sharing

**Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS)** is a mechanism that tells browsers to access selected resources from a web server through information in the HTTP headers in a web application.

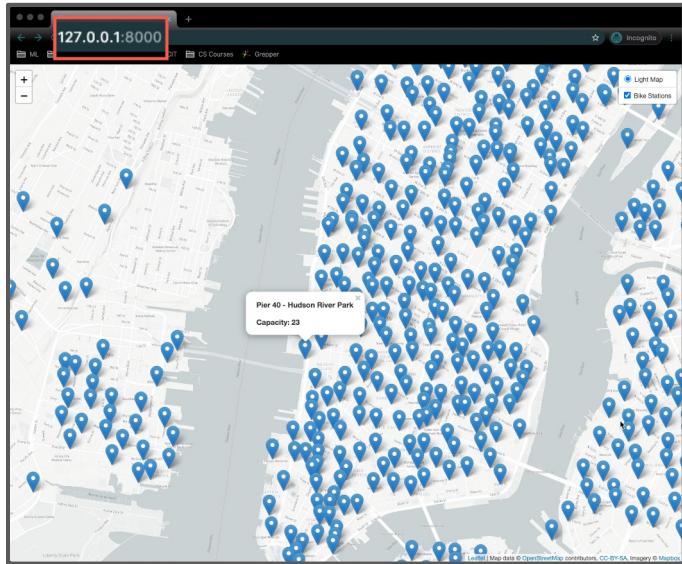
CORS provides a way to allow cross-origin requests.

```
python -m http.server
```

# Create Citi Bike Maps

# **Instructor Do: Introduce Citi Bike**

## Basic Version



## → Citi Bike API Station Information Endpoint

```
d3.json("https://gbfs.citibikenyc.com/gbfs/en/station_information.json", createMarkers);
```

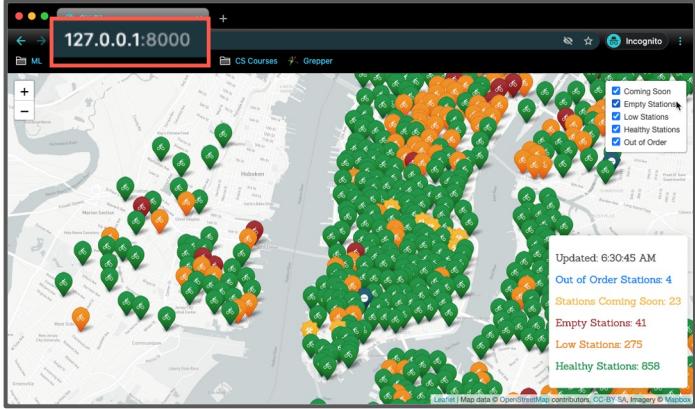
- One KVP (key value property) of the JSON

```
[{"stations": [
    {"station_type": "classic",
     "lon": -73.99392888,
     "region_id": "1",
     "lat": "40.467627216,
     "rental_url": "http://app.citibikenyc.com/S6Lr/IBV0092jfUd?station_id=72",
     "name": "W 52 St & 11 Ave",
     "short_name": "6926.01",
     "rental_methods": ["CREDITCARD", "KEY"],
     "electric_bike_surcharge_waiver": false,
     "external_id": "66d0237e-0aca-11e7-82f6-3863bb44ef7c",
     "eighthd_station_services": [],
     "capacity": 55,
     "has_kiosk": true,
     "legacy_id": "72",
     "station_id": "72",
     "eighthd_has_key_dispenser": false
  }]
```

- Each marker is placed at the latitude and longitude returned by the request.
  - When someone clicks a marker, a popup displays the station name and capacity.
  - These responses include the name, station, and capacity of each station.

# **Instructor Do: Introduce Citi Bike**

# Advanced Version



## → Citi Bike API Station Information + Status Endpoint

```
d3.json("https://gbfs.citibikenyc.com/gbfs/en/station_information.json", function(infoRes) {
d3.json("https://gbfs.citibikenyc.com/gbfs/en/station_status.json", function(statusRes) {
  var updatedAt = infoRes.last_updated;
  var stationStatus = statusRes.data.stations;
  var stationInfo = infoRes.data.stations;
  var stationCount = {
    COMING_SOON: 0,
    EMPTY: 0,
    LOW: 0,
    NORMAL: 0,
    OUT_OF_ORDER: 0
  };
});
```

- This version groups markers into layers according to station status.
  - When someone clicks a marker, a popup displays the station name, capacity, and bikes available.
  - These responses include the name, station, and capacity of each station.



## Groups Do: Create Citi Bike Maps

In this activity, you and your group will work with the Citi API to build a map of all the Citi Bike stations and their statuses.

Suggested Time:  
30 minutes



# Groups Do: Create Citi Bike Maps

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## Instructions:

- Basic Version

1. Use the [Citi Bike station information endpoint](#) to get information about the station names and locations. Take a moment to study the data that the endpoint sends back in your browser. Note the following:
  - Each object in the `stations` array has `station_id`, `name`, `capacity`, `lat`, and `lon` properties.
  - The [logic.js](#) file contains coordinates that you can use to position a Leaflet map over New York City.
2. Create a function named `createMap` that takes `bikeStations` as an argument. This function will create both the tile layer and an overlay with the pins for each station.
3. Create a second function named `createMarkers` that will take `response` as an argument.
  - Using the response from a future D3 call, loop through the stations, and create a marker to represent each station.
  - Give each marker a popup to display the name and capacity of its station.
4. In the `createMarkers` function, pass the resulting bike markers to the `createMap` function as a `layerGroup`.
5. Using D3, retrieve JSON data from the [Citi Bike station information endpoint](#), and call the `createMarkers` function.

# Groups Do: Create Citi Bike Maps

## Instructions:

- **Advanced Version**

1. Write code to perform a second API call to the [Citi Bike station status endpoint](#). Take a few moments to study the data that the endpoint returns. In particular, notice `station_id`, `num_bikes_available`, `is_installed`, and `is_renting`.
2. Using the data returned by the second API call, add the following functionality:
  - In the popup for each marker, display the number of available bikes.
  - Add a layer control, and split the markers into the following layer groups:
    - i. **Coming Soon:** This applies if a station isn't yet installed.
    - ii. **Empty Stations:** This applies if a station has no available bikes.
    - iii. **Out of Order:** This applies if a station is installed but not renting.
    - iv. **Low Stations:** This applies if a station has less than five available bikes.
    - v. **Healthy Stations:** This applies if a marker doesn't fall into any of the previous layer groups.
3. Use a Leaflet plugin to create different types of markers to represent the layers. The following step shows an example map that uses [Leaflet.ExtraMarkers](#). However, feel free to use another plugin if you prefer.
4. Add a legend to your map to explain the different markers.
5. When you complete the app, deploy it to GitHub Pages.

# Groups Do: Create Citi Bike Maps

## Instructions:

- **Hints**

- Make sure that you run `python -m http.server` in the folder that contains your files. Because you'll do all the work on the front end of your app, you won't need to restart the router after making changes.
- Here are some helpful links:
  - [Leaflet map example](#)
  - [Citi Bike station information API endPoint](#)
  - [Leaflet popup documentation](#)
  - [Citi Bike station status API endPoint](#)
  - [Leaflet layer groups documentation](#)
  - [Leaflet.ExtraMarkers](#)
  - [Leaflet legend documentation](#)





**Let's Review**

Countdown timer  
40:00

(with alarm)

Break





## Instructor Demonstration

### Deploy a Project to GitHub Pages

# Instructor Do: Deploy a Project to GitHub Pages



Navigate to <http://github.com>,

then create a new repository

by clicking



The screenshot shows the GitHub homepage. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation links for 'Pull requests', 'Issues', 'Marketplace', and 'Explore'. Below the search bar, there is a 'Repositories' section with a 'New' button highlighted by a red box. A yellow arrow points from the 'New' button on the left towards the highlighted 'New' button on the screenshot. To the right of the 'Repositories' section, there is a large green banner with the text 'Learn Git and GitHub without any code!' and 'Using the Hello World guide, you'll create a repository, start a branch, write comments, and open a pull request.' Below the banner are two buttons: 'Read the guide' and 'Start a project'. Further down, there is another section titled 'Discover interesting projects and people to populate your personal news feed.' with a 'Explore GitHub' button and a 'ProTip!' note.

# Instructor Do: Deploy a Project to GitHub Pages

## 2. GitHub

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for creating a new repository. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Pull requests', 'Issues', 'Marketplace', and 'Explore'. Below that, the main title is 'Create a new repository' with a sub-instruction: 'A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? [Import a repository](#)'. The form fields include 'Owner' (set to '2uRealGenius') and 'Repository name' (empty). A yellow arrow points from the text '2.2.' to this section. The 'Description (optional)' field is empty. The 'Visibility' section shows 'Public' (selected) and 'Private' options. A yellow arrow points from the text '2.3.' to the 'Public' radio button. Below that, under 'Initialize this repository with:', there are three options: 'Add a README file' (checked), 'Add .gitignore' (unchecked), and 'Choose a license' (unchecked). A yellow arrow points from the text '2.4.' to the 'Add a README file' checkbox. At the bottom right is a green 'Create repository' button. A yellow arrow points from the text '2.1.' to the 'Repository name' field.

2.1. Name your repository.

2.2. Note that the repository must be public to be deployed to GitHub Pages. Make sure that the Public option is selected.

2.3. Make sure the "Add a README file" option is also checked.

2.4. Click the Create repository button.

# Instructor Do: Deploy a Project to GitHub Pages



3. GitHub  
You will now be directed to your repository page.  
Click on **Code** to copy the URL of your repository.

A screenshot of a GitHub repository page for a project named "your\_project\_name". The URL in the address bar is "/your\_project\_name". A yellow arrow points from the text above to the repository name. Another yellow arrow points from the text below to the "Code" dropdown menu button, which is highlighted with a red border. The repository has 1 branch, 0 tags, and 1 commit. The commit message is "tl1212 Initial commit". The README.md file contains the text "your\_project\_name". The right sidebar shows sections for About, Releases, and Packages, each with a "Create a new [section]" link.

Next, open the command line and type:

```
git clone <url>
```

# Instructor Do: Deploy a Project to GitHub Pages



Now that we have the repository in GitHub and cloned to your local machine, copy and paste the HTML, JavaScript, and JSON files from the `Solved` directory to your local repository.

Once you have pasted the files to your local repository, open CLI to push the changes by typing:

```
git add .  
git commit -m 'your commit msg'  
git push origin main
```



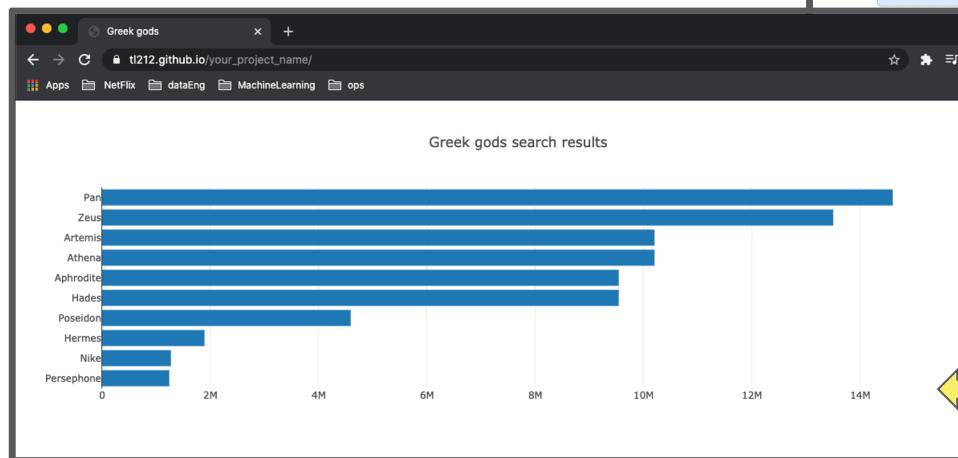
# Instructor Do: Deploy a Project to GitHub Pages

## 5. GitHub

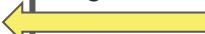
Navigate back to your GitHub repository page. Under Settings, go to GitHub Pages, and then in the Select source list, select main branch and click Save.

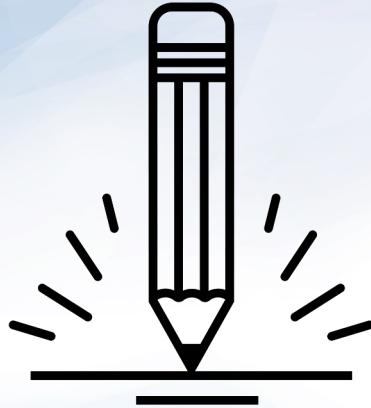


A screenshot of a GitHub repository page for 'tl212/your\_project\_name'. The page shows a list of recent commits by 'TL adding files' and a file tree with 'data', '.DS\_Store', 'index.html', and 'plots.js'. A yellow arrow points to the repository URL in the browser address bar below.



The project should now be deployed to GitHub Pages, as in the following.





## Activity: Deploy the Citi Bike Project

In this activity, you will deploy a Plotly project with a local data file to GitHub Pages.

Suggested Time:  
20 minutes



# Activity: Deploy the Citi Bike Project

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## Instructions:

1. Note that you've been given a Plotly visualization project with `index.html`, `plot.js`, and `data.json`.
2. Deploy the project to GitHub Pages.

- **Hints:**
  - Consult [GitHub Pages](#) for reference. Be sure to select the Project Site and Start from Scratch options for instructions.



**Let's Review**



Instructor Demonstration  
Introduce Project 3

# Project Requirements

# Project Description

---

01

Your task is to **tell a story** with data visualizations.

02

Focus on providing users an **interactive way** to explore data themselves.

03

Prepare a **10-minute presentation** that lays out your theme, coding approach, data wrangling techniques, and final visualization.

04

You may choose a project of any theme, but we encourage you to **think broadly**.

05

You will have **plenty of time in class** to work with your group, but expect to put in **hours outside of class** as well.

# Specific Requirements

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1. Your visualization must include a Python Flask-powered API, HTML/CSS, JavaScript, and at least one database (SQL, MongoDB, SQLite, etc.).
2. Your project should fall into one of the below four tracks:
  - A combination of web scraping and Leaflet or Plotly
  - A dashboard page with multiple charts that update from the same data
  - A “thick” server that performs multiple manipulations on data in a database prior to visualization (**must be approved**)
3. Your project should include at least one JS library that we did not cover.
4. Your project must be powered by a dataset with at least 100 records.
5. Your project must include some level of user-driven interaction, such as menus, dropdowns, and textboxes.
6. If possible, your final visualization should include at least three views.

# Schedule

# Project Schedule

---

## Day 1 (Next Class)

**Start brainstorming topics with your group and researching potential datasets. Your focus be:**

- Selecting a topic
- Finding a dataset
- Finding inspiration
- “Sketching” your ideal visuals
- Creating a 1-page proposal

## Day 2

**You will need to create a one-page proposal that includes:**

- A brief articulation of your chosen topic and rationale
- A link to your dataset(s) and a screenshot of the metadata, if it exists.
- Three or four screenshots of relevant, “inspiring” visualizations that show your creative ideas
- A sketch of the final design
- A link to the primary GitHub repository where you’ll be housing your work

## Day 3

**Project Work**

# Final Thoughts

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01

Project week is a great time to tie up loose ends, both with your group and on your own.

02

If there are topics you'd like to review, send me and the TAs a message. We're happy to do (recorded) extra review sessions for small groups during these weeks.

03

Good luck and have fun!

# Questions?