

# Analytics Jumpstart

## **folium maps and df.iterrows()**

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Nashville Software School



# For today

- **folium maps**
- **df.iterrows()**



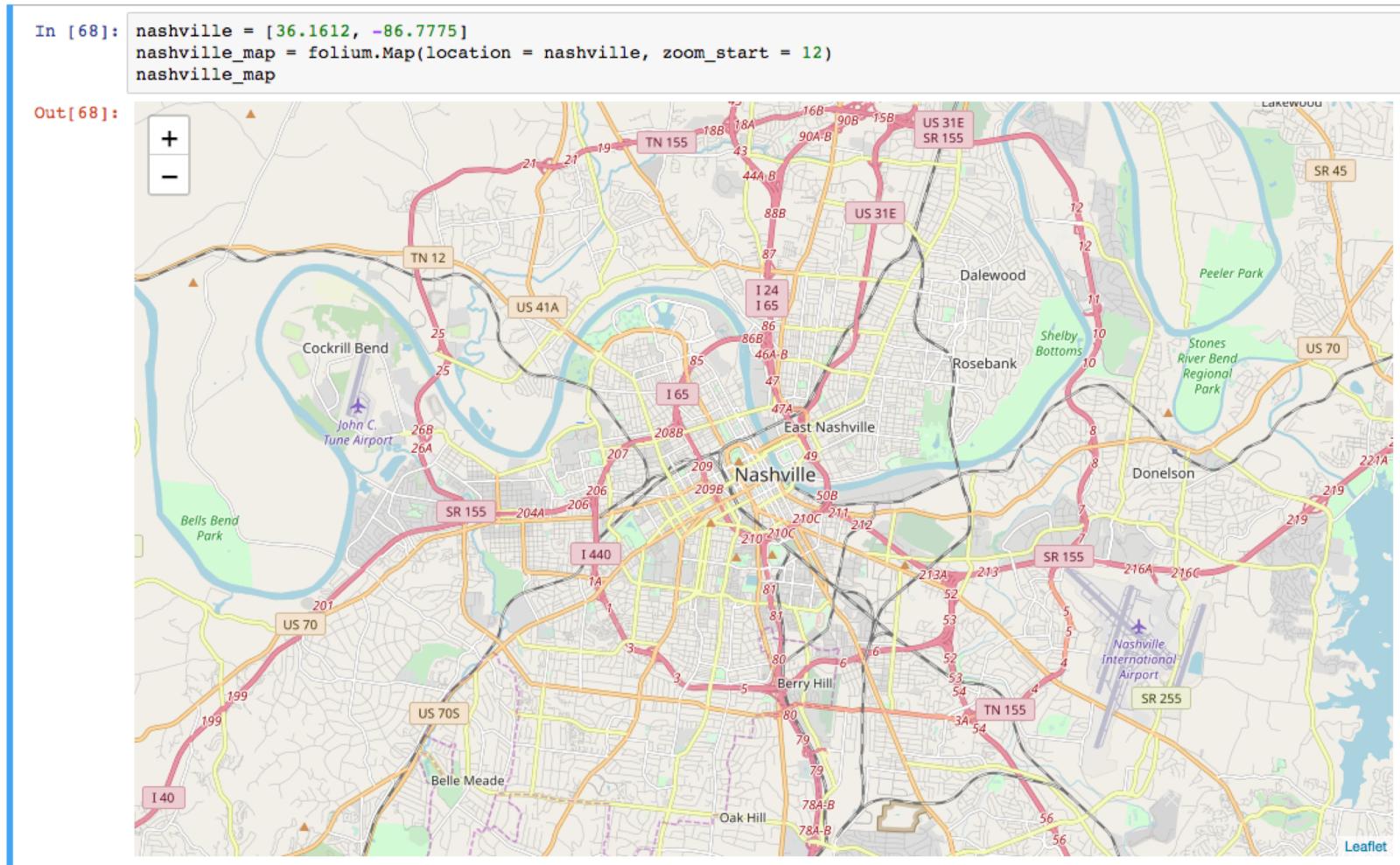
# Folium

- Python package built upon the leaflet javascript library
- Create interactive maps
- Build markers
- Easily customized popups



# To initialize a map in folium, you need a location + (optionally) a beginning zoom\_level:

- a folium **location** is a list with latitude first and longitude second
- the **zoom\_start** tells folium how close to zoom into the location
- pass **location** and **zoom\_start** to the **folium.Map()** constructor
- call the map in jupyter to display it



You will use `iterrows()` to build markers with popups for your folium maps, so let's look at how that works. Here are the first 4 rows of `urban_art`, a data frame of public art in Nashville.

In [16]: `urban_art.head(4)`

Out[16]:

	title	last_name	first_name	address	medium	type	desc	lat	lng	loc	geometry	index_right	name
1	[Fourth and Commerce Sculpture]	Walker	Lin	333 Commerce Street, Nashville TN	NaN	Sculpture		36.16234	-86.77774	(36.16234, -86.77774)	POINT (-86.77774000000001 36.16234)	41	Urban Residents
4	A Story of Nashville	Ridley	Greg	615 Church Street, Nashville TN	Hammered copper repousse	Frieze	Inside the Grand Reading Room, this is a serie...	36.16215	-86.78205	(36.16215, -86.78205)	POINT (-86.78205 36.16215)	41	Urban Residents
21	Chet Atkins	Faxon	Russell	Corner of Fifth Avenue North and Union Street,...	Bronze stool and guitar on a granite plinth	Sculpture	A sculpture of a young Chet Atkins seated on a...	36.16466	-86.78102	(36.16466, -86.78102)	POINT (-86.78102 36.16466)	41	Urban Residents
22	Children's Chairs For The Seasons	McGraw	Deloss	615 Church Street, Nashville TN	Mixed Media - wood and paint	Furniture	chairs depicting the four seasons	36.16215	-86.78205	(36.16215, -86.78205)	POINT (-86.78205 36.16215)	41	Urban Residents



Here we use a for-loop with `iterrows()` to iterate through the `urban_art` data frame. We grab each row, print it, then move on to the next row, grab it, print it, until we reach the end of the data frame:

```
In [11]: for row in urban_art.iterrows():
    print(row)
```

```
(1, title              [Fourth and Commerce Sculpture]
   last_name            Walker
   first_name           Lin
   address              333 Commerce Street, Nashville TN
   medium               NaN
   type                 Sculpture
   desc
   lat                  36.1623
   lng                  -86.7777
   loc                  (36.16234, -86.77774)
   geometry             POINT (-86.77774000000001 36.16234)
   index_right          41
   name                Urban Residents
   Name: 1, dtype: object)
(4, title              A Story of Nashville
   last_name            Ridley
   first_name           Greg
   address              615 Church Street, Nashville TN
   medium               Hammered copper repousse
   ...)
```



Each data frame row returned with `iterrows()` is a tuple with 2 elements. The first element is the row id and the second element holds all of the values for that row.

```
In [13]: for row in urban_art.iterrows():
    print('first element:', row[0])
    print('second element:', row[1])
    print("-----")
```

```
first element: 1
second element: title           [Fourth and Commerce Sculpture]
last_name          Walker
first_name         Lin
address           333 Commerce Street, Nashville TN
medium             NaN
type               Sculpture
desc
lat                36.1623
lng                -86.7777
loc                (36.16234, -86.77774)
geometry          POINT (-86.77774000000001 36.16234)
index_right        41
name               Urban Residents
Name: 1, dtype: object
-----
first element: 4
second element: title           A Story of Nashville
last_name          Ridley
```



We can drill further down in each data frame row using `iterrows()` by using slicing a column by name from the row values. Here we are grabbing and printing the locations and title of each art work in the `urban_art` data frame.

```
In [14]: for row in urban_art.iterrows():
    print('latitude:', row[1]['lat'])
    print('longitude:', row[1]['lng'])
    print('title of work:', row[1]['title'])
    print("-----")
```

```
latitude: 36.16234
longitude: -86.77774000000001
title of work: [Fourth and Commerce Sculpture]
-----
latitude: 36.16215
longitude: -86.78205
title of work: A Story of Nashville
-----
latitude: 36.16466
longitude: -86.78102
title of work: Chet Atkins
-----
latitude: 36.16215
longitude: -86.78205
title of work: Children's Chairs For The Seasons
-----
latitude: 36.16215
longitude: -86.78205
title of work: Foliated Scroll
-----
latitude: 36.16298
longitude: -86.78184
title of work: Gone Fishing
-----
latitude: 36.1647
longitude: -86.78043000000001
title of work: Happy Times at The Arcade
-----
latitude: 36.158301
longitude: -86.774955
title of work: Johnny Cash Mural
```



By using `iterrows()` in a for-loop, we create a location from each row's latitude and longitude values and popups from each row's title and description.

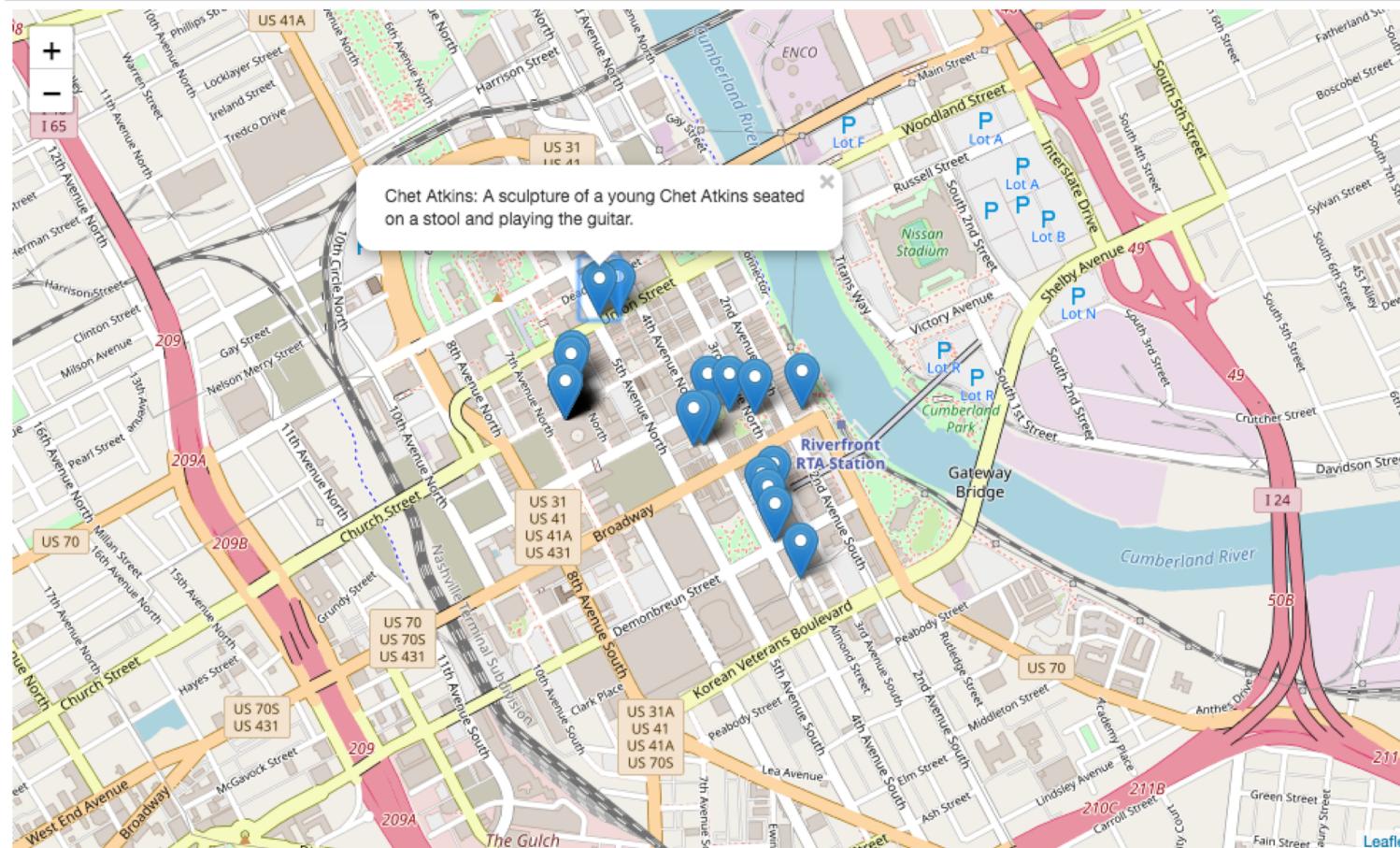
We create a marker each time through the loop by passing the location and the popup to the `folium.Marker()` constructor.

We use the `.add_to()` method to add the marker to the map.

After exiting the loop, we display the map.

```
In [17]: for row in urban_art.iterrows():
    row_values = row[1]
    location = [row_values['lat'], row_values['lng']]
    popup = (str(row_values['title']) + ': ' +
             str(row_values['desc']).replace("'", ""))
    marker = folium.Marker(location = location, popup = popup)
    marker.add_to(downtown_map)
```

```
display(downtown_map)
```



# Questions?

