

12.4.3 Belly Button Demographics Panel

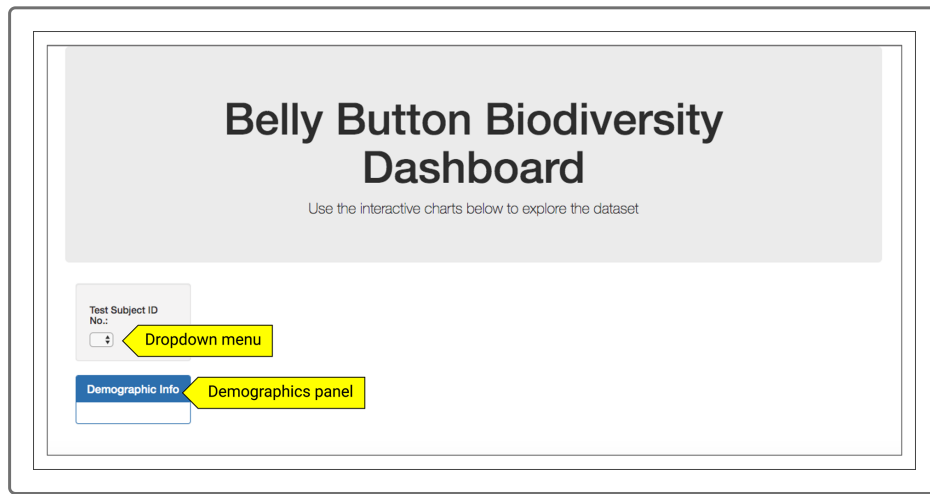
Block by block, Roza has been building her skills to create a visually compelling dashboard. So far, she has learned to create basic static charts with Plotly. She has also learned to read and parse external data files, and to create dynamic charts that respond to user input.

Roza is now ready to consolidate her knowledge in order to build the first part of her dashboard: the demographics panel. A dropdown menu will list the ID numbers of all the volunteers. When a volunteer ID is chosen from the dropdown menu, that person's demographics information, such as location, sex, and age, will be displayed.

Let's first look at the `index.html` document Roza will need by downloading a zip file containing the HTML file.

[Download the file](https://2u-data-curriculum-team.s3.amazonaws.com/dataviz-online/module_12/data-12-4-3-resources.zip) [\(https://2u-data-curriculum-team.s3.amazonaws.com/dataviz-online/module_12/data-12-4-3-resources.zip\)](https://2u-data-curriculum-team.s3.amazonaws.com/dataviz-online/module_12/data-12-4-3-resources.zip)

Set Up HTML Elements

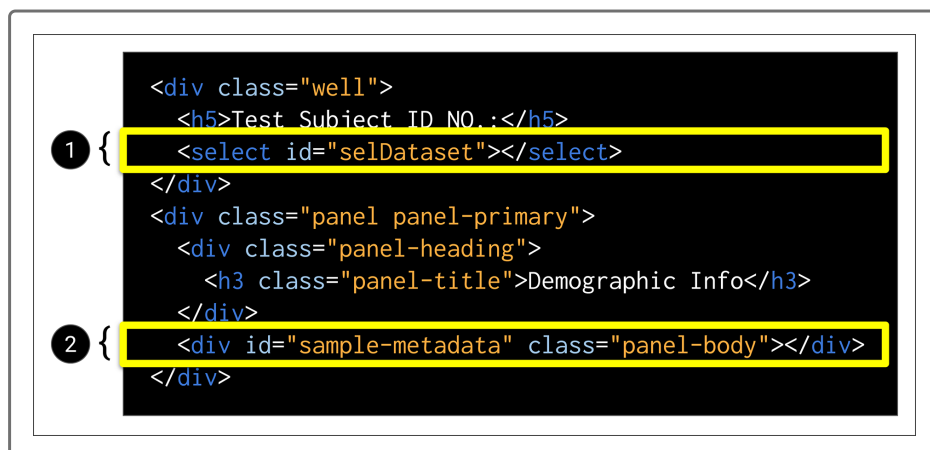


This is a Bootstrap page with a dropdown menu and an info panel. Selecting an ID number from the dropdown menu will populate the panel with that person's information.

Open `index.html` to examine the code. As expected, the header links to the Bootstrap CDN.

```
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
  <title>Belly Button Biodiversity</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3
</head>
```

The next block of code creates two HTML elements: the dropdown menu and the panel for the demographic information.

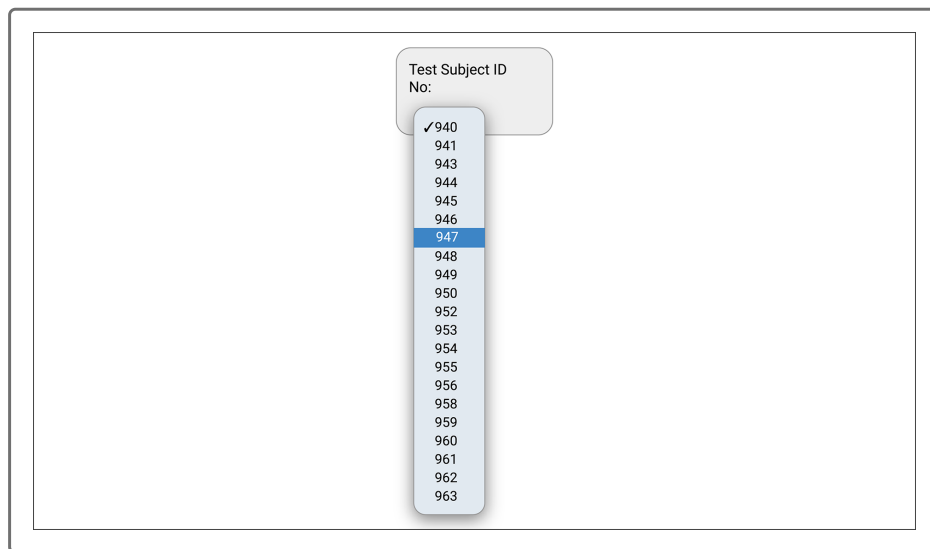


In this code, there are two key things to highlight:

1. A `<div>` belonging to the `well` class contains a dropdown menu with an `id` of `selDataset`.
2. A `<div>` with an `id` of `sample-metadata` is the information panel.

The dropdown menu doesn't have any options yet, and the panel doesn't contain any demographic information. These will be dynamically generated with information from the dataset.

We'll use the data from `samples.json` to create a dropdown menu of volunteer (test subject) ID numbers dynamically:



Dynamically Generate Dropdown Menu Items

Let's examine the code that creates a dropdown menu of ID numbers dynamically.

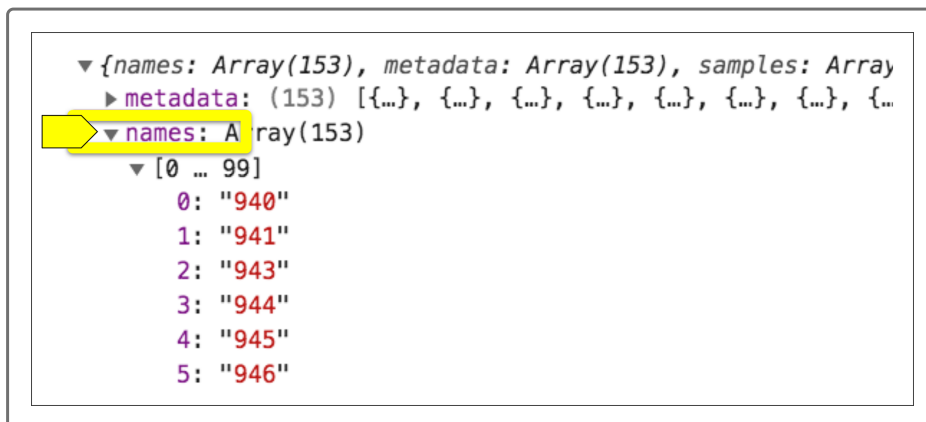
```
function init() {  
  var selector = d3.select("#selDataset");  
  
  d3.json("samples.json").then((data) => {  
    console.log(data);  
    var sampleNames = data.names;  
    sampleNames.forEach((sample) => {  
      selector  
        .append("option")  
        .text(sample)  
        .property("value", sample);  
    });  
  });  
}
```

```
});  
}}}  
  
init();
```

Let's break down what this code is doing:

- All the code is enclosed inside the `init()` function, which is called on the last line.
- Inside `init()`, the `d3.select()` method is used to select the dropdown menu, which has an `id` of `#selDataset`. The dropdown menu is assigned to the variable `selector`.
- The `d3.json()` method is used to read the data from `samples.json`. The data from the entire JSON file is assigned the (arbitrary) argument name `data`.
- Inside the `data` object, the `names` array, as seen from `console.log(data)`, contains the ID numbers of all the study participants. The variable `sampleNames` is assigned to this array.

Open the browser console to examine the `names` array. As expected, it is an array of ID numbers.



In this code, note that the `forEach()` method is called on the `sampleNames` array. For each element in the array, a dropdown menu `option` is appended. The `text` of each dropdown menu option is the ID. Its `value` property is also assigned the ID.

For example, ID `"940"` is the first element of the `sampleNames` array. As the `forEach()` method iterates over the first element of the array, a menu option is appended to the dropdown menu. It is then given the text (the

text seen in the dropdown menu) `"940"`, and its property is also assigned `"940"`. The `forEach()` method will perform the same tasks for the next element of the array, `"941"`.

Up to this point, the dropdown menu examples we have seen had hard-coded menu options. For example, in the code below, there are two dropdown menu options, for which each `value` property can be selected with JavaScript:

```
<select id="dropdownMenu">
  <option value="dataset1">DataSet1</option>
  <option value="dataset2">DataSet2</option>
</select>
```

With the belly button data, the dropdown menu options are generated dynamically. However, the HTML code can be modified to call a JavaScript function:

```
<select id="selDataset" onchange="optionChanged(this.value)"></select>
```

In this code, note the following:

- The `<select>` tag indicates a dropdown menu. Its `id` is `selDataset`.
- The `<select>` tag now has an additional attribute, called `onchange`, which is associated with the `optionChanged()` function.
- When a change takes place in the dropdown menu, the `optionChanged()` function is called.
- The argument for the `optionChanged()` function is `this.value`.
- Here, `this` refers to the dropdown menu. `this.value` therefore returns to the value attribute of the current dropdown menu selection.

REWIND

The JavaScript keyword `this` is used to access the object in question. In the context of an event, it refers to the HTML element

that received the event. In this case, `this` refers to the dropdown menu.



Since the function `optionChanged()` does not yet exist in `plots.js`, let's add it:

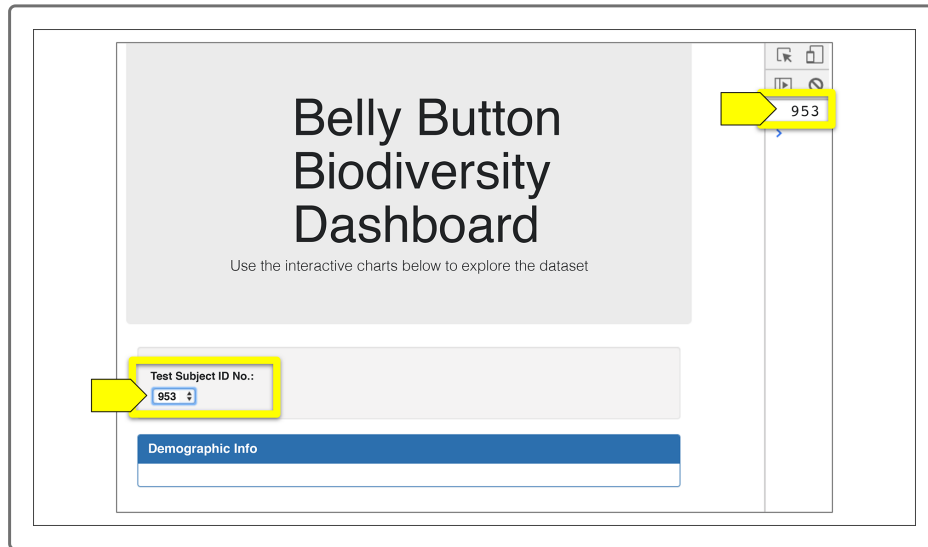
```
function optionChanged(newSample) {  
  console.log(newSample);  
}
```

It takes in an argument, named `newSample`, and logs it to the browser console. Note the following:

- This function is declared in `plots.js`, but it is never called in `plots.js`. It's instead called by the `onchange` attribute of the dropdown menu in `index.html`. Compare this to the `init()` function, which is both declared and called in `plots.js`.
- The argument name `newSample` refers to the value of the selected menu option. In `index.html`, `onchange=optionChanged(this.value)` passes the selected menu option's

value to the `optionChanged()` function. This function gives this information the argument name `newSample`. In other words, `this.value` and `newSample` are equivalent.

When an option is selected from the menu, its value is printed to the browser console:



The next task is to print information to the `Demographic Info` panel: once a user selects an ID number, the associated volunteer's demographic information needs to be filtered from `samples.json` and placed in the panel.

When a change takes place to the dropdown menu, two things will need to occur:

1. The demographic information panel is populated with a specific volunteer's information.
2. The volunteer's data is visualized in a separate `div`.

These tasks should be modularized—that is, the code statements required to perform each task should be packaged as a separate function. When a change takes place to the dropdown menu, each function should be called. Notice that in the `optionChanged()` function, `console.log(newSample);` has been replaced with two function calls:

```
function optionChanged(newSample) {  
  buildMetadata(newSample);  
  buildCharts(newSample);  
}
```

Recall that `optionChanged()` is called from the HTML document and, in turn, calls `buildMetadata()` and `buildCharts()`. The argument, `newSample`, is the volunteer ID number that is passed to both of these functions. These two functions will use the ID number to create that specific individual's information panel and charts, respectively.

Let's now declare the first of these functions: `buildMetadata()`.

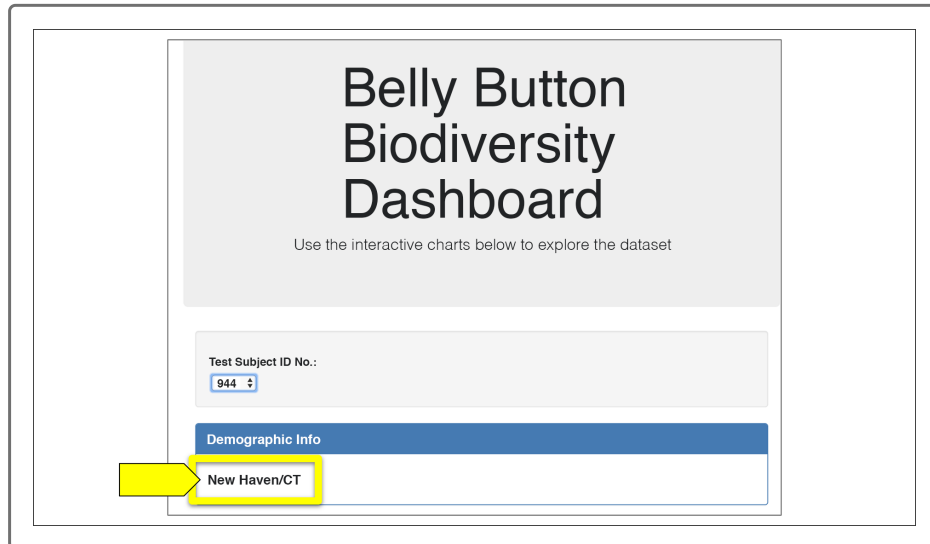
```
function buildMetadata(sample) {  
  d3.json("samples.json").then((data) => {  
    var metadata = data.metadata;  
    var resultArray = metadata.filter(sampleObj => sampleObj.id == sample);  
    var result = resultArray[0];  
    var PANEL = d3.select("#sample-metadata");  
  
    PANEL.html("");  
    PANEL.append("h6").text(result.location);  
  });  
}
```

Here's a breakdown of what's happening in this code:

- The function `buildMetadata()` takes in `sample`, or an ID number, as its argument. That is, when a dropdown menu option is selected, the ID number is passed in as `sample`.
- Then `d3.json()` pulls in the entire dataset contained in `samples.json`. Once the dataset is read in, it is referred to as `data`.
- The `metadata` array in the dataset (`data.metadata`) is assigned the variable `metadata`.
- Then the `filter()` method is called on the `metadata` array to filter for an object in the array whose `id` property matches the ID number passed into `buildMetadata()` as `sample`. Recall that each object in the `metadata` array contains information about one person.
- Because the results of the `filter()` method are returned as an array, the first item in the array (`resultArray[0]`) is selected and assigned the variable `result`.
- The `id` of the `Demographic Info` panel is `sample-metadata`. The `d3.select()` method is used to select this `<div>`, and the variable `PANEL` is assigned to it.

- `PANEL.html("")` ensures that the contents of the panel are cleared when another ID number is chosen from the dropdown menu.
- Finally, the `append()` and `text()` methods are chained to append a H6 heading to the panel and print the location of the volunteer to the panel, respectively.

This is what the result looks like:





SKILL DRILL

Open VS Code and modify the `buildMetadata()` function to populate the `Demographic Info` panel with the rest of the demographic data when a menu option is selected:

Test Subject ID No.:
944

Demographic Info

ID: 844
ETHNICITY: European
GENDER: M
AGE: 44
LOCATION: NewHaven/CT
BBTYPE: I
WFREQ: 1

Great job! Roza is now well-placed to complete the rest of the dashboard.