ECS713P - Group Project Group-13

# Bike Point Data Application

## 1. Introduction

The Bike Point Application is built to handle data from the Bike Point API within the Transport for London system. This app initializes a database (transport\_in\_london.sqlite), pulls data from an external API (https://api.tfl.gov.uk/bikepoint), exports data to a JSON file, and creates an interactive HTML map to visualize bike points. The project strengths in type safety, concurrency, and precise syntax to ensure a maintainable and robust solution.

# 2. How to Compile and Run the Application

In the pre-requisites Install Haskell (GHC) and Stack Ensure SQLite is installed.

#### Setup:

• Clone the repository : **git clone** <a href="https://github.qmul.ac.uk/ec24099/haskell-project">https://github.qmul.ac.uk/ec24099/haskell-project</a>

Navigate to the project directory : cd haskell-project

• Pull the latest Code : git pull origin main

Run the Haskell Project: Assuming the project uses Stack, here are commands for both tools:

• To install dependencies and compile the code use the following:

stack update stack build stack run –

Commands

Command	Description
stack run create	Initialize the database and create bike related tables.
stack run loaddata	Download bike point data from api and store it in the database.
stack run – dumpdata	Export bike point data to a JSON file.
stack run <query> <query_arguments></query_arguments></query>	run some queries on the database (your choice)
stack run map	Creates HTML map of bike points.

• Queries Example Commands

`stack run -- bikes <station-name>` This query gets the number of available bikes at a station.

Example query command: `stack run -- bikes ''River Street , Clerkenwell'' `

`stack run -- nearby <lat> <lon> <radius>` This query finds the bike points within radius (km) of coordinates. Example query command: `stack run -- nearby 51.529163 -0.10997 1`

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`stack run -- bikePoint <stationName>` This query finds the bike points details for given station.

Example query command: `stack run -- bikePoint "River Street , Clerkenwell" `

**`stack run -- checkDataForNoOfBikes <noOfBikes> `** This query finds the bike points within radius (km) of coordinates.

Example query command: `stack run -- checkDataForNoOfBikes 13`

# 3. Design Choices

#### Haskell

Haskel is known for its functional paradigm and type system and, which ensures code maintainability. Type safety reduces runtime errors, especially when handling structured data like JSON or database records. SQLite Database:

#### **SQLite**

SQLite was selected for its lightweight integration. It is sufficient for managing the relatively small dataset provided by the Transport of London API.

#### **JSON Serialization:**

The **aeson** library was used for **JSON** parsing(decoding) and encoding due to its performance and effortless integration with Haskell's data types.

### Leaflet.js

Leaflet.js was chosen for its ease of use and extensive mapping capabilities. It provides a smooth way to visualize data geographically.

### **Division of Responsibilities**

The application is modularized into five discrete modules (Parse, Database, Fetch, Lib, and Types), each handling a specific aspect of the application, making it easier for extension and maintenance.

# 4. Map Feature

This map visualizes bike points with markers, each displaying the bike point's name and coordinates. The map dynamically calculates its center based on the average latitude and longitude of all points.

#### **Challenges:**

- 1. Calculating the map's center dynamically required precise averaging of coordinates.
- 2. Ensuring bike point names were clean and secure to prevent HTML injection involved precise string handling.
- 3. Creating JavaScript code dynamically within Haskell

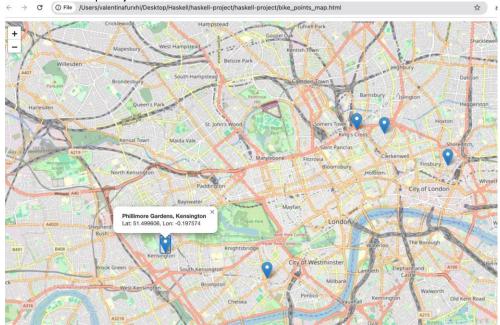


Fig1: Bike Points in map



Fig 2. Some data from Bike Points table