

WeatherCast°

How it works

As according to Pennstate College of Earth and Mineral Sources (2018) you can use GeoJSON within your main JavaScript code file, but, to keep your things looking simple, it's most common to maintain the GeoJSON in its own separate file. You then reference this file from the appropriate place in your code. With Leaflet you have to define the GeoJSON as a JavaScript variable using syntax such as:

```
var <yourVariableName> = <yourGeoJSON>;
```

Furthermore, you would save this text in a file with a .js extension. For example, I could create a file titled myfeatures.js containing something like the following:

```
var myGardenJson =  
{  
  "type": "FeatureCollection",  
  "features": [  
    {  
      "type": "Feature",  
      "id": "USA-MT",  
      "properties": {  
        "fips": "30",  
        "name": "Montana"  
      },  
      "geometry": {  
        "type": "Polygon",  
        "coordinates": [[  
          [-104.047534, 49.000239],  
          . . .  
        ]]  
      }  
    }  
  ]  
};
```

Then at the top of my HTML page, I need to put a reference to this file:

```
<script src="myfeatures.js"></script>
```

Bibliography

1. Working with GeoJSON. Retrieved from
<https://www.e-education.psu.edu/geog585/node/771>