

Introduction to JavaScript Visualizations

Data Boot Camp

Lesson 14.1



Class Objectives

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



Describe JavaScript variables, arrays, data types, and statements.



Implement basic JavaScript control flow (functions, loops, if/else statements).



Create functions in JavaScript.



Create, update, and iterate JavaScript Objects.



Create basic charts, including bar charts and line charts using Plotly.



Use Plotly's layout object to customize the appearance of charts.



Annotate charts with labels, text, and hover text.



Instructor Demonstration

Creating Interactive Charts on the Web

Creating Interactive Charts on the Web

index.html

Loads the Plotly library

JavaScript is written directly into the HTML file

Links to an external file

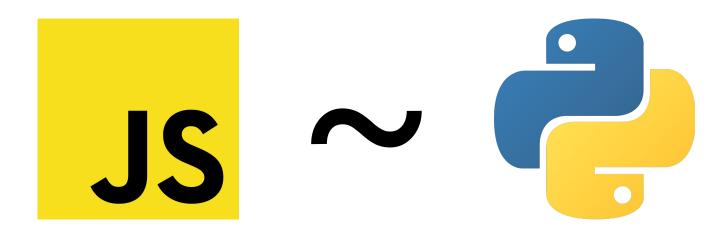
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
  <title>Basic Charts</title>
   <script src="https://cdn.plot.ly/plotly-latest.min.js"></script>
</head>
<body>
  <div id="plot"></div>
  <script>
       let xData = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
       let yData = [1, 2, 4, 8, 16];
 </script>
  <script src="plots.js"></script>
</body>
</html>
```



Instructor Demonstration

JavaScript Variables, Objects, and Arrays

JavaScript and Python variables are similar, however...



...in JavaScript, variables must be initialized.

JavaScript and Python variables can be assigned to **string values**:



<variable name> = <Value>

```
name = "Homer Simpson"
```



let <variable name> = <Value>;

let name = "Homer Simpson";

Can be assigned to **Boolean values**:



<variable name> = true or false;

```
is_employed = True
```



let <variable name> = true or false;

let isEmployed = true;

Can be assigned to **numerical values**:



<variable name> = integer or float

```
age = 39
hourly_wage = 11.99
```



let <variable name> = number;

```
let age = 39;
let hourlyWage = 11.99;
```

Can be assigned in expressions using **other variable**:



```
<variable name> = <another variable name> ( +, -, /, *) integer or float;

daily_wage = hourly_wage * 8

weekly_wage = daily_wage * 5
```



```
let <variable name> = <another variable name> ( +, -, /, *) number;
```

```
let dailyWage = hourlyWage * 8;
let weeklyWage = dailyWage * 5;
```

Template Literal:



```
# Python f-string
```

```
print(f"Hello, {name}!")
```



```
// JavaScript template literal
```

```
console.log(`Hello ${name}!`);
```

Objects are collections of properties.

Properties are key-value relationships (pairs).

JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a syntax for storing and exchanging data. It's similar to a Python dictionary in many ways:





Organize information in key and value pairings.



They are unordered.



key is used to access the value.

There are two ways to access a property from JSON.



Bracket notation, similar to Python.



Dot notation.







Activity: My Variables, Objects, and Arrays

In this activity, you will create variables and console logging strings with template literals.

Suggested Time:







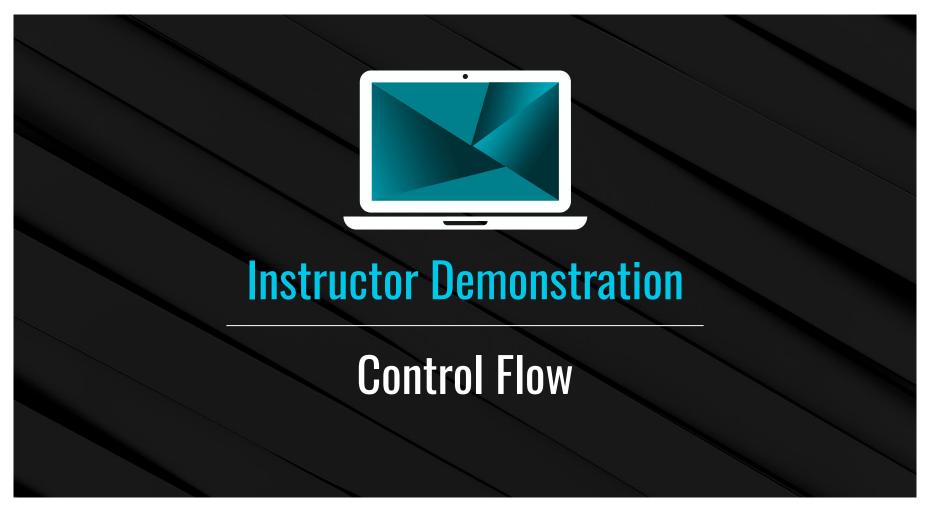
Activity: My First Plotly Chart

In this activity, you will create your first Plotly bar chart using the variables you created in the previous activity.

The chart will show three books you've read as well as the number of times you've read them.

Suggested Time:





for loops in JavaScript

```
End condition
             Start
                              Increment
for (let i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
  console.log("Iteration #", i);
```

Conditionals



```
# and
```

```
if x == 1 and y == 10:
    print("Both values returned true")
```



```
// &&
```

```
if (x === 1 && y === 10) {
  console.log("Both values returned true");
}
```

Conditionals



```
# or

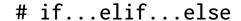
if x < 45 or y < 5:
    print("One or the other statements were true")</pre>
```



```
if (x < 45 || y < 5) {
   console.log("One or the other statements were true");
}</pre>
```

Conditionals





```
if x < 10:
    if y < 5:
        print("x is less than 10 and y is less than 5")
    elif y == 5:
        print("x is less than 10 and y is equal to 5")
    else:
        print("x is less than 10 and y is greater than 5")</pre>
```

// if...else if...else



```
if (y < 5) {
  console.log("x is less than 10 and y is less than 5");
}
else if (y === 5) {
  console.log("x is less than 10 and y is equal to 5");
}
else {
  console.log("x is less than 10 and y is greater than 5");
}</pre>
```



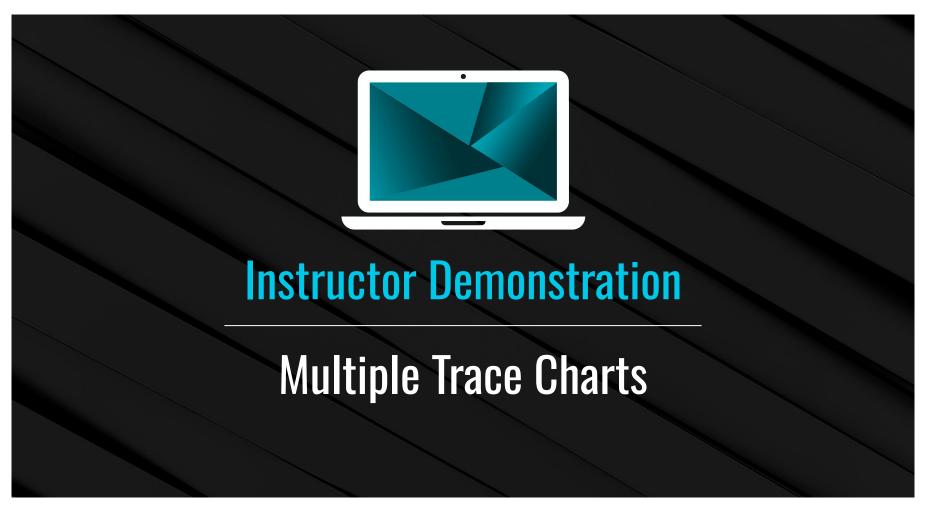
Activity: Iterations and Conditionals

In this activity, you will create a for loop, append values into arrays based on a movie's decade, calculate the average profit of all movies, and print out how many of the top 10 movies came from each decade.

Suggested Time:











Activity: Multiple Traces

In this activity, you will compare search results between Greek and Roman mythology to see which god is the most popular.

Suggested Time:





Instructor Demonstration

Preprocessing Data with Functions



def

```
def print_hello():
    print("Hello there!")
```



function

```
function printHello() {
    console.log("Hello there!");
}
```



def

```
def addition(a, b):
    return a + b
```



function

```
function addition(a, b) {
   return a + b;
}
```



def

```
print_hello()
addition(44, 50):
```



function

```
printHello();
console.log(addition(44, 50));
```



```
# Takes in a list and loops through

def list_loop(user_list):
    for i in user_list:
        print(i)
```

JS

```
function list_loop(user_list) {
  for (let i = 0; i < userList.length; i++) {
    console.log(userList[i]);
  }
}
let friends = ["Sarah", "Greg", "Cindy", "Jeff"];
listLoop(friends)</pre>
```

// Accepts a parameter and iterates through an array



```
// Functions can call other

def double_addition(c, d):
   total = addition(c, d) * 2
   return total
```



// Accepts a parameter and iterates through an array

```
function doubleAddition(c, d) {
  let total = addition(c, d) * 2;
  return total;
}
// Log results of doubleAddition function
console.log(doubleAddition(3, 4));
```



Python built-in function for rounding

```
long_decimal = 112.34534454
rounded_decimal = round(long_decimal)
print(rounded_decimal)
```



// JavaScript built-in functions

```
let longDecimal = 112.34534454;
let rounded Decimal = Math.round(longDecimal);
console.log(rounded Decimal);
```



Activity: Creating Functions

In this activity, you will create functions that will calculate the mean, variance and standard deviation.

Suggested Time:





Activity: Preprocessing Data for Plotly

In this activity, you will create functions that preprocess films from the Pagila database and create a bar chart of average values by age rating.

Suggested Time:





