IOWA DOT CONTINUOUS COUNT STATION REFERENCE PAGE

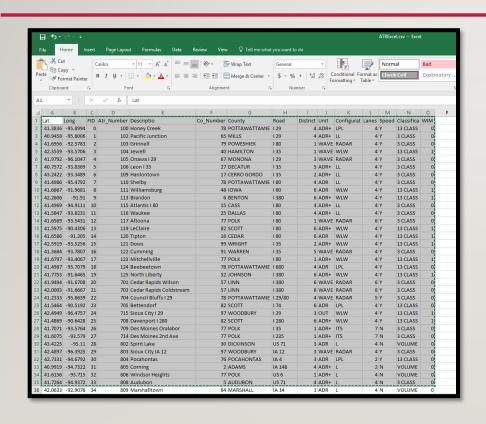
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LA 558 FINAL PROJECT

CONTINUOUS COUNT STATION DATA

- The Iowa Department of Transportation maintains 173 continuous count stations (Automatic Traffic Recorders) throughout the state of Iowa.
- Many departments use this data, but since there is not a central inventory location, the automatic traffic recorder location data is often out-of-date as units go under repair or are moved.
- The objective of this project is to create a single location for this inventory data that is readily available, easy to keep up-to-date, and will provide staff with resources to evaluate potential anomalies, such as traffic congestion or road construction projects.

CONVERTING DATA TO A WEB-BASED GEOGRAPHIC FILE



- Current inventory data is already kept in an Excel spreadsheet that is shared between the telemetrics team.
- Converting this spreadsheet into a CSV allows the data to be quickly transformed into a GeoJSON file through

www.geojson.io

 As data is updated monthly, this file can easily be converted and linked to the webpage.

FILTERING DATA USING JQUERY

```
var promise = $.getJSON("https://bmklein.github.io/LA558/IowaATR.json");
124
                    promise.then(function(data) {
125
                    var adr = L.geoJson(data, {
                        filter: function(feature, layer) {
                            return feature.properties.type == "ADR";
                        pointToLayer: function(feature, latlng) {
                           return L.marker(latlng, {
                            icon: adrIcon
                            });
                       onEachFeature: function (feature, layer) {
136
                           htmlText = "<b>Unit ID: </b>" + feature.properties.ID + "<br/>b>Location: </b>" +
138
                           layer.bindPopup(htmlText);
139
141
142
144
                   var adr1 = L.geoJson(data, {
                        filter: function(feature, layer) {
                           return feature.properties.type == "ADR+";
                        pointToLayer: function(feature, latlng) {
148
                           return L.marker(latlng, {
                            icon: adrIcon
151
                            });
152
                       onEachFeature: function (feature, layer) {
154
                           htmlText = "<b>Unit ID: </b>" + feature.properties.ID + "<br/>b>Location: </b>" +
                           layer.bindPopup(htmlText);
157
158
159
                   var wave = L.geoJson(data, {
160
                        filter: function(feature, layer) {
```

 Using filter code sequences within jQuery, each interested attribute was filtered out of the new GeoJSON dataset, and setup to be individually represented on the web page.

REPRESENTING DATA USING AWESOME MARKERS

```
/Awesome Markers
               var adrIcon = L.AwesomeMarkers.icon({
                   prefix: 'fa', //bootstrap
51
                   markerColor: 'green', // see colors above
52
                   icon: 'fa-car'
53
               });
54
55
               var waveIcon = L.AwesomeMarkers.icon({
                   prefix: 'fa', //bootstrap
57
                   markerColor: 'darkpurple', // see colors above
58
                   icon: 'fa-rss'
59
               });
60
61
               var wimIcon = L.AwesomeMarkers.icon({
62
                   prefix: 'fa', //bootstrap
63
                   markerColor: 'darkblue', // see colors above
64
                   icon: 'fa-truck'
65
66
               });
67
               var outIcon = L.AwesomeMarkers.icon({
68
                   prefix: 'fa', //ionicons.com
69
                   markerColor: 'red',
70
                   icon: 'fa-times'
71
               });
```

- Each filtered dataset was matched up with a tailored Awesome Markers marker through Font Awesome.
- Varying colors and icons were used to distinguish between the different recorder attributes.

CONNECTING BUTTONS TO FILTERS

```
});
415
418
           <div id="btn-group":
423
              <button type="button" id="allUnits" class="btn"><b>All Unit Type</b></button><br>
424
              <button type="button" id="ADR" class="btn" style=background-color:#86b300><b>ADR</b></button><br>
              <button type="button" id="wave" class="btn" style=background-color:#39004d><b>WAVE</b></button><br/>br>
              <button type="button" id="WIM" class="btn" style=background-color:#0059b3><b>WIM</b></button><br>
426
              <button type="button" id="allClass" class="btn" style=margin-top:30px><b>All Class Type</b></button><br/>br>
              <button type="button" id="volume" class="btn" style=background-color:#b3b3b3><b>Volume</b></button><bre>
428
429
              <button type="button" id="3class" class="btn" style=background-color:#595959><b>3-Class</b></button><br/>br>
              430
              <button type="button" id="speed" class="btn" style="background-color:orange; margin-top:30px"><b>StopWatch
432
              <button type="button" id="out" class="btn" style="background-color:#cc0000; margin-top:30px"><b>Out</b><
434
439
440
442
```

 Buttons were added and connected to jQuery functions to geographically filter the points represented on the map, making it easy to discern between points of interest.

CREATING JQUERY FUNCTIONS TO FILTER DATA

```
$("#allUnits").click(function() {
                        map.addLayer(adr);
                        map.addLayer(adr1);
                        map.addLayer(wave);
297
                        map.addLayer(WIM);
298
                        map.addLayer(out);
299
                        map.removeLayer(volume);
                        map.removeLayer(Tclass);
301
                        map.removeLayer(Sclass);
302
                        map.removeLayer(speed);
303
                    });
                    $("#ADR").click(function() {
                        map.addLayer(adr);
307
                        map.addLayer(adr1);
                        map.removeLayer(wave);
309
310
                        map.removeLayer(out);
                        map.removeLayer(WIM);
311
312
                        map.removeLayer(volume);
                        map.removeLayer(Tclass);
313
                        map.removeLayer(Sclass);
314
                        map.removeLayer(speed);
315
316
                    });
317
318
                    $("#wave").click(function() {
319
                        map.removeLayer(adr);
                        map.removeLayer(adr1);
320
                        map.addLayer(wave);
321
322
                        map.removeLayer(out);
```

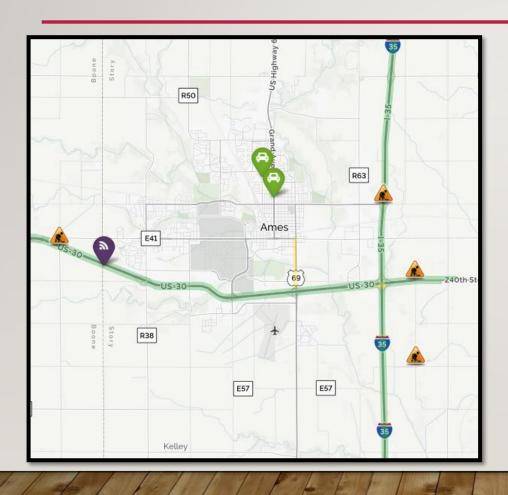
 The jQuery functions connected to the buttons were set up to remove certain filtered points and add the points of interest.

INTRODUCING TRAFFIC FLOW AND INCIDENTS

```
101
102
103
                var mapLayer = MQ.mapLayer(),
104
                    map;
                    map = L.map('map', {
                        layers: mapLayer,
107
                        center: [ 42.0, -93.0 ],
108
109
                        zoom: 12
110
                    });
111
112
                    L.control.layers({
113
                         'Map': mapLayer,
114
                         'Satellite': MQ.satelliteLayer(),
                         'Dark': MQ.darkLayer(),
115
                         'Light': MQ.lightLayer()
116
117
                         'Traffic Flow': MQ.trafficLayer({layers: ['flow']}),
118
                         'Traffic Incidents': MQ.trafficLayer({layers: ['incidents']})
119
120
                    }).addTo(map);
```

 To aid in issue detection, both traffic flow and traffic incidents data were collected and represented on the map by connecting to the MapQuest API through a free user key.

FINAL REFERENCE PAGE



- The final product results in a web map that displays recorder attributes and locations.
- When activated, the user can visualize traffic flow and incident reports, with traffic flow data becoming more detailed the further the user zooms in.