

tt()

# Schedule

1. Review assignments (hof, scope, pure)
2. Modules (import / export)
3. Dataset research
4. All together!





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# Package manager

npm is a package manager for the JavaScript programming language. It is the default package manager for [...] Node.js. It consists of a command line client, also called npm, and an online database of [...] packages, called the npm registry.

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Wondering what's next for npm? [Check out our public roadmap!](#) »

camel-case

TS

4.1.2 • Public • Published 2 months ago

Readme

Explore BETA

2 Dependencies

534 Dependents

20 Versions

Downloads 36M/month minzipped size 718 B

Transform into a string with the separator denoted by the next word capitalized.

Installation

npm install camel-case --save

Usage

```
import { camelCase } from "camel-case";  
  
camelCase("string"); // => "string"
```

Install

> npm i camel-case

Weekly Downloads

10,314,181

Version

4.1.2

License

MIT

Unpacked Size

14.3 kB

Total Files

15

Issues

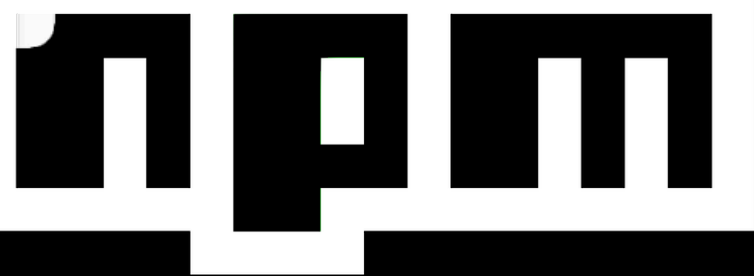
11

Pull Requests

0

Homepage

The **npm** website





# NodeJS

```
bash

$ npm install repeat-string

+ repeat-string@1.6.1
updated 1 package in 0.916s

$
```

**Dependencies** are used in the project itself

```
package.json

{
  ...
  "dependencies": {
    "repeat-string": "^1.6.1"
  },
  "devDependencies": {
    "standard": "^10.0.3",
    "tape": "^4.8.0",
    ...
  },
  ...
}
```

# NPM

NPM is a database of JavaScript modules, some for back-end, others for front-end.

D3 (the library we'll be using next week) is hosted here as well for example.

# Functions

Functions enable functionality (no way). We use functions inside modules to handle individual tasks. We seek to use functions only for a single task in order to make them easily reusable. For instance, the function `getData()` can grab multiple sources of data, depending on the provided URL.

# Components

Components also are used for modularization: a way to divide a codebase into separate blocks.

In Front End Development, we use User Interface components to define (preferably) reusable UI elements.

Svelte is component-based. Svelte components combine HTML, CSS and JavaScript

# Modules



```
async function request(url) {  
  let res = await fetch(url);  
  return await res.json();  
}  
  
export default request
```



export default whaaaat?



# Modules



```
import CONFIG from './config.js';  
import request from './request.js';  
import makeHtml from './make.js';  
  
const data = await request(CONFIG.url);
```

Import default whaaaat?

# Modules

- `require`: Function-based syntax:


javascript

 Copy code

```
const module = require('module-name');
```

- `import`: Declarative syntax (similar to other languages):

javascript

 Copy code

```
import module from 'module-name';
```

# Modules

- `require`: Function-based syntax:

javascript

 Copy code


```
const module = require('module-name');
```

CommonJS



- `import`: Declarative syntax (similar to other languages):

javascript

 Copy code

```
import module from 'module-name';
```


ES Modules




# Modules

- You can export a function or variable from any file
- There are two types of exports, named and default

# Named exports



```
// Individually  
  
export const name = "Robert";  
export const age = 29;  
  
// All at once as an object  
  
const name = "Robert";  
const age = 29;  
  
export { name, age }
```



Exporting as an object, due to the {}



# Default exports



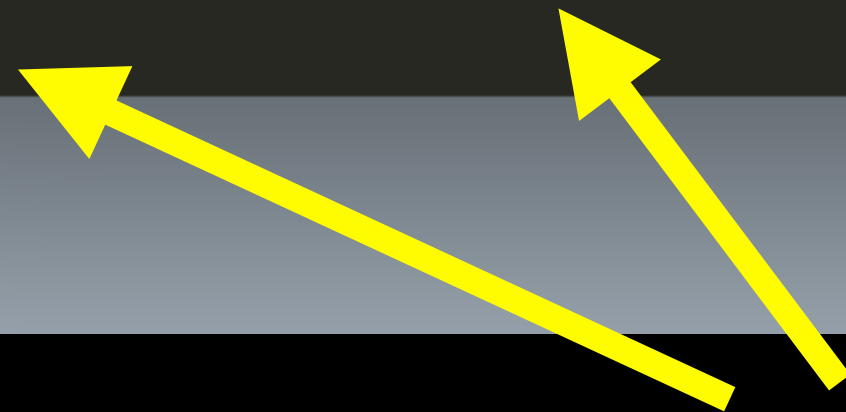
```
async function request(url) {  
  let res = await fetch(url);  
  return await res.json();  
}
```

```
export default request;
```

# Named imports

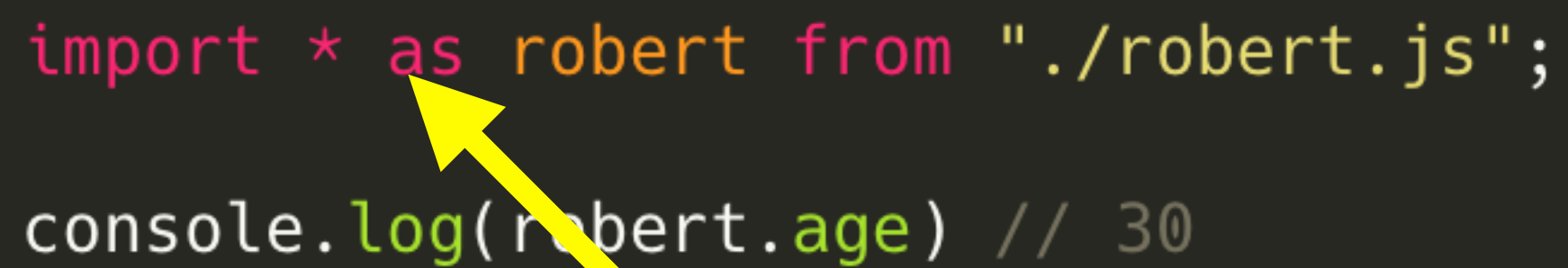


```
import { name, age } from "./robert.js";
```



Importing as an object, due to the {}

# Named imports



```
import * as robert from './robert.js';  
console.log(robert.age) // 30
```

Import everything using “as” to name it

# Modules = functional programming

**Referential transparency:** The function always gives the same return value for the same arguments. This means that the function cannot depend on any mutable state

**Side-effect free:** The function cannot cause any side effects. Side effects may include I/O (e.g., writing to the console or a log file), modifying a mutable object, reassigning a variable, etc.

# Why?

- Using modules allow us to work in components
- Working in components allows us to:
  - Re-use snippets of code (DRY)
  - Write cleaner code (KISS)
  - Debug with more ease instead of 99999 lines of file xyz
- Prepares us to work with external modules  
(see Svelte, see D3)



**Aan de slag**

Maak de *namedExports* opdracht.

**Aan de slag**

Maak de *dataFetch* opdracht.

**Aan de slag**

Installeer *D3* in je project.

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# Dataset

We gaan aan de slag met het zoeken van een dataset die je wilt gaan visualiseren voor je individuele eindopdracht.

**Kies een onderwerp wat je zelf interessant lijkt.** Volgende week *Maandag* een **show en tell**. *Donderdag* lever je een **concept idee** in.



# Dataset eisen

- Je hebt een dataset die **enigszins dynamisch** is
- Je hebt een dataset die **enigszins groot** is (+10.000 punten)
- Je hebt een dataset met **query parameters en filter opties**
- Je hebt een dataset die met **gangbare formaten (.json)** werkt
- Je hebt een dataset die **blijft werken tot het einde** 🙄

# Dataset kiezen

Maar belangrijker; een dataset waar je een **onderzoeksvraag uit kan halen**.

e.g. een patroon dat je kan visualiseren, een data vraag die je kan beantwoorden door vergelijken etc.

# API overzicht

- <https://rapidapi.com/>
- <https://publicapis.dev/>
- <https://github.com/public-apis/public-apis>
- <https://www.kaggle.com/>

# API instances

- Gemeente: <https://data.amsterdam.nl/>
- Musea: <http://data.rijksmuseum.nl/>
- Overheden: <https://data.gov/>

# Volgende les Show en Tell

- Ga opzoek naar een goede dataset
- Waarom deze dataset? Waarom dit onderwerp?
- Wat is je onderzoeksvraag bij de dataset?
- Hoe is de documentatie van de API?
- Is de dataset dynamisch en up-to-date?
- Welke formaten geeft de API terug qua data?

**Uncaught SyntaxError  
Unexpected end of input**