## Building a GIS Web App with Django

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#### Overview

- Coming up with an idea
- Getting data (model)
- Serving data (view)
- Displaying data (template/html/js)

Checkout the project on GitHub: <a href="mailto:github.com/notthatbreezy/phl-play">github.com/notthatbreezy/phl-play</a>

## What is Django?

The web framework for perfectionists with deadlines.

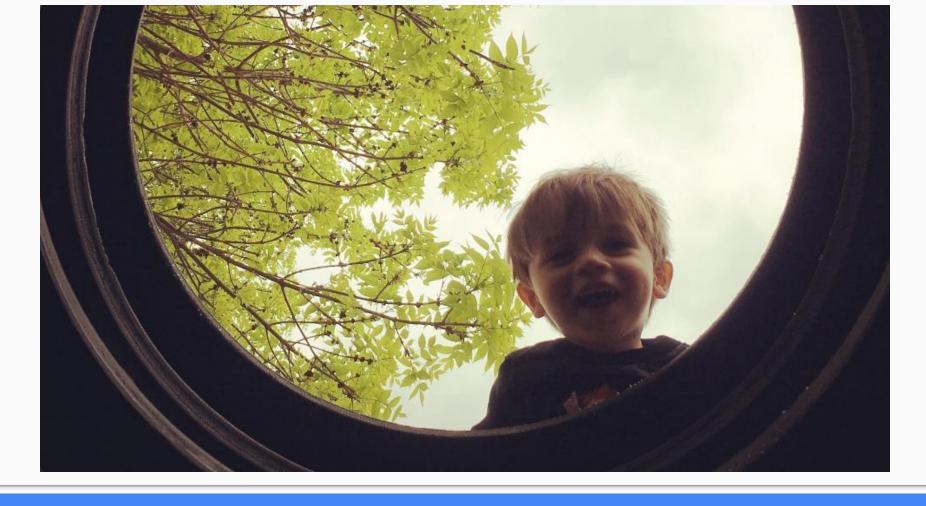
- Common functionality that can be reused across applications
- Python
- Batteries Included
  - Authentication/Session Management
  - Database abstraction
  - Built-in Admin Interface

#### GeoDjango

- Spatially Enabled Django included by default
- Leverages well-tested open-source tools
  - GEOS (Geometry Engine, Open Source)
  - GDAL (Geospatial Data Abstraction Library)
- Management UI for Spatial Data
- GeoJSON Serialization

## Step 1: Come up with an Idea

# Finding a Playground in Philadelphia



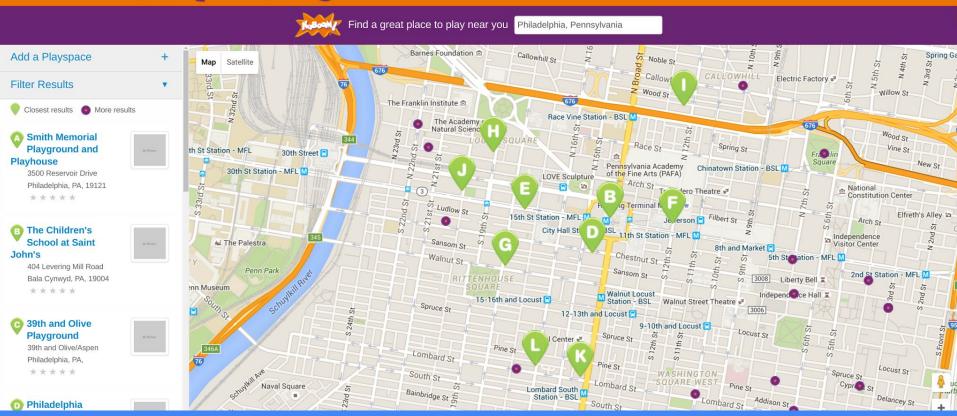


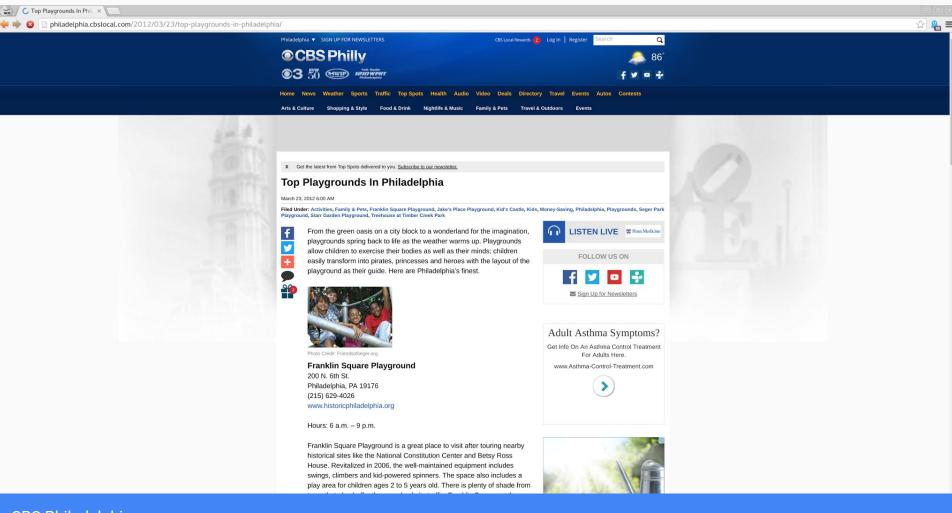


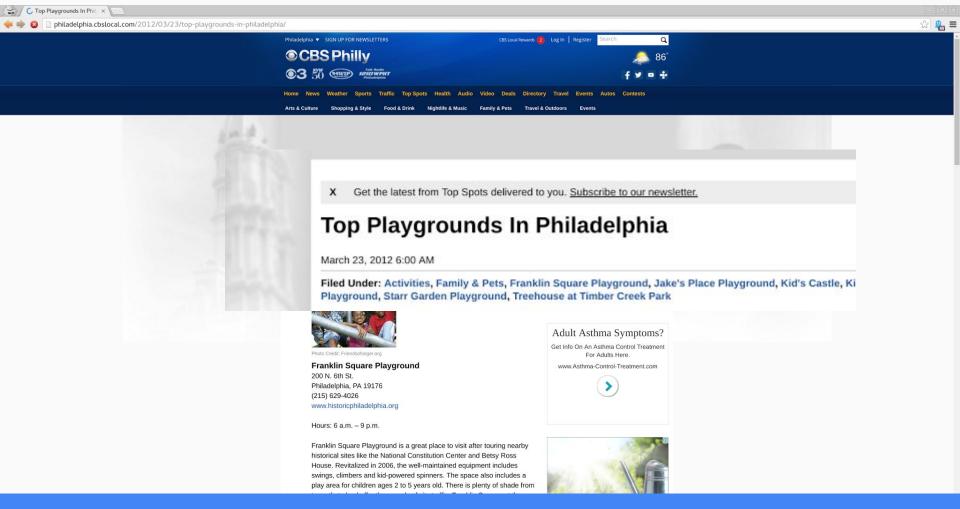


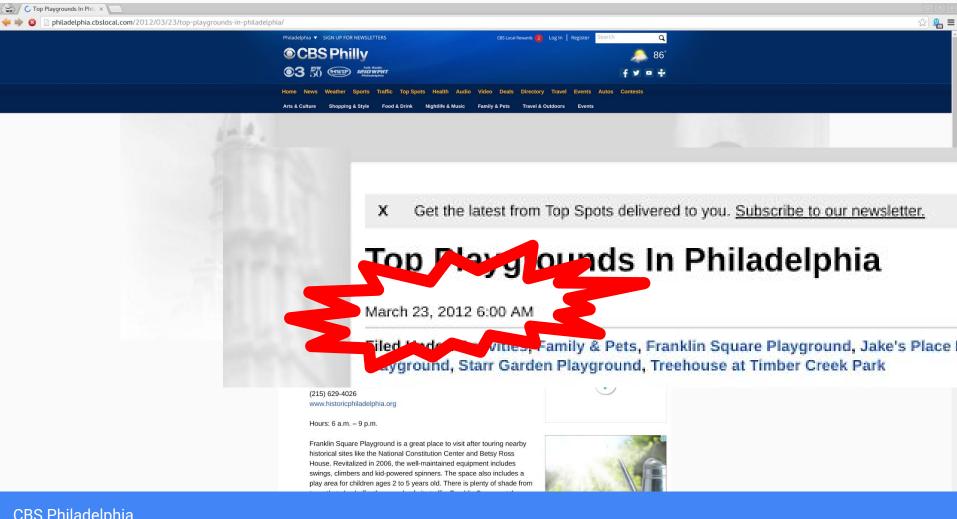


## Map of Play









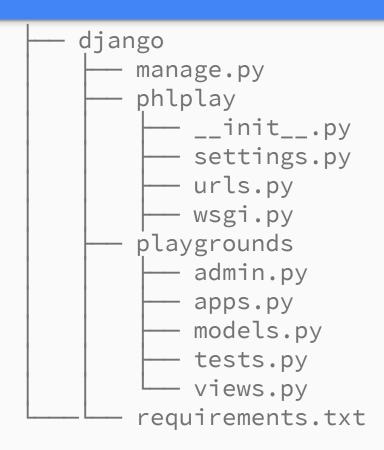
## Create Project Scaffolding

- Install Django and other dependencies
- Use Django starter script

django-admin.py startproject

- Create "App" for playgrounds
- ./manage.py startapp playgrounds

#### **Project Structure**



# Step 2: Getting Data

#### **Finding Data**

#### Open Data Philly

- Great resource for Philadelphia related datasets
- <u>City Facilities File</u> includes all playgrounds as points

## **Choosing a Database**

- Oracle
- MySQL
- SQLite/SpatiaLite
- PostgreSQL/PostGIS

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#### **Modeling Data**

```
from django.contrib.gis.db import models
      class Playground(models.Model):
3 -
          """Location with swings, slides, and other playground essentials"""
          location = models.PointField(srid=26918)
 6
          name = models.CharField(max_length=255)
          slug = models.SlugField()
          address = models.TextField()
10
```

## Django Migrations

- Tool to translate *Django* models to SQL Tables
- One of many Django management commands to help build an application

- ./manage.py makemigrations
- ./manage.py migrate

#### **Modeling Data**

```
Column
                                                    Modifiers
                    Type
 id
          | integer
                                    not null default nextval('playgrounds pla...);
 location | geometry(Point, 26918)
                                    not null
           character varying(255)
                                    not null
 name
 slug | character varying(50)
                                    not null
 address
           text
                                     not null
Indexes:
    "playgrounds_playground_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (id)
    "playgrounds_playground_2dbcba41" btree (slug)
    "playgrounds_playground_location_id" gist (location)
    "playgrounds playground slug a71eb275 like" btree (slug varchar pattern ops)
```

#### **Importing Data**

Add your own management command to import data

```
import csv
from playgrounds.models import Playground
class Command(BaseCommand):
   help = 'Import Playground Data'
   def add_arguments(self, parser):
       parser.add_argument('path_to_csv', type=str)
   def handle(self, *args, **options):
       csv_path = options['path_to_csv']
       playgrounds = []
       with open(csv_path, 'rb') as fh:
           reader = csv.DictReader(fh)
           for row in reader:
               if row['ASSET_SUBTYPE1'] != 'Playground':
                   continue
               name = row['SITE_NAME']
               playground = Playground(
                   point=Point(row['X'], row['Y'], srid=4326),
                   address=row['ASSET_ADDR'], name=name, slug=slugify(name))
               playgrounds.append(playground)
       Playground.objects.bulk_create(playgrounds)
```

#### **Using the Django Admin**

- Part of "batteries included"
- Can edit/modify data
- Includes spatial widgets that uses Open Street Map data and OpenLayers

Home > Playgrounds > Playground

#### Select playground to change



Act	on: v Go 0 of 100 selected
	PLAYGROUND
	Shepard Recreation Center
	Seger Park Playground
	Schmidt Playground
	Russo Park Playground
	Mallery Playground
	Rose Playground
	Sayre Morris Recreation Center
	Samuel Recreation Center
	Sacks Playground
	Rivera Recreation Center
	Reed Playground
	Piccoli Playground
	Dauphin Street Play Lot
	Coxe Park Playground & Garage 290
	Community Park
	Cohocksink Recreation Center
	Baldi School Playground
	Fernhill Park
	Donnelly Park
	Murphy Recreation Center

#### Django Admin

Home > Playgrounds > Playgrounds > Sayre Morris Recreation Center

#### Change playground



Location:



Delete all Features

Name: Sayre Morris Recreation Center

Slug: sayre-morris-recreation-center

Address: 5800 WALNUT ST

# Step 3: Serving Data

#### Writing a *View*

- Data from database => User
- What should the URL look like?
  - /api/playgrounds
- What kind of data should be returned?
  - GeoJSON
- What parameters should be accepted?
  - latitude
  - longitude
  - distance

#### Playgrounds View

- Maps a request from a URL to a python function
- Parses query parameters
- Makes a spatial query
- Returns GeoJSON

```
from django.contrib.gis.geos import Point
from django.core.serializers import serialize
from django.http import HttpResponse
from .models import Playground
def playground view(request):
   """Handle GET Requests for Playgrounds"""
  distance = request.GET.get('distance', None)
  lat = request.GET.get('lat', None)
  lng = request.GET.get('lng', None)
  if not all([distance, lat, lng]):
       playgrounds = Playground.objects.all()
  else:
       point = Point(float(lng), float(lat), srid=4326)
       point.transform(26918)
      circle = point.buffer(float(distance))
       playgrounds = Playground.objects.filter(location within=circle)
   serialized = serialize('geojson', playgrounds, geometry field='location',
                          fields=('name', 'address'))
  return HttpResponse(serialized, content type="application/json")
```

#### **Spatial Queries**

 Can make queries using our models using Django's Object Relational Mapper (ORM)

Playground.objects.filter(location\_\_within=circle)

Can also use: contains, intersects, within, covers, crosses, etc.

# Step 4: Visualizing the Results

## Making the User Interface (UI)

- Django has the ability to render templates/html
- Can use this to introduce logic based on
  - who the user is and whether they are authenticated
  - page being visited
  - other factors (time of day, etc.)
- When writing an API often the UI will be external to the Django application

