Run `git pull` in the main branch to follow along today.

JavaScript

DSC 106: Data Visualization

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UC San Diego

Announcements

Lab 4 due on Friday

Project 2 due on Tuesday

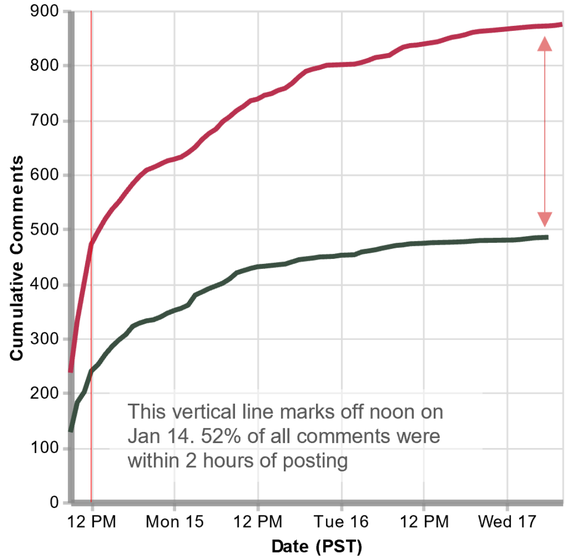
FAQs:

1. Do I have to use the same dataset for both vis for Project 2? **Yes.**
2. How similar do the two visualizations need to be? **No requirement, but can help.**

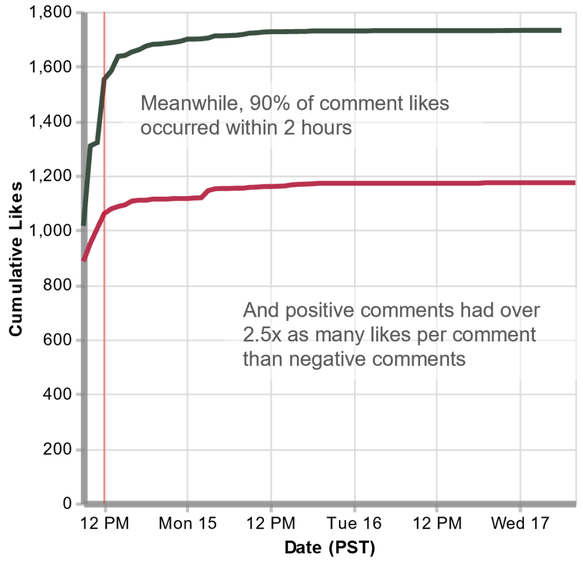
Nifty Project 2 Submissions (from the past)

Digital Engagement in Politics: Diving into a Facebook Comment Section

Early January, President Biden announced he created 14 million new jobs while in office. 1,360 Facebook comments on the POTUS Facebook post were analyzed with Hugging Face sentiment analysis

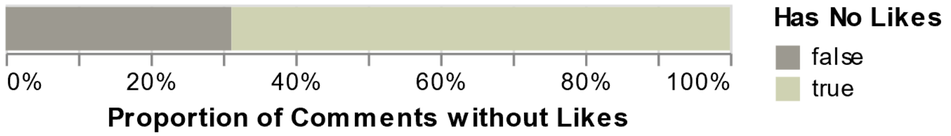


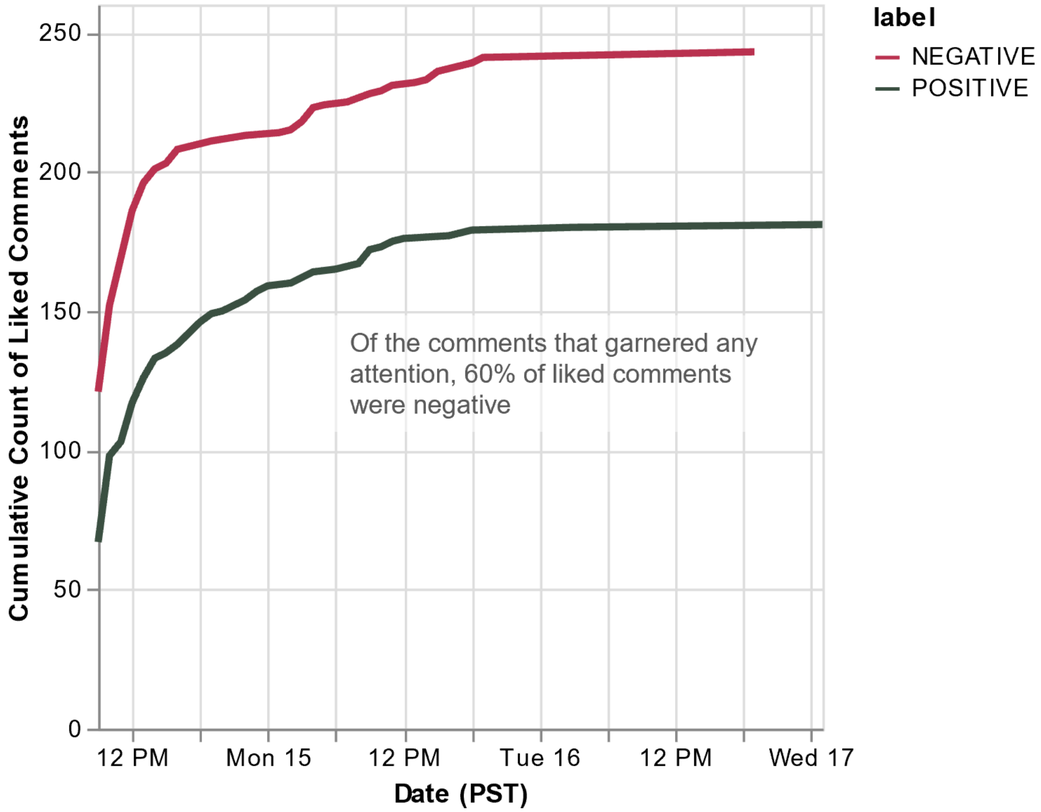
Negative comments flooded the post, reaching a peak 386 more negative comments than positive



No One Likes Biden: Diving into a Facebook comment section

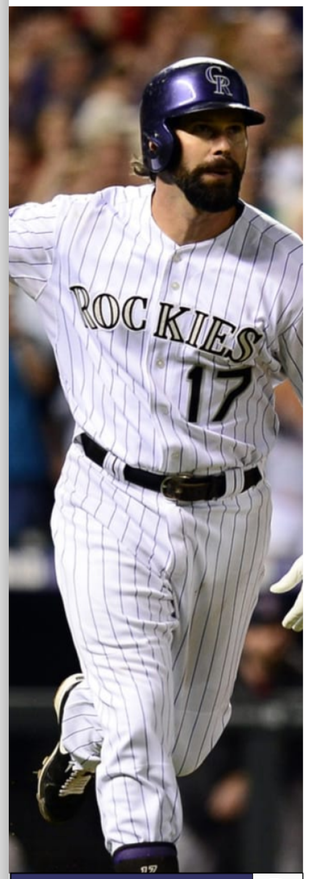
Early January, President Biden announced he created 14 million new jobs while in office. 1,360 Facebook comments on the POTUS Facebook post were analyzed with Hugging Face sentiment analysis. Most comments weren't liked. Let's look at what was.





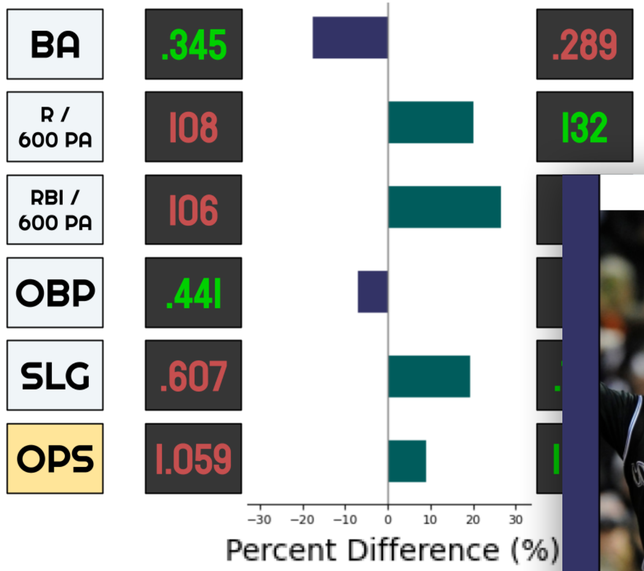
TODD HELTON VS KEN GRIFFEY JR:

WHO'S THE GREATEST LEFTY OF THE GENERATION?

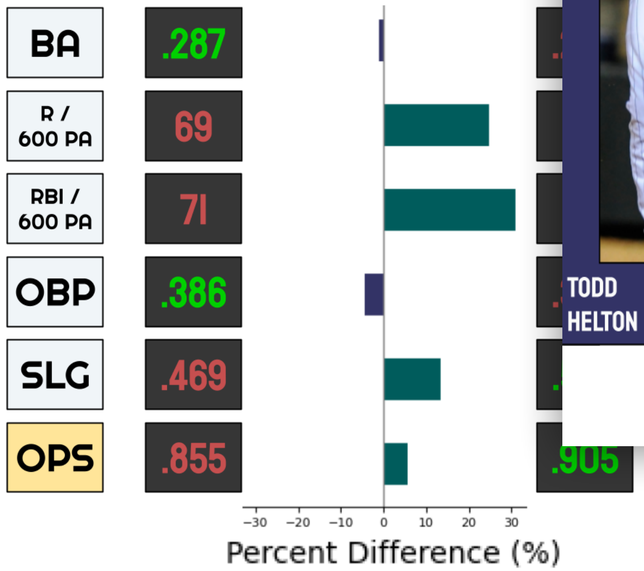


TODD HELTON

Career Stats (at Coor's Field)



Career Stats (outside Coor's Field)



TODD HELTON

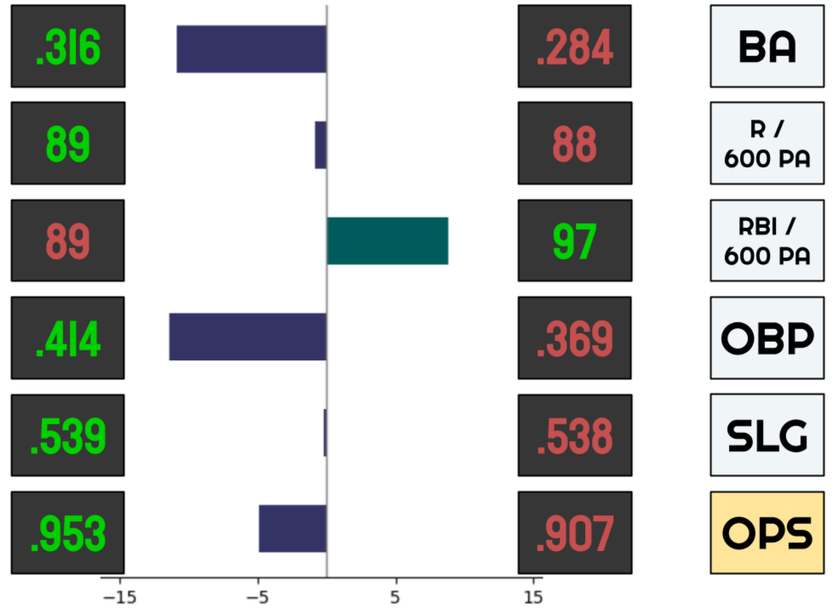
DATA FROM BASEBALLREFERENCE.COM

TODD HELTON:

GREATEST LEFTY OF THE GENERATION?

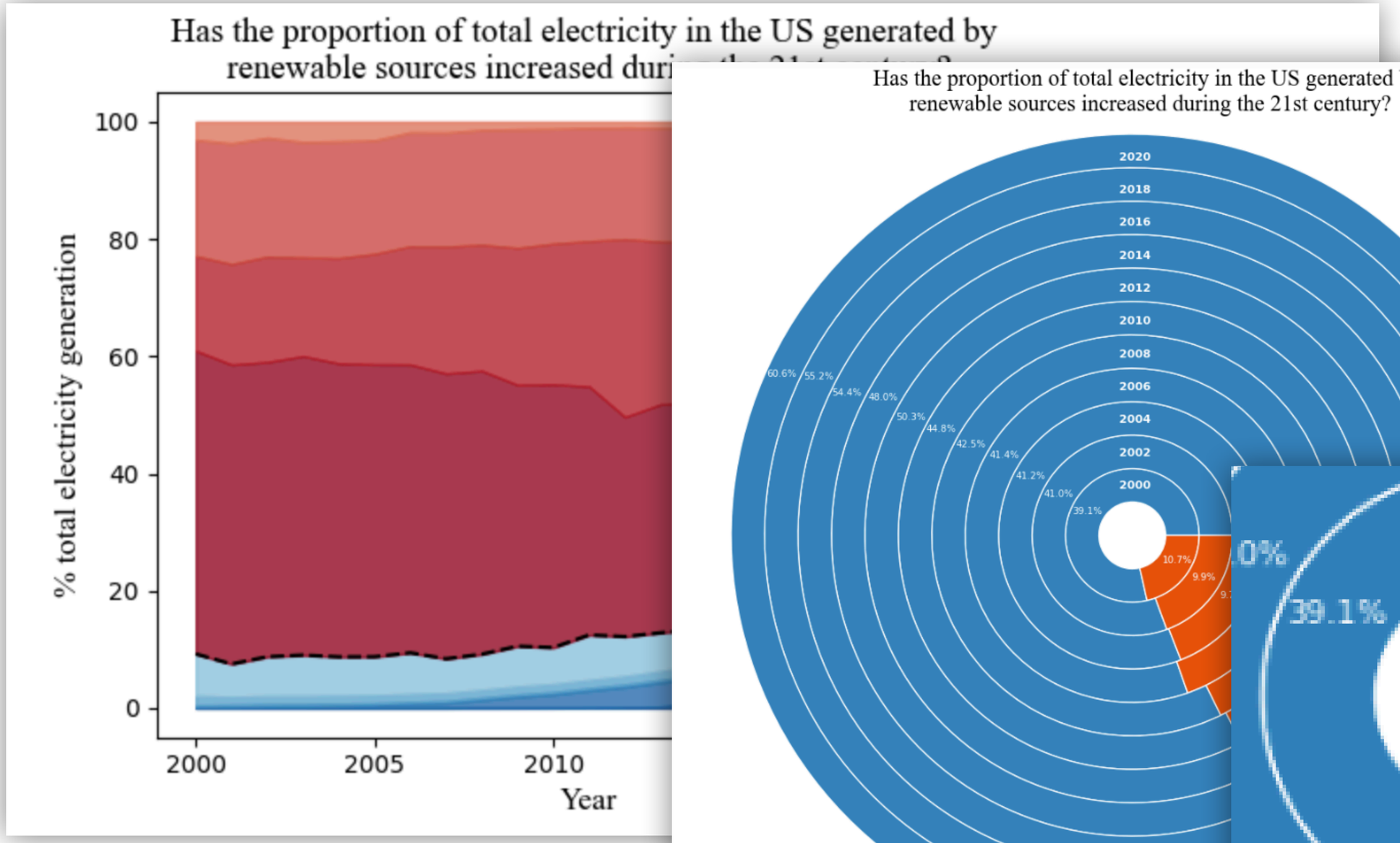
TODD HELTON WINS 5 OF 6 MAJOR CATEGORIES, INCLUDING OPS, ACROSS THEIR CAREERS

Career Stats



KEN GRIFFEY JR.

DATA FROM BASEBALLREFERENCE.COM

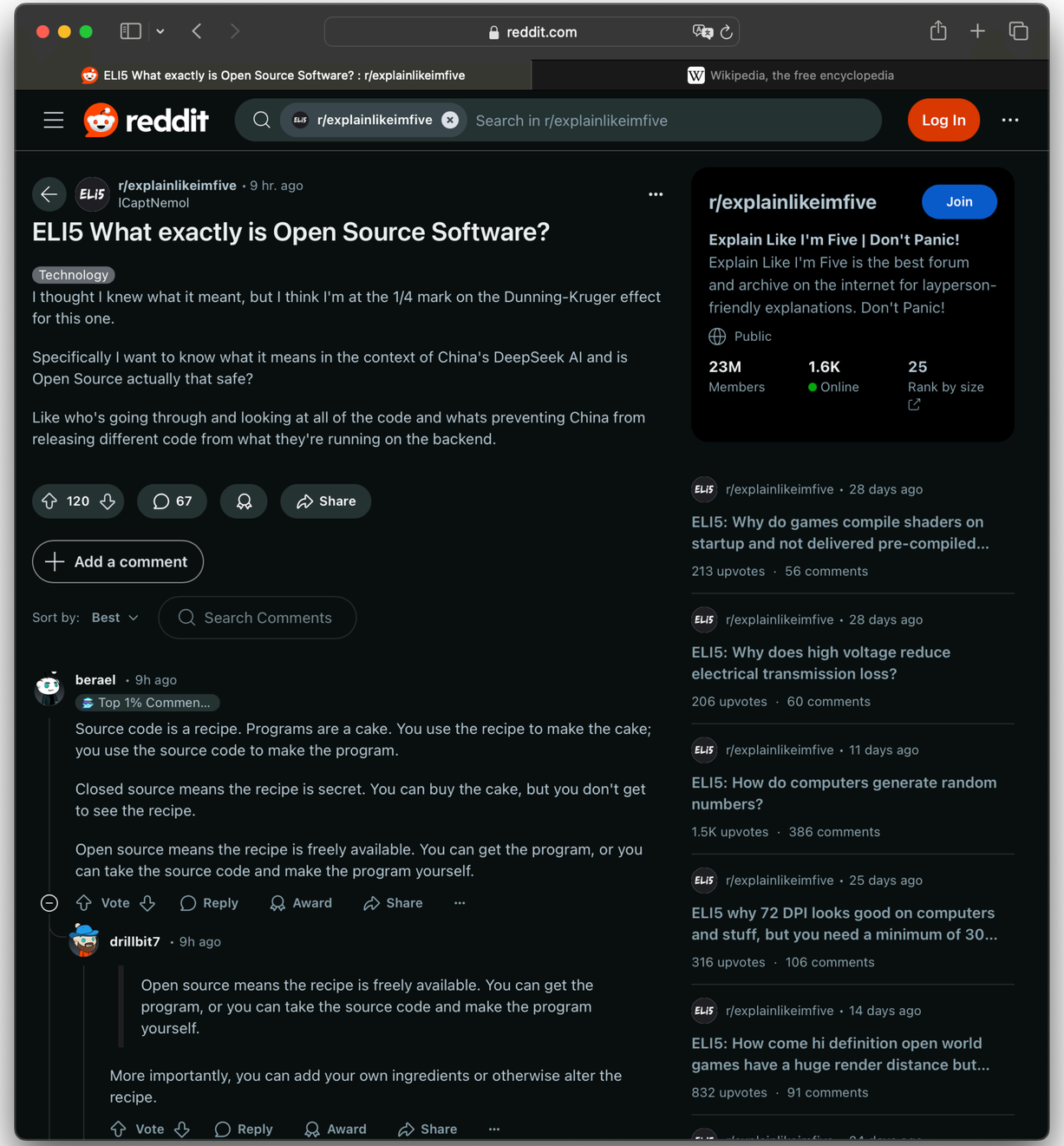

Has the proportion of total electricity in the US generated by
renewable sources increased duri
100
80
60
40
20
0
% total electricity generation
2000
2005
2010
Year

Has the proportion of total electricity in the US generated by
renewable sources increased during the 21st century?
Non-renewable (gas, nuclear, & oil)
Renewable (hydro, biofuel, & other)
2020
2018
2016
2014
2012
2010
2008
2006
2004
2002
2000
60.6%
55.2%
54.4%
48.0%
50.3%
44.8%
42.5%
41.4%
41.2%
41.0%
39.1%
10.7%
9.9%
2000
39.1%
10.7%
9.9%

JavaScript

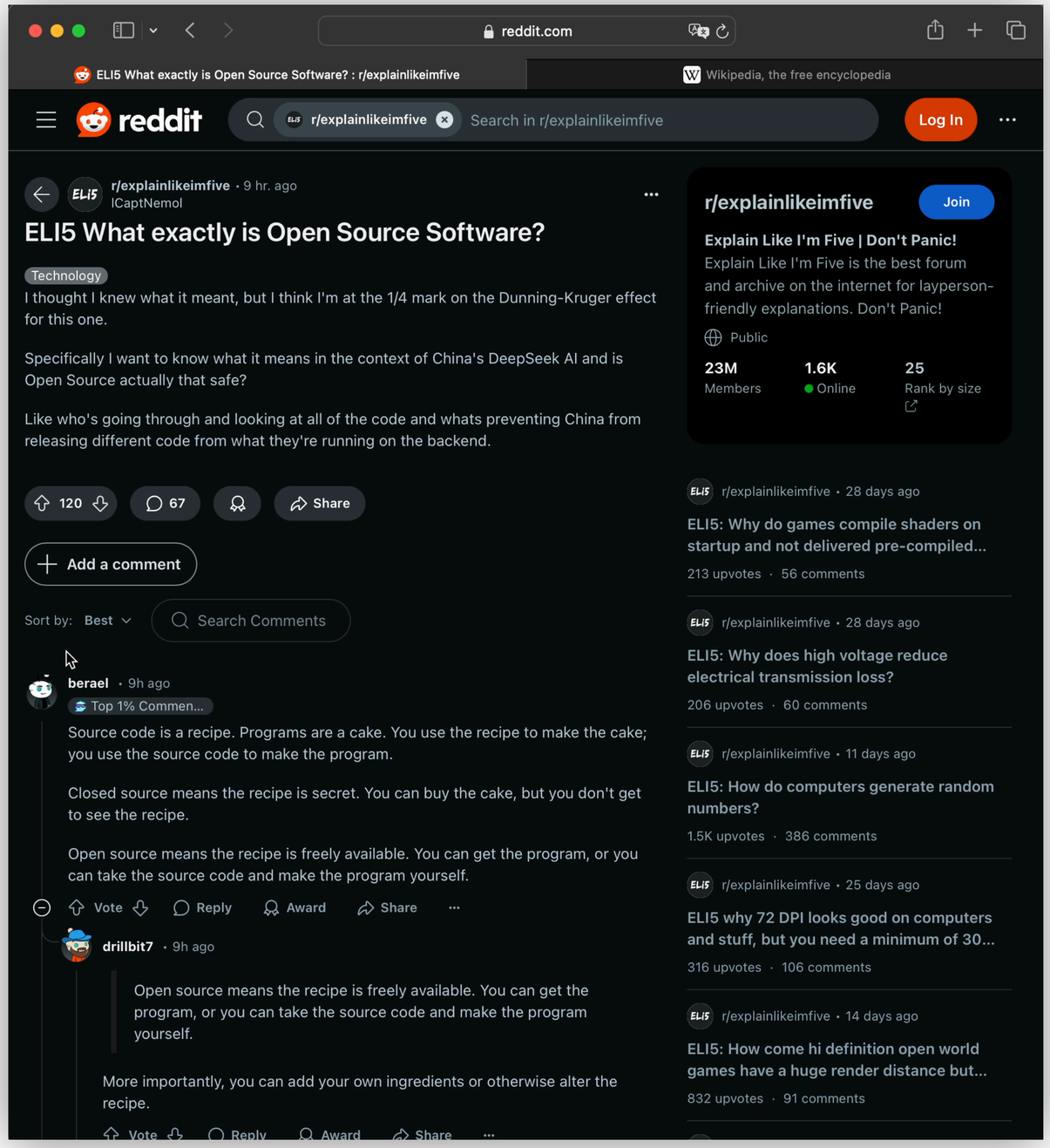
What do you find most confusing about JavaScript so far?

tryclassbuzz.com
Code: **what-is-js**



HTML defines content
(text, images, links)

CSS defines style
(layout, colors, font)



HTML defines content
(text, images, links)

CSS defines style
(layout, colors, font)

One simple mental model:
JS manipulates HTML and CSS

pandas code executes from top to bottom

Selecting columns

Selecting columns in `babypandas` 👶🐼

- In `babypandas`, you selected columns using the `.get` method.
- `.get` also works in `pandas`, but it is not **idiomatic** – people don't usually use it.

In [26]:
```
dogs
```

Out[26]:

breed	kind	lifetime_cost	longevity	size	weight	height
Brittany	sporting	22589.0	12.92	medium	35.0	19.0
Cairn Terrier	terrier	21992.0	13.84	small	14.0	10.0
English Cocker Spaniel	sporting	18993.0	11.66	medium	30.0	16.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bullmastiff	working	13936.0	7.57	large	115.0	25.5
Mastiff	working	13581.0	6.50	large	175.0	30.0
Saint Bernard	working	20022.0	7.78	large	155.0	26.5

43 rows × 6 columns

In [27]:
```
dogs.get('size')
```

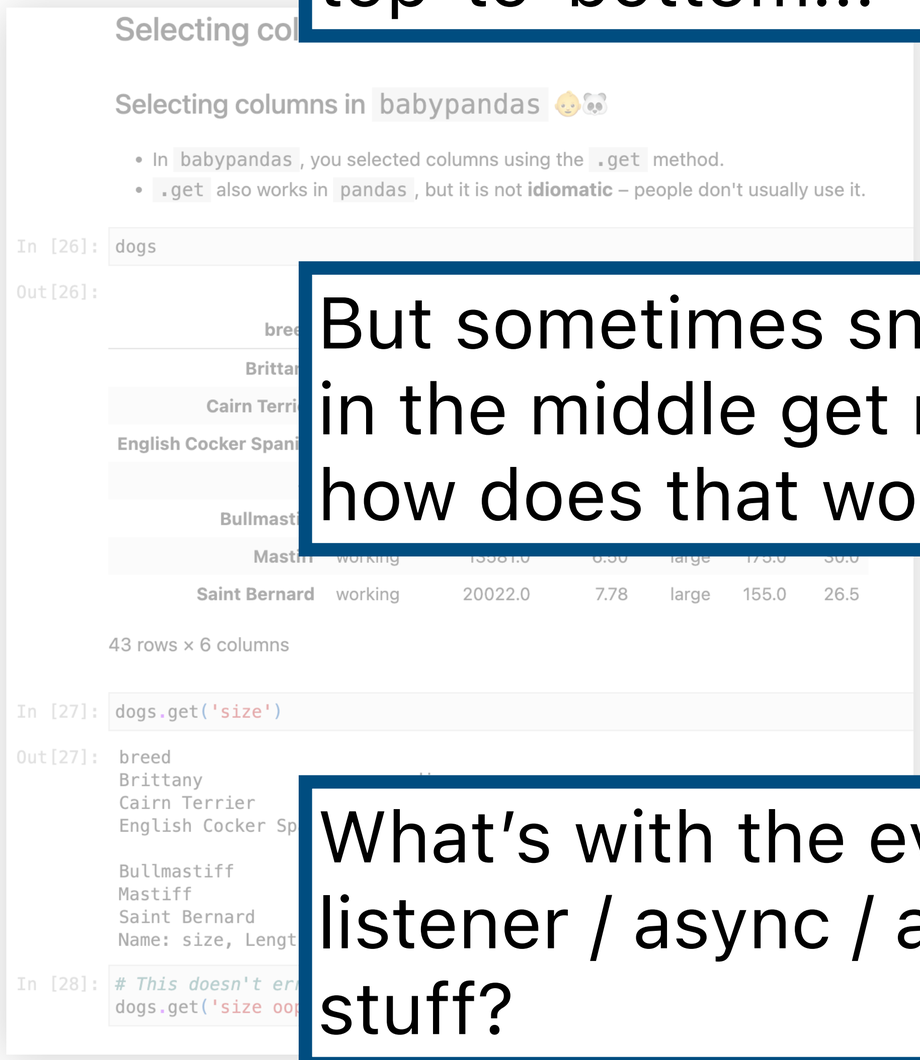
Out[27]:
```
breed
Brittany                 medium
Cairn Terrier             small
English Cocker Spaniel    medium
                           ...
Bullmastiff               large
Mastiff                   large
Saint Bernard             large
Name: size, Length: 43, dtype: object
```

In [28]:
```
# This doesn't error, but sometimes we'd like it to.
dogs.get('size oops!')
```

JS code runs once from top-to-bottom...

But sometimes snippets in the middle get re-run, how does that work?

What's with the event listener / async / await stuff?



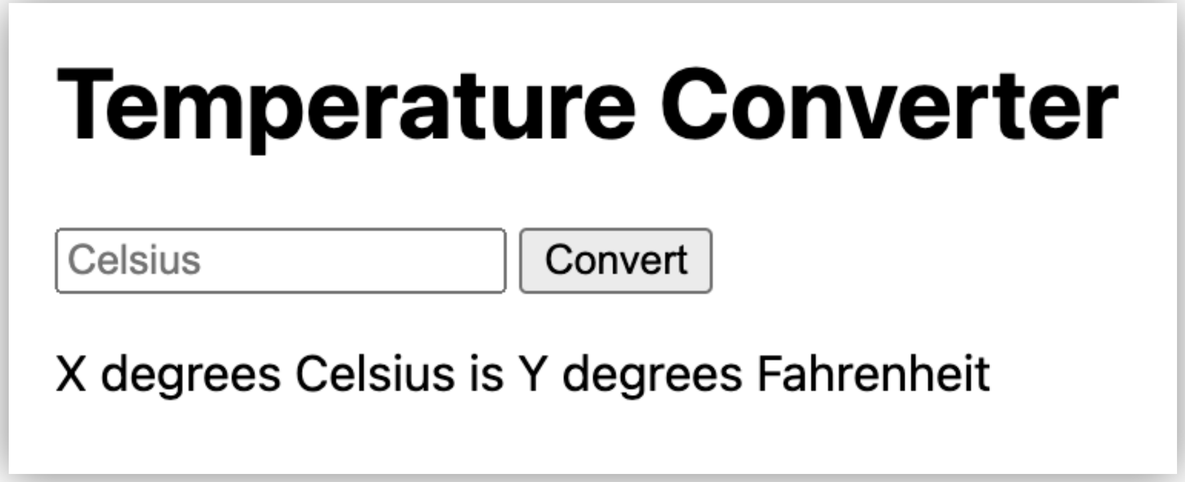

```
document.body.insertAdjacentHTML(
  'afterbegin',
  `
  <label class="color-scheme">
    Theme:
    <select>
      <option value="light dark">Automatic</option>
      <option value="light">Light</option>
      <option value="dark">Dark</option>
    </select>
  </label>`,
);

let select = document.querySelector('.color-scheme select');

if (localStorage.getItem('colorScheme')) {
  document.documentElement.style.setProperty(
    'color-scheme',
    localStorage.getItem('colorScheme'),
  );
  select.value = localStorage.getItem('colorScheme');
}

select.addEventListener('input', (event) => {
  localStorage.setItem('colorScheme', event.target.value);
  document.documentElement.style.setProperty(
    'color-scheme',
    event.target.value,
  );
});
```

Example:
Temperature Converter



Pseudocode:

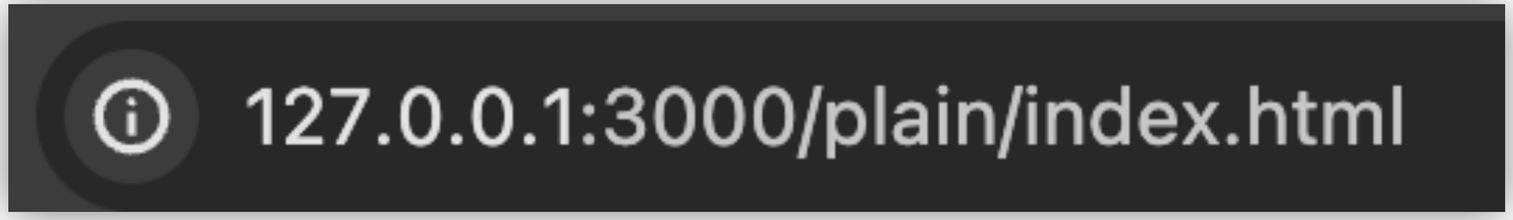
1. When we click "Convert", read value in Celsius box.
2. Convert value to F
3. Update text below box

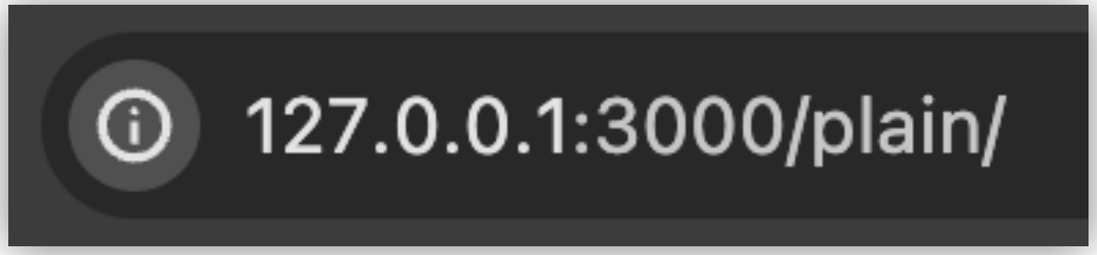
(demo)

JS approach:

1. Attach event listener to Convert button. Event handler reads value from Celsius box.
2. Convert value to F
3. Replace text of the element below.

Typing a URL into address bar only asks for one HTML file (index.html in this case):





index.html is appended if it isn't in URL, so this is the same.

Download, then render index.html

Download, then render index.html

HTML is also "executed" top-to-bottom:

```html
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Temperature Converter</title>

    <link rel="stylesheet" href="main.css" />
    <script src="main.js"></script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Temperature Converter</h1>

    <div id="converter">
      <input type="text" id="celsius" placeholder="Celsius" />
      <button id="submit" type="submit">Convert</button>
    </div>

    <div id="result">X degrees Celsius is Y degrees Fahrenheit</div>
  </body>
</html>
```

Download and run the main.css file

Download and run the main.js file

Render HTML to screen

Download, then render index.html

HTML is also "executed" top-to-bottom:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Temperature Converter</title>

    <link rel="stylesheet" href="main.css" />
    <script src="main.js"></script>
  </head>
  <body>
    </div>

    <div id="result">X degrees Celsius is Y degrees Fahrenheit</div>
  </body>
</html>
```

Download and run the main.css file

Download and run the main.js file

What if these files are really big, or JS has an infinite loop??

Browser waits!

Download, then render index.html

HTML is also "executed" top-to-bottom:

```html
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Temperature Converter</title>

    <link rel="stylesheet" href="main.css" />
    <script src="main.js"></script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Temperature Converter</h1>

    <div id="converter">
      <input type="text" id="celsius" placeholder="Celsius" />
      <button id="submit" type="submit">Convert</button>
    </div>

    <div id="result">X degrees Celsius is Y degrees Fahrenheit</div>
  </body>
</html>
```

Download and run the main.css file

Download and run the main.js file

Render HTML to screen

`js-lecture/plain01/`

(demo)

```html
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Temperature Converter</title>

    <link rel="stylesheet" href="main.css" />
    <script src="main.js"></script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Temperature Converter</h1>

    <div id="converter">
      <input type="text" id="celsius"
      <button id="submit" type="submi
    </div>

    <div id="result">X degrees Celsius is Y degrees Fahrenheit</div>
  </body>
</html>
```

What happened?

```js
const button = document.getElementById('submit');

button.addEventListener('click', (event) => {
  event.preventDefault();
  console.log(event);
});
```

Runs before rest of HTML loads. There are no HTML elements in document!

`js-lecture/plain02/`

(demo)

JS Modules

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="main.css" />
<script src="main.js"></script>
<script src="main2.js"></script>
<script src="main3.js"></script>
<script src="main4.js"></script>
<script src="main5.js"></script>
```

Loading multiple JS files was a pain back in the day!

No import/export syntax = all global variables

JS Modules

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="main.css" />
<script src="main.js" type="module"></script>
<script src="main2.js" type="module"></script>
<script src="main3.js" type="module"></script>
<script src="main4.js" type="module"></script>
<script src="main5.js" type="module"></script>
```

Now, files run AFTER HTML loads

Import/export syntax = no global variables

Don’t need to worry about order

`js-lecture/plain02/`

(demo)

Let's walk through the code line by line

```
const button = document.querySelector('#submit');

button.addEventListener('click', (event) => {
  const celsiusTag = document.querySelector('#celsius');
  const celsius = celsiusTag.value;
  const fah = (celsius * 9) / 5 + 32;

  const result = document.querySelector('#result');
  result.innerText = `${celsius} degrees Celsius is ${fah} degrees Fahrenheit.`;
});
```

```
const button = document.querySelector('#submit');

button.addEventListener('click', (event) => {
  const celsius
  const celsius
  const fah = (

  const result = document.querySelector('#result');
  result.innerText = `${celsius} degrees Celsius is ${fah} degrees Fahrenheit.`;
});
```

Now we have an HTML element.

```
const button = document.querySelector('#submit');

button.addEventListener('click', (event) => {
  const celsiusTag = document.querySelector('#celsius');
  const celsius = celsiusTag.value;
  const fah = (celsiu

  const result = docu
  result.innerText = `${celsius} degrees Celsius is ${fah} degrees Fahrenheit.`;
});
```

When button is clicked, called this function

```
const button = document.querySelector('#submit');

button.addEventListener('click', (event) => {
  const celsiusTag = document.querySelector('#celsius');
  const celsius = celsiusTag.value;
  const fah = (celsius * 9) / 5 + 32;

  const result = document
  result.innerText = `${celsius} degrees Celsius is ${fah} degrees Fahrenheit.`;
});
```

Find the celsius HTML element

Get its value, then convert to F

```
const button = document.querySelector('#submit');

button.addEventListener('click', (event) => {
  const celsiusTag = document.querySelector('#celsius');
  const celsius = celsiusTag.value;
  const fah = (celsius * 9) / 5 + 32;

  const result = document.querySelector('#result');
  result.innerText = `${celsius} degrees Celsius is ${fah} degrees Fahrenheit.`;
});
```

Get the result HTML element

And set its text.

```
const button = document.querySelector('#submit');

button.addEventListener('click', (event) => {
  const celsiusTag = document.querySelector('#celsius');
  const celsius = celsiusTag.value;
  const fah = (celsius * 9) / 5 + 32;

  const result = document.querySelector('#result');
  result.innerText = `${celsius} degrees Celsius is ${fah}
});
```

JS code always runs top-to-bottom, but we use event handlers to **delay execution**...

And to **rerun** code in response to user input.

```
const button = document.querySelector('#submit');

button.addEventListener('click', (event) => {
  con                                          ius');
  con
  con

  con                                          ;
  result.innerText = `${celsius} degrees Celsius is ${fah} degrees Fahrenheit.`;
});
```

This event fires every time a user clicks the button, so this function can get called many times.

Enough JS to be dangerous

Querying HTML

`document.querySelector()`	Returns first element that match
`document.querySelectorAll()`	Returns list of elements that match

Mutating HTML

`el.innerText = 'hello'`	Changes text of element
`el.innerHTML = '<p>hello</p>'`	Changes HTML of element

Enough JS to be dangerous

Event listeners

`el.addEventListener('click', fn)`	Runs fn when element is clicked
`el.addEventListener('keydown', fn)`	Runs fn when a keyboard key is pressed
`el.addEventListener('input', fn)`	Runs fn when input changes

Example: Collapsing comments

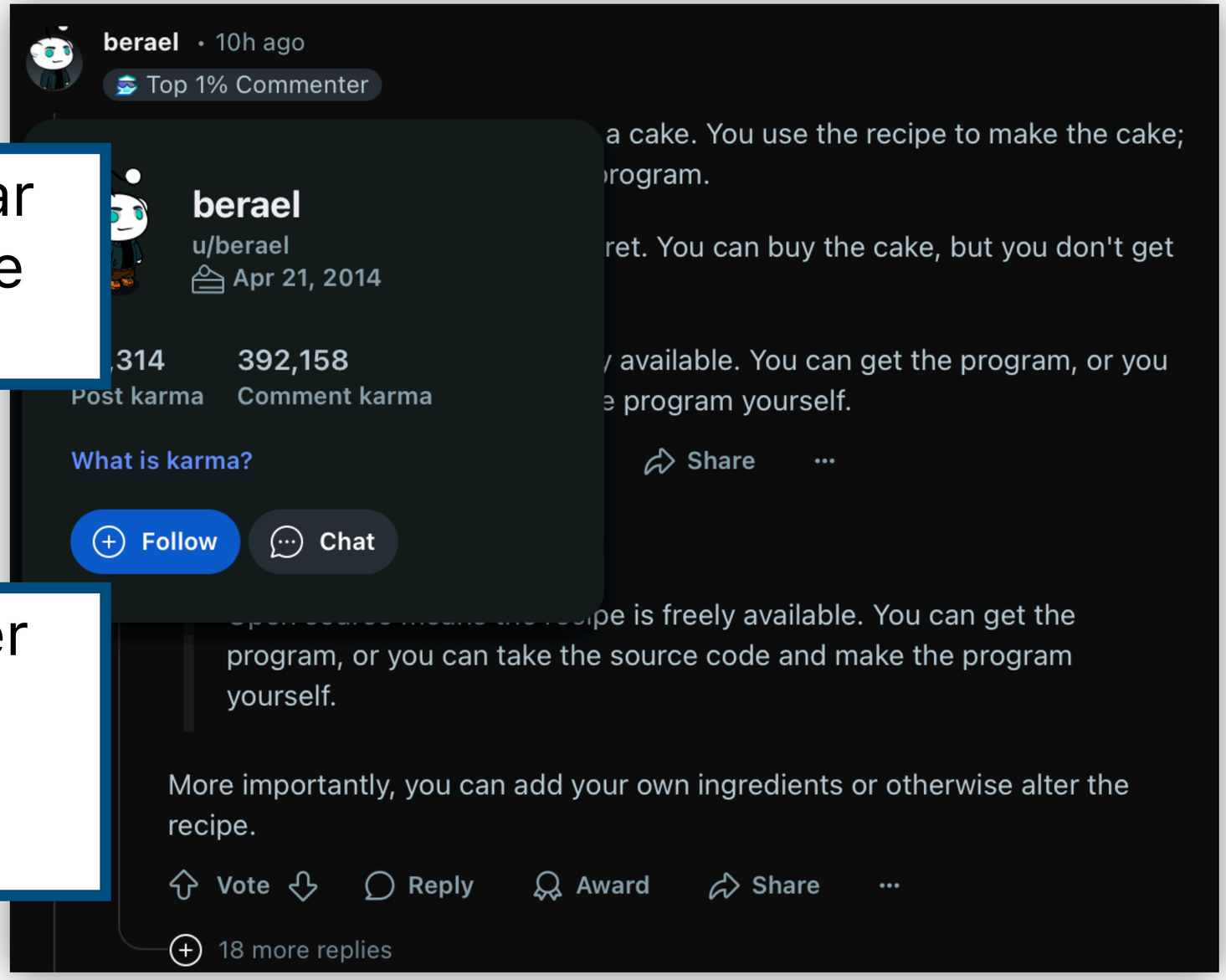
Add event listener to minus sign element for click events.

In event handler, hide HTML by adding CSS, or by adding an HTML class like “hidden” which CSS will hide.

Example: Avatar hover

Add event listener to avatar image element for a mouse hover event.

In event handler, fetch user data from the server, then display the information in HTML.



You Try: Your favorite website interaction

Go to your favorite website, pick an interactive element, describe event listener and event handler.

tryclassbuzz.com
Code: **interaction**

Async / await

`js-lecture/weather01/`

(demo)

```
<head>
  <title>Temperature Converter</title>

  <link rel="stylesheet" href="main.css" />
  <script src="main.js" type="module"></script>
```

If main.js code is slow, then page will freeze (!) while waiting for JS to finish

What if the dataset just takes a while to download?

Idea: Allow functions to run in the background (asynchronously) so that page doesn't freeze

```
async function loadWeatherData() {
  try {
    const response = await fetch('./weather-data.json');
    const weatherData = await response.json();
    return weatherData;
  } catch (error) {
    console.error('Error loading weather data:', error);
  }
}
```

async = this function uses other async functions

```
async function loadWeatherData() {
  try {
    const response = await fetch('./weather-data.json');
    const weatherData = await response.json();
    return weatherData;
  } catch (error) {
    console.error('Error loading weather data:', error);
  }
}
```

async = this function uses other async functions

await = this function might take a while, so let the browser do other stuff while we wait

```
function loadStory() {
  return getJSON('story.json')
    .then(function (story) {
      addHtmlToPage(story.heading);

      return story.chapterURLs
        .map(getJSON)
        .reduce(function (chain, chapterPromise) {
          return chain
            .then(function () {
              return chapterPromise;
            })
            .then(function (chapter) {
              addHtmlToPage(chapter.html);
            });
        }, Promise.resolve());
    })
    .then(function () {
      addTextToPage('All done');
    })
    .catch(function (err) {
      addTextToPage('Argh, broken: ' + err.message);
    })
    .then(function () {
      document.querySelector('.spinner').style.display = 'none';
    });
}
```

Back in the day, we had to use JS Promises that had a .then() and .catch() syntax.

async/await is the modern version that makes writing this code a LOT easier

Half the code!

https://jakearchibald.com/2014/es7-async-functions/

```
async function loadStory() {
  try {
    let story = await getJSON('story.json');
    addHtmlToPage(story.heading);
    for (let chapter of story.chapterURLs.map(getJSON)) {
      addHtmlToPage((await chapter).html);
    }
    addTextToPage('All done');
  } catch (err) {
    addTextToPage('Argh, broken: ' + err.message);
  }
  document.querySelector('.spinner').style.display = 'none';
}
```

Now, let’s make our very first data visualization in JS:

`js-lecture/weather02/`

(demo)

`js-lecture/weather03/`

(demo)

How would you add an x-axis and y-axis? Gridlines?

tryclassbuzz.com
Code: **axes**