CC2 - Deniss Danilovs

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In the making of these graphs I used 5 different p5 functions, JavaScript Methods and approaches, its based off data I collected from The World Obesity Organisation, and looked at the prevalence of adult overweight and obesity percentages, the data was last reported in march of 2022.I focused on 10 countries: United States, Germany, Netherlands, Ireland, Australia, Belgium, United Kingdom, Mexico, Finland and Canada. Using the data from the table, I made 3 charts, a bar chart showing the total obesity rates in selected countries, A stacked chart comparing percentage of overweight vs obesity in the selected countries and my final chart is a cluster comparing Male to Female Obesity levels in the selected countries. I documented my progress in the module using GitHub and the repository is here: <https://github.com/D3nisD/CC2>

Map()

The map () Function takes any number and scales it to a new number, for example in my charts I had values at maximum of 42.7 and the function would scale that to the maximum value for ticks, otherwise the values would be skewed. The syntax is the value you want converted and then lower range of the current then higher, then you tell it the target values lowest range and finish with the maximum, and it returns the remapped number

Translate()

Translate places an object relative to the previous set parameters, x parameter determines the horizontal position and y specifies vertical translation, translations are cumulative and are given to anything that happens after the function is called. For example, translate (20,10) then translate (40,15) is the same as translate (60,25). It can be further controlled using push () and pop ()

Push () and Pop ()

Push() function saves the current settings given to a object and the pop() resets those settings to before push was called. These functions must be used together. It allows you to change the style transformations settings and later return to what you had before

For

For creates a loop that is useful for executing one section of code multiple times creating a “loop” . a ‘for loop’ consists of three different expressions inside of the brackets, these control the number of times a loop is run. In my example I used for (let I = 0; i<= this.numTicks; i++) with modifications depending on the requirement, I had to use a for loop within a for loop to create a stacked and I changed the values to j as it is typical to do so. A typical for loop consists of a loop body which the function will be told to loop through.

if Else

the if-else statement helps control the flow of your code, the code in the curly brackets only runs if the condition evaluates to truthy, otherwise if it evaluates to falsy the code in the else block is run instead. In my work I used if-else to show labels if the size was too big it would change to a different size and alignment.