



Data Visualization and Analytics – F21 DV

Final Project

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## Introduction

The main objective of this application is to implement and adapt the D3 General update pattern, which is a method to bind data to DOM elements while simultaneously performing an enter, update, and an exit selection. This is useful to clearly visualize how data is being processed and to clearly track how data is being manipulated. Our aim is to use D3 to build a client side internet application that uses three specific types of layouts and to implement a rational interaction or behavior across all three layouts. Furthermore, we have an objective to build three distinct profiles in which different data is processed and different behaviors are implemented.

Out of the three layouts we must chose, one should be a hierarchical chart, and the other should be a map. The third layout could either be a scatter plot, d3 stack, or a pie chart. Data to be passed and rendered across all three layouts should come from a csv format file. These files compromise textual, relational, and quantitative data. The csv files contain publically made information about universities in the United Kingdom and other organizations.

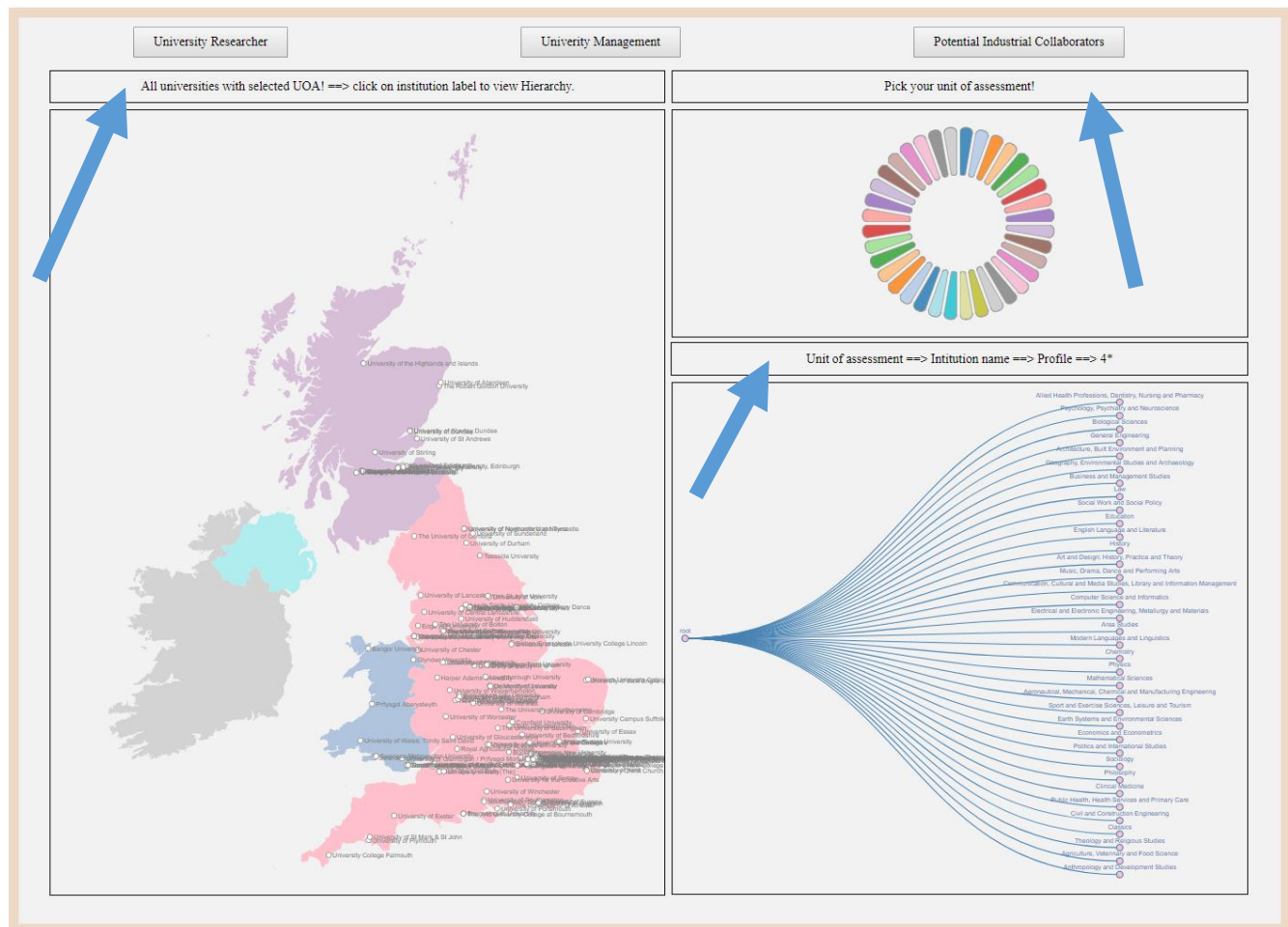
In order to achieve consistency and coherence, we must use an architectural pattern along with design pattern to separate the major components of the data and create logical structure. Many techniques can be taken into consideration; such techniques include encapsulation. Our understanding of the overall d3 general update pattern functionality will play a huge role in allowing us to successfully complete and carry out a project of this type.

In the following paragraphs, I'm going to explain in details about the different aspects of this project and will give you a step by step walk through of my application and how I implemented it. I will also provide a graphical user manual on how my application runs.

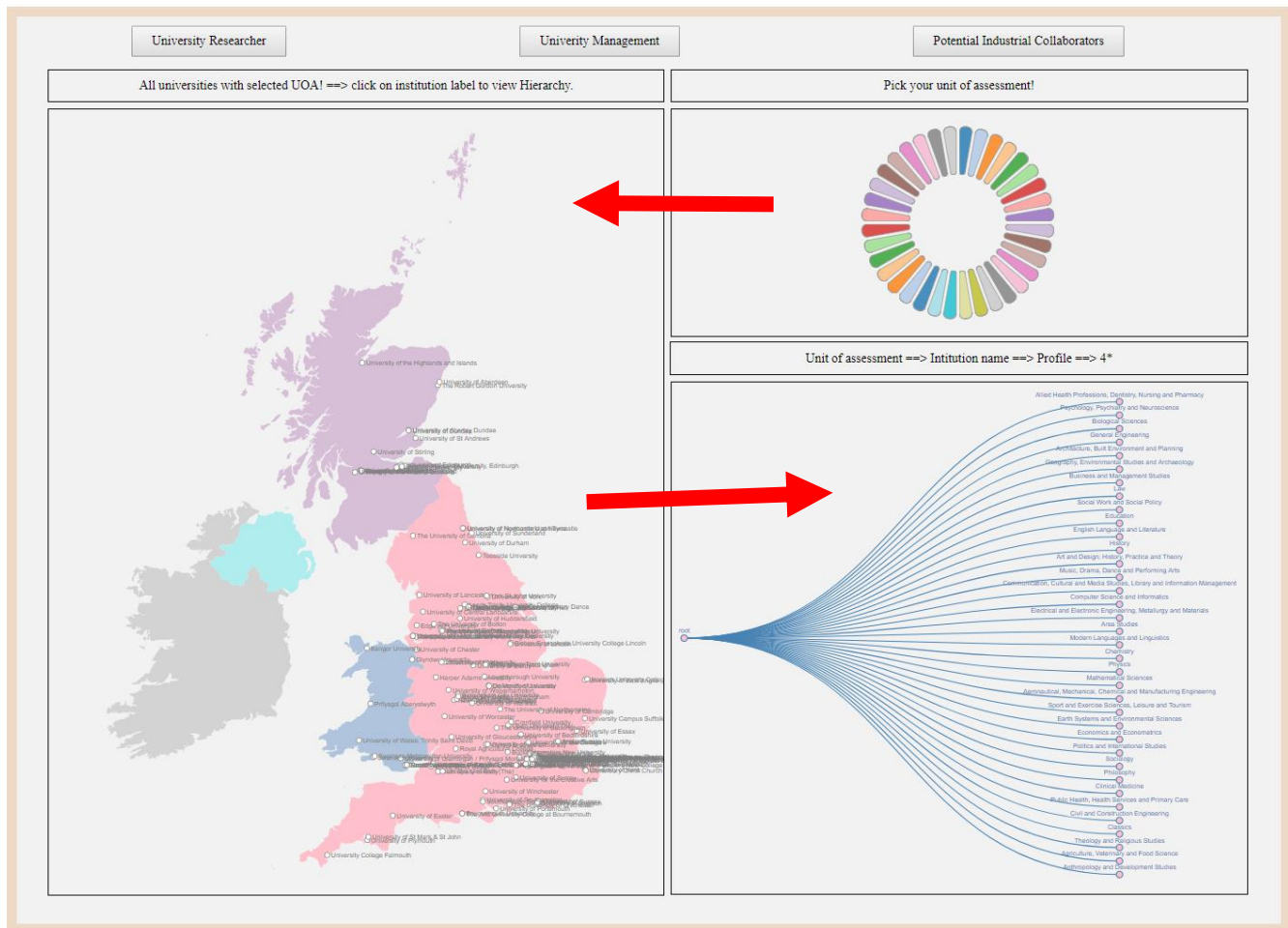
# Graphical User Manual

## University Researcher

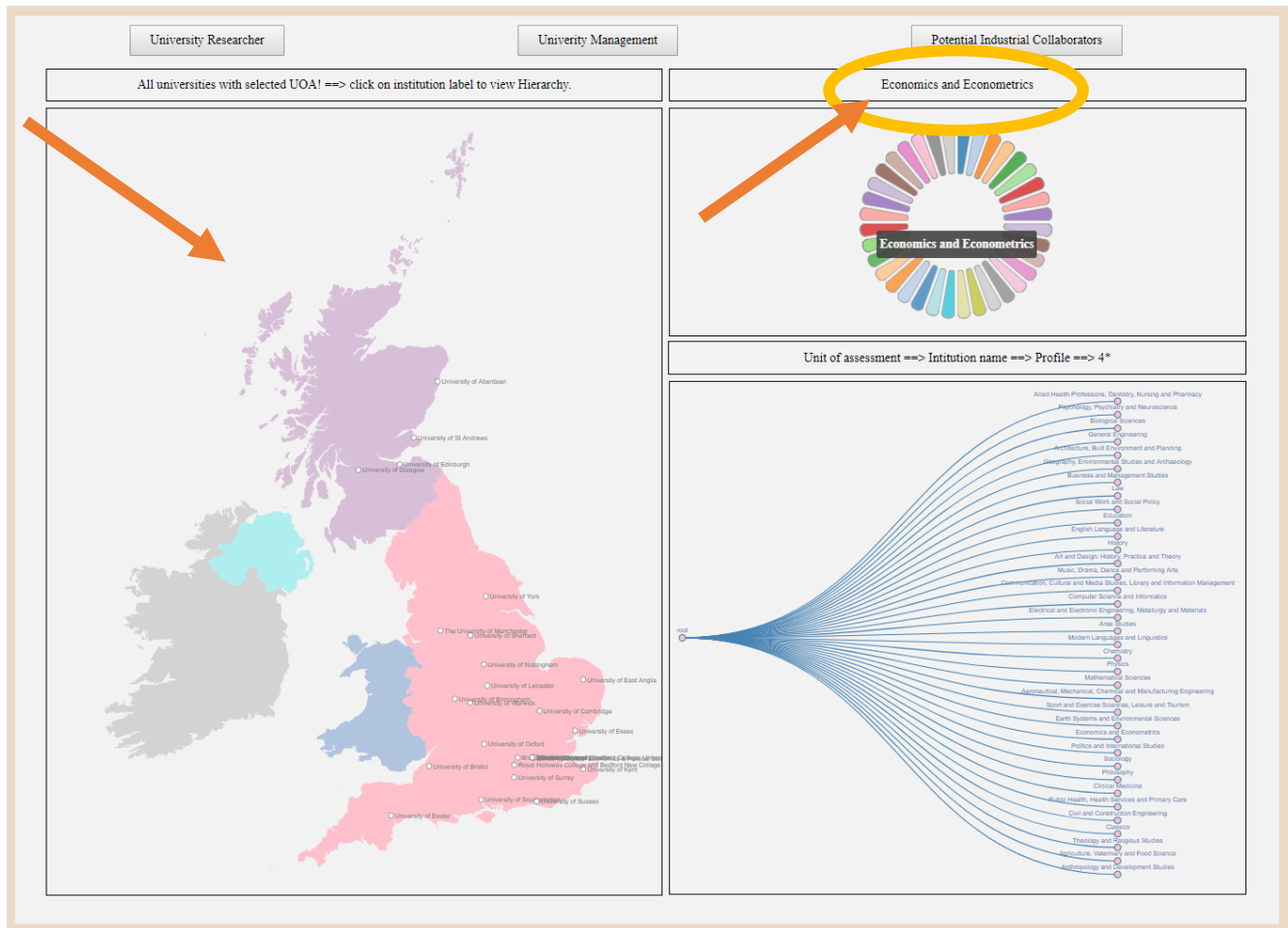
- This profile enables its user to choose a certain UOA from the pie chart. It then renders all universities that have that particular UOA on the map. It then enables its users to pick their desired institution from the map. It then provides useful information in the form of hierarchical graph to show the 4\* rating for all profiles of the chosen UOA and institution.
- Starting page.
- GUI tells user to pick UOA in pie chart.
- Labels are removed and replaced by tool tip to keep pie chart clean and simple instead of overcrowded.
- Text above each chart is a user guide, it tells him what to do, and also shows him his current standing.



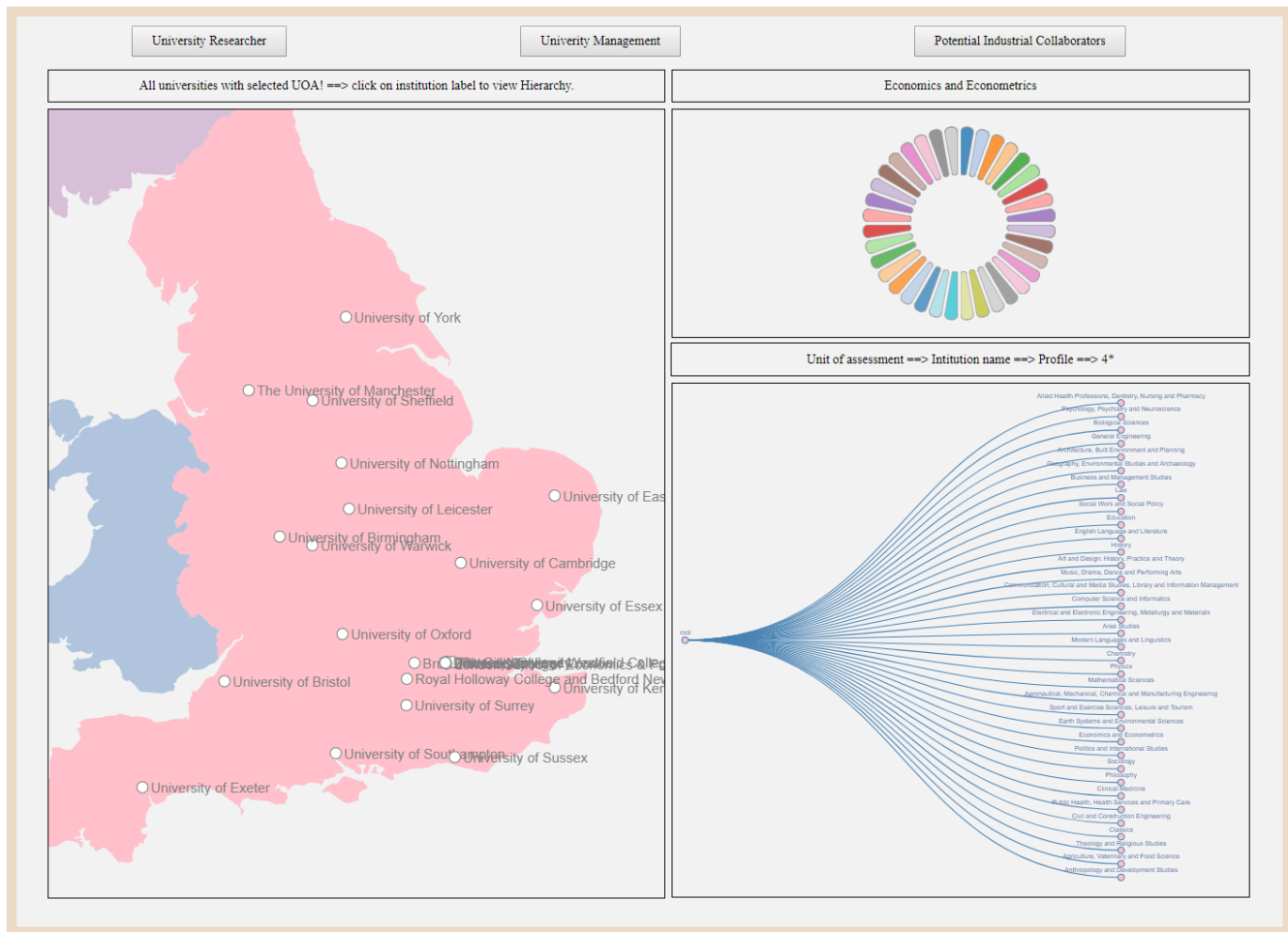
- The flow of rendering and interactions is displayed as red arrows in the following graph.



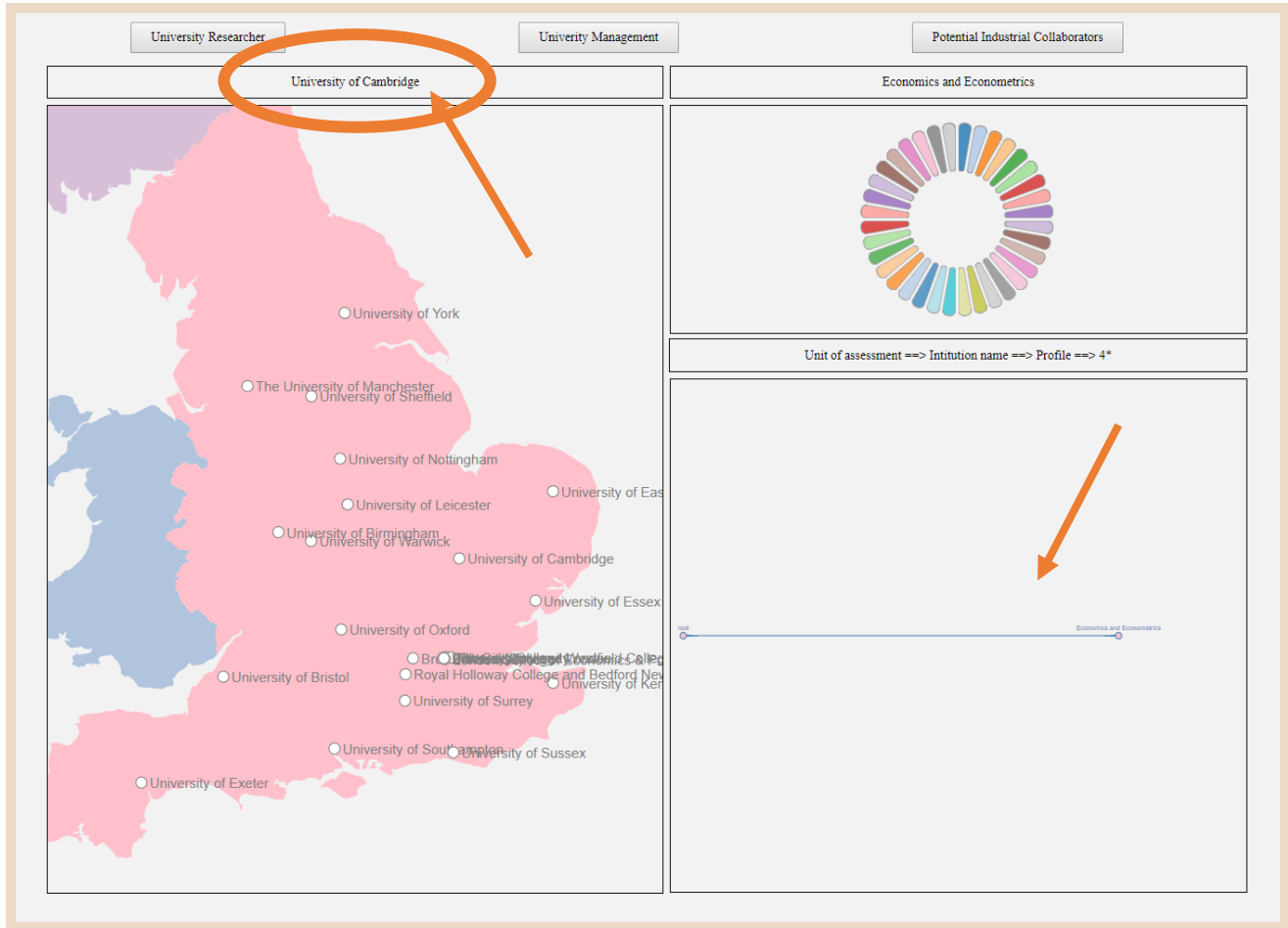
- You can see here an illustration of how tooltip works with the pie chart.
- Clicking on a UOA would note down the selected UOA above the pie chart, this is to keep the user focused in case he forgot what he clicked.
- After clicking on UOA, the map will render all the universities that teach that particular UOA.



- Perhaps the institution name labels are too tiny to read.
- I implemented a zoom-able and movable map across all profiles, as shown below.

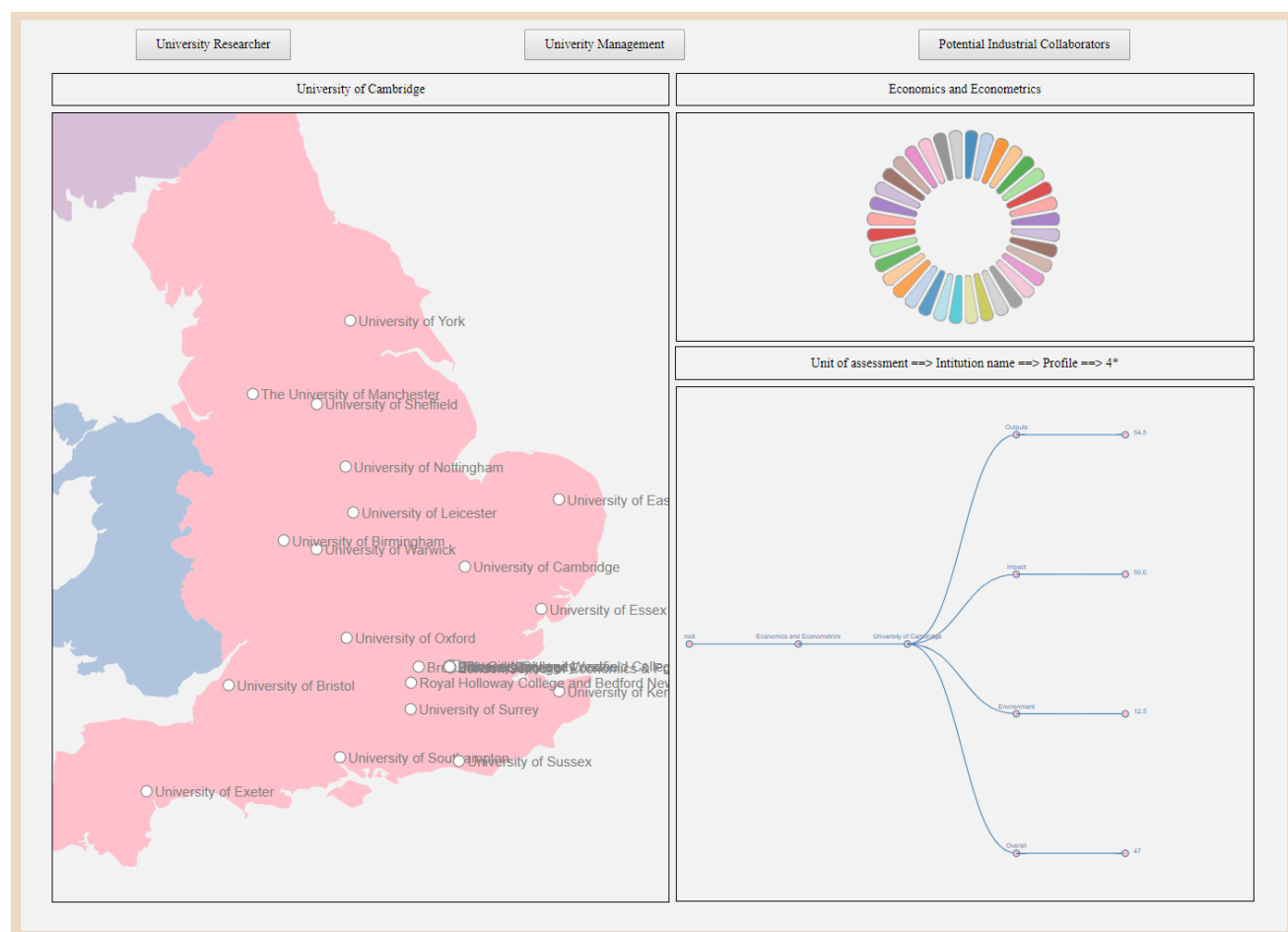


- After the map has rendered all the universities that have the selected UOA, it is time to choose your university of preference.
- The map has a click function on the labels or towns.
- Clicking on a university would note down the institution name above the map, and will also rerender the hierarchical graph as shown below. The hierarchy graphy is collapsable across all profiles.

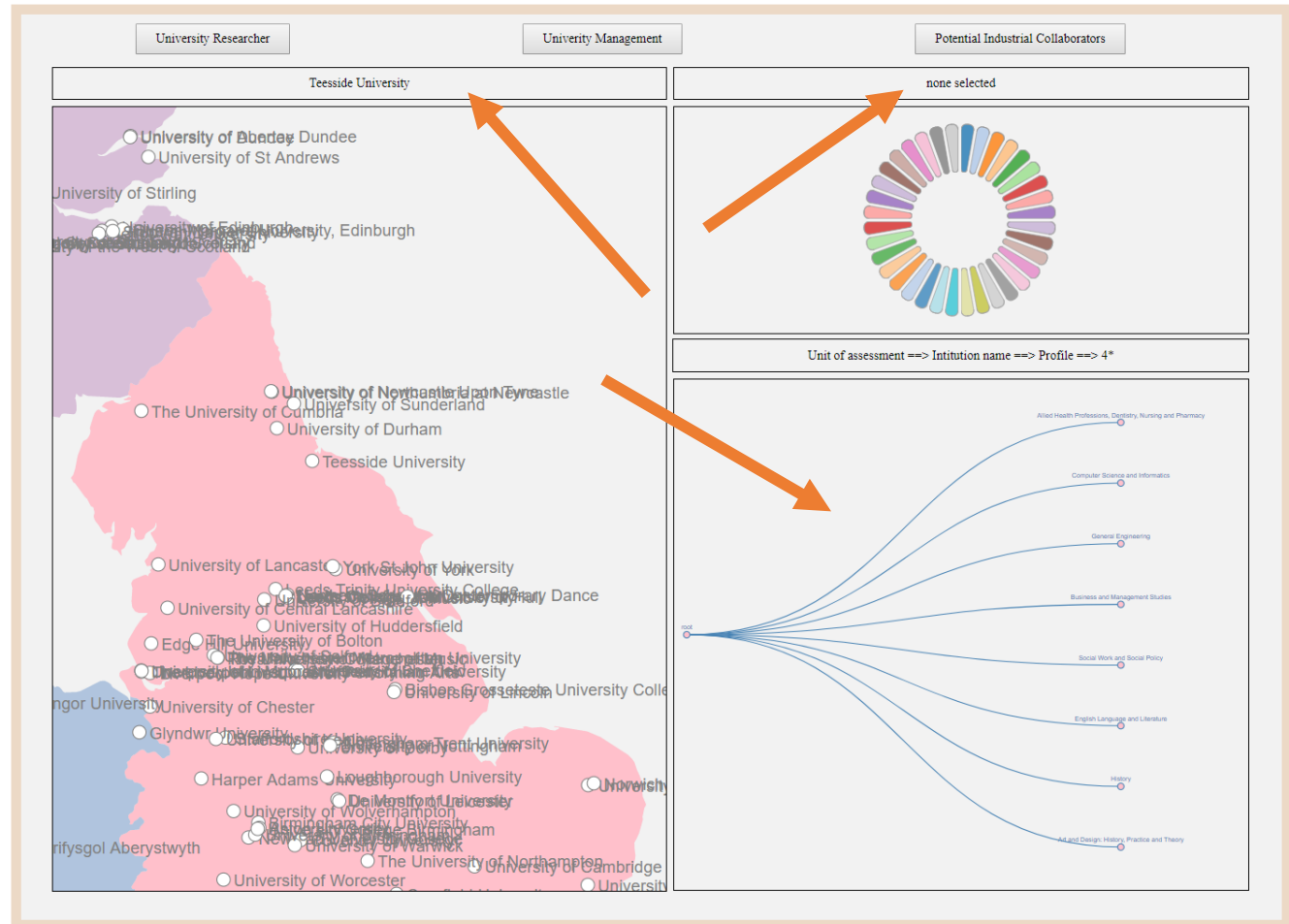




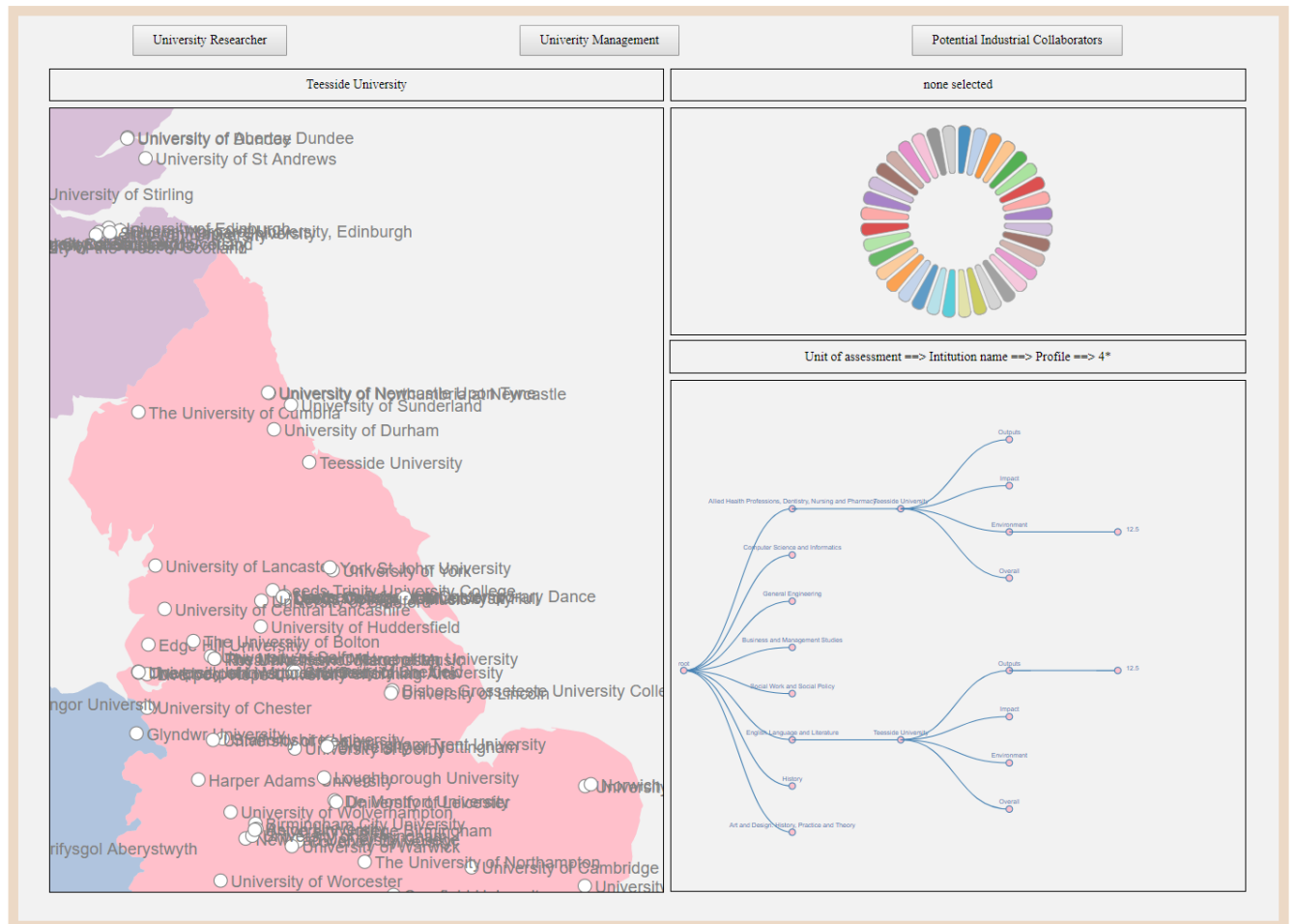
- Expanding the tree would show you the 4\* rating for all profiles of the selected UOA and the selected university.



- Clicking on the same UOA would remove the selected UOA.
- This time I decide to click on another university called: Teesside University.
- This would render the hierarchy chart again. This time the hierarchy would display all the unit of assessments provided by the selected university on the first level of the hierarchy. Previously when the UOA was selected, the hierarchy would show only that particular UOA on the first level.

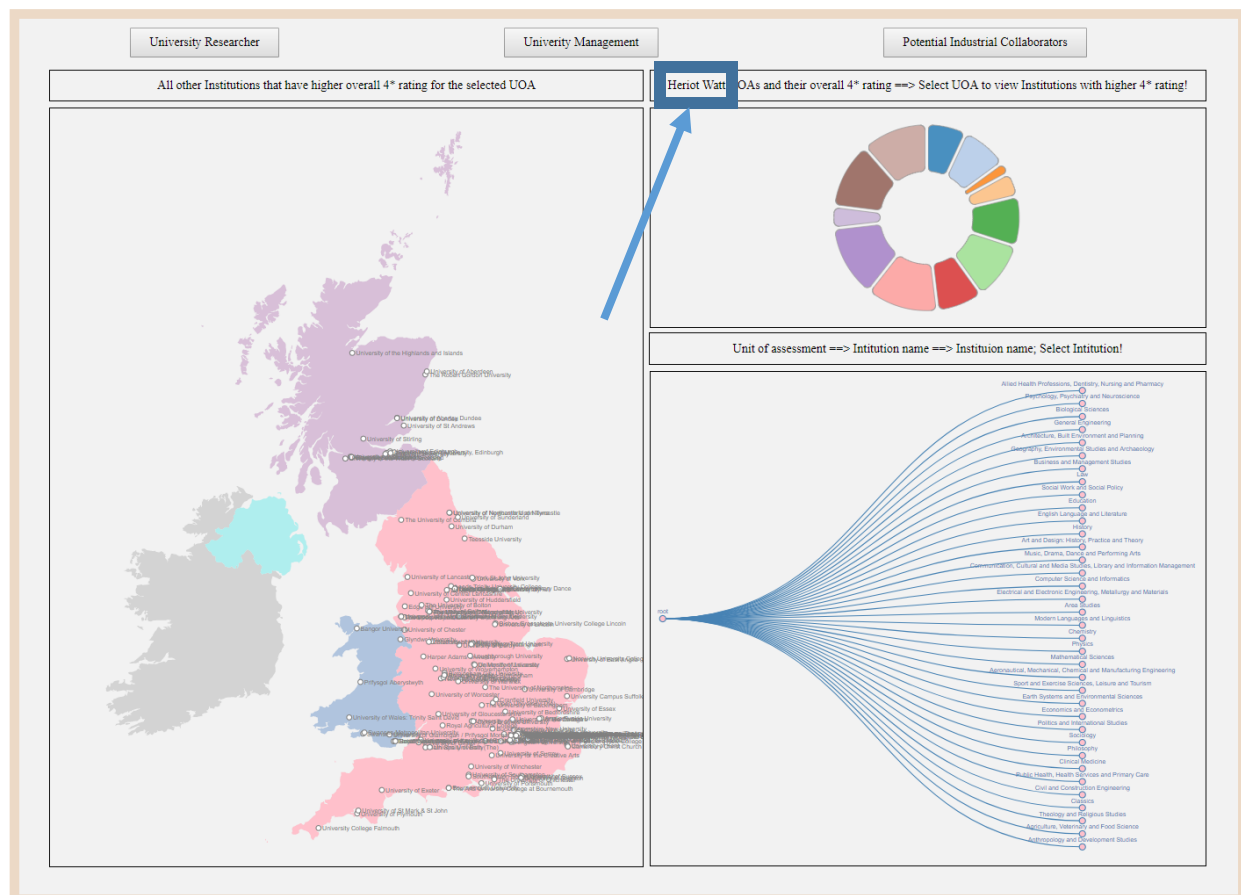


- Expanding the hierarchy would show the university name on the second level, and the profile on the third level.
- It will also show the 4\* rating for each profile on the leaf node.

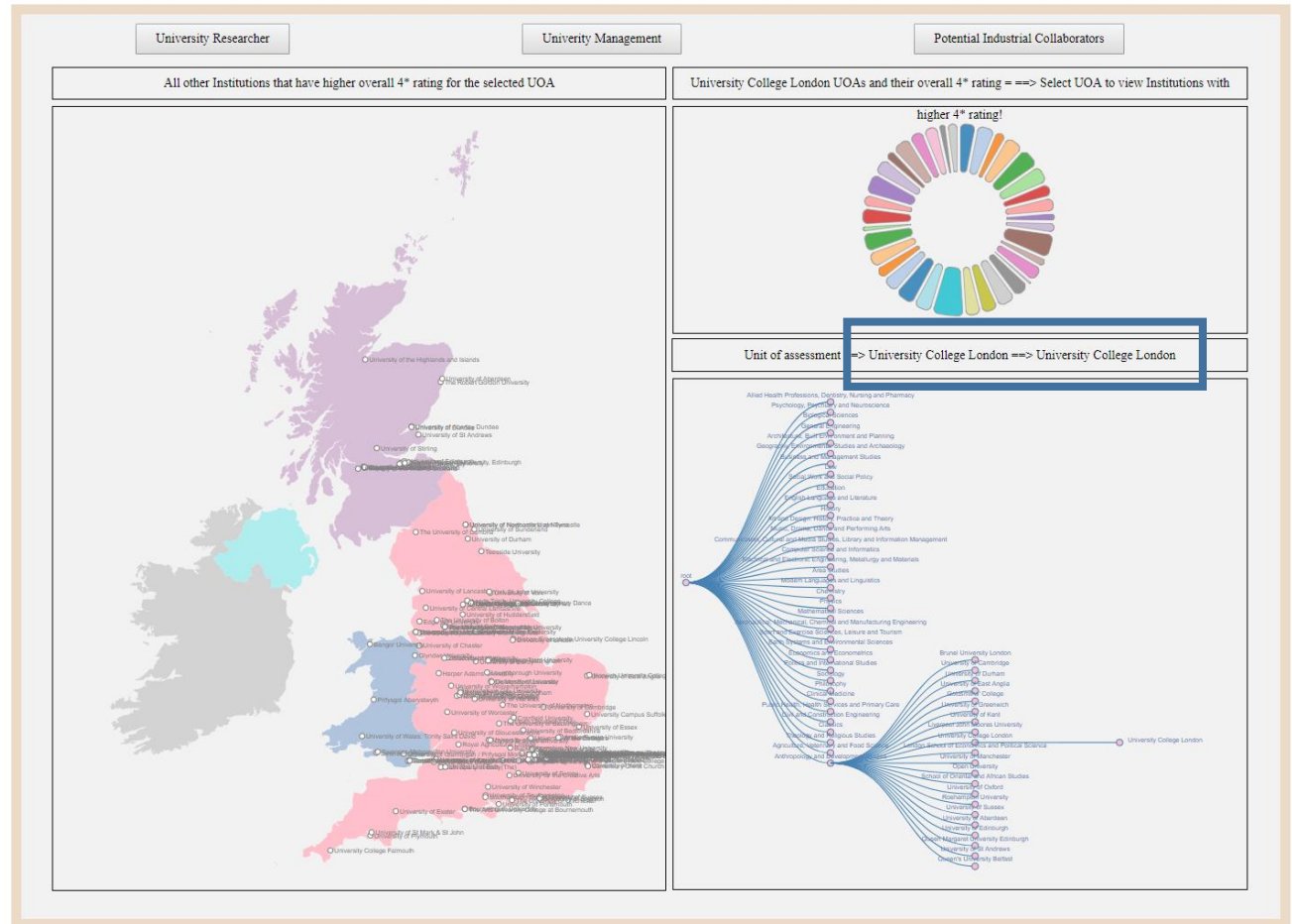


## University Management

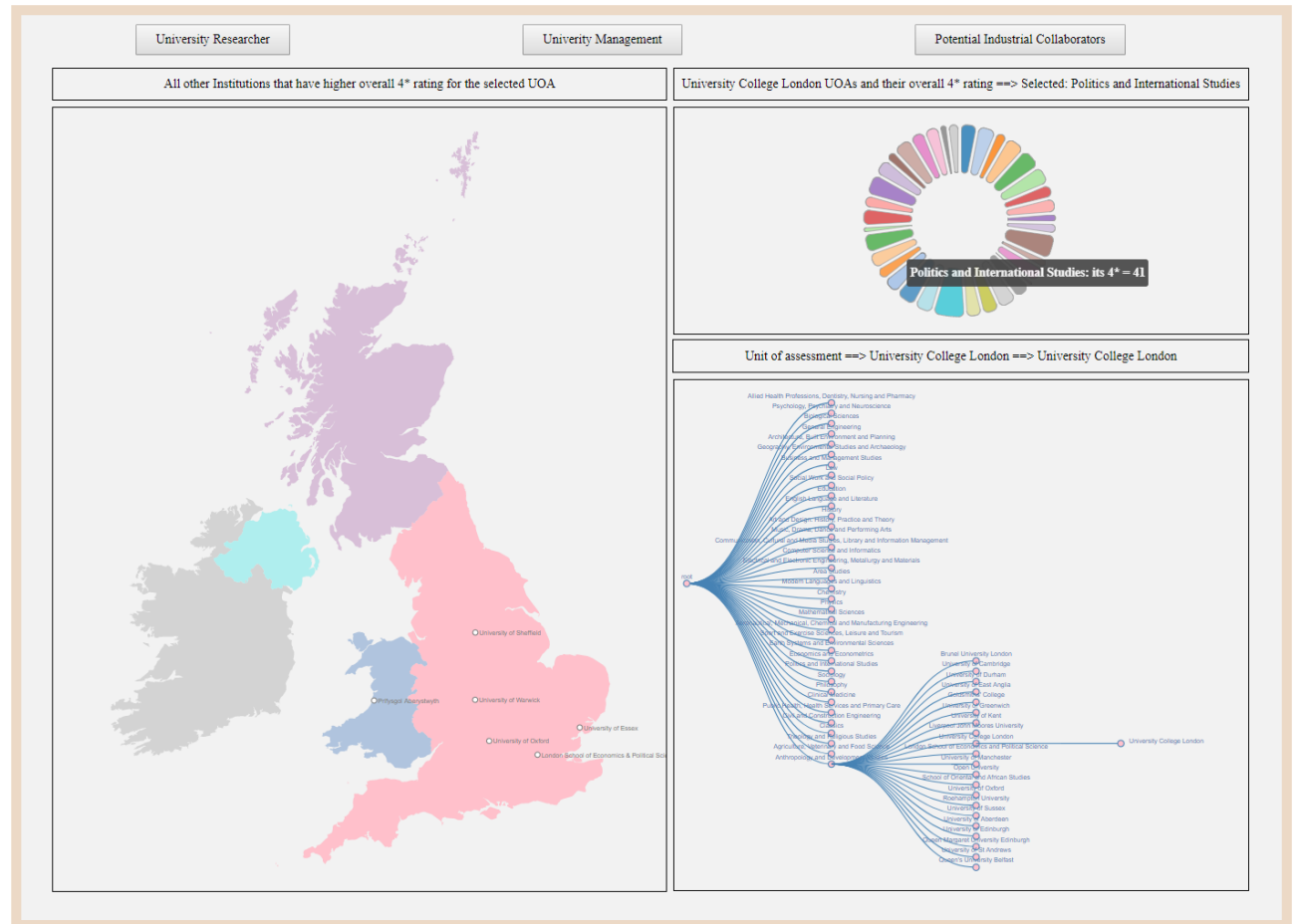
- This profile enables university management to pick their institution of choice via clicking on the hierarchy graph. It then provides useful information in the form of a pie chart that shows all the units of assessment in that particular institution and their corresponding overall 4\* rating. The pie chart is weighted, that means if a particular UOA has a higher 4\* rating than another UOA, the equivalent arc would be bigger. The profile doesn't stop there, clicking on a preferred UOA from the pie chart would display all the universities where that particular UOA has a higher overall 4\* rating.
- Starting page.
- Pie chart is defaulted to show all UOA and their corresponding 4\* rating for Heriot Watt university.
- GUI tells user to select instition from hierarchy chart. It also tells user to select UOA to view all institutions with higher overall 4\*.
- The hierarchy shown has levels in the form of UOA → Insitution name → instiution name.
- The reason for that structure is due to the fact that viewing an instiution on the second level makes the chart less crowded than it would be if the institution was directly on the first level.
- The reason for another third instiitiion level is due to the fact that if a user presses on the wrong instiution name on the second level, he can undo and reshink the graph to prevent the application from selecting a wrong instiution.



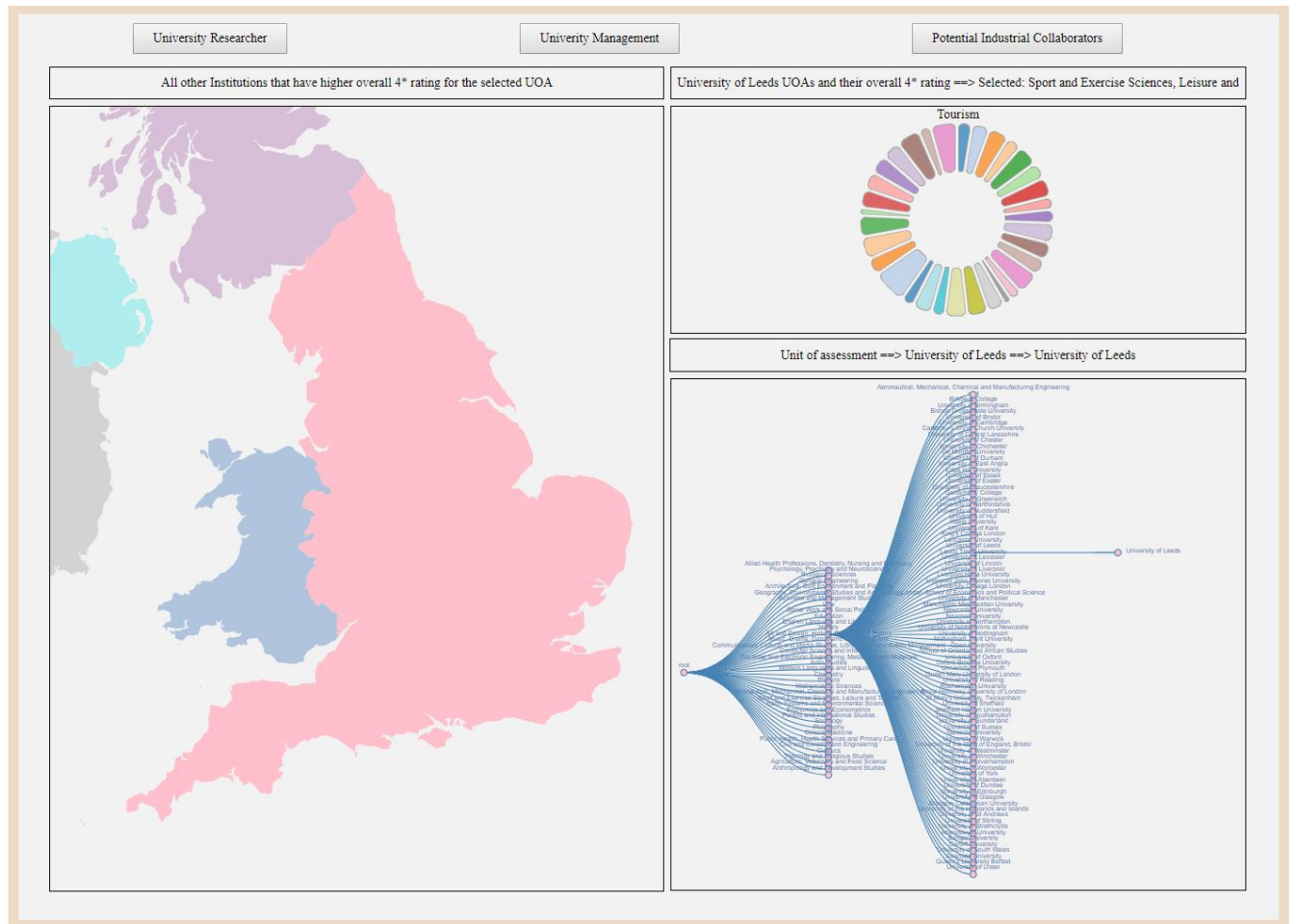
- An illustration on how a user selects an institution from the hierarchy is shown below.
- Text above the hierarchy also tells the user his position, and the fact that he selected that particular university. Eg: in the graph below it's University of college london.
- The pie chart is also rendered at this stage to show all units of assessment in that university and their corresponding overall 4\* rating.



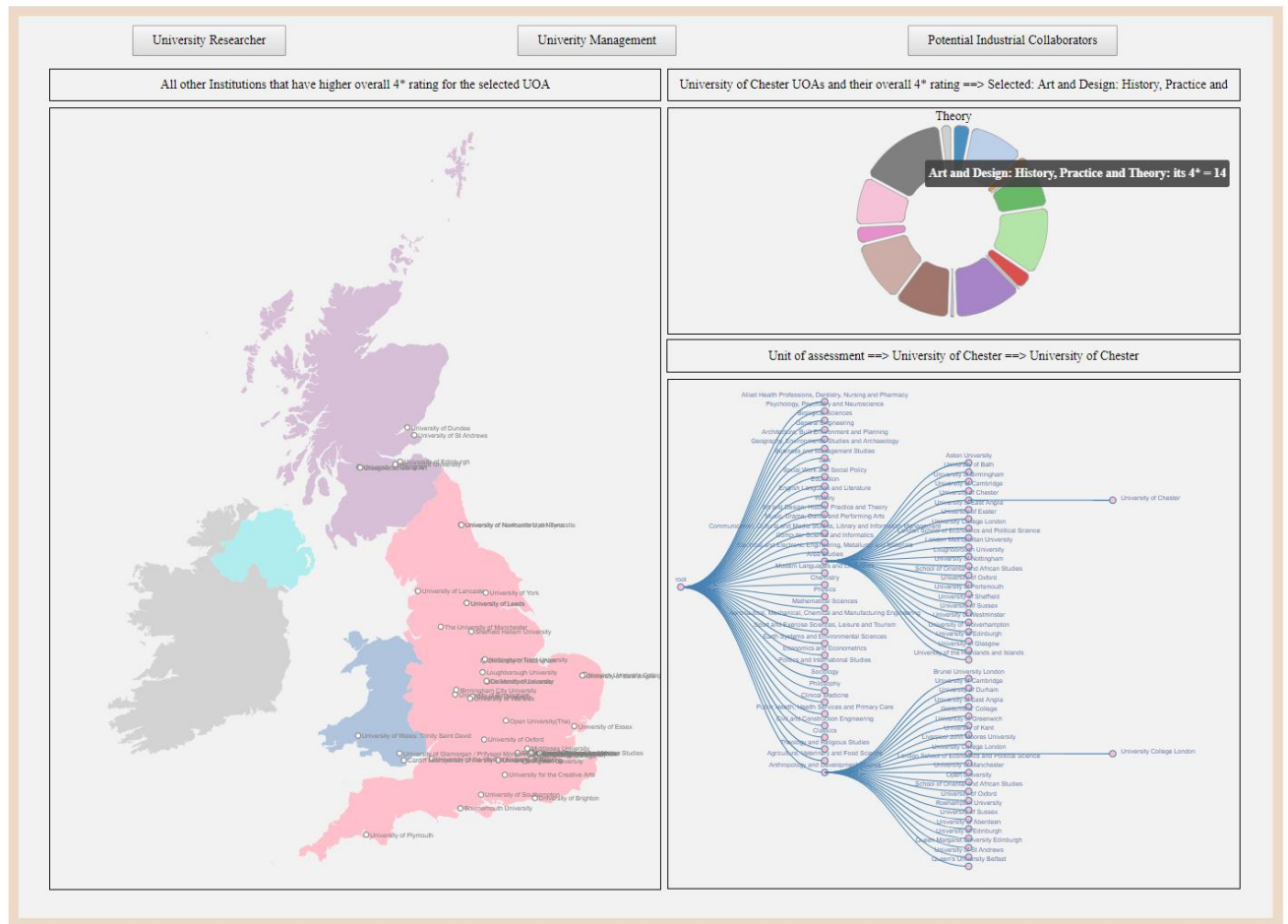
- You can see in the next graph how the tooltip also works in the pie chart. It displays the UOA and its corresponding overall 4\* rating.
- Clicking on the particular UOA would display on the map only the institutions that have a higher 4\* rating for that particular UOA.
- You can see that for Politics and international studies in University college london, it ranks 7<sup>th</sup> place in the UK with only 6 universities with a higher overall 4\* rating.



- Below is an example when the chosen UOA for a particular university is the best.
- The map displays no other other university, this is because the 4\* rating for the current UOA and for that particular university is higher than all other universities in the UK.
- Example chosen below is when:
  - University = University of Leeds
  - UOA = Tourism

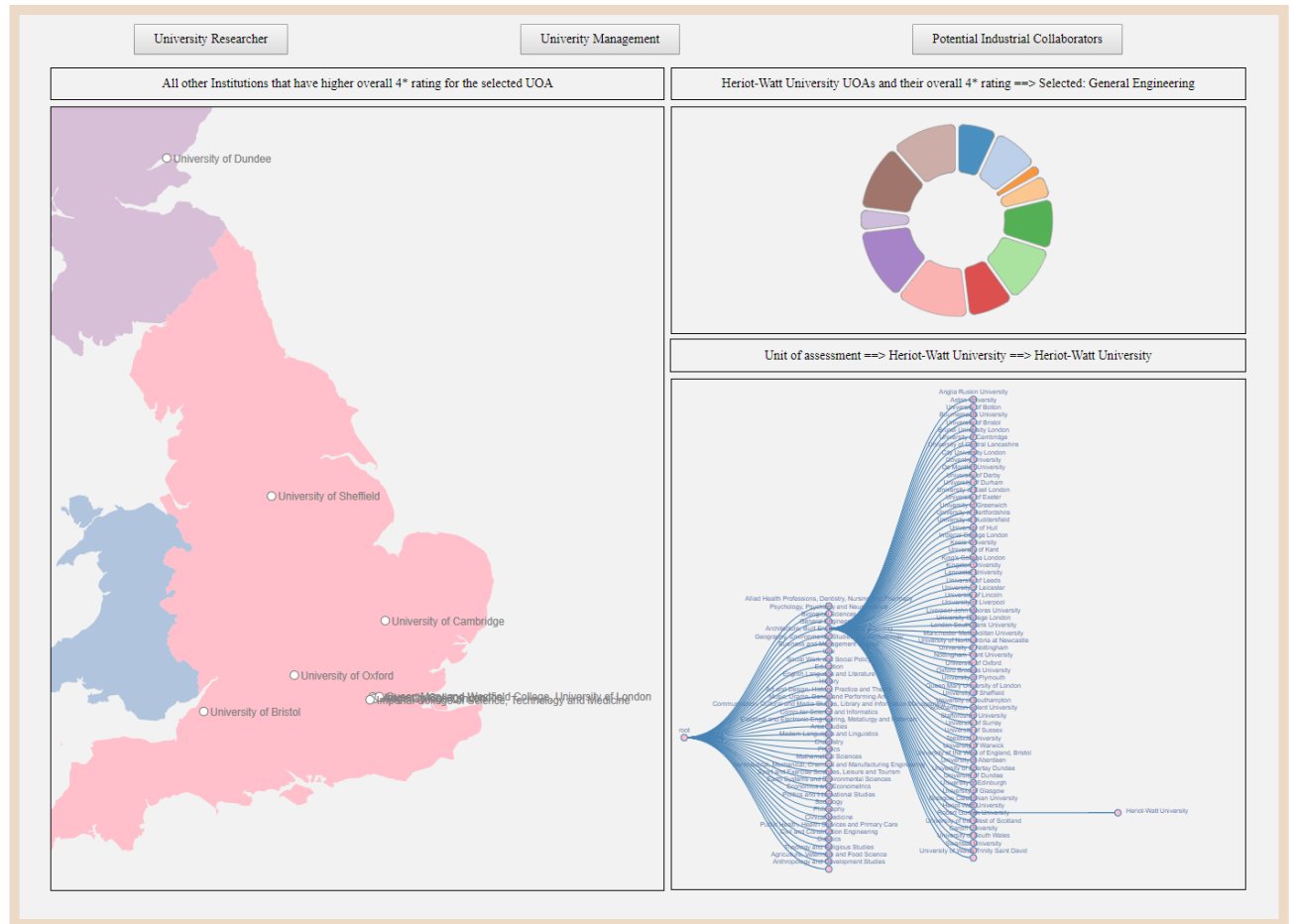


- Another example where institution is “University of Chester” & UOA is “Art and Design: History practice and Theory”.





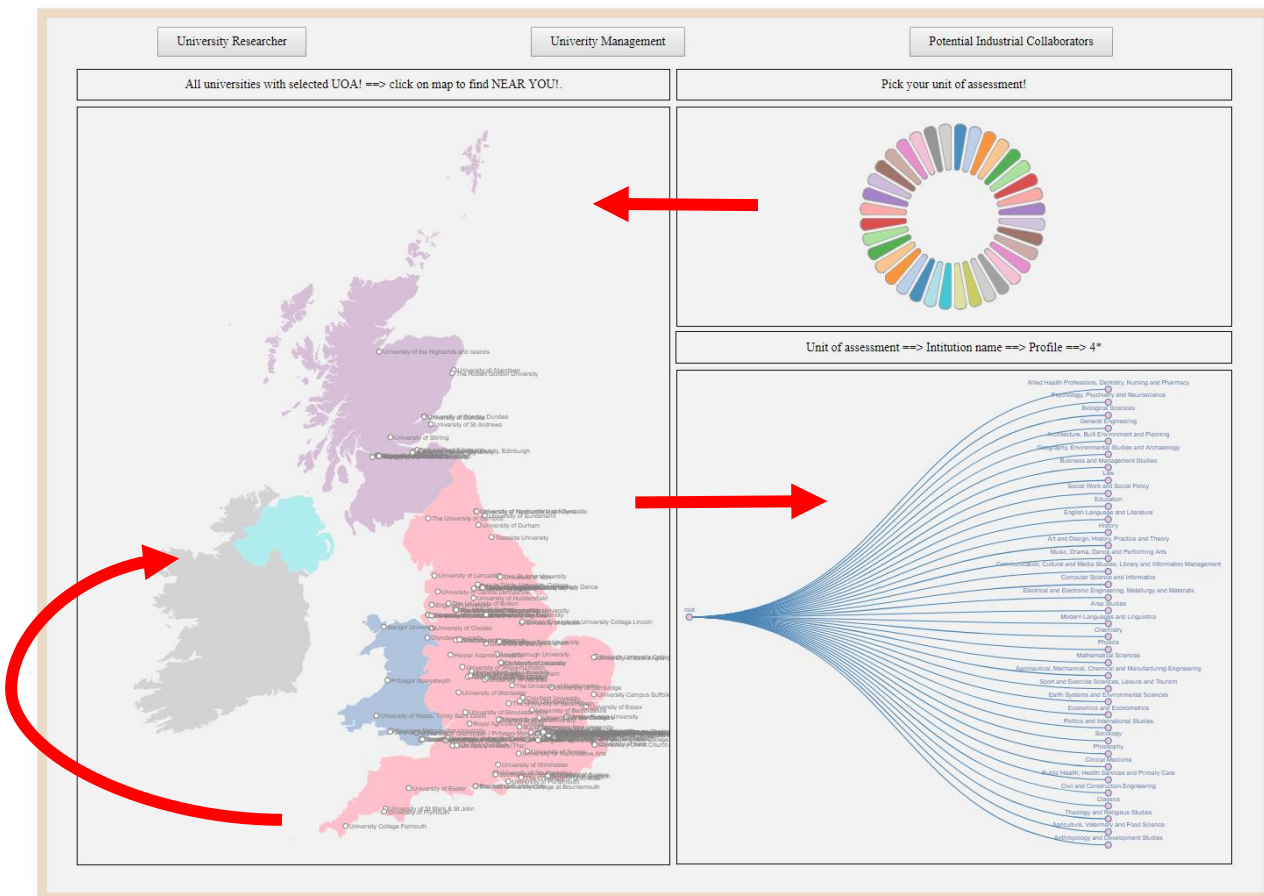
- Heriot watt university for instance is ranked 10<sup>th</sup> in the UK for General Engineering with only 9 universities with higher overall 4\* ranking.



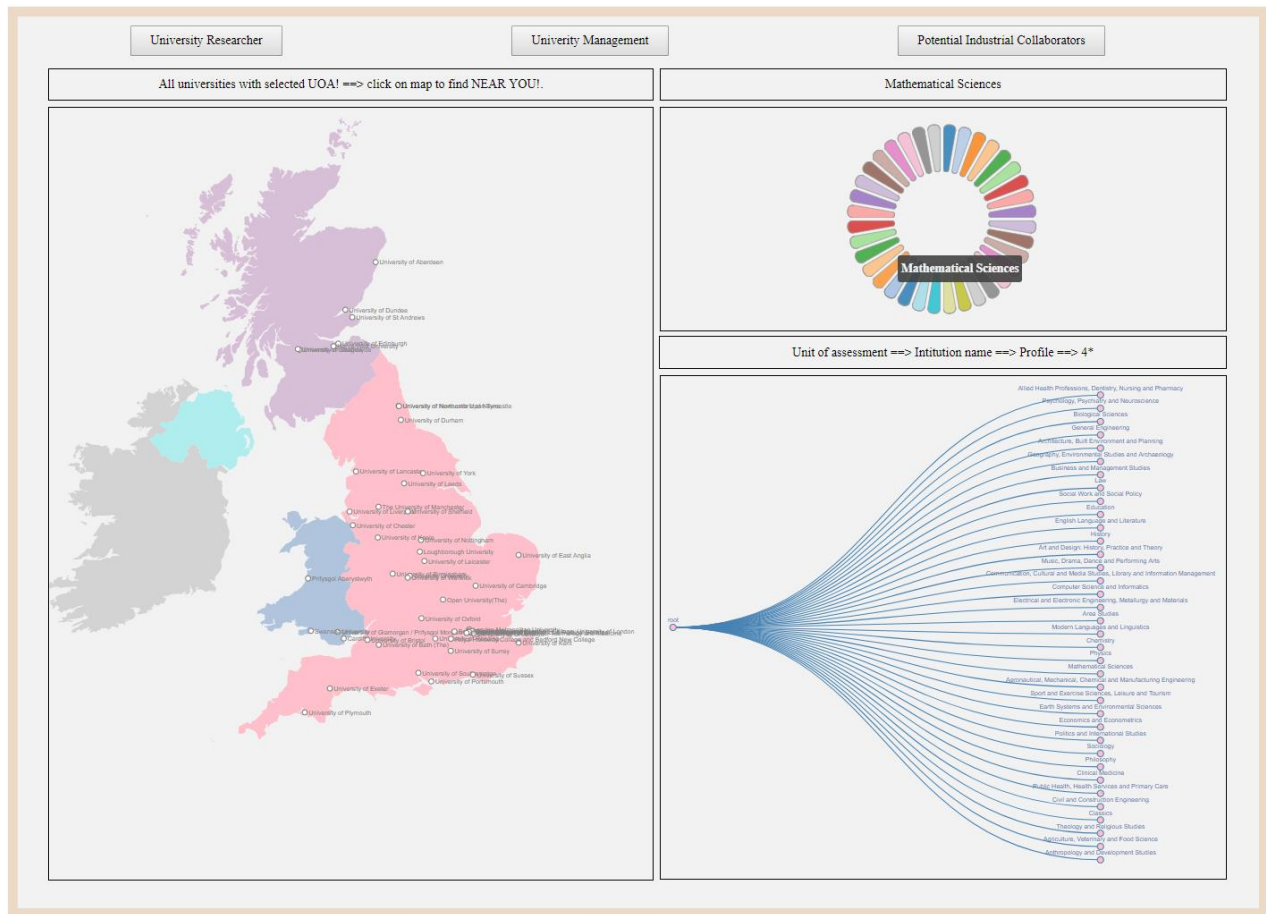
## Potential industrial collaborators

- Even tho this profile may look the same as the others, it performs a completely different functionality. The profile enables the user to find information about universities with a particular UOA within 80 kilometer radius from his/her location.

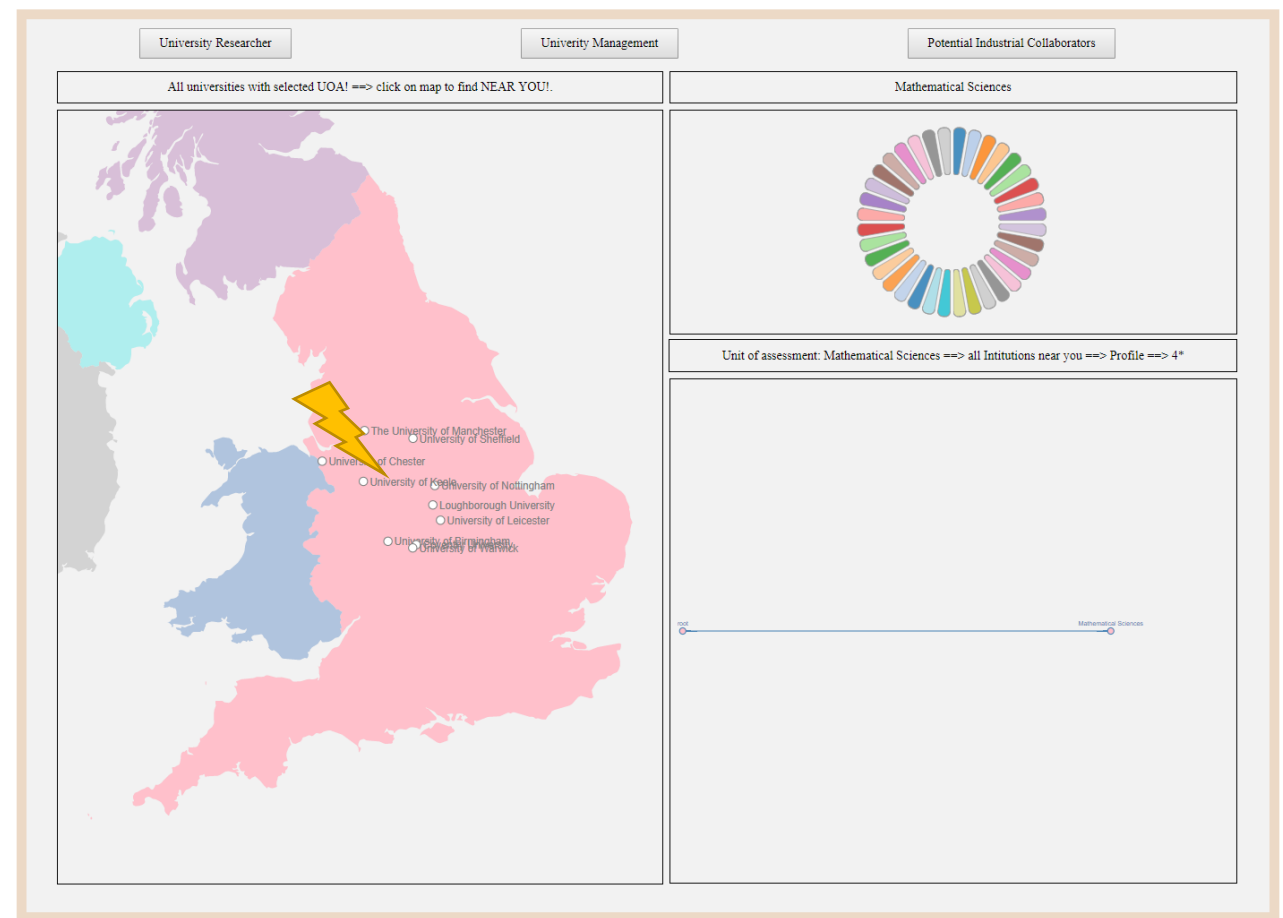
- Starting Page.
- The flow of the rendering and interaction is displayed as red arrows in the following graph.
- GUI tells user to pick UOA in pie chart.



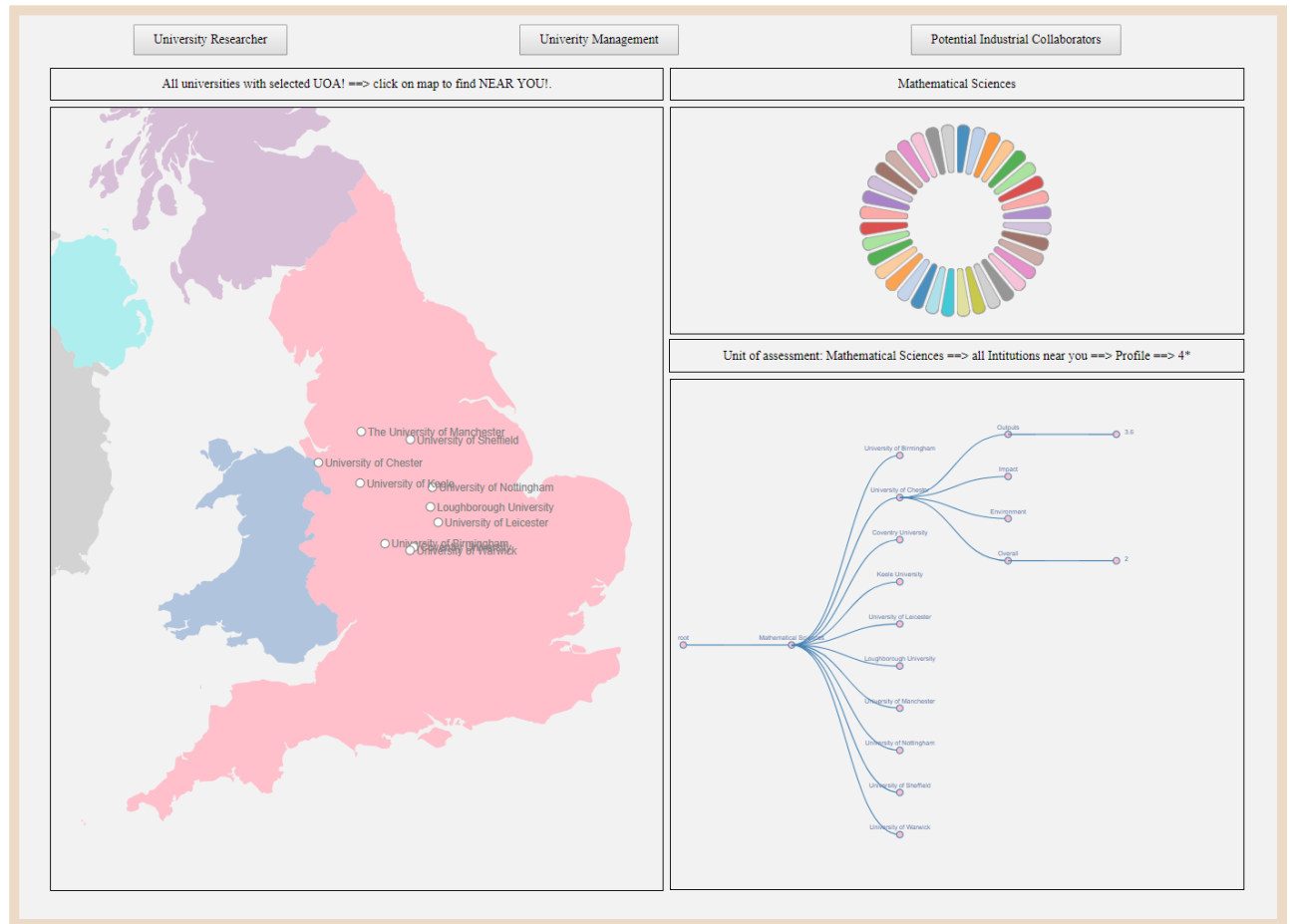
- User picks Mathematical Sciences.
- Text shows selected UOA.
- Map displays all universities that have the selected UOA.
- GUI tells user to click on map to pin point his exact location in order to find universities near him.



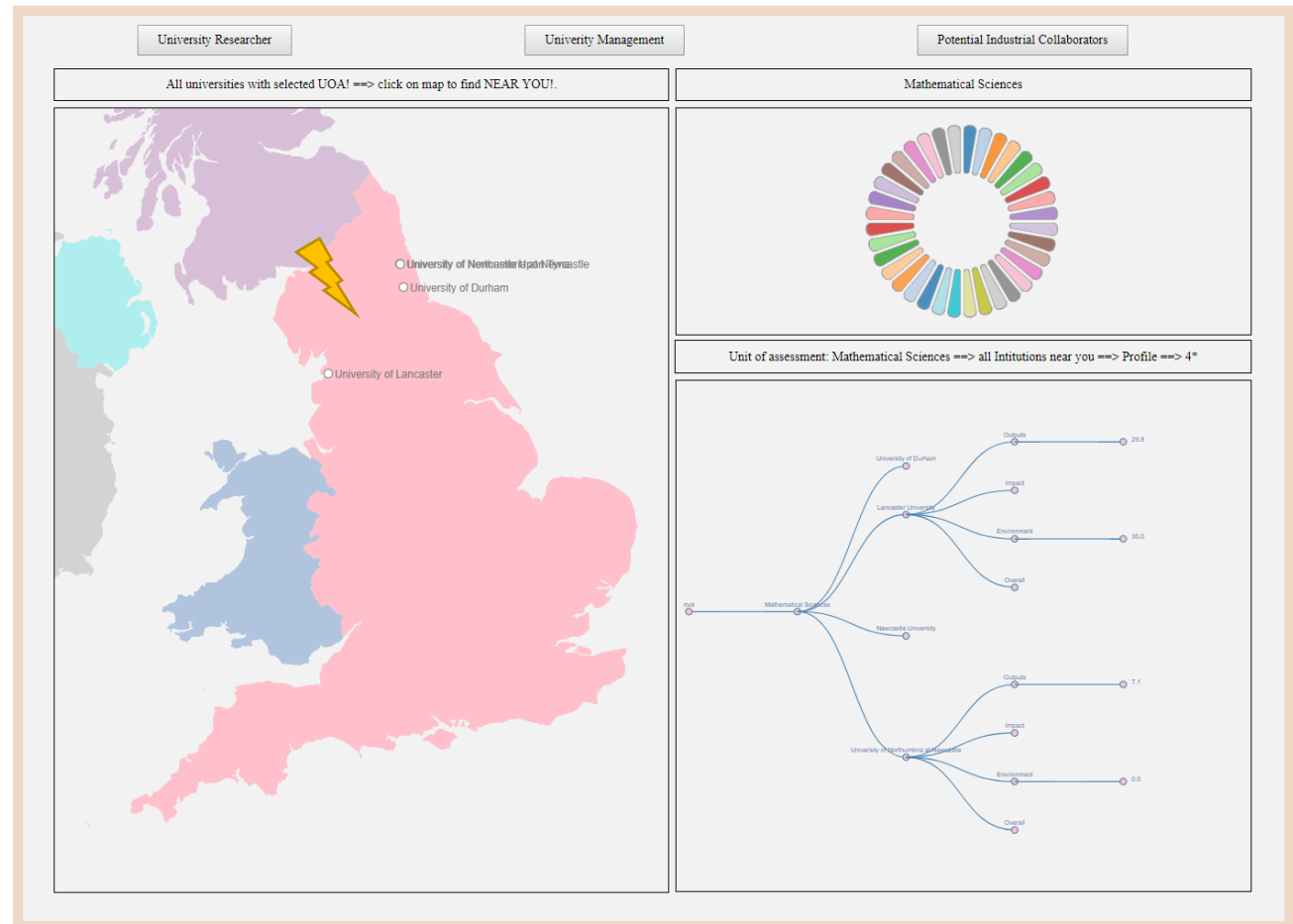
- User clicks on the part of the map resembled by a yellow lightning in the following graph
- Map renders universities within 80 kilometers of the exact point he clicks.



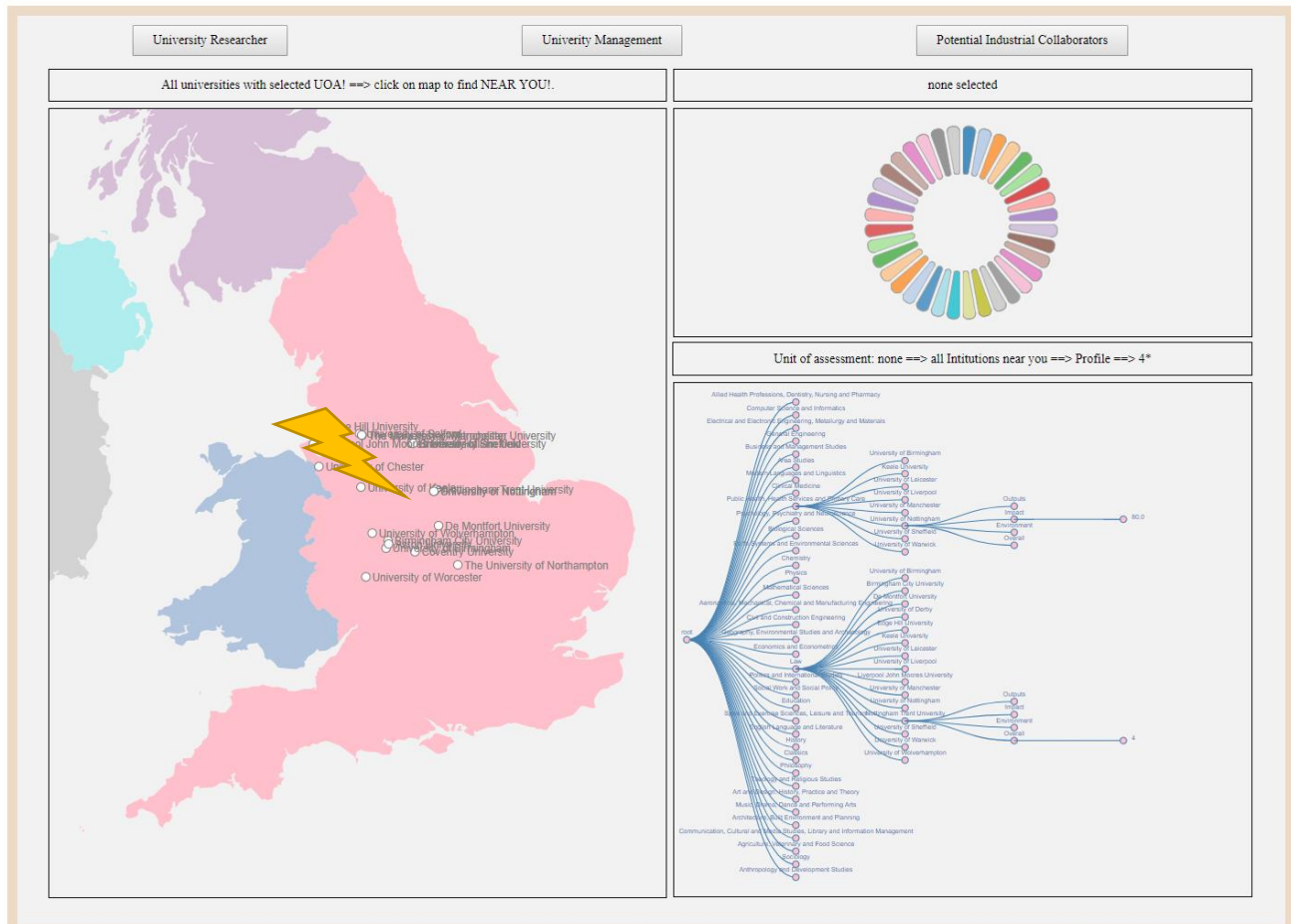
- Meanwhile, the hierarchy is also simultaneously rerendered to show information only about the universities near the user. This helps the user in visualizing and comparing which university is best suited among those near him for a particular UOA.
- The hierarchy shows the 4\* rating for all profiles of the universities near the user



- Another example of relicking on the map.
- Reclick has taken place where the yellow lightning icon strikes.
- Clicking on another point on the map will again rerender and show universities withing 80 kilometer radius from where he clicks. It also rerenders the hierarchy to show the corresponding information.

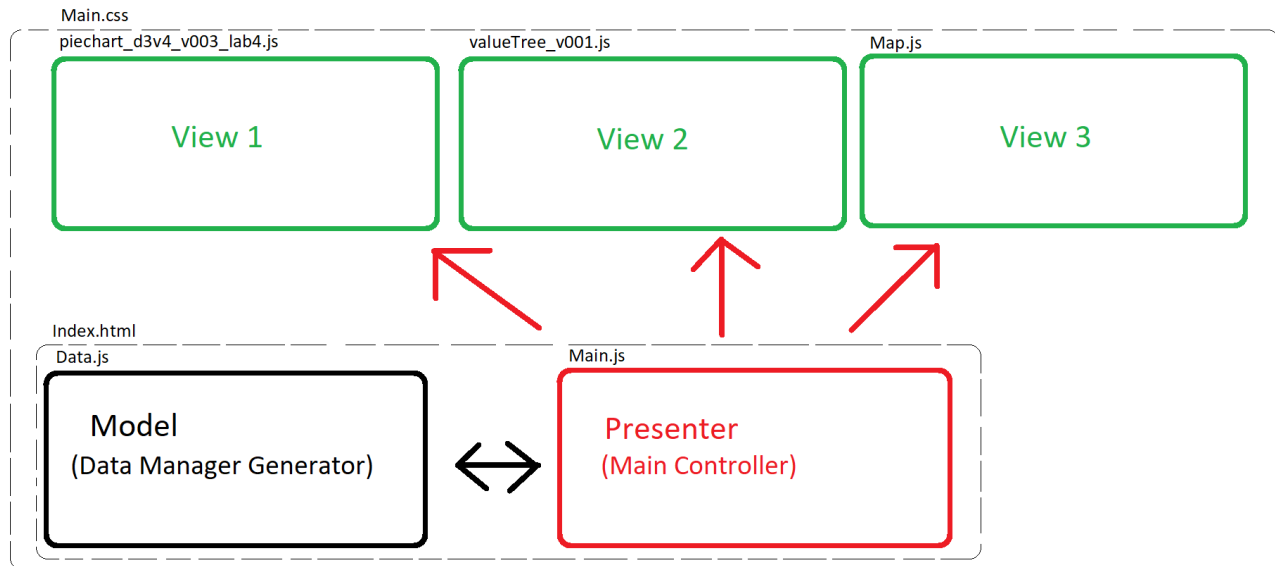


- Clicking on the same UOA in the pie chart would remove the selected UOA. This is helpful in the case that the industrial collaborator is not interested in any particular UOA. He can simply find information about all universities around him and for all units of assessment.
- The hierarchy also provides the corresponding information.



# Application Design

## Design Overview



## Reflection on the use the different Design Patterns that you have used

- I have used this design pattern to separate and encapsulate my views. This makes it easier to override functions for several instances of any particular view. This is a good practice to be able to apply different interactions and functions to many instances of one view. Encapsulating the data manager is also good to prevent data loss by accident manipulation or by accident referencing. This is especially useful in programming languages like JavaScript where data is constantly passed as reference, thus possessing a constant potential risk of data loss.
- The Design pattern I implemented does a brilliant job in organizing and separating my data into different classes. Data separation does not only help in organizing the code and increasing readability, it also increases reusability thus enhancing the overall scalability of the application. If I want to increase the number of views later in the future, I can simply reference the new view, and invoke it from my main class render. I won't have to worry about how to adapt the new view, it would be as easy as sticking pieces of LEGO together.



## Use of interactions, and transitions

### University researcher

Interactions:

1. Pie-chart click function → redraws map
2. Map label click function → redraws hierarchy
3. Hierarchy uses filter from both the pie chart and the map

Rationale:

- Using pie-chart with equal weights can efficiently display all units of assessment in clean and clear fashion. The map is perfect to display institution names for any given UOA, because a user can then use the location as another criterion to match his requirements. Since there are much more universities than units of assessment, the map can be used display more information than the pie chart. The hierarchy graph is ideal to compare between two or more data, simply by expanding all the corresponding nodes.

### University Management

Interactions:

1. Hierarchy leaf node click function → redraws pie chart
2. Pie chart click function → redraws map
3. Map uses filters from both the pie chart and the hierarchy

Rationale:

- The Hierarchy is more suited than the pie chart to display institution names. And can give better information just by looking at it, because you can know the relation between institutions and units of assessment. The weighted pie-chart is the most idea of the three views to display all units of assessment for a given institution and their corresponding 4\* rating. Final institution names should be eventually pin-pointed on map, because it gives the best visualization.

### Potential Industrial Collaborators

Interactions:

1. Pie-chart click function → redraws map
2. Map Country click function → redraws map
3. Map Country click function → redraws hierarchy
4. Hierarchy uses filter from both the pie chart and the Map

Rationale:

- Getting a user's location via map is more efficient, easier, and more fun than allowing the user to enter his location via a text box. It is also more interactive, because I can eventually display universities that are near the user in an efficient manner.

## Description of original features

### Implement Graphical User Interface Design Principles. (novelty)

1. Anticipation
  - a. The code has been designed to handle all possible scenarios permitted by the interface.
2. Communication
  - a. This is established through User Manual in the form of text fields displayed on the browser
    - i. The interface provides information on where the user stands.
    - ii. The interface provides information on what the user can do.
    - iii. The interface provides information on where the user was.
2. Consistency
  - a. This is established through the use of aesthetics like color, shape, and layout
3. Focus
  - a. Interface is focused on the user's task.
  - b. Content is designed to fit the purpose of the user. E.g.:
    - i. University researcher
    - ii. University Management
    - iii. Potential industrial collaborators

### Using Zoom-able and movable map.

- Zoom-able and movable map has been adopted to comprehend the fact that many universities may be rendered at the same time on the map chart. This would overcrowd the screen with institution names
- Zoom-able and movable map has been adopted to try and represent a real life situation where an industrial collaborator cannot pin point his location from far, and would most certainly need to zoom in to the map in order find his location.

### Get coordinates by clicking on the map.

- Using d3 projection invert on mouse-down to get the longitude and latitude by clicking on the map.

## Design for three different user types

### University researcher

- The University researcher is interested in a particular UOA. He picks it from the pie chart. He wants to find all universities that offer their chosen UOA. Map displays all universities. They would also like to view information about any of those universities in a clean and organized hierarchical fashion. They click on interested university from the map. Hierarchy provides information about the 4\* rating for all profiles for their chosen UOA and university.

### University Management

- The University Management is interested in knowing how their university is performing against other universities for any chosen UOA. The management first chose their university from a hierarchy and then chose a particular UOA from the pie chart. The map renders only the universities that have a higher overall 4\* rating for the chosen UOA. The management gets a clear idea about which universities exactly and how many are performing better than them for any given UOA.

### Potential Industrial Collaborators

- Potential collaborators are interested in finding a university with a particular UOA that is located near them. They chose their UOA from the pie chart. Map displays all universities which have that UOA. Collaborators then pin point their location by clicking anywhere on the map. The map displays all universities which have the interested UOA who are located within 80 km radius from their location. Hierarchy displays 4\* rating information for all the universities that match their requirements.

## Conclusions

We have integrated many different aspects of programming in order to put this project together. Other than using D3 General Update pattern, we have had to use a design pattern on top of an architectural pattern to create a code that is reusable, scalable. We have encapsulated our code on top of which we use the model view controller in order to effectively decouple the major components of our software.

The most interesting aspect of this project that I learned is the fact that Data Visualization is so interrelated with software engineering. It is not simply just how one can portray his data and ideas in a clear and systematic way to some audience. This project has allowed me to practice and implement not only Data Visualization principles and techniques, but also many different principles ranging from the back development to the front end development to testing and much more. It has allowed me to stand in the shoes of literally everyone and look at a scenario from all its possible edges and from all directions.

I am most proud of the novelty that I managed to put through. I am proud at how I managed to display relevant data and information to the user. I am proud at how I managed to fit the purpose of the user in my profiles, and how I managed to apply transitions and interactions efficiently throughout my code.

For my next project, I would explore more D3 layout options, I would also try and adapt different architectural patterns such as the model-view presenter. If given the opportunity, I also would try and make the code more interactive by using angular JavaScript. I can also upgrade this application to become an IoT application by using sensors that retrieve information and stores them in a database.

## Source code file list

	% contribution by student	% taken from the course or d3 modules
<b>Index.html</b>	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>Main.js</b>	95%	5%
<b>Data.js</b>	95%	5%
<b>piechart_d3v4_v003_lab4.js</b>	20%	80%
<b>valueTree_v001.js</b>	5%	95%
<b>Map.js</b>	60%	40%
<b>Main.css</b>	Not applicable	Not applicable

## Source code listings

### Index.html

```
1. <!DOCTYPE html>
2. <html>
3. <head>
4.   <meta charset="utf-8">
5.   <title>Issa Haddad Project- H00278537 </title>
6.
7.   <!-- Stylesheets -->
8.   <link rel=stylesheet href="styles/main.css">
9.
10.  <!-- Scripts -->
11.  <!-- libs -->
12.  <!--script src="libs/d3/d3.v4.min.js" type="text/javascript" charset="utf-8"></script-->
13.  <script src="https://d3js.org/d3.v4.min.js"></script>
14.  <script src="http://d3js.org/topojson.v1.min.js"></script>
15.  <!-- controller -->
16.  <script src="scripts/main.js" type="text/javascript" charset="utf-8"></script>
17.  <!-- model -->
18.  <script src="scripts/model/data.js" type="text/javascript" charset="utf-8"></script>
19.  <!-- renderers -->
20.  <!--script src="scripts/view/barchart.js" type="text/javascript" charset="utf-8"></script-->
21.  <script src="scripts/view/map.js" type="text/javascript" charset="utf-8"></script>
22.  <script type="text/javascript" src="scripts/view/piechart_d3v4_v003_lab4.js"></script>
23.  <script type="text/javascript" src="scripts/view/valueTree_v001.js"></script>
24. </head>
25. <body>
26.   <div id="dashboard">
27.     <button type="button" onclick="UniRes()">University Researcher</button>
28.     <button type="button" onclick="UniMan()">Univerity Management</button>
29.     <button type="button" onclick="PInCol()">Potential Industrial Collaborators</button>
30.     <div id="manual"></div>
31.     <div id="manual2"></div>
32.     <div id="wrapper">
33.       <svg id="map1svg">
34.
35.         <rect id="map1rect"></rect>
36.         <g id="map1g"></g>
37.       </svg>
38.       <!--h3>My Pie</h3-->
39.       <svg id="pie1svg">
40.         <g id="pie1g"></g>
41.       </svg>
42.       <div id="pietool"></div>
43.       <div id="manual3"></div>
44.       <svg id="hilsvg">
45.         <rect id="hilrect"></rect>
46.         <g id="hilg"></g>
47.       </svg>
48.     </div>
49.   </div>
50.
51.   <script>
52.     loadCSV1();
```

```
53.     </script>
54.
55. </body>
56. </html>
```

## Main.js

```
1.  /*-----
2.
3.  Module: MAIN CONTROLLER
4.  Author: Issa Haddad
5.
6.  What it does:
7.  - Instantiates data manager, and makes it load data
8.  - Generates pie charts in dashboard
9.  - Generates maps in dashboard
10. - Generates hierarchy charts in dashboard
11. - Feeds data from data manager into charts
12. - Provides click interactions across all charts
13.
14. Percentage of code written by Issa Haddad: 95%
15. Percentage of code taken from course example: 5%
16.
17. Dependencies: (none)
18.
19. History: 17/11/2017
20.
21. References: (none)
22.
23. ----- */
24.
25.
26. var dataManager = {};
27.
28. //if no profile is clicked, the default one which is displayed is: (University researcher)
29. var button = 1;
30.
31. // load University researcher if button is pressed
32. function UniRes()
33. {
34.     button = 1;
35.     loadCSV1();
36. }
37.
38. // load University mmanagement if button is pressed
39. function UniMan()
40. {
41.     button = 2;
42.     loadCSV1();
43. }
44.
45. // load industrial collaborator if button is pressed
46. function PInCol()
47. {
48.     button = 3;
49.     loadCSV1();
50. }
51.
52.
53. // load CSV: REF2014 and Learning providers - when ready (to invoke synchronous events)
54. function loadCSV1(){
55.
56.     dataManager = dataManagerConstructor();
57.
58.     dataManager.read1("resources/REF2014_Results.csv",
59.         function(error){ // to call in case of error
```



```

60.         console.log("Error");
61.         console.log(error);
62.     },
63.     function(){ // to call if everything ok
64.         loadCSV2();
65.     });
66. }
67.
68. // load Json: UK - when ready (to invoke synchronous events)
69. function loadCSV2(){
70.
71.     dataManager.loadDatasetJSON("resources/uk.json",
72.         function(error){ // to call in case of error
73.             console.log("Error");
74.             console.log(error);
75.         },
76.         function(){ // to call if everything ok
77.             makePage();
78.         });
79. }
80.
81.
82. function makePage(){
83.
84.     // APPEND VISUALISATION
85.     var map1, map2, map3;
86.     var pie1, pie2, pie3;
87.     var tr1, tr2, tr3;
88.
89.     // render views for university researcher
90.     if(button==1)
91.     {
92.         // set up map with relevant interactions
93.         map1 = map("#map1svg", "#map1rect", "#map1g");
94.         // pass learning providers to map
95.         map1.setLp(dataManager.getDataLP());
96.         // setupcallback overrides a function in .on(mousedown) on map, it should only be inv
97.         oked for map3
98.         map1.setUpCallback(function() {
99.             })
100.        map1.loadAndRender(dataManager.getDataUK())
101.        // setmouseclickcallback overrides a function in .on(click) on map labels; s
102.        tore UniName filter and update tree
103.        map1.setMouseclickCallback(function(d, i){
104.            dataManager.setUniNameFilter(d["VIEW_NAME"]);
105.            // redraw tree to show the 4* rating for all profiles of the selected UOA and
106.            the selected institution
107.            redrawtree();
108.        });
109.        //print user maual text to screen
110.        document.getElementById('manual2').innerHTML = '<p>Pick your unit of assessmen
111.        t!';
112.        document.getElementById('manual').innerHTML = '<p>All universities with select
113.        ed UOA! ==> click on institution label to view Hierarchy.';
114.        document.getElementById('manual3').innerHTML = '<p>Unit of assessment ==> Inti
115.        tution name ==> Profile ==> 4*';
116.        // set up pie with relevant interactions
117.        pie1 = piechart("#pie1svg", "#pie1g", "#pietool");
118.        // tooltip shows d.data.key (which is UoA)
119.        pie1.setTooltipText(function(d, i){
120.            return "<b>" + d.data.key + "</b>";
121.        });

```

```

116.         // render all UOA's in piechart
117.         pie1.loadAndRenderDataset(dataManager.getHierarchyUOA().values);
118.         // update map when pie is clicked to show all universities that have the parti
    cular UOA that is clicked
119.         pie1.setMouseclickCallback(function(d, i){
120.             dataManager.setUOAFilter(d.data.key);
121.             // redraw map to show all universities that have the particular filtered UOA
122.             redrawmap();
123.         })
124.         // set up tree with relevant interactions
125.         tr1 = tree("#hi1svg", "#hi1g");
126.         // leaf nodes should show the 4* rating for each university and its correspond
    ing UOA
127.         tr1.leafLabelFn(function(d) {return d.data["4*"]});
128.         tr1.appendClick(function(d){
129.             //Your additional code here
130.             //(e.g. in case you want interaction with other layouts)
131.             if (d. height == 0) console.log("leaf node clicked, d=",d.data["4*
    "]);
132.         });
133.         // use hierarchy with keys: UOA - Institution name - Profile
134.         tr1.loadAndRenderDataset(dataManager.getHierarchy_UOA_Inst_Pro());
135.     }
136.
137.     // render views for university management
138.     if(button ==2)
139.     {
140.
141.         // set up tree with relevant interactions
142.         tr2 = tree("#hi1svg", "#hi1g");
143.         // leaf nodes should show institution name
144.         tr2.leafLabelFn(function(d) {return d.data["Institution name"]});
145.         // clicking on leaf node would show all UOA for that particular institution
146.         tr2.appendClick(function(d){
147.             //Your additional code here
148.             //(e.g. in case you want interaction with other layouts)
149.             if (d. height == 0)
150.             {
151.                 dataManager.setUniName2Filter(d.data["Institution name"]);
152.
153.                 // redraw pie to show all UOA for a particular filtered In
    stitution with theri overall 4* proportionally
154.                 redrawpie2();
155.             }
156.             });
157.             // use hierarchy with keys: UOA - Institution name
158.             tr2.loadAndRenderDataset(dataManager.getHierarchy4_UOA_Inst());
159.
160.             //print user maual text to screen
161.             document.getElementById('manual2').innerHTML = '<p>Heriot Watt UOAs and their
    overall 4* rating ==> Select UOA to view Institutions with higher 4* rating!';
162.             document.getElementById('manual').innerHTML = '<p>All other Institutions that
    have higher overall 4* rating for the selected UOA';
163.             document.getElementById('manual3').innerHTML = '<p>Unit of assessment ==> Inti
    tution name ==> Instituion name; Select Intitution!';
164.
165.             // set up pie with relevant interactions
166.             pie2 = piechart("#pie1svg", "#pie1g", "#pietool");
167.             // override pie datafield to 4* to be used as arcgenerator value and override
    other values as well
168.             pie2.overrideDataFieldFunction(function(d){return d["4*"]});

```

```

168.         pie2.overrideDataKeyFunction(function (d){return d.data["Unit of assessment nu
169.         mber"]});
170.         pie2.overrideDataTextFunction(function(d) { return d.data["Unit of assessment
171.         name"]});
172.         // show UOA and its overall 4* rating for a particular univeristy
173.         pie2.setToolTipText(function(d, i){
174.             return "<b>" + d.data["Unit of assessment name"] + ": its 4* = " + d.data["4*
175.             "] + "</b>";
176.         })
177.         // intially render all UOA with profile=overall for Heriot Watt university
178.         pie2.loadAndRenderDataset2(dataManager.getPieHeriotWatt_UOA_Overall());
179.         pie2.setMouseclickCallback(function(d, i){
180.             // use key (i.e. year) of element clicked on as filter
181.             dataManager.setUOA2Filter(d.data["Unit of assessment name"]);
182.             dataManager.setStar4Filter(d.data["4*"]);
183.             // redraw map to show all universities that have the filter UOA and which have
184.             a higher overall 4* rating
185.             redrawmap2();
186.         })
187.         // set up map with relevant interactions
188.         map2 = map("#map1svg", "#map1rect", "#map1g");
189.         map2.setlp(dataManager.getDataLP());
190.         // setupcallback overrides a function in .on(mousedown) on map, it should only b
191.         e invoked for map3
192.         map2.setUpCallback(function() {
193.             })
194.         map2.loadAndRender(dataManager.getDataUK())
195.     }
196.     // render views for industrial collaborator
197.     if (button ==3)
198.     {
199.         // set up map with relevant interactions
200.         map3 = map("#map1svg", "#map1rect", "#map1g");
201.         map3.setlp(dataManager.getDataLP());
202.         map3.loadAndRender(dataManager.getDataUK())
203.         // setupcallback overrides a function in .on(mousedown) to update map3 and tr3 t
204.         o show information about
205.         // .on(mousedown) --
206.         > records latitude and longitude when map is clicked, this is used to identify universities a
207.         round the point which is clicked up to a certain radius
208.         map3.setUpCallback(function() {
209.             // redraw map to show all near insitutions that have the filtered UOA
210.             redrawmap3new();
211.             // redraw tree to show ratings for all profiles for the instutions that ap
212.             pear on the map
213.             redrawtree3();
214.         })
215.         map3.setMouseclickCallback2(function(d, i){
216.             });
217.         //invoke function that has mousedown behavior
218.         map3.loadInteraction2();
219.         //print user maual text to screen
220.         document.getElementById('manual2').innerHTML = '<p>Pick your unit of assessmen
221.         t!';
222.         document.getElementById('manual').innerHTML = '<p>All universities with select
223.         ed UOA! ==> click on map to find NEAR YOU!.';
224.         document.getElementById('manual3').innerHTML = '<p>Unit of assessment ==> Inti
225.         tution name ==> Profile ==> 4*';
226.         // set up pie with relevant interactions

```

```

218.         pie3 = piechart("#pie1svg", "#pie1g", "#pietool");
219.         pie3.setTooltipText(function(d, i){
220.             return "<b>" + d.data.key + "</b>";
221.         })
222.         // render all UOA's in piechart
223.         pie3.loadAndRenderDataset(dataManager.getHierarchyUOA().values);
224.         pie3.setMouseclickCallback(function(d, i){
225.             dataManager.setUOA3Filter(d.data.key);
226.             // redraw map to show all universities that have the selected UOA
227.             redrawmap3();
228.         })
229.
230.         // set up tree with relevant interactions
231.         tr3 = tree("#hi1svg", "#hi1g");
232.         // leaf node to show the 4* rating on each profile
233.         tr3.leafLabelFn(function(d) {return d.data["4*"]});
234.         tr3.appendToClick(function(d){
235.             //Your additional code here
236.             //(e.g. in case you want interaction with other layouts)
237.             if (d. height == 0)
238.             {
239.                 console.log("leaf node clicked, d=", d.data["4*"])
240.             }
241.         });
242.         // use hierarchy with keys: UOA - Institution name - Profile
243.         tr3.loadAndRenderDataset(dataManager.getHierarchy2_UOA_Inst_Pro());
244.     }
245.
246.
247.     function redrawtree(){
248.         // use hierarchy with keys: UOA - Institution name - Profile
249.         tr1.loadAndRenderDataset(dataManager.getHierarchy_UOA_Inst_Pro());
250.     }
251.     function redrawmap(){
252.         map1.setlp(dataManager.getDataLP_filtered_UOA());
253.         map1.loadAndRender(dataManager.getDataUK());
254.     }
255.
256.     function redrawmap2(){
257.         map2.setlp(dataManager.getDataLP_filtered_UOA_higher_4star());
258.         map2.loadAndRender(dataManager.getDataUK());
259.     }
260.
261.     function redrawpie2()
262.     {
263.         pie2.setTooltipText(function(d, i){
264.             return "<b>" + d.data["Unit of assessment name"] + ": its 4* = " + d.data["4*
265.             " + "</b>";
266.         })
267.         pie2.loadAndRenderDataset2(dataManager.getPieDatenew());
268.     }
269.
270.     function redrawmap3(){
271.         map3.setlp(dataManager.getDataLP3_filtered_UOA());
272.         map3.loadAndRender(dataManager.getDataUK());
273.     }
274.
275.     function redrawmap3new(){
276.         map3.setlp(dataManager.getDataLP_filtered_UOA_specific_Long_Lat());
277.         map3.loadAndRender(dataManager.getDataUK());
278.     }

```

```
279.  
280.     function redrawtree3(){  
281.         tr3.loadAndRenderDataset(dataManager.getHierarchy_filtered_Long_Lat());  
282.     }  
283. }
```

## Data.js

```
1.  /*-----
2.
3.  Module: DATA MANAGER GENERATOR
4.  Author: Issa Haddad
5.
6.  What it does:
7.  Generates a data manager (model), with API to load
8.  and filter given dataset.
9.
10. Percentage of code written by Issa Haddad: 95%
11. Percentage of code taken from course example: 5%
12.
13. Dependencies
14.   D3.js v4
15.
16. History: 17/11/2017
17.
18. References: (none)
19.
20. ----- */
21.
22.
23. function dataManagerConstructor(){
24.
25.     // global variables
26.     var dmObj = {}; // main object
27.     var ref14data;
28.     var ref14datacopy;
29.     var refUniversitiesByUKPRN;
30.     var learningProviders;
31.     var learningProviderscopy;
32.     var heriotWattCS;
33.     var HeriotWatt_UOA_Overall;
34.
35.
36.
37.     // returns REF14 filtered on Heriot Watt - Overall
38.     dmObj.getPieHeriotWatt_UOA_Overall = function()
39.     {
40.         return HeriotWatt_UOA_Overall;
41.     }
42.
43.     //if UniName2Filter is not set --> returns REF14 filtered on Heriot Watt - Overall
44.     //if UniName2Filter is set --> return REF14 filtered on UniName2Filter - Overall
45.     dmObj.getPieDataNew = function()
46.     {
47.         var HeriotWatt_UOA_Overallnew = ref14data.filter(function(row)
48.         {
49.             if (UniName2Filter == null)
50.             {
51.                 return (row["Institution code (UKPRN)"] == 10007764) && (row["Profile"] == "Overall")
52.             }
53.             else
54.             {
55.                 return (row["Institution name"] == UniName2Filter) && (row["Profile"] == "Overall")
56.             }
57.         })
58.     }
```

```

58.         return HeriotWatt_UOA_Overallnew;
59.     }
60.
61.     // ---- PUBLIC API
62.
63.     // function loading CSV data ("resources/REF2014_Results.csv" & "resources/learning-
    providers-plus.csv")
64.     // parameters:
65.     //     - url, url of data in string format
66.     //     - callbackError, callback in case of error
67.     //     - callbackSuccess, callback if data loads normally
68.     // returns:
69.     //     - Nothing
70.     dmObj.read1 = function (url, callbackError, callbackSuccess){
71.         d3.csv("resources/REF2014_Results.csv", function(error, csvData) {
72.             if(error){
73.                 callbackError(error);
74.             } else {
75.                 ref14data = csvData;
76.                 ref14datacopy = csvData;
77.                 console.log("ref14data= ", ref14data);
78.                 d3.csv("resources/learning-providers-
    plus.csv", function(error, csvData) {
79.                     if(error){
80.                         callbackError(error);
81.                     } else {
82.                         learningProviders = csvData;
83.                         learningProviderscopy = csvData;
84.                         console.log("learningProviders = ", learningProviders);
85.
86.                         //Check to see if we have any Universities in REF2014 that are not in
    the learning providers
87.                         findREFUnisWithNoEntryInLearningProvidersPlus(ref14data, learningProv
    iders);
88.
89.                         //Add and duplicate learningProviders data into REF2014
90.                         //e.g. add the learningProviders HWU entry, to every HWU entry in REF
    2014
91.                         combineCSVdata(ref14data, learningProviders);
92.                         console.log("\n\nref14data (after combo with learning provider data)
    = ", ref14data);
93.
94.                         //Filter out HWU combined entries and show in html
95.                         displayHWCS(ref14data);
96.
97.                         //Filter out HWU combined entries with overall
98.                         labFourOne(ref14data);
99.
100.                        //Convert into Nested data, and show HWU object
101.                        displayOneUniversityAsNestedList(ref14data);
102.                        callbackSuccess();
103.                    }
104.                })
105.            }
106.        })
107.    }
108.
109.    // function loading json data from url
110.    // parameters:
111.    //     - url, url of data in string format
112.    //     - callbackError, callback in case of error
113.    //     - callbackSuccess, callback if data loads normally

```

```

114.         // returns:
115.         //     - Nothing
116.         dmObj.loadDatasetJSON = function (url, callbackError, callbackSuccess){
117.             d3.json(url, function(error, data){
118.                 if(error){
119.                     callbackError(error);
120.                 } else {
121.                     dataset = data;
122.                     console.log("Data loaded in dataManager");
123.                     console.log(dataset);
124.                     callbackSuccess();
125.                 }
126.             })
127.         }
128.
129.
130.         // returns uk json file
131.         dmObj.getDataUK = function(){
132.             return dataset;
133.         }
134.
135.         // returns learning provider array
136.         dmObj.getDataLP = function(){
137.             return learningProviders;
138.         }
139.
140.         // function to return array with all institutions that have a specific UOA
141.         // creates a hierarchy on REF14 data with keys: UOA - Profile
142.         // filters hierarchy to on row[key] == UOAFilter
143.         // if UOAFilter is null --> return all of learning providers
144.         // if UOAFilter is set --
145.         > return (lpnew2[0].values[3].values) containing filtered universities
146.         dmObj.getDataLP_filtered_UOA = function(){
147.             var hierarchyJSONnew = createJSONhierarchyNOTFIL(ref14data, "root", ["Unit of
assessment name", "Profile"])
148.             lpnew2 = hierarchyJSONnew.values.filter(function(row){
149.                 return (String(row["key"]) == UOAFilter || UOAFilter == null )
150.             })
151.
152.
153.             if(UOAFilter == null)
154.             {
155.                 return learningProviders;
156.             }
157.             else{
158.                 return lpnew2[0].values[3].values;
159.             }
160.         }
161.
162.         // function to return array with all institutions that have a specific UOA
163.         // creates a hierarchy on REF14 data with keys: UOA - Profile
164.         // filters hierarchy to on row[key] == UOA3Filter
165.         // if UOA3Filter is null --> return all of learning providers
166.         // if UOA3Filter is set --
167.         > return (lpnew2[0].values[3].values) containing filtered universities
168.         dmObj.getDataLP3_filtered_UOA = function(){
169.             var hierarchyJSONnew = createJSONhierarchyNOTFIL(ref14data, "root", ["Unit of
assessment name", "Profile"])
170.             lpnew2 = hierarchyJSONnew.values.filter(function(row){
171.                 return (String(row["key"]) == UOA3Filter || UOA3Filter == null )

```



```

172.         })
173.
174.
175.         if(UOA3Filter == null)
176.         {
177.             return learningProviders;
178.         }
179.         else{
180.             return lpnew2[0].values[3].values;
181.         }
182.     }
183.
184.
185.     // function to return array with all institutions that fall withing a certain rang
e of LatFilter & LongFilter
186.     // function filters REF14 data: gets all records with (lat lower than max radius r
ange & lat greater than min radius range & long lower than max radius range & long greater th
an min radius range)
187.     // creates a higherarchy on filtered data with keys: UOA - Profile
188.     // filters hierarchy to on row[key] == UOA3Filter
189.     // if LatFilter is null --> return all of learning providers
190.     // if LatFilter is set , but no elements exists --> return empty object
191.     // if LatFilter is set --
> return (lpnew2[0].values[3].values) containing filtered universities
192.     dmObj.getDataLP_filtered_UOA_specific_Long_Lat= function(){
193.         var kmInLongitudeDegree = 111.320 * Math.cos( LatFilter / 180.0 * Math.PI);
194.         // specify radius in KM = 80
195.         var deltaLat = 80 / 111.1;
196.         var deltaLong = 80 / kmInLongitudeDegree;
197.         console.log("delta lat: ", deltaLat);
198.         console.log("delta long: ", deltaLong);
199.
200.         var temp11 = ref14data.filter(function(row){
201.             return ((Number(row["LONGITUDE"])) > (Number(LongFilter)-
deltaLong) && (Number(row["LONGITUDE"])) < (Number(LongFilter)+deltaLong) && (Number(row["LAT
ITUDE"])) < (Number(LatFilter)+deltaLat) && (Number(row["LATITUDE"])) > (Number(LatFilter)-
deltaLat))
202.         })
203.
204.         var hierarchyJSONnew = createJSONhierarchyNOTFIL(temp11, "root", ["Unit of ass
essment name", "Profile"])
205.         lpnew2 = hierarchyJSONnew.values.filter(function(row){
206.             return (String(row["key"]) == UOA3Filter || UOA3Filter == null )
207.         })
208.
209.
210.         if(LatFilter == null)
211.         {
212.             return learningProviders;
213.         }
214.         else{
215.             if(lpnew2[0] == null)
216.             {
217.                 return {} ;
218.             }
219.             else
220.             {
221.                 return lpnew2[0].values[3].values;
222.             }
223.         }
224.     }
225.

```

```

226. // function to return array with all institutions that have a particular UOA and w
    hos 4* overall rating is greater than Star4Filter
227. // function filters REF14 data: gets all records with profile = overall and 4* rat
    ing higher than Star4Filter
228. // creates a hierarchy on filtered data with keys: UOA - Profile
229. // filters hierarchy to on row[key] == UOA2Filter
230. // if UOA2Filter is null --> return all of learning providers
231. // if UOA2Filter is set , but no elements exists --> return empty object
232. // if UOA2Filter is set --
    > return (lpnew2[0].values[0].values) containing filtered universities
233. dmObj.getDataLP_filtered_UOA_higher_4star = function(){
234.
235.     var higher4 = ref14data.filter(function(row){
236.         return (Number(row["4*"]) > Star4Filter || Star4Filter == null) && (row["P
    rofile"] == "Overall")
237.     })
238.
239.     var hierarchyJSONnew = createJSONhierarchyNOTFIL(higher4, "root", ["Unit of as
    sessment name", "Profile"])
240.     lpnew2 = hierarchyJSONnew.values.filter(function(row){
241.         return (String(row["key"]) == UOA2Filter || UOA2Filter == null )
242.     })
243.
244.     if(UOA2Filter == null)
245.     {
246.         return learningProviders;
247.     }
248.     else{
249.         if(lpnew2[0] == null)
250.         {
251.             return {} ;
252.         }
253.         else
254.         {
255.             return lpnew2[0].values[0].values;
256.         }
257.     }
258. }
259.
260. // returns a hierarchy on data and keys passed from parameter
261. function createJSONhierarchyNOTFIL(flatDataset, rootKey, keys){
262.     var hierarchy = d3.nest();
263.     keys.forEach(applyKey);
264.
265.     function applyKey(key, i){
266.         hierarchy = hierarchy
267.             .key(function (d) {
268.                 return d[key];
269.             });
270.     }
271.
272.     //Uncomment to see effect of rollup method
273.
274.     hierarchy = hierarchy.entries(flatDataset);
275.     //Return single top node called the value of rootKey
276.     return {"key":rootKey, "values": hierarchy}
277. }
278.
279. // returns a hierarchy on filtered data (UniNameFilter & UOAFilter) with multipl
    e keys passed from parameter
280. function createJSONhierarchy(flatDataset, rootKey, keys){
281.     var hierarchy = d3.nest();

```

```

282.         keys.forEach(applyKey);
283.
284.         function applyKey(key, i){
285.             hierarchy = hierarchy
286.                 .key(function (d) {
287.                     return d[key];
288.                 });
289.         }
290.
291.         //Uncomment to see effect of rollup method
292.
293.         hierarchy = hierarchy.entries(filteredData(flatDataset));
294.         //Return single top node called the value of rootKey
295.         return {"key":rootKey, "values": hierarchy}
296.     }
297.
298.     // returns a higherhierarchy on data and keys passed from parameter
299.     function createJSONhierarchy2(flatDataset, rootKey, keys){
300.         var hierarchy = d3.nest();
301.         keys.forEach(applyKey);
302.
303.         function applyKey(key, i){
304.             hierarchy = hierarchy
305.                 .key(function (d) {
306.                     return d[key];
307.                 });
308.         }
309.
310.         //Uncomment to see effect of rollup method
311.
312.         hierarchy = hierarchy.entries(flatDataset);
313.         //Return single top node called the value of rootKey
314.         return {"key":rootKey, "values": hierarchy}
315.     }
316.
317.     // returns a higherhierarchy on filtered data (UOA3Filter) with keys passed from parameter
318.     function createJSONhierarchy3(flatDataset, rootKey, keys){
319.         var hierarchy = d3.nest();
320.         keys.forEach(applyKey);
321.
322.         function applyKey(key, i){
323.             hierarchy = hierarchy
324.                 .key(function (d) {
325.                     return d[key];
326.                 });
327.         }
328.
329.         //Uncomment to see effect of rollup method
330.
331.         hierarchy = hierarchy.entries(filteredData3(flatDataset));
332.         //Return single top node called the value of rootKey
333.         return {"key":rootKey, "values": hierarchy}
334.     }
335.
336.     // returns a higherhierarchy on filtered data (UniNameFilter & UOAFilter) with 1 key passed from parameter
337.     function createJSONhierarchyOne(flatDataset, rootKey, key){
338.         var hierarchy = d3.nest();
339.         keys.key(function(d) { return d[key]; })
340.
341.         //Uncomment to see effect of rollup method

```

```

342.
343.         hierarchy = hierarchy.entries(filteredData(flatDataset));
344.         //Return single top node called the value of rootKey
345.         return {"key":rootKey, "values": hierarchy}
346.     }
347.
348.
349.         // returns a higherarchy on filtered data with keys: UOA - Institution name
350.         dmObj.getHierarchy = function(){
351.             var hierarchyJSON = createJSONhierarchy(ref14data, "root", ["Profile", "Main p
352.             return hierarchyJSON;
353.         }
354.
355.         // return heirarchy with key = UOA
356.         // append an equal number with all keys, to render pie archs of equal size
357.         dmObj.getHierarchyUOA = function(){
358.             var hierarchyJSON2 = createJSONhierarchy(ref14data, "root", ["Unit of assessme
359.             hierarchyJSON2.values.forEach(function(ref14entry){
360.                 ref14entry.num = "2";
361.             })
362.             return hierarchyJSON2;
363.         }
364.
365.         // returns a higherarchy on REF14 data with keys: UOA - Institution name - Profile
366.         dmObj.getHierarchy_UOA_Inst_Pro = function(){
367.             // call JSONhierarchy function that correclty identiefies related filters
368.             var hierarchyJSON2 = createJSONhierarchy(ref14data, "root", ["Unit of assessme
369.             //var hierarchyJSON2 = createJSONhierarchyOne(ref14data, "root", "Institution
370.             return hierarchyJSON2;
371.         }
372.
373.         // function filters REF14 data: gets all records with profile = overall
374.         // returns a higherarchy on filtered data with keys: UOA - Institution name
375.         dmObj.getHierarchy4_UOA_Inst = function(){
376.
377.             var temp = ref14data.filter(function(row){
378.                 return (row["Profile"] == "Overall")
379.             })
380.
381.             var hierarchyJSON2 = createJSONhierarchy2(temp, "root", ["Unit of assessment n
382.             //var hierarchyJSON2 = createJSONhierarchyOne(ref14data, "root", "Institution
383.             return hierarchyJSON2;
384.         }
385.
386.         // returns a higherarchy on REF14 data with keys: UOA - Institution name - Profile
387.         dmObj.getHierarchy2_UOA_Inst_Pro = function(){
388.
389.             // call JSONhierarchy function that correclty identiefies related filters
390.             var hierarchyJSON2 = createJSONhierarchy3(ref14data, "root", ["Unit of assessm
391.             //var hierarchyJSON2 = createJSONhierarchyOne(ref14data, "root", "Institution
392.             return hierarchyJSON2;
393.         }

```

```

394.
395.      // function filters REF14 data: gets all records within a radius of LatFilter & Lo
      ngFilter
396.      // returns a hierarchy on filtered data with keys: UOA - Institution name - Prof
      ile
397.      dmObj.getHierarchy_filtered_Long_Lat = function(){
398.          var kmInLongitudeDegree = 111.320 * Math.cos( LatFilter / 180.0 * Math.PI);
399.          // specify radius in KM = 80
400.          var deltaLat = 80 / 111.1;
401.          var deltaLong = 80 / kmInLongitudeDegree;
402.          console.log("delta lat: ", deltaLat);
403.          console.log("delta long: ", deltaLong);
404.
405.          var temp11 = ref14data.filter(function(row){
406.              return ((Number(row["LONGITUDE"])) > (Number(LongFilter)-
              deltaLong) && (Number(row["LONGITUDE"])) < (Number(LongFilter)+deltaLong) && (Number(row["LAT
              ITUDE"])) < (Number(LatFilter)+deltaLat) && (Number(row["LATITUDE"])) > (Number(LatFilter)-
              deltaLat))
407.          })
408.
409.          var hierarchyJSONnew = createJSONhierarchy3(temp11, "root", ["Unit of assessme
              nt name", "Institution name", "Profile"])
410.
411.          return hierarchyJSONnew;
412.      }
413.
414.
415.      // print filter for debugging
416.      dmObj.printUniName = function(){
417.          console.log("UniNameFilter = ", UniNameFilter);
418.      }
419.
420.      // print filter for debugging
421.      dmObj.printUniName2 = function(){
422.          console.log("UniName2Filter = ", UniName2Filter);
423.      }
424.
425.      // print filter for debugging
426.      dmObj.printUOA3Filter = function(){
427.          console.log("UOA3Filter = ", UOA3Filter);
428.      }
429.
430.      // print filter for debugging
431.      dmObj.printlongFilter = function(){
432.          console.log("LongFilter = ", LongFilter);
433.      }
434.
435.      // print filter for debugging
436.      dmObj.printlatFilter = function(){
437.          console.log("LatFilter = ", LatFilter);
438.      }
439.
440.      // set Longitude filter
441.      dmObj.setlongFilter = function(u){
442.          LongFilter = u;
443.          if (UOA3Filter ==null)
444.          {
445.              document.getElementById('manual3').innerHTML = '<p>Unit of assessment: non
              e ==> all Intitutions near you ==> Profile ==> 4*';
446.          }
447.          else
448.          {

```

```

449.         document.getElementById('manual3').innerHTML = '<p>Unit of assessment: ' +
        UOA3Filter+ ' ==> all Intitutions near you ==> Profile ==> 4*';
450.     }
451. }
452.
453. // set latitude filter
454. dmObj.setlatFilter = function(u){
455.     LatFilter = u;
456. }
457.
458. // function setting UOA filter and updating user manual text on screen
459. // parameters:
460. //     - u, filter to set, if equal to current filter, set to null
461. // returns:
462. //     - nothing
463. dmObj.setUOAFilter = function(u){
464.     if(UOAFilter == u){
465.         UOAFilter = null;
466.         document.getElementById('manual2').innerHTML = '<p>' + "none selected";
467.     } else {
468.         UOAFilter = u;
469.         document.getElementById('manual2').innerHTML = '<p>' + u;
470.     }
471. }
472.
473. // function setting UOA3 filter and updating user manual text on screen
474. // parameters:
475. //     - u, filter to set, if equal to current filter, set to null
476. // returns:
477. //     - nothing
478. dmObj.setUOA3Filter = function(u){
479.     if(UOA3Filter == u){
480.         UOA3Filter = null;
481.         document.getElementById('manual2').innerHTML = '<p>' + "none selected";
482.     } else {
483.         UOA3Filter = u;
484.         document.getElementById('manual2').innerHTML = '<p>' + u;
485.     }
486. }
487.
488. // function setting UniName filter and updating user manual text on screen
489. // parameters:
490. //     - u, filter to set, if equal to current filter, set to null
491. // returns:
492. //     - nothing
493. dmObj.setUniNameFilter = function(u){
494.     if(UniNameFilter == u){
495.         UniNameFilter = null;
496.         document.getElementById('manual').innerHTML = '<p>' + "none selected";
497.     } else {
498.         UniNameFilter = u;
499.         document.getElementById('manual').innerHTML = '<p>' + u;
500.     }
501. }
502.
503. // function setting UniName2 filter and updating user manual text on screen
504. // set old and new values of UniName2 to Uniarray[0] & Uniarray[1] respectively
505. // this is imporatatn for UAO2 filter to not be reset to null if the UniName2 chan
ges from 1 value to other
506. // parameters:
507. //     - u, filter to set, if equal to current filter, set to null
508. // returns:

```

```

509.         //      - nothing
510.
511.         dmObj.setUniName2Filter = function(u){
512.             if(UniName2Filter == u){
513.                 Uniarray[0] = UniName2Filter;
514.                 UniName2Filter = null;
515.                 document.getElementById('manual3').innerHTML = '<p>Unit of assessment ==>
Intitution name ==> Instituition name; Select Intitution!';
516.                 document.getElementById('manual2').innerHTML = '<p>Heriot Watt UOAs and th
eir overall 4* rating ==> Select UOA to view Institutions with higher 4* rating!';
517.                 Uniarray[1] = u;
518.             } else {
519.                 if (UniName2Filter == null)
520.                 {
521.                     Uniarray[0] = "null";
522.                 }
523.                 else
524.                 {
525.                     Uniarray[0] = UniName2Filter;
526.                 }
527.                 UniName2Filter = u;
528.                 document.getElementById('manual3').innerHTML = '<p>Unit of assessment ==>
'+ u + ' ==> ' + u;
529.                 document.getElementById('manual2').innerHTML = '<p>'+ u + ' UOAs and their
overall 4* rating = ==> Select UOA to view Institutions with higher 4* rating!';
530.                 Uniarray[1] = u;
531.             }
532.         }
533.
534.
535.         // function setting UOA2 filter and updating user manual text on screen
536.         // parameters:
537.         //      note: you will not be able to set filter to null if UniName2 filter change
s from 1 value to other, becuae if i click Computer science for Univeristy of cambridge and
the I click computer science for Heriot watt, the filter should not be set to null
538.         //      - u, filter to set, if equal to current filter, set to null
539.         // returns:
540.         //      - nothing
541.         dmObj.setUOA2Filter = function(u){
542.             if (Uniarray[0] != Uniarray[1]) {
543.                 document.getElementById('manual2').innerHTML = '<p>'+ Uniarray[1]+' UOAs a
nd their overall 4* rating ==> Selected: ' + u;
544.                 UOA2Filter = u;
545.                 Uniarray[0] = Uniarray[1];
546.             }
547.             else if(UOA2Filter == u){
548.                 if(UniName2Filter ==null)
549.                 {
550.                     document.getElementById('manual2').innerHTML = '<p>Heriot Watt UOAs an
d their overall 4* rating ==> Selected: none';
551.                 }
552.                 else{
553.                     document.getElementById('manual2').innerHTML = '<p>'+ UniName2Filter +
' UOAs and their overall 4* rating ==> Selected: none';
554.                 }
555.                 UOA2Filter = null;
556.             } else {
557.                 if (UniName2Filter ==null)
558.                 {
559.                     document.getElementById('manual2').innerHTML = '<p>Heriot Watt UOAs and th
eir overall 4* rating ==> Selected: ' + u;
560.                 }

```

```

561.         else
562.         {
563.             document.getElementById('manual2').innerHTML = '<p>'+ Uniarray[1]+' UO
As and their overall 4* rating ==> Selected: '+ u;
564.         }
565.         UOA2Filter = u;
566.     }
567. }
568.
569. // print filter for debugging
570. dmObj.printUOA2Filter = function(){
571.     console.log("UOA2Filter = ", UOA2Filter);
572. }
573.
574. // function setting 4* filter
575. // parameters:
576. //     - u, filter to set, if equal to current filter, set to null
577. // returns:
578. //     - nothing
579. dmObj.setStar4Filter = function(u){
580.     if(Star4Filter == u){
581.         Star4Filter = null;
582.     } else {
583.         Star4Filter = u;
584.     }
585. }
586.
587. // print filter for debugging
588. dmObj.printStar4 = function(){
589.     console.log("Star4Filter = ", Star4Filter);
590. }
591.
592. // ---- PRIVATE VARIABLES
593.
594. var dataset = []; // dataset array
595.
596. // filters
597. var UOAFilter = null;
598. var UniNameFilter = null;
599. var UniName2Filter = null;
600. var UOA2Filter = null;
601. var UOA3Filter = null;
602. var Star4Filter = null;
603. var LongFilter = null;
604. var LatFilter = null;
605.
606. // record changing values for UOA2Filter
607.
608. var Uniarray = [];
609.
610. // ---- PRIVATE FUNCTIONS
611.
612. // function to get data using filters
613.
614.
615. function combineCSVdata(ref14data, learningProviders){
616.     console.log("\n\nFUNCTION: findREFUnisWithNoEntryInLearningProvidersPlus\n")
617.
618.     // For each learning provider university - add learning provider entry as fiel
d
619.     // 'lp' in relevant REF14 table entry
620.     learningProviders.forEach(processUniversity);

```



```

621.
622.     function processUniversity(learningProvider){
623.         ref14data.forEach(function(ref14entry){
624.             if (ref14entry["Institution code (UKPRN)"] == learningProvider.UKPRN){
625.
626.                 ref14entry.LONGITUDE = learningProvider["LONGITUDE"];
627.                 ref14entry.LATITUDE = learningProvider["LATITUDE"];
628.                 ref14entry.VIEW_NAME = learningProvider["VIEW_NAME"];
629.                 ref14entry.lp = learningProvider;
630.             }
631.         })
632.     }
633. }
634.
635.     function findREFUnisWithNoEntryInLearningProvidersPlus(ref14data, learningProvider
636. s){
637.         //Find REF universities with no entry in learning-providers-plus.csv
638.         var listOfUniWithNoEntryInLearningProviders = "";
639.         console.log("\n\nFUNCTION: findREFUnisWithNoEntryInLearningProvidersPlus\n")
640.
641.         //Get list (array) of REF universities
642.         refUniversitiesByUKPRN = d3.nest()
643.             .key(function(d) { return d["Institution code (UKPRN)"]; })
644.             .entries(ref14data);
645.
646.         // For each REF14 university - see if its PRN is in the Learning Providers' li
647.         st
648.         // If not add it to listOfUniWithNoEntryInLearningProviders
649.         refUniversitiesByUKPRN.forEach(processUniversity);
650.
651.         function processUniversity(ref14university){
652.             learningProviderUni=learningProviders.filter(function(uni){return uni.UKPR
653. N == ref14university.key})
654.             if (!learningProviderUni[0]) {
655.                 //If no entry, accumulate
656.                 listOfUniWithNoEntryInLearningProviders
657.                 += "<p>" + ref14university.key
658.                 + ": "
659.                 + ref14university.values[0]["Institution name"]
660.                 + "</p>";
661.                 console.log("PRN = ", ref14university.key)
662.                 console.log("ref14university = ", ref14university)
663.                 console.log("Name = ", ref14university.values[0]["Institution name"] )
664.             }
665.         }
666.     }
667. }
668.
669.     function displayHWCS(ref14data){
670.         console.log("\n\nFUNCTION: displayHWCS\n")
671.
672.         heriotWattCS = ref14data.filter(function(row){
673.             return (row["Institution code (UKPRN)"] == 10007764)
674.             && (row["Unit of assessment name"] == "Computer Science and Informatics")
675.         })
676.         console.log("heriotWattCS = ", heriotWattCS)
677.     }
678.
679.     //saves REF14 filter on (heriot watt & overall) to global variable

```

```

677.     function labFourOne(ref14data){
678.         console.log("\n\nFUNCTION: labFourOne\n")
679.
680.         HeriotWatt_UOA_Overall = ref14data.filter(function(row){
681.             return (row["Institution code (UKPRN)"] == 10007764)
682.             && (row["Profile"] == "Overall")
683.         })
684.
685.         console.log("HeriotWatt_UOA_Overall = ", HeriotWatt_UOA_Overall)
686.     }
687.
688.
689.     function displayOneUniversityAsNestedList(ref14data){
690.         console.log("\n\nFUNCTION: displayOneUniversityAsNestedList\n")
691.
692.         var refUniversitiesByName = d3.nest()
693.             .key(function(d) { return d["Institution name"]; })
694.             .key(function(d) { return d["Unit of assessment name"]; })
695.             .key(function(d) { return d["Profile"]; })
696.             .entries(ref14data);
697.         console.log("refUniversitiesByName-UOA-Profile= ", refUniversitiesByName);
698.
699.         var heriotWatt = refUniversitiesByName.filter(function(uni){
700.             return (uni.key == "Heriot-Watt University")})
701.         console.log("heriotWatt= ", heriotWatt)
702.     }
703.
704.     //filter data on UniNameFilter and UOAFilter
705.     function filteredData(ds){
706.         return ds.filter(function(entry){
707.             return (UniNameFilter === null || UniNameFilter === String(entry["VIEW
708.                 _NAME"]))
709.                 && (UOAFilter === null || UOAFilter === String(entry["Unit of asse
710.                     ssment name"])); // keep if no year filter or year filter set to year being read,
711.             })
712.         }
713.
714.     //filter data on UOA3Filter
715.     function filteredData3(ds){
716.         return ds.filter(function(entry){
717.             return (UOA3Filter === null || UOA3Filter === String(entry["Unit of as
718.                 sessment name"])); // keep if no year filter or year filter set to year being read,
719.             })
720.         }
721.
722.     return dmObj; // returning the main object
723. }

```

## piechart\_d3v4\_v003\_lab4.js

```
1.  /*-----
2.
3.  Module: piechart class implemented in Bostock's functional style
4.  Author: Issa Haddad
5.
6.  What it does:
7.    Renders a pie chart using the GUP
8.
9.  Percentage of code written by Issa Haddad: 20%
10. Percentage of code taken from course example: 80%
11.
12. Dependencies
13.   D3.js v4
14.
15. History: 17/11/2017
16.
17. References: (none)
18.
19. ----- */
20.
21. function piechart(targetDOMelement, targetDOMelement2, targetDOMelement3) {
22.   //Here we use a function declaration to imitate a 'class' definition
23.   //
24.   //Invoking the function will return an object (piechartObject)
25.   //   e.g. piechart_instance = piechart(target)
26.   //   This also has the 'side effect' of appending an svg to the target element
27.   //
28.   //The returned object has attached public and private methods (functions in JavaScript)
29.   //For instance calling method 'updateAndRenderData()' on the returned object
30.   //(e.g. piechart_instance) will render a piechart to the svg
31.
32.
33.   //Declare the main object that will be returned to caller
34.   var piechartObject = {};
35.
36.   //===== PUBLIC FUNCTIONS =====
37.   //
38.   piechartObject.overrideDataFieldFunction = function (dataFieldFunction) {
39.     dataField = dataFieldFunction;
40.     return piechartObject;
41.   }
42.
43.   piechartObject.overrideDataKeyFunction = function (dataKeyFunction) {
44.     dataKey = dataKeyFunction;
45.     return piechartObject;
46.   }
47.
48.   piechartObject.overrideDataTextFunction = function (dataTextFunction) {
49.     dataText = dataTextFunction;
50.     return piechartObject;
51.   }
52.
53.   piechartObject.overrideMouseOverFunction = function (callbackFunction) {
54.     mouseOverFunction = callbackFunction;
55.     layoutAndRender();
56.     return piechartObject;
57.   }
58.
59.   piechartObject.overrideMouseOutFunction = function (callbackFunction) {
```

```

60.     mouseOutFunction = callbackFunction;
61.     layoutAndRender();
62.     return piechartObject;
63. }
64.
65. piechartObject.render = function (callbackFunction) {
66.     layoutAndRender();
67.     return piechartObject;
68. }
69.
70. piechartObject.loadAndRenderDataset = function (data) {
71.     dataset=data;
72.     layoutAndRender();
73.     updateInteractions();
74.     return piechartObject;
75. }
76.
77. piechartObject.loadAndRenderDataset2 = function (data) {
78.     dataset=data;
79.     layoutAndRender2();
80.     updateInteractions();
81.     return piechartObject;
82. }
83.
84. piechartObject.sort = function () {
85.     dataset.sort(function (a,b){
86.         return dataField(a) - dataField(b)
87.     })
88.     layoutAndRender();
89.     return piechartObject;
90. }
91.
92. piechartObject.sortR = function () {
93.     dataset.sort(function (a,b){return dataField(b) - dataField(a)})
94.     layoutAndRender();
95.     return piechartObject;
96. }
97.
98. piechartObject.setMouseclickCallback = function(f){
99.     mouseclickCallback = f;
100.     updateInteractions();
101.     return piechartObject;
102. }
103.
104. piechartObject.sortKey = function () {
105.     dataset.sort(function (a,b){
106.         if (a.keyField < b.keyField) return -1;
107.         if (a.keyField > b.keyField) return 1;
108.         return 0;
109.     });
110.     layoutAndRender();
111.     return piechartObject;
112. }
113.
114. piechartObject.height = function (hei) {
115.     svgHeight = hei
116.     arcShapeGenerator
117.         .outerRadius(svgHeight/2)
118.         .innerRadius(svgHeight/4)
119.     layoutAndRender();
120.     return piechartObject;
121. }

```

```

122.
123.     piechartObject.width = function (wid) {
124.         svgWidth = wid
125.         layoutAndRender();
126.         return piechartObject;
127.     }
128.
129.     piechartObject.setTooltipText = function(f){
130.         tooltipText = f;
131.         updateInteractions();
132.         return piechartObject;
133.     }
134.
135.     //===== PRIVATE VARIABLES =====
136.     //Width and height of svg canvas
137.     var svgWidth = 300;
138.     var svgHeight = 300;
139.     var pieColour = "steelBlue"
140.     var dataset = [];
141.     var mouseclickCallback = function(d, i){ console.log(d, i) };
142.     var keySelected = null;
143.     var tooltipText = function(d, i){return "tooltip over element "+i;}
144.     var mouseoverCallback = function(d, i){ };
145.     var mouseoutCallback = function(d, i){ };
146.
147.     var color_scale = d3.scaleOrdinal(d3.schemeCategory20);
148.
149.     //Declare and append SVG element
150.     var svg = d3.select(targetDOMElement)
151.         .attr("class", "framed2")
152.         .attr("width", svgWidth)
153.         .attr("height", svgHeight);
154.
155.
156.     //Declare and append group that we will use tp center the piechart within the svg
157.
158.     var grp = d3.select(targetDOMElement2);
159.
160.     var tooltip = d3.select(targetDOMElement3)
161.         .classed("tooltip", true);
162.
163.     //===== PRIVATE FUNCTIONS =====
164.
165.     //var dataField = function(d){return d["FTE Category A staff submitted"]}
166.     var dataField = function(d){return d["num"]}
167.     var dataKey = function (d){return d.data["key"]}
168.     var dataText = function(d) { return d.data["key"]}
169.
170.     //Set up shape generator
171.     var arcShapeGenerator = d3.arc()
172.         .outerRadius(svgHeight/2)
173.         .innerRadius(svgHeight/4)
174.         .padAngle(0.03)
175.         .cornerRadius(8);
176.
177.     function layoutAndRender(){
178.         //Taken and adapted from https://github.com/d3/d3-
179.         shape/blob/master/README.md#pie
180.
181.         //Generate the layout
182.         var arcsLayout = d3.pie()
183.             .value(dataField)

```

```

182.         .sort(null)
183.         (dataset);
184.
185.         console.log("Layout=", arcsLayout)
186.
187.
188.         //center the group within the svg
189.         grp.attr("transform", "translate("+[svgWidth/2, svgHeight/2]+")")
190.
191.         //Now call the GUP
192.         GUP_pies(arcsLayout, arcShapeGenerator);
193.         //GUP_labels(arcsLayout, arcShapeGenerator);
194.
195.     }
196.
197.
198.     function layoutAndRender2(){
199.         //Taken and addapted from https://github.com/d3/d3-
200.         shape/blob/master/README.md#pie
201.
202.         //Generate the layout
203.         var arcsLayout = d3.pie()
204.             .value(dataField)
205.             .sort(null)
206.             (dataset);
207.
208.         console.log("Layout=", arcsLayout)
209.
210.
211.         //center the group within the svg
212.         grp.attr("transform", "translate("+[svgWidth/2, svgHeight/2]+")")
213.
214.         //Now call the GUP
215.         GUP_pies(arcsLayout, arcShapeGenerator);
216.         //GUP_labels(arcsLayout, arcShapeGenerator);
217.
218.     }
219.
220.     function GUP_labels(arcsLayout, arcShapeGenerator){
221.
222.         //Bind data
223.         var labels = grp.selectAll("text")
224.             .data(arcsLayout/*, dataKey*/)
225.         //add text elements for new labels
226.
227.         var labels_enter = labels.enter().append("text")
228.
229.         //Define content and location in Update + enter selection
230.         var merged_labels = labels_enter.merge(labels)
231.         //Translate label to center of arc
232.         merged_labels.attr("transform", function(d) {
233.             return "translate(" + arcShapeGenerator.centroid(d) + ")";
234.         })
235.             .attr("text-anchor", "middle")
236.             .text(dataText);
237.         //Remove old labels
238.         labels.exit().remove();
239.     };
240.
241.     function GUP_pies(arcsLayout, arcShapeGenerator){
242.

```

```

243.         //GUP = General Update Pattern to render pies
244.
245.         //GUP: BIND DATA to DOM placeholders
246.         var selection = grp.selectAll("path")
247.             .data(arcsLayout/*, dataKey*/)
248.         //GUP: ENTER SELECTION
249.         var enterSel = selection
250.             .enter()
251.             .append("path")
252.             .each(function(d) { this.dPrevious = d; }); // store d for use in tweening
253.
254.         //GUP ENTER AND UPDATE selection
255.         var mergedSel = enterSel.merge(selection)
256.
257.         mergedSel
258.             .style("stroke", "gray")
259.             .style("opacity", 0.8)
260.             .style("fill", function(d,i){return color_scale(i);})
261.
262.         mergedSel
263.             .transition()
264.             .duration(750)
265.             .attrTween("d", arcTween); //Use custom tween to draw arcs
266.
267.         //GUP EXIT selection
268.         selection.exit()
269.             .remove()
270.     };
271.
272.
273.     //Ignore this function unless you really want to know how interpolators work
274.     function arcTween(dNew) {
275.         //Create the linear interpolator function
276.         //this provides a linear interpolation of the start and end angles
277.         //stored 'd' (starting at the previous values in 'd' and ending at the new val
278.         //ues in 'd')
279.         var interpolateAngles = d3.interpolate(this.dPrevious, dNew);
280.         //Now store new d for next interpolation
281.         this.dPrevious = dNew;
282.         //Return shape (path for the arc) for time t (t goes from 0 ... 1)
283.         return function(t) {return arcShapeGenerator(interpolateAngles(t)) };
284.     }
285.
286.     function updateInteractions(){
287.         // separate function for interactions,
288.         // this way there is no need to do GUP when just changing callbacks
289.         grp.selectAll("path")
290.             .on("mouseover", function(d, i){
291.                 d3.select(this).style("opacity", 1);
292.                 console.log(d.data["Unit of assessment name"], " && ", d.data["4*"]);
293.
294.                 tooltip.html(tooltipText(d,i))
295.                     .style("left", (d3.event.pageX) + "px")
296.                     .style("top", (d3.event.pageY - 28) + "px")
297.                     .style("opacity", 0.9);
298.
299.                 mouseoverCallback(d, i);
300.             })
301.             .on("mouseout", function(d, i){
                 d3.select(this).style("opacity", 0.7);

```

```

302.
303.             tooltip.style("opacity", 0);
304.
305.             mouseoutCallback(d, i);
306.
307.         })
308.         .on("click", function(d, i){
309.
310.             console.log("keySelected before ");
311.             console.log(keySelected);
312.             keySelected = (keySelected == d.data.key) ? null : d.data.key;
313.             console.log("keySelected after ");
314.             console.log(keySelected);
315.             mouseclickCallback(d, i);
316.         })
317.     }
318.
319.
320.     //===== IMPORTANT do not delete =====
321.     return piechartObject; // return the main object to the caller to create an instan
    ce of the 'class'
322.
323. } //End of piechart() declaration

```



## valueTree\_v001.js

```
1.  /*-----
2.
3.   Module: tree class implemented in Bostock's functional style
4.   Author: Issa Haddad
5.
6.   What it does:
7.     Renders a tree hierarchy using the GUP
8.     Assumes input is JSON hierarchy with
9.     1. 'children' denoted by a 'values[]' array
10.    2. a single root node
11.
12.   Percentage of code written by Issa Haddad: 5%
13.   Percentage of code taken from course example: 95%
14.
15.   Dependencies
16.     D3.js v4
17.
18.   History: 17/11/2017
19.
20.   References: (none)
21.
22. ----- */
23.
24. function tree(targetDOMelement, targetDOMelement2) {
25.   //Here we use a function declaration to imitate a 'class' definition
26.   //
27.   //Invoking the function will return an object (treeObject)
28.   //   e.g. tree_instance = tree(target)
29.   //   This also has the 'side effect' of appending an svg to the target element
30.   //
31.   //The returned object has attached public and private methods (functions in JavaScript)
32.   //For instance calling method 'updateAndRenderData()' on the returned object
33.   //(e.g. tree_instance) will render a tree to the svg
34.
35.
36.   //Delcare the main object that will be returned to caller
37.   var treeObject = {};
38.
39.   //===== PUBLIC FUNCTIONS =====
40.   //
41.
42.
43.   treeObject.loadAndRenderDataset = function (data) {
44.     jsonTreeData=data;
45.     layoutAndRender();
46.     return treeObject;
47.   }
48.
49.   treeObject.leafLabelFn = function (fn) {
50.     leafLabel=fn;
51.     return treeObject;
52.   }
53.
54.   treeObject.appendToClick = function (fn) {
55.     appendedClickFunction=fn;
56.     return treeObject;
57.   }
58.
59.
```

```

60. //===== PRIVATE VARIABLES =====
61.
62. //Declare and append SVG element
63. var margin = {top: 20, right: 200, bottom: 20, left: 20},
64. width = 900 - margin.right - margin.left,
65. height = 800 - margin.top - margin.bottom;
66.
67. //Set up SVG and append group to act as container for tree graph
68.
69. var svg = d3.select(targetDOMelement)
70.   .attr("class", "framed3")
71.   .attr("width", width + margin.right + margin.left)
72.   .attr("height", height + margin.top + margin.bottom);
73.
74. var grp = d3.select(targetDOMelement2)
75.   .attr("transform", "translate(" + margin.left + "," + margin.top + ")");
76.
77. var hierarchyGraph,
78.     sourceNode,
79.     listOfLinksByDescendants,
80.     listOfNodes;
81.
82.
83. //===== PRIVATE FUNCTIONS =====
84.
85. function layoutAndRender(){
86.   //GENERATE THE DOUBLY LINKED HIERARCHY GRAPH
87.   hierarchyGraph = d3.hierarchy(jsonTreeData, function(d){return d.values});
88.   //Hide all grandchildren nodes at start to produce compact layout
89.   //BETTER TO DO THIS WITH A RECURSIVE FUNCTION!!!!
90.   hierarchyGraph.children.forEach(function (child){
91.     child.children.forEach(function(grandchild){
92.       grandchild.children.forEach(hideUnhideChildren)
93.       hideUnhideChildren(grandchild)
94.     });
95.     hideUnhideChildren(child)
96.   });
97.   //hierarchyGraph.children.forEach(hideUnhideChildren);
98.   //Set source node to root of hierarchy to start
99.   sourceNode = hierarchyGraph;
100.    //And set it's 'old' position to (0,0) as we'll
101.    //start drawing the tree from here
102.    sourceNode.xOld=sourceNode.yOld=0;
103.    //Add (x,y) positions and render
104.    calculateXYpositionsAndRender(sourceNode);
105.  }
106.
107.
108. function calculateXYpositionsAndRender(sourceNode){
109.   //Note that the 'sourceNode' is the clicked node in a collapse or
110.   //uncollapse animation
111.
112.   //get and setup the tree layout generator and generate (x,y) data
113.   var myTreeLayoutGenerator = d3.tree().size([height, width]);
114.   var treeLayout = myTreeLayoutGenerator(hierarchyGraph);
115.
116.   //Get lists of nodes and links
117.   listOfLinksByDescendants = treeLayout.descendants().slice(1);
118.   listOfNodes = treeLayout.descendants();
119.
120.   //RENDER
121.   renderLinks(listOfLinksByDescendants, sourceNode);

```

```

122.         renderNodes(listOfNodes, sourceNode);
123.
124.         // Store the old positions for collapsable transition.
125.         listOfNodes.forEach(function(d){
126.             d.xOld = d.x;
127.             d.yOld = d.y;
128.         });
129.     }
130.
131.     function renderLinksAndNodes(){
132.         renderLinks(listOfLinksByDescendants, sourceNode);
133.         renderNodes(listOfNodes, sourceNode);
134.     }
135.
136.     function renderNodes(listOfNodes, sourceNode){
137.
138.         //DATA BIND
139.         var selection = grp
140.             .selectAll("g.classNode")
141.             .data(listOfNodes, generateUniqueKey);
142.
143.         //ENTER
144.         var enterSelection = selection.enter()
145.             .append("g")
146.             .on("click", onClick)
147.             .classed("classNode", true);
148.
149.         //transitions
150.         enterSelection
151.             .attr("transform", function(d) {
152.                 return "translate(" + sourceNode.yOld + "," + sourceNode.xOld + ")";
153.             })
154.             //Transition to final entry positions
155.             .transition()
156.             .duration(2000)
157.             .attr("transform", function(d) {
158.                 return "translate(" + d.y + "," + d.x + ")";
159.             });
160.
161.         //Append nodes
162.         enterSelection.append("circle")
163.             .attr("r", 5);
164.
165.         //Append associated node labels
166.         enterSelection
167.             .filter(function(d){return !(d.height == 0)})
168.             .append("text")
169.             .attr("y", -8)
170.             .attr("text-anchor", "middle")
171.             .text(function(d) {return d.data.key;});
172.
173.         //Append associated leaf node labels
174.         enterSelection
175.             .filter(function(d){return (d.height == 0)})
176.             .append("text")
177.             .attr("x", 13)
178.             .attr("text-anchor", "start")
179.             .text(leafLabel);
180.
181.         //UPDATE
182.         selection

```

```

183.         .on("click", onClick)
184.         .transition()
185.         .duration(2000)
186.         .attr("transform", function(d) {
187.             return "translate(" + d.y + "," + d.x + ")";
188.         });
189.
190.     // EXIT
191.     selection
192.     .exit()
193.     .transition()
194.     .duration(2000)
195.     .attr("transform", function(d) {
196.         return "translate(" + sourceNode.y + "," + sourceNode.x + ")";
197.     })
198.     .remove();
199. }
200.
201. function renderLinks(listOfLinksByDescendants, sourceNode){
202.
203.     // DATA JOIN
204.     var selection = grp
205.     .selectAll("path.classLink")
206.     .data(listOfLinksByDescendants, generateUniqueKey);
207.
208.     //ENTER
209.     var enterSel = selection
210.     .enter()
211.     .append('path')
212.     .classed("classLink", true);
213.
214.     enterSel
215.     .attr('d', function(d){
216.         var o = {x:sourceNode.xOld, y:sourceNode.yOld}
217.         return diagonalShapeGenerator2(o, o);
218.     })
219.     .transition()
220.     .duration(2000)
221.     .attr("d", diagonalShapeGenerator1);
222.
223.     // UPDATE
224.     selection
225.     .transition()
226.     .duration(2000)
227.     .attr("d", diagonalShapeGenerator1);
228.
229.     // EXIT
230.     selection
231.     .exit()
232.     .transition()
233.     .duration(2000)
234.     .attr('d', function(d){
235.         return diagonalShapeGenerator2(sourceNode, sourceNode);
236.     })
237.     .remove();
238.
239. }
240.
241. //Click callback
242. var onClick = function (d,i){
243.     hideUnhideChildren(d);
244.     calculateXYpositionsAndRender(d);

```

```

245.         appendedClickFunction(d);
246.     }
247.
248.     //Additional click callback functionality
249.     var appendedClickFunction = function(){
250.         //it's intended that this is defined by
251.     };
252.
253.     var leafLabel = function(d) {return "leafLabel"}
254.
255.     // Toggle children on click.
256.     function hideUnhideChildren(d) {
257.         if (d.children) {
258.             d._children = d.children;
259.             d.children = null;
260.         } else {
261.             d.children = d._children;
262.             d._children = null;
263.         }
264.     }
265.
266.     //Diagonal path shape generator function
267.     function diagonalShapeGenerator1(d){
268.         source = d.parent;
269.         descendant = d;
270.         return diagonalShapeGenerator2(source, descendant);
271.     }
272.
273.     //Diagonal path shape generator function
274.     function diagonalShapeGenerator2(source, descendant){
275.         return "M" + source.y + "," + source.x
276.             + "C" + (source.y + descendant.y) / 2 + "," + source.x
277.             + " " + (source.y + descendant.y) / 2 + "," + descendant.x
278.             + " " + descendant.y + "," + descendant.x;
279.     }
280.
281.     //Define key generator
282.     var lastKey=0; // for keeping track of unique key
283.     function generateUniqueKey(d) {
284.         if(!d.hasOwnProperty("key")) d.key = ++lastKey;
285.         return d.key;
286.     }
287.
288.     //===== IMPORTANT do not delete =====
289.     return treeObject; // return the main object to the caller to create an instance o
f the 'class'
290.
291.     } //End of tree() declaration

```

## Map.js

```
1.  /*-----
2.
3.  Module: map class implemented in Bostock's functional style
4.  Author: Issa Haddad
5.
6.  What it does:
7.    Renders a zoomable uk map using the GUP
8.    Assumes input is UK json file
9.
10. Percentage of code written by Issa Haddad: 60%
11. Percentage of code taken from course example: 40%
12.
13. Dependencies
14.   D3.js v4
15.   topojson.v1.min.js V1
16.
17. History: 17/11/2017
18.
19. References:
20.   -https://bl.ocks.org/iamkevinv/0a24e9126cd2fa6b283c6f2d774b69a2
21.
22. ----- */
23. function map(DOMElement, DOMElement2, DOMElement3){
24.
25.
26.   var Learning;
27.   var mapObj = {}; // main object
28.   var Long;
29.   var Lat;
30.   // function loading data and rendering it in bar chart
31.   // parameters:
32.   //   - dataset in following format:
33.   //     [{"key": year, "value": money}, {...}, ...]
34.   // returns:
35.   //   - barObj for chaining
36.   mapObj.loadAndRender = function(uk){
37.     var countries = topojson.feature(uk, uk.objects.subunits).features;
38.     //Ditto for places (towns and cities)
39.     var towns = topojson.feature(uk, uk.objects.places).features;
40.
41.     console.log("uk = ", uk); console.log("countries = ", countries); console.log("towns
= ", towns);
42.     GUP_countries(svg, countries);
43.     GUP_towns(svg, towns);
44.     updateInteractions();
45.     return mapObj;
46.   }
47.
48.   mapObj.loadInteraction2 = function()
49.   {
50.     updateInteractions2();
51.   }
52.
53.   mapObj.setlp = function(l){
54.     Learning = l;
55.     return mapObj;
56.   }
57.
58.   mapObj.getlp = function(l){
```

```

59.     return Learning;
60. }
61.
62. mapObj.setMouseclickCallback = function(f){
63.     mouseclickCallback = f;
64.     updateInteractions();
65.     return mapObj;
66. }
67.
68. mapObj.setMouseclickCallback2 = function(f){
69.     mouseclickCallback = f;
70.     updateInteractions();
71.     updateInteractions2();
72.     return mapObj;
73. }
74.
75. // modifies function in .on(mousedown)
76. mapObj.setUpCallback = function(f){
77.     func = f;
78.     updateInteractions();
79.     updateInteractions2();
80.     return mapObj;
81. }
82.
83.
84.
85. // ---- PRIVATE VARIABLES
86.
87. // sizing vars
88. var width = 960,
89.     height = 1227;
90.     active = d3.select(null);
91.
92. // dom elements
93. var svg = d3.select(DOMElement) //.append("svg")
94.     .attr("class", "framed")
95.     .style("float", "left")
96.     .attr("width", width)
97.     .attr("height", height)
98.     .on("click", stopped, true);
99.
100.
101.     var rec = d3.select(DOMElement2)
102.         .attr("class", "background")
103.         .attr("width", width)
104.         .attr("height", height)
105.         .on("click", reset);
106.
107.
108.     //define projection of spherical coordinates to the Cartesian plane
109.     var projection = d3.geoAlbers()
110.         .center([0, 55.4])
111.         .rotate([4.4, 0])
112.         .parallels([50, 60])
113.         .scale(1200 * 5)
114.         .translate([width / 2, height / 2]);
115.
116.     //Define path generator (takes projected 2D geometry and formats for SVG)
117.     var pathGen = d3
118.         .geoPath()
119.         .projection(projection)
120.         .pointRadius(2);

```

```

121.
122.
123.     //zoom
124.     var zoom = d3.zoom()
125.     .scaleExtent([1, 8])
126.     .on("zoom", zoomed);
127.
128.     var g = d3.select(DOMElement3);
129.
130.     svg.call(zoom);
131.
132.     // data
133.     var dataset = [];
134.     var keySelected = null;
135.     var mouseclickCallback = function(d, i){ console.log(d, i) };
136.     var func = function(){ };
137.     // ---- PRIVATE FUNCTIONS
138.
139.     function GUP_countries(svg, countries){
140.     //Draw the five unit outlines (ENG, IRL, NIR, SCT, WLS)
141.
142.     //DATA BIND
143.     var selection = g
144.     .selectAll(".classCountry")
145.     .data(countries);
146.
147.     //ENTER
148.     var enterSel = selection
149.     .enter()
150.     .append("path")
151.     .attr("class", function(d) { return d.id; })
152.     .classed("classCountry", true)
153.     .attr("d", pathGen)
154.     .on("click", clicked)
155.
156.     //UPDATE
157.     //Nothing for now
158.
159.     //EXIT
160.     //Nothing for now
161.     }
162.
163.     function GUP_towns(svg, towns){
164.
165.     //DATA BIND
166.     var selection = g
167.     .selectAll("g.classTown")
168.     .data(Learning, getKey);
169.
170.     //ENTER
171.     var enterSelection = selection.enter()
172.     .append("g")
173.     .classed("classTown", true)
174.     .attr("transform", function(d) {
175.         return "translate(" + projection([d.LONGITUDE,d.LATITUDE]) + ")";
176.     });
177.
178.     //Append circles
179.     enterSelection.append("circle")
180.     .attr("r", 4);
181.
182.     //Append labels

```



```

183.         enterSelection.append("text")
184.             .attr("x", 6)
185.             .attr("y", 4)
186.             .attr("text-anchor", "start")
187.             .style("font-size", "10px")
188.             .text(function(d) {return d.VIEW_NAME;});
189.
190.
191.         //UPDATE
192.         //Nothing for now
193.
194.         selection.exit()
195.             .remove()
196.
197.     }
198.
199.     function getKey(d){
200.     return d.VIEW_NAME;
201.     }
202.
203.     function clicked(d) {
204.         if (active.node() === this) return reset();
205.         active.classed("active", false);
206.         active = d3.select(this).classed("active", true);
207.
208.         var bounds = pathGen.bounds(d),
209.             dx = bounds[1][0] - bounds[0][0],
210.             dy = bounds[1][1] - bounds[0][1],
211.             x = (bounds[0][0] + bounds[1][0]) / 2,
212.             y = (bounds[0][1] + bounds[1][1]) / 2,
213.             scale = Math.max(1, Math.min(8, 0.9 / Math.max(dx / width, dy / height))),
214.
215.             translate = [width / 2 - scale * x, height / 2 - scale * y];
216.
217.         svg.transition()
218.             .duration(750)
219.             .call( zoom.transform, d3.zoomIdentity.translate(translate[0],translate[1
220.         ]).scale(scale) ); // updated for d3 v4
221.     }
222.
223.     function reset() {
224.         active.classed("active", false);
225.         active = d3.select(null);
226.
227.         svg.transition()
228.             .duration(750)
229.             .call( zoom.transform, d3.zoomIdentity.translate(0, 0).scale(1) ); // not i
230.         n d3 v4
231.         .call( zoom.transform, d3.zoomIdentity ); // updated for d3 v4
232.     }
233.
234.     function zoomed() {
235.         g.style("stroke-width", 1.5 / d3.event.transform.k + "px");
236.         // g.attr("transform", "translate(" + d3.event.translate + ")scale(" + d3.even
237.         t.scale + ")"); // not in d3 v4
238.         g.attr("transform", d3.event.transform); // updated for d3 v4
239.     }
240.
241.     function stopped() {
242.         if (d3.event.defaultPrevented) d3.event.stopPropagation();

```

```

240.     }
241.
242.     function updateScales(){
243.         xScale.domain(dataset.map(function(d){return d.key;}))
244.         .paddingInner(0.1)
245.         .range([svgPadding, svgWidth-svgPadding]);
246.
247.         yScale.domain([0, d3.max(dataset, function(d){return d.value;}))]
248.         .range([0, svgHeight-svgPadding*2]);
249.     }
250.
251.     function updateInteractions2()
252.     {
253.         g.selectAll(".classCountry")
254.         .on("mousedown.log", function() {
255.             var Long = projection.invert(d3.mouse(this))[0];
256.             var Lat = projection.invert(d3.mouse(this))[1];
257.             console.log("long: ", Long);
258.             console.log("lat: ", Lat);
259.             dataManager.printlongFilter();
260.             dataManager.setlongFilter(Long);
261.             dataManager.printlongFilter();
262.             dataManager.printlatFilter();
263.             dataManager.setlatFilter(Lat);
264.             dataManager.printlatFilter();
265.             func();
266.         });
267.
268.     }
269.
270.     function updateInteractions(){
271.         // separate function for interactions,
272.         // this way there is no need to do GUP when just changing callbacks
273.
274.
275.         g.selectAll("g.classTown")
276.         .on("click", function(d, i){
277.             console.log("bef");
278.             console.log(keySelected);
279.             console.log("d:",d);
280.             keySelected = (keySelected == d["VIEW_NAME"]) ? null : d["VIEW_NAME"];
281.
282.             console.log("bef");
283.             console.log(keySelected);
284.             mouseclickCallback(d, i);
285.         })
286.     }
287.     return mapObj; // returning the main object
288. }

```

## Main.css

```
1. * {
2.     font-family: 'Open Sans';
3.     margin: 0;
4.     padding: 0;
5. }
6.
7. #dashboard {
8.     width:1975px;
9.     height: 1420px;
10.    clear:both;
11.    background-color: #f2f2f2;
12.    border: 15px solid #ecd9c6;
13.    margin-left: 200px;
14.    margin-top: 200px;
15. }
16.
17. #manual {
18.     width:960px;
19.     height: 50px;
20.     border: 1px solid black;
21.     margin-left: 50px;
22.     margin-right: 10px;
23.     float: left;
24.     font-size: 20px;
25.     text-align: center;
26.     line-height: 50px;
27. }
28.
29. #manual2 {
30.     width:899px;
31.     height: 50px;
32.     border: 1px solid black;
33.     margin-right: 52px;
34.     float: right;
35.     font-size: 20px;
36.     text-align: center;
37.     line-height: 50px;
38. }
39.
40. #manual3 {
41.     width:901px;
42.     height: 50px;
43.     border: 1px solid black;
44.     margin-top: 5px;
45.     margin-right: 80px;
46.     margin-left: 1021px;
47.     margin-bottom: 10px;
48.     font-size: 20px;
49.     text-align: center;
50.     line-height: 50px;
51. }
52.
53. #wrapper {
54.     width:2000px;
55.     clear:both;
56. }
57.
58. button{
59.     margin: 15px 180px 20px 180px;
```

```

60.     padding: 10px 30px 10px 30px;
61.     font-size: 20px;
62. }
63.
64. h1 {
65.     text-align: center;
66.     padding: 10px 0;
67. }
68.
69. div.barchart{
70.     text-align: center;
71. }
72.
73. div.barchart > svg{
74.     margin: auto;
75. }
76.
77. div.tooltip{
78.     position: absolute;
79.     color: #fafafa;
80.     background-color: #424242;
81.     padding: 10px 5px;
82.     border-radius: 4px;
83.     pointer-events: none;
84.     opacity: 0;
85.     font-size: 1.2em;
86. }
87.
88. text {
89.     font-family: "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
90.     font-size: 15px;
91.     //pointer-events: none;
92. }
93. .classCountry.SCT { fill: thistle; }
94. .classCountry.WLS { fill: lightsteelblue; }
95. .classCountry.NIR { fill: paleturquoise; }
96. .classCountry.ENG { fill: pink; }
97. .classCountry.IRL { fill: lightgrey; }
98.
99. .classTown text {
100.     fill: grey;
101. }
102. .classTown circle {
103.     stroke: grey;
104.     fill: white;
105. }
106. .framed {
107.     border: 1px solid black;
108.     margin: 10px 10px 50px 50px;
109. }
110.
111. .framed2 {
112.     border: 1px solid black;
113.     margin: 10px 15px 0px 0px;
114.     padding: 27px 302px 27px 297px;
115. }
116. .framed3 {
117.     border: 1px solid black;
118. }
119.
120.
121. .background {

```

```
122.         fill: none;
123.         pointer-events: all;
124.     }
125.
126.     .classLink {
127.         fill: none;
128.         stroke: steelblue;
129.         stroke-width: 1.5px;
130.     }
131.     .classNode text {
132.         fill: steelblue;
133.         font: 10px sans-serif;
134.     }
135.     .classNode circle {
136.         stroke: steelblue;
137.         fill: pink;
138.         stroke-width: 1.5px;
139.     }
140.     .classNode {
141.         cursor: pointer;
142.     }
```