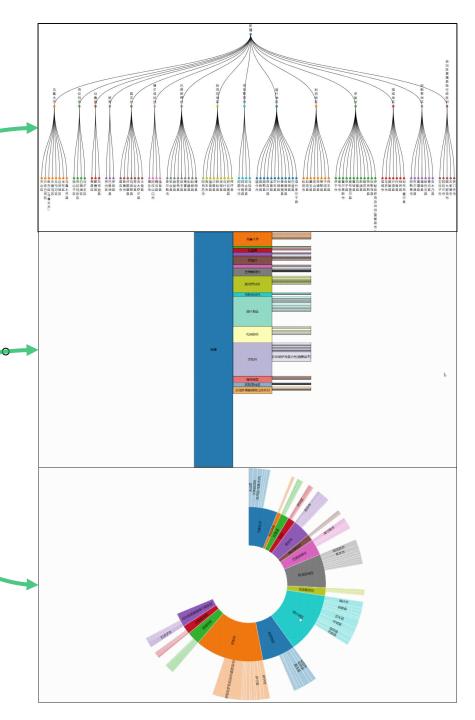
# D3.js 层次数据可视化

张松海 张少魁 清华大学 可视媒体研究中心

### 概览

- D3.js的层级数据可视化:
  - 层级数据的数据结构。
  - d3.hierarchy: 层级数据的处理与预计算。
  - d3.tree & d3.partition:层级数据的划分与映射。
- •基于'd3.tree'实现树状图:
  - d3.linkVertical() & d3.linkHorizontal()
- 基于'd3.partition'实现冰锥图与日晕图。



### 层级数据的数据结构

- D3.js接受的一种层级数据结构:
  - 层次结构没有一个非常'通用'的形式。
  - 右侧仅仅是D3.js接受的形式,故需把自己的数据整理成这种形式。
- 一个节点的数据格式:
  - 属性1: 属性值1,
  - 属性2: 属性值2,
  - 属性3: 属性值3,
  - ... ... ...
  - 'children'
    - 节点:{属性1:属性值1,属性2:属性值2,children:[…]},
       节点:{属性1:属性值1,属性2:属性值2,children:[…]},
    - ... ... ...

```
"name": "新疆",
"population": 22834600,
"children": [
       "name": "乌鲁木齐",
       "population": 2222600,
       "children": [
               "name": "天山区",
               "population": 460494
               "name": "沙依巴克区",
               "population": 467109
               "name": "新市区(乌鲁木齐)"
               "population": 505313
               "name": "水磨沟区",
               "population": 232544
               "name": "头屯河区",
               "population": 196177
               "name": "达坂城区",
               "population": 32518
               "name": "米东区",
               "population": 275640
               "name": "乌鲁木齐县",
               "population": 52763
```

### 层级数据的数据结构

- 对于每个节点,可包含节点的若干属性,如名称、 人口等:
  - "name": "新疆",
  - "population": 22834600,
  - 'children':
    - 节点: {"name": "乌鲁木齐", "population": 2222600, children: […]},
    - 节点: {"name": "克拉玛依", "population": 307743, children: […]},
    - ... ... ...

```
"name": "新疆",
"population": 22834600,
"children": [
       "name": "乌鲁木齐",
       "population": 2222600,
       "children": [ ...
       "name": "克拉玛依",
       "population": 307743,
       "children": [ ...
       "name": "吐鲁番",
       "population": 633416,
       "children": [ ...
       "name": "哈密",
       "population": 559352,
       "children": [
       "name": "昌吉州",
       "population": 1393718,
       "children": [ ...
       "name": "博尔塔拉州"
```

```
"name": "新疆",
"population": 22834600,
"children": [
       "name": "乌鲁木齐",
       "population": 2222600,
       "children": [
               "name": "天山区",
               "population": 460494
               "name": "沙依巴克区",
               "population": 467109
               "name": "新市区(乌鲁木齐)",
               "population": 505313
              "name": "水磨沟区",
               "population": 232544
               "name": "头屯河区",
               "population": 196177
               "name": "达坂城区",
               "population": 32518
               "name": "米东区",
               "population": 275640
```

### d3.hierarchy

- let root = d3.hierarchy(data).sum(···).sort(···):
  - 参数data为上一页中的'.json'层级数据。
  - 将输入数据进一步引入更多层级相关属性,保持数据的原始结构,并将输入层级数据转换成 D3中的hierarcy对象(result instanceof d3.hierarchy),引入:
    - height: 所在节点的高度, depth: 所在节点的深度;
    - children: 原本数据的格式被保留, parent: 到父节点的映射;
    - data: 到原始数据的映射, value: 节点的参考值。
- .sum(···):
  - 节点的取值,父节点的取值等于子节点的取值之和。
  - 非必须,因原数据本身可能已经带有求和信息,但建议每次都要调用,.sum(···)决定可视化参考的值,即节点.value。
  - e.g., d3.hierarchy(data).sum(d => d.population) // 父节点的值等于子节点的'人口'之和。
- .sort(···):
  - 对每个父节点下设的子节点们进行排序。
  - e.g., d3.hierarchy(data). sort((a, b) => b.population a.population) // 同一父节点的所有子节点按照人口数排序。

### d3.hierarchy

- 注意: d3.hierarchy自己就是函数。
- 编程实例与转换前后对比:

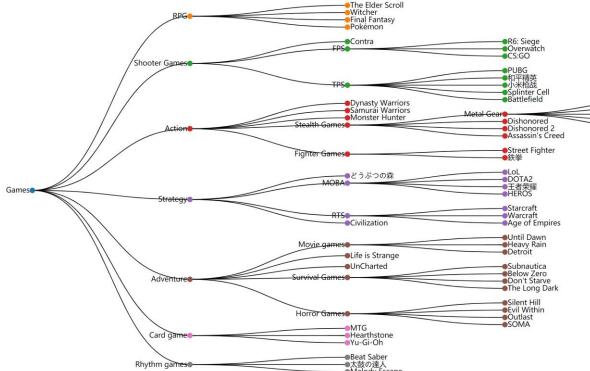
```
let hiedata = d3.hierarchy(data)
.sum(d => d.population).sort((a, b) => b.population - a.population);
```

```
▼ Zh 📋
▼ Object 📋
                                                                  ▼ children: Array(15)
 ▼ children: Array(15)
   ▼0:
                                                                    ▼0: Zh
     ▶ children: (8) [{...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}]
                                                                      ▶ children: (8) [Zh, Zh, Zh, Zh, Zh, Zh, Zh]
      name: "乌鲁木齐"
                                                                      ▶ current: Zh {data: {...}, height: 1, depth: 1, parent: Zh, children: Array(8), ...}
      population: 2222600
                                                                      ▶data: {name: "乌鲁木齐", population: 2222600, children: Array(8)}
                                                                       depth: 1
     proto : Object
                                                                       height: 1
   ▶1: {name: "克拉玛依", population: 307743, children: Array(4)}
                                                                      ▶parent: Zh {data: {...}, height: 2, depth: 0, parent: null, children: Array(15), ...}
   ▶ 2: {name: "吐鲁番", population: 633416, children: Array(3)}
   ▶ 3: {name: "哈密", population: 559352, children: Array(3)}
                                                                       value: 4445158
   ▶ 4: {name: "昌吉州", population: 1393718, children: Array(7)}
                                                                       x0: 0
   ▶5: {name: "博尔塔拉州", population: 478509, children: Array(4)}
                                                                       x1: 72.98475344679592
   ▶ 6: {name: "巴音郭楞州", population: 1242125, children: Array(9)}
                                                                       v0: 1
   ▶7: {name: "阿克苏地区", population: 2561674, children: Array(9)}
                                                                       y1: 2
   ▶8: {name: "克孜勒苏州", population: 624496, children: Array(4)}
                                                                      proto : Object
   ▶9: {name: "喀什地区", population: 4633781, children: Array(12)}
                                                                    ▶ 1: Zh {data: {...}, height: 1, depth: 1, parent: Zh, children: Array(4), ...}
   ▶ 10: {name: "和田地区", population: 2530562, children: Array(8)}
                                                                    ▶ 2: Zh {data: {...}, height: 1, depth: 1, parent: Zh, children: Array(3), ...}
                                                                    ▶ 3: Zh {data: {...}, height: 1, depth: 1, parent: Zh, children: Array(3), ...}
   ▶ 11: {name: "伊犁州", population: 4582562, children: Array(12)}
                                                                    ▶ 4. 7h {data: { } height: 1 denth: 1 narent: 7h children: Array(7) }
```

### d3.hierarchy

- d3.hierarchy返回的数据带有若干接口:
  - let root = d3.hierarchy(data);
- root.descendants():
  - 把层级结构'拍平', 得到一个包含所有节点的数组。
  - 返回层级结构中的所有节点,包括根节点自己。
  - 广度优先。
  - 主要用于节点相关的Data-Join,如添加代表节点的图元(矩形、圆)等。
- root.links():
  - 返回层级结构中的所有链接,以'source'和'target'的形式。
  - 主要用于连线相关的Data-Join,如添加节点间的连线。

### d3.tree



Ground Zeroe

#### • d3.tree():

- 层级数据本身是抽象的结构,并不包含任何位置信息。
- 定义一个函数, 把d3.hierarchy(···)返回的数据在画布上划分, **得到每个节点,相对于层级结构,在画布中的位置**。
- e.g., let tree = d3.tree(); // 定义一个树形图的映射函数。
- e.g., let root = tree(d3.hierarchy(data)); // 进一步引入节点位置。
- tree.size([width, height]):
  - 定义划分树形区域的比例尺映射,即树形结构要画到多大的画布上。
  - e.g., d3.tree().size([innerWidth, innerHeight])(d3.hierarchy(data));

#### d3.tree

• 调用实例:

```
d3.json('xinjiang.json').then(data => {
                     root = d3.hierarchy(data);
                     // alternatively, we can set size of each node;
                     // root = d3.tree().nodeSize([30, width / (root.height + 1)])(root);
                     root = d3.tree().size([innerWidth, innerHeight])(root);
                     render(root);
▼ Zh {data: {...}, height: 2, depth: 0, parent: null, children: Array(15), ...} 🚺
 ▼ children: Array(15)
   ▼0: Zh
     ▶ children: (8) [Zh, Zh, Zh, Zh, Zh, Zh, Zh, Zh]
     ▶ data: {name: "乌鲁木齐", population: 2222600, children: Array(8)}
      depth: 1
      height: 1
     ▶ parent: Zh {data: {...}, height: 2, depth: 0, parent: null, children: Array(15), ...}
      x: 84.61538461538461
      v: 375
        proto : Object
```

### d3.partition

- d3.partition():
  - 定义一个函数, 把d3.hierarchy(···)返回的数据在画布上划分, **得 到每个节点的位置和所占区域,所占区域的比例随层级的值**。
  - e.g., let partition = d3.partition() // 定义一个层级区域的映射函数。
  - e.g., let root = partition(d3.hierarchy(data)); 进一步引入节点的位置与区域占比。
  - 注意1: 区域由四个值确定, 但并不一定矩形。
  - 注意2:使用此接口前必须调用'root.sum'。
- partition.size([width, height]):
  - 定义划分树形区域的比例尺映射。
  - e.g., d3.partition().size([innerWidth, innerHeight])(d3.hierarchy(data));



### d3.partition

• 编程实例:

```
let hiedata = d3.hierarchy(data)
                   .sum(d => d.population).sort((a, b) => b.population - a.population);
                   root = d3.partition().size([height, width])(hiedata);
                   render(root);
▼ children: Array(15)
 ▼0: Zh
   ▶ children: (8) [Zh, Zh, Zh, Zh, Zh, Zh, Zh, Zh]
   ▶ data: {name: "乌鲁木齐", population: 2222600, children: Array(8)}
    depth: 1
    height: 1
   ▶ parent: Zh {data: {...}, height: 2, depth: 0, parent: null, children: Array(15), ...}
    value: 4445158
    x0: 0
    x1: 182.4618836169898
     v1: 666.666666666666
```

d3.json('xinjiang.json').then(data => {

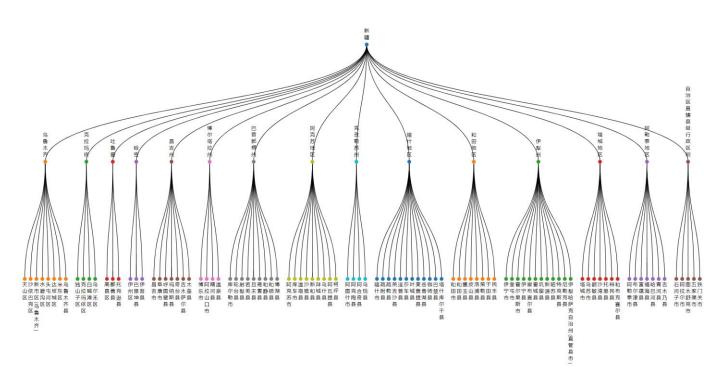
### 基于'd3.tree'实现树状图

#### • 数据来源:

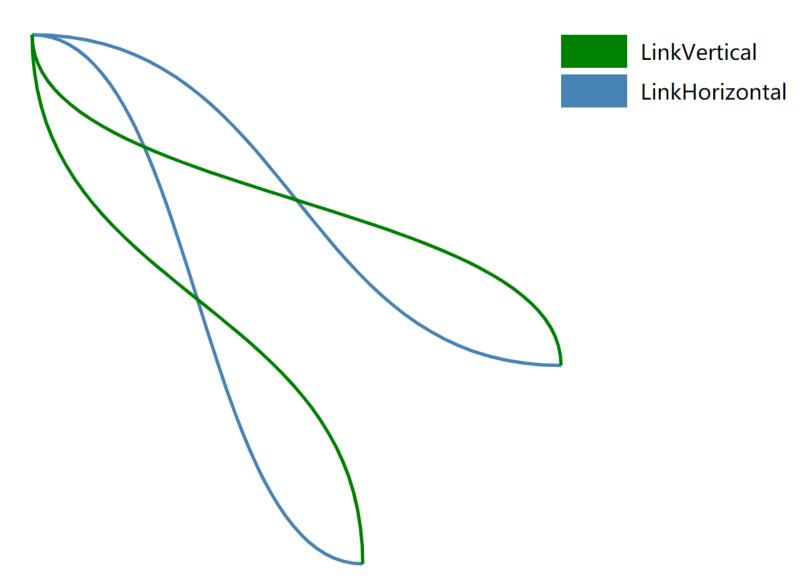
 中经网,后续层次可视化均使用此数据, https://njk.cei.cn/jsps/ShowTJKByAreaList?ProductID=779a6e57-e8e7-457b-a9de-6caef2764b35# (ack: 李健、余鹏)。

#### • 需要用到的图元:

- 圆(Data-Join)。
- 文本(Data-Join)。
- 连接线(d3.linkVertical)。



- d3.linkHorizontal(···)
  - 返回一个函数,输入为两个节点,输出为<path>的'd'属性。
  - e.g., let path = d3.linkHorizontal();
  - 输入数据,必须包含'source'属性作为起点,'target'属性作为终点。
  - e.g., const data1 = {'source': {'x': 100, 'y': 100}, 'target': {'x': 600, 'y': 900}}
  - 通过path.x(…).y(…)来指定起点与终点的取值。
  - e.g., path.x(d => d.x).y(d => d.y);
  - e.g., path(data1); // M100,100C350,100,350,900,600,900
- d3.linkVertical(…)
  - 调用方式与d3.linkHorizontal完全相同,区别在于<path>的'd'属性的笔顺。



• 调用实例:

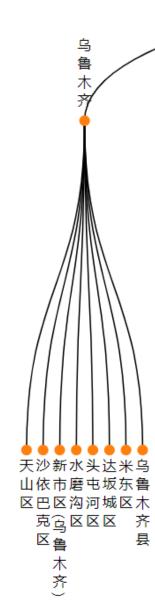
```
const height = +svg.attr('height');
const data1 = {'source': {'x': 100, 'y': 100}, 'target': {'x': 600, 'y': 900}};
const data2 = {'source': {'x': 100, 'y': 100}, 'target': {'x': 900, 'y': 600}};
const pathH = d3.linkHorizontal().x(d => d.x).y(d => d.y);
const pathV = d3.linkVertical().x(d => d.x).y(d => d.y);
svg.append('path').attr('d', pathH(data1)).attr('stroke', 'steelblue');
svg.append('path').attr('d', pathH(data1)).attr('stroke', 'green');
svg.append('path').attr('d', pathH(data2)).attr('stroke', 'steelblue');
svg.append('path').attr('d', pathV(data2)).attr('stroke', 'green');
```

- let root = d3.hierarchy(data);
- root.links()
  - 返回树形结构中存在的所有'链接', 链接(们)以如下形式给出:

```
> root.links()

(72) [{...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {..
```

• 故,返回的一系列链接,直接对应d3.linkHorizontal&d3.linkVertical。



### 基于'd3.tree'实现树状图

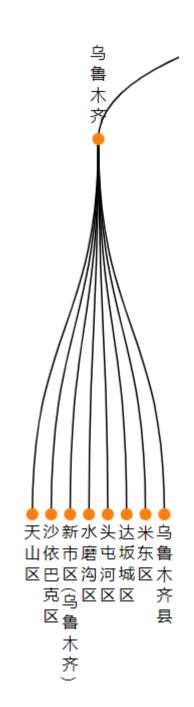
• 调用实例 – 为属性图添加节点间的连线:

```
g.selectAll("path")
.data(root.links())
.join("path")
.attr("fill", "none")
.attr("stroke", "black")
.attr("stroke-width", 1.5)
.attr("d", d3.linkVertical().x(d => d.x).y(d => d.y));
```

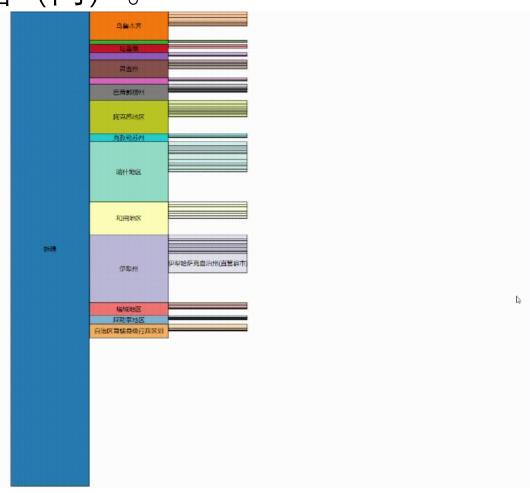
```
g.selectAll('circle').data(root.descendants()).join('circle')
.attr("stroke-width", 3)
.attr("fill", fill)
.attr('cx', d => d.x)
.attr('cy', d => d.y)
.attr("r", 6);
```

## Tip: 文本的属性

- .attr("text-anchor", d => d.children? "end": "start")
  - 若是根节点,返回'end',否则返回'start'。
  - 变量?a:b: JavaScript中的三元表达式,根据变量的真假,返回a OR b。
  - 变量为'undefined'时, JavaScript默认结果为'false'。
  - 调用结果: 根节点的文本行文向外、非根节点的文本行文向内。
- .attr('writing-mode', 'vertical-rl')
  - 设置文本的行文方向为垂直。
  - 调用结果: 文本竖直行文。



• 数据来源:新疆人口数据(同)。



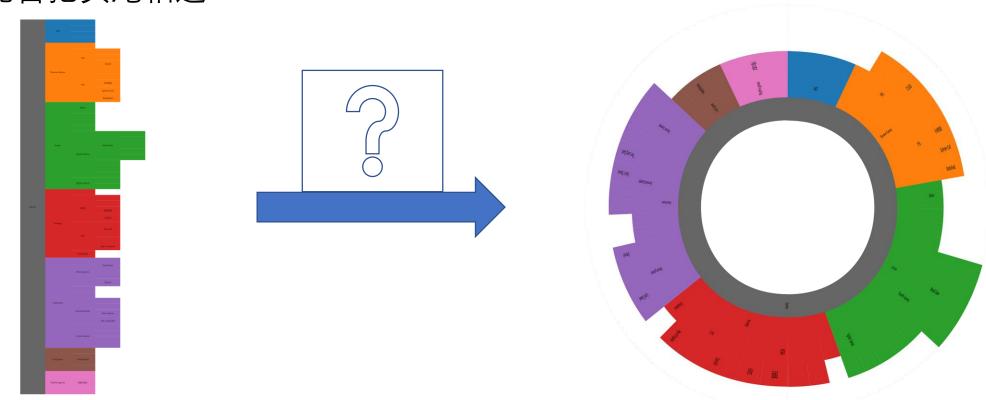
- d3.partition直接返回各个节点所占的区域, 故直接根据每个节点Data-Join即可。
- 编程实例:

```
g.selectAll('.datarect')
.data(root.descendants())
.join('rect')
.attr('class', 'datarect')
.attr('x', d => d.y0)
.attr('y', d => d.x0)
.attr('height', d => d.x1 - d.x0)
.attr('width', d => d.y1 - d.y0)
.attr("fill", fill);
```

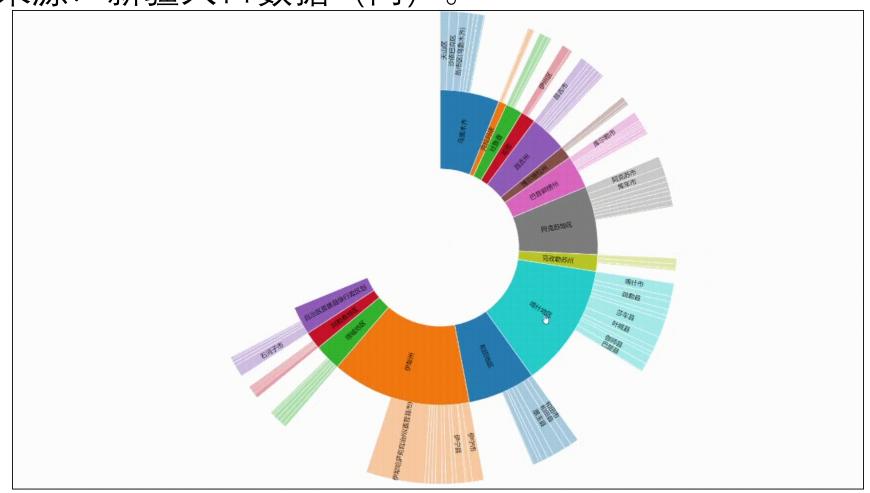
```
d3.json('xinjiang.json').then(data => {
    let hiedata = d3.hierarchy(data)
    .sum(d => d.population).sort((a, b) => b.population - a.population);
    root = d3.partition().size([height, width])(hiedata);
    render(root);
});
```

## 把Icicle图'掰'成'一圈'? …

- Icicle的问题?
  - 前后'断开'了,头尾之间的比例比较直观性略差…
  - 能否把头尾相连? …

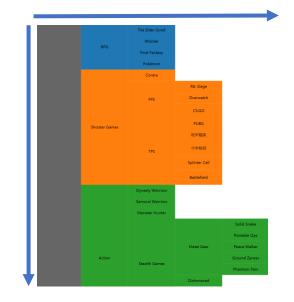


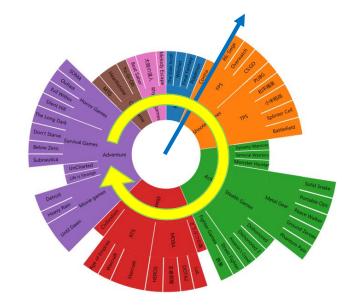
• 数据来源:新疆人口数据(同)。



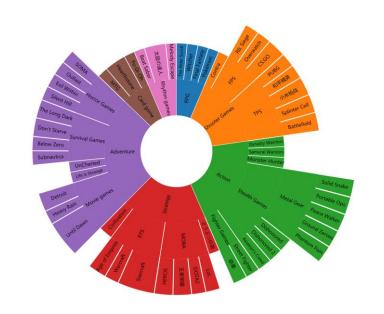
#### • 冰锥图的区域划分:

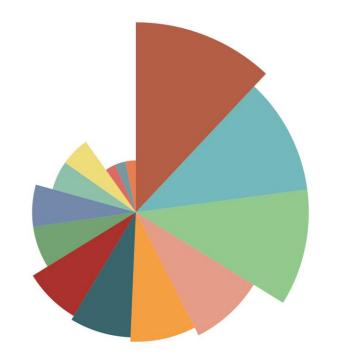
- 纵向: 画布的高度。
- 横向: 画布的宽度。
- 日晕图的区域划分:
  - '纵向': 圆周, [0, 2π]。
  - '横向': 半径, 从圆心到最外侧。
- 编程实例:





- 图元:矩形→弧。
- d3.arc(···)可以根据绑定的数据调节**起始角度**、 **终止角度、内半径与外半径**:
  - e.g., let arc = d3.arc()
  - .startAngle(d => d.x0); // 起始角度。
  - .endAngle(d => d.x1); // 终止角度。
  - .innerRadius(d => d.y0); // 内半径。
  - .outerRadius(d => d.y1); // 外半径。
- 其中, 变量d是每个弧绑定的数据。
- Tip: 玫瑰图的绘制同理。基于数据,不仅调节起始、终止角度,并且调节半径。





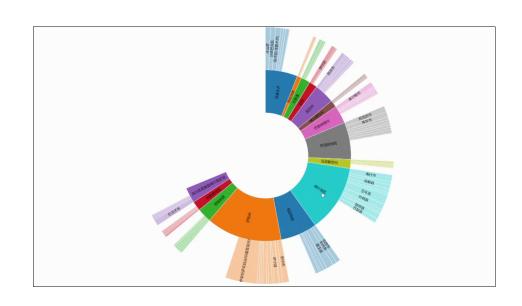
• 编程实例:

```
const arc = d3.arc()
.startAngle(d => d.x0)
.endAngle(d => d.x1)
.innerRadius(d => d.y0)
.outerRadius(d => d.y1)
```

```
g.selectAll('.datapath')
.data(root.descendants().filter(d => d.depth !== 0))
.join('path')
.attr('class', 'datapath')
.attr("fill", fill)
.attr("d", arc)
```

### Tip: 冰锥图与日晕图的文本如何添加?

- PlanA:
  - 不显示过长的文本或小区域的文本, e.g.,
  - .data(root.descendants()
  - .filter(d => d.depth && (d.x1 d.x0) > Math.PI
  - / 65 && d.data.name.length < 15));
  - 或可根据区域大小, 调整文本的大小。
- PlanB: 交互与动画。
- PlanC: 使用Echarts。



## Tip:如何整理得到'd3.hierarchy'的输入?

- d3.stratify:
  - https://github.com/d3/d3-hierarchy/blob/v2.0.0/README.md#stratify

```
Node

▼ [] children: Array (5 items)

▶ () 0: Node {data: (), depth: 1, id: "Cain", parent: () Node}

▶ () 1: Node {children: [], data: (), depth: 1, id: "Seth", parent: () Node}

▶ () 2: Node {data: (), depth: 1, id: "Abel", parent: () Node}

▶ () 3: Node {children: [], data: (), depth: 1, id: "Awan", parent: () Node}

▶ () 4: Node {data: (), depth: 1, id: "Azura", parent: () Node}

...

▶ () data: Object {id: "Eve", parentId: ""}

// depth: 0

w id: "Eve"

② parent: null
...
```

# Tip: 树状图的径向布局?

• 同日晕图。

