

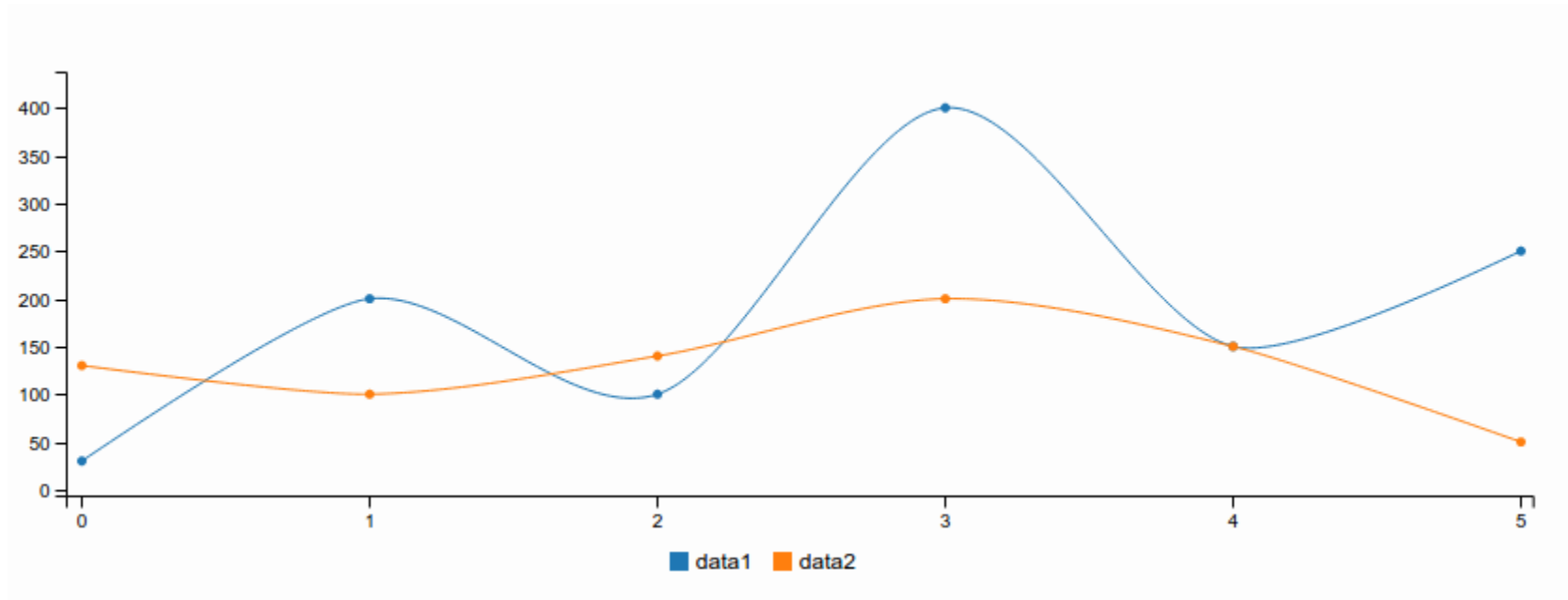
C3.js

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What's C3.js

- D3-based reusable chart library.
- Creating a chart with C3 is as simple as passing an object literal to the generate function.

So, what's C3.js



```
var chart = c3.generate({  
  data: {  
    columns: [  
      ['data1', 30, 200, 100, 400, 150, 250],  
      ['data2', 130, 100, 140, 200, 150, 50]  
    ],  
    type: 'spline'  
  }  
});
```

Why C3.js

Comfortable

C3 makes it **easy** to generate D3-based charts by wrapping the code required to construct the entire chart.

Customizable

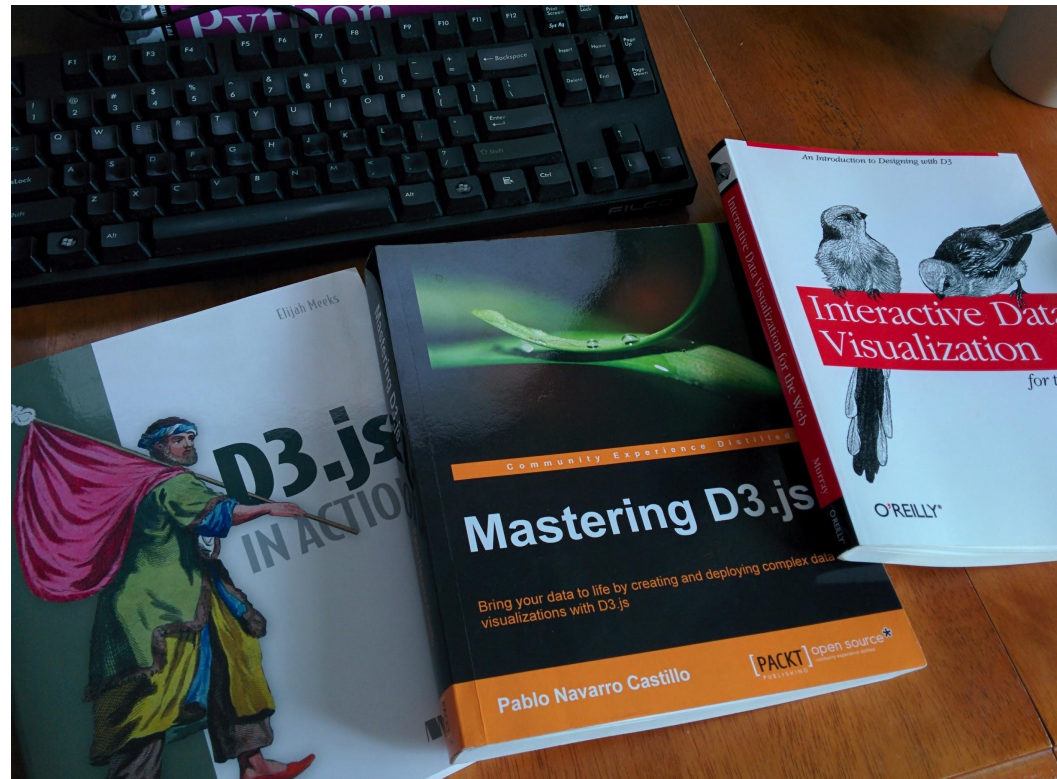
C3 gives some classes to each element when generating, so you can define a custom style by the class and it's possible to extend the structure directly by D3.

Controllable

C3 provides a variety of APIs and callbacks to access the state of the chart. By using them, you can update the chart even after it's rendered.

So, why C3.js

Creating a simple line chart with D3 can leave a developer “**spending days** to a couple weeks with custom styling, tooltips, legends, etc.,” from <http://www.infoq.com/news/2014/09/c3js-d3-charting>



An example: csv data

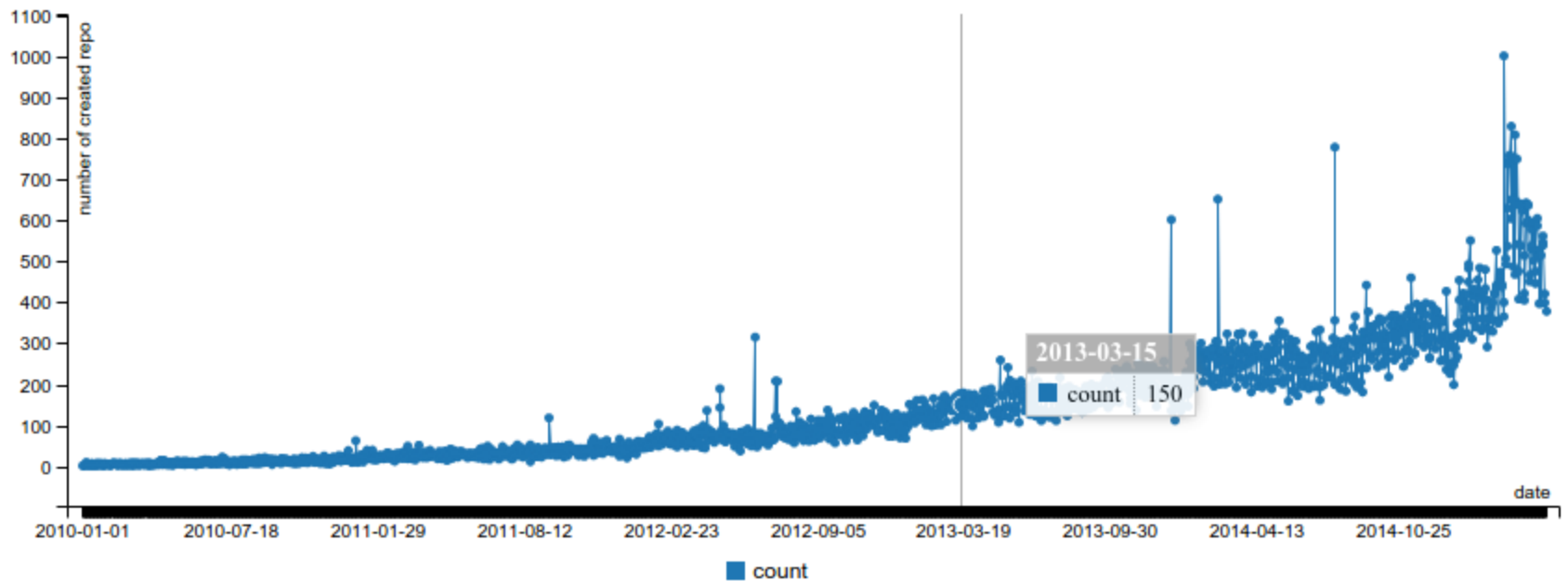
date	# repo cted
20110101	11
20110102	9
20110103	17
20110104	17
20110105	28
20110106	23
20110107	23
20110108	10
20110109	22
20110110	25
20110111	19
20110112	26
20110113	21
20110114	38

An example: c3 code inside html

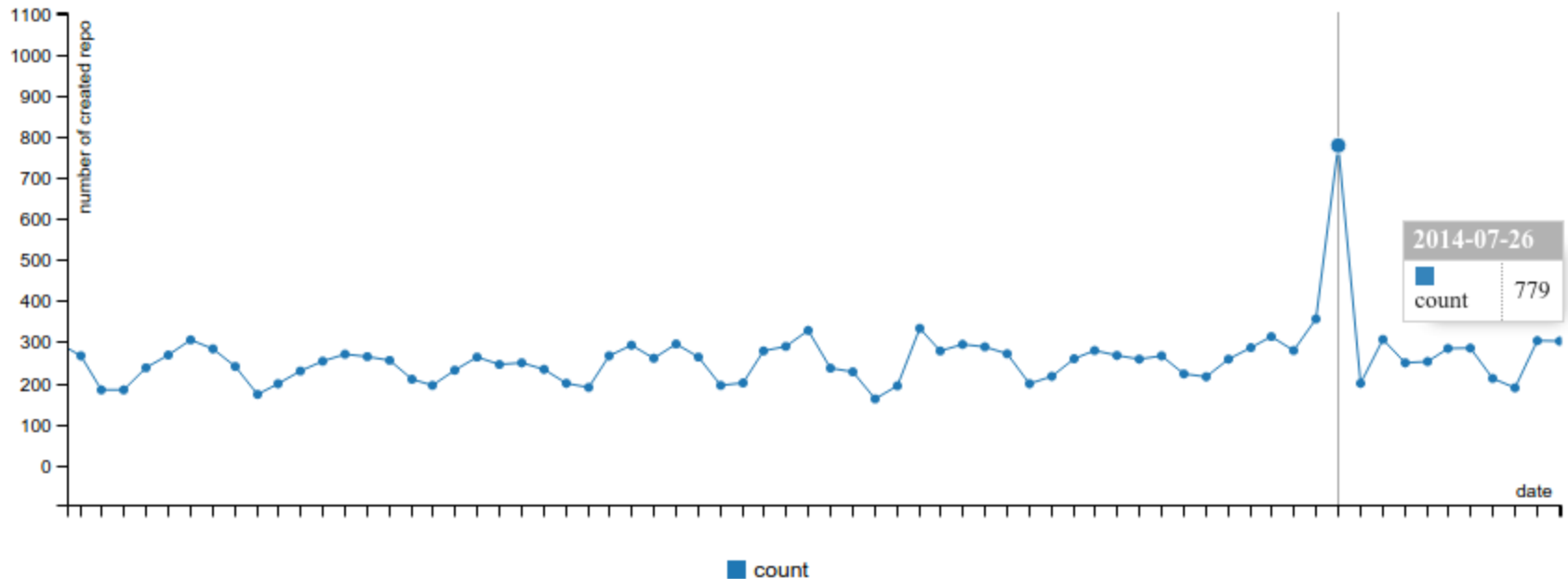
```
<html>
  <head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="/c3/c3.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <div id="chart"></div>

    <script src="http://d3js.org/d3.v3.min.js" charset="utf-8"></script>
    <script src="/c3/c3.js"></script>
    <script>
      var chart = c3.generate({
        bindto: '#chart',
        data: {
          x: 'date',
          xFormat: '%Y%m%d',
          url: 'per_day.csv' ←
        },
        axis: {
          x: {
            type: 'timeseries',
            tick: {
              format: "%e %b %y"
            },
            label: 'number of repo created'
          },
          y: {
            label: 'date'
          }
        },
        zoom: {
          enabled: true
        }
      });
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```

An example: Boom!



An example: Zoom!



```
zoom: {  
  enabled: true  
}  
});  
</script>  
</body>  
</html>
```

An example: with JSON-encoded data from the server using a GET HTTP request

```
<script src="http://d3js.org/d3.v3.min.js" charset="utf-8"></script>
<script src="/c3/c3.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript"
  src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.7.2/jquery.min.js">
</script>
<script>
(function() {
  var museAPI = "http://sangheestyle.com:8080/muse/count";
  $.getJSON(museAPI)
    .done(function(data) {
      var chart = c3.generate({
        bindto: '#chart',
        data: {
          json: data.result,
          keys: {value: ['date', 'count']},
          x: 'date'
        },
        axis: {
          x: {
            type: 'timeseries',
            tick: {
              format: "%Y-%m-%d"
            },
            label: 'date'
          },
          y: {
            label: 'number of created repo'
          }
        },
        zoom: {
          enabled: true
        }
      });
    });
})();
</script>
```

How can I do?

- Go to **<http://c3js.org/examples.html>**
- Click a chart example.
- Modify it's simple source code in it's online editor.
- Bring it into your workspace.
- That's it.

BTW, who made it and why he did it?

"When I was developing a web application, I wanted to **control the state of the chart** after it is drawn and **fire events** on the chart **interactively**. However, the libraries I found were not designed like that (basically they're designed to just draw a chart)."

from interview **Masayuki Tanaka**, the creator of C3.

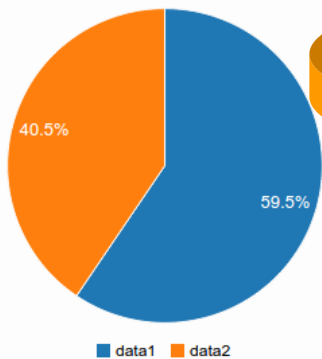
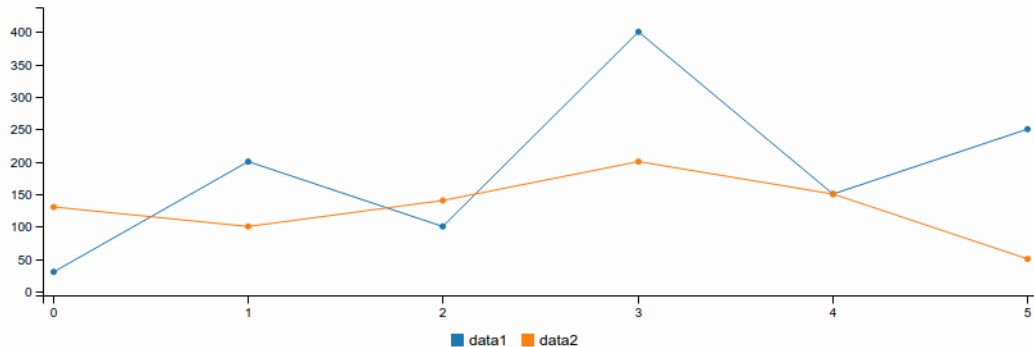
<http://www.infoq.com/news/2014/09/c3js-d3-charting>



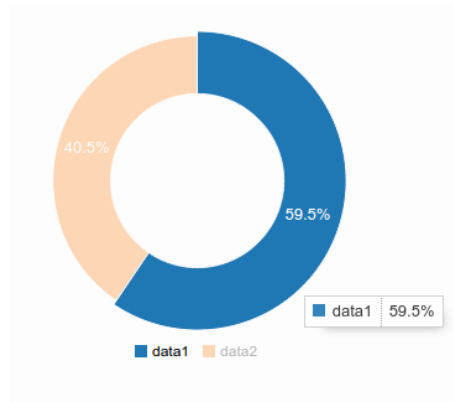
Can I see an example of what he mentioned?

- Go to <http://c3js.org/examples.html#transform>
- Click anything you want.

Can I see an example of what he mentioned?



Control the state of chart by event



```
var chart = c3.generate({
  data: {
    columns: [
      ['data1', 30, 200, 100, 400, 150, 250],
      ['data2', 130, 100, 140, 200, 150, 50]
    ]
  }
});
```

```
setTimeout(function () {
  chart.transform('donut');
}, 1000);
```

```
setTimeout(function () {
  chart.transform('line');
}, 2000);
```

```
setTimeout(function () {
  chart.transform('pie');
}, 3000);
```

```
setTimeout(function () {
  chart.transform('donut');
}, 4000);
```

Reference

- <http://c3js.org>
- <http://www.infoq.com/news/2014/09/c3js-d3-charting>
- <https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/c3js>
- <https://github.com/masayuki0812/c3>
- <http://sangheestyle.com:8080/dashboard>