

数据可视化

Week 10

Bind data

虞思逸

1. Data preparation

Array

Statistics

Search

Transformations

Chords

Chord

Collections

Objects

Maps

Sets

Nests

Hierarchies

Hierarchy

Shapes

Pies

Stacks

Time intervals

Time intervals

2. Layout calculation

Array

Histograms

Chords

Chord (ribbon)

Contours

Contours

Forces

Force

Geographies

Paths

Projections

Hierarchies

Cluster

Tree

Treemap

Partition

Pack

Scales

Continuous

Quantize

Quantile

Threshold

Ordinal

Shapes

Arcs

Lines

Areas

3. DOM manipulation

Selections

Selecting

Modifying

Joining data

A. Finishing touches

Axes

Axis

Animation

Interpolators

Easings

Timers

Transitions

Color schemes

Categorical

Diverging

Sequential

Cyclical

Format

Number format

Time format

Scales (for color)

Sequential

Diverging

Shapes

Curves

Links

Symbols

B. Interactions

Brushes

Brush

Dispatches

Dispatch

Drag

Drag

Quadtree

Quadtree

Selections

Events

Voronoi

Voronoi

Zoom

Zoom

Pan

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选择

- **d3.select(selector)**
- **d3.selectAll(selector)**
- **selection.select(selector)**
- **selection.selectAll(selector)**

数据绑定

- `selection.data(data)`
- `selection.datum(value)`
- `.enter()`
- `.text(function(d) {return d;})`

自定义函数

- 命名函数

```
var getdata =  
  
function(input_value) {  
    //完成一些计算  
  
    return output_value;  
}
```

- 匿名函数

```
function(d) {  
    return d;  
}
```

- 箭头函数

- (param1, param2, ...)
=>{ return expression; }
- (d) => {d}

数据绑定

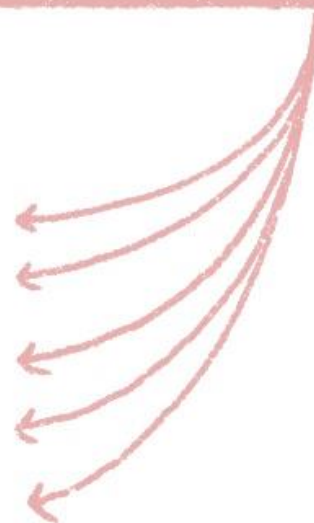
- `selection.datum(value)`
- `selection.data(data)`

`d3.select('svg')`

`.selectAll('rect').datum(data)`

`data = [45, 67, 96, 84, 41]`

`<svg>`
`<rect />`
`<rect />`
`<rect />`
`<rect />`
`<rect />`
`</svg>`



数据绑定

- `selection.datum(value)`
- `selection.data(data)`

`d3.select('svg')`

`.selectAll('rect').data(data)`

`data = [45, 67, 96, 84, 41]`

`<svg>`
`<rect />`
`<rect />`
`<rect />`
`<rect />`
`<rect />`
`</svg>`



The diagram illustrates the data binding process. Five red arrows originate from the values 45, 67, 96, 84, and 41 in the array `data = [45, 67, 96, 84, 41]`. Each arrow points to one of the five `<rect />` elements within the `<svg>` structure, demonstrating how each data point is mapped to a specific DOM element.


数据绑定

- `selection.datum(value)`
- `selection.data(data)`

```
d3.select('svg')  
  .select('rect').datum(data)
```

```
data = [45, 67, 96, 84, 41]
```

```
<svg>  
  <rect />  
  <rect />  
  <rect />  
  <rect />  
  <rect />  
</svg>
```



修改属性

- `selection.attr()`
- `selection.style()`

练习：五片花瓣并加以着色

- 课后练习：尝试读入movies数据，并基于电影的类型（最主要类型）将花瓣涂成不同的颜色（仅要求前五个电影）。



- 不要求完成，但请尽量完成（效果如右图）。

- **必须完成的↓**

①填充好Week10forSTU中ExampleA 与 B的空白区域，讲代码与网页截图提交至超星平台。

②将Example C的完成思路回答在超星平台上（包括什么步骤，每一步需要做什么，请尽量详细）。

- **选择完成的↓**

③实现该思路，并将代码与截图提交至超星平台。