

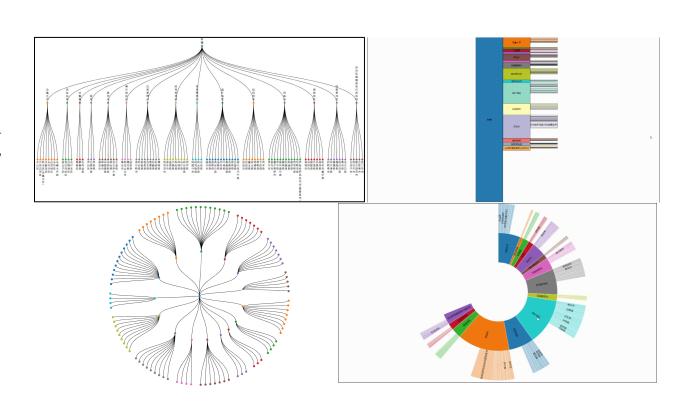
D3.JS - 层次数据可视化

张松海 张少魁 清华大学计算机系 2022





- 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

了多大学 Tsinghua University

- 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: [...]},
 - o 节点: {属性1: 属性值1, 属性2: 属性值2, children: [...]},
 - o

```
"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':
 - o 节点: {"name": "乌鲁木齐", "population": 2222600, **children**: [...]},
 - o 节点: {"name": "克拉玛依", "population": 307743, **children**: [...]},
 - o

```
"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": "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
```





o 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:
 - o height: 所在节点的高度, depth: 所在节点的深度;
 - o children: 原本数据的格式被保留, parent: 到父节点的映射;
 - odata: 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。





- 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);
```

```
▼ Object 📋
                                                                 ▼ Zh 🛅
                                                                   ▼ children: Array(15)
 ▼ children: Array(15)
   ▼0:
                                                                    ▼0: Zh
                                                                      ▶ children: (8) [Zh, Zh, Zh, Zh, Zh, Zh, Zh, Zh]
     ▶ children: (8) [{...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}]
      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)}
                                                                       ∨0: 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), ...}
                                                                                                                                                     魁等
                                                                    ▶ 3: Zh {data: {...}, height: 1, depth: 1, parent: Zh, children: Array(3), ...}
   ▶ 11: {name: "伊犁州", population: 4582562, children: Array(12)}
                                                                                                                                                     mos
                                                                    ▶ 4. 7h {data: { } height: 1 denth: 1 narent: 7h children: Array(7) }
```





- od3.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。
- 如: 树型图中需要用到此接口返回所有节点间的链接。





• 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。

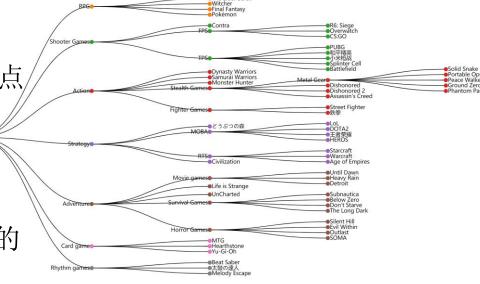
• e.g., let root = tree(d3.hierarchy(data)); // 进一步引入节点位置。

• 函数接受的输入是d3.hierarchy处理后的数据

• 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。

- 回忆地图数据可视化中的projection.fitSize()。
- e.g., d3.tree().size([innerWidth, innerHeight])(d3.hierarchy(data));







○ 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);
});
```

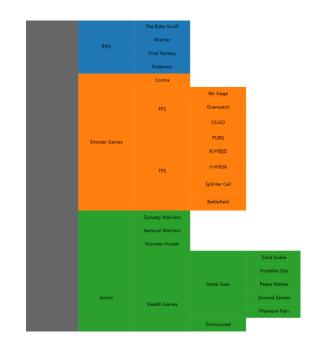
```
▼ Zh {data: {...}, height: 2, depth: 0, parent: null, children: Array(15), ...}  
▼ children: Array(15)
    ▼ 0: Zh
    ▶ children: (8) [Zh, Zh, Zh, Zh, Zh, Zh, Zh]
    ▶ data: {name: "乌鲁木齐", population: 2222600, children: Array(8)}
    depth: 1
    height: 1
    ▶ parent: Zh {data: {...}, height: 2, depth: 0, parent: null, children: Array(15), ...}
    x: 84.61538461538461
    y: 375
    ▶ proto : Object
```





od3.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));







○ 编程实例:

```
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);
});
```

● 基于 'D3.TREE' 实现树状图

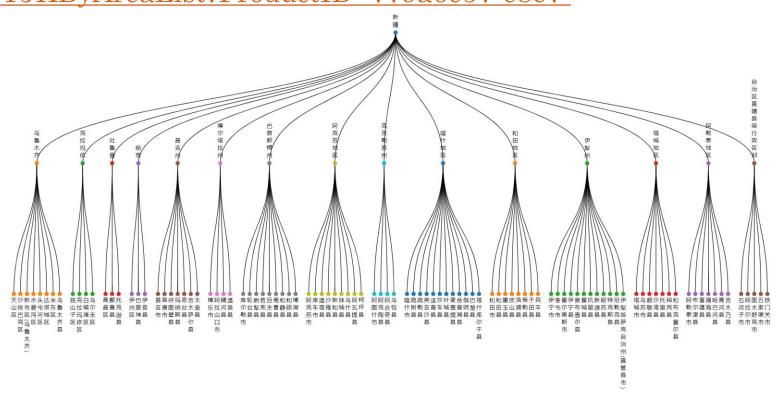


○ 数据来源:

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

○ 需要用到的图元:

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



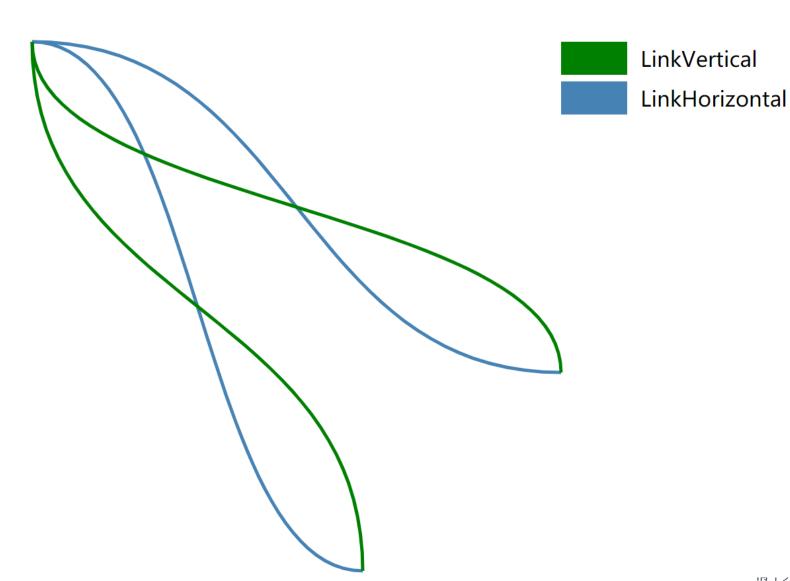




- \circ d3.linkHorizontal().x(...).y(...):
 - 返回一个函数,输入为两个节点,输出为<path>的'd'属性。
 - e.g., let path = d3.linkHorizontal();
 - 输入数据,必须包含'source'属性作为<mark>起点,'target'属性作为终点</mark>。
 - e.g., const data1 = {'source': {'x': 100, 'y': 100}, 'target': {'x': 600, 'y': 900}}
 - 通过path.x(...).y(...)来指定起点与终点的取值。
 - 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', pathV(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。







○ 调用实例 – 为属性图添加节点间的连线:

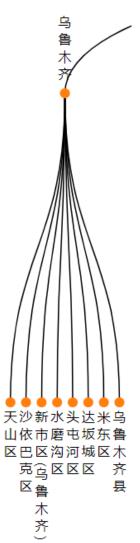
```
g.selectAll("path")
.data(root.links())
.join("path")
.attr("fill", "none")
.attr("stroke", "black")
.attr("stroke-width", 1.5)
.attr("d", d3.linkVertical().x(d => d.x).y(d => d.y));
```

```
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



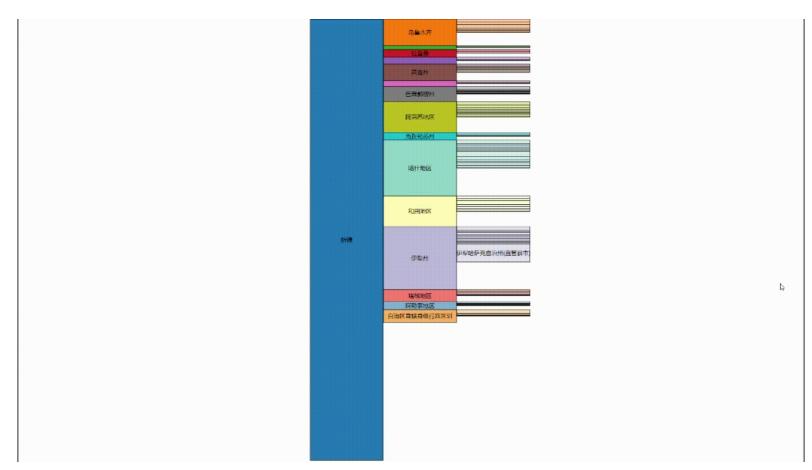
- .attr("text-anchor", d => d.children? "end": "start")
 - 若是根节点,返回'end',否则返回'start'。
 - 变量?a:b: JavaScript中的三元表达式,根据变量的真假,返回a OR b。
 - 变量为'undefined'时,JavaScript默认结果为'false'。
 - 调用结果: 根节点的文本行文向外、非根节点的文本行文向内。
- .attr('writing-mode', 'vertical-rl')
 - 设置文本的行文方向为垂直。
 - 调用结果: 文本竖直行文。







○ 数据来源:新疆人口数据(同)。







od3.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);
```

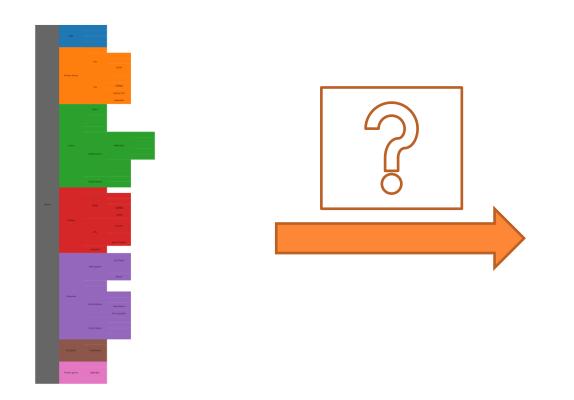
```
d3.json('xinjiang.json').then(data => {
    let hiedata = d3.hierarchy(data)
    .sum(d => d.population).sort((a, b) => b.population - a.population);
    root = d3.partition().size([height, width])(hiedata);
    render(root);
});
```

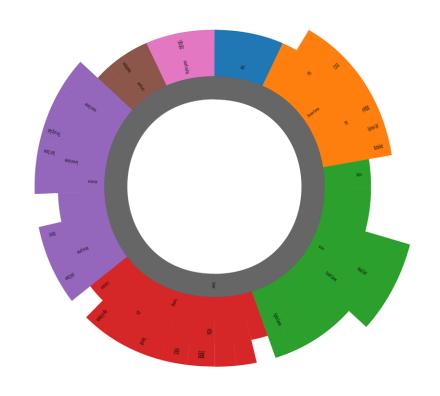
● 把ICICLE图 '掰'成 '一圈'? ...



o 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? ...

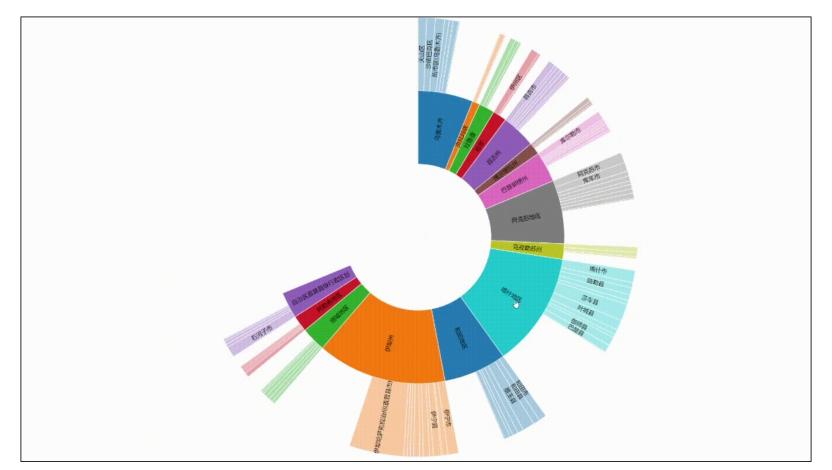




基于 'D3.PARTITION'实现日晕图



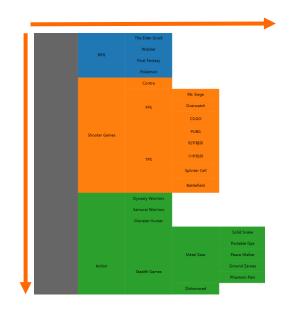
○ 数据来源:新疆人口数据(同)。

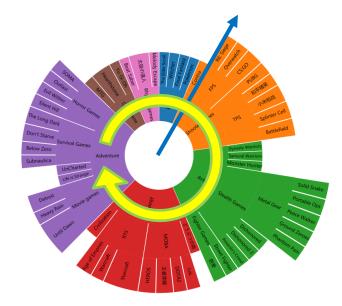


基于 'D3.PARTITION'实现日晕图



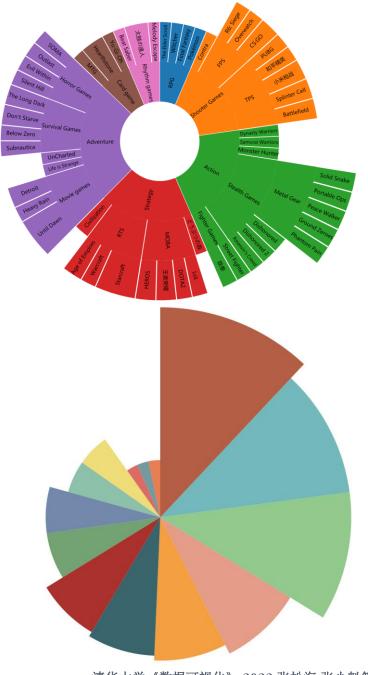
- 冰锥图的区域划分:
 - 纵向: 画布的高度。
 - 横向: 画布的宽度。
- 日晕图的区域划分:
 - '纵向': 圆周, [0, 2π]。
 - '横向': 半径,从圆心到最外侧。
- 编程实例:





■ 基于 'D3.PARTITION'实现日晕图

- ○图元:矩形→弧。
- od3.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。
- o 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()

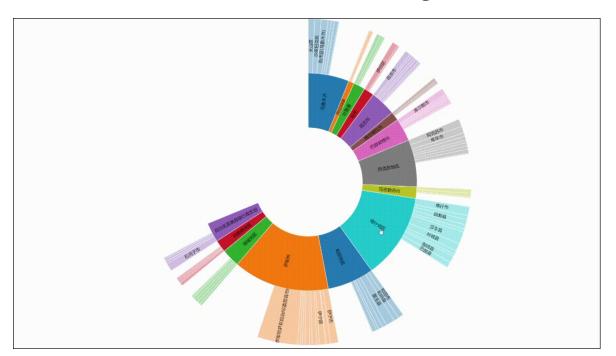
.filter(d => d.depth && (d.x1 - d.x0) > Math.PI / 65 && d.data.name.length

< 15));

• 或可根据区域大小,调整文本的大小。

o 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

```
{"name": "Eve", "parent": ""},
{"name": "Cain", "parent": "Eve"},
{"name": "Seth", "parent": "Eve"},
{"name": "Enos", "parent": "Seth"},
{"name": "Noam", "parent": "Seth"},
{"name": "Abel", "parent": "Eve"},
{"name": "Awan", "parent": "Eve"},
{"name": "Enoch", "parent": "Awan"},
{"name": "Azura", "parent": "Eve"}
```

```
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: ""}
  n depth: 0
  "" id: "Eve"
  parent: null
```

■ TIP: 树状图的径向布局?



o同日晕图。

