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1. How can D3 access and change the DOM? What do `select` and `selectAll` do?

D3 is capable of changing the DOM by using its selection function. By using `select` or `selectAll` D3 can create a selector which can change details about the DOM.

2. What are the `d` and `i` in `function(d){}` and `function(d, i){}`?

Arguments to the function

3. Write sample lines of JavaScript to add a `div` element with class “barChart1” and to add an `svg` element with class “barChart2” with square dimensions.

```
Graph.append("div")
    .attr("class", "barChart1")

graph.append("svg")
    .attr("class", "barChart2")
    .attr("height", "500")
    .attr("width", "500")
```

4. Describe `append`, `update`, `enter`, and `exit` at a high level. What does “selectAll + data + enter + append” refer to?

All these functions are designed to adapt the HTML and change the code of the website at a higher level in the DOM, not just in the javascript file.

5. What are the main differences between drawing a bar chart with HTML and SVG?

SVG is vector based while the Canvas is raster based. Also, An SVG drawing can consist of multiple elements that can be part of the DOM while HTML is one element. SVG can be modified through both script and CSS, HTML can only be changed through the script. SVG is better in scalability.

6. In drawing the simple bar chart with D3 and SVG, what elements were appended, and to what parts of the graph did these elements correspond?

All parts of the chart were appended as gtags in the SVG element. Each bar, axis and number had their own gtag