

Writing Reusable Visualization Software

Michael Freeman

@mf_viz

Part II

Session 2 objectives

Review reusability pattern for D3 charts

Integrate D3 into a more robust **JavaScript framework** (React)

Leveraging reusable code to make **small multiples**

Discuss challenges of implementing reusable approaches

Reusability Pattern

```
function chart() {  
  var width = 720, // default width  
      height = 80; // default height  
  
  function myChart() {  
    // generate chart here, using `width` and `height`  
  }  
  
  myChart.width = function(value) {  
    if (!arguments.length) return width;  
    width = value;  
    return myChart;  
  };  
  
  myChart.height = function(value) {  
    // same pattern as for width  
  };  
  return myChart;  
};
```

Basic reusable D3 approach

Using your function

```
// Construct a new instance of the chart function
var myChart = chart() // Function that returns a function
    .width(500) // set parameters
    .height(500); // set parameters

// Bind your dataset (datum) to a div element and call the chart function
var chartWrapper = d3.select('#my-div')
    .datum(dataSet) // bind dataset, datum is used b/c only 1 chart element is created
    .call(myChart); // call the chart function!
```

React

React

JavaScript library for building user interfaces

Build **reusable components** to use throughout your application (`<Todo />`)

Use a **one-directional data-flow** to pass information (**properties**) into components

Easily keep track of the **state** of your application

Lifecycle methods trigger events at different points (**mounts**, when **props change**)

Commonly written in **JSX / ES6**

Build sophisticated web applications

```
// Input Component
var InputComponent = React.createClass({
  getInitialState:function() {
    return {text:''};
  },
  update:function(event) {
    var value = event.target.value;
    this.setState({text:value});
  },
  render:function() {
    return (
      <div>
        <input onChange={this.update} />
        <br/>
        <text>The user has typed: {this.state.text}</text>
      </div>
    );
  }
});
```


Demo 4

Start typing...

The user has typed:

D3 + React

Which software
should be responsible
for what processes?

D3 + React

Manage data, keep track of settings (i.e., what data to visualize): **React**

Compute visual layouts: **D3**

Bind data to DOM: **D3**

Highly contested, may depend on type of app, team, data size, etc.

D3 + React Example

Demo 5

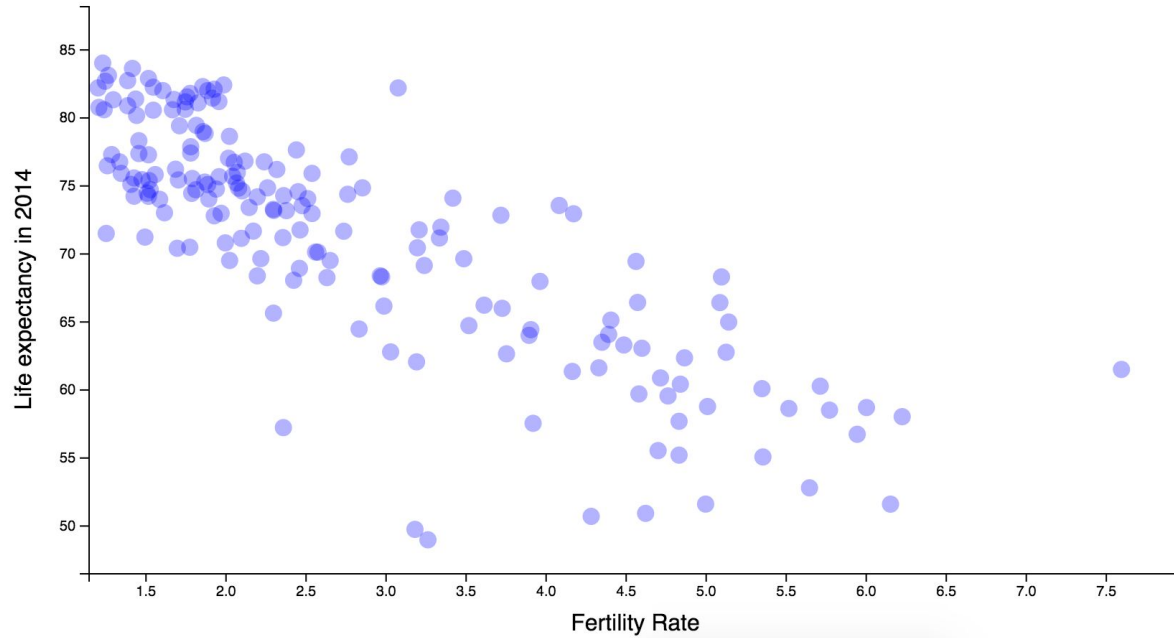
X Axis Variable

Fertility

Y Axis Variable

Life Expectancy

Find a country



JavaScript Files

App.js

- load data (using d3.csv)
- render a `<ScatterPlotComponent />`

ScatterPlotComponent.js

- Create a DOM node in which to create a D3 chart
- Call the ScatterPlot function when data/parameters update

ScatterPlot.js

- Same scatterplot function written in a reusable D3 approach
- Creates / updates chart on the DOM

```
var App = React.createClass({
  getInitialState() {
    return {
      data:[],
      xVar:'gdp',
      yVar:'life_expectancy',
      idVar:'country',
      search:''
    }
  },
  componentWillMount() {
    // Get data
    d3.csv('data/prepped_data.csv', function(data){
      this.setState({data:data})
    }).bind(this))
  },

```

React loads, manages data: **App.js**


```
render() {  
  // Prep data  
  let chartData = this.state.data.map((d) => {  
    return {  
      x:d[this.state.xVar],  
      y:d[this.state.yVar],  
      id:d[this.state.idVar]  
    }  
  });  
  return(  
    <ScatterPlotComponent  
      titles={titles}  
      search={this.state.search}  
      data={chartData}  
      width={window.innerWidth/2}  
      height={window.innerHeight * .9} />  
  )  
}
```

React transforms data into a consistent format: **App.js**

```
// Scatterplot component
var ScatterPlotComponent = React.createClass({
  componentDidMount(){
    // Define scatterplot function
    this.scatter = ScatterPlot();
    this.update();
  },

```

On mount, create an initial scatter function, then update: **ScatterPlotComponent.js**

```
// render
render() {
  // Return links and show anything inside the <App> component (children)
  return (

    <div width={this.props.width}
      height={this.props.height}
      ref={(node) => { this.root = node;}} />

  );
}
```

On render, expose DOM node for d3 to use: **ScatterPlotComponent.js**

```
// Update on new props
componentWillReceiveProps (props){
  this.props = props;
  this.update();
},
```

Update on receiveProps: **ScatterPlotComponent.js**

```
// Create chart
update() {
  // Update parameters
  this.scatter
    .width(window.innerWidth * .9)
    .height(window.innerHeight - 130)
    .fill('blue')
    .xTitle(this.props.xTitle)
    .yTitle(this.props.yTitle)
    .radius((d) => d.selected == true ? 6 : 1);

  // Call d3 update
  d3.select(this.root)
    .datum(this.props.data)
    .call(this.scatter);
},
```

Update function manipulating the DOM: **ScatterPlotComponent.js**

Demo 5

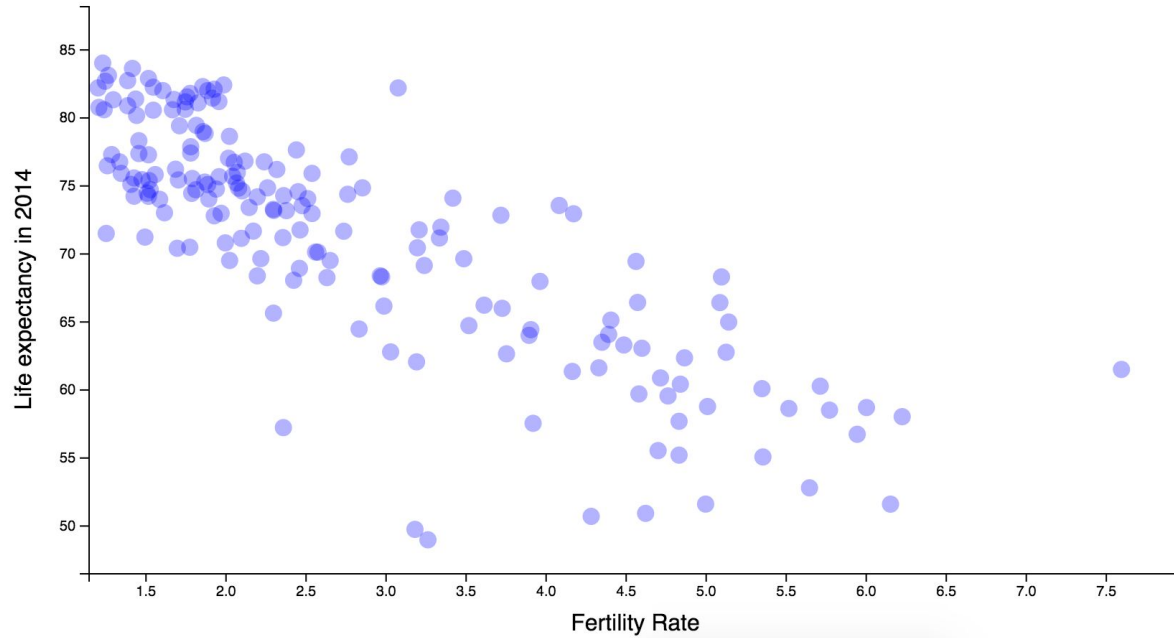
X Axis Variable

Fertility

Y Axis Variable

Life Expectancy

Find a country



Small Multiples

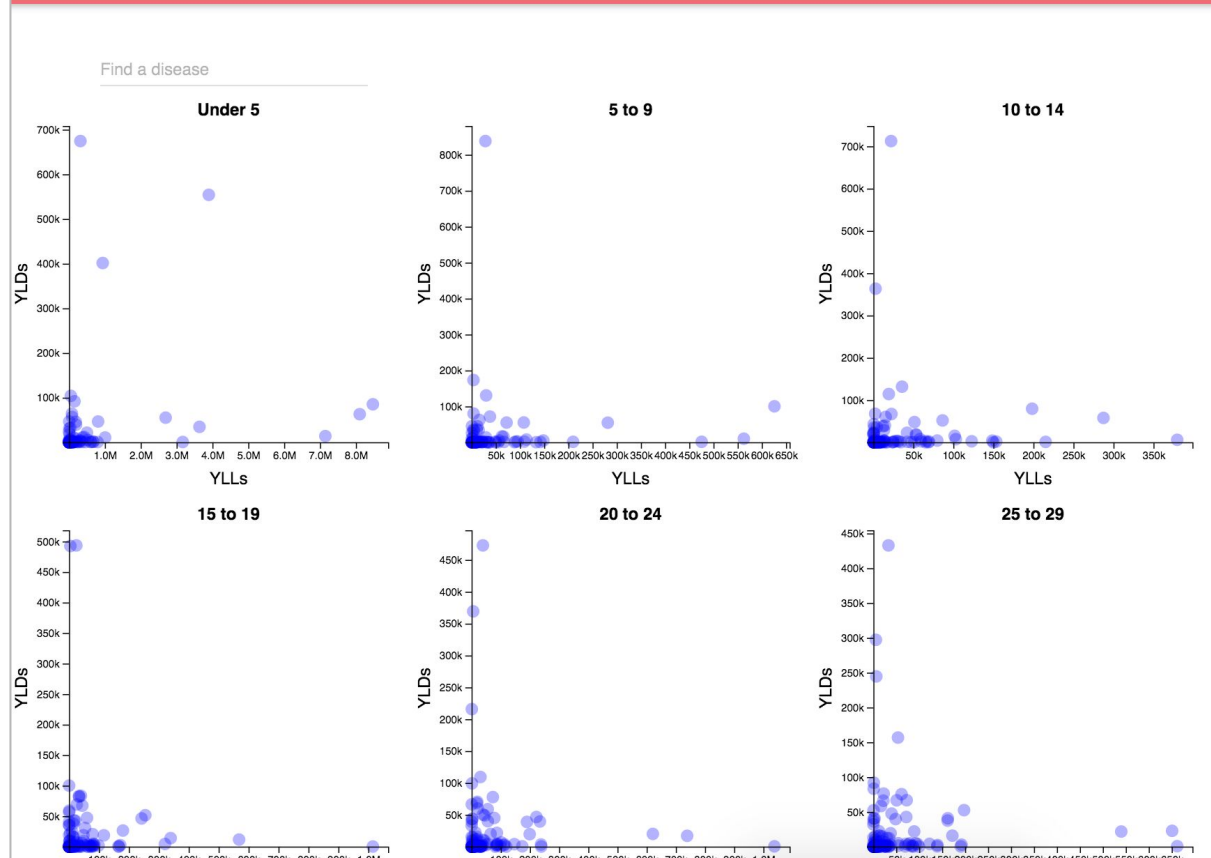
Create + manage
multiple instances of
the same chart type
by using the
data-join.


```
// Use d3 data-join at the chart level
var charts = d3.select(this.root)
    .selectAll('.chart')
    .data(this.props.data) // Array of datasets

charts.enter()
    .append('div')
    .attr('class', 'chart')
    .merge(charts) // entering AND updating elements
    .call(this.scatter);

charts.exit().remove()
```

Disease Burden in India



Challenges

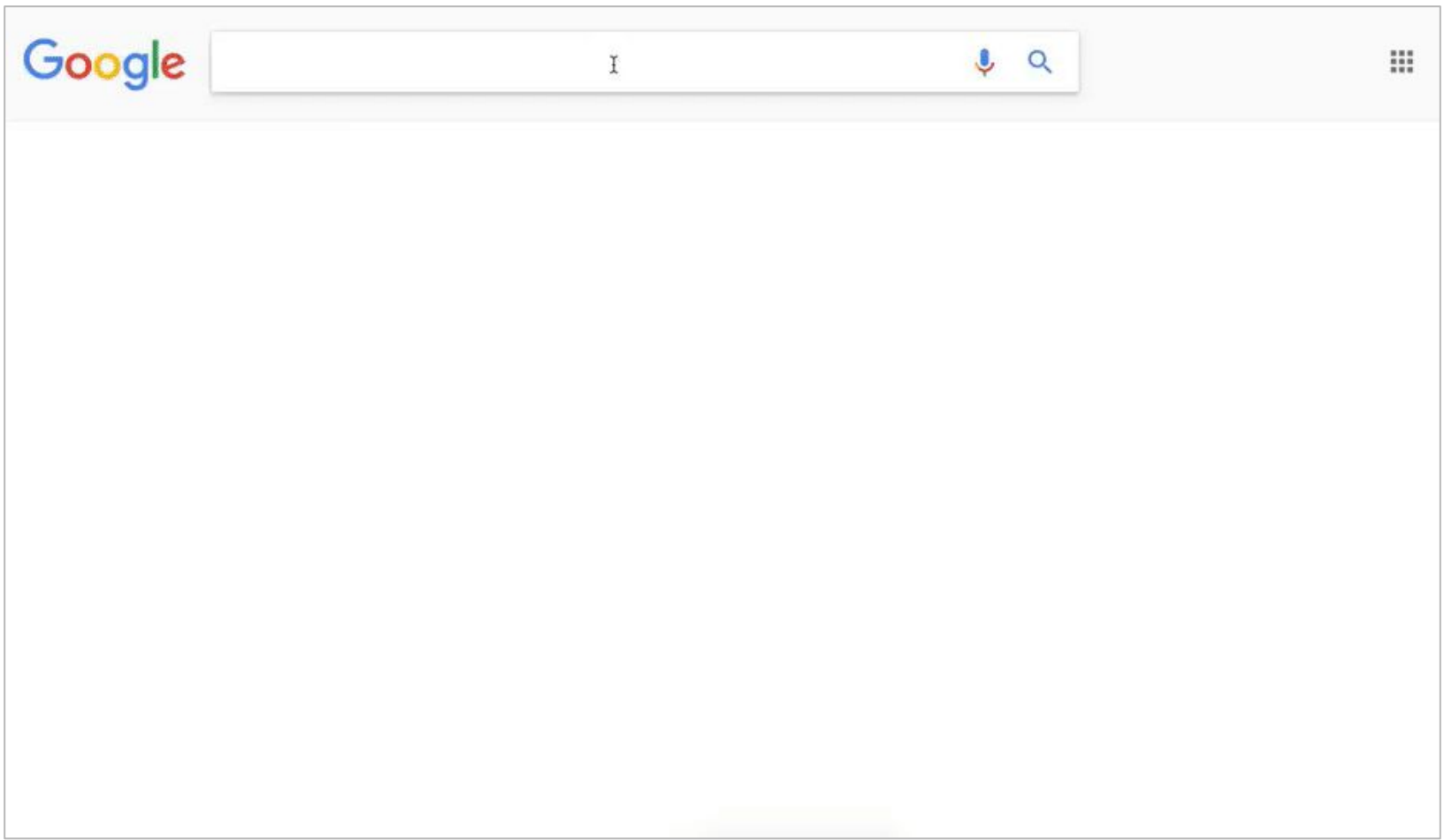
Why doesn't everyone
do this?!?!?

Reusability Challenges

Time (or money, or both)

Building an API is a complex task

For smaller projects, it may be ***harder to write*** and ***harder to read***.



But it beats doing this year after year....

Thanks!

Michael Freeman
@mf_viz