Lab 5

ForEach vs Map

Enter, Update, Exit

Transitions

Key Function

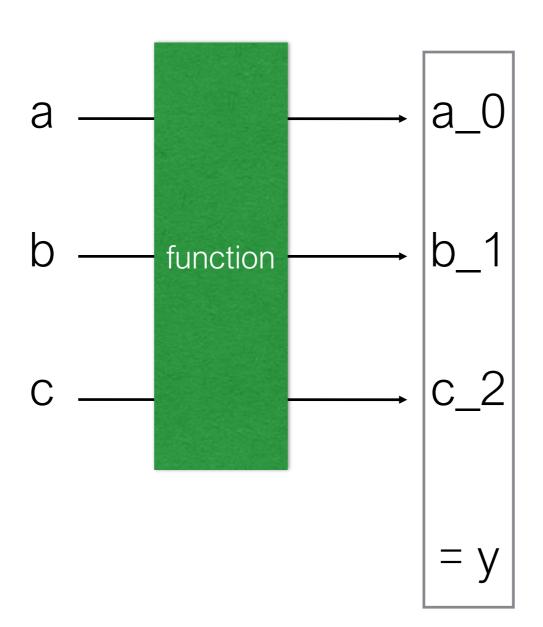


Recap: ForEach vs. Map

```
var x = ['a','b','c'].forEach(function(d, i){console.log(d);}

x is 'undefined'
```

```
var y = ['a','b','c'].map(function(d, i){return d+'_'+i;}
```



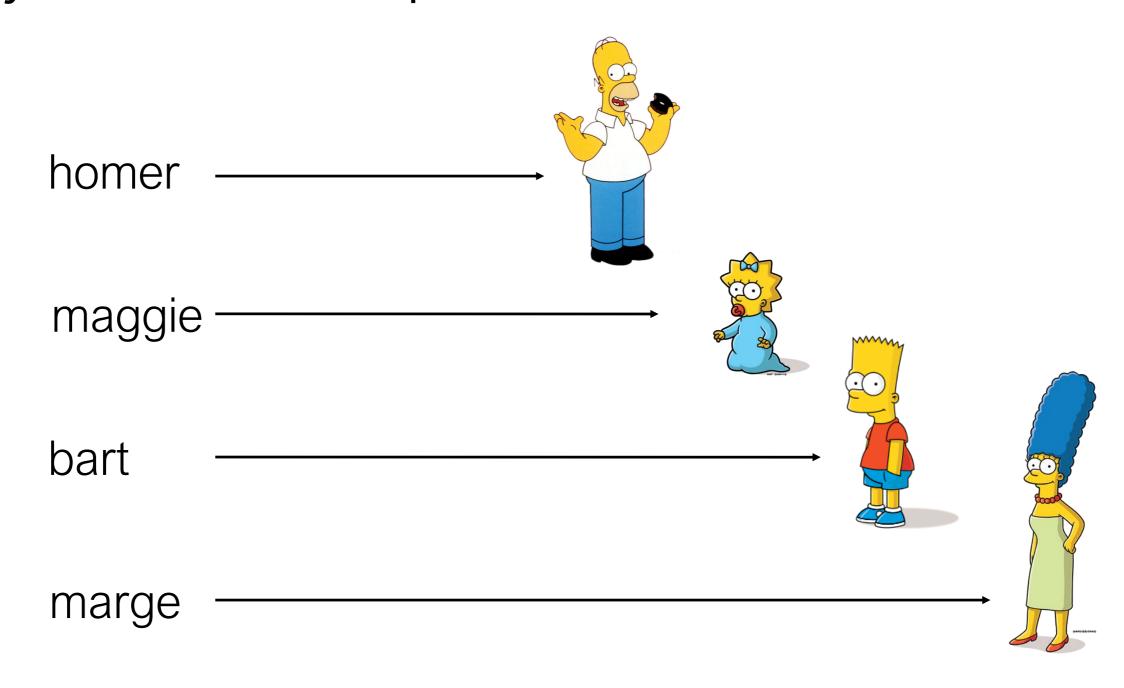
Enter, Update, Exit

A Simpsons Tale



D3 - Data Driven Documents

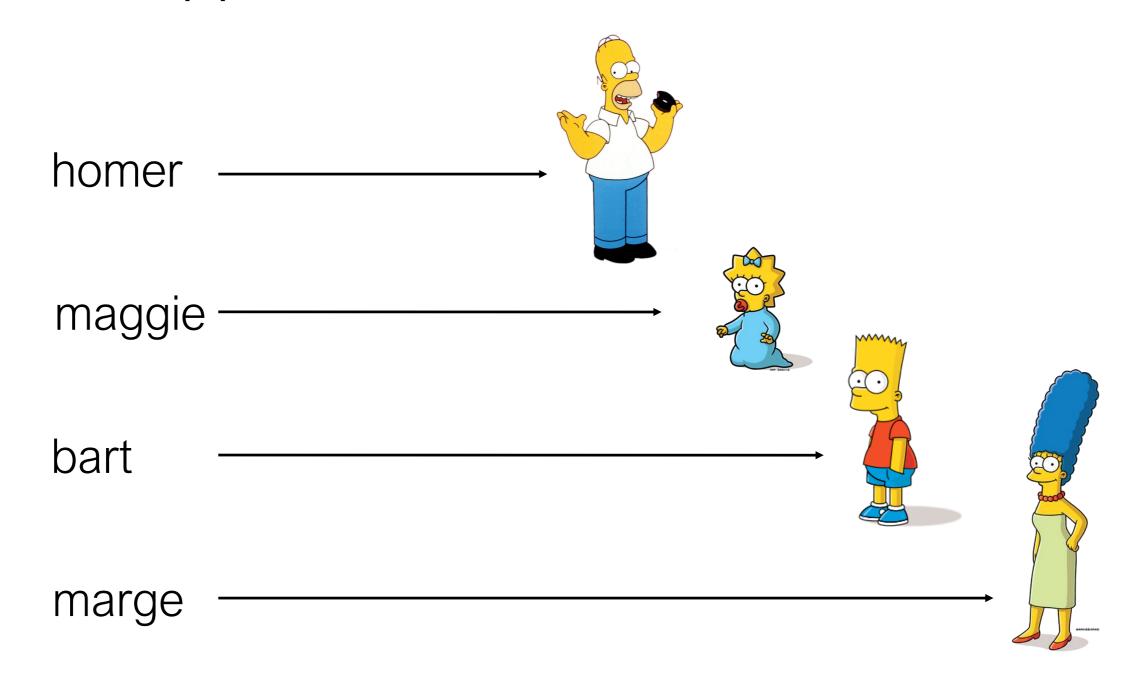
Every data item maps to a visual item.



Data

D3 - Exit

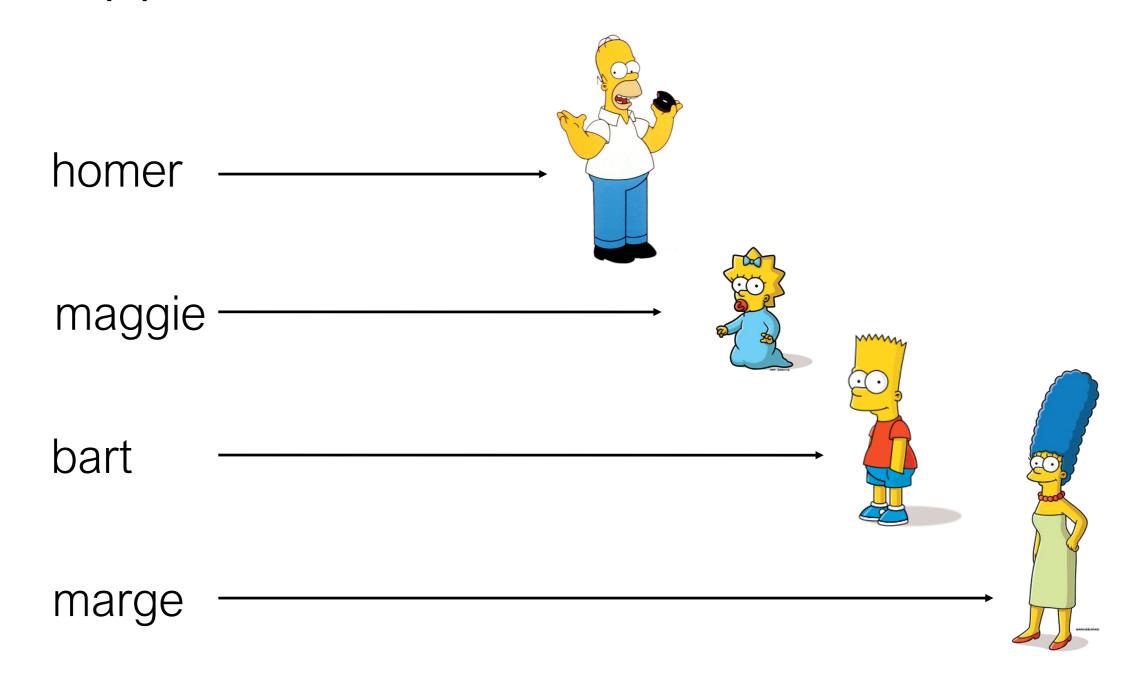
If data disappears.



Data

D3 - Enter

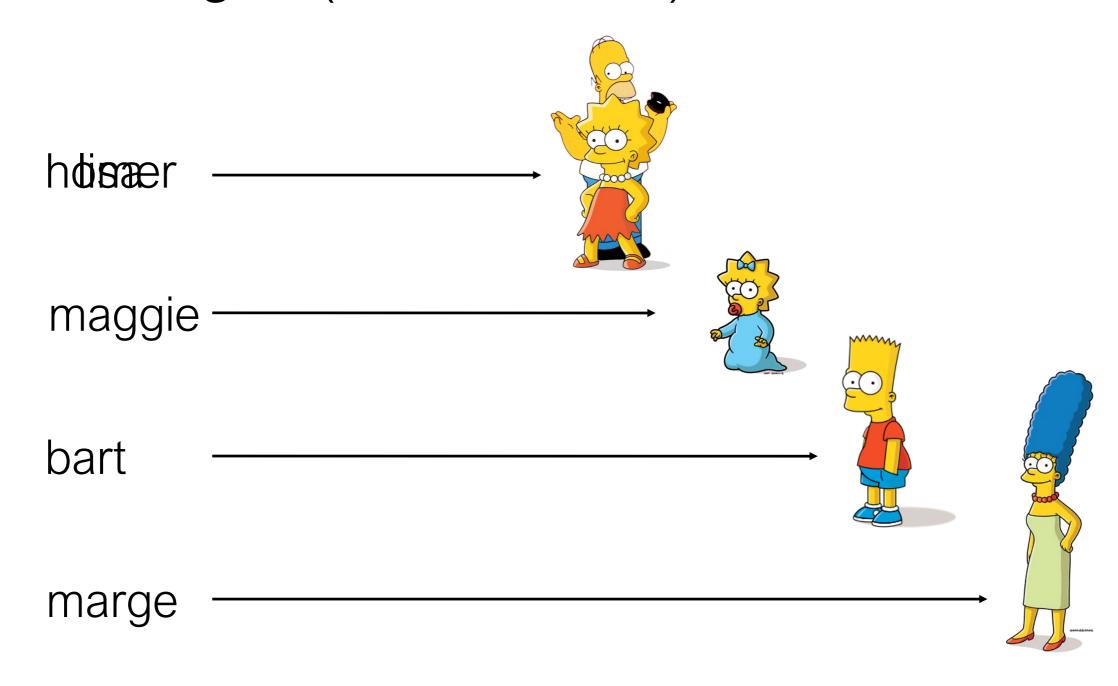
If data appears.



Data

D3 - Update

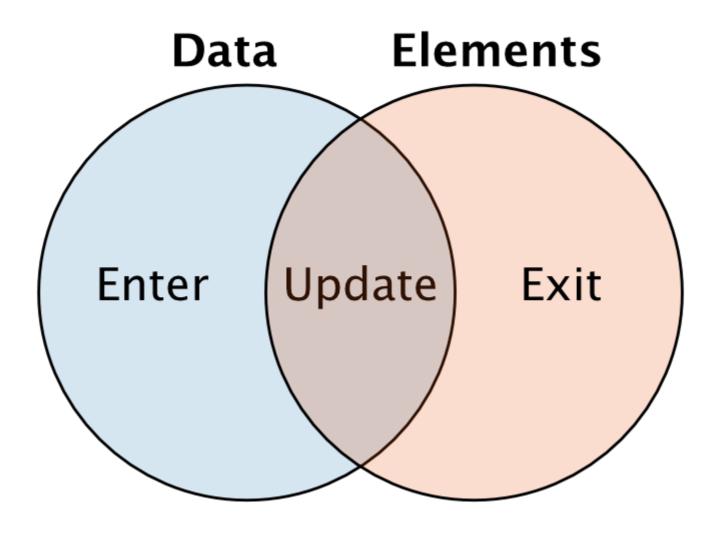
If data changes (size is same).



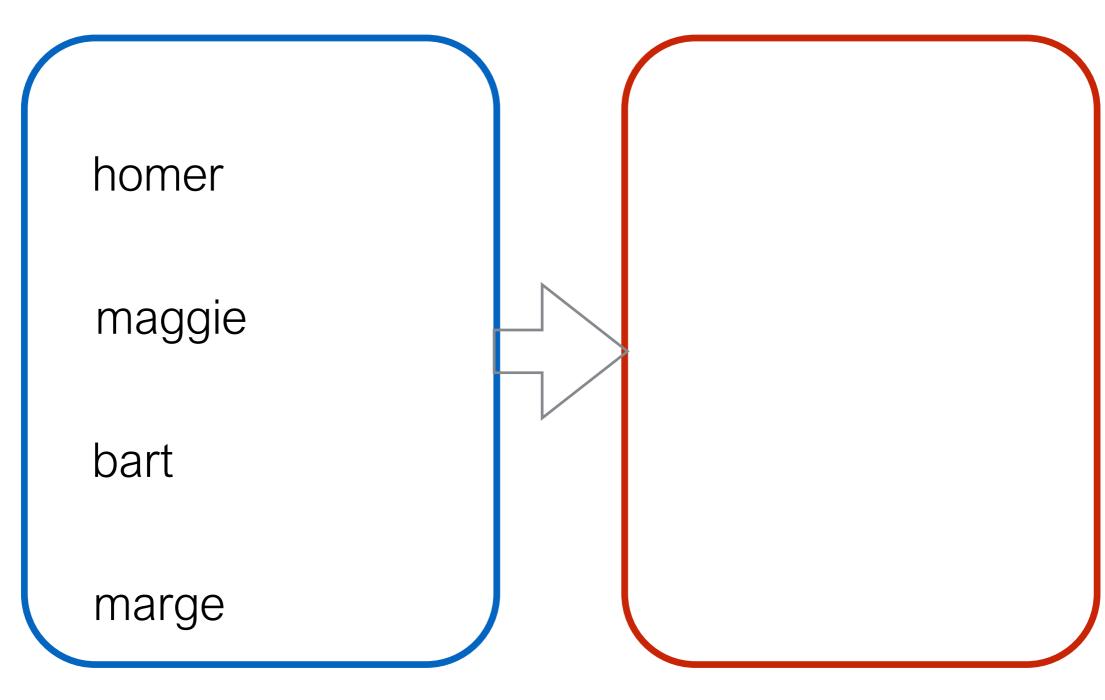
Data

D3 – Selection depends on Data and Elements Relation

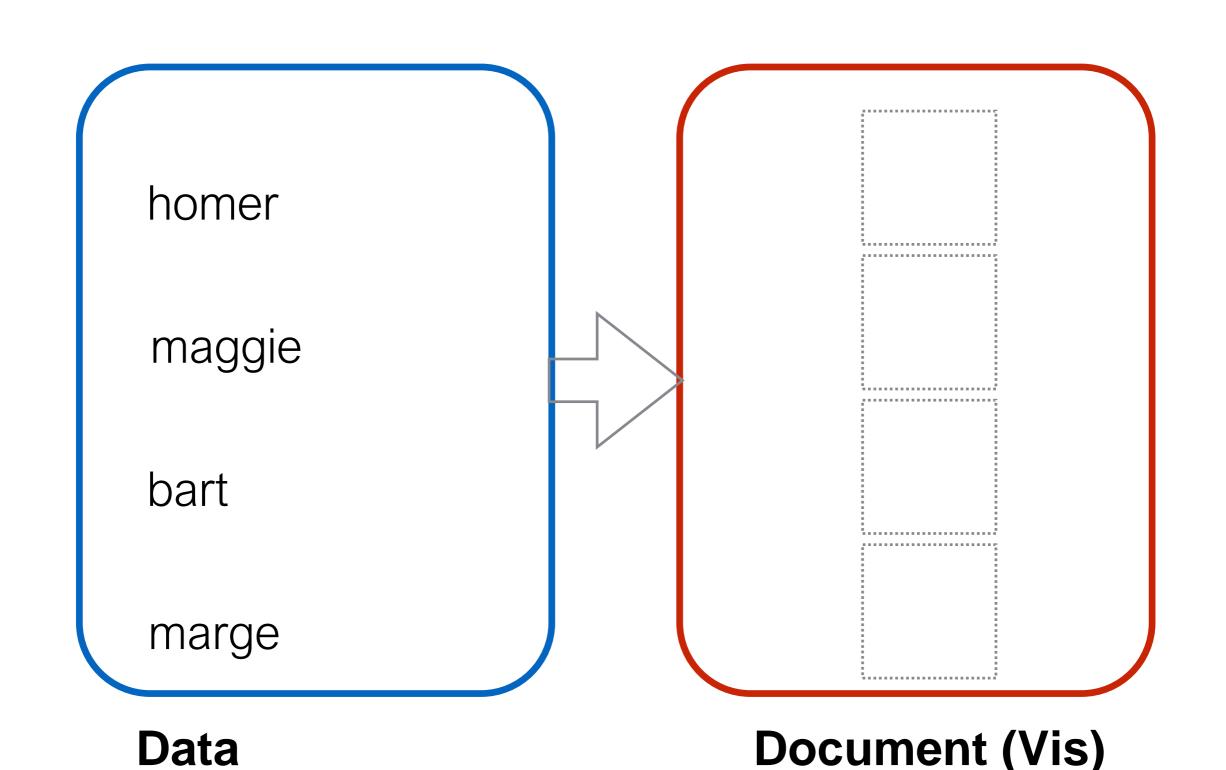
var selection = svg.selectAll(".elements").data(allData);



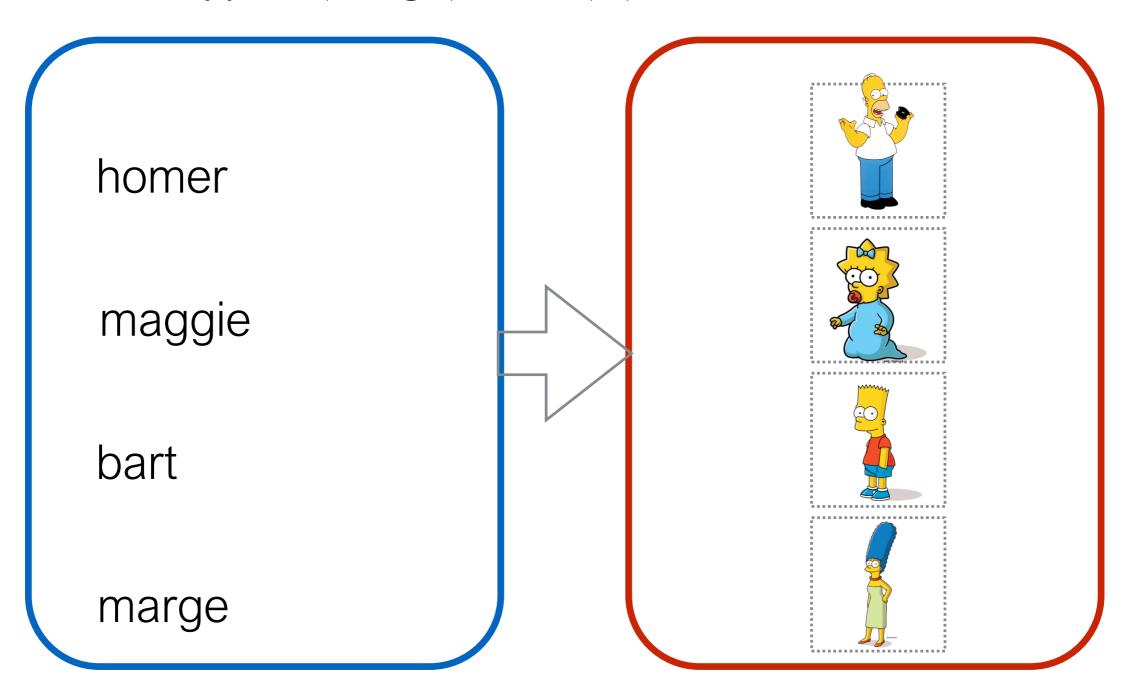
```
var allData = {'homer','maggie','bart','marge'}
var simpsons = svg.selectAll(".simpson").data(allData);
```



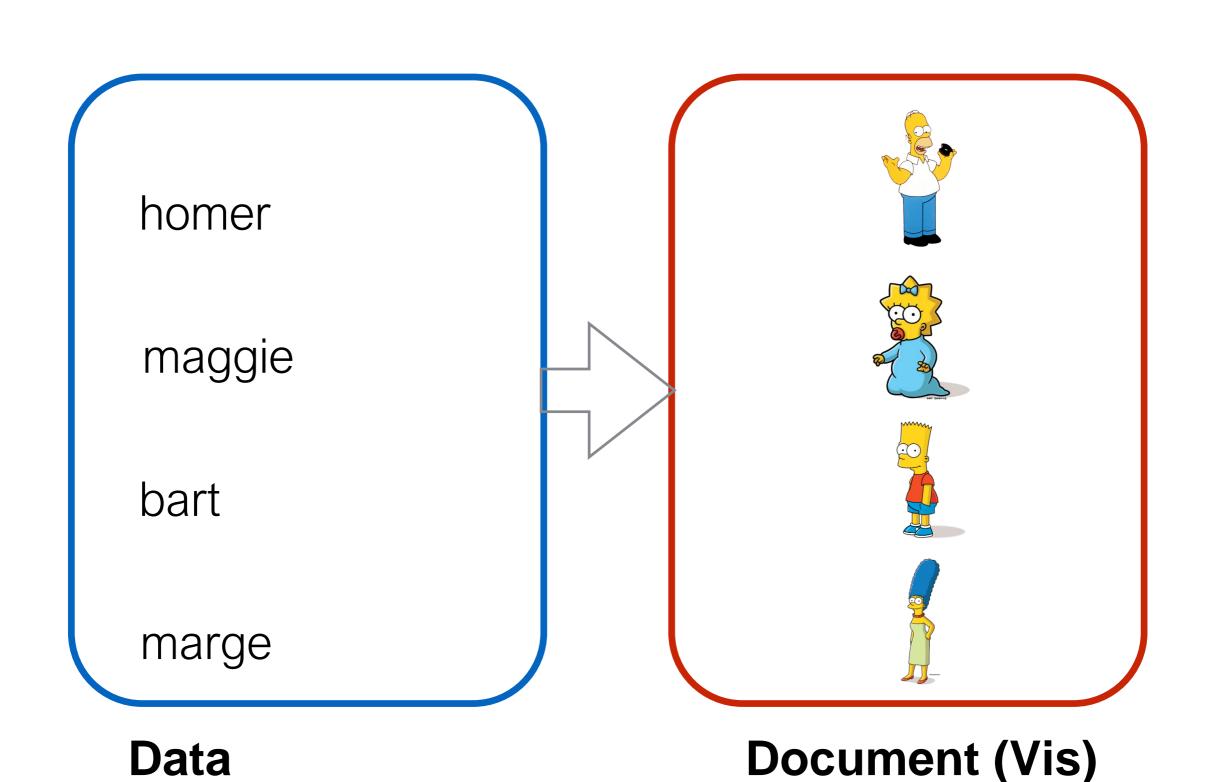
```
var allData = {'homer','maggie','bart','marge'}
var simpsons = svg.selectAll(".simpson").data(allData);
var allThatEnter = simpsons.enter();
```



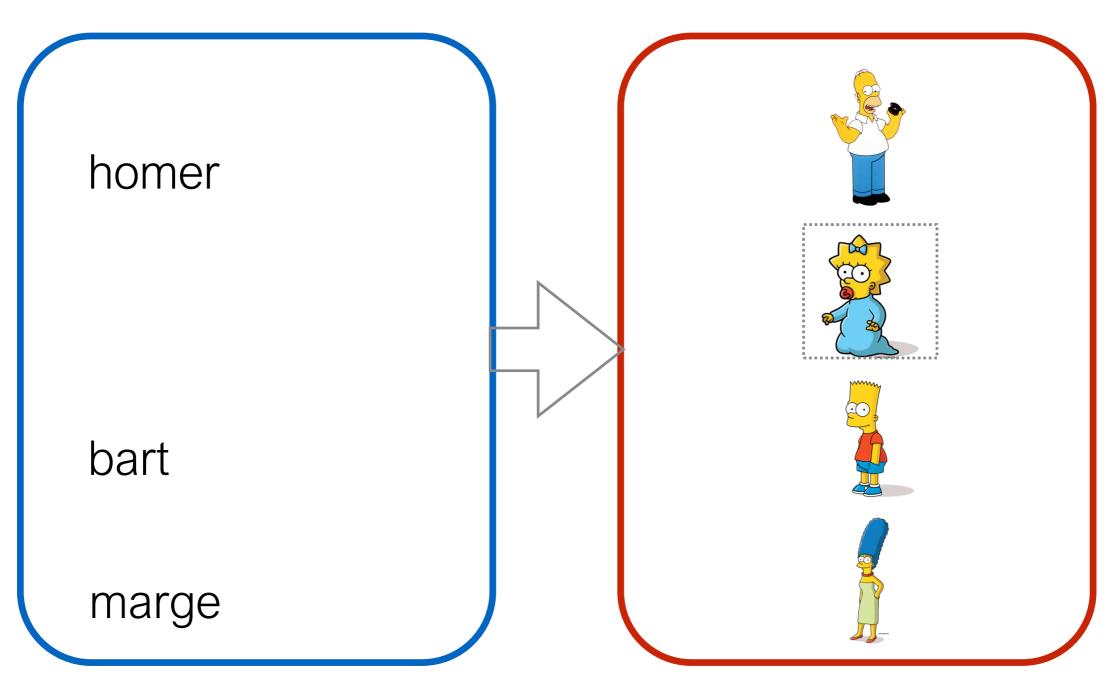
```
var allData = {'homer','maggie','bart','marge'}
var simpsons = svg.selectAll(".simpson").data(allData);
var allThatEnter = simpsons.enter();
allThatEnter.append('img').attr(...);
```



```
var allData = {'homer','bart','marge'}
var simpsons = svg.selectAll(".simpson").data(allData);
```

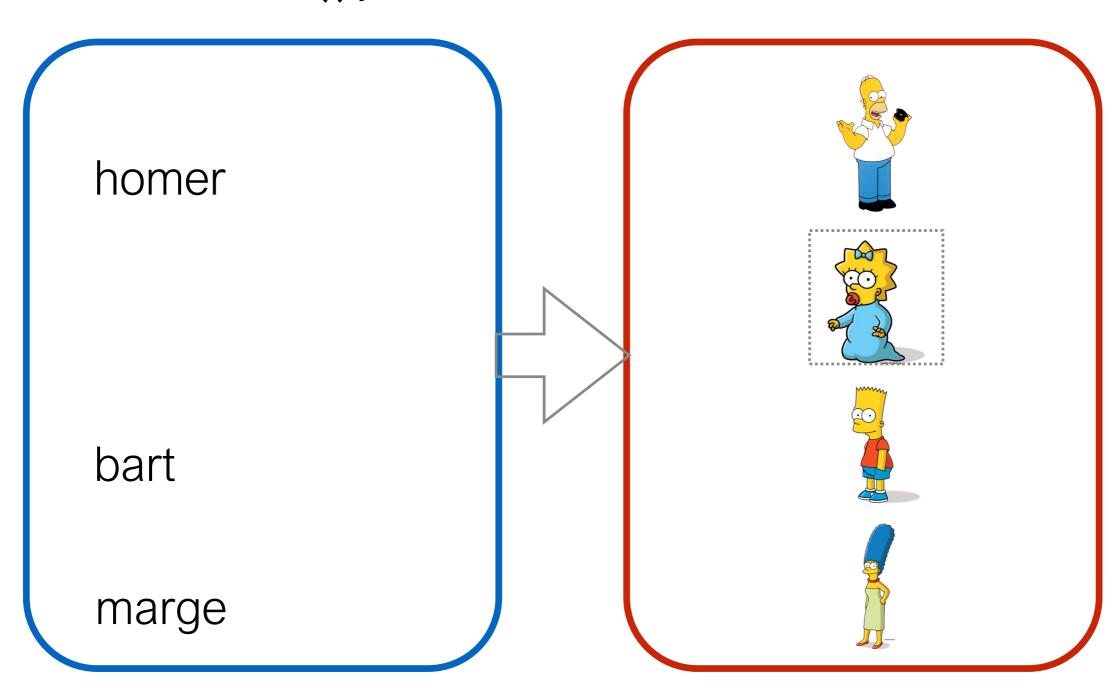


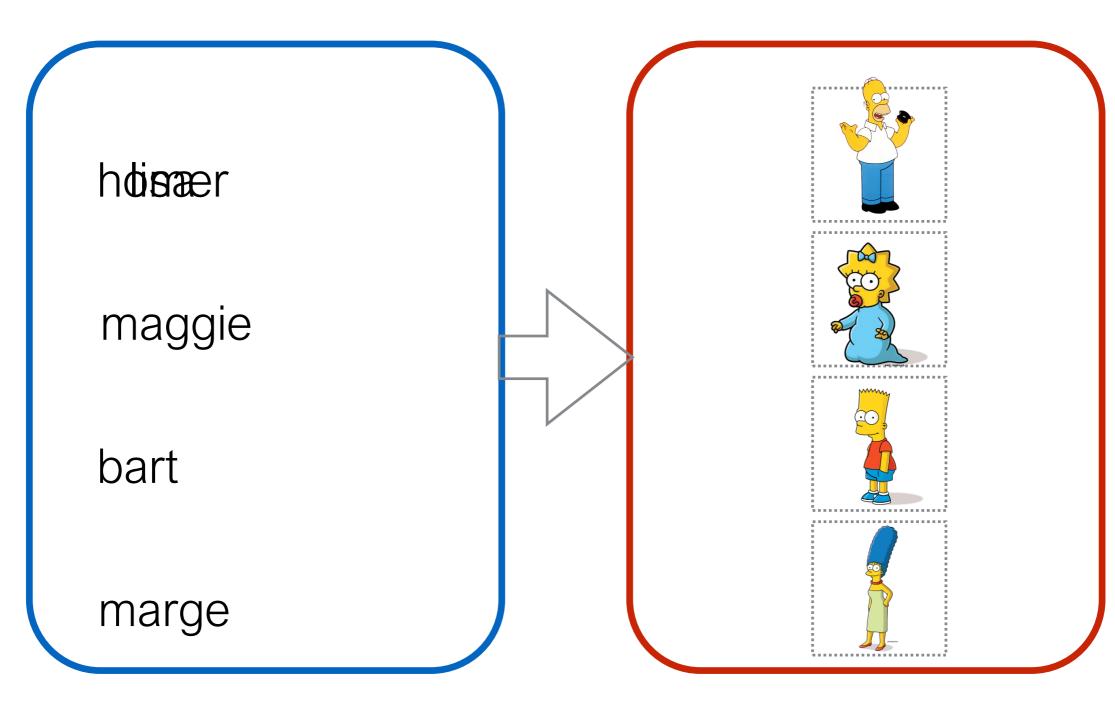
```
var allData = {'homer','bart','marge'}
var simpsons = svg.selectAll(".simpson").data(allData);
var allThatLeave = simpsons.exit();
```

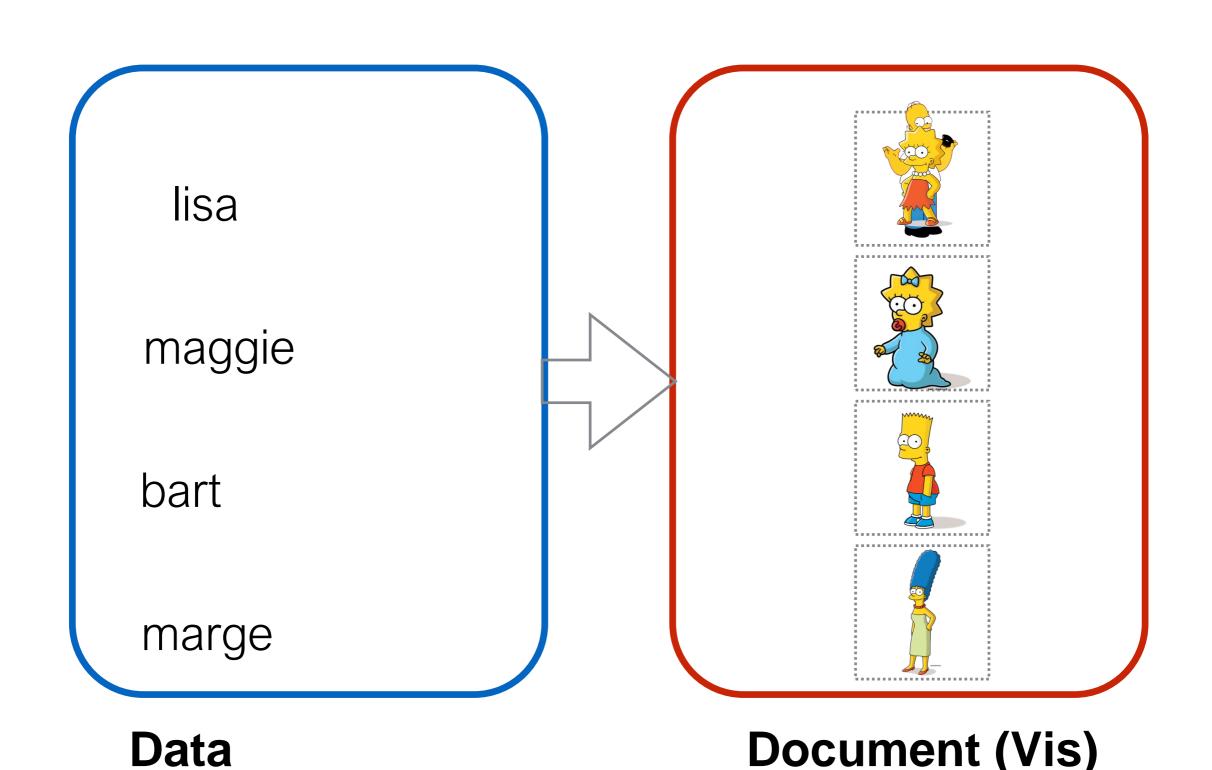


Document (Vis)

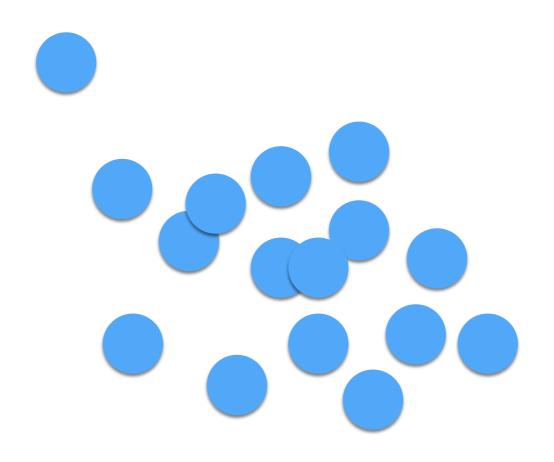
```
var allData = {'homer','bart','marge'}
var simpsons = svg.selectAll(".simpson").data(allData);
var allThatLeave = simpsons.exit();
allThatLeave.remove();
```



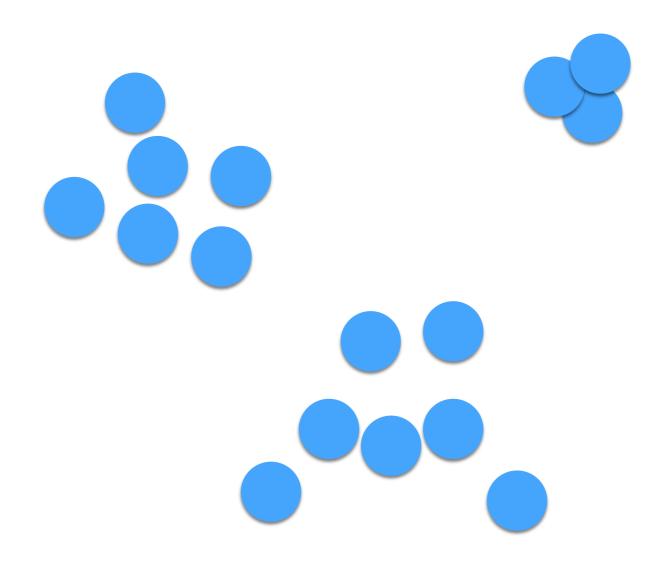




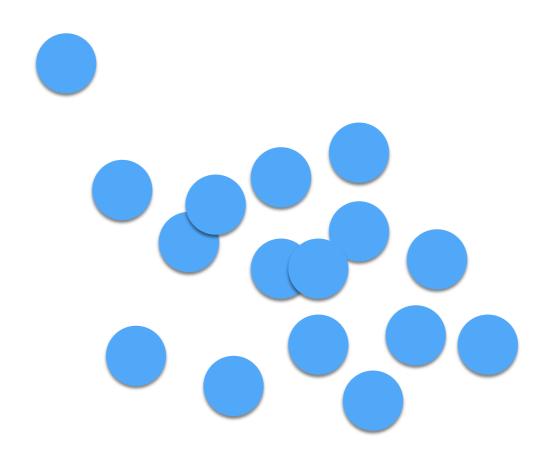
Remember Lecture 4



Remember Lecture 4



Transitions can help

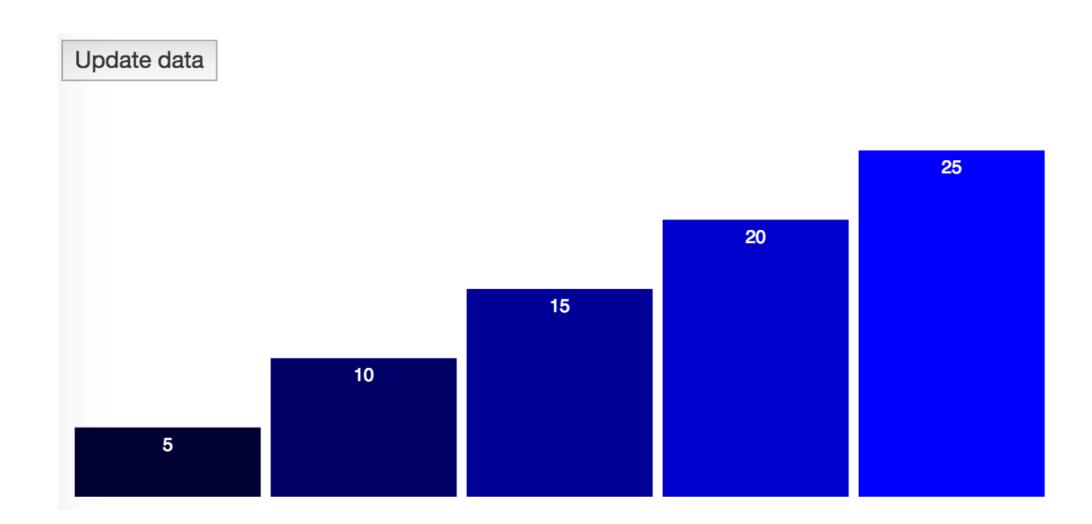


```
// --- changing nodes for simpsons
simpsons.transition().duration(2000).attr({
    r: function(d,i){return i*20;},
    cx: function (d){return scalePosX(d);}
})
```

Use D3 key function for object constancy

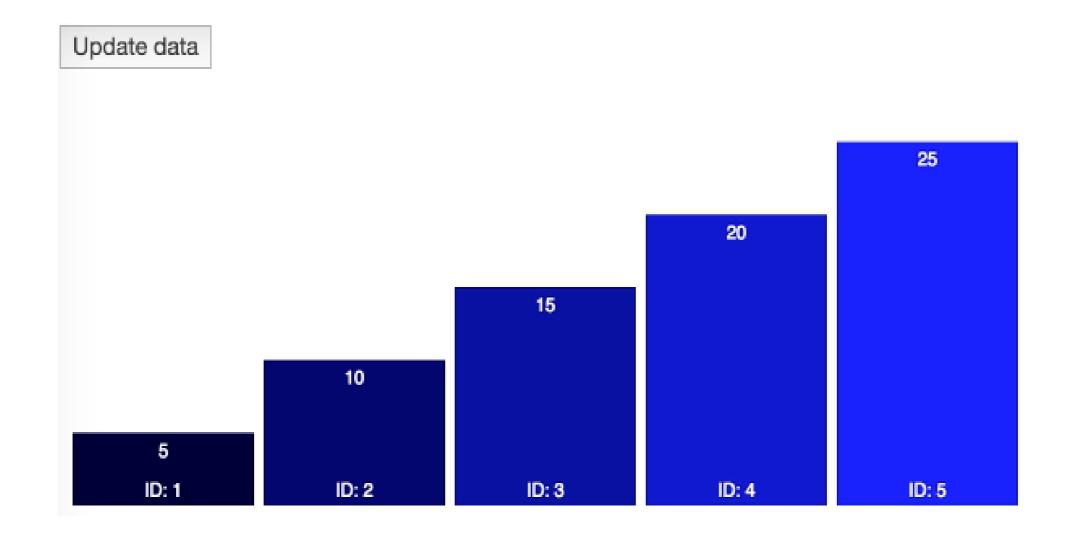
```
var allData = [ 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 ];
```

var allData = [10, 15, 20, 25, 30];



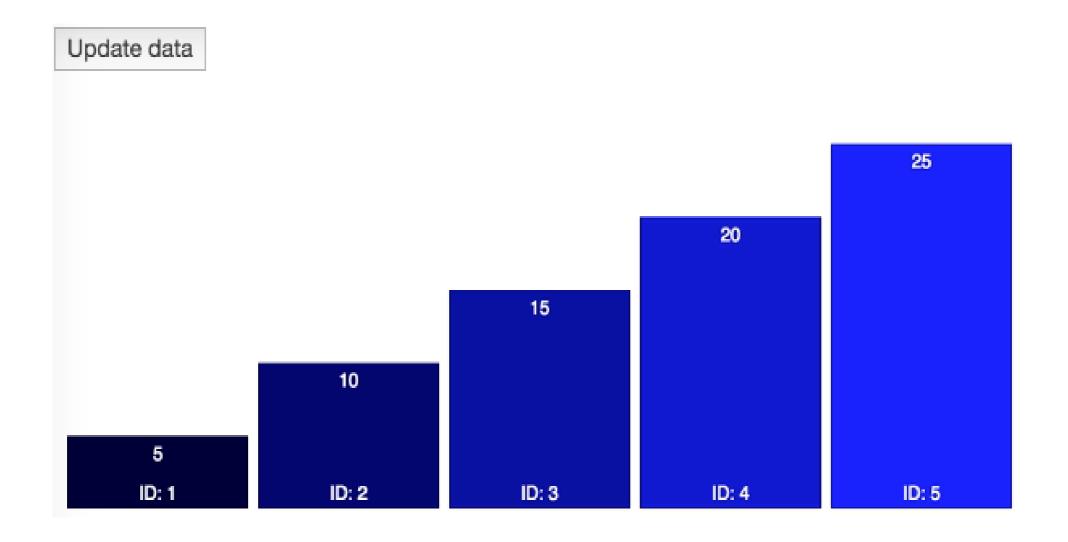
No Key Function

```
svg.selectAll('.values')
   .data(allData);
```



With Key Function

```
svg.selectAll('.values')
.data(allData, function(d){return d;});
```



Animated Examples

Includes commonly used code patterns

- 1) https://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/3808218
- 2) https://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/3808221
- 3) https://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/3808234

Next Tuesday

- Linked Views
- Reading: advanced JavaScript topics

This Thursday



- High-Dimensional Data and Text
- Reading: See pre-reading materials on Canvas

Homework (due Monday) & Studios



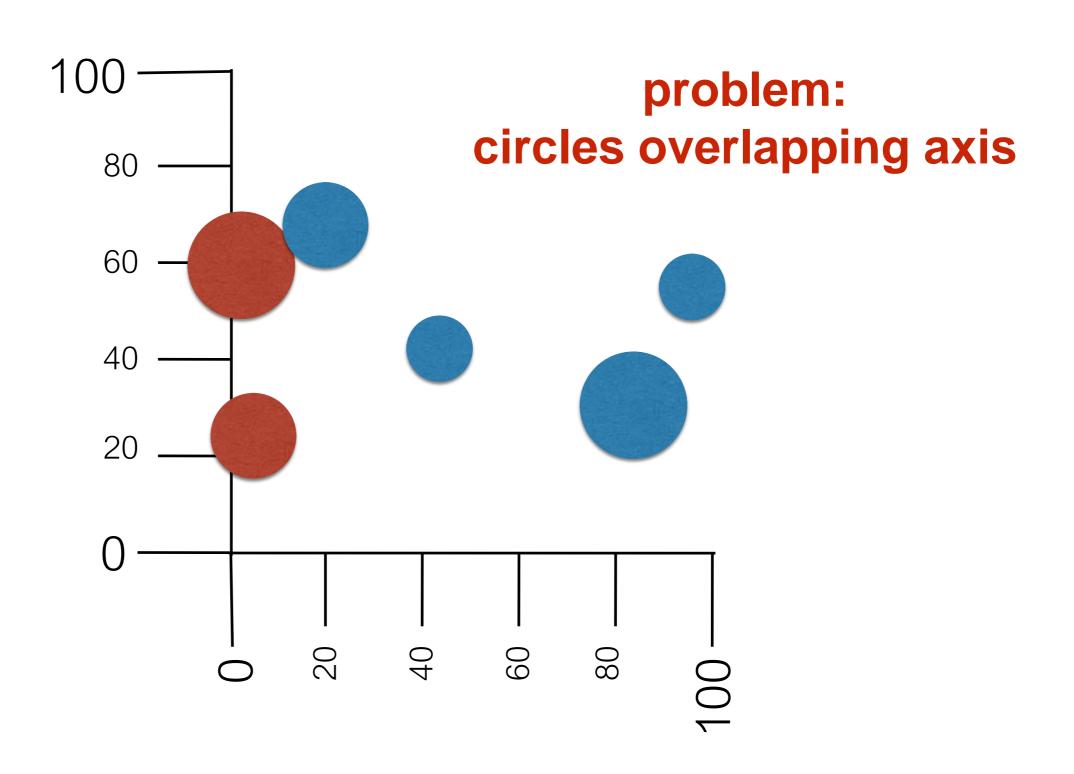
Homework 5 - Fifa, enter-update-exit



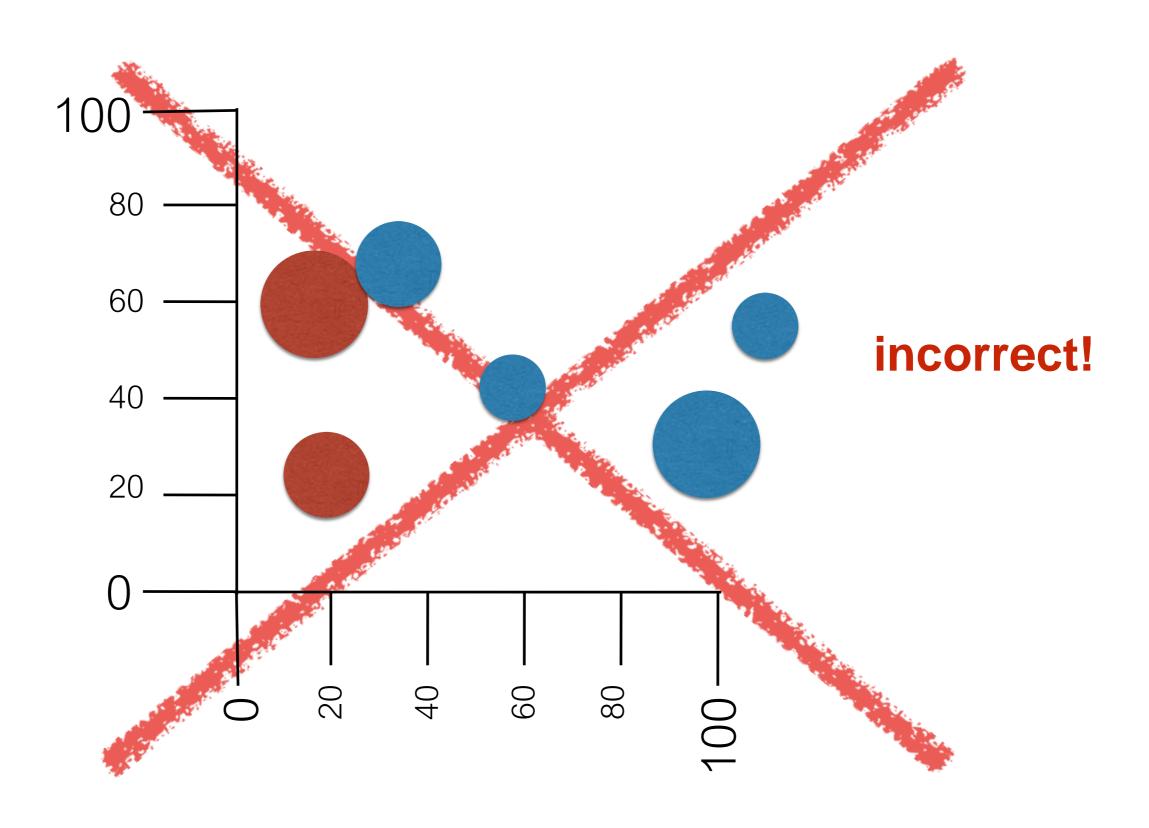
Additional Material

- Axis placement and drawing
- g-element

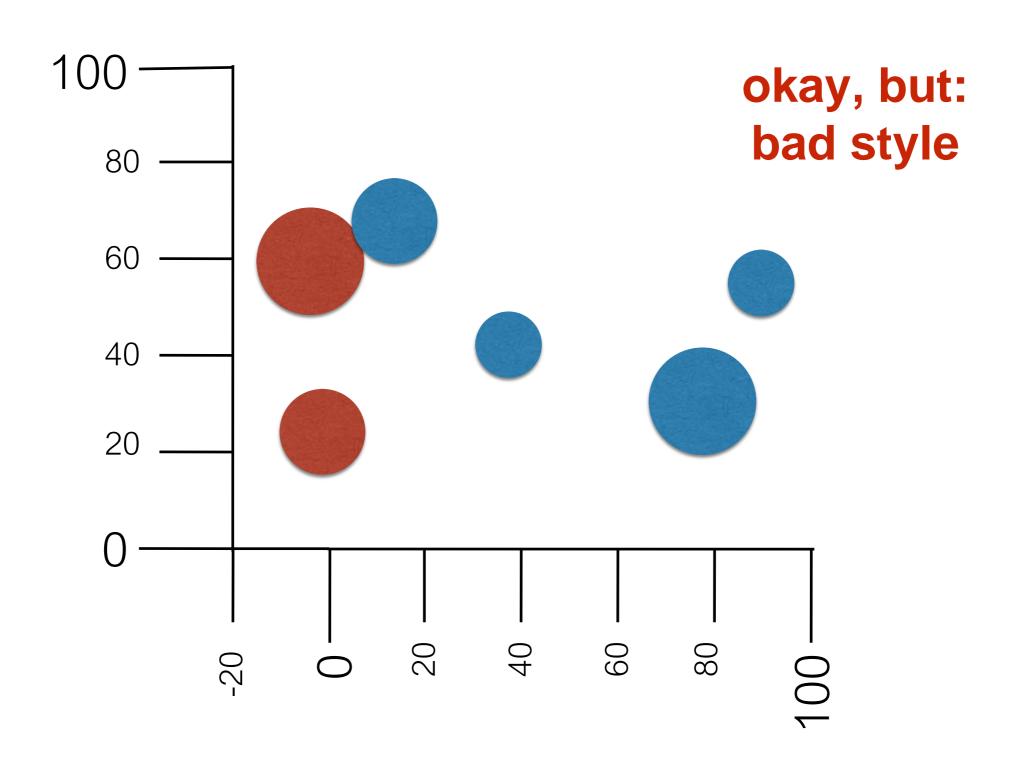
Axis Placement - Simple Axis



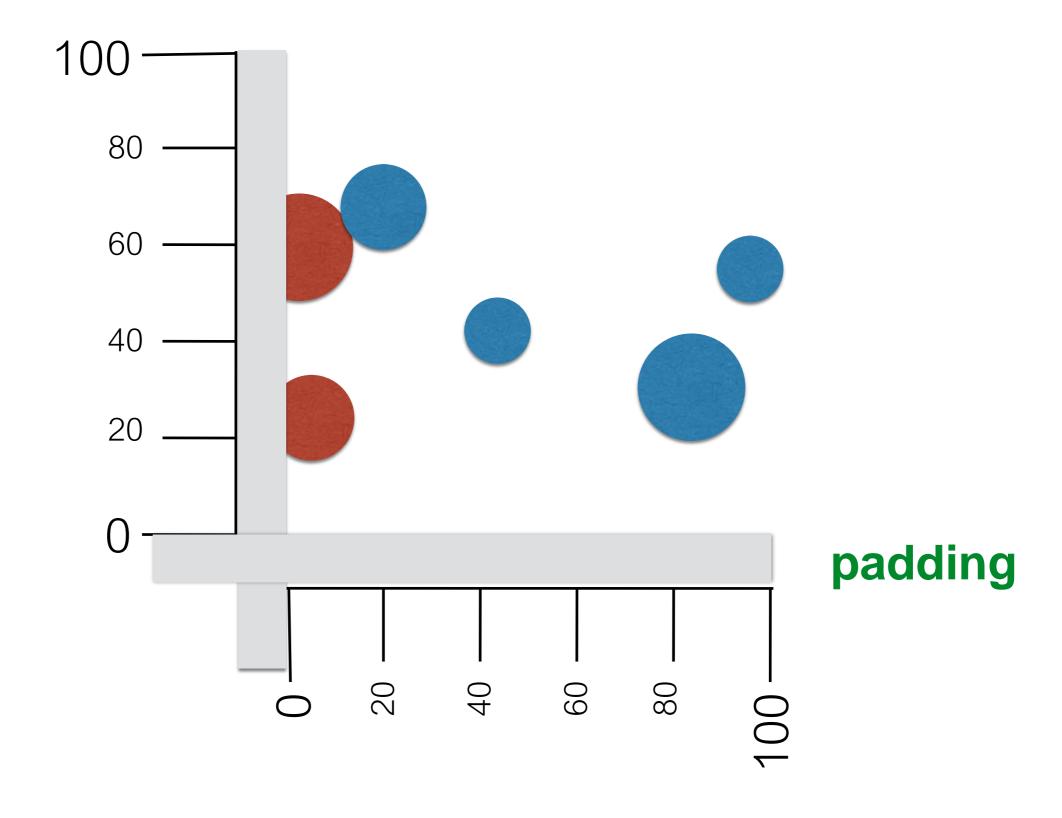
Axis Placement - Translate?



Axis Placement - Extend Axis?

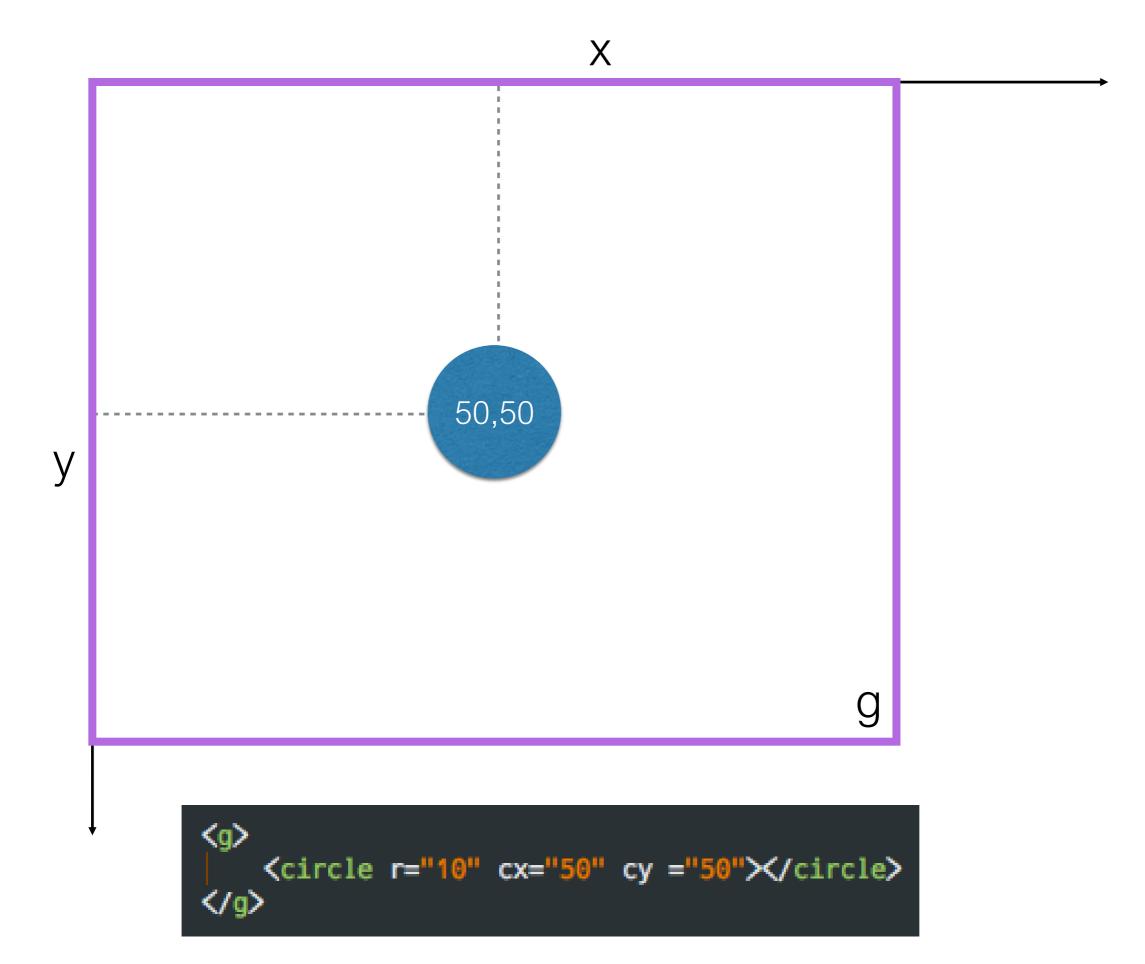


Axis Placement - Padding!

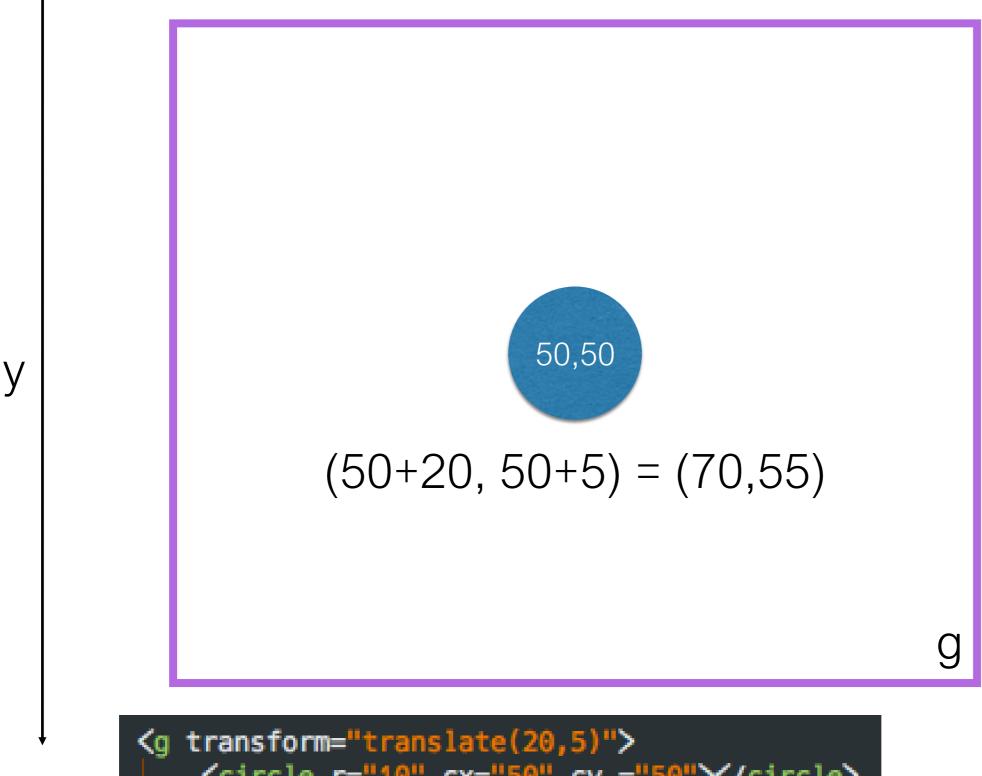


The 'g' element

- groups visual elements
- starts a new coordinate system
- all transformations to the 'g' apply to all elements in the group
- think of grouping in Keynote or Powerpoint



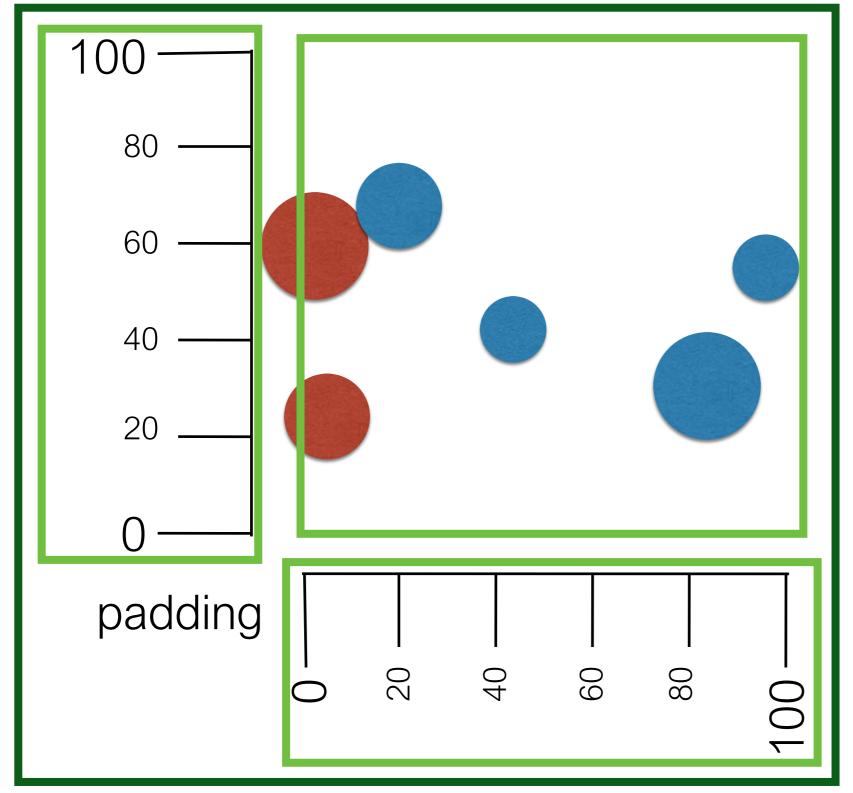




The 'g' element is a container for D3 to draw an axis into.

<g id='blob'></g> 100 80 d3.select('#blob').call(axis); 60 y-label d3.select('#blob').append('text')... 20

SVG Mantra: "Groups are your friend. You can structure your drawings with them."



move the whole scatterplot