Intro to d3.js: Relevant Links

Repo for our workshop:

http://bit.ly/2ofmTCB

D3 API Documentation:

https://github.com/d3/d3/blob/master/API.md

MDN's JavaScript Documentation:

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript

Bl.ocks (the home for sharing d3 modules and examples):

https://bl.ocks.org/

SVG Documentation:

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/SVG

An example visualization:

https://ligo.northwestern.edu/media/mass-plot/index.html

ADVANCED D3:

Curve Interpolations: http://bit.ly/2xR9VxX

Voronoi: http://bit.ly/2gK35mi

https://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/4060366

Zooming: http://bit.ly/2f6WYsg

Brushing/Zooming: http://bit.ly/2lTjfef

Stacking: http://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/582915

Collision Constraint: http://bit.ly/2vOPk05

Dragging: http://bit.ly/2j6x5gH

"Each": https://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/9490313

Dispatching (super advanced):

https://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/5872848

Modules/Plugins (*most* advanced):

https://bost.ocks.org/mike/d3-plugin

"Store-bought" (and other) viz solutions:

Plotly: https://plot.ly/

ggplot2: http://ggplot2.org/

Matplotlib: https://matplotlib.org/

Tableau: https://www.tableau.com/

Processing: https://processing.org/

Intro to d3.js: Review Topics

Most vizzies are store-bought cake



D3 is a tiramisu



Steps to starting with d3.js:

- 1. Build your environment:
 - a. Set up your HTML
 - b. Link your CSS file
 - c. Link your libraries (d3 included)
 - d. Link your main JavaScript
- 2. Examine your data:
 - a. Is it in the right format? Structured correctly?
 - b. Do you need a web server or can you host it locally?
- 3. Link your data to your document:
 - a. Will you load it in using d3 or will you load it in up front?
- 4. Create your starting element:
 - a. Use an id to select it easily, make sure it is an <svg> type

```
1 var data = [
2 {
3     "letter": "A",
4     "frequency": 0.08167
5 },
6 {
7     "letter": "B",
8     "frequency": 0.01492
9 },
10 {
11     "letter": "C",
12     "frequency": 0.02782
13 },
```

Steps to every basic visualization in d3.js:

- 1. **Create your scales**: these convert your data (domain) into the pixel space of the web (range)
- 2. **Select** an element, then "selectAll" on its children (even if you haven't made them yet)
- 3. Bind data to this selection and "enter" the data
- 4. **Append** an element (this appends one element per data piece):
 - a. SVG types: rect, circle, text, etc
 - b. Even HTML types work: div, p, span, etc

- g.selectAll(".bar")
 .data(data)
 .enter().append("rect")
- 5. **Modify** styling, attributes, classes or interactivity to each element, based on the data
 - a. .attr("width", function(d,i) { return x(d.frequency) }
- 6. Optional: Create an axis, title, interactive pieces, animations, etc