

## D3.js Lab Assignment – Learning Various Methods

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Q1: d3.select() and d3.selectAll()  
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Task: Use d3.select() to modify a single element and d3.selectAll() to modify multiple elements.

Instructions:

1. Select a <p> element using d3.select() and change its text to "Hello D3!".
2. Select all <p> elements using d3.selectAll() and set their color to red.

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Q2: d3.append() and d3.remove()  
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Task: Dynamically add and remove elements using D3.js.

Instructions:

1. Select a <div> and append a new <h2> element with the text "New Heading".
2. After 3 seconds, remove the <h2> element using d3.remove().

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Q3: d3.attr() and d3.style()  
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Task: Modify attributes and styles of an SVG circle dynamically.

Instructions:

1. Append an <svg> element and add a <circle> inside it.
2. Use .attr() to set cx=50, cy=50, r=40, and fill="blue".
3. Use .style() to set stroke="black" and stroke-width="3px".

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Q4: d3.text() and d3.html()  
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Task: Modify the text and HTML content of elements.

Instructions:

1. Select a <p> element and use .text() to change its content to "This is D3 text".
2. Select a <div> element and use .html() to set its content to "<strong>Bold Text</strong>".

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Q5: d3.data() and d3.enter()  
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Task: Bind an array of numbers [10, 20, 30, 40] to <p> elements and create new elements for each data point.

Instructions:

1. Select a <div> and use .selectAll("p") to bind data.
2. Use .data([10, 20, 30, 40]) to bind the dataset.
3. Use .enter().append("p") to create new <p> elements for each data point.
4. Set text to display the bound data.

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Q6: d3.scaleLinear()  
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Task: Create a linear scale that maps numbers from [0, 100] to [0, 500] and display a transformed value.

Instructions:

1. Create a scale using d3.scaleLinear() with domain [0,100] and range [0,500].
2. Transform the number 50 and display the scaled value in a <p>.

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Q7: d3.axisBottom() and d3.axisLeft()  
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Task: Create X and Y axes inside an SVG.

Instructions:

1. Create an <svg> with width=400 and height=300.
2. Define xScale (domain [0,100], range [0,300]) and yScale (domain [0,100], range [200,0]).
3. Append axes using d3.axisBottom(xScale) and d3.axisLeft(yScale).

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Q8: d3.transition()  
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Task: Animate a rectangle changing its width over 2 seconds.

Instructions:

1. Append an `<svg>` and add a `<rect>` with `width=50`, `height=100`.
2. Use `.transition().duration(2000).attr("width", 200)` to animate width expansion.

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Q9: `d3.event` and `d3.on()`  
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Task: Create a button that changes the background color of a `<div>` when clicked.

Instructions:

1. Select a `<button>` and set a click event using `d3.on("click")`.
2. Change the background color of a `<div>` to "lightblue" when clicked.

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Q10: `d3.line()` and `d3.path()`  
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Task: Draw a simple line chart with points `{x: 10, y: 30}`, `{x: 20, y: 80}`, `{x: 30, y: 50}`, `{x: 40, y: 100}`.

Instructions:

1. Define an `xScale` and `yScale` to map values to pixels.
2. Use `d3.line()` to create a line generator.
3. Use `.datum(data).attr("d", line)` to append the line to an `<svg>`.
4. Set `stroke="red"` and `fill="none"`.

Instructions:

- ① Write code in an HTML file and include the D3.js library (`<script src="https://d3js.org/d3.v7.min.js"></script>`).
- ② Complete each question in a separate `<script>` block or separate files.
- ③ Try modifying attributes and experimenting with different data.
- ④ For SVG-based tasks, ensure you create an `<svg>` container.

**Note - Don't submit a zip file. Follow proper naming conventions.**