

山东大学计算机科学与技术学院

可视化技术课程实验报告

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实验题目：电子表格实践 I		
实验学时：2	实验日期：2025/10/24	
<div>实验目标：</div> <div>Add a new vis function based on the open source spreadsheet codes:<a href="https://github.com/myliang/x-spreadsheet">https://github.com/myliang/x-spreadsheet</a></div>		
<div>实验步骤与内容：</div> <div>1、基础 HTML 框架</div> <div>引入 x-spreadsheet 的 CSS 样式文件</div> <div>引入 x-spreadsheet 核心 JavaScript 库</div> <div>引入中文语言包</div> <div>引入 D3.js v6 版本用于数据可视化</div> <div><pre>&lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt; &lt;html lang="zh-CN"&gt; &lt;head&gt;   &lt;meta charset="UTF-8"&gt;   &lt;meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"&gt;   &lt;title&gt;电子表格实践 I - x-spreadsheet 与 D3 可视化&lt;/title&gt;   &lt;!-- 导入需要的官方库 --&gt;   &lt;link                                rel="stylesheet" href="https://unpkg.com/x-data-spreadsheet@1.1.5/dist/xspreadsheet.css" /&gt;   &lt;script src="https://unpkg.com/x-data-spreadsheet@1.1.5/dist/xspreadsheet.js"&gt;&lt;/script &gt;   &lt;script src="https://unpkg.com/x-data-spreadsheet@1.1.9/dist/locale/zh-cn.js"&gt;&lt;/script &gt;   &lt;script src="https://d3js.org/d3.v6.js"&gt;&lt;/script&gt; &lt;/head&gt;</pre></div> <div>2、用户界面布局</div> <div>创建复选框控制面板，支持多种图表类型选择</div> <div>创建可视化容器#my_dataviz 用于显示图表</div> <div><pre>&lt;!-- 加入多个 check box 可以选择不同的可视化类型 --&gt; &lt;div id="xspreadsheet"&gt;   &lt;div class="chart-controls"&gt;     &lt;h3&gt;可视化选项：&lt;/h3&gt;     &lt;label&gt;&lt;input type="checkbox" class="checkbox" value="barchart" /&gt; 柱状图&lt;/label&gt;     &lt;label&gt;&lt;input type="checkbox" class="checkbox" value="linechart" /&gt;</pre></div>		

折线图</label>

```
<label><input type="checkbox" class="checkbox" value="piechart" />
```

饼图</label>

```
<label><input type="checkbox" class="checkbox" value="scatterchart"
```

/>散点图</label>

```
</div>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div id="my_dataviz"></div>
```

### 3、样式配置

定义表格和图表容器的尺寸

美化复选框控制面板的样式

设置坐标轴文本样式

```
<style>
```

```
#xspreadsheet {
```

```
width: 400px;
```

```
height: 500px;
```

```
padding: 0px;
```

```
/* border: 1px solid rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.815); */
```

```
margin: 0px;
```

```
}
```

```
#my_dataviz {
```

```
width: 1000px;
```

```
height: 900px;
```

```
padding: 0px;
```

```
/* border: 1px solid rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.815); */
```

```
margin: 0px;
```

```
}
```

```
.ticktext {
```

```
font-size: 20;
```

```
stroke: black;
```

```
stroke-width: 0.05em;
```

```
}
```

```
.chart-controls {
```

```
margin-bottom: 20px;
```

```
padding: 10px;
```

```
border: 1px solid #ddd;
```

```
border-radius: 5px;
```

```
background-color: #f9f9f9;
```

```
}
```

```
.chart-controls h3 {
```

```
margin: 0 0 10px 0;
```

```
font-size: 16px;
```

```
color: #333;
```

```
}
```

```
.chart-controls label {
```

```
        display: block;
        margin: 5px 0;
        font-size: 14px;
        cursor: pointer;
    }
    .chart-controls input[type="checkbox"] {
        margin-right: 8px;
    }
</style>
```

#### 4、表格初始化与配置

设置表格为中文界面

配置表格为编辑模式，显示工具栏和网格

设置行列数量和尺寸

配置表格样式（背景色、字体、对齐方式等）

```
// 设置中文语言环境
x_spreadsheet.locale("zh-cn");

// 初始化表格
var xs = x_spreadsheet("#xspreadsheet", {
    mode: 'edit', // edit | read
    showToolbar: true,
    showGrid: true,
    showContextMenu: true,
    view: {
        height: () => document.documentElement.clientHeight,
        width: () => document.documentElement.clientWidth,
    },
    row: {
        len: 15,
        height: 25,
    },
    col: {
        len: 8,
        width: 100,
        indexWidth: 60,
        minWidth: 60,
    },
    style: {
        bgcolor: '#ffffff',
        align: 'left',
        valign: 'middle',
        textwrap: false,
        strike: false,
        underline: false,
        color: '#0a0a0a',
    },
});
```

```

        font: {
            name: 'Helvetica',
            size: 10,
            bold: false,
            italic: false,
        },
    },
});

```

## 5、初始数据设置与事件绑定

绑定单元格编辑事件到 update 函数

设置预设数据：2017-2020 年计算机和法学专业的人数

使用链式调用设置多个单元格内容

```

// 设置初值
xs.on('cell-edited', update);
xs.cellText(0, 1, "计算机").cellText(0, 2, "法学").render();
xs.cellText(1, 0, "2017")
    .cellText(1, 1, "23")
    .cellText(1, 2, "15")
    .render();
xs.cellText(2, 0, "2018")
    .cellText(2, 1, "36")
    .cellText(2, 2, "26")
    .render();
xs.cellText(3, 0, "2019")
    .cellText(3, 1, "23")
    .cellText(3, 2, "33")
    .render();
xs.cellText(4, 0, "2020")
    .cellText(4, 1, "22")
    .cellText(4, 2, "10")
    .render();

```

## 6、颜色调色板函数

定义 20 种颜色的调色板

根据索引返回对应颜色，支持循环使用

```

// 颜色调色板函数
function getColor(idx) {
    var palette = [
        '#5ab1ef', '#ffb980', '#d87a80', '#2ec7c9', '#b6a2de',
        '#8d98b3', '#e5cf0d', '#97b552', '#95706d', '#dc69aa',
        '#07a2a4', '#9a7fd1', '#588dd5', '#f5994e', '#c05050',
        '#59678c', '#c9ab00', '#7eb00a', '#6f5553', '#c14089'
    ];
    return palette[idx % palette.length];
}

```

## 7、主更新函数 - 数据收集与处理

检查复选框状态，判断是否需要绘制图表

从表格中读取行标题（年份）和列标题（专业）

读取数值数据并进行格式验证

将数据存储到 localStorage 中

```
function update() {
    // 获取所有复选框状态
    const barCheckbox = d3.select('input[value="barchart"]');
    const lineCheckbox = d3.select('input[value="linechart"]');
    const pieCheckbox = d3.select('input[value="piechart"]');
    const scatterCheckbox = d3.select('input[value="scatterchart"]');

    const hasAnyChart = barCheckbox.property("checked") ||
        lineCheckbox.property("checked") ||
        pieCheckbox.property("checked") ||
        scatterCheckbox.property("checked");

    if (hasAnyChart) {
        var data = [];
        var ytitle = [];
        var xtitle = [];
        var col = 0;

        for (var i = 1; i < 20; i++) {
            if (xs.cell(i, 0) === null || xs.cell(i, 0).text === undefined
|| xs.cell(i, 0).text === "") {
                rows = i;
                break;
            }
            data.push([]);
            ytitle.push(xs.cell(i, 0).text);
        }

        for (var i = 1; i < 20; i++) {
            if (xs.cell(0, i) === null || xs.cell(0, i).text === undefined
|| xs.cell(0, i).text === "") {
                col = i;
                break;
            }
            xtitle.push(xs.cell(0, i).text);
        }

        for (var i = 1; i < rows; i++) {
            for (var j = 1; j < col; j++) {
                if (xs.cell(i, j) === null || xs.cell(i, j).text ===
```

```

undefined || isNaN(+xs.cell(i, j).text)) {
    console.log(i, j, xs.cell(i, j));
    // alert("error data format");
    return;
} else {
    data[i - 1][j - 1] = +xs.cell(i, j).text;
}
}
}

window.localStorage.data = data;
window.localStorage.xTitle = xtitle;
window.localStorage.yTitle = ytitle;
console.log(window.localStorage.data);

```

## 8、数据格式转换与图表绘制调度

从 localStorage 中恢复数据并重新格式化

计算数据最大值用于 Y 轴范围设定

清除现有图表

根据复选框状态调用相应的图表绘制函数

```

var xTitle = Array.from(window.localStorage.xTitle.split(", "));
var yTitle = Array.from(window.localStorage.yTitle.split(", "));
var list_data = window.localStorage.data.split(", ");
var pos = 0;

var data1 = [];
for (var i = 0; i < yTitle.length; i++) {
    let tmp = [];
    for (var j = 0; j < xTitle.length; ++j) {
        tmp.push(+list_data[pos++]);
    }
    data1.push(tmp);
}

var max = 0;
var data = [];
for (var i = 0; i < yTitle.length; i++) {
    var jsd = {};
    jsd["group"] = yTitle[i];
    data.push(jsd);
}

for (var i = 0; i < yTitle.length; i++) {
    for (var j = 0; j < xTitle.length; j++) {
        if (data1[i][j] > max)
            max = data1[i][j];
    }
}

```

```

        data[i][xTitle[j]] = data1[i][j];
    }
}

console.log(data);
console.log(max);

// 清除现有图表
d3.selectAll('svg').remove();

// 创建主容器
const container = d3.select("#my_dataviz");

// 绘制柱状图
if (barCheckbox.property("checked")) {
    drawBarChart(container, data, xTitle, yTitle, max);
}

// 绘制折线图
if (lineCheckbox.property("checked")) {
    drawLineChart(container, data, xTitle, yTitle, max);
}

// 绘制饼图
if (pieCheckbox.property("checked")) {
    drawPieChart(container, data1, xTitle);
}

// 绘制散点图
if (scatterCheckbox.property("checked")) {
    drawScatterChart(container, data1, xTitle, yTitle, max);
}
} else {
    d3.selectAll('svg').remove();
}
}

```

## 9、柱状图绘制函数

创建 SVG 画布和坐标系

设置 X 轴（年份）和 Y 轴（数值）比例尺

绘制分组柱状图，每个年份下有多个专业柱子

添加数值标签和图例

```

function drawBarChart(container, data, xTitle, yTitle, max) {
    const margin = { top: 40, right: 30, bottom: 40, left: 50 };
    const width = 600 - margin.left - margin.right;
    const height = 500 - margin.top - margin.bottom;

```

```

const svg = container
  .append("svg")
  .attr("width", width + margin.left + margin.right + 100)
  .attr("height", height + margin.top + margin.bottom)
  .append("g")
  .attr("transform", `translate(${margin.left},
${margin.top})`);

const subgroups = xTitle;
const groups = yTitle;

const x = d3.scaleBand().domain(groups).range([0,
width]).padding([0.2]);
svg
  .append("g")
  .attr("transform", `translate(0, ${height})`)
  .call(d3.axisBottom(x).tickSizeOuter(0));

const y = d3.scaleLinear().domain([0, max]).range([height,
0]).nice();
svg.append("g").call(d3.axisLeft(y));

const xSubgroup = d3
  .scaleBand()
  .domain(subgroups)
  .range([0, x.bandwidth()])
  .padding([0.05]);

svg
  .append("g")
  .selectAll("g")
  .data(data)
  .join("g")
  .attr("class", "bar")
  .attr("transform", (d) => `translate(${x(d.group)}, 0)`)
  .selectAll("rect")
  .data(function (d) {
    return subgroups.map(function (key) {
      return { key: key, value: d[key] };
    });
  })
  .join("rect")
  .attr("x", (d) => xSubgroup(d.key))
  .attr("y", (d) => y(d.value))
  .attr("width", xSubgroup.bandwidth())

```



```

        .attr("height", (d) => height - y(d.value))
        .attr("fill", function(d, i) { return getColor(i); });

// 数值标签
svg
    .append("g")
    .selectAll("g")
    .data(data)
    .join("g")
    .attr("class", "bar")
    .attr("transform", (d) => `translate(${x(d.group)}, 0)`)
    .selectAll("text")
    .data(function (d) {
        return subgroups.map(function (key) {
            return { key: key, value: d[key] };
        });
    })
    .join("text")
    .attr("x", (d) => xSubgroup(d.key) + xSubgroup.bandwidth() * 0.5)
    .attr("y", (d) => y(d.value) - 10)
    .text(d => d.value)
    .attr('text-anchor', 'middle');

// 图例
drawLegend(svg, xTitle, width);
}

```

## 10、折线图绘制函数

创建折线图坐标系

将数据转换为适合折线图的格式

使用 D3 的 line 生成器绘制连接线

在每个数据点添加圆圈标记

```

function drawLineChart(container, data, xTitle, yTitle, max) {
    const margin = { top: 40, right: 30, bottom: 40, left: 50 };
    const width = 600 - margin.left - margin.right;
    const height = 500 - margin.top - margin.bottom;

    const svg = container
        .append("svg")
        .attr("width", width + margin.left + margin.right + 100)
        .attr("height", height + margin.top + margin.bottom)
        .append("g")
        .attr("transform", `translate(${margin.left},
        ${margin.top})`);

    const x = d3.scaleBand().domain(yTitle).range([0, width]);

```

```

const y = d3.scaleLinear().domain([0, max]).range([height, 0]).nice();

svg
  .append("g")
  .attr("transform", `translate(0, ${height})`)
  .call(d3.axisBottom(x));

svg.append("g").call(d3.axisLeft(y));

// 生成折线数据
const lineData = xTitle.map((category, idx) => ({
  name: category,
  values: data.map(d => ({ year: d.group, value: d[category] })))
}));

const line = d3.line()
  .x(d => x(d.year) + x.bandwidth() / 2)
  .y(d => y(d.value));

// 绘制折线
svg.selectAll(".line")
  .data(lineData)
  .enter()
  .append("path")
  .attr("class", "line")
  .attr("d", d => line(d.values))
  .attr("fill", "none")
  .attr("stroke", (d, i) => getColor(i))
  .attr("stroke-width", 3);

// 绘制数据点
svg.selectAll(".dot")
  .data(lineData)
  .enter()
  .selectAll("circle")
  .data(d => d.values)
  .enter()
  .append("circle")
  .attr("class", "dot")
  .attr("cx", d => x(d.year) + x.bandwidth() / 2)
  .attr("cy", d => y(d.value))
  .attr("r", 5)
  .attr("fill", (d, i, nodes) =>
getColor(nodes[i].parentNode.__data__.name === xTitle[0] ? 0 : 1));

```

```
    drawLegend(svg, xTitle, width);  
  }
```

## 11、饼图绘制函数

计算各专业的总体数据用于饼图

使用 D3 的 pie 和 arc 生成器创建饼图

在每个扇形中添加百分比标签

```
function drawPieChart(container, data1, xTitle) {  
  const width = 400;  
  const height = 400;  
  const radius = Math.min(width, height) / 2 - 40;  
  
  const svg = container  
    .append("svg")  
    .attr("width", width)  
    .attr("height", height)  
    .append("g")  
    .attr("transform", `translate(${width/2}, ${height/2})`);  
  
  // 计算总和用于百分比  
  let totalSum = 0;  
  data1.forEach(row => {  
    row.forEach(value => totalSum += value);  
  });  
  
  const pieData = [];  
  xTitle.forEach((category, categoryIdx) => {  
    let categorySum = 0;  
    data1.forEach(row => {  
      categorySum += row[categoryIdx];  
    });  
    pieData.push({  
      name: category,  
      value: categorySum,  
      percentage: ((categorySum / totalSum) * 100).toFixed(1)  
    });  
  });  
  
  const pie = d3.pie()  
    .value(d => d.value)  
    .sort(null);  
  
  const arc = d3.arc()  
    .innerRadius(0)  
    .outerRadius(radius);
```

```

const arcs = svg.selectAll(".arc")
  .data(pie(pieData))
  .enter()
  .append("g")
  .attr("class", "arc");

arcs.append("path")
  .attr("d", arc)
  .attr("fill", (d, i) => getColor(i))
  .attr("stroke", "#fff")
  .attr("stroke-width", 2);

arcs.append("text")
  .attr("transform", d => `translate(${arc.centroid(d)})`)
  .attr("text-anchor", "middle")
  .style("font-size", "12px")
  .style("font-weight", "bold")
  .text(d => `${d.data.name}: ${d.data.percentage}%`);
}

```

## 12、散点图绘制函数

### 创建散点图坐标系

将数据转换为散点格式，每个点代表一个具体数值

绘制圆圈散点并添加数值标签

```

function drawScatterChart(container, data1, xTitle, yTitle, max) {
  const margin = { top: 40, right: 30, bottom: 40, left: 50 };
  const width = 600 - margin.left - margin.right;
  const height = 500 - margin.top - margin.bottom;

  const svg = container
    .append("svg")
    .attr("width", width + margin.left + margin.right + 100)
    .attr("height", height + margin.top + margin.bottom)
    .append("g")
    .attr("transform", `translate(${margin.left},
    ${margin.top})`);

  const x = d3.scaleBand().domain(yTitle).range([0, width]);
  const y = d3.scaleLinear().domain([0, max]).range([height,
  0]).nice();

  svg
    .append("g")
    .attr("transform", `translate(0, ${height})`)
    .call(d3.axisBottom(x));
}

```

```

svg.append("g").call(d3.axisLeft(y));

// 生成散点数据
const scatterData = [];
data1.forEach((row, rowIdx) => {
  row.forEach((value, colIdx) => {
    scatterData.push({
      year: yTitle[rowIdx],
      category: xTitle[colIdx],
      value: value,
      x: x(yTitle[rowIdx]) + x.bandwidth() / 2 + (colIdx -
xTitle.length/2 + 0.5) * 10,
      y: y(value)
    });
  });
});

svg.selectAll(".scatter")
  .data(scatterData)
  .enter()
  .append("circle")
  .attr("class", "scatter")
  .attr("cx", d => d.x)
  .attr("cy", d => d.y)
  .attr("r", 8)
  .attr("fill", (d, i) => getColor(xTitle.indexOf(d.category)))
  .attr("stroke", "#fff")
  .attr("stroke-width", 2);

// 添加数值标签
svg.selectAll(".scatter-label")
  .data(scatterData)
  .enter()
  .append("text")
  .attr("class", "scatter-label")
  .attr("x", d => d.x)
  .attr("y", d => d.y - 15)
  .attr("text-anchor", "middle")
  .style("font-size", "10px")
  .text(d => d.value);

drawLegend(svg, xTitle, width);
}

```

### 13、图例绘制函数

创建统一的图例绘制函数

## 为每个数据系列生成颜色方块和标签

```
function drawLegend(svg, xTitle, width) {
  const legendData = xTitle.map((name, idx) => ({
    name: name,
    color: getColor(idx)
  }));

  const legend = svg.selectAll(".legend")
    .data(legendData)
    .enter()
    .append("g")
    .attr("class", "legend")
    .attr("transform", (d, i) => `translate(30, ${i * 20 + 120})`);

  legend.append("rect")
    .attr("x", width - 25)
    .attr("y", 8)
    .attr("width", 40)
    .attr("height", 5)
    .style("fill", d => d.color);

  legend.append("text")
    .attr("x", width + 20)
    .attr("y", 15)
    .style("text-anchor", "end")
    .text(d => d.name);
}
```

## 14、事件绑定

将所有复选框的 change 事件绑定到 update 函数

实现用户交互时的图表实时更新

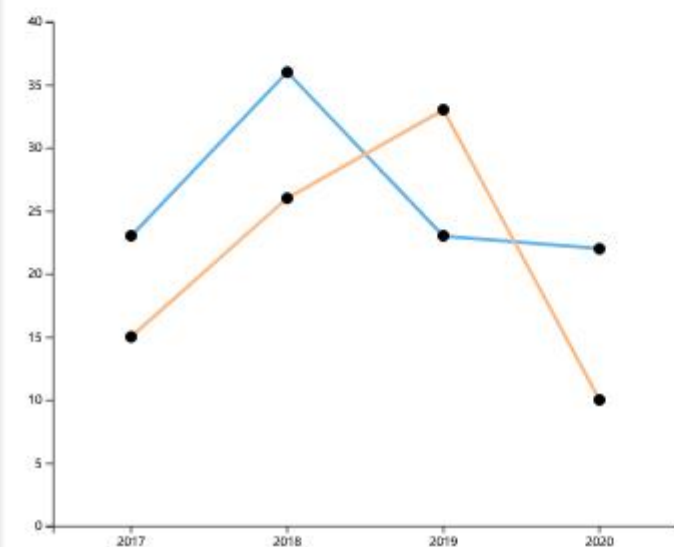
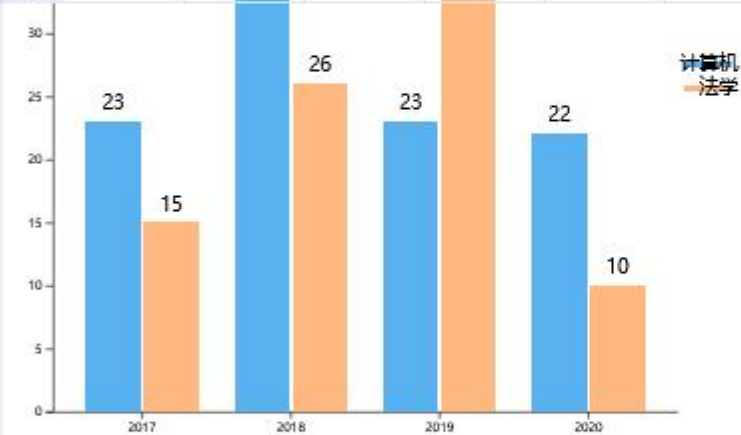
```
// 将 update 函数作为事件添加到 check-box 与表格修改时
d3.selectAll(".checkbox").on("change", update);
```

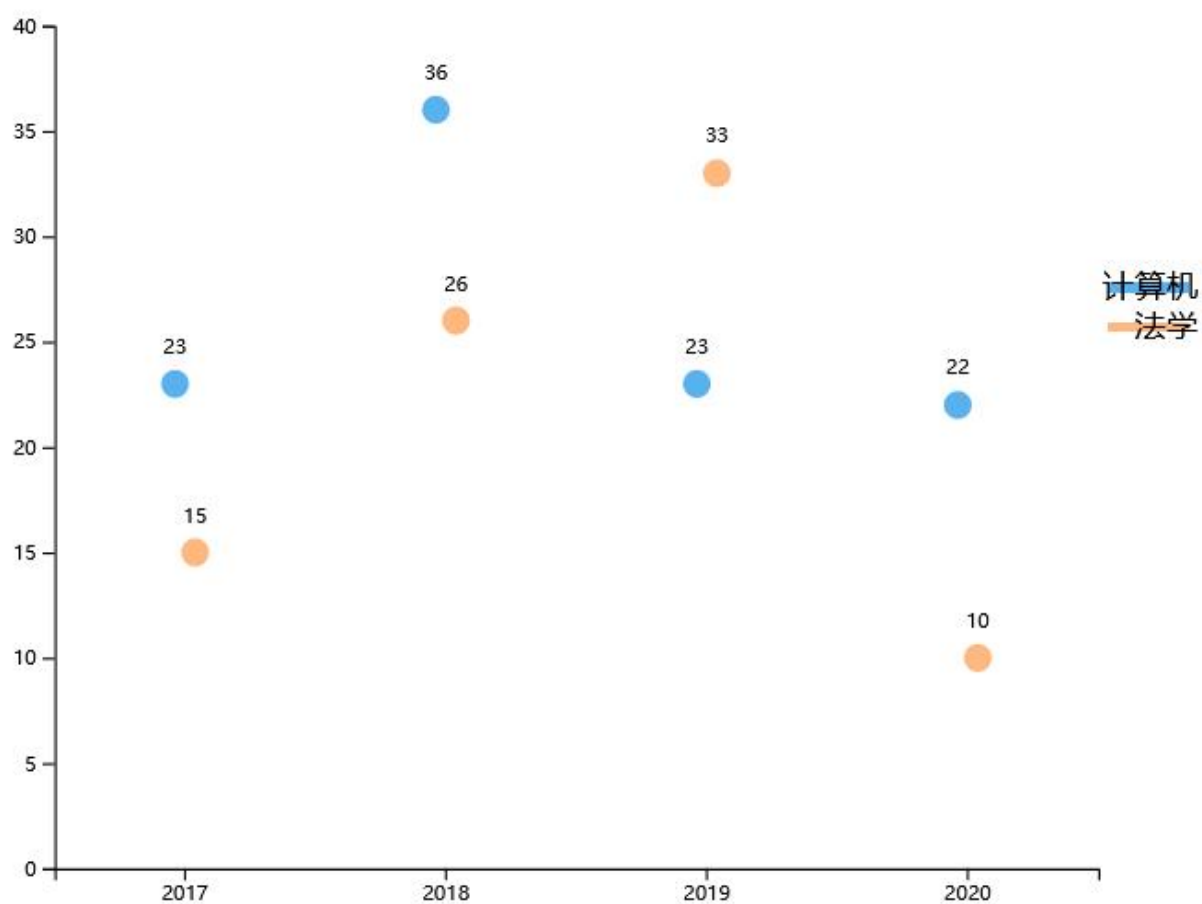
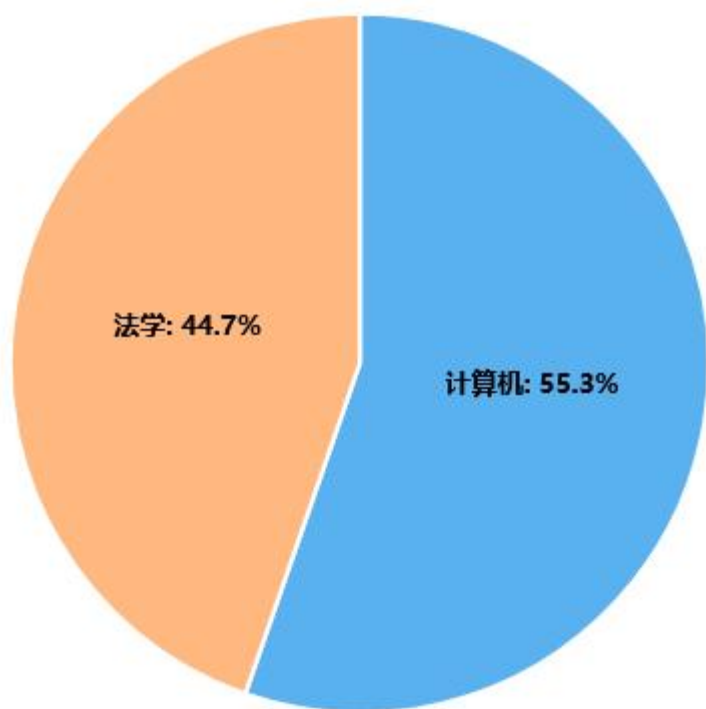
结果：

可视化选项:

- ☒ 柱状图
- ☒ 折线图
- ☐ 饼图
- ☐ 散点图

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1		计算机	法学					
2	2017	23	15					
3	2018	36	26					
4	2019	23	33					
5	2020	22	10					
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								





结论分析与体会：

掌握了 x-spreadsheet 进行表格操作，并利用 d3 进行可视化的方法。