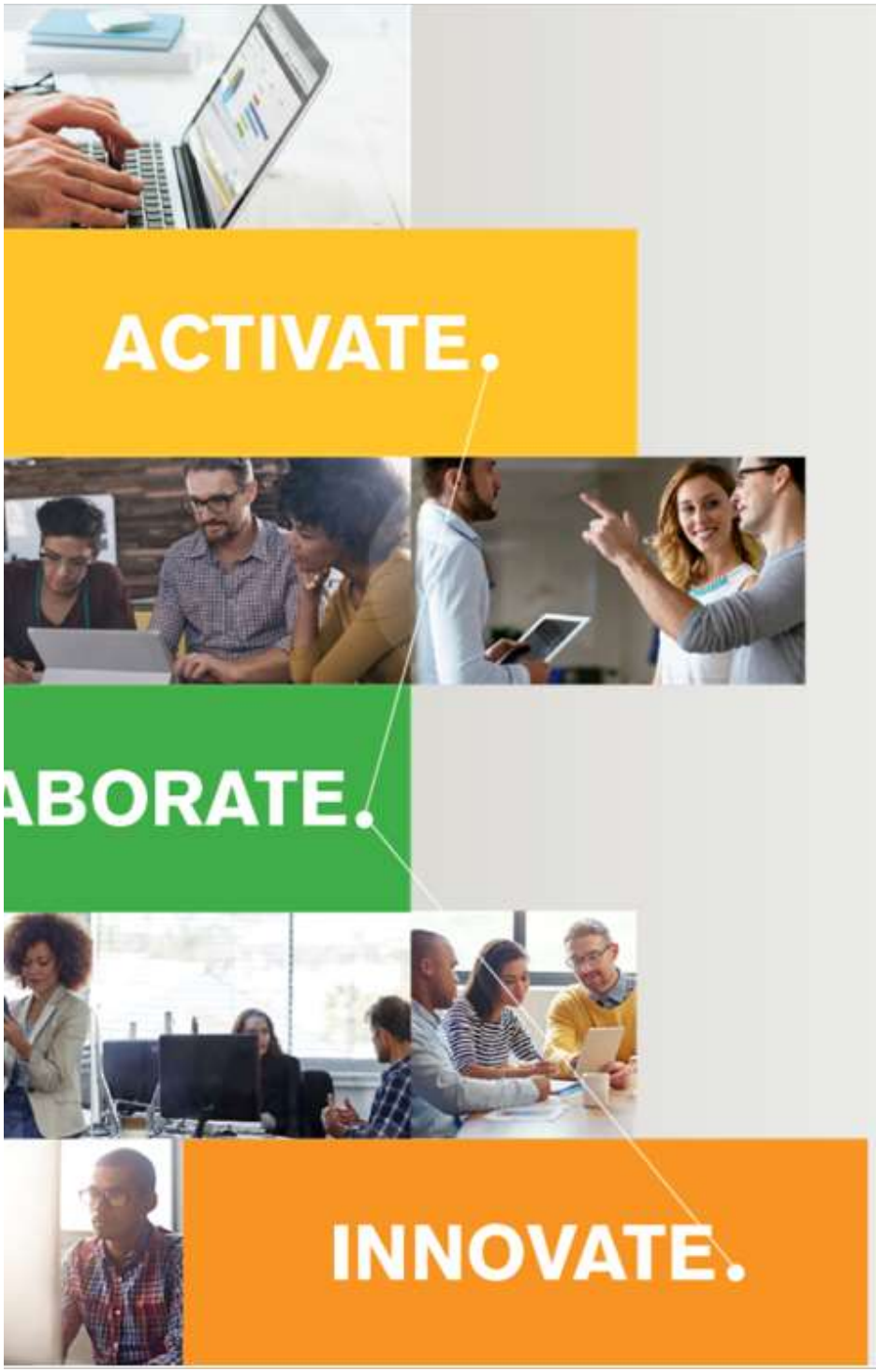
Why this is a PDF

This presentation was built with Reveal.js. Unfortunately, reveal does not have an export to PowerPoint option. I chose to use reveal because it better displays the sections of my presentation that display code



Qlik Qonnections 2017

Unlocking the Potential of I with Qlik Sense APIs

Kevin McGovern

Slalom Consulting

Who am I? Kevin McGovern


BRANCH

Kevin McGovern

- Data Visualization Consultant at Slalom
- Qlik Branch Contributor
- Builds things with D3

Questions we will cover

- What is D3?
- How is D3 used?
- Where would you use D3 in Qlik Sense Mashups?
- What do you need to do differently for Extensions?

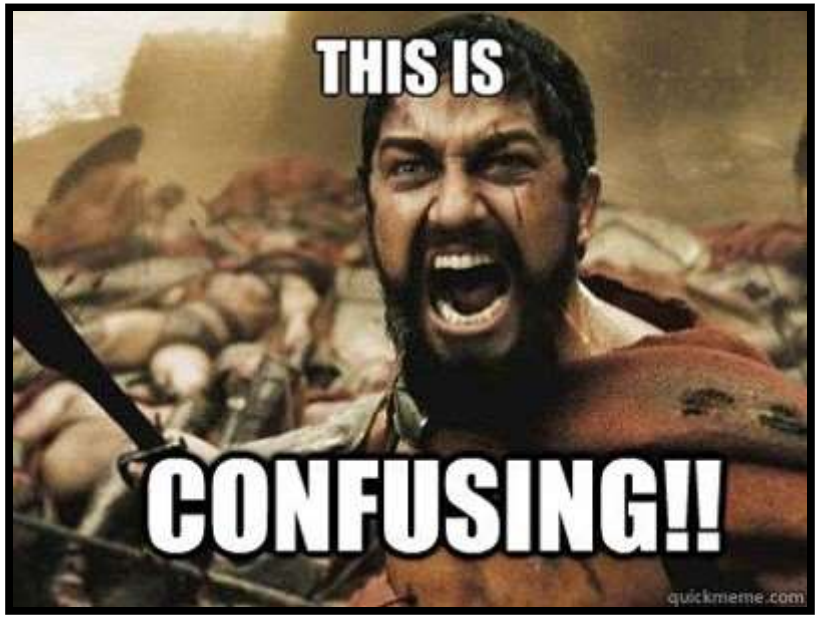
What is D3?

What D3 isn't

- Not a charting library
- Not a drawing library
- Not optimized for canvas and WebGL
- Not a framework

What D3 is

D3.js is a JavaScript library for manipulating documents based on data. D3 helps you bring data to life using HTML, SVG, and CSS. D3's emphasis on web standards gives you the full capabilities of modern browsers without tying yourself to a proprietary framework, combining powerful visualization components and a data-driven approach to DOM manipulation.

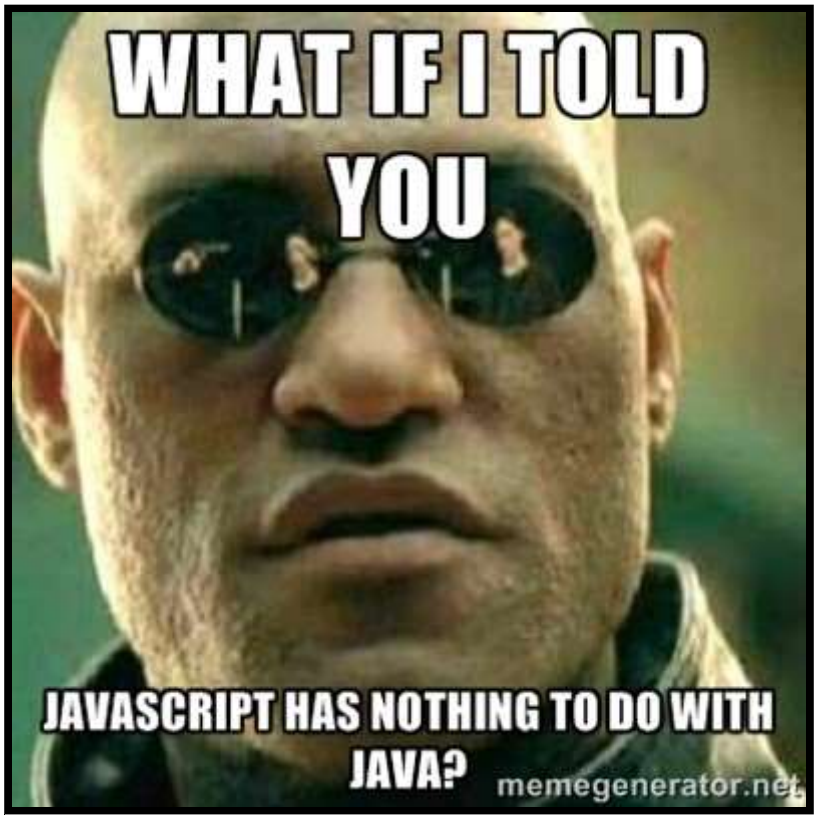

THIS IS
CONFUSING!!
quickmeme.com


PATIENCE YOU MUST HAVE
WORTH IT WILL BE
memecrunch.com

Backing Up

"A JavaScript Library"

What is JavaScript?



D3: ”A JavaScript Library”

What is JavaScript?

- HTML sets document structure
- CSS sets styling
- JS informs your browser how to display content dynamically

D3: ”A JavaScript Library”

What is a js library?

Extending what native js can do, makes developers lives easier

- jQuery
- Angular
- React
- Ember
- Three.js
- Node.js
- D3.js

D3: ”manipulating documents based on data”

Browser renders HTML, CSS, JS to create Document Object Model

...or DOM

The DOM

More than just a fast and furious character

API that lets you interact with rendered web pages

Where does D3 come in?

- Bind data to elements in the DOM
- Change existing elements based on bound data
- Add new elements when more data added
- Remove elements when data changes
- Basically...

HTML Magic

D3 in Action

Finding elements, binding data, creating new elements

Using Scott Murray's Awesome Tutorial

An Example

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

d3.select("body")
        .selectAll("p")
        .data(dataset)
        .enter()
        .append("p")
        .text("New paragraph!");
```

An Example

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

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d3.select("body")
        .selectAll("p")
        .data(dataset)
        .enter()
        .append("p")
        .text("New paragraph!");
```

An Example - Results

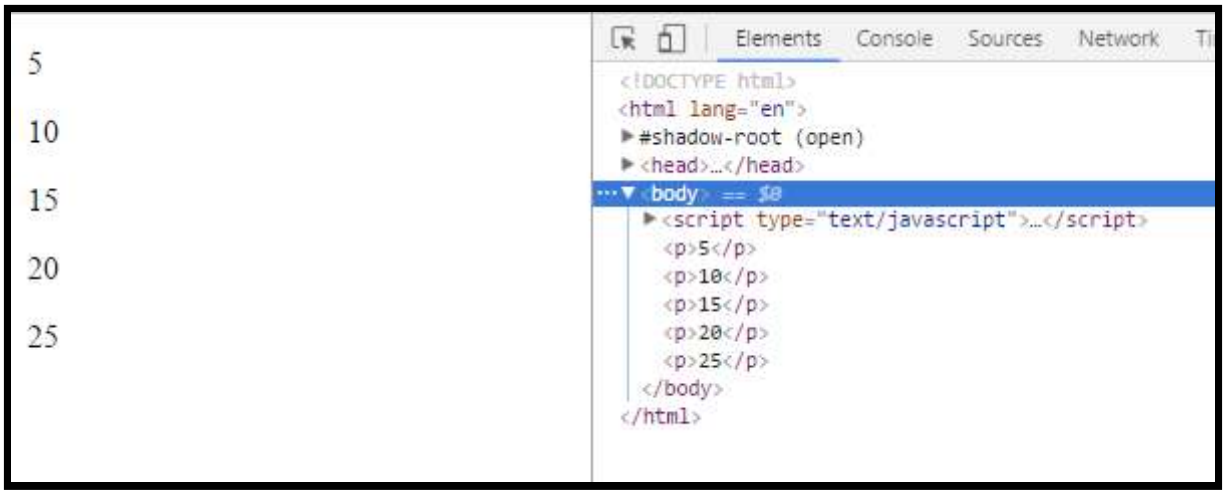

```
console.log(d3.selectAll("p"))
```

An Example - Exploring the Elements

Modified Example - Using Data to Add to Elements

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

d3.select("body")
        .selectAll("p")
        .data(dataset)
        .enter()
        .append("p")
        .text(function(d) { return d; });
```

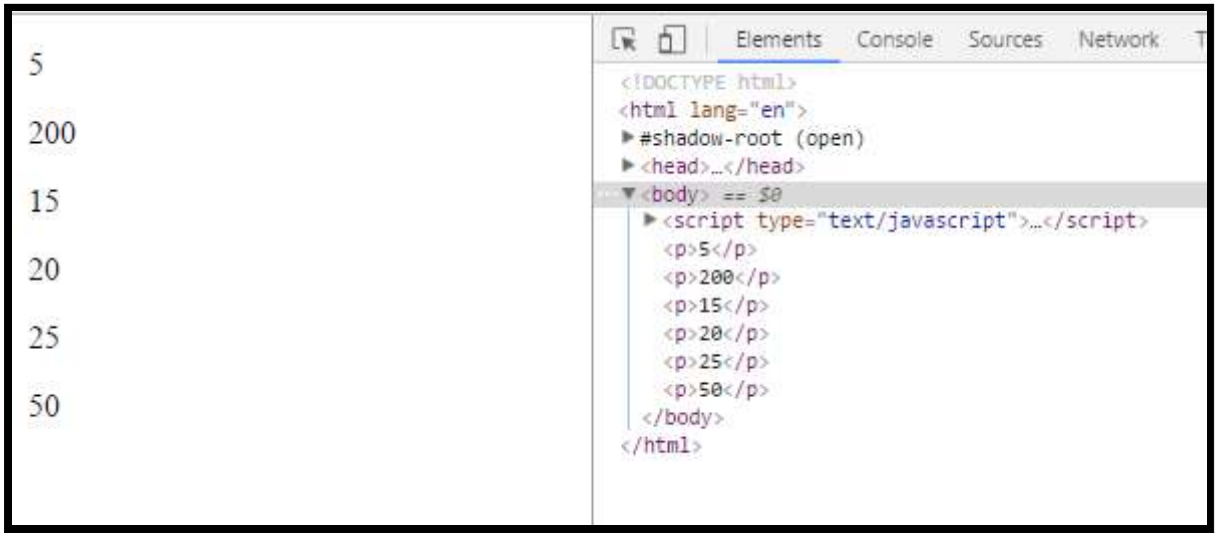
Modified Example - Results



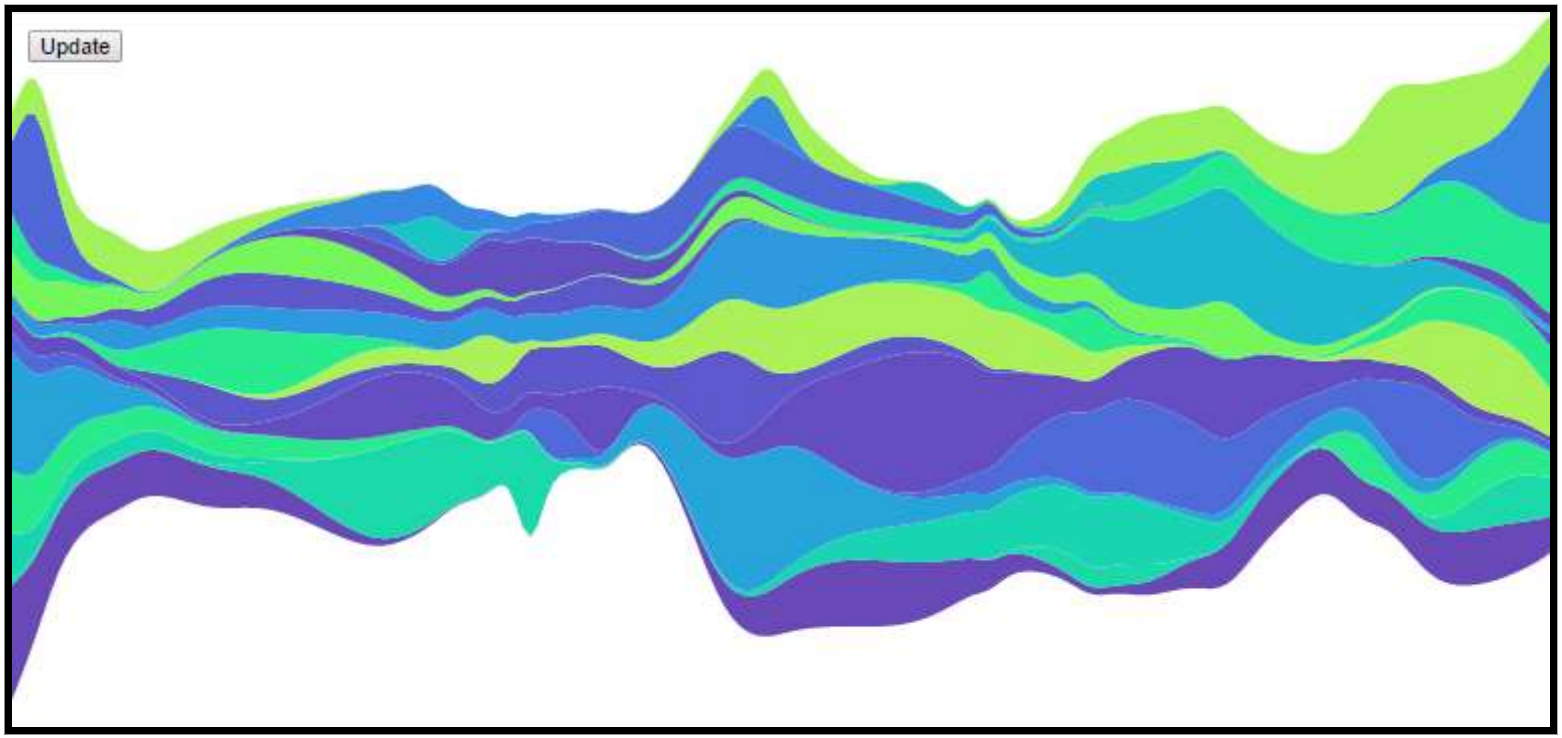
Modified Example - Changing the Data

```
var dataset = [ 5, 200, 15, 20, 25, 50 ];

d3.select("body")
        .selectAll("p")
        .data(dataset)
        .enter()
        .append("p")
        .text(function(d) { return d; });
```

Modified Example - Results



Cool chart but why do I care?

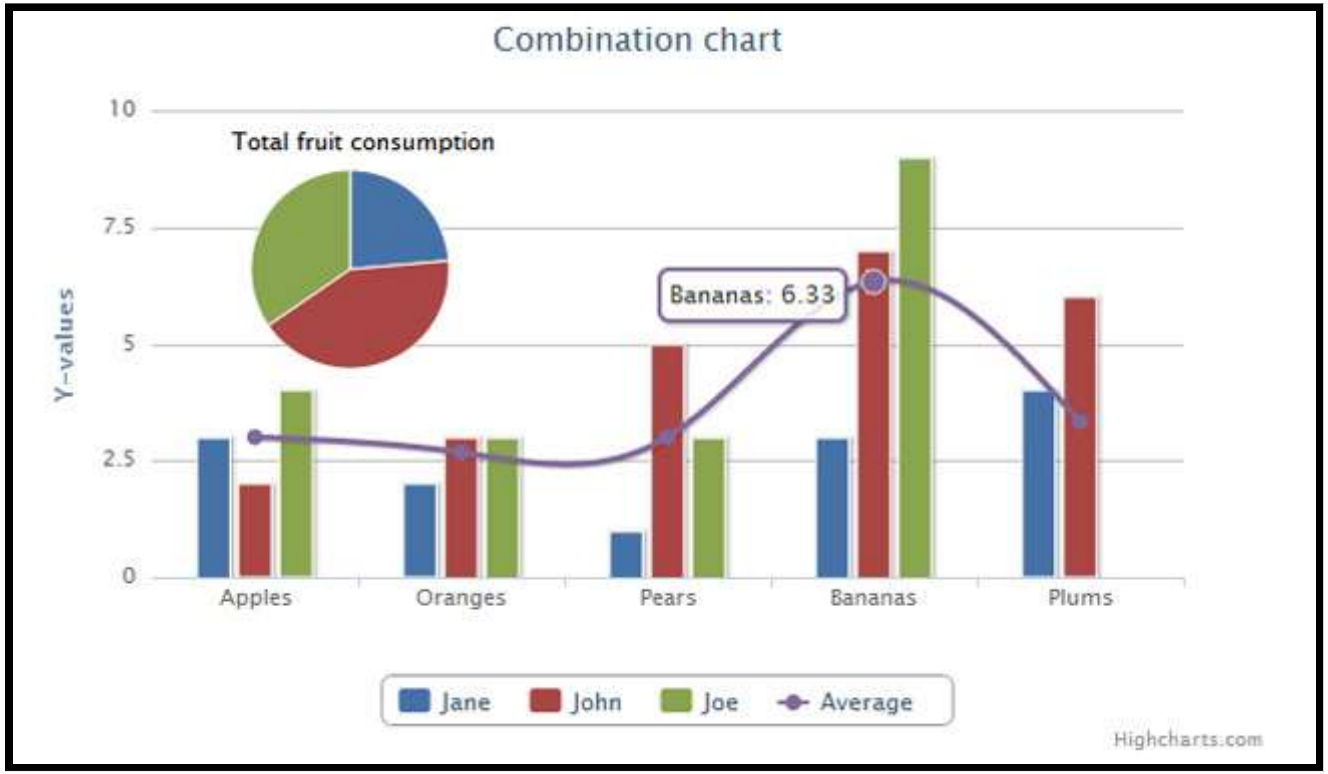


Dynamic data manipulation is really useful for data visualization

- Data changes over time
- User interactions
  - Clicks
  - Hover
  - Time-based delays

D3 looks hard, what about charting libraries?

- Few chart options
- Customization is difficult
- Limited page interaction

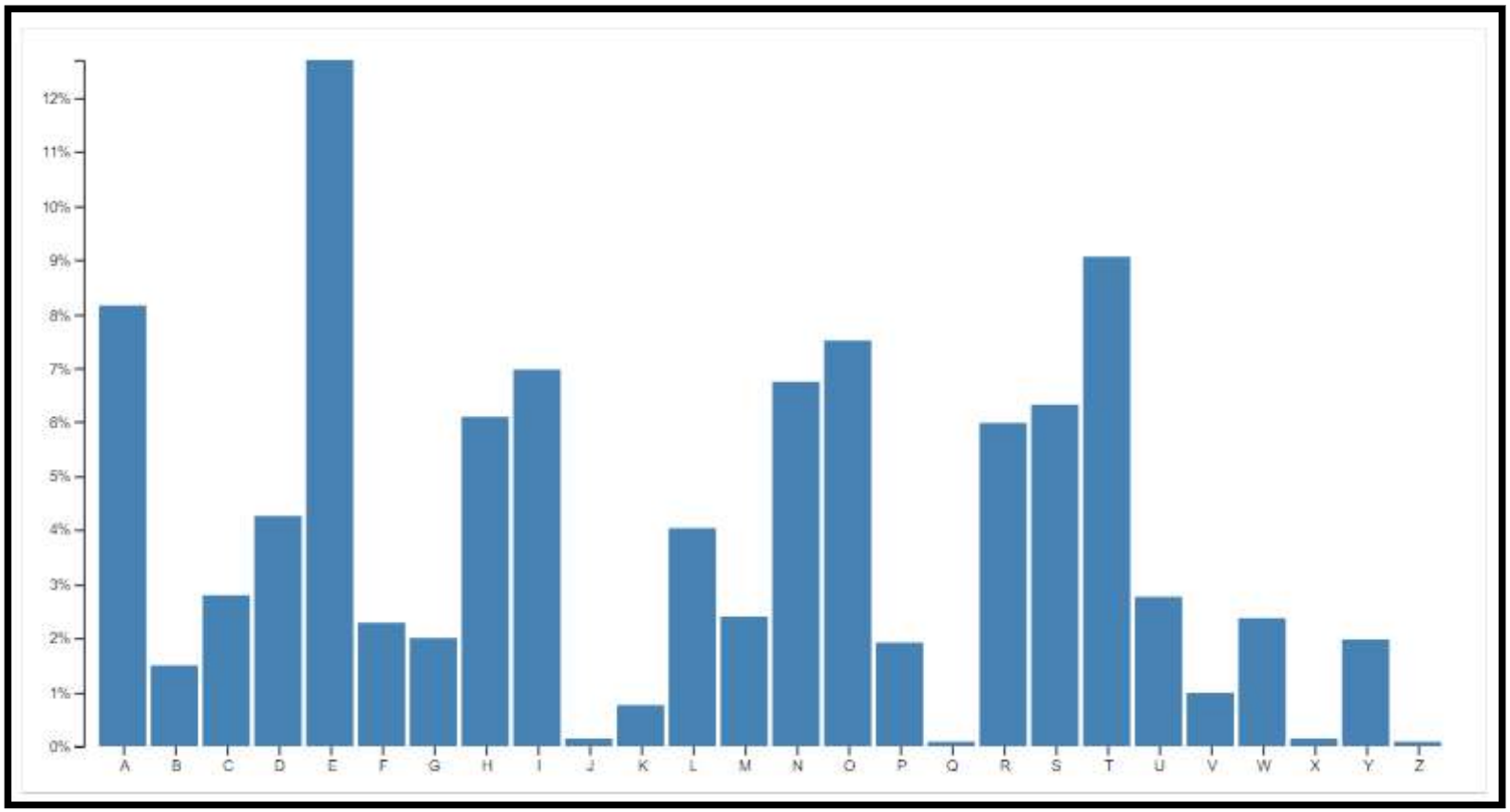

Combination chart
Total fruit consumption
Y-values
10
7.5
5
2.5
0
Bananas: 6.33
Apples
Oranges
Pears
Bananas
Plums
Jane
John
Joe
Average
Highcharts.com

D3 is more than a way to just change data on the page dynamically

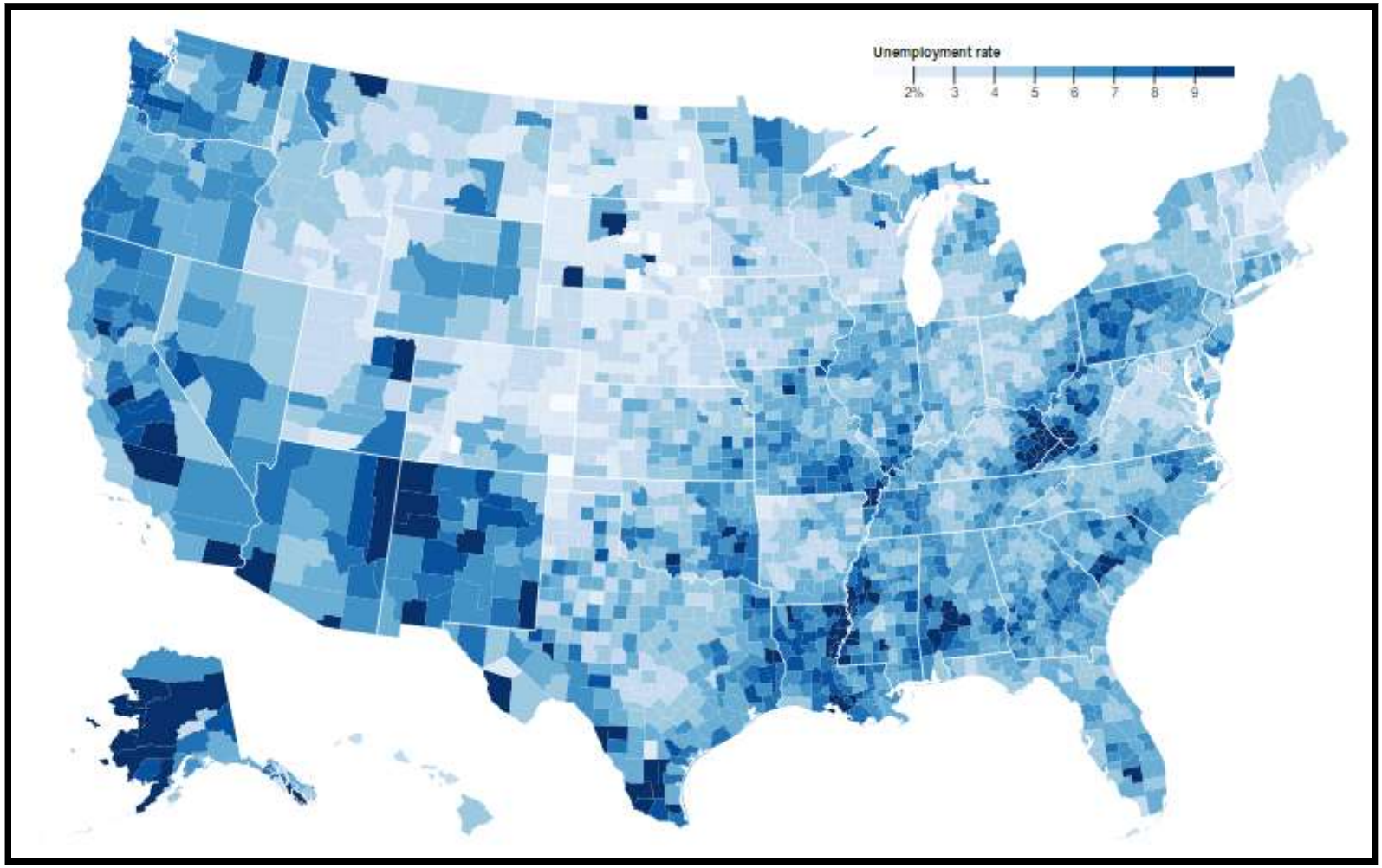
- Create interactive charts
- Visualize hierarchical data
- Leverage open source geo libraries
- Make super slick transitions
- Visualize relationship-base data
- Integrate with the newest JS standards and libraries

D3 in the wild

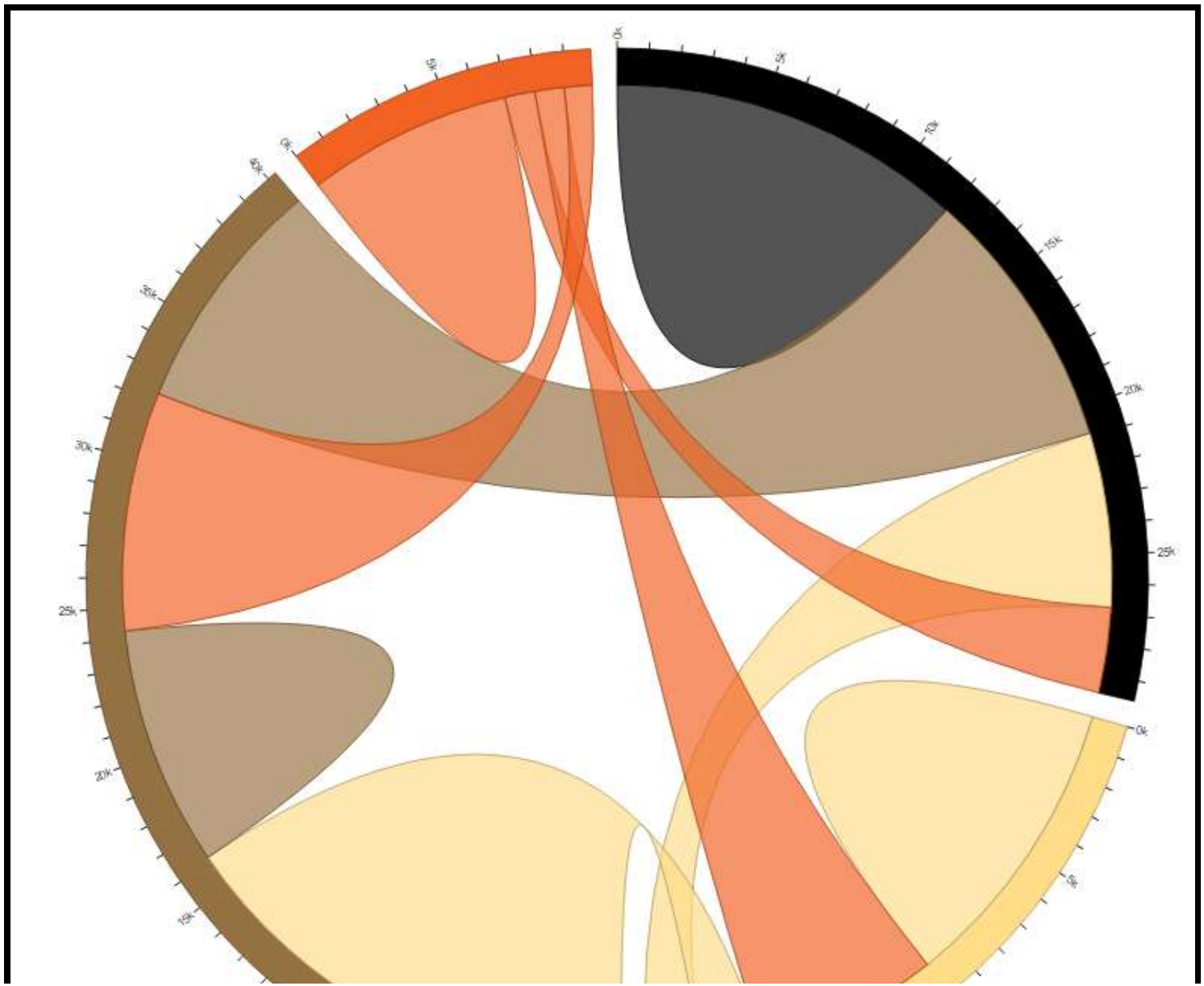
The most basic (source)

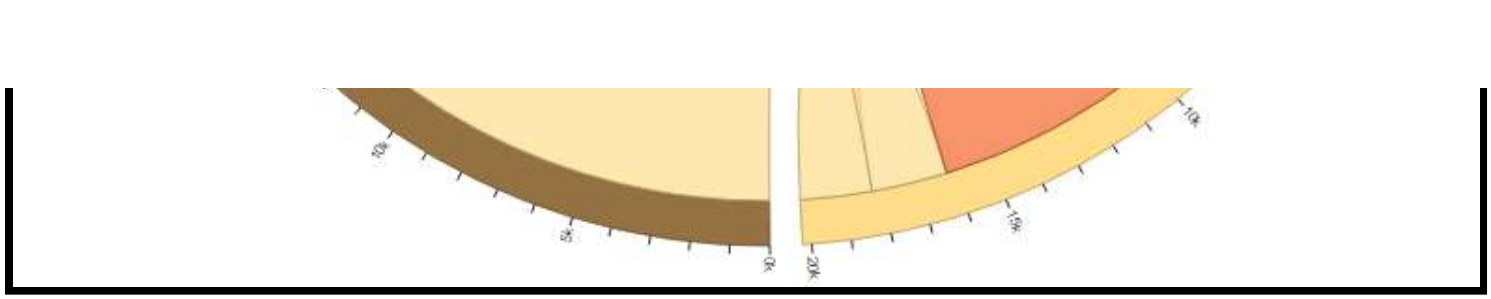


Maps (source)

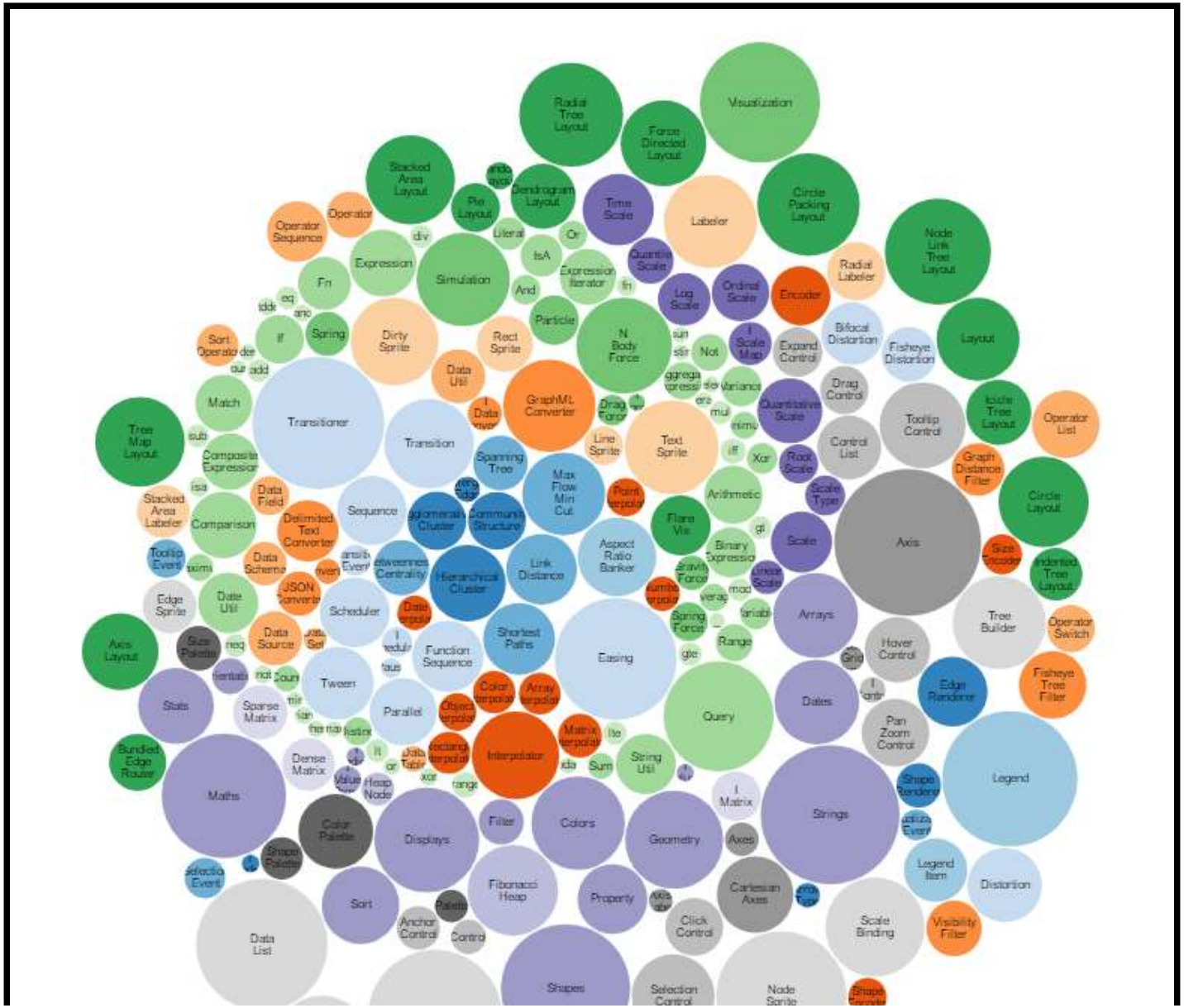


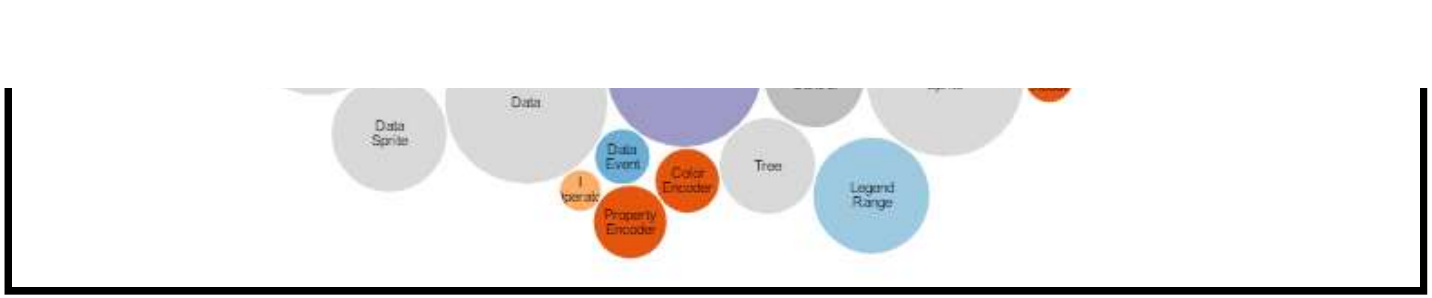
Chords (source)



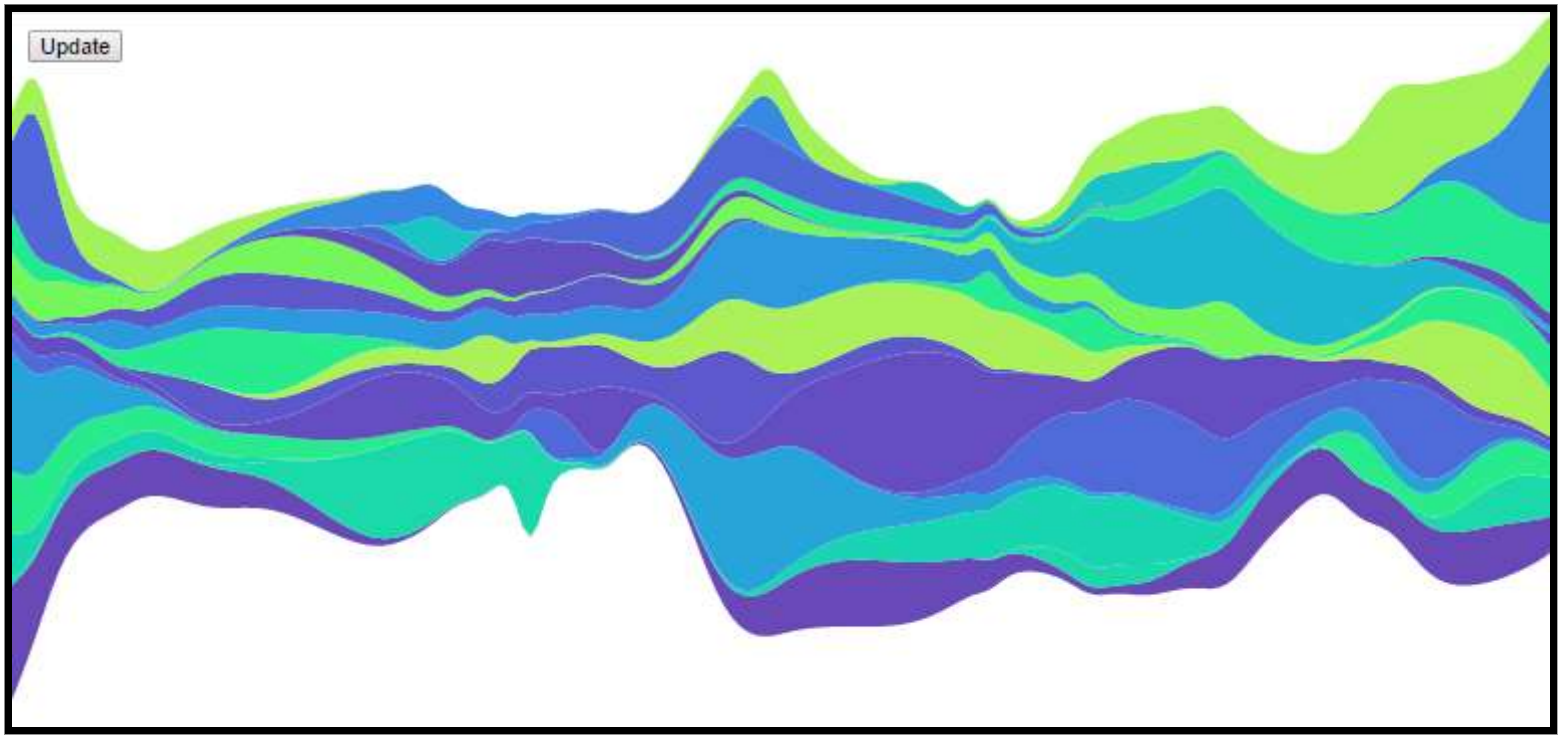

0k
5k
10k
15k
20k

Bubble (source)

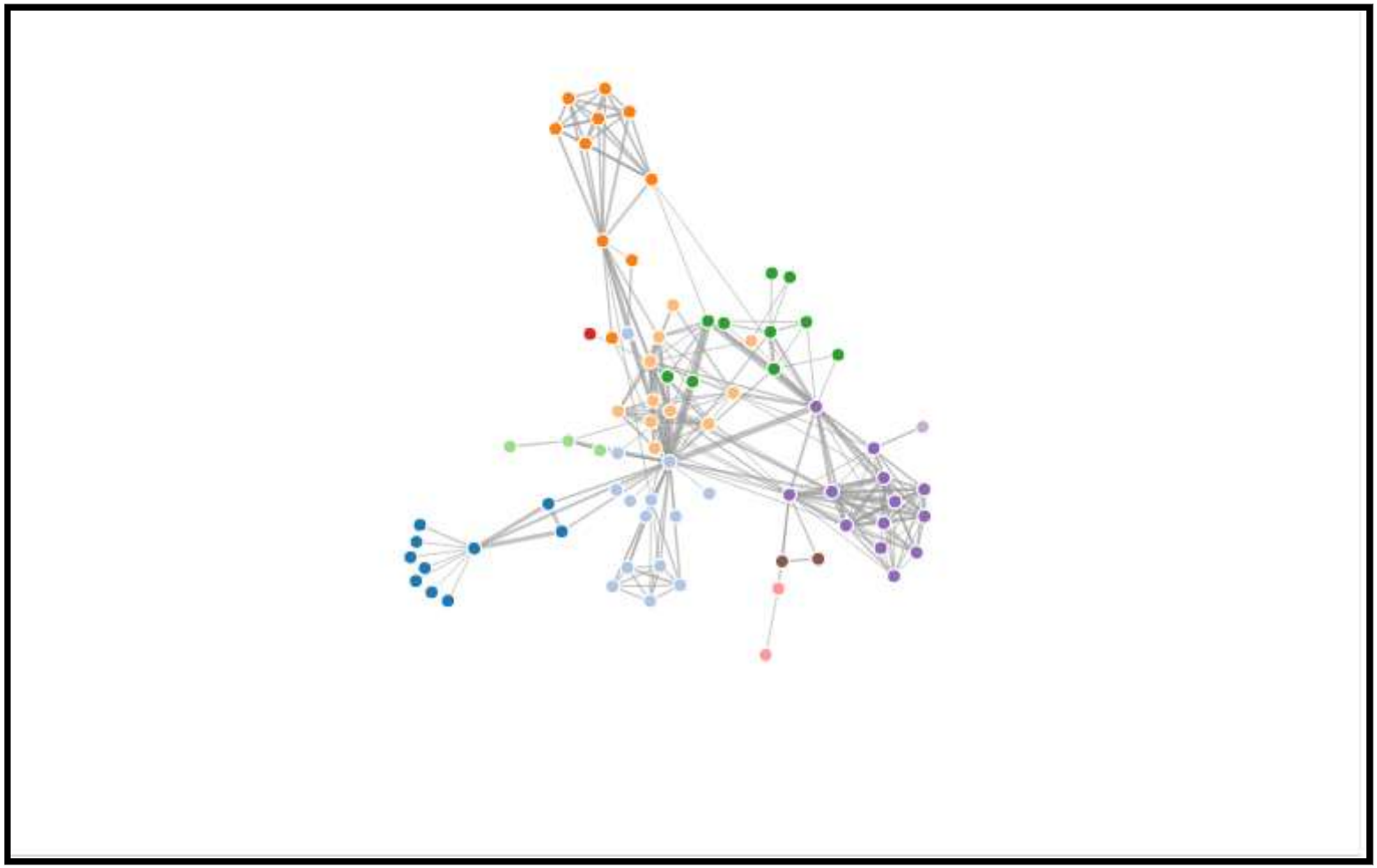



Data
Data
Sprite
Data
Event
Color
Encoder
Tree
Legend
Range
Property
Encoder

Stream (source)



Network (source)



Why are we talking about this at Qonnections?

Other than to show off appropriate gif/memes

Benefits of Using D3 with Qlik Sense

Specifically how does D3 integrate with Qlik Sense

A couple different reasons

Mashups

- Blend styles with the rest of your page
- Stand on the shoulders of other developers

Extensions

- Extend the capabilities of Qlik Sense
- Get an appreciation for bar charts

Ok Qlik Sense needs D3 but why does D3 benefit from Qlik Sense?

- Meta data
  - Min and Max
  - Glyph counts
  - Aggregations in D3 are a pain
  - Limits and methods on number of rows
  - Sorting and formatting

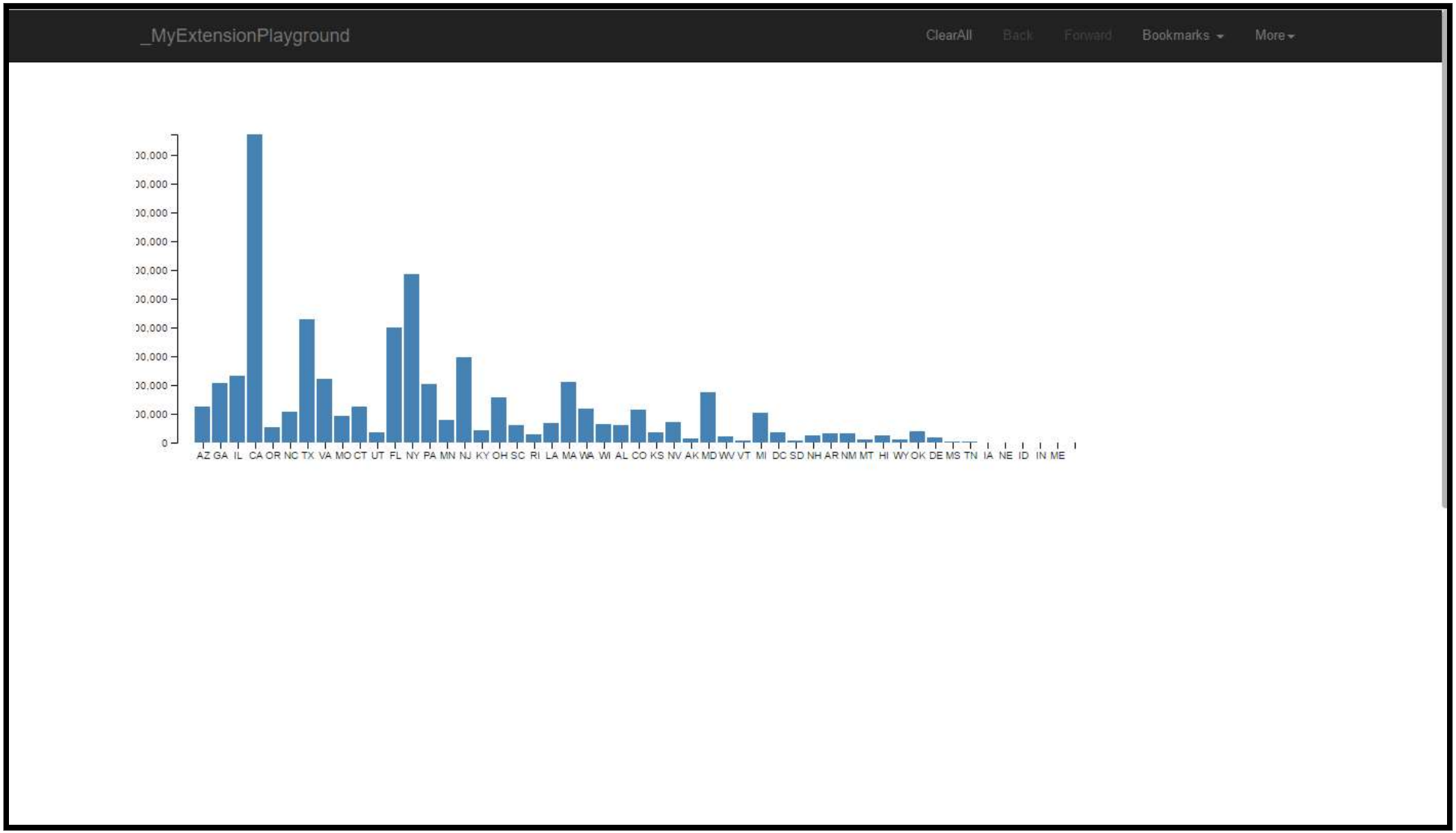
Branch blog post

Alright, let's integrate in Qlik Sense

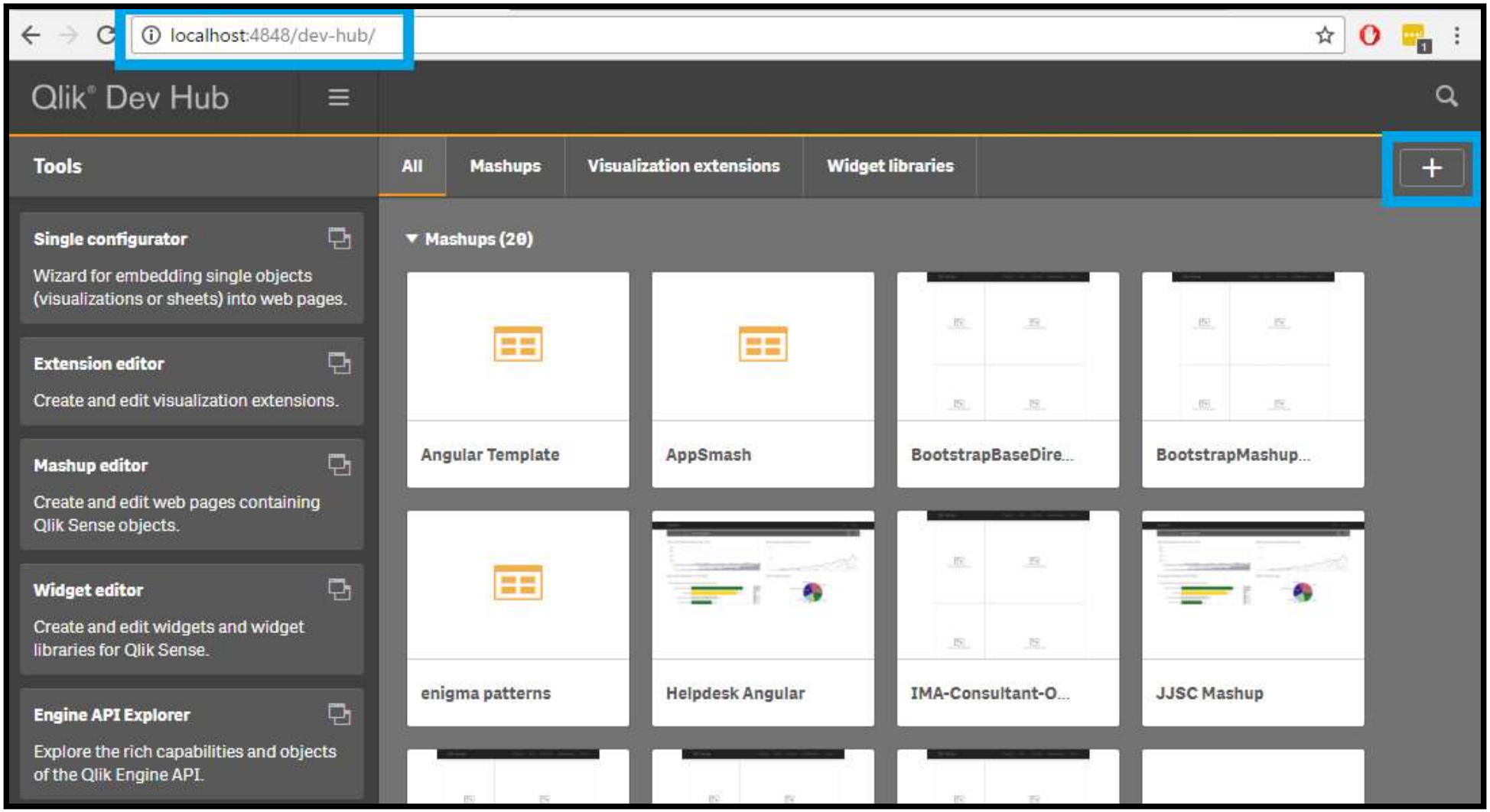
Using D3 in Mashups

or how to use the capabilities APIs with D3.js

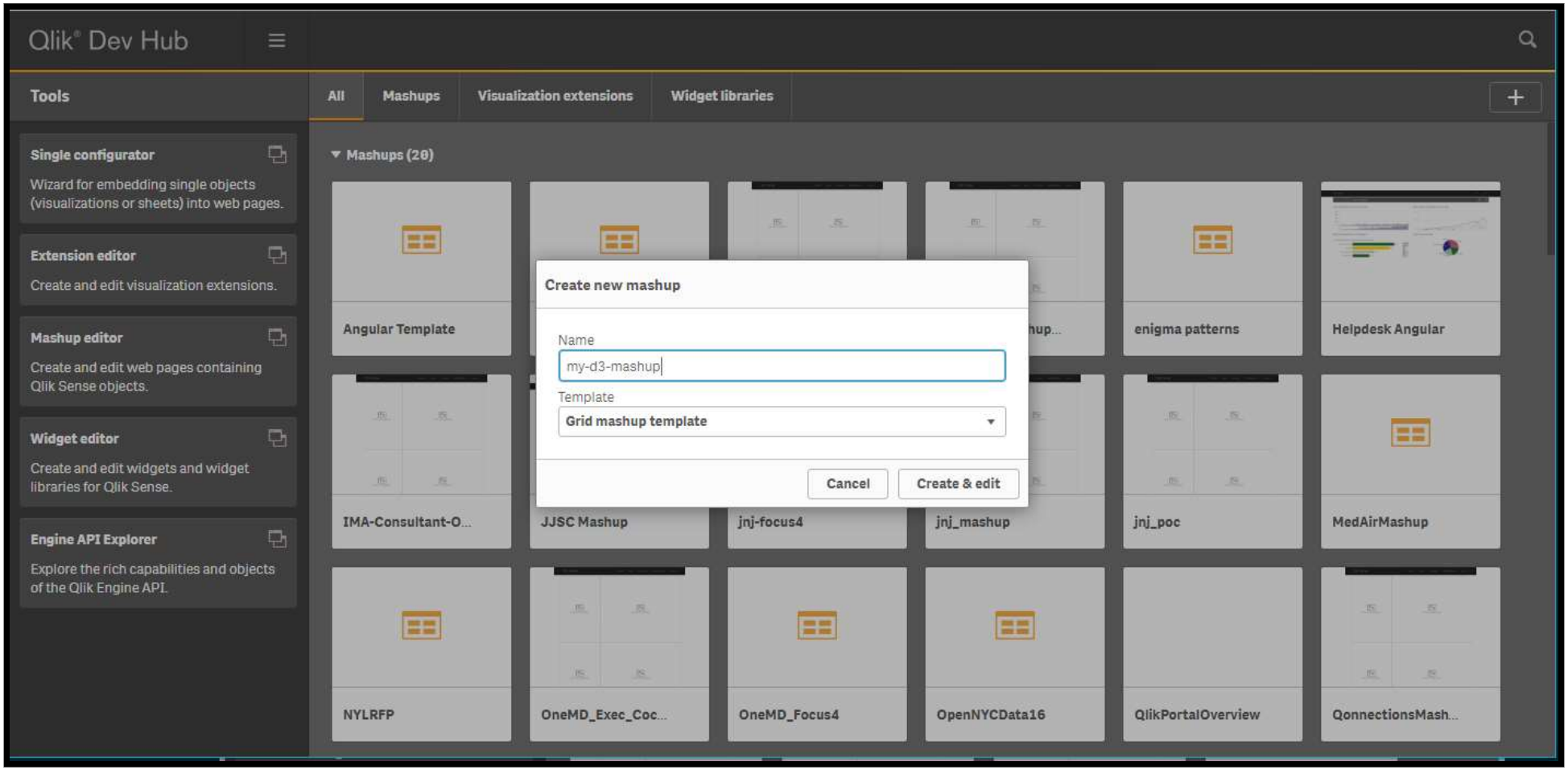
What are we building?



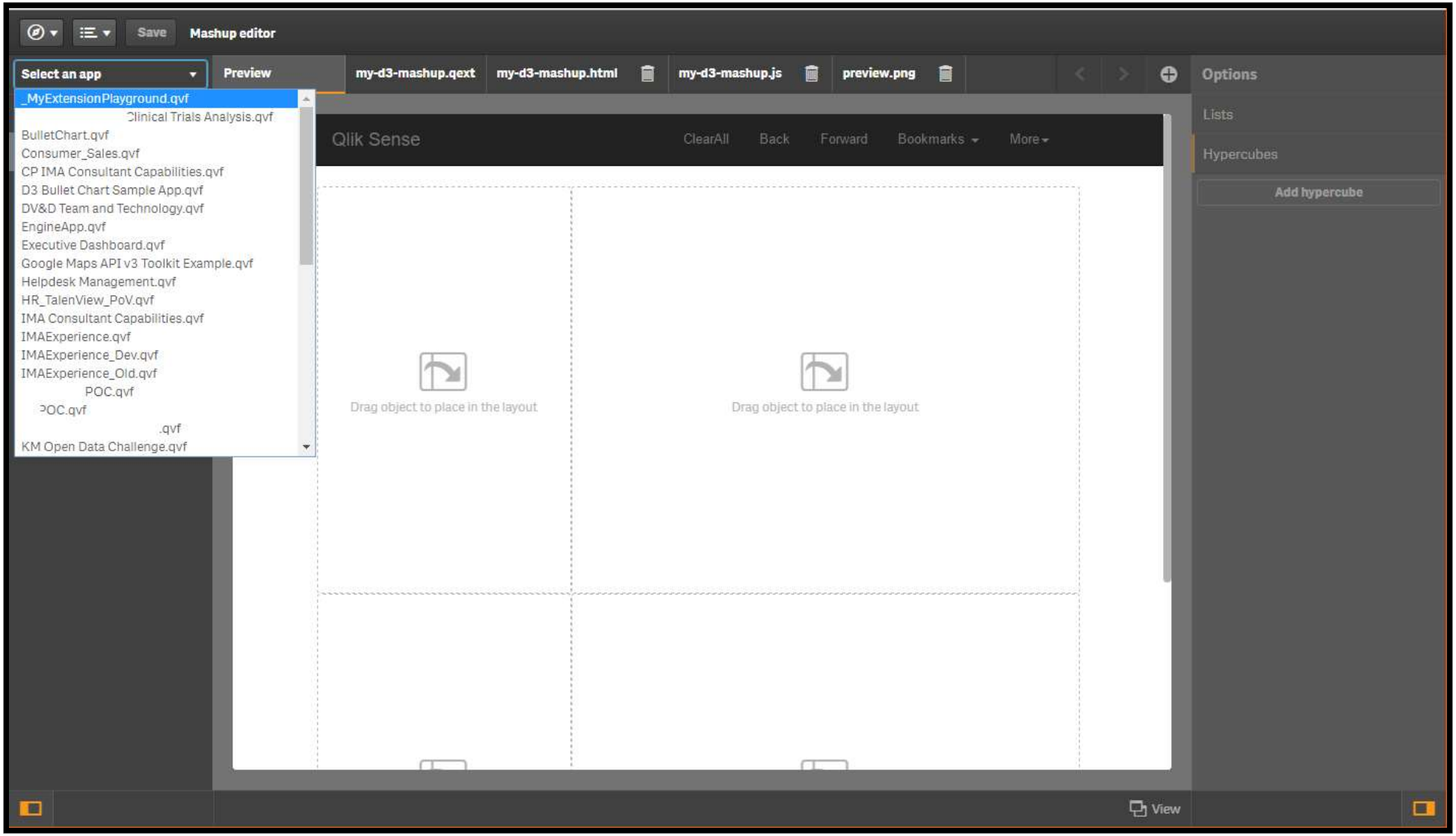
Create a new mashup



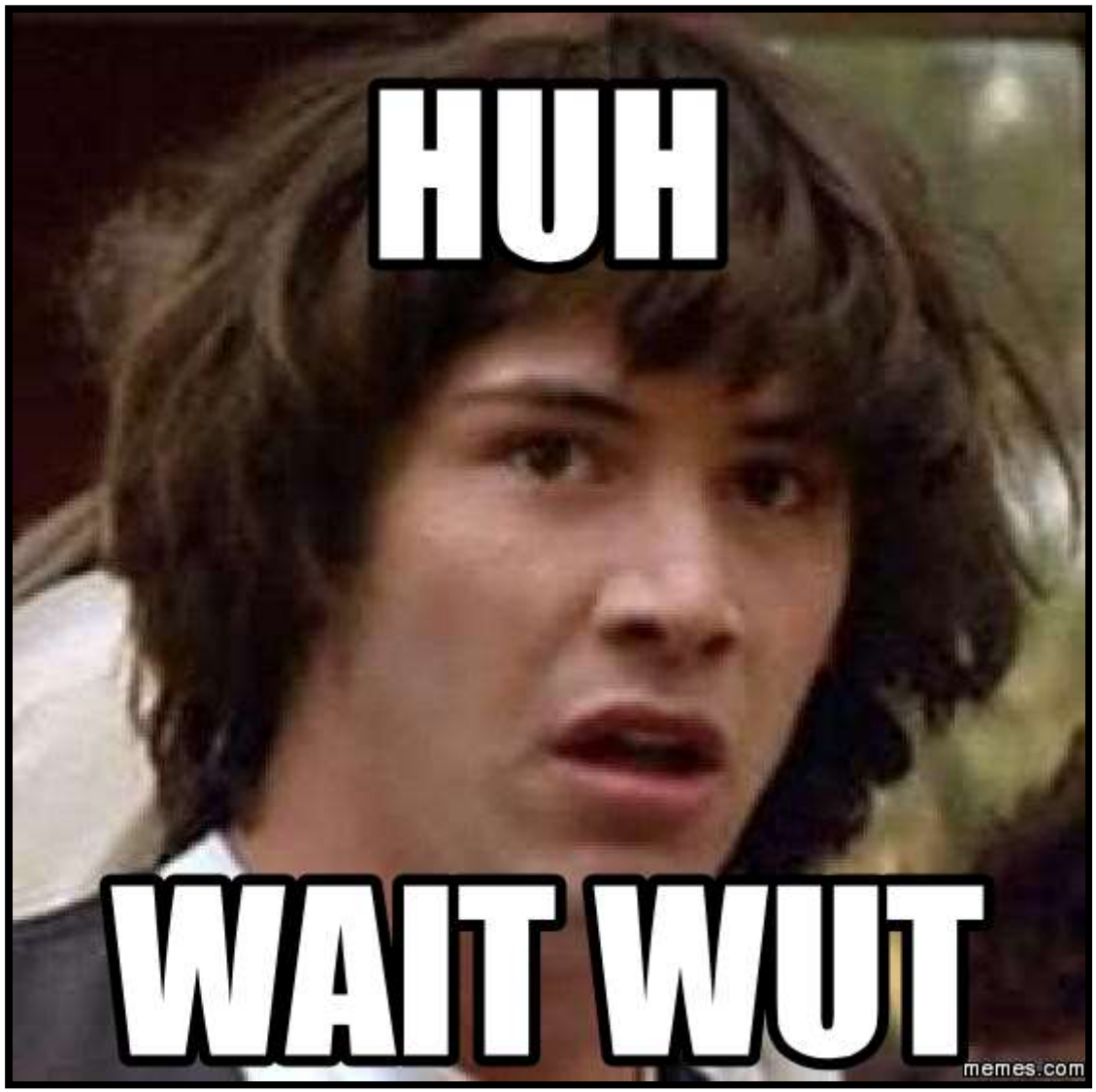
Create a new mashup



Connect to a Qlik Sense app



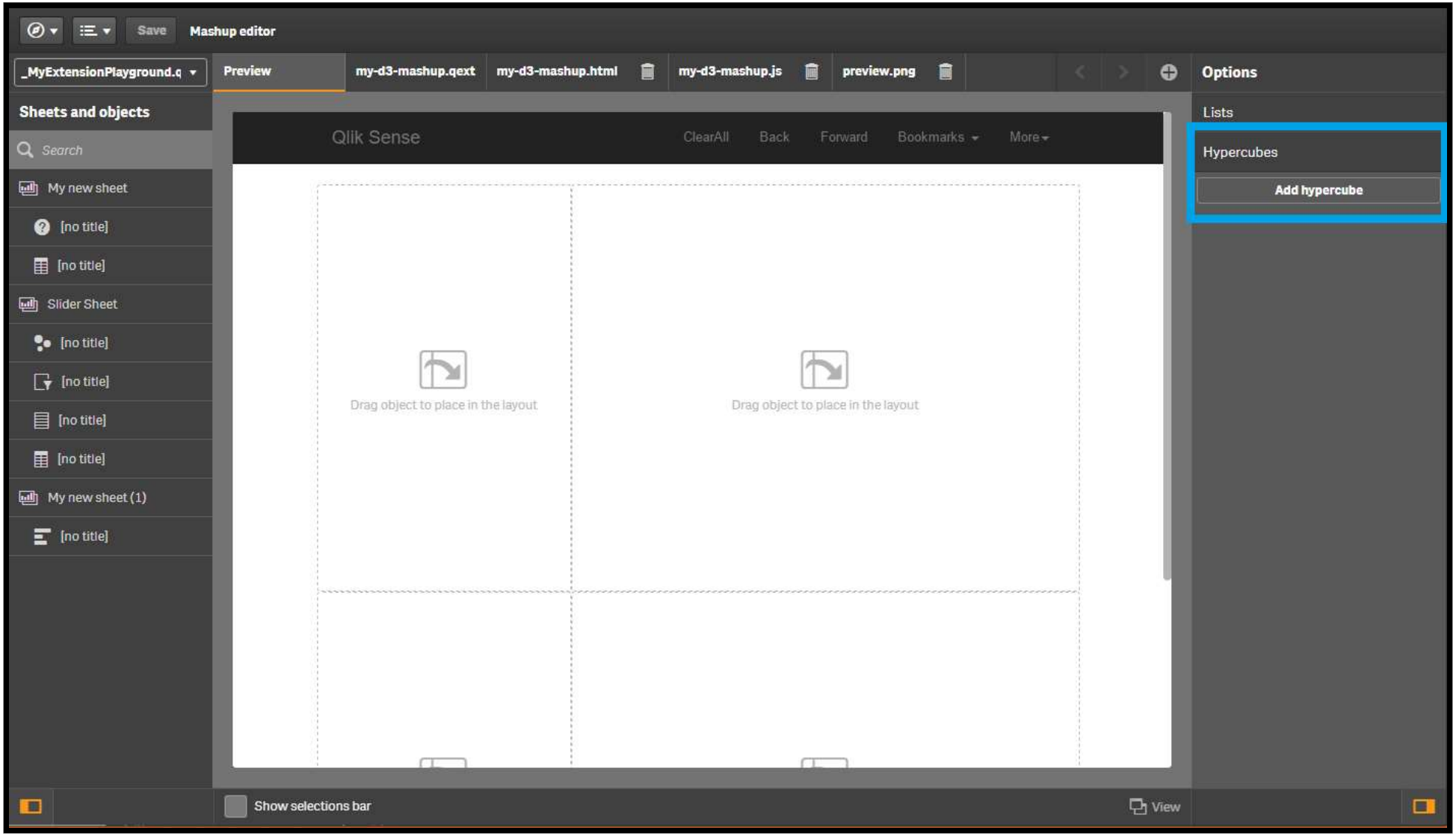
Add a hypercube



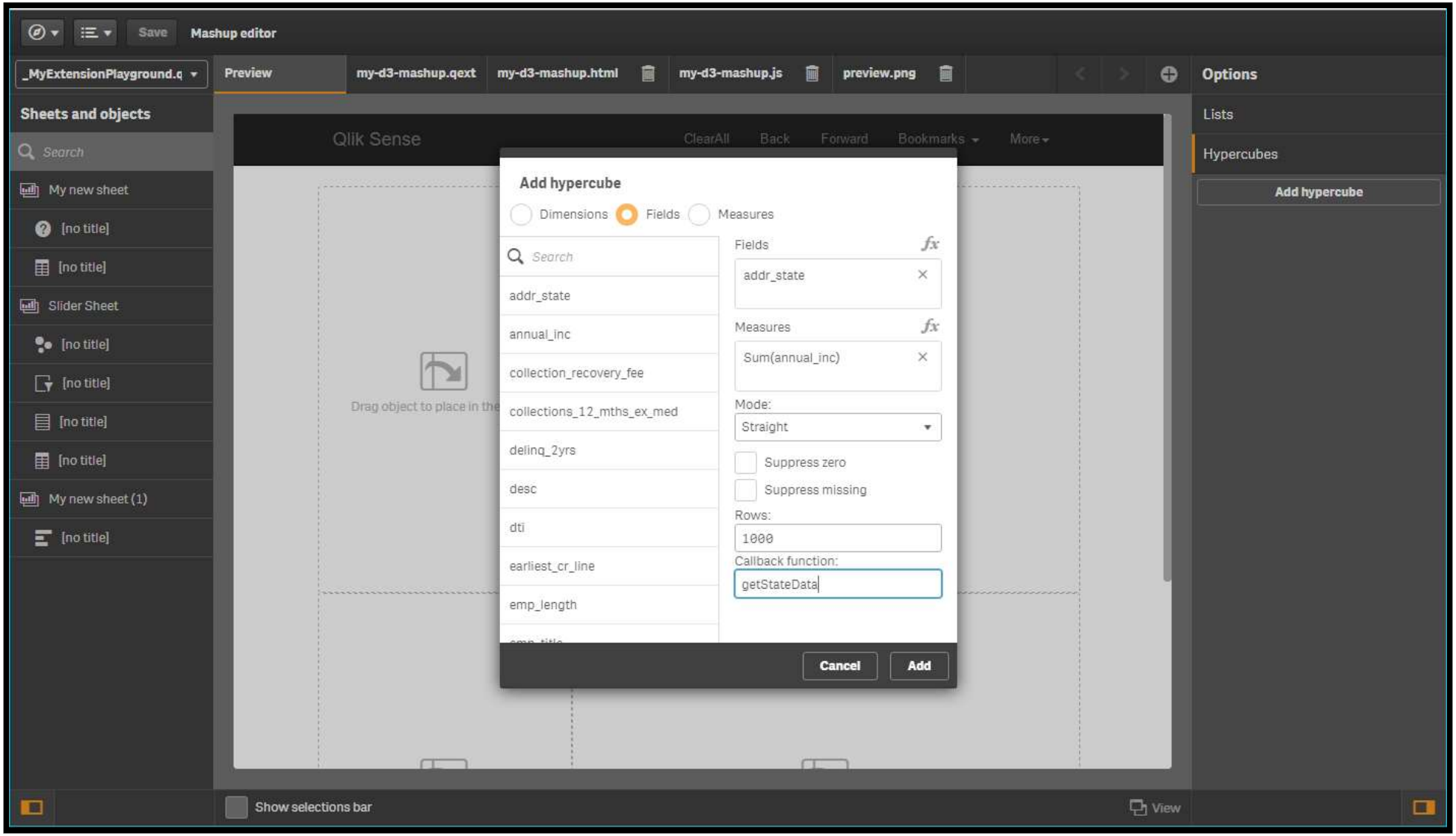
What in tarnation is a hypercube

- Define dimensions and measures
- Tell Qlik the max number of rows expected
- Create a callback function to handle the data returned
- User selects data, callback function is called again

So about that hypercube....

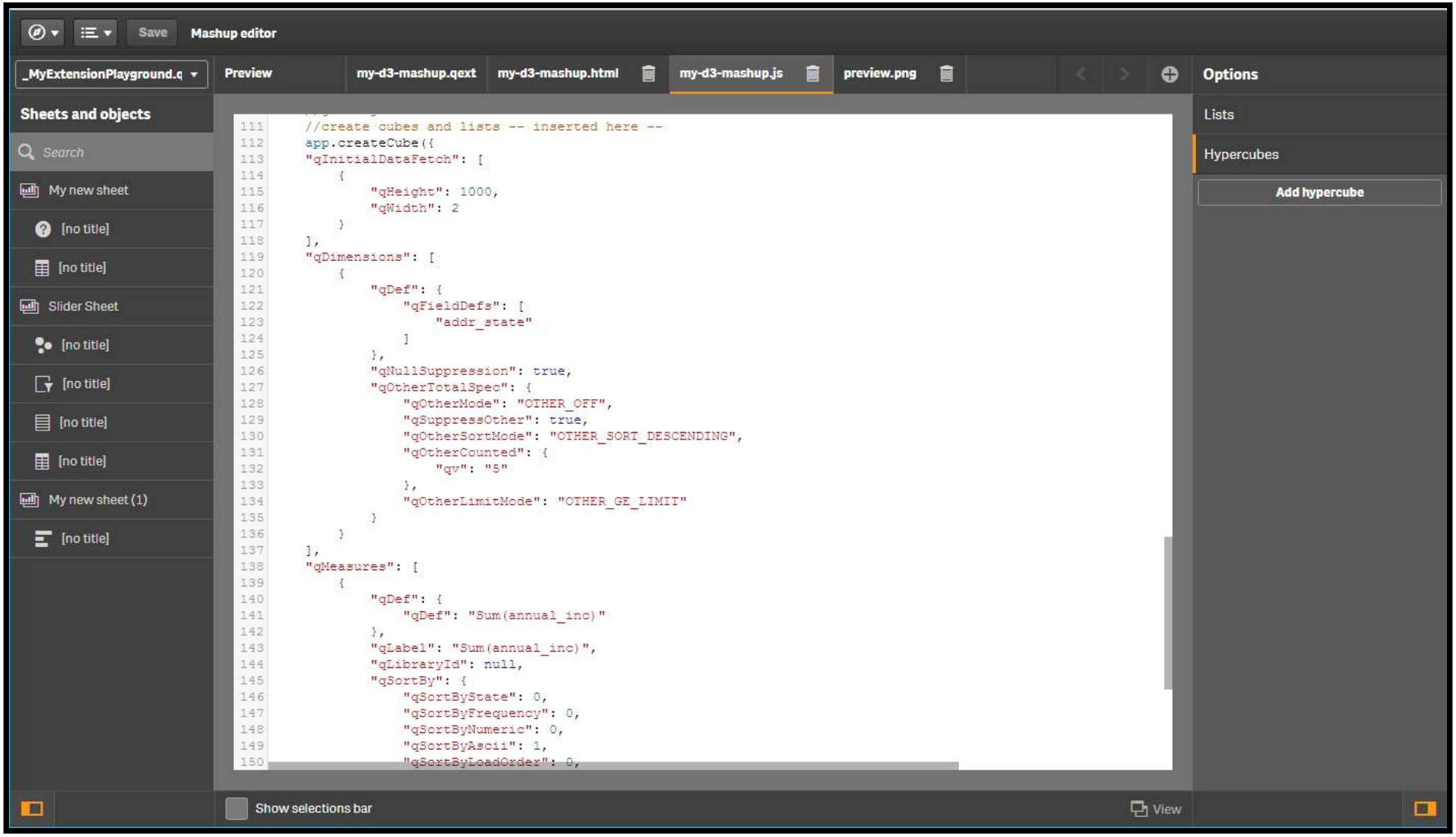


Configuring the hypercube

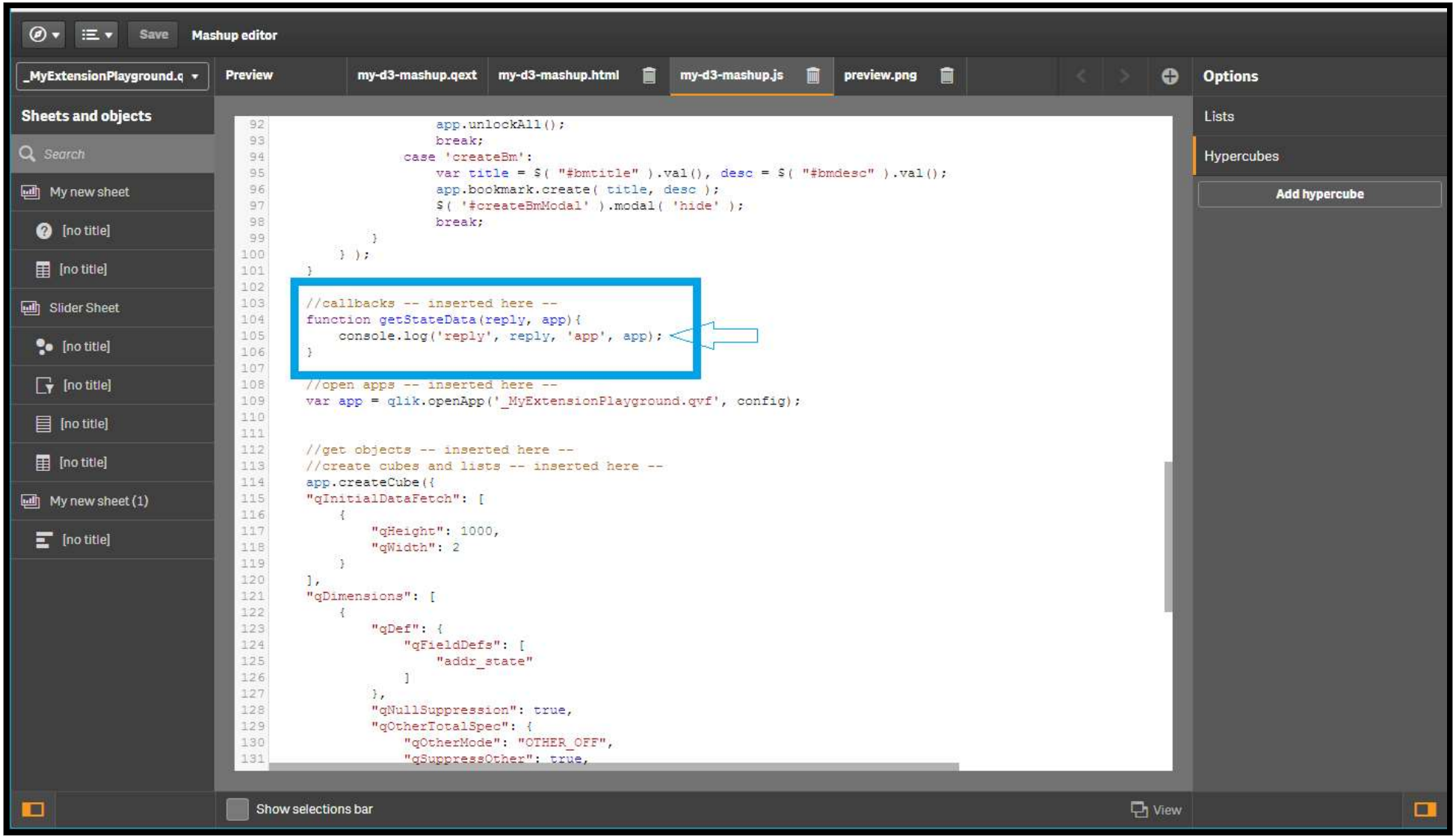


What did you do!?!

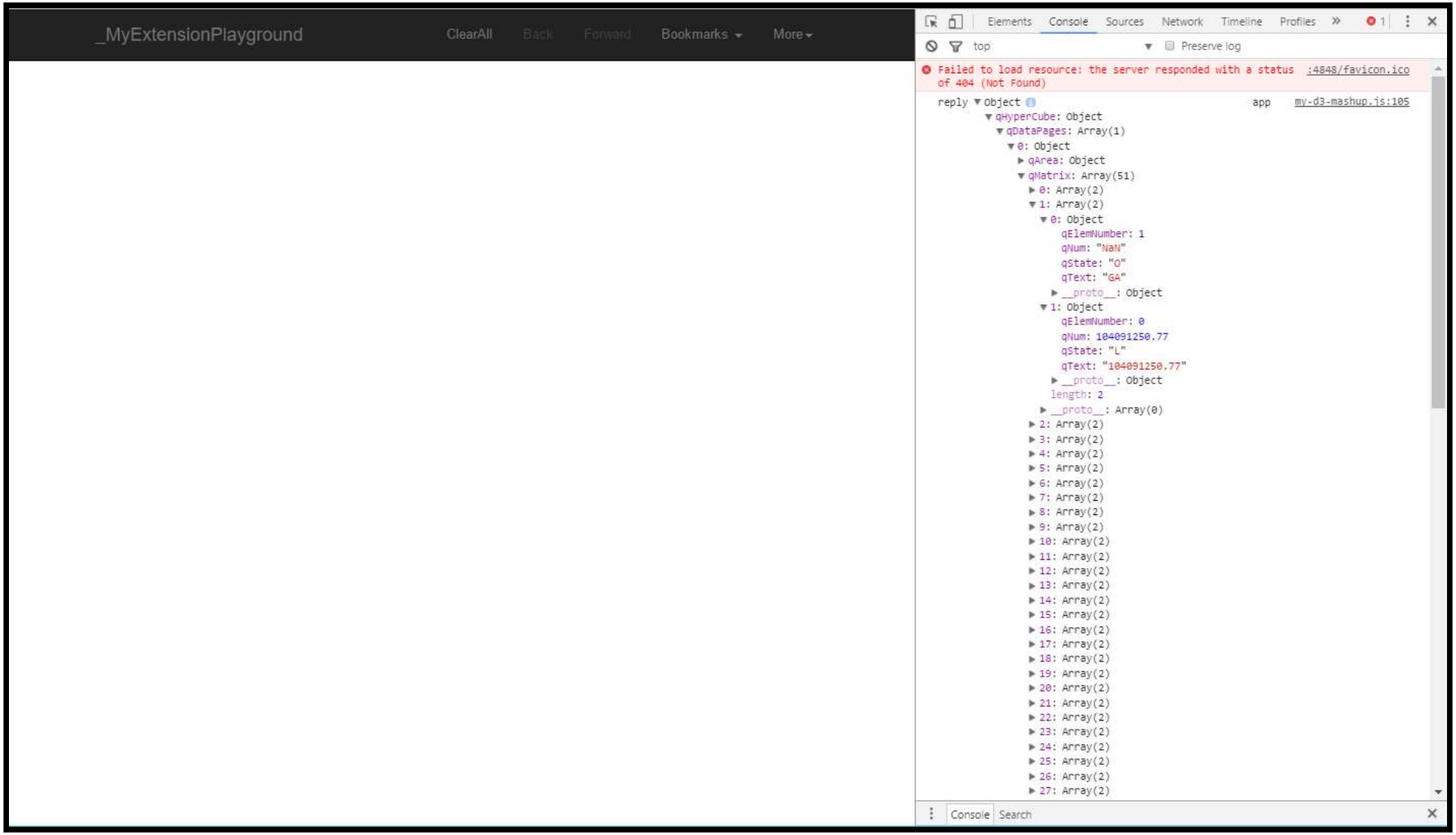
What did all that do?



Let's see the return values

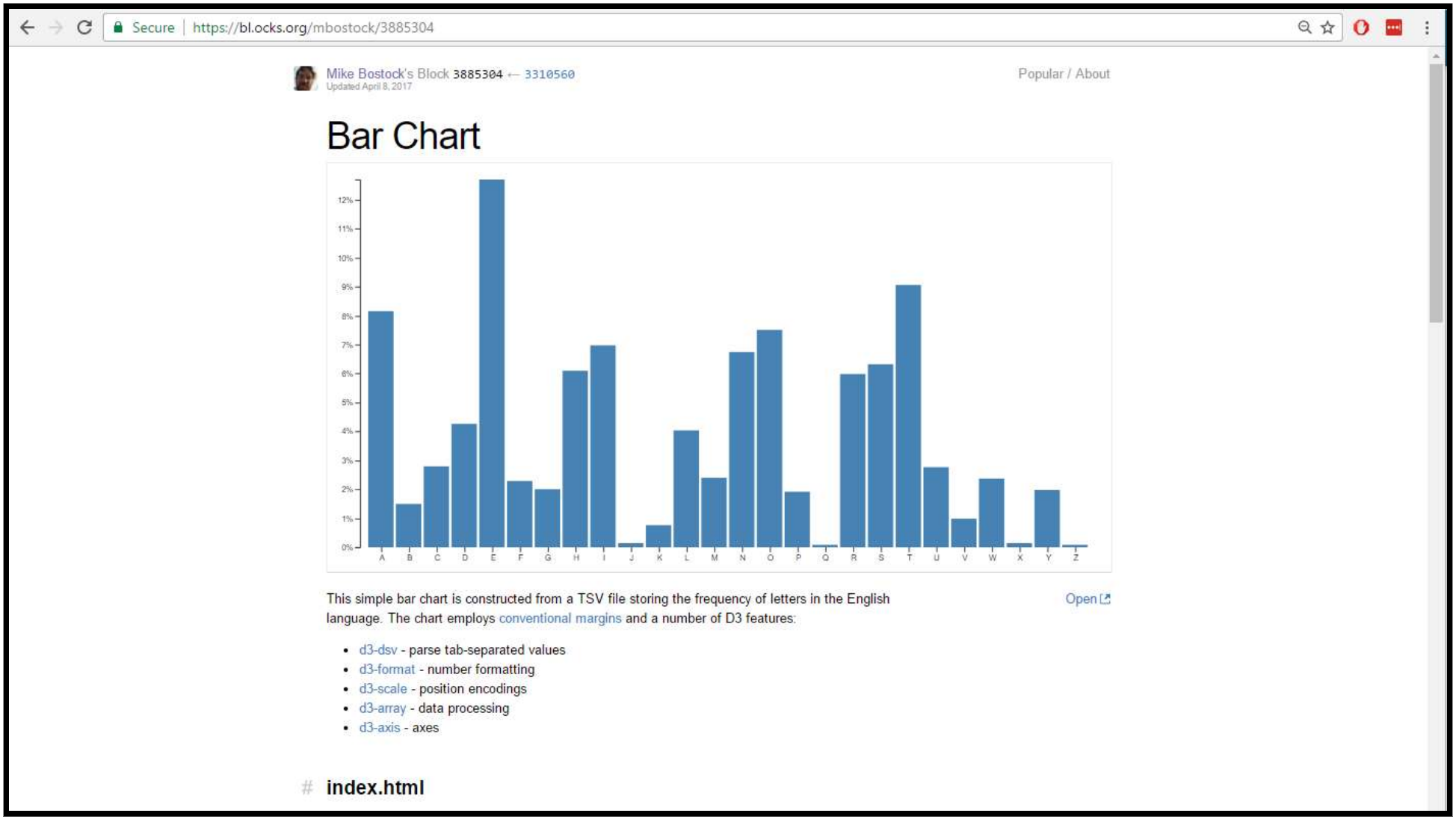


The developer panel



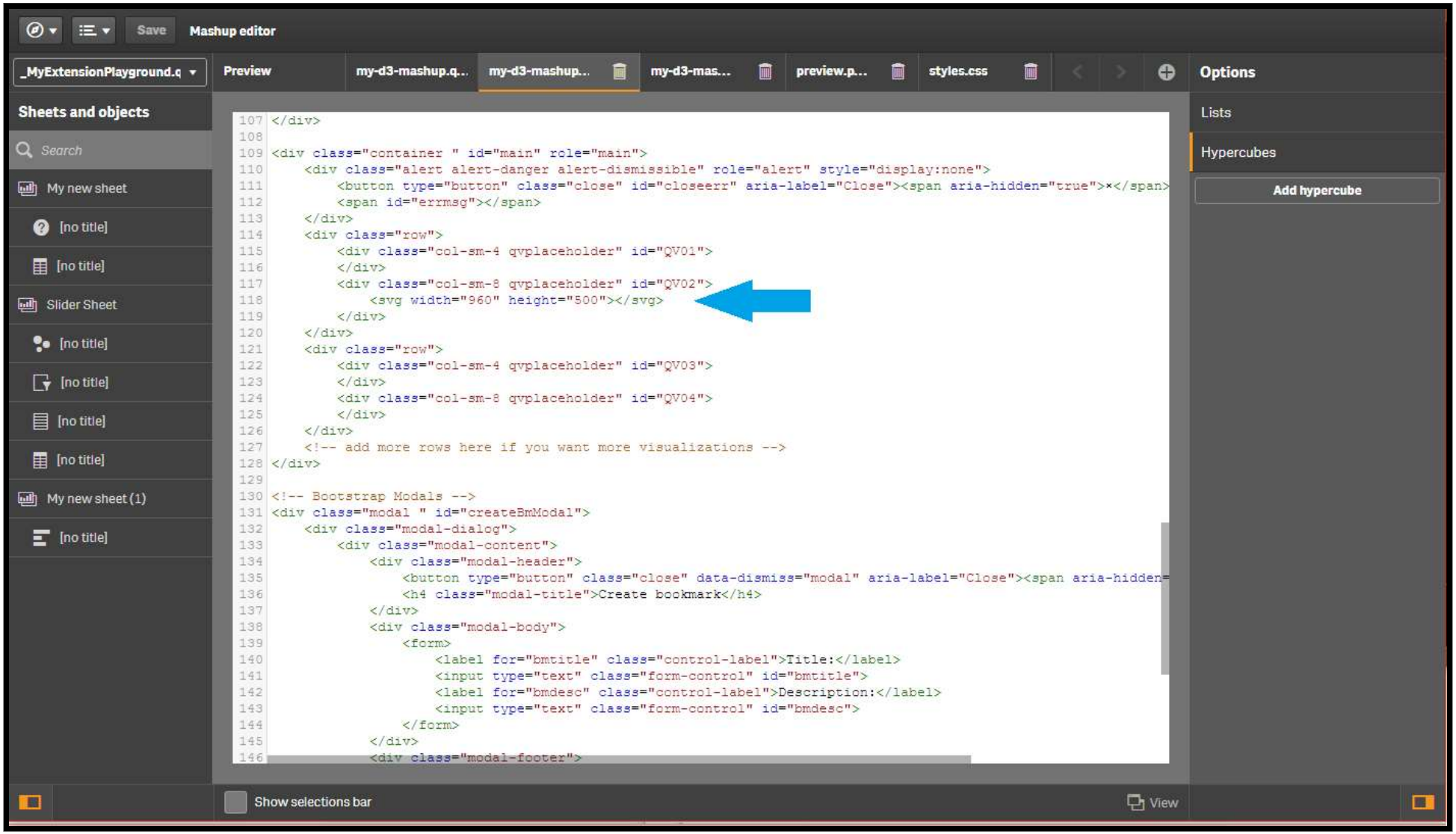

OH YEAH!!!!!!!!
quickmeme.com

Go grab an example (source)



Get HTML/CSS/JS from example

Alter HTML


Save
Mashup editor
_MyExtensionPlayground.q
Preview
my-d3-mashup.q...
my-d3-mashup...
my-d3-mas...
preview.p...
styles.css
Options
Sheets and objects
Search
My new sheet
[no title]
[no title]
Slider Sheet
[no title]
[no title]
[no title]
[no title]
My new sheet (1)
[no title]
Lists
Hypercubes
Add hypercube

<button type="button" class="close" id="closeerr" aria-label="Close">×

<svg width="960" height="500"></svg>

<!-- add more rows here if you want more visualizations -->

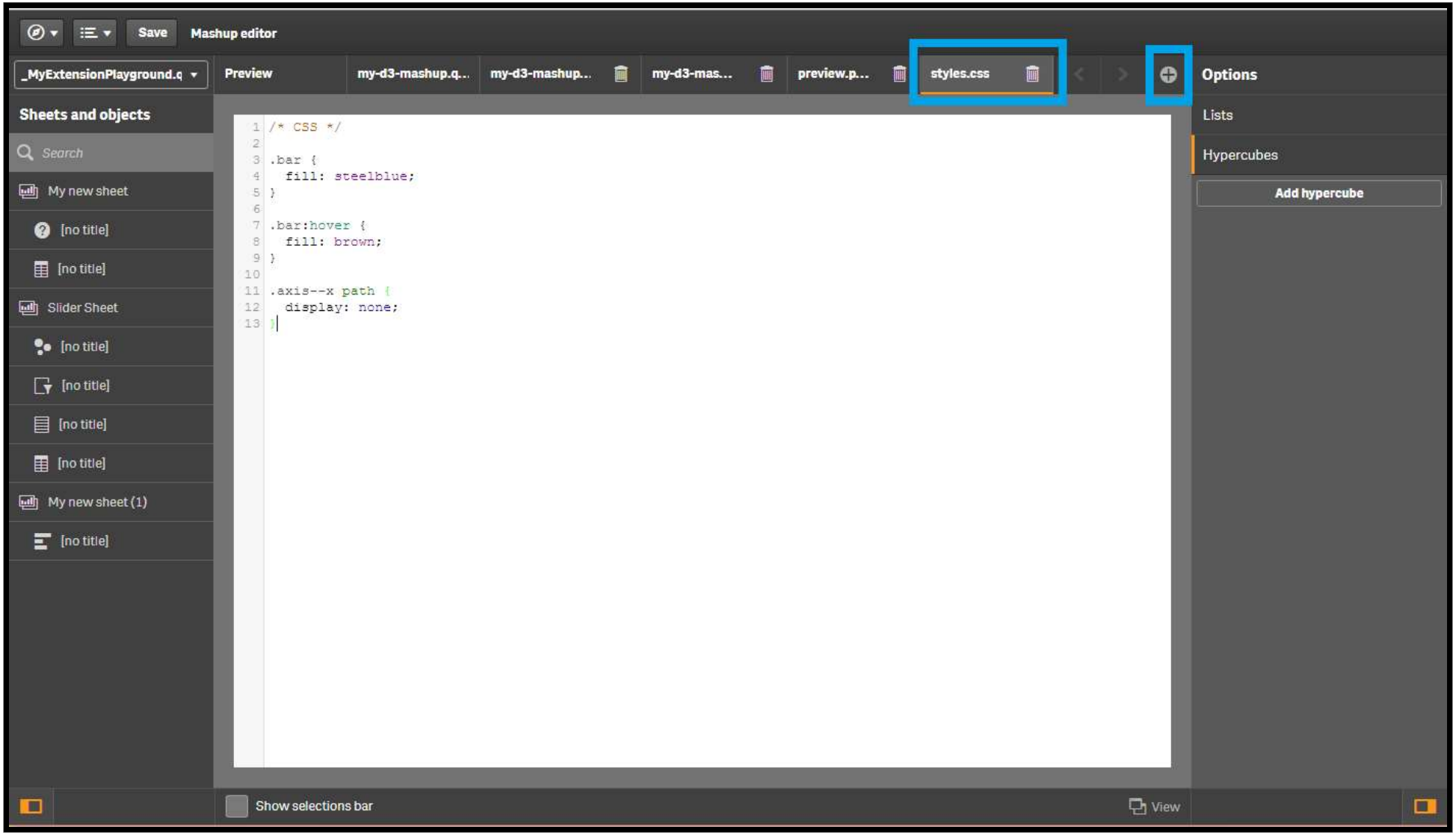
<!-- Bootstrap Modals -->

<button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="modal" aria-label="Close"><span aria-hidden=
<h4 class="modal-title">Create bookmark</h4>

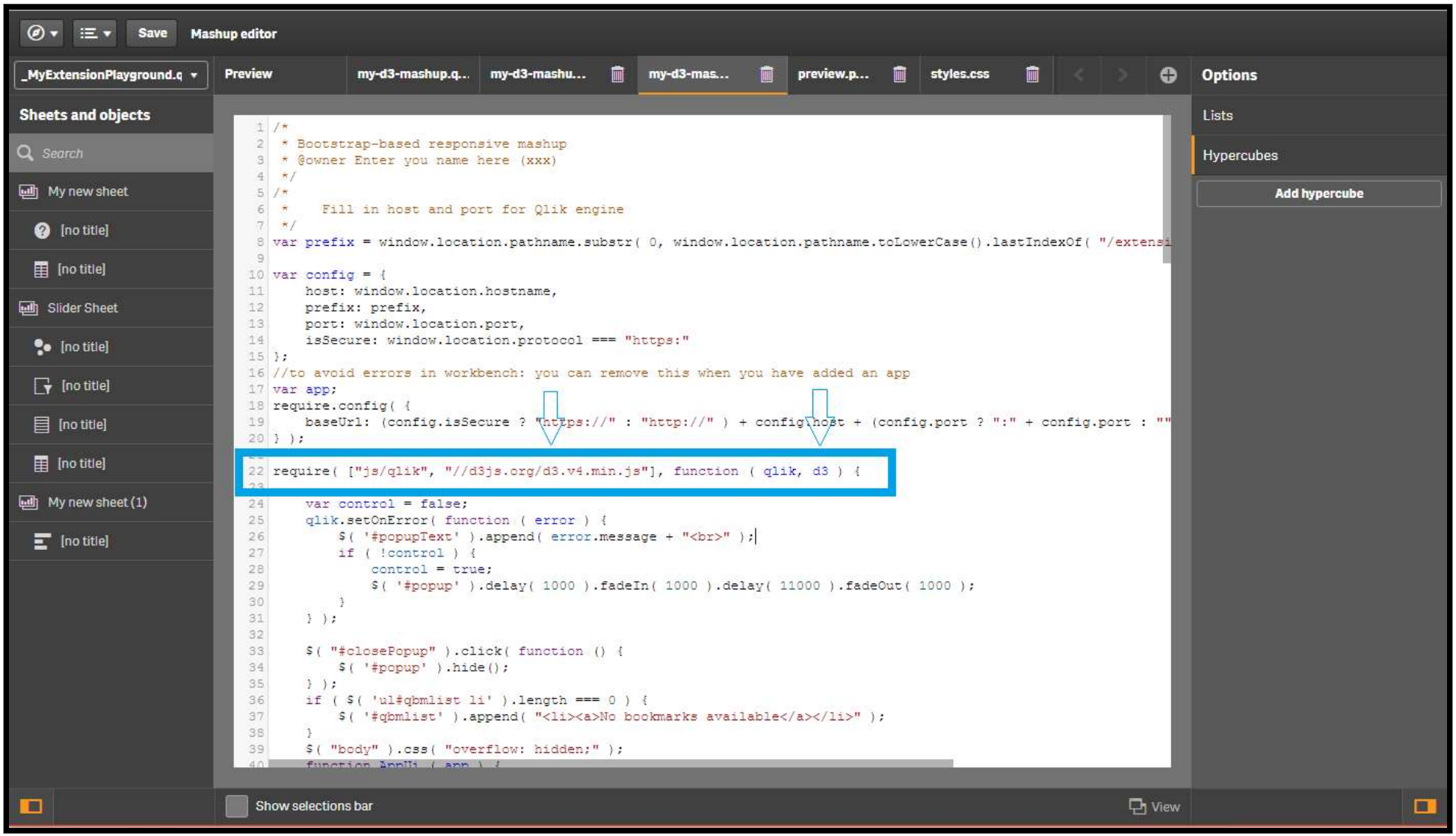
<form>
<label for="bmtitle" class="control-label">Title:</label>
<input type="text" class="form-control" id="bmtitle">
<label for="bmdesc" class="control-label">Description:</label>
<input type="text" class="form-control" id="bmdesc">
</form>

Show selections bar
View

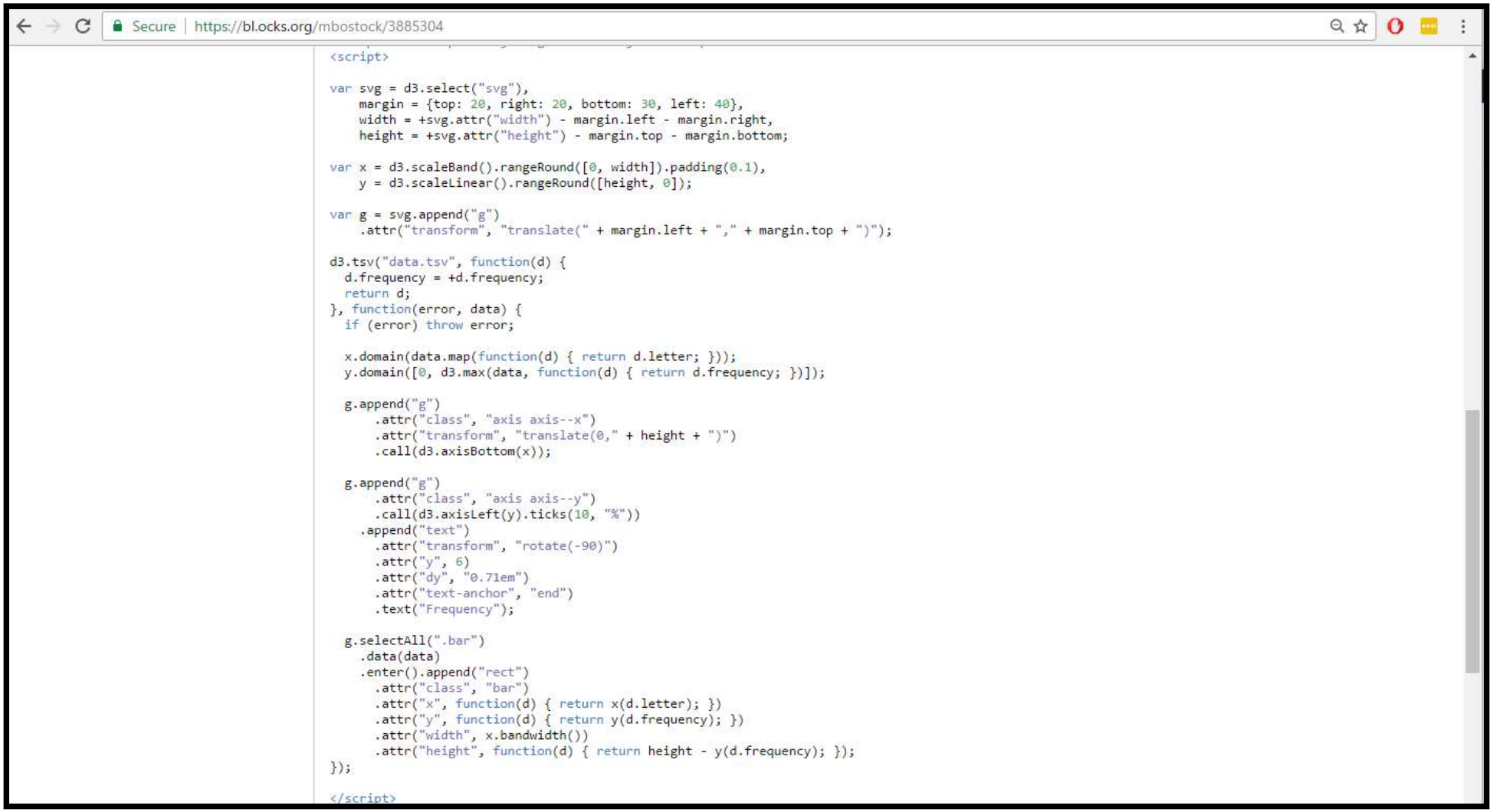
Insert css into script



Load D3 library in

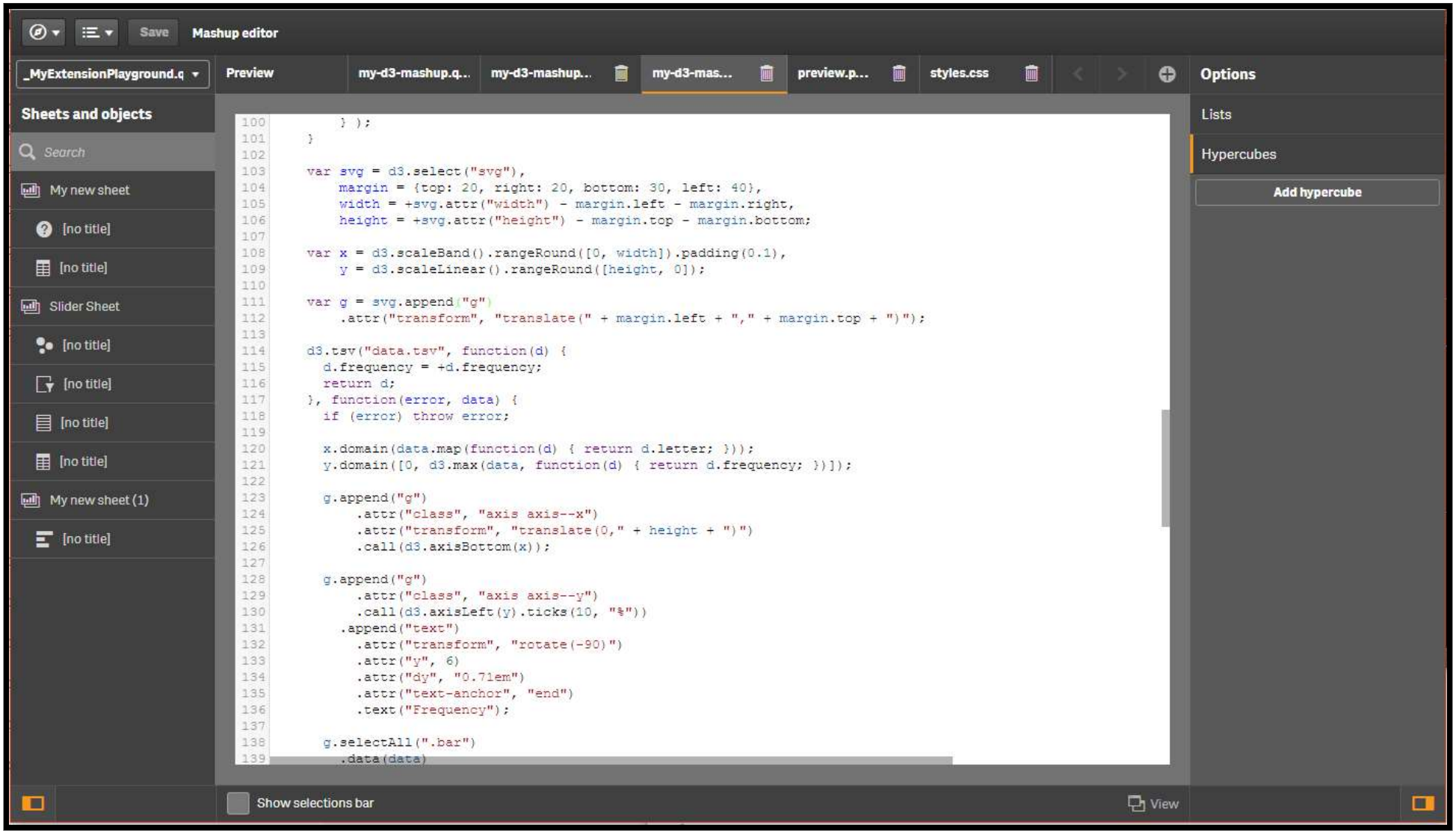


Get D3 from example




```
<script>

var svg = d3.select("svg"),
    margin = {top: 20, right: 20, bottom: 30, left: 40},
    width = +svg.attr("width") - margin.left - margin.right,
    height = +svg.attr("height") - margin.top - margin.bottom;

var x = d3.scaleBand().rangeRound([0, width]).padding(0.1),
    y = d3.scaleLinear().rangeRound([height, 0]);

var g = svg.append("g")
    .attr("transform", "translate(" + margin.left + "," + margin.top + ")");

d3.tsv("data.tsv", function(d) {
  d.frequency = +d.frequency;
  return d;
}, function(error, data) {
  if (error) throw error;

  x.domain(data.map(function(d) { return d.letter; }));
  y.domain([0, d3.max(data, function(d) { return d.frequency; })]);

  g.append("g")
      .attr("class", "axis axis--x")
      .attr("transform", "translate(0," + height + ")")
      .call(d3.axisBottom(x));

  g.append("g")
      .attr("class", "axis axis--y")
      .call(d3.axisLeft(y).ticks(10, "%"))
    .append("text")
      .attr("transform", "rotate(-90)")
      .attr("y", 6)
      .attr("dy", "0.71em")
      .attr("text-anchor", "end")
      .text("Frequency");

  g.selectAll(".bar")
    .data(data)
    .enter().append("rect")
      .attr("class", "bar")
      .attr("x", function(d) { return x(d.letter); })
      .attr("y", function(d) { return y(d.frequency); })
      .attr("width", x.bandwidth())
      .attr("height", function(d) { return height - y(d.frequency); });
});

</script>
```

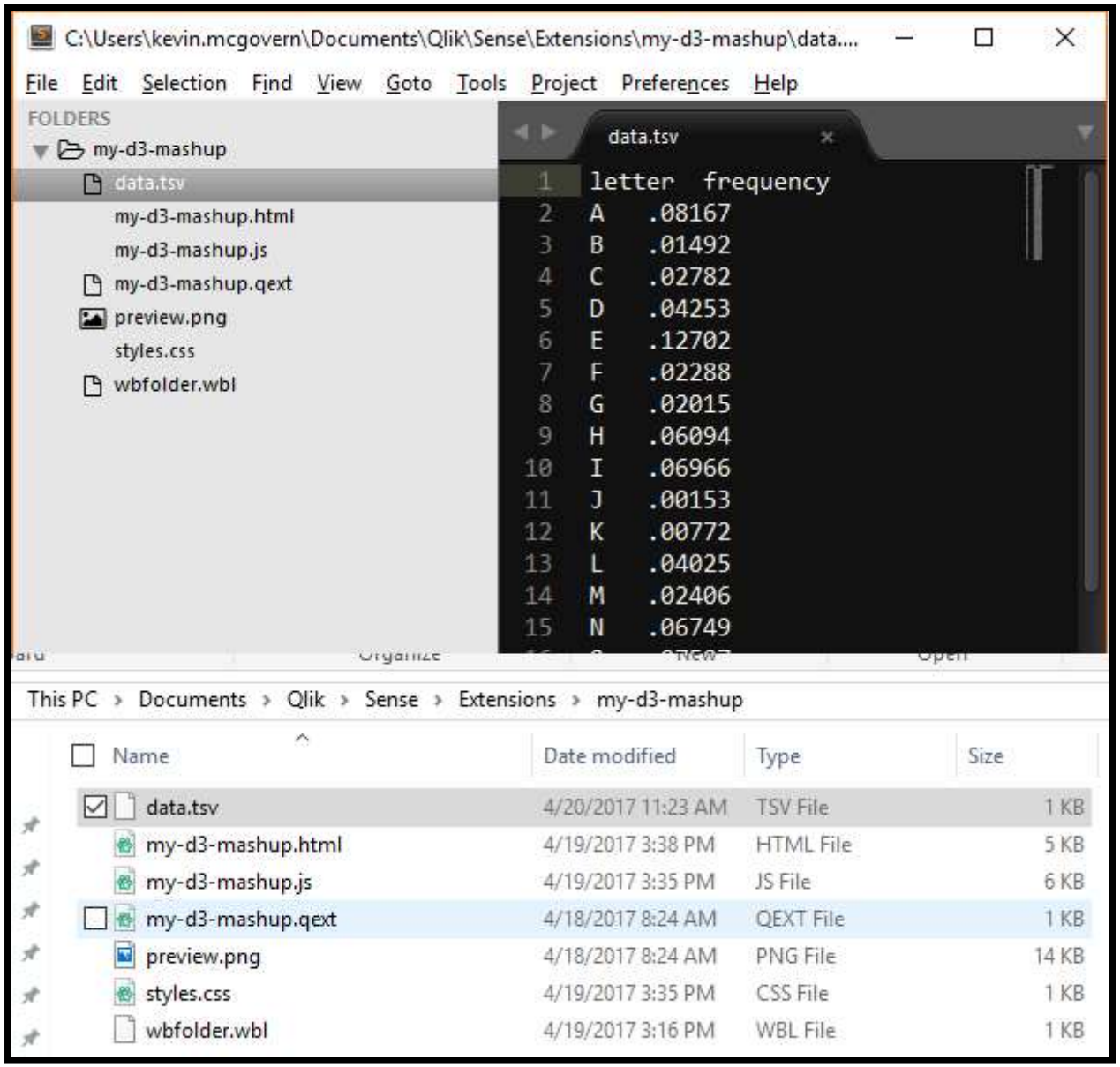
Copy D3 code into script



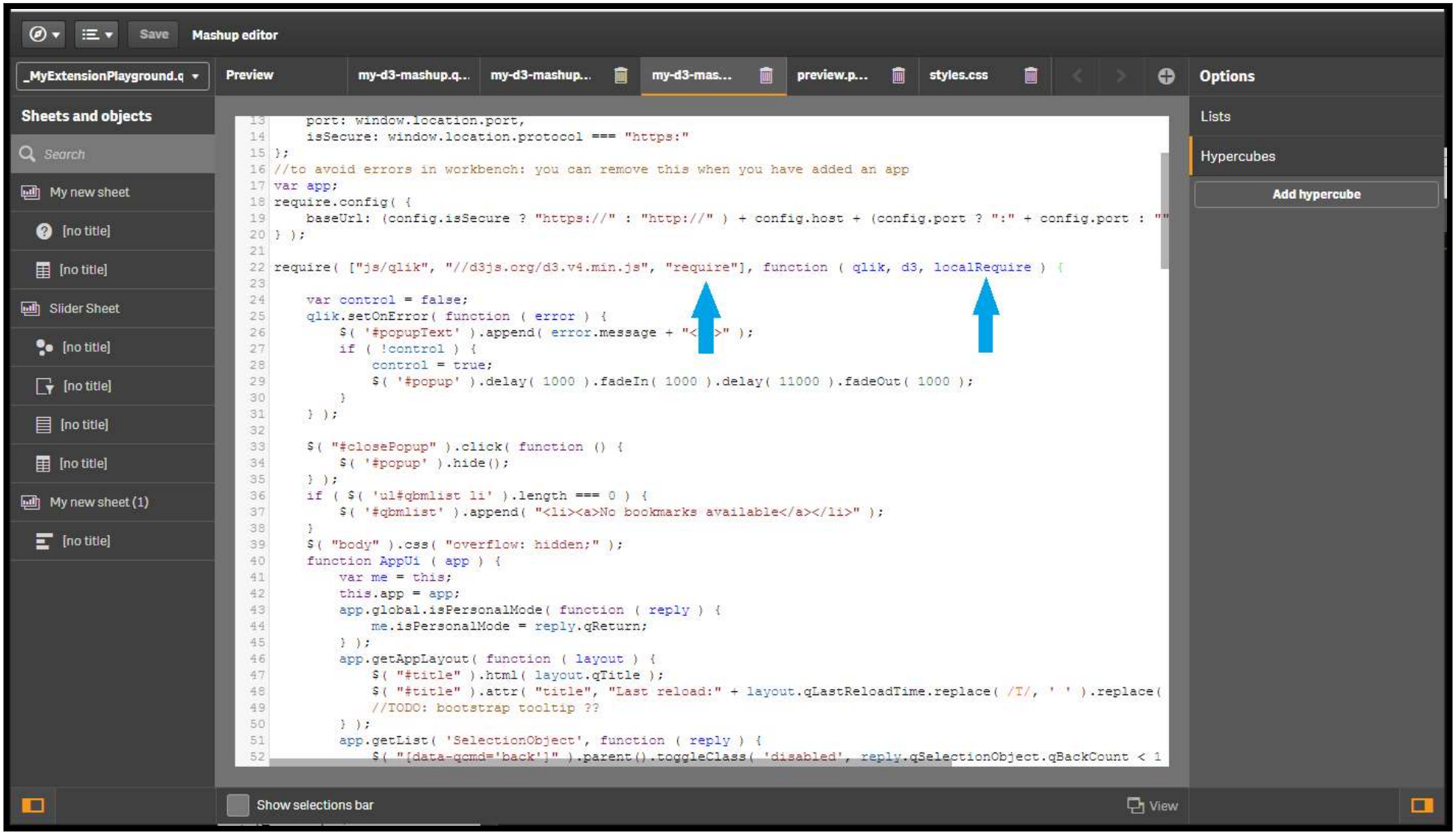
Before we connect to hypercube...

let's get the sample data

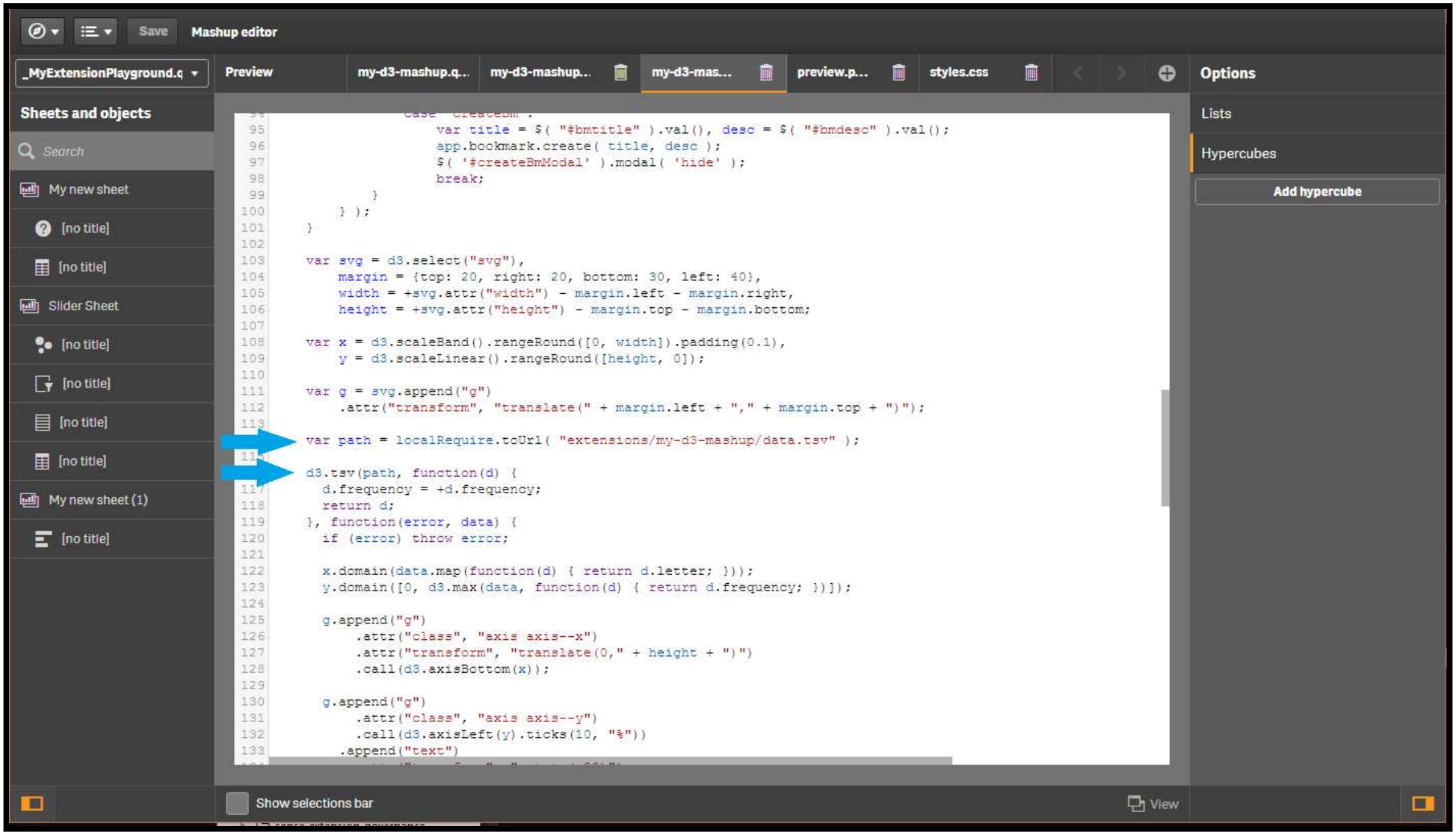
Drop the data file in the directory


C:\Users\kevin.mcgovern\Documents\Qlik\Sense\Extensions\my-d3-mashup\data....
File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help
FOLDERS
my-d3-mashup
data.tsv
my-d3-mashup.html
my-d3-mashup.js
my-d3-mashup.qext
preview.png
styles.css
wbfolder.wbl
data.tsv
1 letter frequency
2 A .08167
3 B .01492
4 C .02782
5 D .04253
6 E .12702
7 F .02288
8 G .02015
9 H .06094
10 I .06966
11 J .00153
12 K .00772
13 L .04025
14 M .02406
15 N .06749
This PC › Documents › Qlik › Sense › Extensions › my-d3-mashup
Name
Date modified
Type
Size
data.tsv 4/20/2017 11:23 AM TSV File 1 KB
my-d3-mashup.html 4/19/2017 3:38 PM HTML File 5 KB
my-d3-mashup.js 4/19/2017 3:35 PM JS File 6 KB
my-d3-mashup.qext 4/18/2017 8:24 AM QEXT File 1 KB
preview.png 4/18/2017 8:24 AM PNG File 14 KB
styles.css 4/19/2017 3:35 PM CSS File 1 KB
wbfolder.wbl 4/19/2017 3:16 PM WBL File 1 KB

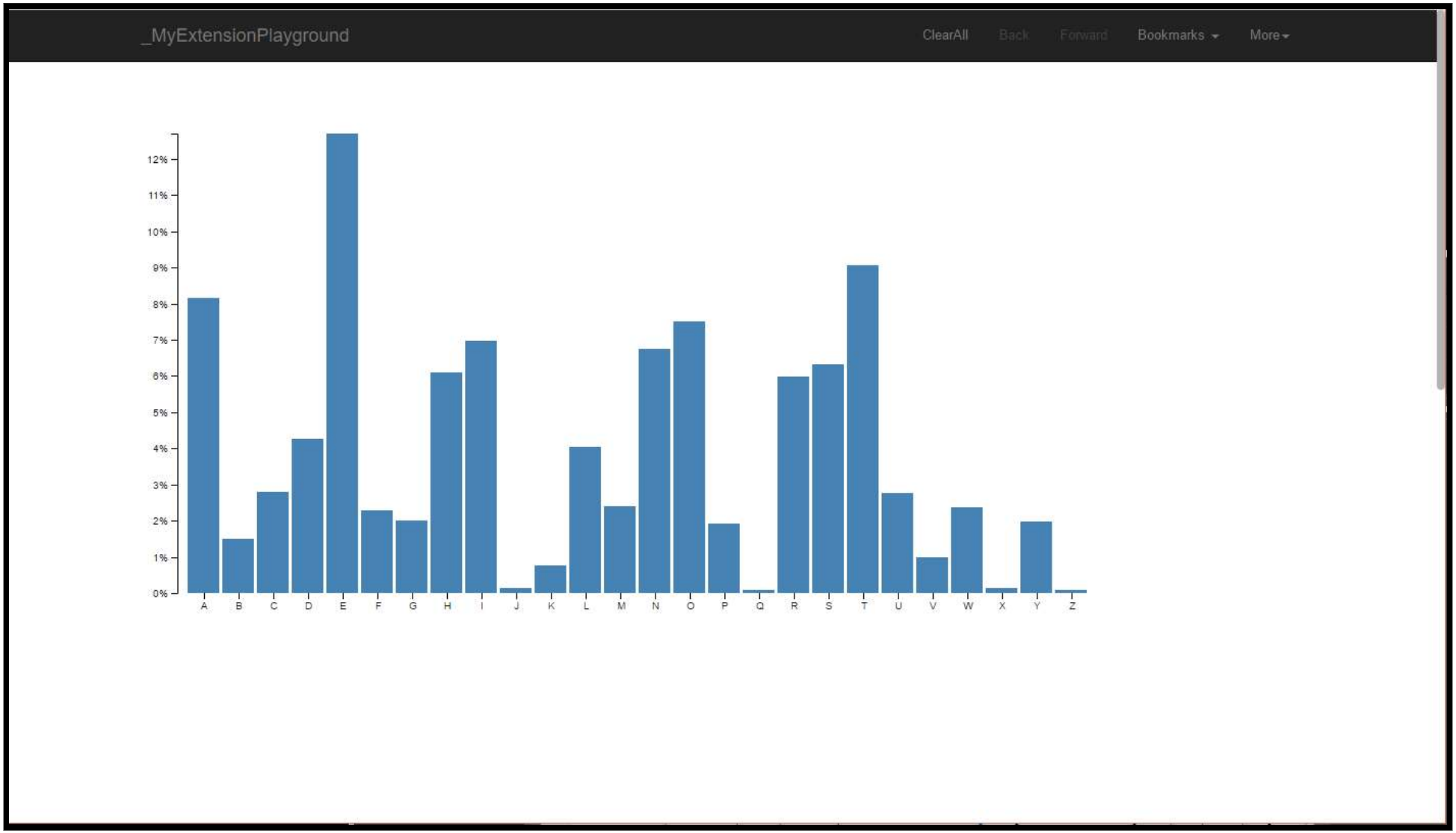
Load an instance of require.js



Reference the tsv file in js



Eureka!


_MyExtensionPlayground
ClearAll
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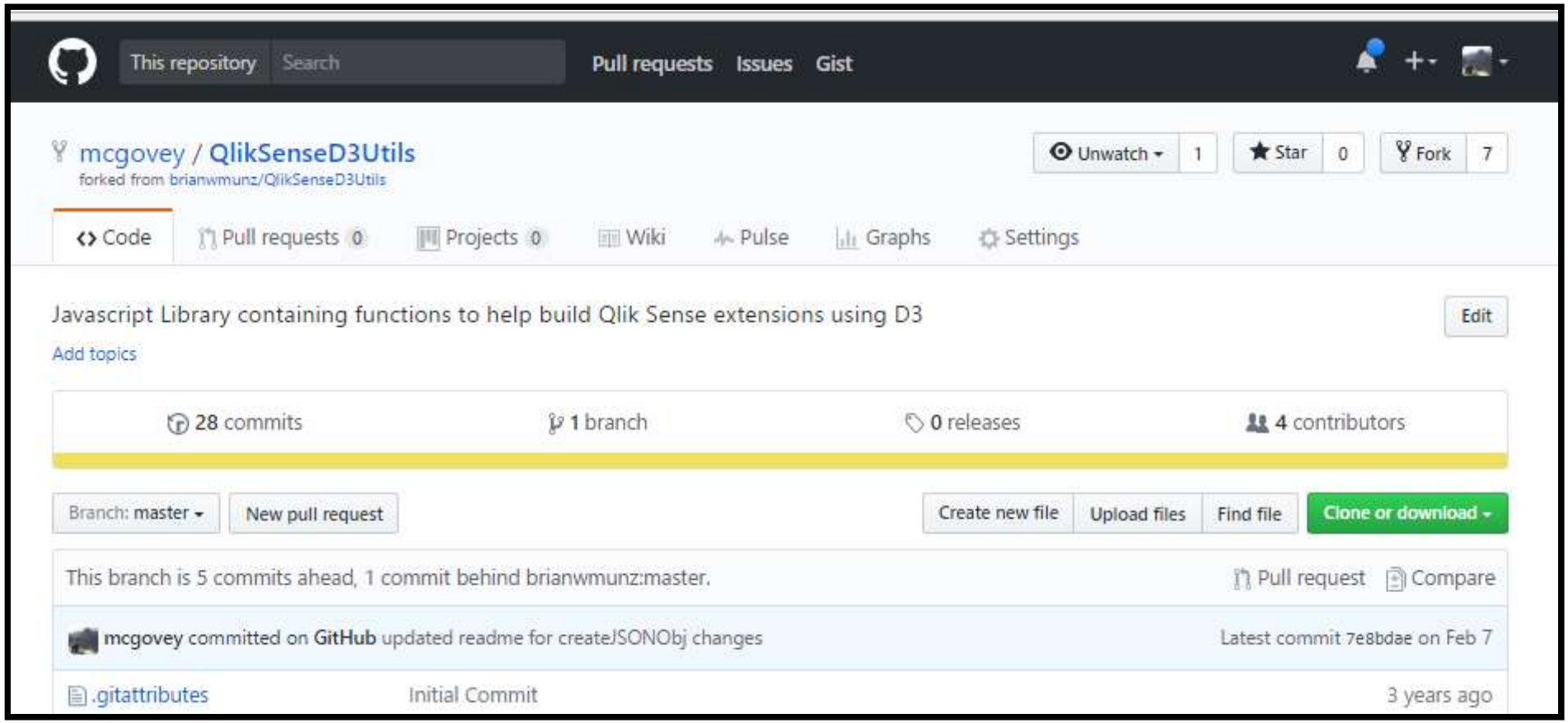
Link to source so far

Get data from your hypercube

But first prep data (source)



Minor edits

- Put the D3 code inside the callback function
- Clear the SVG before writing to it
- Comment out the call to the tsv
- Point the chart data to the hypercube variable

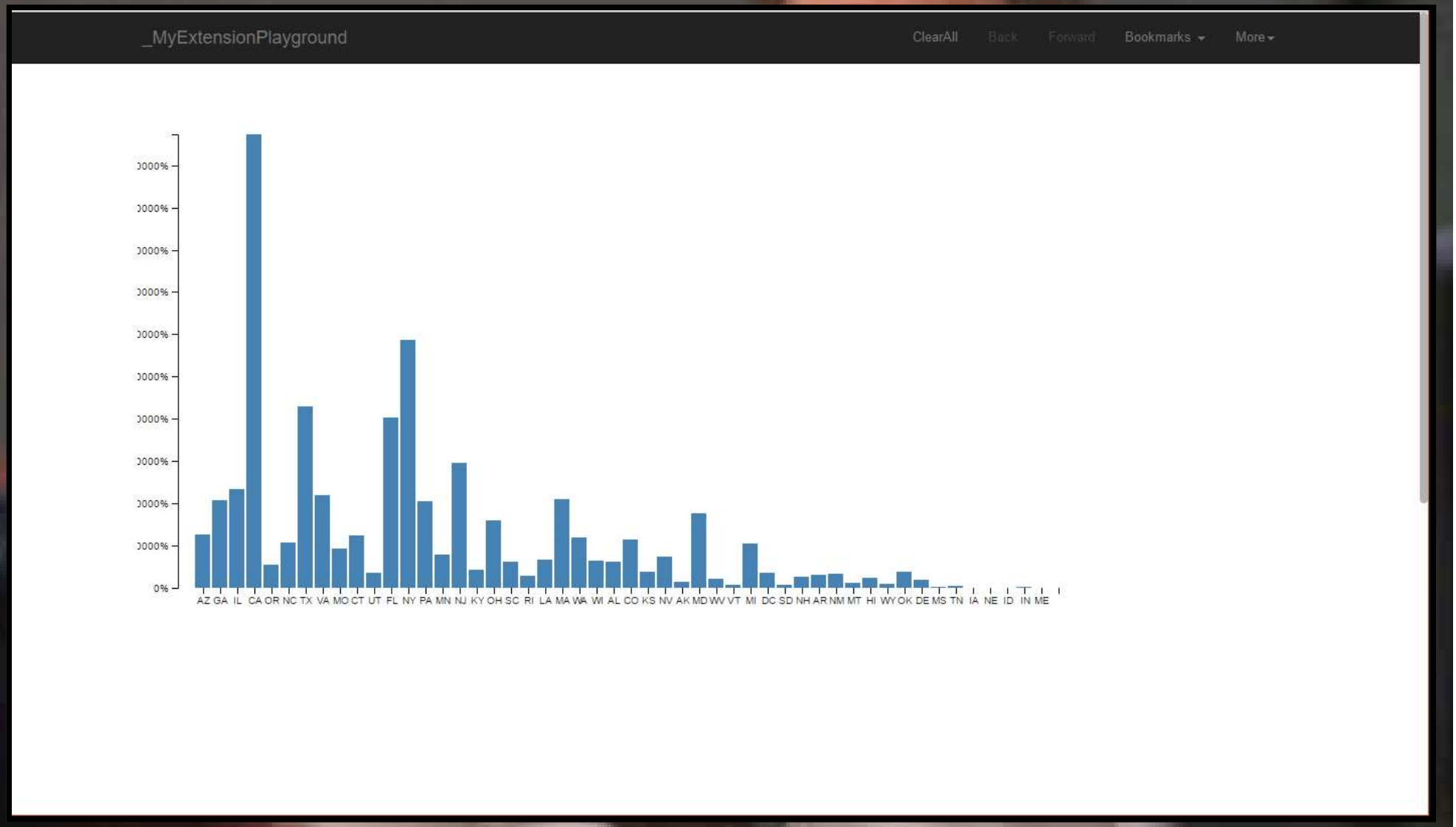
Source with these changes

Modified Example - Changing the Data

```
function getStateData(reply, app){
  //remove all d3 elements from svg
  $('#QV01 svg').empty();
  //store cleansed data
  var data = senseD3.createJSONObj(reply);
...
  g.selectAll(".bar")
  .data(data)
  .enter().append("rect")
    .attr("class", "bar")
    .attr("x", function(d) { return x(d.dim_0); })
    .attr("y", function(d) { return y(d.meas_0); })
    .attr("width", x.bandwidth())
    .attr("height", function(d) { return height - y(d.meas_0); })

}
```

Refresh and....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Bookmarks
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THAT'S PERFECT

We're done right? Right!?

Link to source

Well kinda

Some other things we would want to handle

- Window size changes
- Smoothing data changes
- Fix hard coded D3 selections
- Add selection listeners to the chart
- Leverage hypercube data

Selections (using the capability apis)

```
.on("click", function(d) {
        app.field('addr_state').select([d.dim_0_id], true, true);
});
```

Documentation

Capabilities API

What else can we do?

- Make/clear selections
- Forward/Backward through Selections
- Navigate to an app page
- Alternative States

Much More

Mashup source code

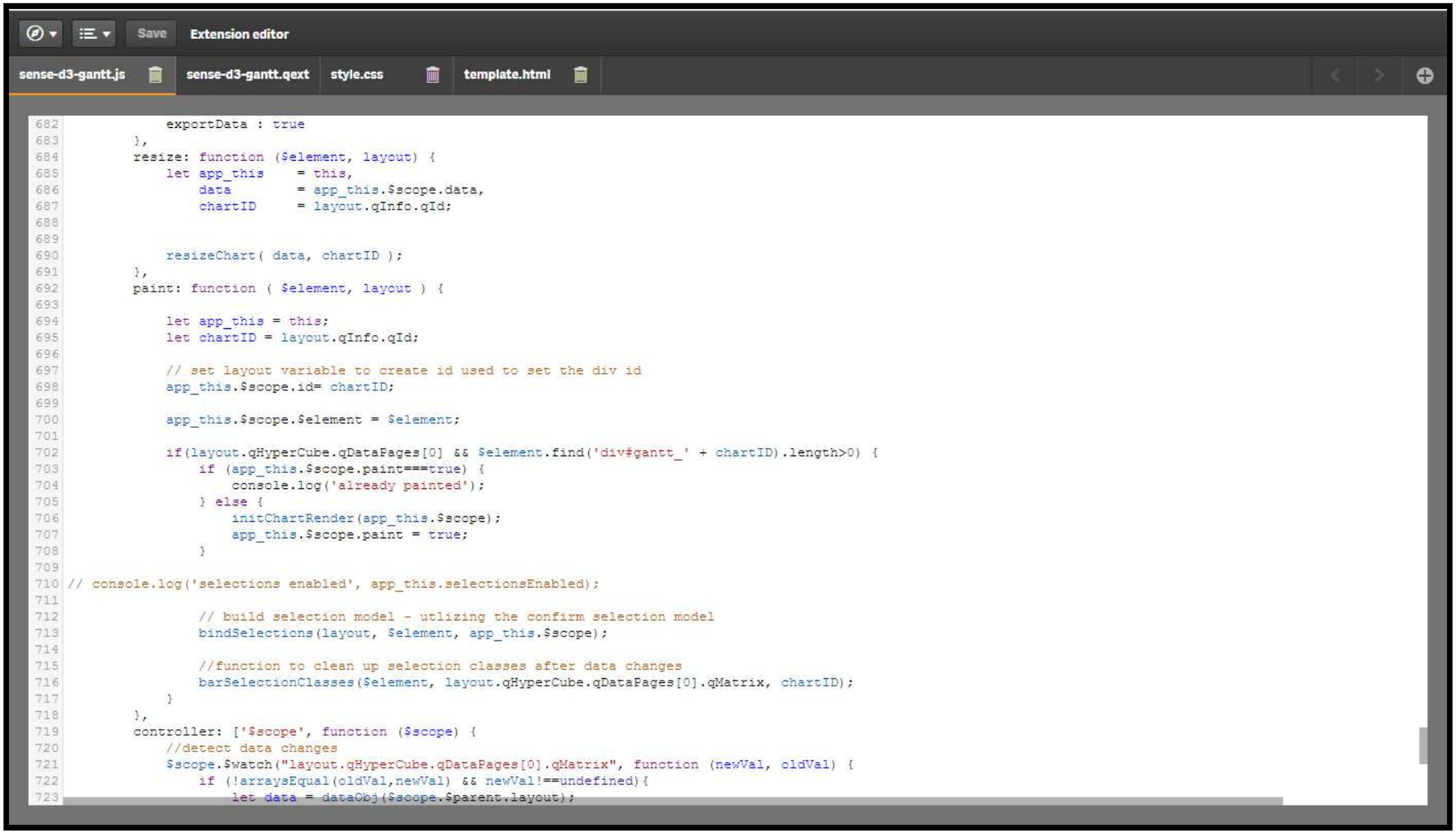
source

Using D3 in Extensions

Mostly the same as mashups, a few differences

- No hypercube creation, controlled by properties
- More error handling and data validation
- Handle data changes in a different way

What's different?




```
682             exportData : true
683         },
684         resize: function ($element, layout) {
685             let app_this    = this,
686                 data        = app_this.$scope.data,
687                 chartID     = layout.qInfo.qId;
688
689
690             resizeChart( data, chartID );
691         },
692         paint: function ( $element, layout ) {
693
694             let app_this = this;
695             let chartID = layout.qInfo.qId;
696
697             // set layout variable to create id used to set the div id
698             app_this.$scope.id= chartID;
699
700             app_this.$scope.$element = $element;
701
702             if(layout.qHyperCube.qDataPages[0] && $element.find('div#gantt_' + chartID).length>0) {
703                 if (app_this.$scope.paint===true) {
704                     console.log('already painted');
705                 } else {
706                     initChartRender(app_this.$scope);
707                     app_this.$scope.paint = true;
708                 }
709
710 // console.log('selections enabled', app_this.selectionsEnabled);
711
712                 // build selection model - utlizing the confirm selection model
713                 bindSelections(layout, $element, app_this.$scope);
714
715                 //function to clean up selection classes after data changes
716                 barSelectionClasses($element, layout.qHyperCube.qDataPages[0].qMatrix, chartID);
717             }
718         },
719         controller: ['$scope', function ($scope) {
720             //detect data changes
721             $scope.$watch("layout.qHyperCube.qDataPages[0].qMatrix", function (newVal, oldVal) {
722                 if (!arraysEqual(oldVal,newVal) && newVal!==undefined){
723                     let data = dataObj($scope.$parent.layout);
```

How does our data look different

- 'Element' is roughly equal to 'App' from Mashup (different contexts)
- 'Layout' is roughly equal to 'Reply' from HC
- Different data types could come in
- Varying numbers of dimensions and measures

What happens when our data changes in an extension?

- Redraw the full chart (cop out)
- Use Angular to detect data changes (difficult to pull off)
  - Too heavy for this but...source

What about using APIs with D3 extensions?

- Extension APIs used to set extension properties
  - Color picker
  - SelectValues
- Capability APIs from earlier still available

So what's possible?

An example!

Where can we go from here?

- D3 Project Page
- Scott Murray Tutorial***
- Bl.ocks
- D3 Documentation
- Sample Slideshare Presentation

Where can we go from here?

These slides at:
https://mcgovey.github.io/qonnections-2017-d3

Supporting repo:
https://github.com/mcgovey/qonnections-2017-d3