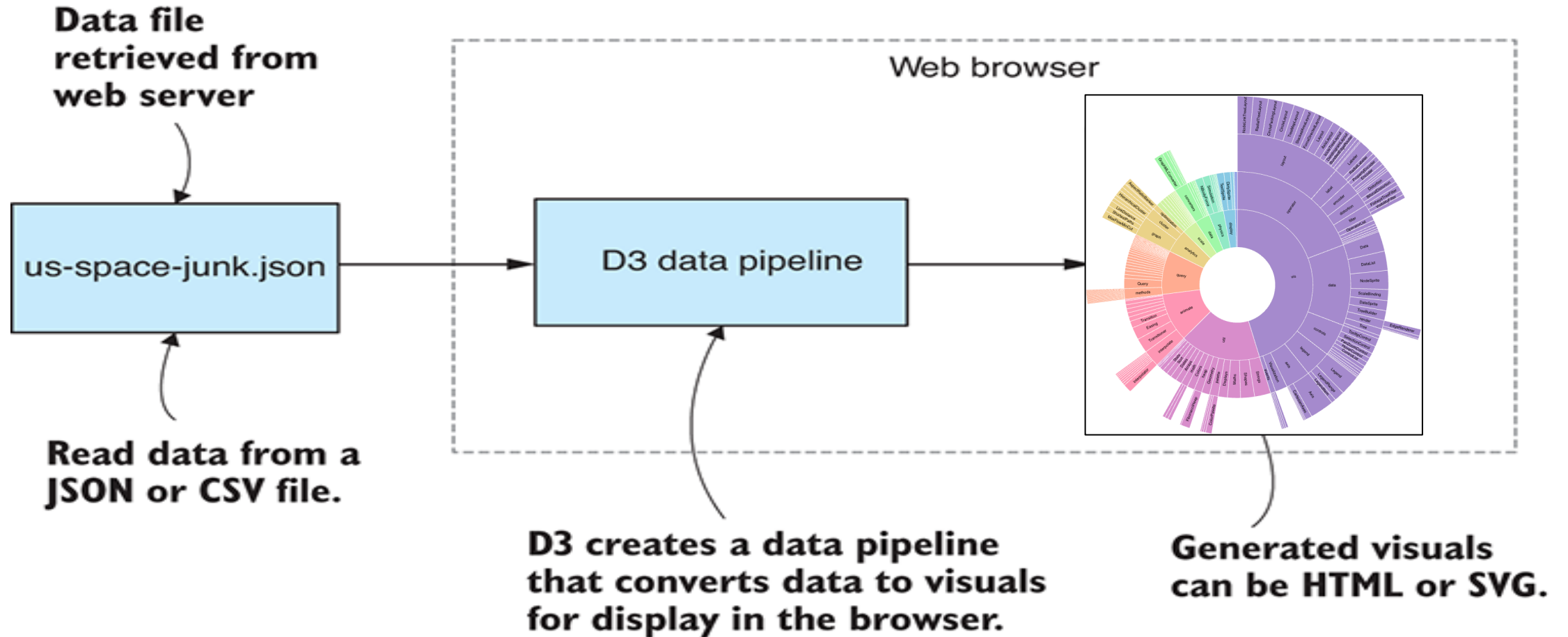
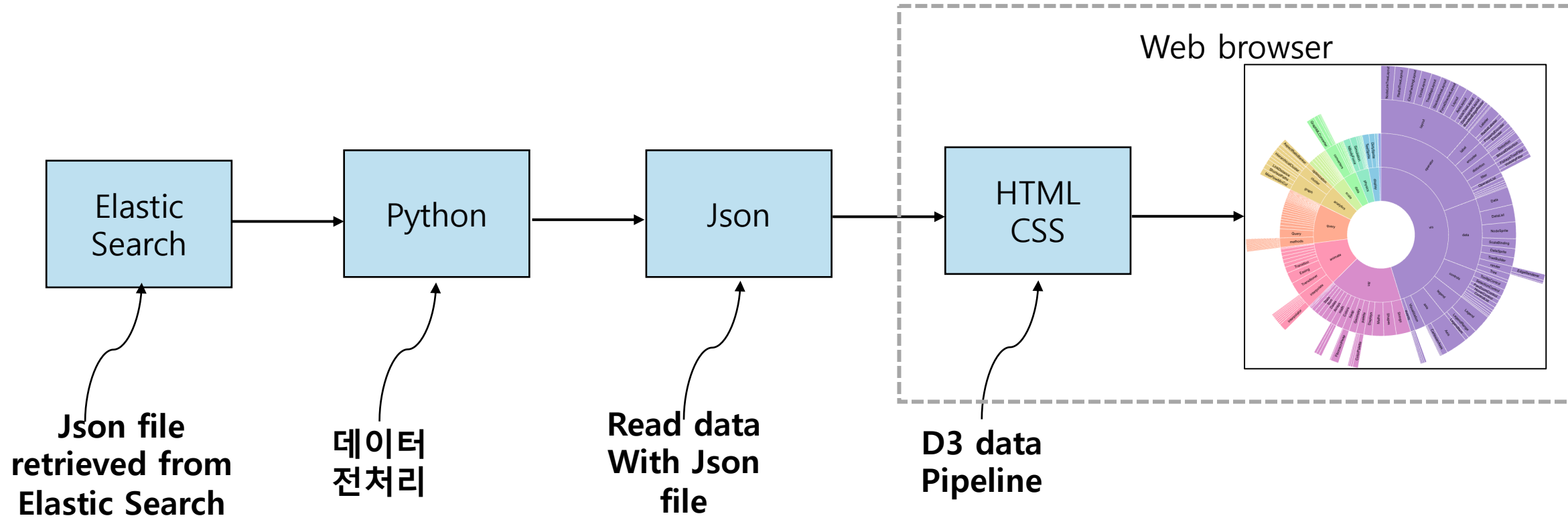


D3.js process



D3.js process



D3.js process

[20]

▶ ▶≡ M↓

```
for index, value in keris_2.items():
    print(index, value)
    currentItem = False
    for key in index:
        print(key, currentItem)
        if not currentItem:
            currentItem = { "name": key, "children": []}
        else:
            currentList = list(filter(lambda item: item['name'] == key, currentItem["children"]))
            print('cl', currentList)
            if len(currentItem) == 0:
                currentItem["children"].append({ "name": key, "children": []})
            print(currentItem)
```

데이터
전처리

ElasticSearch → Python → Json

```
('Attack', 'TW', 65236) 2715
Attack False
{'name': 'Attack', 'children': []}
TW {'name': 'Attack', 'children': []}
cl []
{'name': 'Attack', 'children': []}
65236 {'name': 'Attack', 'children': [
cl []
{'name': 'Attack', 'children': []}
('DDos', 'TW', 65239) 1
DDos False
{'name': 'DDos', 'children': []}
TW {'name': 'DDos', 'children': []}
cl []
```

[16]

▶ ▶≡ M↓

```
result=[]
for keys,value in keris_1.items():
    # print('IT', keys, value)
    result = addToGroup(result, keys[0], list(keys)[1:], value)

data []
currentKey Attack
nextKeys ['숙명여자대학교', 53043000]
value 5
f []
find index 0 {'name': 'Attack', 'children': []}
data []
currentKey 숙명여자대학교
nextKeys [53043000]
value 5
f []
find index 0 {'name': '숙명여자대학교', 'children': []}
data []
currentKey 53043000
```

D3.js process

```
keris_1=json_keris.groupby(['DRULE_ATT_TYPE_CODE1','INST_NM','GEAR_CODE']).size()
keris_1
```

DRULE_ATT_TYPE_CODE1	INST_NM	GEAR_CODE	
Attack	숙명여자대학교	53043000	5
		53043001	1942
		53073000	1
		53073040	1
	홍익대학교	53043000	1
		53073000	748
DDos	숙명여자대학교	53073000	4
		홍익대학교	1
Hack	숙명여자대학교	53073000	7
Mail	숙명여자대학교	53073000	1
Malwr	숙명여자대학교	53073000	4
Web	숙명여자대학교	53073000	1

dtype: int64

[15]

```
def addToGroup(data, currentKey, nextKeys, value):
    print('data', data)
    print('currentKey', currentKey)
    print('nextKeys', nextKeys)
    print('value', value)

    if len(nextKeys) == 0:
        # we are in the value children, no need to calculate more
        data.append({'name': currentKey, 'value': value })
        print('append', data)
    else:
        # it has to find existing element with name, or add new one
        filterList = list(filter(lambda item: item['name'] == currentKey, data))
        print('f', filterList)
        if len(filterList) == 0:
            data.append({'name': currentKey, 'children': [] })
            currentKeyIndex = len(data) - 1
        else:
            currentKeyIndex = data.index(filterList[0])

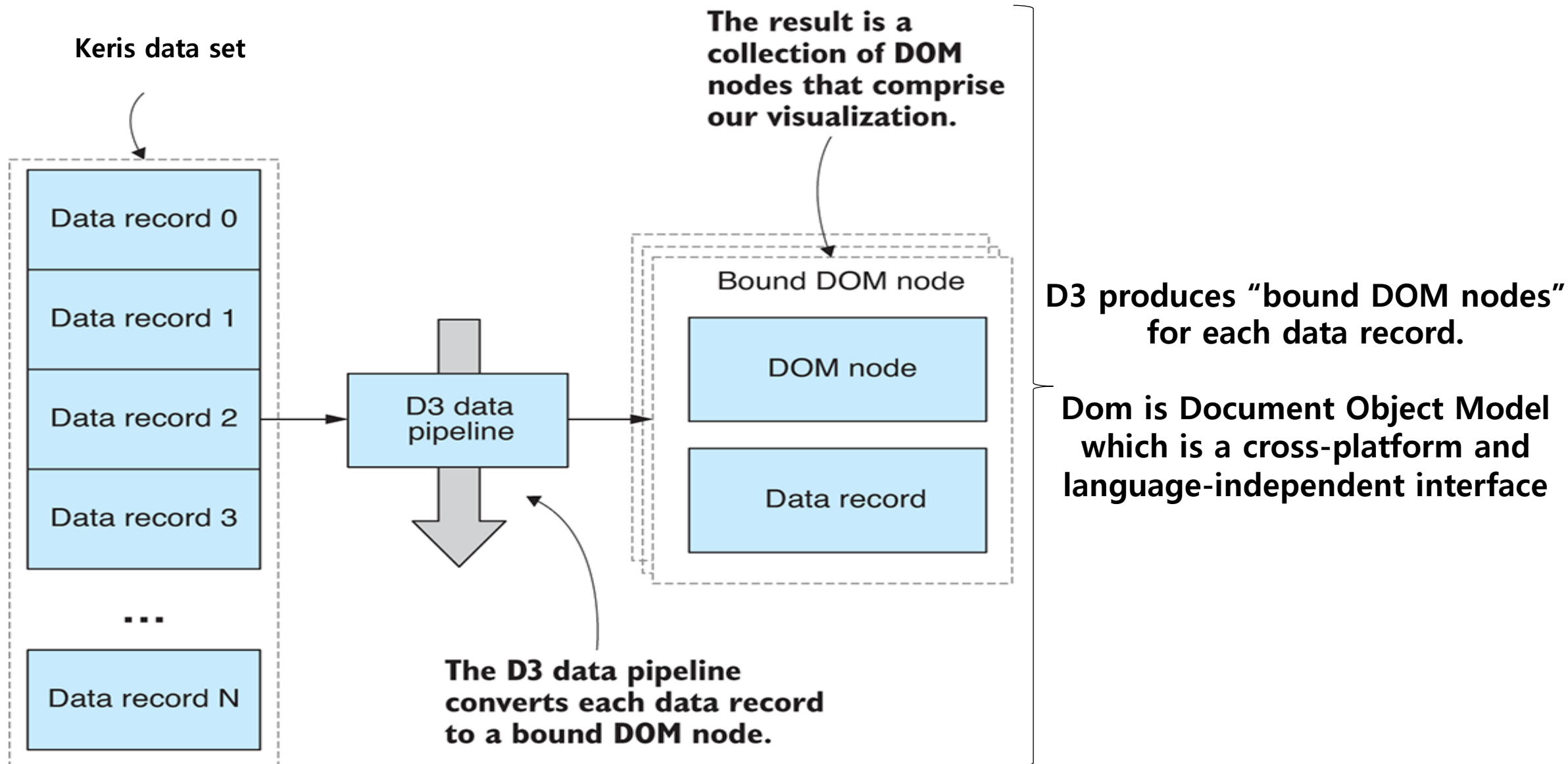
        # with index of item with name, add the rest of the item to children
        currentKeyValue = data[currentKeyIndex]
        print('find index', currentKeyIndex, currentKeyValue)
        currentKeyValue["children"] = addToGroup(currentKeyValue["children"], nextKeys[0], nextKeys[1:], value)
        data[currentKeyIndex] = currentKeyValue

    return data
```

```
[
  {
    "name": "Attack",
    "children": [
      {
        "name": "숙명여자대학교",
        "children": [
          {
            "name": 53073000,
            "value": 1931
          },
          {
            "name": 53073001,
            "value": 6
          },
          {
            "name": 53073002,
            "value": 1
          }
        ]
      },
      {
        "name": "홍익대학교",
        "children": [ ]
      }
    ]
  }
]
```

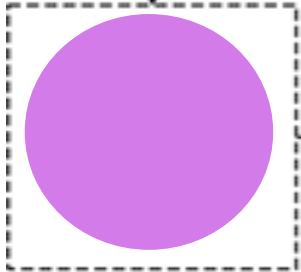
Json data that describes each object

D3.js process



D3.js process

The visualization

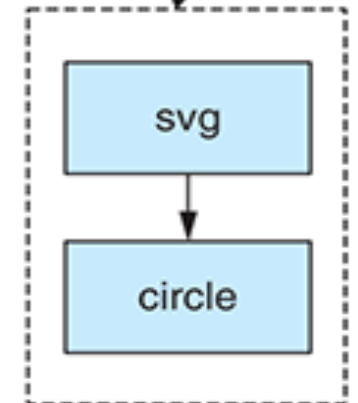


The DOM

```
<html lang="en">
  ><head>...</head>
  ><body>
    ><svg class="chart" width="500" height="500">
      ><circle cx="250" cy="250" r="50" fill="#01499D"></circle>
    </svg>
  </body>
</html>
```

The DOM structure is shown as a tree. The root is <html>, which contains <head> and <body>. <body> contains <svg>, which in turn contains <circle>. The <circle> element is highlighted with a dashed box, and an arrow points from the visualization to it.

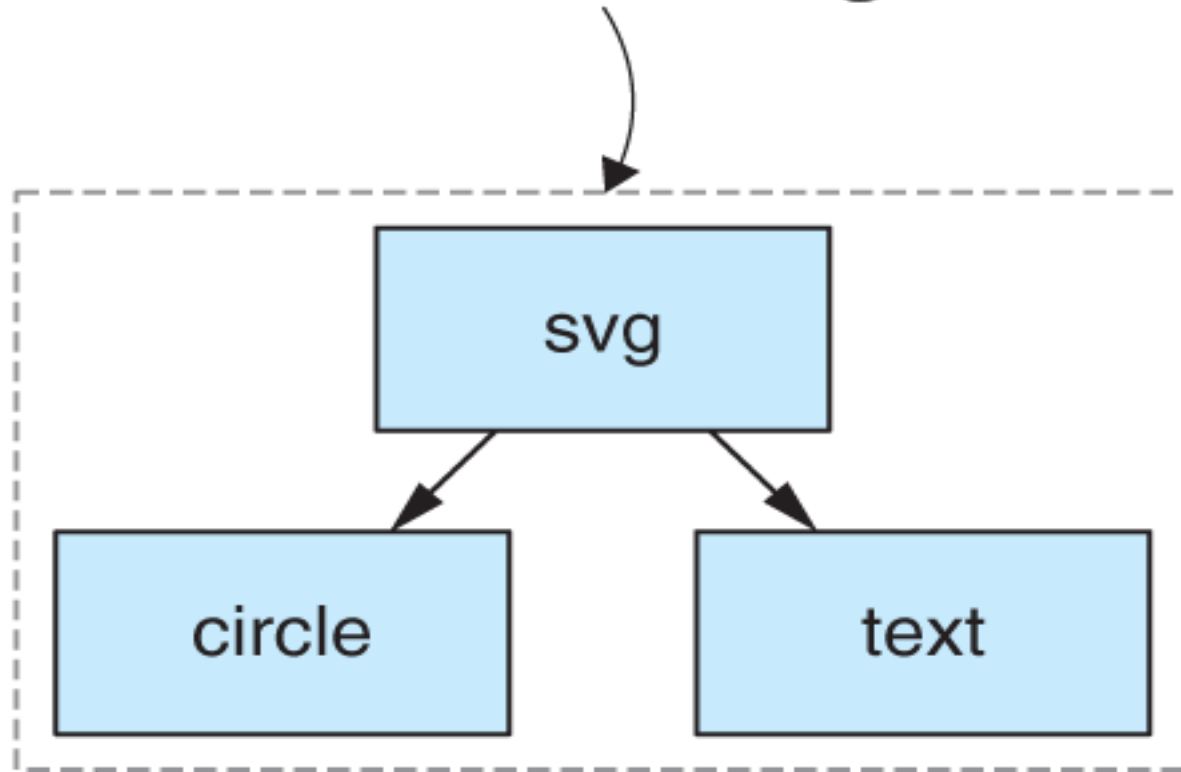
Schematic diagram



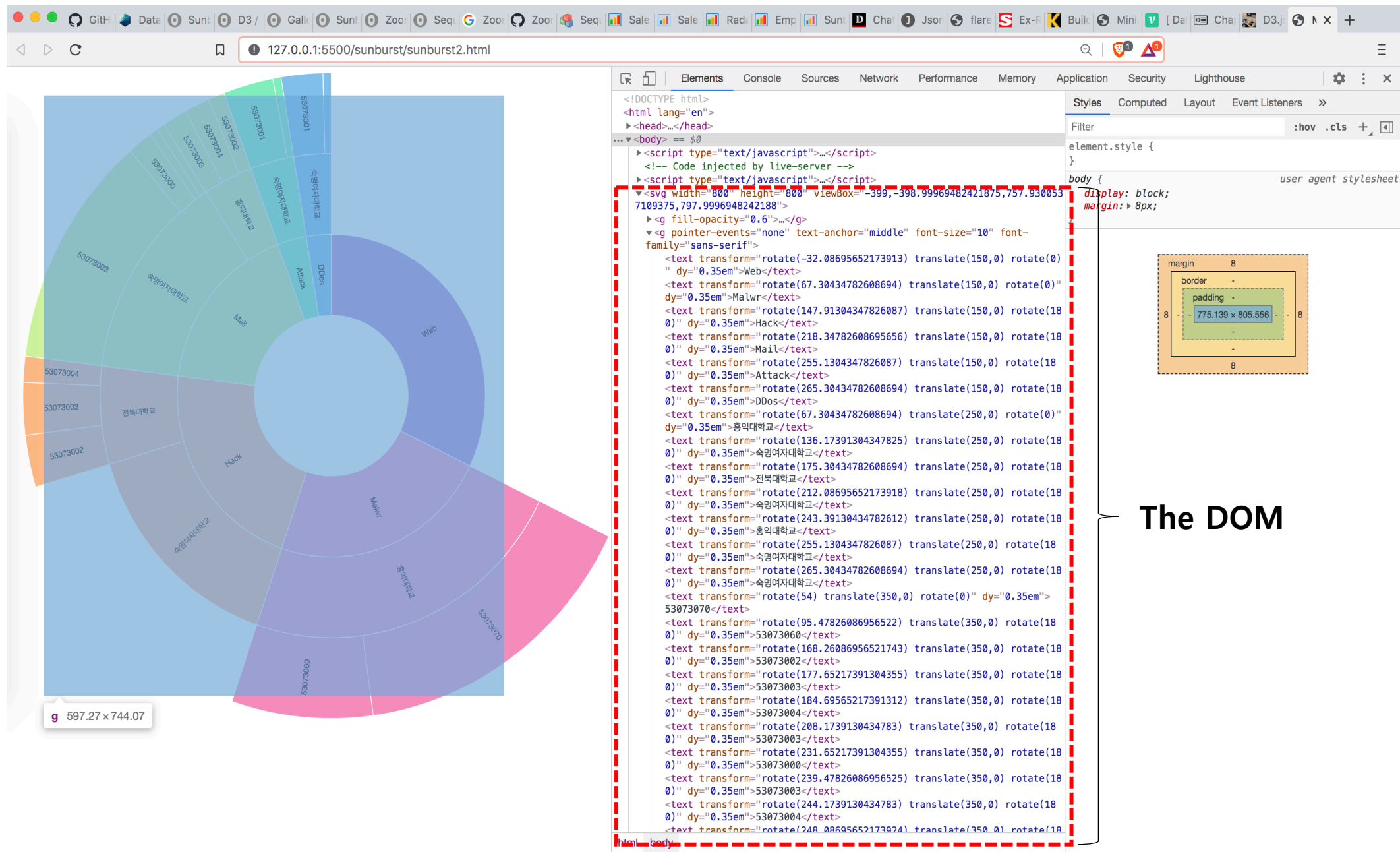
An SVG circle element manually added to SVG (with DOM viewed in Chrome DevTools)

D3.js process

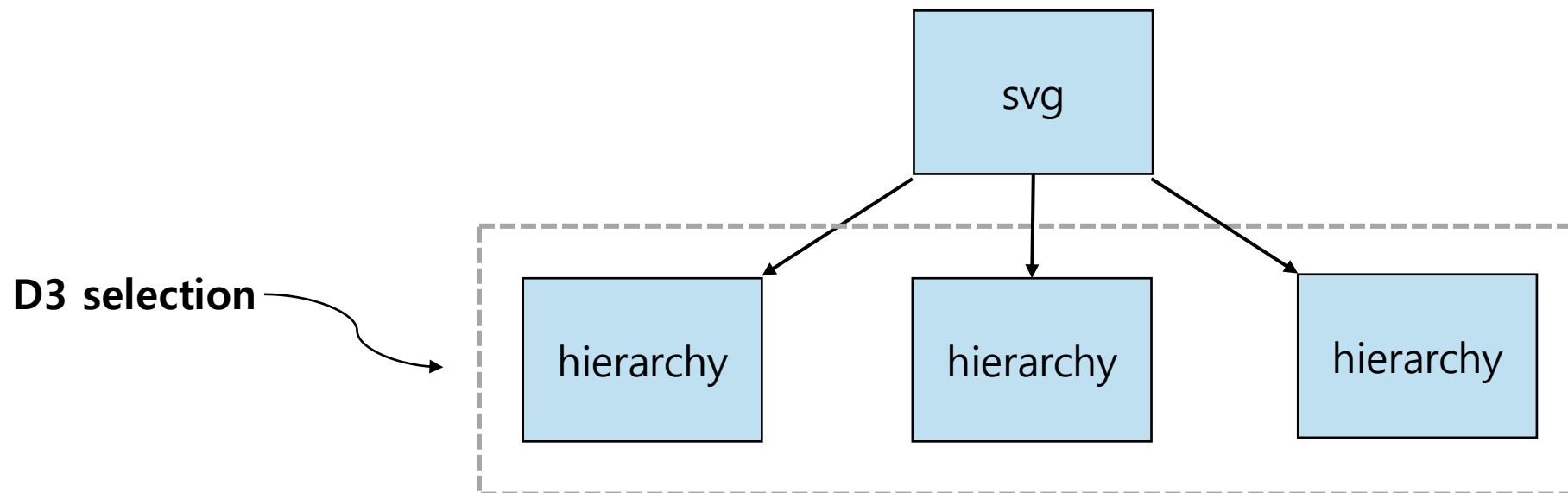
Schematic diagram



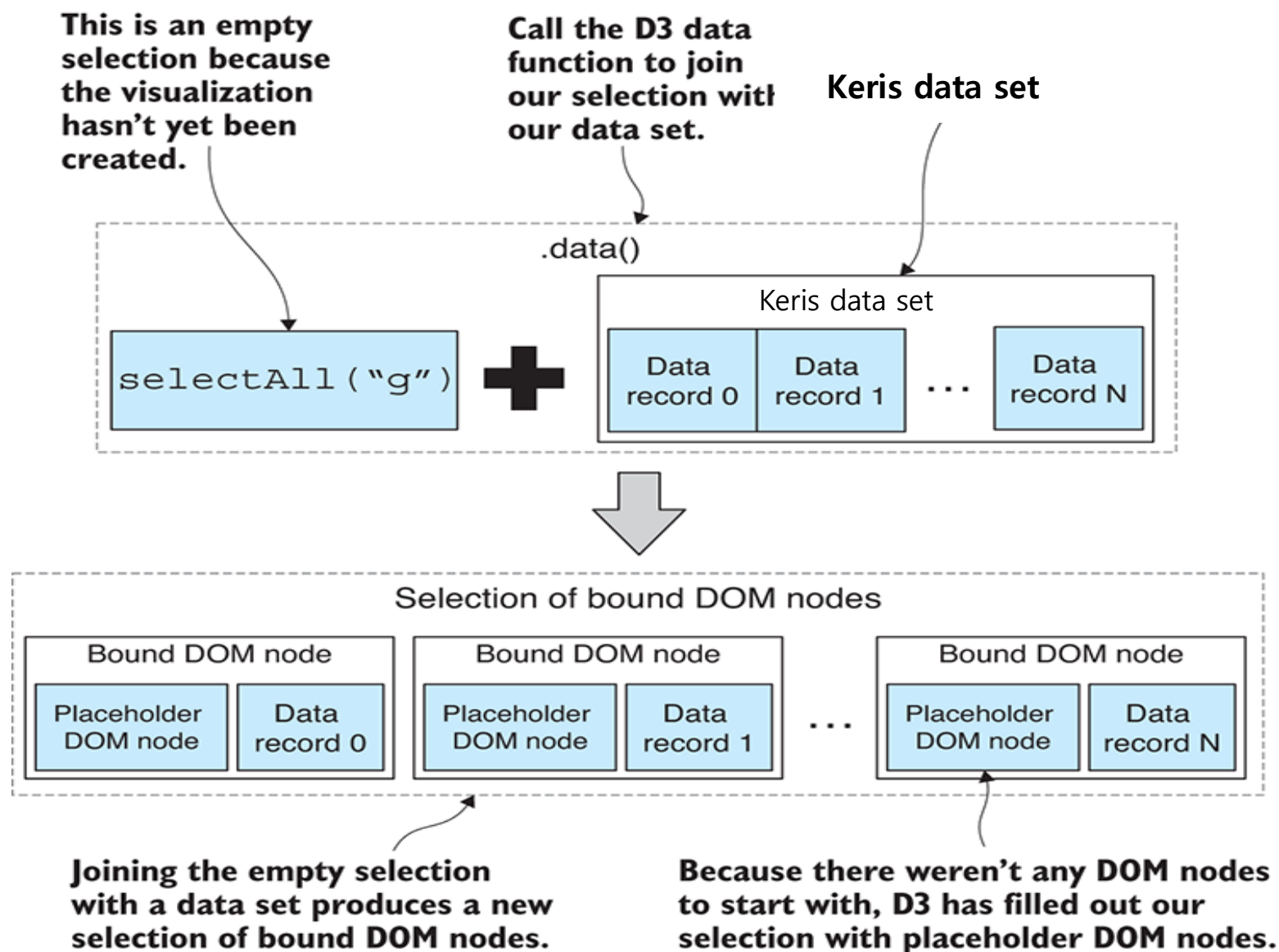
Adding a circle element to the SVG and styling

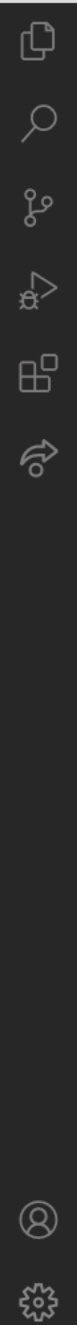


D3.js process



D3.js process





```
37 const partition = data => d3.partition()  
38   .size([2 * Math.PI, radius])  
39   (d3.hierarchy(data)  
40     .sum(d => d.value)  
41     .sort((a, b) => b.value - a.value))  
42  
43 const arc = d3.arc()  
44   .startAngle(d => d.x0)  
45   .endAngle(d => d.x1)  
46   .padAngle(d => Math.min((d.x1 - d.x0) / 2, 0.005))  
47   .padRadius(radius / 2)  
48   .innerRadius(d => d.y0)  
49   .outerRadius(d => d.y1 - 1)  
50  
51 const root = partition(data);  
52  
53 const svg = d3.select("body")  
54   .append("svg")  
55   .attr("width", width)  
56   .attr("height", width);  
57  
58 svg.append("g")  
59   .attr("fill-opacity", 0.6)  
60   .selectAll("path")  
61   .data(root.descendants().filter(d => d.depth))  
62   .join("path")  
63   .attr("fill", d => { while (d.depth > 1) d = d.parent; return color(d.data.name); })  
64   .attr("d", arc)  
65   .append("title")  
66   .text(d => `${d.ancestors().map(d => d.data.name).reverse().join("/")}\n${format(d.value)}`);  
67  
68 svg.append("g")  
69   .attr("pointer-events", "none")  
70   .attr("text-anchor", "middle")  
71   .attr("font-size", 10)  
72   .attr("font-family", "sans-serif")  
73   .selectAll("text")  
74   .data(root.descendants().filter(d => d.depth && (d.y0 + d.y1) / 2 * (d.x1 - d.x0) > 10))  
75   .join("text")  
76   .attr("transform", function (d) {  
77     const x = (d.x0 + d.x1) / 2 * 180 / Math.PI;  
78     const y = (d.y0 + d.y1) / 2;  
79     return `rotate(${x - 90}) translate(${y},0) rotate(${x < 180 ? 0 : 180})`;  
80   })
```



D3.js-Chord Diagram

- It shows relationships among a group of entities
- For example, consider a hypothetical population of people with different hair colors: black, blonde, brown and red. Each person in this population has a preferred hair color for a dating partner
- A chord diagram visualizes these relationships
- <https://github.com/zziuni/d3/wiki/Chord-Layout>
- <https://www.visualcinnamon.com/2016/06/orientation-gradient-d3-chord-diagram>

D3.js-Sunburst

- Radial space-filling visualization
- It shows the cumulative values of subtrees
- It is commonly used to visualize file systems which the size of files within nested folders
- <https://observablehq.com/@d3/sunburst>

D3.js-Zoomable Circle Packing

- It is the arrangement of circles inside some demarcation so that none of the circles overlap
- It intuitively observe clusters of similar concepts based on how tightly the circles are packed
- It also displays hierarchy where you can get smaller clusters of circles packed within a bigger circle which itself is arranged next to or within other circles
- <https://observablehq.com/@d3/zoomable-circle-packing>