d3.packSiblings() Tutorial

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CMPS 165

Setting the Circle's Styles

In your CSS file, add this code snippet to set your circle's stroke and stroke width. Adjust the width to your liking.

```
circle {
  stroke: #000;
  stroke-width: 1.5 px;
}
```

Creating the SVG Element

Add the following code your HTML file.

Using d3.packSiblings()

This specific D3 Command creates a pack layout which is basically a collection of various-sized circles that represents data. In this example, packSiblings takes in an argument of a circle array. This example creates 2000 circles where each has a random radius size between 8 and 26, and is filtered when the x and y attributes are inclusively between -500 and 500.

```
var svg = d3.select("svg"), // Attaching our previously created SVG Element to the javascript
width = +svg.attr("width"),
height = +svg.attr("height"),
size = Math.max(width, height);

var color = d3.scaleRainbow() // Adding colors to the circles
   .domain([0, 2 * Math.PI]);

var circles = d3.packSiblings(d3.range(2000)
   .map(d3.randomUniform(8, 26))
   .map(function(r) { return {r: r}; }))
.filter(function(d) { return -500 < d.x && d.x < 500 && -500 < d.y && d.y < 500; });</pre>
```

Translating the Circles to the screen

This code snippet will add our pack layout to the SVG, visualizing the circles to the screen.

```
svg
.select("g")
.selectAll("circle")
.data(circles)
.enter().append("circle")
.style("fill", function(d) { return color(d.angle = Math.atan2(d.y, d.x)); })
.attr("cx", function(d) { return Math.cos(d.angle) * (size / Math.SQRT2 + 30); })
.attr("cy", function(d) { return Math.sin(d.angle) * (size / Math.SQRT2 + 30); })
.attr("r", function(d) { return d.r - 0.25; })
.transition()
.ease(d3.easeCubicOut)
.delay(function(d) { return Math.sqrt(d.x * d.x + d.y * d.y) * 10; })
.duration(1000)
.attr("cx", function(d) { return d.x; })
.attr("cy", function(d) { return d.y; });
```