

# EmberJS & D3.js

Data visualization



# Summary

- **Web graphics technologies**
- **SVG element in HTML**
- **D3.js**
- **EmberJS with D3**



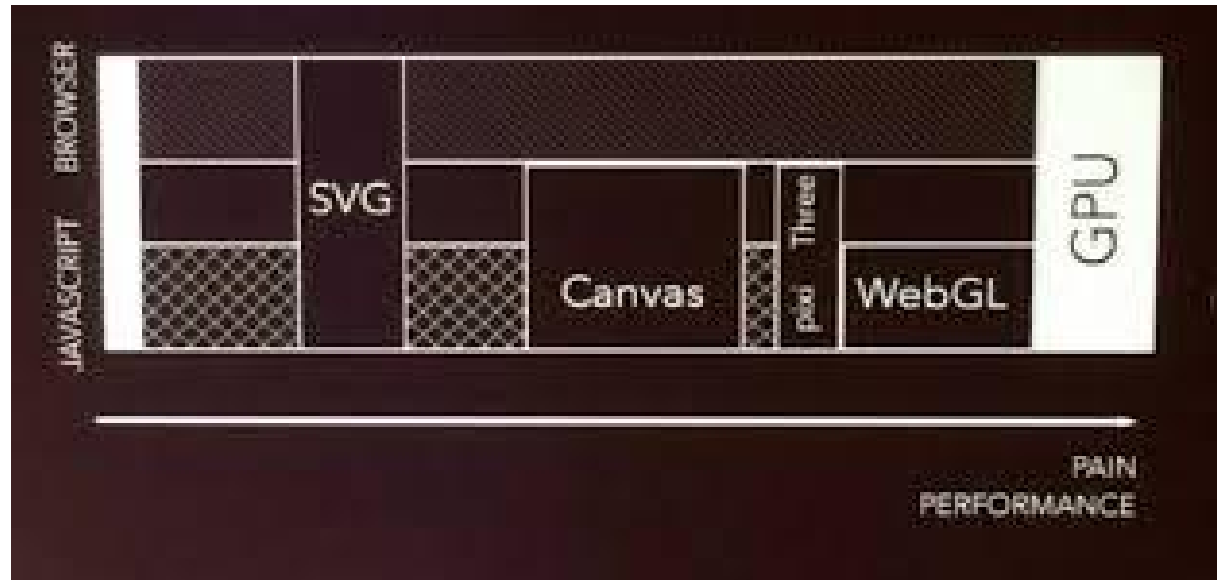
# Graphics technologies

There are 3 primary HTML5 graphics APIs:

- SVG
- Canvas
- WebGL

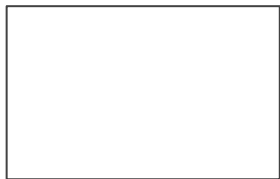


# Graphics technologies





# Basic SVG elements



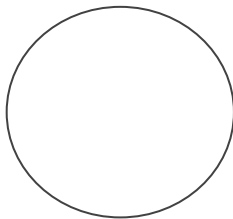
**<rect/>**

**x:** x-coordinate of top-left

**y:** y-coordinate of top-left

**width**

**height**



**<circle/>**

**cx:** x-coordinate of  
center

**cy:** y-coordinate of  
center

**r:** radius

Hi!

**<text></text>**

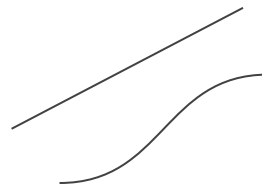
**x:** x-coordinate

**y:** y-coordinate

**dx:** x-coordinate offset

**dy:** y-coordinate offset

**text-anchor:** horizontal  
text alignment

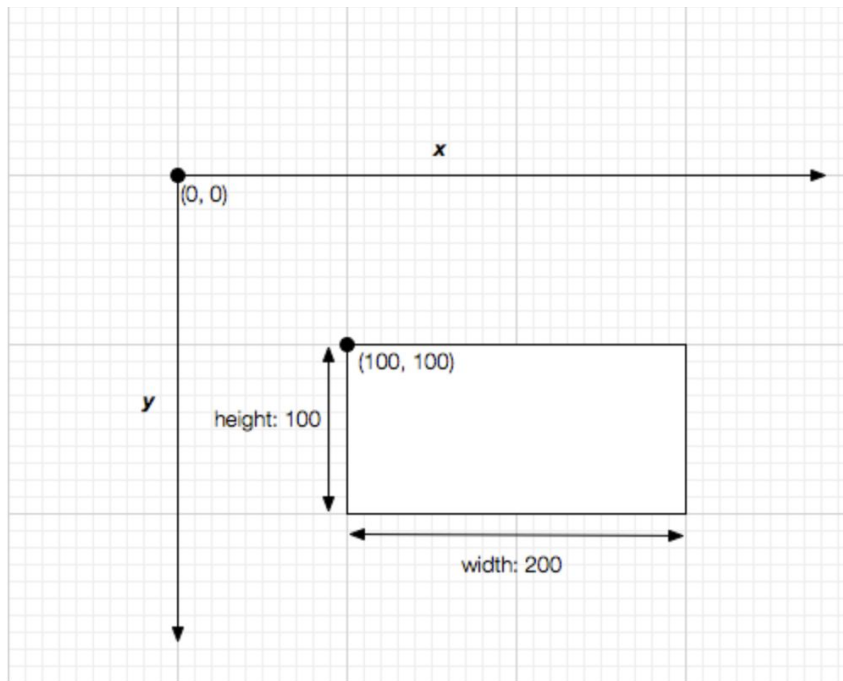


**<path/>**

**d:** path to follow  
Moveto, Lineto,  
Curveto, Arcto



# Basic SVG elements - Example

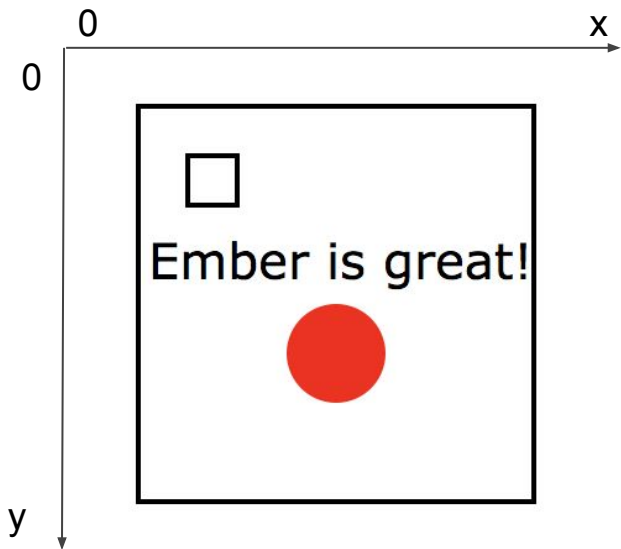


`<svg>`

`<rect x="100" y="100" width="200"`  
`height="100"/>`

`</svg>`

# Basic SVG elements - Example



```
1 <svg width="200" height="200" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg">
2   <!-- path -->
3   <path d="M10 10 H 90 V 90 H 10 Z" fill="transparent" stroke="black"/>
4   <!-- Circle -->
5   <circle cx="50" cy="60" r="10" fill="red"/>
6   <!-- Text -->
7   <text x="12" y="45" font-family="Verdana" font-size="10">
8     Ember is great!
9   </text>
10  <!-- rectangle -->
11  <rect x=20 y=20 width="10" height="10" fill="transparent" stroke="black"/>
12 </svg>
```



# D3 Ecosystem

- [API Documentation](#)
- [Blocks](#)
- [Blockbuilder](#)
- [search](#)







# Main modules

- [Selections](#)
- [Scales](#)
- [Axes](#)
- [Shapes](#)

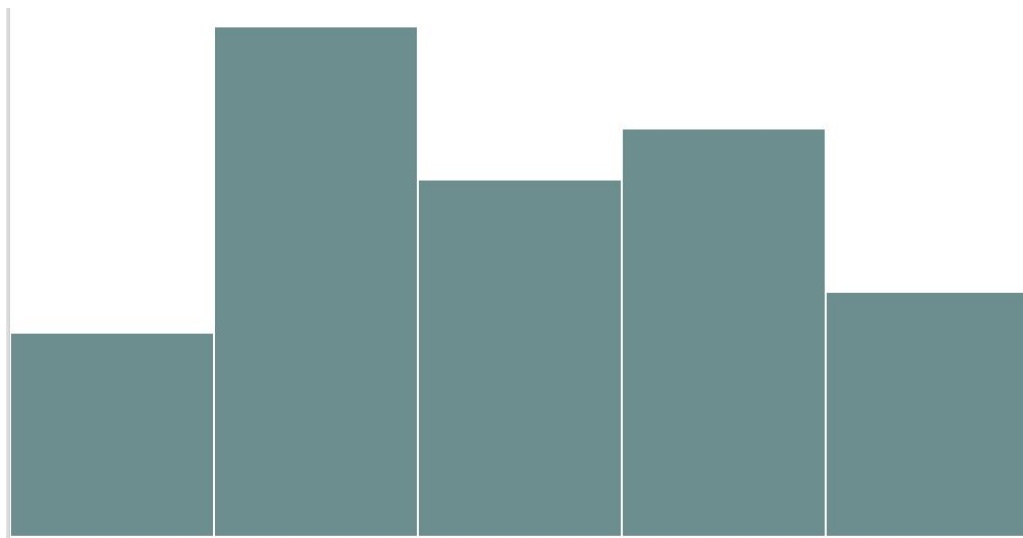




# Selection & Data

```
<body>
  <svg>
    <rect />
    <rect />
    <rect />
    <rect />
    <rect />
  </svg>
  <script>
    var rectWidth = 100;
    var height = 300;
    var data = [100, 250, 175, 200, 120];

    var rect = d3.selectAll('rect')
      .data(data)
      .attr('x', function(d, i) {return i * rectWidth})
      .attr('y', function(d) {return height - d})
      .attr('width', rectWidth)
      .attr('height', function(d) {return d})
      .attr('fill', '#658f90')
      .attr('stroke', 'fff')
  </script>
```



# Selection & Data

```
<body>
  <svg>
    <rect />
    <rect />
    <rect />
    <rect />
    <rect />
  </svg>
  <script>
    var rectWidth = 100;
    var height = 300;
    var data = [100, 250, 175, 200, 120];

    var rect = d3.selectAll('rect')
      .data(data)
      .attr('x', function(d, i) {return i * rectWidth})
      .attr('y', function(d) {return height - d})
      .attr('width', rectWidth)
      .attr('height', function(d) {return d})
      .attr('fill', '#658f90')
      .attr('stroke', 'fff')
  </script>
```

5 rectangle  
elements

Select all  
rectangle  
elements

```
▼ ut {_groups: Array(1), _parents: Array(1)} ⓘ
  ▼ _groups: Array(1)
    ▼ 0: NodeList(5)
      ► 0: rect
      ► 1: rect
      ► 2: rect
      ► 3: rect
      ► 4: rect
      length: 5
      ► __proto__: NodeList
      length: 1
      ► __proto__: Array(0)
    ► _parents: [html]
    ► __proto__: Object
```



# Selection & Data

```
var rect = d3.selectAll('rect')  
  .data(data)  
  .attr('x', function(d, i) {return i * rectWidth})  
  .attr('y', function(d) {return height - d})  
  .attr('width', rectWidth)  
  .attr('height', function(d) {return d})  
  .attr('fill', '#658f90')  
  .attr('stroke', '#fff')  
</script>
```

“Binding” data to the  
selections

Data:

```
<body>  
  <svg>  
    <rect />  
    <rect />  
    <rect />  
    <rect />  
    <rect />  
  </svg>
```

# Selection & Data

```
var rect = d3.selectAll('rect')  
  .data(data)  
  .attr('x', function(d, i) {return i * rectWidth})  
  .attr('y', function(d) {return height - d})  
  .attr('width', rectWidth)  
  .attr('height', function(d) {return d})  
  .attr('fill', '#658f90')  
  .attr('stroke', '#fff')  
</script>
```

Loop through each rectangle selection  
Value get set by passed in (data,  
index)

Output

```
<rect x="0" y="200" width="100" height="100" fill="#658f90" stroke="#fff"></rect>  
<rect x="100" y="50" width="100" height="250" fill="#658f90" stroke="#fff"></rect>  
<rect x="200" y="125" width="100" height="175" fill="#658f90" stroke="#fff"></rect>  
<rect x="300" y="100" width="100" height="200" fill="#658f90" stroke="#fff"></rect>  
<rect x="400" y="180" width="100" height="120" fill="#658f90" stroke="#fff"></rect>
```



# Scales

Scales maps from data attributes (domain) to display (range)

For example:

```
Var yScale = d3.scaleLinear()  
  .domain([min, max]) // input  
  .range([min, max]); // output
```

yScale(20) => 0.2

yScale(20) => 400

Value to opacity

Domain	Range
[0, 100]	[0, 1]
0	0
20	0.2
50	0.5
75	0.75
100	1

Y-value get set correctly

Domain	Range
[0, 100]	[500, 0]
0	500
20	400
50	250
75	125
100	0



# Scales

```
data = [{ id:1, value:100 }, { id:2, value:200 } ,...]
```

```
// get min/max
```

```
var min = d3.min(data, d => d.value);
```

```
var max = d3.max(data, d => d.value);
```

```
// or use extent, which gives back [min, max]
```

```
var extent = d3.extent(data, d => d.value);
```

```
var yScale = d3.scaleLinear()
```

```
  .domain(extent)
```

```
  .range([height, 0]);
```



# Scales

Most common scales:

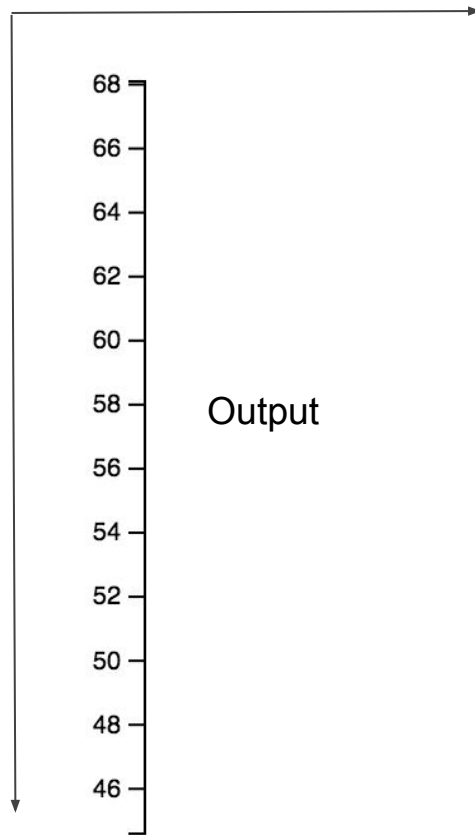
- `// continuous:`  
`d3.scaleLinear()`  
`d3.scaleLog()`  
`d3.scaleTime()`
- `// ordinal:`  
`d3.scaleBand()` => Map categories (ex: animals) in your x or y value





# Axis

```
var yAxis = d3.axisLeft()  
  .scale(yScale); // pass in a scale  
  
d3.select('svg')  
  // create a group element we can translate  
  // so that the axis will be visible in SVG  
  .append('g')  
  .attr('transform', 'translate(40, 20)')  
  // selection.call(yAxis) is the same as yAxis(selection)  
  // and an axis will be created within the selection  
  .call(yAxis);
```





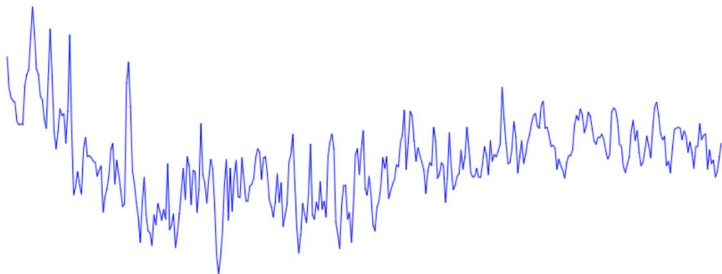
# Shapes

The [d3-shape](#) module take care of computing the d attribute of your path especially for :

- Line-chart
- Pie-chart
- Arcs
- Areas



# Shapes



```
<path d="M0,56.17021276595736L2.191780821917808,91.91489361702125
L4.383561643835616,102.12765957446803L6.575342465753424,105.95744680851061
L8.767123287671232,107.23404255319141L10.95890410958904,128.93617021276592
L13.150684931506849,132.76595744680844L15.342465753424658,131.48936170212764
L17.534246575342465,132.76595744680844L19.726027397260275,89.3617021276595
L21.91780821917808,76.595744680851L24.10958904109589,71.48936170212761
L26.301369863013697,35.74468085106383L28.493150684931507,0L30.684931506849317,31
L32.87671232876712,70.21276595744675L35.06849315068493,76.595744680851
L37.26027397260274,100.85106382978714L39.45205479452055,104.68085106382978
L41.64383561643836,126.38297872340416L43.83561643835616,136.59574468085106
L46.02739726027397,81.70212765957439L48.21917808219178,25.531914893617
L50.41095890410959,79.14893617021275L52.602739726027394,140.42553191489355
L54.794520547945204,159.57446808510636L56.986301369863014,140.42553191489355
L59.178082191780824,114.89361702127653L61.369863013698634,122.55319148936167
L63.561643835616444,119.9999999999994L65.75342465753424,153.19148936170208
```



## Shapes - d3.line()

```
var data = [  
  {date: new Date(2007, 3, 24), value: 93.24},  
  {date: new Date(2007, 3, 25), value: 95.35},  
  {date: new Date(2007, 3, 26), value: 98.84},  
  {date: new Date(2007, 3, 27), value: 99.92},  
  {date: new Date(2007, 3, 30), value: 99.80},  
  {date: new Date(2007, 4, 1), value: 99.47},  
  ...  
];
```

```
var line = d3.line()  
  .x((d) => { return xScale(d.date); })  
  .y((d) => { return yScale(d.value); });
```

d3.ScaleTime()

d3.ScaleLinear()

```
d3.select('svg')  
  .append('path')  
  .attr('d', line(data));
```

Output: path that connects each point  
(object) with lines or curves



# Charts with EmberJS



- Ember has a lot of good [addons](#) that you can use for rendering simple charts
- Pros:
  - Fast to implement
  - Easy to maintain
- Cons:
  - Limitations on configuration options
  - Feature doesn't exist => hack a solution => loose time digging into the addon code



# D3 within EmberJS



- It has its own addon which is [ember-d3](#). A wrapper of the d3 library, making it possible to import any individual D3 package
- Pros:
  - Gives you a lot of flexibility. You can build whatever you want
- Cons:
  - D3 has its own concept of data binding
  - Learning curve can be tough



# D3 within EmberJS



- It has its own addon which is [ember-d3](#). A wrapper of the d3 library, making it possible to import any individual D3 package
- Pros:
  - Gives you a lot of flexibility. You can build whatever you want
- Cons:
  - D3 has its own concept of data binding
  - Learning curve can be tough



# References

SVG:

- <http://slides.com/sdrasner/frontendmasters1#/>

D3:

- <http://www.d3noob.org/2014/02/d3js-elements.html>
- <http://www.recursion.org/d3-for-mere-mortals/>

Ember with d3:

- <https://github.com/benlesh/ember-d3-example/tree/master/app>



# Thanks!

<https://emberjsparis.herokuapp.com/>