D3 Tutorial

Manipulation of DOM

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Selections - d3.select(selector)

- d3.select(selector)
 - selects only the first element that matches the specified selector string

Selections - d3.selectAll(selector)

- d3.selectAll(selector)
 - selects all elements that matches the specified selector string



Selections - Selectors

- .select(*selector*) or .selectAll(*selector*)
- D3 uses CSS Selectors
- Selectors
 - "TagName"
 - Select web objects with the specified tag name
 - <TagName></TagName>
 - E.g., select("circle") is to select web objects of "<circle> </circle>"
 - "#idName"
 - Select web objects with the specified id name
 - AnyTag id="idName">/ AnyTag>
 - E.g., select("#5thBook") is to select web objects of "<AnyTag id="5thBook"></AnyTag>"

Selections - Selectors

- Selectors
 - ".className"
 - Select web objects with the specified class name
 - AnyTag class="className"></AnyTag>
 - E.g., select(".Book") is to select web objects of "<AnyTag class="Book"></AnyTag>"
 - "[AttributeName='Value']"
 - · Select web objects with the attribute value
 - AnyTag AttributeName="Value"></ AnyTag>
 - E.g., select("[width='500']") is to select web objects of "<AnyTag width="500"></AnyTag>"
- More information of CSS Selectors
 - https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_selectors.asp
 - https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/Introduction_to_CSS/Selectors

Selections - selection.select(selector)

- selection.select(selector)
 - For each selected element, selects the first descendant element that matches the specified *selector* string

Selections - selection.selectAll(selector)

- selection.selectAll(selector)
 - For each selected element, selects all the descendant elements that match the specified selector string

Selections - selection.style(StyleName, value)

 Set the CSS style property to the specified value on the selected elements

Selections - selection.attr(AttrName, value)

• Set the attribute to the specified value on the selected elements

Selections - selection.classed(className,value)

• If we have defined a CSS style for the *hollow_circle* class to describe the appearance of hollow circles, e.g.

```
<style>
    .hollow_circle {
        fill: white;
        stroke: red;
        stroke-width: 2px;
    }
</style>
```

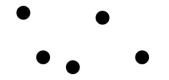
• When we want to apply this *hollow_circle* style to circles, we can use *selection*.classed(*className*, *value*) function

Selections - selection.classed(className, value)

- The *value* in the function can only be *true* or *false*
 - true means making selected circles belong to the hollow_circle class
 - false means removing selected circles from the hollow_circle class

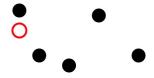
Selections - selection.append(tagName)

• Append a new element as the last child of each selected element



```
var newCircle = d3.select("#group_1").append("circle");
newCircle
.attr("cx", "30")
.attr("cy", "50")
.attr("r", "7")
.classed("hollow_circle", true);
The codes above append a new circle tag
to the first g tag.
```

<circle cx="30" cy="50" r="7" class="hollow_circle"></circle>



Selections - selection.remove()

Removes the selected elements from the document

Selections - selection.text(value)

- Sets the text content to the specified value on all selected elements
 - Replacing any existing child elements.

```
<div>
   >
                  <script type="text/javascript">
      Not
                      var selection = d3.select("div");
   <div>Hello World! </div>
   >
                      selection.text("Hello World! ");
      good!
                  </script>
   </div>
 Not
                                                                Hello World!
 good!
```