

d3 part i: web fundamentals

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who

who **what**

who what **why**



who what **why**

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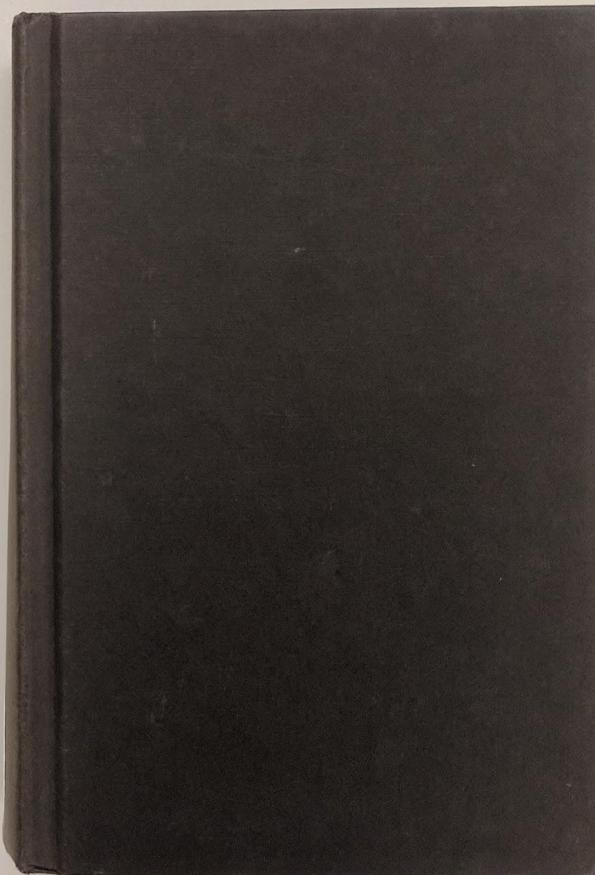
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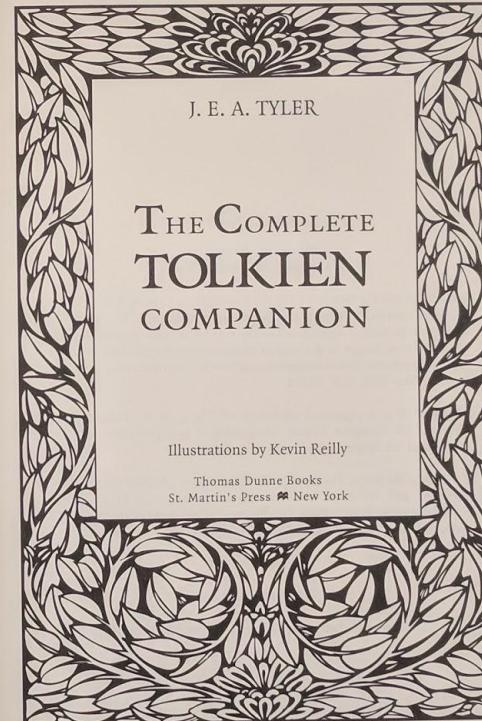
EXPERTS

we don't know everything

we'll learn together



information



strengthened by a company of mounted men. (This latter force constituted Gondor's sole cavalry arm until the arrival of Rohirrim.) He commanded the City when both the Steward and his heir, Faramir, were stricken during the Siege, and later fought gallantly in battle on the Pelennor Fields and before the Black Gate of Mordor. His daughter Lothiriel later wedded King Eomer of Rohan.

Imrazôr (the Númenorean) – See GALADOR.

Incanús – A name given to Gandalf 'in the south' for which there are two widely differing (though not necessarily mutually exclusive) explanations. Firstly, that it was used by the Men of Harad and it is said to have meant 'North-spy'.¹ (There is no record of Gandalf journeying to Haradwaith but that does not mean he never went there often enough to acquire a disparaging nickname.) The second presupposes that by 'in the south' Gandalf meant Gondor (in the far off days two thousand years earlier) when he had first seen her; in this hypothesis Incanús is a Quenya word meaning 'Mind-ruler'.

Indis the Fair – A maiden of the Vanyar, and one of the very few of this noblest of all Eldarin kindreds ever to be mentioned in records. She is said to have been akin to Ingwë the High King of all the Elves. Indis became the second wife of the King of the Noldor, Finwë; his first, Miriel Serindë, had passed away of exhaustion (and foreboding), after bearing the king's first son Fëanor. The wedding of Indis and Finwë was disliked by Fëanor, and mistrusted by some others, but she bore her husband two splendid sons: Fingolfin and Finarfin. The latter was golden-haired like his mother, and his House afterwards became renowned for this hereditary trait.

Indor – The father of Aerin of Dor-lómin.

Ingold – A warrior of Minas Tirith, leader of those who guarded the northern section of the Rammas (the out-wall of the Pelennor Fields) prior to the Siege of the City (March, 3019 Third Age).

Ingwë – The King of the Vanyar, the 'Fair-elves' of Eldamar and

Valinor, and High King of all the Quendi, whether in Aman or Middle-earth. He was born by the waters of Cuiviénen, at the Awakening of the Elves, and later led the First Kindred of the Eldar, the Vanyar, on the Great Journey from the east of Middle-earth to the Uttermost West, first of all the Quendi to set foot on the shores of Aman the Blessed. There afterwards he dwelled, in Tirion, and later in the halls of Manwë and Varda upon the mountain Oiolossë, and was held first among all the Eldar. Ingwë returned to Middle-earth only once – when he led the Host of the Vanyar to the Great Battle which overthrew Morgoth.

Inland Sea – As it appears on late Third Age cartography, this term refers to the Inland Sea of RHŪN. References from the First Age, however, apply to the (greater) Sea of HELCAR.

(The) Inscrutable – An Elvish epithet for the race of Men.

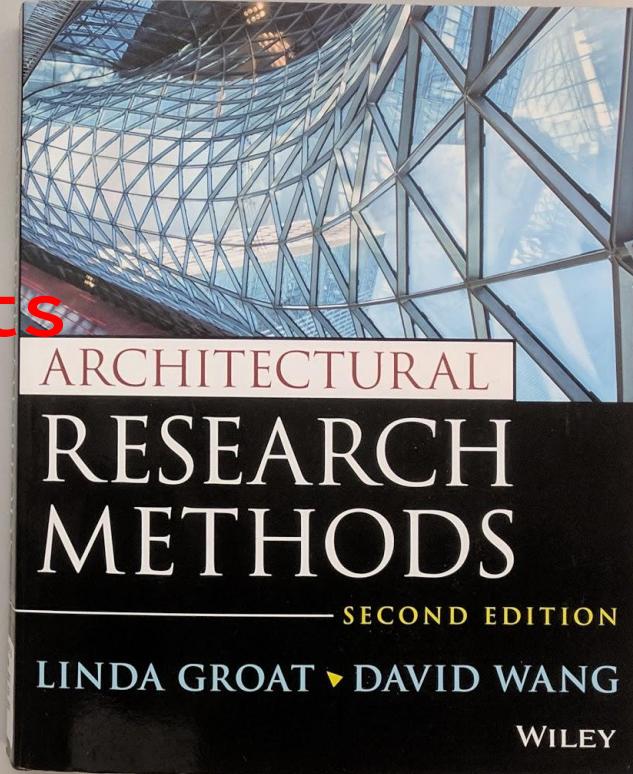
Inziladûn (Ar-Inziladûn) – From 3175–3255 the twenty-fourth and penultimate King of Númenor. Inziladûn deplored the schism which had come to divide the Númenoreans and the Eldar and in token of this he changed his (Adûnaic) name to the (High-elven) Tar-Palantîr, 'The Farsighted', shortly after his accession to the throne. This act of contrition came too late to save Númenor from her Downfall. Palantîr's daughter Miriel, who should have succeeded him, was prevented from doing so by rebellious elements, and forcibly wedded to her uncle Gimilkhâd. In the year 3255 Second Age he seized the Sceptre and became King, taking the (Adûnaic) royal name Ar-Pharazôn, 'The Golden'. Pharazôn was the last King of Númenor.

Inzilbêth (Ar-Inzilbêth) – A beautiful Númenorean princess of the Line of Andûnië. She was wedded – against her will – to the schismatic King Ar-Gimilzôr; and bore him two sons: INZILADÛN and GIMILKHÂD.

Ioreth – An elderly woman of Minas Tirith (formerly from the province of Lossarnach) who nursed the sick and otherwise aided the Healers during the Siege of the City (March, 3019 Third Age).

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information elements

66. Ibid. 102.
67. James Ackerman, "The Nature of Art History," in *Art and Archaeology* (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1963), 127–130.
68. Matthew A. Cohen, "How Much Brunelleschi? A Late Medieval Proportional System in the Basilica of San Lorenzo," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 67 (2008): 18–57.
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Qualitative Research

7.1 INTRODUCTION

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In introducing her study, Cuff describes in considerable detail how she went about her research. First and foremost, she persuaded three Bay Area firms to let her observe and participate in the life of the firm over a six-month period. In these settings, she observed meetings, interviewed firm members, participated in casual conversations, and took part in many informal social activities (see Figure 7.1). Throughout these interactions, Cuff maintained two important principles: (1) that she sought to understand the dynamics of the profession from the point of view of the participants; and (2) that, at the same time, such insiders' perspectives had to be balanced by her "outsider's" observations.^{2,3} But while Cuff insists on grounding her work in the empirical reality of her observations, she also highlights the role of interpretation and meaning. As she puts it:

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information elements

which included observing and note taking at design team, client, and consultant meetings; a variety of office work such as drafting and model making; and numerous informal social occasions.

A doctoral dissertation in architecture offers another example of ethnographic research. In response to the ongoing modernization of her native Thailand, Piyrat Nanta sought to discover the extent to which people's place experience of their traditional vernacular homes in a rural region of central Thailand had been transformed through the changing sociocultural context of the past 50 years.³⁰

With this goal in mind, Nanta interviewed 2 members of each family in 15 vernacular houses in a rural village area of Baan Krang, where rice farming occupies over 95% of the arable land.³¹ Because she sought to understand the temporal transformation of each home, most respondents were elderly, but were typically assisted by a younger family member who was interviewed as well. In addition, she also interviewed five master house builders and two master carpenters. Her initial semistructured interview with the families (which were video recorded and later transcribed) yielded insights on the history of the house, descriptions of specific alterations of their homes, and historical and contemporary visual images.³²

These interviews served as a springboard for subsequent observation and artifact documentation. In addition to observing the life style of the family and the home in use, Nanta took careful note of physical modifications made to the home to accommodate their changing life patterns. The artifactual documentation entailed photography, videotapes, and annotated plan layouts of the interior, exterior, and immediate landscape. Once the contemporary house layout was documented, family members were asked to recall the house form historically, and the separate historically based annotated layout was produced (see Figure 7.5). To augment the historical perspective on farming life, Nanta conducted a survey of nearby Buddhist temple murals, which depict the dynamics of the domestic and social lives of the farmers, as well as physical features of their dwellings.

Overall, Nanta's research is a classic example of the ethnographic approach to qualitative research which foregrounds the active role of observation, while also employing "ancillary sources" such as interviews, artifactual documentation, and historical archives.³³ In a broader perspective, Nanta's research is consistent with the general characteristics of qualitative research, particularly its inductive emphasis. This is evidenced in the way she has layered her in-depth analyses of the families' daily life and routines; the meaning and interpretations of home; and the house form as it evolved over generations. Taken together, in a holistic way, she is able to conclude that the experience of place in these vernacular homes has evolved from a hierarchical to an integrated space; from being a container for ancestral memory to



Figure 7.5 Transformation of two Thai vernacular dwellings. Historical dwellings are shown at the top with contemporary versions below. Courtesy of Piyrat Nanta.

a physical structure that symbolizes status; and from constant family interaction to transpatial family relations—or, in sum, from the house as the center of the social group and rice production to the house as sanctuary.

7.3.2 Phenomenology

Phenomenological inquiry is arguably the most well-known and established strand of the qualitative research utilized in architectural research. It derives from both the phenomenological tradition of German philosophers (e.g., Husserl and Heidegger, among others) and more recent versions of phenomenology influential in the social sciences. Among these, the sociologist Alfred Schütz attempted to develop a "phenomenological sociology" that would serve as a bridge between traditional sociology and Edmund Husserl's philosophical phenomenology.³⁴

A defining quality of this work, as described by John Creswell, is that researchers aim to clarify the essential or underlying meaning of experience, "where experiences contain both the outward appearance and inward consciousness based on

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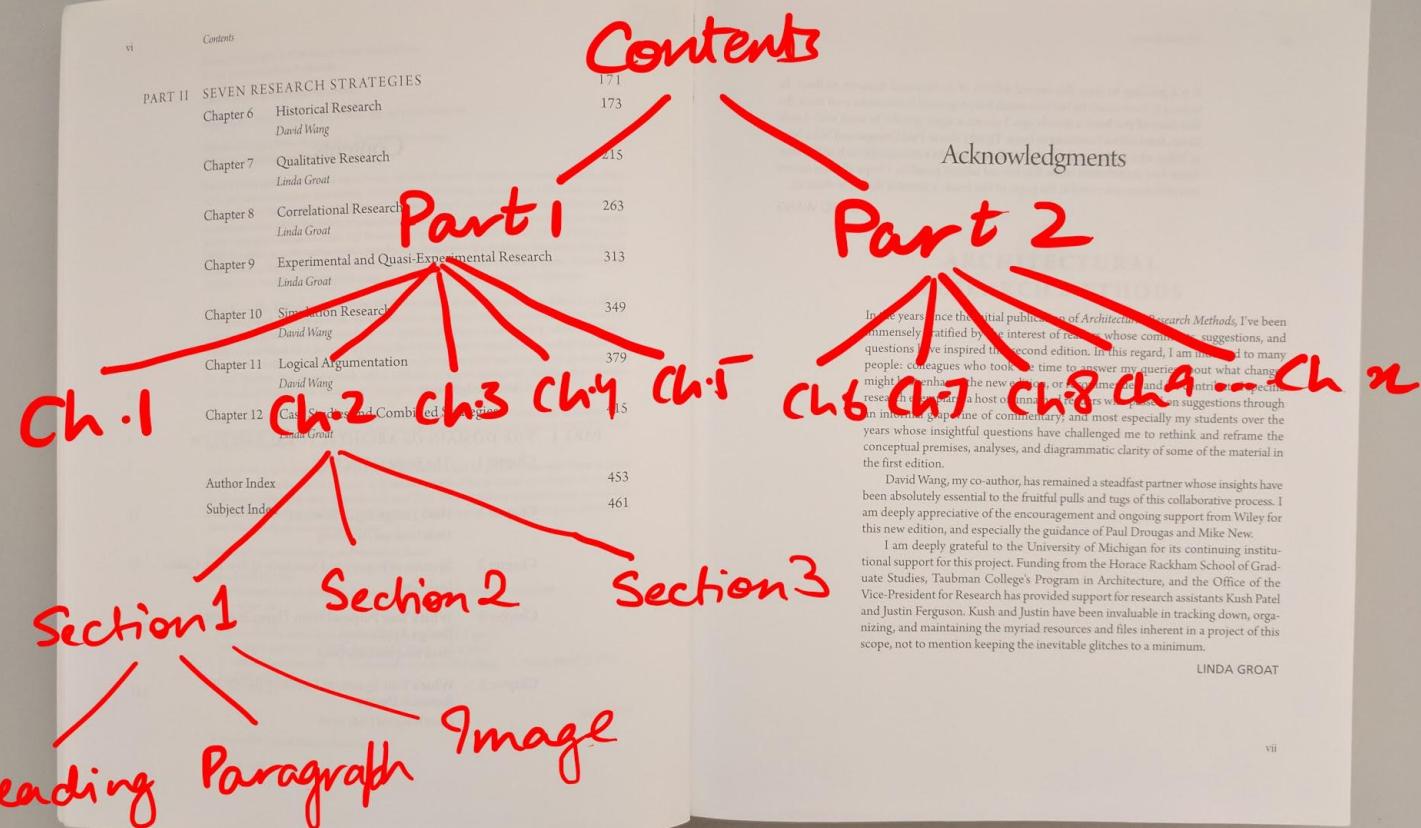
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LINDA GROAT

BOOK
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66. Ibid. 102.
67. James Ackerman, "The Nature of Art History," in *Art and Archaeology* (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1963), 127–130.
68. Matthew A. Cohen, "How Much Brunelleschi? A Late Medieval Proportional System in the Basilica of San Lorenzo," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 67 (2008): 18–57.
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66. Ibid. 102.
67. James Ackerman, "The Nature of Art History," in *Art and Archaeology* (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1963), 127–130.
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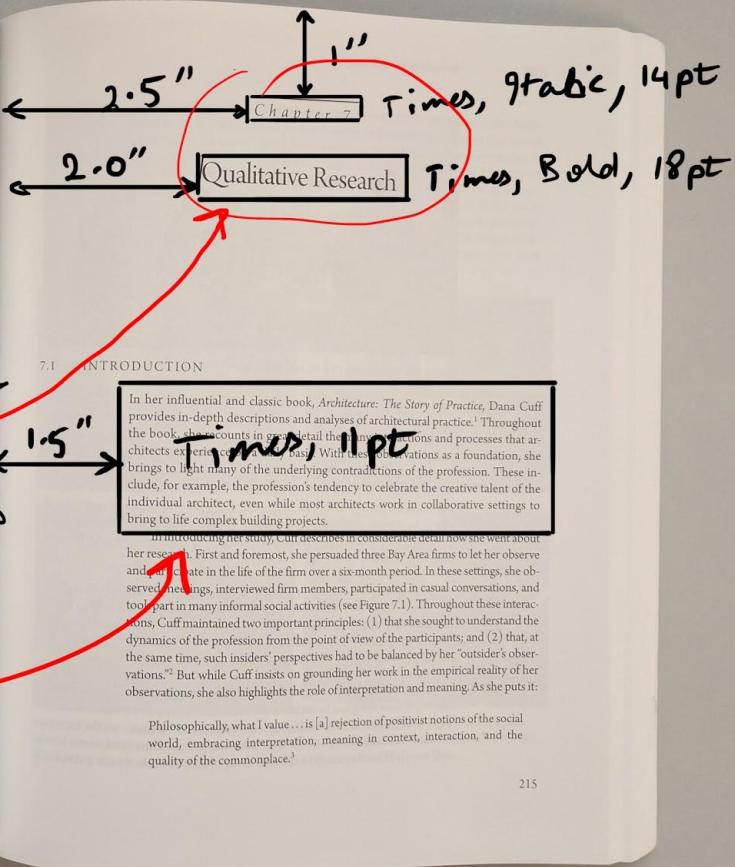
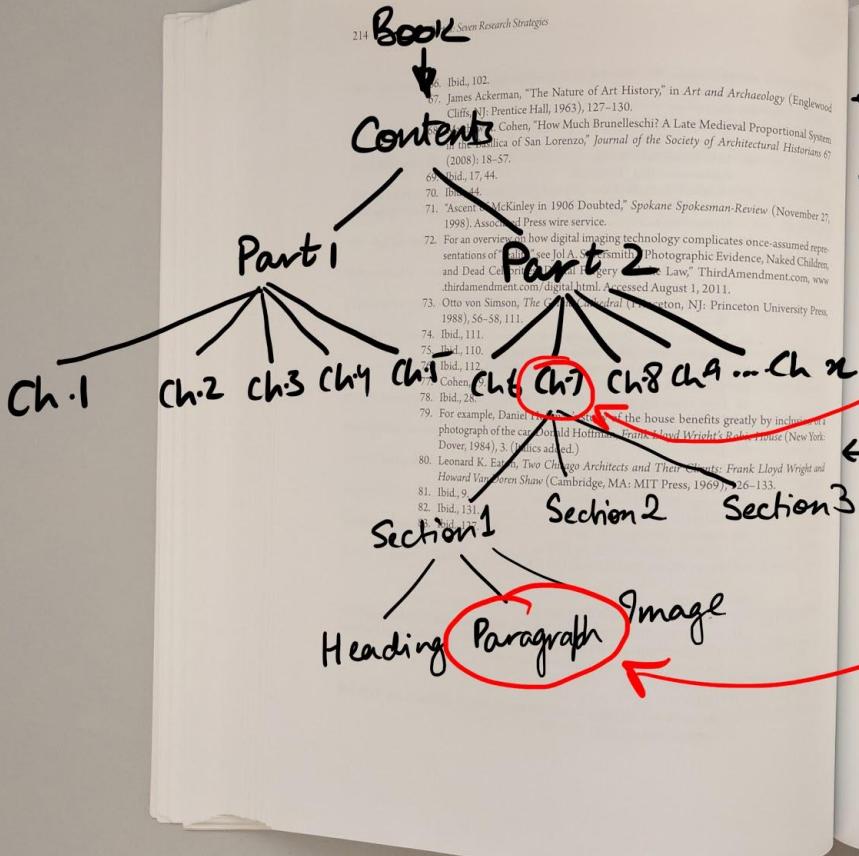
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Lies, Damned Lies, and Statistics

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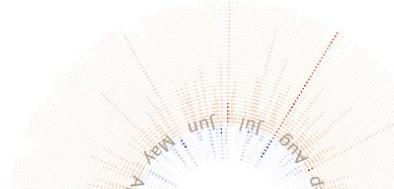
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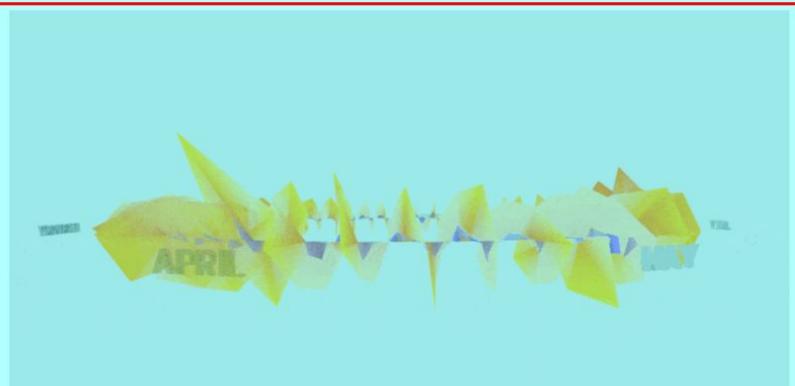
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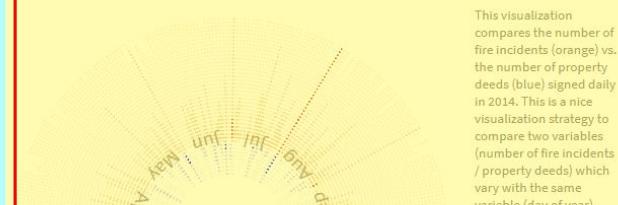
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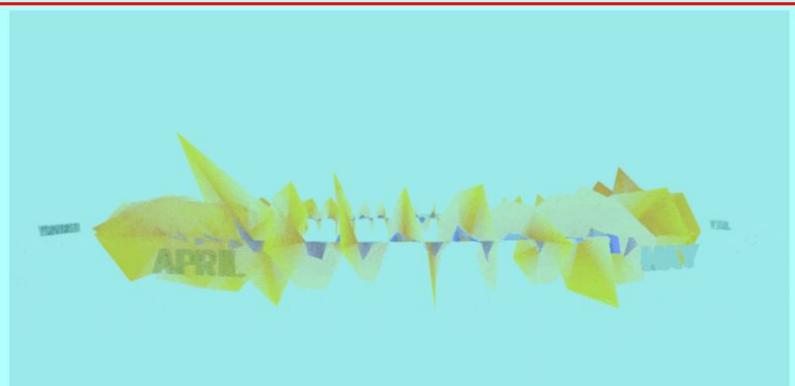
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This visualization compares the number of fire incidents (orange) vs. the number of property deeds (blue) signed daily in 2014. This is a nice visualization strategy to compare two variables (number of fire incidents / property deeds) which vary with the same variable (day of year).

Lies, Damned Lies, and Statistics

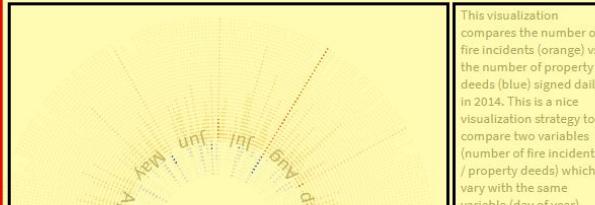
An increasing number of properties sold in Raleigh is contributing to more fires! ... or is it?



January - February, 2015

This project explores different methods of visualizing data. The goal of the project was to evaluate visualization techniques, and explore what kind of information such visualizations can convey.

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logo

email
apgarnett@gmail.com

Lies, Damned Lies, and Statistics

An increasing number of properties sold in Raleigh is contributing to... lies... or is it?



caption

This project explores different methods of visualizing data. The goal of the project is to learn about visualization techniques, and explore what kind of information such visualizations can convey.

paragraph

I selected datasets that would normally have no meaningful correlation what so ever - number of fire incidents

Image

This visualization compares the number of fire incidents (orange) vs. the number of property deeds (blue) signed daily in 2013. This is a scatter plot visualization comparing two variables (number of fire incidents / property deeds) which vary with the same variables (date of year).

caption

figure

LogoTent

#email
a@gmail.com

Lies, Damned Lies, and Statistics

An increasing number of properties sold in Raleigh is contributing to more fires! ... or is it?



<caption>

This project explores different methods of visualizing data. The goal of the project was to evaluate visualization techniques to see what kind of information such visualizations can convey.

<p>

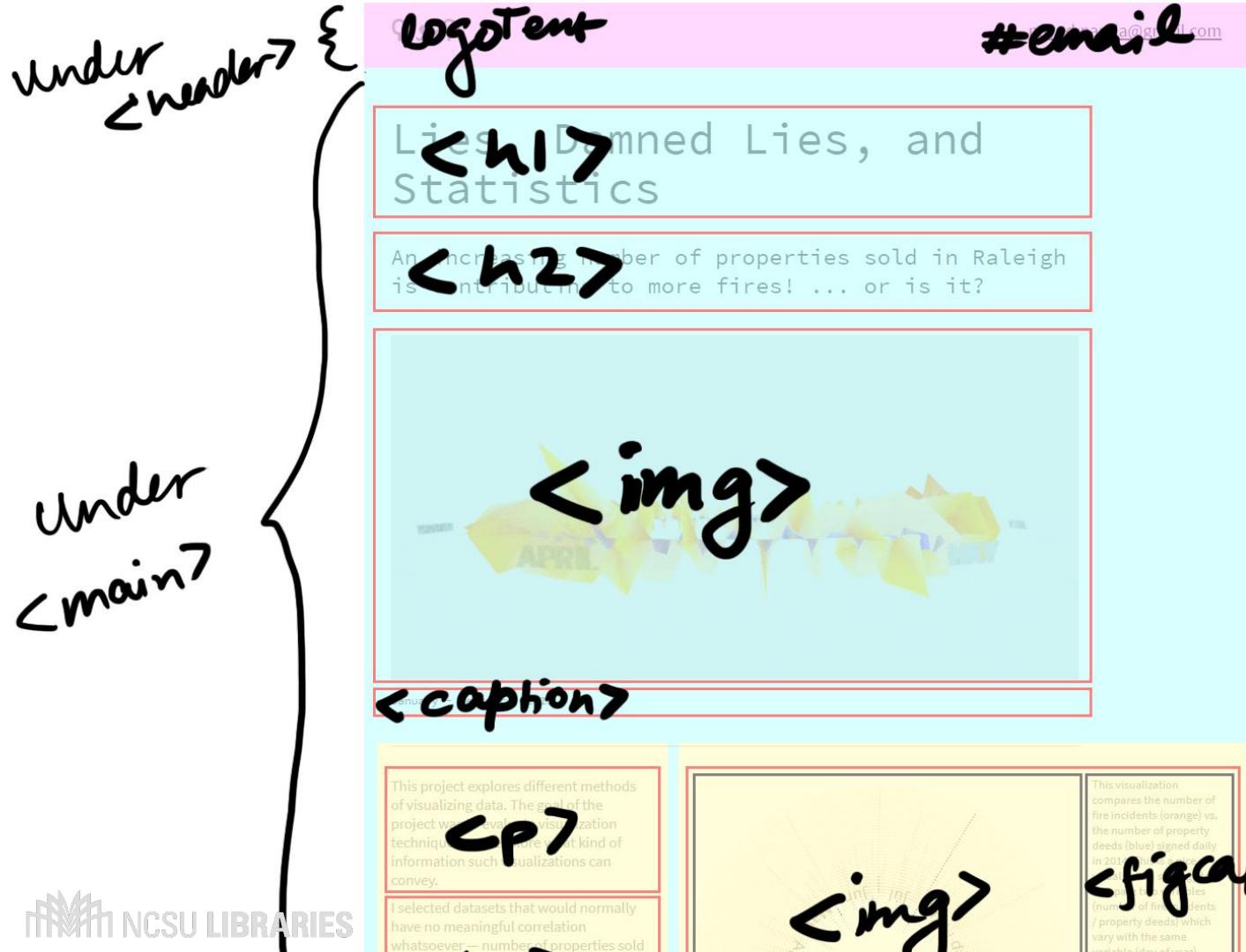
I selected datasets that would normally have no meaningful correlation whatsoever — number of properties sold



This visualization compares the number of fire incidents (orange) vs. the number of property deeds (blue) signed daily in 2013. It shows that there are days where there are many more fires (number of fire incidents / property deeds) which vary with the same variables (date of month).

<figure>

<figcaption>



HTML

Lies, Damned Lies, and Statistics

An increasing number of properties sold in Raleigh is contributing to more fires!

- main

 |
 - h1

 |
 - h2

 |
 - img

 |
 - caption

 |
 - div

 |
 - t_p

 |
 - div

 |
 - figure

 |
 - img

 |
 - figCaption

 |
 - footer

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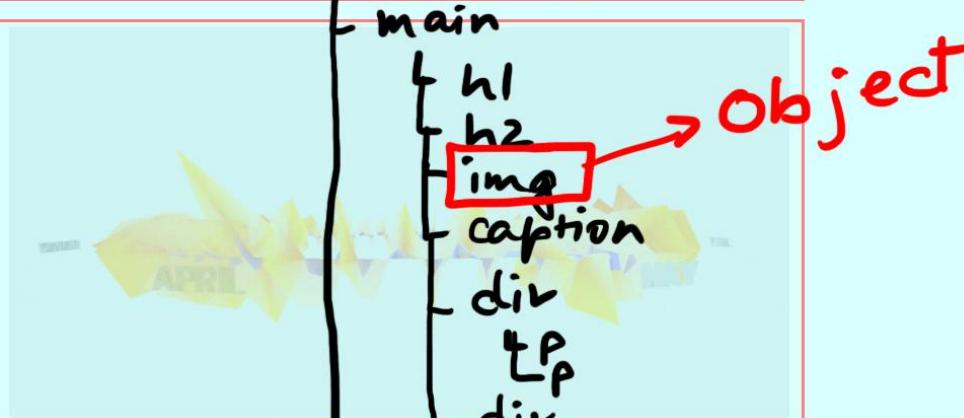
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HTML

Lies, Damned Lies, and Statistics

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HTML**Document**

Lies, Damned Lies, and Statistics

header

logoText

An increasing number of properties sold in Raleigh
is contributing to more fires!

#email

main

h1

h2

img

caption

div

tp

div

object

figure

img

figCaption

January - February, 2015

This project explores different methods of visualizing data. The goal of the project was to evaluate visualization techniques, and explore what kind of information such visualizations can convey.

I selected datasets that would normally have no meaningful correlation whatsoever — number of properties sold

footer

This visualization compares the number of incidents (orange) vs. the number of property deeds (blue) signed daily in 2014. This is a nice visualization strategy to compare two variables (number of fire incidents / property deeds) which vary with the same variables (date of month).

HTML**Document**

Lies, Damned bodies, and Statistics

An increasing number of properties sold in Raleigh is contributing to more fires! #email

- main

- h1

- h2

- img

- caption

- div

- t_p

- div

- figure

- img

- figCaption

- footer

object**Model**

January - February, 2015

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vary with the same variables).

HTML

Lies, Damned Lies, and Statistics

An increasing number of properties sold in Raleigh is contributing to more fires!

main

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tp

div

figure

img
figCaption

footer

DOM

January - February, 2015

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HTML

Lies, Damned Lies, and Statistics

header

logoText

#email

main

title

img

caption

div

tp

div

tp

div

figure

img

figCaption

footer

go.ncsu.edu/d3_part1

January - February, 2015

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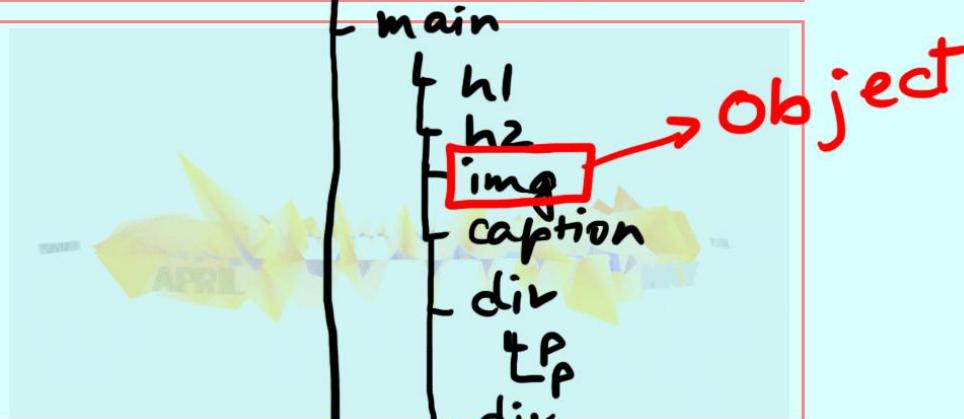
I selected datasets that would normally have no meaningful correlation whatsoever — number of properties sold

This visualization compares the number of fires (orange) vs. the number of property deeds (blue) signed daily in 2014. This is a nice visualization strategy to compare two variables (number of fire incidents / property deeds) which vary with the same unpredictable time intervals.

HTML

Lies, Damned Lies, and Statistics

An increasing number of properties sold in Raleigh is contributing to more fires!



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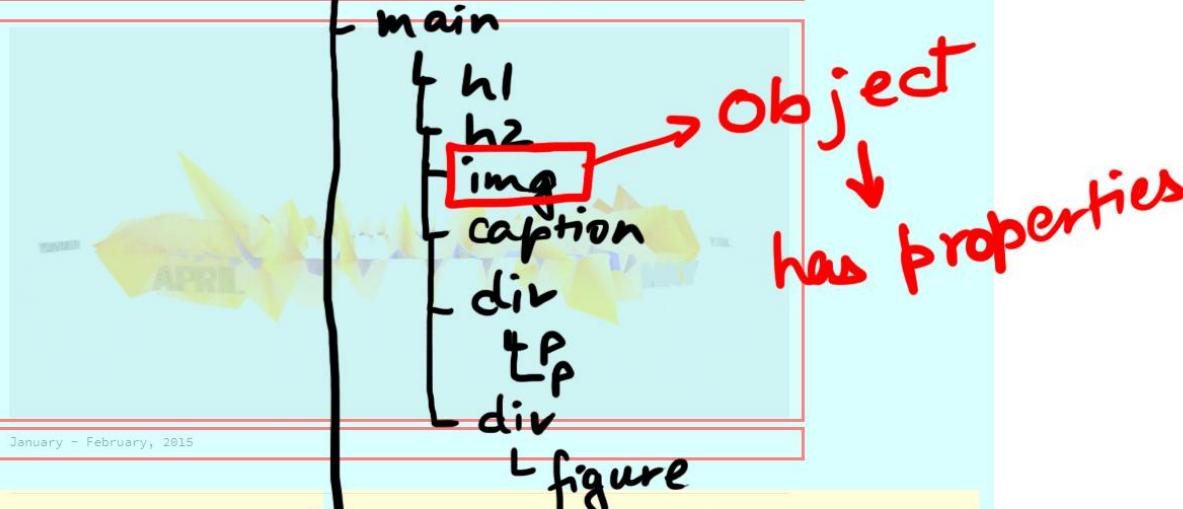
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style properties:

CSS

Object
has properties

figure
img
figCaption
footer

Lies, Damned Lies, and Statistics

An increasing number of properties sold in Raleigh is contributing to more fires! ... or is it?

```
h1 {  
    font-size: 48px;  
    font-weight: bold;  
}
```



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Lies, Damned Lies, and Statistics

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```
h2 {  
    font-size: 24px;  
}
```



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Lies, Damned Lies, and Statistics

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```
h1, h2 {  
    font-family: "Consolas", monospace;  
}
```



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Lies, Damned Lies, and Statistics

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```
#email {  
    float: right;  
}
```



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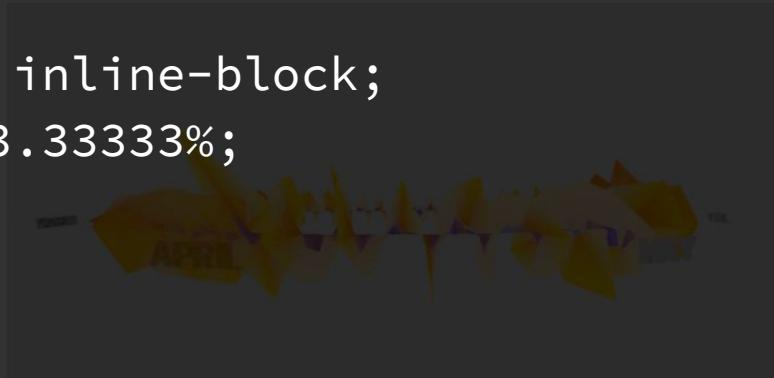
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Lies, Damned Lies, and Statistics

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```
.left {  
    display: inline-block;  
    width: 33.33333%;  
}
```



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Lies, Damned Lies, and Statistics

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```
div.right {  
    float: right;  
    width: 66.66666%;  
}
```



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let's add some
javascript!

why javascript?

HTML

Lies, Damned Lies, and Statistics

behavioral properties:

JavaScript

changes on the go

```
<script src=
“http://go.ncsu.edu/d3\_source”>
</script>
```

go.ncsu.edu/d3_resources