d3.goup VS. d3.groups

<https://github.com/d3/d3-array/blob/v2.11.0/README.md#group>

d3 6.0 migration guide

<https://observablehq.com/@d3/d3v6-migration-guide#group>

replace d3.nest

|  |
| --- |
| var groupTweets = d3.group(incomingData, d=>d.user)  console.log("check groupTweets",groupTweets)  // pack  var packChart = d3.pack().padding(10)  packChart.size([500, 500])  // console.log("check packChart",packChart)  var packableTweets = {id: "All Tweets", values: groupTweets}  console.log("check packableTweets",packableTweets)  var root = d3.hierarchy(packableTweets, d=>{  // Trick of migrating v4 to v6  if (!d.hasOwnProperty("values")) {  d['values'] = d[1];  }  return d.values;  })  .sum(()=>1) |

d3 6.0 treemap example

<https://observablehq.com/@d3/cascaded-treemap>

pack circle inspirations

<http://nbremer.github.io/occupationscanvas/>

<https://graphics.reuters.com/HEALTH-CORONAVIRUS/BATS/qzjpqglbxpx/index.html>

Sankey diagram

Add links 时定义stroke颜色才能正确显示link的等宽度；

方法一：.attr(“stroke”, gray)才正常显示

方法二：CSS .className{stroke: gray}

数据内的link-value的数值比例会同样对应到stroke-width

Append(“text”), The dy attribute indicates a shift along the y-axis on the position of an element or its content.

根据位置判断条件设置位置

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| --- |
| // add nodes title  node.append("text")  .attr("x", d=>d.x0 -6)  .attr("y", d=>(d.y1+d.y0)/2)  .attr("dy", "0.35em")  .attr("text-anchor", "end")  .text(d=>d.name)  .filter(d=>d.x0 < width/2)  .attr("x", d=>d.x0 -6)  .attr("text-anchor", "start") |

d3.format(",.0f") 逗号=每三个0用逗号分隔一下；.0=小数点后保留0位