

ARTG 6900 Week 6

Event Architecture

Previous Weeks

The architecture of more complex visualization projects

- Reusable modules
- “Models” and “views”

This Week

How do the various components in a complex visualization communicate?

- Event architecture with d3.dispatch

Begin to think about the overall architecture of your final project

d3.dispatch - motivation & basic API

Events and event listeners

We are used to seeing this event handling pattern.

event trigger event type listener

```
d3.select('.button').on('click', function(d){  
    console.log(d3.event);  
});
```

event argument: contains information about the event

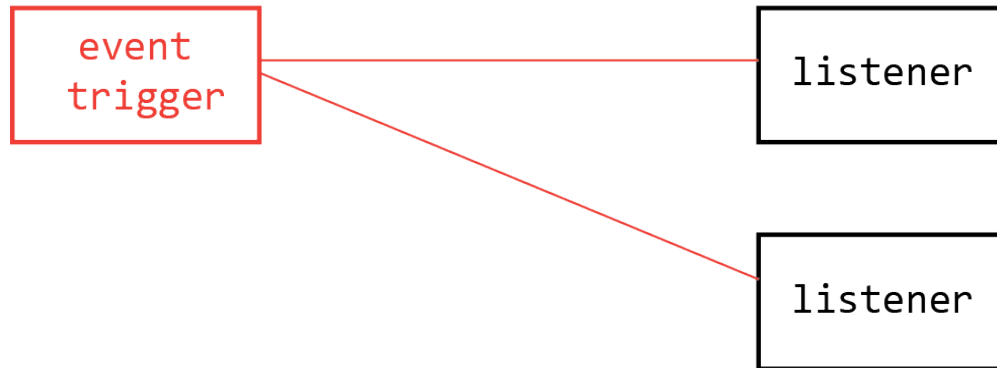
The diagram illustrates the event handling pattern in d3.js. It shows the code snippet: `d3.select('.button').on('click', function(d){ console.log(d3.event); });`. Three components are highlighted with orange boxes and labeled: 'event trigger' points to `d3.select('.button')`, 'event type' points to `'click'`, and 'listener' points to `function(d){ console.log(d3.event); }`. An orange arrow points from the text 'event argument: contains information about the event' to the `d3.event` object inside the log statement.

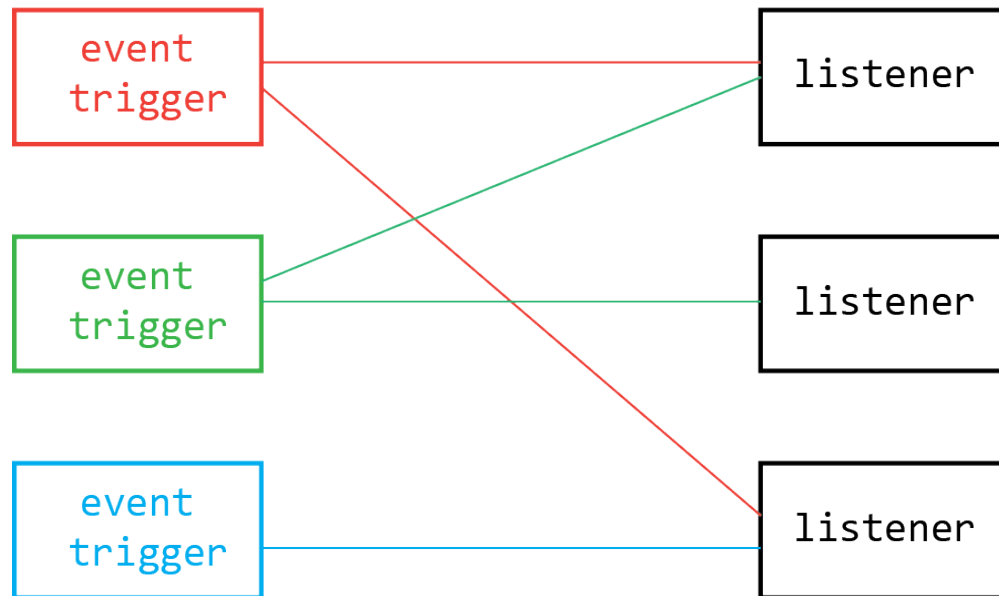
Events and event listeners

Multiple listeners can respond to the same event trigger

```
d3.select('.button').on('click', function(d){  
    console.log(d3.event);  
})  
    .on('click.foo', listenerFunction2);
```

In order for multiple listeners to be registered for the same event, we must “namespace” the event individually for each listener





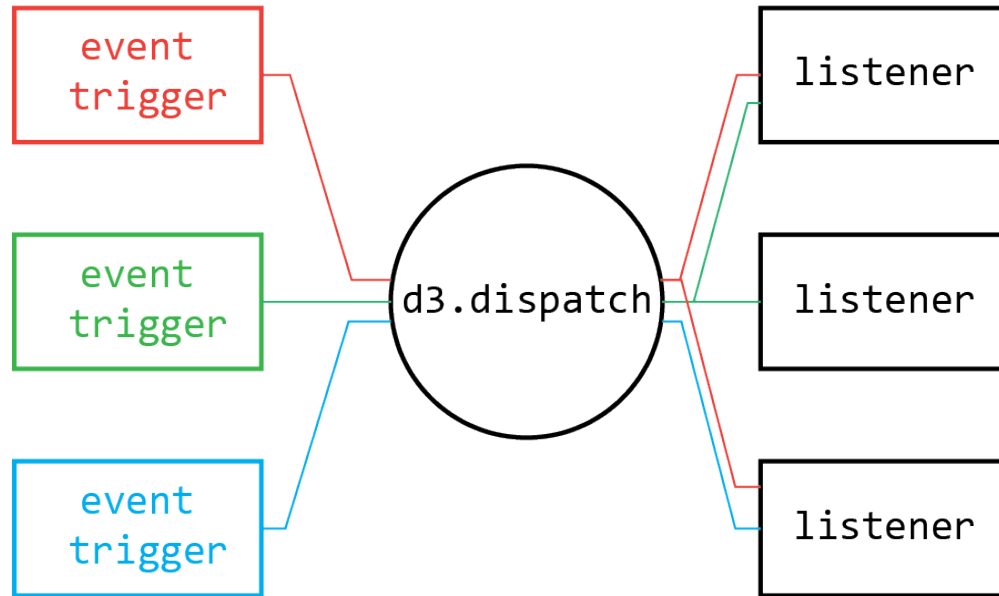
Limitations of This Approach

Event triggers and listeners are tightly coupled -- doesn't play well with dynamic modules.

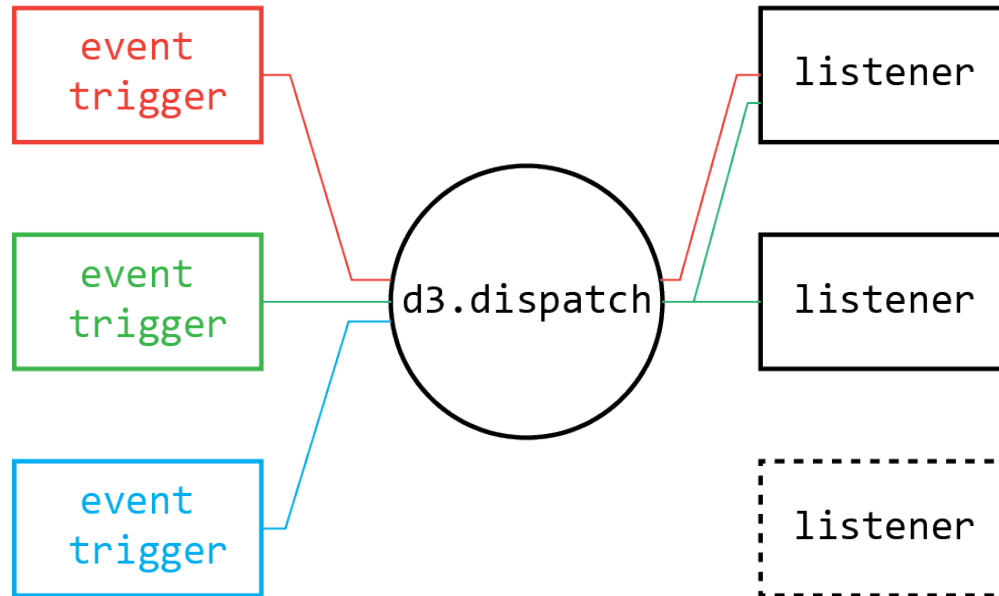
Hard to keep track of!

Only DOM events are supported.

d3.dispatch: loosely coupled events



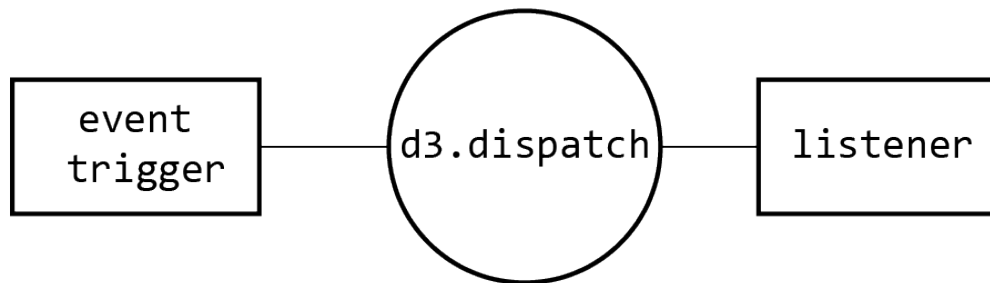
d3.dispatch: loosely coupled events



d3.dispatch: API details

2. Trigger event using
dispatch.call

3. Register event call-
back with dispatch.on



1. create a dispatch
object

d3.dispatch: API details

Create a dispatch object

```
var dispatch = d3.dispatch('customEvent1',  
  'customEvent2');
```

Register event callback

```
dispatch.on('customEvent1', function(){  
  //callback function  
});
```

Trigger event

```
dispatch.call('customEvent1');
```

d3.dispatch: additional event arguments

Create a dispatch object

```
var dispatch = d3.dispatch('customEvent1',  
  'customEvent2');
```

Register event callback

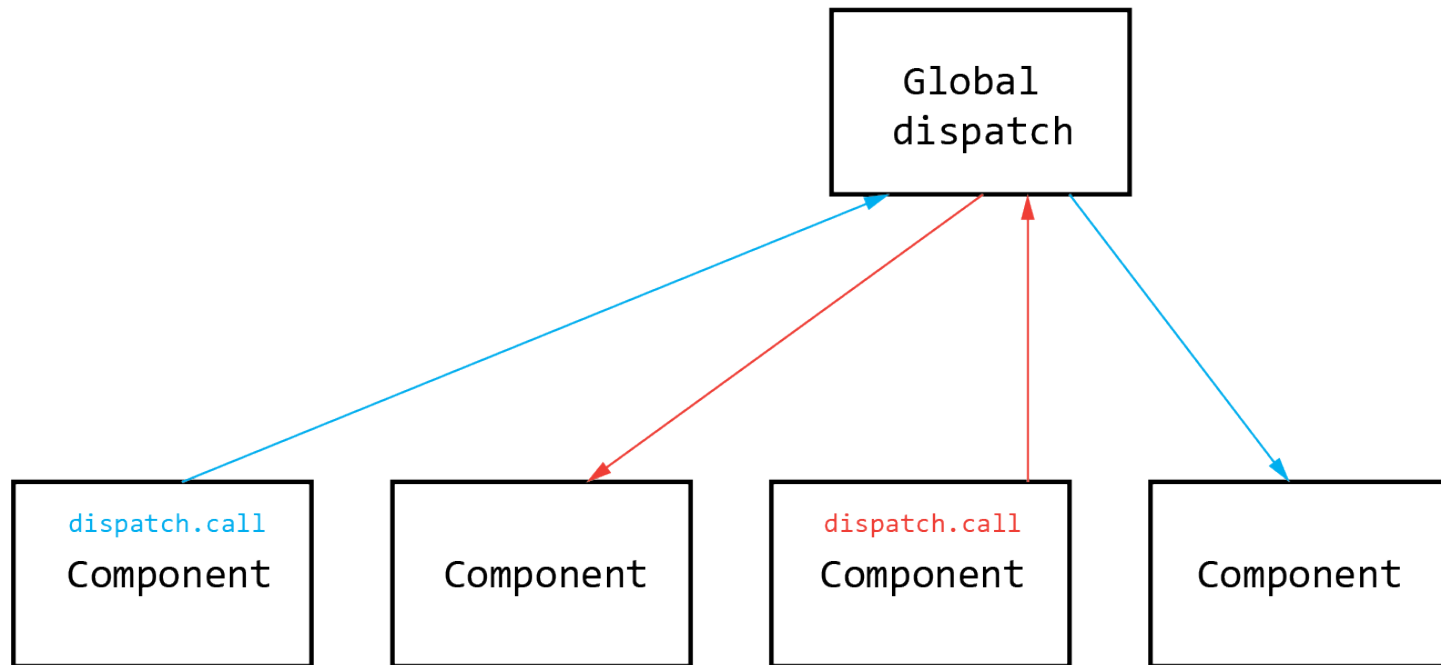
```
dispatch.on('customEvent1', function(arg1, arg2){  
    //callback function  
});
```

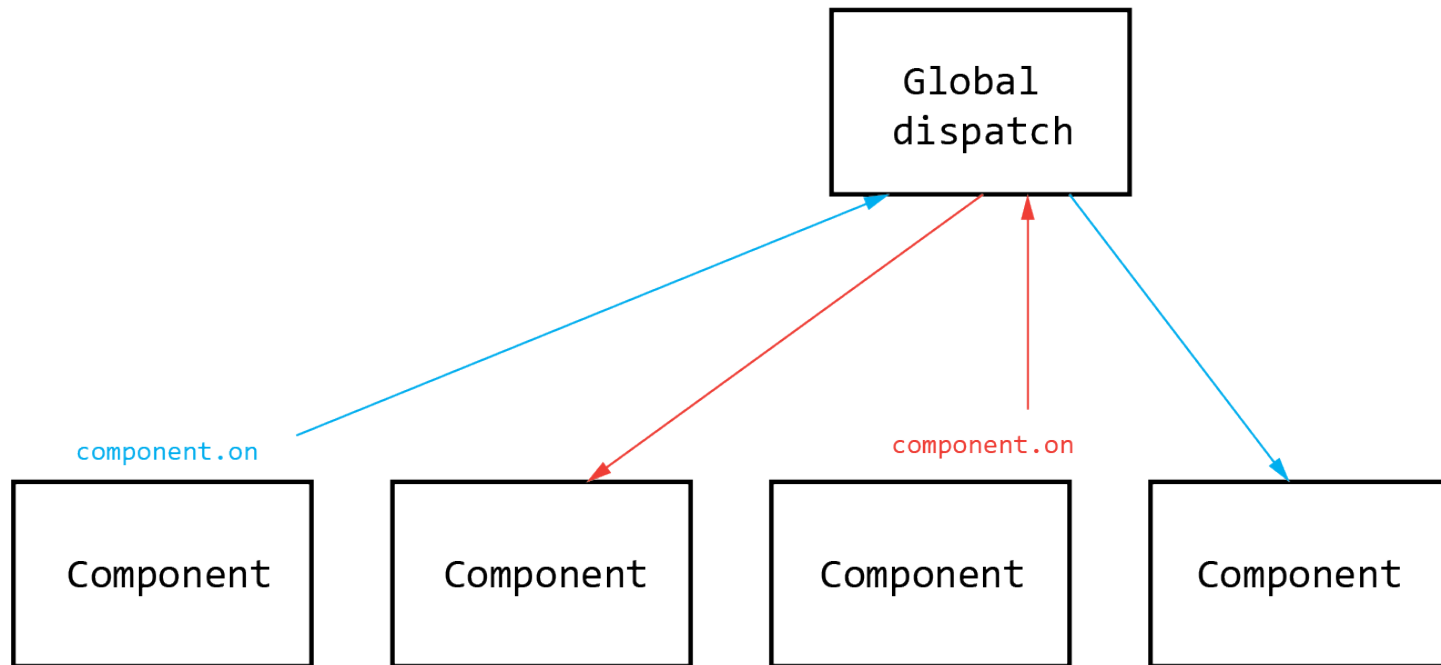
Trigger event

```
dispatch.call('customEvent1', context, arg1, arg2);
```

A red arrow points from the 'arg1' argument in the 'dispatch.call' method call to the 'arg1' parameter in the 'function' callback of the 'dispatch.on' registration. Both 'arg1' instances are enclosed in red rectangular boxes.

d3.dispatch - putting this in practice






app.js

```
var timeseries = Timeseries();  
timeseries.on('someEvent', listener);
```

Timeseries.js

```
function Timeseries(){  
  var _dis = d3.dispatch('someEvent');  
  var exports = function(div){  
    ...  
    _dis.call('someEvent', this, args);  
  }  
  exports.on = function(){  
    _dis.on.apply(_dis, arguments);  
  }  
  return exports;  
}
```



With “rebinding”, internal events can now be broadcast outside the module.

Modules, Event Architecture, and Next Steps

Drawing with <canvas>: Quick Warm-up