Homework 3: Data visualization

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1 Part 1

1.1 SVG Coordinate Space and Mathematical / Graph Coordinate Space

SVG coordinate Spave is similar to Mathematical / Graph Coordinate Space except that the Y coordinate of SVG Coordinate increases from top to bottom.

1.2 enter() and exit()

'enter()' creates the initial join of data to elements, creating one circle element for every data element in the array. 'exit()' removes any circle elements no longer needed and create any new circle elements by using 'enter()'.

1.3 transform() and translate()

SVG provides options to transform a single SVG shape element or group of SVG elements. SVG transform supports Translate, Scale, Rotate and Skew. Translate takes two options, tx refers translation along the x-axis and ty refers to the translation along the y-axis.

1.4 Anonymous function

In JavaScript, an anonymous function is that type of function that has no name or we can say which is without any name. When we create an anonymous function, it is declared without any identifier. In this question, the result should be [5,6,7,8,9]

1.5 part1_samplecode.html

```
7
8 <style>body{}.bar-chart{background-color: #D2FFBD;}</style>
9 <svg class="bar-chart"></svg>
10
11 <script src="https://d3js.org/d3.v5.min.js"></script>
12 <script src="./visualizer.js"></script>
13
14 </body>
15 </html>
   1.6 visualizer.js
1 var data = [80, 100, 56, 120, 180, 30, 40, 120, 160];
2 var svgWidth = 500, svgHeight = 300;
3
4 var barPaddingWidth = 5;
5 var textPaddingWidth = 2;
6 var barWidth = svgWidth / data.length - barPaddingWidth;
7 // The required padding between bars is 5px.
9
10 var svg = d3.select('svg')
       .attr("width", svgWidth)
11
       .attr("height", svgHeight);
12
13
14 var barChart = svg.selectAll("rect")
15
       .data(data)
       .enter();
16
17
18 barChart.append("rect")
       .attr("class", "bar")
19
20
       .attr("height", function(d) {return d;})
       .attr("width", barWidth)
21
22
       .attr("transform", function(d, i) {
           return "translate(" + (barWidth+barPaddingWidth)*i
23
                               + ","
24
25
                               + (svgHeight - d)
                               + ")";
26
       })
27
       .attr("fill", "#CC6450");
28
29
  barChart.append("text")
30
       .text(function(d) {return d;})
31
       .attr("transform", function(d, i) {
32
           return "translate(" + ((barWidth+barPaddingWidth)*i+barWidth/2)
33
                               + ","
34
                               + (svgHeight-d-textPaddingWidth)
35
36
37
       })
       .style("text-anchor", "middle");
38
```

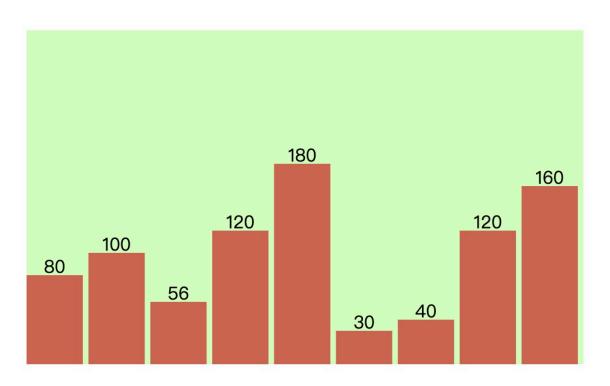


Figure 1.1: Screenshot for 'part1_ samplecode.html'

2 PART 2

2.1 Data processing

Here is the data stored in BigQuery

Row	time	ai	data	good	movie	spark
1	2019-10-23 02:33:20 UTC	10	0	17	205	1
2	2019-10-23 02:38:20 UTC	10	0	4	213	6
3	2019-10-23 02:32:20 UTC	15	1	10	233	4
4	2019-10-23 02:37:20 UTC	6	1	10	202	5
5	2019-10-23 02:36:20 UTC	13	1	13	192	9
6	2019-10-23 02:29:20 UTC	14	2	9	210	4
7	2019-10-23 02:34:20 UTC	10	2	11	207	4
8	2019-10-23 02:35:20 UTC	11	2	8	191	12
9	2019-10-23 02:31:20 UTC	16	3	8	188	5
10	2019-10-23 02:30:20 UTC	14	4	11	200	4

Figure 2.1: Screenshot for 'hashtag-bigquery'

```
1 SELECT * FROM big_data_analysis.data_wordcount;
3 create table big_data_analysis.ai as
4 (select time, count as ai from big_data_analysis.data_wordcount
5 where word = 'ai');
7 create table big_data_analysis.data as
8 (select time, count as data from big_data_analysis.data_wordcount
9 where word = 'data');
10
11 create table big_data_analysis.good as
12 (select time, count as good from big_data_analysis.data_wordcount
13 where word = 'good');
14
15 create table big_data_analysis.movie as
16 (select time, count as movie from big_data_analysis.data_wordcount
17 where word = 'movie');
18
```

```
19 create table big_data_analysis.spark as
20 (select time, count as spark from big_data_analysis.data_wordcount
21 where word = 'spark');
22
23 create table word_count_res as (select
24
       ai.time,
25
       ai,
       ifnull(data, 0) as data,
26
       ifnull(good,0) as good,
27
       ifnull(movie, 0) as movie,
28
29
       ifnull(spark, 0) as spark
30 from
31 ((((ai left join data on ai.time = data.time)
32 left join good on ai.time = good.time)
33 left join movie on ai.time = movie.time)
34 left join spark on ai.time = spark.time));
```

2.2 Create Django project

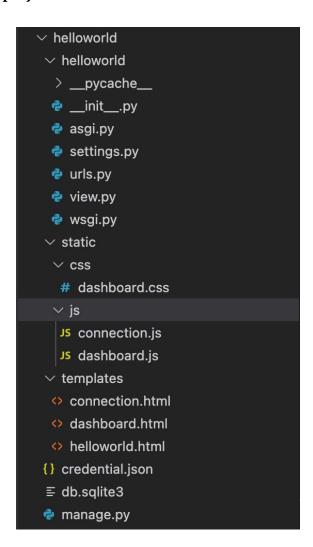


Figure 2.2: Screenshot for 'Django project'

2.3 HelloWorld

Hello World!

Figure 2.3: Screenshot for 'Hello World'

2.4 Dashboard

Changes in view.py:

```
1 def dashboard(request):
2
       pandas_gbq.context.credentials = credentials
3
       pandas_gbq.context.project = "big-data-analytics-6893"
4
5
       SQL = "select_time, _ai, _data, _good, _movie, _spark_\
   \verb| uuuuuuuuu from | `wordcount.word_count_res' | limit | 8" |
6
       df = pandas_gbq.read_gbq(SQL)
7
       # print(df)
8
9
       records = df.to_dict(orient='records')
10
       # print("records:", records)
11
12
       data = \{\}
13
14
       1 = []
15
16
       for record in records:
17
            d = \{\}
18
            d["Time"] = record["time"].strftime(format="%H:%M:%S")
19
20
            record.pop("time")
            d["count"] = record
21
22
            # print(d)
23
            1.append(d)
24
       data["data"] = 1
25
26
```

```
27
       return render(request, 'dashboard.html', data)
   Changes in dashboard.js:
1 // Choose color for each word:
  function segColor(c) {
       cmap = {ai: "#4753CC", data: "#828499",
3
       good: "#73C9FF", movie: "#CC6E47", spark: '#FFD4B3'};
4
       return cmap[c]; /* TO FINISH */
6 }
8 // compute total for each state.
9 fData.forEach(function (d) {
       d.total = Object.keys(d.count).reduce((sum, key)
       => sum + d.count[key], 0); /* TO FINISH */
12 });
13
14 //create the rectangles.
15 bars.append("rect")
       .attr("x", function (d) {return x(d[0]);}) /* TO FINISH */
16
17
       .attr("y", function (d) {return y(d[1]);}) /* TO FINISH */
       .attr("width", x.rangeBand())
18
       .attr("height", function (d) {
19
20
           return hGDim.h - y(d[1]);
21
       })
       .attr('fill', barColor)
22
       .on("mouseover", mouseover)
23
       .on("mouseout", mouseout);
24
25
26 //Create the frequency labels ABOVE the rectangles.
27 bars.append("text").text(function (d) {
       return d3.format(",")(d[1])
29 })
       .attr("x", function (d) {
30
           return x(d[0]) + x.rangeBand() / 2;
31
       }) /* TO FINISH */
32
33
       .attr("y", function (d) {
34
           return y(d[1]) - 2;
       }) /* TO FINISH */
35
       .attr("text-anchor", "middle");
36
37
  // transition the height and color of rectangles.
38
   bars.select("rect").transition().duration(500)
       .attr("y", function (d) \{
40
           return y(d[1])
41
       }) /* TO FINISH */
42
       .attr("height", function (d) {
43
44
           return hGDim.h - y(d[1]);
       })
45
46
       .attr("fill", color);
47
48 var tF = ['ai', 'data', 'good', 'movie', 'spark']
```

```
49 .map(function (d) {
50     return {
51         type: d, count: d3.sum(fData.map(function (t) {
52             return t.count[d]/* TO FINISH */;
53         }))
54     };
55 });
```

Question 2 - Dashboard

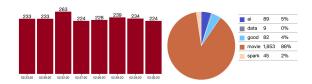


Figure 2.4: Screenshot for 'dashboard'

Question 2 - Dashboard

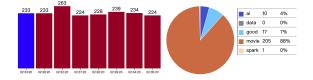


Figure 2.5: Screenshot for 'dashboard'

Question 2 - Dashboard

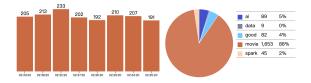


Figure 2.6: Screenshot for 'dashboard'

3.1 Date processing

```
1 import csv
2 import os
3
4 data = []
5 txt_file = "data_103079215141.txt"
6
7 with open(txt_file, 'r') as f:
8
       data_ = f.read()
9
10 data_ = data_[2:-2].split("),_{\sqcup}(")
11
12 for d in data_:
13
       d = d[1:-1].split("', '')
14
15
       data.append((d[0], d[1]))
16
17 node_file = "nodes.csv"
18 edge_file = "edges.csv"
19
20 if os.path.isfile(node_file):
21
       os.remove(node_file)
22
23 if os.path.isfile(edge_file):
24
       os.remove(edge_file)
25
26 with open("nodes.csv", "a") as f:
       csv_writer = csv.writer(f)
27
       csv_writer.writerow(["node"])
28
29
30 with open("edges.csv", "a") as f:
31
       csv_writer = csv.writer(f)
       csv_writer.writerow(["source", "target"])
32
33
34 \text{ nodes} = \{\}
35
36 \text{ order} = 0
  for _ in data:
37
       p1 = [0]
38
       p2 = [1]
39
40
       if p1 not in nodes.keys():
41
            nodes[p1] = order
42
            with open("nodes.csv", "a") as f:
43
                csv_writer = csv.writer(f)
44
45
                csv_writer.writerow([p1])
            order += 1
46
47
```

```
48
       if p2 not in nodes.keys():
           nodes[p2] = order
49
           with open("nodes.csv", "a") as f:
50
                csv_writer = csv.writer(f)
51
                csv_writer.writerow([p2])
52
53
           order += 1
54
       with open("edges.csv", "a") as f:
55
           csv_writer = csv.writer(f)
56
           csv_writer.writerow([nodes[p1], nodes[p2]])
57
```

Row	node
1	18233
2	18234
3	18235
4	18236
	18237
	18238
	18239
	18240
	18241
	18242
	18243
	18244
	18245
	18246
	18247
	18248
	18249
18	18250
	40054

Figure 3.1: Screenshot for 'nodes'

```
        Row
        suret

        1
        0
        1

        2
        0
        2

        3
        0
        3

        4
        0
        4

        5
        0
        5

        6
        0
        6

        7
        0
        7

        8
        0
        8

        9
        0
        9

        10
        0
        10

        11
        0
        11

        12
        0
        12

        13
        0
        13

        14
        0
        14

        15
        0
        15

        16
        0
        16

        17
        0
        17

        18
        0
        18
```

Figure 3.2: Screenshot for 'edges'

3.2 Connection

Changes in view.py:

```
def connection(request):
    pandas_gbq.context.credentials = credentials
    pandas_gbq.context.project = "big-data-analytics-6893"

SQL1 = 'select_node_from_'nodes_and_edges.nodes';
```

```
6
       df1 = pandas_gbq.read_gbq(SQL1)
7
       # print(df1)
8
       SQL2 = 'select_source,_target_from_'nodes_and_edges.edges',
9
10
       df2 = pandas_gbq.read_gbq(SQL2)
11
       # print(df2)
12
       data = \{\}
13
14
       data['n'] = df1.to_dict(orient='records')
15
16
       data['e'] = df2.to_dict(orient='records')
17
18
       # print(data['n'])
       # print(data['e'])
19
20
21
       return render(request, 'connection.html', data)
   Changes in connection.js:
   var svg = d3.select("body")
2
                .append("svg")
                .attr("height", height) /* TO FINISH */
3
                .attr("width", width); /* TO FINISH */
4
5
   var svg_edges = svg.selectAll("line")
6
7
                       .data(edges) /* TO FINISH */
                        .enter()
8
                       .append("line") /* TO FINISH */
9
10
                        .style("stroke","#ccc")
11
                        .style("stroke-width",1);
12
13
   var svg_nodes = svg.selectAll("circle")
                       .data(nodes) /* TO FINISH */
14
15
                        .enter()
                       .append("circle") /* TO FINISH */
16
17
                       .attr("r",20)
18
                       .style("fill", function (d) {return color(d.index)})
                        /* TO FINISH */
19
20
                       .call(force.drag);
21
   var svg_texts = svg.selectAll("text")
22
                       .data(nodes)
23
                       .enter()
24
                        .append("text")
25
                       .style("fill", "black")
26
                       .attr("dx", 20)
27
28
                       .attr("dy", 8)
                       .text(function (d) {return d.node}); /* TO FINISH */
29
30
   force.on("tick", function(){
31
      svg_edges.attr("x1", function (d) {return d.source.x}) /* TO FINISH */
32
                .attr("y1", function (d) {return d.source.y}) /* TO FINISH */
33
```

```
34 .attr("x2", function (d) {return d.target.x}) /* TO FINISH */
35 .attr("y2", function (d) {return d.target.y}); /* TO FINISH */
```

Question 3 - Connection

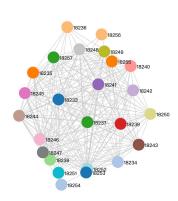


Figure 3.3: Screenshot for 'Connection'