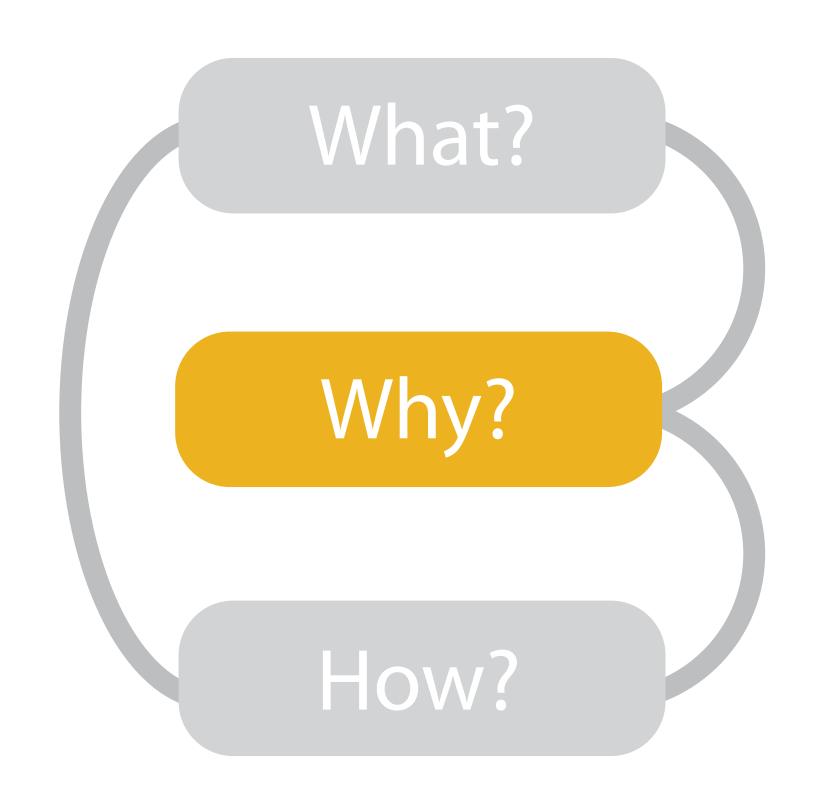
Data Visualization (CSCI 627/490)

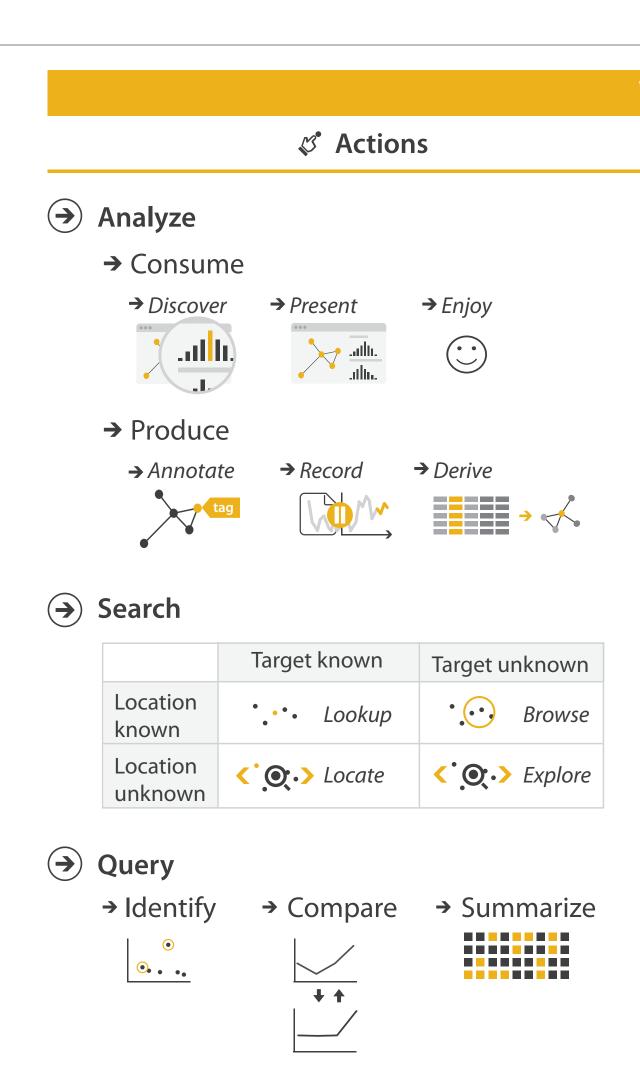
D3

Dr. David Koop



Tasks







[Munzner (ill. Maguire), 2014]



Visualization for Production

- Generate new material
- Annotate:
 - Add more to a visualization
 - Usually associated with text, but can be graphical
- Record:
 - Persist visualizations for historical record
 - Provenance (graphical histories): how did I get here?
- Derive (Transform):
 - Create new data
 - Create derived attributes (e.g. mathematical operations, aggregation)

Actions: Search

- What does a user know?
 - Lookup: check bearings
 - Locate: find on a map
 - Browse: what's nearby
 - Explore: where to go
 - Patterns

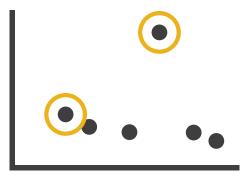
	Target known	Target unknown
Location known	• • Lookup	• • • • Browse
Location unknown	Locate	Explore

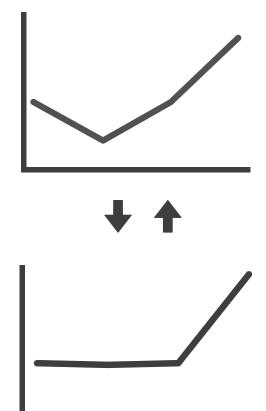
Query

→ Identify



→ Summarize



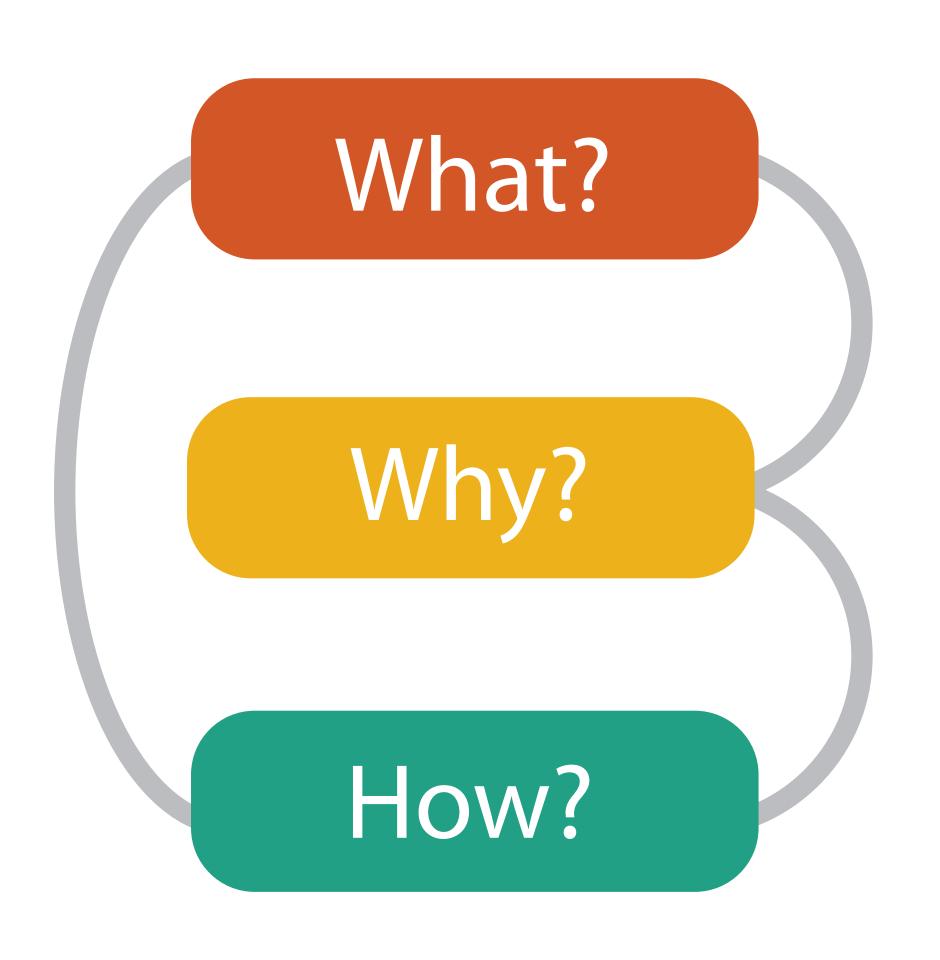




- Number of targets: One, Some (Often 2), or All
- Identify: characteristics or references
- Compare: similarities and differences
- Summarize: overview of everything

[Munzner (ill. Maguire), 2014]

Roadmap

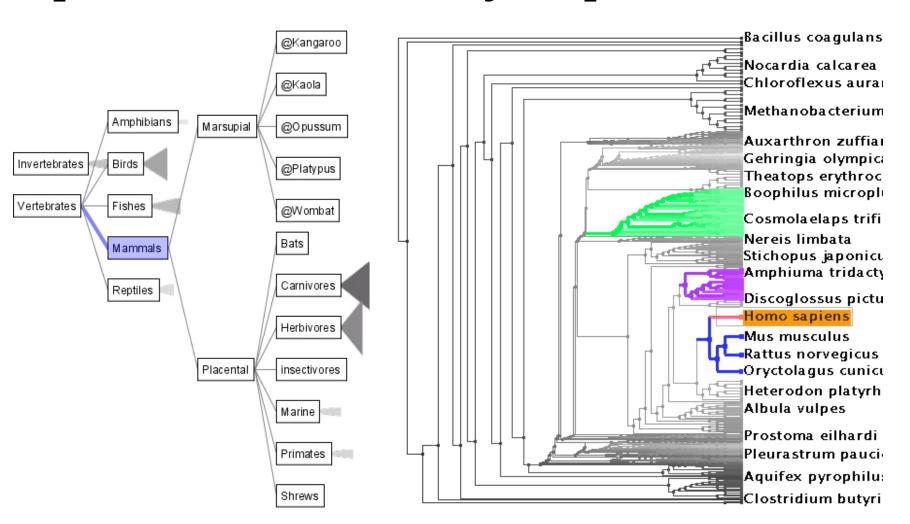


- What? → Data
 - Types
 - Semantics
- Why? → Tasks
 - Actions
 - Targets
- How → Vis Idioms/Techniques
 - Data Representation
 - Visual Encoding
 - Interaction Encoding

"Idiom" Comparison

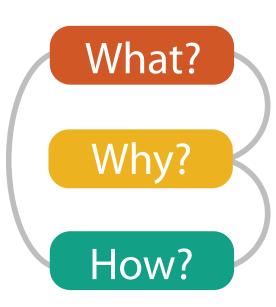
SpaceTree

TreeJuxtaposer



[SpaceTree: Supporting Exploration in Large Node Link Tree, Design Evolution and Empirical Evaluation. Grosjean, Plaisant, and Bederson. Proc. InfoVis 2002, p 57-64.]

[TreeJuxtaposer: Scalable Tree Comparison Using Focus+Context With Guaranteed Visibility. ACM Trans. on Graphics (Proc. SIGGRAPH) 22:453 – 462, 2003.]

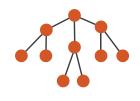


What?

→ Tree

Why?

→ Actions



→ Present → Locate → Identify









How?





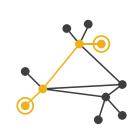




→ Aggregate **→**

→ Targets

→ Path between two nodes



→ TreeJuxtaposer

→ Encode → Navigate → Select → Arrange





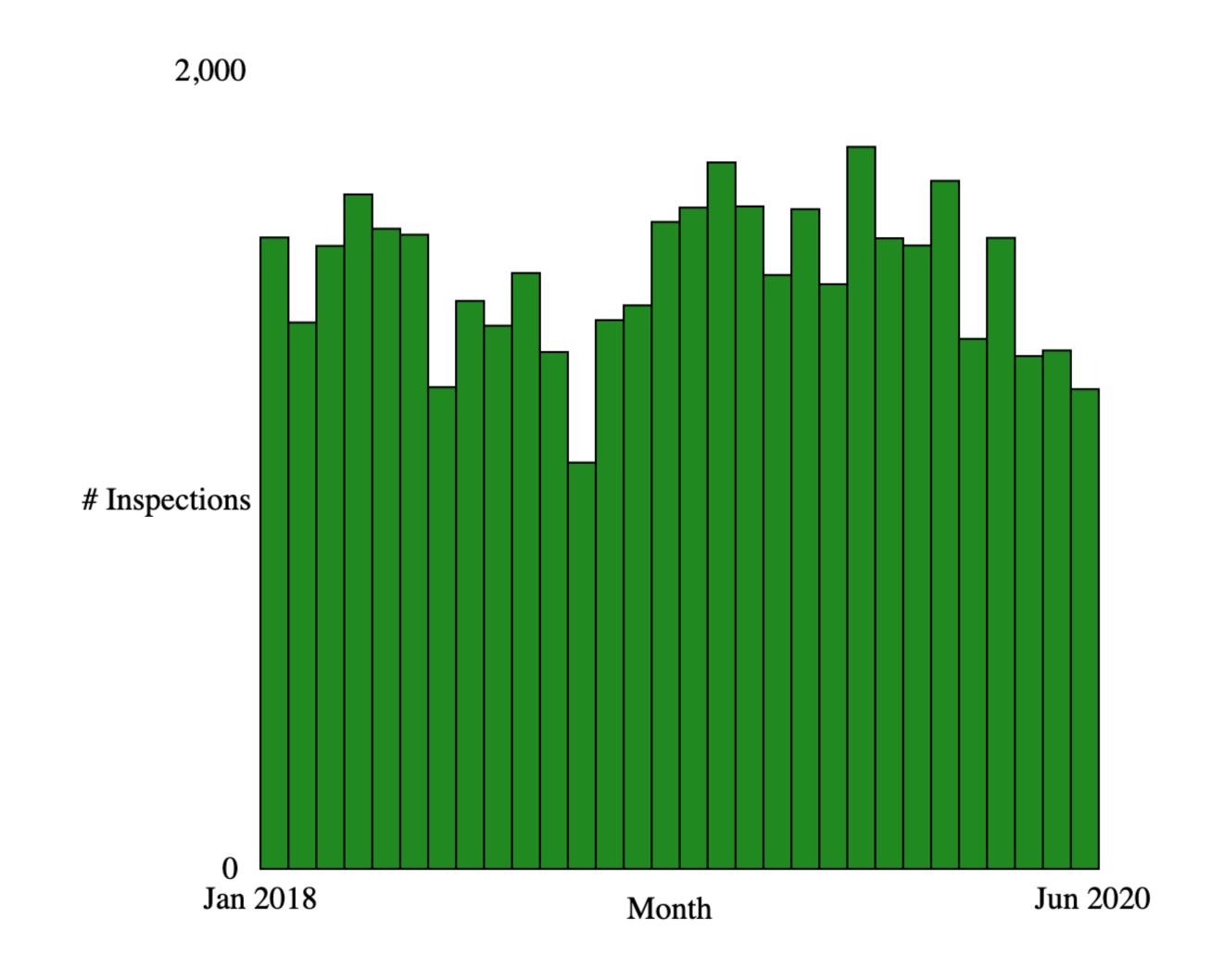




[Munzner (ill. Maguire), 2014]

Assignment 2

- Link
- Due tomorrow (11:59pm)
- Three parts: table, horizontal bar chart, vertical bar chart
 - data processing
 - highlighting (CSCI 627)
- Questions?



D3 Key Features

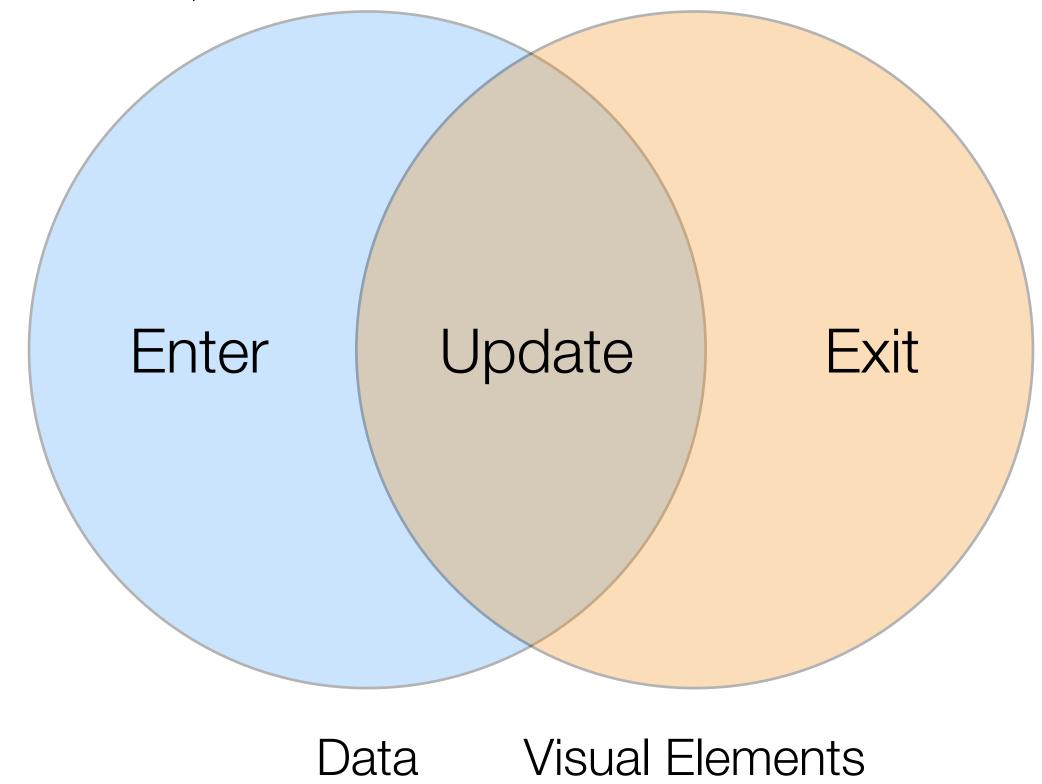
- Supports data as a core piece of Web elements
 - Loading data
 - Dealing with changing data (joins, enter/update/exit)
 - Correspondence between data and DOM elements
- Selections (similar to CSS) that allow greater manipulation
- Method Chaining
- Integrated layout algorithms, axes calculations, etc.
- Focus on interaction support
 - Straightforward support for transitions
 - Event handling support for user-initiated changes

D3 Introduction (Continued)

- Ogievetsky has put together a nice set of interactive examples that show off the major features of D3
- http://dakoop.github.io/IntroD3/
 - (Updated from <u>original</u> for D3 v6)
- https://observablehq.com/@dakoop/d3-intro
- Other references:
 - Observable's <u>Learn D3</u>
 - Murrary's book on Interactive Data Visualization for the Web
 - The D3 website: d3js.org

D3 Data Joins

- Two groups: data and visual elements
- Three parts of the join between them: enter, update, and exit
- enter: s.enter(), update: s, exit: s.exit()



Merge vs. Join

- Merge creates a new selection that includes the items from both selections
 - If you want to update all elements (including those just added via enter), use merge!
 - Useful when enter+update have similar transitions
- Join allows you to modify different parts of the selection in a single statement
 - Also will create the final selection
 - Does enter+append and exit+remove automatically
 - Pass functions to modify the enter, update, and exit parts of the selection
 - Examples: https://observablehq.com/@d3/selection-join

Transitions

 Nested transitions (those that "hang off" of a parent transition) follow immediately after the parent transition

D3 Examples

- Bar Chart:
 - Start: http://codepen.io/dakoop/pen/dNxjYL
 - Simple Solution: http://codepen.io/dakoop/pen/aJoLBp