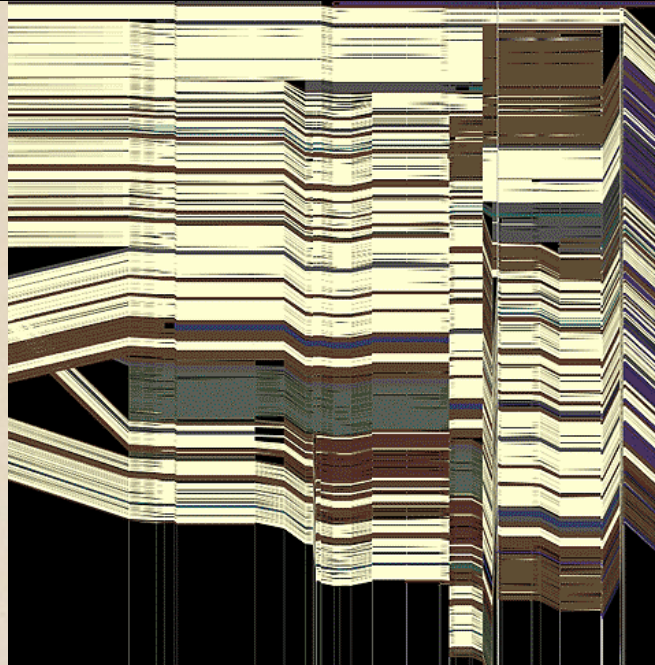
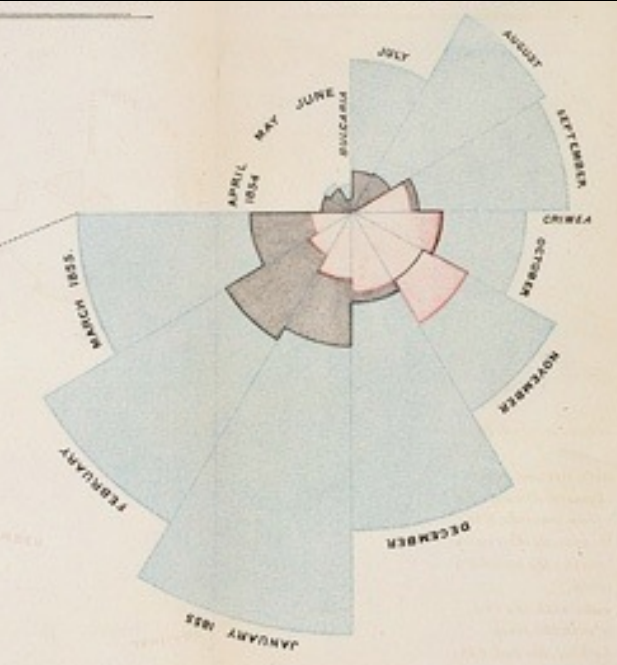


CSE 412 - Intro to Data Visualization

Intro to D3.js



Jane Hoffswell University of Washington

Introducing Observable Plot: a new Javascript library for exploratory data visualization #72



PIN



STAR



WATCH

35

VIEWS



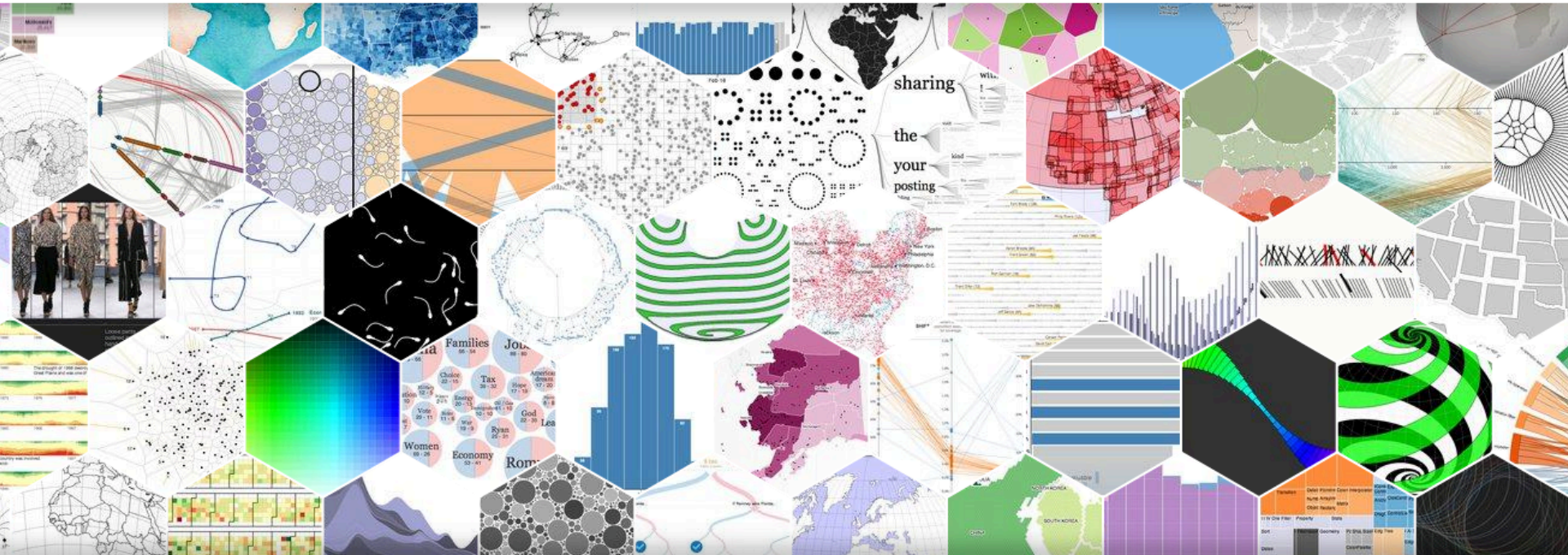
2

It has been. ONE. DAY. And it seems that Monday's Visualization Tools lecture slides are already out of date.

[Introducing Observable Plot!](#) A new open-source Javascript library for exploratory data visualization.

"Plot is informed by ten years of maintaining [D3](#) but does not replace it. We continue to support and develop D3, and recommend its low-level approach for bespoke *explanatory* visualizations and as a foundation for higher-level *exploratory* visualization tools. In fact, Plot is built on D3! Observable Plot is more akin to [Vega-Lite](#), another great tool for exploration. We designed Plot to pair beautifully with Observable: to leverage Observable dataflow for fluid exploration and interaction. However, Plot does not depend on Observable; use it wherever you like."

D3 Data-Driven Documents



Like visualization and creative coding? Try interactive JavaScript notebooks in **Observable!**

D3.js is a JavaScript library for manipulating documents based on data. **D3** helps you bring data to life using HTML, SVG, and CSS. D3's emphasis on web standards gives you the full capabilities of modern browsers without tying yourself to a proprietary framework, combining powerful visualization components and a data-driven approach to DOM manipulation.

Download the latest version (6.5.0) here:

- [d3.zip](#)

To link directly to the latest release, copy this snippet:

- [See more examples](#)
- [Chat with the community](#)
- [Follow announcements](#)
- [Report a bug](#)
- [Ask for help](#)

D³: Data-Driven Documents

Michael Bostock, Vadim Ogievetsky and Jeffrey Heer

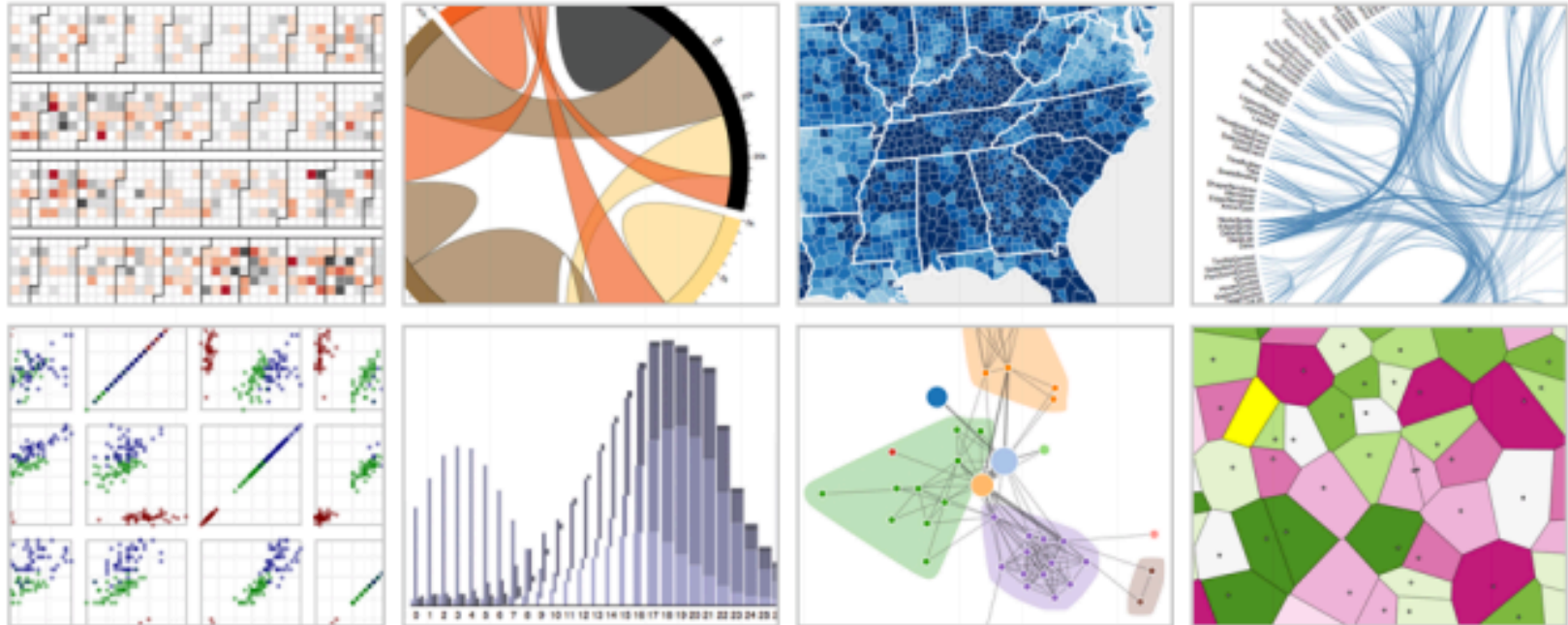


Fig. 1. Interactive visualizations built with D3, running inside Google Chrome. From left to right: calendar view, chord diagram, choropleth map, hierarchical edge bundling, scatterplot matrix, grouped & stacked bars, force-directed graph clusters, Voronoi tessellation.

Abstract—Data-Driven Documents (D3) is a novel representation-transparent approach to visualization for the web. Rather than hide the underlying scenegraph within a toolkit-specific abstraction, D3 enables direct inspection and manipulation of a native representation: the standard *document object model* (DOM). With D3, designers selectively bind input data to arbitrary document elements, applying dynamic transforms to both generate and modify content. We show how representational transparency improves expressiveness and better integrates with developer tools than prior approaches, while offering comparable notational efficiency and retaining powerful declarative components. Immediate evaluation of operators further simplifies debugging and allows iterative development. Additionally, we demonstrate how D3 transforms naturally enable animation and interaction with dramatic performance improvements over intermediate representations.

Index Terms—Information visualization, user interfaces, toolkits, 2D graphics.

Introduction

D3 allows you to bind arbitrary data to a Document Object Model (DOM), and then apply data-driven transformations to the document. For example, you can use D3 to generate an HTML table from an array of numbers. Or, use the same data to create an interactive SVG bar chart with **smooth transitions and interaction**.

D3 is not a monolithic framework that seeks to provide every conceivable feature. Instead, D3 solves the crux of the problem: **efficient manipulation of documents based on data**. This avoids proprietary representation and affords extraordinary flexibility, exposing the **full capabilities of web standards** such as HTML, SVG, and CSS. With minimal overhead, D3 is extremely fast, supporting large datasets and dynamic behaviors for interaction and animation. D3's functional style allows code reuse through a diverse collection of **official** and **community-developed** modules.

Designing Visualizations for the Web

Today - Intro to D3.js

Overview of important D3 concepts.

Thursday Quiz Section - Intro to Idyll

Hands on experience with Idyll and project template.

Friday Lecture - D3 Tutorial, Part 1

Hands on experience with a static D3 chart.

Week 7, Thursday Quiz Section - D3 Tutorial, Part 2

Hands on experience with interaction & animation.

D3 is a declarative language.

What is a Declarative Language?

Programming by describing *what*, not *how*

Separate **specification** (*what you want*) from **execution** (*how it should be computed*)

In contrast to **imperative programming**, where you must give explicit steps.

Declarative Programming in D3

```
d3.selectAll("p").style("color", "blue");
```

"I want all paragraphs to have the color blue."

Declarative Programming in D3

```
d3.selectAll("p").style("color", "blue");
```

"I want all paragraphs to have the color blue."

Compared to imperative programming:

```
var paragraphs = document.getElementsByTagName("p");  
for (var i = 0; i < paragraphs.length; i++) {  
  var paragraph = paragraphs.item(i);  
  paragraph.style.setProperty("color", "blue", null);  
}
```

"Get all the paragraphs, then take each one one-at-a-time and set the color to be blue."

Why Declarative Languages?

Faster iteration. Less code. Larger user base.

Better visualization. *Smart defaults.*

Reuse. *Write-once, then re-apply.*

Performance. *Optimization, scalability.*

Portability. *Multiple devices, renderers, inputs.*

Programmatic generation.

Write programs which output visualizations.

Automated search & recommendation.

D3 leverages web standards.

DOM / HTML / CSS / SVG

← Click title elements
for web resources.

"D3 allows you to bind arbitrary data to a **D**ocument **O**bject **M**odel"

HTML: Structure of items on a page.

```
<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>
<input type="text" value="Type text here.">
<input type="submit">
```

My First Heading

My first paragraph.

CSS: Visual style of items on a page.

```
body {
  border: blue 2px dashed;
  padding: 10px;
  width: 225px;
}
h1 {
  font-family: sans-serif;
  font-size: 16pt;
  margin: 0px;
}
```

```
p {
  color: red;
  font-family: sans-serif;
  font-style: italic;
  margin: 5px 0px;
}
```

My First Heading

My first paragraph.

DOM / HTML / CSS / SVG

← Click title elements for web resources.

"D3 allows you to bind arbitrary data to a Document Object Model"

HTML for Course Website:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html xml:lang="en" lang="en">
  <head>...</head>
  <body data-spy="scroll" data-target=".navbar" id="about" style=
    <div class="content">
      <div class="title">...</div>
      <div class="band">...</div>
      <script>...</script>
      <br>
      <div class="sidebar">...</div>
      <div class="article"> == $0
        <p>...</p>
        <p>...</p>
        <p>...</p>
        <h2 id="texts">Textbooks</h2>
        <ul>...</ul>
        <h2 id="objectives">Learning Goals & Objectives</h2>
        "
        This course is designed to provide students with the foundation
        data visualization. By the end of the course, students will ha
        "
        <br>
        <ul>...</ul>
        <h2 id="schedule">Schedule & Readings</h2>
        <script type="text/javascript">...</script>
        <h3 id="week1">Week 1</h3>
        <div class="day" id="lec-value">...</div>
        <div class="day" id="lec-dmodels">...</div>
        <div class="day" id="qz-wrangling">...</div>
        <div class="day" id="lec-imodels">...</div>
        <h3 id="week2">Week 2</h3>
        <div class="day" id="lec-eda">...</div>
        <div class="day" id="lec-eda2">...</div>
        <div class="day" id="qz-tableau">...</div>
        <div class="day" id="lec-a1">...</div>
```

CSS for Course Website:

```
411 .section small {
412   padding: 0.5px 10.5px;
413   background: #7533f4;
414 }
415
416 .optional small {
417   color: #666;
418 }
419
420 li.assignment, li.duetoday, li.section {
421   color: white;
422 }
423
424 .duedate {
425   font-size: 0.85em;
426   color: red;
427 }
428
429 .duedate small {
430   position: relative;
431   top: -.15em;
432   font-size: 0.75em;
433   background: red;
434   padding: 0.5px 3.5px;
435   border-radius: 4px;
436   color: white;
437 }
```

Hint: You can use the Chrome Developer Tools to view webpage details, inspect or modify the structure, and debug using the JavaScript console. From Chrome, select "View" > "Developer" > "Inspect Elements" to see the HTML.

DOM / HTML / CSS / SVG

← Click title elements
for web resources.

"D3 allows you to bind arbitrary data to a Document Object Model"

SVG: Scalable Vector Graphics - shapes and lines!

```
<svg version="1.1"
  baseProfile="full"
  width="300" height="200"
  xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg">

  <rect width="100%" height="100%" fill="red" />

  <circle cx="150" cy="100" r="80" fill="green" />

  <text x="150" y="125" font-size="60" text-anchor="middle" fill="white">SVG</text>

</svg>
```



The core abstraction
in D3 is a *selection*.

D3 Selections

The core abstraction in D3 is a *selection*.

D3 Selections

The core abstraction in D3 is a *selection*.

```
// Add and configure an SVG element (<svg width="500" height="300">)  
var svg = d3.create("svg") // add new SVG to page body  
    .attr("width", 500) // set SVG width to 500px  
    .attr("height", 300); // set SVG height to 300px
```

D3 Selections

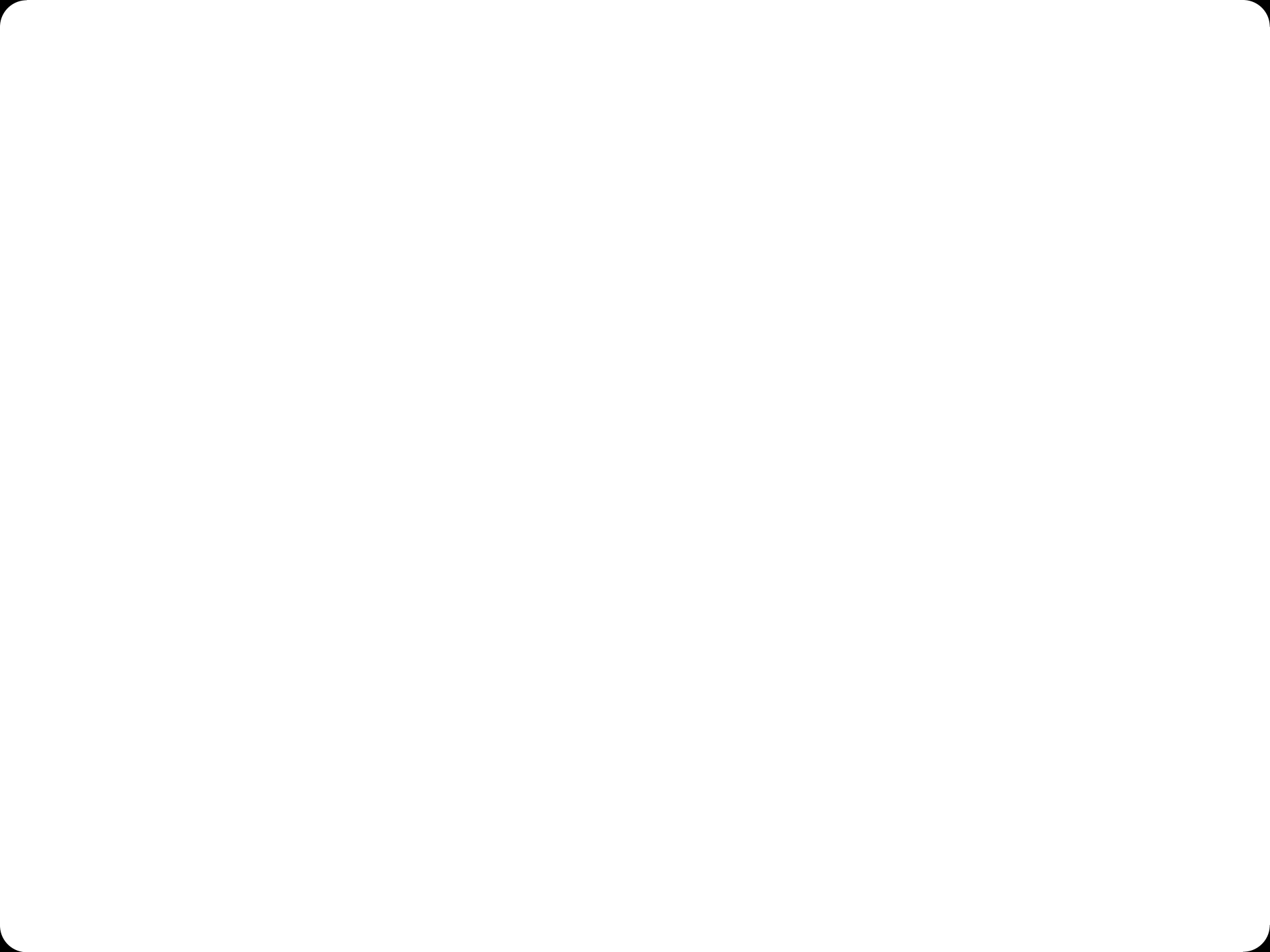
The core abstraction in D3 is a *selection*.

```
// Add and configure an SVG element (<svg width="500" height="300">)
```

```
var svg = d3.create("svg") // add new SVG to page body
    .attr("width", 500)     // set SVG width to 500px
    .attr("height", 300);  // set SVG height to 300px
```

```
// Select & update existing rectangles contained in the SVG element
```

```
svg.selectAll("rect")      // select all SVG rectangles
    .attr("width", 100)    // set rect widths to 100px
    .style("fill", "steelblue"); // set rect fill colors
```



**D3 allows you to bind
arbitrary data to the DOM.**

Data Binding

Selections can *bind* data and DOM elements.

```
var values = [ {...}, {...}, {...}, ... ]; // input data as JS objects
```

Data Binding

Selections can *bind* data and DOM elements.

```
var values = [                                     // input data as JS objects
    {"x": 0, "y": 28},
    {"x": 1, "y": 55},
    {"x": 2, "y": 43},
    {"x": 3, "y": 91},
    {"x": 4, "y": 81},
    {"x": 5, "y": 53},
    {"x": 6, "y": 19},
    {"x": 7, "y": 87},
    {"x": 8, "y": 52}
];
```

Data Binding

Selections can *bind* data and DOM elements.

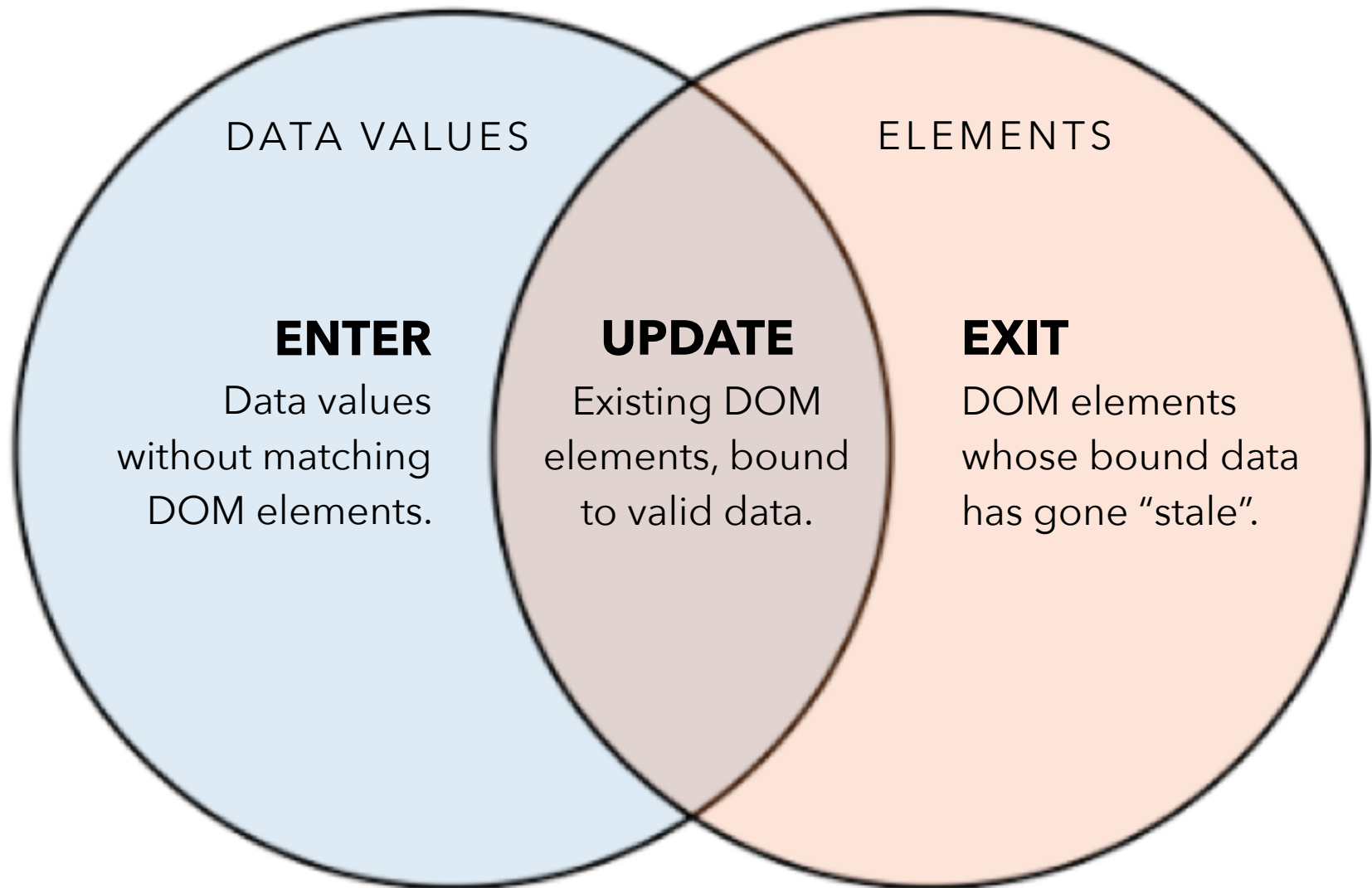
```
var values = [ {...}, {...}, {...}, ... ]; // input data as JS objects
```

```
// Select SVG rectangles and bind them to data values.
```

```
var bars = svg.selectAll("rect.bars").data(values);
```




The Data Join

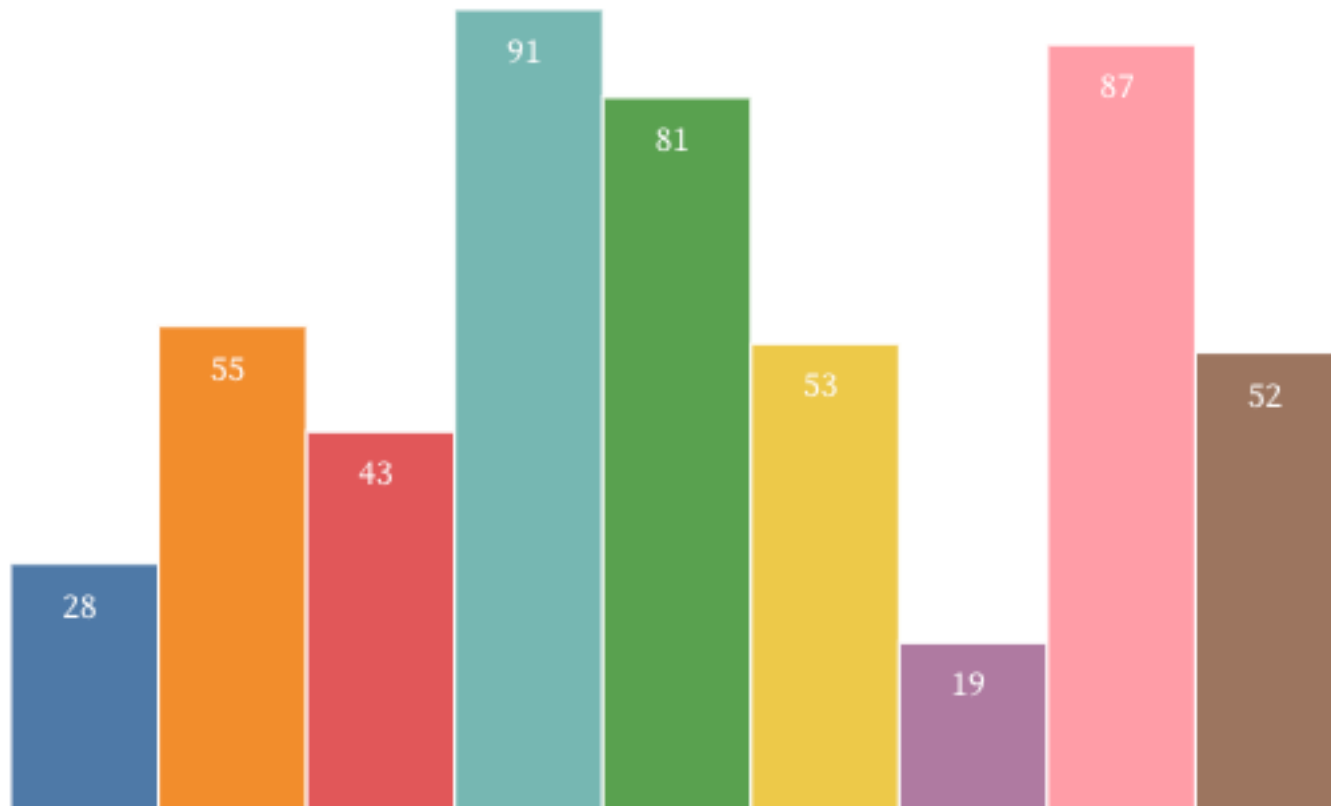


Data Binding

Selections can *bind* data and DOM elements.

```
var values = [ {...}, {...}, {...}, ... ]; // input data as JS objects

// Select SVG rectangles and bind them to data values.
var bars = svg.selectAll("rect.bars").data(values)
  .join(
    // create new SVG rect marks with class "bars"
    enter => enter.append("rect").attr("class", "bars"),
    // update the existing marks to change their style
    update => update,
    // remove outdated marks from the view
    exit => exit.remove()
  )
```

Updating Data Example

```
// round the y value down to the tens place (e.g., 58 => 50, 91 => 90)
```

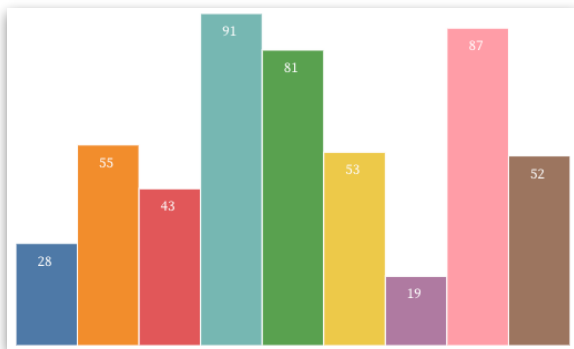
```
function tensplace(array) {  
  return array.map(function(obj) {  
    return {  
      "x": obj.x,  
      "y": obj.y - obj.y%10  
    };  
  });  
}
```

```
// randomly shuffle the order of the input array
```

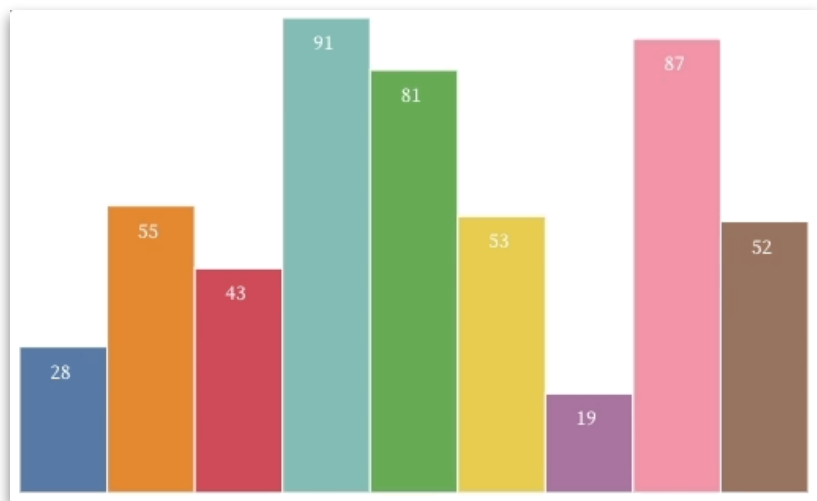
```
function shuffle(array) {...}
```

```
// update our data values
```

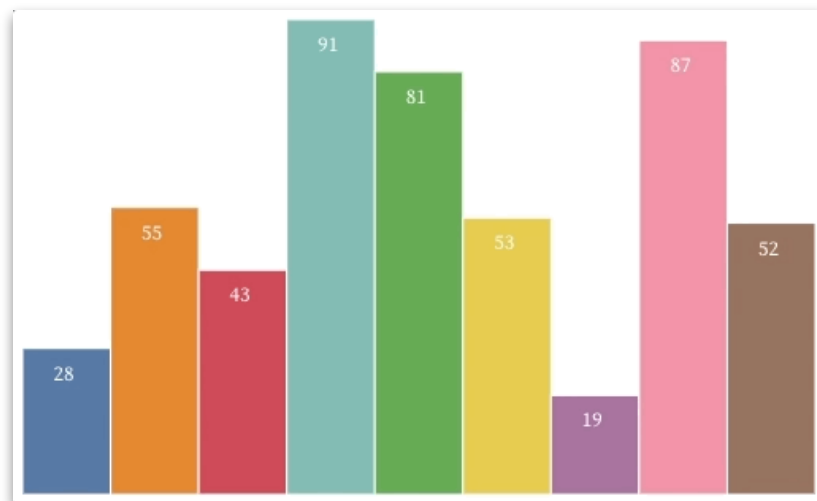
```
values = shuffle(tensplace(values))
```



`shuffle(tensplace(values))`



(a)



(b)

Data Binding

Selections can *bind* data and DOM elements.

```
var values = [ {...}, {...}, {...}, ... ]; // input data as JS objects

// Select SVG rectangles and bind them to data values.
var bars = svg.selectAll("rect.bars").data(values)
    .join(
        // create new SVG rect marks with class "bars"
        enter => enter.append("rect").attr("class", "bars"),
        // update the existing marks to change their style
        update => update,
        // remove outdated marks from the view
        exit => exit.remove()
    )
```


Data Binding

Selections can *bind* data and DOM elements.

```
var values = [ {...}, {...}, {...}, ... ]; // input data as JS objects

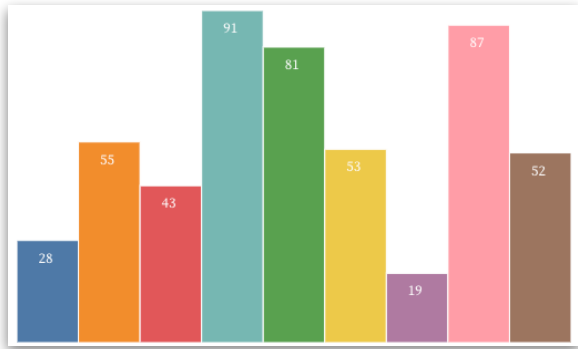
// Select SVG rectangles and bind them to data values.
var bars = svg.selectAll("rect.bars")
    .data(values)
    .join("rect")
    .attr("class", "bars")
    .attr("x", d => xscale(d.x))
    // more code for styling the bars...
```

Data Binding with Key Functions

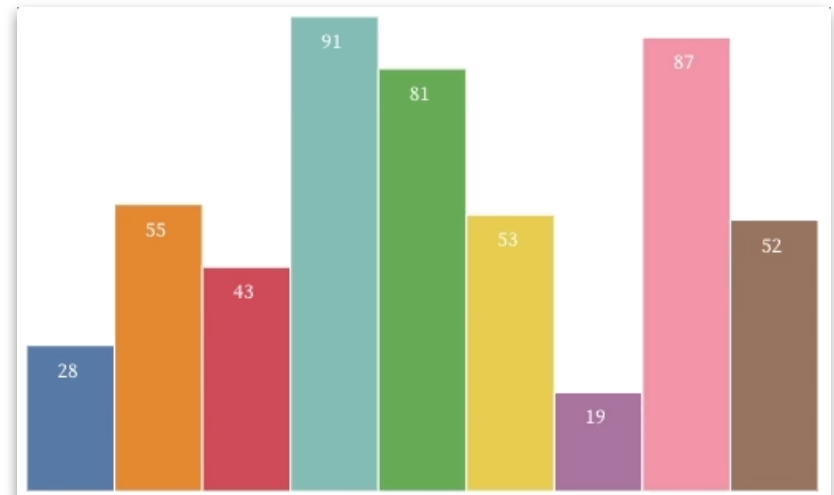
Selections can *bind* data and DOM elements.

```
var values = [ {...}, {...}, {...}, ... ]; // input data as JS objects

// Select SVG rectangles and bind them to data values.
var bars = svg.selectAll("rect.bars")
  .data(values, d => d.x)
  .join("rect")
  .attr("class", "bars")
  .attr("x", d => xscale(d.x))
  // more code for styling the bars...
```



`shuffle(tensplace(values))`



Administrivia

Reminders!

Final Project Proposal Due **Fri 5/7, 11:59pm PT**

<https://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse412/21sp/fp.html>

Four Peer Evaluations Due **Mon 5/10, 11:59pm PT**

<https://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse412/21sp/a3b.html>

<https://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse412/21sp/uwnetid/a3peereval/>

**Zoom Poll:
Final Project Progress**

A3 Assignment Peer Critiques

Review **four** A3 submissions (assigned on Canvas)

Submit **four** critique forms by **Mon 5/10, 11:59pm**

You will be assigned **at least one ethical and one deceptive visualization** to review; the other two visualizations will be randomly assigned.

Follow **I like / I wish / What if?** format for critiques
Be positive! Be constructive! Share crazy ideas!

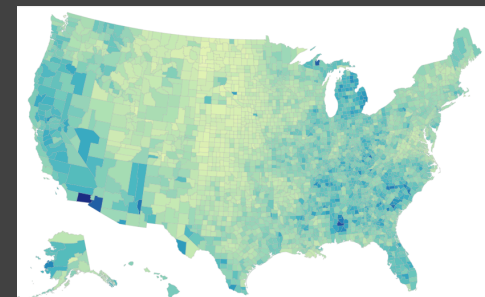
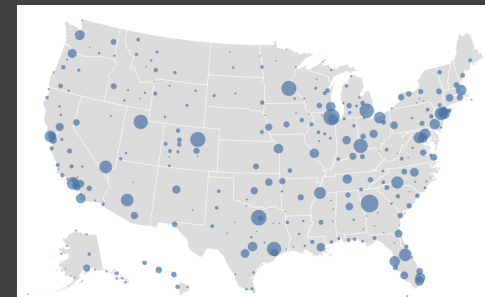
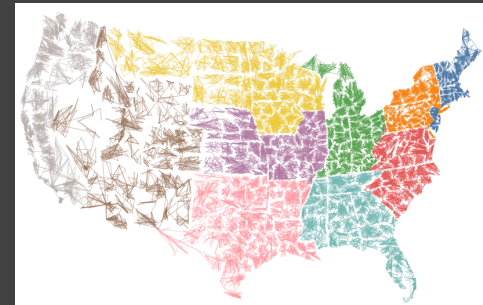
Required Reading for Fri 5/7

No required readings for Friday!

Required Reading for Mon 5/10

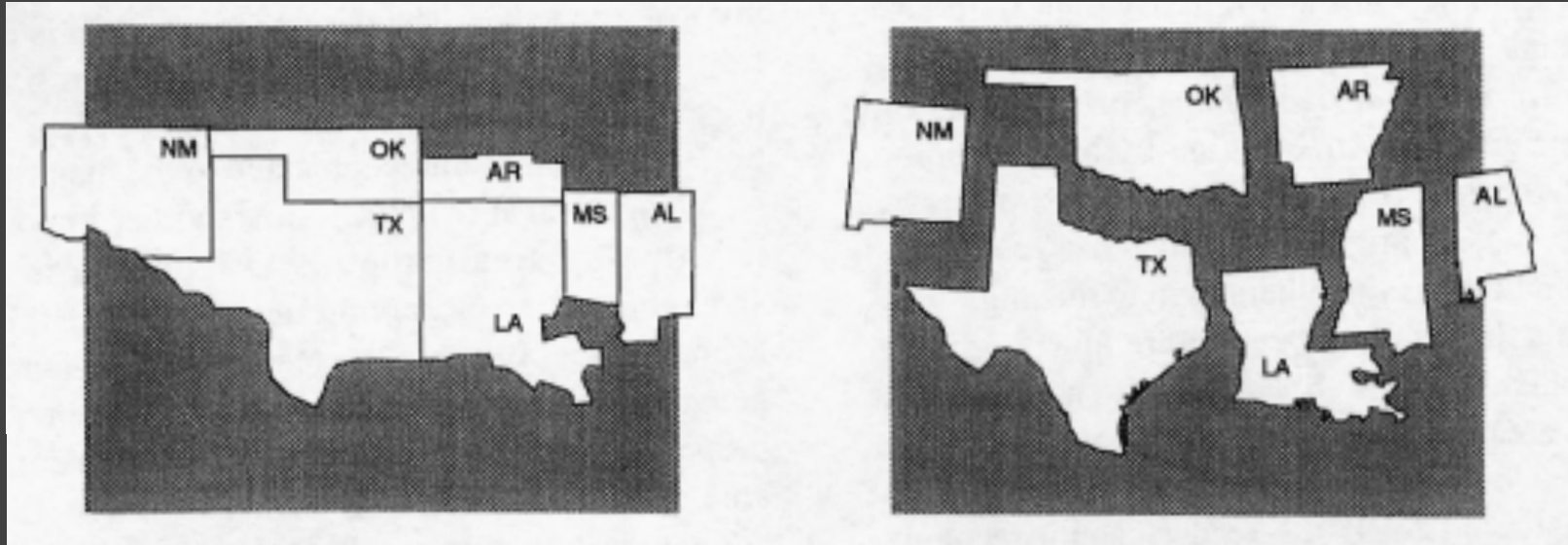


```
vl.markGeoshape()  
  .data(vl.topojson(world).feature('countries'))  
  .render()
```

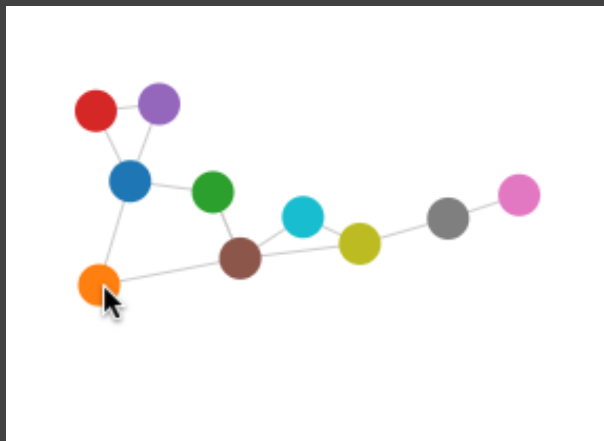


Notebook: Cartographic Visualization.

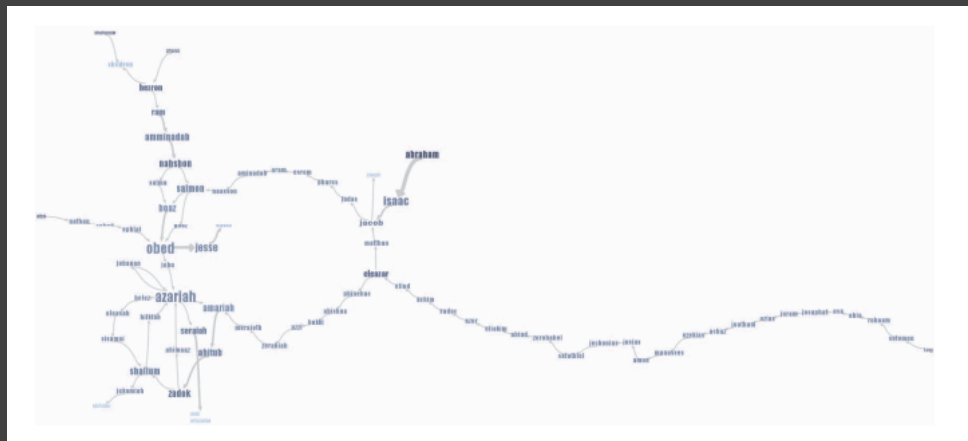
Optional Readings for Week 7



MON Chapter 11: The Cartogram: Value-by-Area Mapping.



MON Chapter 14 in textbook.



WED Mapping Text with Phrase Nets

D3 is modular.

D3 Modules

Data Parsing / Formatting (JSON, CSV, ...)

Shape Helpers (arcs, curves, areas, symbols, ...)

Scale Transforms (linear, log, ordinal, ...)

Color Spaces (RGB, HSL, LAB, ...)

Animated Transitions (tweening, easing, ...)

Geographic Mapping (projections, clipping, ...)

Layout Algorithms (stack, pie, force, trees, ...)

Interactive Behaviors (brush, zoom, drag, ...)

Many of these correspond to future lecture topics!

Data Parsing / Formatting

Load file and process data in callback function.

```
d3.csv("path/to/file.csv", function(data) { ... });
```

```
d3.json("path/to/file.json", function(data) { ... });
```

```
d3.tsv("path/to/file.tsv", function(data) { ... });
```

```
d3.xml("path/to/file.xml", function(data) { ... });
```

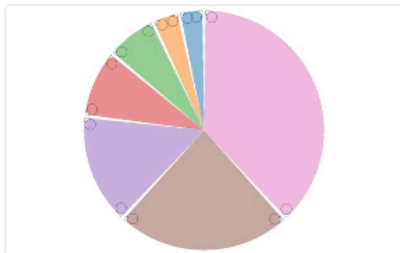
Shape Helpers: Arc, Curve, etc.

"Graphical primitives for visualization"

d3-shape

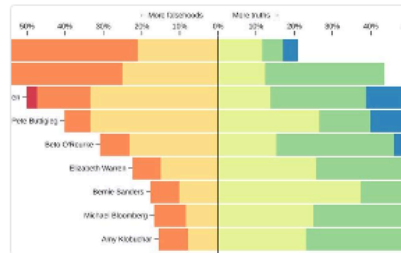
Graphical primitives for visualization, such as lines and areas.

Showing all 29 listings



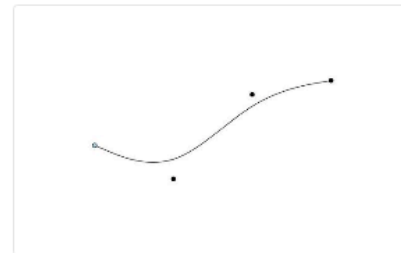
Pie settings

Fil in D3
Aug 19, 2020 • 9 • 1



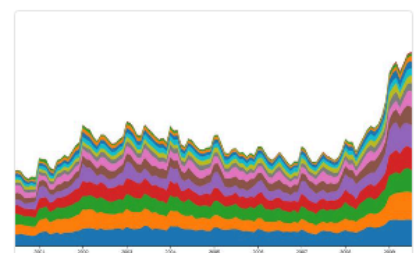
Diverging Stacked Bar Chart

Mike Bostock in D3
Mar 12, 2020 • 40



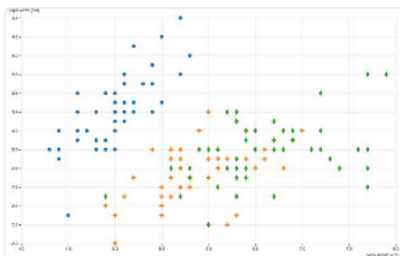
Spline Editor

Mike Bostock in D3
Dec 21, 2018 • 26



Tidy Stacked Area Chart

Mike Bostock in D3
Aug 7, 2019 • 9



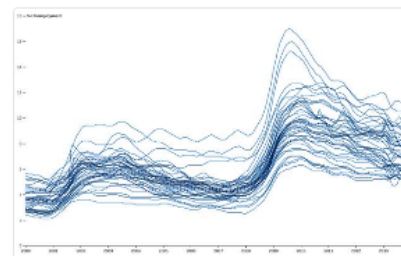
Scatterplot with Shapes

Mike Bostock in D3
Dec 13, 2019 • 22



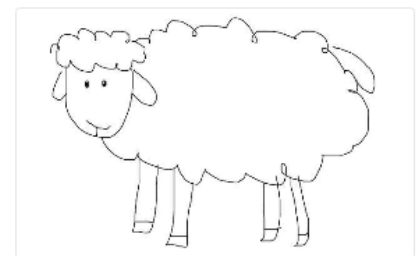
Context-to-Curve

Mike Bostock in D3
Nov 4, 2019 • 24



Multi-Line Chart

Mike Bostock in D3
Oct 20, 2018 • 167



Draw Me

Mike Bostock in D3
May 23, 2017 • 34 • 4

Scale Transforms

"Encoding that map abstract data to visual"

d3-scale

Encodings that map abstract data to visual representation.

Showing all 15 listings


start	end	timestamp ¹
1880-01-01	1881-04-09	-2840140800
1881-04-09	1887-08-11	-2800000000
1887-08-11	1893-12-12	-2600000000
1893-12-12	1900-04-15	-2400000000
1900-04-15	1906-08-16	-2200000000
1906-08-16	1912-12-17	-2000000000
1912-12-17	1919-04-20	-1800000000
1919-04-20	1925-08-21	-1600000000
...	etc.	

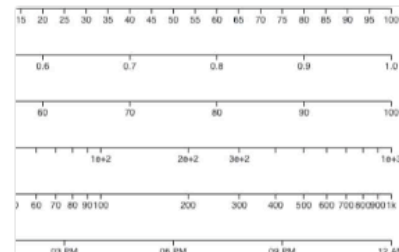
Time thresholds for d3.bin

 Fil in D3
Jun 24, 2020 • ❤️ 5



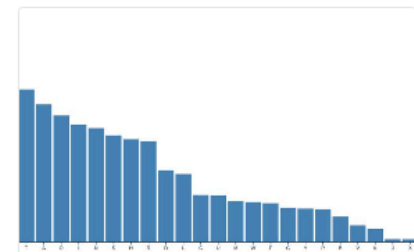
Color Legend

 Mike Bostock in D3
Sep 1, 2019 • ❤️ 162



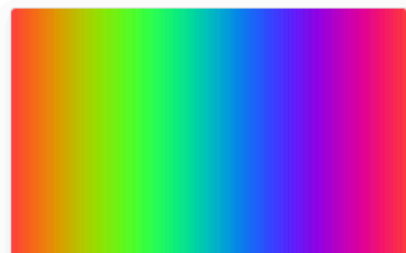
scale.ticks

 Fil in D3
Jun 28, 2019 • ❤️ 26



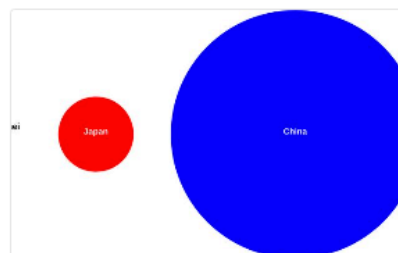
d3.scaleBand

 Fil in D3
Jun 26, 2019 • ❤️ 19



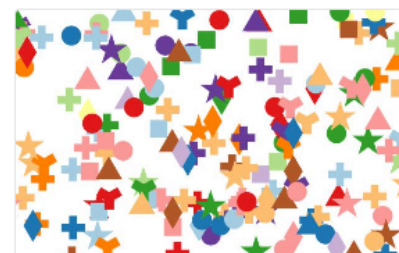
Sequential scales

 Fil in D3
Jun 28, 2019 • ❤️ 22



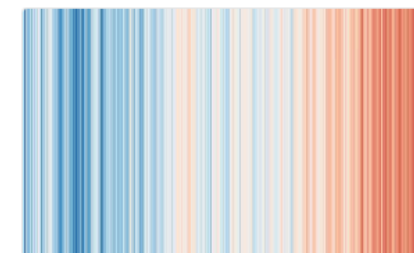
Introduction to D3's scales

 Fil in D3
Jun 24, 2019 • ❤️ 14



d3.scaleOrdinal

 Fil in D3
Jun 24, 2019 • ❤️ 14



Diverging scales

 Fil in D3
Jun 26, 2019 • ❤️ 16

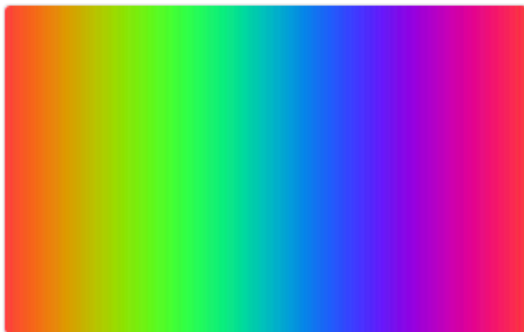
Color Spaces

"RGB, HSL, Cubehelix, Lab (CIELAB) and HCL"

d3-color

Color spaces! RGB, HSL, Cubehelix, Lab (CIELAB) and HCL (CIELCH).


Showing all 3 listings



Sequential scales


 Fil in D3
Jun 28, 2019 • ❤️ 22

`d3-color` has methods to generate color scales in CIELAB ("Lab") and CIELCH ("Hcl") color spaces. In pure colors, white (interpolated) is `#f0f0f0` in DCL. Similarly, black (and 0) were not exactly zero in Lab space. Nor was L exactly 100. This unusual definition of white (and 0) is not ideal because L is 100. However, when interpolating in HCL color space, the channels are interpolated separately and a greenish tint would be evident.



```
const interpolator = d3.interpolateLab(white, black);  
  
Some chromatic colors in HCL have undefined hue (NaN), and black has undefined hue and 0 for white, L = 100, C = 0 for HCL, and A = 0 for Lab.  
  
• 90 (°) min, 0, NaN, L: 100, opacity: 1  
d3.hcl("hcl:90")  
  
• 90 (°) min, 0, NaN, L: 100, opacity: 1  
d3.hcl("hcl:90")  
  
• 90 (°) min, 0, NaN, L: 0, opacity: 1  
d3.hcl("hcl:90")
```

Achromatic Interpolation

 Mike Bostock in D3
Apr 17, 2018 • ❤️ 6

This notebook contains various recipes and common patterns for working with color using `d3-color` and `Interpolate`, as well as some examples of `Color` and `Color` scale objects. You can use these recipes independently, or you can use them as part of the `D3.js` ecosystem.

Conversion

Using CSS specifications using `d3-color`:



```
• 90 (°) min, 0, NaN, L: 100, opacity: 1  
d3.color("hcl:90") // hex: #f0f0f0  
  
• 90 (°) min, 0, NaN, L: 100, opacity: 1  
d3.color("hcl:90") // hex: #f0f0f0  
  
• 90 (°) min, 0, NaN, L: 0, opacity: 1  
d3.color("hcl:90") // hex: #000000  
  
• 90 (°) min, 0, NaN, L: 0, opacity: 1  
d3.color("hcl:90") // hex: #000000  
  
• 90 (°) min, 0, NaN, L: 0, opacity: 1  
d3.color("hcl:90") // hex: #000000
```

Working with Color

 Mike Bostock in D3
May 7, 2018 • ❤️ 59

Animated Transitions

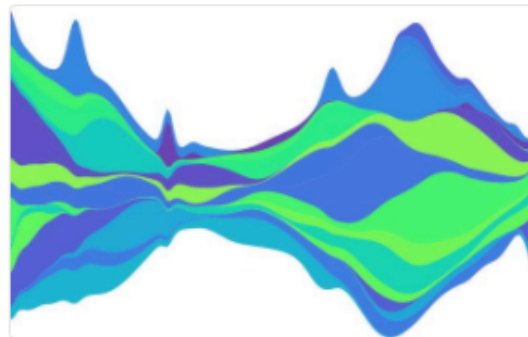
d3-transition

Animated transitions for D3 selections.



transition.easeVarying

Fil in D3
Aug 23, 2020 • ❤️ 3



Streamgraph Transitions

Mike Bostock in D3
Sep 6, 2018 • ❤️ 52

transition.textTween

To use it, pass a function which returns an interpolator for the current element. The interpolator returns the `data` object at the given time t , where $t = 0$ at the start of the transition and 1 at the end.

```
var o = 0.439066
```

```
const div = d3.create("div")
  .style("font-family", "serif")
  .style("font-size", "1.2em")
  .text("0.439066")

const [range] =
  yield div.selectAll()
  .data([o])
  .enter()
  .append("div")
  .text(o)
  .style("font-size", "1.2em")
  .style("font-family", "serif")
```

Often you'll want a built-in interpolator such as `d3.interpolate`, and to format the interpolated value with `d3.format` or `d3.formatSpecifier`.

With text, we often want to interpolate data rather than text itself. We can do this by sorting the interpolated data in a custom context on each element. See `data`.

transition.textTween

Mike Bostock in D3
Nov 17, 2019 • ❤️ 15 💬 3

Standard transition methods are flexible, but not always ideal for easing. [D3.js](#) implements various easing methods, from linear to cubic, which take a normalized time $t \in [0, 1]$ and return an "eased" time t' . Click to view the animation. See also [easing graphs](#).

Linear

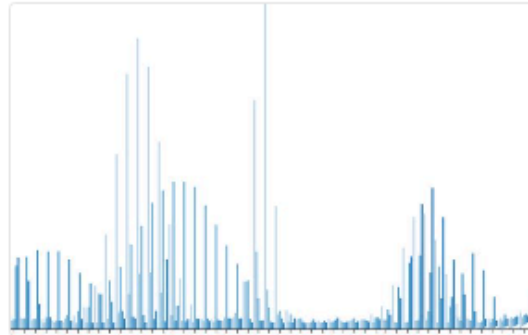
`d3.easeLinear(t)`
The identity function; no easing.

Quadratic

`d3.easeQuadIn(t)`
`d3.easeQuadOut(t)`
`d3.easeQuadInOut(t)`

Easing Animations

Mike Bostock in D3
Aug 17, 2019 • ❤️ 29



Stacked-to-Grouped Bars

Mike Bostock in D3
Oct 22, 2018 • ❤️ 74

To customize the end of transitions for scalar selections (e.g. `select`), with the `transition.end` method, it returns a promise that resolves when every selected element finishes transitioning (and resolves immediately when no element is selected).

```
const w = d3.select("width")
  .width(100)
  .height(100)

const o = {
  x: 50,
  y: 50,
  size: 10000,
  color: "#00b050"
}

const circle = d3.select("circle")
  .attr("cx", 50)
  .attr("cy", 50)
  .attr("r", 100)
  .attr("fill", "#00b050")
  .attr("stroke-width", 2)

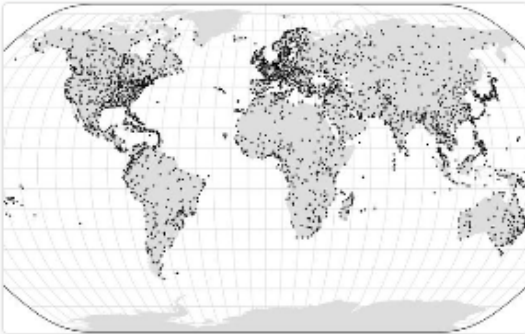
yield w.selectAll()
```

transition.end

Mike Bostock in D3
Jan 24, 2019 • ❤️ 27

Geographic Mapping

d3-geo




World Airports

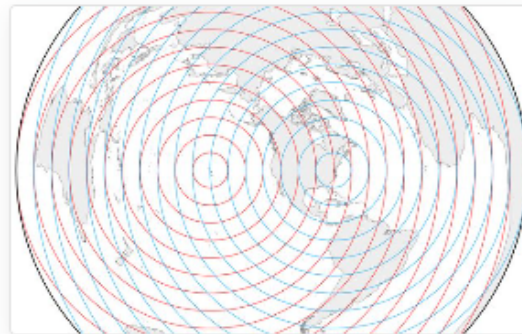
 Mike Bostock in D3
Nov 3 • ❤️ 6



World Airports Voronoi

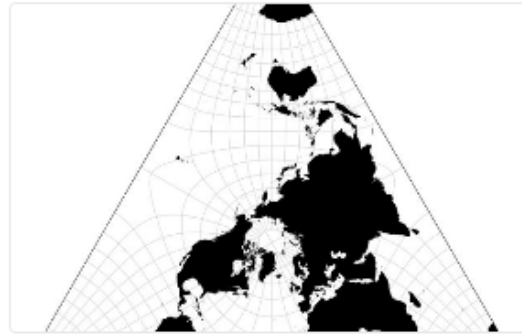
 Mike Bostock in D3
Aug 28, 2018 • ❤️ 28

d3-geo-polygon




Two Point Equidistant

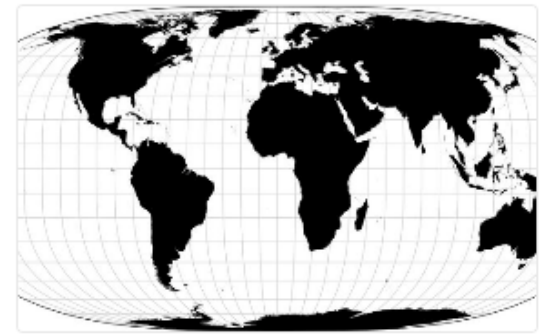
 Fil in D3
May 22, 2020 • ❤️ 6




Lee's Tetrahedral

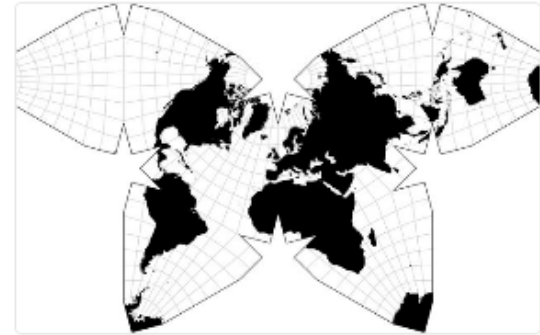
 Mike Bostock in D3
Mar 15, 2019 • ❤️ 1

d3-geo-projection




Hufnagel

 Fil in D3
Jul 27, 2019



Waterman's Butterfly

 Mike Bostock in D3
Mar 15, 2019 • ❤️ 4

Layout Algorithms

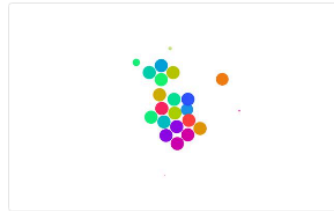
d3-force

Force-directed graph layout using velocity Verlet integration.

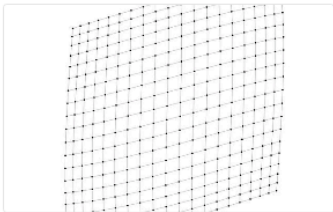
Showing all 16 listings



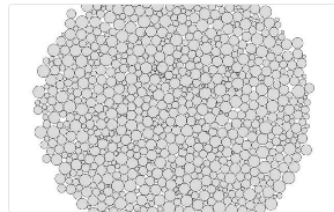
Collision Detection
Mike Bostock in D3
Sep 16 • ♥ 55



forceCenter.strength
Fil in D3
Aug 25, 2020 • ♥ 11



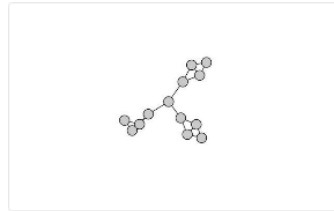
Force-Directed Lattice
Fil in D3
Sep 1 • ♥ 13



Collision Detection
Fil in D3
Sep 1 • ♥ 5



Temporal Force-Directed Graph
Mike Bostock in D3
Jul 8, 2020 • ♥ 41



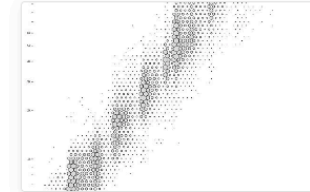
Sticky Force Layout
Fil in D3
Sep 2 • ♥ 15

d3-hexbin

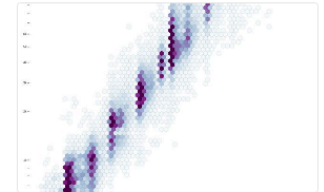
Group two-dimensional points into hexagonal bins.



Hexbin Map
Mike Bostock in D3
Feb 26, 2019 • ♥ 55



Hexbin (Area)
Mike Bostock in D3
Oct 21, 2018 • ♥ 13



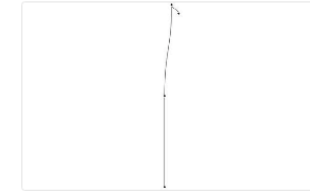
Hexbin
Mike Bostock in D3
Oct 21, 2018 • ♥ 42

d3-hierarchy

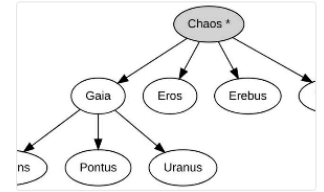
2D layout algorithms for visualizing hierarchical data.



d3.groups as a hierarchy
Fil in D3
Sep 15 • ♥ 38



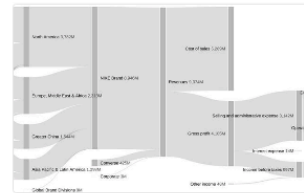
Random Tree
Mike Bostock in D3
Sep 29, 2018 • ♥ 28



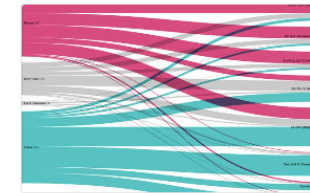
Hierarchy traversal, animated
Fil in D3
Jul 6, 2020 • ♥ 12

d3-sankey

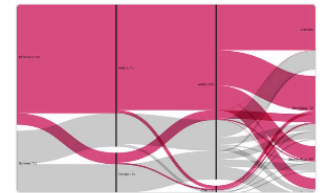
Visualize flow between nodes in a directed acyclic network.



Nike Quarterly Statement
Mike Bostock in D3
Mar 3, 2019 • ♥ 7



Brexit Voting
Mike Bostock in D3
Mar 11, 2019 • ♥ 18



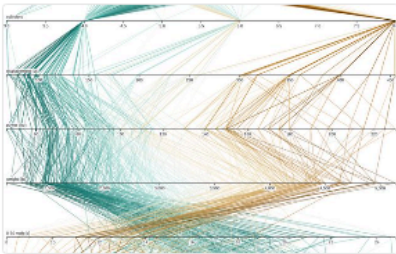
Parallel Sets
Mike Bostock in D3
Mar 10, 2019 • ♥ 58

Interactive Behaviors

d3-brush

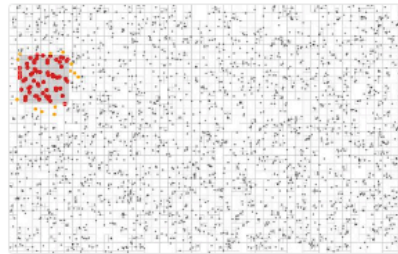
Select a one- or two-dimensional region using the mouse or touch.

Showing all 15 listings



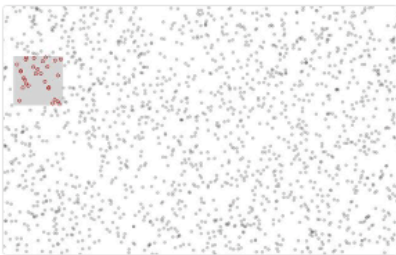
Brushable Parallel Coordinates

Kerry Rodden in D3
Sep 10 • ♥ 18



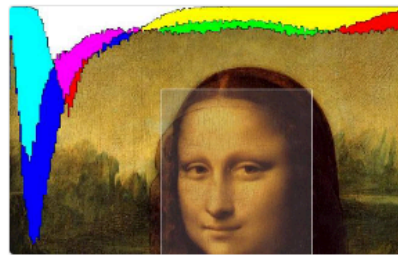
Quadtree Brush

Fil in D3
Sep 2 • ♥ 14 • 7



brush.filter

Mike Bostock in D3
Aug 20, 2019 • ♥ 12



Mona Lisa Histogram

Mike Bostock in D3
Aug 8, 2019 • ♥ 11

d3-zoom

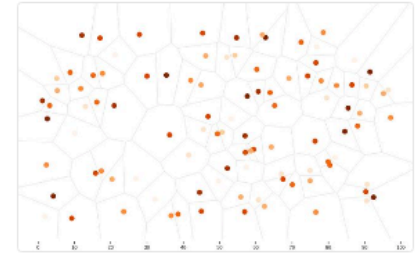
Pan and zoom SVG, HTML or Canvas using mouse or touch input.

Showing all 20 listings



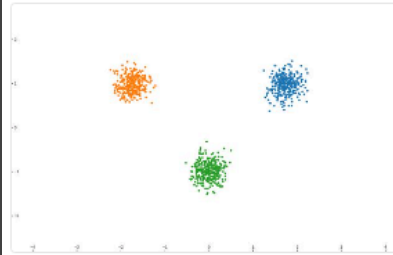
delaunay.find & zoom

Fil in D3
Oct 14 • ♥ 28 • 1



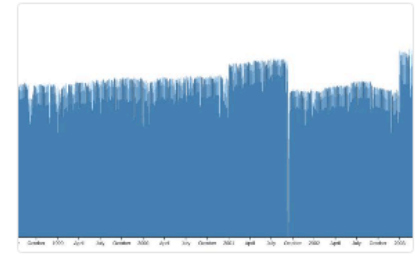
X/Y Zoom

Fil in D3
Jun 25, 2020 • ♥ 12 • 1



Scatterplot Tour

Mike Bostock in D3
Apr 3, 2020 • ♥ 17



Zoomable Area Chart

Mike Bostock in D3
Jan 14, 2020 • ♥ 28

D3 is flexible!

Quiz Section: Intro to Idyll

Tomorrow, Thursday May 6th

Introduction to Idyll

Useful skills for getting started with the final project
Overview of template and visualization embedding

Up Next: Jane's Office Hour (link on Canvas)