

# Lecture 4: Tableau, D3

DS 4200

FALL 2020

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*NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY*

*Slides and inspiration from Michelle Borkin, Krzysztof Gajos, Hanspeter Pfister, Miriah Meyer, Jonathan Schwabish, and David Sprague*

# CHECK-IN

PREVIOUSLY, ON DS 4200...

**ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT**

**DEADLINES:**

**T 11:59PM**

ASSIGNMENT 2B — WHO LIVES  
IN THE SOUTH END? (TABLEAU)

NOW DUE F 11:59PM

# JS TIPS AND TRICKS

# Threats to Validity *✓ Final Project validation*

-  **Domain situation**
-  **Data/task abstraction**
-  **Visual encoding/interaction idiom**
-  **Algorithm**

-  **Threat** Wrong problem ✓  
 **Validate** Observe and interview target users
-  **Threat** Wrong task/data abstraction
  -  **Threat** Ineffective encoding/interaction idiom ✓  
 **Validate** Justify encoding/interaction design
  -  **Threat** Slow algorithm  
 **Validate** Analyze computational complexity
  -  **Validate** Measure system time/memory
-  **Validate** Qualitative/quantitative result image analysis  
*Test on any users, informal usability study* ✓
-  **Validate** Lab study, measure human time/errors for task

-  **Validate** Test on target users, collect anecdotal evidence of utility
-  **Validate** Field study, document human usage of deployed system

-  **Validate** Observe adoption rates

Final  
project  
follow-up

# PROJECTS

(Using the nested model via *design study “lite” methodology*)

<https://northeastern.instructure.com/courses/18721/pages/project-overview>

# PROJECTS

In-class project pitches: M 2020-09-30  
What questions do you have for me?

Now, ON DS 4200...

# TABLEAU TUTORIAL

# IN-CLASS TOOL

## INTRODUCTION — TABLEAU

*~25 min total*

# D3 TUTORIAL

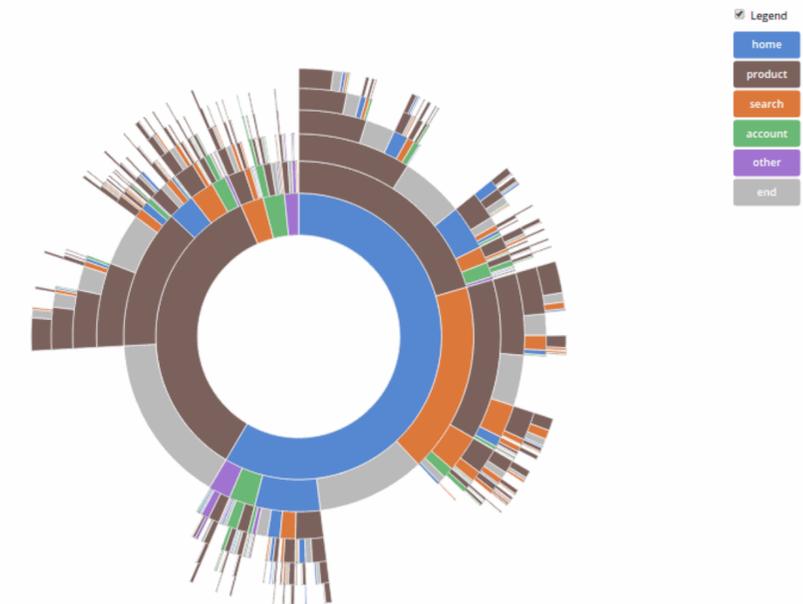
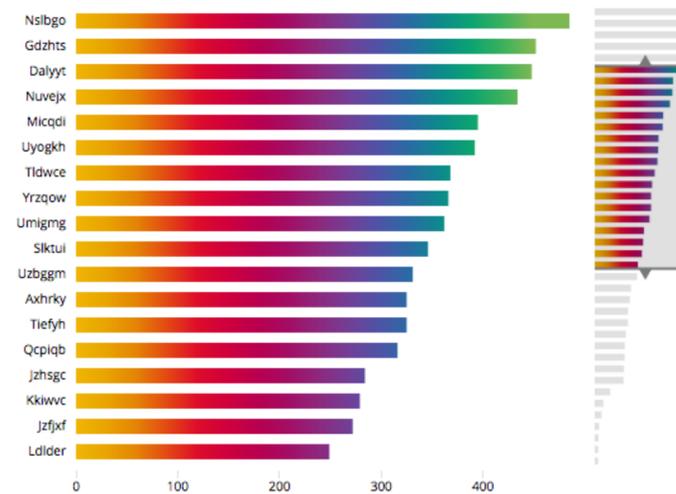
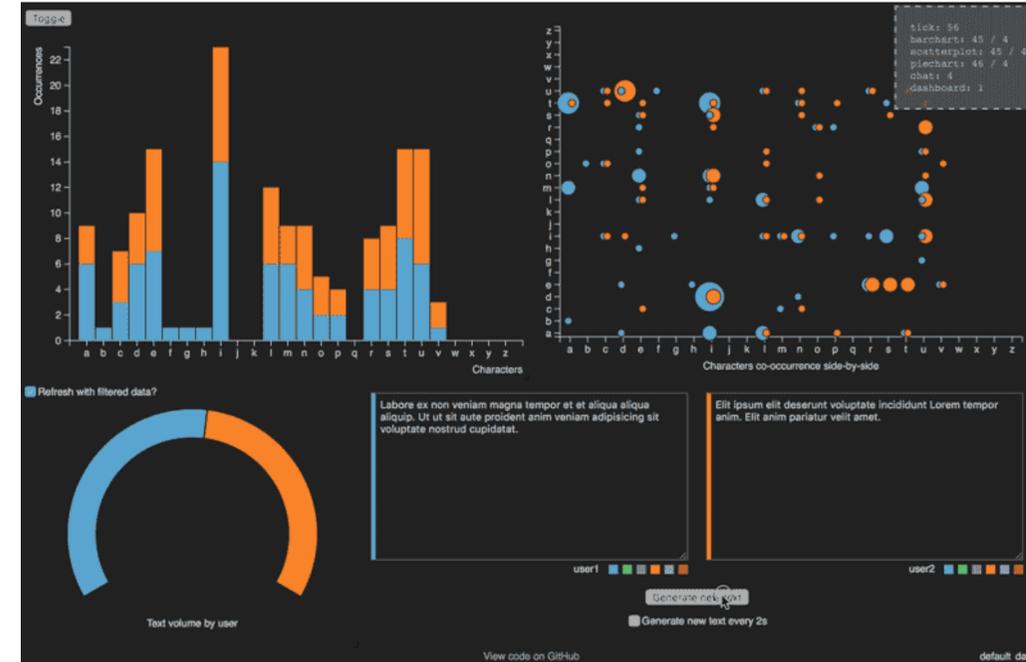




# Data Driven Documents

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Code	Name	Population	% with Health Care Coverage	% Adult current smokers	% Overweight	%Obese
2	AK	Alaska	710231	82.4	20.4	40.7	25.2
3	AL	Alabama	4779736	83.8	21.9	37.0	33.0
4	AR	Arkansas	2915918	78.7	22.9	36.3	30.9
5	AZ	Arizona	6392017	89.5	13.5	40.7	24.7
6	CA	California	37253956	82.2	12.1	36.9	24.7
7	CO	Colorado	5029196	83.6	16.0	36.2	21.4
8	CT	Connecticut	3574097	90.2	13.2	37.5	23.0
9	DC	District of Columbia	601723	93.5	14.8	34.8	22.7
10	DE	Delaware	897934	90.0	17.3	35.3	28.7
11	FL	Florida	18801310	83.0	17.1	37.8	27.2
12	GA	Georgia	9687653	83.7	17.6	35.3	30.4
13	HI	Hawaii	1360301	93.2	14.5	34.1	23.1
14	IA	Iowa	3046355	89.6	16.1	37.1	29.1
15	ID	Idaho	1567582	80.9	15.7	36.0	26.9
16	IL						28.7
17	IN						30.2
18	KS						30.1
19	KY						31.8
20	LA						21.7

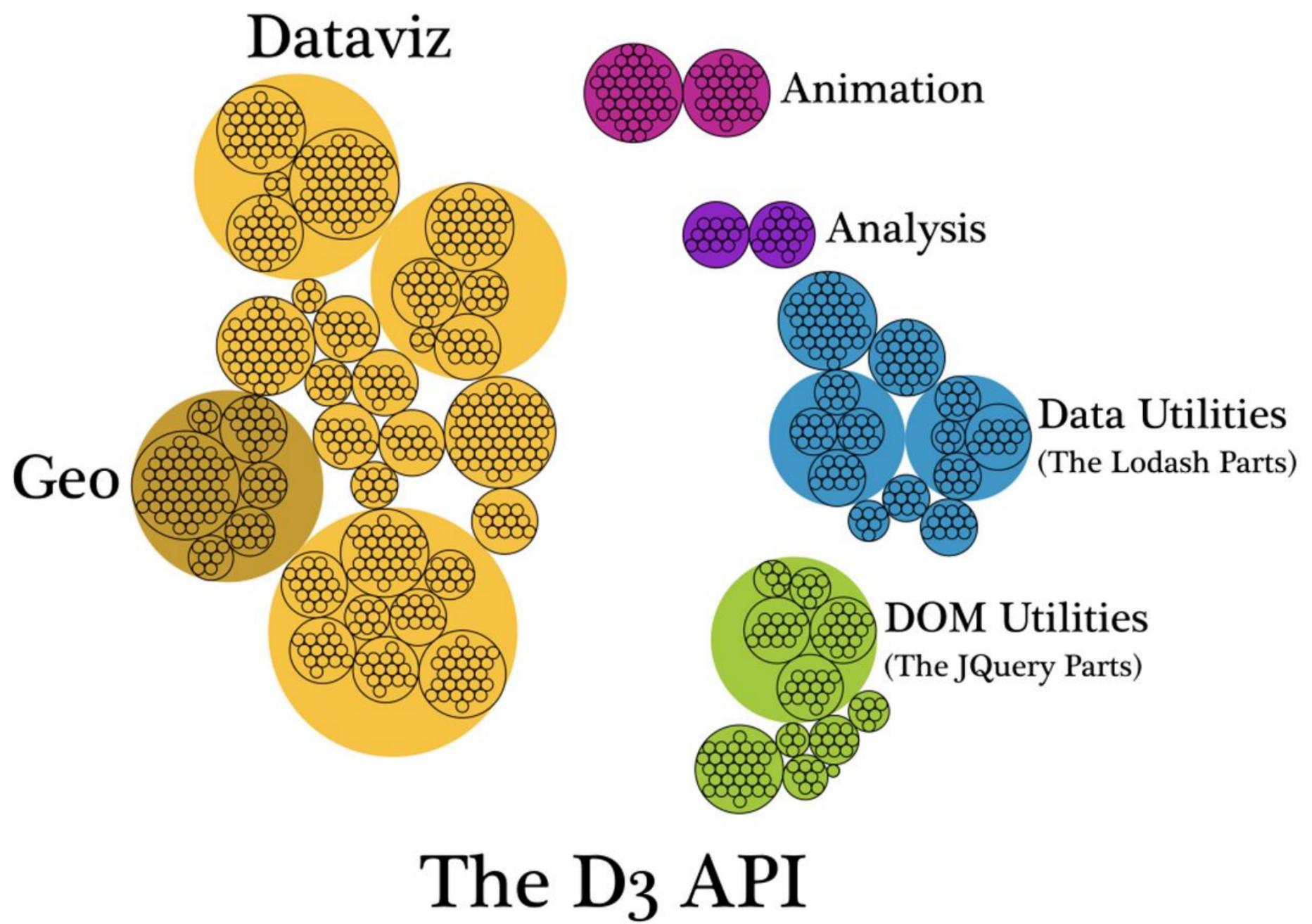
Month	Salesman	Region	Product	No. Customers	Net Sales	Profit / Loss
Jan-07	Joseph	North	FastCar	8	1,592	563
Jan-07	Joseph	North	RapidZoo	8	1,088	397
Jan-07	Joseph	West	SuperGlue	8	1,680	753
Jan-07	Joseph	West	FastCar	9	2,133	923
Jan-07	Joseph	West	RapidZoo	10	1,610	579
Jan-07	Joseph	Middle	SuperGlue	10	1,540	570
Jan-07	Joseph	Middle	FastCar	7	1,316	428
Jan-07	Joseph	Middle	RapidZoo	7	1,799	709
Jan-07	Lawrence	North	SuperGlue	8	1,624	621
Jan-07	Lawrence	North	FastCar	6	726	236
Jan-07	Lawrence	North	RapidZoo	9	2,277	966
Jan-07	Lawrence	West	SuperGlue	6	714	221
Jan-07	Lawrence	West	FastCar	9	2,682	1,023
Jan-07	Lawrence	West	RapidZoo	6	1,500	634

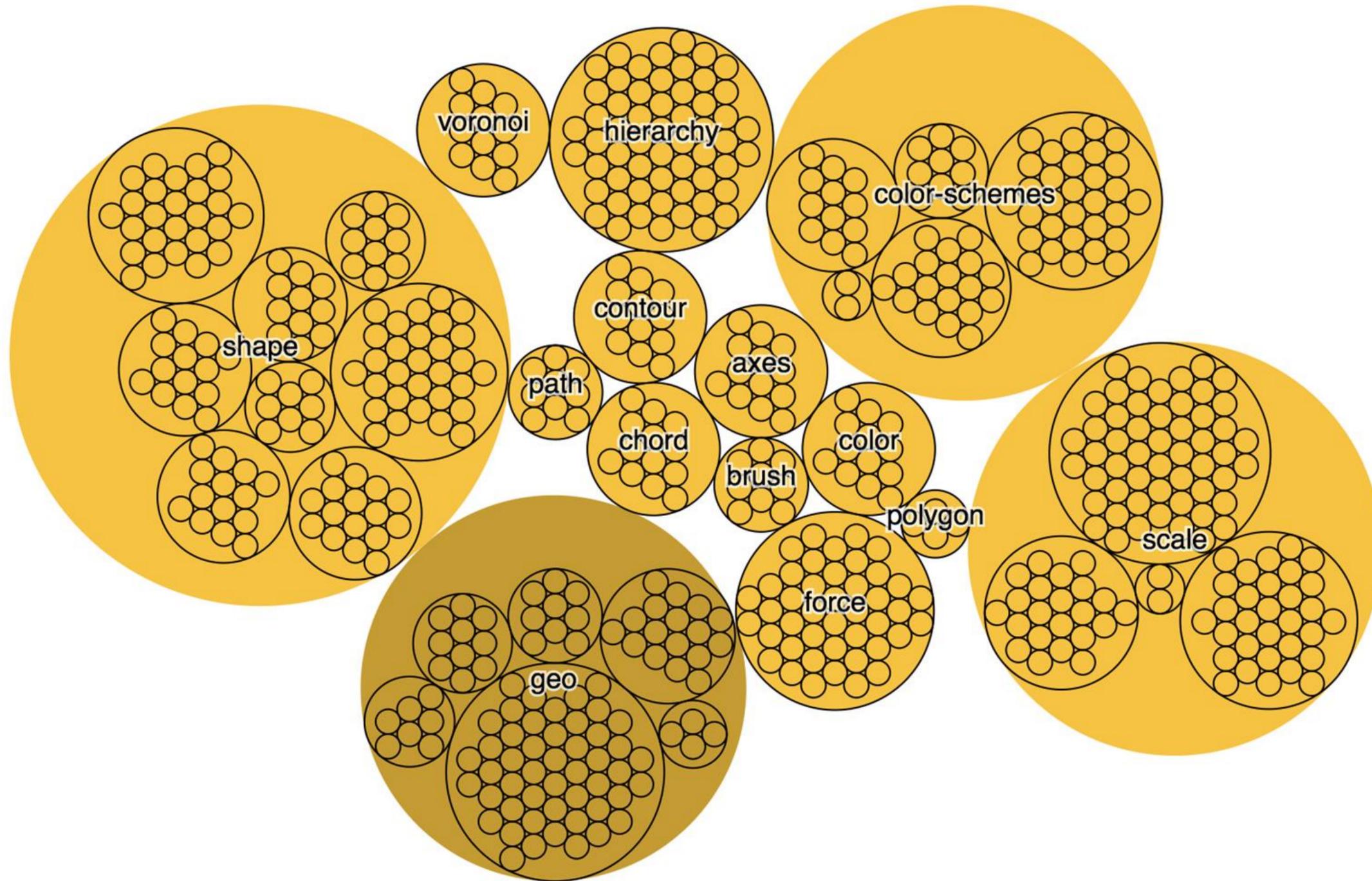




# Data Driven Documents

- <https://d3js.org/>
- D3 is a javascript library to manipulate documents based on data.
  - **not** a data visualization library (it's not like plotly, not matplotlib, ...)  
[D3 is not a Data Visualization Library - Elijah Meeks](#)
  - no out of the box charts (no functions to automatically build a chart)





# Vector (svg) vs. raster (canvas, png, jpg, ...)

- Formulas that describe the lines and points that make up an image
  - Independent from the size of an image
  - Always looks crisp, no matter how much you zoom in or distort the picture
  - Graphics in SVG will be heavier to process
- Describe the color content of each pixel
  - Will appear blurry/pixelated if you zoom in too much

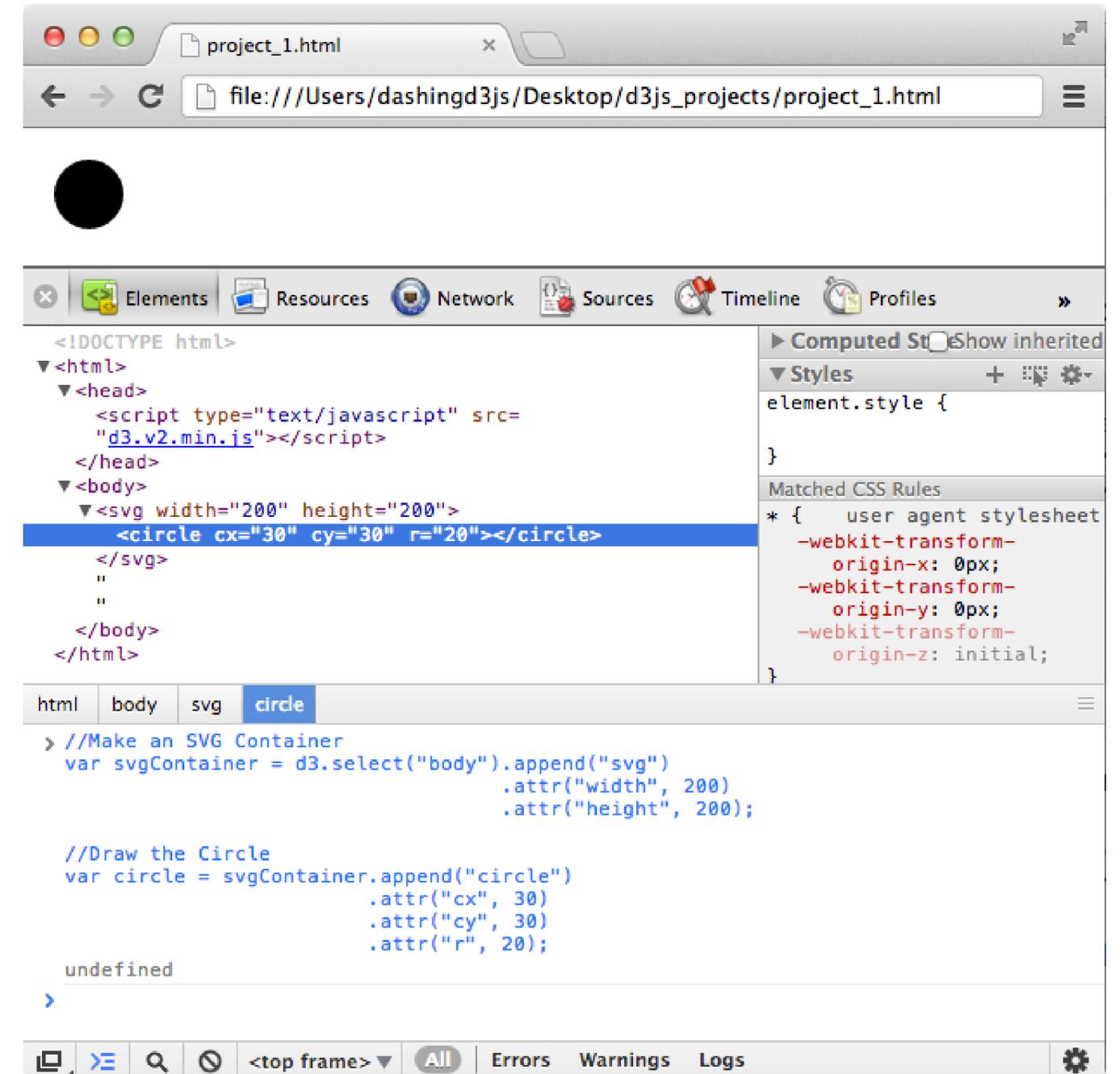


# SVG

- `<svg>` tag. E.g., `<svg width='500' height='500'>`
- can add `<style>` attributes
- Basic SVG shapes: `rect`, `circle`, `line`, `text`, `polyline`
- Can group elements using the `<g>` tag

```
svg = d3.select('body').append('svg')
    .attr('width', 200)
    .attr('height', 200)
```

```
var circle = svg.append('circle')
    .attr('cx', 30)
    .attr('cy', 30)
    .attr('r', 20)
    .attr('fill', 'black')
```



Example: [drawing](#)

# Selections

Selections:

```
.select ('selectors')
```

```
.selectAll ('selectors')
```

```
.select('tagname') // select by name of the element
```

```
.select('#id') // select by id of the element
```

```
.select('.classname') // select by class name
```

More info on selections: <https://bost.ocks.org/mike/selection/>

Example: [selections-GoT](#)



# Data Binding

Data can be added in a number of different ways

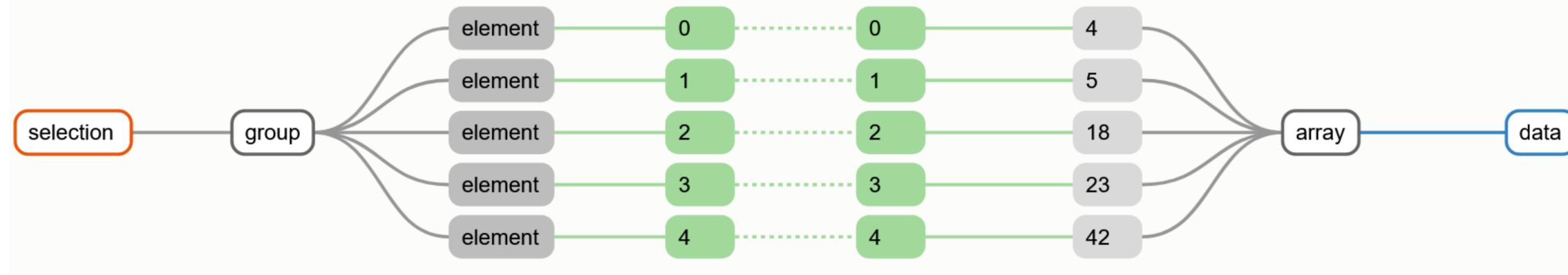
Simplest way is through → `.data( )`

The `.data( )` method joins the current selection with entries in your dataset



# Data Binding

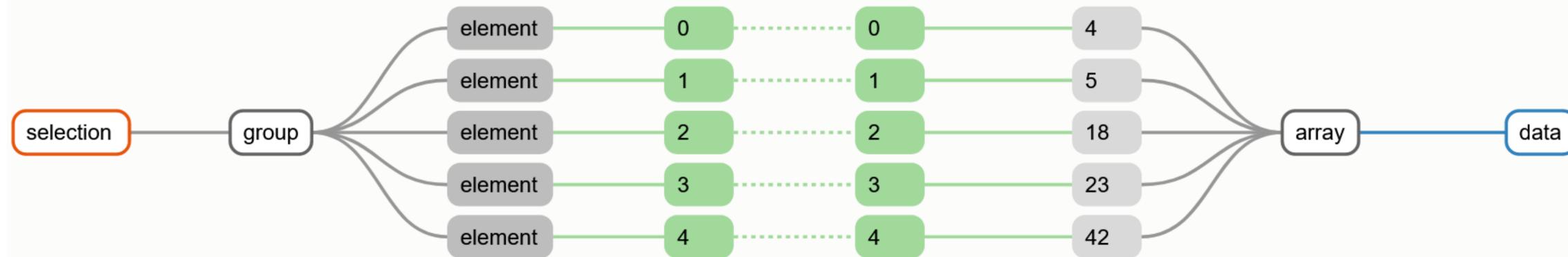
```
var numbers = [4, 5, 18, 23, 42];
```



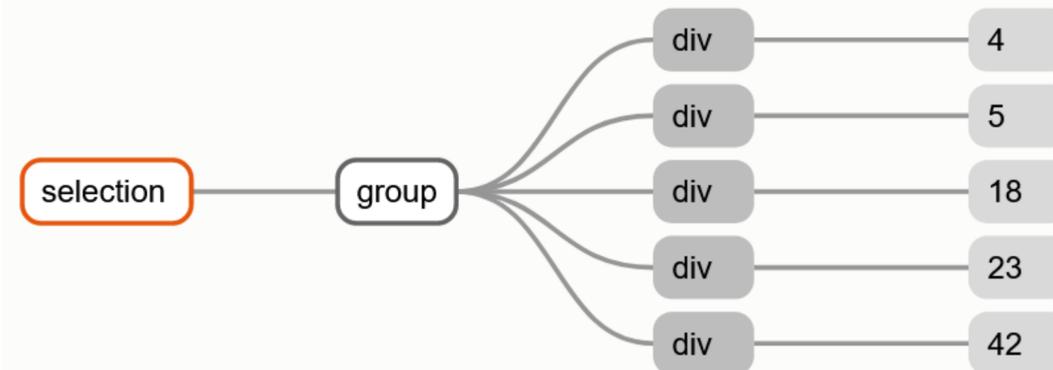


# Data Binding

```
var numbers = [4, 5, 18, 23, 42];
```



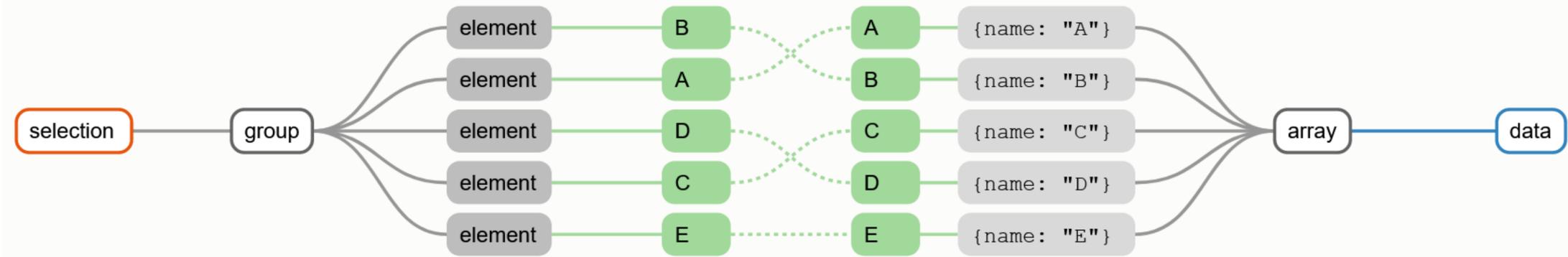
```
d3.selectAll("div").data(numbers);
```





# Data Binding

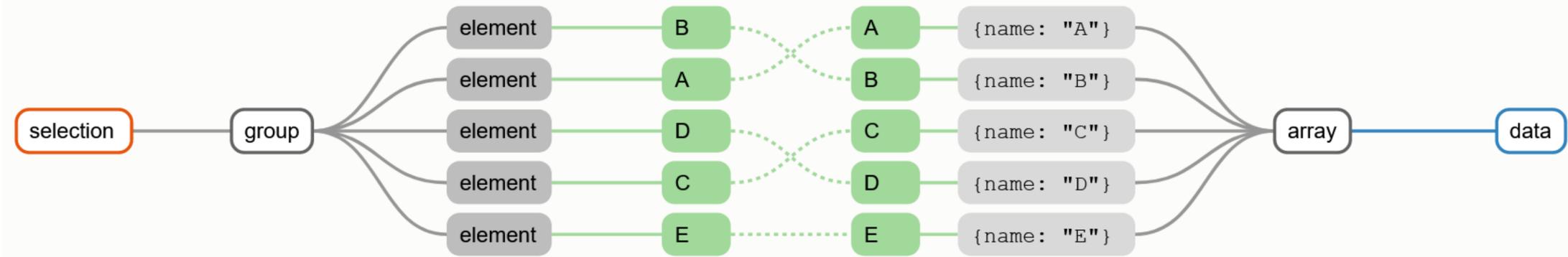
```
var letters = [  
  {name: "A", frequency: .08167},  
  {name: "B", frequency: .01492},  
  {name: "C", frequency: .02780},  
  {name: "D", frequency: .04253},  
  {name: "E", frequency: .12702}  
];  
  
function name(d) {  
  return d.name;  
}
```



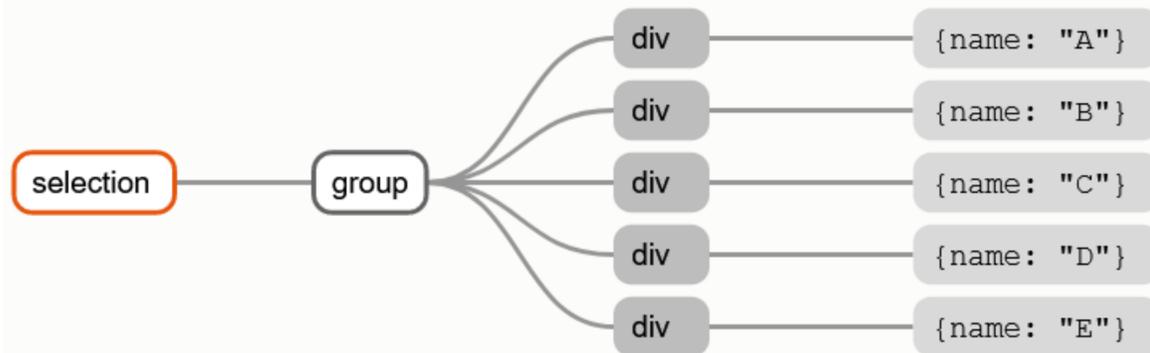


# Data Binding

```
var letters = [  
  {name: "A", frequency: .08167},  
  {name: "B", frequency: .01492},  
  {name: "C", frequency: .02780},  
  {name: "D", frequency: .04253},  
  {name: "E", frequency: .12702}  
];  
  
function name(d) {  
  return d.name;  
}
```



```
d3.selectAll("div").data(letters, name);
```



The logo consists of two overlapping, stylized 'D' shapes in shades of orange and red, positioned to the left of the text 'Data Binding'.

# Data Binding

If you ever get lost:

“How selections work:” <https://bost.ocks.org/mike/selection/>



# Modifying Elements

- `text( )` // changes the text of the selection
- `html( )` // allows you to modify the html
- `append( )` // add element to the last child of the selection
- `insert( )` // adds element to a more specific position
- `remove( )` // deletes element

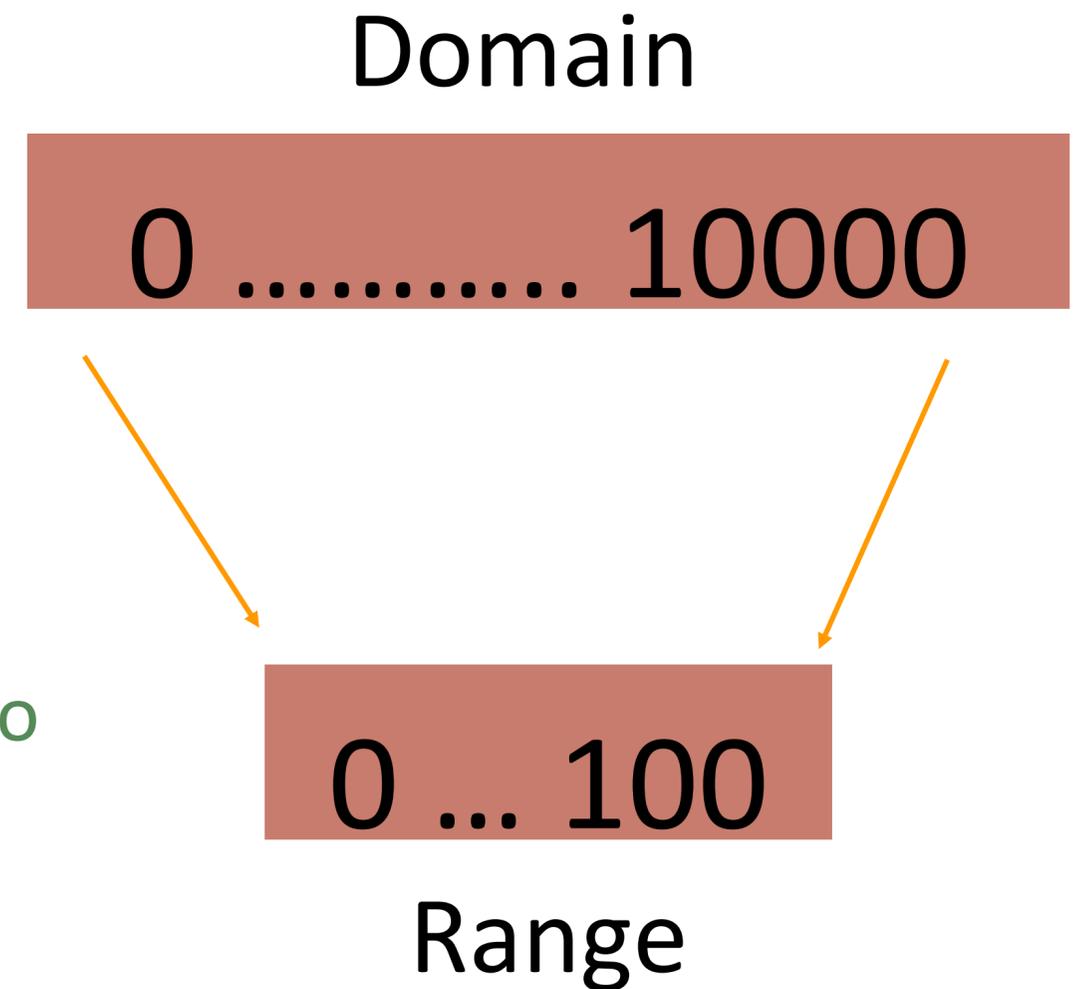


# Controlling Attributes

- `style( )` // gives access to any CSS styles
- `classed( )` // allows you to toggle classes on and off
- `attr( )` // allows you to access any attributes
- `property( )` // almost same as `attr()`

# Linear Scales

- `scaleLinear( )` // Quantitative attributes
- `domain( )` // Original values that you will modify
- `range( )` // Values that we want to scale our data to



# Ordinal Scales

- `scaleBand( )` // categorical attributes
- `domain( )` // original values that you will modify
- `range ( )` // Values that we want to scale our data to
- `padding()` // e.g., to control the spacing in between the bars