

# VISUALIZATION ON THE WEB

Reusable modules

# FROM JAVASCRIPT CODE TO MODULES

- D3.js provides a vast library of examples
- In many projects, an example is modified and adapted for a specific use
- However, the code is difficult to maintain and adapt to different scenarios
- Solution: encapsulate all the code within a module that is bound to data and a container

# JAVASCRIPT AND OBJECTS

- We want to organize our visualization into components for
  - **Modularity**: separate the different parts of a complicated visualization
  - **Composability** and **reusability**: reuse smaller pieces in different visualization
  - **Simplification**: concentrate on smaller part of the main problem first
- To implement this approach we use objects, i.e. entities with properties and functions
- Objects are not fully supported in Javascript (prior to ES2016)
  - We exploit function closures

# AN EXAMPLE FOR BARCHART

```
// Creates bar chart component and configures its margins
barChart = chart()
    .margin({top: 5, left: 10});

container = d3.select('.chart-container');

// Calls bar chart with the data-fed selector
container.datum(dataset).call(barChart);
```

# GENERAL SCHEMA FOR A CHART

```
function chart() {  
  var width = 720, // default width  
      height = 80; // default height  
  
  function my(selection) {  
    // generate chart here, using `width` and `height`  
  }  
  
  my.width = function(value) {  
    if (!arguments.length) return width;  
    width = value;  
    return my;  
  };  
  
  my.height = function(value) {  
    if (!arguments.length) return height;  
    height = value;  
    return my;  
  };  
  
  return my;  
}
```

Internal properties of the object: width and height

Constructor and preparation for the chart attached to the selection

Getter and setter for width

Getter and setter for height

Export the internal function outside this scope

# BAR CHART AS A REUSABLE COMPONENT

- Specification
  - Input: the component takes in input an array of numbers
  - Visualization: each number is rendered as a bar whose length is proportional to its value; an axis provide reference for the values

# EXAMPLE - LINES

- Repository on GitHub:  
[https://github.com/va602aa-2021/d3\\_vue](https://github.com/va602aa-2021/d3_vue)