

React 结合 D3

数据可视化最佳实践

高翔 (云由) / 阿里云 / @iWeb



GeekPlux
geekplux

Full-time Learner, good at data visualization and front-end development, interested in too much things.

Web Developer

Data Visualization

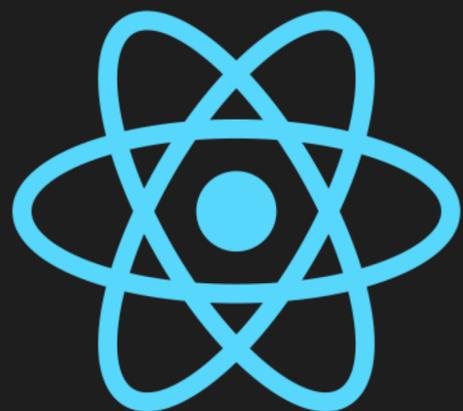
<https://geekplux.com/>

<https://github.com/geekplux>



经过尴尬的自我介绍以后

我为什么讲这个话题



React

110k Stars

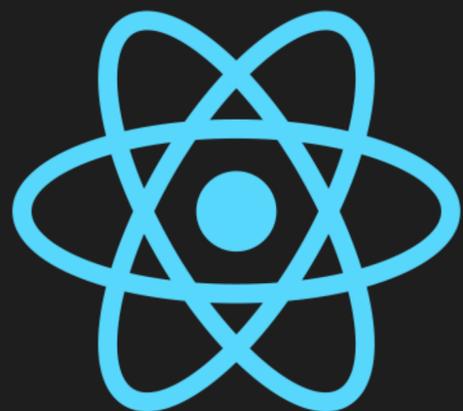
最主流的 Web 框架



D3

80k Stars

最知名可视化库



React

110k Stars

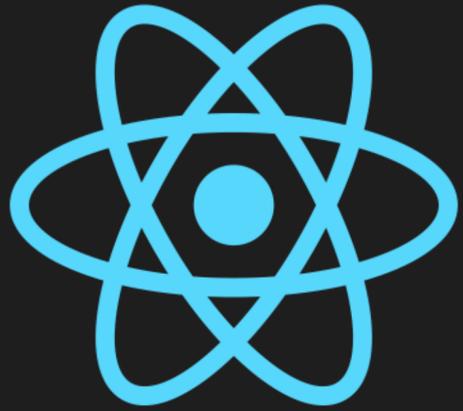
最主流的 Web 框架



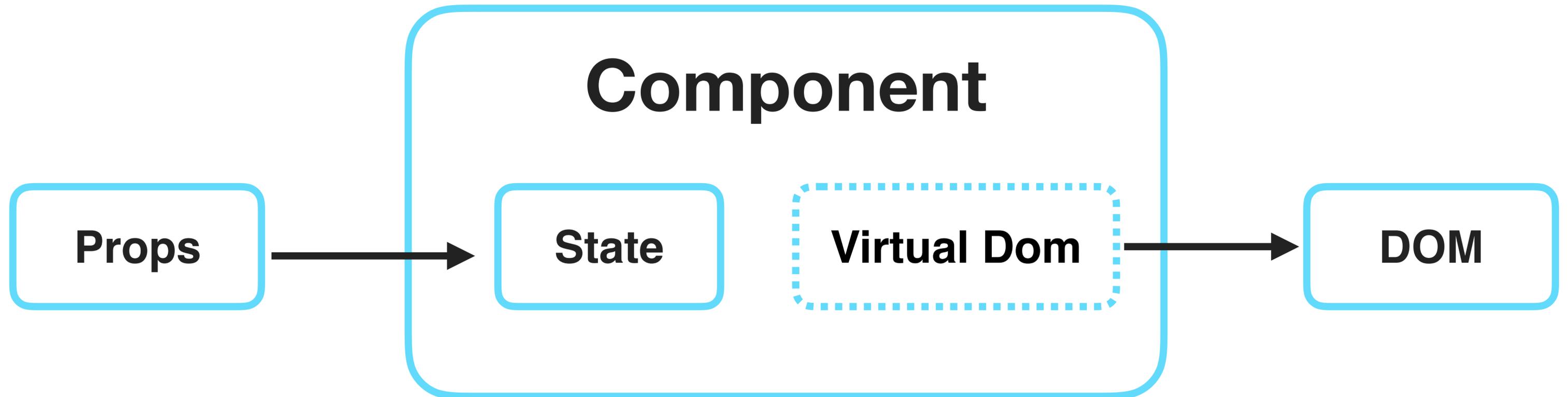
D3

80k Stars

最知名可视化库



React



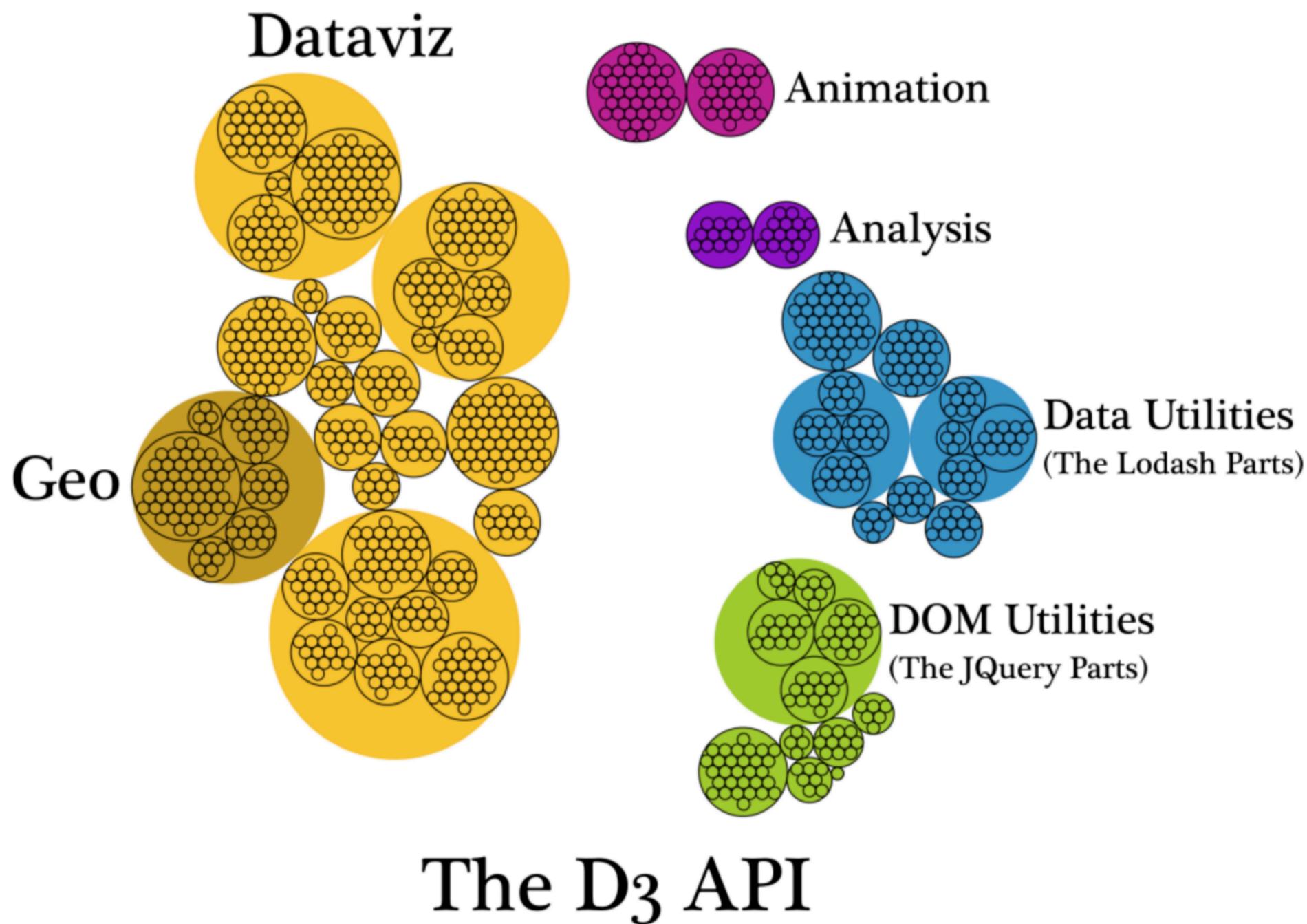


Data-Driven Documents





“Not just a data visualization library”





Use it like jQuery



```
const svg = d3.select('body')
  .append('svg')
  .attr('width', width)
  .attr('height', height)
  .append('g')
  .attr('transform', `translate(${width / 2}, ${height / 2})`);
```



I have data binding, TOO !



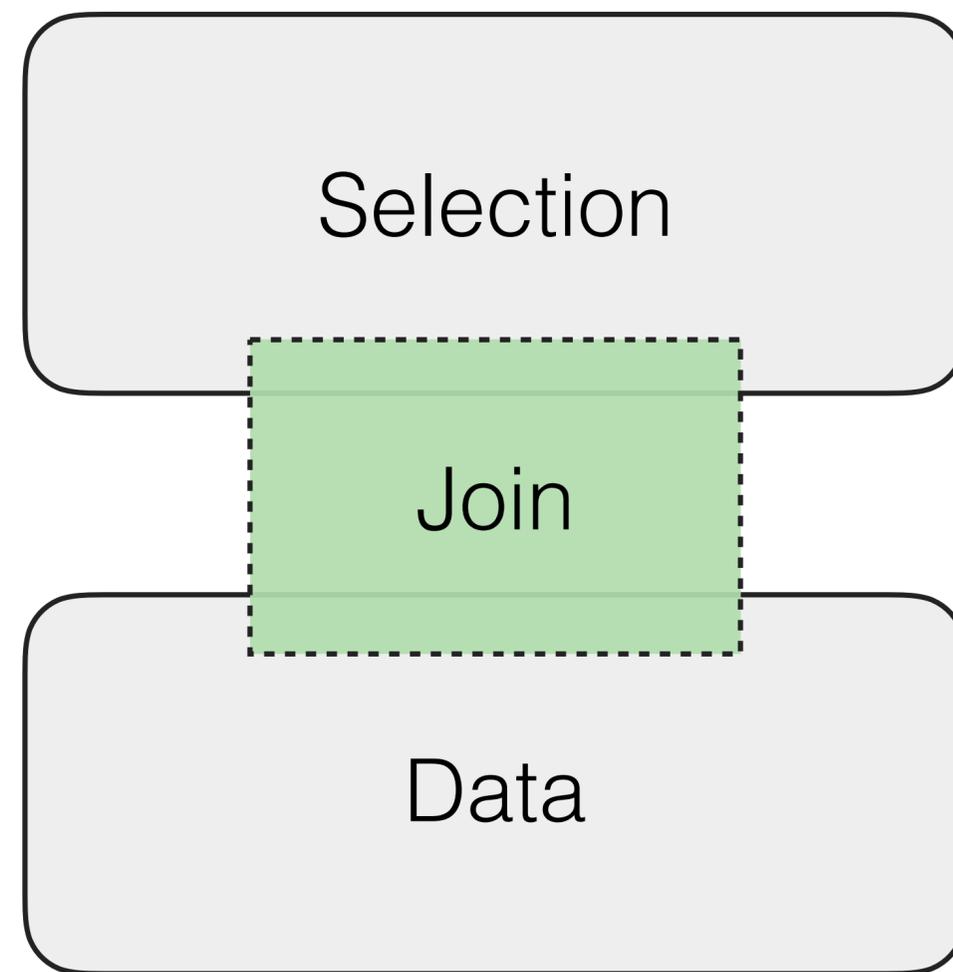
Data Binding + Rendering

```
svg.selectAll("circle")  
  .data(data)  
  .enter().append("circle")  
    .attr("cx", function(d) { return d.x; })  
    .attr("cy", function(d) { return d.y; })  
    .attr("r", 2.5);
```



Selection 选择器

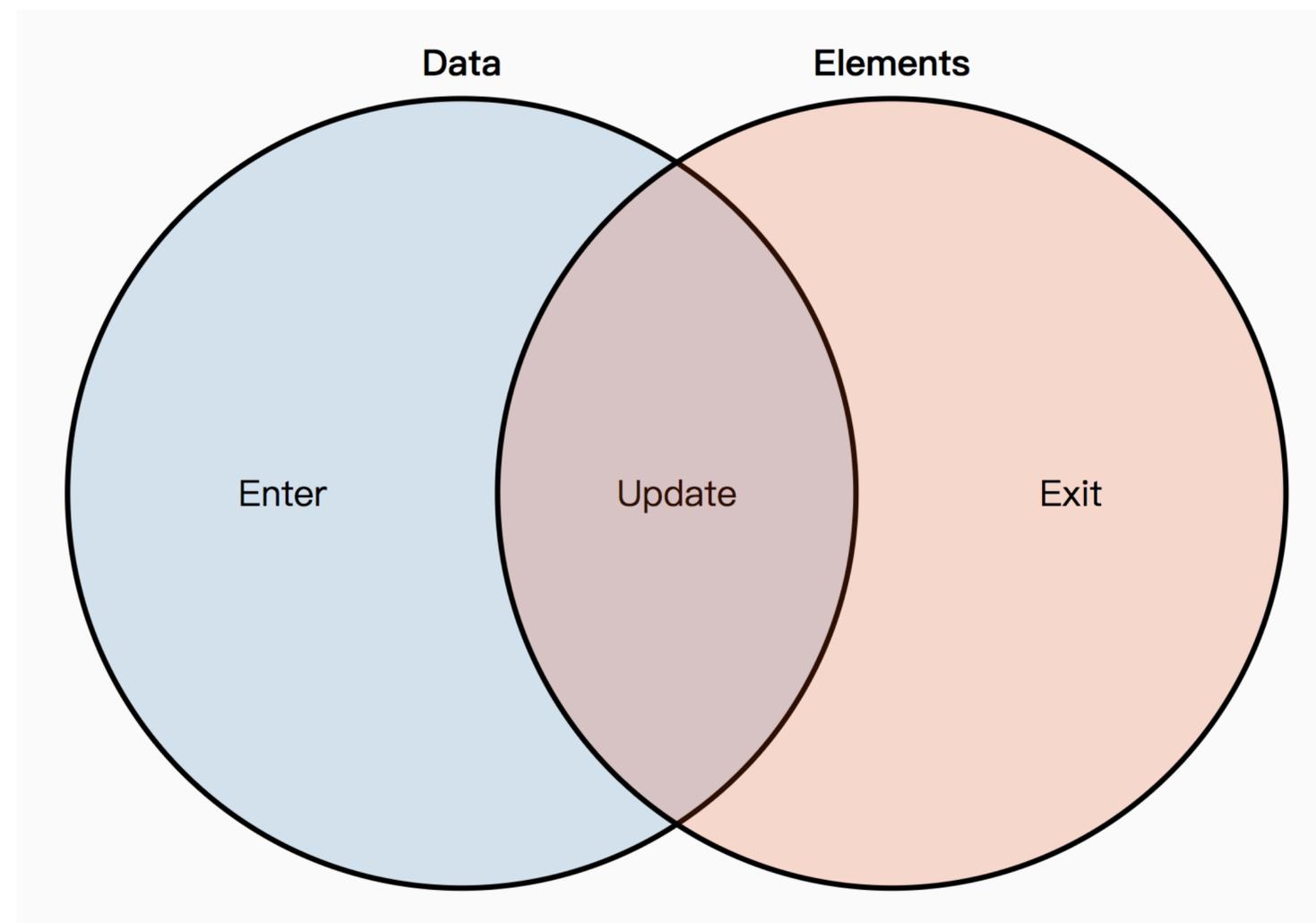
```
svg.selectAll("circle")
```





data Enter()

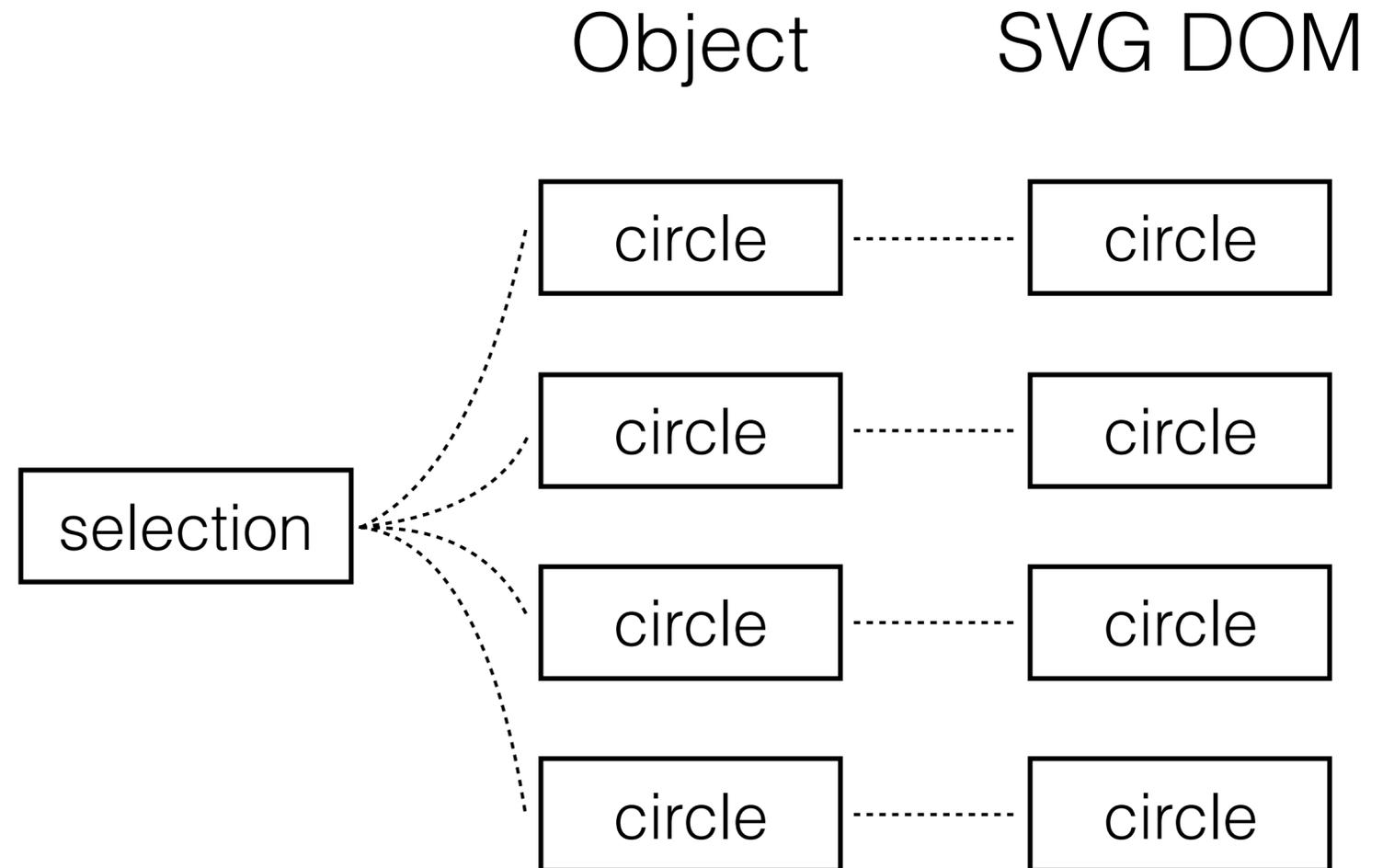
```
svg.selectAll("circle")  
  .data(data)  
  .enter()
```





Render by Append

```
svg.selectAll("circle")  
  .data(data)  
  .enter()  
  .append("circle")  
  .attr("r", 2.5);
```



React + D3

最主要的冲突

冲突

数据

渲染

React

单向数据流

Virtual DOM

D3

数据绑定
手动更新

JS Object
直接操作 DOM

终于说到

解决方案



方案竟然有三种

这就是为什么我能讲这么久的原因

方案一

D3 manipulate

+

React container

方案一 *D3 manipulate + React container*

- React 渲染一个空 div 作为容器
- 容器中的 DOM 数据/操作/渲染 都由 D3 负责

```
class MyComponent extends React.Component {
  setRef = ref => this.svgRef = ref;

  componentDidMount(){
    // use D3 to bind data and render DOMs here
    this.d3svg = d3.select(this.svgRef);
    // ... some d3 code
  }

  render() {
    return (
      <svg ref={this.setRef}></svg>
    );
  },
};
```

优势

发挥 D3 所有 API

直接复用 D3 示例代码

动画方便

性能

限制

有两个数据/状态管理

自己手动管理生命周期

过程式的代码风格

方案一 总而言之

- 不符合 React 的代码风格，丧失 React 优势
- 适合希望手动精细操纵 DOM 的人

方案二

React structure

+

D3 compute

方案二 *React structure + D3 compute*

- DOM/SVG 结构都由 React 负责
- D3 负责数据/布局计算

```
class MyComponent extends React.Component {
  componentDidMount() {
    // some d3 computation
    const simulation = d3.forceSimulation()
      .force("link", d3.forceLink().id(function(d) { return d.id; }))
      .force("charge", d3.forceManyBody())
      .force("center", d3.forceCenter(width / 2, height / 2));
    simulation.nodes(graph.nodes).on("tick", ticked);
  }

  render() {
    return (
      <svg width={width} height={height}>
        <g className='node'>
          {this.nodes.map((node, i) => {
            return (<circle r={node.radius} x={node.x} y={node.y} key={i} />);
          })}
        </g>
      </svg>
    );
  },
});
```

优势

数据/状态管理靠 React

DOM/SVG 结构清晰

声明式的代码风格

限制

生命周期中的 D3 计算管理

动画

无法直接复用 d3 示例

D3 很多 API 无法使用

性能

组件只能在 React 生态中用

方案二 总而言之

- 充分发挥 React 及其生态优势
- 适合需要代码风格统一，且图表不太复杂的场景

方案三

react-faux-dom

“is a way to use existing D3 tooling but render it through React in the React ethos.”

– Oliver Caldwell [react-faux-dom](#) author

方案三 *react-faux-dom*

- 是一个 react 高阶组件
- 仿制一层虚拟 DOM 可供 D3 操纵
- 同时把这层 DOM 套上状态管理传给 React

```
class SomeChart extends React.Component {  
  render () {  
    // Create your element.  
    var el = ReactFauxDOM.createElement('div')  
  
    // Change stuff using actual DOM functions.  
    // Even perform CSS selections!  
    el.style.setProperty('color', 'red')  
    el.setAttribute('class', 'box')  
  
    // Render it to React elements.  
    return el.toReact()  
  }  
}
```

```
import React from 'react'
import * as d3 from 'd3'
import {withFauxDOM} from 'react-faux-dom'

class MyReactComponent extends React.Component {
  componentDidMount () {
    const faux = this.props.connectFauxDOM('div', 'chart')
    d3.select(faux)
      .append('div')
      .html('Hello World!')
    this.props.animateFauxDOM(800)
  }

  render () {
    return (
      <div>
        <h2>Here is some fancy data:</h2>
        <div className='renderedD3'>
          {this.props.chart}
        </div>
      </div>
    )
  }
}

MyReactComponent.defaultProps = {
  chart: 'loading'
}

export default withFauxDOM(MyReactComponent)
```

优势

D3 示例代码直接复用

(大部分) D3 API 可用

数据/状态管理靠 React

动画

服务端渲染

限制

学习/使用成本

有的 DOM API 需要自己搬迁

实际还是需要关心生命周期

过程式代码风格

性能?

复杂交互(brush, drag..)

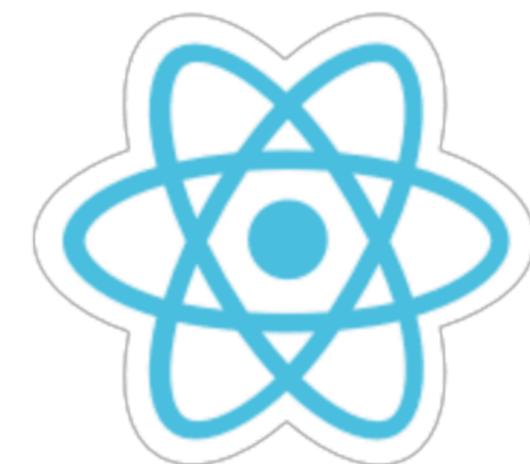
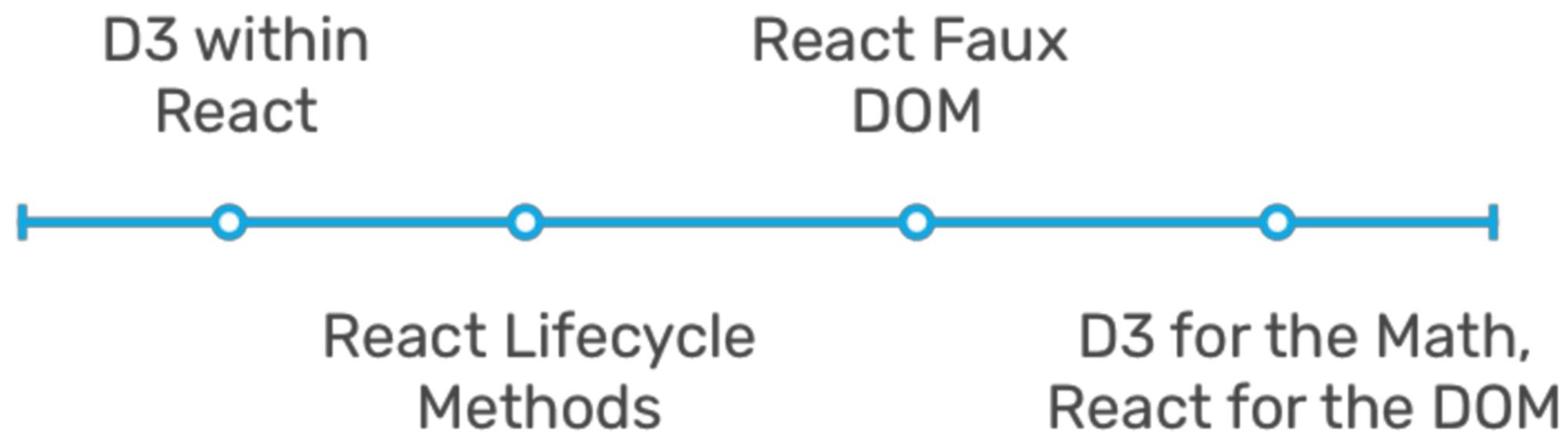
方案三 总而言之

- 复杂图表/交互可行性不高 (性能)
- 需要使用者对 react 和 d3 都精通



目前没有完美的方案

说了这么多废话



你可能不知道的

业界已有的方案

1

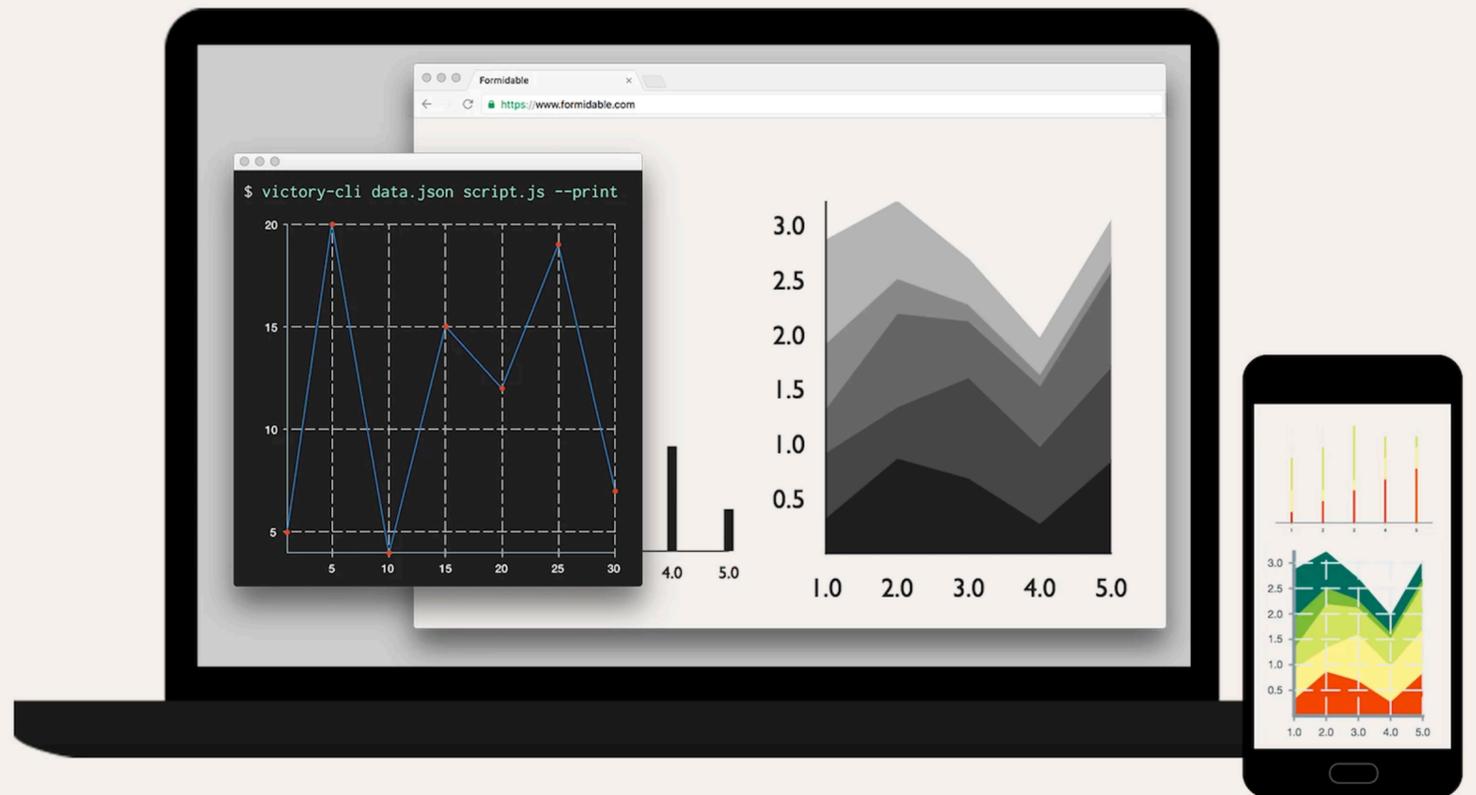
Victory

<https://formidable.com/open-source/victory/>

VICTORY™
by Formidable OPEN SOURCE

ABOUT DOCS FAQ GUIDES GALLERY SUPPORT GITHUB

React.js components *for*
modular charting *and* data visualization



```
npm install victory
```

2

VX



VIEW ON GITHUB

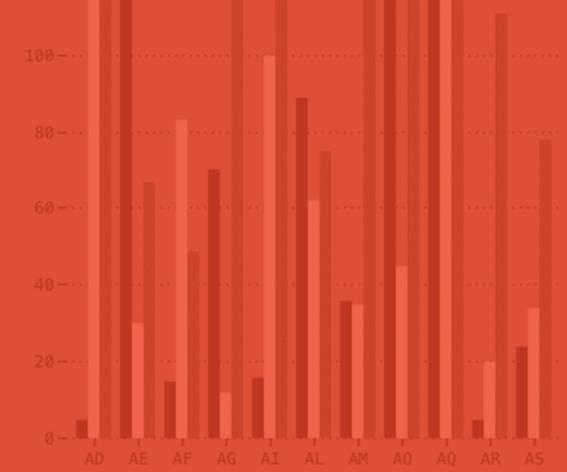
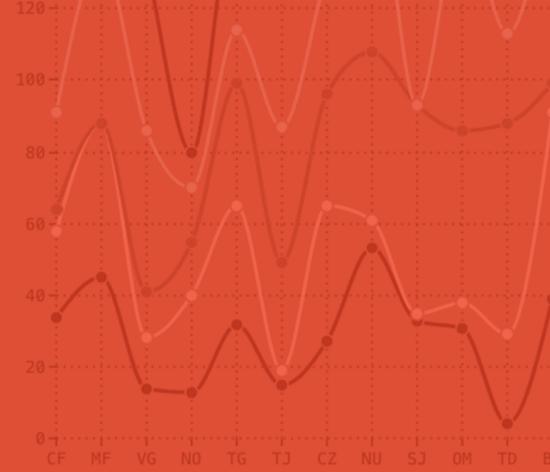
`vx` is collection of reusable low-level visualization components. `vx` combines the power of `d3` to generate your visualization with the benefits of `react` for updating the DOM.

<https://vx-demo.now.sh/>

3

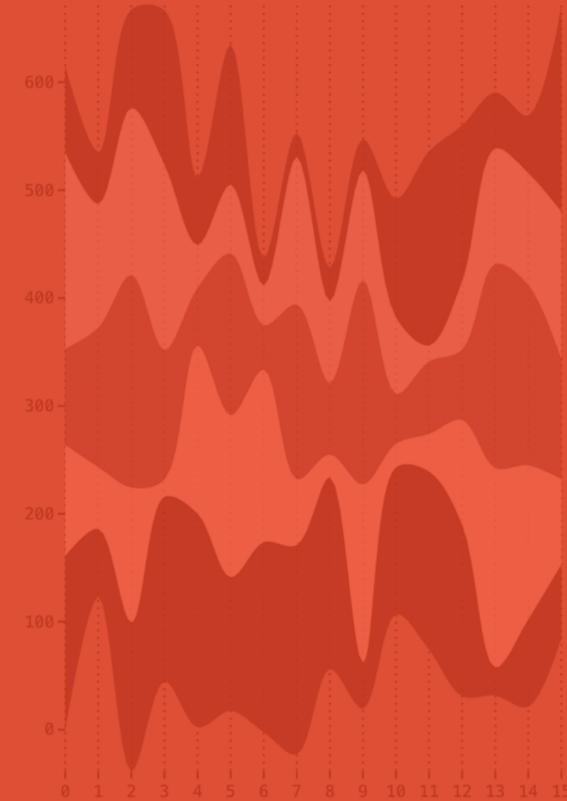
nivo

<http://nivo.rocks>



nivo

nivo provides a rich set of dataviz components, built on top of the awesome d3 and Reactjs libraries.



4

Recharts

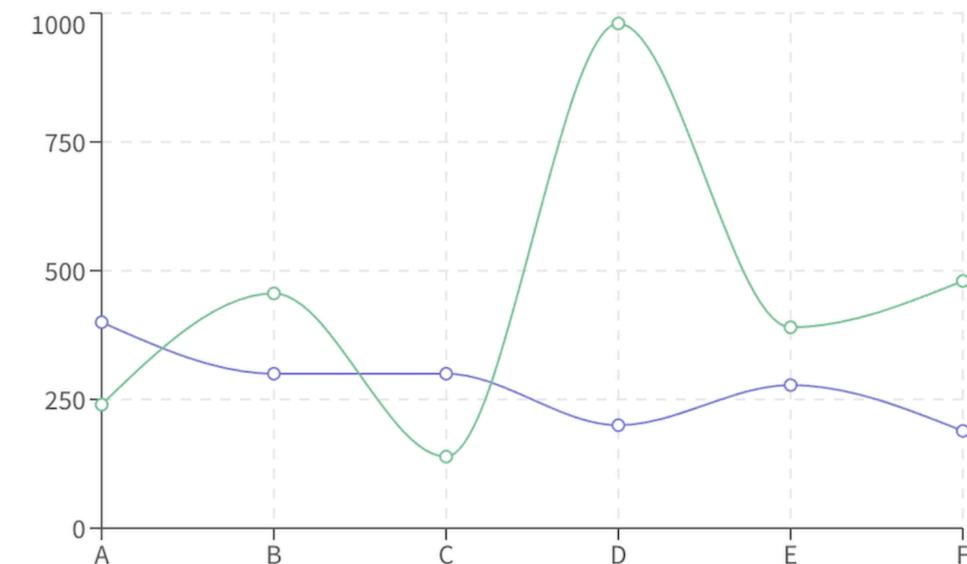
<http://recharts.org>

Recharts

A composable charting library built on React components

⚡ Install v1.0.0-beta.7

★ Star 7,573



```
<LineChart width={500} height={300} data={data}>  
  <XAxis dataKey="name" />  
  <YAxis />  
  <CartesianGrid stroke="#eee" strokeDasharray="5 5" />  
  <Line type="monotone" dataKey="uv" stroke="#8884d8" />  
  <Line type="monotone" dataKey="pv" stroke="#82ca9d" />  
</LineChart>
```

也可以考虑

其他的可视化库

声明式/配置型 可视化库

- **Echarts** <https://ecomfe.github.io/echarts-doc/public/en/index.html>
- **BizCharts** <http://bizcharts.net>
- **Vega & Vega-lite** <https://vega.github.io/>

又到了尴尬的提问时间

Thank you.

<https://geekplux.com/>

<https://github.com/geekplux>



GeekPlux

geekplux

Full-time Learner, good at data visualization and front-end development, interested in too much things.