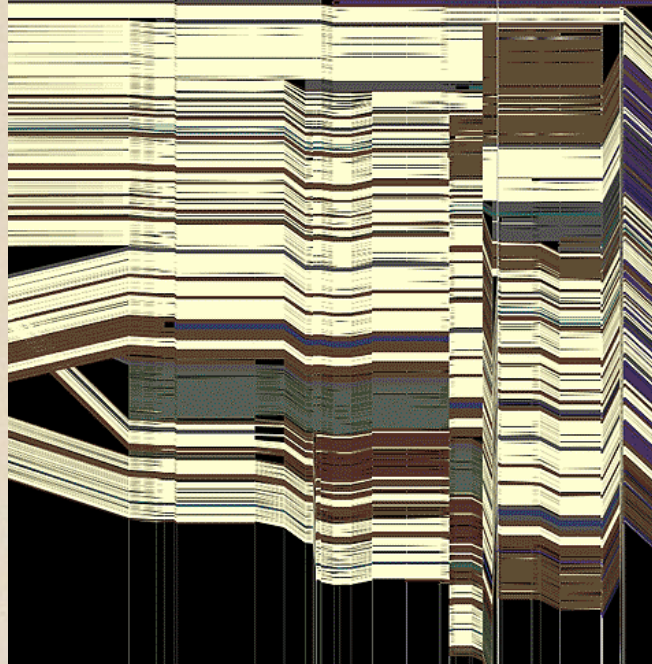
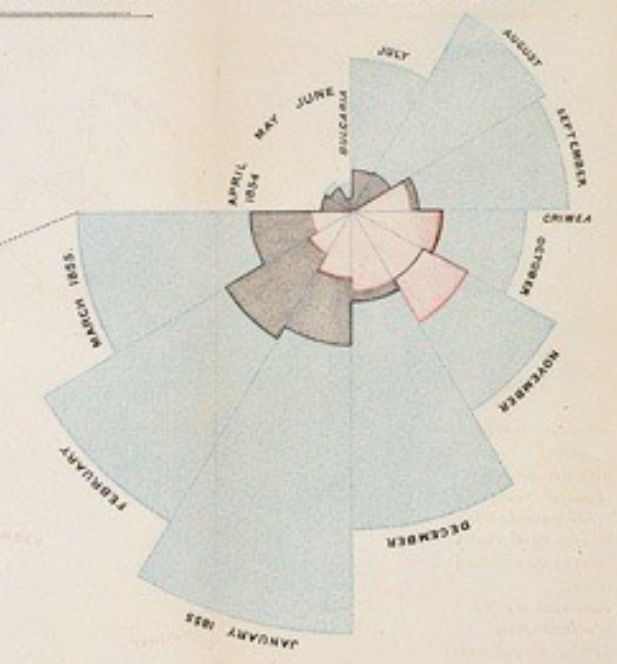


CSE 442 - Data Visualization

Networks



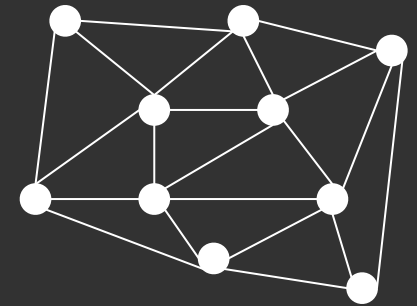
Jeffrey Heer University of Washington

Graphs and Trees

Graphs

Model relations among data

Nodes and edges

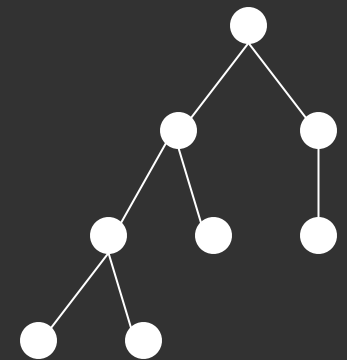


Trees

Graphs with hierarchical structure

Connected graph with $N-1$ edges

Nodes as *parents* and *children*



Spatial Layout

A primary concern of tree/graph drawing is the spatial arrangement of nodes and edges.

Often (but not always) the goal is to effectively depict the graph structure:

- Connectivity, path-following
- Topological distance
- Clustering / grouping
- Ordering (e.g., hierarchy level)

Applications

Tournaments

Organization Charts

Genealogy

Diagramming (e.g., Visio)

Biological Interactions (Genes, Proteins)

Computer Networks

Social Networks

Simulation and Modeling

Integrated Circuit Design

Network Analysis Tasks [Pretorius '13]

Structure-based: relationships and connectivity

Attribute-based: specific node/link attributes

Browsing: understand paths in the data

Estimation: summarization and temporal changes

Network Analysis Tasks [Pretorius '13]

Structure-based: relationships and connectivity

Find all of the friends of friends for Taylor.

Find all of the people who are friends with Jordan and Alex.

Six degrees of separation: shortest path between two individuals.

Attribute-based: specific node/link attributes

Browsing: understand paths in the data

Estimation: summarization and temporal changes

Network Analysis Tasks [Pretorius '13]

Structure-based: relationships and connectivity

Find all of the friends of friends for Taylor.

Find all of the people who are friends with Jordan and Alex.

Six degrees of separation: shortest path between two individuals.

Attribute-based: specific node/link attributes

Find all "students" attending CSE442.

Find all the "friends" and "family" of Alex.

Browsing: understand paths in the data

Estimation: summarization and temporal changes

Network Analysis Tasks [Pretorius '13]

Structure-based: relationships and connectivity

Find all of the friends of friends for Taylor.

Find all of the people who are friends with Jordan and Alex.

Six degrees of separation: shortest path between two individuals.

Attribute-based: specific node/link attributes

Find all "students" attending CSE442.

Find all the "friends" and "family" of Alex.

Browsing: understand paths in the data

Find Alex's friend Taylor, and then Taylor's friend Jordan.

Estimation: summarization and temporal changes

Network Analysis Tasks [Pretorius '13]

Structure-based: relationships and connectivity

Find all of the friends of friends for Taylor.

Find all of the people who are friends with Jordan and Alex.

Six degrees of separation: shortest path between two individuals.

Attribute-based: specific node/link attributes

Find all "students" attending CSE442.

Find all the "friends" and "family" of Alex.

Browsing: understand paths in the data

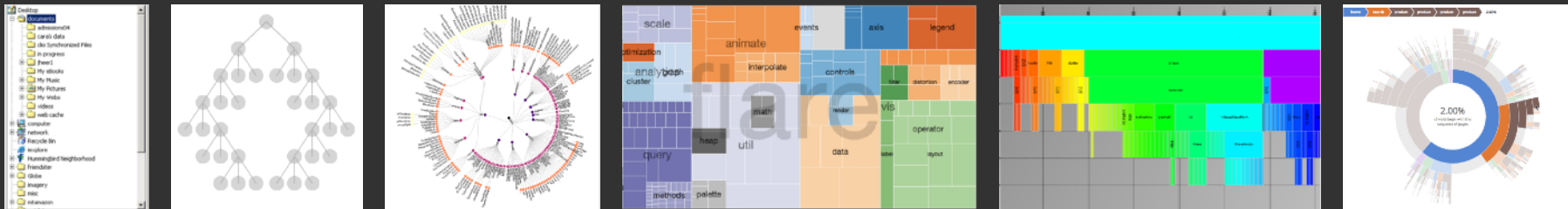
Find Alex's friend Taylor, and then Taylor's friend Jordan.

Estimation: summarization and temporal changes

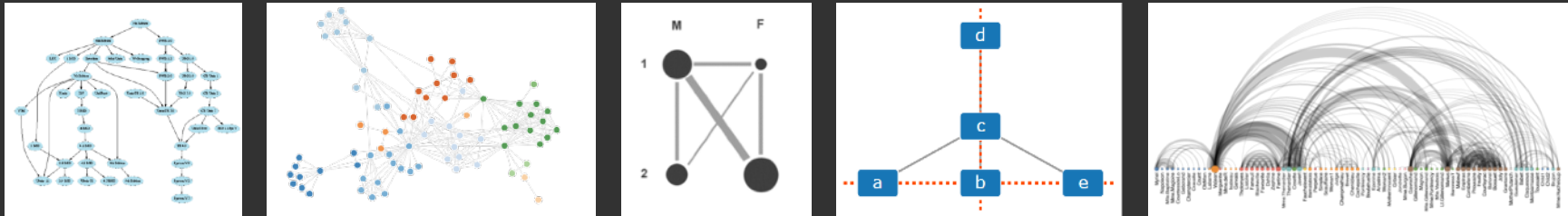
How does Jordan's friend group change over the course of the year?

Topics

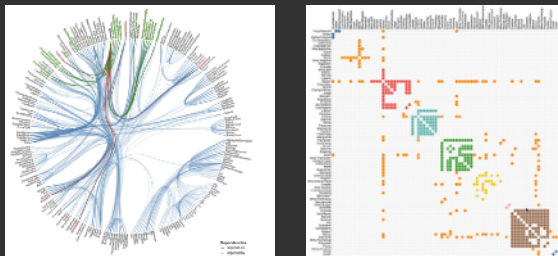
Tree Visualization



Graph Layout: Node-Link Diagrams



Alternative Visualizations and Techniques



Select an image to jump to those slides.

Tree Visualization

Tree Visualization

Indentation

Linear list, indentation encodes depth



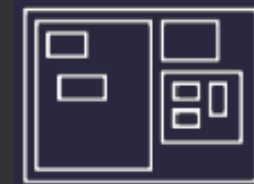
Node-Link diagrams

Nodes connected by lines/curves



Enclosure diagrams

Represent hierarchy by enclosure



Layering

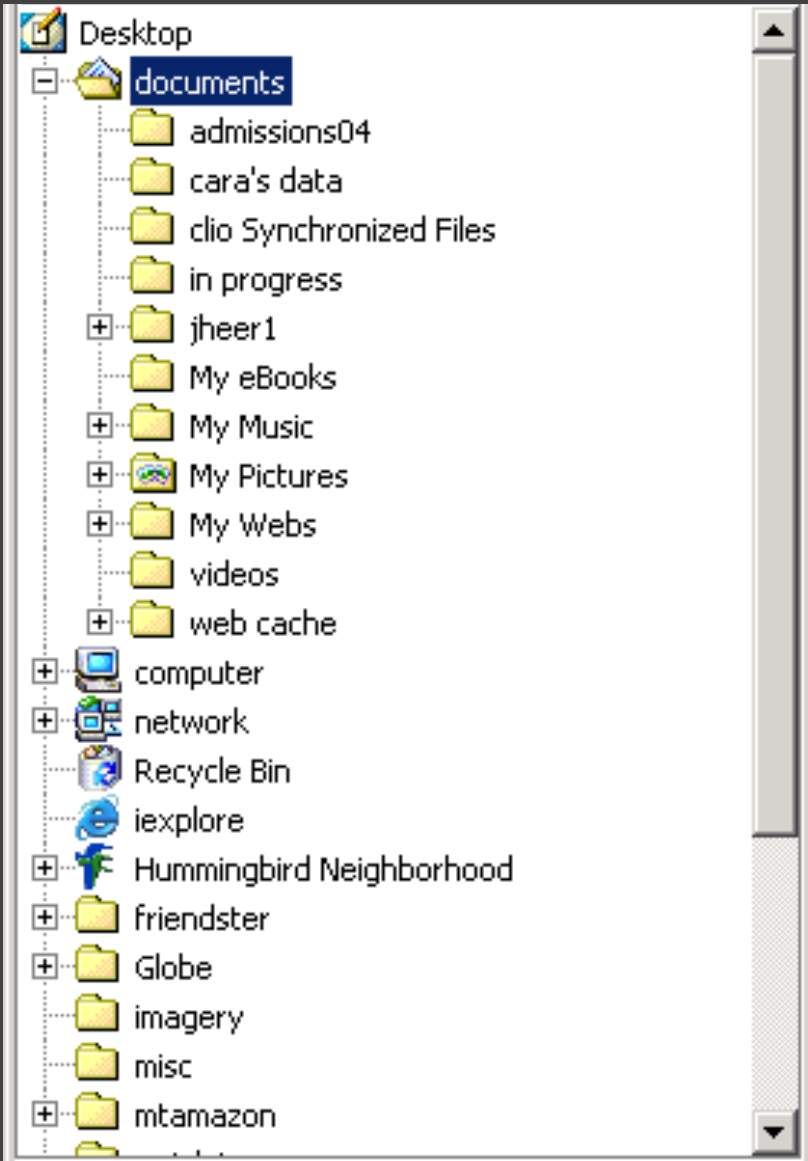
Relative position and alignment



Typically fast: $O(n)$ or $O(n \log n)$, interactive layout

Indentation

Indentation



Places all items along vertically spaced rows

Indentation used to show parent/child relationships

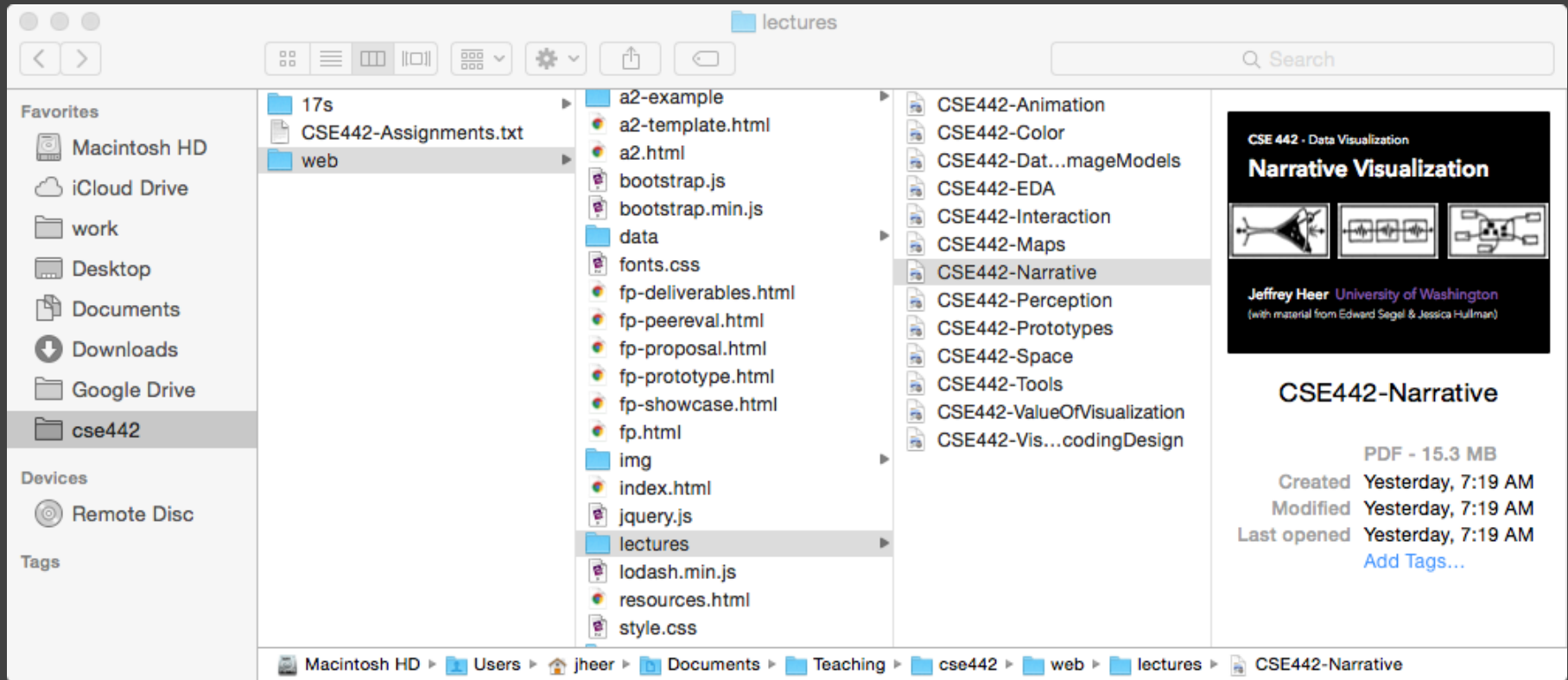
Commonly used as a component in an interface

Breadth and depth contend for space

Often requires a great deal of scrolling

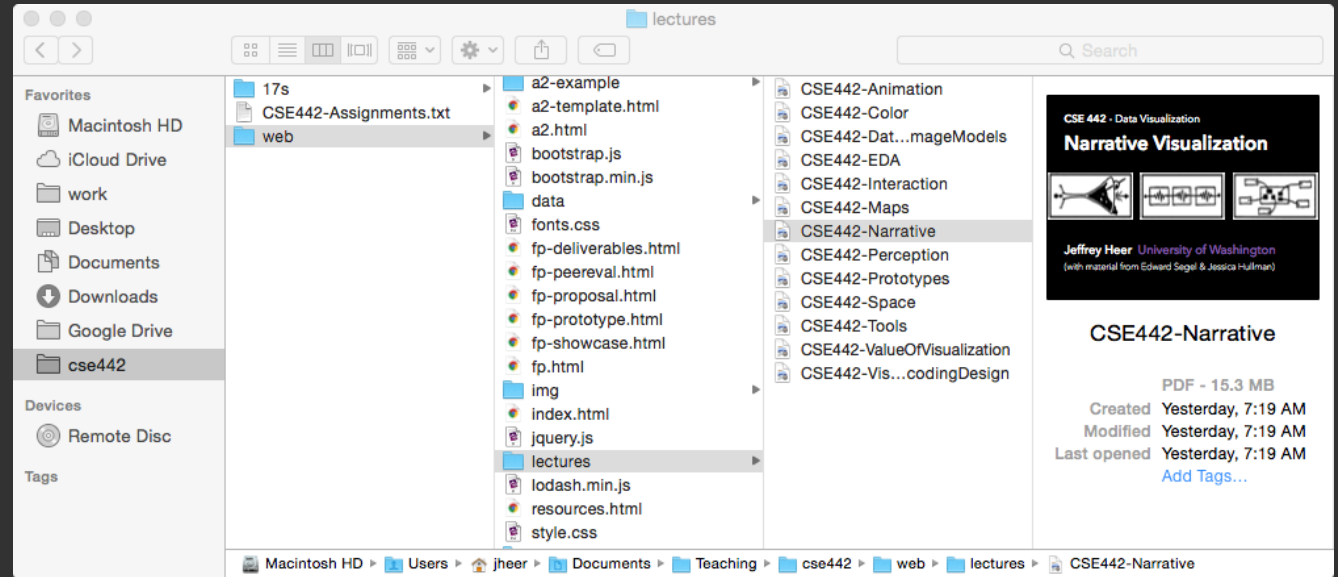
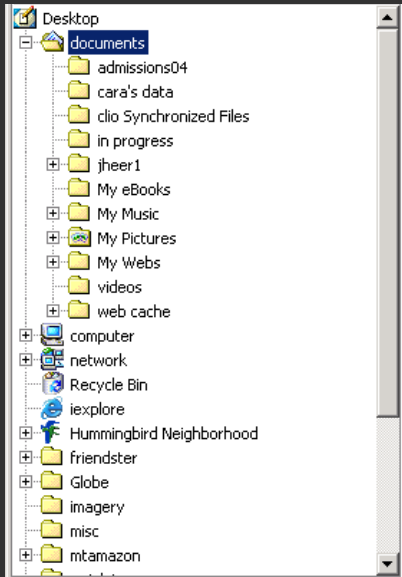


Single-Focus (Accordion) List



Separate breadth & depth along 2D.
Focus on a single path at a time.

What tasks are these good for?



Benefits:

Navigation + Browsing, Parent-Child Relationships

Disadvantages:

Estimation, Comparison, Network Overview

Node-Link Diagrams

Node-Link Diagrams



Nodes are distributed in space, connected by straight or curved lines

Typical approach is to use 2D space to break apart breadth and depth

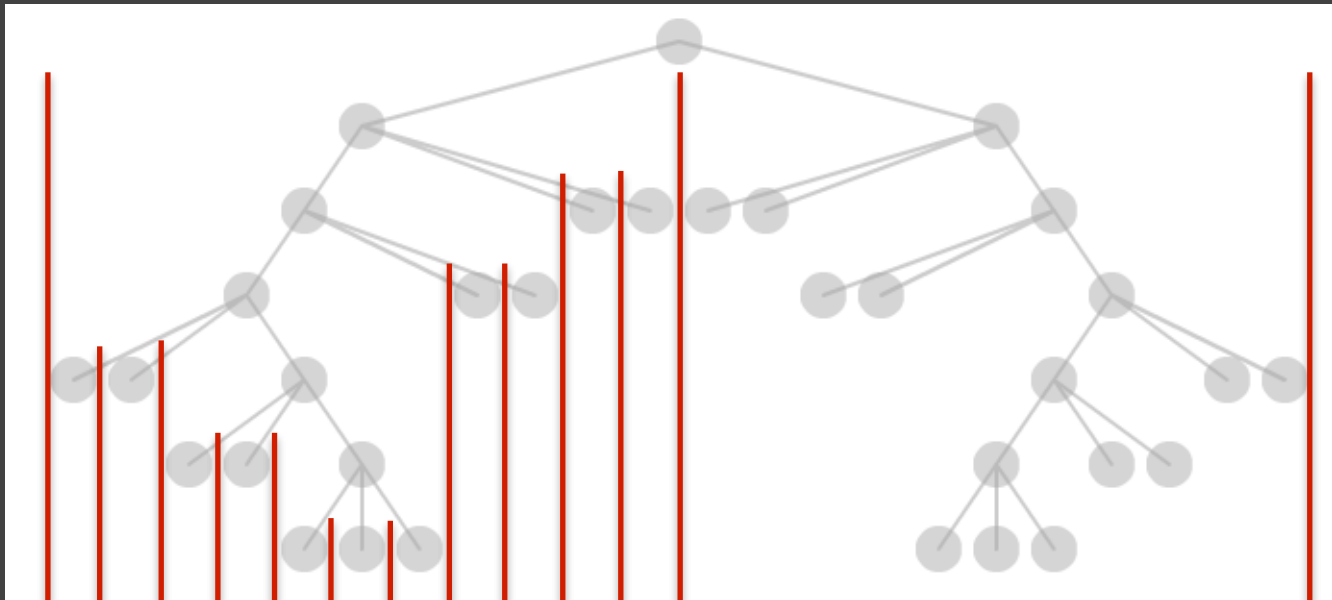
Often space is used to communicate hierarchical orientation (e.g., towards authority or generality)

Naïve Recursive Layout

Repeatedly divide space for subtrees by leaf count

Breadth of tree along one dimension

Depth along the other dimension



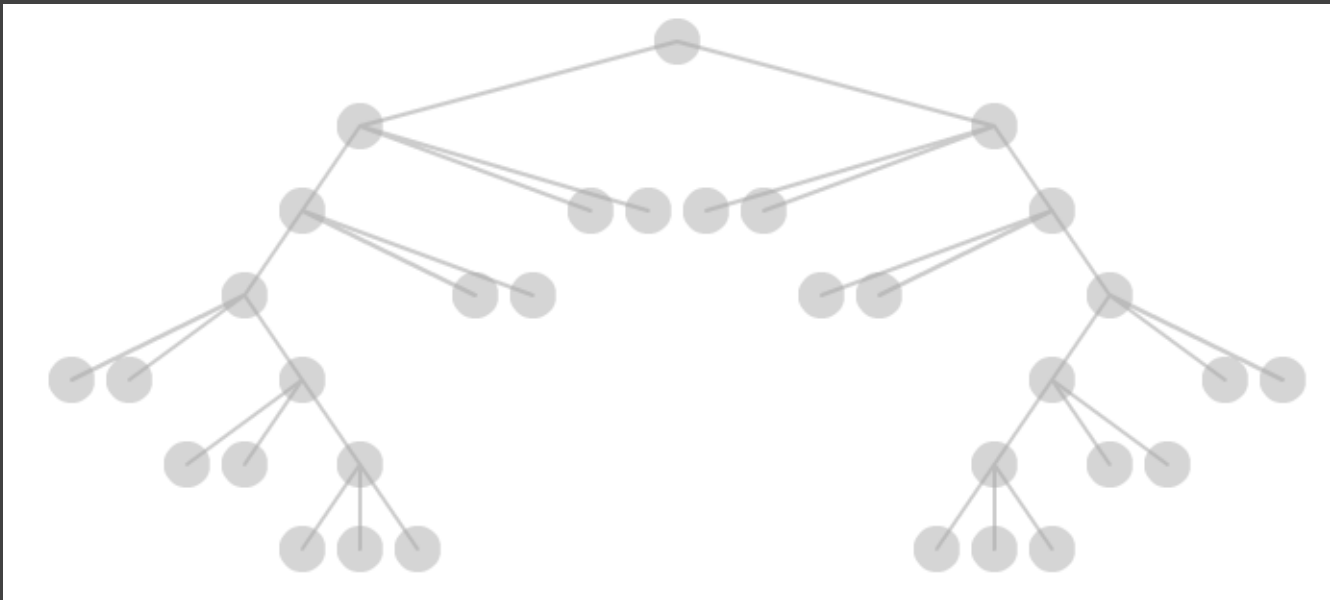
Naïve Recursive Layout

Repeatedly divide space for subtrees by leaf count

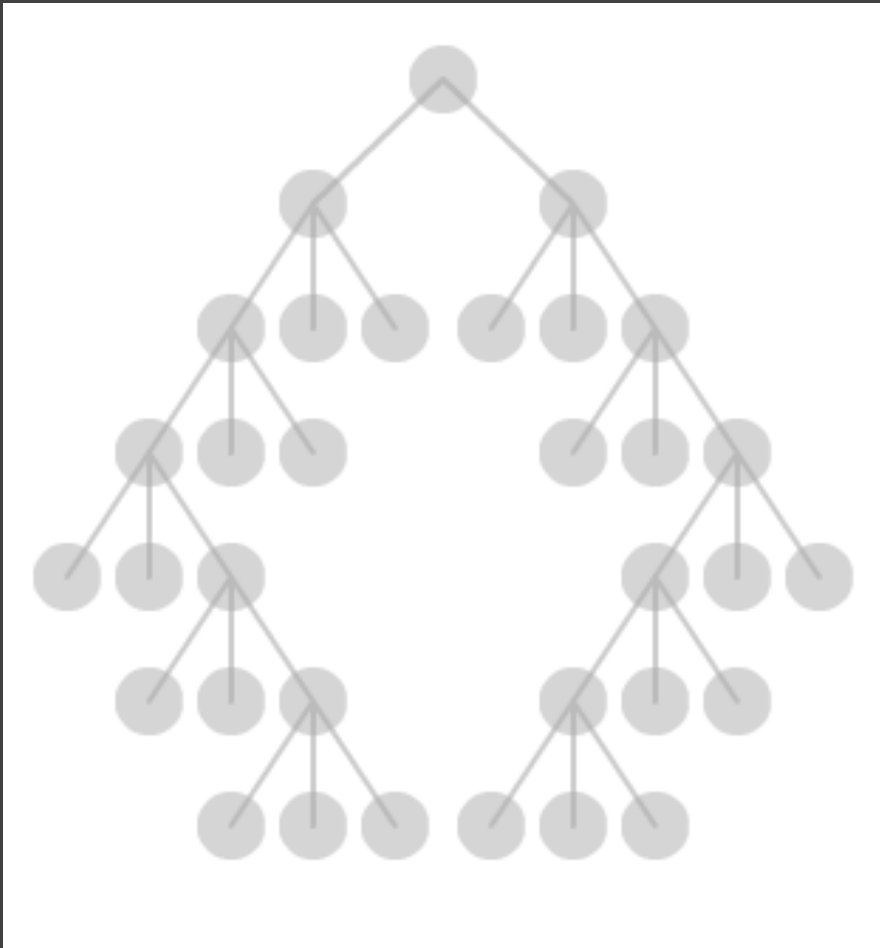
Breadth of tree along one dimension

Depth along the other dimension

Problems?



Reingold & Tilford's "Tidy" Layout

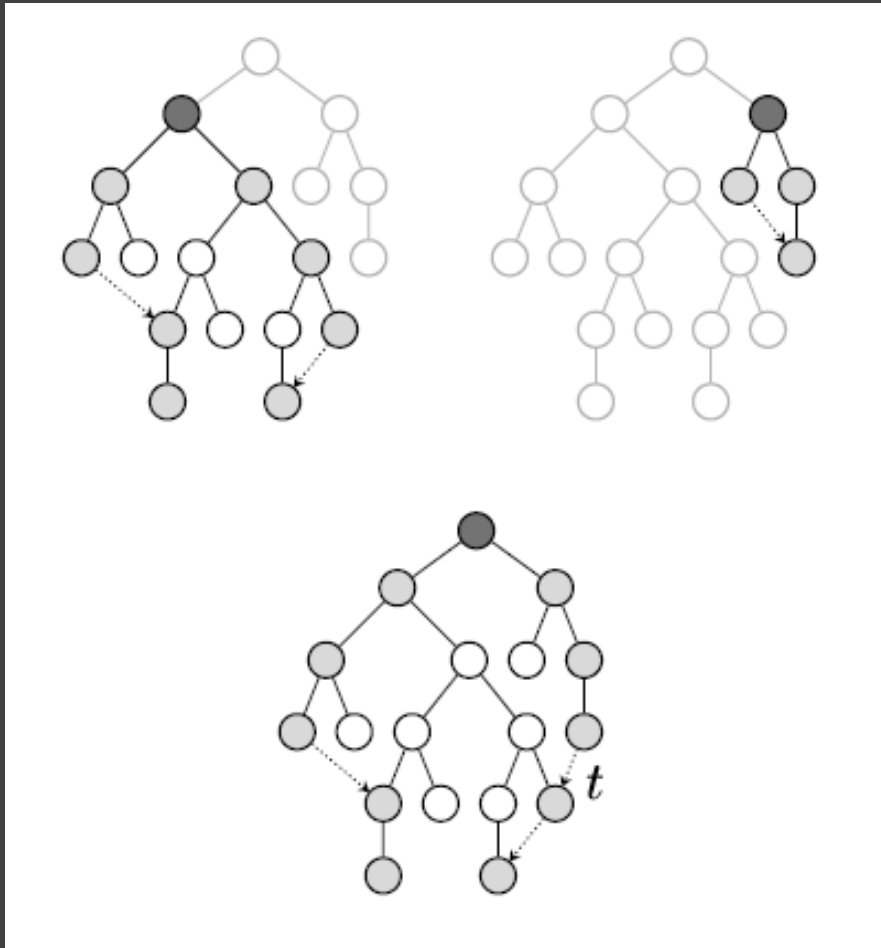


Goal: make smarter use of space, maximize density and symmetry.

Originally binary trees, extended by Walker to cover general case.

Corrected by Buchheim et al. to achieve a linear time algorithm.

Reingold-Tilford Layout



Design Considerations

Clearly encode depth

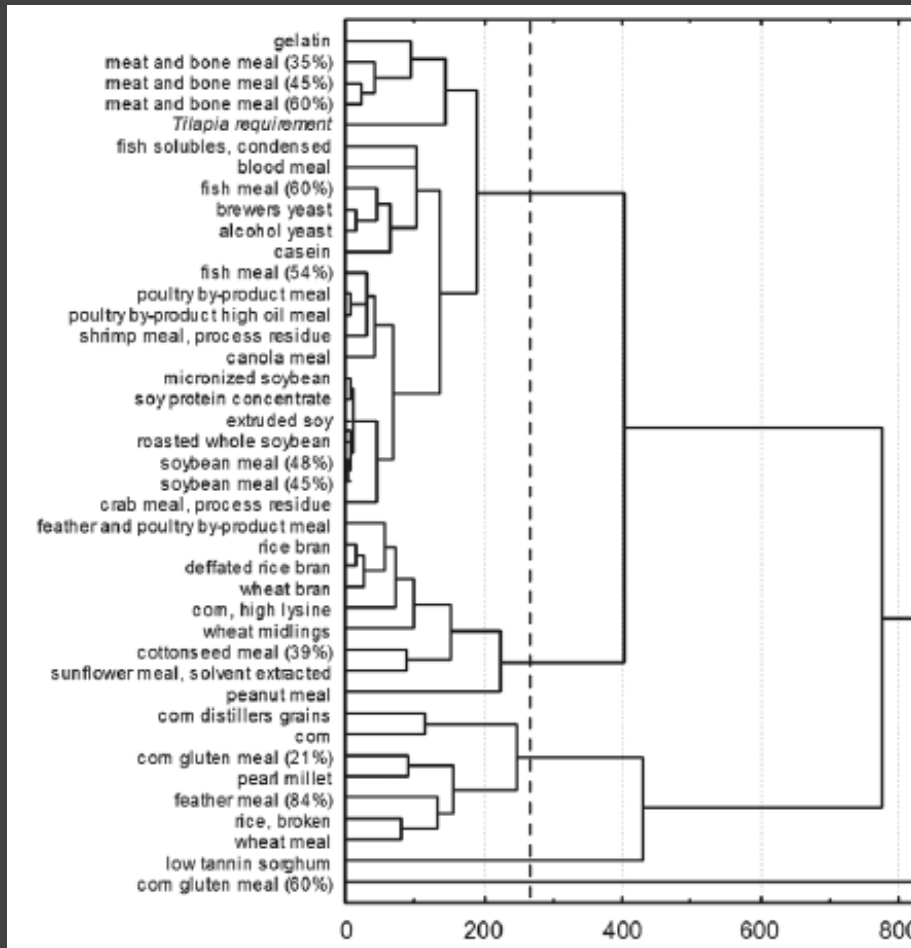
No edge crossings

Draw isomorphic subtrees identically (same shape)

Preserve layout ordering and symmetry

Compact, space-saving layout (don't waste space)

Cluster Dendrograms

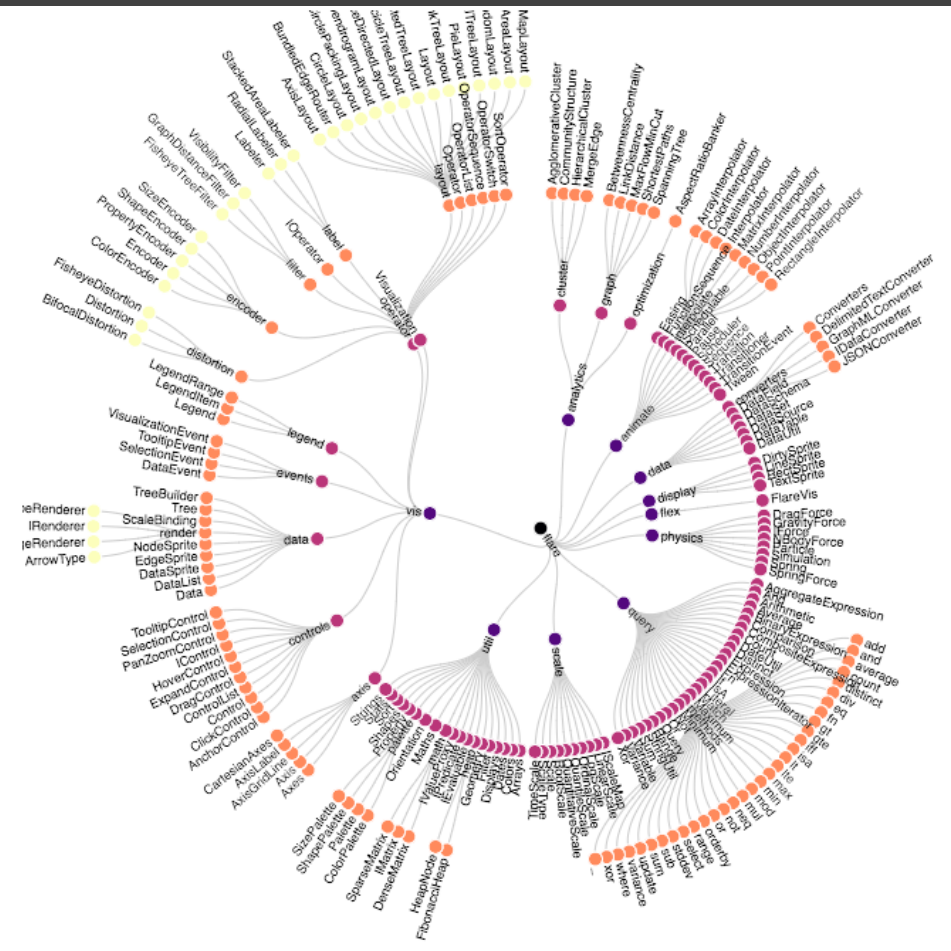


Depicts cluster trees produced by hierarchical clustering algorithms.

Leaf nodes arranged in a line, internal node depth indicates order/value at which clusters merge.

Naïve recursive layout with orthogonal two-segment edges.

Radial Tree Layout



Node-link diagram in polar co-ordinates.

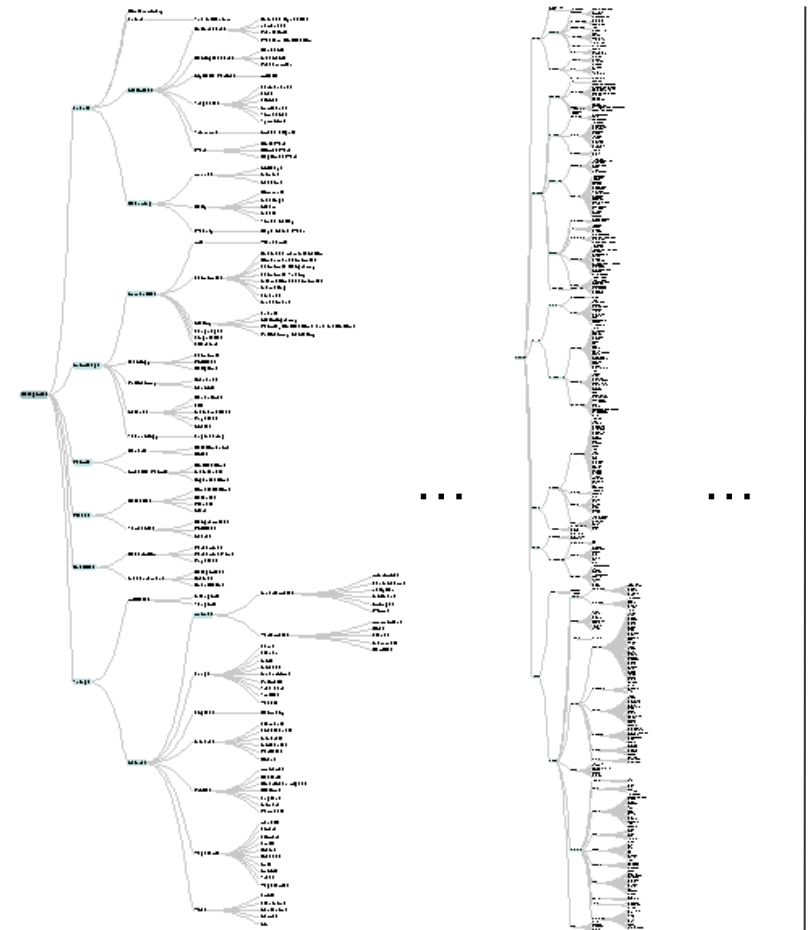
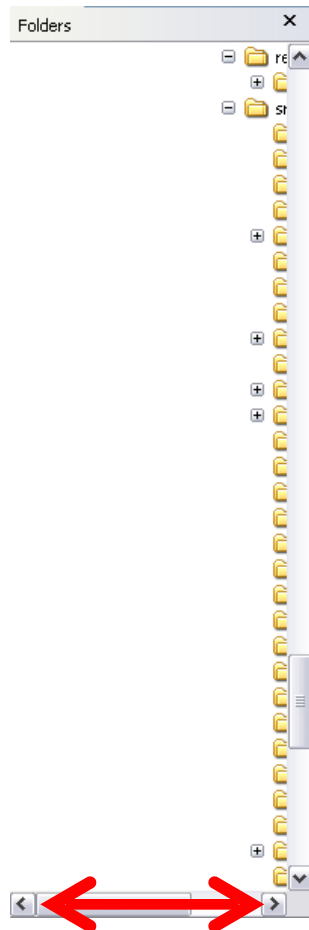
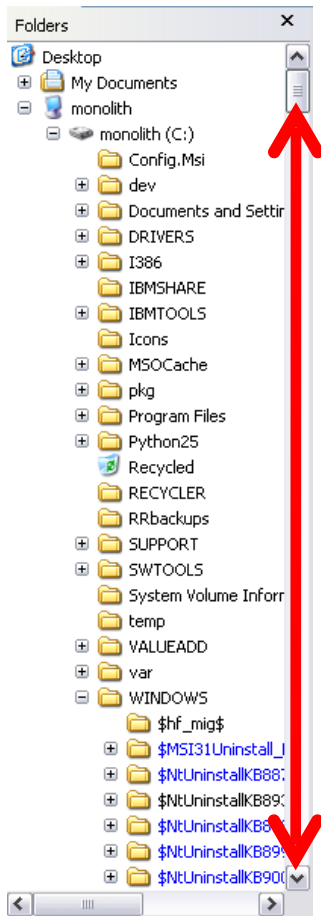
Radius encodes depth, with root in the center.

Angular sectors assigned to subtrees (often with naïve recursive layout).

Reingold-Tilford method can also be applied here.

Analysis Tasks: Focus+Context

Visualizing Large Hierarchies



Indented Layout

Reingold-Tilford Layout

More Nodes, More Problems...

Scale

Tree breadth often grows exponentially
Even with tidy layout, quickly run out of space

Possible Solutions

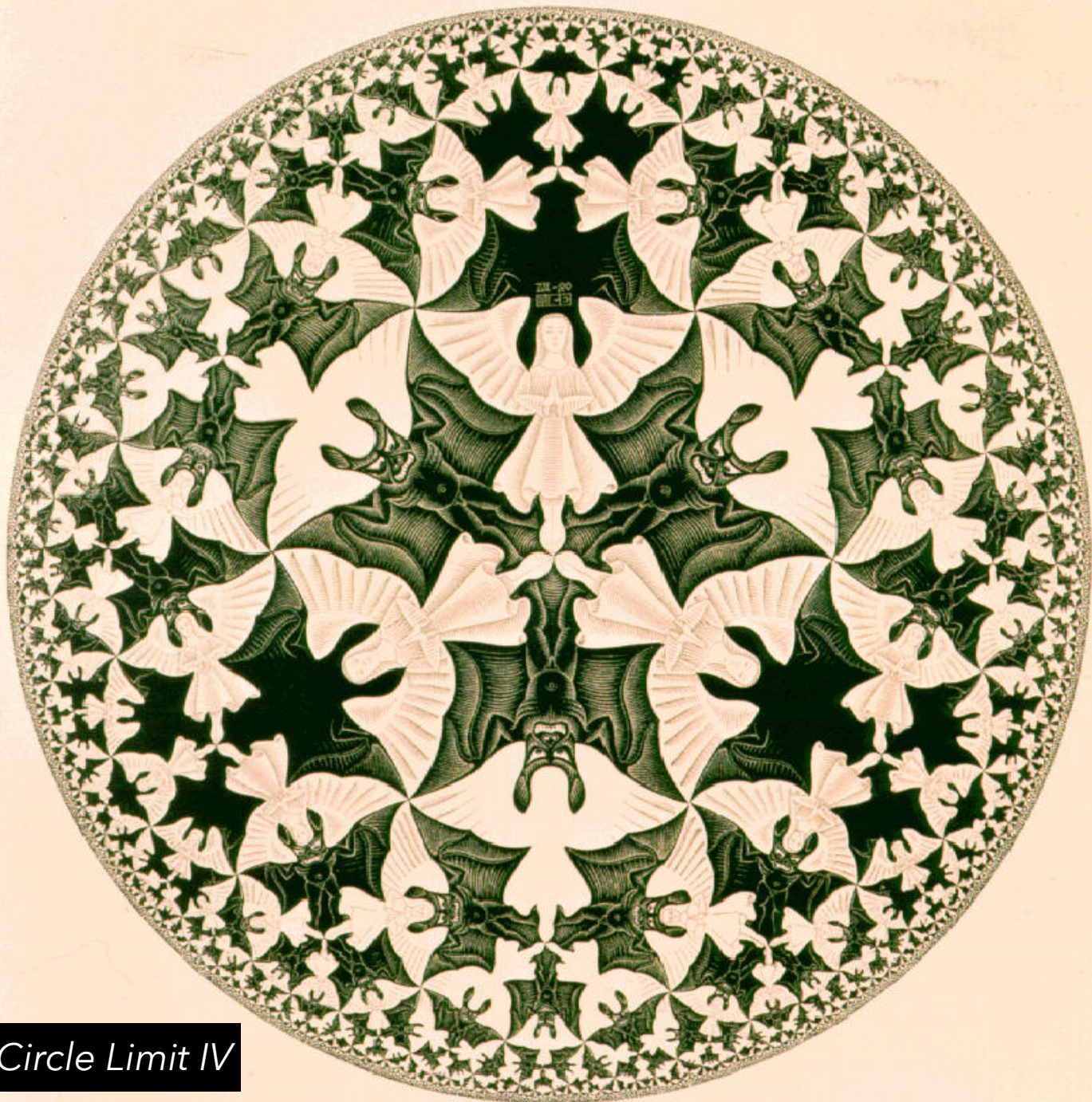
Filtering

Focus+Context

Scrolling or Panning

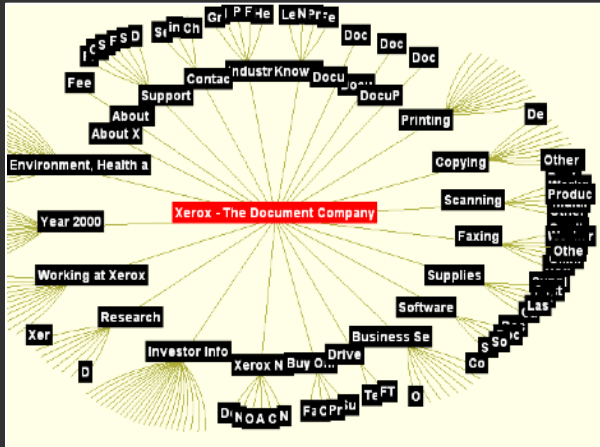
Zooming

Aggregation

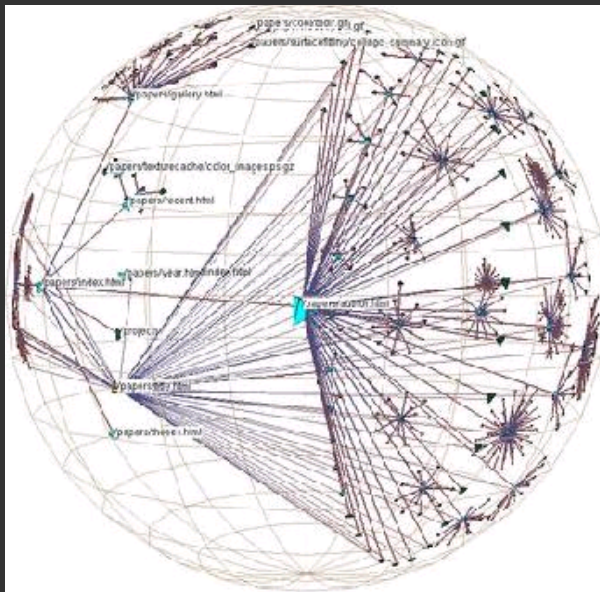


MC Escher, *Circle Limit IV*

Hyperbolic Layout



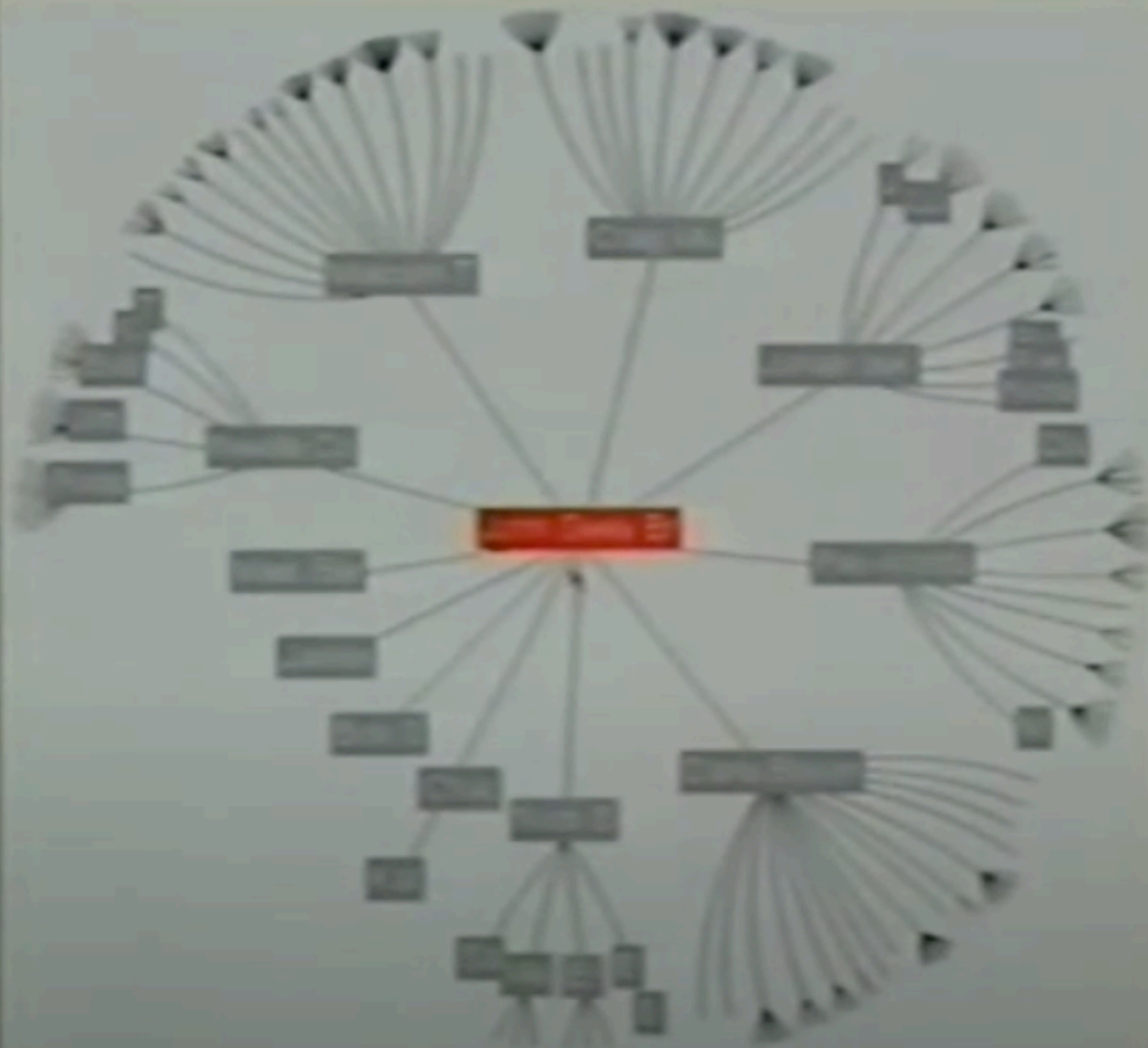
Perform tree layout in hyperbolic geometry, project the result on to the Euclidean plane.



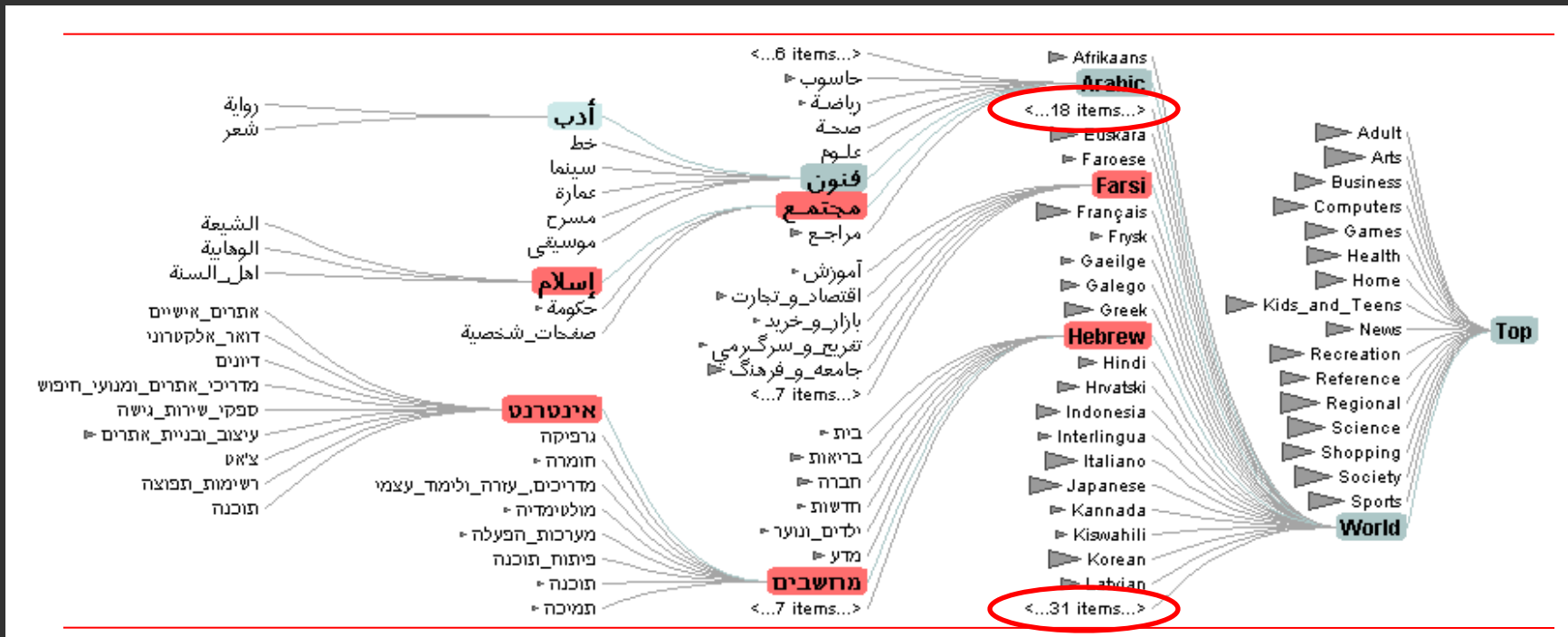
Why? Like tree breadth, the hyperbolic plane expands exponentially!

Also computable in 3D, projected into a sphere.

Hyperbolic Layout

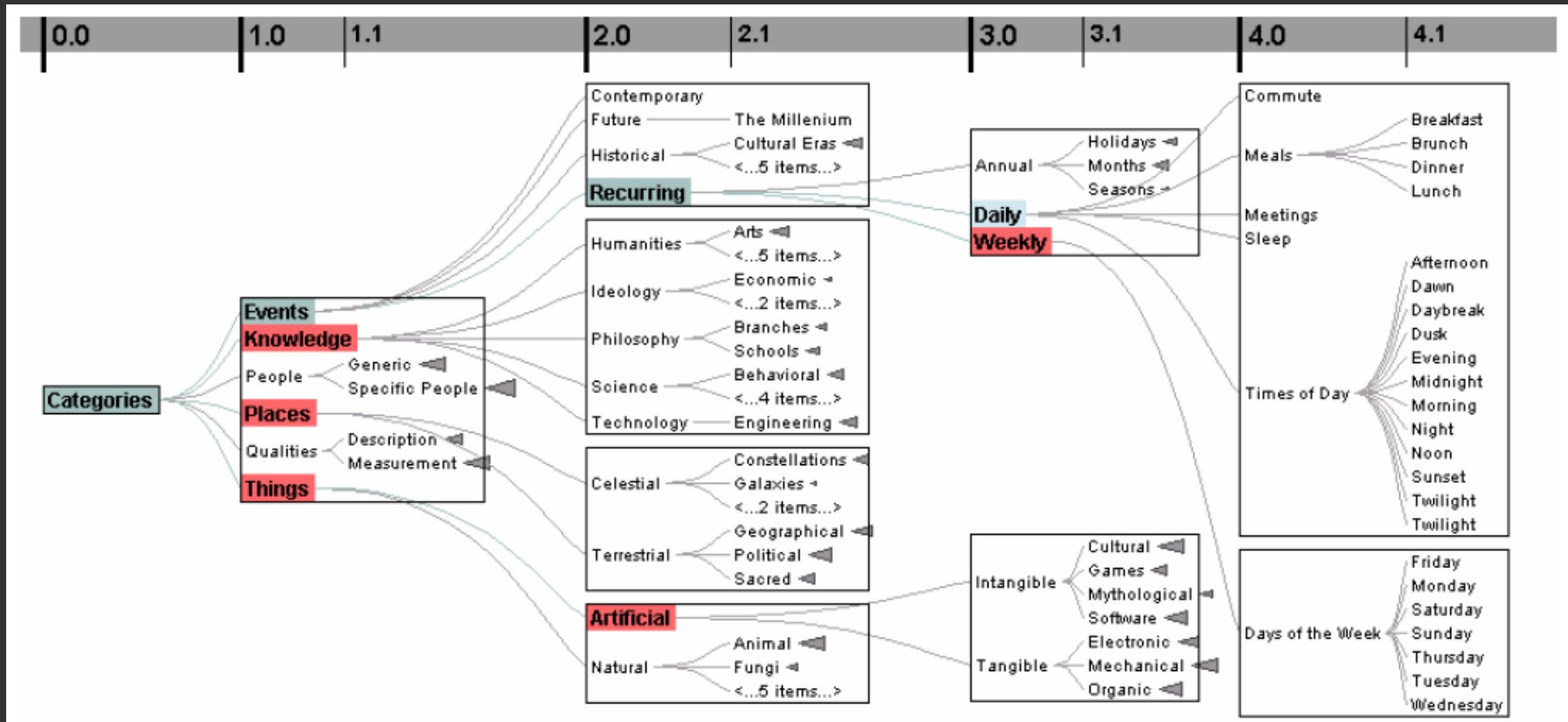


Degree-of-Interest Trees



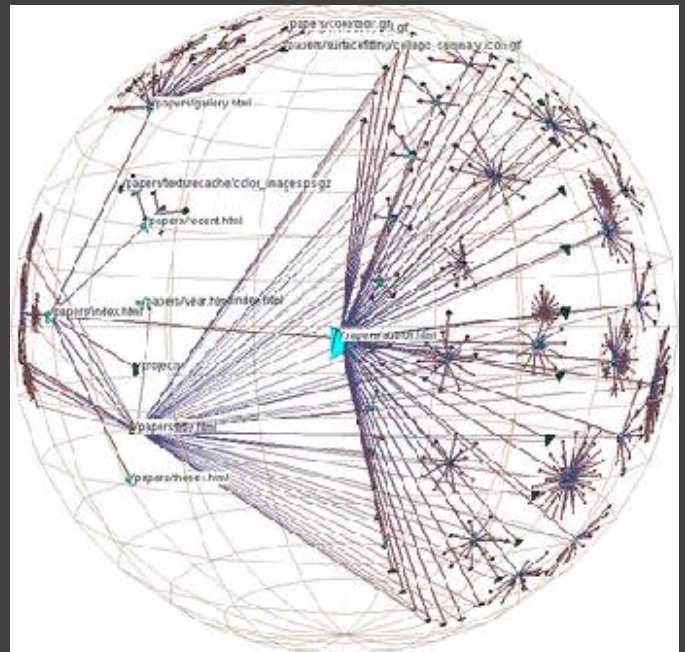
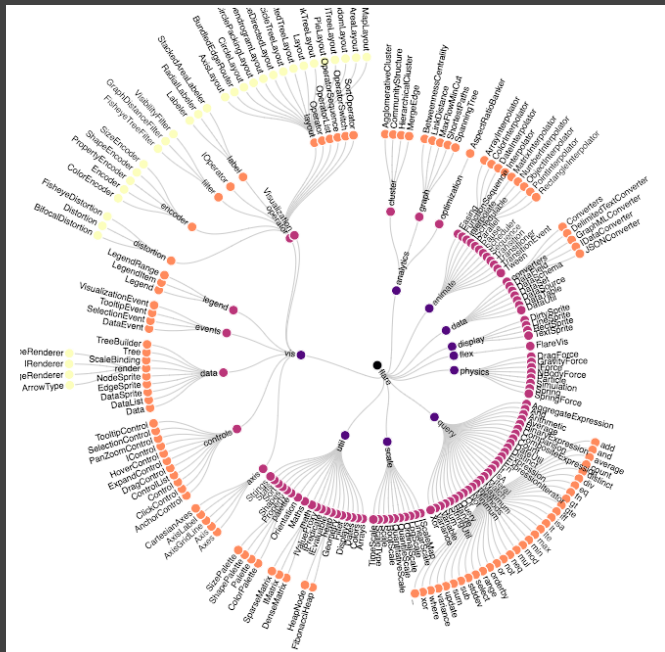
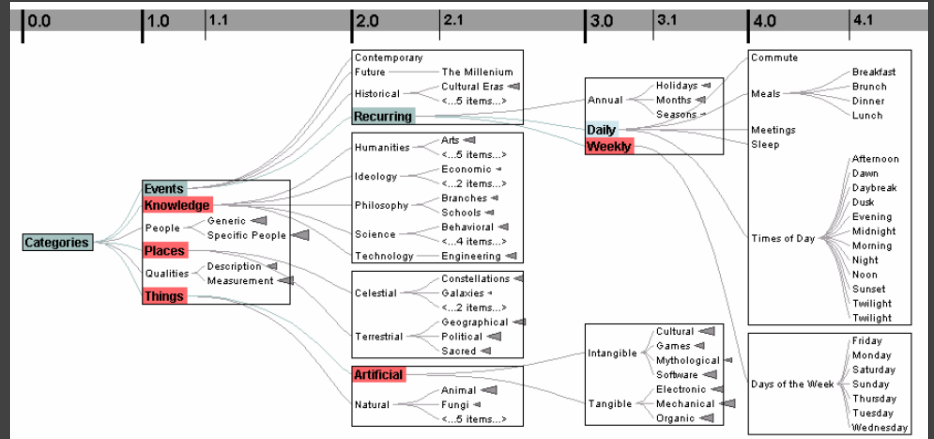
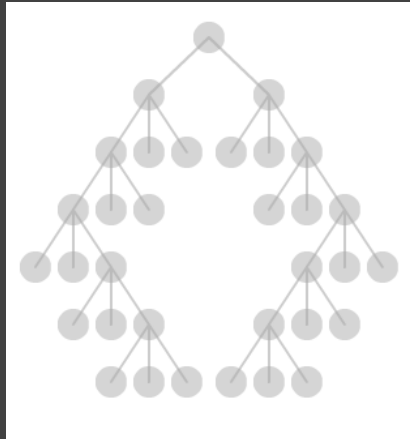
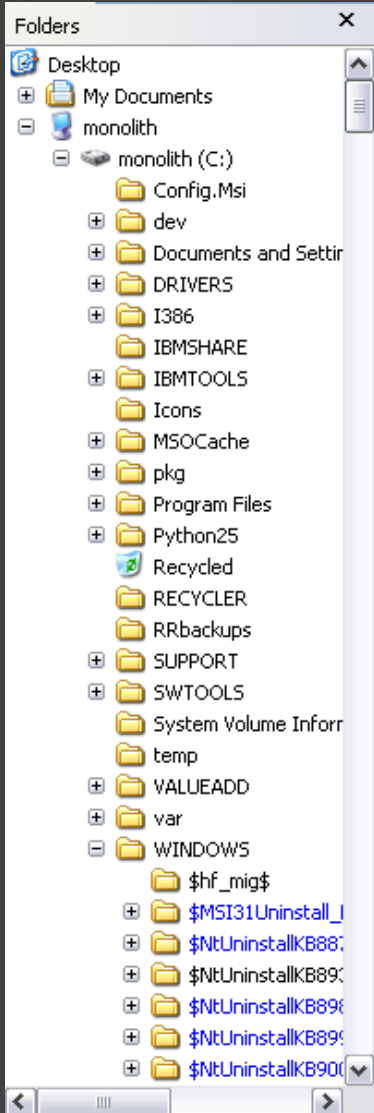
Space-constrained, multi-focal tree layout

Degree-of-Interest Trees



Remove "low interest" nodes at a given depth level until all blocks on a level fit within bounds. Attempt to center child blocks beneath parents.

What tasks are supported/missing?



Indentation & Node-Link Diagrams

Encode structure in **2D space** (breadth/depth)

Benefits

Clearly depicts node relationships / structure
Structure-based or browsing tasks

Problems

Even with tidy layout, quickly run out of space

Missing

Attribute-based encodings

Enclosure

Enclosure Diagrams



Encode structure using **spatial enclosure**
Popularly known as **treemaps**

Benefits

Provides a single view of an entire tree
Easier to spot large/small nodes

Problems

Difficult to accurately read structure / depth

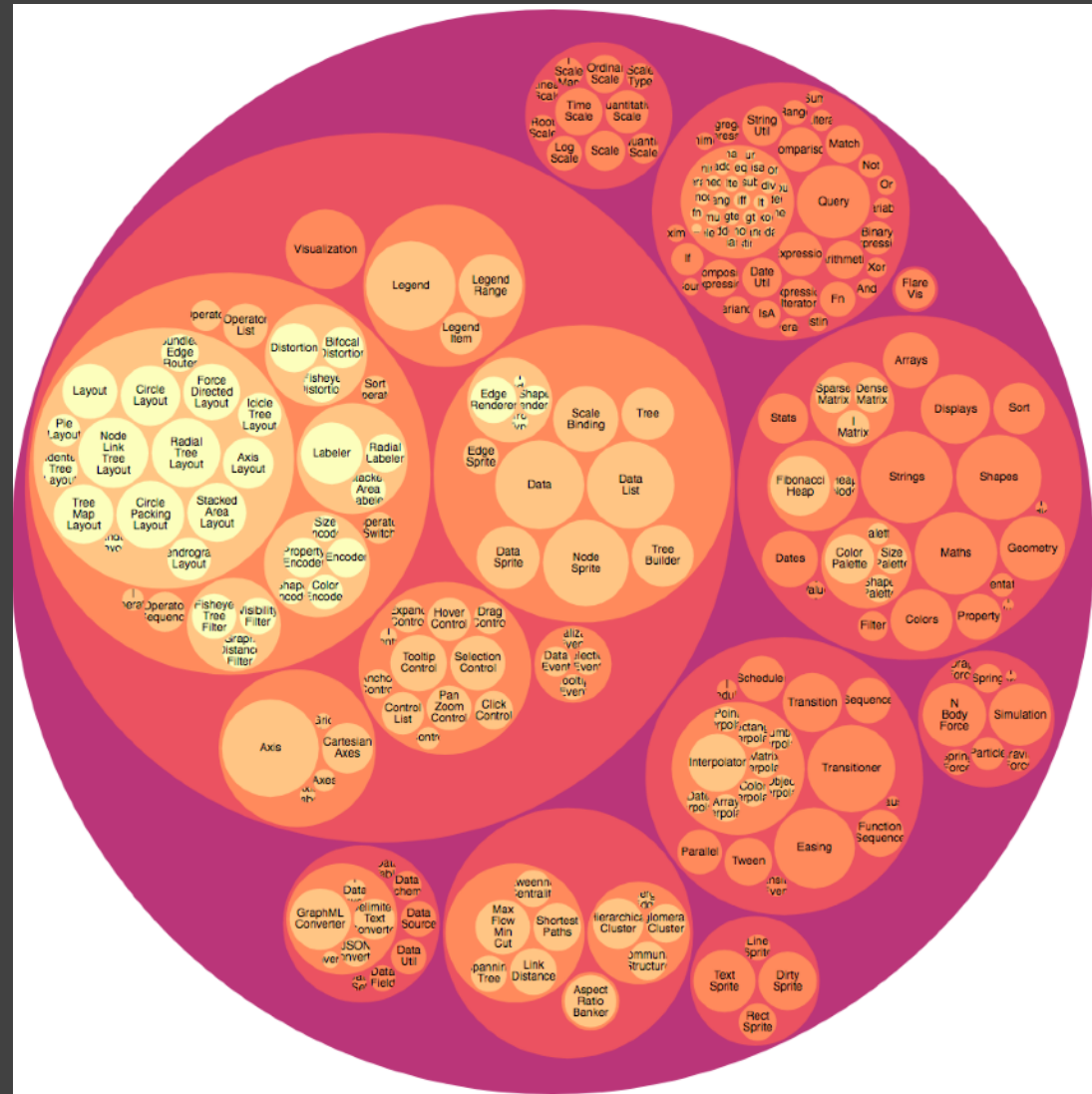
Circle Packing Layout

Nodes are represented as sized circles.

Nesting shows parent-child relationships.

Issues?

Inefficient use of space.
Parent size misleading?

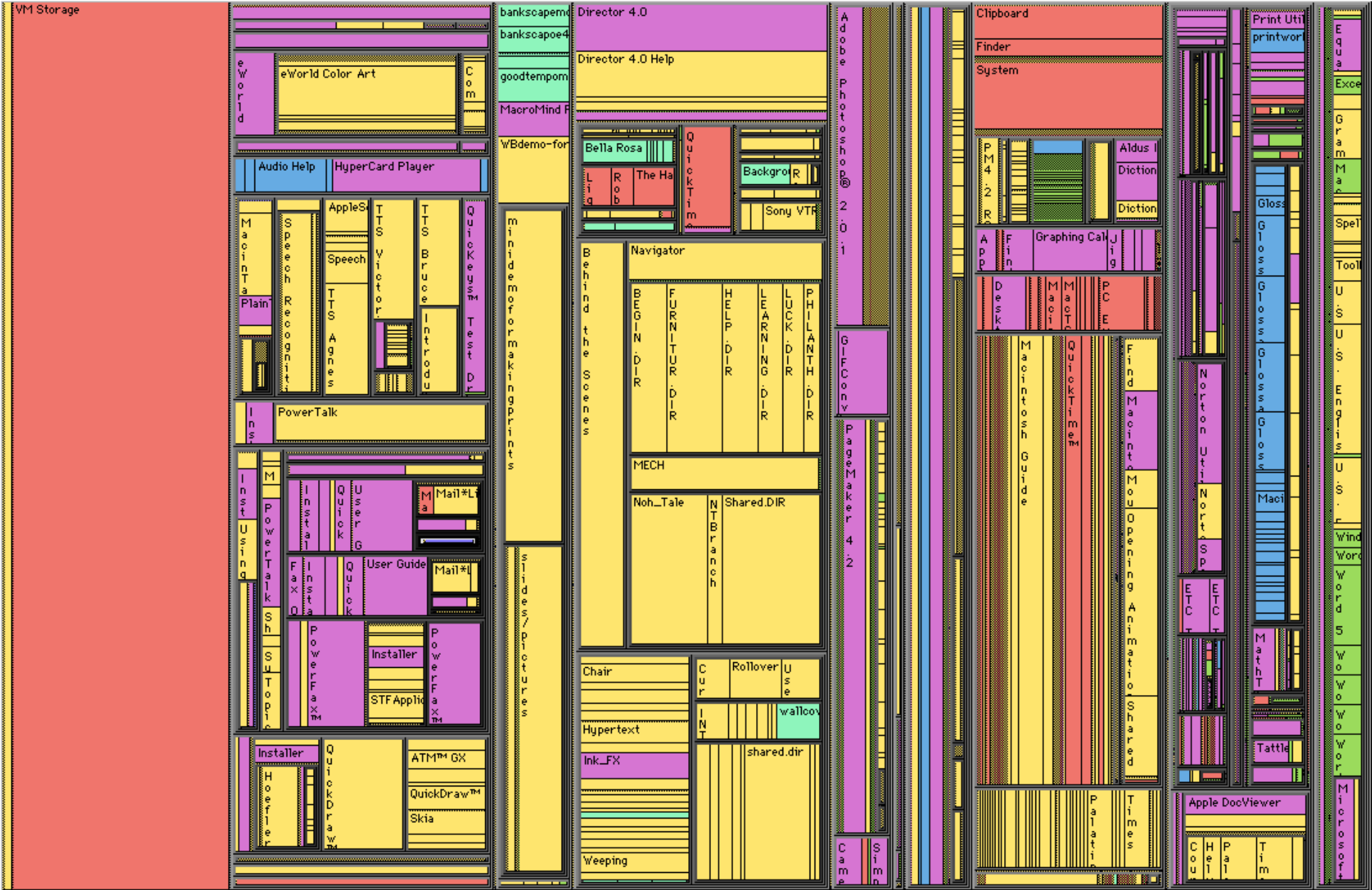


Treemaps

Hierarchy visualization that emphasizes values of nodes via area encoding.

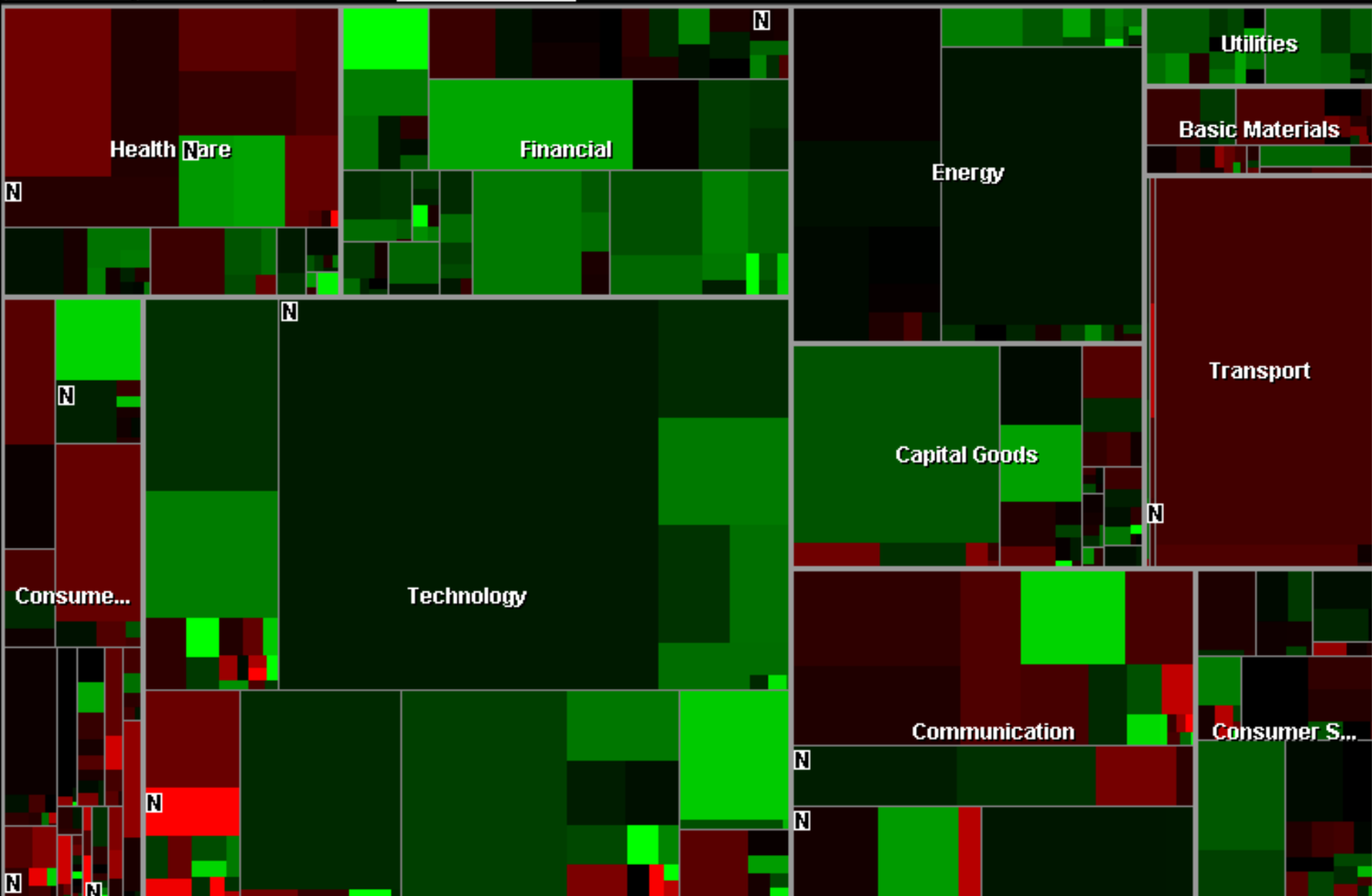
Partition 2D space such that leaf nodes have sizes proportional to data values.

First layout algorithms proposed by Shneiderman et al. in 1990, with focus on showing file sizes on a hard drive.



Name	Size	% Total	Type	Creator	Creation Date	Modification Date
Unknown	Text	Graphics	Archives/Stacks	Programming	Applications	System

Slice & Dice layout: Alternate horizontal / vertical partitions.

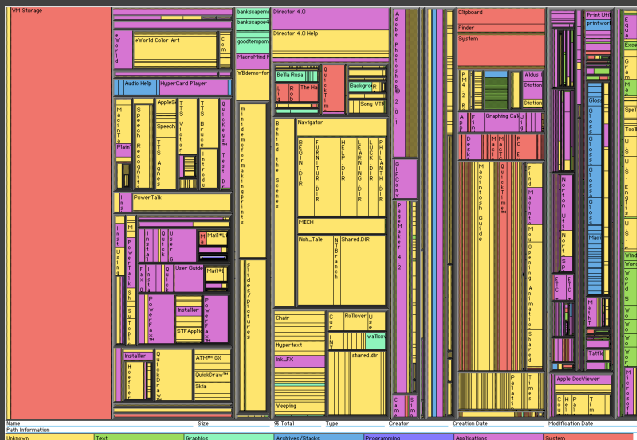


Squarified layout: Try to produce square (1:1) aspect ratios

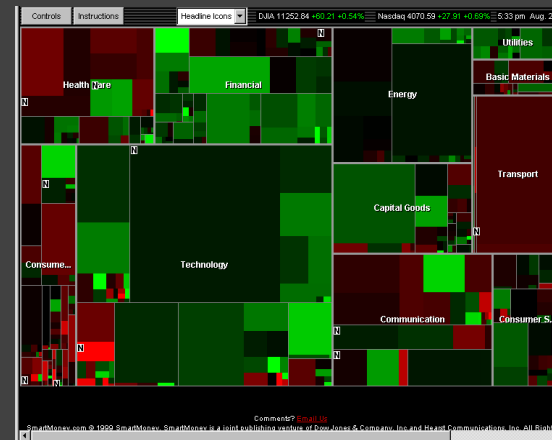
Squarified Treemaps [Bruls et al. '00]

Slice & Dice layout suffers from extreme aspect ratios. How might we do better?

Squarified layout: greedy optimization for objective of square rectangles. Slice/dice within siblings; alternate whenever ratio worsens.



VS.

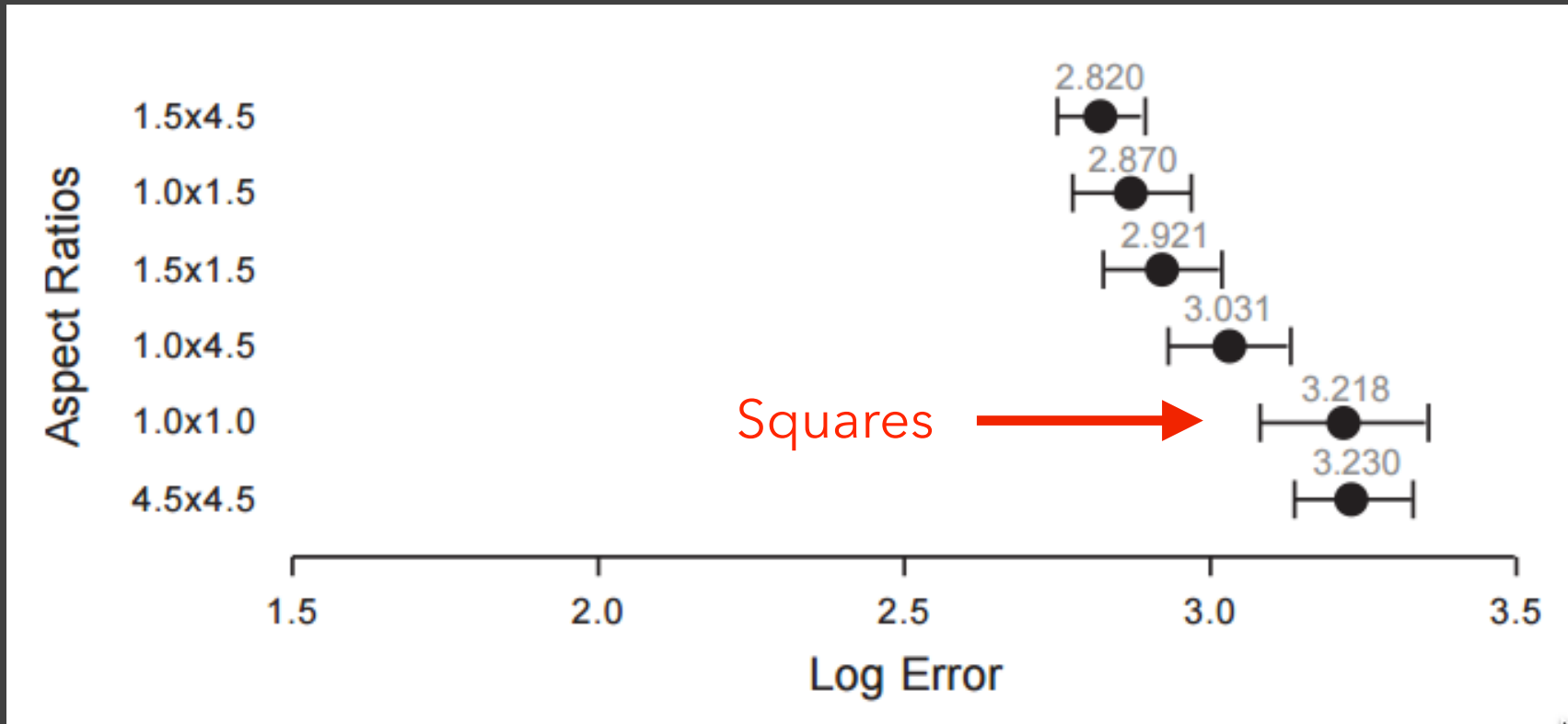


Why Squares? [Bruls et al. '00]

Posited Benefits of 1:1 Aspect Ratios

1. Minimize perimeter, reducing border ink.
Mathematically true!
2. Easier to select with a mouse cursor.
Validated by empirical research & Fitt's Law!
3. Similar aspect ratios are easier to compare.
Seems intuitive, but is this true?

Comparison Error vs. Aspect Ratio



Study by Kong, Heer & Agrawala, InfoVis '10.

Comparison of squares has higher error!

"Squarify" works because it fails to meet its objective?

Why Squares? [Bruls et al. '00]

Posited Benefits of 1:1 Aspect Ratios

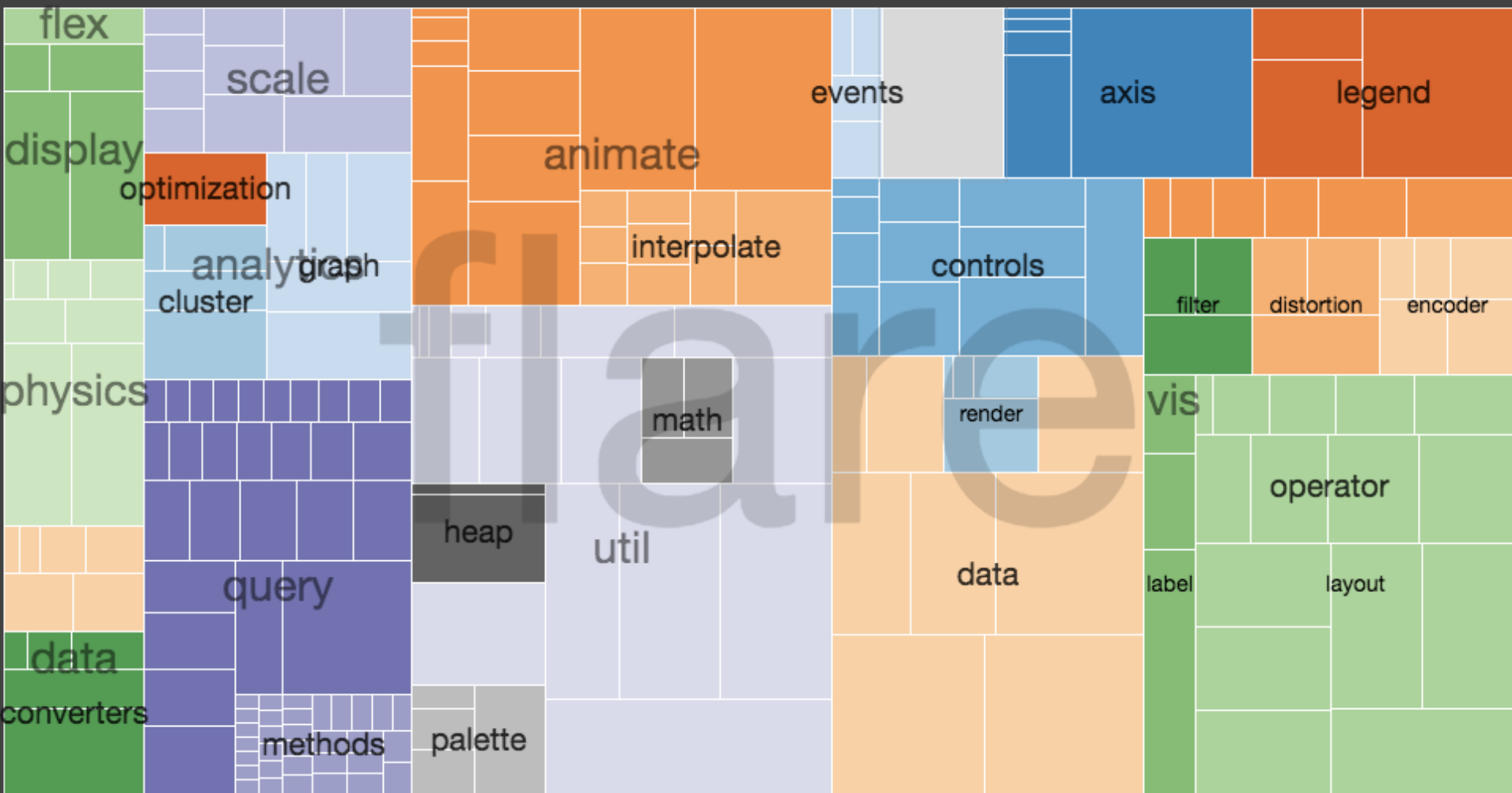
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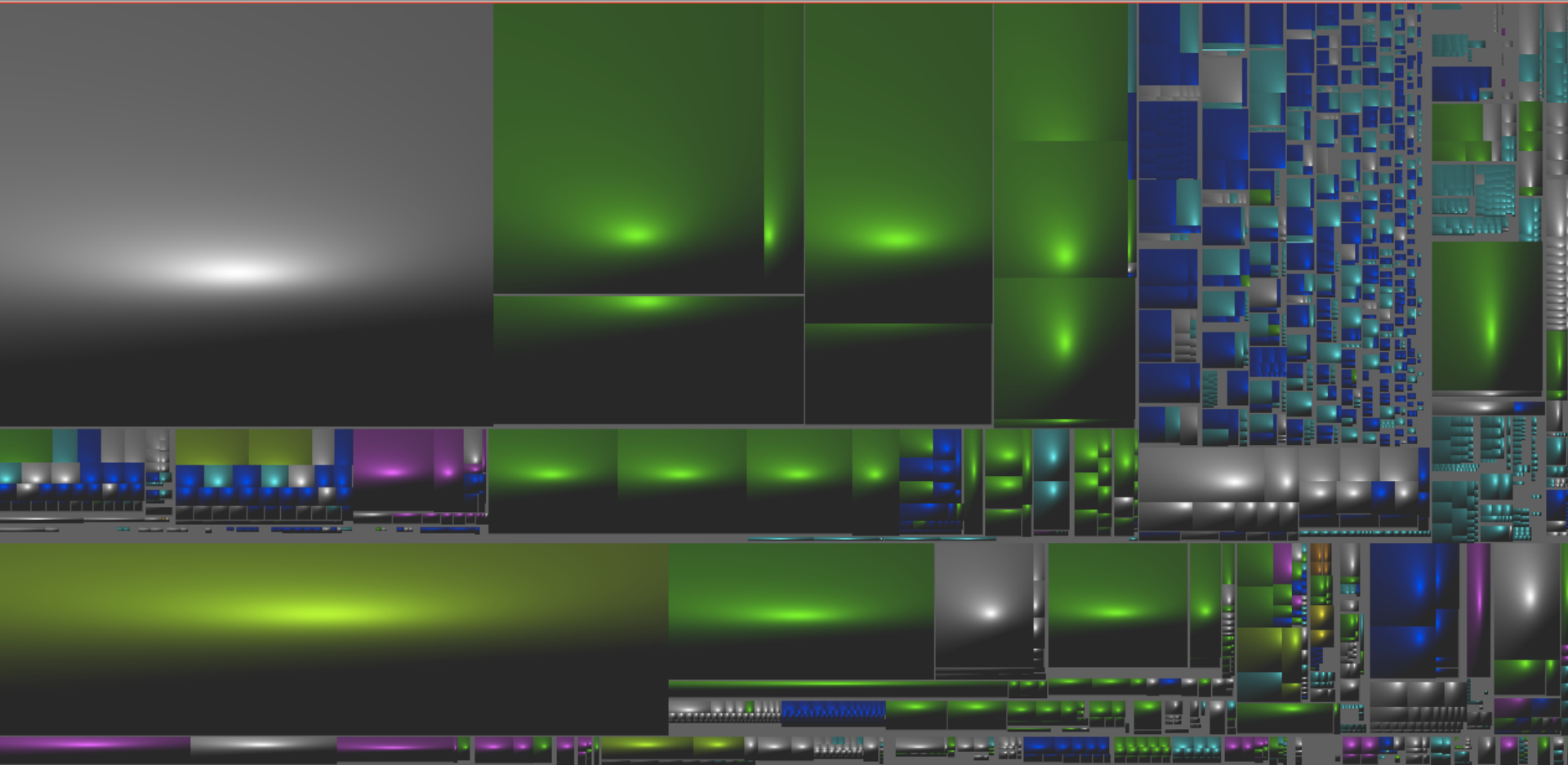
Posited Benefits of 1:1 Aspect Ratios

1. Minimize perimeter, reducing border ink.
Mathematically true!
2. Easier to select with a mouse cursor.
Validated by empirical research & Fitt's Law!
3. ~~Similar aspect ratios are easier to compare.~~
Extreme ratios & squares-only more inaccurate.
Balanced ratios better? Target golden ratio?

Interactive Example...



Cushion Treemaps [van Wijk & Wetering '99]



Uses shading to emphasize hierarchical structure.

Cascaded Treemaps [Lü & Fogarty '08]

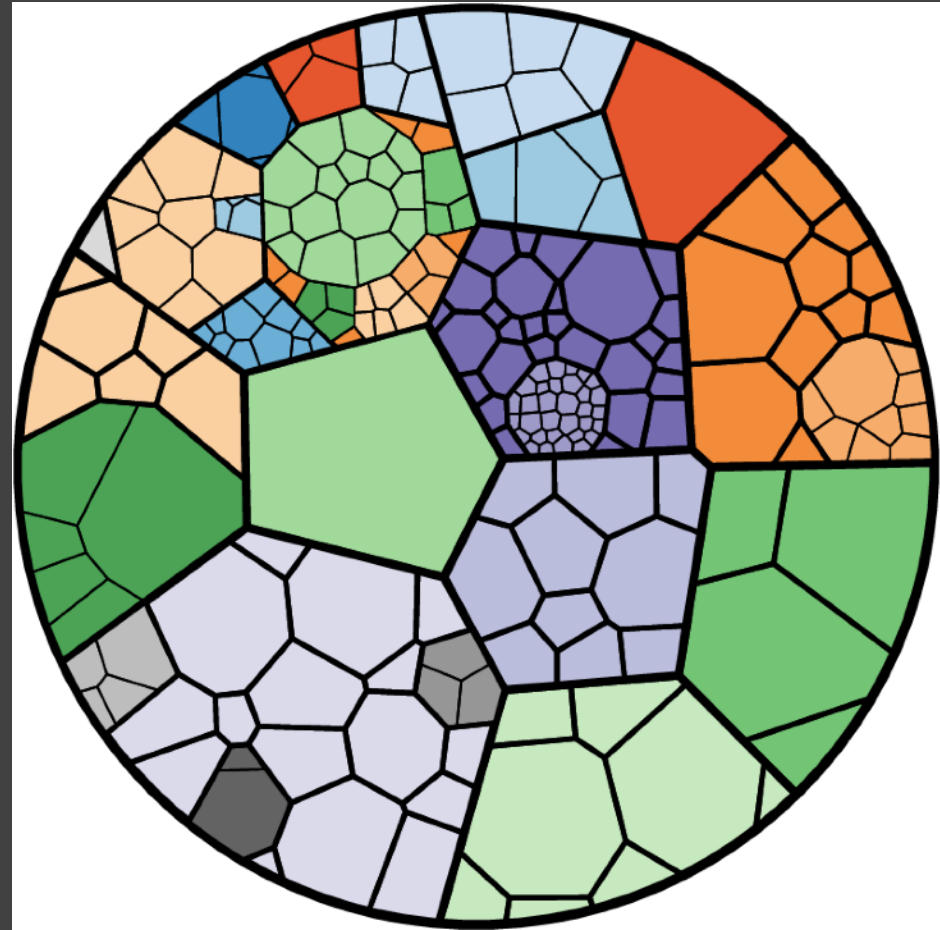


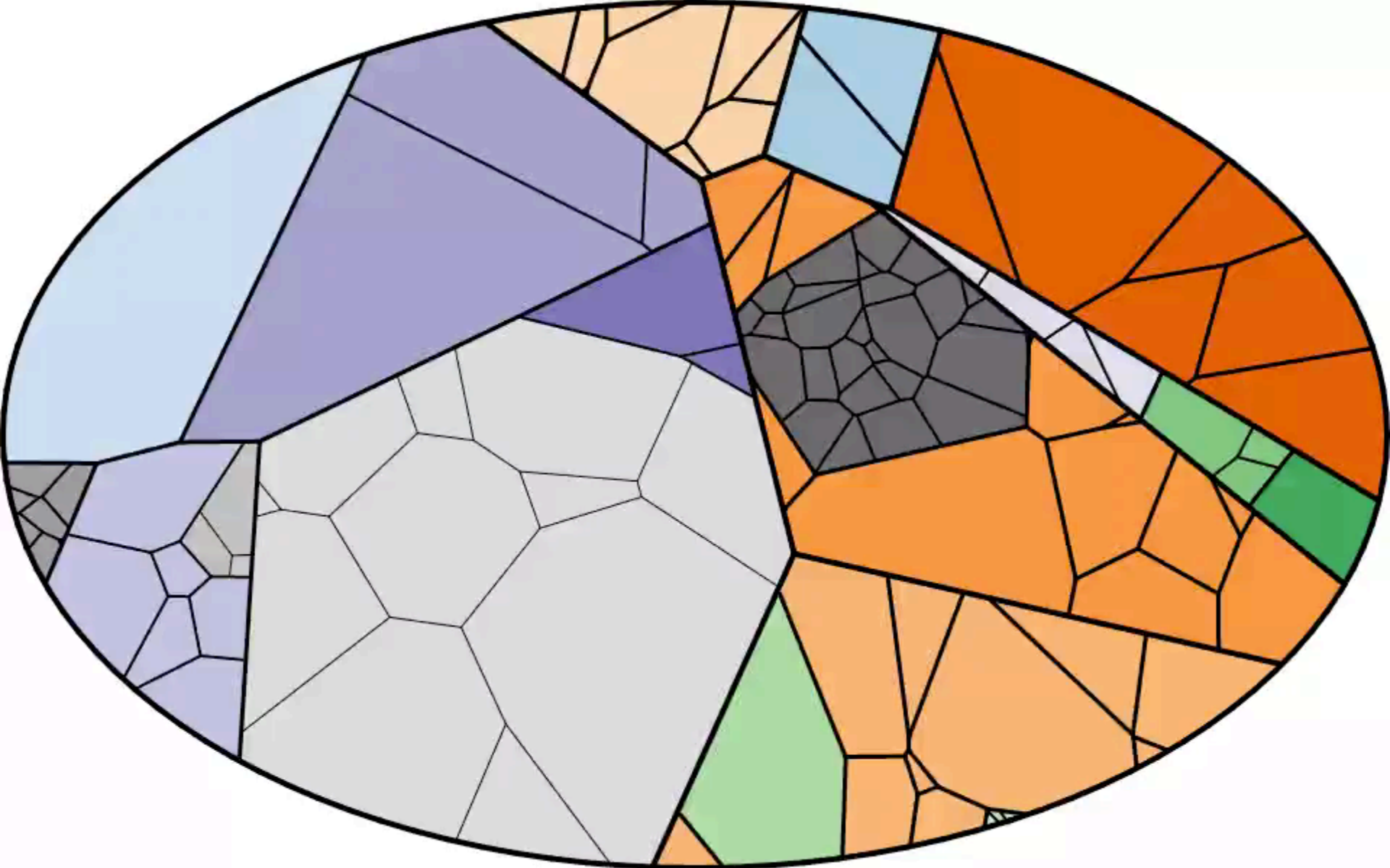
Uses 2.5D effect to emphasize hierarchy relations.

Voronoi Treemaps [Balzer et al. '05]

Instead of rectangles, create treemaps with arbitrary polygonal shapes and boundary.

Use iterative, weighted Voronoi tessellations to achieve cells with value-proportional areas.

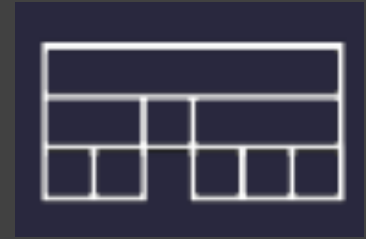




Iterative Voronoi Tessellations [Jason Davies]

Layering

Layered Diagrams



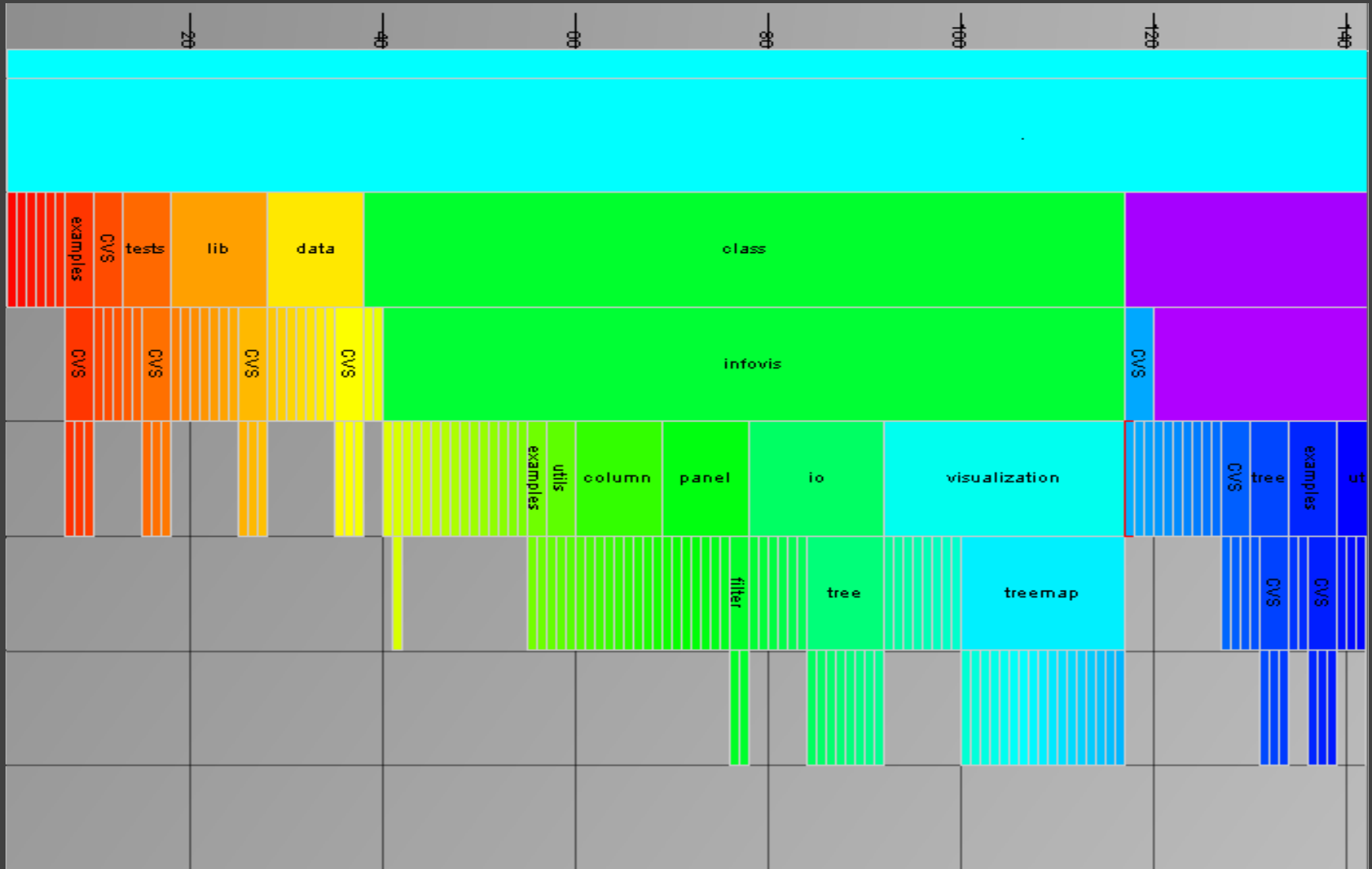
Signify tree structure using:

- Layering
- Adjacency
- Alignment

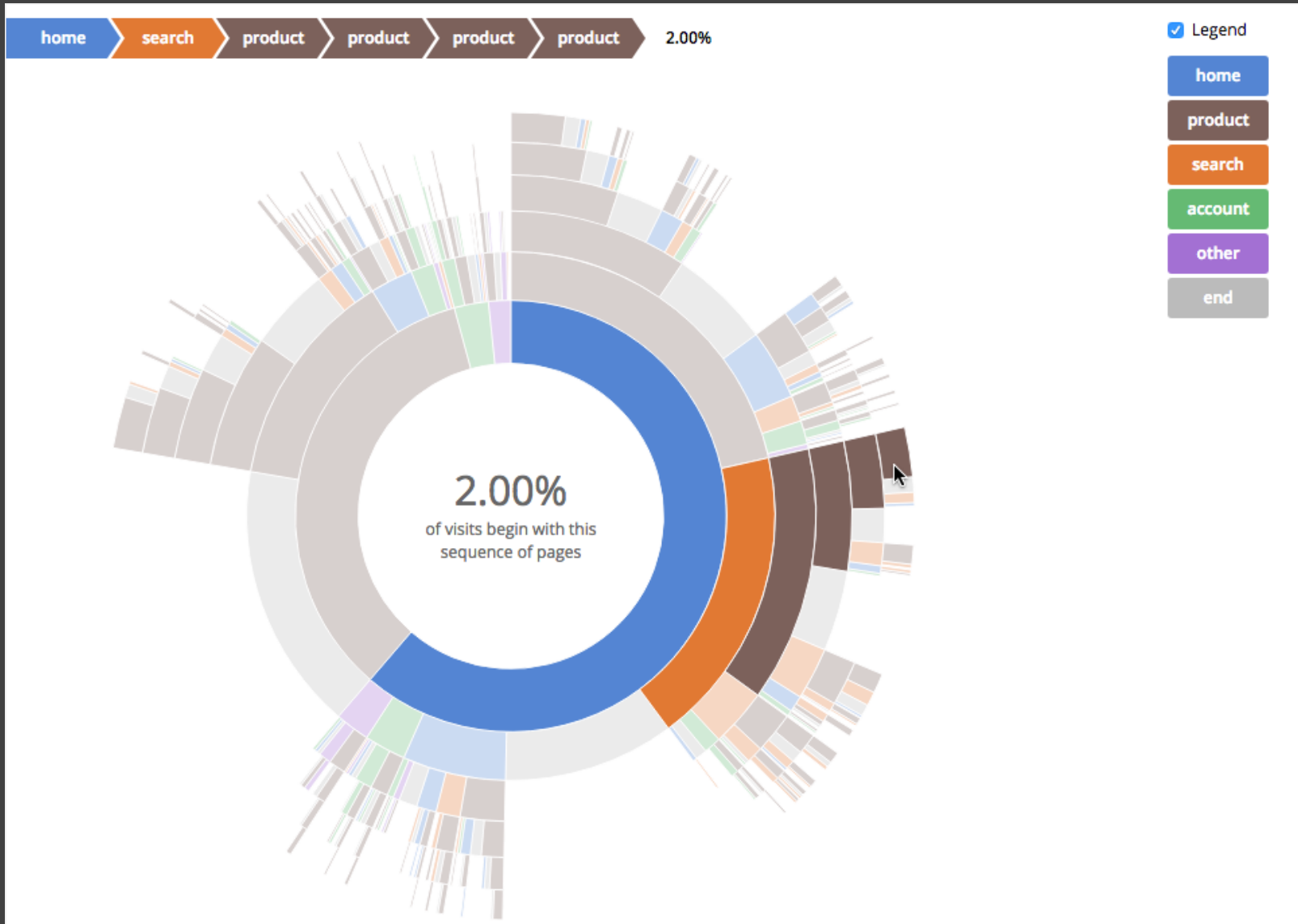
Involves recursive sub-division of space.

Leaf nodes may be sized by value, parent size visualizes sum of descendant leaf values.

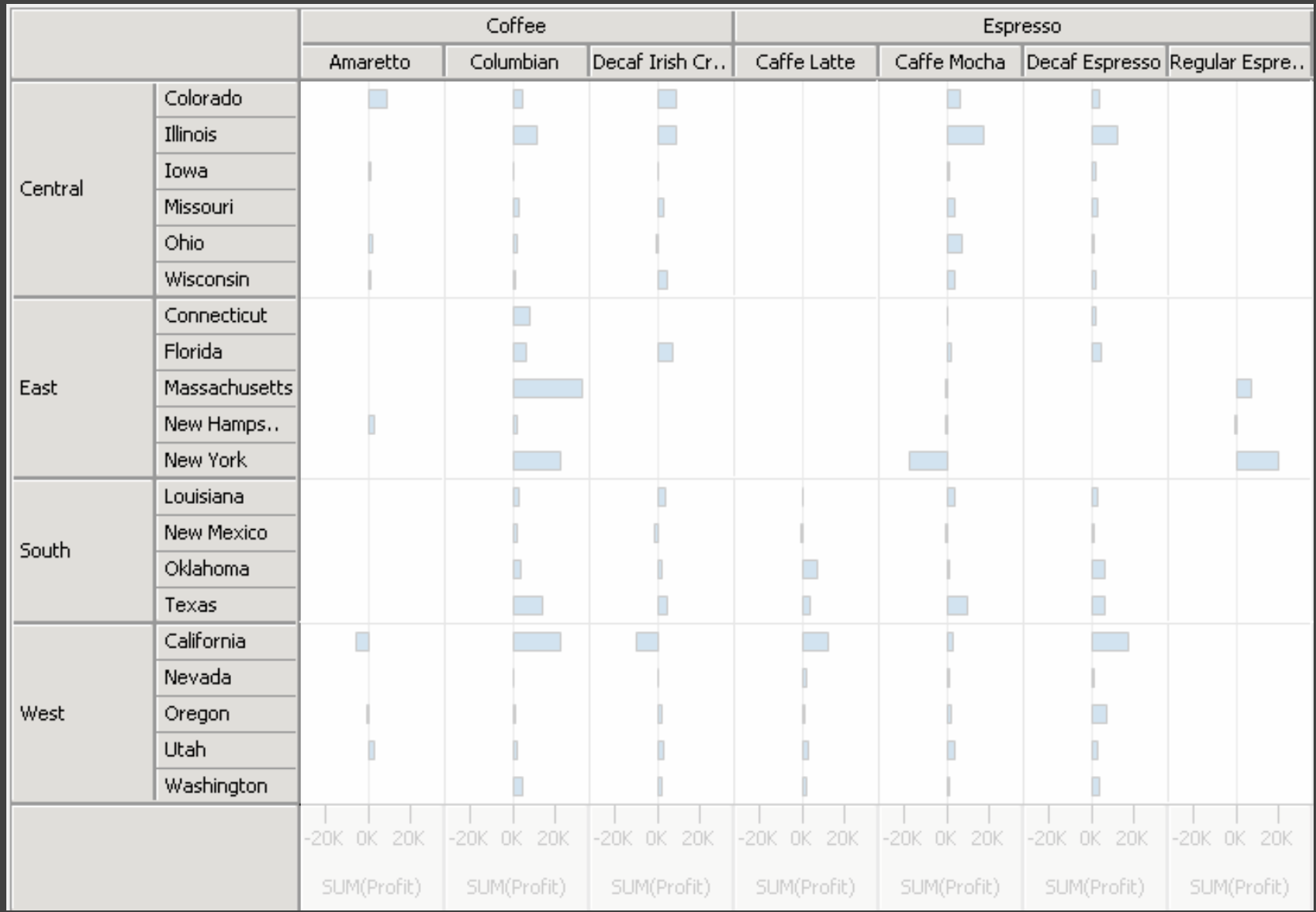
Icicle Trees: Cartesian Partition



"Sunburst" Trees: Polar Partition



Layered Trees Useful Elsewhere...



Administrivia

Final Project Schedule

~~Proposal~~ — ~~Fri Feb 18~~

Prototype **Mon Feb 28**

Demo Video Wed Mar 9

Video Showcase Thu Mar 10 (in class)

Deliverables Mon Mar 14

Logistics

Final project description posted online

Work in groups of up to 4 people

Start determining your project topic!

Milestone Prototype

Publish work to GitHub pages for us to examine and share feedback. You **are not** expected to have complete, polished content at this point.

You **are** expected to provide prototype work that communicates your design goals. For example: initial visualizations, sketches, storyboards, and text annotations / idea descriptions.

*We should get a sense of what you intend to ultimately submit! Also feel free to ask **us** questions.*

Node-Link Graph Layout

Node-Link Graph Visualization

Nodes connected by lines/curves

Sugiyama-Style Layout - arranged by depth

Force-Directed Layout - physical simulation

Attribute-Driven Layout - arranged by value

Constraint-Based Layout - optimization

Arc Diagrams - aligned layout

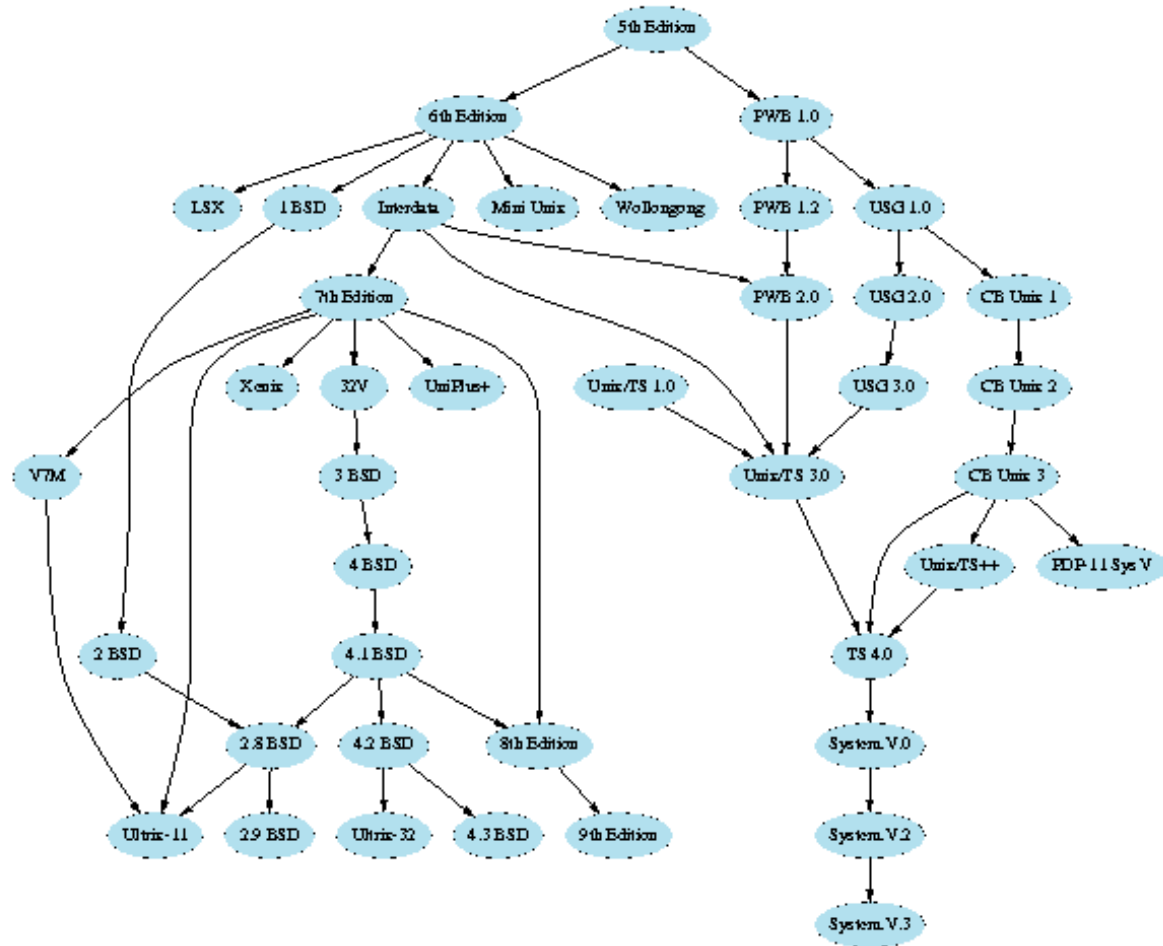
Sugiyama-Style Layout

Sugiyama-Style Layout

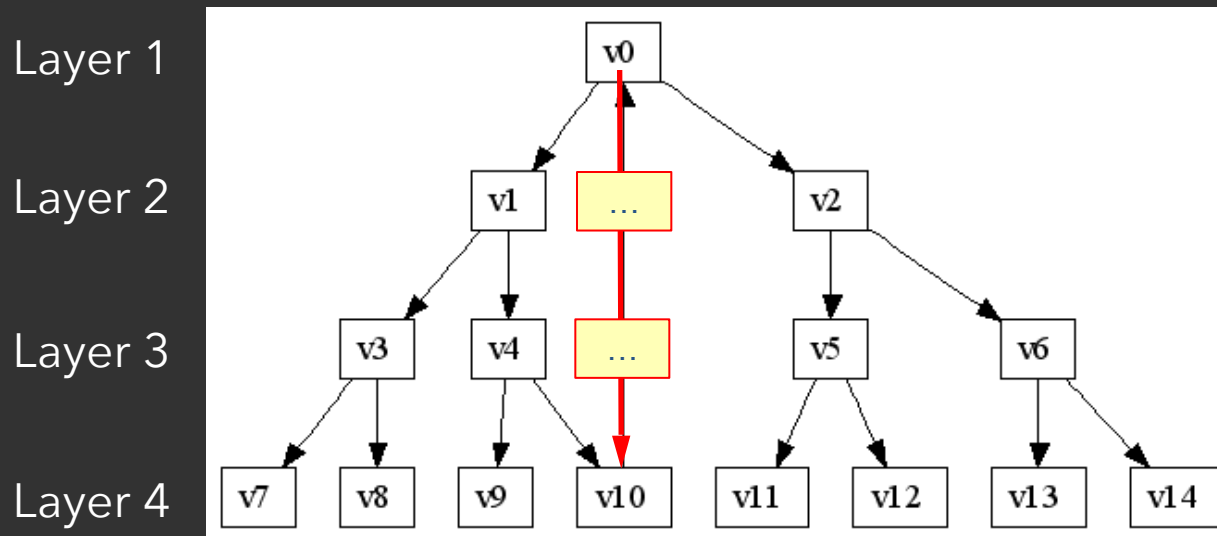
Evolution of the UNIX operating system

Hierarchical layering based on descent

GraphViz package!



Sugiyama-Style Layout



Reverse edges to remove cycles

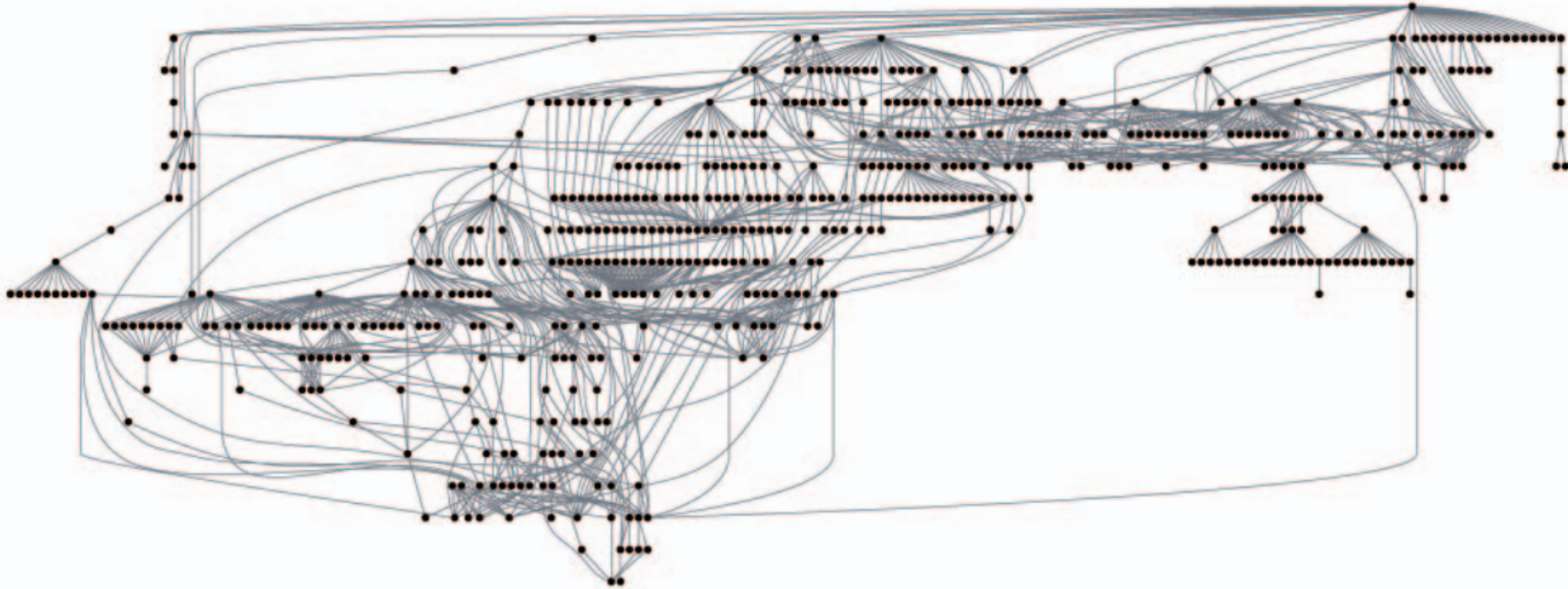
Assign nodes to hierarchy layers

Create dummy nodes to "fill in" missing layers

Arrange nodes within layer, minimize edge crossings

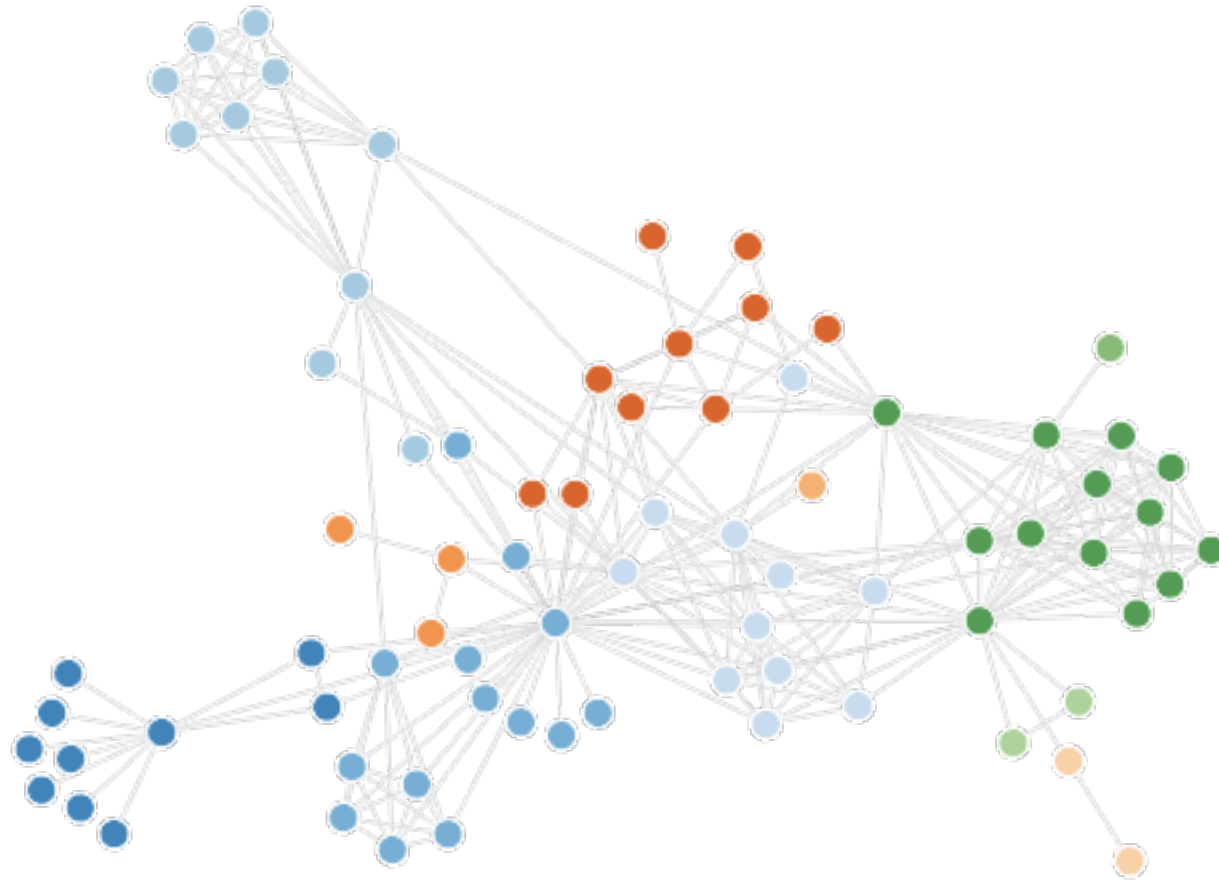
Route edges - layout splines if needed

Produces Hierarchical Layouts

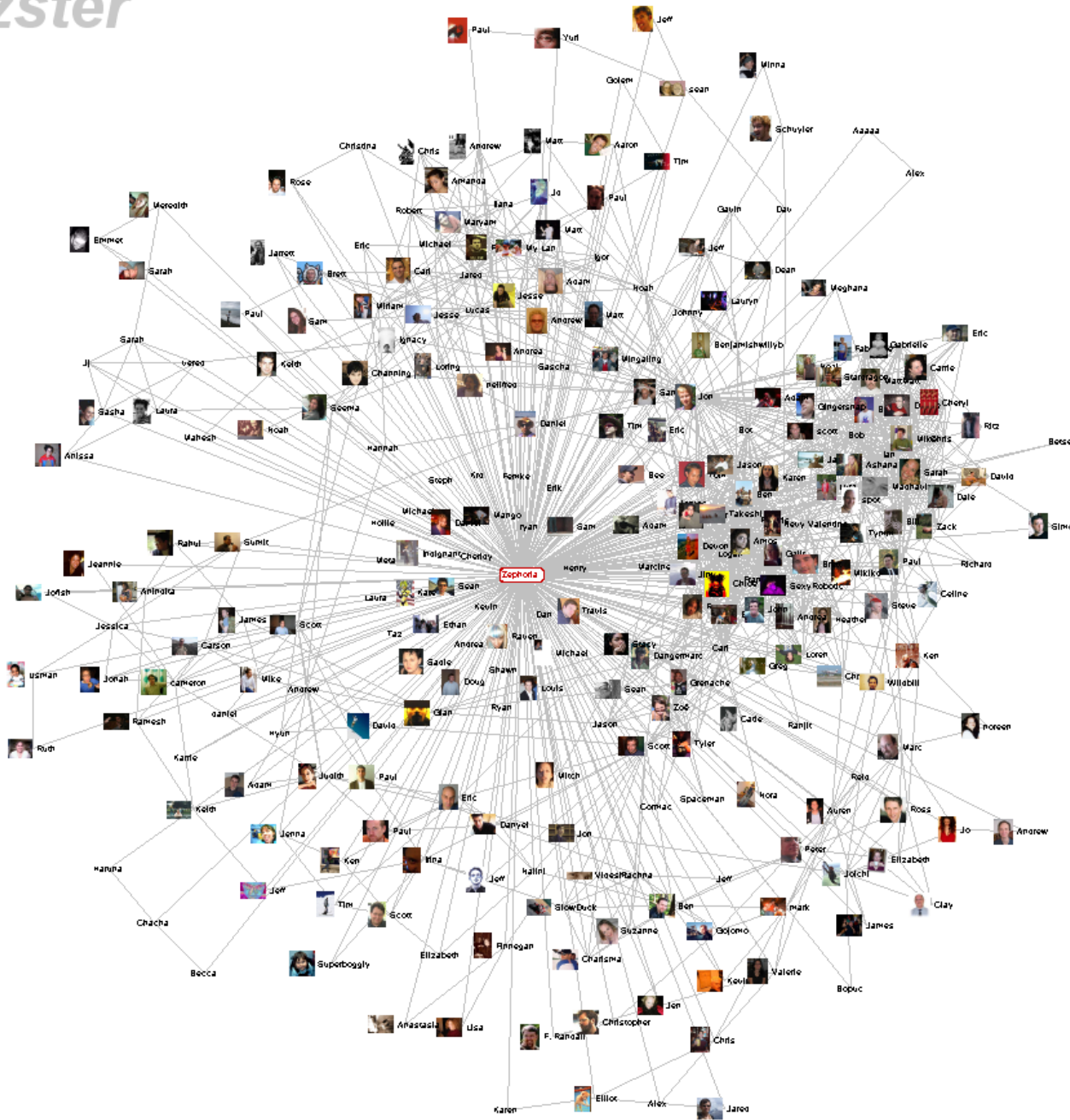


Sugiyama-style layout emphasizes hierarchy. However, cycles in the graph may mislead. Long edges can impede perception of proximity.

Force-Directed Layout



Interactive Example: Configurable Force Layout



User ID 21721
Friends 266
Age ??
Gender Female
Status Single

Location San Francisco, CA
Hometown Lancaster, PA
Occupation researcher: social networks, identity, context

Interests apophenia, observing people, culture, questioning power, reading, buddhism, ipseity, computer-mediated communication, social networks, technology, anthropology, stomping

Music psytrance/goa/trance [Infected Mushroom, Son Kite... Iboga/Digital Structures], Ani Difranco, downtempo, Thievery Corporation, Beth Orton, Morcheeba, Ween, White Stripes

Books Authors: Erving Goffman, Stanley Milgram, Jeanette Winterson, Eric Schlosser, Leslie Feinberg, Dorothy Allison, Italo Calvino, Hermann Hesse

TV Shows ??

Movies Koyaanisqatsi, Amelie, Waking Life, Tank Girl, The Matrix, Clockwork Orange, American Beauty, Fight Club, Boys Don't Cry

Member Since ??

Last Login 2003-10-21

Last Updated 2003-10-21

About [Some know me as danah..]

I'm a geek, an activist and an academic, fascinated by people and society. I see life as a very large playground and enjoy exploring its intricacies. I revel in life's chaos, while simultaneously providing my own insane element.

My musings:
<http://www.zephoria.org/thoughts/>

Want to Meet Someone who makes life's complexities seem simply elegant

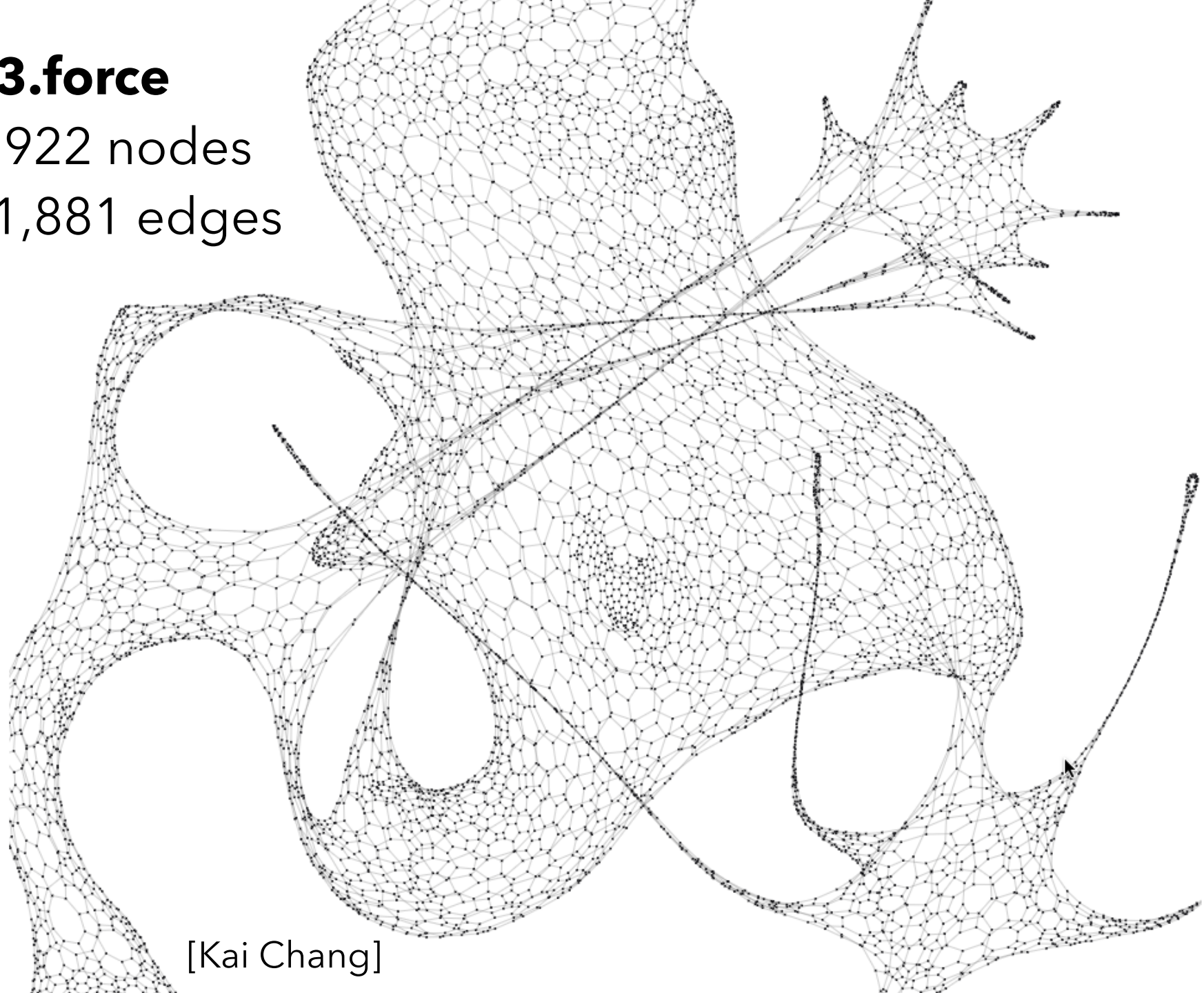
Use the Force!

<http://mbostock.github.io/d3/talk/20110921/>

d3.force

7,922 nodes

11,881 edges



[Kai Chang]

Layout by Physics Simulation

Nodes = charged particles $F = q_i * q_j / d_{ij}^2$

with air resistance $F = -b * v_i$

Edges = springs $F = k * (L - d_{ij})$

At each timestep, calculate forces acting on nodes.
Integrate for updated velocities and positions.

D3's force layout uses **velocity Verlet** integration.

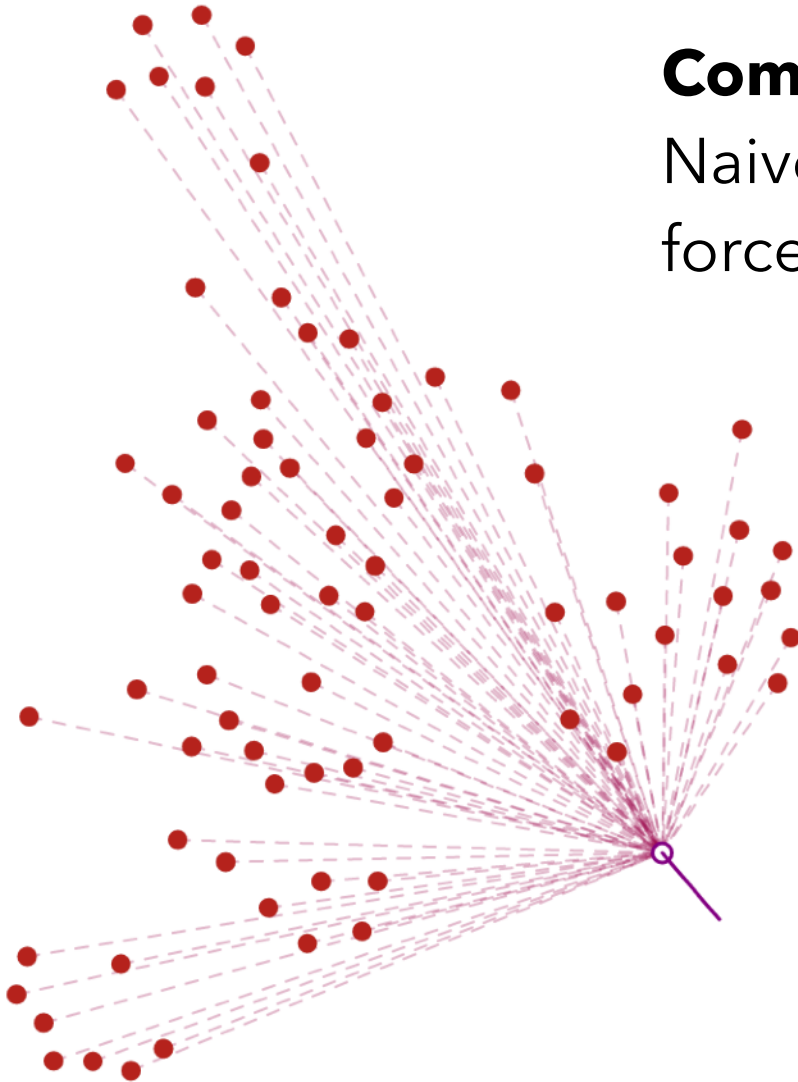
Assume uniform mass ***m*** and timestep **Δt** :

$$F = ma \rightarrow F = a \rightarrow F = \Delta v / \Delta t \rightarrow F = \Delta v$$

Forces simplify to velocity offsets!

Computing N-Body Forces

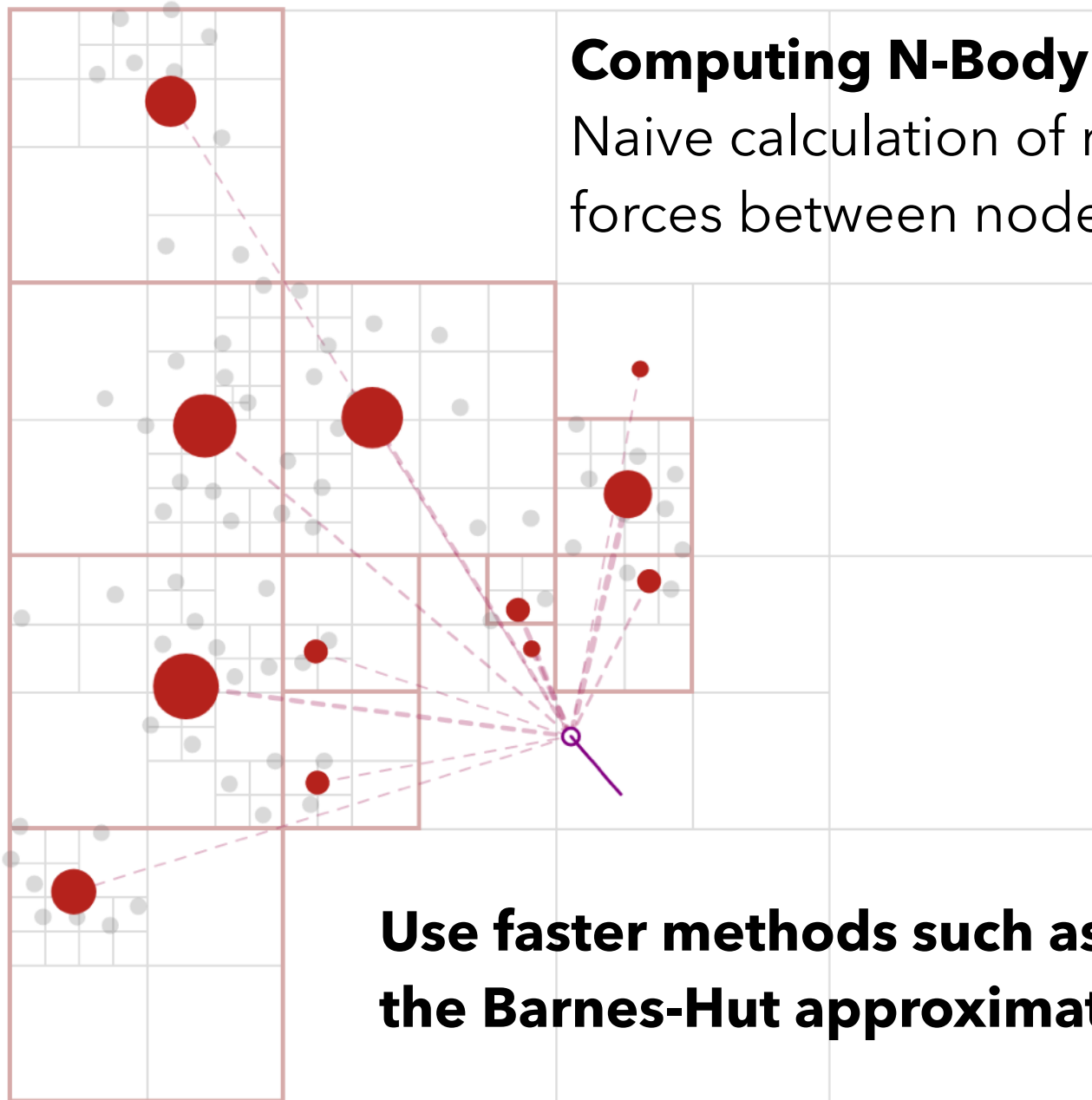
Naive calculation of repulsive forces between nodes is $O(n^2)$



Naive calculation of forces at a point uses sum of forces from all other $n-1$ points.

Computing N-Body Forces

Naive calculation of repulsive forces between nodes is $O(n^2)$



Use faster methods such as the Barnes-Hut approximation!

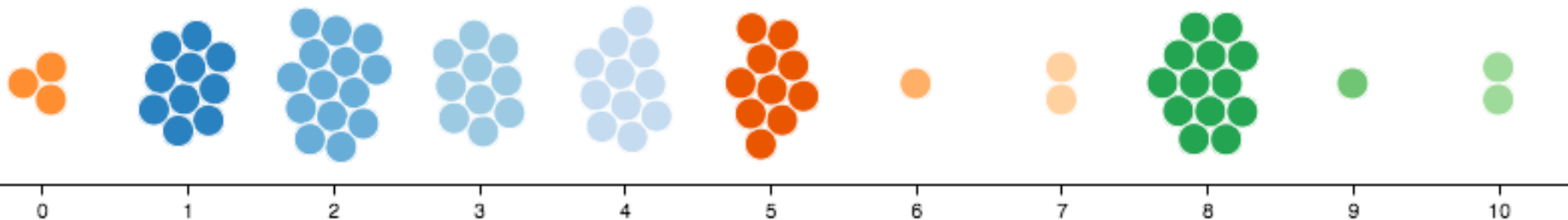
Customized Force Layouts

Different forces can be composed to create an expressive space of custom layouts.

A **beeswarm plot** can be made by combining:

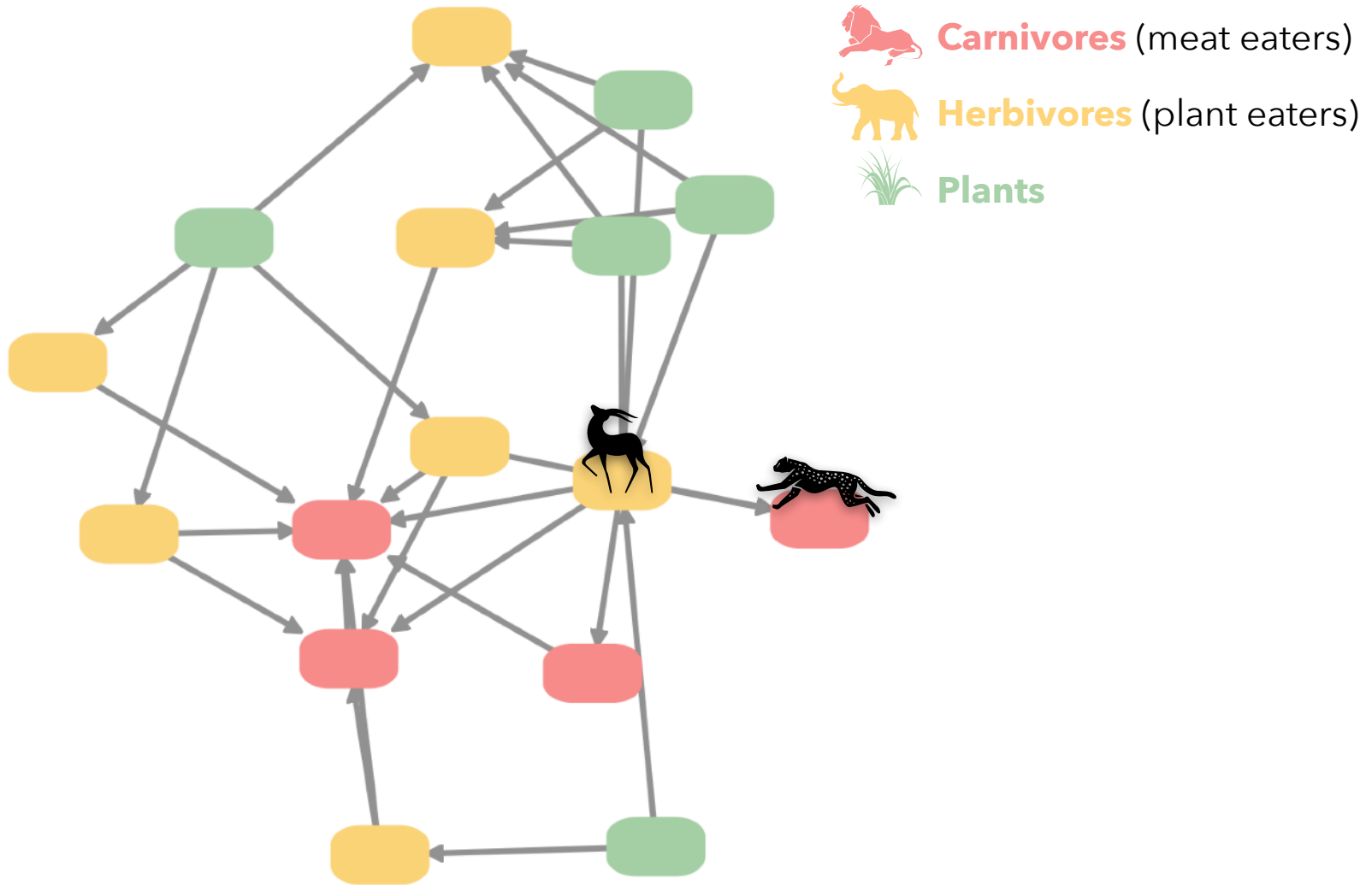
Attractive **X** and **Y** forces to draw nodes of a certain category to a desired point

Collide force to detect collision & remove overlap

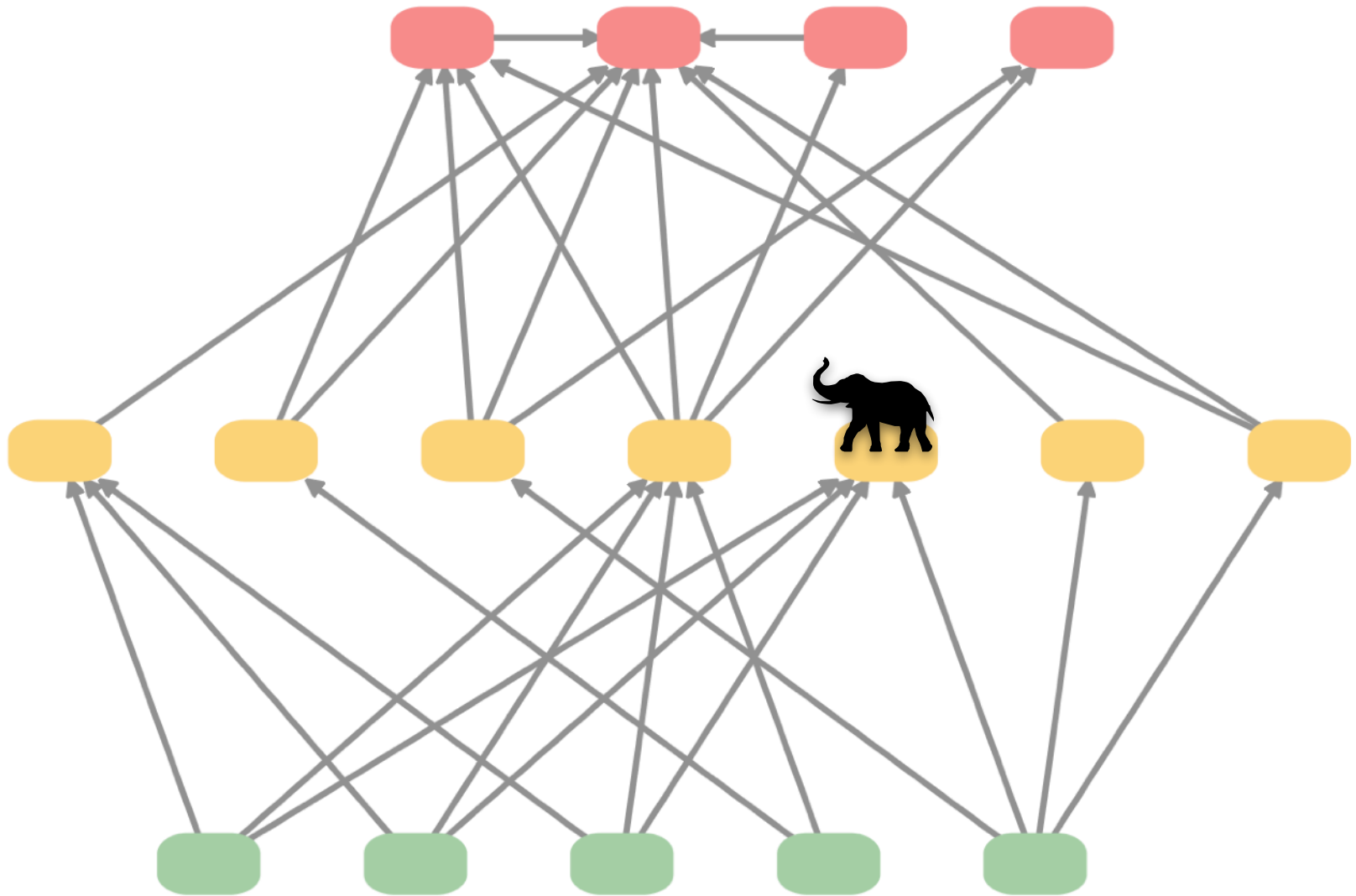


Attribute-Driven Layout

How many herbivores have no predators?



How many **herbivores** have no **predators**?



Attribute-Driven Layout

Large node-link diagrams **get messy!**

Is there additional structure we can exploit?

Idea: Use **data attributes** to perform layout

For example, scatter plot based on node values

Attributes may be associated with nodes or edges
or may be statistical properties of the graph.

Use dynamic queries / brushing to explore...

Attribute-Driven Layout

The "Skitter" Layout

Internet Connectivity

Radial Scatterplot

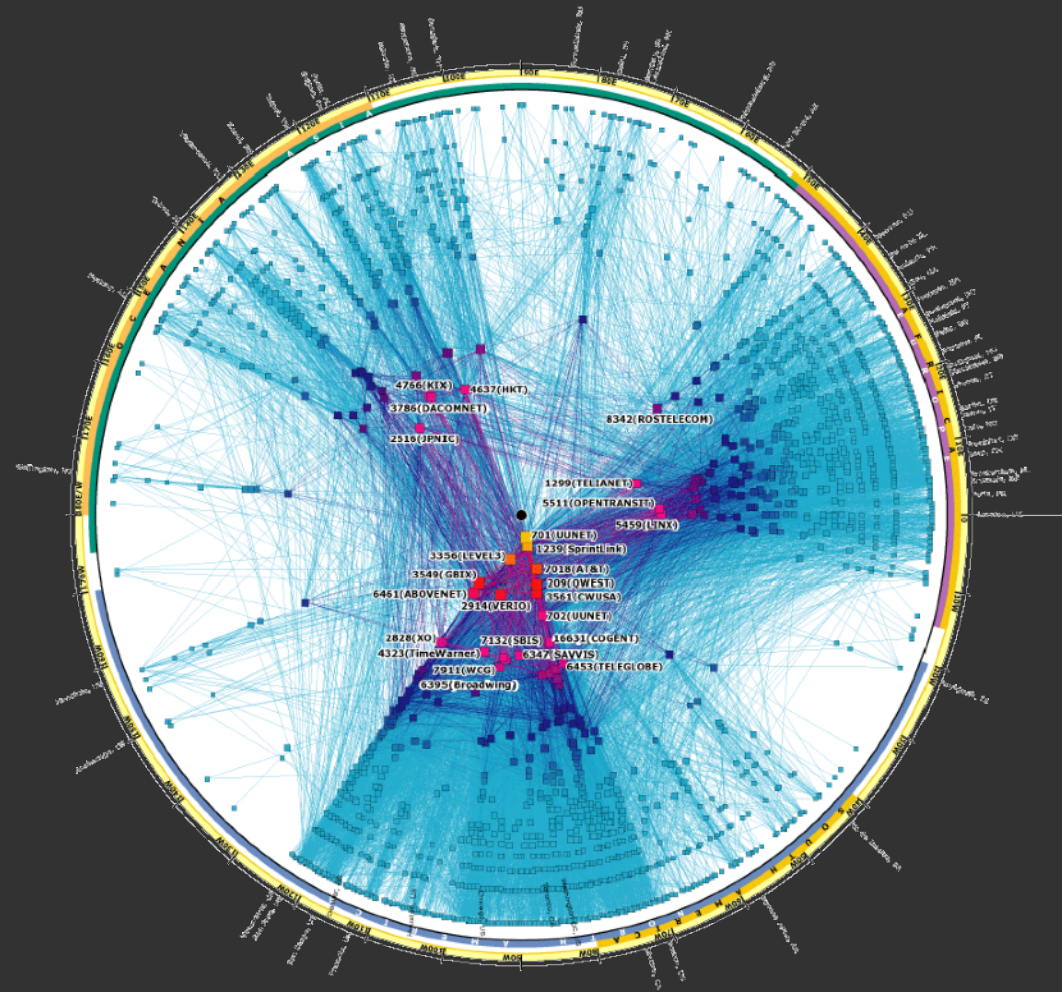
Angle = Longitude

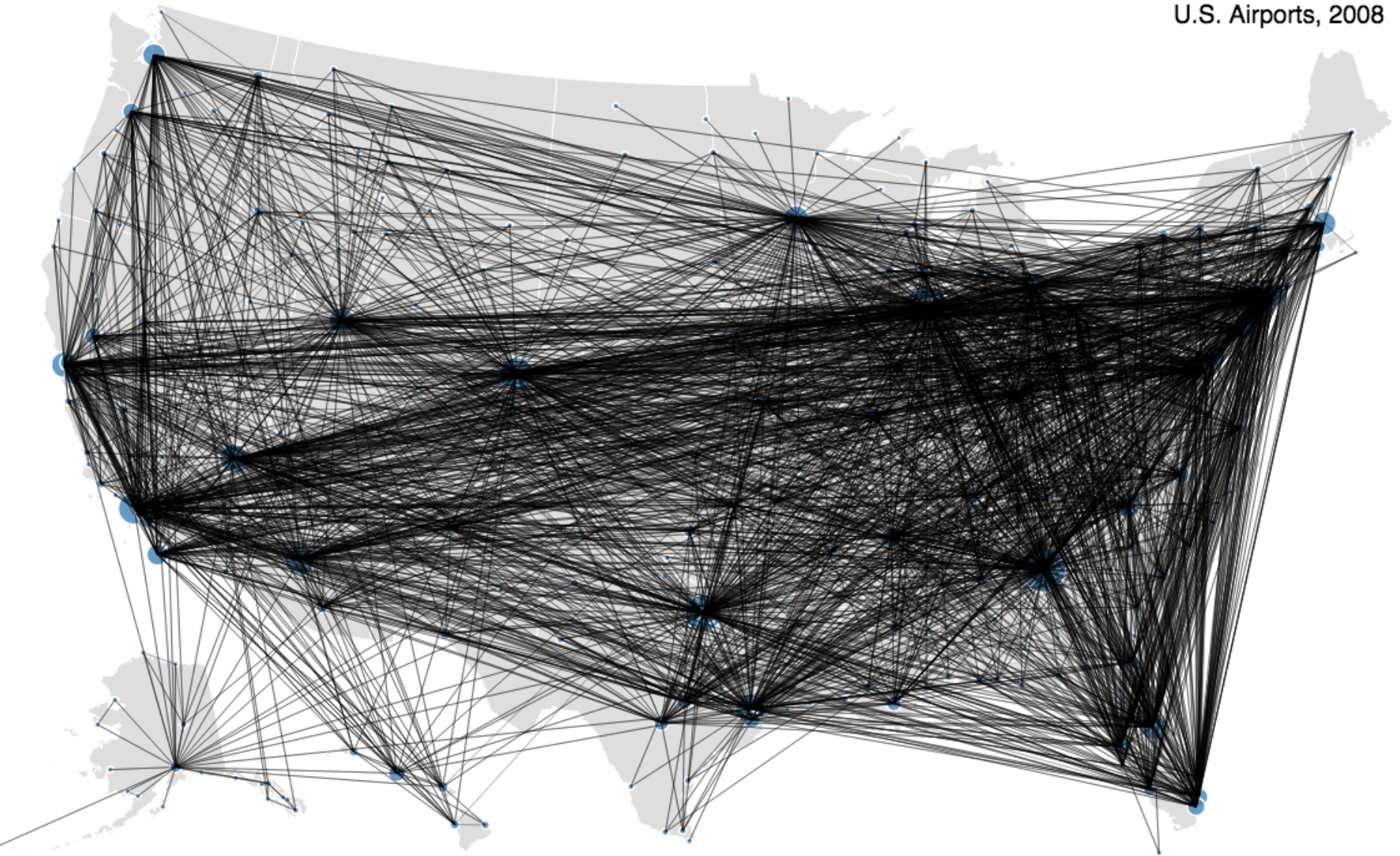
Geography

Radius = Degree

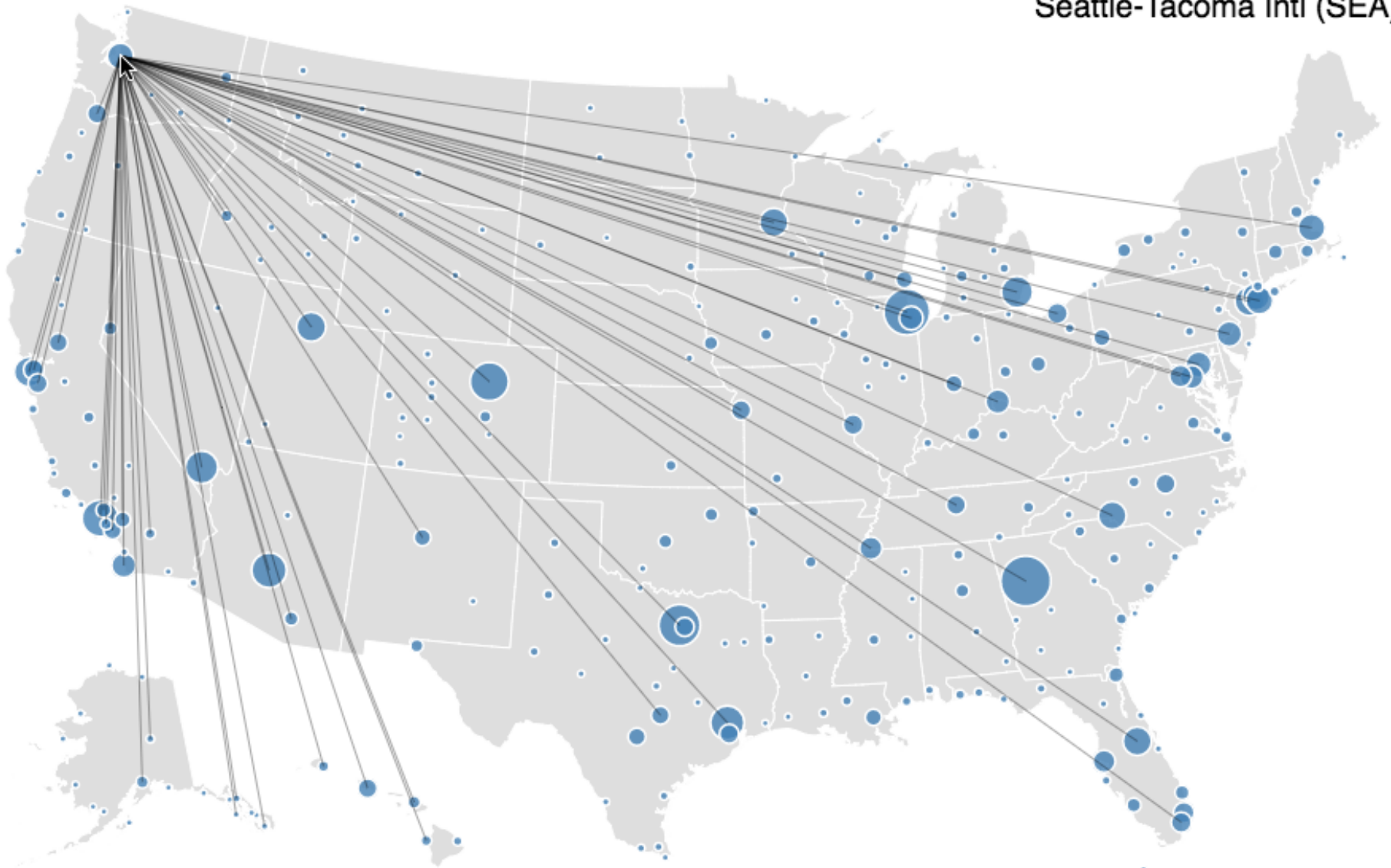
of connections

(a statistic of the nodes)



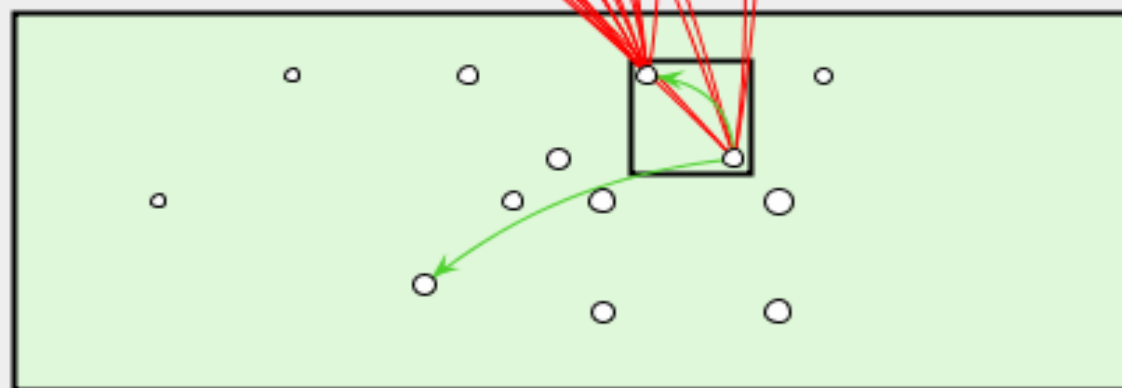
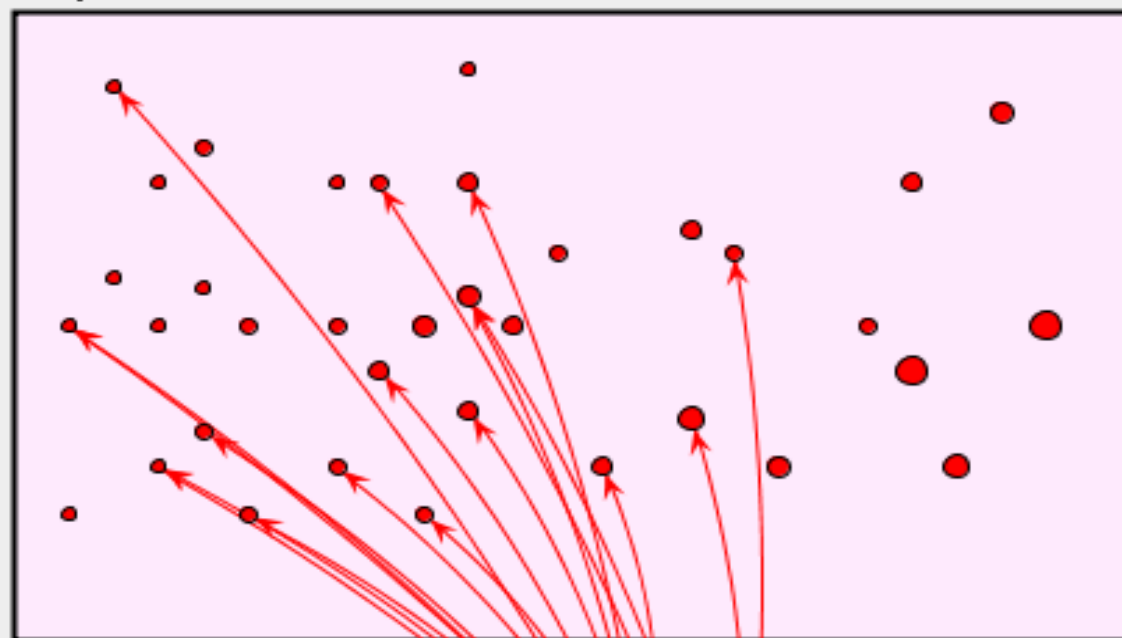


Drawing all edges is not particularly useful here...



Node layout determined by geographic location.
Adjacent edges shown on node selection.

Supreme 1982 1987 1992 1998



Circuit 1982 1987 1992 1998

REGIONS

- 36 ■ Supreme
- 13 ■ Circuit

CITES

- 0 ■ Supreme to Supreme
- 0 ■ Supreme to Circuit
- 18 ■ Circuit to Supreme
- 2 ■ Circuit to Circuit

RANGES

Supreme

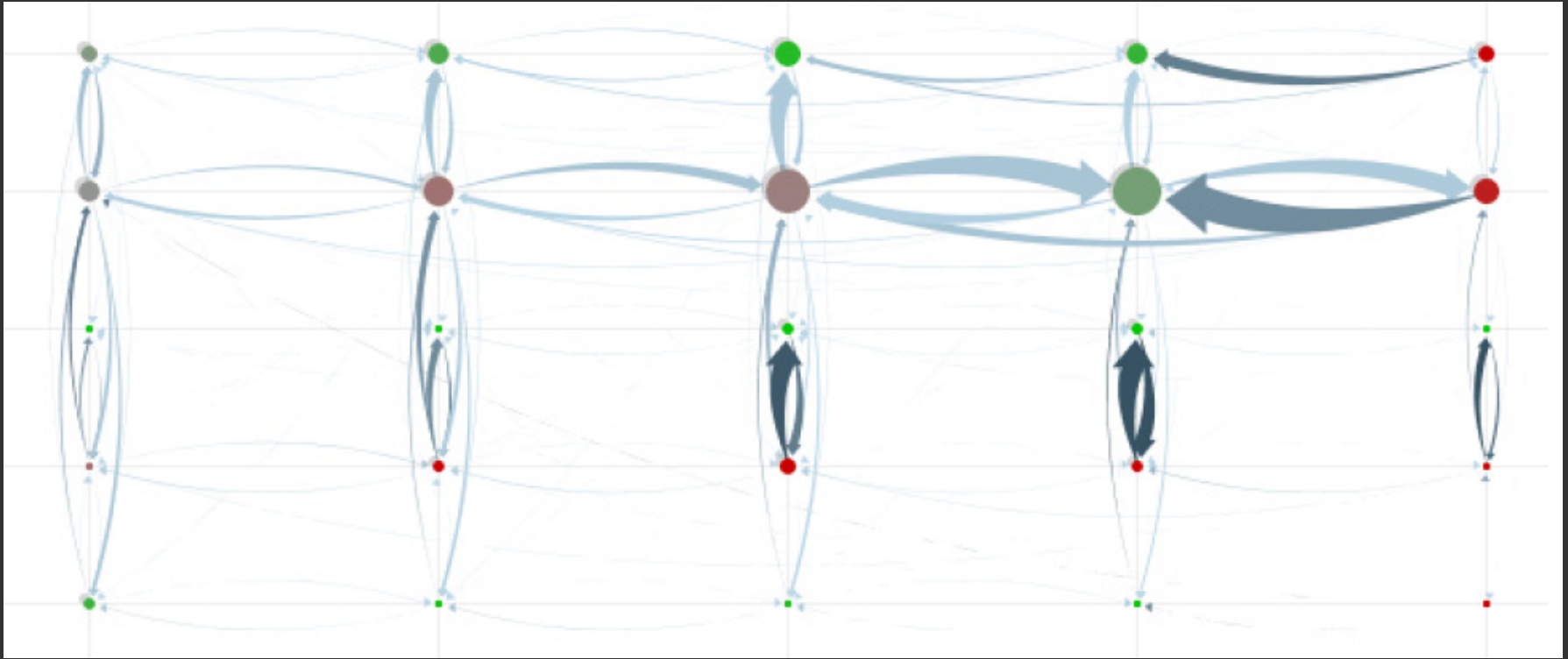
1978 -- 2002

Circuit

1991 -- 1993

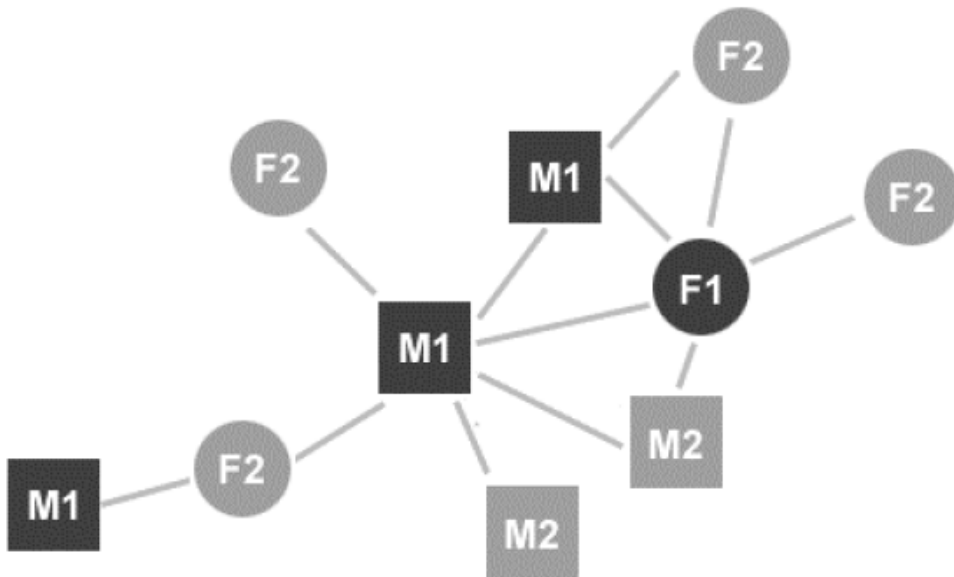


PivotGraph [Wattenberg '06]

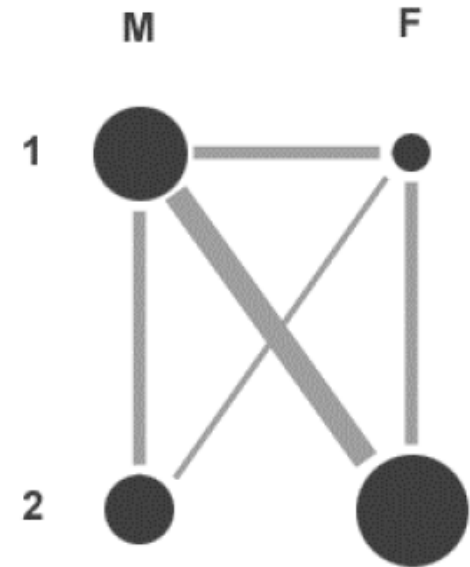


Layout aggregate graphs using node attributes.
Analogous to pivot tables and trellis display.

PivotGraph



Node and Link Diagram



PivotGraph Roll-up

X-Axis:
Gender

Y-Axis:
Location

Flip X/Y Clear

People

● 25	● 10.0
● 13	● 0.0
● 5	● -10.0
● 3	

Relationships

→ 50	→ 10.000
→ 25	→ 5.000
→ 10	→ 2.000
→ 5	→ 1.000

In vs. Out Degree

Rel. / Person

Select:

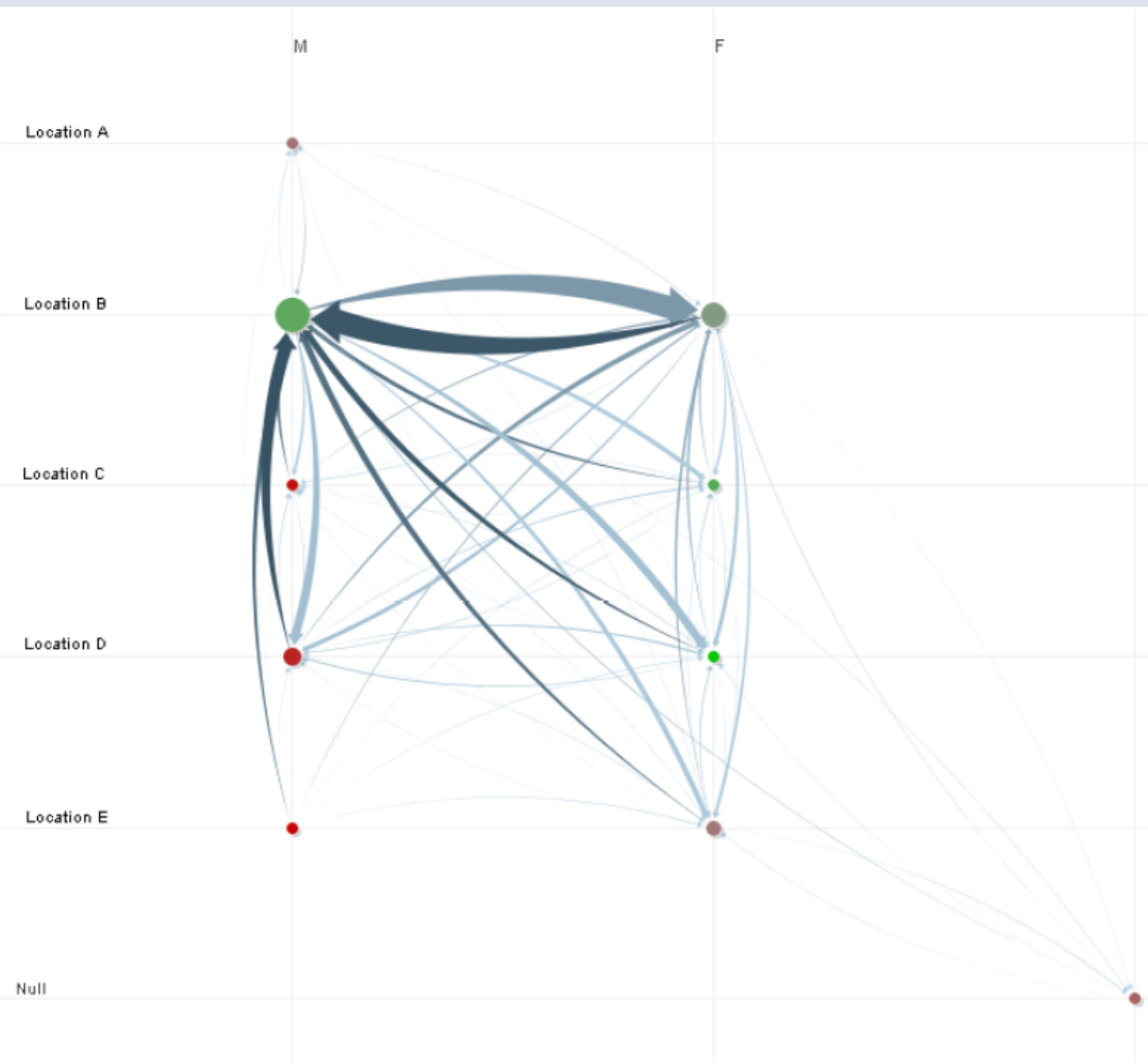
Gender
(All Values)

Legacy
(All Values)

Department
(All Values)

Level
(All Values)

Location
(All Values)



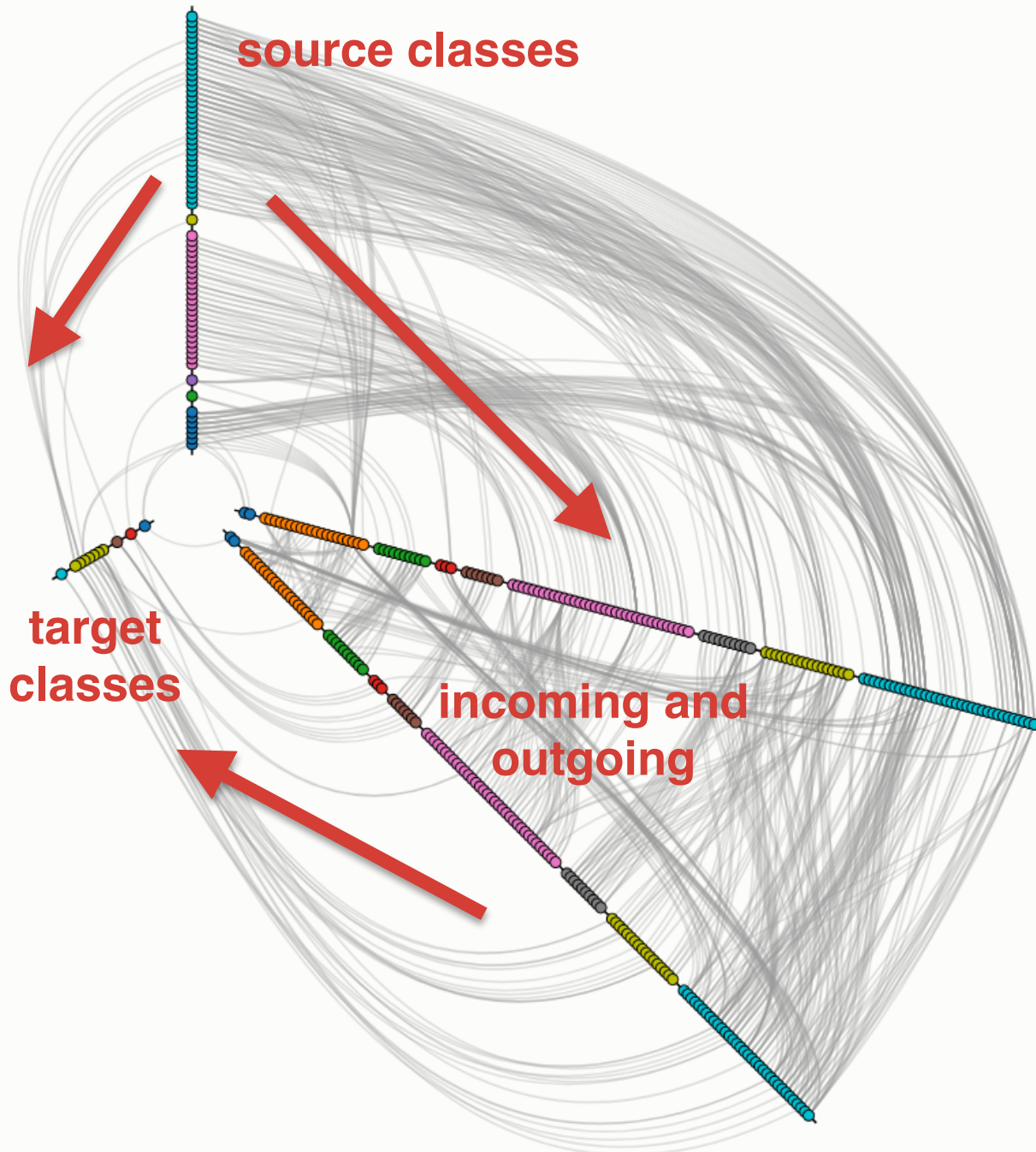
Limitations of PivotGraph

Only 2 variables (no nesting as in Tableau)

Doesn't support continuous variables

Multivariate edges?

source classes



HivePlots

[Krzywinski '11]

Nodes (dots) may be replicated.

Nodes sorted on radial axes by network statistics (e.g., by degree).

Different axes may contain different subsets of nodes.

egweb.bcgsc.ca

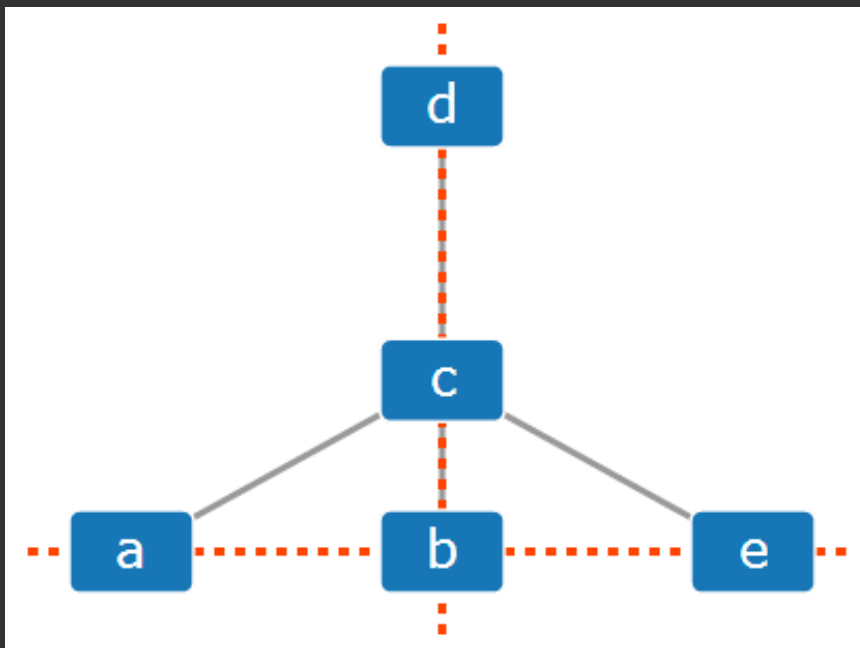
Constraint-Based Layout

Constraint-Based Layout

Treat layout as an *optimization problem*

Define layout using an *energy model* along with *constraints*: equations the layout should obey.

Use optimization algorithms to solve



Position Constraints:

a must be to the **left** of *b*

d, *c*, and *b* must have the same **x position**

a, *b*, and *e* must have the same **y position**

Optimizing Aesthetic Constraints

Minimize edge crossings

Minimize area

Minimize line bends

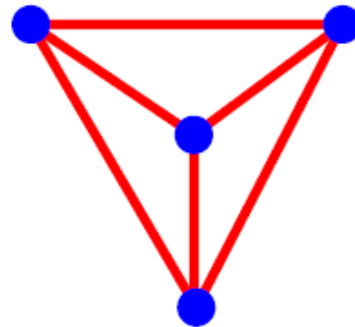
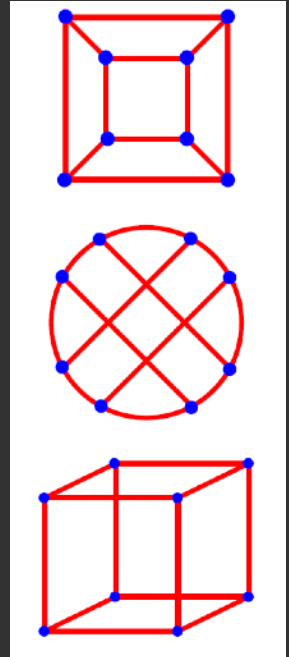
Minimize line slopes

Maximize smallest angle between edges

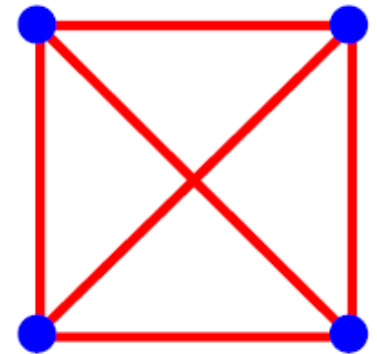
Maximize symmetry

but, can't do it all.

Optimizing these criteria is often NP-Hard, requiring approximations.



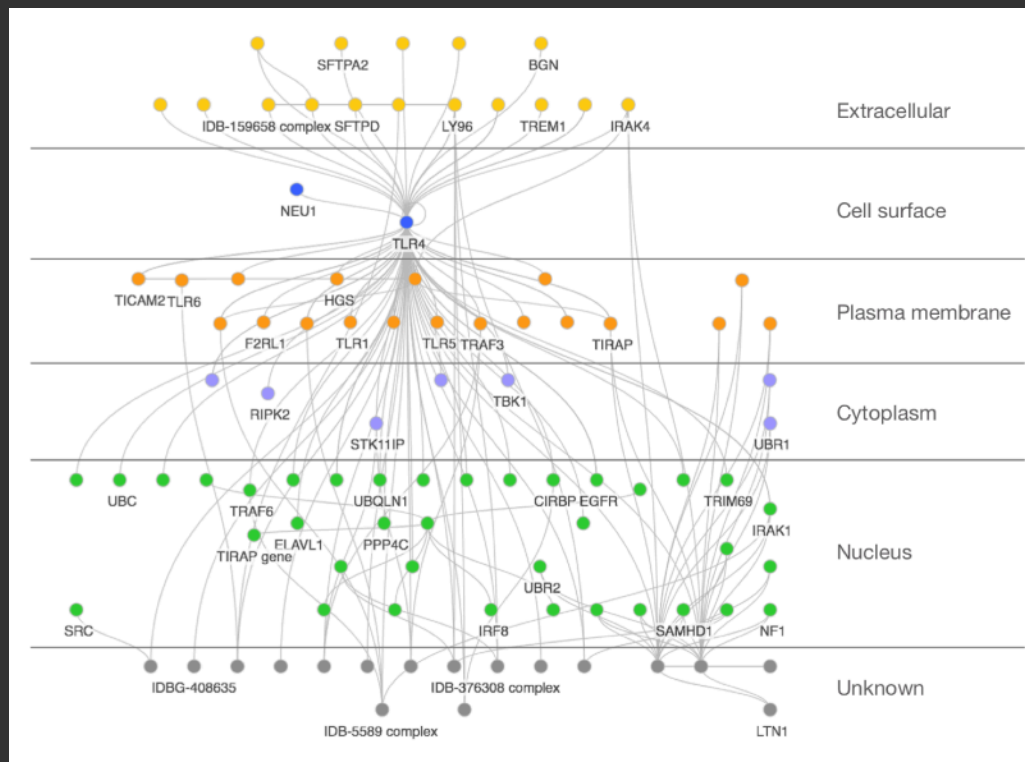
min # crossings



max symmetries

SetCoLa: High-Level Layout

- (1) Define **sets** of nodes based on attributes.
- (2) Apply **constraints** to set elements.

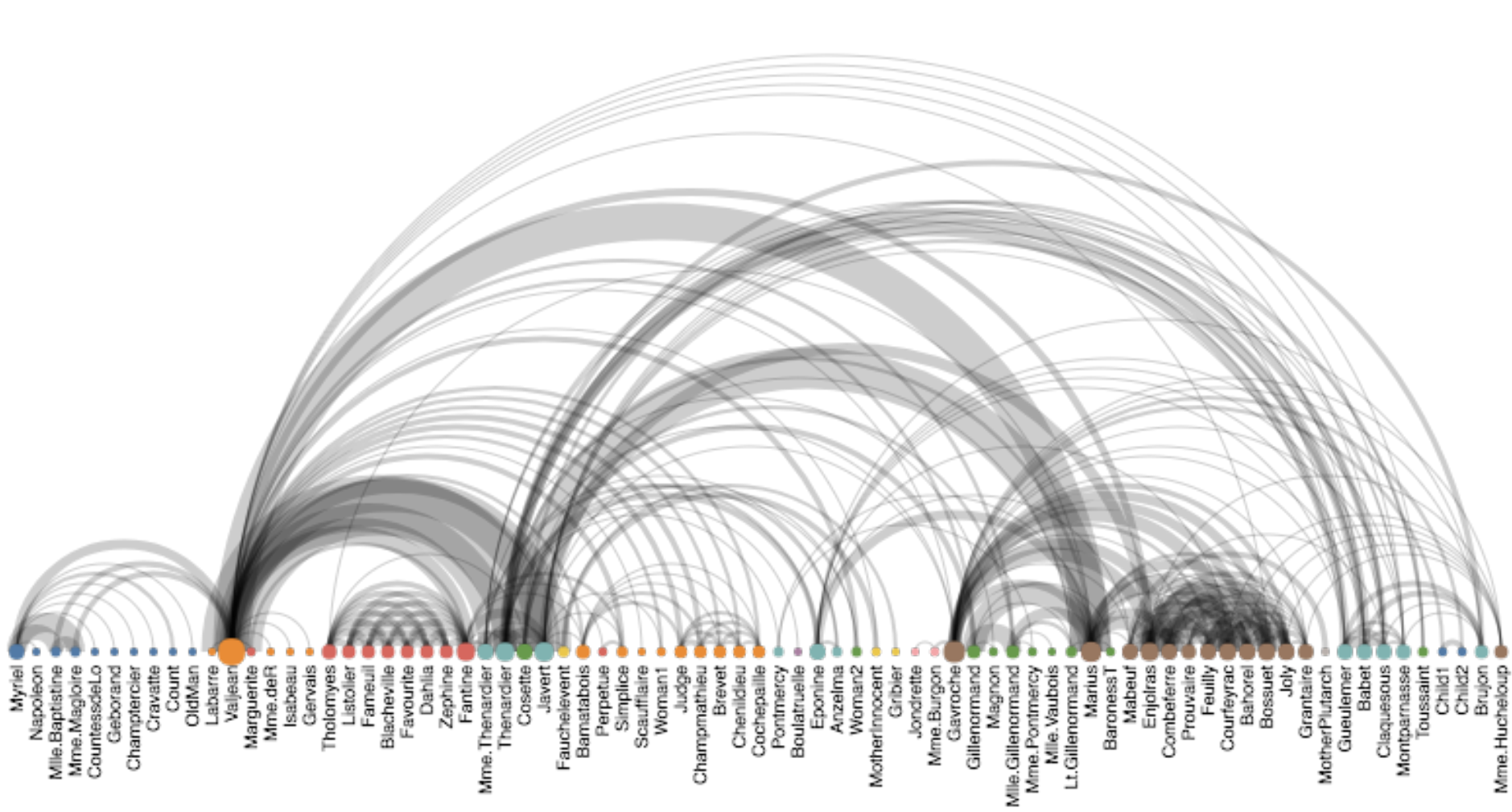


Layout using SetCoLa:

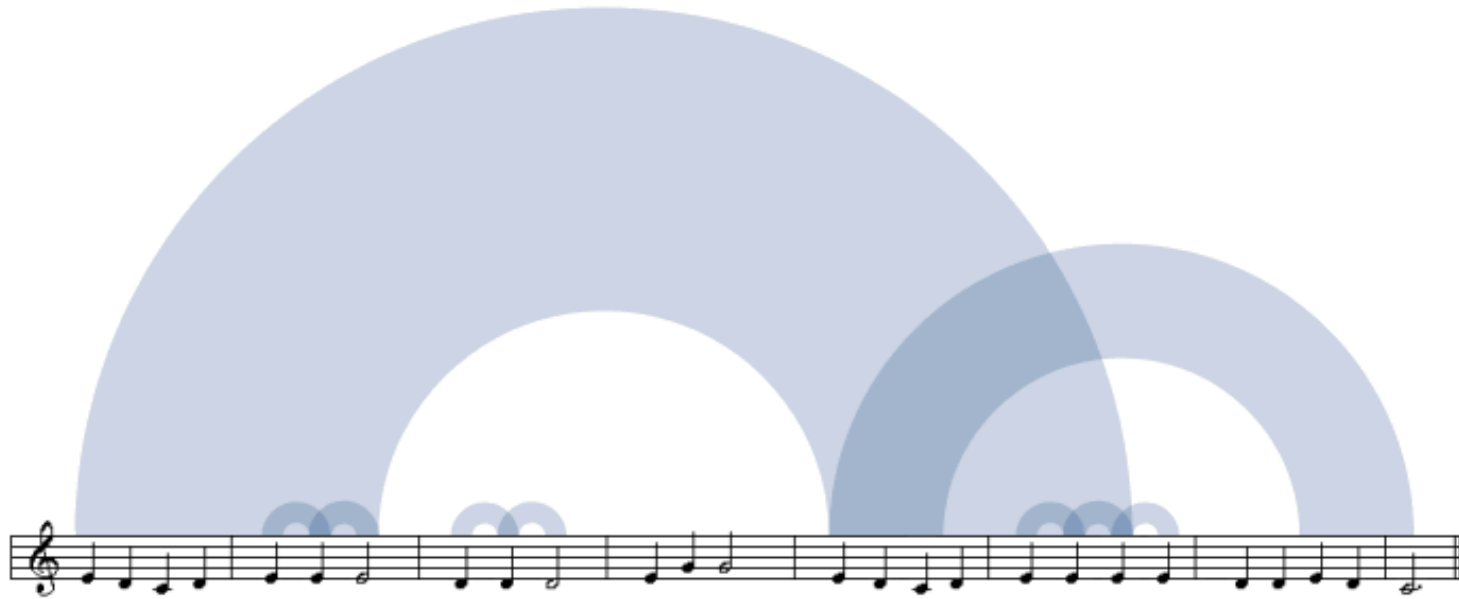
- (1) on all nodes
 - (i) **position** left of "rbound"
 - (ii) **position** right of "lbound"
- (2) partition type
 - (iii) **padding** 18
- (3) compose set from types
 - (iv) **order** by type

[Hoffswell '18]

Arc Diagrams



Linear node layout, circular arcs show connections.
 Layout quality sensitive to node ordering!



For example, the picture above was built from the first line of a very simple piece: *Mary Had a Little Lamb*. Each arch connects two identical passages. To clarify the connection between the visualization and the song, in this diagram the score is displayed beneath the arches.

The Shape of Song

[Wattenberg '01]



This diagram visualizes the refrain from the folk song *Clementine*. As you would expect, the refrain consists of multiple repetitions of the same passage--and that is exactly what the diagram shows. The score isn't shown in this diagram since the notes would be too small to read.

Task Analysis

Node-Link Graph Visualization

Nodes connected by lines/curves

Sugiyama-Style Layout - arranged by depth

Force-Directed Layout - physical simulation

Attribute-Driven Layout - arranged by value

Constraint-Based Layout - optimization

Arc Diagrams - aligned layout

Node-Link Graph Visualization

Nodes connected by lines/curves

Sugiyama-Style Layout

The Good: *Structured-based analysis of hierarchical relationships*

The Bad: *Browsing and path following due to long edges*

Force-Directed Layout

Attribute-Driven Layout

Constraint-Based Layout

Arc Diagrams

Node-Link Graph Visualization

Nodes connected by lines/curves

Sugiyama-Style Layout

Force-Directed Layout

Attribute-Driven Layout

Constraint-Based Layout

Arc Diagrams

Node-Link Graph Visualization

Nodes connected by lines/curves

Sugiyama-Style Layout

Force-Directed Layout

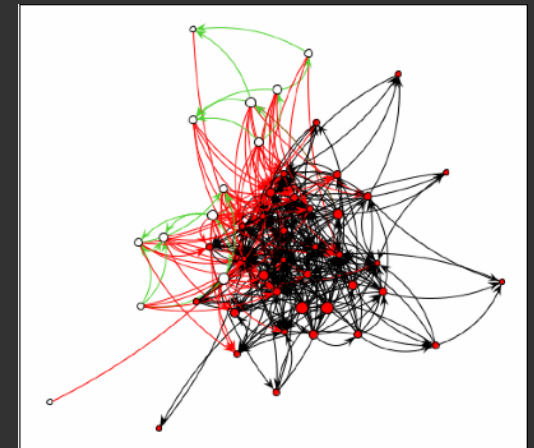
The Good: *Structured-based analysis of closely related elements*

The Bad: *Browsing and summarization of dense networks*

Attribute-Driven Layout

Constraint-Based Layout

Arc Diagrams



Node-Link Graph Visualization

Nodes connected by lines/curves

Sugiyama-Style Layout

Force-Directed Layout

Attribute-Driven Layout

Constraint-Based Layout

Arc Diagrams

Node-Link Graph Visualization

Nodes connected by lines/curves

Sugiyama-Style Layout

Force-Directed Layout

Attribute-Driven Layout

The Good: *Attribute-based analysis tasks*

The Bad (Difficult): *Designing layouts appropriately*

Constraint-Based Layout

Arc Diagrams

Node-Link Graph Visualization

Nodes connected by lines/curves

Sugiyama-Style Layout

Force-Directed Layout

Attribute-Driven Layout

Constraint-Based Layout

Arc Diagrams

Node-Link Graph Visualization

Nodes connected by lines/curves

Sugiyama-Style Layout

Force-Directed Layout

Attribute-Driven Layout

Constraint-Based Layout

The Good: *Graph layout based on structural/aesthetic properties*

The Bad (Difficult): *Selecting constraints appropriately*

Arc Diagrams

Node-Link Graph Visualization

Nodes connected by lines/curves

Sugiyama-Style Layout

Force-Directed Layout

Attribute-Driven Layout

Constraint-Based Layout

Arc Diagrams

Node-Link Graph Visualization

Nodes connected by lines/curves

Sugiyama-Style Layout

Force-Directed Layout

Attribute-Driven Layout

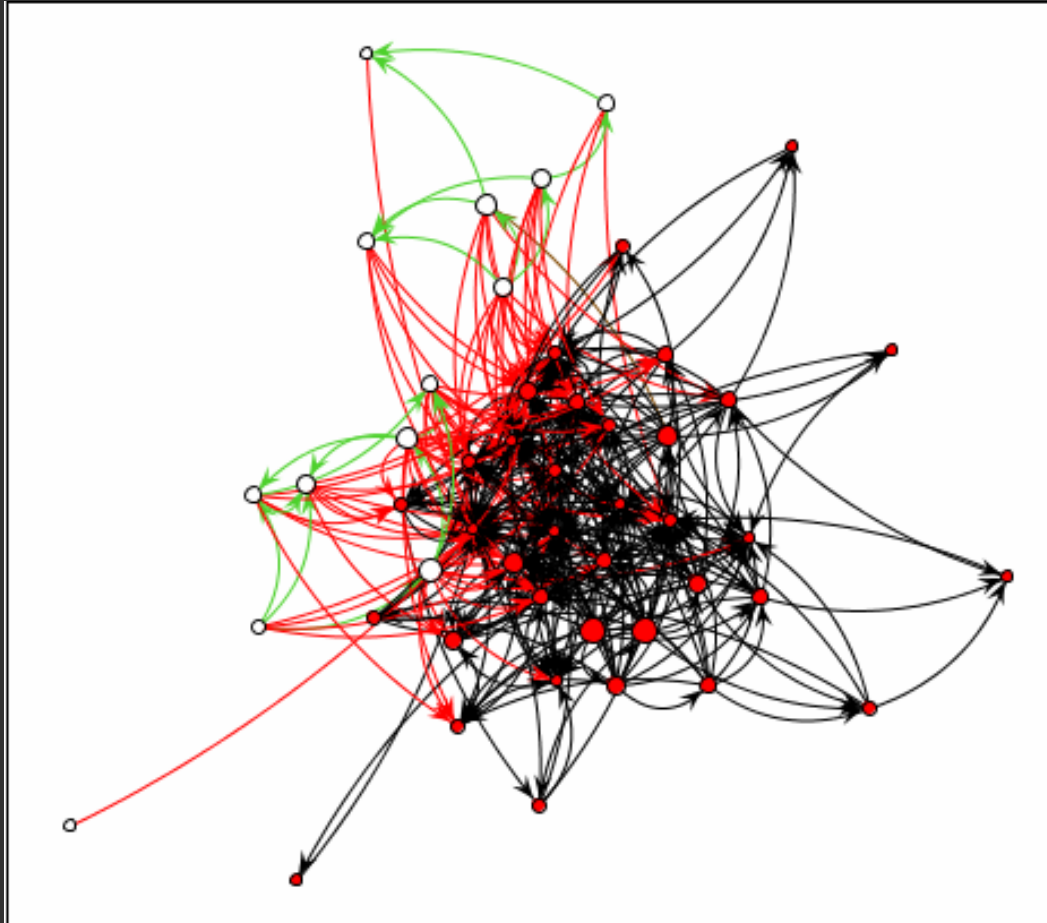
Constraint-Based Layout

Arc Diagrams

The Good: *Summarization and comparison of overall structure*

The Bad: *Order matters for node layout; Structure-based and path following*

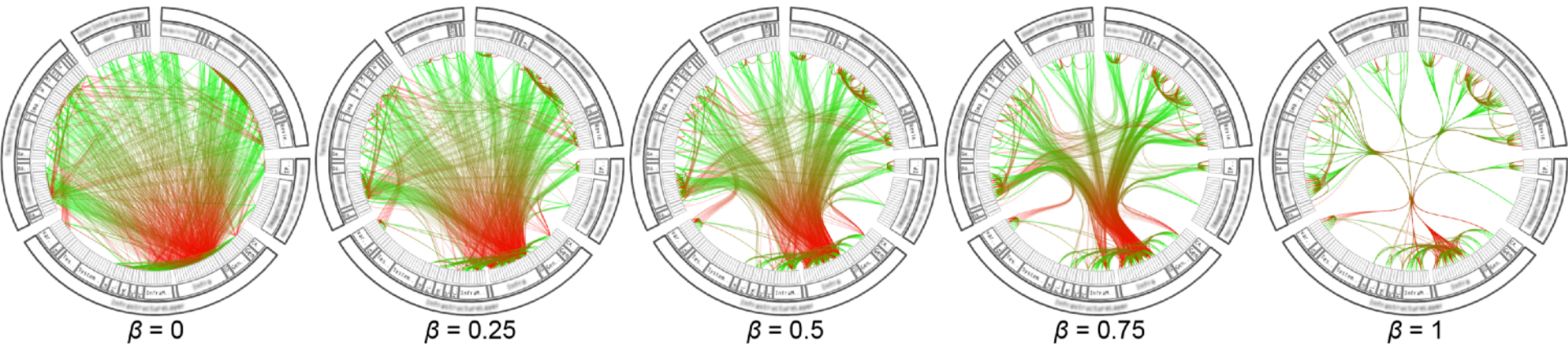
Limitations of Node-Link Layouts



Edge-crossings and occlusion! Poor scalability....

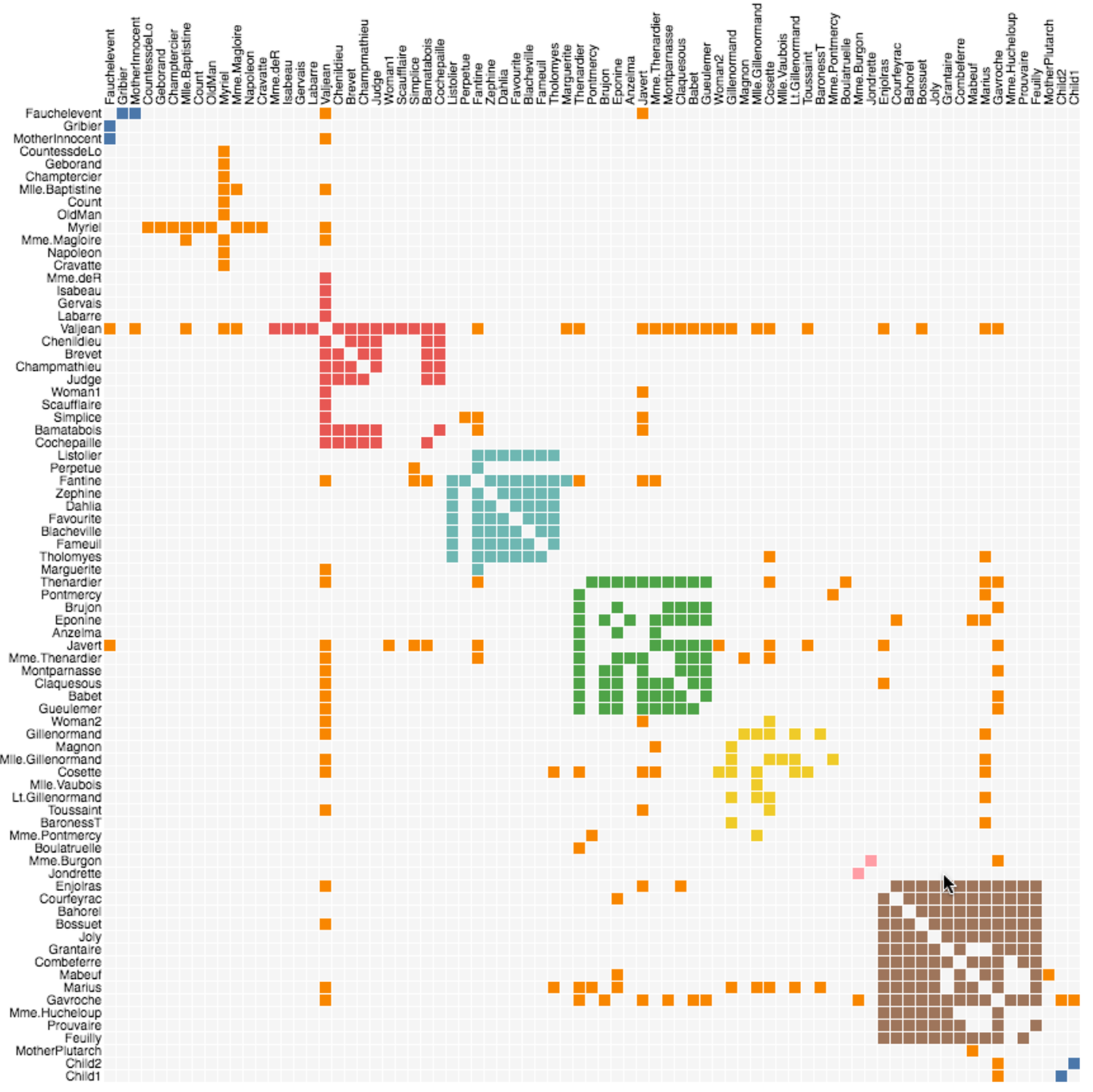
Hierarchical Edge Bundling

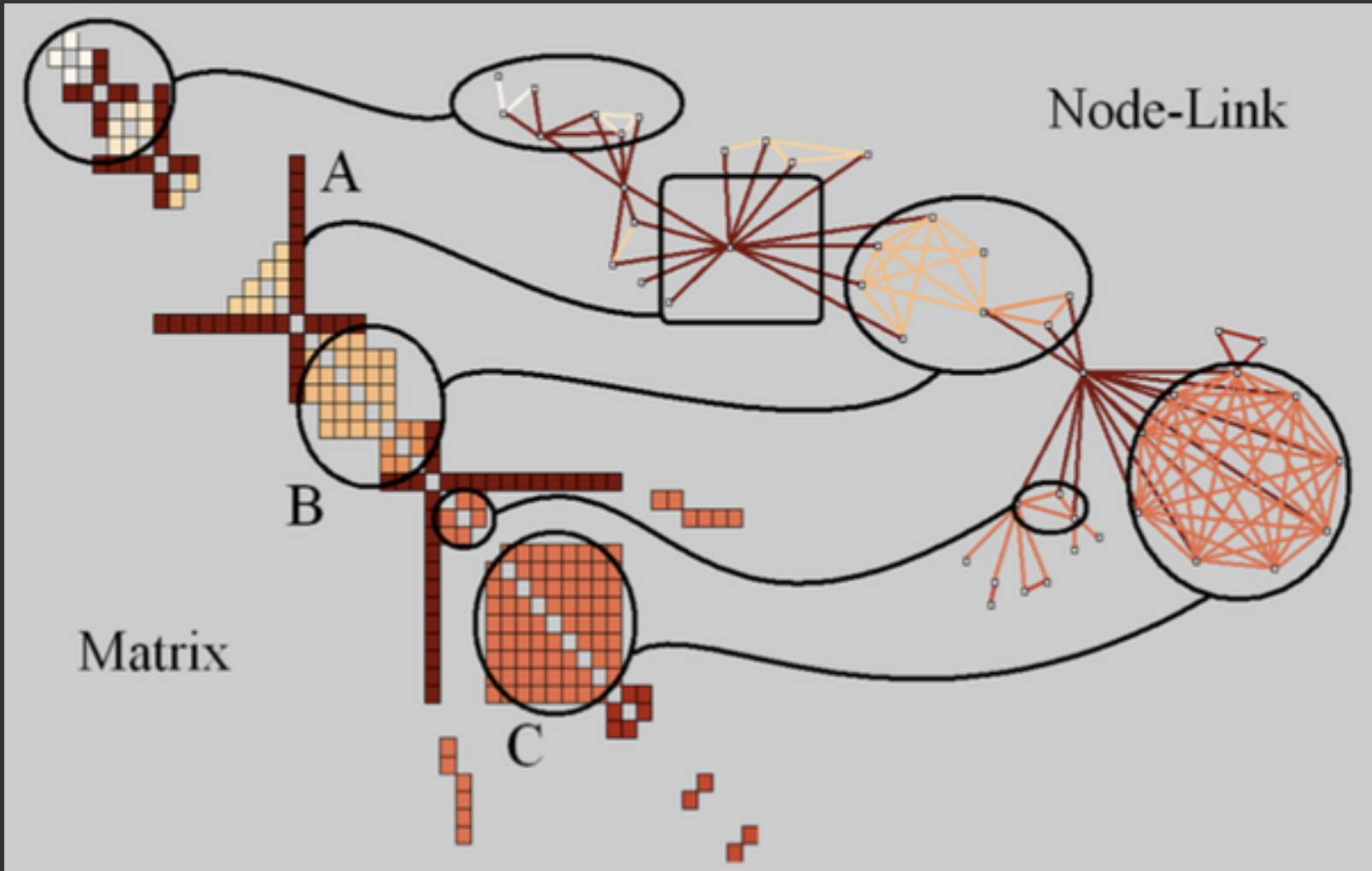
Hierarchical Edge Bundling



Bundle edges with varying amounts of tension
Low-level vs. high-level information

Matrix Diagrams





Adjacency Matrices

Graph Viewer

Roll-up by:

All

Visualization:

Node-Link

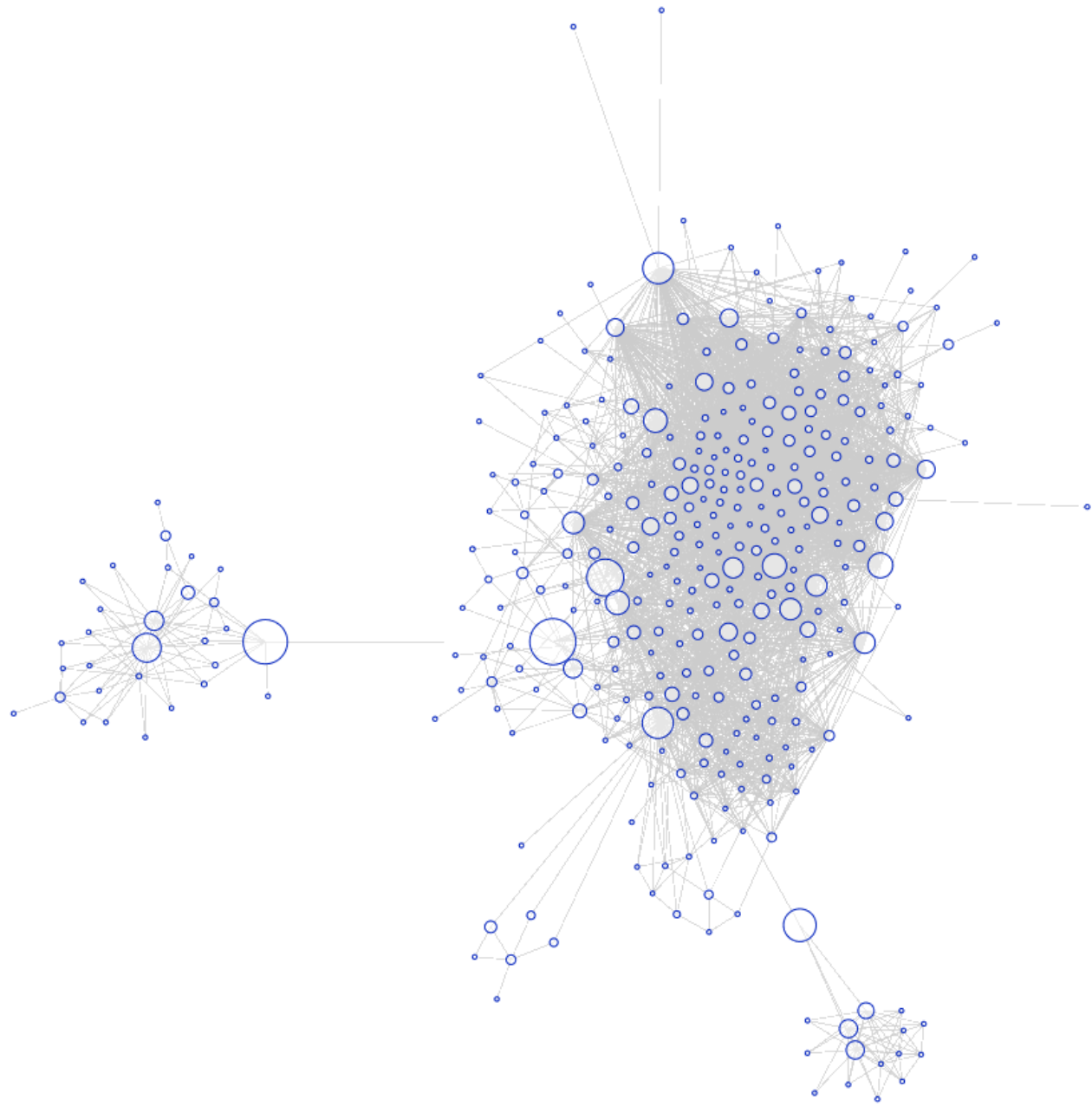
Sort by:

None

Edge centrality filters:

Two horizontal sliders for edge centrality filtering, both currently set to the minimum value.

- Images
- Animate



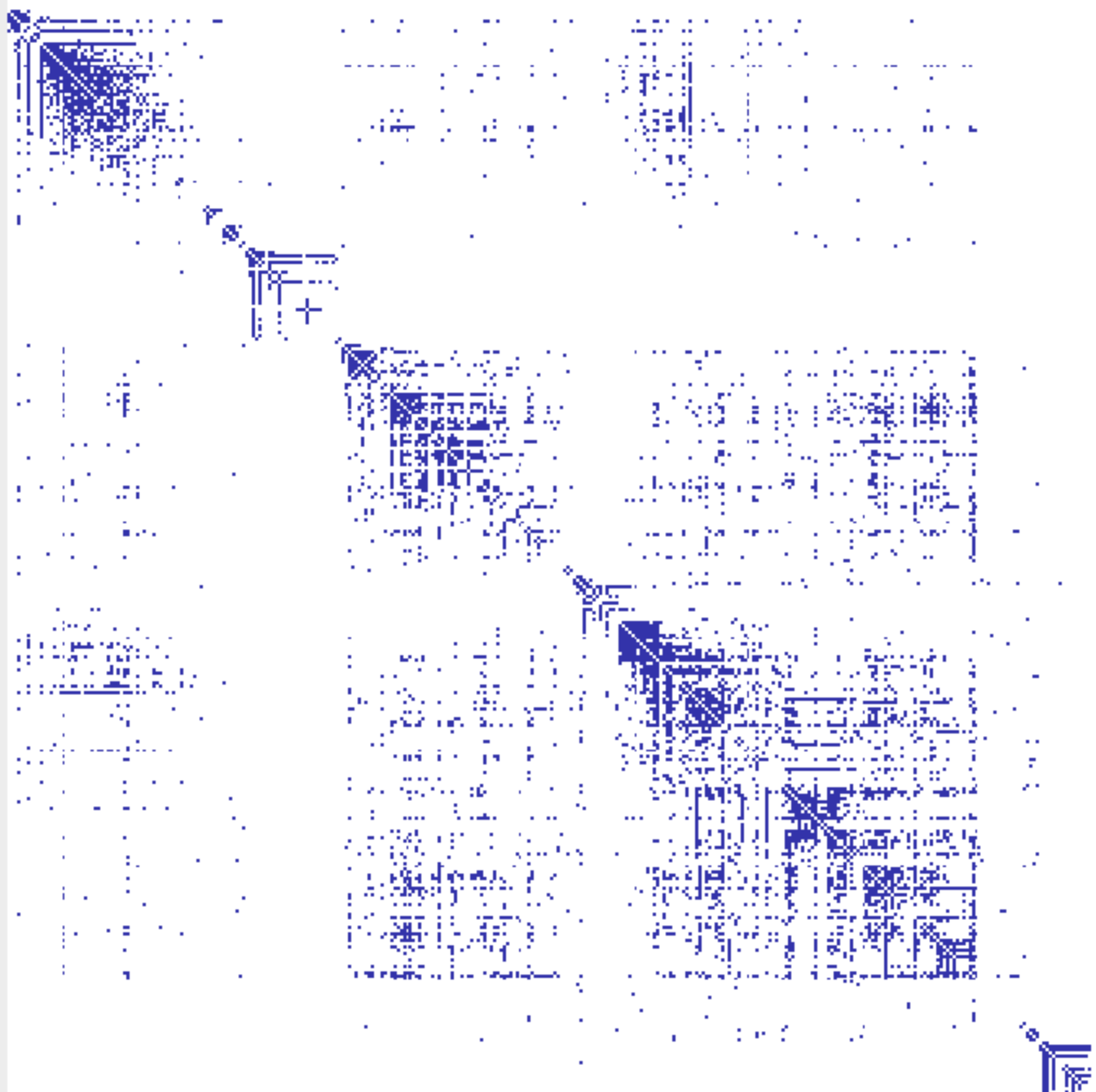
Graph Viewer

Roll-up by:

Visualization:

Sort by:

Edge centrality filters:



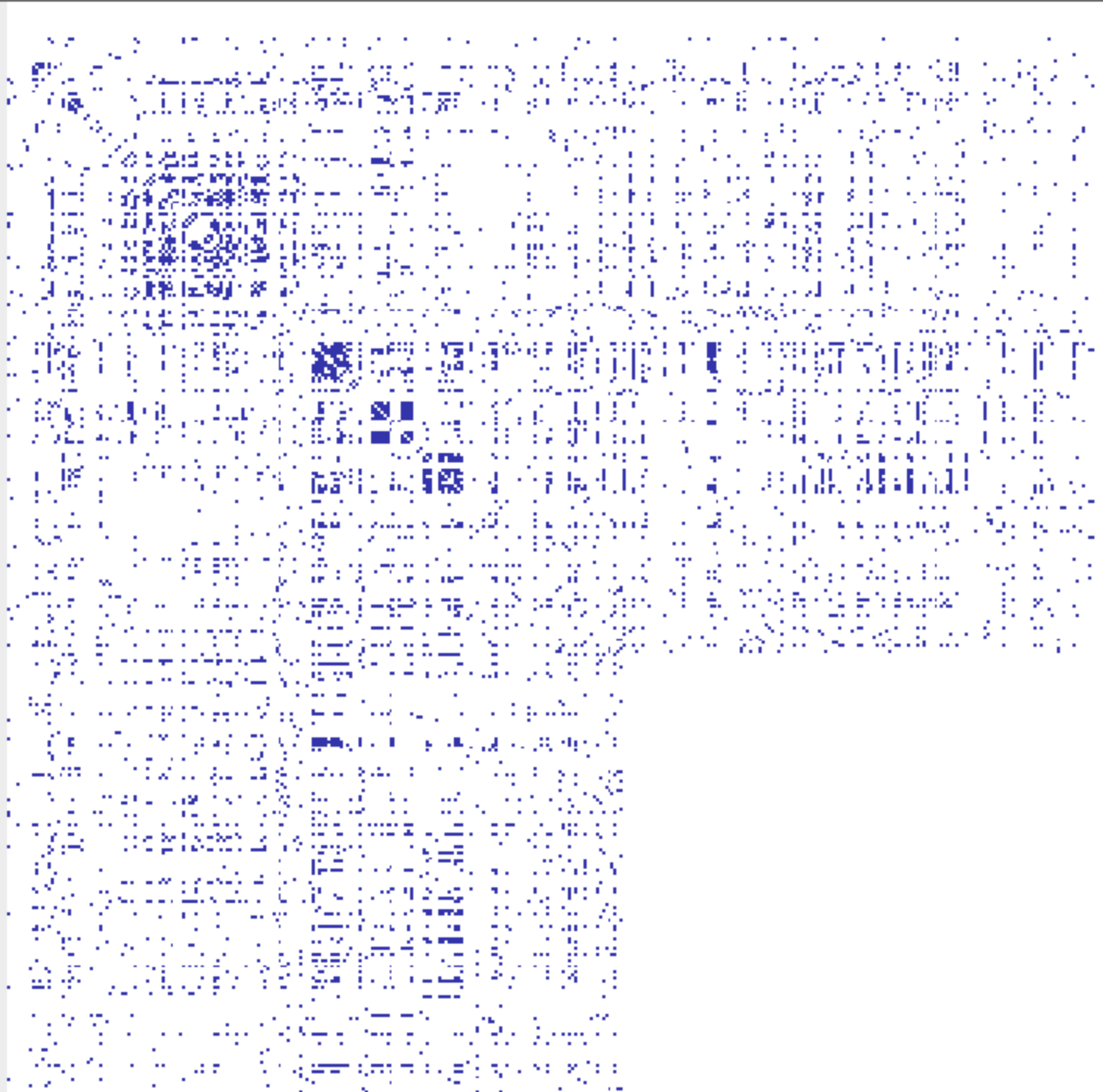
Graph Viewer

Roll-up by:

Visualization:

Sort by:

Edge centrality filters:



Summary: Hierarchies & Networks

Tree Layout

Indented / Node-Link / Enclosure / Layers
Focus+Context techniques for scale

Graph Layout

“Sugiyama” Layout
Force-Directed Layout
Attribute-Driven Layout
Constraint Layout
Arc Diagrams
Matrix Diagrams