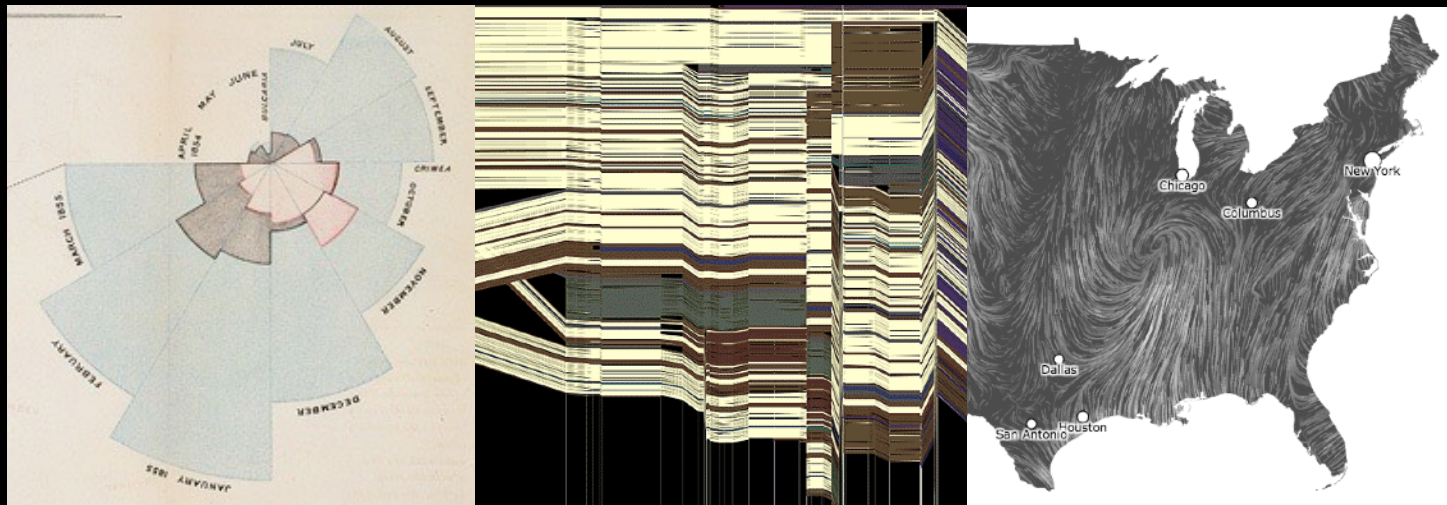


CSE 512 - Data Visualization

Networks

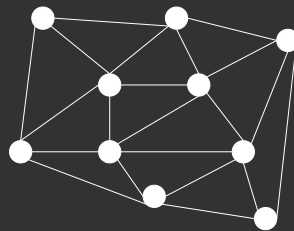


Jeffrey Heer University of Washington

Graphs and Trees

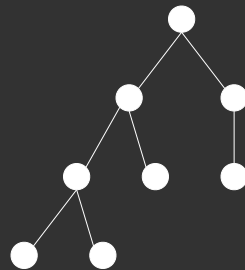
Graphs

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

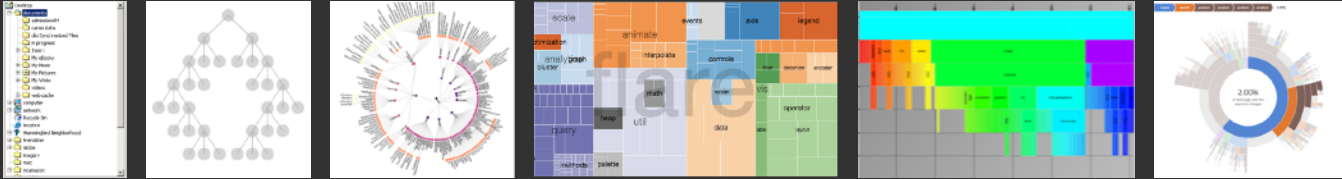
Social Networks

Simulation and Modeling

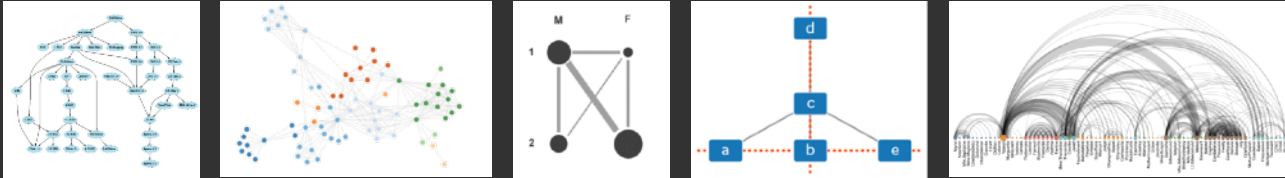
Integrated Circuit Design

Topics

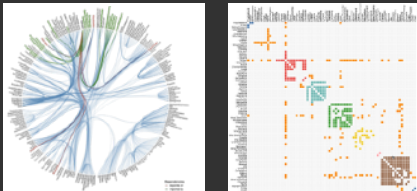
Tree Visualization



Graph Layout: Node-Link Diagrams



Alternative Visualizations and Techniques



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

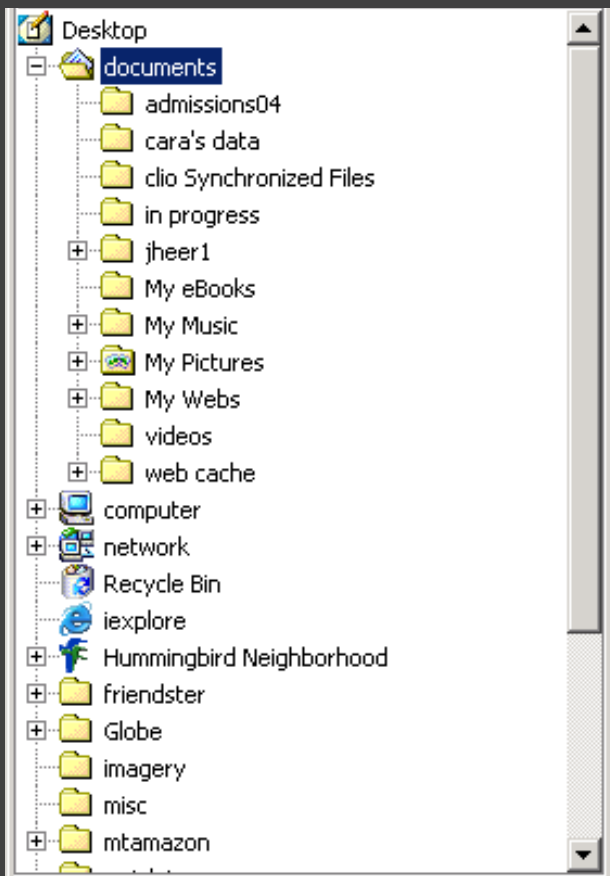
Relative position and alignment



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

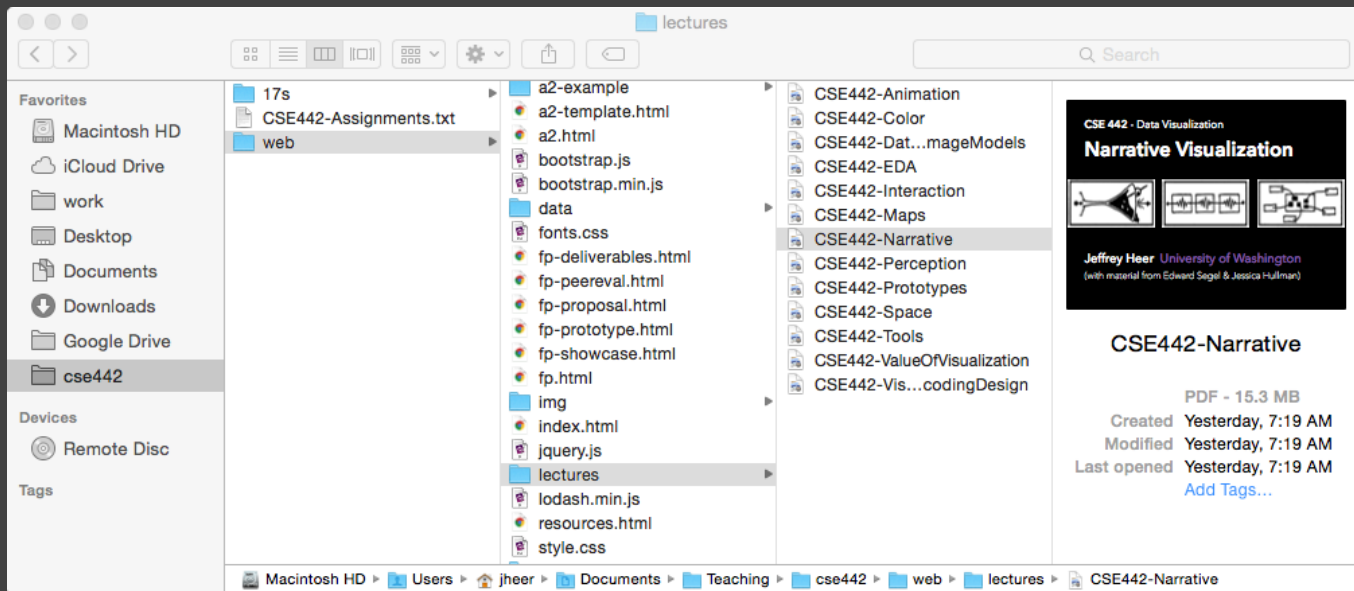
Commonly used as a component in an interface

Breadth and depth contend for space

Often requires a great deal of scrolling

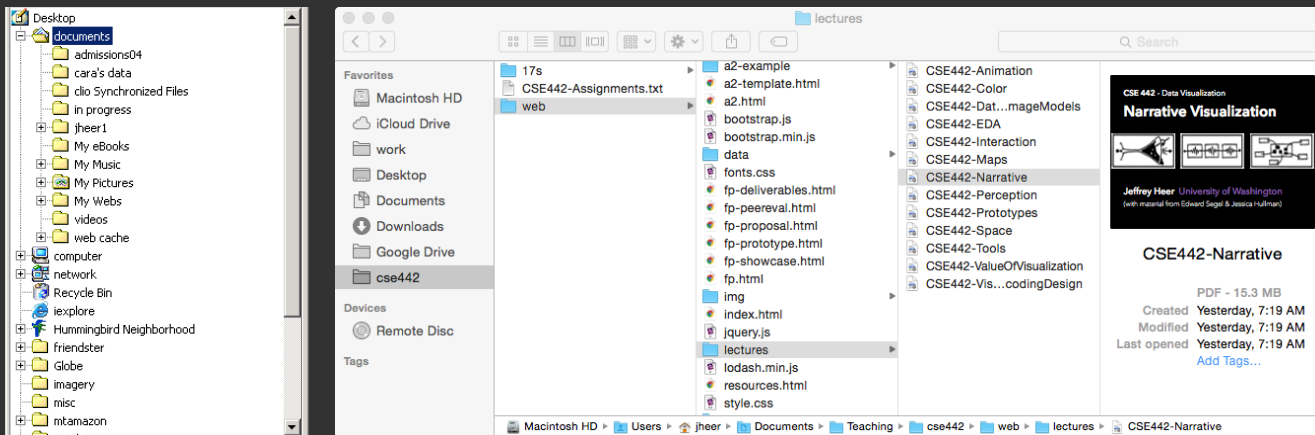


Single-Focus (Accordion) List



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

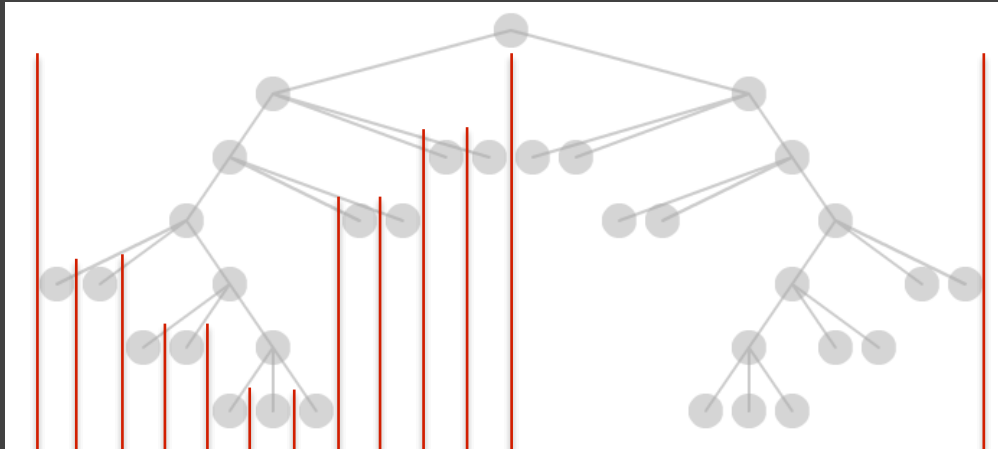
Often space is used to communicate hierarchical orientation (e.g., towards authority or generality)

Naïve Recursive Layout

Repeatedly divide space for subtrees by leaf count

Breadth of tree along one dimension

Depth along the other dimension



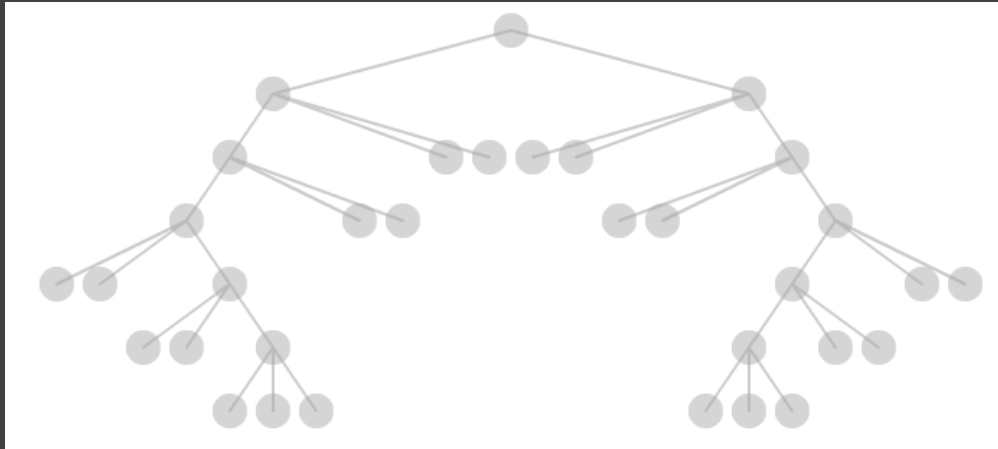
Naïve Recursive Layout

Repeatedly divide space for subtrees by leaf count

Breadth of tree along one dimension

Depth along the other dimension

Problems?



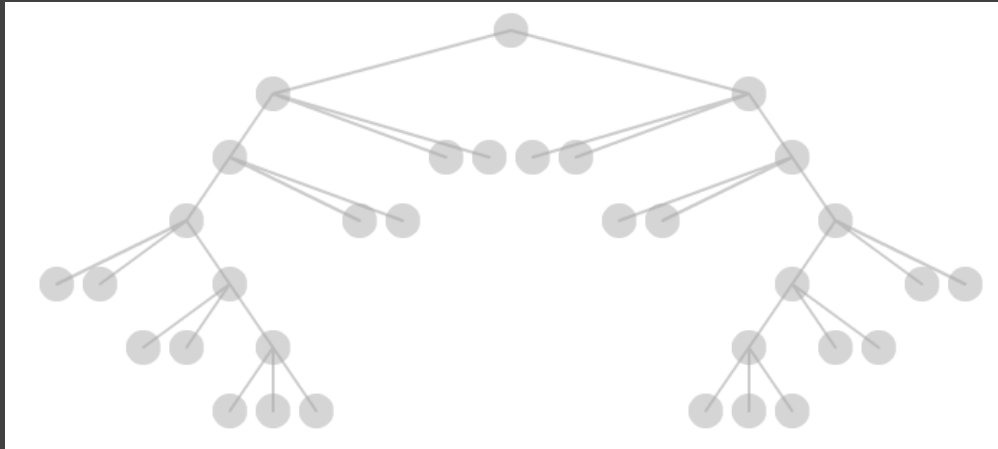
Naïve Recursive Layout

Repeatedly divide space for subtrees by leaf count

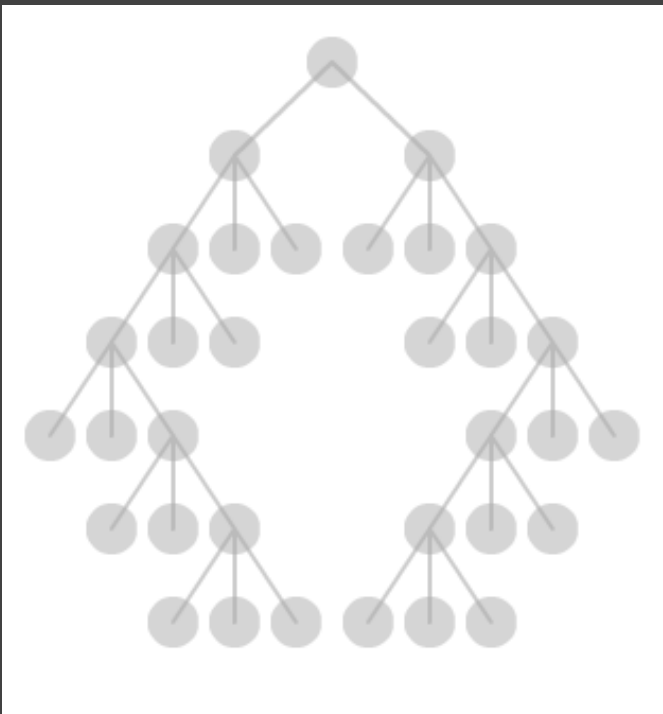
Breadth of tree along one dimension

Depth along the other dimension

Problem: exponential growth of breadth



Reingold & Tilford's "Tidy" Layout

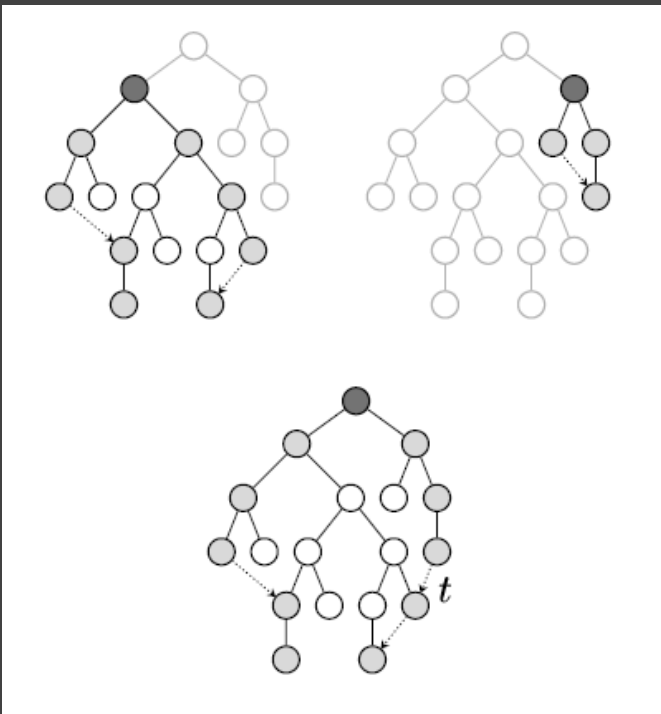


Goal: make smarter use of space, maximize density and symmetry.

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

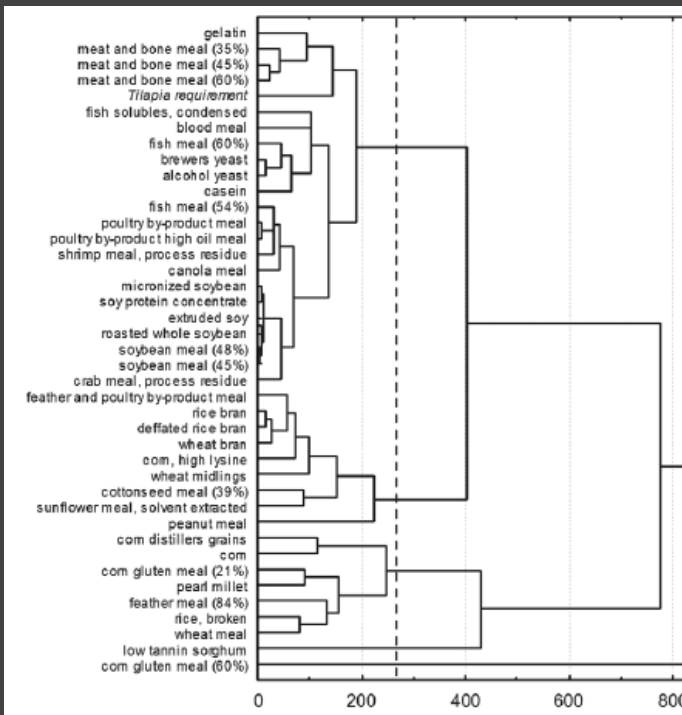
No edge crossings

Draw isomorphic subtrees identically (same shape)

Preserve layout ordering and symmetry

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

Cluster Dendrograms

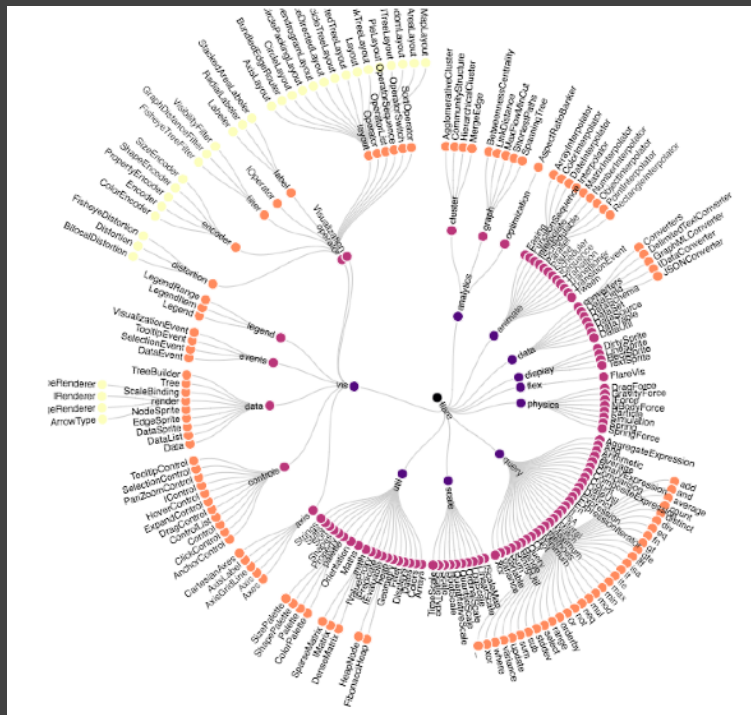


Depicts cluster trees produced by hierarchical clustering algorithms.

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.

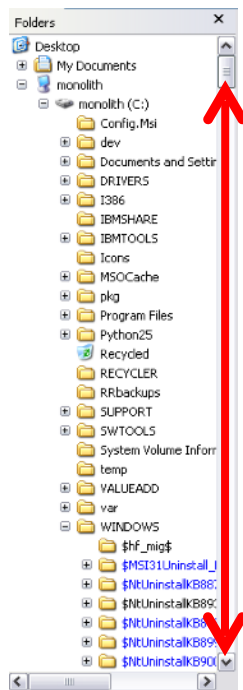
Angular sectors assigned to subtrees (often with naïve recursive layout).

Reingold-Tilford method can also be applied here.

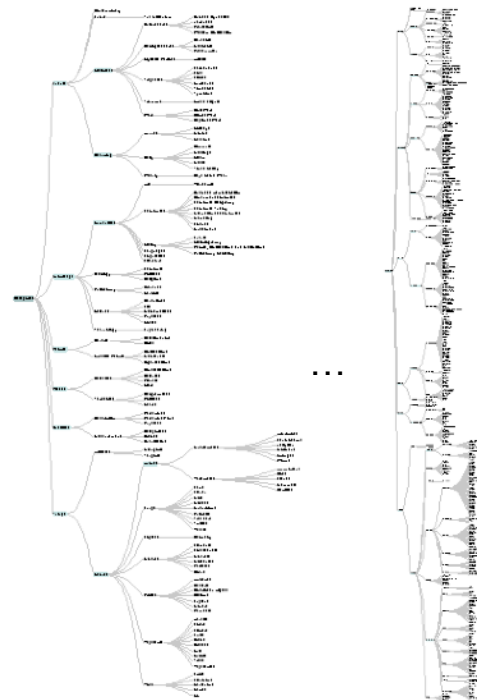
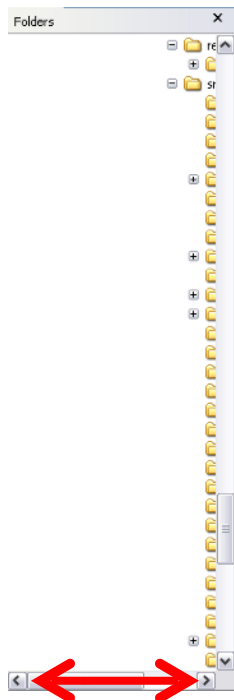
Analysis Tasks:

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

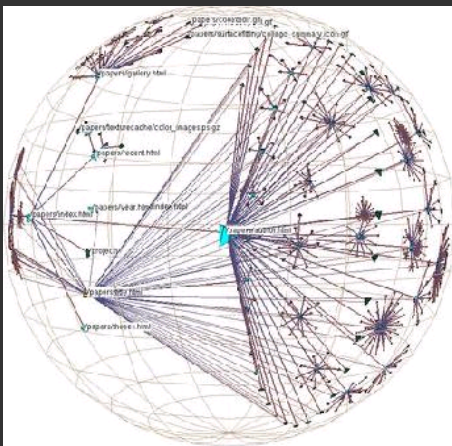
Scrolling or Panning

Zooming

Aggregation



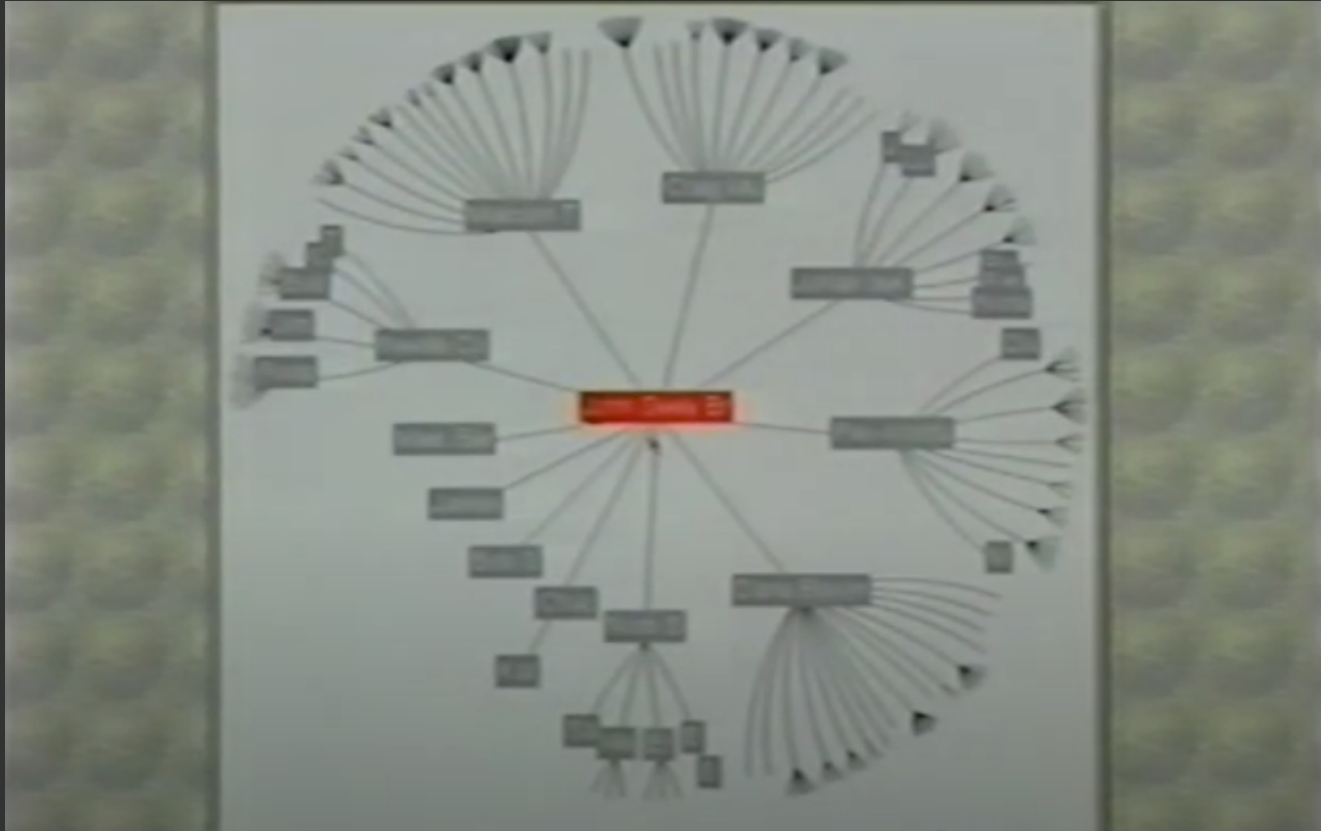
MC Escher, *Circle Limit IV*



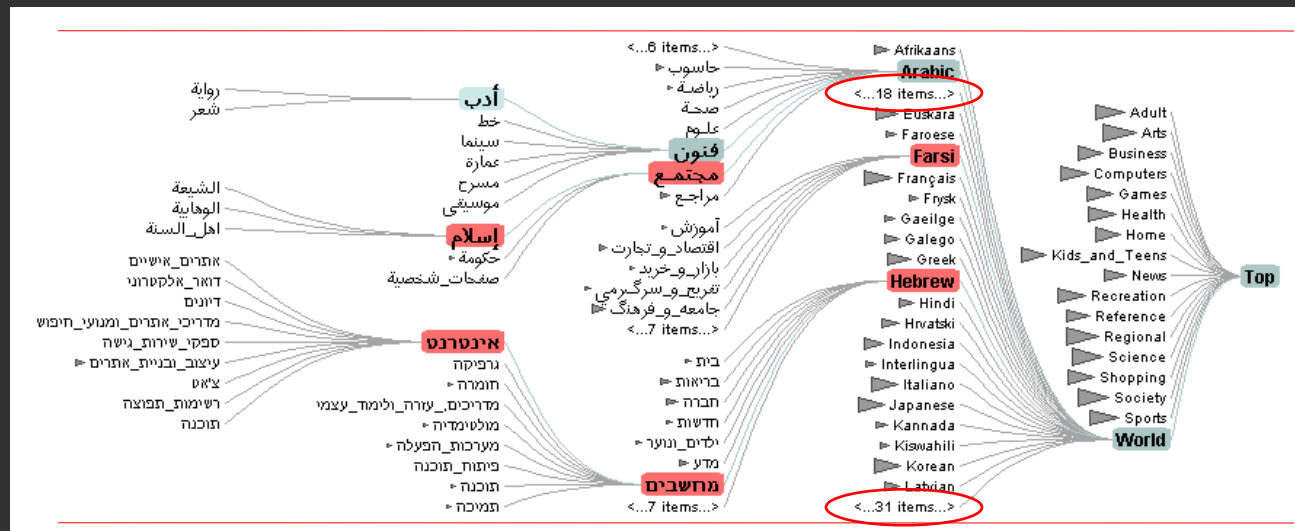
Why? Like tree breadth, the hyperbolic plane expands exponentially!

Also computable in 3D, projected into a sphere.

Hyperbolic Layout

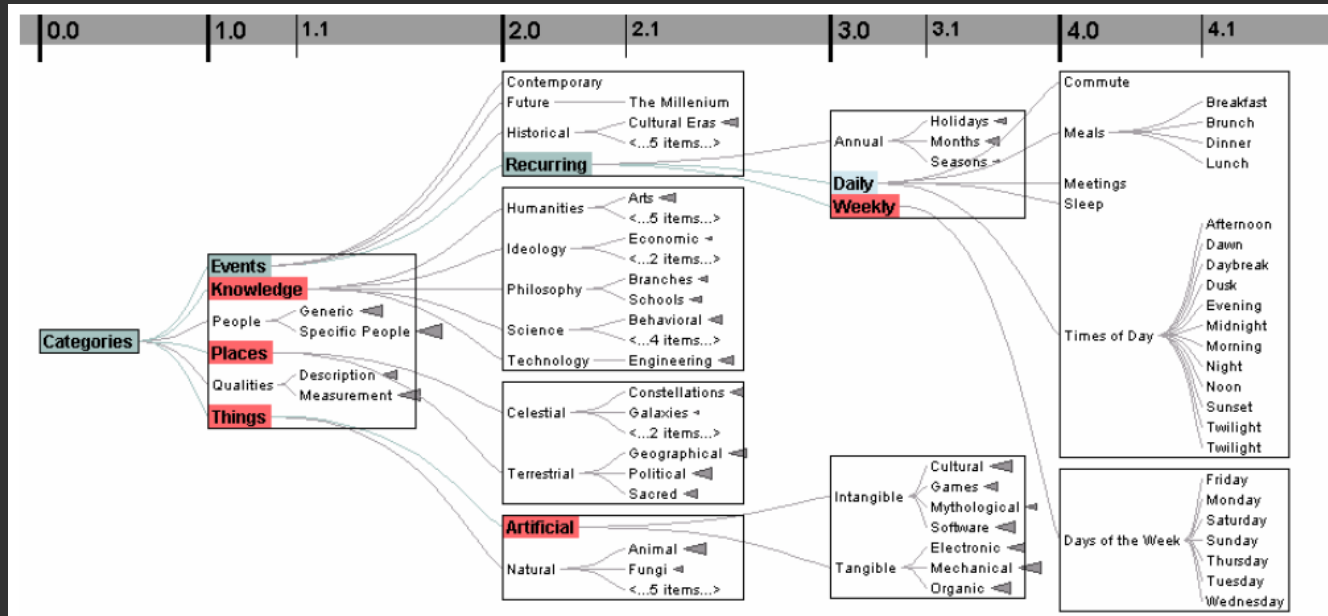


Degree-of-Interest Trees



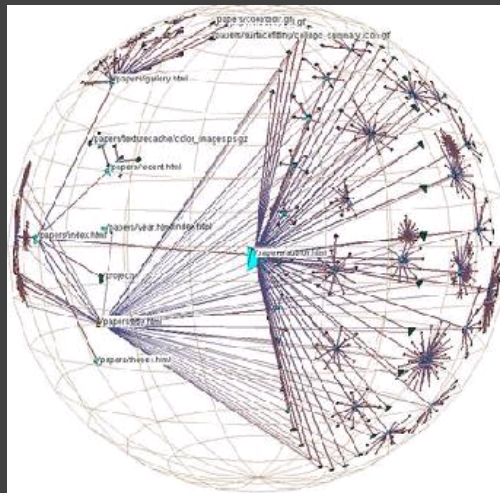
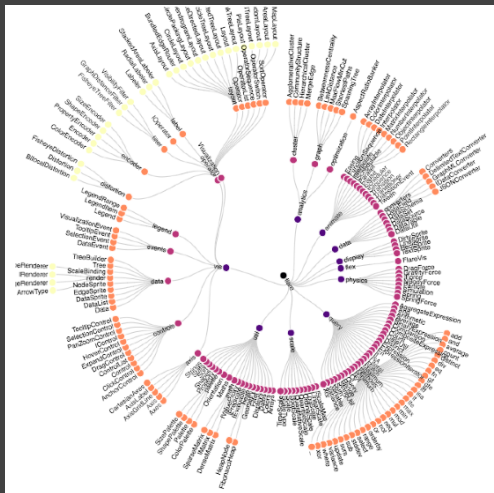
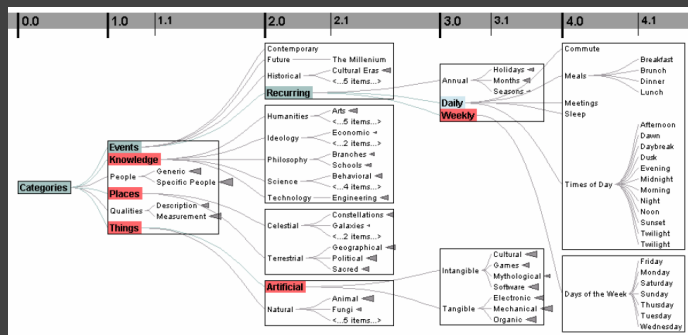
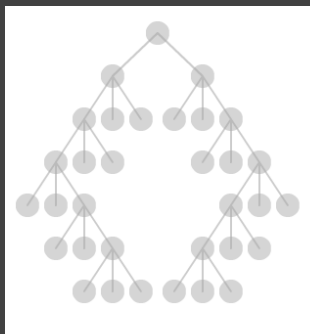
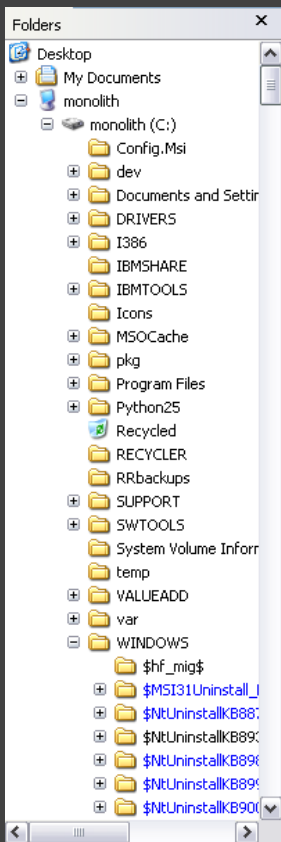
Space-constrained, multi-focal tree layout

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

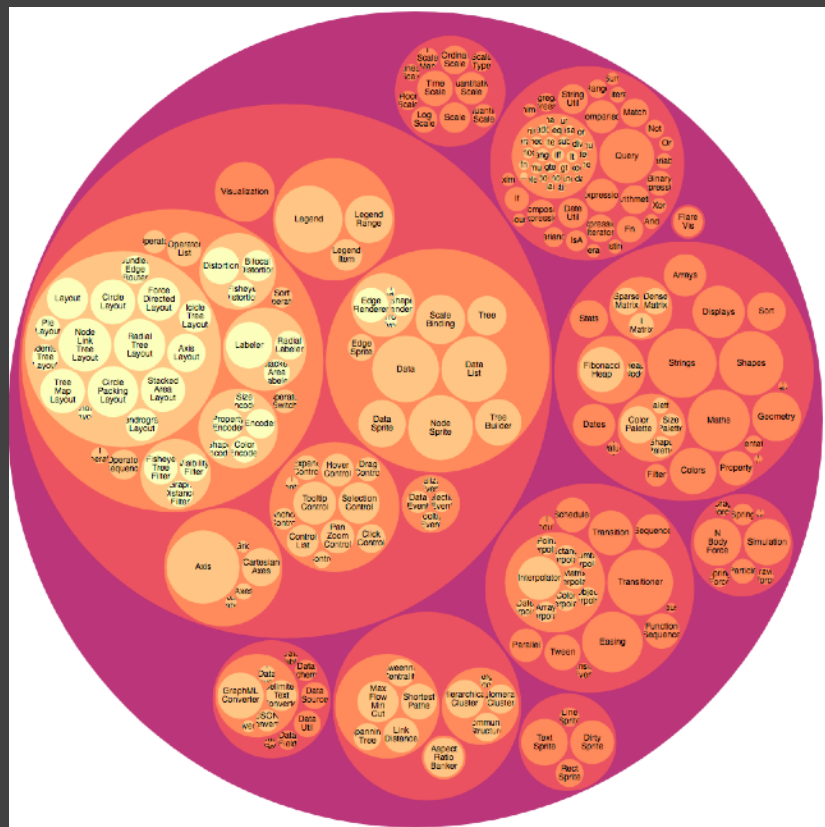
Circle Packing Layout

Nodes are represented
as sized circles.

Nesting shows parent-child relationships.

Issues?

Inefficient use of space.
Parent size misleading?



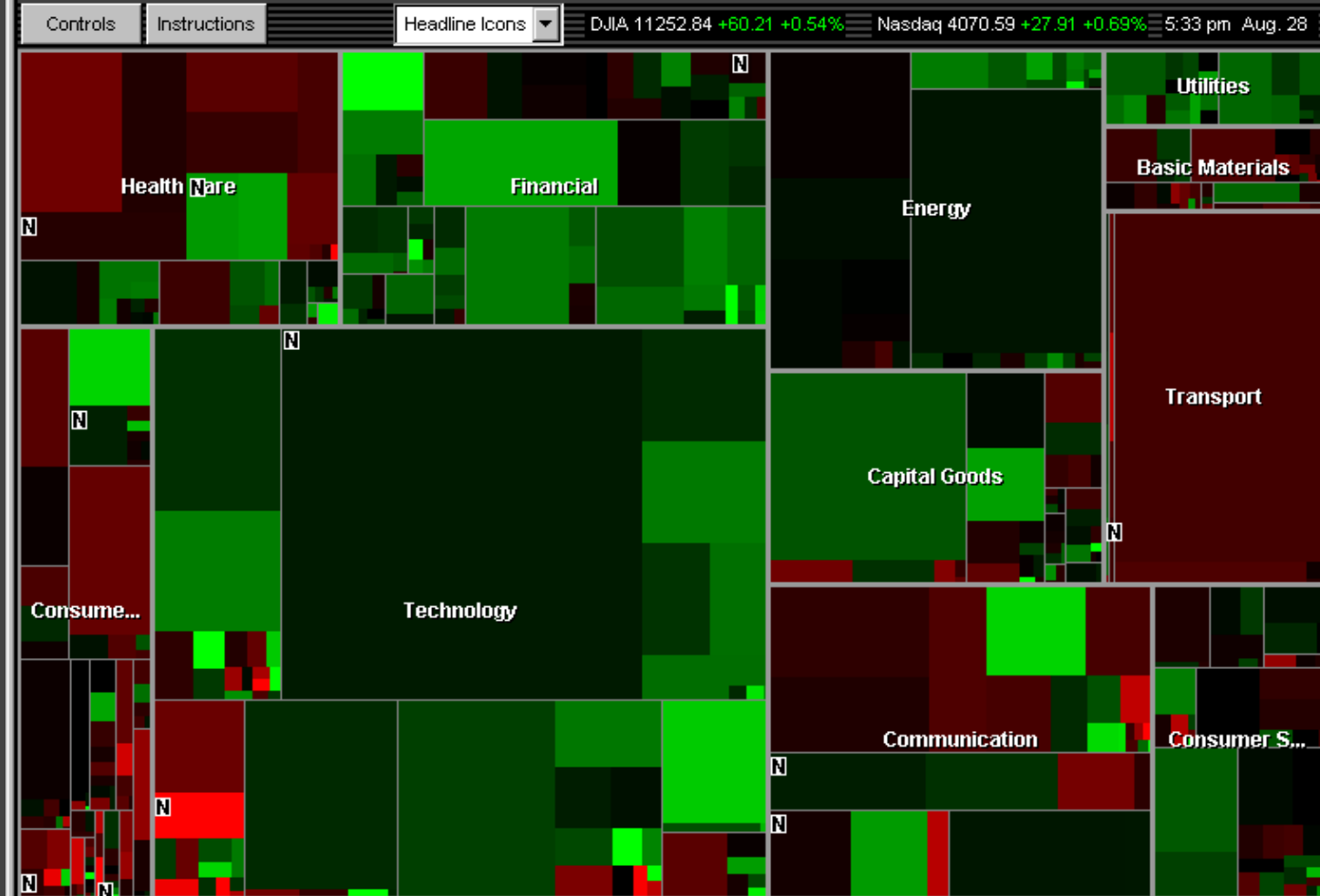
Treemaps

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.



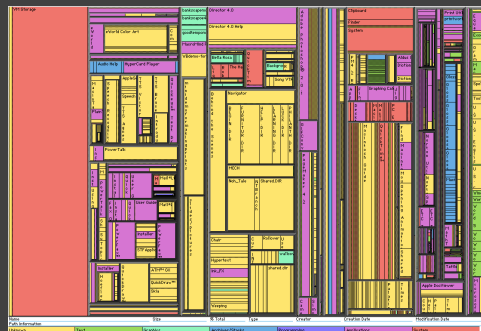


Squarified layout: Try to produce square (1:1) aspect ratios

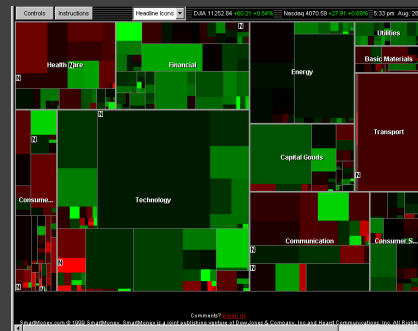
Squarified Treemaps [Bruls et al. '00]

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.

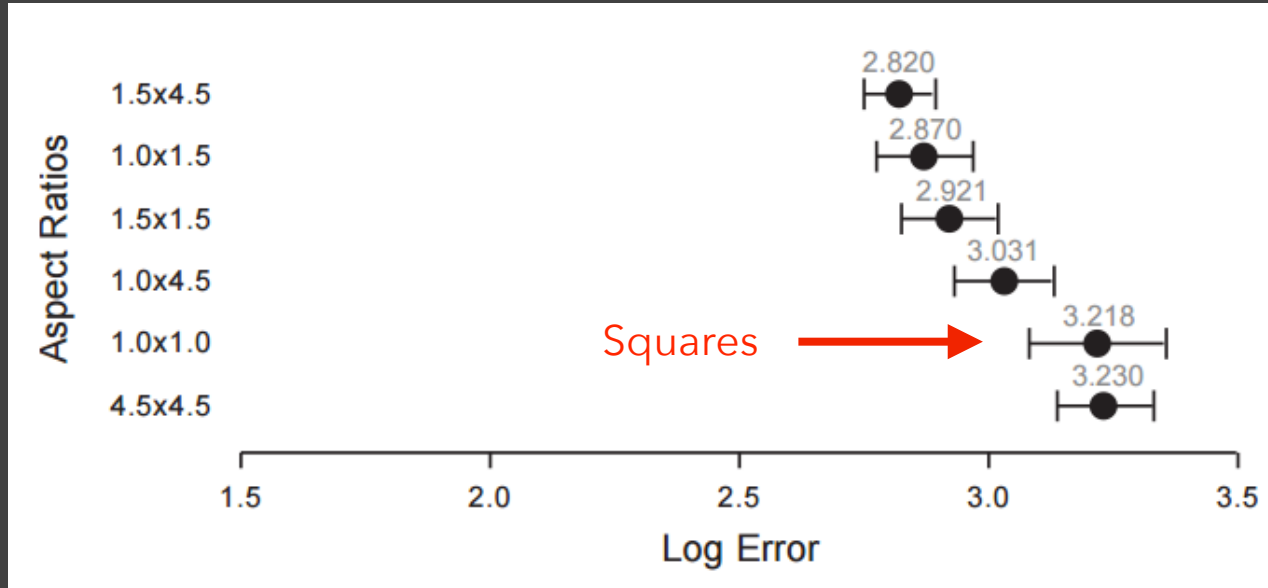


Why Squares? [Bruls et al. '00]

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

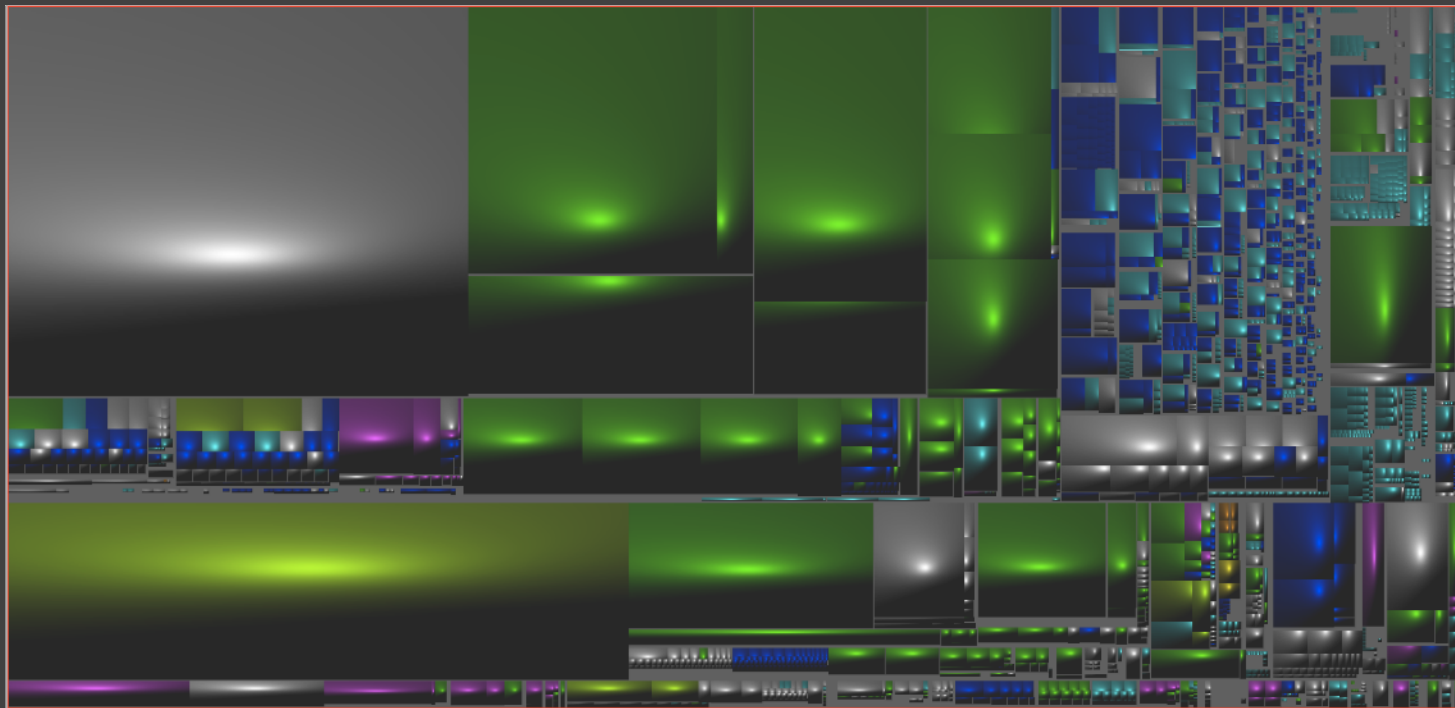
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Seems intuitive, but is this true?

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.~~
Extreme ratios & squares-only more inaccurate.
Balanced ratios better? Target golden ratio?

Cushion Treemaps [van Wijk & Wetering '99]



Uses shading to emphasize hierarchal structure.

Cascaded Treemaps [Lü & Fogarty '08]

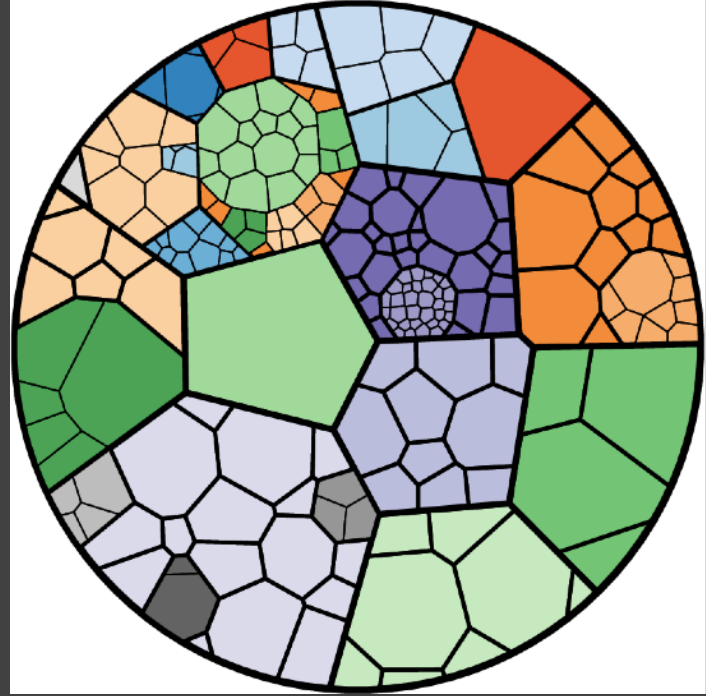


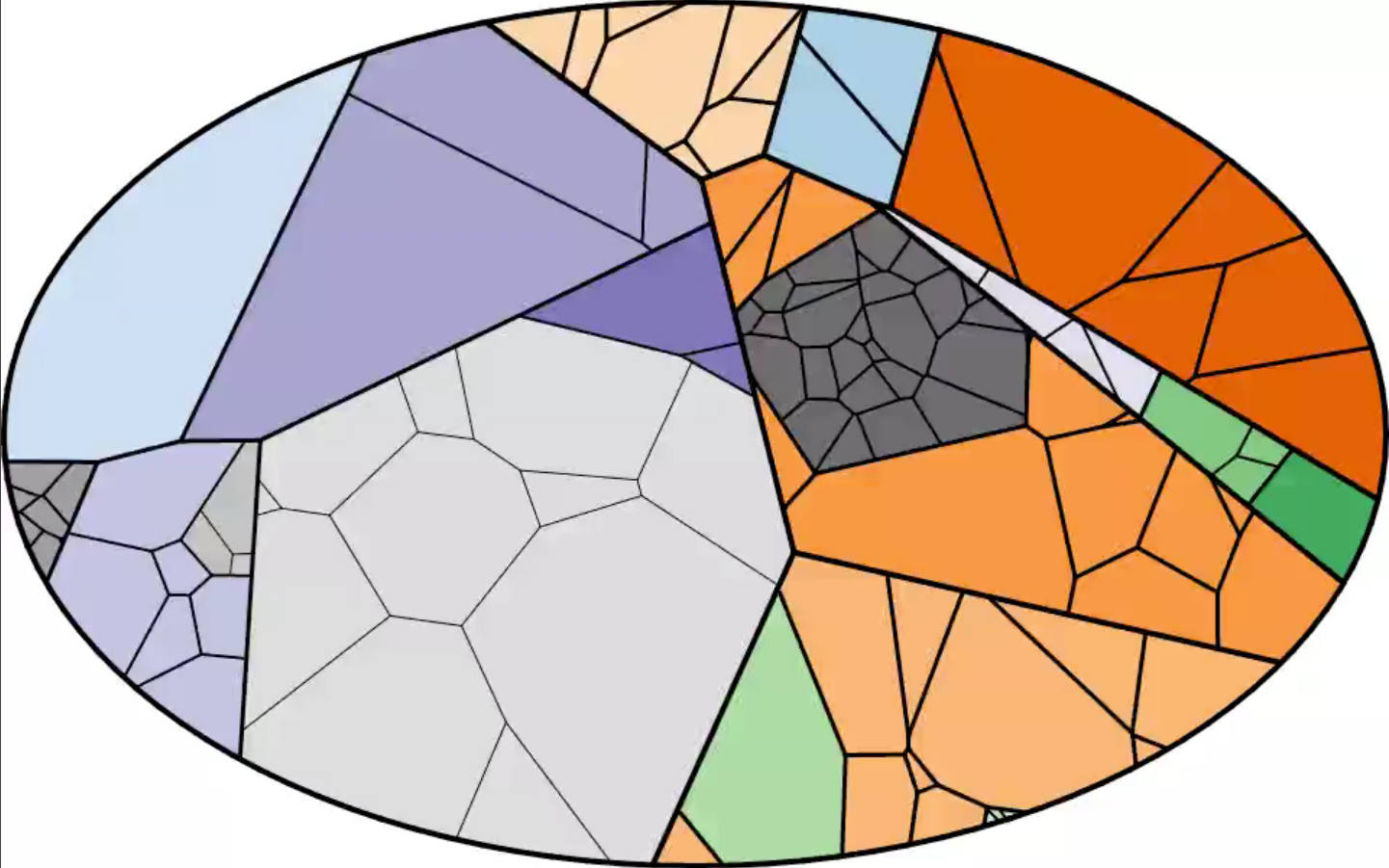
Uses 2.5D effect to emphasize hierarchy relations.

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.

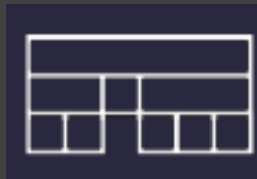




Iterative Voronoi Tessellations [Jason Davies]

Layering

Layered Diagrams



Signify tree structure using:

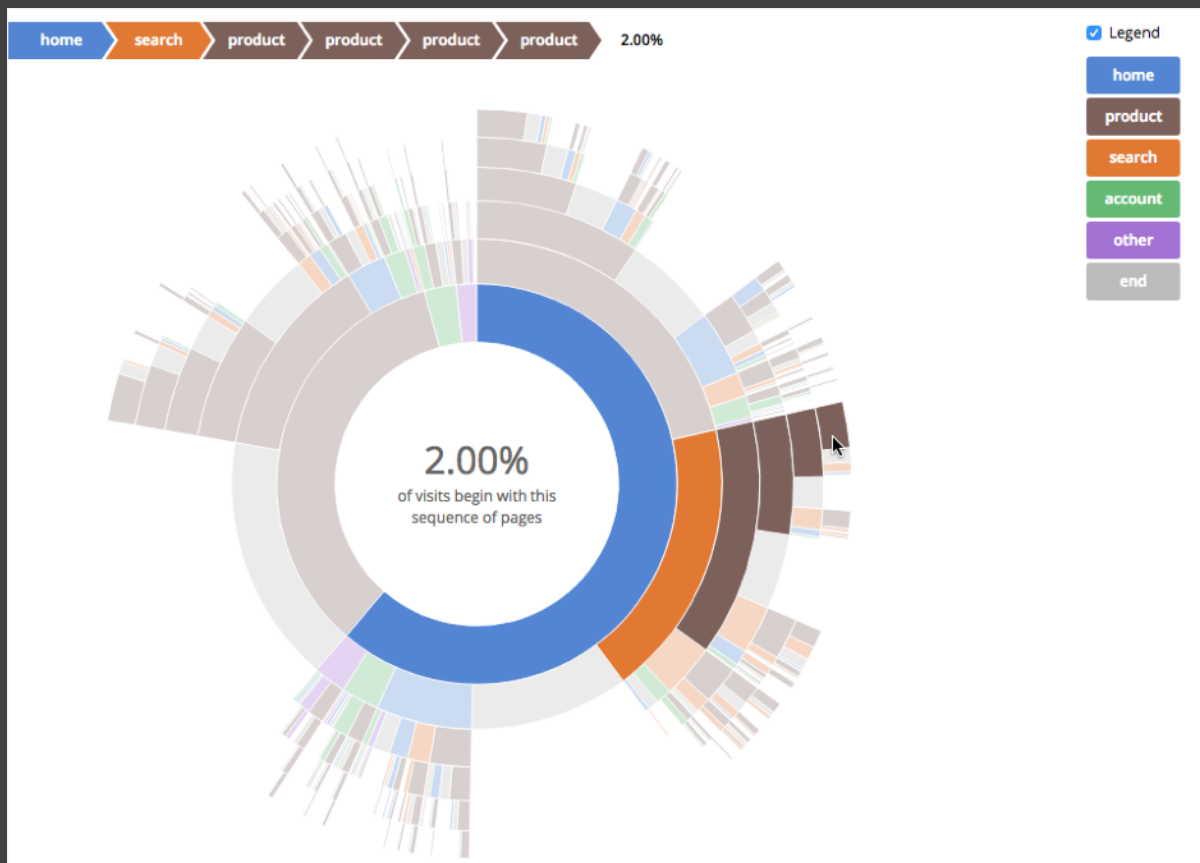
- Layering
- Adjacency
- Alignment

Involves recursive sub-division of space.

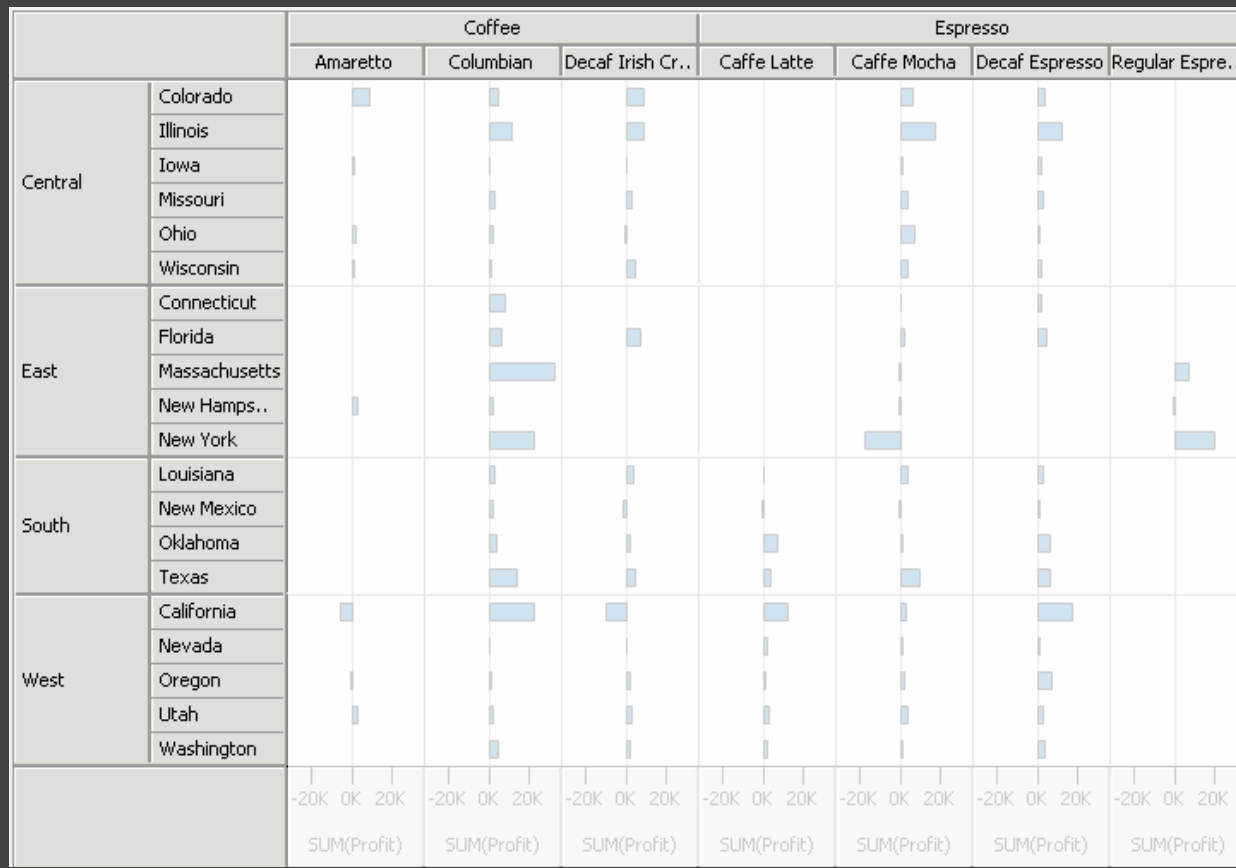
Leaf nodes may be sized by value, parent size visualizes sum of descendant leaf values.

[illegible]

"Sunburst" Trees: Polar Partition



Layered Trees Useful Elsewhere...



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

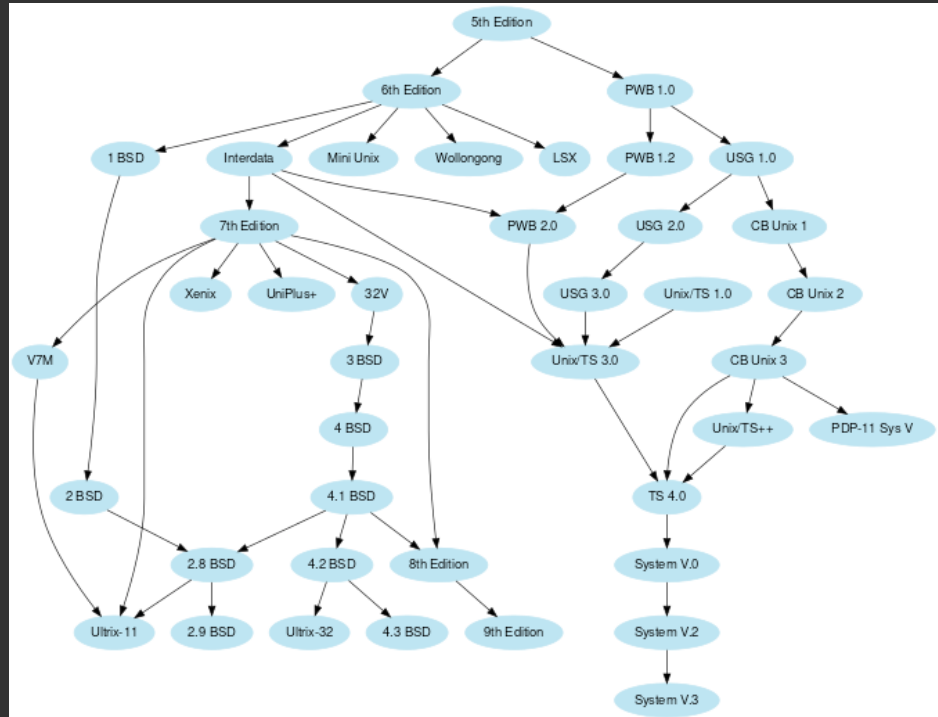
Sugiyama-Style Layout

Sugiyama-Style Layout

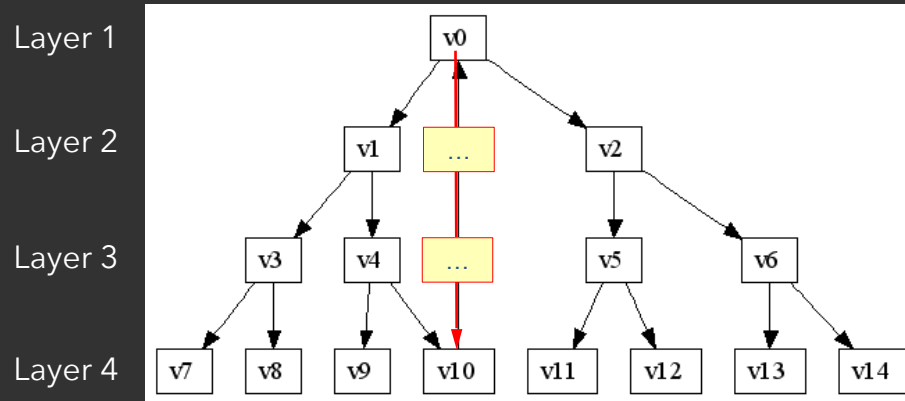
Evolution of the
UNIX operating
system

Hierarchical
layering based
on descent

GraphViz
package!



Sugiyama-Style Layout



Reverse edges to remove cycles

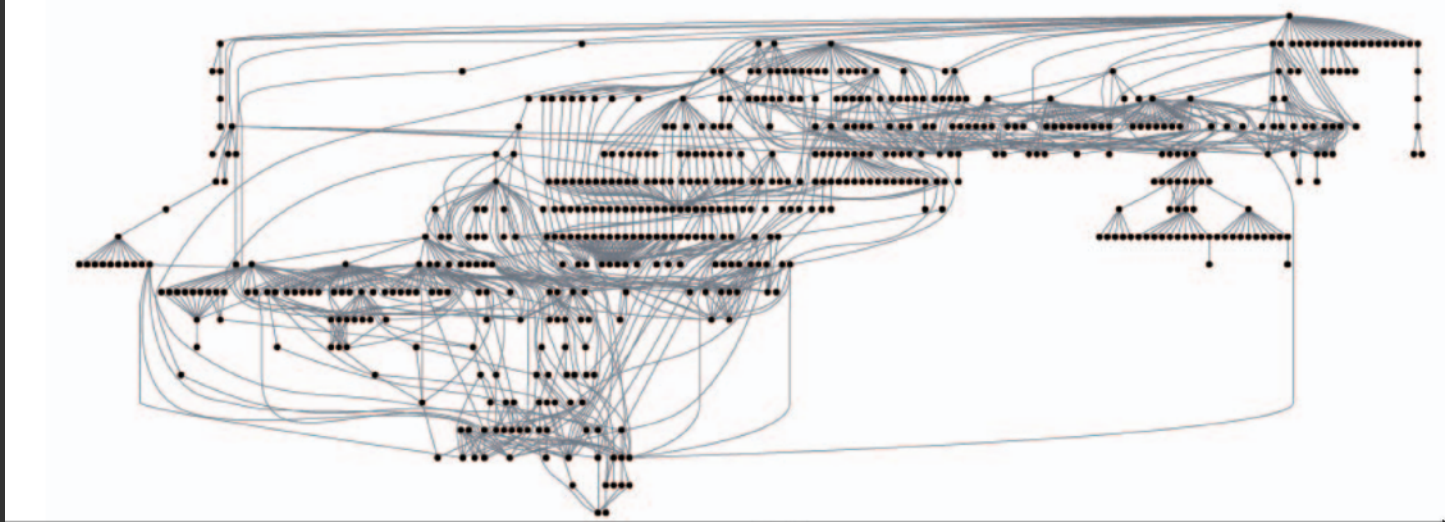
Assign nodes to hierarchy layers

Create dummy nodes to "fill in" missing layers

Arrange nodes within layer, minimize edge crossings

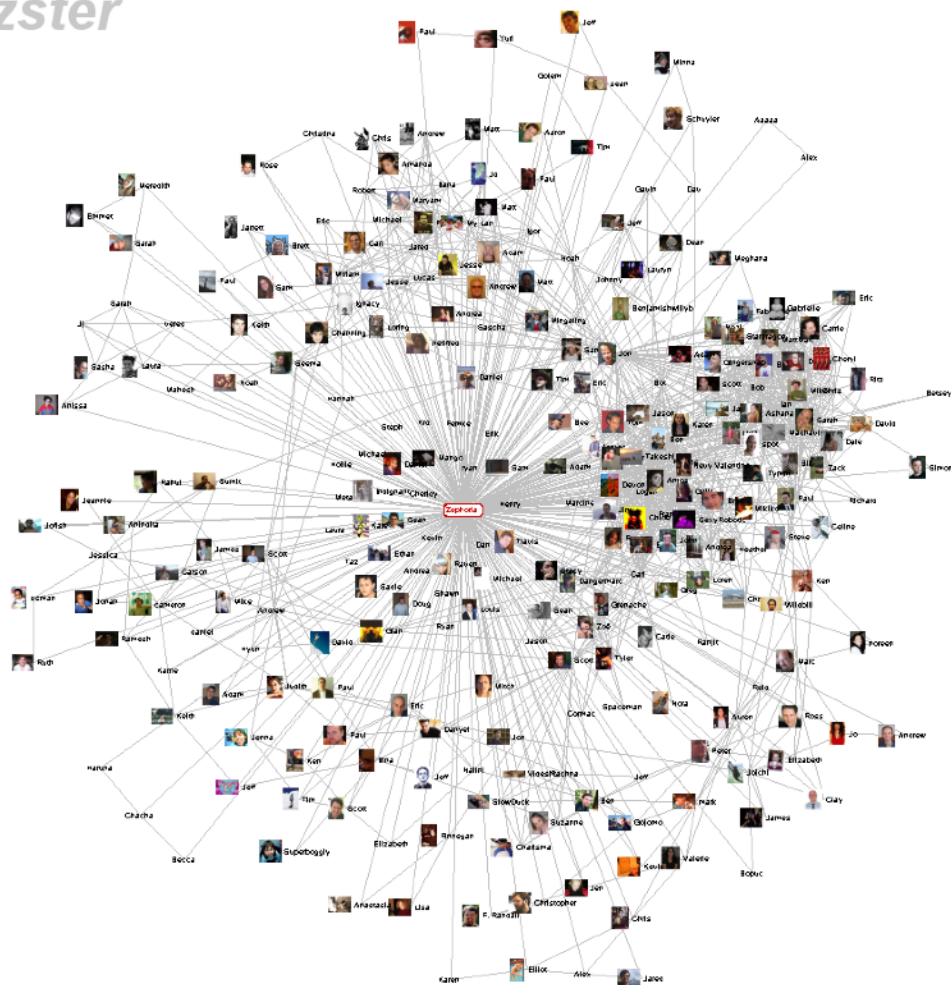
Route edges - layout splines if needed

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



Zephoria

User ID 21721

Friends 266

Age ??

Gender Female

Status Single

Location San Francisco, CA

Hometown Lancaster, PA

Occupation researcher: social networks,
identity, contextInterests apophenia, observing people,
culture, questioning power,
reading, buddhism, ipseity,
computer-mediated
communication, social
networks, technology,
anthropology, stompingMusic psytrance/goa/trance [Infected
Mushroom, Son Kite...
Iboga/Digital Structures], Ani
Difranco, downtempo,
Thievery Corporation, Beth
Orton, Morcheeba, Veeen,
White StripesBooks 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

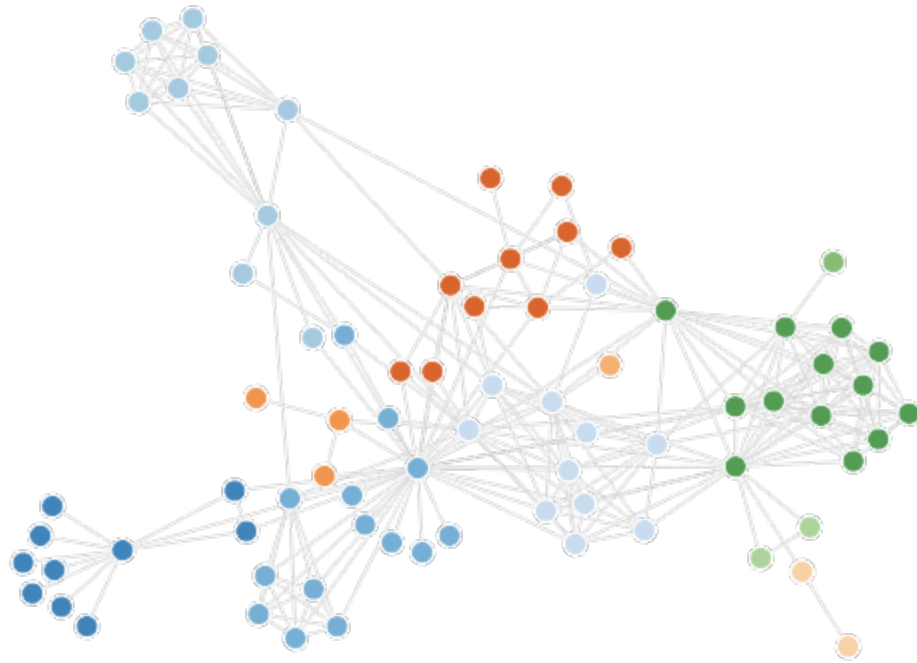
About [Some know me as danah.]

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/though
ts/](http://www.zephoria.org/though
ts/)

Want to Meet

Someone who makes life's
complexities seem simply
elegant.



Interactive Example: Configurable Force Layout

Use the Force!

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

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.

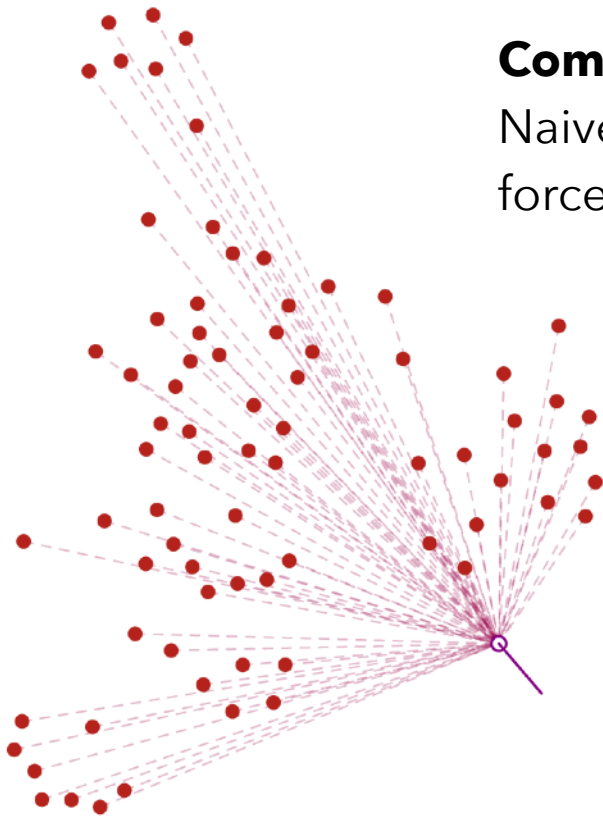
Assume uniform mass ***m*** and timestep ***Δt***:

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

Forces simplify to velocity offsets!

Computing N-Body Forces

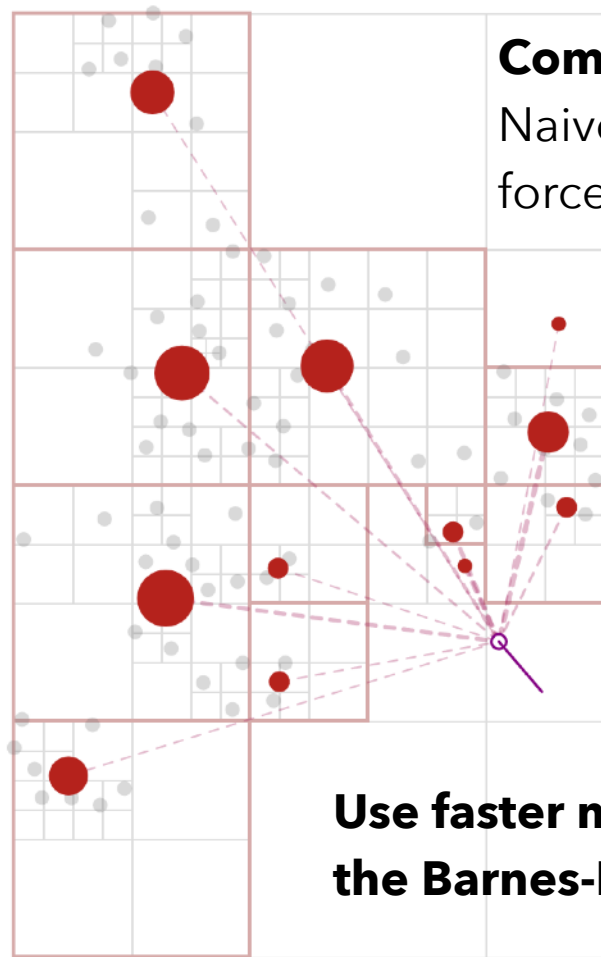
Naive calculation of repulsive forces between nodes is $O(n^2)$



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!

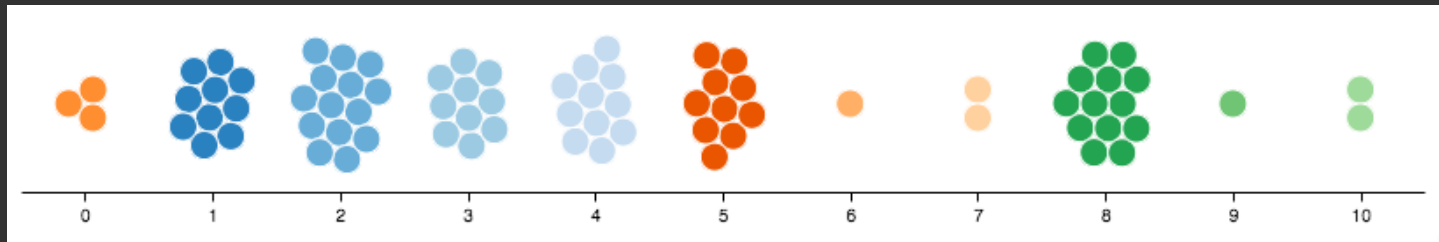
Customized Force Layouts

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

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

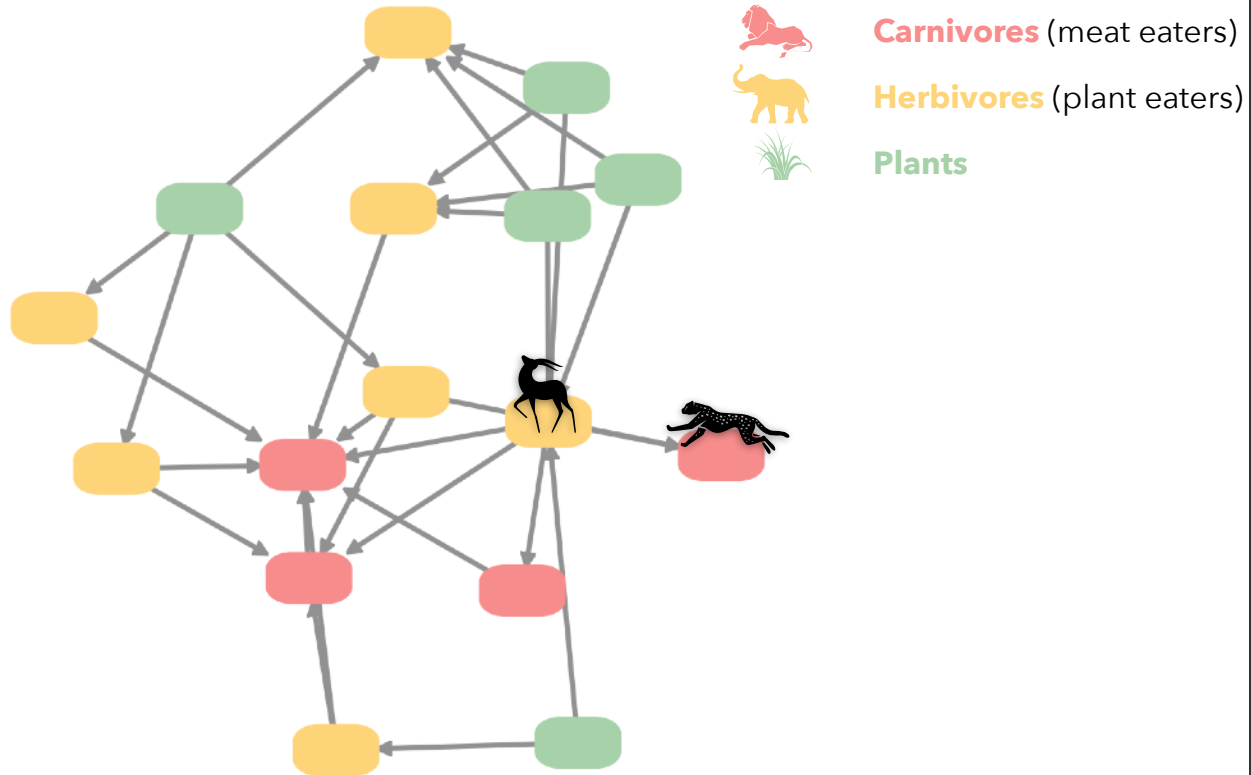
Attractive **X** and **Y** forces to draw nodes of a certain category to a desired point

Collide force to detect collision & remove overlap

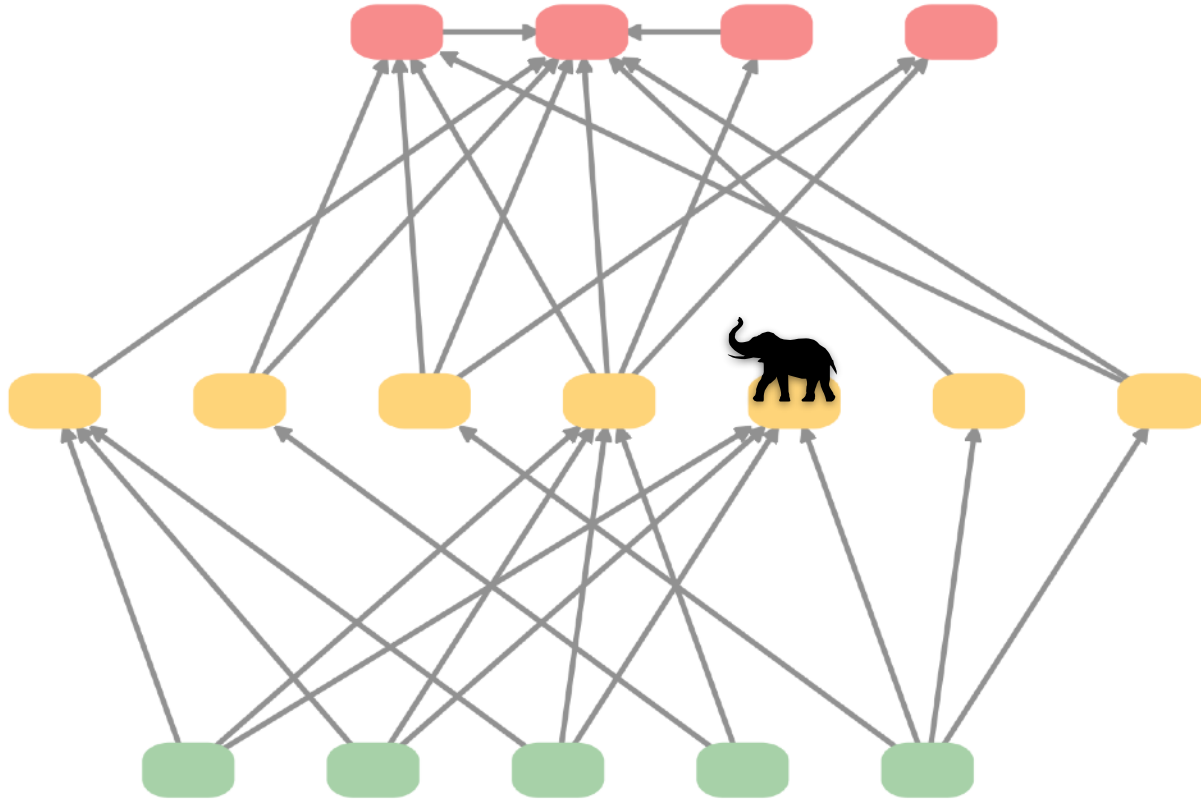


Attribute-Driven Layout

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

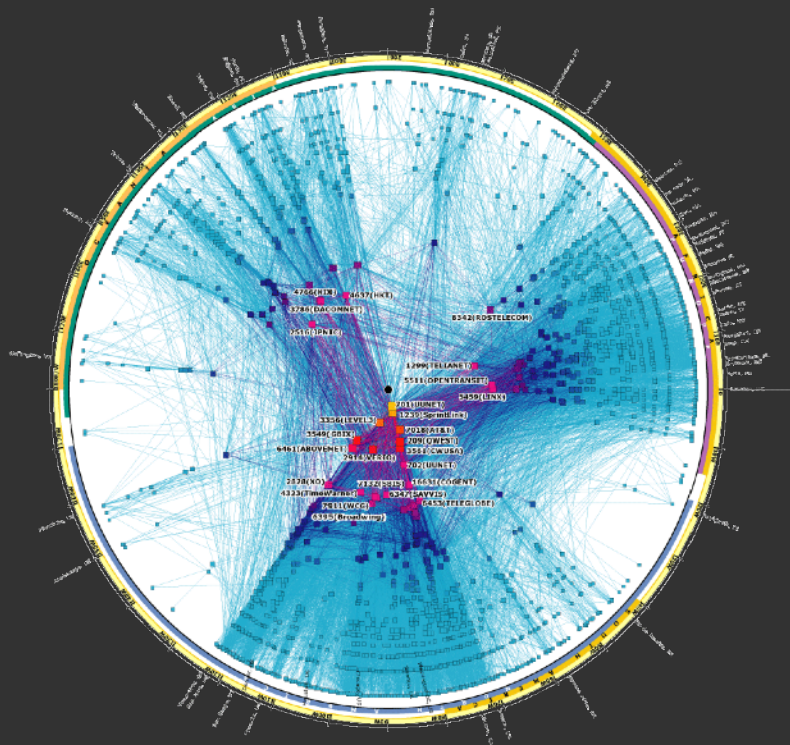
The "Skitter" Layout

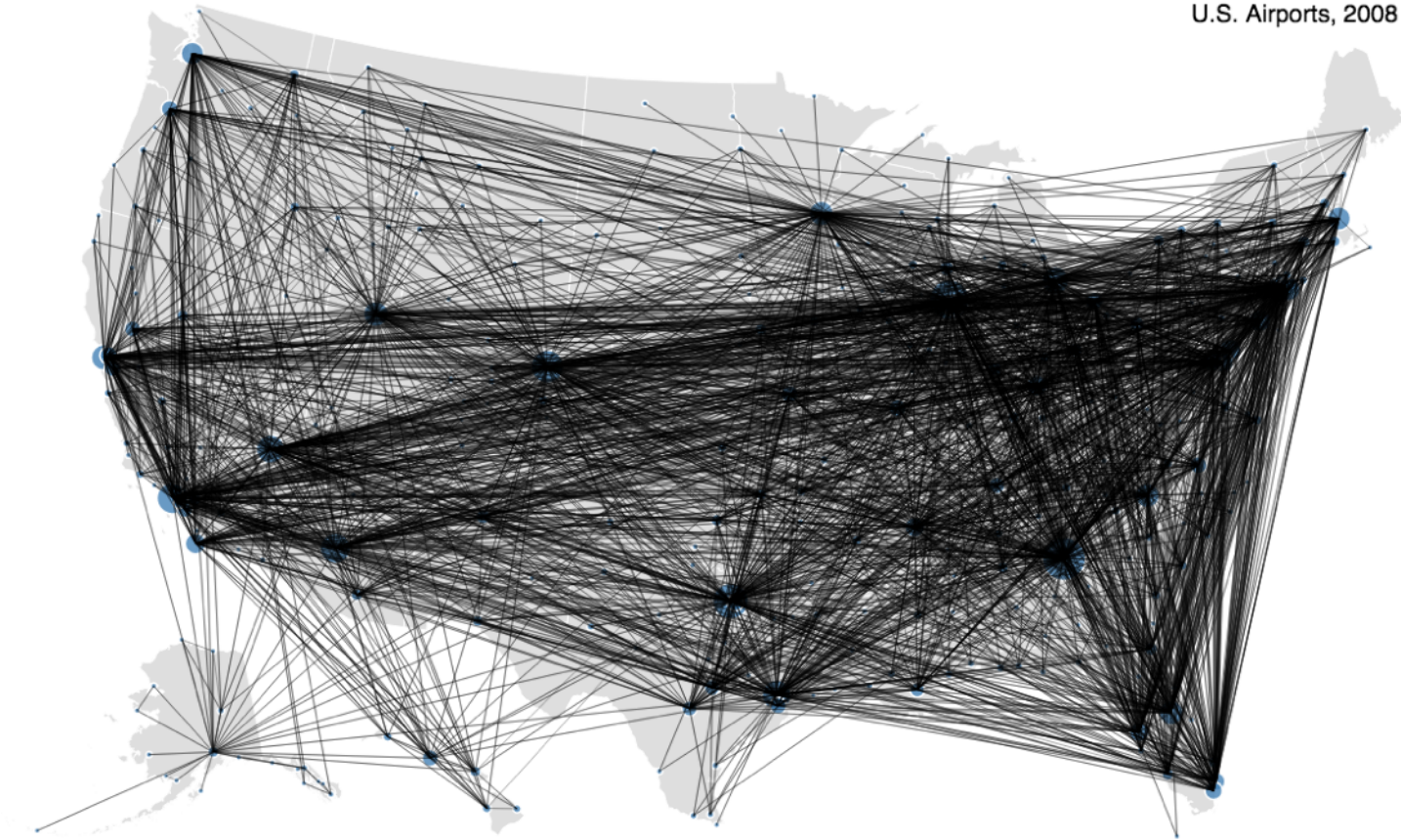
Internet Connectivity

Radial Scatterplot

Angle = Longitude
Geography

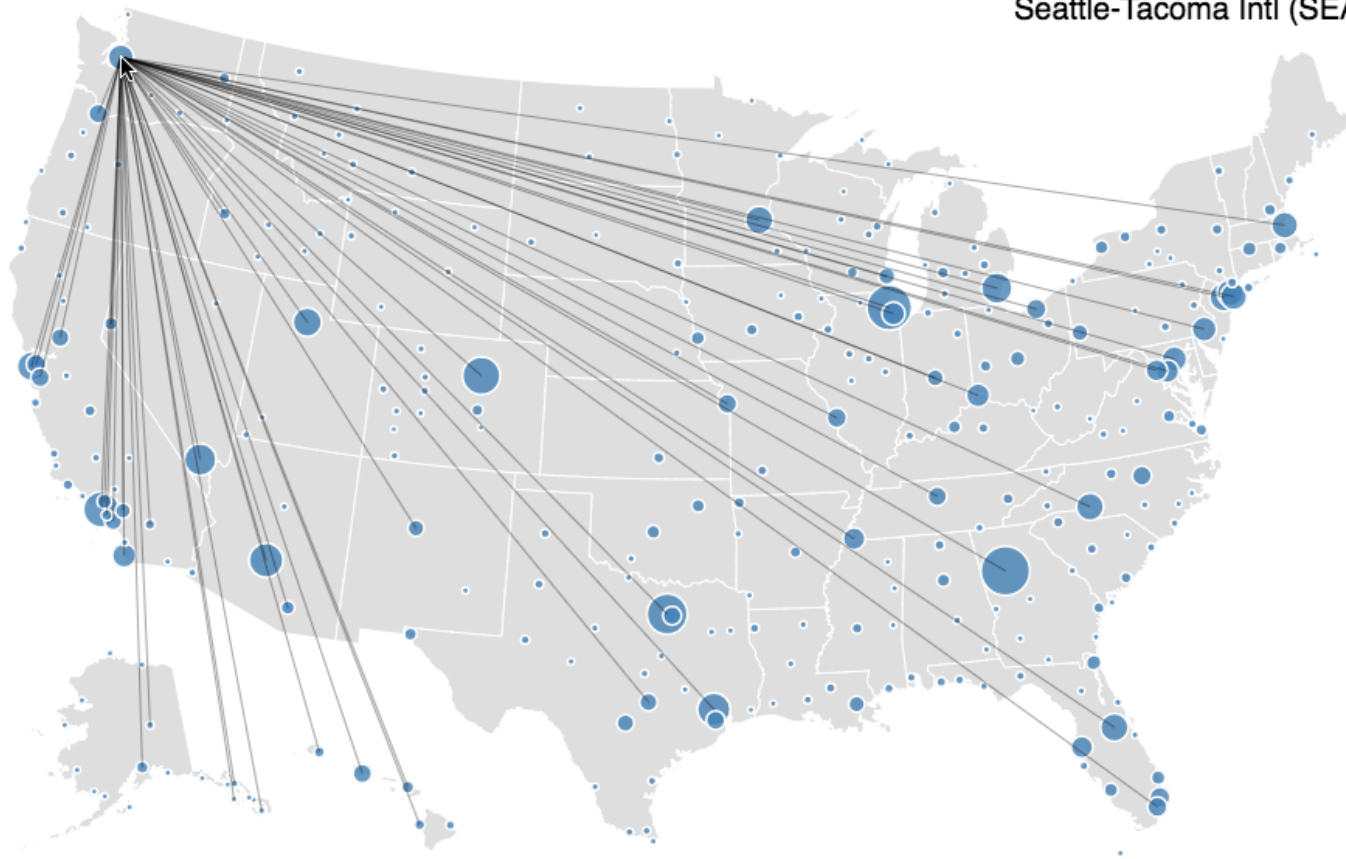
Radius = Degree
of connections
(a statistic of the nodes)





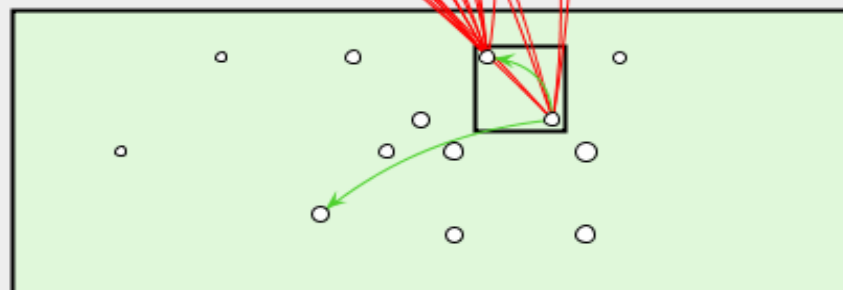
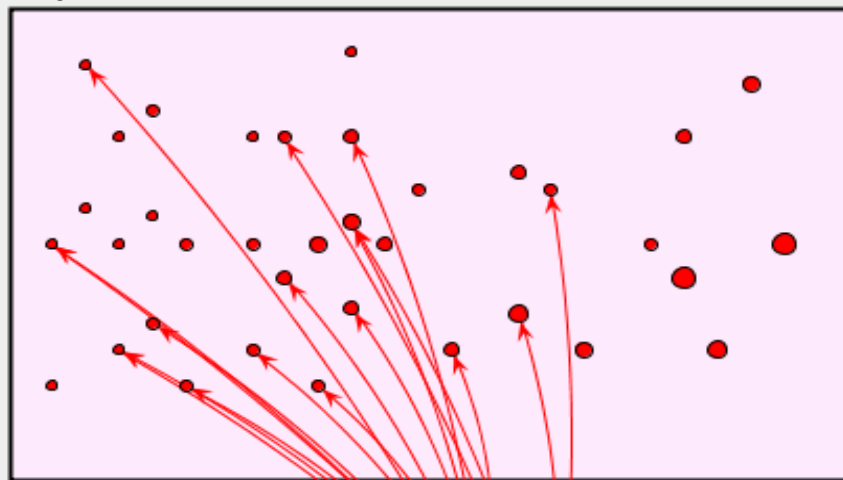
Drawing all edges is not particularly useful here...

Seattle-Tacoma Intl (SEA)



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

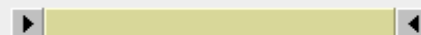
CITES

0 Supreme to Supreme

0 Supreme to Circuit

18 ☒ Circuit to Supreme2 ☒ Circuit to Circuit

RANGES

☐ Supreme

1978 -- 2002

☒ Circuit

1991 -- 1993



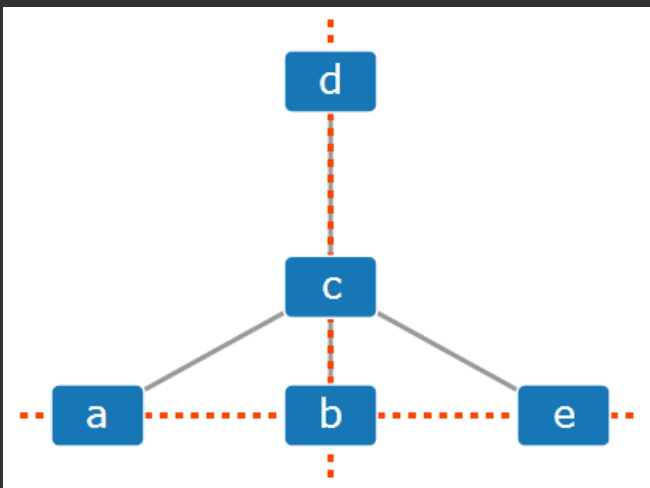
Constraint-Based Layout

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

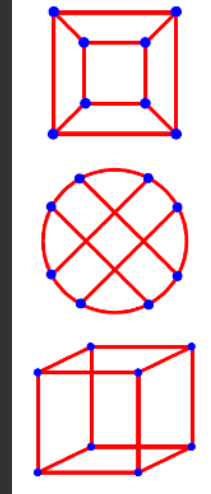
Minimize area

Minimize line bends

Minimize line slopes

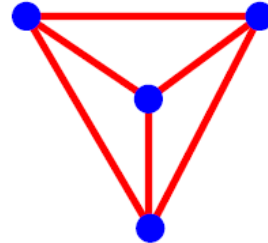
Maximize smallest angle between edges

Maximize symmetry

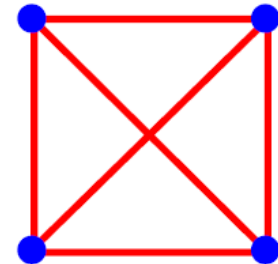


but, can't do it all.

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

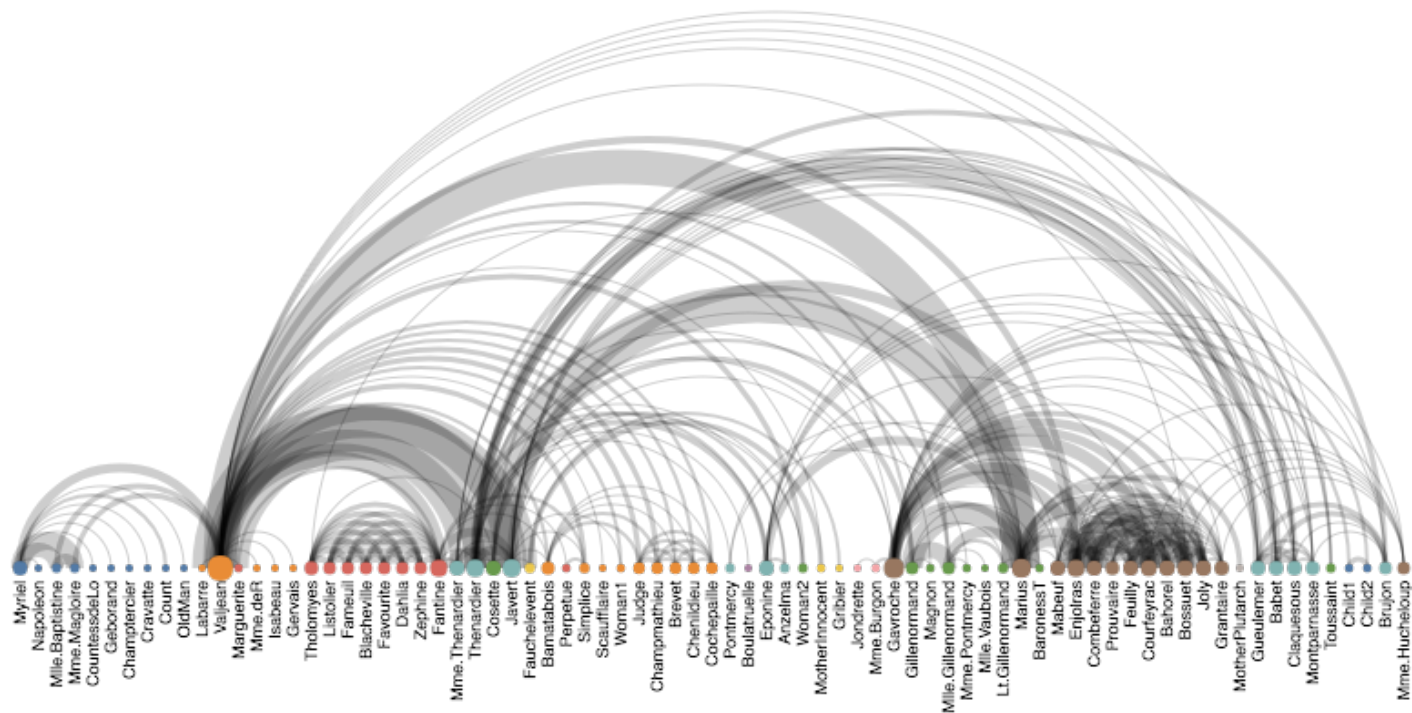


min # crossings

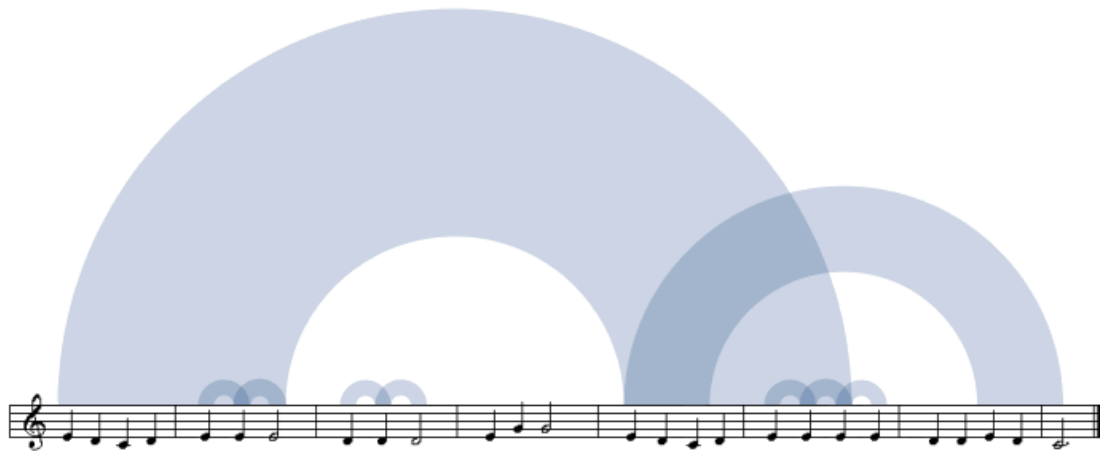


max symmetries

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

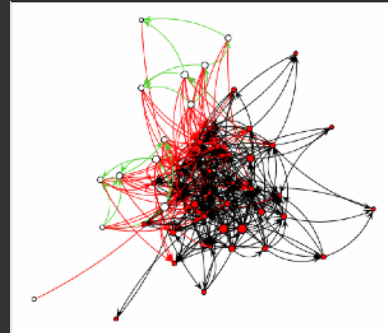
The Good: *Structured-based analysis of closely related elements*

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

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Force-Directed Layout

Attribute-Driven Layout

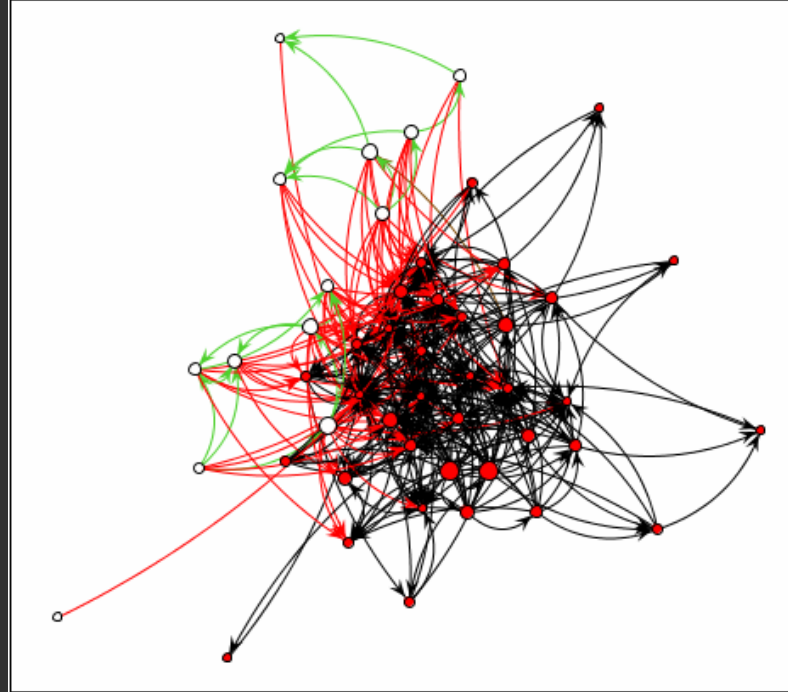
Constraint-Based Layout

Arc Diagrams

The Good: *Summarization and comparison of overall structure*

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

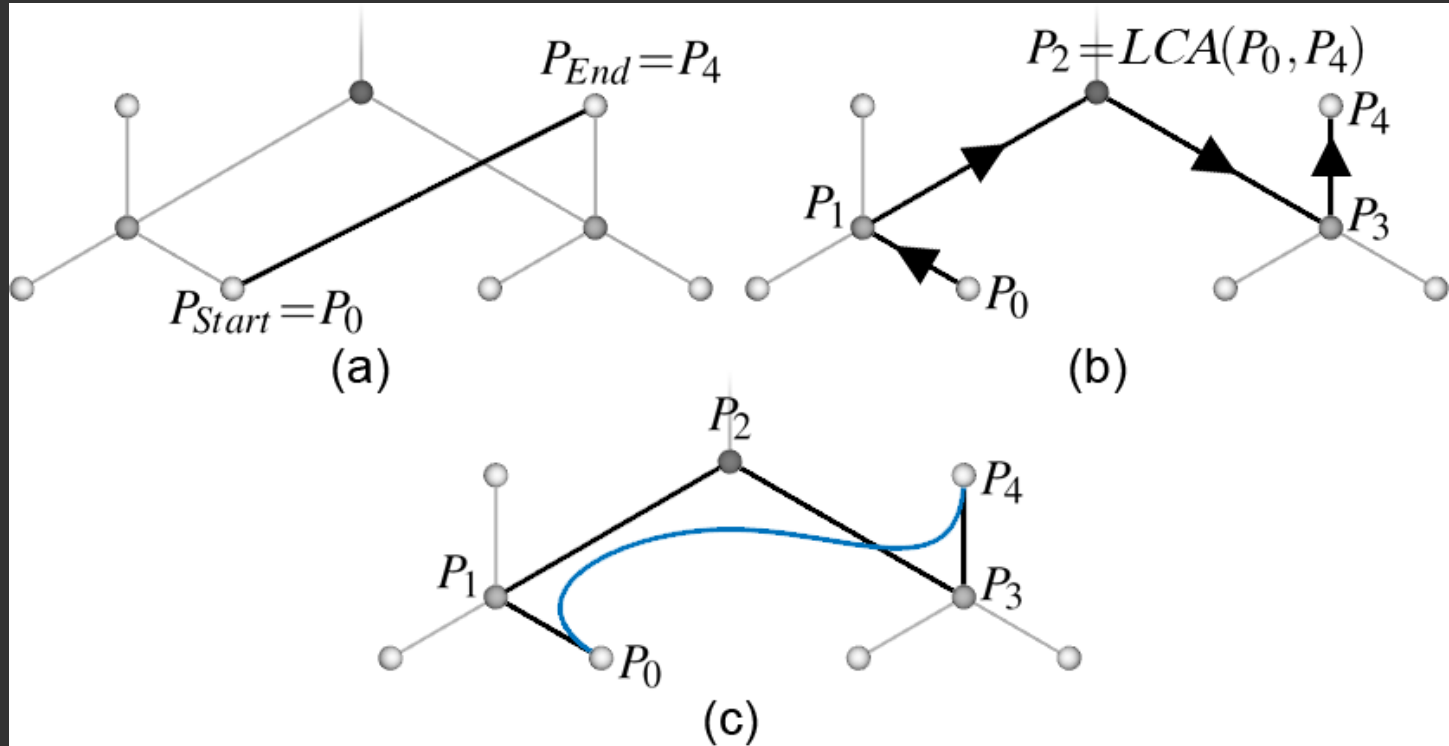
Limitations of Node-Link Layouts



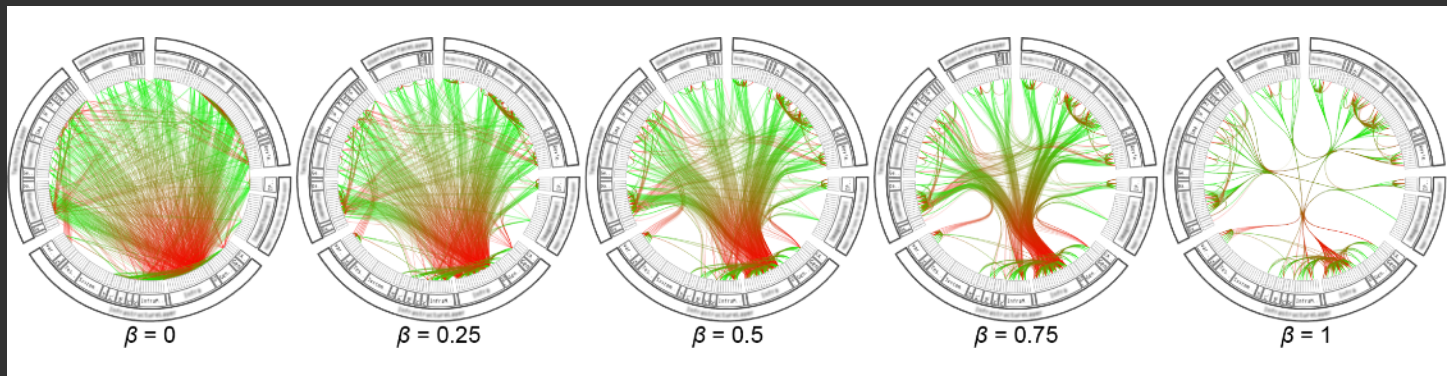
Edge-crossings and occlusion! Poor scalability....

Hierarchical Edge Bundling

Bundle Edges Along Tree Paths

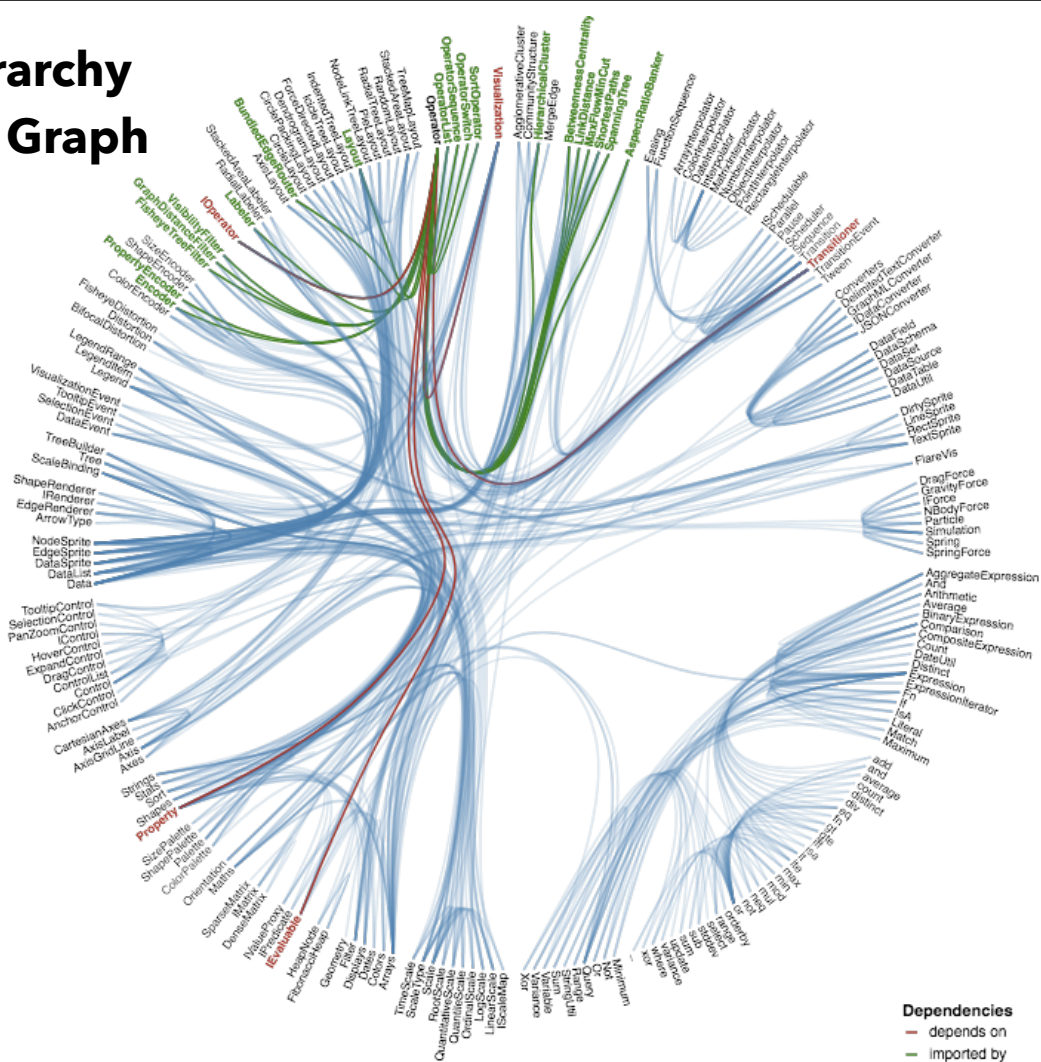


Hierarchical Edge Bundling

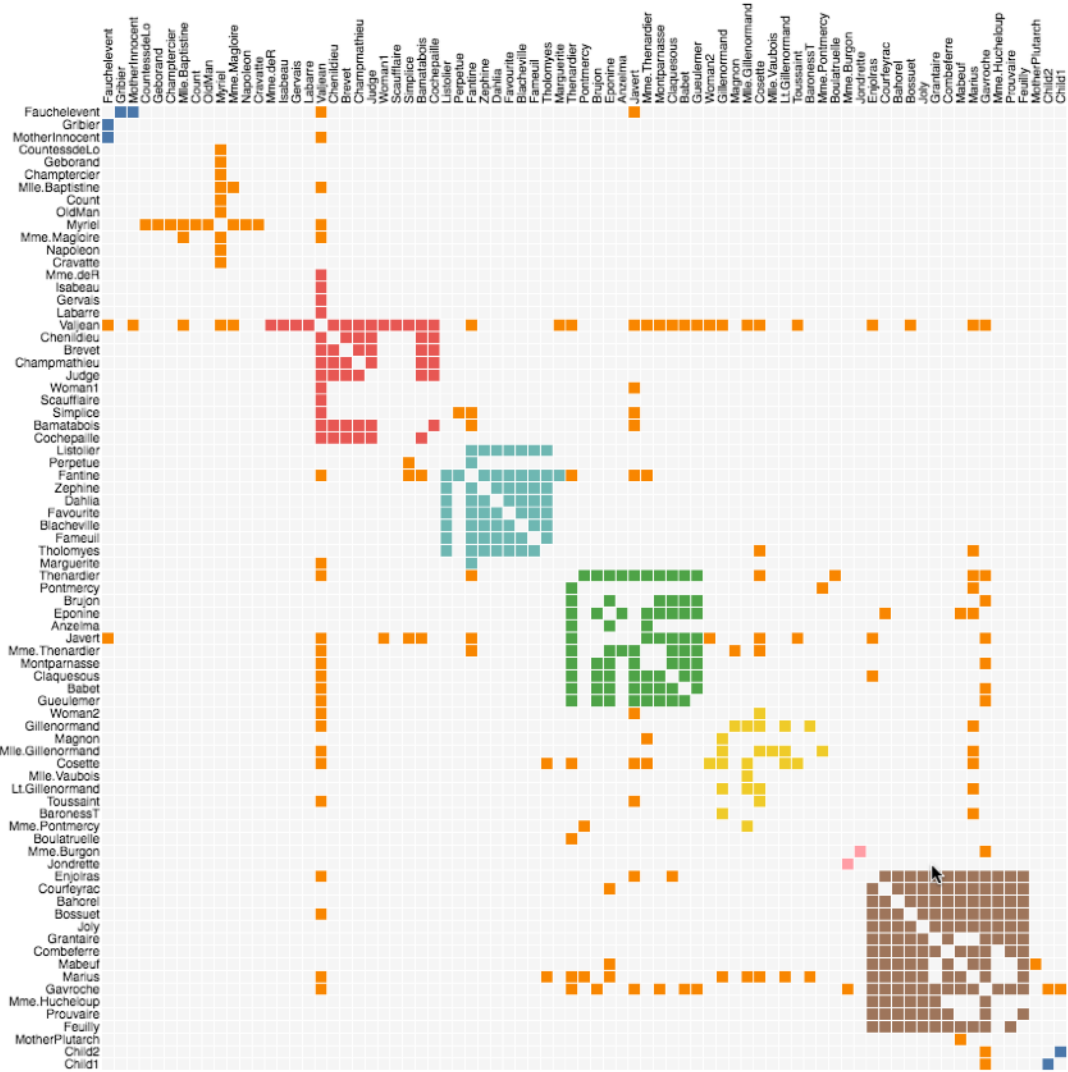


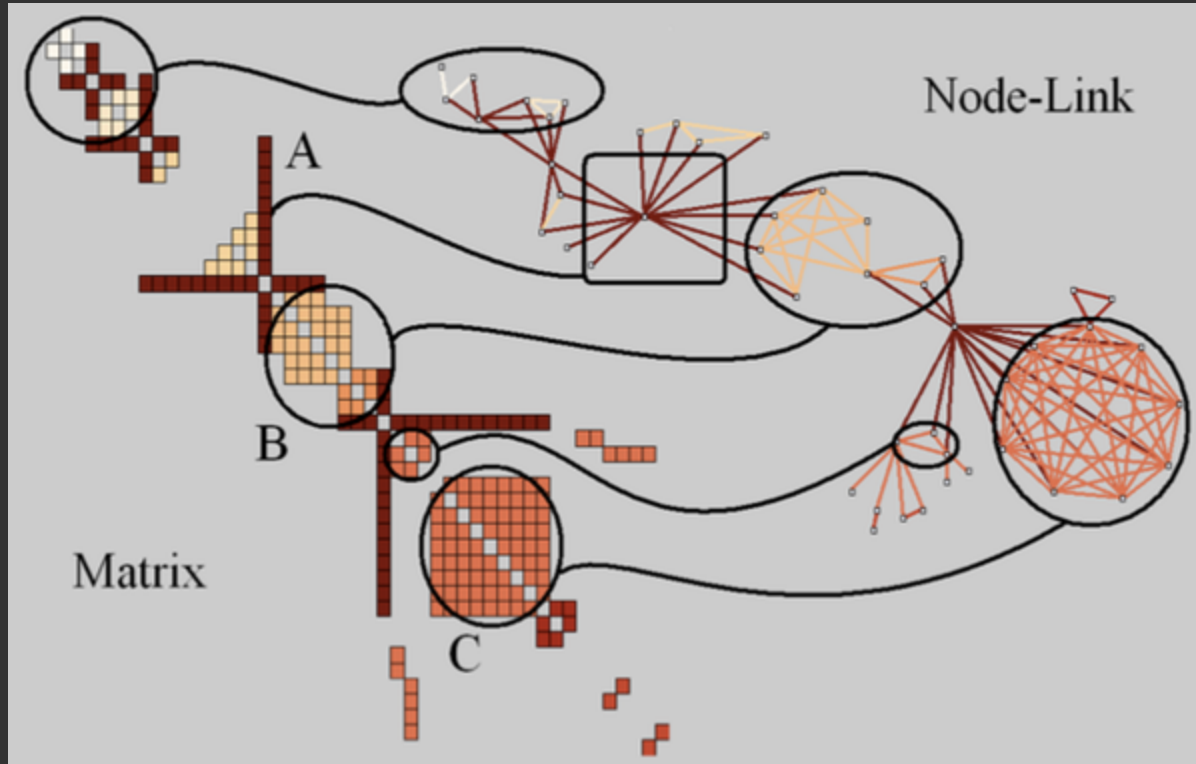
Bundle edges with varying amounts of tension
Low-level vs. high-level information

Flare Class Hierarchy & Dependency Graph



Matrix Diagrams





Adjacency Matrices

Graph Viewer

Roll-up by:

All

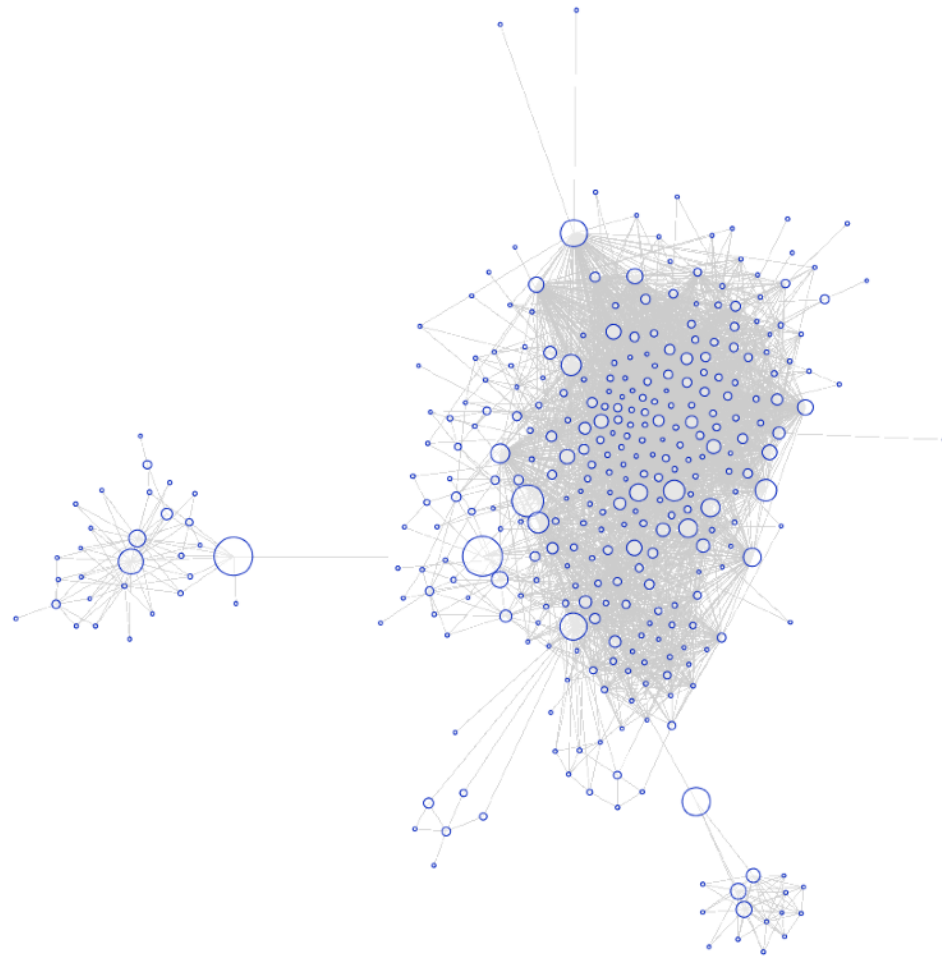
Visualization:

Node-Link

Sort by:

None

Edge centrality filters:

☐ Images☒ Animate

Graph Viewer

Roll-up by:

All

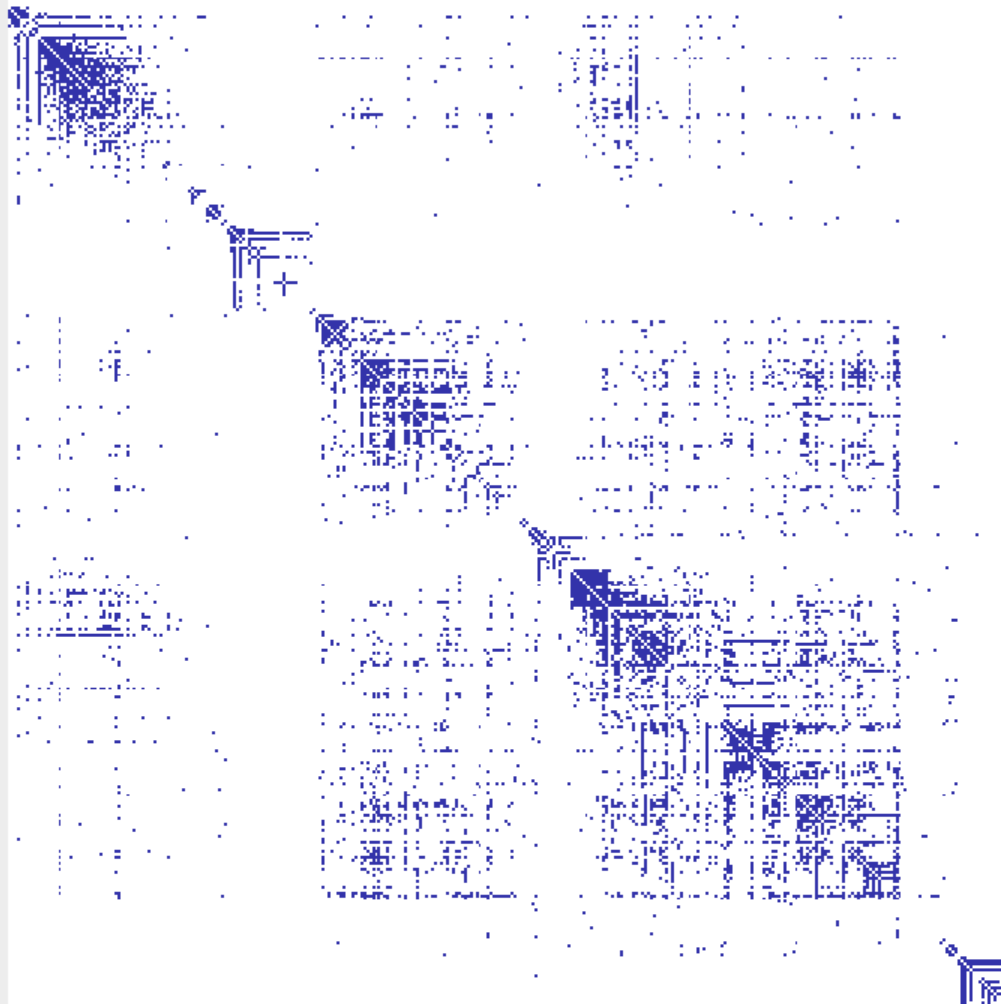
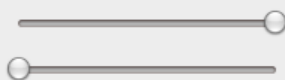
Visualization:

Matrix

Sort by:

Linkage

Edge centrality filters:





Graph Viewer

Roll-up by:

All

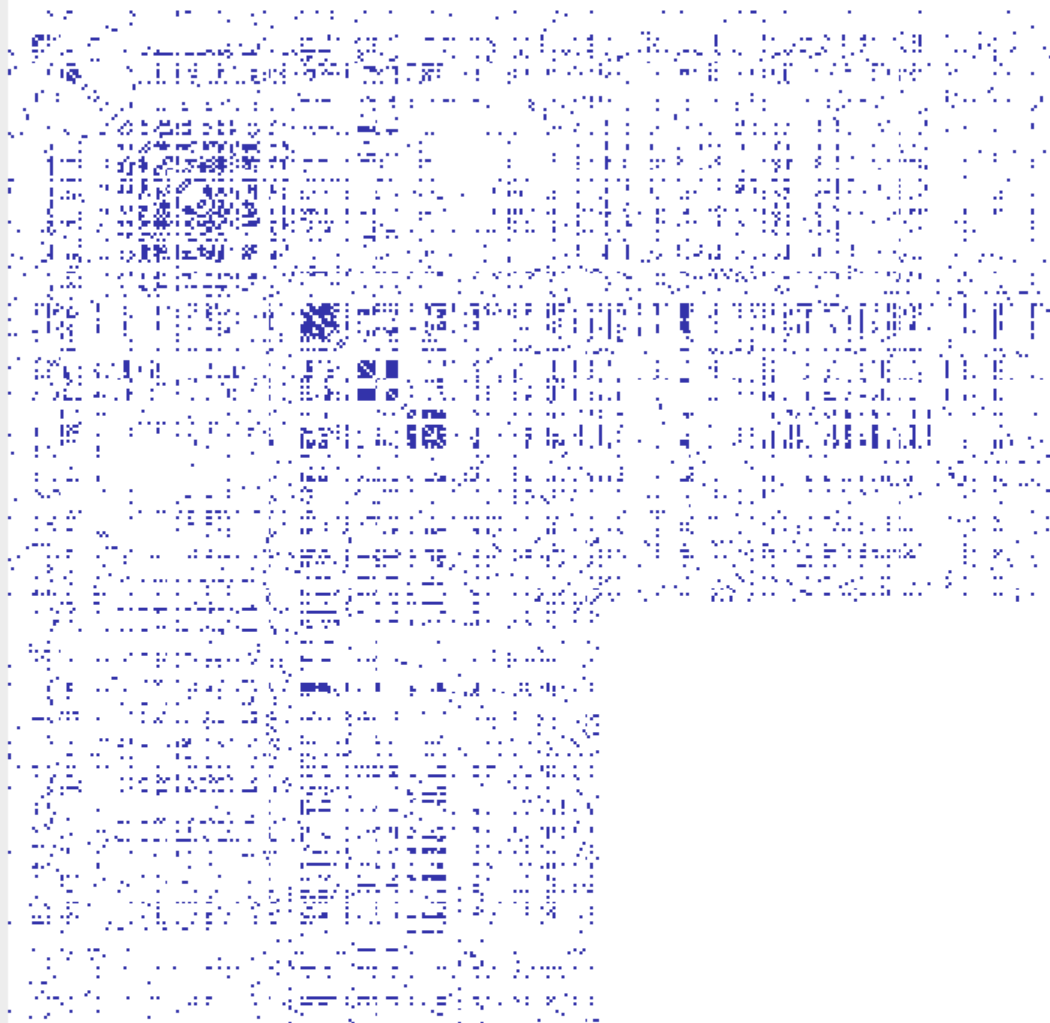
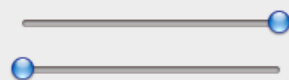
Visualization:

Matrix

Sort by:

None

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