

CS49000-VIZ - Fall 2020

Introduction to Data Visualization

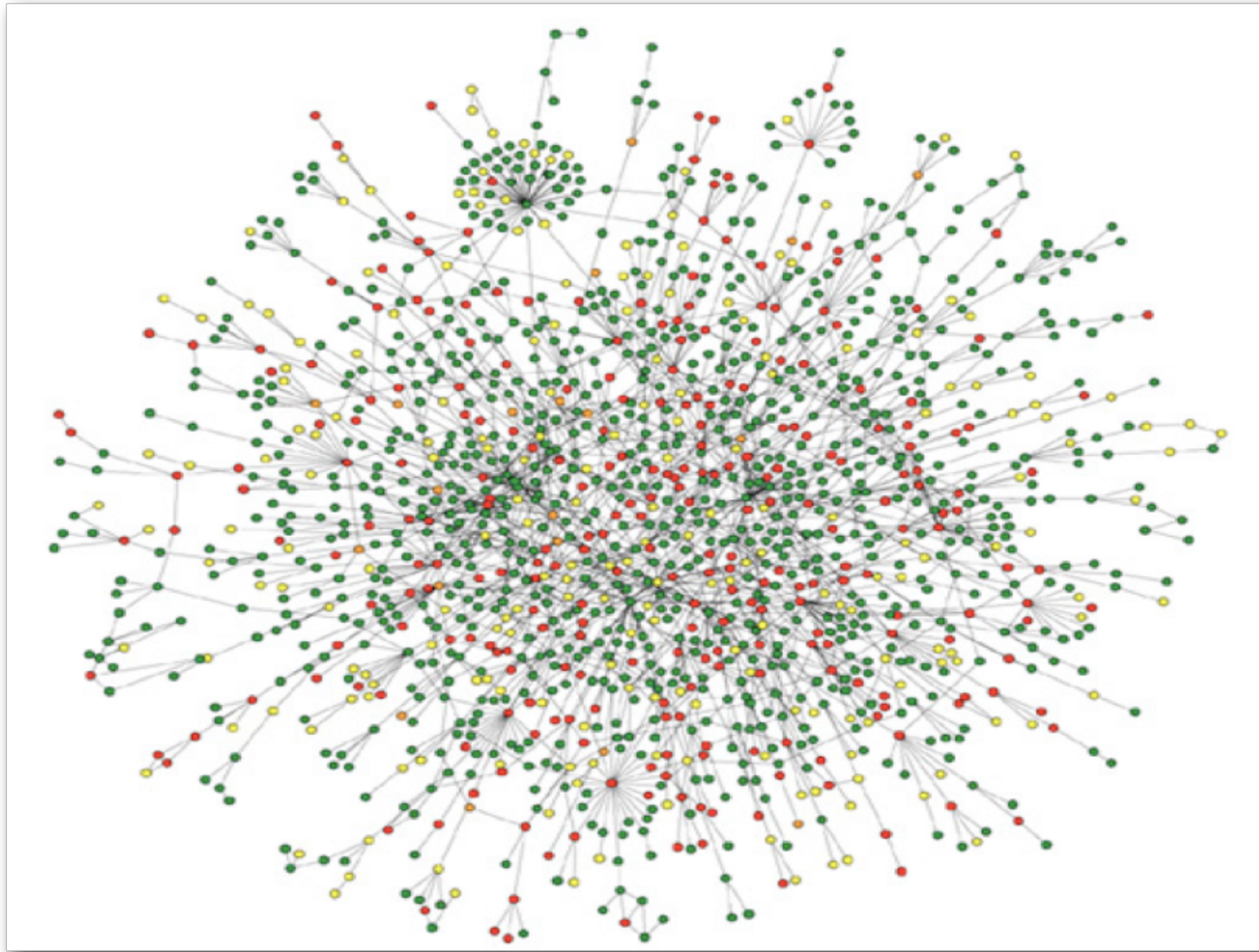
# Graphs

## Lecture 10

*Slides Credit: A. Lex, U of Utah*

September 28, 2020



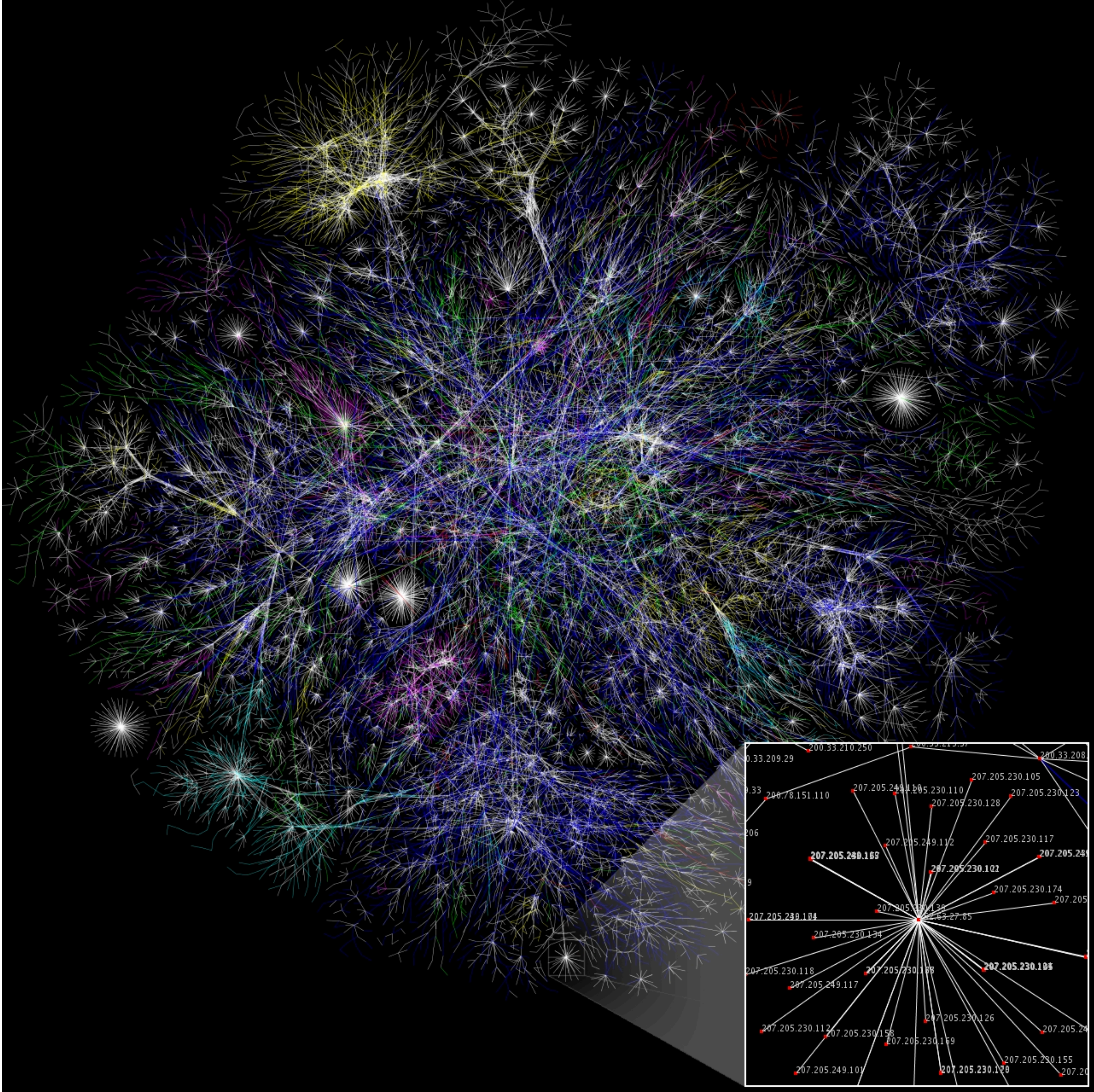


Reference: Jeong et al, Nature Review | Genetics













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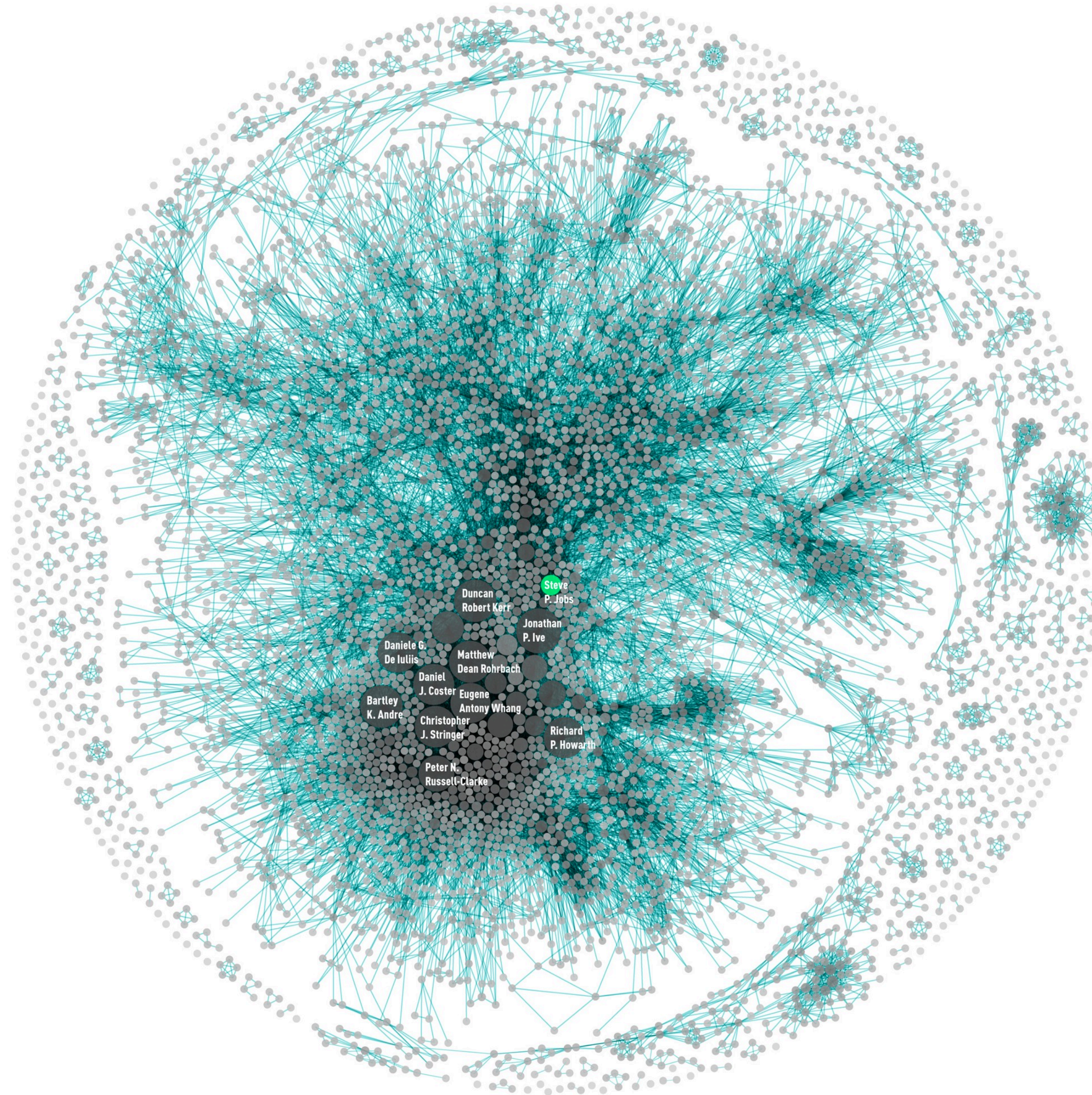
From Paul Butler



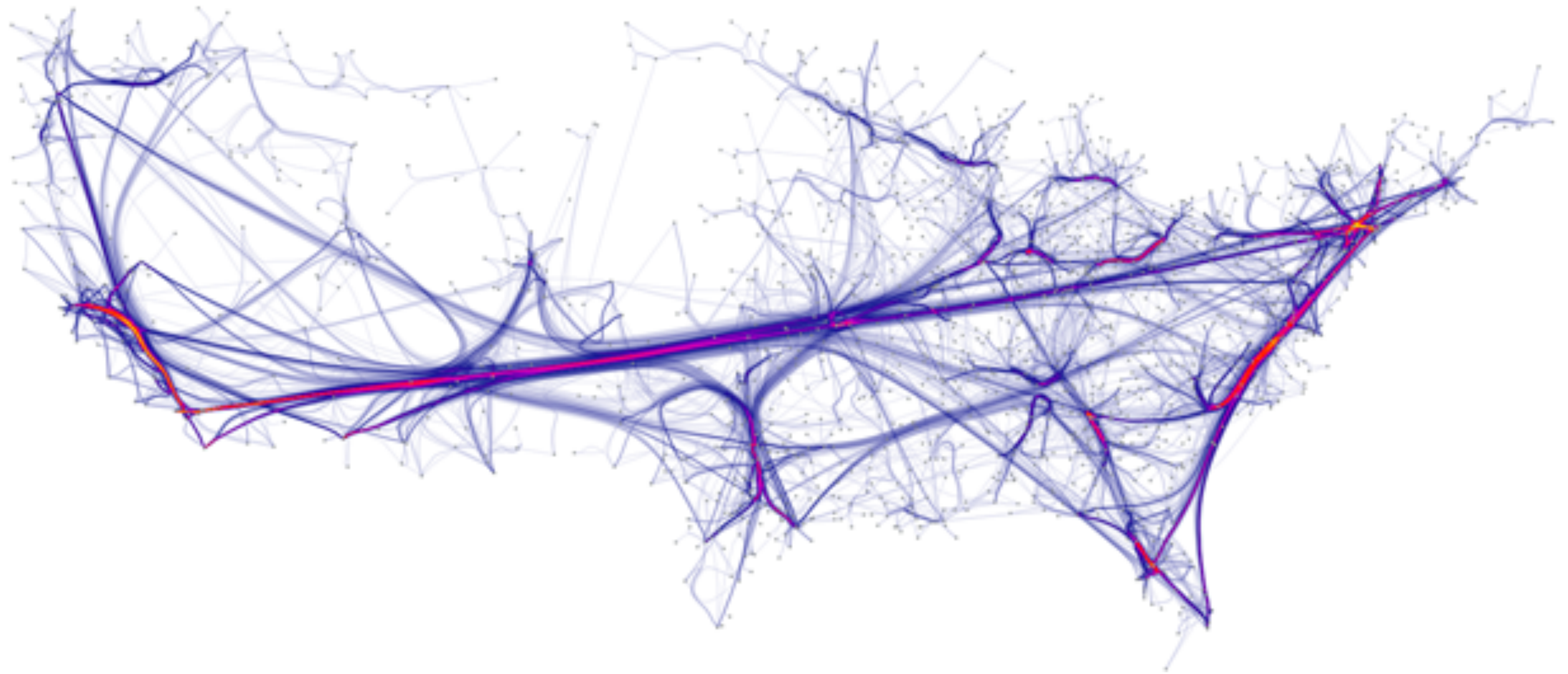


From Paul Butler















# Today

Graph layout

Matrix representations

Graph visualization tools



# Graph Drawing

- Node-link representation (cf. trees)
  - Vertex: point
  - Edge: line or curve
- How to lay out?
  - Often: no physical / spatial guidance



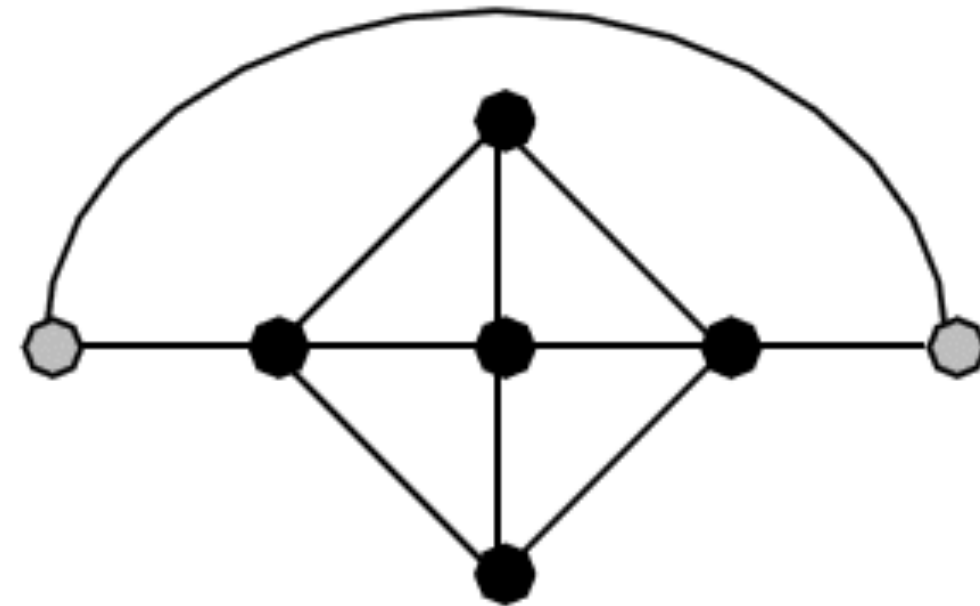
# Layout Quality Criteria

- Minimize **edge crossings**
- Minimize **distance** of neighboring nodes
- Minimize **drawing area** (compactness)
- Uniform edge **length**
- Minimized edge **bends**
- Maximized **angular distance** between different edges
- Aspect ratio about 1
- **Symmetry**: similar graph structures should look similar



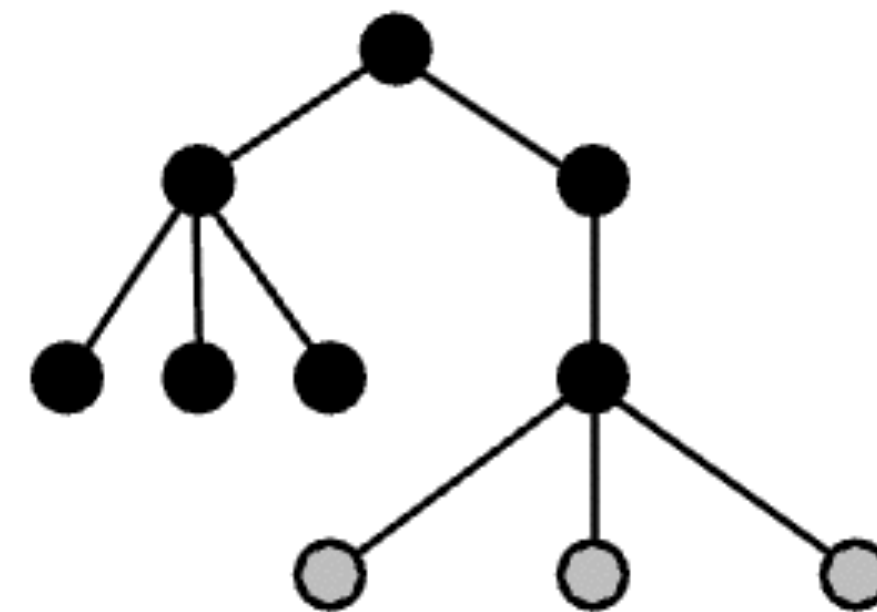
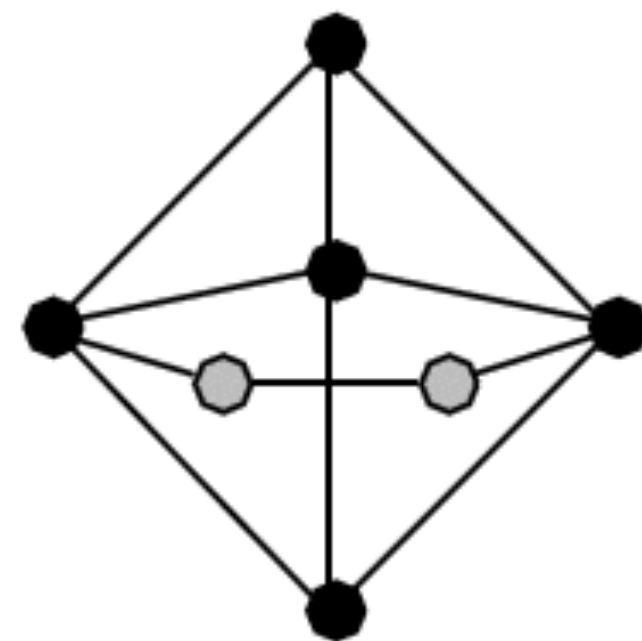
# Tension between criteria

Minimum number  
of edge crossings



vs.

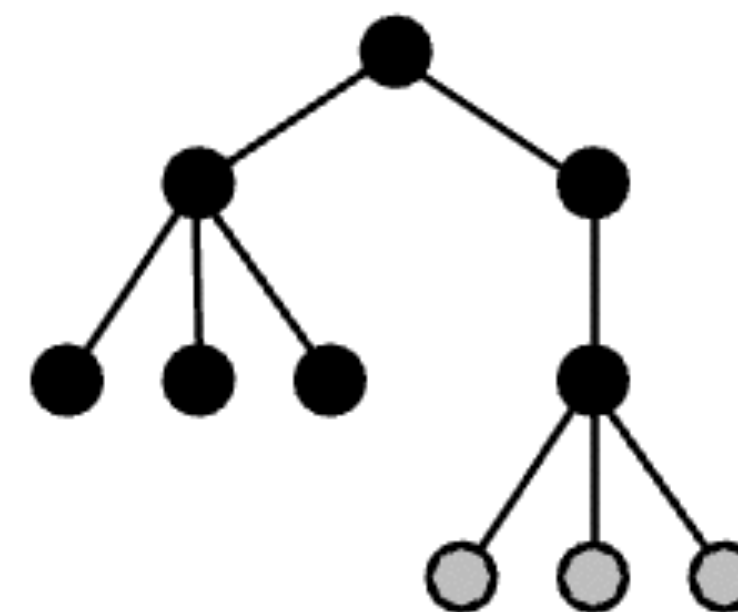
Uniform edge  
length



Space utilization

vs.

Symmetry



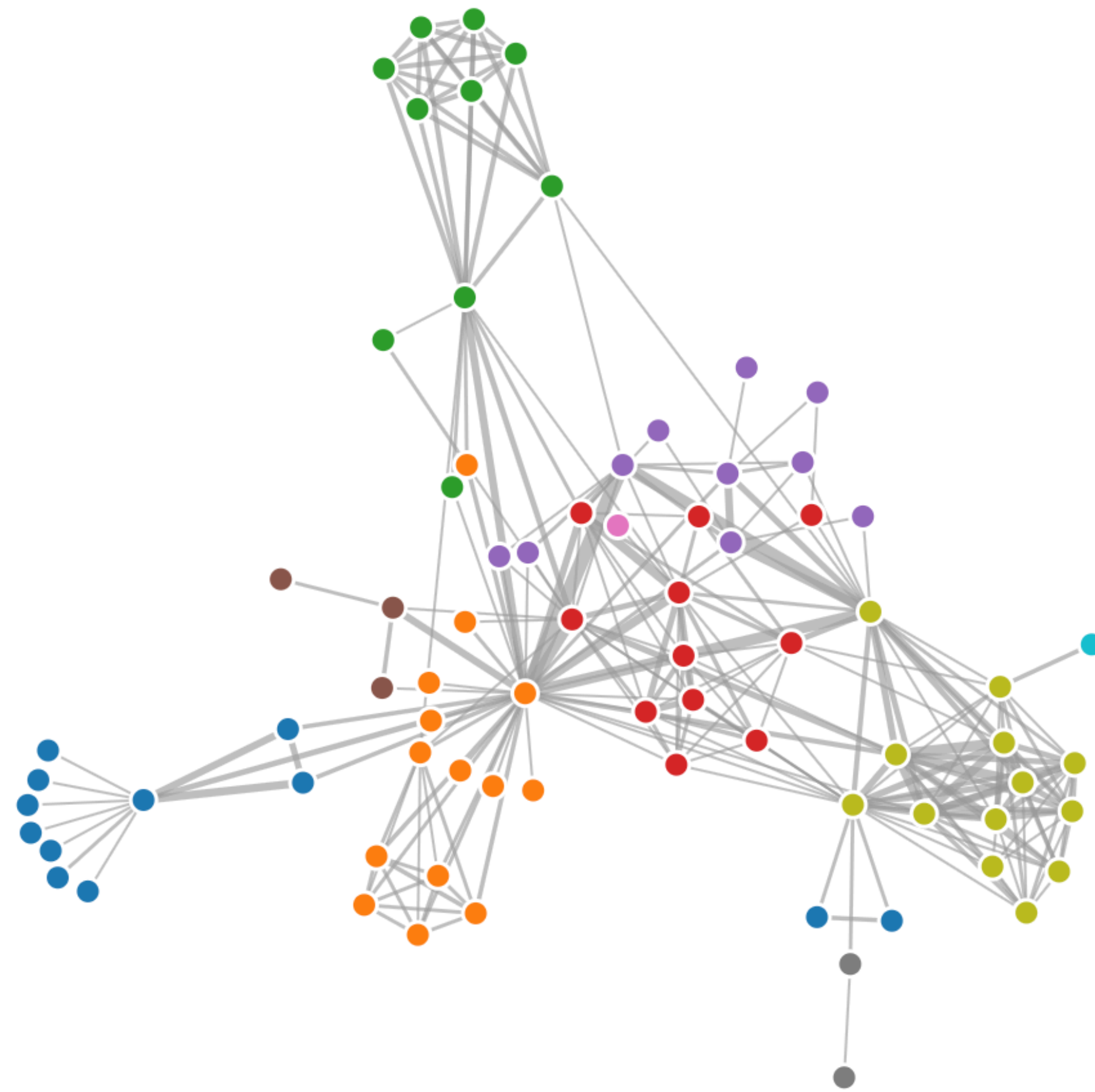


# Force-directed Layout

- Commonly used strategy
- Basic idea: simple physical metaphor:
  - Nodes: mutually repelling magnets
  - Edges: springs that keep neighbors close



# Force-directed Layout



<https://beta.observablehq.com/@mbostock/d3-force-directed-graph>



# Force-directed Layout

- Model:

- Repelling forces:  $f_r(d) = \frac{C_r m_1 m_2}{d^2}$

- Attracting forces (springs):  $f_a(d) = C_a(d - L)$

- Force acting upon node at position  $\mathbf{x}$  by its neighbors  $\mathbf{y}$ : 
$$\sum_{\mathbf{y} \in N_1(\mathbf{x})} f_r(\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|) \vec{u}_{\mathbf{y}\mathbf{x}} + f_a(\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|) \vec{u}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}}$$



# Algorithm

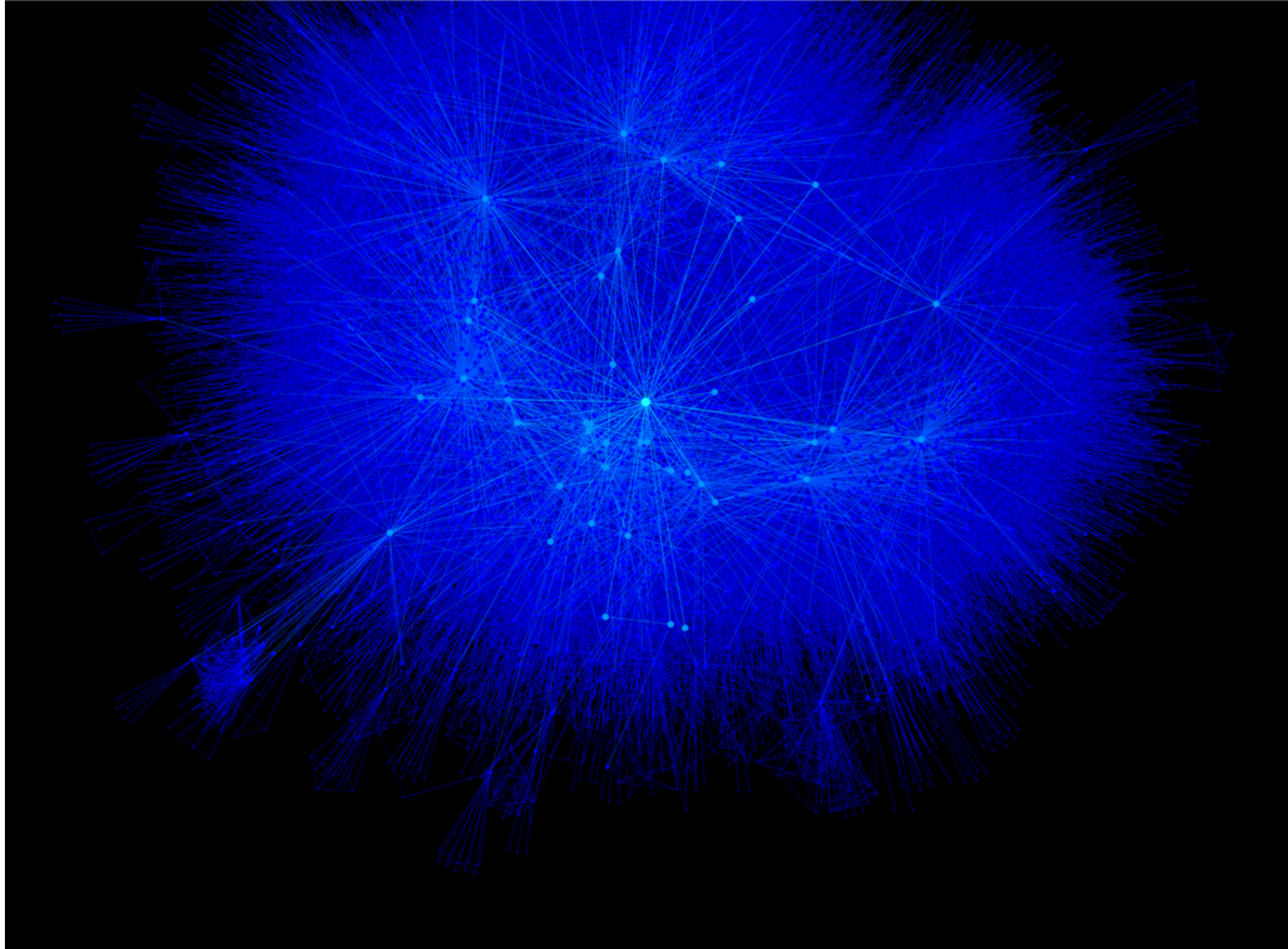
- Start from random layout
- (global) loop:
  - for **every node pair** compute repulsive force
  - for every edge compute attractive force
- Accumulate forces per node
- Update each node position in direction of accumulated force
- Stop when layout is 'good enough'



# Force-directed Layout

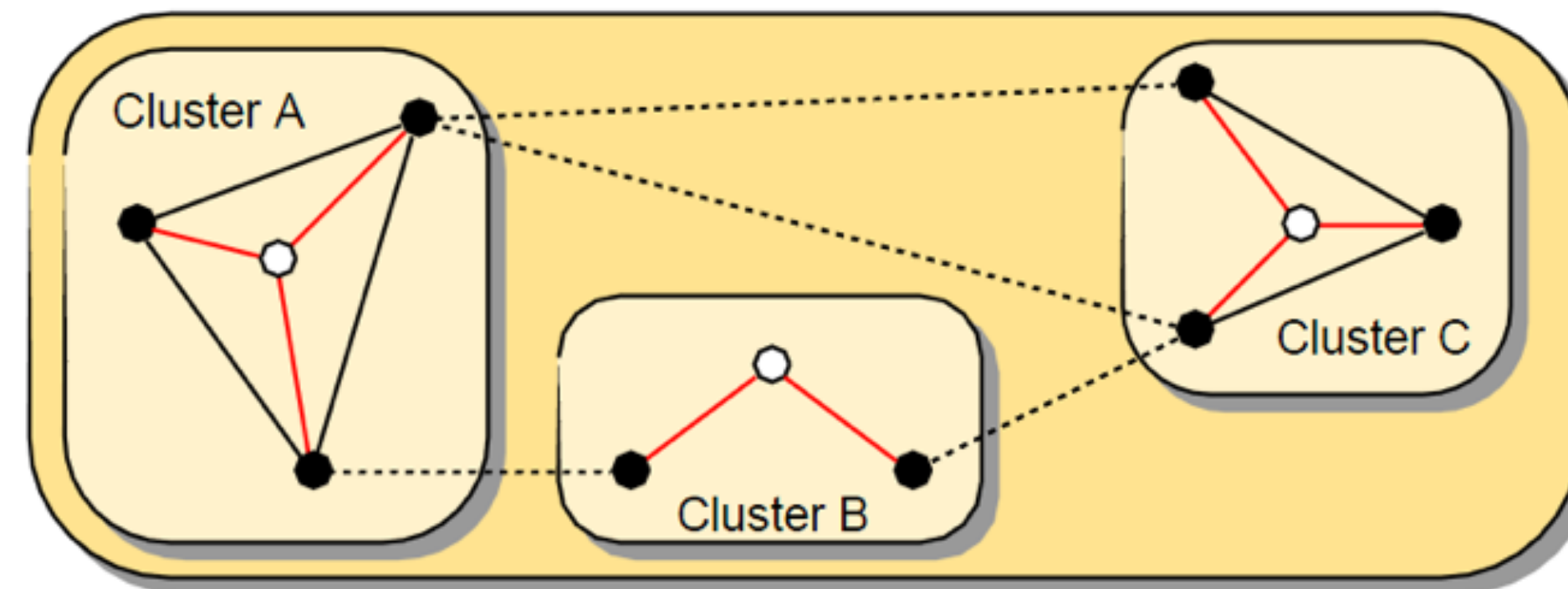
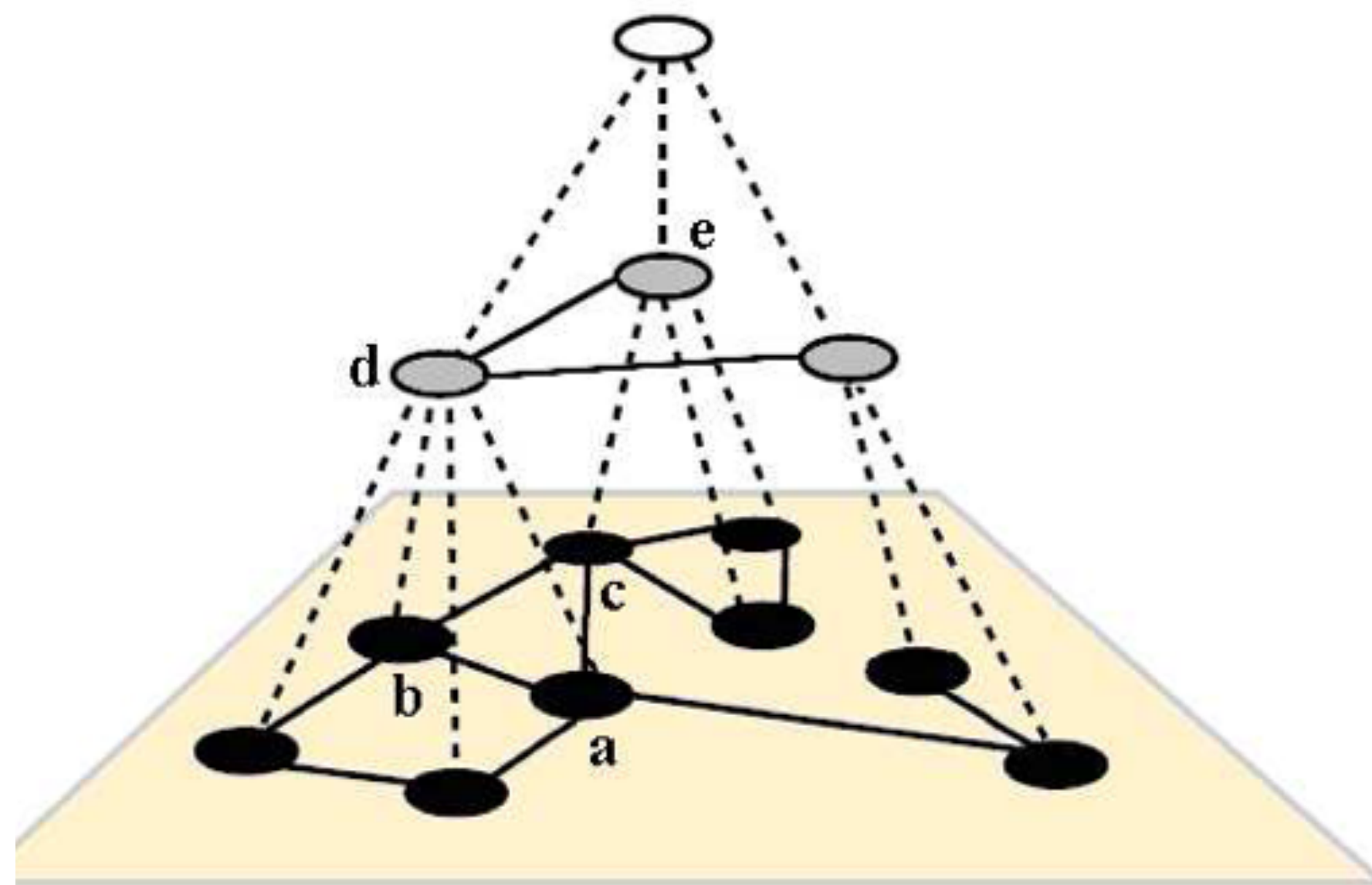
- Simple, flexible
- Overall complexity is  $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$
- Issues past a few thousands nodes



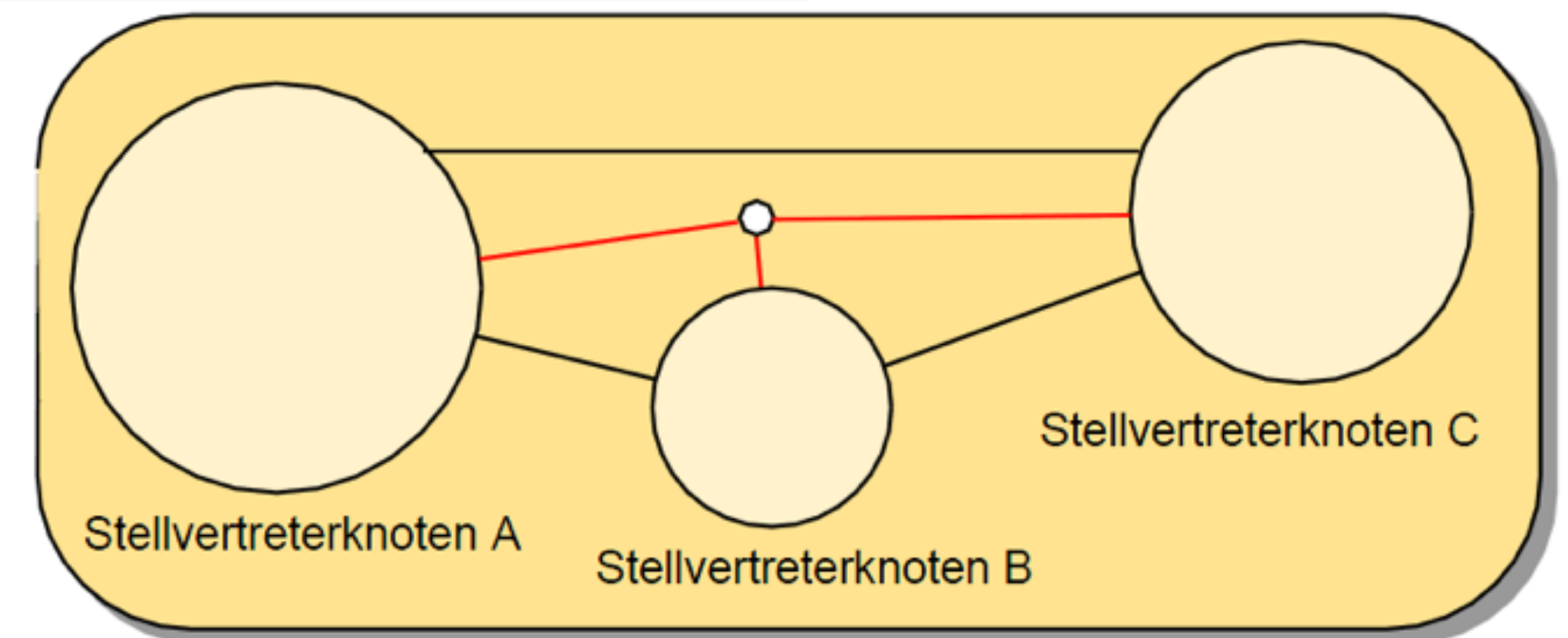




# Hierarchical Graph Drawing



- realer Knoten
- virtueller Knoten
- interne Feder
- virtuelle Feder
- ⋯ externe Feder



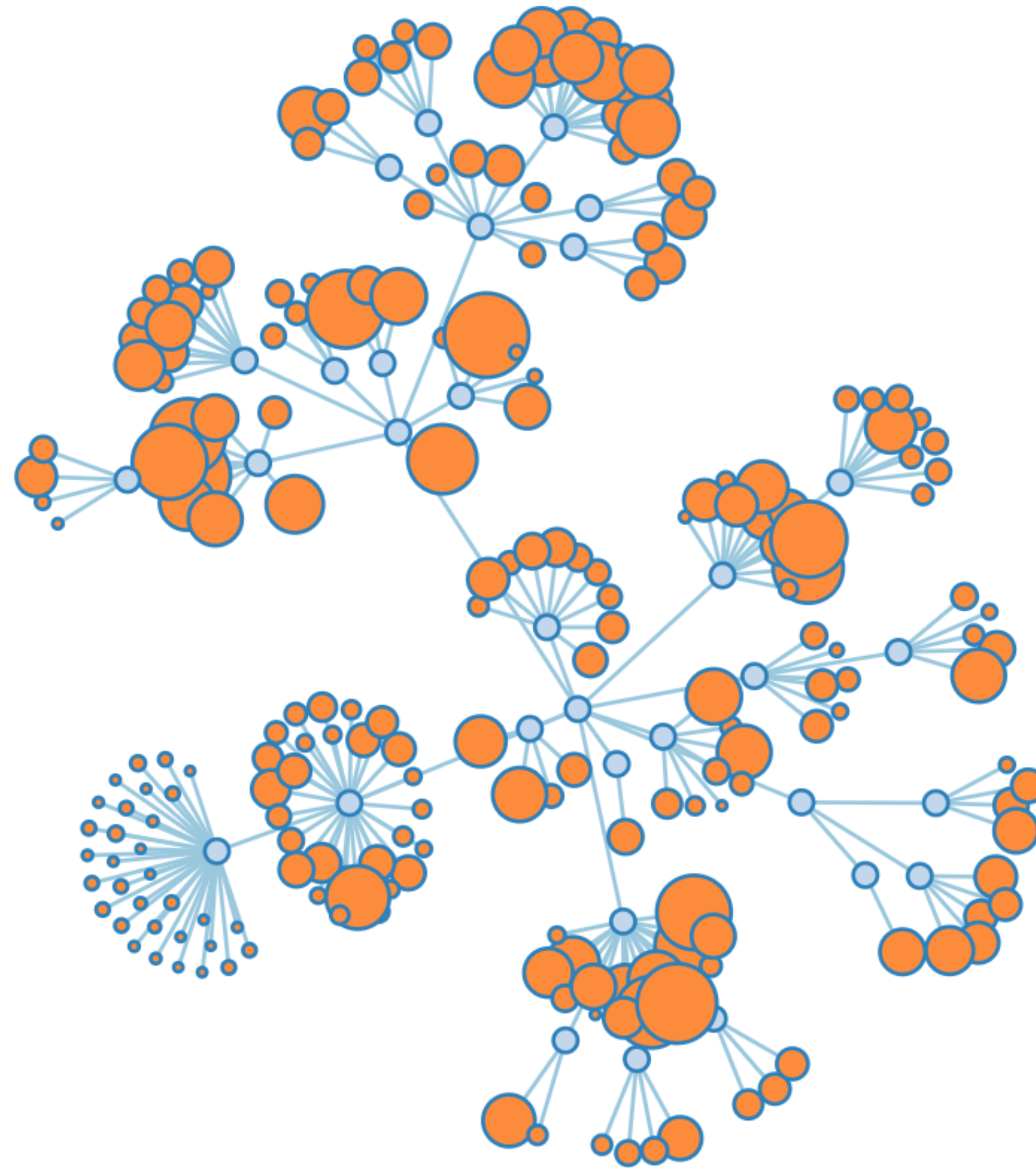






# Collapsible Force Layout

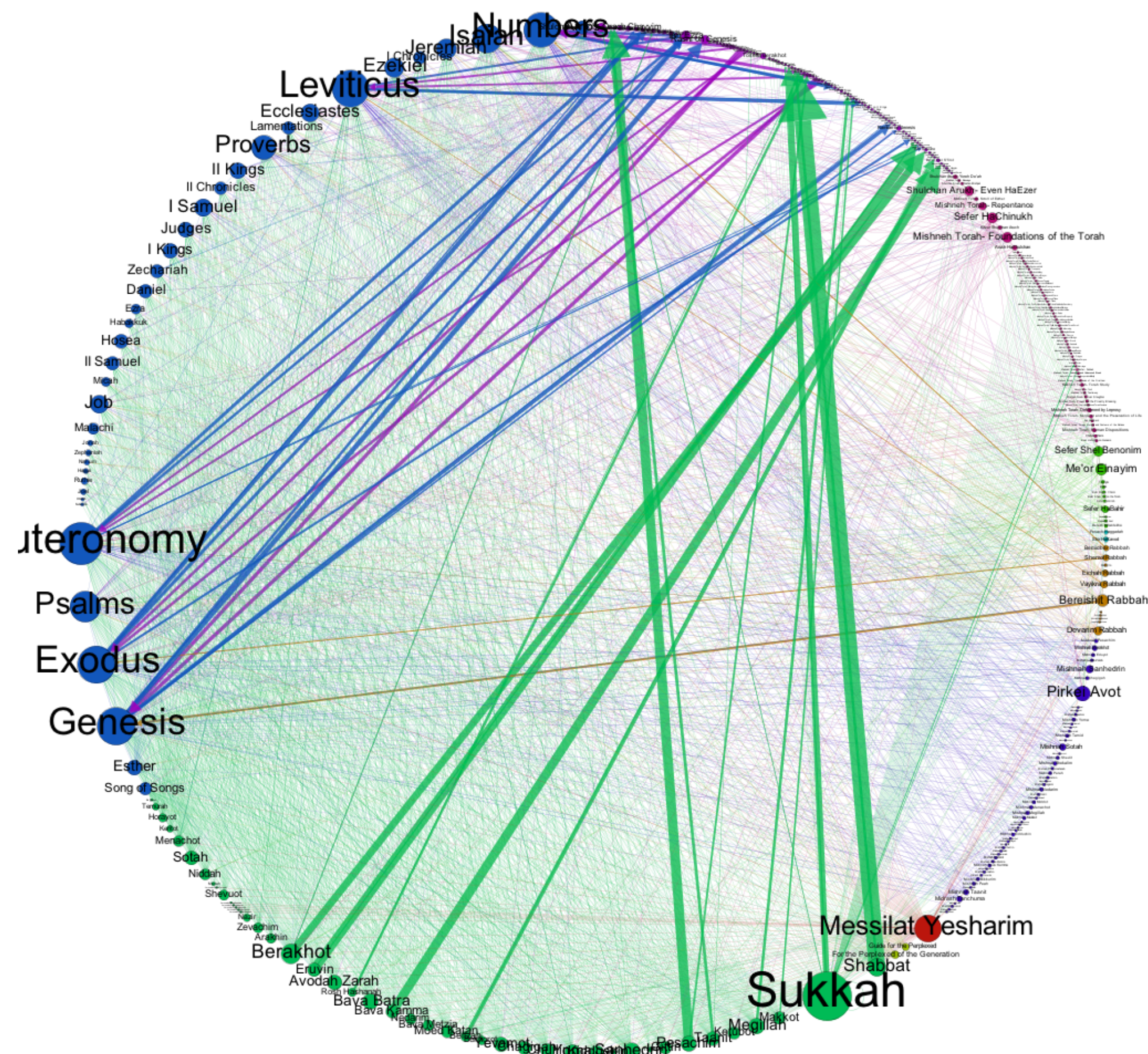
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<https://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/1062288>

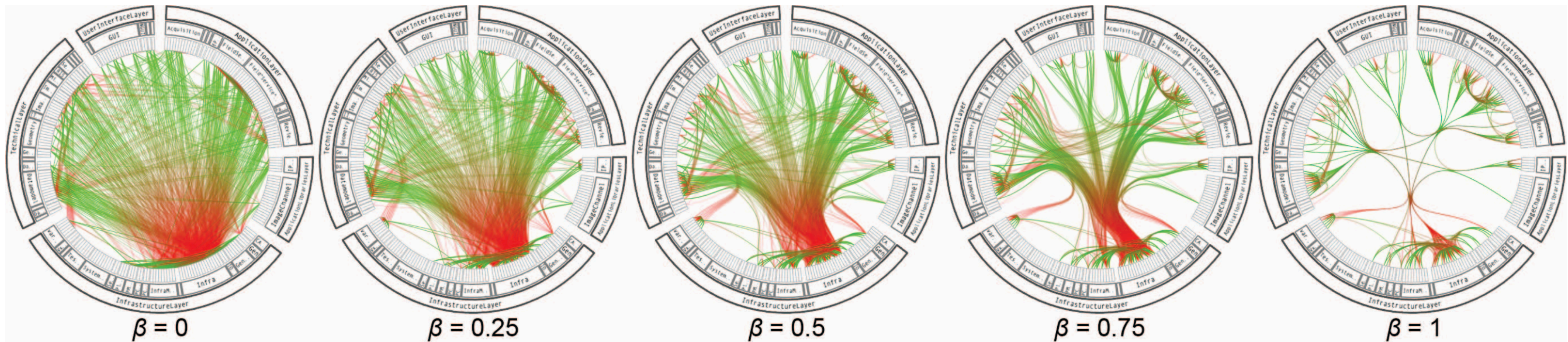


# Circular Layout





# Edge Bundling





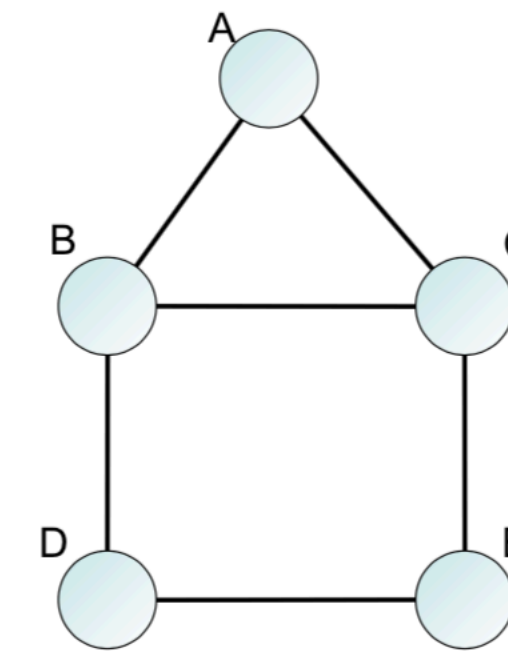
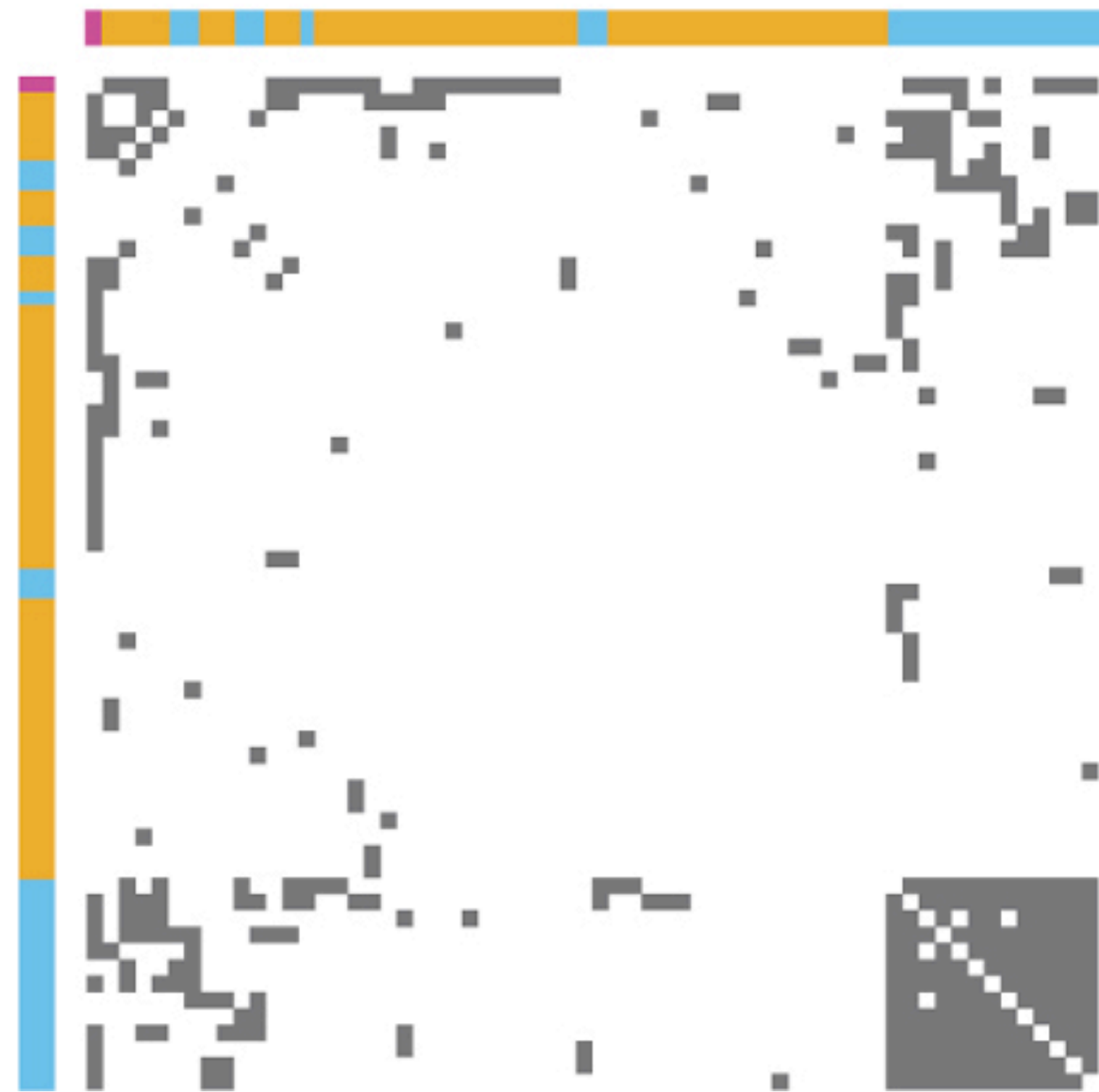
# Chord Diagram



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9fCq3a2UgsU&feature=youtu.be>



# Matrix Layout



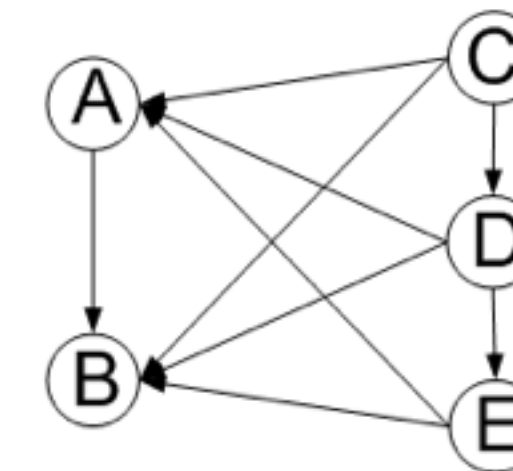
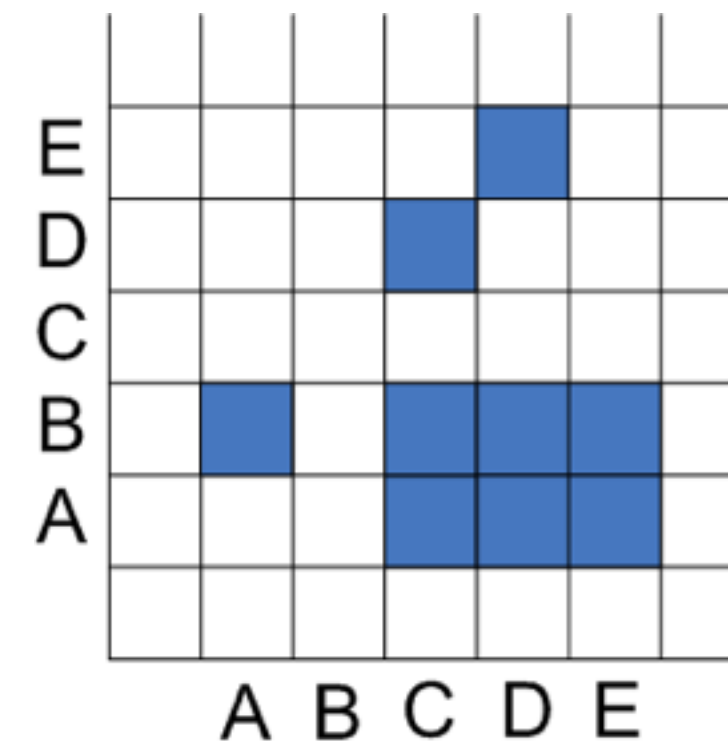
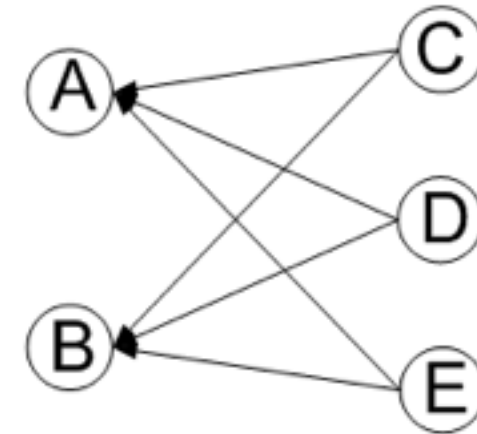
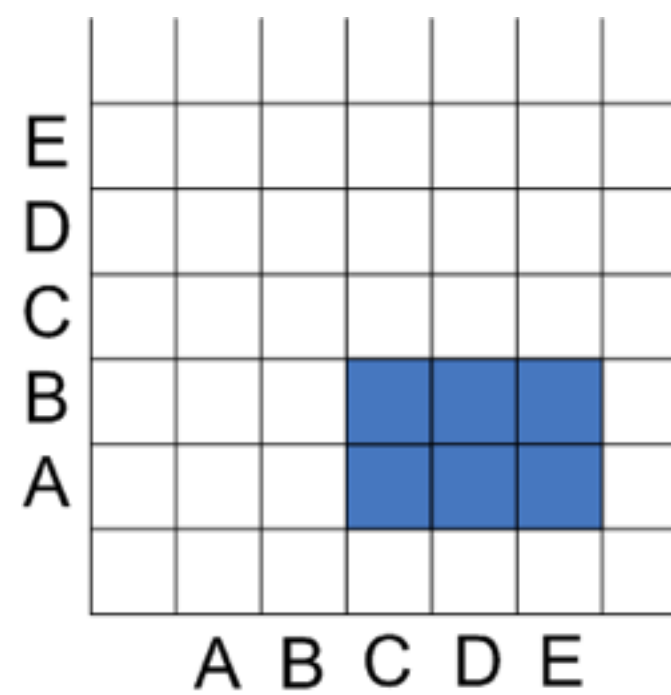
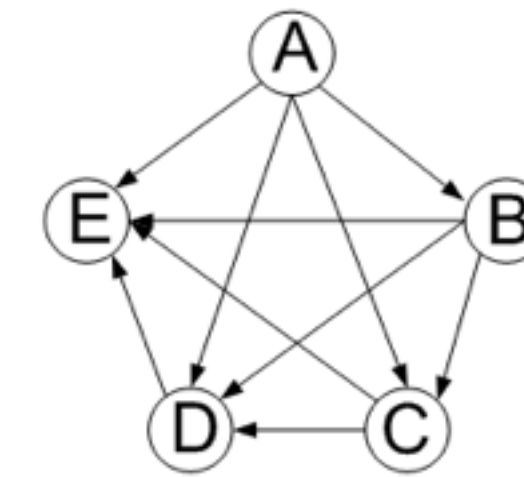
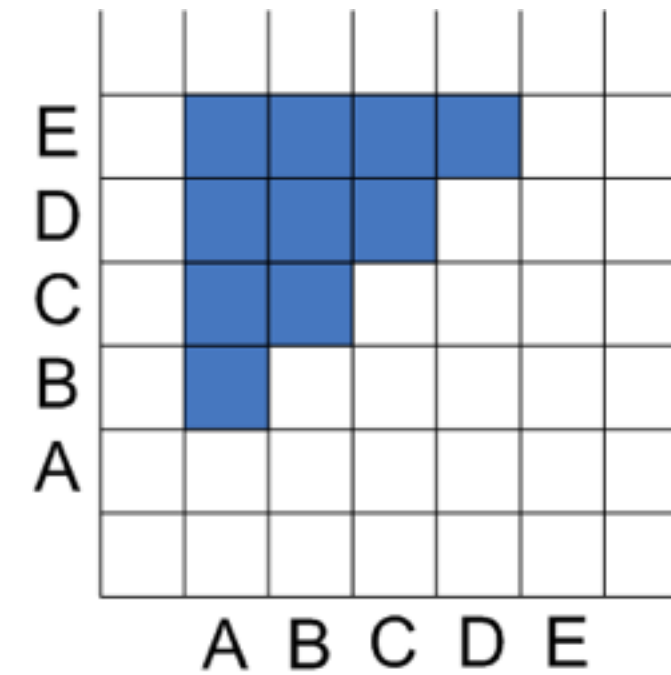
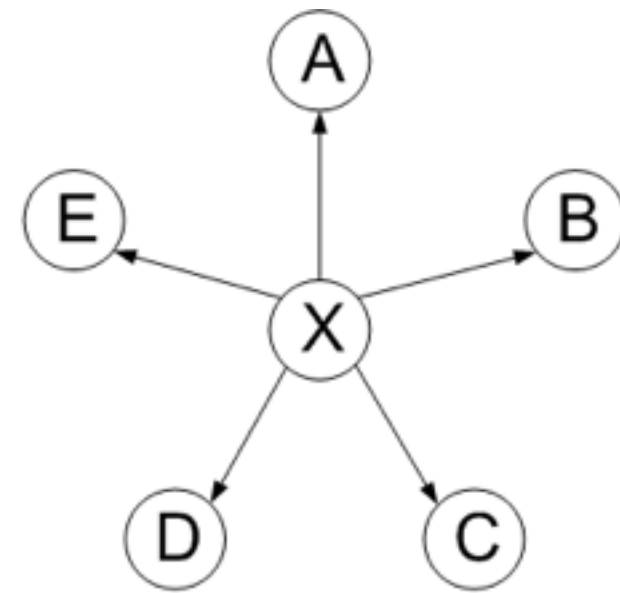
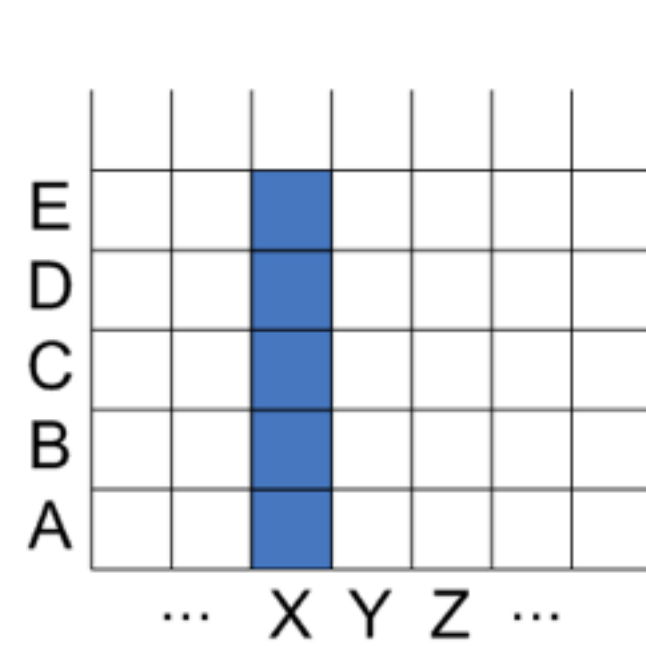
	A	B	C	D	E
A		■	■		
B	■		■	■	
C	■	■			■
D		■			■
E			■	■	

[Points of view: Networks. Gehlenborg and Wong. Nature Methods 9:115.]



# Matrix Layout

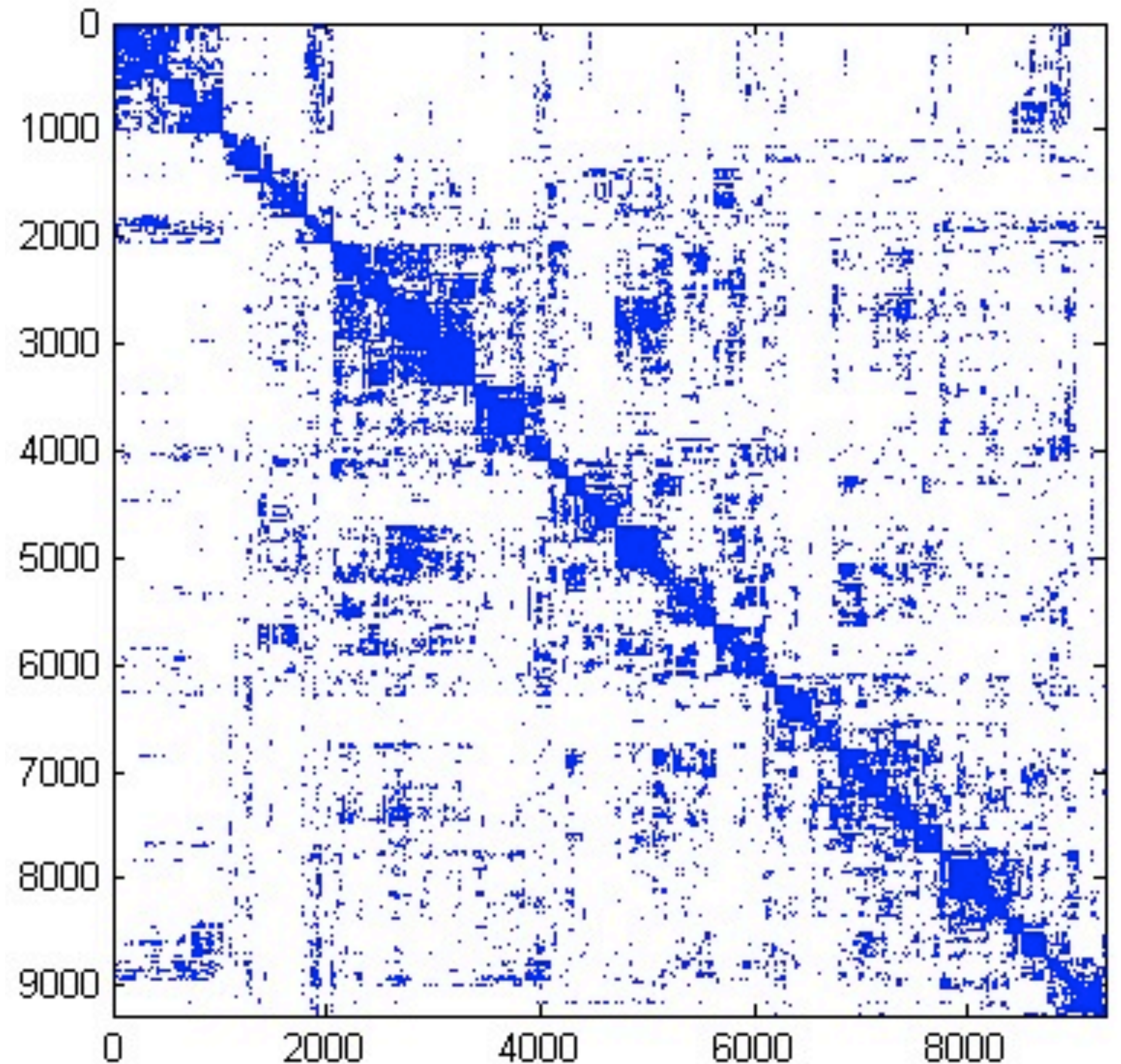
## Patterns correspondence





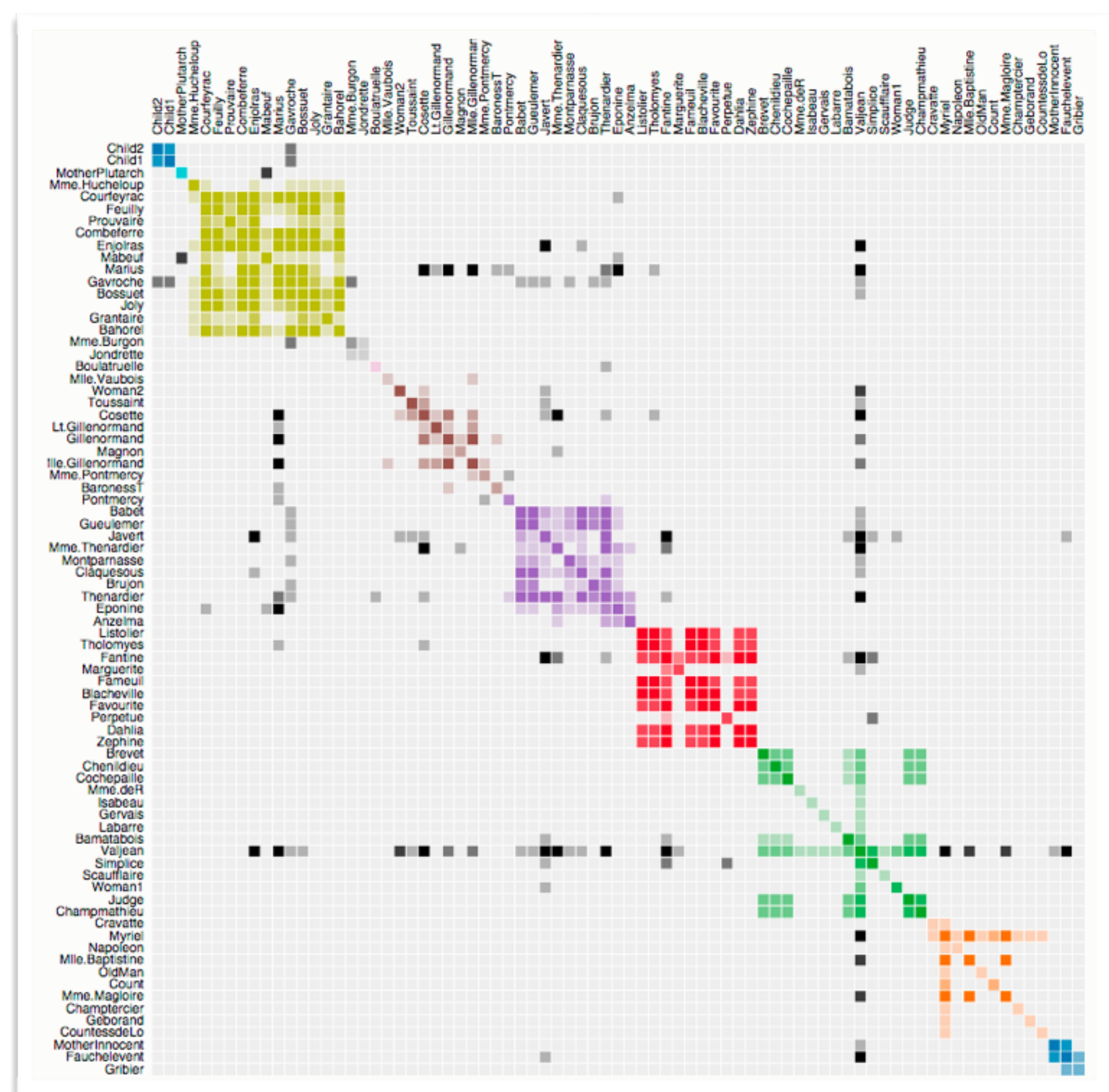
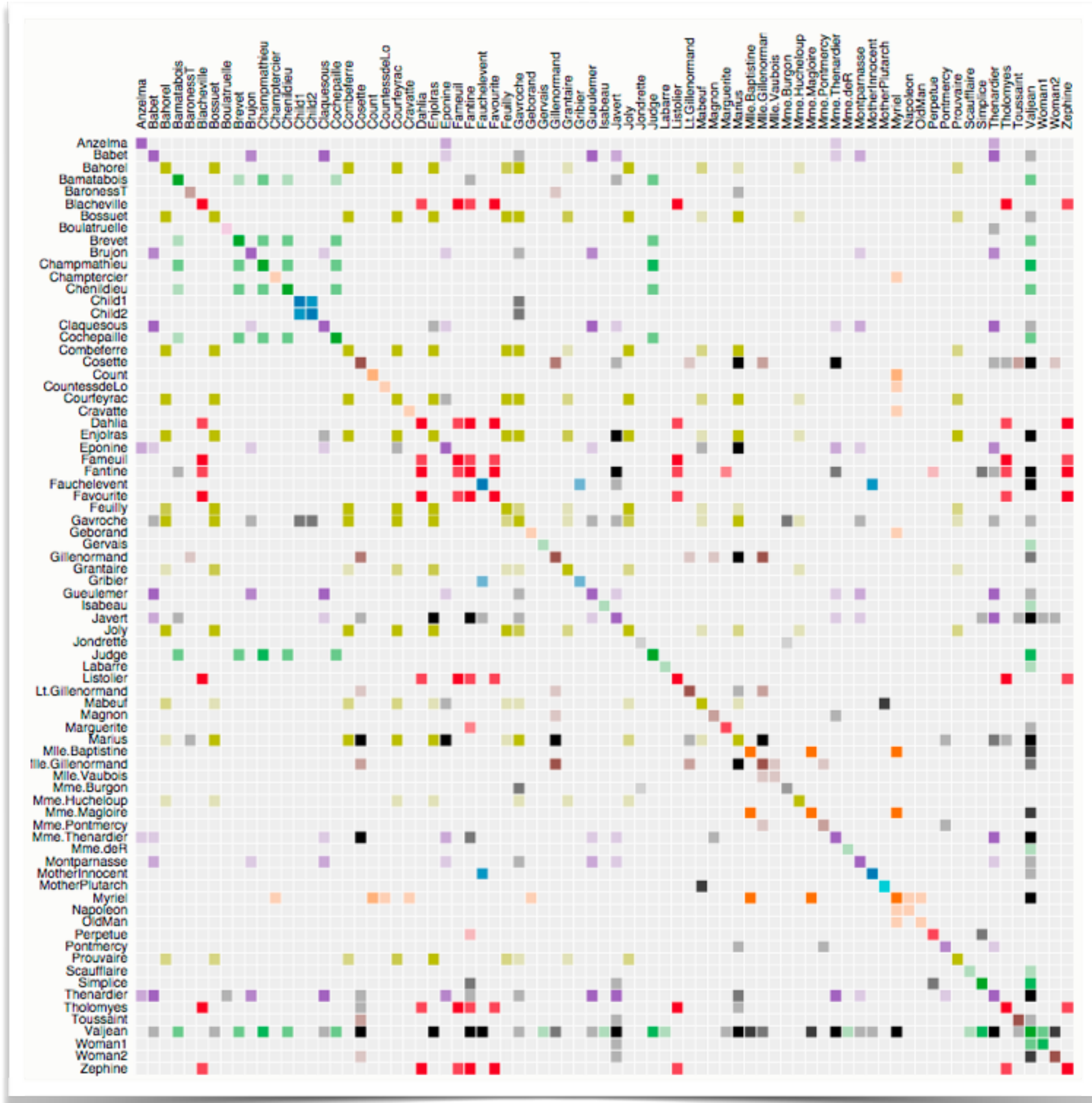
# Matrix Layout

- + Scalable
- + Works with dense graphs
- Requires  $V^2$  storage





# Row / Column





# Next Lecture: **Trees**

- Read VAD Chapter 9
- Start thinking about **final project topic** and **dataset**



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