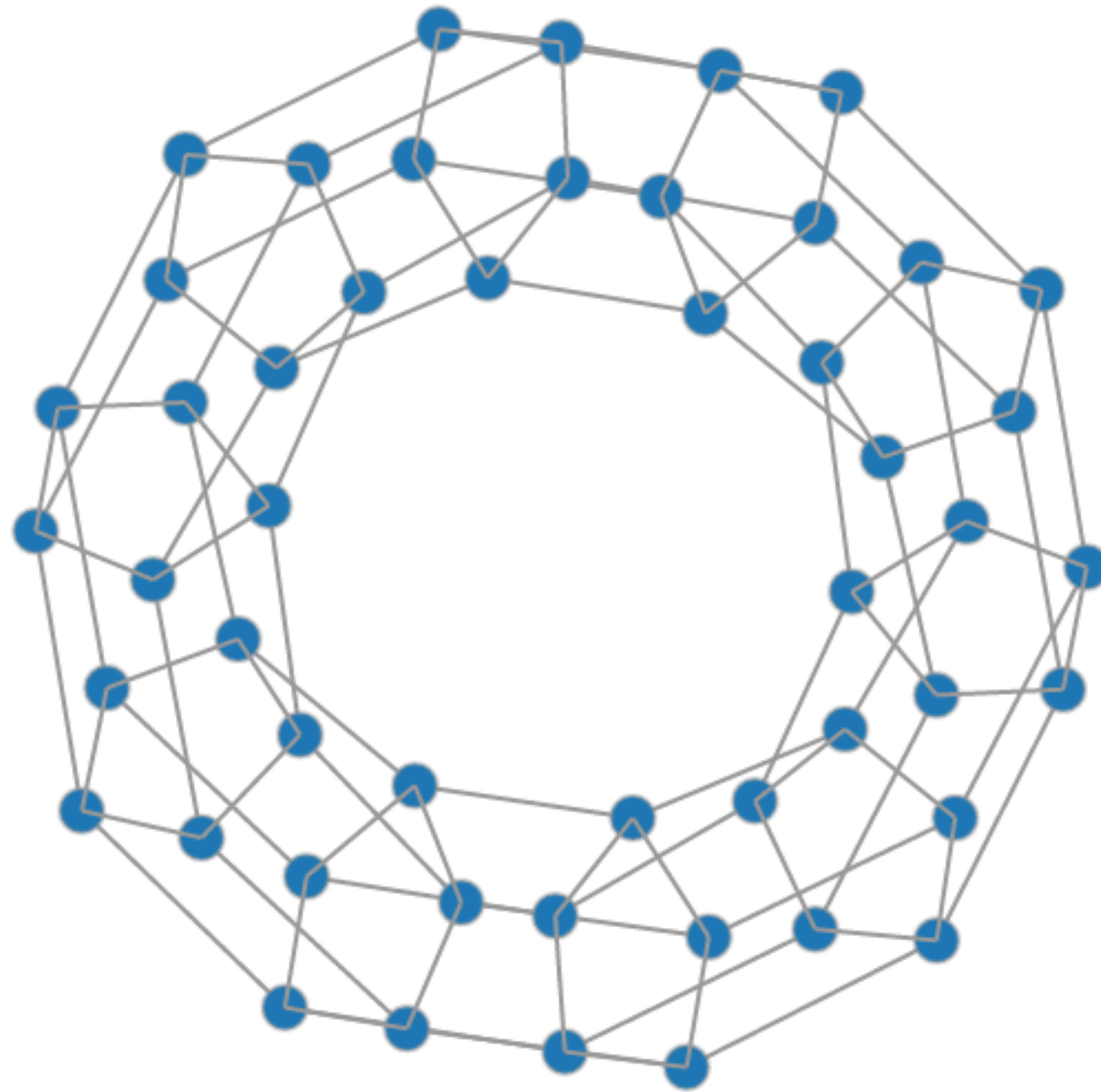


# Graphs

CSC444

# Node-link diagrams

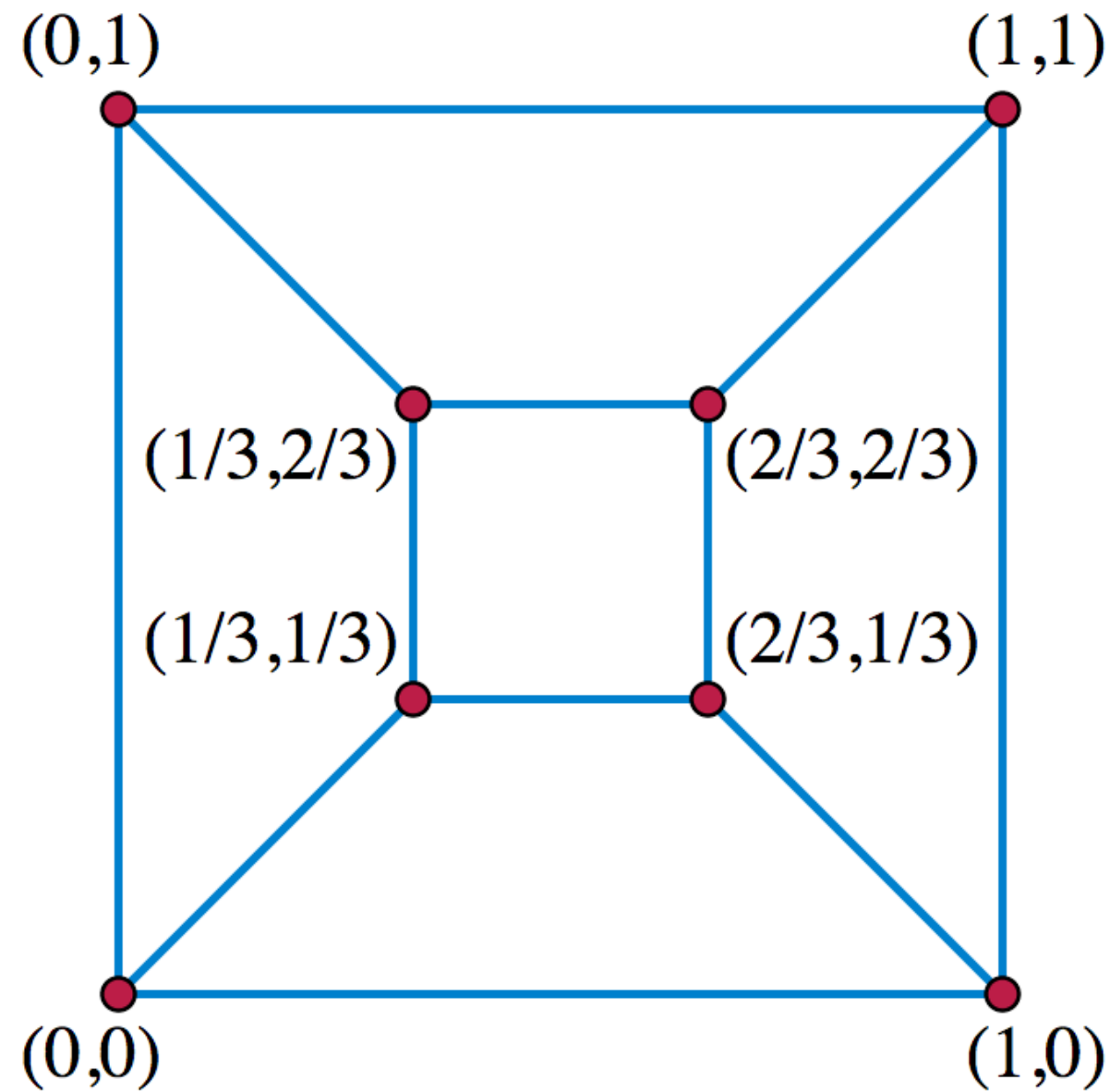


Starting simple: planar 3-vertex  
connected graphs (what?)

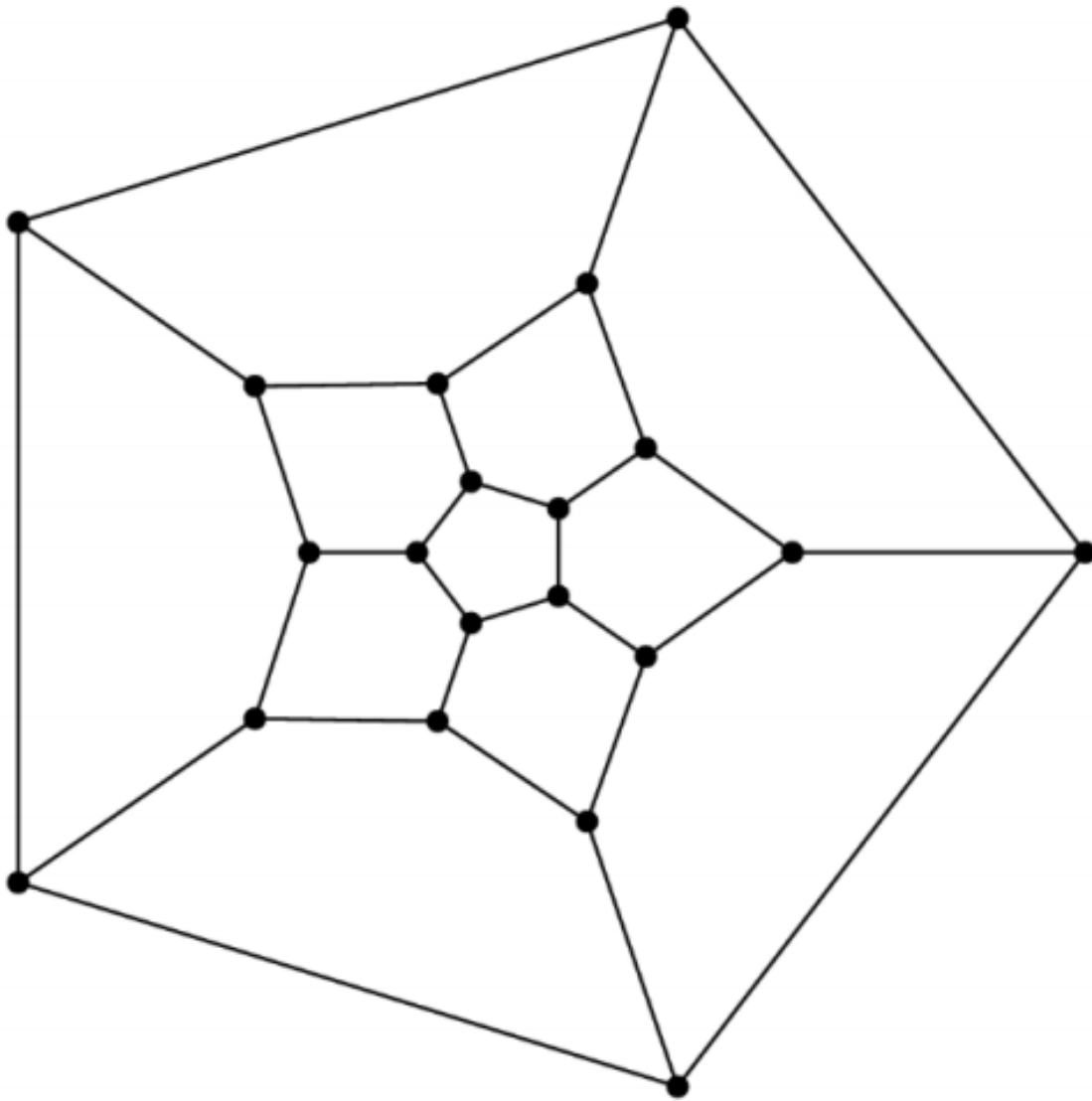
# Tutte Embedding

- Each node should be the average of its neighbors
  - Aside from the boundary, which is user-specified
- This gives a linear system of equations
- **Theorem: if graph is planar, embedding is crossing-free**

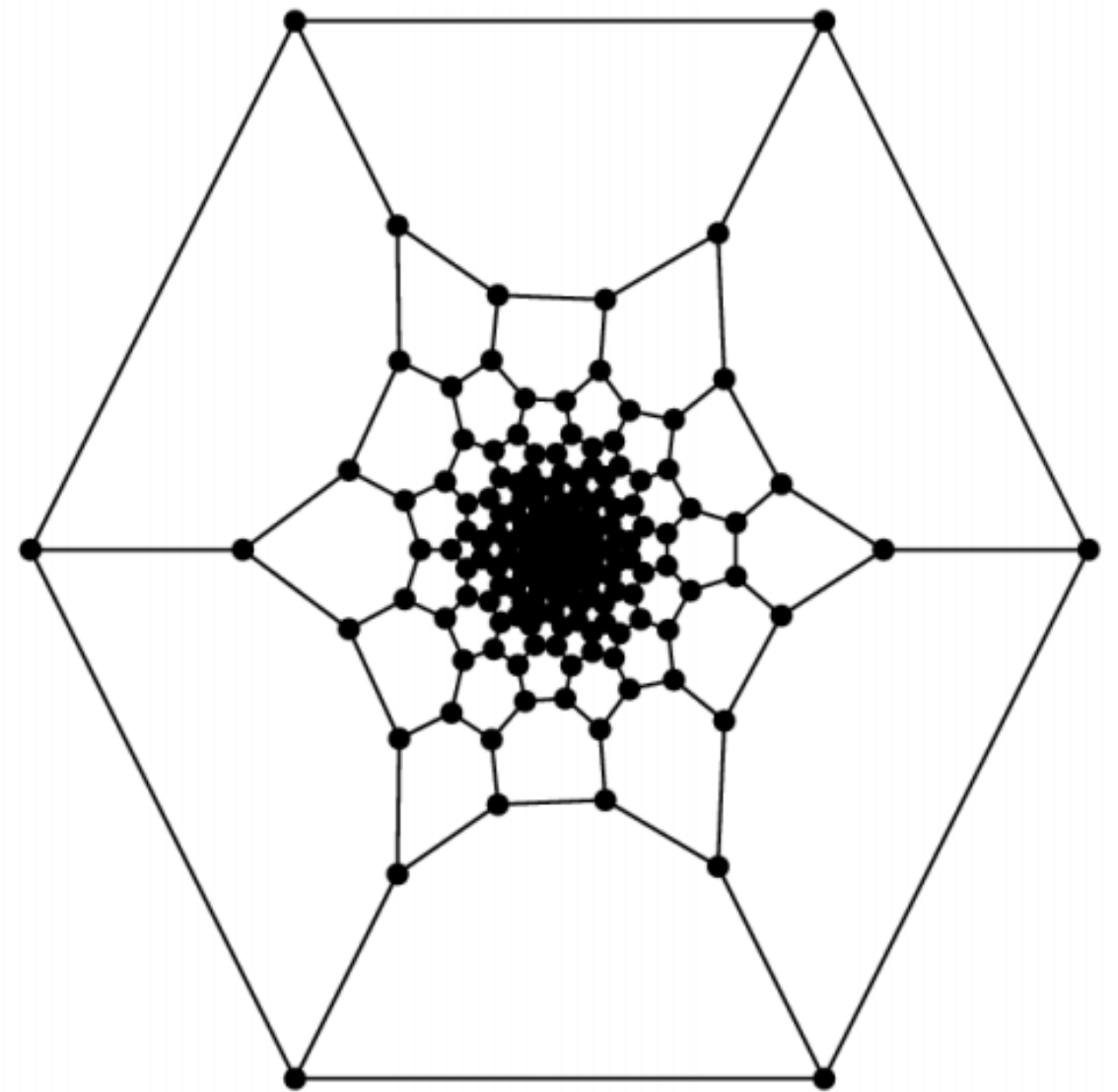
# Tutte Embedding



# Downsides



Dodecahedron



*Le(C60)*

# Force-directed Layouts

- Intuition: define “forces” on “physical objects”, initialize positions randomly, let the system settle

<http://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/4062045>

- Need to define what forces are, and what physical objects are

# Force-directed Layouts

- We want edges to be neither too small or too large
  - Aesthetic principle: graph neighbors should be close
  - Physical analogy: **Springs compress or expand to achieve ideal length**
- We don't want vertices to bunch up together
  - Aesthetic principle: position in screen should be unambiguous indicator of vertex identity
  - Physical analogy: **Electric charges with the same sign don't bunch up**



# Force-directed Layouts

- Force per edge:  $f_E(d) = C_E \times (d - L)$

# Force-directed Layouts

- Force per vertex pair:  $f_V(d) = C_V \times \frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2}$

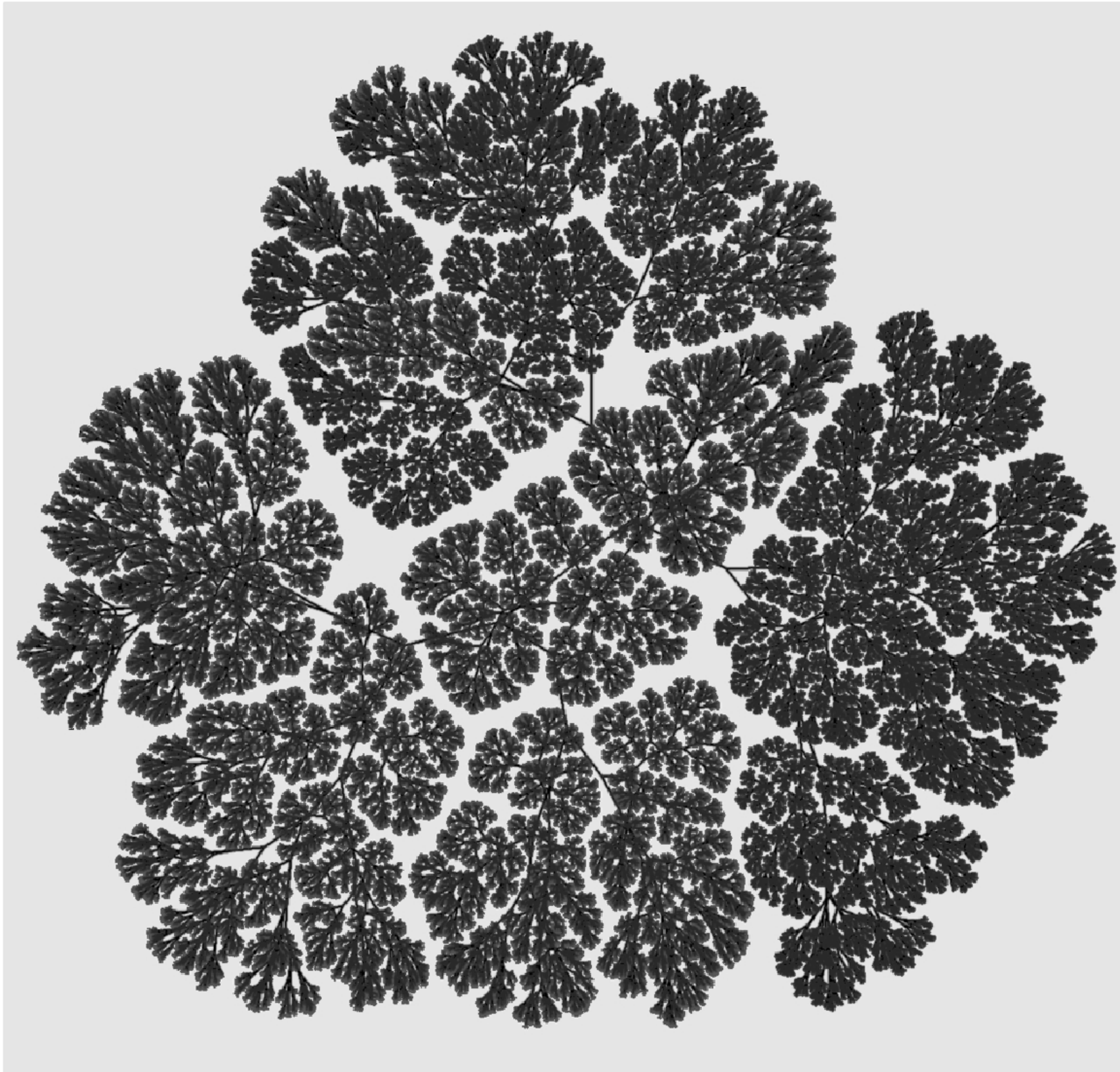
# Force-directed Layouts

- Algorithm:
- For each vertex, determine all forces that apply to it,
  - Edges  $f_E(d) = C_E \times (d - L)$
  - vertices  $f_V(d) = C_V \times \frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2}$
- compute direction of movement, move small amount in those directions
- iterate until convergence

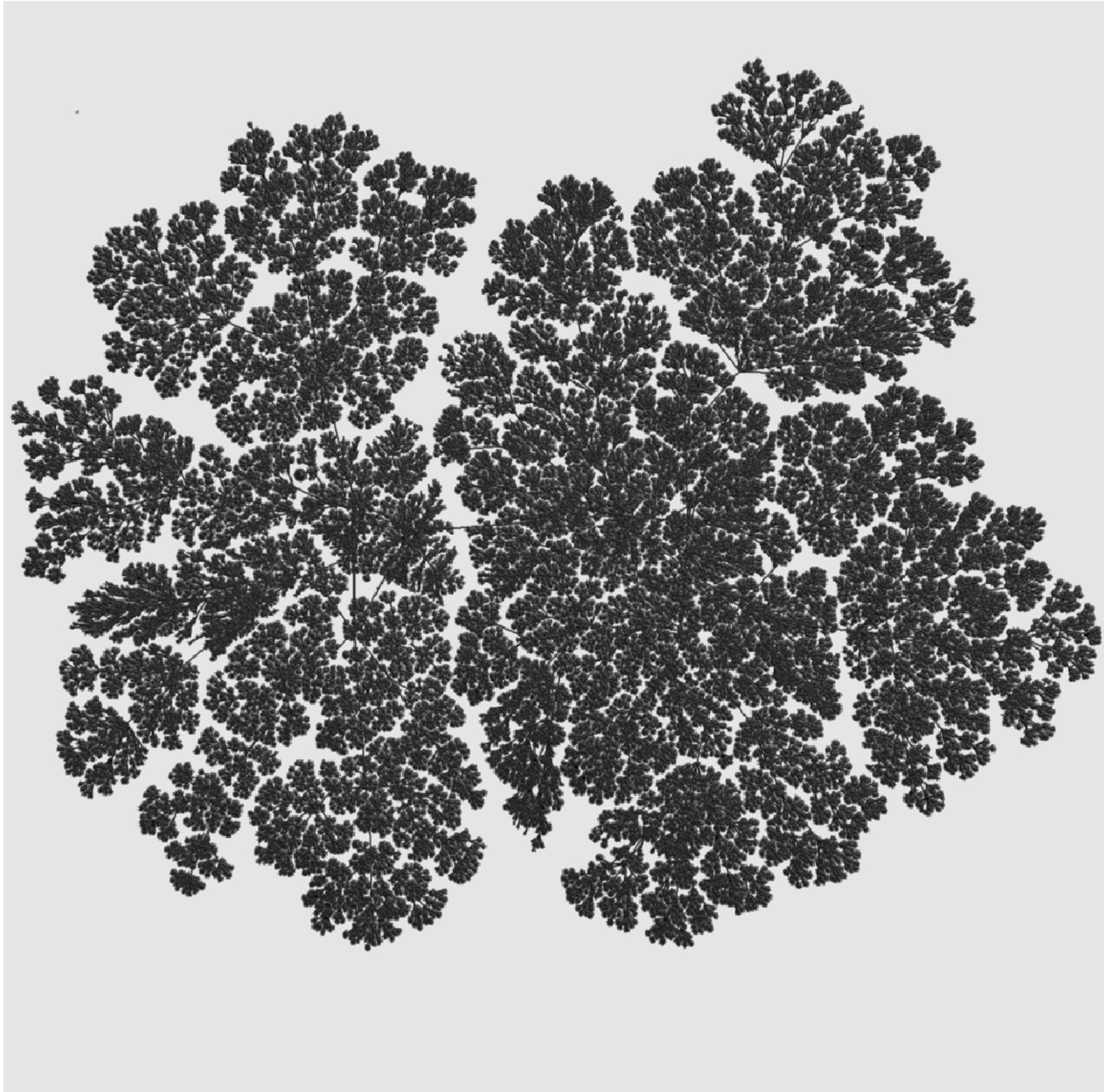
# Downsides

- Requires  $O(|V|^2)$  work per step
- Faster algorithms exist: Barnes-Hut, multipole methods, etc.
- For large graphs, result is not very informative

# Downsides



# Downsides

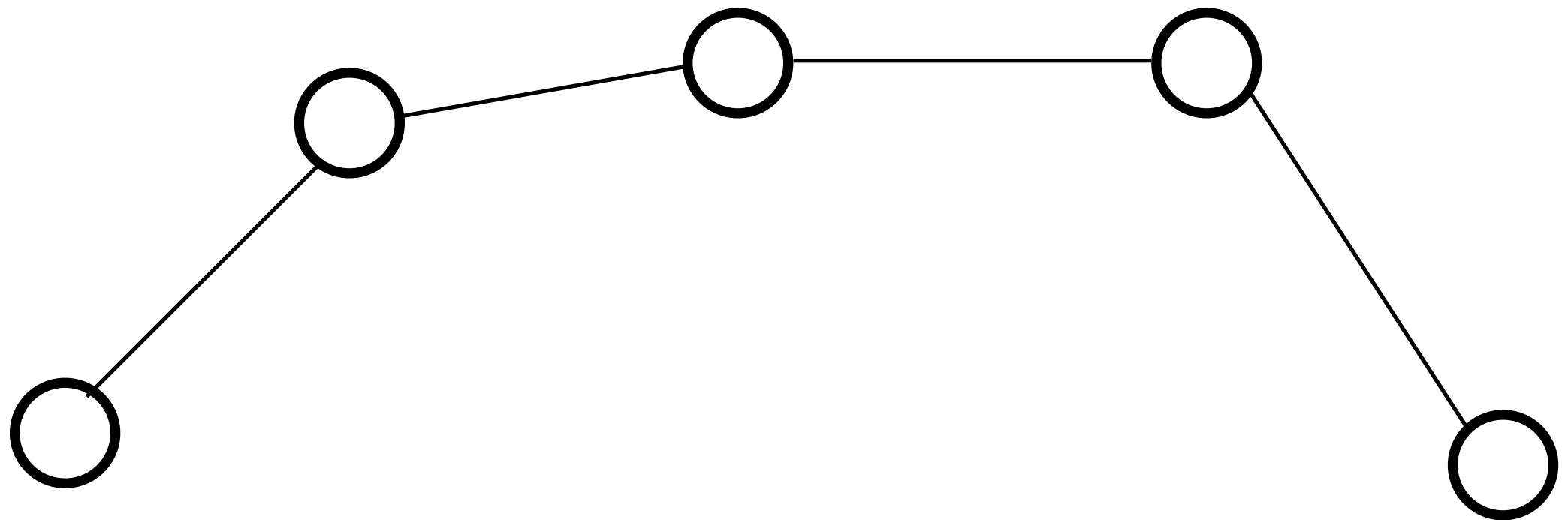


# Metric Embeddings

- Use **global properties** of the graph instead of only local interactions
- Specifically, graph **distances**

# Metric Embeddings

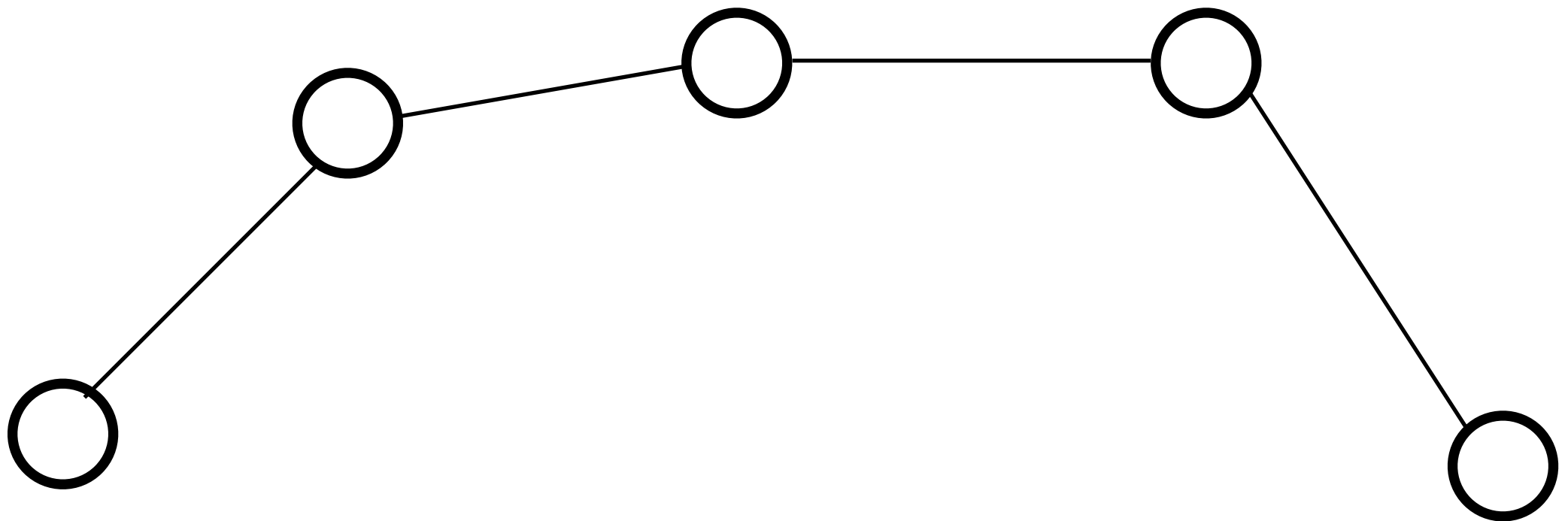
- Graph distances can be used to define “forces”
- Encode directly that **far away vertex pairs should be placed far from one another**





# Metric Embeddings

$$E(X) = \sum_{i,j} (d(i,j) - |X_i - X_j|)^2$$

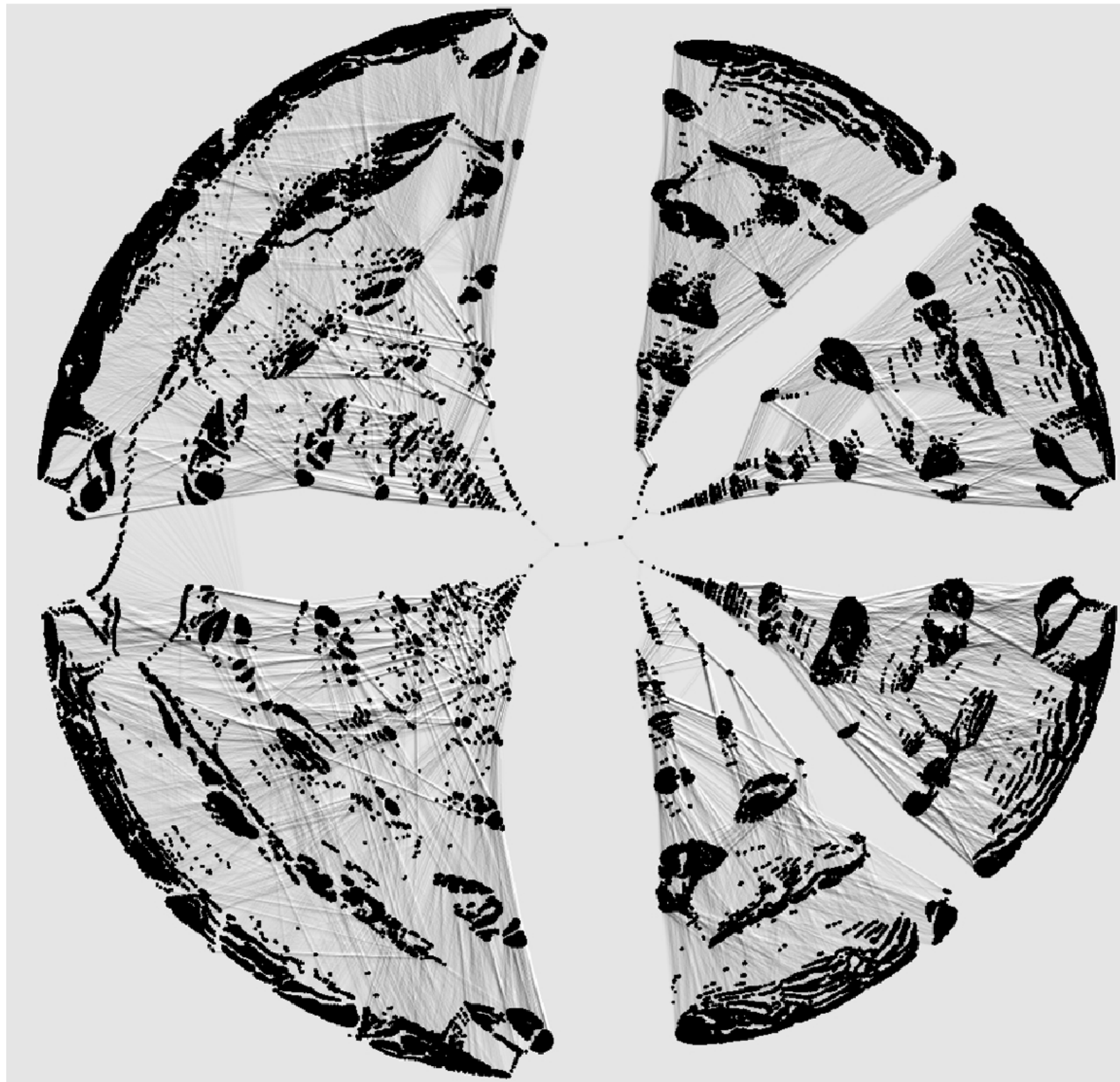


# Metric Embeddings

$$E(X) = \sum_{i,j} (d(i,j) - |X_i - X_j|)^2$$

- Our old friend, dimensionality reduction!

# Metric Embeddings

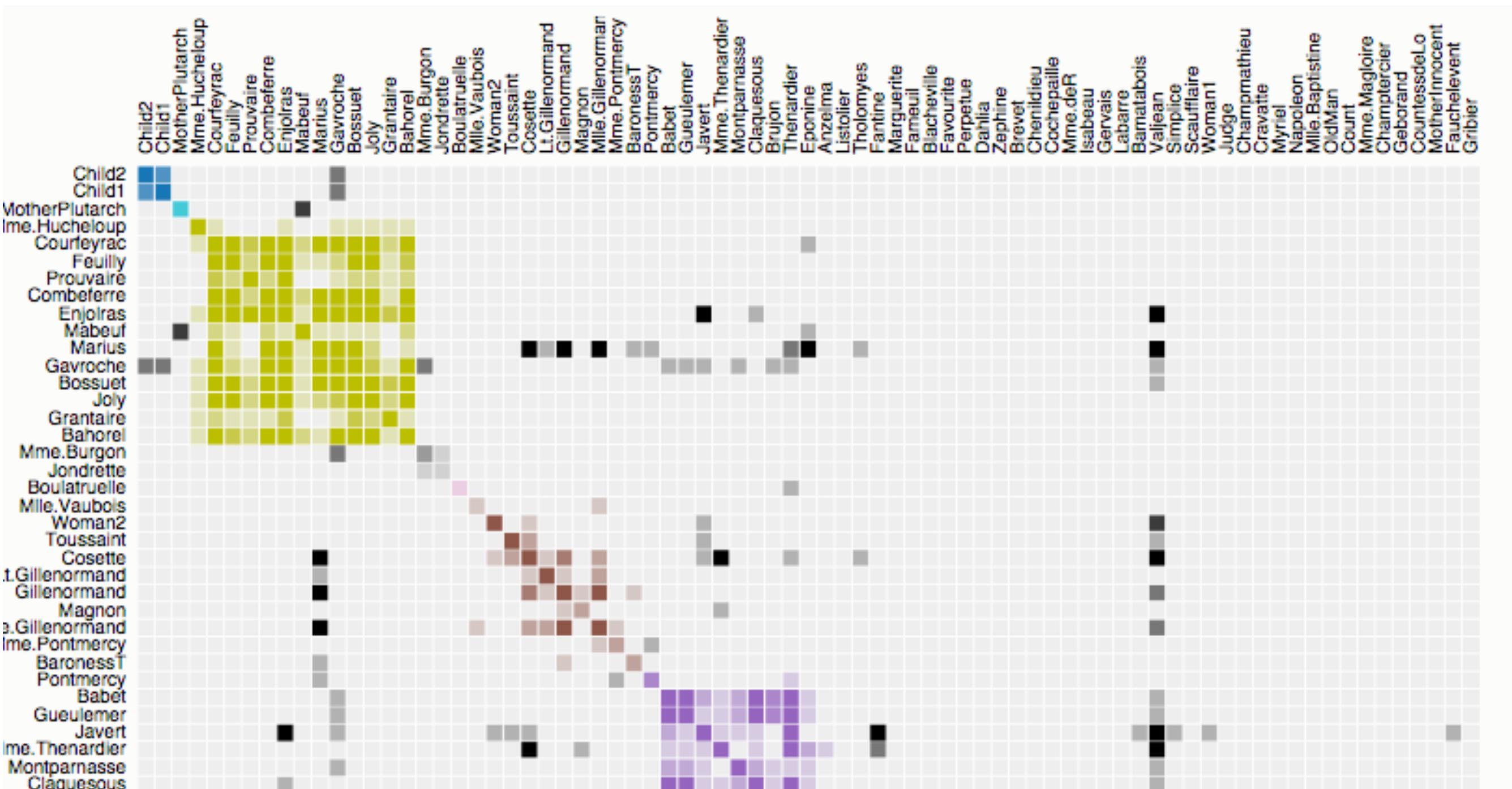


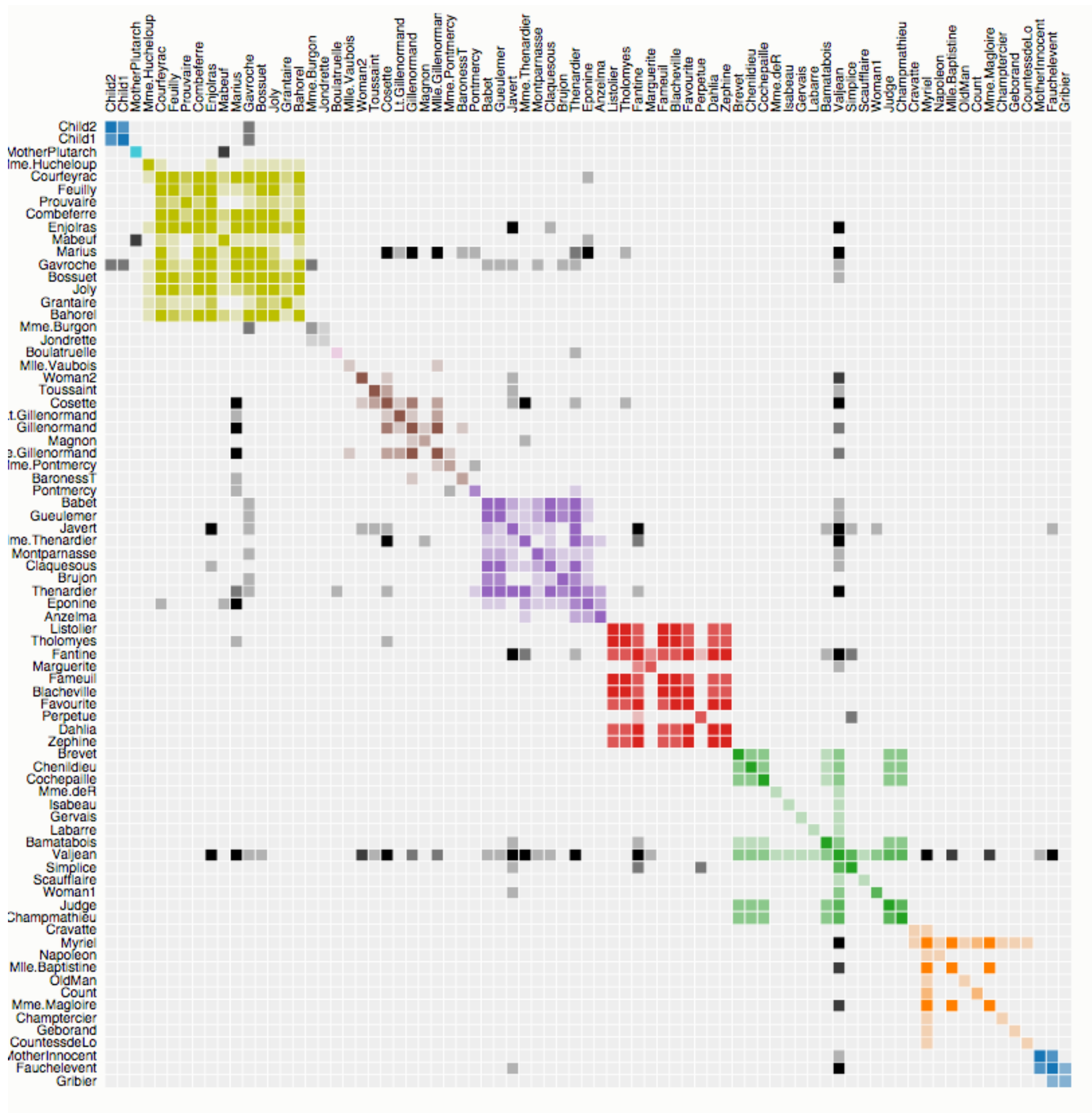
# Metric Embeddings



# Matrix Diagrams

<http://bost.ocks.org/mike/miserables/>

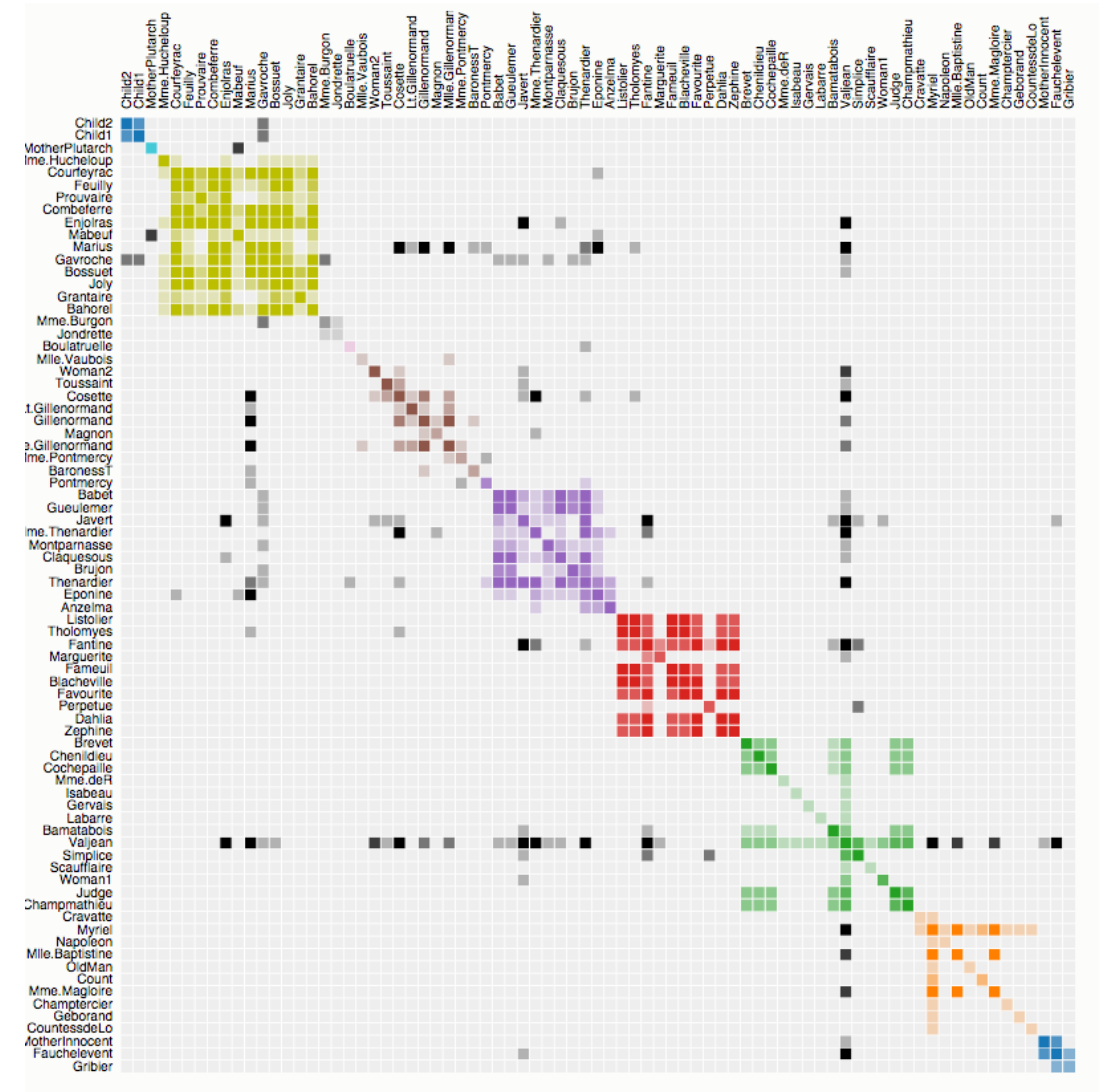






# Upsides

- Easy to define for directed and undirected graphs
- Easy to compute
- Easy to incorporate edge attributes



# Downsides

- The order in which rows are chosen makes a big impact in the visualization

