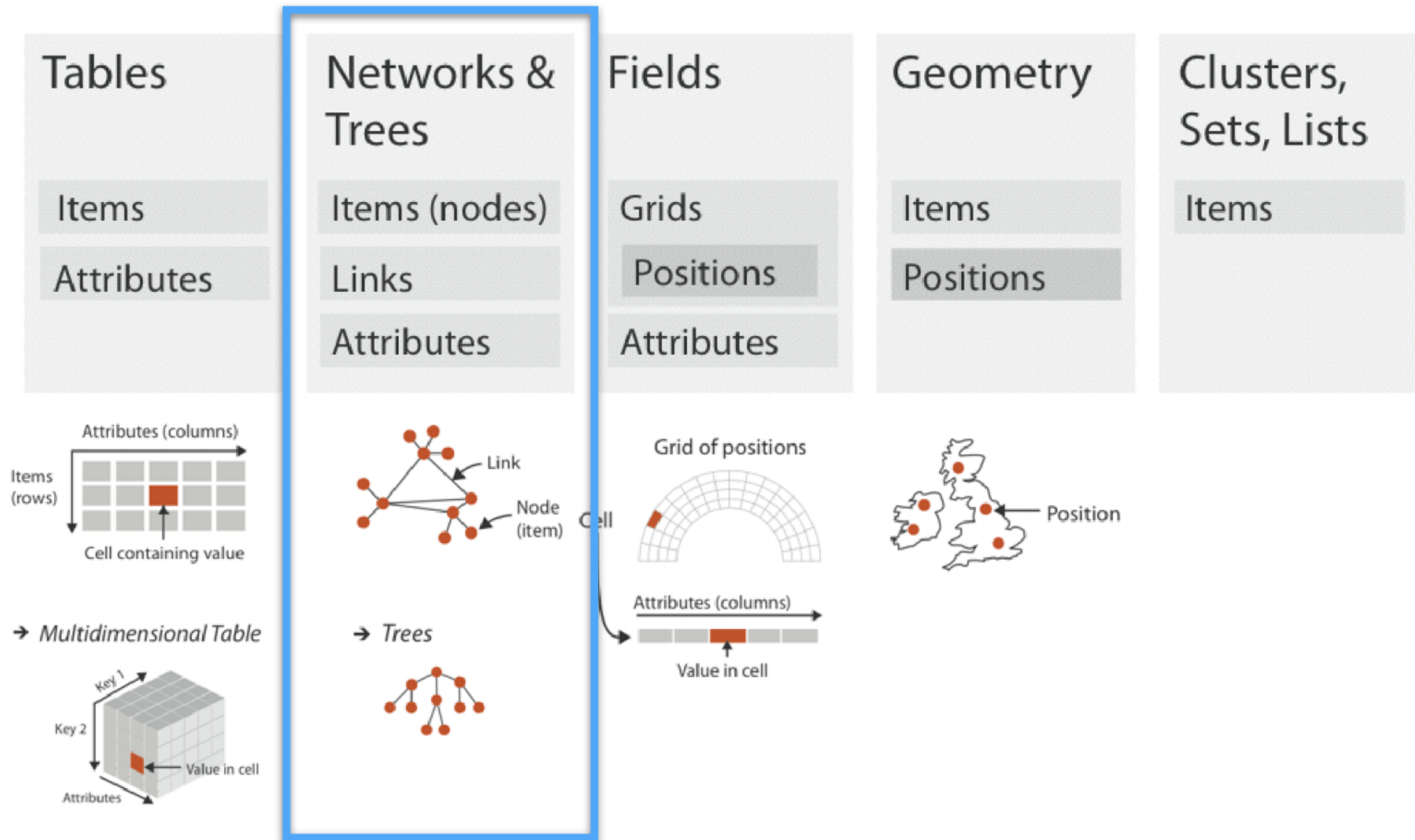


# Relational Data

## Hierarchies

CSC444

# Why hierarchies?

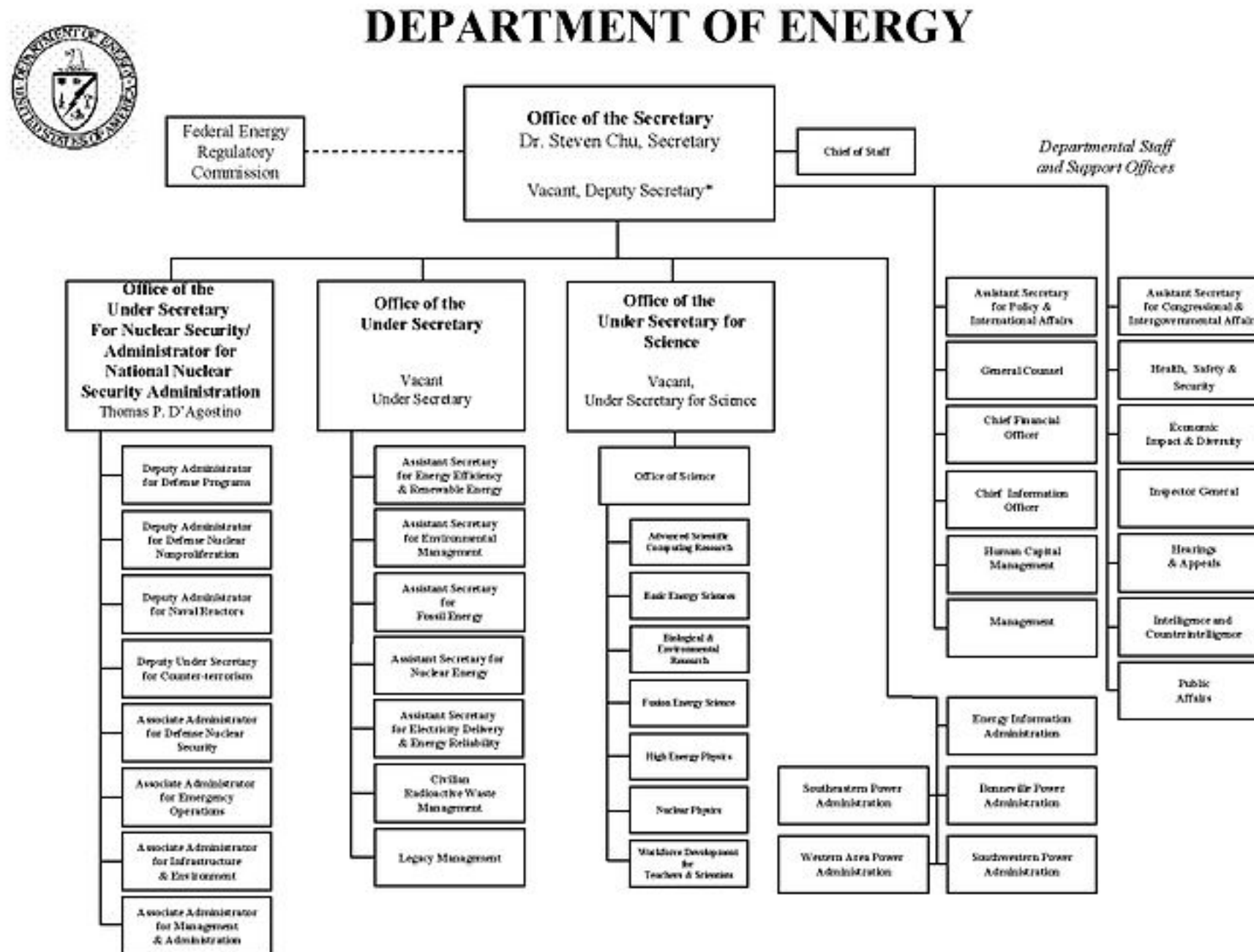


Scatterplots; dot plots; line charts, etc.

Until now, our data points were “independent of one another”

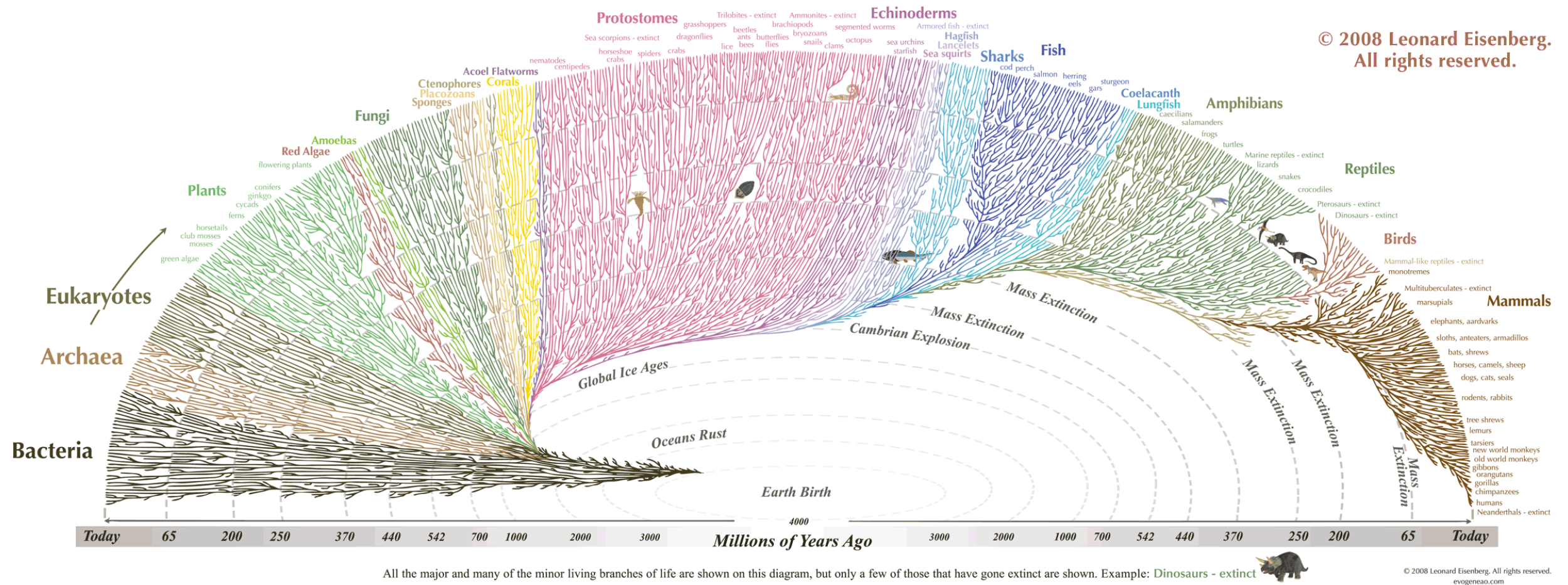
In “relational data”, it’s the  
**relationship between**  
**points** that matters

- The reports-to relationship in an organization



\* The Deputy Secretary also serves as the Chief Operating Officer

21 Jan 09



- The “tree of life”
- evolution of species creates branching mechanism and “ancestor-of” relationship

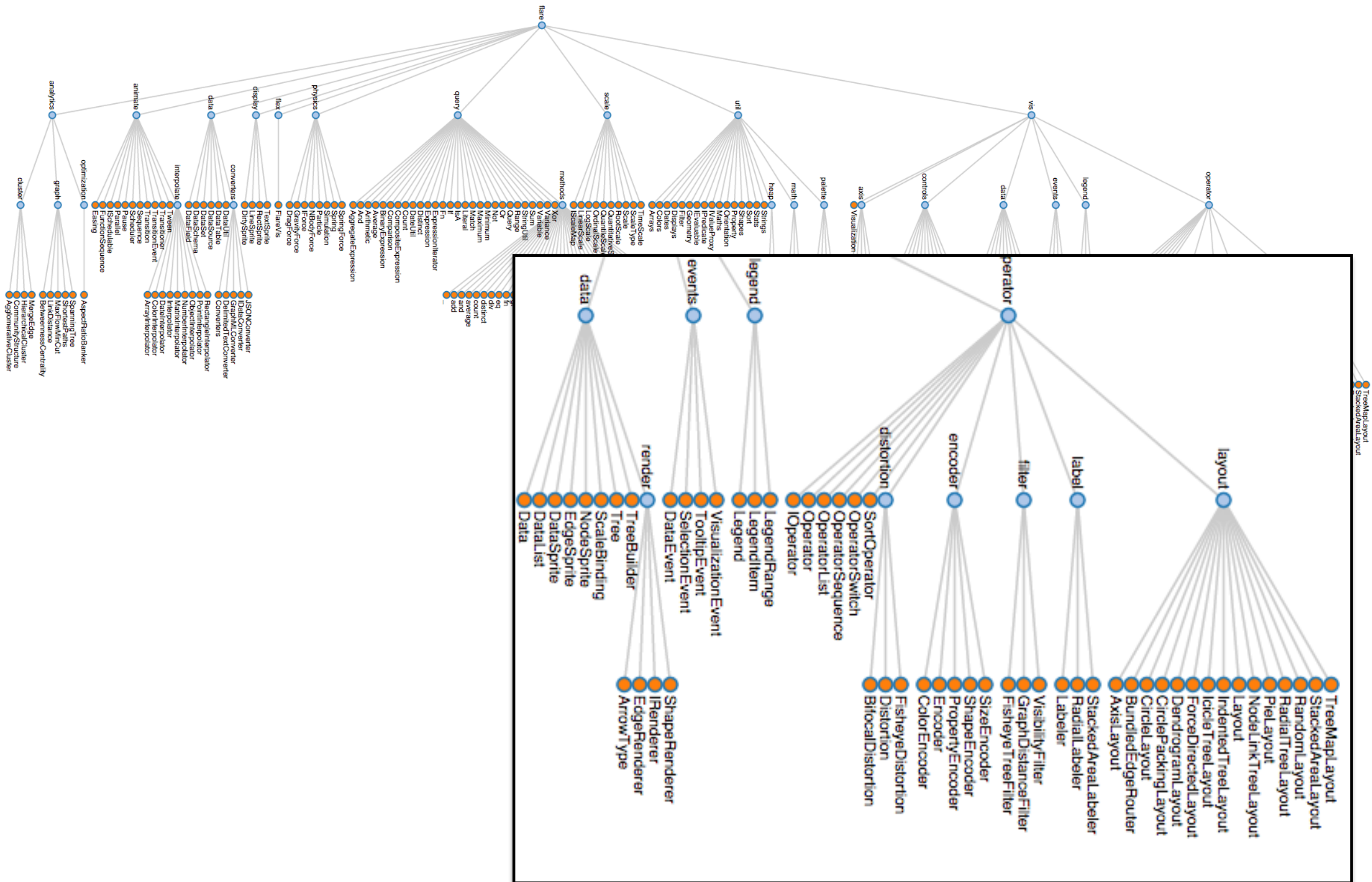


# What do we want our drawings to show?

- Who reports to whom
  - ... and **who doesn't**
- How big are “sub-organizations”
- ...?

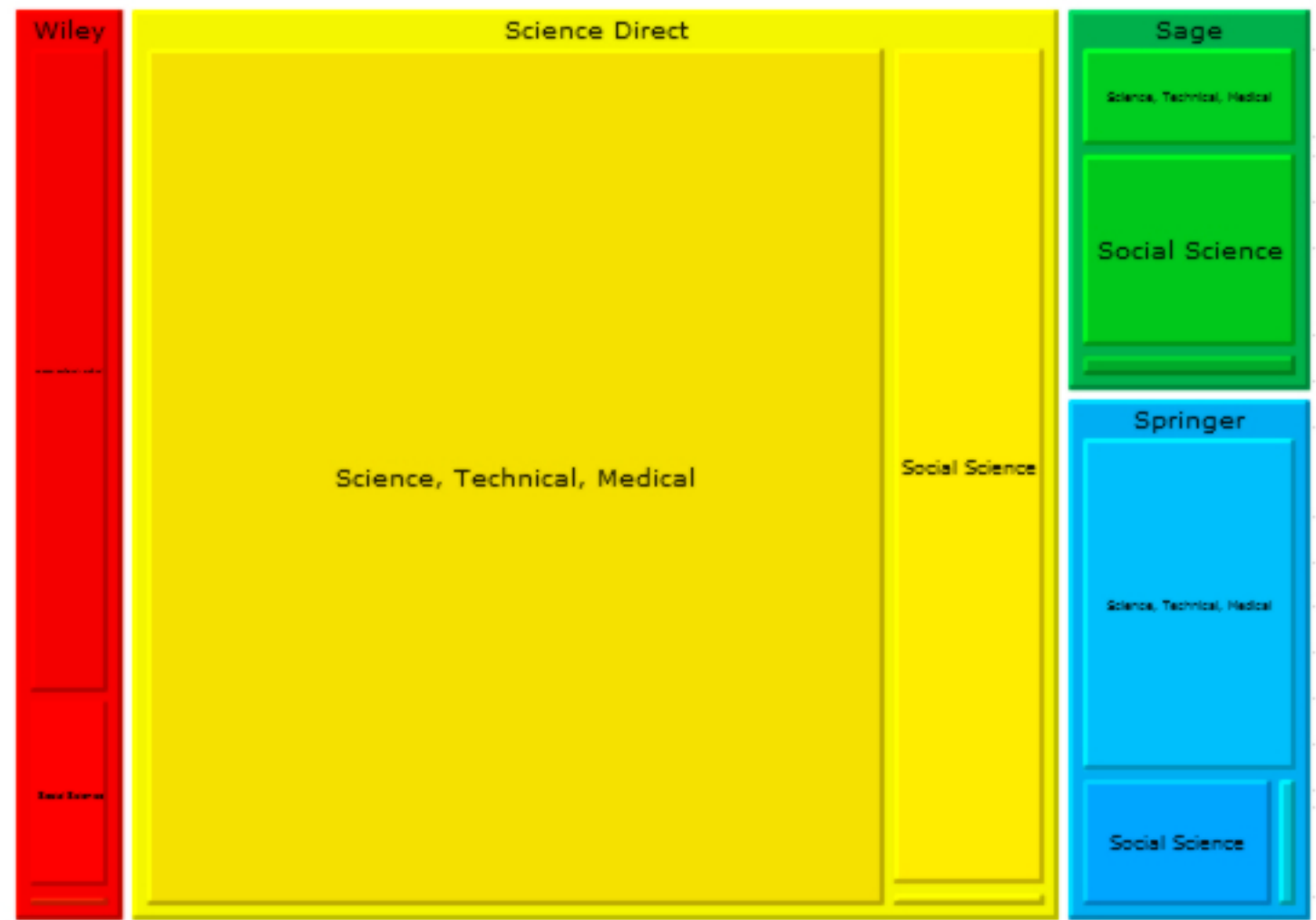
Many different ways to  
visualize trees





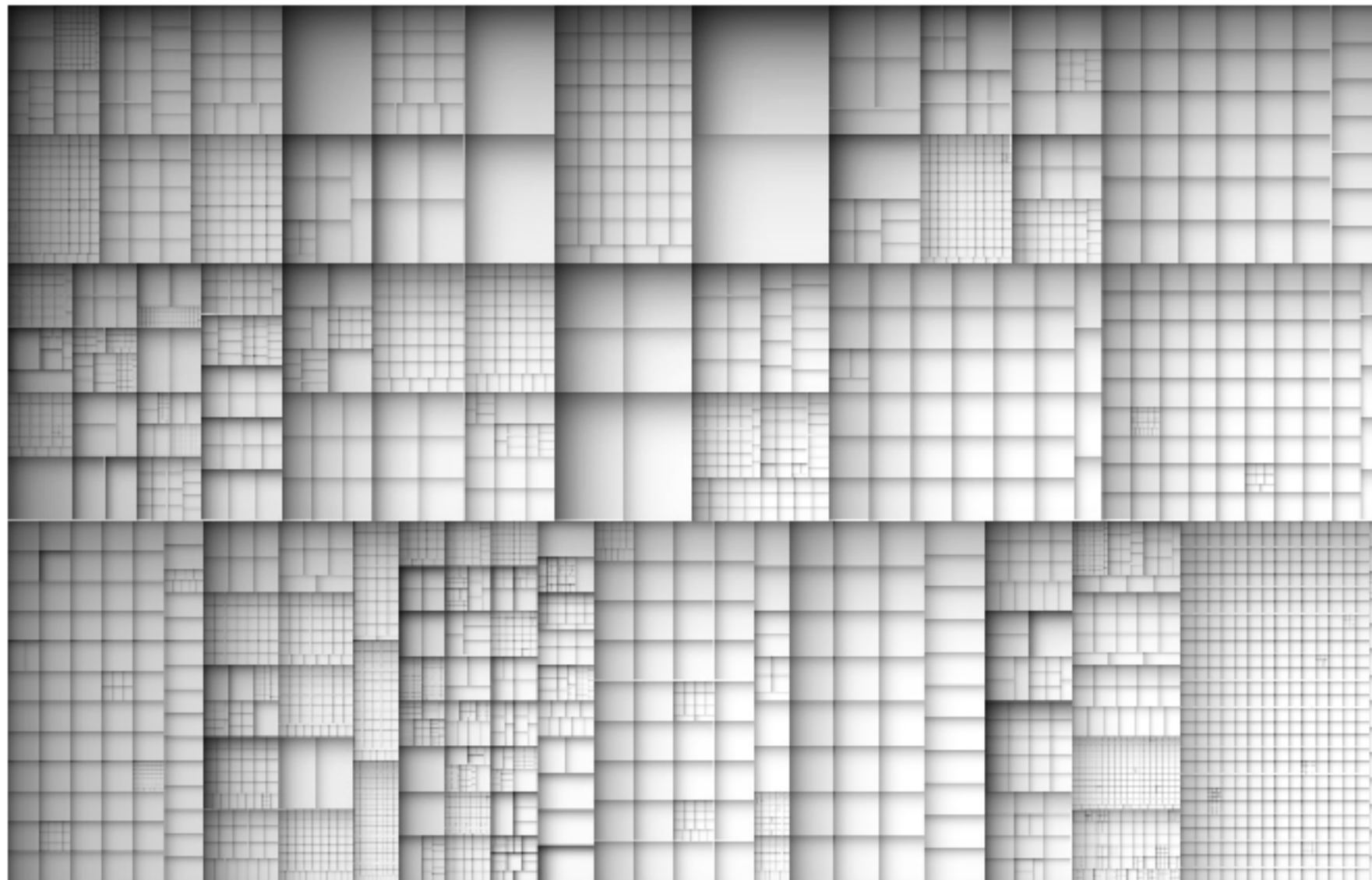
# Treemaps

- Represent **hierarchy** by **containment**,
  - ... and **sizes** by **areas**
- Let's work out a simple algo!



# Squarified Treemaps

- A little harder, tries to make square shapes

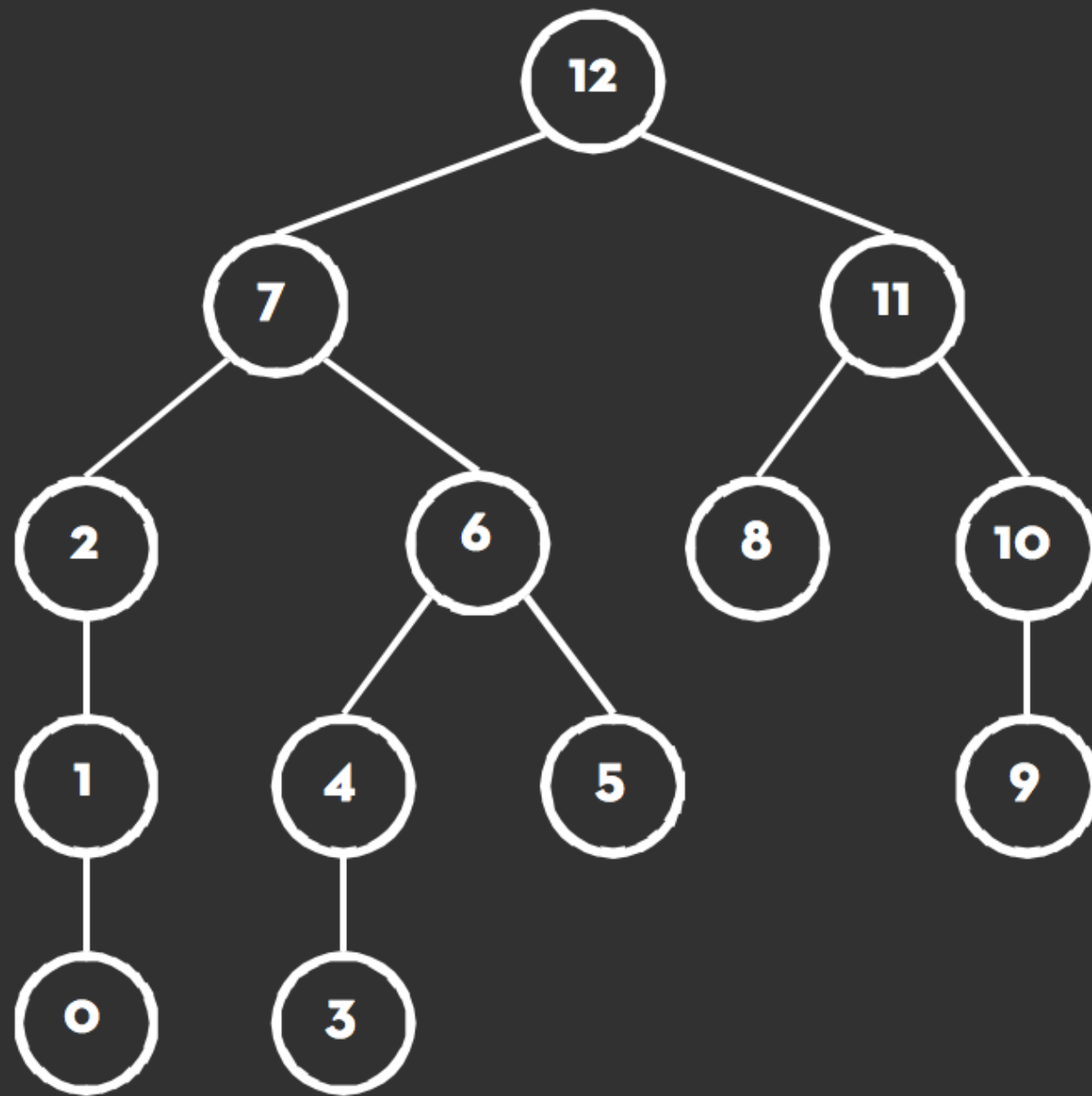


# Reingold-Tilford tree drawing

- All of the before, plus:
- Don't waste horizontal space
- If tree is symmetric, so should be the drawing

[http://hci.stanford.edu/courses/cs448b/f11/lectures/  
CS448B-20111110-GraphsAndTrees.pdf](http://hci.stanford.edu/courses/cs448b/f11/lectures/CS448B-20111110-GraphsAndTrees.pdf)

# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm

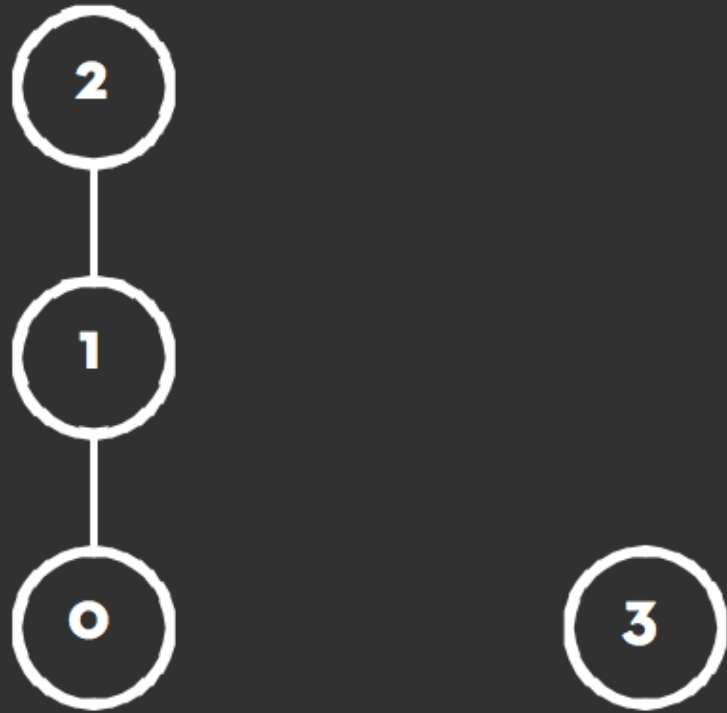




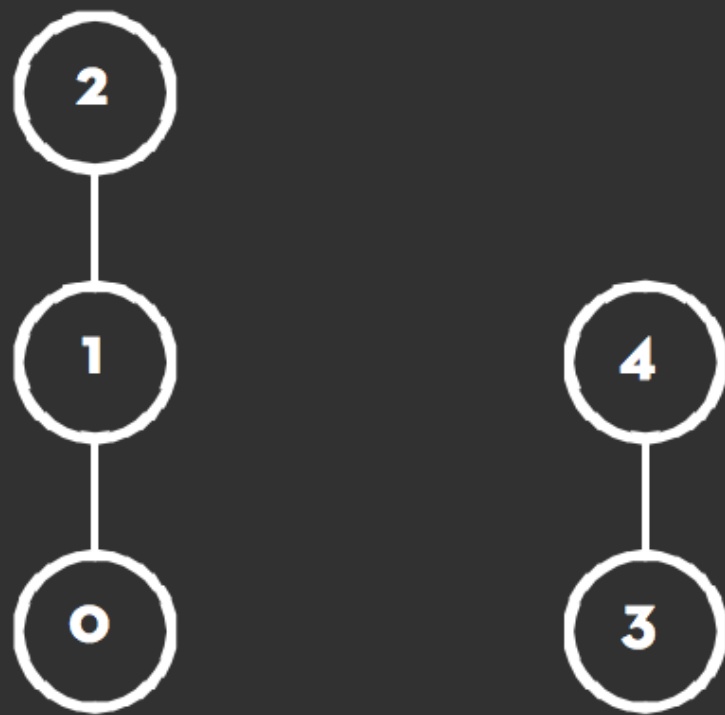
# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



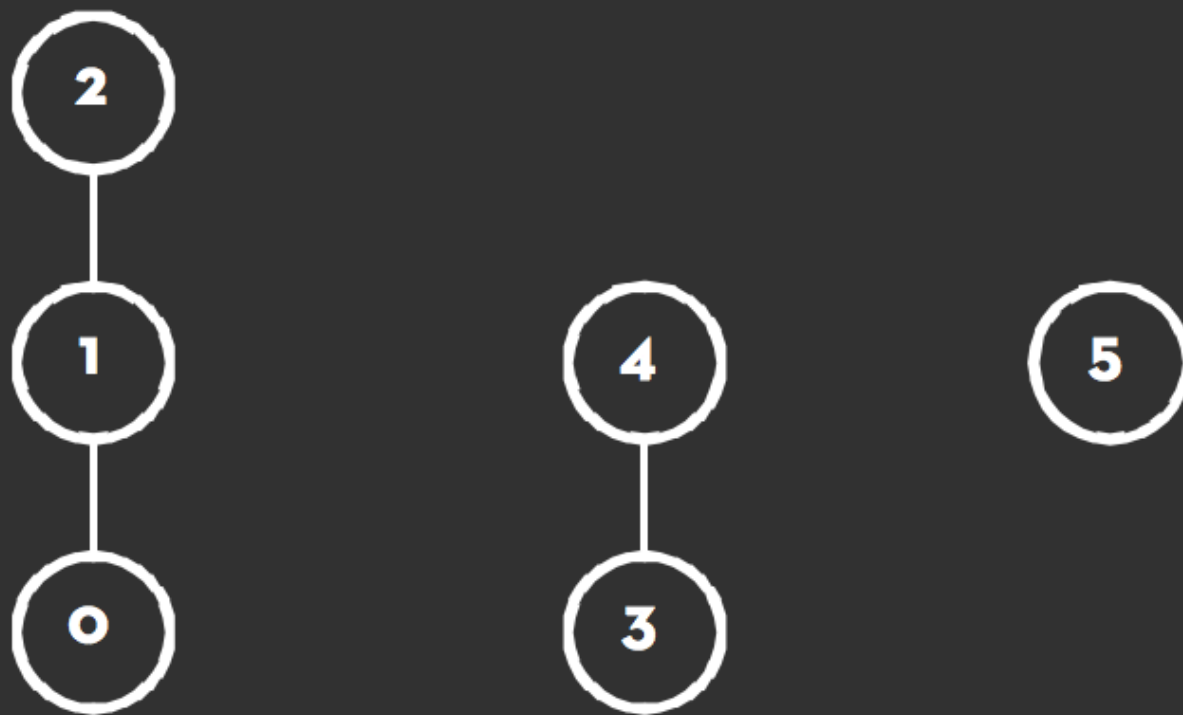
# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



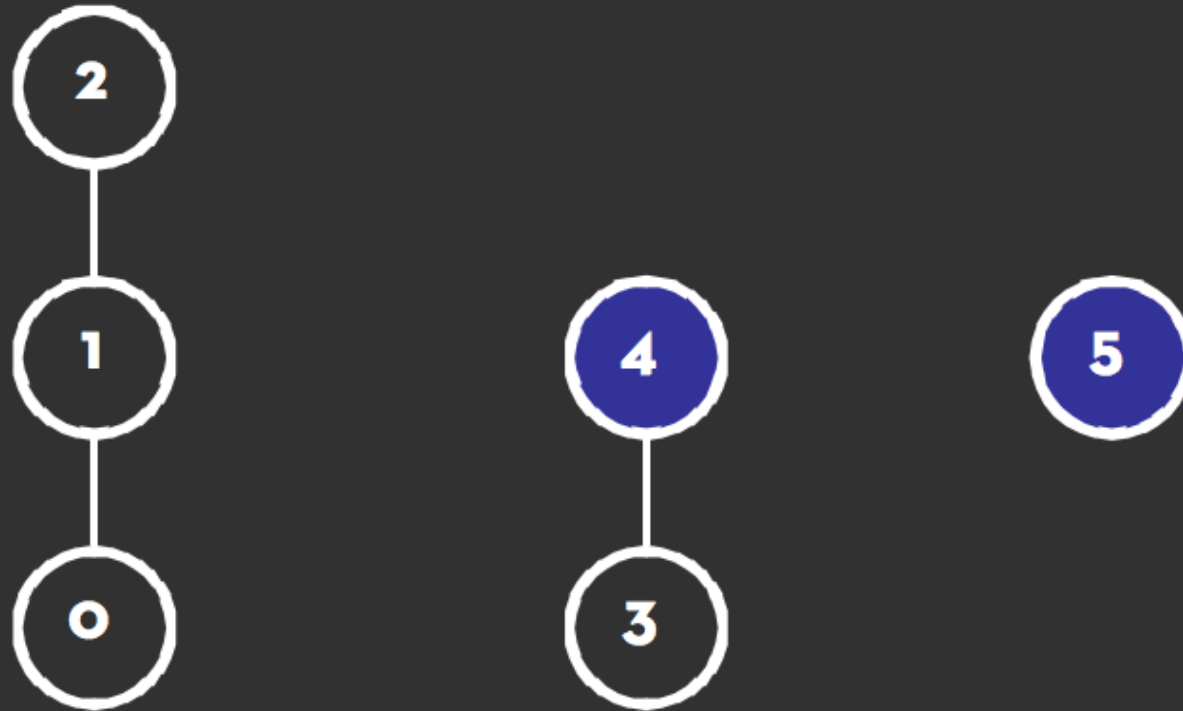
# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



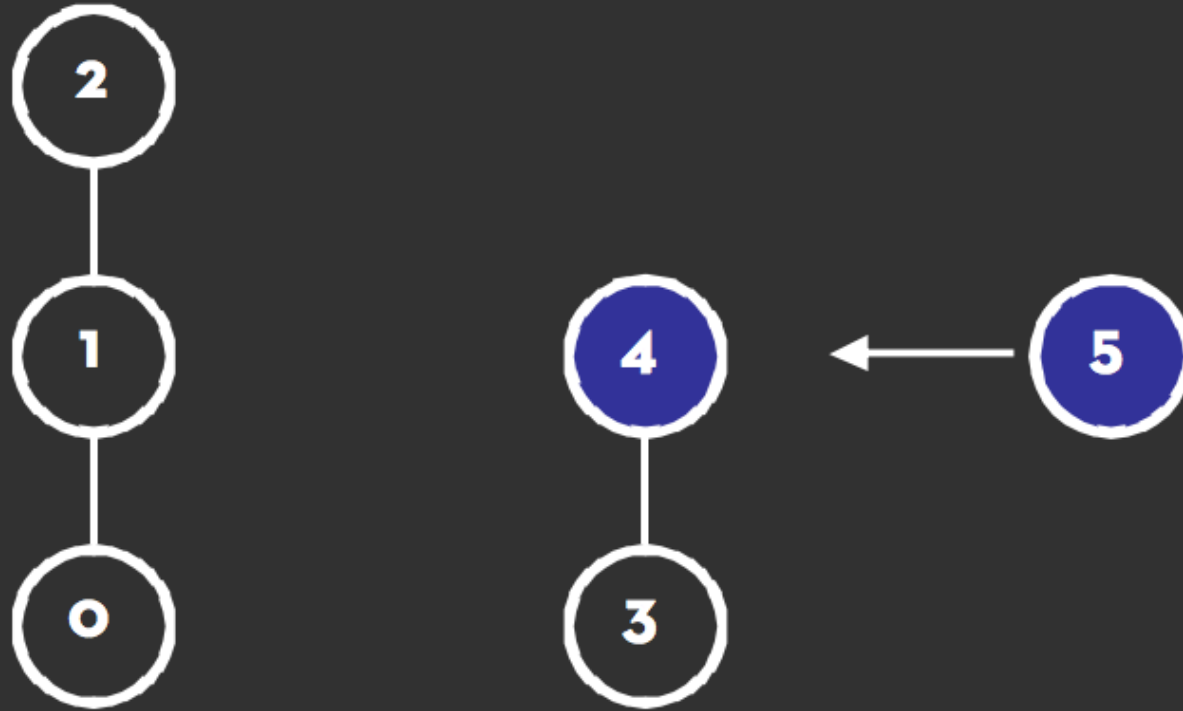
# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm

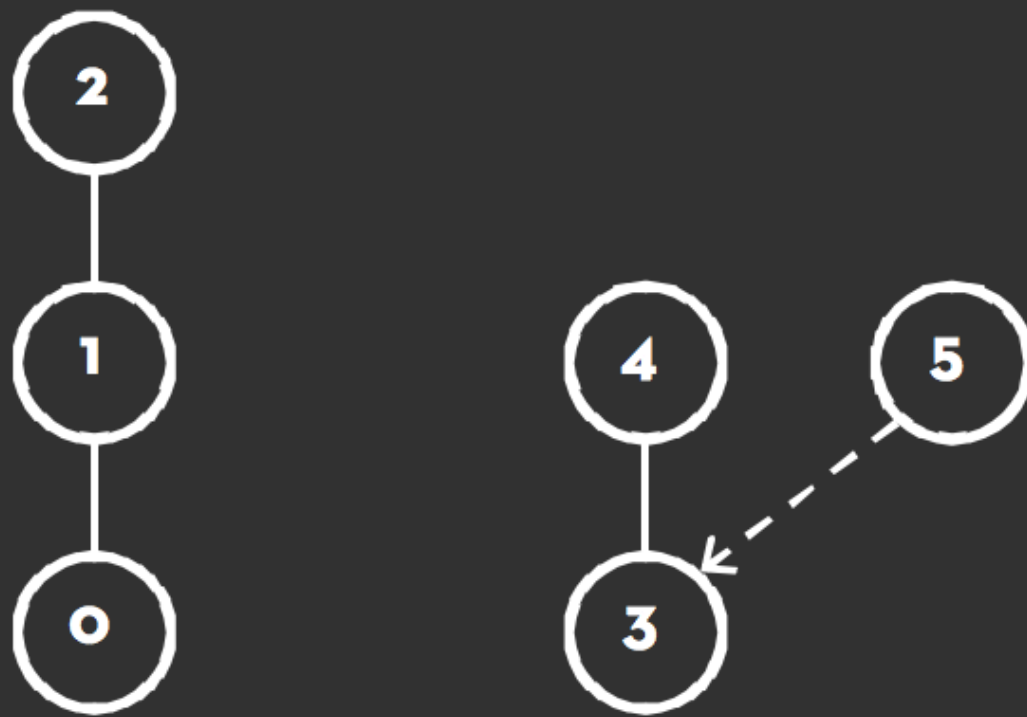


# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm

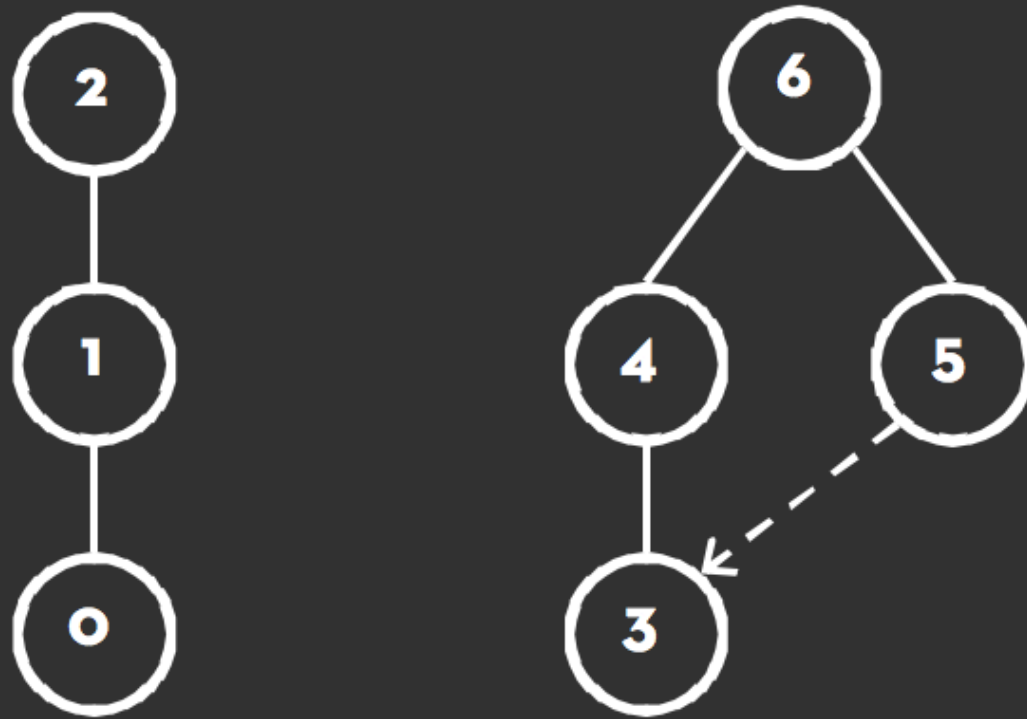




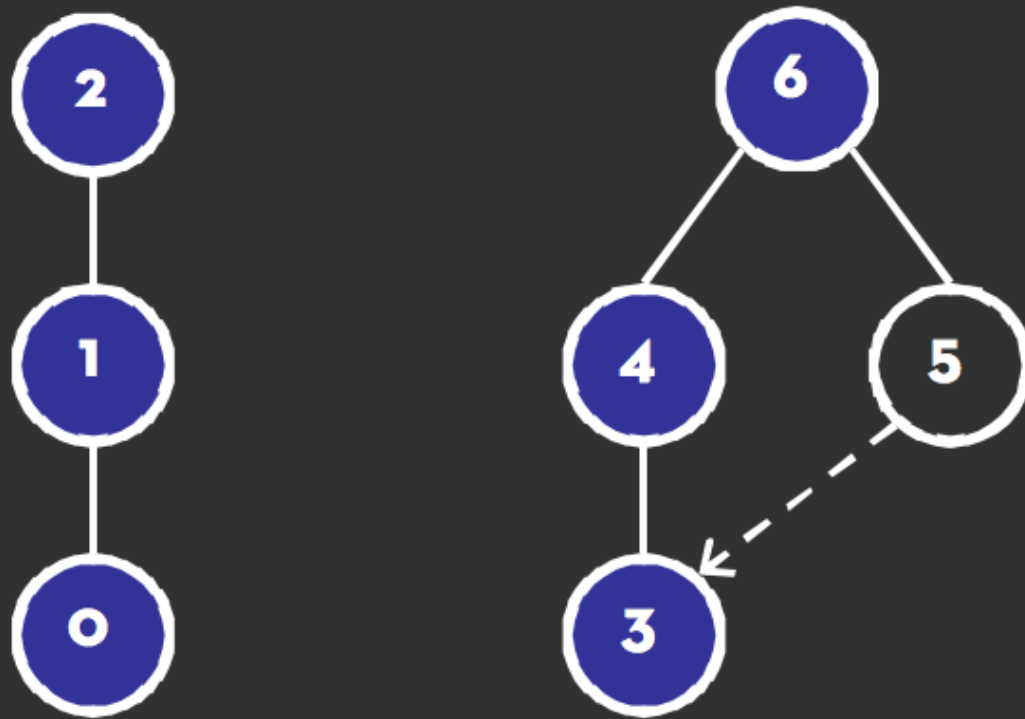
# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



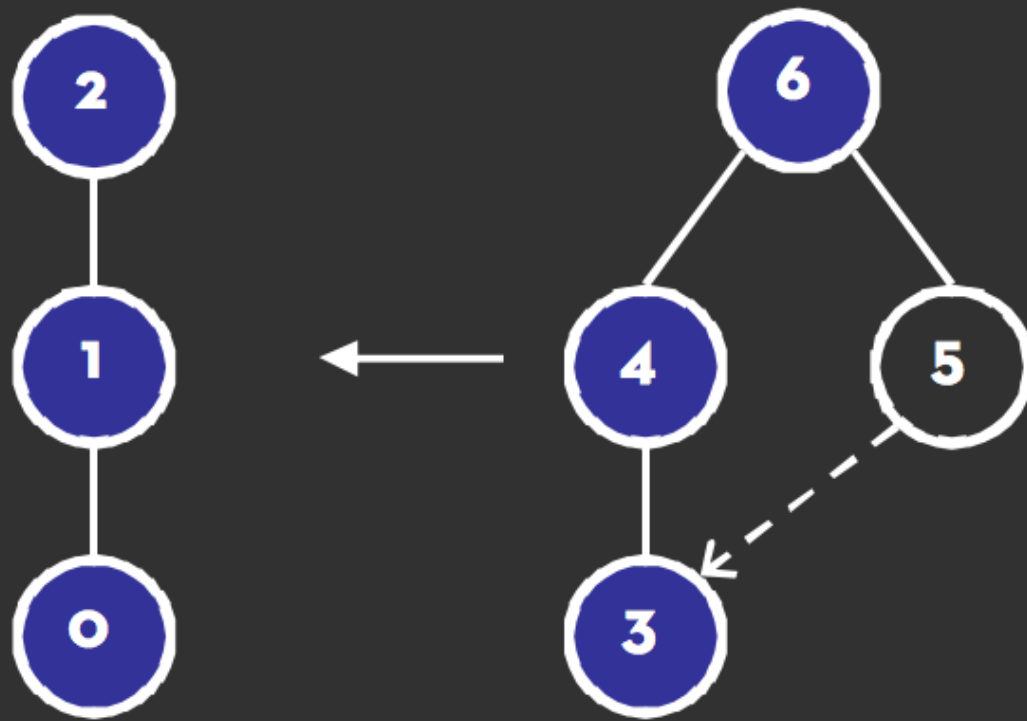
# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



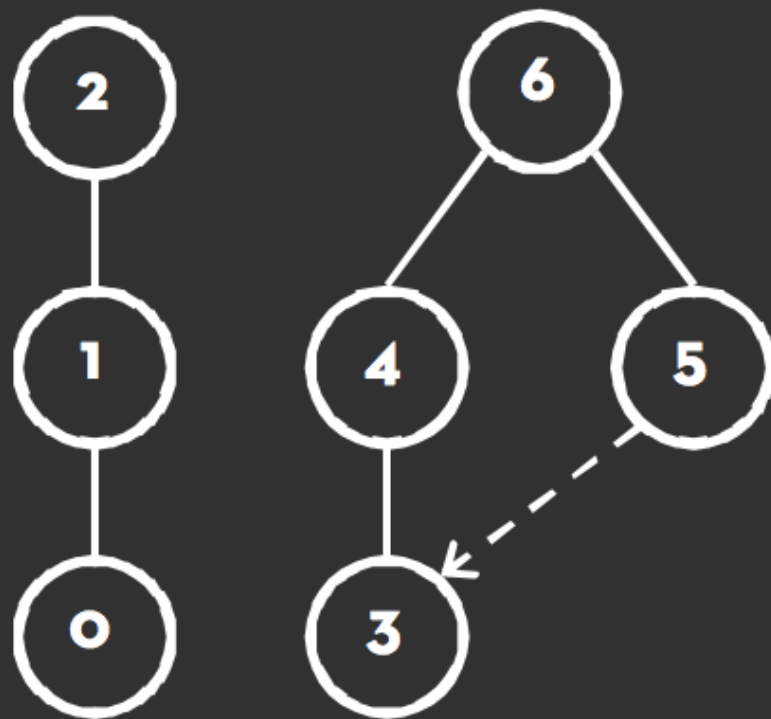
# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



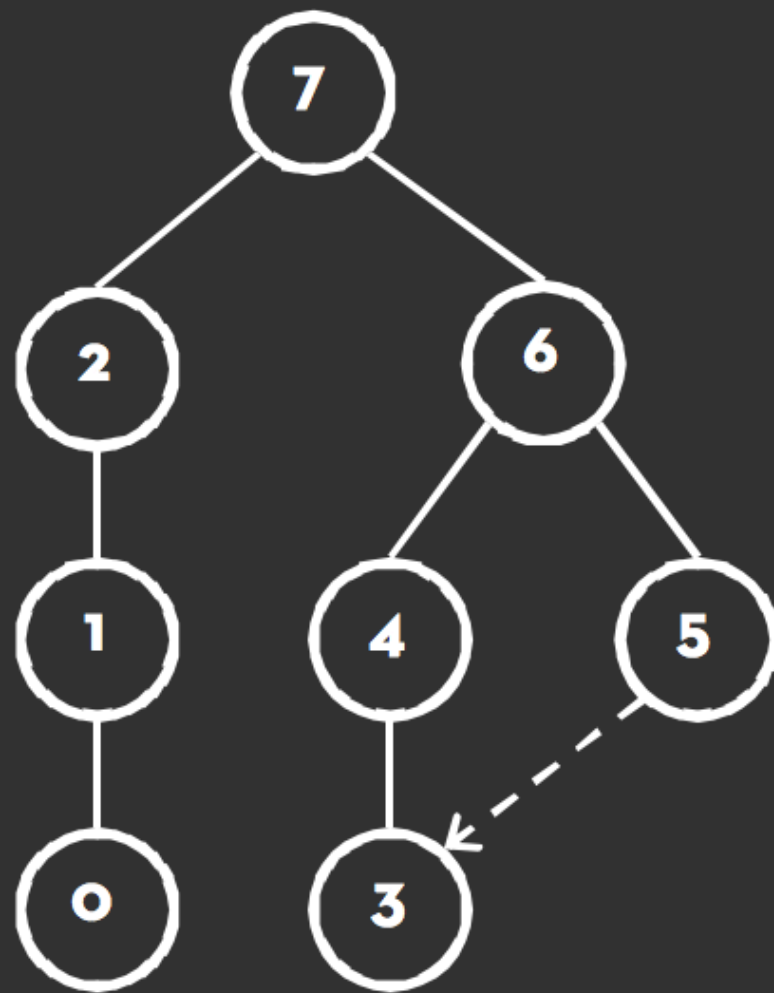
# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



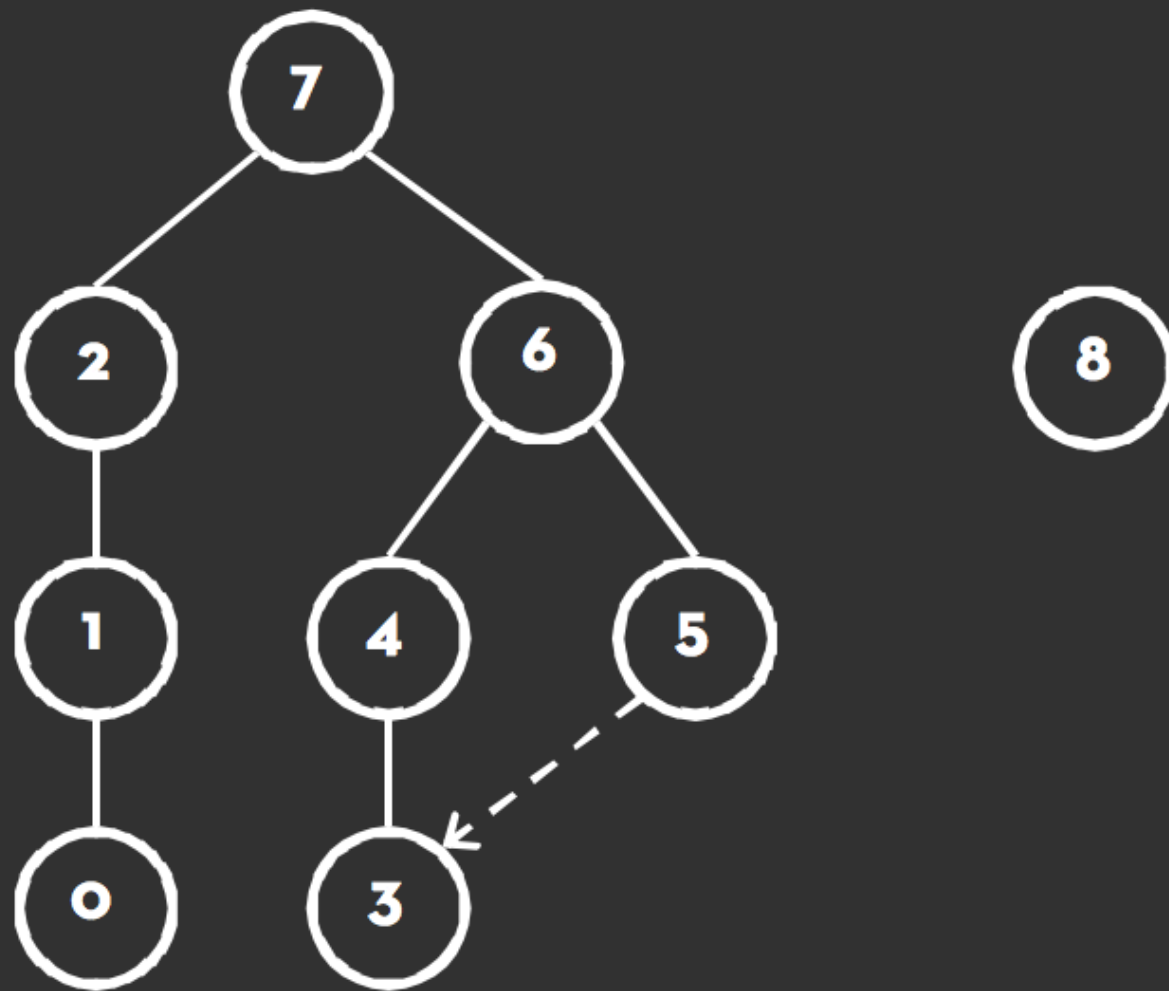
# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm

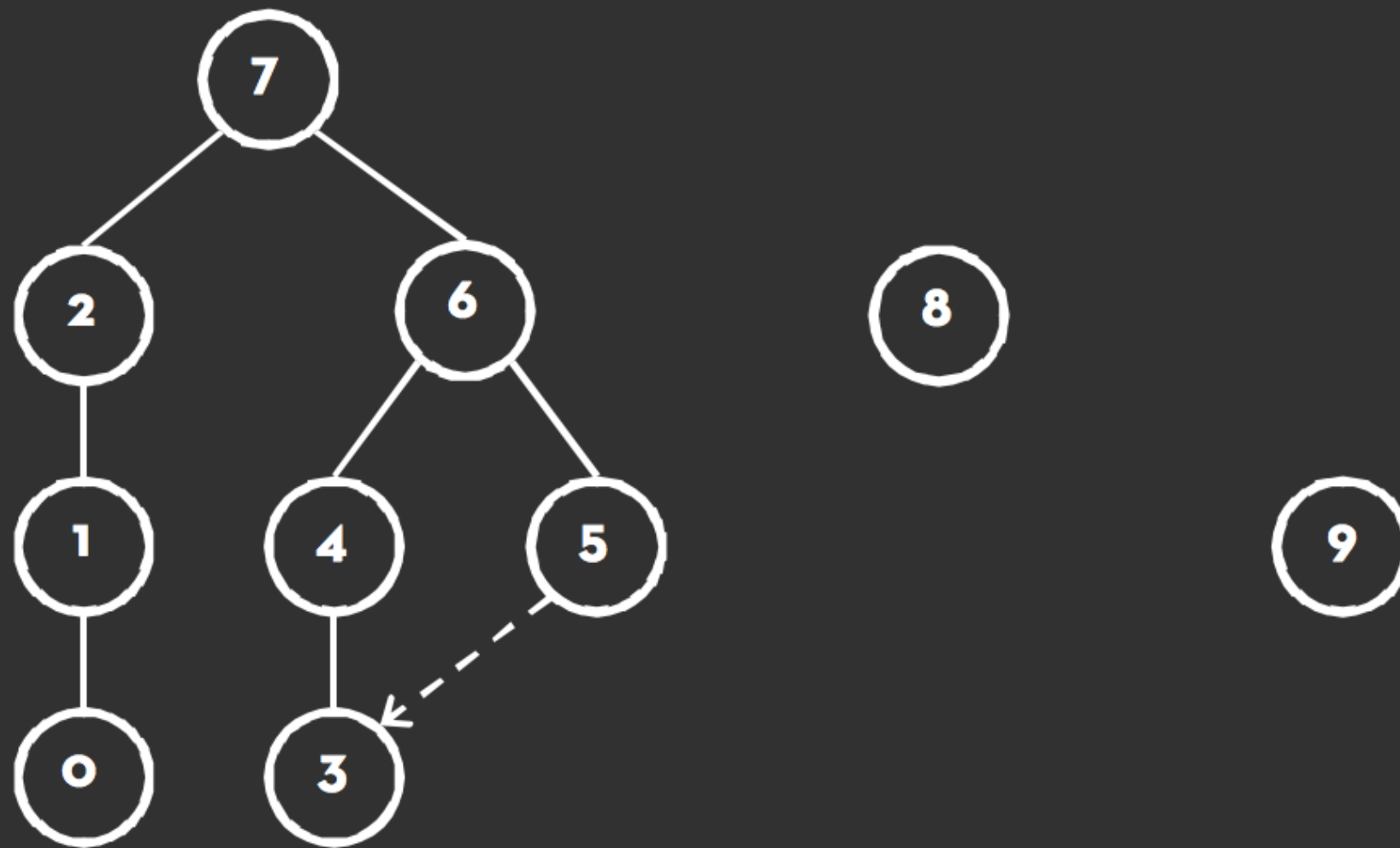


# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm

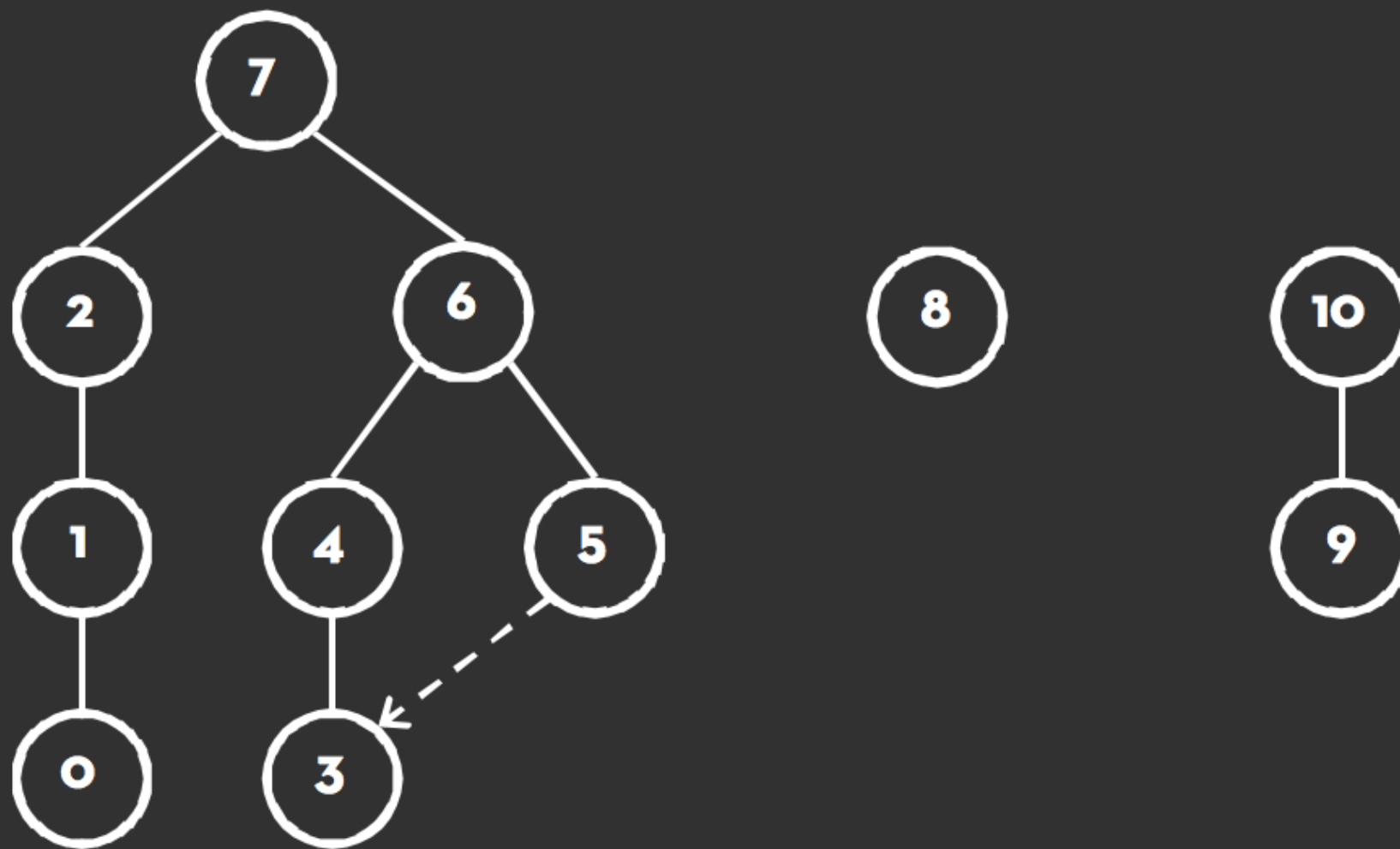




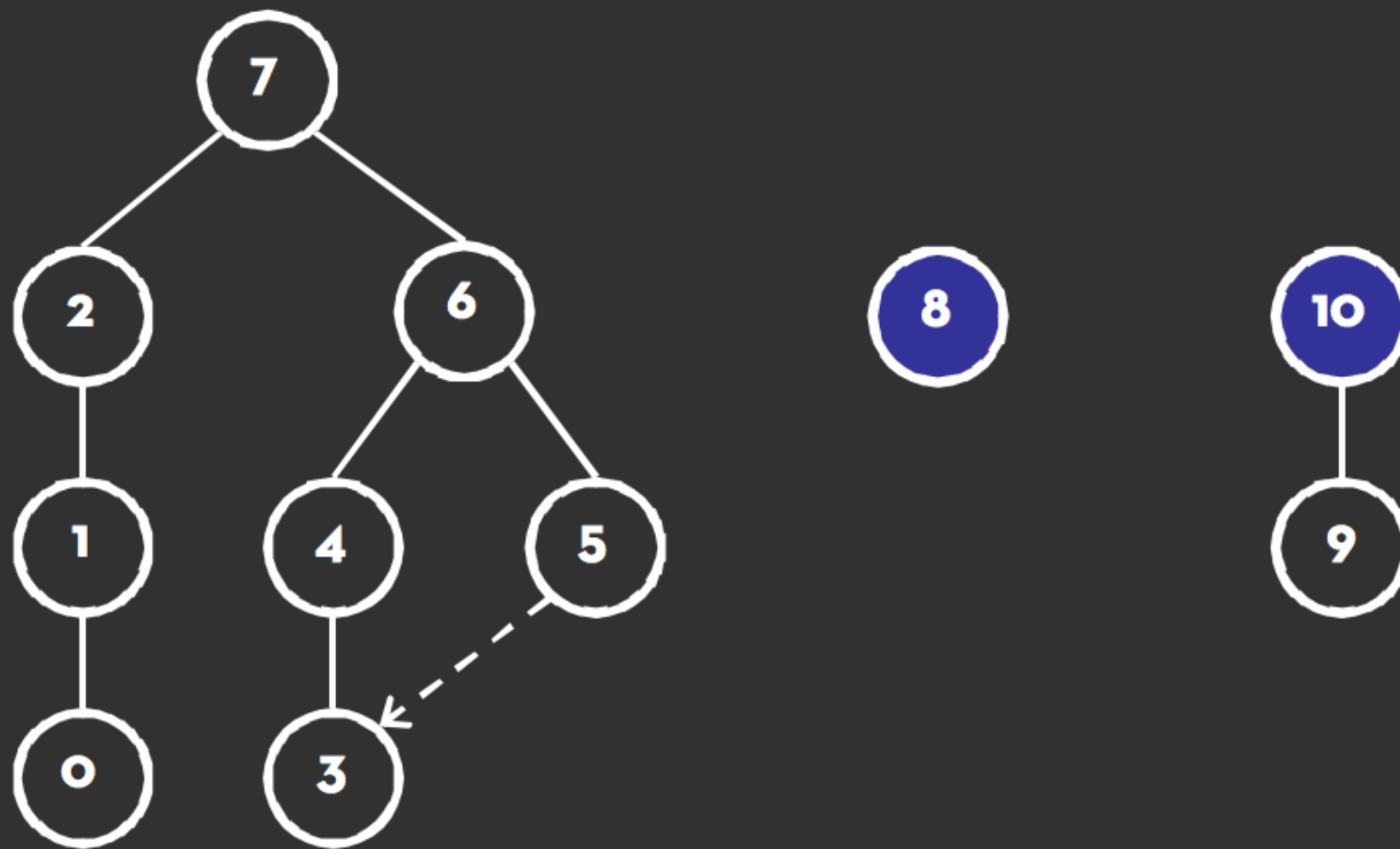
# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



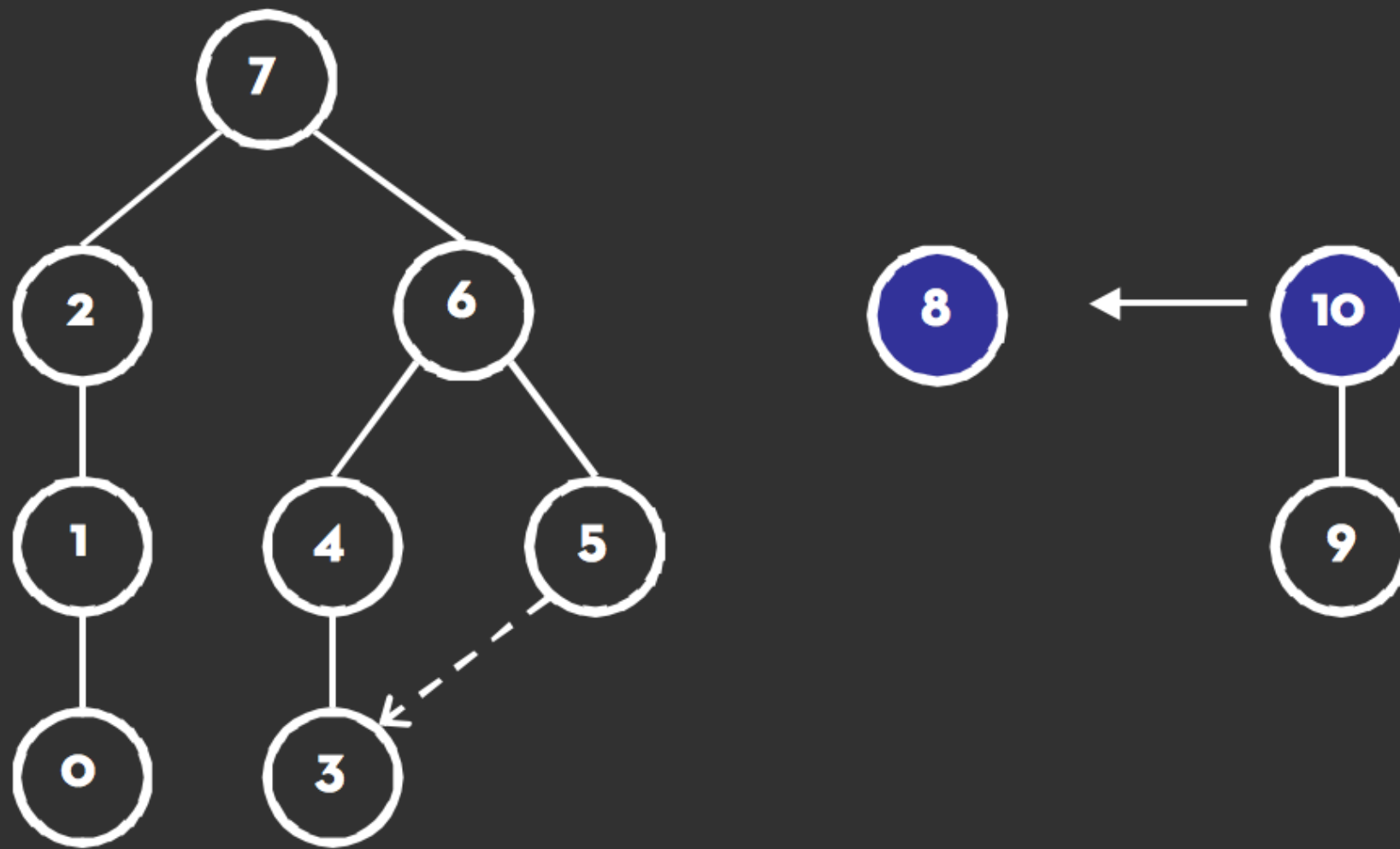
# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



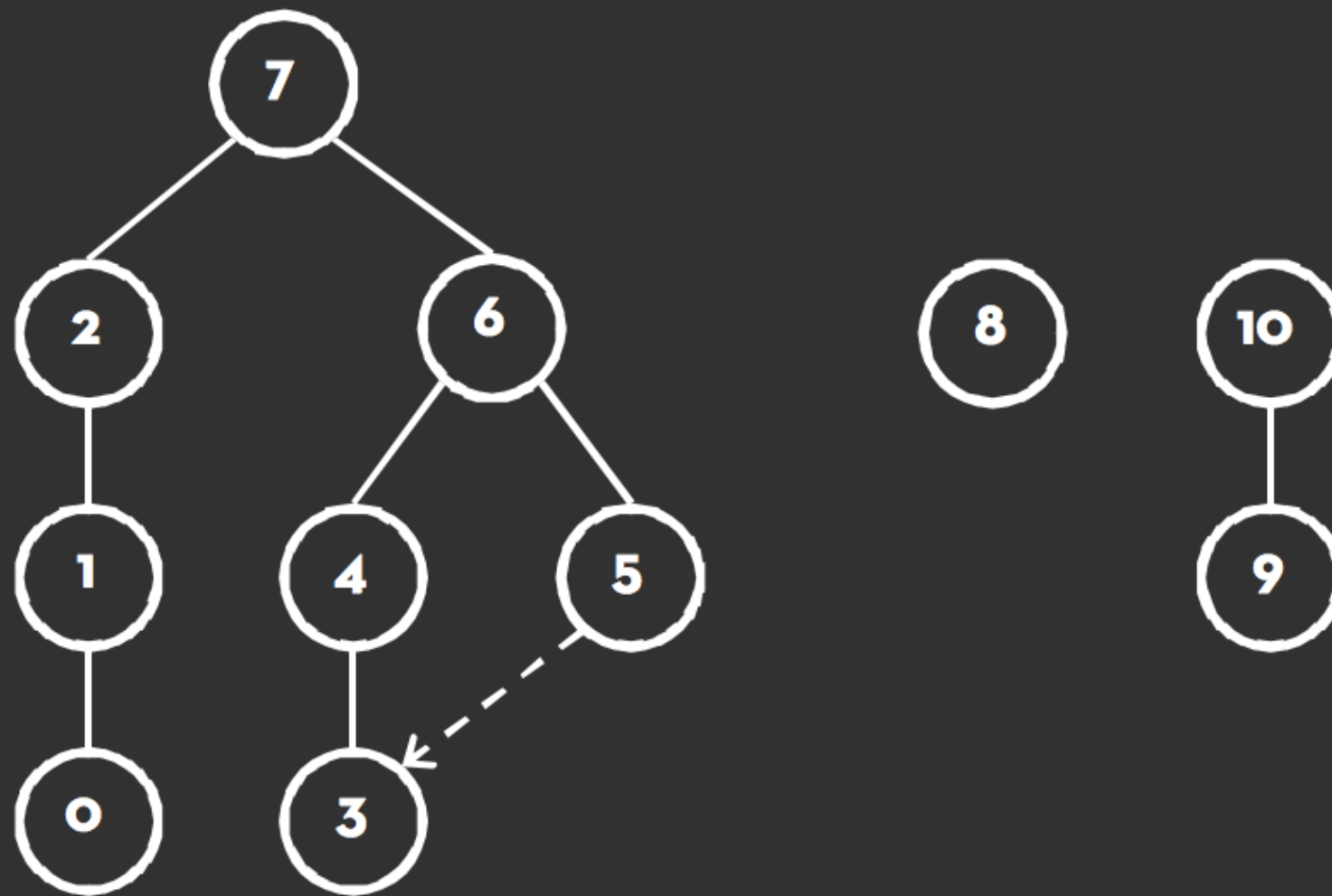
# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



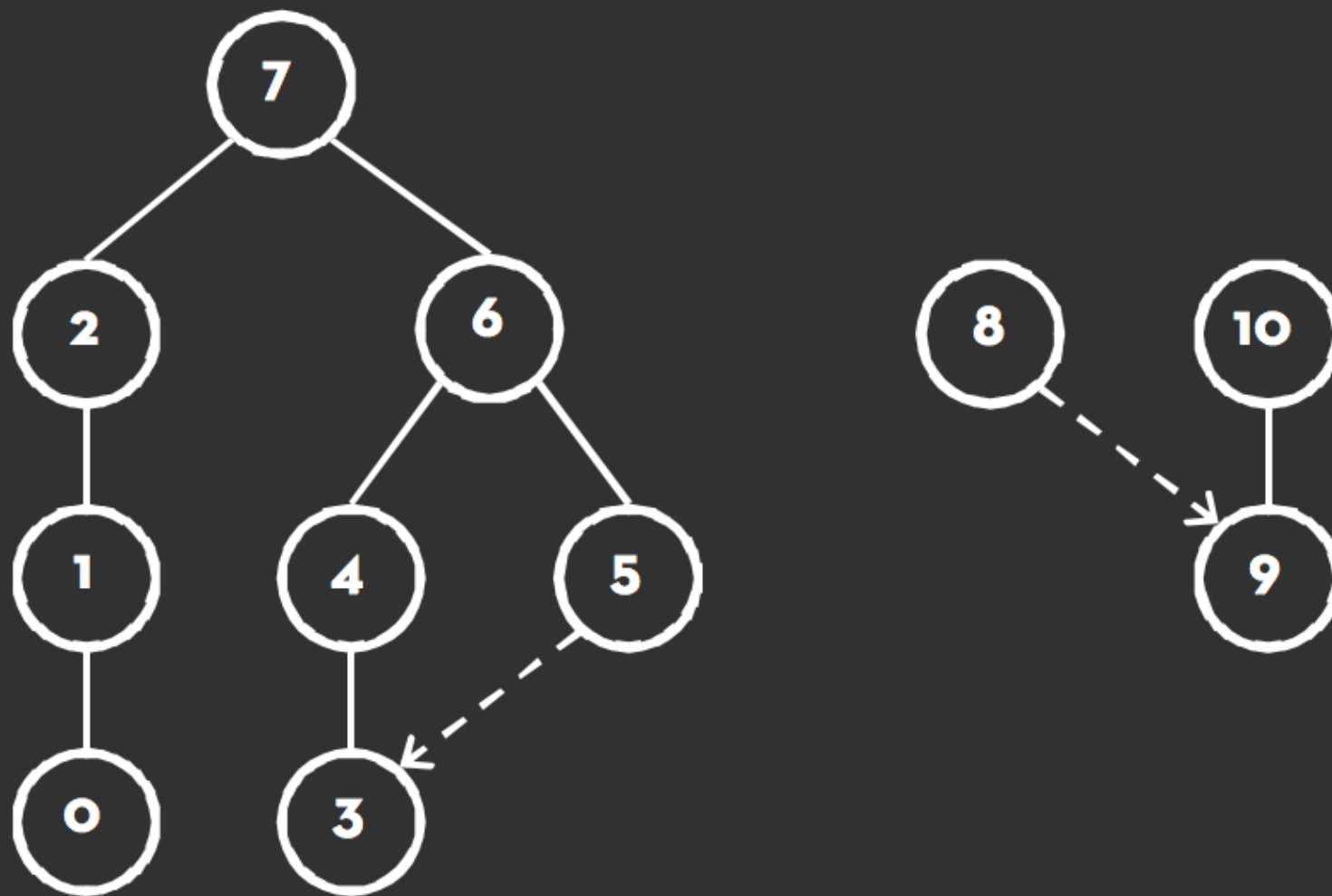
# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



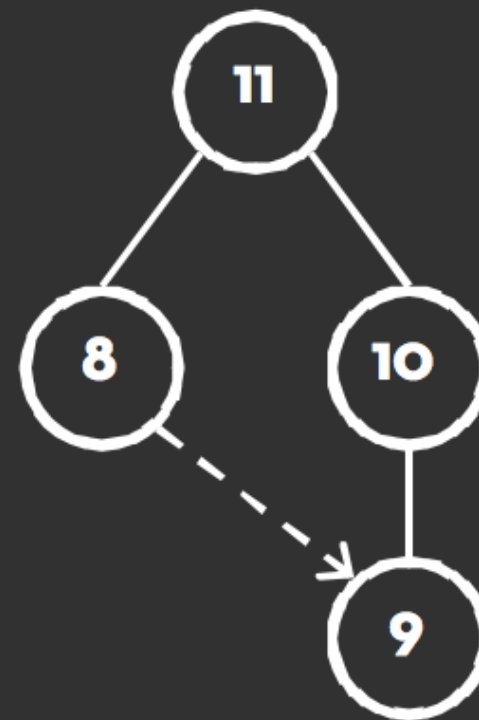
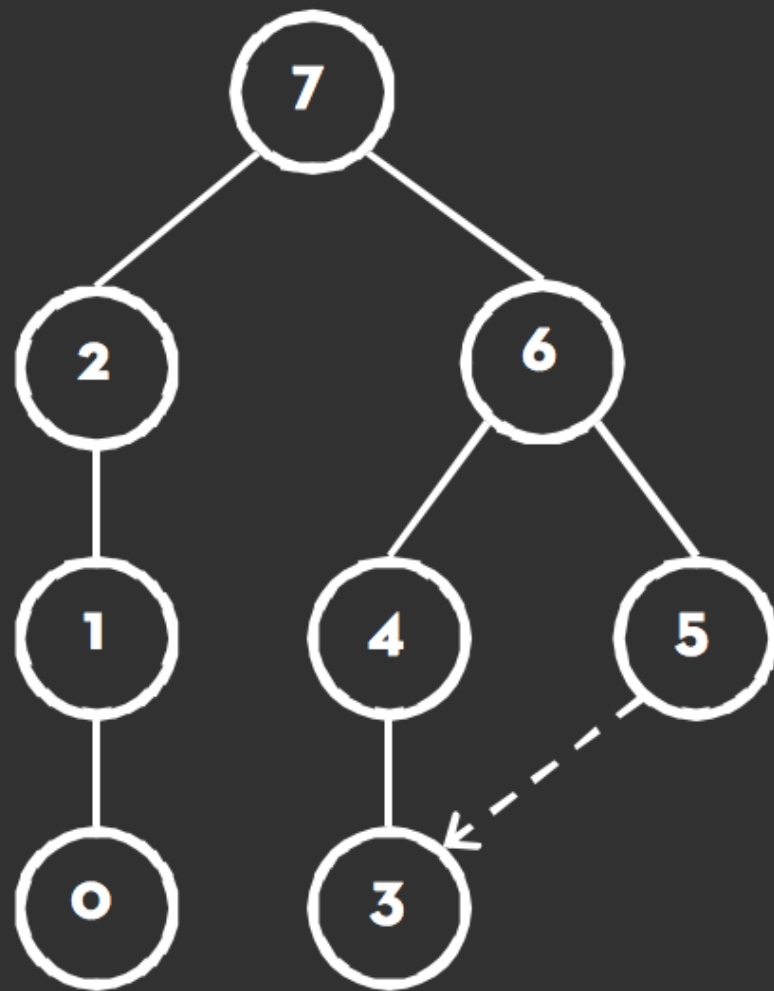
# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm

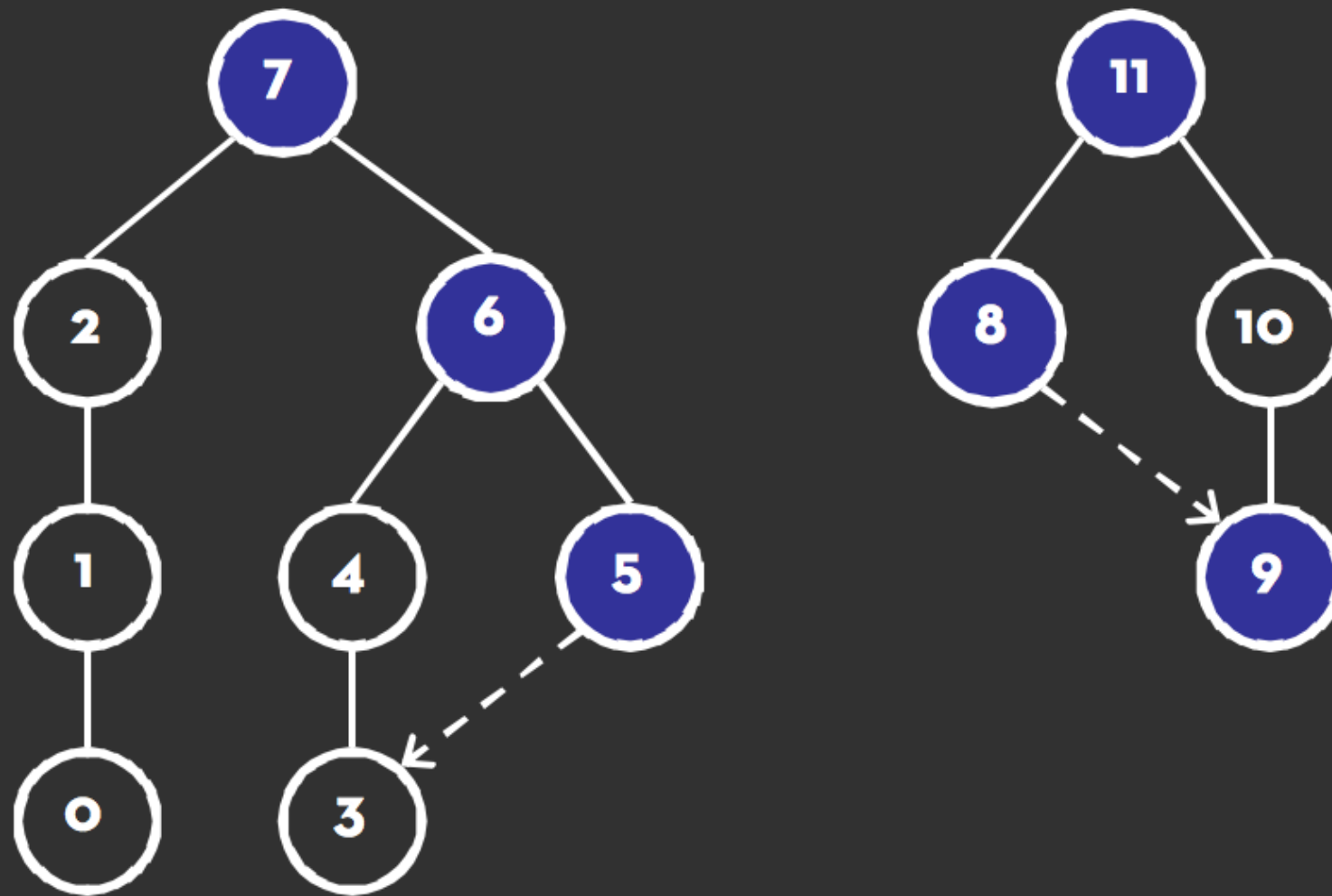


# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm

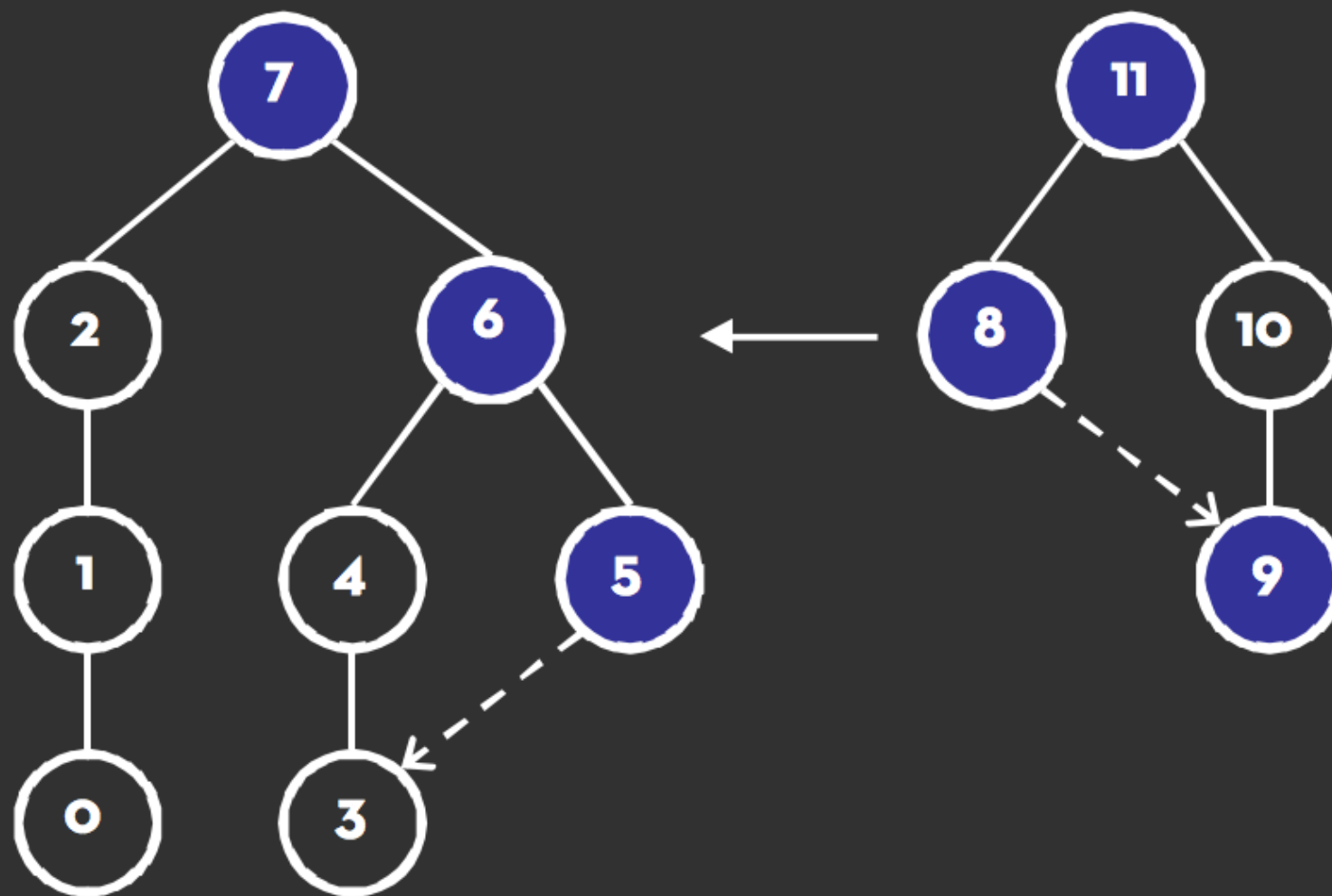




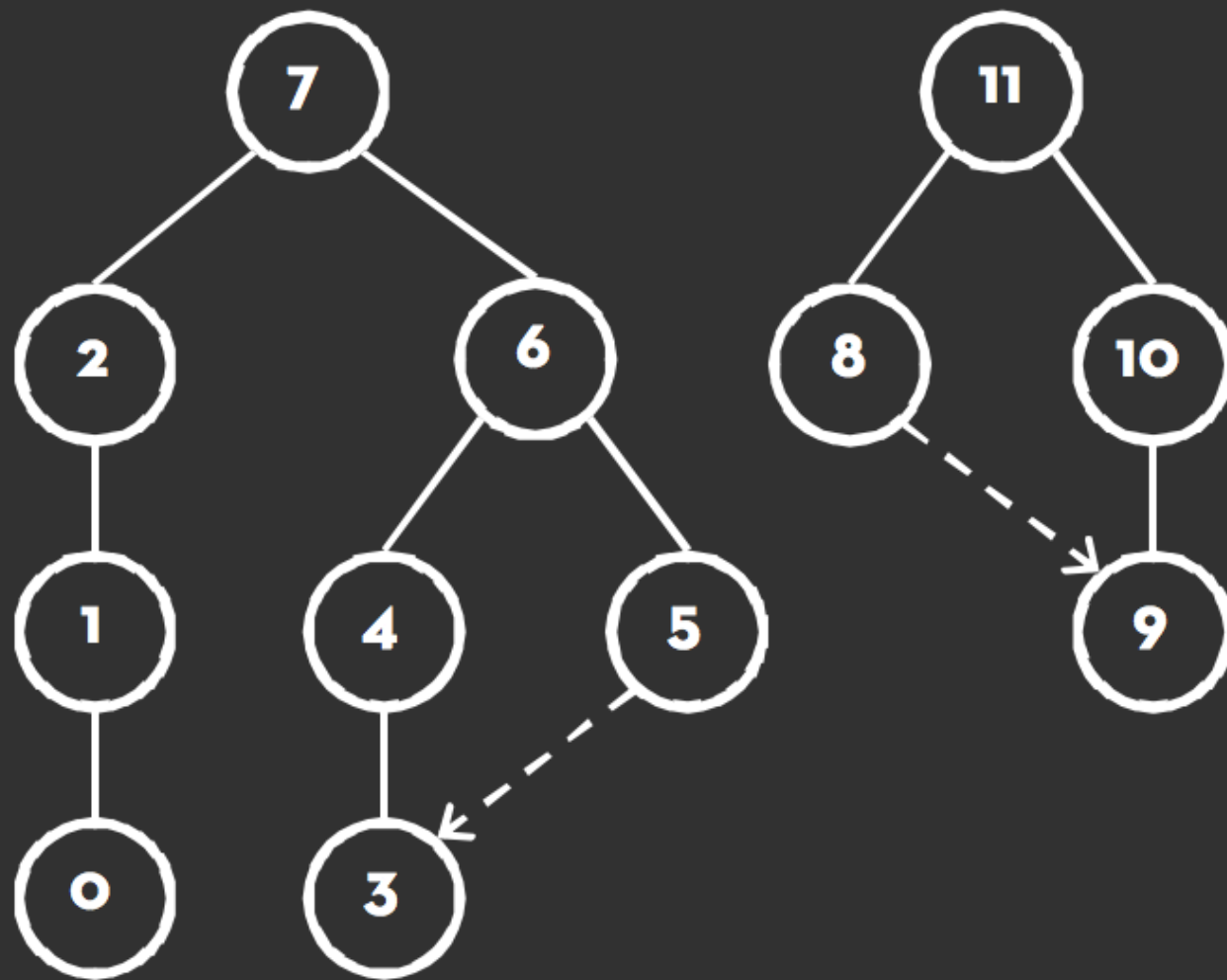
# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



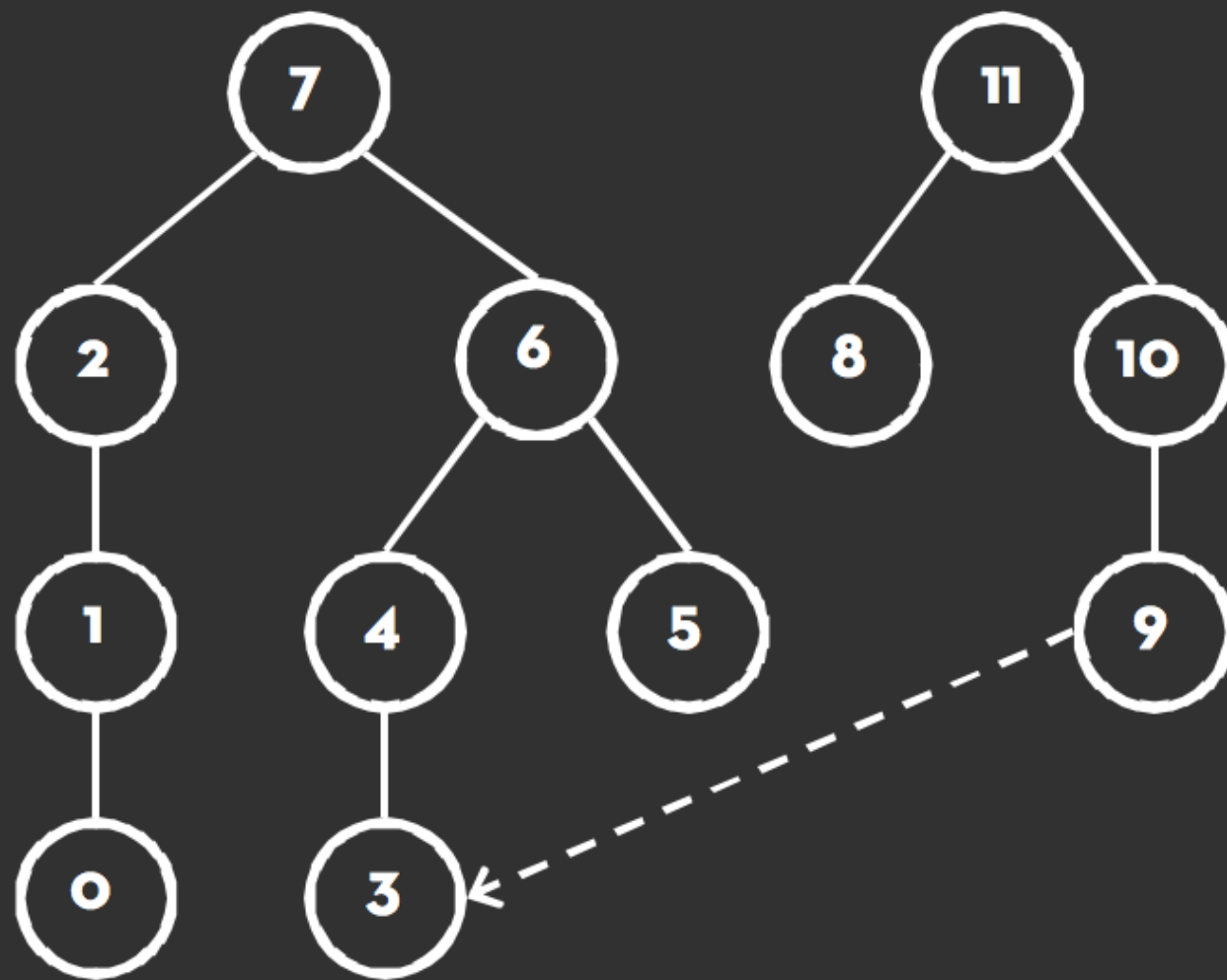
# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



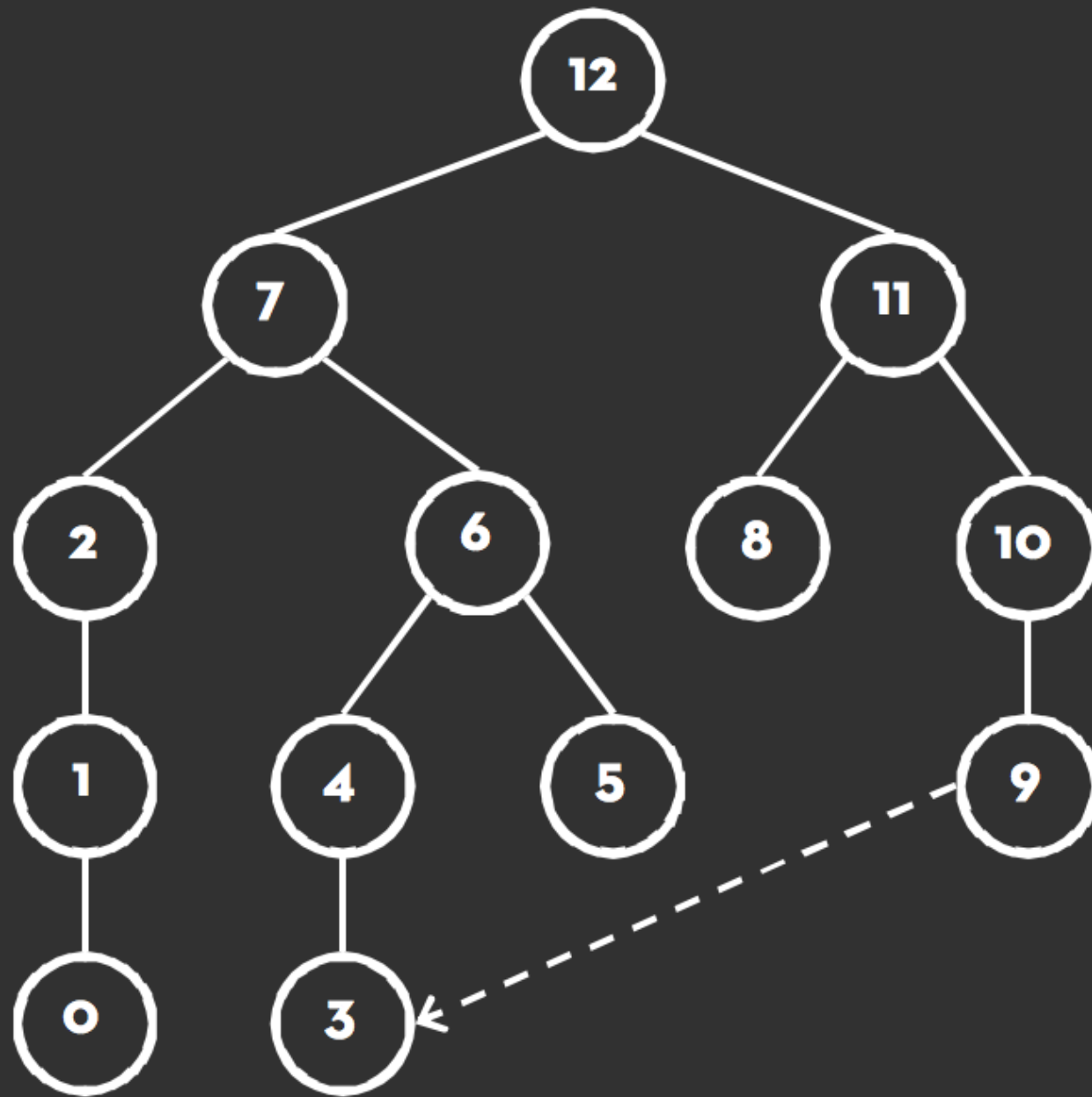
# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



# Reingold-Tilford Algorithm

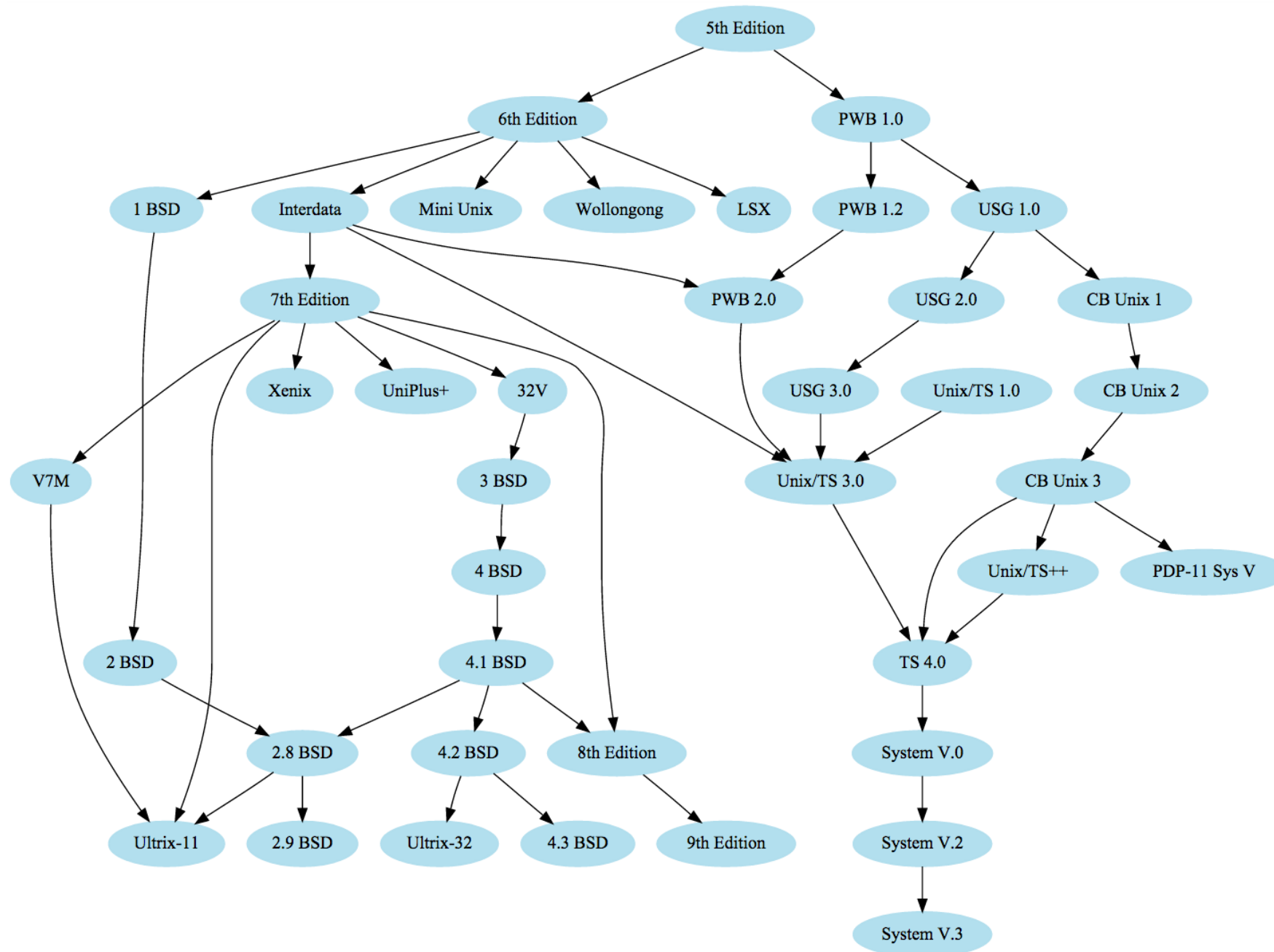
- Bottom-up tree traversal
- y-coord is the depth of the node, x-coords are “locally defined” (so first is arbitrary)
- merge trees
  - push right tree as close as possible to left tree (this is where the contour comes in)
  - position **shifts** saved at each node
  - parent nodes are centered above direct children
- Final top-down pass to convert shifts to positions

Not all Hierarchies are  
Trees

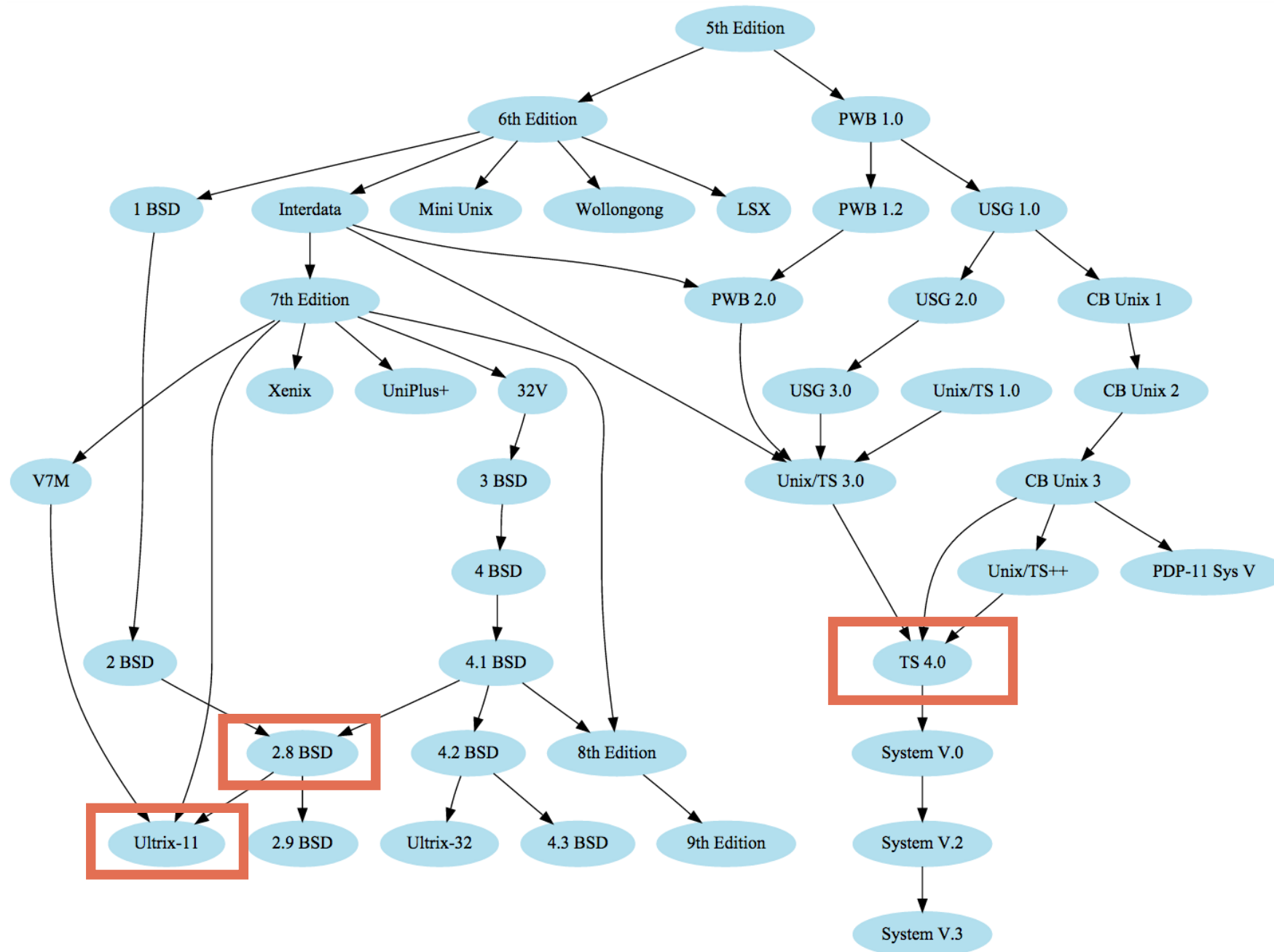
Given what we know  
about tree drawing, how  
do we draw a DAG?



# The evolution of UNIX

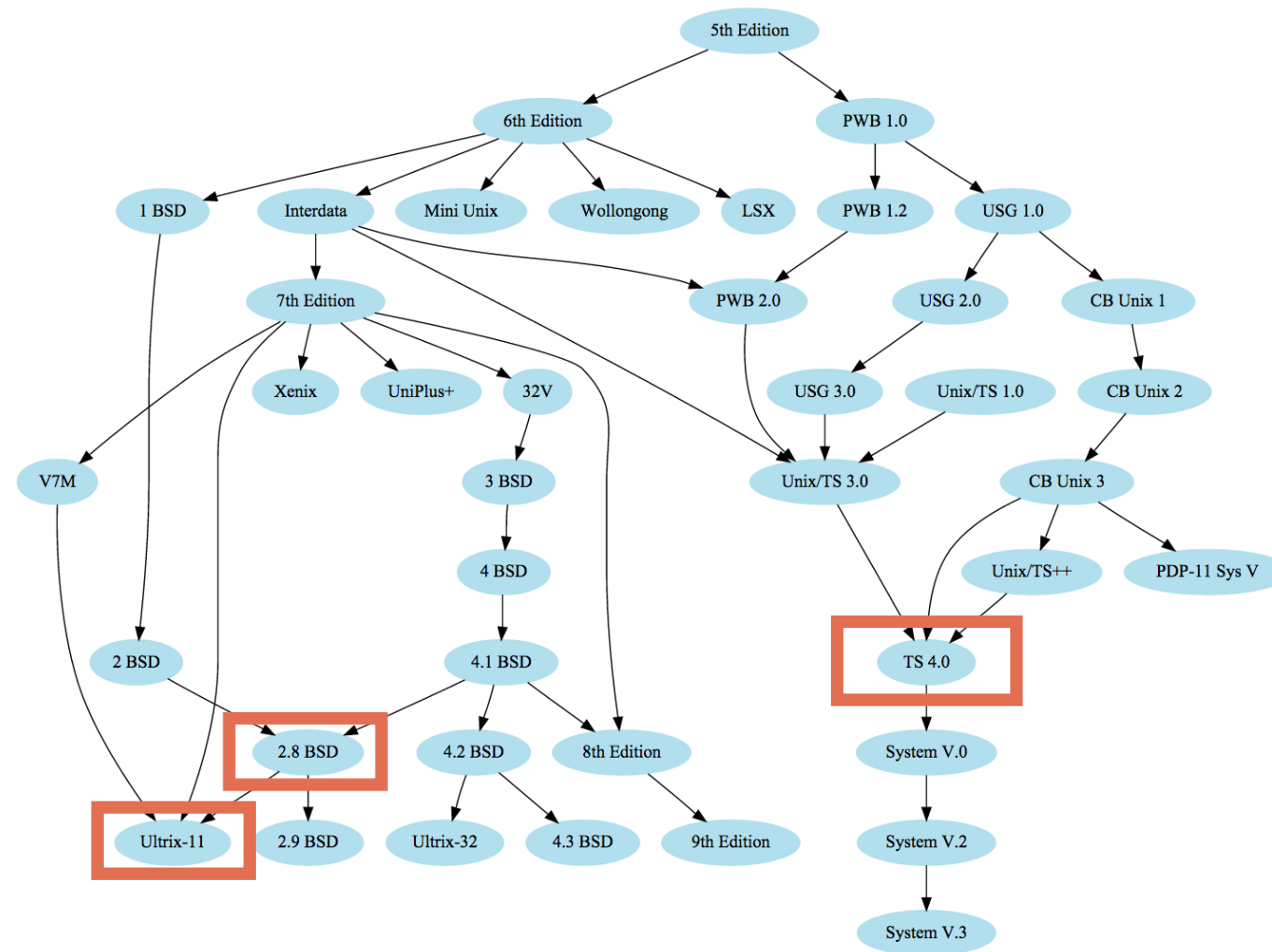


# The evolution of UNIX



# Directed, Acyclic Graphs

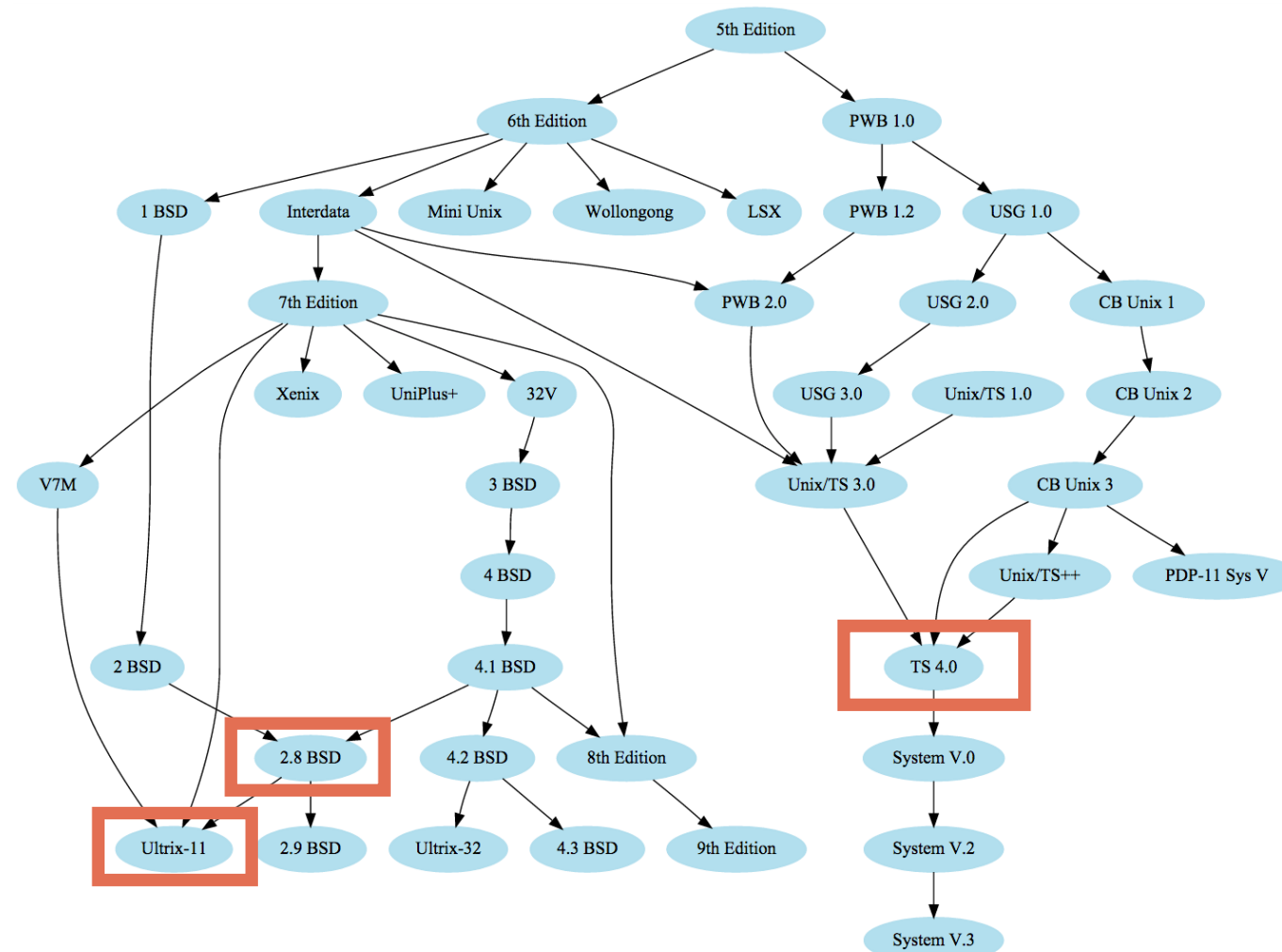
- Like a hierarchy, but “direct ancestor” is not unique



# Let's draw a DAG

- Compute **rank**: height of node
  - Requirement: if  $aRb$ ,  $\text{height}(a) > \text{height}(b)$
- Order nodes of same rank to minimize crossings
- This is known as a “Sugiyama layout” for its inventor
- Gansner et al., *A Technique for Drawing Directed Graphs*. <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/stamp/stamp.jsp?tp=&arnumber=221135>

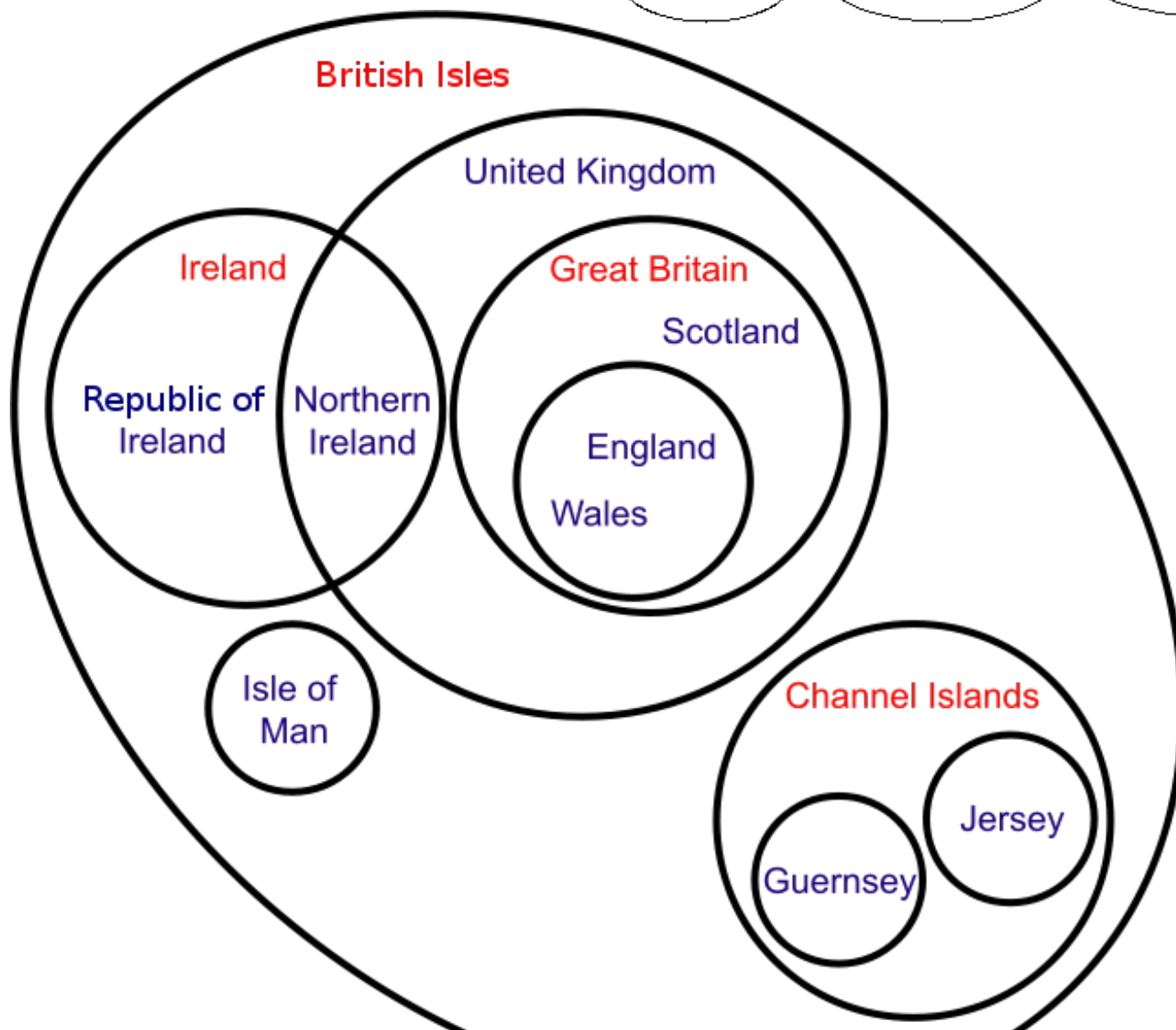
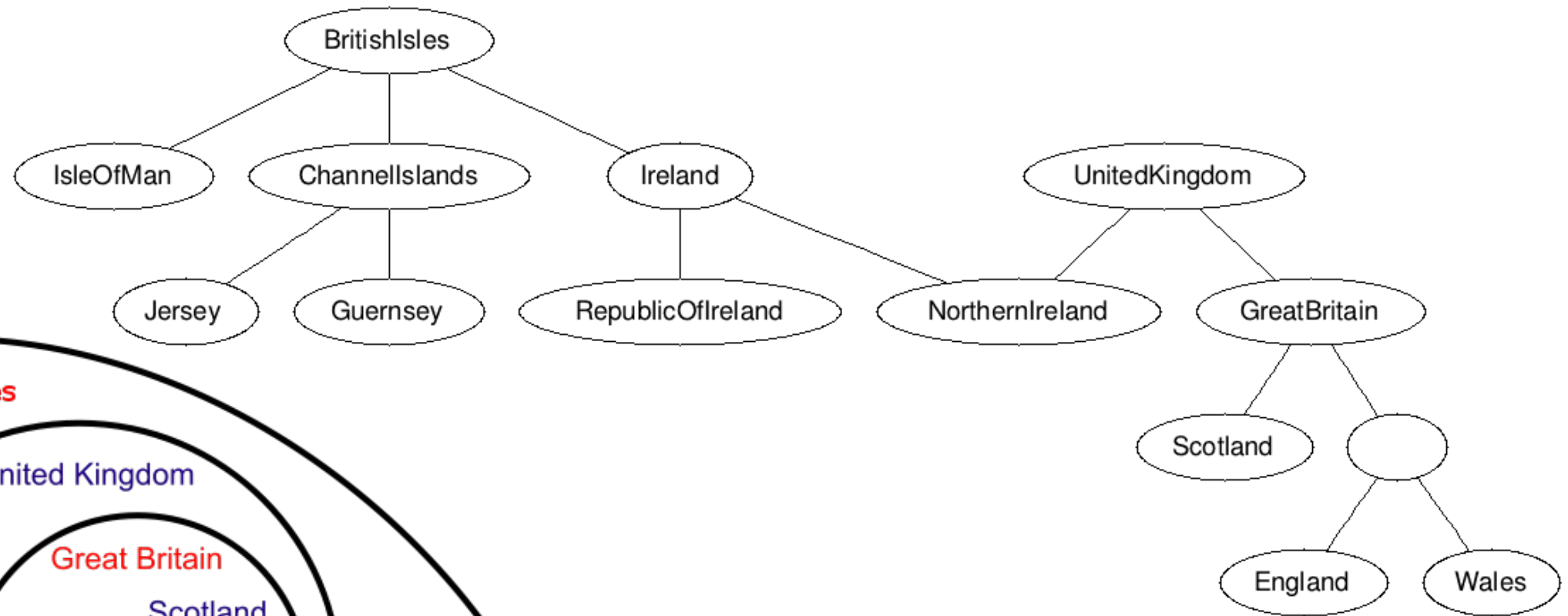
# Let's draw a DAG



- Gansner et al., *A Technique for Drawing Directed Graphs*. <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/stamp/stamp.jsp?tp=&arnumber=221135>

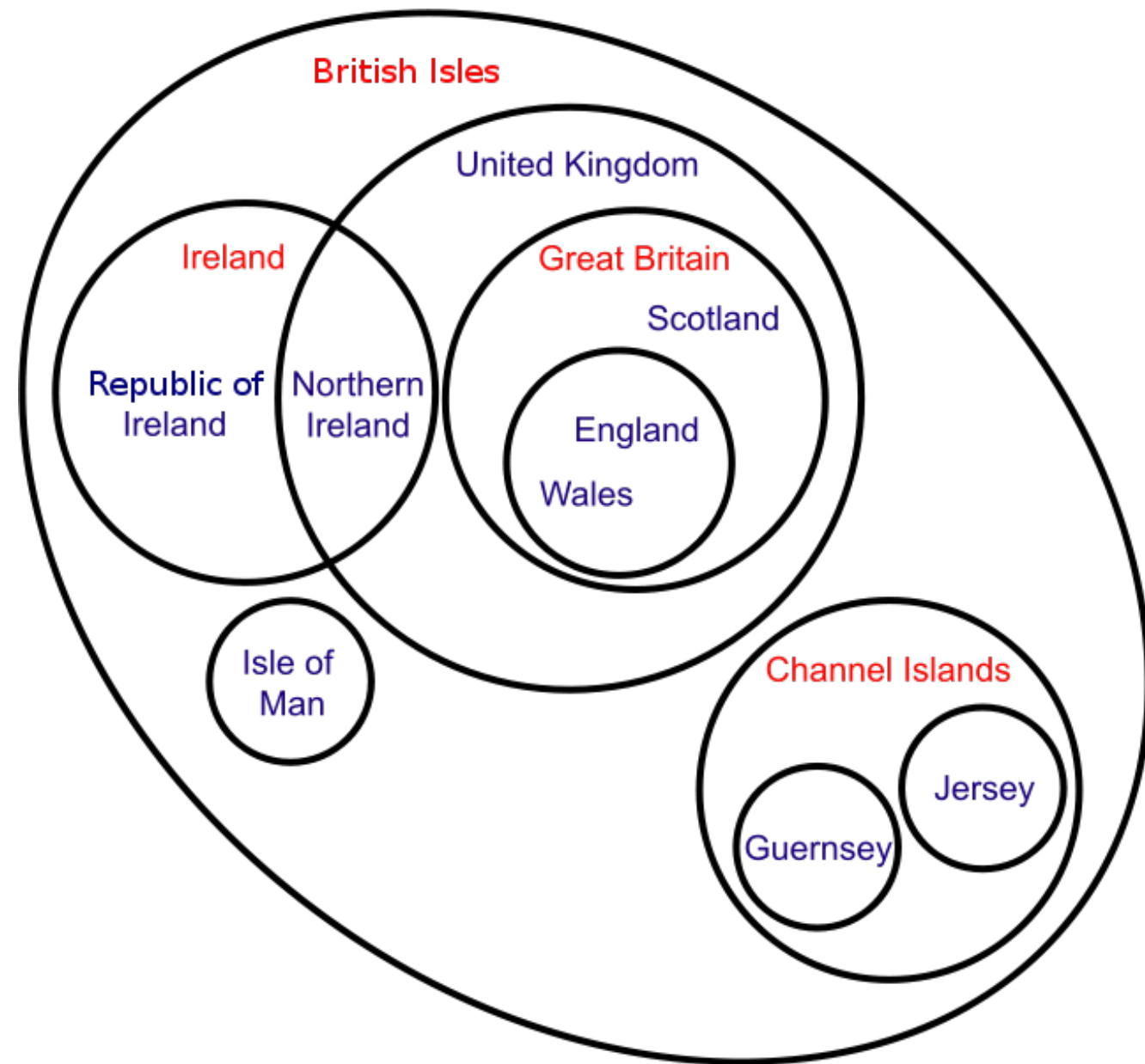
Given what we know  
about treemaps, can we  
draw a DAG?

# Euler Diagrams (Venn Diagrams)



# Euler Diagrams

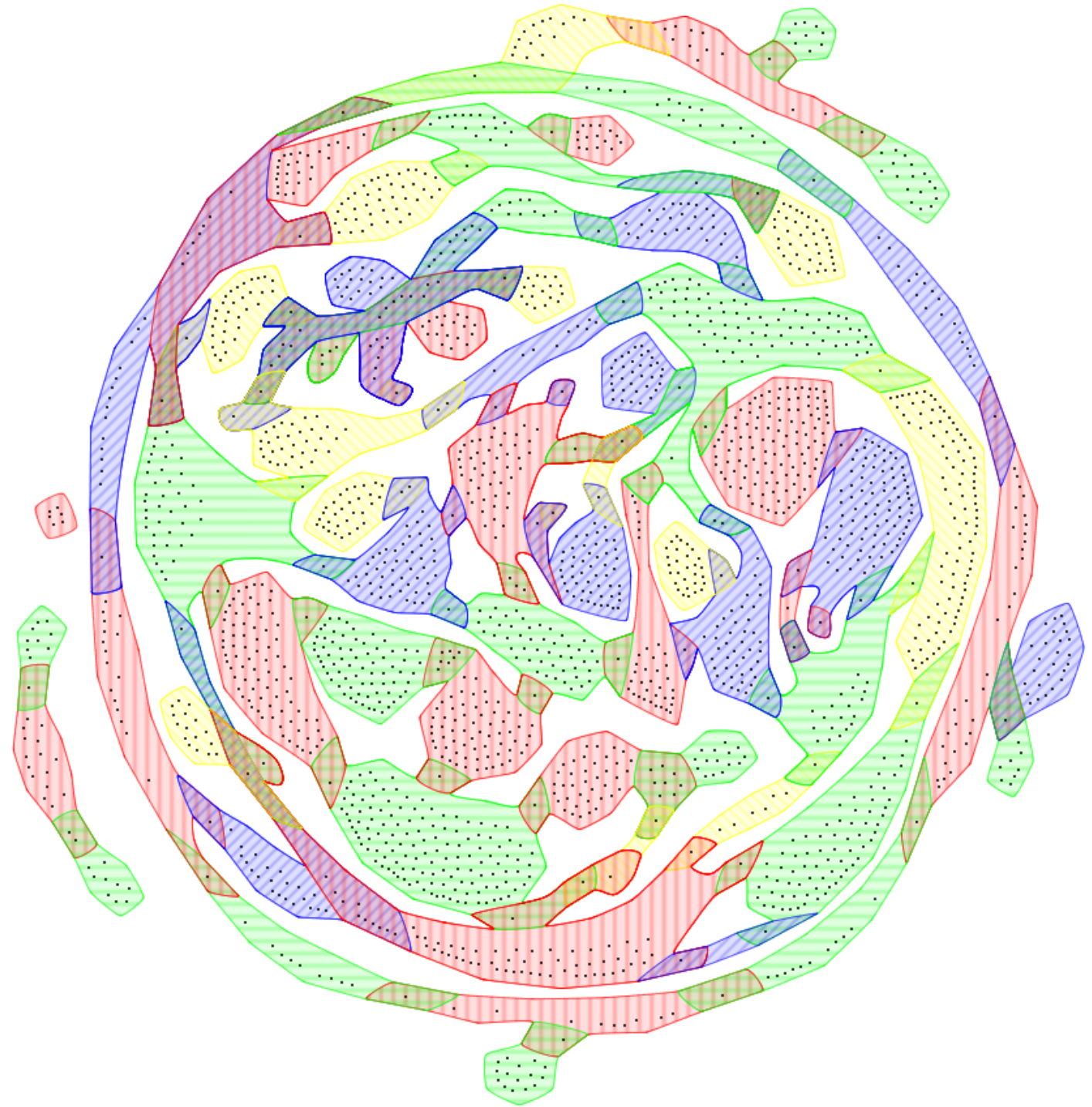
- Represent relationship by containment
- Algorithms are very complicated, tend to produce bad shapes



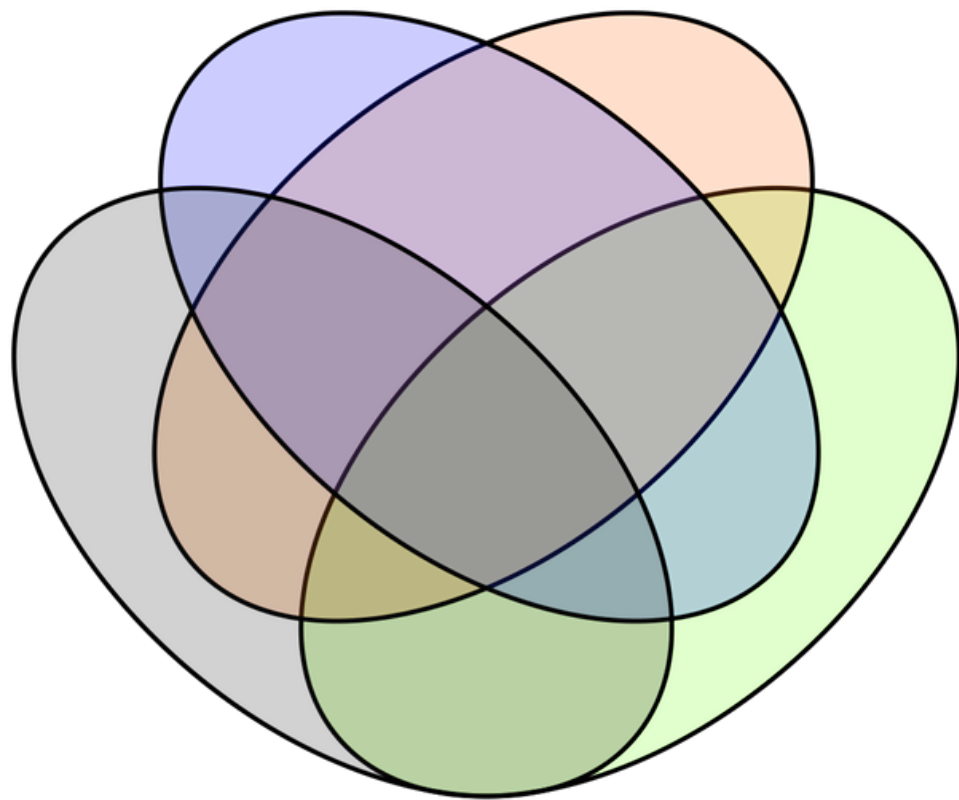


# Euler Diagrams

- Doesn't scale to large diagrams



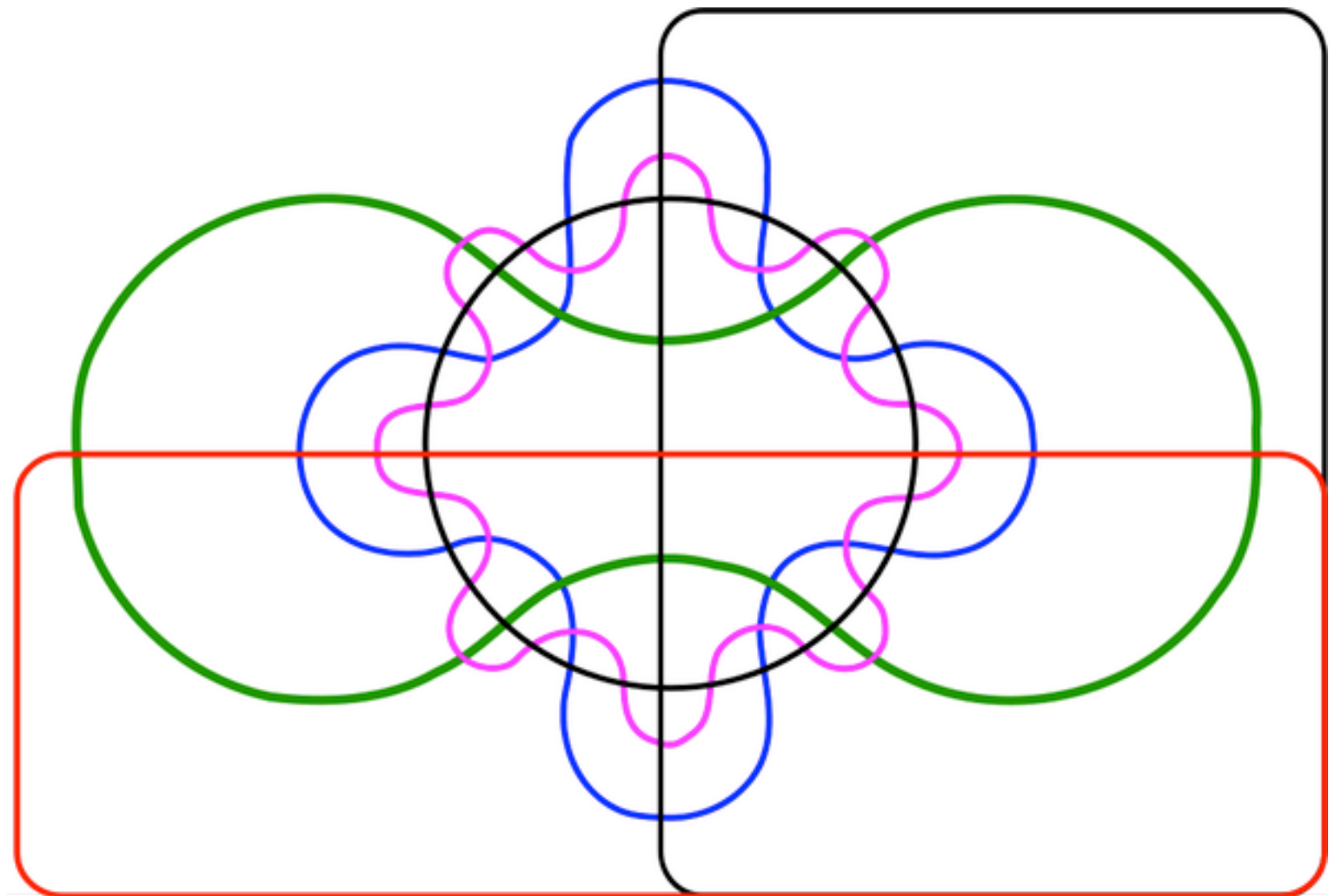
# Euler Diagrams



16 regions

- Doesn't scale to "large" diagrams

64 regions



# Recap

	Not a Hierarchy	Hierarchy
Not a Tree	NEXT	Sugiyama's algorithm Euler Diagrams
A Tree	NEXT	Reingold-Tilford Treemaps