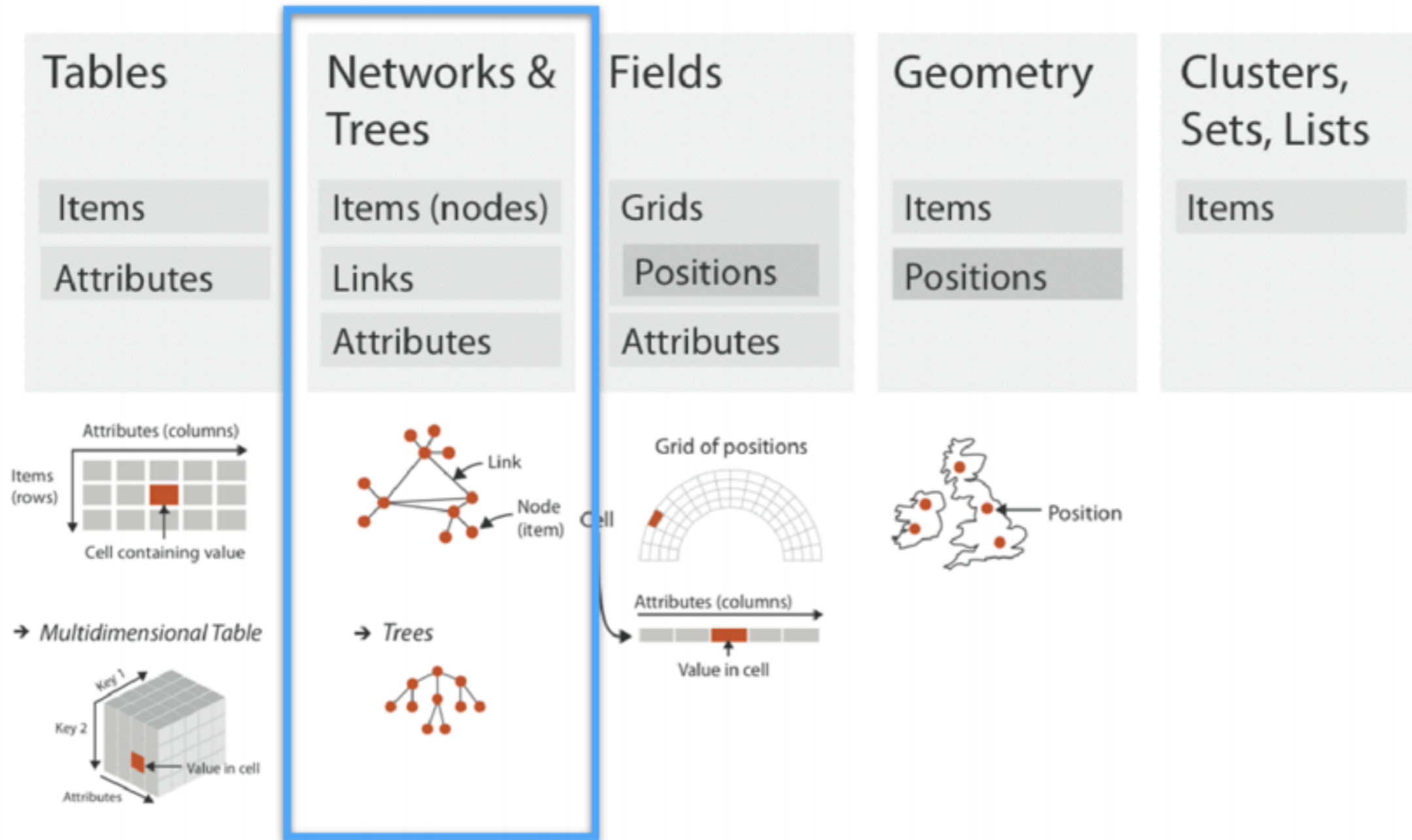


Relational Data

Hierarchies

CS444

Why hierarchies?

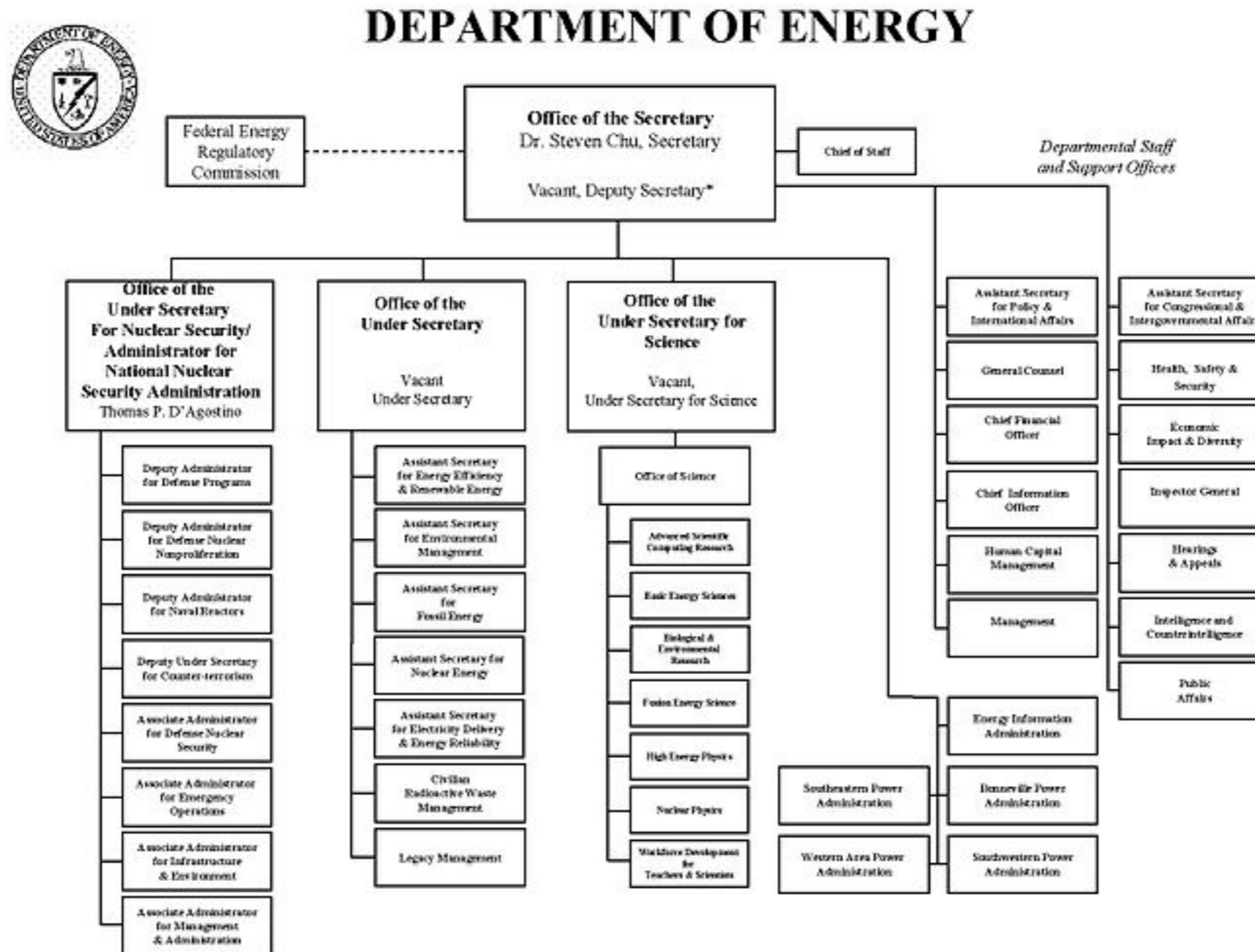


Scatterplots; dot plots; line charts, etc.

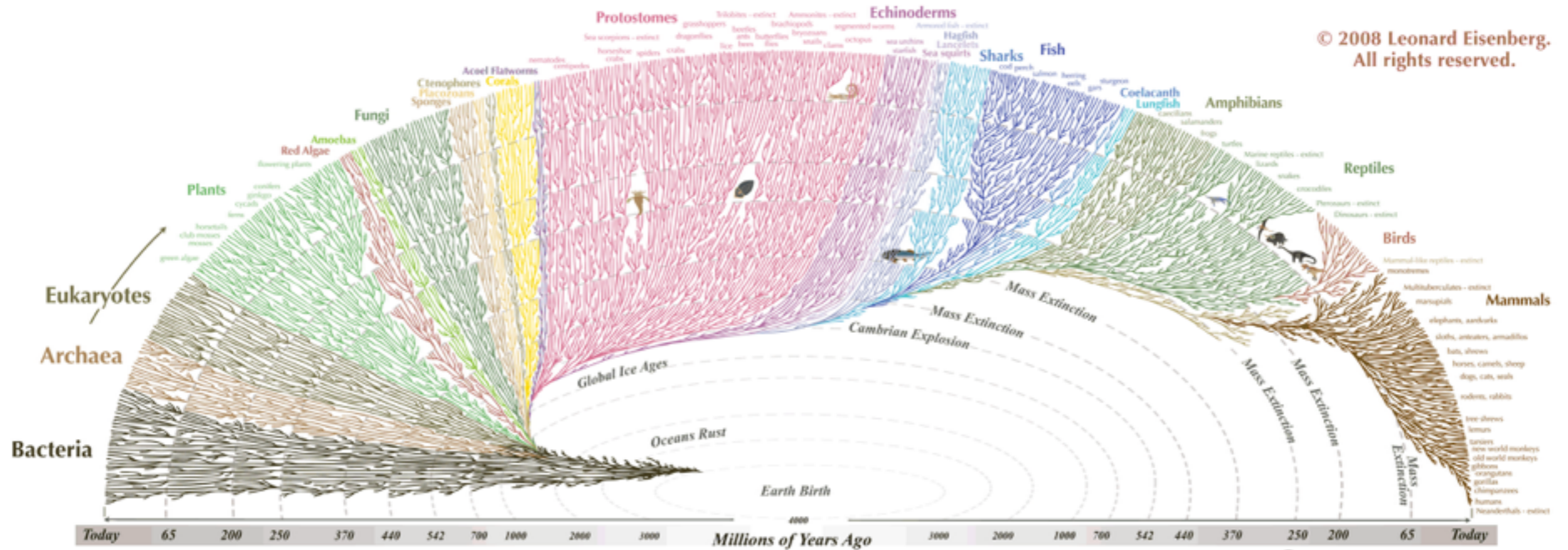
Until now, our data points were “independent of one another”

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



All the major and many of the minor living branches of life are shown on this diagram, but only a few of those that have gone extinct are shown. Example: Dinosaurs - extinct  © 2008 Leonard Eisenberg. All rights reserved. evgenios.com

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

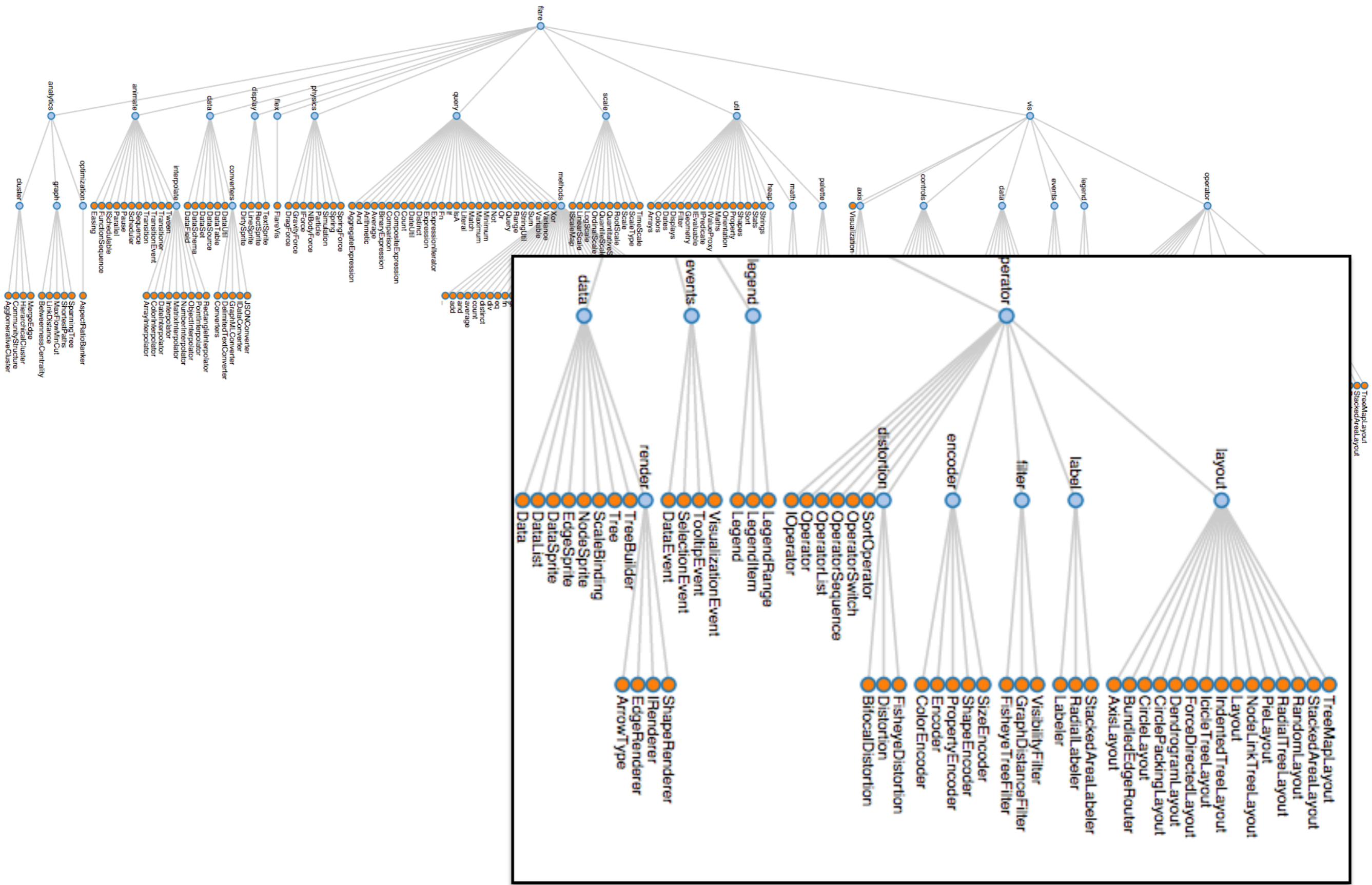
Tree Hierarchy

- Tree relation
 - if a is child of b and a is child of c, then:
 - b is child of c or c is child of b, but not both at the same time
- “Immediate boss is unique”

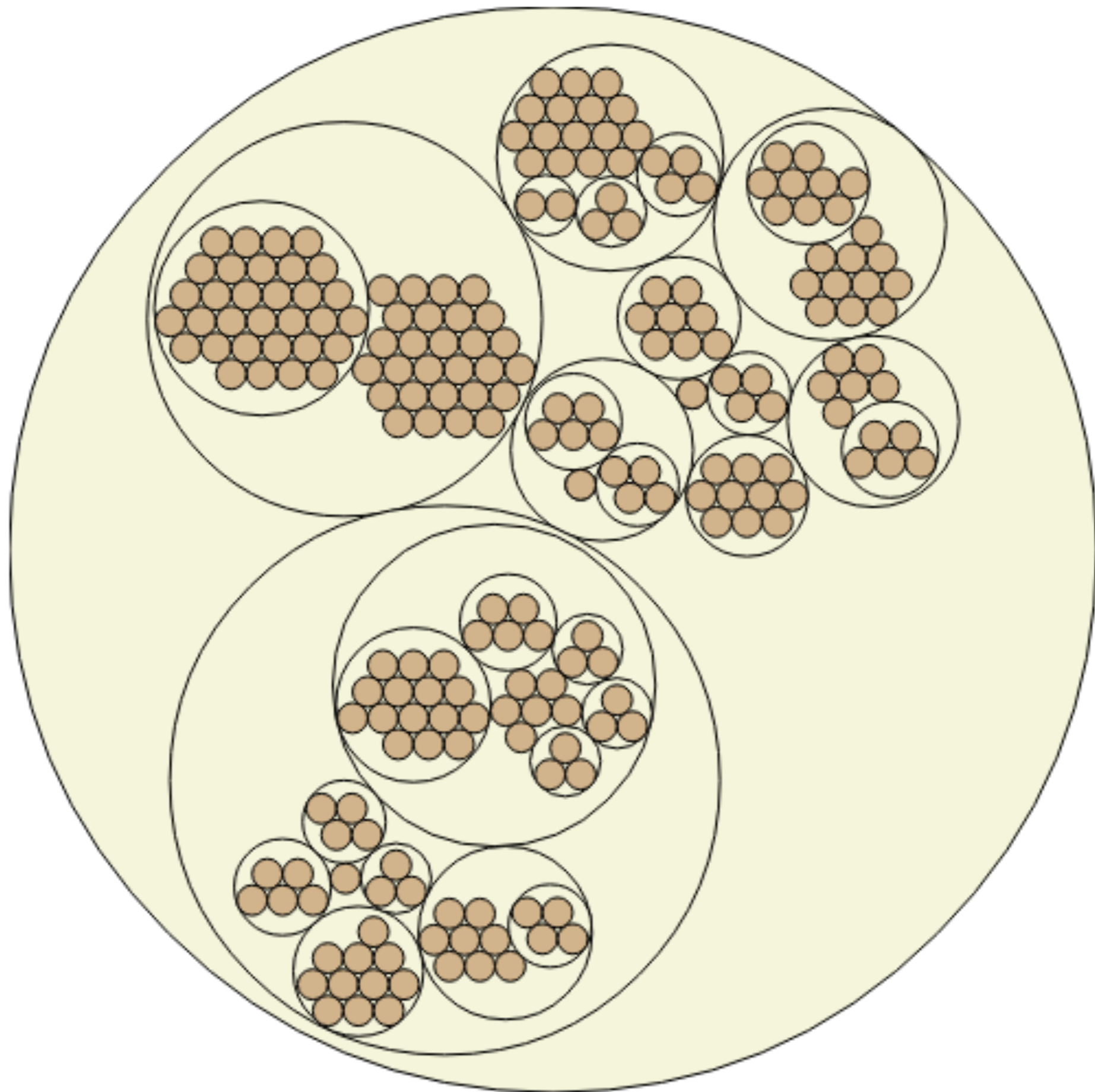
What do we want our drawings to show?

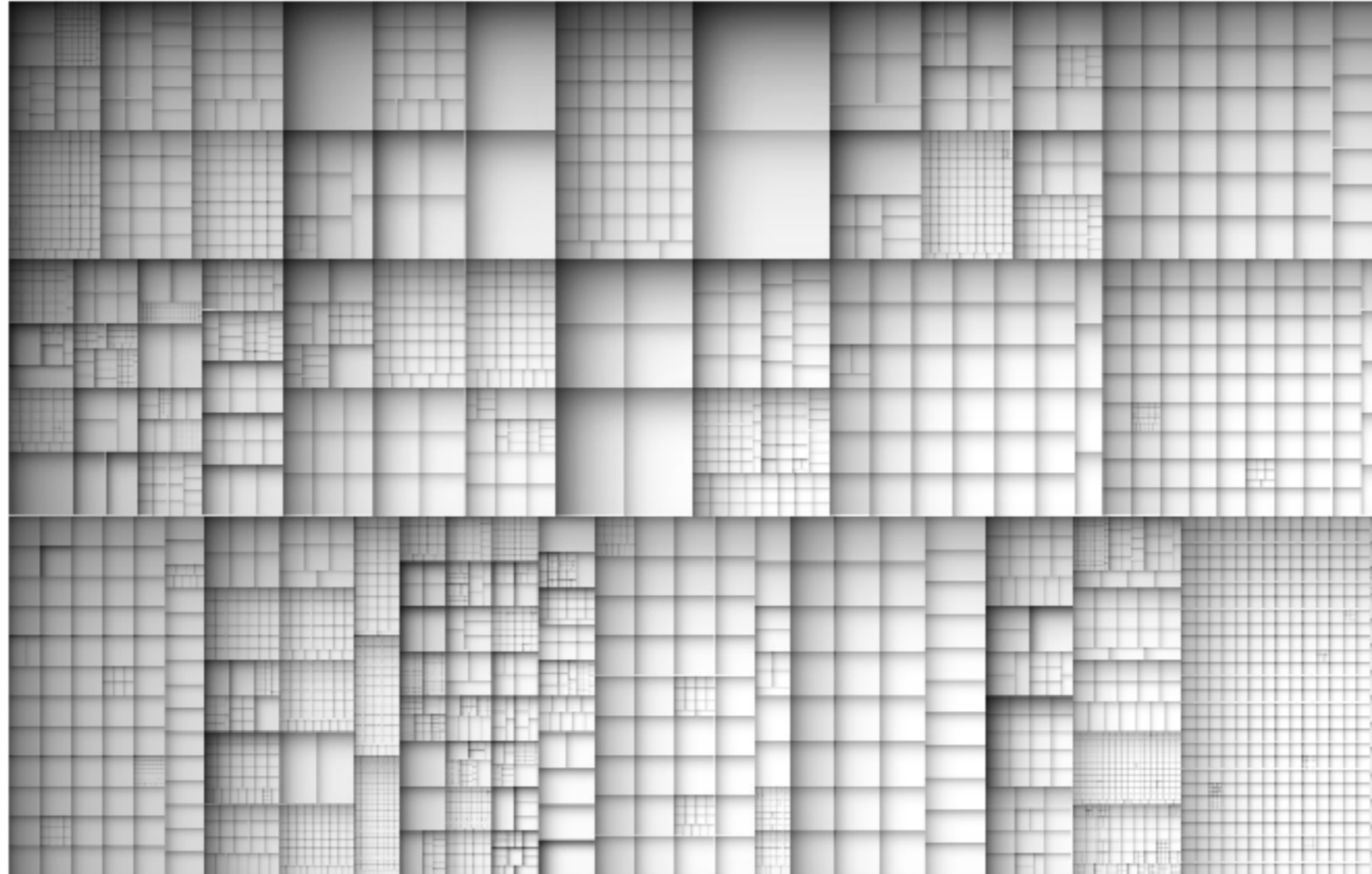
- Who reports to whom
 - ... and **who doesn't**
- How big are “sub-organizations”
-?

Many different ways to
visualize trees



<http://homes.cs.washington.edu/~jheer/files/zoo/ex/hierarchies/tree.html>





<http://www.cs.rug.nl/svcg/SoftVis/ViewFusion>

How to cite this site?

Check out other surveys!

treevis.net - A Visual Bibliography of Tree Visualization 2.0 by Hans-Jörg Schulz



v.04-OCT-2016

Dimensionality



Representation



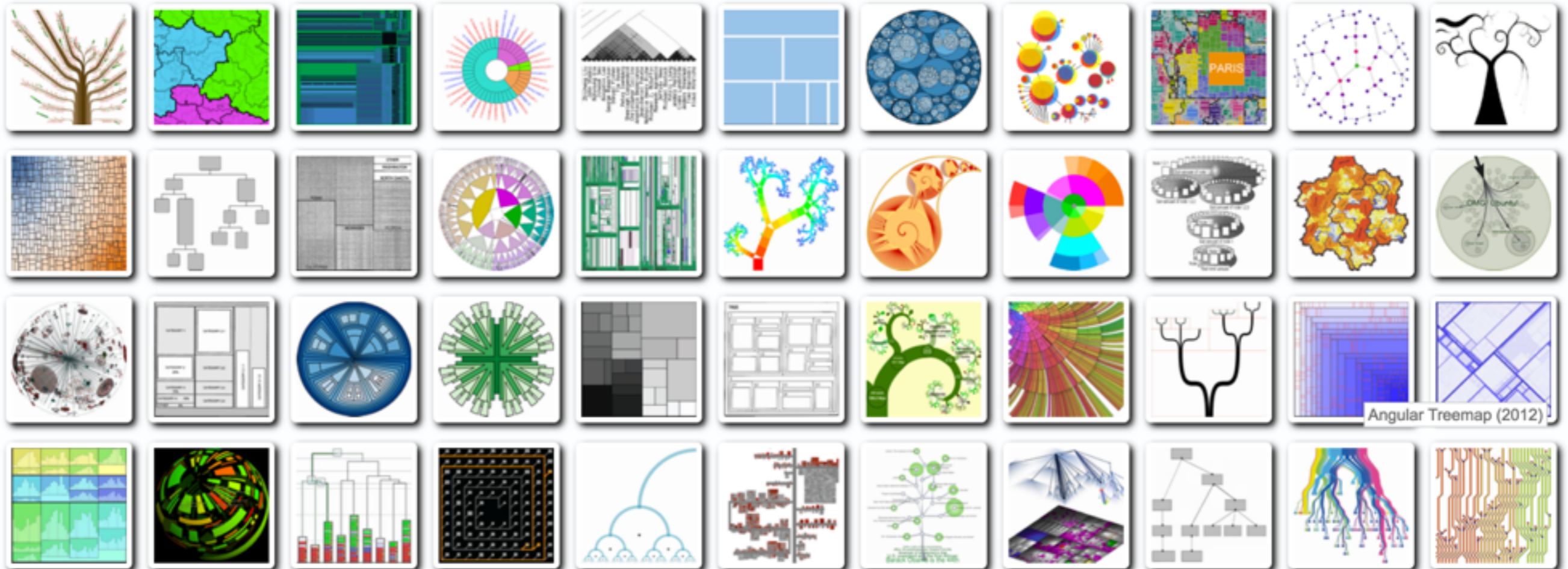
Alignment



Fulltext Search

Techniques Shown

292



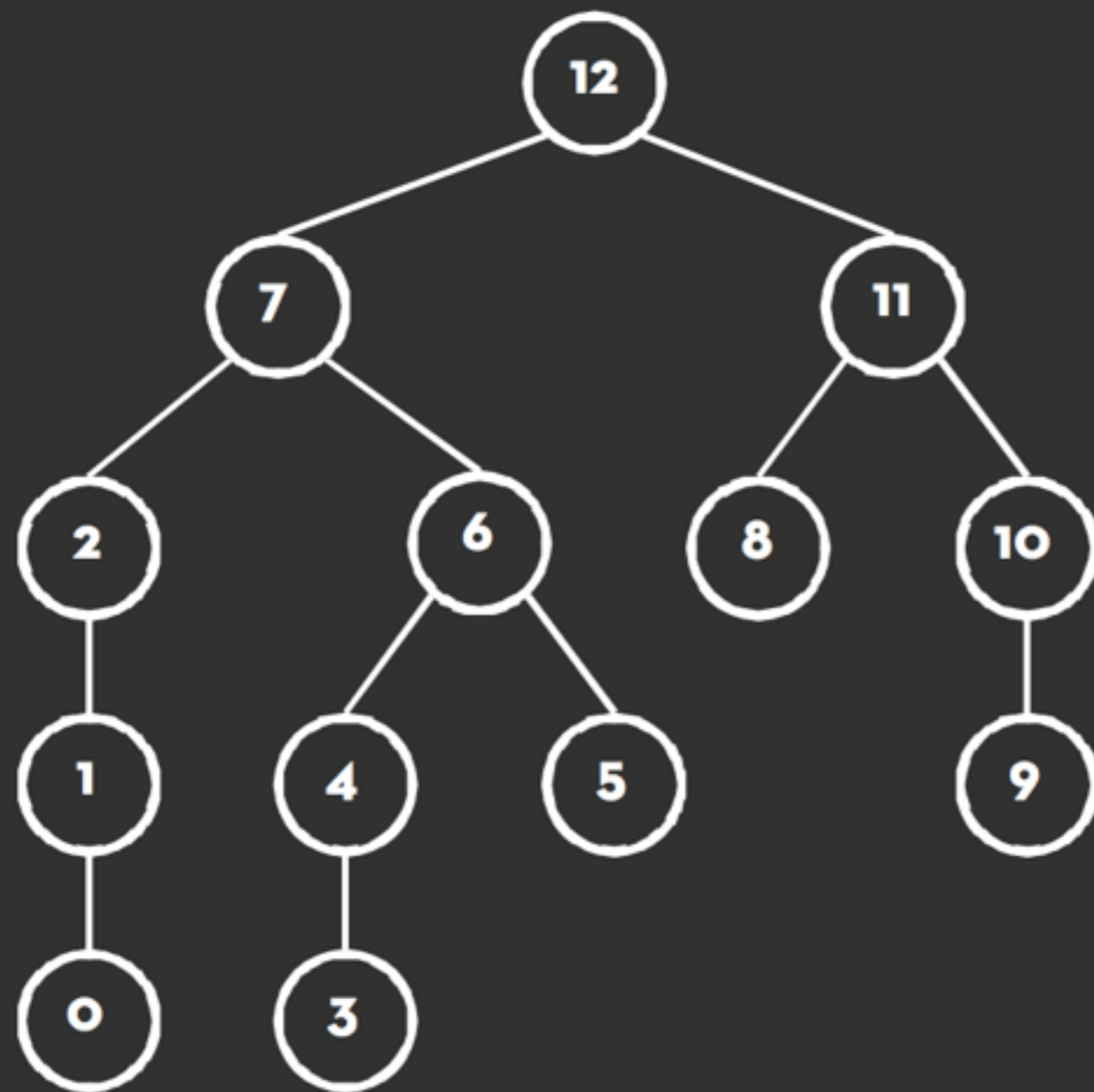
<http://treevis.net>

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



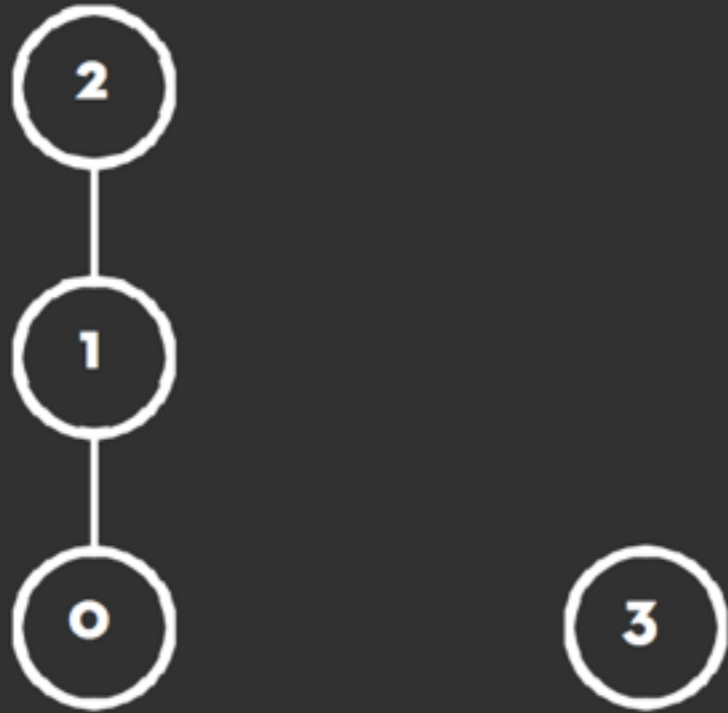
Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



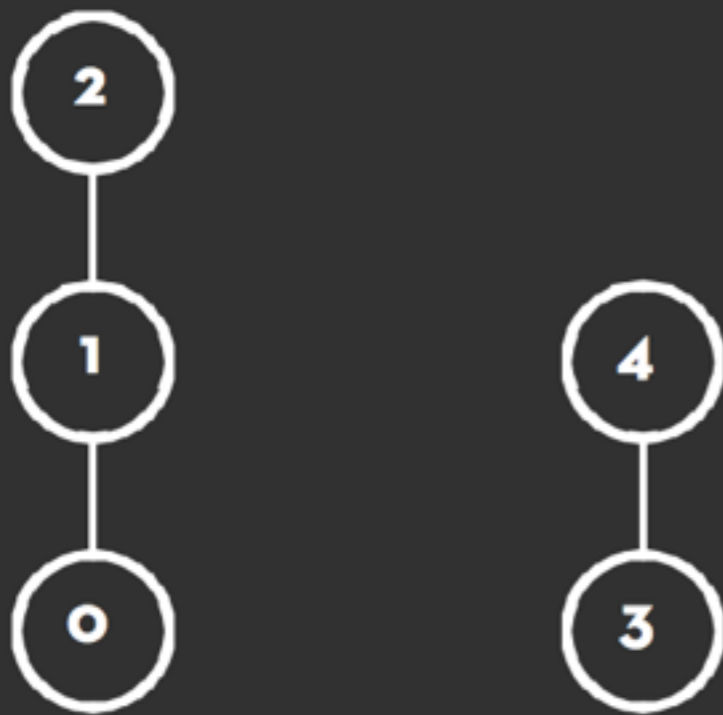
Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



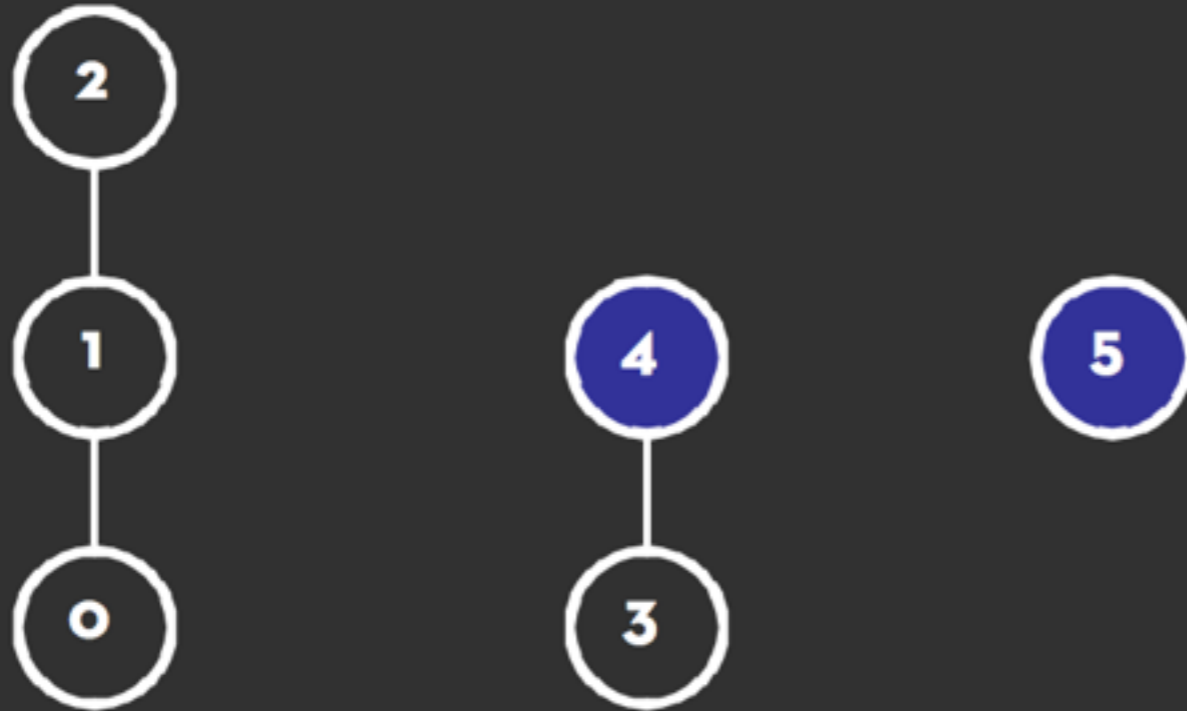
Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



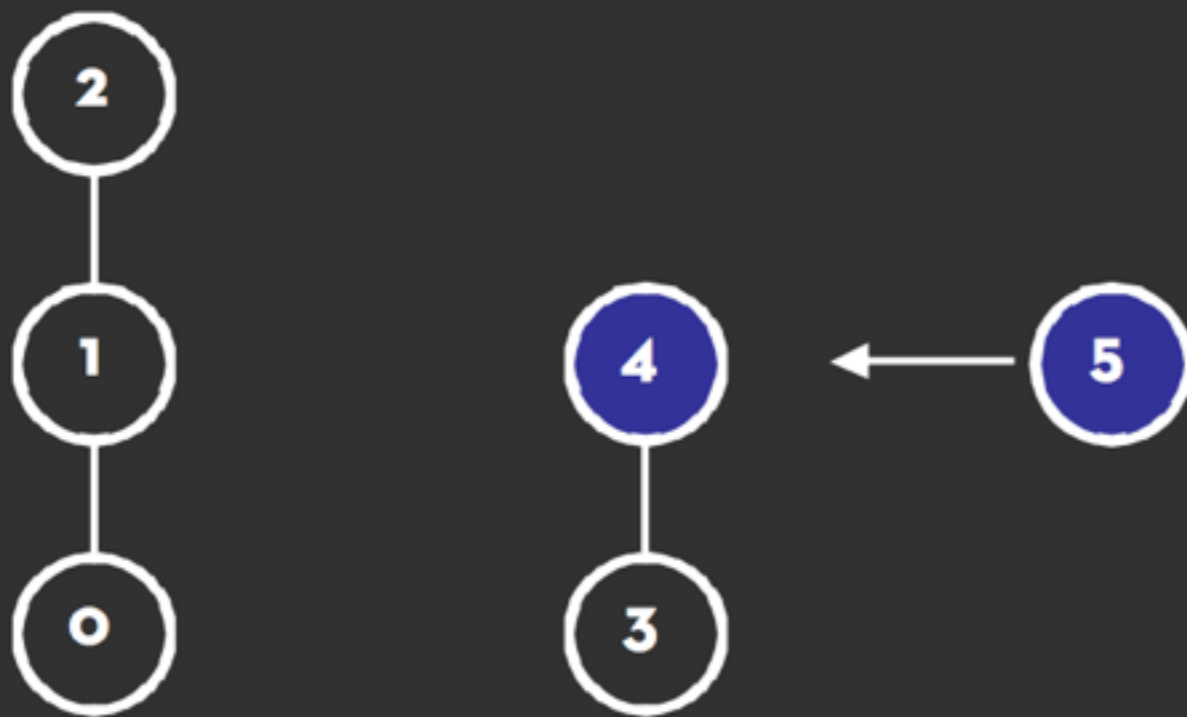
Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



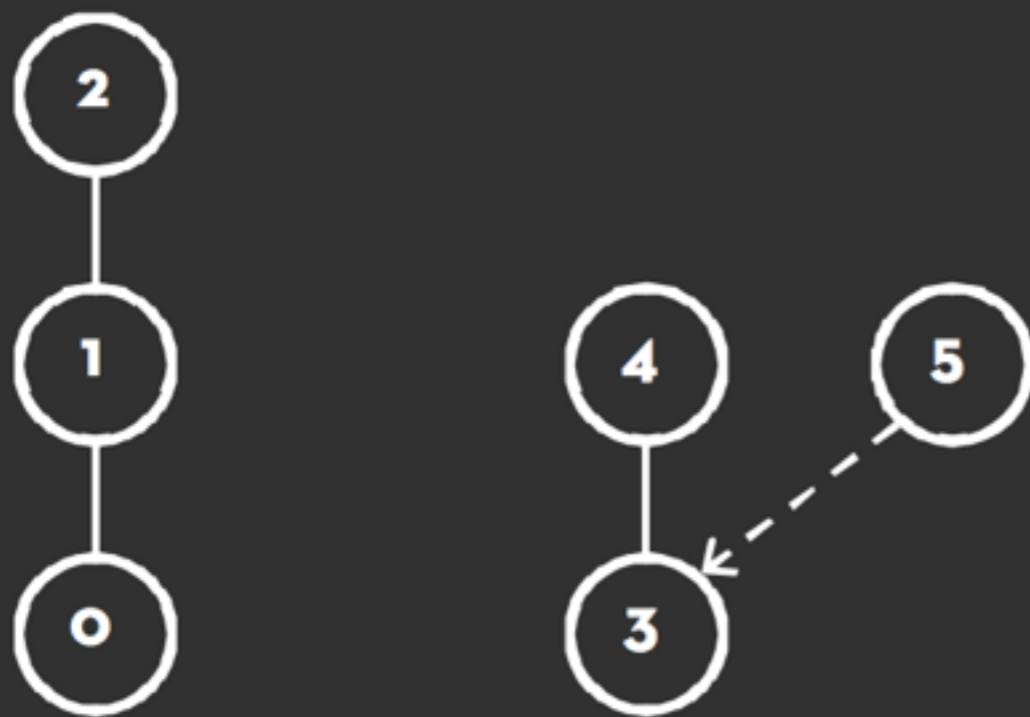
Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



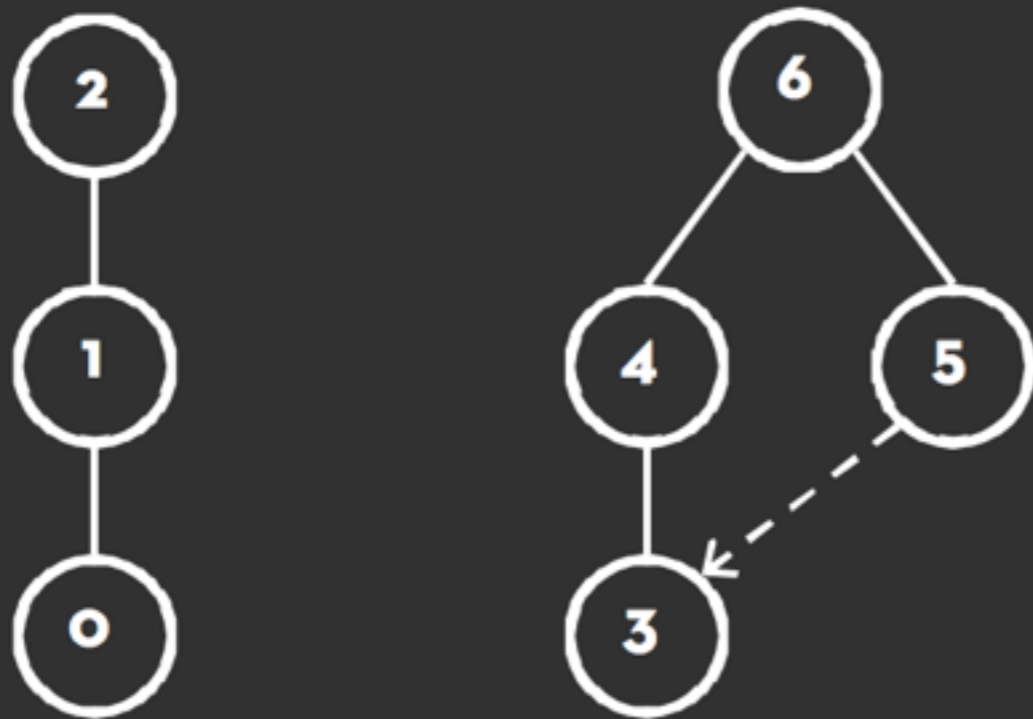
Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



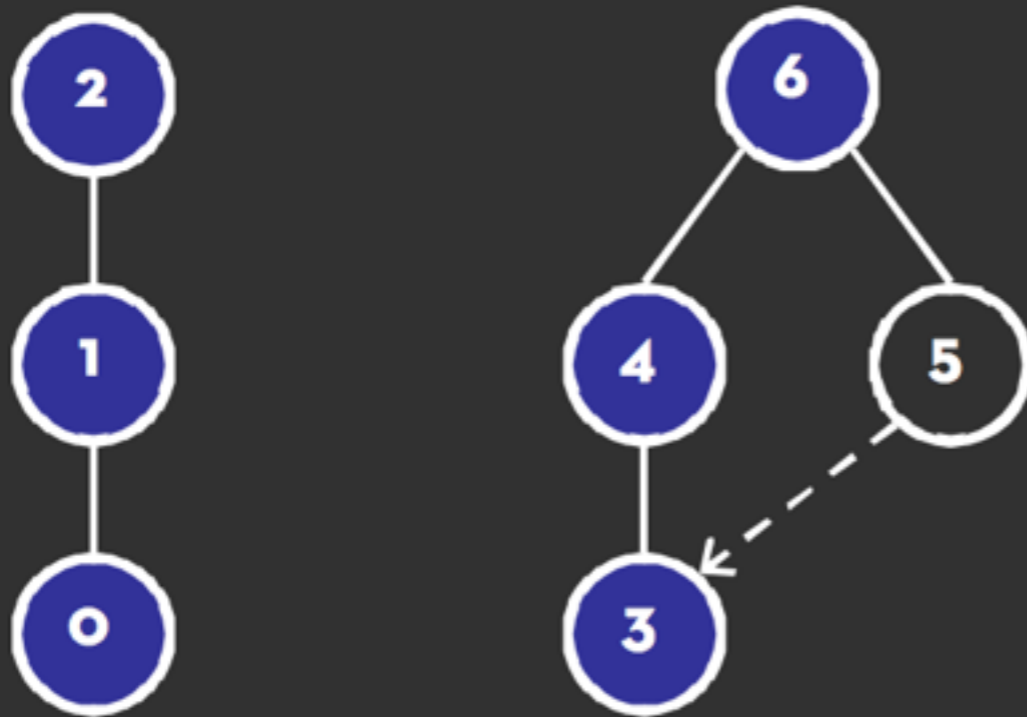
Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



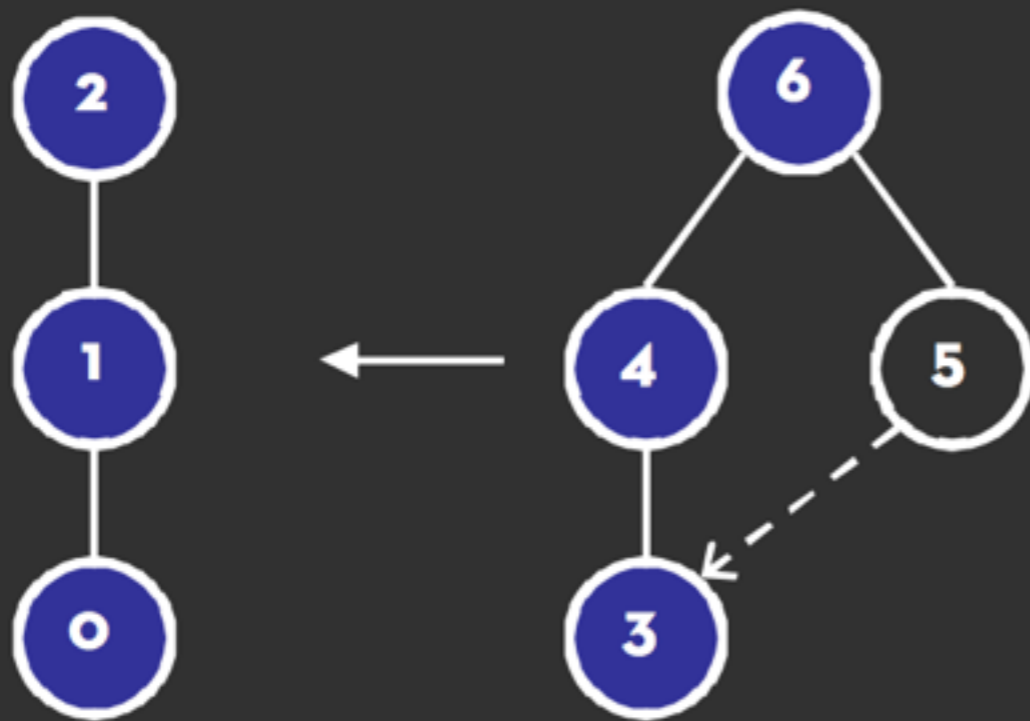
Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



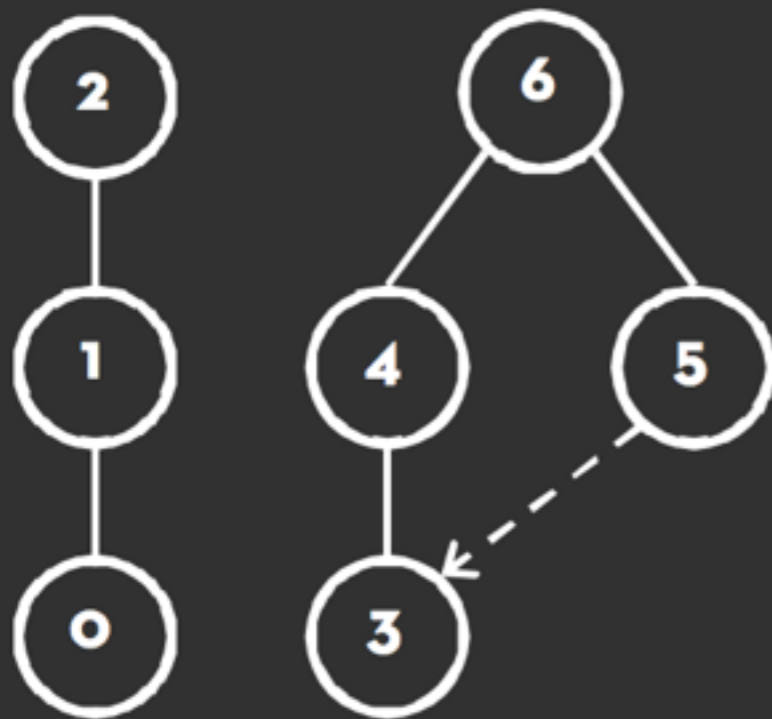
Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



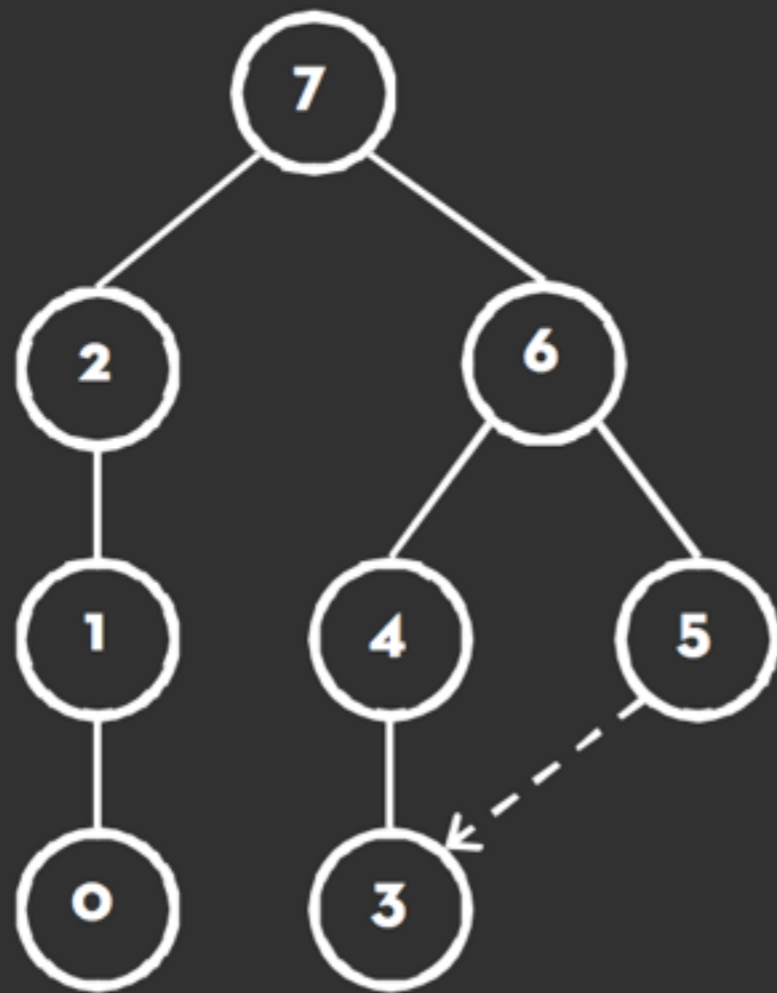
Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



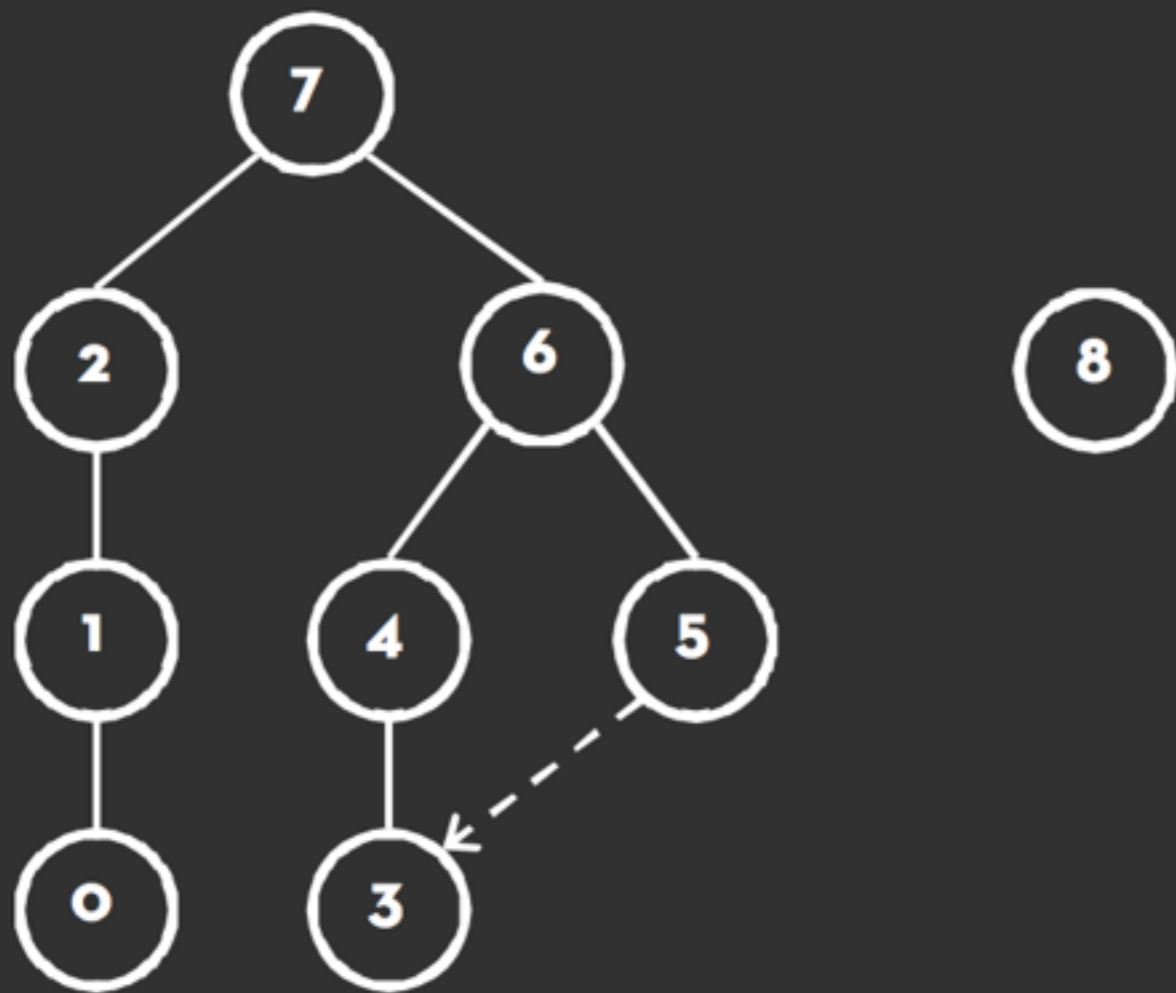
Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



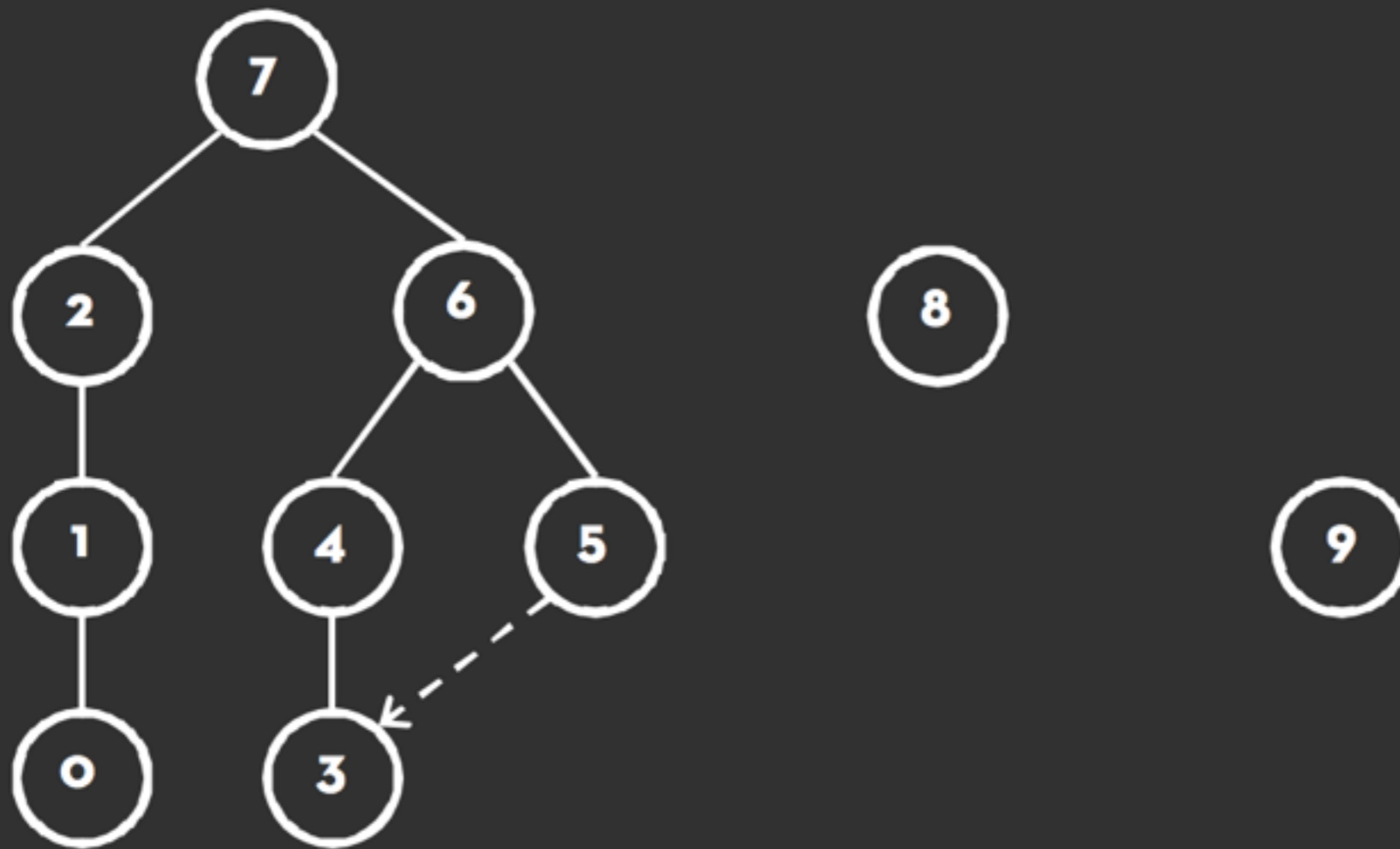
Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



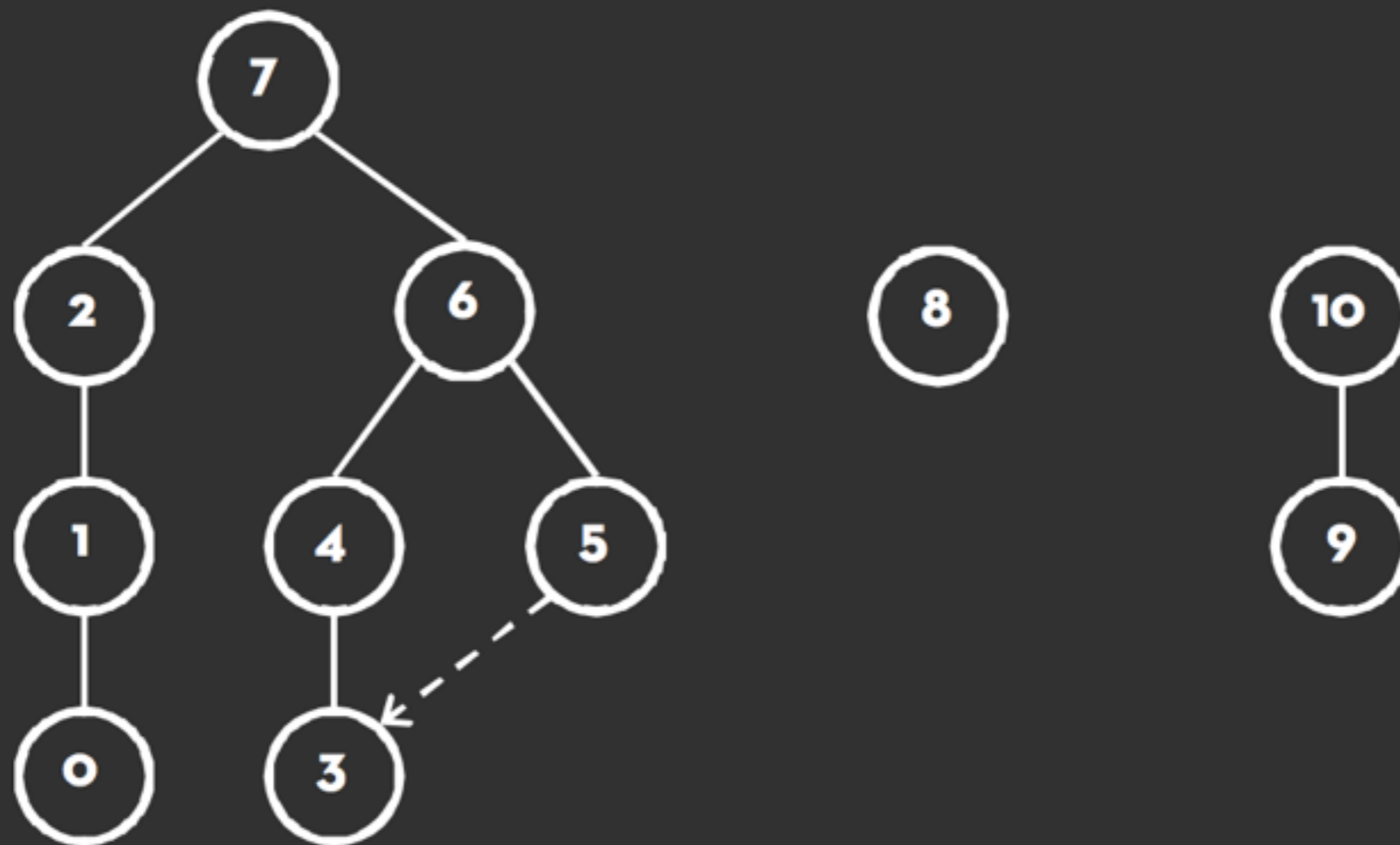
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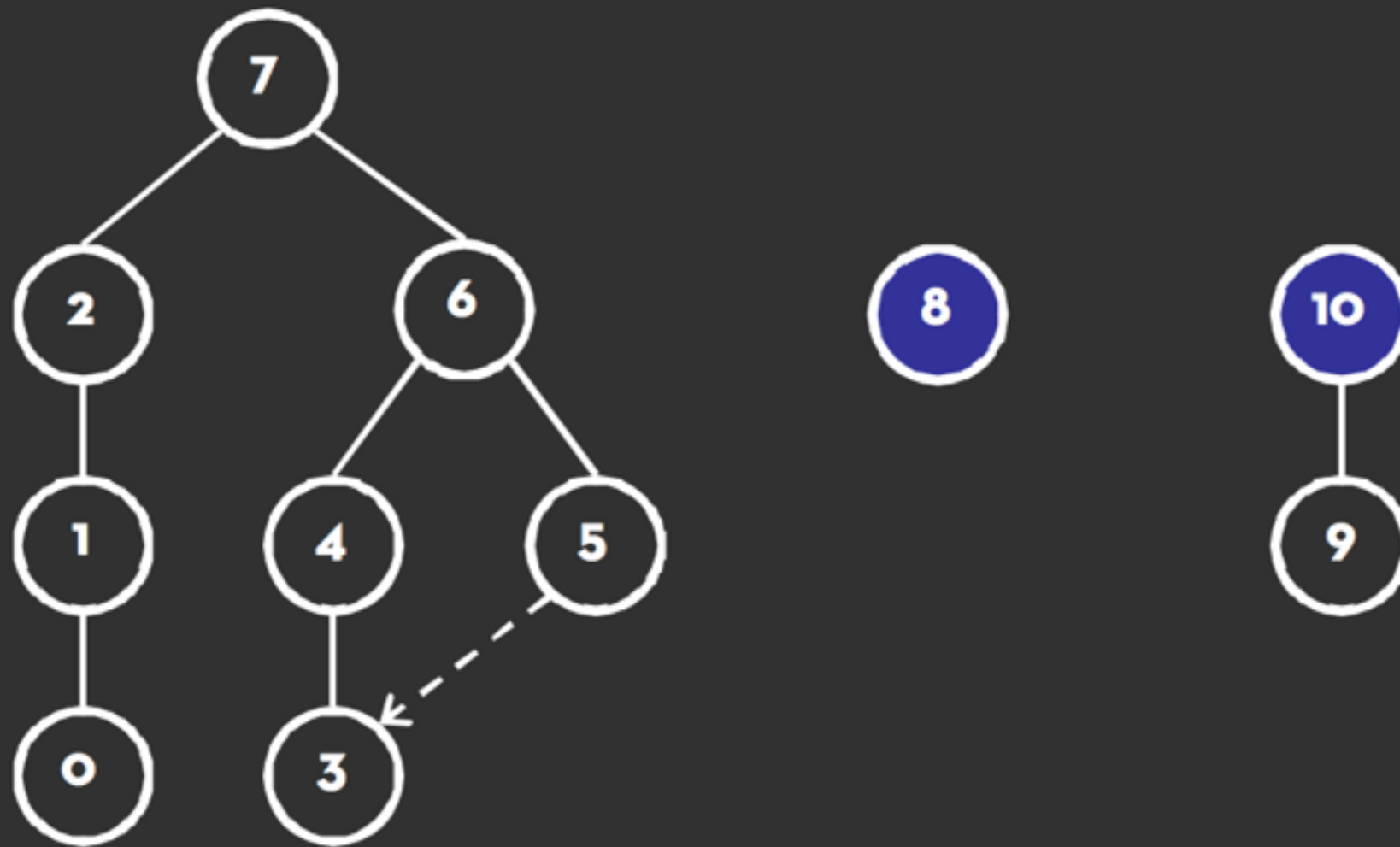
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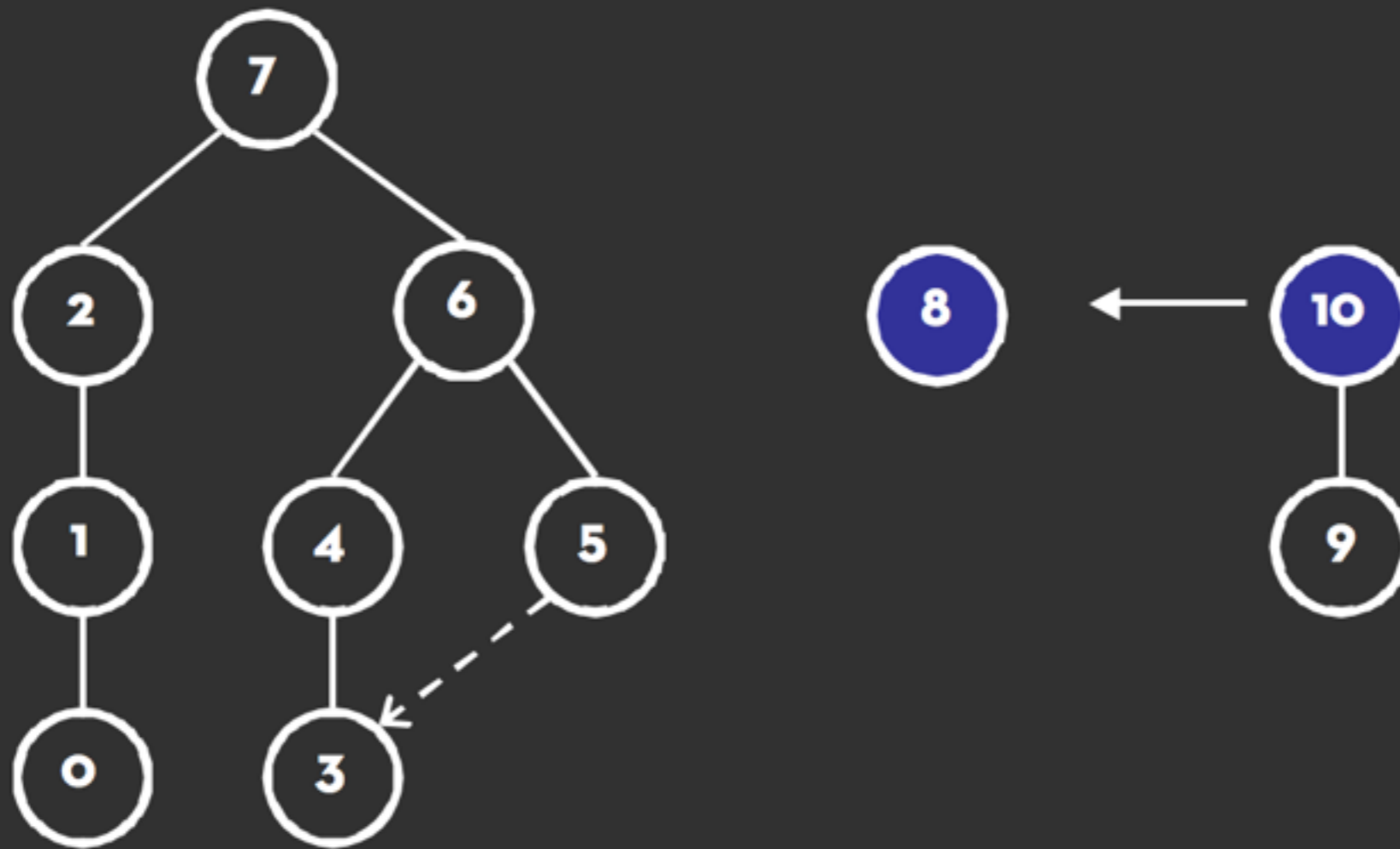
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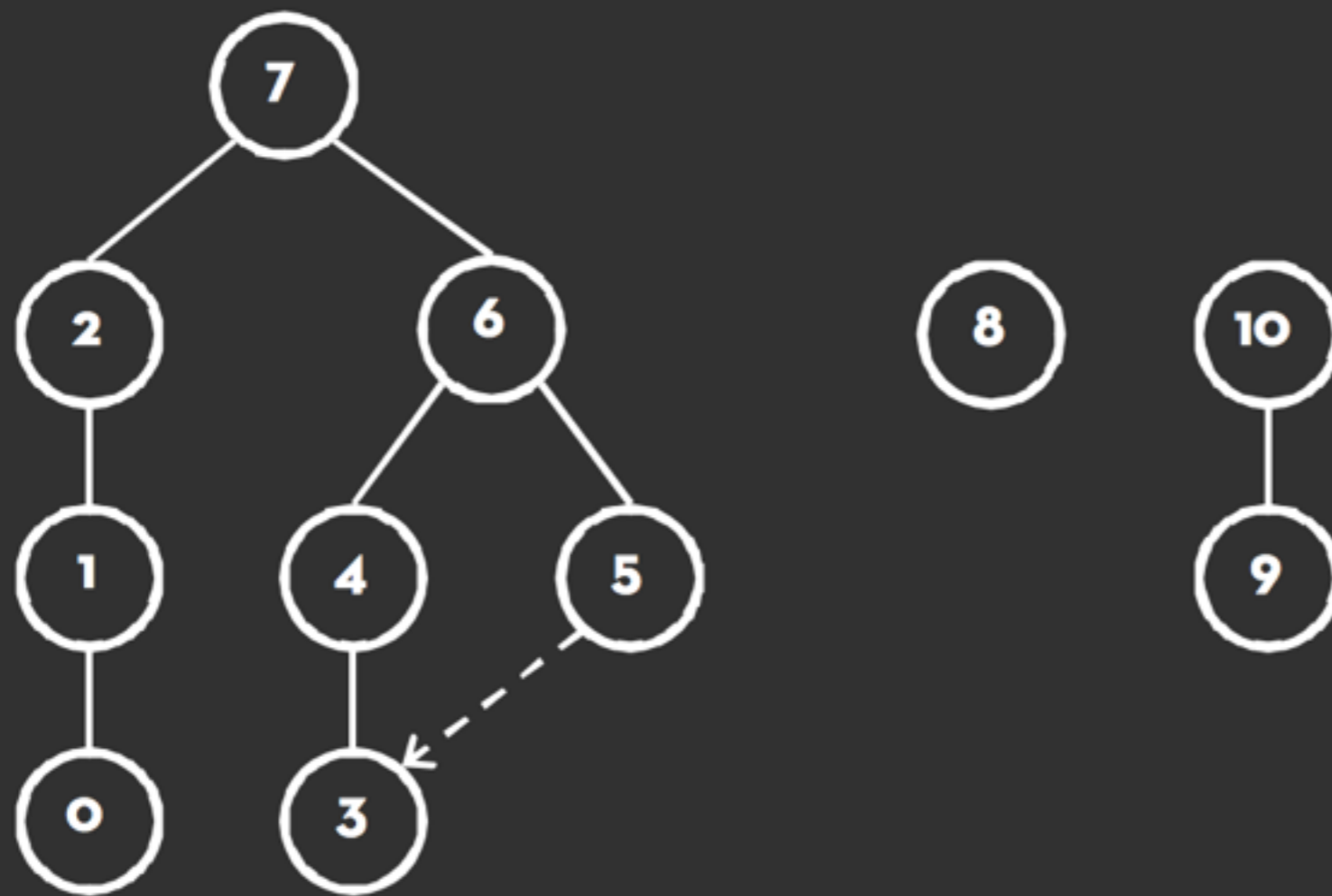
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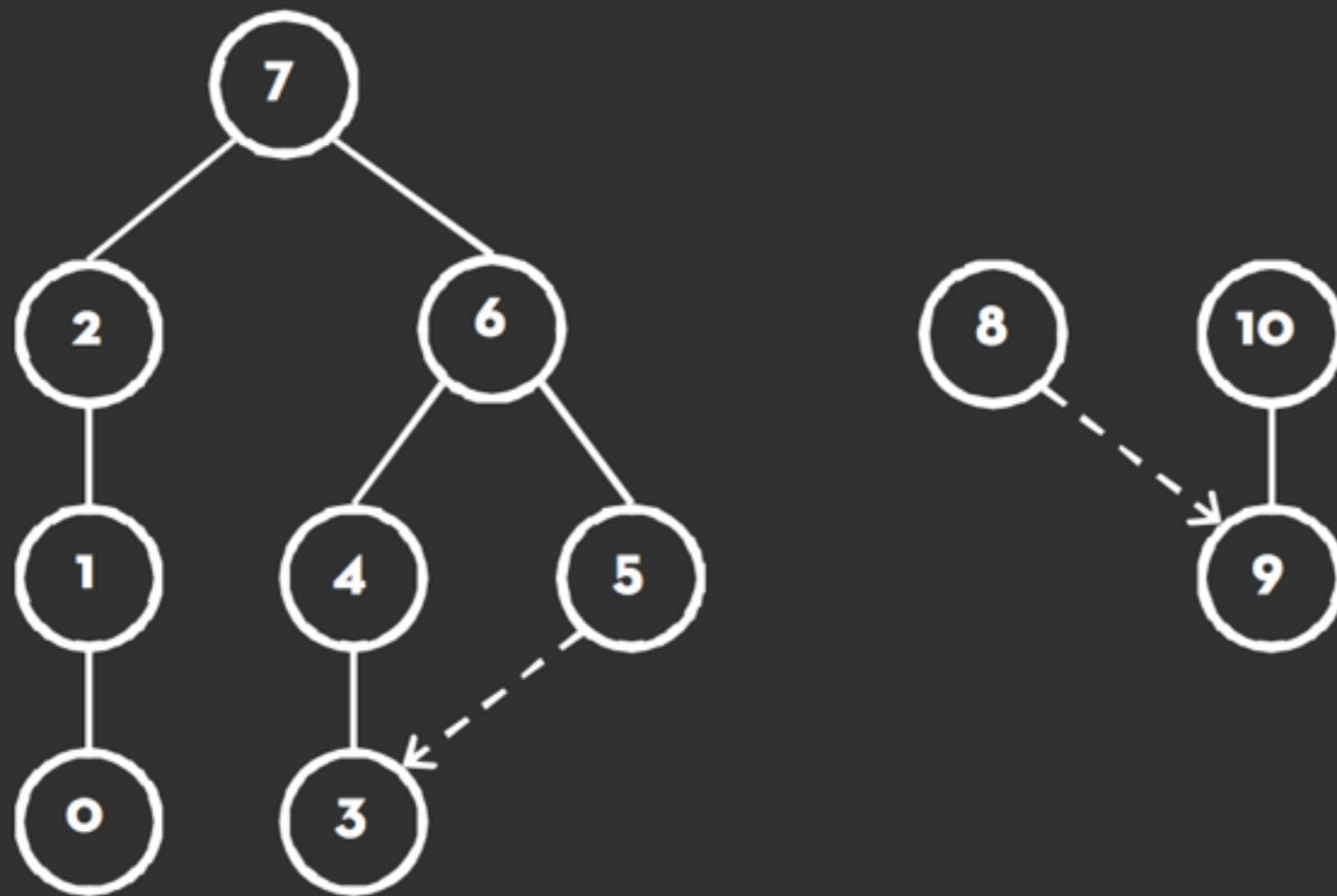
Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



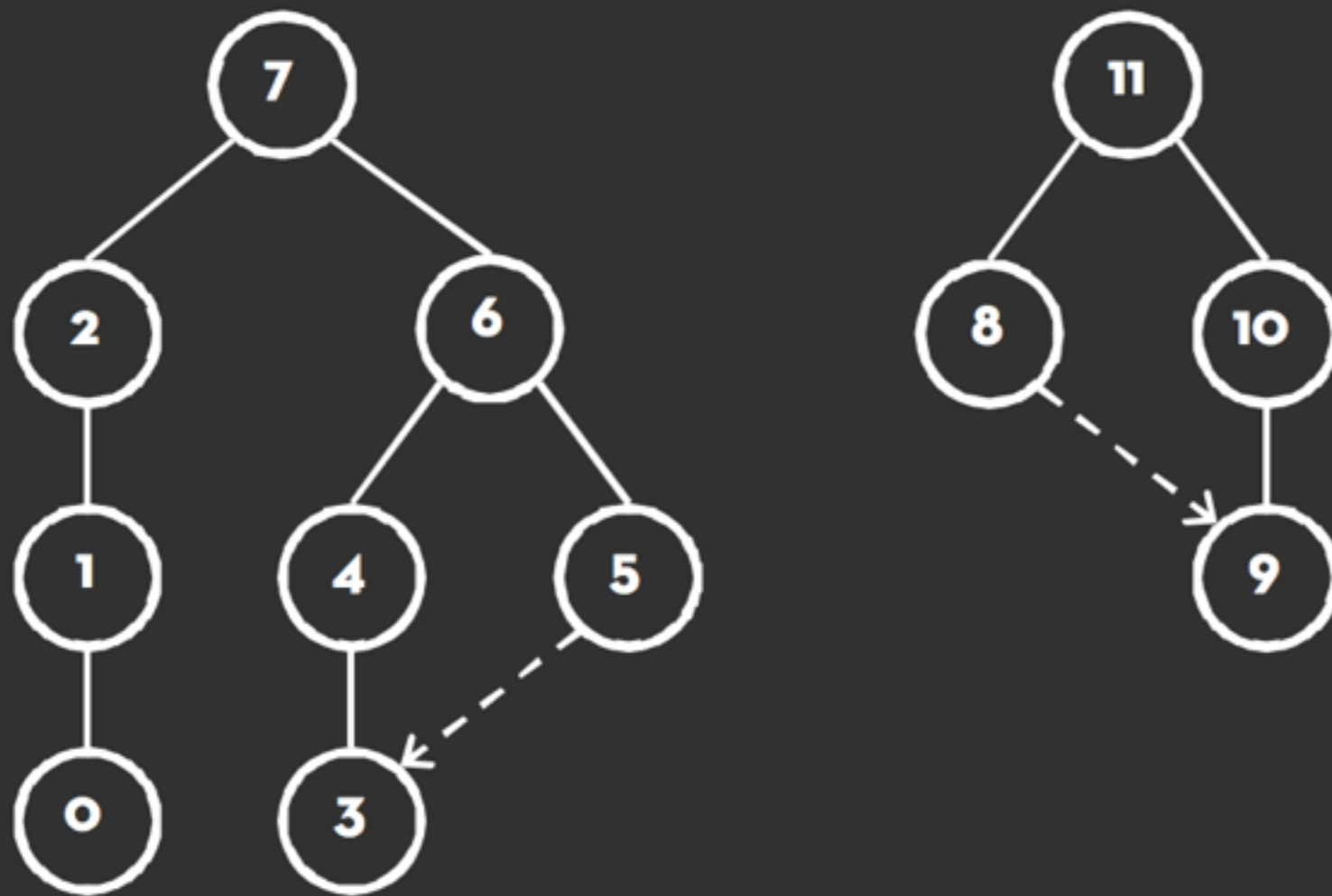
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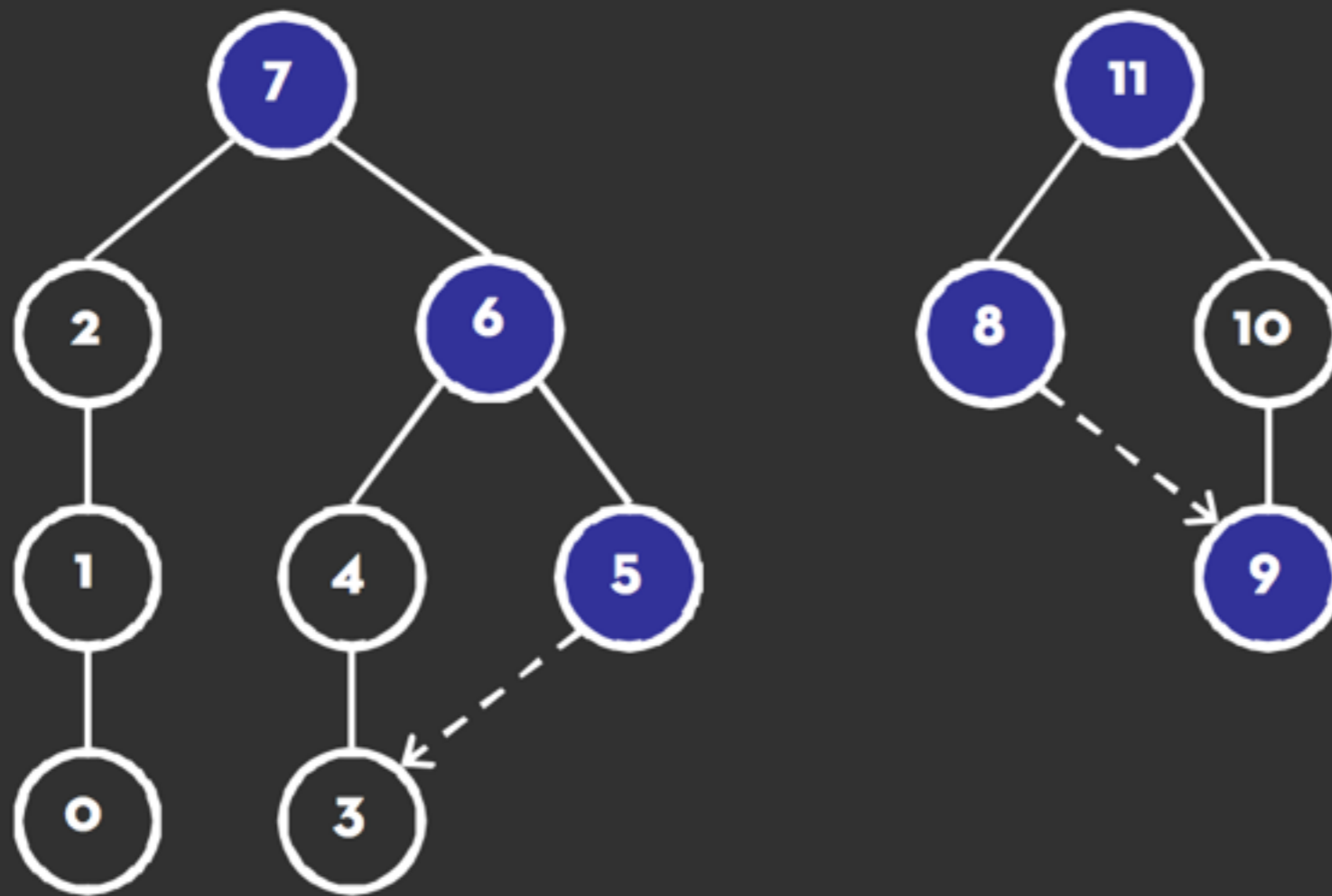
Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



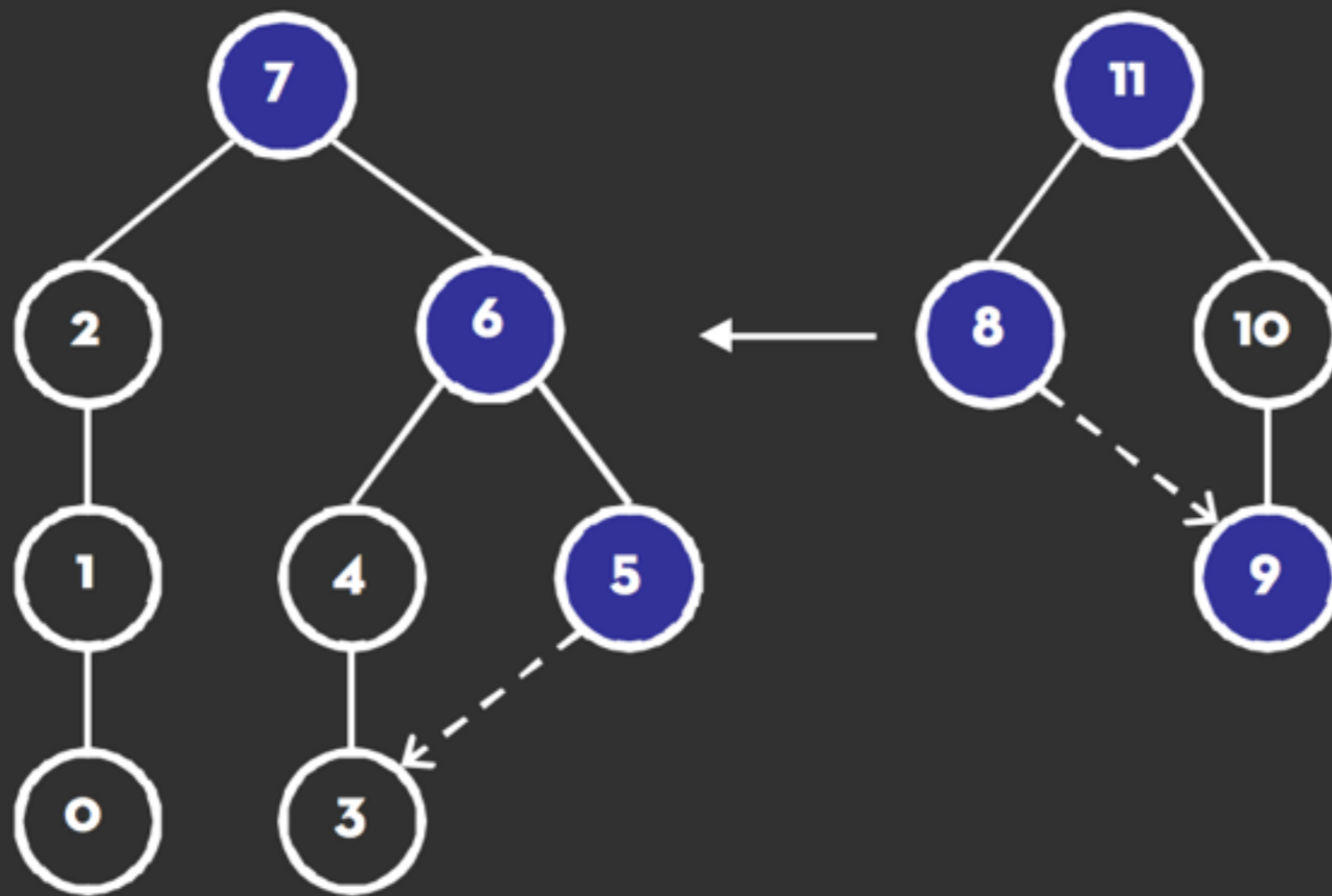
Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



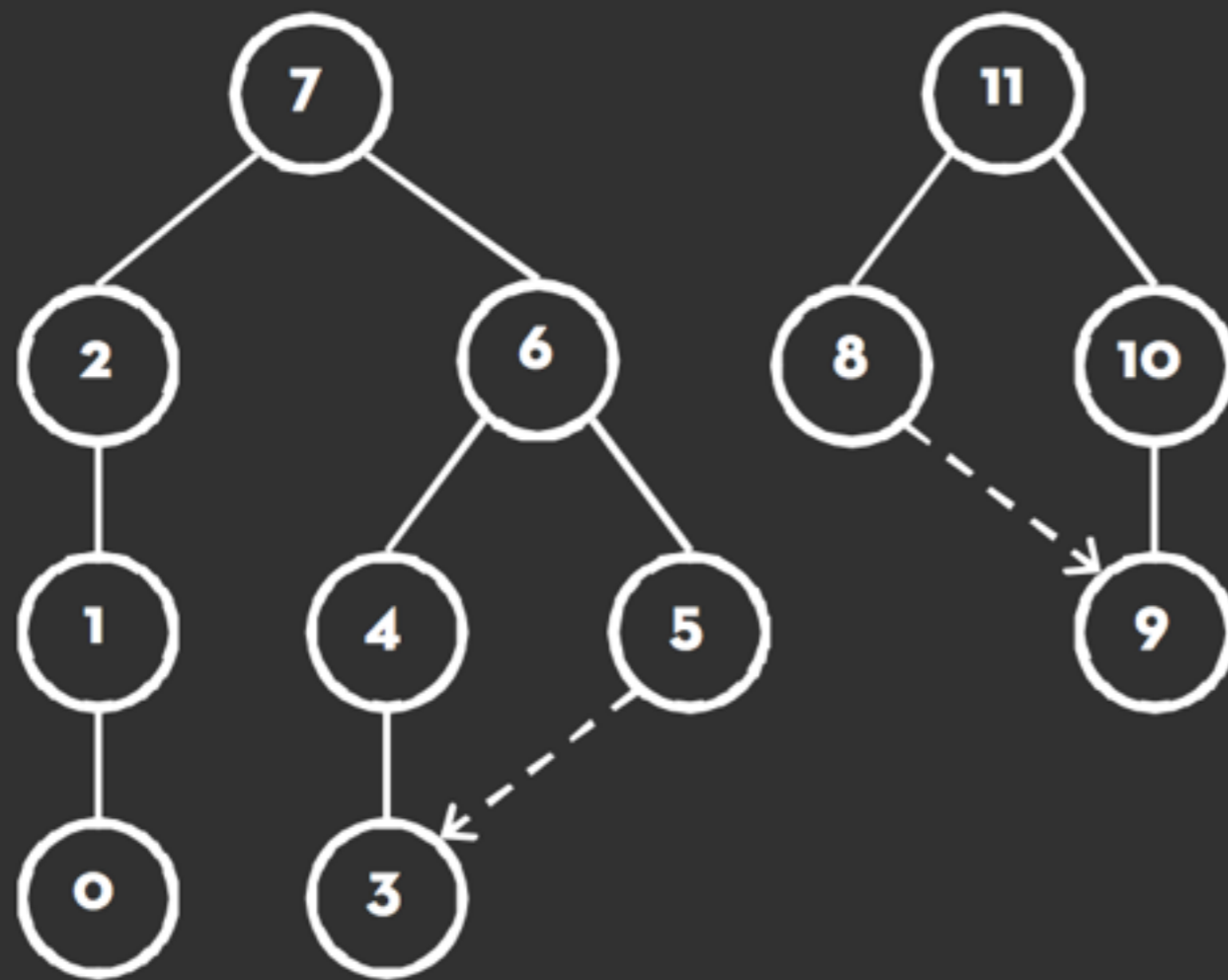
Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



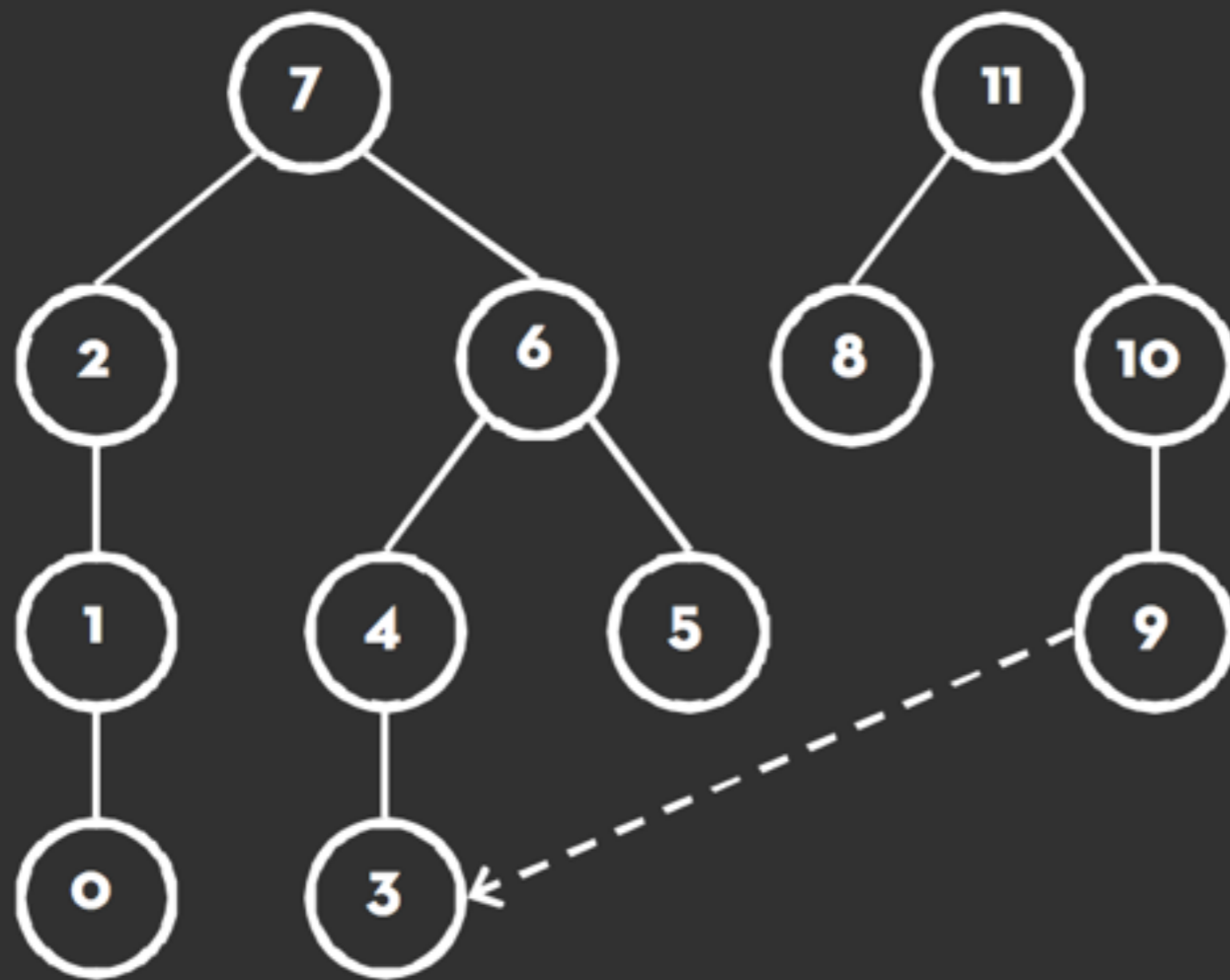
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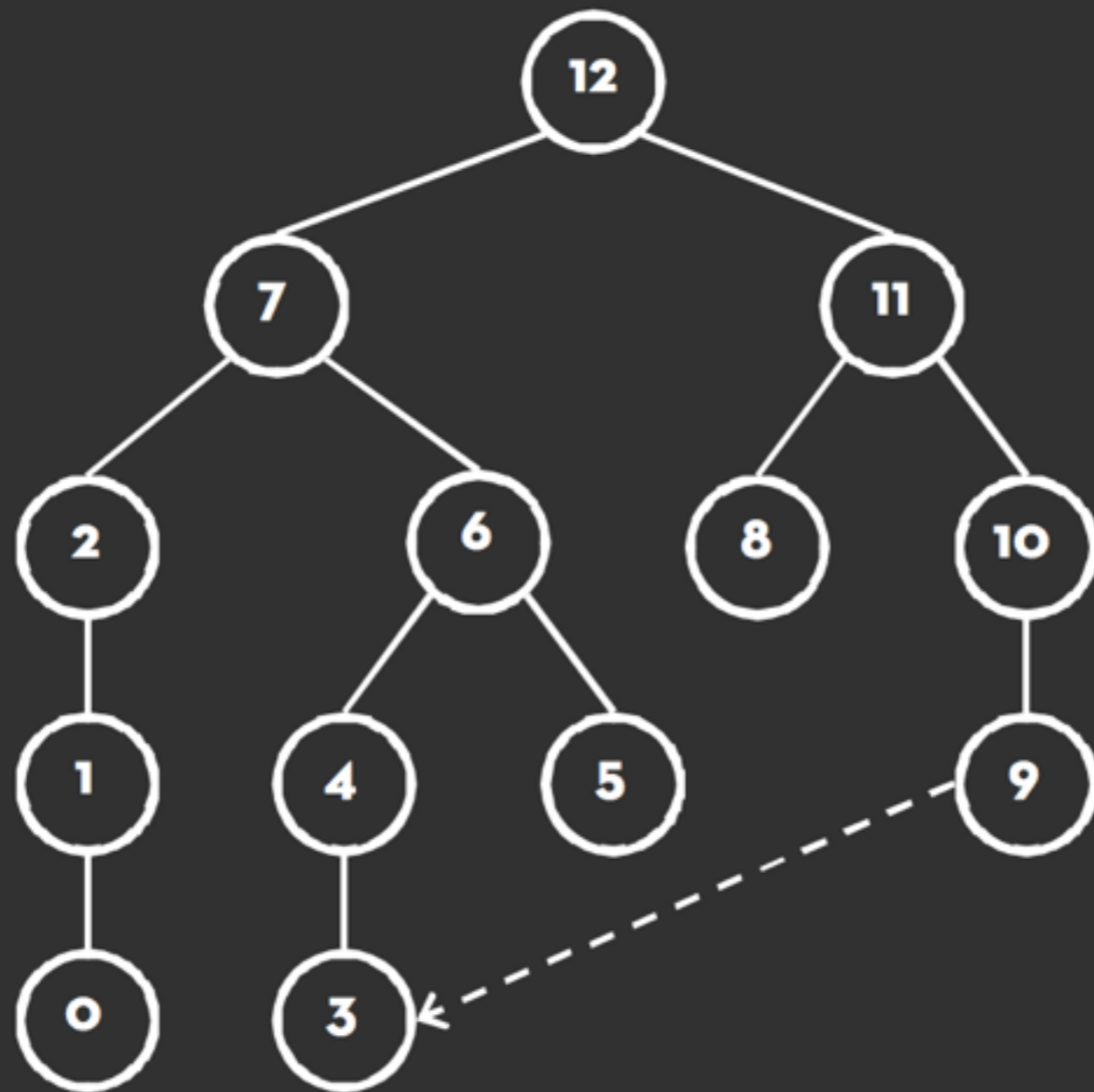
Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



Reingold-Tilford Algorithm

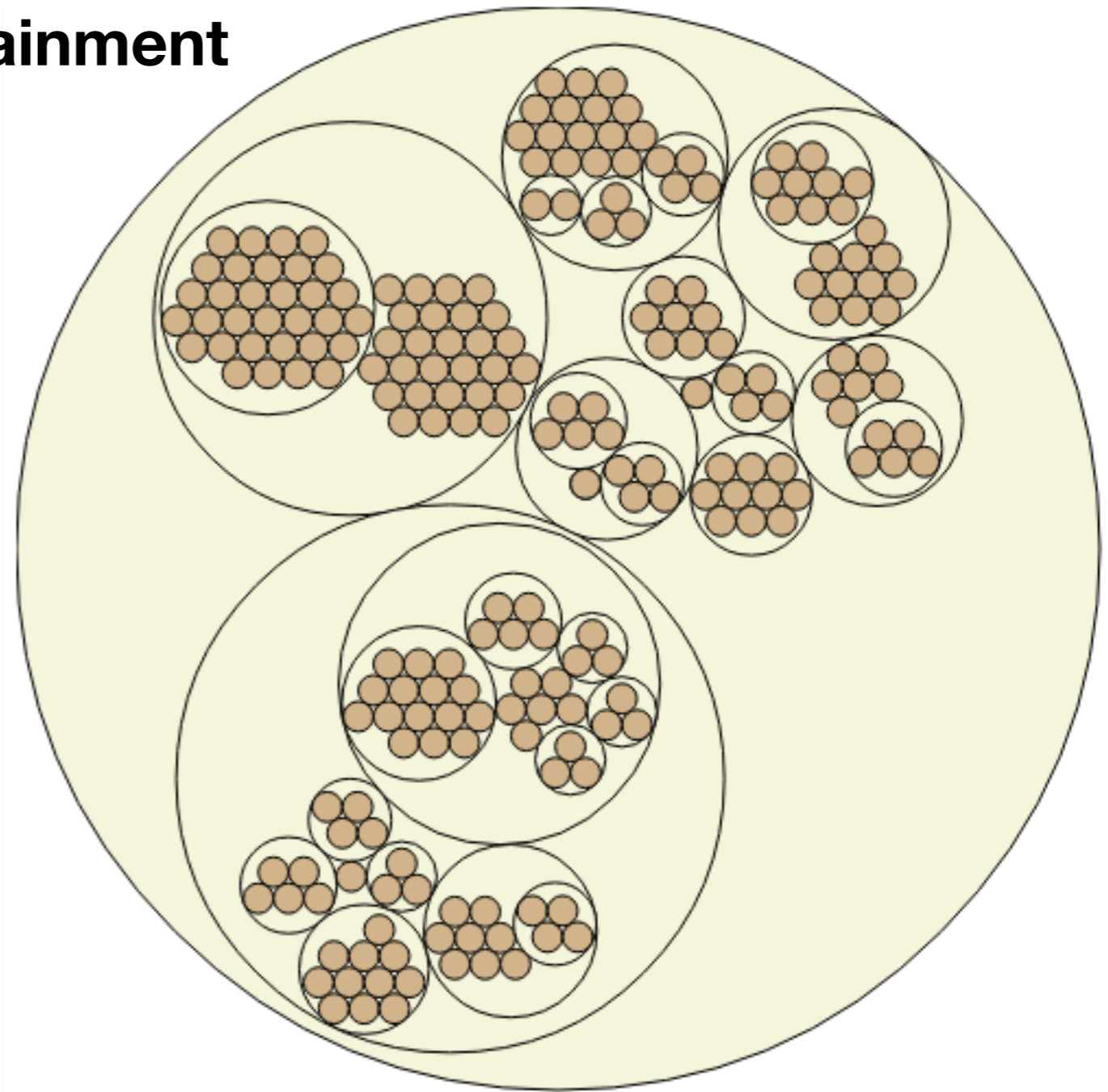


Reingold-Tilford Algorithm

- 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

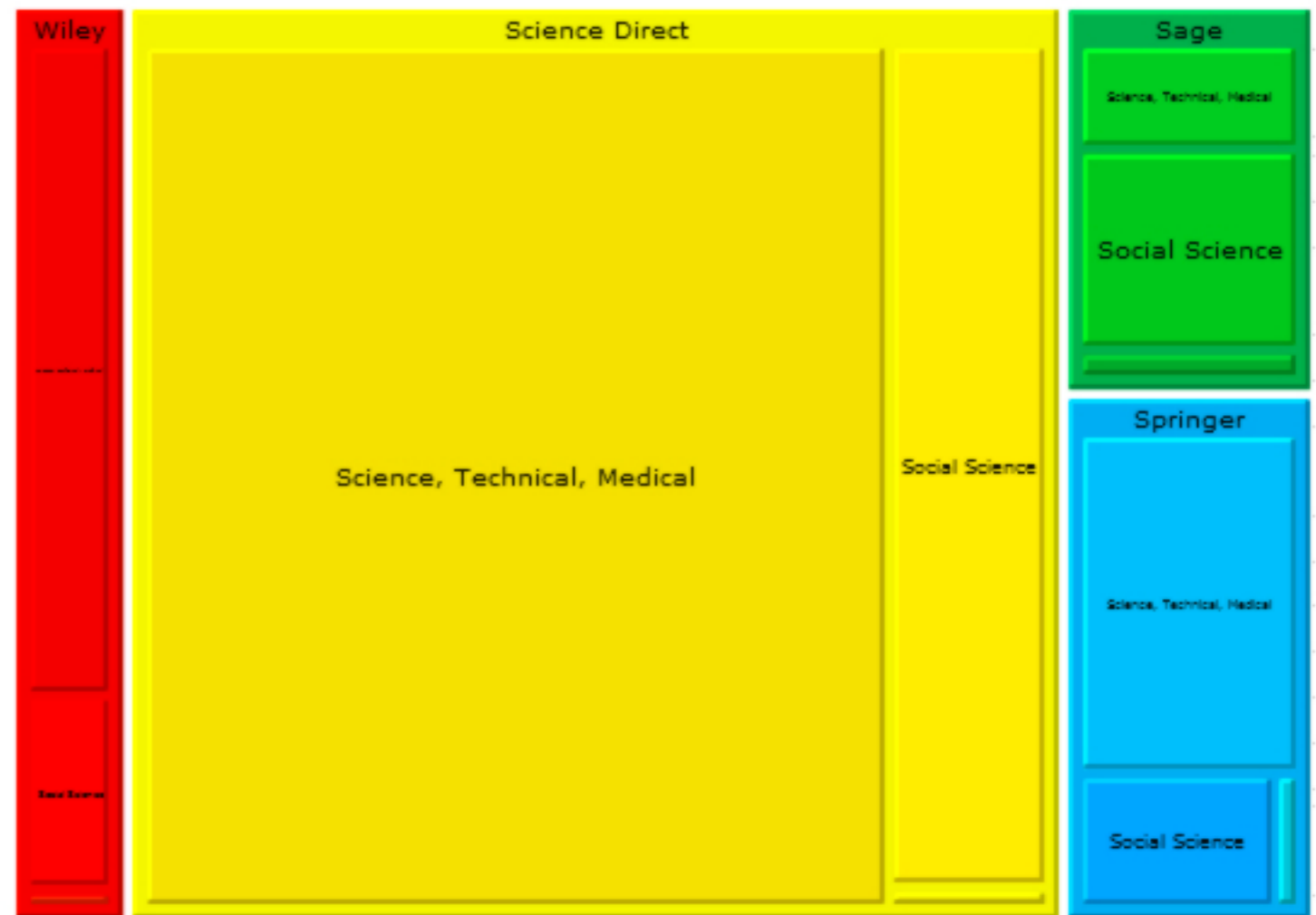
Bubble Charts

- Represent **hierarchy** by **containment**
- Let's work out a simple algo!



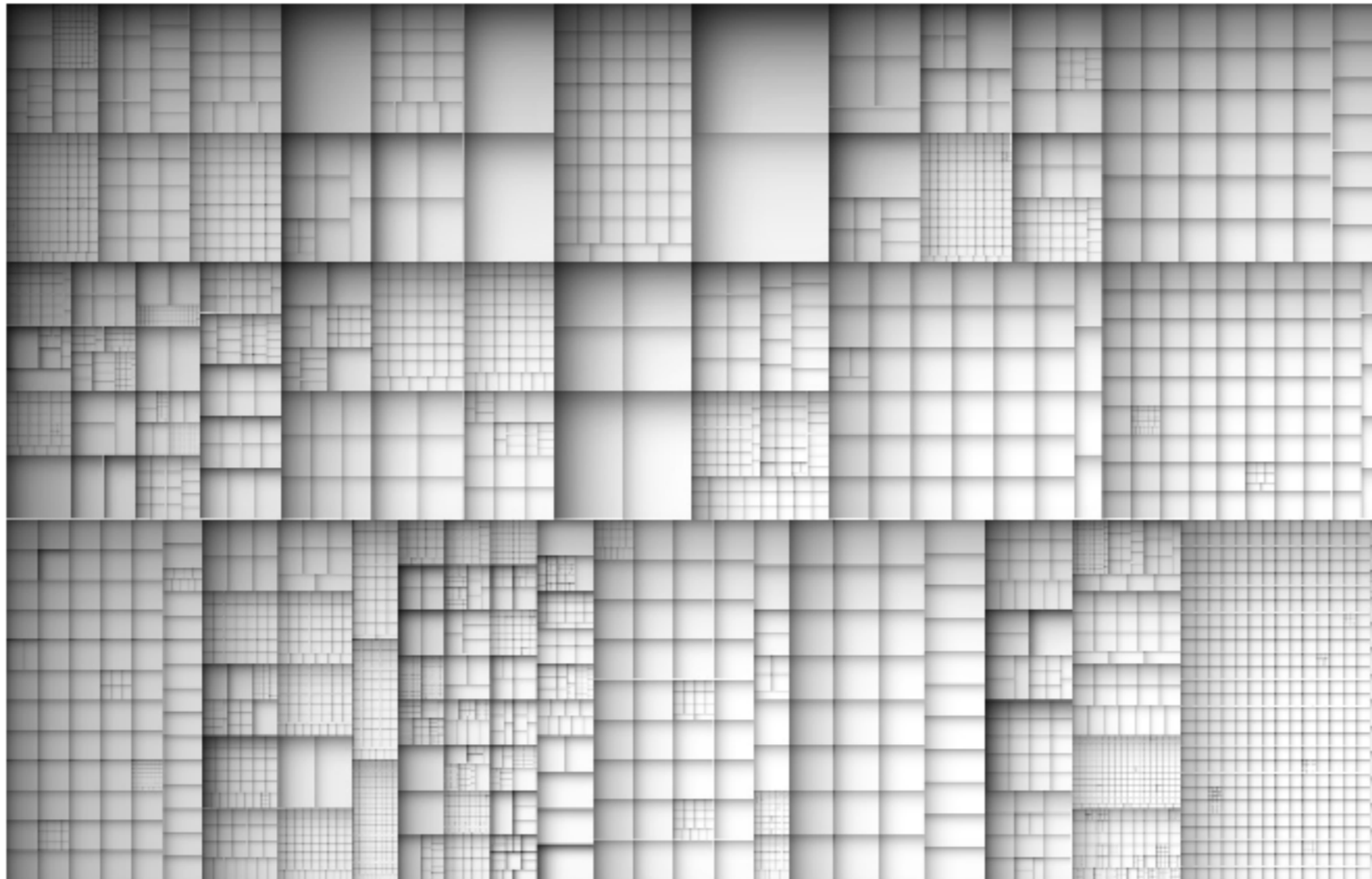
Treemaps

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



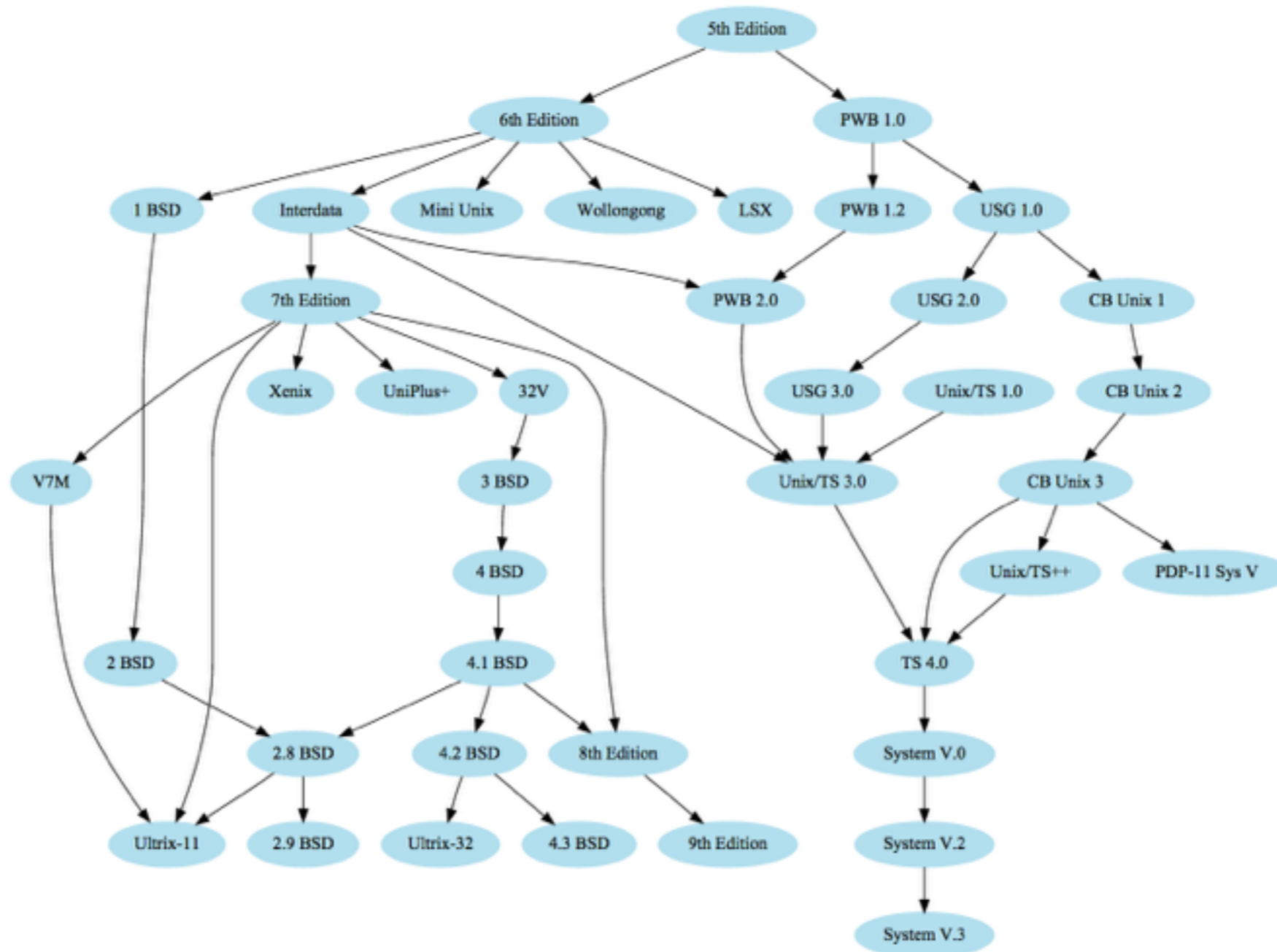
Squarified Treemaps

- A little harder, tries to make square shapes

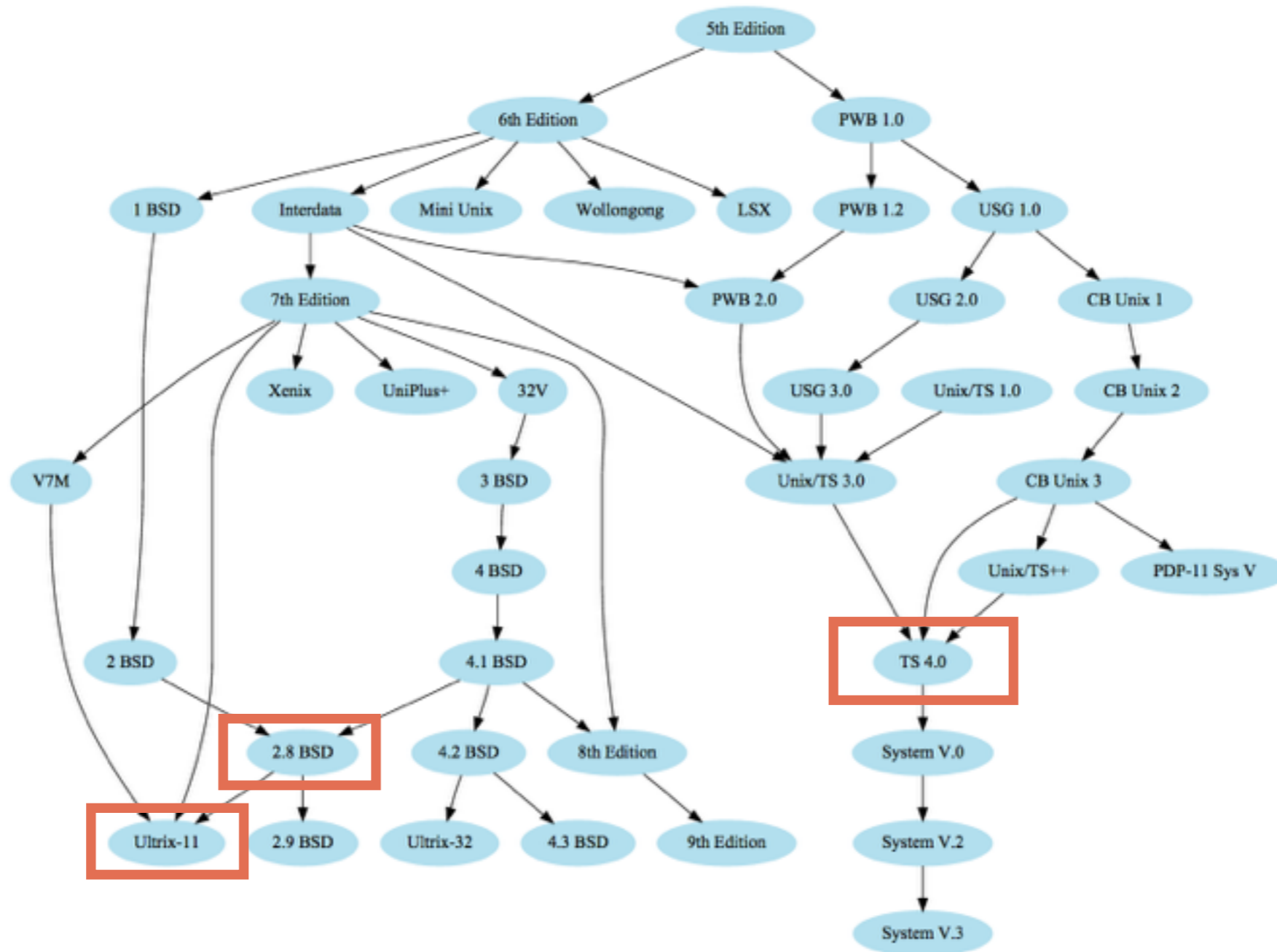


Not all Hierarchies are
Trees

The evolution of UNIX

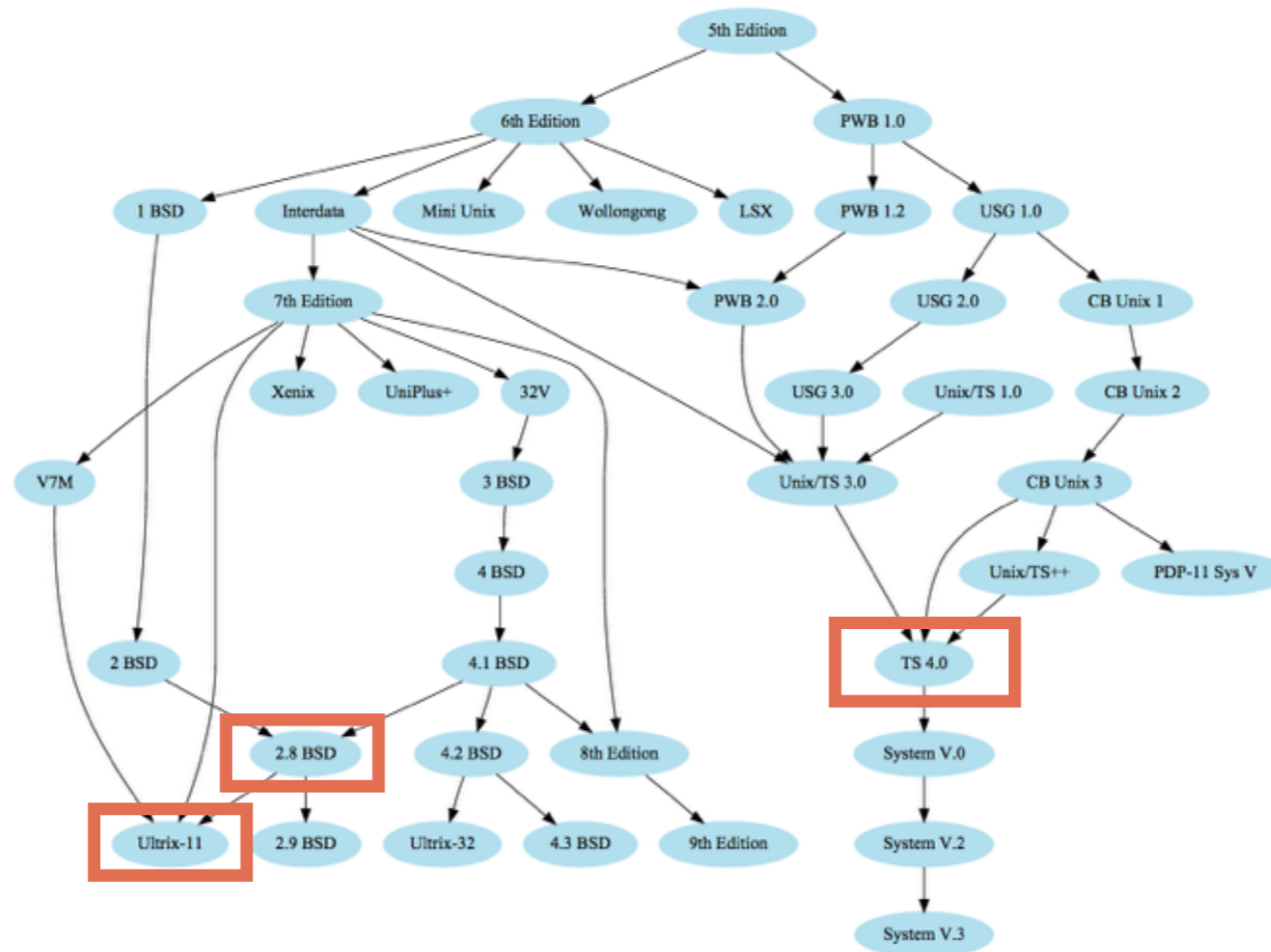


The evolution of UNIX



Directed, Acyclic Graphs

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

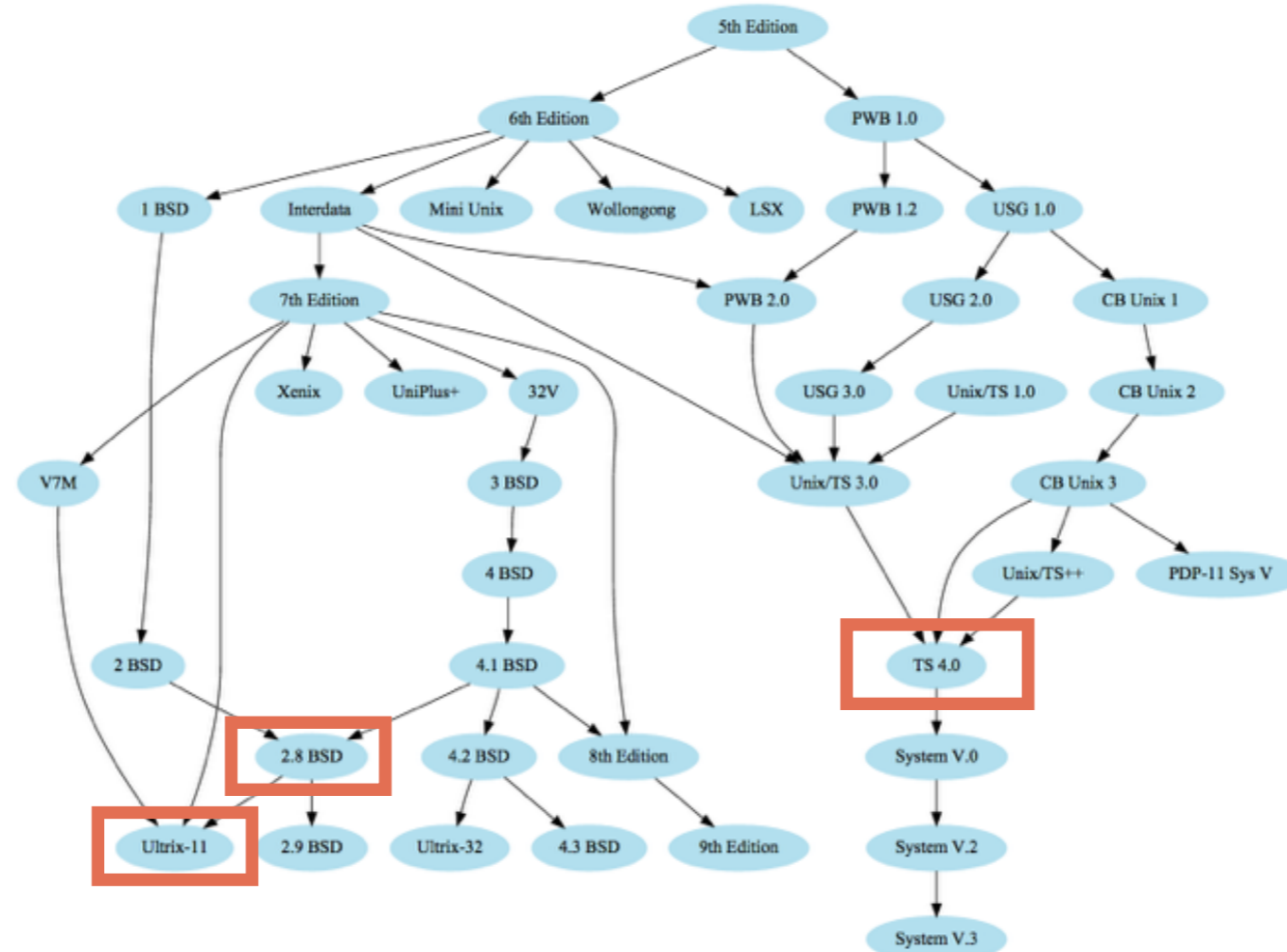


Given what we know
about tree drawing, how
do we draw a DAG?

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

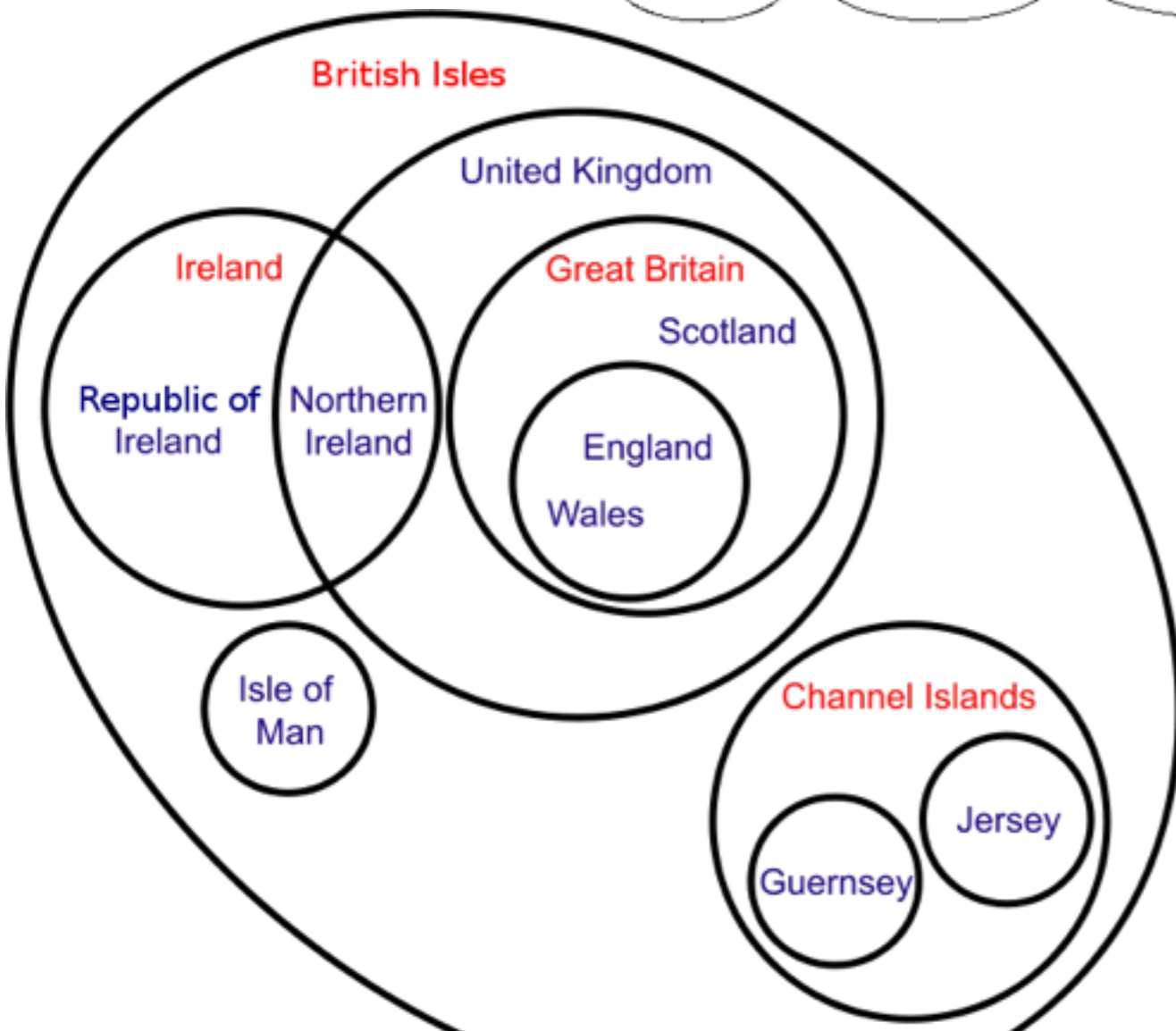
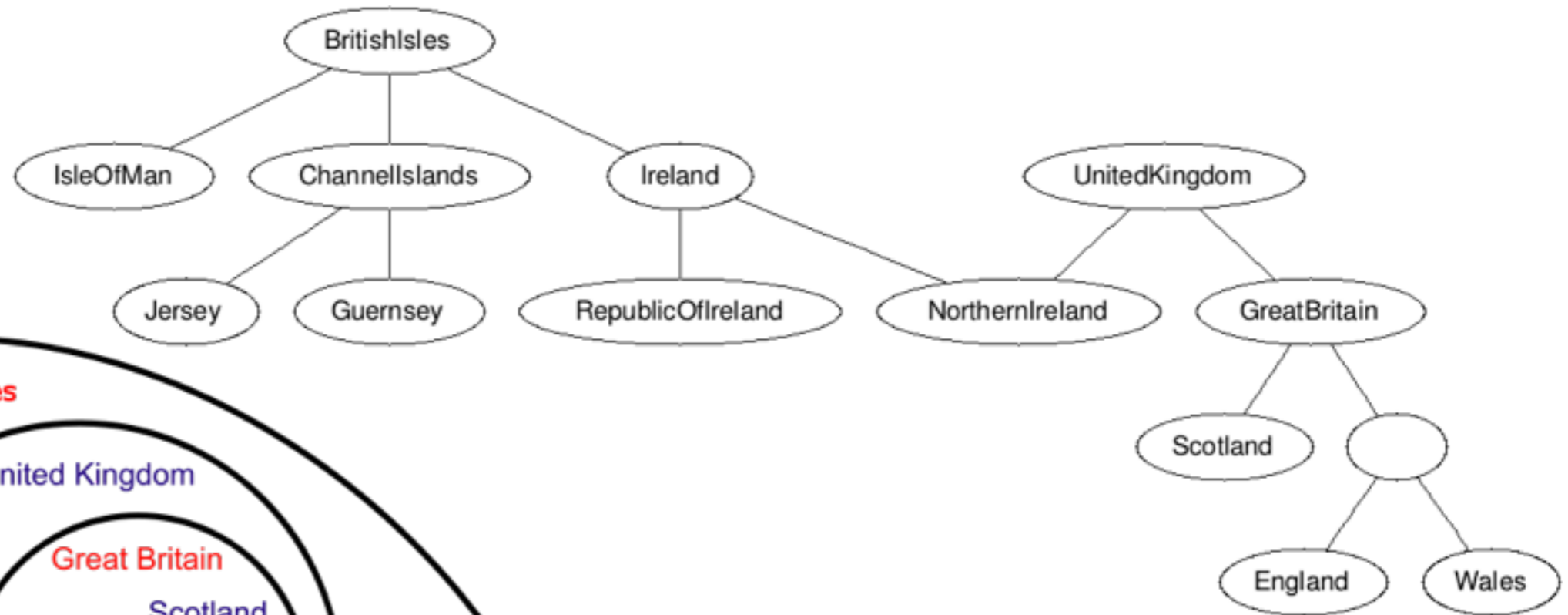
Let's draw a DAG



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

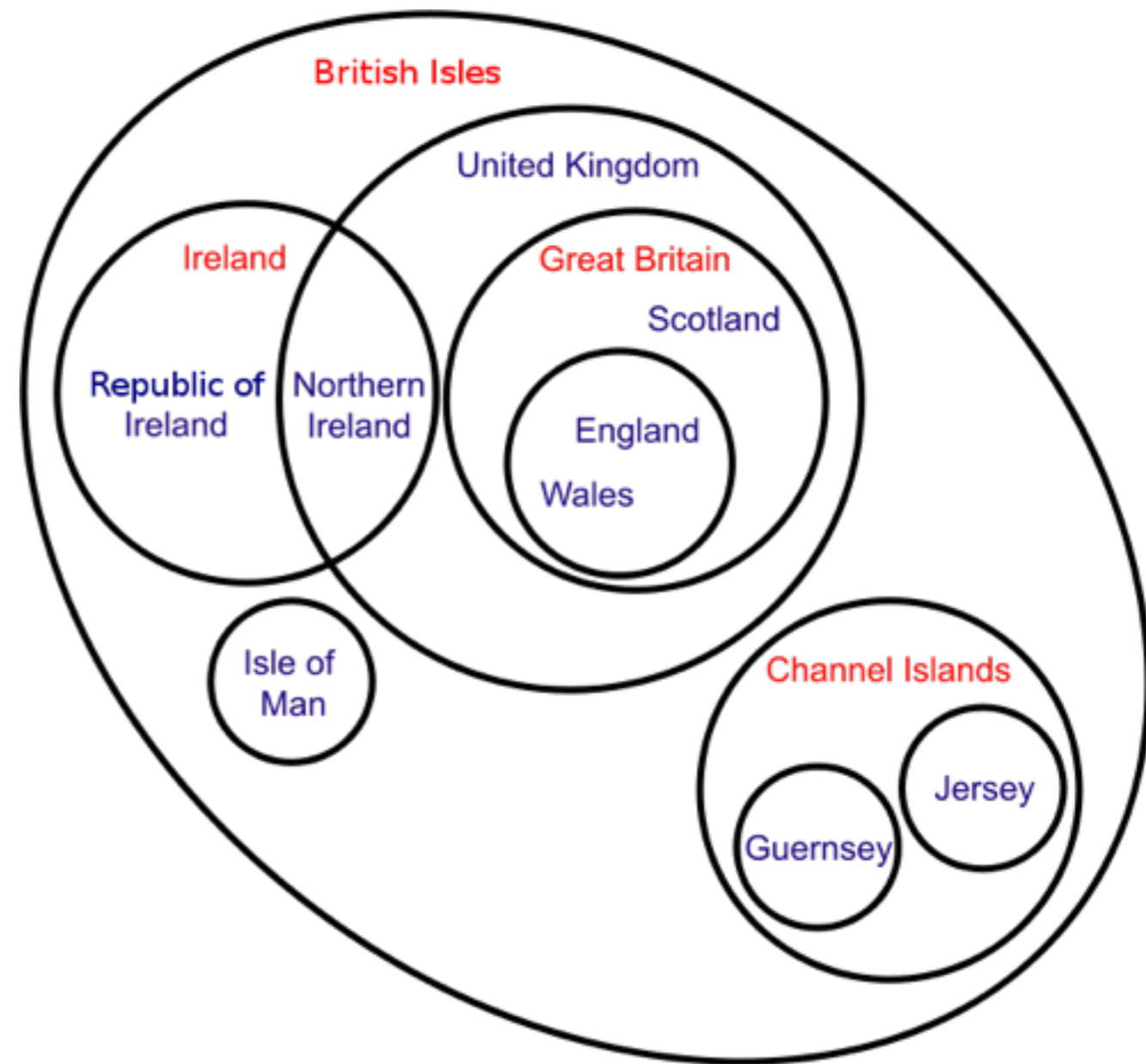
Given what we know
about treemaps, can we
draw a DAG?

Euler Diagrams (Venn Diagrams)



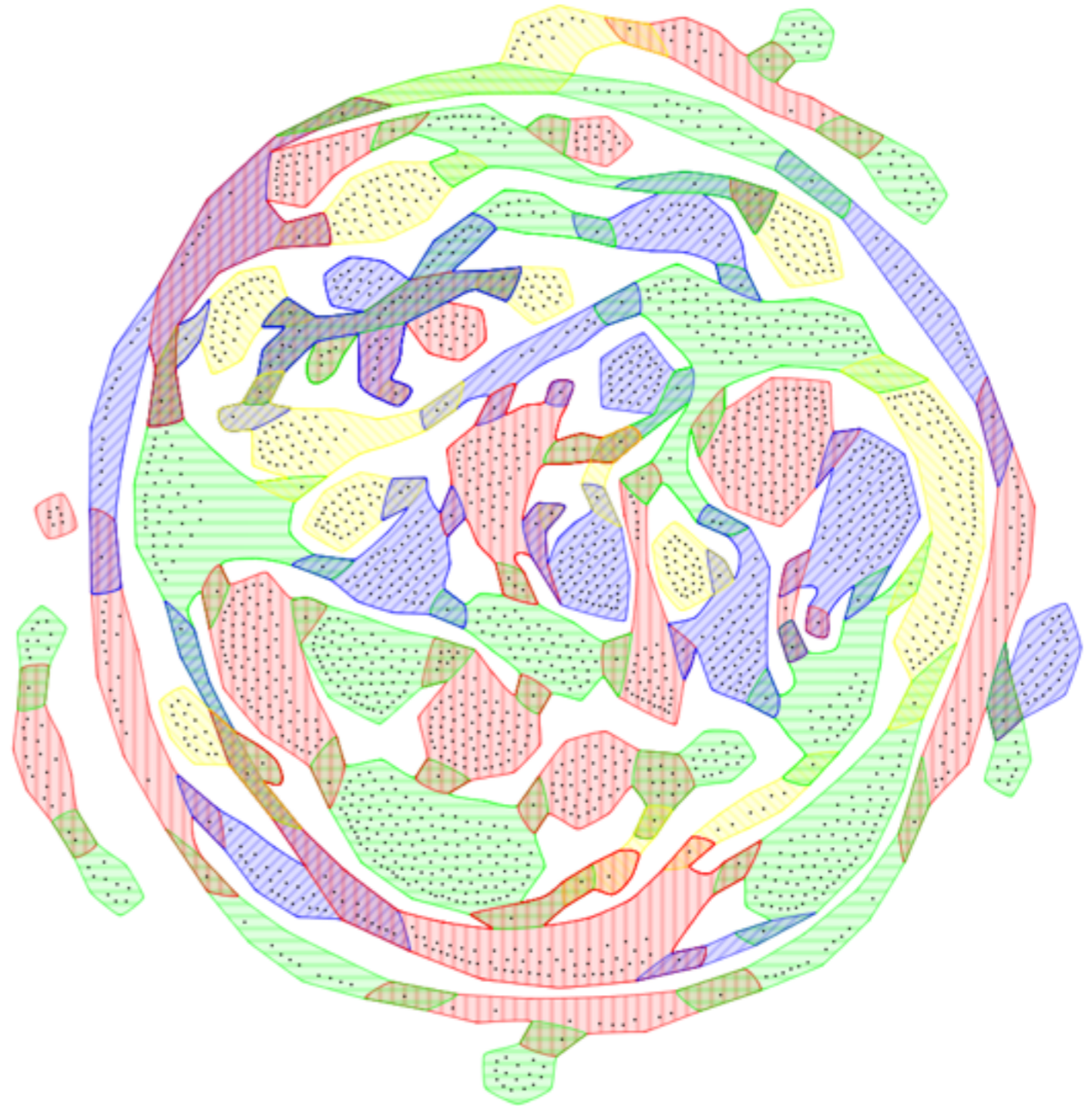
Euler Diagrams

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

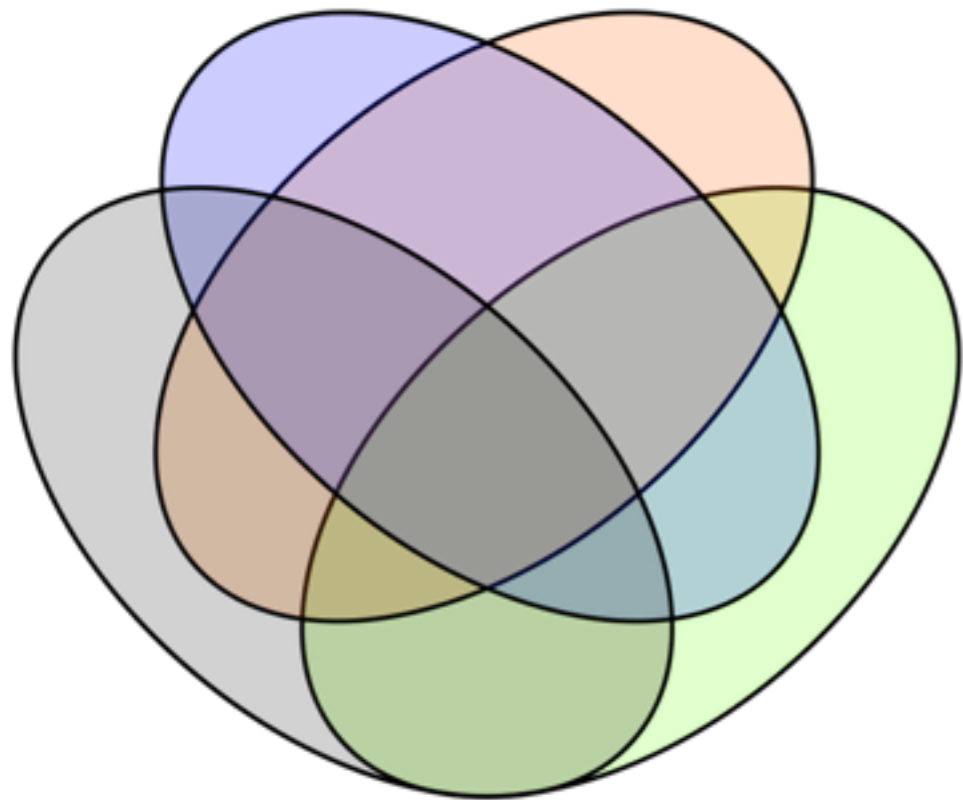


Euler Diagrams

- Doesn't scale to large diagrams



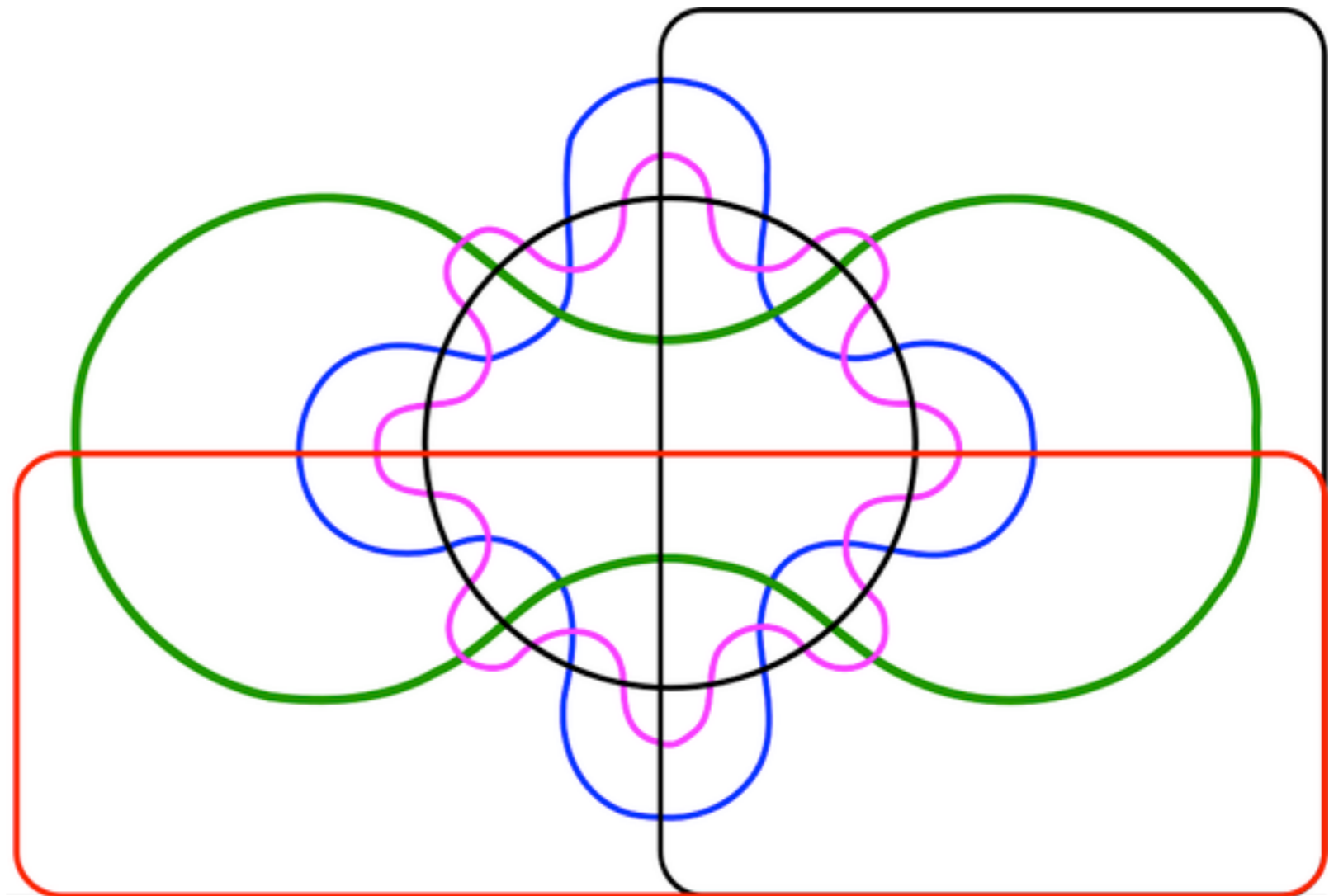
Euler Diagrams



16 regions

- Doesn't scale to "large" diagrams

64 regions



Recap

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