

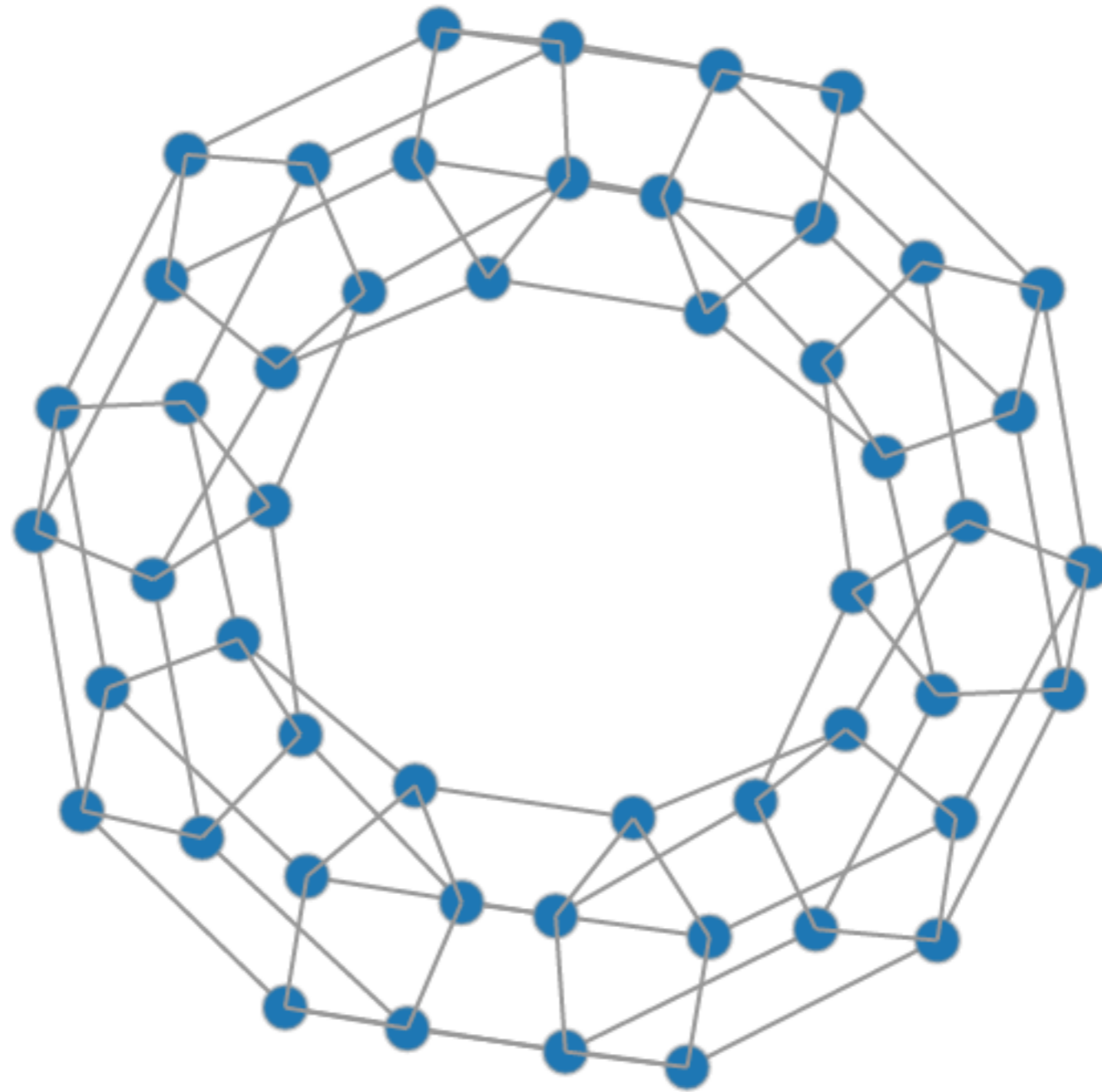
Announcements

- midterm graded by next class
 - we'll go over all midterm problems in class today
- new assignment to be posted on thursday (treemaps)

Graphs

CSC444

Node-link diagrams

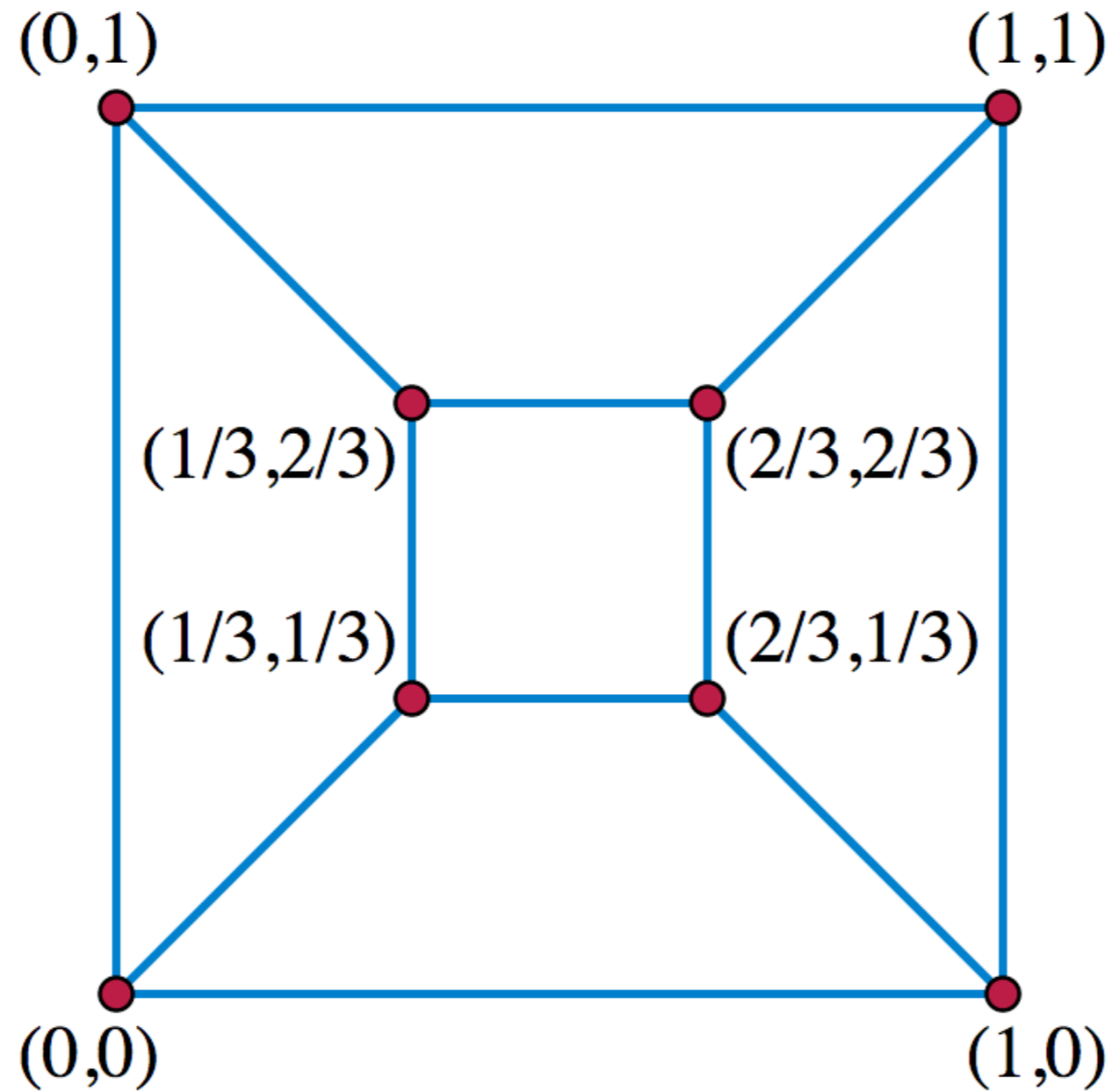


Starting simple: planar 3-vertex
connected graphs (what?)

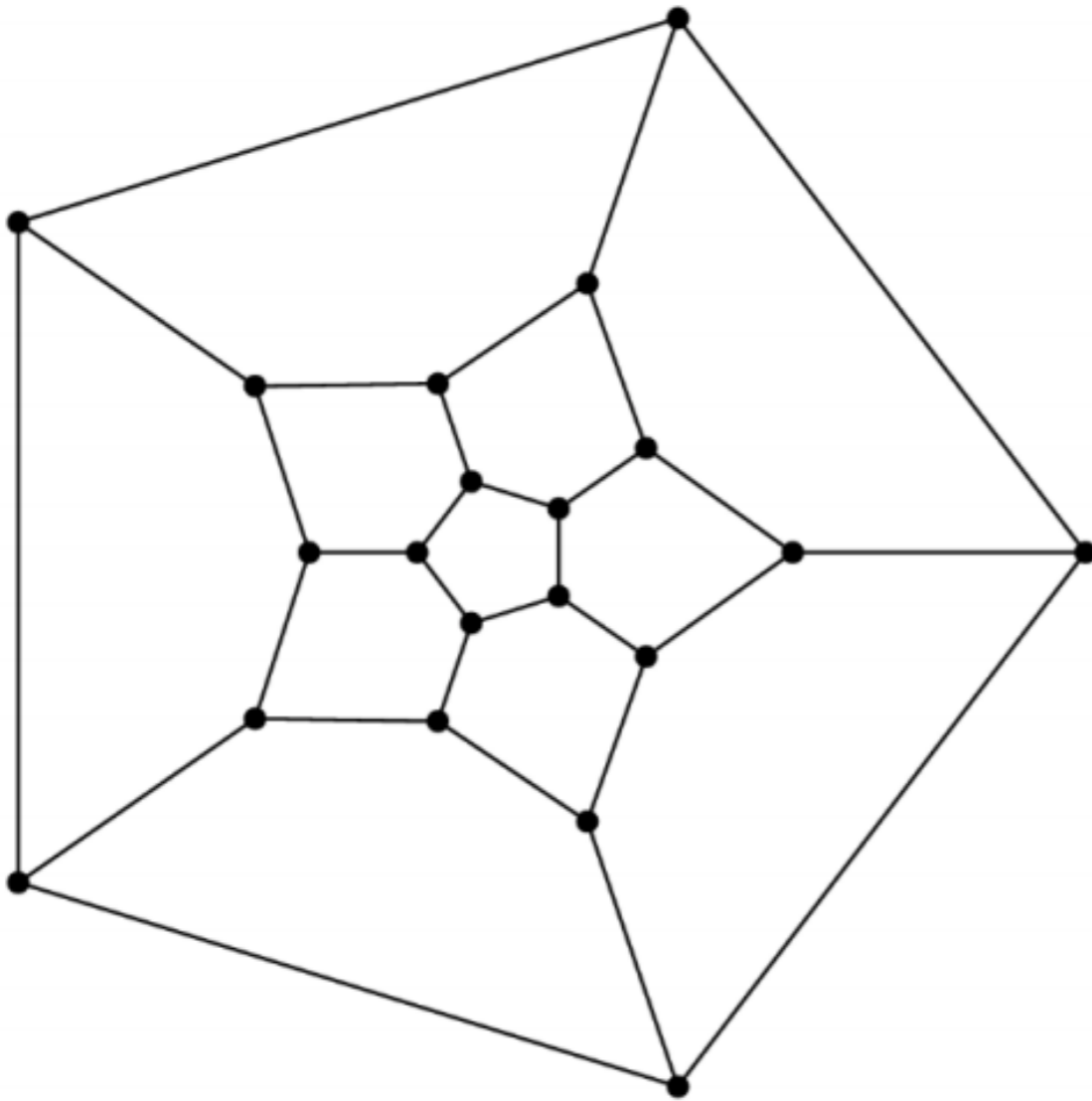
Tutte Embedding

- 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**

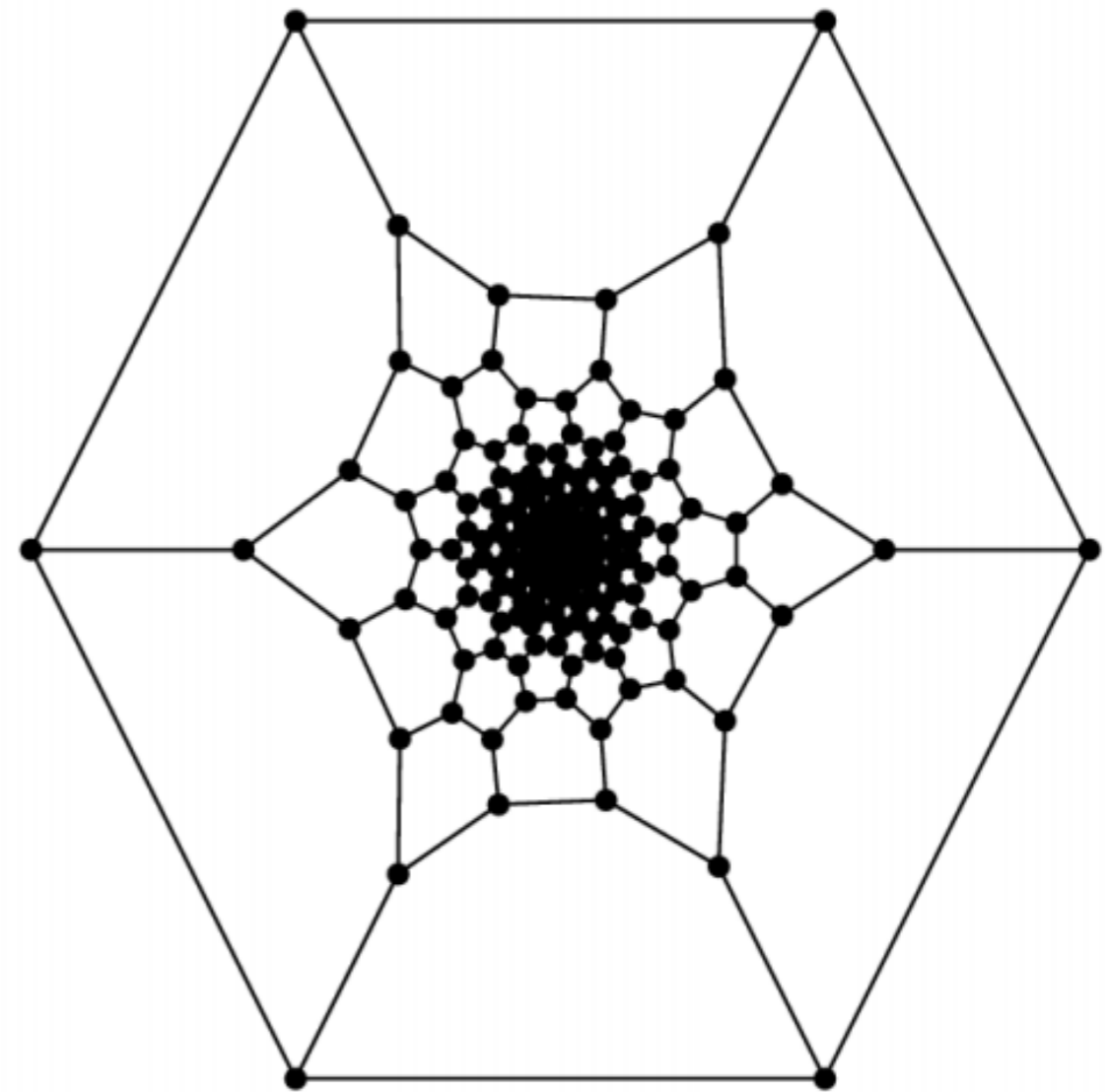
Tutte Embedding



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: $f_V(d) = C_V \times \frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2}$

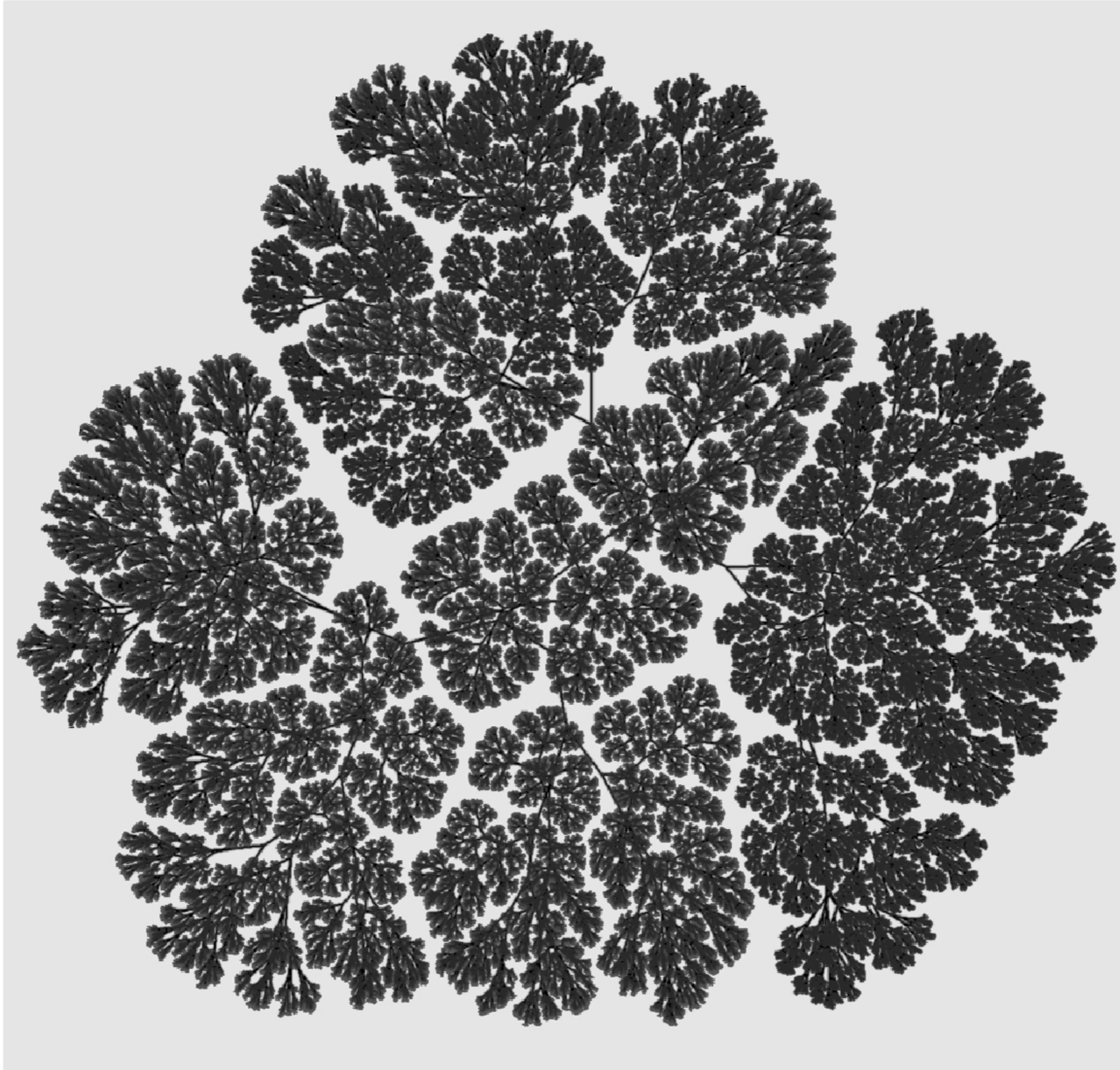
Force-directed Layouts

- 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

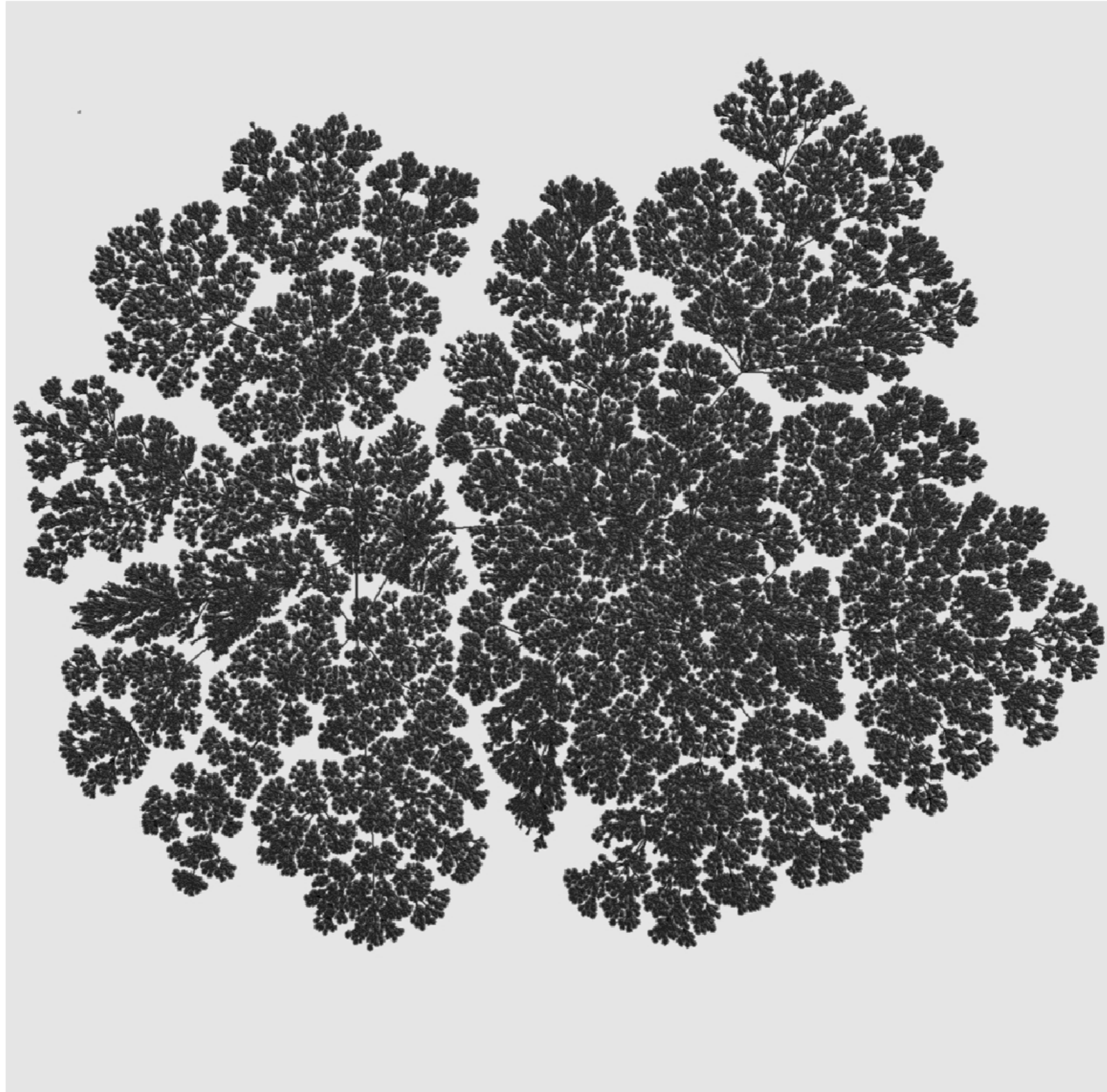
Downsides

- 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

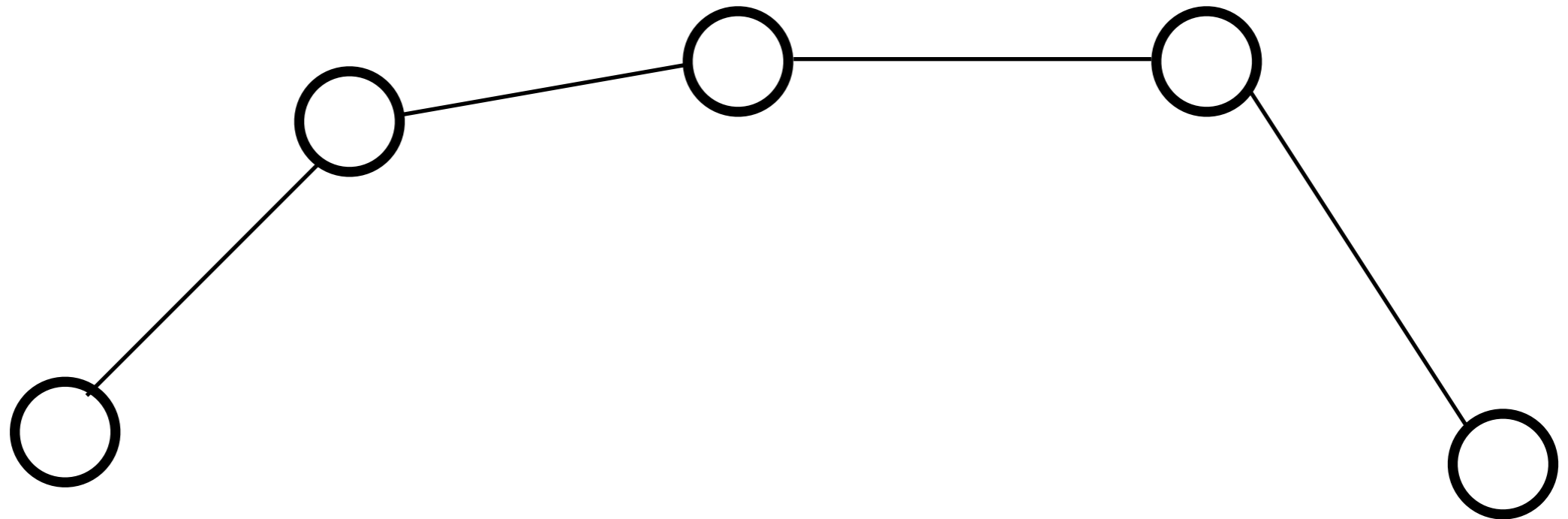


Metric Embeddings

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

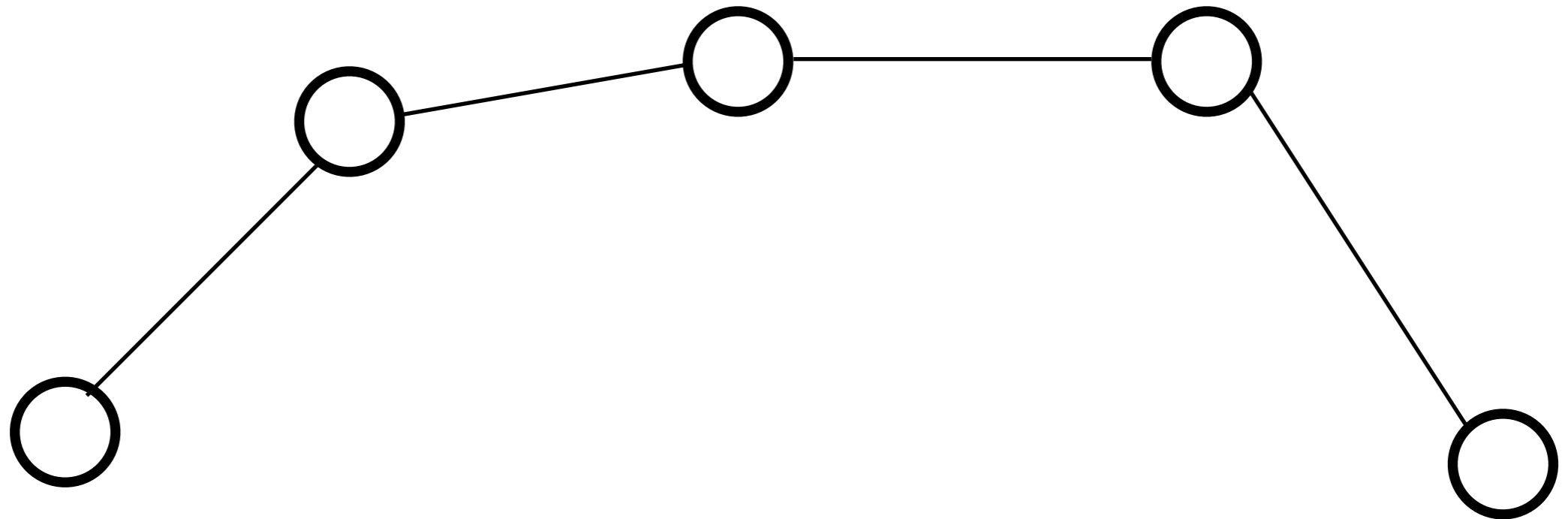
Metric Embeddings

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



Metric Embeddings

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

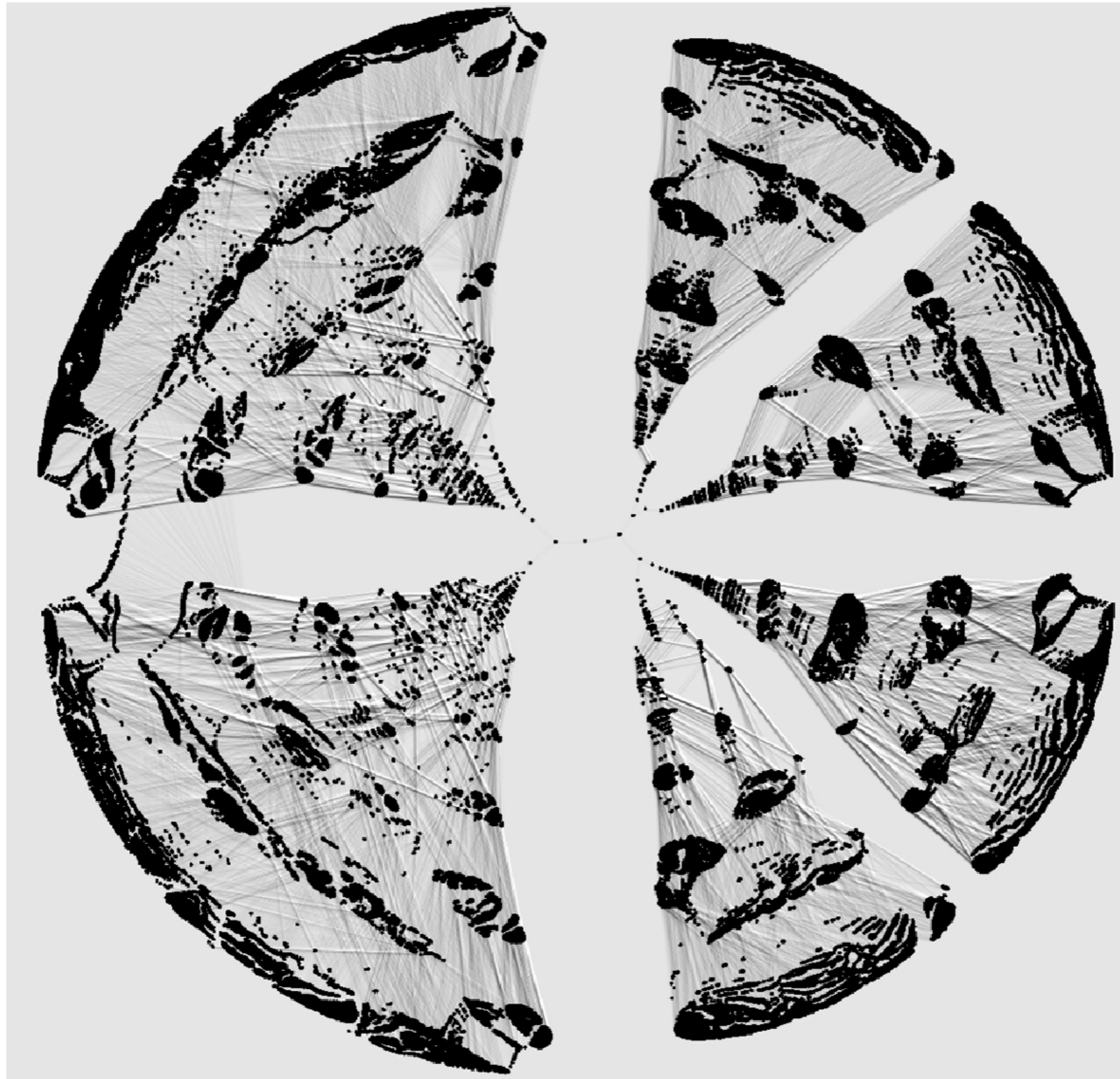


Metric Embeddings

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

- Our old friend, dimensionality reduction!

Metric Embeddings

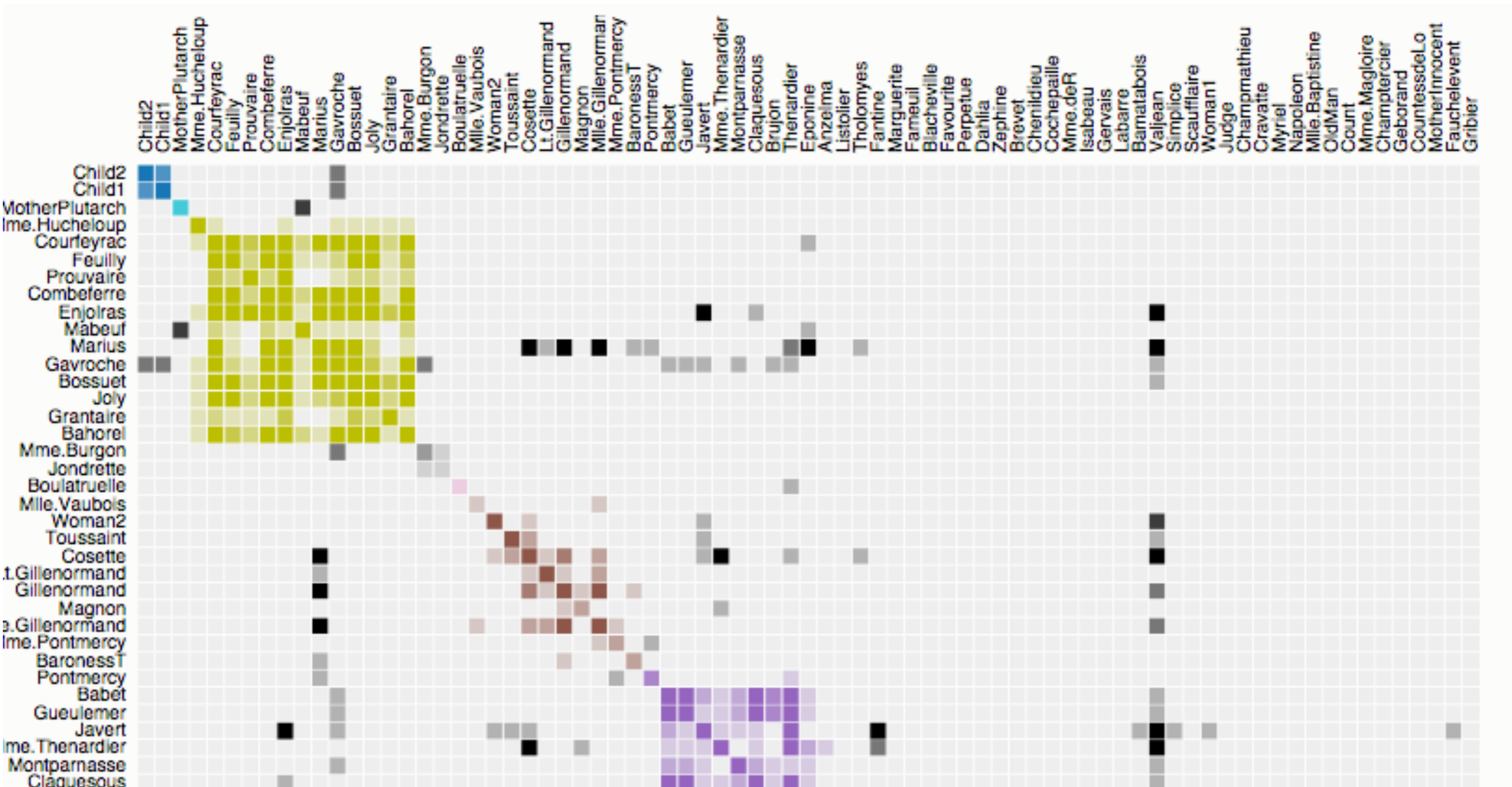


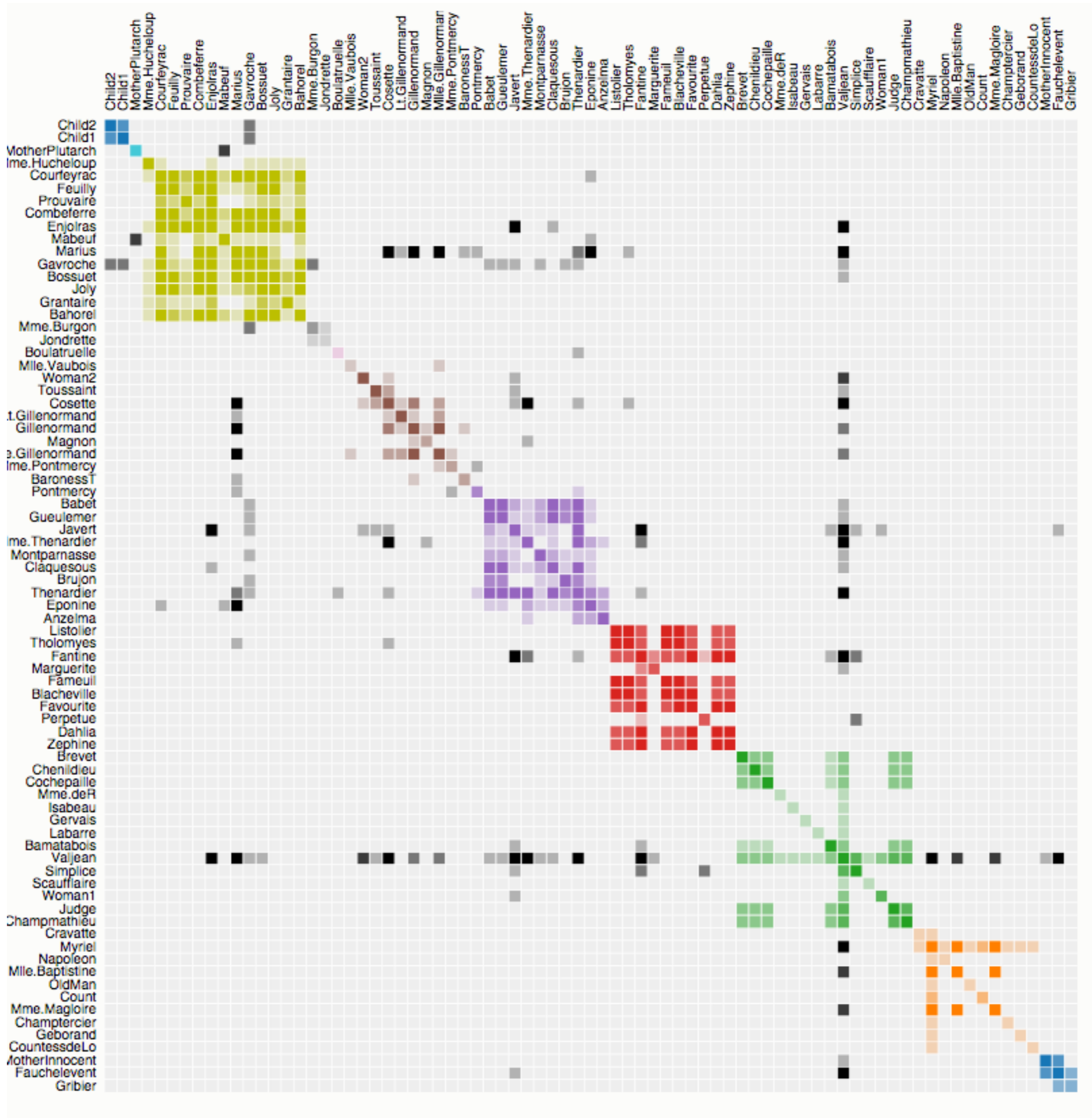
Metric Embeddings



Matrix Diagrams

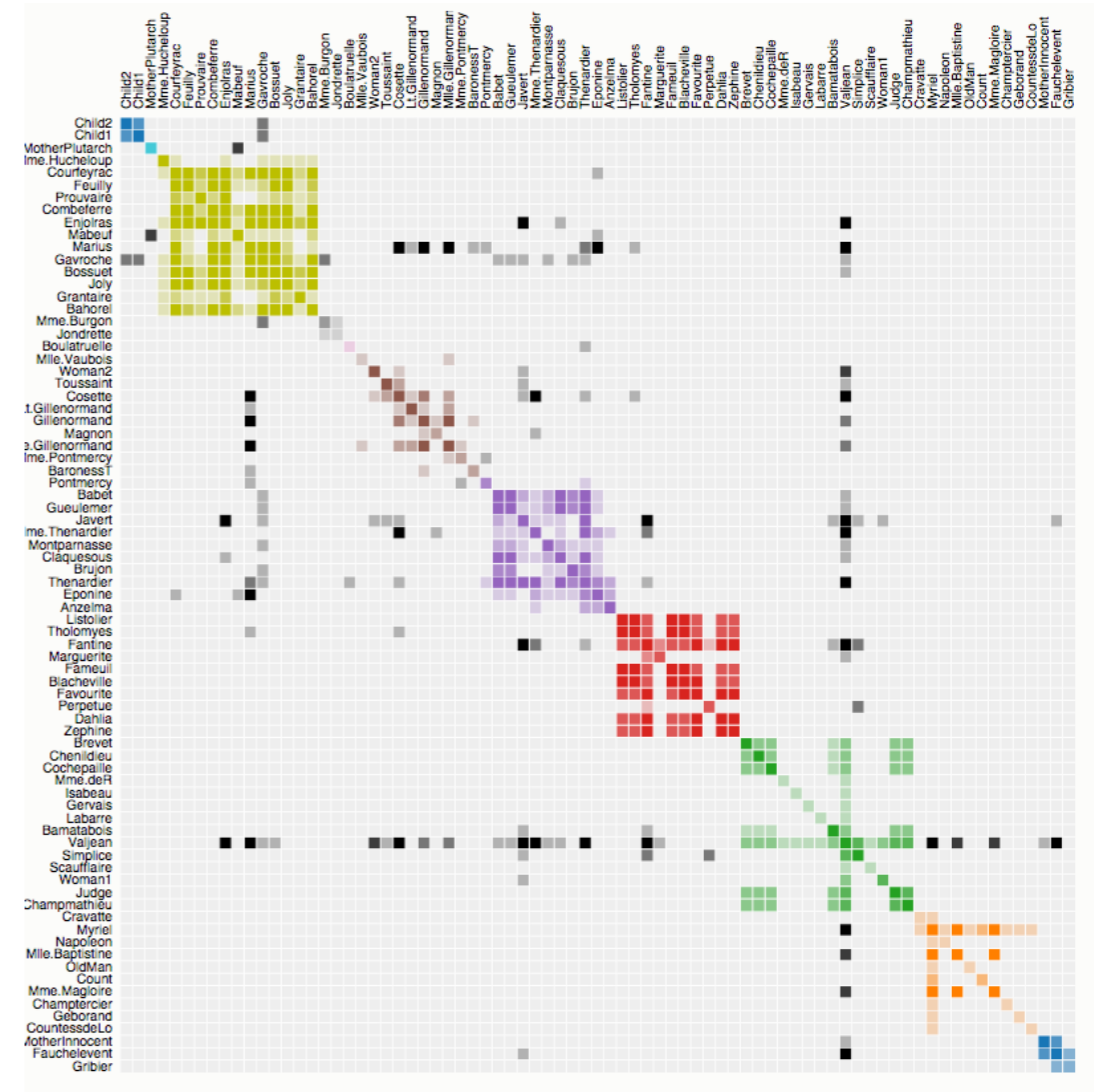
<http://bost.ocks.org/mike/miserables/>





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

