Graphs and Networks 2

CS 7450 - Information Visualization
October 23, 2013
John Stasko

Review

- Last time we looked at graph layout aesthetics and algorithms, as well as some example applications
- Today we look at more recent InfoVis projects

Interaction

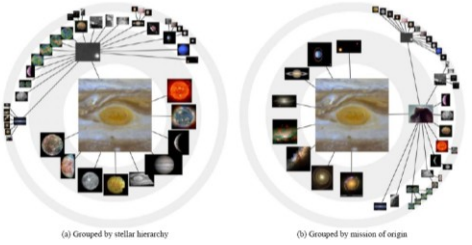
- One of the key ways we move beyond graph layout to graph visualization (InfoVis) is interaction with the graph

MoireGraph

- Uses radial layout not terribly unlike hyperbolic tree, but no hyperbolic geometry
- Impose levels on graph by doing min span tree from some node
- Put root at center, nodes at subsequent levels further out radially, with descreasing space for each
- Interaction is key

Jankun-Kelly & Ma
InfoVis '03

Sample Views



(a) Grouped by stellar hierarchy (b) Grouped by mission of origin

Figure 6: Image databases such as the NASA Planetary Photojournal posses several metadata attributes that group the same images differently depending on the metadata used. A MoireGraph can animate between displays of the different visual node graphs. In this image, only spanning tree edges are shown.

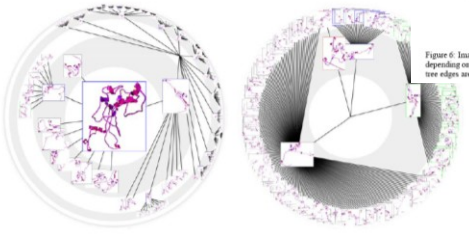
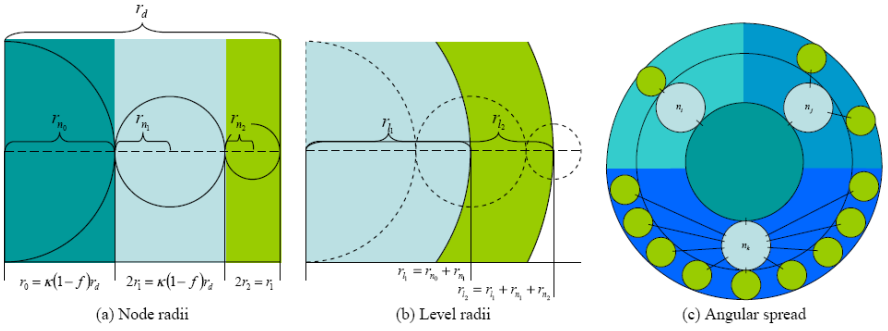


Figure 7: MoireGraphs for 284 configurations of proteins from an optimization process; the node without an image is a dummy node connecting the forest of configuration trees. As the optimizer progresses, more configurations are generated from a candidate configuration forming the configuration tree on the left. The right tree partitions the proteins into the current optimization status which is also encoded by their colored outline (right image): waiting (green), active (red), retired (blue), or culled (black).

Layout Principles



(a) Node radii (b) Level radii (c) Angular spread

Decreasing exponential space for outer layers

Spreading the "children" nodes

Navigation and interaction…

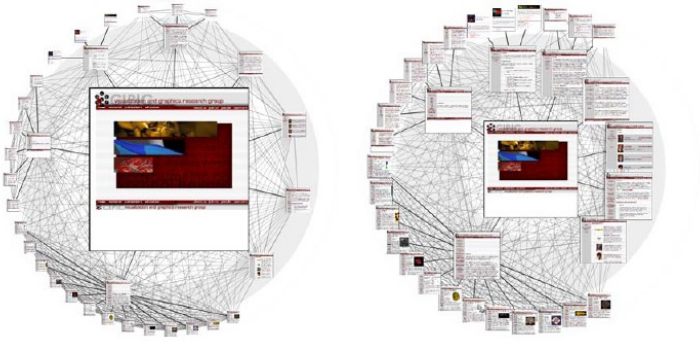
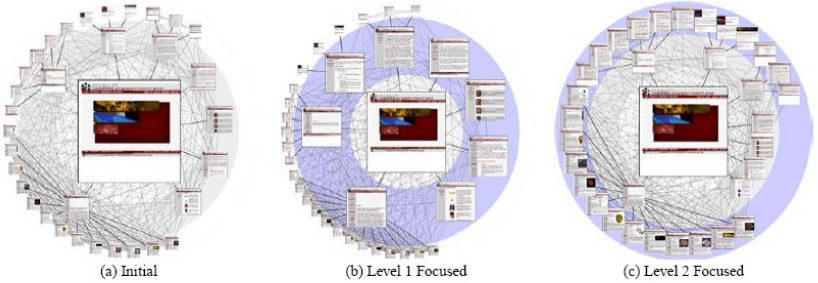


Figure 3: Changing the focus strength. As the focus strength increases, the rest of the graph is pushed to the periphery (left image). Conversely, as the focus strength decreases, more room is allocated to the focus' children (right image).

Navigation and interaction…



(a) Initial (b) Level 1 Focused (c) Level 2 Focused

Figure 4: Level highlighting. By highlighting a level in a MoireGraph, the space allocated to the level is increased to provide a more detailed look at the level's visual content.

Navigation and interaction…

(a) Initial (b) During animation (c) After transition

Figure 5: Animated Navigation. Selecting a node in a MoireGraph changes the focus. The angular coordinates of a node and the node's size are interpolated during the animation.

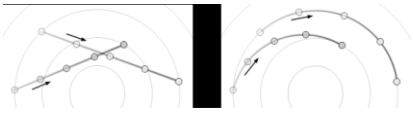
Video

Focus of Graph

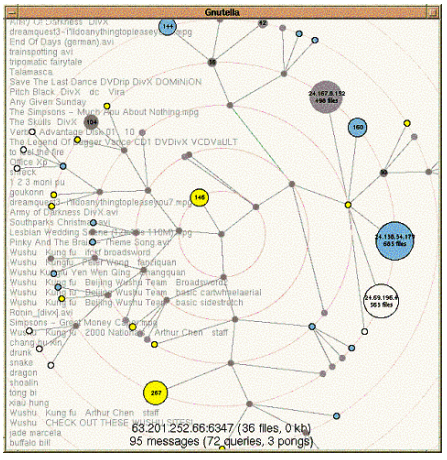
- Particular node may be focus, often placed in center for circular layout
- How does one build an interactive system that allows changes in focus?
  - Use animation
  - But intuition about changes not always right

Focus Change Animation

Straight linear interpolation of focus changes not as appealing as changes along polar coordinates



Yee, Fisher, Dhamija, Hearst
InfoVis '01



Video

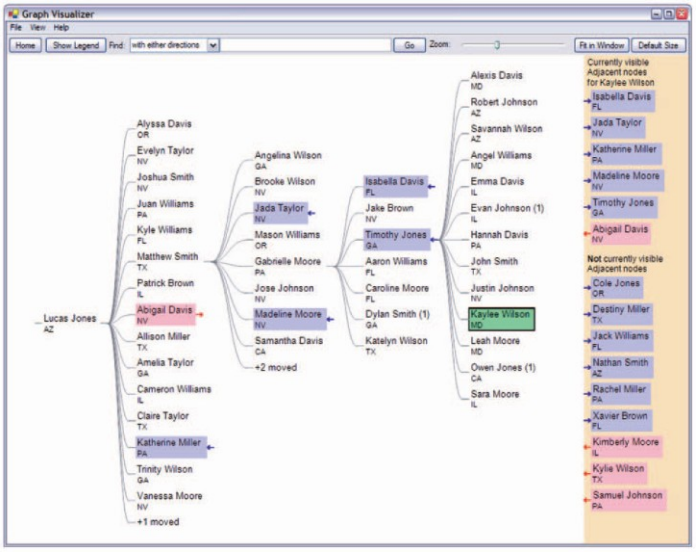
TreePlus

- Don't draw entire graph
- Have a focus vertex, then incrementally expand and show connections (min span tree) from there
- Interaction:
  - Single-click: show connections via highlight
  - Double-click: new focus vertex
  - Smooth animated change in focus
- "Plant a seed and watch it grow"

Lee et al
TVCG '06

TreePlus

Video



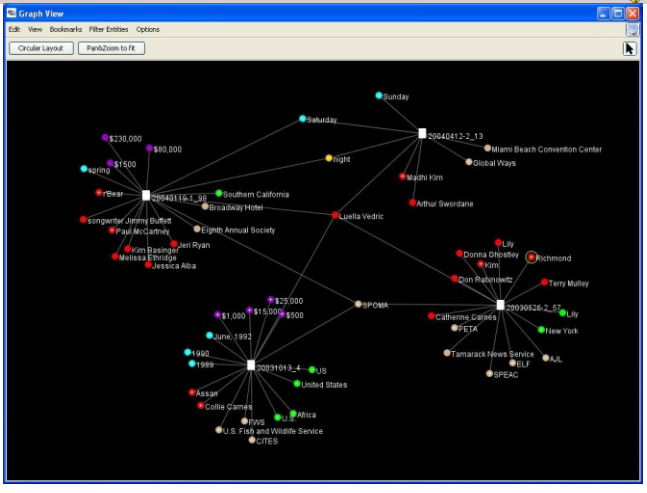
Green – current selection

Blue – vertices from current selection

Red – vertices to current selection

Jigsaw's Graph View

Don't draw everything, but allow the viewer to interactively explore (expand & compress) the graph



Stasko, Görg & Liu
Information Visualization '08

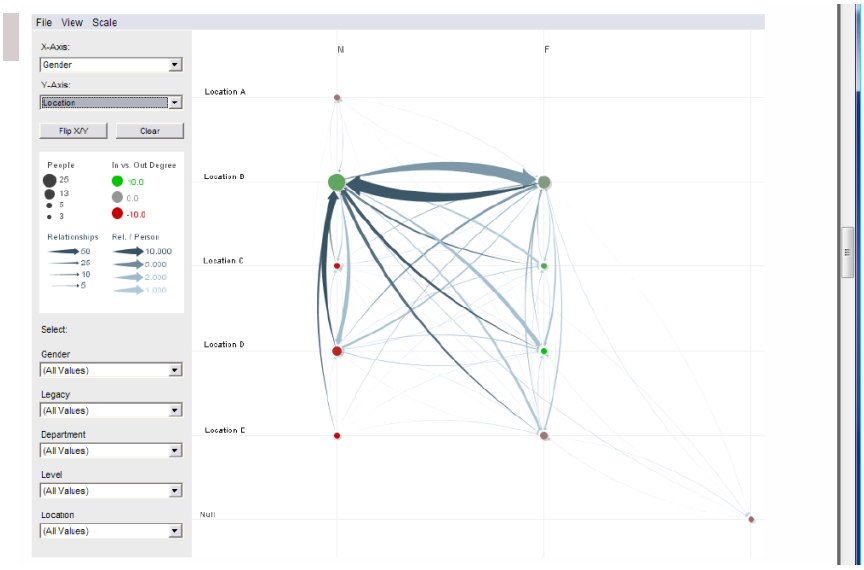
Recent Trends in GraphViz

- Attributes of nodes influence geometric positioning
  - Not just some arbitrary layout
- Utilize graph statistical analysis too
- Largely driven by interest in social network analysis

PivotGraph

- Cluster on common node attributes
  - Put all A's together, all B's together, …
- "Roll up" nodes
  - Draw edge from A to B depending on how many edges from some A to some B
- Position nodes into a grid based on attributes

Wattenberg
CHI '06



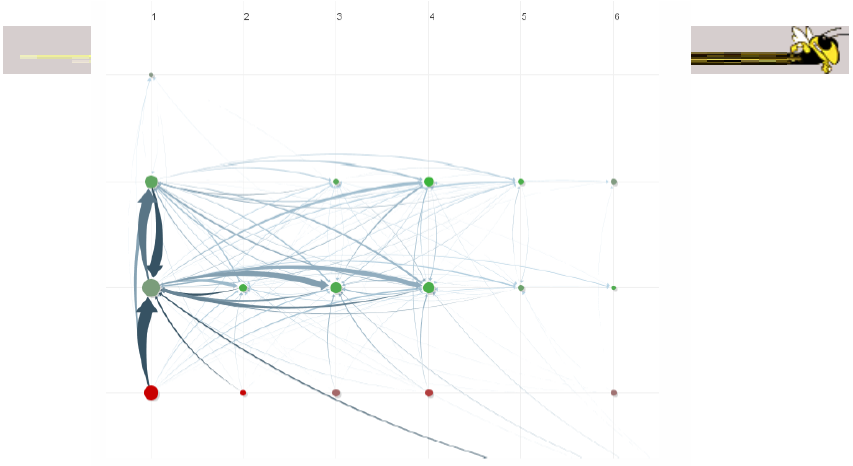


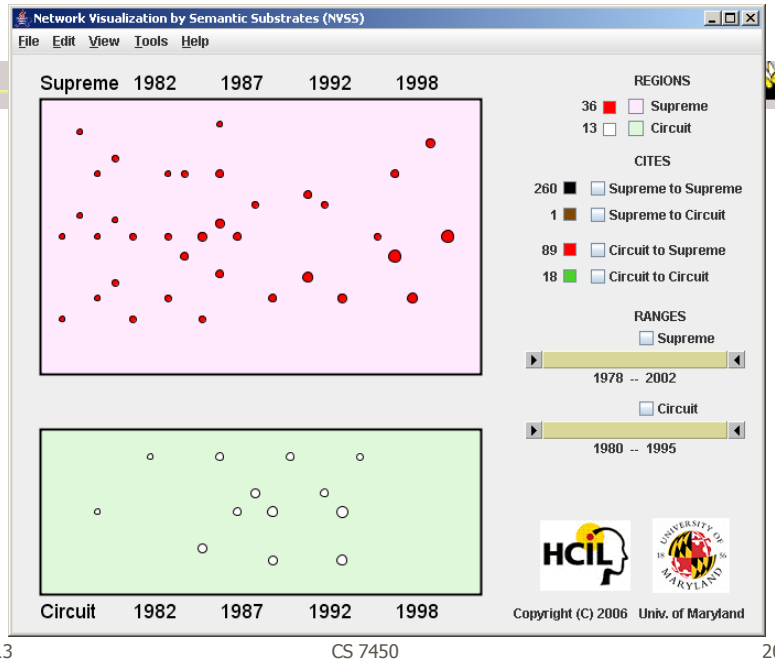
Figure 10. *Communication network of people in a large company. X-axis is division, y-axis is office geography. The division in the leftmost column has far more cross-location communication than the others.*

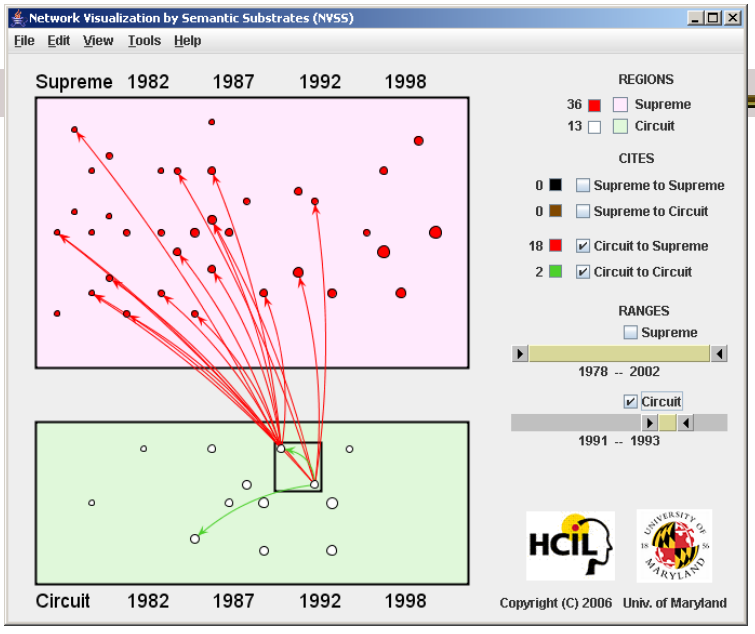
http://www.cs.umd.edu/hcil/nvss/

Semantic Substrates

- Group nodes into regions
  - According to an attribute
    - Categorical, ordinal, or binned numerical
- In each region:
  - Position nodes according to some other attribute(s)
- Give users control of link visibility

Shneiderman & Aris
TVCG (InfoVis) `06





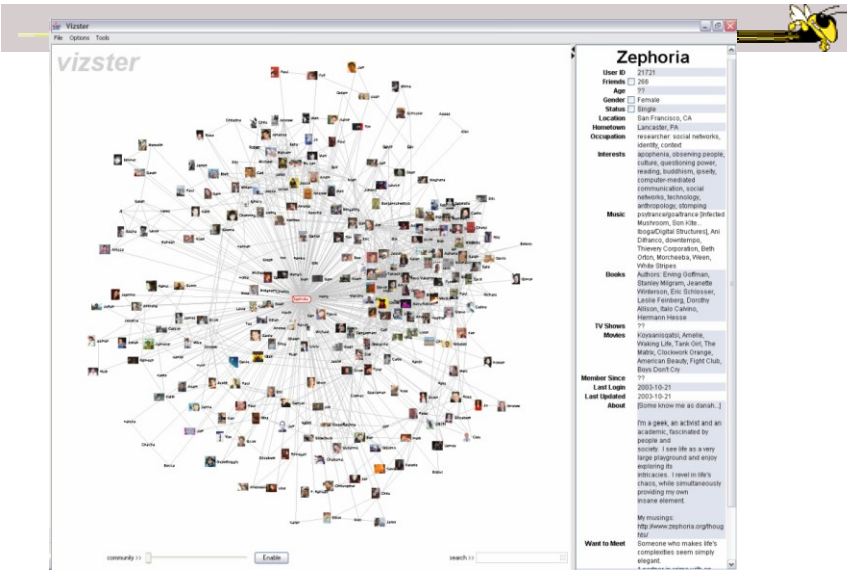
Vizster

- Visualize social networking sites like friendster, myspace, facebook
- Implementation
  - Crawled 1.5 million members (Winter 2003)
  - Written in Java using the *prefuse* tookit (http://prefuse.sourceforge.net)
- Oppose Shneiderman's mantra. Instead:

  "Start with what you know, then grow."

Heer & boyd
InfoVis '05

Visualization



Combining Features

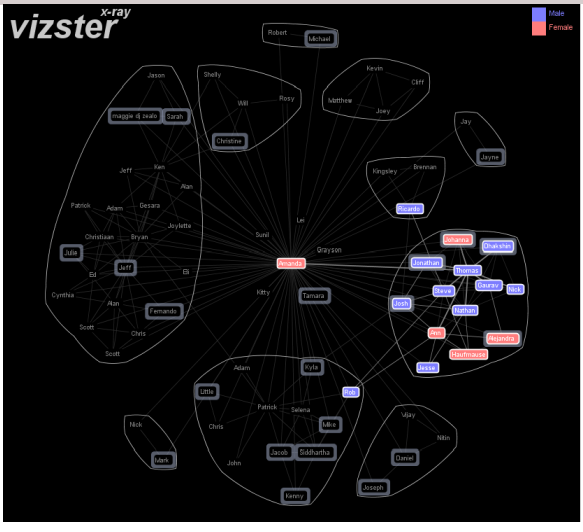
Video

Colors: Gender

Halo: Search for "student"

Highlight: Friends of selection

Blobs: Communities

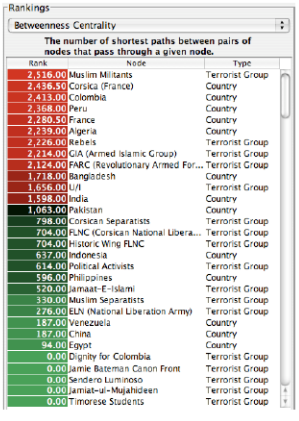


http://www.cs.umd.edu/hcil/socialaction/

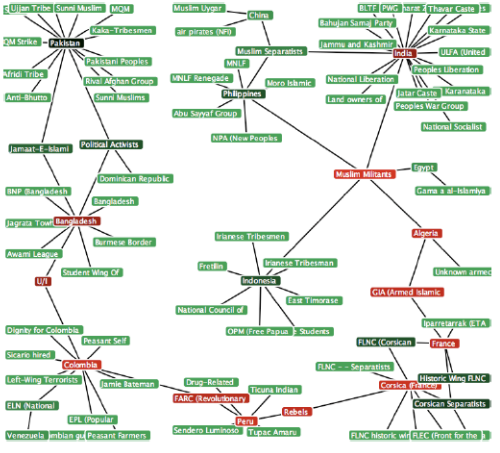
SocialAction

- Combines graph structural analysis (ranking) with interactive visual exploration
- Multiple coordinated views
  - Lists by ranking for analysis data
  - Basic force-directed layout for graph vis

Perer & Shneiderman
TVCG (InfoVis) '06



(a) Ordered list of 97 nodes in the largest connected component of the terrorism network in 1996. The nodes are ranked according to their betweenness centrality.



(b) Network visualization of the same 97 nodes, colored according to their ranking. The nodes with highest betweenness rankings, sometimes referred to as "gatekeepers", are painted red.

Figure 1.

Social Network Attributes

- **Bary center** – total shortest path of a node to all other nodes
- **Betweenness centrality** – how often a node appears on the shortest path between all other nodes
- **Closeness centrality** – how close a node is compared to all other nodes
- **Cut-points** – the subgraph becomes disconnected if the node is removed
- **Degree** – number of connections for node
- **HITs** – "hubs and authorities" measure
- **Power centrality** – how linked a node is to rest of network

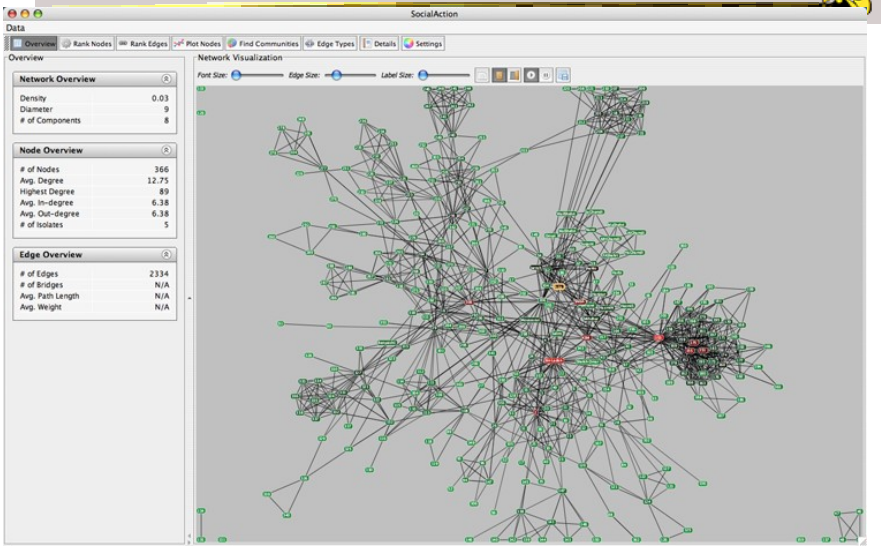
Attribute Ranking

- Run these measures on all nodes and rank them
- Sort the rankings and show in lists and scatterplots
- Allow user to filter based on rankings
- Can aggregate rankings for cohesive subgroups of nodes

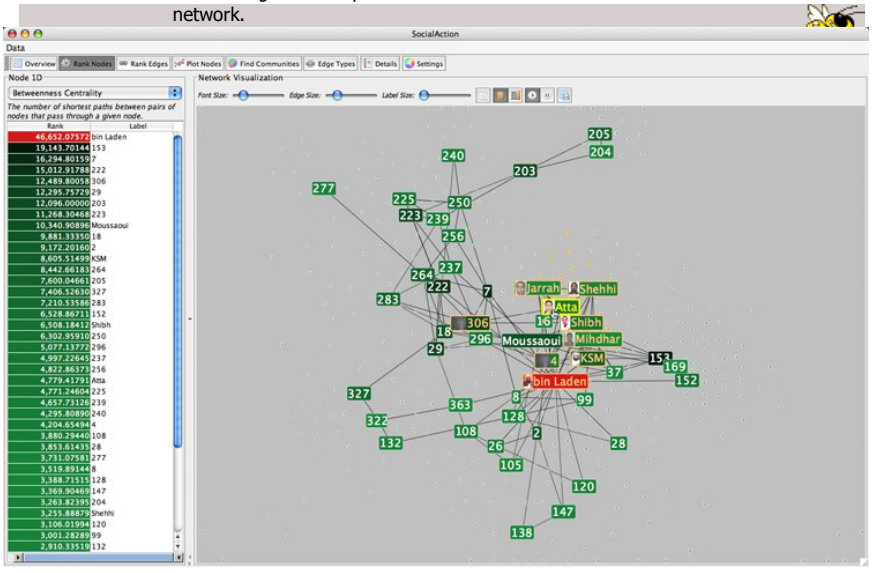
Graph Visualization

- Standard node-link
- Node positions remain constant across different metric views to promote comprehension
- Links can have types
- Coherent subgroups can be aggregated (like in Vizster)
  - Uses Newman's community identification algo

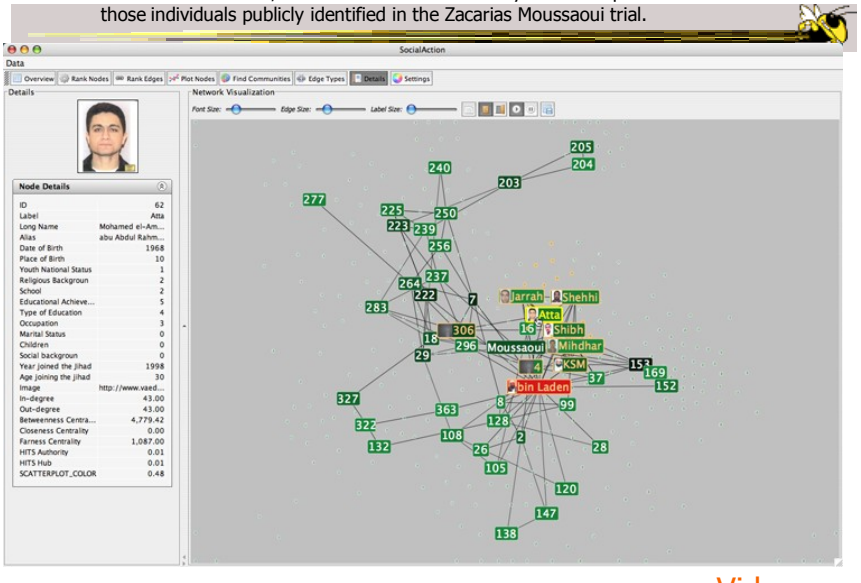
Users begin with an overview of the entire social network. On the left side, overview statistics that describe the overall structure are presented. On the right, the network is visualized using a force directed algorithm.



The gatekeepers are found using a statistical algorithm. Users filter out the unimportant nodes using a dynamic slider which simplifies the visualization while maintaining the node positions and structure of the network.

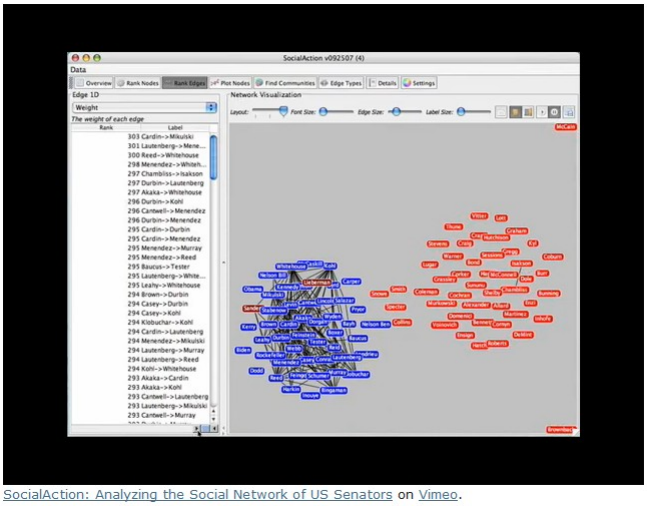


Labels are always given priority so users can understand what the data represents. When user selects a node, neighbors are highlighted and details appear on the left. In order to protect sensitive information, node labels have been anonymized except for those individuals publicly identified in the Zacarias Moussaoui trial.



http://www.cs.umd.edu/hcil/socialaction/

Senate Voting Patterns



Video

SocialAction: Analyzing the Social Network of US Senators on Vimeo.

Implementation

- Jung
  - Network data structures and algorithms
- Prefuse
  - Graph drawing
- Piccolo
  - Scatterplot and Matrix views

Comments

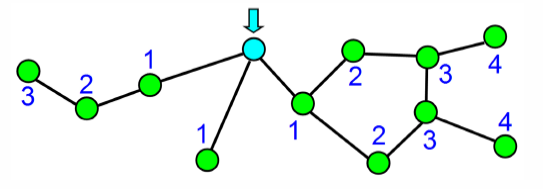
- One of my favorite recent InfoVis papers
- Not too innovative on the vis technique side, but wonderful application and synthesis of useful capabilities
- Actually, a very nice *visual analytics* example
- Good subsequent paper on case studies evaluation of it (on our later Eval day)

PNNL's Graph Vis Work

- Graph Signatures
- Goal is to characterize the different styles of nodes in graph based on their local connectivity patterns

Wong et al
TVCG '06

Compute Signature



1. Run BFS from each node
2. Count how many nodes are 1, 2, 3,… steps away
   That is node's signature (3-d is recommended)
3. DO MDS to project into 2D scatterplot
4. Run k-means to detect different clusters. (9 is recommended)

(3, 3, 3, 2)
4-d signature of selected node

Example 1

1

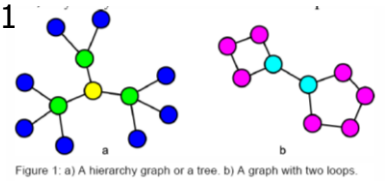


Figure 1: a) A hierarchy graph or a tree. b) A graph with two loops.

2

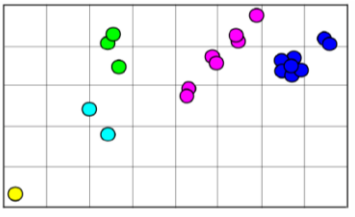


Figure 4: A scatterplot generated by projecting the 2-degree node signatures that represent the local topology of graph nodes in Figure 1 onto a 2D space.

3

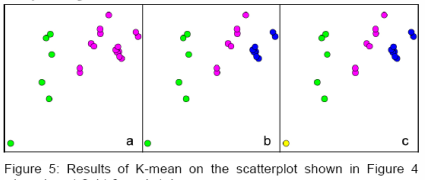


Figure 5: Results of K-mean on the scatterplot shown in Figure 4 where k = a) 2, b) 3, and c) 4.

Example 2

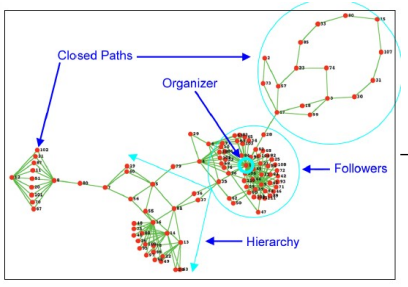


Figure 6: A force-directed layout of GD96B.

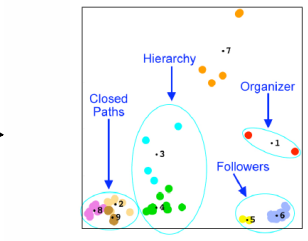


Figure 7: A 2D scatterplot generated by classical MDS using the signature vectors extracted from GD96B.

Example 2

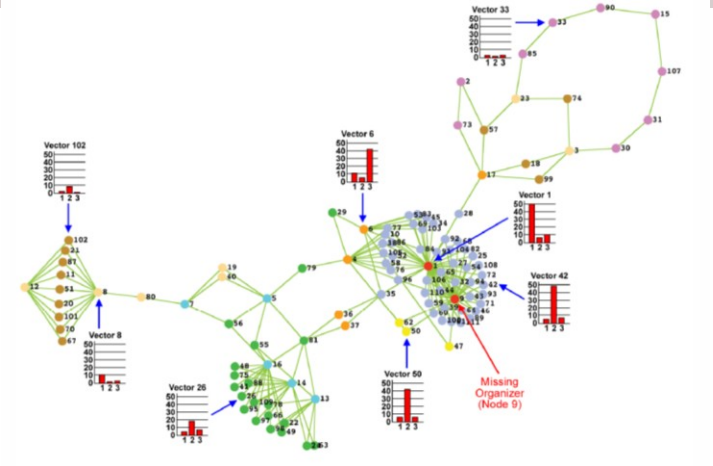
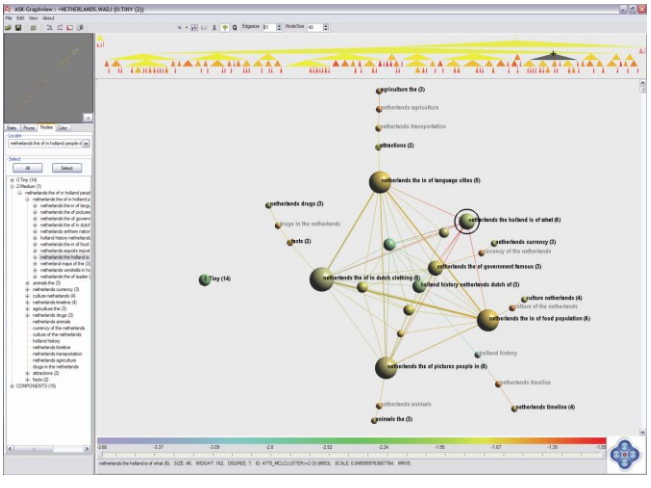


Figure 8: Nodes that share the same color belong to the same cluster identified in Figure 7. Eight signatures (represented as bar graphs) are selected to highlight the general topology of the seven clusters. Notice the previously missing organizer (node 9 in red) hidden among a sea of followers in Figure 6.

Really Big Graphs

- May be difficult to keep all in memory
- Often visualized as "hairballs"
- Smart visualizations do structural clustering, so you see a high-level overview of topology

ASK-GraphView

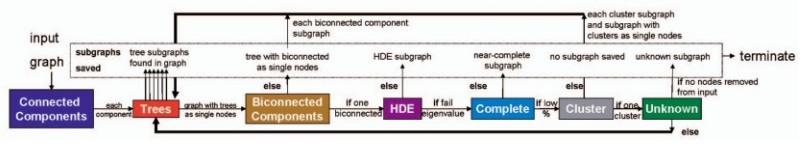


Uses clustering algorithms to construct a hierachy

Abello, van Ham & Krishnan *TVCG* (InfoVis) '06

TopoLayout

- Topological features are detected recursively inside a graph
- Their subgraphs are collapsed into single nodes, forming a hierarchy
- Each feature drawn with an algorithm tuned for its topology



Archambault, Munzner, & Auber
TVCG '07

PNNL Big Graph Work

- Goal is to show more nodes in a coherent fashion and provide real-time interactions
- Uses multi-level graph drawing
- Preprocesses graph by generating hierarchy of increasingly coarse layouts

Wong et al
Information Visualization '08

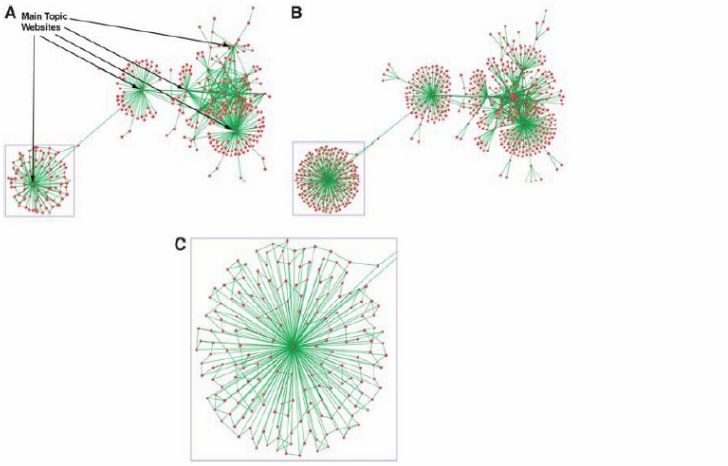


Figure 7 Layout of graphs showing (A) full web crawler network with main topic websites identified (high coarsening), (B) full web crawler network (light coarsening), and (C) close-up view of web crawler subnetwork containing cross-links. The subnetwork is the section of the full network shown bounded by a blue box in both Figure 7(A) and (B).

Alternate Big Graph Approach

- Show some of the details, rather than high level structure
- Allow users to focus on particular nodes
- Adapt DOI algorithm from trees to graphs
- Rely heavily on interaction

- Different paradigm: "Search, show context, expand on demand"

van Ham & Perer
TVCG (InfoVis) '09

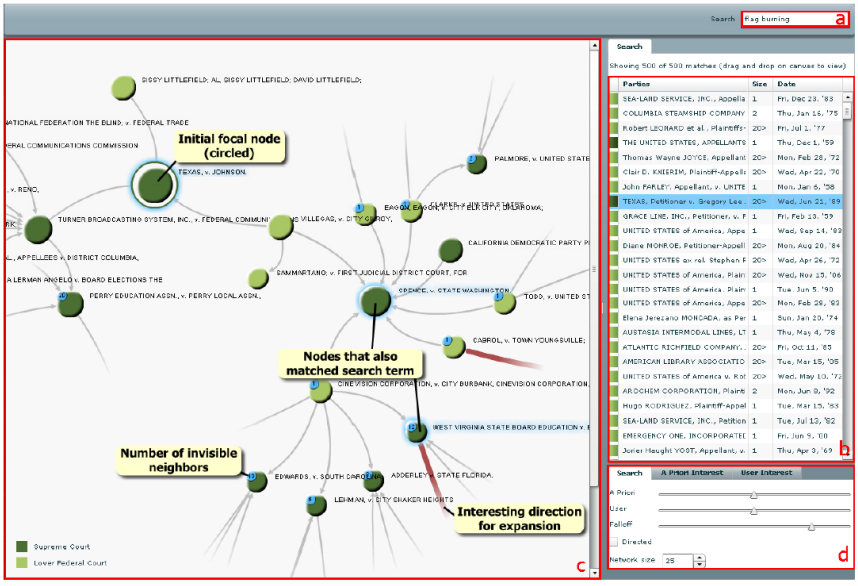


Fig. 3. Basic user interface layout. A user types a query in the searchbox (a) which yields a number of hits presented in tabular form (b). One of these hits can then be dragged to the main screen (c) which shows the subgraph centered on that node. Other nodes that matched the user's search are highlighted in blue. Users can adapt the balance between different components of the DOI function and the size of the subgraph in a separate panel (d).

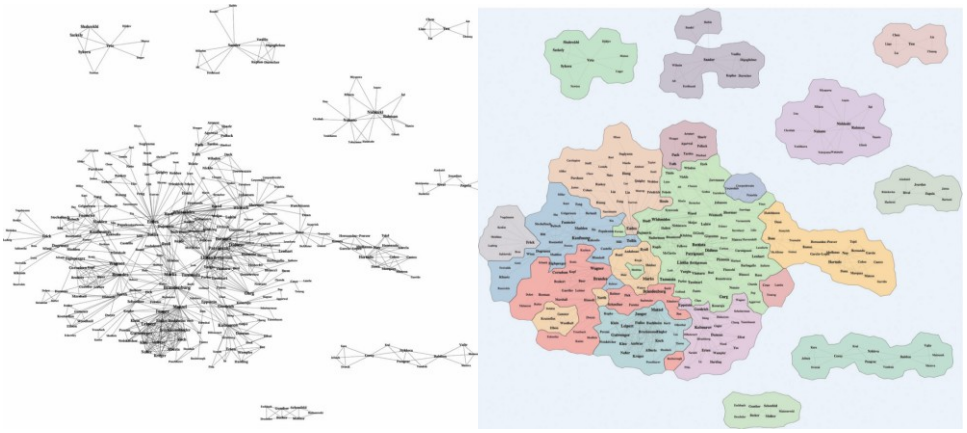
Graphs as Maps

- Represent a large graph as a map
- Maintain inherent structure and relationships between nodes
- Follow standard cartographic representations

Gansner, Hu & Kobourov
IEEE CG&A (PacificVis) '10

http://www2.research.att.com/~yifanhu/MAPS/imap.html

Both Representations



Node-link Map

Music Graph/Map

Drawing Graphs Better

- Can we do clever "tricks" to make dense graphs more readable?

Hierarchical Edge Bundles

- Bundle edges that go from/to similar nodes together
  - Like wires in a house
- Uses B-spline curves for edges
- Reduces the clutter from many edges

Holten
TVCG (InfoVis) '06

Example

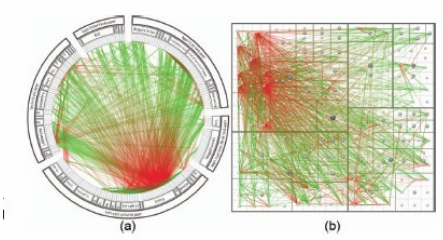


Fig. 11. A software system and its associated call graph (caller = green, callee = red). (a) and (b) show the system without bundling using a radial and a squarified treemap layout (node labels disabled), respectively. (a) and (b) mainly show hot spots; the actual connectivity information is more difficult to discern due to visual clutter.

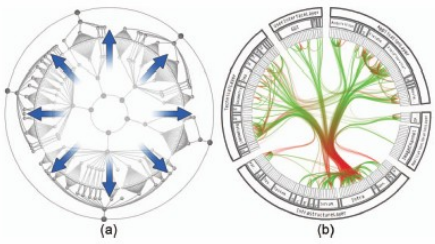


Fig. 12. Radial layout construction. (a) A radial tree layout is used for the inner circle and subsequently mirrored to the outside; (b) the inner layout is hidden and its structure is used to guide the adjacency edges. An icicle plot based on the mirrored layout is used to show the hierarchy.

Example

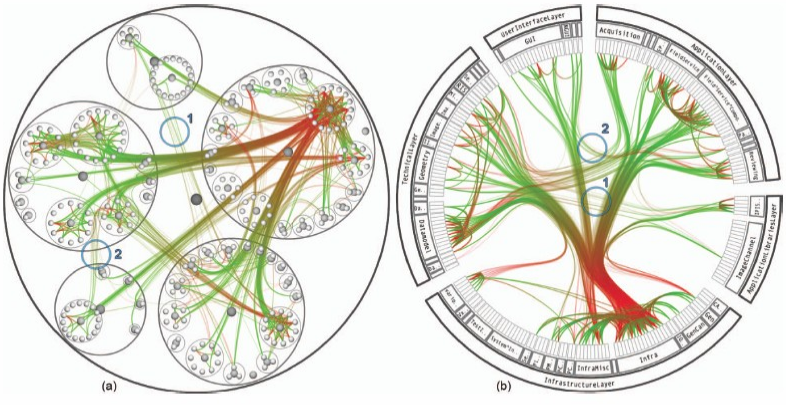
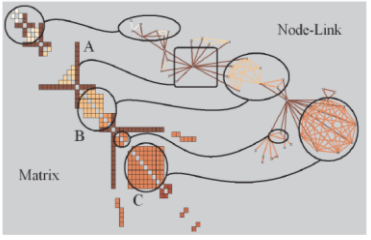


Fig. 13. A software system and its associated call graph (caller = green, callee = red). (a) and (b) show the system with bundling strength $\beta = 0.85$ using a balloon layout (node labels disabled) and a radial layout, respectively. Bundling reduces visual clutter, making it easier to perceive the actual connections than when compared to the non-bundled versions (figures 2a and 11a). Bundled visualizations also show relations between sparsely connected systems more clearly (encircled regions); these are almost completely obscured in the non-bundled versions. The encircled regions highlight identical parts of the system for (a), (b), and figure 15.

Matrix Representations

- There has been renewed interest in matrix representations of graphs recently
- I think the regularity, symmetry, and structure of a matrix are a win – people understand them well, but they don't scale up really well



MatrixExplorer

- Provides matrix view in combination with node-link and various operations for gaining different perspectives

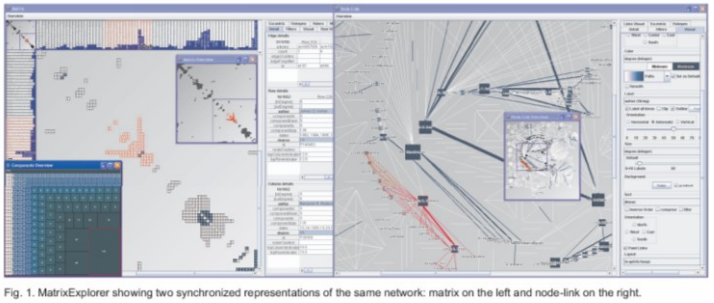


Fig. 1. MatrixExplorer showing two synchronized representations of the same network: matrix on the left and node-link on the right.

Henry & Fekete
TVCG (InfoVis) '06

Node Reordering

Extremely important operation with matrix representations

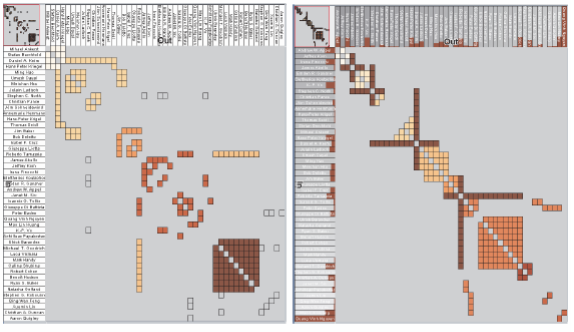
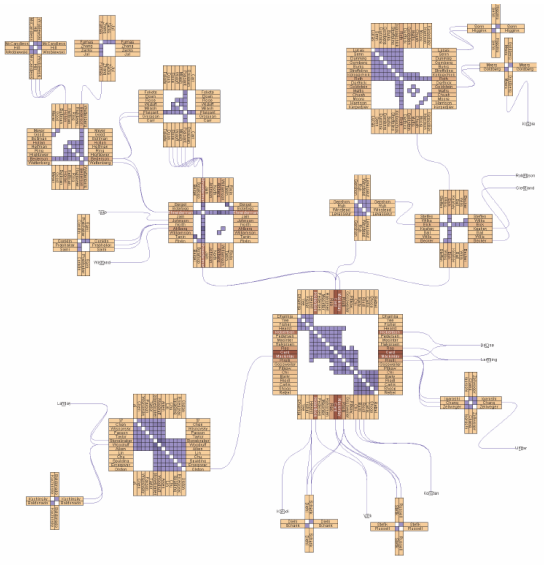


Fig. 6. Initial order (left) and TSP order (right). Colors represent clusters found by the user. Clusters are different in the two representations. Users found more clusters with TSP order. Headers red indicators (right) represents the distance between adjacent rows/columns.

NodeTrix

Hybrid of matrix and node-link



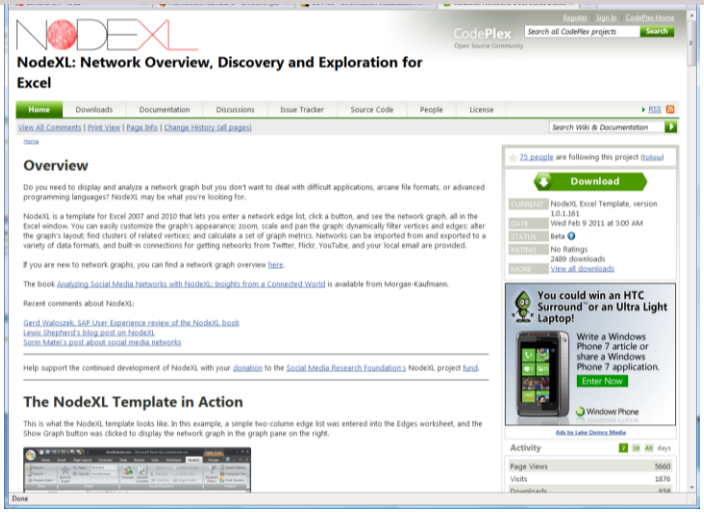
Henry & Fekete
TVCG (InfoVis) '07

Simplifying Input

- Make it easier to input graphs and then explore them

NodeXL

http://nodexl.codeplex.com/



Characteristics

- Plug-in for MS Excel
- Includes many network layout and network analysis metrics
- Data import:
  - List out vertices and edges in Excel columns
  - Native importers for email, Twitter, YouTube, etc.

Smith et al
C&T '09

Non-Network Data?

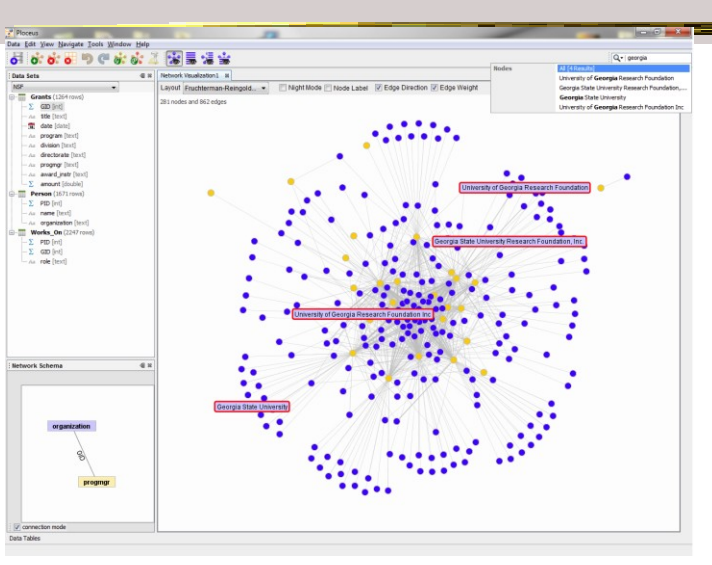
- But what if you don't have vertex-edge data to begin?
  - May just have tabular data from spreadsheet or database
- Still may want to explore data modeled as a graph
  - Consider DB of NSF grants (PIs, institution, PM, amount, …)
  - Look for clusters, patterns, connections, …

Ploceus

Liu, Navathe, Stasko
VAST '11

- Framework and system for modeling and visualizing tabular data as network
- Allow user to model data as graph interactively through direct manipulation
  - What are vertices, edges, edge weights, …
- Visualizes graph on-the-fly (different layouts and network metrics)
- Advanced ops (project, aggregate, slice-n-dice) can be specified interactively too

Ploceus



Video

Graph Visualization Resource

- Very nice overview & survey
  - Herman et al, *IEEE TVCG* '00
  - but a little dated now

HW

- OK to remove one?
- Spread those points onto other ones (one per)

Upcoming

- Hierarchies and Trees 1
  - Reading
    Card & Nation '02
- Hierarchies and Trees 2
  - Reading
    Johnson & Shneiderman '91