

# Graphs and Networks 2



CS 4460 – Intro. to Information Visualization  
November 8, 2017  
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 network visualization systems & projects

# Learning Objectives



- Understand how interaction can be used to assist network visualization
- Be able to explain concept of "attribute-based layout"
  - Provide examples of systems using technique
- List and define different network analysis metrics (eg., betweenness centrality)
- Describe and explain contribution of following network visualization systems
  - TreePlus, PivotGraph, Semantic Substrates, CiteVis, Social Action,

# Interaction



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

# 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

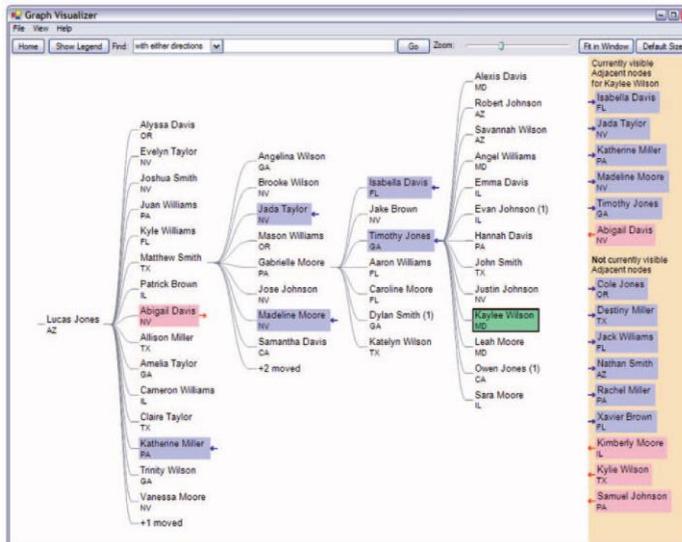
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# TreePlus

Video



Green – current selection

Blue – vertices from current selection

Red – vertices to current selection

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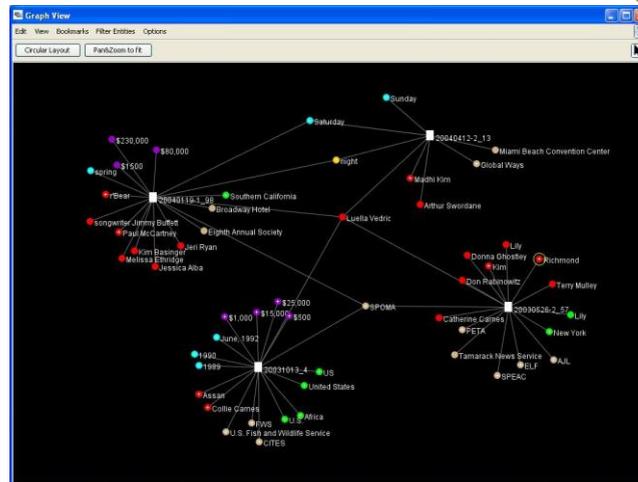
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# Jigsaw's Graph View



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



Stasko, Görg & Liu  
*Information Visualization '08*  
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Demo

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## Recent Trends in GraphViz



- Attributes of nodes influence geometric positioning
  - Not just some arbitrary layout
- Utilize graph statistical analysis too

### Attribute-based layout

- Largely driven by interest in social network analysis

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# PivotGraph



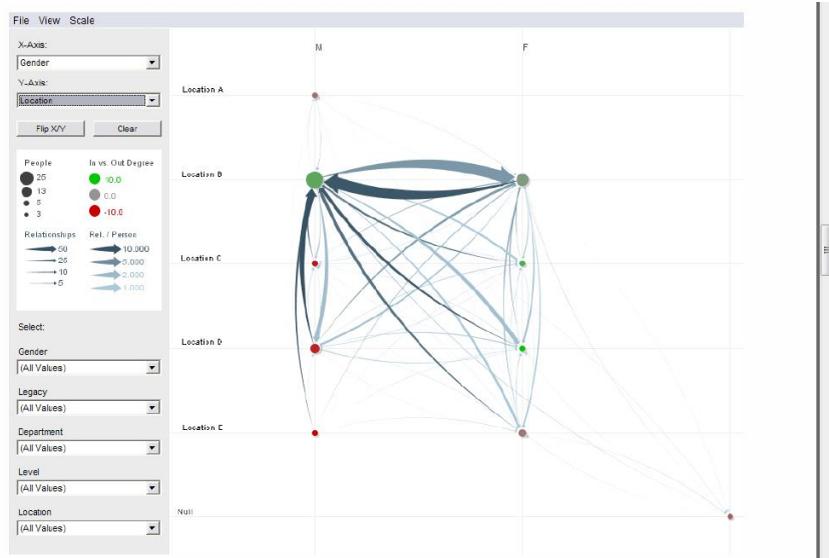
- Position nodes into a grid based on attributes
- Cluster on common node attributes
  - Put all A's together, all B's together, ...
- "Roll up" nodes
  - Draw edge from A to B depending on how many edges from some A to some B

Wattenberg  
CHI '06

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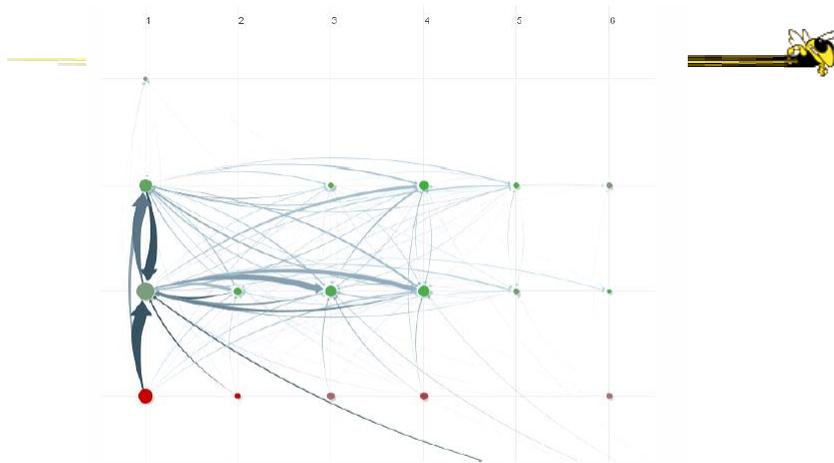
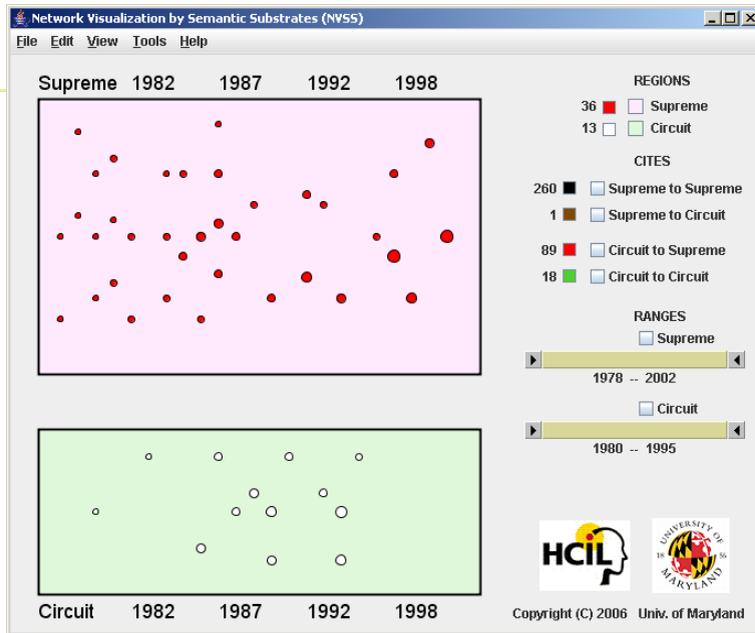


Figure 10. *Communication network of people in a large company. X-axis is division, y-axis is office geography. The division in the leftmost column has far more cross-location communication than the others.*

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

## Semantic Substrates

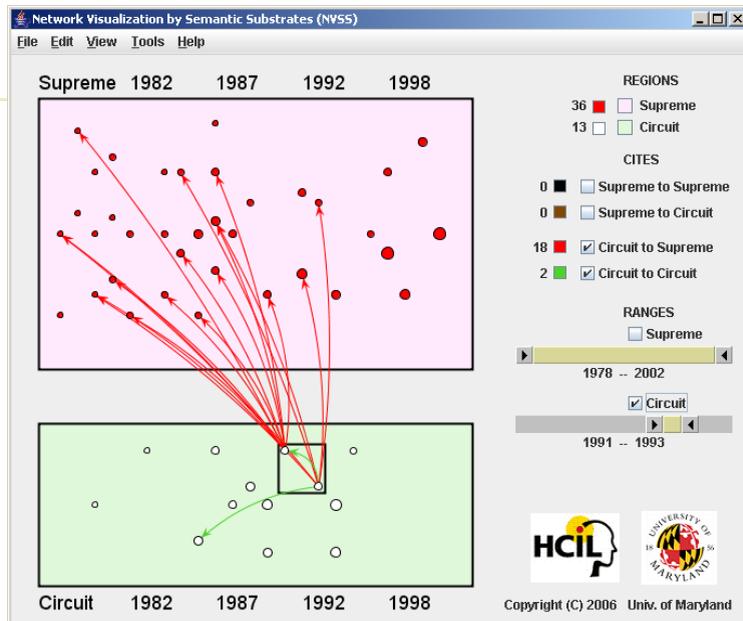
- Group nodes into regions
  - According to an attribute
    - Categorical, ordinal, or binned numerical
- In each region:
  - Position nodes according to some other attribute(s)
- Give users control of link visibility



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Video

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# CiteVis



- Showing InfoVis Conference paper citation patterns
  - Papers are graph vertices
  - A cites B is graph edge
- Attribute-based layout
  - Year x Number of citations
- Uses color & interaction to show citations rather than drawn links

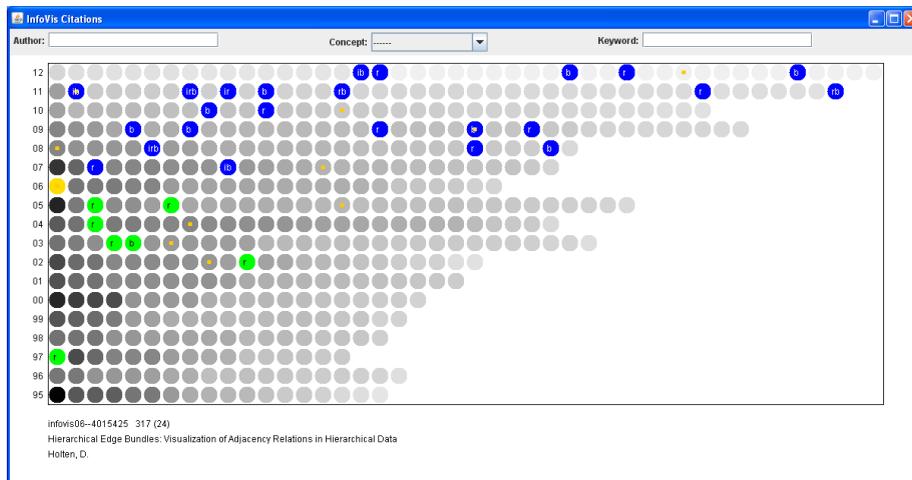
Stasko, Choo, Han, Hu, Pileggi, Sadana & Stolper  
InfoVis poster '13

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<http://www.cc.gatech.edu/gvu/ii/citevis>



Demo

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# Vizster



- Visualize social networking sites like friendster, myspace, facebook
- Implementation
  - Crawled 1.5 million members (Winter 2003)
  - Written in Java using the *prefuse* toolkit (<http://prefuse.sourceforge.net>)
- Oppose Shneiderman's mantra. Instead: "Start with what you know, then grow."

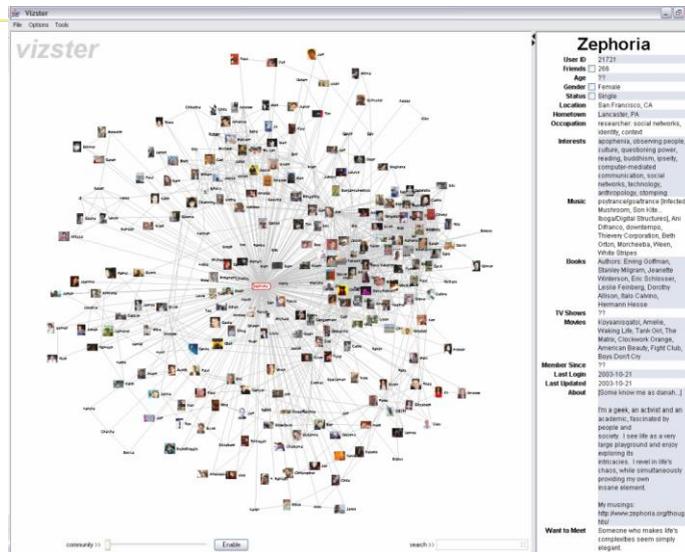
Heer & boyd  
InfoVis '05

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# Visualization



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# Combining Features

Video

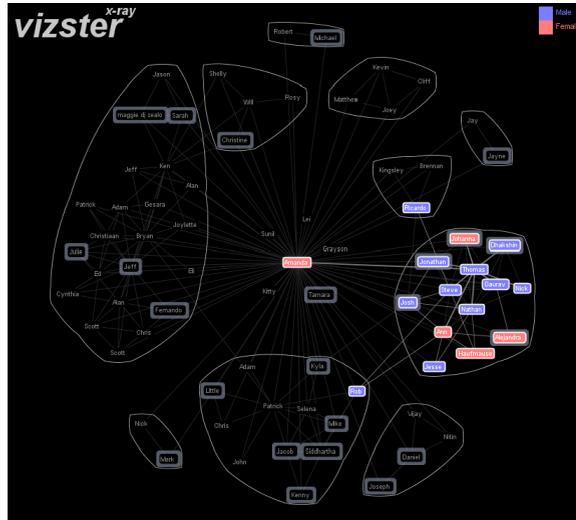


Colors: Gender

Halo: Search for "student"

Highlight: Friends of selection

Blobs: Communities



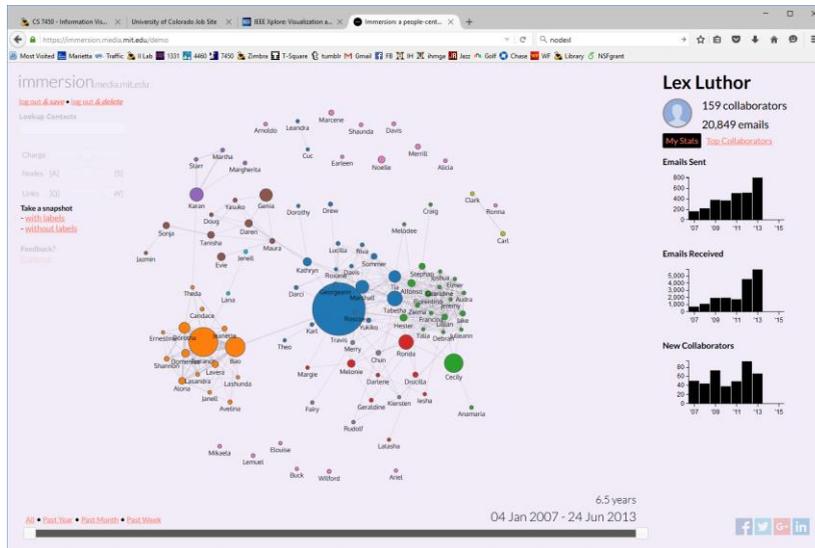
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<https://immersion.media.mit.edu/>

# Immersion



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# 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

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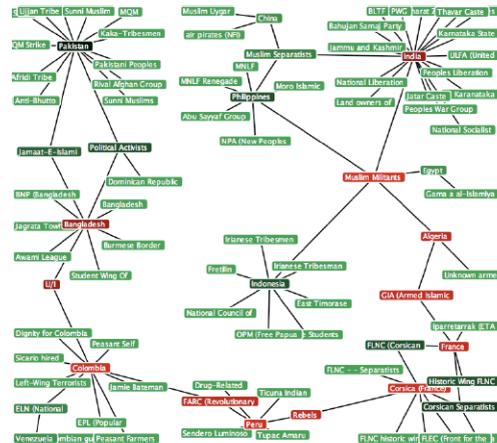
Rankings

Betweenness Centrality

The number of shortest paths between pairs of nodes that pass through a given node.

Rank	Node	Type
2,516.00	Muslim Militants	Terrorist Group
2,436.50	Corsica (France)	Country
2,413.00	Colombia	Country
2,388.00	Peru	Country
2,280.00	France	Country
2,259.00	Nigeria	Country
2,226.00	Lebanon	Terrorist Group
2,124.00	GIA (Armed Islamic Group)	Terrorist Group
2,124.00	PARC (Revolutionary Armed For...	Terrorist Group
1,718.00	Bangladesh	Country
1,656.00	Uganda	Terrorist Group
1,598.00	India	Country
1,063.00	Pakistan	Country
798.00	Corsican Separatists	Terrorist Group
704.00	FLNC (Corsican National Libera...	Terrorist Group
704.00	Historic Wing FLNC	Terrorist Group
637.00	Indonesia	Country
614.00	Political Activists	Terrorist Group
596.00	Philippines	Country
520.00	Jamaat-E-Islami	Terrorist Group
350.00	Muslim Separatists	Terrorist Group
276.00	ELN (National Liberation Army)	Terrorist Group
187.00	Venezuela	Country
187.00	China	Country
84.00	Egypt	Country
0.00	Dignity for Colombia	Terrorist Group
0.00	Janine Bateman Calton Front	Terrorist Group
0.00	Sendero Luminoso	Terrorist Group
0.00	Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen	Terrorist Group
0.00	Timorese Students	Terrorist Group

(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.

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# 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

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# 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

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# Graph Visualization



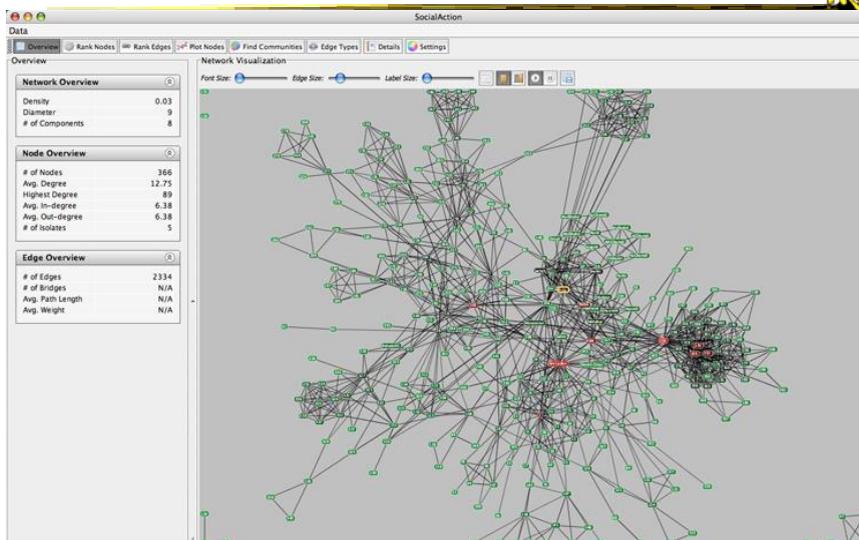
- Standard node-link
- Node positions remain constant across different metric views to promote comprehension
- Links can have types
- Coherent subgroups can be aggregated (like in Vizster)
  - Uses Newman's community identification algo

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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.

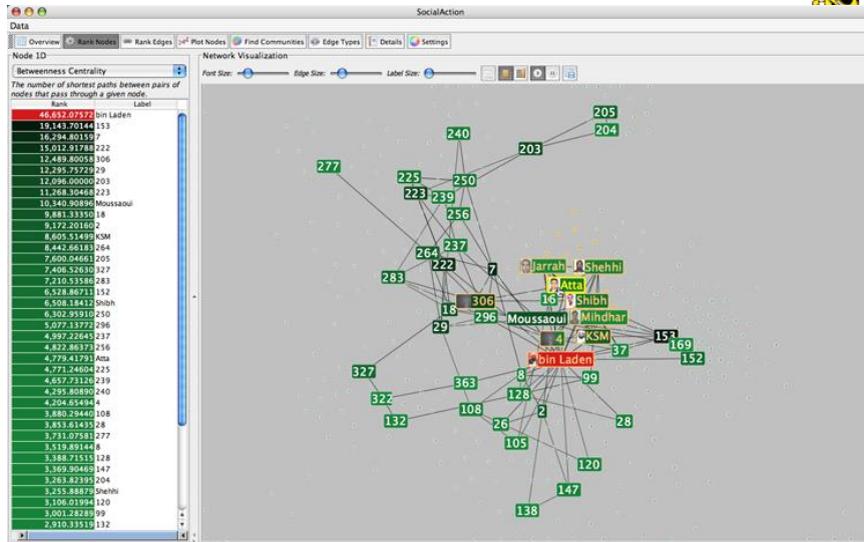


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The gatekeepers are found using a statistical algorithm. Users filter out the unimportant nodes using a dynamic slider which simplifies the visualization while maintaining the node positions and structure of the network.

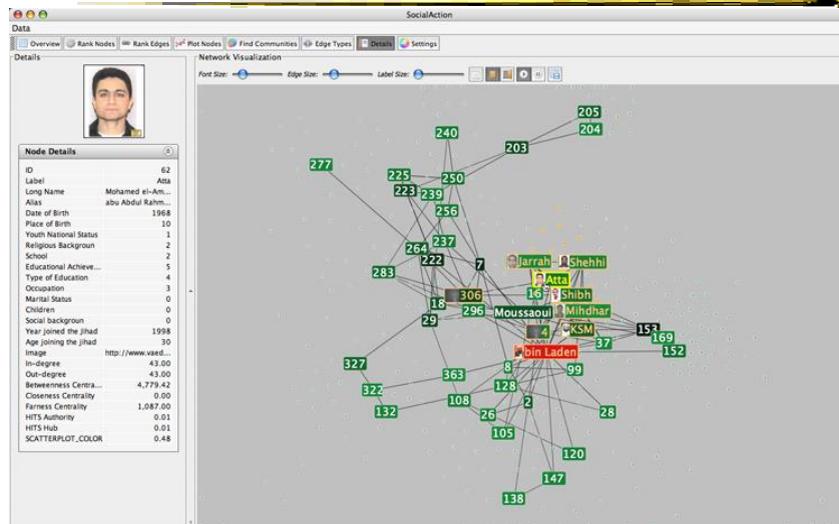


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Labels are always given priority so users can understand what the data represents. When user selects a node, neighbors are highlighted and details appear on the left. In order to protect sensitive information, node labels have been anonymized except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



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Video 28

## Comments



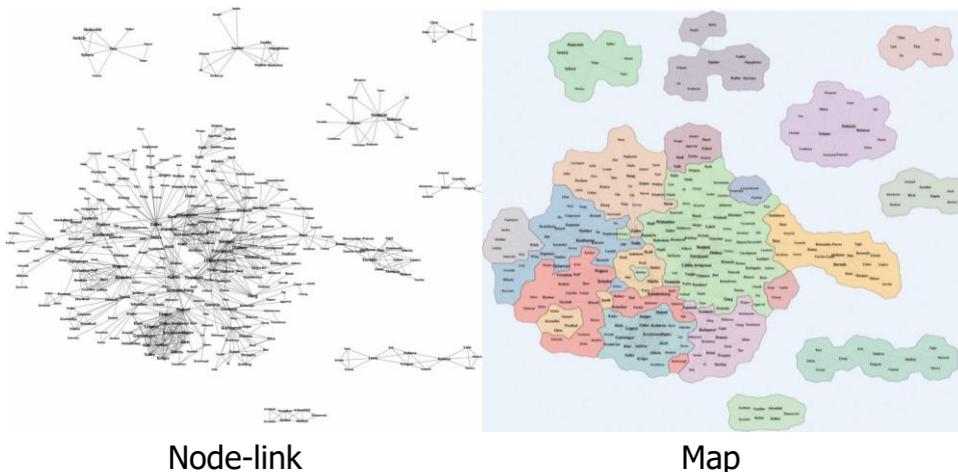
- One of my favorite recent InfoVis papers
- Not too innovative on the vis technique side, but wonderful application and synthesis of useful capabilities
- Actually, a very nice *visual analytics* example
- Good subsequent paper on case studies evaluation of it (on our later Eval day)

## Graphs as Maps



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

# Both Representations



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# Music Graph/Map



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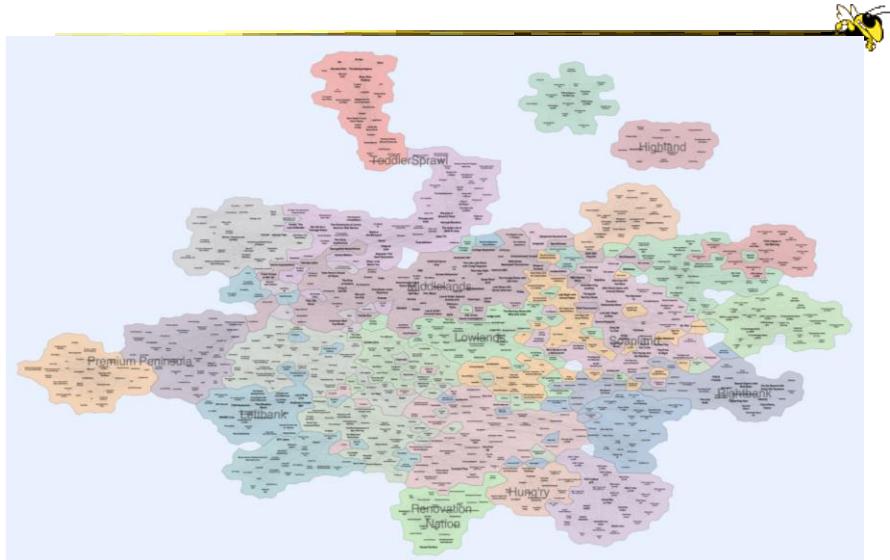


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## TV Shows

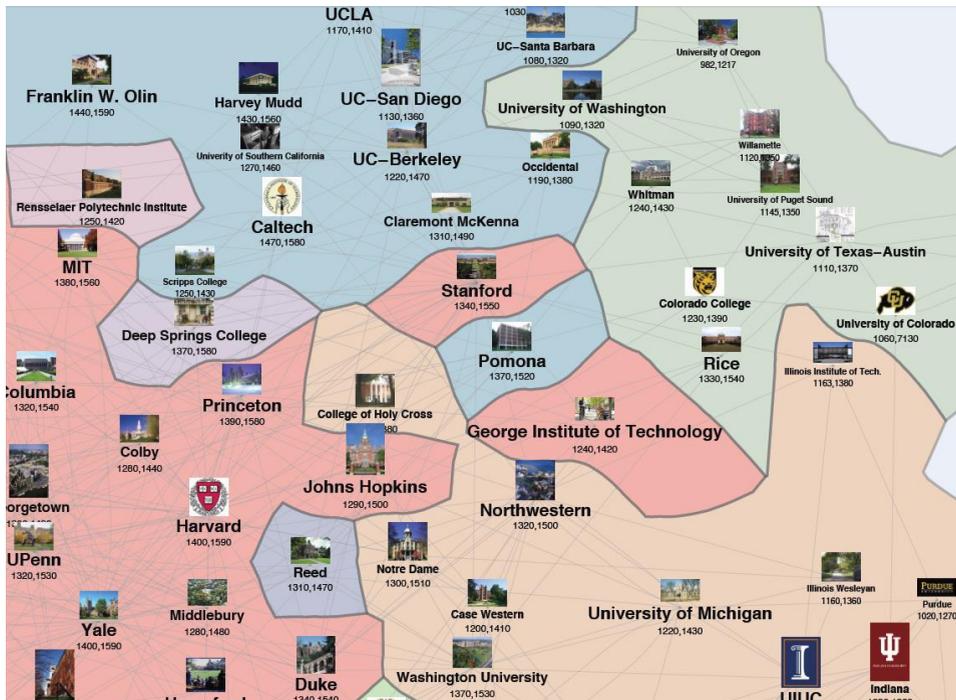


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# Upcoming



- Lab 8: Interactivity 2
  - Prep: Murray chapter 10
  
- Text and Documents
  - Prep: Viegas & Wattenberg article