

Hierarchies and Trees 1 (Mostly Node-link)



CS 4460 – Intro. to Information Visualization
October 30, 2017
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Learning Objectives



- Define hierarchical data & related terms
 - root, node, link, leaf, depth, parent, child, sibling
- List example tasks for hierarchical data
- Be able to draw reasonable 2D tree
 - Understand basic approach/algorithm and method
- Describe particular drawing techniques and explain +/- of each
 - SpaceTree, Cone Tree, Hyperbolic tree
- Explain general limitations of node-link approach
- Understand treemap algorithm
 - Be able to draw slice-and-dice treemap given a hierarchy

Hierarchies



- Definition
 - Data repository in which cases are related to subcases
 - Can be thought of as imposing an ordering in which cases are parents or ancestors of other cases

Hierarchies in the World



- Pervasive
 - Family histories, ancestries
 - File/directory systems on computers
 - Organization charts
 - Animal kingdom: Phylum,..., genus,...
 - Object-oriented software classes
 - ...

Analysis Tasks



- Example tasks?
 - Describe/understand structure
 - Find items
 - What are the parent/children/siblings of x?
 - Where is this subtree?
 - Where are nodes with particular values located?
 - What kind of attributes does this subtree have?

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Activity



Draw a representation for the following hierarchy:
Node: Child1, Child2, ... (order means nothing)

A: J, H, U, F
J: E, P
H: D, R, L, W, B
F: S, M, N
E: T, K
P: V, C, O, I
S: Q, G

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Trees



- Hierarchies often represented as trees
 - Directed, acyclic graph
- Two main representation schemes
 - Node-link
 - Space-filling

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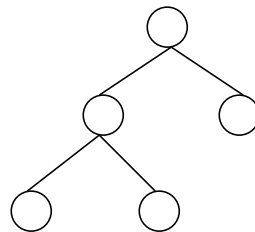
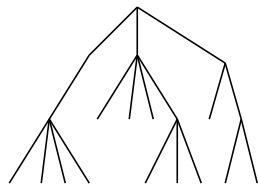
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Node-Link Diagrams



- Root at top, leaves at bottom is very common

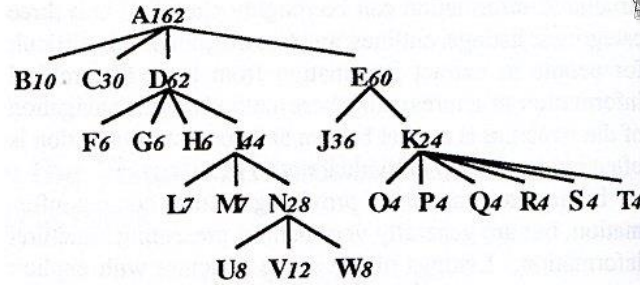


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Sample Representation



From: Johnson & Shneiderman, '91

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Examples

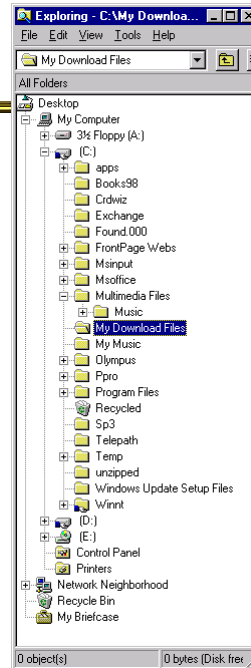


Good for?

Search

Bad for?

Understanding structure

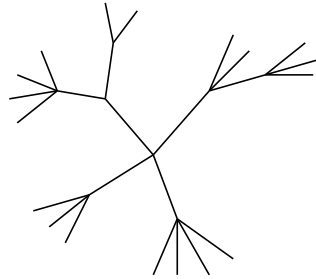


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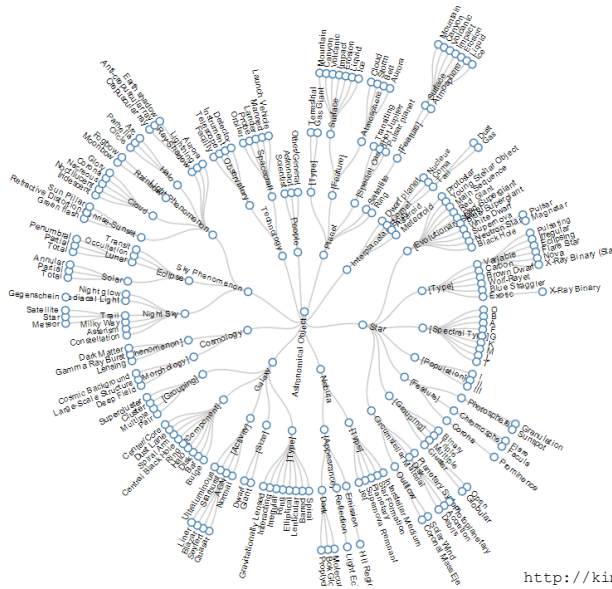
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Why Put Root at Top?



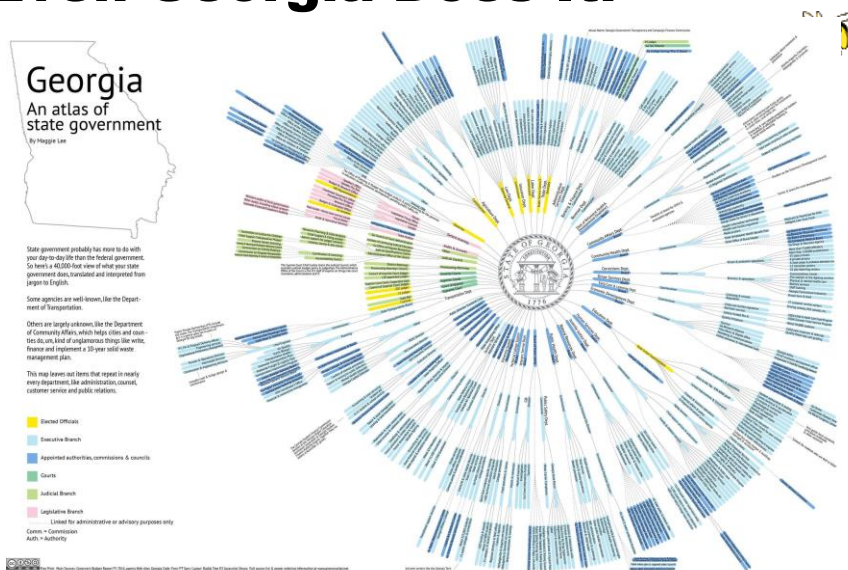
Root can be at center with levels growing outward too

Can any node be the root?



<http://kimalbrecht.com/viztypo/?p=27>

Even Georgia Does It!

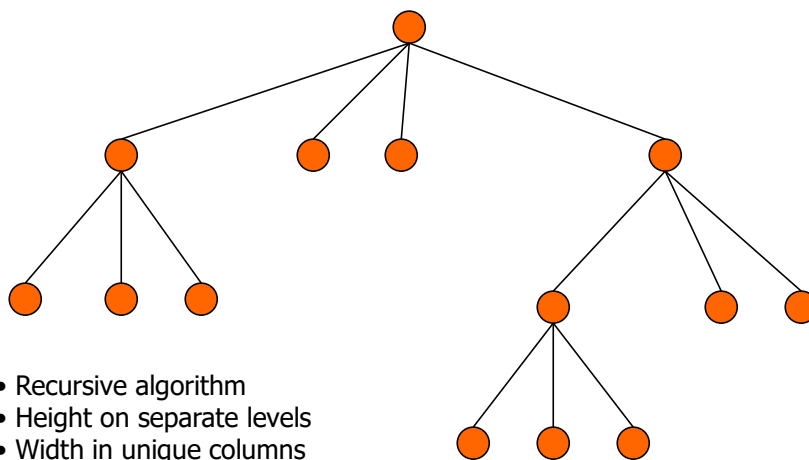


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Basic Algorithm



- Recursive algorithm
- Height on separate levels
- Width in unique columns
- Make room for subtrees upwards

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Potential Problems



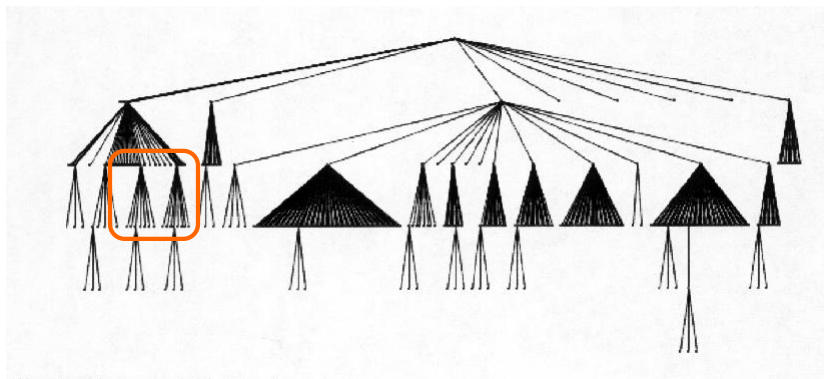
- For top-down, width of fan-out uses up horizontal real estate very quickly
 - At level n , there are 2^n nodes
- Tree might grow a lot along one particular branch
 - Hard to draw it well in view without knowing how it will branch

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More Sophisticated



In what way?

- Regions compressed horizontally

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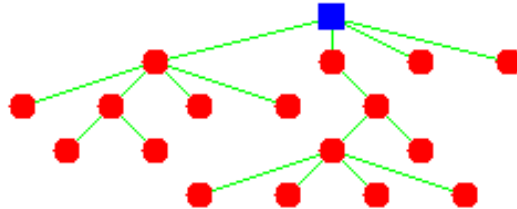
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Reingold-Tilford Algorithm



Compact layout
Uses symmetry
Depth on levels



Generalized from binary trees by Walker
Running time improved (linear) by Buchheim et al

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Scale



- Real challenge – Get hundreds or thousands of nodes
- Approaches?
 - Interaction
 - Only show some items or attributes
 - Clustering & aggregation
 - Smart layout



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InfoVis Solutions



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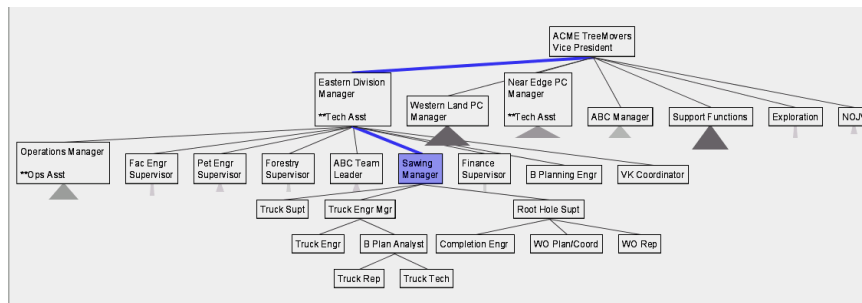
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SpaceTree



- Uses conventional 2D layout techniques with some clever additions



Video

Grosjean, Plaisant, Bederson
InfoVis '02

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Characteristics



- Vertical or horizontal
- Subtrees are triangles
 - Size indicates depth
 - Shading indicates number of nodes inside
- Navigate by clicking on nodes
 - Strongly restrict zooming

Design Features



- Make labels readable
- Maximize number of levels opened
- Decompose tree animation
- Use landmarks
- Use overview and dynamic filtering

3D Approaches



- Add a third dimension into which layout can go
- Compromise of top-down and centered techniques mentioned earlier
- Children of a node are laid out in a cylinder “below” the parent
 - Siblings live in one of the 2D planes

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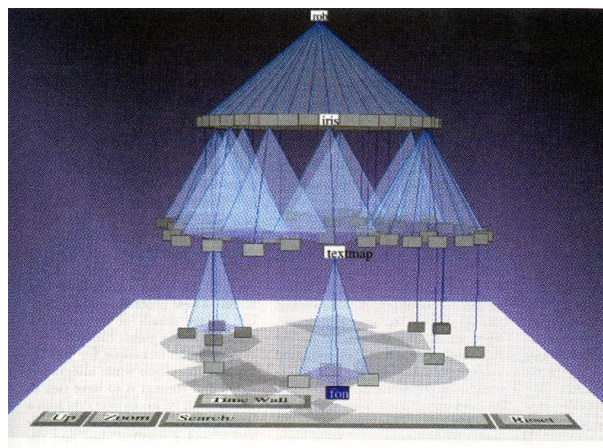
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Cone Trees



Developed at
Xerox PARC

3D views of
hierarchies
such as file
systems



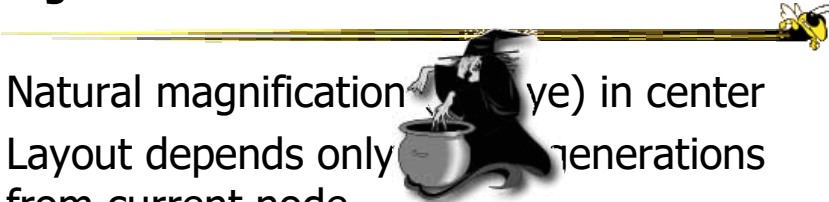
Robertson, Mackinlay, Card
CHI '91

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Key Attributes


- 
- Natural magnification (eye) in center
 - Layout depends only on generations from current node
 - Smooth animation for change in focus
 - Don't draw objects when far enough from root (simplify rendering)

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Problems

- 
- What might be problems with this approach?

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Problems



- Orientation
 - Watching the view can be disorienting
 - When a node is moved, its children don't keep their relative orientation to it as in Euclidean plane, they rotate
 - Not as symmetric and regular as Euclidean techniques, two important attributes in aesthetics

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Node-link Shortcoming?



- What if we want to portray more variables of each case?
 - Difficult to encode more variables of data cases (nodes)
 - Shape
 - Color
 - Size
 - ...but all quickly clash with basic node-link structure

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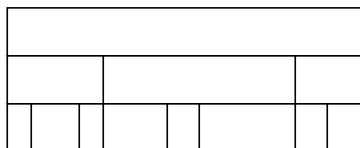
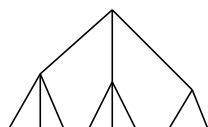
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Space-Filling Representation



Each item occupies an area

Children are "contained" under parent



One example: "Icicle plot"

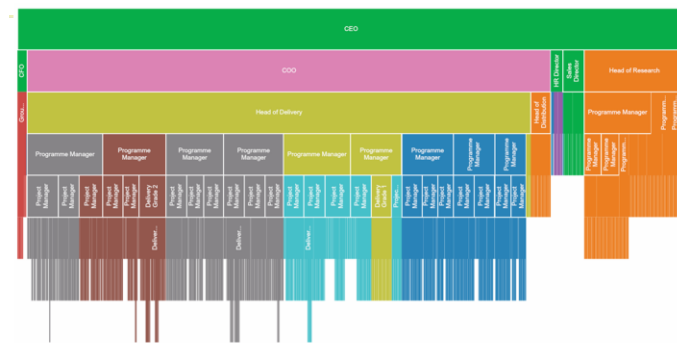
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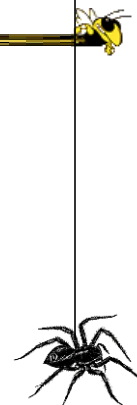
<http://blog.orgvue.com/ideal-span-control-see-intervene/>

Icicle Plot



Department

- Distribution
- IT Programme Delivery
- Project Delivery
- Executive
- Operations
- Projects
- Finance
- Ops Programme Delivery
- R&D
- HR
- Programme Delivery
- Sales



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Treemap



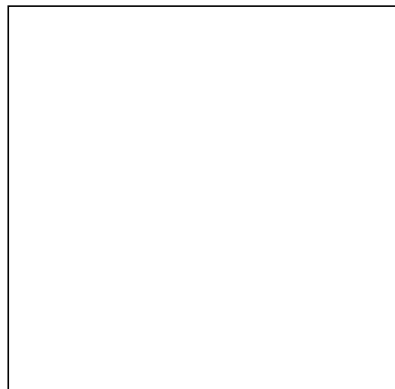
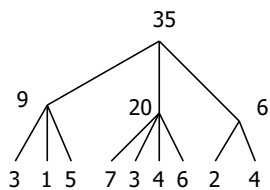
- Space-filling representation developed by Shneiderman and Johnson, Vis '91
- Children are drawn inside their parent
- Alternate horizontal and vertical slicing at each successive level
- Use area to encode other variable of data items

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Example

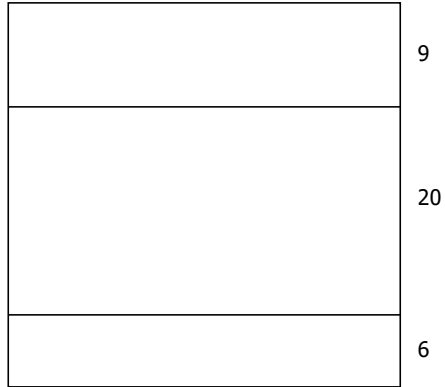
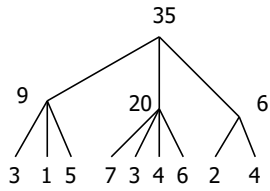


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Example

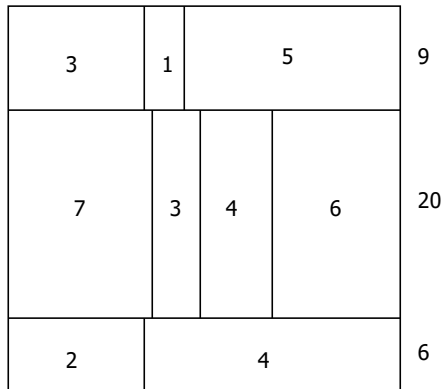
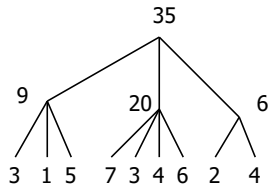


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Example



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Treemap



- Example

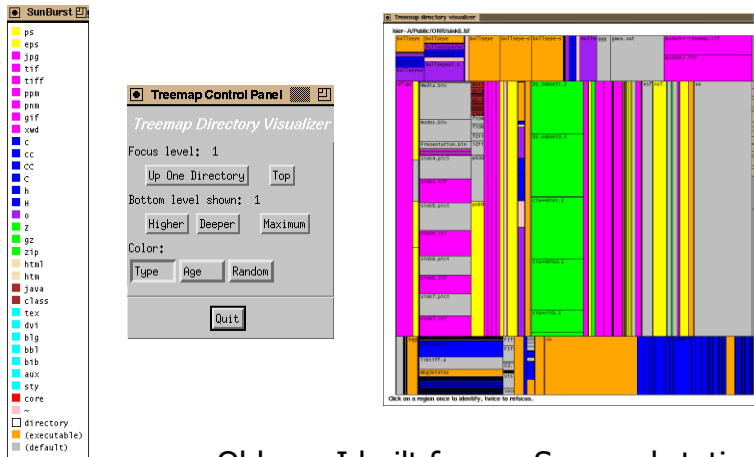


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Treemap Example



Old one I built for our Sun workstations

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Treemap Algorithm



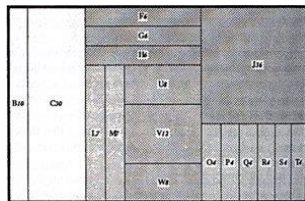
```
Draw()  
{  
  Change orientation from parent (horiz/vert)  
  Read all files and directories at this level  
  Make rectangle for each, scaled to size  
  Draw rectangles using appropriate size and color  
  For each directory  
    Make recursive call using its rectangle as focus  
}
```

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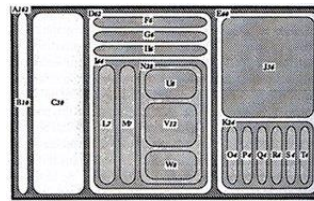
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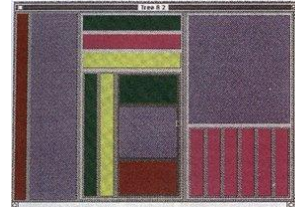
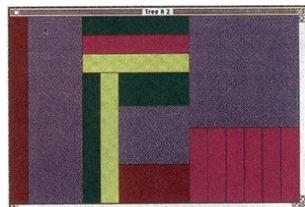
Nested vs. Non-nested



Non-nested Tree-Map



Nested Tree-Map



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Upcoming



- Hierarchies 2 – More on Space-filling reps
 - Prep: Johnson & Shneiderman article

- Lab 7 – D3 Animation & transition 1

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