Visualisation d'Arbres et de Graphes

G.-P. Bonneau

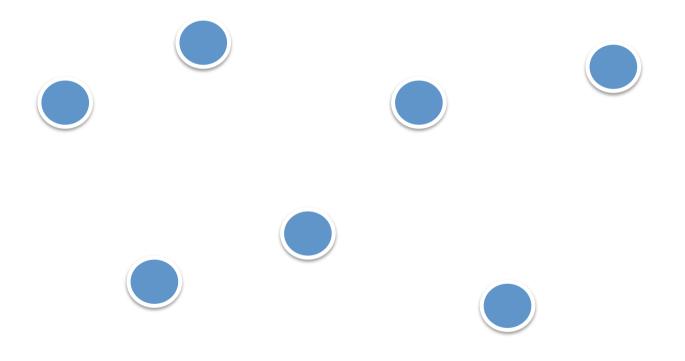
Applications

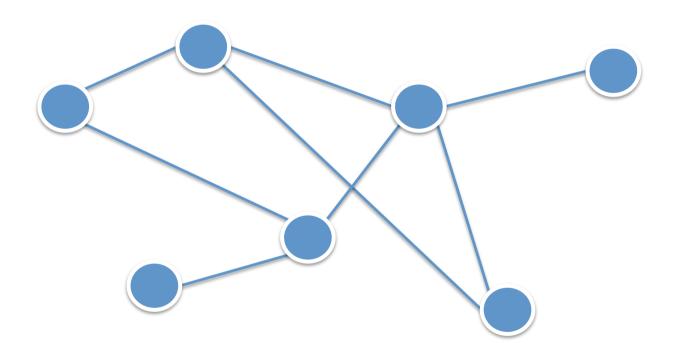
Réseaux sociaux

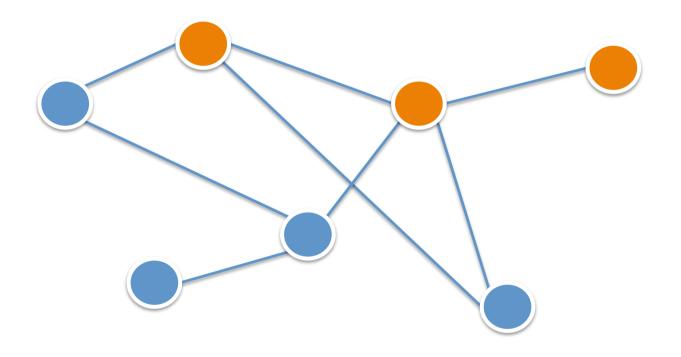
Segmentation de marchés

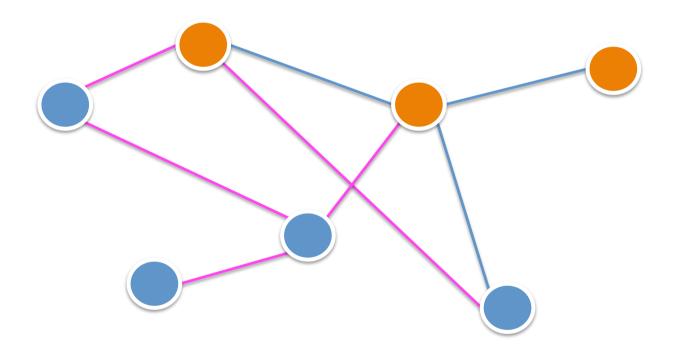
Logistique

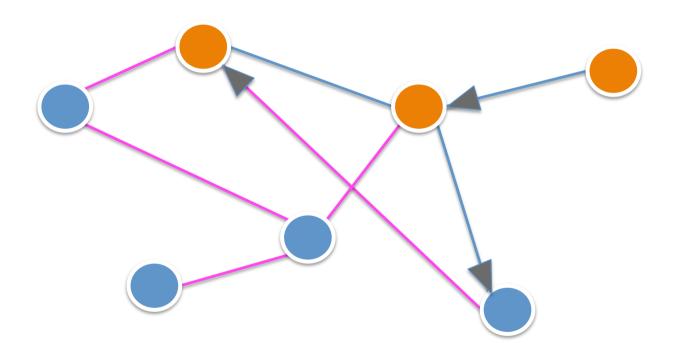
Arborescence de fichiers











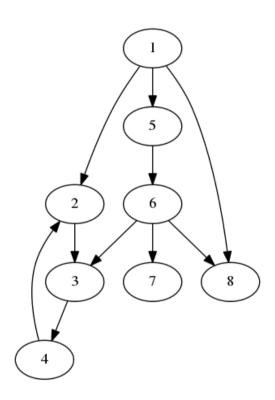
Problème

Passer des informations de [connectivité] ... à une représentation [Géométrique]

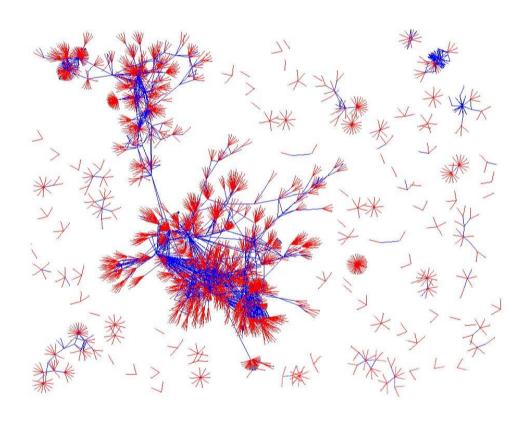
Avec parmi les objectifs possibles:

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visualiser les [Chemins]
les [Distances]
les [Clusters]
la [Hiérarchie]
```

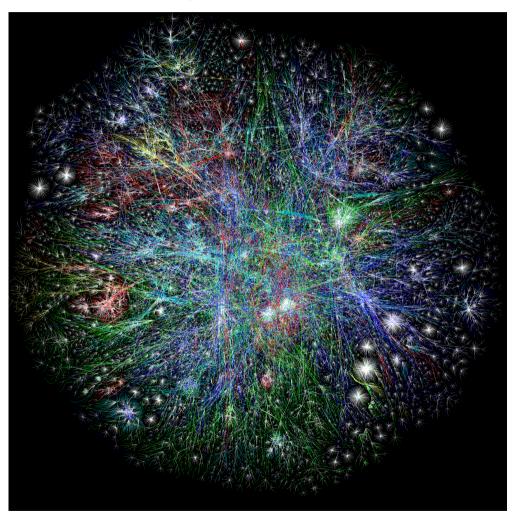
Passage à l'Échelle



Passage à l'Échelle

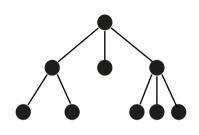


Passage à l'Échelle



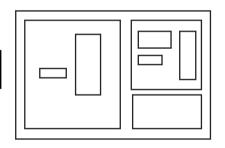
Visualisation d'Arbres

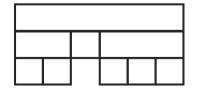




[Diagramme Nœuds/Arêtes]

[Carte d'Arbre]



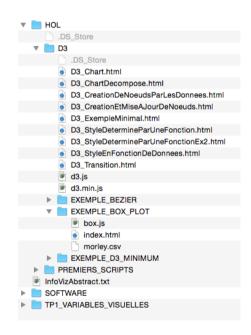


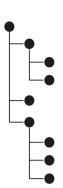
[Stratification]

Implémentation O(N) ou $O(N \ln(N))$

[Indentation]

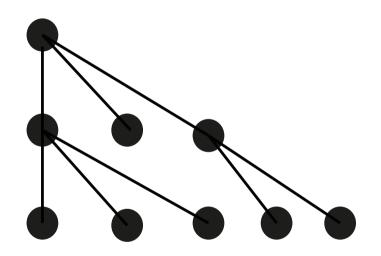
un nœud par ligne Indentation= profondeur





Nœuds/Arêtes: Algorithme Naïf

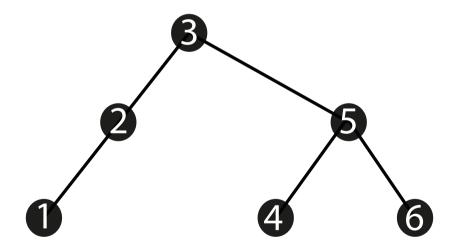
Nœuds du même niveau sur la même ligne Nœuds placés le plus à gauche possible



Algorithme de Knuth

Arbres Binaires

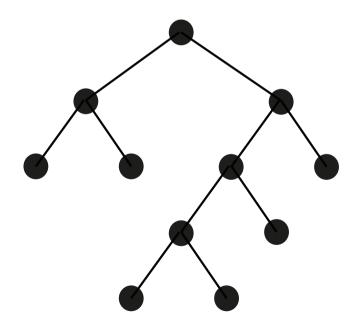
Nœud parent entre ses deux enfants

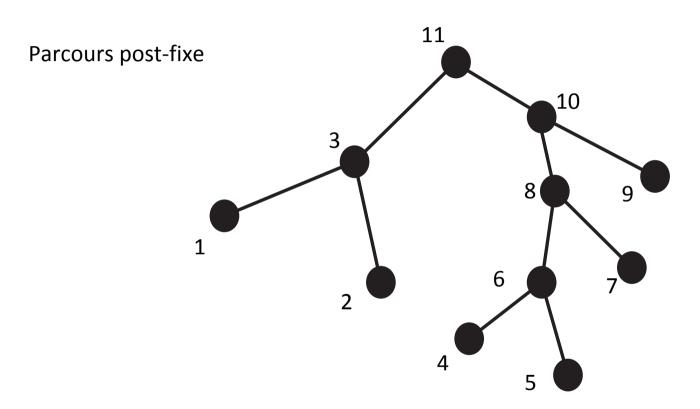


Algorithme de Wetherell et Shannon

Arbres Binaires

Nœud parent centré entre ses deux enfants



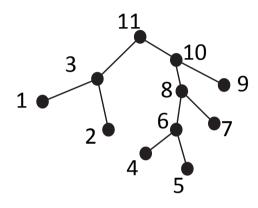


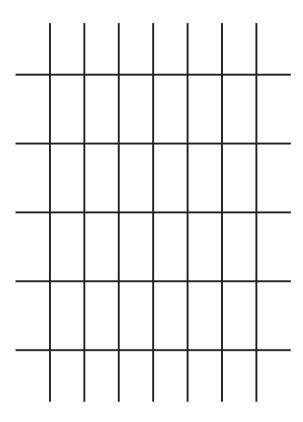
Règle 1: noeud feuille placé 2 unités à droite du noeud le plus à droite du même niveau

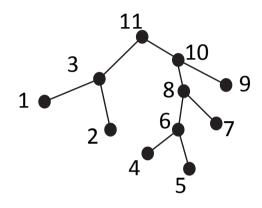
Règle 2: noeud avec deux enfants placé au centre de ses enfants

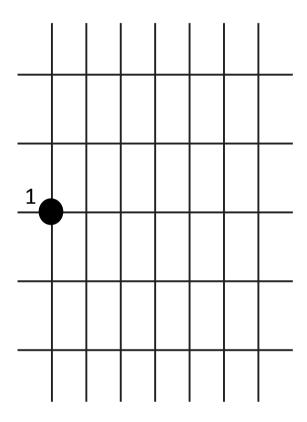
Règle 3: noeud avec un enfant placé une unité du bon côté de cet enfant

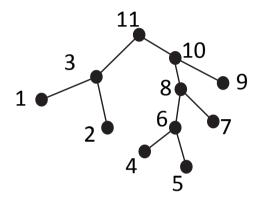
Règle 4: si un décalage est nécessaire, noter ce décalage dans le noeud

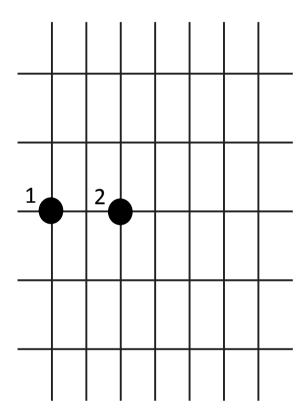


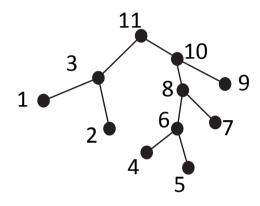


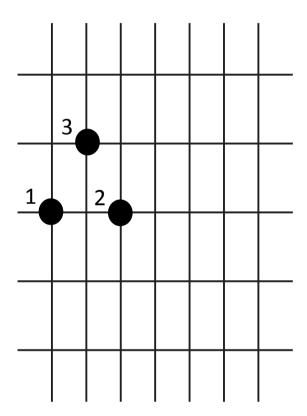


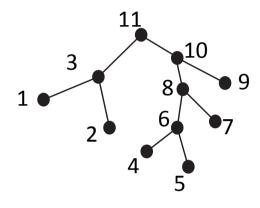


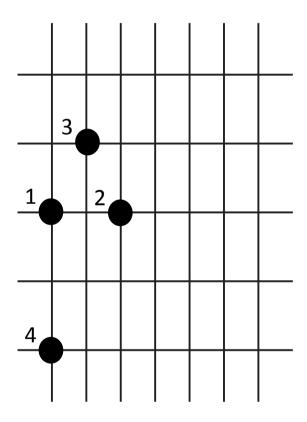


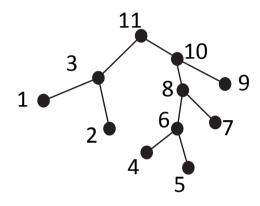


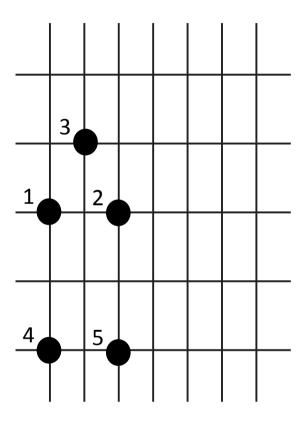


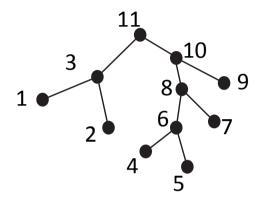


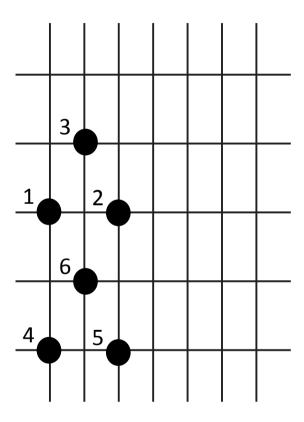


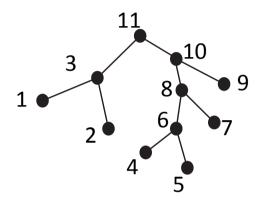


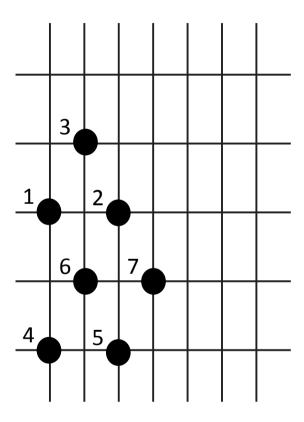


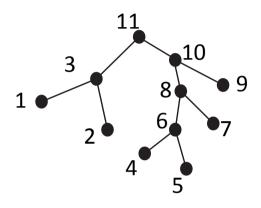


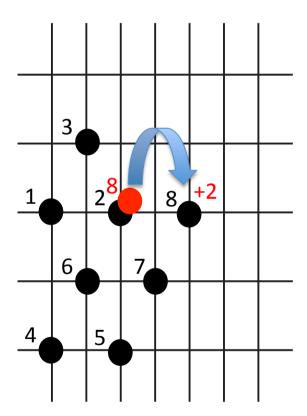


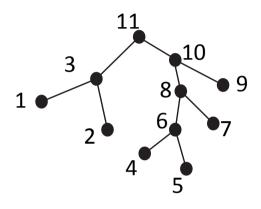


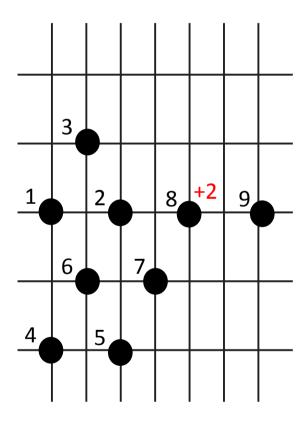


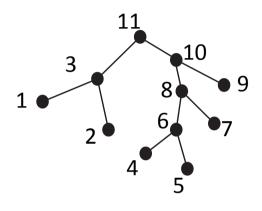


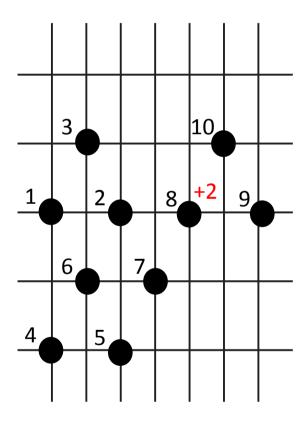


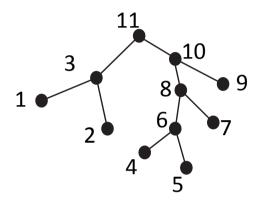


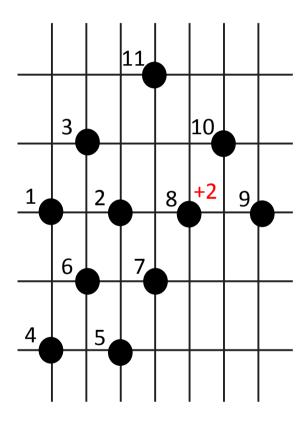


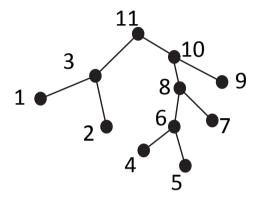




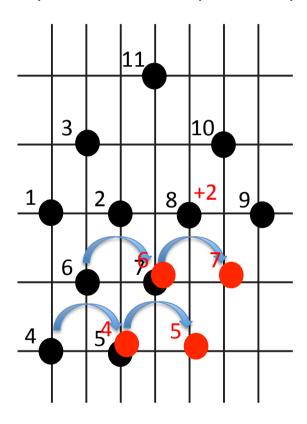






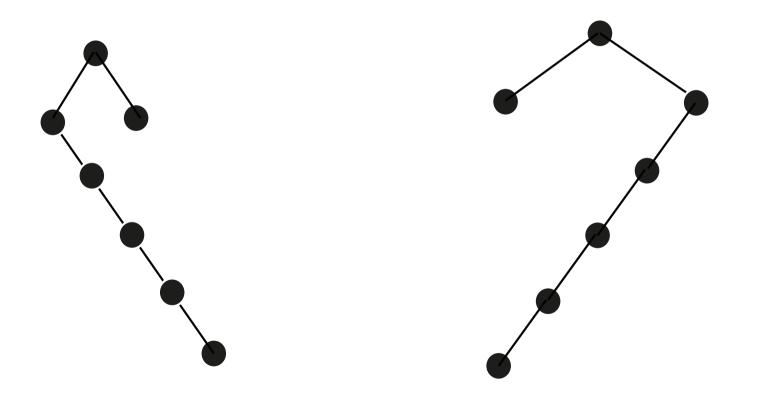


Calcul de la place définitive: parcours préfixe



Algorithme de Wetherell et Shannon

Arbres symétriques représentés non symétriques



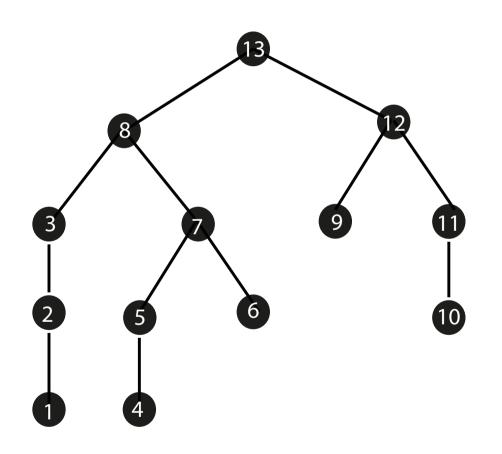
Algorithme de Reingold et Tilford

Utiliser les silhouettes des sous-arbres pour [compacter] la représentation

La relation parent->enfant unique est représentée verticalement

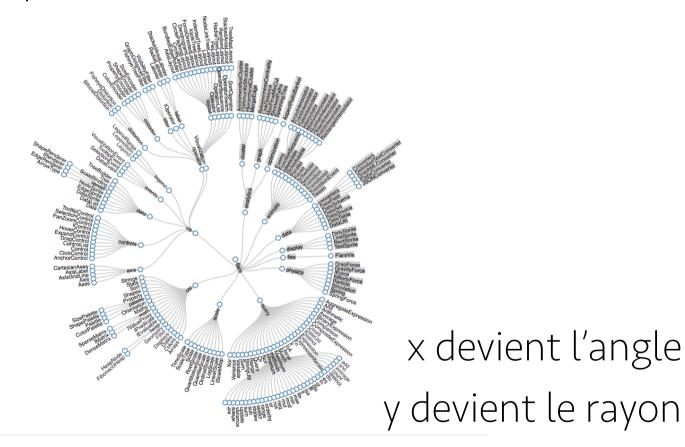
Prend en compte les arbres n-aires

Algorithme de Reingold et Tilford



Disposition Radiale

Coordonnées polaires



[d3.js]

passage à l'Échelle

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Problème:
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la largeur augmente [exponentiellement]

Solutions:

Scroll/Pan

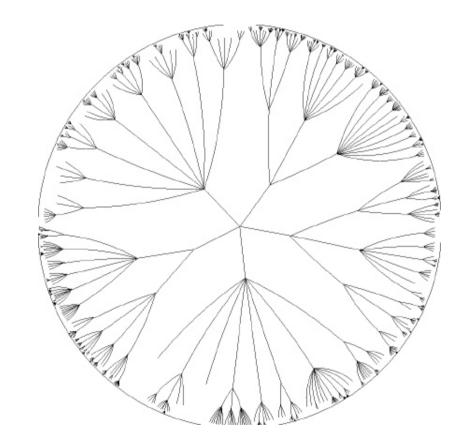
Simplifier (interactivement)

Zoomer

Focus+Context

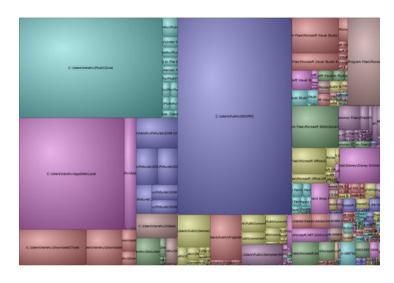
passage à l'Échelle

Projection hyperbolique



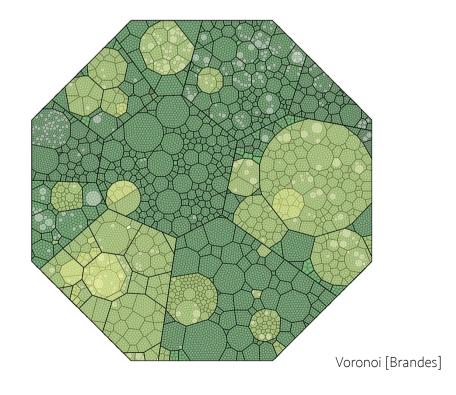
[Lamping, Xerox]

Carte d'arbre/Tree map

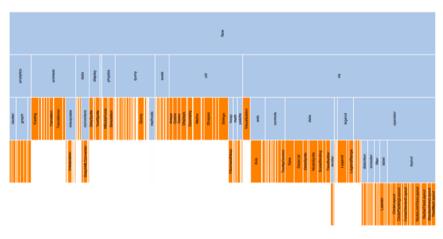


Rectangles [visitmix.com]

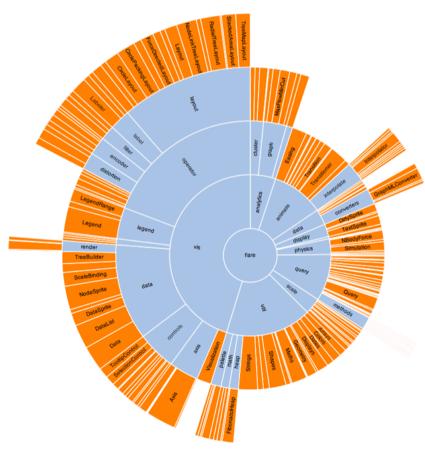
Problème: lecture de la profondeur



Stratification



Icicle, Sunburst [J. Heer]



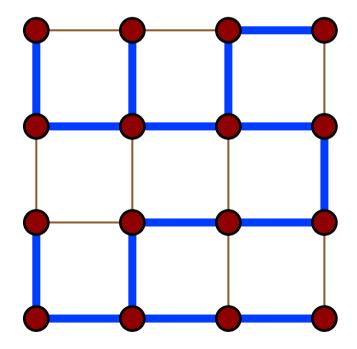
Graphes

- Positionnement explicite
 - Arbre couvrant
 - Arrangement par niveaux
 - Matrice de connexion

- Optimisation
 - Minimisation d'une énergie
 - Interactivité

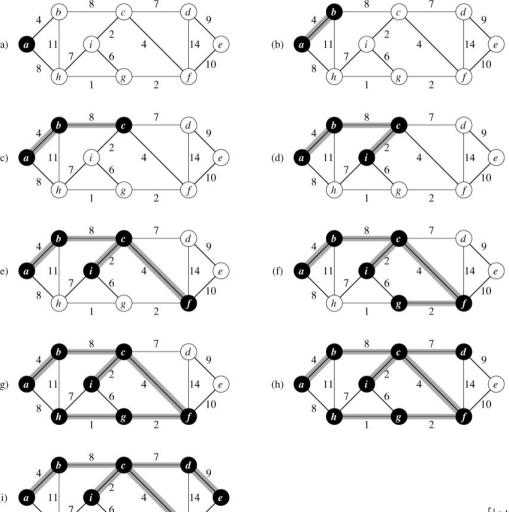
Arbre couvrant

- Sous-ensemble d'arêtes
 - Ne formant pas de cycle
 - Contenant tous les sommets



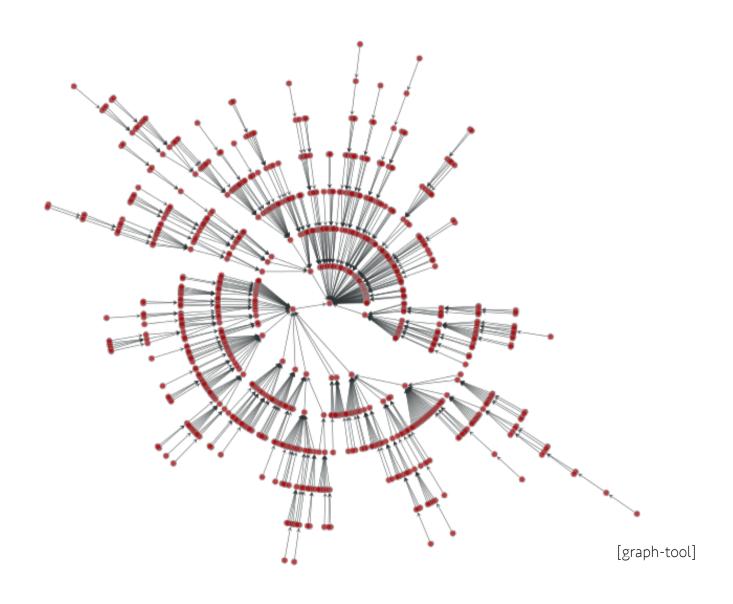
[wikimedia]

Arbre couvrant

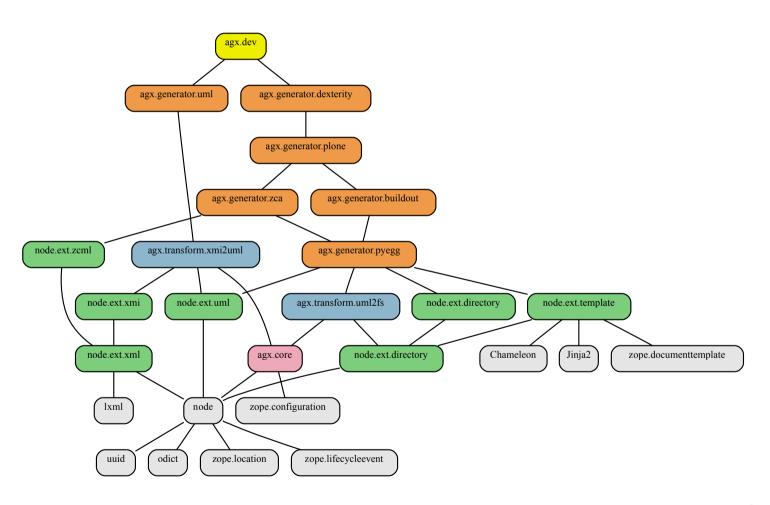


[Introduction to Algorithms]

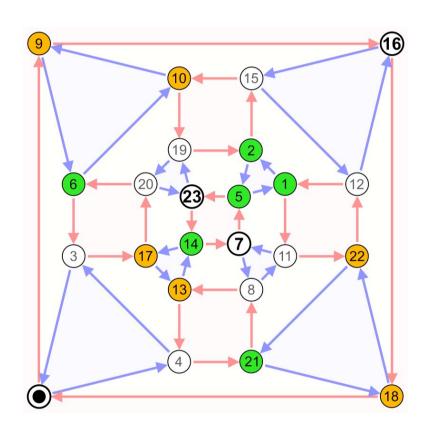
Arbre couvrant

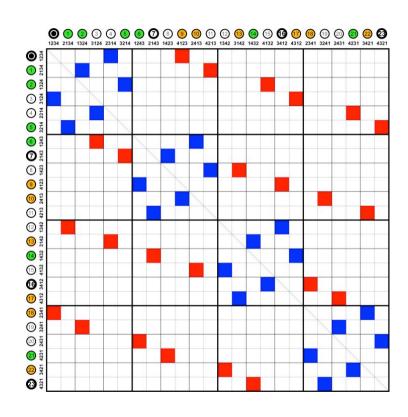


Arrangement par niveaux



Matrice de connections

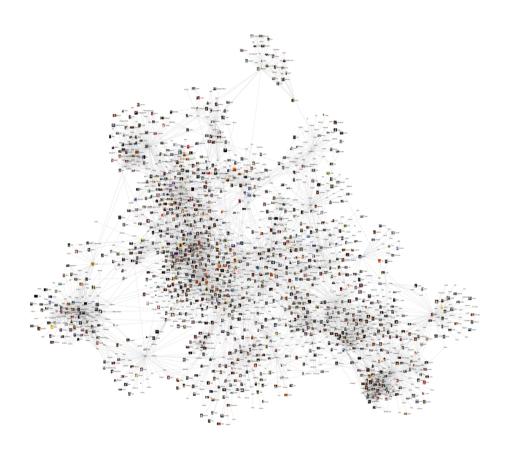




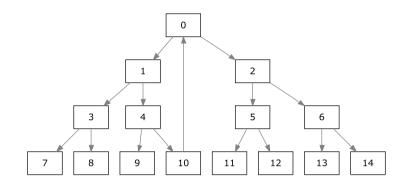
Placement par simulation

- Objectif: éloigner les nœuds entre eux
- Simulation de particules chargées
 - Forces de répulsion
 - Complexité N^2
 - Accélération avec hiérarchies spatiales
 - Quadtree, k-d tree

VizTer

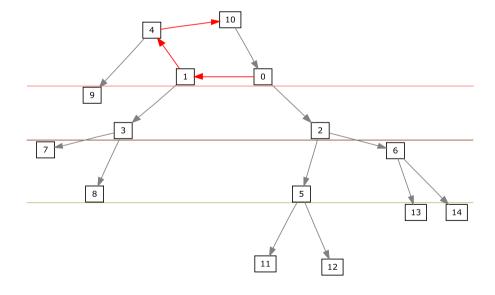


Optimisation avec Contraintes



[Sugiyama style, GraphViz]

[DiGCoLa, Dwyer 05]



pour finir: passage à l'échelle

- Pan/Zoom
- Focus-Context
- Groupement par Attribut
- Groupement d'arêtes: Edge Bundling

