



University  
of Glasgow | School of  
Computing Science

Honours Individual Project Dissertation

# VISUALIZATION OF CLASSICAL GRAPH THEORY PROBLEMS

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20 November 2022

## Abstract

Whereas, formalism in mathematics gives the subject a structure and a level of abstraction which makes it applicable to the most general of the situations. Visualization of a concept on the other hand, restricts the theory to a particular example but it makes one to see a problem in a more concrete pattern. It may also allow the learner to see the same problem in a new light. The learner can then apply or extrapolate the learning to other instances of the problem in general. In this project we have tried to elucidate some classical problems in Graph Theory by the way of visualization on a Web application. The method of visualization are animations and user interaction with animations. Such methods, it is belived can help young students and self-learners to get the first brush with the subject of Graph theory.

# Education Use Consent

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Signature: Fatma Al-Sayegh Date: 20 November 2022

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# 1 | Introduction

## 2 | Background

This chapter discusses concepts which are essential to understand the forthcoming chapters in this report. It starts out by discussing Graph Theory and its classical problems, some prior work on visualization of computer science topics which has an influence over this project, and goes on to discuss some elements of Functional Programming.

### 2.1 Discussion of Classical Graph Theory Problems

This section formally discusses the concepts of Graph theory which are elucidated visually in the application. If you are already familiar to the concepts of the topics discussed in this chapter then by all means skip over. If not, then it's recommended to go through the section as the material discussed here is essential to understand the discussion in the further chapters. The forthcoming chapters will refer to the subsections below for definitions of the graph theory problems.

#### 2.1.1 Definitions

A *Graph*  $G$ , can be understood as a collection of vertices which are connected to each other by edges. A *Vertex*  $v$  can be understood as a point and an *Edge*  $e$  is a pair of vertices. The *set of all the vertices* in a graph  $G$  is represented as  $V(G)$  and the *set of all the edges* in  $G$  is represented as  $E(G)$ .

For a vertex  $v$ , its *degree*  $\deg(v)$  is the number of edges connected to it. An *isolated vertex*  $v$  is such that  $\deg(v) = 0$ . An *end vertex* is a vertex  $w$  such that  $\deg(w) = 1$ . Two vertices are *adjacent* to each other if there is an edge connects them.

A *bipartite* graph, is a graph  $G$  such that its vertices  $V(G)$  can be split into two disjoint sets  $A$  and  $B$  such that each edge of  $G$  joins a vertex of  $A$  and a vertex of  $B$ . See Newman (2010).

#### 2.1.2 Graph Isomorphism

Two graphs  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  are isomorphic if there is a one to one correspondence between the vertices of  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  such that the number of edges between any two vertices in  $G_1$  is equal to the number of edges joining the corresponding vertices of  $G_2$ . Given two graphs, detecting if the graphs are Isomorphic is a problem to solve as the graphs may appear to be different in appearance and in the labeling of the nodes and edges. See Newman (2010).

**Application** The graph isomorphism problem finds application in the field of bioinformatics for finding network motifs (sub-graphs isomorphic to an input pattern) in a larger biological network. A network motif is a recurring pattern of connection of vertices in a large graph signifying their evolutionary selection over random patterns. See Bonnici et al. (2013).

#### 2.1.3 Max K Cut

A maximum cut, is partitioning the vertices of a graph in two groups such that the number of edges between these two groups is maximum. In a weighted graph, where the edges are weighted, the weights of the edges are also taken into consideration. A maximum k-cut, is generalized version

of maximum cut, where the graph is partitioned into  $k$  subsets, such that the number of edges between these groups is maximized.

It is important to note that a bipartite graph (refer to the Definitions section above) is a trivial example of Max Cut there are no edges among the vertices of a set  $A$  and no edges among the vertices of set  $B$  and all the edges are from the vertices in set  $A$  to vertices in set  $B$ .

#### 2.1.4 Graph Coloring

It is an optimization problem where the objective is to assign to the vertices of a graph a color such that no two adjacent vertices have the same color, while keeping the number of colors employed to a minimum. Here a color can be thought of just any symbol from a finite set of symbols.

#### 2.1.5 Minimum Vertex Cover

Minimum Vertex cover of a graph is the minimum amount of vertices such that, all the edges in the graph must have one of such vertices as at least one of their endpoints. This is also an optimization problem in which the constraint is that all the edges must be covered while keeping the number of vertices in the set of Minimum Vertex Cover to the minimum.

#### 2.1.6 Tree Width

We will explain in two parts. First we will define what a tree decomposition of a graph is. Then we will define tree width of the graph.

To decompose a Graph in a tree is to put nodes into sets called pieces, subject to certain conditions. The first condition is that all the vertices of  $G$  should belong to at least one piece. Every edge of  $G$ , must be present in at least one piece which contains both ends of the edge. And finally, in the tree decomposition, if there is a node  $n$  present in a walk from a node  $n_1$  to  $n_2$ , and if both  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  have a vertex  $v$  in common, then the node  $n$  also contains that vertex  $v$ .

Any graph can be decomposed into a tree. Trivially, a graph can be tree decomposed by putting all of its vertices in just one node. But it will not be a very useful tree decomposition. Therefore a good tree decomposition of a tree is the one which has small pieces. Tree width is defined as the size of the biggest piece  $V_t - 1$ . The smaller the tree width the bigger the better the tree decomposition. See Kleinberg and Tardos (2006) in the bibliography.

### 2.2 Prior Work

This project takes subtle inspirations from some of the work which is available on the internet as web applications for visualization of popular algorithms. Although the works which are discussed in this section are focused on understanding algorithmic solutions of computer science problems, the visualization of graphs, trees and lists in such projects have been inspiring for depiction of graphs and their animation in this project.

#### 2.2.1 Data Structure Visualizations

This tool was developed by David Galles, Associate Professor, University of San Francisco. See Galles, in the bibliography section. It covers topics from various categories of computer science problems such as Dynamic Programming, Geometric Programming, Trees, Heaps, Graphs etc. The design of the tool has several important features. The task of forming the data-structures as input to algorithms is quite often delegated to the user rather than they being predefined



or hard-coded. There are control buttons which allow the user to start pause and restart the animations. There is a slider to tune the speed of the animation as well.

There is a dearth of textual explanation of the algorithms while they run. Perhaps, the main purpose of this tool is as a teaching aid such that the teacher first explains the topic and uses the tool as a visual demonstration to show his students the working of the algorithm on real datastructures.

### **2.2.2 VisuAlgo**

This tool was developed by Dr. Steven Halim of National University of Singapore. See Halim in the bibliography. It covers topics from the subject of data structures and algorithms. Most relevant for this project are the topics related to graph theory; which are Maximum Flow, Minimum Vertex Cover, Traveling Salesman and Steiner Tree, although the emphasis is on algorithmic solutions to the problems and not problem visualization which is the emphasis of this project.

For most topics the user is able to construct his instances of datastructures. Unlike Data Structure Visualization application mentioned in subsection 2.2.1, there is an ample amount of textual information in terms of theory, tutorial and instructions. The explanation of the topics is done in text blocks which appear at appropriate places in a slide show like fashion. For organizing the textual information, it has drop down content menu for easy access to various sections.

### **2.2.3 Algmach**

This Web app was developed as a final year individual project dissertation for by Liam Lau under the supervision of Sofiat Olaosebikan. The application visualizes the matching algorithms such as Gale-Shapley Stable Matching and Extended Gale-Shapley Stable Matching algorithms applied to stable marriage and hospital/residents problem. See Lau in the bibliography. The app lends ideas about user friendliness and intuitive usage.

It has a panel which describes the algorithm steps while in an animation the matching algorithm works on an instance of the problem.

Aesthetically, the most noteworthy features of the app are, playback and speed controls which are as intuitive as media buttons on a media player and smooth page animations resulting in a pleasing user interaction.

## 3 | Analysis/Requirements

In this chapter, the scope of the project, the criterion of selection of the problems in graph theory, the thinking behind choosing the methods of elucidation of the selected topics will be discussed. Finally to conclude the analysis the requirements of the project are stated.

### 3.1 Scope of The Project

Understanding a problem in mathematics is a necessary first step in trying to solve it. It also enables a student to abstract out a formalized version of a problem from a real life scenario present in the fields of science and engineering.

This idea has guided this project to be restricted to one which helps a learner to understand the problems in graph theory. Whereas the solution or suggesting an algorithm to solve the problem, if required, is the second important step which has been deliberately not touched upon to keep the scope of this project clear, precise and specific.

### 3.2 Criteria for Selection of Problems

One of the most important criteria for selection of the problems for the project was based upon the importance of the topic in the field of graph theory. There are several text books (see Newman (2010) and Kleinberg and Tardos (2006)), in graph theory, which discuss various theorems and problems in the subject. There are a few problems which occur commonly and frequently in them. The order of their inclusion in the text books is based logically. Building the concepts from the basics to advanced. Therefore the problems included in the project should represent all levels of difficulty.

Since imagining a graph theory problem is largely a visual exercise, there was no dearth of problems which could offer themselves as a subject of an interesting visualization. The additional criteria therefore for filtering the candidate problems was based on whether they could be elucidated in the form of a simple and meaningful example, employed for animation and user interaction. The simplicity of the example doesn't in anyway imply triviality of the problem. Indeed here the assumption is that a simple example problem can make a student reach to the heart of the concept in it's generality fairly quickly. From there on she can extrapolate the learning to more complicated examples.

It is important to mention here that a survey among peers in the field of software engineering and computer science was conducted to gather suggestions on the shortlisted topics and methods. The data from the survey had a role in determining topics and the methods chosen.

### 3.3 Methods of Elucidation

As it has been discussed in the previous section that feasible methods of elucidation/exposition played a prominent role in the selection of the problems in the first place. It was decided that

for this project, such methods can be broadly classified as animations and user interactions or a combination of both.

### 3.3.1 Animation

The visual medium has dimensions such as of color, position, shape and motion. Generating them with a computer program, scenes can be created attracting the users attention towards a particular aspect of it with the help of animations. The scene in this project consists of a graph, which undergoes transformations of color, shape and position to make a certain aspect of it emphasized for the purpose of explaining a concept. Animations are used in this project to make problems like Graph Isomorphism, Max Cut, and Tree Width. For instance, the example problem of Graph Isomorphism, was explained by morphing a graph to change it's shape to acquire another radically different shape. It will be explained later how it can be considered as a visual proof that the two graphs in the scene are thus isomorphic.

### 3.3.2 User Interaction

Although animations go a long way in terms of having a user's mind involved in the learning process they only offer a linear narrative. On the other hand, user interaction with an animation not only makes the experience more immersive, it also leads to a natural multiplicity of stories from a single program. This happens as a human input results in a novel path from one state to another in the program just like a video game.

## 3.4 Technical Scope of The Project

To achieve the above mentioned features The program has data structures to hold graphs and algorithms to visually and geometrically manipulate them.

It's important to note here the program does not contain algorithms to solve the listed problems. As the scope of the program was limited to the purposes of visualization and not coding the algorithms which can solve instances of the mentioned problems. Therefore in this project, although the data type of Graphs (Set of Vertices and Set of Edges) and the associated functions, are quite general and can support operations of various kinds, care is taken that I provide the solution to the visualization program before hand to give enough information to the various animations and user interactions.

## 3.5 Requirements

Based on synthesis of the above sections it is concluded that there must be a web application written for the desktop browser with user interactive animations. The requirements for the application are categorized into two priority levels. The application must definitely have the features mentioned in the **Must Have** section which is the minimum requirements necessary to have a functioning application without any bells and whistles. It should have the additional desirable features mentioned in the **Should Have** section.

### 3.5.1 Must Have

The application must elucidate the following *Classical Graph Theory Problems* by employing user interactive animations.

1. Graph Isomorphism
2. Max Cut

3. Graph Coloring
4. Minimum Vertex Cover
5. Tree Width

And to achieve all this by programming the following items -

1. Data structures which represent vertices, edges and graphs.
2. Display the above entities as Scalar Vector Graphics on screen.
3. Translation and shape transformation of the graphs for animation.
4. Generation and handling of events triggered by user interaction with the elements in the animation for user interaction.
5. Display appropriate text in synchronization with the animations and user interaction.

Doing so in a manner which fulfills the following subjective qualities -

1. Substantive learning impact
2. Ease of Use
3. Coherent Story telling

And finally, evaluating the application with the help of the peers on parameters which can be broadly classified into the following categories -

1. Quality of Elucidation
2. User Experience
3. Learning Impact

### **3.5.2 Should Have**

The application should optionally have the following desirable features:

1. Pleasing Aesthetics, to be preferably verified by evaluation.
2. Mobile Friendliness, so that the application can be accessed anywhere.

## 4 | Design

This document discusses the design choices made for the application and the guiding principles behind such choices. It progresses to how a graph are visually displayed and animated in the app without going in the technical details of implementation. Finally, I shall discuss the intended experience of the user while going through the various topics explained in the application. We will also discuss the learning impact of each topic on the user as it forms an essential aspect of overall design.

### 4.1 Guiding Principles

#### 4.1.1 Simplicity

For the purpose of elucidation of Mathematical concepts, which requires an undivided attention of the learner, it was decided that the user interface must have the minimum amount of clutter possible, without giving away the minimum amount of functionality required. The learner should not get distracted by an overpopulated user interface. Simplicity and elegance would also lead the user to stay longer on the application without getting visually exhausted. Furthermore the users on the web today are extremely goal driven and don't want any obstruction between them and their goal. See Karvonen (2000).

#### 4.1.2 Intuitiveness

The layout of the user interface should be such that it not only has utility, but should also help communicate the intention of the designer about the usage of the application. For example a play button, just like it was found on media devices for decades, invites the user to kick-start an animation even without going through the text which tells him to do so explicitly. The size and placement of the play button on the page, therefore becomes important. Right placement of user interactive elements guide the user through the story which is intended to be told.

#### 4.1.3 Meaningfulness

For a substantial learning impact, the elucidation of the topics must reach at the heart of the topic. Furthermore they must have a story line which is meaningful and coherent. The learning outcomes of the animation or a user-interactive task must be well defined before an attempt is made to implement them.

### 4.2 Wire-frame and Navigation

The web application is a **Single Page Application**. Where the navigation from one topic to another occurs according to the user inputs. When the state moves from one graph theory to another topic, the data on the screen, that is the graphics and the text, change on the same page without changing the url.

The page is vertical divided into two parts, the left part of the page contains an instance of an animation, the right contains explanation of the topic and advice on how to interpret the animation along with navigation and control buttons.

The text in the explanation part of the page is dynamic in nature, if the animation has facility of user interaction with it's elements, the corresponding text on the right responds with advises on the state of affairs and what the user should do next.

There is a navigation bar at the bottom of the page, with left and right arrows, along with the names of the previous and the next topics, to hop from one topic to another.

## 4.3 Animation Panel

As mentioned in the preceding section, the left half of the page is for graphics, which contains an animation, a user-interaction session or a combination of both. The animation contains one or more than one graphs. These graphs undergo, according to needs of the topic in consideration transformations of appearance and annotation.

### 4.3.1 Visual representation of graphs

The graphs are represented as vertices and edges joining those vertices. Although the geometrical placement of the vertices is of no consequence in the subject of graph theory, for the purpose of visualization, vertices are assigned a 2 dimensional position. The edges, don't contain attributes such as length or positions of endpoints of a line segment, they are rather defined as a relation between a pair of vertices.

**Appearance of Vertices** The vertices of graphs in the animations are color filled circles of the same size save for certain exceptions. The color of the vertices have been allotted by varying mostly the hue and keeping saturation and lightness relatively same in the **HSL** (Hue Saturation Lightness) color space. The vertices contain a name inside the circle as an integer. The names of vertices were chosen as integers as it was assumed that such a representation would help the developer and also the user to keep a track of them as order of integers is understood better by humans.

When a particular vertex is needed to be shown differently than the rest then it's size and color are displayed differently. For example, a user-selected vertex in some of the animations are shown bigger and it's color changed to golden. The gold color it was observed makes the vertex in consideration stand out differently from other colors in the animation.

**Appearance of Edges** Edges, although are defined very algebraically as a relationship between a pair of vertices it gets drawn by referring to the positions of the related vertices as a straight line segment white in color.

When an edge is supposed to shown differently than the rest of the edges, it's width is increased and color changed to the same value of golden as a selected vertex. Again it was found that this color and thickness, made the edge standout from the rest of the edges and helped in showing it distinguished without being unpleasantly distracting.

## 4.4 Explanation Panel

Whereas, the animation panel on the left page contains all the graphical components of the topic elucidation. The right half of the page is occupied by the Explanation Panel. It contains the title of the problem being explained, it's definition and instruction on how to go ahead with starting the animation or user-interactive tasks. It also contains control buttons for starting, re-starting and pausing animations. For user-interactive tasks it has buttons to reset the task.

As the animation or a user-interactive task progresses the explanation panel generates explanatory and instructive text.

## 4.5 User Stories for Elucidation of Topics

This section describes, what the user is intended to experience while interacting with the individual topics in the application with a special consideration towards learning impact and understandability.

When the user opens the web application on a browser of her choice, the first topic she sees is that of Graph Isomorphism. She may stay there to interact with the example of the topic or navigate to other topics using navigation buttons at the bottom to have a bird's eye view of other topics.

Each graph theory problem has its own character and require a different approach for elucidation. The following sections will explain these approaches with their intended experience on the user with learning outcomes which may be achieved.

The survey mentioned in the section 3.2, also gave quite a few suggestions on different ways to elucidate the short listed topics. The suggestions were very topic specific, and included various ideas such as animations and games and the ability to construct user defined graphs etc. Some of the suggestions could be included in the project, some could not be accommodated as they did not fit the flow of narrative, while others while being brilliant ideas, act as inspiration for future work due to constraints of time.

### 4.5.1 Graph Isomorphism

The user is presented with a graph on the left and textual explanation on the right of the page. The textual explanation portion of the page also has some media buttons such as play/pause and reset to interact with the explanation. The text explanation briefly defines graph isomorphism and advises the user to press the play button.

**Animation:** When the user presses the play button, a new graph emerges out of the old one while keeping the edges between any two vertices conserved. While keeping the connectivity between the vertices intact, the graph transforms into a completely new shape, almost giving a visual proof that the two graphs on the screen are isomorphic to each other.

**User Interaction:** After the two isomorphic graphs have separated from each other, the user is advised in a text panel to choose a vertex by either hovering over a vertex or pressing the corresponding number on the keyboard. Doing so, will change the visual appearance of the selected vertex, the edges incident on the selected vertex and the adjacent vertices to the selected vertex in both graphs. The selected vertex will be enlarged to a new radius and change its color from its original color to golden color making it stand apart from the rest of the vertices. The edges incident on the vertex will change their colors to the same gold color. The adjacent vertices to the selected vertex will form a golden halo around them. This color transformation will distinguish a kind of a subset in the two displayed graphs. At this point of time, in the text panel the user is pointed out that the selected vertex has the same number of edges connecting to the same adjacent vertices in both the graphs. The user is also advised to inspect other vertices of the graphs and convince herself that each vertex of the graph has the same adjacent vertices in both the isomorphic counterparts.

**Learning Impact:** The transformation of a graph into a radically different looking graph but being essentially the same as far as the connectivity between the vertices go acts as a visual proof that the graphs are isomorphic. While individually inspecting each vertex will re-confirm this idea to the user. After having experienced the concept of graph isomorphism in this way it is assumed that the concept and definition of the term would be clear to her.

### 4.5.2 Max k Cut

Max Cut has two animations one after the other. The first animation is about Max 2 Cut and the second is about Max 3 Cut. It is assumed that the user will extrapolate the concept of the general Max k Cut after understanding the first two cases ( $k = 2$ ,  $k = 3$ ) and extrapolating it over greater values of  $k$ . The examples shown in the animations are a nearly bipartite and a tripartite graph for  $k = 2$  and  $k = 3$  respectively. A nearly bipartite and a tripartite graph is used to elucidate the topic as it is easier for the user to visualize how the two graphs can be segregated to sets of vertices such that the maximum number of edges pass between such sets.

In both the cases of  $k = 2$  and  $k = 3$ , the weight of all the edges is taken to be equal to 1. This decision has been taken as with  $w = 1$ , the answers to both the max cut problems are more visual than unequal weights.

**Max 2 Cut Animation:** It starts with an Original graph on the left and definition of Max K Cut and Max 2 Cut on the right of the web page. The right part of the page also contains media buttons to pause and play the animations. It also has a button for switching from Max 2 Cut example, to Max 3 Cut example. The Max 2 Cut animation starts with a graph, which starts when the user presses the play button. As the animation progresses a new graph emerges out of the original one and translates towards right changing its shape to segregate its vertices into two sets forming a Maximum 2 Cut. The two sets move vertically up and down and increase the distance between themselves, revealing the number of edges passing from one set to another which the user can intuitively tell is greater than the number of edges between any other two sets which may have been formed from the vertices of the graph.

The user is advised to put up a pre-defined horizontal line by pressing a button in the explanation panel. The line is drawn between the two sets of vertices. The intersection points between the edges and the max cut line is shown by blue dots. These user is advised to observe the number of intersection points which tell the user the number of edges passing from one set to another.

**Max 3 Cut Animation:** Just like the animation for Max 2 Cut, this animation is started by the user by pressing the play button. The animation on the right starts with a tripartite graph arranged in a circular form. As the animation progresses the graph gets Divided into three sets of vertices in which the three sets translate in directions which are set  $120^\circ$  apart from each other. The graph transforms from a circularly arranged one to a triangular form. The user can draw the Max 3 Cut lines at any point in the progress of the animation. These are three lines separating each set from the rest of the graph, with points of intersection shown in blue showing the number of edges passing from one set to the rest of the sets.

**Learning Impact:** Although the examples in the Max 2 Cut and Max 3 Cut can be seen as simple ones as the first one was nearly a bipartite graph and the second one was a tripartite graph, they do a good job at defining the problem well. Not just that such visualization explains the problem well it also may act as artwork especially in the case of Max 3 Cut, which may inspire an imaginative student to want to investigate the subject further.

### 4.5.3 Graph Coloring

**User Interaction:** A user-interactive task was chosen for explaining Graph Coloring as the nature of the problem lends naturally for such. The user is presented with a graph which has all the vertices in color white. On the explanation panel to the right he is given the definition of the problem and advice on how to complete the task.

The task is to choose colors from a color palette of three colors namely red, green and blue, and color vertices in the graph such that no two adjacent vertices have the same color. Whenever the user colors two or more adjacent vertices the same color the text panel warns them to make



amends. There is a reset button in the explanation panel to un-color all the vertices to start all over again if the user wants to start from the beginning.

The user is challenged to first challenged to color the graph successfully in just two colors but as it would be soon clear to the user it can only be done in three.

A user-interactive task was chosen for explaining Graph Coloring as the nature of the problem lends naturally for such.

**Learning Impact:** The user interactive task will help the student retain the meaning of the Graph Coloring problem in their memory for a long period of time than just watching an animation as a spectator.

#### 4.5.4 Minimum Vertex Cover

**User Interaction:** Minimum Vertex Cover, by the nature of the problem is chosen to be elucidated by the help of a user-interactive task. The user is given a graph along with explanation of the Minimum Vertex Cover problem. He is also explained how to complete the task. The task is to select vertices successively either by clicking them or pressing a number corresponding to the vertex of choice on the keyboard. When he selects the vertex, the selected vertex and all the edges incident on it are displayed differently. He has to thus highlight all the edges by selecting the minimum number of vertices in the graph. If he has done this task effectively then he would not choose more vertices than required to cover all the edges in the graph. When the user covers all the edges by only selecting four vertices, he is given a congratulatory message for having done the task right. If he covers the graph by selecting more than four vertices then he is advised to do the same in just four.

**Learning Impact:** Just like Graph coloring, in the case of Minimum Vertex Cover too, it is assumed that a user-interactive task is effective not just in explanation of a topic but also, retention of the concept for a long period of time.

#### 4.5.5 Tree Width

**Animation:** The topic Tree Width is explained in a multi-part animation. The first part begins with a graph in which the vertices are arranged in a circular pattern. The circular form conceals a tree like structure which can be abstracted out of the graph.

The user while reading the explanation is instructed to press the 'forward' button to move to the first part. The user hops from one part of the animation to another by pressing this 'forward' button. In the first part the graph which was hitherto arranged in a circular pattern transforms into a regular lattice like pattern. The tree-like pattern is more apparent in the new visual form of the graph. This is also pointed out in the explanation panel.

The next part of the animation shows an example of a piece (a sub-graph) containing three vertices against the backdrop of the graph. The significance of pieces in the tree-width concept is discussed in the background chapter. The piece is also represented by a blue dot at the centroid of the three vertices. In the next part of the animation the whole of the graph is marked by its constituent pieces by blue dots.

In the final part, the pieces form the nodes of a tree. The tree's edges (branches) are colored in golden color to make it stand out from the graph in the background. At this point, the definition of the tree width is given in the explanation panel.

**Learning Impact:** The user is expected to learn the concept of tree decomposition of a graph. Also, by the help of animations, he will be inspired to learn abstract thinking: how a *form* of a tree can be derived out of an unassuming typical graph.

## 5 | Implementation

This chapter discusses the platform and the programming techniques employed to implement the application. This application is a web application meant to run on browser. Traditionally, Javascript or programming languages which transpile to Javascript are employed to execute such web apps. In the implementation of this application a functional programming language called Elm which transpiles to Javascript is used. Therefore, the chapter starts with explaining, the benefits of using a functional programming in general and also how Elm uses Model, View, Update architecture to implement a dynamic front end.

Furthermore, it will be discussed how the Graph as a data-structure is defined. How it is drawn on screen as SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics). How a function generates a color palette for the coloring of the vertices. How vertices are laid out in various geometrical patterns and how animations are implemented among other things.

### 5.1 Front End Development with The Elm Programming Language

The project is developed using the Functional Programming paradigm. This is a paradigm which has been in development and practice since the days of infancy of computer science. Functional programming is based on a form of computation called lambda calculus proposed by Alonzo Church. See Hudak et al. (2007).

For most of the history of computing functional programming remained in the ivory towers of universities for purposes of exploring theoretical computer science and language research.

In the last decades however, programming languages such as Haskell and a few dialects of LISP have escaped the ivory towers to find application in the software industry.

In this section we will discuss, why functional programming was chosen as the programming paradigm of choice. How the functional programming language called Elm is used to write a well organized, maintainable, intuitive and understandable code to produce a dynamic front end.

#### 5.1.1 Why Functional Programming?

Functional programming, makes the programmer think in a different way than what may be called imperative programming. In the functional paradigm, functions are first class citizens, which can be mashed up together with each other, by giving a function as input to another function, a function giving out another function as an output, function composed of two functions dove-tailed to each other, programming patterns being abstracted out as functions and so on.

For such Lego like usage of functions they must be dependable, such that for a particular input a function will give a particular output just like mathematical functions and has no business outside it's scope for side-effects. With such confidence in the functions, they can be fitted with each other to make them do complex computation. See Hughes (1989).

Since the functional code is more reasonable and logical than imperative programming the runtime errors are substantially less than imperative programming and is easier to maintain.

**Separation of Concerns** It may be asked that if functions don't have side effects, how do they print output on the terminal or read file from the hard disk or accept inputs from a user. Functional programming environments have a way of separating the pure part of a program from the impure part, by introducing 'actions'. These 'actions' or side-effects are treated as a form of encapsulated data, which can be manipulated by pure functions, and the environment makes changes to the outside world by executing these actions.

Therefore the programmer has to himself a large part of the program where he deals with just pure functions. This allows him to exploit the perfectness of pure functional programming.

This separation of concerns of pure and impure code in the context of the Elm programming language is discussed in the next section called the Elm Architecture.

### 5.1.2 Why Elm Programming Language for This Project?

For the reasons in the previous sections, a functional programming language was chosen keeping in mind that the size of this project would be quite substantial. Unlike Javascript, Elm does not require any external framework such as Angular or React. This makes the program easier to reason with and maintainable.

Although, Elm is a new language which may not have as much community support as Javascript and its various frameworks have, it has a compiler which gives friendly error messages almost guiding the programmer for correct usage of the language.

### 5.1.3 The Elm Architecture

The Elm Architecture is a pattern of writing Elm code for responsive web applications. The architecture separates the concerns of front-end development into the following categories:

1. Model
2. View
3. Update

The Model is a data structure which holds the state of a program. See Fairbank (2019). This state is used by the view function to render a webpage. The webpage, when rendered has elements, which may trigger events, such as user inputs by the way of clicking an HTML element. Such events are caught by the Elm runtime and sent to the update function. The update function takes these event messages and changes the state. The changed state is then rendered by the view function to a modified page. Therefore, the Model is changed by the update function, whereas it is used by the view function to render a webpage according to a formula set by the programmer.

## 5.2 Events as Messages

The events described in section subsection 5.1.3 generated by animation clocks and clicks of the user on graph elements and buttons, are called messages in the Elm way of naming things. For this particular application they are defined as an Algebraic Data Type as:

```
1 type Msg
2   = TimeDelta Float           -- Clock Ticks for Animation
3   | HoverOver Int             -- Event when Mouse over a Vertex
4   | MouseOut Int              -- Event when Mouse out from a Vertex
5   | VertexClicked Int          -- Event when Vertex Clicked
6   | AnimationToggle           -- Pause or Play Animation
7   | AnimationStartOver        -- Restart Animation
8   | ToggleVertexStatus Int    -- Select/Unselect Animation
```

```

9      | NextTopic           -- Next Topic
10     | PreviousTopic       -- Previous Topic

```

*Listing 5.1: Abstract Data Type Msg with it's Data Constructors.*

The messages are not just generated by user interaction with this application, they are also generated by the animation clock as well as can be seen in the first data constructor of the type *Msg*. The clock ticks and the key strokes are events which initiate the update function to act on Model. The animation clock and key presses need to be subscribed from the Elm runtime in the following way:

```

1  subscription : Model -> Sub Msg
2  subscription _ =
3      Sub.batch
4          [ E.onAnimationFrameDelta TimeDelta
5            , E.onKeyPress keyDecoder
6          ]

```

*Listing 5.2: Subscription of Animation clock and Key presses services*

## 5.3 Implementation of Graphs

Inside the program, a graph exists as data structure which contains a list of vertices and a list of edges. The vertex which is a data type defined separately consists of a name (which is an integer), a color, a 2D position (it is actually implemented using a 3D vector, with z is always kept at zero). An edge on the other hand is defined as a combination of two vertices. Such Graphs are present in the Model in and are used by the view function to be drawn as SVG.

```

1  -- Definition of Vertex
2  type alias Vertex =
3      { name : Int, pos : Vec3, color : Color, glow : Bool }
4
5  -- Definition of Edge
6  type alias Edge =
7      { vertexOne : Vertex, vertexTwo : Vertex }
8
9  -- Definition of Graph
10 type alias Graph =
11     { vertices : List Vertex, edges : List Edge }

```

*Listing 5.3: Definition of Vertex, Edge and Graph*

### 5.3.1 Grid

In the program a Grid is a list of 3D vectors or in other words a list of position for vertices, which can be taken as an input by certain functions to construct graphs or change shapes of graphs.

A list of Vertices, for example can be formed by combining together lists of names, colors and a grid.

Grids are important in implementing animations. There is a function, for example, which take two grids and output a grid which is geometrically in between the two grids.

### 5.3.2 Using Linear algebra to Initialize Grids

Linear algebra, in particular manipulation of vectors using Matrices has been used to create interesting grids for the placement of vertices in the scene. This includes rotation, scaling and translation of vectors to form polygonal patterns. Functions were created to form polygon with  $n$  geometric vertices which prove very handy in producing grids for various geometries like the one seen in Graph Isomorphism and Max k Cut examples.

As a small example, here is a functional programming code to find the centroid of three position vectors. You can observe how first two vectors are added on line 1, and then it is pipelined to addition with a third vector, which is in turn pipelined to being scaled by 0.33 (divided by 3.0). This could have been achieved in a single line of code, but Elm reserves operators like  $+$ ,  $-$ ,  $*$  for only numbers and they can't be overloaded to work for vectors.

```
1  Math.Vector3.add v1.pos v2.pos
2  |> Math.Vector3.add v3.pos
3  |> Math.Vector3.scale 0.333
```

*Listing 5.4: Finding Centroid of Three points.*

### 5.3.3 Implementing Colors

To have a list of neighboring colors acting as a color palette we work on the Hue Saturation Lightness color space (HSL), mostly varying the hue just pass a region in the spectrum of hues (First, Second or Third) and the number of colors needed as an Integer. On a scale from 0.00 to 1.00, the first region will produce hues ranging from 0.00 to 0.33, the second producing it from 0.33 to 0.66 and the third producing it between 0.66 to 1.00.

### 5.3.4 Edges

Edges are defined as a combination of two vertices. Since they are drawn as a straight line segment between the positions of the two vertices, they do not require positional data associated explicitly for them. It is drawn out from the vertices, they contain.

## 5.4 Implementation of Animations

In this section, it will be explained how various animations in the application are implemented. Though there are minor differences between animations for one topic to another, they follow a common pattern. The common pattern is this that events are generated by a quasi-regular clock. These events trigger the update function which transforms the current state of the program and changes the position of certain abstract entities. The view function while redrawing these entities takes the position information from the updated model to draw them as SVG.

### 5.4.1 Morphing Geometry of a Graph

In some of the animations in the application, the graph changes its geometry to visually look different than the original. This is accomplished by a function which takes a graph and a grid to move the input graph incrementally towards the grid with every tick of the animation clock. The function calculates the displacement vector between a vertex and the respective final position given in the grid and finds a new position along the direction of the displacement vector.

### 5.4.2 Re-formation of the Graphs

At each tick of the animation clock the graph under transformation, is built again, with vertices having the same name and color as the original but new positions. The edges need to be re-constructed again as the vertex positions have been renewed. This is something which is expected in the functional programming paradigm where nothing is changed in place and new data structures are created with application of a function. This is true not just for animations, it is true for user-interaction or anything which requires visual (Geometric or Color) modification of the graph.

The re-formation of the vertices and the edges are quite explicitly shown in the Elm function below. The function takes a graph and a grid and produces a new graph situated at the new grid with new vertices and edges. The edges formed in the new graph are connected to the same vertices (vertices with the same names, actually) as the original ones.

```

1  morphGraph : Graph -> Grid -> Graph
2  morphGraph graph grid =
3      let
4          updatedVertices =
5              List.map2 updatePositionVertex graph.vertices grid
6
7          createEdge =
8              updateEdge updatedVertices
9
10         updatedEdges =
11             List.map createEdge graph.edges
12     in
13     Graph updatedVertices updatedEdges

```

*Listing 5.5: Changing the shape of a graph for animation*

### 5.4.3 Drawing of Graphs

Drawing graphs is done using SVG elements. The vertices are drawn as color filled circles while the edges are drawn as straight line segments between the positions of the related vertices. The edges are drawn first and the vertices later so that vertices appear on top of the edges and the edges seem to be appearing out of the surface of the vertices.

## 5.5 Explanation Panel

The Explanation Panel consist of the title of the topic and suggestions on how to interpret and interact with the animations and user interactions. This panel is populated with text and buttons by functions which take the state (Model) of the program as input. According to the state of the program appropriate advises, instructions and buttons are spawned on the panel.

The functions responsible for Explanation Panel in the case of user interaction such as the ones in Graph Coloring and minimum vertex cover run a check on the state of the program to know if the user is doing his task correctly. For example in graph coloring, if two adjacent vertices are colored the same color, there appears a message in the explanation panel warning about the same.

## 5.6 Navigation and Control

There are several buttons and keyboard shortcuts to go from one topic to the next and to play/pause and restart animations. These have been implemented by generating appropriate messages which are caught by the update function which in turn updates the model (state of the program). The updated model of the program is reflected on the screen by the view function.

### 5.6.1 Navigation Bar

The navigation bar consists of buttons to go to the previous and the next topics. When the message *PreviousTopic* or the message *NextTopic* is generated by the buttons respectively, the update function catches it to change the state of the program (a data structure known as Model) to load it with the details of the previous/next topic.

### 5.6.2 Keyboard Shortcuts

Keyboard shortcuts provide a fast way to test various functionalities while developing the application. These functionalities have not been taken away even after development therefore they still can be used to trigger events in the application. The key presses messages are registered by the elm run-time which in turn triggers the update function to update the model. The updated model is now rendered by the view function. Information about the keyboard shortcuts can be availed on the screen by pressing the information icon present in the navigation bar. Below is an example list of a few key-bindings.

- **p**: Toggle between pause and play animation. (Can be used instead of the Play/Pause button; Generates the **AnimationToggle** message).
- **r**: Restart animation. (Can be used instead of Restart Button; Generates the **Animation-StartOver** message).
- **n**: Go to the next topic. (Can be used instead of the navigation button; Generates the **NextTopic** message).
- **N**: Go to the previous topic. (Can be used instead of the navigation button; Generates the **PreviousTopic** message).
- **t**: Next animation (Can be used in case of Max k Cut and Tree width to go to the next animation; Generates the **NextAnimation** message)

## 5.7 Software Engineering Practices

In the following subsections, how a few good practices which were adopted to make the project of this size manageable and organized are explained.

### 5.7.1 Version Control

The program along with the documentation and the dissertation report were version controlled in a single GitHub repository. A git repository, gives the developer confidence for fearless refactoring and feature enhancement by the way of creating separate branches for separate issues.

### **5.7.2 Continuous Deployment**

The web application concerning the project is deployed on the World Wide Web using Netlify. It is a service which lets one host a front end website. It is connected to the master branch of the GitHub repository of the project. Every time a new version is pushed to the master, netlify service fetches the new version of the app from the repository, builds it according to the build script present in the GitHub repository and deploys the web application on a specific url. The build and deployment can also be done manually by going to the dashboard of the Netlify website. The build and deployment process primarily consists of transpiling Elm code to a Javascript file.

### **5.7.3 Documentation**



## 6 | Evaluation

## 7 | Conclusion

## A | Appendices

## 7 | Bibliography

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