

The background of the entire image is a dark blue field filled with a pattern of red dots of varying sizes. These dots are arranged to form a large, stylized arch or bridge shape that spans the top half of the image, framing the central text.

# HUST

**ĐẠI HỌC BÁCH KHOA HÀ NỘI**  
HANOI UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ONE LOVE. ONE FUTURE.

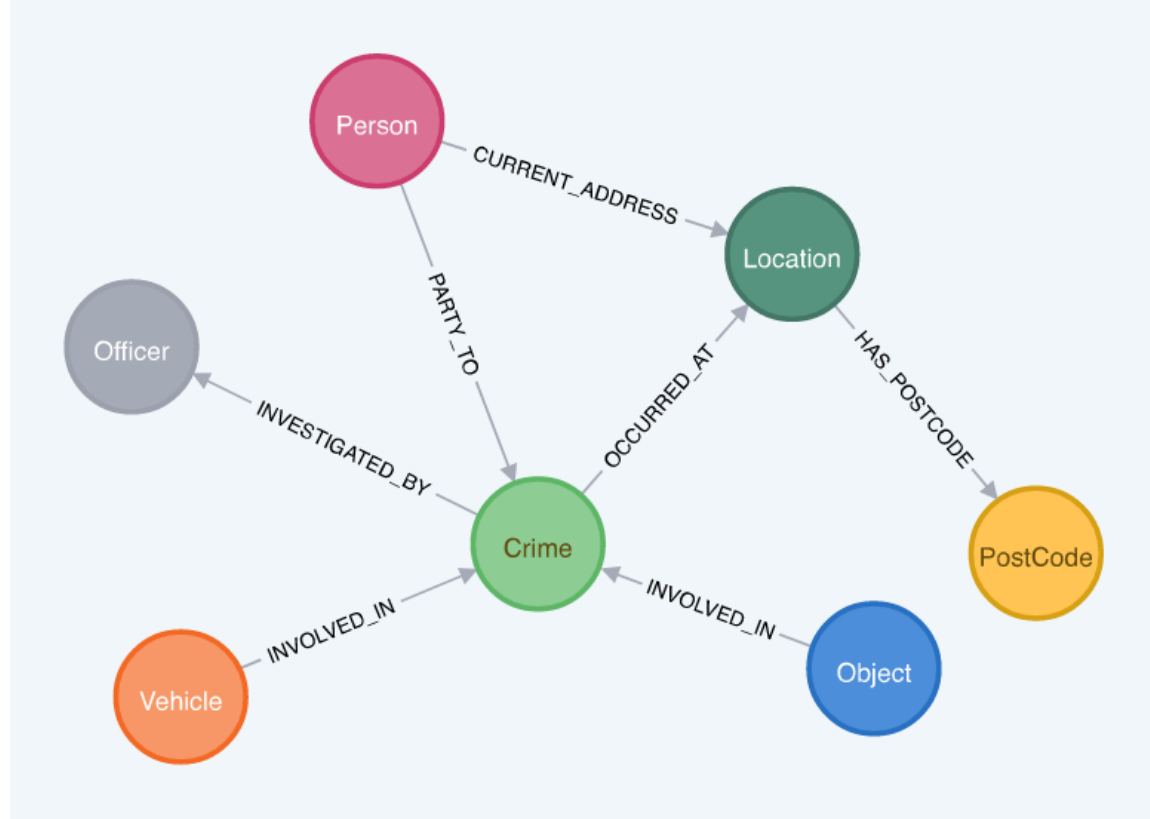


# Graph data visualization

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# What is graph data

- Data representing relationships between entities
  - Entities are represented by nodes (vertices or points)
  - Relationships are represented by edges (lines or arcs)
  - The graph  $G(V,E)$  includes the set of vertices  $V$  and the set of edges  $E$

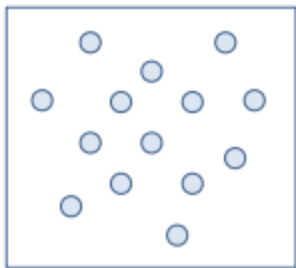


# Properties of Graph Data

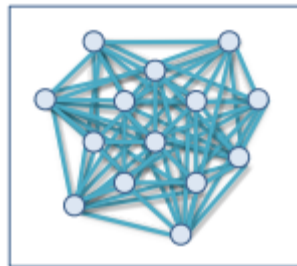
- Sparsity
  - Not all nodes are connected by edges
  - Number of edges is often much less than the number of possible connections between nodes
- Directionality
  - **Directed edges:** Show a one-way relationship between nodes (e.g., following on Twitter)
  - **Undirected edges:** Show a two-way relationship between nodes (e.g., friendship on Facebook)
- Weights
  - Weights represent the strength or importance of the relationship between nodes
  - Can be numerical values, distances, times, or other quantities

# Basic concepts

- An **independent set**, **stable set**, **coclique** or **anticlique** is a set of vertices in a graph, no two of which are adjacent.
- **Clique** is a subset of vertices of an undirected graph such that every two distinct vertices in the clique are adjacent.
- A **graph** is said to be **connected** if every pair of vertices in the graph is connected.
- A **tree** is an undirected graph in which any two vertices are connected by exactly one path, or equivalently a connected acyclic undirected graph.



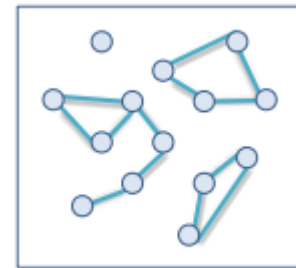
Independent Set



Clique



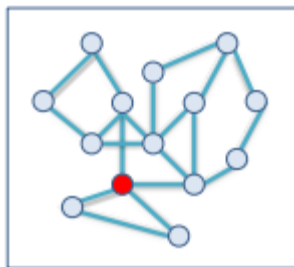
Tree



Unconnected Graph

# Basic concepts

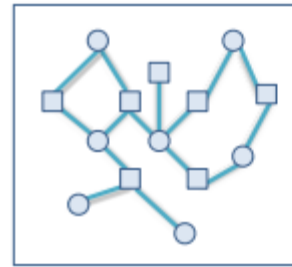
- An **articulation point (or cut vertex)** (Điểm khớp) is defined as a vertex which, when removed along with associated edges, makes the graph disconnected
- A **biconnected graph** (đồ thị nối đôi) is a connected and "nonseparable" graph, meaning that if any one vertex were to be removed, the graph will remain connected.
  - A biconnected graph has no articulation vertices.
- A **bipartite graph (or bigraph)** (đồ thị hai phần) is a graph whose vertices can be divided into two disjoint and independent sets  $U$  and  $V$  such that every edge connects a vertex in  $U$  to one in  $V$



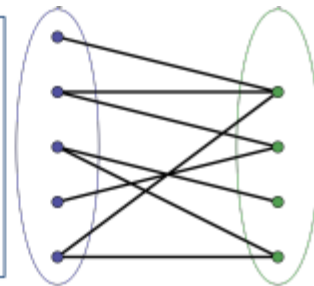
Articulation Point (red)



Biconnected Graph



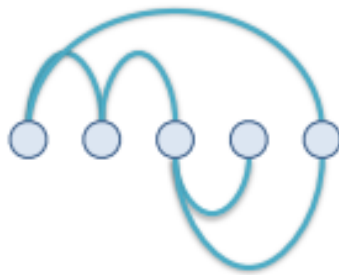
Bipartite Graph



# Basic concepts

- Degree (bậc) of a vertex
  - $\deg(n)$  is the number of edges that are incident to the vertex
- Graph diameter (đường kính)
  - $\text{diam}(G)$  is the greatest distance (shortest path) between any pair of vertices

# Graph visualization



Explicit  
(Node-Link)



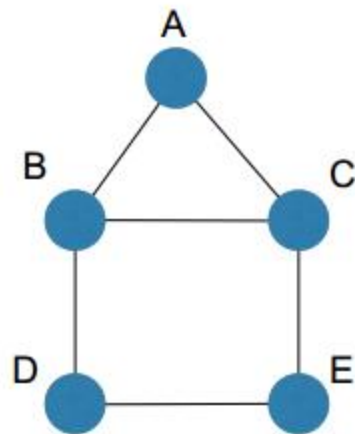
Matrix



Implicit



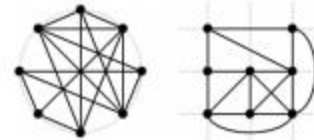
# Explicit graph visualization (node-link)



Free



Styled



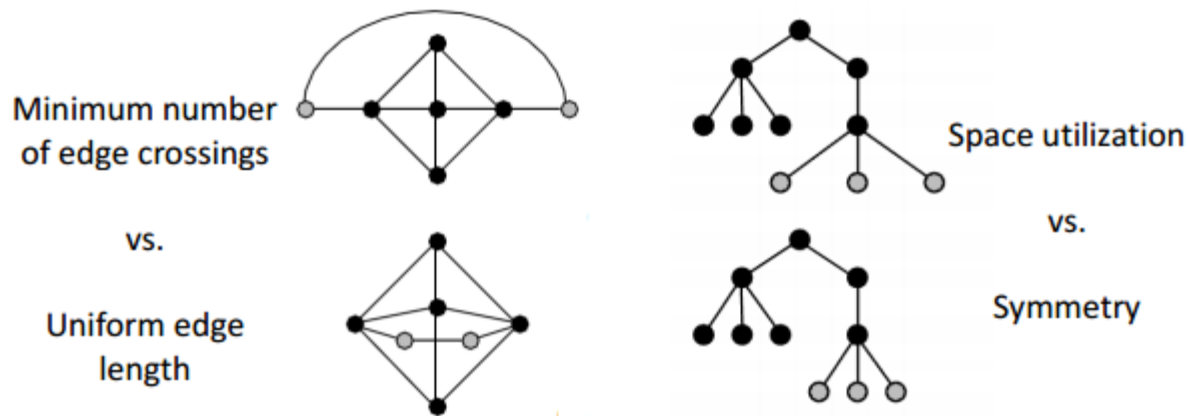
Fixed



HJ Schulz 2005

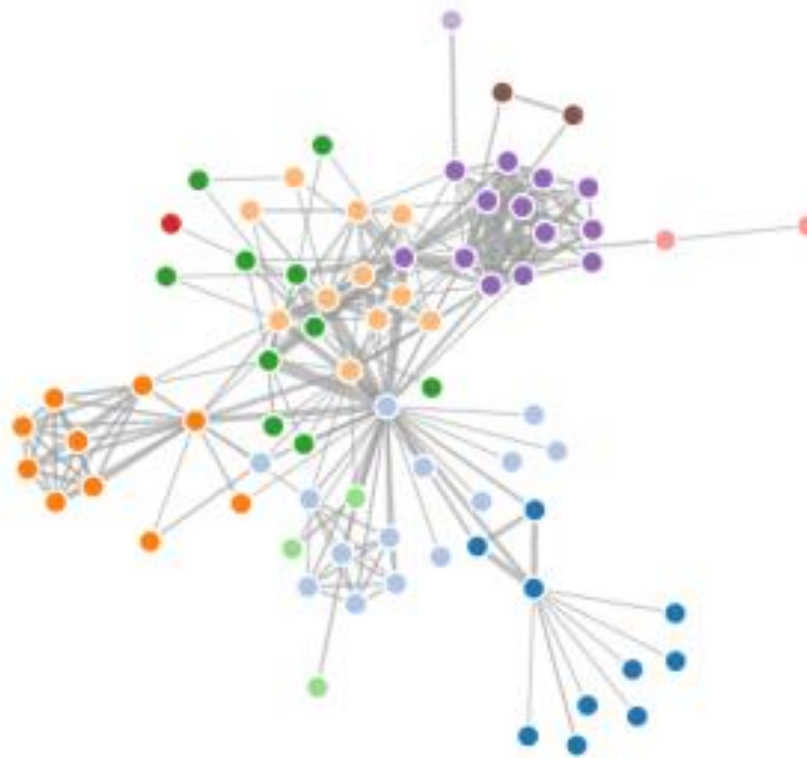
# Criteria for node-link representation

- Minimizing the intersection edges
- Minimize the distance between the vertices
- Minimize drawing area
- Edges of similar length
- Maximum angle between different edges
- Symmetry (graphs with the same structure must look the same)



# Force-directed graph

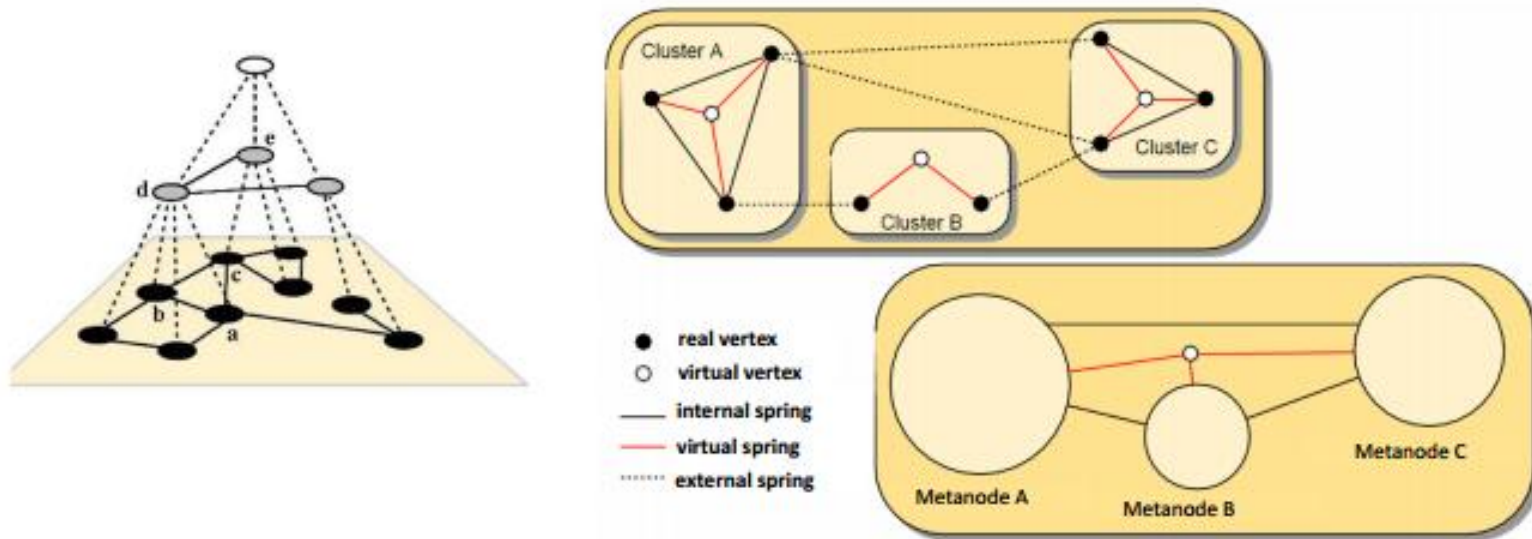
- The forces are applied to the nodes, pulling them closer together or pushing them further apart.
- This is repeated iteratively until the system comes to a mechanical equilibrium state



<https://observablehq.com/@d3/force-directed-graph>

# Multi-level technique

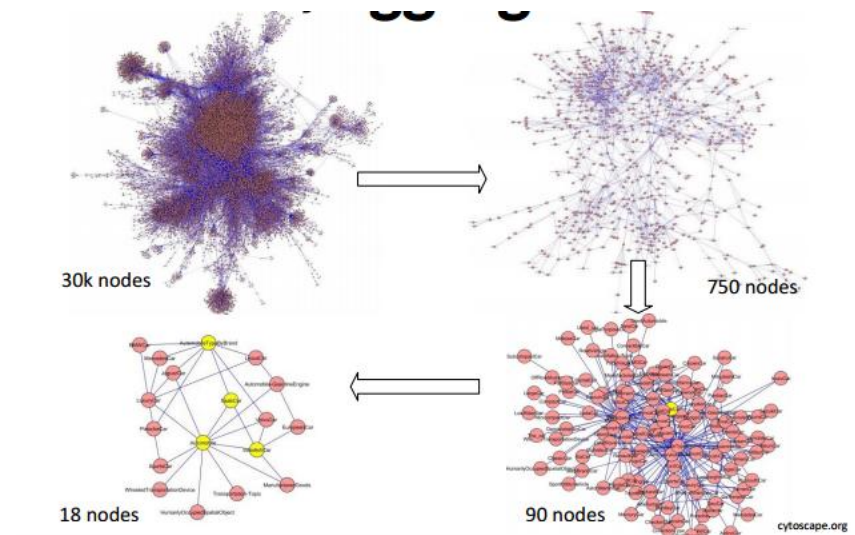
- Reduce the magnitude of a graph by merging vertices together, compute a partition on this reduced graph, and finally project this partition on the original graph.



[Schulz 2004]

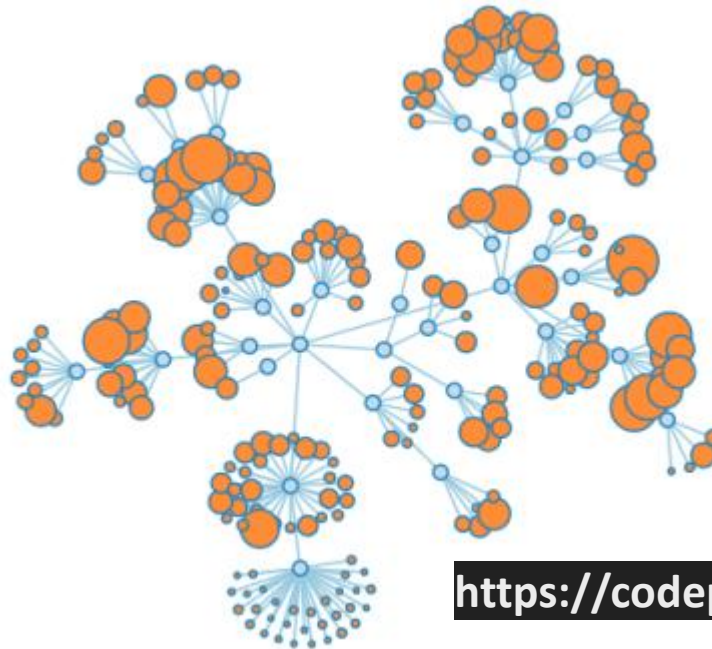
# Sampling

- Large graphs can overwhelm visualization tools and viewers.
- Sampling allows us to explore a manageable subset of the data.
- Different sampling techniques highlight various aspects of the graph.
- Key sampling techniques
  - Random Sampling
  - Degree-Based Sampling
  - Ego-Network Sampling
  - Community Sampling



# Collapse/Expand

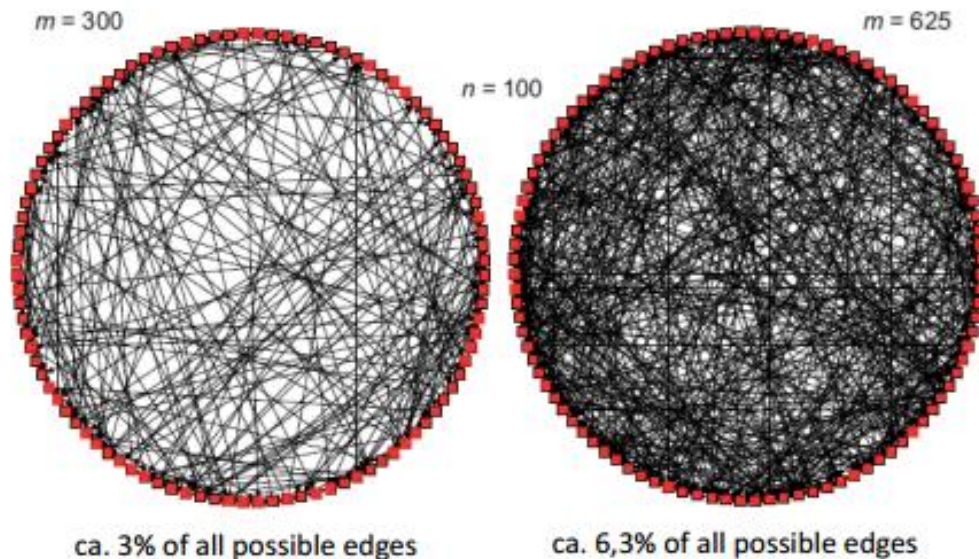
- Particularly useful for hierarchical graphs, where sub-trees can be collapsed or expanded as needed.
- **Clarity:** Reduces visual clutter, making it easier to focus on specific areas of interest.
- **Scalability:** Handles large datasets efficiently by allowing parts of the graph to be hidden.



<https://codepen.io/gyunee/pen/oNvEoOb>

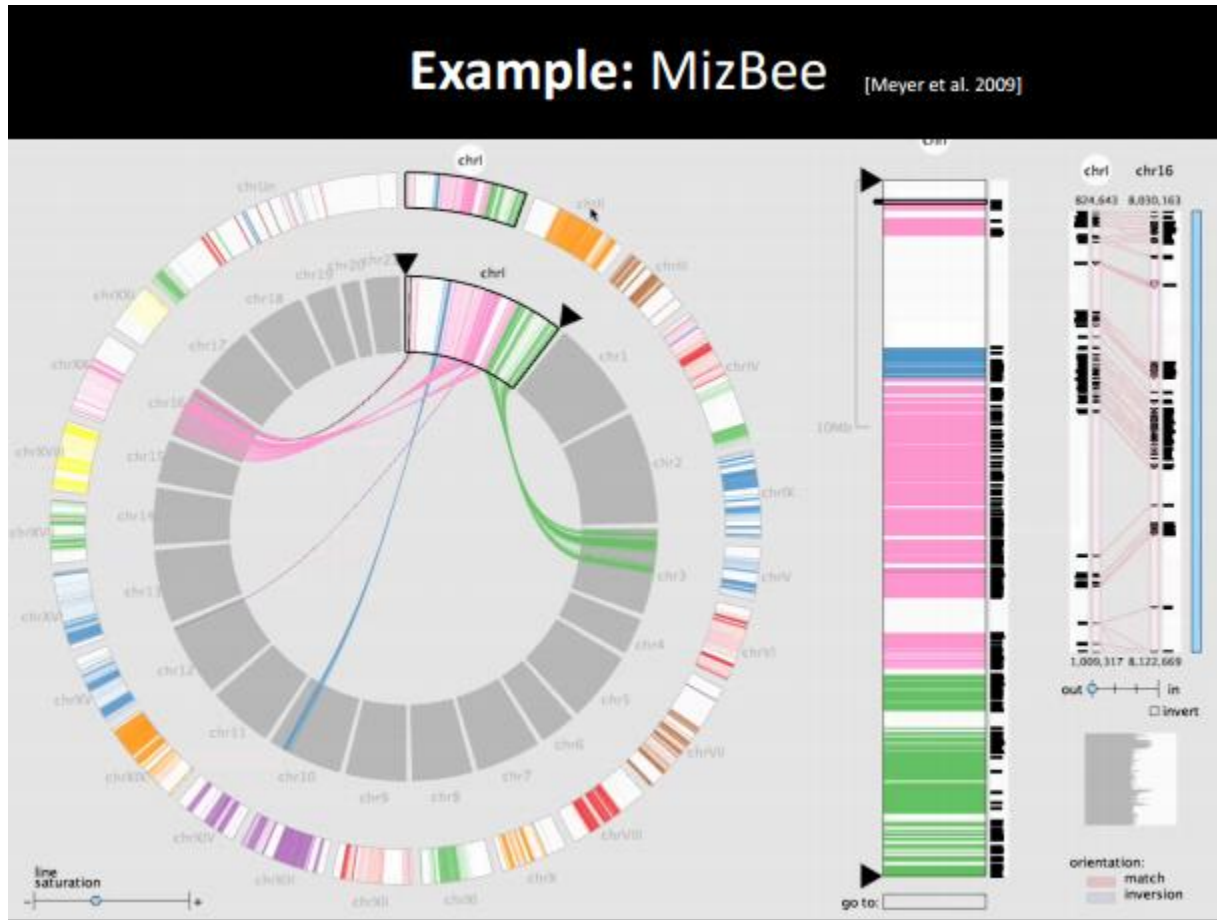
# Fixed arrangement for graphs

- **Circos Layout**
  - **Compact Visualization:** Efficiently uses space to show large, complex datasets.
  - **Pattern Recognition:** Facilitates the identification of clusters, patterns, and relationships.
  - **Aesthetic Appeal:** Attractive and engaging, enhancing the visual storytelling of data.





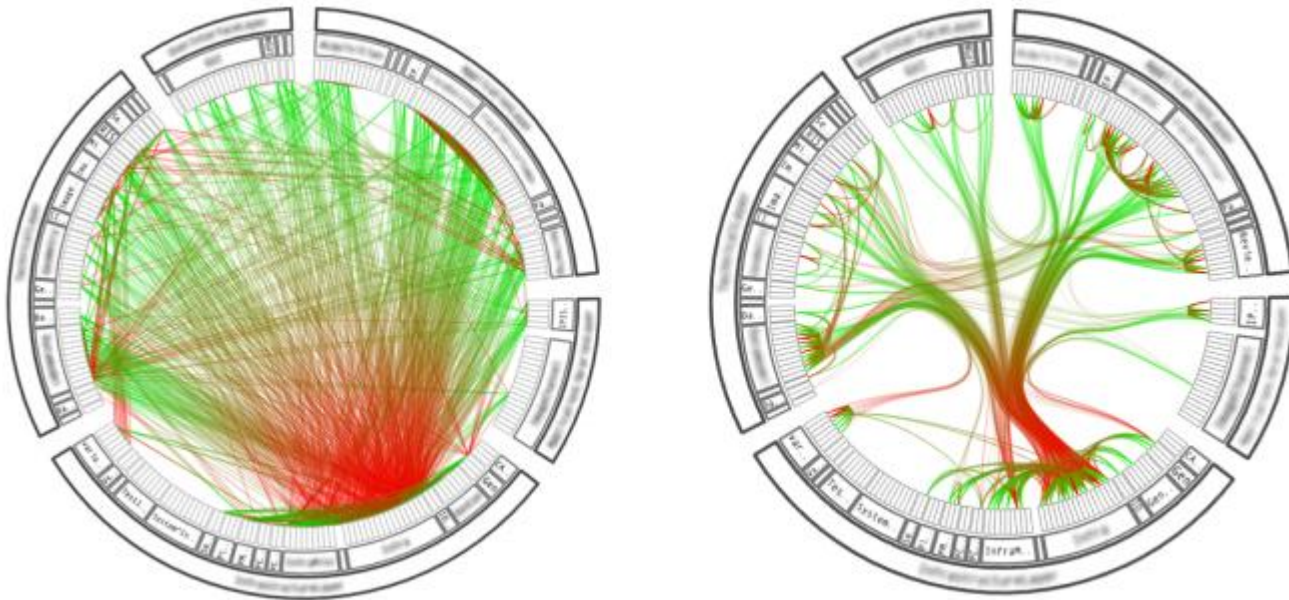
# Fixed arrangement for graphs





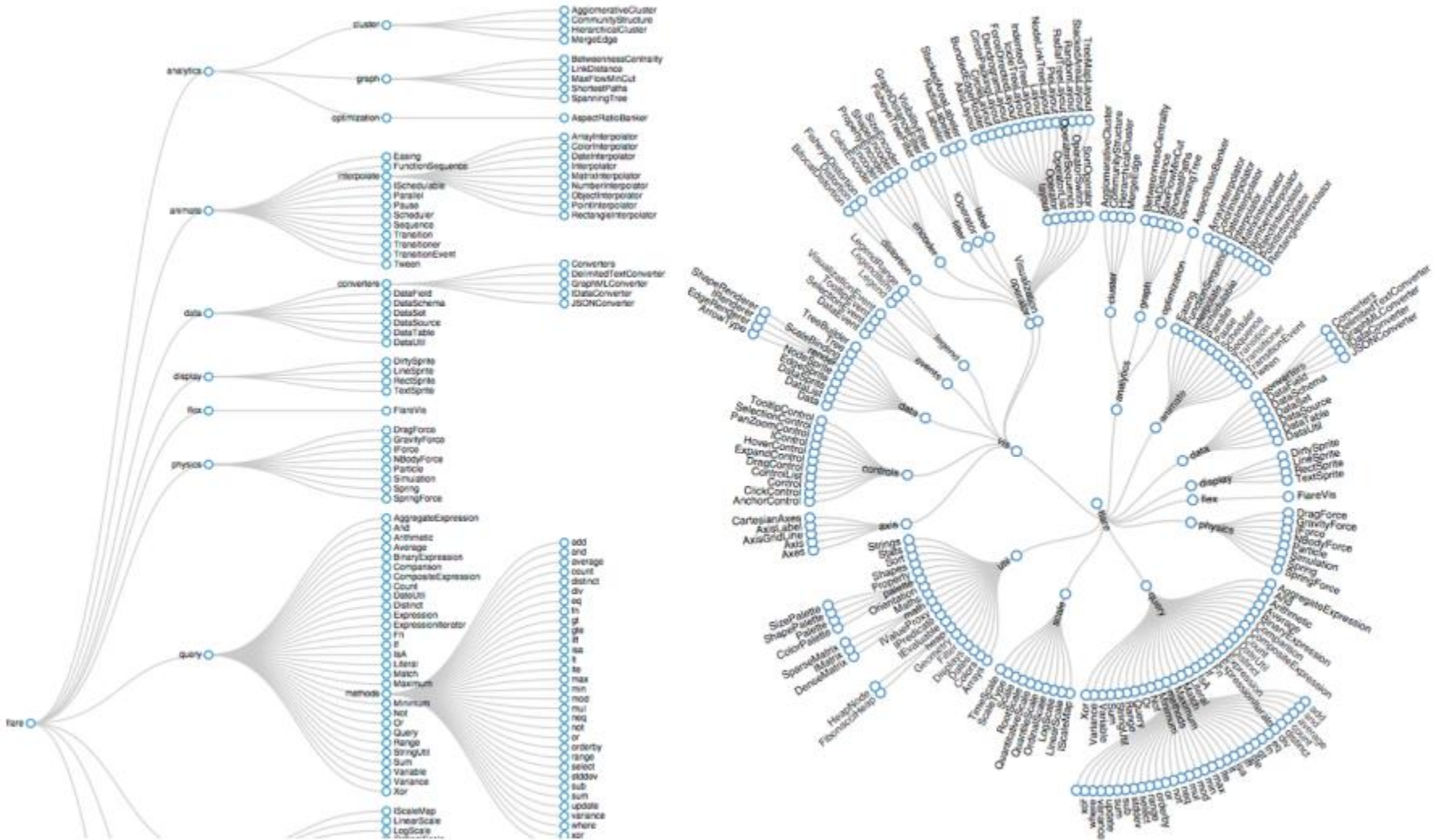
# Fixed arrangement for graphs

- Edge bundling

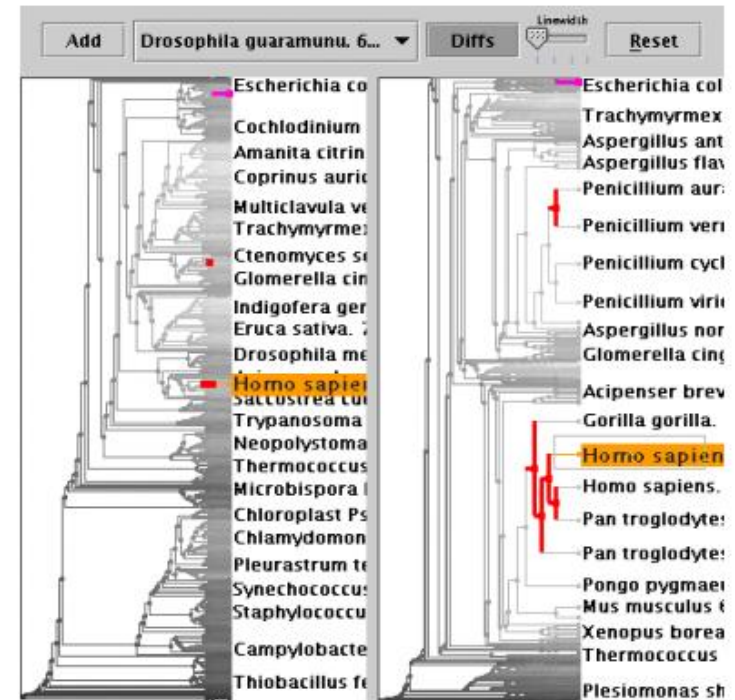
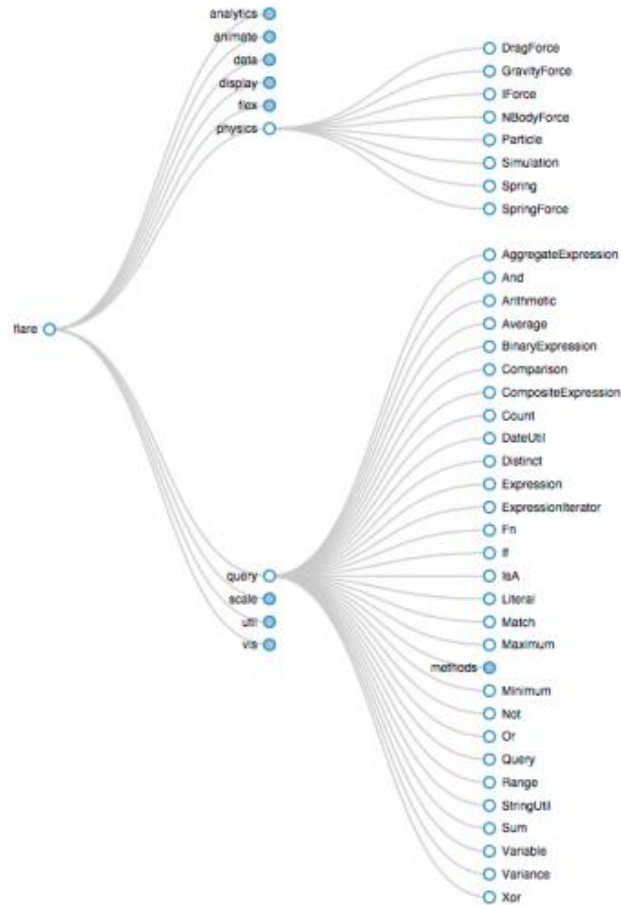


<https://observablehq.com/@d3/hierarchical-edge-bundling>

# Tree layout

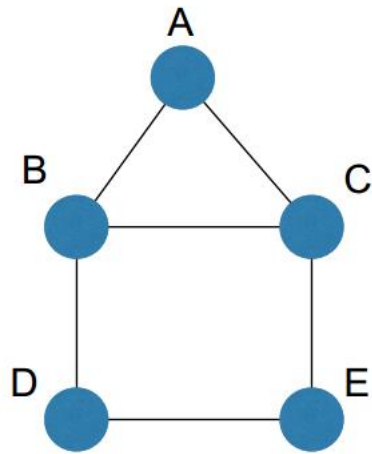


# Tree layout



<http://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/4339083>

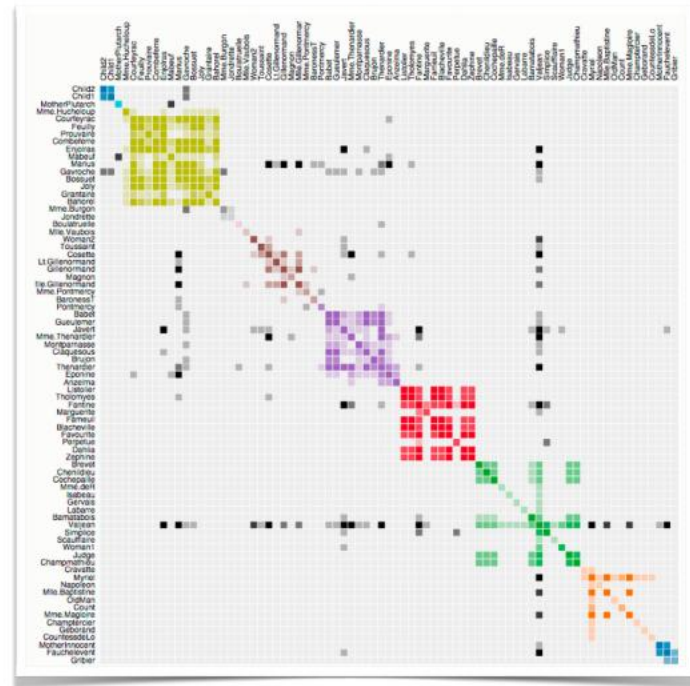
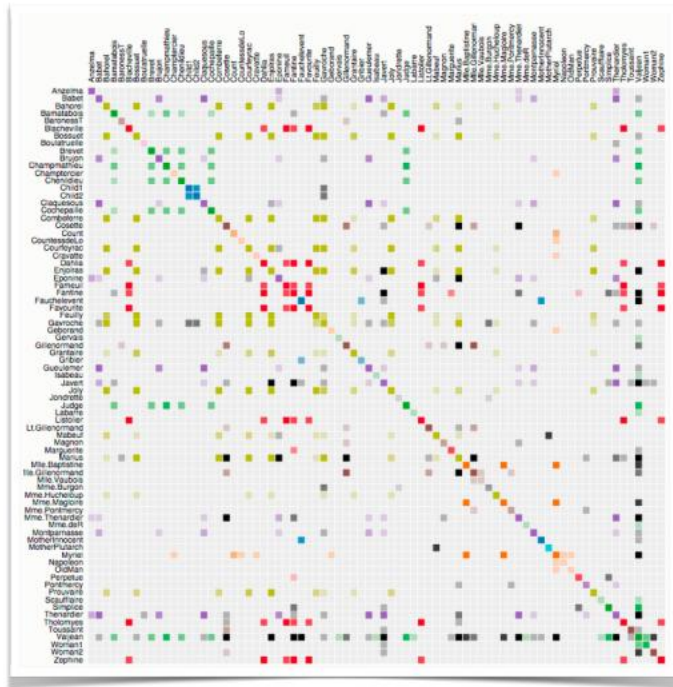
# Adjacency matrix



	A	B	C	D	E
A					
B					
C					
D					
E					



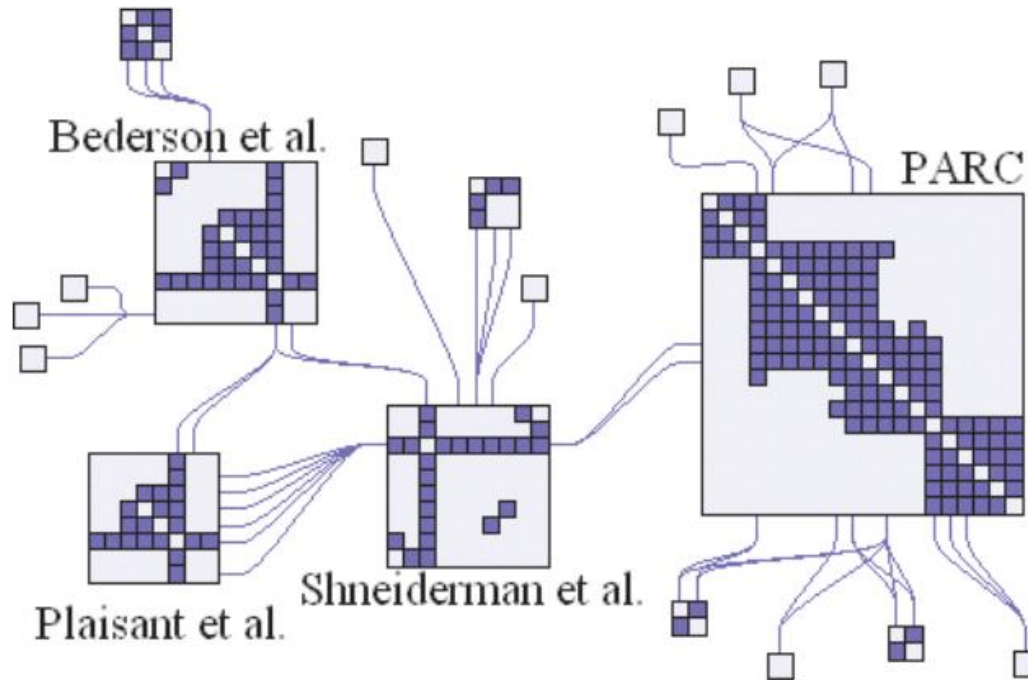
# Adjacency matrix



# Adjacency matrix

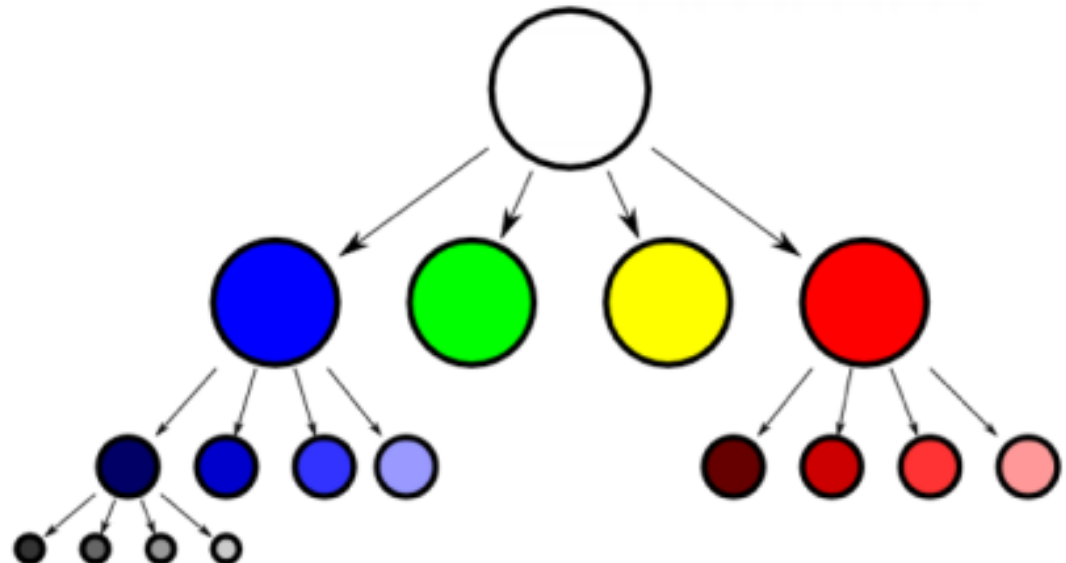
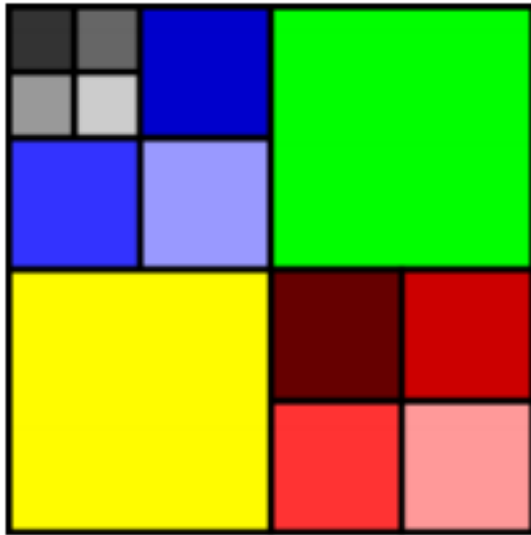
- Advantage
  - Can represent most graphs (except hypergraphs)
  - Focus on edges instead of vertices
  - No need to care about layout
- Disadvantage
  - Difficult to detect relationships such as paths, cycles, etc.

# Hybrid layout



# Implicit presentation

- A treemap chart is a visualization that displays hierarchical data using nested rectangles.
- Structure
  - The entire chart area represents the root of the hierarchy.
  - Each rectangle (or cell) represents a branch or leaf node.
  - Rectangles are sized and ordered by a quantitative variable.
  - Colors can be used to represent different categories or to encode additional data dimensions.

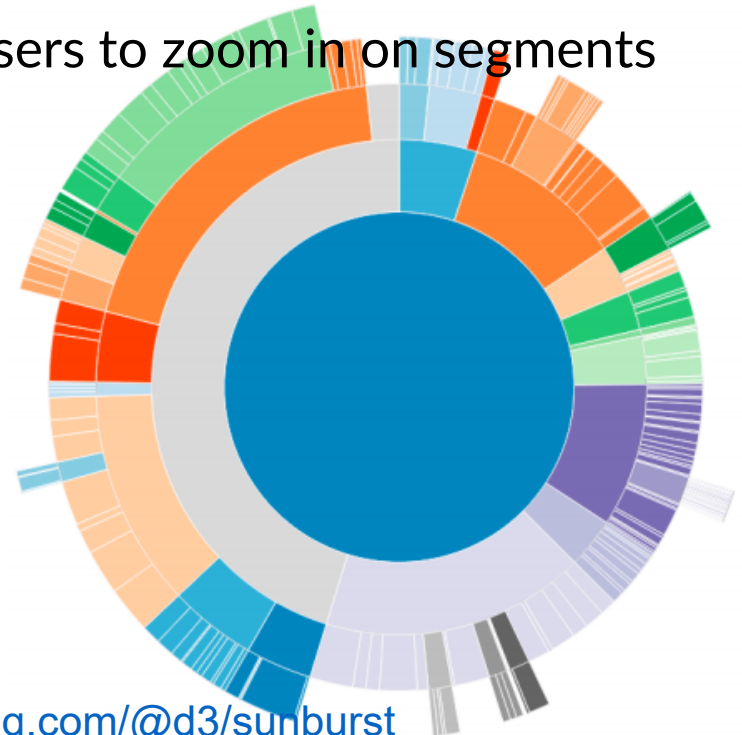






# Implicit presentation

- A sunburst chart is a radial visualization that represents hierarchical data using concentric circles.
- Structure
  - The center circle represents the root of the hierarchy.
  - Each subsequent ring represents a level in the hierarchy.
  - Slices are divided into segments representing subcategories.
- Interactive Exploration: Often allows users to zoom in on segments for detailed views.



- <https://observablehq.com/@3cd7d5ec89dc7f68/graph-visualization-introduction>



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