DS 294 – Data Analysis & Visualization Seminar Presentation

Tree visualization: Indented lists and Node-link trees

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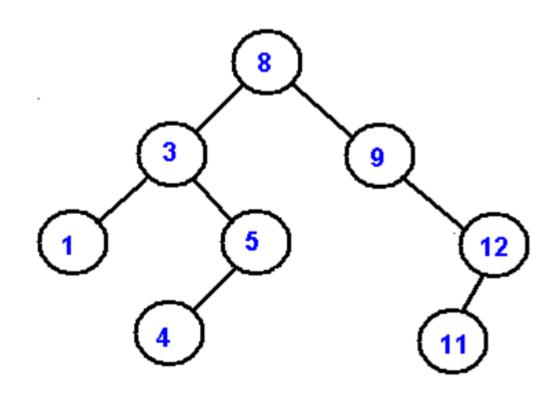
Tree - Definition

General

- Connected & Acyclic
- N vertices & N-1 edges
- May contain labels

Rooted Tree

- One vertex defined as root
- Vertices can have 0+ children



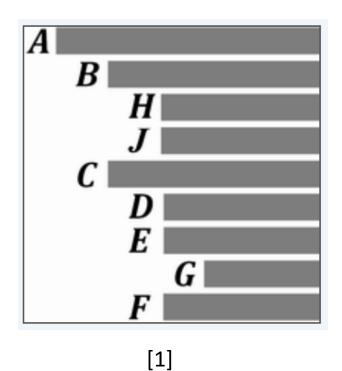


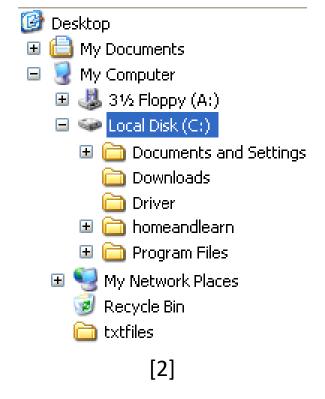
Indented Lists

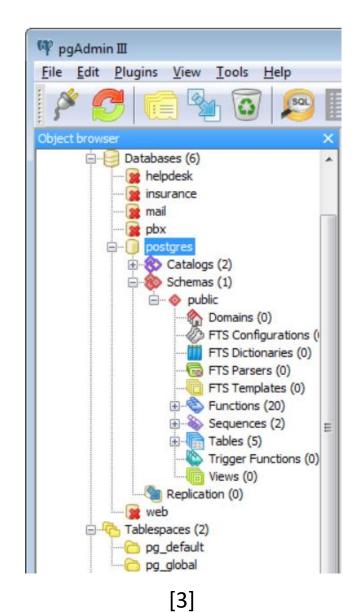
- Vertices displayed as indented rows
- Level of indentation -> Level in the tree
- Works well for hierarchical relations
- Suitable for parent -> child traversal
- Mainly used as UI element
- Difficult to display the full tree

- NODE 8
 - NODE 3
 - NODE 1
 - NODE 5
 - NODE 4
 - NODE 9
 - NODE 12
 - NODE 11

Indented Lists - Examples







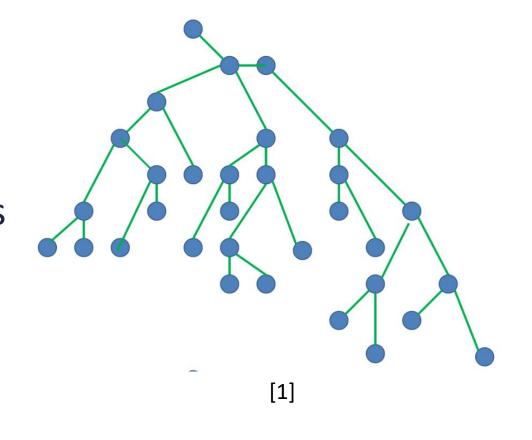
[1] https://treevis.net/#Knuth1968

[2] https://www.homeandlearn.co.uk/BC/bcs1p7.html
[3] https://www.pgadmin.org/docs/pgadmin3/1.22/main.html



Node-link trees

- 2-D layout of vertices (nodes)
- Vertices connected by links (edges)
- Distance b/w vertices denote level
- Versatile & used for all kinds of trees
- Can be extended to generic graphs
- Different algorithms & types

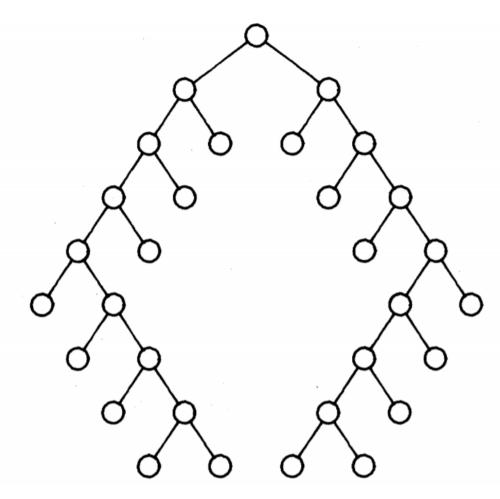


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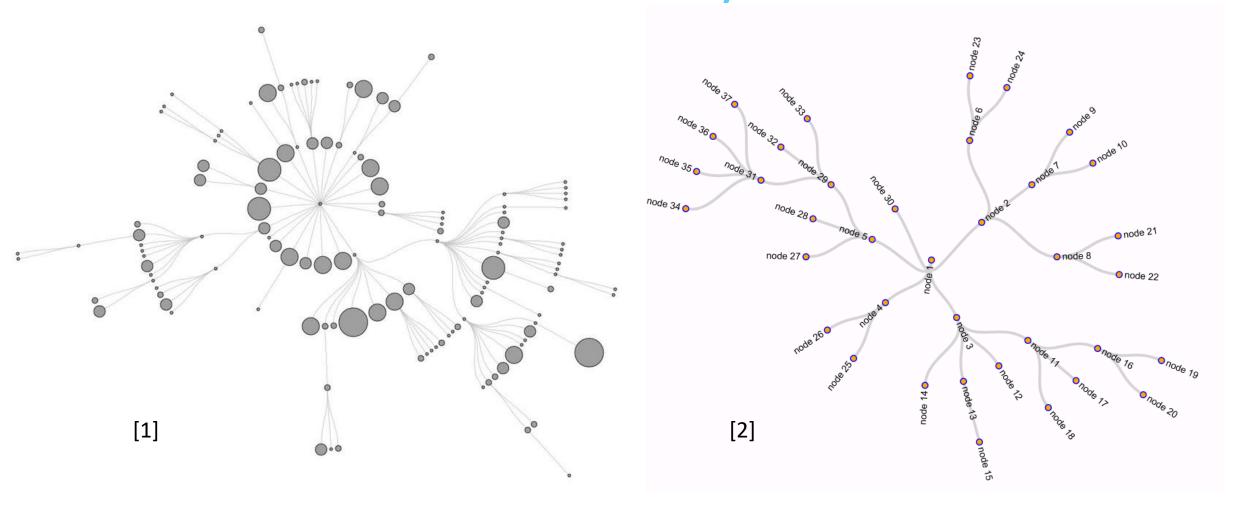
Node-link Trees — Basic Layout

- Aesthetic 1 Nodes at the same level should lie along a straight line
- Aesthetic 2 If there is left and right child semantics, then left child should be positioned to the left of its parent and a right child to the right
- Aesthetic 3 A parent node should be centered over its children



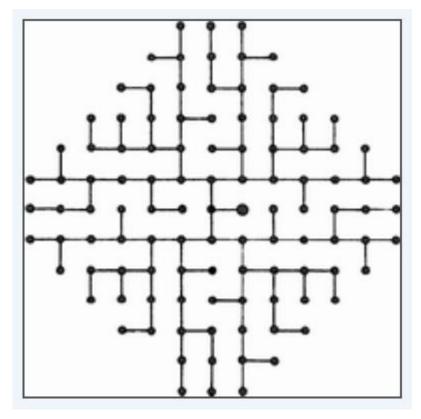


Node-link trees – Radial Layout

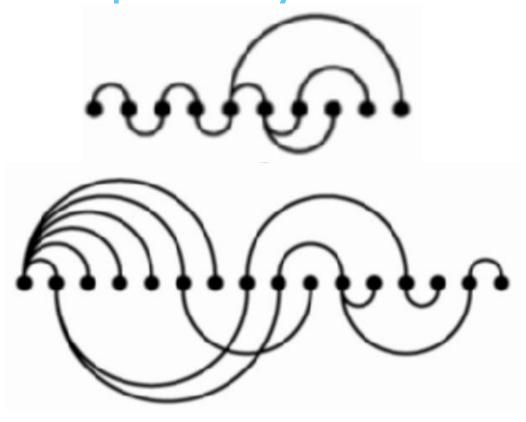




Node-link trees – More Complex Layouts



[1] Orthogonal Grid Embedding



[2] Thread Arcs