

Algorithmen zur Visualisierung von Graphen

Einführung

Vorlesung im Wintersemester 2011/2012

Tamara Mchedlidze – Martin Nöllenburg – Ignaz Rutter



Teile dieser Vorlesung will be held in English

Dozenten

- Tamara Mchedlidze <mched@iti.uka.de> R 307
- Martin Nöllenburg <noellenburg@kit.edu> R 319
- Ignaz Rutter <rutter@kit.edu> R 316
- Sprechzeiten: nach Vereinbarung per Mail

Termine

- Vorlesung: Dienstags, 9:45, SR 301
- Übung: Mittwochs, 14:00, 14tägig (erstmal 24.10.), SE 236

Vorlesungshomepage

- i11www.iti.kit.edu/teaching/winter2012/graphdrawing/index

- aktuelle Informationen
- Übungsblätter (in der Woche vor der Übung)
- Folien
- Skript
- Literaturhinweise
- Zusatzmaterial

Vertiefungsfächer / Leistungspunkte

- Theoretische Grundlagen
- Algorithmentechnik
- Prüfung ca. 20 Minuten / 5 ECTS Punkte (Master)

Weitere Veranstaltungen am Lehrstuhl

Seminar Algorithmentechnik "Geometrische Algorithmen"

- Vorbesprechung: Di. 23.10., 15:45, SR 301

(Pro-)Seminar Algorithmentechnik "Graph-Theorie und Data-Mining"

- Vorbesprechung: Di. 16.10., 14:00, SR 348

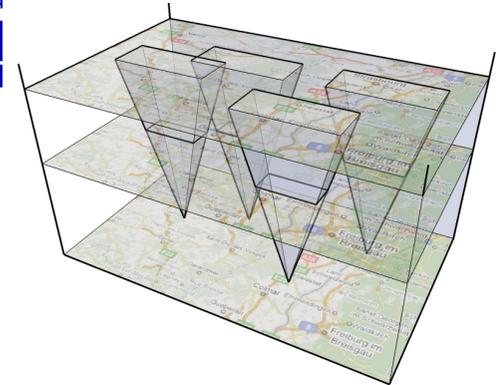
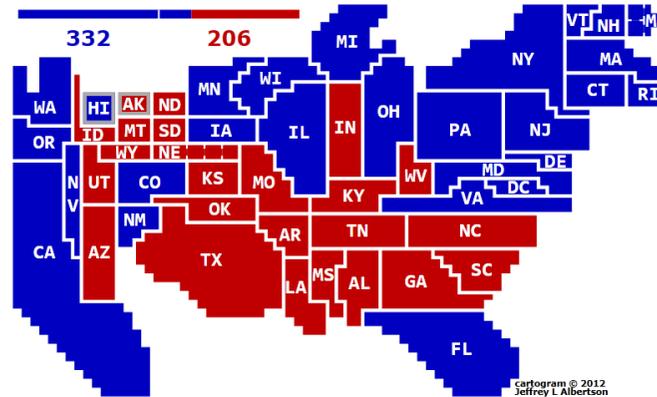
Praktikum Algorithmentechnik "Routenplanung"

- Vorbesprechung: Mi. 17.10., 11:30, SR 301

Geometrische Algorithmen für Anwendungen in der Geovisualisierung

Themen (Auswahl):

- Schematische Karten
- Kartogramme
- Beschriften von Karten
- Flow maps

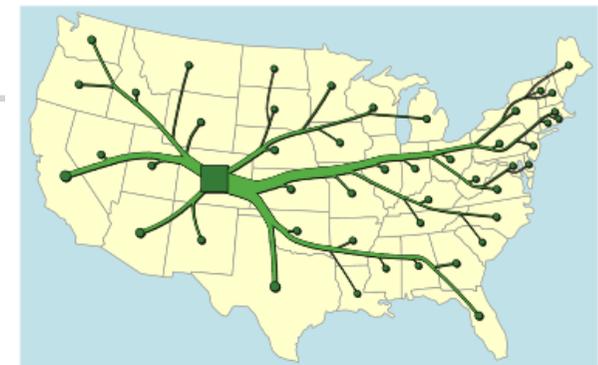


Vorkenntnisse: Algorithmentechnik I+II

Termin: Dienstags 15:45, Raum 301

Vorbesprechung: 23.10.

Anmeldung: gemsa@kit.edu



Mehr Informationen unter:

<http://i11www.iti.kit.edu>

Basiswissen Graphentheorie

- Graph, Knoten, Kanten
- Knotengrad, Nachbarschaft, adjazent, inzident
- Zusammenhang, Baum, Kreis, Pfad

Basiswissen Algorithmik

- Laufzeit, O -Kalkül
- Komplexität, NP-Vollständigkeit
- Netzwerkflüsse
- Lineare Programmierung

Ansonsten: **Nachfragen!**

Medien

- Tafel & Folien
- Übungsblätter zur Vertiefung des Stoffs
- (vorläufiges) Skript

Inhalte

- Reduzierung der Visualisierung auf **algorithmischen Kern**
- Modellierung, Algorithmen, Beweise
 - kräftebasierte Verfahren
 - kombinatorische Optimierung (Flüsse, ILPs)
 - Algorithmen für spezielle Graphen (z.B. Bäume)

Einführung Graphenvisualisierung

Graphen und ihre Darstellung

Was ist ein Graph?

Graphen und ihre Darstellung

Was ist ein Graph?

Tupel $G = (V, E)$

Knotenmenge $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$

Kantenmenge $E = \{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$

Graphen und ihre Darstellung

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Darstellungsformen?

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Darstellungsformen?

Mengenschreibweise

$$V = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5, v_6, v_7, v_8, v_9, v_{10}\}$$
$$E = \{\{v_1, v_2\}, \{v_1, v_8\}, \{v_2, v_3\}, \{v_3, v_5\}, \{v_3, v_9\}, \\ \{v_3, v_{10}\}, \{v_4, v_5\}, \{v_4, v_6\}, \{v_4, v_9\}, \{v_5, v_8\}, \\ \{v_6, v_8\}, \{v_6, v_9\}, \{v_7, v_8\}, \{v_7, v_9\}, \{v_8, v_{10}\}, \\ \{v_9, v_{10}\}\}$$

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Darstellungsformen?

Mengenschreibweise

Adjazenzliste

v_1 : v_2, v_8
 v_2 : v_1, v_3
 v_3 : v_2, v_5, v_9, v_{10}
 v_4 : v_5, v_6, v_9
 v_5 : v_3, v_4, v_8
 v_6 : v_4, v_8, v_9
 v_7 : v_8, v_9
 v_8 : $v_1, v_5, v_6, v_7, v_9, v_{10}$
 v_9 : $v_3, v_4, v_6, v_7, v_8, v_{10}$
 v_{10} : v_3, v_8, v_9

Was ist ein Graph?

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Darstellungsformen?

Mengenschreibweise

Adjazenzliste

Adjazenzmatrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Graphen und ihre Darstellung

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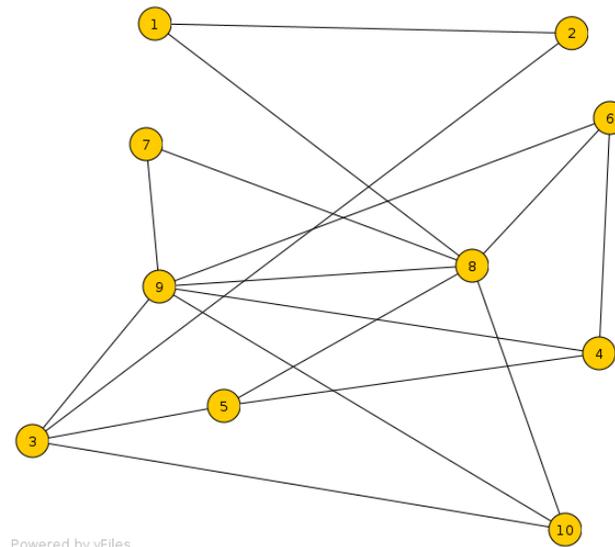
Darstellungsformen?

Mengenschreibweise

Adjazenzliste

Adjazenzmatrix

Zeichnung



Was ist ein Graph?

Tupel $G = (V, E)$

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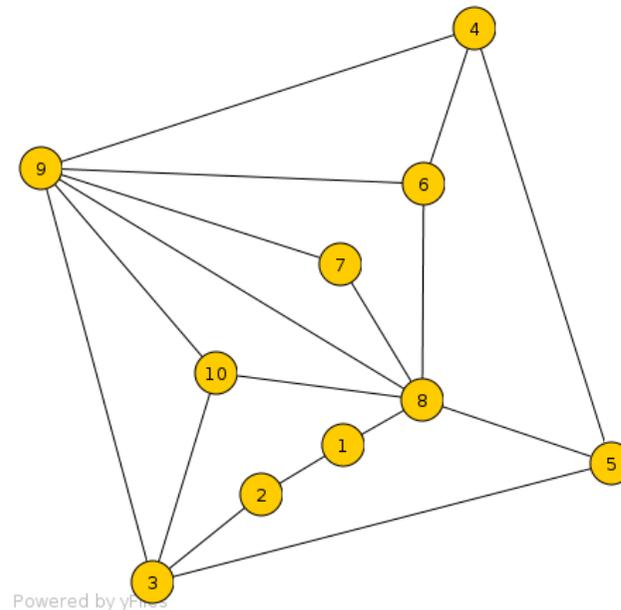
Darstellungsformen?

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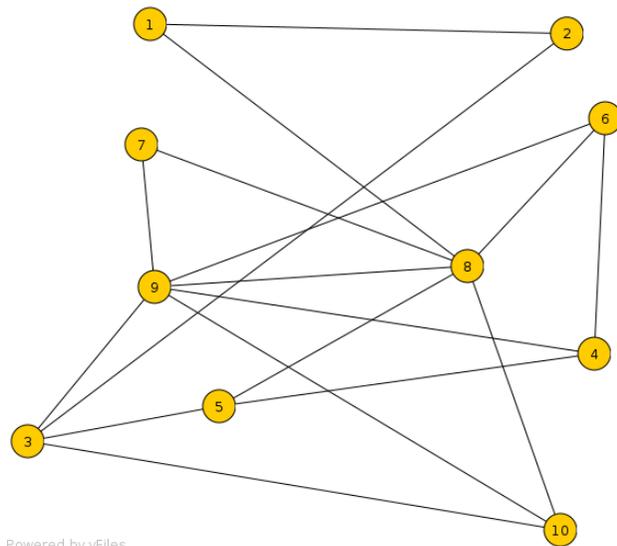
Zeichnung

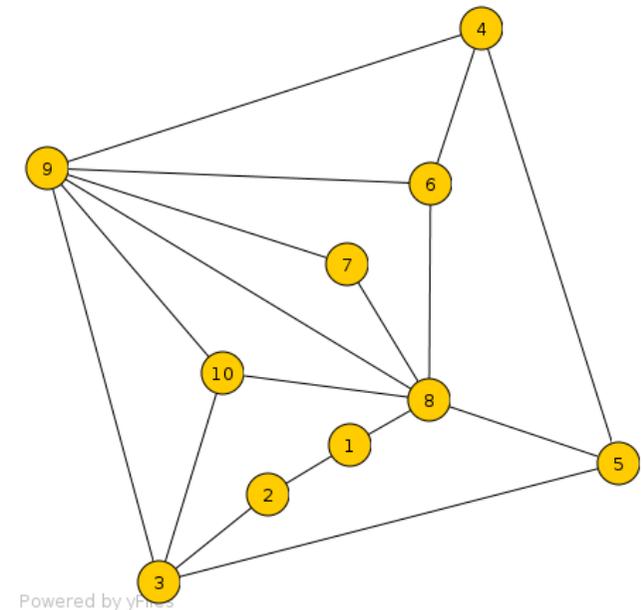


Graphen und ihre Darstellung

$V = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5, v_6, v_7, v_8, v_9, v_{10}\}$
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$v_1 : v_2, v_8$
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$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$


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Wozu Graphen zeichnen?

- Graphen sind mathematische Repräsentationen von Netzwerken
- Netzwerke tauchen in der Realität an den verschiedensten Stellen auf

abstrakte Netzwerke

- soziale Netze
- Kommunikationsnetze
- phylogenetische Netze
- Stoffwechselnetze
- Klassenbeziehungen (UML)
- ...

physische Netzwerke

- Verkehrsnetze
- Straßennetze
- Versorgungsnetze
- Rechnernetze
- integrierte Schaltkreise
- ...

Wozu Graphen zeichnen?

- Graphen sind mathematische Repräsentationen von Netzwerken
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- ohne geeignete Visualisierung können wir (als Menschen) Netzwerke kaum verstehen
- Visualisierungen sind nötig zur Kommunikation von bekannten und zur Exploration von unbekanntem Netzen

Wozu Graphen zeichnen?

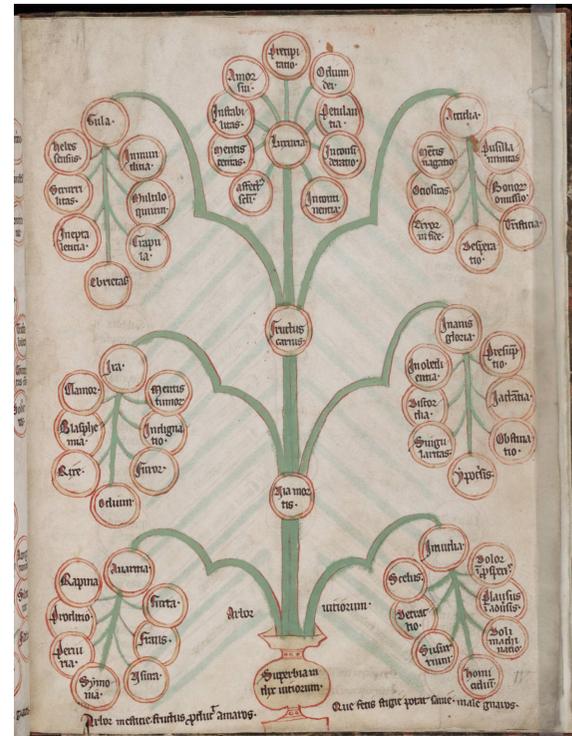
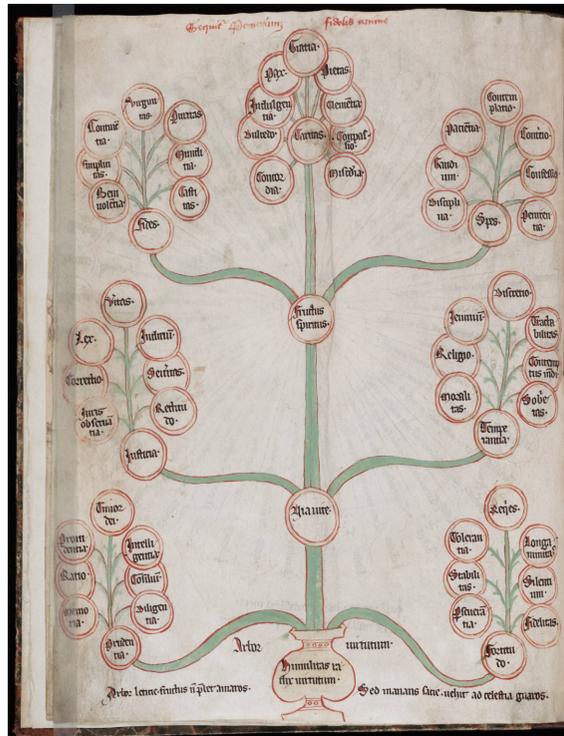
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Es geht also darum Algorithmen zu entwerfen um Graphen automatisch zu zeichnen. Und zwar möglichst lesbar!

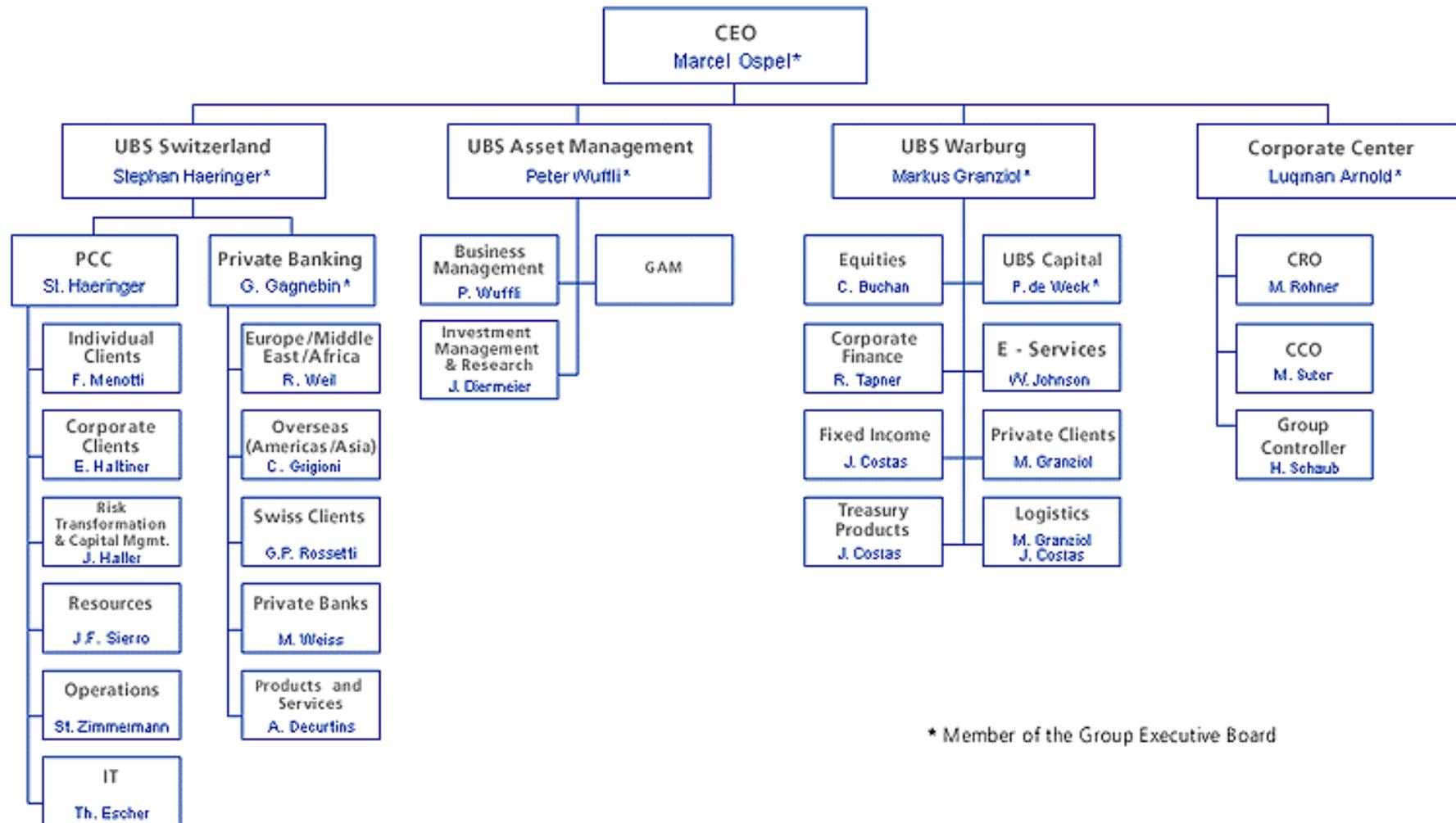
Beispiele

eine kleine Diaschau

Tugenden und Sünden – Mittelalter

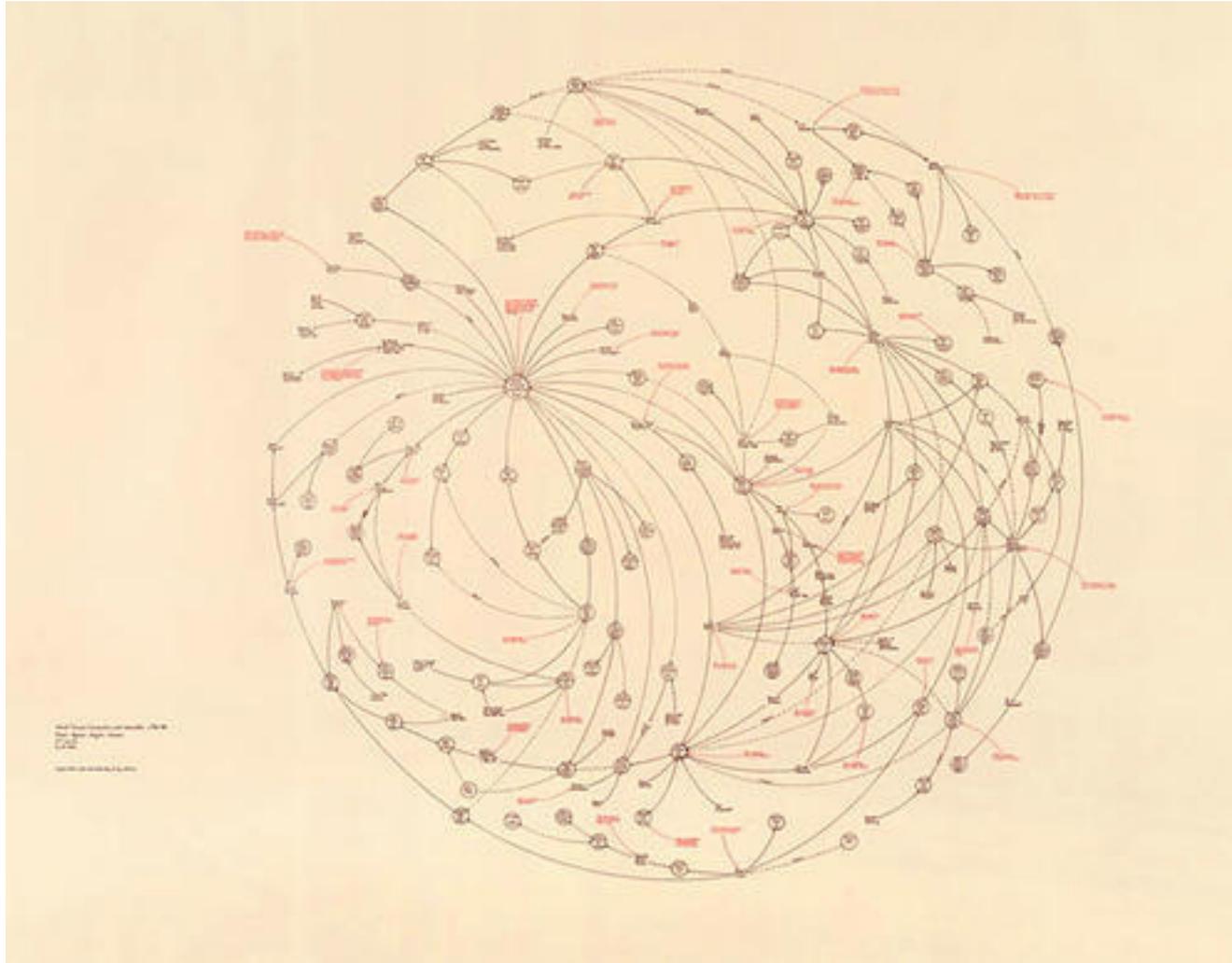


Soziale Netze – Organigramm UBS

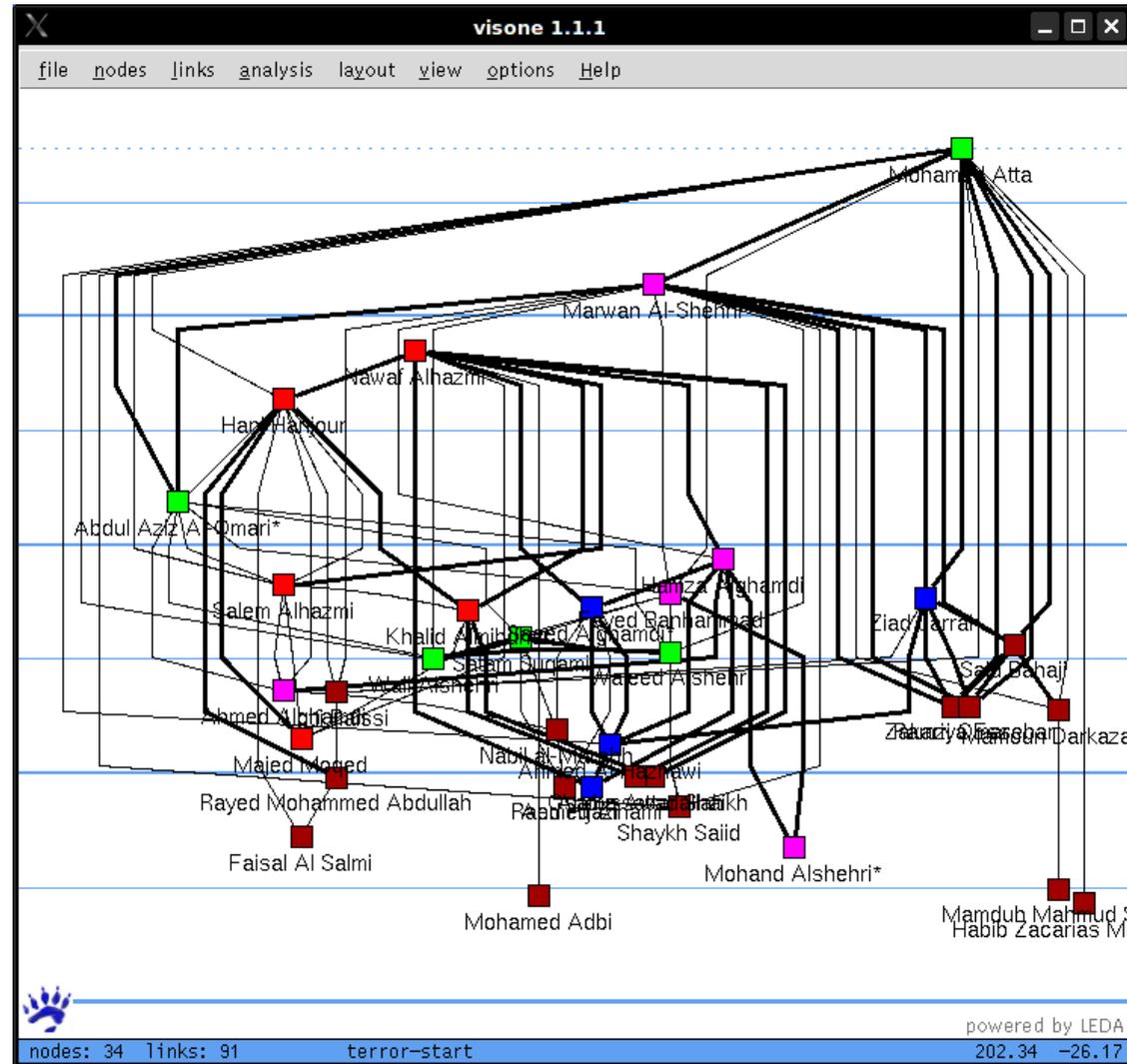


* Member of the Group Executive Board

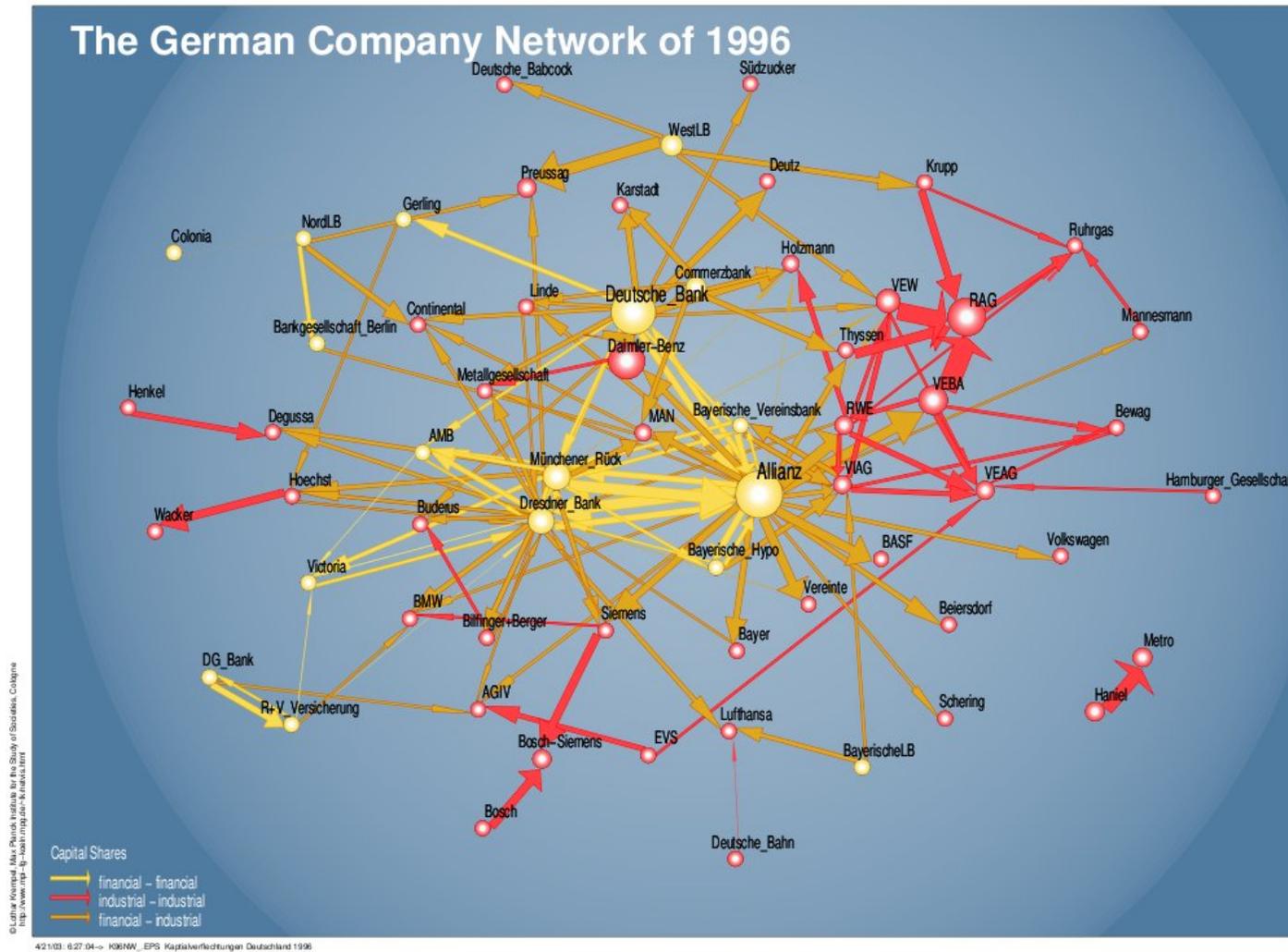
Soziale Netze – Welt-Finanzsystem (Mark Lombardi)



Soziale Netze – Terrorzelle



Soziale Netze – Firmenbeteiligungen



Soziale Netze – Staatsfonds

FOLLOW THE MONEY

The New Global Wealth Machine

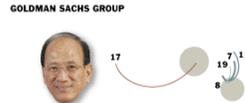
Sovereign wealth funds have emerged in recent months as the world's power brokers. They have used their tremendous wealth to make big cross-border investments and prop up some of Wall Street's best-known firms. The increased activity comes as other kinds of acquirers have been sidelined by the credit crisis. These funds are state-sponsored investment vehicles and have combined assets of \$2 trillion. With that much dry powder, sovereign funds dwarf the formerly booming private equity industry – and in some cases, compete directly with it. The Government of Singapore Investment Corporation has been the most active among the world's sovereign funds, making its deputy chairman, Tony Tan, a major center of gravity. Wall Street veterans always follow the money, so many of the big-name advisers in New York and London have found themselves traveling the globe playing international matchmaker to these funds. But sovereign funds have also learned the downside of deal-making: some of their blockbuster transactions have been big money losers so far. The question is where all that money will go next. **ANDREW ROSS SORKIN**

The Advisers

Selected financial advisers who worked on more than one of the top 20 deals.



Michael Klein, Chairman, institutional clients group
One of the firm's highest-profile investment bankers, he advised Carlyle in its stake sale to Mubadala, as well as Citigroup in both of its deals with sovereign wealth funds.



Richard Ong, Former managing director
Mr. Ong left Goldman early this year after the Chinese government refused to allow the firm to promote him to run its Beijing office. Mr. Ong's brother, Charles, was the chief investment officer of Temasek Holdings until 2006.



Gary Parr, Deputy chairman
In addition to becoming the key adviser on many of the biggest sovereign wealth deals, Mr. Parr helped advise Bear Stearns on its distressed sale to JPMorgan Chase.



Kate Richdale, Managing director
The head of Morgan Stanley's Asian general industries group, based in Hong Kong. She previously held a senior position in the investment bank's Southeast Asia group.

The Targets



CITIGROUP
Robert E. Rubin, Chairman

MERRILL LYNCH
John A. Thain, Chairman and C.E.O.

BLACKSTONE GROUP
Stephen A. Schwarzman, Chairman and co-founder

J. SAINSBURY
Justin King, Chief executive

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
Clara Furse, Chief executive

UBS
Marcel Rohner, Chief executive

QATAR
Mubadala Development Co.
Khalid bin Khalifa al-Mubarak, C.E.O. and managing director

QATAR
Qatar Investment Authority
Kenneth Shan, Head of strategic and private equity

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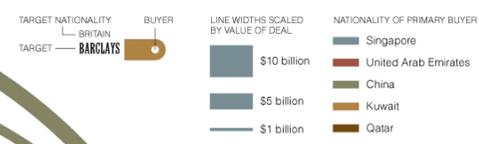
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Source: Dealogic, the companies

The 20 Biggest Cross-Border Sovereign Wealth Fund Deals Since 2005



The Buyers

China Investment Corp.
Lou Jiwei, Chairman

CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK
Chang Zhengming, (then president)

BANK OF CHINA
Li Linxi, President and vice chairman

HONG KONG HUTCHISON
John E. Meredith, Group managing director

INDIA BHARTI AIRTEL
Sunil Bharti Mittal, Chairman and managing director

THAILAND SHIN CORP.
Boonkee Plangon, Director and chairman of the group executive committee

JAPAN HIRASEN CORP.
Toshio Masui, (then president)

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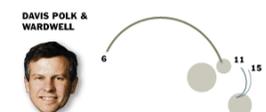
RESEARCH BY MICHAEL DE LA MERCEZ, GRAPHIC BY GILBERT GATES FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Lawyers

Selected lawyers who worked on more than one of the top 20 deals.



James Baird, Partner and global head of private equity
Mr. Baird's firm, based in London, was one of the early firms to make a bet on Asia by staffing up there before some of the traditional white-shoe Wall Street firms ventured there.



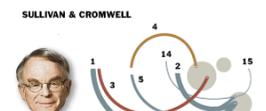
Randall D. Gynn, Partner
As head of the firm's financial institutions group, he has advised on many international deals in Europe and Asia. He also worked on the team that advised Morgan Stanley in its \$5.5 billion stake sale to China's sovereign wealth fund.



Richard Good, Partner
Based in Singapore, Mr. Good is the firm's man-on-the-ground in Asia. He has worked for Linklaters in Asia since 2000.



Stephen M. Besen, Partner
A longtime based in the Middle East, Mr. Besen's deep relationships have helped his firm carve out one of the strongest niches in the region.

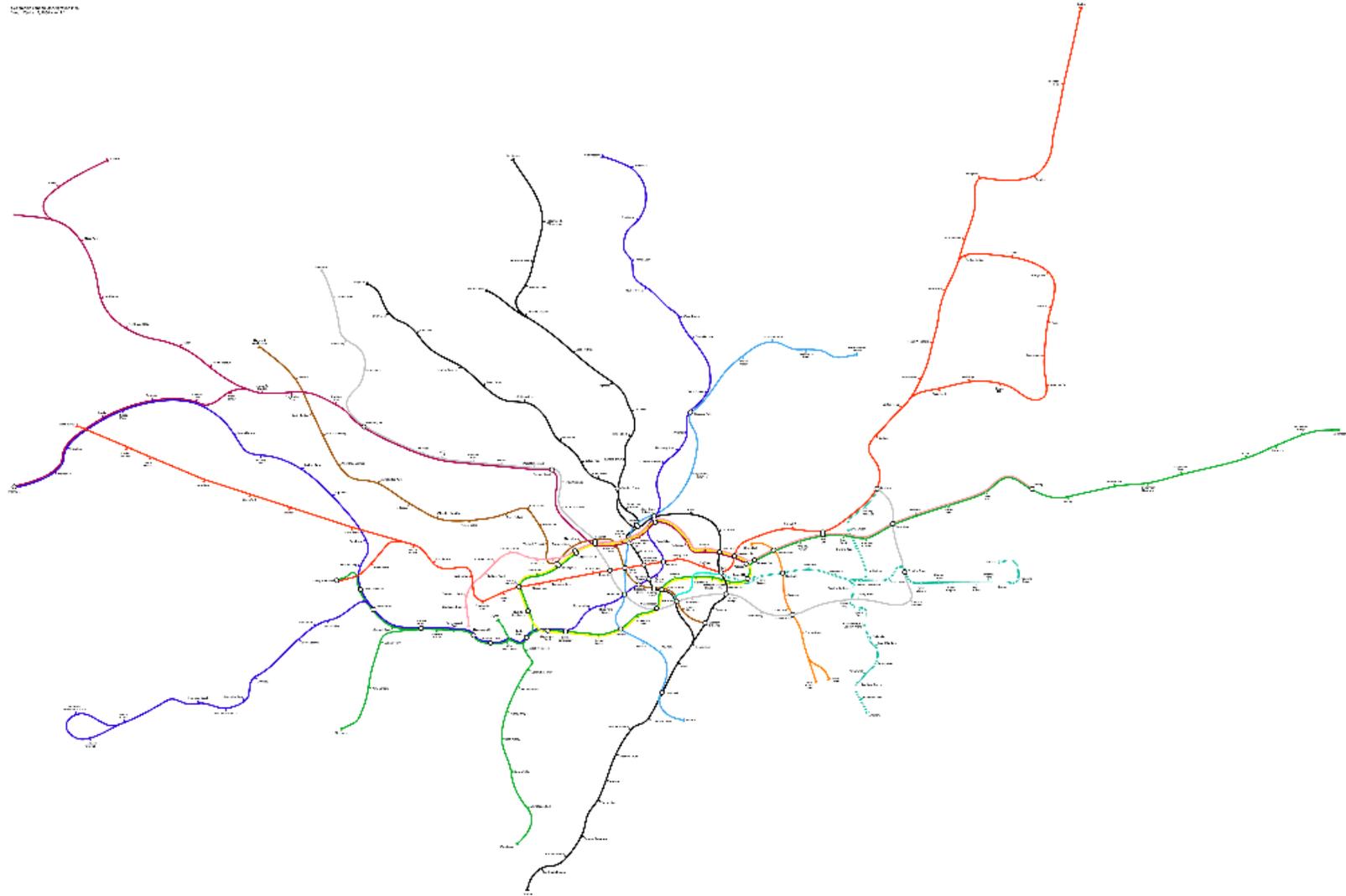


H. Rodgin Cohen, Chairman
The world's go-to lawyer for sovereign wealth investments in financial services firms. He worked on twice as many sovereign wealth related deals than any other individual.

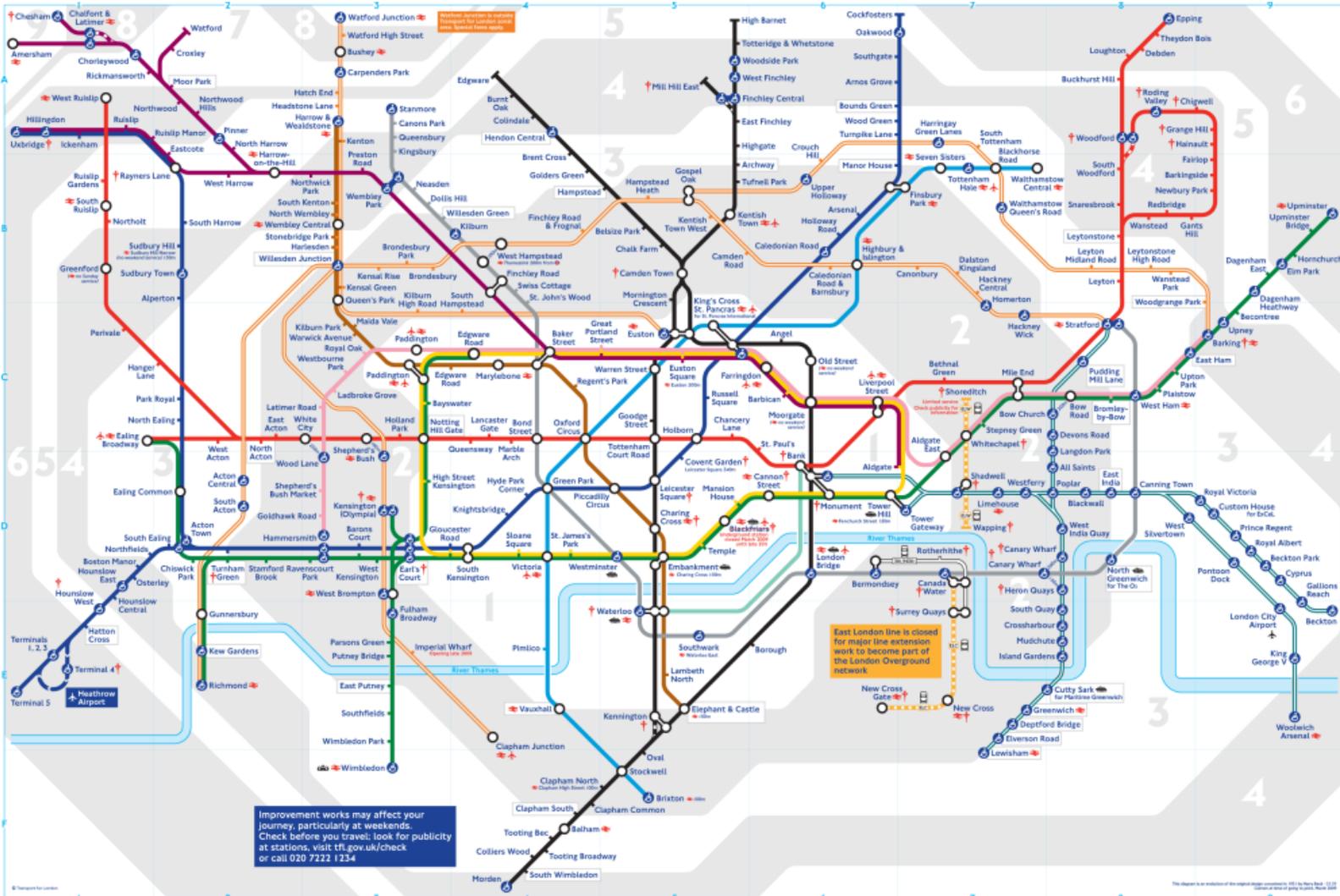
Verkehrsnetze – Highways USA



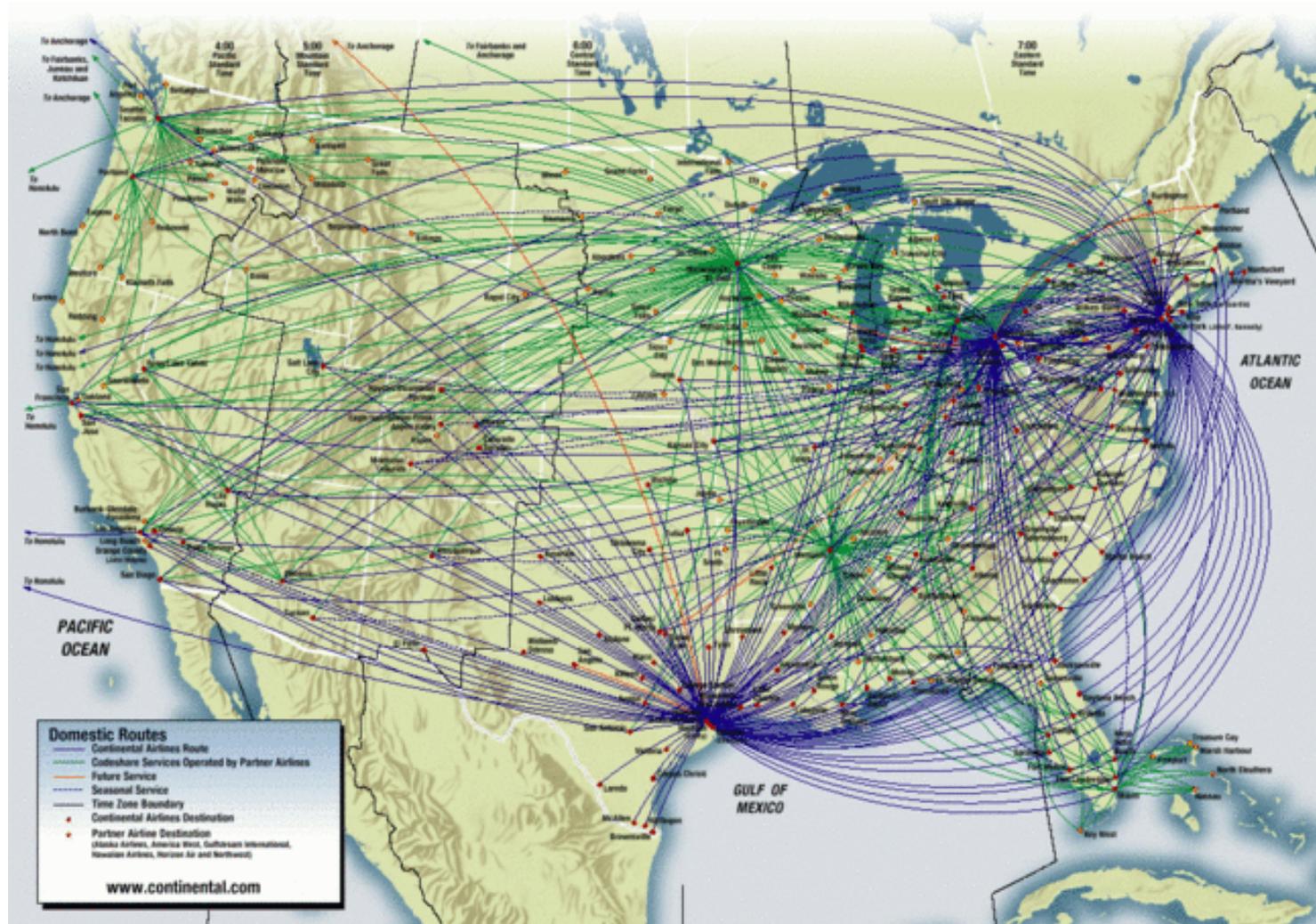
Verkehrsnetze – U-Bahnen London

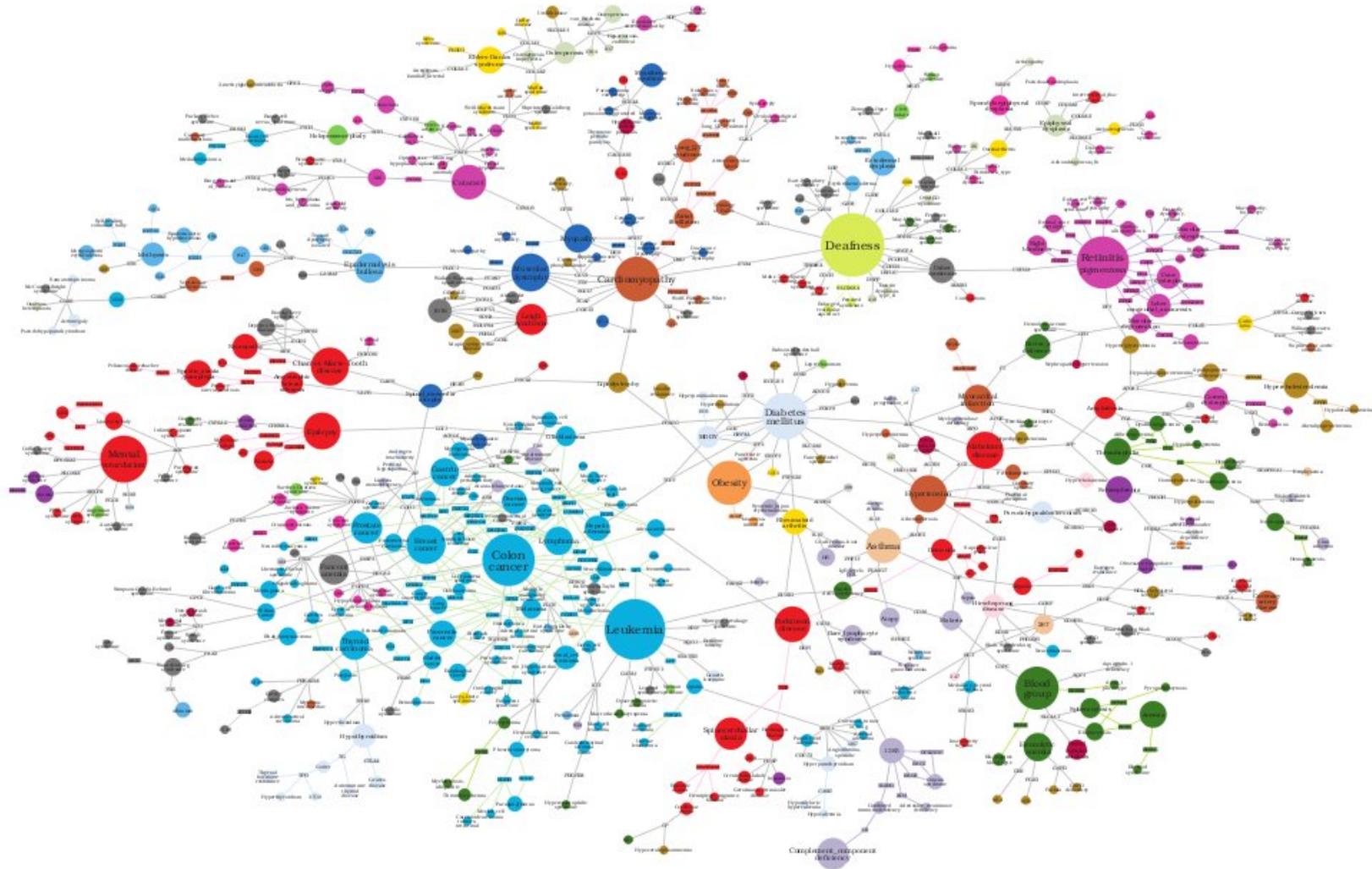


Verkehrsnetze – U-Bahnen London

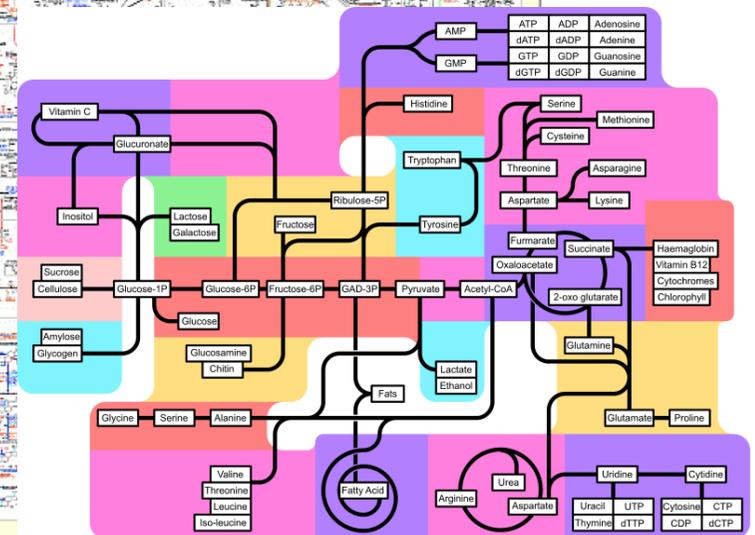
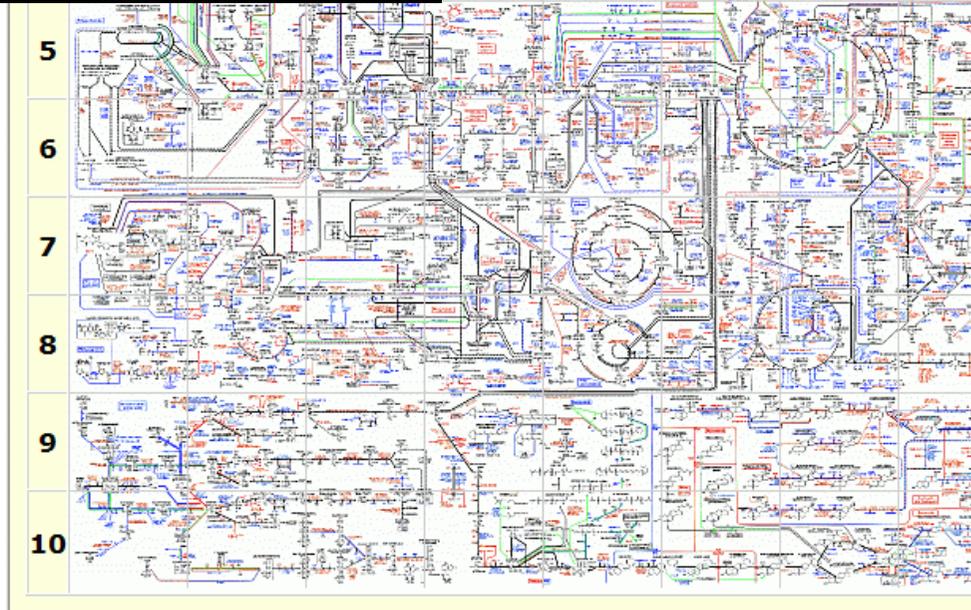
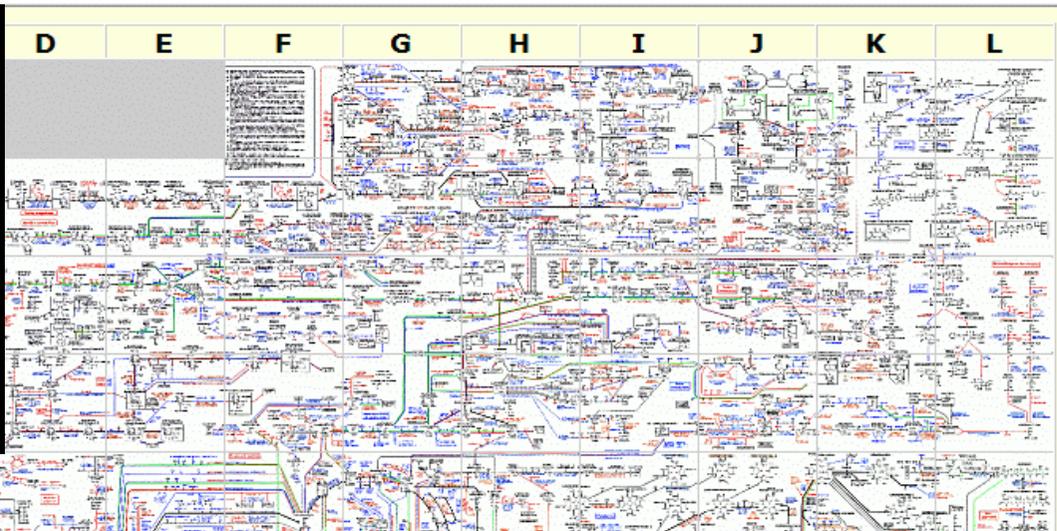
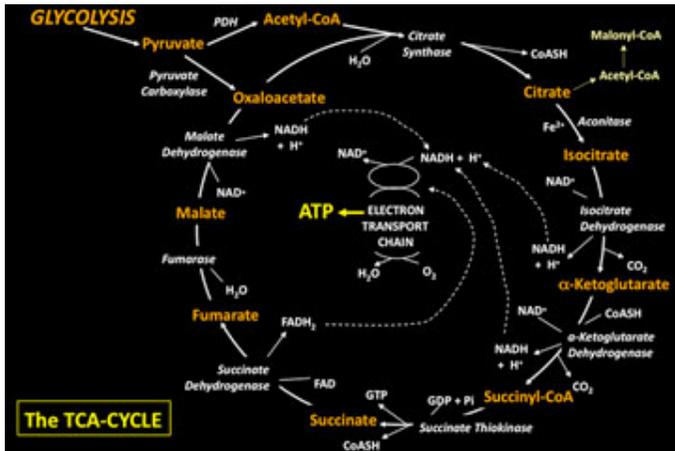


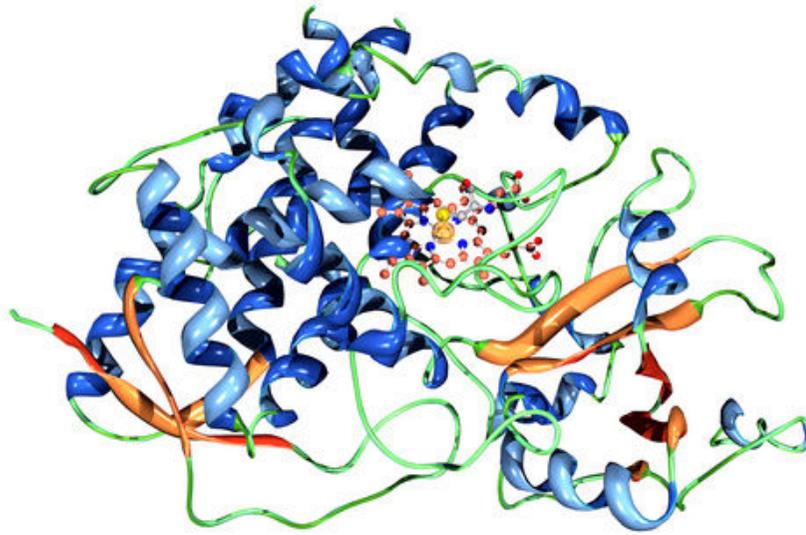
Verkehrsnetze – Flugverbindungen Continental



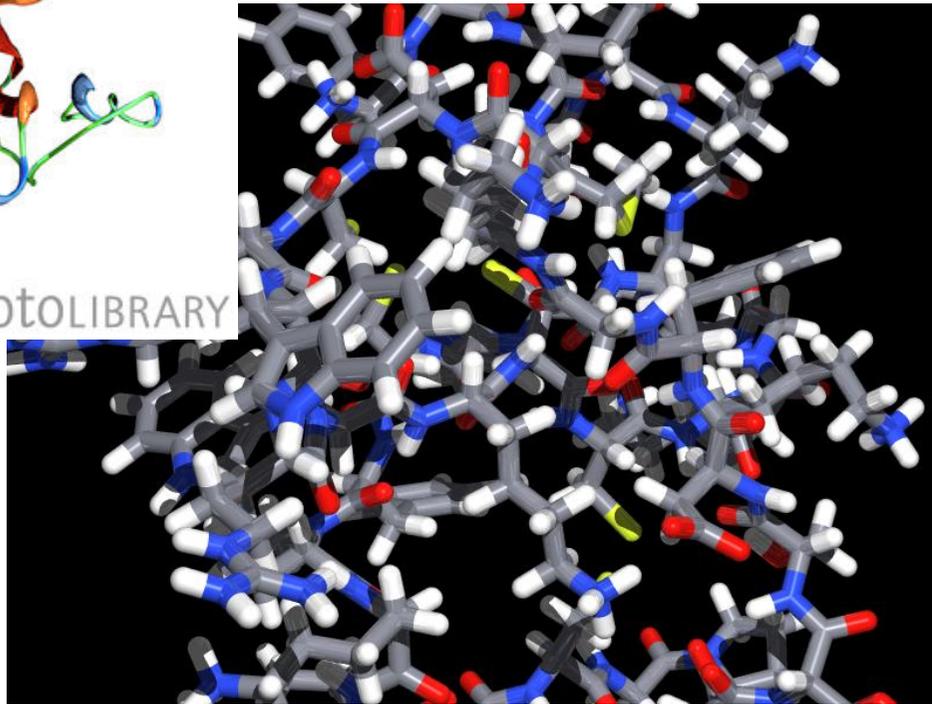


Biomedizin – molekularer Stoffwechsel

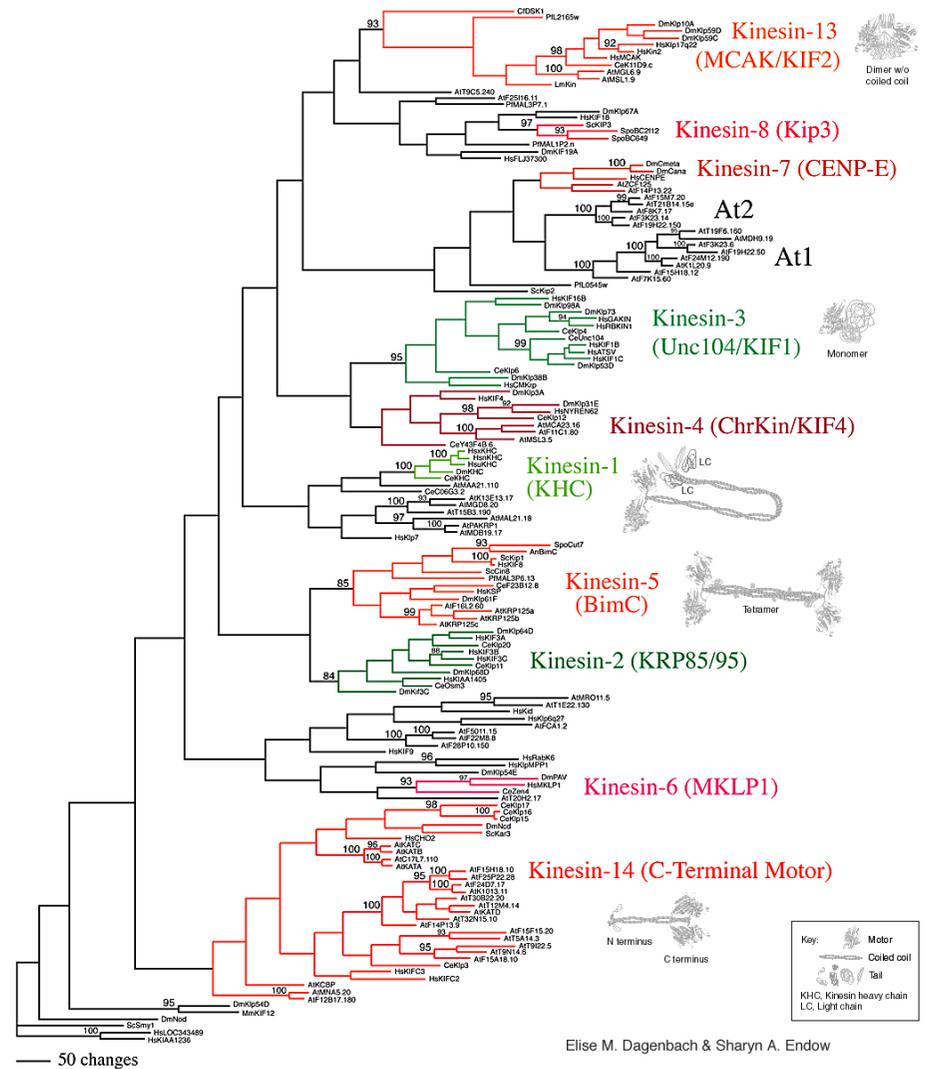




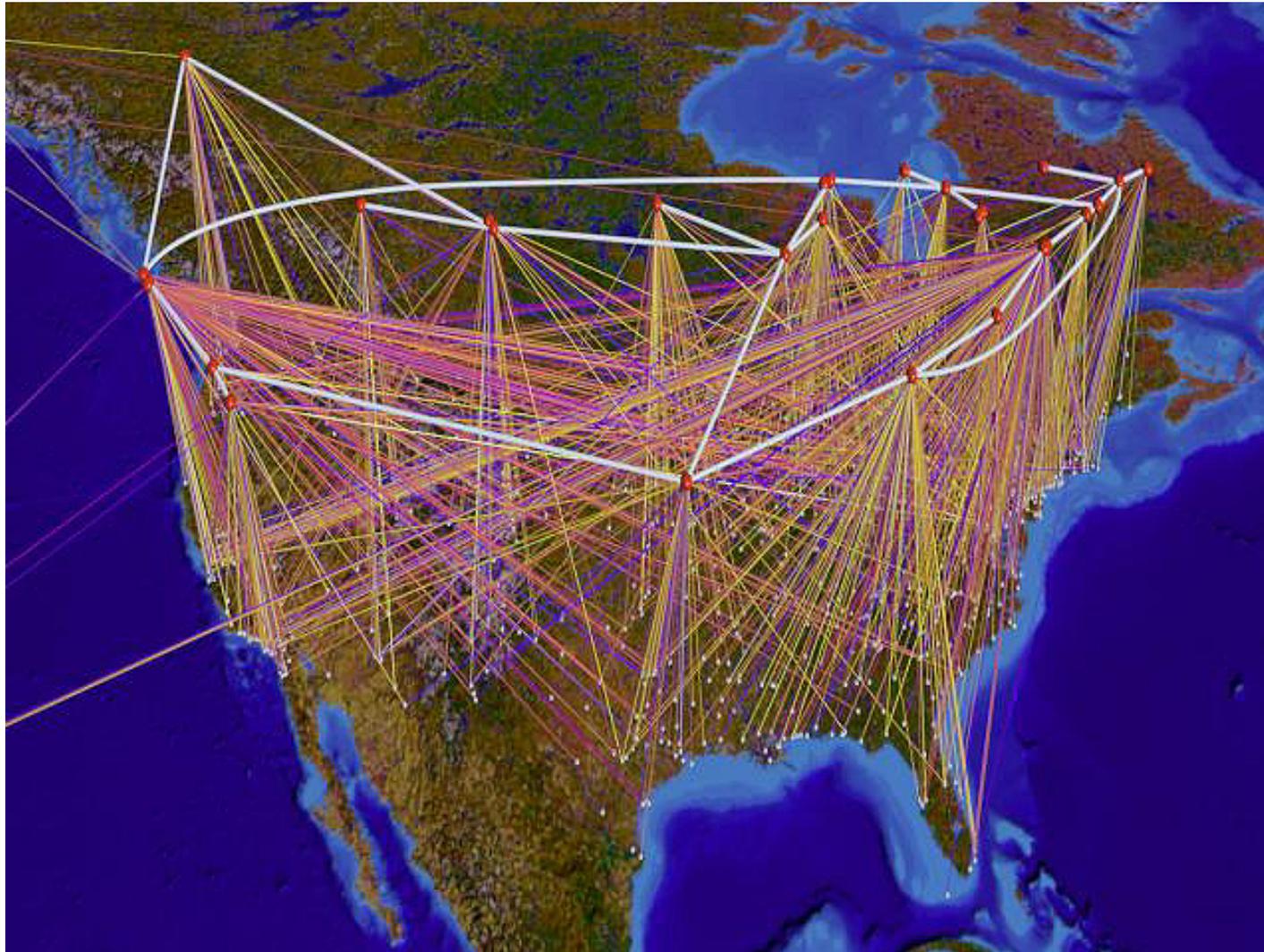
SCIENCEPHOTOLIBRARY



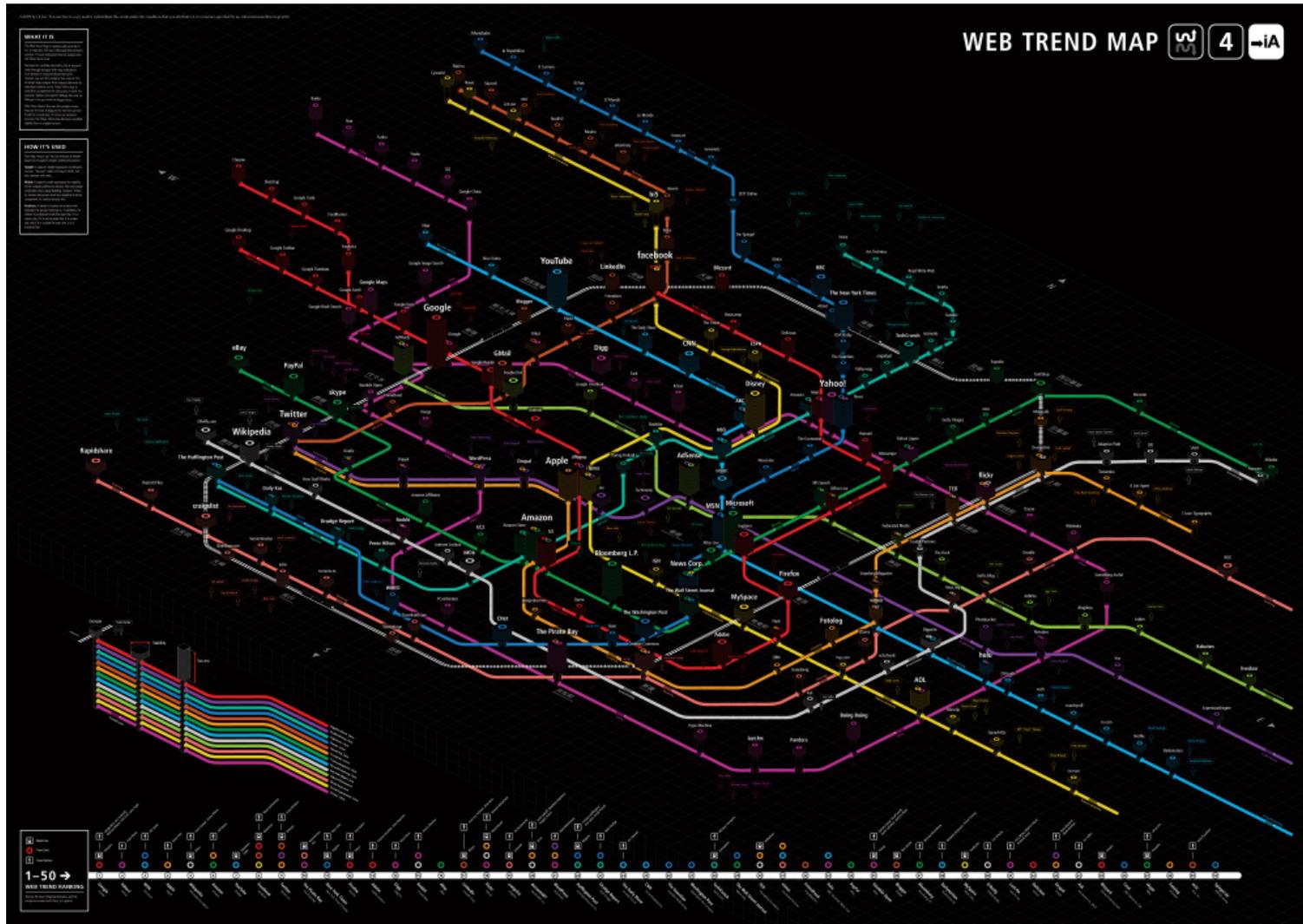
Biomedizin – phylogenetische Bäume



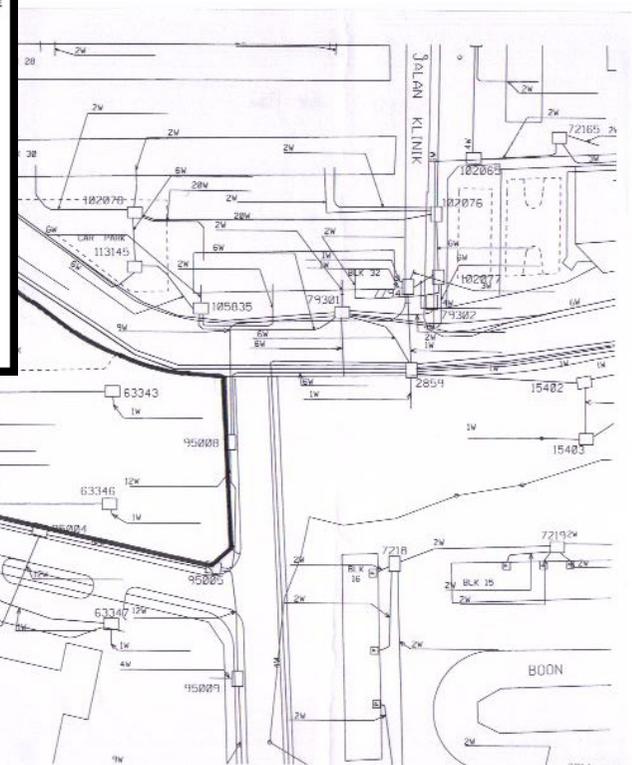
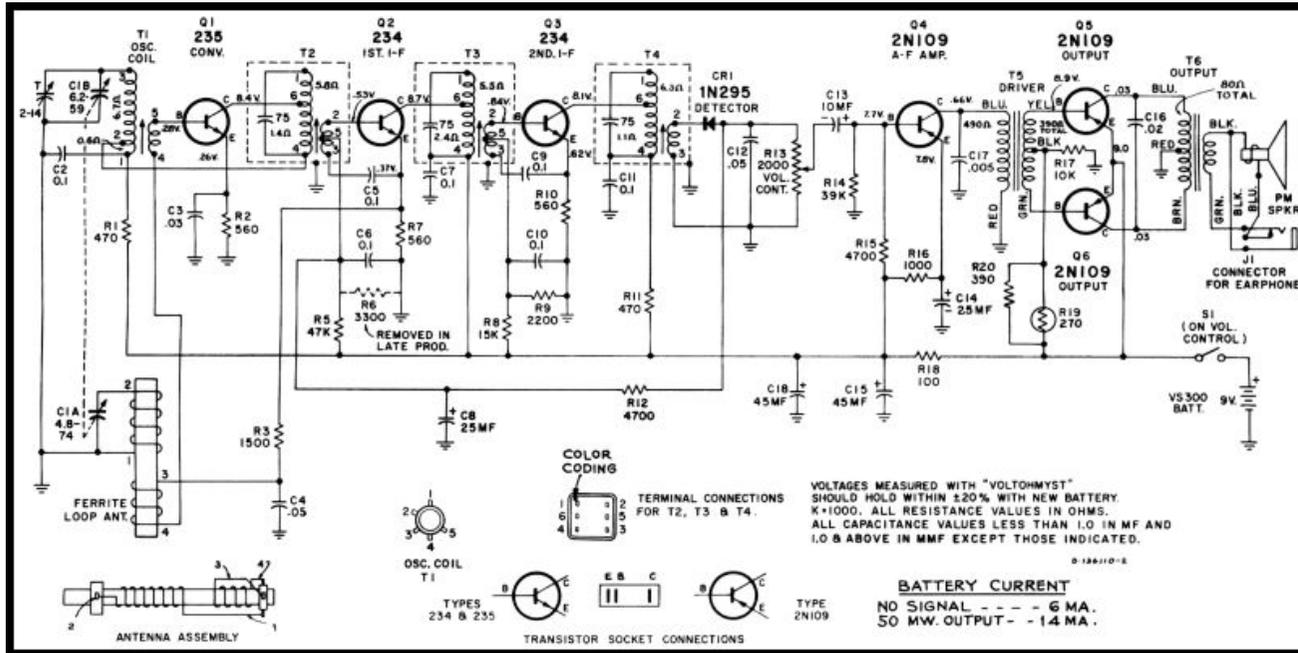
Technische Netze – Internet USA



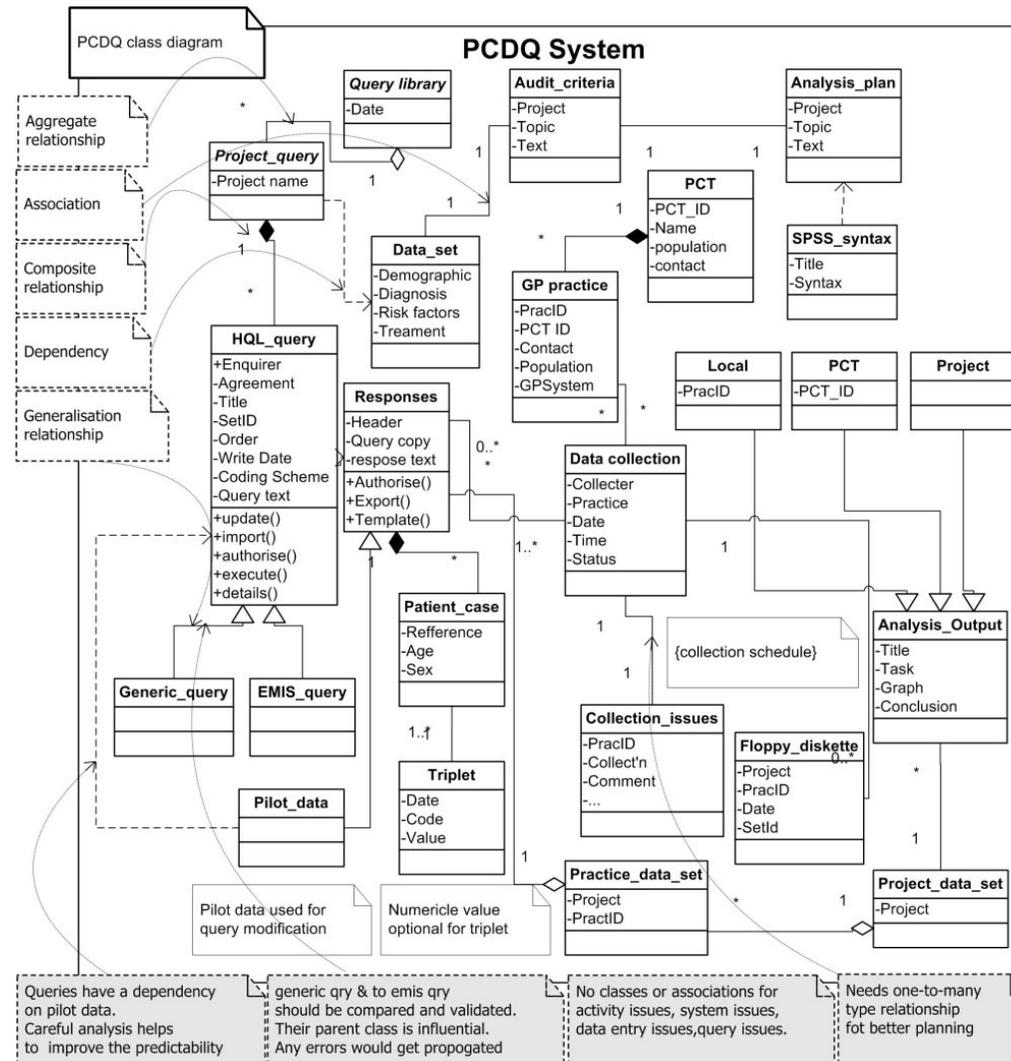
Technische Netze – Webtrends



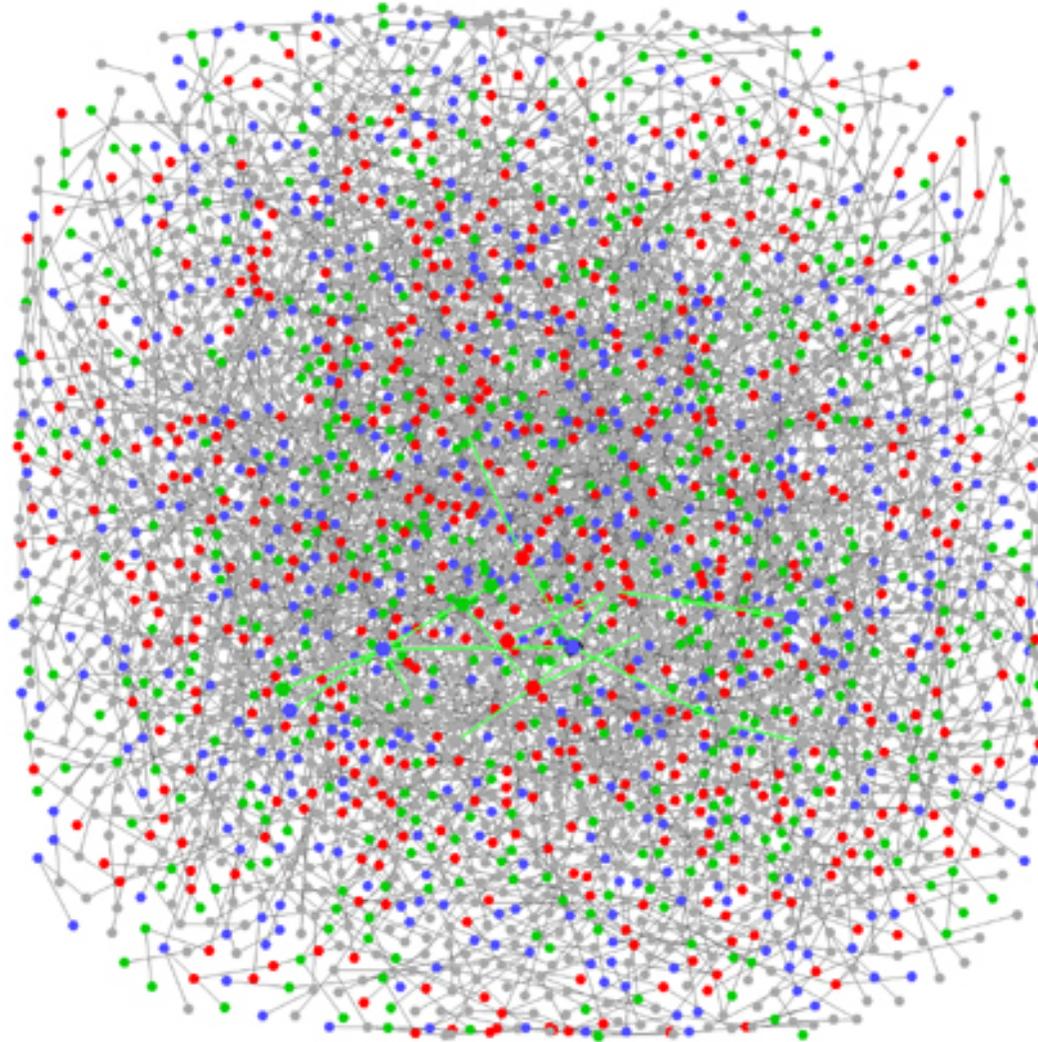
Technische Netze – Kabelpläne / Schaltpläne



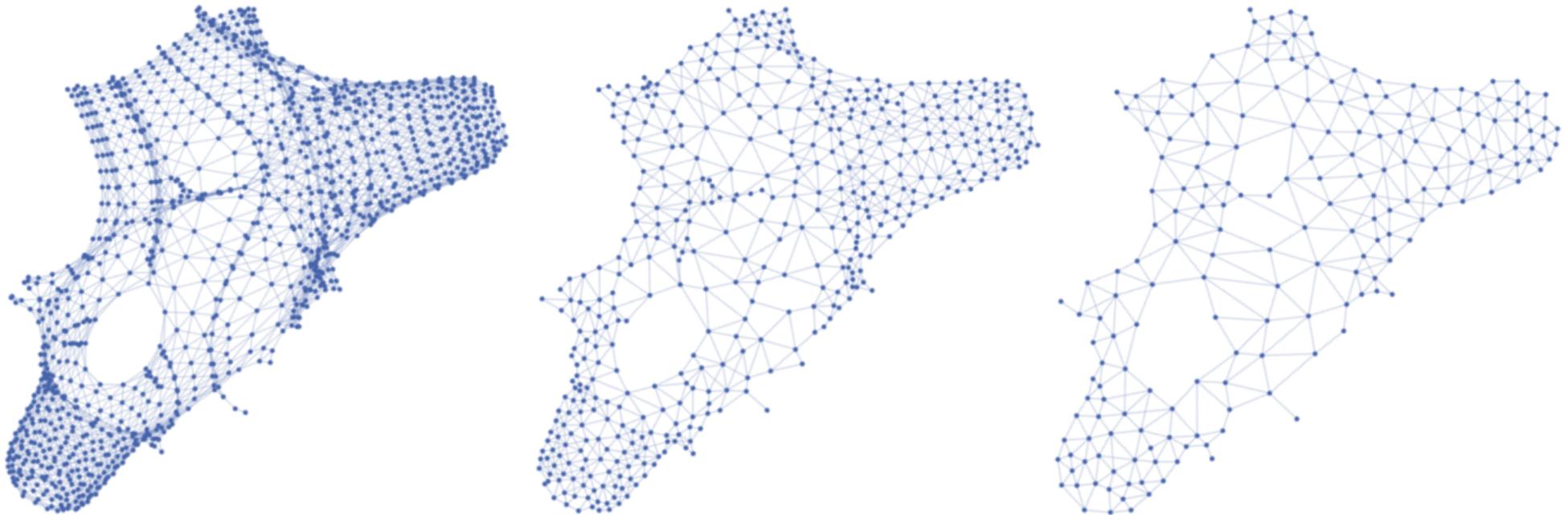
Technische Netze – UML Diagramme



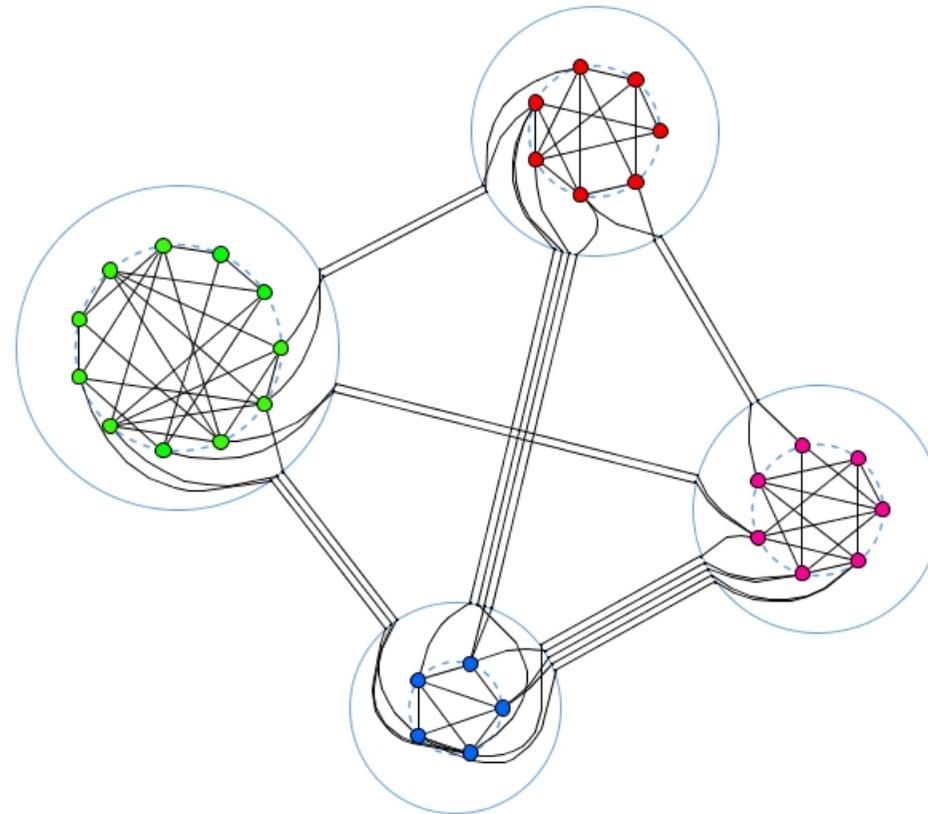
Allgemeine Graphen – große Graphen



Allgemeine Graphen – große Graphen



Allgemeine Graphen – Mikro-Makro Layout



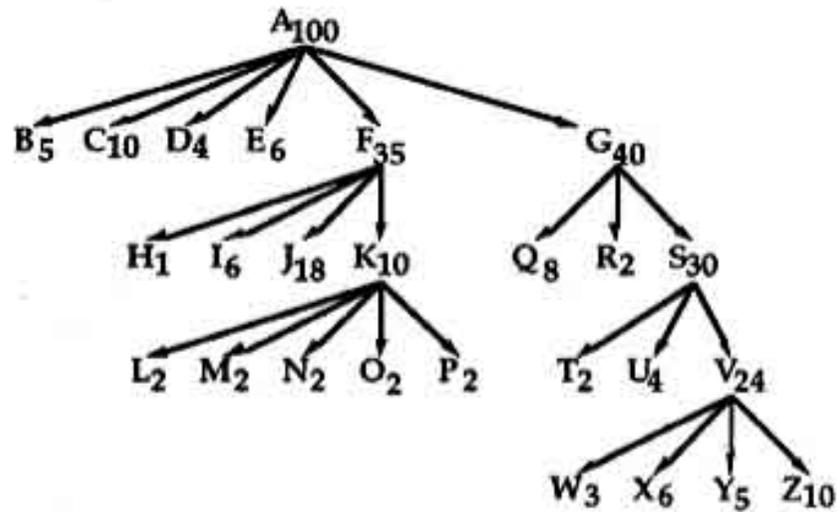


Figure 1: Traditional Tree Diagram Representation.

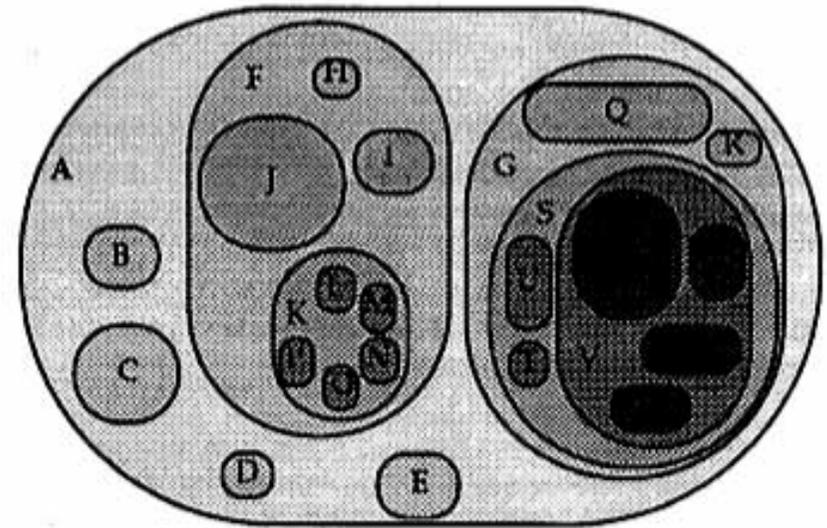
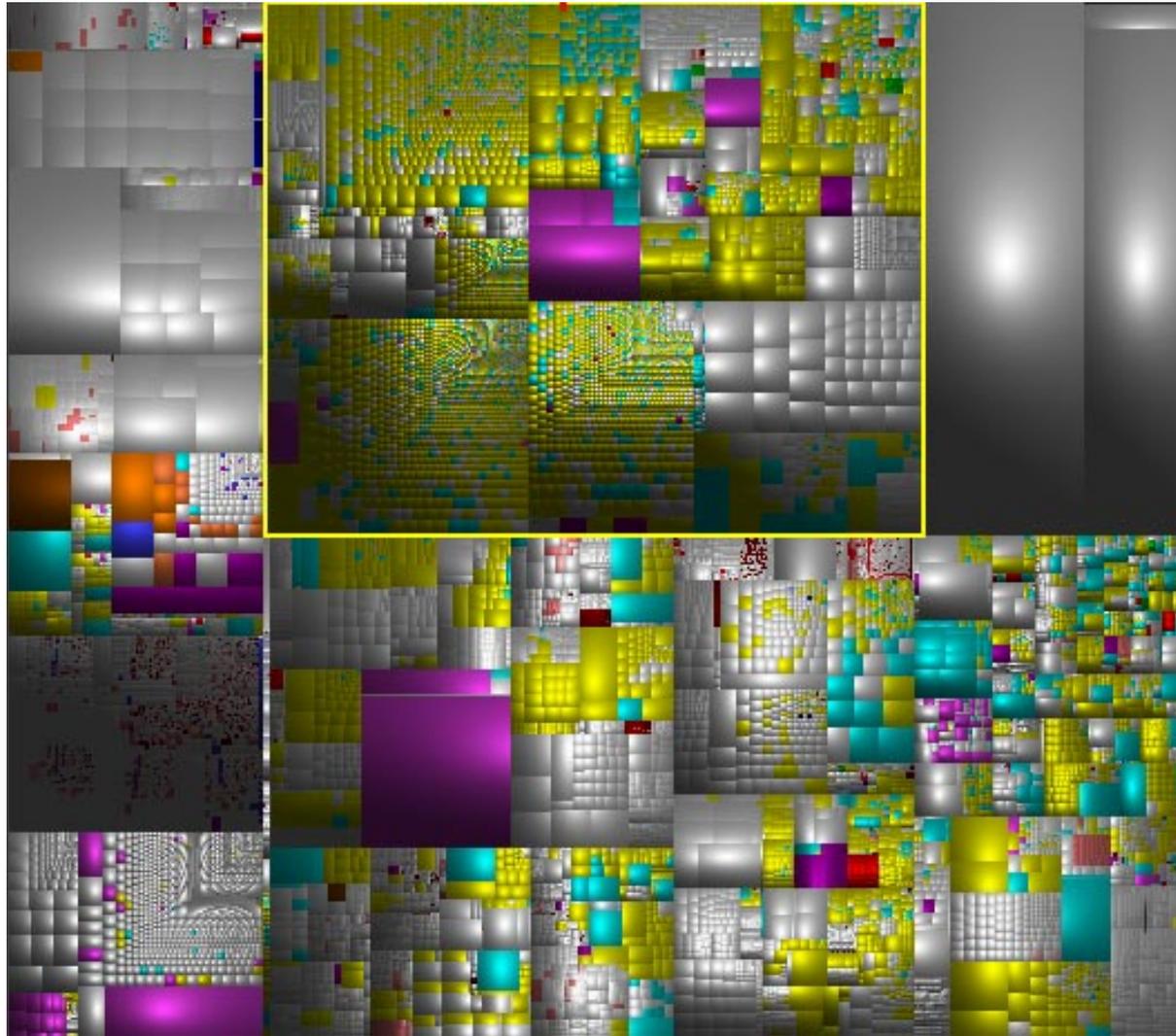
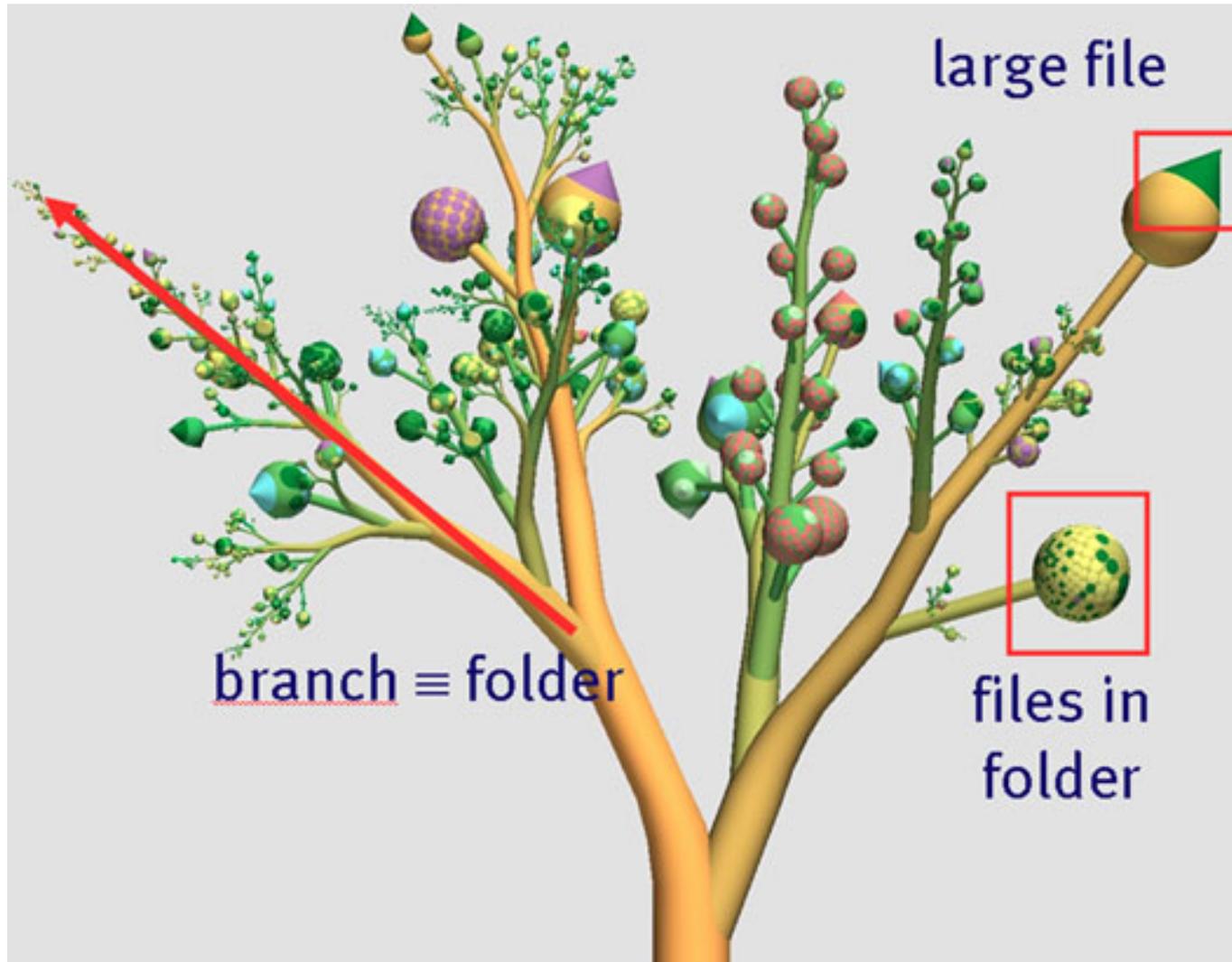


Figure 2: Venn Diagram Representation.
Node size is proportional to weight.

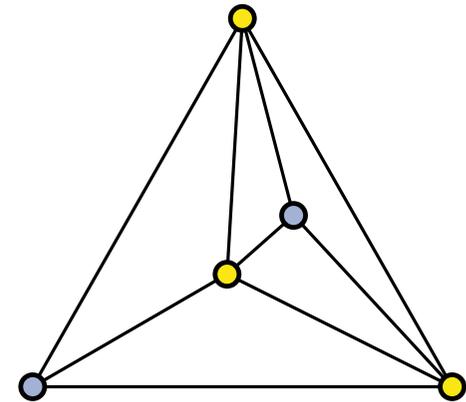
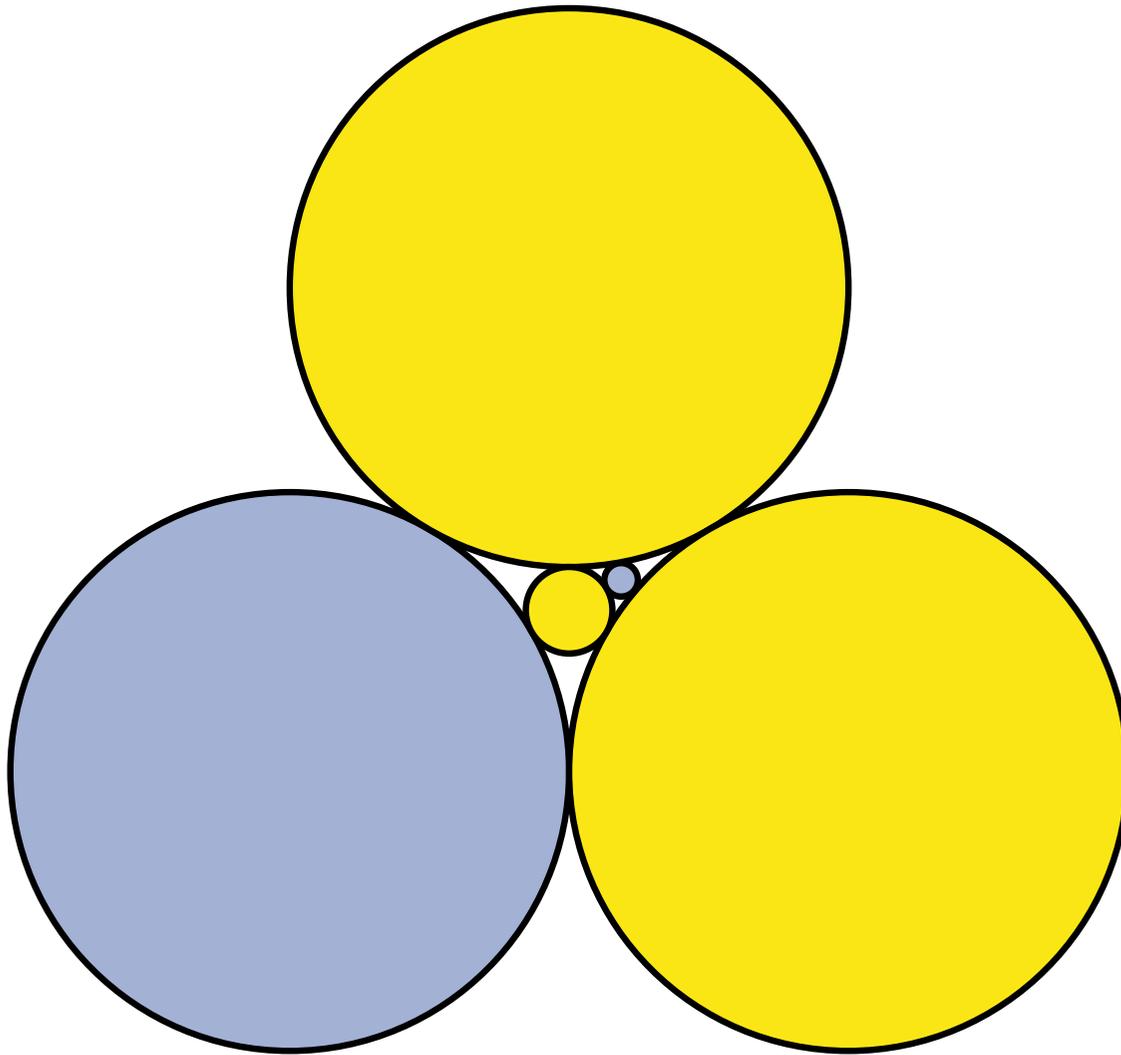
Alternative Darstellungen – Inklusionsdiagramm Karlsruhe Institute of Technology



Alternative Darstellungen – Baum 3D



Alternative Darstellungen – Berührgraph



Graph-Bibliotheken

- JUNG jung.sourceforge.net (Java)
- OGDF www.ogdf.net (C++)

Visualisierungs-Tools

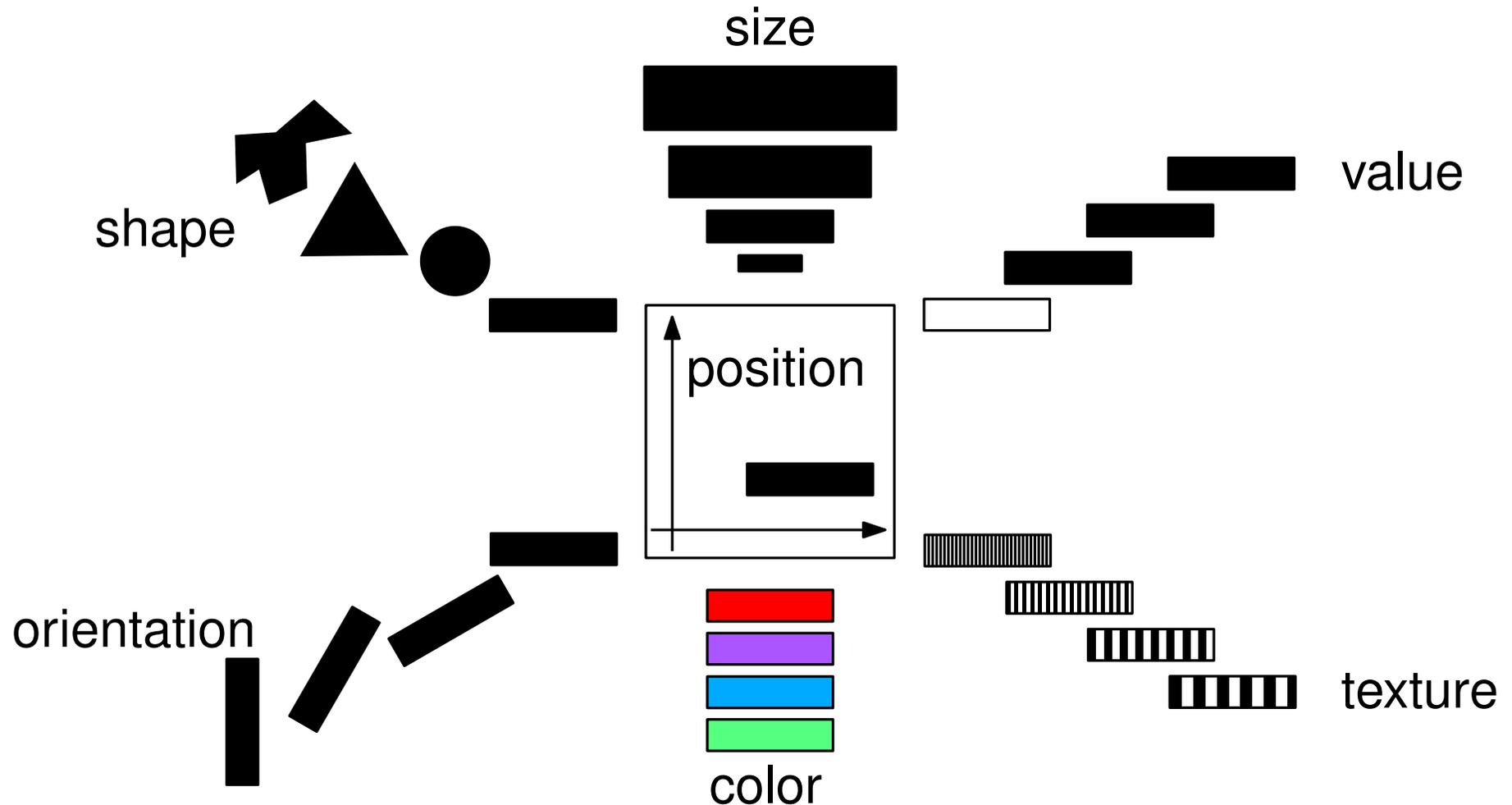
- visone visone.info
- graphviz www.graphviz.org
- yEd www.yworks.com

Nützlich

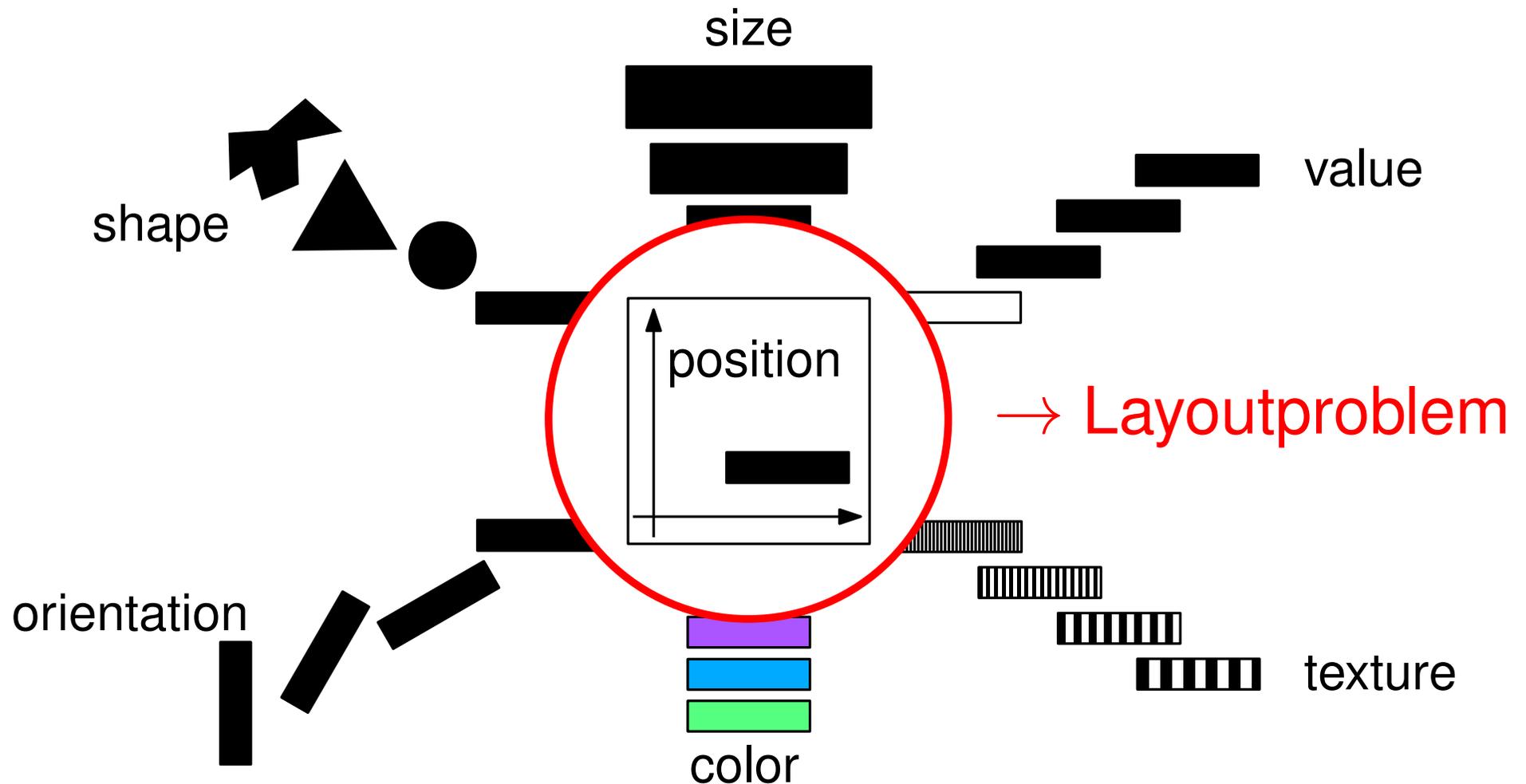
- cairo cairographics.org

Grundlegende Definitionen

Visuelle Variablen nach Bertin (1967)



Visuelle Variablen nach Bertin (1967)



Definition Layoutproblem

Beschränkung auf sog. Punkt-Linien-Diagramme (*Standardrepräsentation*)

Problem: Graphlayout

geg: Graph $G = (V, E)$

ges: *schöne* Zeichnung $\Gamma : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
 $E \rightarrow \text{Kurven in } \mathbb{R}^2$

- Knoten $v \mapsto \text{Punkt } \Gamma(v)$
- Kante $uv \mapsto \text{einfache, offene Kurve } \Gamma(uv) \text{ mit Endpunkten } \Gamma(u) \text{ und } \Gamma(v)$

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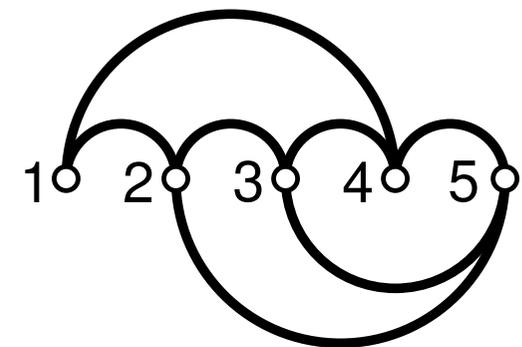
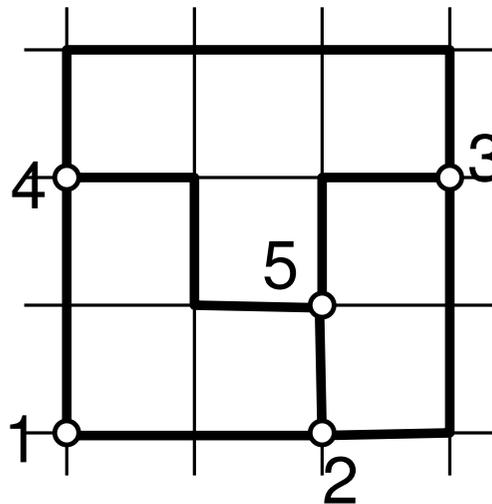
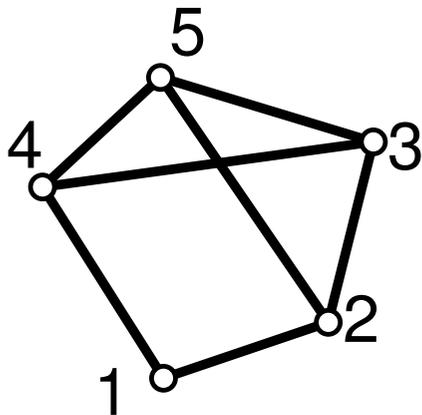
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Aber was ist eine *schöne* Zeichnung?

Anforderungen an ein Graphlayout

1) Zeichenkonventionen, erforderliche Eigenschaften, z.B.

- geradlinige Kanten mit $\Gamma(uv) = \overline{\Gamma(u)\Gamma(v)}$
- orthogonale Kanten (i.A. mit Knicken)
- Gitterzeichnungen
- kreuzungsfrei



Anforderungen an ein Graphlayout

1) Zeichenkonventionen, erforderliche Eigenschaften

2) Ästhetikkriterien (zu optimieren), z.B.

- Kreuzungsminimierung
- Knickminimierung
- gleichmäßige Kantenlängen
- minimale Gesamtlänge/Fläche
- Winkelauflösung
- Symmetrie / Struktur

→ führen häufig zu NP-schweren Optimierungsproblemen!

→ oft mehrere konkurrierende Kriterien

Anforderungen an ein Graphlayout

- 1) Zeichenkonventionen, erforderliche Eigenschaften
- 2) Ästhetikkriterien (zu optimieren)
- 3) Lokale Nebenbedingungen, z.B.
 - Positionseinschränkungen für Nachbarknoten
 - Einschränkungen für Gruppen von Knoten/Kanten

Problem: Graphlayout

geg: Graph $G = (V, E)$

ges: Zeichnung $\Gamma : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, die
 $E \rightarrow$ Kurven in \mathbb{R}^2

- die Zeichenkonventionen erfüllt
 - die Ästhetikkriterien optimiert
 - ggf. weitere Nebenbedingungen erfüllt
-
- führt zu algorithmisch interessanten Fragestellungen
 - nachgelagertes Renderingproblem bleibt außen vor