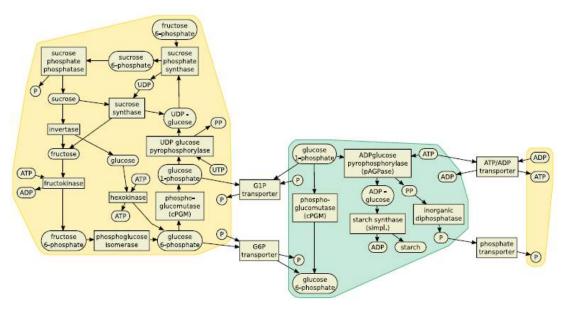


Hand drawn diagram



Constrained stress-majorization layout

Part 1: Network Visualisation

Tim Dwyer tim.dwyer@monash.edu ialab.it.monash.edu/~dwyer/ Monash University, Australia October 2019



Panama Papers The Power Players 0



King Salman bin Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman Al Saud King of Saudi Arabia (2015-present); Crown Prince (2012-2015)

Related countries Saudi Arabia

Salman bin Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman Al Saud became **AC** King of Saudi Arabia in January 2015, assuming the throne after the death of his brother King Abdullah. He Embed 🕢 previously served as defense minister and deputy prime minister and was the governor of Riyadh, the country's capital, from 1955 to 1960 and again from 1963 to 2011. He was named as heir to the throne in 2012.

Inside the Mossack Fonseca data » British Virgin Island company used for mortgages on luxury homes in London and to hold vacht Read more ...

Offshore glossary ()

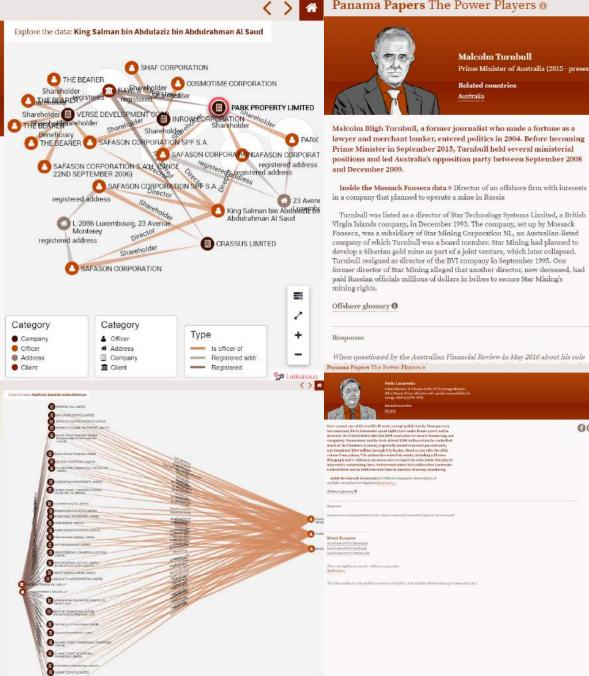
Response

King Salman did not respond to repeated requests made through the Saudi Embassy in the United States for comment.

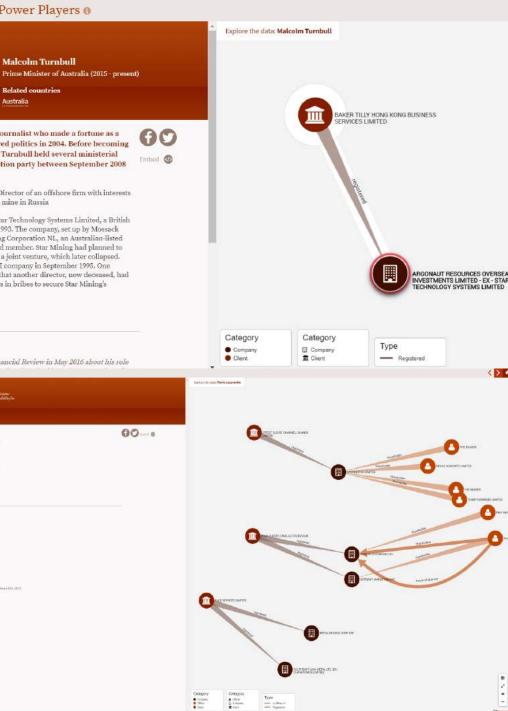


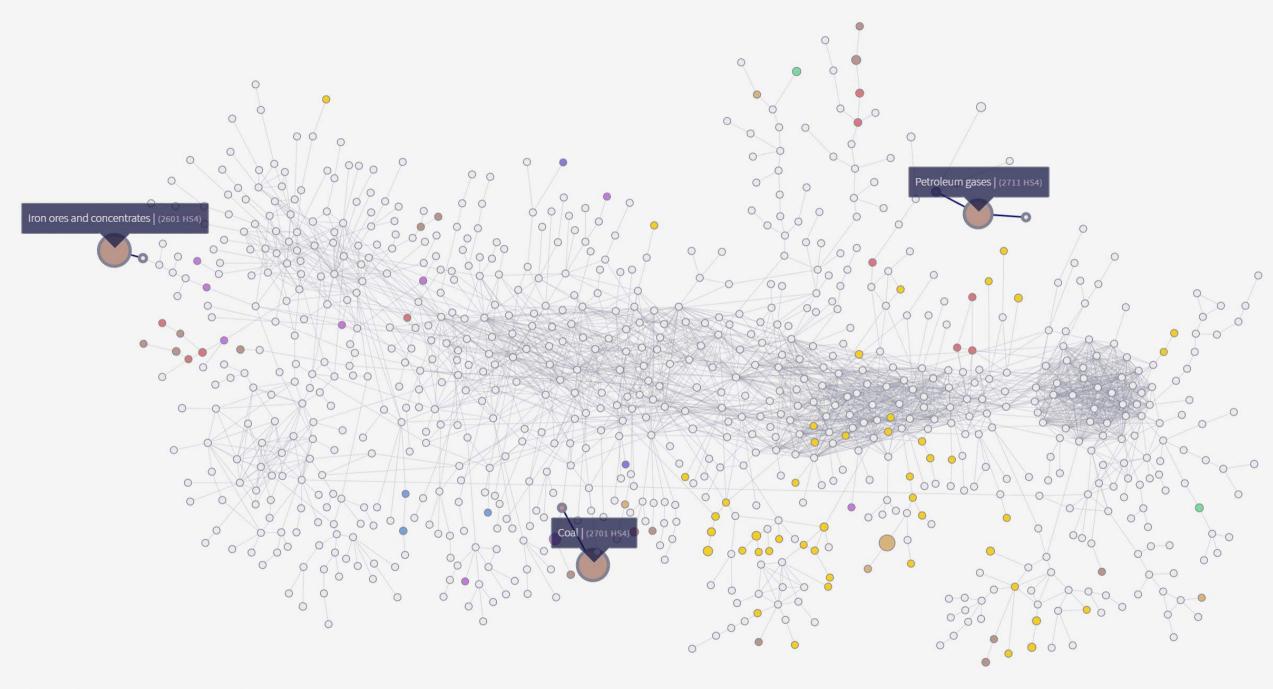
Converge

panama-papers/ power-players

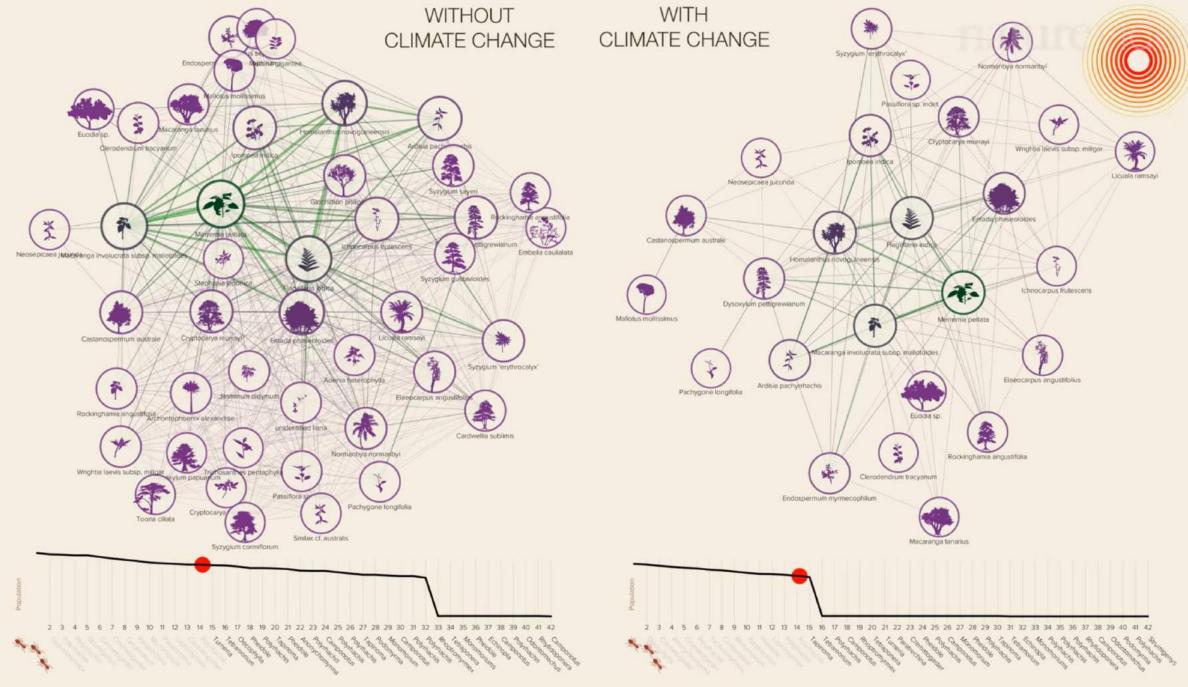


Panama Papers The Power Players 0 *



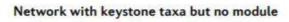


Atlas of economic complexity

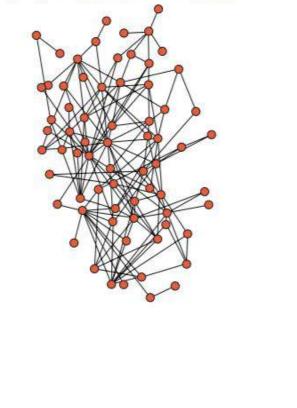


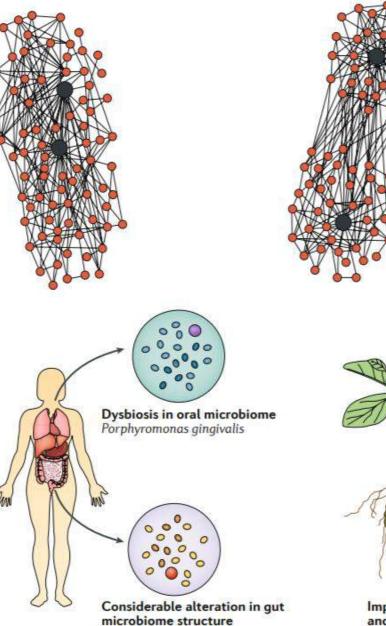
Network Earth

Network without keystone taxa or module



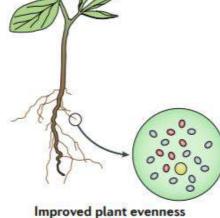
Network with keystone taxa and modules



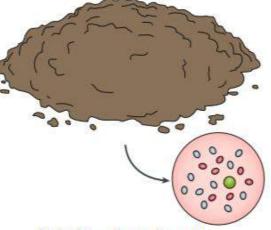


Keystone taxa as drivers of microbiome structure and functioning, *Banerjee et al. 2018*

microbiome structure Helicobacter pylori Bacteriodetes thetaiotamicron Ruminococcus bromii Bacteroides fragilis



Improved plant evenness and productivity Rhizobium spp.



Linked to soil organic matter decomposition Gemmatimonas and Acidobacteria



Bongshin Lee Microsoft Research



Vahan Yoghourdjian General Assembly

Credits



Chunlei Chang



Karsten Klein Uni Konstanz



Steve Kieffer



Yehuda Koren Google



Nathalie Henry Riche **Microsoft Research**



Sheelagh Carpendale Simon Fraser Uni



Michael Wybrow

Benjamin Bach Uni Edinburgh





George Robertson **Microsoft Research**



Kun-Ting Chen

Graeme Gange



Peter Stuckey



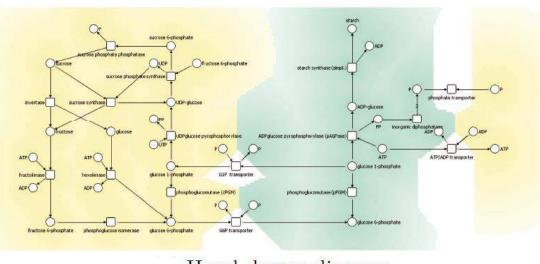
Kim Marriott



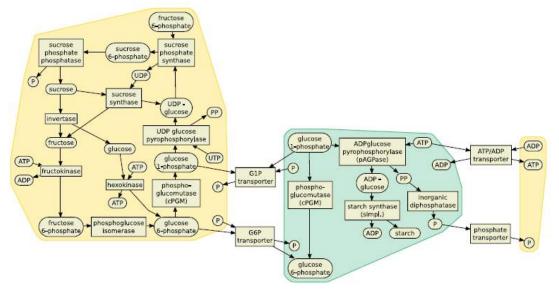
Yalong Yang, Harvard

Tim Dwyer, Yehuda Koren, and Kim Marriott.

"IPSep-CoLa: An incremental procedure for separation constraint layout of graphs." *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics* 12.5 (2006): 821-828.



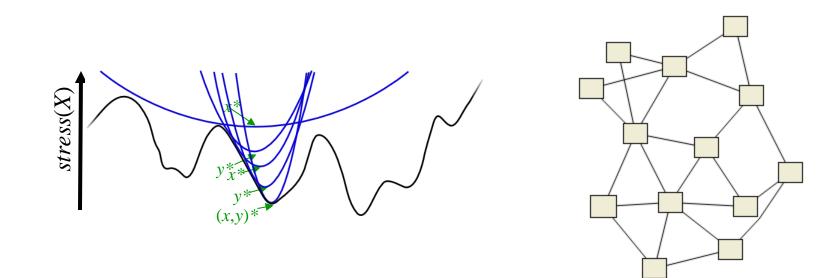
Hand drawn diagram



Constrained stress-majorization layout

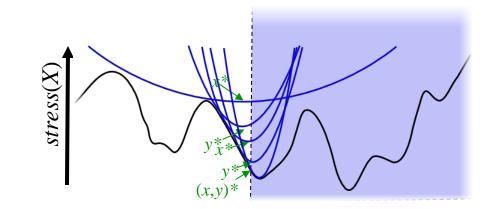
Stress majorization

$$stress(x, y) = \sum_{i < j} w_{ij} \left(\| (x_i, y_i) - (x_j, y_j) \| - d_{ij} \right)^2$$
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x' Q x + b'_{x,y} x \qquad f(y) = \frac{1}{2} y' Q y + b'_{y,x} y$$

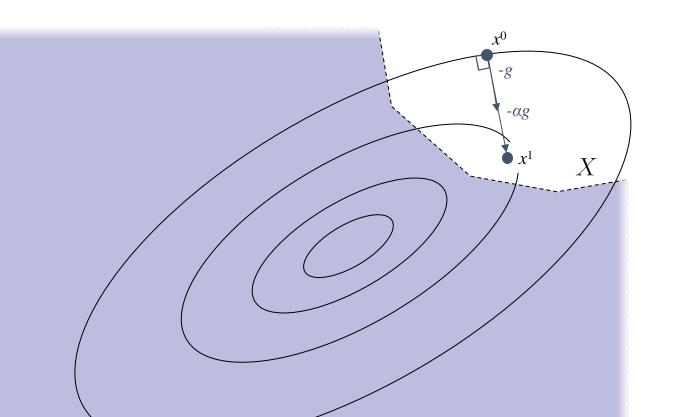


Constrained stress majorization

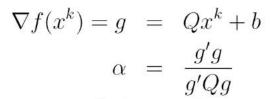
- Instead of solving unconstrained quadratic forms we solve subject to separation constraints
- i.e. Quadratic Programming

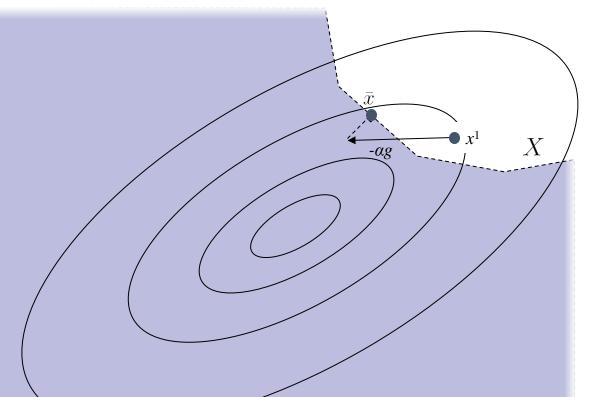


minimize $\frac{1}{2}x'Qx + b'x$ subj. to: $x \in X$



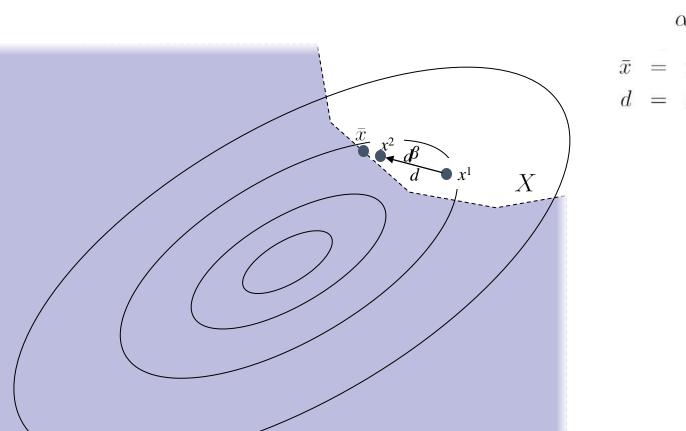
minimize $\frac{1}{2}x'Qx + b'x$ subj. to: $x \in X$



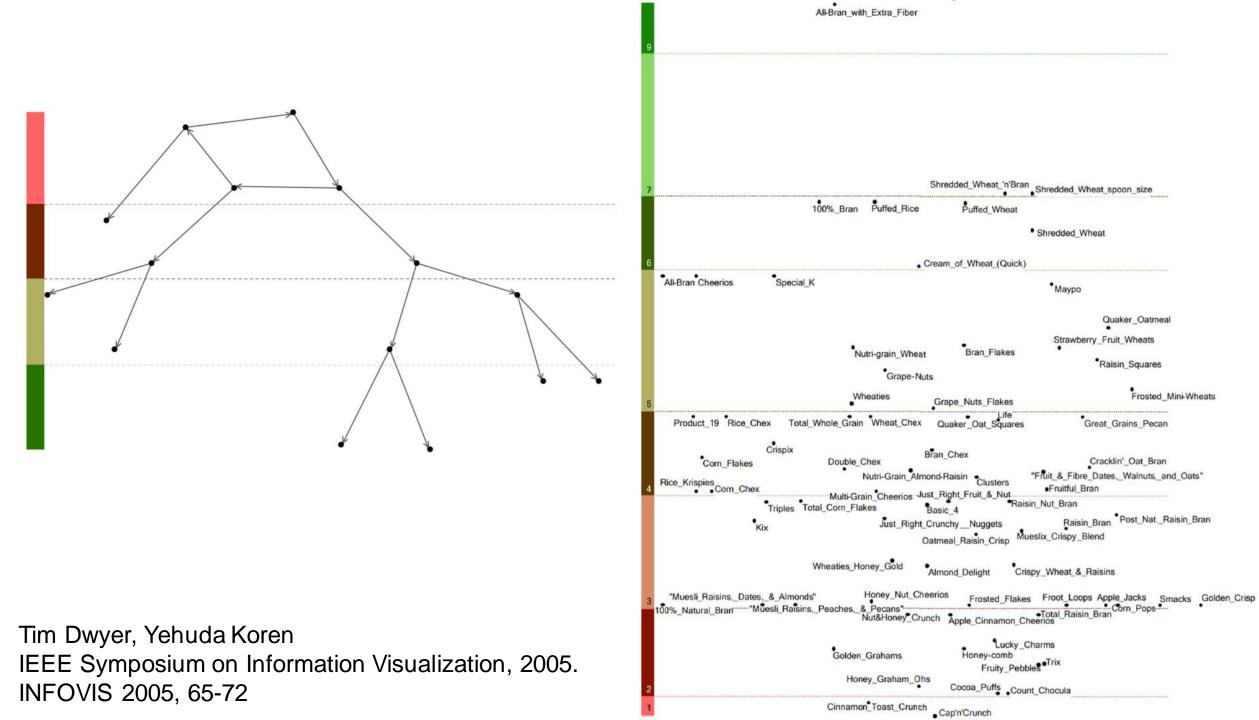


minimize $\frac{1}{2}x'Qx + b'x$ subj. to: $x \in X$

 $\nabla f(x^k) = g = Qx^k + b$ $\alpha = \frac{g'g}{g'Qg}$ $\bar{x} = \operatorname{project}(x^k - \alpha g)$ $d = x^k - \bar{x}$



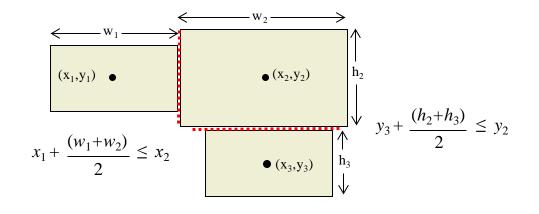
minimize $\frac{1}{2}x'Qx + b'x$ subj. to: $x \in X$ $\nabla f(x^k) = g = Qx^k + b$ $\alpha = \frac{g'g}{g'Qg}$ $\bar{x} = \mathbf{project}(x^k - \alpha g)$ $d = x^k - \bar{x}$ $\beta = \min\left(\frac{g'd}{g'Qg}, 1\right)$ $x^{k+1} = x^k + \beta d$ *x** X

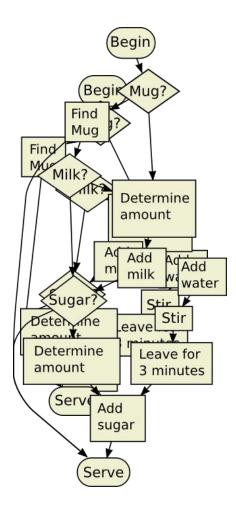


Fast node overlap removal T Dwyer, K Marriott, PJ Stuckey International Symposium on Graph Drawing, 153-164, 2005

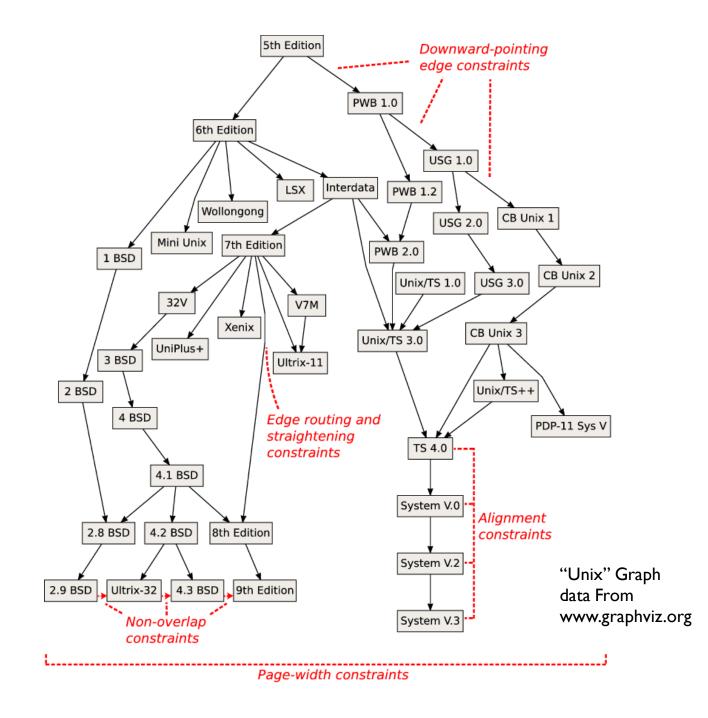
Separation Constraints

$$x_1 + d \le x_2$$
$$y_1 + d \le y_2$$

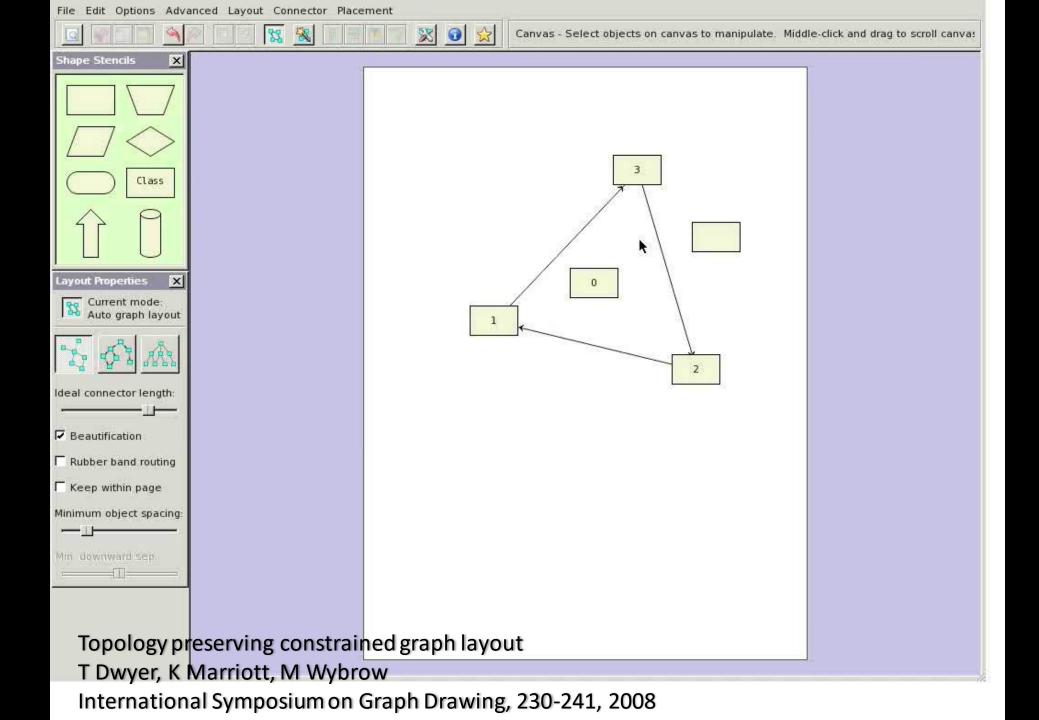




IPSep-CoLa



Tim Dwyer, Yehuda Koren, and Kim Marriott. "IPSep-CoLa: An incremental procedure for separation constraint layout of graphs." *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics* 12.5 (2006): 821-828.





* Theme Sign in

Visual Studio 2019 V

¥ Filter by title

Analyze and model your architecture

Change your design using

visualization and modeling

~ Code maps and dependency diagrams

Visualize code

Use code maps to map

dependencies

Share code maps

Code maps for C++

Code map performance Use code maps to debug your

applications

Map methods on the call stack while debugging in

Visual Studio

Find potential problems using code map analyzers

Browse and rearrange code maps

Customize code maps Directed Graph Markup Language (DGML) reference Create dependency diagrams

from your code

> Create and share models

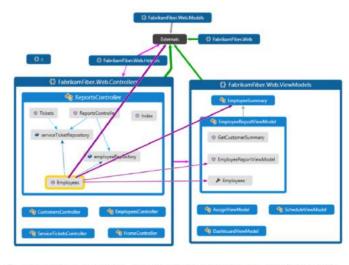
- > Use models
- > Validate your system during development
- Extend dependency diagrams
- > Modeling SDK for Visual Studio -Domain-Specific Languages
- Code Generation and T4 Text Templates

Map dependencies with code

maps

05/16/2018 • 9 minutes to read • 🔕 🔮 🛞 🔮 👘 +4

You can visualize dependencies across your code by creating a code map. Code maps help you see how the code fits together without reading through files and lines of code.



To create and edit code maps, you need Visual Studio Enterprise edition. In Visual Studio Community and Professional editions, you can open diagrams that were generated in Enterprise edition, but you cannot edit them.

① Note

Before you share maps created in Visual Studio Enterprise with others who use Visual Studio Professional, make sure that all the items on the map (such as hidden items, expanded groups, and cross-group links) are visible.

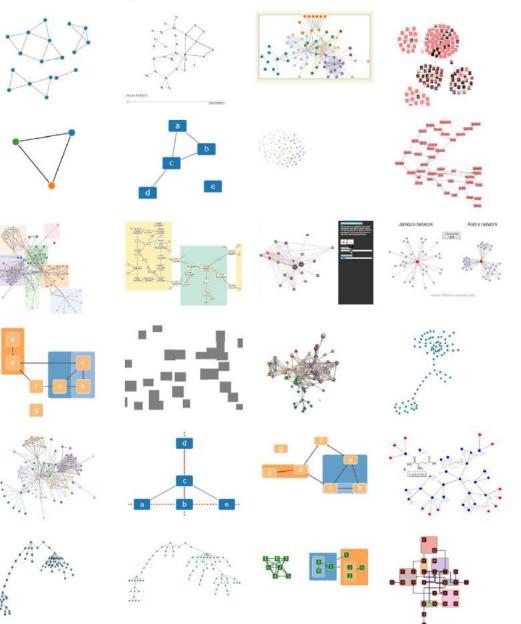
You can map dependencies for code in these languages:

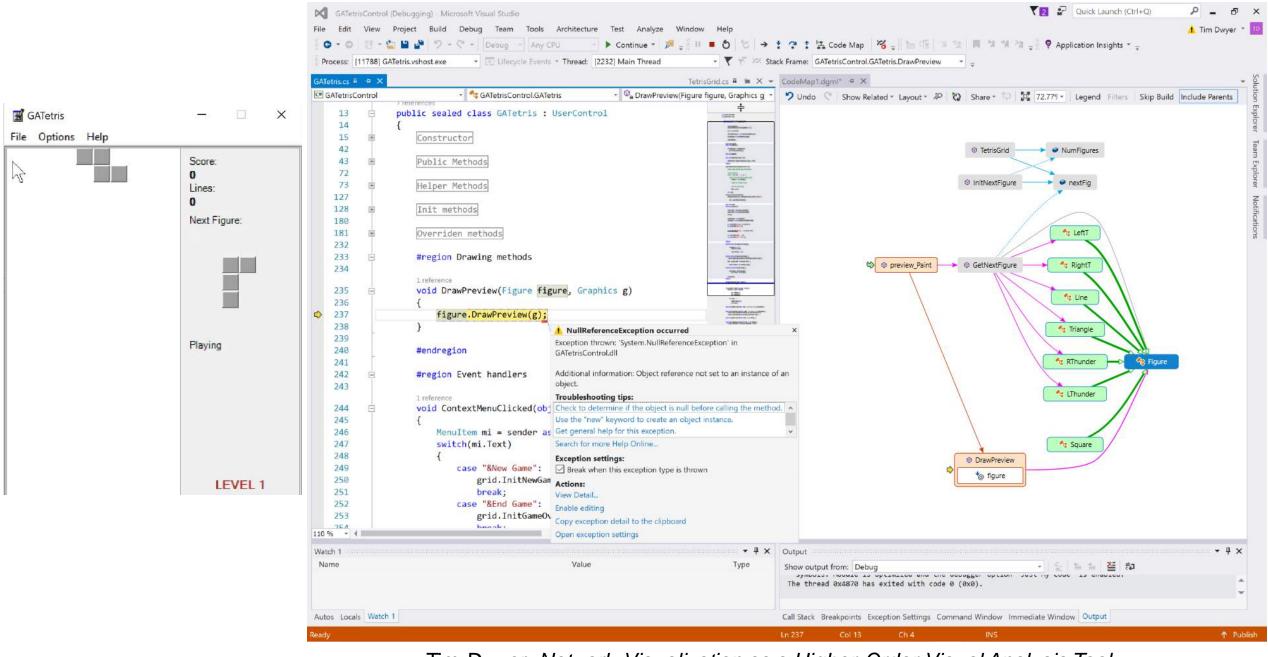
- Visual C# or Visual Basic in a solution or assemblies (.dll or .exe)
- Native or managed C or C++ code in Visual C++ projects, header files (.h or #include), or binaries
- X++ projects and assemblies made from .NET modules for Microsoft

cola.js

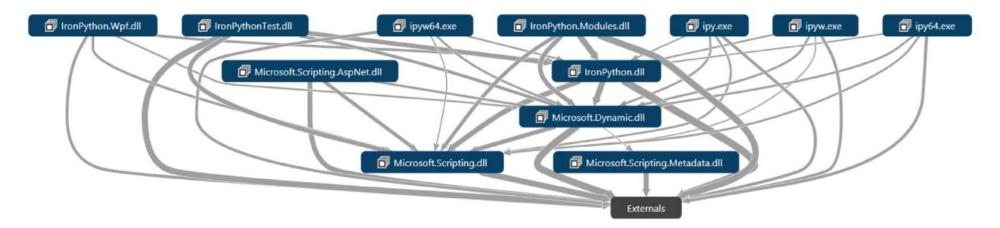
https://ialab.it.monash.edu/webcola

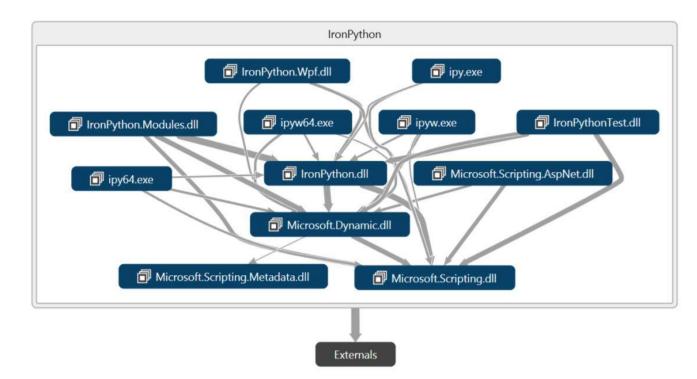
Constraint-Based Layout in the Browser



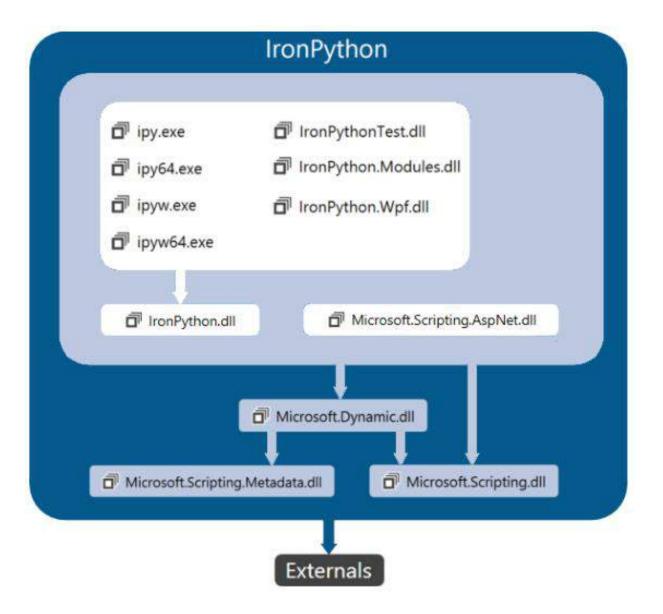


Tim Dwyer, *Network Visualization as a Higher-Order Visual Analysis Tool* IEEE computer graphics and applications 36(6), pp. 78-85, 2016.

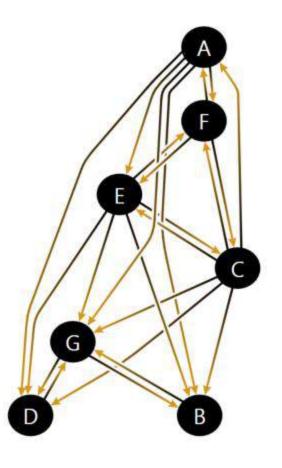




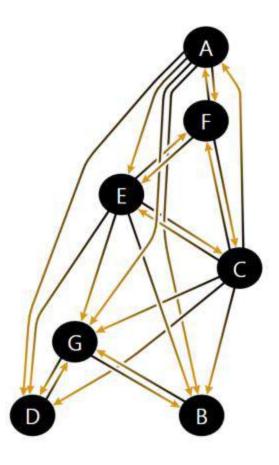
Dwyer, Tim, Nathalie Henry Riche, Kim Marriott, and Christopher Mears. "Edge compression techniques for visualization of dense directed graphs." *IEEE transactions on visualization and computer graphics* 19, no. 12 (2013): 2596-2605.

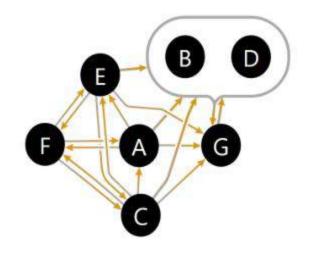


Dwyer, Tim, Nathalie Henry Riche, Kim Marriott, and Christopher Mears. "Edge compression techniques for visualization of dense directed graphs." *IEEE transactions on visualization and computer graphics* 19, no. 12 (2013): 2596-2605.

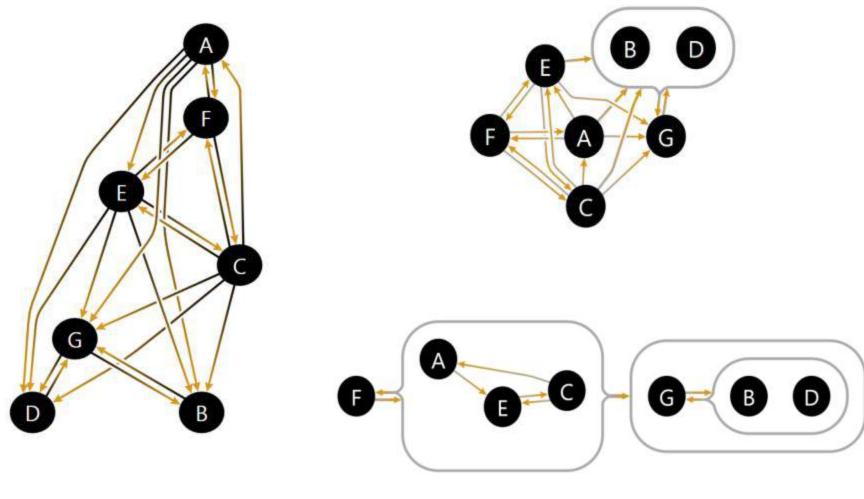


23 Edges

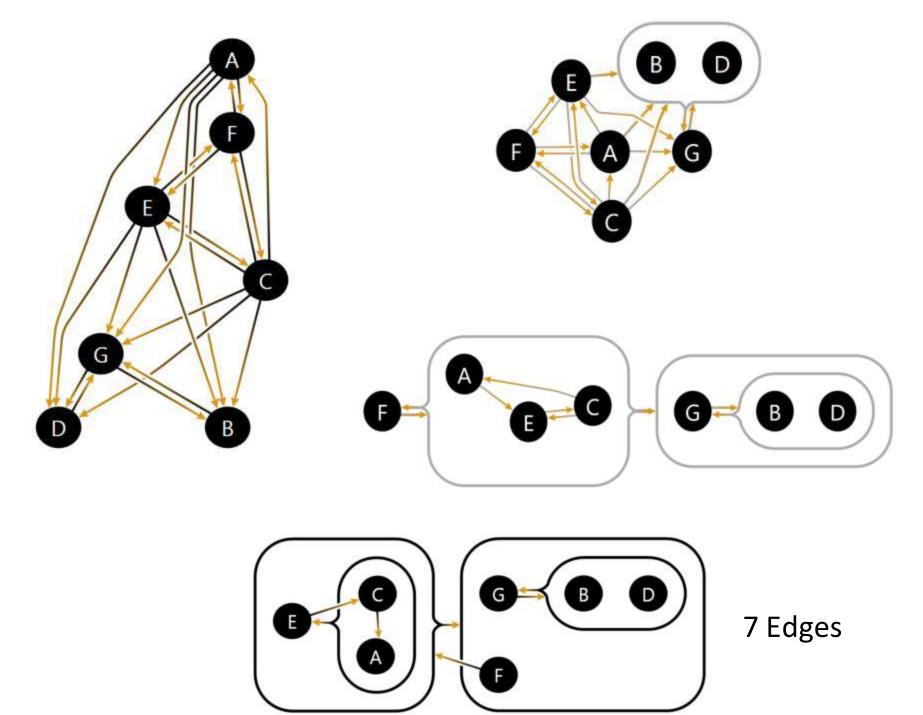


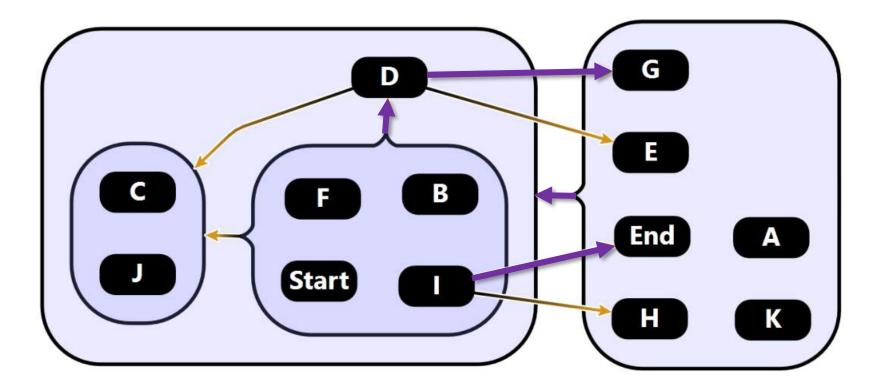


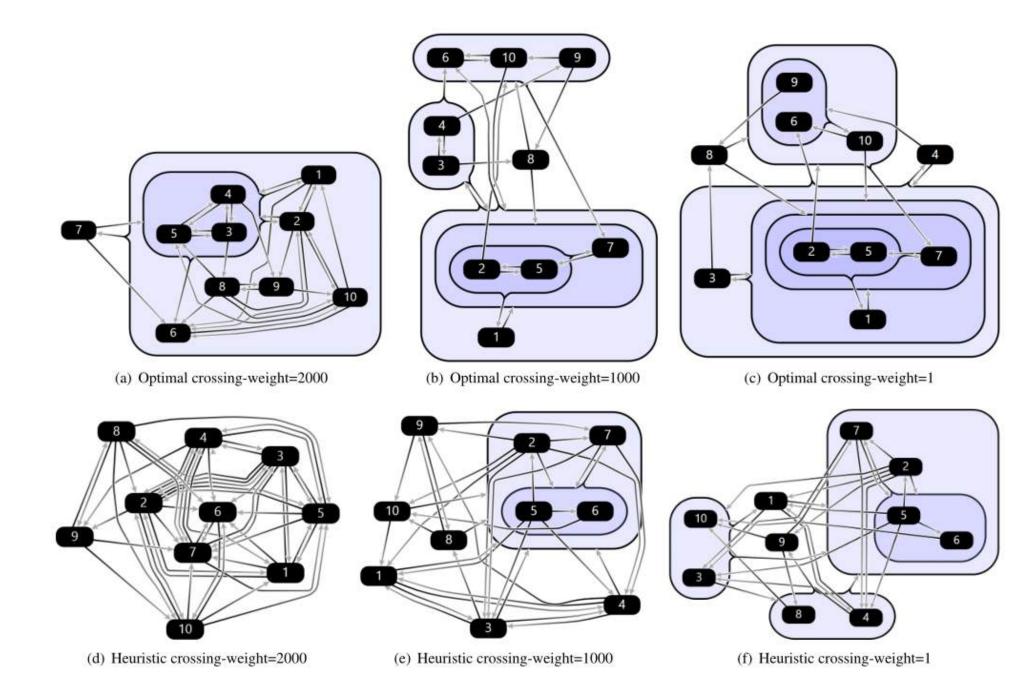
17 Edges



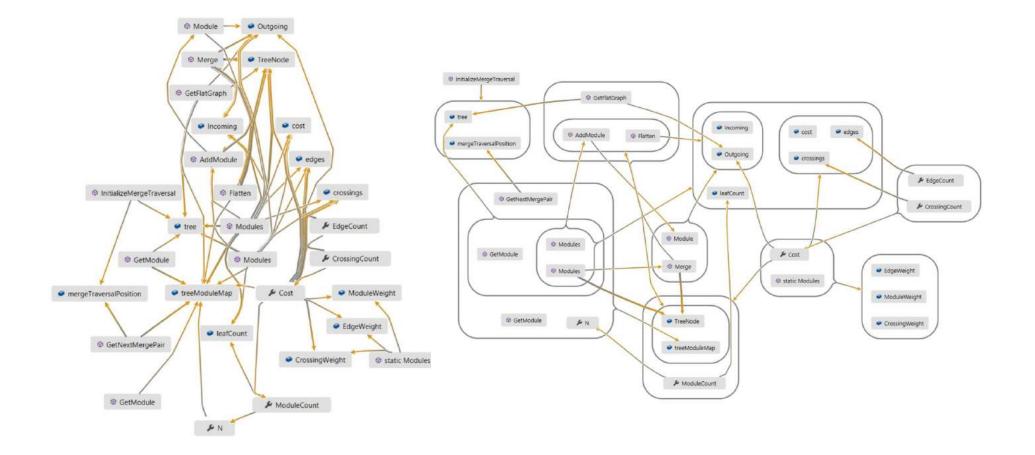
9 Edges

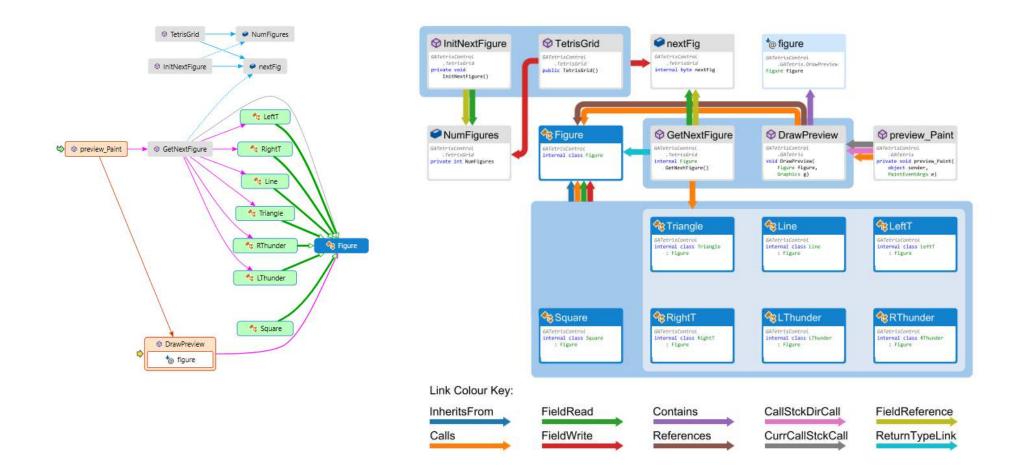






Improved Optimal and Approximate Power Graph Compression for Clearer Visualisation of Dense Graphs T Dwyer, C Mears, K Morgan, T Niven, K Marriott, M Wallace Pacific Visualization Symposium (PacificVis), 2014 IEEE, 105-112

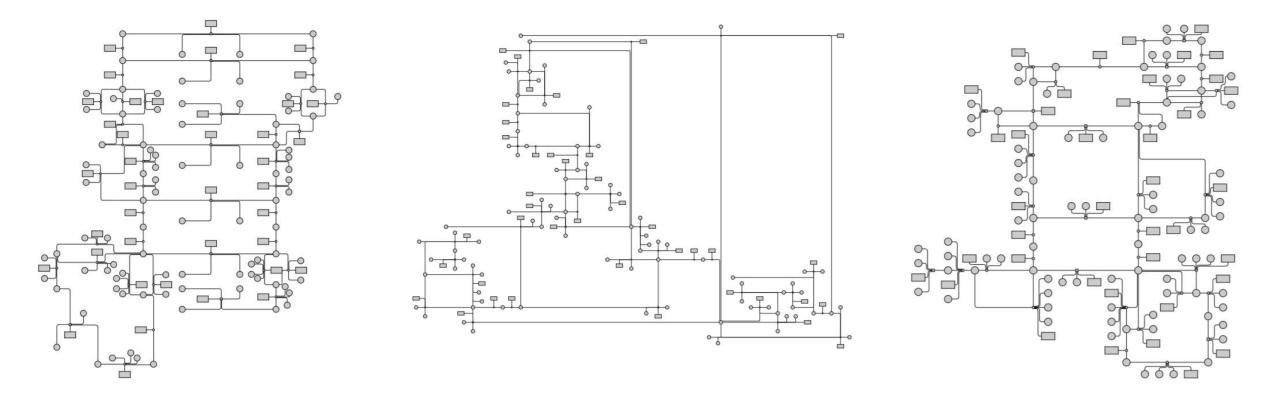




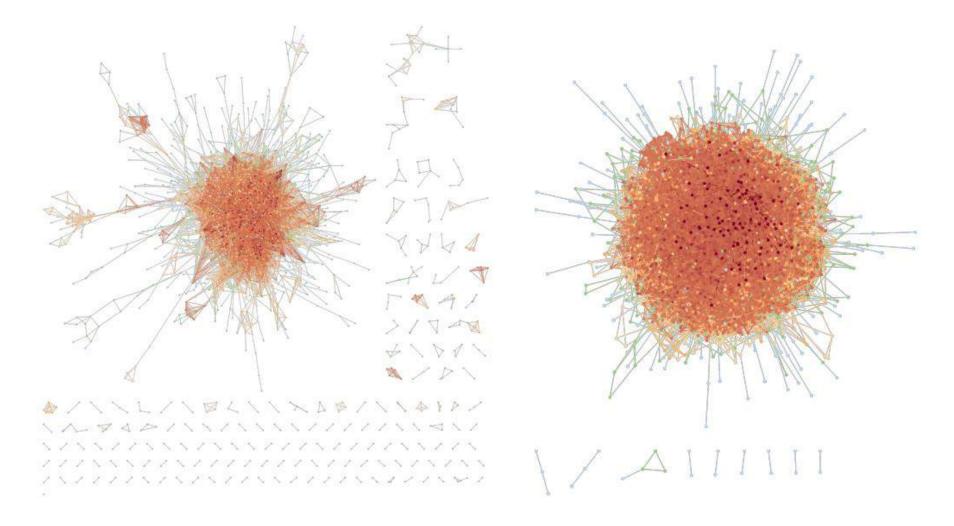
Yoghourdjian, V., Dwyer, T., Gange, G., Kieffer, S., Klein, K., & Marriott, K. *High-quality ultra-compact grid layout of grouped networks.* IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics, 22(1), 339-348. 2015 Kieffer, S., Dwyer, T., Marriott, K., & Wybrow, M.

Hola: Human-like orthogonal network layout.

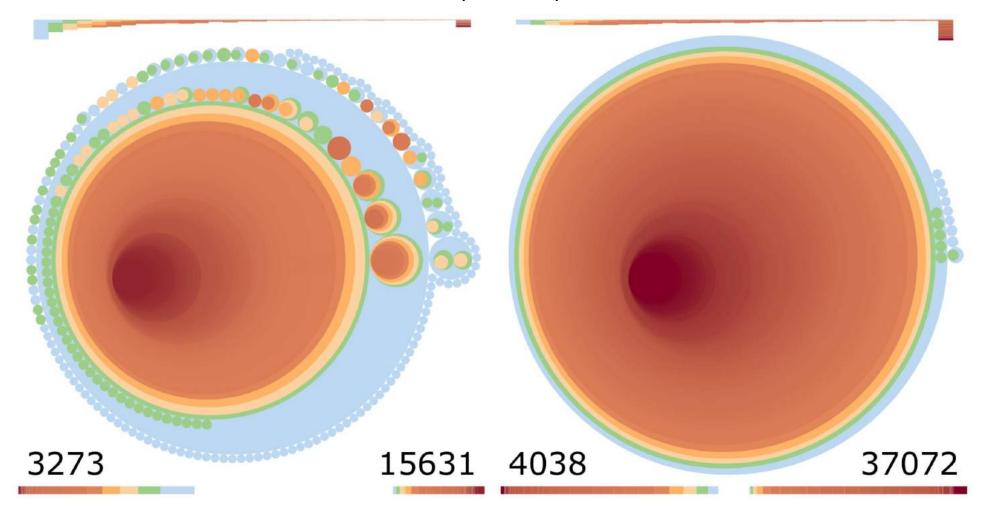
IEEE transactions on visualization and computer graphics, 22(1), 349-358. 2015



Vahan Yoghourdjian, Tim Dwyer, Karsten Klein, Kim Marriott, and Michael Wybrow Graph Thumbnails: Identifying and Comparing Multiple Graphs at a Glance IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics, 2018



Vahan Yoghourdjian, Tim Dwyer, Karsten Klein, Kim Marriott, and Michael Wybrow Graph Thumbnails: Identifying and Comparing Multiple Graphs at a Glance IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics, 2018



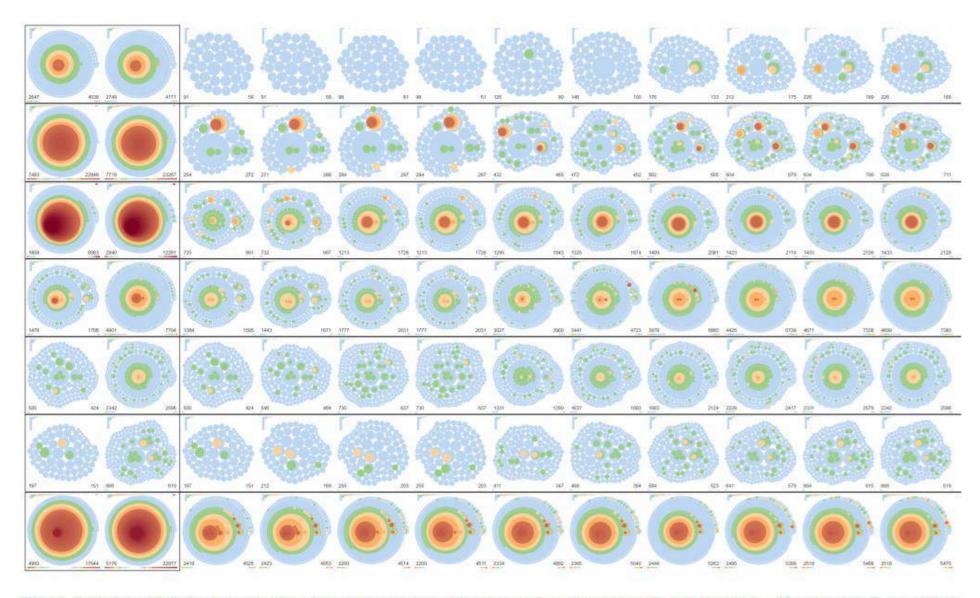
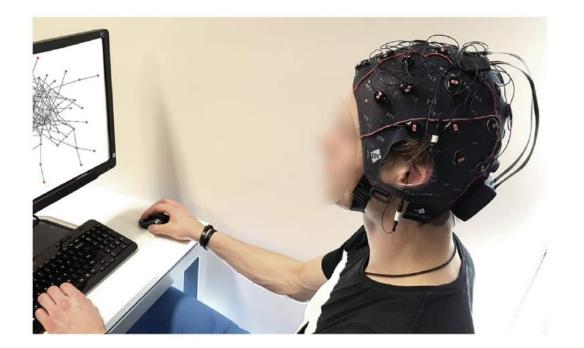
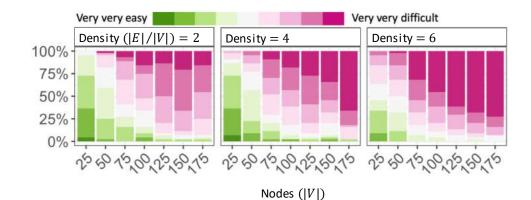


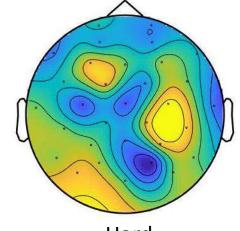
Fig. 14. Evolution of DIP database structure for seven organisms (*C. elegans, D. melanogaster, E. coli, H. sapiens, M. musculus, R. norvegicus, S. cerevisiae*), each row shows data for one organism (from top to bottom in the listed order). The two leftmost columns show the full DIP dataset for the years 2008 and 2017, respectively. The remaining columns show the high-confidence core dataset (the most reliable subset of the interactions) for the years 2008–2017 (Note that at the time of retrieval the full and the core data set for mouse and rat were the same for the years 2008 and 2017, while the sizes given on the DIP web page differed).

Cognitive Scalability of Network Visualisation Vahan Yoghourdjian, Yalong Yang, Lee Lawrence, Michael Wybrow, Tim Dwyer, Kim Marriott



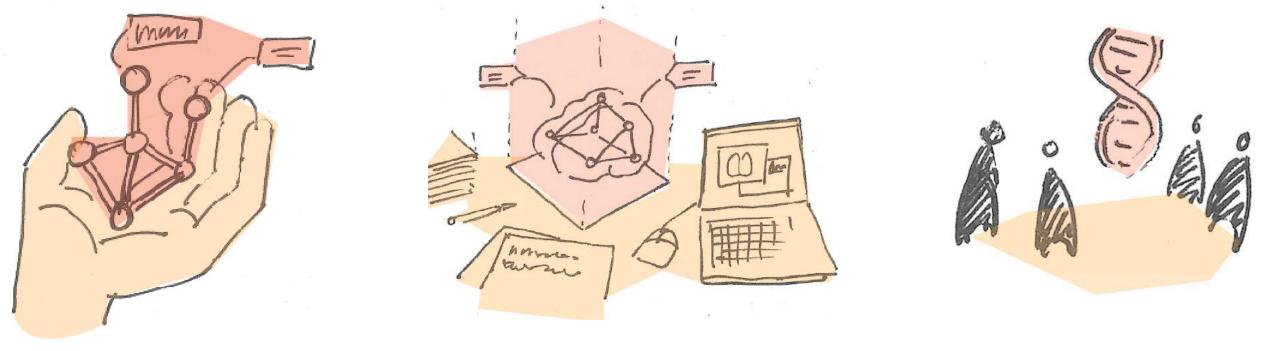
Hardness model Graph size Local measures Clutter (crossings)





Easy

Hard



Part 2: Immersive Analytics

Interactive data analysis using the surfaces and spaces around us



Credits



Maxime Cordeil Tobias Czauderna Peter Hoghton Sarah Goodwin



Kim Marriott



Benjamin Lee

Andrea Batch



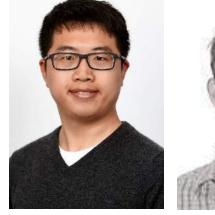
Barrett Ens



Uni Maryland

Falk Schreiber





Yalong Yang Klapperstueck



Bernie Jenny



Benjamin Bach



Bruce Thomas

UniSA





Andrew Cunningham UniSA

Niklas Elmqvist Uni Maryland











Immersive Analytics Goals:

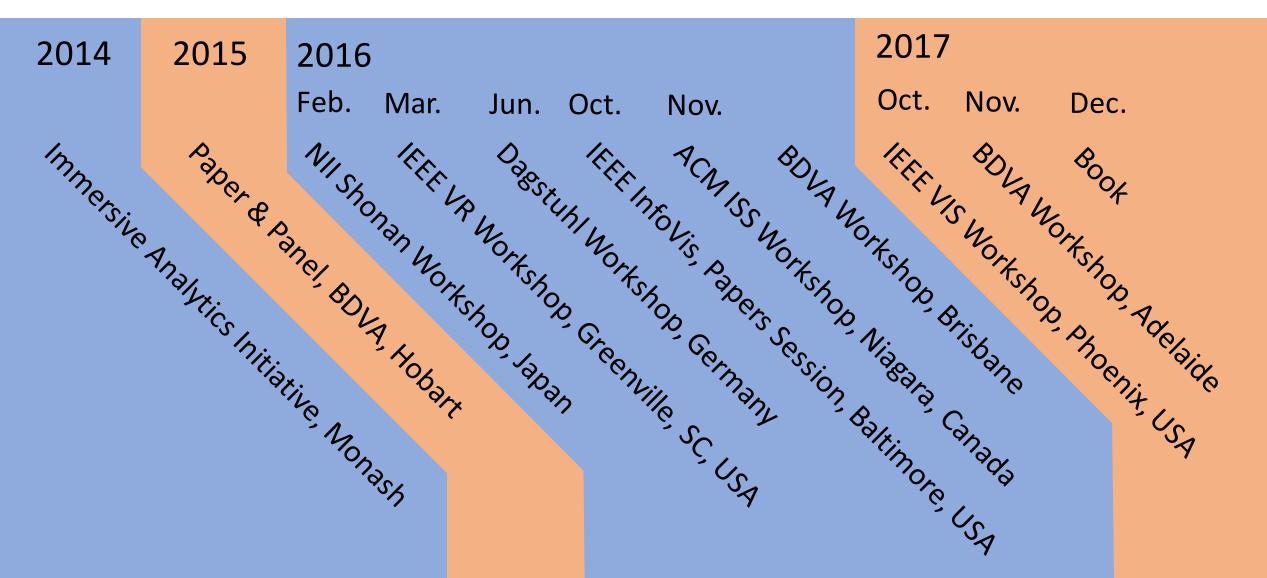
to remove barriers between people, their data and the tools they use for analysis to support data understanding and decision making everywhere and by everyone to make embodied tools that are intuitive, engaging,

and make the best possible use of all sensory channels.

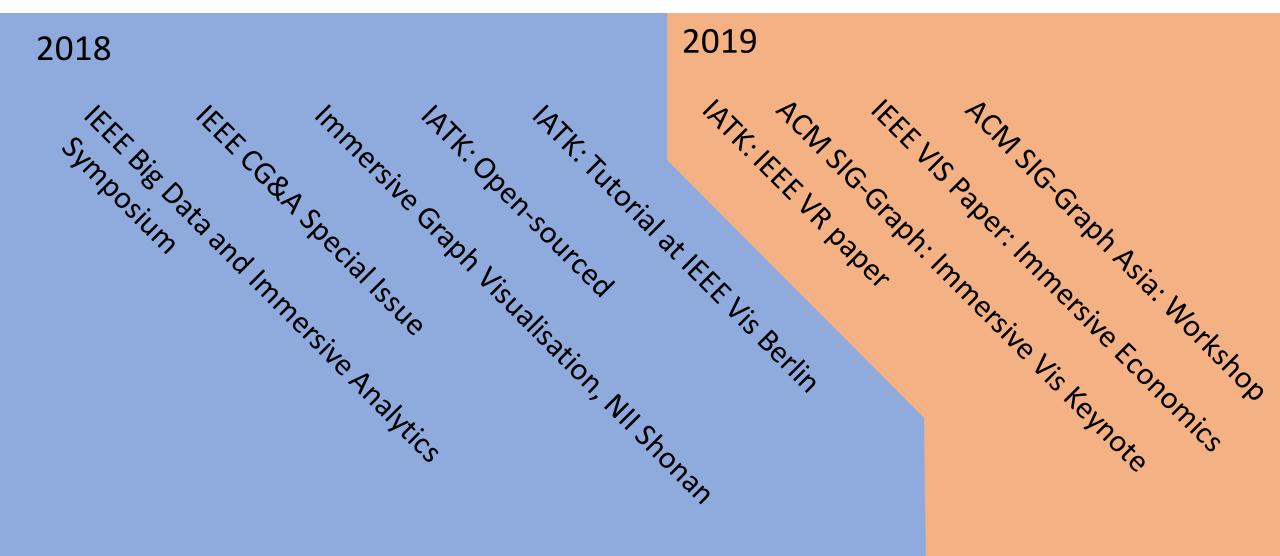


Immersive Analytics is the use of engaging, embodied analysis tools to support data understanding and decision making.

Immersive Analytics Timeline



Immersive Analytics Timeline

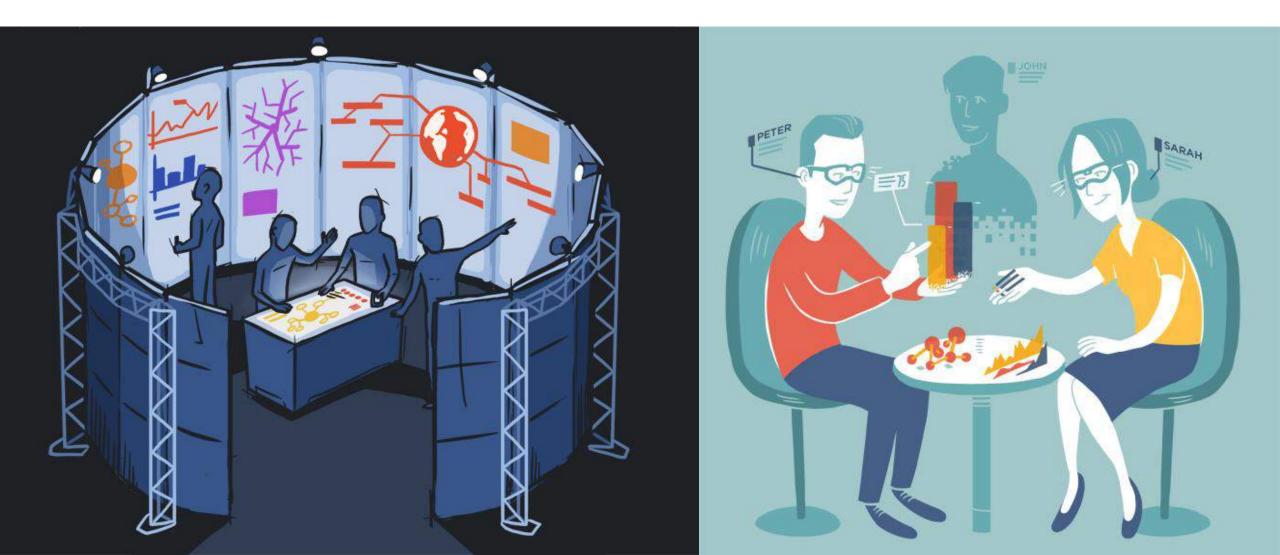


Immersive Analytics Book Marriott, Dwyer, Schreiber, Thomas, Klein, Steurzlinger, Itoh, Riche Eds.

- What is Immersive Analytics? ensure Analytics?
 Time to Reconsider description Time to Reconsider the Value of 3D for Information Visualisation
- Multisensory Immersive Analytics 3.
- Interaction for Immersive Analytics 4.
- Immersive Human-Centered Computational Analytics 5.
- Immersive Visual Data Stories 6.
- Situated Analytics 7.
- Collaborative Immersive Analytics 8.
- 9. Just 5 Questions: toward a design framework for Immersive Analytics
- 10. Immersive Analytics Applications in Life and Health Sciences
- 11. Exploring Immersive Analytics For Built Environments

Published 2018

Immersive Analytics Research at Monash

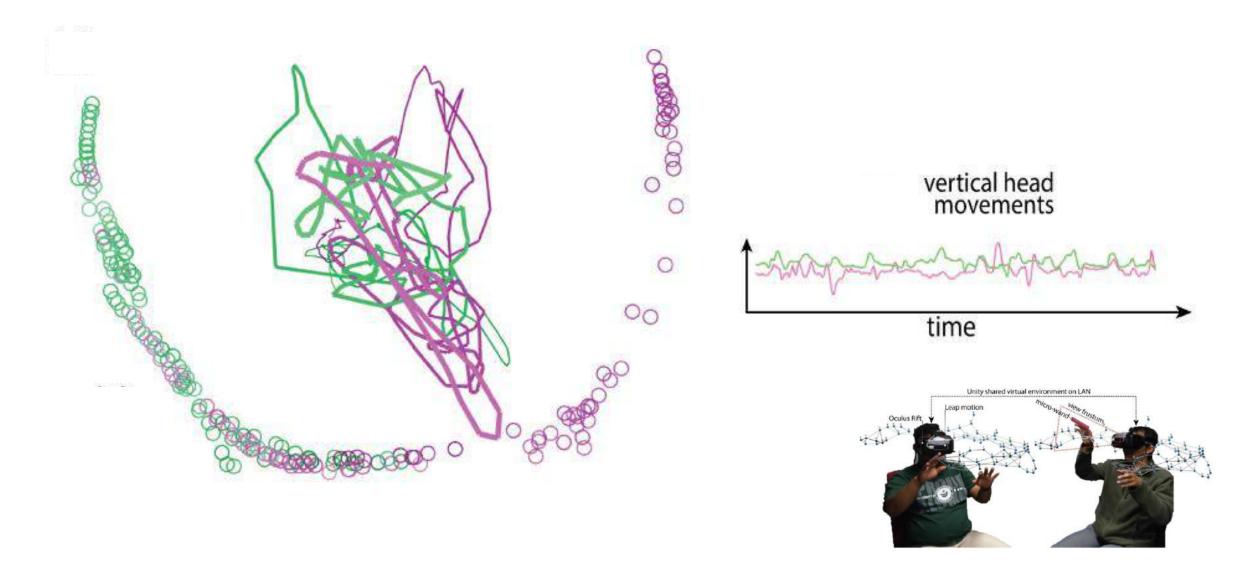


Immersive Collaborative Analysis of Network Connectivity: CAVE-style or Head-Mounted Display?

Cordeil, Dwyer, Klein, Laha, Marriott, Thomas IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics 2016

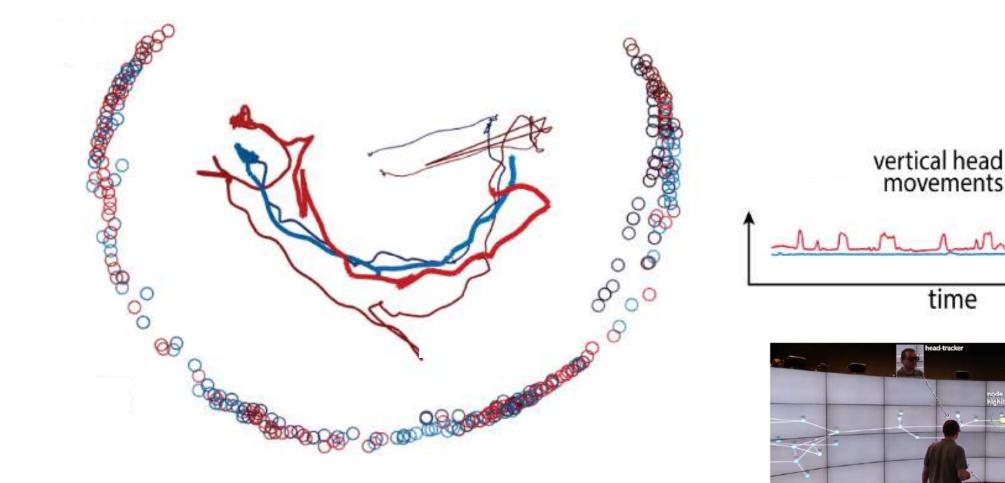
Collaboration: Positions and movements

HMDs records



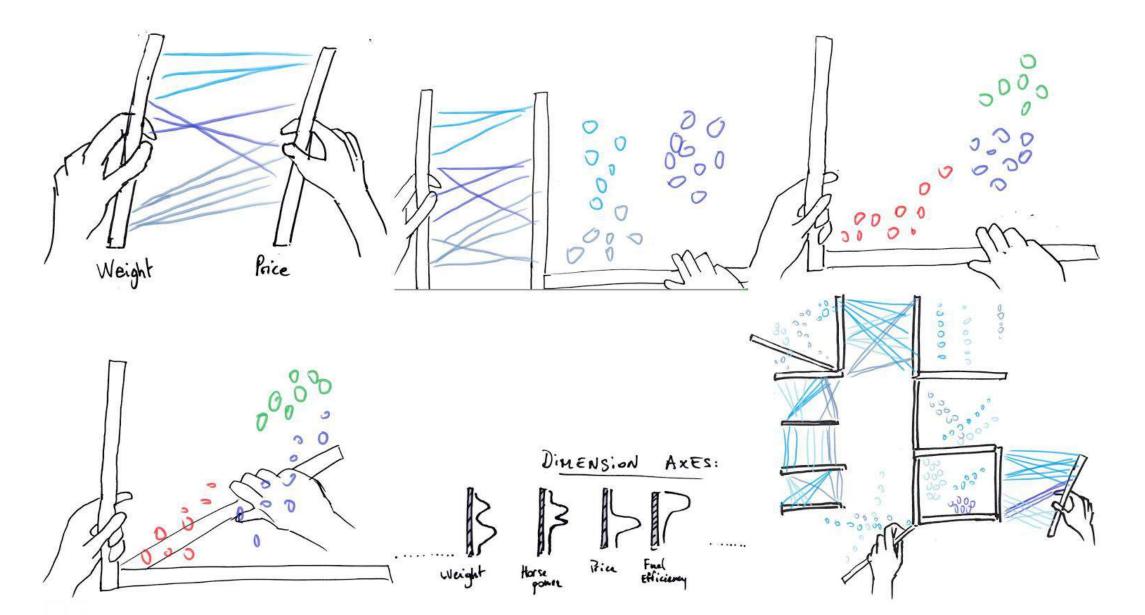
Collaboration: Positions and movements

CAVE2 records

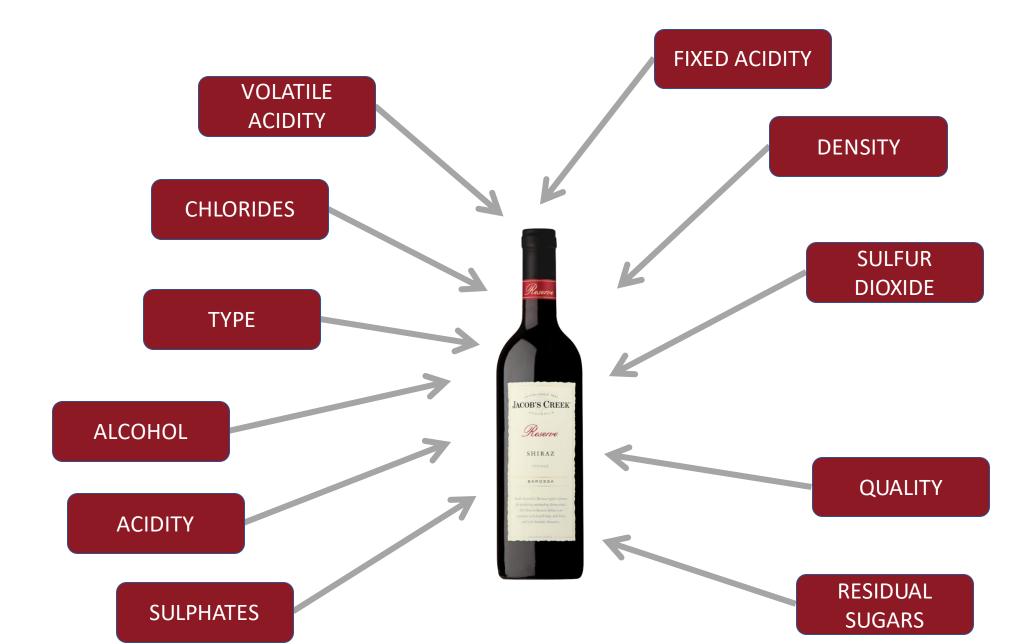


physical war

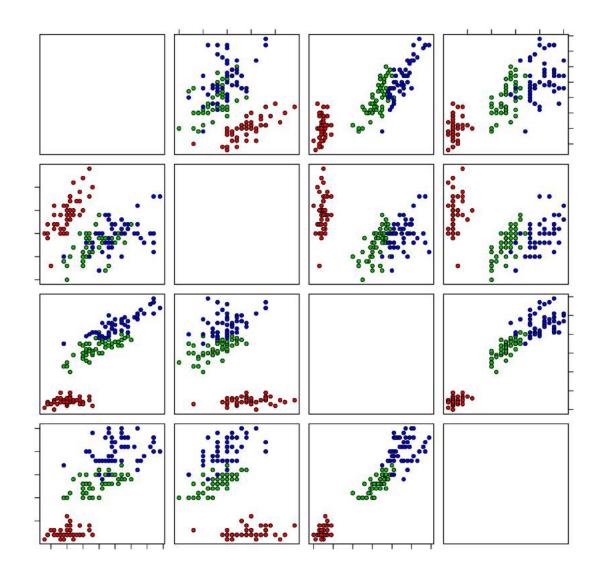
ImAxes: Immersive axes as embodied affordances for interactive multivariate data visualisation. Cordeil, M., Cunningham, A., Dwyer, T., Thomas, B. H., & Marriott, K. In *Proc. ACM Symp. on User Interface Software and Technology* (pp. 71-83). ACM UIST 2017

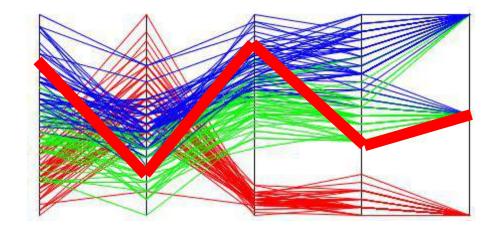


Multidimensional data



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	100	1.1		110	1.	23	6.4	0.31	0.38	2.9	0.038	19	102				11		White		CAR	- N		-		
						24	6.8	0.26	0.42	1.7	0.049	41	122	0.993	3.47	0.48	10.5	8	White					1.000		
						25	7.6	0.67	0.14	1.5	0.074	25	168	0.9937	3.05	0.51	9.3	5	White			0.00			_	
				1.1	alley.	26	6.6	0.27	0.41	1.3	0.052	16	142	0.9951	3.42	0.47	10	6	White			10.0	-			-
Second Second	and the second second	-0.0				27	7	0.25	0.32	9	0.046	56	245				10.4		White					Concession of the local division of the loca	100	
						28	6.9	0.24	0.35	1	0.052	35	146				10		White						10.00	
220 2	1 2 1	2.41	2.51	2.42		29	7	0.28	0.39	8.7	0.051	32	141				10.5		White	D Lot	1.4					
and the local division of	Concession and the	and the later	and in such		-	30 31	7.4 7.2	0.27	0.48	1.1	0.047	17 37	132				11.6 12.3		White White	E SA					1.12	
						32	8.5	0.32	0.30	10.4	0.033	20	114				12.5		White							
						33	8.3	0.14	0.34	1.1	0.042	7					10.2		White							
1000	-200				<u> </u>	34	7.4	0.25	0.36	2.05	0.05	31	100				10.8		White							
10 July -		test in				35	6.2	0.12	0.34	1.5	0.045	43	117			0.51	9		White							
		277.22	100.00		100	36	5.8	0.27	0.2	14.95	0.044	22	179	0.9962	3.37	0.37	10.2	5	White						- 100	
	·	10.00	1000			37	7.3	0.28	0.43	1.7	0.08	21	123	0.9905	3.19	0.42	12.8	5	White	10000		1000		1.1.10		
	1000	-				38	6.5	0.39	0.23	5.4	0.051	25	149		3.24	0.35	10		White		057					
	-	and the second	-	100		39	7	0.33	0.32	1.2	0.053	38	138				11.2		White			Constanting of the local division of the loc	and the second second			
and Mr.		00	0.0	100		40	7.3	0.24	0.39	17.95	0.057	45	149				8.6		White				17	100	1	1
and the second second		-	1			41 42	7.3 6.7	0.24	0.39	17.95 2.5	0.057	45 63	149 158				8.6 9.4		White White		100	1	5001			
				100		42	6.7	0.23	0.39	2.5	0.172	63	158				9.4		White			in the second				
				12.00		44	7	0.24	0.35	7.4	0.069	28	160				9.8		White				-	C. Same	100	and a
			1 and 1			45	6.6	0.24	0.27	1.4	0.057	33	152				9.5		White							
-	-					46	6.7	0.23	0.26	1.4	0.06	33	154				9.5		White							
	1 34					47	7.4	0.18	0.31	1.4	0.058	38	167				10		White	and the second se	-		-	-		-
						48	6.2	0.45	0.26	4.4	0.063	63	206	0.994	3.27	0.52	9.8	4	White	1000	-	1	100	distant.	100	and the second
						49	6.2	0.46	0.25	4.4	0.066	62	207				9.8		White							
and the second second						50	7	0.31	0.26	7.4	0.069	28	160				9.8		White							
-						51	6.9	0.19	0.35	5	0.067	32	150				9.8		White				1			
Addition		100				52	7.2	0.19	0.31	1.6	0.062	31	173				11.7		White		100					
2000					0.5	53	6.6	0.25	0.29	1.1	0.068	39	124				11		White							
						54 55	6.2 6.4	0.16 0.18	0.33	1.1	0.057	21 39	82 108				10.9		White White							
Carl Corn	-					55	6.4	0.18	0.35	0.9	0.045	39	108				10.9 9.1		White		-	-				-
242	1	010				57	6.9	0.25	0.39	1.3	0.147	29	191				9.1		White	Summer of		1.1		100		1
		- m				58	7.2	0.23	0.33	11.9	0.043	37	213				9.6		White			- 11			24	4
						59	6	0.21	0.34	11.9	0.043	50					8.9		White					1.		Robert P.

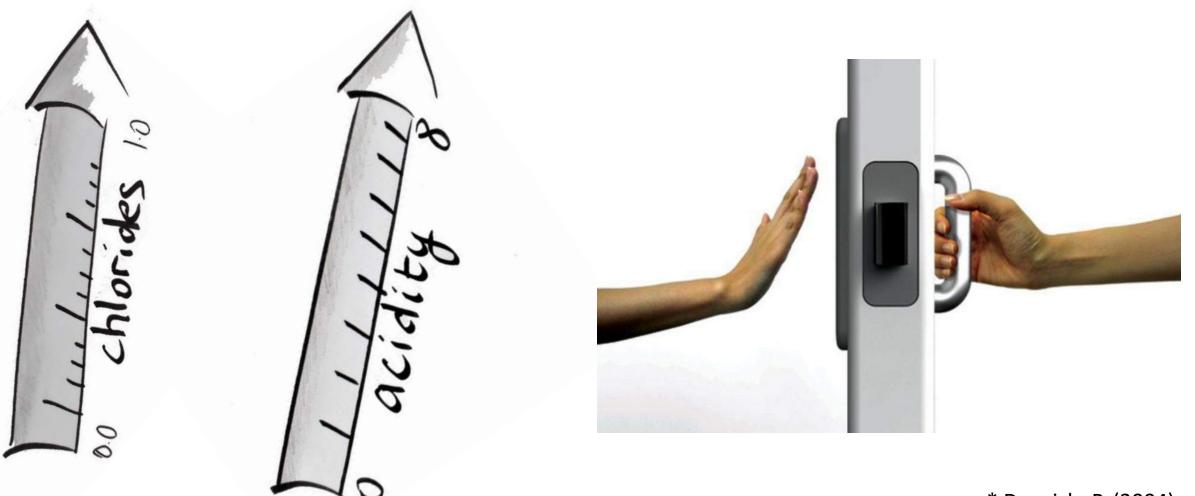




Parallel coordinates

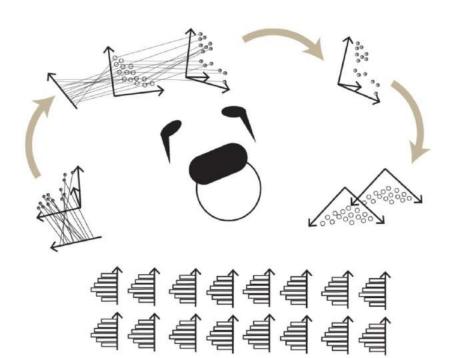
Scatterplot Matrix

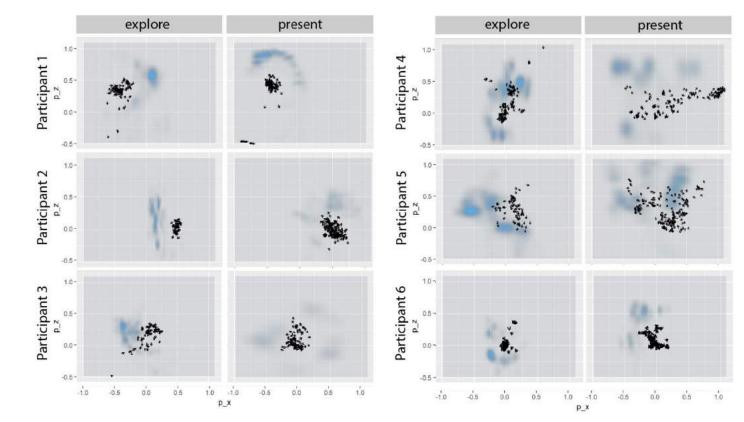
Axes as embodied* affordances**

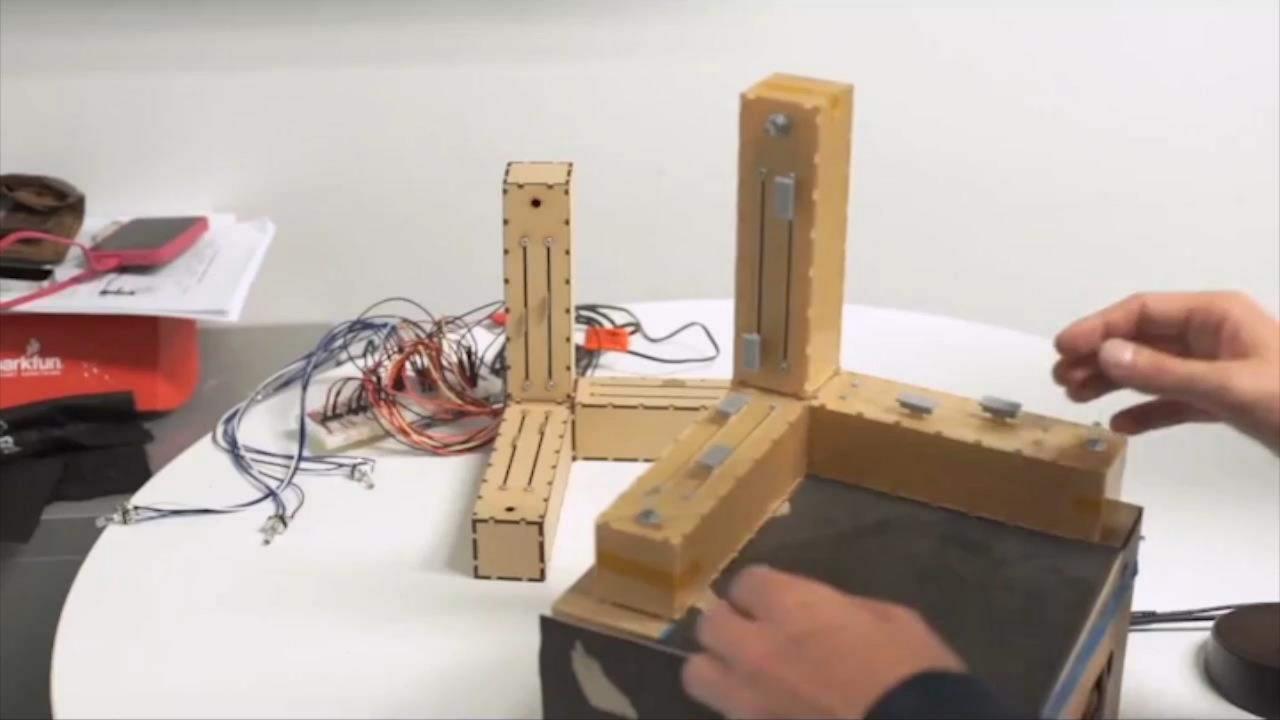


* Dourish, P. (2004) ** DA Norman (2002)

There Is No Spoon: Evaluating Performance, Space Use, and Presence with Expert Domain Users in Immersive Analytics. Batch A, Cunningham A, Cordeil M, Elmqvist N, Dwyer T, Thomas BH, Marriott K. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics, 2019*



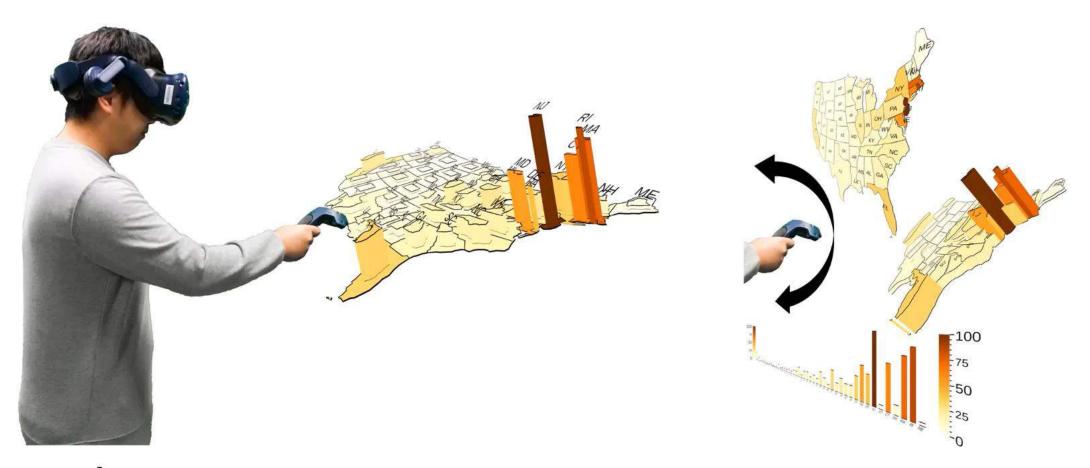




Shared Surfaces and Spaces: Collaborative Data Visualisation in a Co-located Immersive Environment

Benjamin Lee, Maxime Cordeil, Arnaud Prouzeau, Bernhard Jenny, and Tim Dwyer

> Accompanying Video IEEE VIS 2019



Tilt Map: Interactive Transitions Between 2D Choropleth Map, 3D Prism Map and Bar Chart in Immersive Environments

In-Situ Mixed Reality Data Visualisation

