

To Draw a Tree

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Motivation

Hierarchies

- File systems and web sites
- Organization charts
- Categorical classifications
- Similarity and clustering

Branching processes

- Genealogy and lineages
- Phylogenetic trees

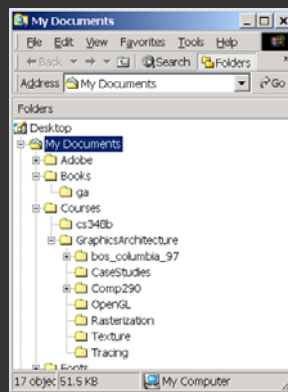
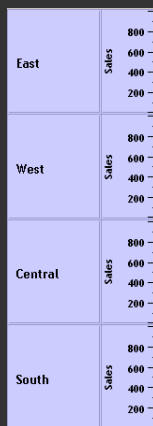
Decision processes

- Indices or search trees
- Decision trees
- Tournaments

Tree Drawing

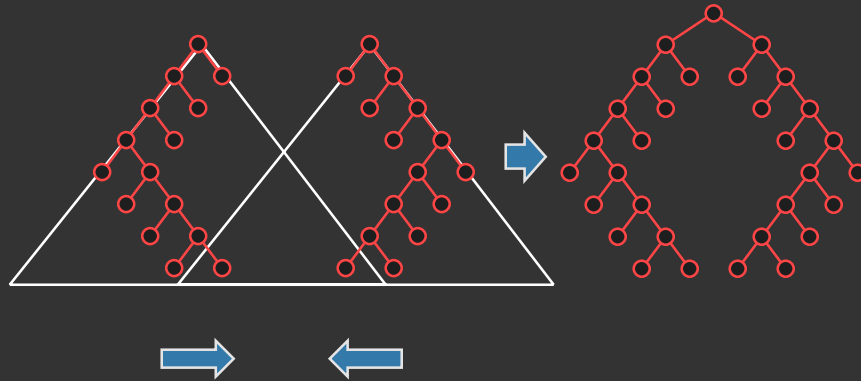
Simple Tree Drawing

Preorder or inorder traversal



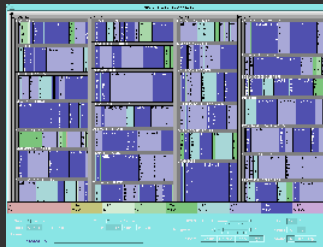
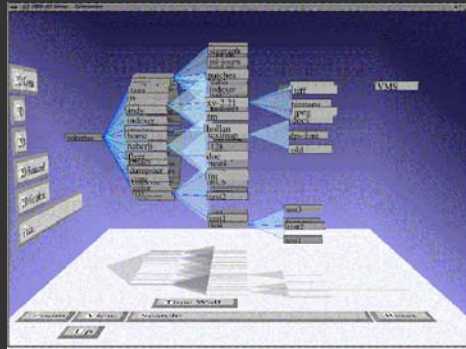
East				West				Cent	
Coffee	Espresso	Herbal Te	Tea	Coffee	Espresso	Herbal Te	Tea	Coffee	Espresso H

Rheingold-Tilford Algorithm



Information Visualization

Tree Representations



Most Common ...

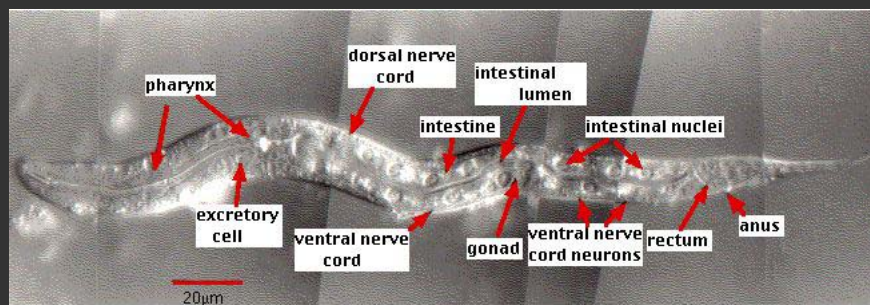
Second Most Common ...

Lineages

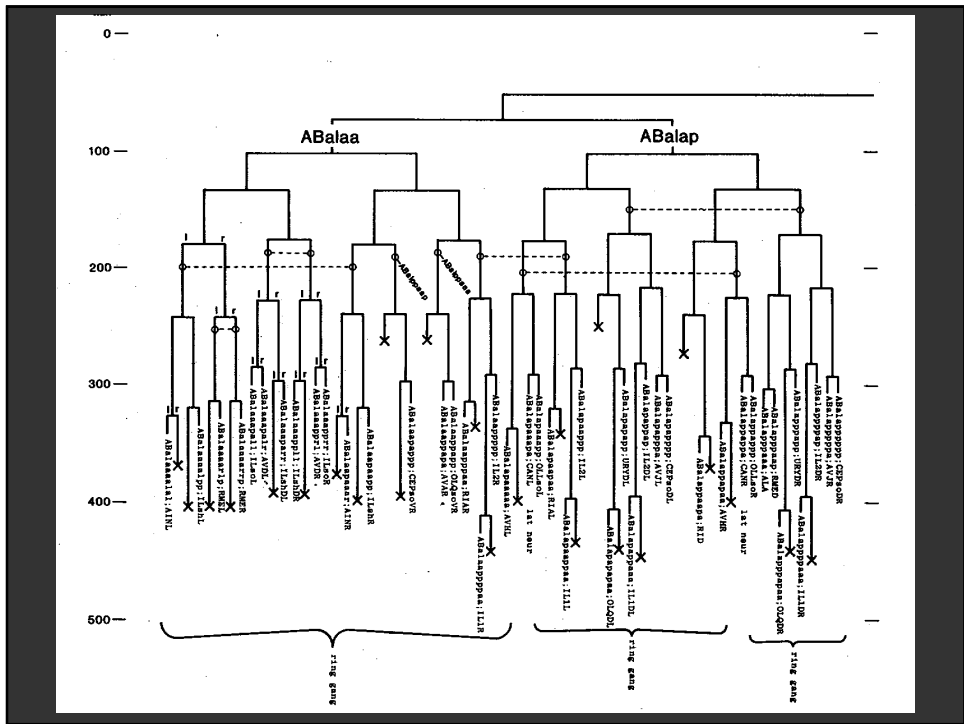
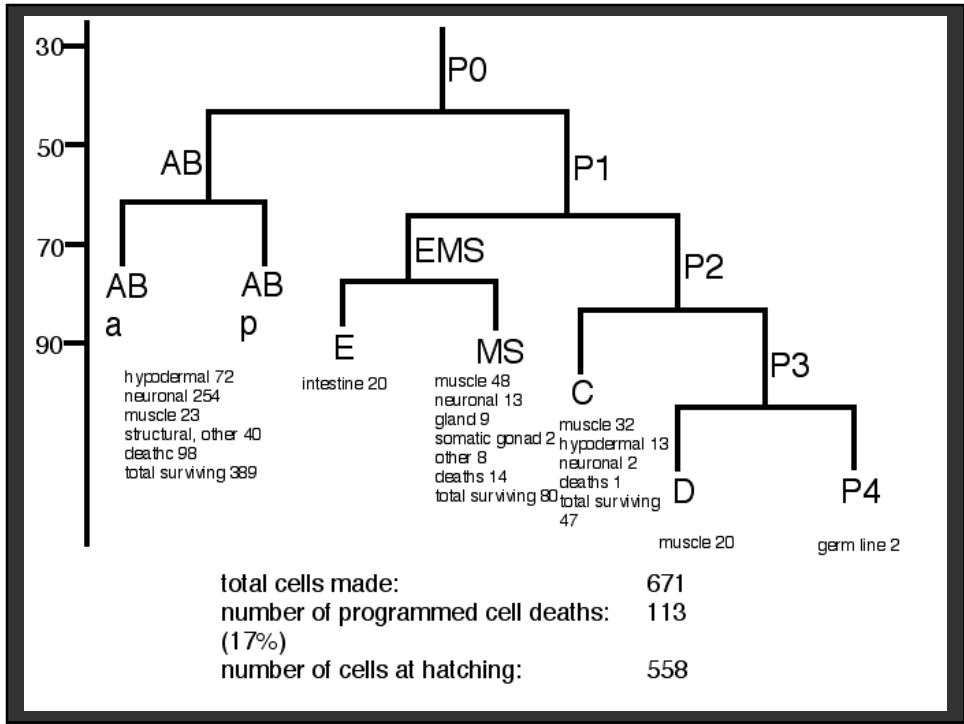
Demonstration

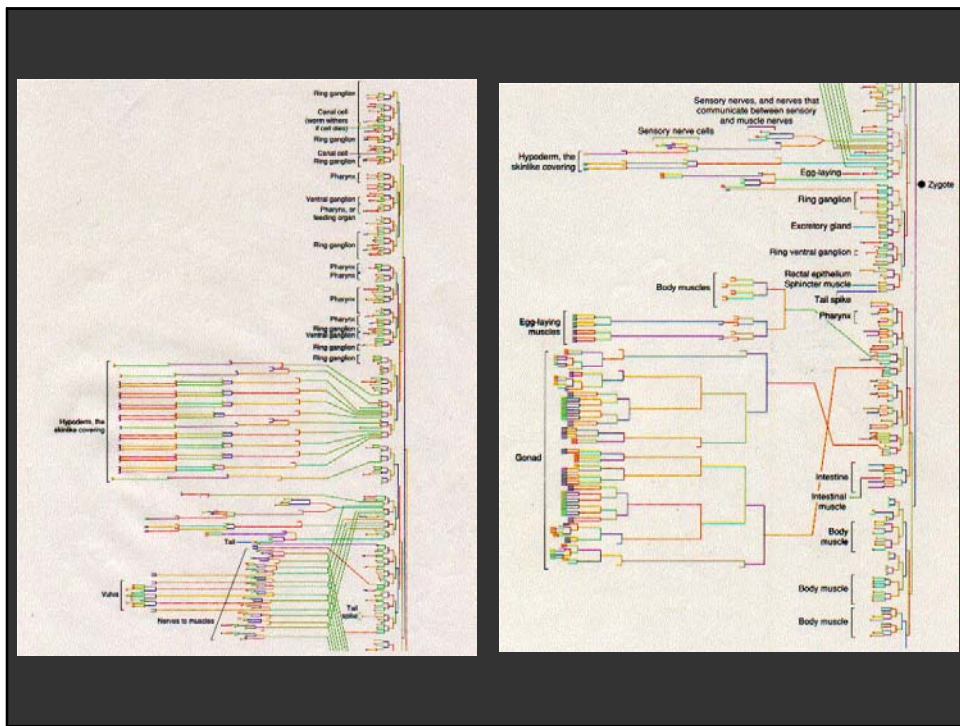
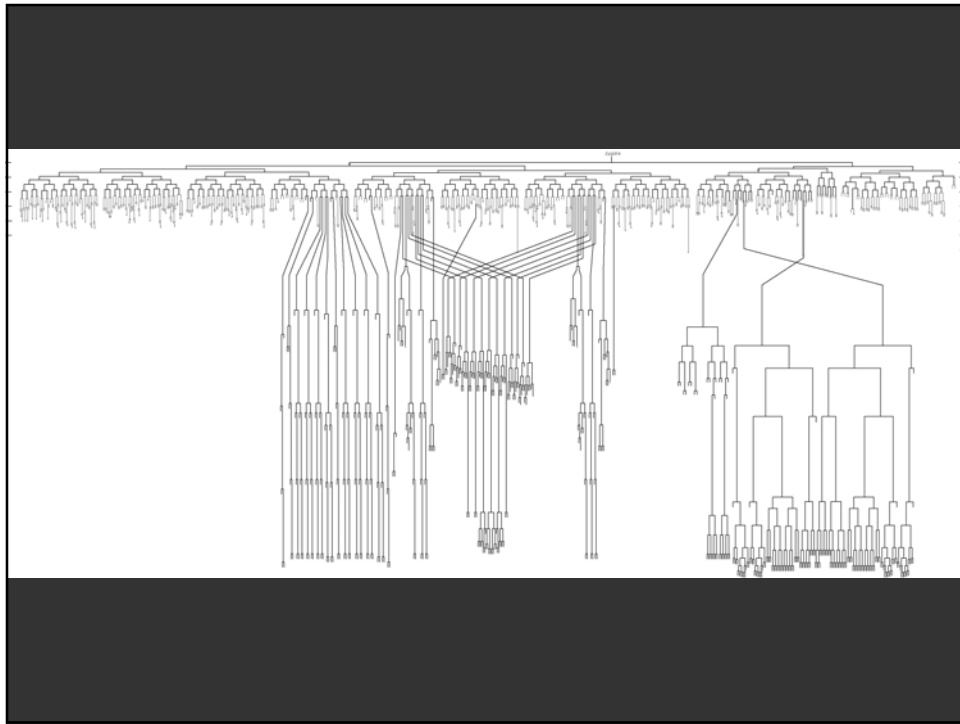
Saito-Sederberg Genealogy Viewer

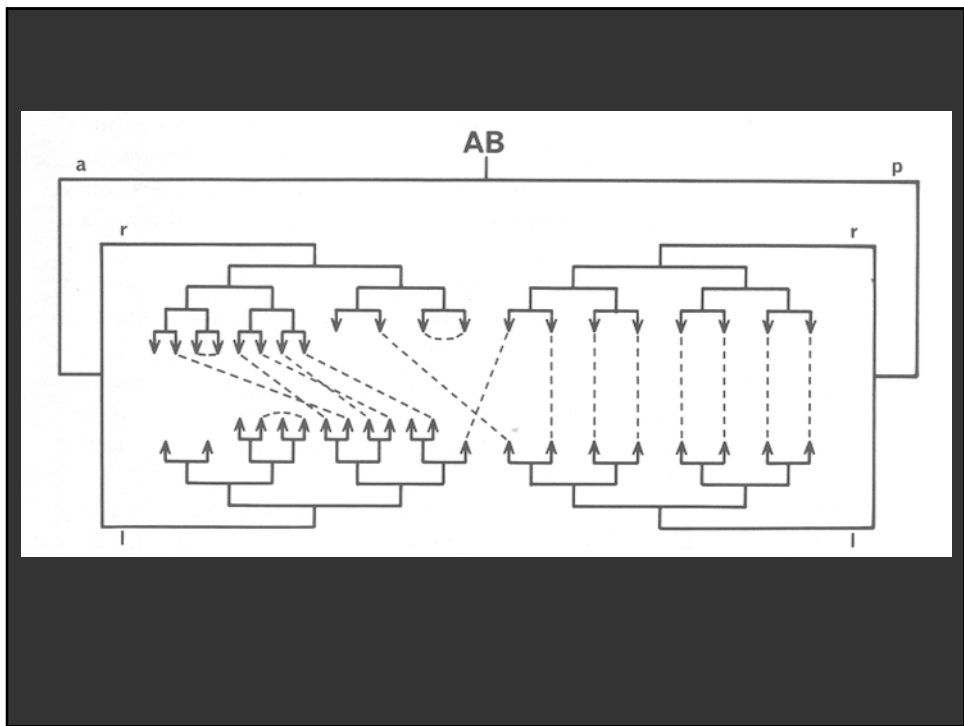
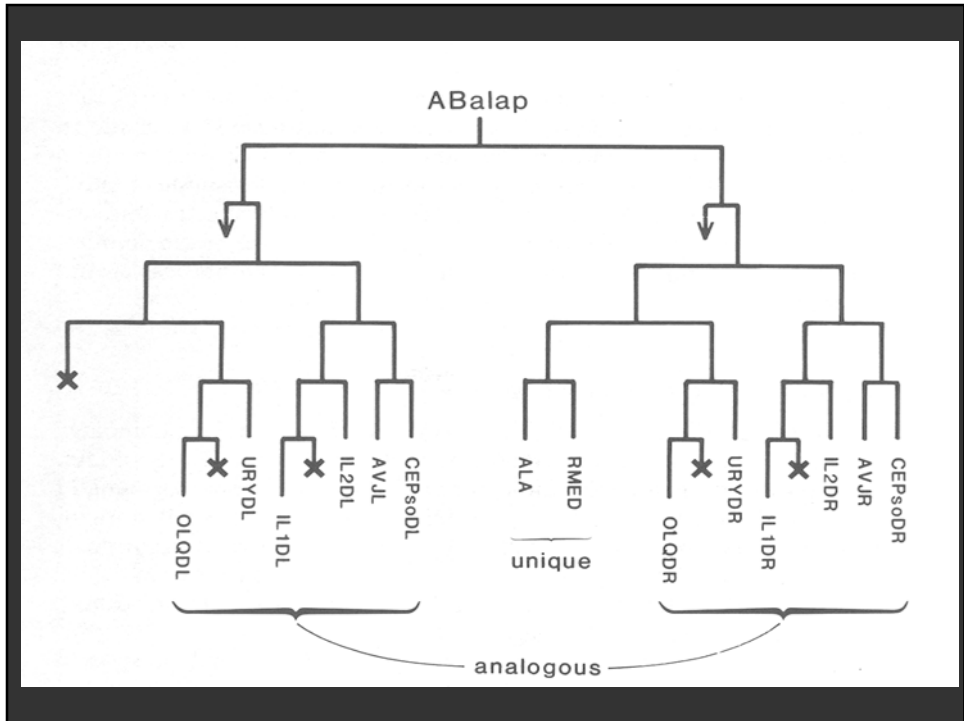
C. Elegans Cell Lineage



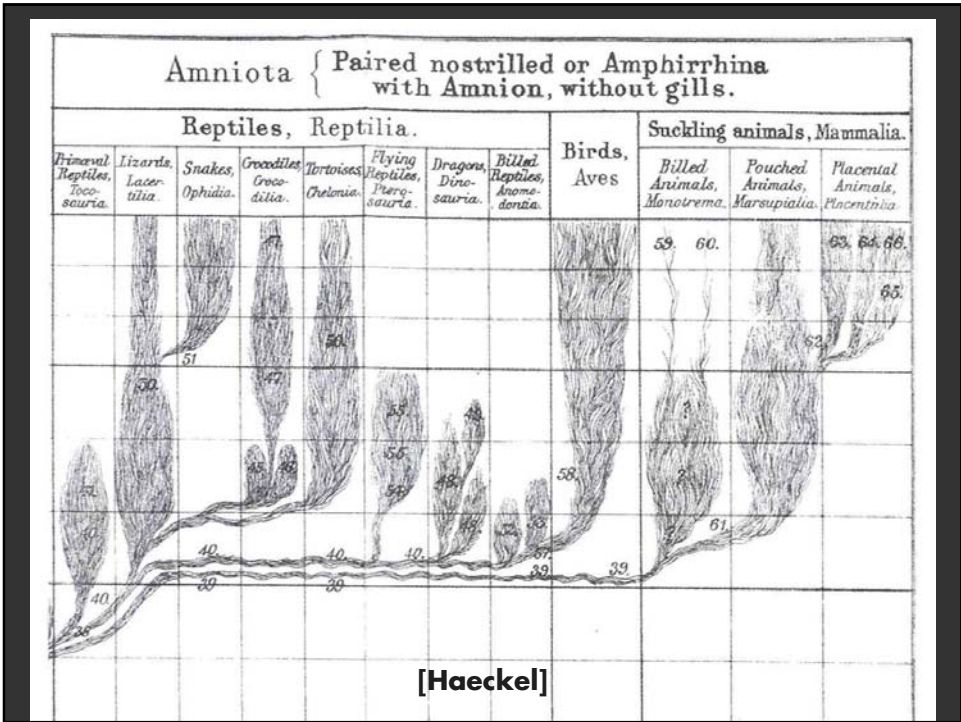
[Sulston]







Evolutionary Trees



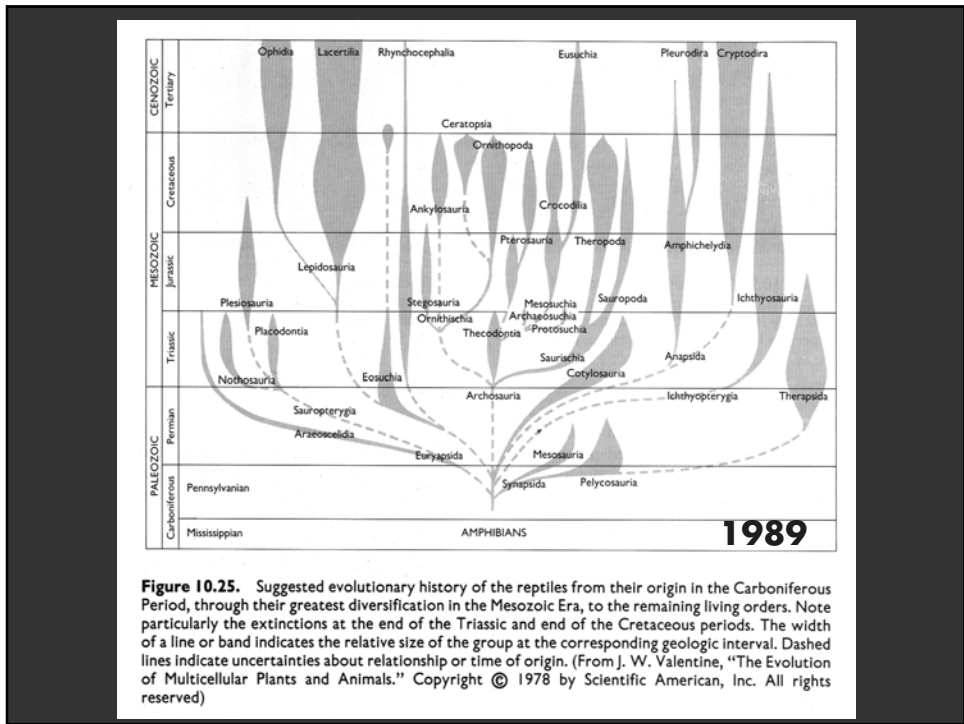
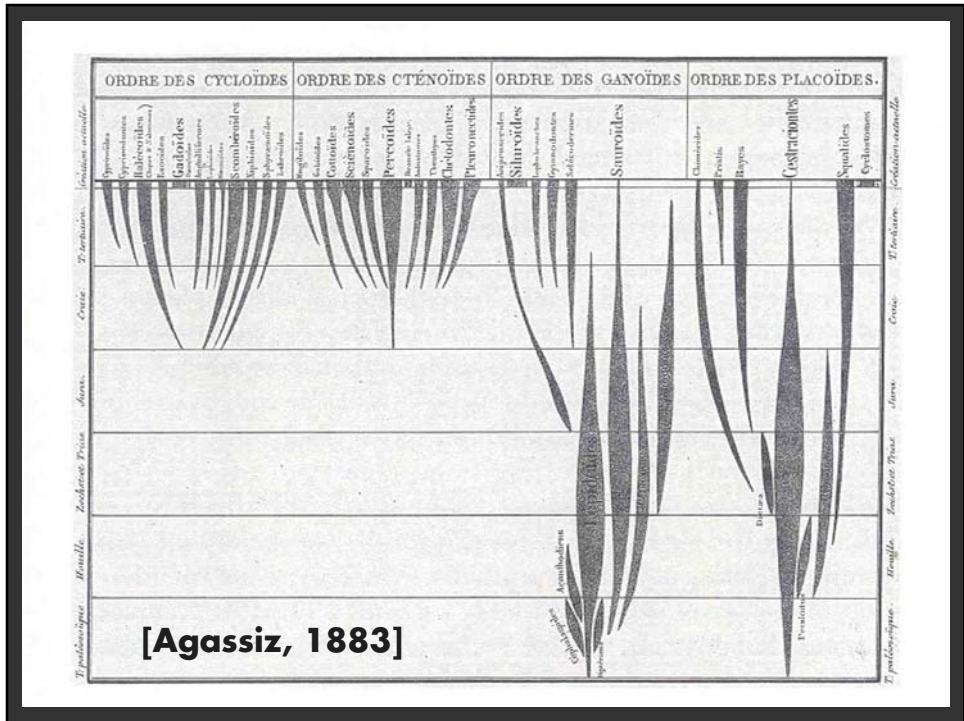
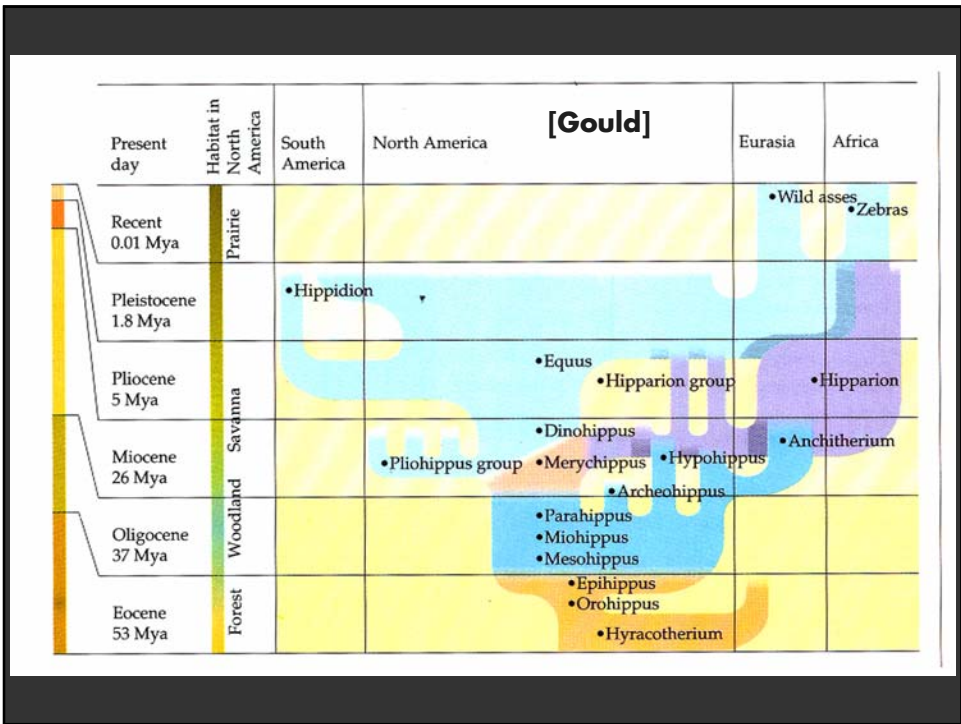
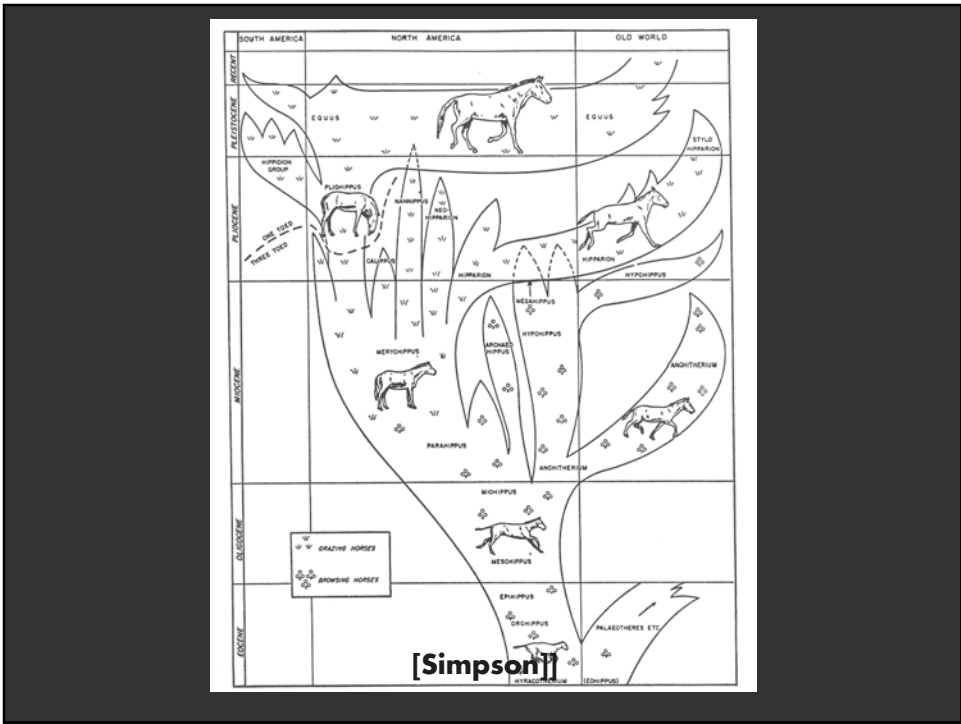
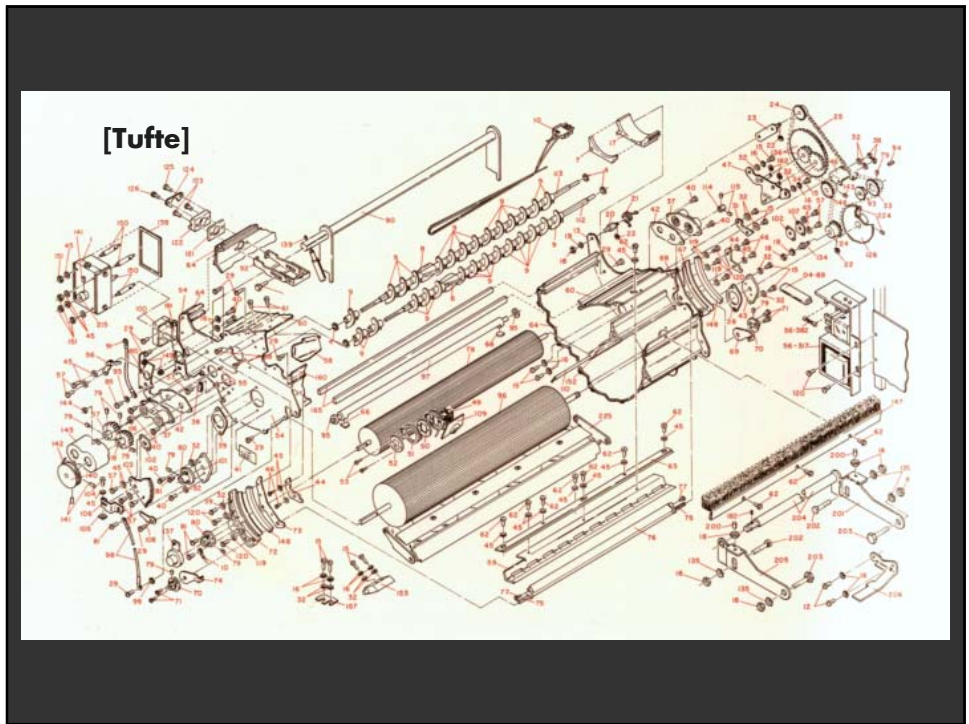
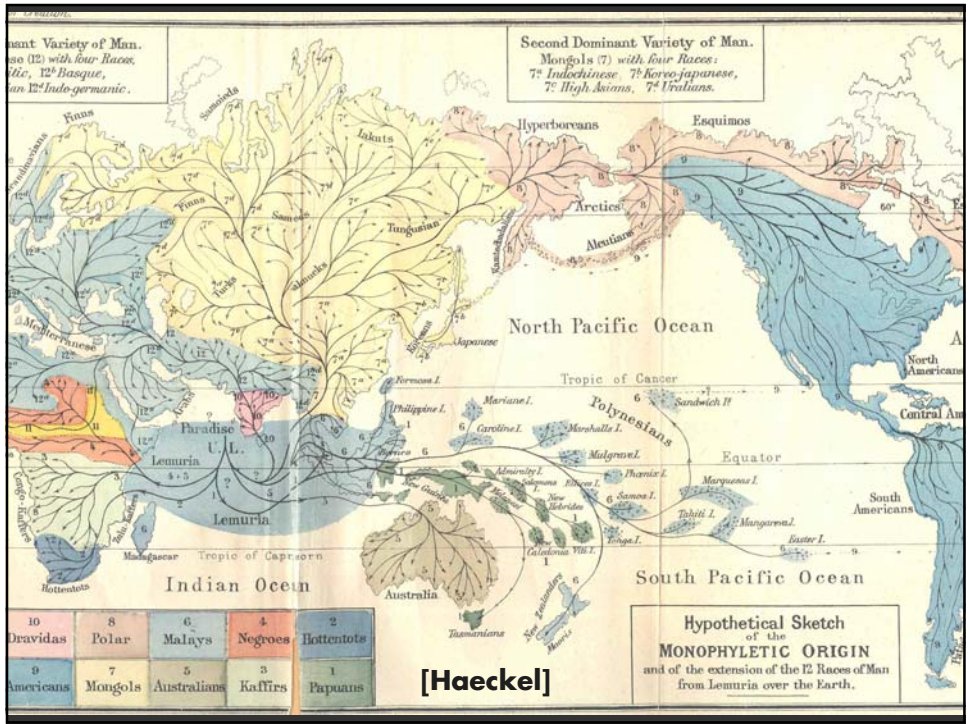
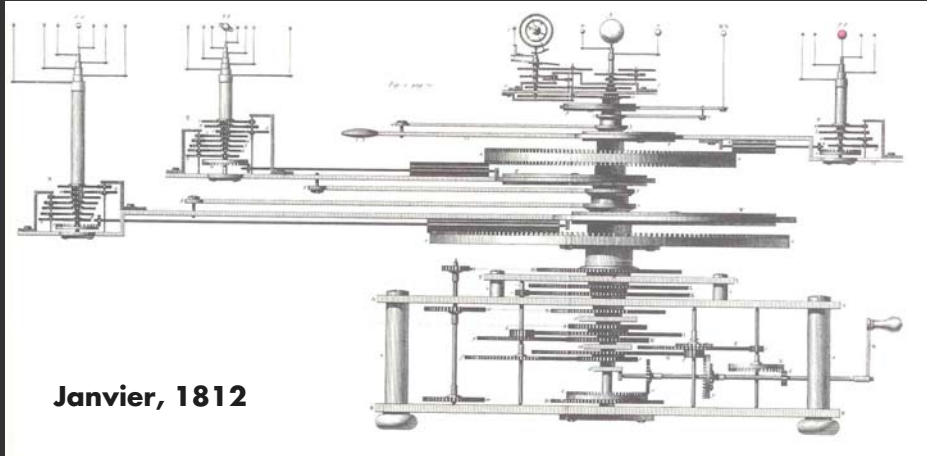


Figure 10.25. Suggested evolutionary history of the reptiles from their origin in the Carboniferous Period, through their greatest diversification in the Mesozoic Era, to the remaining living orders. Note particularly the extinctions at the end of the Triassic and end of the Cretaceous periods. The width of a line or band indicates the relative size of the group at the corresponding geologic interval. Dashed lines indicate uncertainties about relationship or time of origin. (From J. W. Valentine, "The Evolution of Multicellular Plants and Animals." Copyright © 1978 by Scientific American, Inc. All rights reserved)







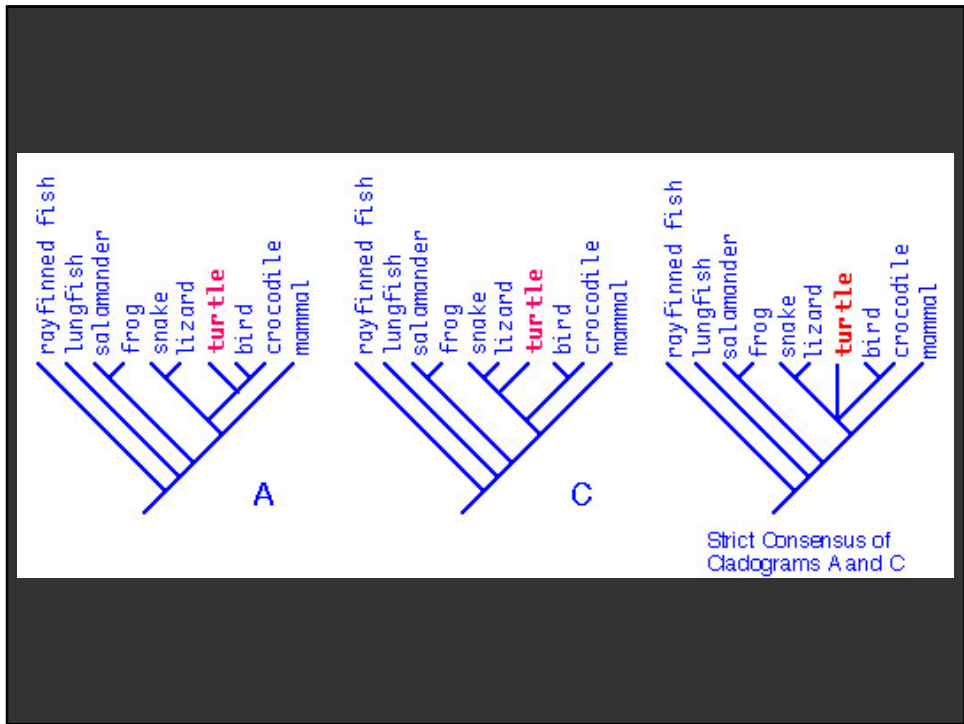
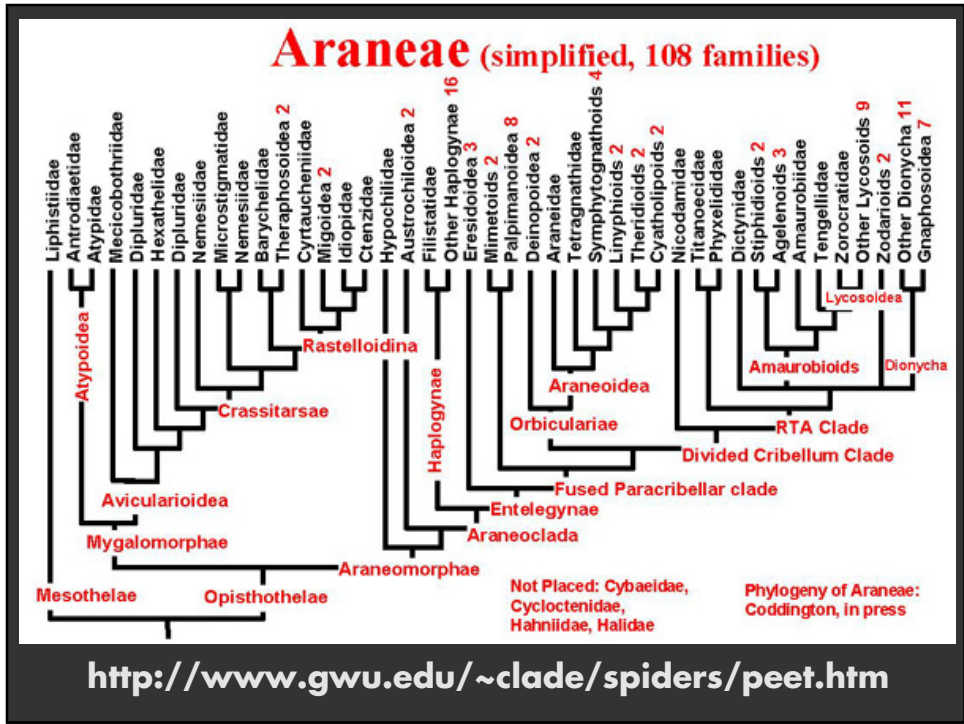
**“Graphical Excellence is
nearly always multivariate”**

Edward Tufte

Phenograms to Cladograms



GeneBase





File Edit Characters Trees Charts Windows Help (09-genesInSpecies.nex) Tree Window 34 for taxa "Species" 2:28 PM Mesquite application

Tree Values

Number of Trees

Average s of Slatkin & Maddison: 8.58 (n=100 Trees)
 Source of Trees: Simulated Trees (Tree simulator: Contained Coalescence within Current Tree. [seed: 984412128990])
 Details of these plotted:

Tree Values

Number of Trees

Average Deep Coalescences (gene tree): 17.16 (n=100 Trees)
 Source of Trees: Simulated Trees (Tree simulator: Contained Coalescence within Current Tree. [seed: 984412128990])
 Tool: Select

Tree Window 34 for taxa "Species"

Tree "short branches" from trees "Basic Trees" of file 09-genesInSpecies.nex. [tree-short branches (id 371), version ...]

Comment on file "09-genesInSpecies.nex"

This file shows gene tree in species trees. There are two sets of taxa, the species ("Species") and the genes ("Genes"). In the window above, the species tree is shown with a gene tree within it. The gene tree is simulated by coalescence within the species tree, with an effective population size of 50 (the simulations are inefficient) and time-length of a branch representing generations. Scrolling the "Contained Tree" legend will go from one species tree to the next. There are three stored species trees, with short, medium and long branches. Note that the species tree with short branches results in gene trees with much more discordance. In the window above left, the Slatkin and Maddison's (1989) "s" statistic is shown for simulated gene trees (the larger the s , the more discordance between the gene tree and the terminal part of the species tree). In the window below left, Maddison's (1997) "number of extra gene lineages" ("Deep coalescences") is shown for 100 coalescence-simulated gene trees. When you scroll from one species tree to the next in the tree window above, the charts are updated to show how the statistics change for the simulated gene trees.

Go To File

09-speciesTreeSearch.nex

Next

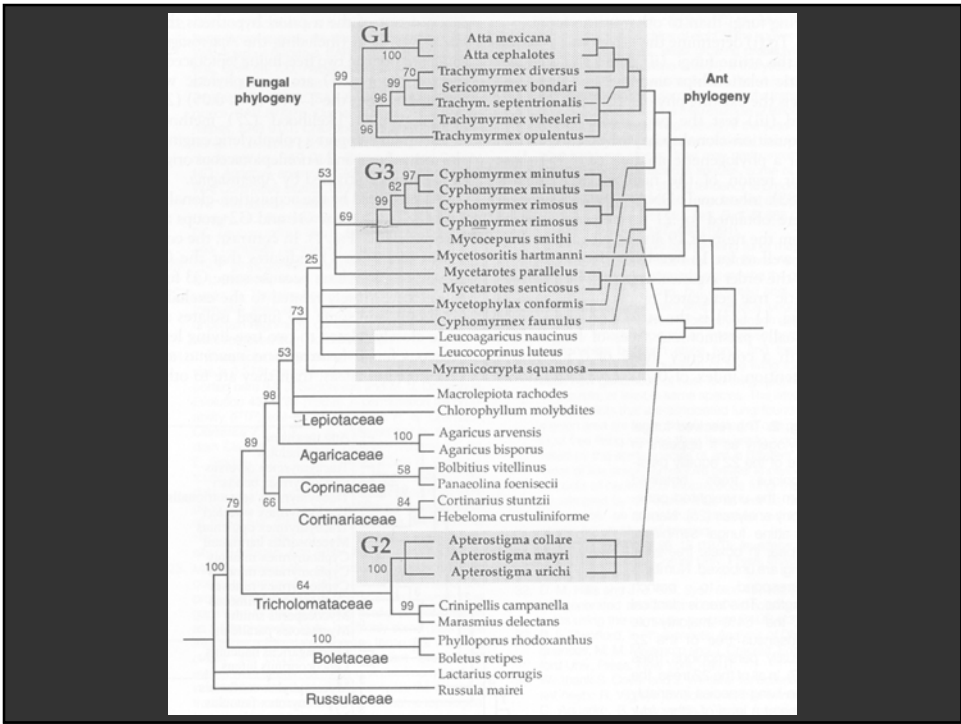
Go

Go To File

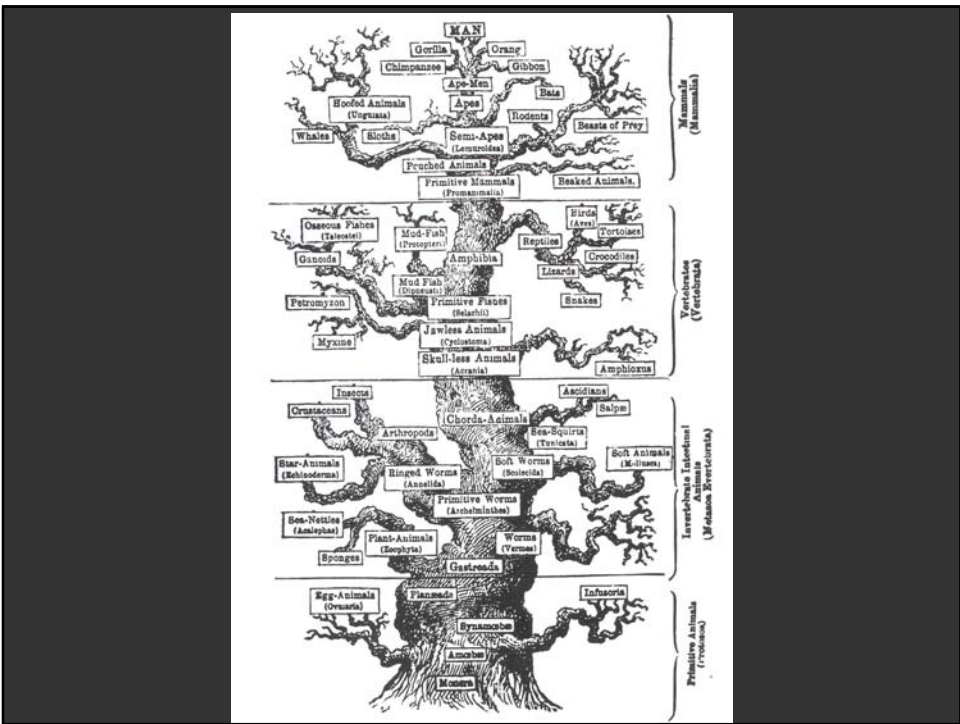
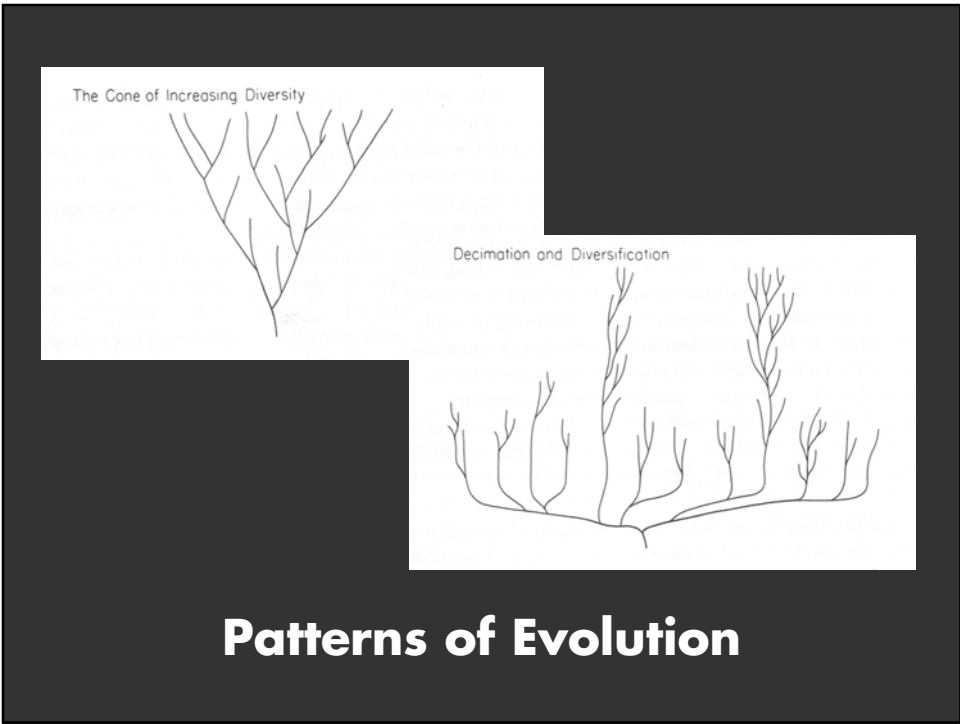
09-fluctuating.nex

Previous

Go



The Shape of Trees

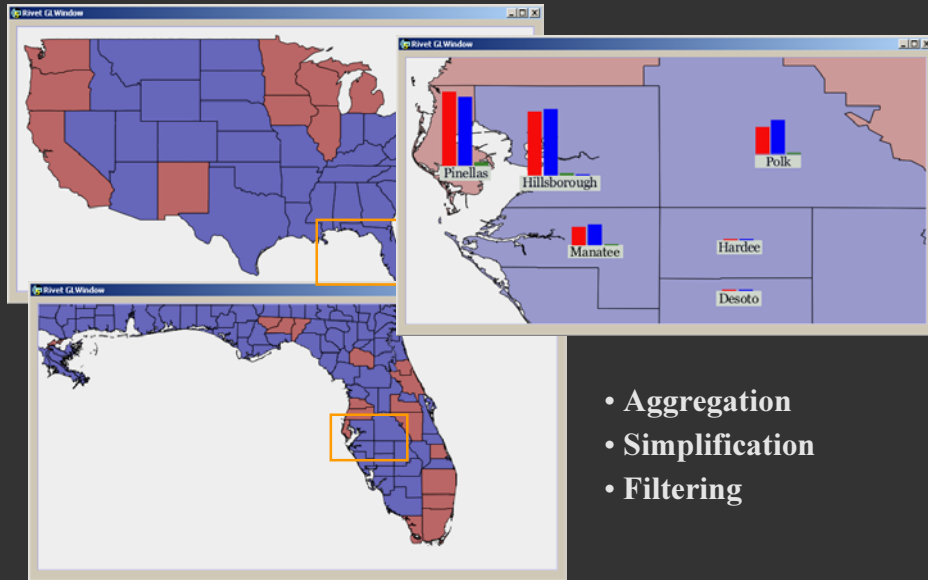


Hierarchical Databases

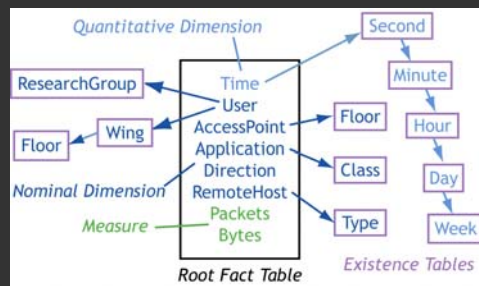


Stolte and Hanrahan, Polaris, InfoVis 2000

Generalization



Abstraction Hierarchies



Star and Snowflake Schemes

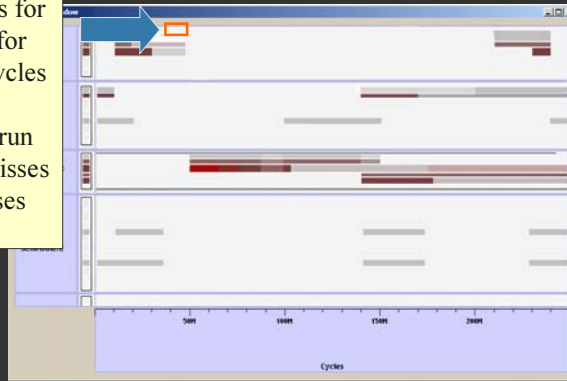
Datacubes



Memory & Code

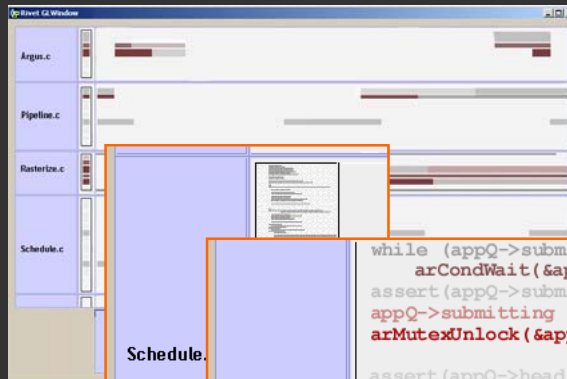
Cache misses for
a procedure for
10 million cycles

White = not run
Grey = no misses
Red = # misses



y-dimension is source code
x-dimension is cycles (time)

Memory & Code



```
while (appQ->submitting)
    arCondWait (&appQ->notSubmi
assert(appQ->submitting == 0);
appQ->submitting = 1;
arMutexUnlock (&appQ->submitLo

assert(appQ->head - pipeg->rel

while (appQ->head - pipeg->re
    arMutexLock (&pipeg->recl
    while (appQ->head - pipe
#ifdef ARGUS_SIMULATION
```

zooming on y zooms from the
zooming on x increases time

Themes

Cognitive Principles for Design

Congruence Principle: The structure and content of the external representation should correspond to the desired structure and content of the internal representation.

Apprehension Principle: The structure and content of the external representation should be readily and accurately perceived and comprehended.

[B. Tversky in press]

Metaphors

- Survey the space of designs
- Best metaphors have been refined over time (and have stood the test of time)
- Need to understand and appreciate what makes metaphors effective
- It takes both creativity and experience, algorithms and aesthetics, to create new metaphors. Often one element is lacking
- “Graphical excellence is multivariate,” therefore mix your metaphors

Depiction

How to map information to graphics

- Central problem in visualization
- Formal systems needed
- Automation and composition
- Need high-level tools to make this easy

Key theorists: Bertin, Cleveland, Mackinlay, MacEachren, Wilkinson

Challenge

Best visualizations designed by humans

Computer mediated communication is becoming ubiquitous

Therefore: Visualizations are regressing

Challenge: Develop algorithms that produce high-quality, effective designs

Acknowledgements

Tamara Munzner

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Diane Tang

Maneesh Agrawala

Barbara Tversky