

A Quality Metric for Visualization of Clusters in Graphs

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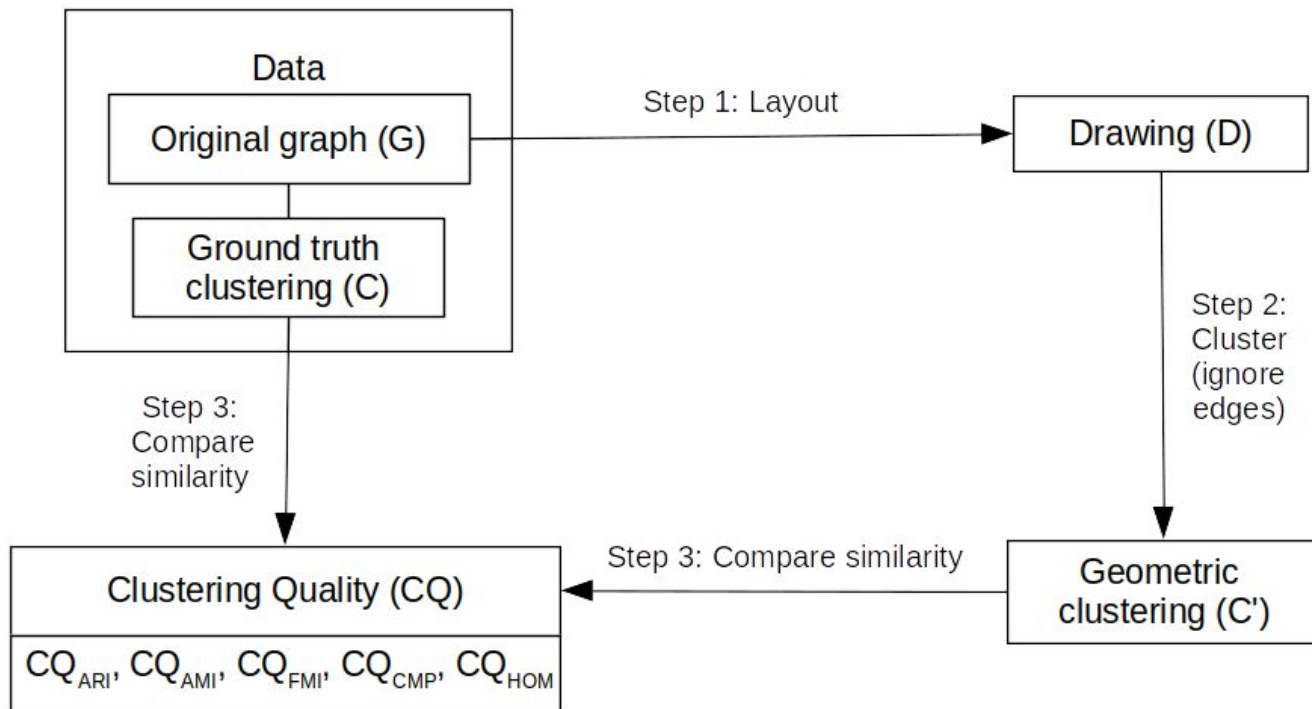
Motivation

- Clustering is an important task in graph analysis
- No metric exists that measures how faithfully a graph drawing displays the clustering structure of the graph
- Aim: define, implement and evaluate a quality metric quantifying how faithfully a graph drawing displays a graph's clustering structure

Contribution

1. Design and implement a new clustering quality metric
2. Experiment 1: Validate the clustering quality metric through graph drawing deformation experiments
3. Experiment 2: Compare various graph drawing algorithms using the clustering quality metric

Clustering Quality Metric: Framework



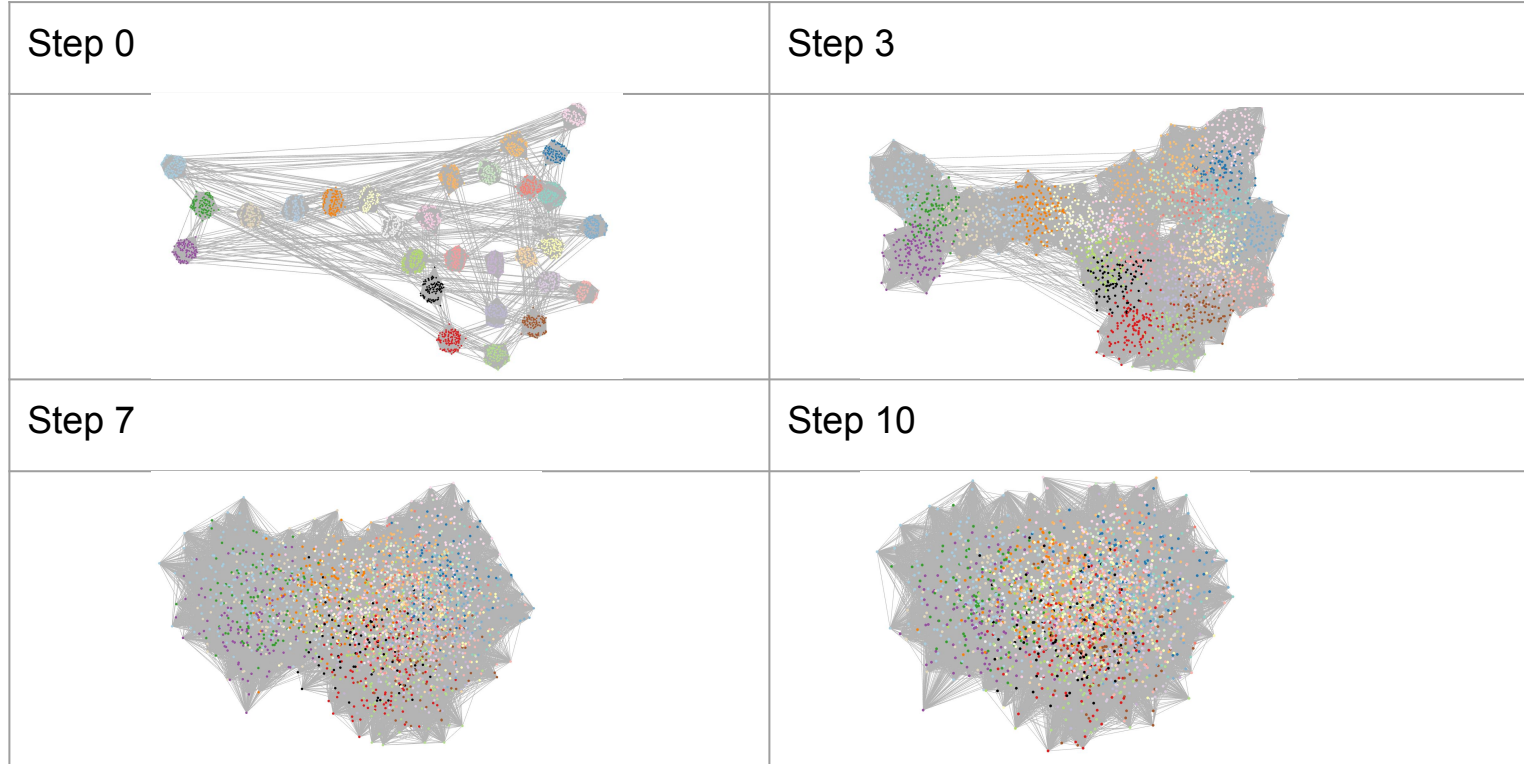
Clustering Quality Metric: Details

- Geometric clustering C' : k-means clustering
- Clustering comparison metrics:
 - **Adjusted Rand Index (ARI)**: measures clustering similarity based on # of item pairs classified into the same cluster in both clusterings & into different clusters in both clusterings
 - **Adjusted Mutual Information (AMI)**: measures how much information of one clustering can be gained from the other
 - **Fowlkes-Mallows Index (FMI)**: measures the similarity of C' to C using the number of true positives, false positives, and false negatives
 - **Completeness (CMP)**: the extent to which all members of a cluster in C are assigned to the same cluster in C'
 - **Homogeneity (HOM)**: the extent to which each cluster in C' only contains members of the same cluster in C

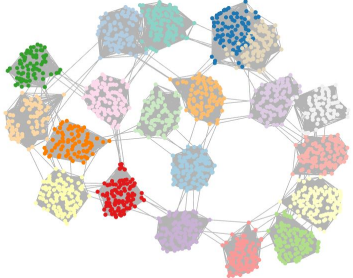
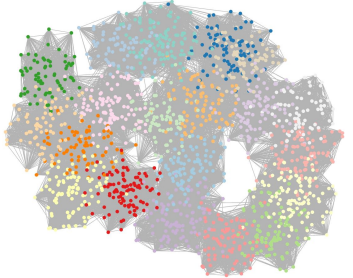
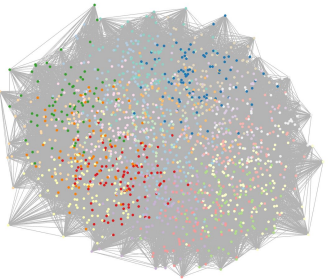
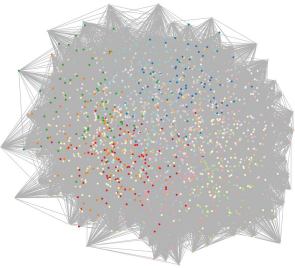
Experiment 1: Validation Experiment

- Validation experiment steps:
 1. Start with a good graph drawing with no cluster overlap
 2. Perturb vertex positions to deform the cluster structures in the drawing
- Validation experiments performed on synthetic graphs with known ground truth clusters
- Hypothesis 1: Clustering quality metric scores will decrease as the drawings are further deformed

Validation Experiments Examples

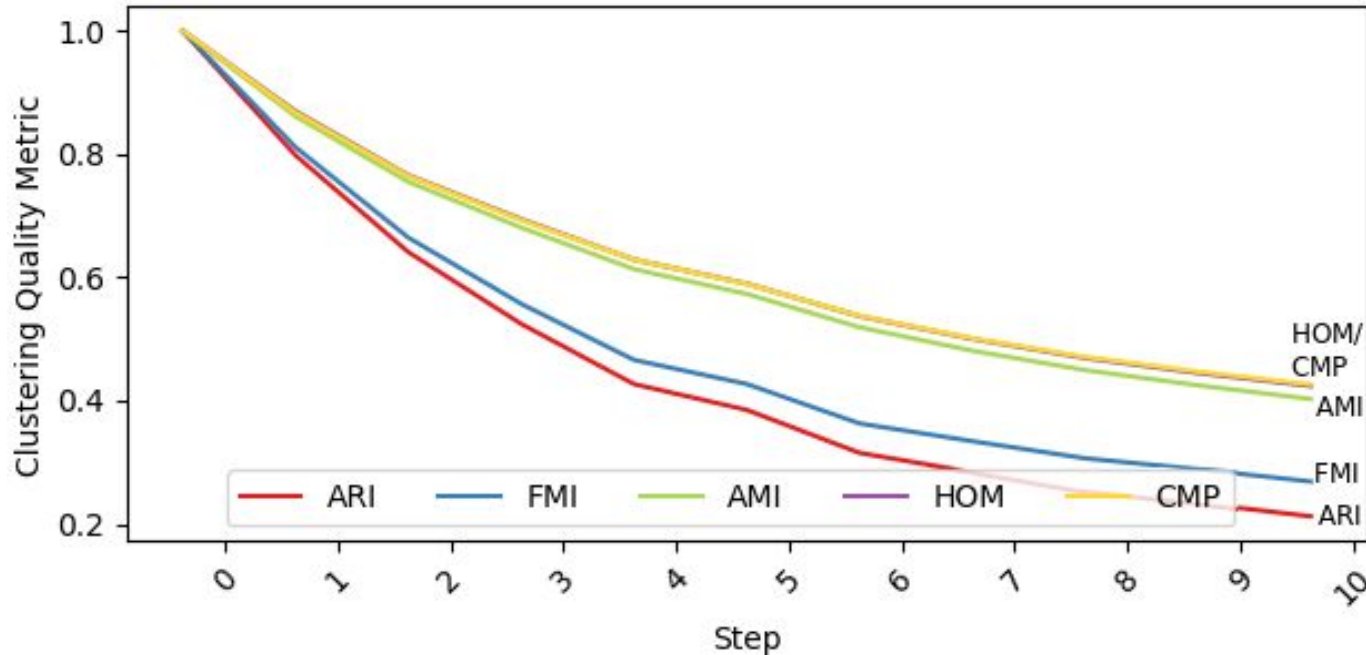


Validation Experiments Examples

Step 0	Step 3
 A network graph visualization at Step 0. The nodes are arranged in a circular pattern and are grouped into distinct clusters, each represented by a different color (e.g., green, orange, red, blue, purple, yellow, pink, cyan). The edges between nodes are sparse, primarily connecting nodes within the same cluster.	 A network graph visualization at Step 3. The nodes are arranged in a circular pattern, but the clusters are becoming more blurred and overlapping. The edges between nodes are becoming more numerous and dense, indicating a transition from a modular structure to a more integrated network.
Step 7	Step 10
 A network graph visualization at Step 7. The nodes are arranged in a circular pattern, and the clusters are now almost completely merged together. The edges between nodes are very dense, forming a complex, interconnected network structure.	 A network graph visualization at Step 10. The nodes are arranged in a circular pattern, and the clusters are now almost completely merged together. The edges between nodes are very dense, forming a complex, interconnected network structure.

Validation Experiments Results

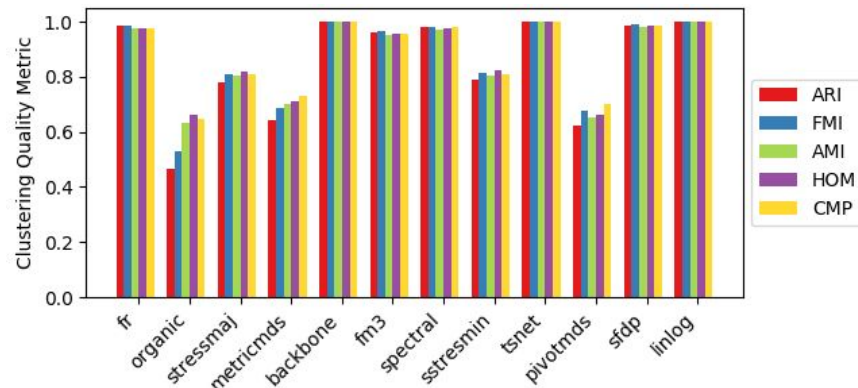
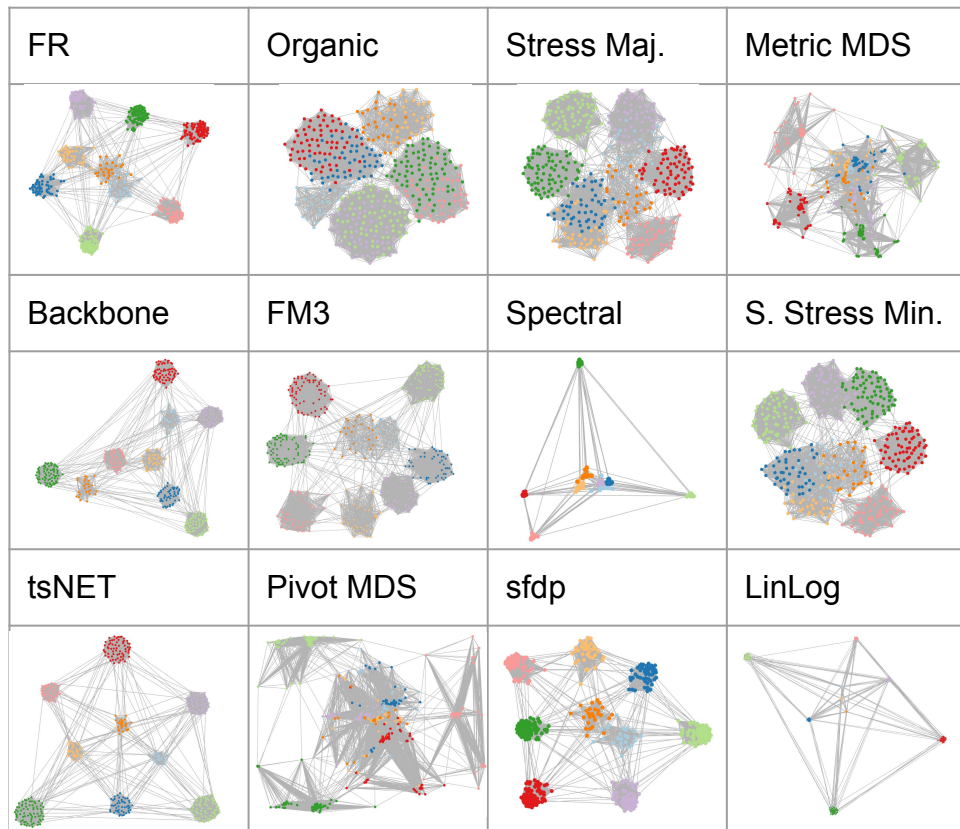
- Scores decrease as the drawings are distorted, validating Hypothesis 1
- CQ_{ARI} and CQ_{FMI} are more sensitive in capturing changes in quality



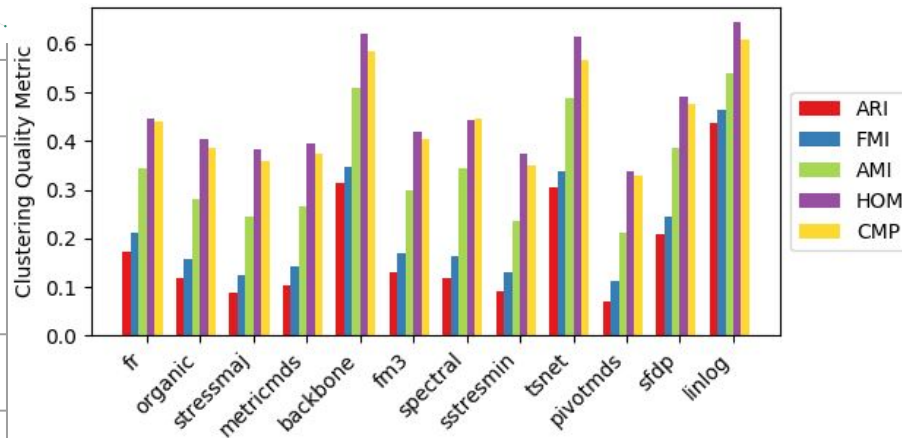
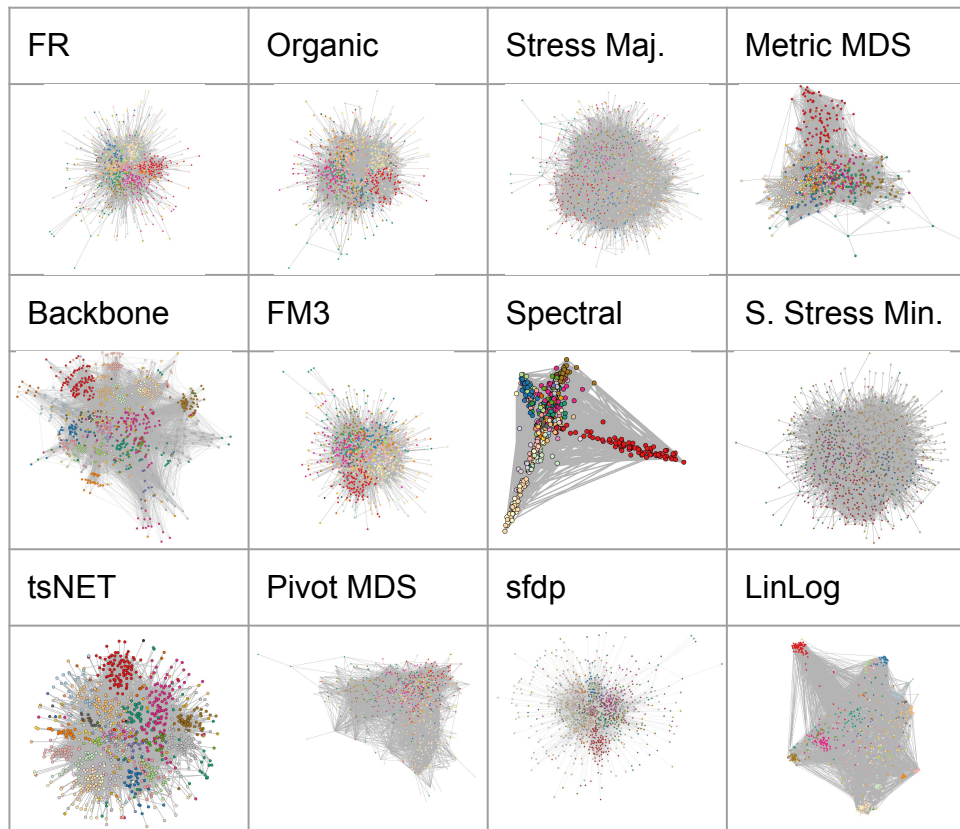
Experiment 2: Layout Comparison

- Layout comparison using clustering quality metrics
- Cluster-focused layouts: *LinLog*, *Backbone*, *tsNET*
- Other layouts:
 - Force-directed layouts (Fruchterman Reingold (FR), Organic)
 - Multilevel force-directed layouts (FM3, sfdp)
 - MDS-based layouts (Metric MDS, Pivot MDS)
 - Stress-based layouts (Stress Majorization, Sparse Stress Minimization)
 - Spectral layout
- Hypothesis 2: the cluster-focused layouts will score higher on clustering quality metrics than other layouts

Layout Comparison Example: Synthetic dataset



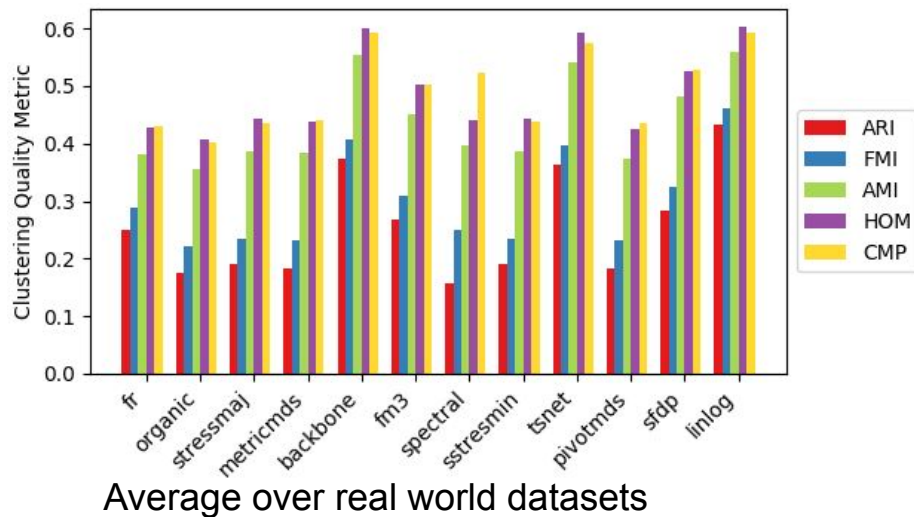
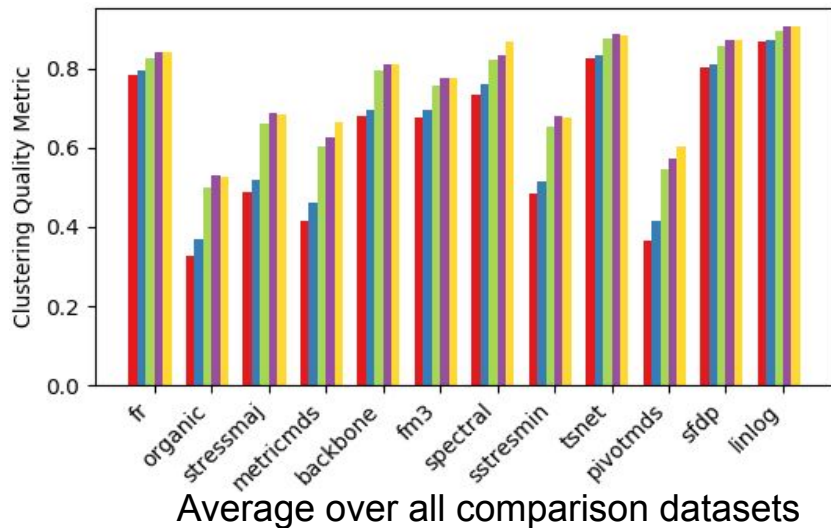
Layout Comparison Examples: real world dataset



Data taken from: Leskovec, J., Krevl, A.: SNAP Datasets: Stanford large network dataset collection. <http://snap.stanford.edu/data> (Jun 2014)

Layout Comparison Results

- **LinLog** and **tsNET** attain the top two scores averaged over all datasets, supporting Hypothesis 2
- **Backbone** is in the top three for real world datasets
- **sfdp** scores highest among non-cluster focused layouts
- **Organic** and **MDS** layouts fall on the low end of CQ scores



Summary

- Designed, implemented, and validated a clustering quality metric for graph drawings
- Evaluated various graph layout algorithms using the metrics and validated the claims of some cluster-focused layout

Future work

- Combination with readability metrics (e.g. to address node overlap issues)
- Use other geometric clustering methods
- Extension to data clustering metrics