

ИНСТИТУТ
БИОИНФОРМАТИКИ

Automatic visualization of metabolic modules

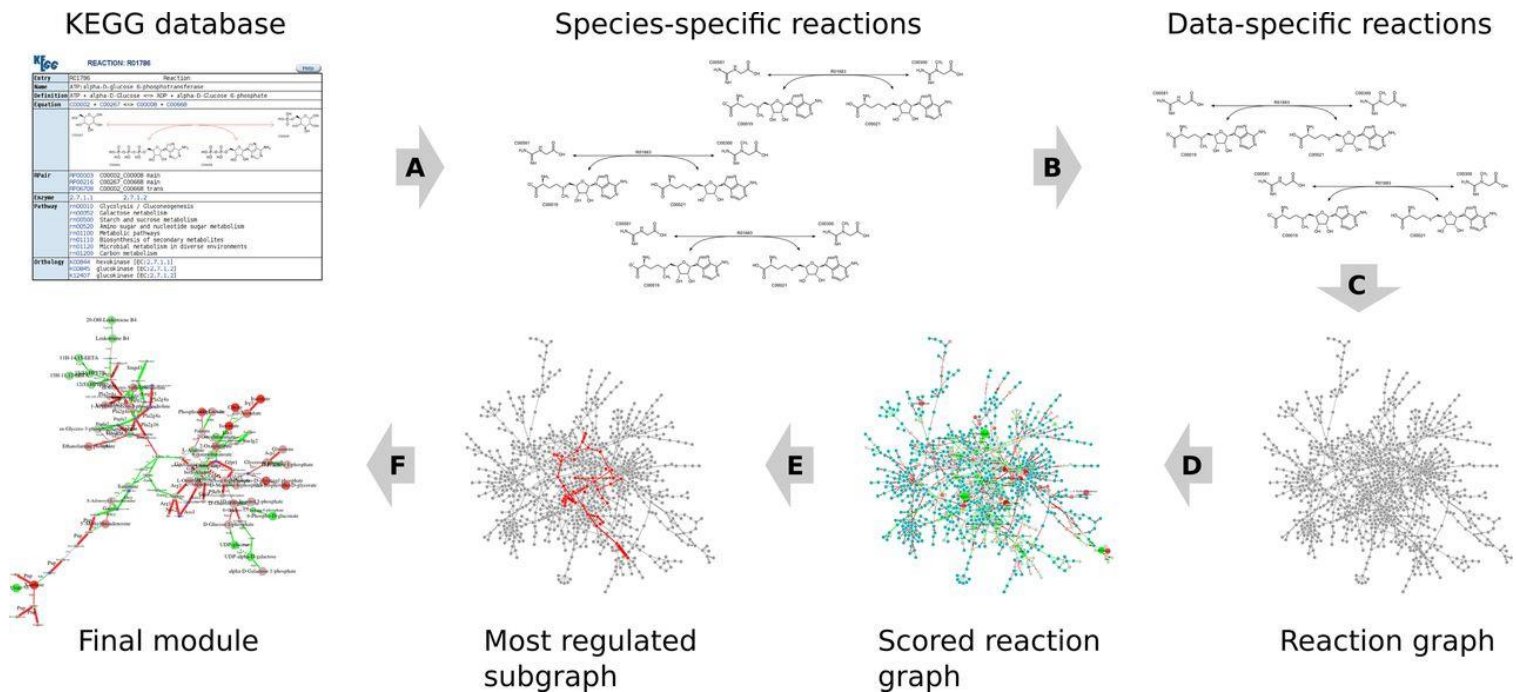
(graphs from *gatom* package)

Student: Anastasiia Gainullina
Supervisor: Alexey Sergushichev

September
2017

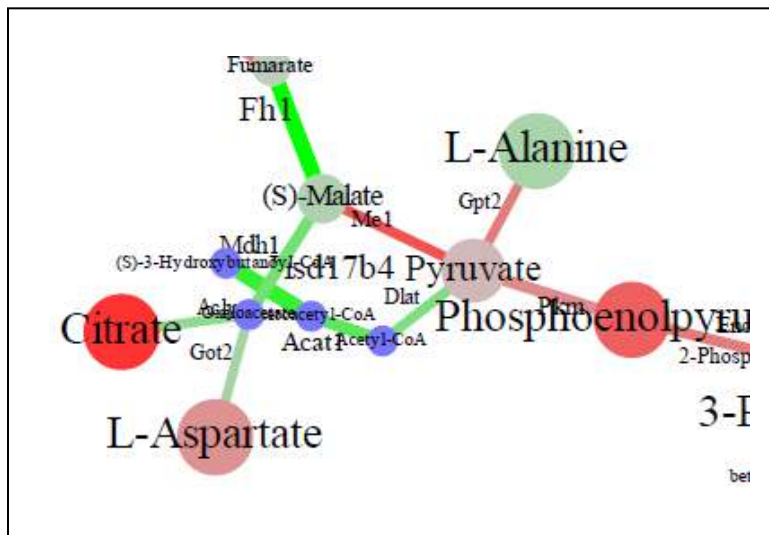
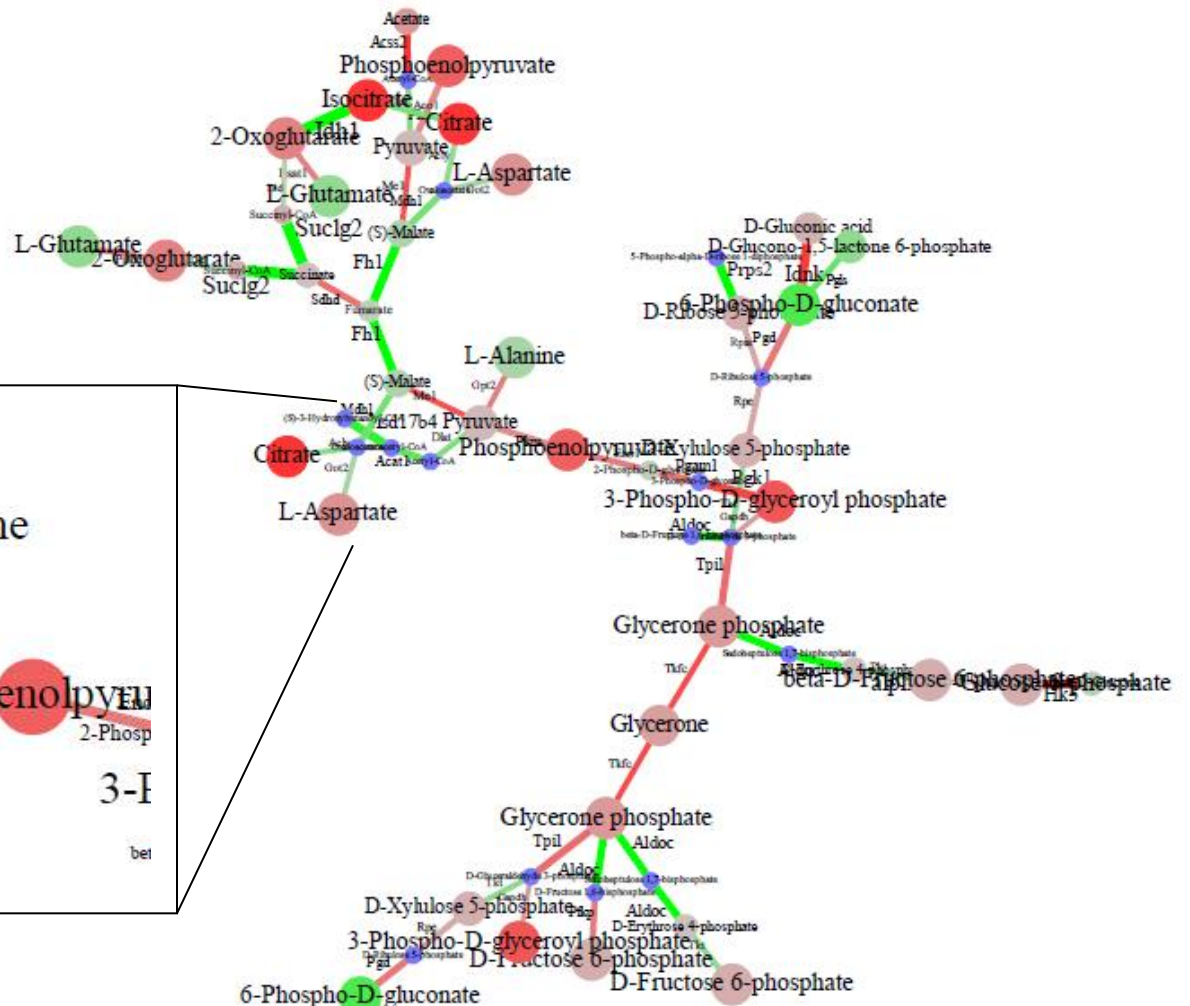
1

Metabolic module (*gatom* graph) is marked out as a most regulated subgraph of a total data-related reaction graph:



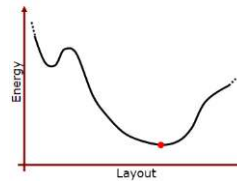
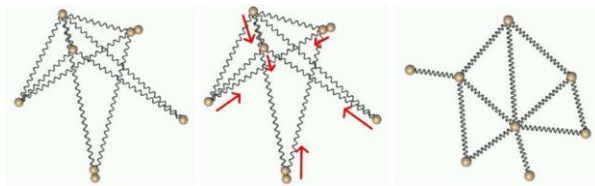
To build an algorithm that would draw *gatom* graphs satisfying the following requirements:

- ✓ No edge crossings
- ✓ No label crossings
- ✓ Compact layout

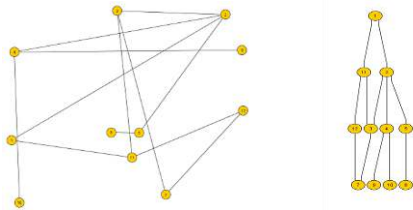


Some families of algorithms producing aesthetically pleasant graph layouts:

1. Force-directed (e.g., Kamada and Kawai)

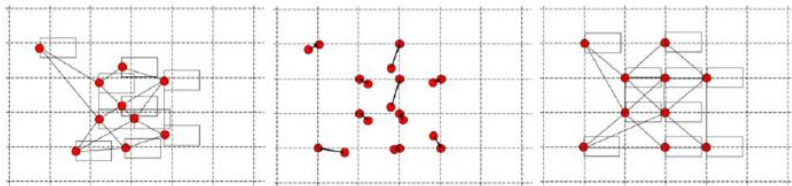


1. Hierarchical (Sugiyama's method)



No edge crossings
No label crossings
Compact layout

1. Genetic



1. ...

In general, diversity of *gatom* graphs can be divided into **three large groups**:

- “Simple”

shabaana_tb765, graph3



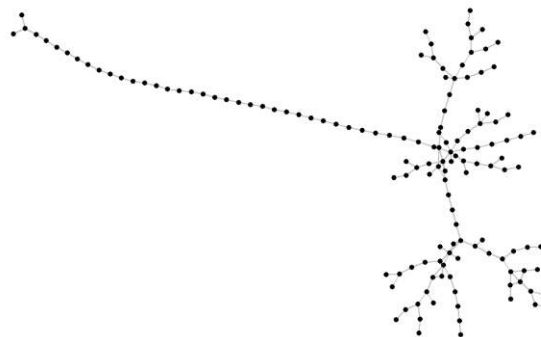
- “Complex”

shabaana_tb765, graph1



- “Long and complex”

shabaana_tb765, graph4



I

- No edge crossings
- Compact layout



Optimal choice of existing implementations

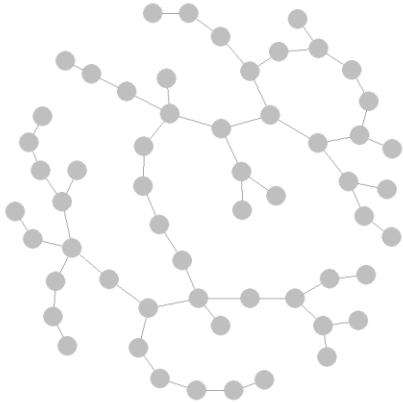
II

- No node and edge label crossings

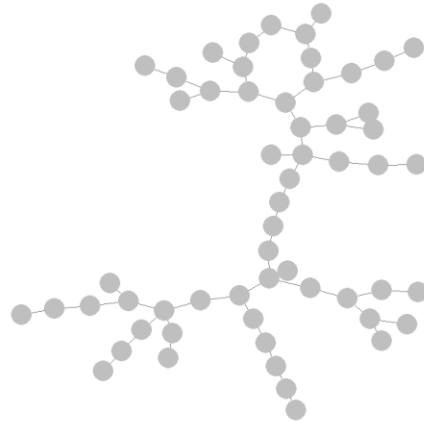


Realize special implementation of force-directed algorithm considering edge labels

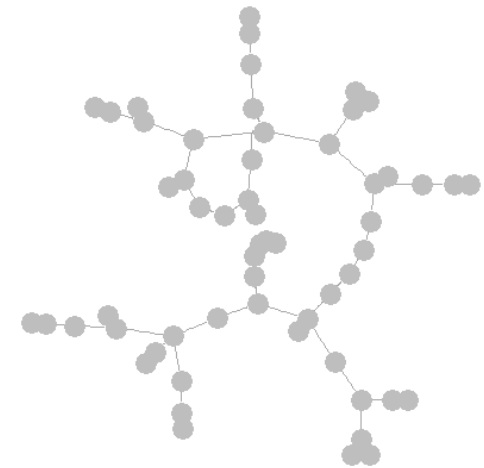
Force-directed algorithms (*igraph*, *sna* and *ForceAtlas2* R packages) produce **compact** and **typical** layouts with **no edge crossings**:



Fruchterman-Reingold =>
for “**Simple**” graphs



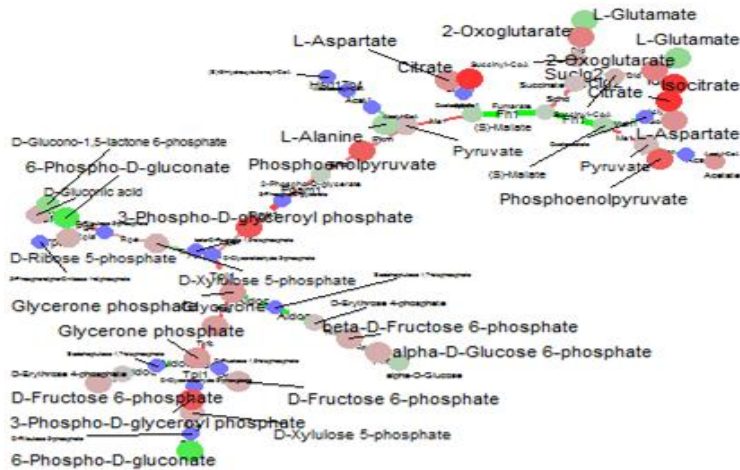
Kamada and Kawai =>
for “**Complex**” graphs



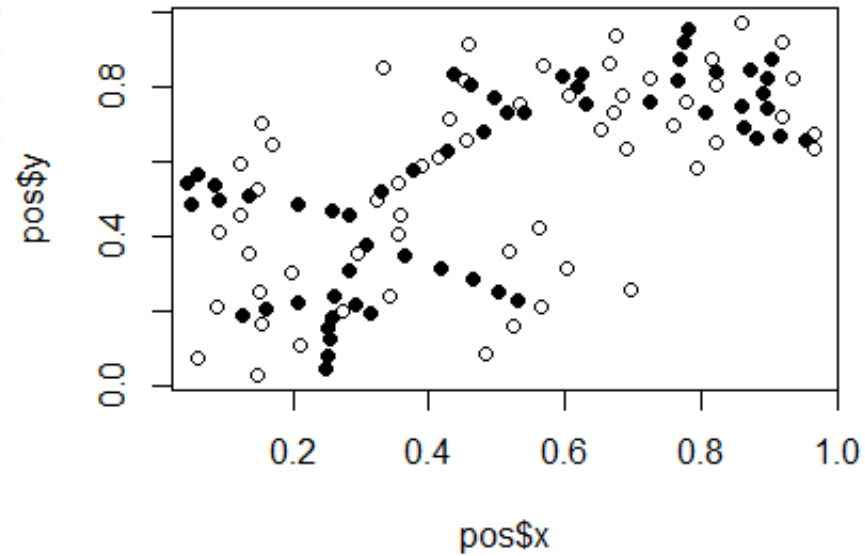
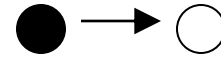
ForceAtlas2 (Gephi)
@ param gravity =>
for “**Long and complex**” graphs

-the same graph-

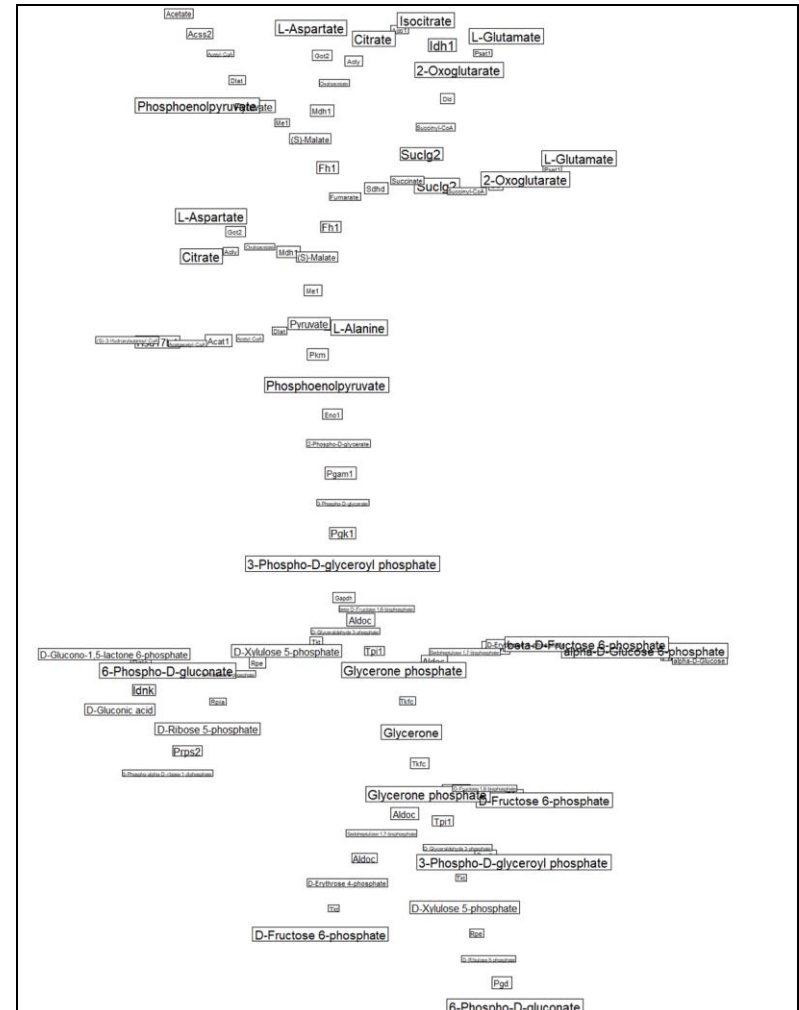
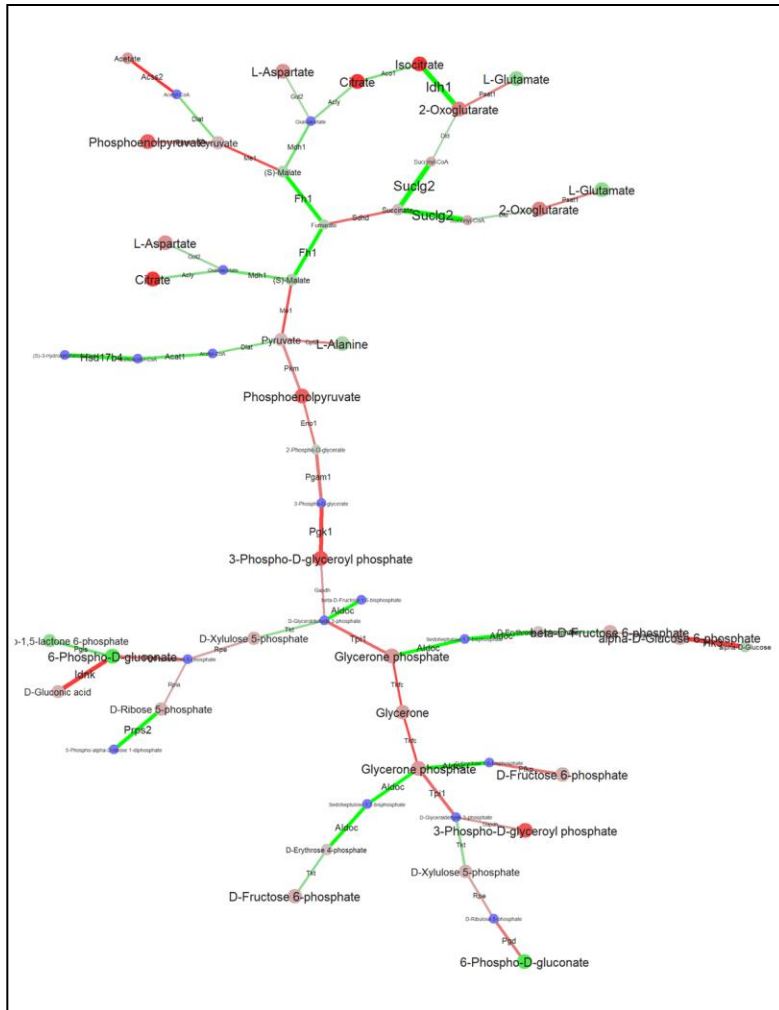
To get rid of **label crossings** let us find optimal positions of all **labels** and put **nodes** to their **centers**:



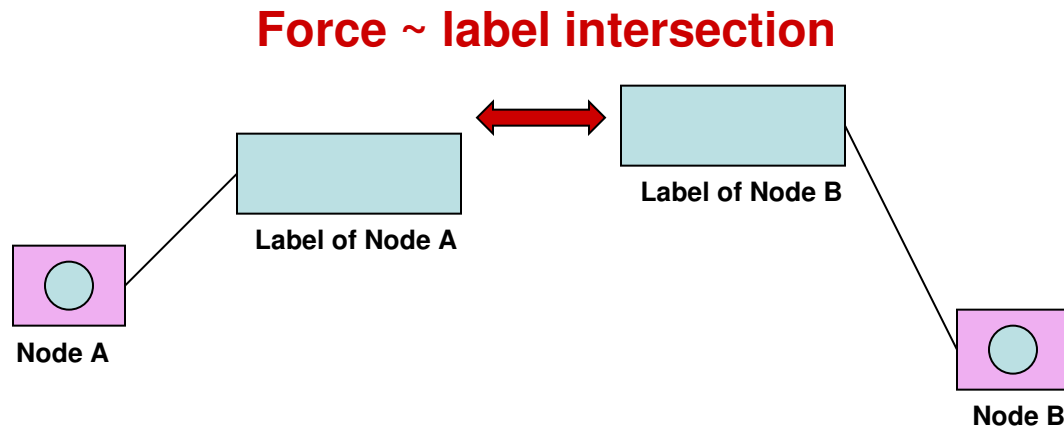
output of *ggrepel* algorithm



First of all, **labels** were represented as **boxes** with some **padding**:

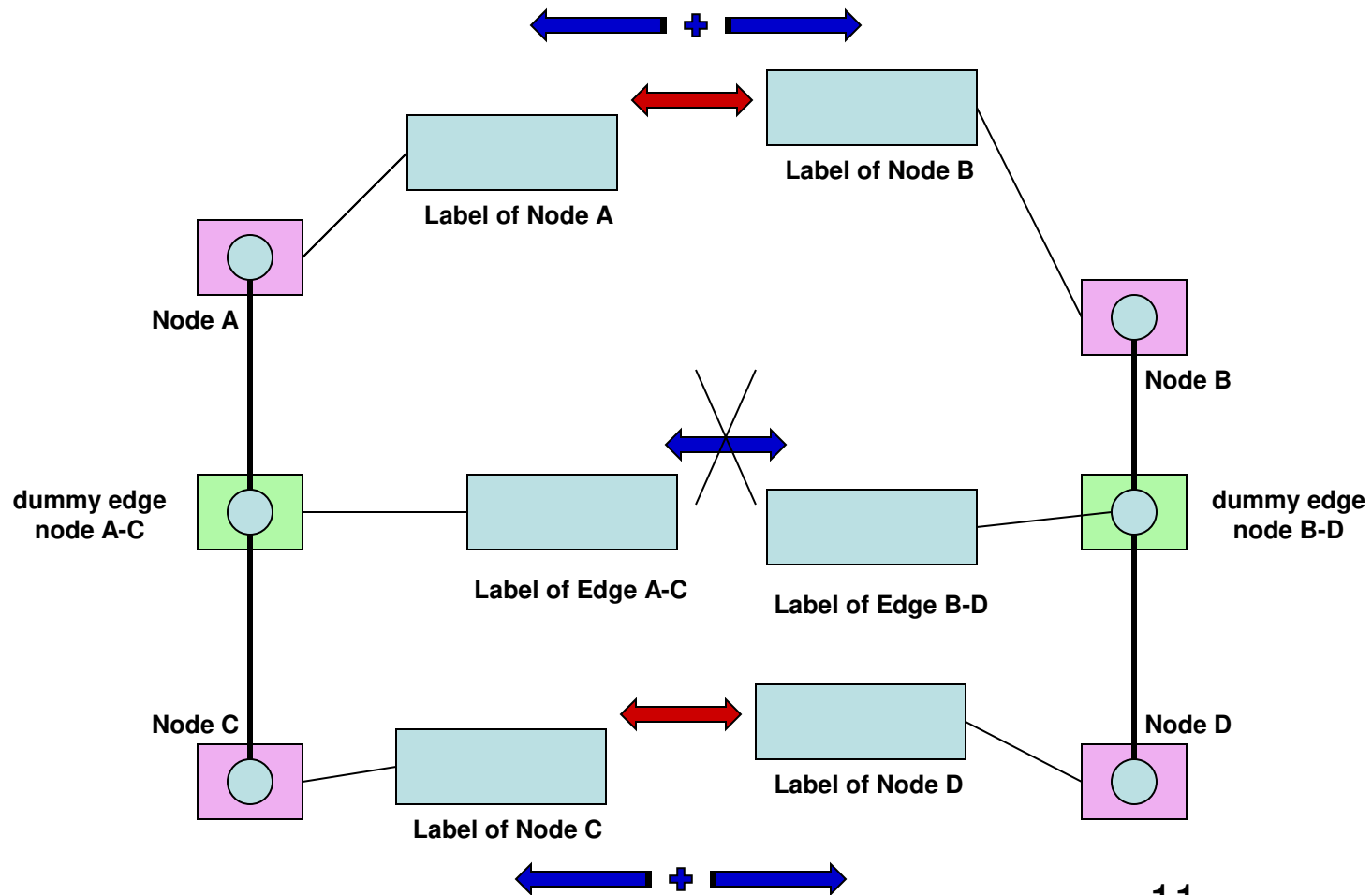


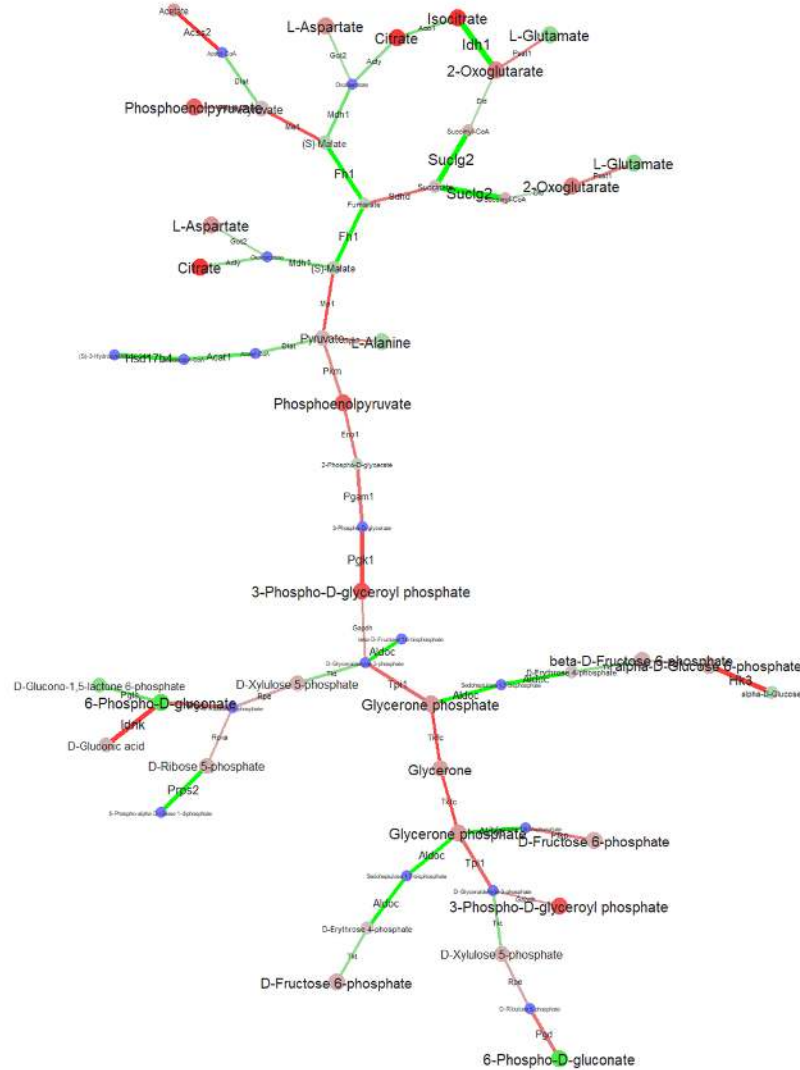
Realized “label algorithm” inherited principles of typical physical algorithm:



$$\vec{F} = k \cdot \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r^2} \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{|r|}$$

How about saving **linearity of edges**?





Thank you for attention!