# Layout in Visual Modelling

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Inspired by D. Dubé, Graph Layout for domain-specific modeling (2006)

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## 1. Introduction

- Layout algorithms necessary to make visually attractive models
- Implemented in AToMPM using transformations
- Language = PetriNets

# 2. Spring-Embedder algorithm

- Edges = springs
- Vertices = rings
- Pre-processing step recommended
  → improve convergence speed and quality
- Combination of repulsion, attraction and gravity

## Repulsion algorithm

- 1. Calculate Manhattan and Euclidean distances
- 2. Calculate scalar force
- 3. Multiply force by 2D Manhattan distance vector

- avoid vertex overlaps
- generate large repulsive forces if overlap

### Attraction algorithm

- 1. Calculate Manhattan and Euclidean distances
- 2. Calculate spring force
- 3. Multiply force by 2D Manhattan distance vector

• Attract source- and targetvertex of edge

# Gravity algorithm

- 1. Impart on each vector a velocity towards the gravitational field source
- 2. Calculate force vector

• Increase area usage efficiently

### PetriNet before Spring-Embedder



### PetriNet after Spring-Embedder



### PetriNet after Spring-Embedder (2)



## 3. Force-transfer layout algorithm

- Initialization phase
  - Set forces acting on each vertex to zero
  - Set position of vertex to its center coordinate
- Simulation phase
  - Each vertex exerts forces on overlapping neighboring vertices
    - 1. Calculate Manhattan and Euclidean distances
    - 2. Compute scalar force magnitude
- Termination
  - No more overlap
  - Fixed number of iterations

### PetriNet before Force-transfer



### PetriNet after Force-transfer



# 4. Circle layout algorithm

- 1. Sort vertices topologically
- 2. Calculate perimeter of circle
- 3. Calculate interval fraction

- Subgraphs or small graphs
- Preprocessing step for force directed method

### PetriNet before Circle layout



### PetriNet after Circle layout



## 5. Conclusion

- Small PetriNets: Circle layout
- Big PetriNets: Spring-Embedder
- Stop overlap: Force-Transfer
- Mostly combination of multiple algorithms

• Layout = fun!