

On Smooth Orthogonal and Octilinear Drawings: Relations, Complexity and Kandinsky Drawings

Michael A. Bekos, Henry Förster, Michael Kaufmann

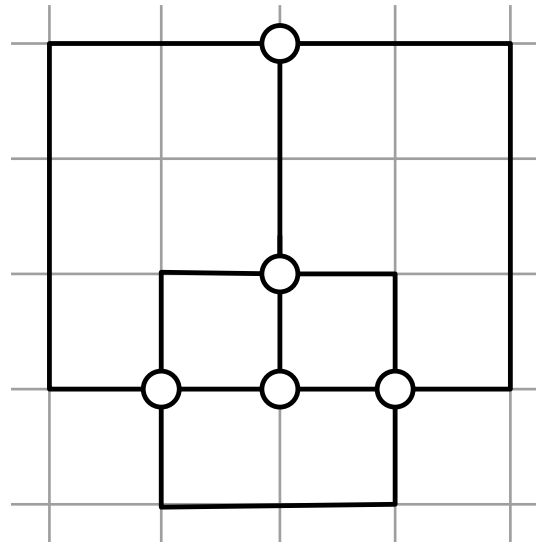


Wilhelm-Schickard-Institut für Informatik
Universität Tübingen, Germany



Smooth Orthogonal and Octilinear Drawings

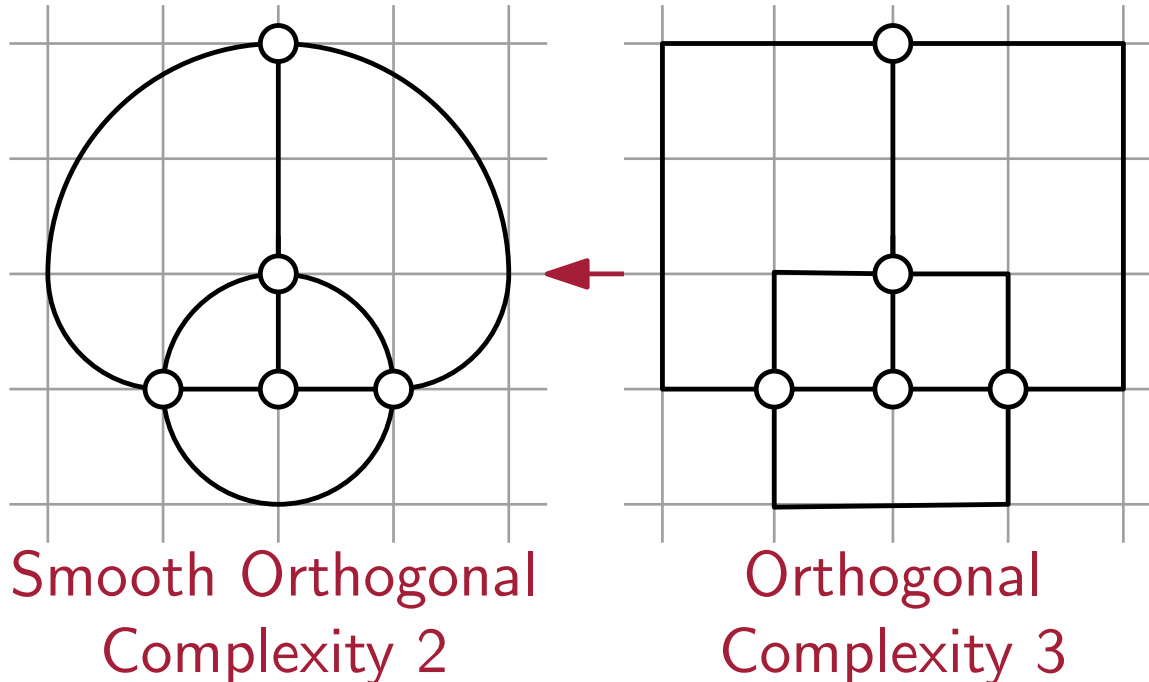
- ▶ Extensions of the orthogonal graph drawing model



Orthogonal
Complexity 3

Smooth Orthogonal and Octilinear Drawings

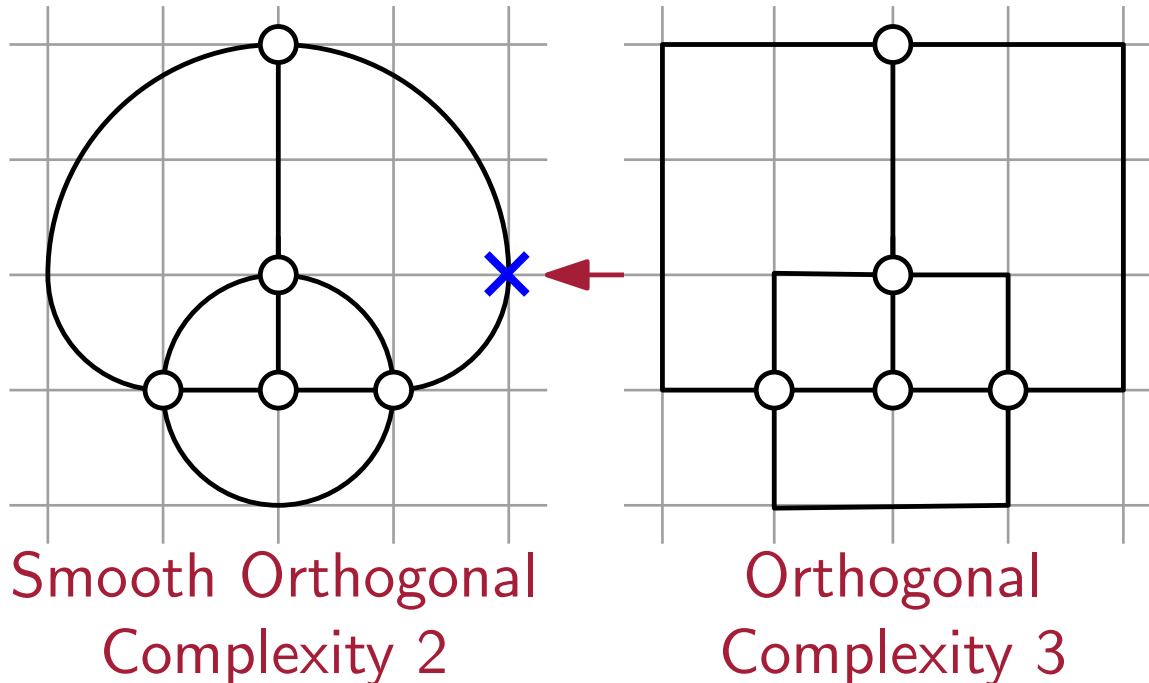
- ▶ Extensions of the orthogonal graph drawing model



- ▶ Smooth orthogonal: Clarity of orthogonal layouts
+ Aesthetics of Lombardi drawings

Smooth Orthogonal and Octilinear Drawings

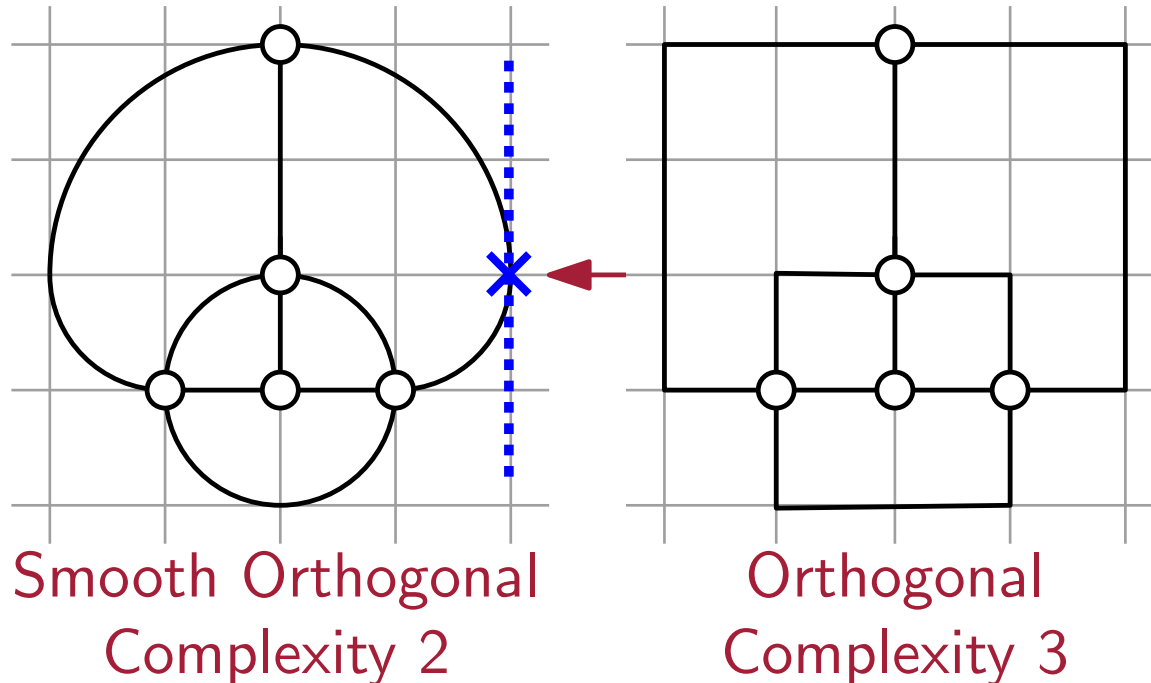
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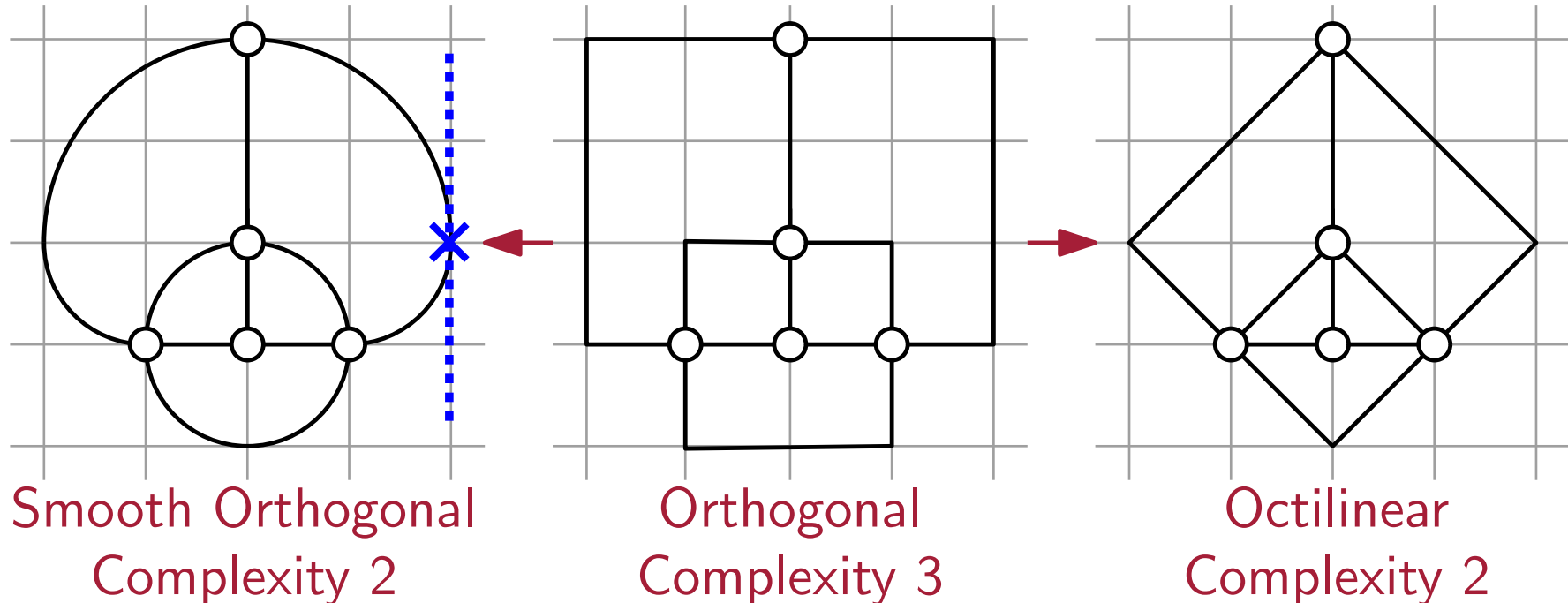
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Smooth Orthogonal and Octilinear Drawings

- ▶ Extensions of the orthogonal graph drawing model



- ▶ Smooth orthogonal: Clarity of orthogonal layouts
+ Aesthetics of Lombardi drawings
- ▶ Octilinear: Generalization to max-degree 8
+ Metromap applications

Known Results

- ▶ **Relations**
- ▶ **Complexity**
- ▶ **Kandinsky Drawings**

Known Results

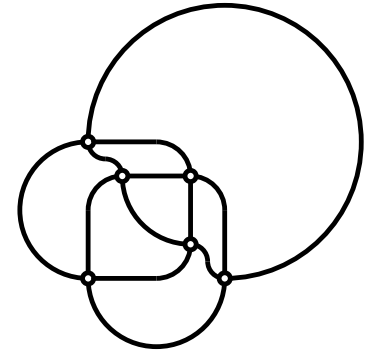
► Relations

- Not all max-degree 4 graphs admit bendless smooth orthogonal/octilinear drawings

[Bekos et al. 2013, Bekos et al. 2017]

- 1 bend per edge suffices for max-degree 4 graphs in both models

[Alam et al. 2014, Bekos et al. 2015]



► Complexity

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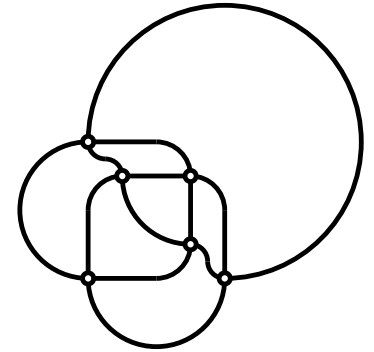
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► Complexity

- Bendless octilinear drawing problem \mathcal{NP} -hard on max-degree 8 graphs

[Nöllenburg 2005]

► Kandinsky Drawings

Known Results

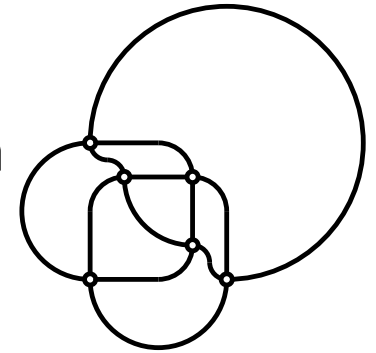
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► Complexity

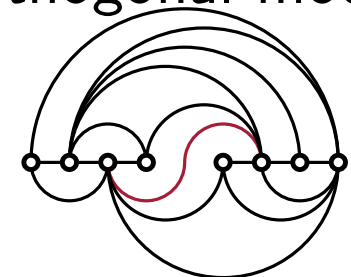
- Bendless octilinear drawing problem \mathcal{NP} -hard on max-degree 8 graphs

[Nöllenburg 2005]

► Kandinsky Drawings

- Book embedding inspired approach for smooth orthogonal model ($< n$ edges with edges of complexity 2)

[Bekos et al. 2013, Cardinal et al. 2015]



Our Contribution

- ▶ **Relations**
- ▶ **Complexity**
- ▶ **Kandinsky Drawings**

Our Contribution

▶ Relations

- ▶ Classes of bendless smooth orthogonal drawable (SC_1) and octilinear drawable (OC_1) graphs are incomparable

▶ Complexity

▶ Kandinsky Drawings

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- ▶ Classes of bendless smooth orthogonal drawable (SC_1) and octilinear drawable (OC_1) graphs are incomparable

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- ▶ Deciding if a smooth orthogonal or octilinear representation is realizable is \mathcal{NP} -hard on max-degree 4 graphs

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Our Contribution

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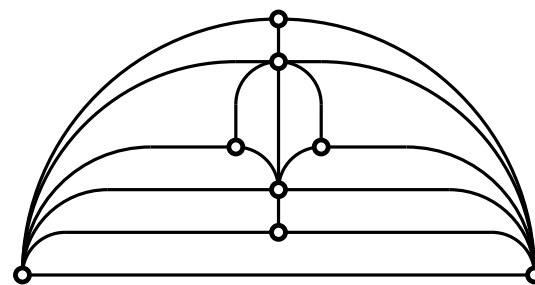
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► Complexity

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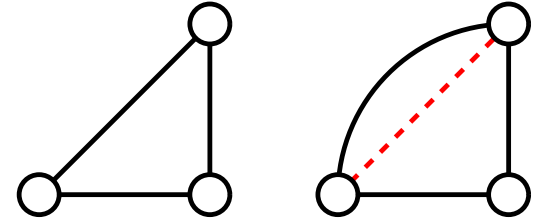
► Kandinsky Drawings

- Smooth orthogonal: Alternative approach producing aesthetically more pleasing drawings
- Octilinear: First results



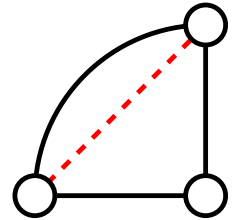
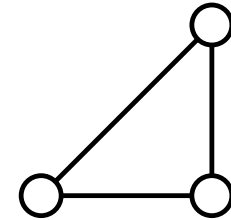
Relations

- ▶ Bendless smooth orthogonal and octilinear drawings require same endpoint positioning

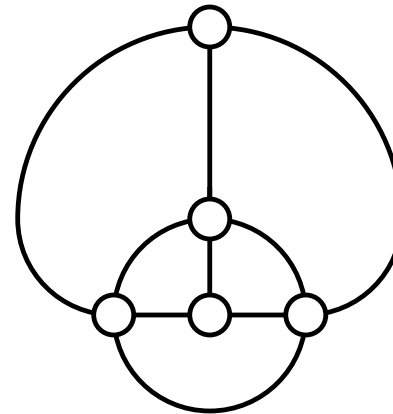
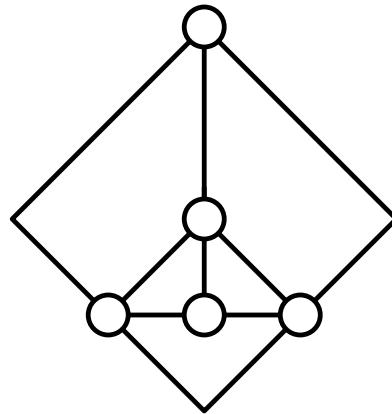


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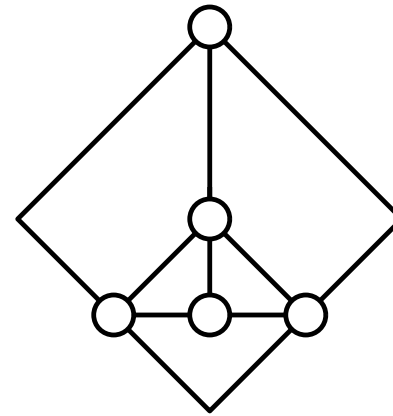
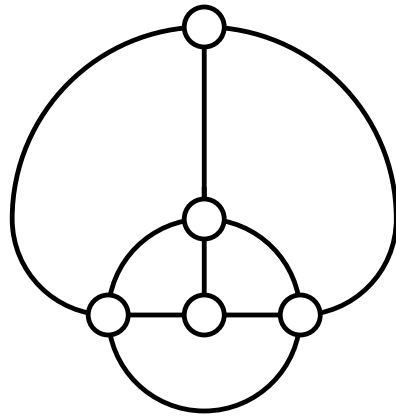
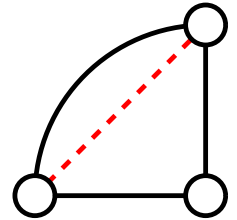
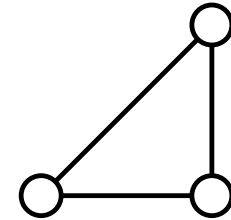


- ▶ Idea: Replace arcs with diagonals and vice versa



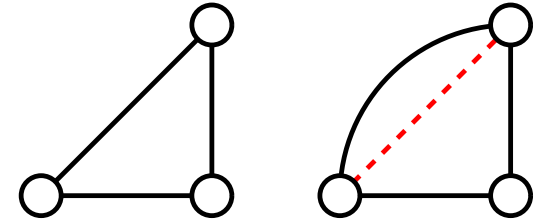
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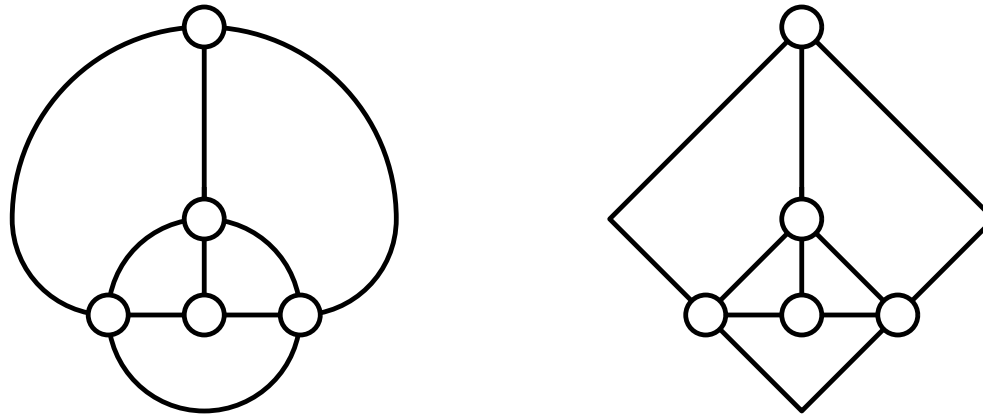


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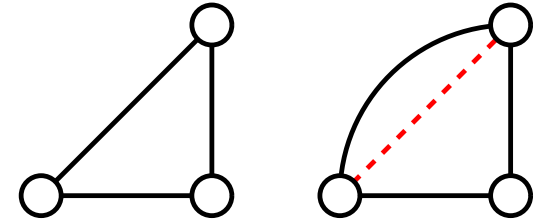


- ▶ But: We must retain planarity and port constraints!

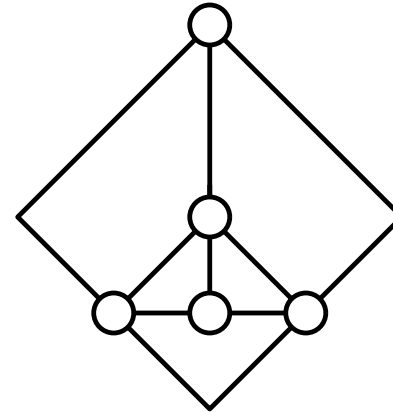
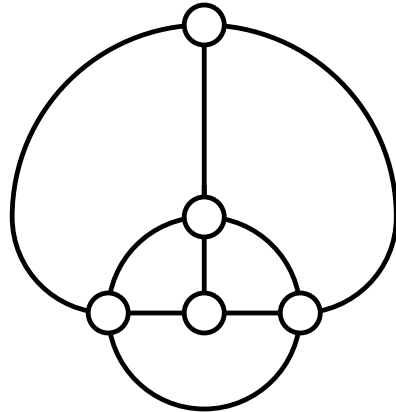


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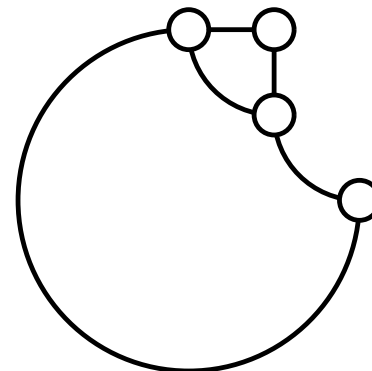
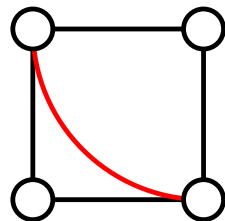
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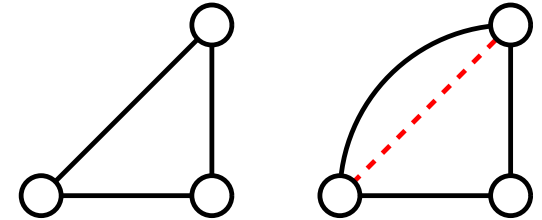


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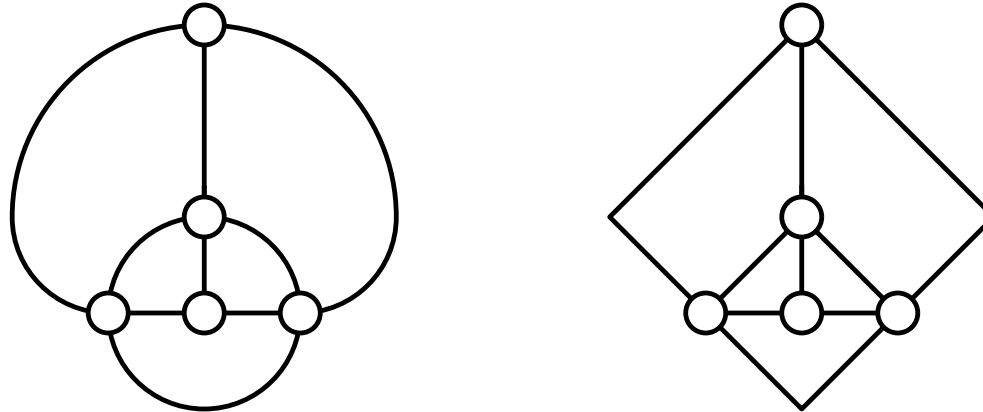


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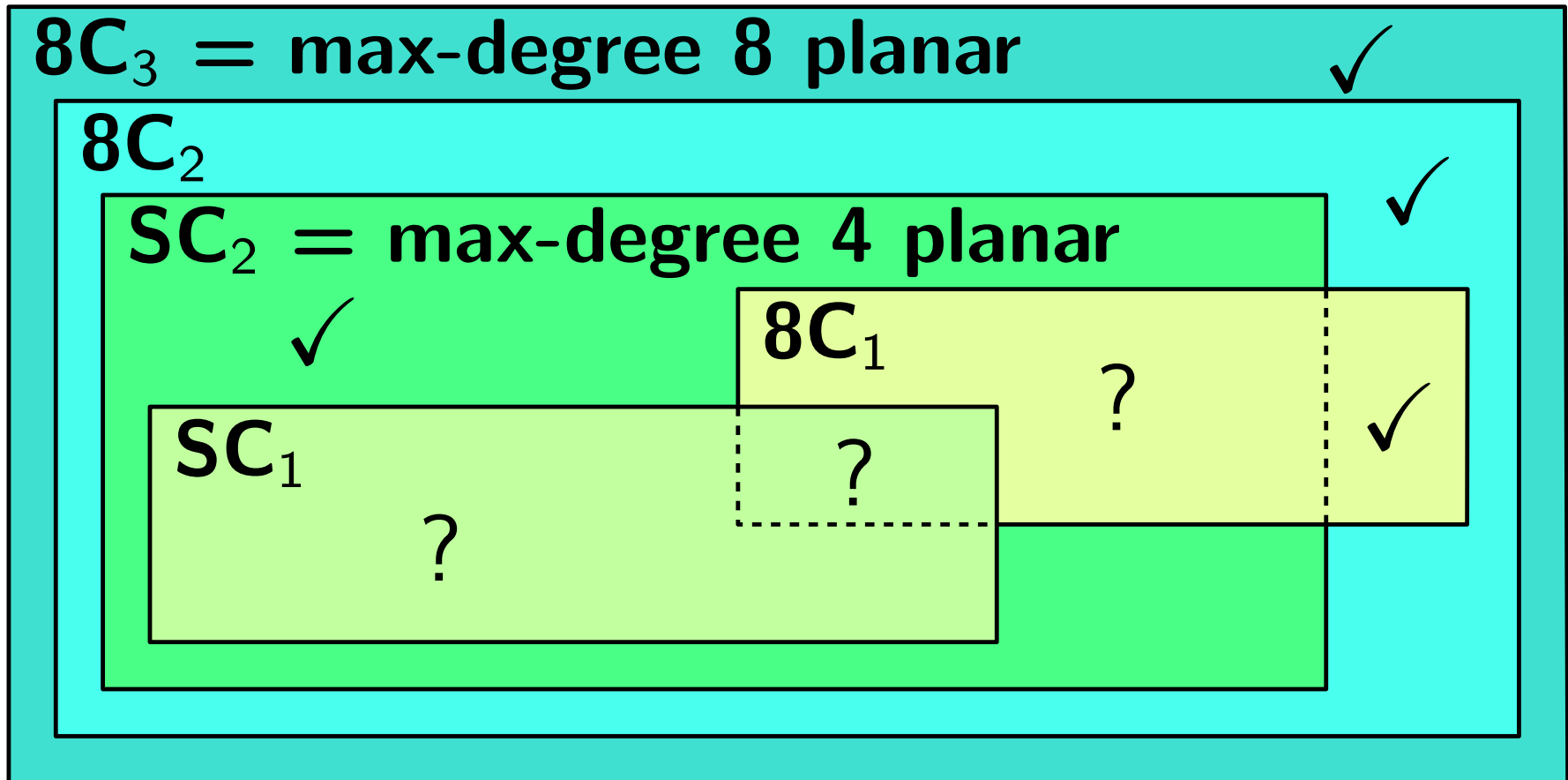
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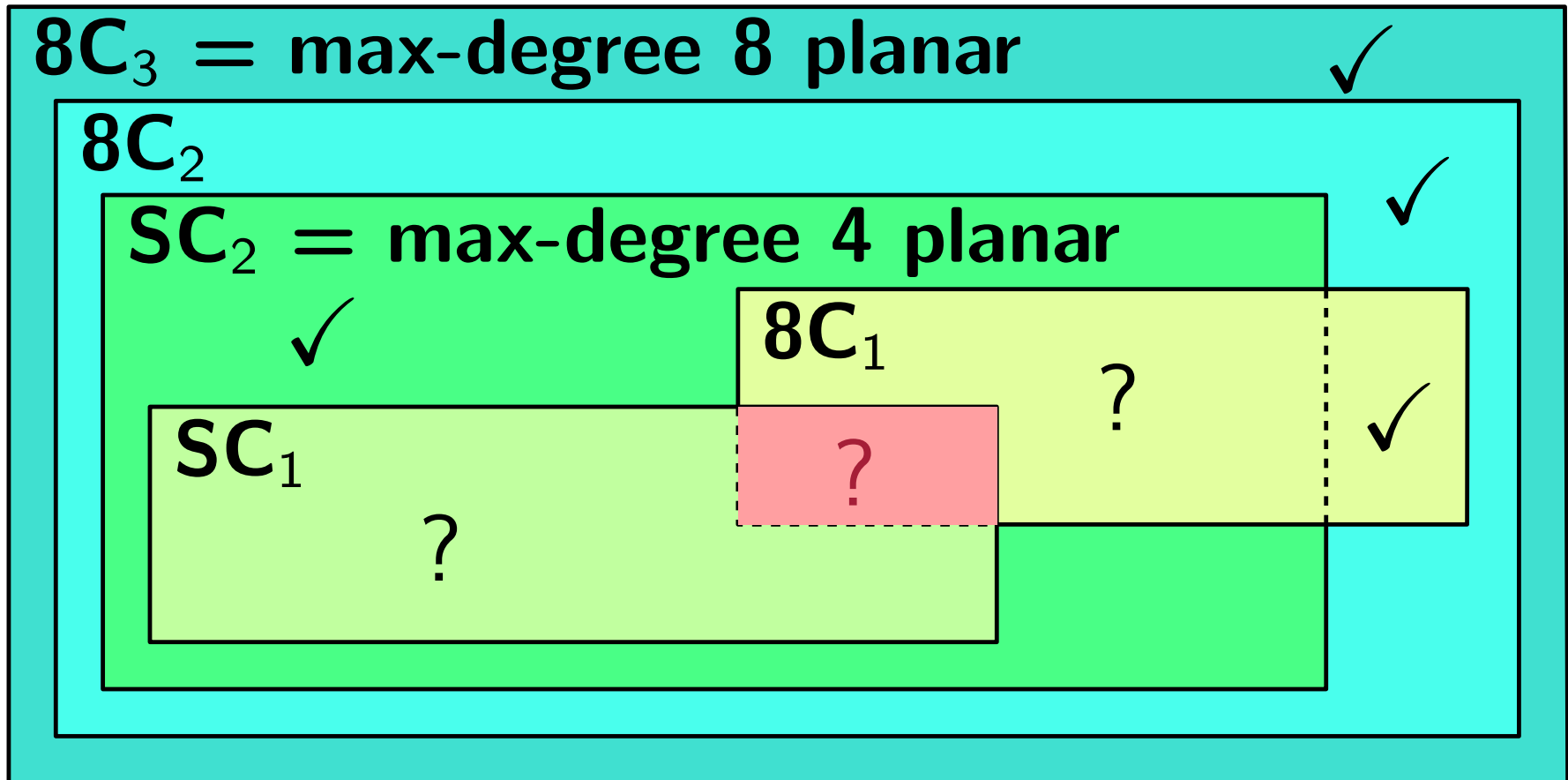
Relations



$8C_k$ = Graphs drawable with octilinear complexity k

SC_k = Graphs drawable with smooth orthogonal complexity k

Relations

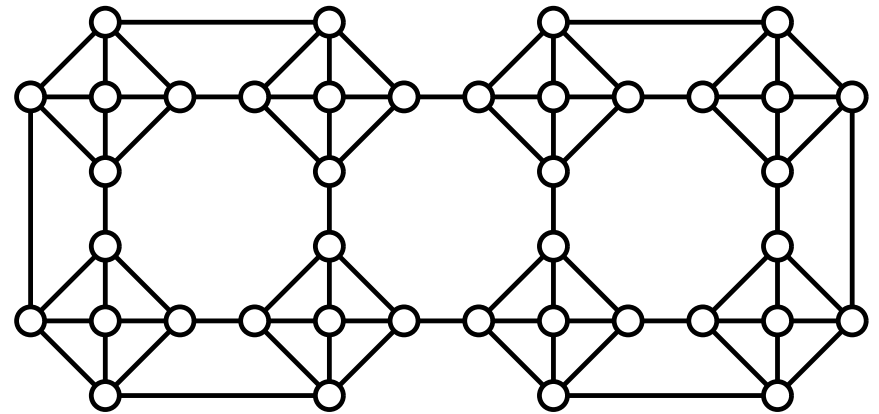
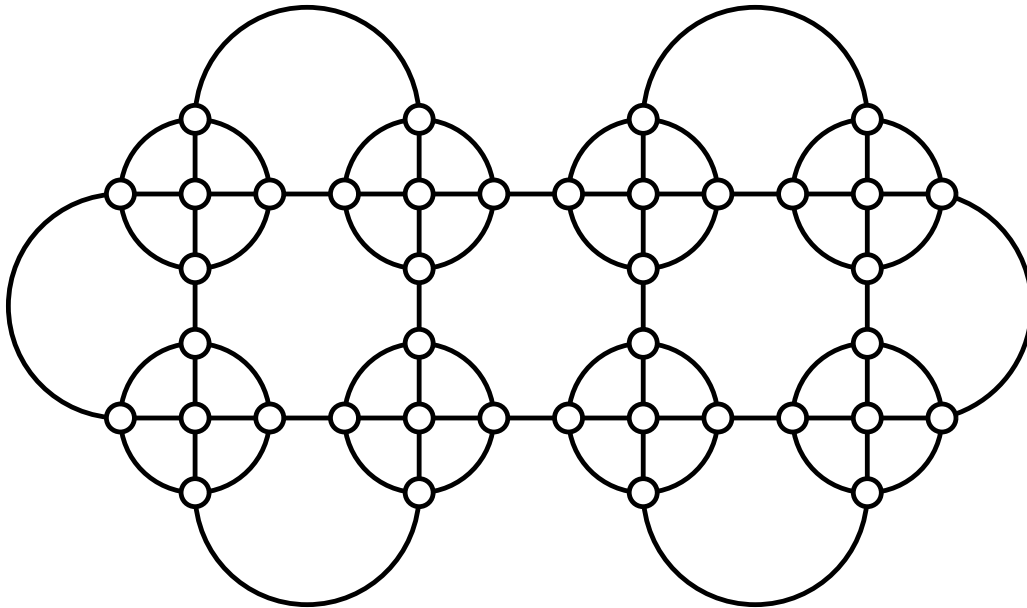


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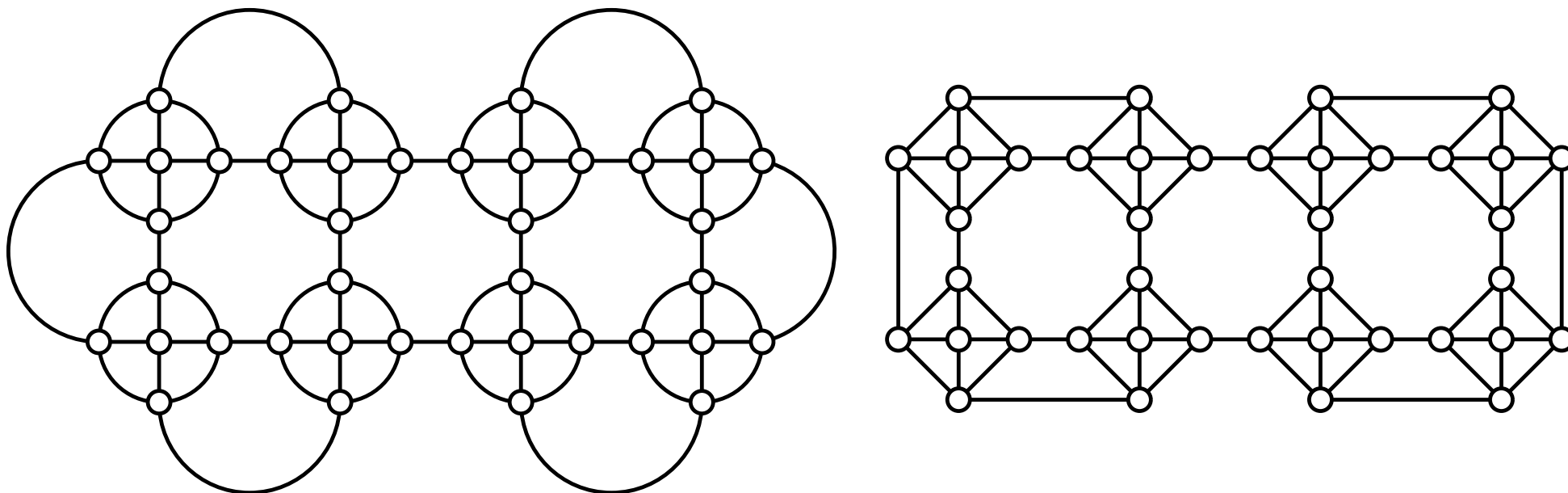
Intersection of $5C_1$ and $8C_1$

- ▶ Infinitely large graph family drawable with both styles:



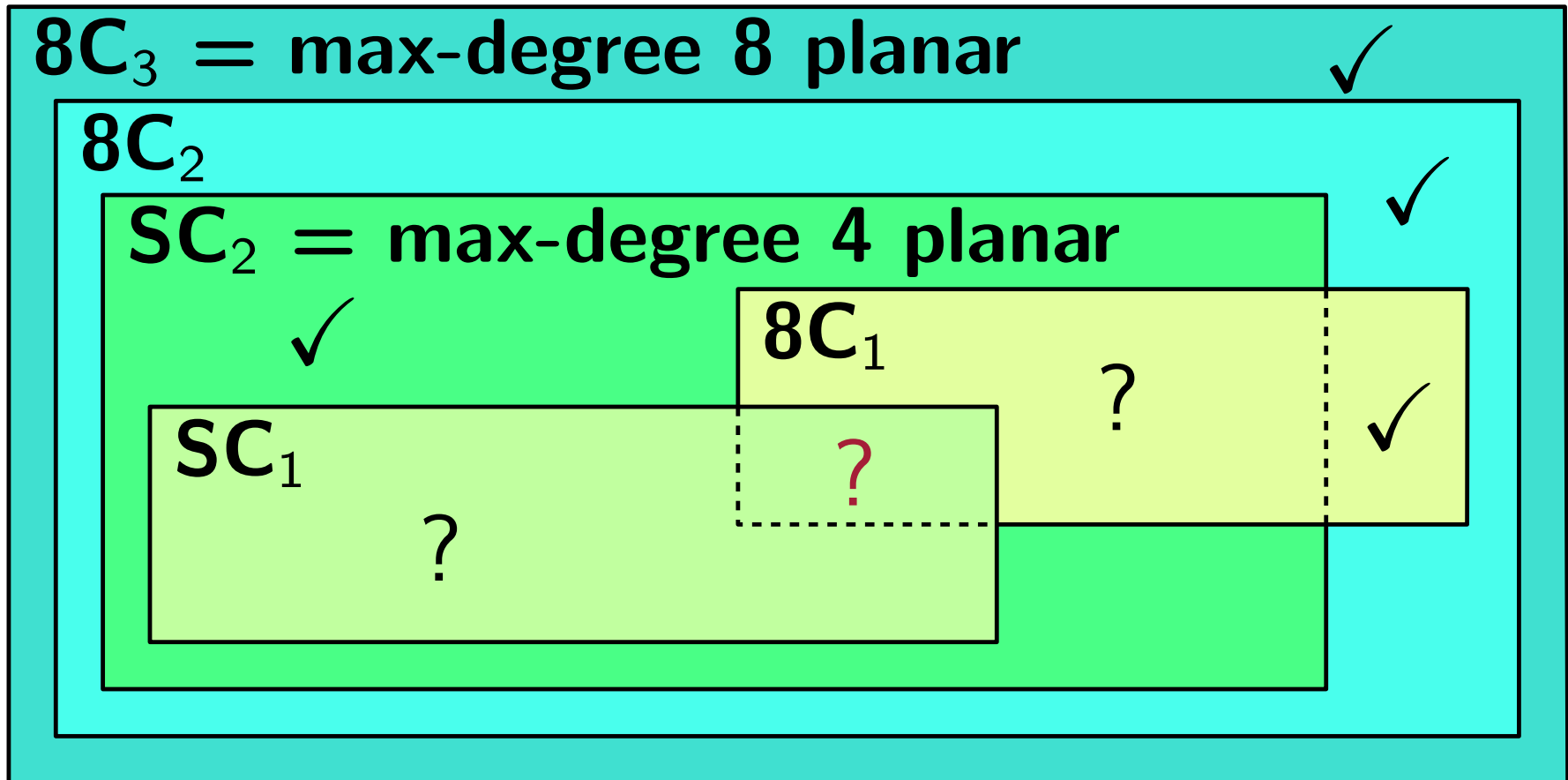
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- ▶ Family is 4-regular \rightarrow density does not divide classes

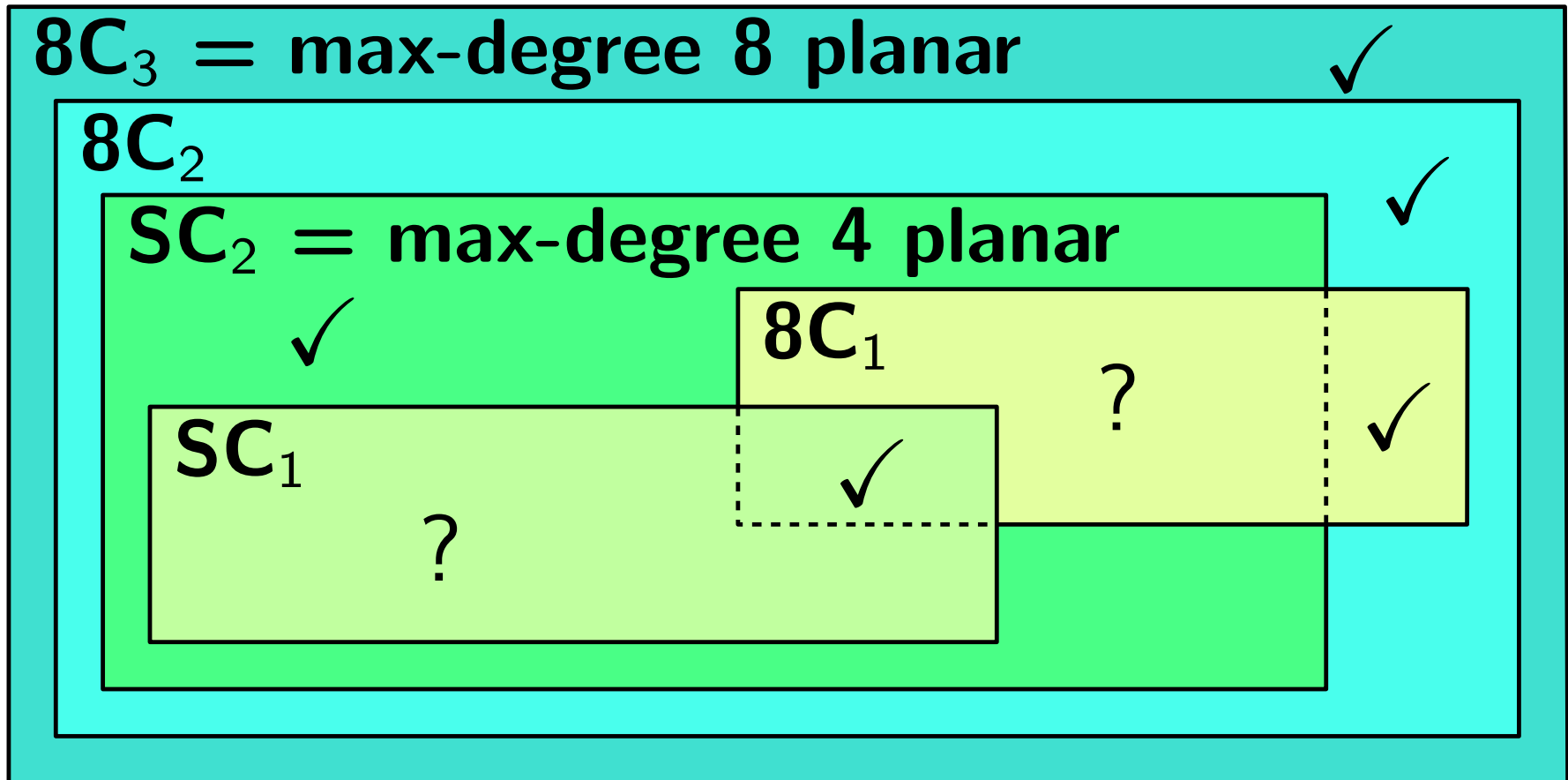
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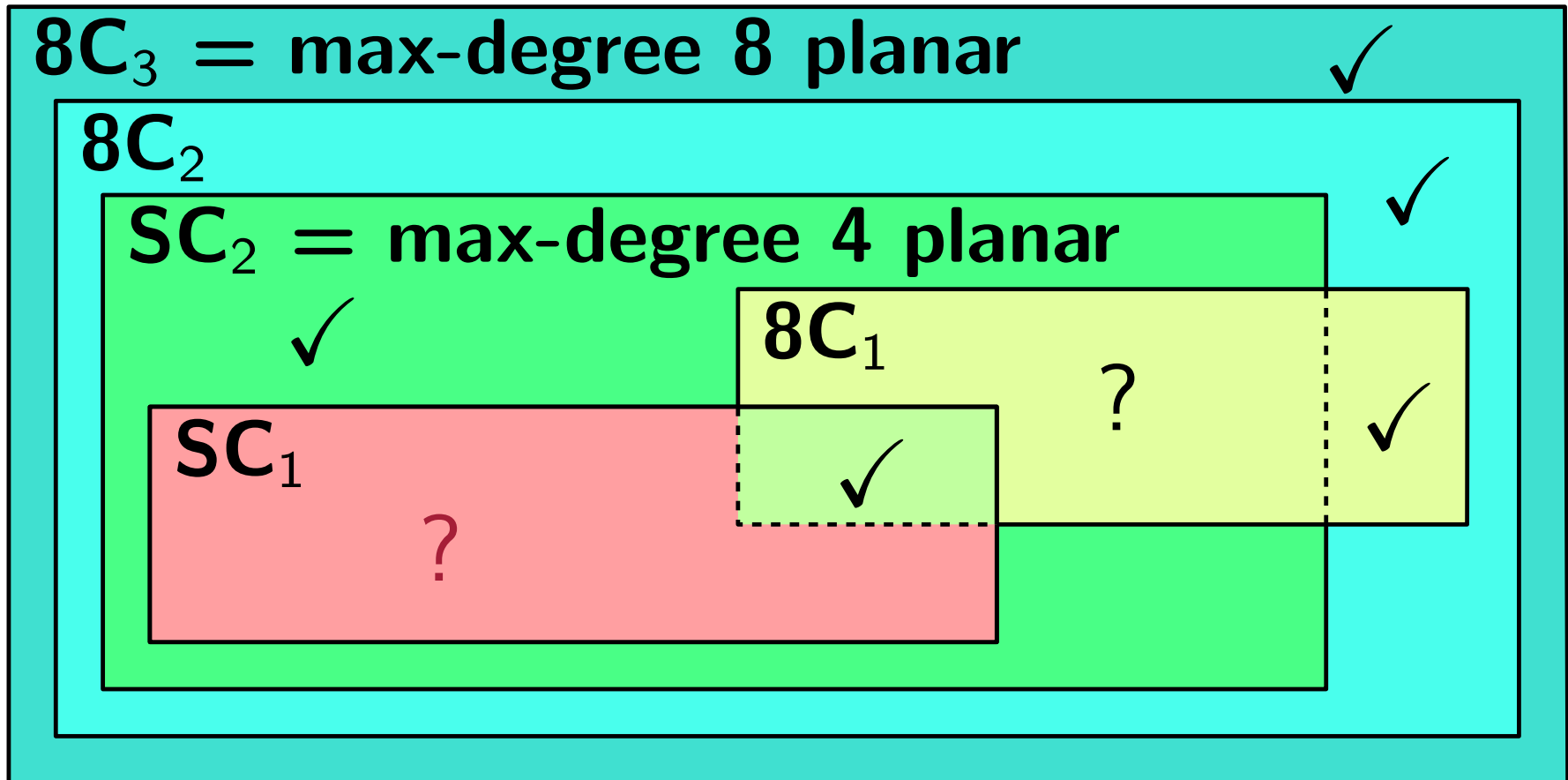
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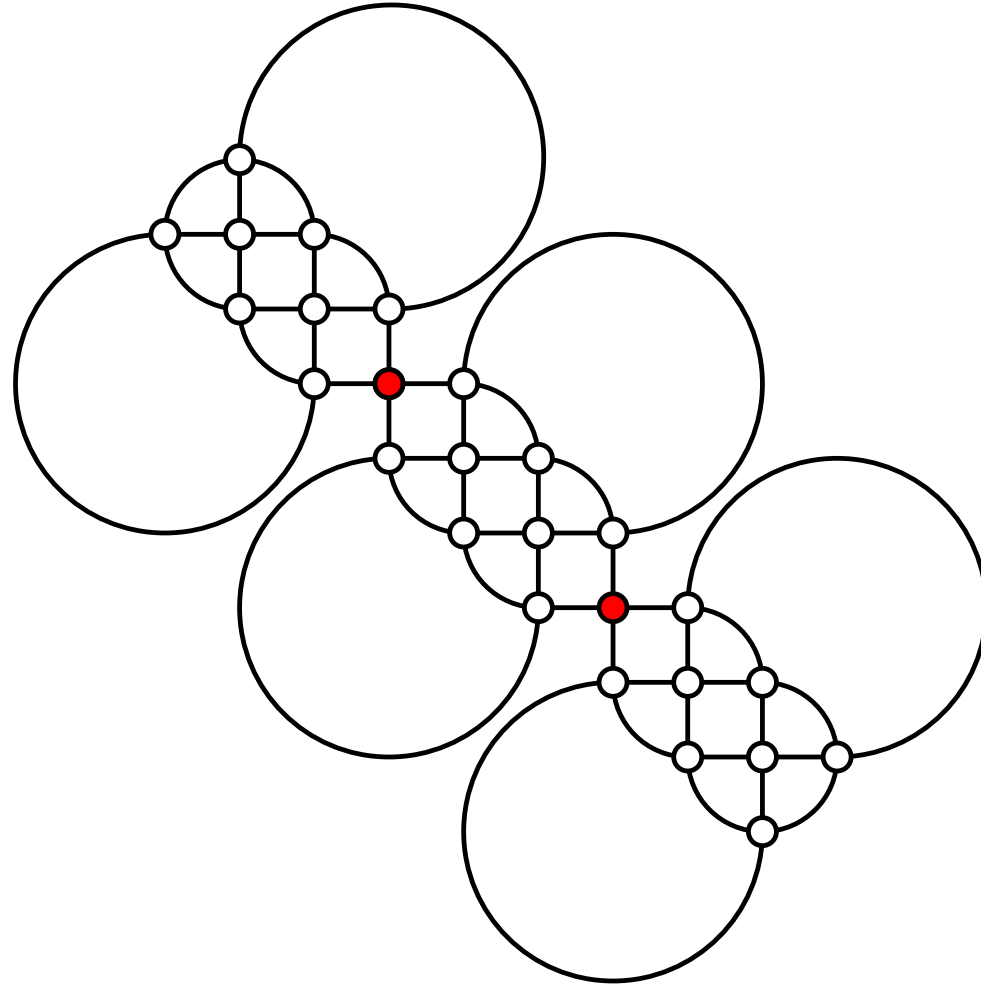


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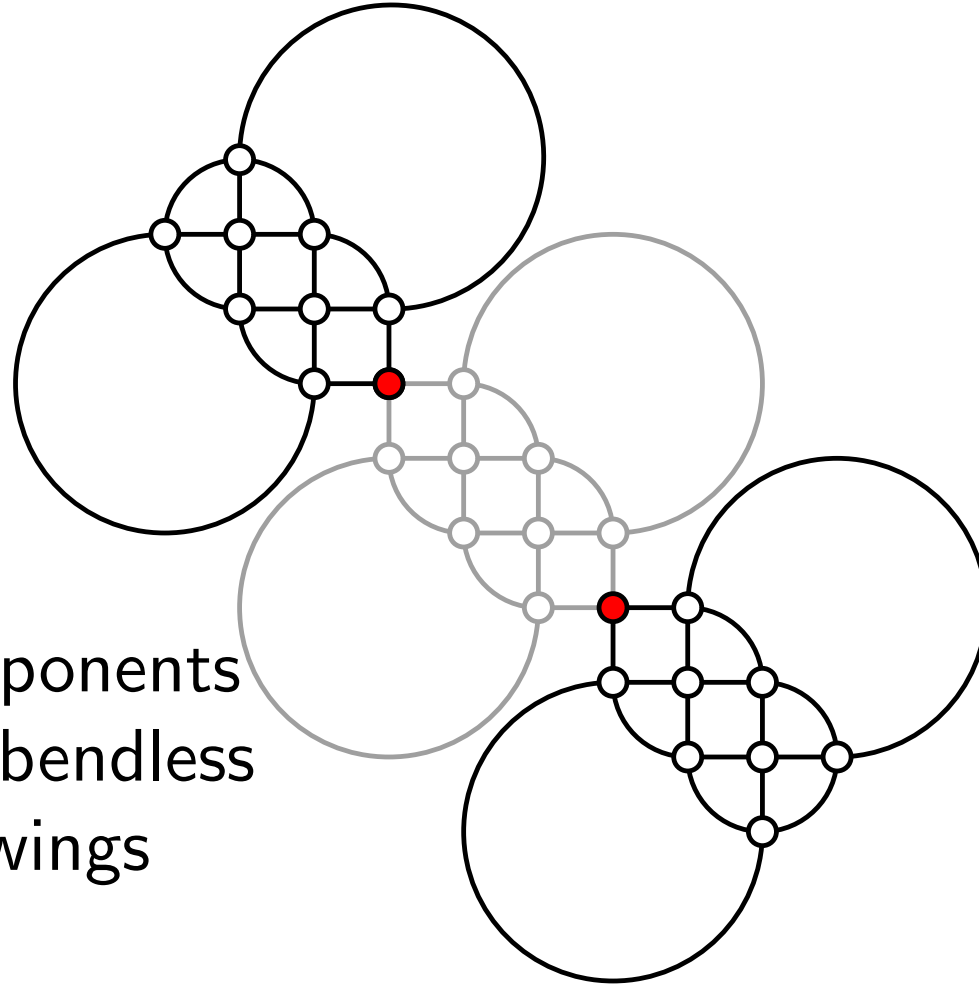
SC_1 but not $8C_1$

- ▶ Infinitely large 4-regular graph family:



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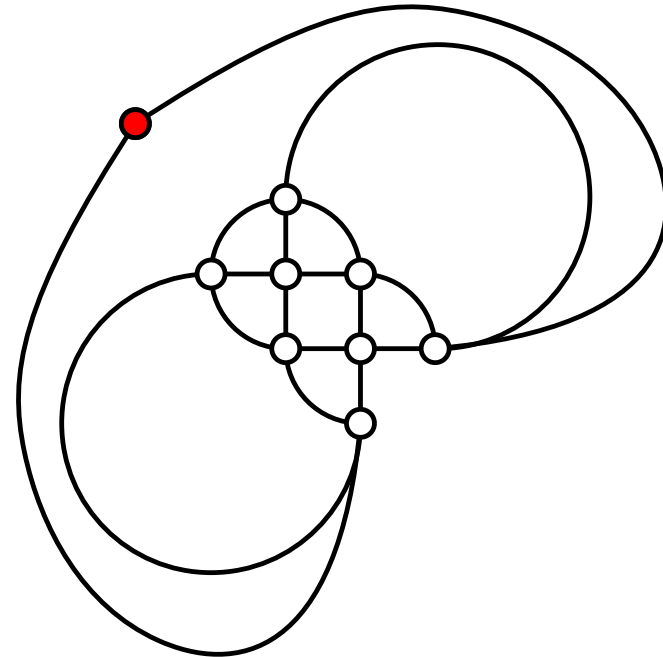
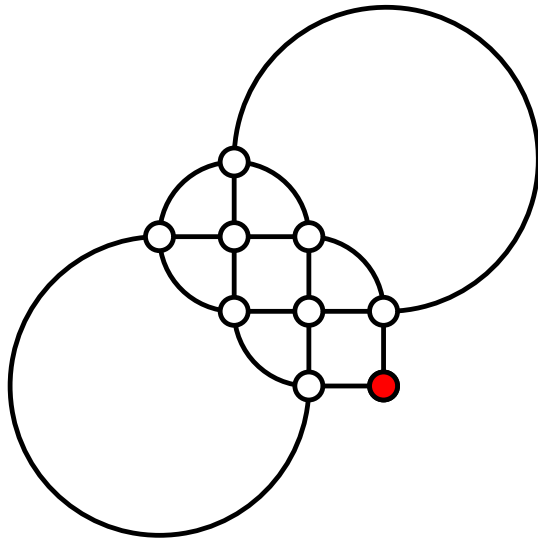
- ▶ Infinitely large 4-regular graph family:



- ▶ Two end components do not admit bendless octilinear drawings

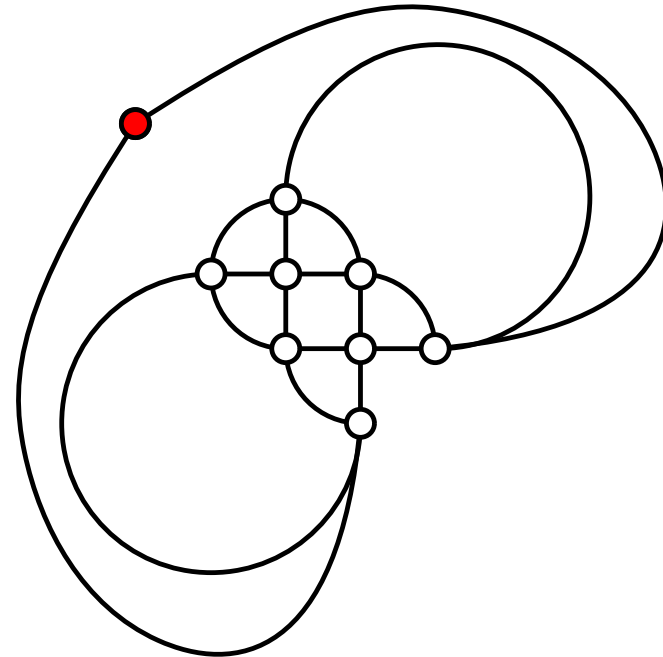
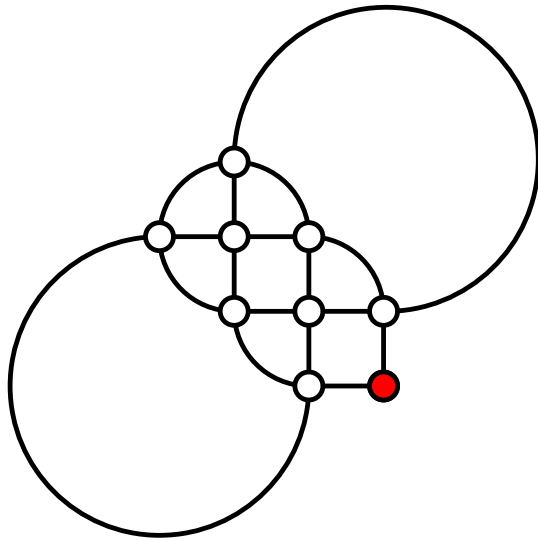
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- ▶ End components only have one embedding



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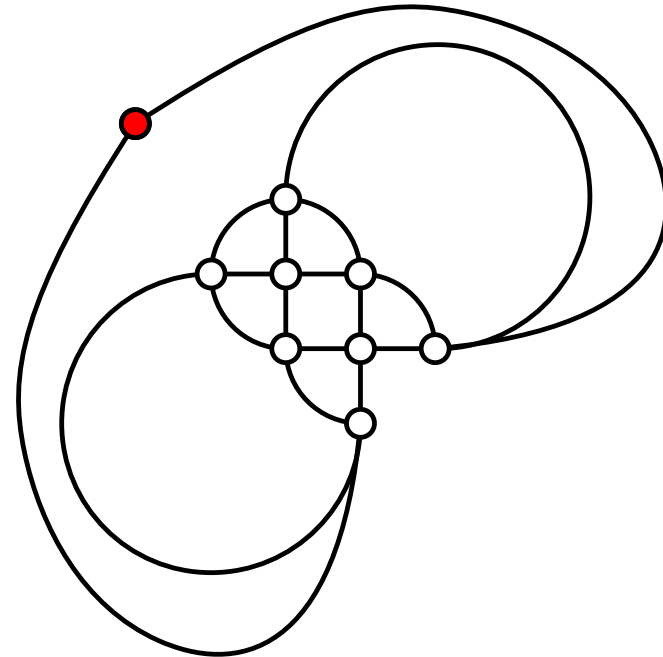
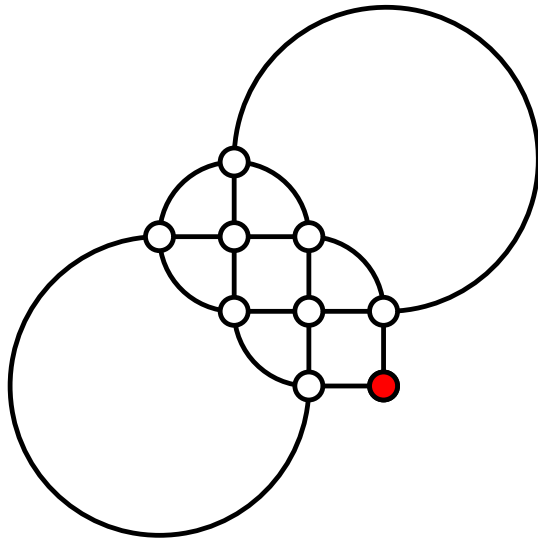
- ▶ End components only have one embedding



- ▶ Properties of this embedding:

SC_1 but not $8C_1$

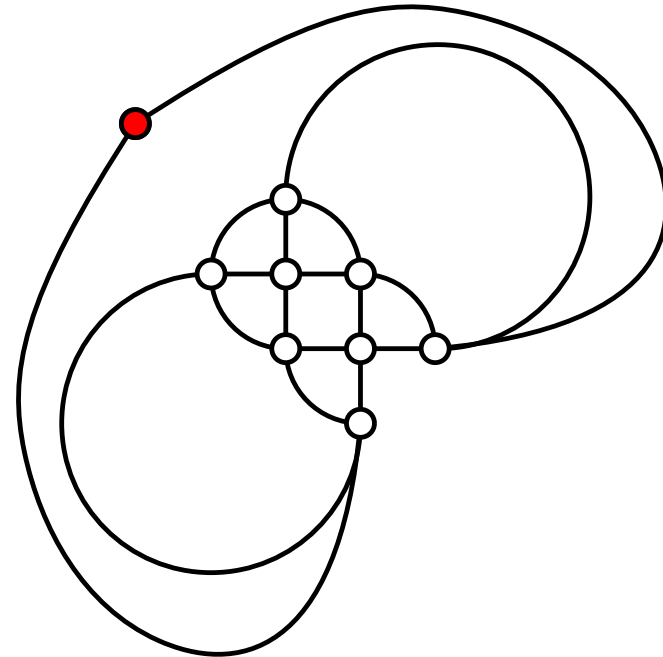
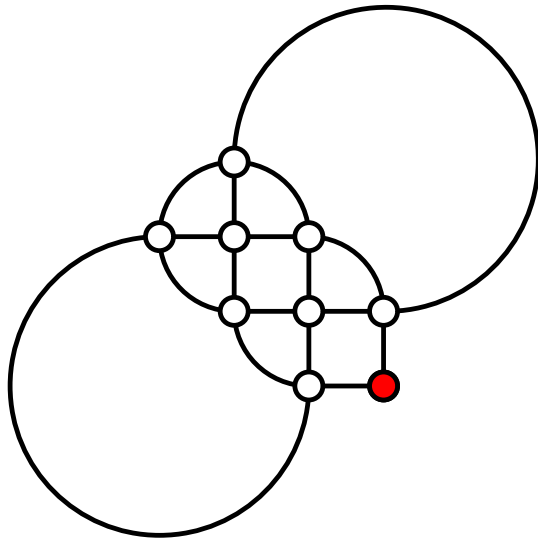
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- ▶ Properties of this embedding:
 - ▶ Each face has length at most 5

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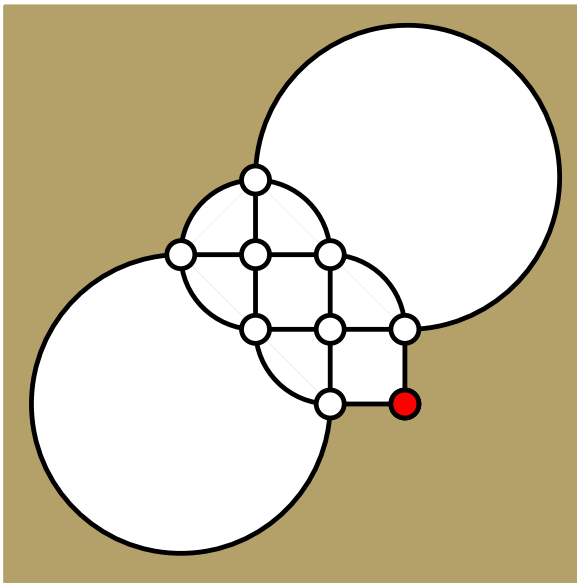
- ▶ End components only have one embedding



- ▶ Properties of this embedding:
 - ▶ Each face has length at most 5
 - ▶ All but one vertex on the outerface must support two ports to the interior of the drawing

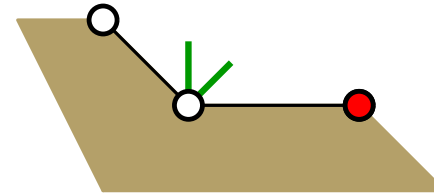
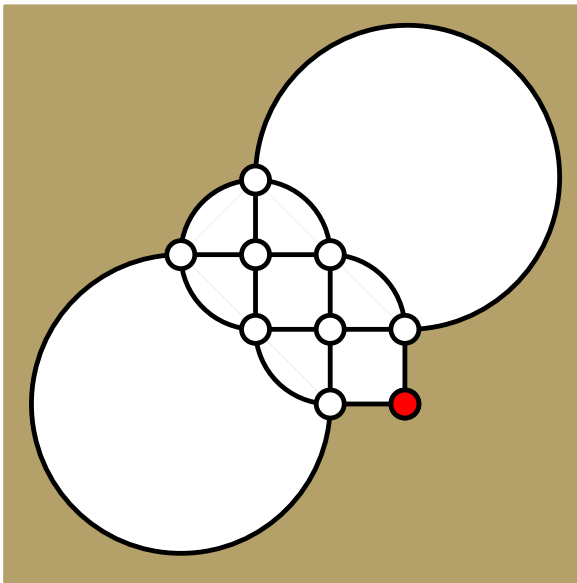
$5C_1$ but not $8C_1$

- ▶ If we try to realize such a drawing, we find, that it is not possible to close the outerface



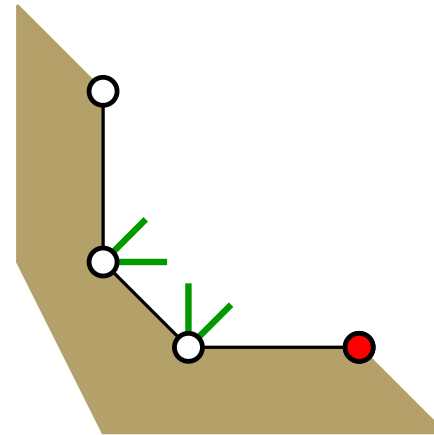
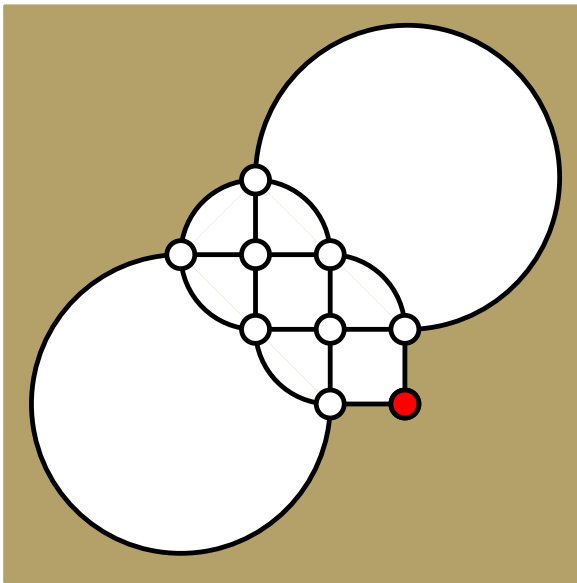
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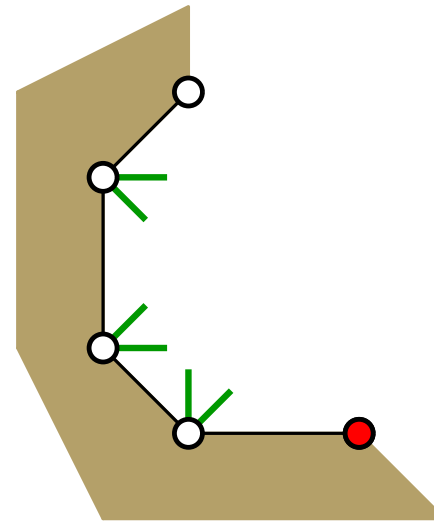
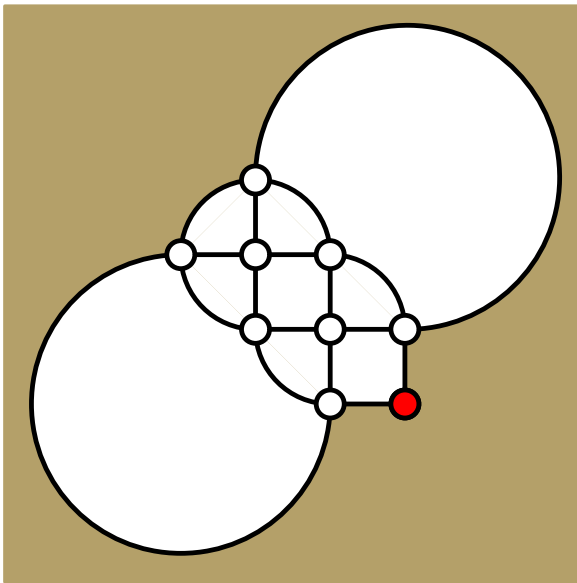
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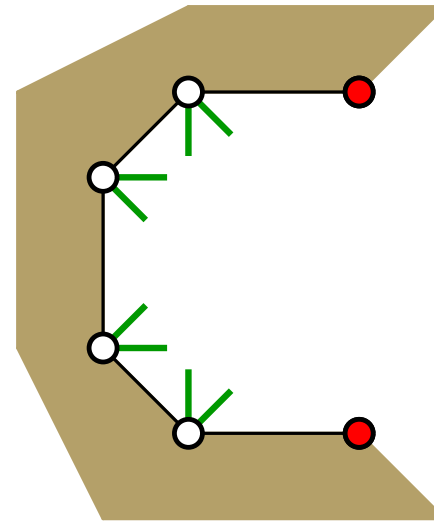
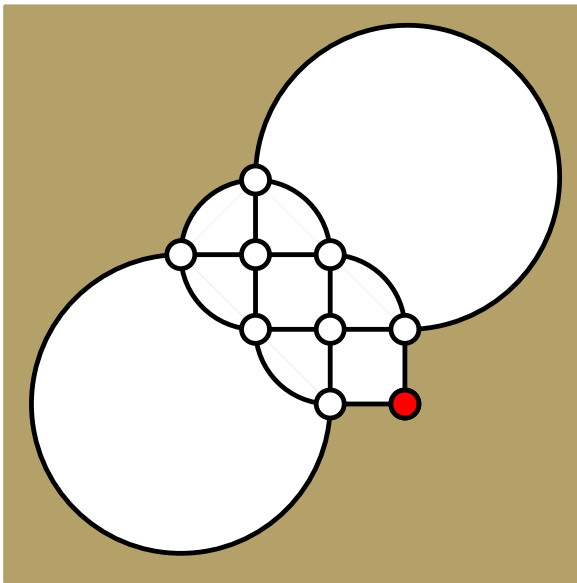
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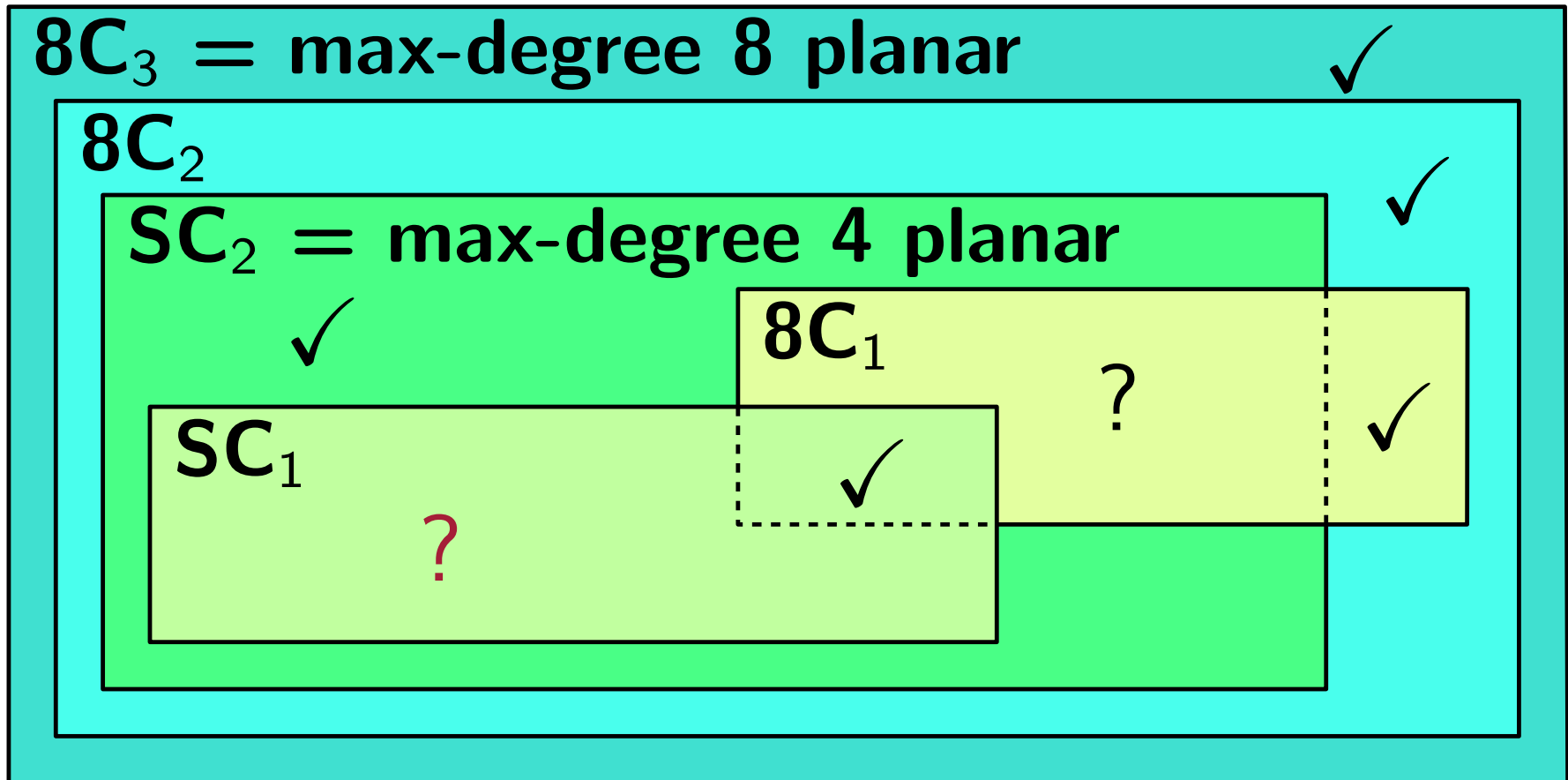


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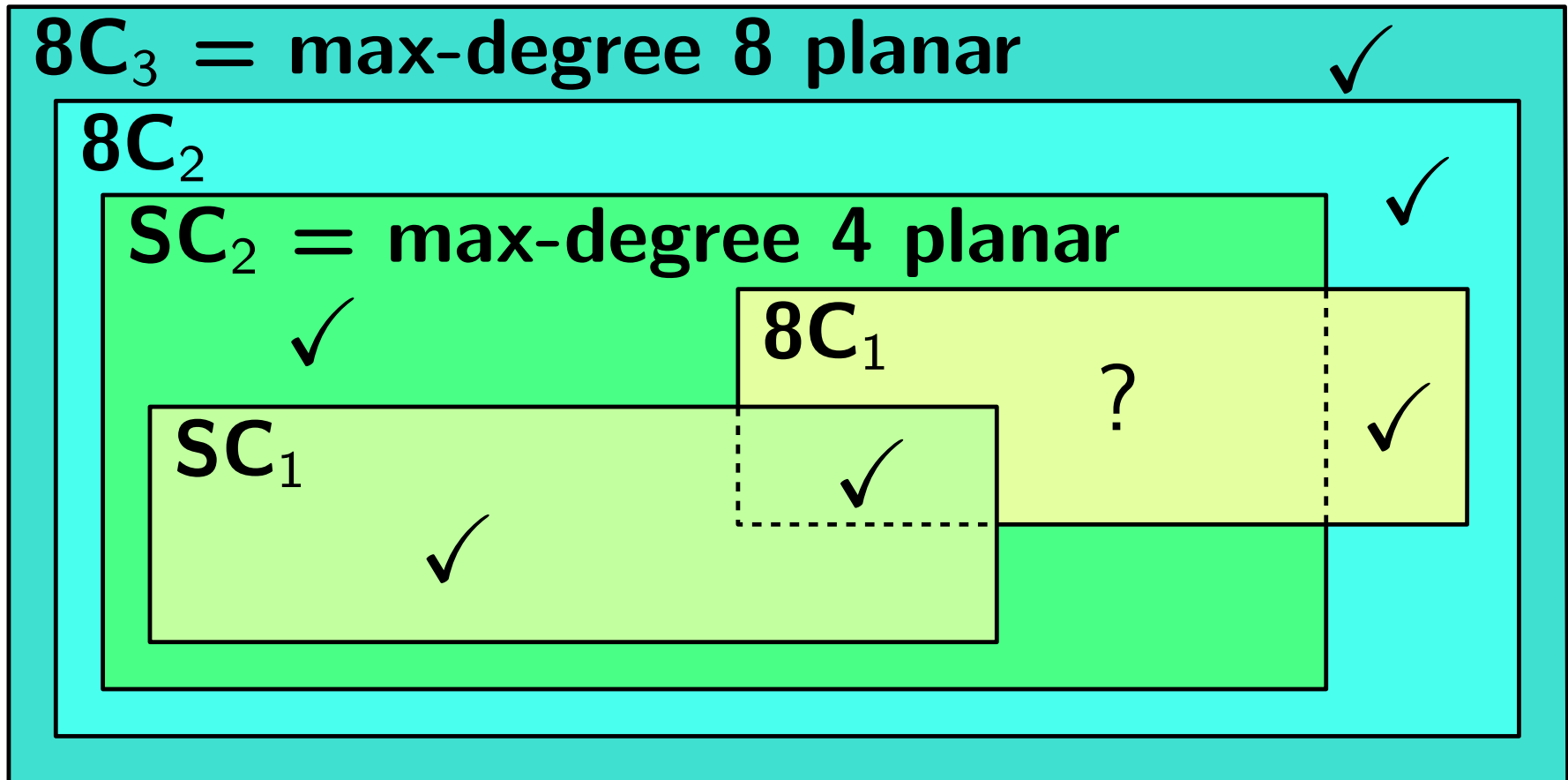
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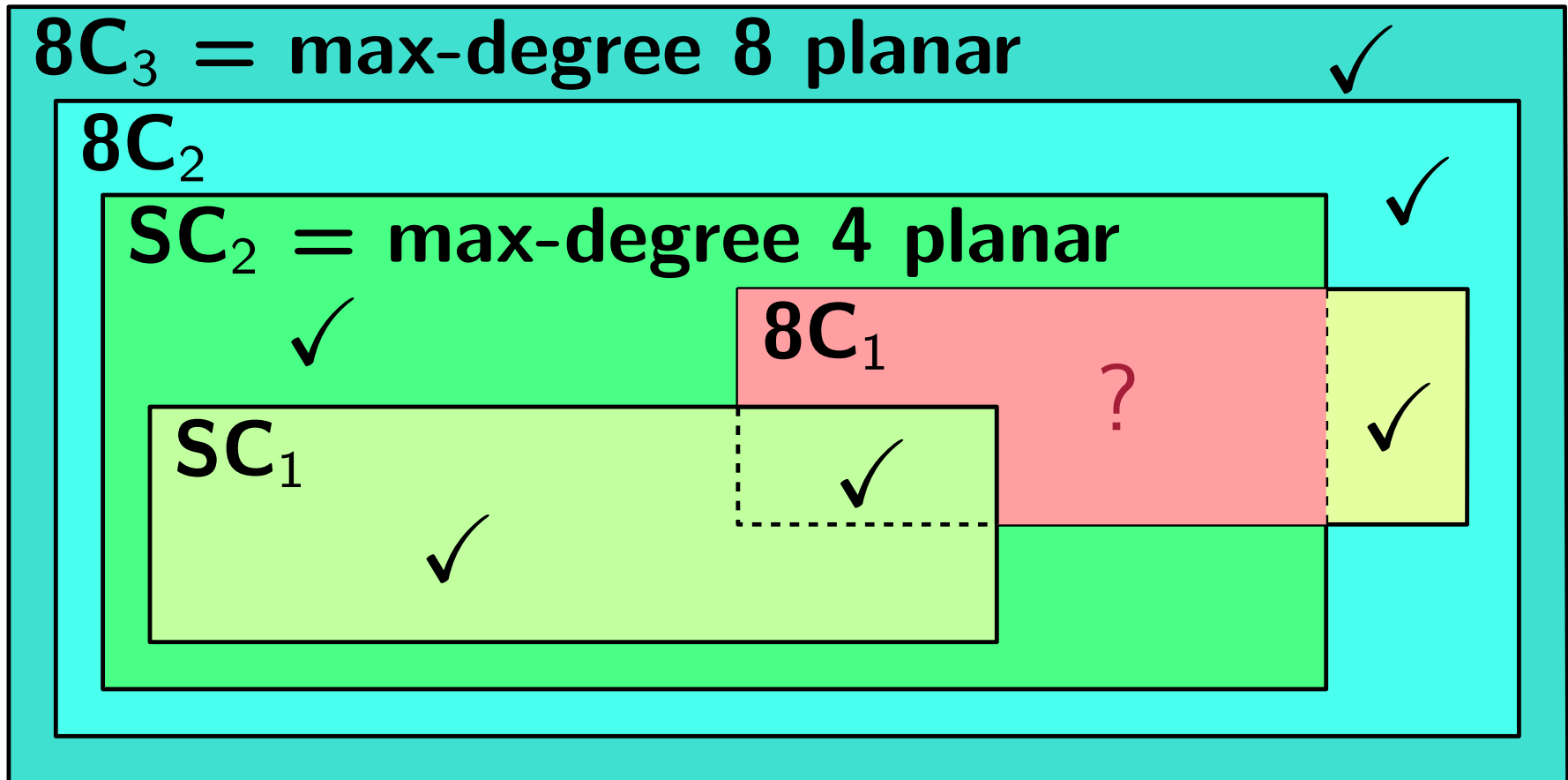
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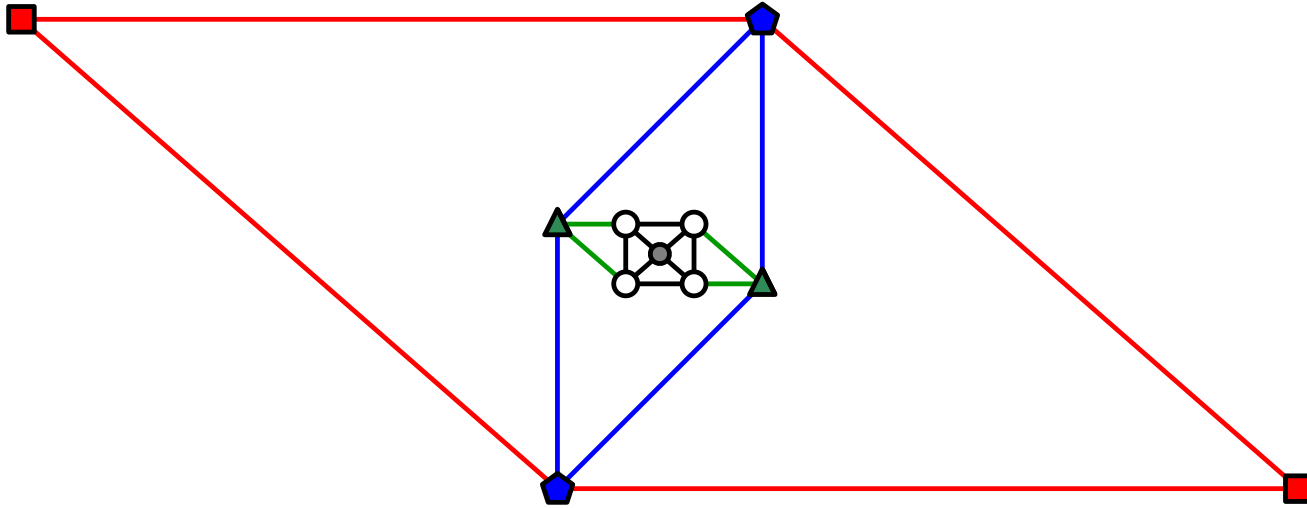


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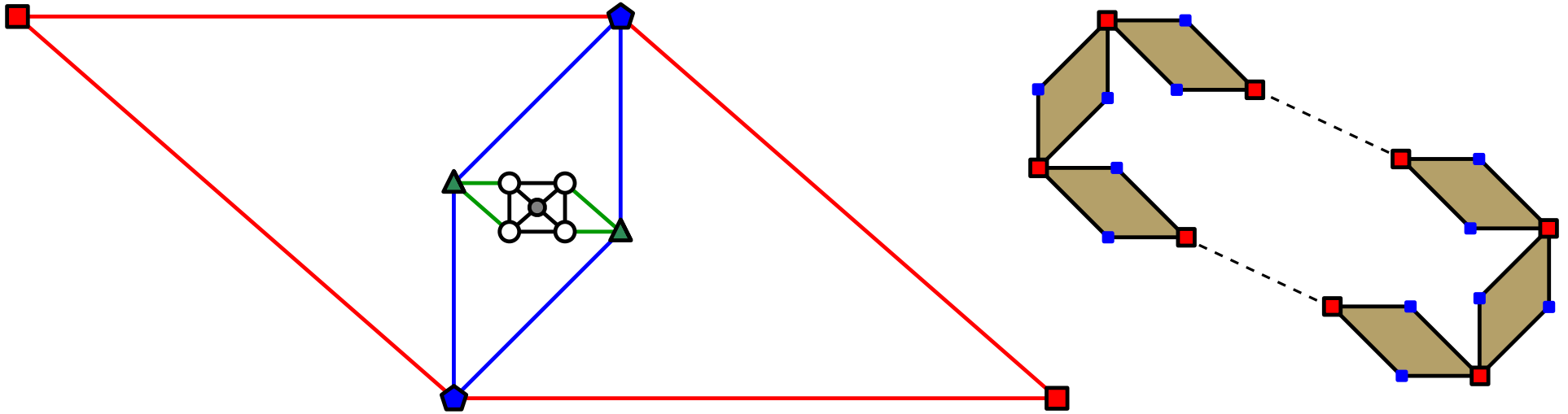
$8C_1$ but not SC_1

- ▶ Infinitely large 4-regular graph family:



$8C_1$ but not SC_1

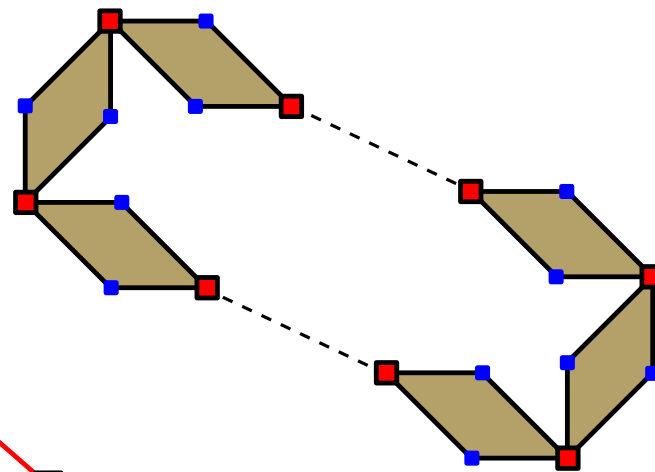
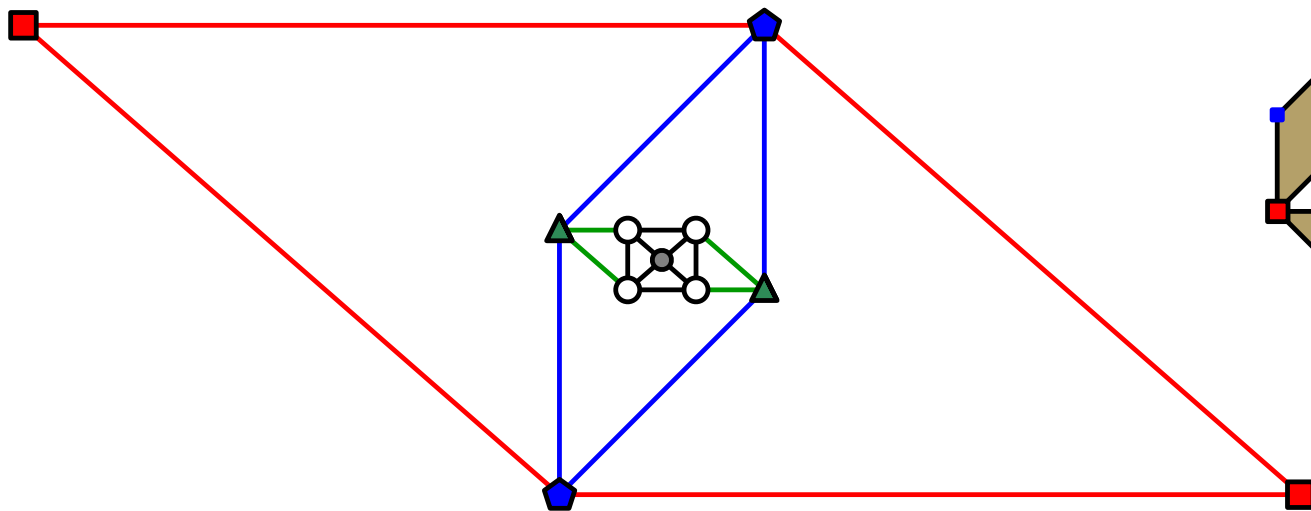
- ▶ Infinitely large 4-regular graph family:



- ▶ Multiple copies of a basic component in a cycle

$8C_1$ but not SC_1

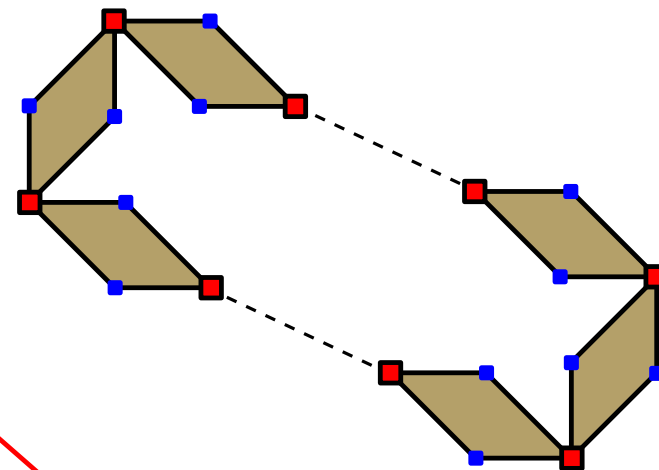
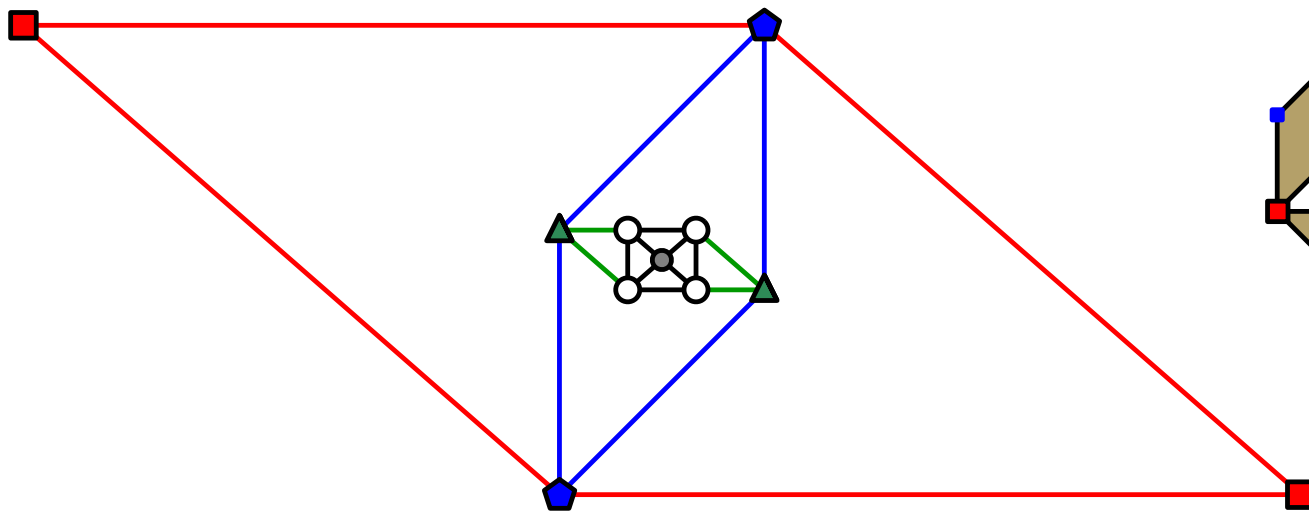
- ▶ Infinitely large 4-regular graph family:



- ▶ Multiple copies of a basic component in a cycle
 - ▶ 2 separation pairs that allow flips

$8C_1$ but not SC_1

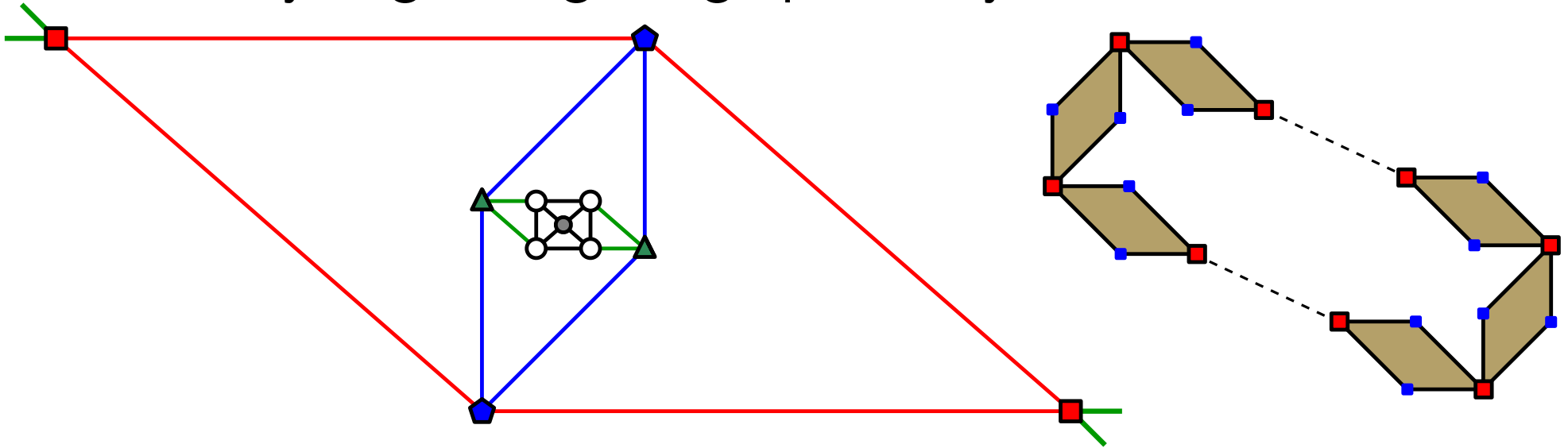
- ▶ Infinitely large 4-regular graph family:



- ▶ Multiple copies of a basic component in a cycle
 - ▶ 2 separation pairs that allow flips
 - ▶ All but one copy must have the outerface as shown in the figure

$8C_1$ but not SC_1

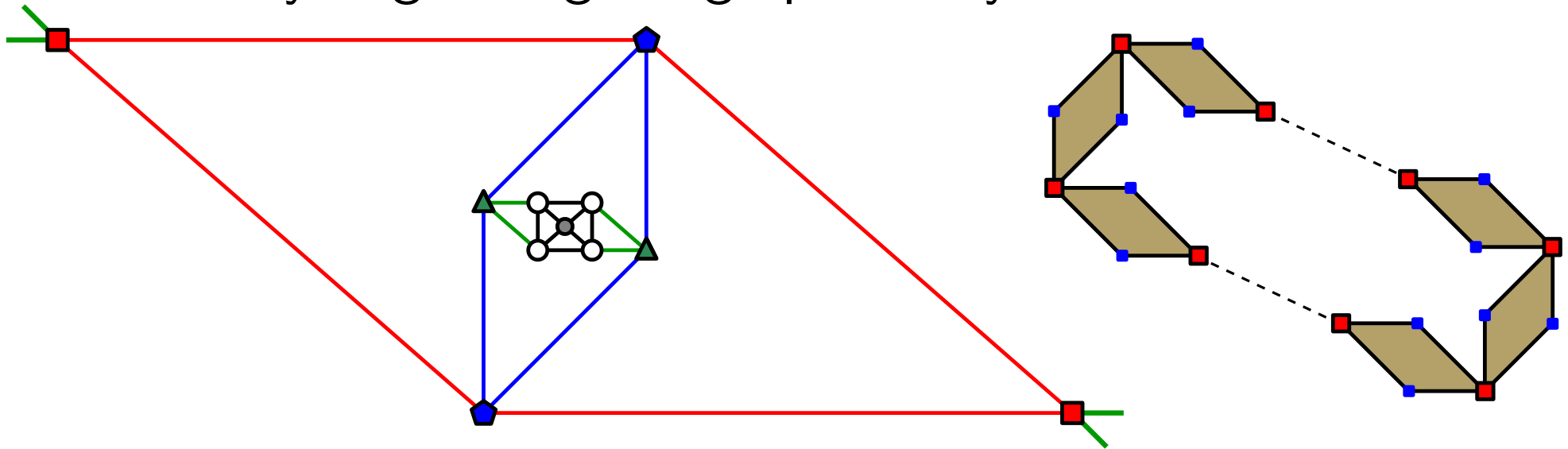
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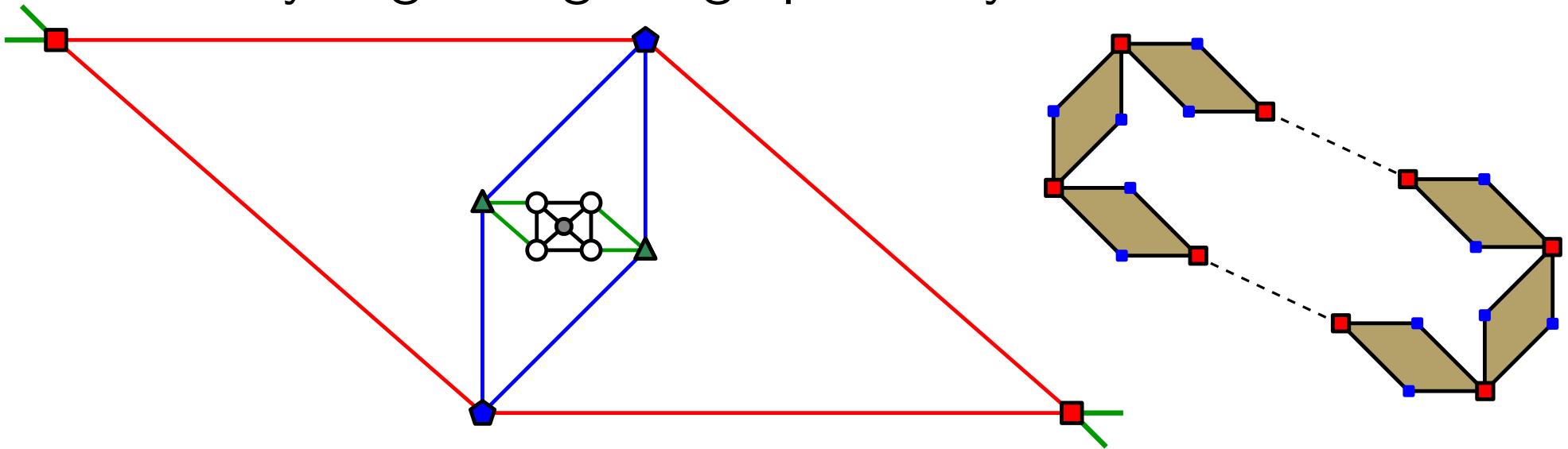
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- ▶ Multiple copies of a basic component in a cycle
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 - ▶ All but one copy must have the outerface as shown in the figure
 - ▶ In order to connect to other copies: 2 free ports at red vertices
 - ▶ Possible embeddings are isomorphic to each other

$8C_1$ but not SC_1

- ▶ Infinitely large 4-regular graph family:



- ▶ Multiple copies of a basic component in a cycle
 - ▶ 2 separation pairs that allow flips
 - ▶ All but one copy must have the outerface as shown in the figure
 - ▶ In order to connect to other copies: 2 free ports at red vertices
 - ▶ Possible embeddings are isomorphic to each other
- ▶ Case analysis: No smooth orthogonal drawing exists

Complexity

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 - ▶ Input: angles between edges and edge segments along edges

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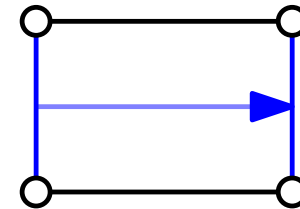
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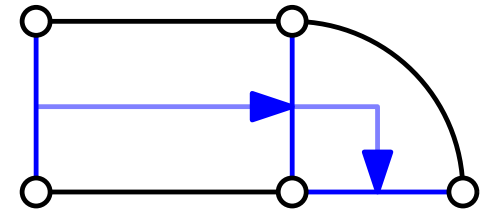
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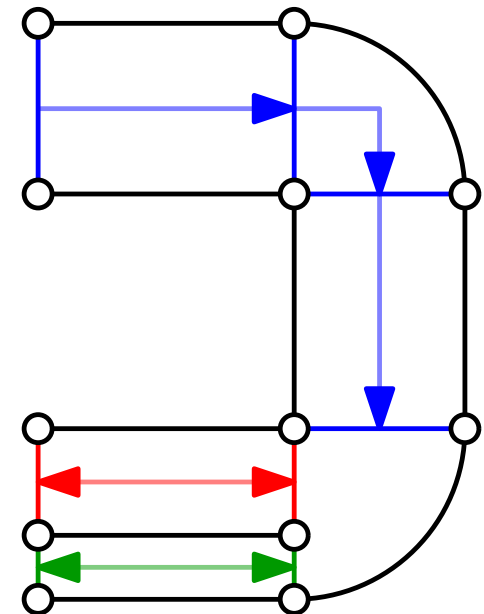
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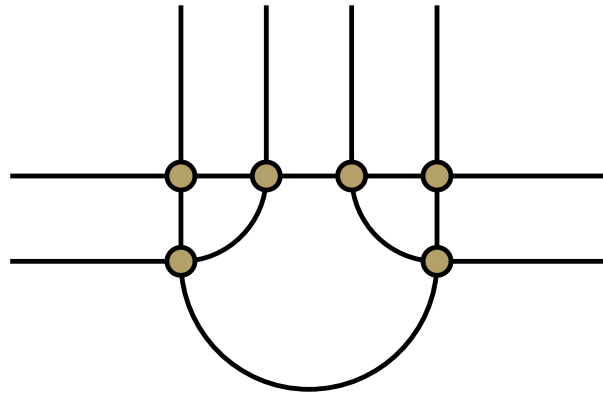
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 - ▶ Ensure that two sums of information are the same



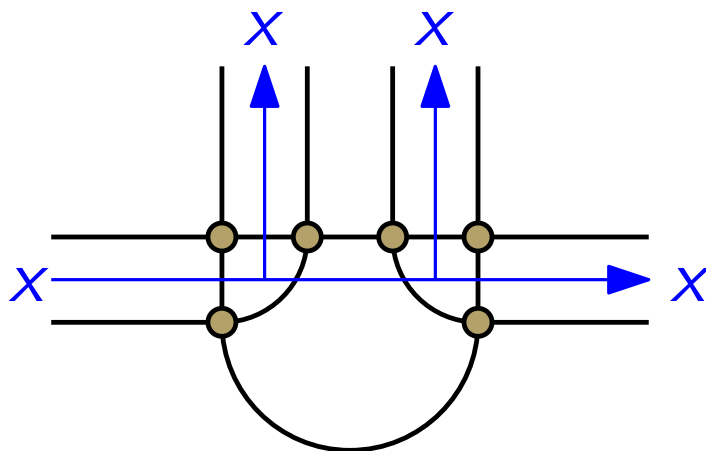
Auxiliary Gadgets

- ▶ Copy gadget



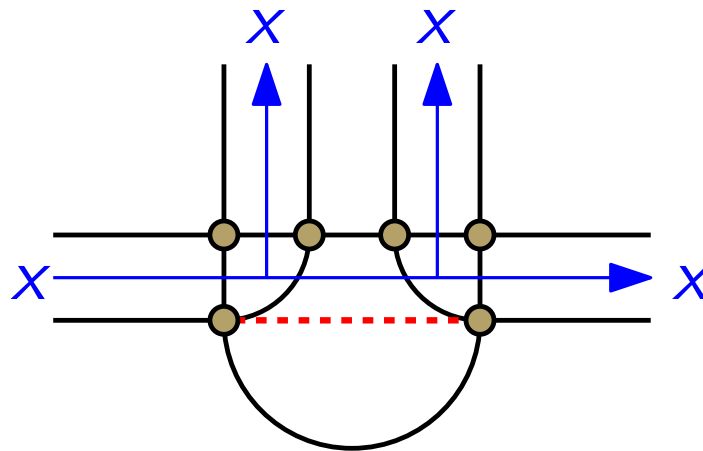
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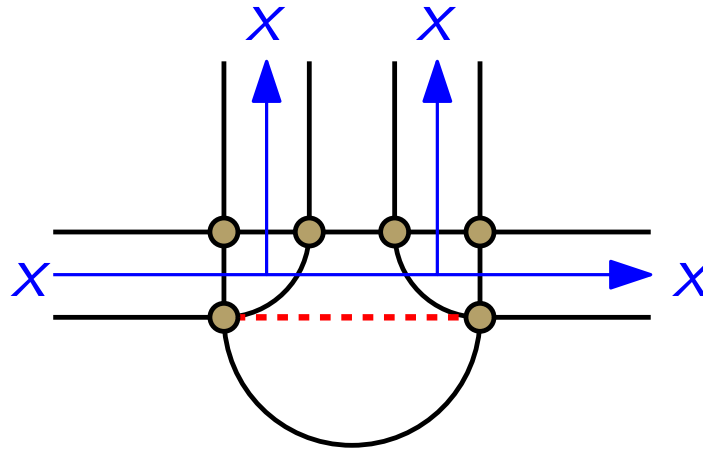
Auxiliary Gadgets

- ▶ Copy gadget

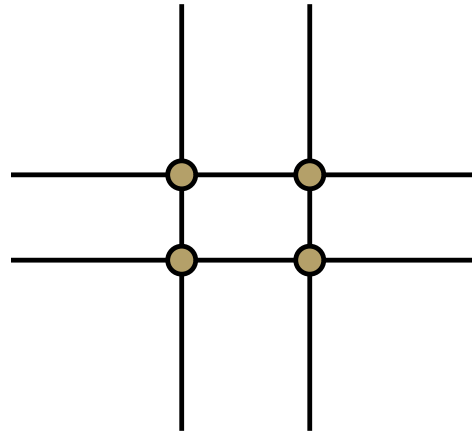


Auxiliary Gadgets

- ▶ Copy gadget

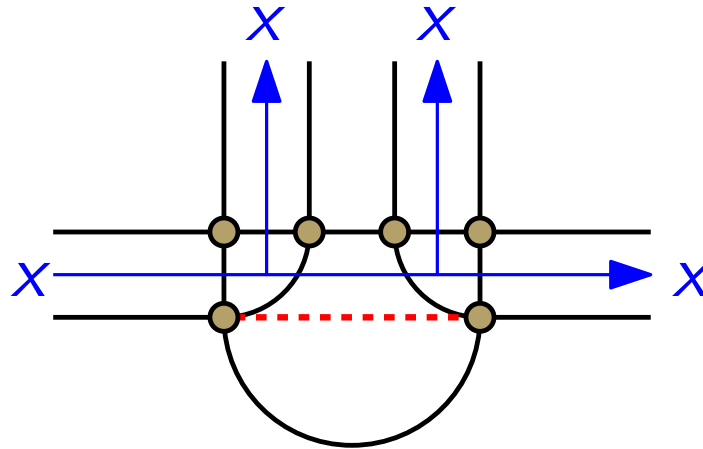


- ▶ Crossing gadget

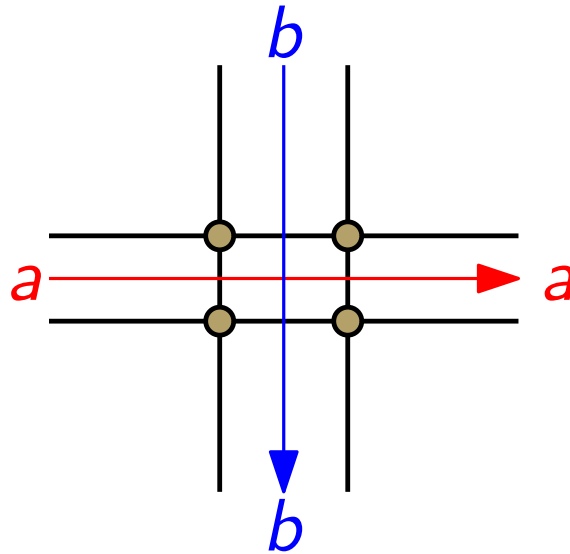


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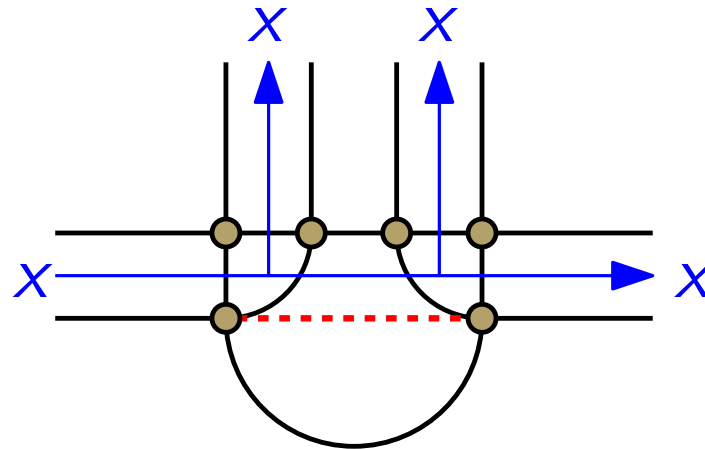


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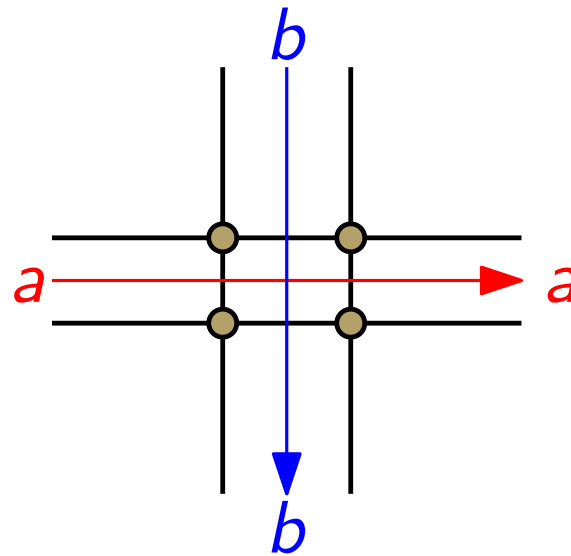


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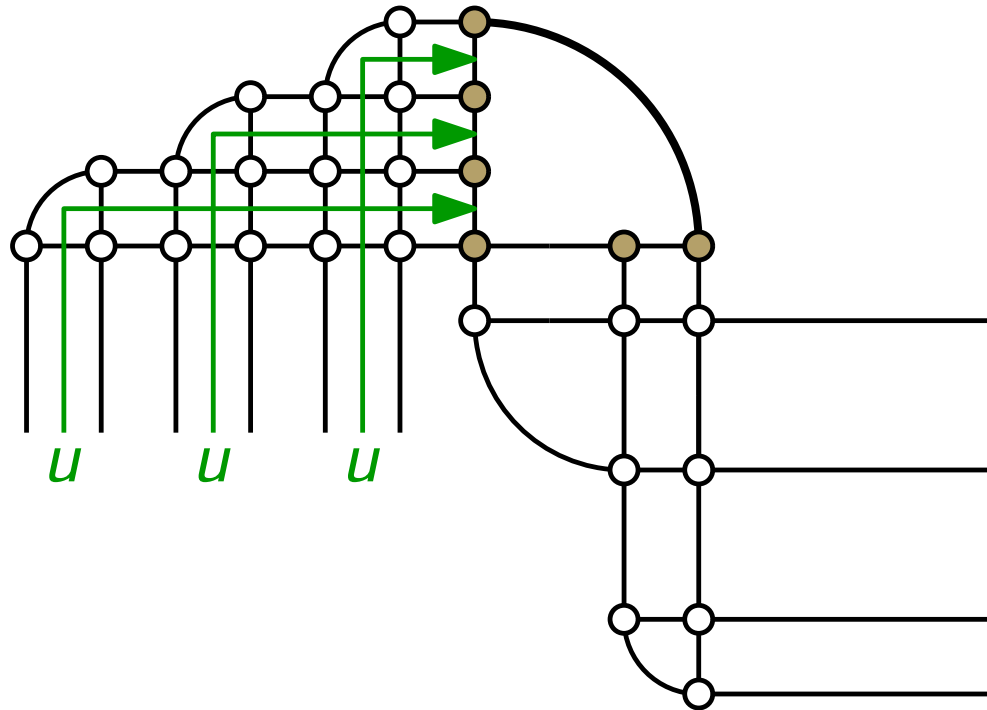


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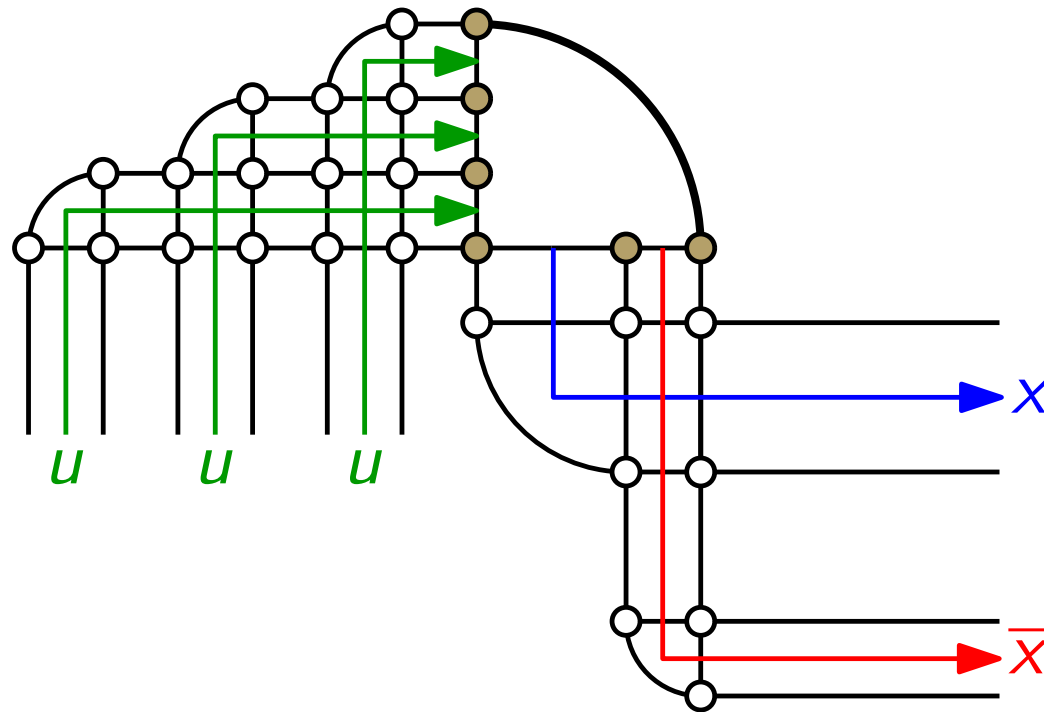
- ▶ We can connect literals and clauses properly

Variable Gadget



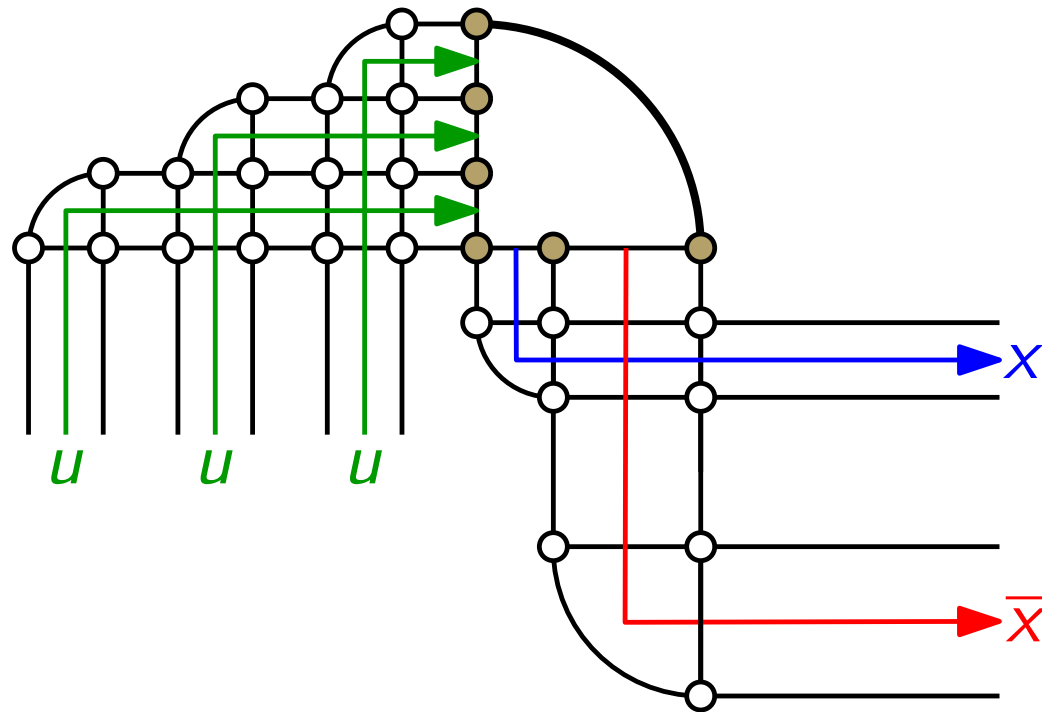
- ▶ Take 3 units of “flow” as input

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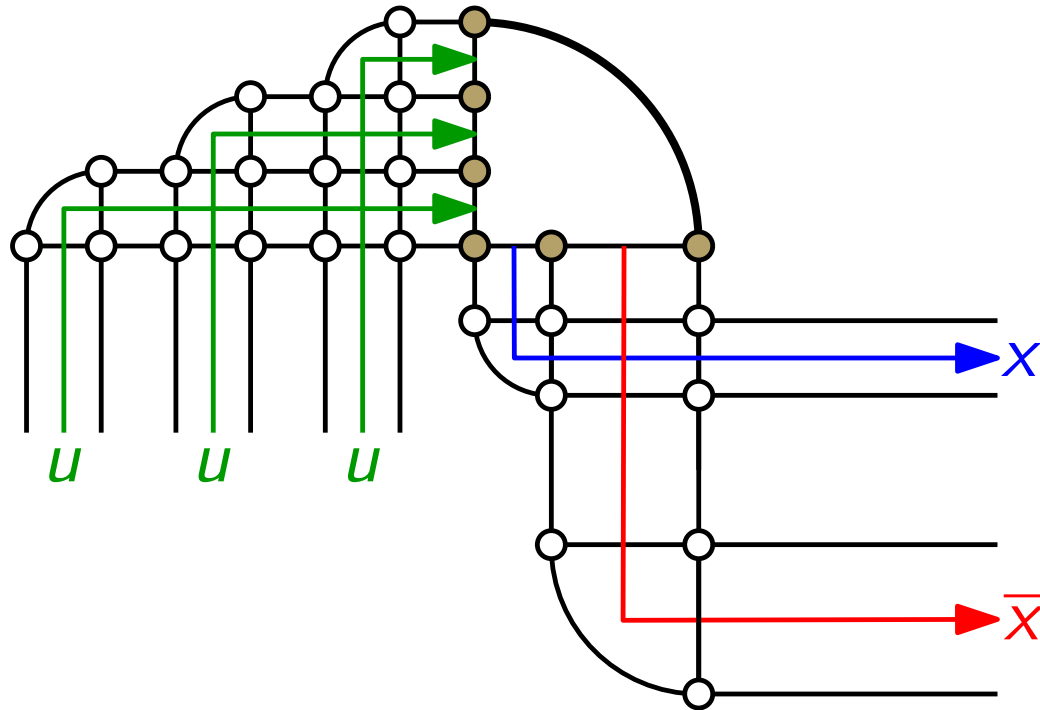
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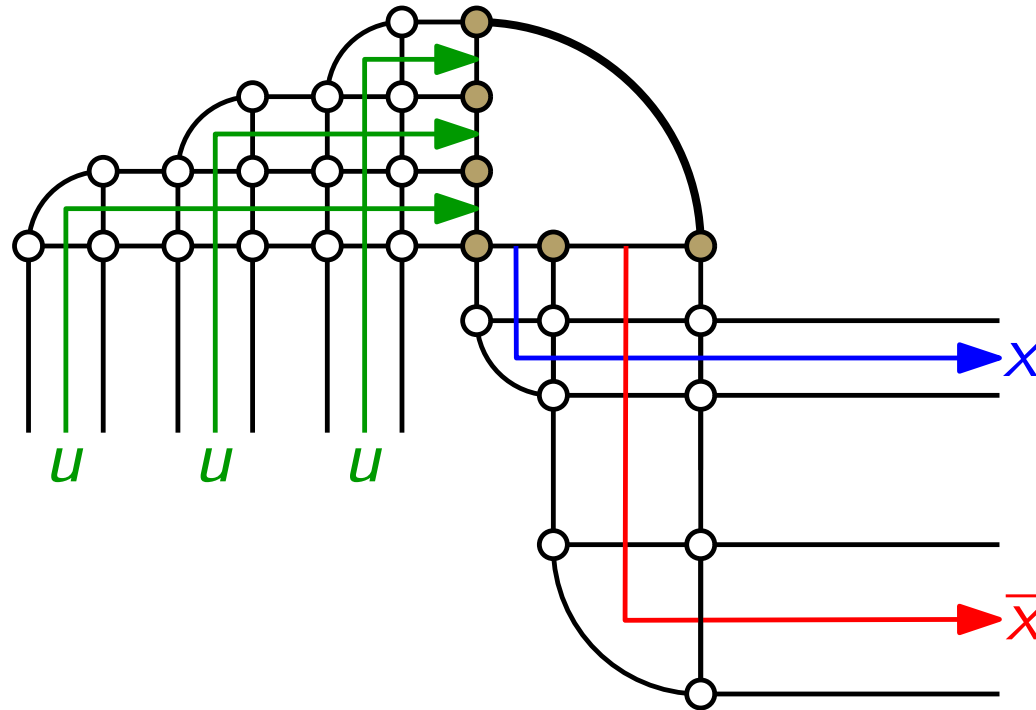
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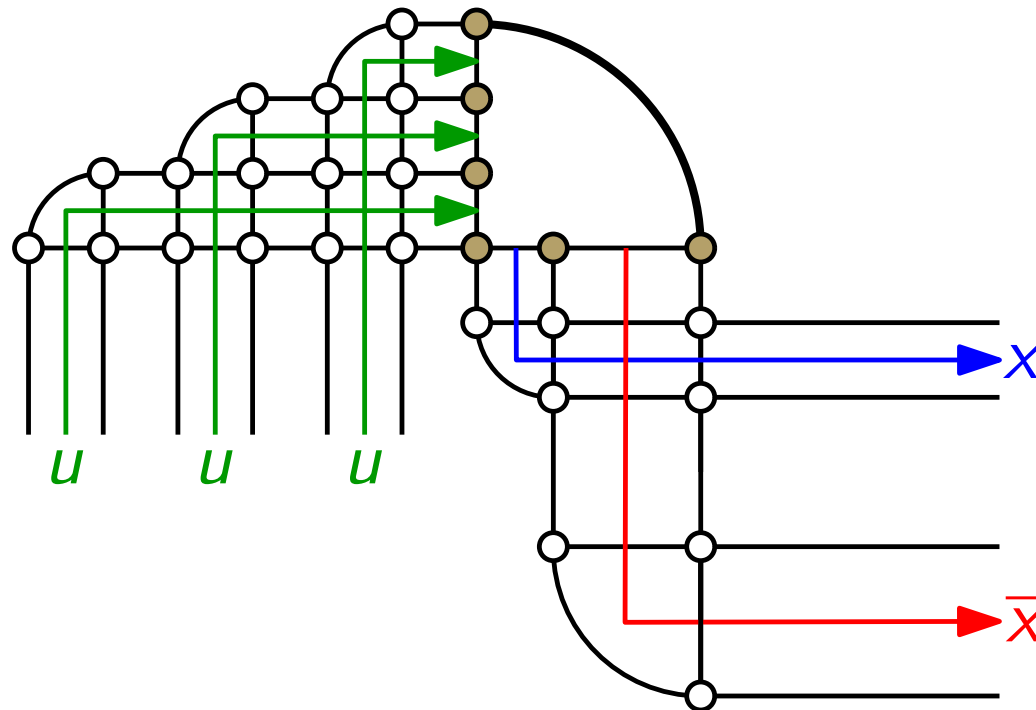
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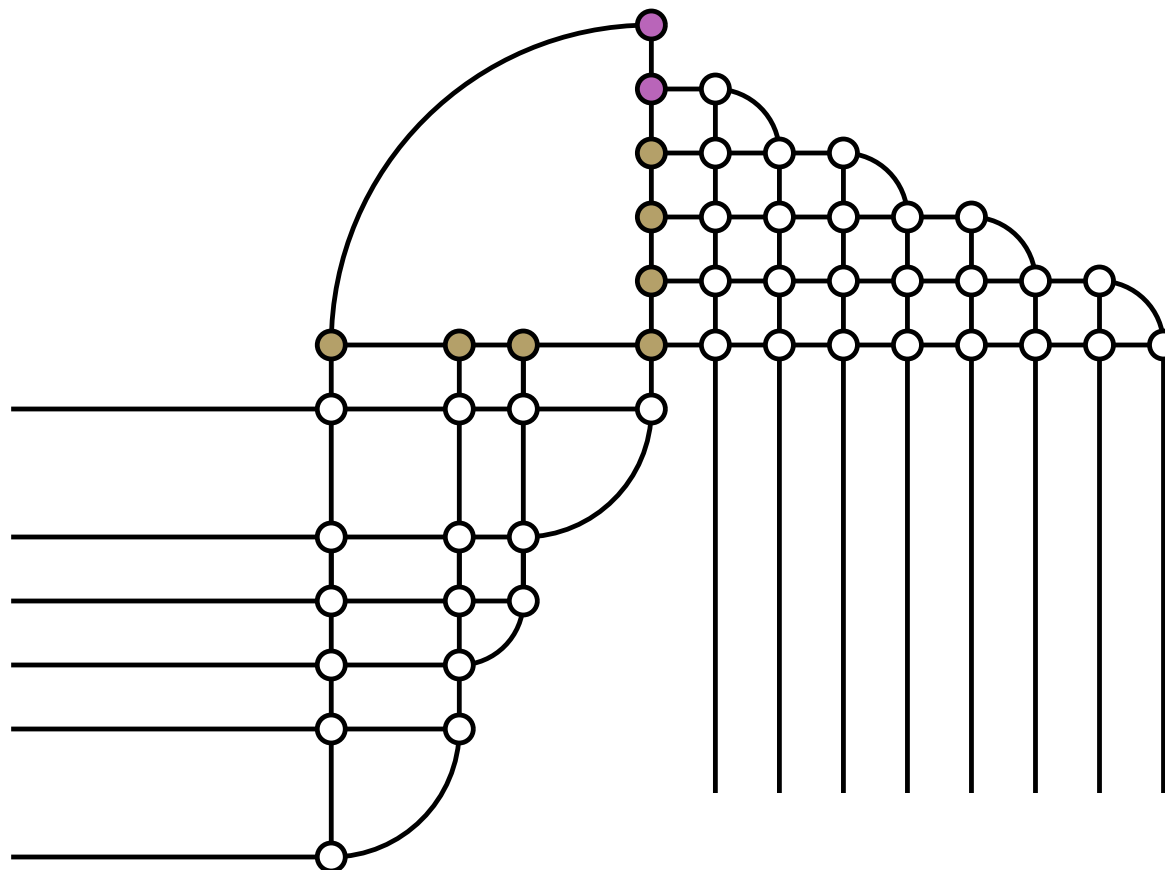
- ▶ Take 3 units of “flow” as input
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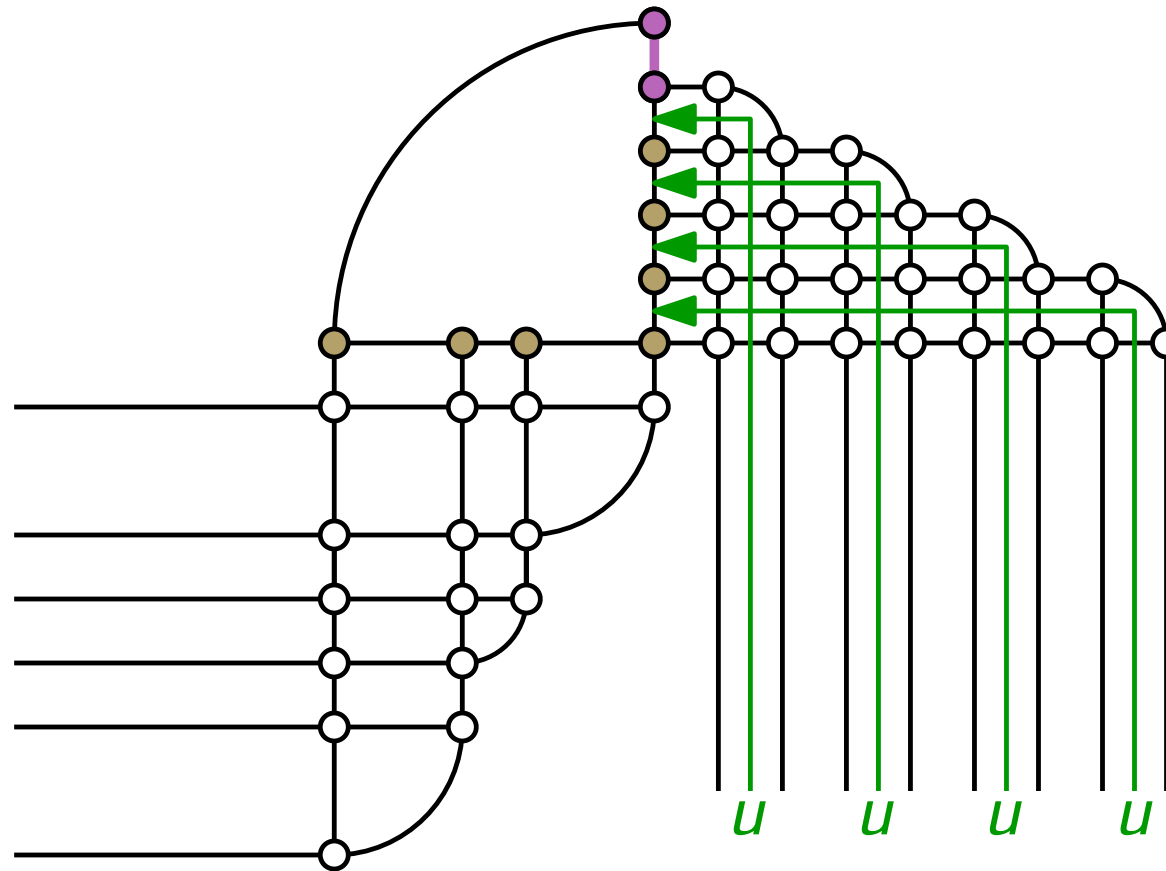


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 - ▶ $\ell(\text{true}) \gtrsim 2\ell(u)$ and $\ell(\text{false}) \lesssim \ell(u)$

Clause Gadget

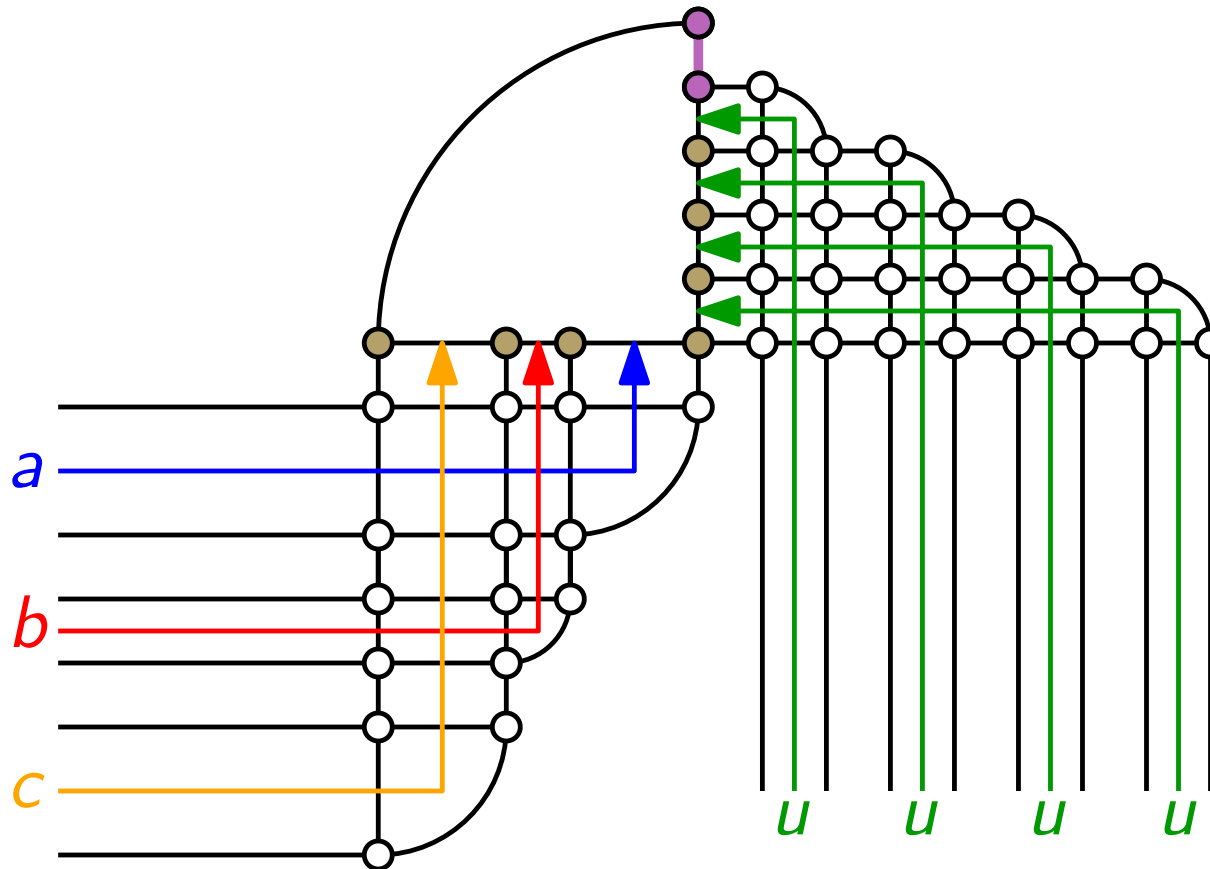


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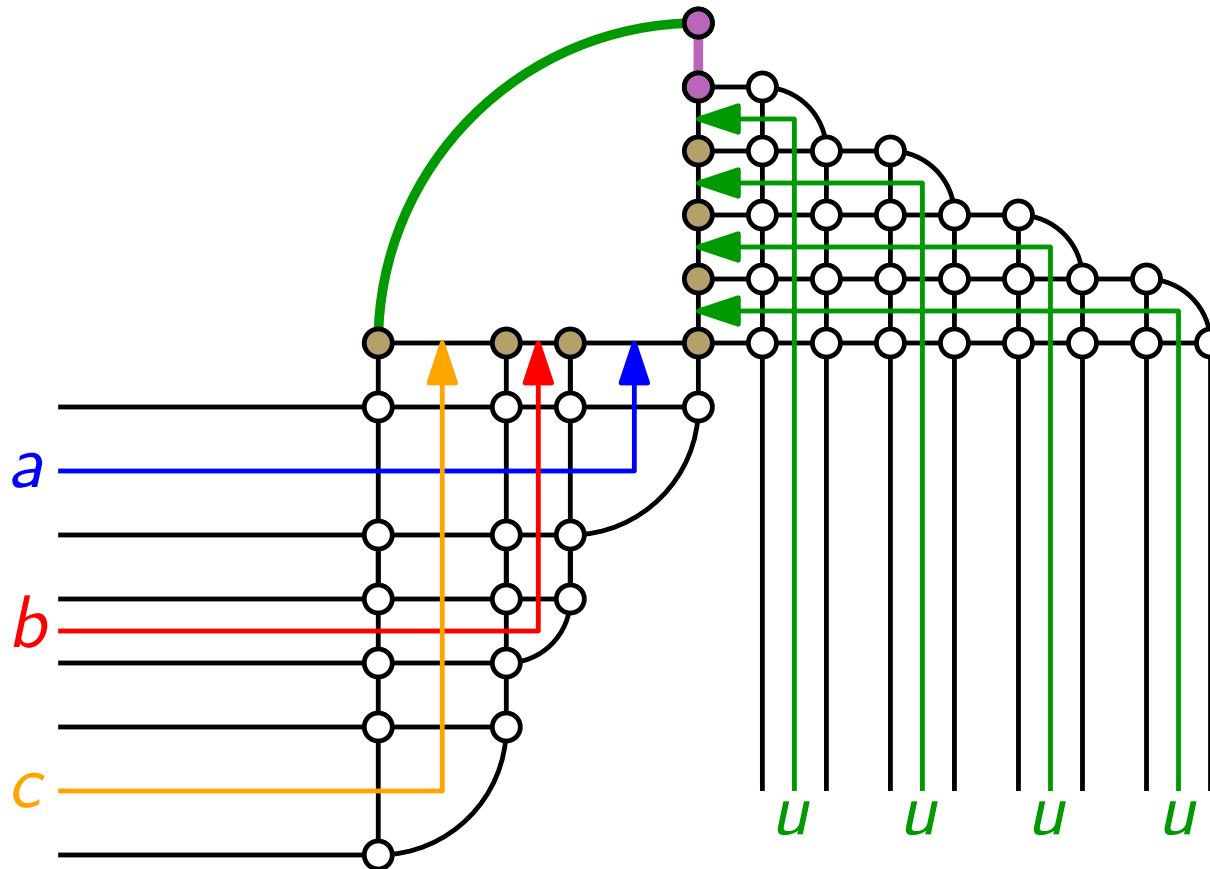
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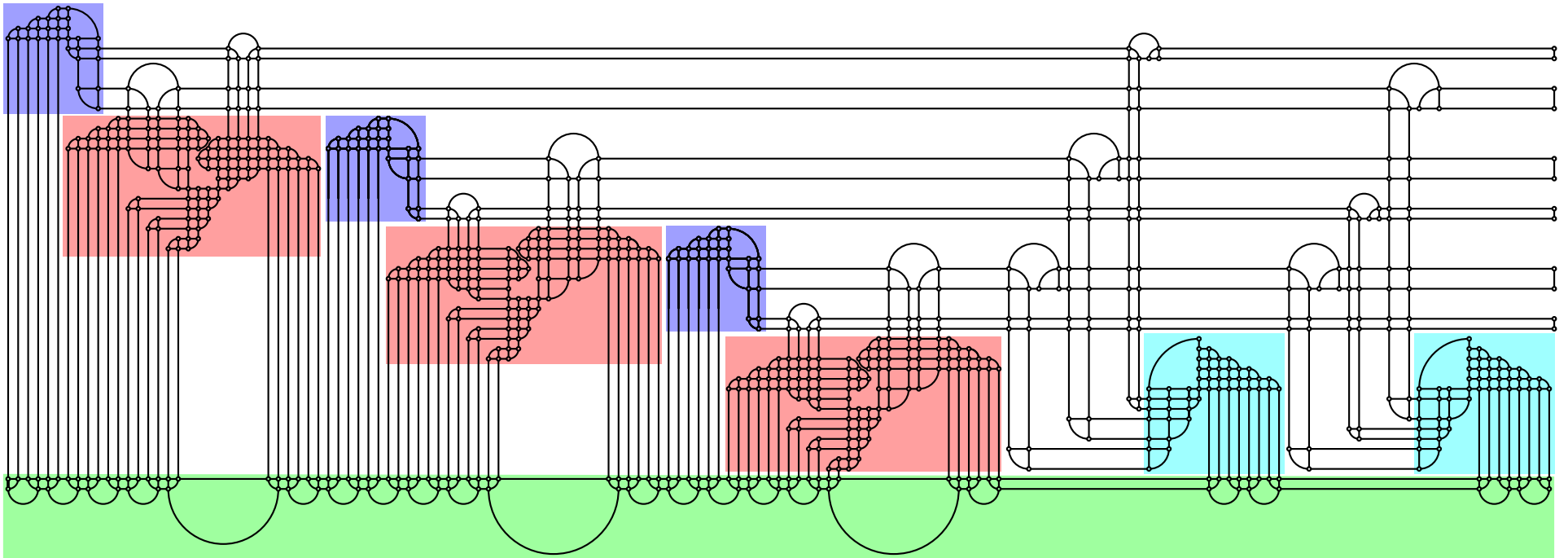
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 \Rightarrow at least one literal must be true

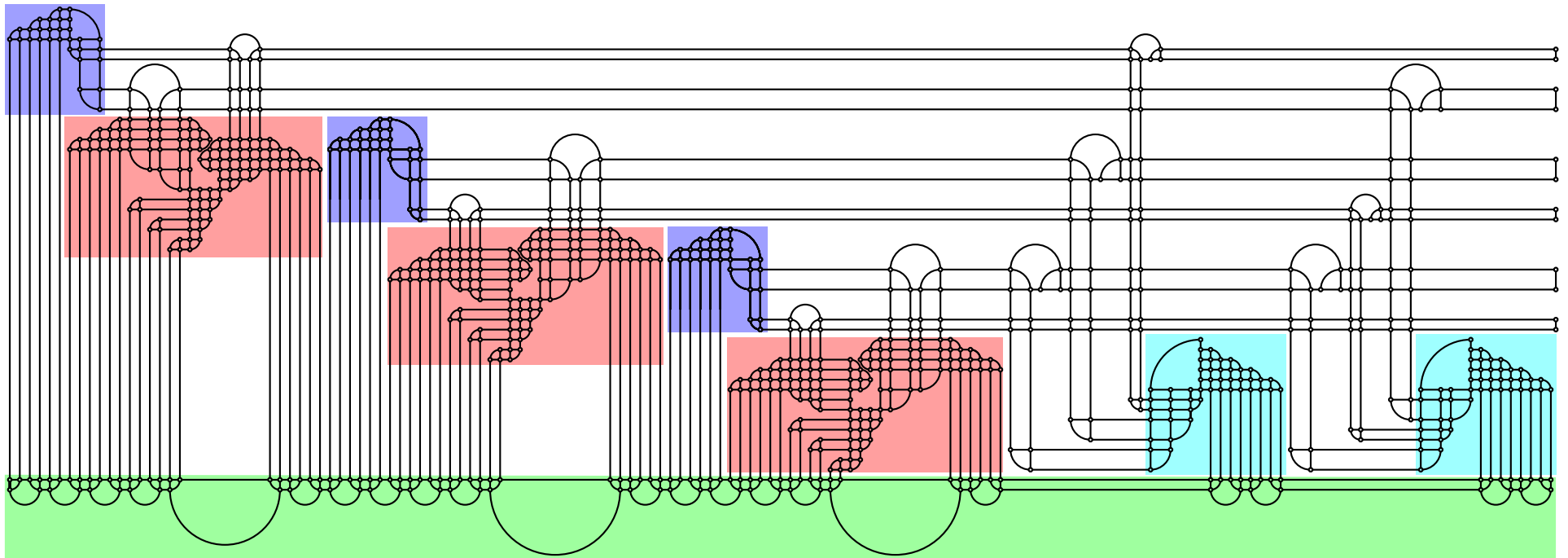
A “Small” Example

$(a \vee b \vee c) \wedge (\bar{a} \vee \bar{b} \vee c)$ with $a = \text{false}$ and $b = c = \text{true}$



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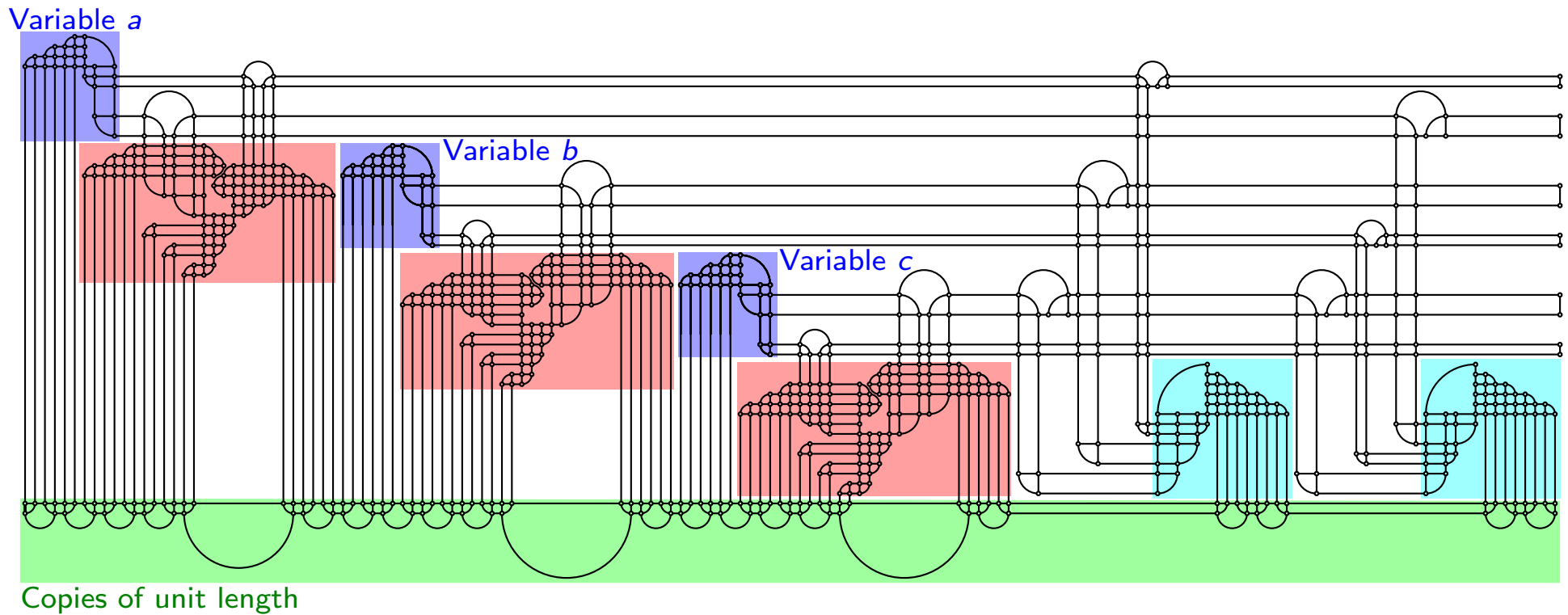
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Copies of unit length

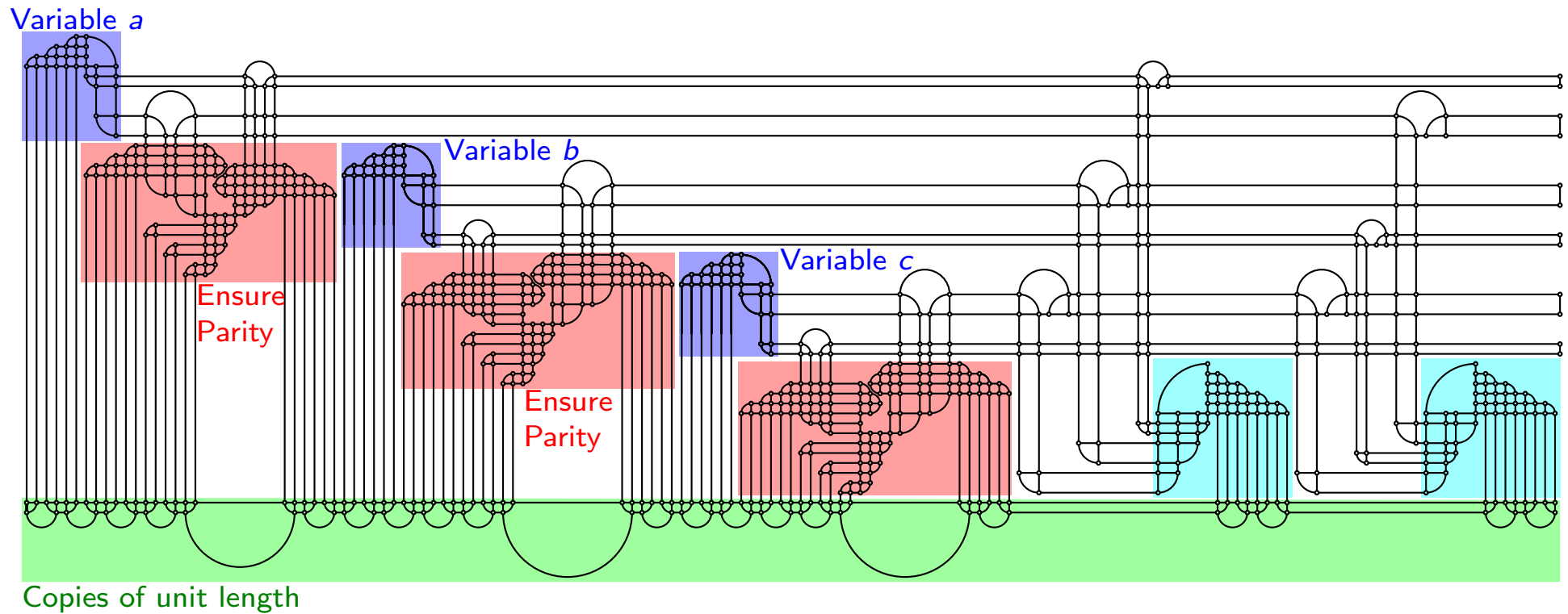
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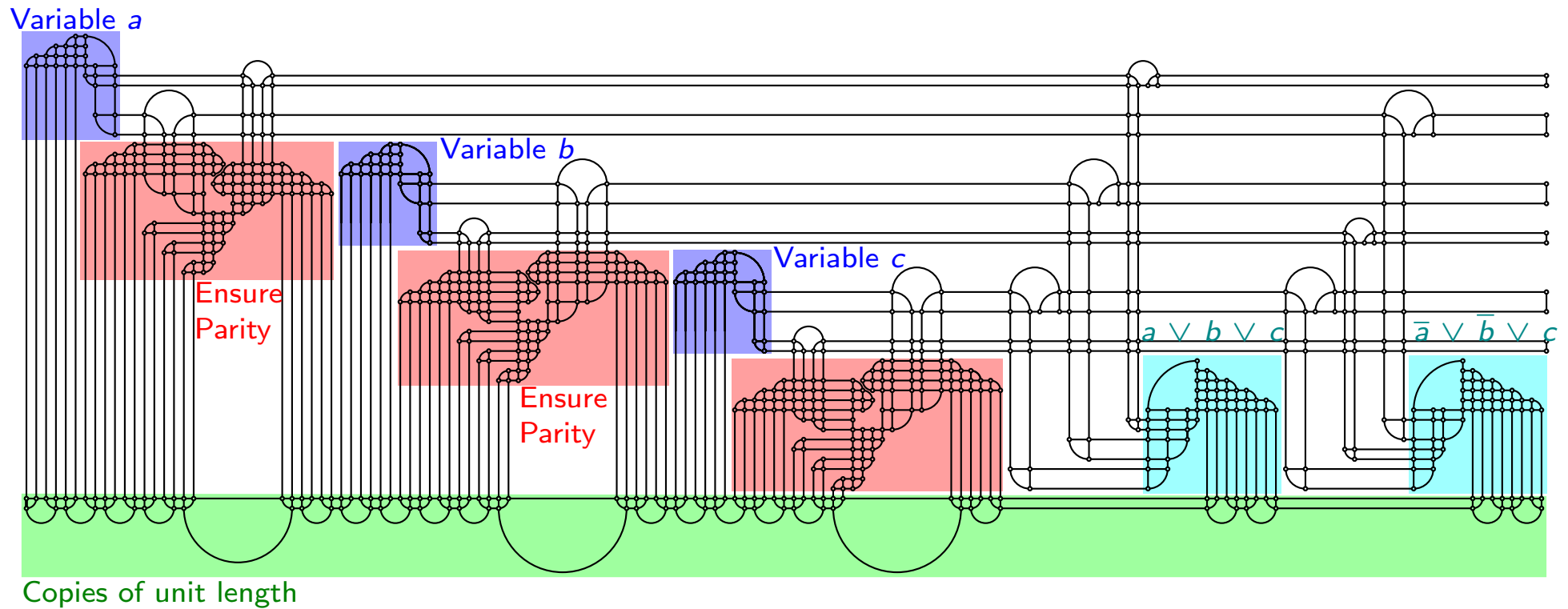
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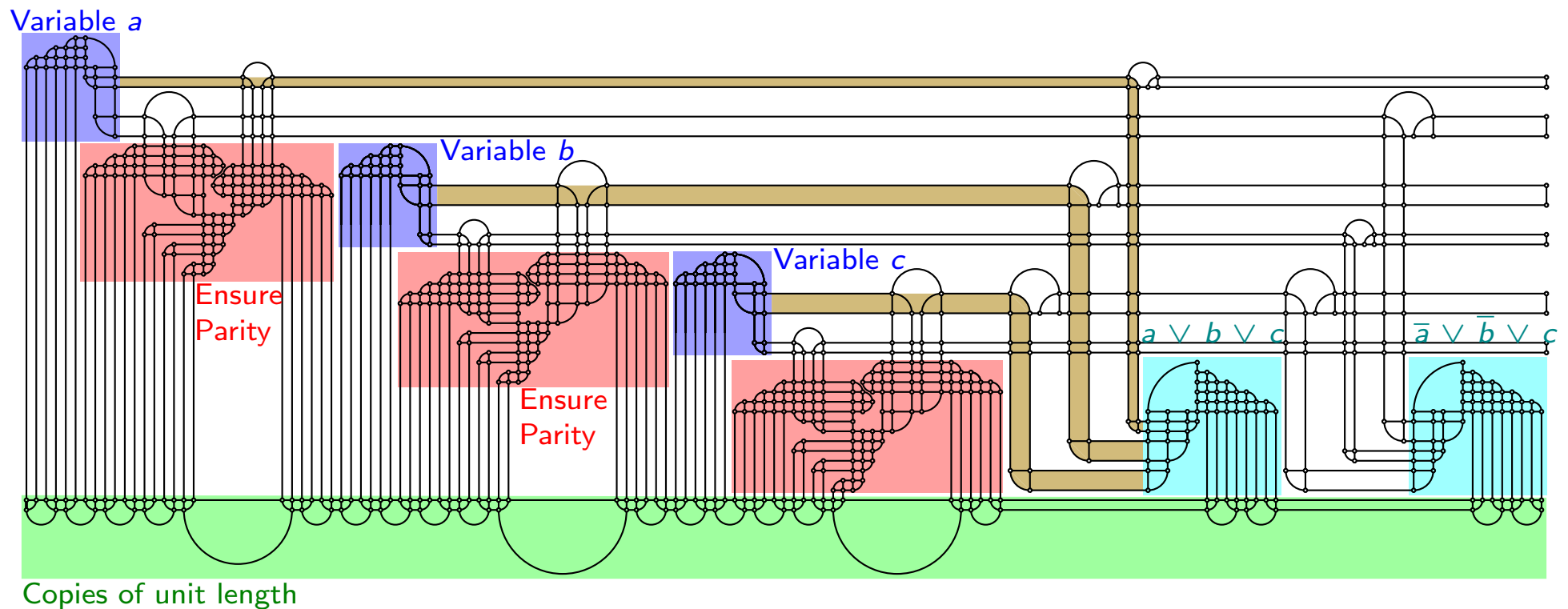
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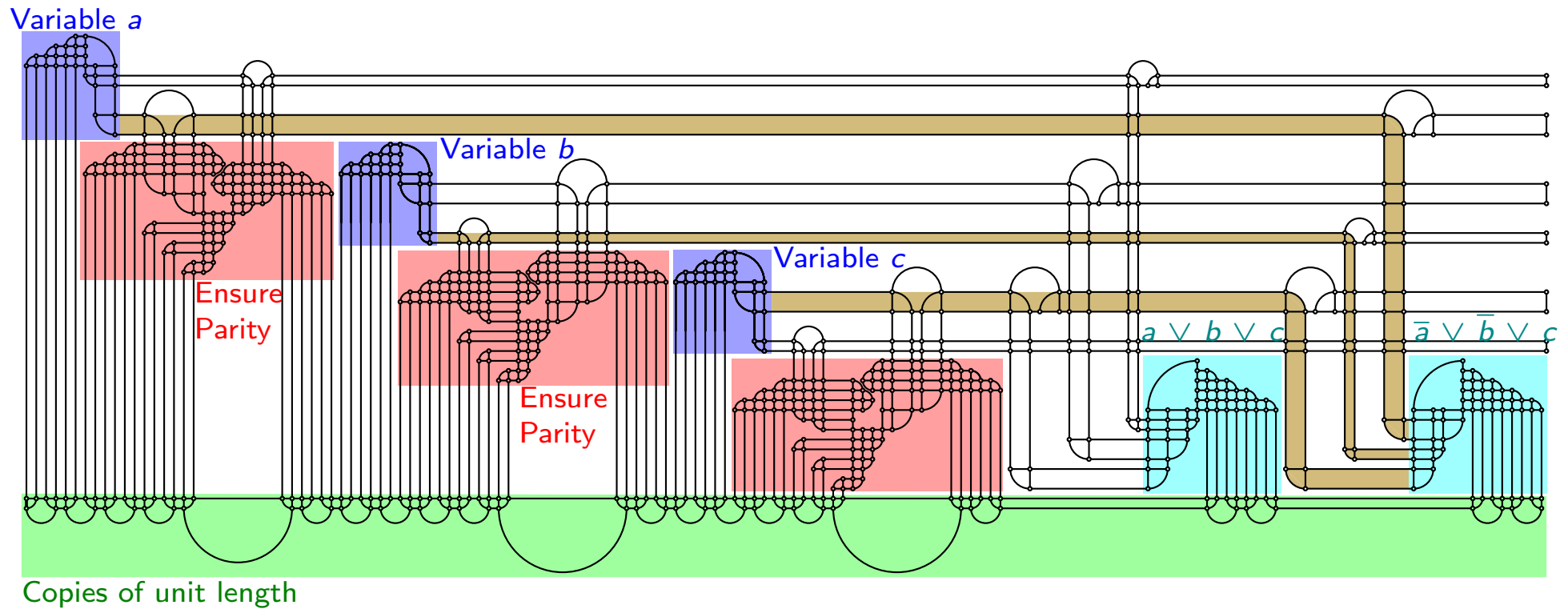
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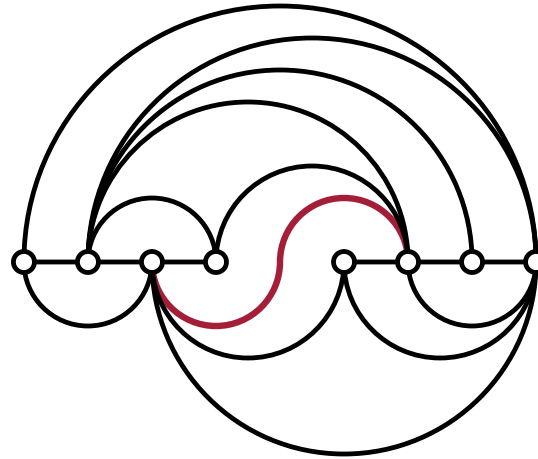
Remarks

- ▶ Octilinear Representation Realizability is \mathcal{NP} -hard on max-degree 4 graphs
 - ▶ Same reduction scheme, most gadgets easy to transform
- ▶ TSM approach not suitable for smooth orthogonal and octilinear drawings

Kandinsky Drawings

- ▶ Kandinsky model in smooth orthogonal setting so far: Book Embedding Inspired

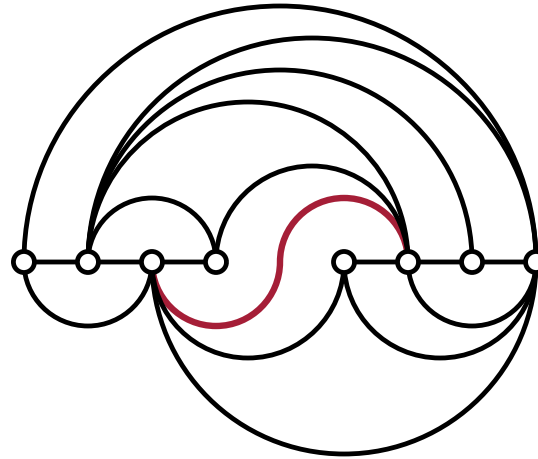
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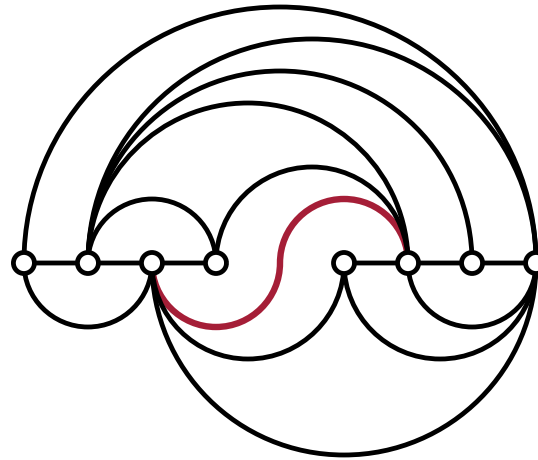


- ▶ $O(n)$ time, $O(n^2)$ area, $\leq n - 2$ edges of complexity 2...
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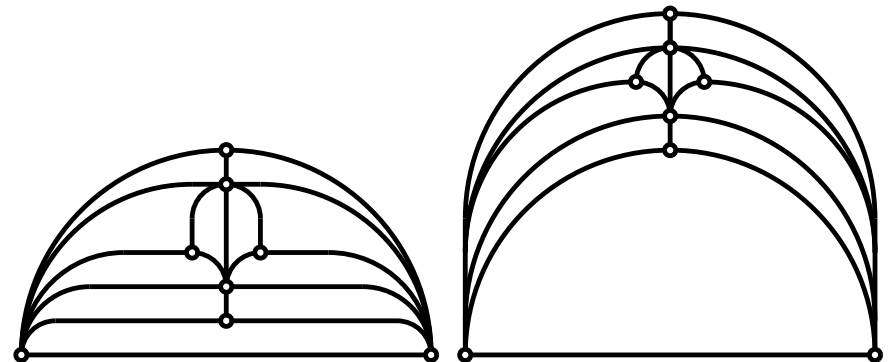
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- ▶ Possible improvements:

- ▶ Distribute vertices more evenly
- ▶ Draw edges x, y -monotone

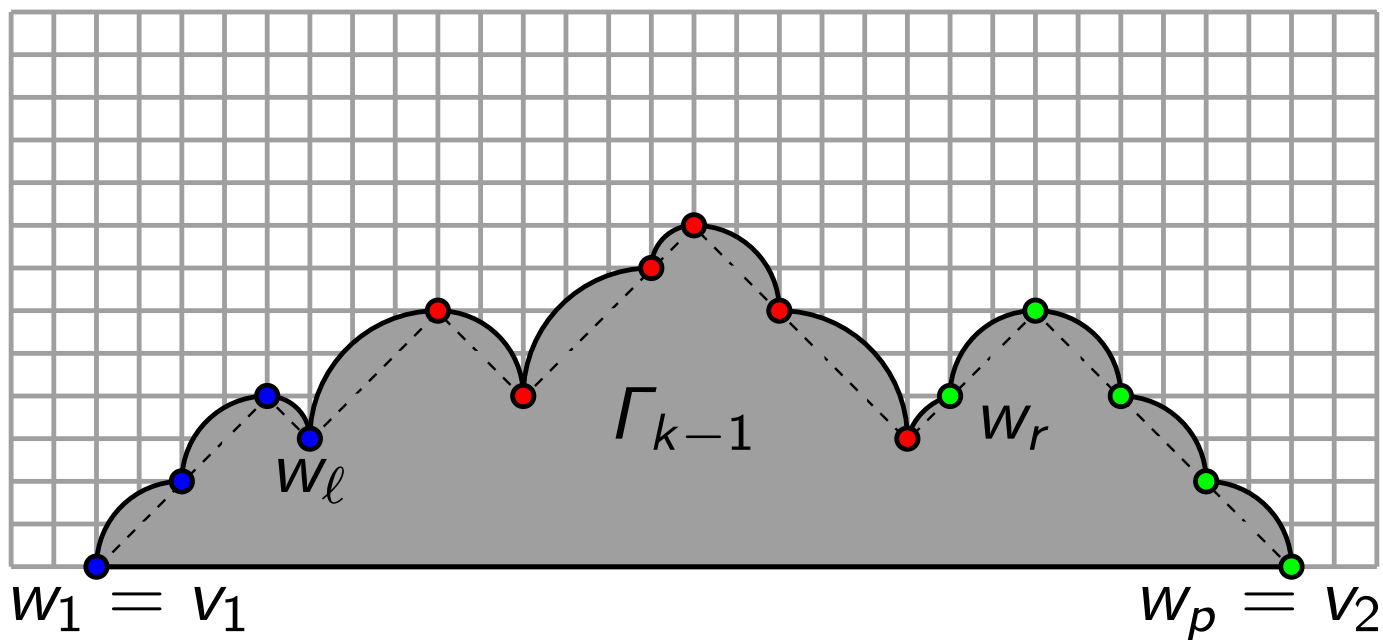


Our Modified Shift-Method

- ▶ Based on [de Fraysseix, Pach, Pollack 1990]

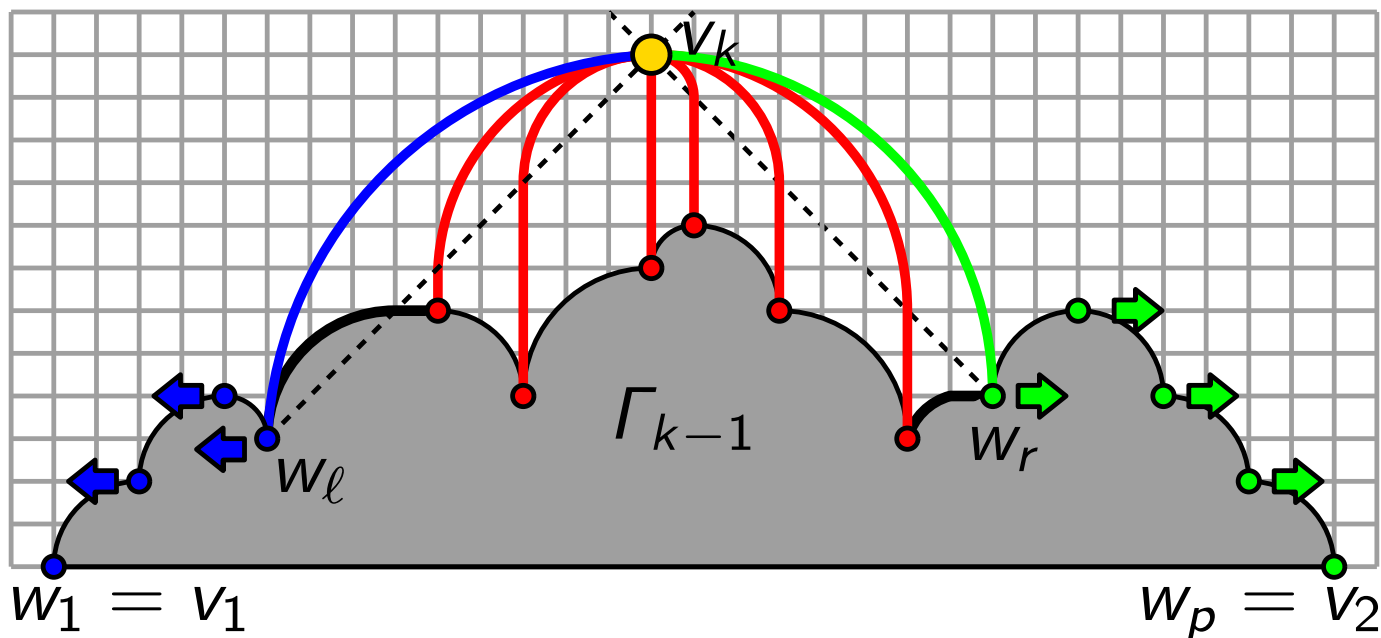
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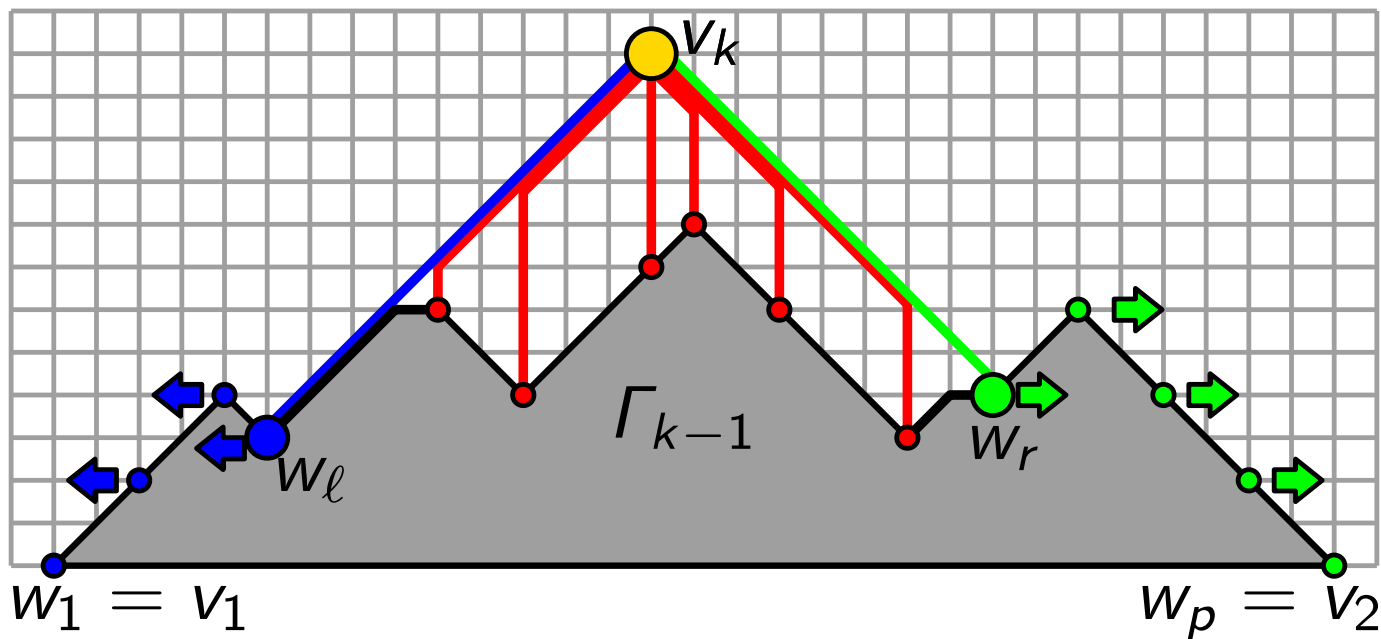
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 - ▶ We can use this approach for octilinear Kandinsky drawings too!

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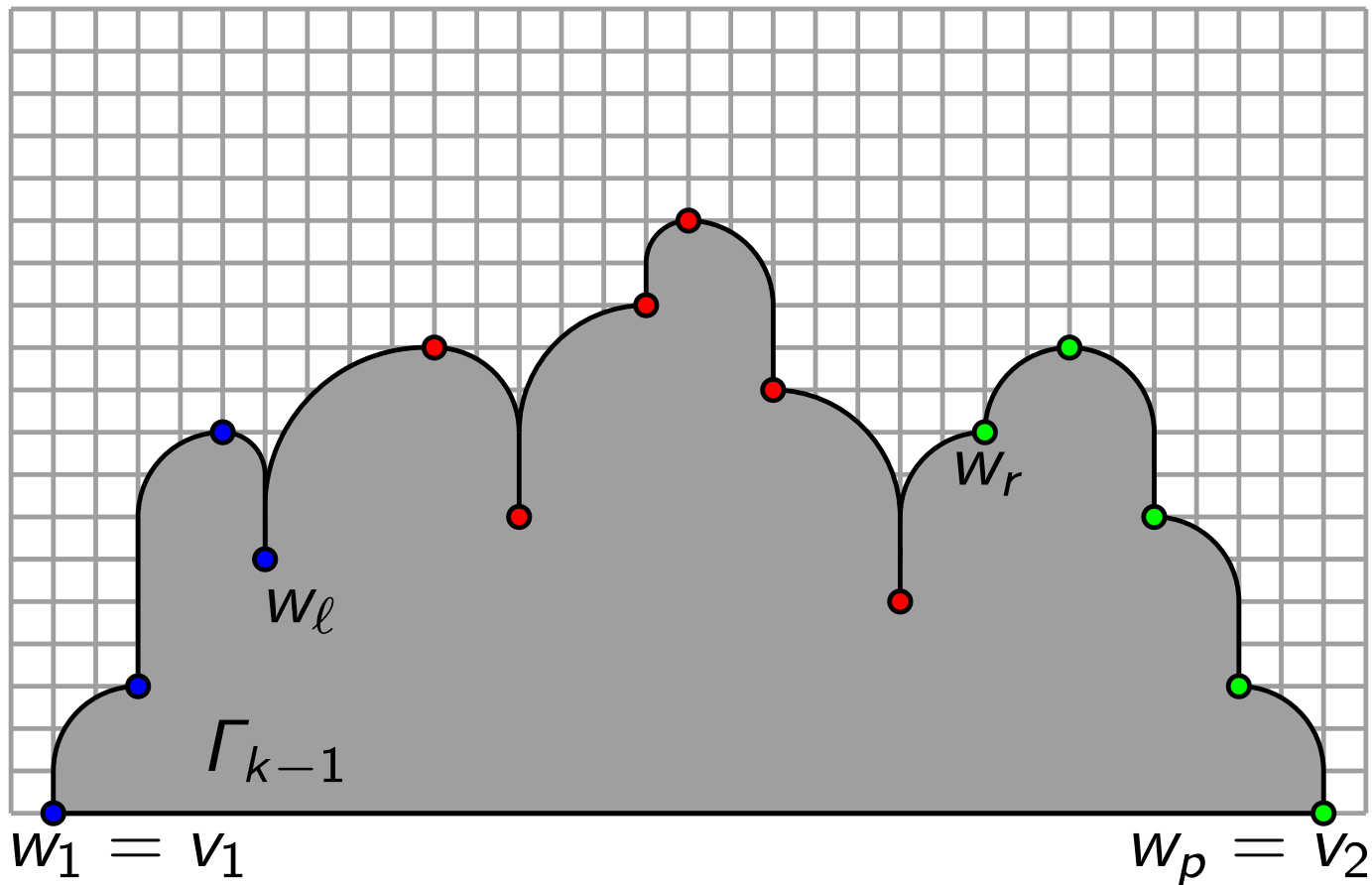
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Thanks to the
anonymous reviewers!

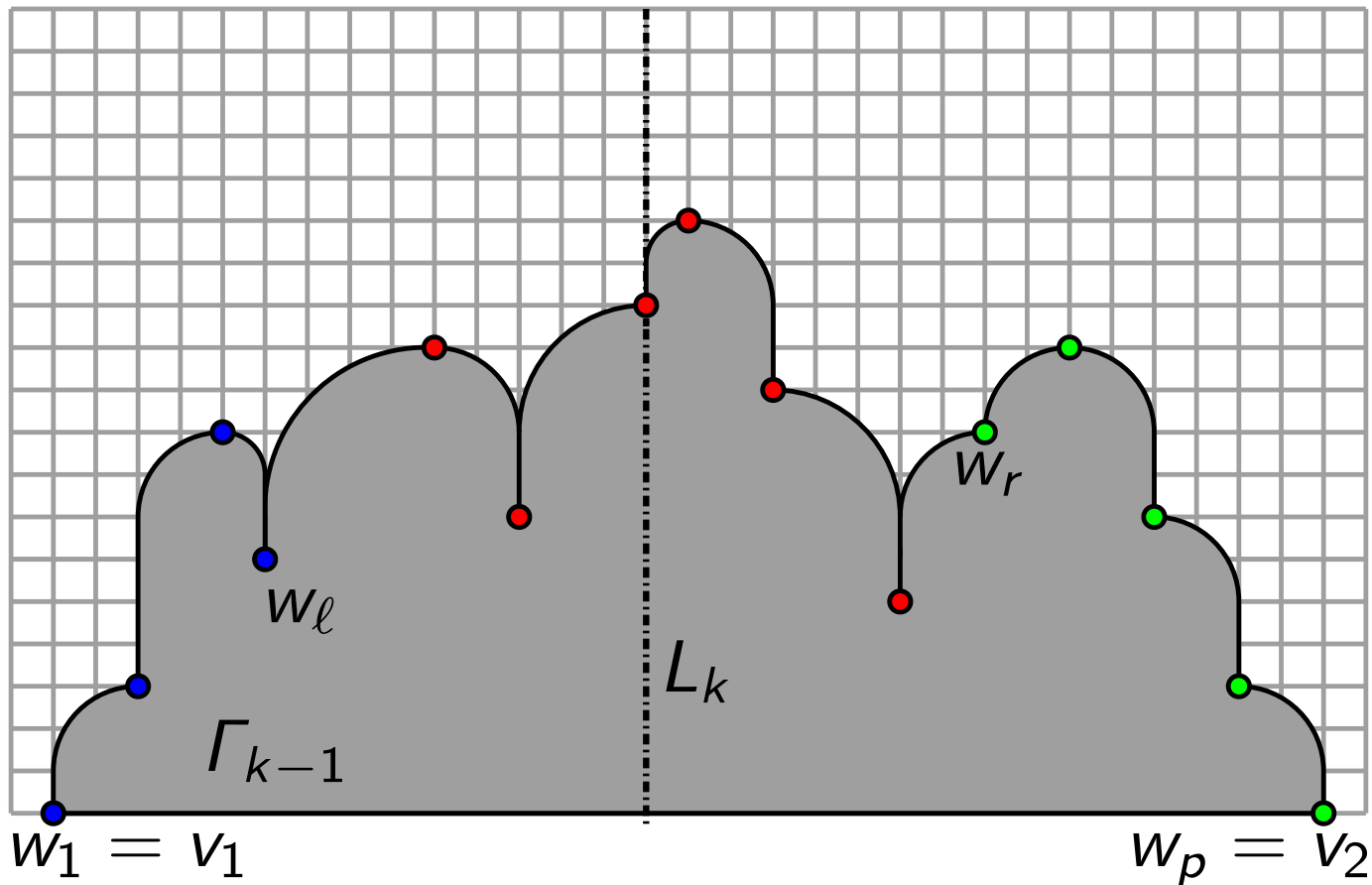
Drawings with Less Bends

- ▶ Now: steep mountains as contour



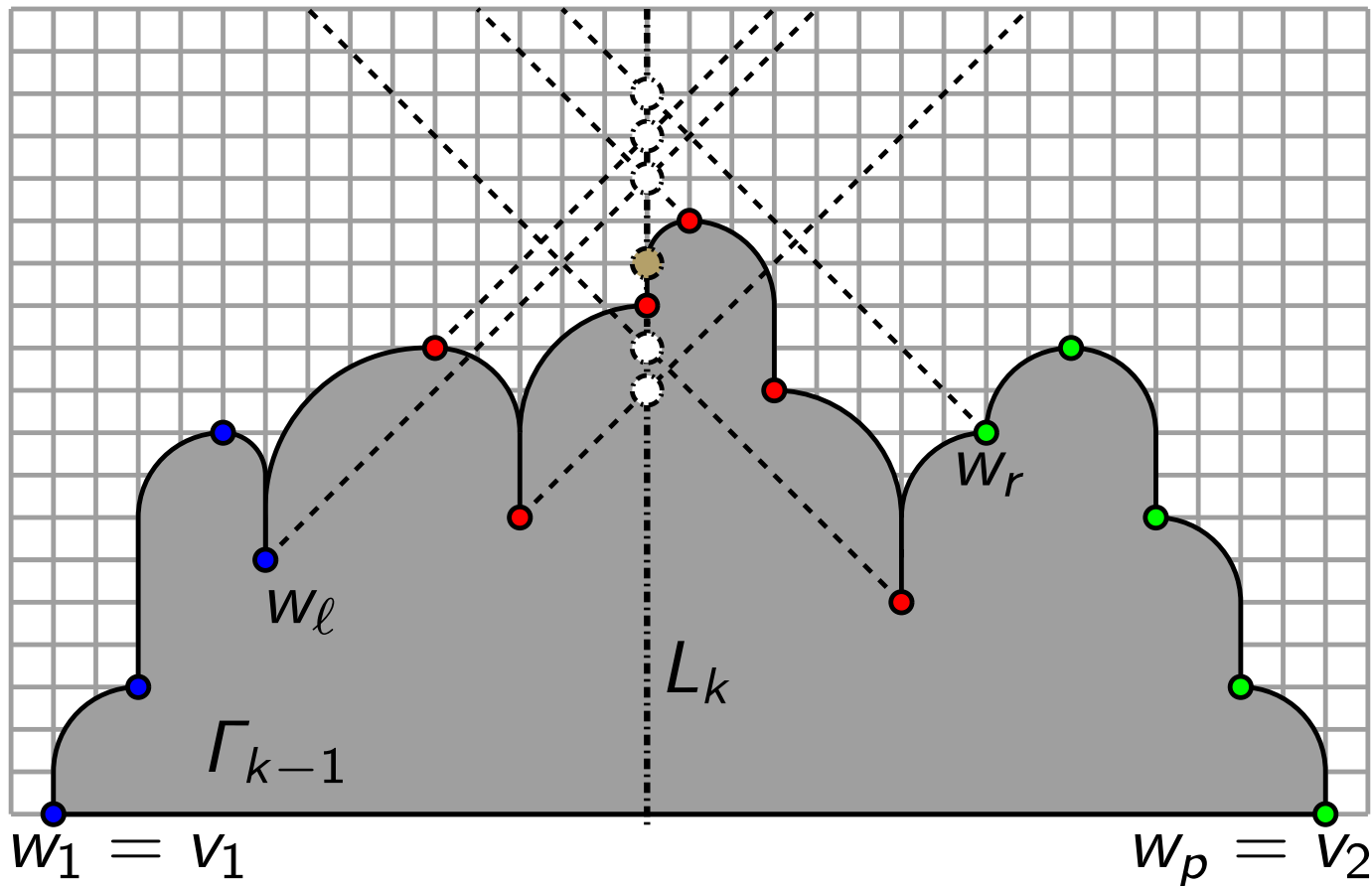
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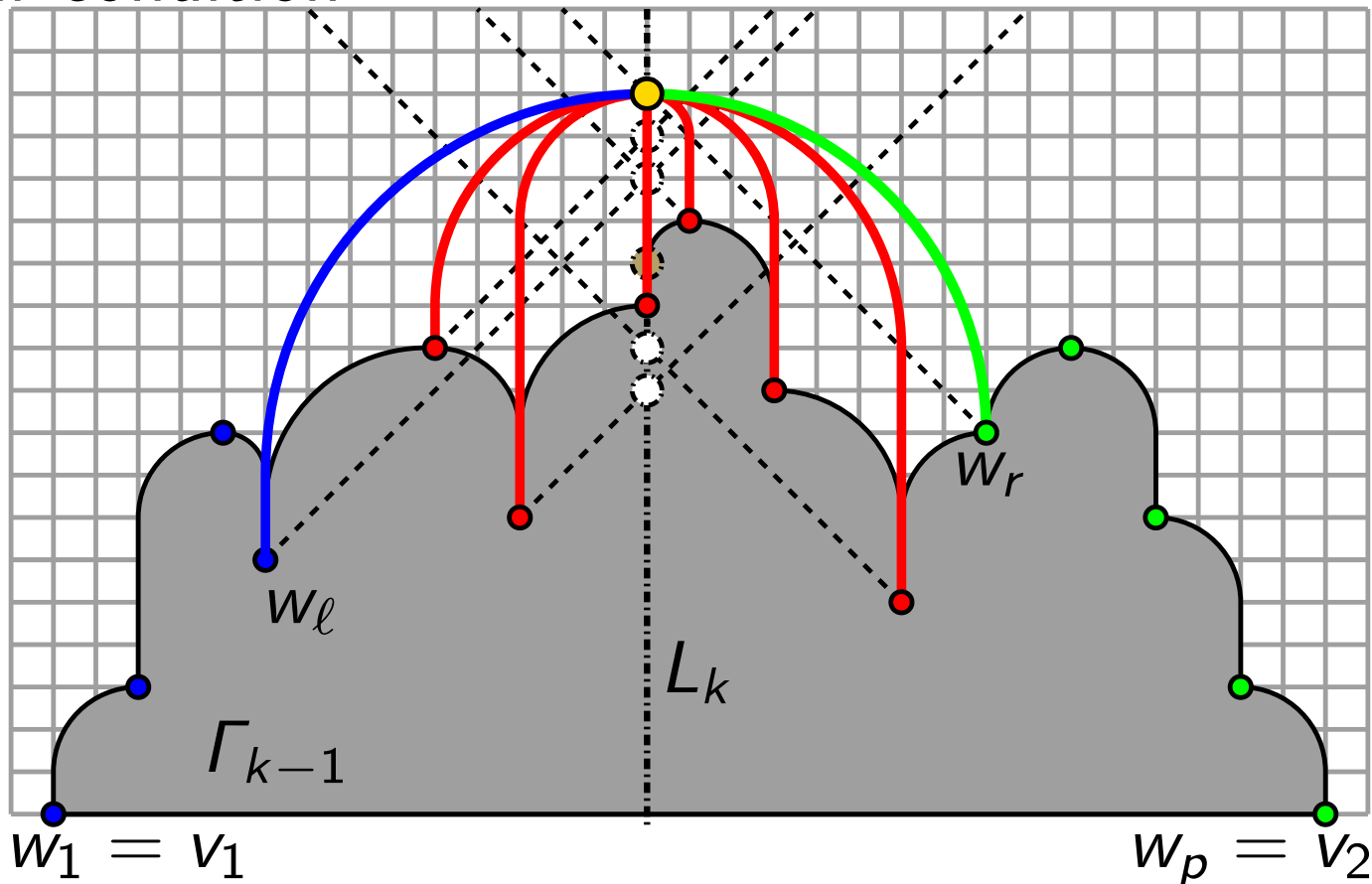
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Drawings with Less Bends

- ▶ Now: steep mountains as contour
- ▶ $x(v_k)$ is fixed \implies ensure one edge of complexity 1
- ▶ Use highest candidate position to ensure planarity and contour condition



Open Problems

- ▶ **Relations**
- ▶ **Complexity**
- ▶ **Kandinsky Drawings**

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- ▶ Higher degree: (smooth) d -linear drawings
- ▶ Relations of smooth d -linear and $2d$ -linear on max-degree d

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Thanks for your
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