

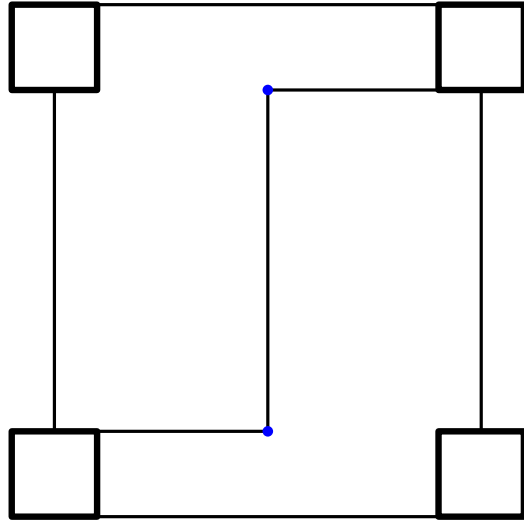
Smoothing of Kandinsky Drawings

Benjamin Ulvi Çoban

Wilhelm-Schickard-Institut für Informatik
Universität Tübingen, Germany

Kandinsky drawings

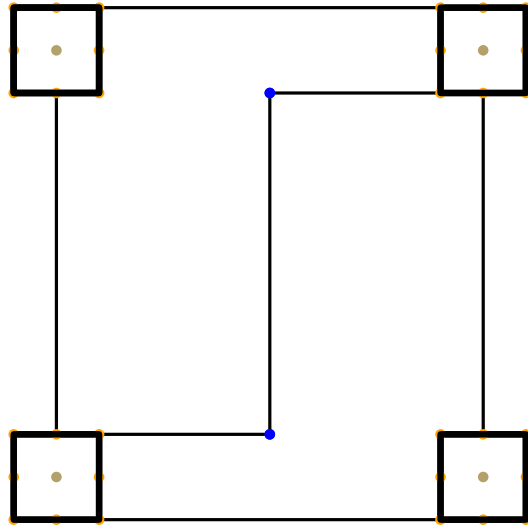
- ▶ Well-established orthogonal graph drawing model



Kandinsky
Complexity 3

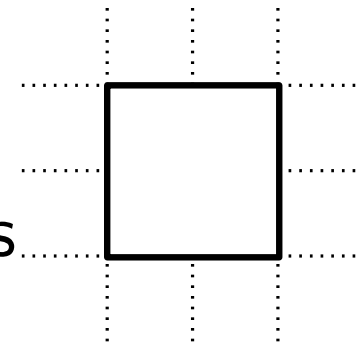
Kandinsky drawings

- ▶ Well-established orthogonal graph drawing model



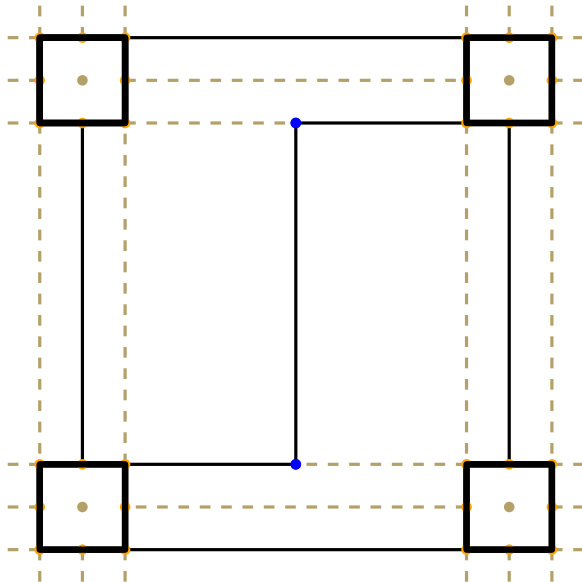
Kandinsky
Complexity 3

- ▶ underlying grid embedding
- ▶ vertices as boxes of uniform size, inherit ports



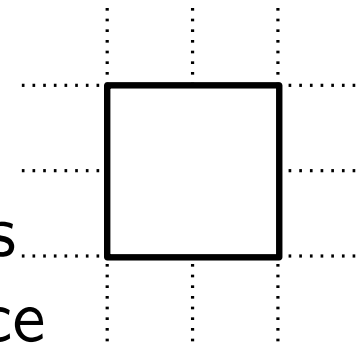
Kandinsky drawings

- ▶ Well-established orthogonal graph drawing model



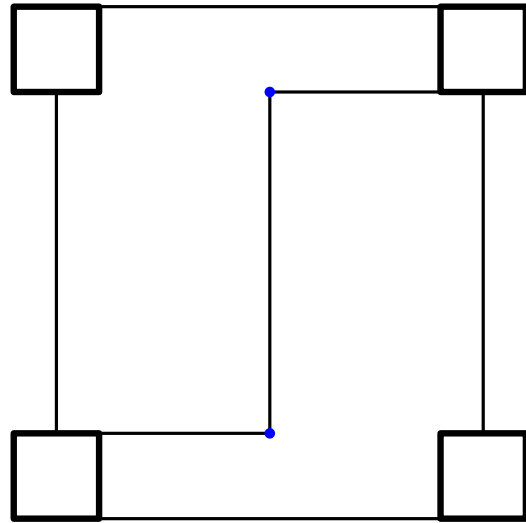
Kandinsky
Complexity 3

- ▶ underlying grid embedding
- ▶ vertices as boxes of uniform size, inherit ports
- ▶ polyedges as non-empty line segment sequence



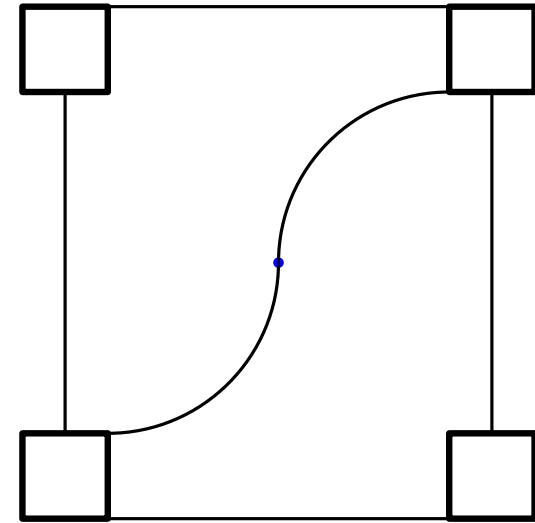
Kandinsky drawings

- ▶ Well-established orthogonal graph drawing model



Kandinsky
Complexity 3

Smoothing
→

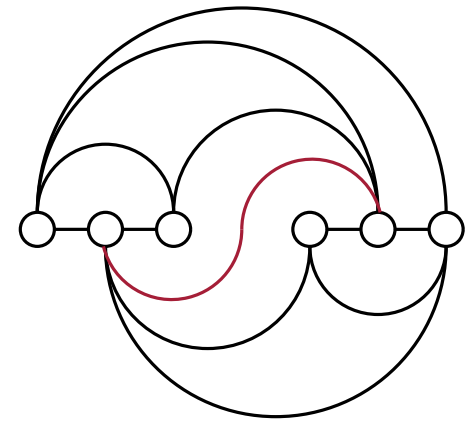


Smoothened
Kandinsky
Complexity 2

- ▶ new segments - quarter / semi circular arcs
- ▶ Clarity + Aesthetics combined

Previous results

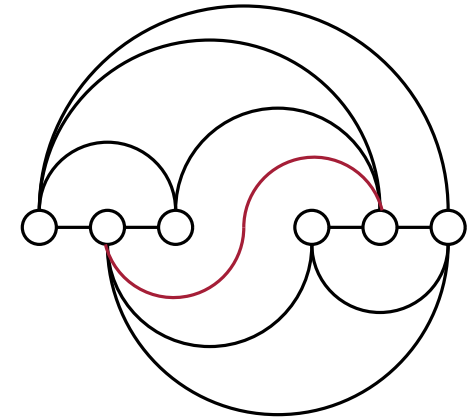
- ▶ **Kandinsky drawings**
 - ▶ admit a complexity-2 smoothened drawing in $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ area
inspired by book embeddings
[Bekos et al. 2013]



Previous results

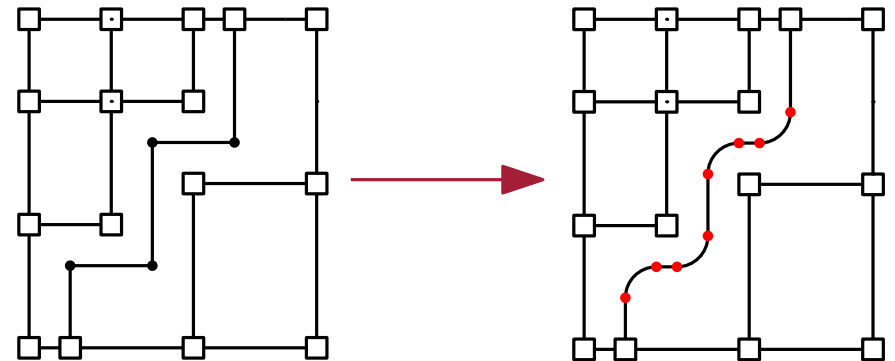
► **Kandinsky drawings**

- admit a complexity-2 smoothened drawing in $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ area
inspired by book embeddings
[Bekos et al. 2013]



► **Orthogonal drawings with max degree 4**

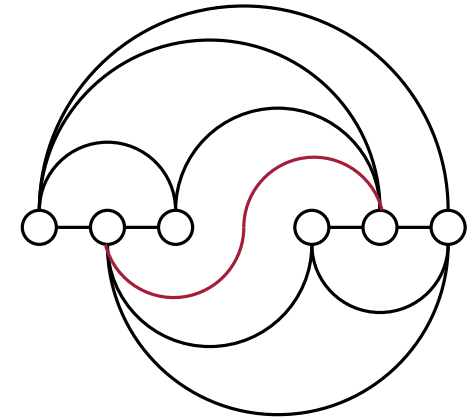
- Fixation of the vertex boxes lead to a high complexity increase
[Bekos et al. 2013]



Previous results

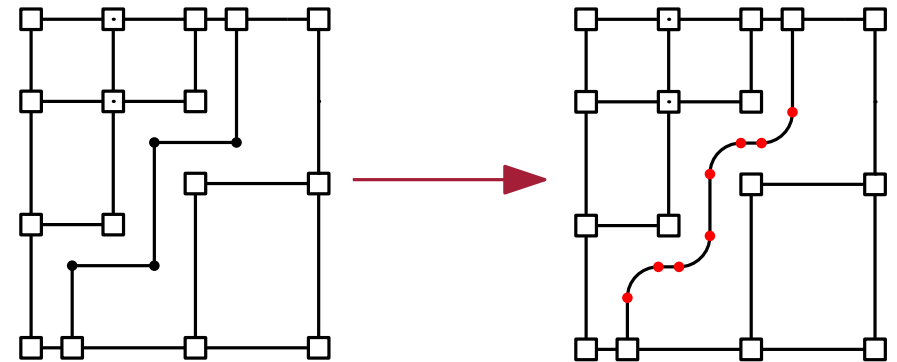
► Kandinsky drawings

- admit a complexity-2 smoothened drawing in $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ area inspired by book embeddings [Bekos et al. 2013]



► Orthogonal drawings with max degree 4

- Fixation of the vertex boxes lead to a high complexity increase [Bekos et al. 2013]



► Disadvantages

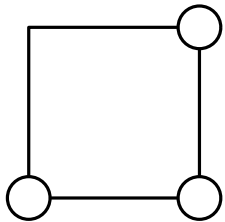
- Either shape alternation or high complexity increase

Stretching technique

- ▶ **Orthogonal drawings with max degree 4 can be smoothened with reasonable complexity increase and area consumption**
[Bekos et al. 2013]
- ▶ Stretching guarantees area for quarter circular arc substitution

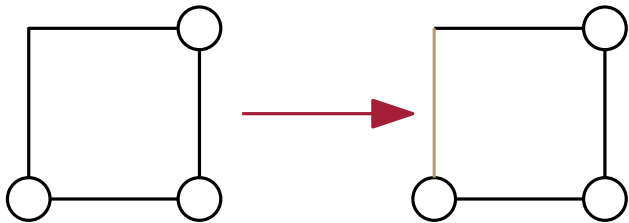
Stretching technique

- ▶ Orthogonal drawings with max degree 4 can be smoothed with reasonable complexity increase and area consumption [Bekos et al. 2013]
- ▶ Stretching guarantees area for quarter circular arc substitution
- ▶ Plane Sweep implementation
 - ▶ horizontal line segments as events
 - ▶ elongated by the length of the longest vertical segment



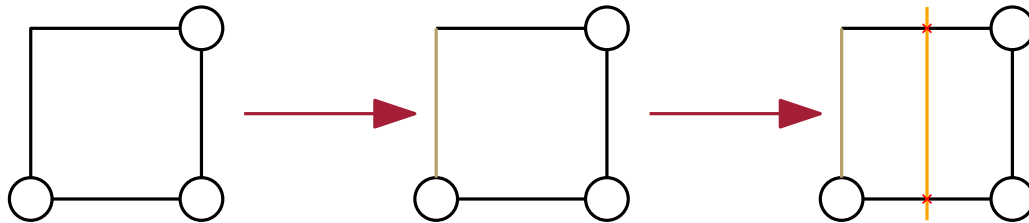
Stretching technique

- ▶ Orthogonal drawings with max degree 4 can be smoothed with reasonable complexity increase and area consumption [Bekos et al. 2013]
- ▶ Stretching guarantees area for quarter circular arc substitution
- ▶ Plane Sweep implementation
 - ▶ horizontal line segments as events
 - ▶ elongated by the length of the longest vertical segment



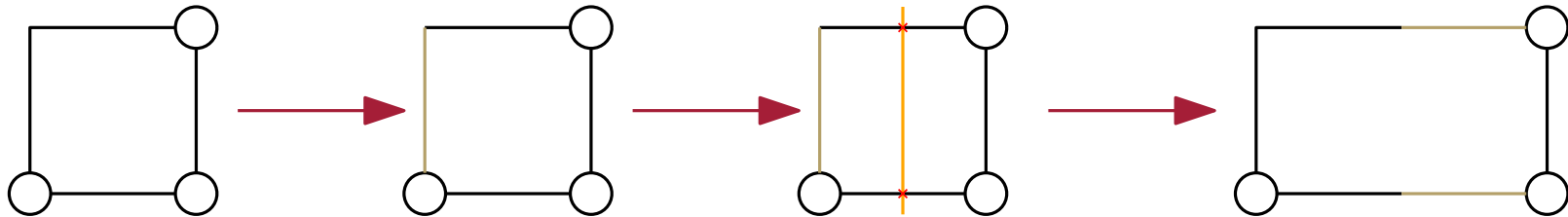
Stretching technique

- ▶ Orthogonal drawings with max degree 4 can be smoothed with reasonable complexity increase and area consumption [Bekos et al. 2013]
- ▶ Stretching guarantees area for quarter circular arc substitution
- ▶ Plane Sweep implementation
 - ▶ horizontal line segments as events
 - ▶ elongated by the length of the longest vertical segment



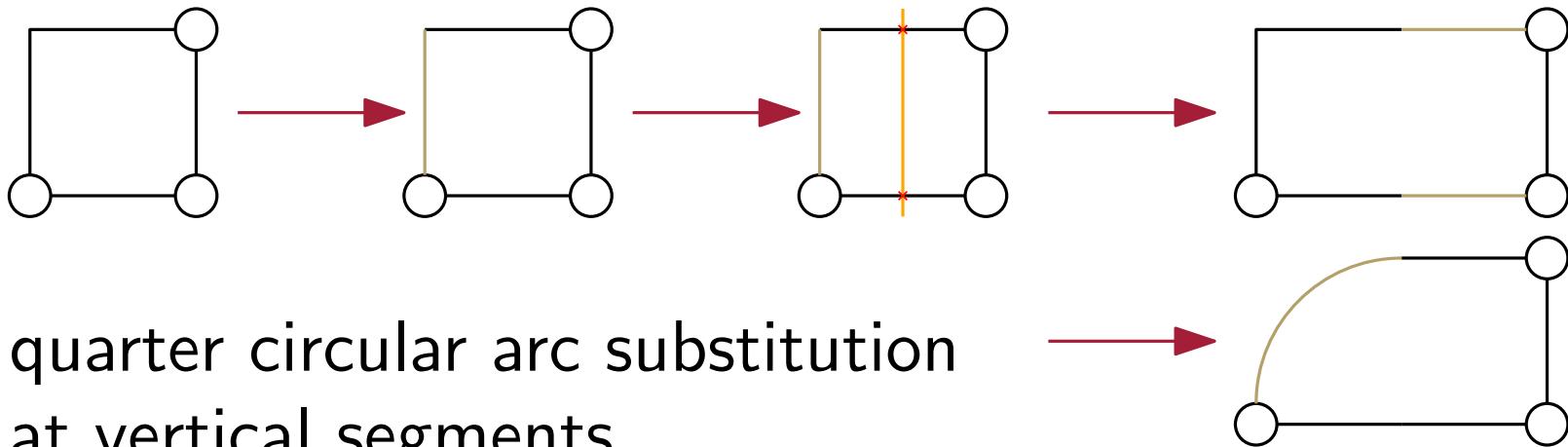
Stretching technique

- ▶ Orthogonal drawings with max degree 4 can be smoothened with reasonable complexity increase and area consumption [Bekos et al. 2013]
- ▶ Stretching guarantees area for quarter circular arc substitution
- ▶ Plane Sweep implementation
 - ▶ horizontal line segments as events
 - ▶ elongated by the length of the longest vertical segment



Stretching technique

- ▶ Orthogonal drawings with max degree 4 can be smoothened with reasonable complexity increase and area consumption [Bekos et al. 2013]
- ▶ Stretching guarantees area for quarter circular arc substitution
- ▶ Plane Sweep implementation
 - ▶ horizontal line segments as events
 - ▶ elongated by the length of the longest vertical segment



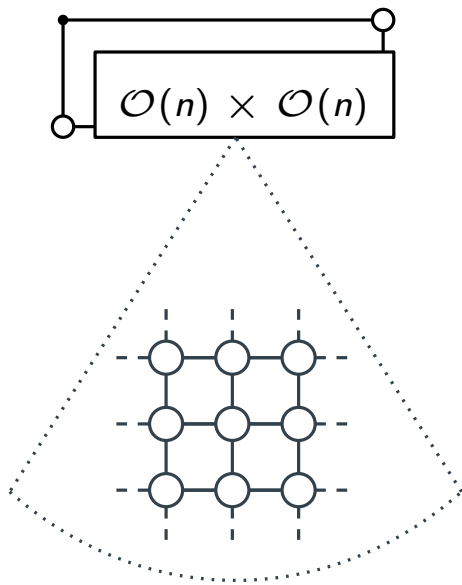
- ▶ quarter circular arc substitution at vertical segments

Stretching Technique (cnt.)

- ▶ linear runtime relative to the width of the drawing
- ▶ Does not alter the drawing drastically

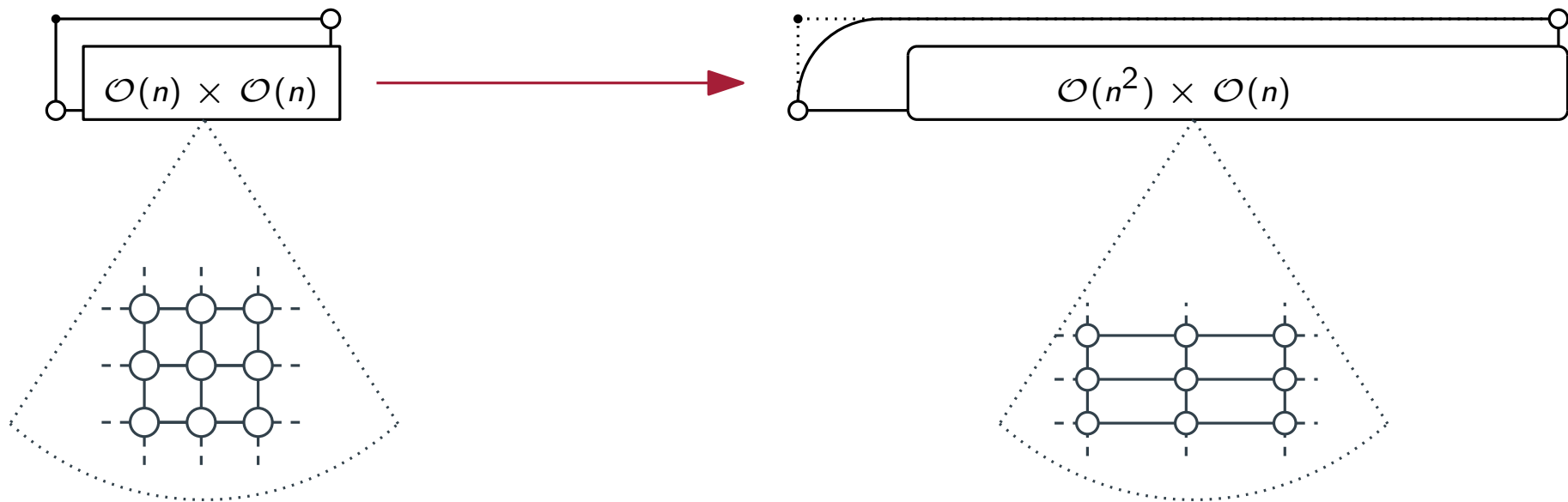
Stretching Technique (cnt.)

- ▶ linear runtime relative to the width of the drawing
- ▶ Does not alter the drawing drastically
- ▶ worst case area: quadratic in width size



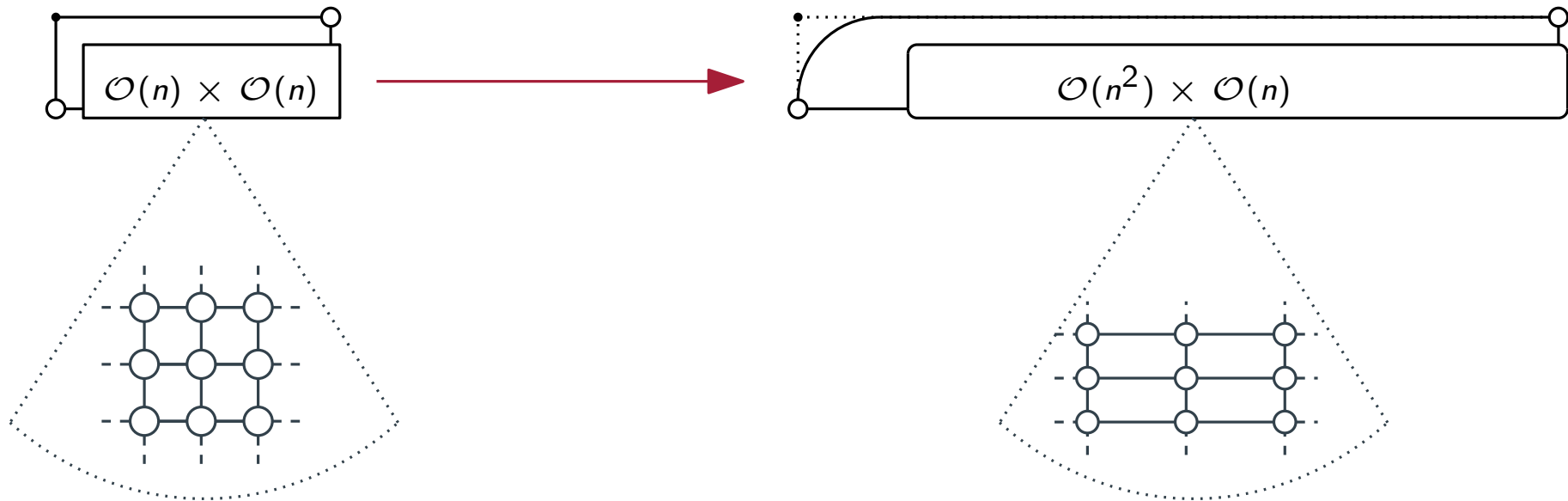
Stretching Technique (cnt.)

- ▶ linear runtime relative to the width of the drawing
- ▶ Does not alter the drawing drastically
- ▶ worst case area: quadratic in width size

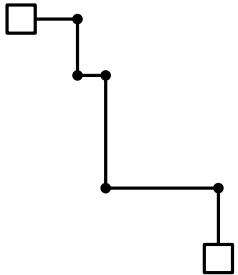


Stretching Technique (cnt.)

- ▶ linear runtime relative to the width of the drawing
- ▶ Does not alter the drawing drastically
- ▶ worst case area: quadratic in width size

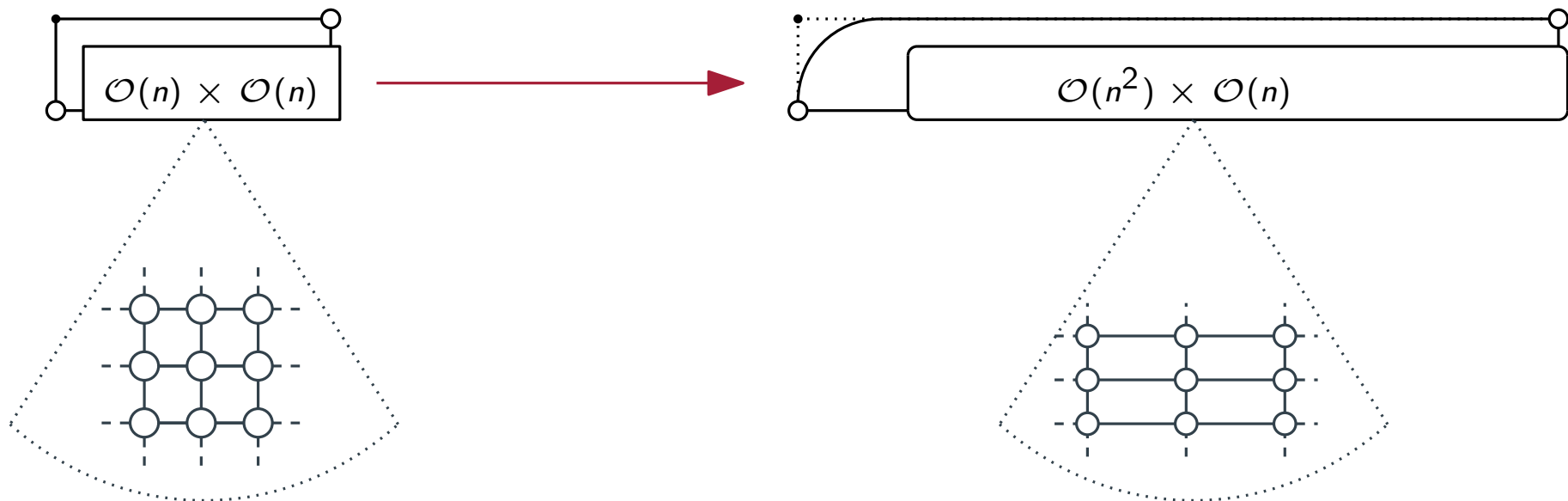


- ▶ worst case complexity increase: $k \rightarrow \lceil \frac{3}{2}k \rceil - 1$

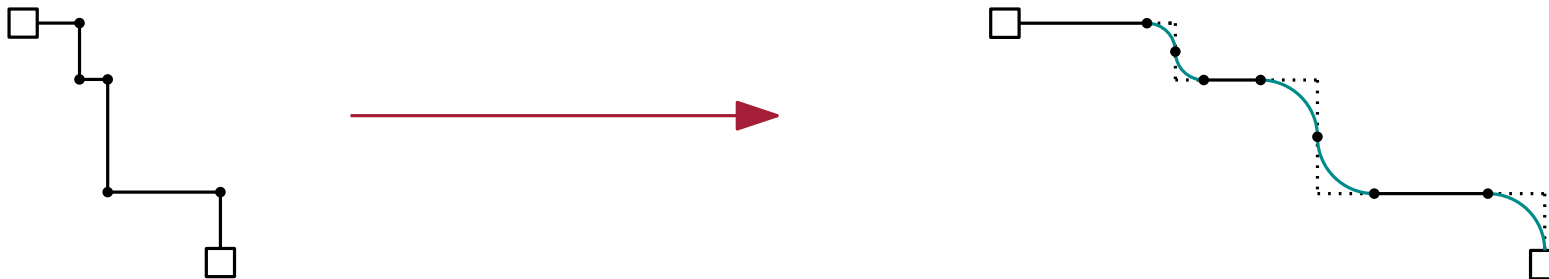


Stretching Technique (cnt.)

- ▶ linear runtime relative to the width of the drawing
- ▶ Does not alter the drawing drastically
- ▶ worst case area: quadratic in width size



- ▶ worst case complexity increase: $k \rightarrow \lceil \frac{3}{2}k \rceil - 1$



Smoothing of Kandinsky drawings

- ▶ Outline

- ▶ **Stretching Technique**

- ▶ Does the stretching technique smoothing work for Kandinsky drawings of arbitrary degree?
 - ▶ Area bounds?
 - ▶ Complexity bounds?

Smoothing of Kandinsky drawings

▶ Outline

▶ **Stretching Technique**

- ▶ Does the stretching technique smoothing work for Kandinsky drawings of arbitrary degree?
- ▶ Area bounds?
- ▶ Complexity bounds?

▶ **Saving measures**

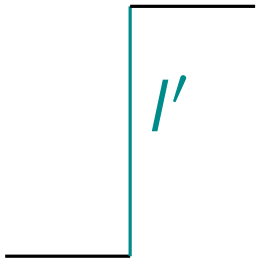
- ▶ Area saving measures
- ▶ Complexity saving measures

Kandinsky - Stretching

- ▶ **The stretching technique smoothening does work for Kandinsky drawings of arbitrary degree**
- ▶ Three szenarios for vertical segments to consider:

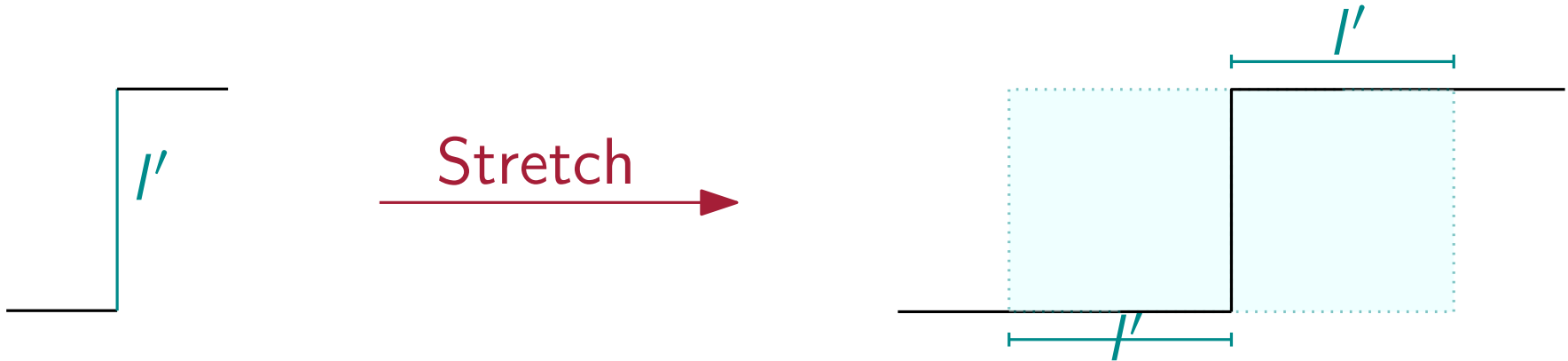
Kandinsky - Stretching

- ▶ **The stretching technique smoothening does work for Kandinsky drawings of arbitrary degree**
- ▶ Three szenarios for vertical segments to consider:
 - ▶ Vertical segment between two horizontal segments



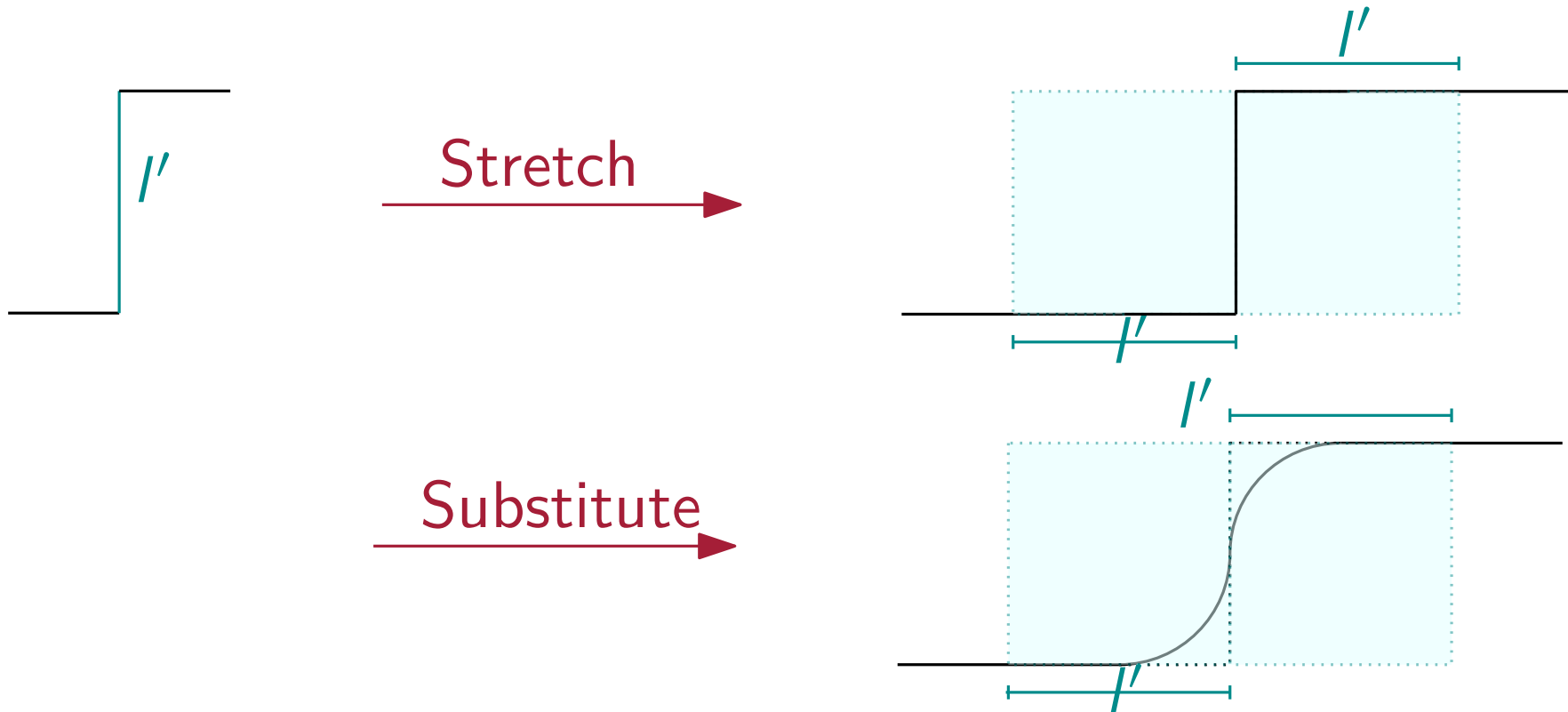
Kandinsky - Stretching

- ▶ The stretching technique smoothening does work for Kandinsky drawings of arbitrary degree
- ▶ Three szenarios for vertical segments to consider:
 - ▶ Vertical segment between two horizontal segments



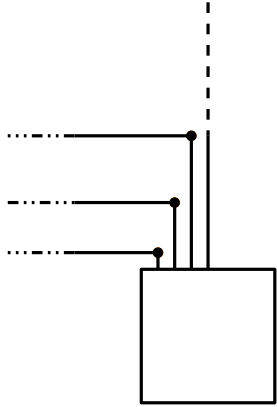
Kandinsky - Stretching

- ▶ The stretching technique smoothening does work for Kandinsky drawings of arbitrary degree
- ▶ Three szenarios for vertical segments to consider:
 - ▶ Vertical segment between two horizontal segments



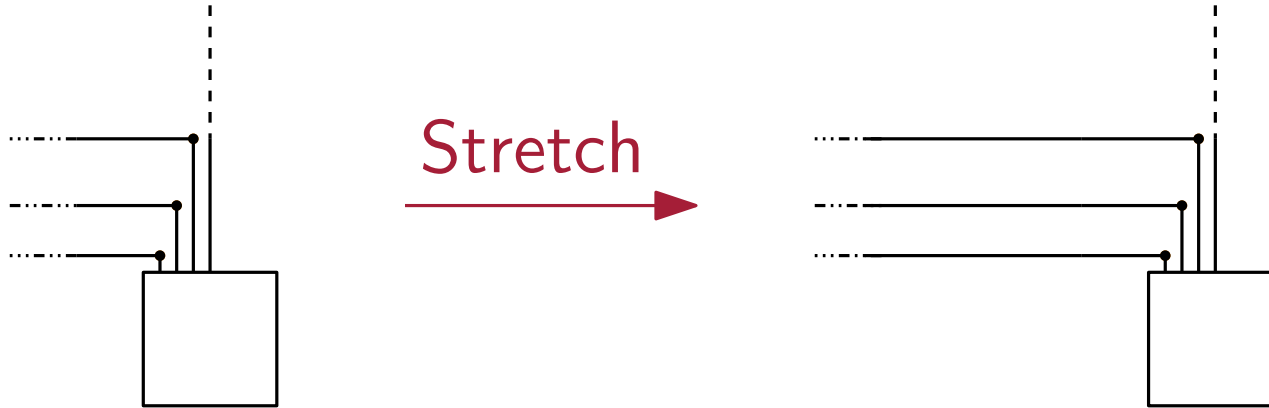
Kandinsky Stretching

- ▶ Multiple vertical segments adjacent to a vertex



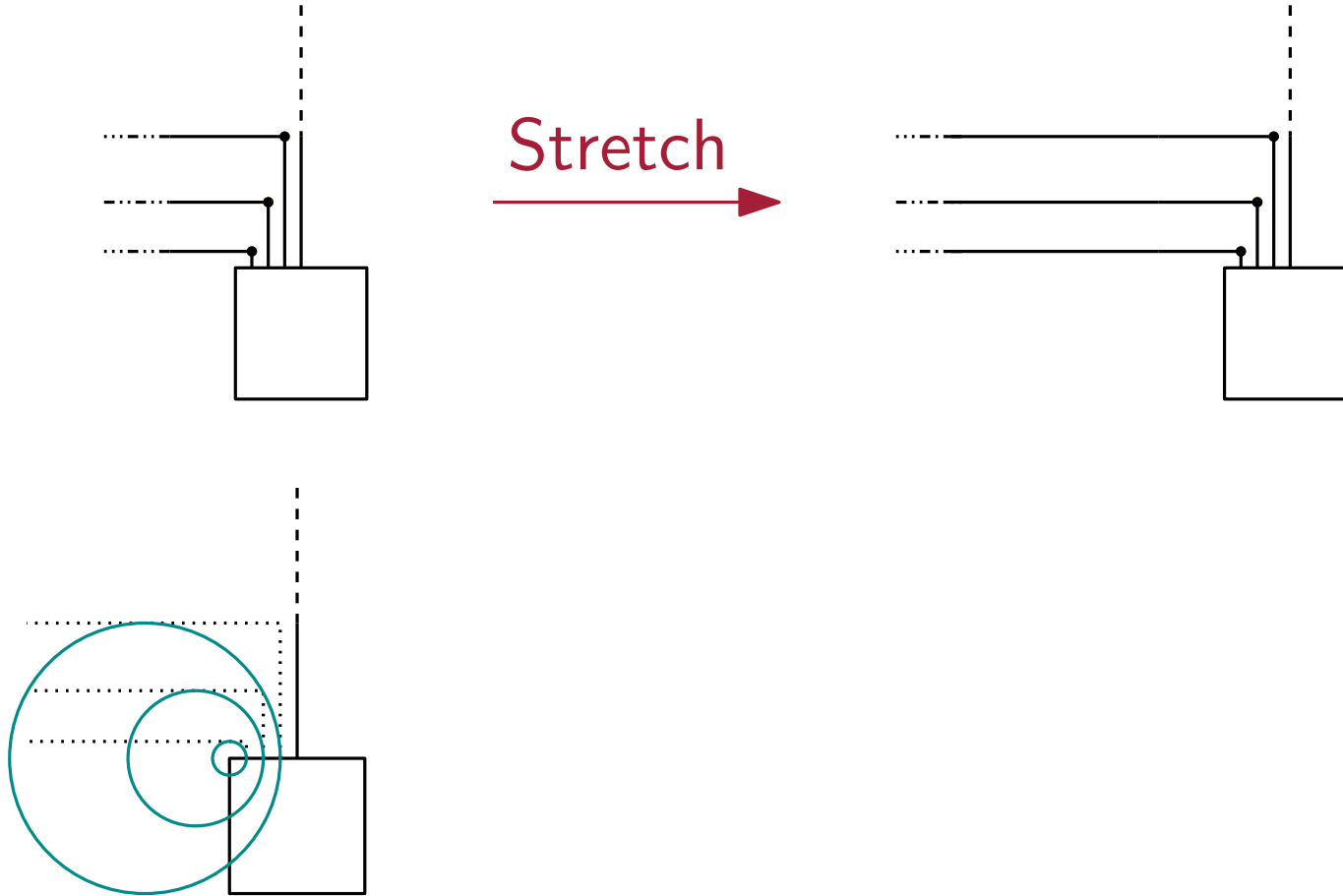
Kandinsky Stretching

- ▶ Multiple vertical segments adjacent to a vertex



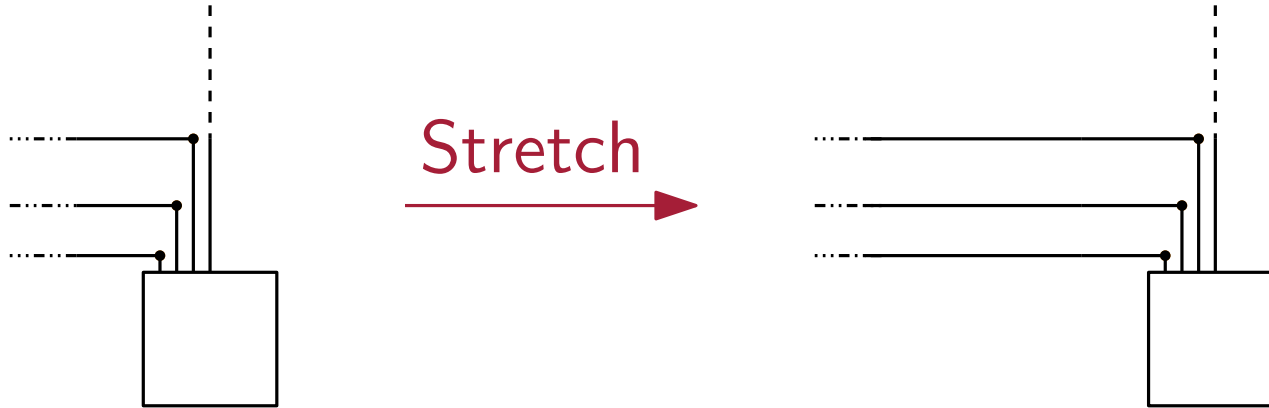
Kandinsky Stretching

- Multiple vertical segments adjacent to a vertex



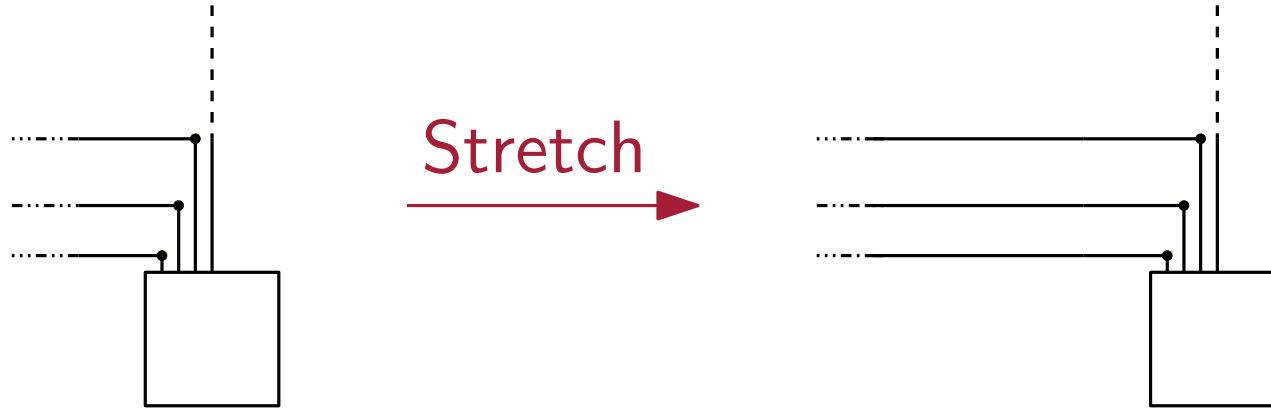
Kandinsky Stretching

- Multiple vertical segments adjacent to a vertex



Kandinsky Stretching

- ▶ Multiple vertical segments adjacent to a vertex



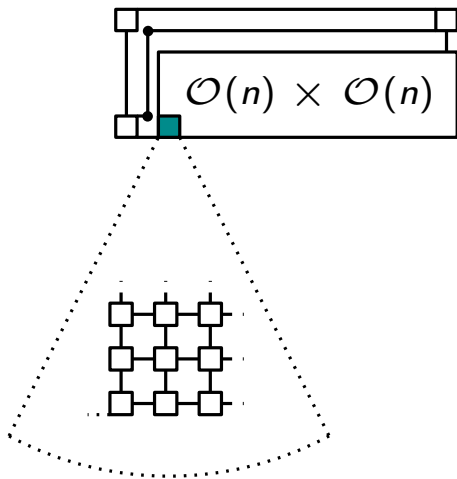
- ▶ Single vertical segment between two vertices - do nothing

Kandinsky - Stretching

- ▶ Length of every vertical segment l' is bounded by the length of the longest one
 - ▶ Therefore, the quarter circular arc substitution works

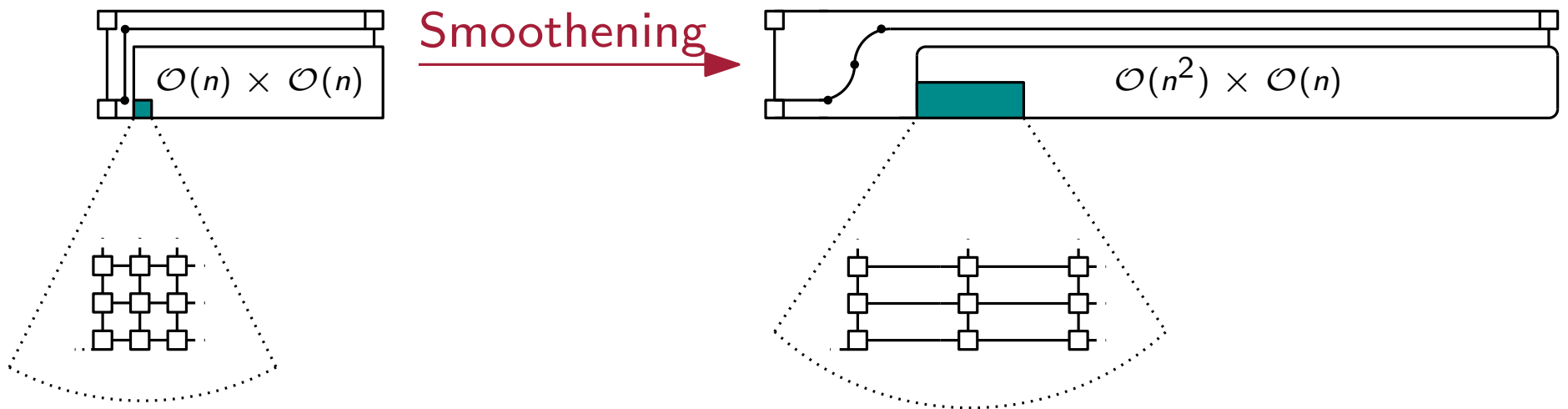
Kandinsky - Stretching

- ▶ Length of every vertical segment l' is bounded by the length of the longest one
 - ▶ Therefore, the quarter circular arc substitution works
 - ▶ Worst case area consumption: $\mathcal{O}(n^2) \times \mathcal{O}(n)$
 - ▶ Implied by the orthogonal 4-planar drawing worst case



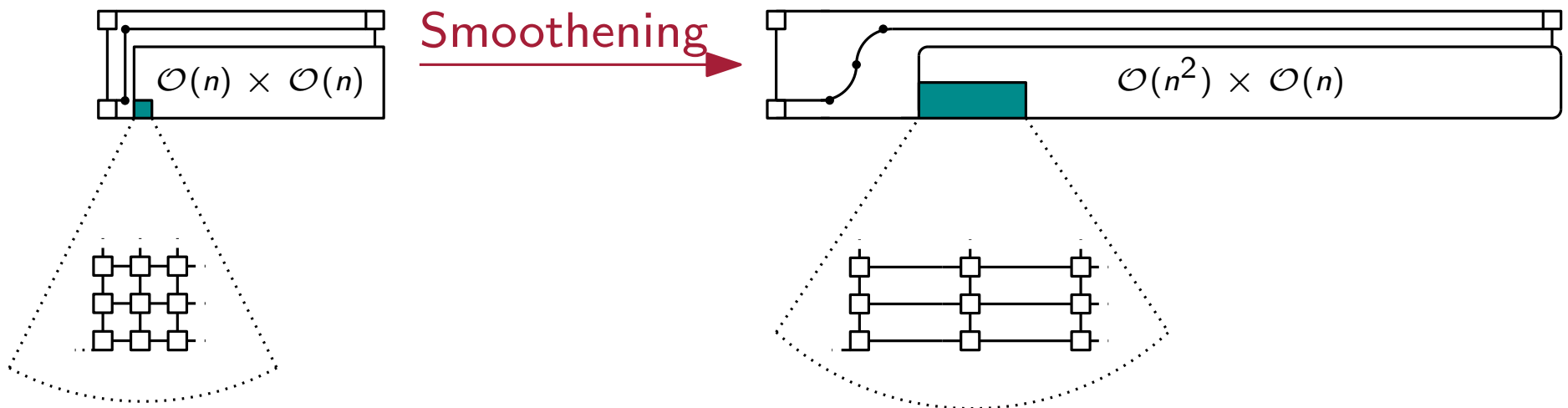
Kandinsky - Stretching

- ▶ Length of every vertical segment l' is bounded by the length of the longest one
 - ▶ Therefore, the quarter circular arc substitution works
 - ▶ Worst case area consumption: $\mathcal{O}(n^2) \times \mathcal{O}(n)$
 - ▶ Implied by the orthogonal 4-planar drawing worst case



Kandinsky - Stretching

- ▶ Length of every vertical segment l' is bounded by the length of the longest one
 - ▶ Therefore, the quarter circular arc substitution works
 - ▶ Worst case area consumption: $\mathcal{O}(n^2) \times \mathcal{O}(n)$
 - ▶ Implied by the orthogonal 4-planar drawing worst case



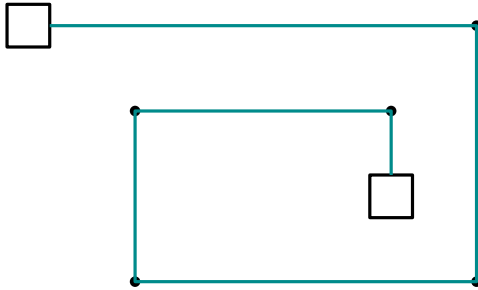
- ▶ Consider the complexity increase from three to four

Complexity Investigation

- ▶ How does the complexity of polyedges “behave” by smoothening an orthogonal drawing?

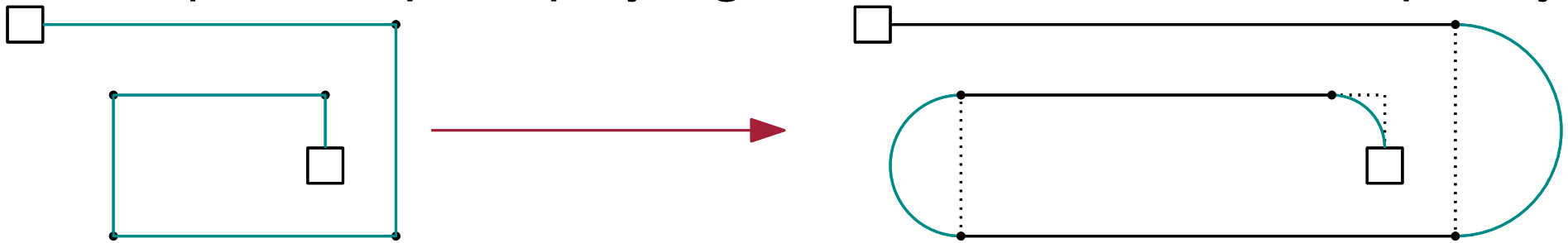
Complexity Investigation

- ▶ How does the complexity of polyedges “behave” by smoothening an orthogonal drawing?
- ▶ **Known results** [Bekos et al. 2013]
 - ▶ “spiral-shaped” polyedges do not increase in complexity



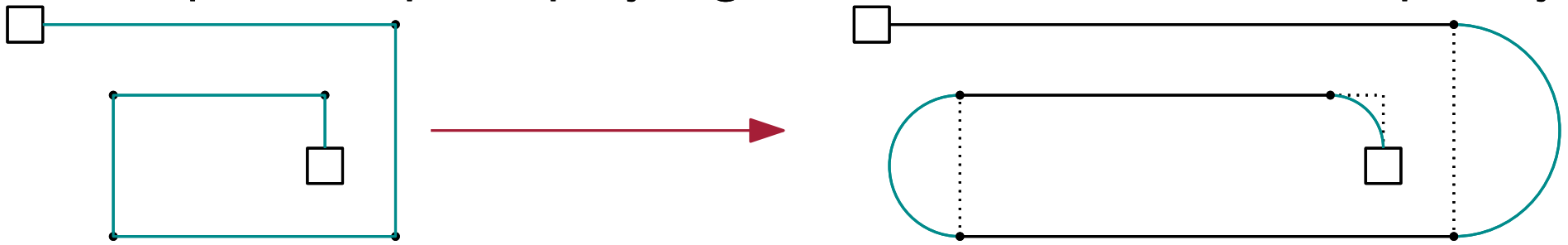
Complexity Investigation

- ▶ How does the complexity of polyedges “behave” by smoothening an orthogonal drawing?
- ▶ **Known results** [Bekos et al. 2013]
 - ▶ “spiral-shaped” polyedges do not increase in complexity

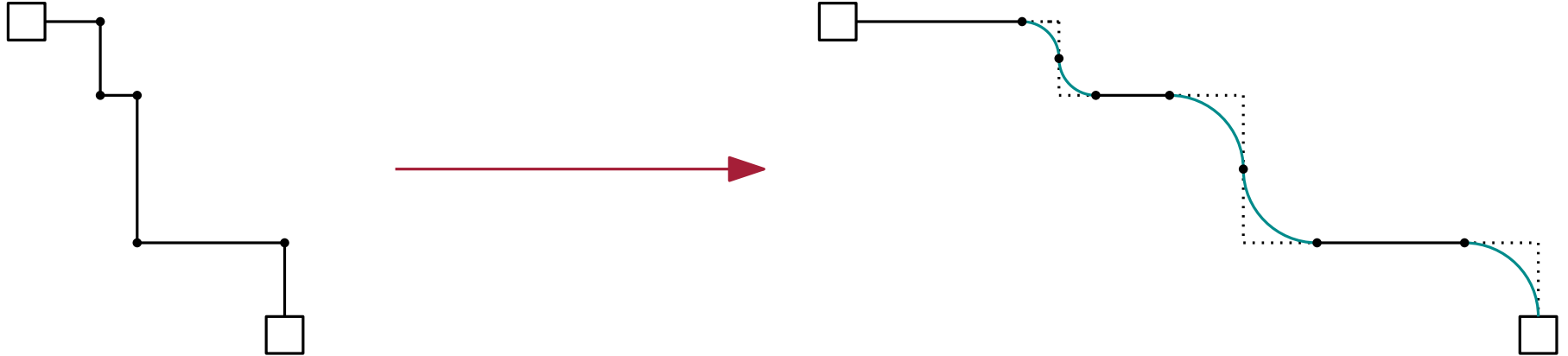


Complexity Investigation

- ▶ How does the complexity of polyedges “behave” by smoothening an orthogonal drawing?
- ▶ **Known results** [Bekos et al. 2013]
 - ▶ “spiral-shaped” polyedges do not increase in complexity



- ▶ “staircase” polyedges **do** increase in complexity

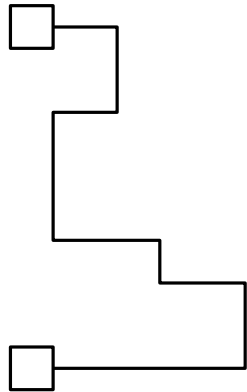


Defining “good” and “bad” parts

- ▶ Orthogonal polyedge e given
 - ▶ “Partition” e :
 - ▶ *Fragment* $:=$ non-empty sequence of segments
 - ▶ *Fragmentation* $:=$ non-empty sequence of fragments

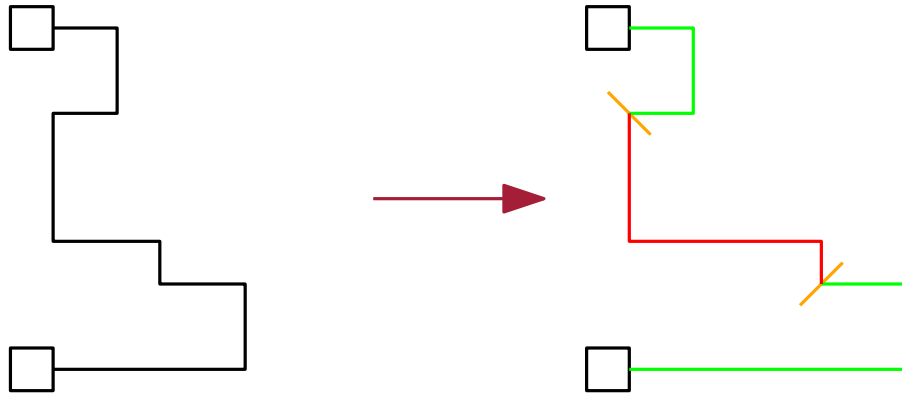
Defining “good” and “bad” parts

- ▶ Orthogonal polyedge e given
 - ▶ “Partition” e :
 - ▶ $Fragment :=$ non-empty sequence of segments
 - ▶ $Fragmentation :=$ non-empty sequence of fragments



Defining “good” and “bad” parts

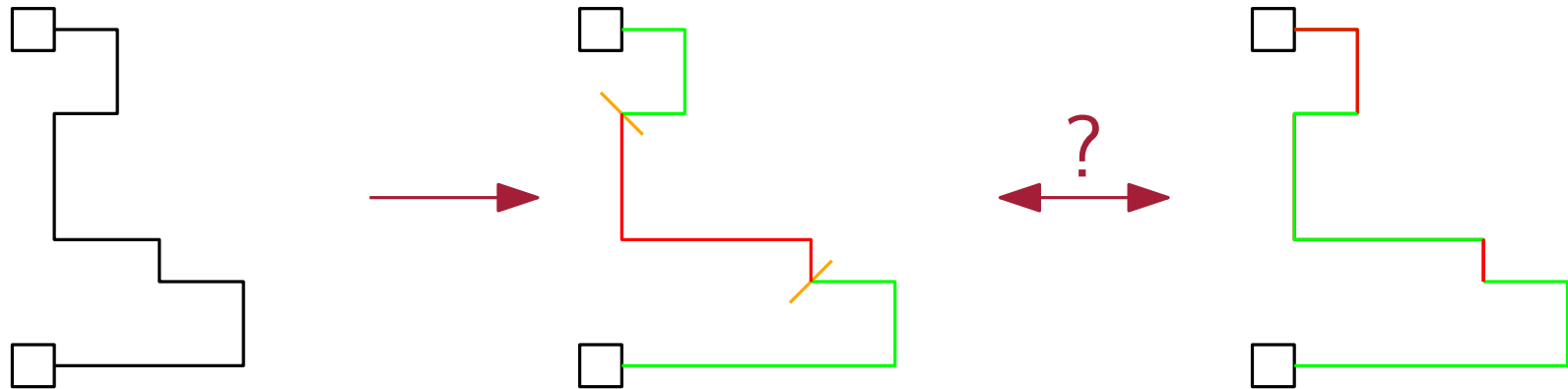
- ▶ Orthogonal polyedge e given
 - ▶ “Partition” e :
 - ▶ $Fragment :=$ non-empty sequence of segments
 - ▶ $Fragmentation :=$ non-empty sequence of fragments



- ▶ **Good** part $\hat{=}$ spiral shapes $\hat{=}$ uniform fragment
- ▶ **Bad** part $\hat{=}$ zig-zag shapes $\hat{=}$ alternating fragment

Defining “good” and “bad” parts

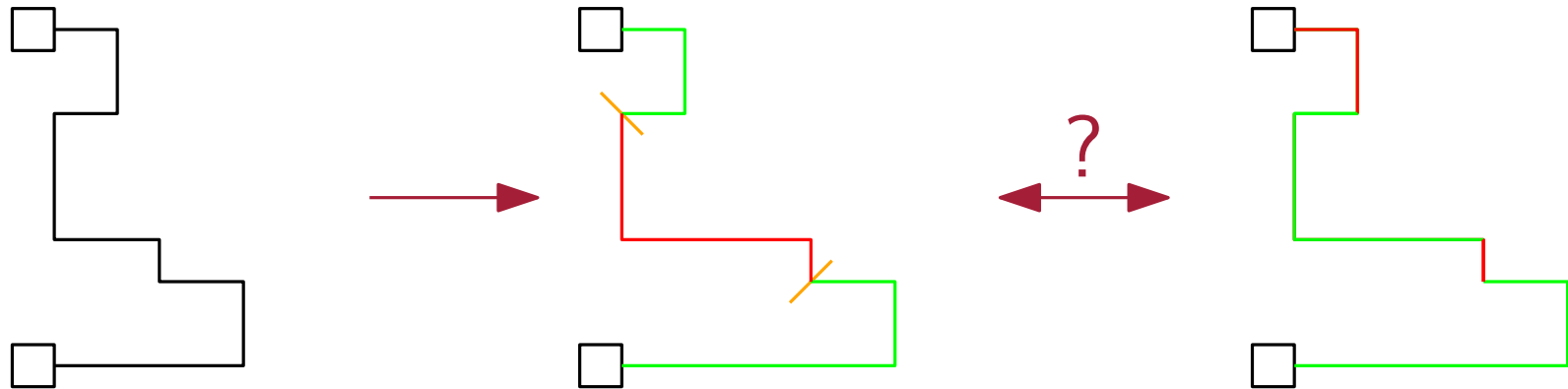
- ▶ Orthogonal polyedge e given
 - ▶ “Partition” e :
 - ▶ *Fragment* \coloneqq non-empty sequence of segments
 - ▶ *Fragmentation* \coloneqq non-empty sequence of fragments



- ▶ **Good** part \triangleq spiral shapes \triangleq uniform fragment
- ▶ **Bad** part \triangleq zig-zag shapes \triangleq alternating fragment

Defining “good” and “bad” parts

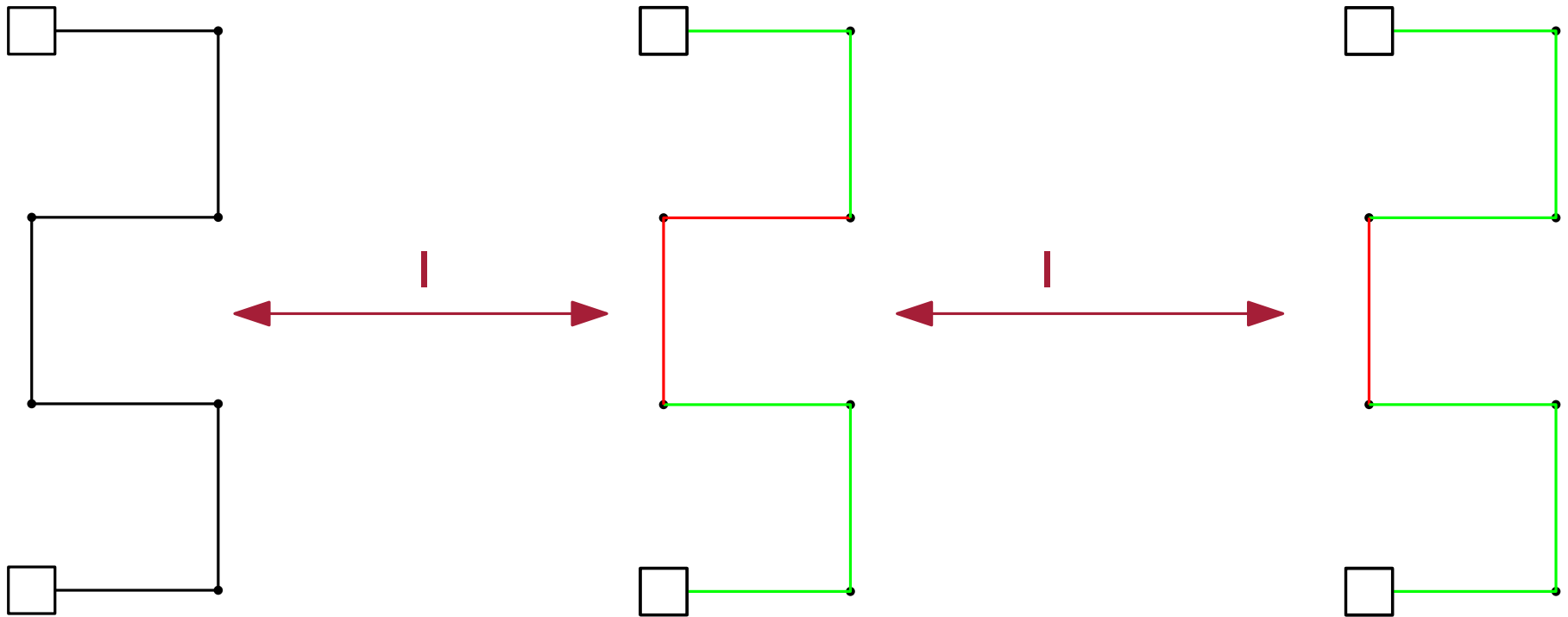
- ▶ Orthogonal polyedge e given
 - ▶ “Partition” e :
 - ▶ *Fragment* \coloneqq non-empty sequence of segments
 - ▶ *Fragmentation* \coloneqq non-empty sequence of fragments



- ▶ **Good** part \triangleq spiral shapes \triangleq uniform fragment
 - ▶ **Bad** part \triangleq zig-zag shapes \triangleq alternating fragment
- ▶ What fragmentation is the “most accurate”?
- ▶ How can we utilize the partitioning for complexity investigation?

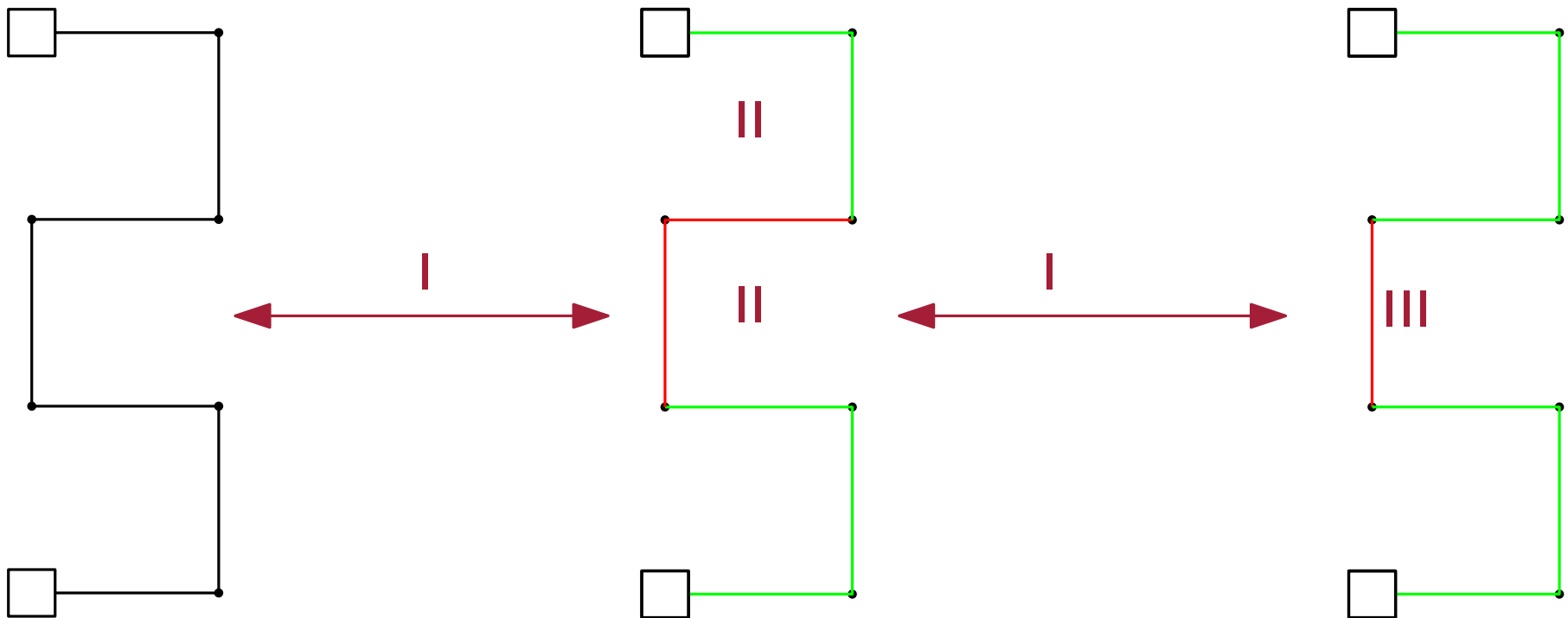
Fragmentation properties

- Multiple valid fragmentations can describe one polyedge



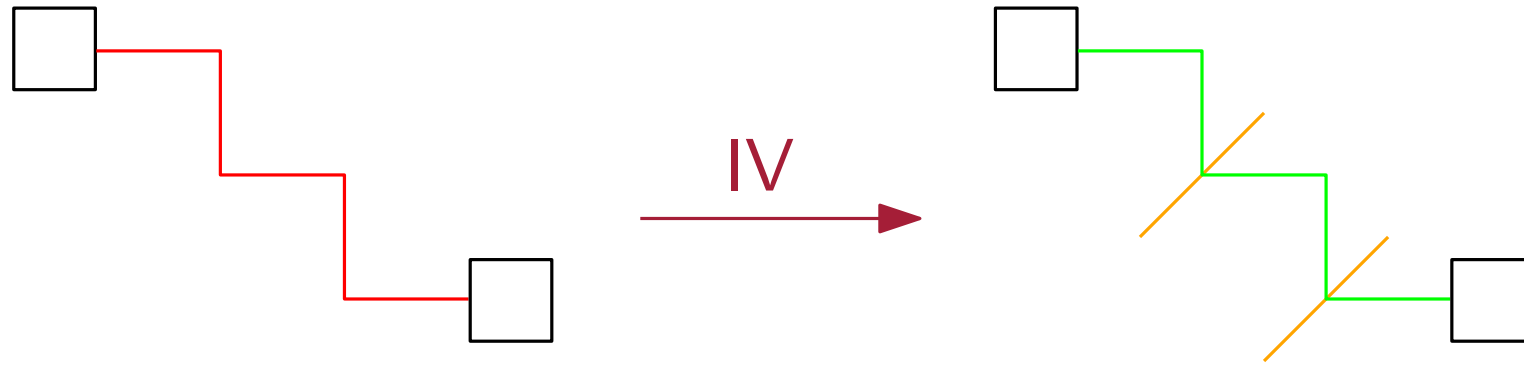
Fragmentation properties

- I Multiple valid fragmentations can describe one polyedge
- II Fragments of length up to 2 are both uniform *and* alternating
- III Two fragments are *incompatible*
 \Leftrightarrow they are not further mergable



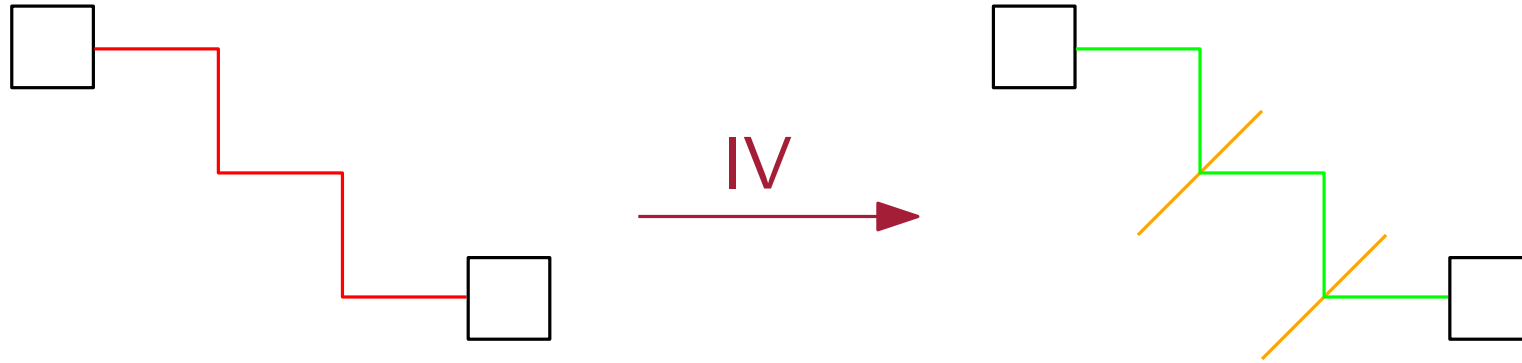
Fragmentation Properties

IV *Alternating* fragments can be decomposed in uniform fragments of length at most two

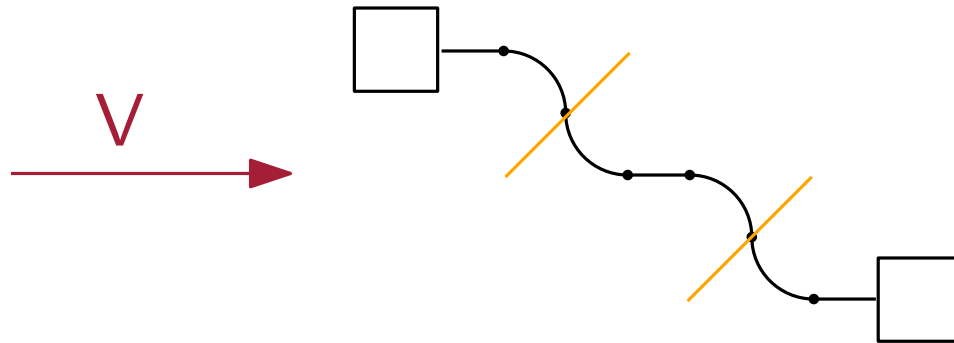


Fragmentation Properties

IV *Alternating* fragments can be decomposed in uniform fragments of length at most two



V Incompatible fragments increase the complexity by 1 in the smoothed drawing



Complexity Investigation

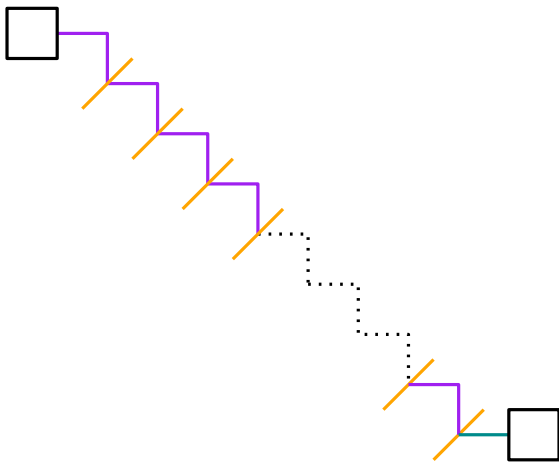
- ▶ Uniform-only fragmentations describe “smoothing behaviour” accurately, linear runtime algorithm

Complexity Investigation

- ▶ Uniform-only fragmentations describe “smoothing behaviour” accurately, linear runtime algorithm
- ▶ $k \triangleq$ complexity of input orthogonal polyedge
 - ▶ $1 \leq \text{fragmentation length} \leq \lceil \frac{k}{2} \rceil$

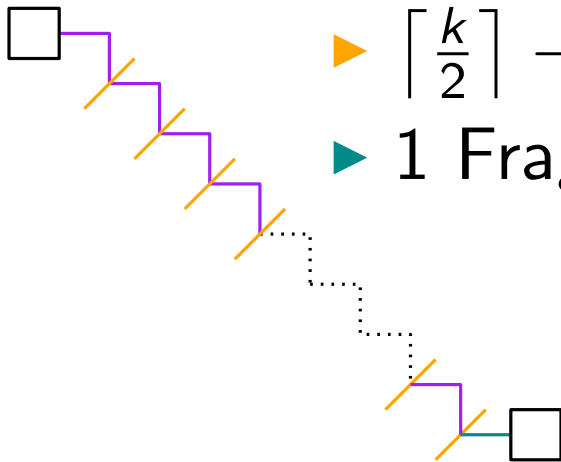
Complexity Investigation

- ▶ Uniform-only fragmentations describe “smoothing behaviour” accurately, linear runtime algorithm
- ▶ $k \triangleq$ complexity of input orthogonal polyedge
 - ▶ $1 \leq \text{fragmentation length} \leq \lceil \frac{k}{2} \rceil$
 - ▶ worst case: staircase polyedge
 - ▶ “chopped” into fragments of length at most 2
 - ▶ k odd:
 - ▶ fragmentation length: $\lceil \frac{k}{2} \rceil$



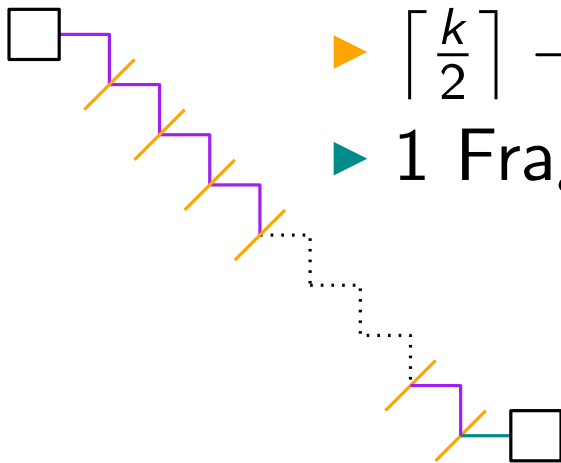
Complexity Investigation

- ▶ Uniform-only fragmentations describe “smoothing behaviour” accurately, linear runtime algorithm
- ▶ $k \triangleq$ complexity of input orthogonal polyedge
 - ▶ $1 \leq \text{fragmentation length} \leq \lceil \frac{k}{2} \rceil$
 - ▶ worst case: staircase polyedge
 - ▶ “chopped” into fragments of length at most 2
 - ▶ k odd:
 - ▶ fragmentation length: $\lceil \frac{k}{2} \rceil$
 - ▶ $\lceil \frac{k}{2} \rceil - 1$ fragments of length 2
 - ▶ $\lceil \frac{k}{2} \rceil - 1$ incompatible fragment transitions
 - ▶ 1 Fragment of length 1



Complexity Investigation

- ▶ Uniform-only fragmentations describe “smoothing behaviour” accurately, linear runtime algorithm
- ▶ $k \triangleq$ complexity of input orthogonal polyedge
 - ▶ $1 \leq \text{fragmentation length} \leq \lceil \frac{k}{2} \rceil$
 - ▶ worst case: staircase polyedge
 - ▶ “chopped” into fragments of length at most 2
 - ▶ k odd:
 - ▶ fragmentation length: $\lceil \frac{k}{2} \rceil$
 - ▶ $\lceil \frac{k}{2} \rceil - 1$ fragments of length 2
 - ▶ $\lceil \frac{k}{2} \rceil - 1$ incompatible fragment transitions
 - ▶ 1 Fragment of length 1



$$\text{▶ } \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\lceil \frac{k}{2} \rceil - 1} 2 \right) + 1 + \lceil \frac{k}{2} \rceil - 1 = \underline{\underline{\lceil \frac{3k}{2} \rceil - 1}}$$

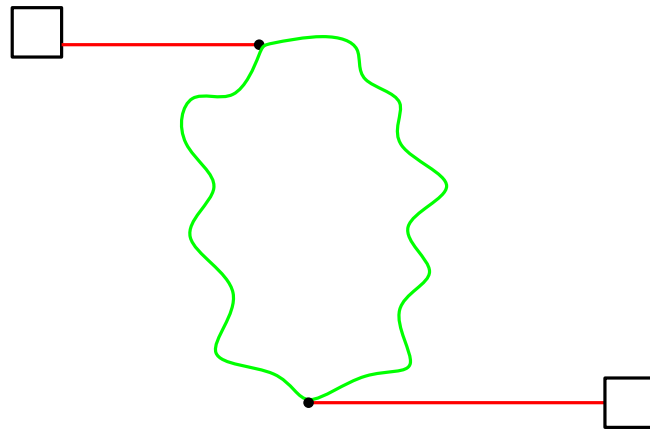
(complexity upper bound)

What about Kandinsky drawings?

- ▶ Upper bound holds for low complexity polyedges
- ▶ The upper bound can be further improved for polyedges with high complexity

What about Kandinsky drawings?

- ▶ Upper bound holds for low complexity polyedges
- ▶ The upper bound can be further improved for polyedges with high complexity
- ▶ Large polyedges in Kandinsky may inherit two bends which are not deducable
- ▶ Polyedge spiral-shaped in-between those bends



- ▶ In this case: complexity increase from k to $k + 2$

Overall results

- ▶ **Kandinsky drawings can be smoothened with the stretching technique**
 - ▶ worst case area consumption: quadratic in width size
 - ▶ height stays unaltered

Overall results

- ▶ **Kandinsky drawings can be smoothened with the stretching technique**
 - ▶ worst case area consumption: quadratic in width size
 - ▶ height stays unaltered
 - ▶ Edge complexity increase:

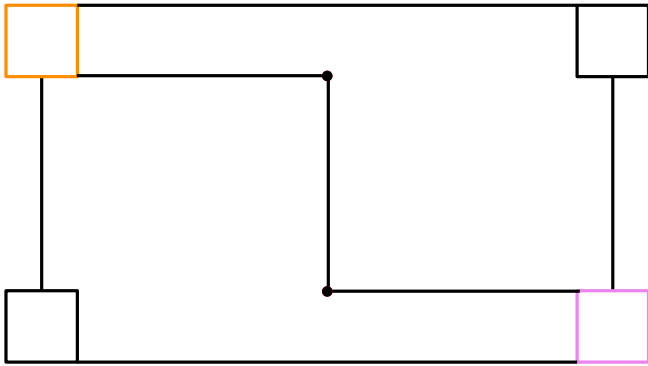
Original Kandinsky k	Smoothened Kandinsky k'
≤ 5	$\lceil \frac{3k}{2} \rceil - 1$
≥ 5	$k + 2$

Saving measures - Complexity

- ▶ Port reassignment

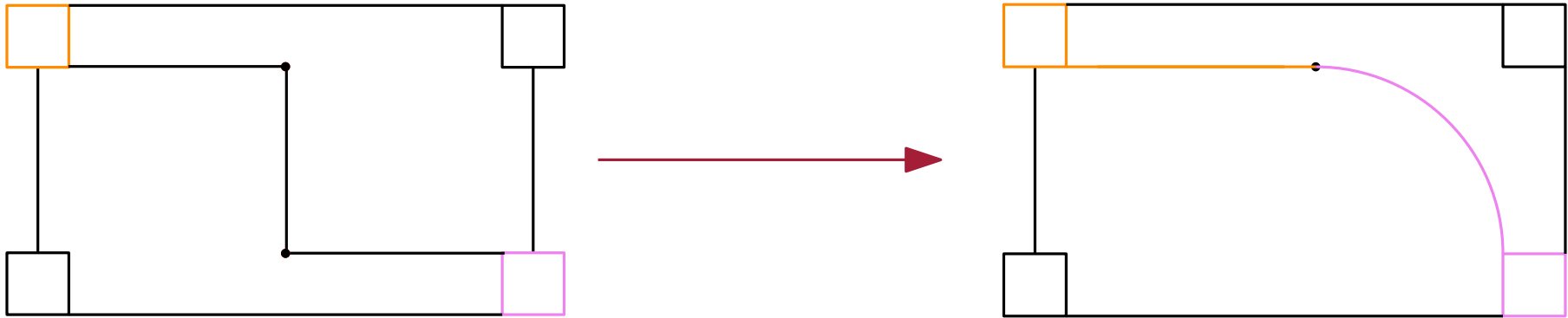
Saving measures - Complexity

- ▶ Port reassignment
 - ▶ May reduce the edge complexity by one



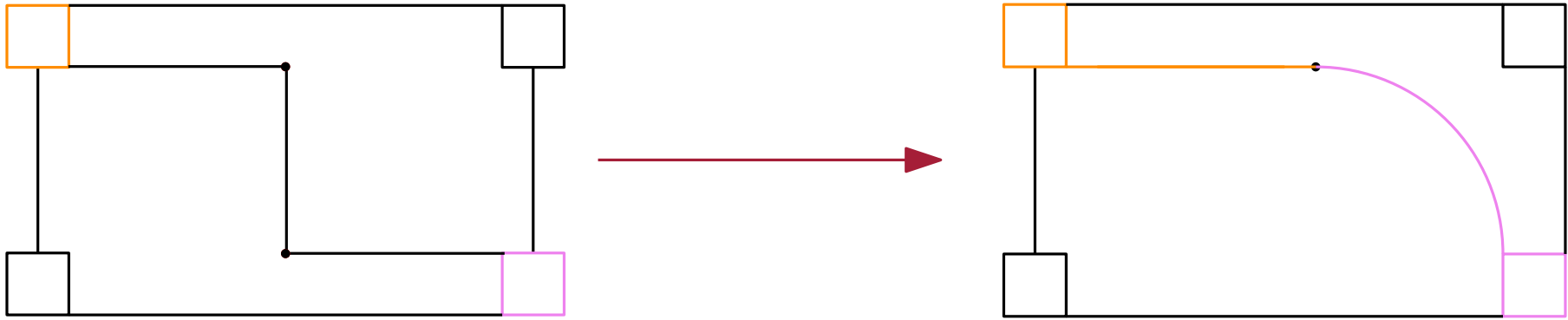
Saving measures - Complexity

- ▶ Port reassignment
 - ▶ May reduce the edge complexity by one

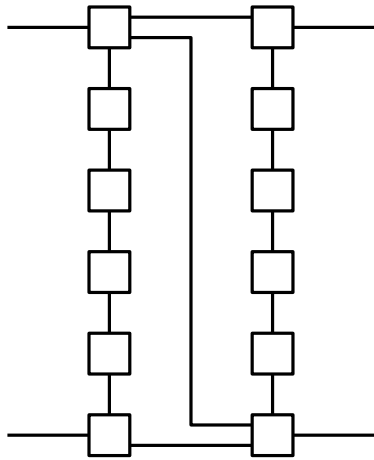


Saving measures - Complexity

- ▶ Port reassignment
 - ▶ May reduce the edge complexity by one

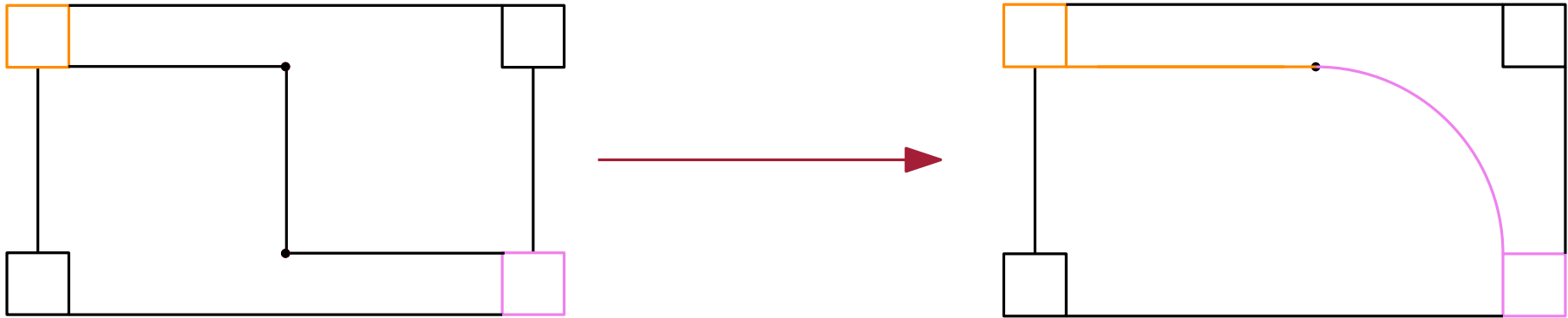


- ▶ However, it does not always work

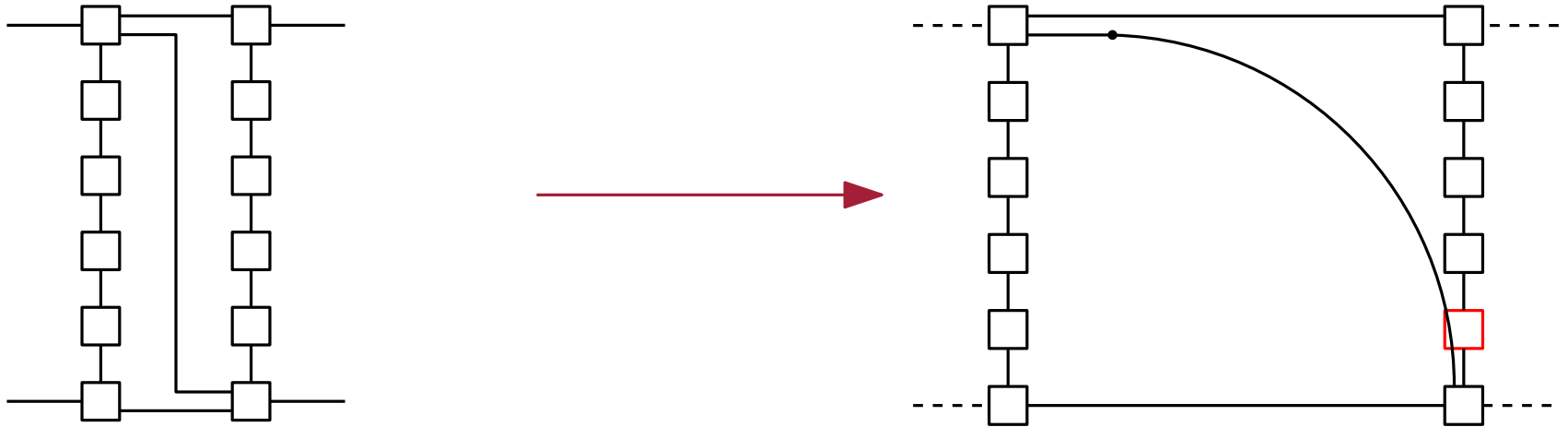


Saving measures - Complexity

- ▶ Port reassignment
 - ▶ May reduce the edge complexity by one

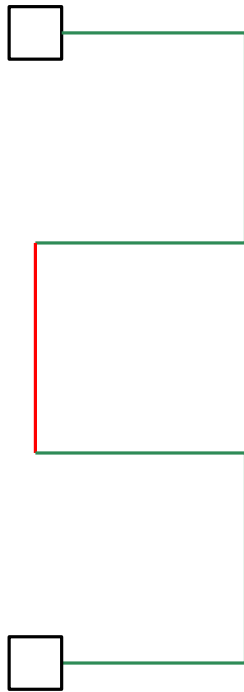


- ▶ However, it does not always work



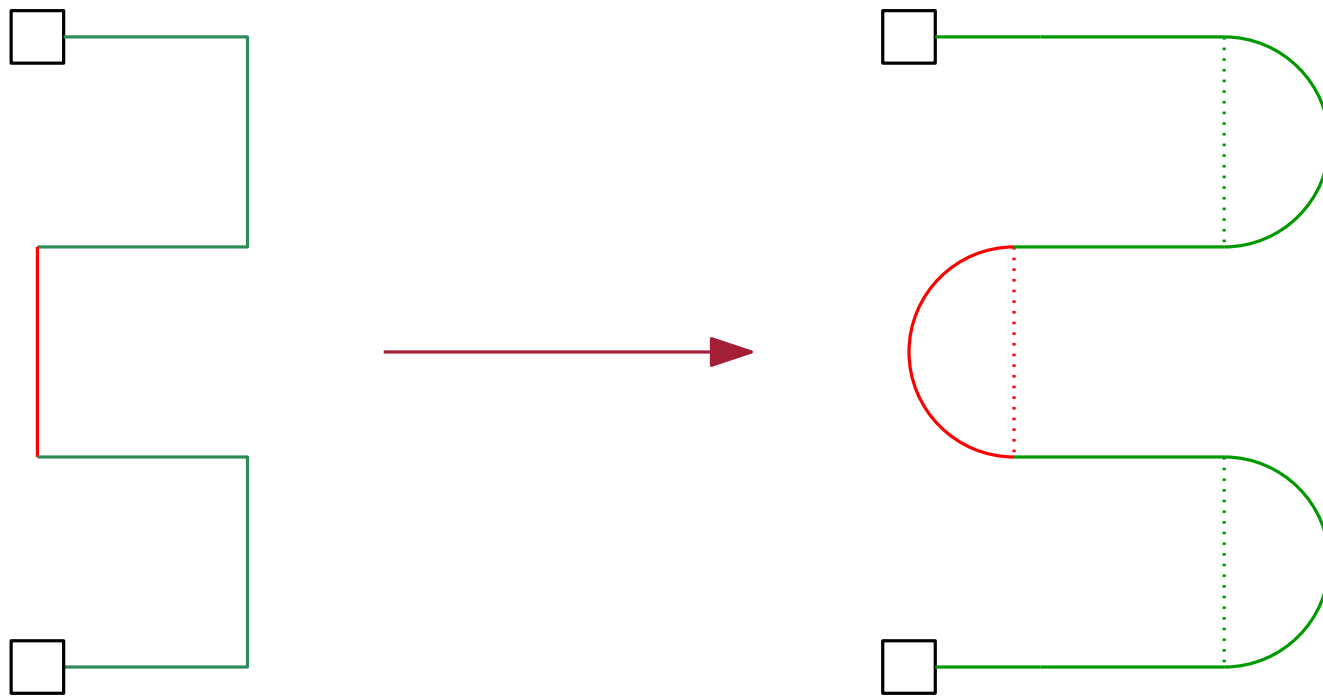
Saving measures - Complexity

- ▶ Using the fragmentation
 - ▶ If an alternating fragment of length one inherits a vertical fragment, the complexity does not increase



Saving measures - Complexity

- ▶ Using the fragmentation
 - ▶ If an alternating fragment of length one inherits a vertical fragment, the complexity does not increase



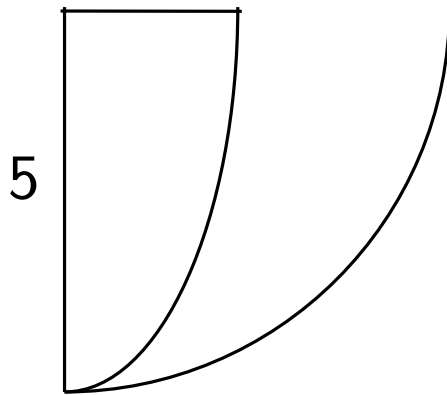
Saving measures - Area

Saving measures - Area

- ▶ Stretching technique
 - ▶ Stretch by only the square root of the longest vertical segment
 - ▶ Worst case area consumption: $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot \sqrt{n}) \times \mathcal{O}(n)$
 - ▶ Substitute quarter circular arcs with:

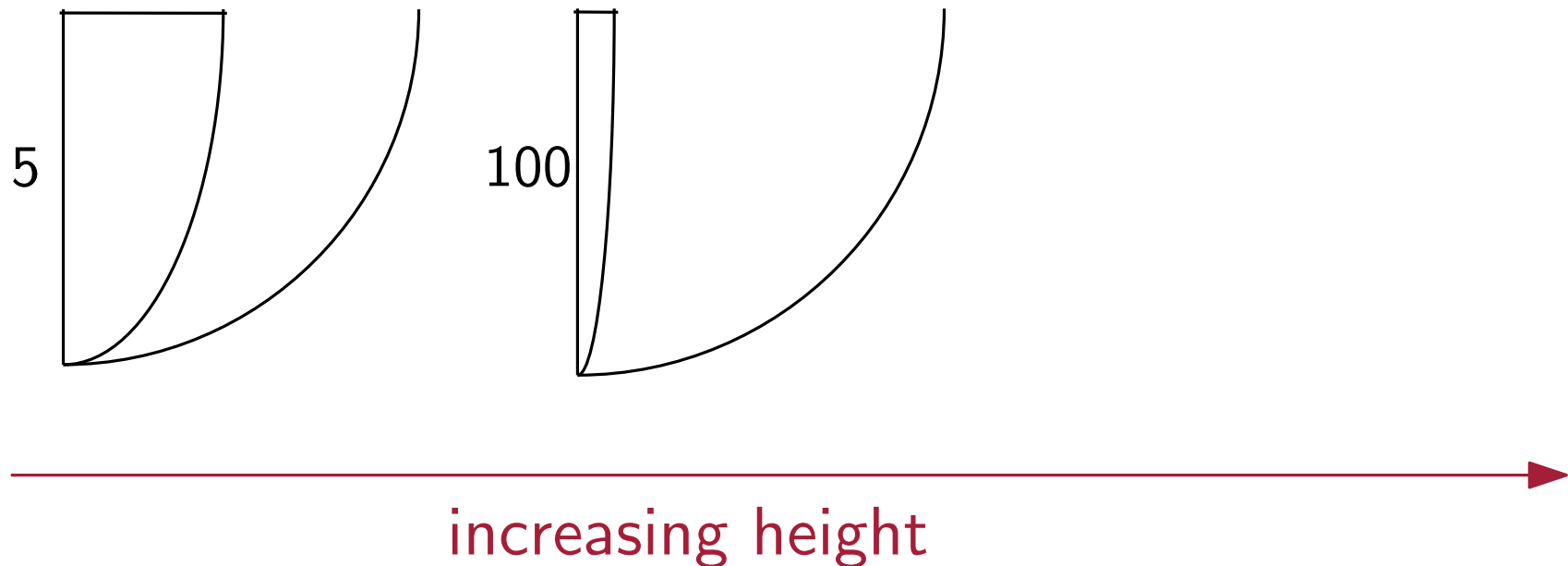
Saving measures - Area

- ▶ Stretching technique
 - ▶ Stretch by only the square root of the longest vertical segment
 - ▶ Worst case area consumption: $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot \sqrt{n}) \times \mathcal{O}(n)$
 - ▶ Substitute quarter circular arcs with:
 - ▶ Ellipse arcs



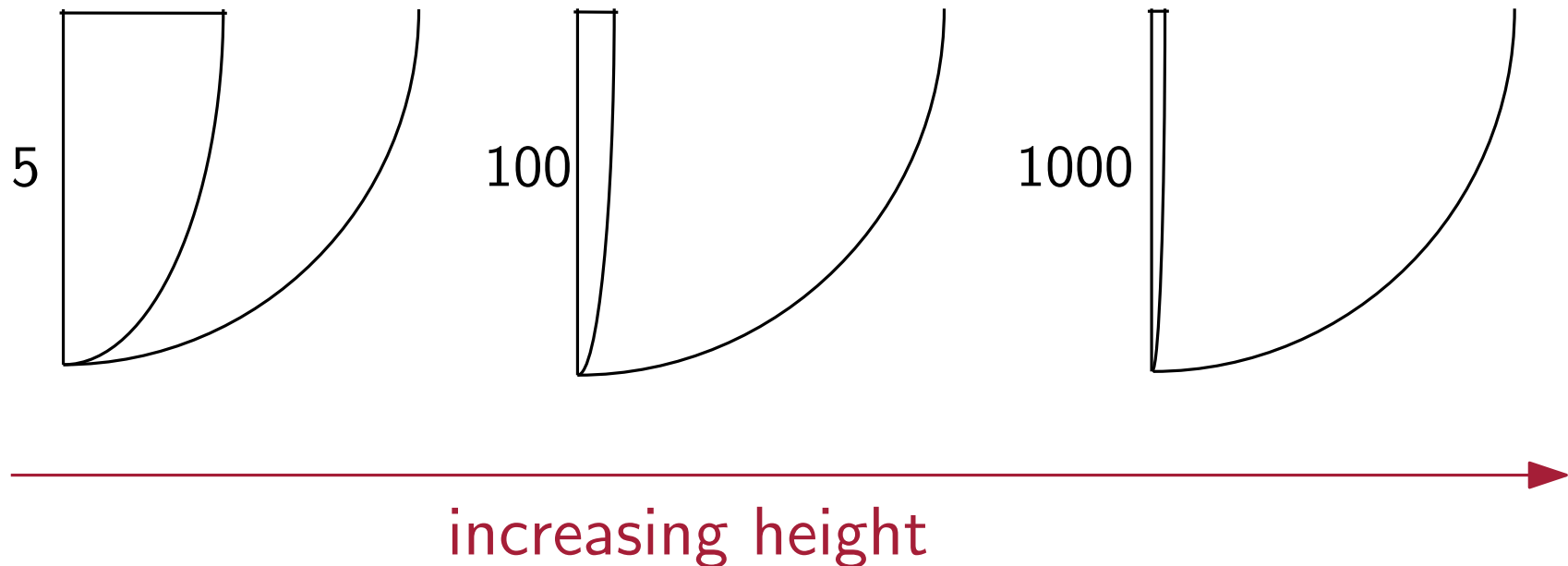
Saving measures - Area

- ▶ Stretching technique
 - ▶ Stretch by only the square root of the longest vertical segment
 - ▶ Worst case area consumption: $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot \sqrt{n}) \times \mathcal{O}(n)$
 - ▶ Substitute quarter circular arcs with:
 - ▶ Ellipse arcs
 - ▶ Low readability for high values



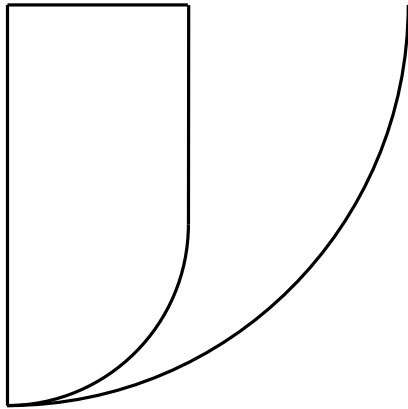
Saving measures - Area

- ▶ Stretching technique
 - ▶ Stretch by only the square root of the longest vertical segment
 - ▶ Worst case area consumption: $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot \sqrt{n}) \times \mathcal{O}(n)$
 - ▶ Substitute quarter circular arcs with:
 - ▶ Ellipse arcs
 - ▶ Low readability for high values



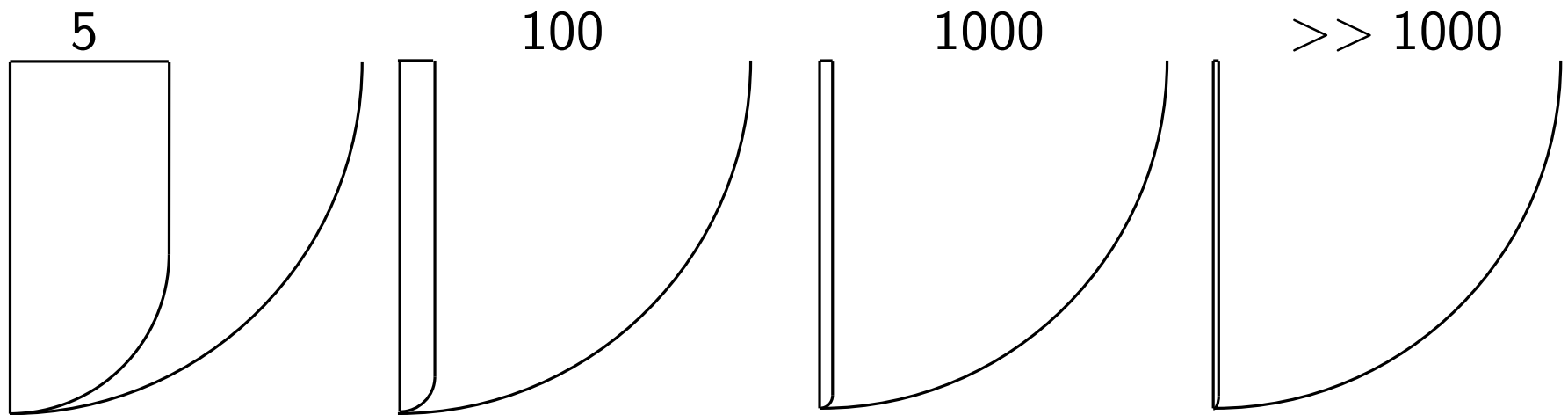
Saving measures - Area

- ▶ Stretching technique
 - ▶ Stretch by only the square root of the longest vertical segment
 - ▶ Worst case area consumption: $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot \sqrt{n}) \times \mathcal{O}(n)$
 - ▶ Substitute quarter circular arcs with:
 - ▶ Smaller quarter circular arc + 1 vertical segment



Saving measures - Area

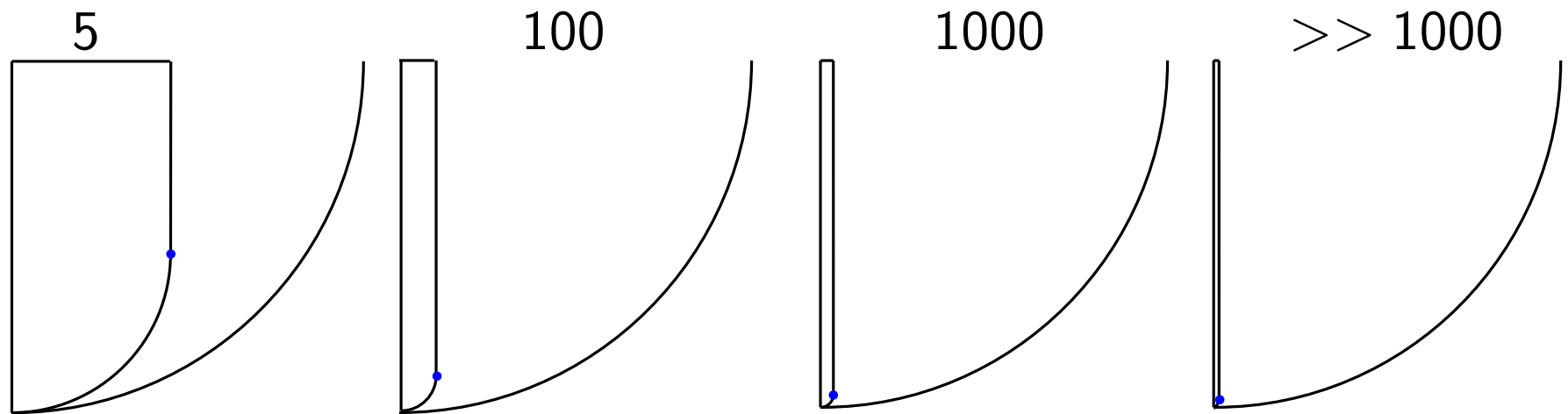
- ▶ Stretching technique
 - ▶ Stretch by only the square root of the longest vertical segment
 - ▶ Worst case area consumption: $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot \sqrt{n}) \times \mathcal{O}(n)$
 - ▶ Substitute quarter circular arcs with:
 - ▶ Smaller quarter circular arc + 1 vertical segment



increasing height

Saving measures - Area

- ▶ Stretching technique
 - ▶ Stretch by only the square root of the longest vertical segment
 - ▶ Worst case area consumption: $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot \sqrt{n}) \times \mathcal{O}(n)$
 - ▶ Substitute quarter circular arcs with:
 - ▶ Smaller quarter circular arc + 1 vertical segment
 - ▶ Higher readability, but high complexity increase



Area & complexity savings combined

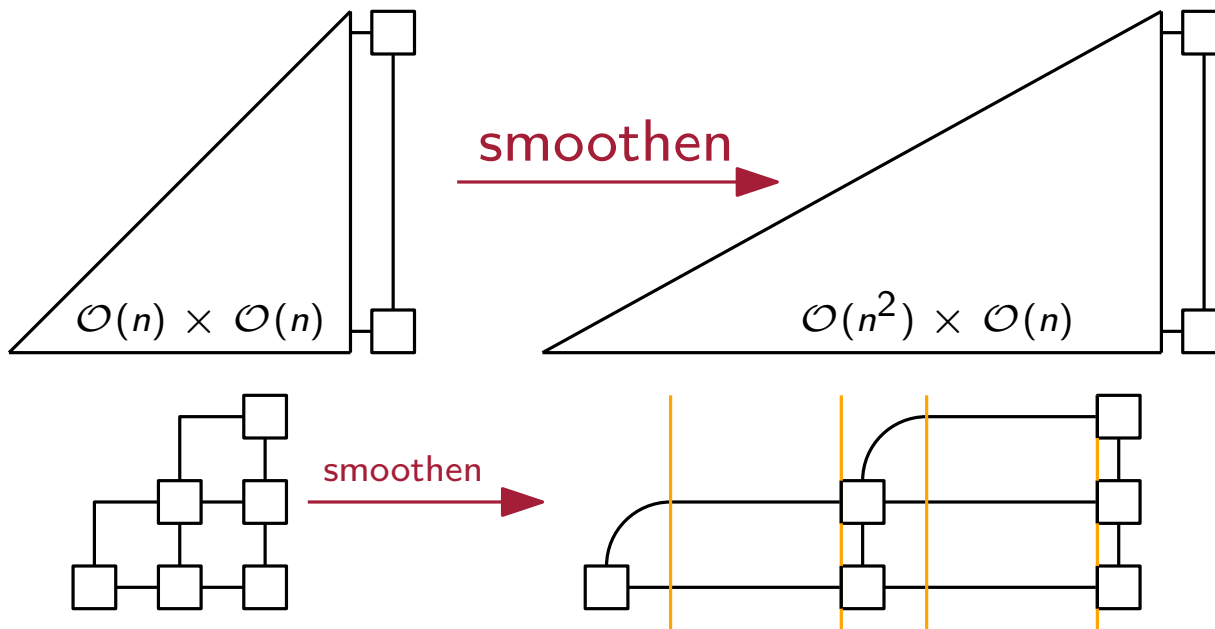
- ▶ Saving plane sweep

Area & complexity savings combined

- ▶ Saving plane sweep
 - ▶ If sweep line only crosses horizontal segments, look for redundancy

Area & complexity savings combined

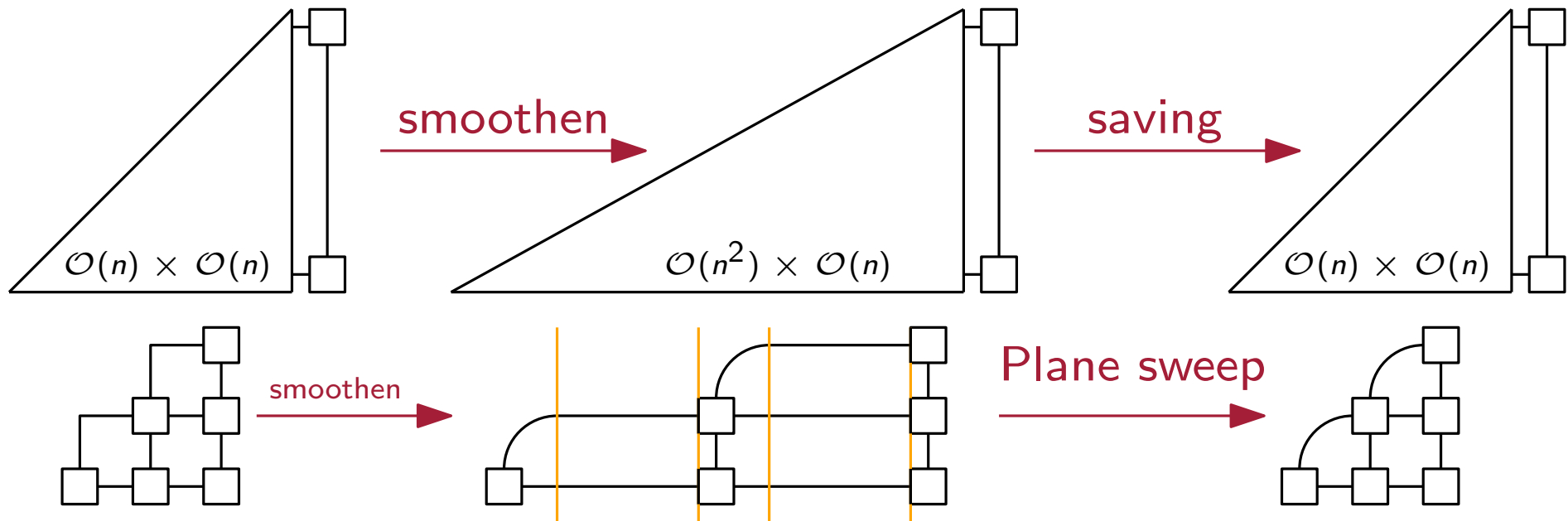
- ▶ Saving plane sweep
 - ▶ If sweep line only crosses horizontal segments, look for redundancy
 - ▶ Reduces width up to its square root and save segments



Area & complexity savings combined

- ▶ Saving plane sweep

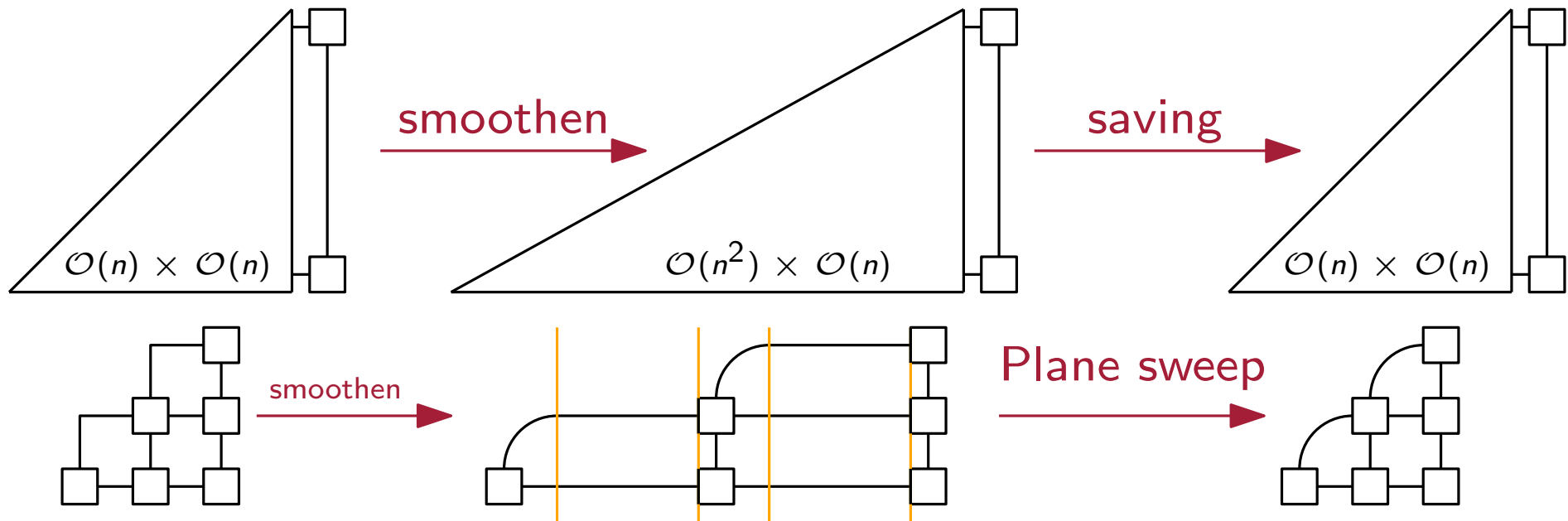
- ▶ If sweep line only crosses horizontal segments, look for redundancy
- ▶ Reduces width up to its square root and save segments



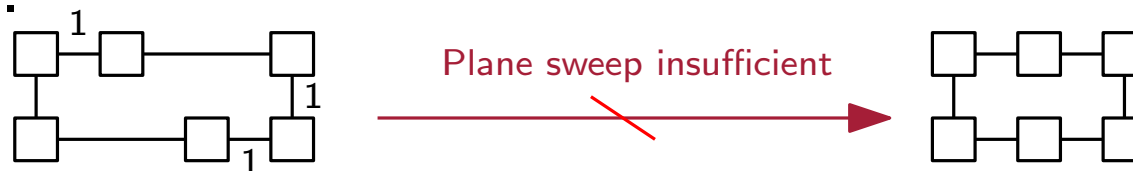
Area & complexity savings combined

► Saving plane sweep

- If sweep line only crosses horizontal segments, look for redundancy
- Reduces width up to its square root and save segments



► But...



4M Algorithm - Moving

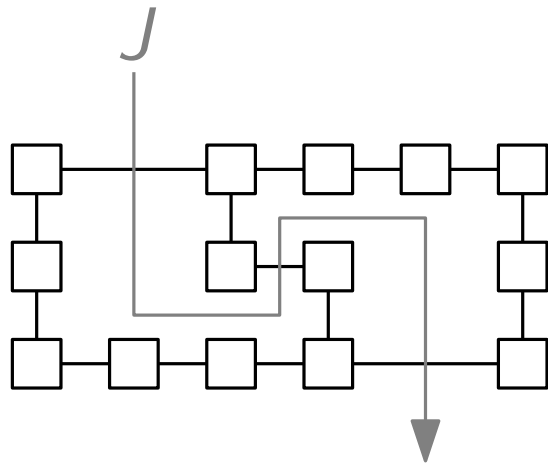
- ▶ **Area saving algorithm for orthogonal drawings**
[Fößmeier et al. 1998]
- ▶ Finds a directed path through horizontal line segments

4M Algorithm - Moving

- ▶ **Area saving algorithm for orthogonal drawings**
[Fößmeier et al. 1998]
- ▶ Finds a directed path through horizontal line segments
 - ▶ downwards: reduction by one unit length
 - ▶ upwards: elongation by one unit length
 - ▶ repeat until one of the segments achieved unit length

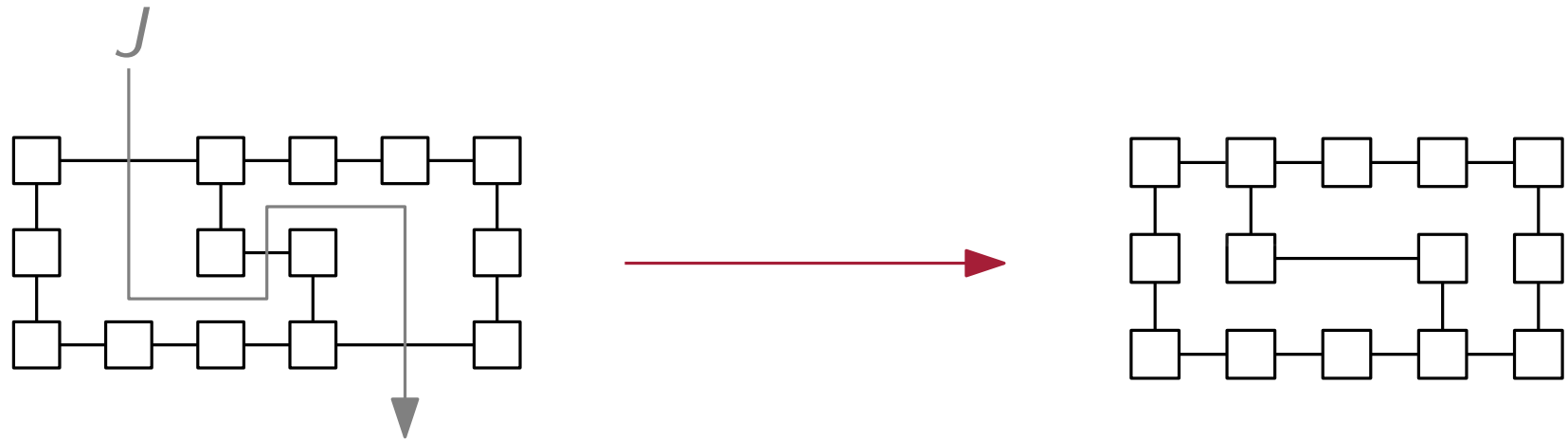
4M Algorithm - Moving

- ▶ **Area saving algorithm for orthogonal drawings**
[Föbmeier et al. 1998]
- ▶ Finds a directed path through horizontal line segments
 - ▶ downwards: reduction by one unit length
 - ▶ upwards: elongation by one unit length
 - ▶ repeat until one of the segments achieved unit length



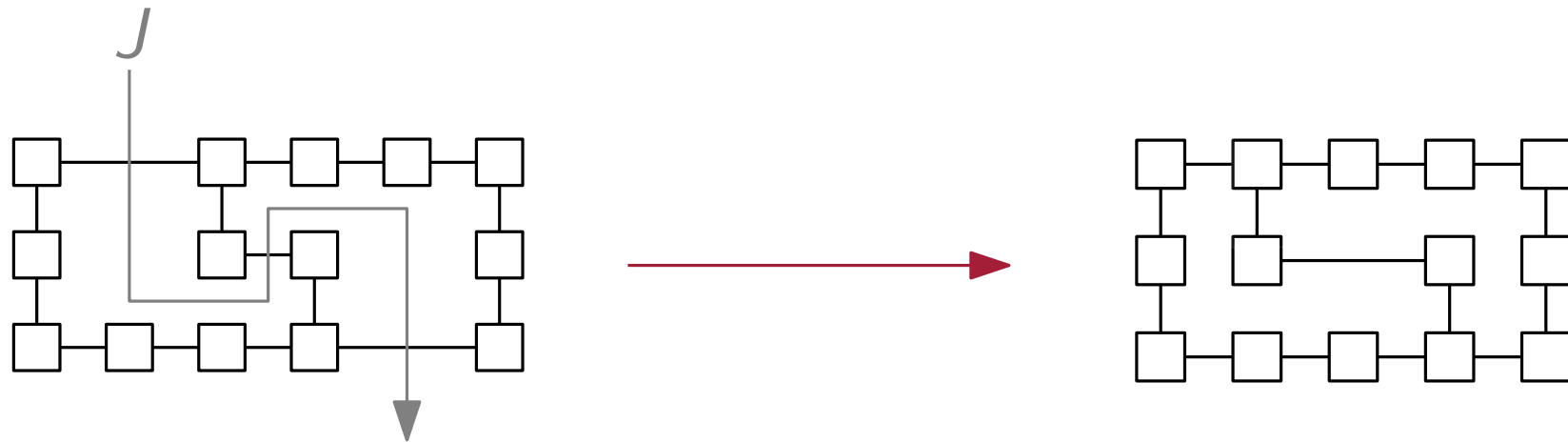
4M Algorithm - Moving

- ▶ **Area saving algorithm for orthogonal drawings**
[Föbmeier et al. 1998]
- ▶ Finds a directed path through horizontal line segments
 - ▶ downwards: reduction by one unit length
 - ▶ upwards: elongation by one unit length
 - ▶ repeat until one of the segments achieved unit length



4M Algorithm - Moving

- ▶ **Area saving algorithm for orthogonal drawings**
[Fößmeier et al. 1998]
- ▶ Finds a directed path through horizontal line segments
 - ▶ downwards: reduction by one unit length
 - ▶ upwards: elongation by one unit length
 - ▶ repeat until one of the segments achieved unit length



- ▶ Can save area either horizontally or vertically
- ▶ Can be modified for Smoothened Kandinsky drawings

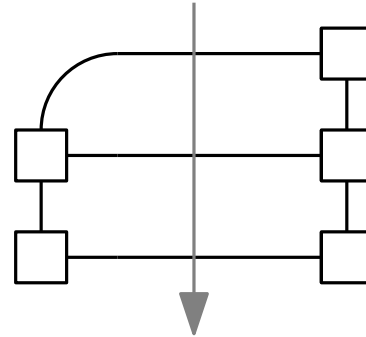
4M Algorithm - Moving modification

4M Algorithm - Moving modification

- ▶ Finds a directed path through horizontal line segments **and quarter circular arcs**

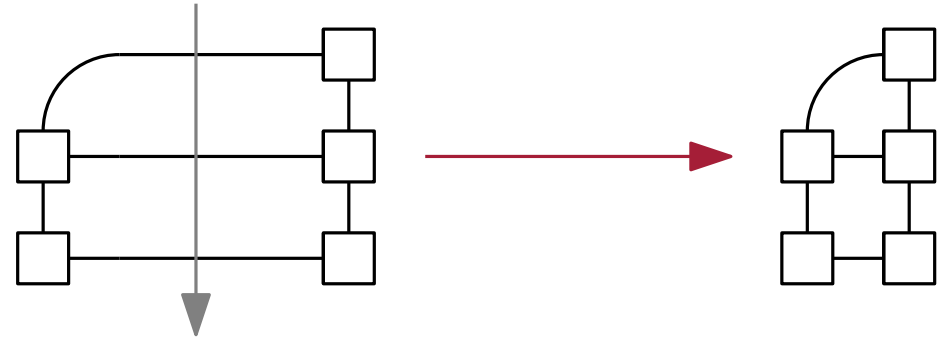
4M Algorithm - Moving modification

- ▶ Finds a directed path through horizontal line segments **and quarter circular arcs**
- ▶ Try to cross line segments
 - ▶ Complexity might decrease



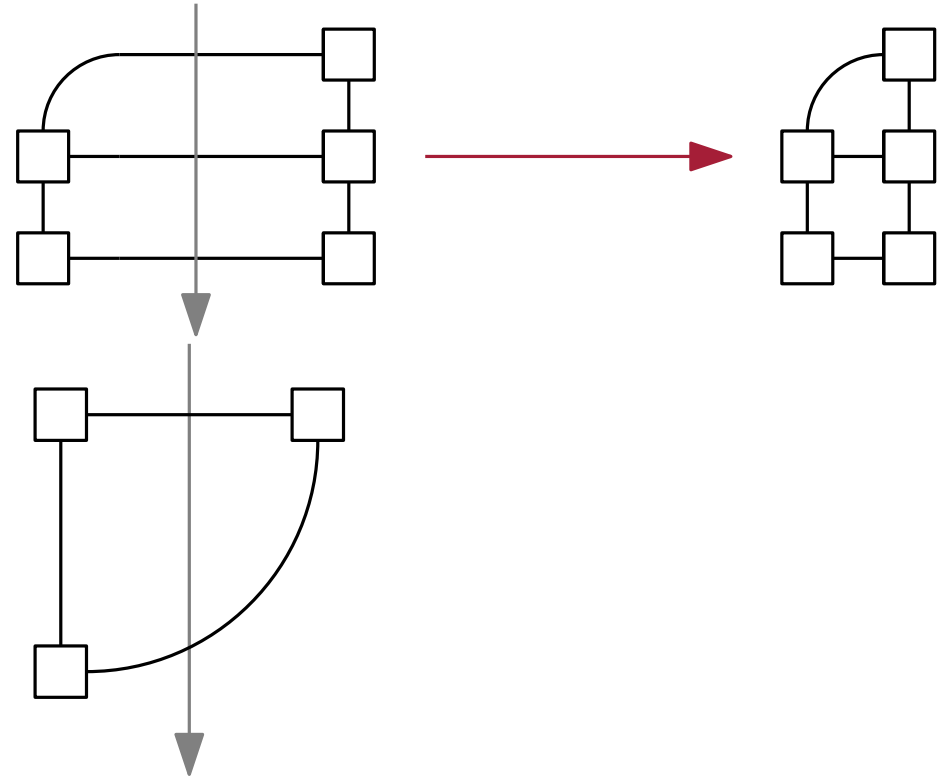
4M Algorithm - Moving modification

- ▶ Finds a directed path through horizontal line segments **and quarter circular arcs**
- ▶ Try to cross line segments
 - ▶ Complexity might decrease



4M Algorithm - Moving modification

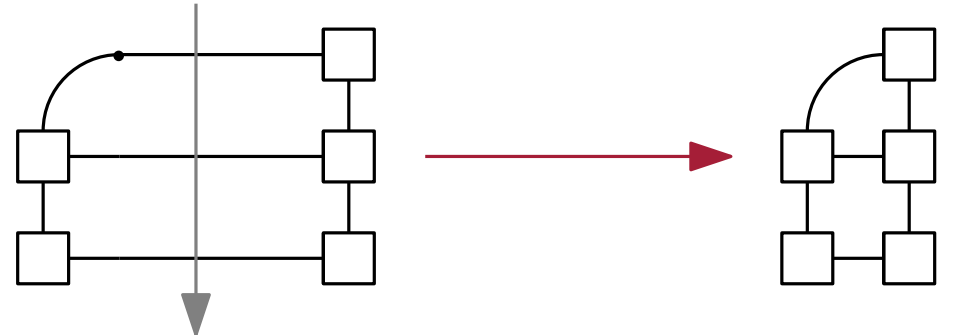
- ▶ Finds a directed path through horizontal line segments **and quarter circular arcs**
- ▶ Try to cross line segments
 - ▶ Complexity might decrease
- ▶ Else cross circular arc
 - ▶ Complexity might increase



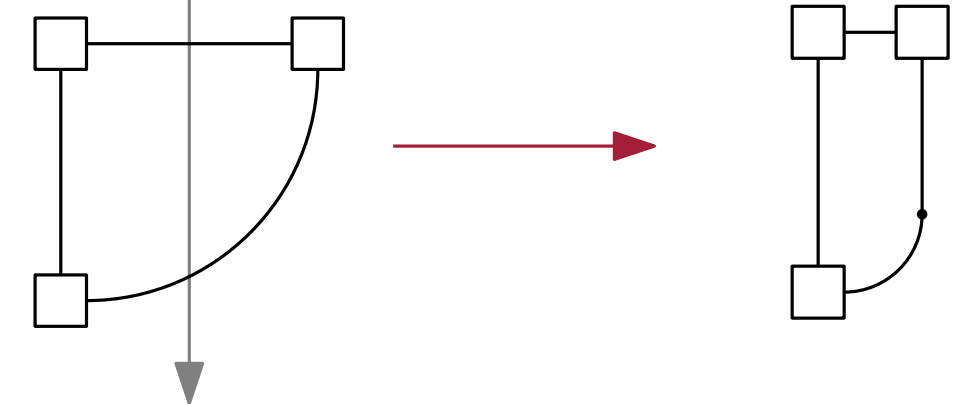
4M Algorithm - Moving modification

- ▶ Finds a directed path through horizontal line segments **and quarter circular arcs**

- ▶ Try to cross line segments
 - ▶ Complexity might decrease



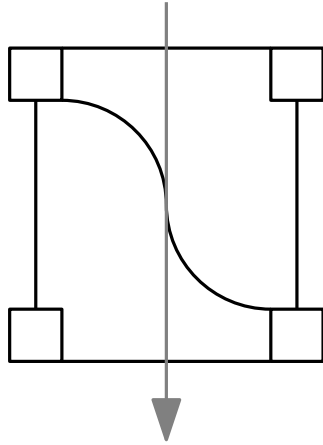
- ▶ Else cross circular arc
 - ▶ Complexity might increase



- ▶ Quarter circular arcs substituted
 - ▶ downwards: smaller circular arc, line segment
 - ▶ upwards: same-sized circular arc, line segment

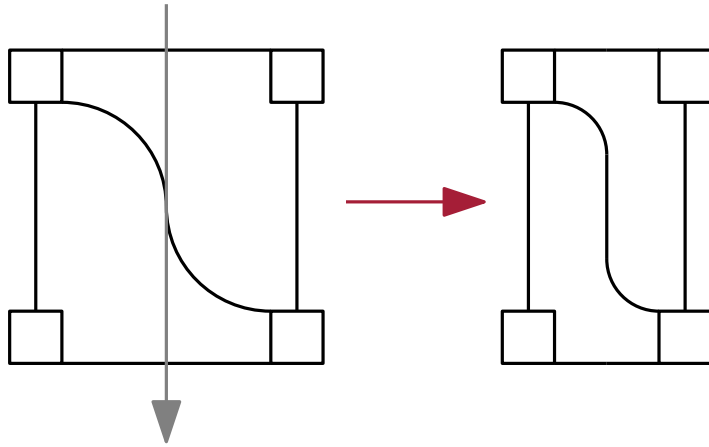
4M - Example

- Horizontal saving...



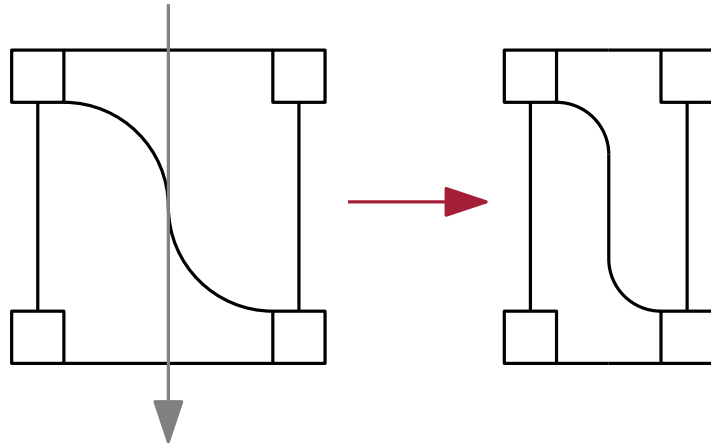
4M - Example

- Horizontal saving...

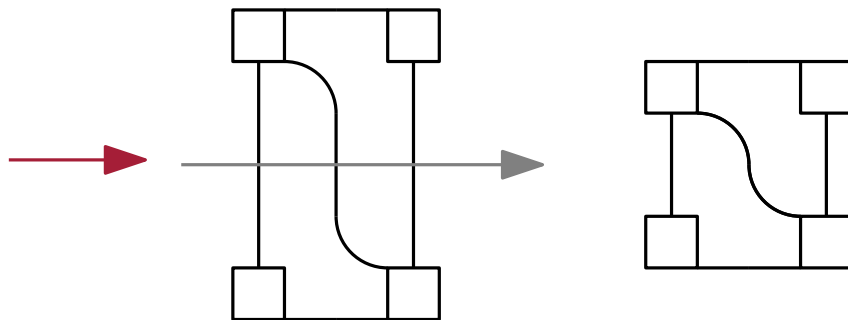


4M - Example

- ▶ Horizontal saving...

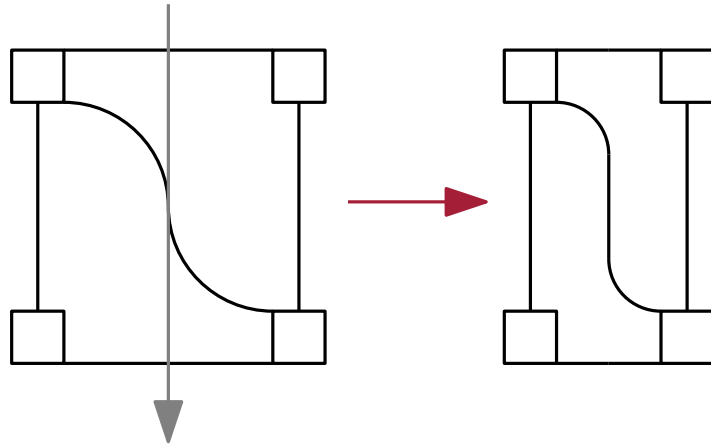


- ▶ Followed by vertical saving

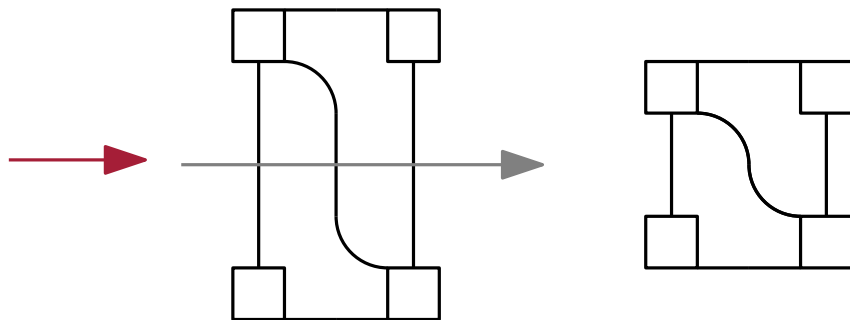


4M - Example

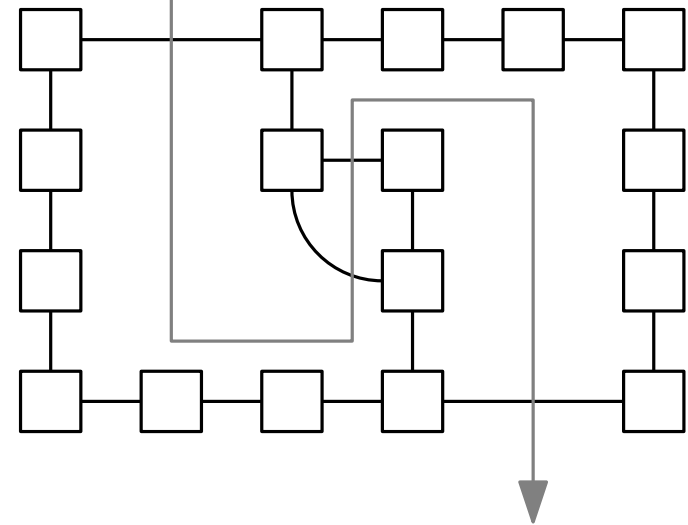
- Horizontal saving...



- ▶ Followed by vertical saving

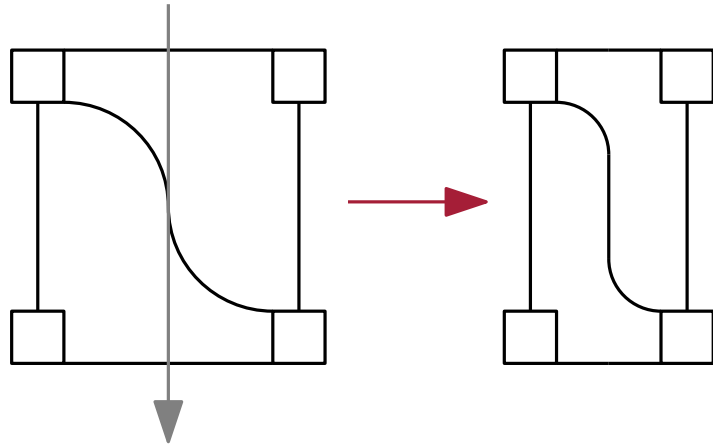


- Upwards-crossing path

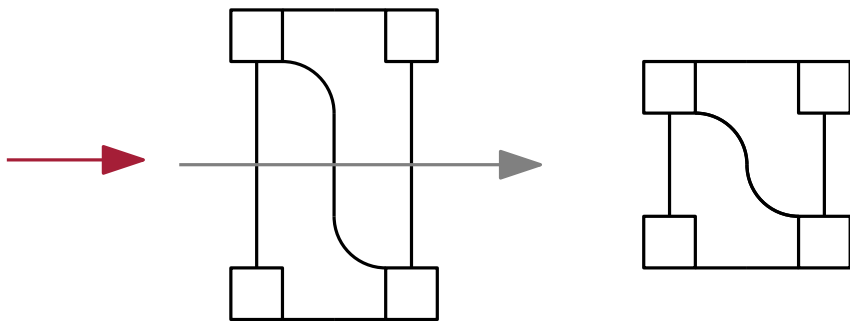


4M - Example

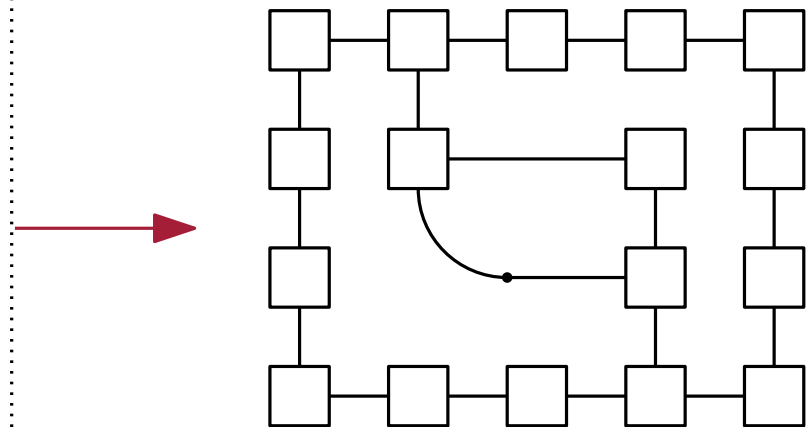
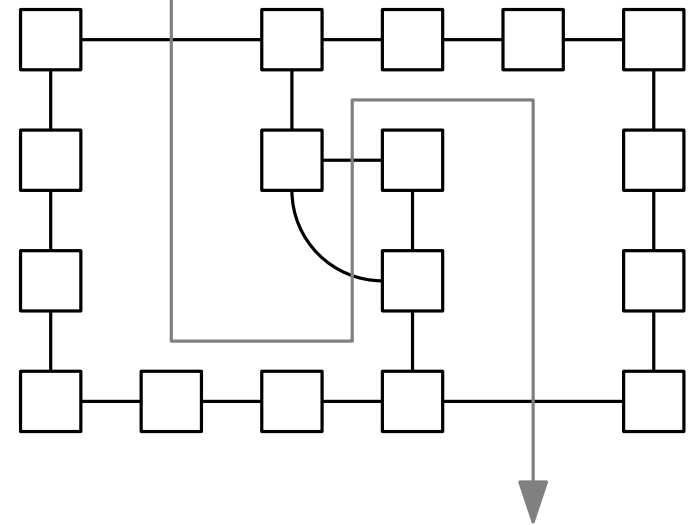
- Horizontal saving...



- Followed by vertical saving



- Upwards-crossing path



Summary

- ▶ Area saving often requires complexity increase
 - ▶ Square root stretching would suffice, needs complexity increase for clarity
 - ▶ 4M always increases complexity, when crossing a circular arc, but saves area consequently

Summary

- ▶ Area saving often requires complexity increase
 - ▶ Square root stretching would suffice, needs complexity increase for clarity
 - ▶ 4M always increases complexity, when crossing a circular arc, but saves area consequently
- ▶ Area saving plane sweep not sufficient
- ▶ 4M Moving Modification may suit well for saving measures

Summary

- ▶ Area saving often requires complexity increase
 - ▶ Square root stretching would suffice, needs complexity increase for clarity
 - ▶ 4M always increases complexity, when crossing a circular arc, but saves area consequently
- ▶ Area saving plane sweep not sufficient
- ▶ 4M Moving Modification may suit well for saving measures
- ▶ Port reassignment may decrease complexity
 - ▶ hard to determine, whether possible or not

Open Problems

- ▶ **Implementation**

- ▶ Useful for heuristics

- ▶ How do smoothened Kandinsky drawings look like?

- ▶ How efficient are the saving measures?

Open Problems

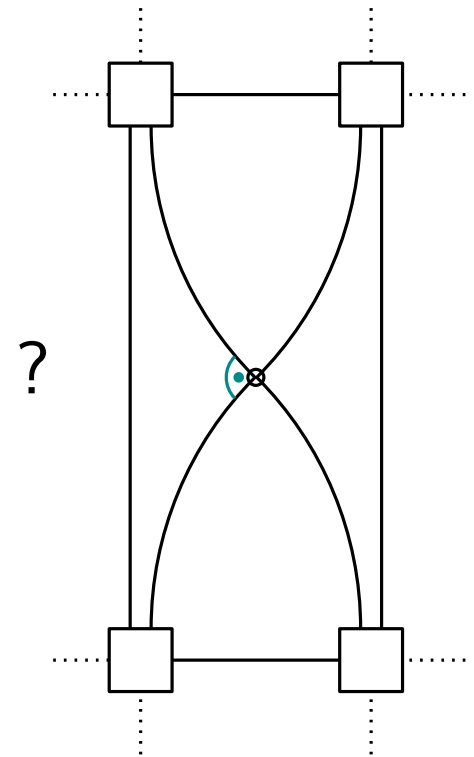
- ▶ **Implementation**

- ▶ Useful for heuristics

- ▶ How do smoothened Kandinsky drawings look like?

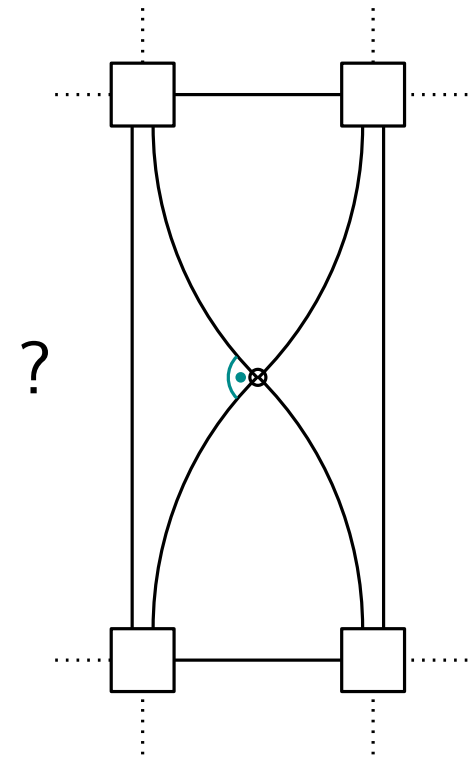
- ▶ How efficient are the saving measures?

- ▶ **Graphs with crossings**



Open Problems

- ▶ **Implementation**
 - ▶ Useful for heuristics
 - ▶ How do smoothened Kandinsky drawings look like?
 - ▶ How efficient are the saving measures?
- ▶ **Graphs with crossings**
- ▶ **Further saving approaches**



Questions?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

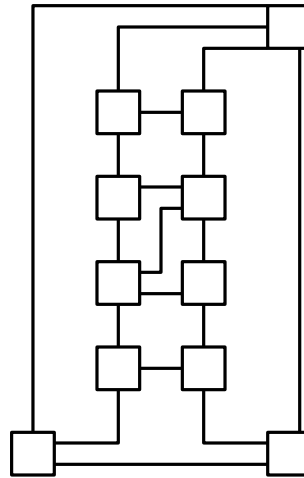
?

?

?

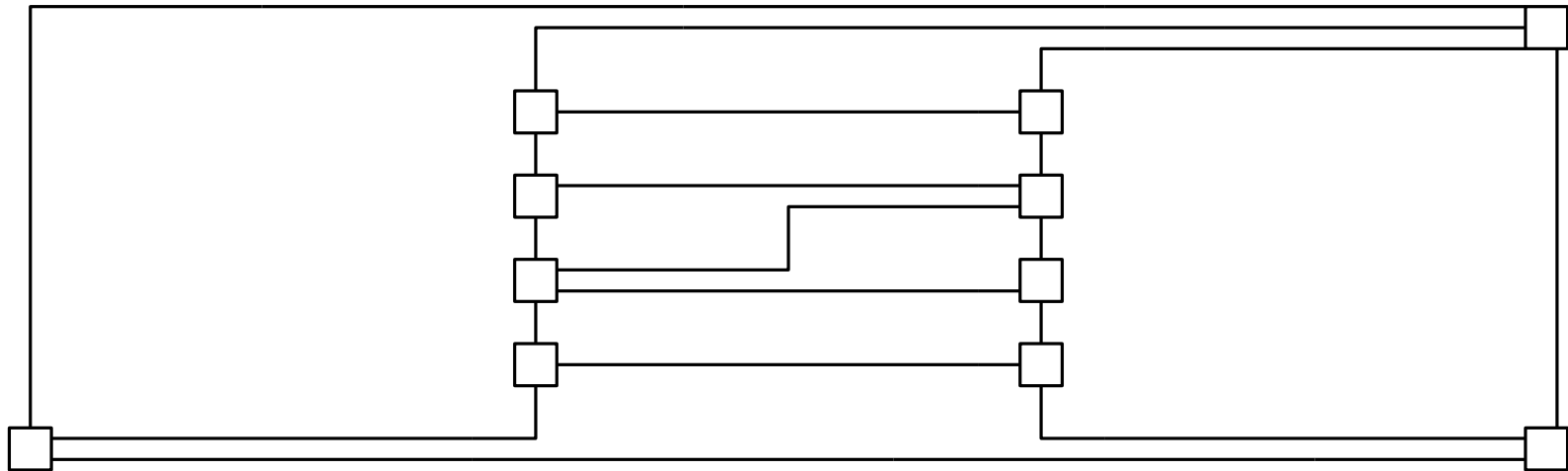
Appendix - Let's see, how it should look

- ▶ Example
 - ▶ Input drawing



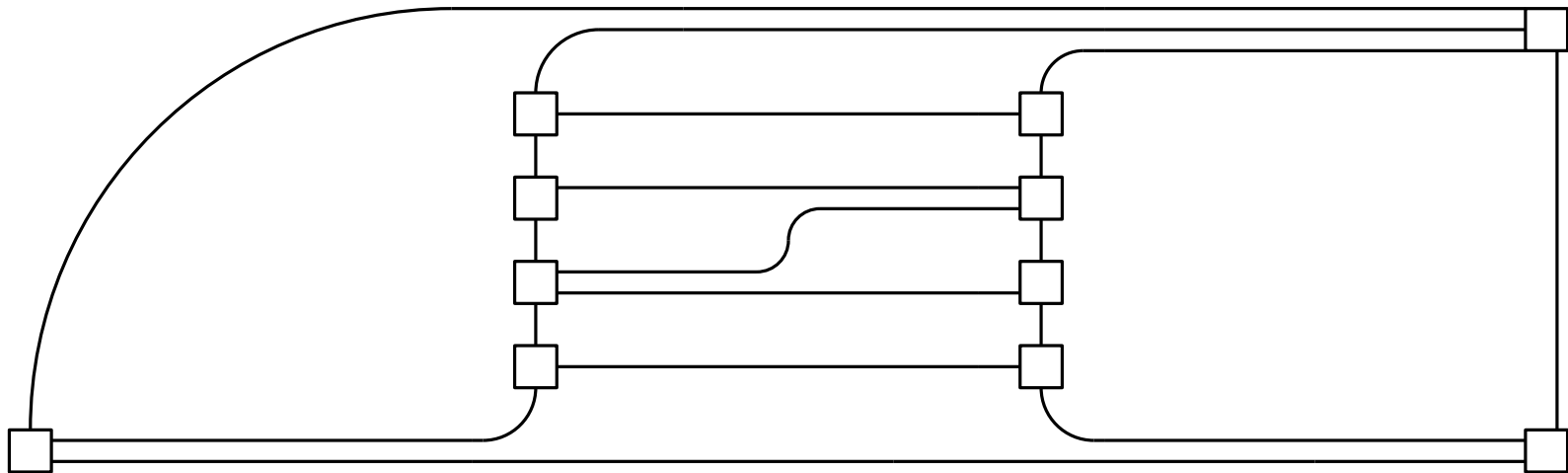
Appendix

- ▶ Example
 - ▶ Stretched by the longest vertical segment



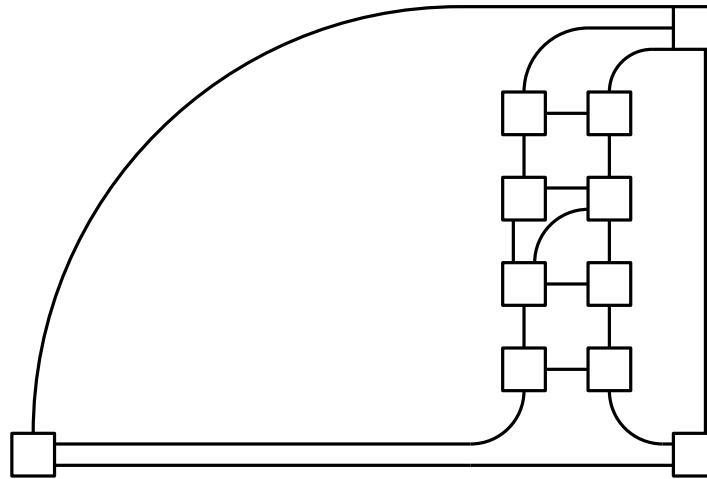
Appendix

- ▶ Example
 - ▶ Substituted



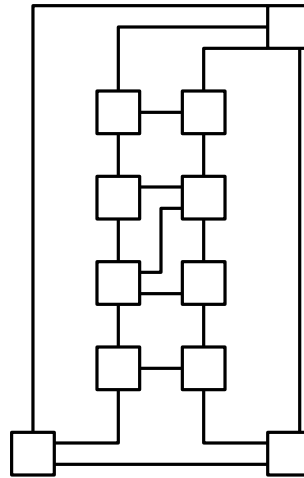
Appendix

- ▶ Example
 - ▶ Optimized



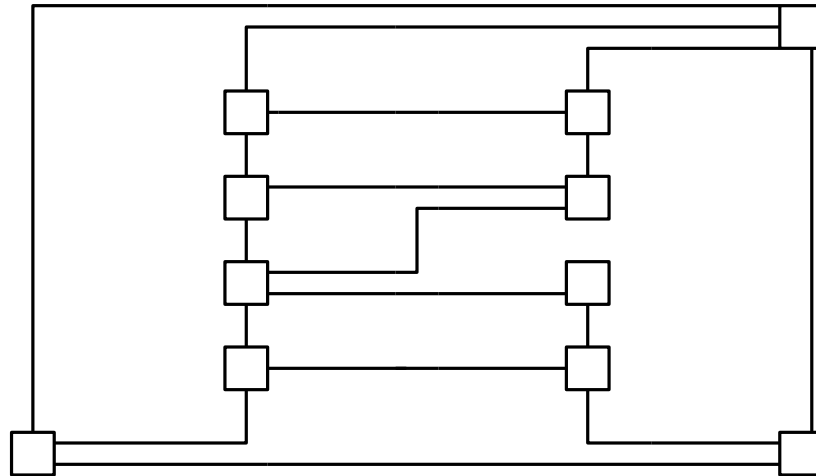
Appendix

- ▶ Example
 - ▶ Input drawing



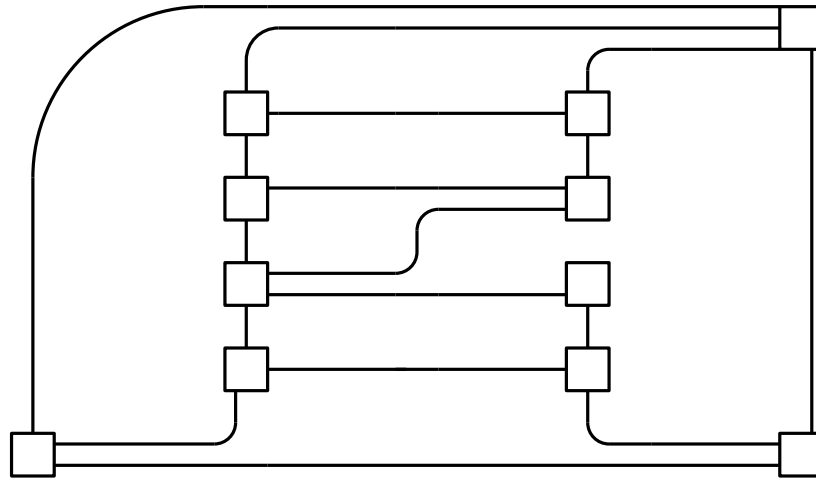
Appendix

- ▶ Example
 - ▶ Stretched by the $\sqrt{\text{length}}$ of longest vertical segment



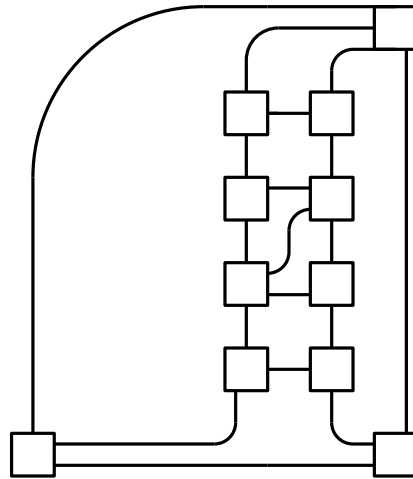
Appendix

- ▶ Example
 - ▶ Substitution of circular arcs with vertical segments



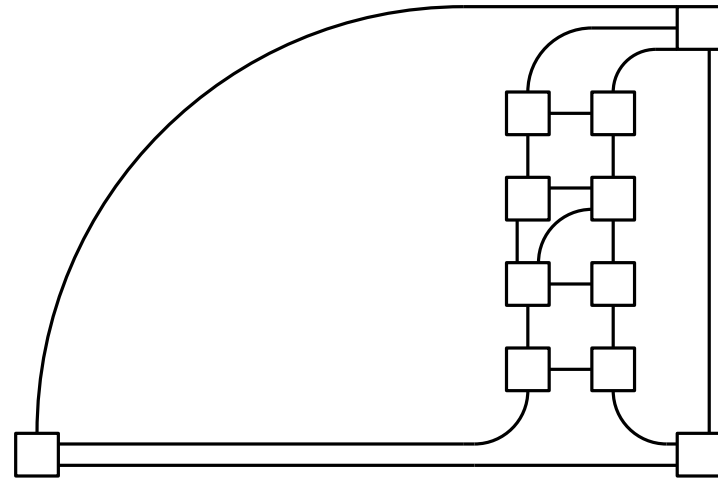
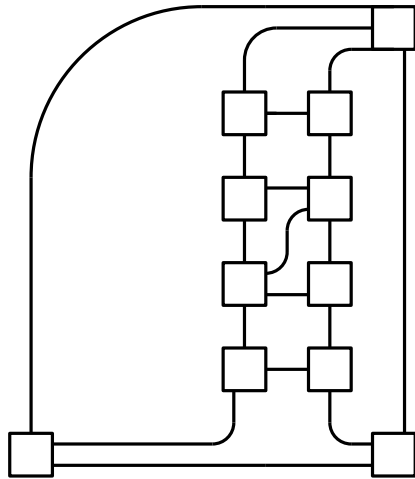
Appendix

- ▶ Example
 - ▶ Optimization



Appendix

- ▶ Example
 - ▶ Comparism



Thank you!

:)