

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

Michael A. Bekos, Henry Förster, Michael Kaufmann

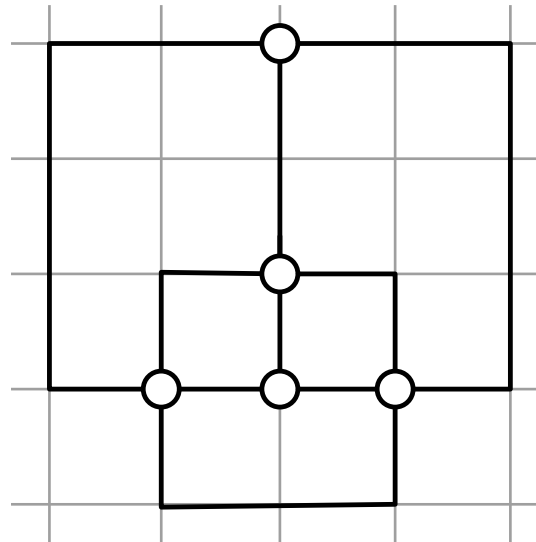


Wilhelm-Schickard-Institut für Informatik  
Universität Tübingen, Germany



# Smooth Orthogonal and Octilinear Drawings

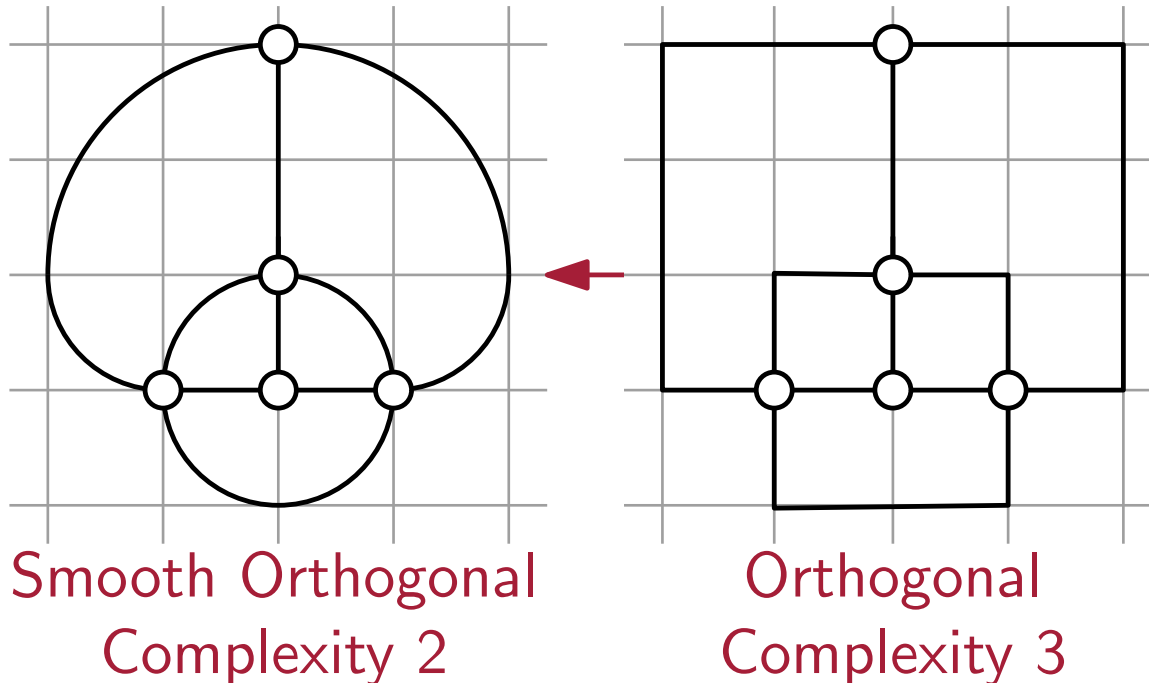
- Extensions of the orthogonal graph drawing model



Orthogonal  
Complexity 3

# Smooth Orthogonal and Octilinear Drawings

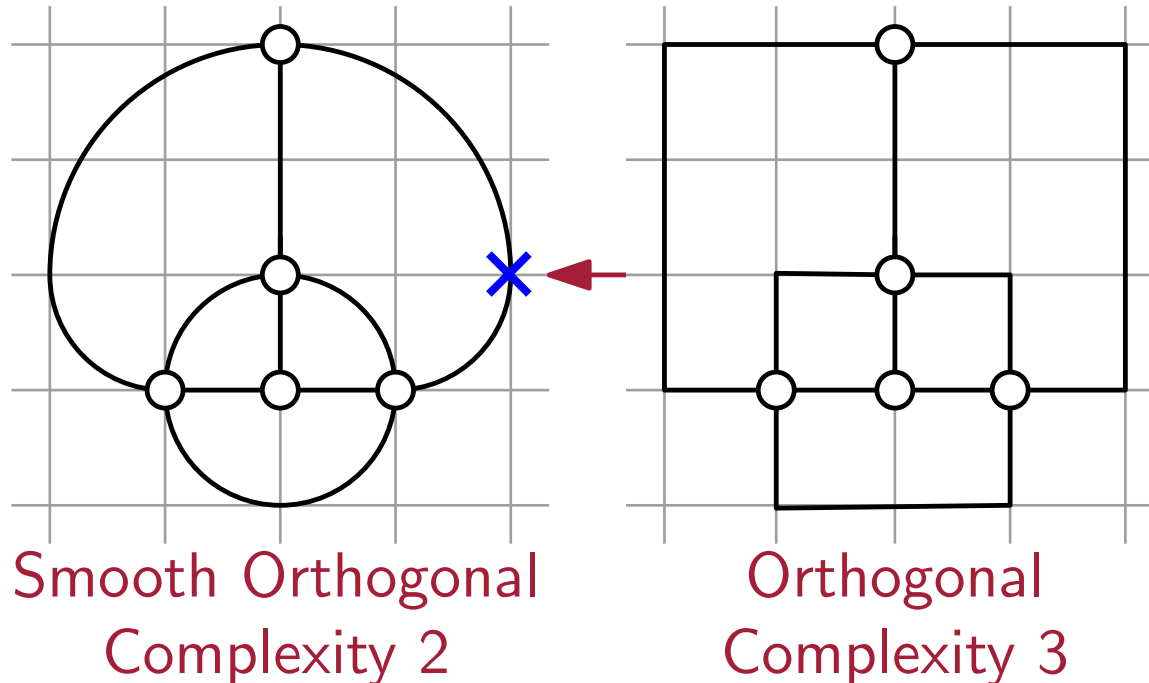
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- Smooth orthogonal: Clarity of orthogonal layouts  
+ Aesthetics of Lombardi drawings

# Smooth Orthogonal and Octilinear Drawings

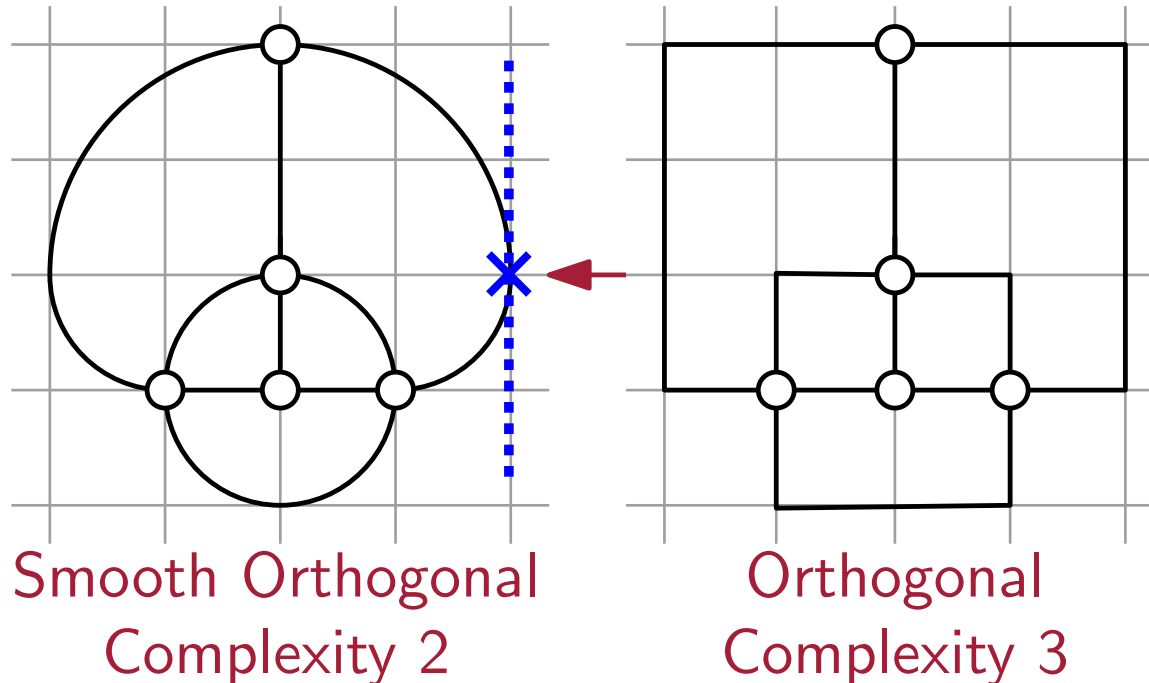
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# Smooth Orthogonal and Octilinear Drawings

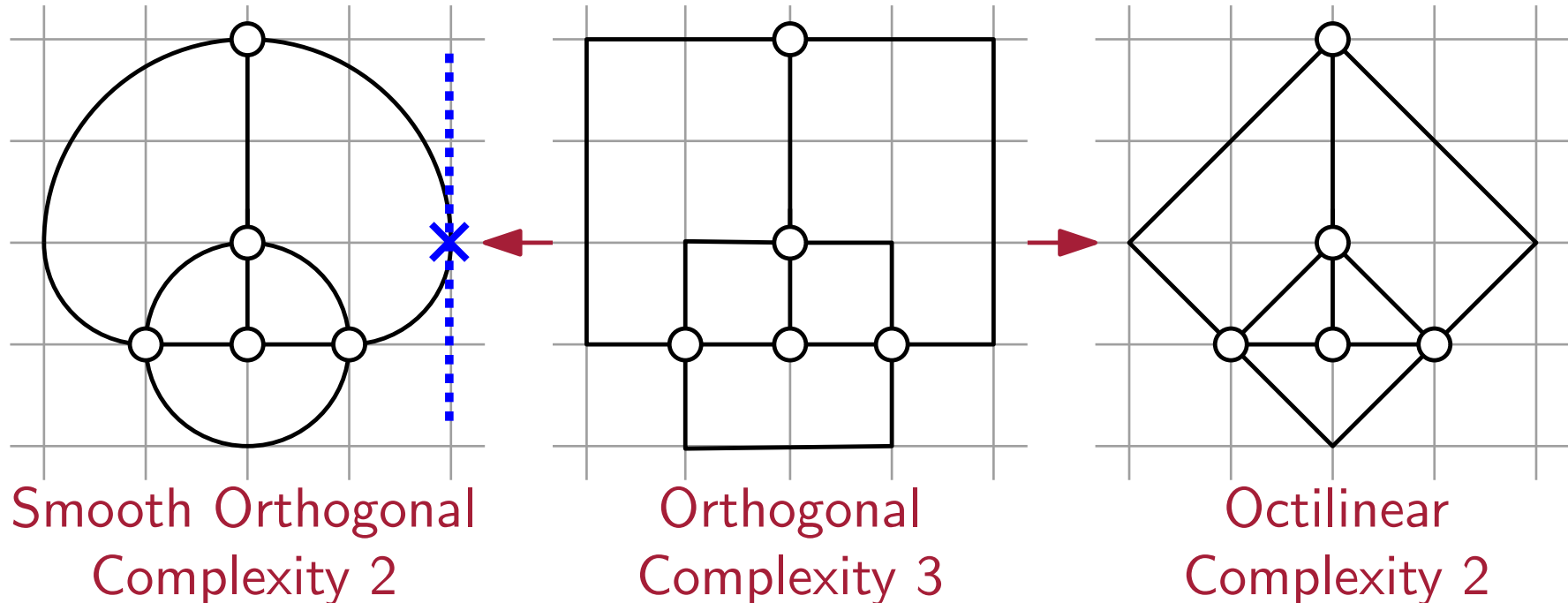
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# Smooth Orthogonal and Octilinear Drawings

- 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

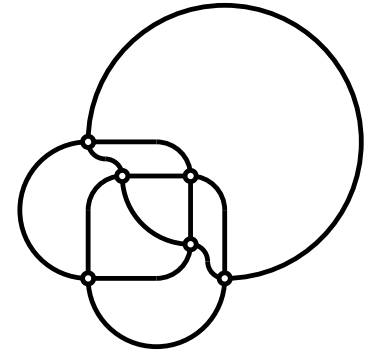
# Known Results

- ▶ **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

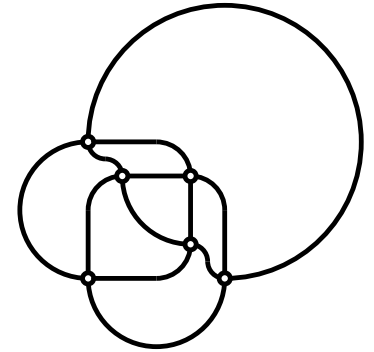
## ► Kandinsky Drawings



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## ► Complexity

- Bendless octilinear drawing problem  $\mathcal{NP}$ -hard on max-degree 8 graphs  
[Nöllenburg 2005]

## ► Kandinsky Drawings

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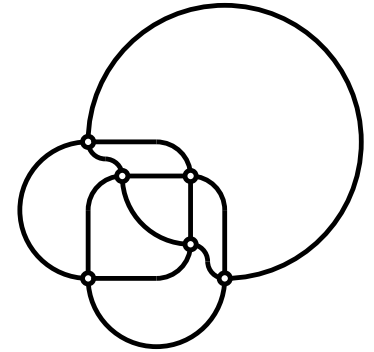
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## ► Complexity

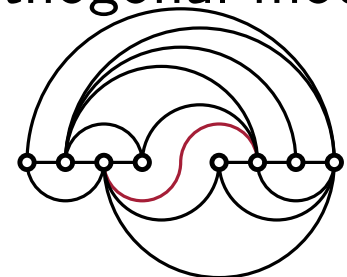
- Bendless octilinear drawing problem  $\mathcal{NP}$ -hard on max-degree 8 graphs

[Nöllenburg 2005]

## ► Kandinsky Drawings

- 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 ( $8C_1$ ) graphs are incomparable

## ► Complexity

## ► Kandinsky Drawings

# Our Contribution

## ► Relations

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

## ► Complexity

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

## ► Kandinsky Drawings

# Our Contribution

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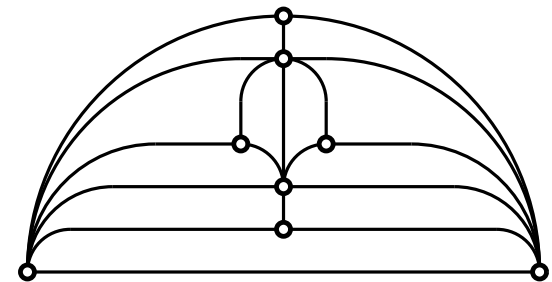
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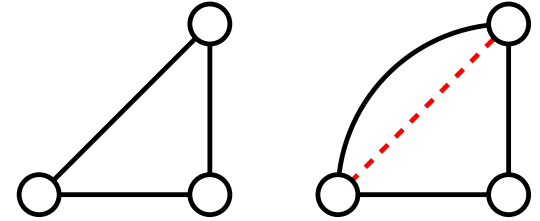
## ► Kandinsky Drawings

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



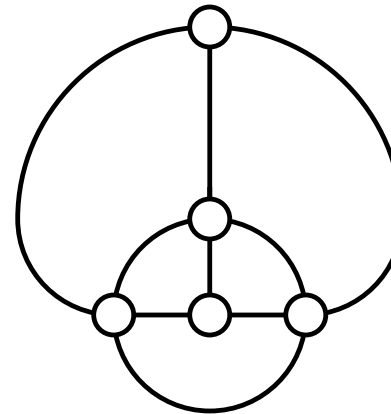
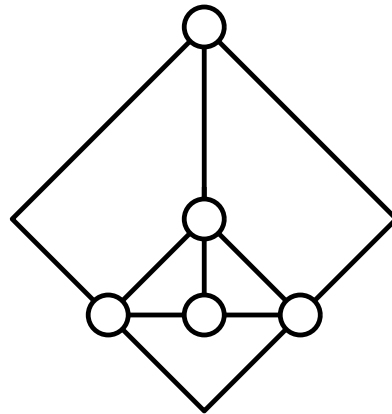
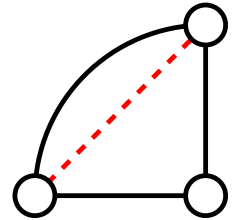
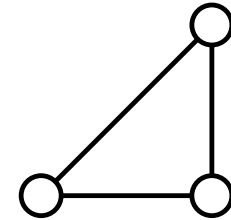
# Relations

- Bendless smooth orthogonal and octilinear drawings require same endpoint positioning



# Relations

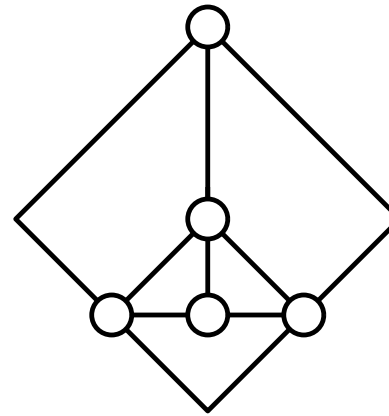
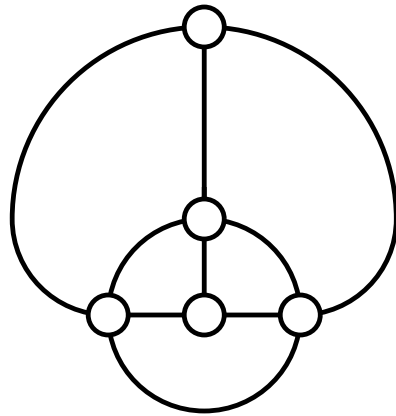
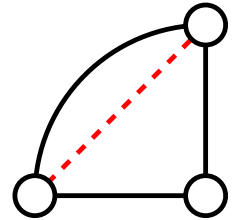
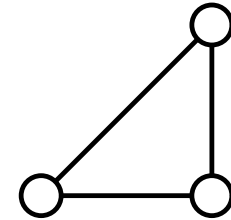
- ▶ Bendless smooth orthogonal and octilinear drawings require same endpoint positioning
- ▶ Idea: Replace arcs with diagonals and vice versa





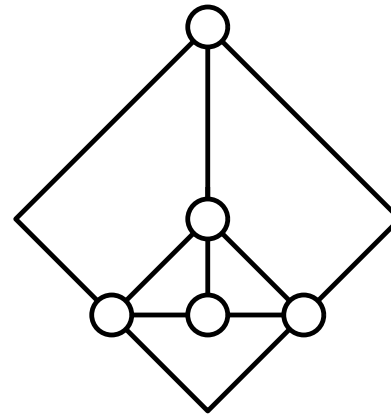
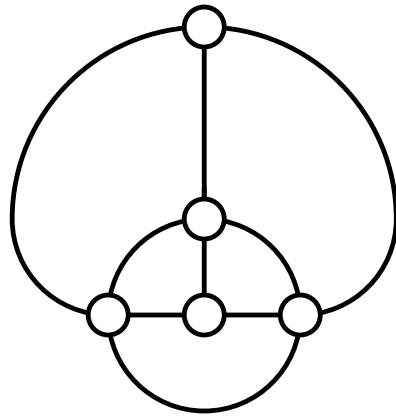
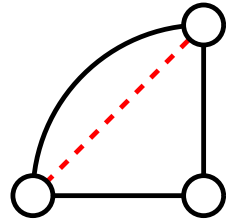
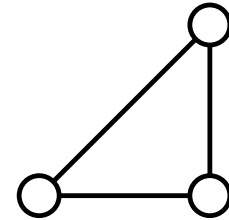
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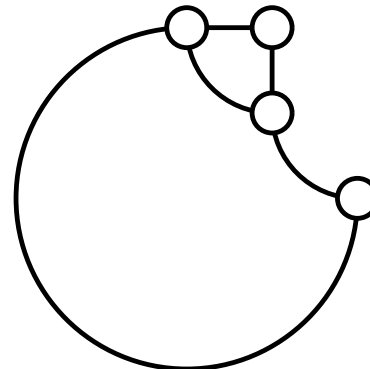
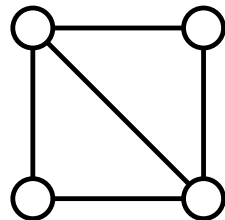


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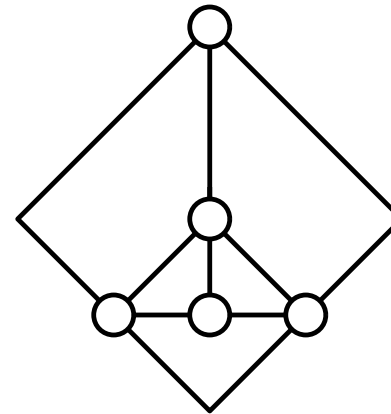
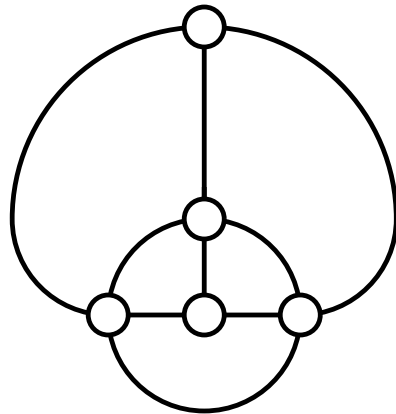
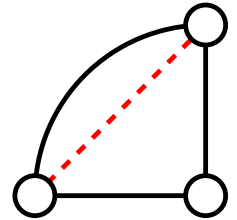
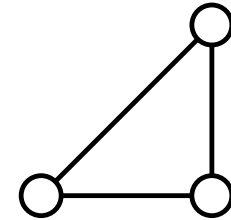


- ▶ But: We must retain planarity and port constraints!

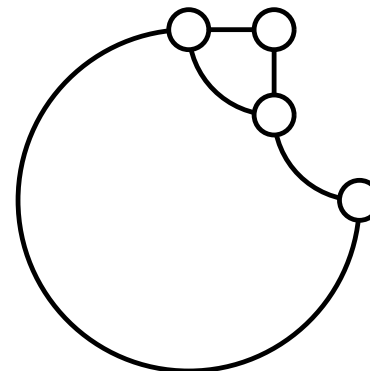
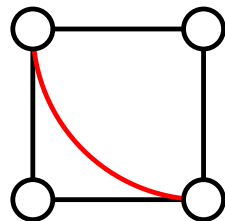


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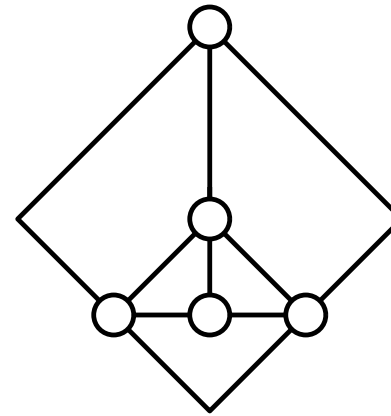
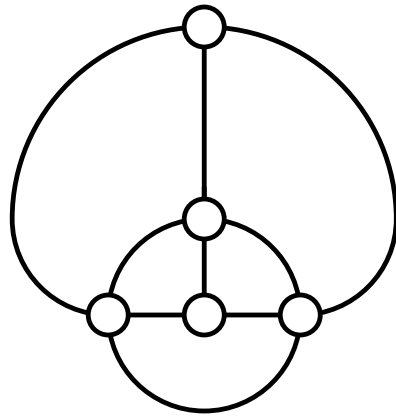
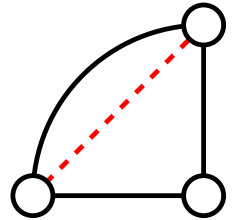
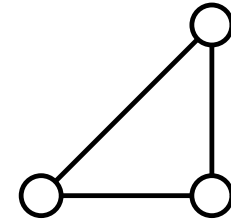


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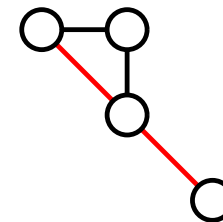
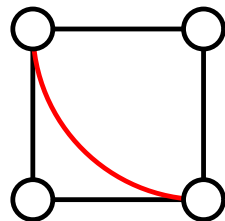


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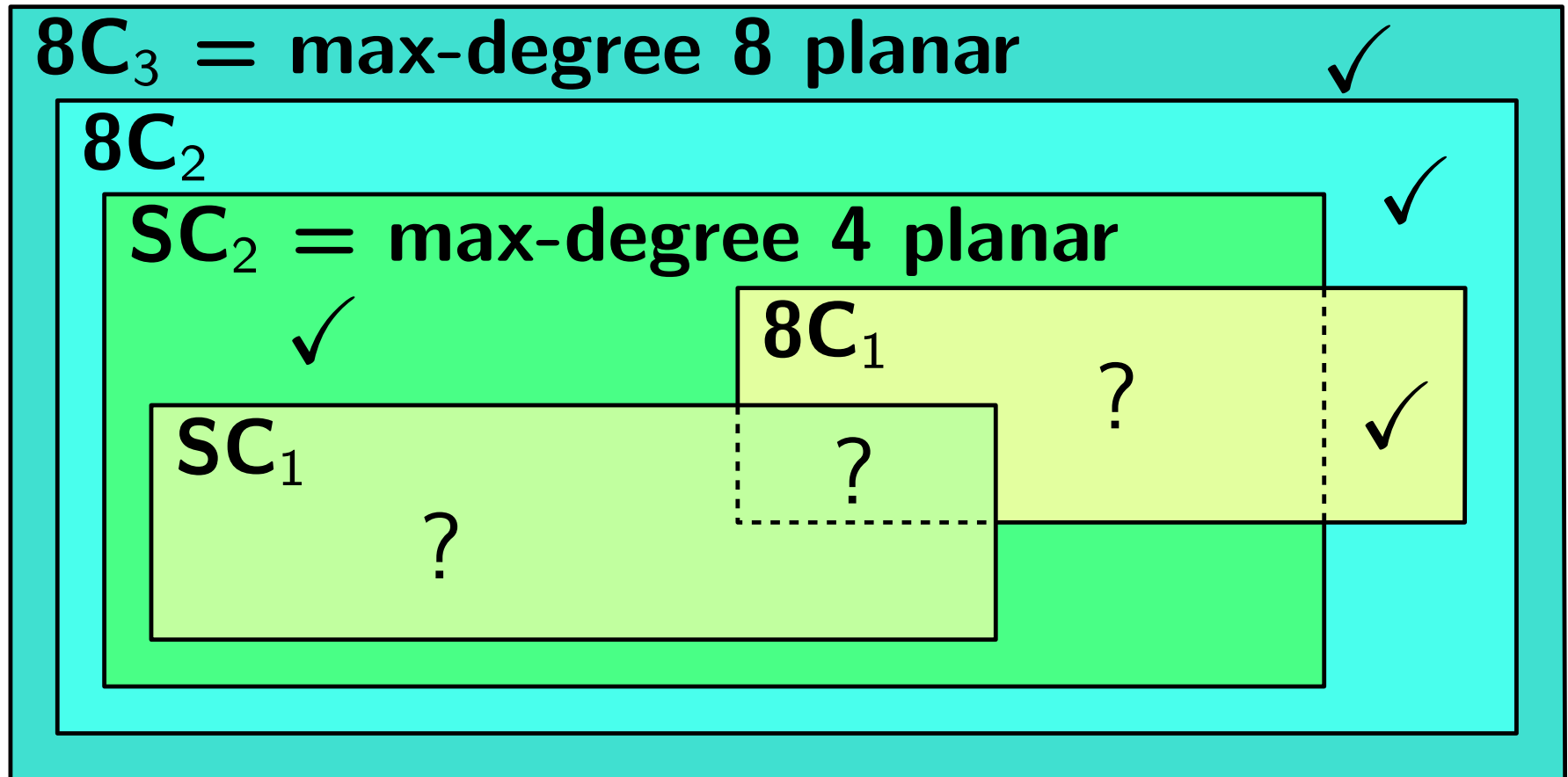
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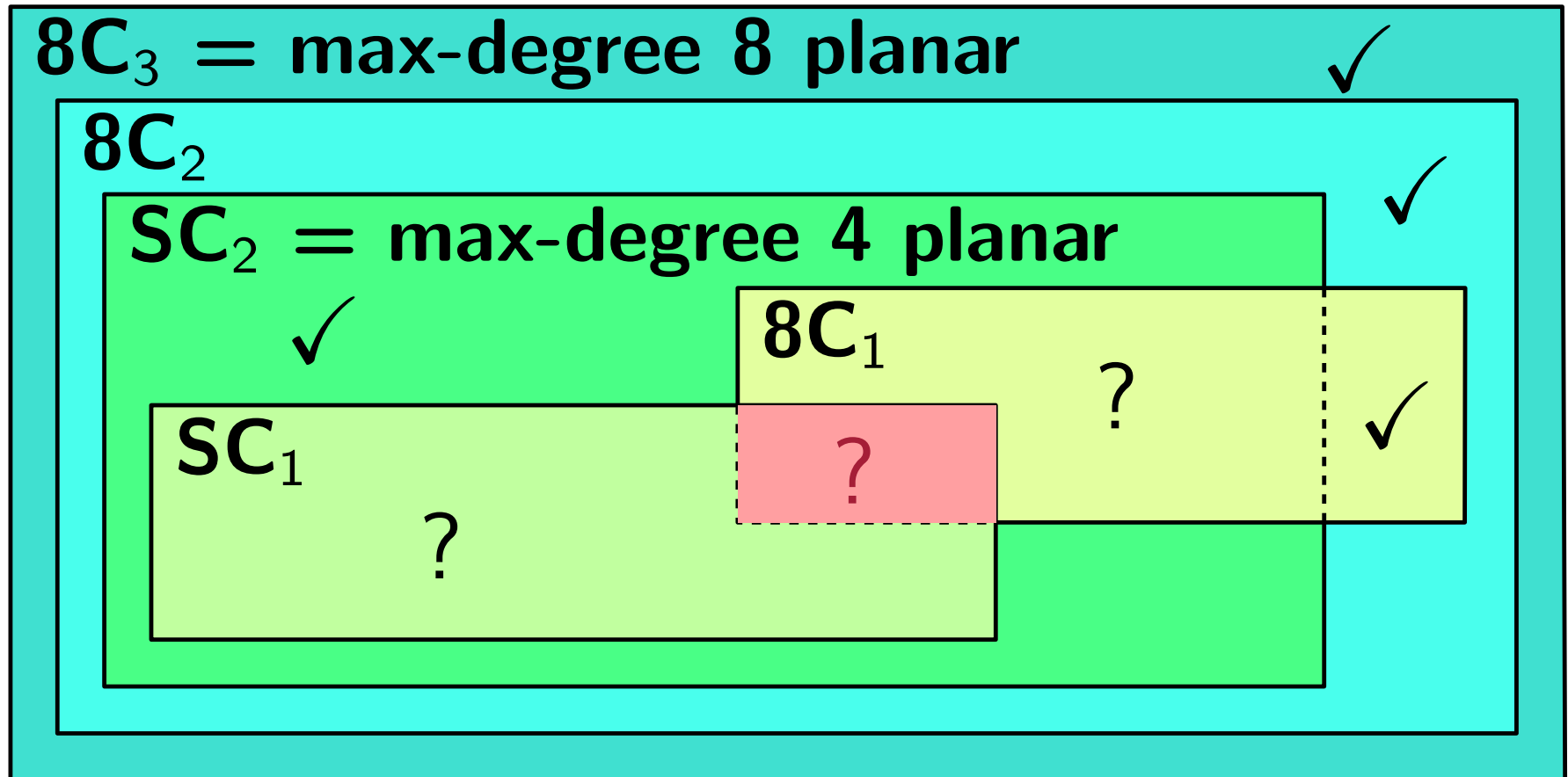
# Relations



$8C_k =$  Graphs drawable with octilinear complexity  $k$

$SC_k =$  Graphs drawable with smooth orthogonal complexity  $k$

# Relations

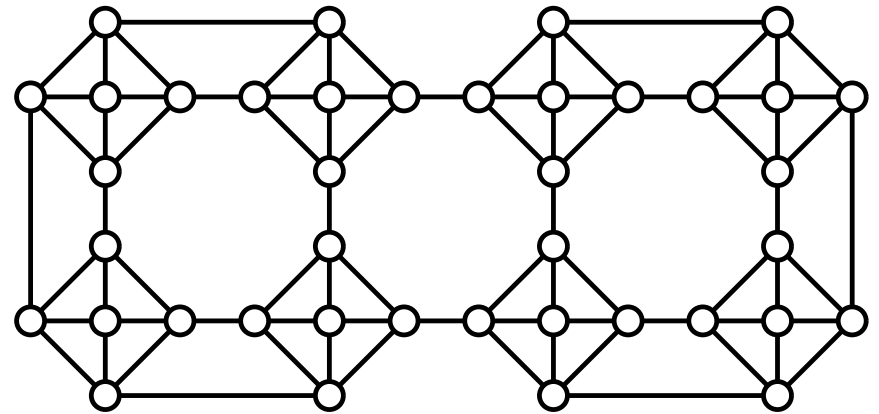
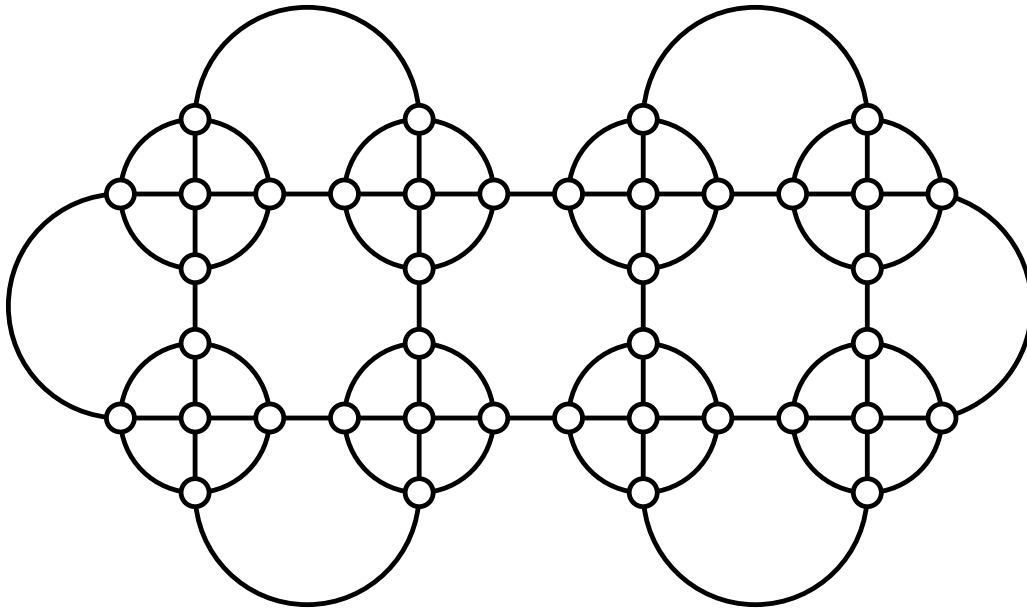


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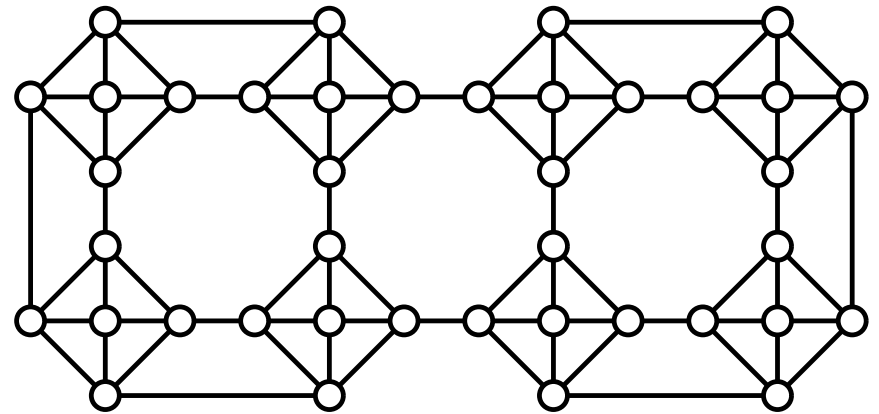
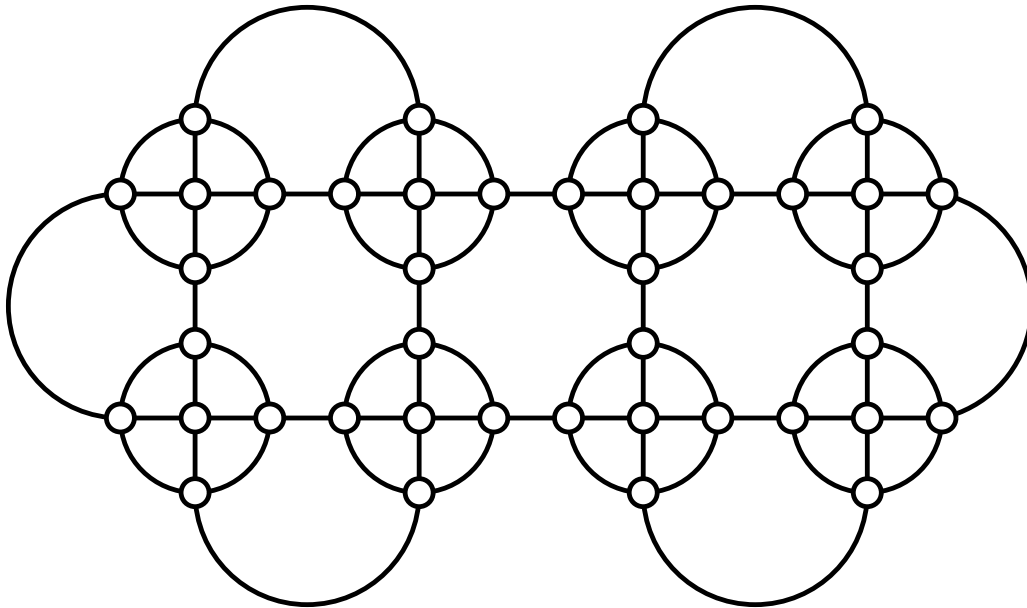
# Intersection of $SC_1$ and $8C_1$

- Infinitely large graph family drawable with both styles:



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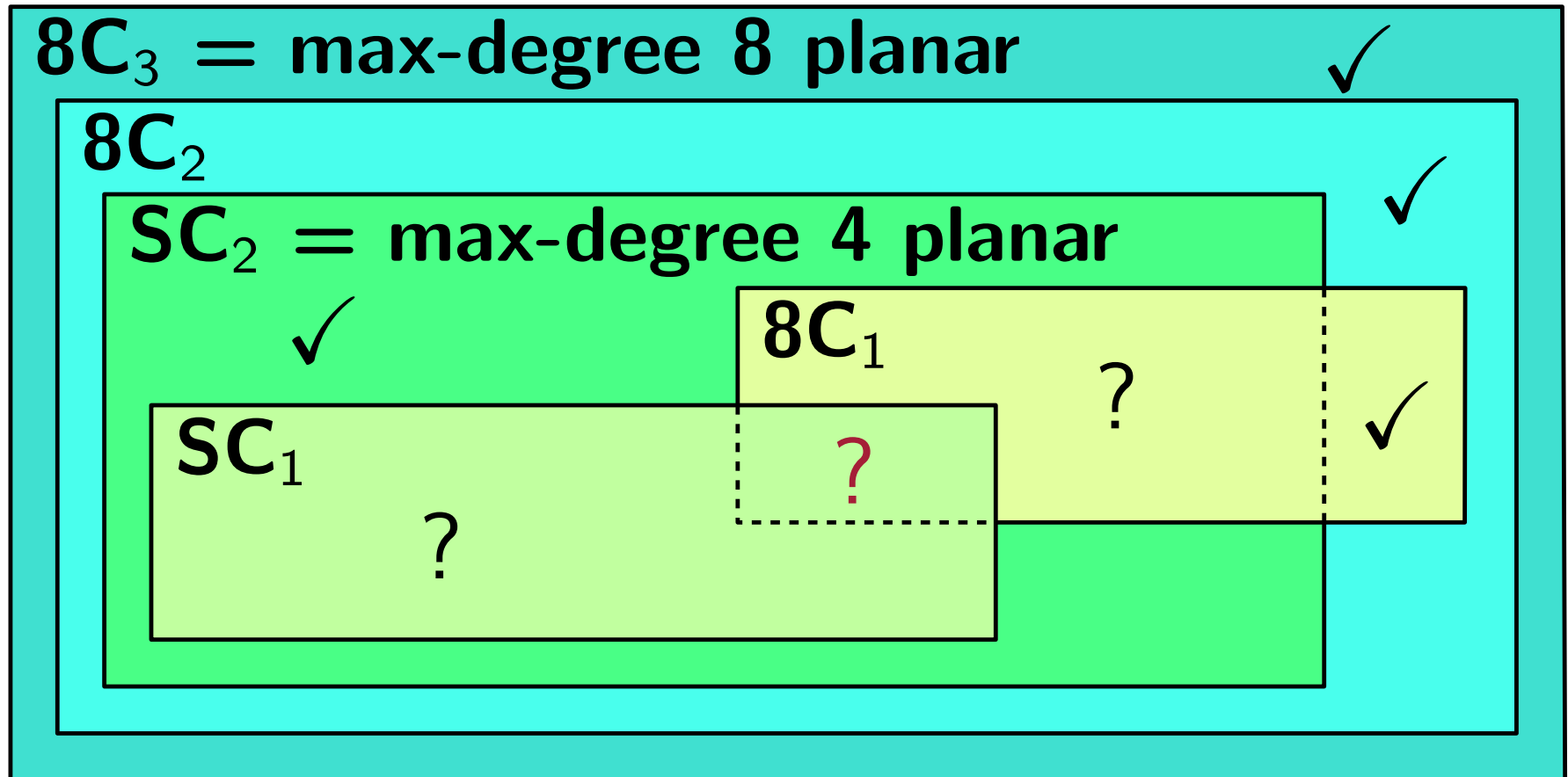
- Infinitely large graph family drawable with both styles:



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



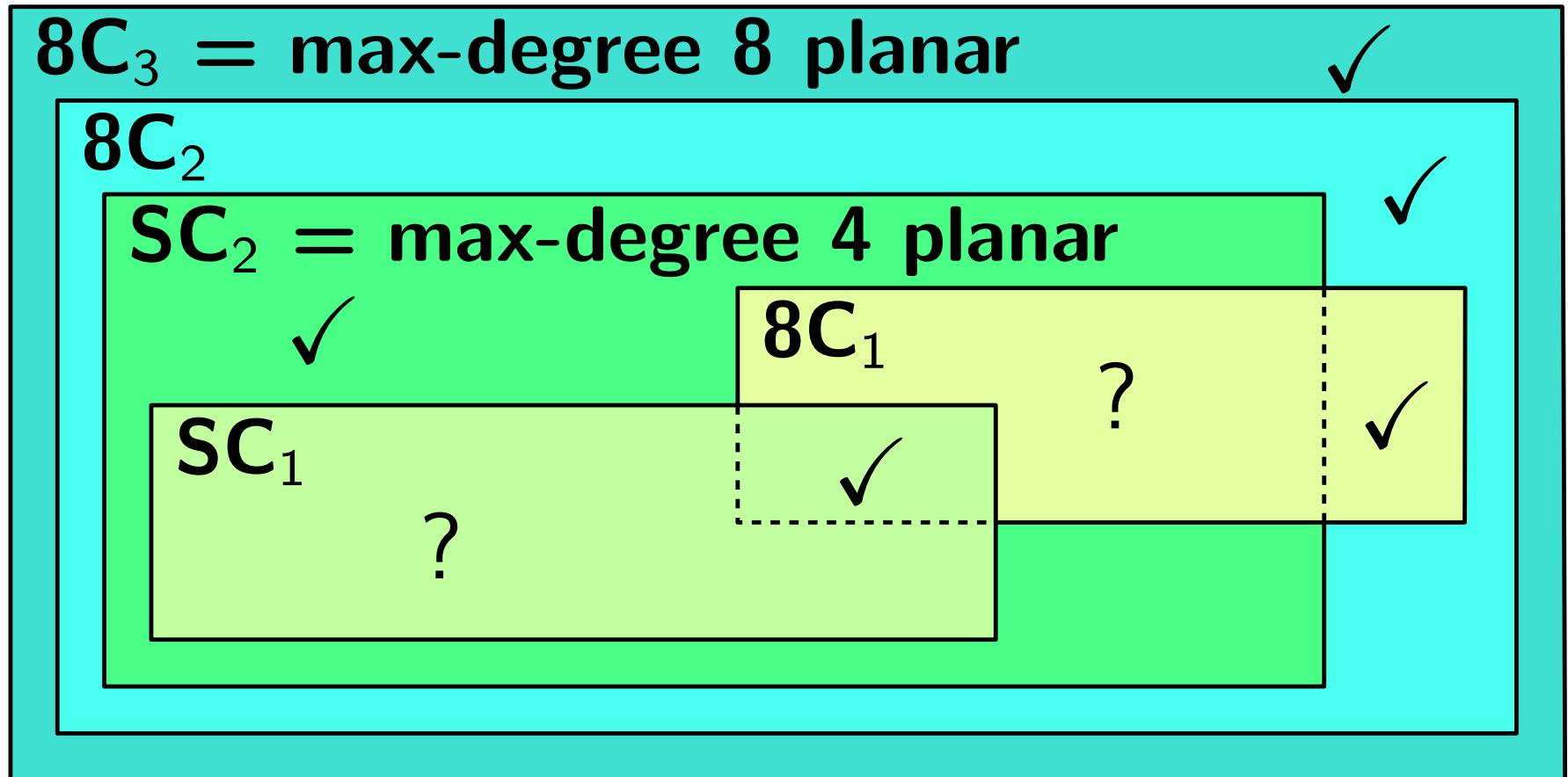
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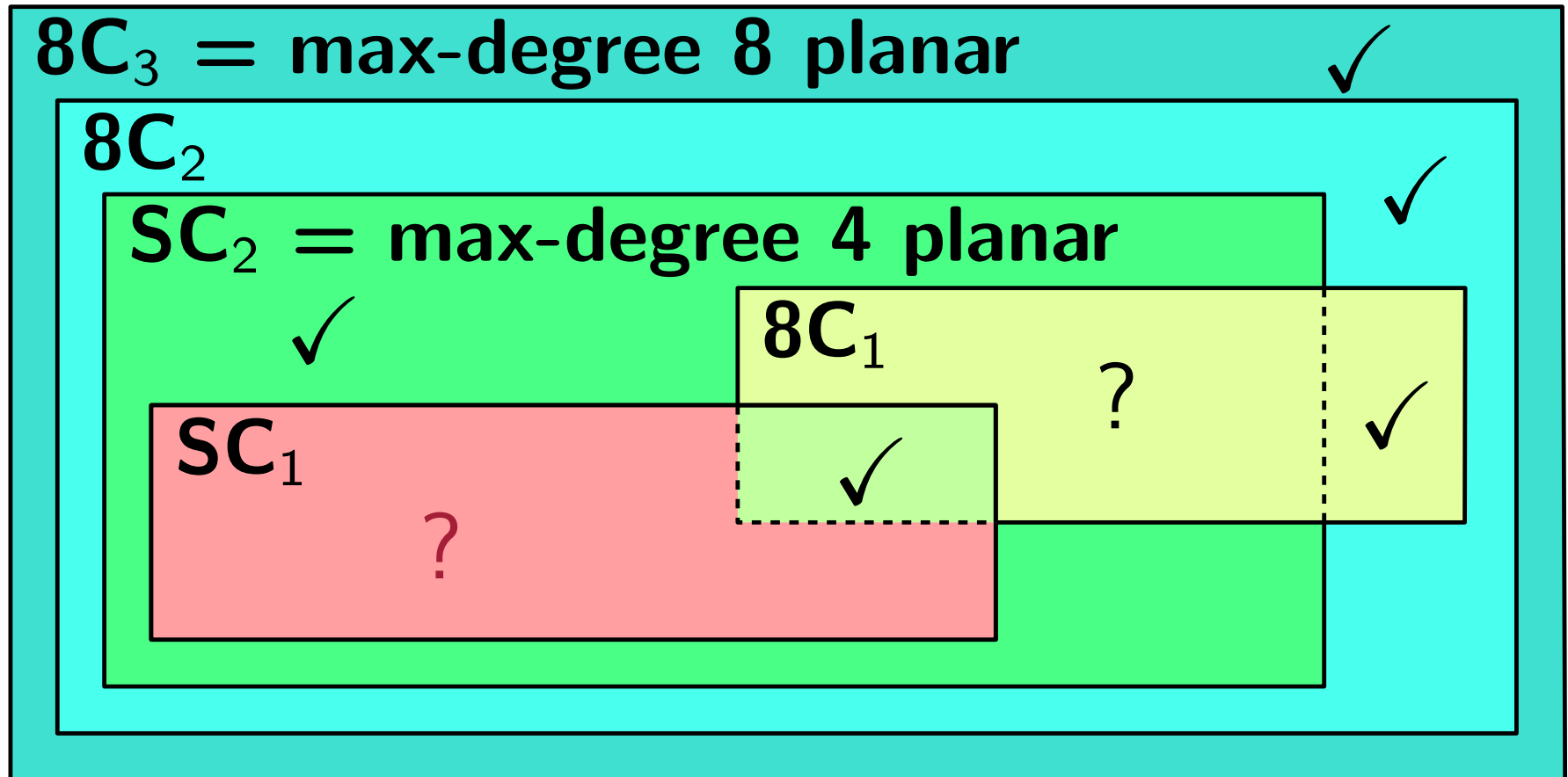
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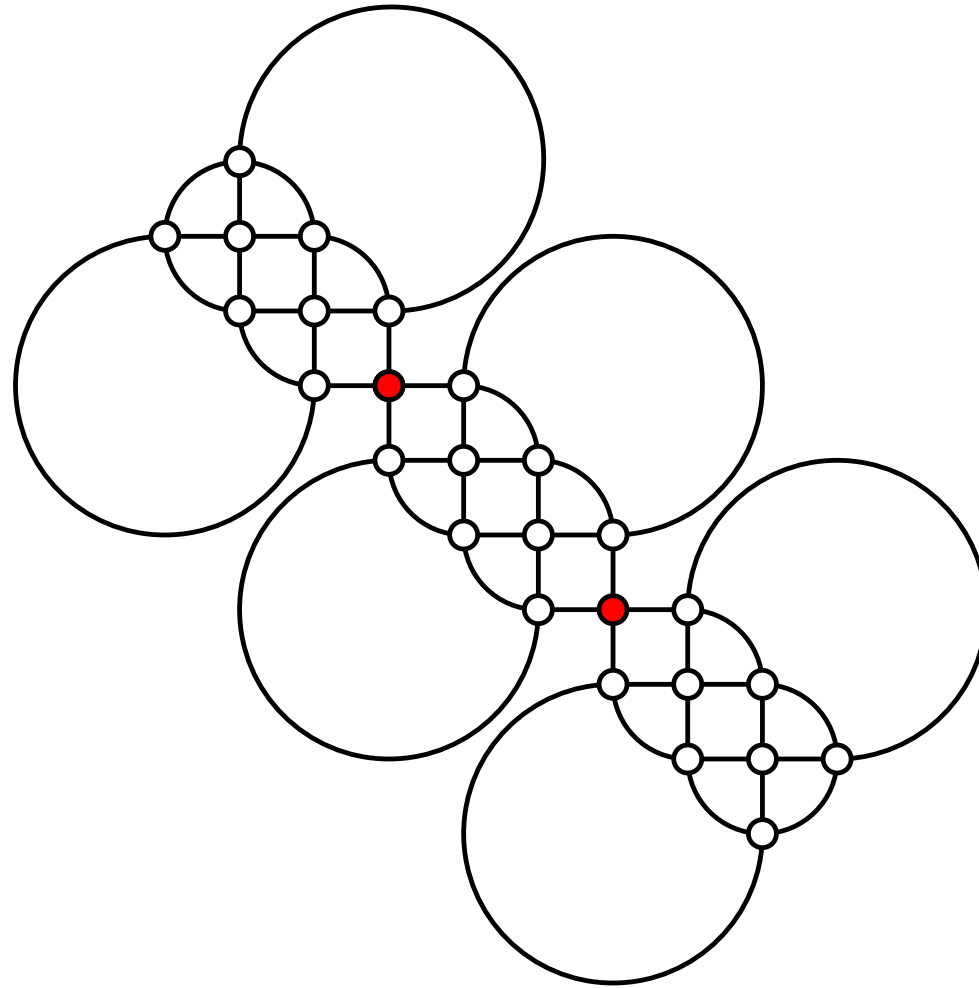


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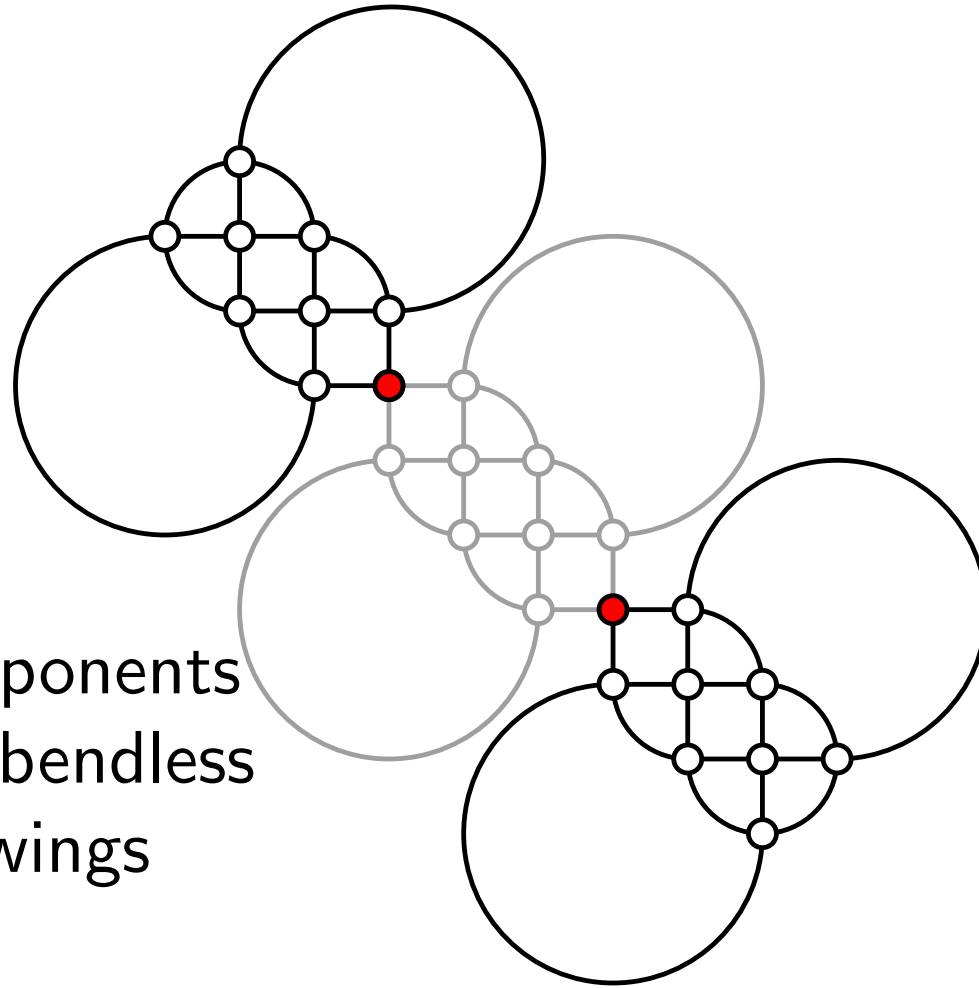
$SC_1$  but not  $8C_1$

- Infinitely large 4-regular graph family:



# $SC_1$ but not $8C_1$

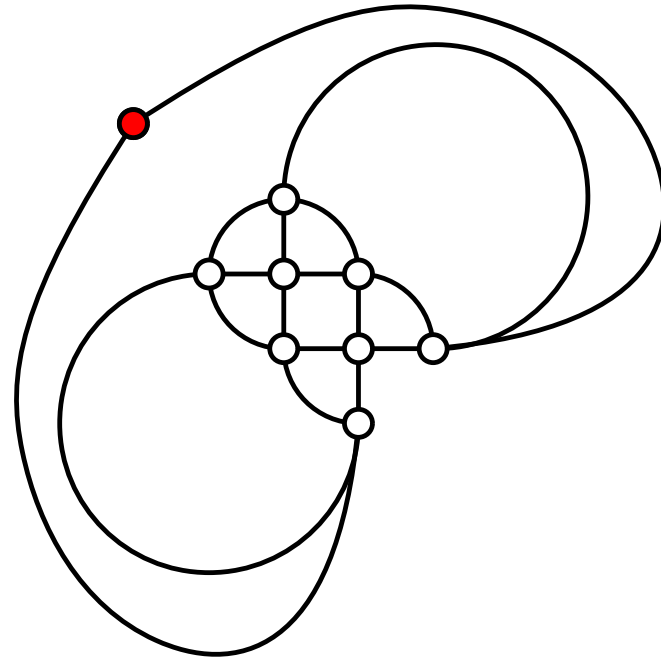
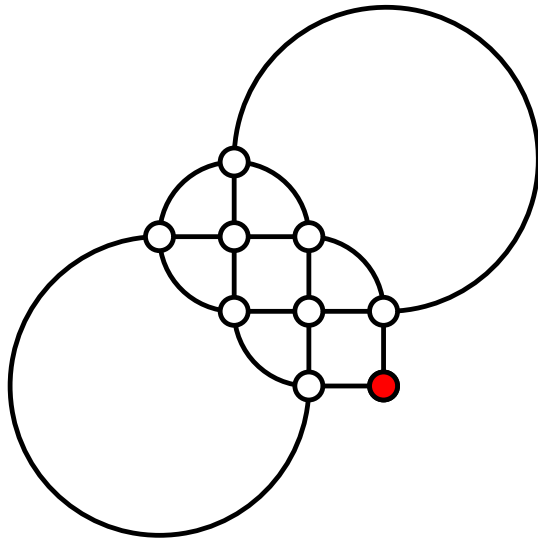
- ▶ Infinitely large 4-regular graph family:



- ▶ Two end components do not admit bendless octilinear drawings

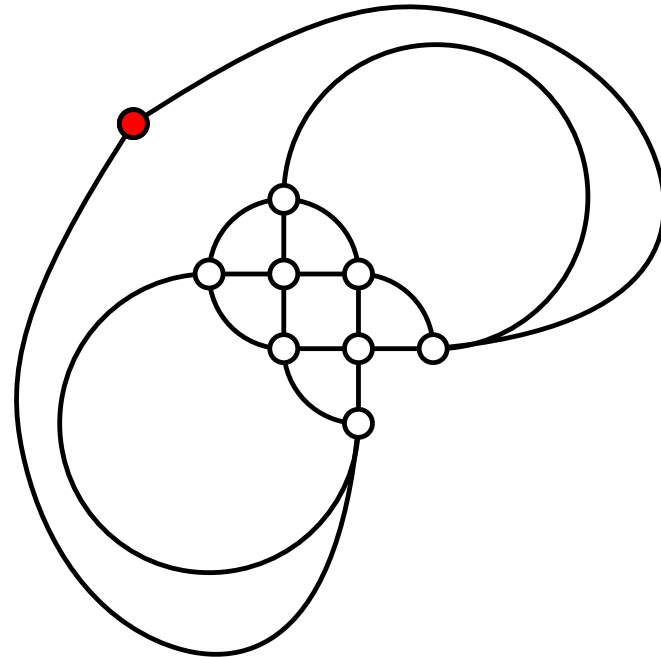
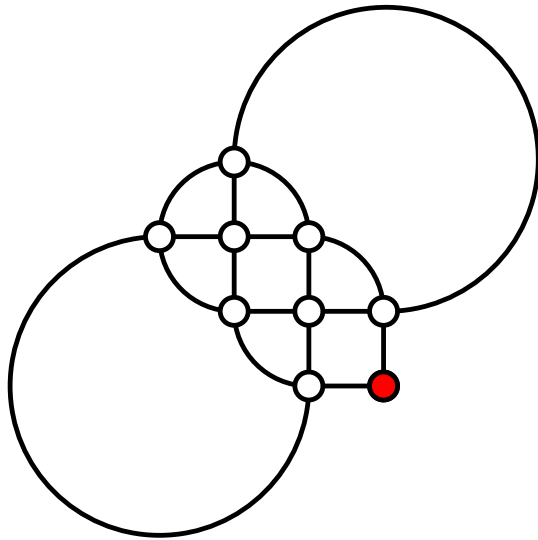
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- End components only have one embedding



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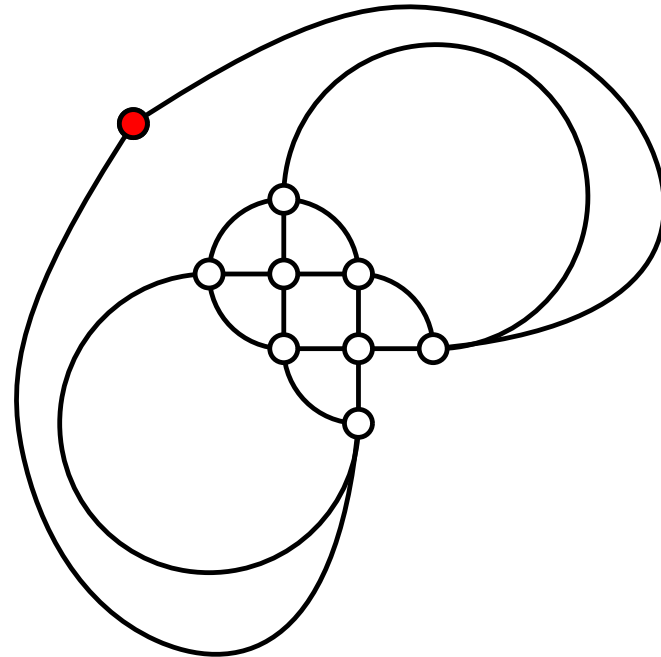
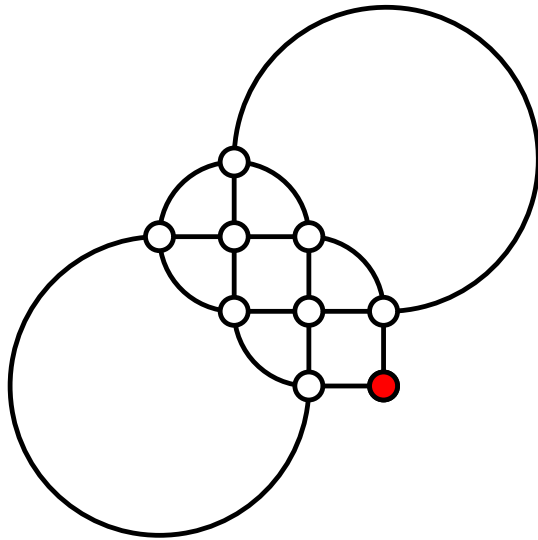
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- Properties of this embedding:

# $SC_1$ but not $8C_1$

- ▶ End components only have one embedding

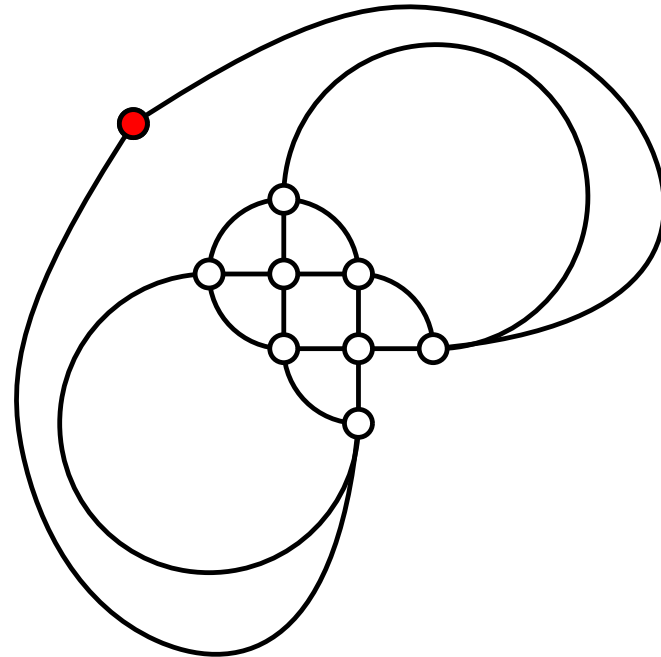
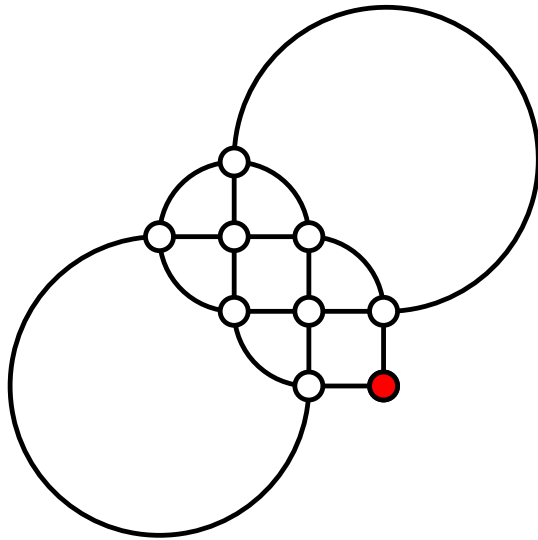


- ▶ Properties of this embedding:
  - ▶ Each face has length at most 5



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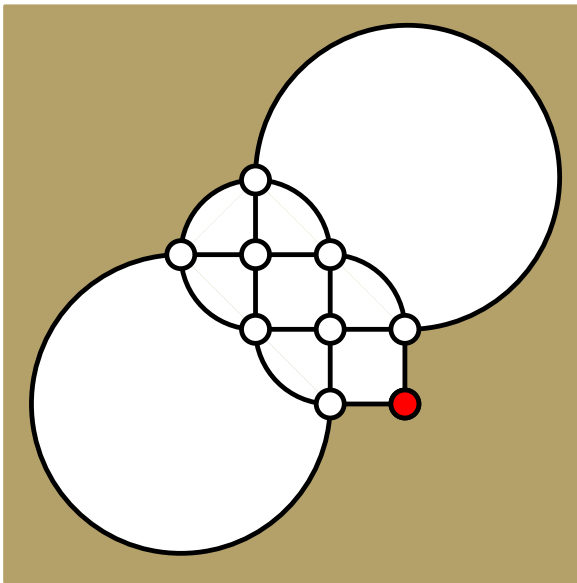
- ▶ End components only have one embedding



- ▶ 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

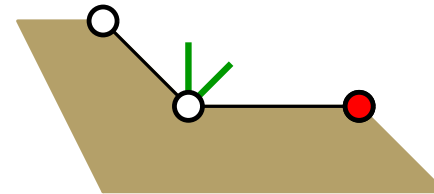
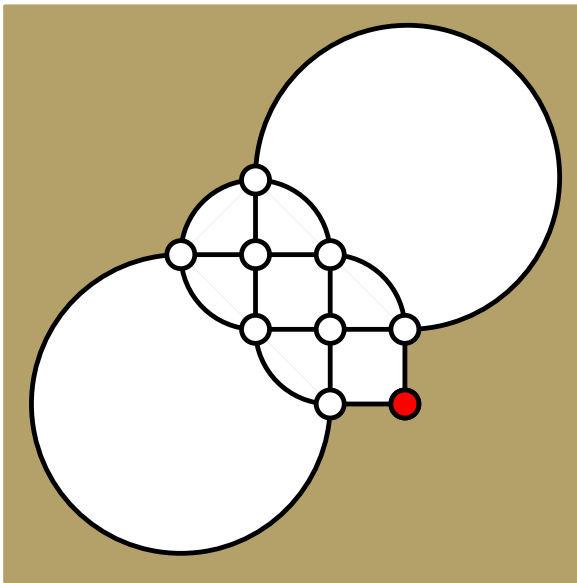
# $SC_1$ but not $8C_1$

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



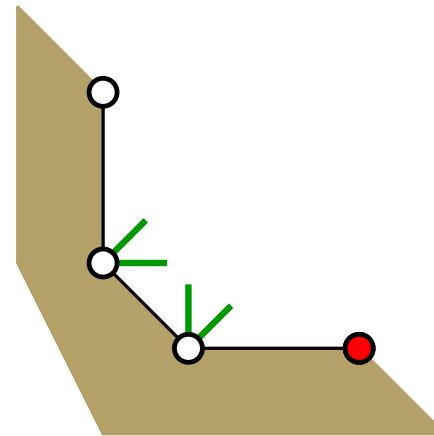
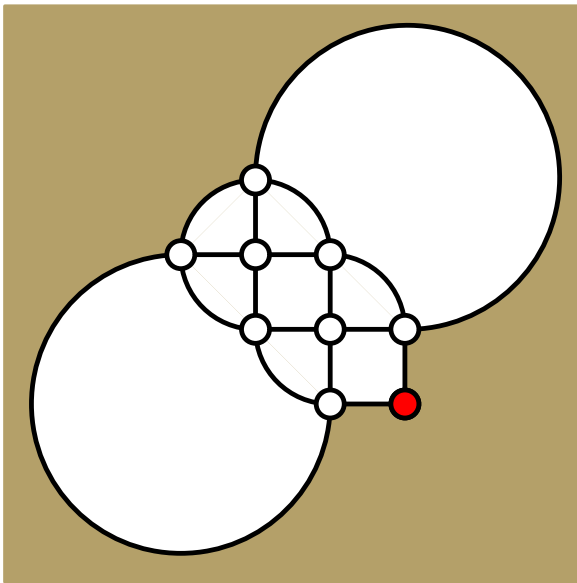
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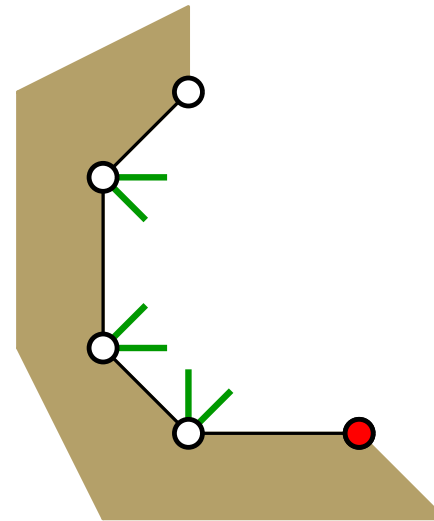
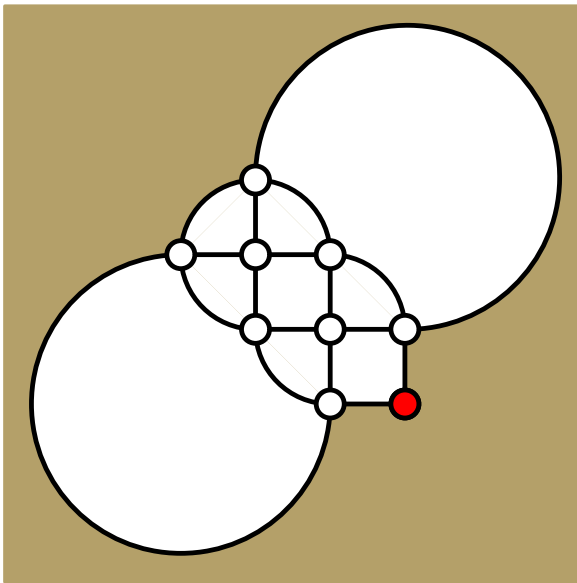
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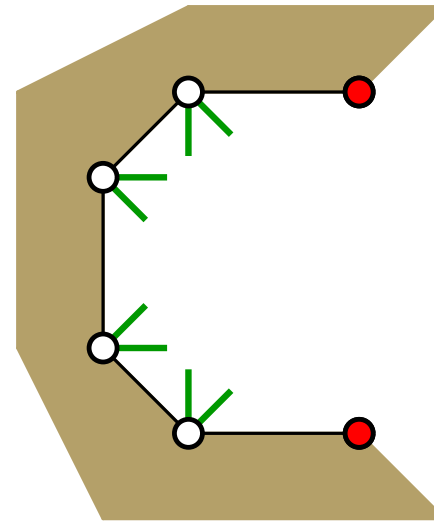
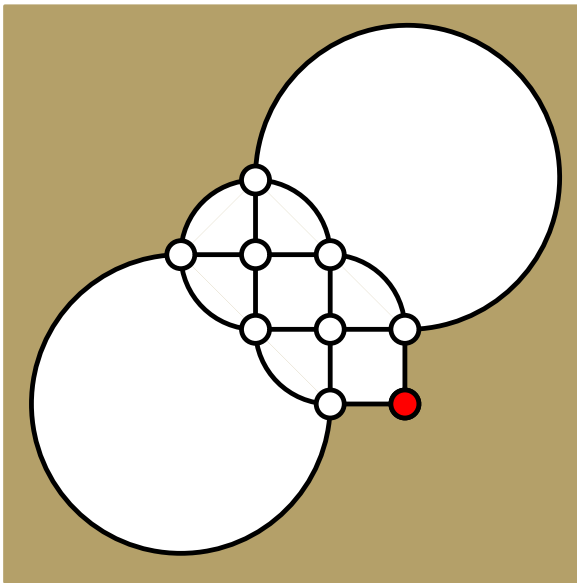
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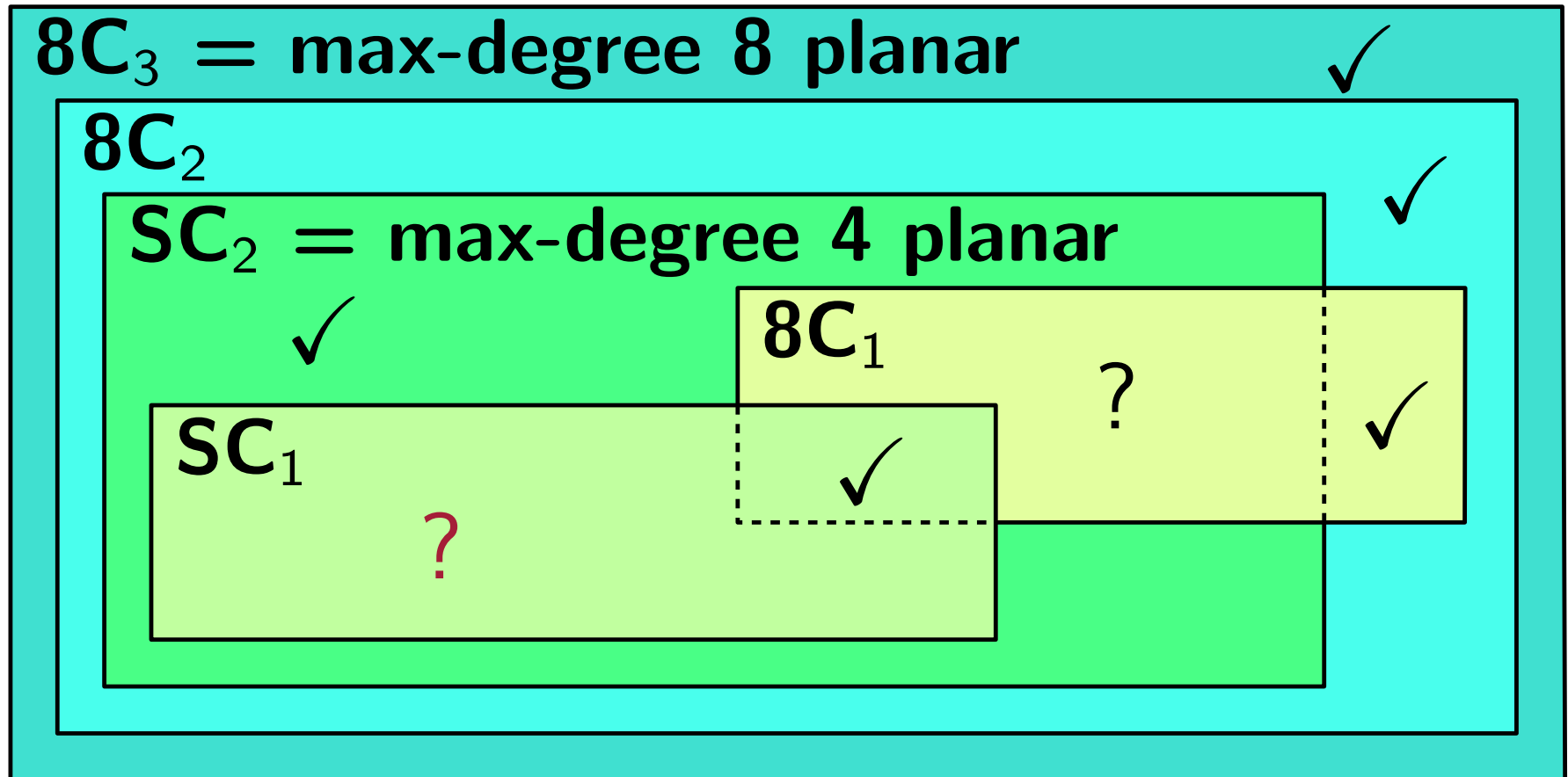


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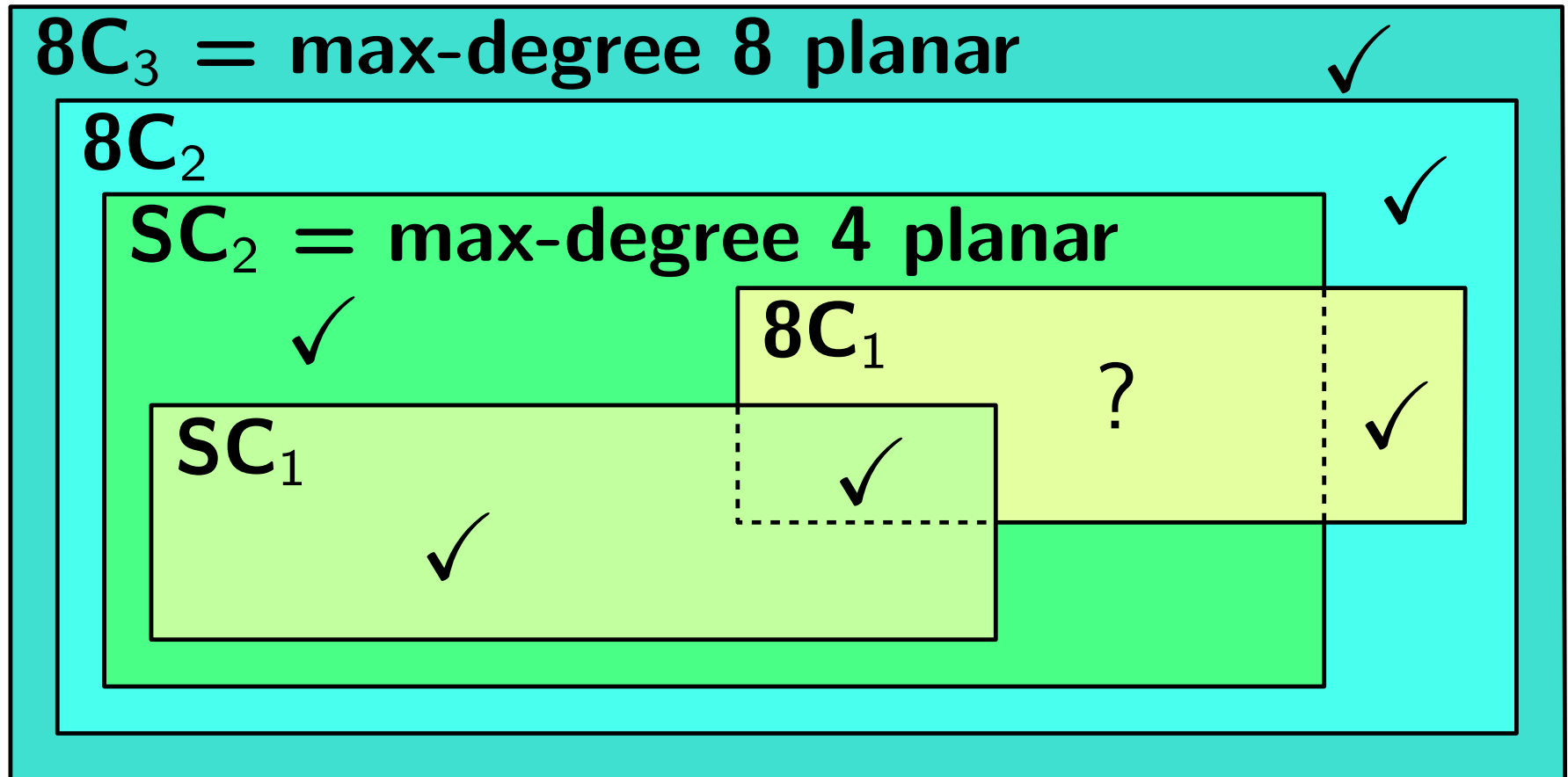
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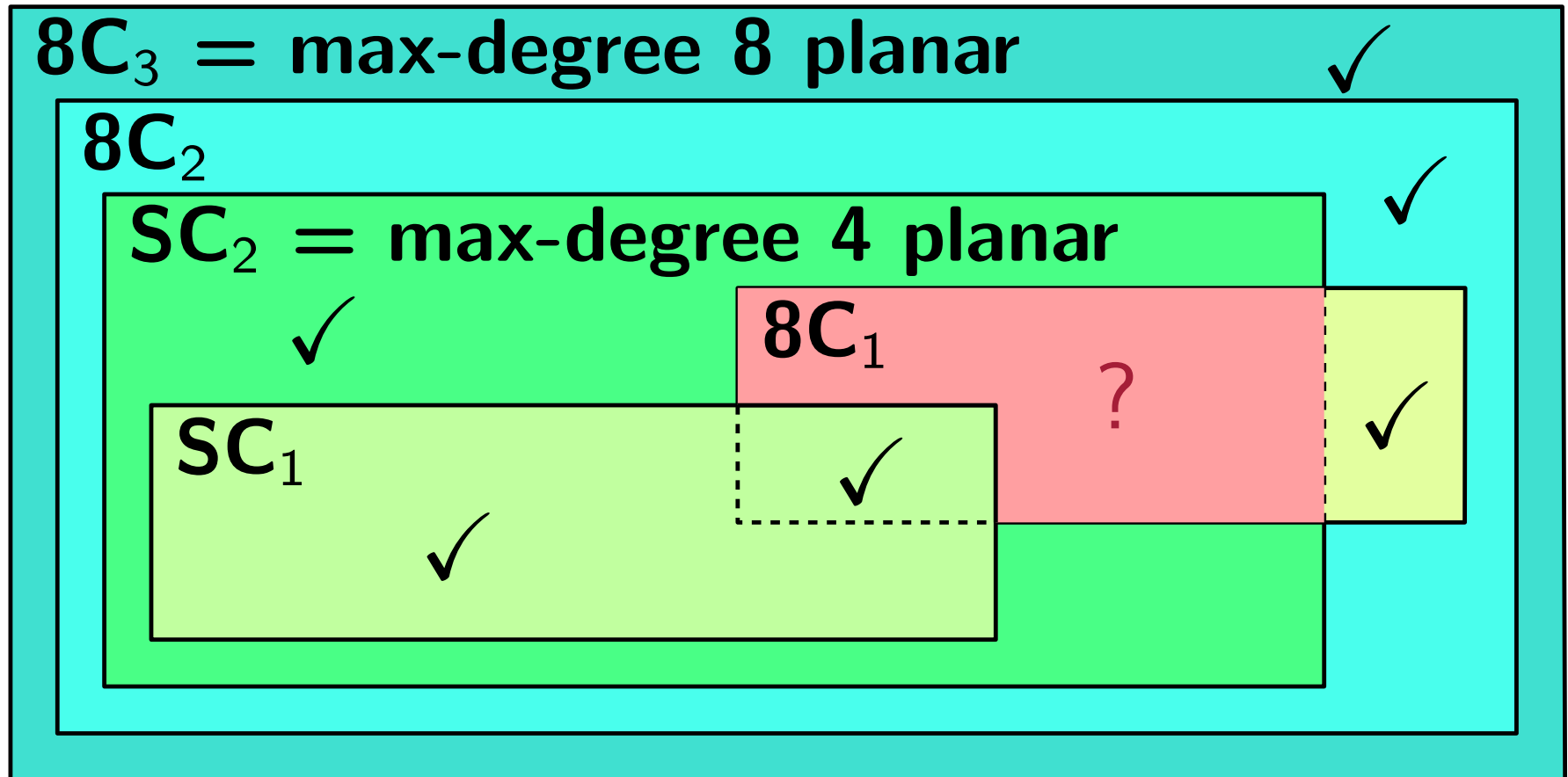


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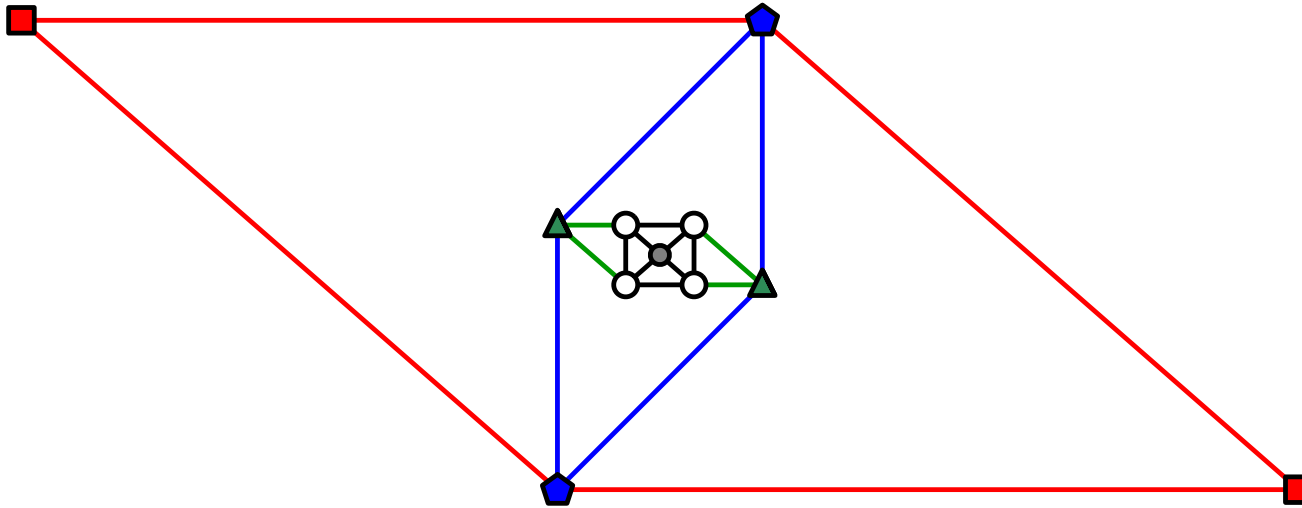


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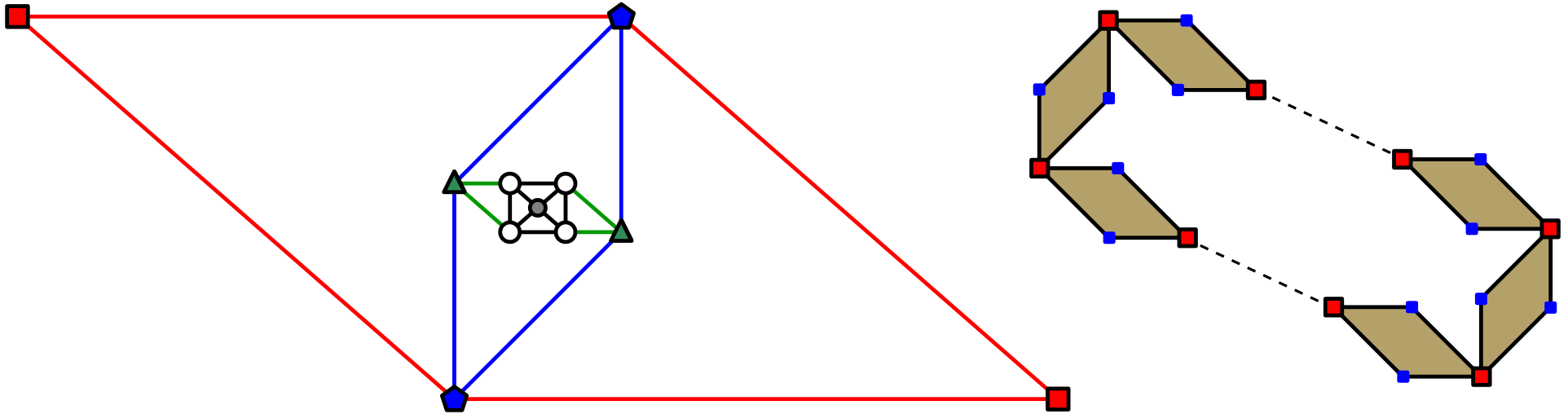
$8C_1$  but not  $SC_1$

- Infinitely large 4-regular graph family:



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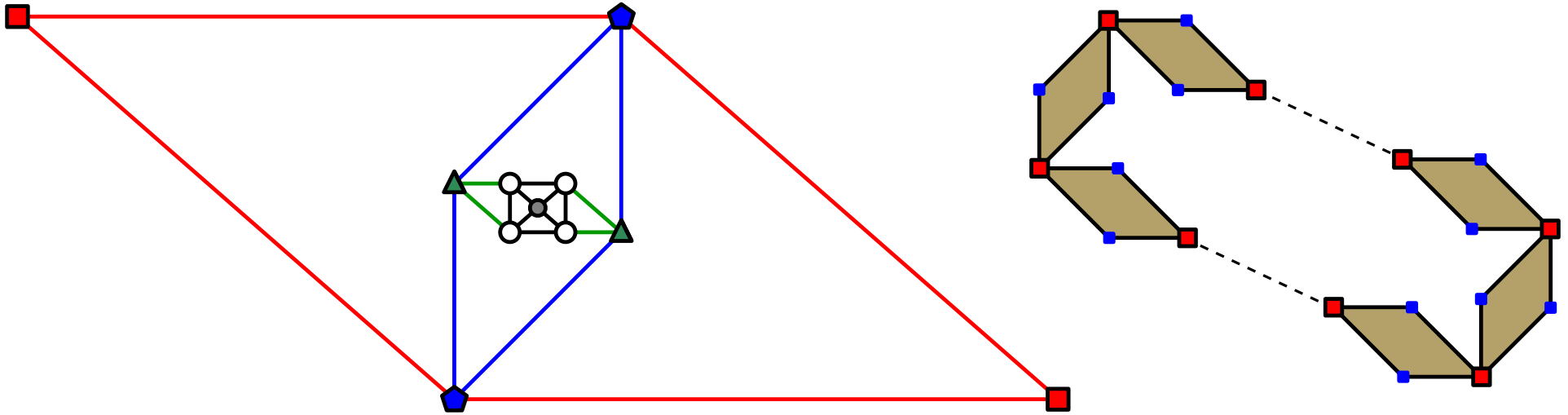
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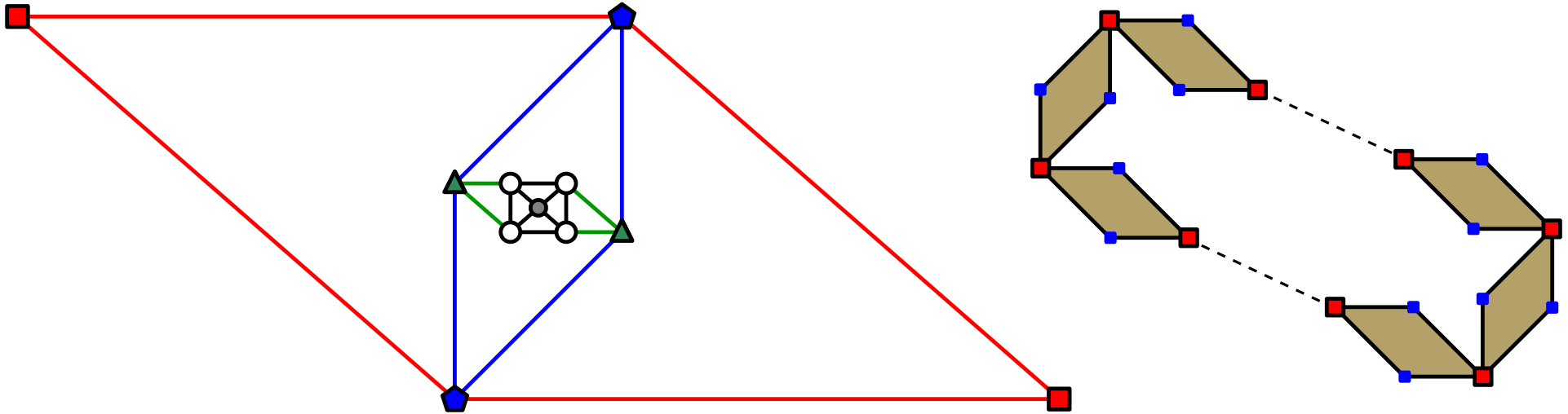
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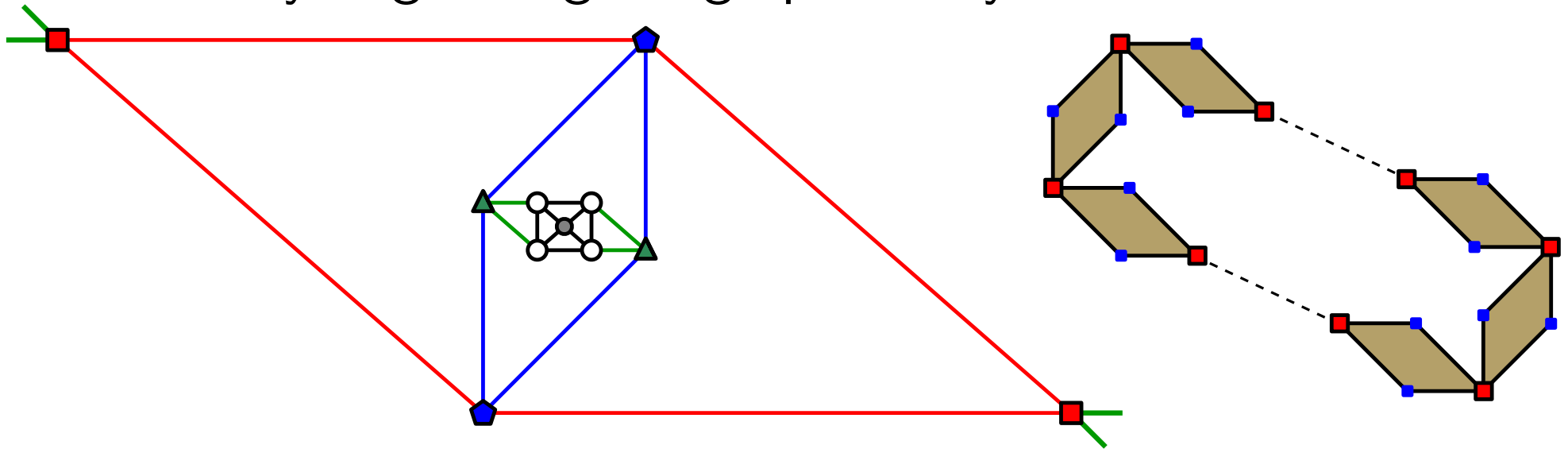
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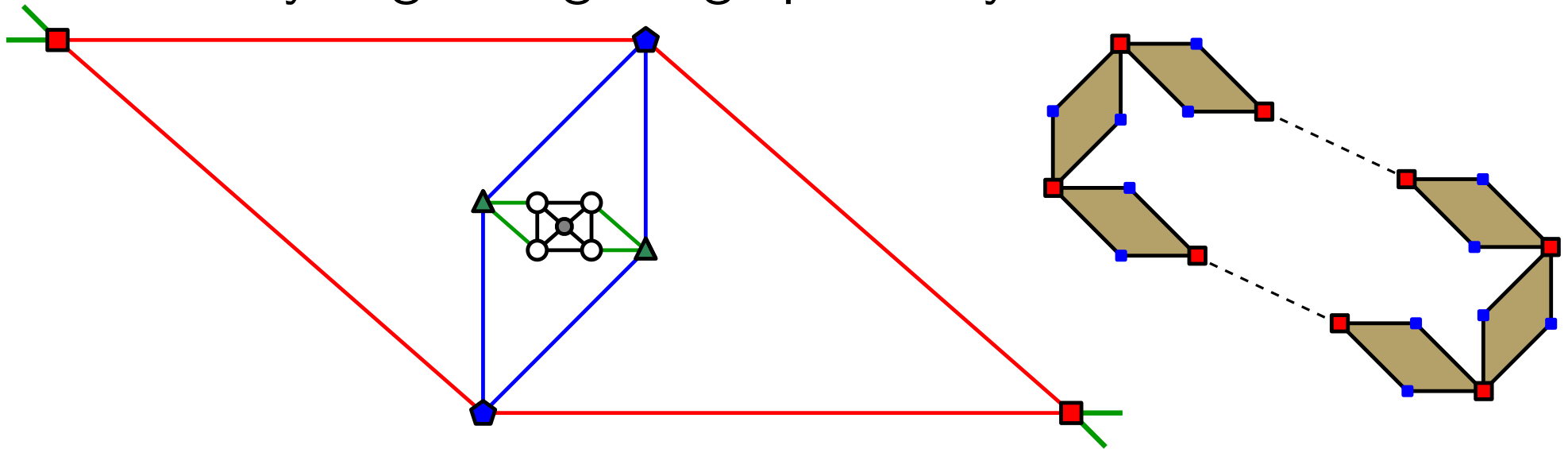
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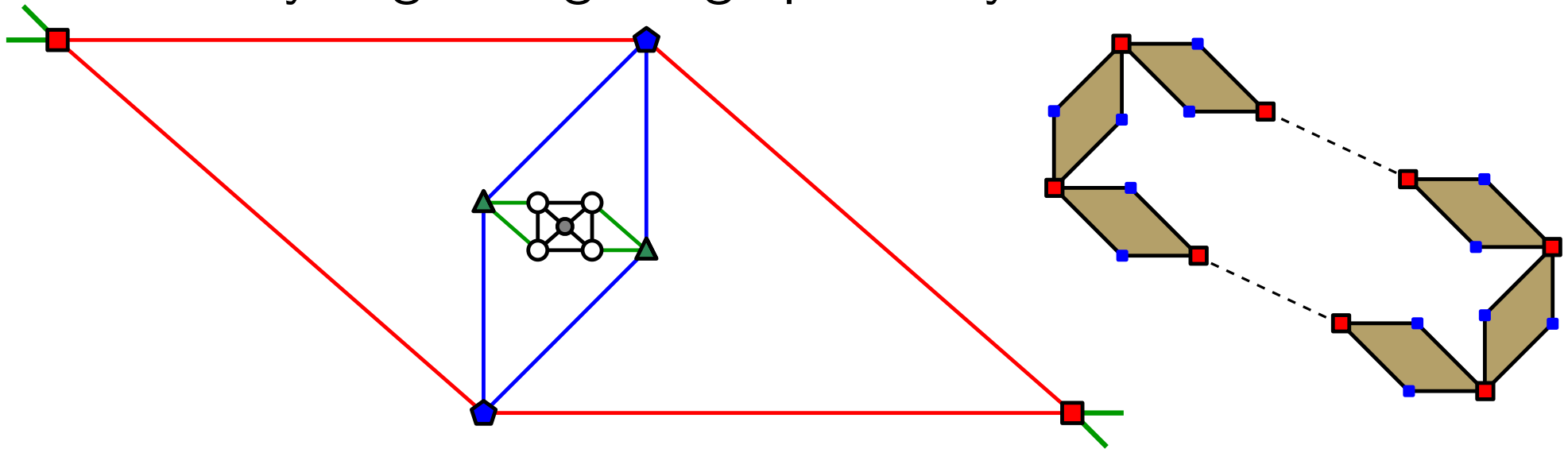
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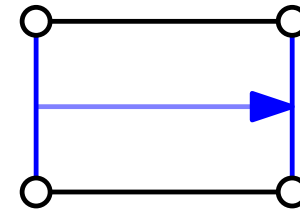
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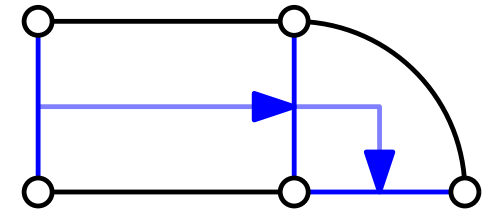
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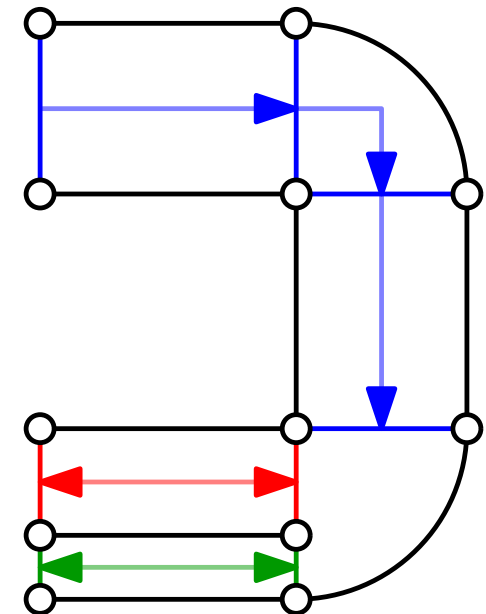
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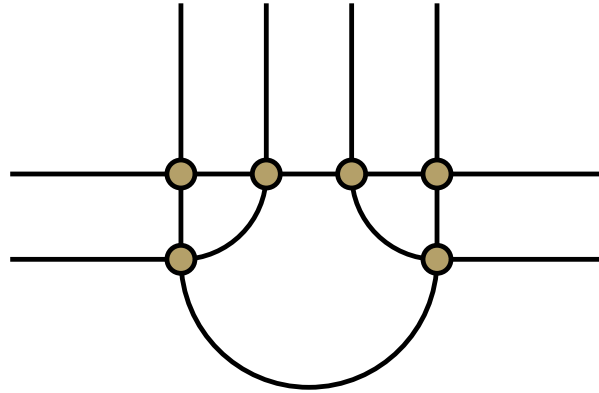
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  - ▶ Ensure that two sums of information are the same





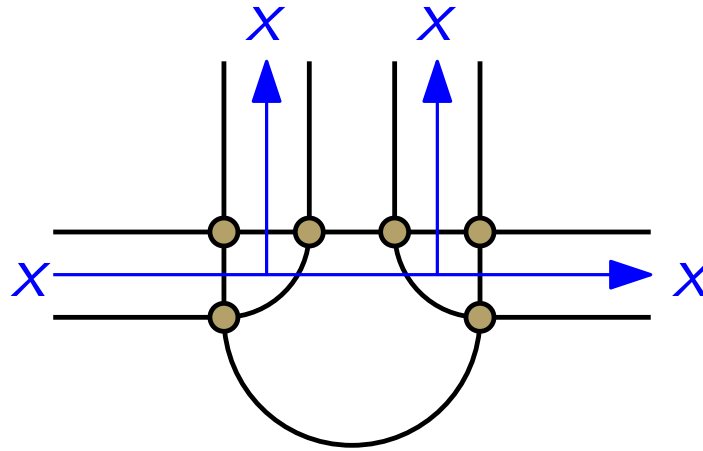
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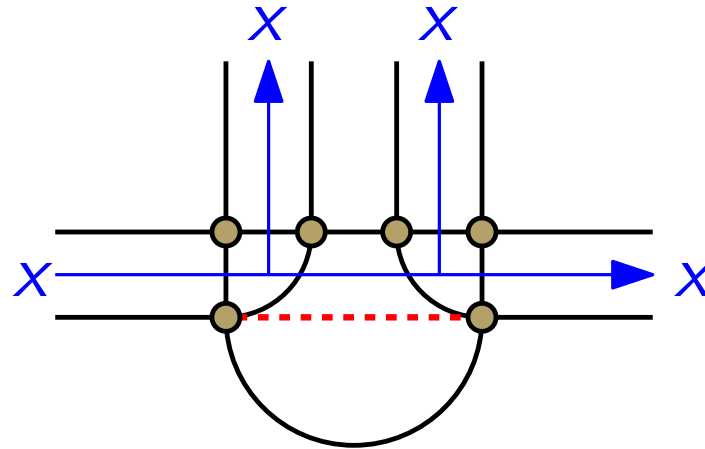
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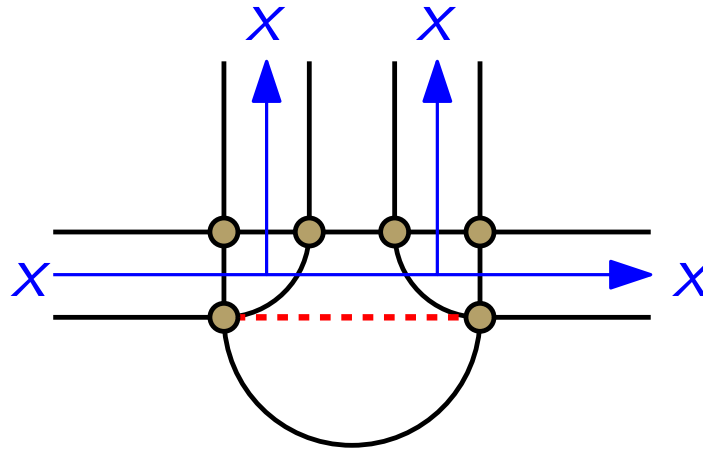
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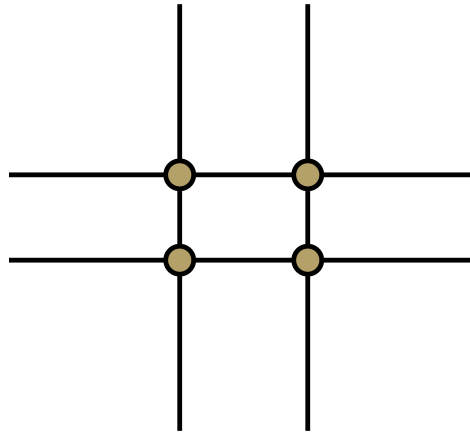


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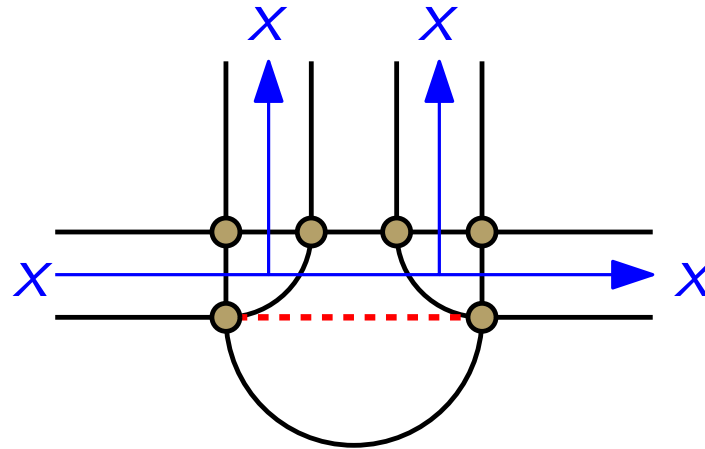


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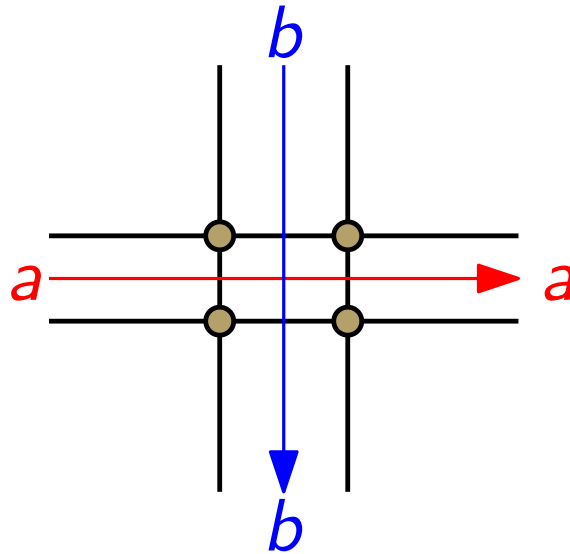


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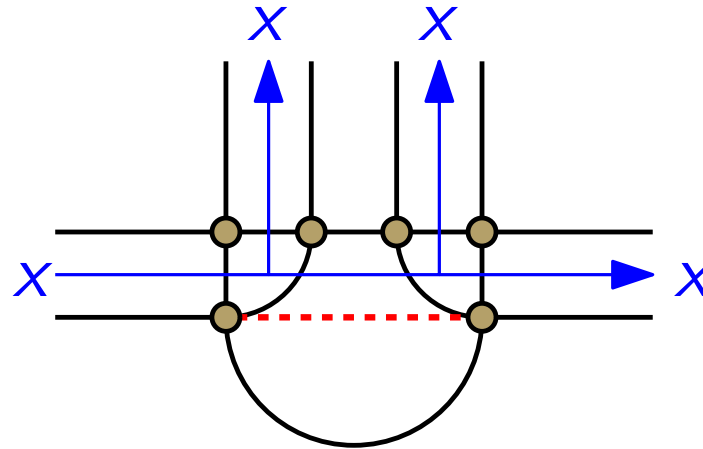


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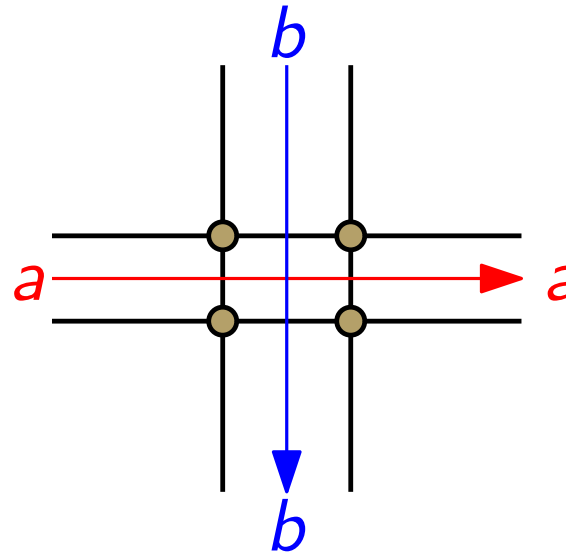


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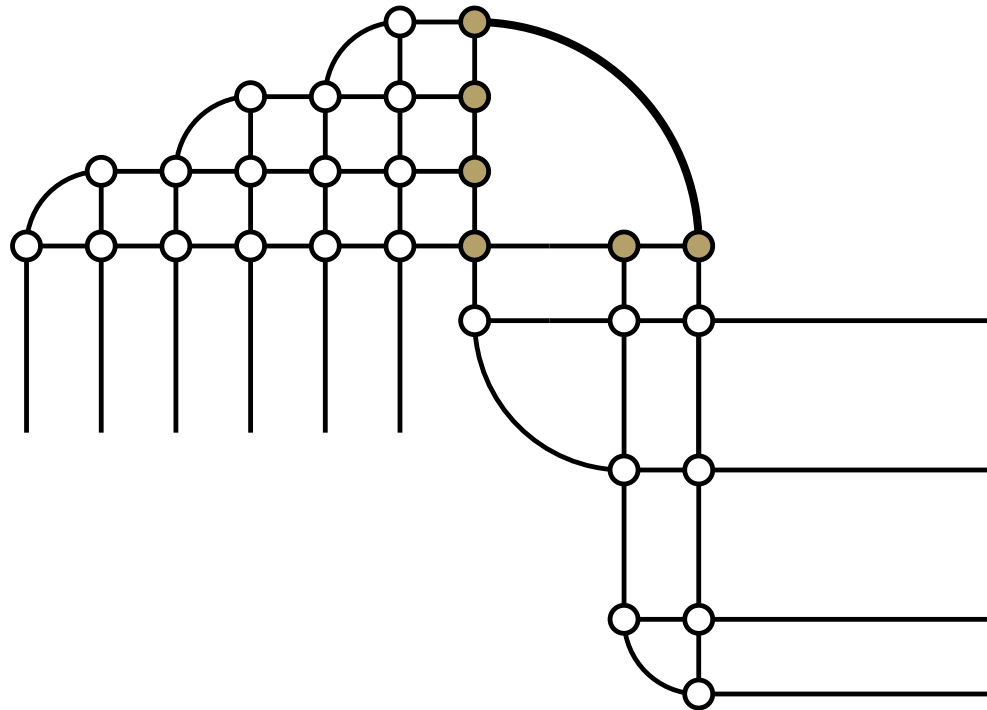


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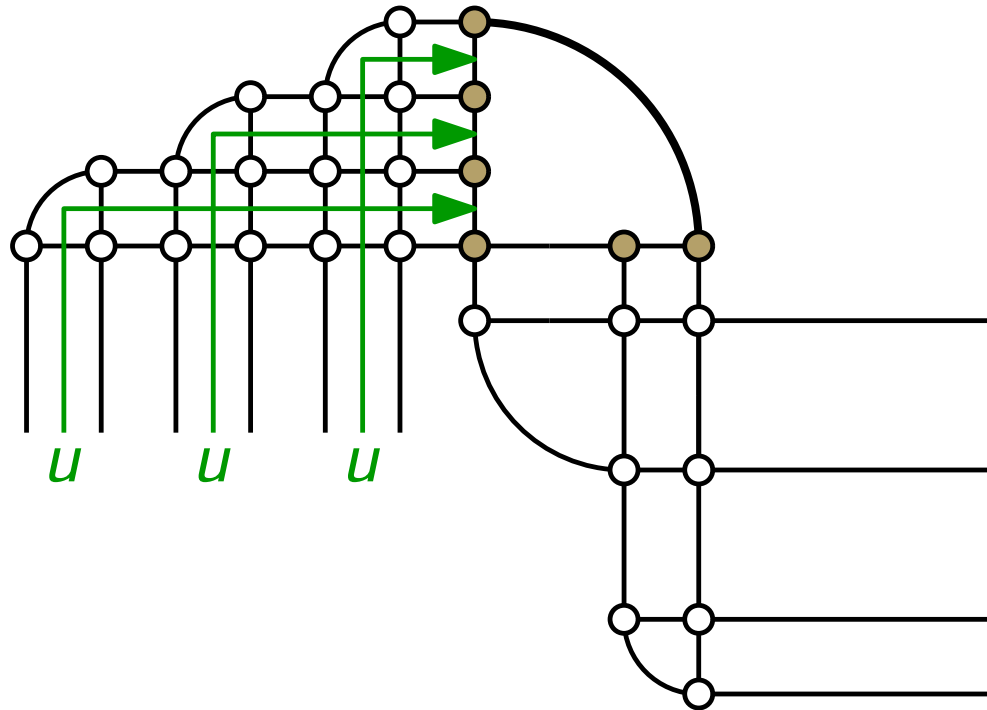


- We can connect literals and clauses properly

# Variable Gadget



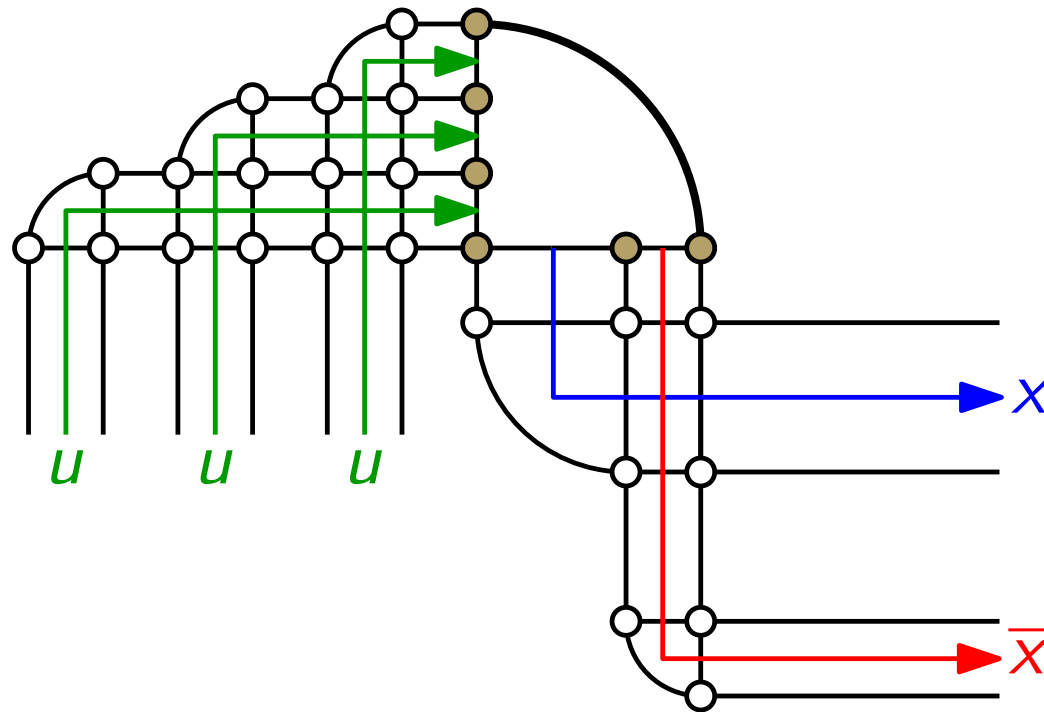
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- Take 3 units of “flow” as input

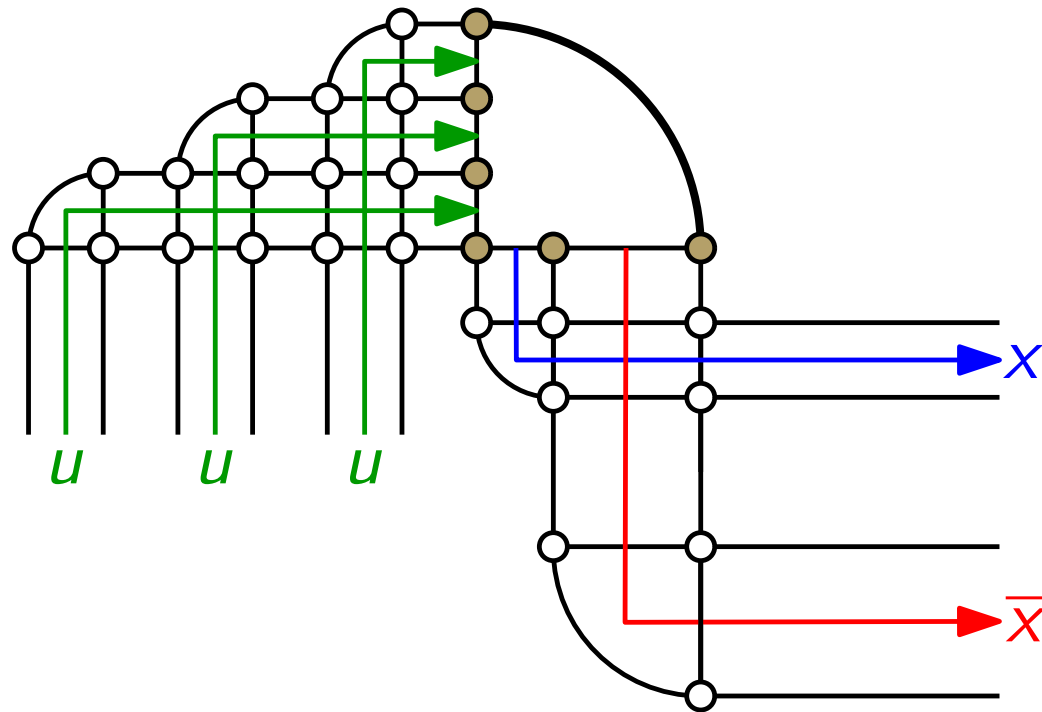


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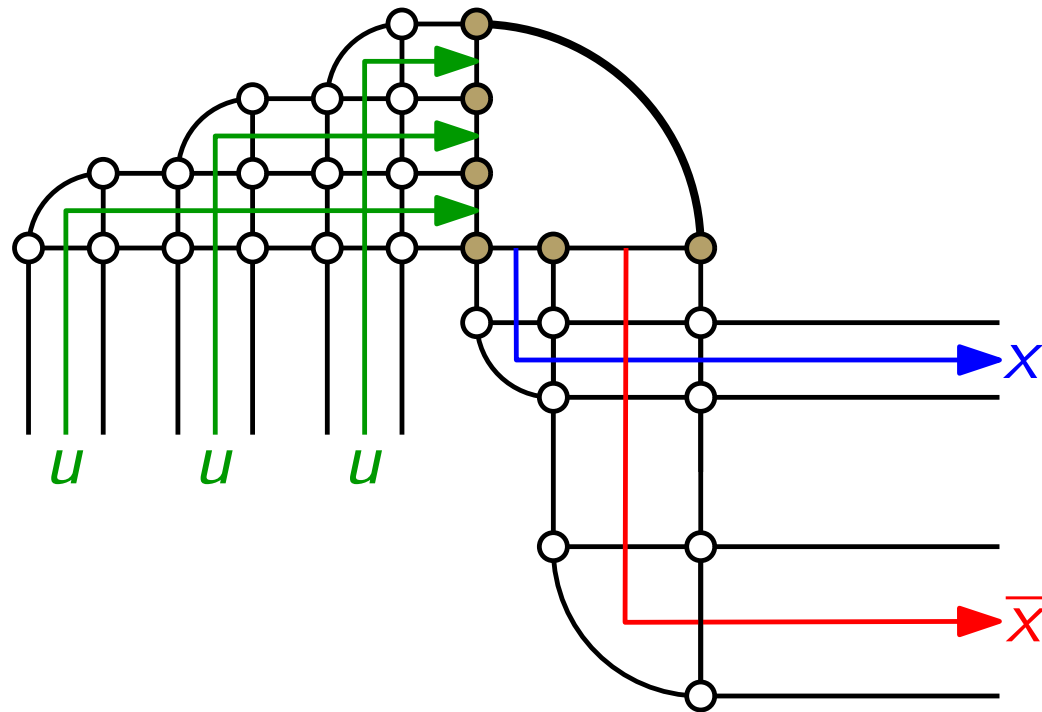
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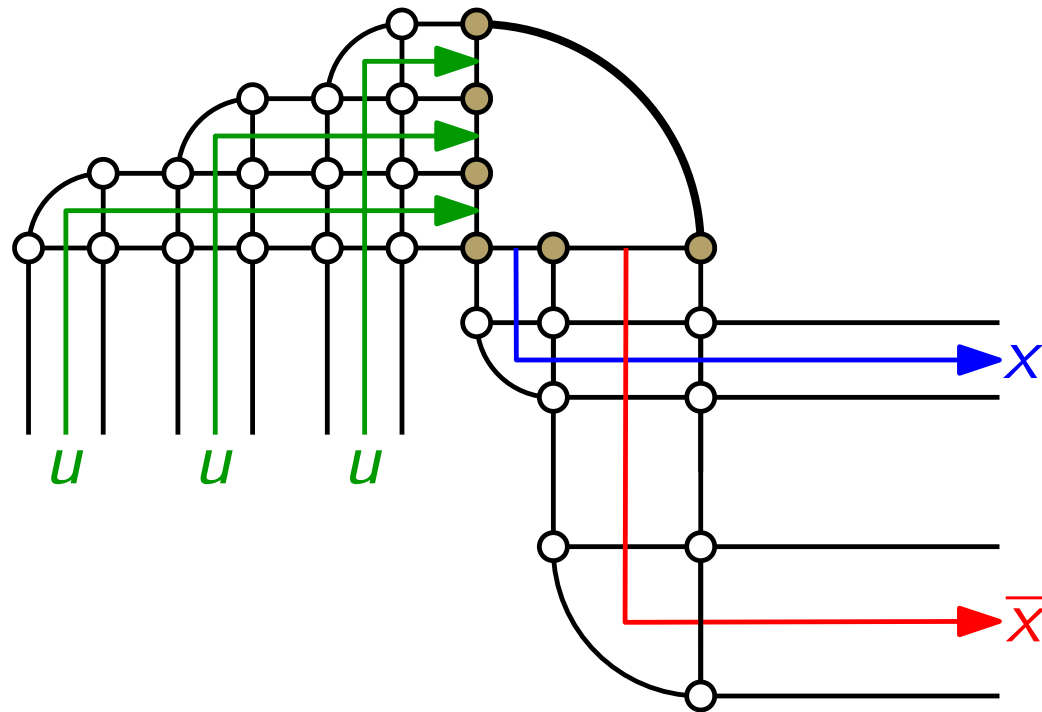
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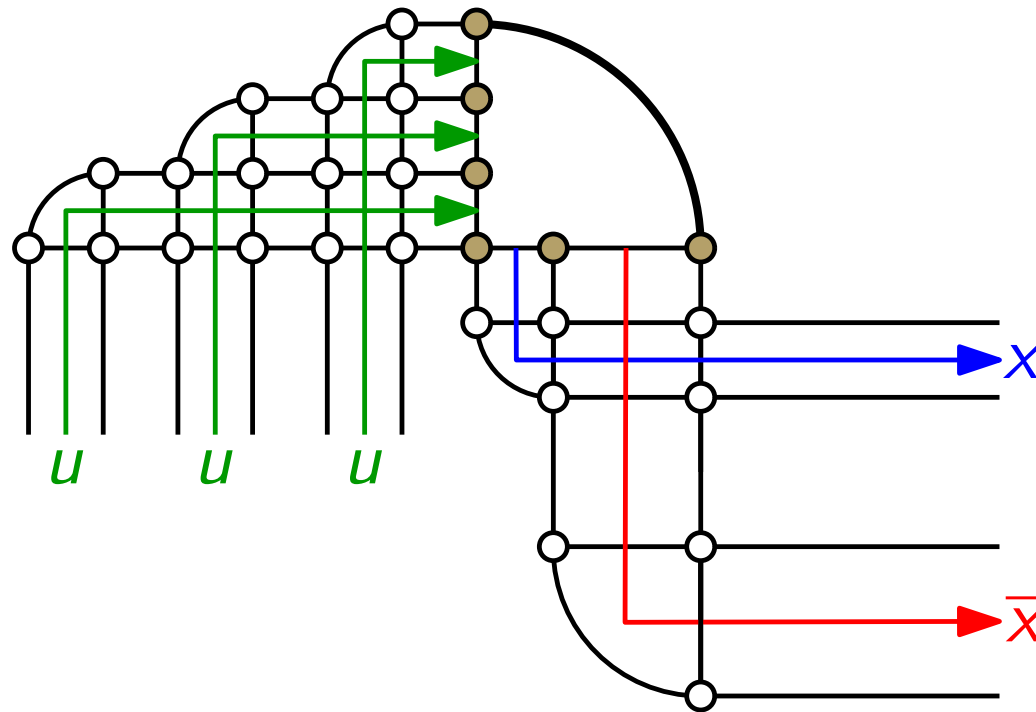
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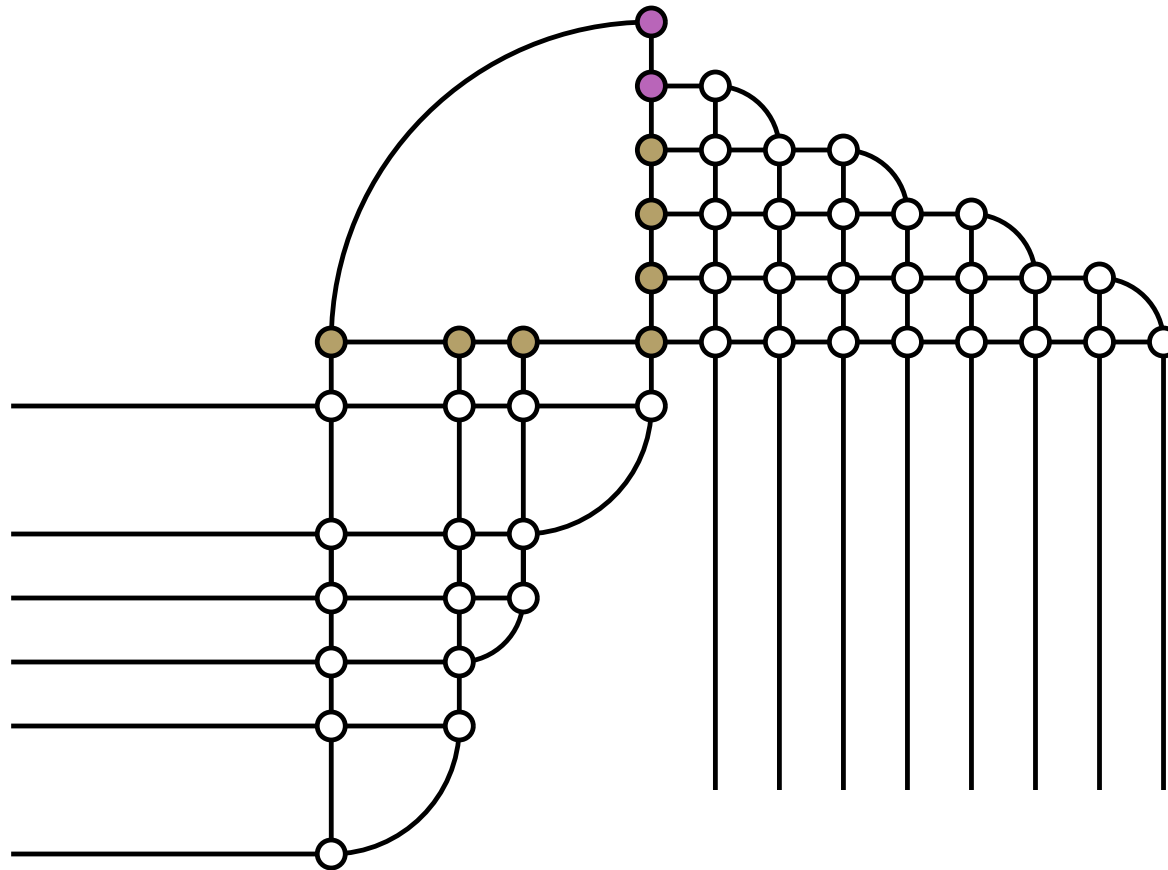
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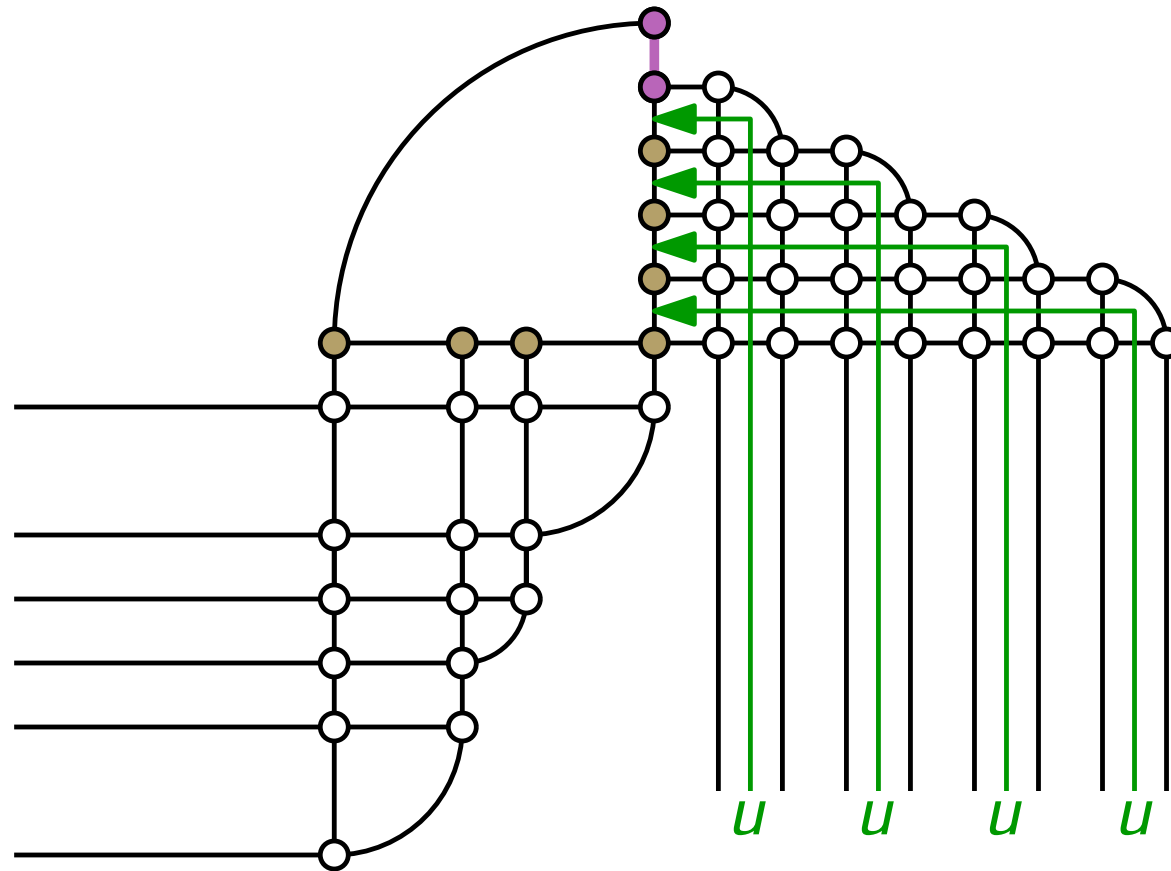


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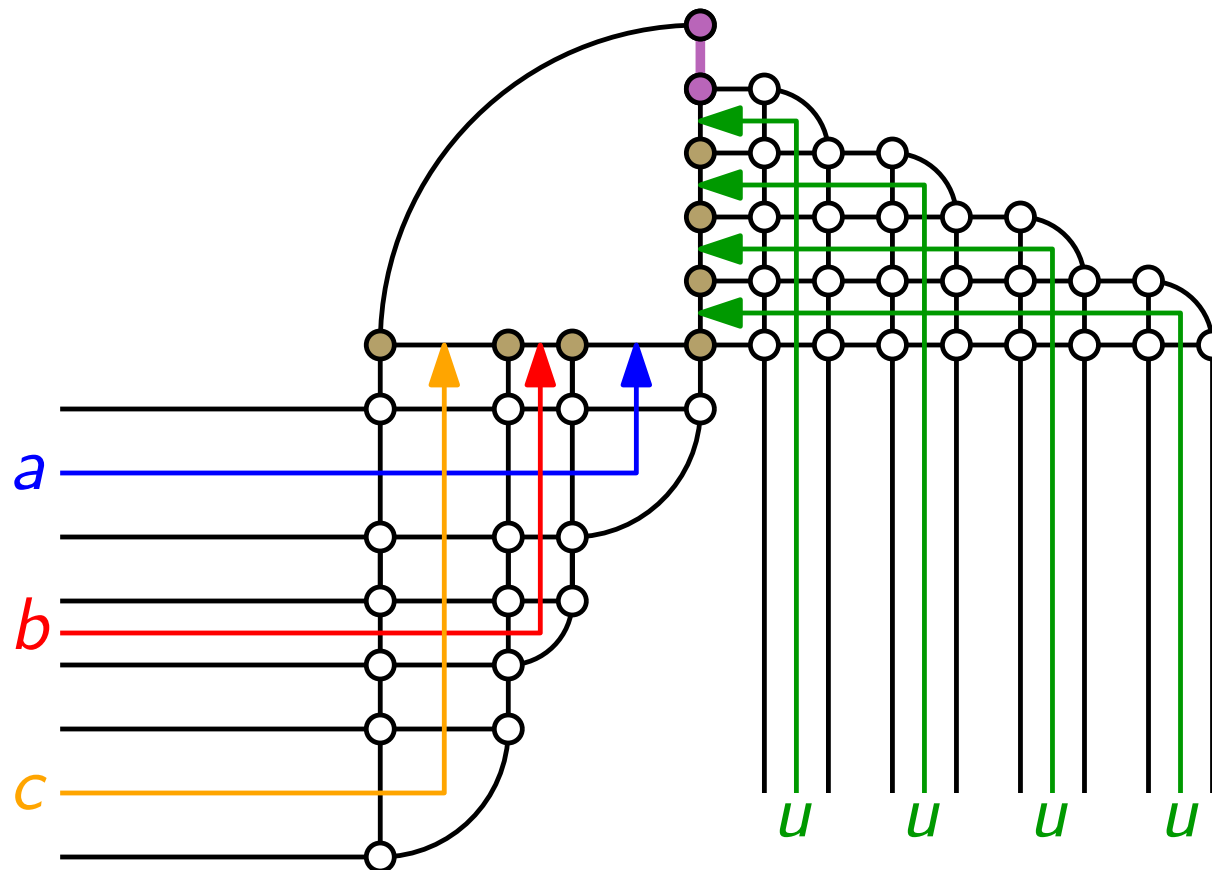


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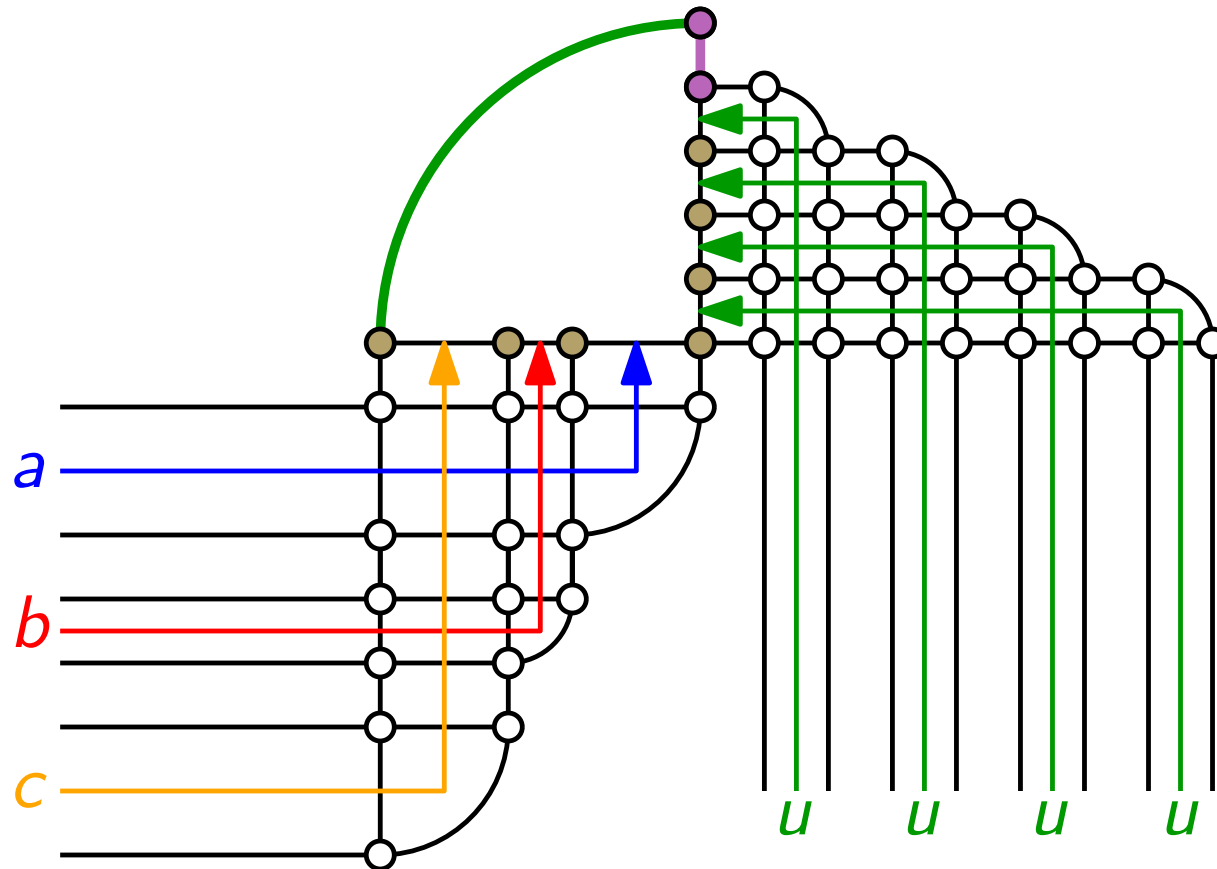
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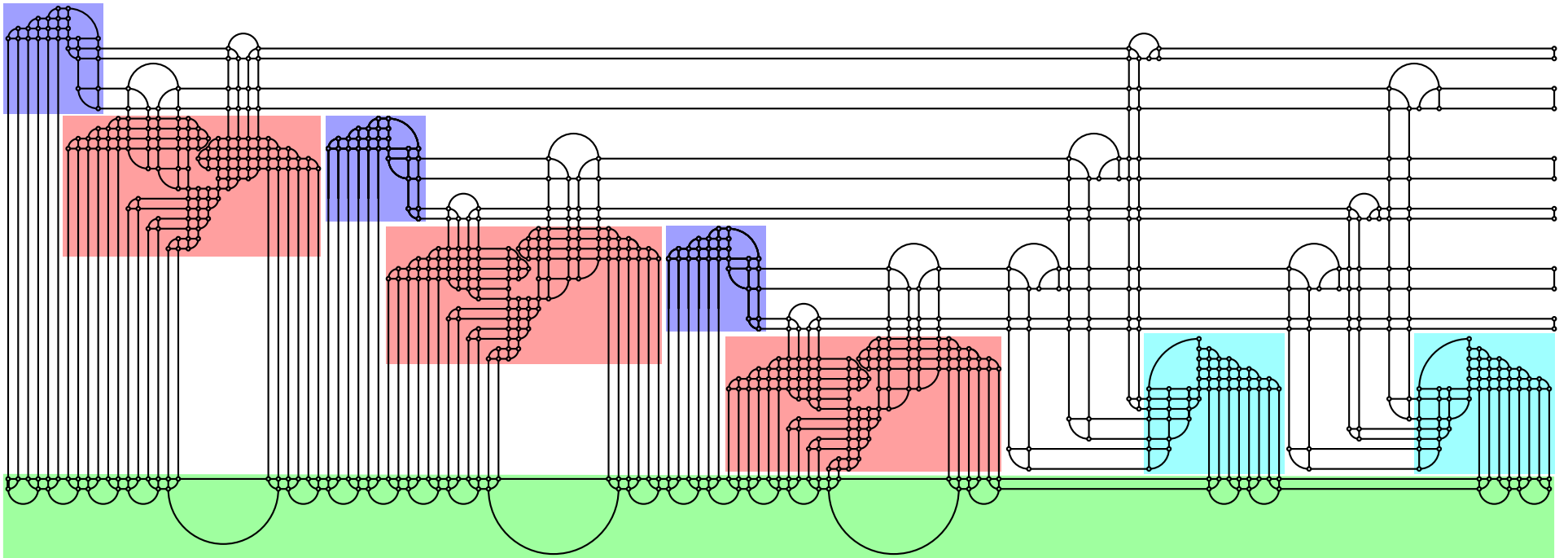


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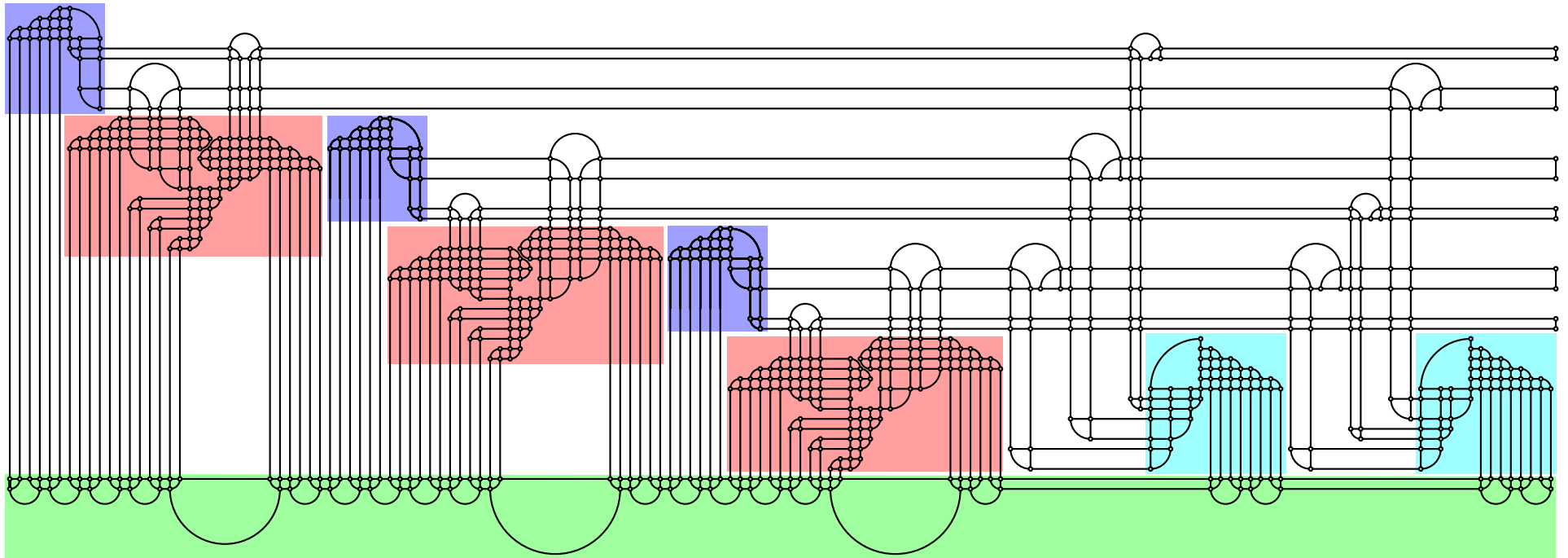
- ▶ One side of the arc is 4 units + a **free edge**'s length long
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- ▶  $\ell(\text{true}) \gtrsim 2\ell(u)$  and  $\ell(\text{false}) \lesssim \ell(u)$   
 $\Rightarrow$  at least one literal must be true

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


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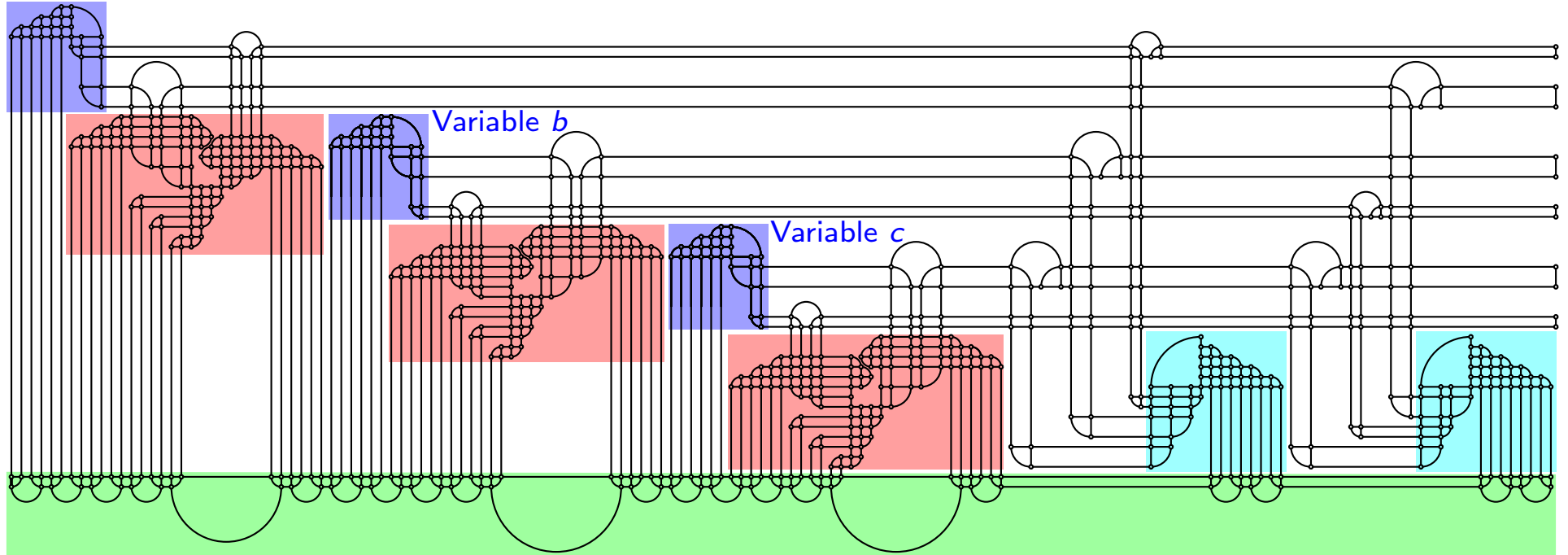


Copies of unit length

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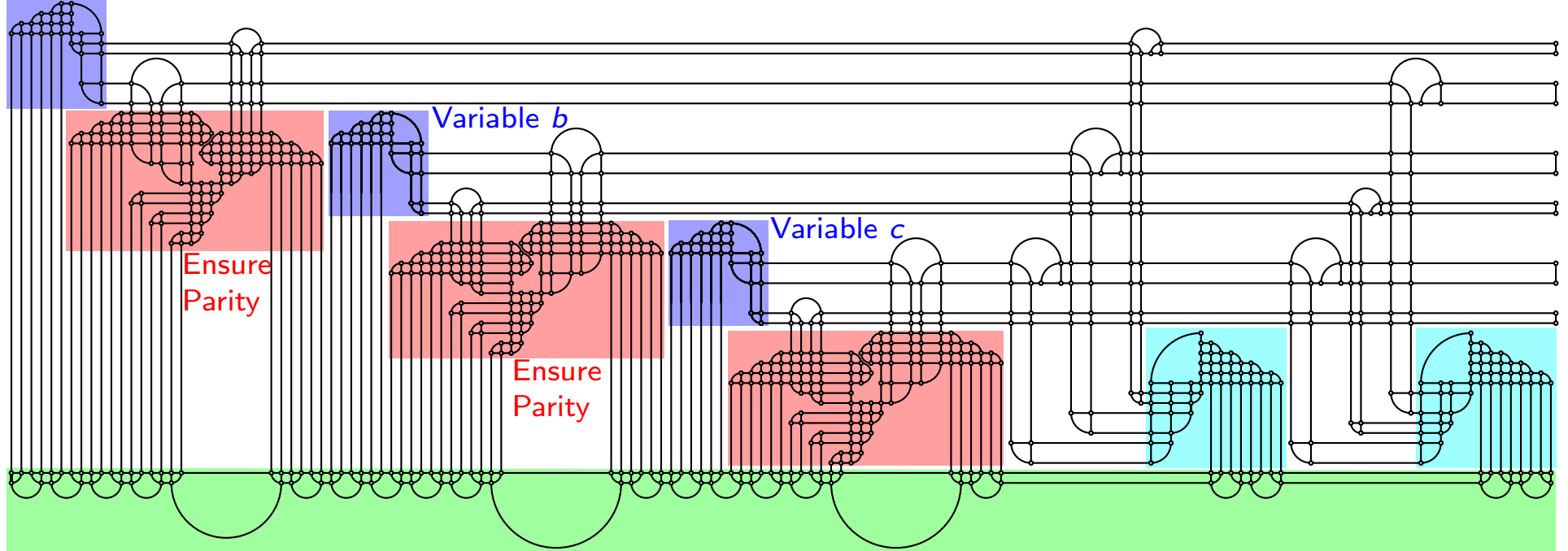


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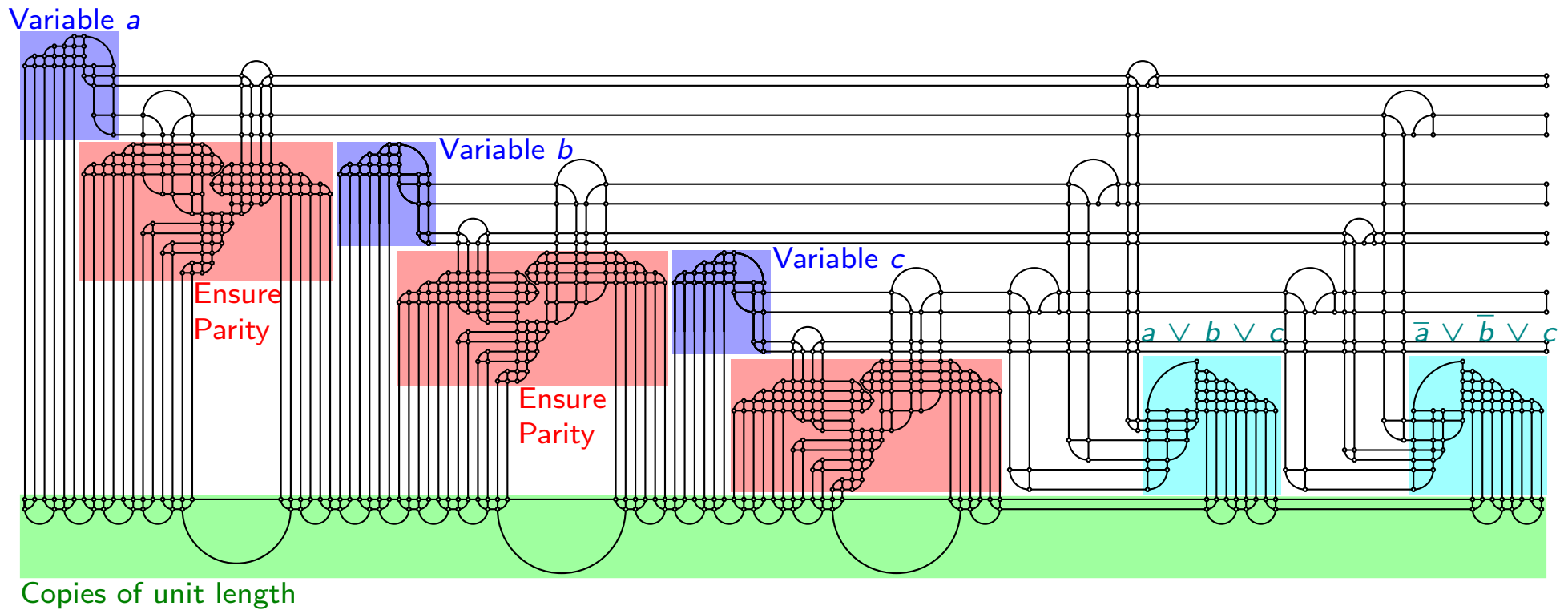
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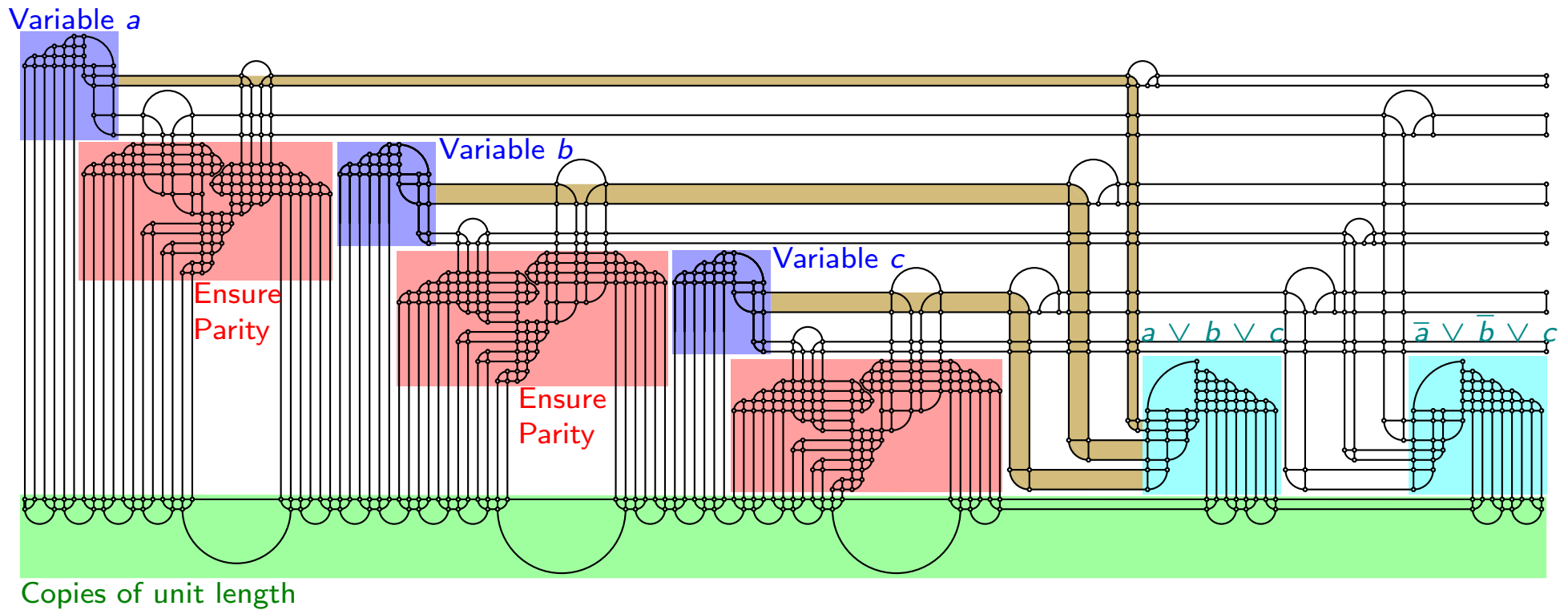
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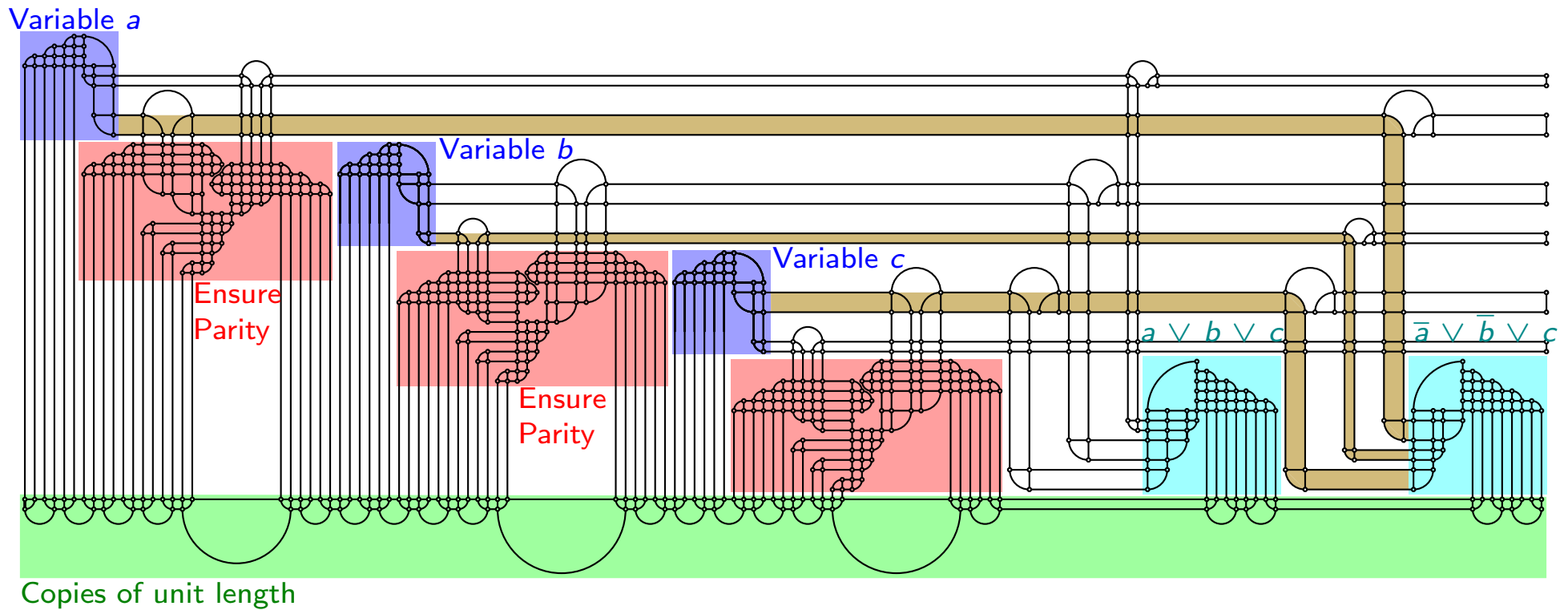
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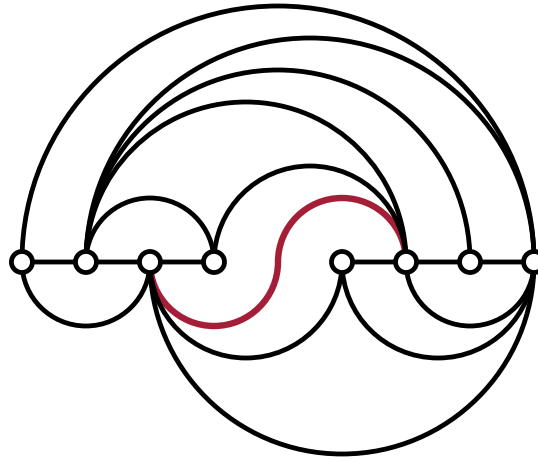
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# Kandinsky Drawings

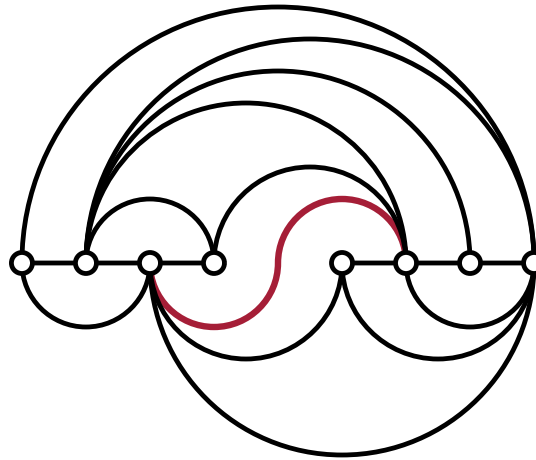
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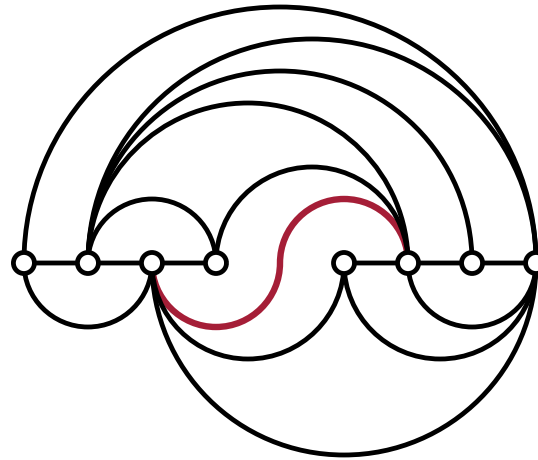


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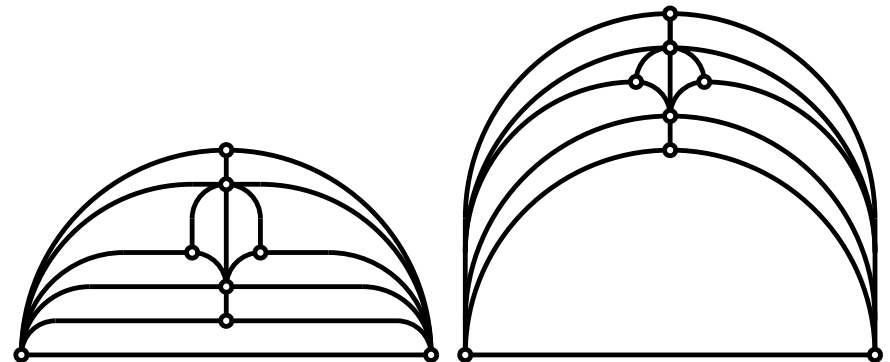
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  - Distribute vertices more evenly
  - Draw edges  $x, y$ -monotone

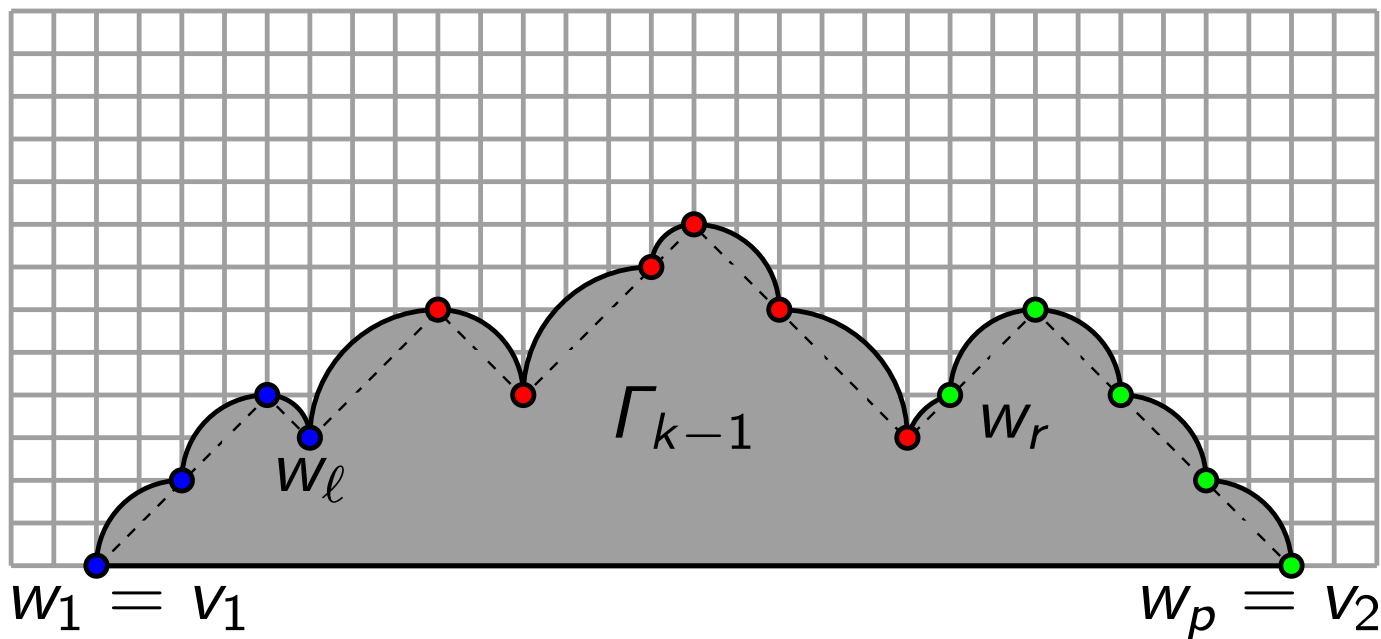


# Our Modified Shift-Method

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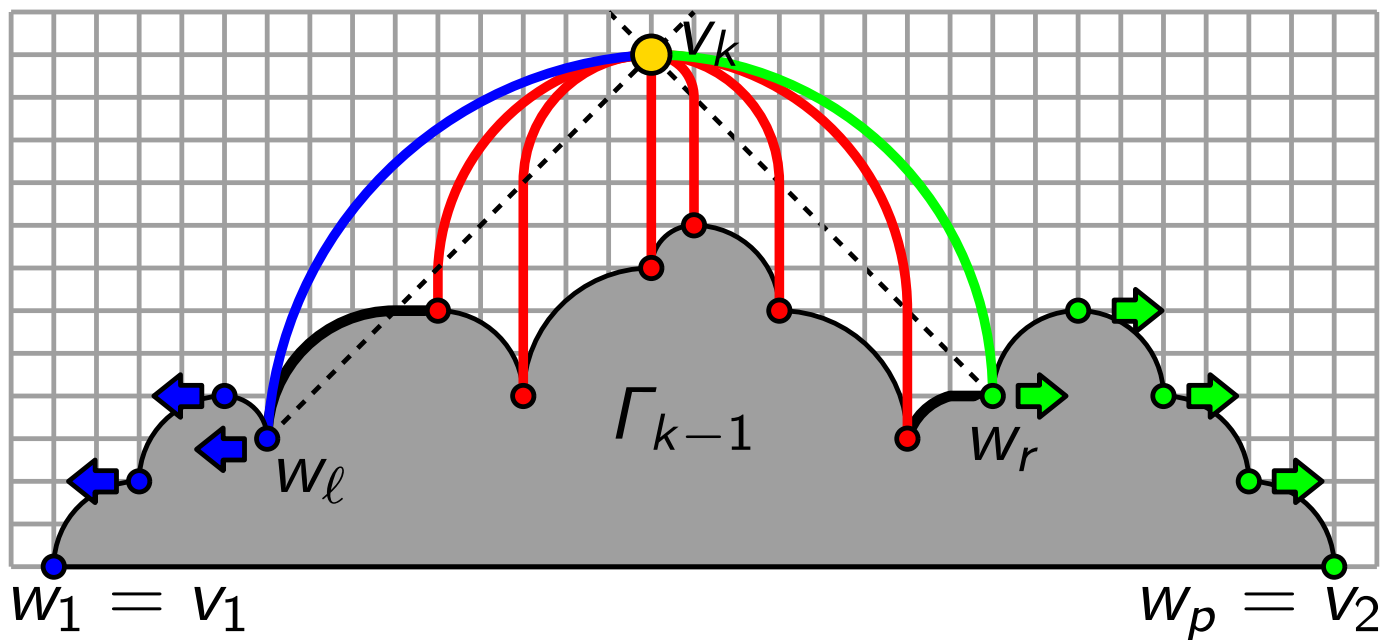
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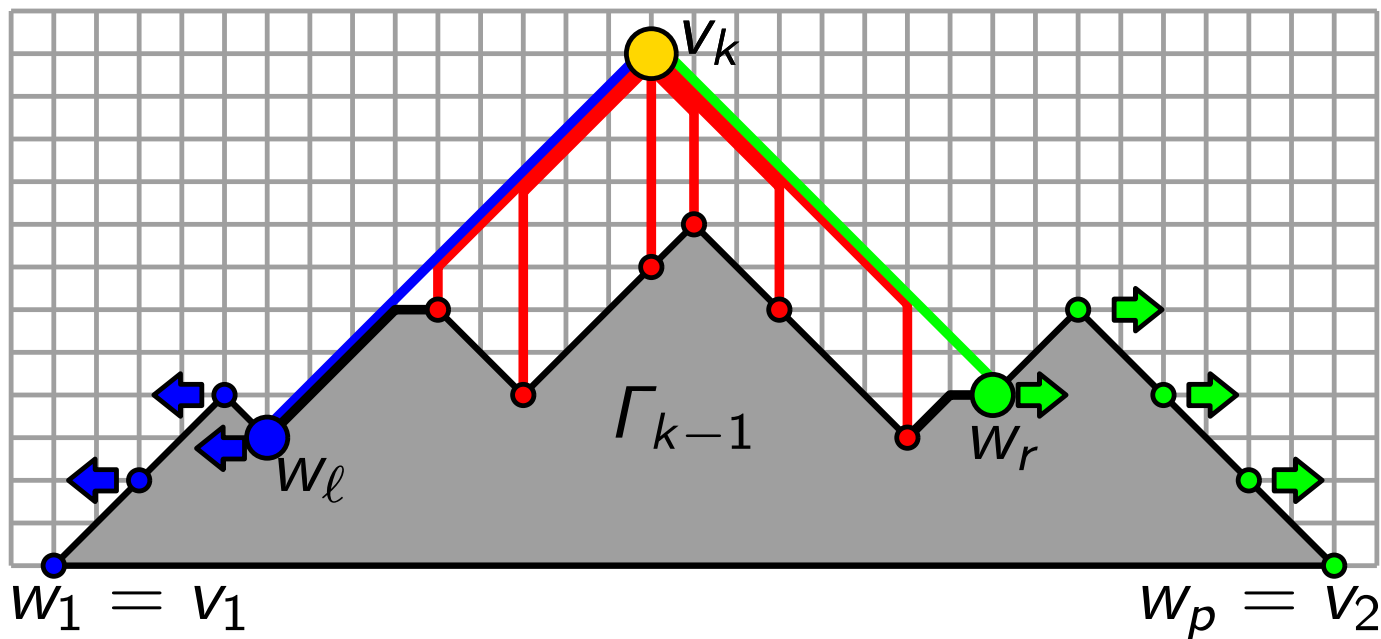
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  - ▶ We can use this approach for octilinear Kandinsky drawings too!

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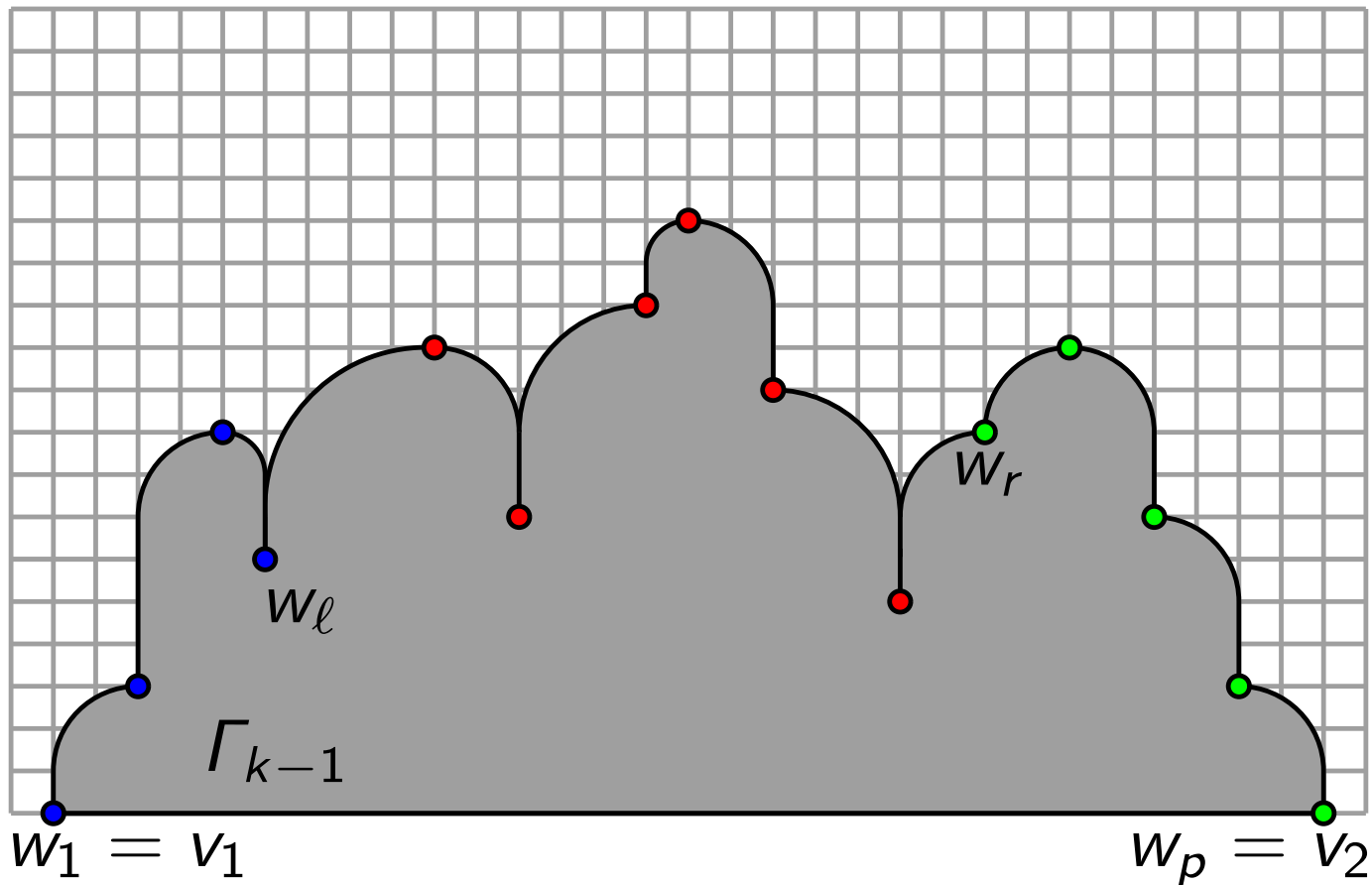
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Thanks to the  
anonymous reviewers!



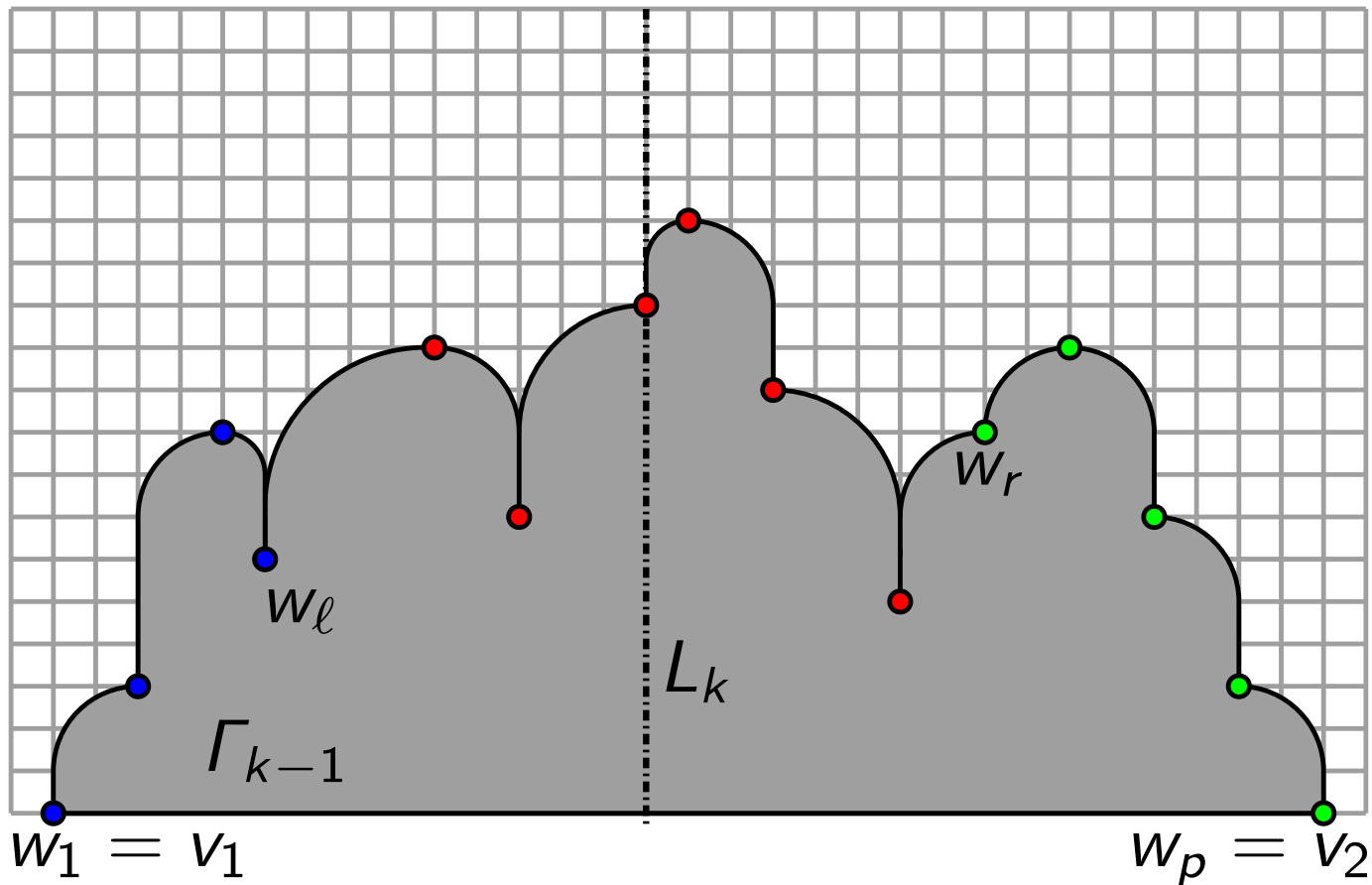
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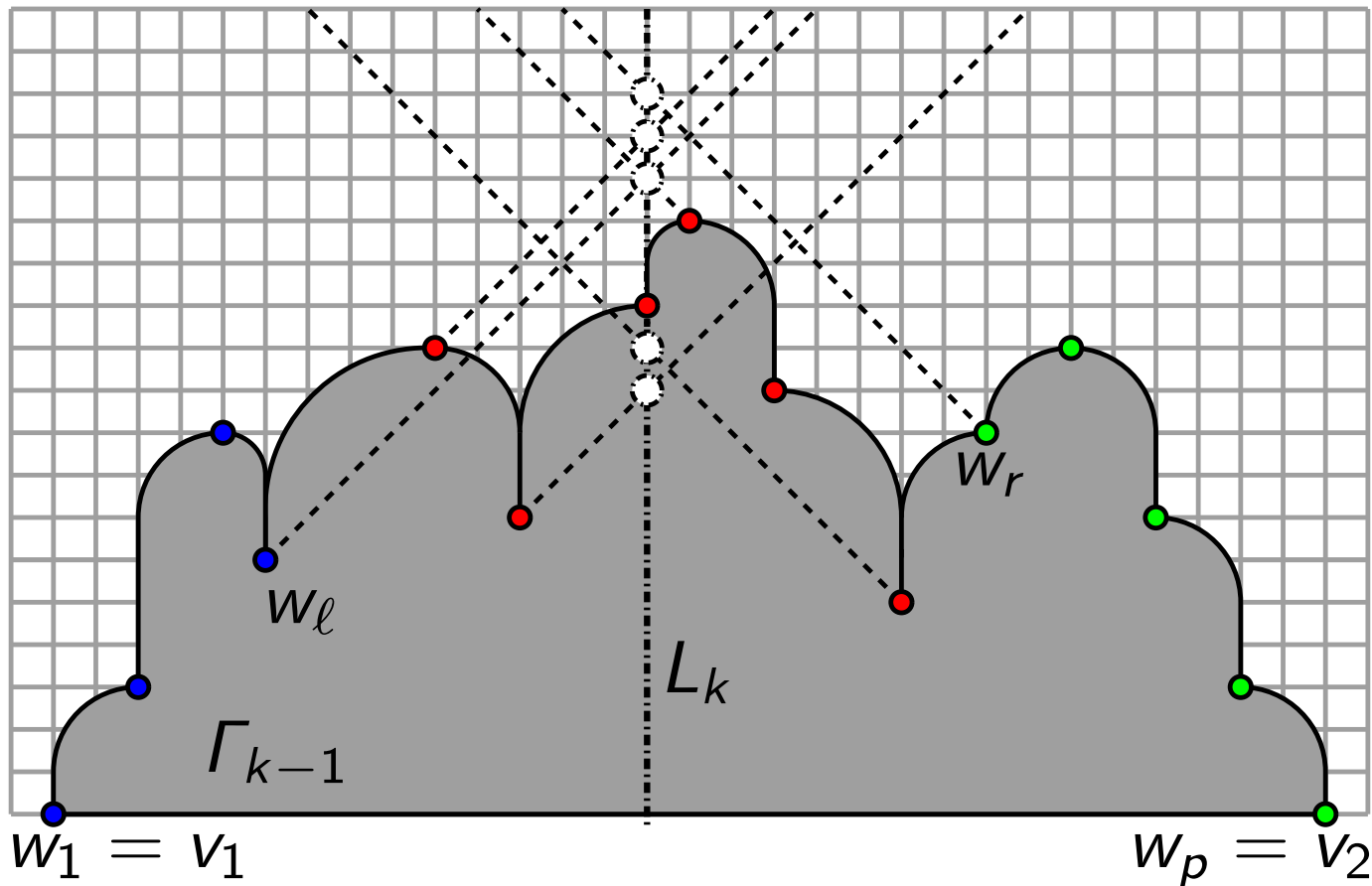
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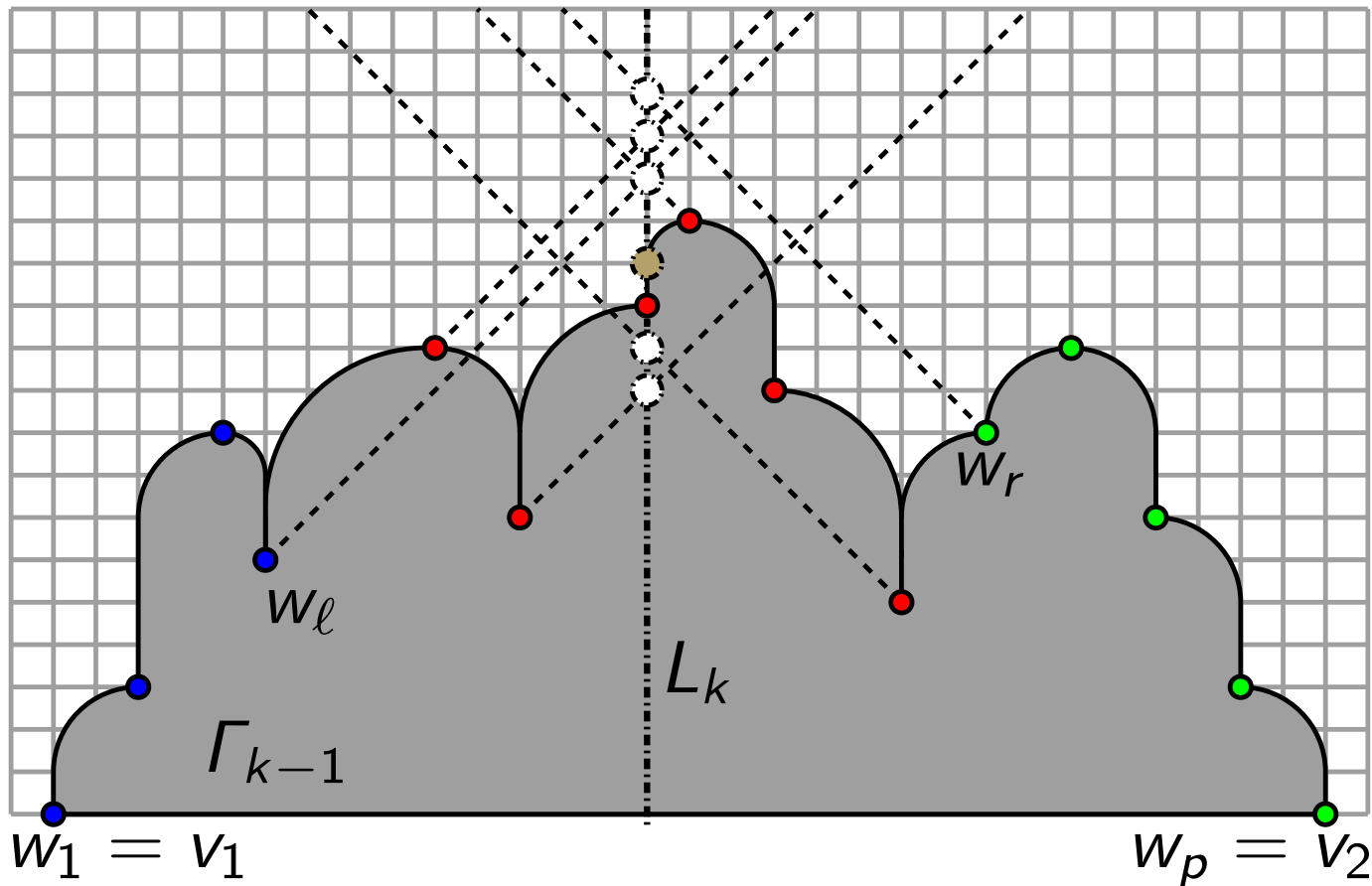
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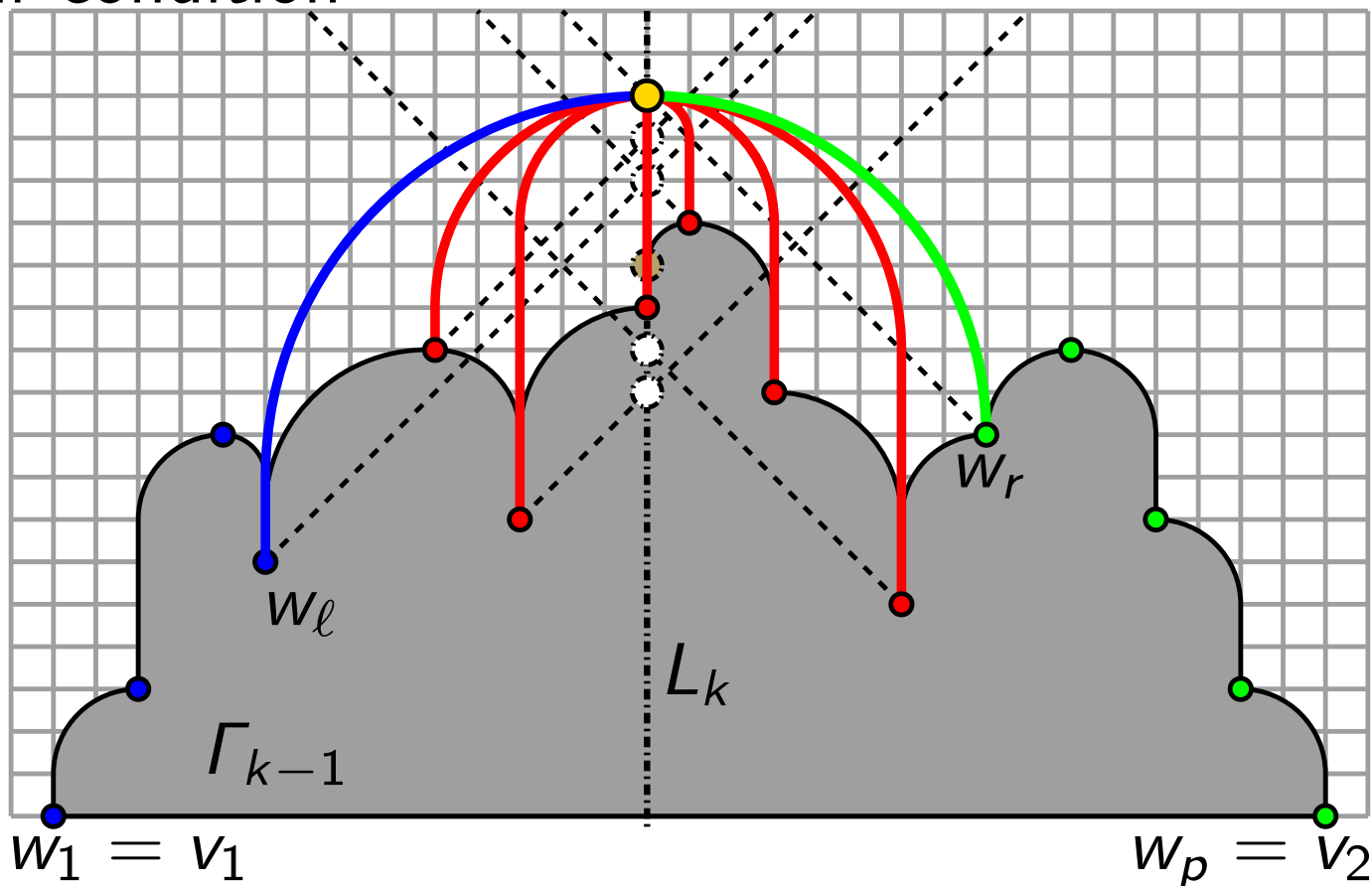
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# Drawings with Less Bends

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- ▶ Use highest candidate position to ensure planarity and contour condition



# Open Problems

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

# Open Problems

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- Higher degree: (smooth)  $d$ -linear drawings
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Thanks for your  
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