

Minimizing K in K-Plane Graph Drawings

Heilbronn 43

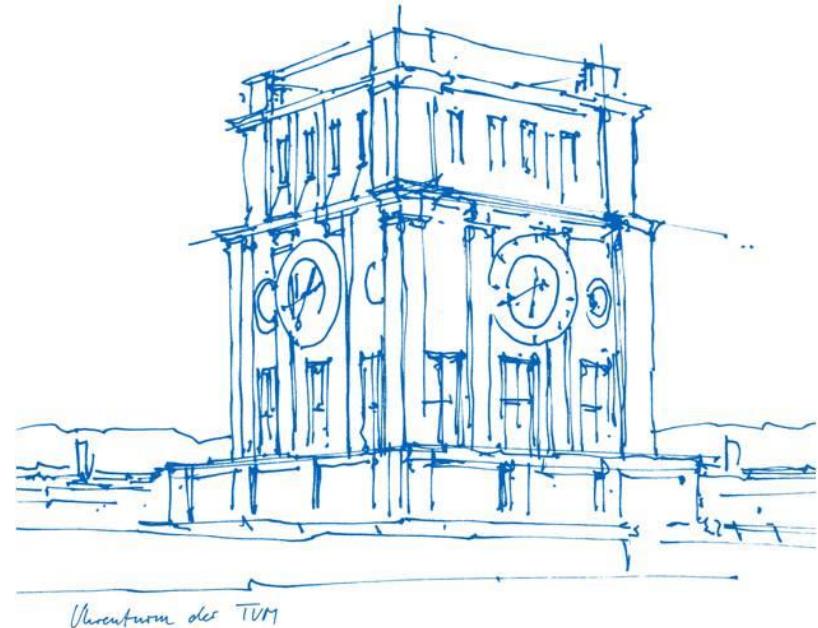


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Algorithmic Pipeline for Graph Drawing Optimization

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Baseline Approach

All strategies implement the **Simulated Annealing** meta-heuristic to find a global minimum for the graph's energy function. The energy function minimizes edge crossings while maintaining graph structure.

Legacy (Baseline)

Algorithm: Simulated Annealing with additional forces:

Node Repulsion: Pushes nodes apart to prevent overlap (Force-Directed Graph Drawing principle).

Spring Attraction: Pulls connected nodes together to minimize edge length.

Technology: Pure Python.

Description: The original implementation. It calculates edge crossings and energy using standard Python loops.

Pros: Simple, easy to debug, serves as a correctness baseline.

Cons: Very slow for large graphs ($O(E^2)$) complexity in interpreted Python).

Strategy Selection

Strategy Combination

Hybrid Optimization Pipeline

Phase 1: Initialization (Structural Setup)

- Goal: Create a topologically sound "warm start" on the grid
- Engine: FMME (Fast Multipole Multilevel Embedder) for global layout
- Key Step: Collision-Free Grid Mapping, prioritizing the placement of high-degree anchor vertices

Strategy Combination

Hybrid Optimization Pipeline

Phase 2: Compress for Efficiency

- Goal: Ensure millions of iterations are feasible and finalize the coordinates.
- Speed: Uniform Grid Spatial Hashing reduces crossing checks via ΔE (change in energy) evaluation.
- Final Step: Deterministic Hill Climbing removes all remaining trivial inefficiencies after SA terminates.

Strategy Combination

Hybrid Optimization Pipeline

Phase 3: Core Optimization (Targeted k Reduction)

- Goal: Use iterative search to aggressively reduce the maximum crossing count (k).
- Engine: Simulated Annealing (SA), navigating the discrete space.
- Cost Function: Soft-Max Energy to disproportionately penalize edges with high crossings, creating a smooth gradient.
- Targeting: Move set evolves from global Shift/Swap (high T) to the Bottleneck Heuristic (low T) for specific k -edge intervention.

Algorithm Accelerate



Numba & CUDA Integration

Core Idea: Utilize specialized Python tools for Just-In-Time (JIT) compilation and parallel processing

Primary Tool: Numba JIT Compiler

- Used the `@numba.njit` decorator to translate critical numerical loops (e.g., in the Soft-Max Energy calculation) into fast, optimized machine code from Python.
- Uses the same logic as Legacy but compiles the hot loops (energy calculation) into optimized machine code at runtime.
- Bypasses the Python Interpreter overhead for the critical $O(E^2)$ loops.
- Technology: Python + Numba (Just-In-Time Compiler).

Algorithm Accelerate

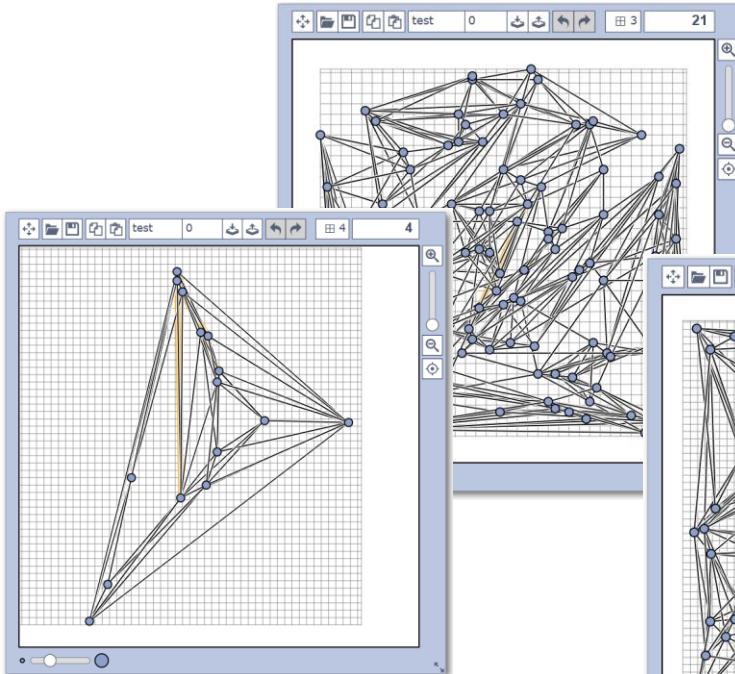
Numba & CUDA Integration

Parallel Processing (CUDA)

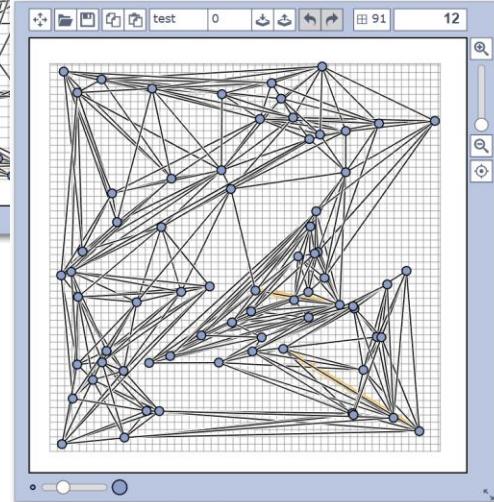
- Distribute work across multiple CPU cores for general speedup.
- Utilized Numba with CUDA to offload the most intensive calculations (intersection checks via Delta Evaluation) directly to the GPU, achieving massive parallel speedup.
 - Massive Parallelism: Offloads the $O(E^2)$ crossing counting task to the GPU.
 - Kernel Execution: Each GPU thread calculates the intersections for a single edge against all other edges in parallel.
 - Metropolis Update: The acceptance logic is handled efficiently after the heavy lifting is done on the GPU.
 - Technology: Python + CuPy + NVIDIA CUDA.
 - Description: Offloads the massively parallel task of counting edge crossings to the GPU.

Cases results

Node 100

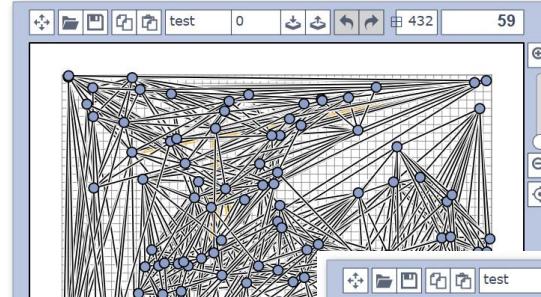


Node 15

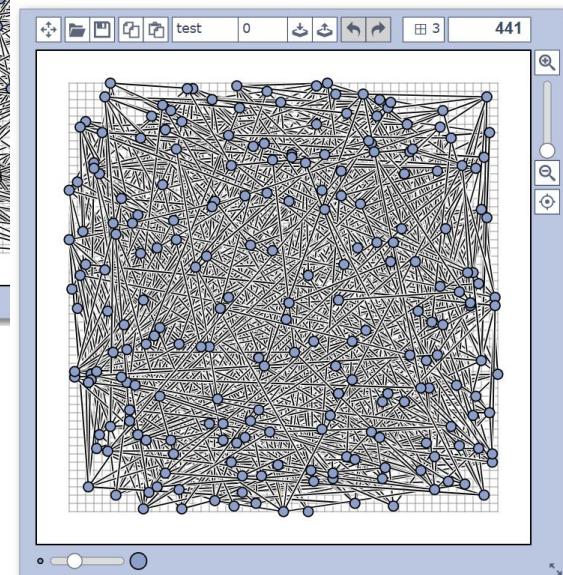


Node 70

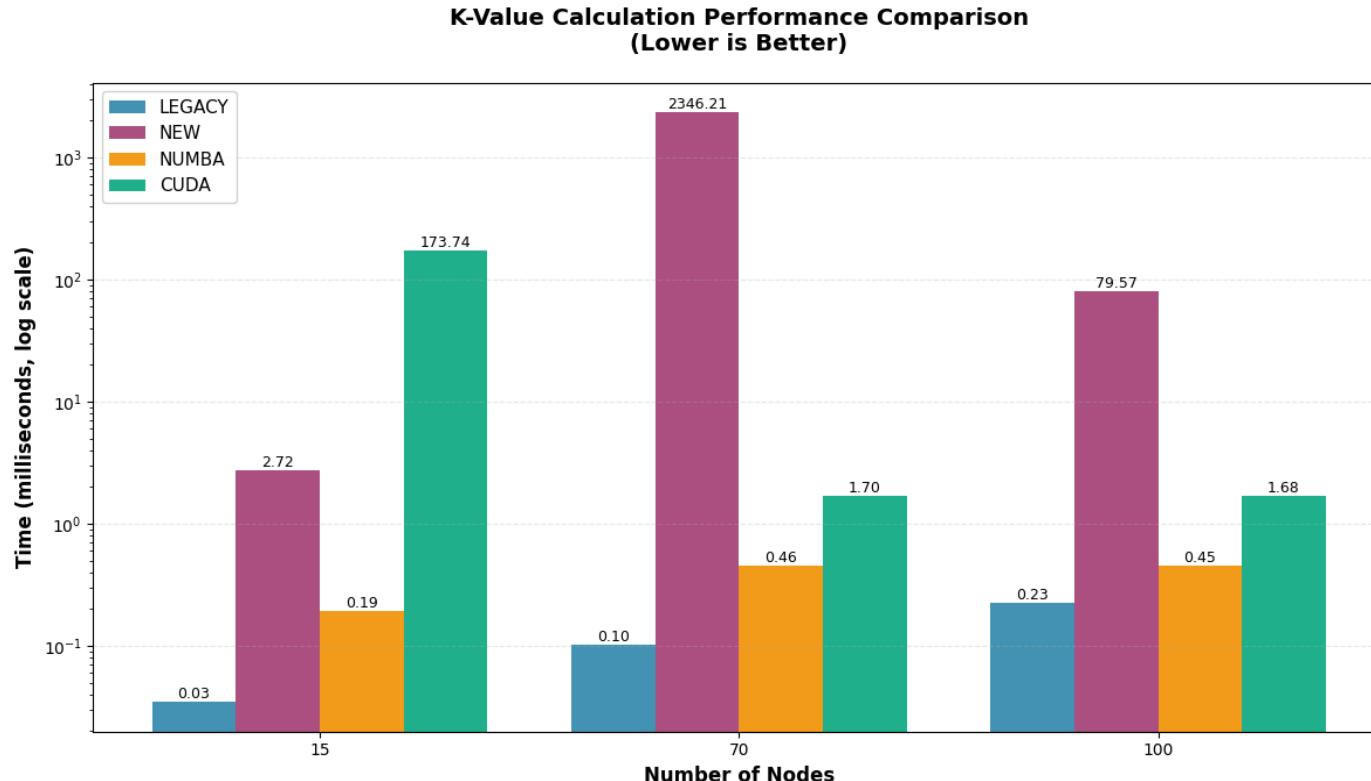
Node 150



Node 225

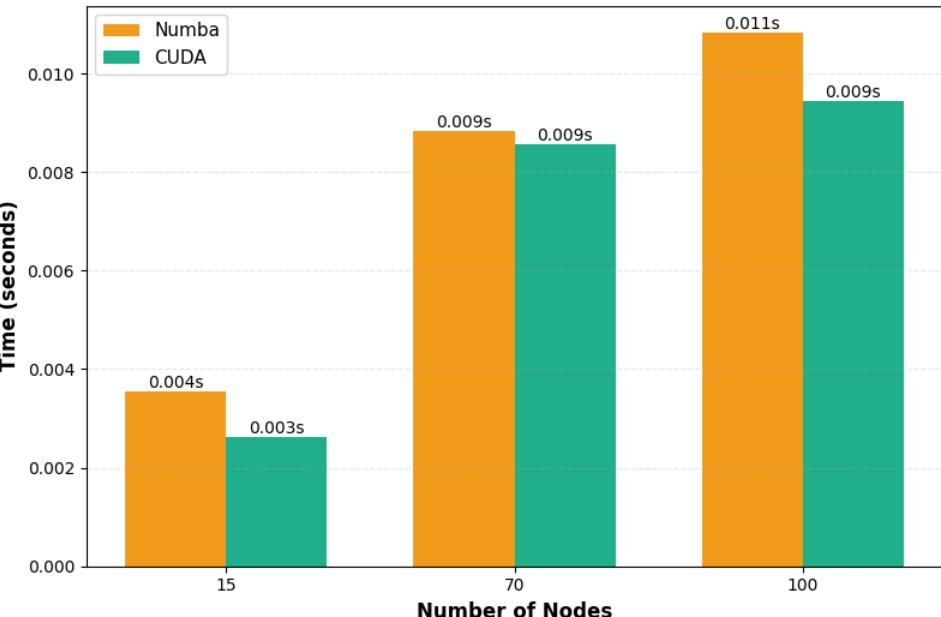


Cases results

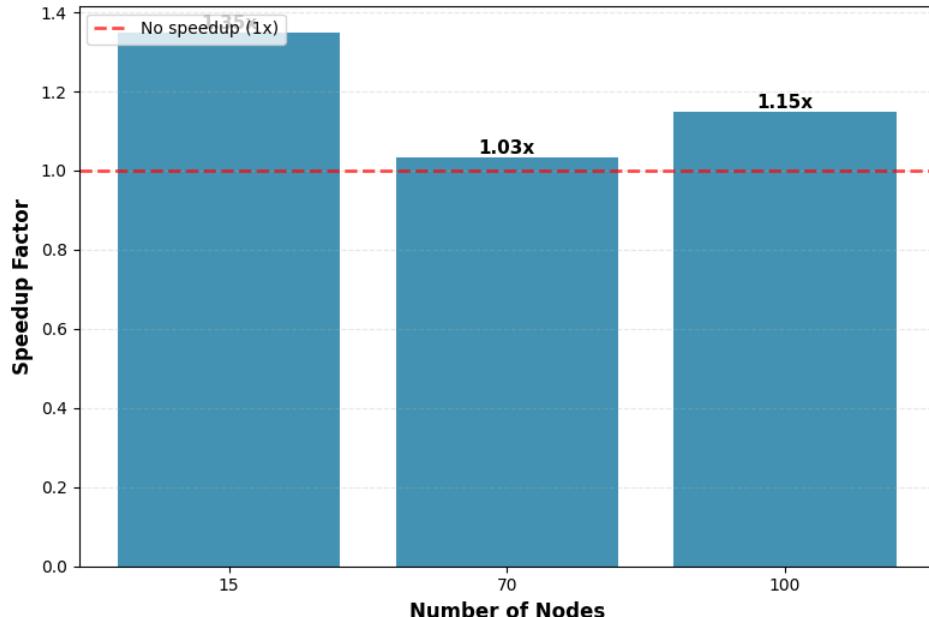


Cases results

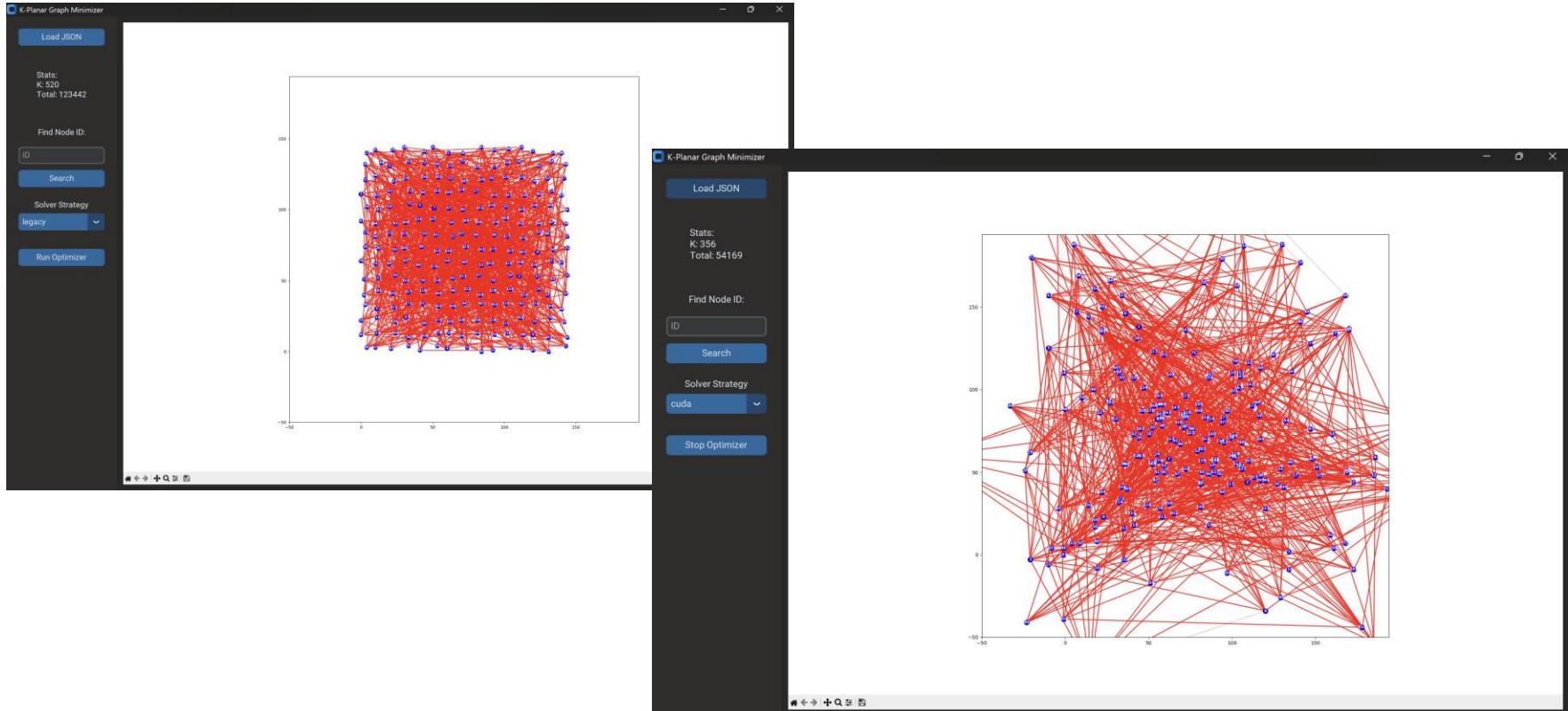
Optimization Time: CUDA vs Numba (20 iterations)
(Lower is Better)



CUDA Speedup over Numba
(Higher is Better)



Visualizer



Layout

Sidebar (Left):

Controls: Load JSON data, select solver strategy, search for nodes.

Stats Panel: Real-time display of the K-value (max crossings per edge) and Total Crossings.

Main View (Right):

Interactive Plot: Zoom, pan, and drag nodes manually.

Dynamic Scaling: Automatically adjusts the view to fit the graph.

Visualizer

Edge Coloring (Visual Feedback)

The visualizer uses color to highlight problem areas in the graph:

****Gray Edges**: Low Conflict**

These edges have ****3 or fewer crossings****. They are considered "acceptable" in the current layout.

Condition: `crossings <= 3`

****Red Edges**: High Conflict**

These edges have ****more than 3 crossings****.

Purpose: They visually indicate where the solver is struggling or where the graph is most tangled. The optimizer focuses on reducing these red edges to minimize the global energy.

Condition: `crossings > 3`

Outlook

Reinforcement Learning Approach

- Apply modified RL Model created by TUM Heilbronn Chair of Efficient Algorithms:
“Using Reinforcement Learning to Optimize the Global and Local Crossing Number”
- Speed up low Temperature Annealing by applying RL Node selection
 - Integration of low degree bias → Move Nodes with less potential for creating chaos
 - Improved Move Acceptance Rate (efficiency gain)
 - Focus on easy fixes, avoid high risk moves

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