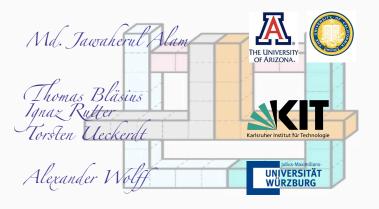
# Pixel & Voxel Representations of Graphs



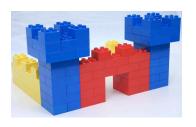
Graph Drawing Northridge, Los Angeles – September 26, 2015



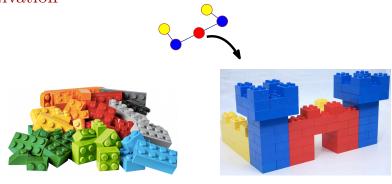






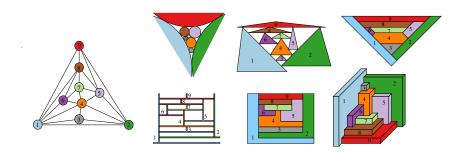


Build contact representation of graphs



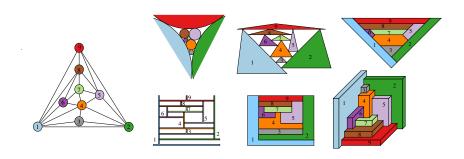
Build contact representation of graphs

# Contact Representations



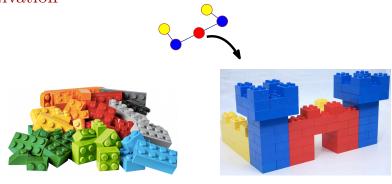
- Vertices  $\Rightarrow$  Geometric objects (polygons, arcs, polyhedra)
- $\blacksquare \ \operatorname{Edges} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Contacts}$

## Contact Representations

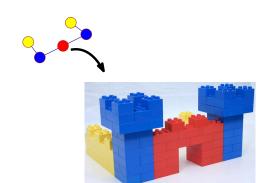


- Vertices ⇒ Geometric objects (polygons, arcs, polyhedra)
- Edges  $\Rightarrow$  Contacts

Goal: minimize polygonal complexity



Build contact representation of graphs



Build contact representation of graphs from unit blocks





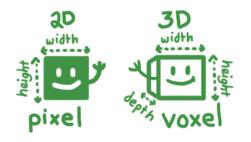


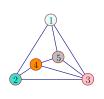
Build contact representation of graphs from unit blocks

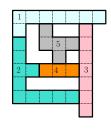
How many unit blocks are required?

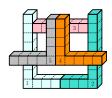
■ Building contact representation from unit blocks

- Building contact representation from unit blocks
- Pixel in 2D, Voxel in 3D

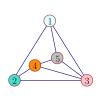


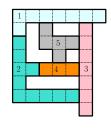


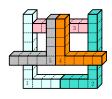




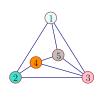
- Vertices ⇒ Blobs (connected sets of pixels/voxels)
- $\blacksquare$  Edges  $\Rightarrow$  Adjacent (face-to-face) pixels/voxels in two blobs

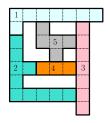




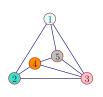


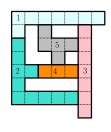
- Vertices ⇒ Blobs (connected sets of pixels/voxels)
- $\blacksquare$  Edges  $\Rightarrow$  Adjacent (face-to-face) pixels/voxels in two blobs

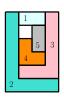




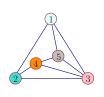
- Vertices  $\Rightarrow$  Blobs (connected sets of pixels)
- Edges  $\Rightarrow$  Adjacent (face-to-face) pixels in two blobs

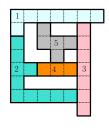






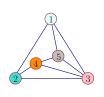
- Vertices  $\Rightarrow$  Blobs (connected sets of pixels)
- Edges  $\Rightarrow$  Adjacent (face-to-face) pixels in two blobs



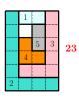




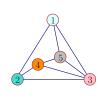
- Vertices ⇒ Blobs (connected sets of pixels)
- Edges  $\Rightarrow$  Adjacent (face-to-face) pixels in two blobs

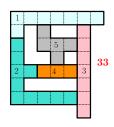






- Vertices  $\Rightarrow$  Blobs (connected sets of pixels)
- Edges  $\Rightarrow$  Adjacent (face-to-face) pixels in two blobs

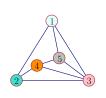


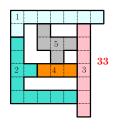


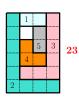


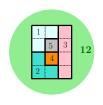


- Vertices  $\Rightarrow$  Blobs (connected sets of pixels)
- Edges  $\Rightarrow$  Adjacent (face-to-face) pixels in two blobs

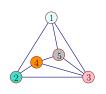


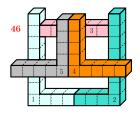






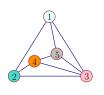
- Vertices  $\Rightarrow$  Blobs (connected sets of pixels)
- Edges  $\Rightarrow$  Adjacent (face-to-face) pixels in two blobs

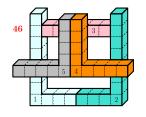






- Vertices ⇒ Blobs (connected sets of voxel)
- Edges  $\Rightarrow$  Adjacent (face-to-face) voxels in two blobs



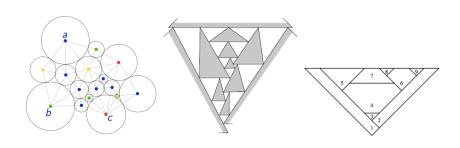




- Vertices  $\Rightarrow$  Blobs (connected sets of voxel)
- Edges  $\Rightarrow$  Adjacent (face-to-face) voxels in two blobs

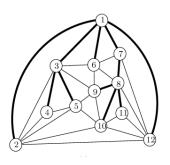
#### Contact Representations

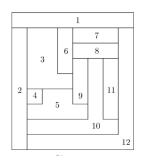
- Point-contact with circles [Koebe, 1936]
- Point-contact with triangles [De Fraysseix et al., 1994]
- Side-contact with hexagons [Gansner et al., 2010], [Bonichon et al., 2010]



### Contact Representations with Rectilinear Polygons

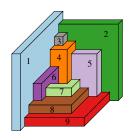
■ Contact with 8-sided rectilinear polygons: [Yeap and Sarrafzadeh, 1993], [He, 1999], [Liao et al., 2003]

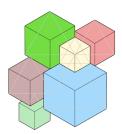




#### Contact Representations in 3D

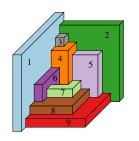
- Contact representation of planar graphs with cuboids [Thomassen, 1986], [Bremner et al., 2012]
- Improper contact representation of planar graphs with cubes [Felsner and Francis, 2011]

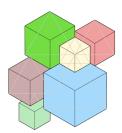




#### Contact Representations in 3D

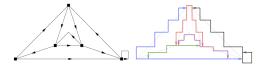
- Contact representation of planar graphs with cuboids [Thomassen, 1986], [Bremner et al., 2012]
- Improper contact representation of planar graphs with cubes [Felsner and Francis, 2011]
- Contact Representation of nonplanar graphs





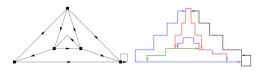
### Vertex Contact Graphs of Paths on a Grid (VCPG)

■ Contact graphs of grid paths [Aerts and Felsner, 2014]



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#### Mosaic Drawing

■ Contact of square or hexagonal tilies [Cano et al., 2015]

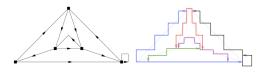






### Vertex Contact Graphs of Paths on a Grid (VCPG)

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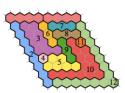


### Mosaic Drawing

■ Contact of square or hexagonal tilies [Cano et al., 2015]



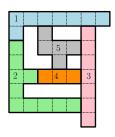




Same representation, different objective!

#### Computational Complexity

■ Finding minimum-size representation is NP-complete in both 2D and 3D



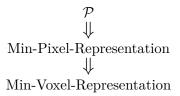


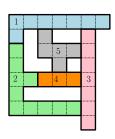
### Computational Complexity

 Finding minimum-size representation is NP-complete in both 2D and 3D

#### Reduction from: $\mathcal{P}$

Input: a planar max-degree-4 graph GFind a grid drawing with unit edge lengths





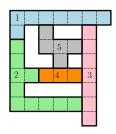


#### Computational Complexity

■ Finding minimum-size representation is NP-complete in both 2D and 3D

### Pixel Representation

■ For a k-outerplanar graph,  $\Theta(kn)$  pixels are necessary and sufficient





#### Computational Complexity

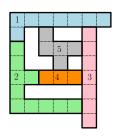
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•  $O(n^2)$  voxels are sufficient





#### Computational Complexity

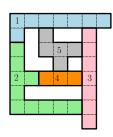
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- For a graph with treewidth  $\tau$ ,  $\Theta(n \cdot \tau)$  voxels are necessary and sufficient





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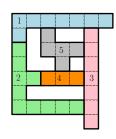
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- For a graph with genus g,  $O((g+1)^2 n \log^2 n)$  voxels are sufficient





A graph G with n vertices, m edges, and an orthogonal drawing of total edge length l

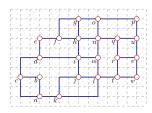
A graph G with n vertices, m edges, and an orthogonal drawing of total edge length l



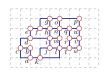
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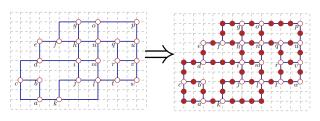




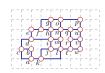
A graph G with n vertices, m edges, and an orthogonal drawing of total edge length l



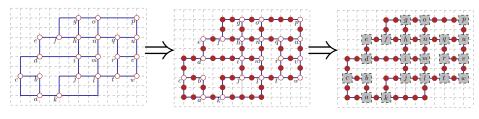




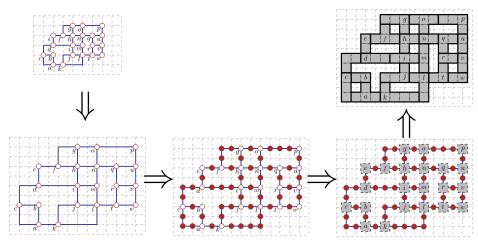
A graph G with n vertices, m edges, and an orthogonal drawing of total edge length l







A graph G with n vertices, m edges, and an orthogonal drawing of total edge length l



#### Our Result

### Computational Complexity

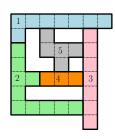
 Finding minimum-size representation is NP-complete in both 2D and 3D

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#### Voxel Representation

- $O(n^2)$  voxels are sufficient
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#### Our Result

### Computational Complexity

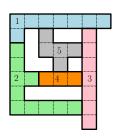
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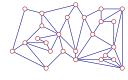
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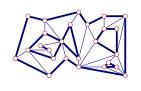




- An outerplanar graph is a 1-Outerplanar graph.
- Removing outer vertices from a k-outerplanar graph yields (k-1)-outerplanar graphs

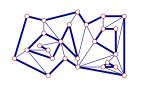


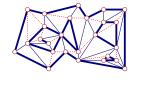
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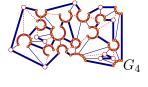




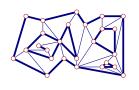
 $\blacksquare$ triangulate

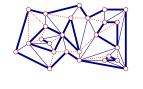


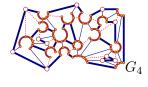




lacksquare  $G_4: k$ -outerplanar with max-degree 4

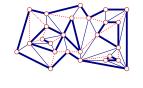


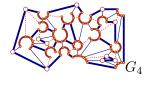




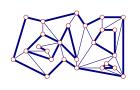
- $G_4: k$ -outerplanar with max-degree 4
- Maximum shortest path length to reach outerface =  $\Theta(k)$

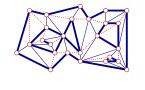


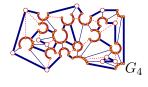




- $G_4: k$ -outerplanar with max-degree 4
- Maximum shortest path length to reach outerface =  $\Theta(k)$
- $\Rightarrow$   $G_4$  has an orthogonal drawing with total edge length  $\Theta(kn)$  [D. Dolev, T. Leighton, H. Trickey, 1984]

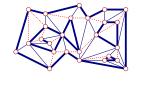


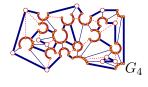




- $G_4$ : k-outerplanar with max-degree 4
- Maximum shortest path length to reach outerface =  $\Theta(k)$
- $\Rightarrow$   $G_4$  has an orthogonal drawing with total edge length  $\Theta(kn)$  [D. Dolev, T. Leighton, H. Trickey, 1984]
- $\Rightarrow$   $G_4$  has a pixel representation with size  $\Theta(kn)$

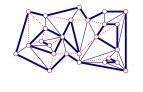


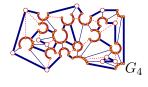




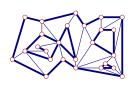
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  - $\blacksquare$  Representation for G?

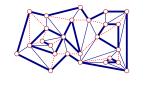


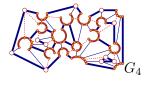




- $G_4$ : k-outerplanar with max-degree 4
- Maximum shortest path length to reach outerface =  $\Theta(k)$
- $\Rightarrow$   $G_4$  has an orthogonal drawing with total edge length  $\Theta(kn)$  [D. Dolev, T. Leighton, H. Trickey, 1984]
- $\Rightarrow$   $G_4$  has a pixel representation with size  $\Theta(kn)$ 
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    - Contract edges
    - Delete extra edges

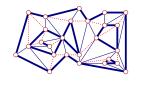


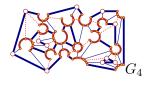




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    - Contract edges: identify blobs
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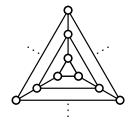
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    - Contract edges: identify blobs
    - Delete extra edges: remove contact pixels

#### Lower Bound

■ Any k-outerplane pixel representation has size at least  $4k^2 - 4k$ .

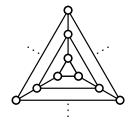
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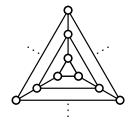
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- $\Rightarrow \Theta(kn)$  pixels are sometimes necessary and always sufficient
  - Linear pixels for outerplanar, quadratic for planar graphs.

#### Our Result

### Computational Complexity

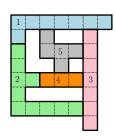
 Finding minimum-size representation is NP-complete in both 2D and 3D

### Pixel Representation

■ For a k-outerplanar graph,  $\Theta(kn)$  pixels are necessary and sufficient

#### Voxel Representation

- $O(n^2)$  voxels are sufficient
- For a graph with treewidth  $\tau$ ,  $\Theta(n \cdot \tau)$  voxels are necessary and sufficient
- For a graph with genus g,  $O((g+1)^2 n \log^2 n)$  voxels are sufficient





#### Our Result

### Computational Complexity

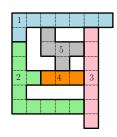
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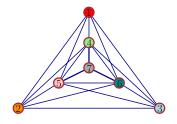
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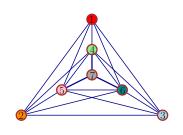
#### Voxel Representation

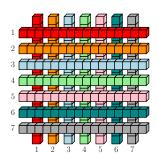
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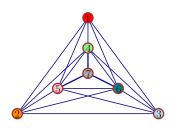


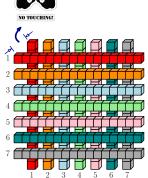


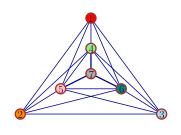


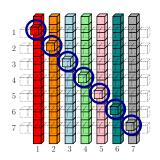




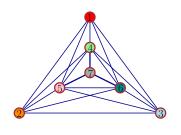


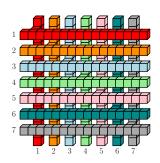




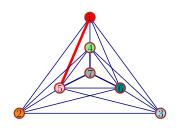


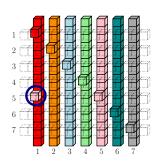
■ Add diagonal voxels



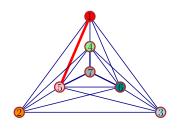


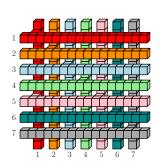
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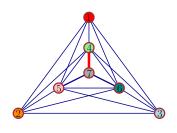


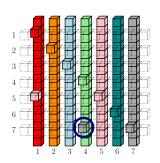
- Add diagonal voxels
- Add voxels for edges



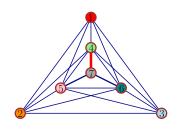


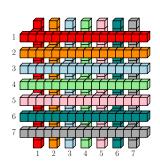
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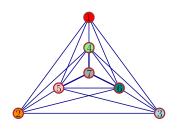


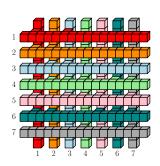
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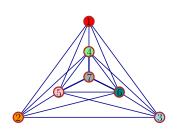
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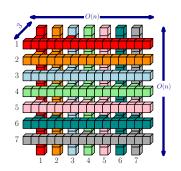




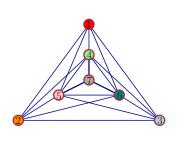
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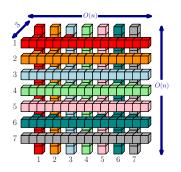
# Voxel Representations for Graphs





### Voxel Representations for Graphs





Better bound for constant treewidth or constant genus

#### Our Result

#### Computational Complexity

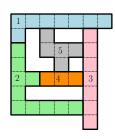
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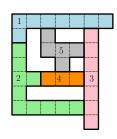
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 $\blacksquare$  Make the maximum degree 4



■ Make the maximum degree 4







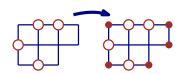
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Orthogonal drawing on the plane (with crossing) with total edge length  $O((g+1)^2 n \log^2 n)$  [Leiserson, 1980]

■ Subdivide at bend points

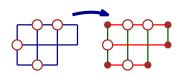


■ Make the maximum degree 4





- Subdivide at bend points
- Split horizontal and vertical graphs

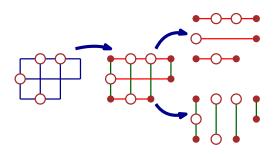


 $\blacksquare$  Make the maximum degree 4



 $\Downarrow$ 

- Subdivide at bend points
- Split horizontal and vertical graphs

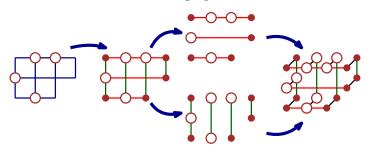


■ Make the maximum degree 4



 $\Downarrow$ 

- Subdivide at bend points
- Split horizontal and vertical graphs
- Combine horizontal and vertical graphs



### Summary

#### Computational Complexity

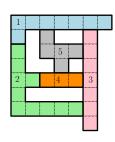
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  - $\,-\,$  Approximation algorithm or hardness



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### Acknowledgements

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