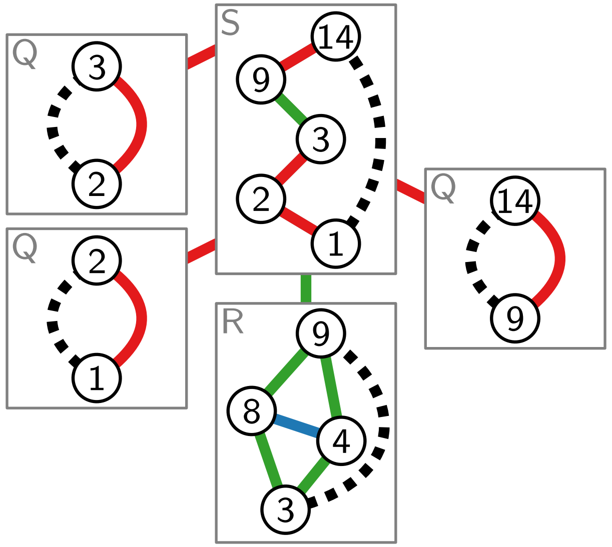
Visualization of Graphs

Lecture 9:
Partial Visibility Representation Extension



Part I:
Problem Definition

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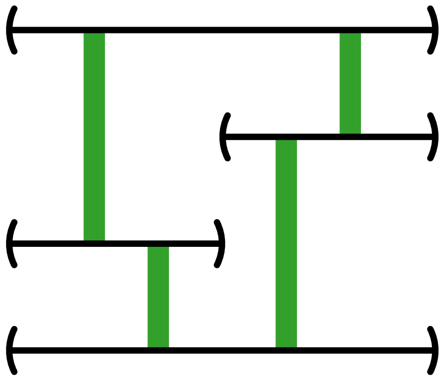


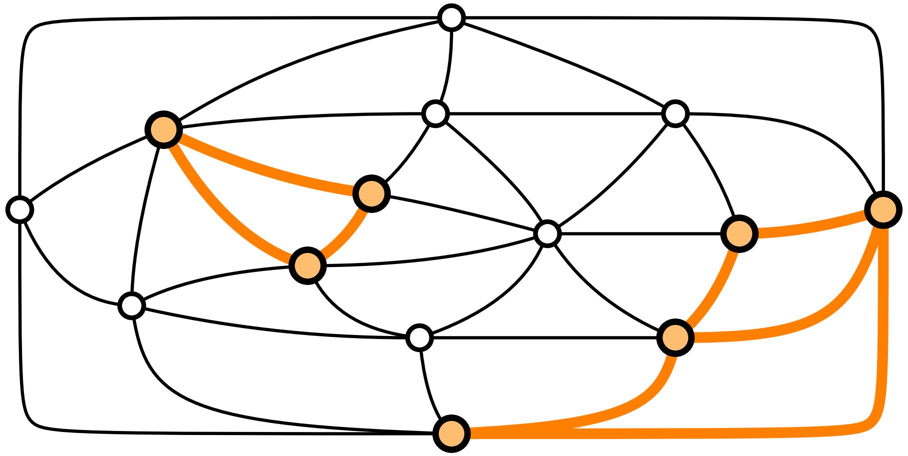
Partial Representation Extension Problem

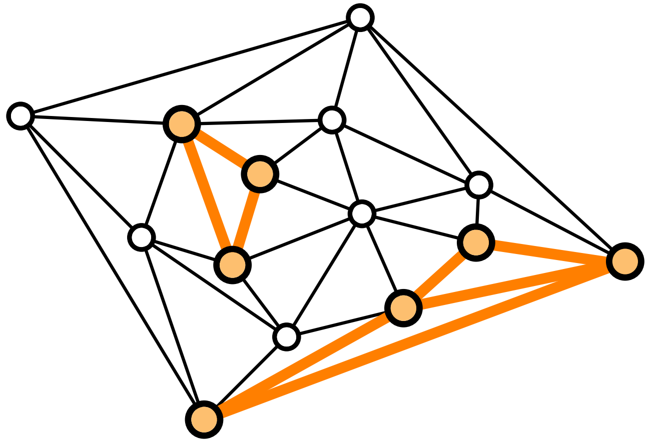
Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph.

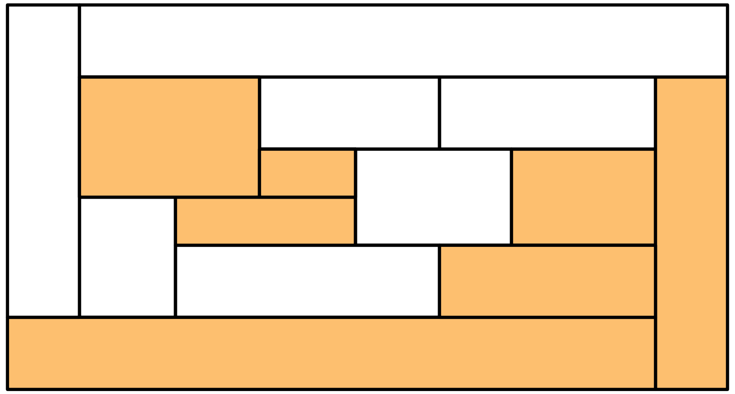
Let $V' \subseteq V$ and $H = G[V']$

Let Γ_H be a representation of H.

Find a representation Γ_G of G that *extends* Γ_H

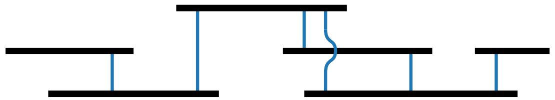




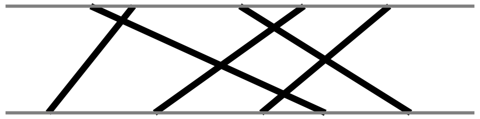


Polytime for:

- (unit) interval graphs



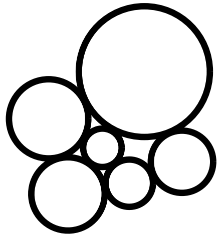
- permutation graphs

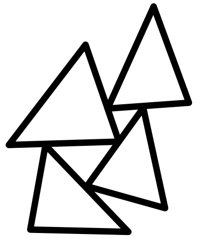


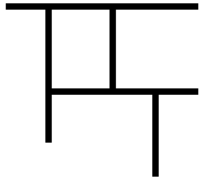
- circle graphs

NP-hard for:

- planar straight-line drawings
- contacts of
  - disks
  - triangles
  - orthogonal segments

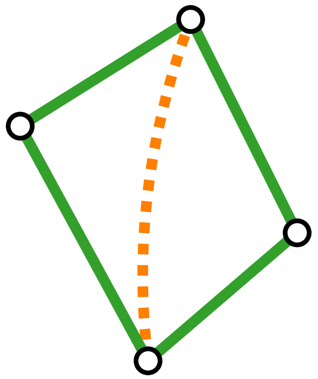


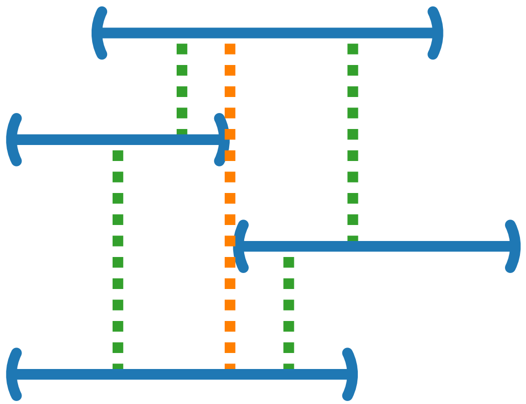




Bar Visibility Representation

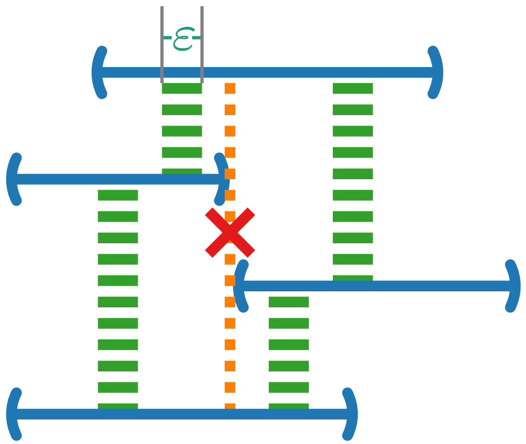
- Vertices correspond to horizontal open line segments called **bars**.
- **Edges** correspond to unobstructed vertical lines of sight.
- What about unobstructed **0-width** vertical lines of sight? Do all visibilities induce edges?

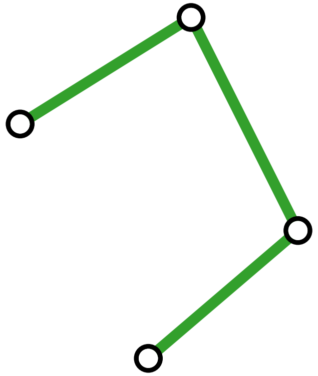




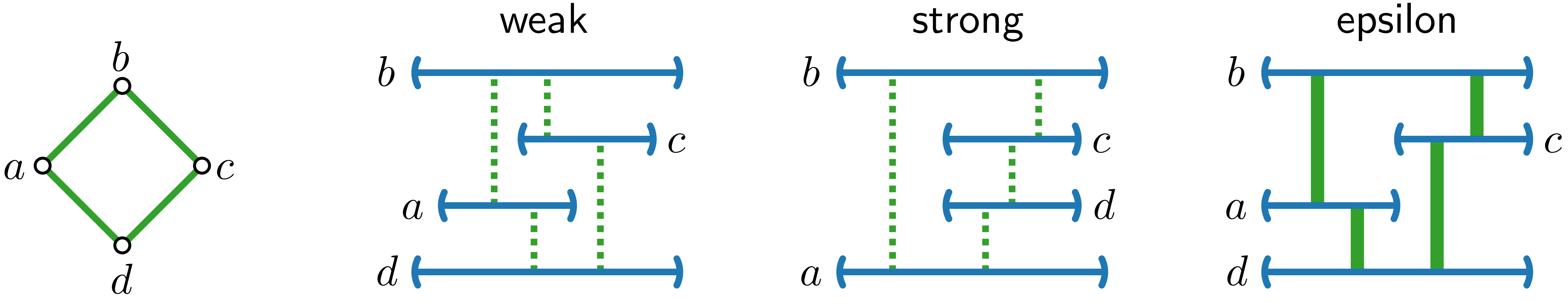
Models.

- **Strong:**
  Edge $uv \Leftrightarrow$ unobstructed **0-width** vertical lines of sight.
- **Epsilon:**
  Edge $uv \Leftrightarrow$ ε-wide vertical lines of sight for $\varepsilon > 0$.
- **Weak:**
  Edge $uv \Rightarrow$ unobstructed vertical sightlines exists, i.e., any subset of *visible* pairs





Problems

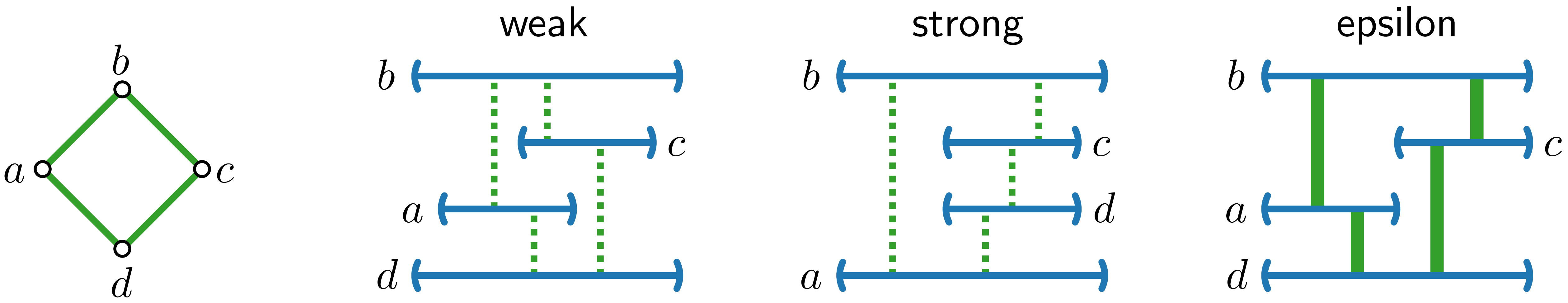


Recognition Problem.
Given a graph G, **decide** whether there exists a weak/strong/ε bar visibility representation ψ of G.

Construction Problem.
Given a graph G, **construct** a weak/strong/ε bar visibility representation ψ of G – if one exists.

Partial Representation Extension Problem.
Given a graph G and a **set of bars ψ' of $V' \subset V(G)$**, **decide** whether there exists a weak/strong/ε bar visibility representation ψ of G **where $\psi|_{V'} = \psi'$** (and **construct** ψ if a representation exists).

Background



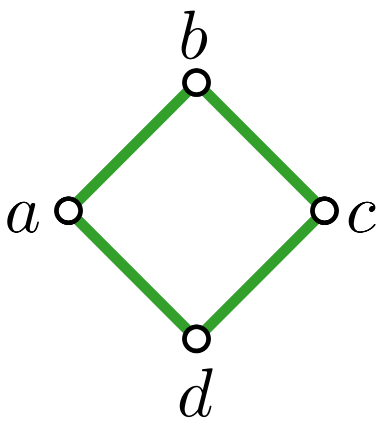
Weak Bar Visibility.

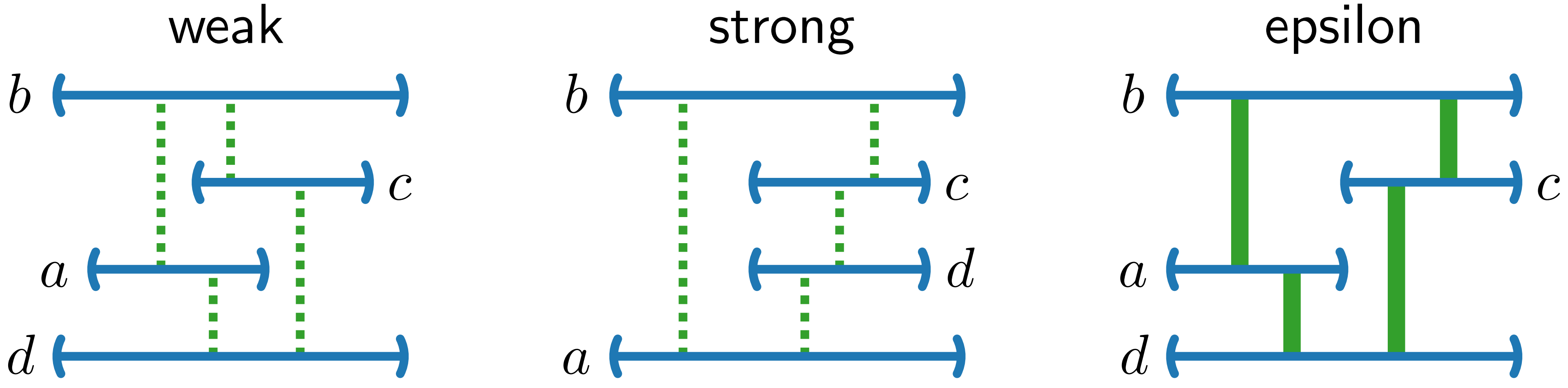
- All planar graphs. [Tamassia & Tollis '86; Wismath '85]
- Linear time recognition and construction [T&T '86]
- Representation Extension is NP-complete [Chaplick et al. '14]

Strong Bar Visibility.

- NP-complete to recognize [Andreae '92]

Background



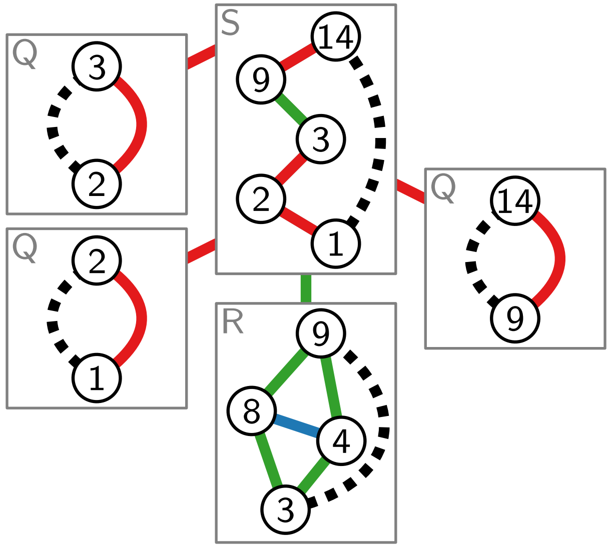


ε-Bar Visibility.

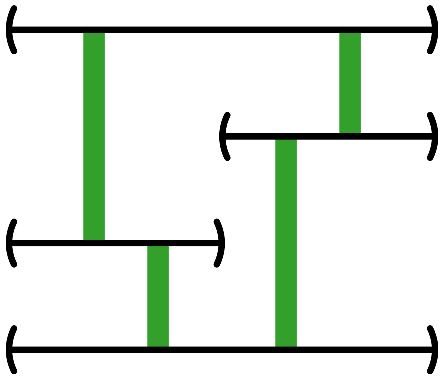
- Planar graphs that can be embedded with all **cut vertices** on the outerface. [T&T '86, Wismath '85]
- Linear-time recognition and construction [T&T '86]
- Representation extension? This Lecture!

Visualization of Graphs

Lecture 9:
Partial Visibility Representation Extension



Part II:
Recognition & Construction



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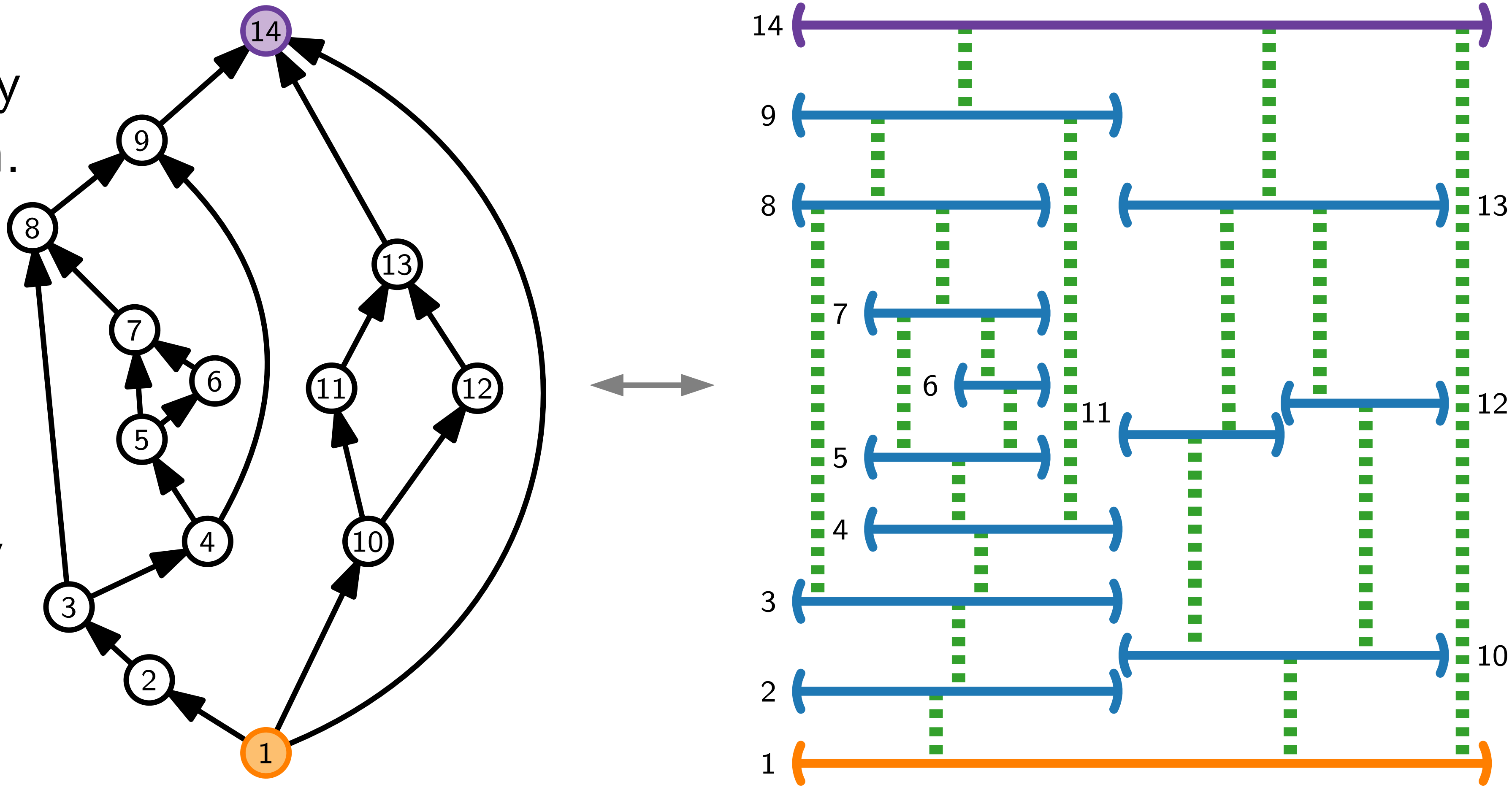
ε-bar Visibility and st-Graphs

Recall that an **st-graph** is a planar digraph G with exactly one source s and one sink t where s and t occur on the outer face of an embedding of G.

Observation.
st-orientations correspond to ε-bar visibility representations.

- ε-bar visibility testing is easily done via st-graph recognition.
- Strong bar visibility recognition. . . open!
- In a **rectangular** bar visibility representation $\psi(s)$ and $\psi(t)$ span an enclosing rectangle.



Results and Outline

Theorem 1. [Chaplick et al. '18]
Rectangular ε-Bar Visibility Representation Extension can be solved in $\mathcal{O}(n \log^2 n)$ time for st-graphs.

- Dynamic program via SPQR-trees
- Easier version: $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$

Theorem 2. [Chaplick et al. '18]
ε-Bar Visibility Representation Extension is NP-complete.

- Reduction from Planar Monotone 3-SAT

Theorem 3. [Chaplick et al. '18]
ε-Bar Visibility Representation Extension is NP-complete for (series-parallel) st-graphs when restricted to the **integer grid** (or if any fixed $\varepsilon > 0$ is specified).

- Reduction from 3-Partition

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Visualization of Graphs

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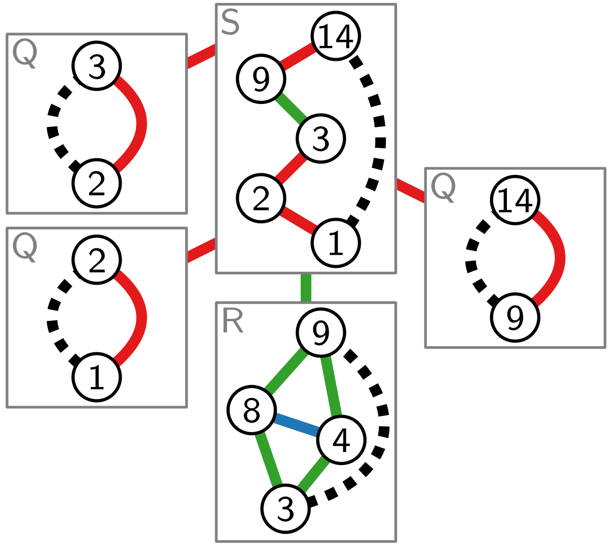
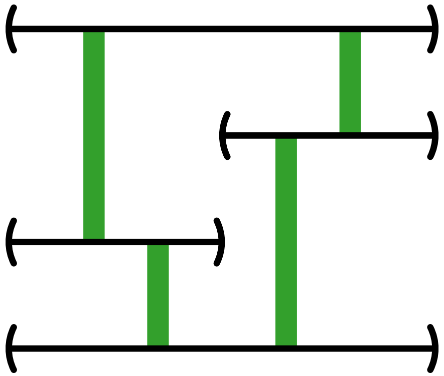
Partial Visibility Representation Extension



Part III:
SPQR-Trees



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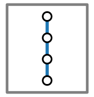
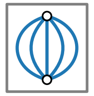
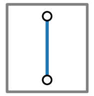
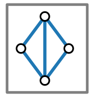
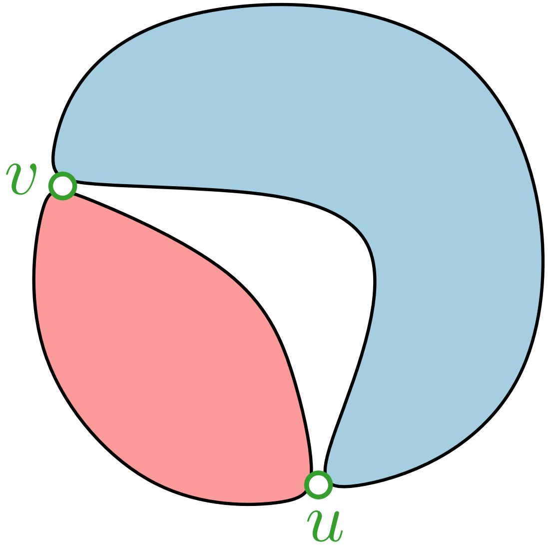
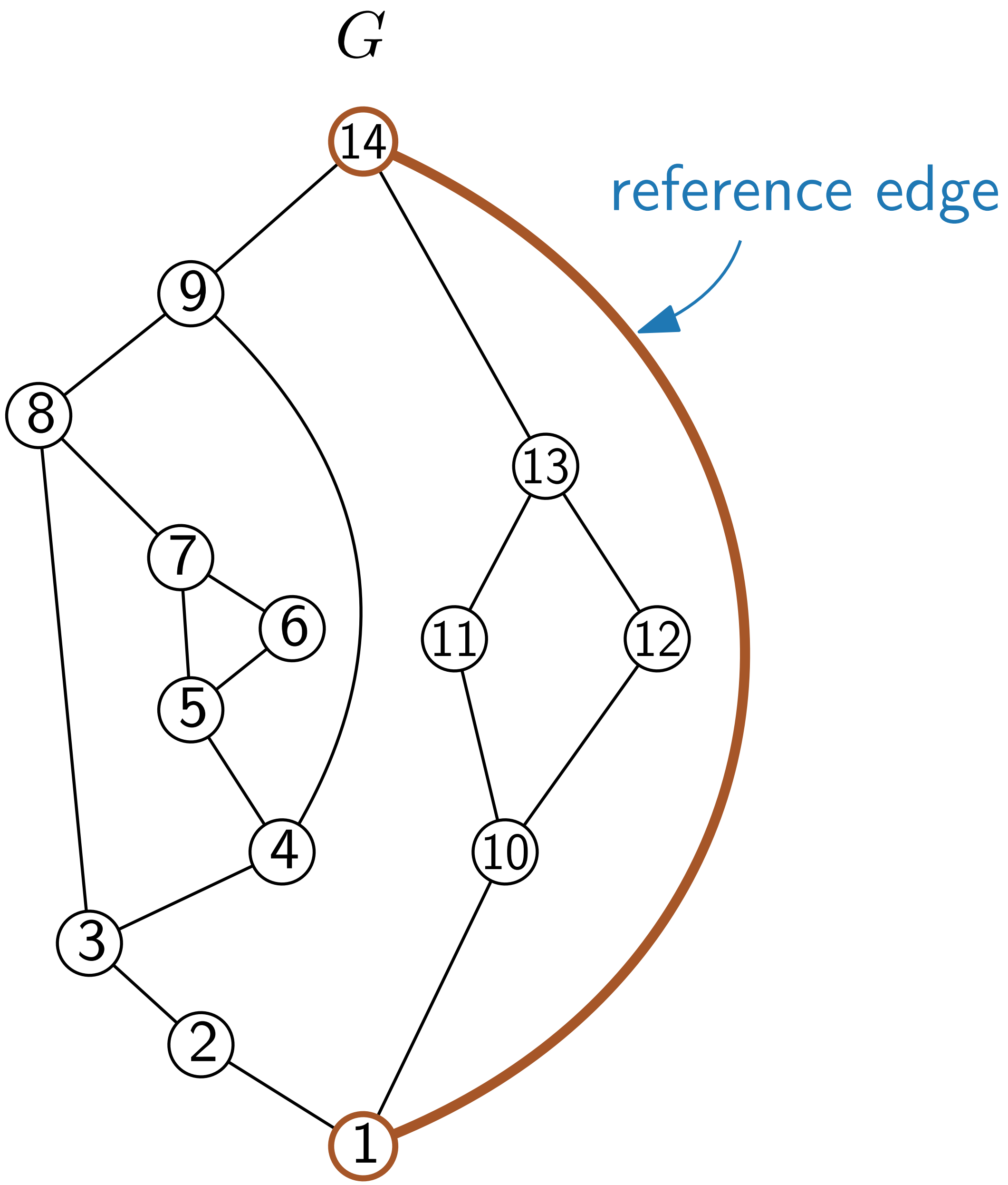
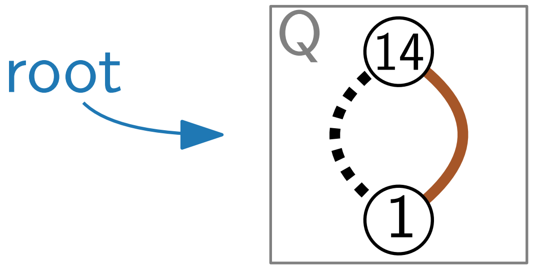
SPQR-Tree

- An **SPQR-tree** T is a decomposition of a planar graph G by **separation pairs**.
- The nodes of T are of four types:
  - **S**-nodes represent a series composition 
  - **P**-nodes represent a parallel composition 
  - **Q**-nodes represent a single edge 
  - **R**-nodes represent 3-connected (*rigid*) subgraphs 
- A decomposition tree of a series-parallel graph is an SPQR-tree without **R**-nodes.
- T represents all planar embeddings of G.
- T can be computed in $\mathcal{O}(n)$ time. [Gutwenger, Mutzel '01]

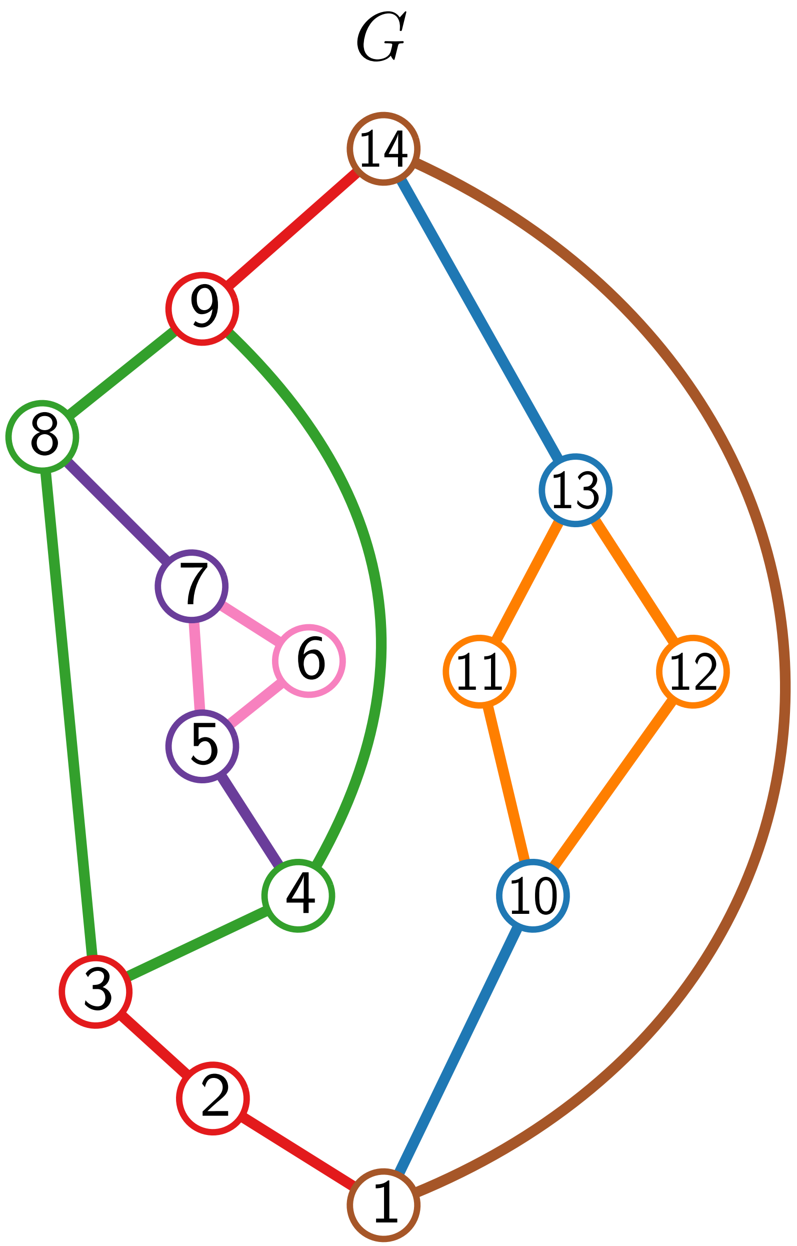


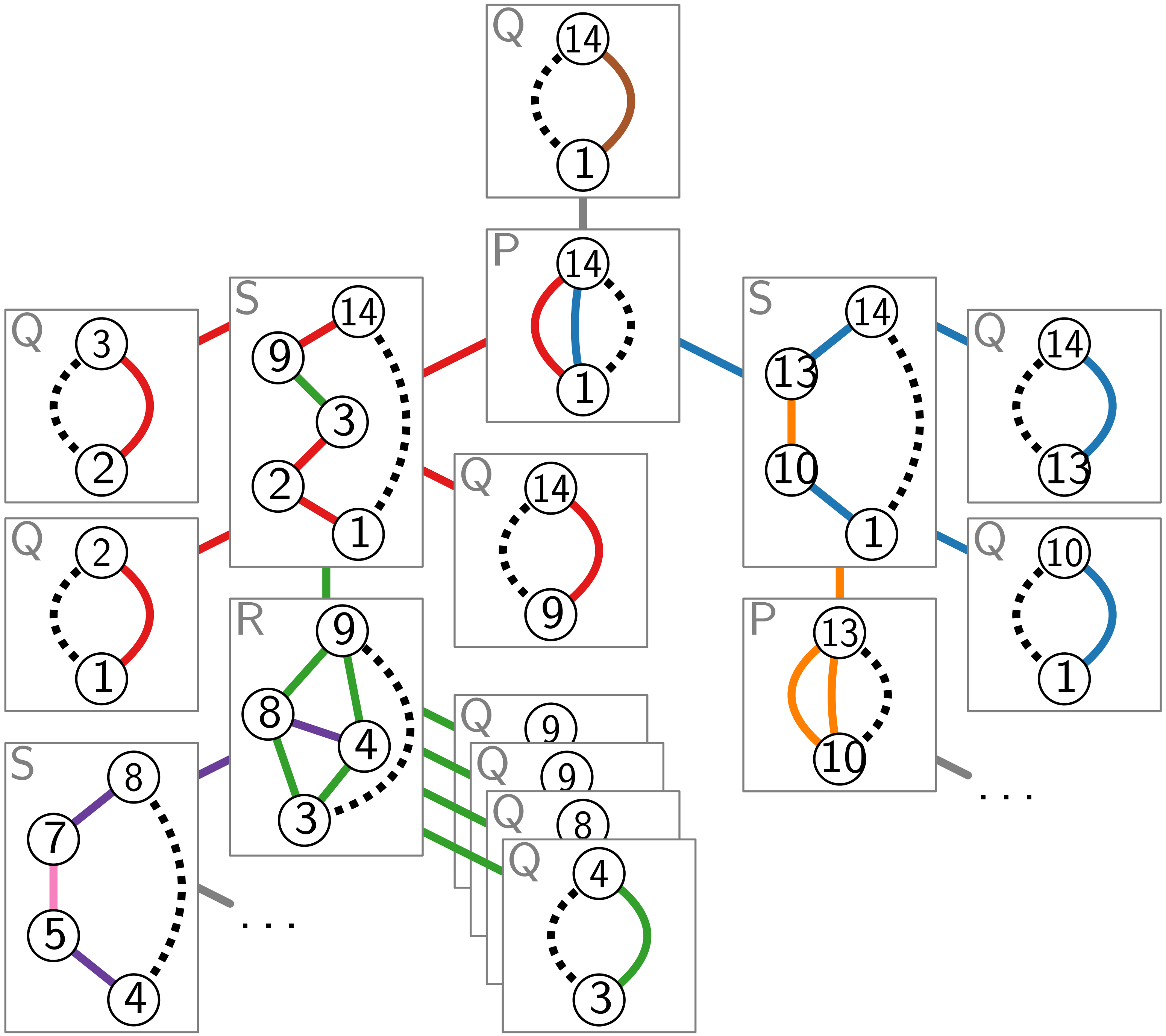
SPQR-Tree Example





SPQR-Tree Example





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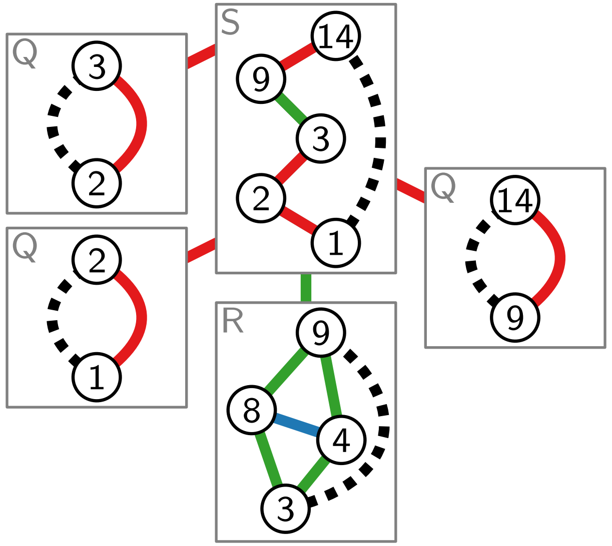
Lecture 9: Partial Visibility Representation Extension



Part IV: Rectangular Representation Extension

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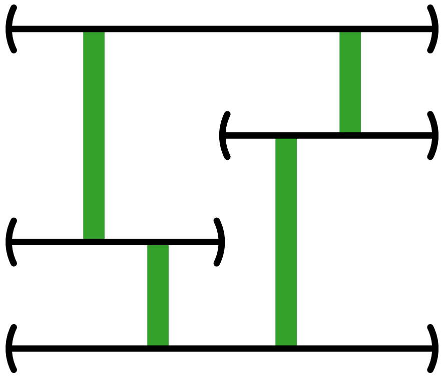
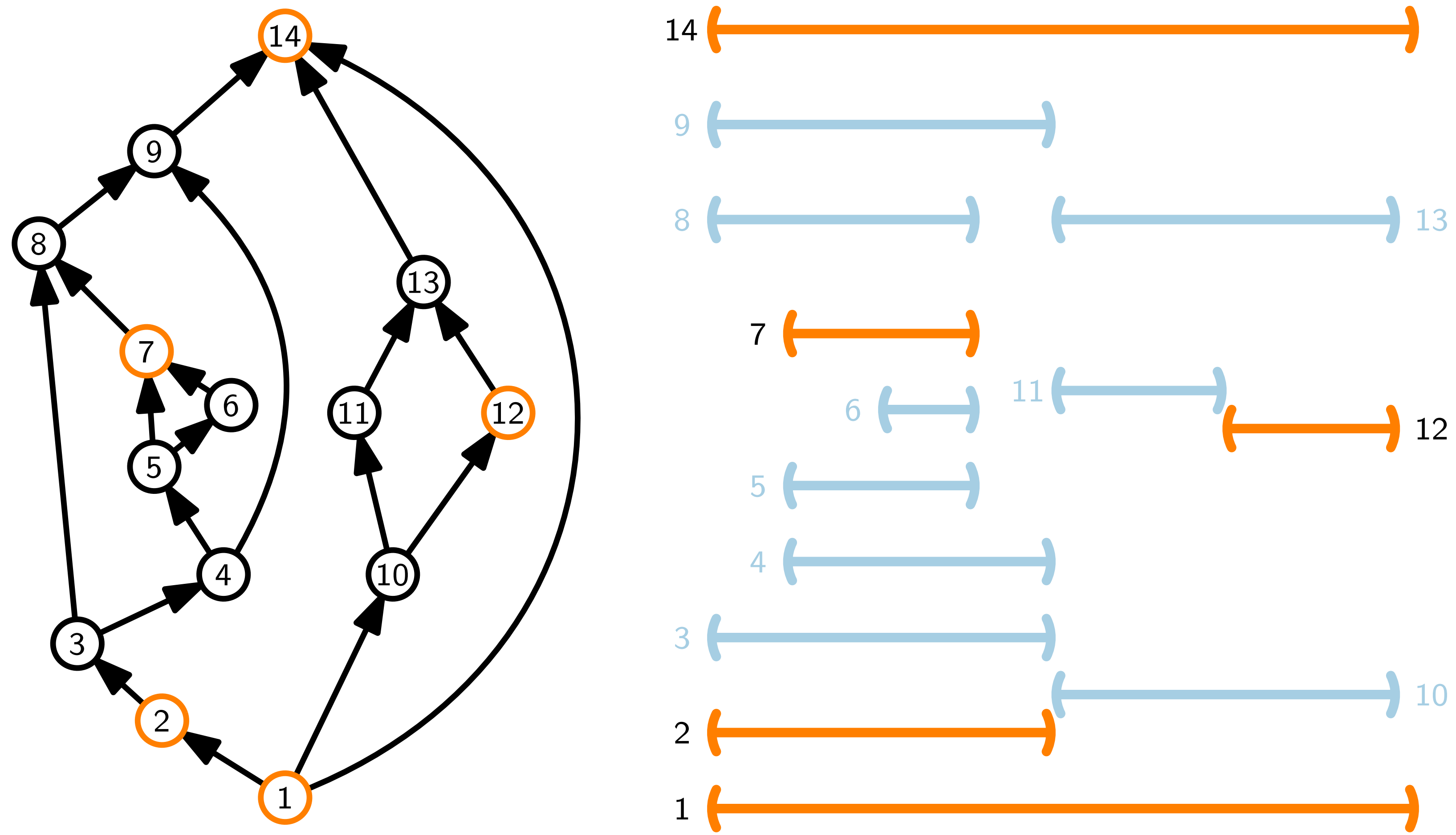


Representation Extension for st-Graphs

Theorem 1'.
Rectangular ε-Bar Visibility Representation Extension can be solved in $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ time for st-graphs.



- Simplify with assumption on y-coordinates

Representation Extension for st-Graphs

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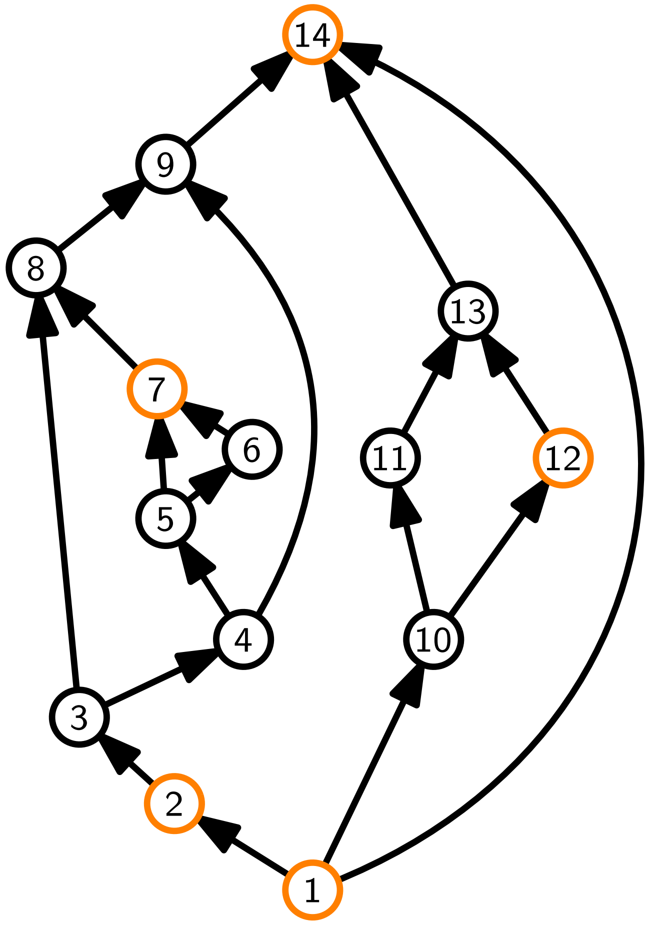
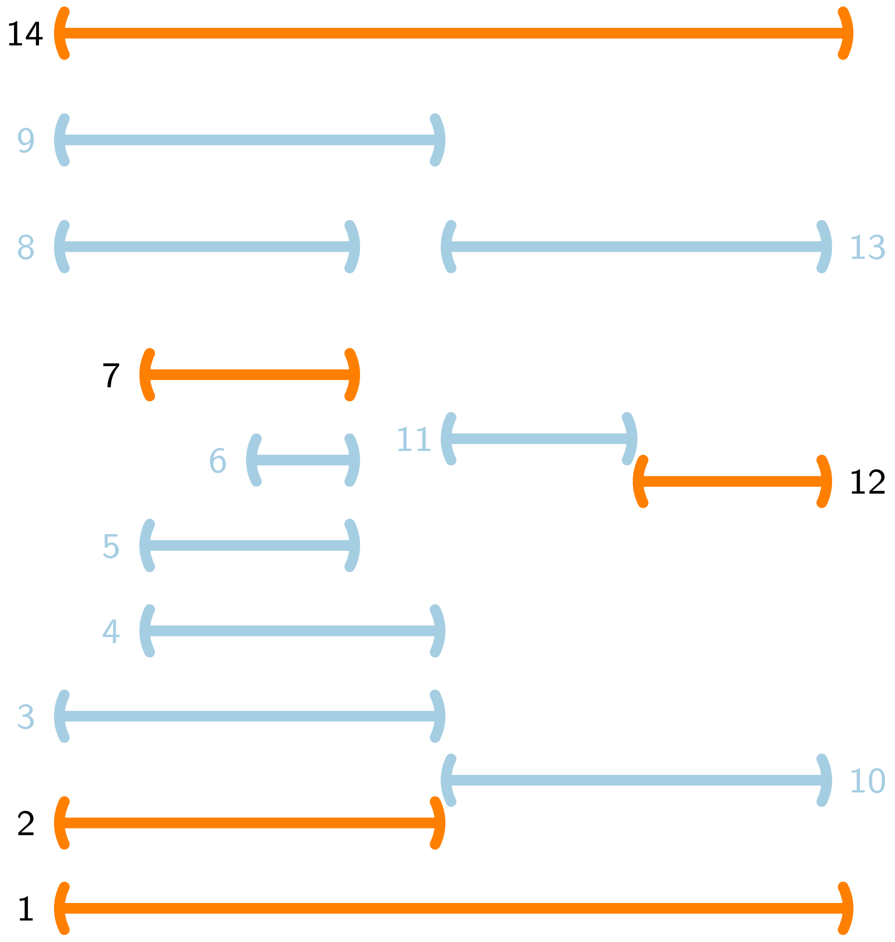




- Simplify with assumption on y-coordinates
- Look at connection to SPQR-trees – tiling
- Solve problems for **S**-, **P**-, and **R**-nodes
- Dynamic program via SPQR-tree

y-Coordinate Invariant

- Let $G = (V, E)$ be an st-graph, and let ψ' be a representation of $V' \subseteq V$.
- Let $y \colon V \to \mathbb{R}$ such that
  - for each $v \in V'$, $y(v) =$ the y-coordinate of $\psi'(v)$.
  - for each edge (u, v), $y(u) < y(v)$.

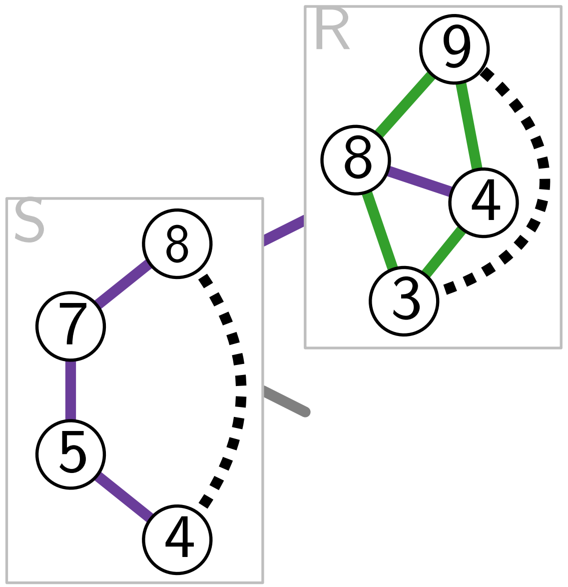
Lemma 1.
G has a representation extending ψ' $\Leftrightarrow$
G has a representation extending ψ'
where the y-coordinates of the bars are as in y.

We can now assume that all y-coordinates are given!

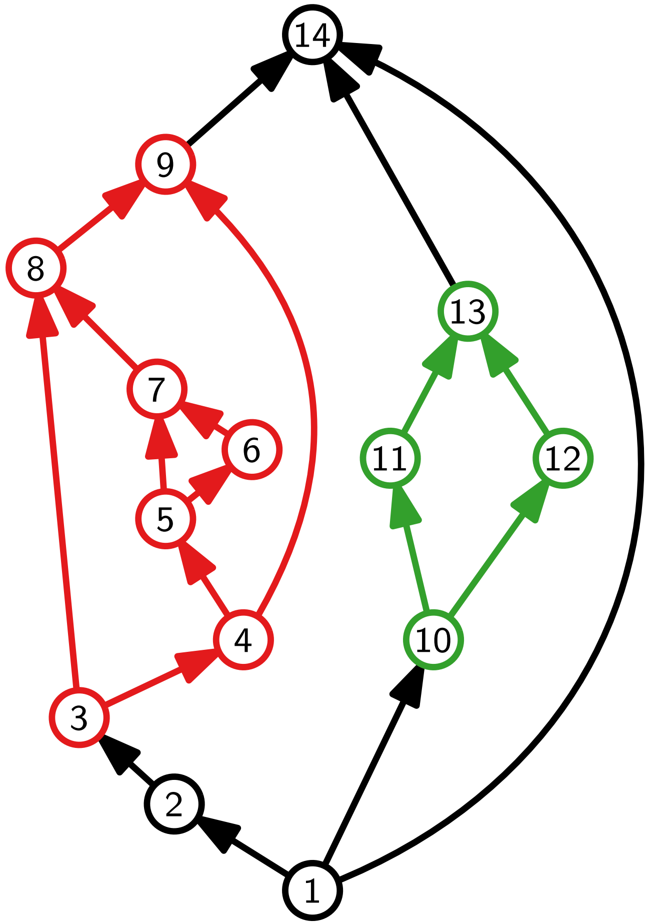
Proof idea. The relative positions of **adjacent** bars must match the order given by y.
So, we can adjust the y-coordinates of any solution to be as in y by sweeping from bottom to top.

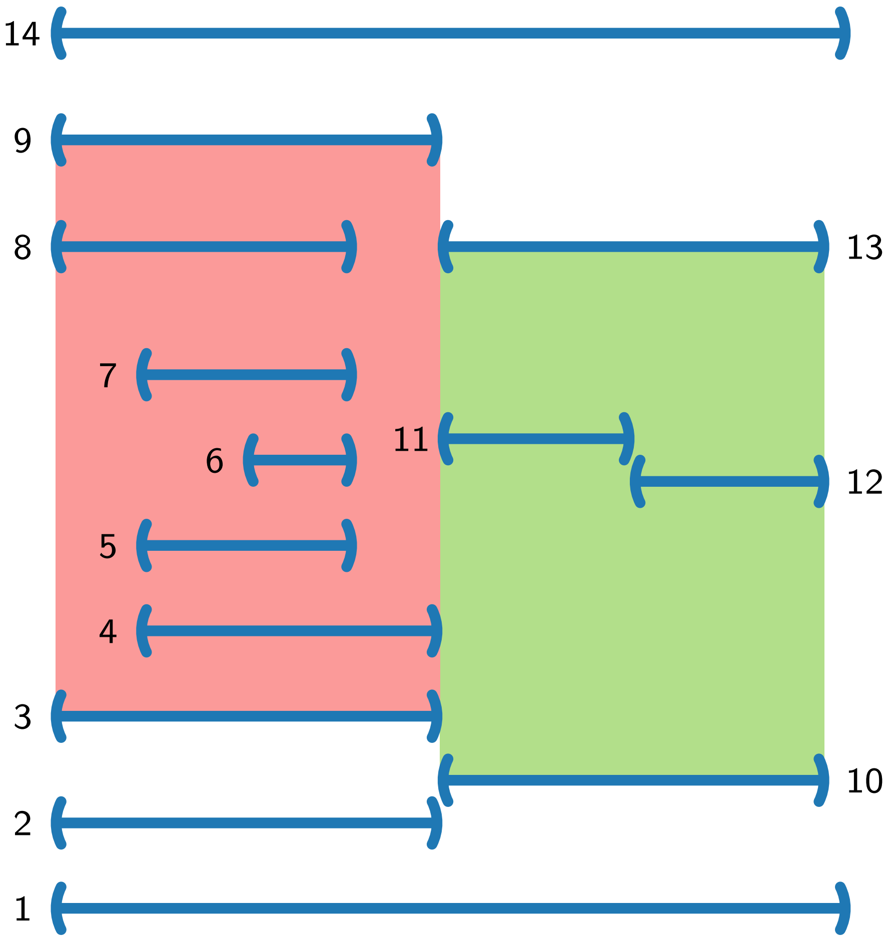
But why do SPQR-Trees help?

Lemma 2.
The SPQR-tree of an st-graph G induces a recursive **tiling** of any ε-bar visibility representation of G.



Solve tiles bottom-up





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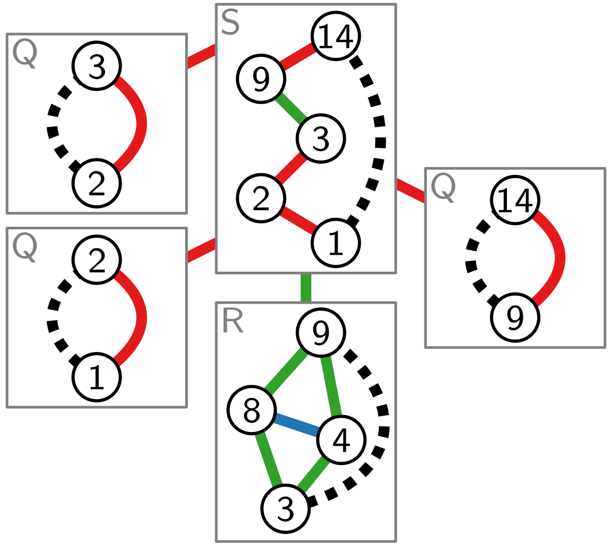
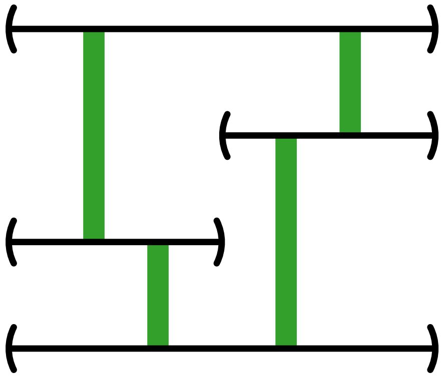


Part V:
Dynamic Program



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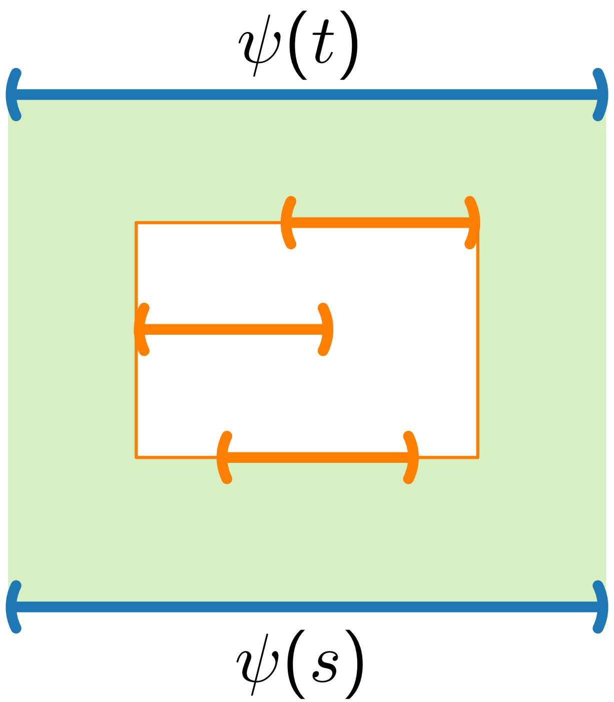
Tiles

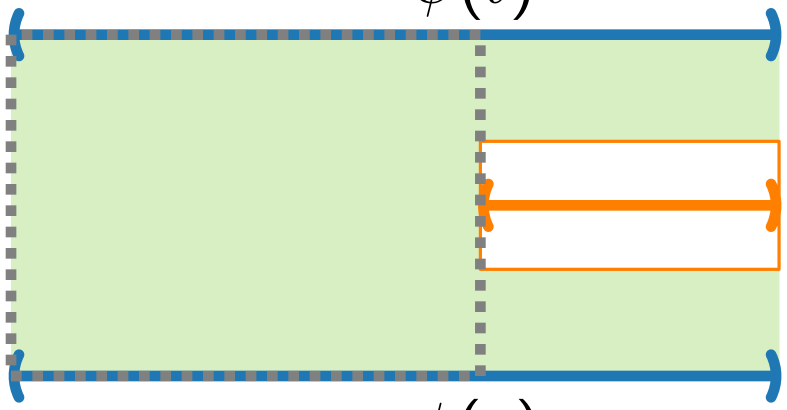
Convention. **Orange** bars are from the partial representation



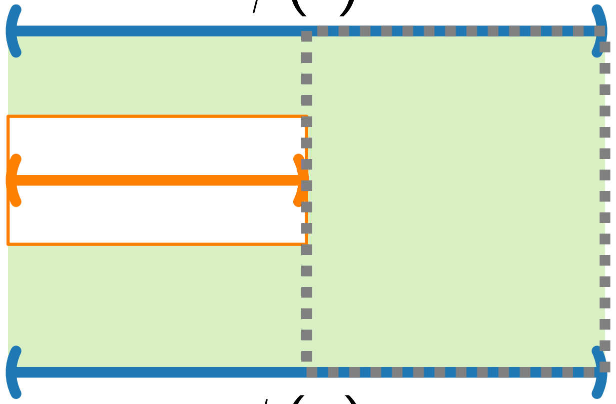
Observation.
The bounding box (tile) of any solution ψ **contains** the bounding box of the partial representation.

How many different **types** of tiles are there?

Types of Tiles



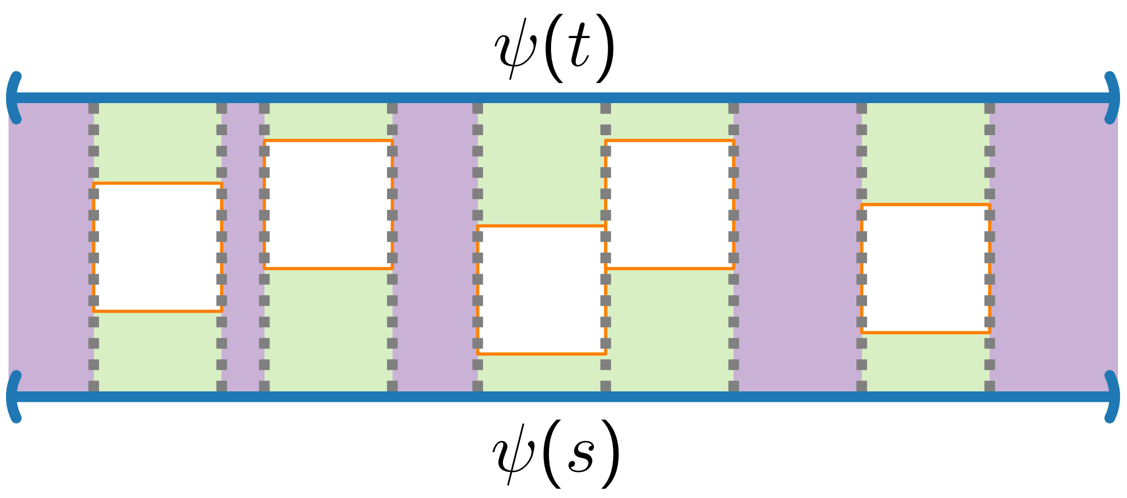
- Right **F**ixed – due to the orange bar
- Left **L**oose – due to the orange bar

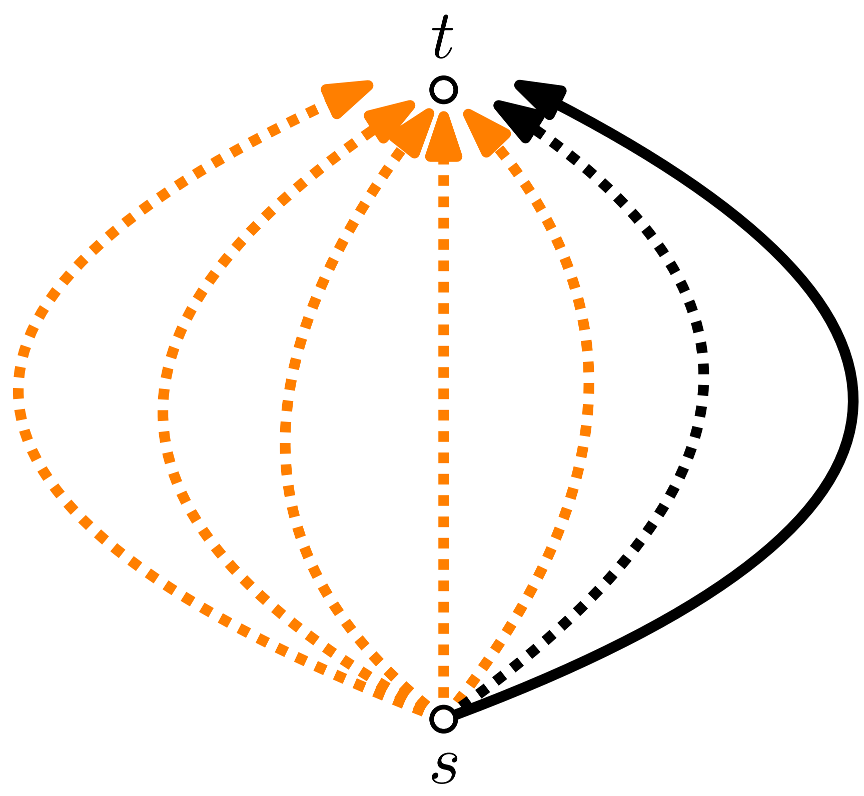


- Left **F**ixed – due to the orange bar
- Right **L**oose – due to the orange bar

Four different types: **FF, FL, LF, LL**

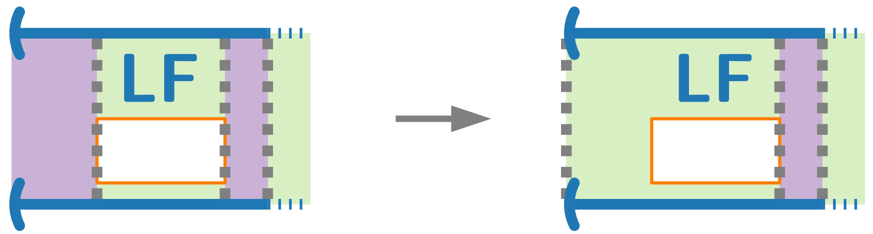
P-Nodes





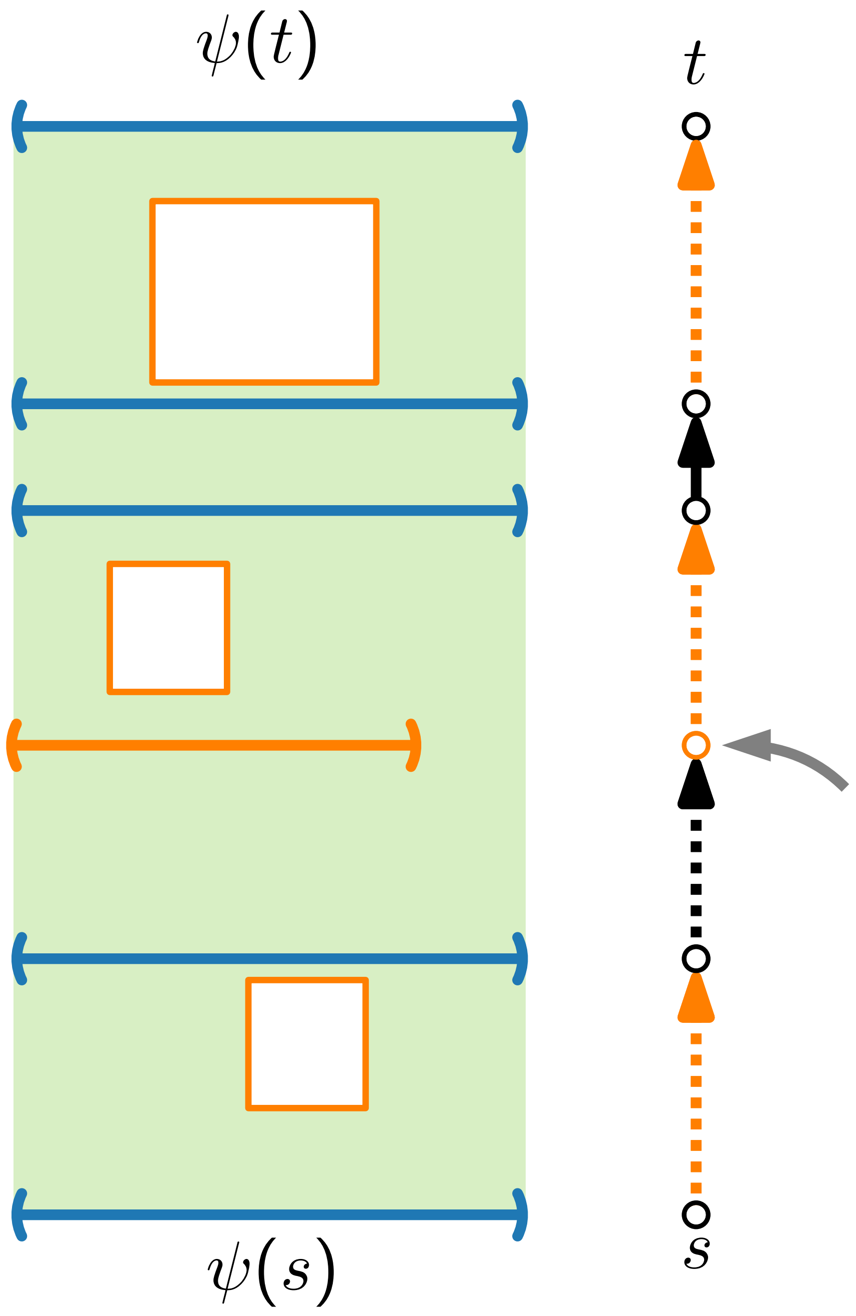
- Children of **P**-node with prescribed bars occur in given left-to-right order
- But there might be some gaps. . .

Idea.
Greedily *fill* the gaps by preferring to "stretch" the children with prescribed bars.



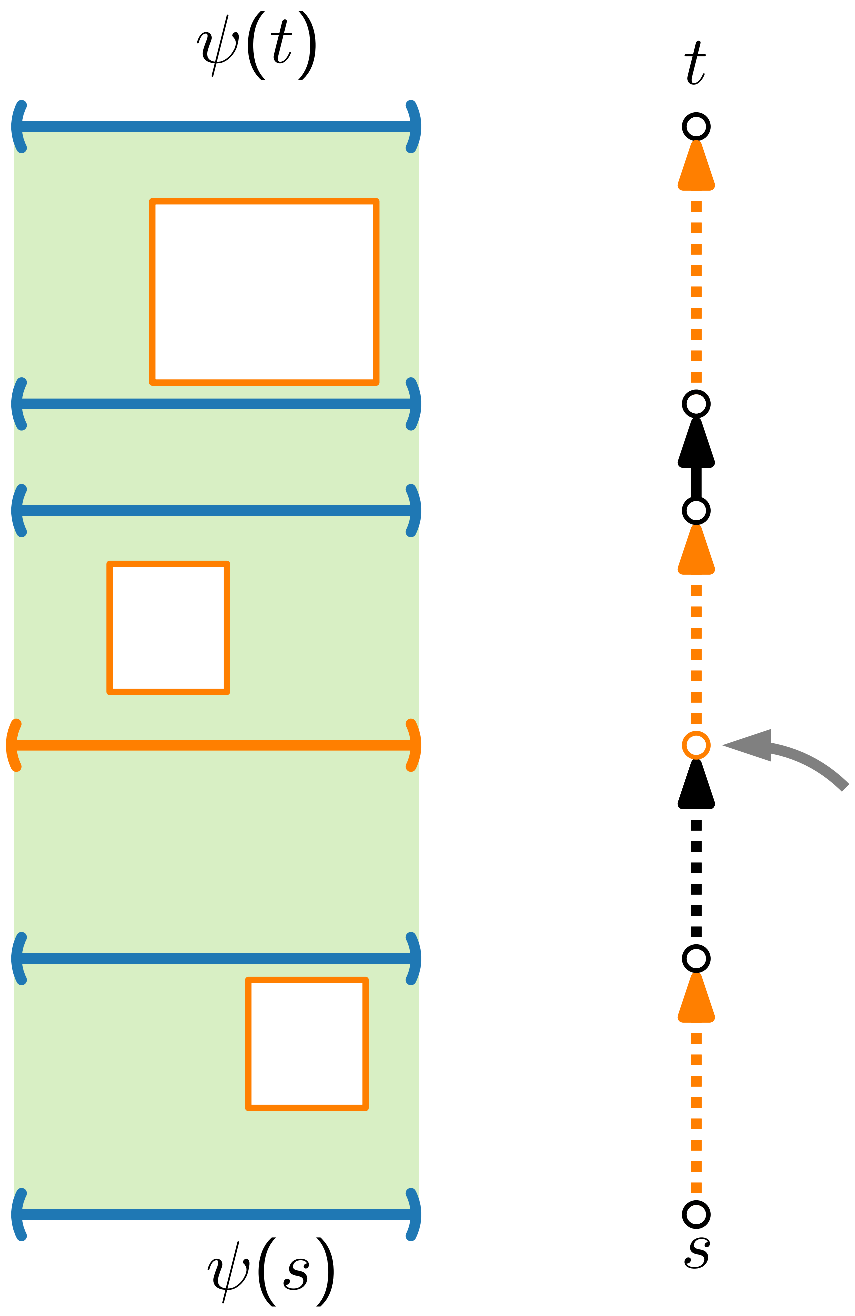
Outcome.
After processing, we must know the valid types for the corresponding subgraphs.

S-Nodes



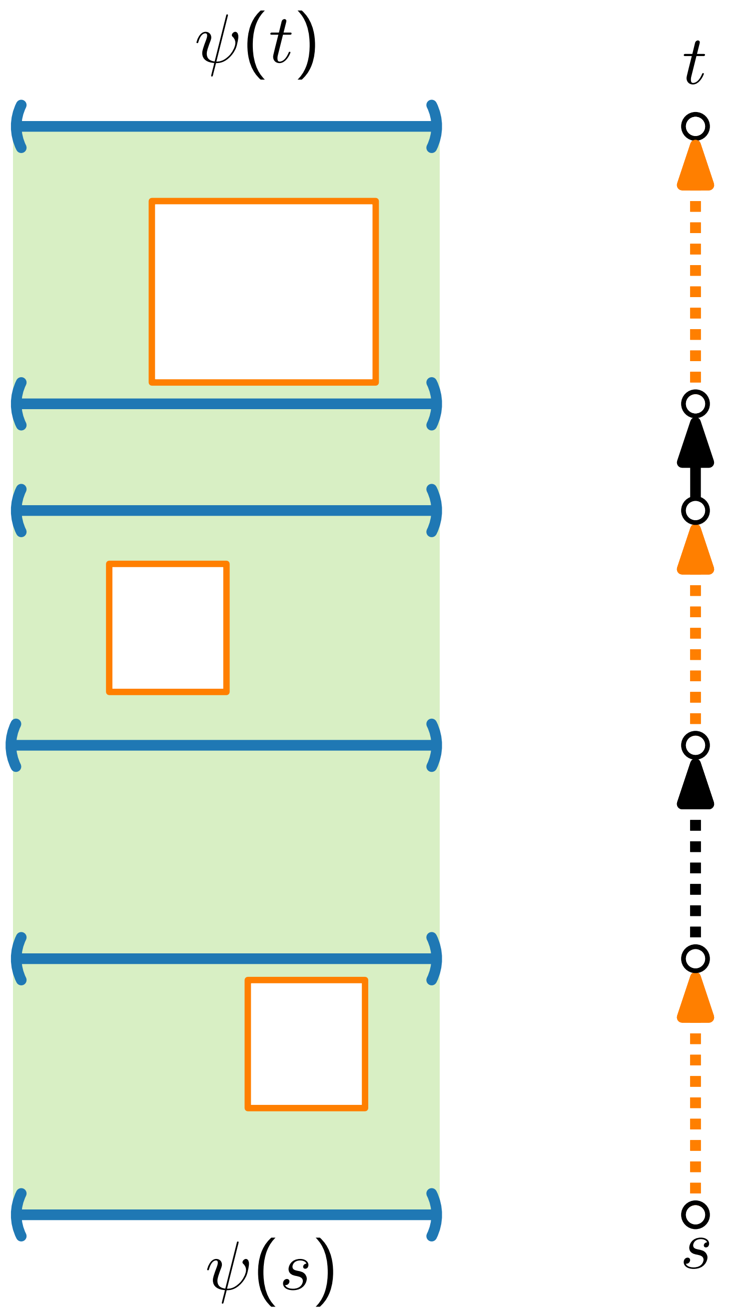
This fixed vertex means we can only make a Fixed-Fixed representation!

S-Nodes



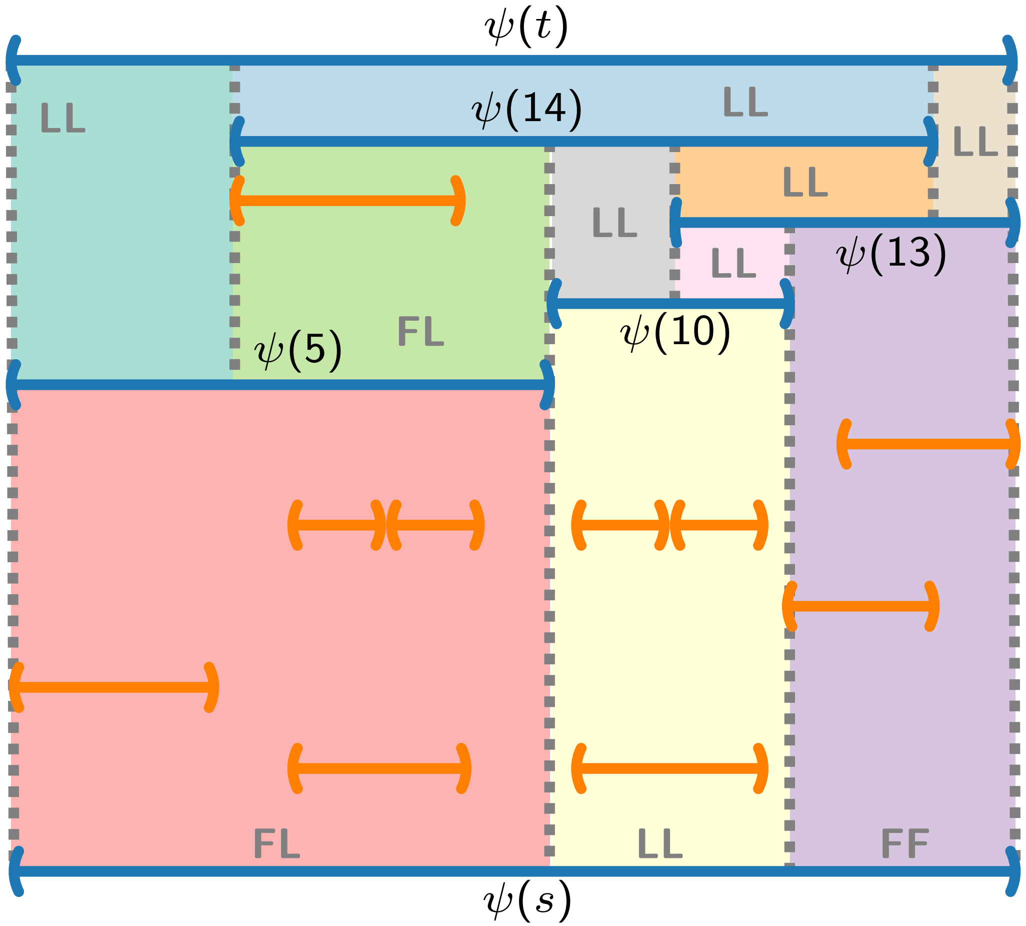
This fixed vertex means we can only make a Fixed-Fixed representation!

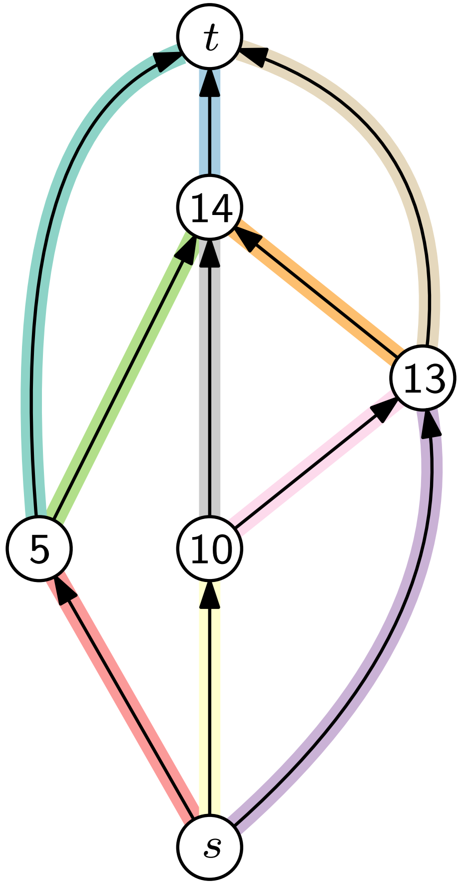
Here we have a chance to make all (**LL, FL, LF, FF**) types.

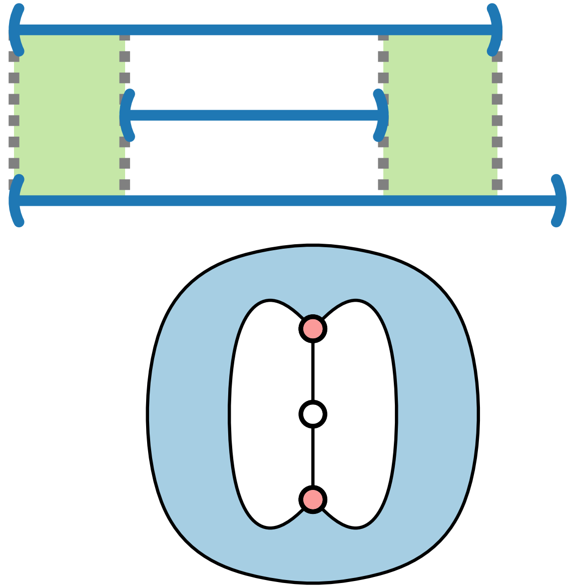


R-Nodes with 2-SAT Formulation

- for each child (edge) e:
  - find all types of {**FF,FL,LF,LL**} that admit a drawing
  - 2 variables l_e, r_e encoding fixed/loose type of its tile
  - consistency clauses







separation pair!

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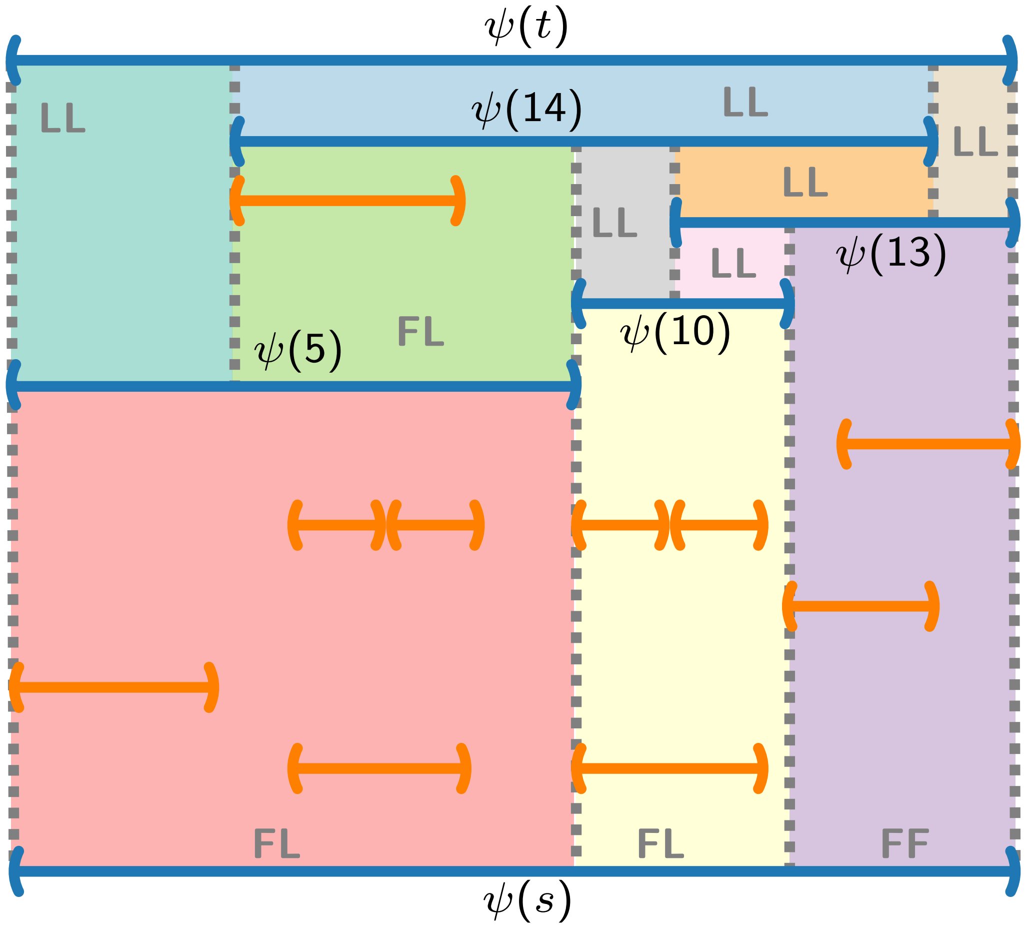

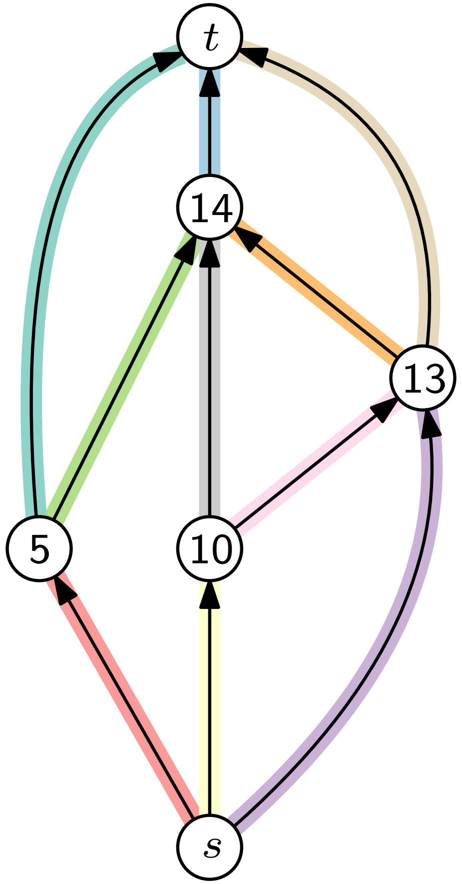

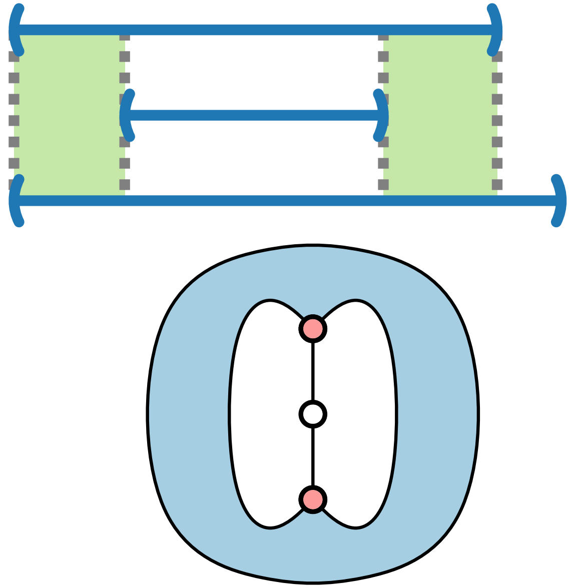

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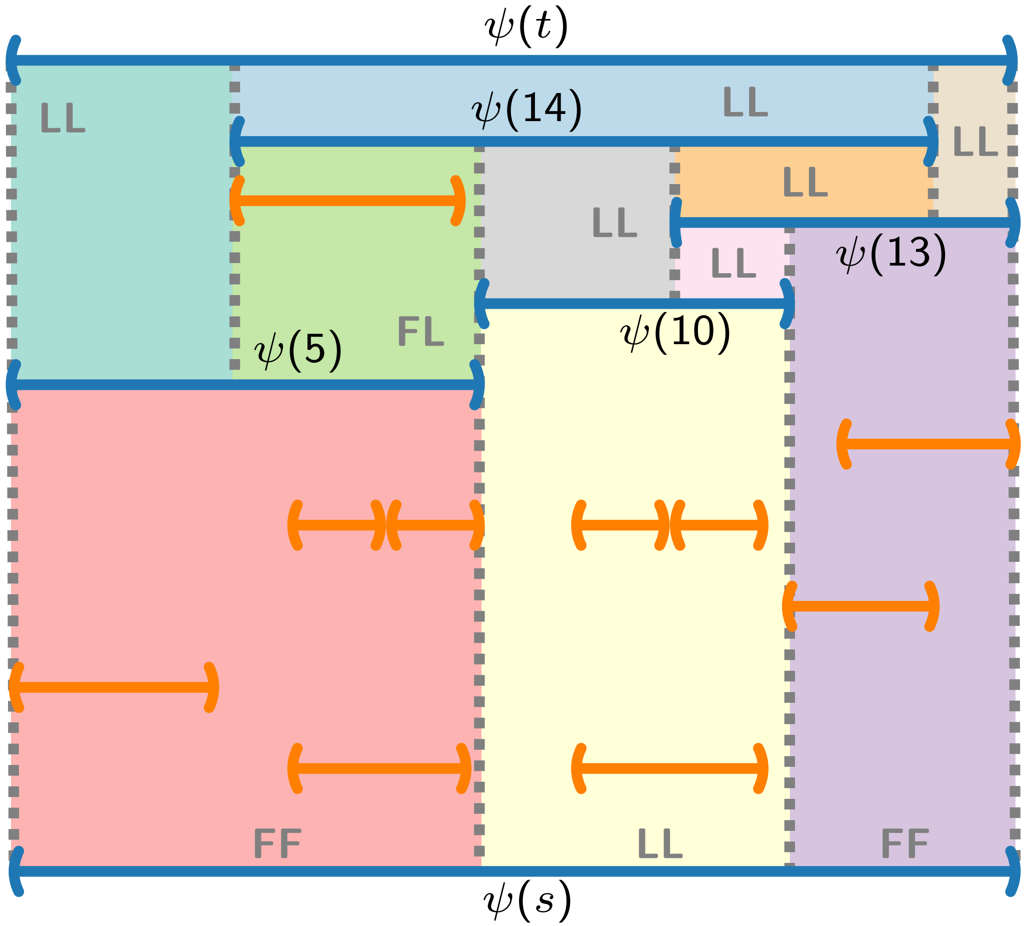
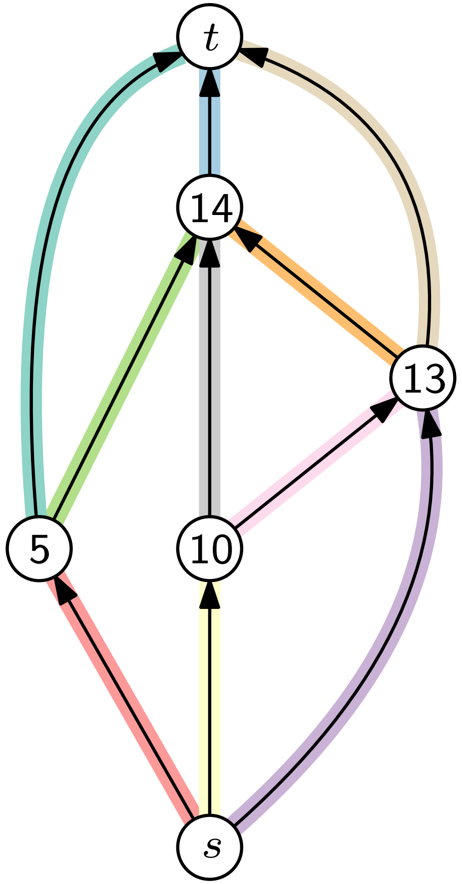
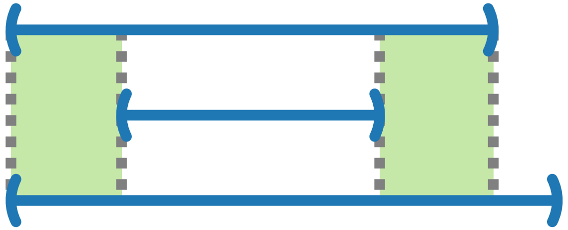
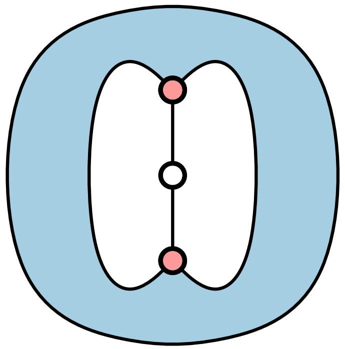
- for each child (edge) e:
  - find all types of $\{$**FF**,**FL**,**LF**,**LL**$\}$ that admit a drawing
  - 2 variables l_e, r_e encoding fixed/loose type of its tile
  - consistency clauses





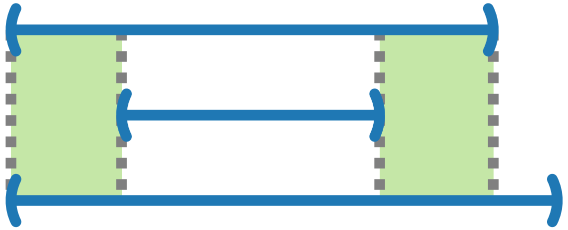


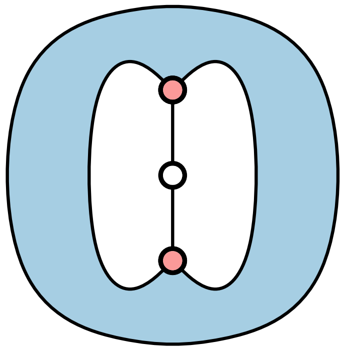


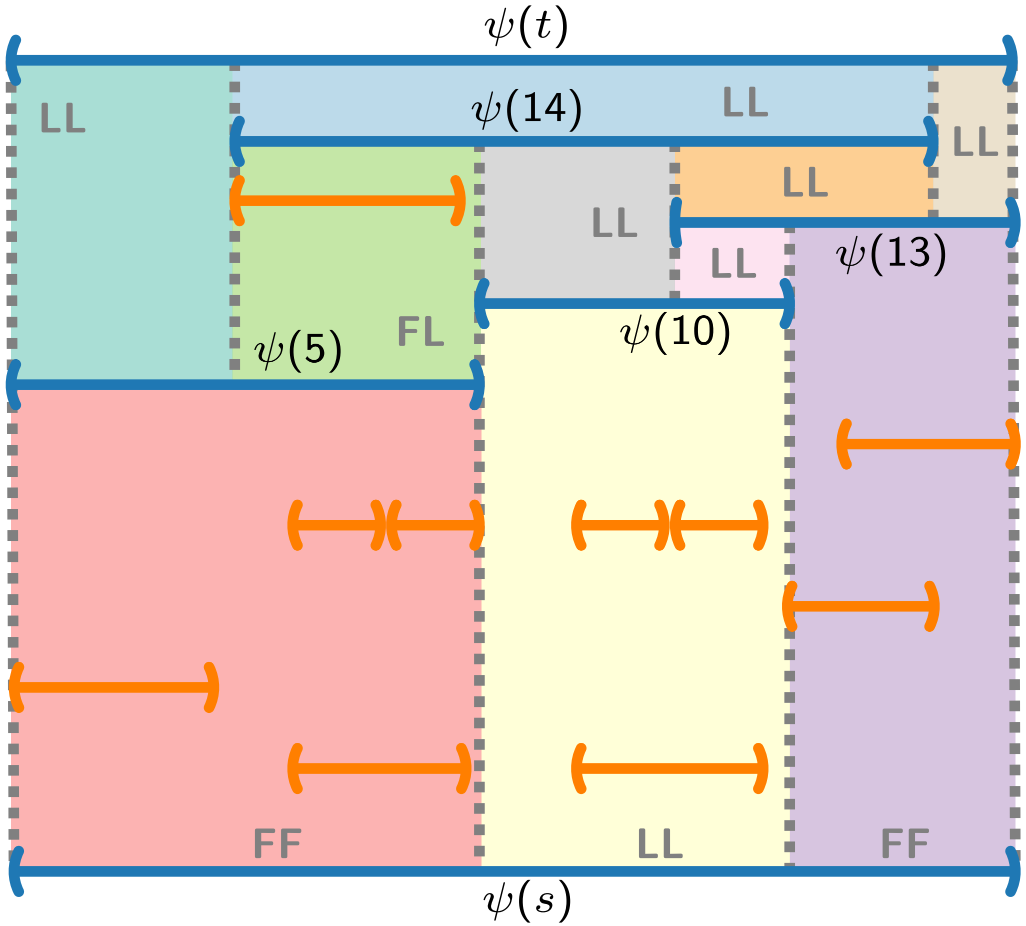
separation pair!

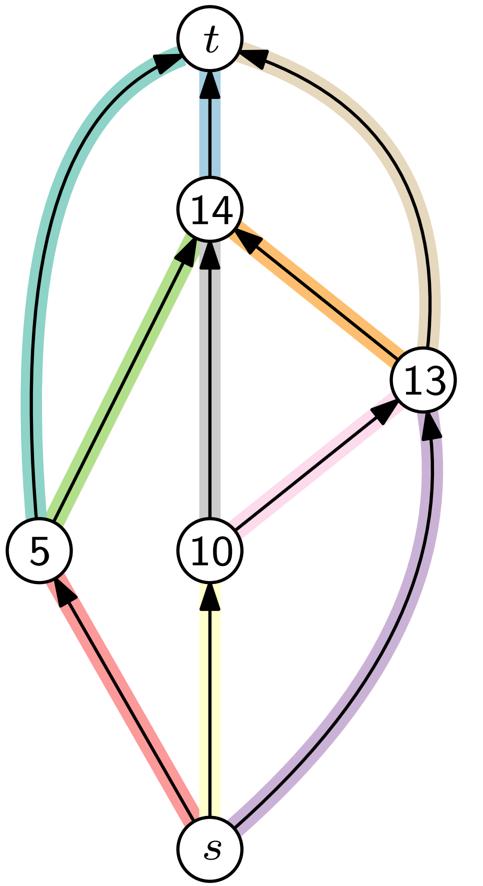
R-Nodes with 2-SAT Formulation

- for each child (edge) e:
  - find all types of $\{$**FF,FL,LF,LL**$\}$ that admit a drawing
  - 2 variables l_e, r_e encoding fixed/loose type of its tile
  - consistency clauses – $O(n^2)$ many, but can be reduced to $O(n \log^2 n)$









separation pair!

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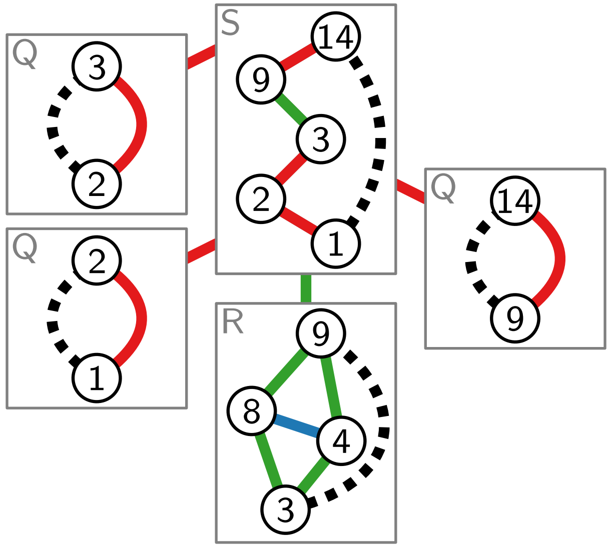
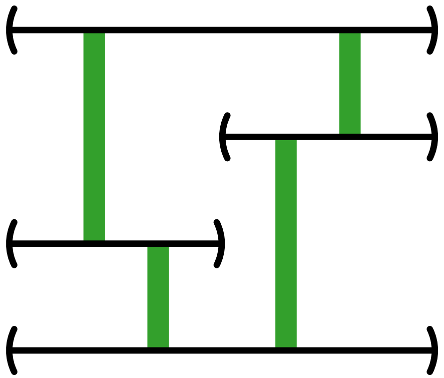
Visualization of Graphs

Lecture 9:
Partial Visibility Representation Extension



Part VI:
NP-Hardness
of the General Case

Alexander Wolff



NP-Hardness of RepExt in the General Case

Theorem 2.
ε-Bar Visibility Representation Extension is NP-complete.

- Reduction from Planar Monotone 3-SAT

NP-Hardness of RepExt in the General Case

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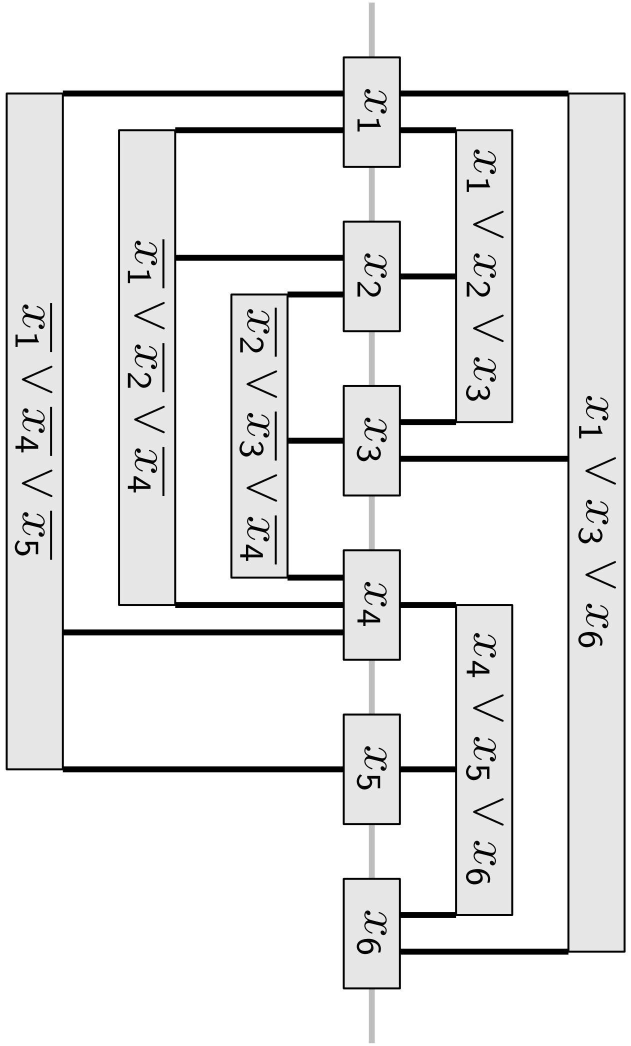
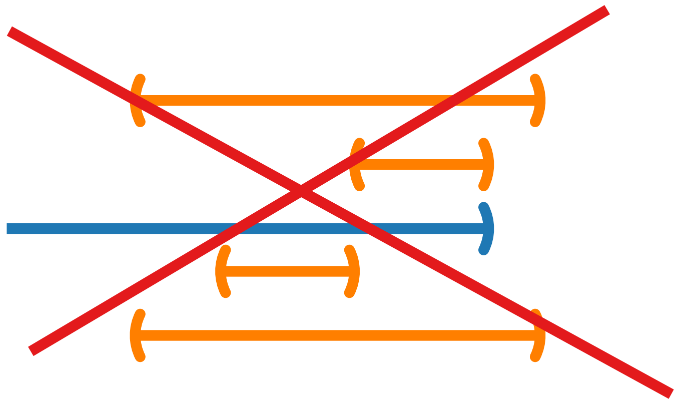
ε-Bar Visibility Representation Extension is NP-complete.

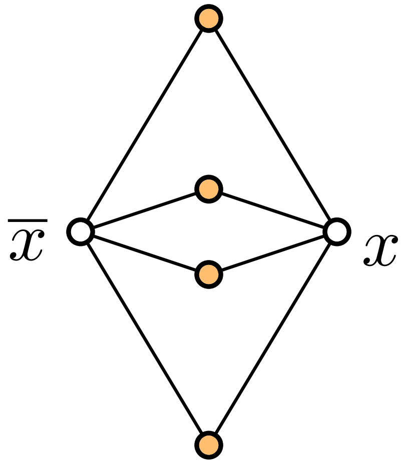
- Reduction from Planar Monotone 3-SAT

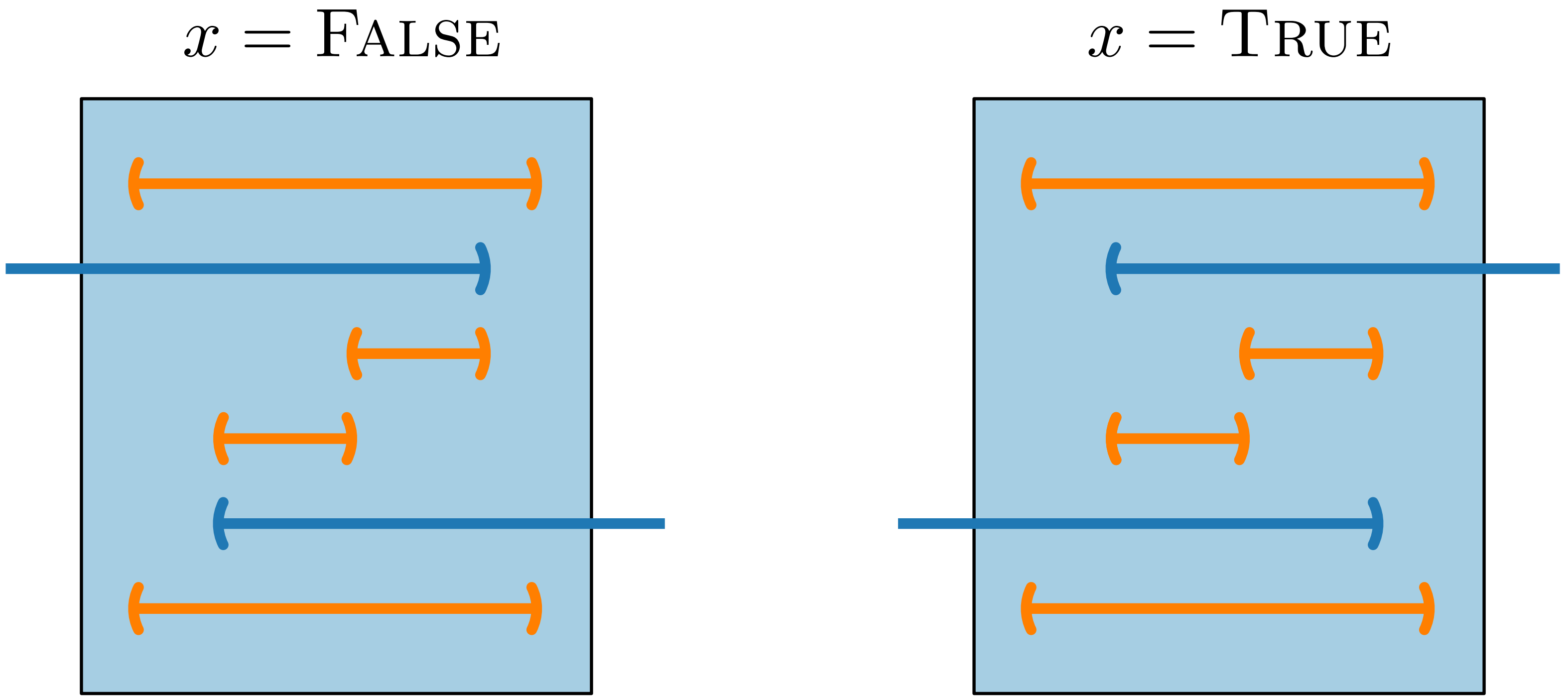


- NP-complete
  [Berg & Khosravi ’10]

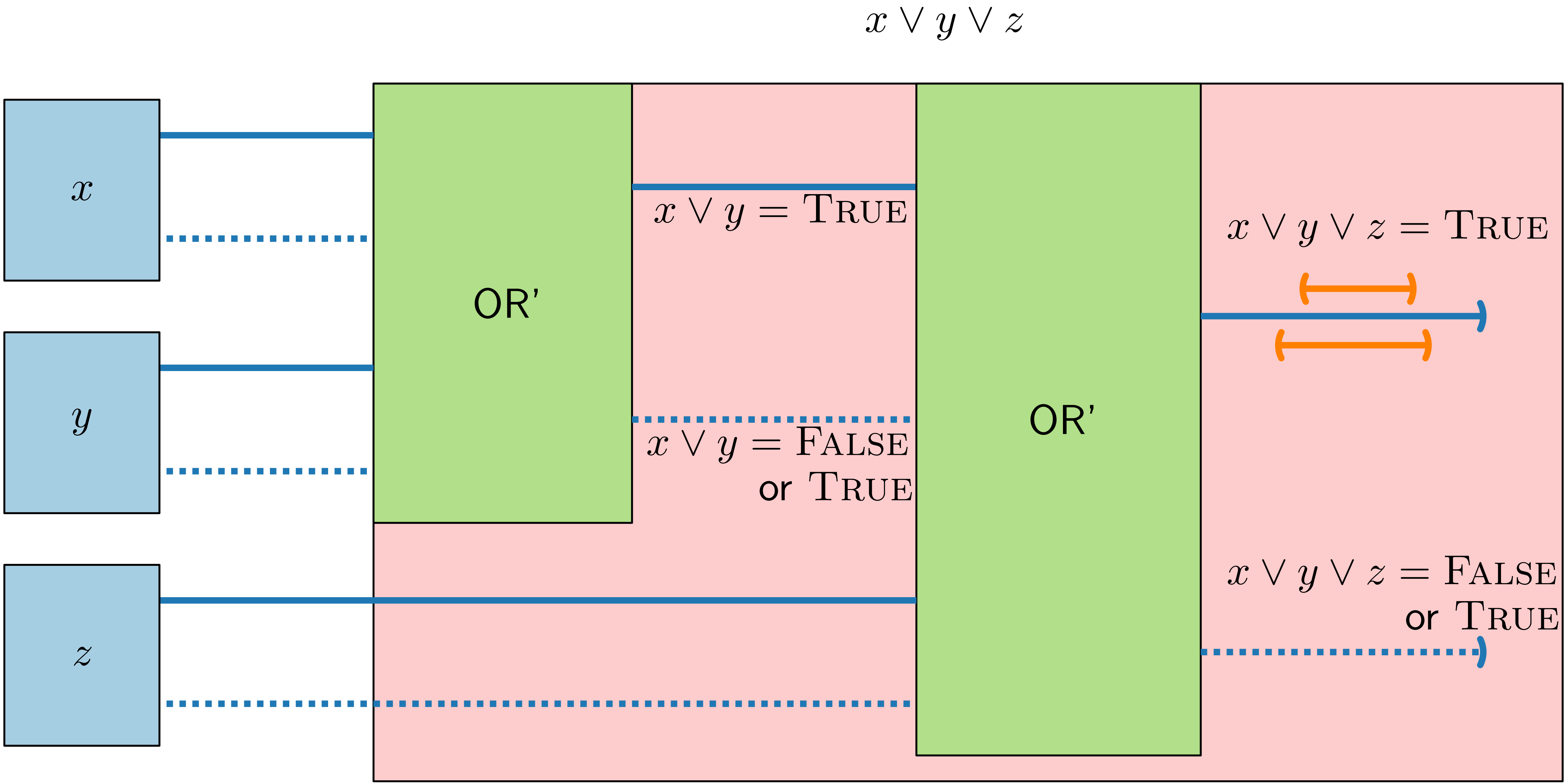
Variable Gadget



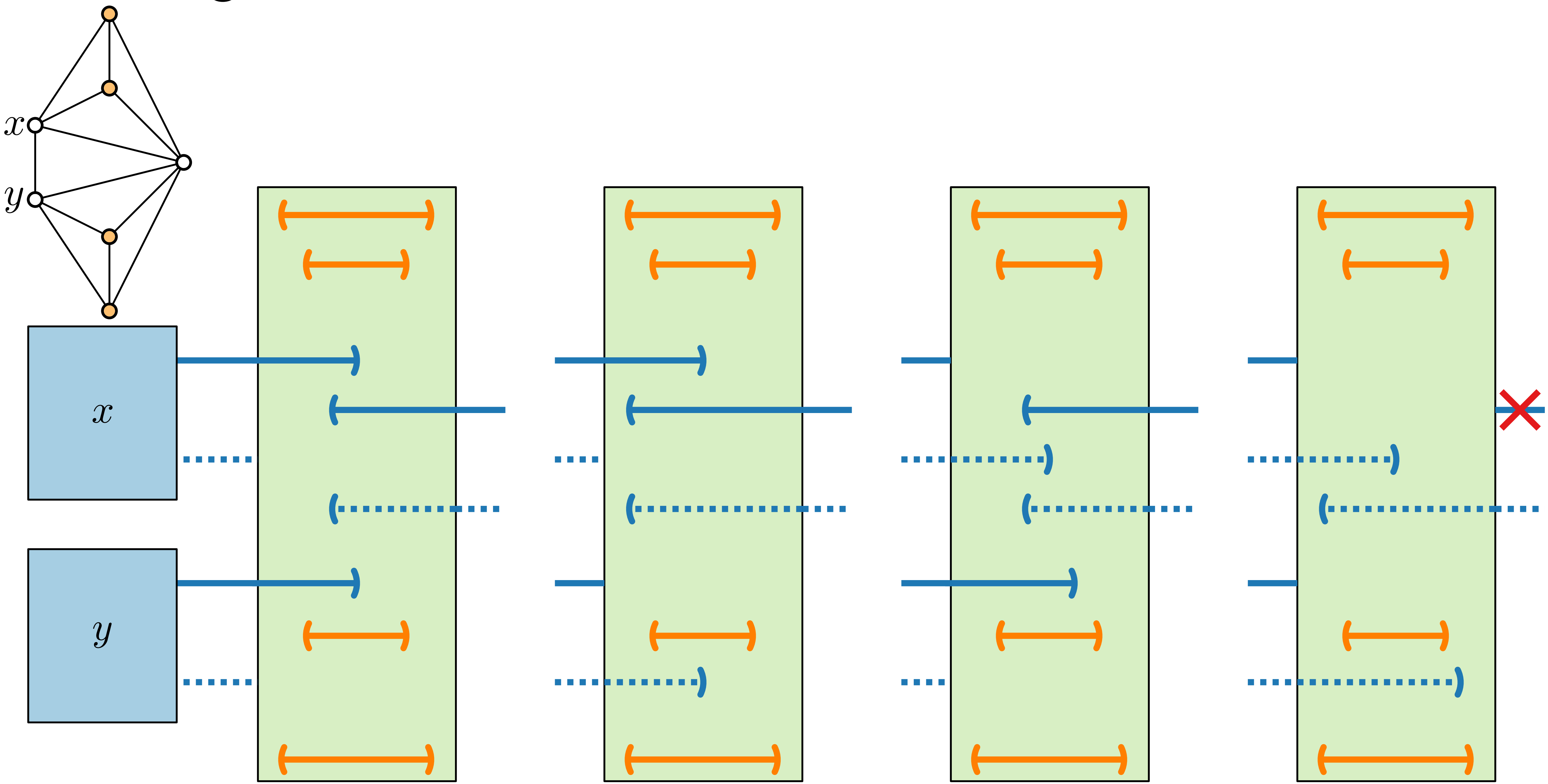




Clause Gadget



OR' Gadget



Discussion

- *Rectangular* ε-Bar Visibility Representation Extension can be solved in $O(n \log^2 n)$ time for st-graphs.
- ε-Bar Visibility Representation Extension is NP-complete.
- ε-Bar Visibility Representation Extension is NP-complete for (series-parallel) st-graphs when restricted to the *Integer Grid* (or if any fixed $\varepsilon > 0$ is specified).

Open Problems:

- Can ~~*rectangular*~~ ε-Bar Visibility Representation Extension be solved in polynomial time for st-graphs? For DAGs?
- Can **Strong** Bar Visibility Recognition / Representation Extension can be solved in polynomial time for st-graphs?

Literature

Main source:

- [Chaplick, Guśpiel, Gutowski, Krawczyk, Liotta '18]
  The Partial Visibility Representation Extension Problem

Referenced papers:

- [Gutwenger, Mutzel '01] A Linear Time Implementation of SPQR-Trees
- [Wismath '85] Characterizing bar line-of-sight graphs
- [Tamassia, Tollis '86] Algorithms for visibility representations of planar graphs
- [Andreae '92] Some results on visibility graphs
- [Chaplick, Dorbec, Kratchovíl, Montassier, Stacho '14]
  Contact representations of planar graphs: Extending a partial representation is hard