#### Coloring and Recognizing Mixed Interval Graphs

Grzegorz Gutowski, Konstanty Junosza-Szaniawski, Felix Klessen, Paweł Rzążewski, Alexander Wolff, Johannes Zink

Jagiellonian University, Warsaw University of Technology, Universität Würzburg



Warsaw University of Technology



ISAAC 2023 – arXiv: 2303.07960 Previous paper: GD 2022 – arXiv: 2208.14250



#### Graph Drawing

- layered drawing
- orthogonal drawing
- Sugiyama's framework:
  - ▶ eliminate cycles
  - assign layers
  - minimize crossings
  - ▶ place nodes
  - route edges

#### Motivation

Edge Routing

- ► two layers
- fixed vertices
- ► orthogonal edges
- ► two bends
- no overlaps
- minimize #crossings
- minimize #sub-layers



#### Motivation

Edge Routing

- ► two layers
- fixed vertices
- ► orthogonal edges
- ► two bends
- no overlaps
- minimize #crossings
- minimize #sub-layers



# Coloring Mixed Interval Graphs

Mixed Interval Graph

interval graph



# Coloring Mixed Interval Graphs

Mixed Interval Graph

- interval graph
- ► some edges directed



# Coloring Mixed Interval Graphs

Mixed Interval Graph

- interval graph
- ► some edges directed



В

#### Coloring

- ▶ colors:  $\mathbb{N}$
- $\blacktriangleright$  color = sub-layer
- ▶ no monochromatic edges:  $\{u, w\} \in E \implies c(u) \neq c(w)$
- ▶ strictly monotone arcs:  $(u, w) \in A \implies c(u) < c(w)$

#### Coloring

- ▶ any mixed graph G = (V, E, A) on input
- minimize number of colors in  $c: V \mapsto \mathbb{N}$
- ▶ no monochromatic edges:  $\{u, w\} \in E \implies c(u) \neq c(w)$
- ▶ strictly monotone arcs:  $(u, w) \in A \implies c(u) < c(w)$

#### Coloring

- ▶ any **mixed** graph G = (V, E, A) on input
- minimize number of colors in  $c: V \mapsto \mathbb{N}$
- ▶ no monochromatic edges:  $\{u, w\} \in E \implies c(u) \neq c(w)$
- ▶ strictly monotone arcs:  $(u, w) \in A \implies c(u) < c(w)$

#### Observations

• only edges  $\implies$  proper coloring (NP-hard)

#### Coloring

- ▶ any **mixed** graph G = (V, E, A) on input
- minimize number of colors in  $c: V \mapsto \mathbb{N}$
- ▶ no monochromatic edges:  $\{u, w\} \in E \implies c(u) \neq c(w)$
- ▶ strictly monotone arcs:  $(u, w) \in A \implies c(u) < c(w)$

#### Observations

- ▶ only edges  $\implies$  proper coloring (NP-hard)
- $\blacktriangleright$  only arcs  $\implies$  longest directed path (easy)

#### Coloring

- ▶ any **mixed** graph G = (V, E, A) on input
- ▶ minimize number of colors in  $c : V \mapsto \mathbb{N}$
- ▶ no monochromatic edges:  $\{u, w\} \in E \implies c(u) \neq c(w)$
- ▶ strictly monotone arcs:  $(u, w) \in A \implies c(u) < c(w)$

#### Observations

- only edges  $\implies$  proper coloring (NP-hard)
- $\blacktriangleright$  only arcs  $\implies$  longest directed path (easy)
- ▶ Gallai, Hasse, Roy, Vitaver: proper coloring  $\approx$  orientation minimizing longest directed path

#### Coloring

- ▶ any mixed graph G = (V, E, A) on input
- ▶ minimize number of colors in  $c : V \mapsto \mathbb{N}$
- ▶ no monochromatic edges:  $\{u, w\} \in E \implies c(u) \neq c(w)$
- ▶ strictly monotone arcs:  $(u, w) \in A \implies c(u) < c(w)$

Observations

- only edges  $\implies$  proper coloring (NP-hard)
- $\blacktriangleright$  only arcs  $\implies$  longest directed path (easy)
- ▶ Gallai, Hasse, Roy, Vitaver: proper coloring ≈ orientation minimizing longest directed path
- $\blacktriangleright$  mixed graph coloring  $\approx$  partial orientation extension

Theorem Coloring Mixed Interval Graphs is barely NP-hard. Proof. Coloring Circular Arc Graphs is NP-hard.

Geometric Variants Interval Graphs + geometric condition which edges turn into arcs

Geometric Variants Interval Graphs + geometric condition which edges turn into arcs

Containment Variant



Geometric Variants Interval Graphs + geometric condition which edges turn into arcs

Containment Variant





Geometric Variants Interval Graphs + geometric condition which edges turn into arcs

Containment Variant











Grzegorz Gutowski

**Mixed Interval Graphs** 

	general	interval	containment	directional	bidirectional
optimal	NP-hard	NP-hard	NP-hard	$\checkmark$	NP-hard
approximate	8	?	2	1	2
recognition	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	?

Grzegorz Gutowski

#### New Results

- Containment Mixed Interval Graphs
  - Recognition
  - NP-hardness of coloring
  - ▶  $2\omega 1$  bounds
  - 2-approximation

- Bidirectional Mixed Interval Graphs
  - NP-hardness of coloring
- Mixed Interval Graphs •  $O(\lambda \omega)$  bounds
- Mixed Interval Graphs

Theorem

Coloring Containment Mixed Interval Graphs admits a 2-approximation.

Theorem

Coloring Containment Mixed Interval Graphs admits a 2-approximation.



Algortihm

Select maximal intervals.

Theorem

Coloring Containment Mixed Interval Graphs admits a 2-approximation.



#### Algortihm

- Select maximal intervals.
- ▶ Greedily select minimal subset that covers everything.

Theorem

Coloring Containment Mixed Interval Graphs admits a 2-approximation.



#### Algortihm

- Select maximal intervals.
- Greedily select minimal subset that covers everything.
- ▶ Use colors 1, 2 and decrease clique number.

Theorem

Coloring Containment Mixed Interval Graphs admits a 2-approximation.



#### Algortihm

- Select maximal intervals.
- Greedily select minimal subset that covers everything.
- ▶ Use colors 1, 2 and decrease clique number.
- Recurse.

Theorem Coloring Containment Mixed Interval Graphs is NP-hard.

Theorem Coloring Containment Mixed Interval Graphs is NP-hard.

3-SAT reduction

Theorem

#### Coloring Containment Mixed Interval Graphs is NP-hard.



3-SAT reduction

Variable gadget

Theorem

#### Coloring Containment Mixed Interval Graphs is NP-hard.



3-SAT reduction

Variable gadget

#### Theorem

#### Coloring Containment Mixed Interval Graphs is NP-hard.



3-SAT reduction

- ► Variable gadget
- Clause gadget



#### Theorem

#### Coloring Containment Mixed Interval Graphs is NP-hard.



3-SAT reduction

- ► Variable gadget
- Clause gadget



## Recognizing Containment Mixed Interval Graphs

Theorem Containment Mixed Interval Graphs are decidable in P. Theorem Containment Mixed Interval Graphs are decidable in P.

Details

► Interval Graphs are decidable.

# Recognizing Containment Mixed Interval Graphs

Theorem Containment Mixed Interval Graphs are decidable in P.

- Interval Graphs are decidable.
- Arcs give additional information.

# Recognizing Containment Mixed Interval Graphs

Theorem Containment Mixed Interval Graphs are decidable in P.

- Interval Graphs are decidable.
- Arcs give additional information.
- Arcs give additional constraints.

## Recognizing Containment Mixed Interval Graphs: PQ-trees



### Recognizing Containment Mixed Interval Graphs: PQ-trees



## Recognizing Containment Mixed Interval Graphs: PQ-trees





- ▶ INPUT: mixed graph G = (V, E, A)
- ▶ OUTPUT: interval representation



- ▶ INPUT: mixed graph G = (V, E, A)
- ▶ OUTPUT: interval representation
- STEP 1: turn arcs into edges.
  Check that G is an Interval Graph



- ▶ INPUT: mixed graph G = (V, E, A)
- ▶ OUTPUT: interval representation
- STEP 1: turn arcs into edges.
  Check that G is an Interval Graph
- STEP 2: find a *good* rotation of PQ-tree



- ▶ INPUT: mixed graph G = (V, E, A)
- ▶ OUTPUT: interval representation
- STEP 1: turn arcs into edges.
  Check that G is an Interval Graph
- STEP 2: find a *good* rotation of PQ-tree



- ▶ INPUT: mixed graph G = (V, E, A)
- OUTPUT: interval representation
- STEP 1: turn arcs into edges.
  Check that G is an Interval Graph
- STEP 2: find a *good* rotation of PQ-tree
- STEP 3: adjust endpoints (using 2-DIM)



- ▶ INPUT: mixed graph G = (V, E, A)
- OUTPUT: interval representation
- STEP 1: turn arcs into edges.
  Check that G is an Interval Graph
- STEP 2: find a *good* rotation of PQ-tree
- STEP 3: adjust endpoints (using 2-DIM)

	general	interval	containment	directional	bidirectional
optimal	NP-hard	NP-hard	NP-hard	$\checkmark$	NP-hard
approximate	8	?	2	1	2
recognition	$\checkmark$	$\diamond$	$\checkmark$	$\bigcirc$	?

	general	interval	containment	directional	bidirectional
optimal	NP-hard	NP-hard	NP-hard	$\checkmark$	NP-hard
approximate	8	?	2	1	2
recognition	$\diamond$	$\diamond$	$\checkmark$	$\bigcirc$	?

► Coloring Mixed Interval Graphs: approximation

	general	interval	containment	directional	bidirectional
optimal	NP-hard	NP-hard	NP-hard	$\checkmark$	NP-hard
approximate	8	?	2	1	2
recognition	$\checkmark$	$\diamond$	$\diamond$	$\checkmark$	?

- ► Coloring Mixed Interval Graphs: approximation
- ► Coloring Containment/Bidirectional Mixed Interval Graphs: better approximation

	general	interval	containment	directional	bidirectional
optimal	NP-hard	NP-hard	NP-hard	$\checkmark$	NP-hard
approximate	8	?	2	1	2
recognition	$\diamond$	$\diamond$	$\diamond$	$\diamond$	?

- ► Coloring Mixed Interval Graphs: approximation
- ► Coloring Containment/Bidirectional Mixed Interval Graphs: better approximation
- Recognizing Bidirectional Mixed Interval Graphs

	general	interval	containment	directional	bidirectional
optimal	NP-hard	NP-hard	NP-hard	$\checkmark$	NP-hard
approximate	8	?	2	1	2
recognition	$\checkmark$	$\diamond$	$\diamond$	$\checkmark$	?

- ► Coloring Mixed Interval Graphs: approximation
- ► Coloring Containment/Bidirectional Mixed Interval Graphs: better approximation
- Recognizing Bidirectional Mixed Interval Graphs
- Coloring Mixed Graphs

	general	interval	containment	directional	bidirectional
optimal	NP-hard	NP-hard	NP-hard	$\checkmark$	NP-hard
approximate	8	?	2	1	2
recognition	$\diamond$	$\diamond$	$\diamond$	$\checkmark$	?

- ► Coloring Mixed Interval Graphs: approximation
- ► Coloring Containment/Bidirectional Mixed Interval Graphs: better approximation
- Recognizing Bidirectional Mixed Interval Graphs
- Coloring Mixed Graphs
- Geometric Mixed Graphs