

ClusterSets: Optimizing Planar Clusters in Categorical Point Data

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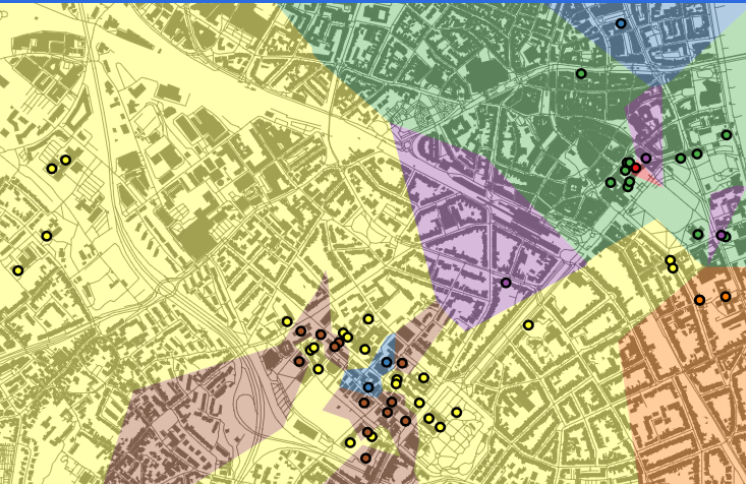
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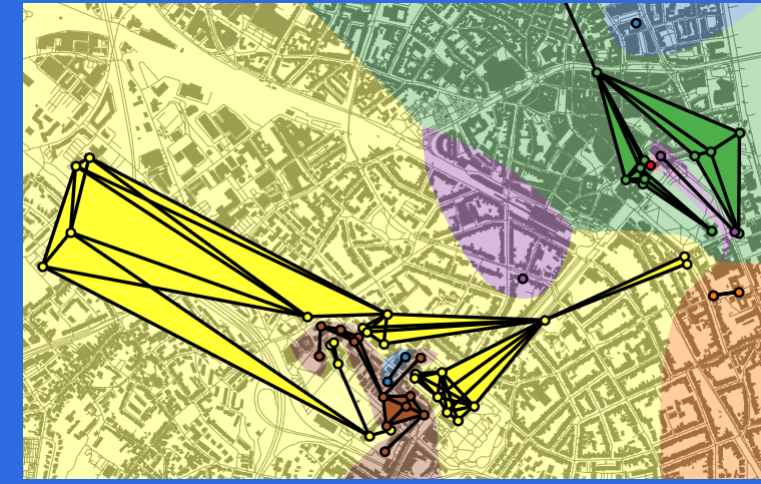
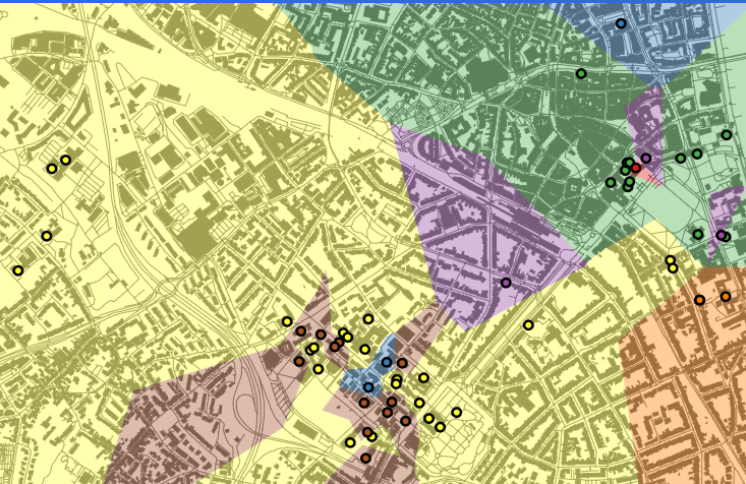
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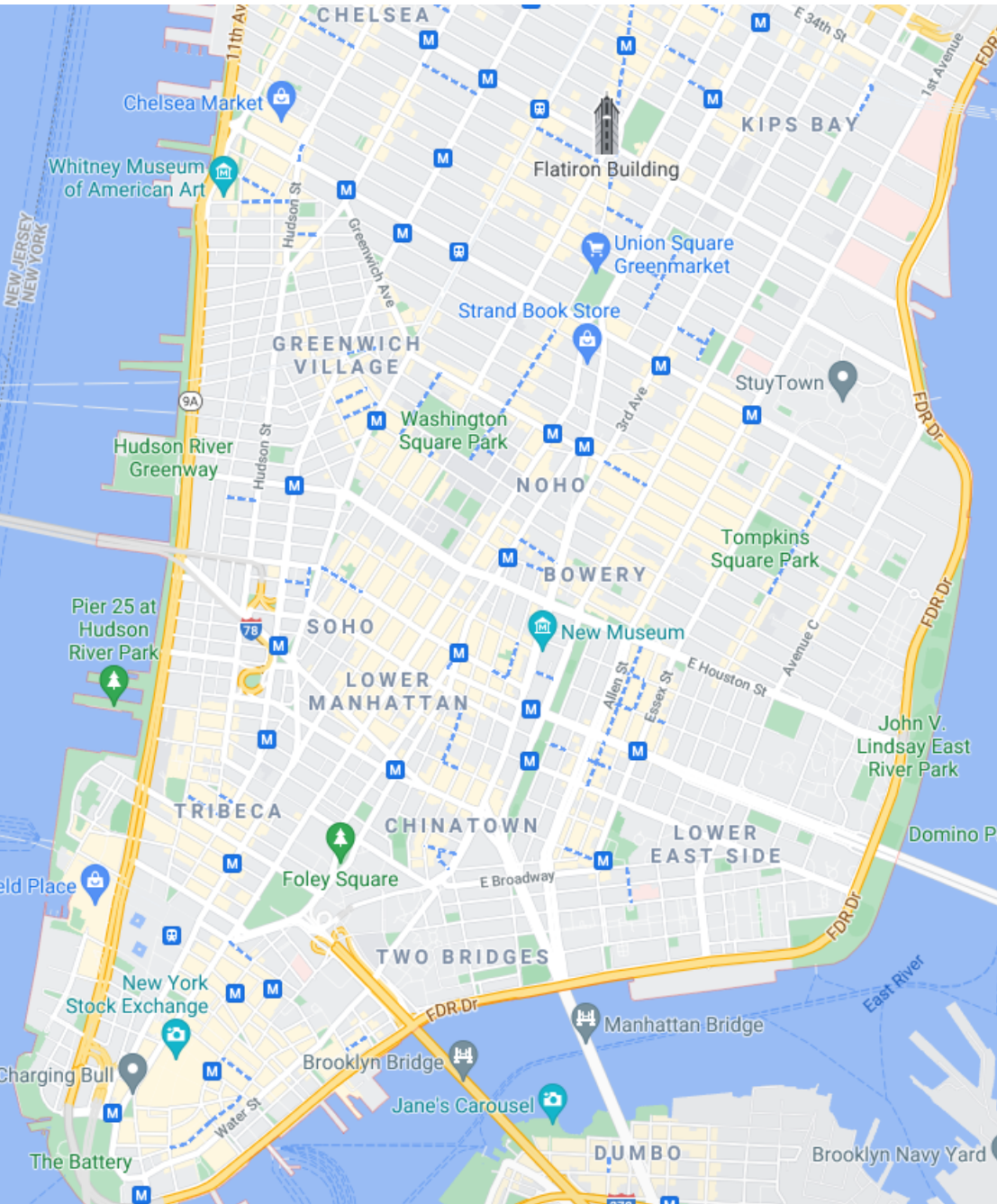
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Sets of Points in Spatial Data

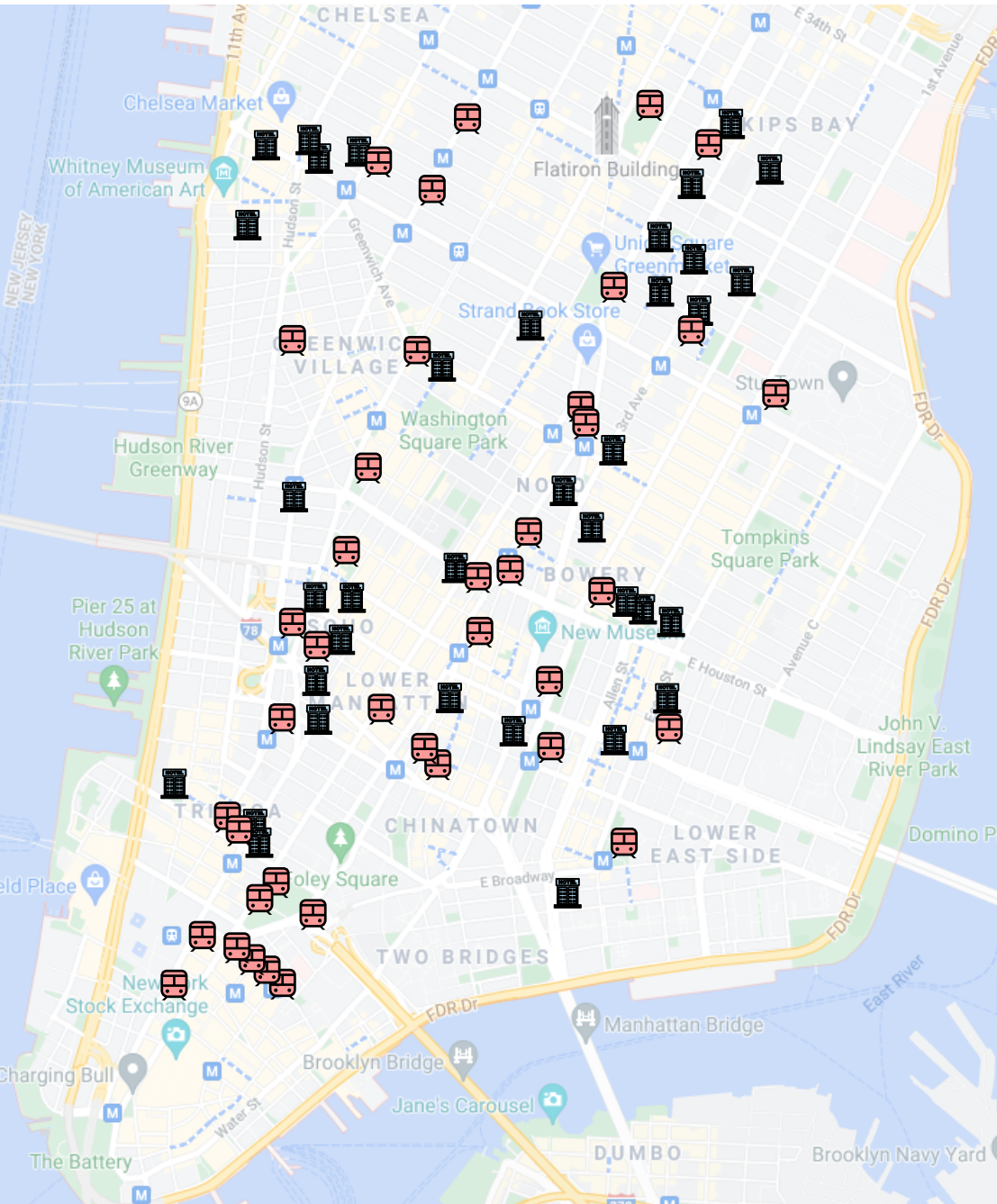


Sets of Points in Spatial Data



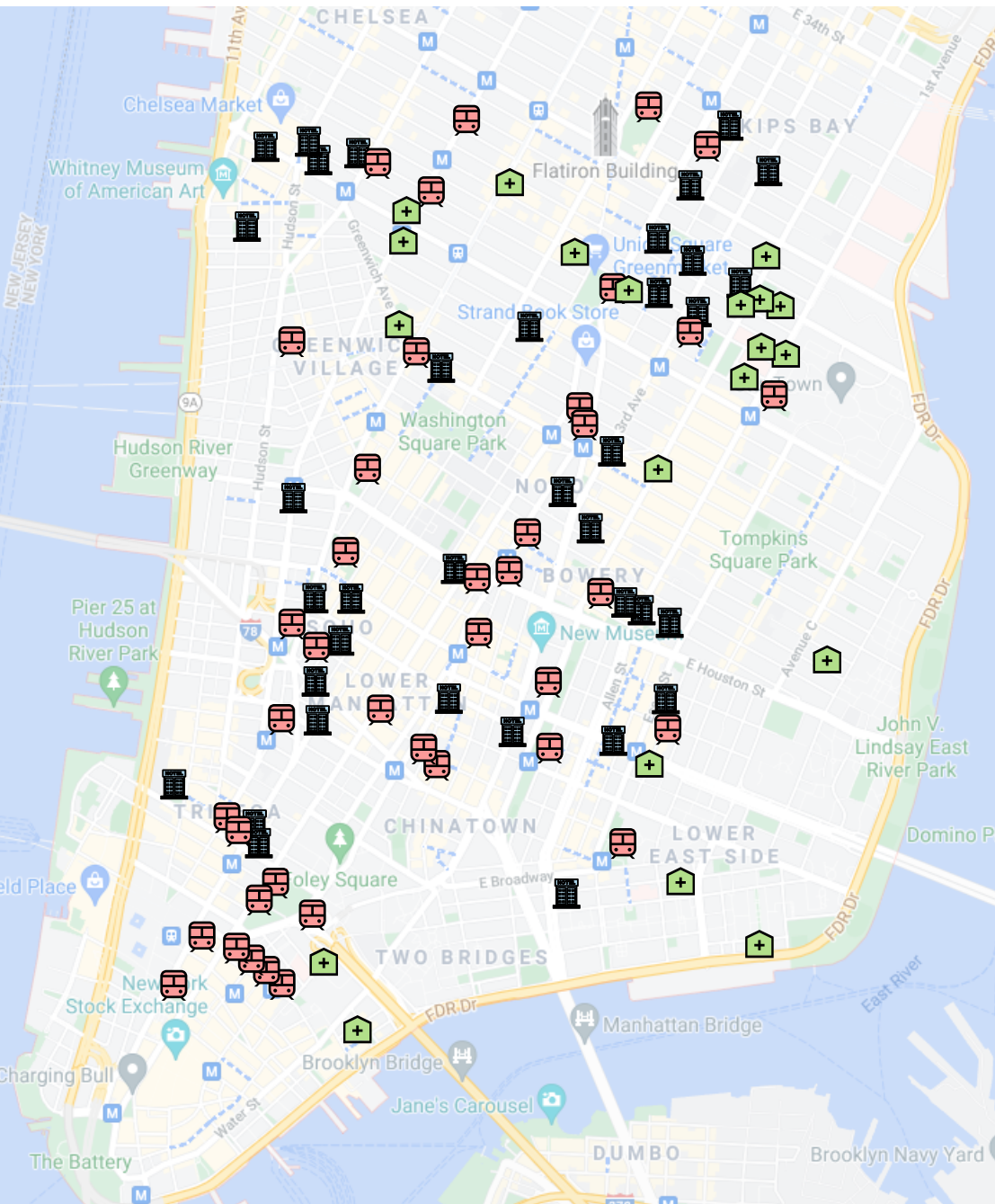
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Sets of Points in Spatial Data



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Sets of Points in Spatial Data

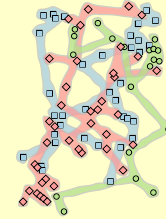


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Sets of Points in Spatial Data



Bubble Sets [Collins, Penn & Carpendal '09]

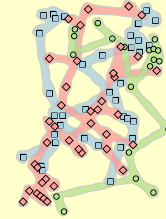


Sets of Points in Spatial Data



Bubble Sets

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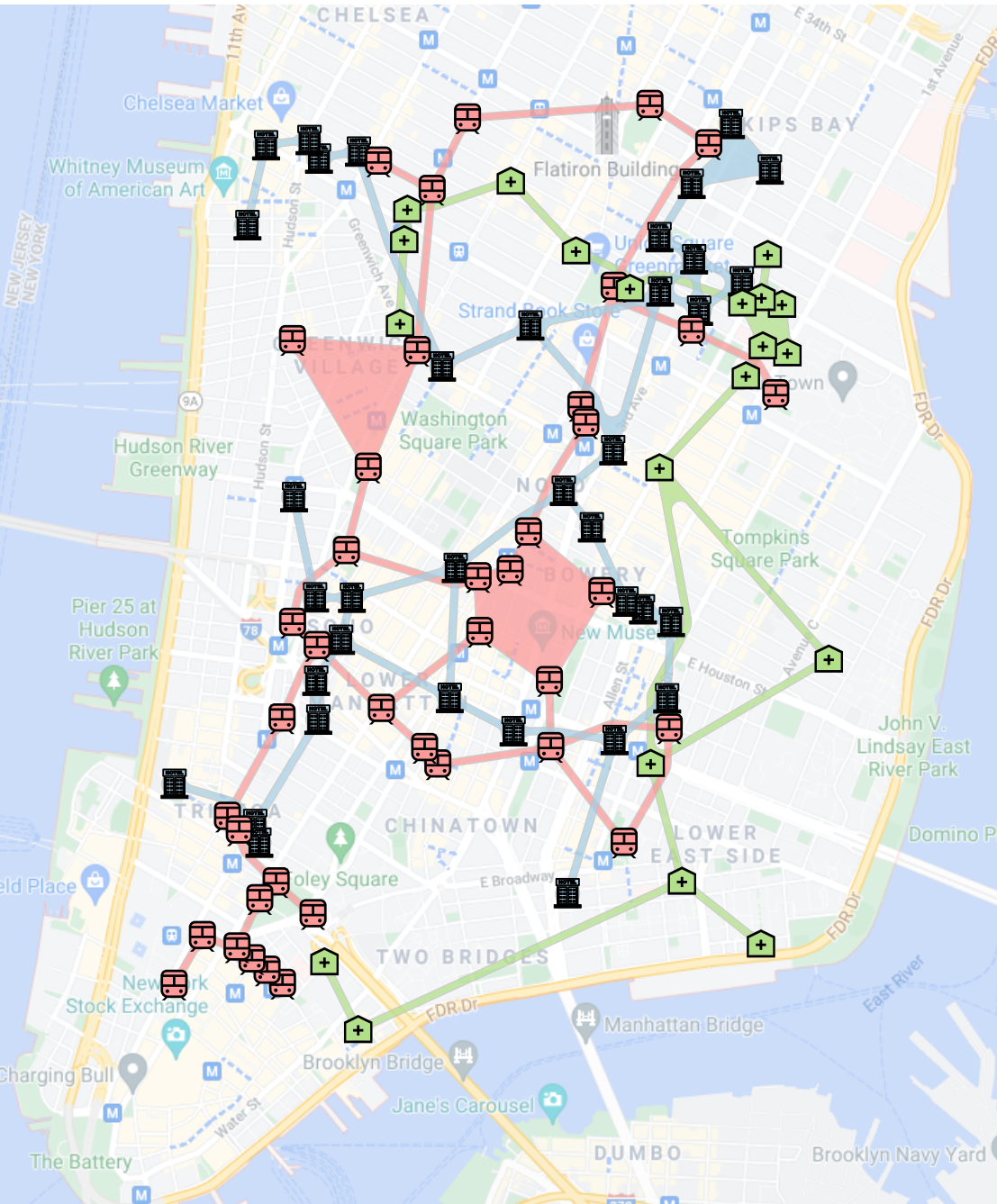


LineSets

[Alper, Henry Riche, Ramos & Czerwinski '11]

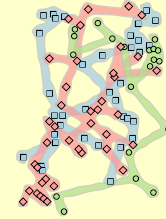


Sets of Points in Spatial Data



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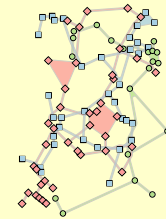
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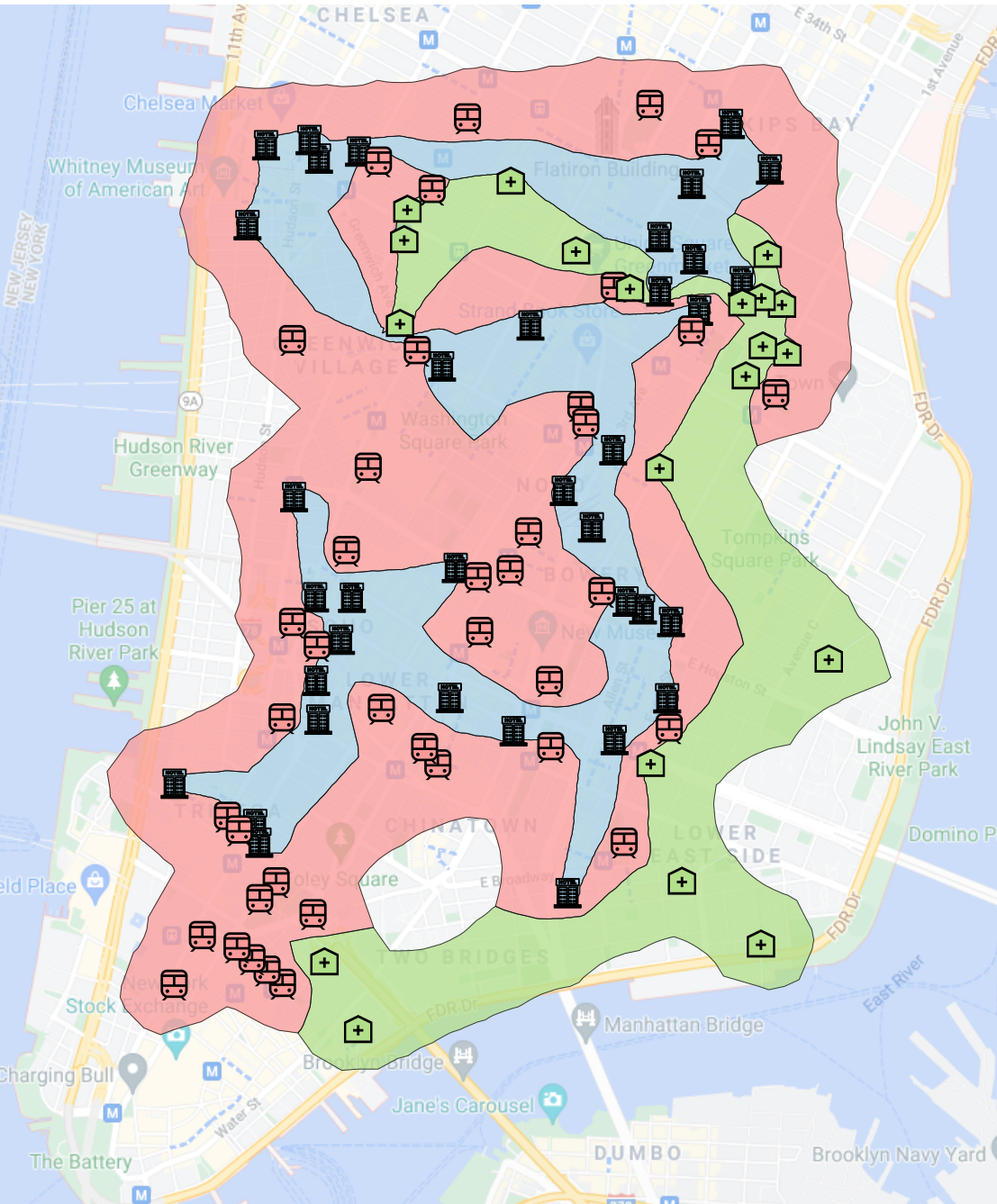


KelpFusion

[Meulemans, Henry Riche, Speckmann, Alper & Dwyer '13]

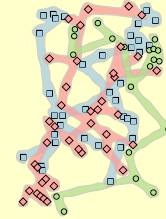


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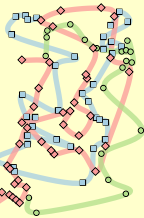
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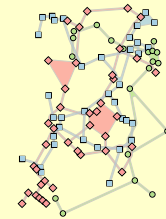
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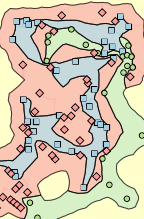
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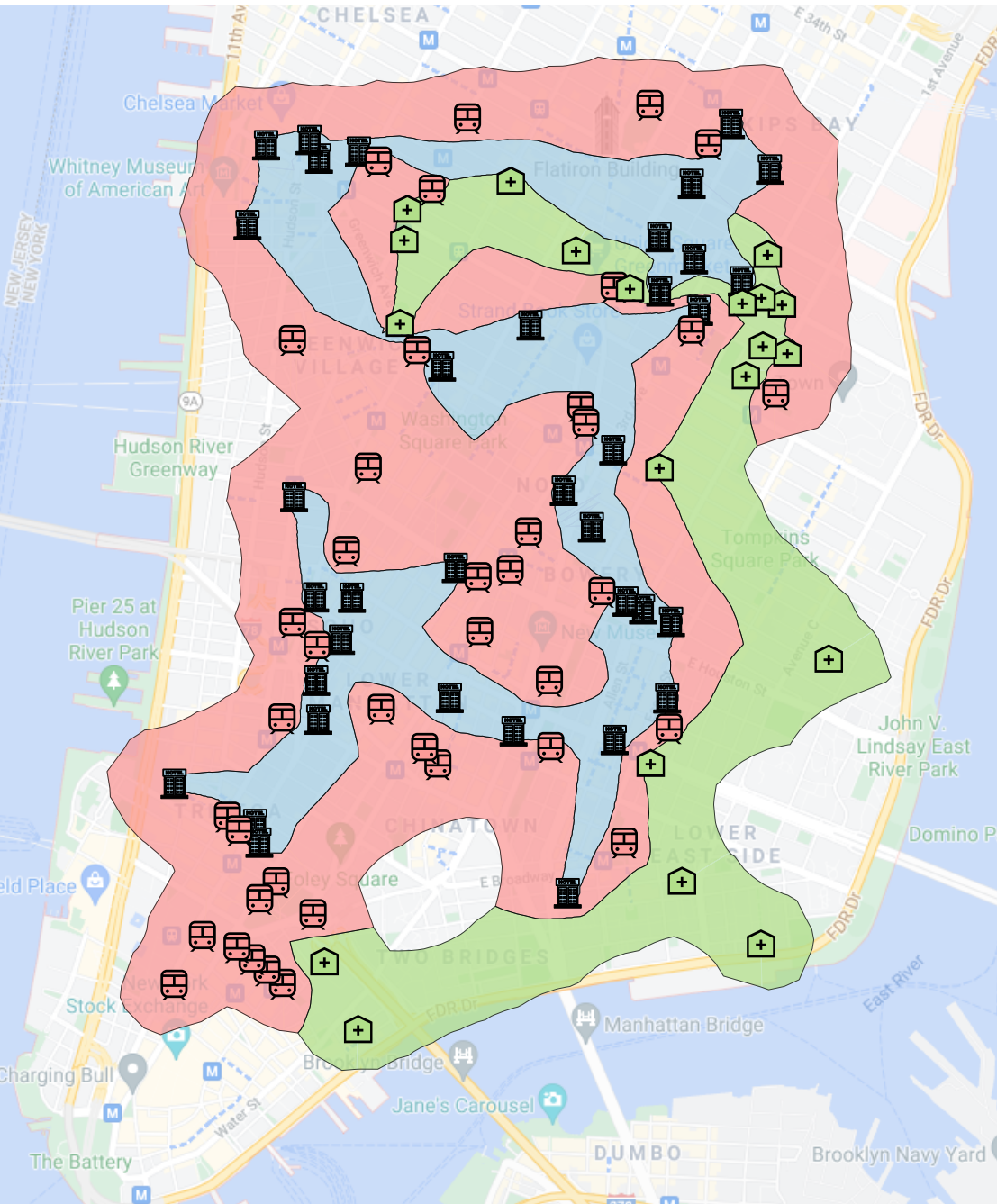


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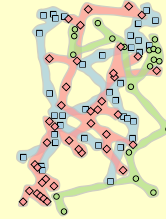


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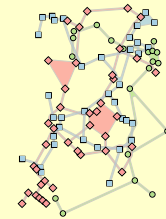
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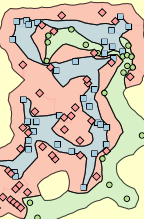
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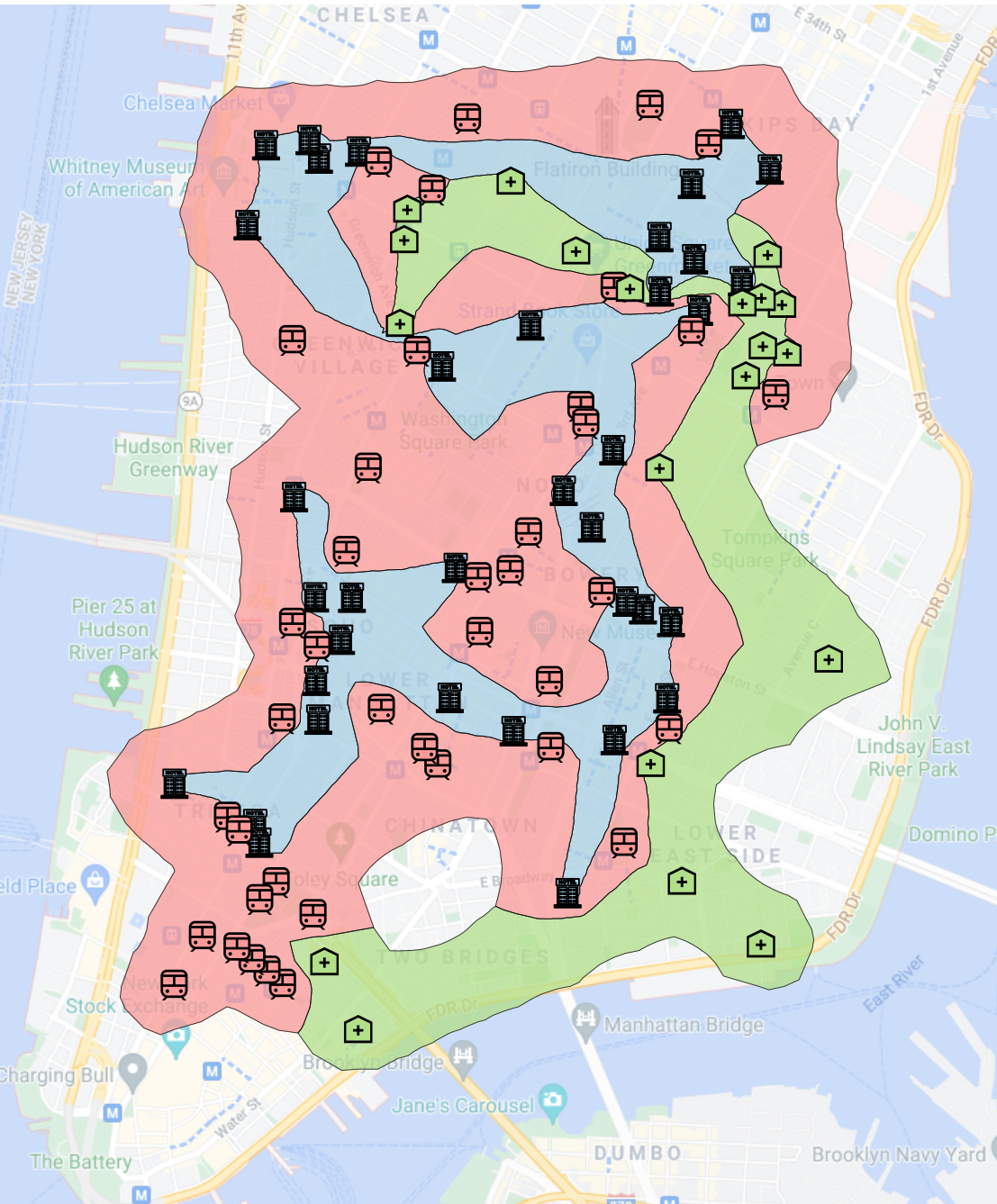
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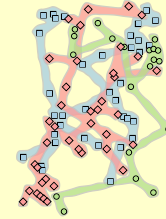
All points of the same category are connected.

Sets of Points in Spatial Data



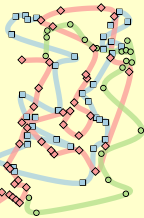
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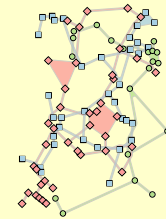
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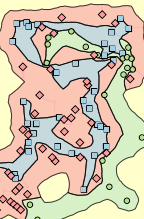
KelpFusion

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MapSets

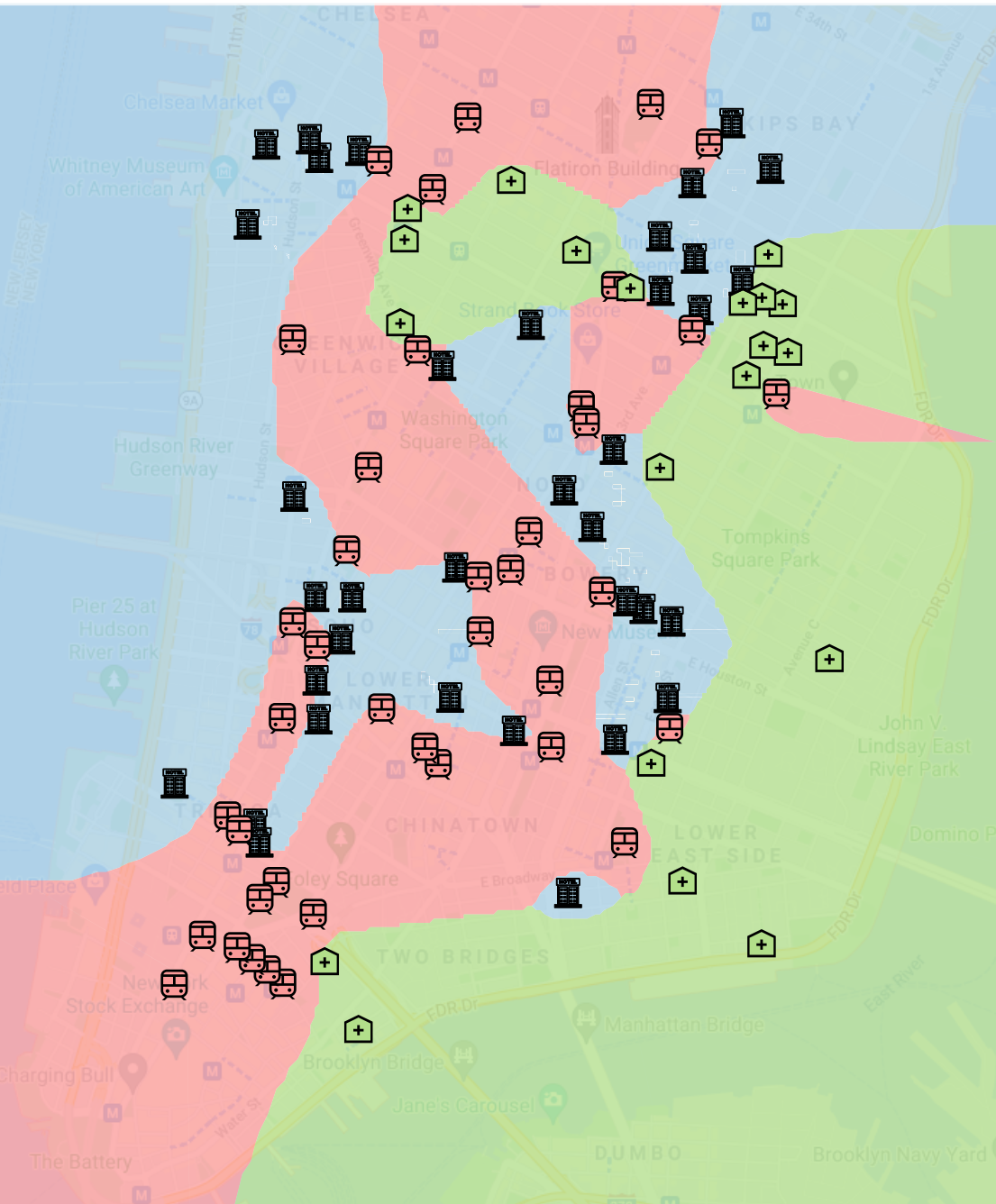
[Efrat, Hu, Kobourov & Pupyrev '15]



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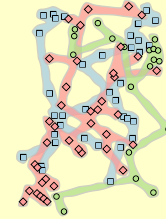
Relax connectivity requirement
→ preservation of locality of clusters

Sets of Points in Spatial Data



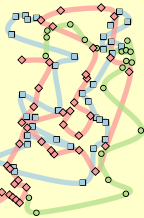
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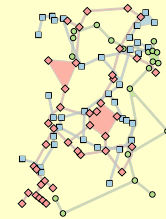
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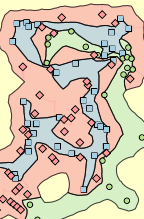
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MapSets

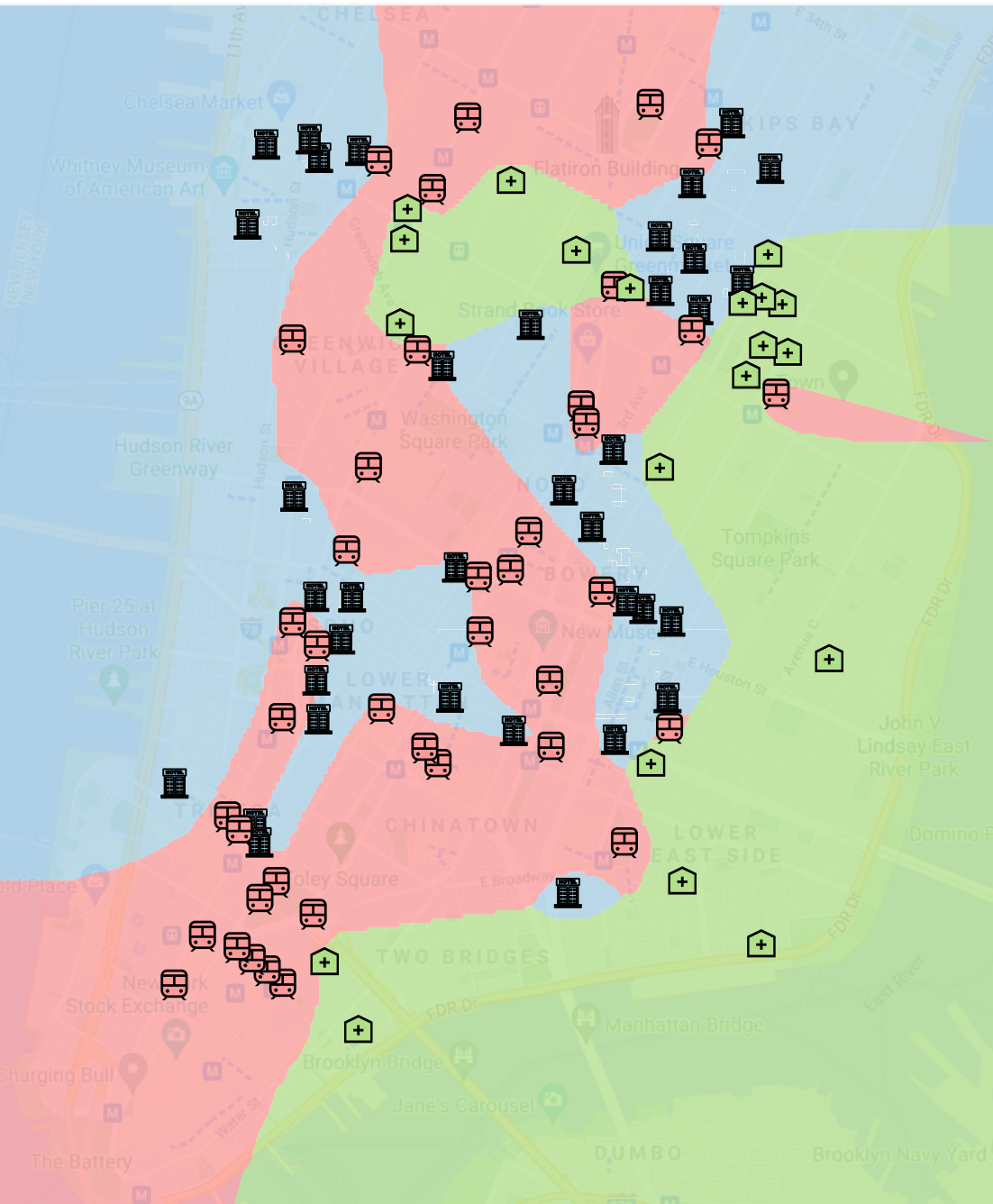
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All points of the same category are connected.

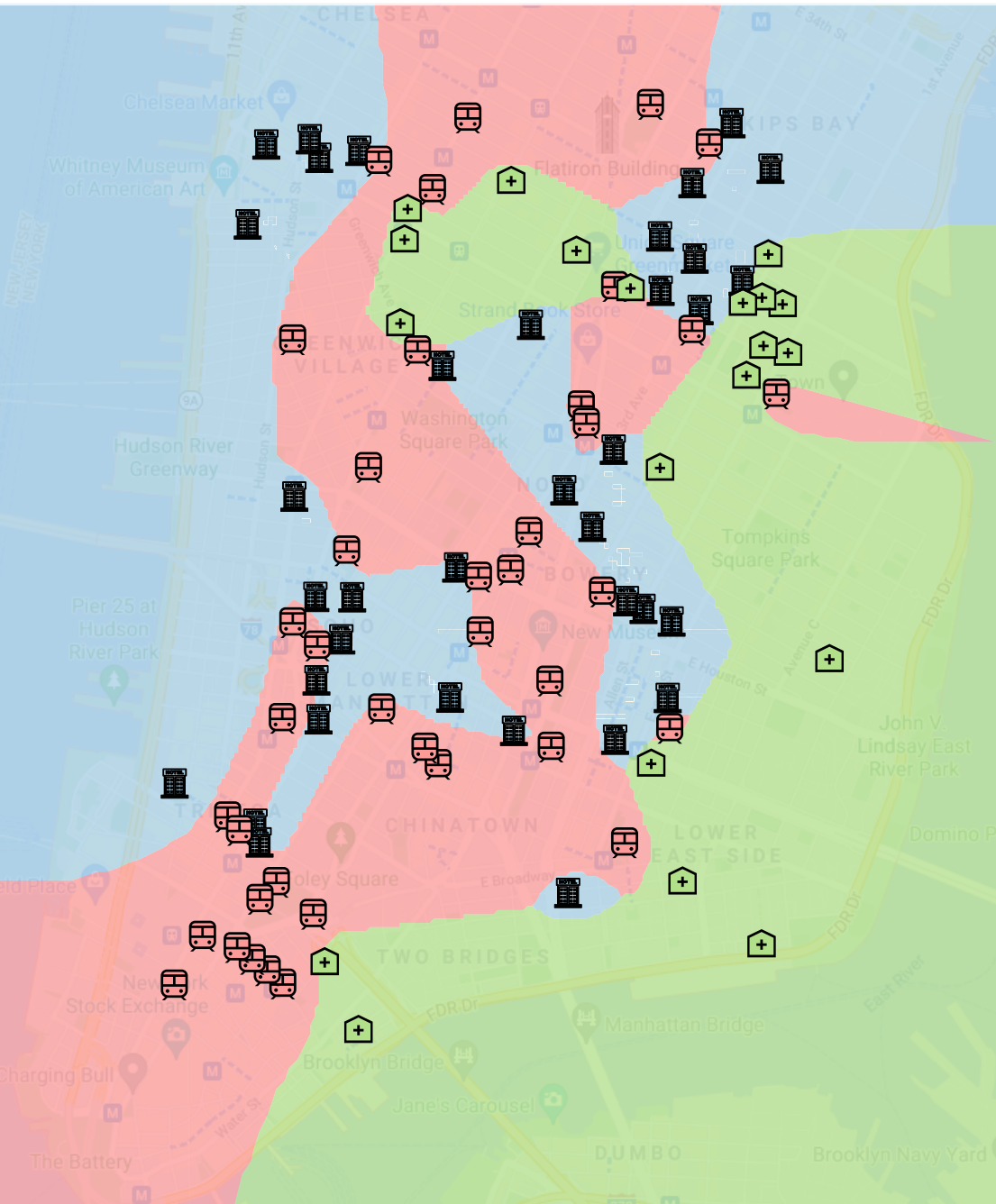
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Design Goals



Relax connectivity requirement
→ preservation of locality of clusters

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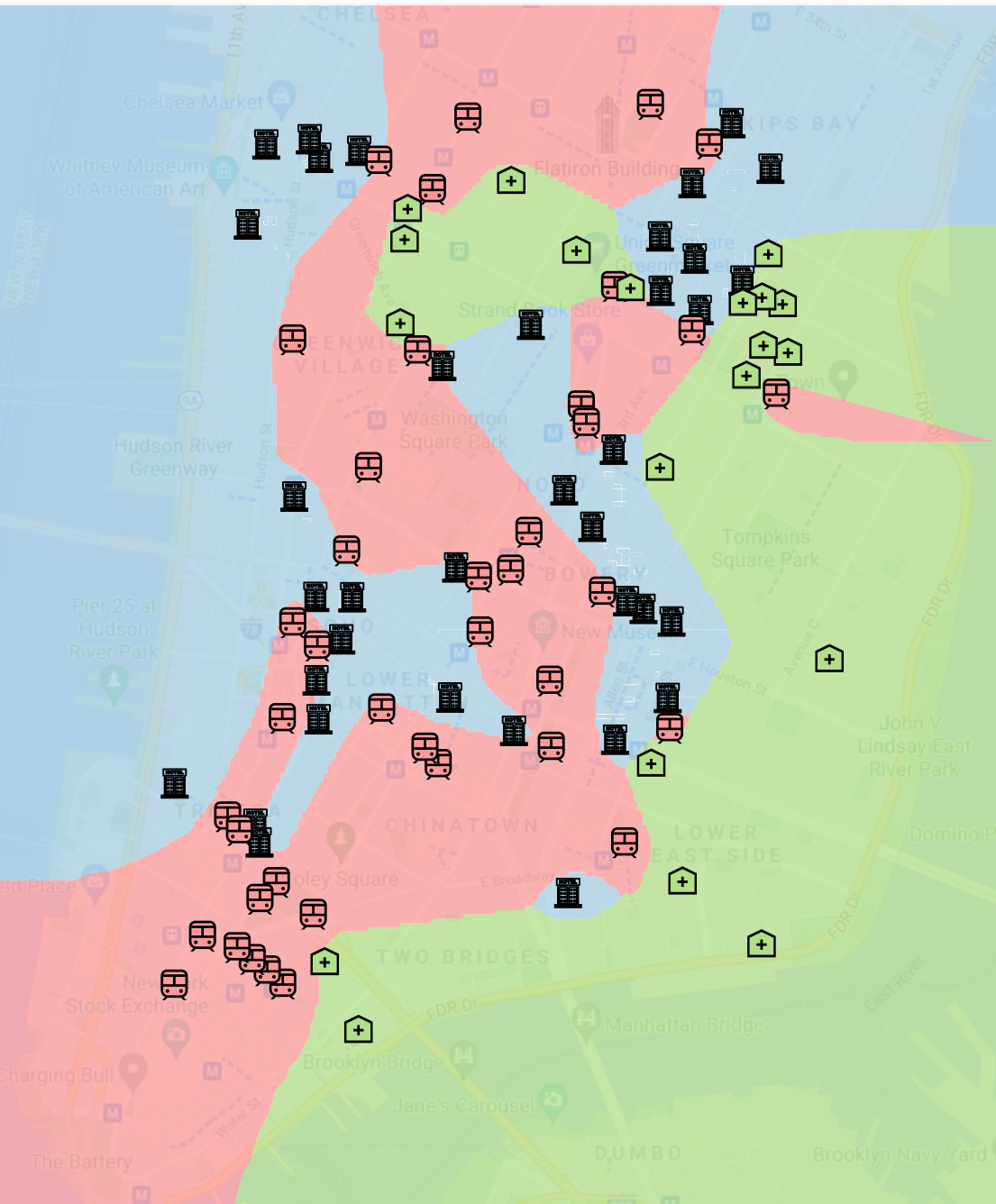


Relax connectivity requirement

→ preservation of locality of clusters

■ Categories represented by distinct colors

Design Goals

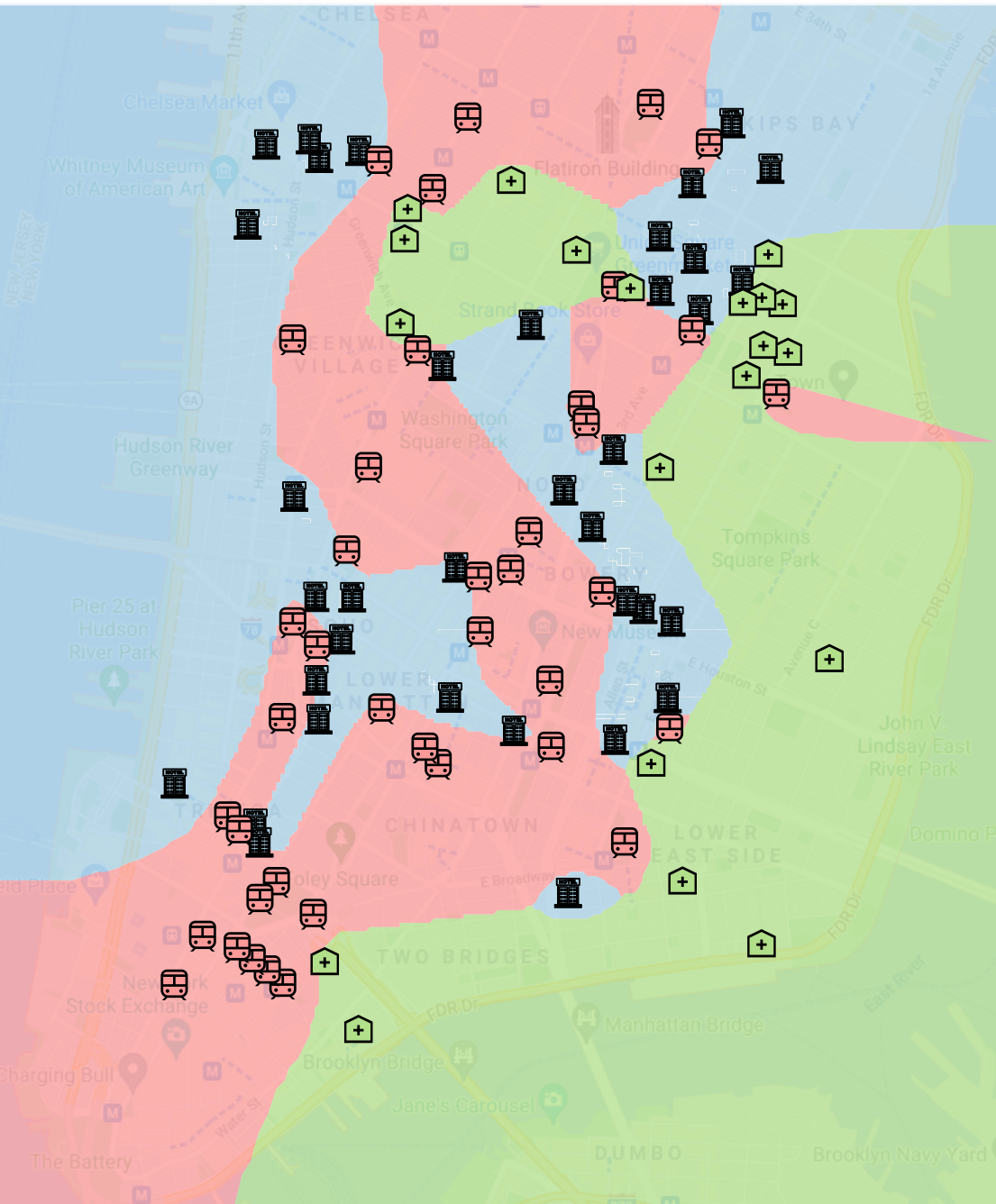


Relax connectivity requirement

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- Clusters: Subset of points from same category

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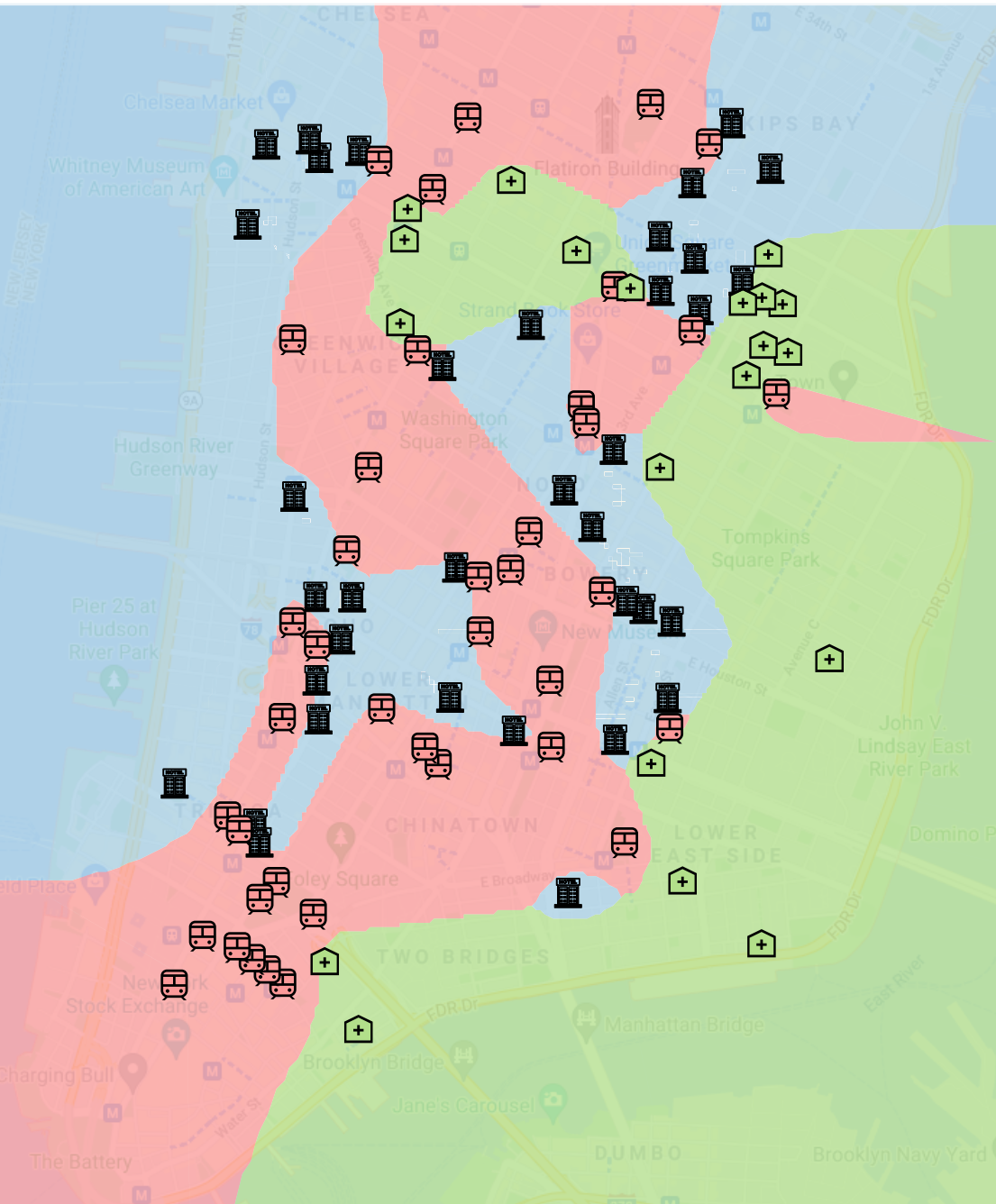


Relax connectivity requirement

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- Categories represented by distinct colors
- Clusters: Subset of points from same category
- Clusters form distinct regions

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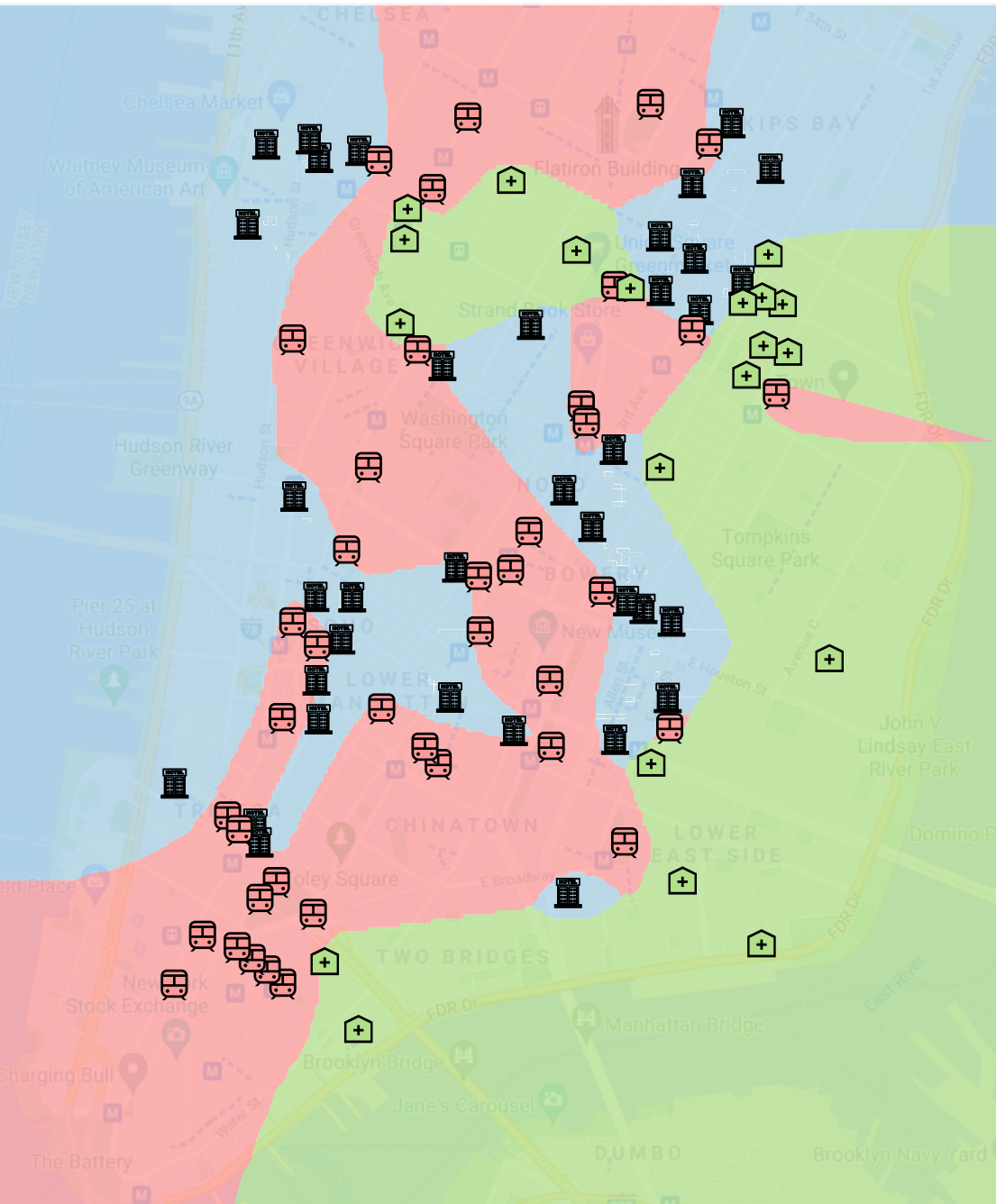


Relax connectivity requirement

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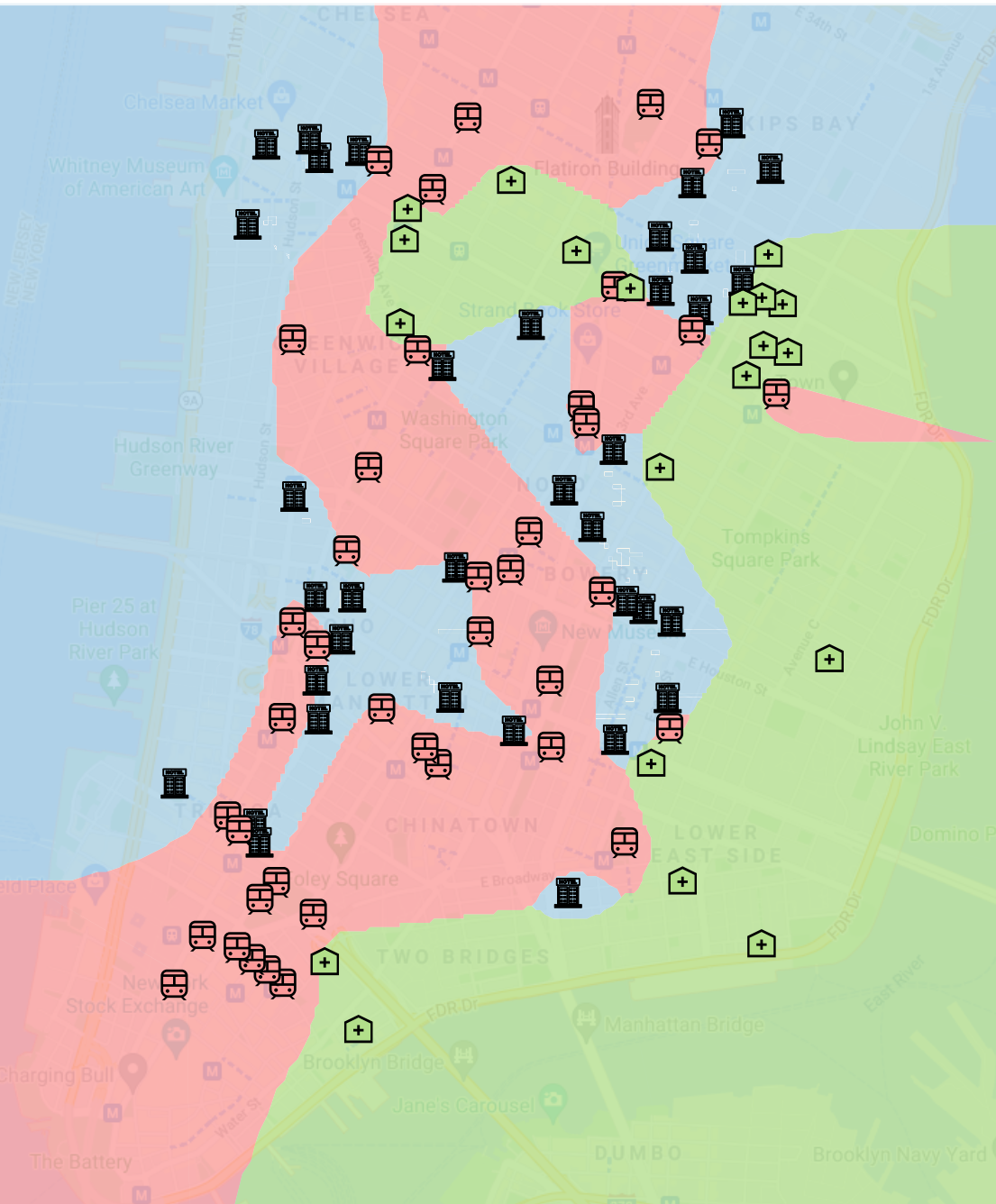


Relax connectivity requirement

→ preservation of locality of clusters

- Categories represented by distinct colors
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- Points in cluster are sufficiently close
- Small number of clusters per category

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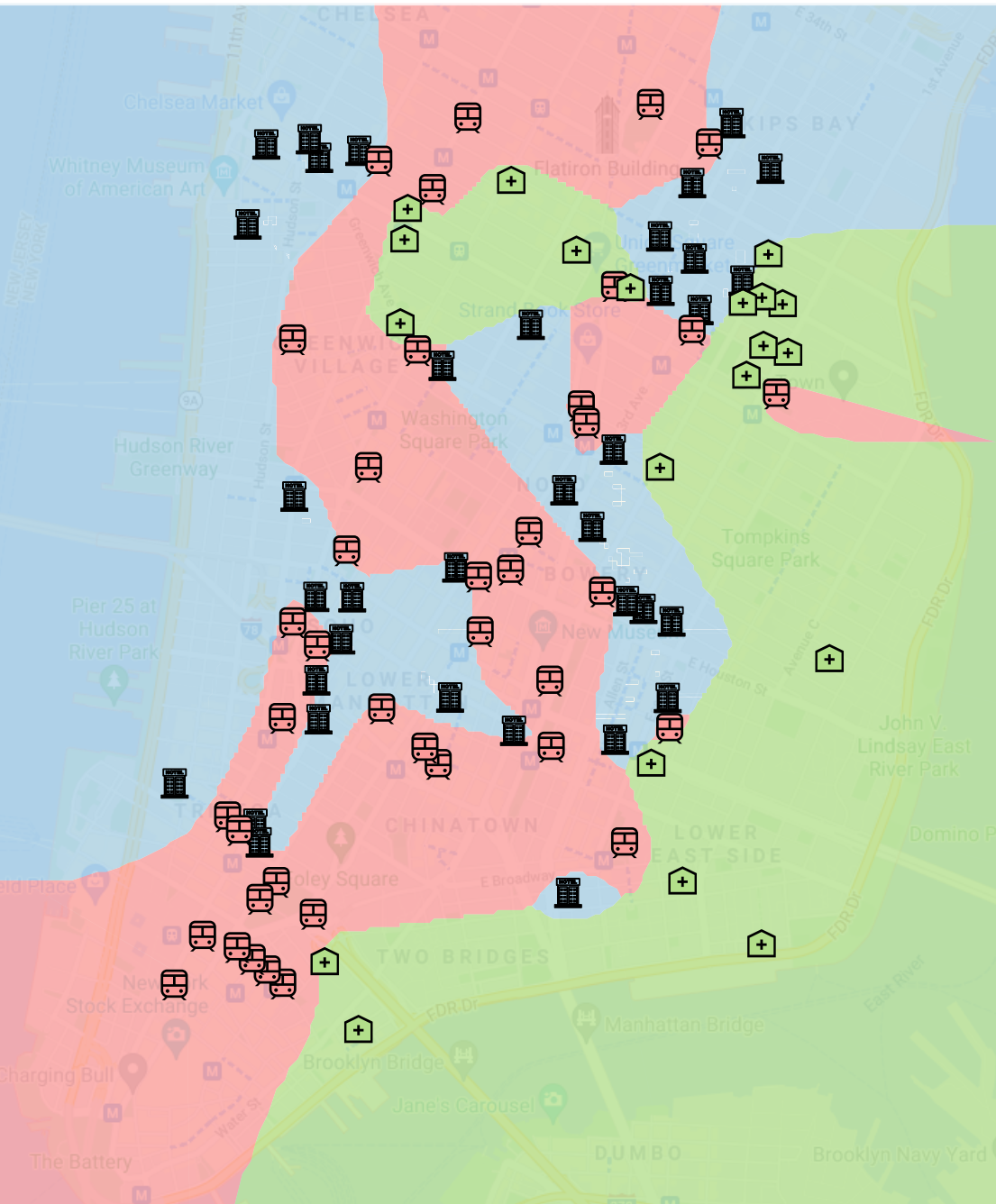


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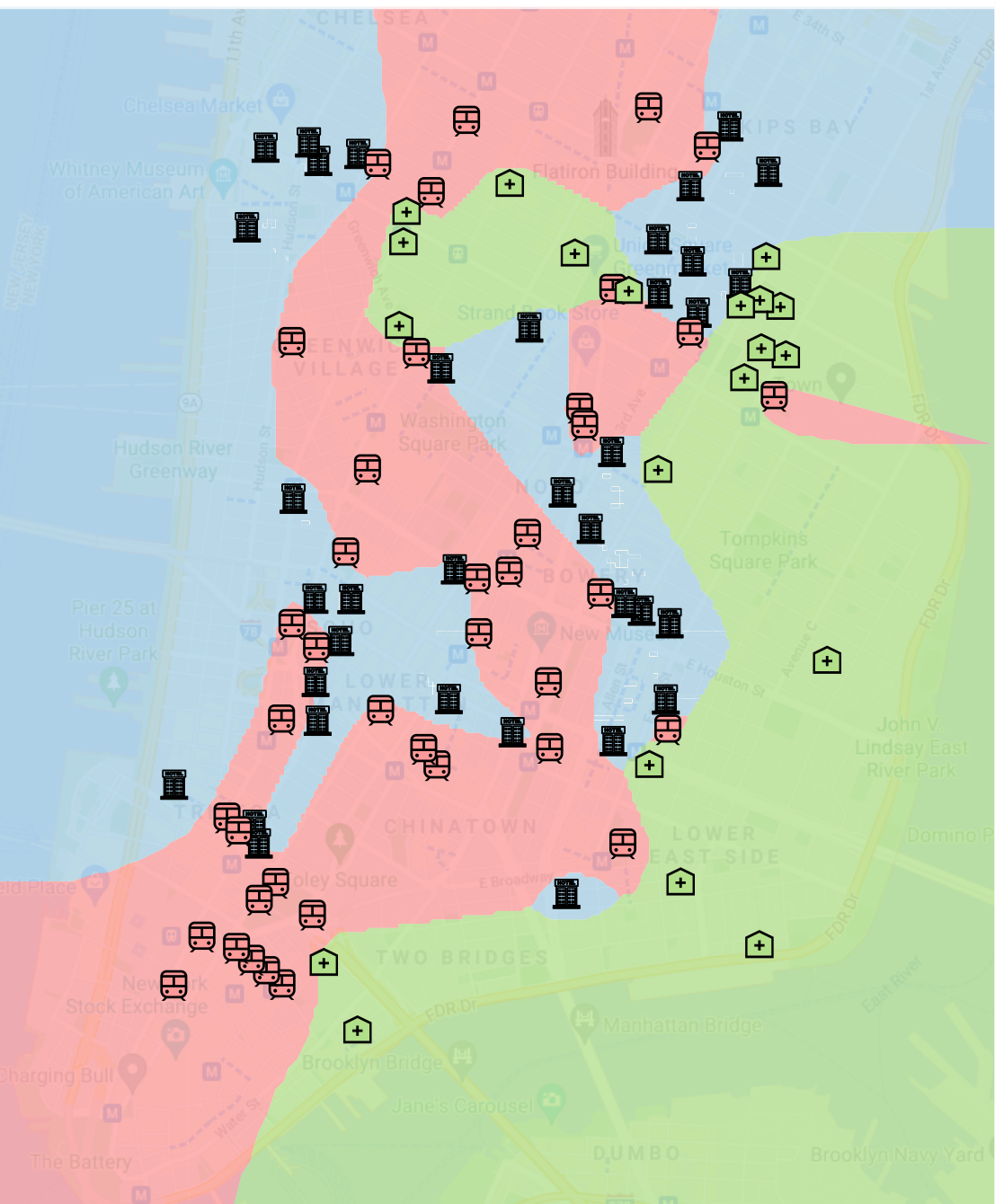
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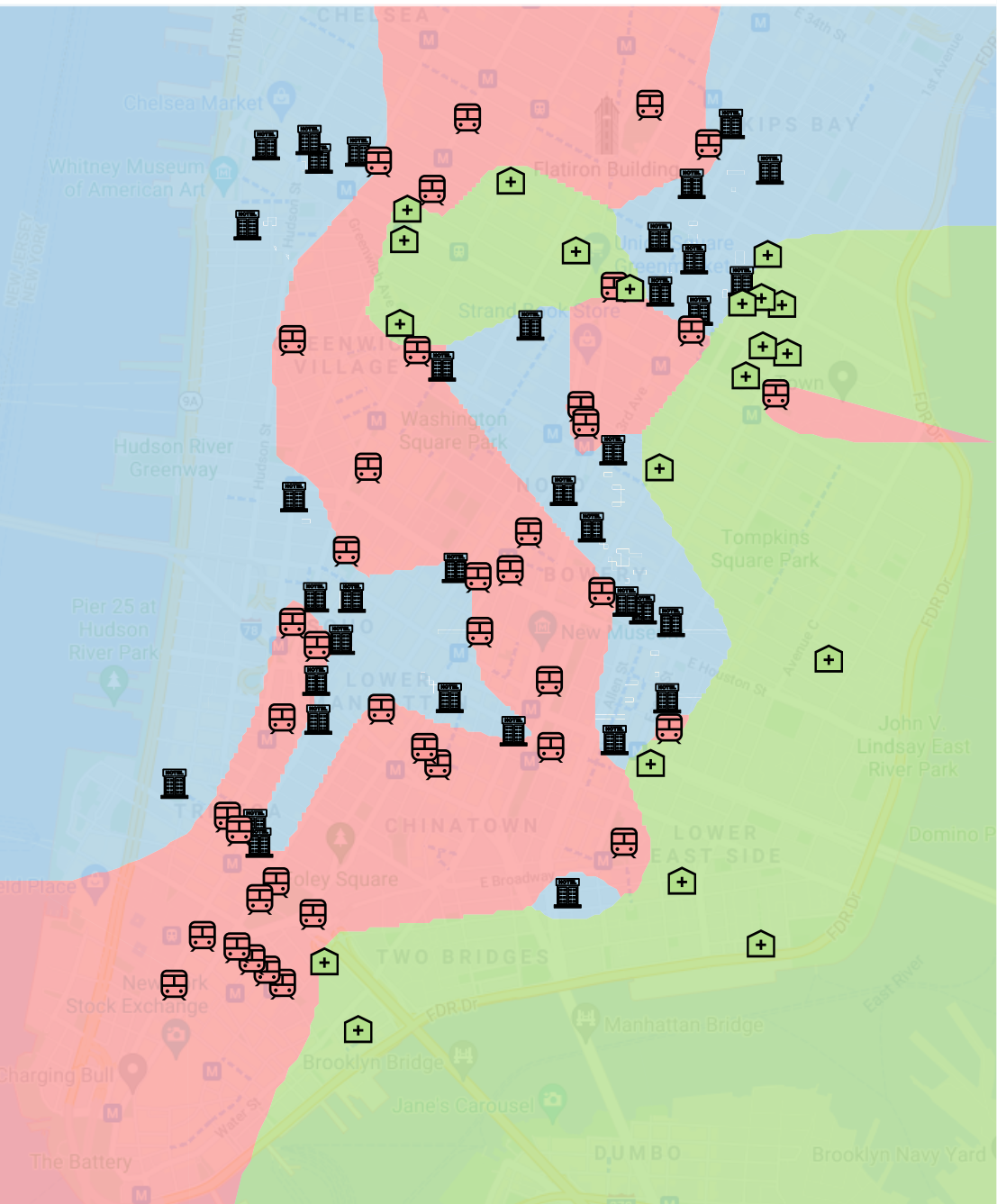
- Categories represented by distinct colors
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Points in same cluster connected
in a suitable proximity graph

Pipeline

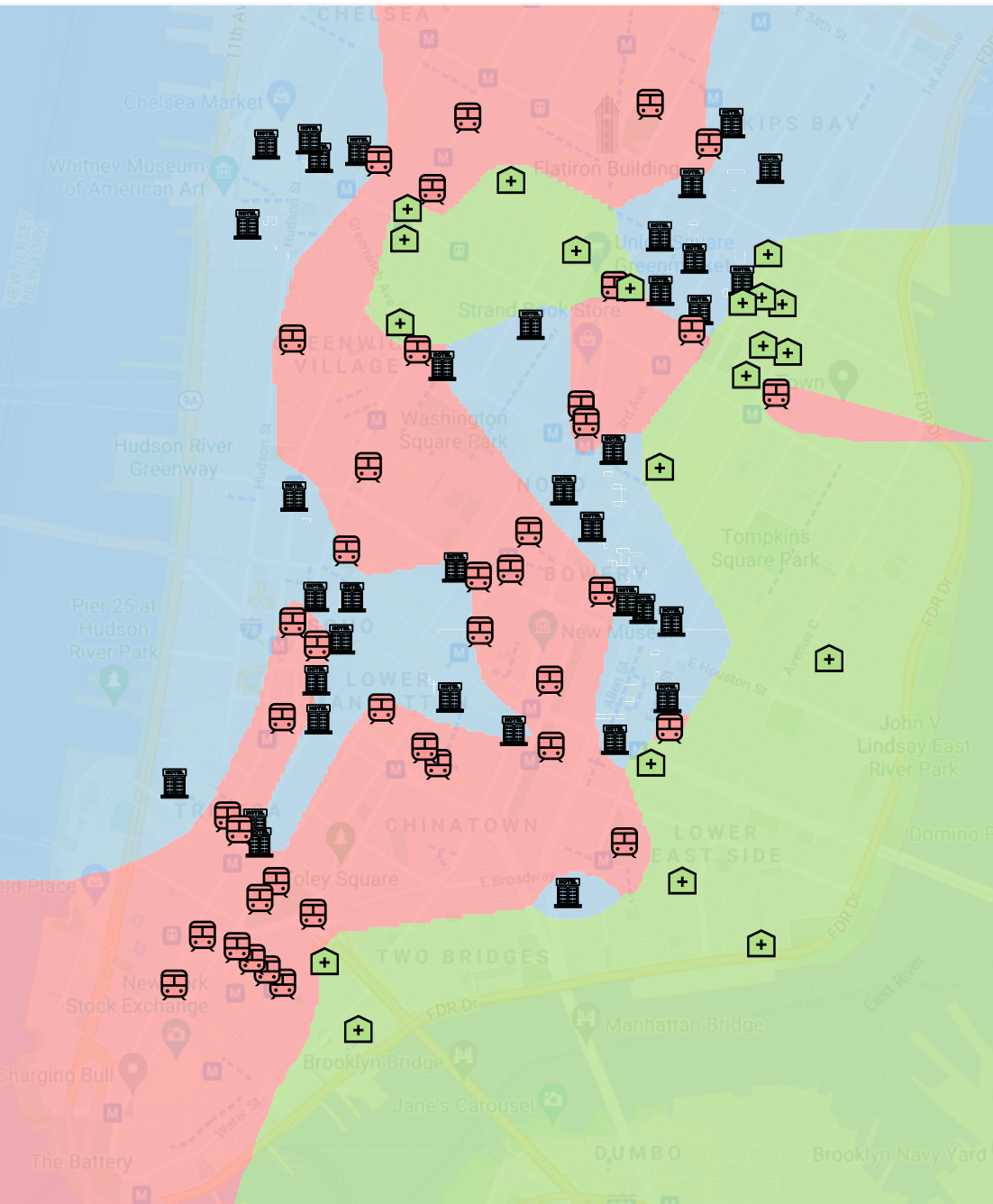


Pipeline

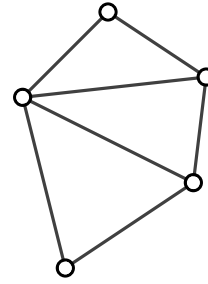


1. Proximity Graph

Pipeline

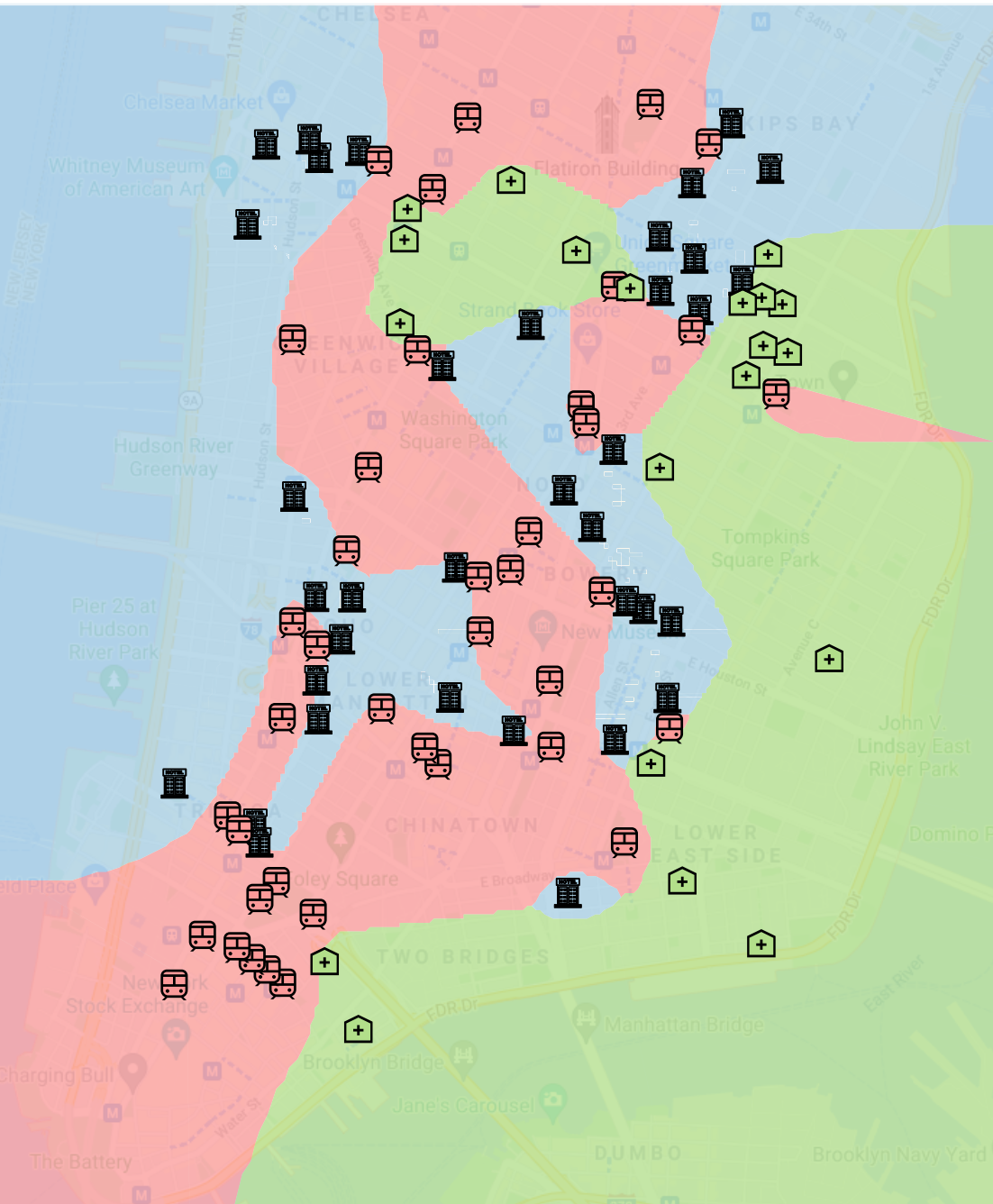


1. Proximity Graph

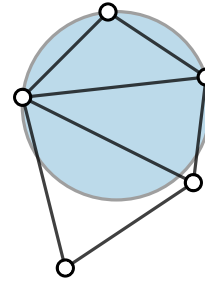


Delaunay
Triangulation

Pipeline

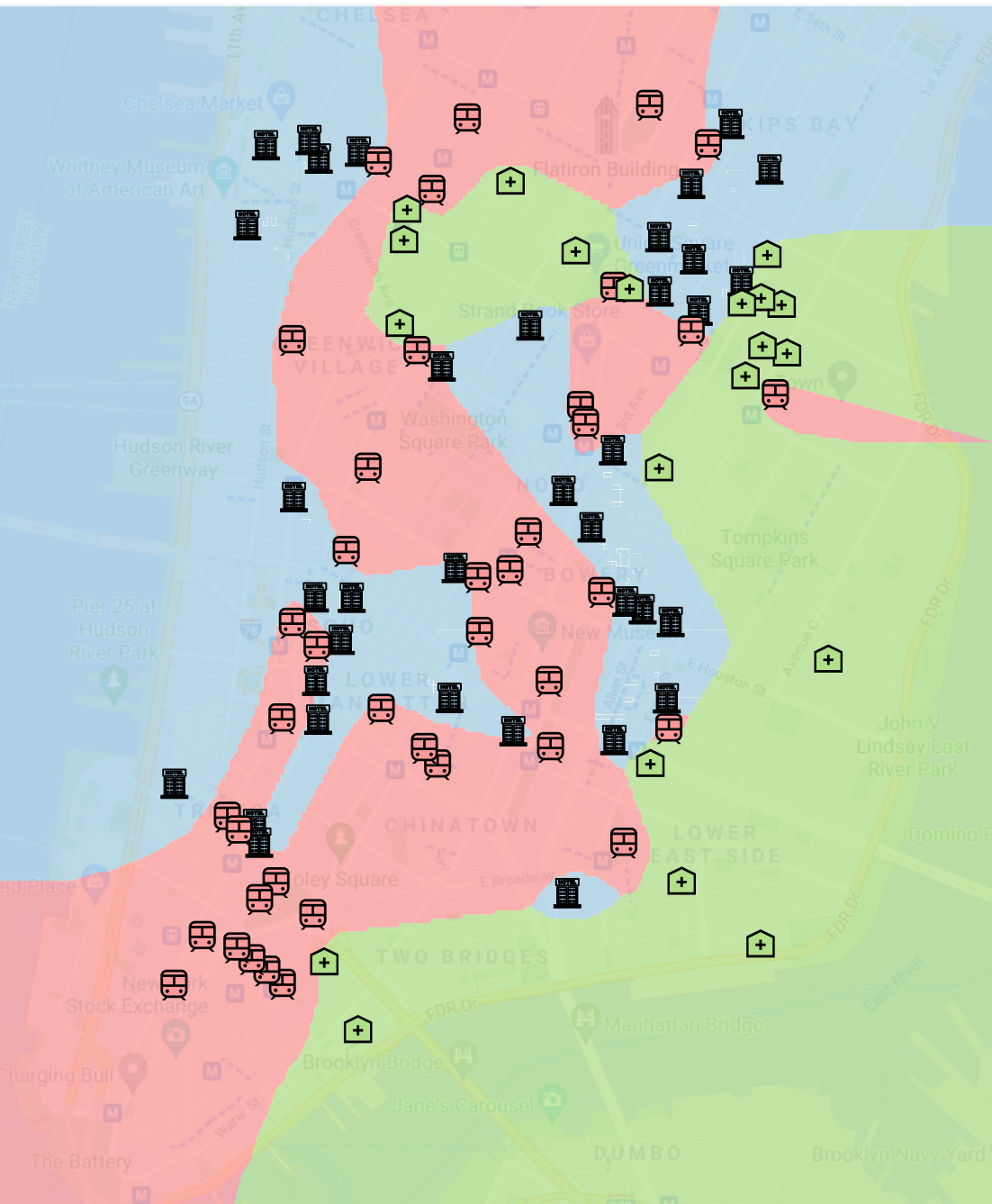


1. Proximity Graph

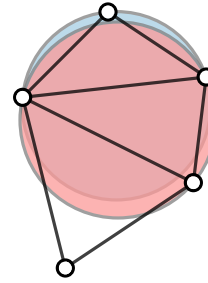


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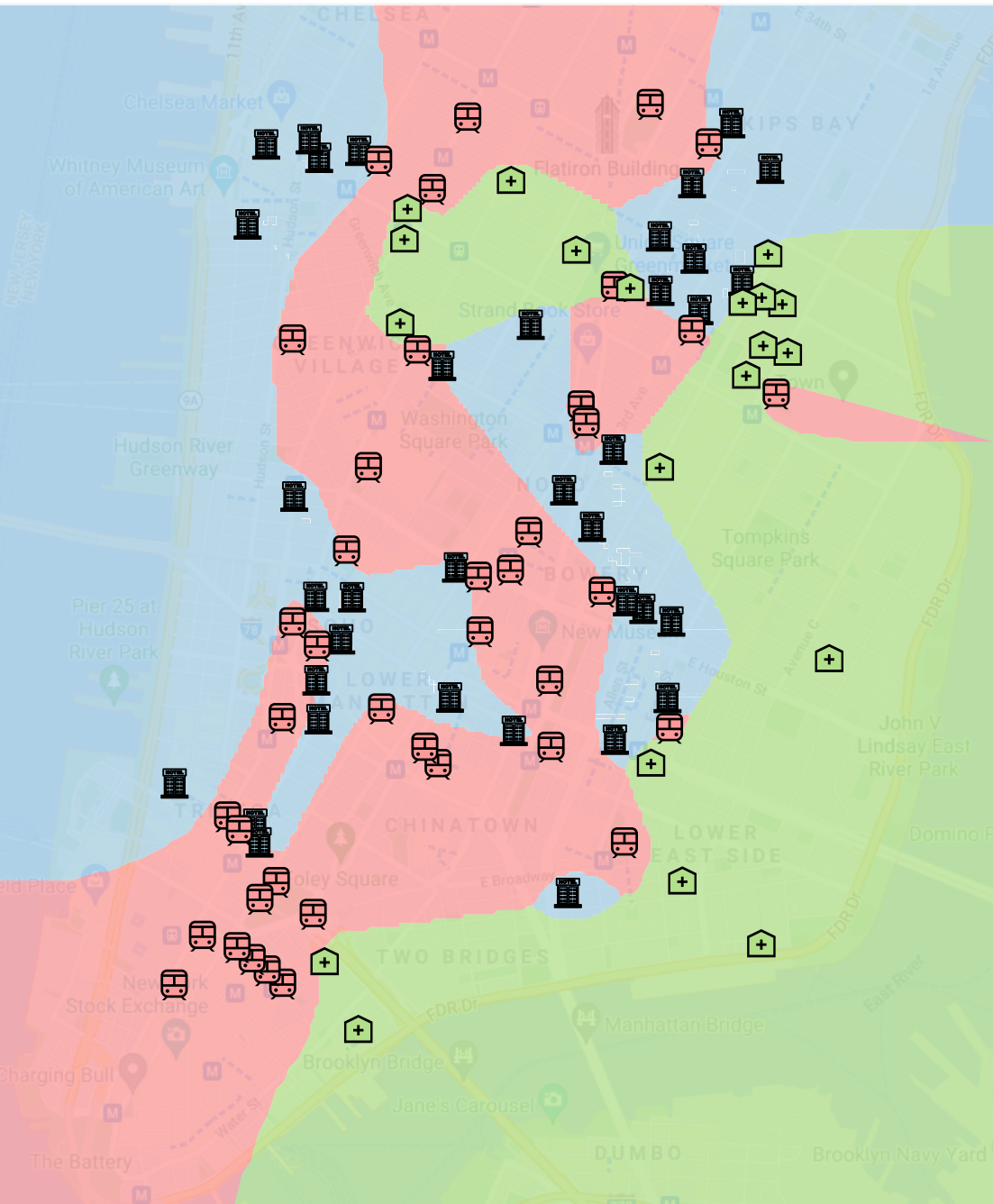


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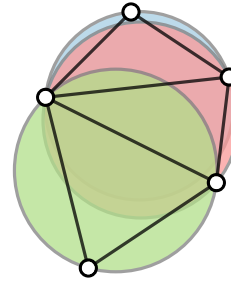


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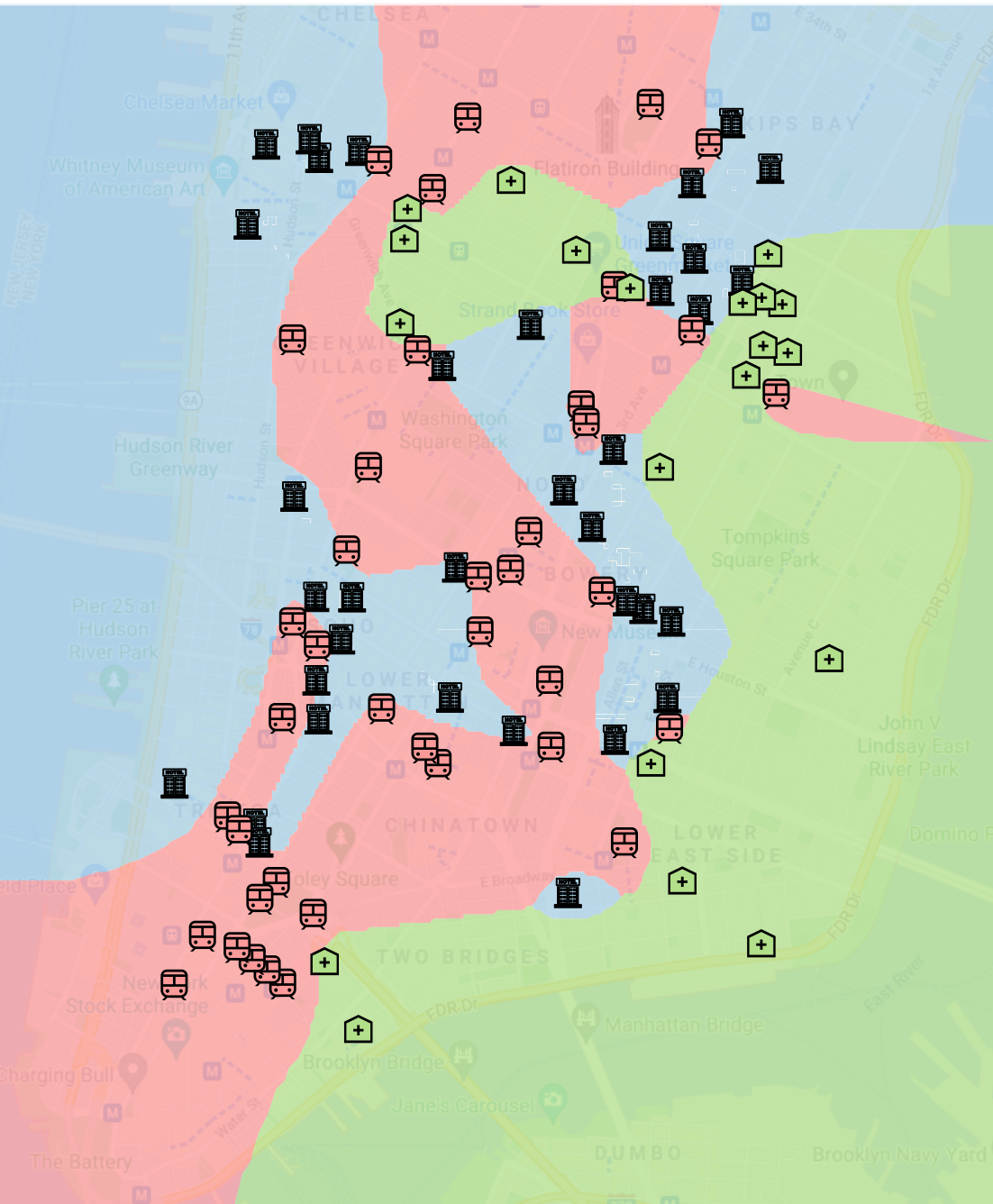


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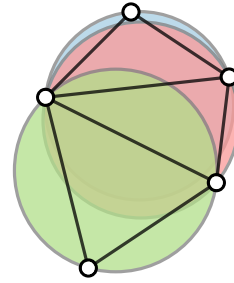


Delaunay
Triangulation

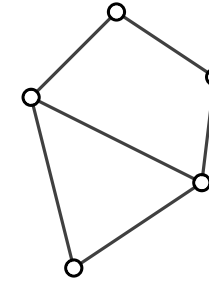
Pipeline



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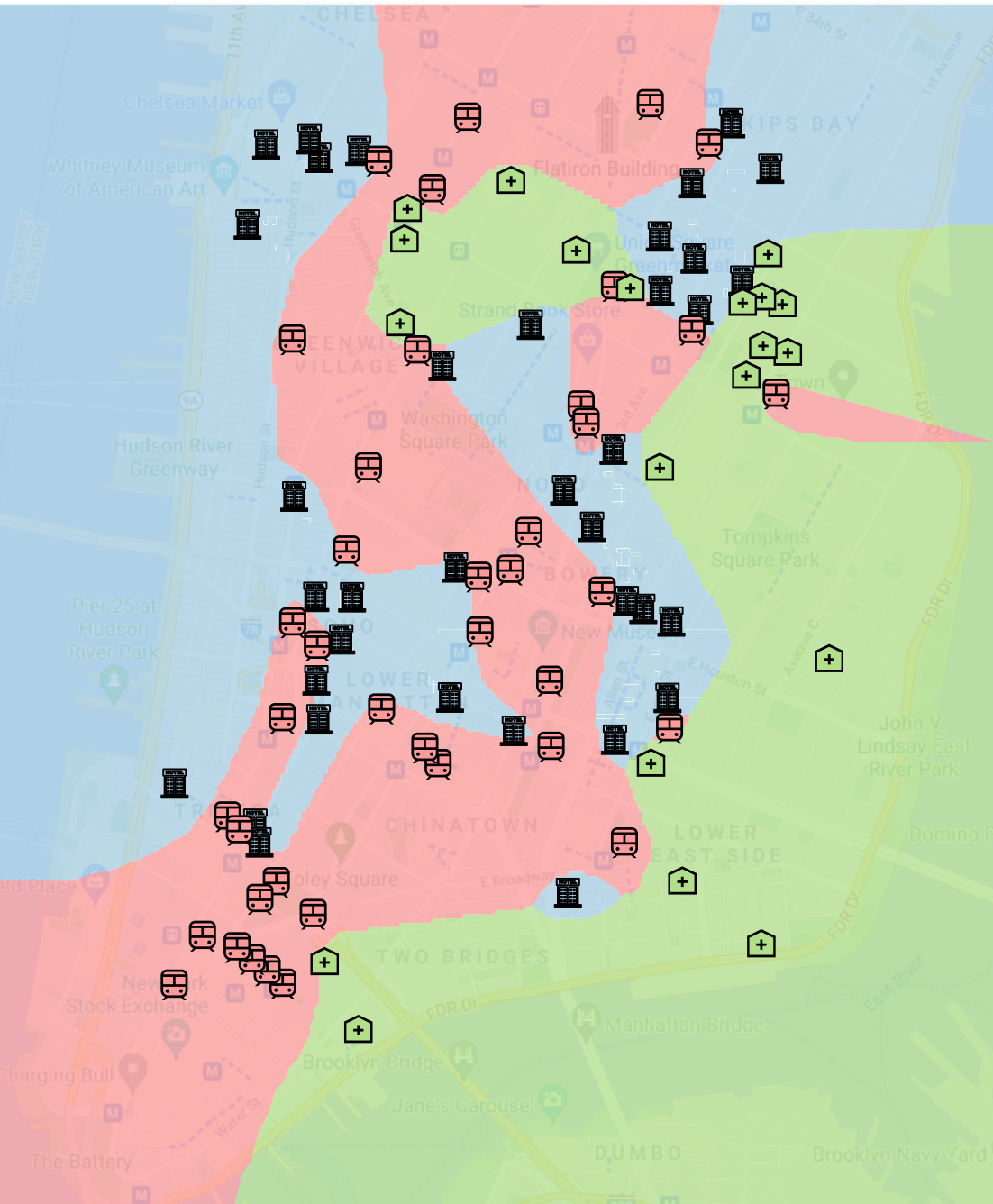


Delaunay
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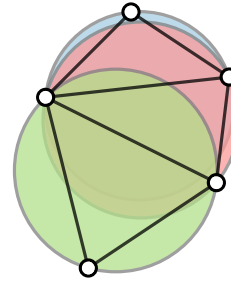


Gabriel
Graph

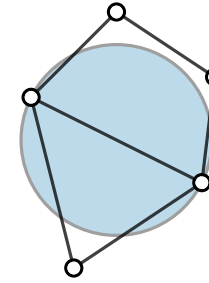
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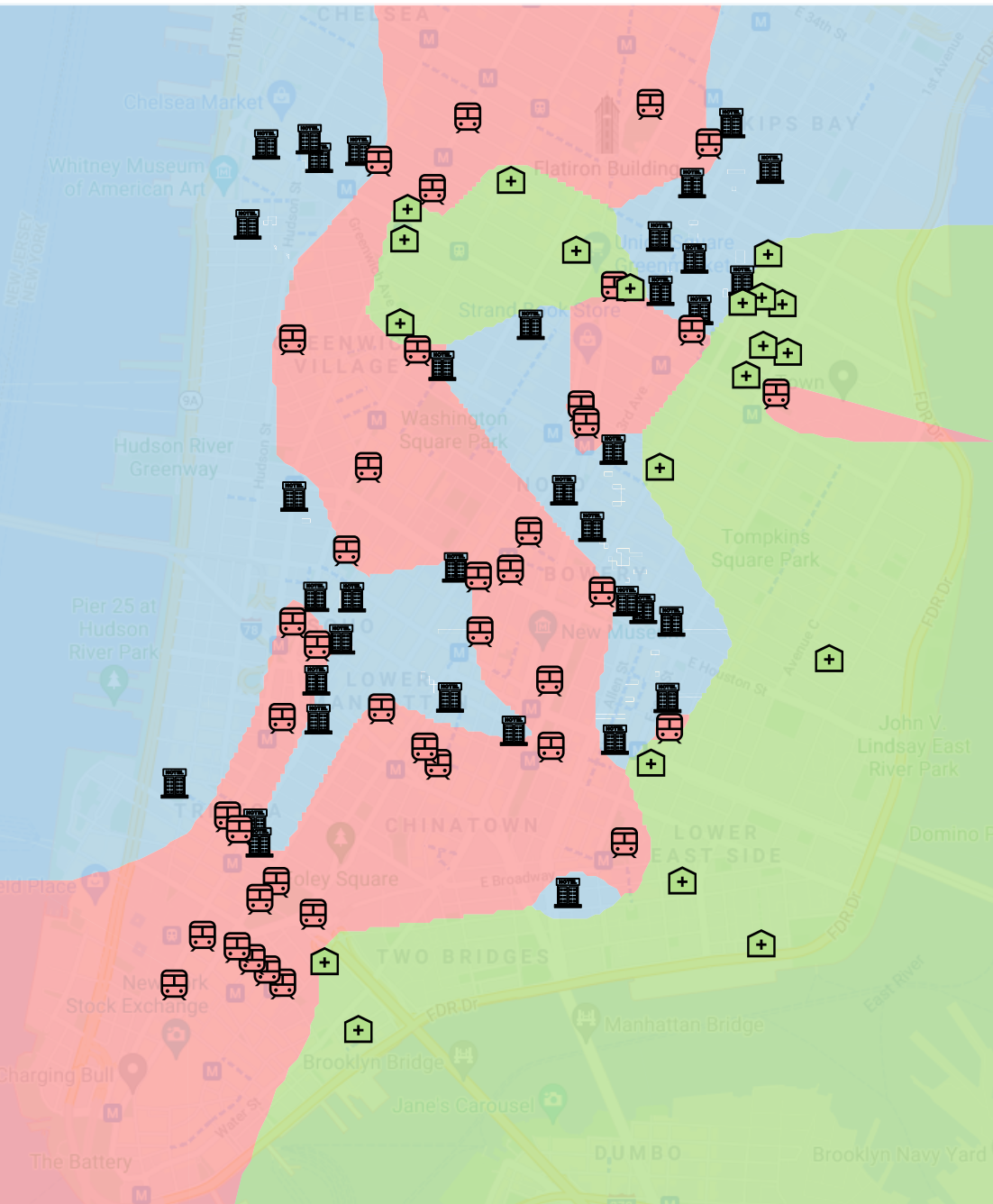


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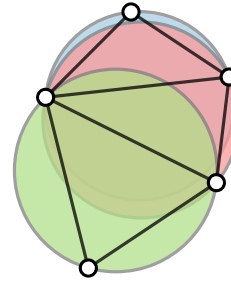


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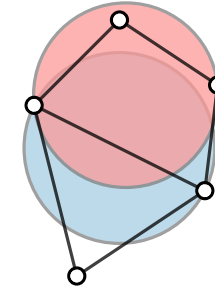
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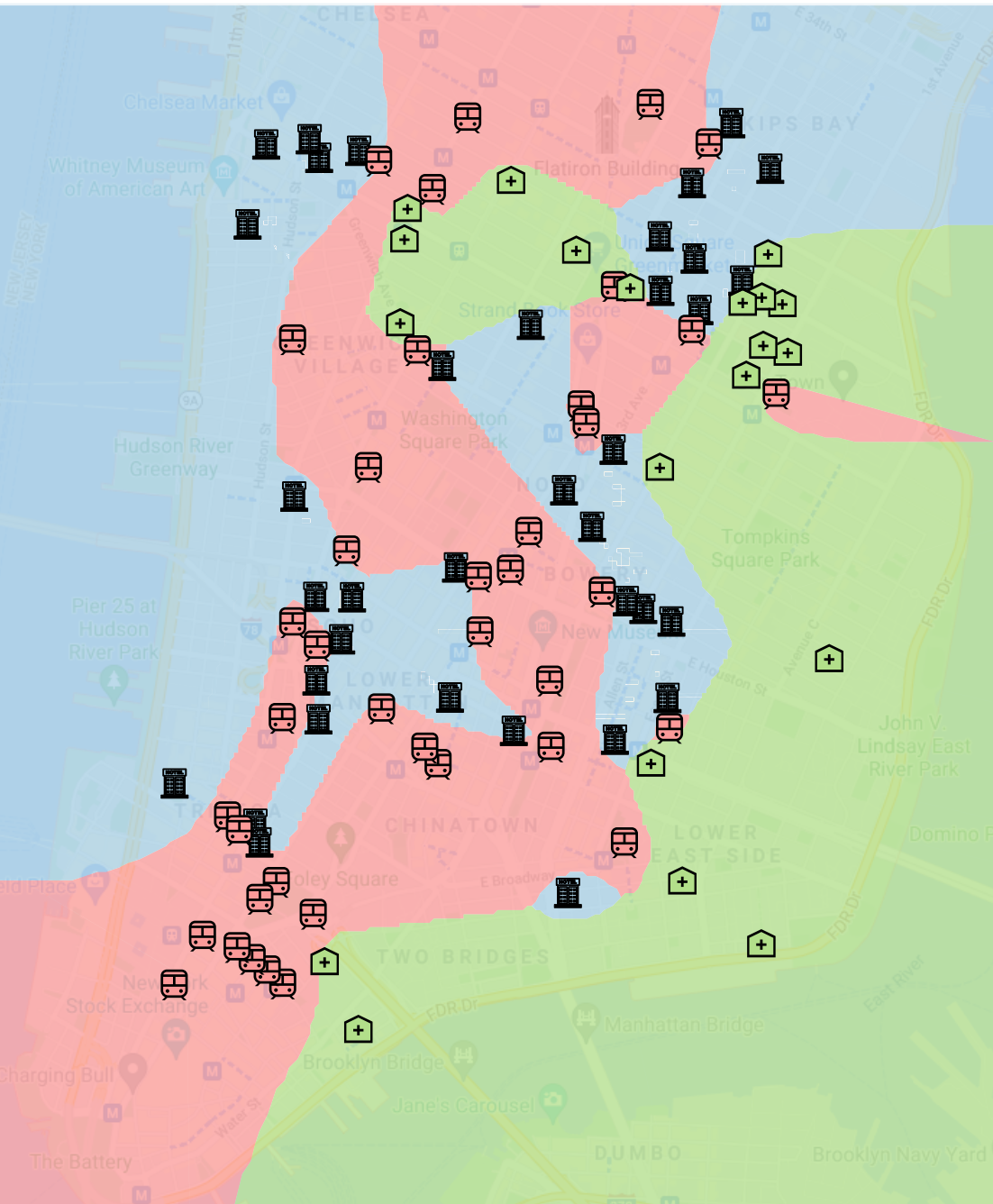


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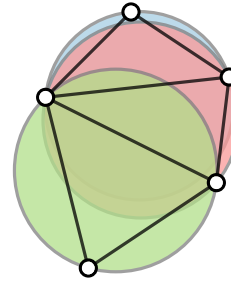


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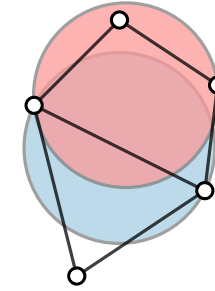
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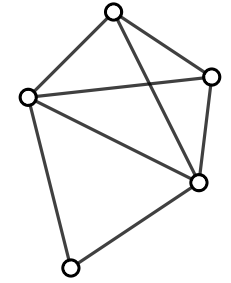
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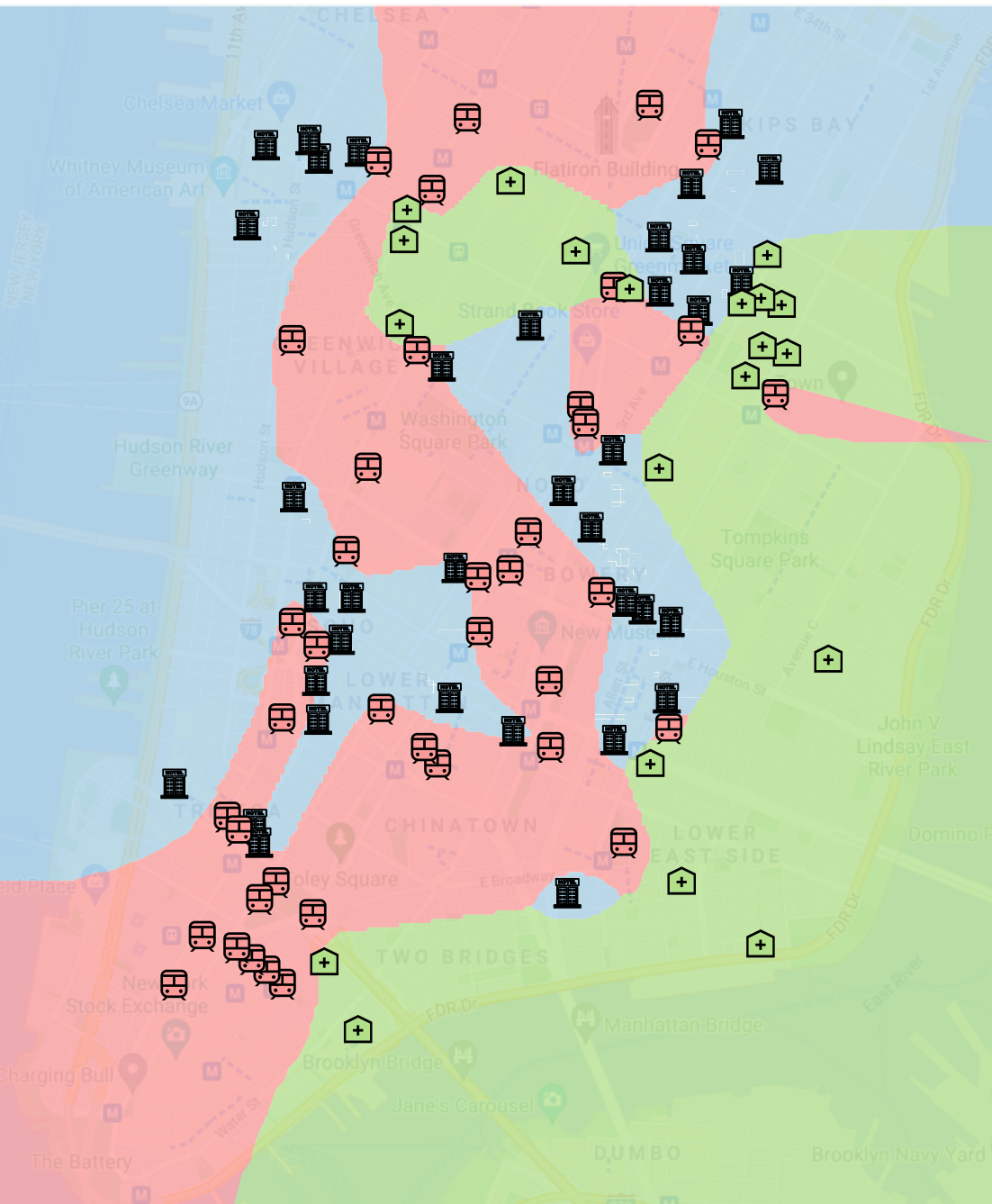


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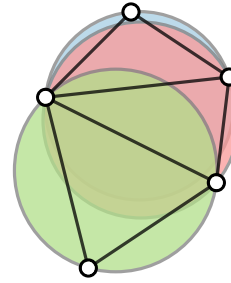


β -Skeleton

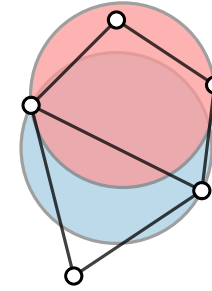
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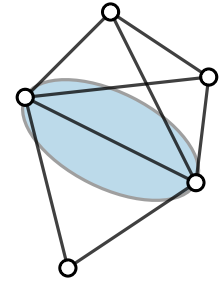
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Delaunay
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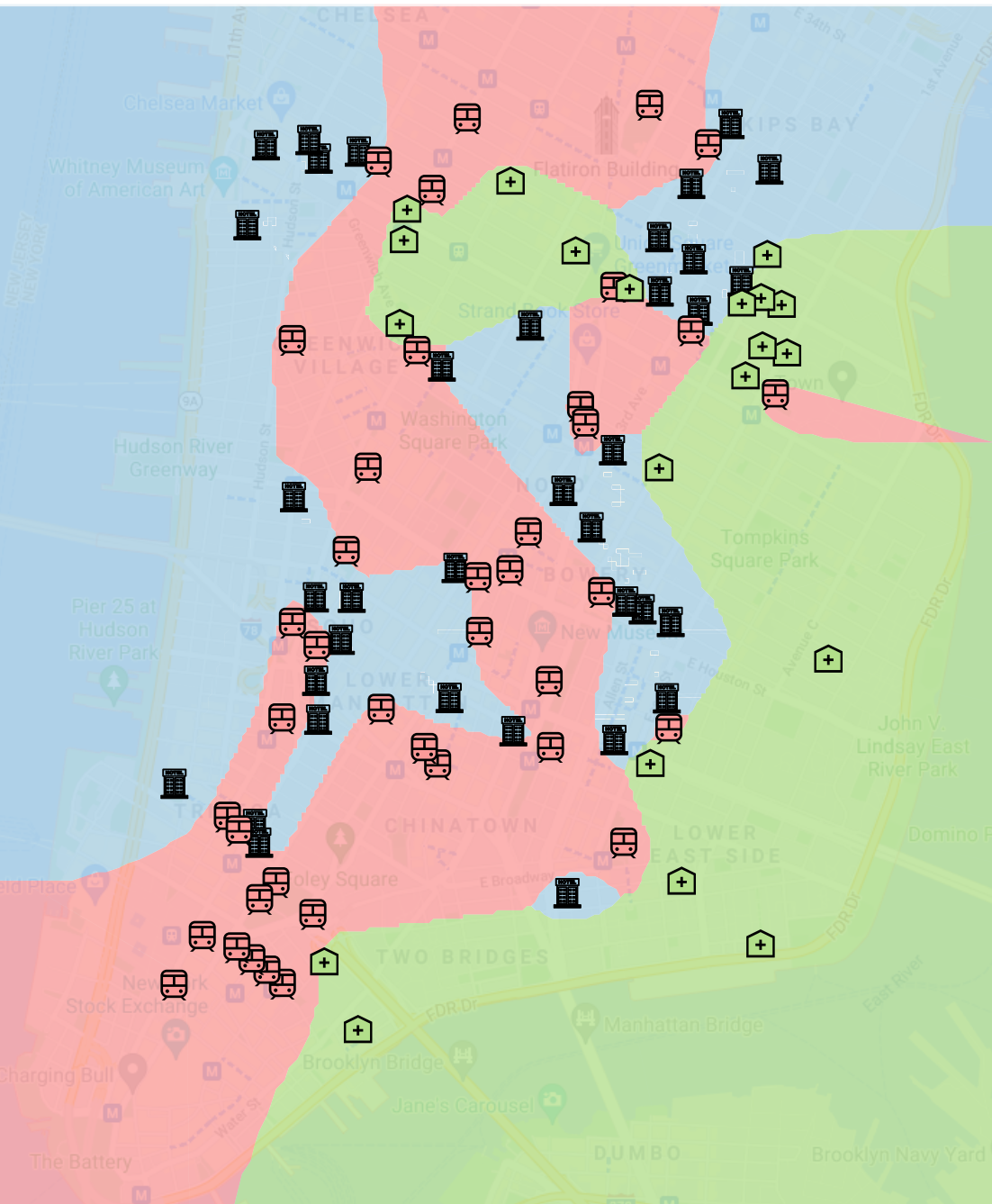


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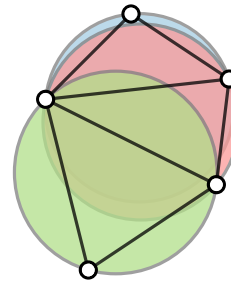


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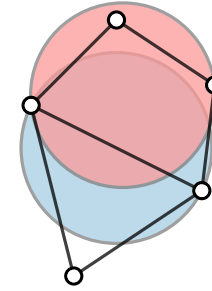
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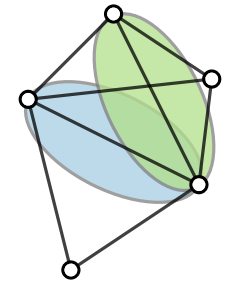
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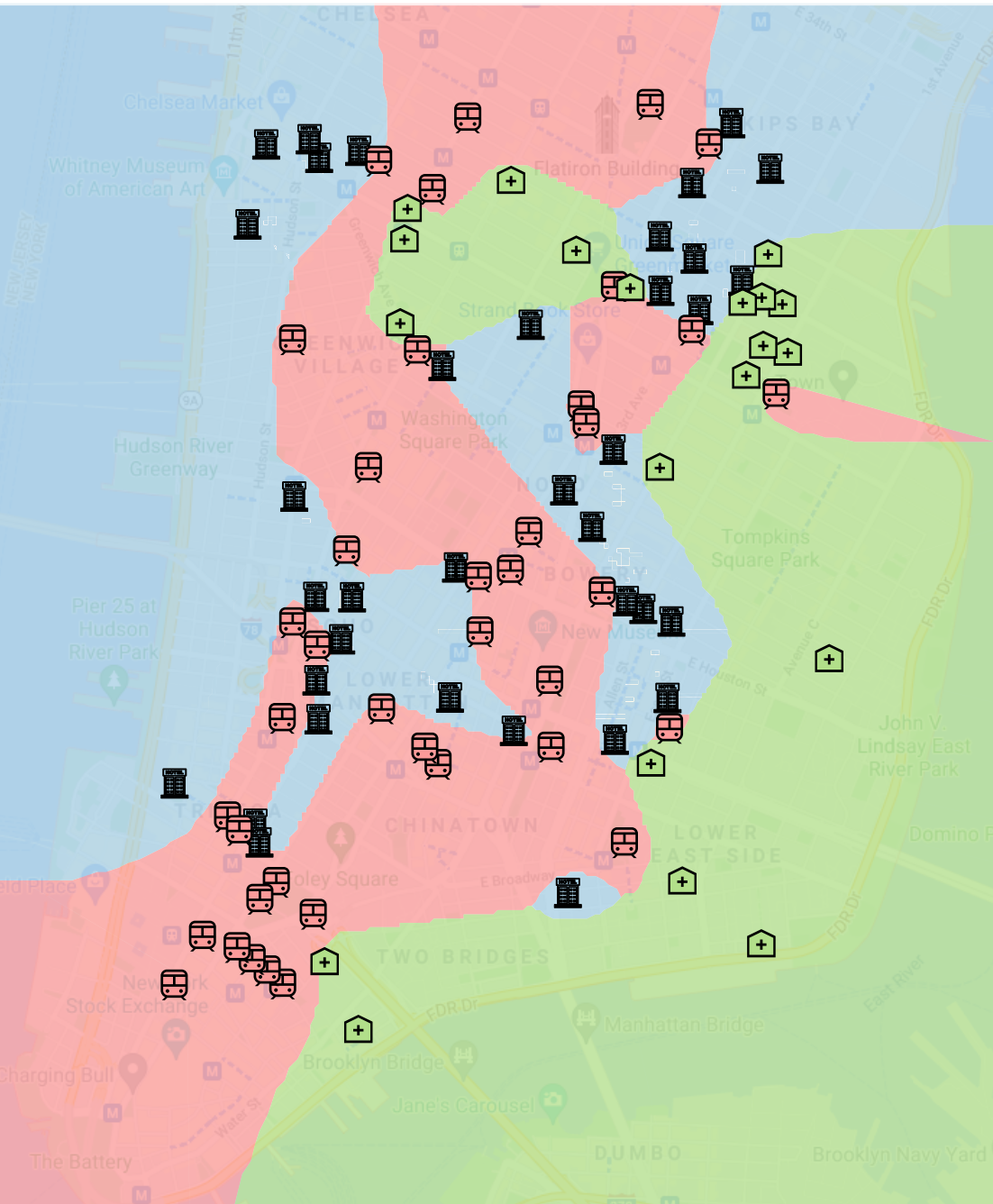


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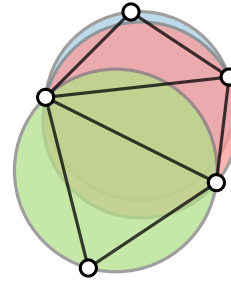


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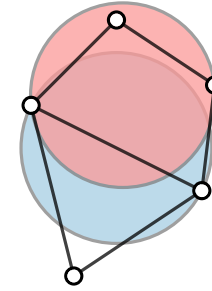
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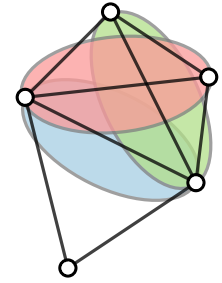
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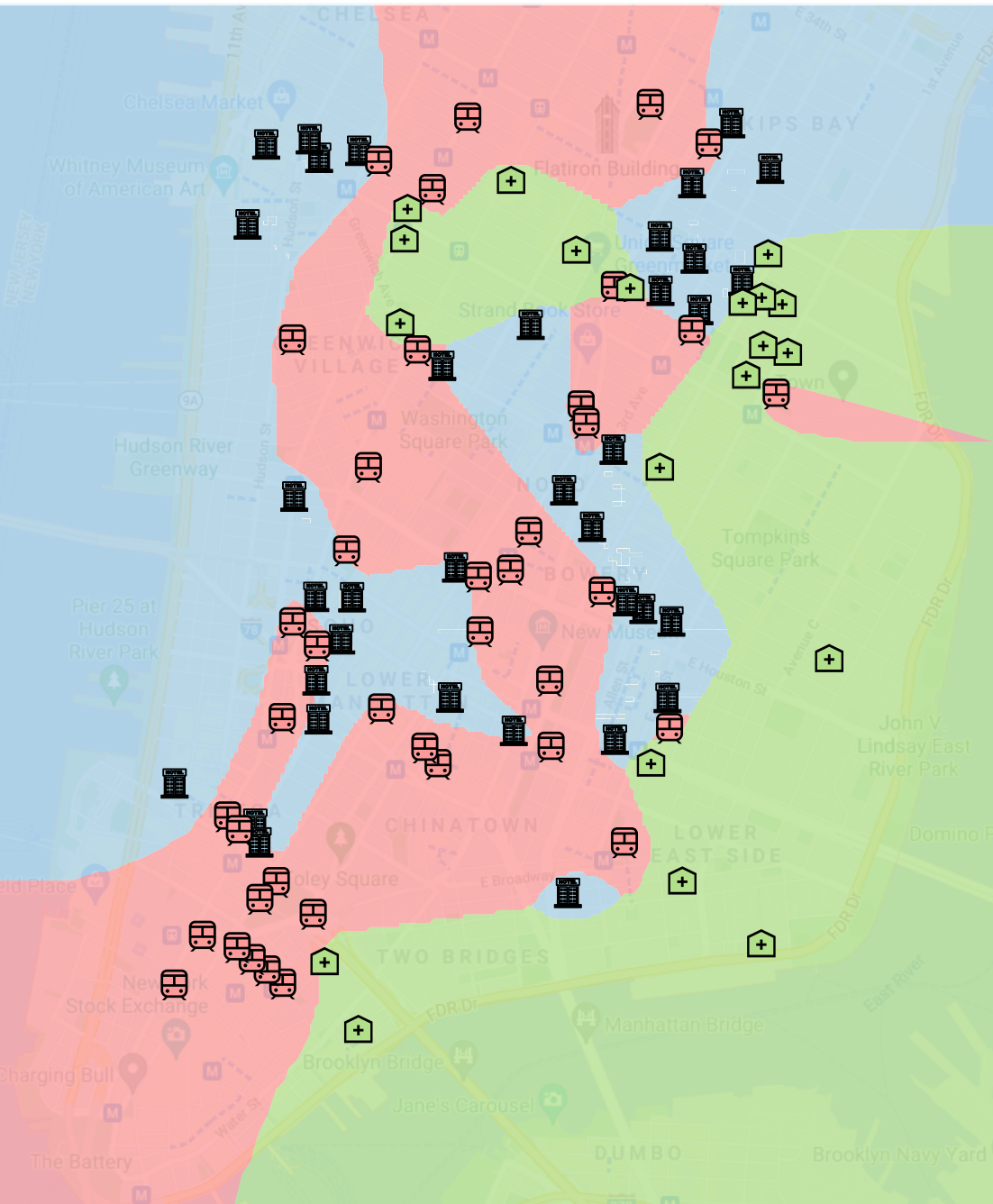


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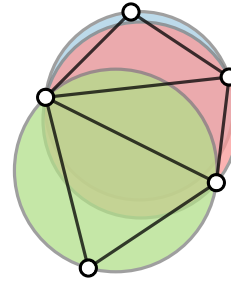


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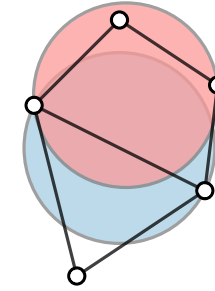
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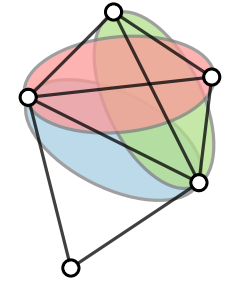
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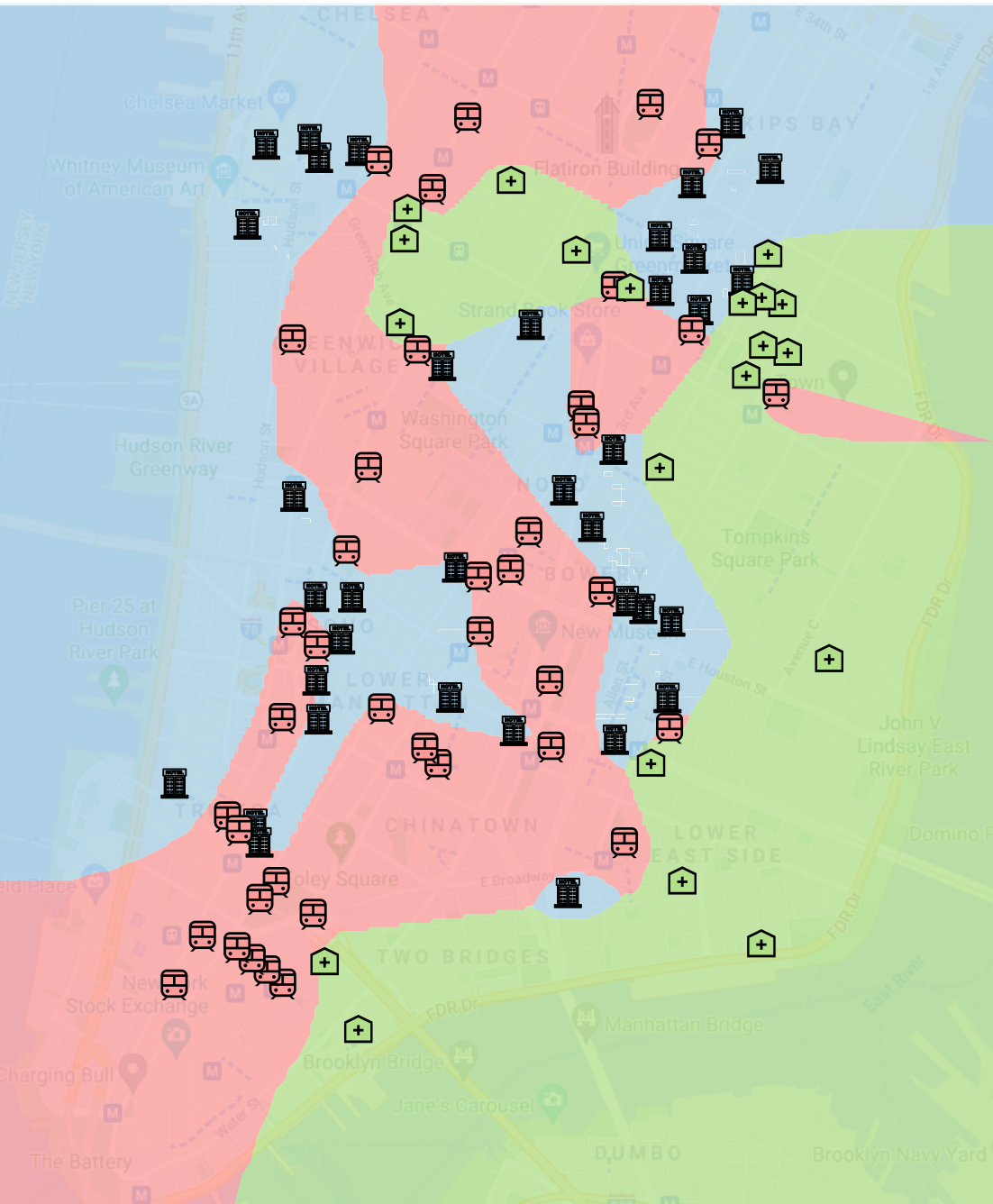
Gabriel
Graph



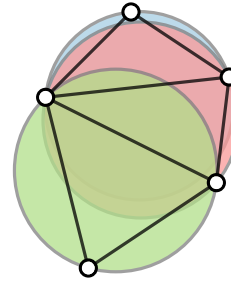
β -Skeleton

2. Planar Spanning Forest

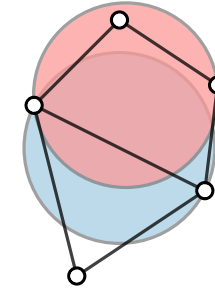
Pipeline



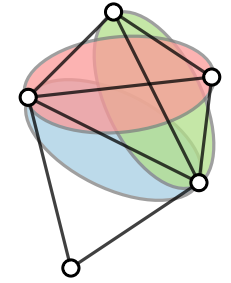
1. Proximity Graph



Delaunay
Triangulation

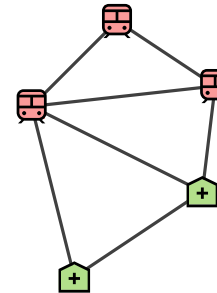


Gabriel
Graph

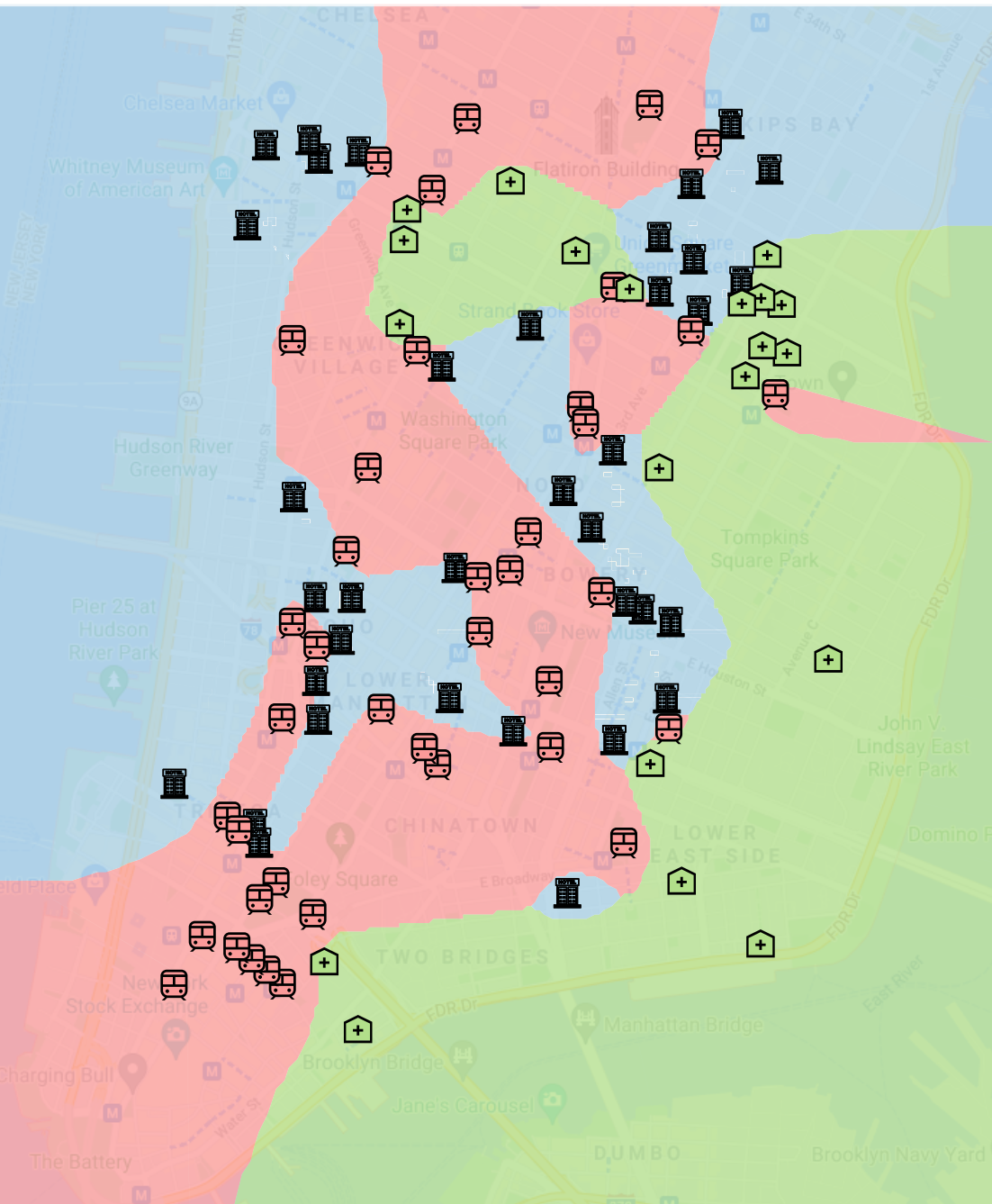


β -Skeleton

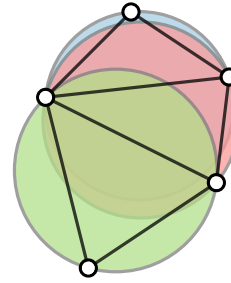
2. Planar Spanning Forest



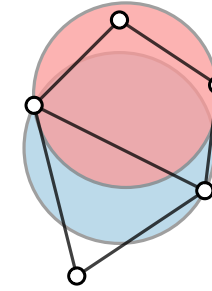
Pipeline



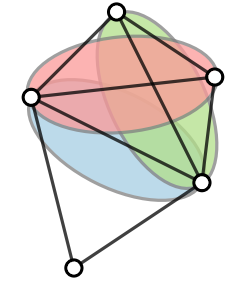
1. Proximity Graph



Delaunay
Triangulation

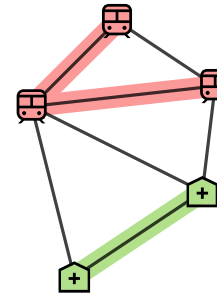


Gabriel
Graph

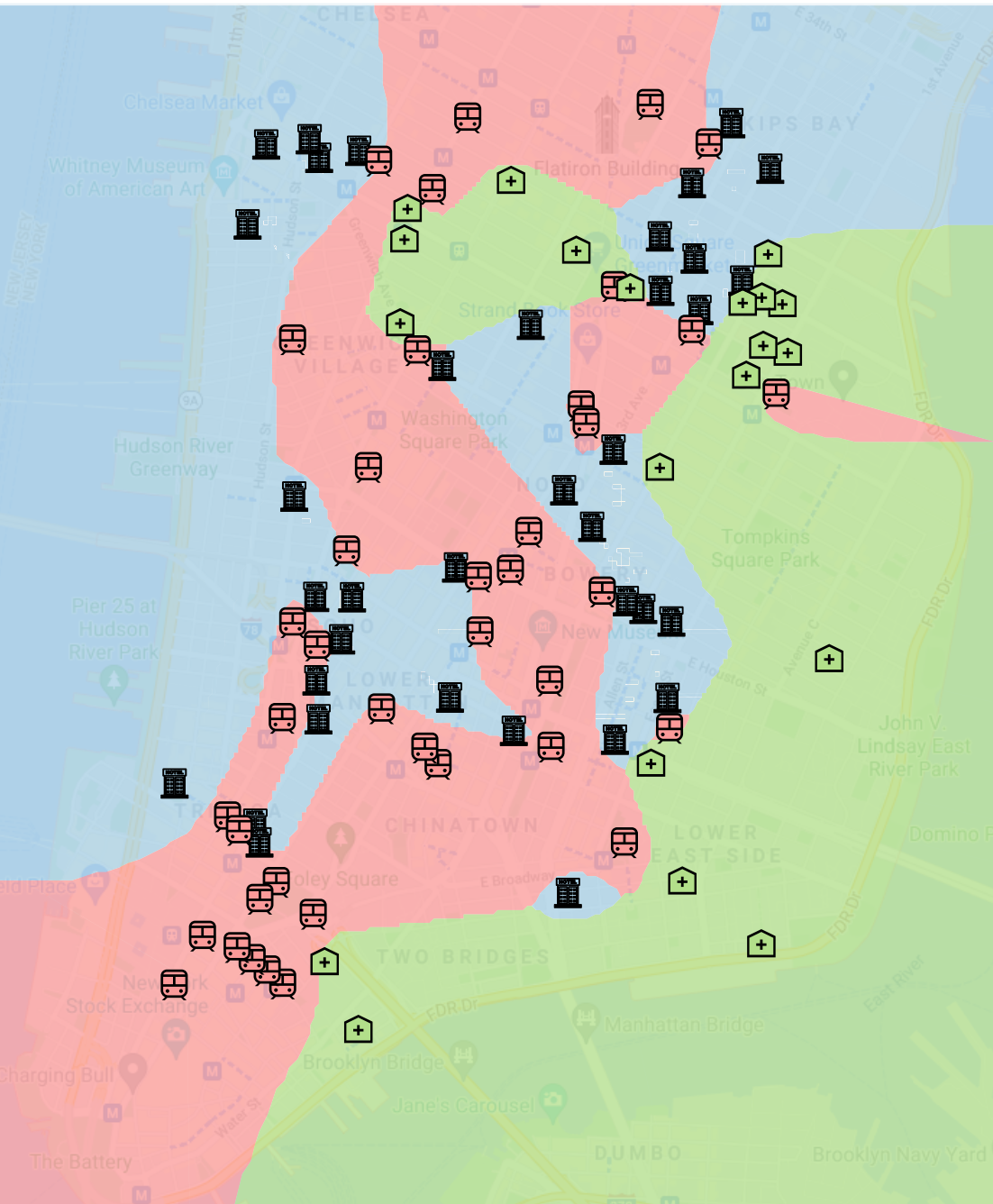


β -Skeleton

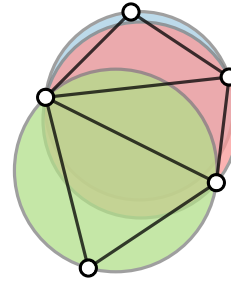
2. Planar Spanning Forest



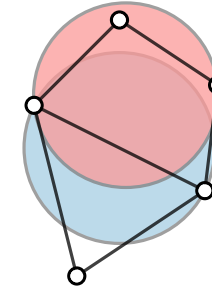
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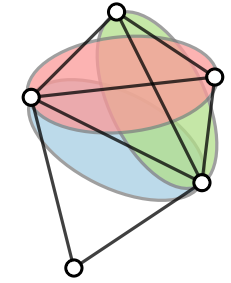
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Delaunay
Triangulation

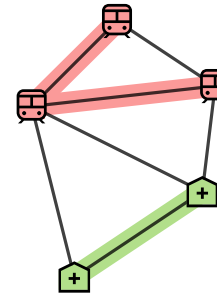


Gabriel
Graph



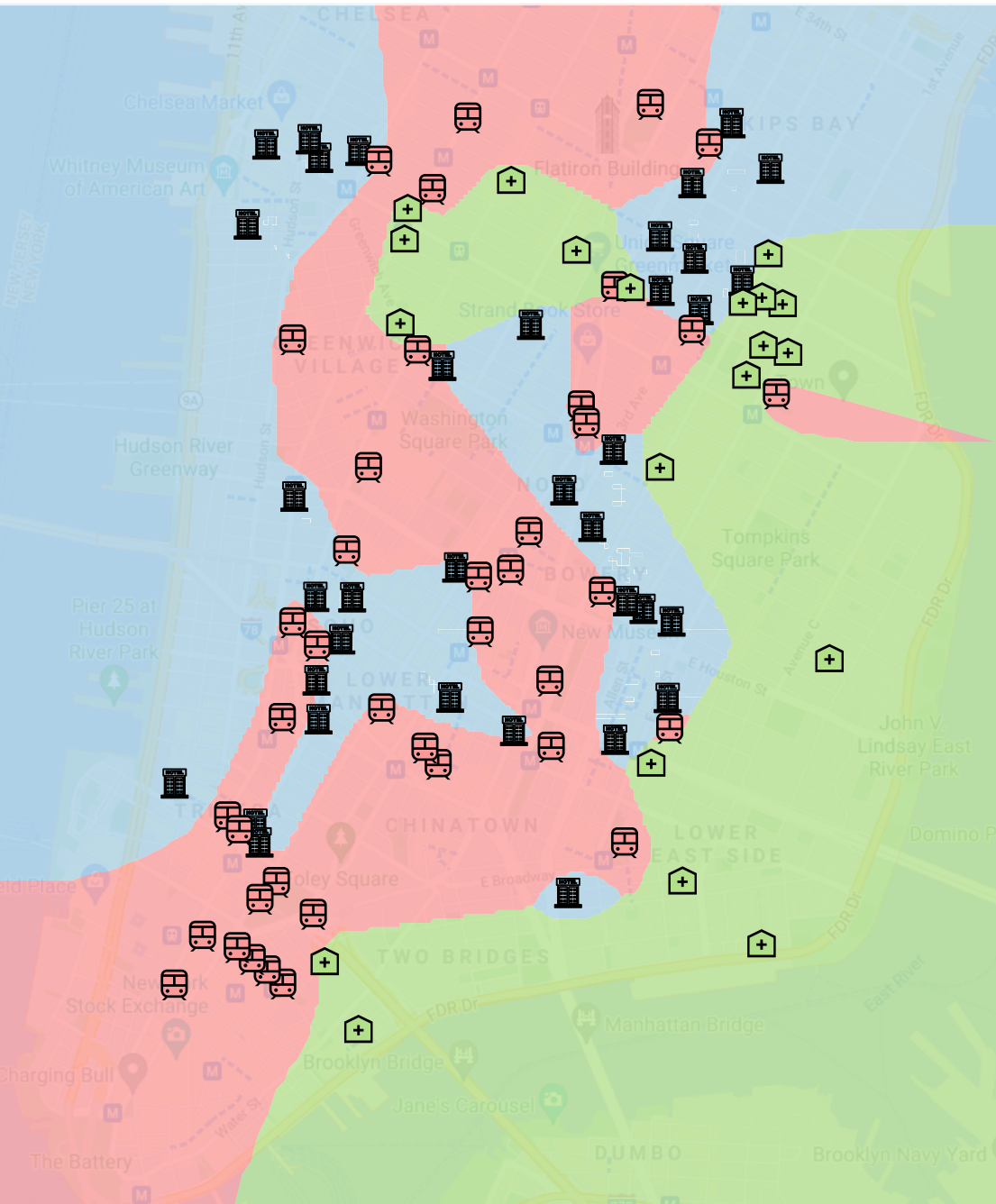
β -Skeleton

2. Planar Spanning Forest

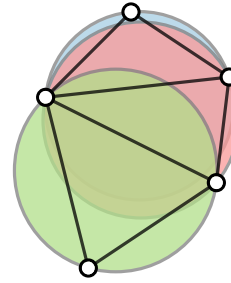


3. Edge Augmentation

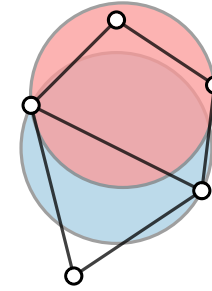
Pipeline



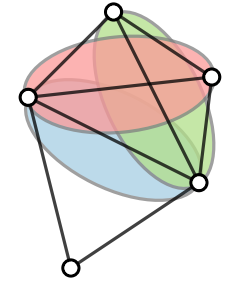
1. Proximity Graph



Delaunay
Triangulation

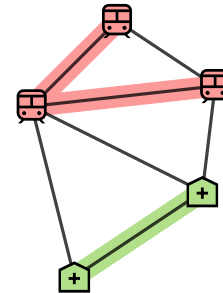


Gabriel
Graph

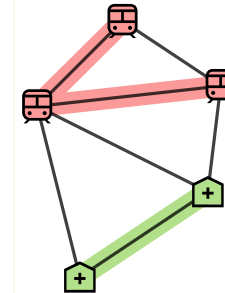


β -Skeleton

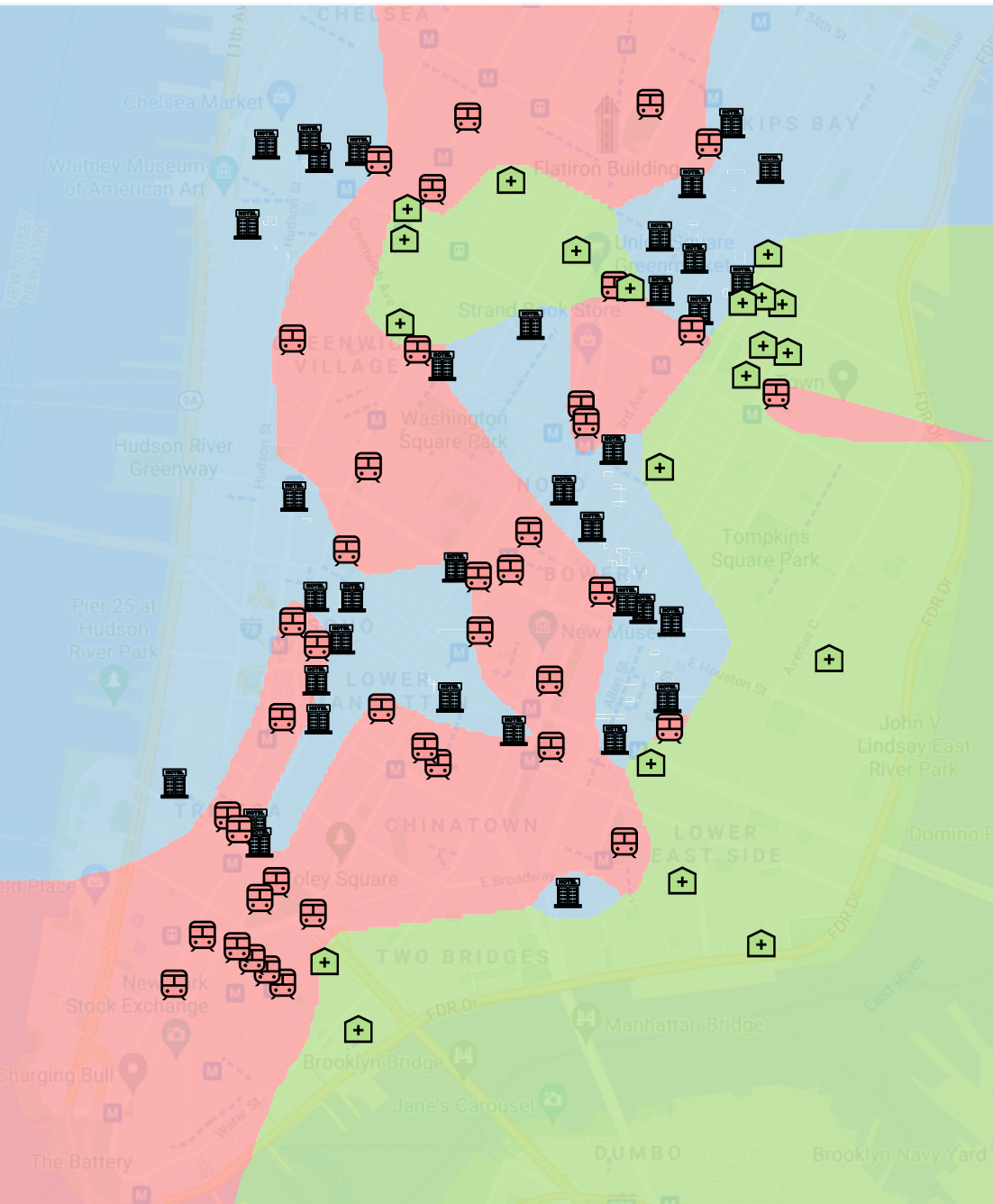
2. Planar Spanning Forest



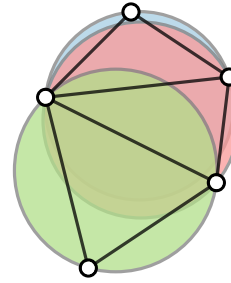
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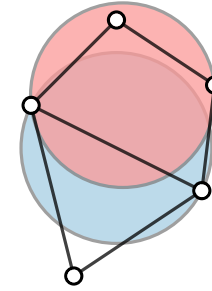
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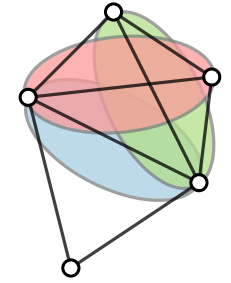
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Delaunay
Triangulation

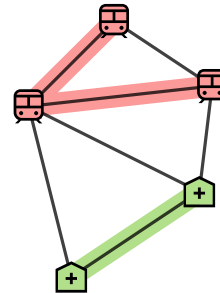


Gabriel
Graph

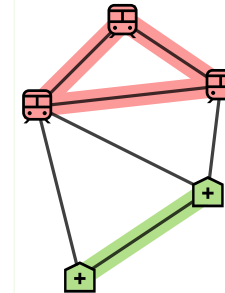


β -Skeleton

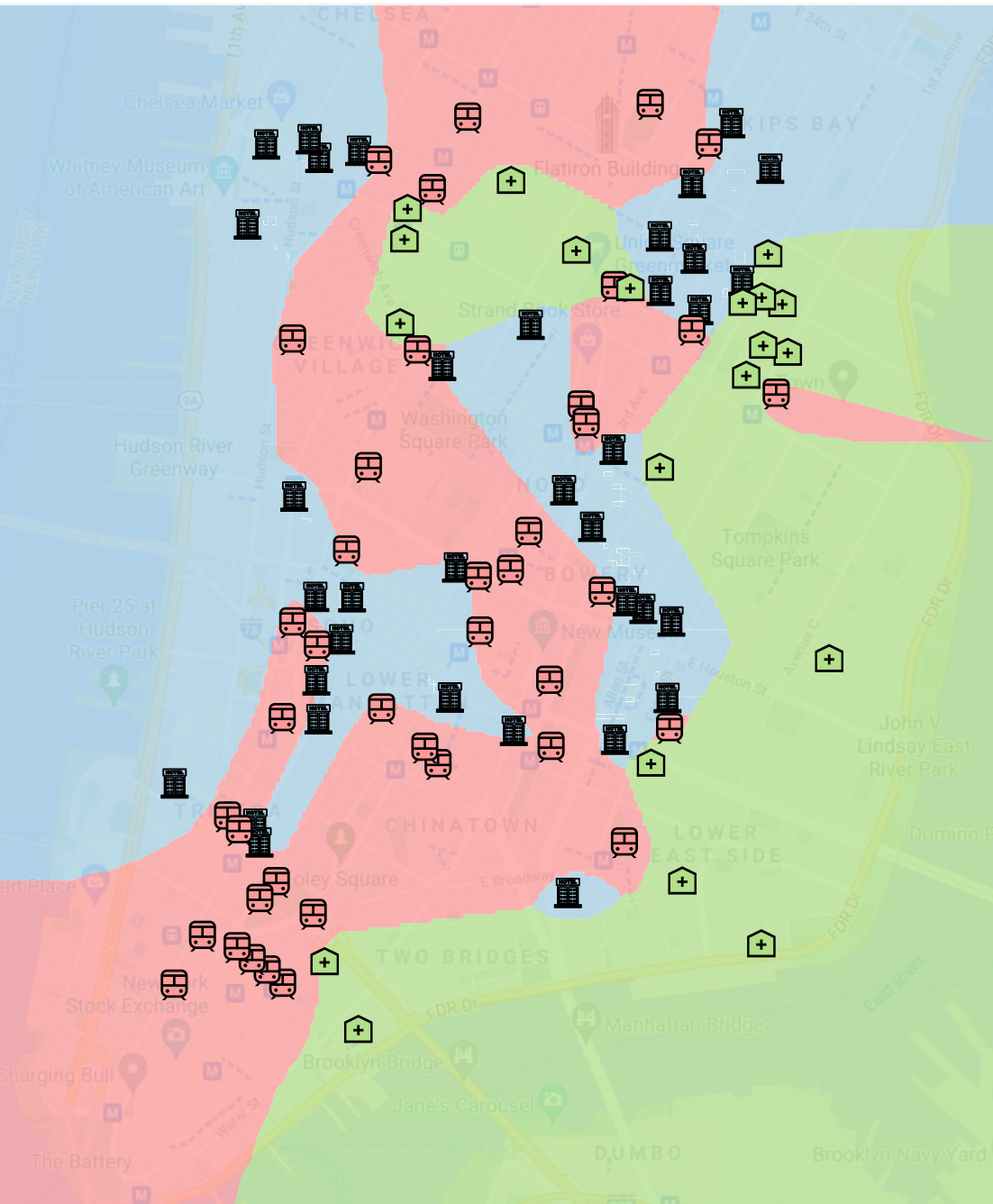
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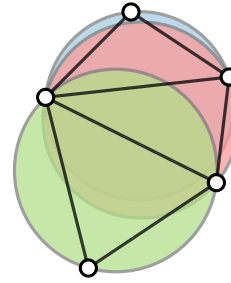
3. Edge Augmentation



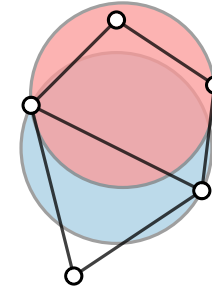
Pipeline



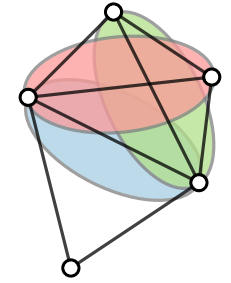
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Delaunay
Triangulation

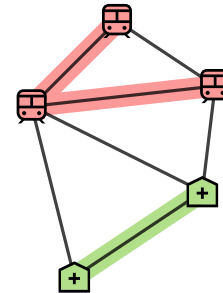


Gabriel
Graph

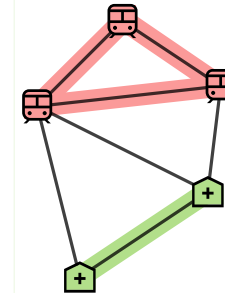


β -Skeleton

2. Planar Spanning Forest

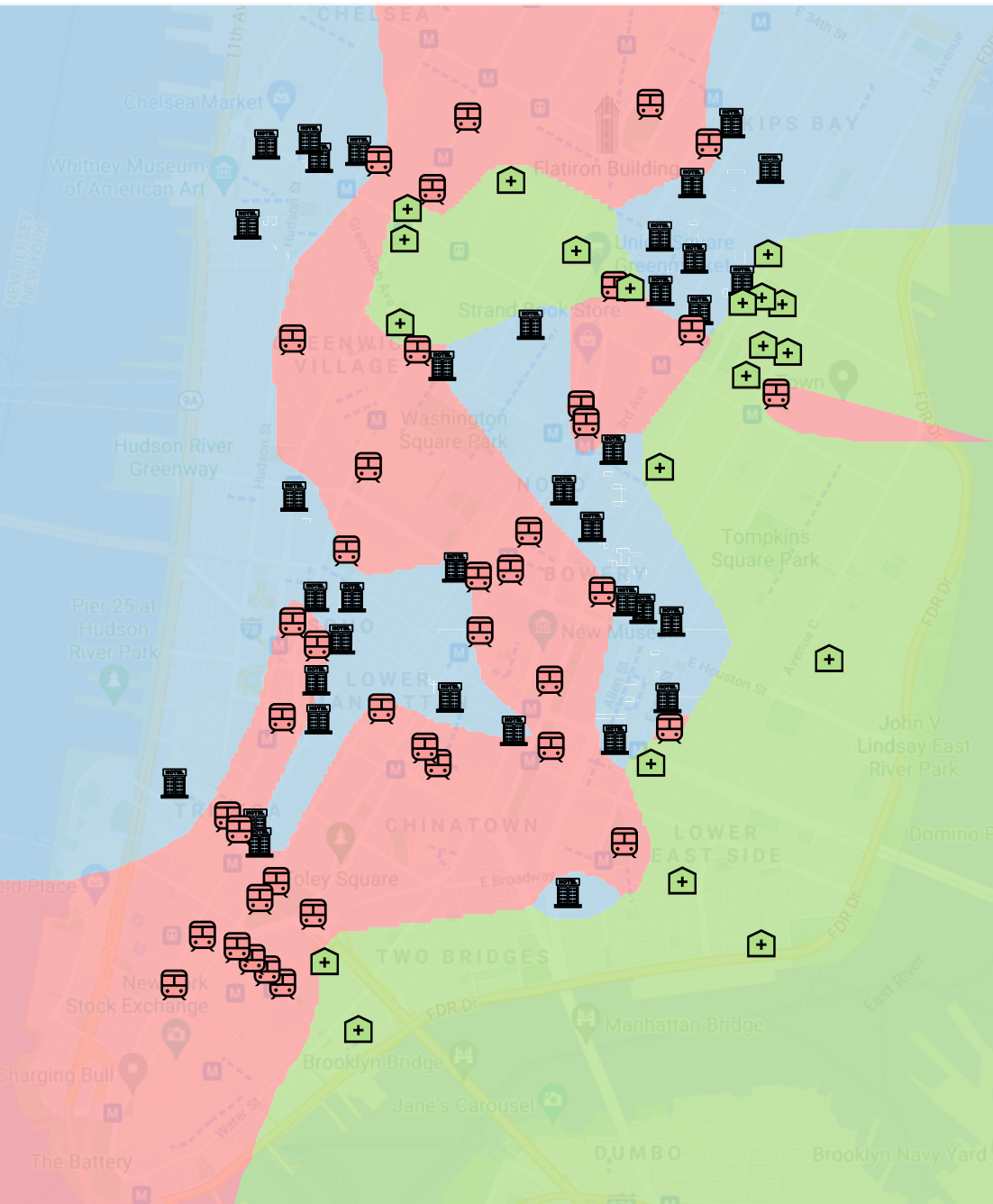


3. Edge Augmentation

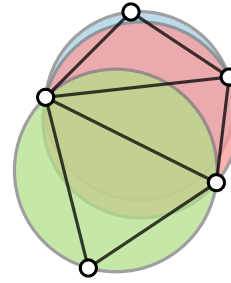


4. Rendering

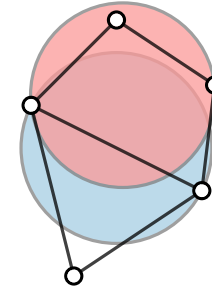
Pipeline



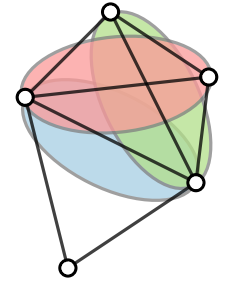
1. Proximity Graph



Delaunay
Triangulation

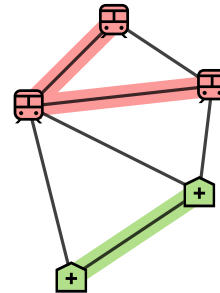


Gabriel
Graph

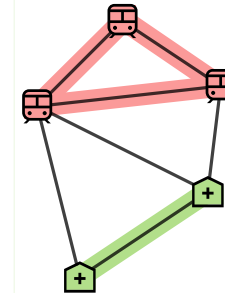


β -Skeleton

2. Planar Spanning Forest



3. Edge Augmentation



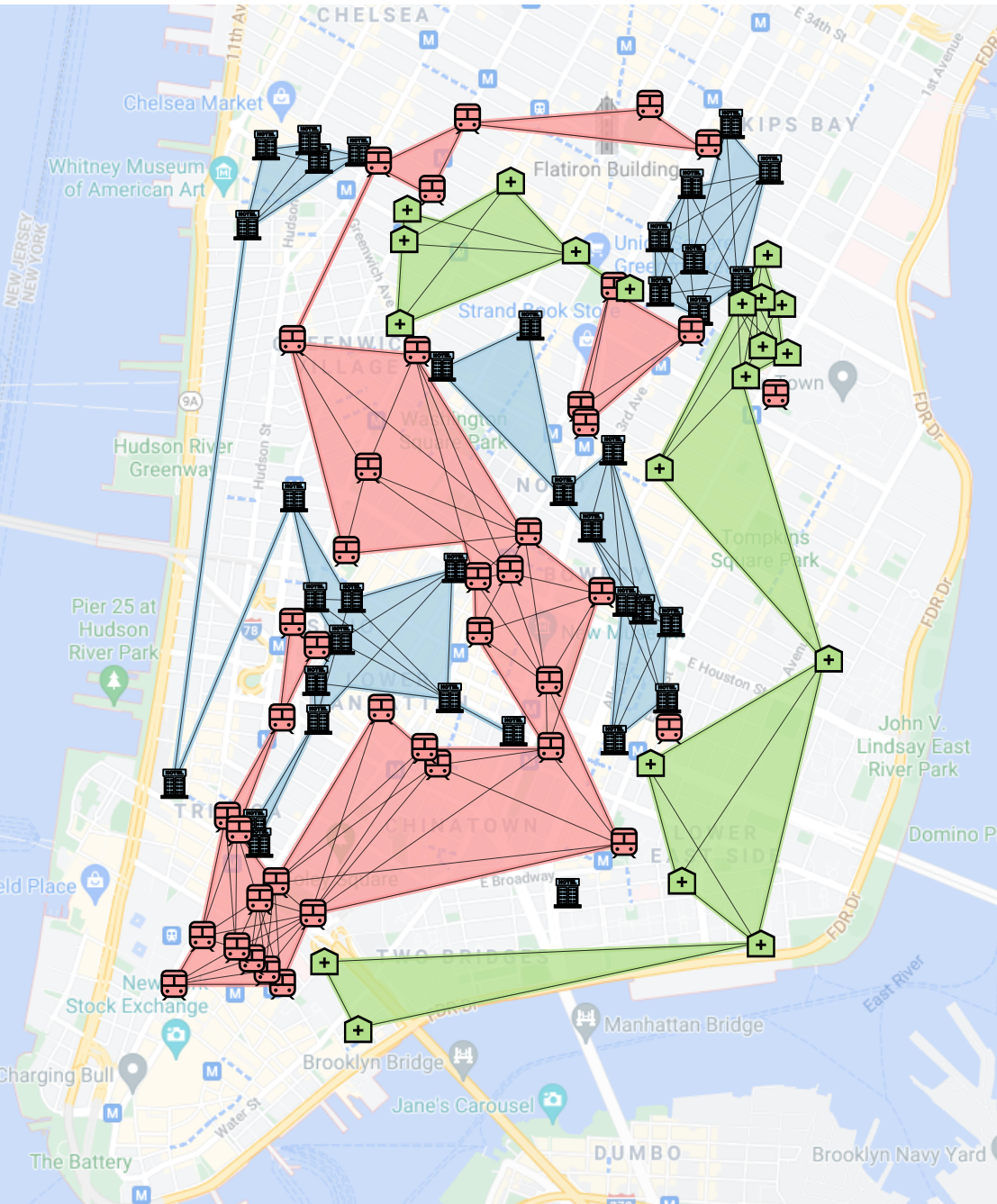
4. Rendering

■ Line Voronoi Diagram

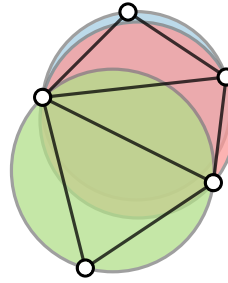
A diagram showing a graph with 5 vertices and 6 edges. The vertices are arranged in a cycle, and the edges form a star graph $K_{1,4}$.

- Line Voronoi Diagram
- Tree Representation

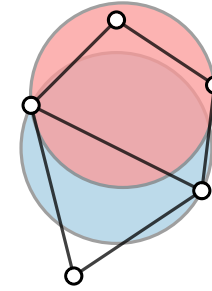
Pipeline



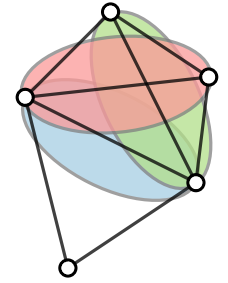
1. Proximity Graph



Delaunay
Triangulation

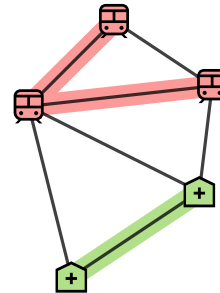


Gabriel
Graph

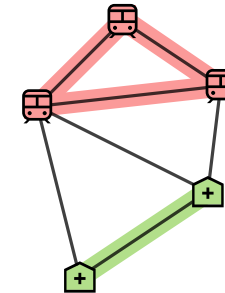


β -Skeleton

2. Planar Spanning Forest



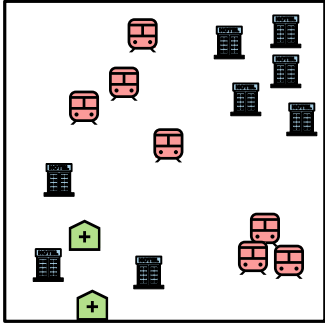
3. Edge Augmentation



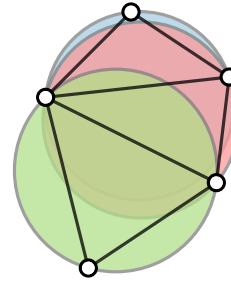
4. Rendering

- Line Voronoi Diagram
- Tree Representation
- Polygon Representation

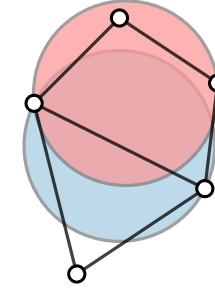
Pipeline



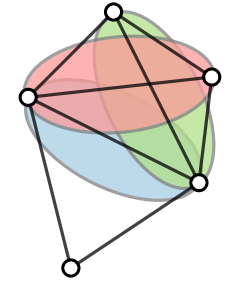
1. Proximity Graph



Delaunay
Triangulation

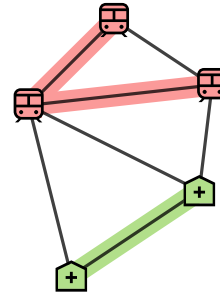


Gabriel
Graph

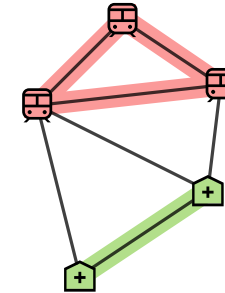


β -Skeleton

2. Planar Spanning Forest



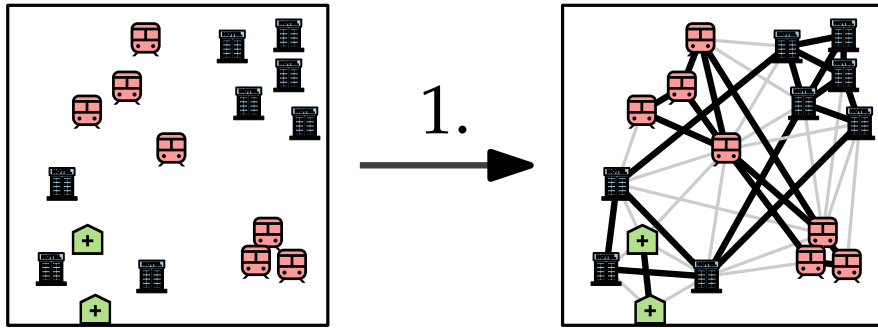
3. Edge Augmentation



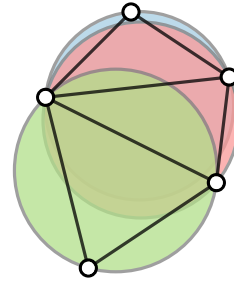
4. Rendering

- Line Voronoi Diagram
- Tree Representation
- Polygon Representation

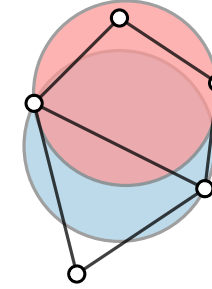
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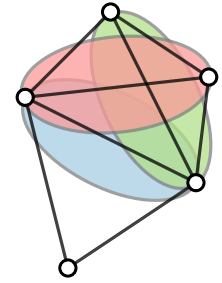
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Delaunay
Triangulation

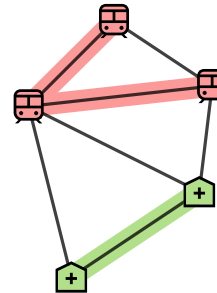


Gabriel
Graph

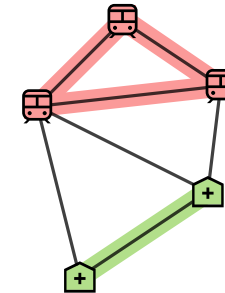


β -Skeleton

2. Planar Spanning Forest



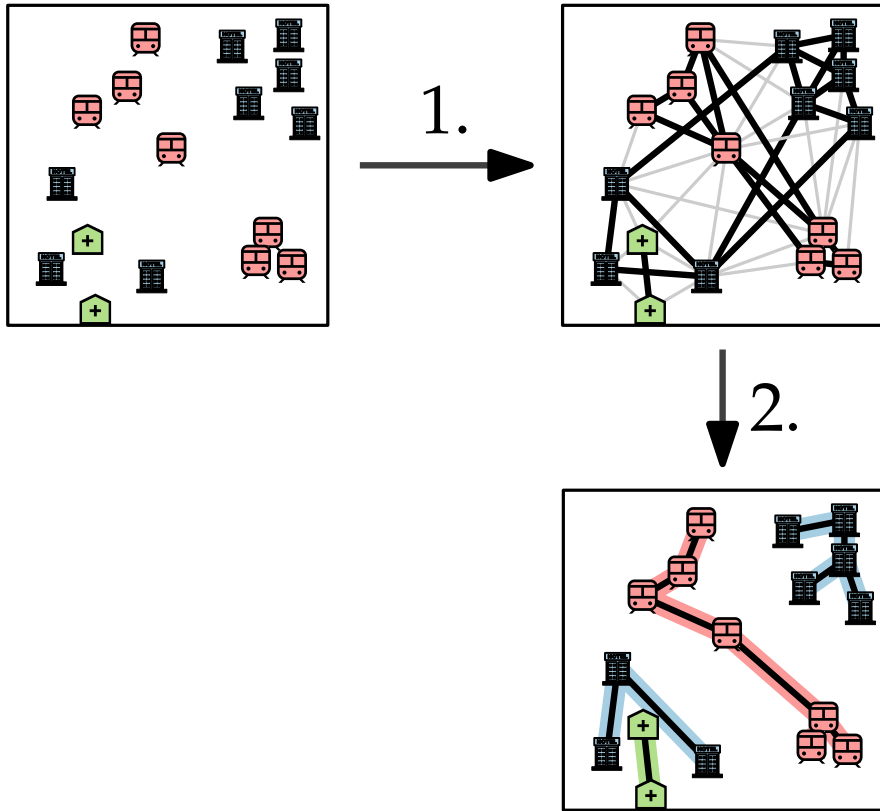
3. Edge Augmentation



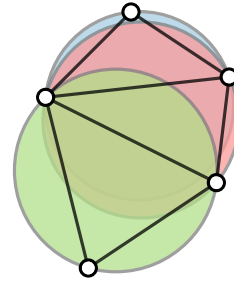
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- Line Voronoi Diagram
- Tree Representation
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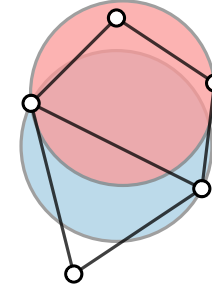
Pipeline



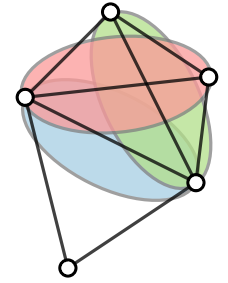
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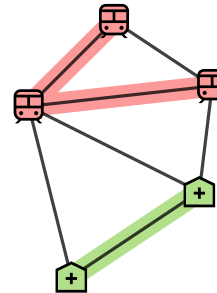


Gabriel
Graph

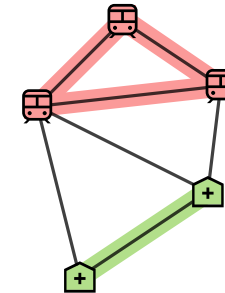


β -Skeleton

2. Planar Spanning Forest



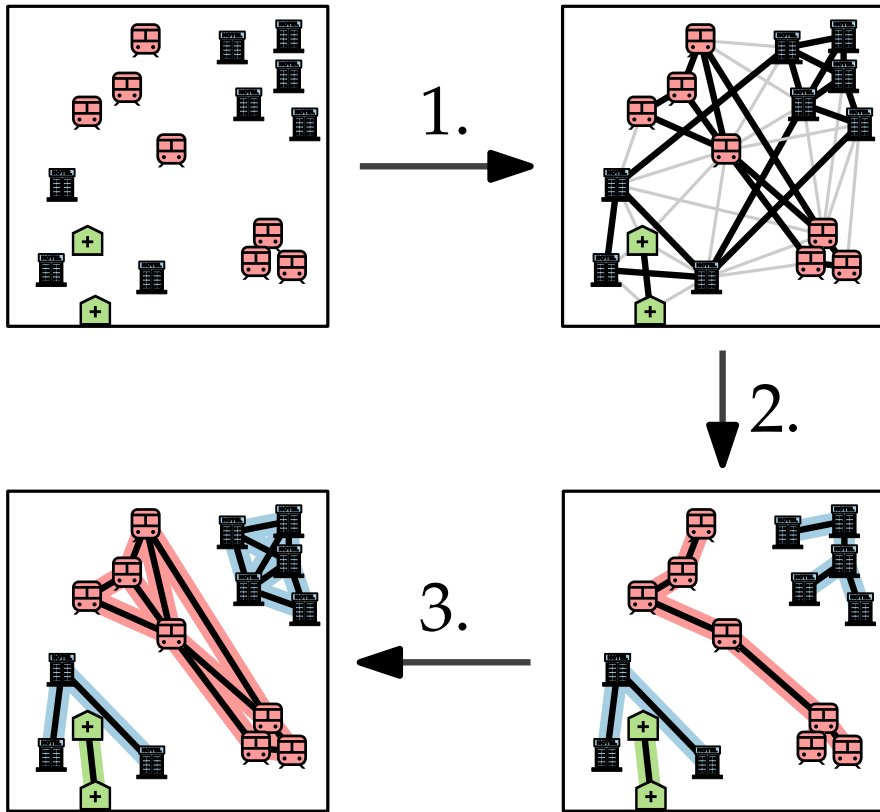
3. Edge Augmentation



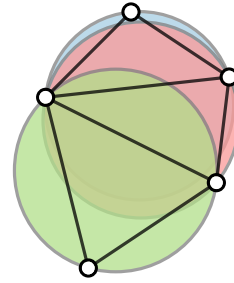
4. Rendering

- Line Voronoi Diagram
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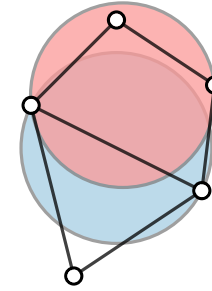
Pipeline



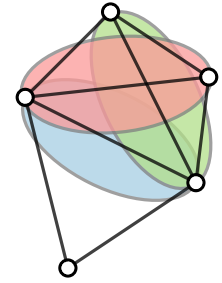
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Delaunay
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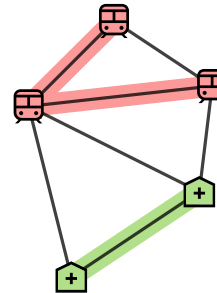


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Graph

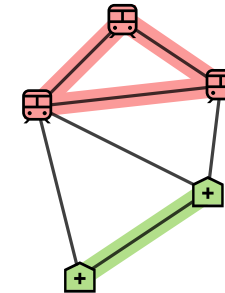


β -Skeleton

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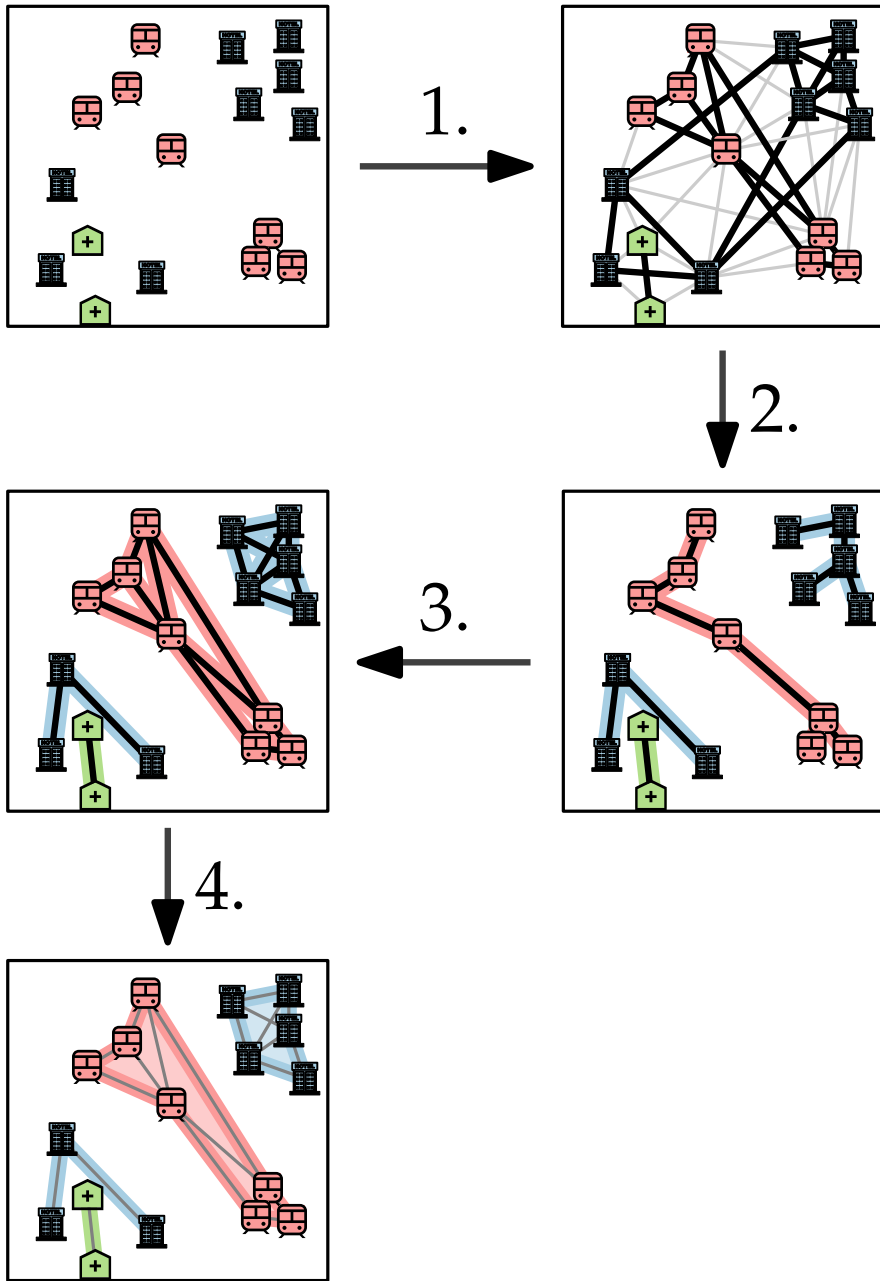
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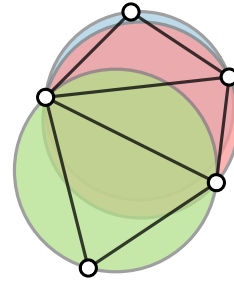
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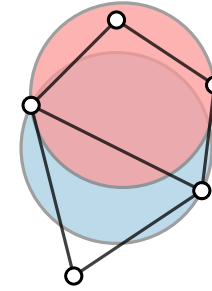
Pipeline



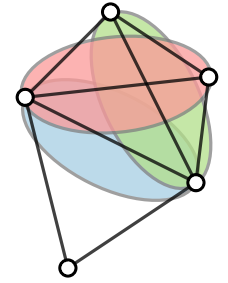
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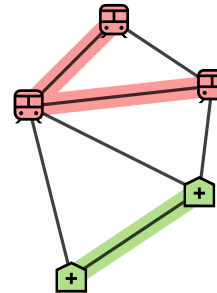


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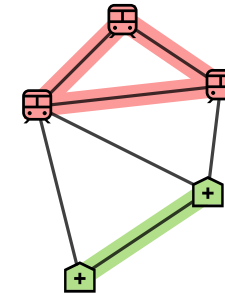


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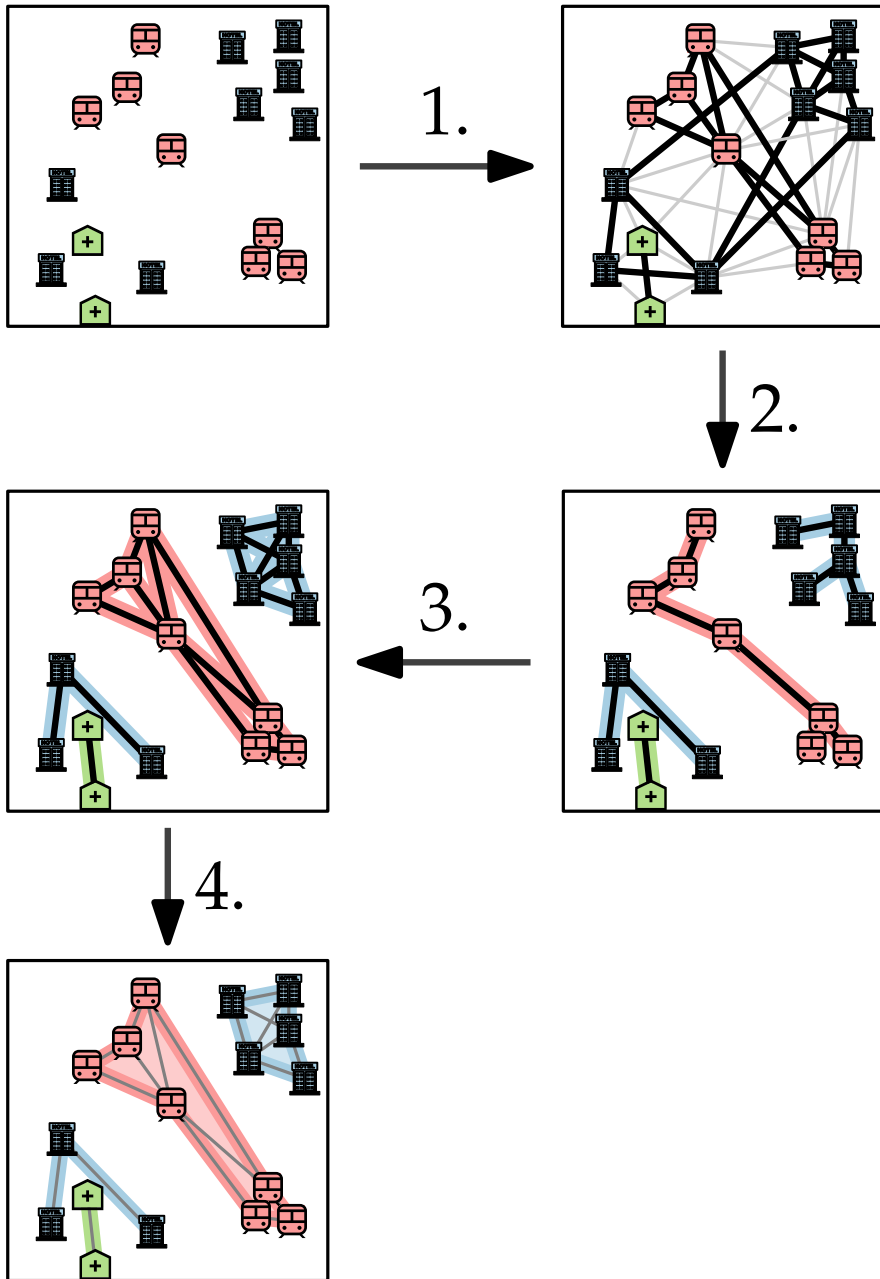
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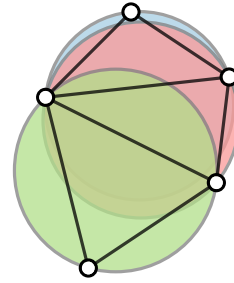
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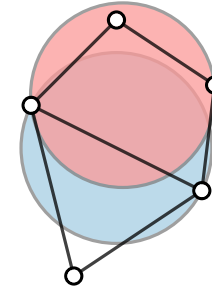
Pipeline



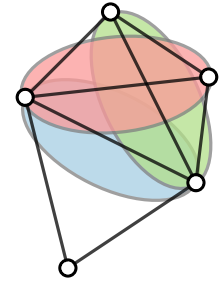
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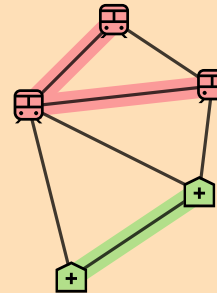


Gabriel
Graph

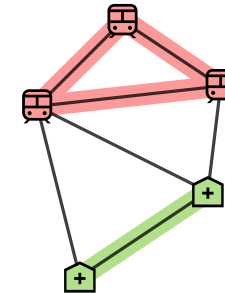


β -Skeleton

2. Planar Spanning Forest



3. Edge Augmentation



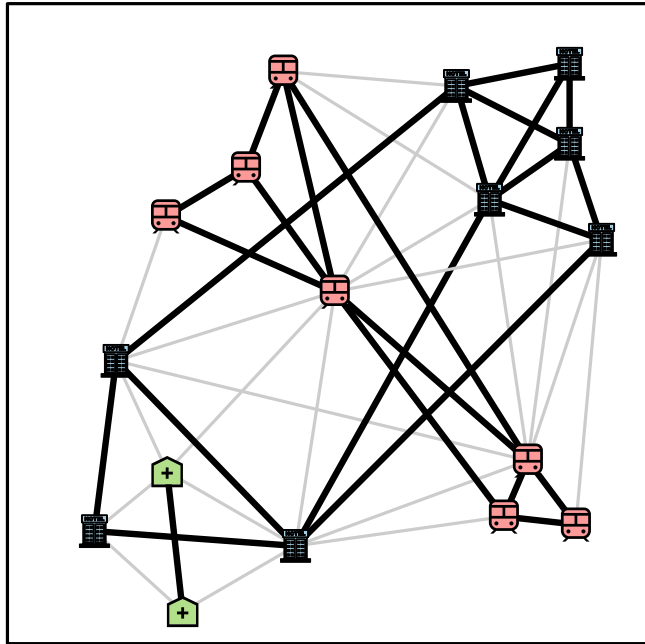
4. Rendering

- Line Voronoi Diagram
- Tree Representation
- Polygon Representation

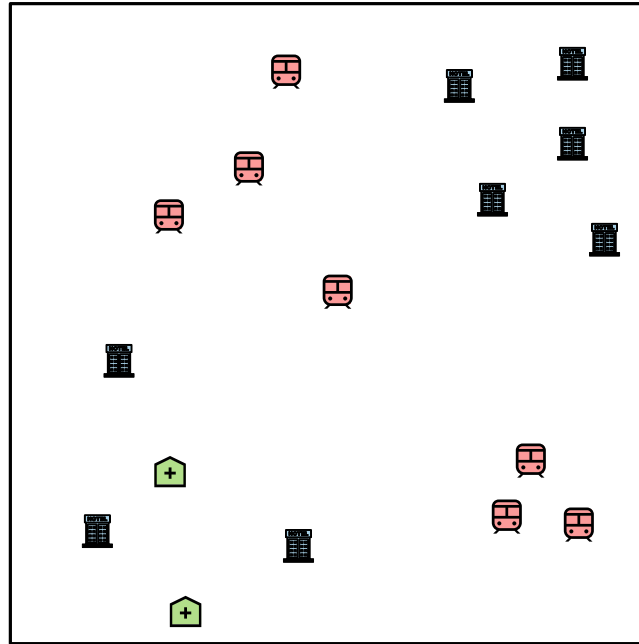
Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

G

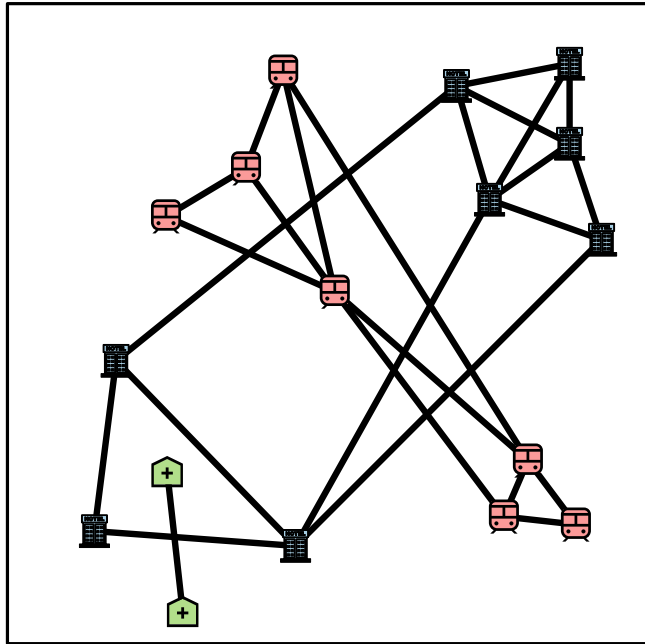


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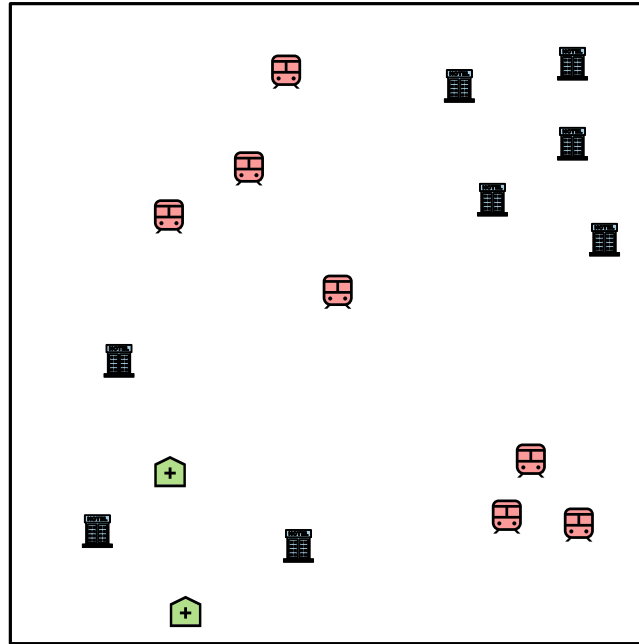


Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

G

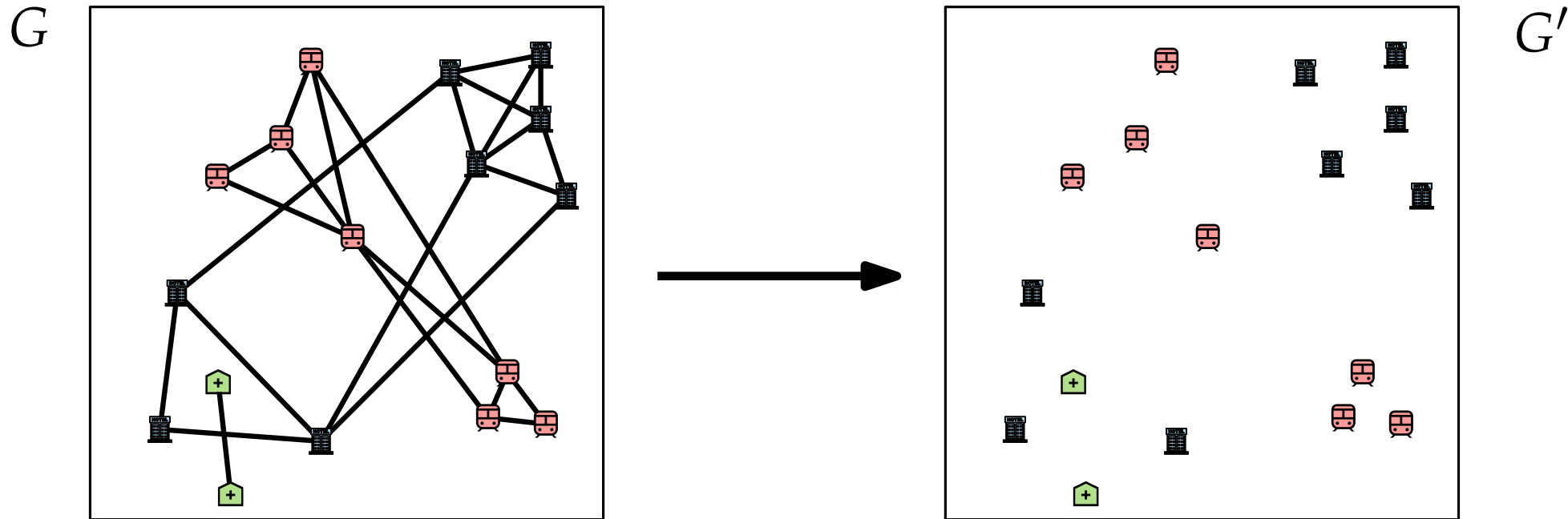


G'



Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

GREEDY:

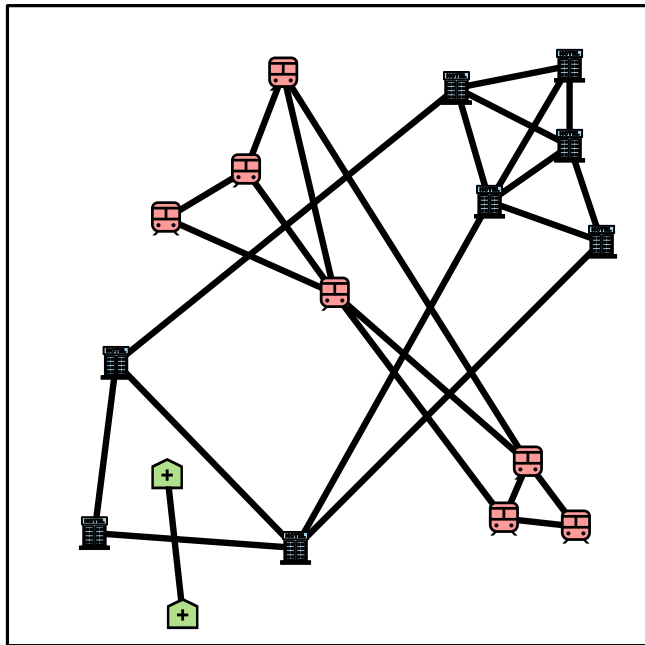


Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

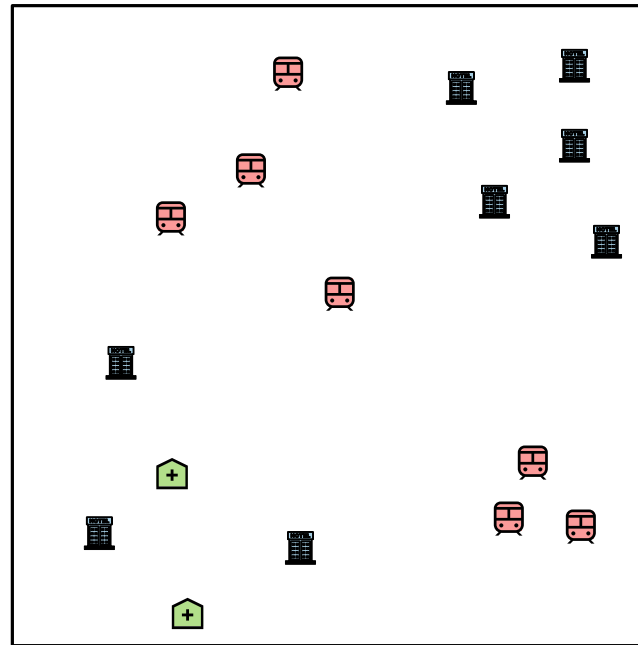
GREEDY:

1. Remove from G every edge that lies within a connected component of G' .

G



G'

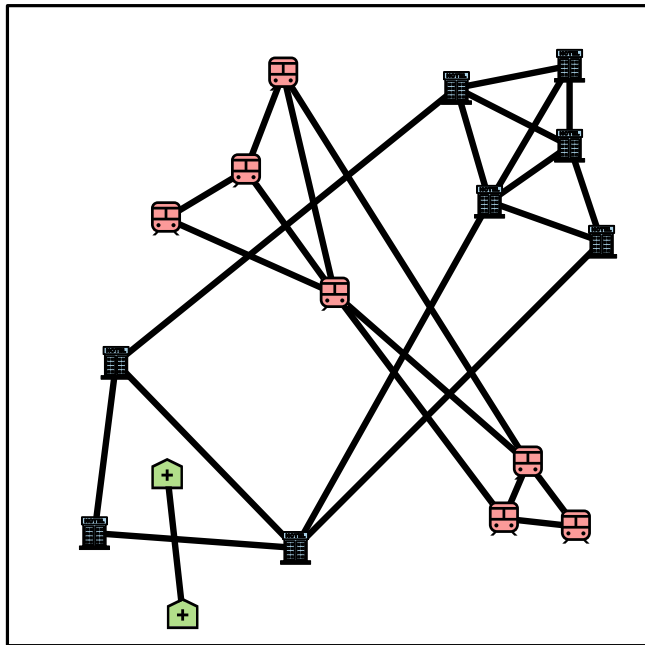


Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

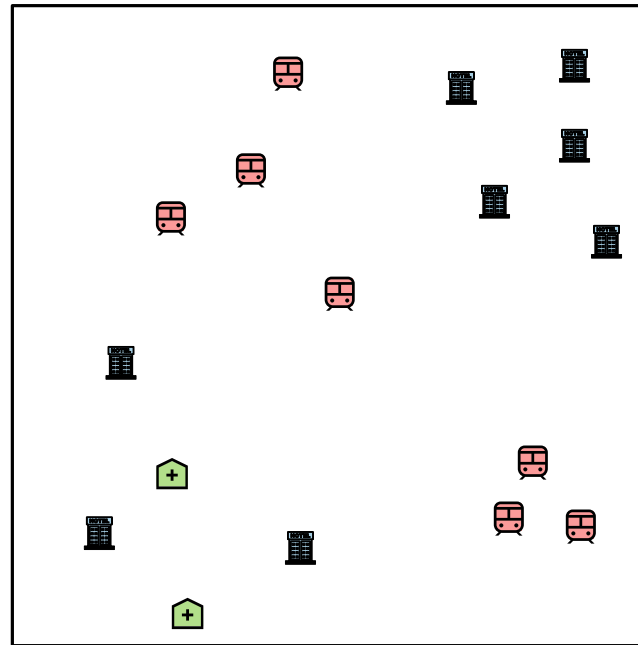
GREEDY:

1. Remove from G every edge that lies within a connected component of G' .
2. Move edge e that is crossed by min. number of edges to G' .

G



G'

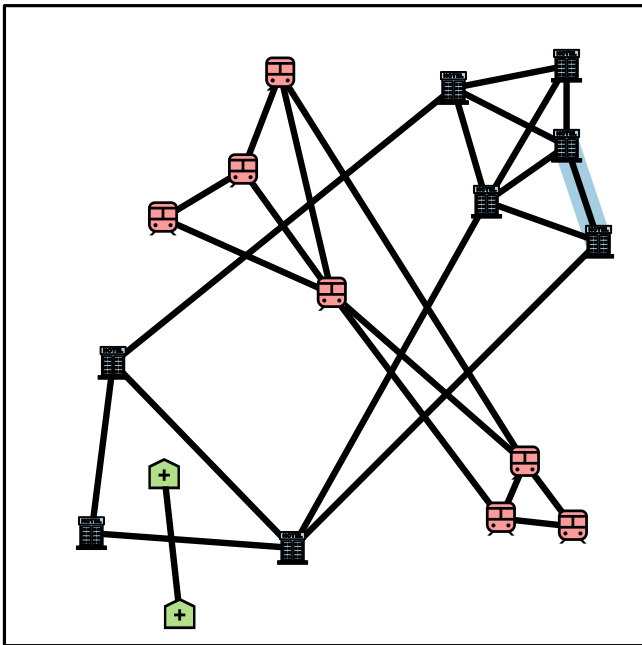


Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

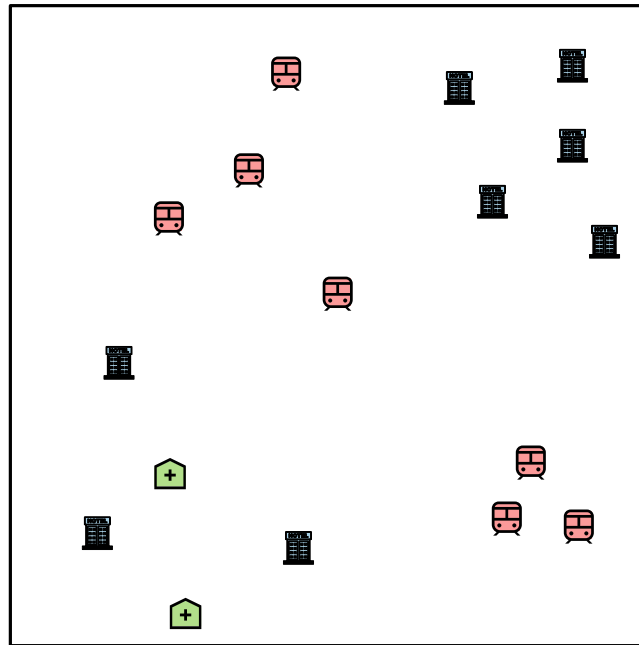
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G



G'

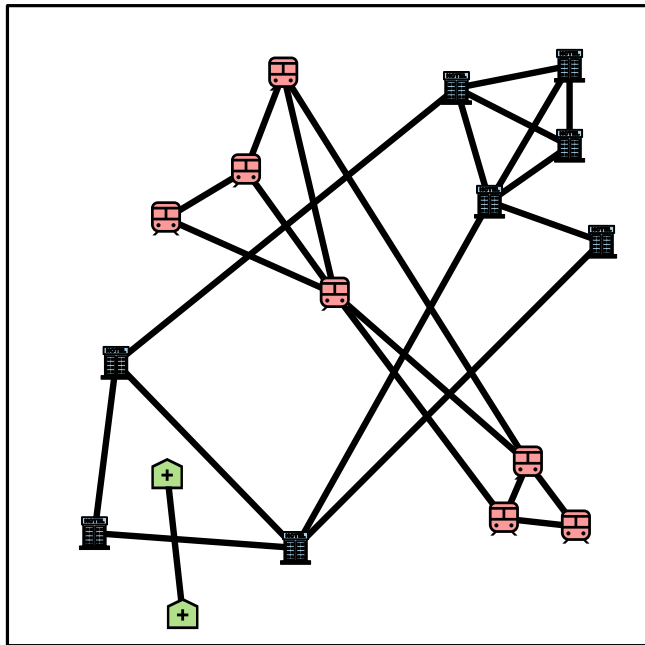


Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

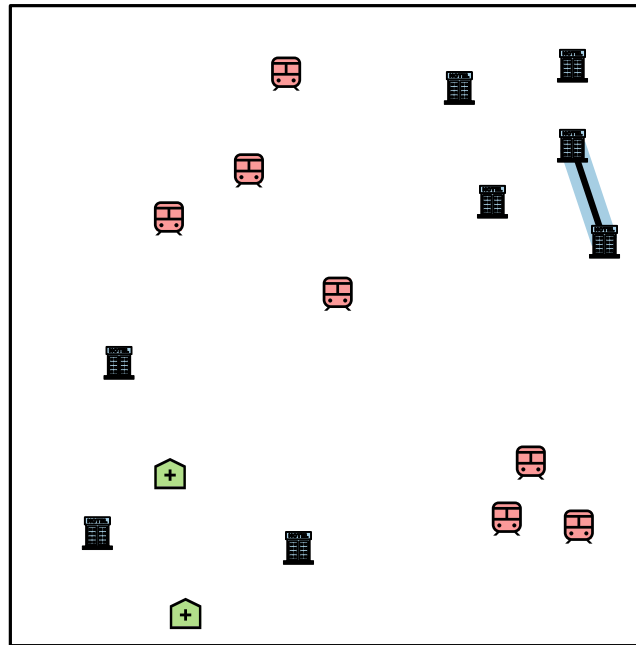
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G



G'

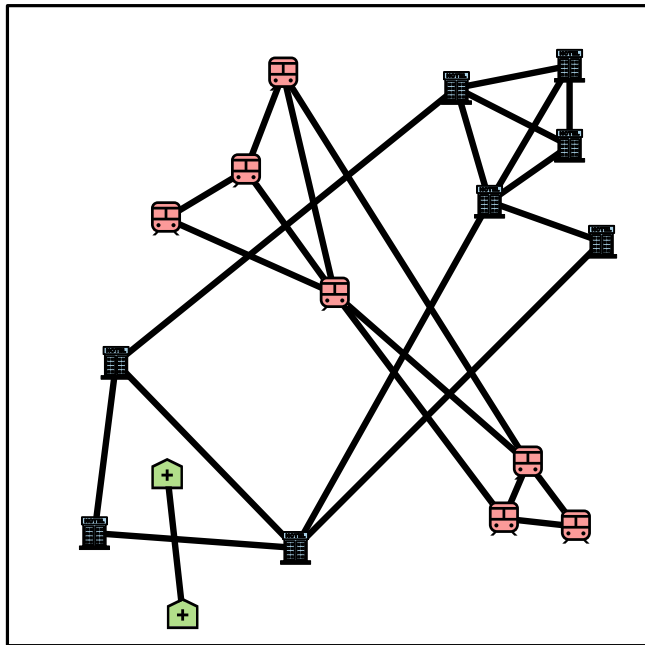


Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

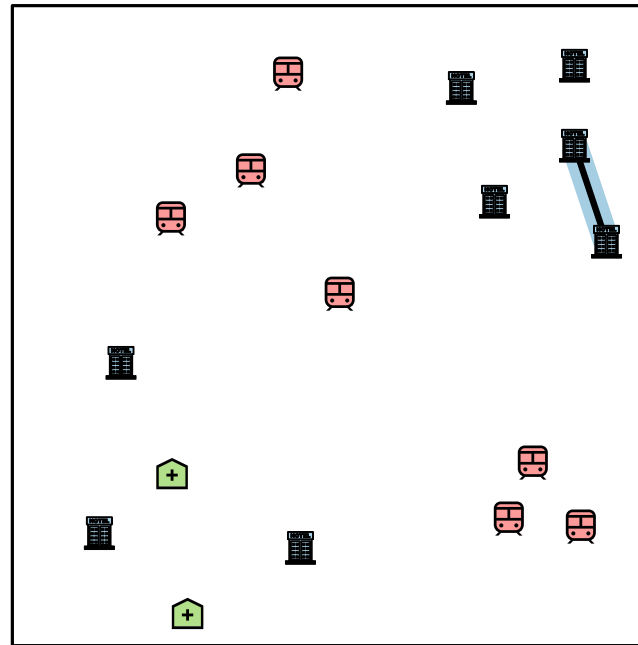
GREEDY:

1. Remove from G every edge that lies within a connected component of G' .
2. Move edge e that is crossed by min. number of edges to G' .
3. Remove all edges that used to cross e .

G



G'

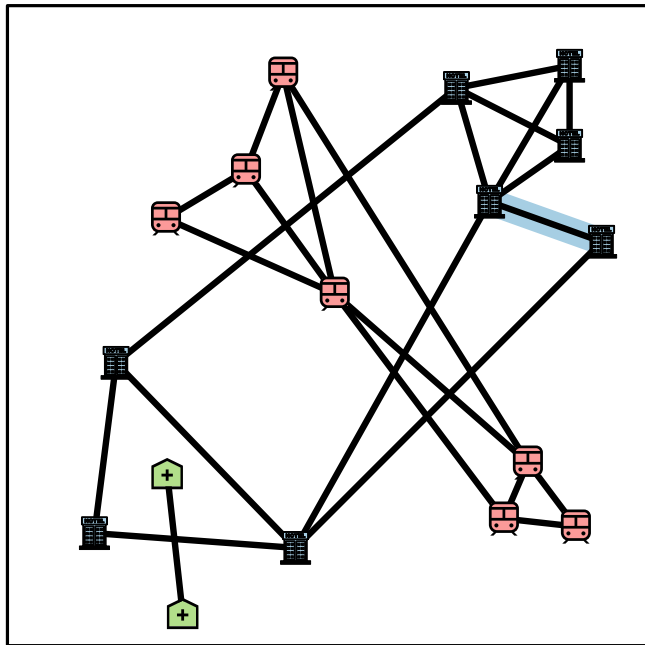


Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

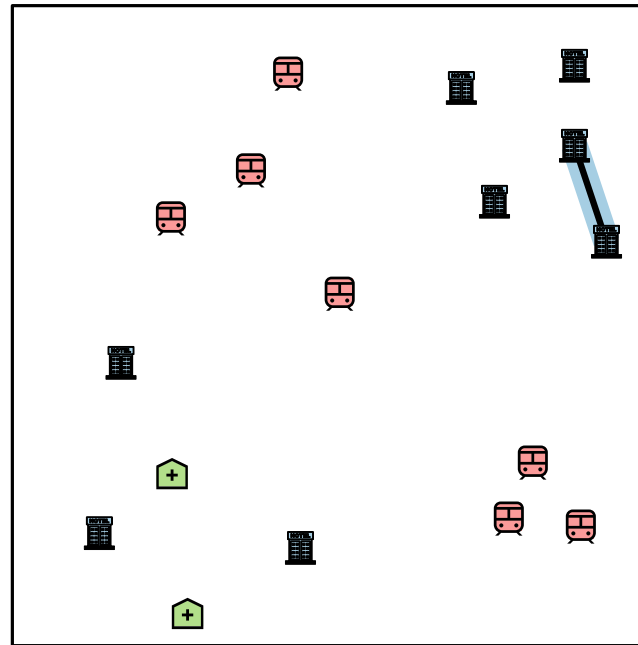
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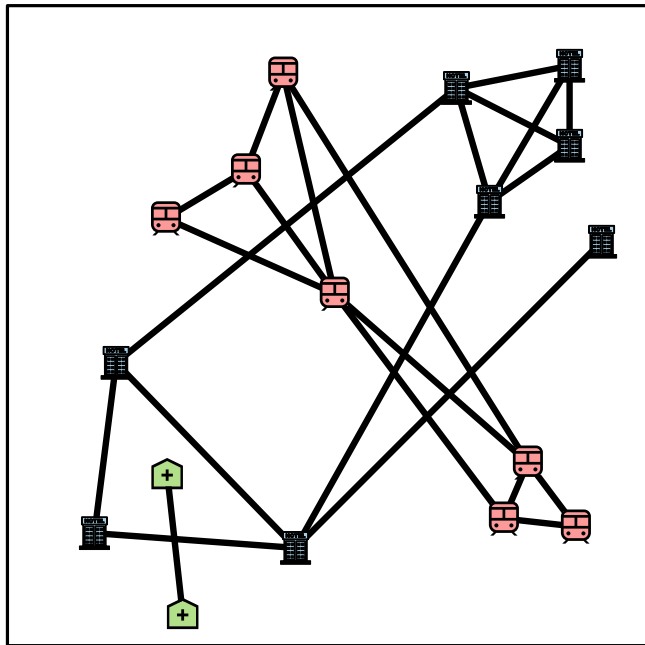


Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

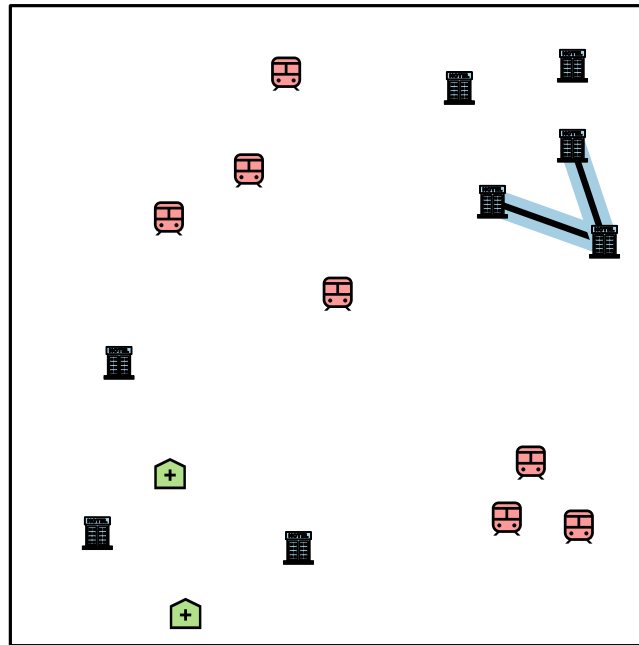
GREEDY:

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3. Remove all edges that used to cross e .

G



G'

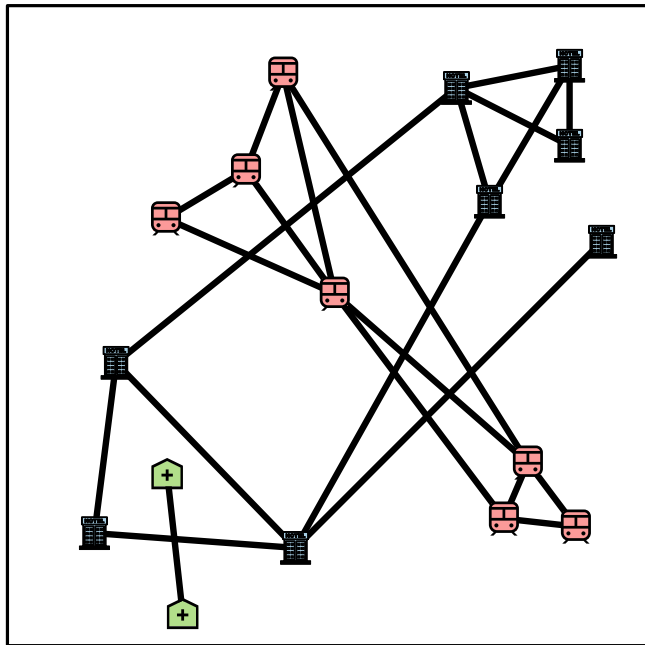


Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

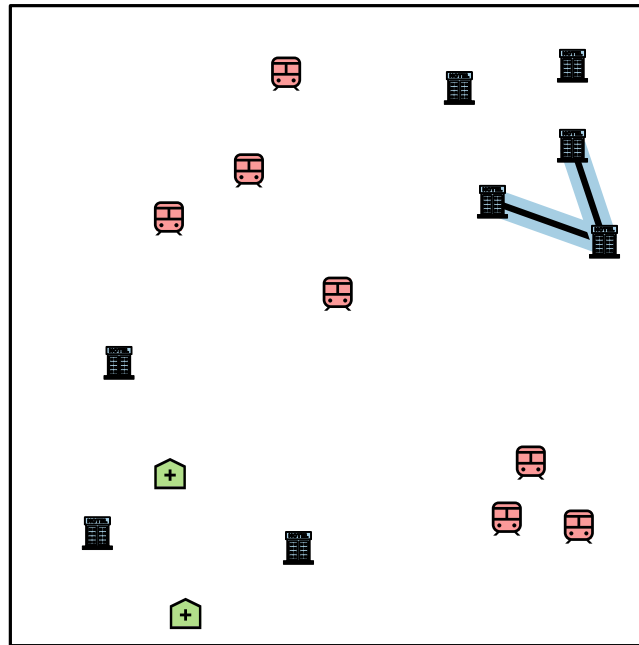
GREEDY:

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G



G'

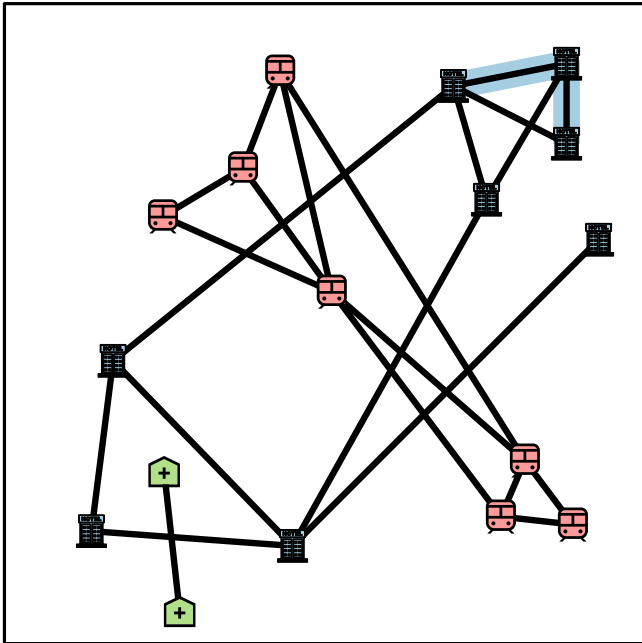


Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

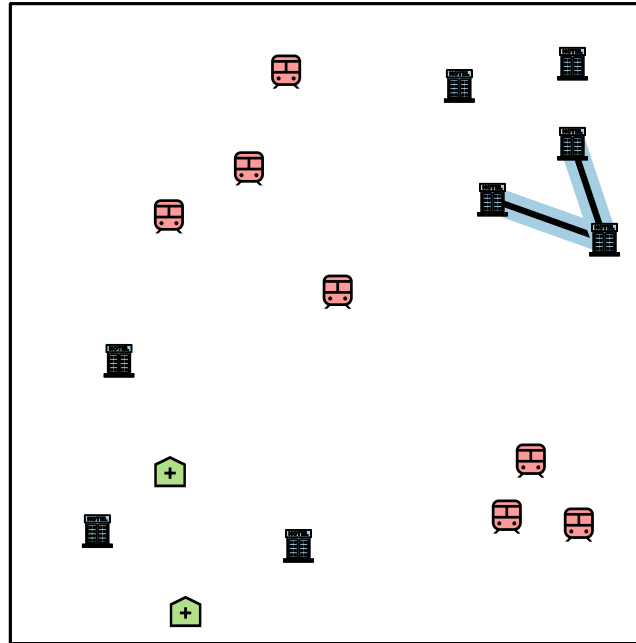
GREEDY:

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G



G'

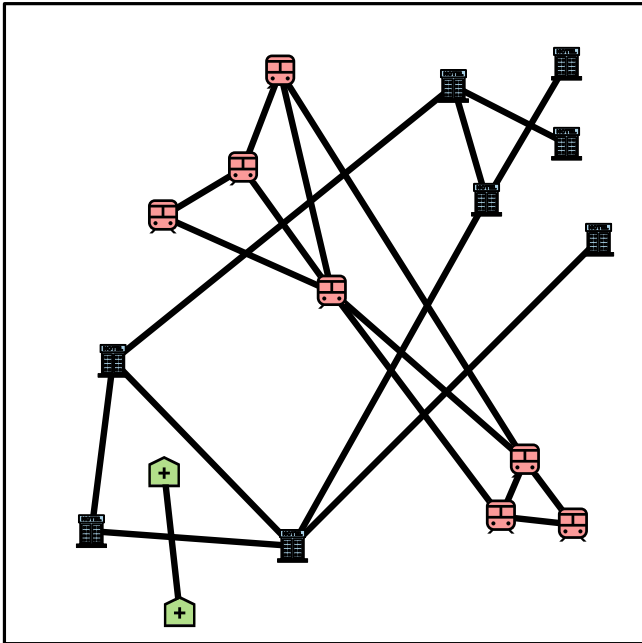


Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

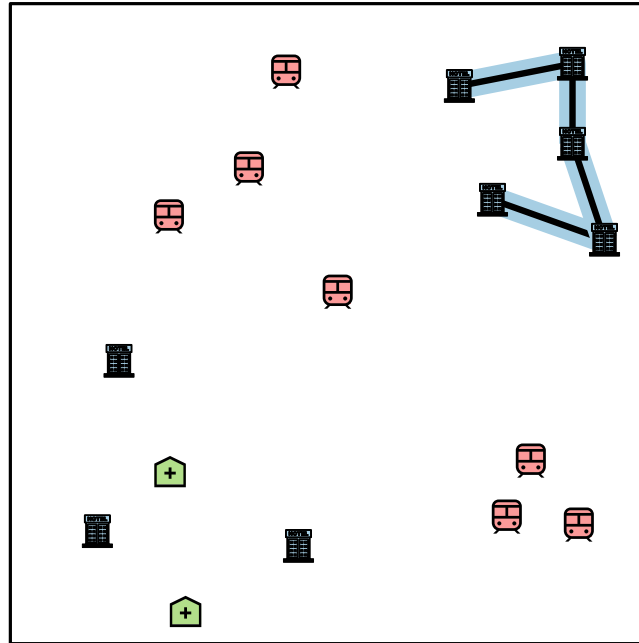
GREEDY:

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G'

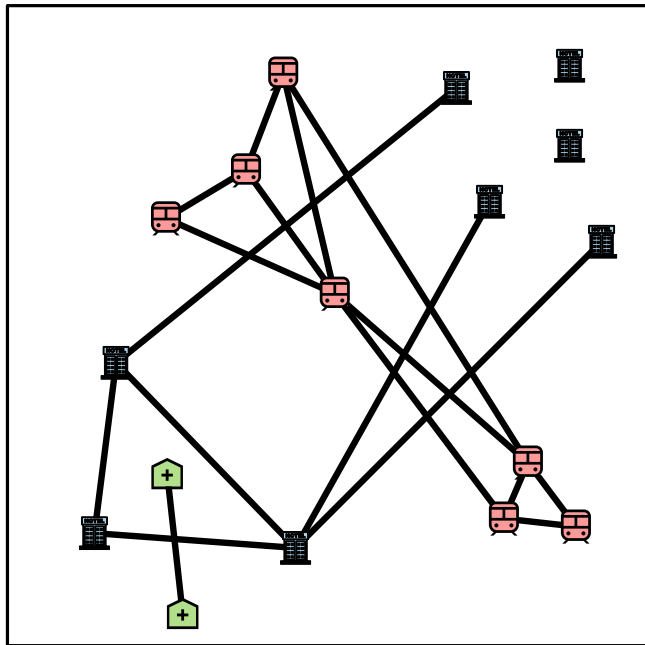


Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

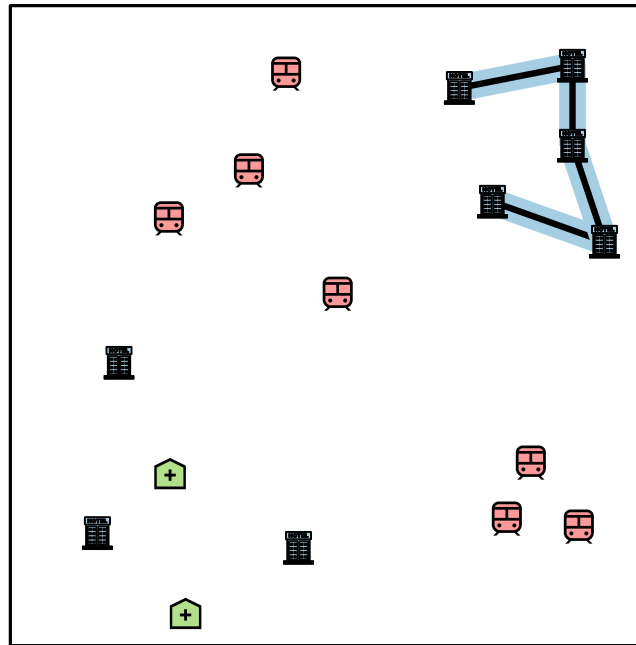
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G'

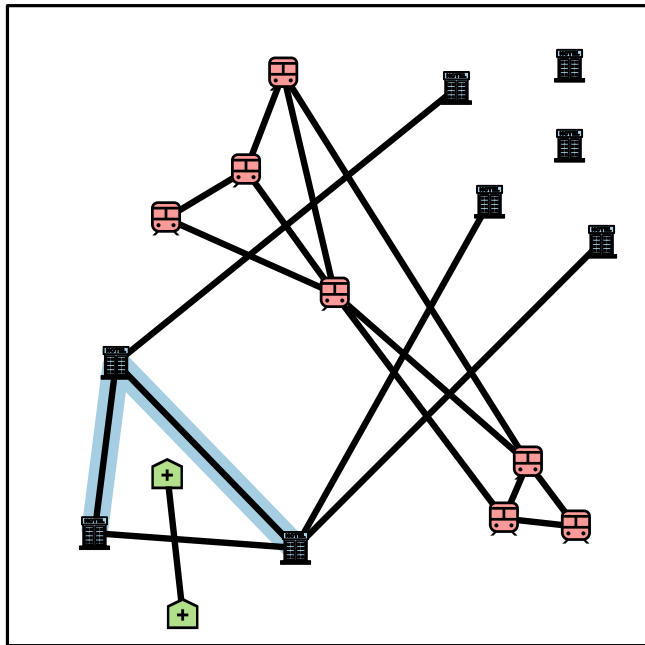


Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

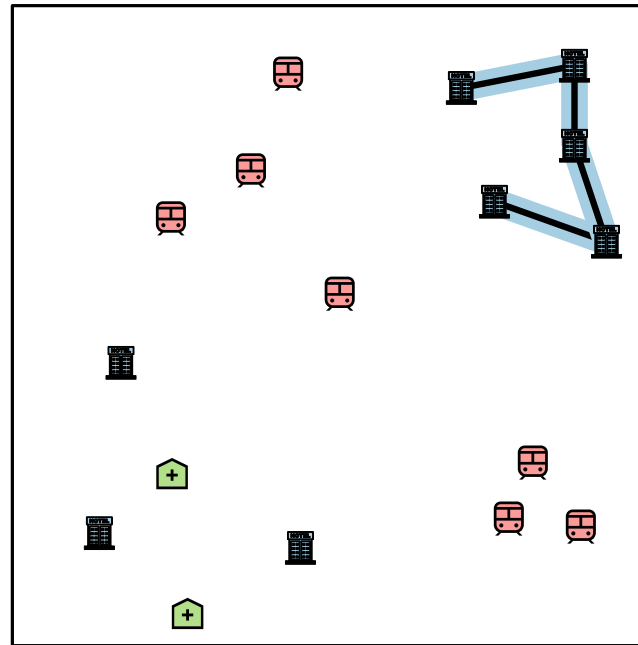
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G'

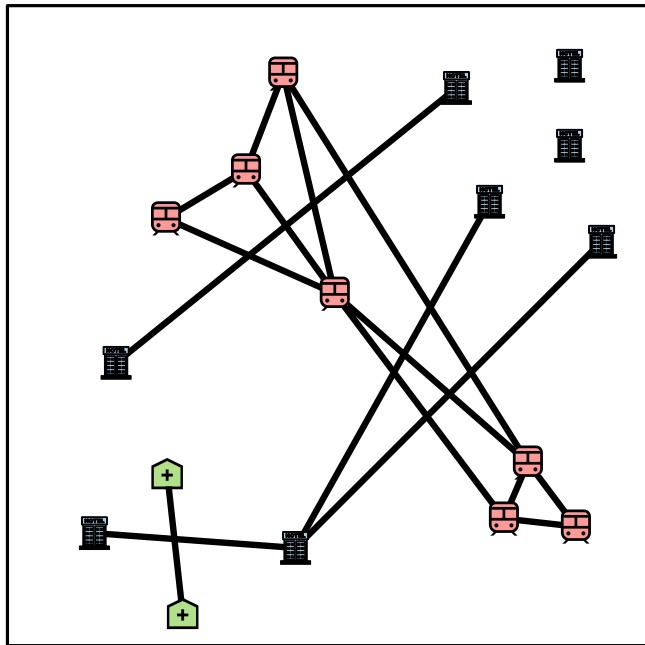


Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

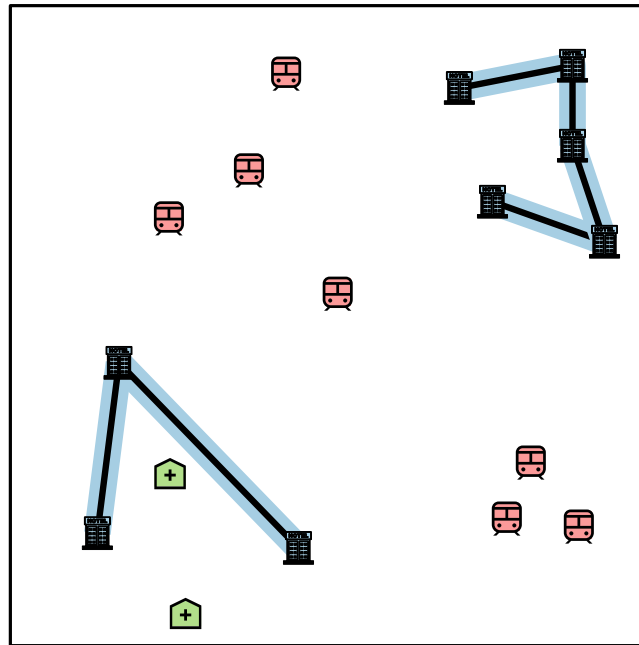
GREEDY:

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3. Remove all edges that used to cross e .

G



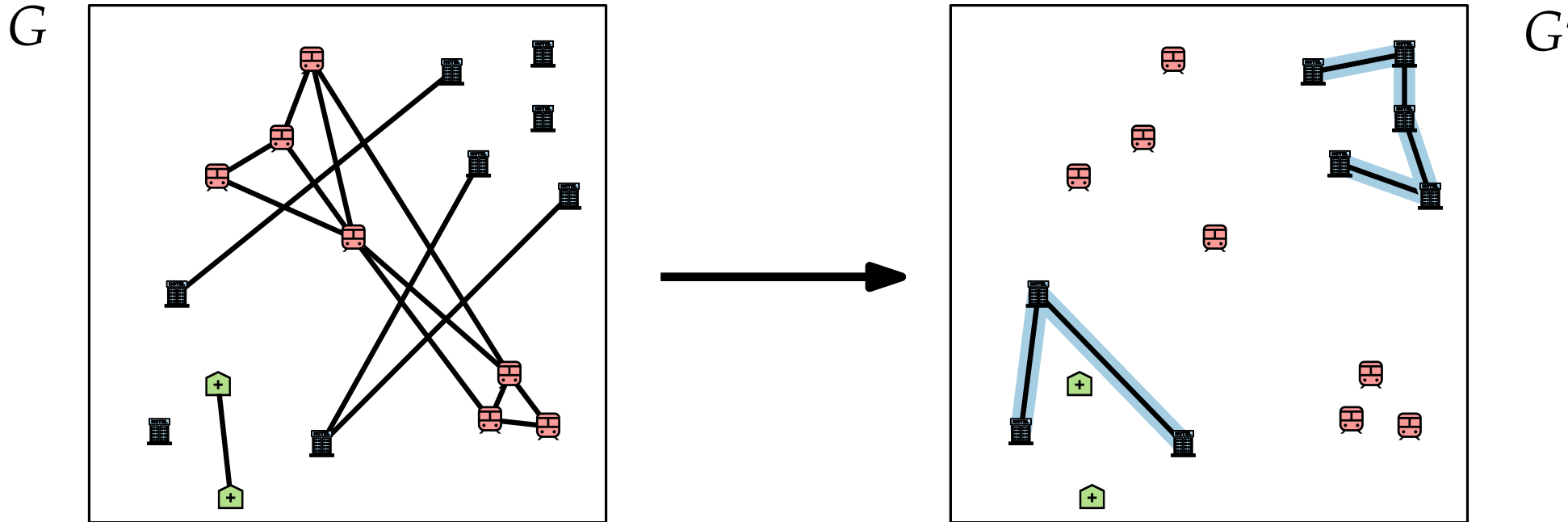
G'



Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

GREEDY:

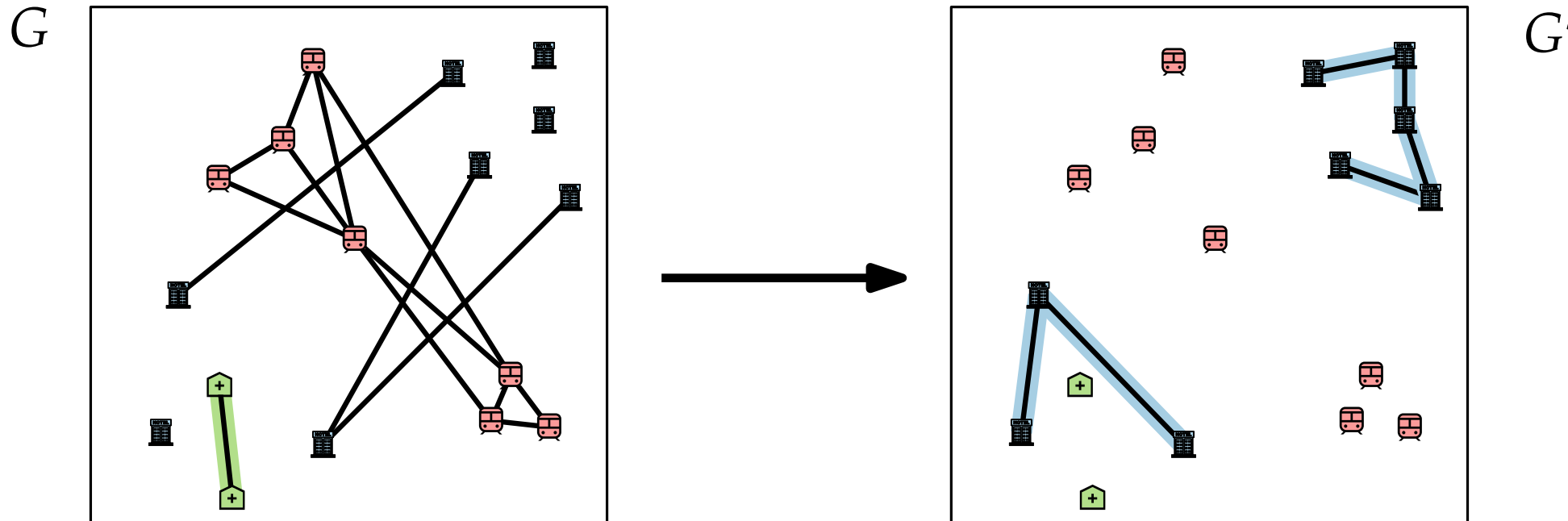
1. Remove from G every edge that lies within a connected component of G' .
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Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

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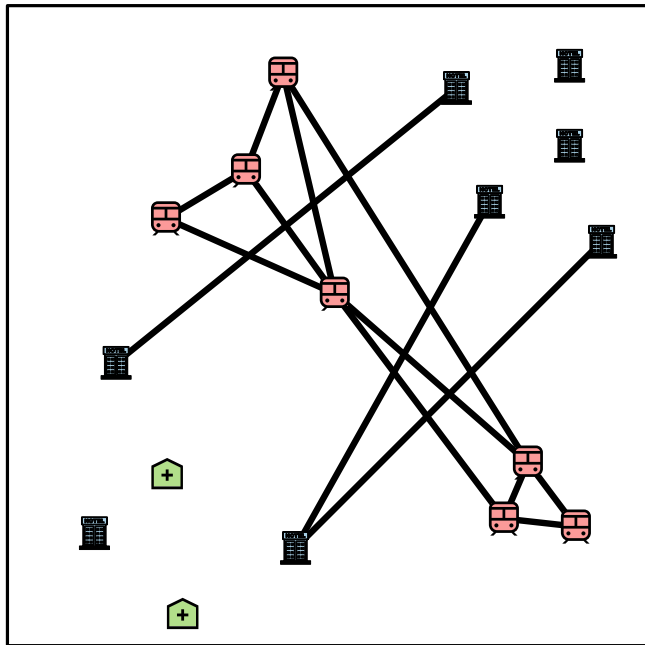


Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

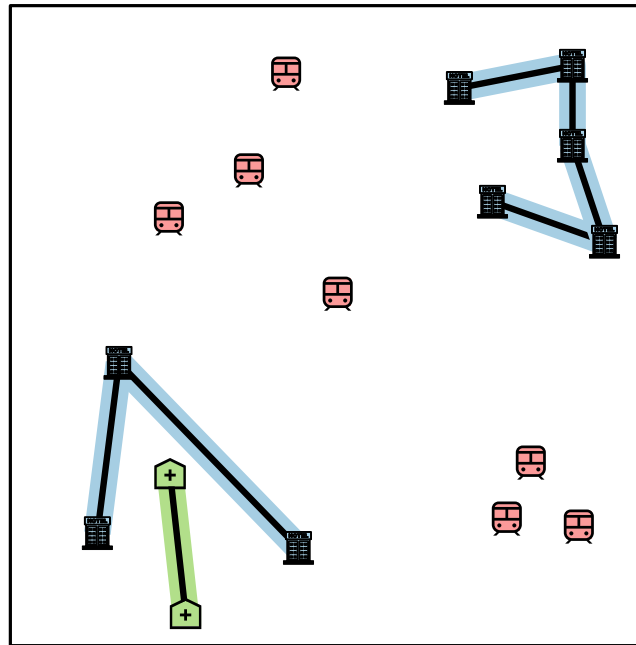
GREEDY:

1. Remove from G every edge that lies within a connected component of G' .
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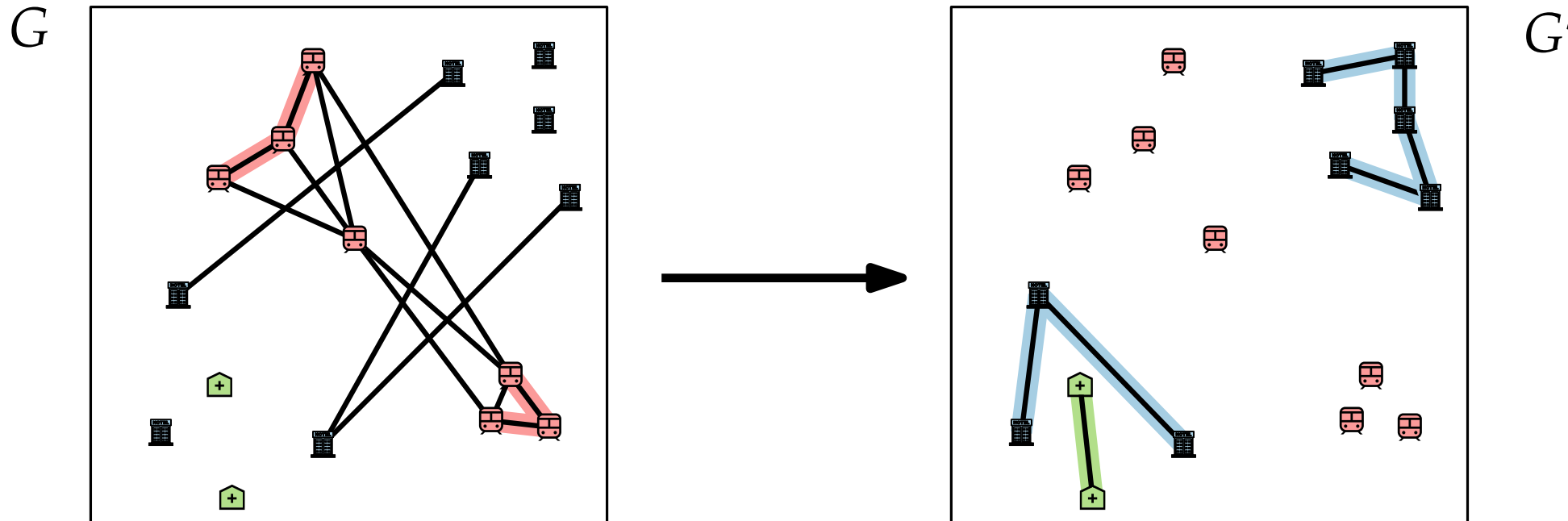
G'



Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

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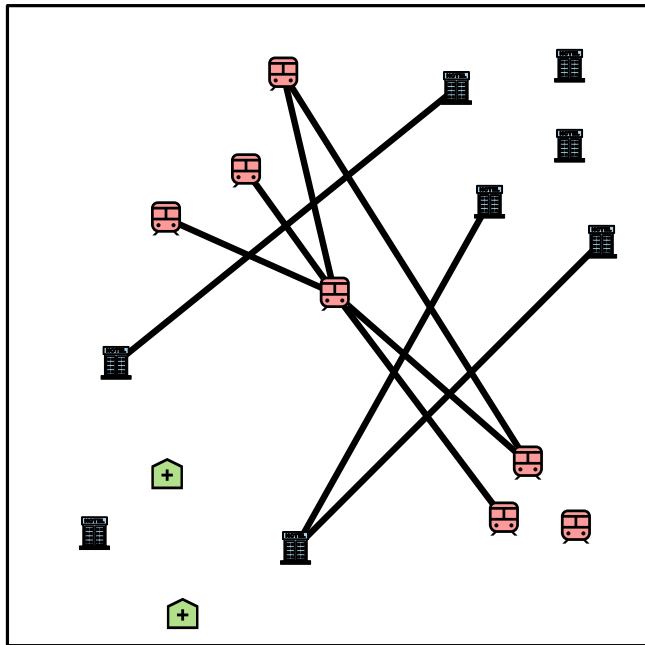


Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

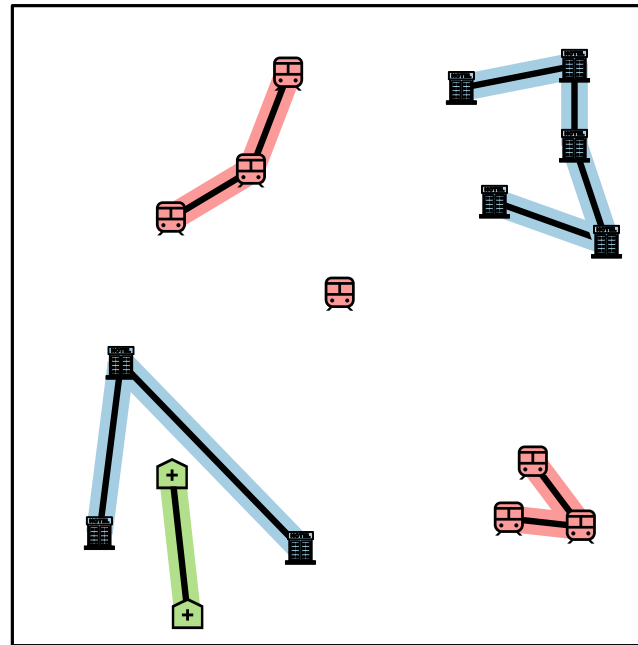
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G'

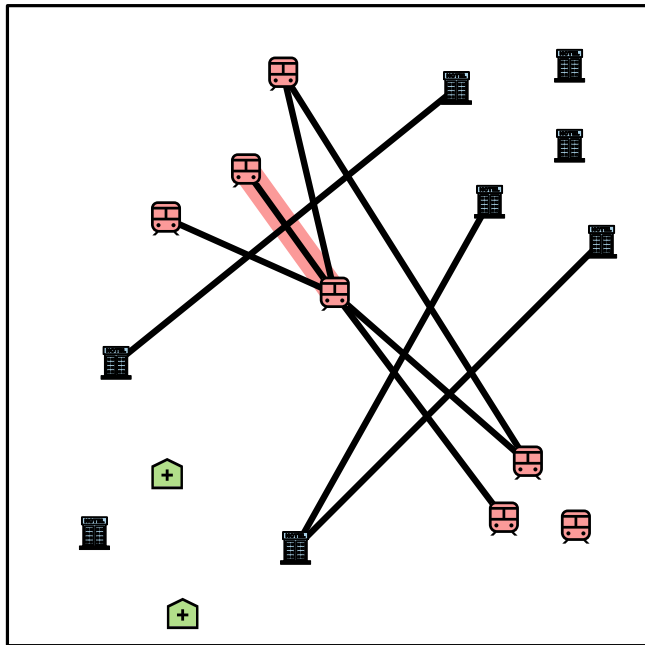


Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

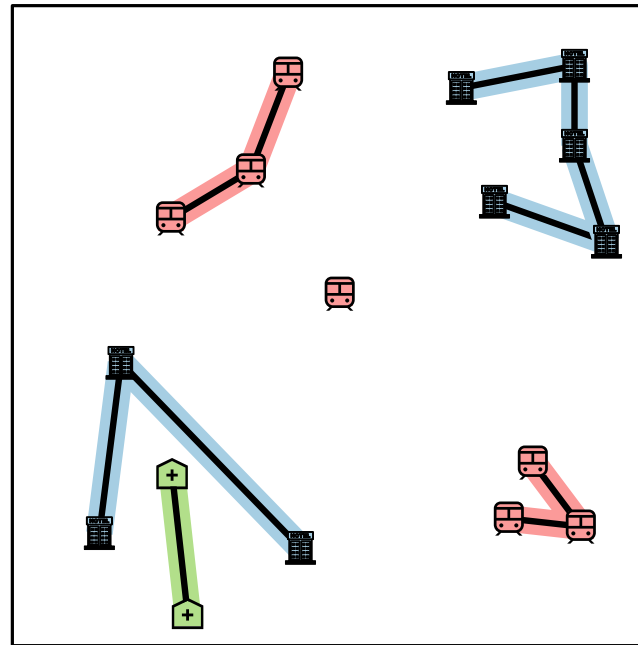
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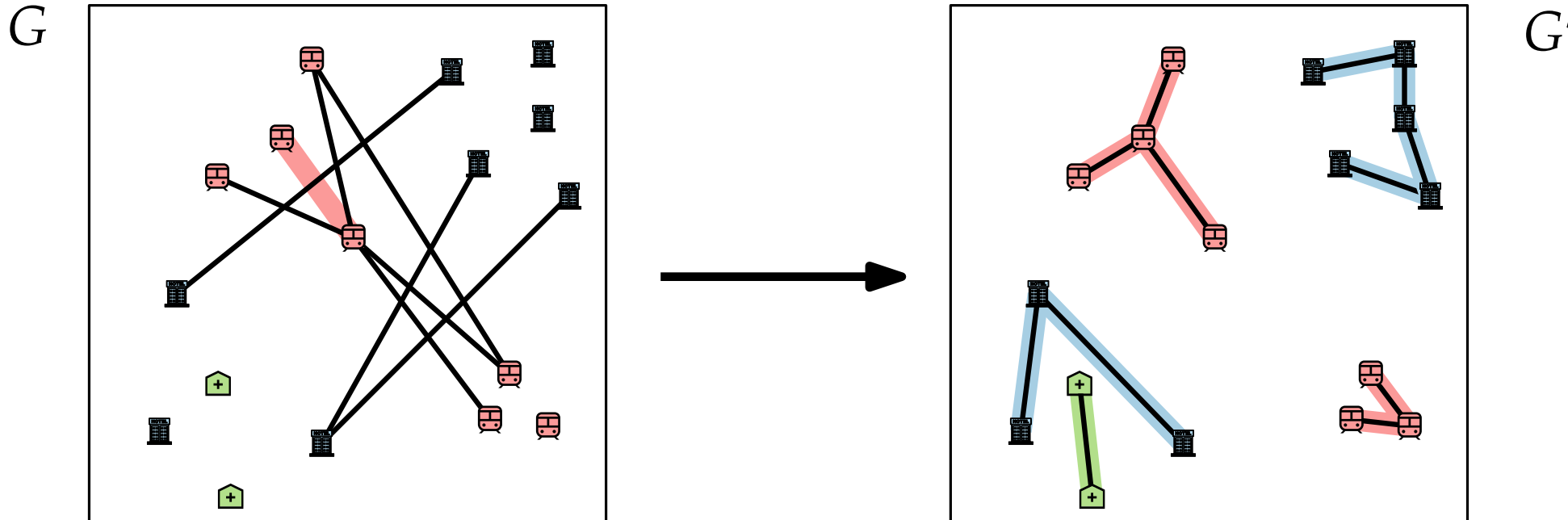
G'



Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

GREEDY:

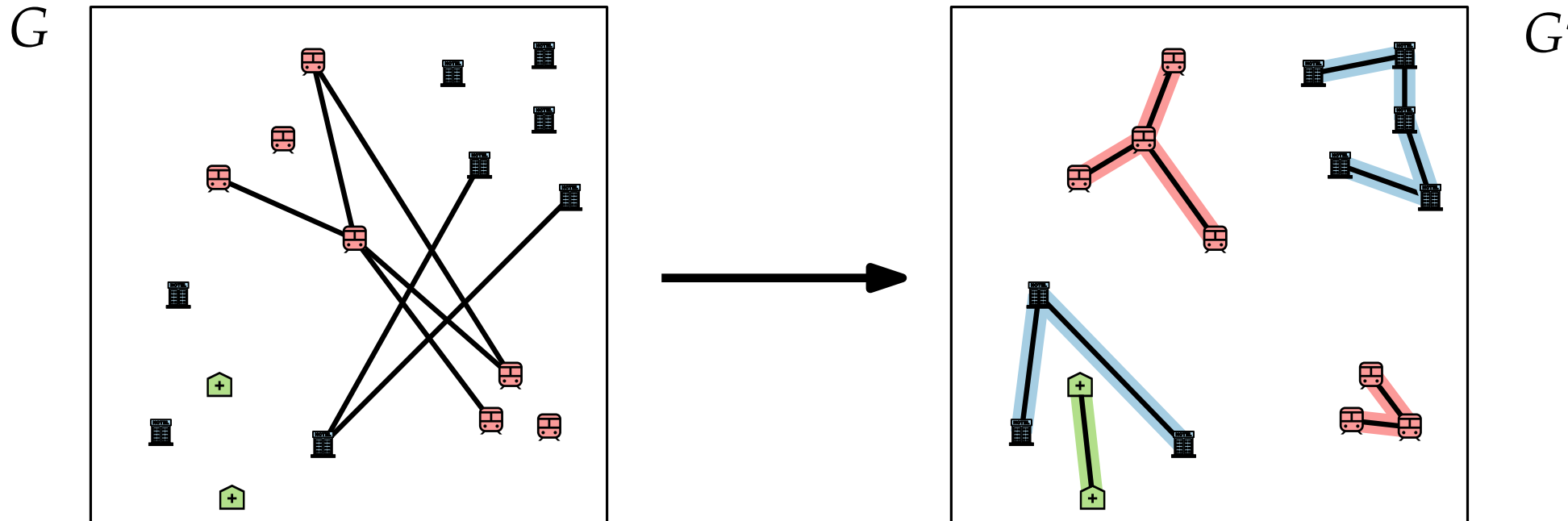
1. Remove from G every edge that lies within a connected component of G' .
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Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

GREEDY:

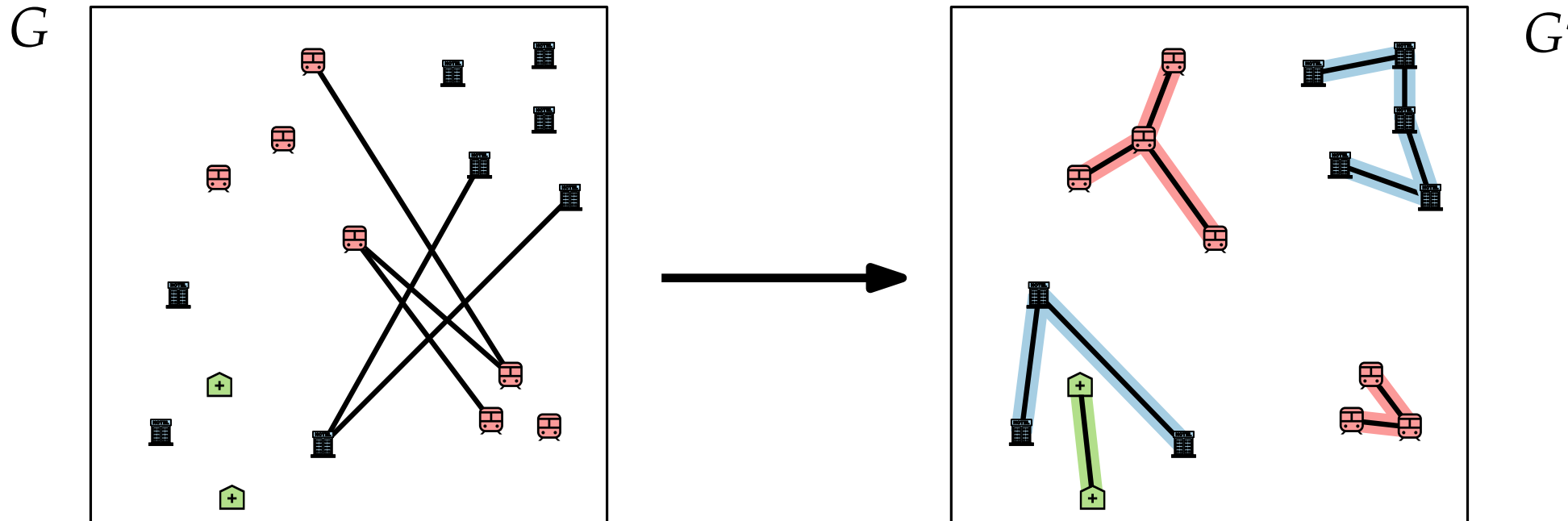
1. Remove from G every edge that lies within a connected component of G' .
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Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

GREEDY:

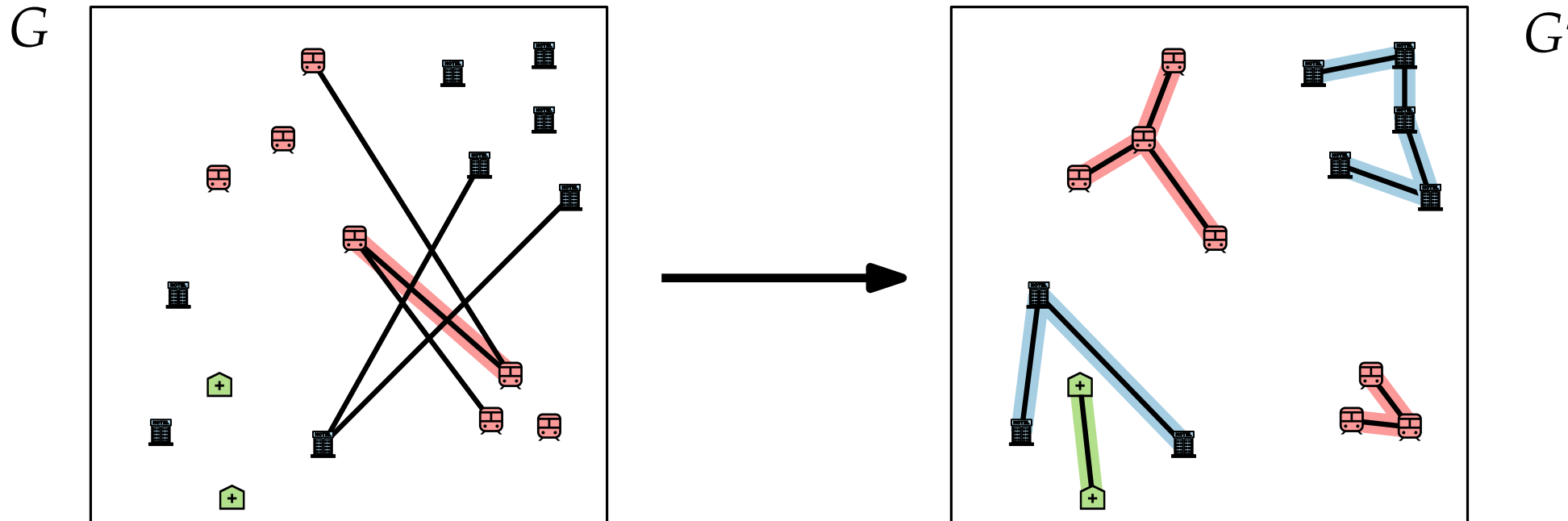
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Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

GREEDY:

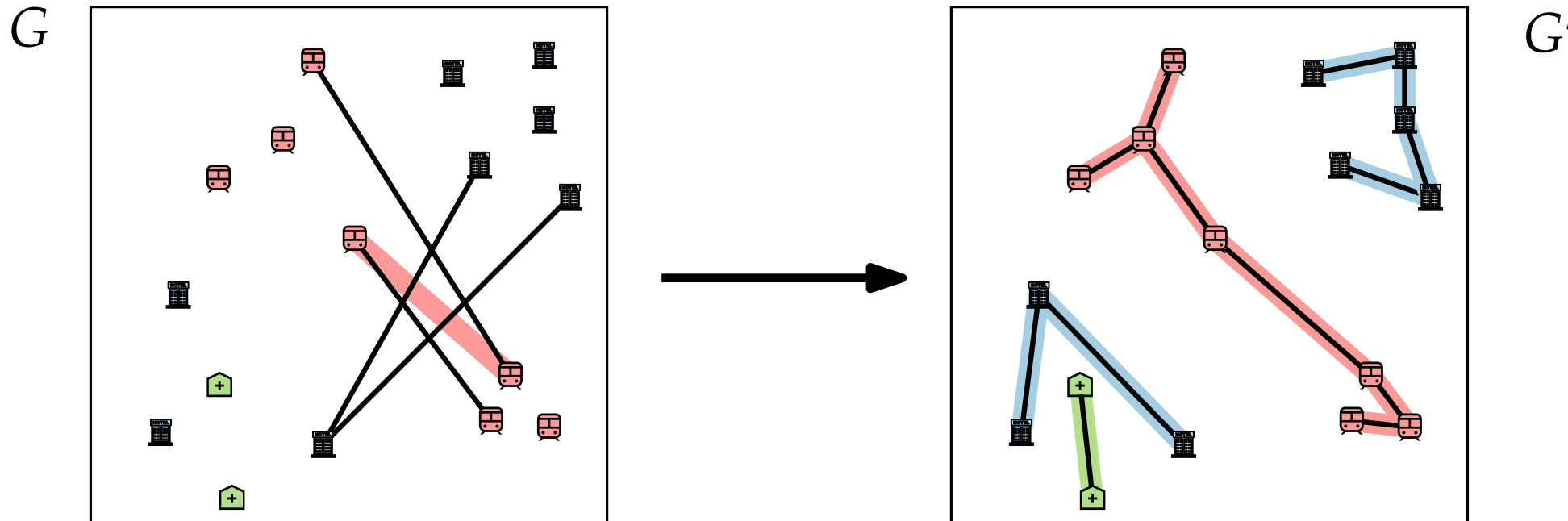
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Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

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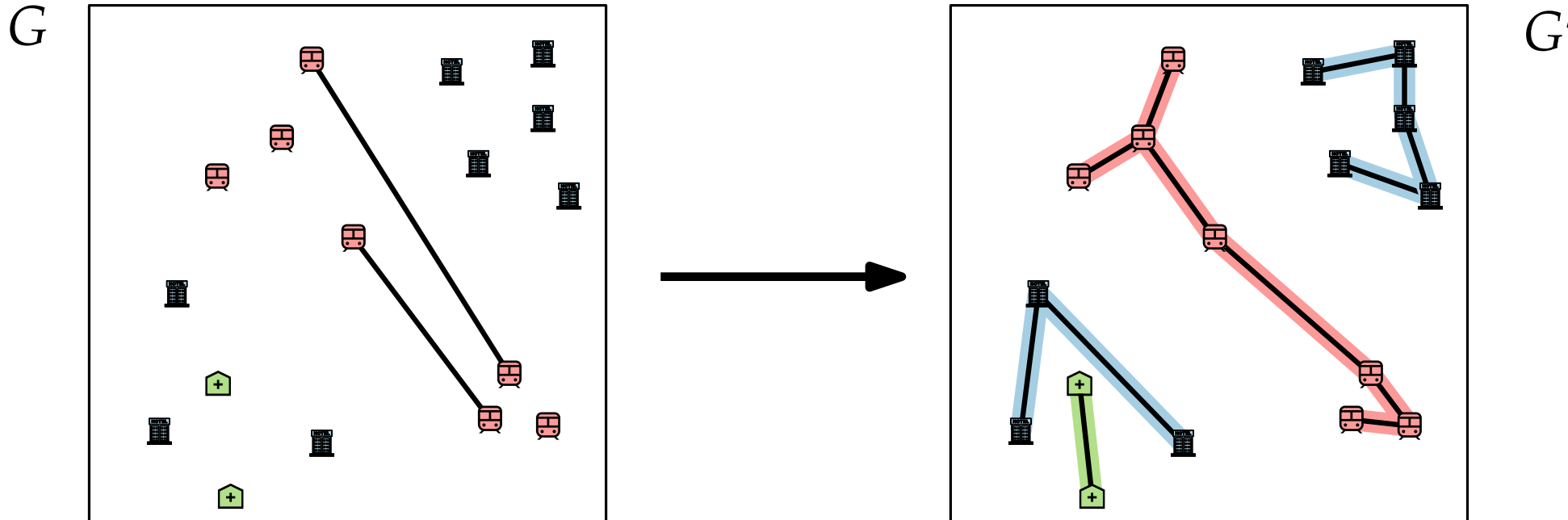
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Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

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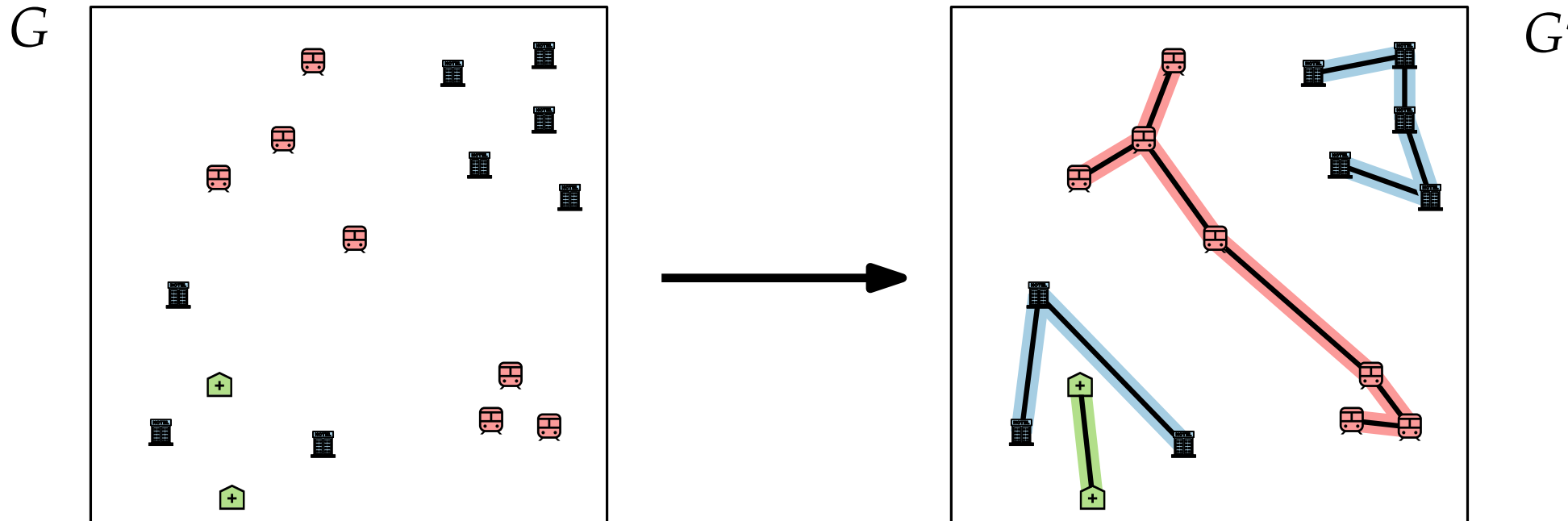
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Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

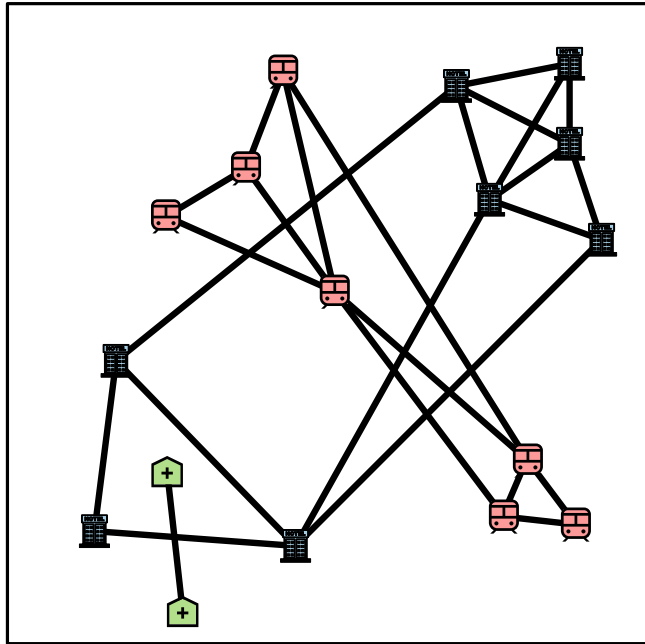
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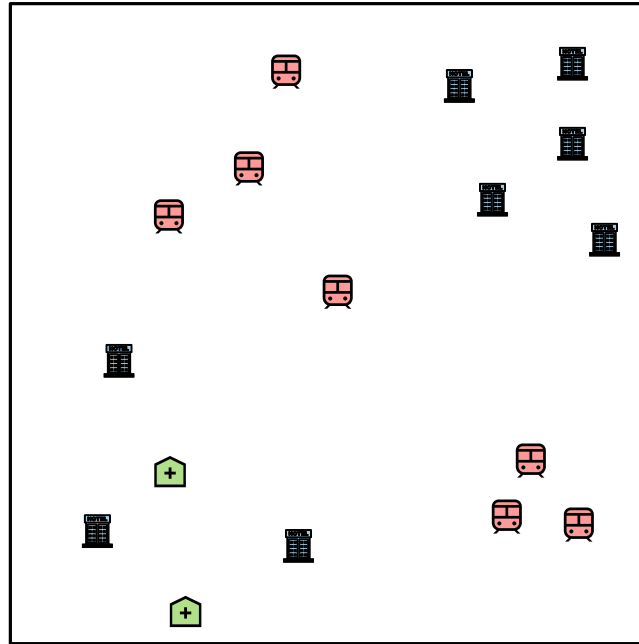


Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

G



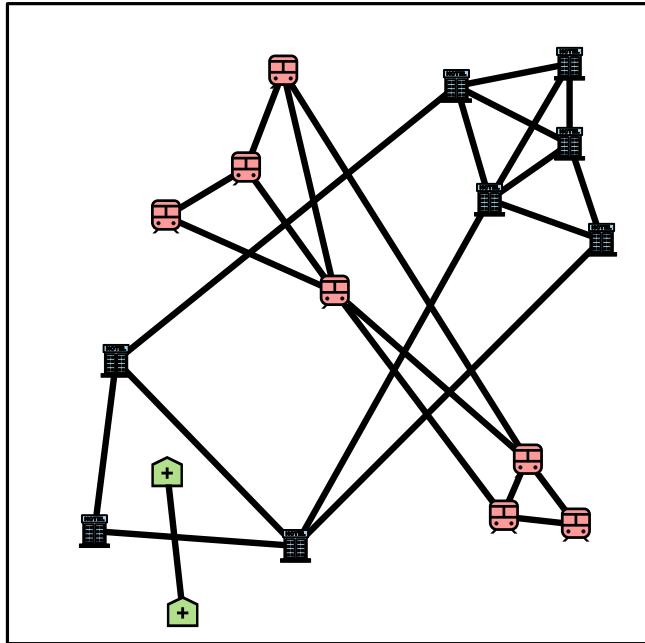
G'



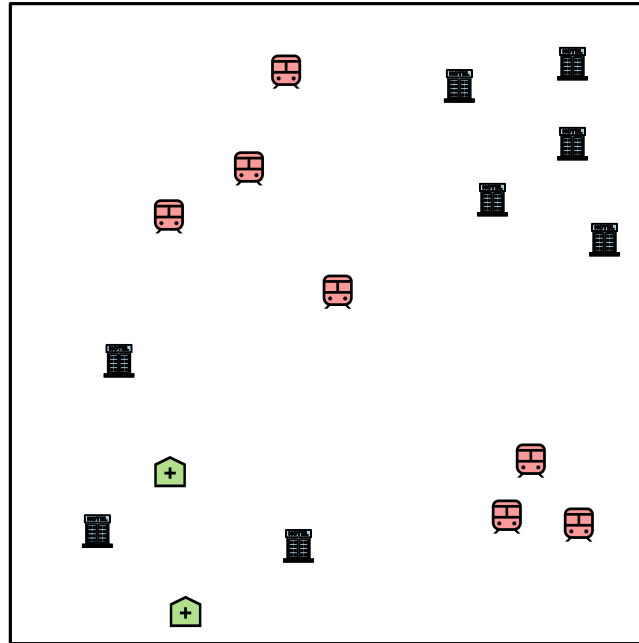
Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

REVERSEGREEDY:

G

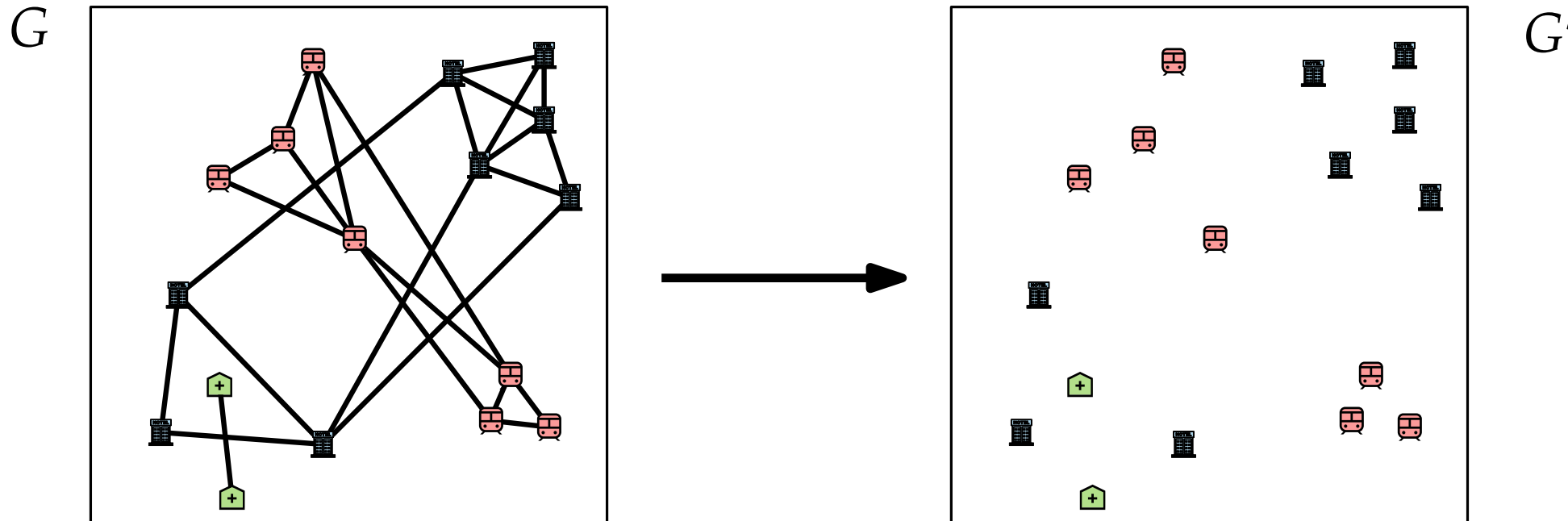


G'



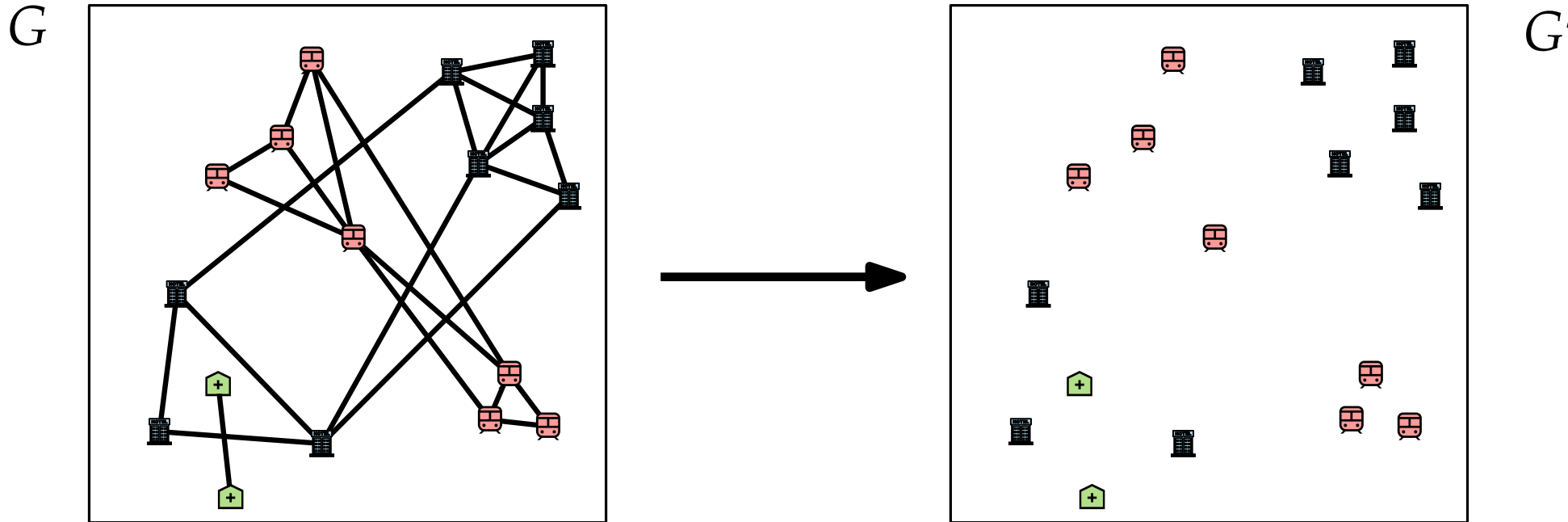
Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

REVERSEGREEDY: 1. Remove from G every edge that lies within a connected component of G' .



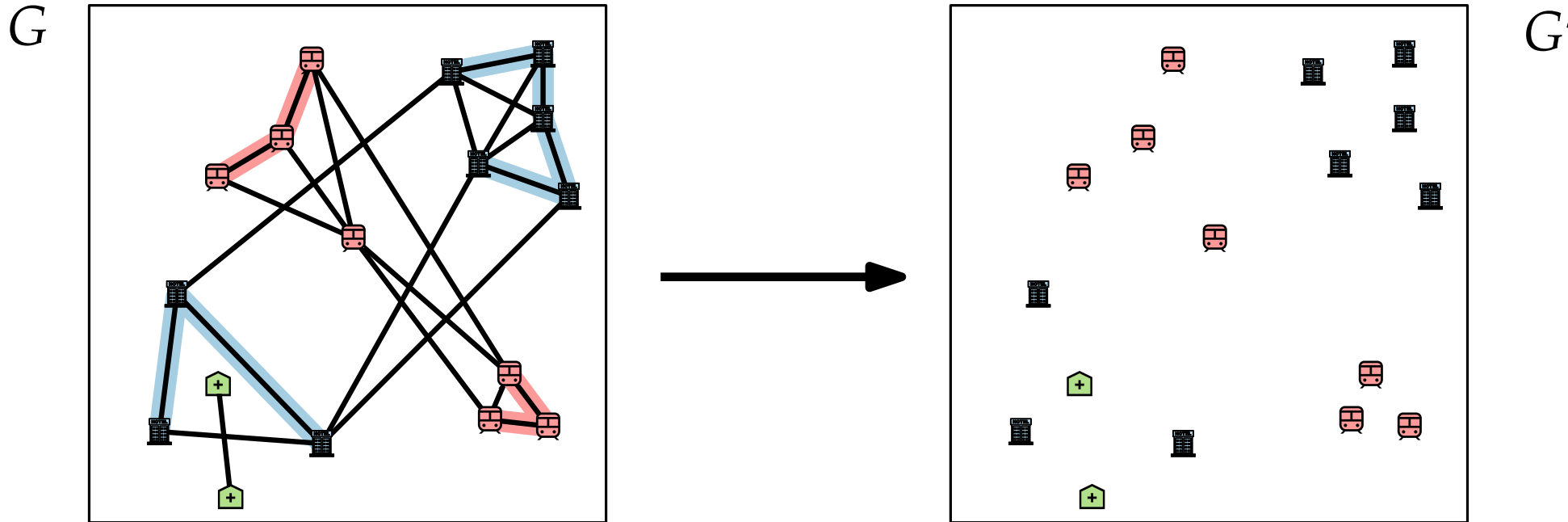
Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

- REVERSEGREEDY:
1. Remove from G every edge that lies within a connected component of G' .
 2. Move all non-crossed edges to G' (unless they close a cycle).



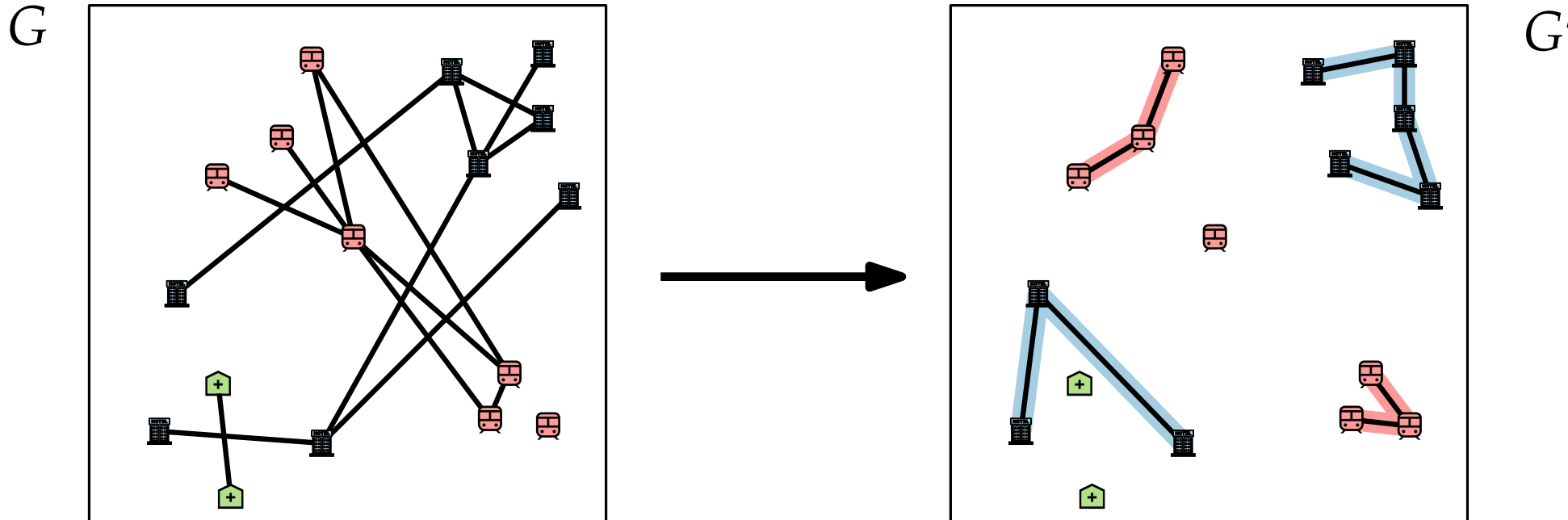
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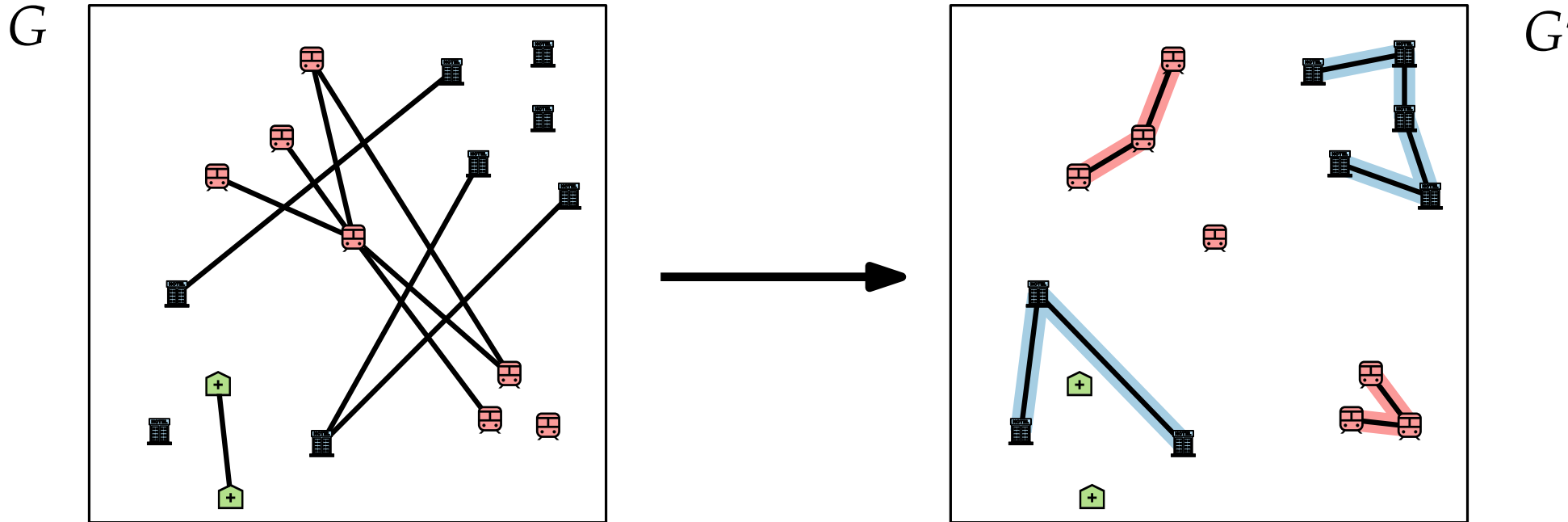
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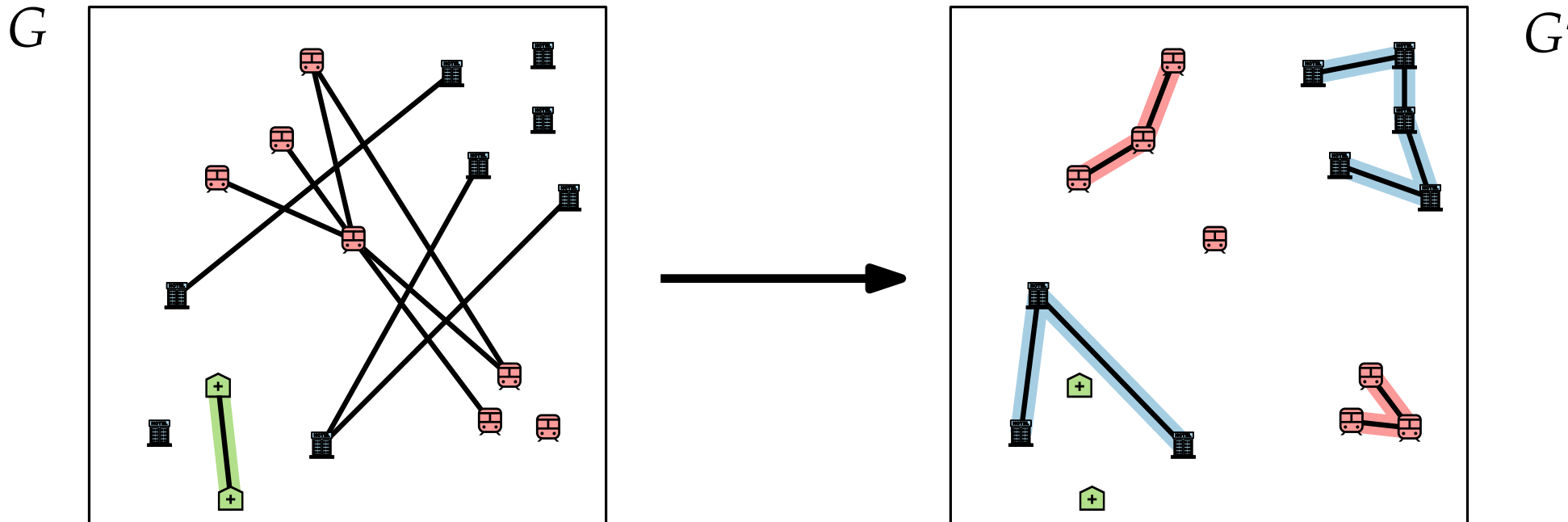
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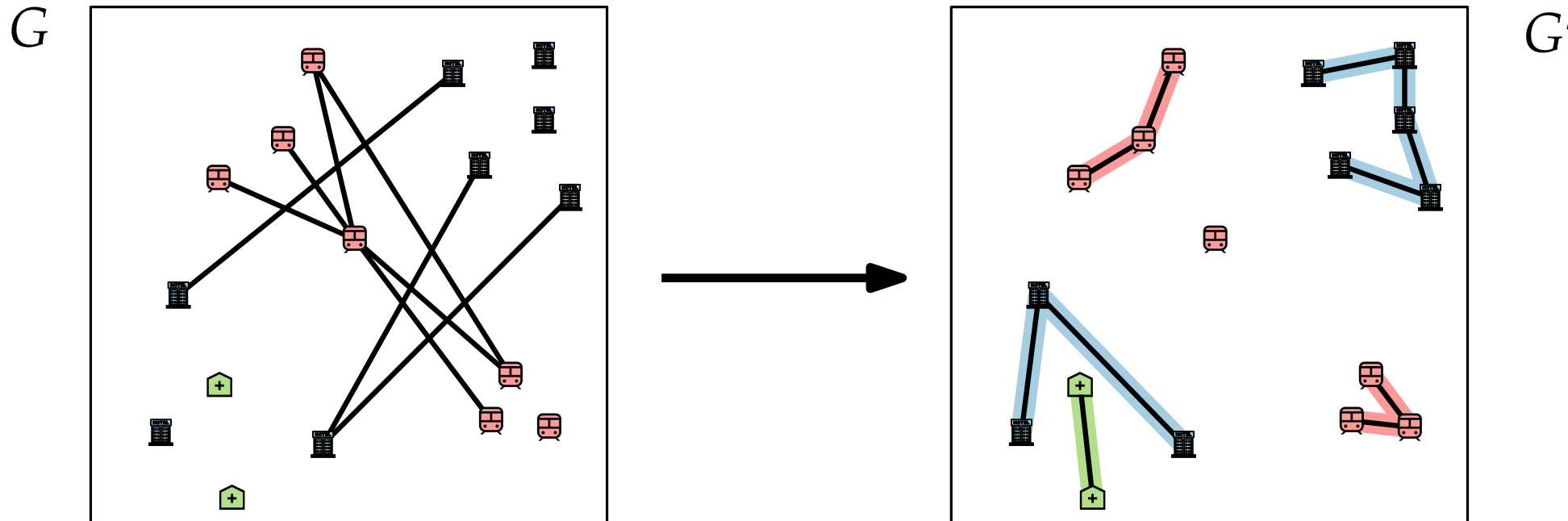
Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

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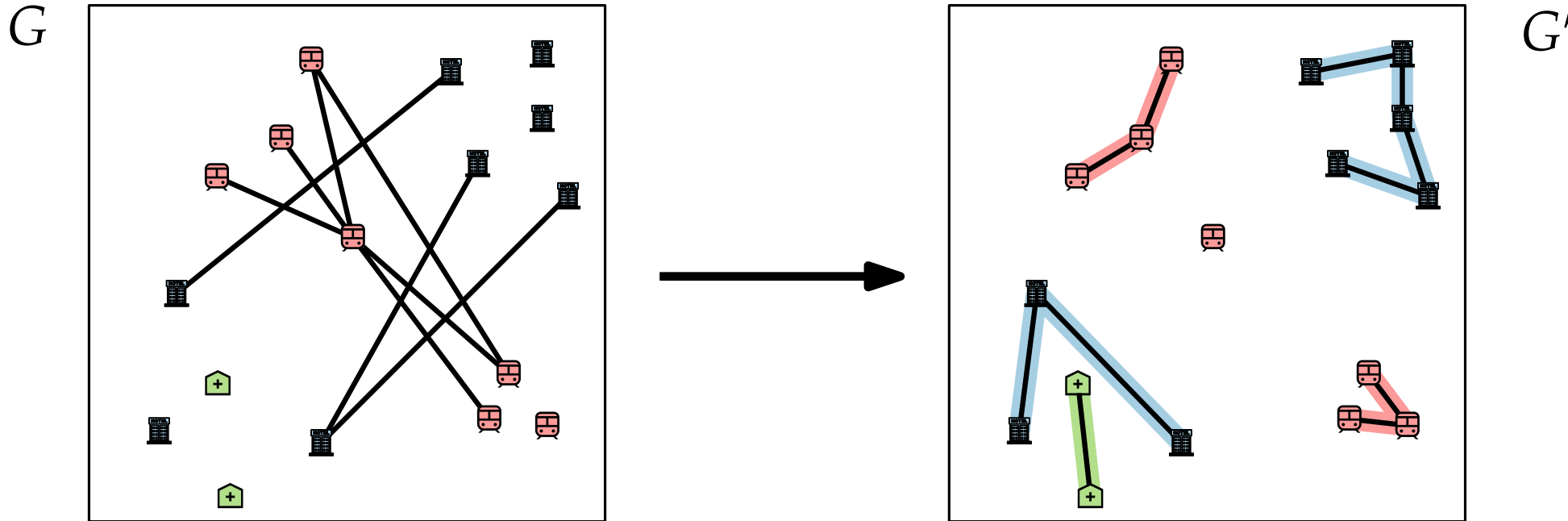
Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

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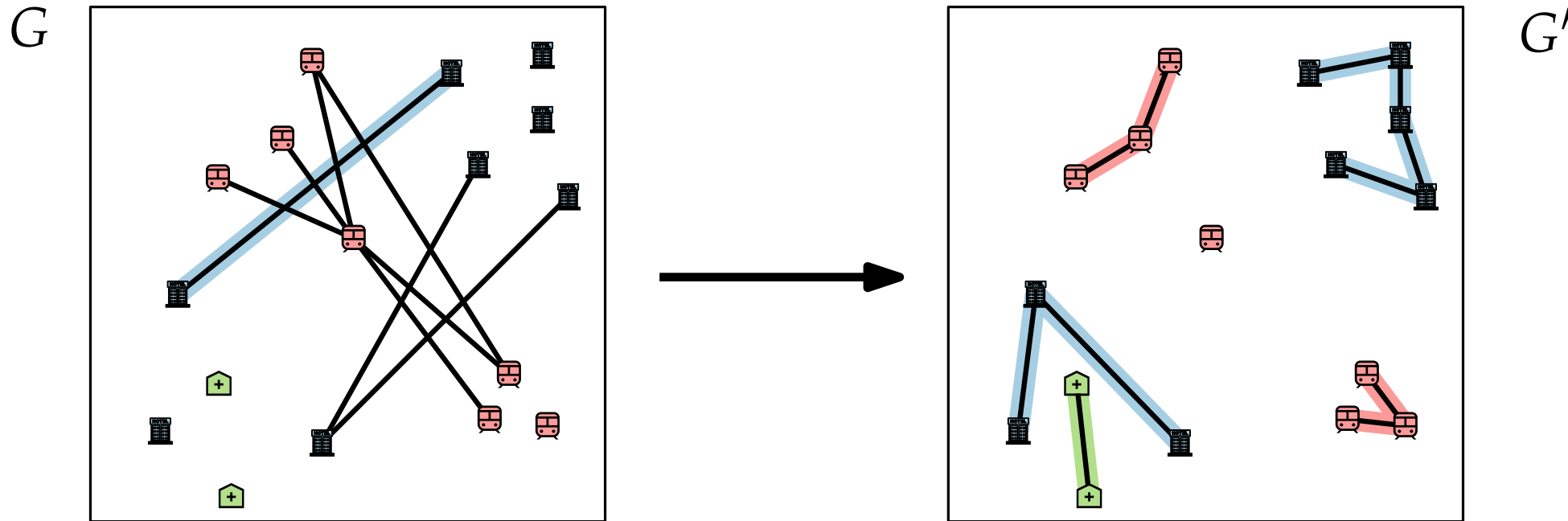
Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

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1. Remove from G every edge that lies within a connected component of G' .
 2. Move all non-crossed edges to G' (unless they close a cycle).
 3. Remove an edge that is crossed by max. number of edges



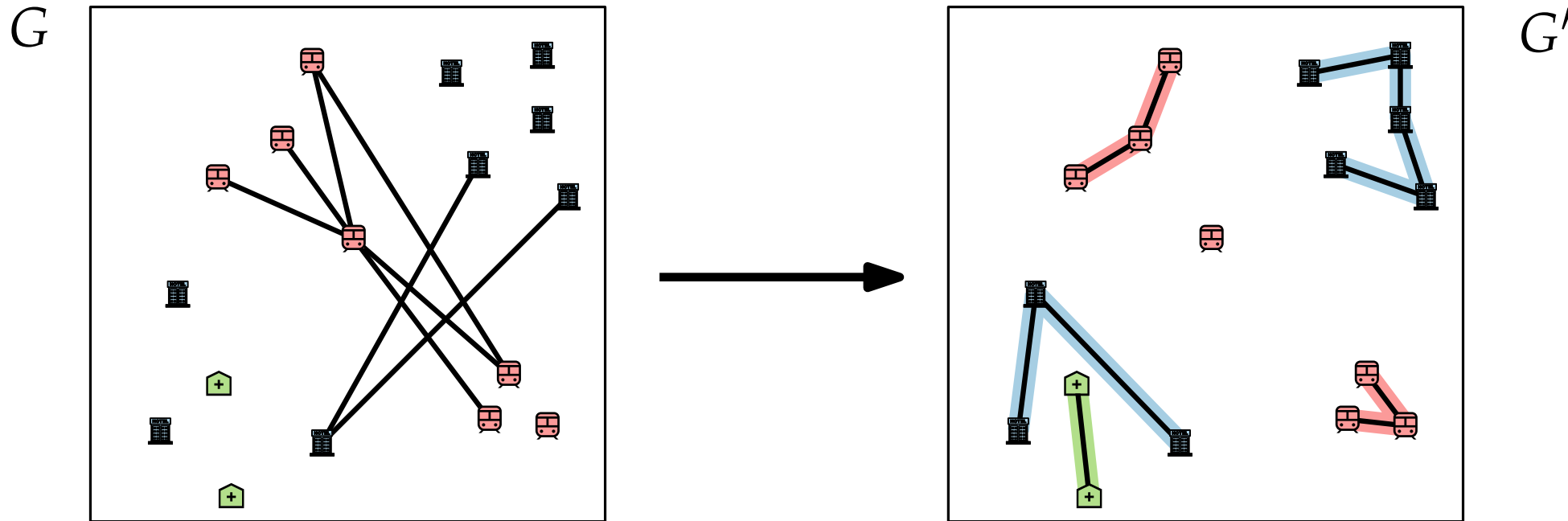
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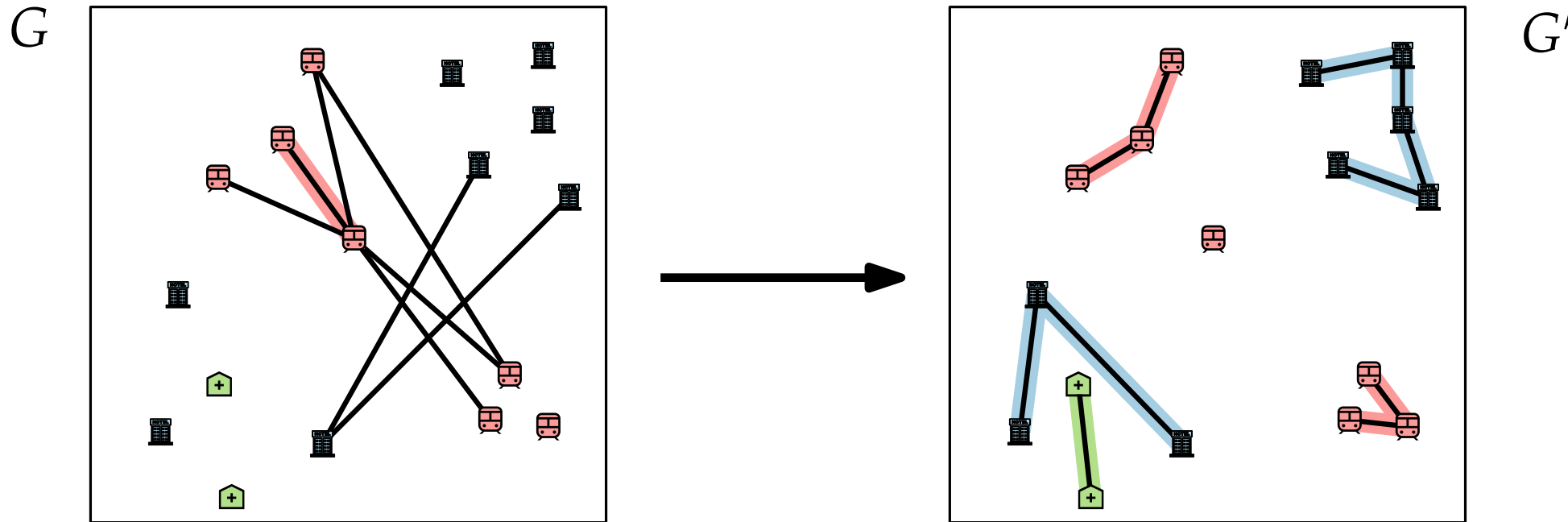
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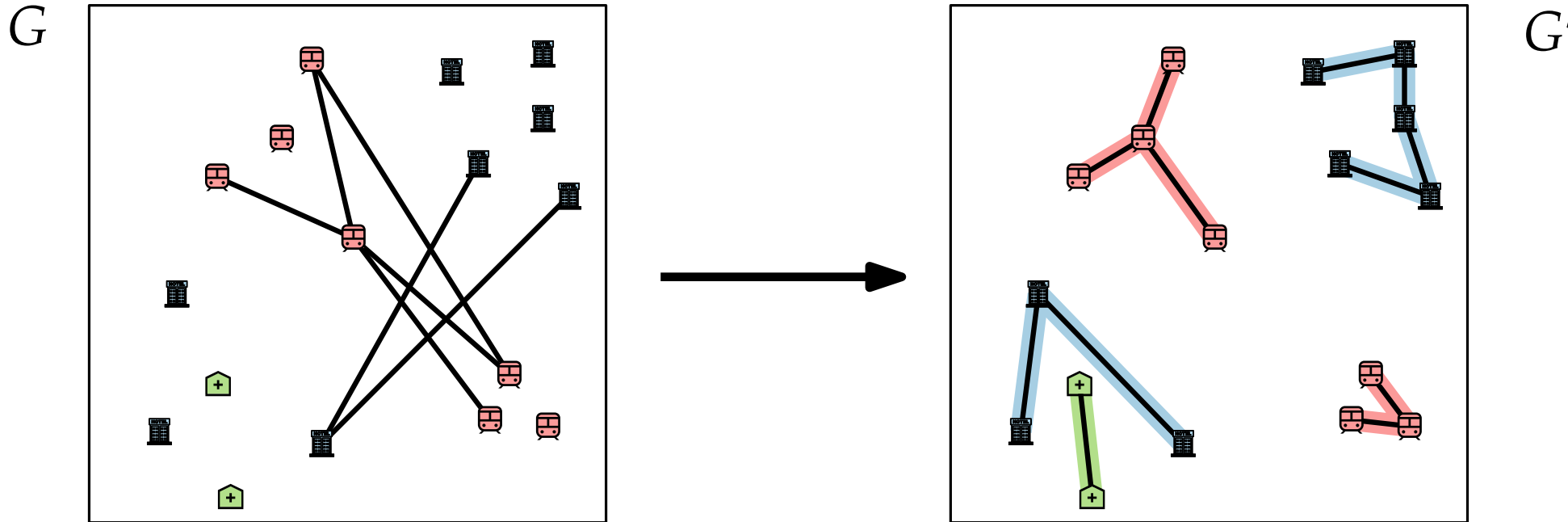
Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

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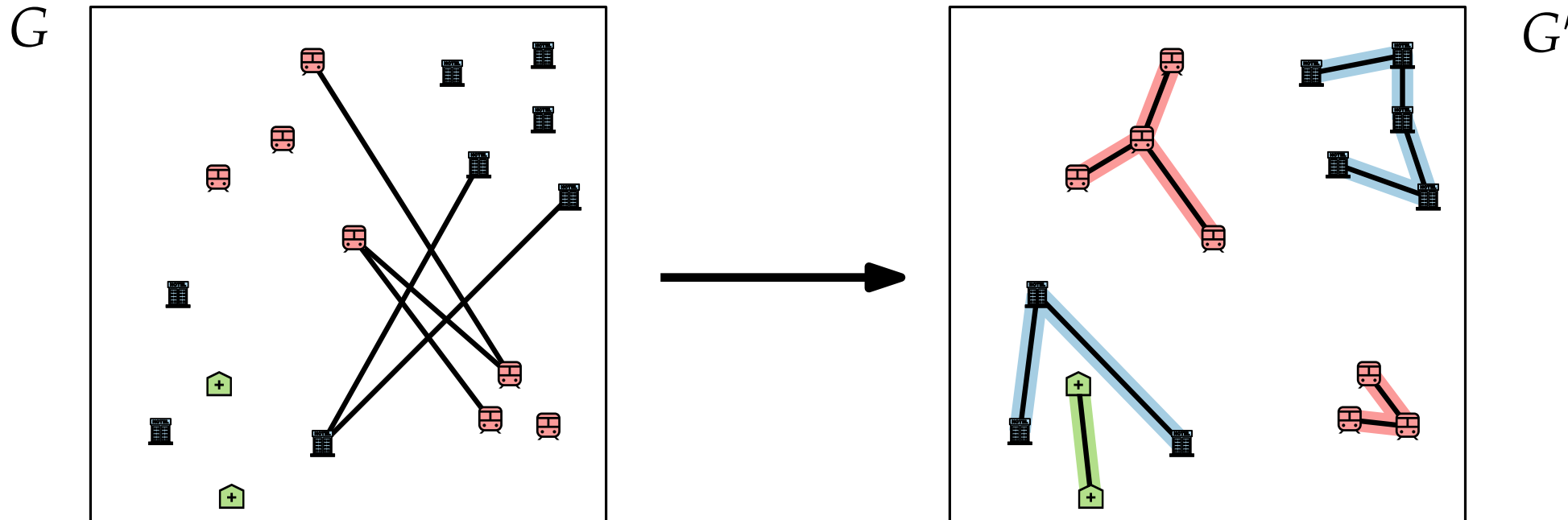
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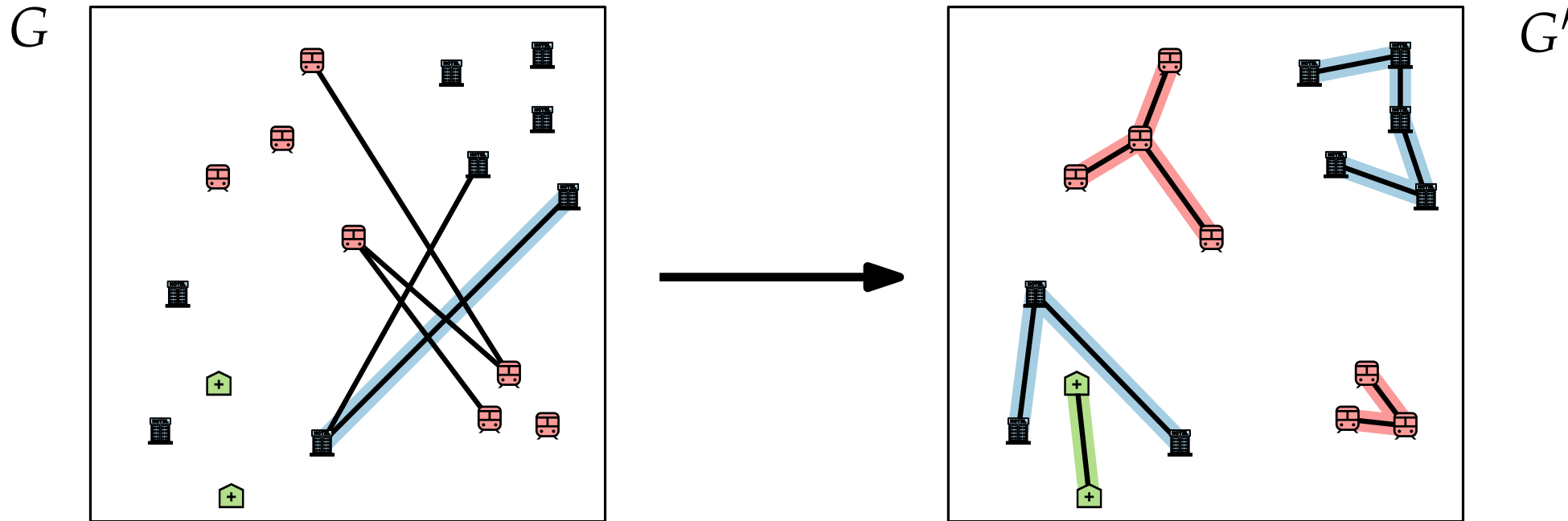
Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

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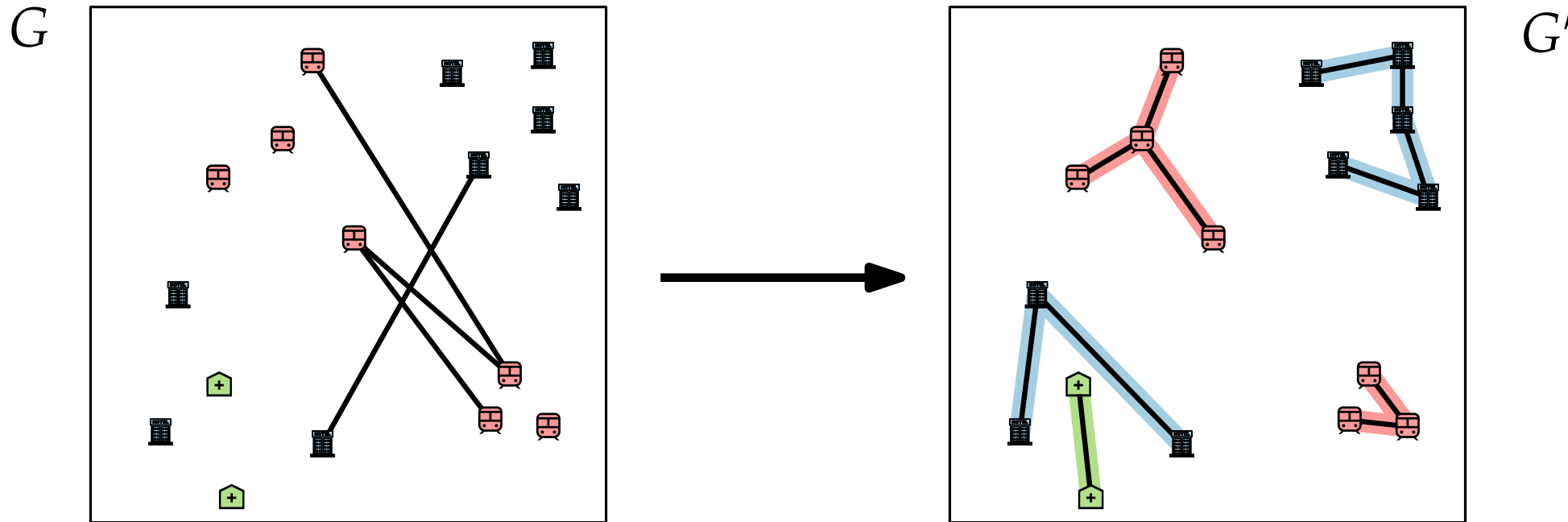
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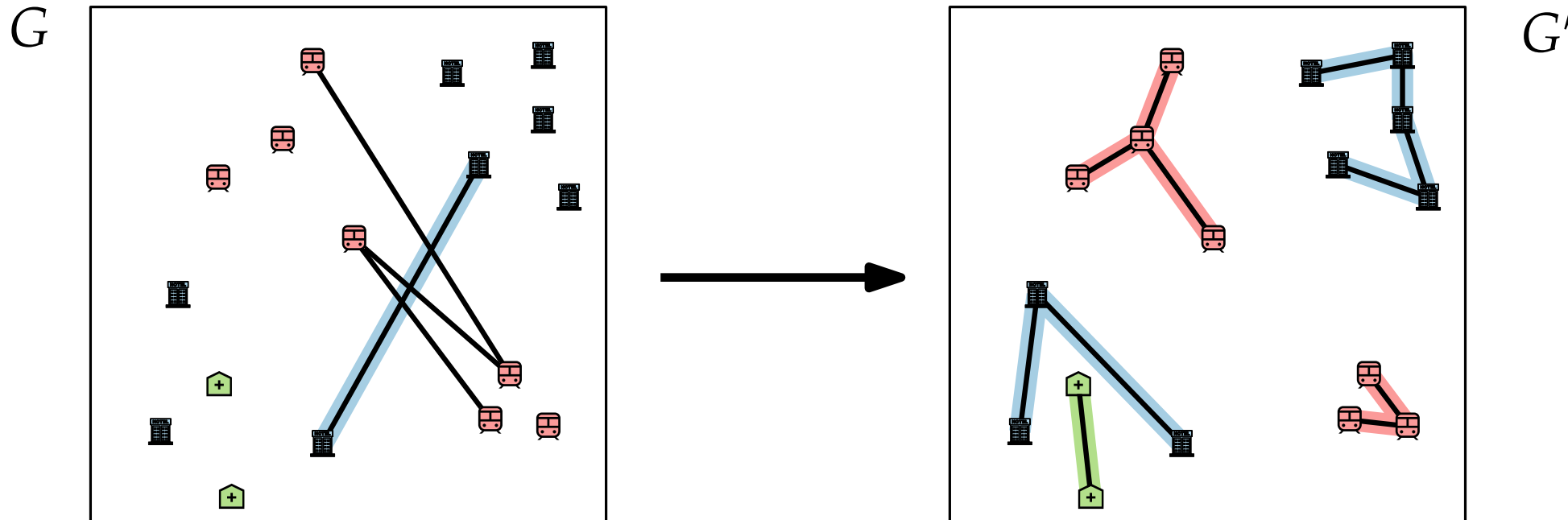
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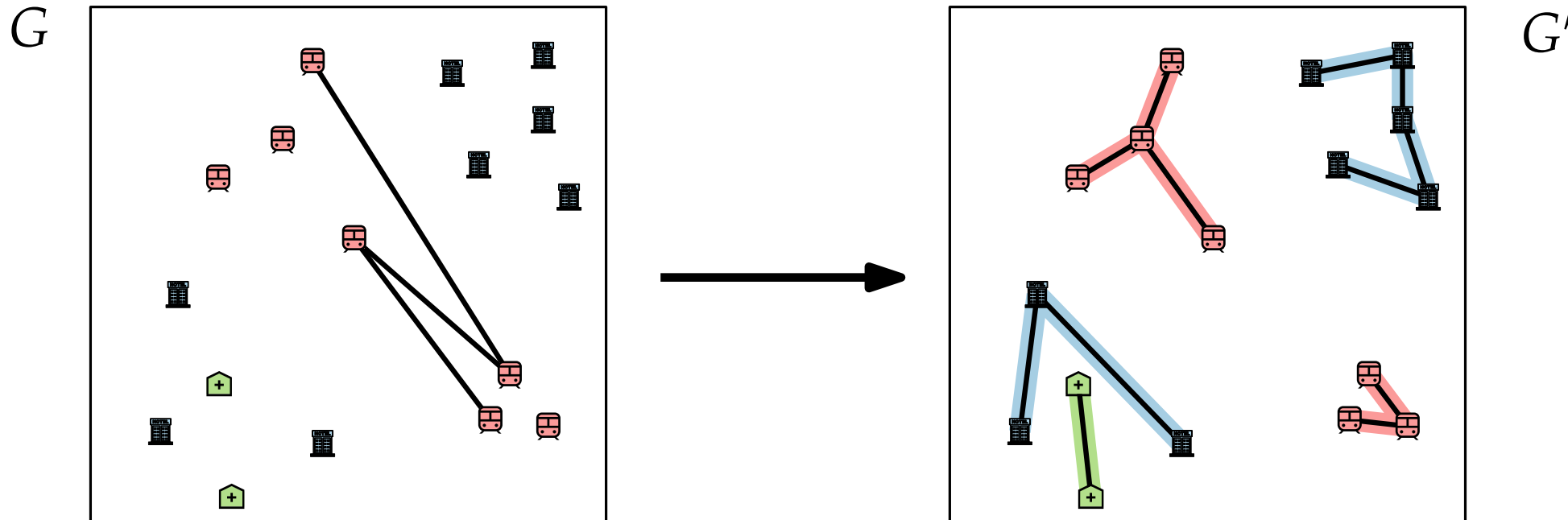
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 3. Remove an edge that is crossed by max. number of edges



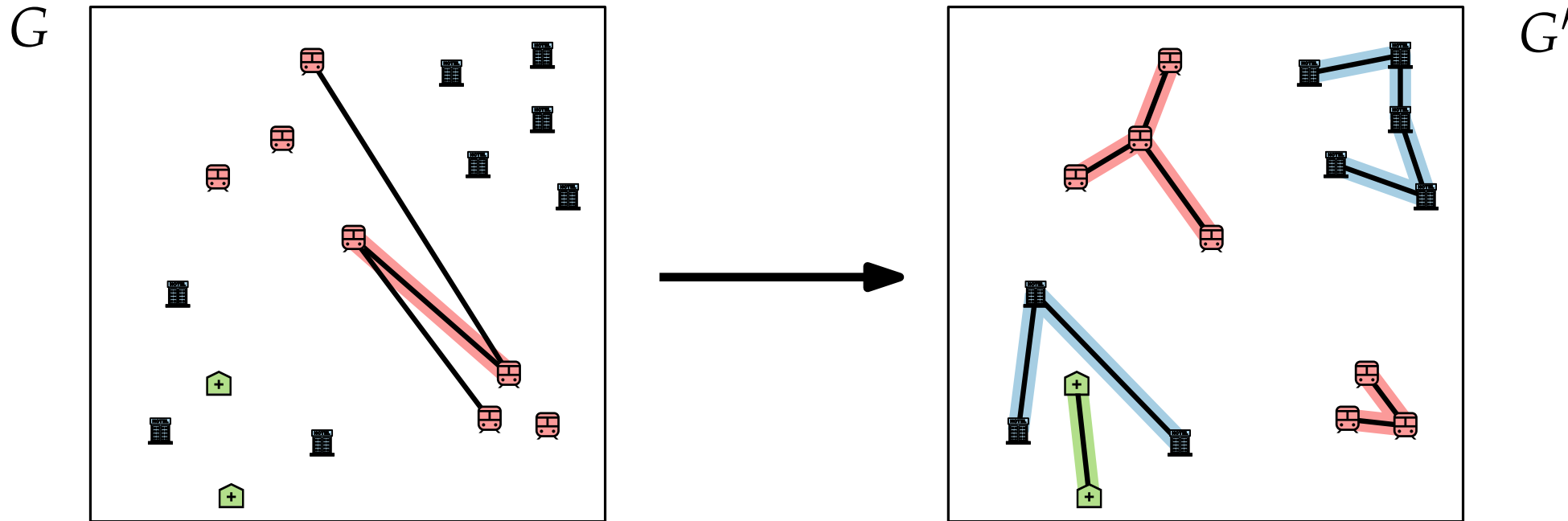
Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

- REVERSEGREEDY:
1. Remove from G every edge that lies within a connected component of G' .
 2. Move all non-crossed edges to G' (unless they close a cycle).
 3. Remove an edge that is crossed by max. number of edges



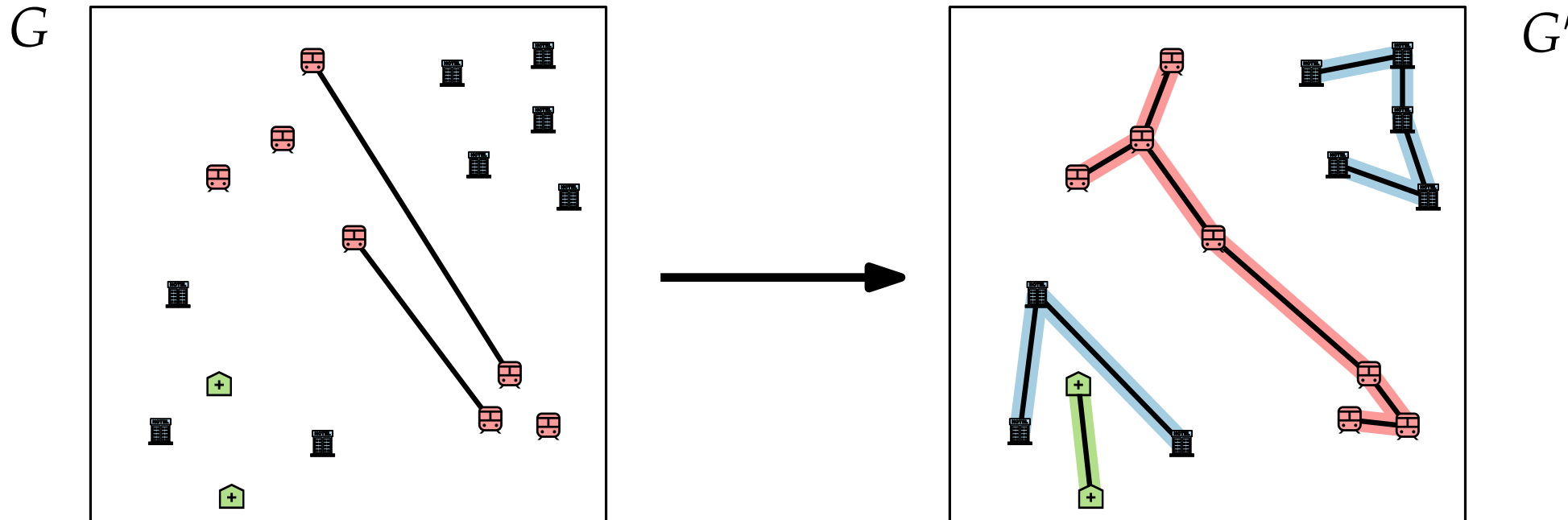
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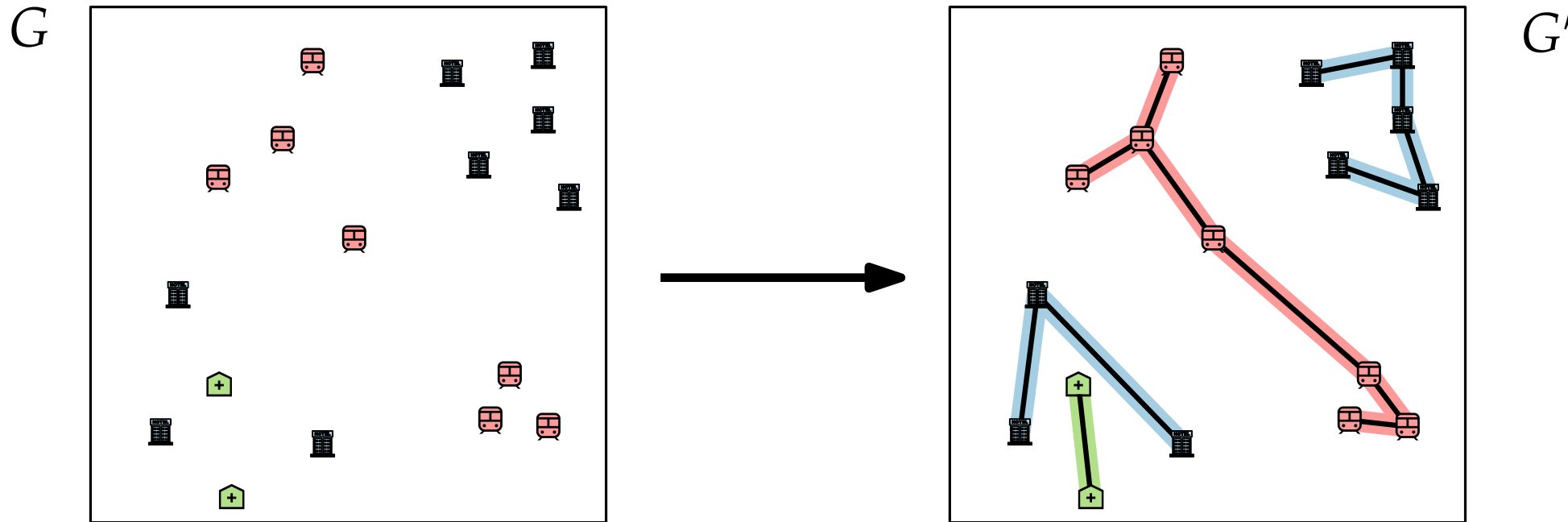
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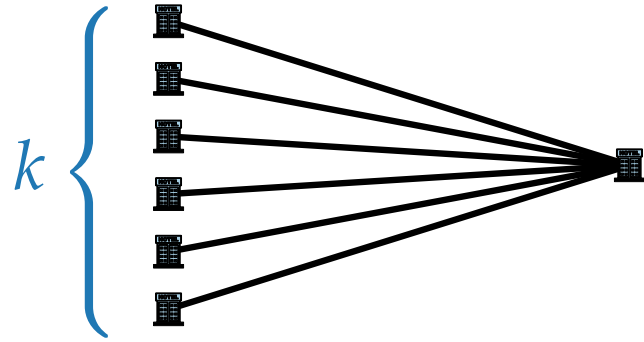


Planar Spanning Forest: Heuristics

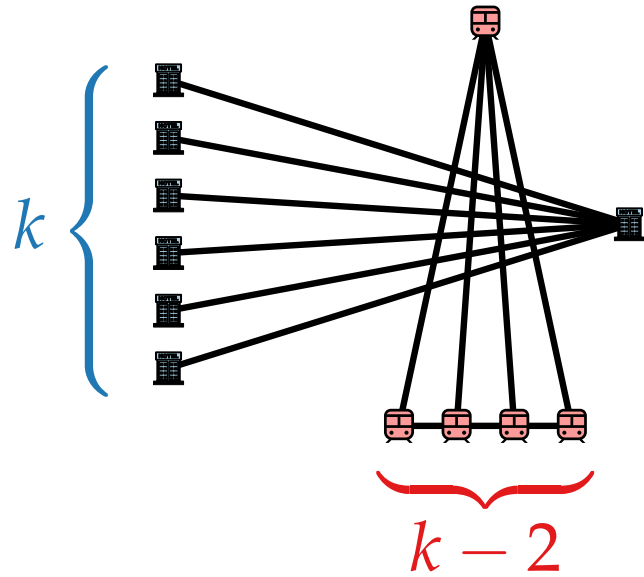
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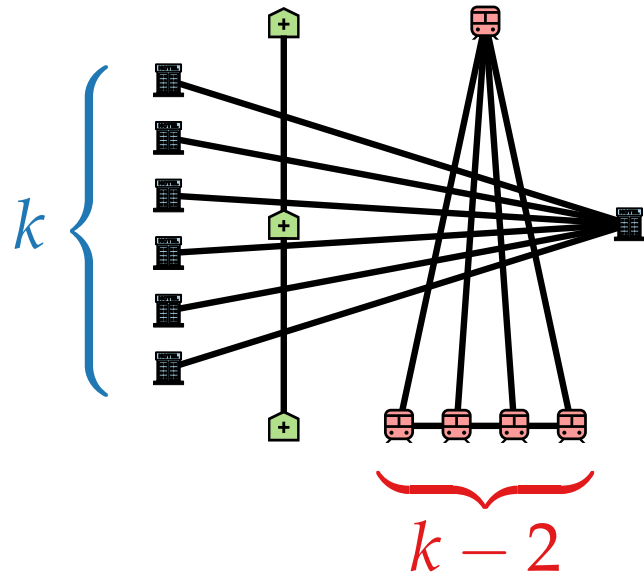
Bad Examples



Bad Examples

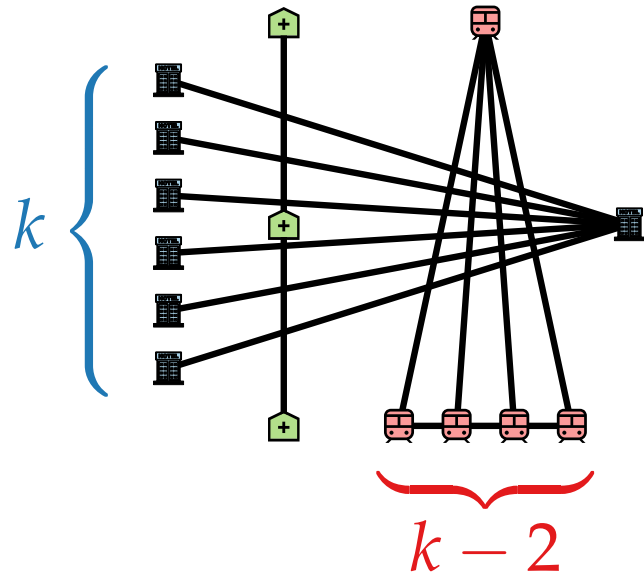


Bad Examples



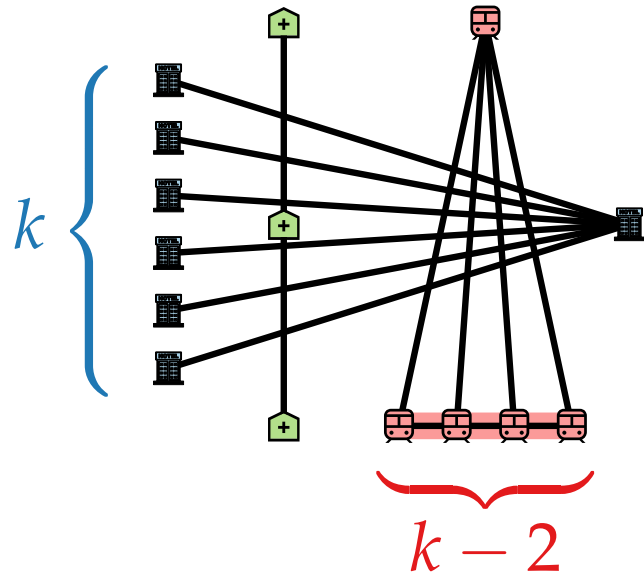
Bad Examples

GREEDY:



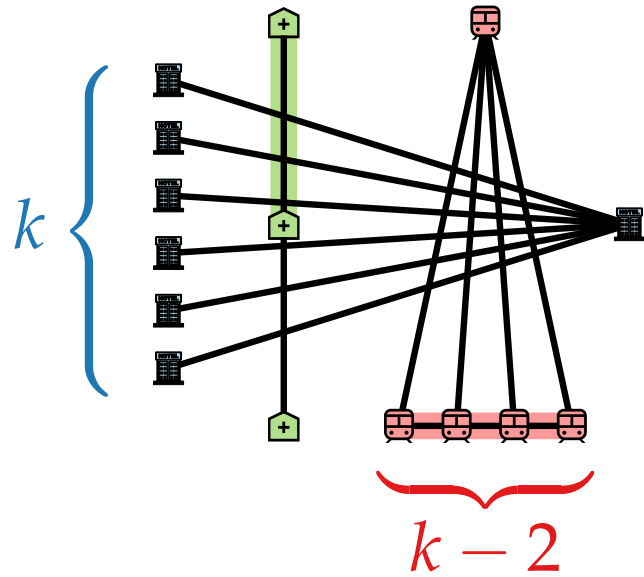
Bad Examples

GREEDY:



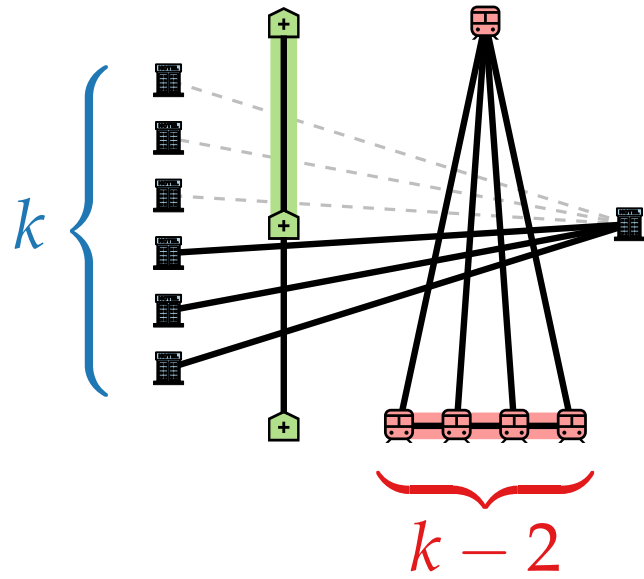
Bad Examples

GREEDY:



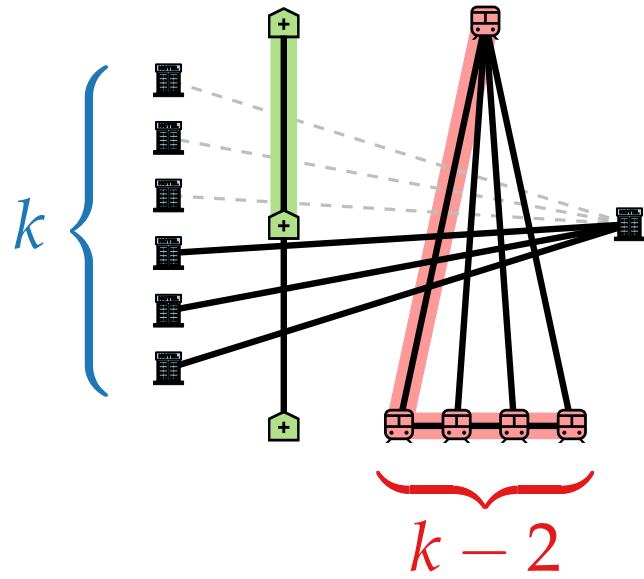
Bad Examples

GREEDY:



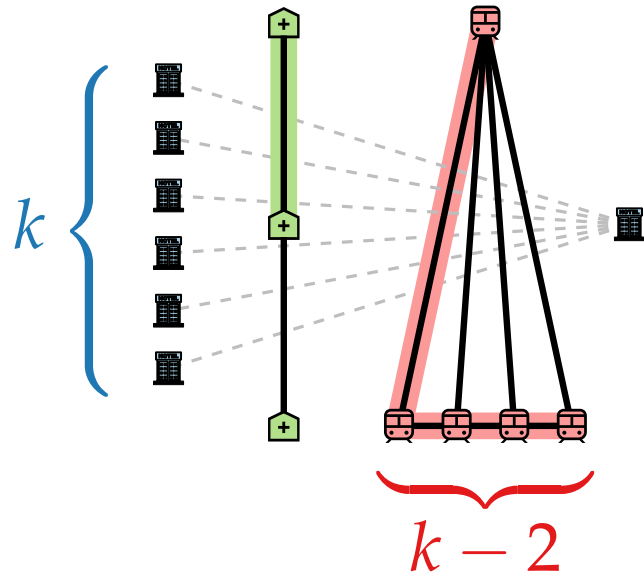
Bad Examples

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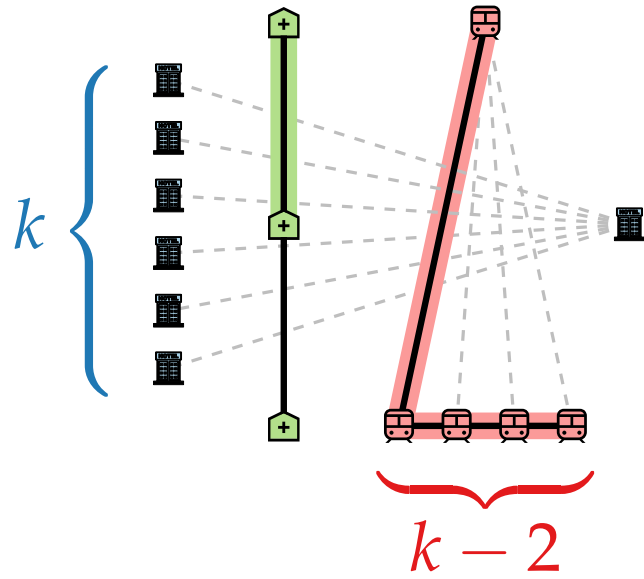
Bad Examples

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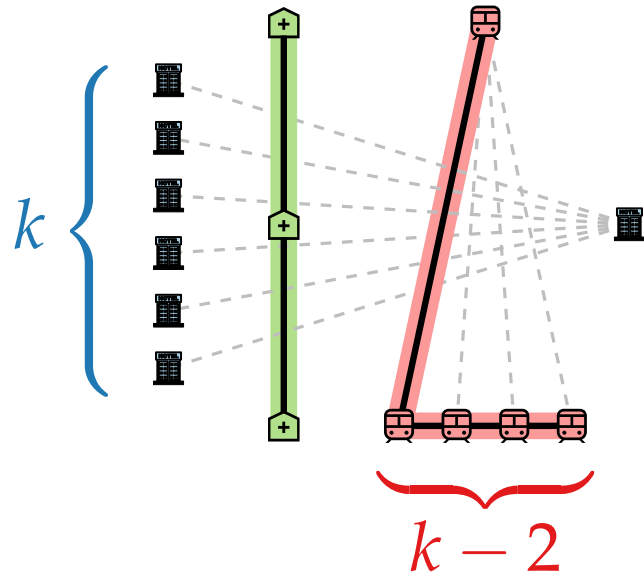
Bad Examples

GREEDY:



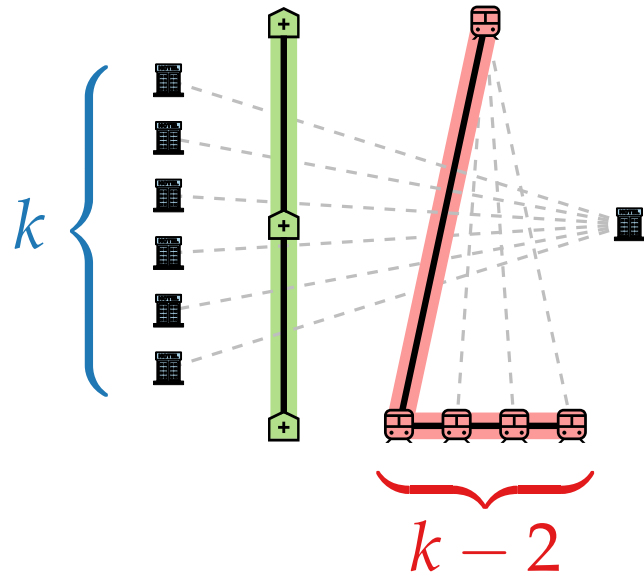
Bad Examples

GREEDY:

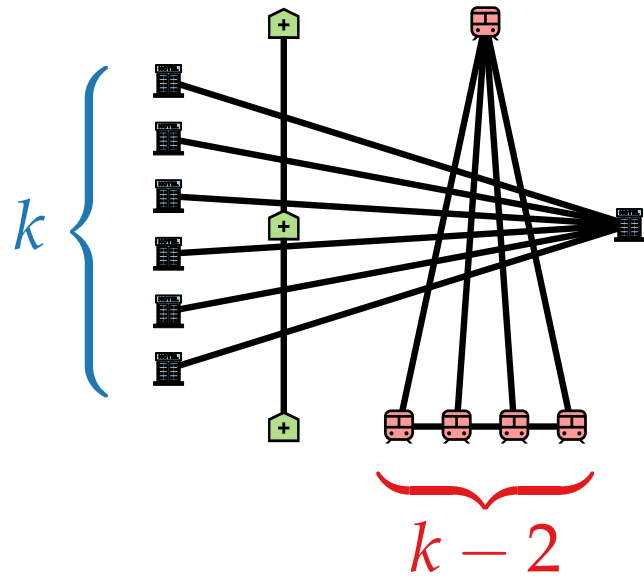


Bad Examples

GREEDY:

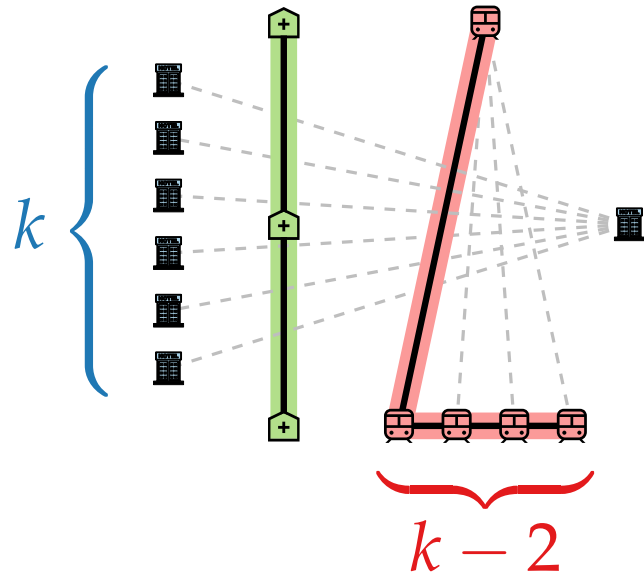


REVERSEGREEDY:

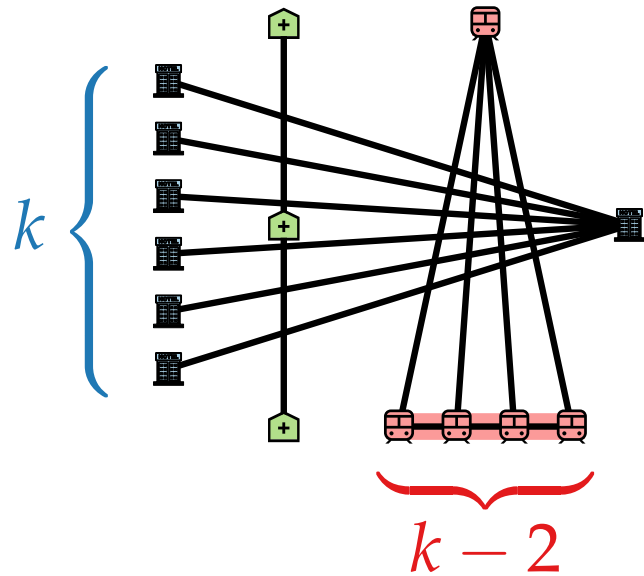


Bad Examples

GREEDY:

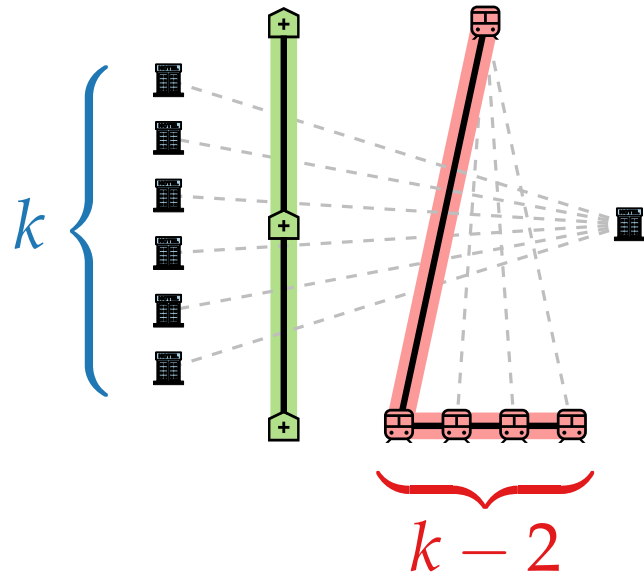


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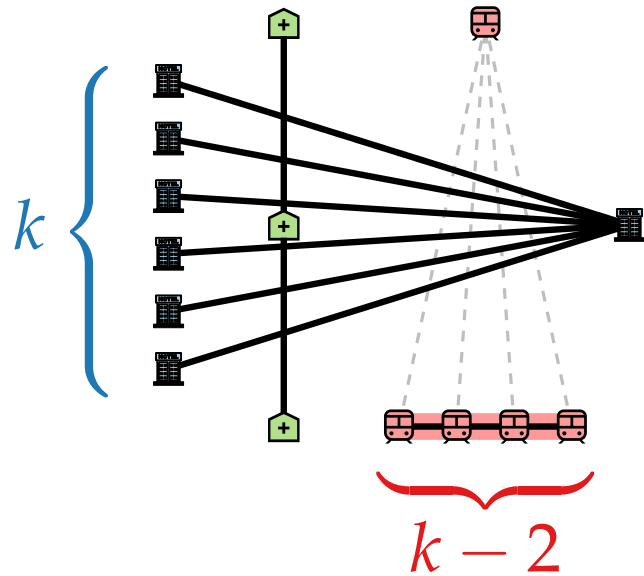


Bad Examples

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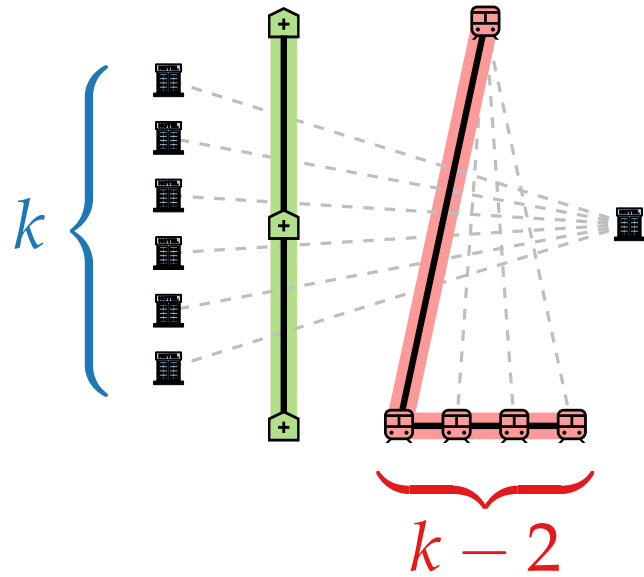


REVERSEGREEDY:

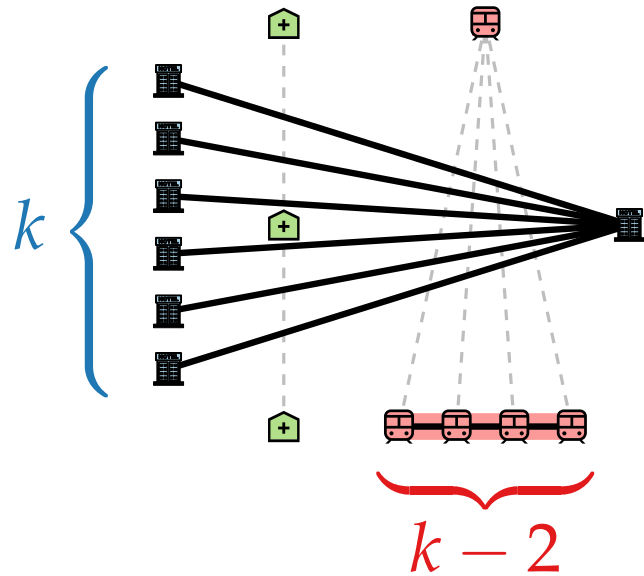


Bad Examples

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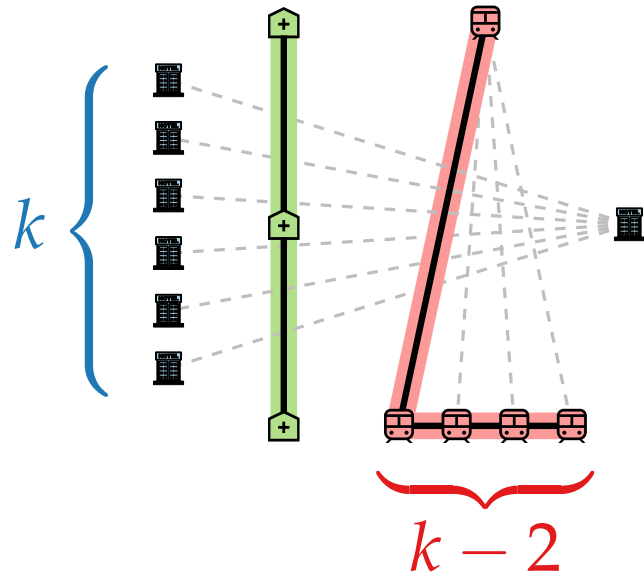


REVERSEGREEDY:

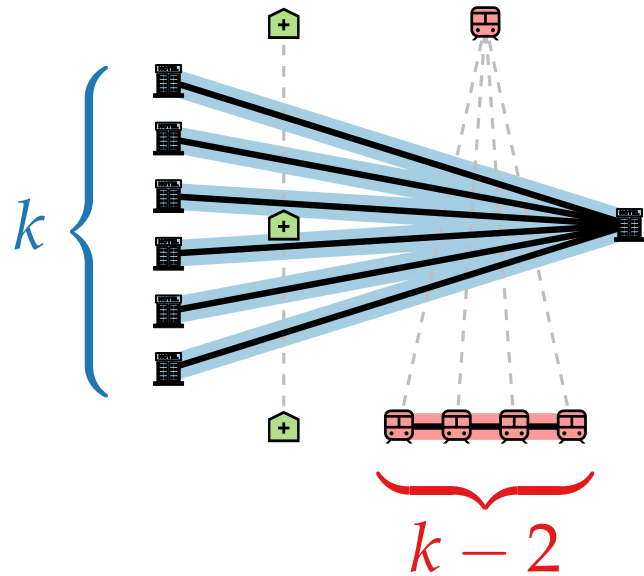


Bad Examples

GREEDY:

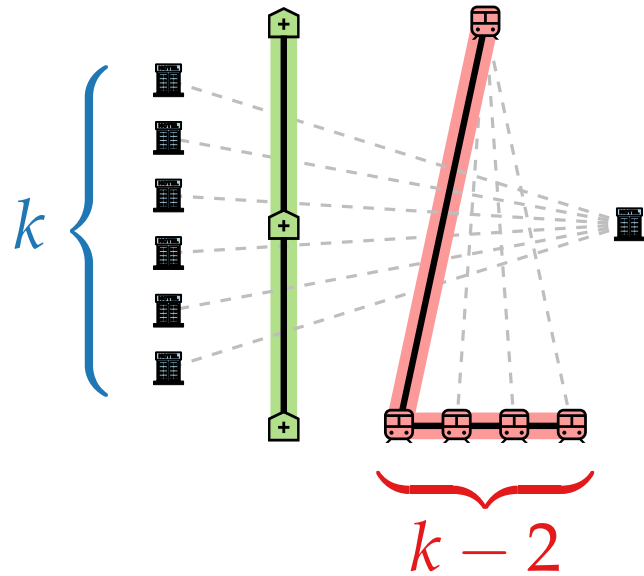


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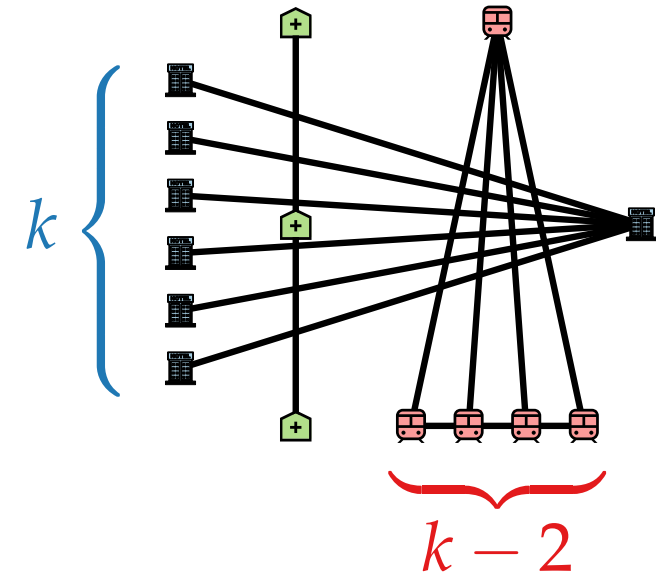


Bad Examples

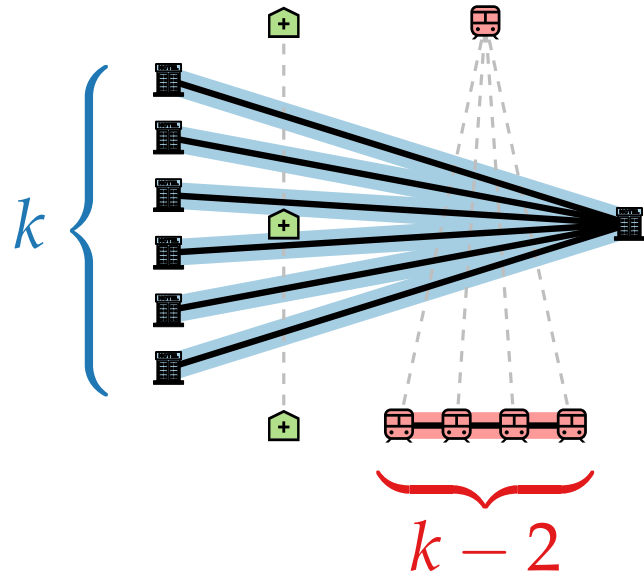
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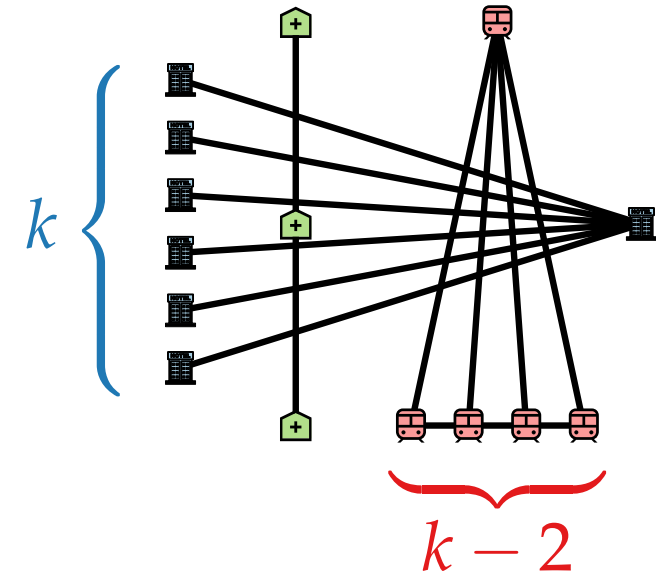
GREEDY:



REVERSEGREEDY:

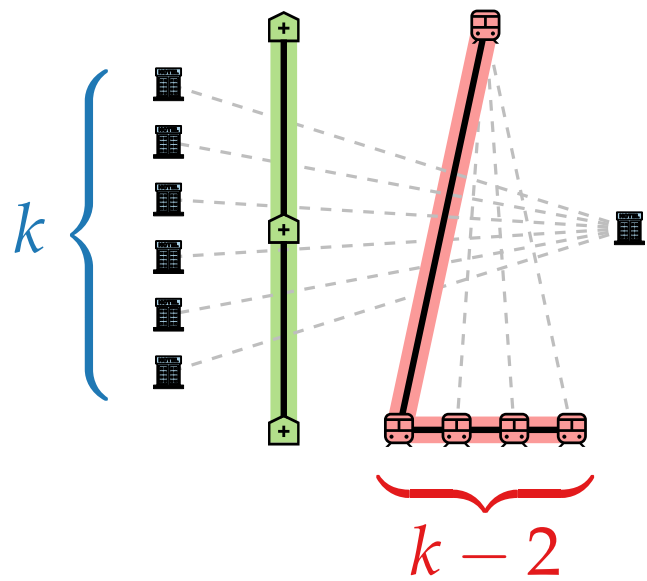


REVERSEGREEDY:

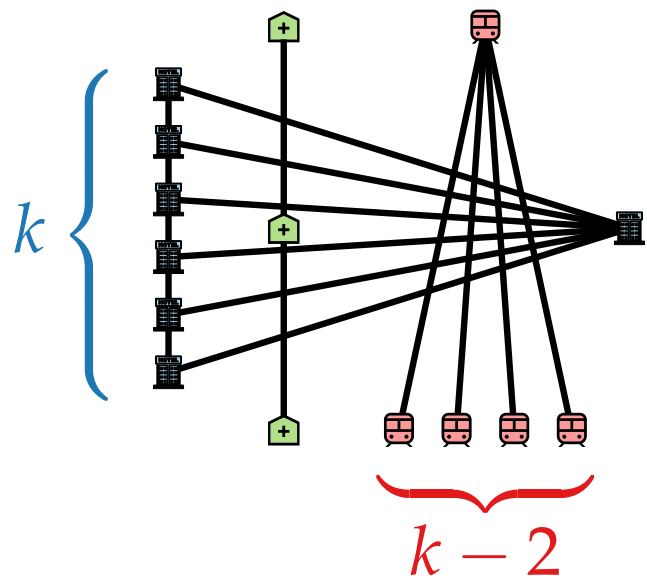


Bad Examples

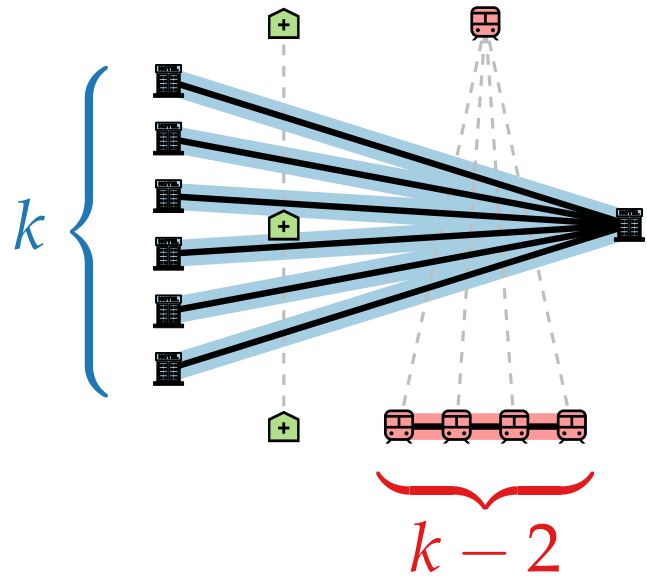
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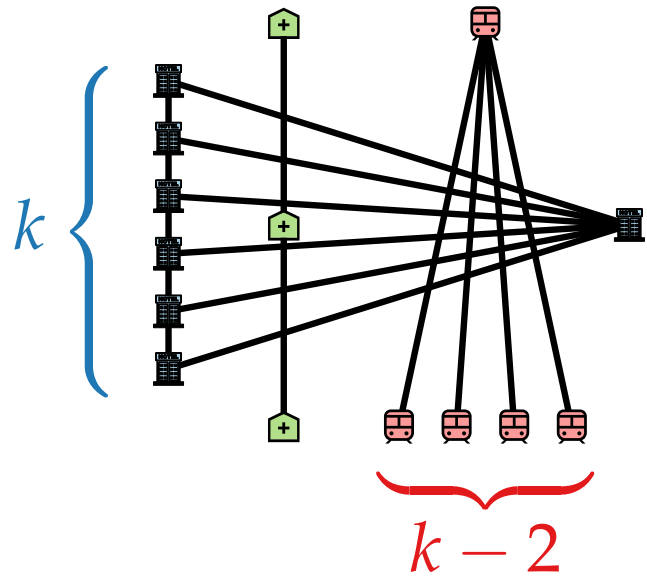
GREEDY:



REVERSEGREEDY:

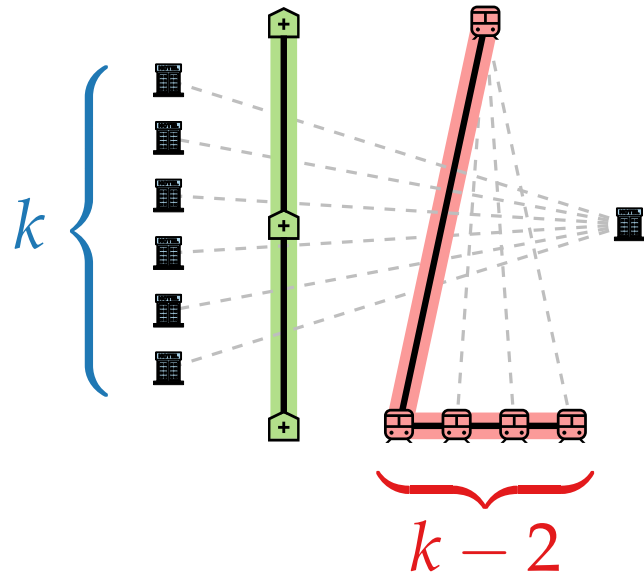


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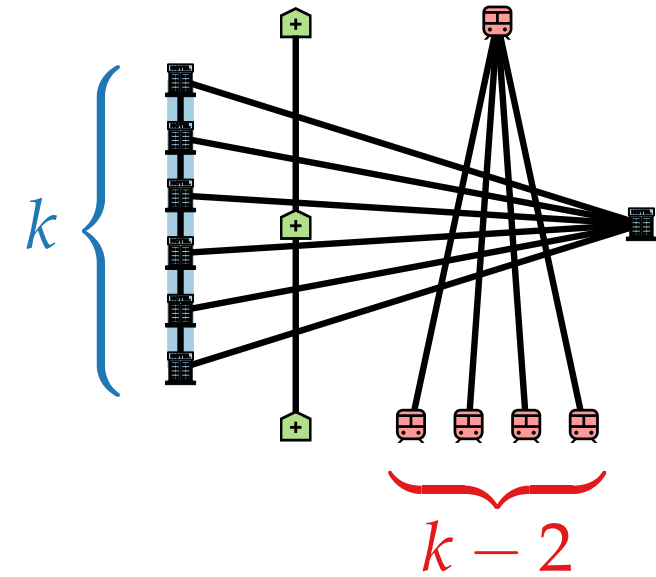


Bad Examples

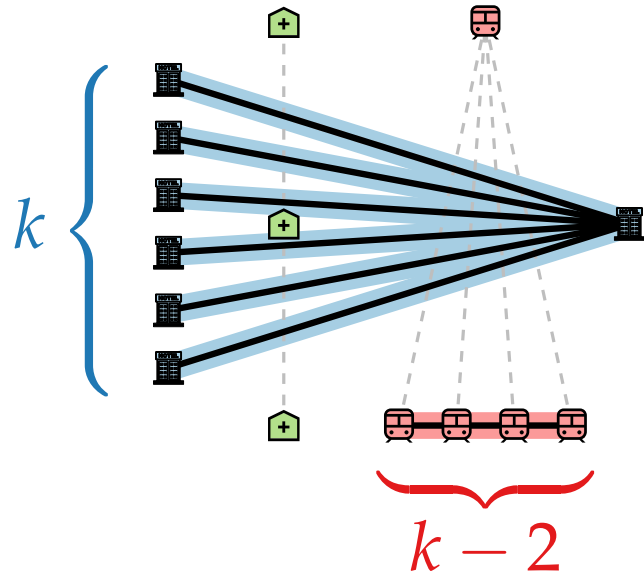
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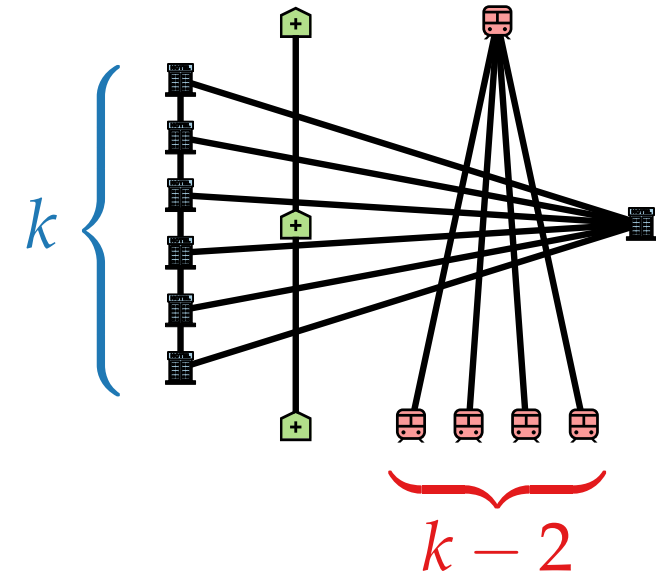
GREEDY:



REVERSEGREEDY:

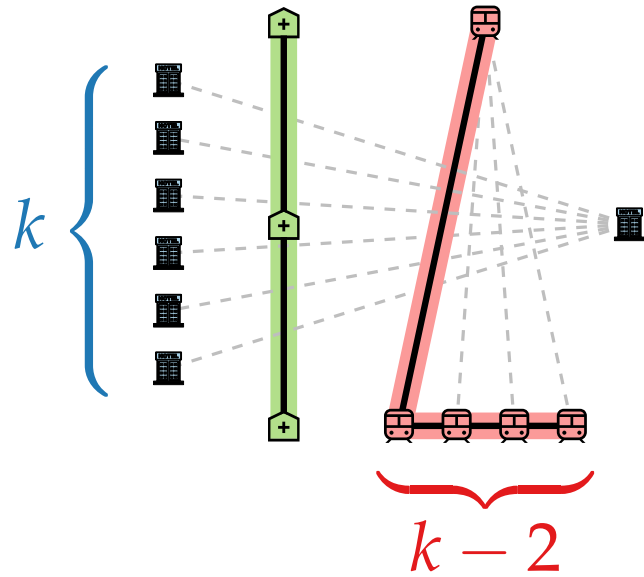


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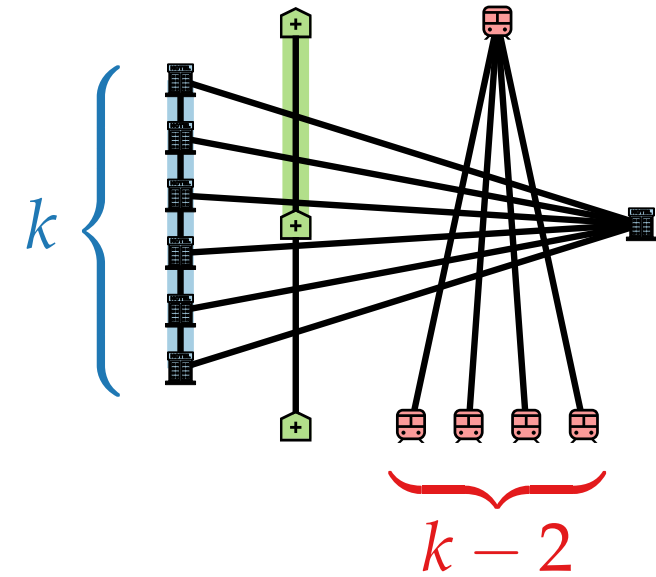


Bad Examples

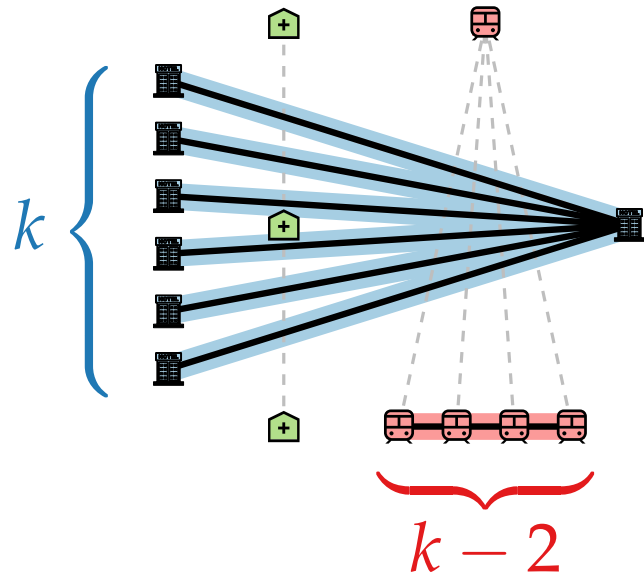
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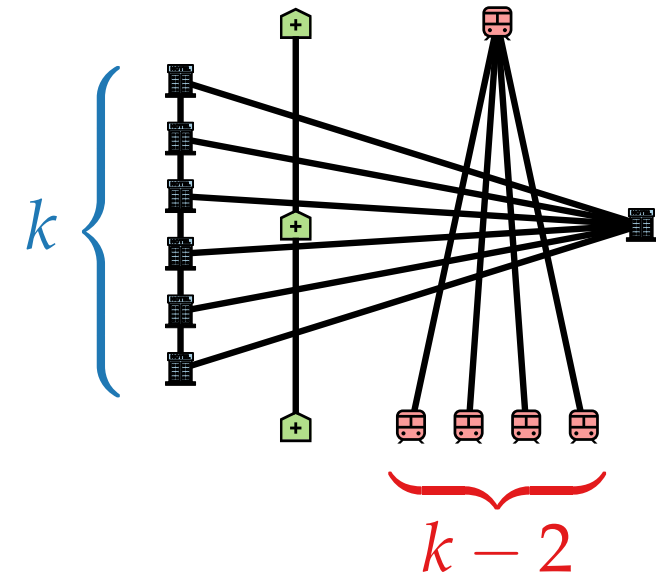
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REVERSEGREEDY:

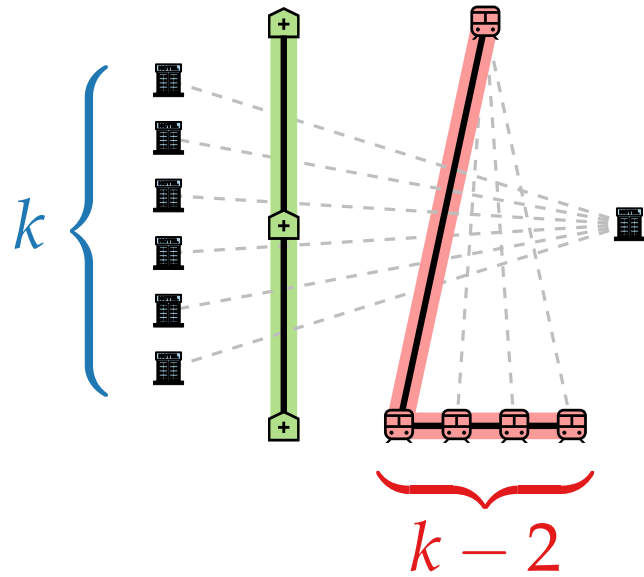


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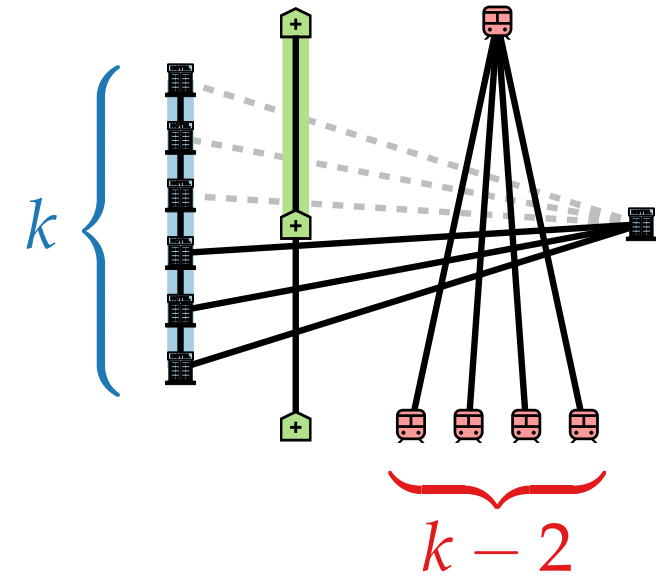


Bad Examples

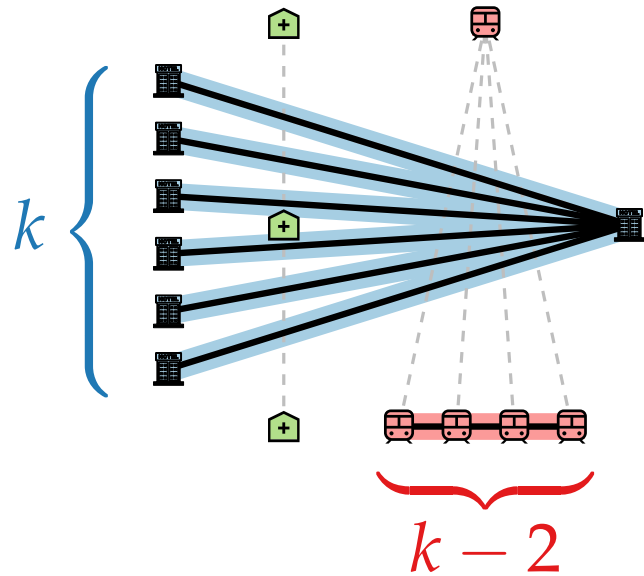
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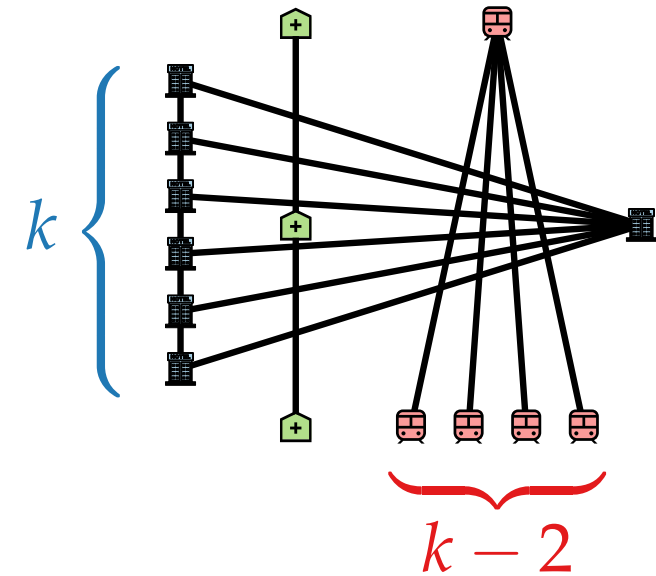
GREEDY:



REVERSEGREEDY:

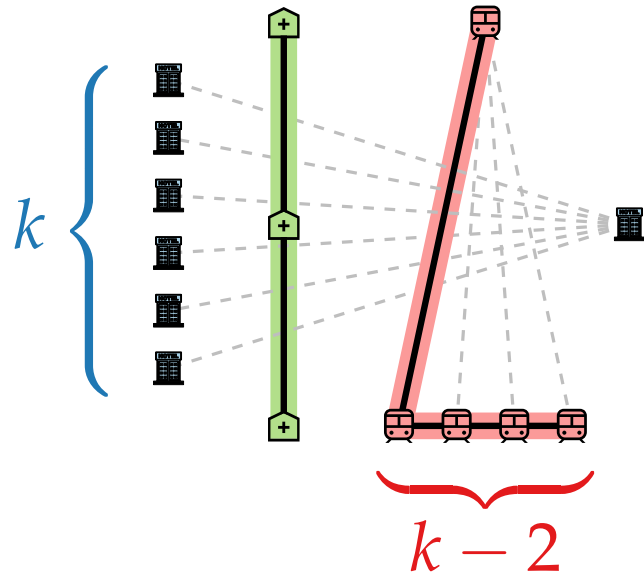


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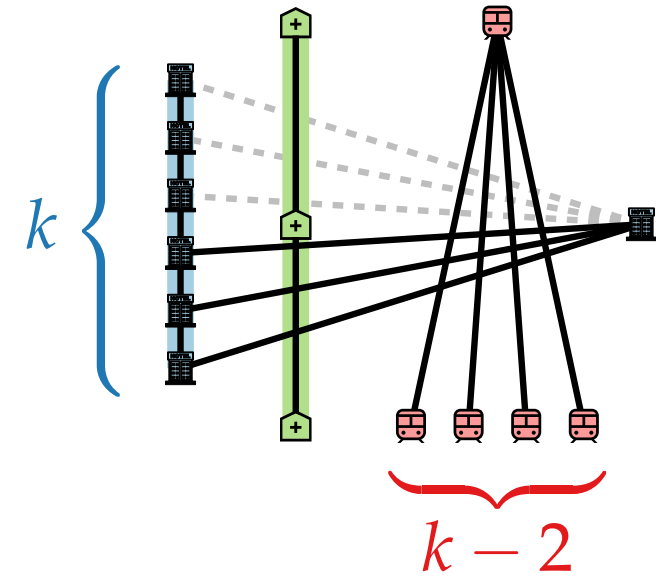


Bad Examples

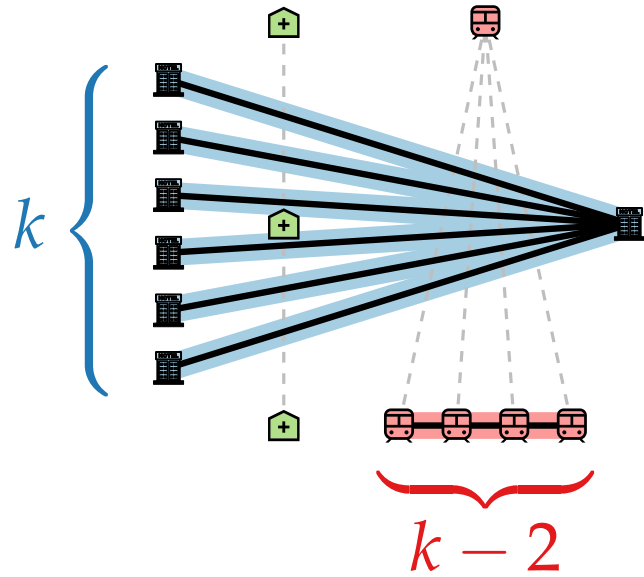
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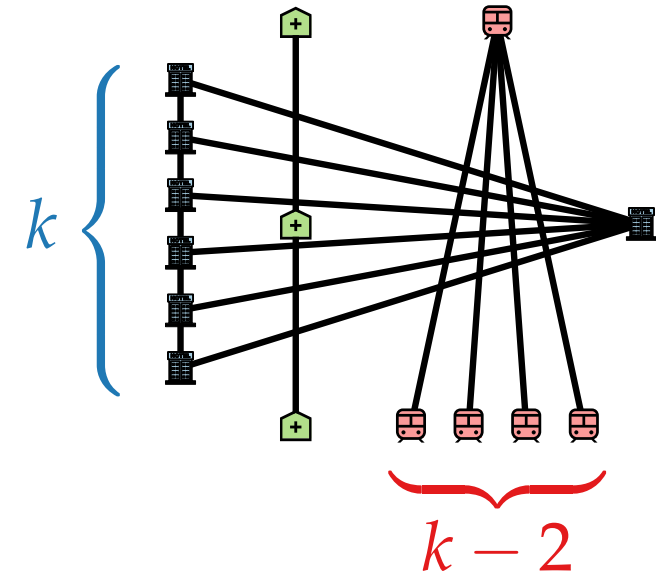
GREEDY:



REVERSEGREEDY:

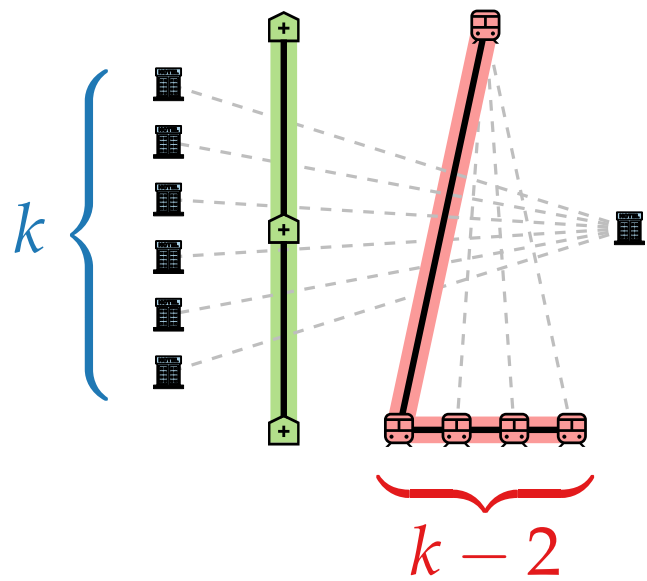


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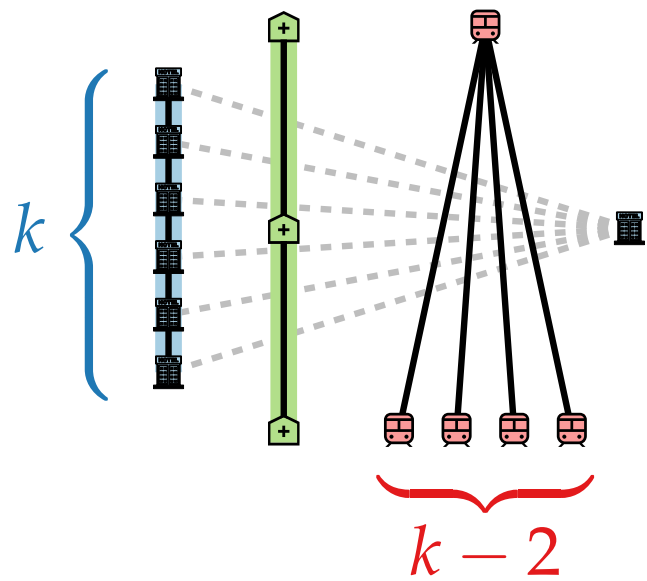


Bad Examples

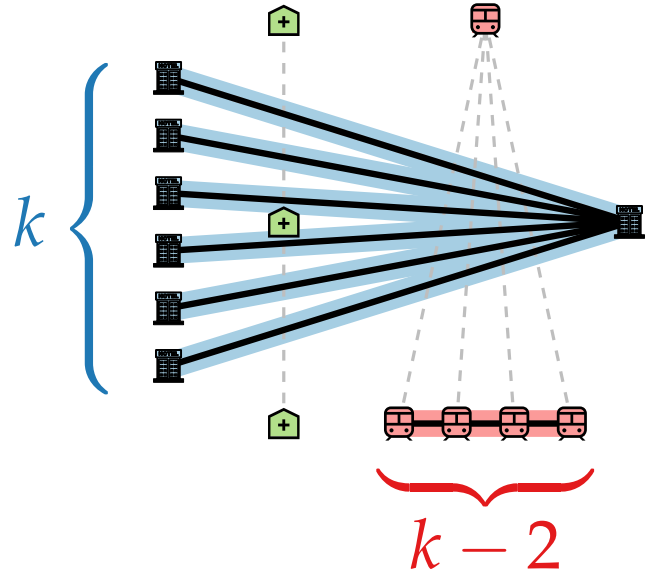
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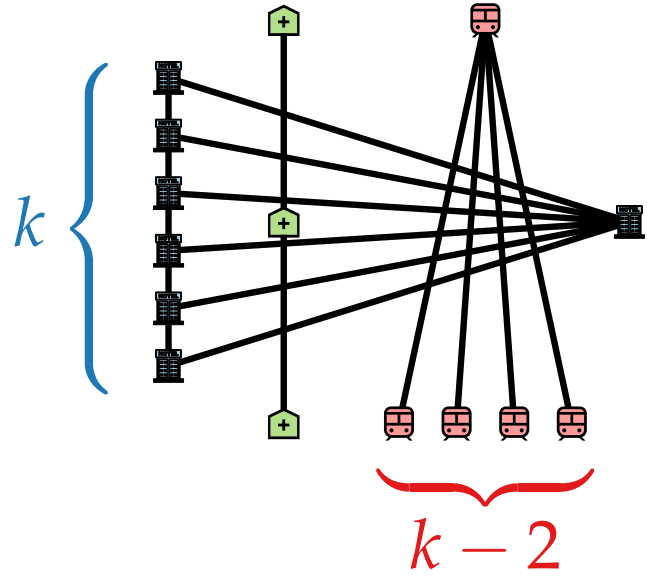
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REVERSEGREEDY:

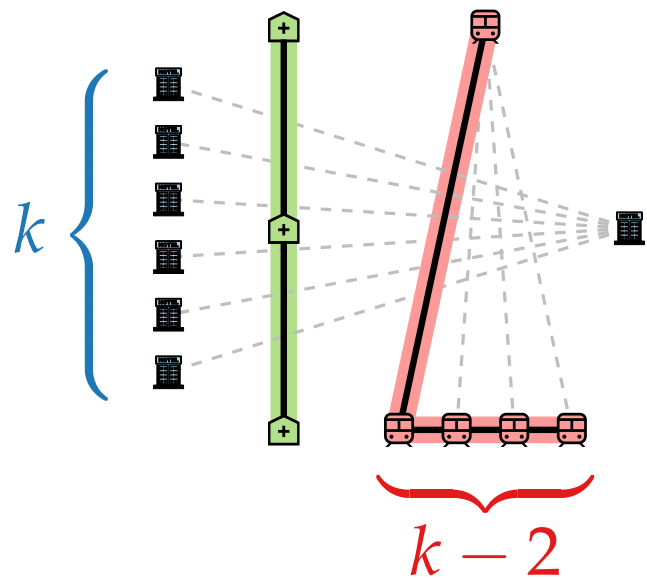


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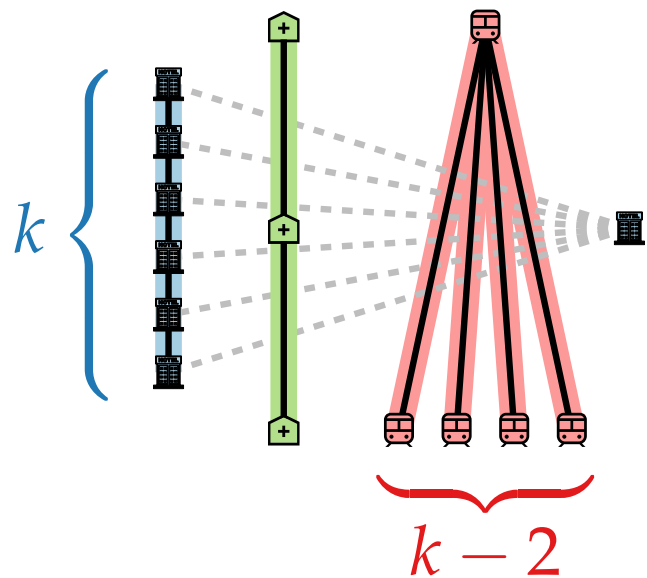


Bad Examples

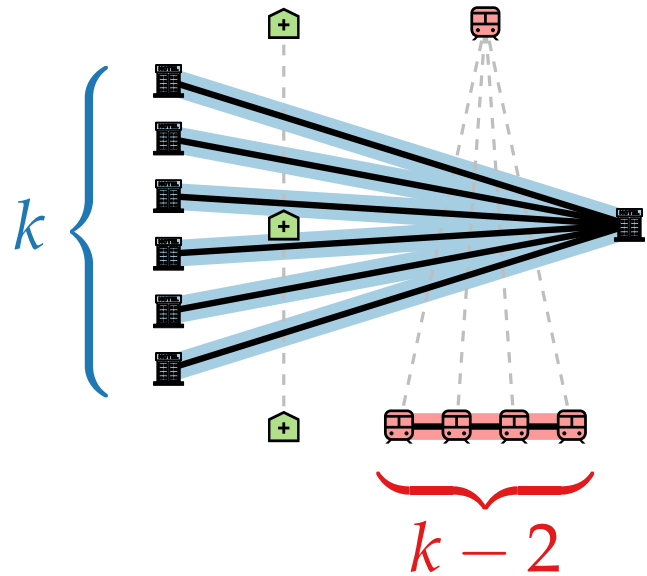
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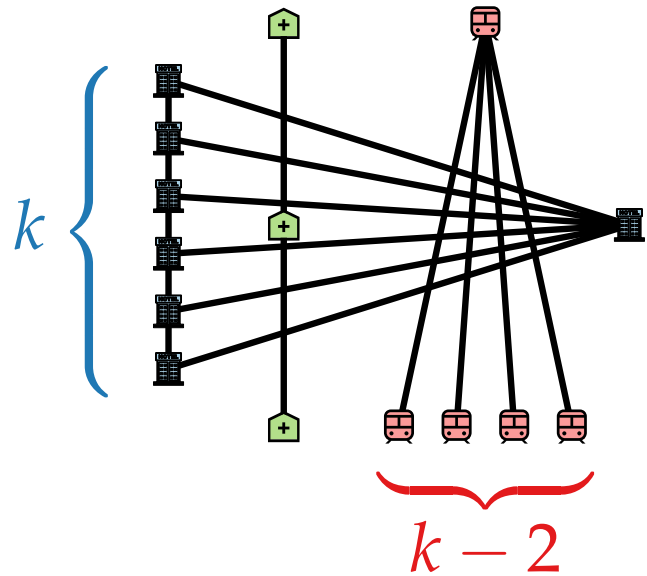
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REVERSEGREEDY:

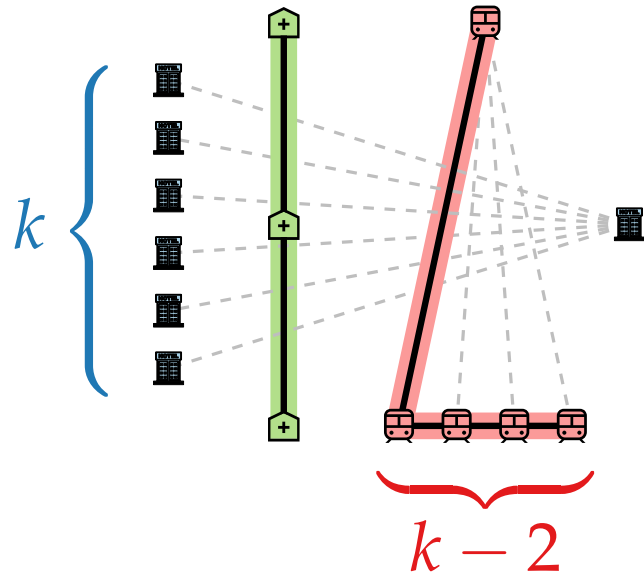


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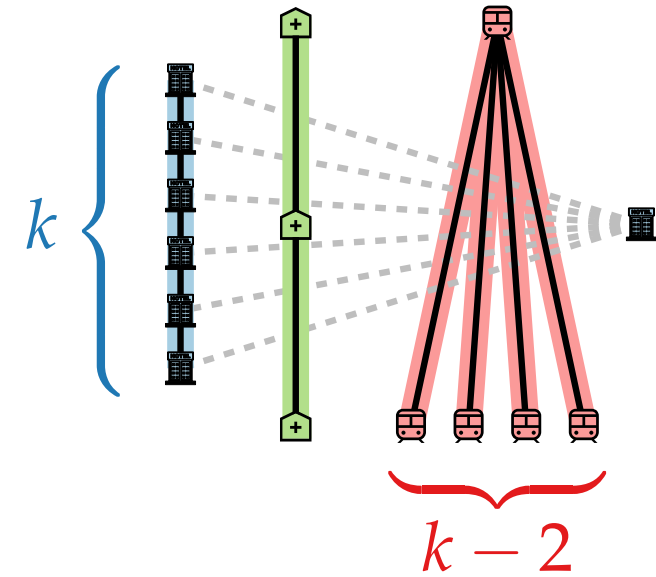


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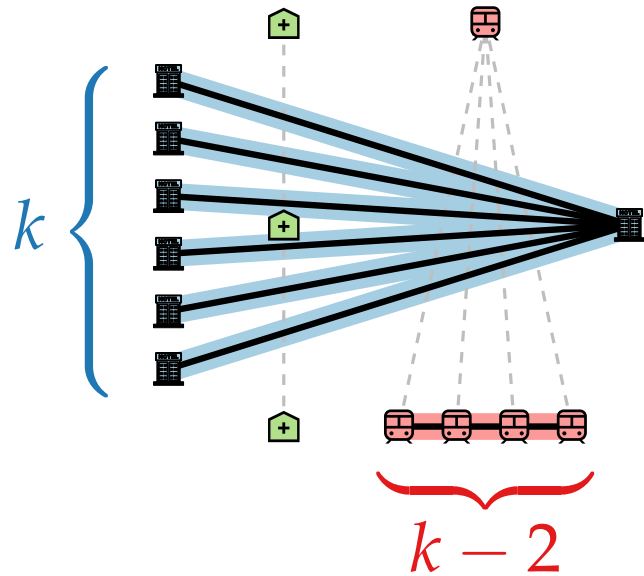
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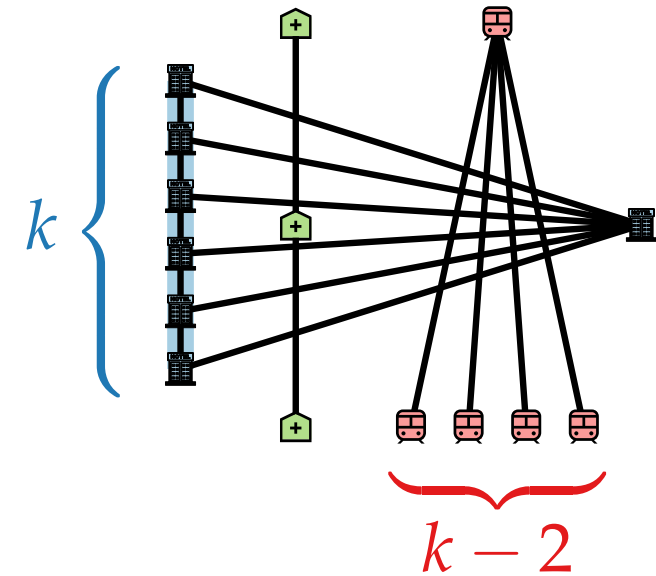
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REVERSEGREEDY:

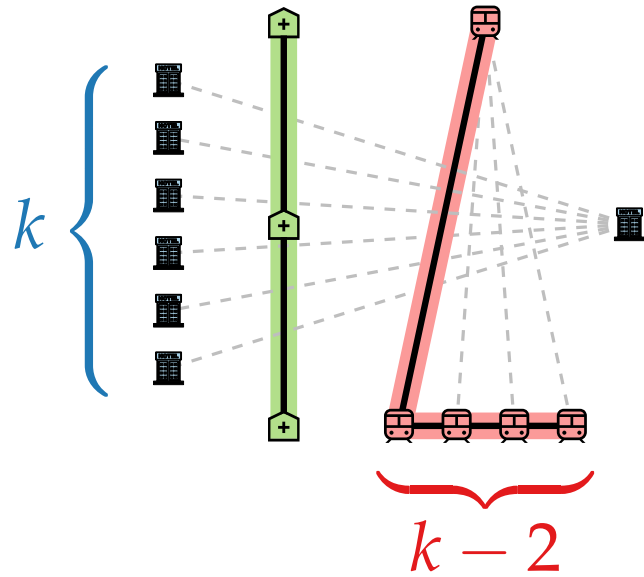


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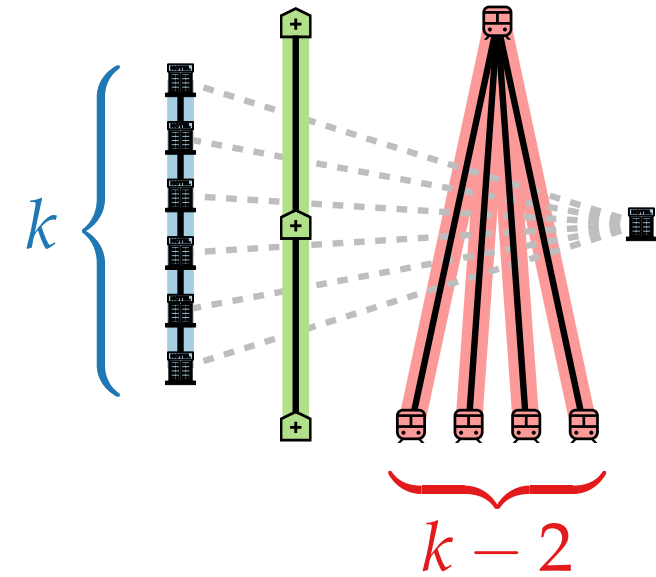


Bad Examples

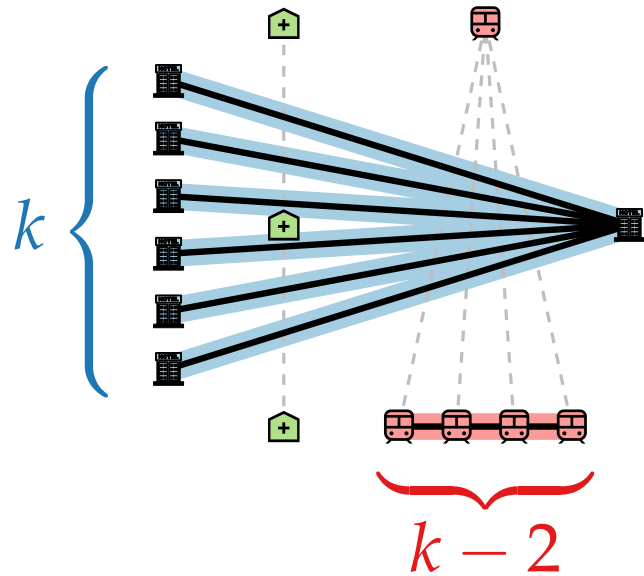
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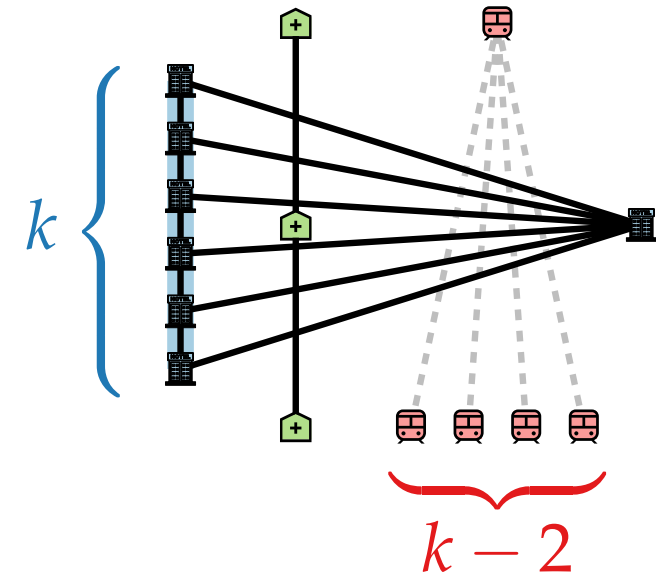
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REVERSEGREEDY:

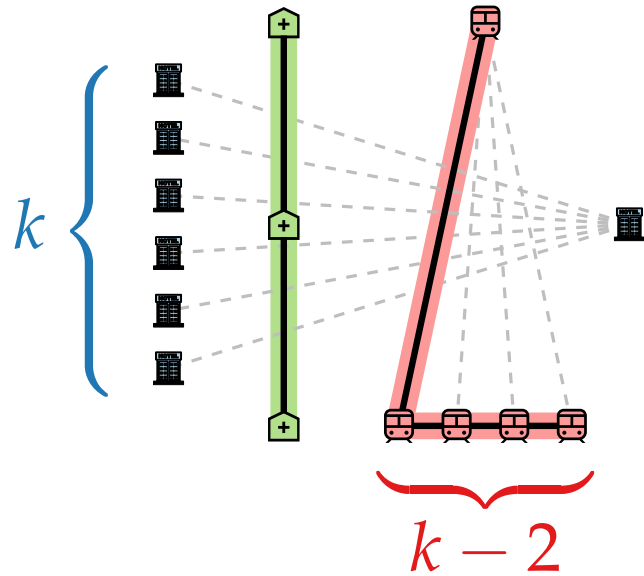


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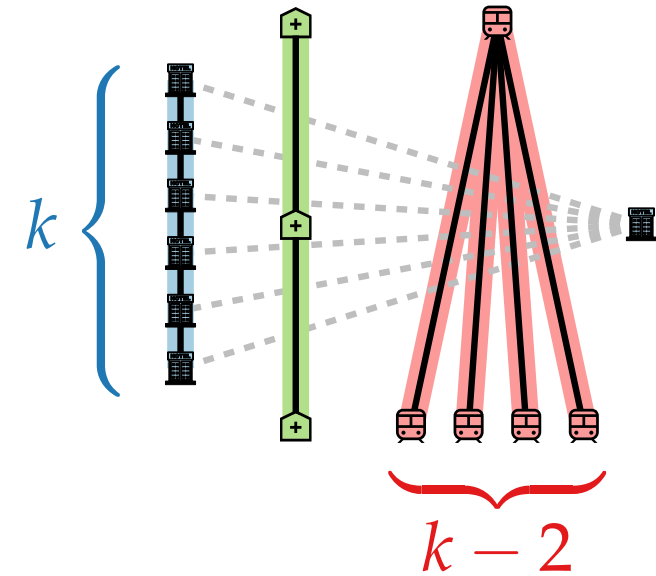


Bad Examples

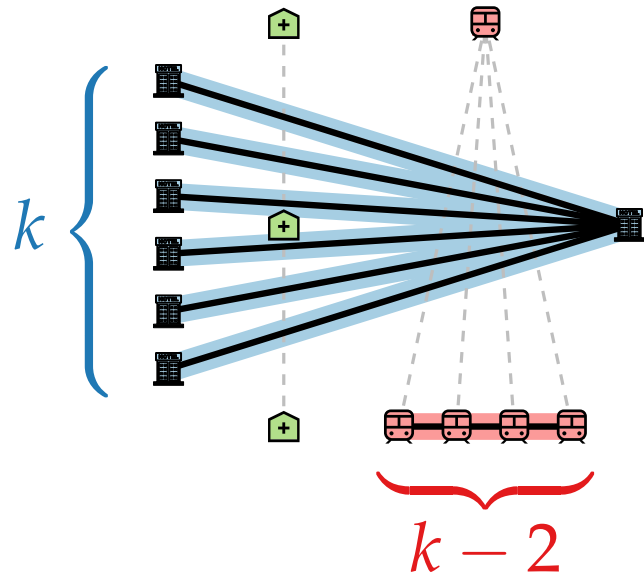
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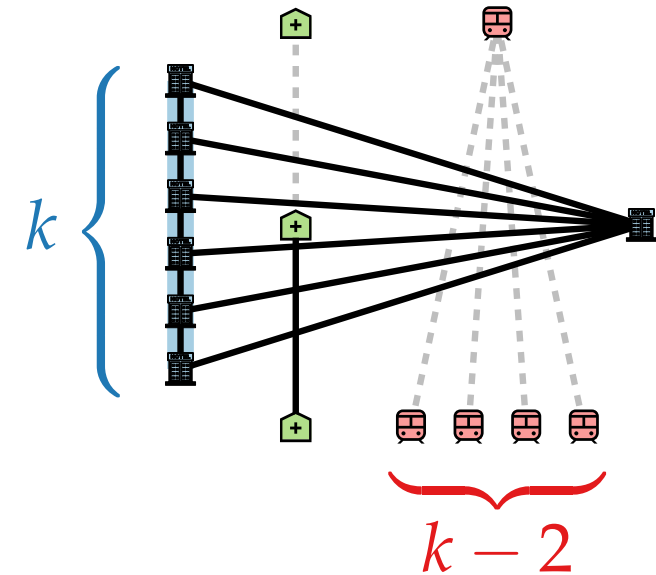
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REVERSEGREEDY:

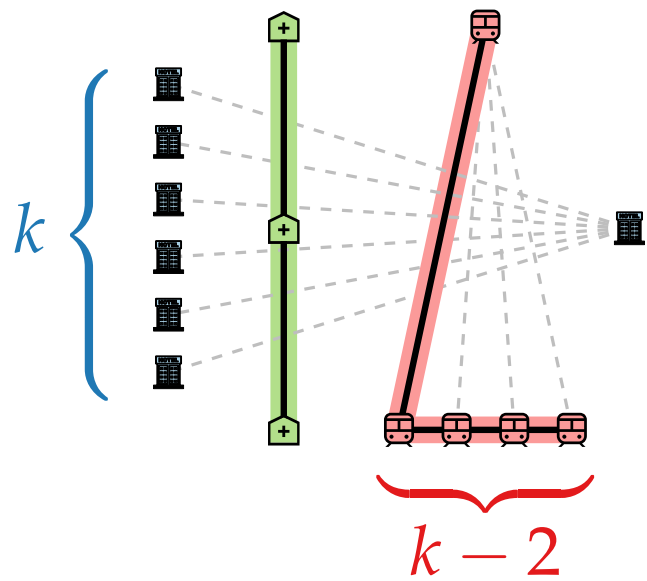


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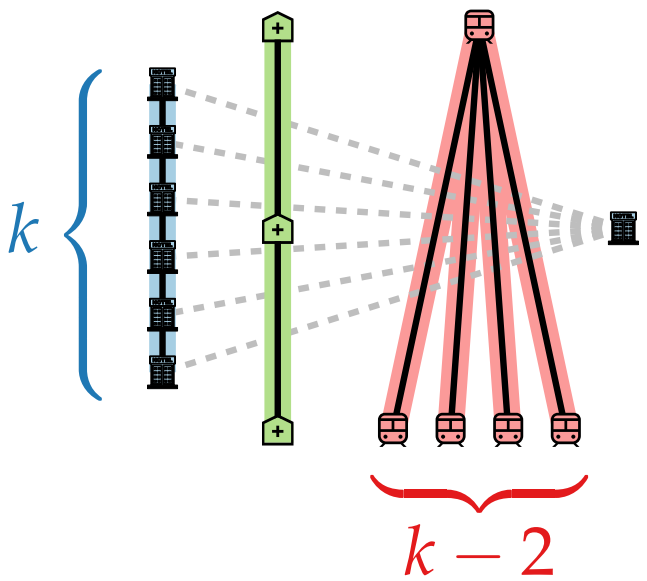


Bad Examples

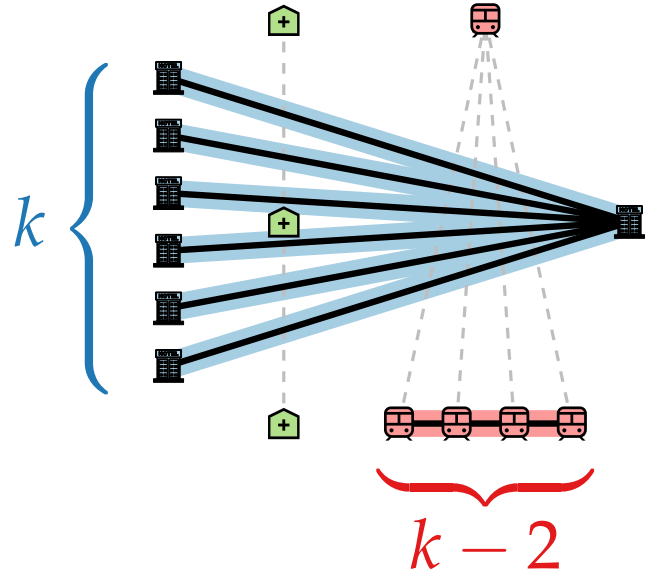
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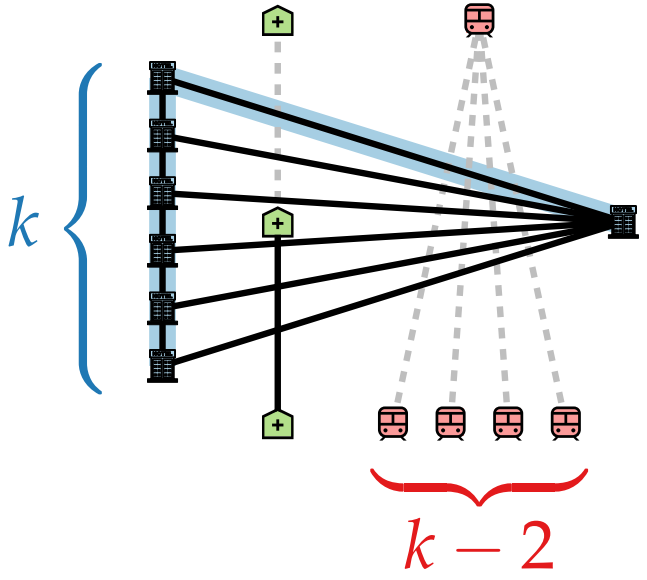
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REVERSEGREEDY:

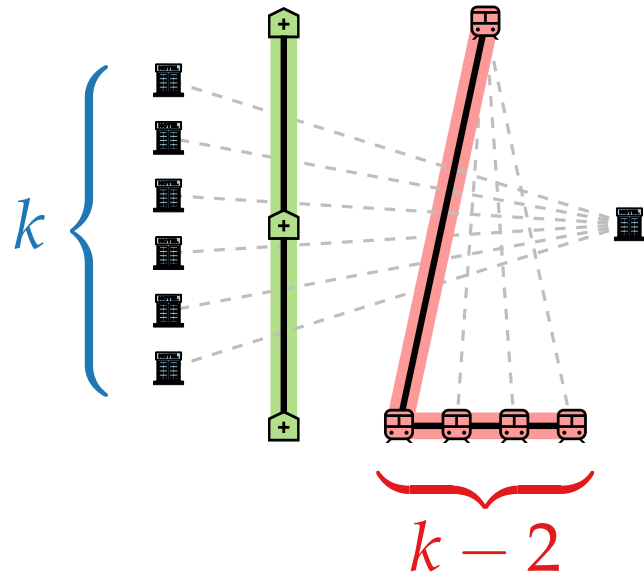


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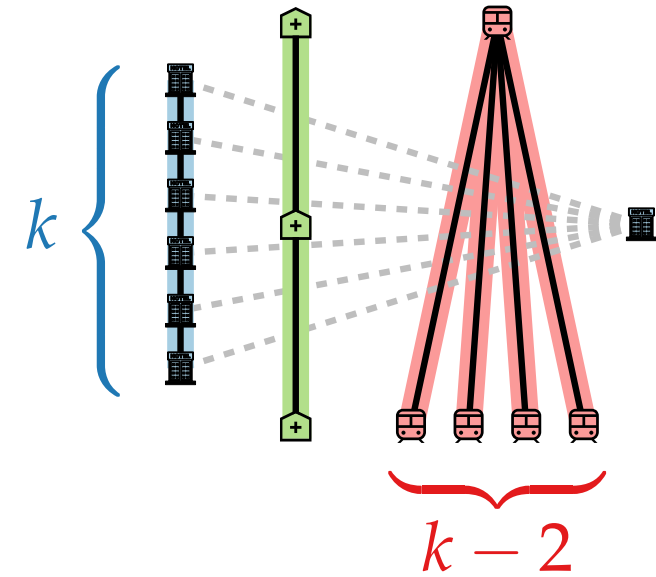


Bad Examples

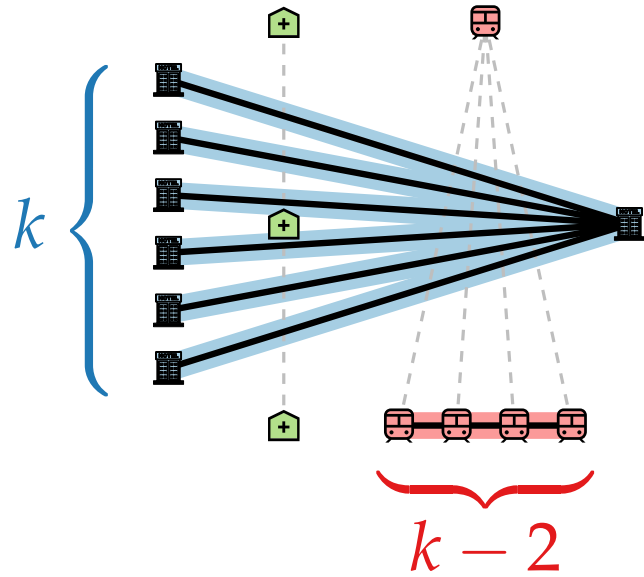
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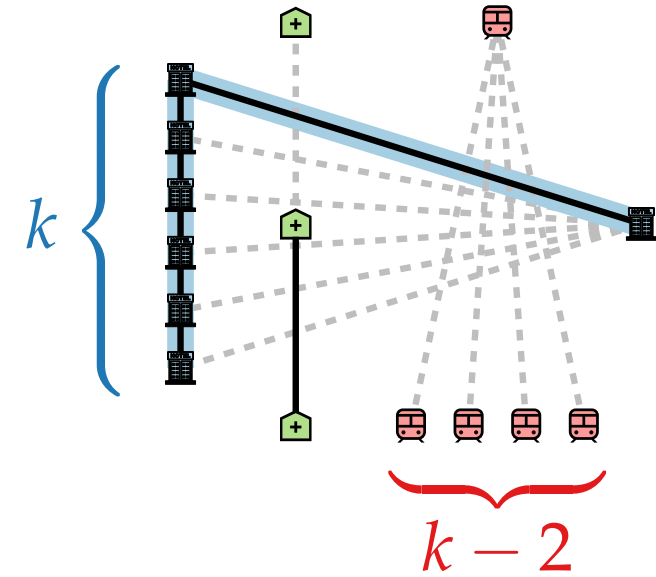
GREEDY:



REVERSEGREEDY:

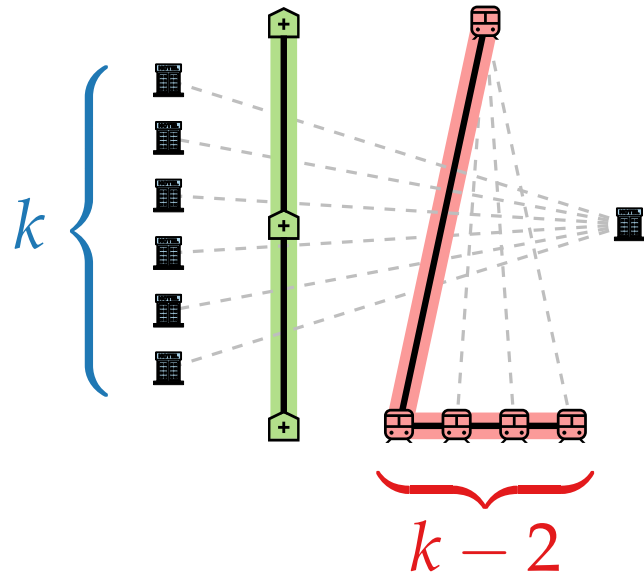


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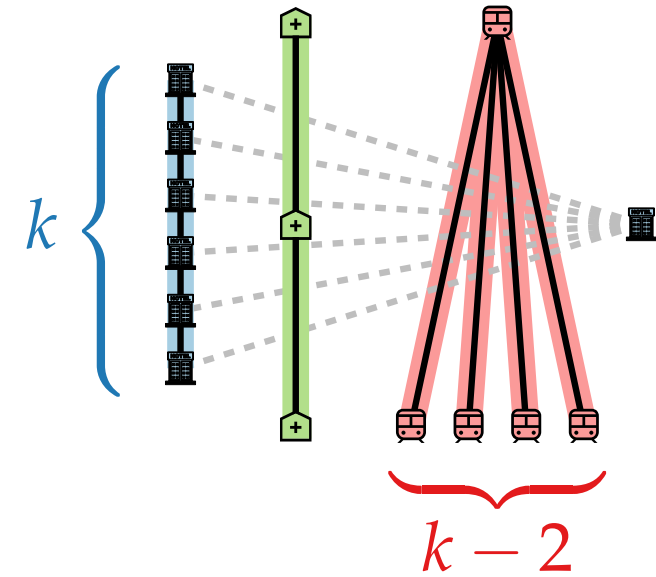


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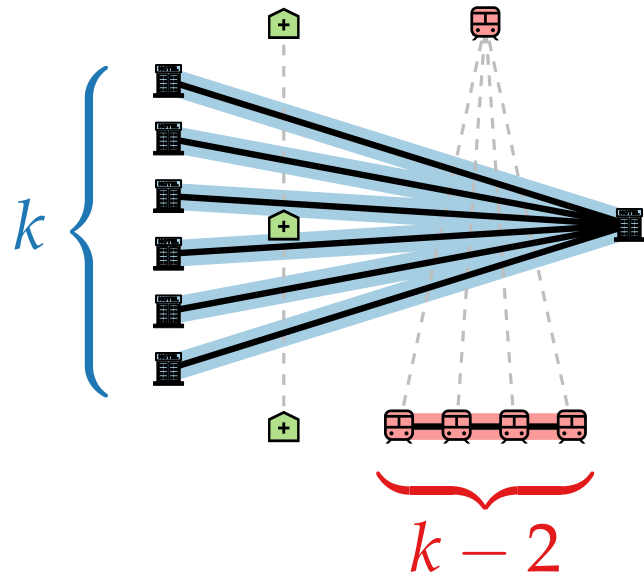
GREEDY:



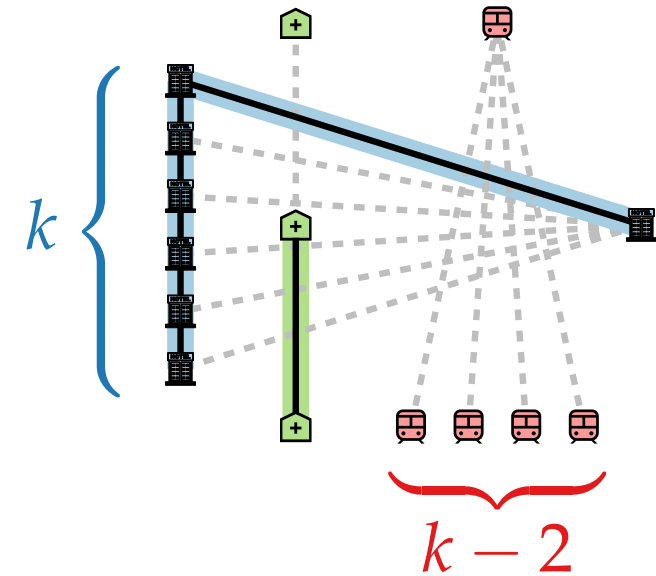
GREEDY:



REVERSEGREEDY:



REVERSEGREEDY:



Planar Spanning Forest

- GREEDY Heuristic

Planar Spanning Forest

- GREEDY Heuristic
- REVERSEGREEDY Heuristic

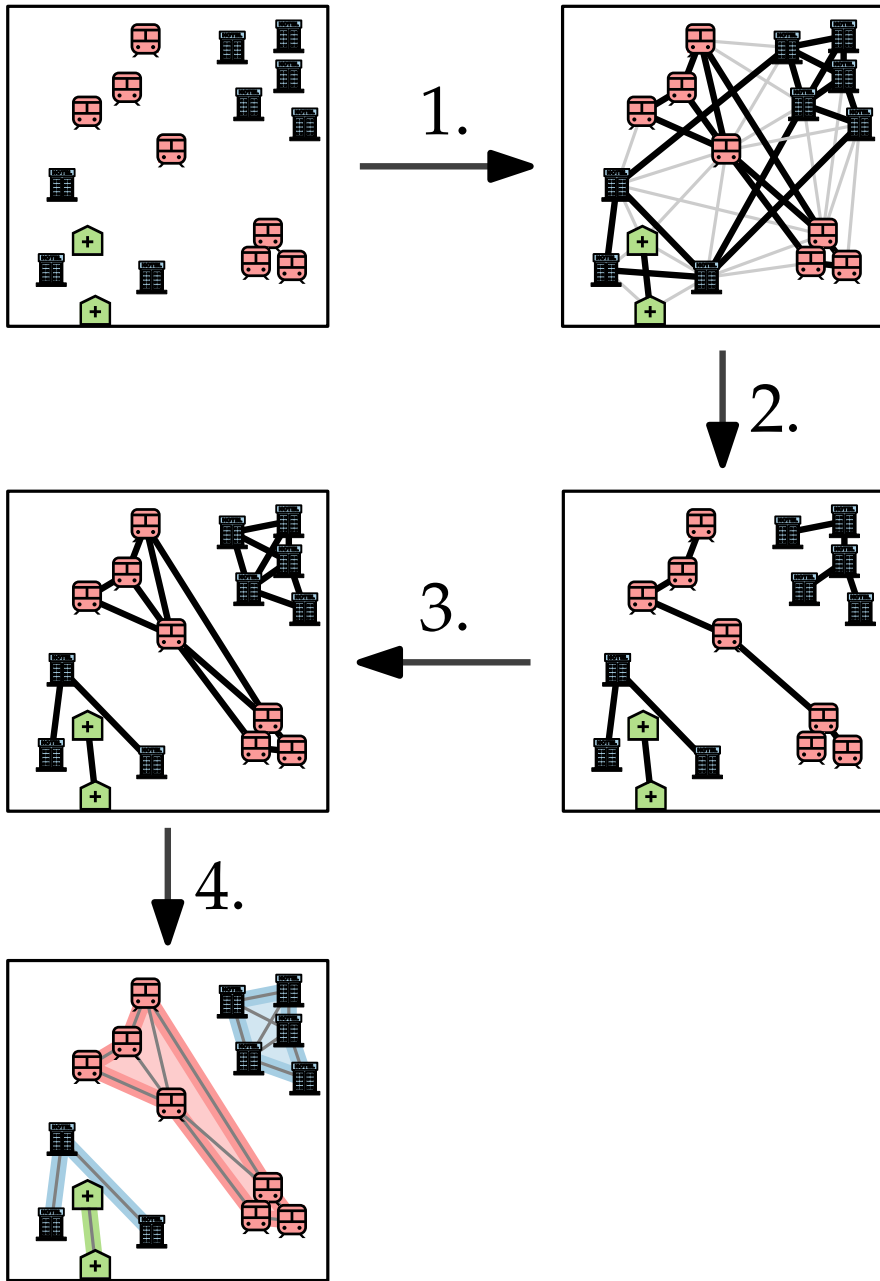
Planar Spanning Forest

- GREEDY Heuristic
- REVERSEGREEDY Heuristic
- Exact ILP Formulation

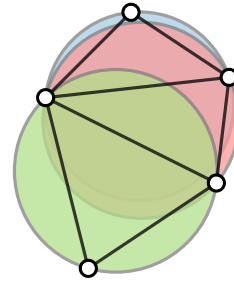
Planar Spanning Forest

- GREEDY Heuristic
- REVERSEGREEDY Heuristic
- Exact ILP Formulation
- NP-hard even for one category [Jansen & Woeginger '93]

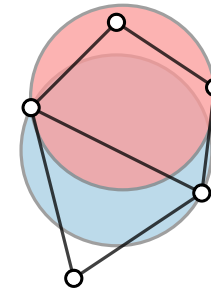
Pipeline



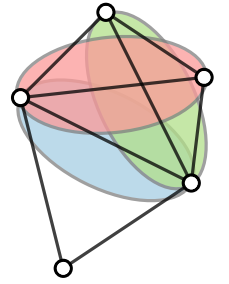
1. Proximity Graph



Delaunay
Triangulation

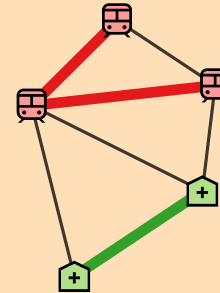


Gabriel
Graph

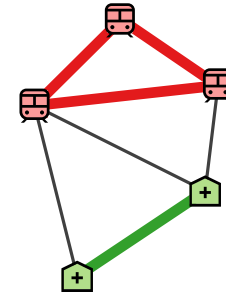


β -Skeleton

2. Planar Spanning Forest



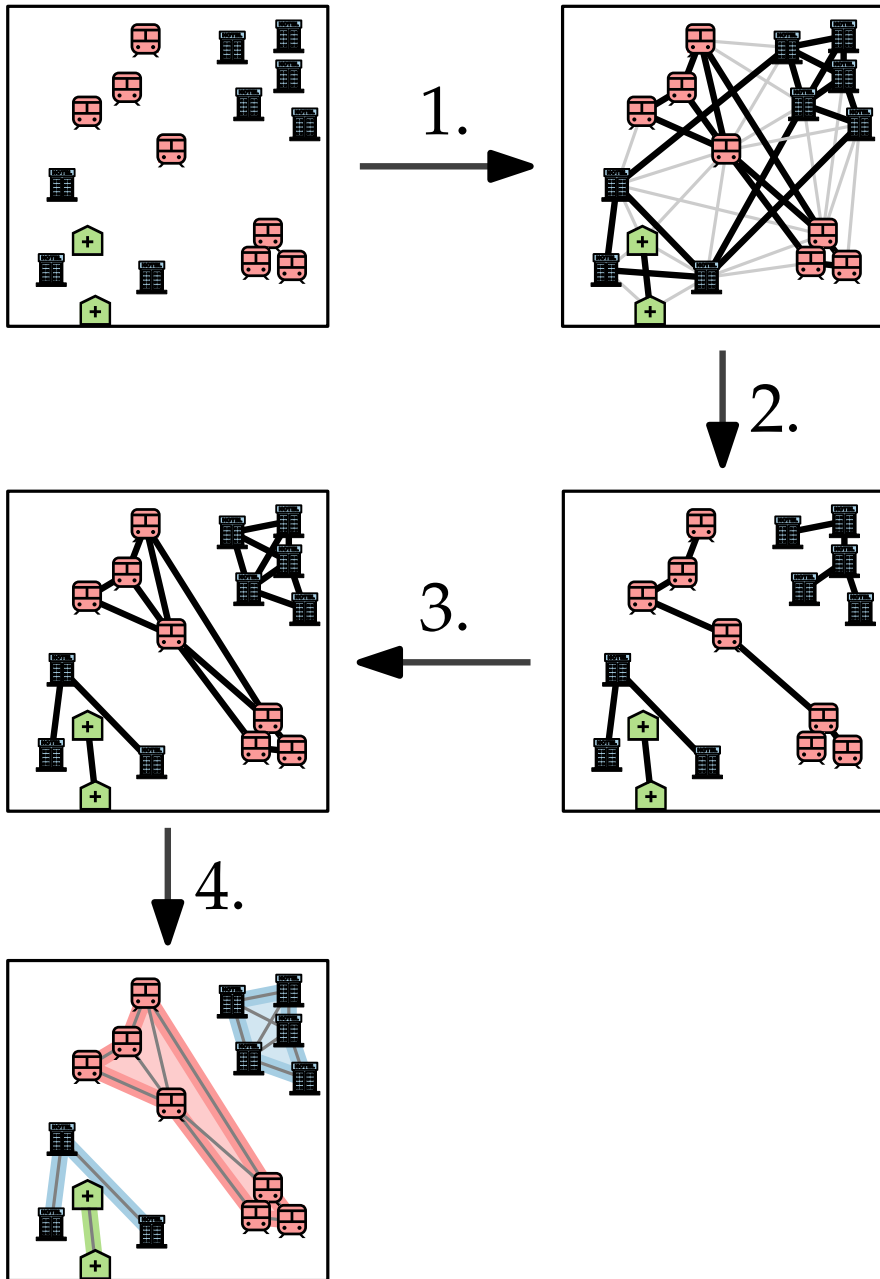
3. Edge Augmentation



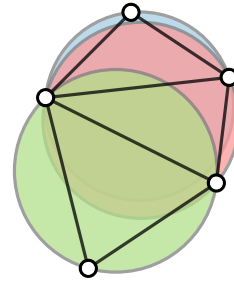
4. Rendering

- Line Voronoi Diagram
- Tree Representation
- Polygon Representation

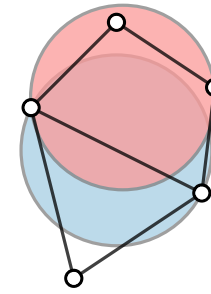
Pipeline



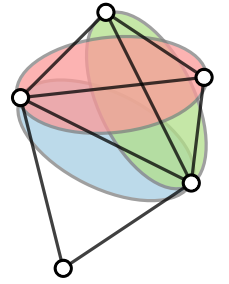
1. Proximity Graph



Delaunay
Triangulation

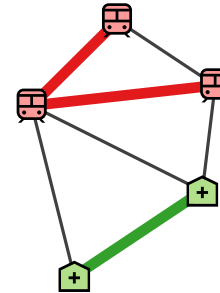


Gabriel
Graph

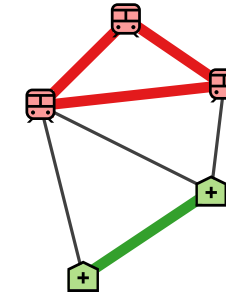


β -Skeleton

2. Planar Spanning Forest



3. Edge Augmentation

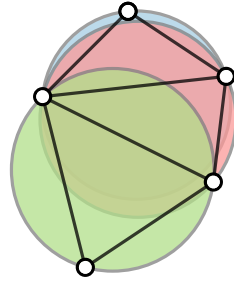


4. Rendering

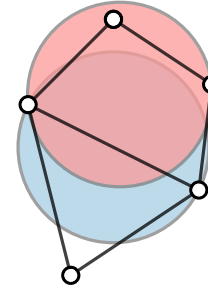
- Line Voronoi Diagram
- Tree Representation
- Polygon Representation

Proximity Graph

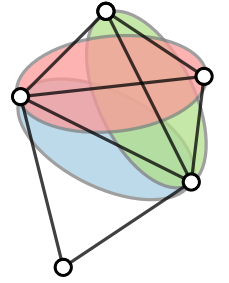
1. Proximity Graph



Delaunay
Triangulation



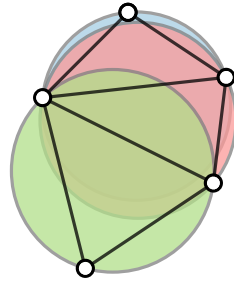
Gabriel
Graph



β -Skeleton

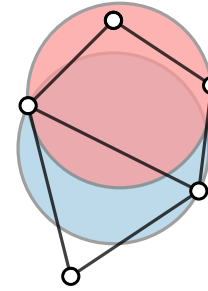
Proximity Graph

1. Proximity Graph

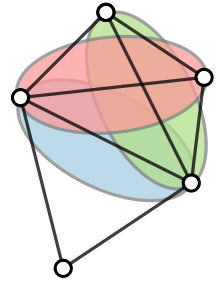


Delaunay
Triangulation

\cong



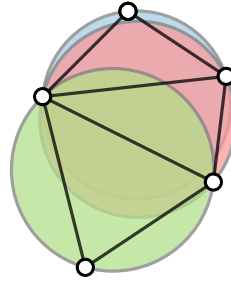
Gabriel
Graph



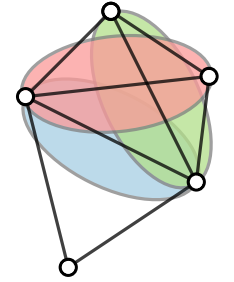
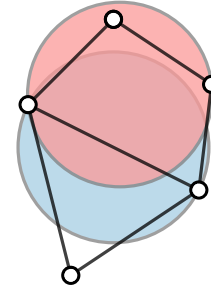
β -Skeleton

Proximity Graph

1. Proximity Graph



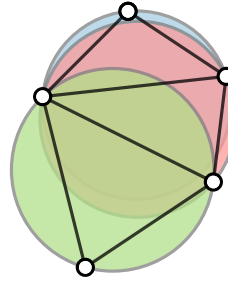
planar \rightarrow Delaunay Triangulation \supseteq Gabriel Graph



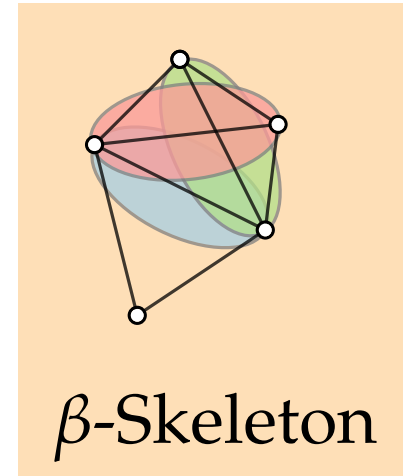
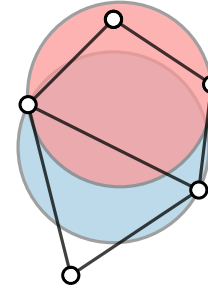
β -Skeleton

Proximity Graph

1. Proximity Graph

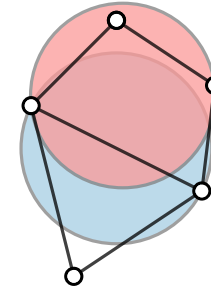
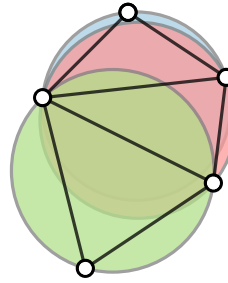


planar \rightarrow Delaunay Triangulation \supseteq Gabriel Graph

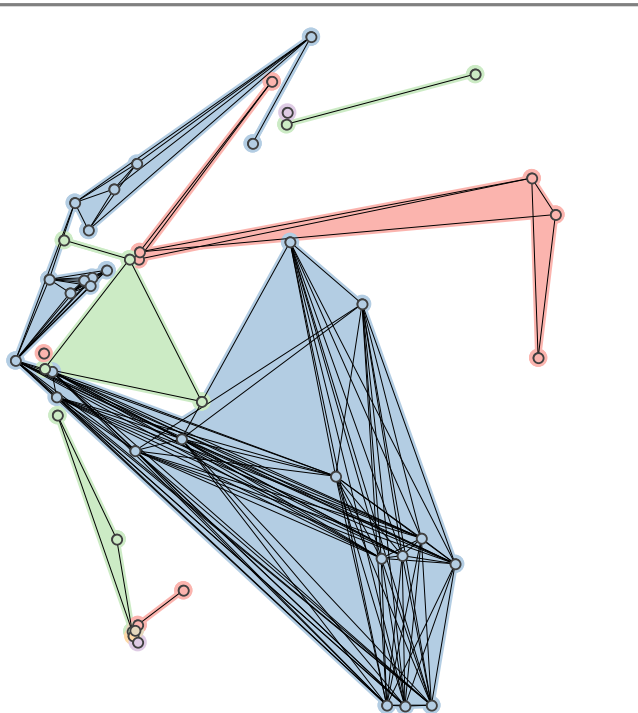
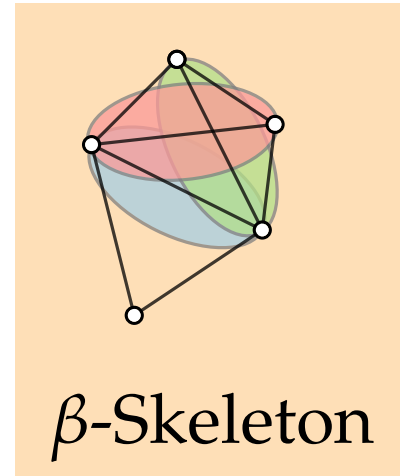


Proximity Graph

1. Proximity Graph



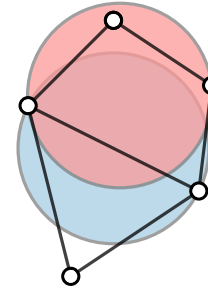
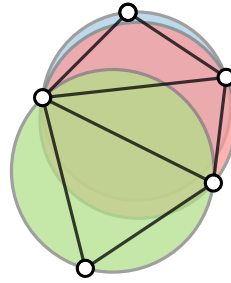
planar \rightarrow Delaunay Triangulation \supseteq Gabriel Graph



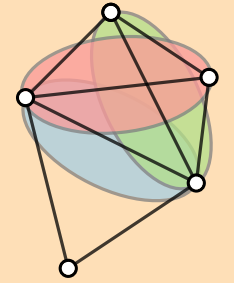
$\beta = 0.0$; 11 clusters

Proximity Graph

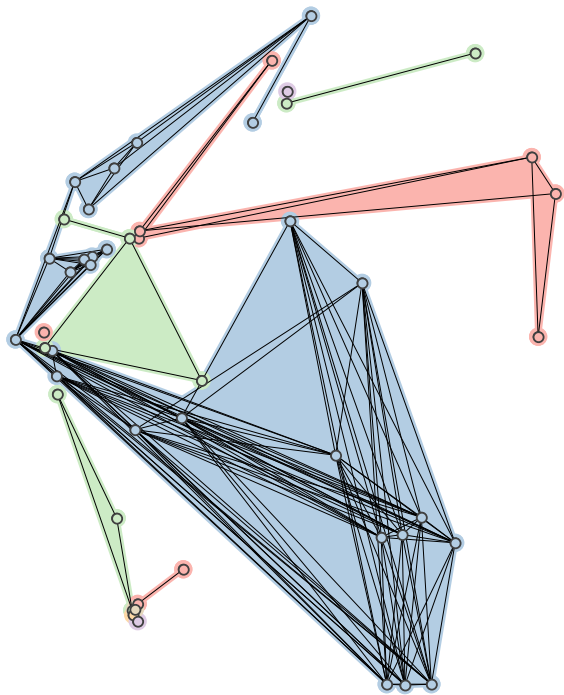
1. Proximity Graph



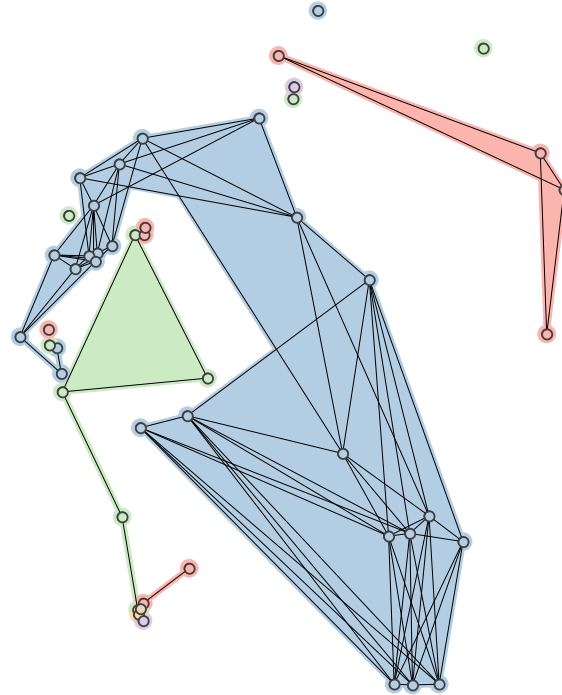
planar \rightarrow Delaunay Triangulation \supseteq Gabriel Graph



β -Skeleton



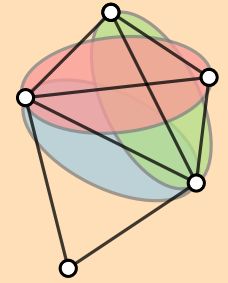
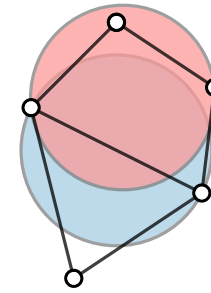
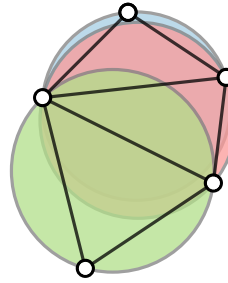
$\beta = 0.0$; 11 clusters



$\beta = 0.5$; 15 clusters

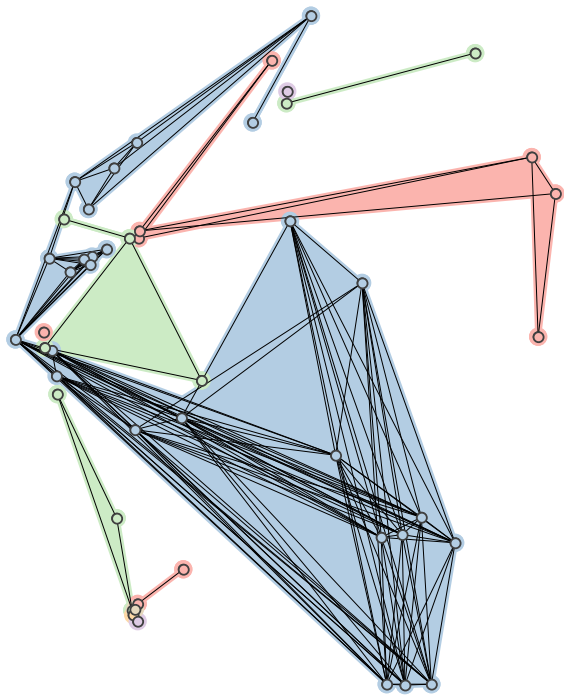
Proximity Graph

1. Proximity Graph

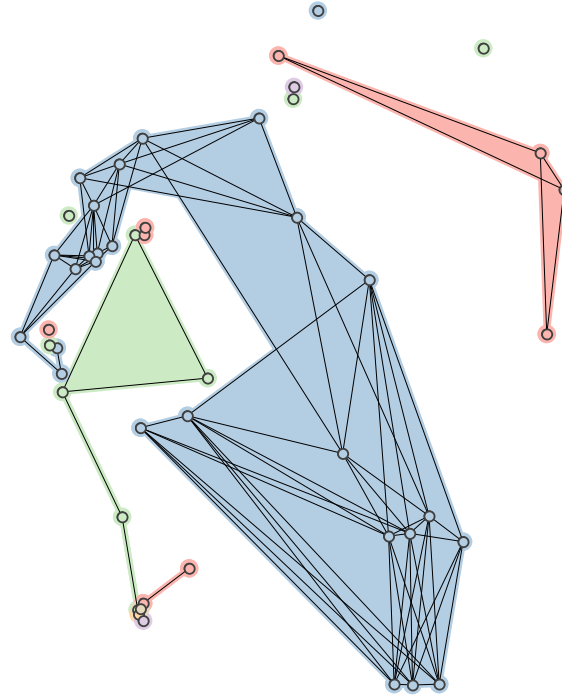


planar \rightarrow Delaunay Triangulation \supseteq Gabriel Graph

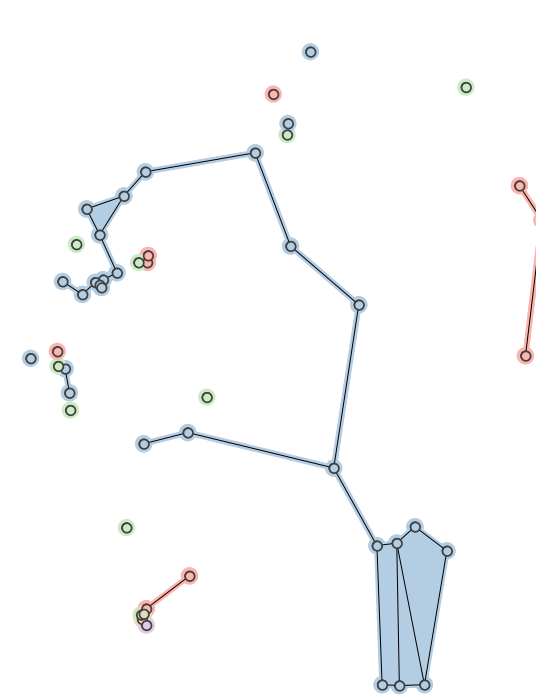
β -Skeleton



$\beta = 0.0$; 11 clusters



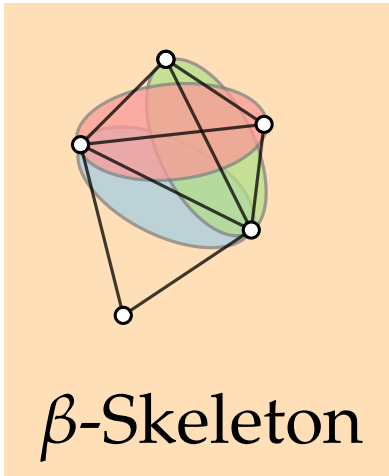
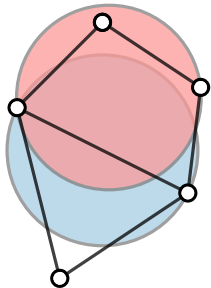
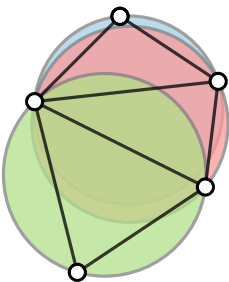
$\beta = 0.5$; 15 clusters



$\beta = 1.0$; 22 clusters

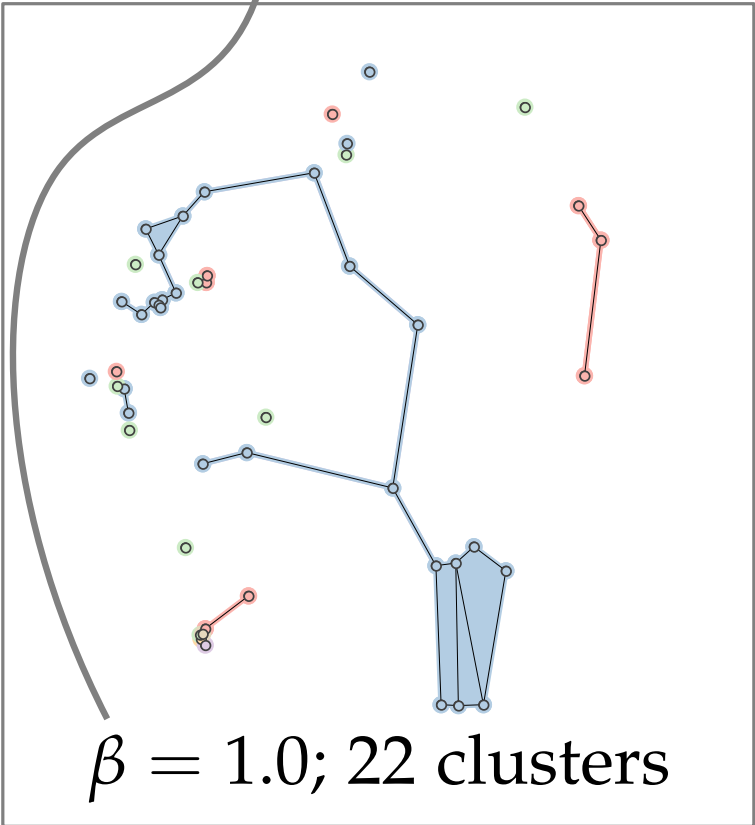
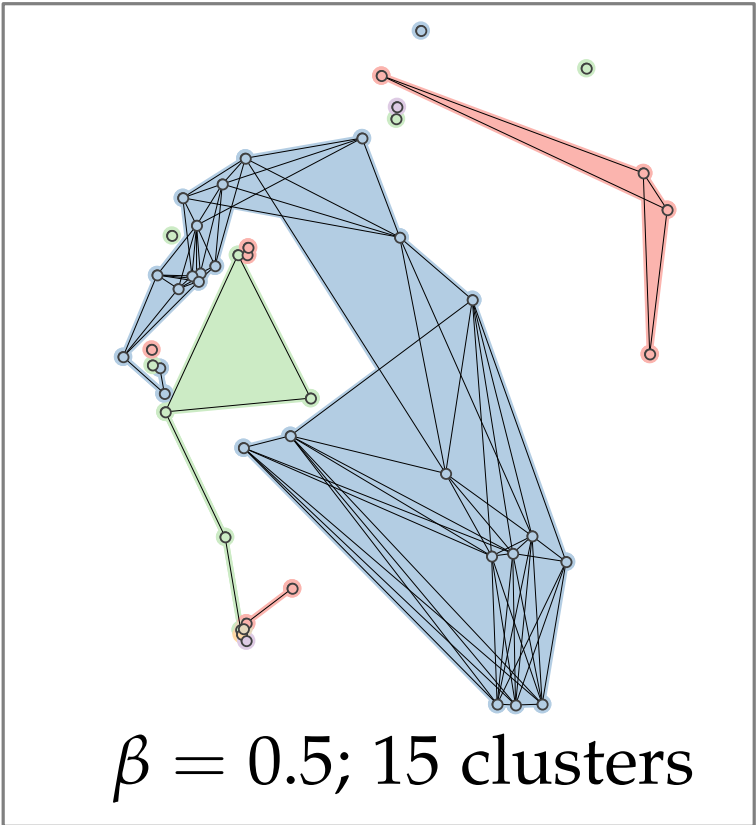
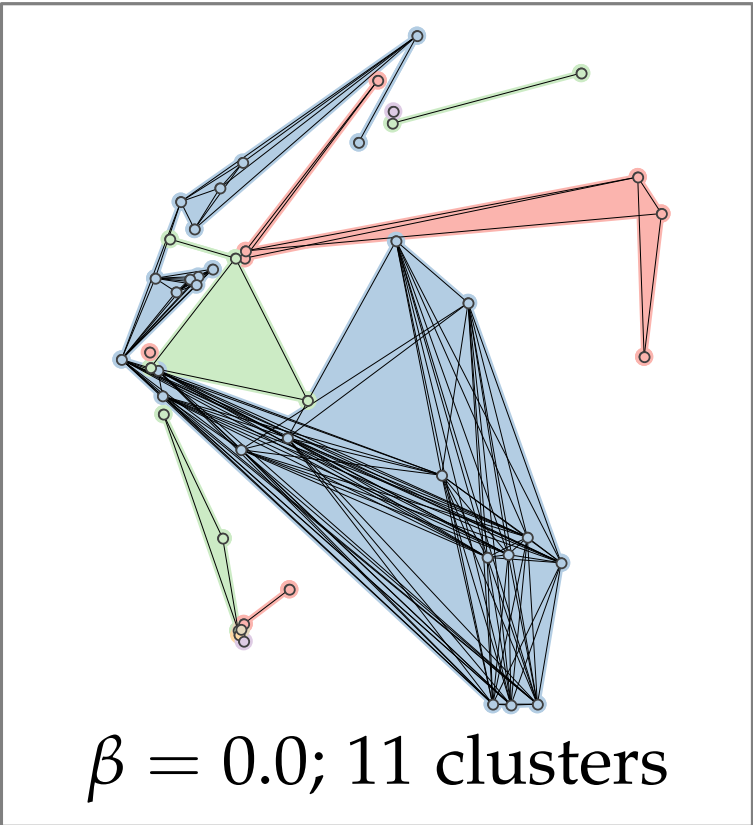
Proximity Graph

1. Proximity Graph



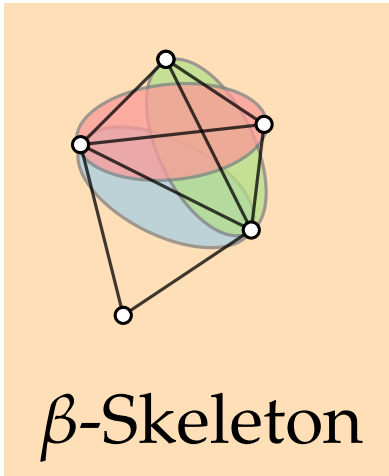
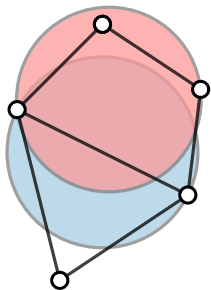
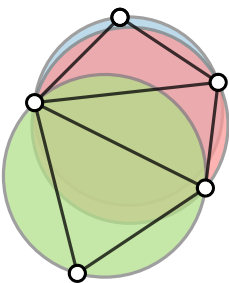
β -Skeleton

planar \rightarrow Delaunay Triangulation \supseteq Gabriel Graph

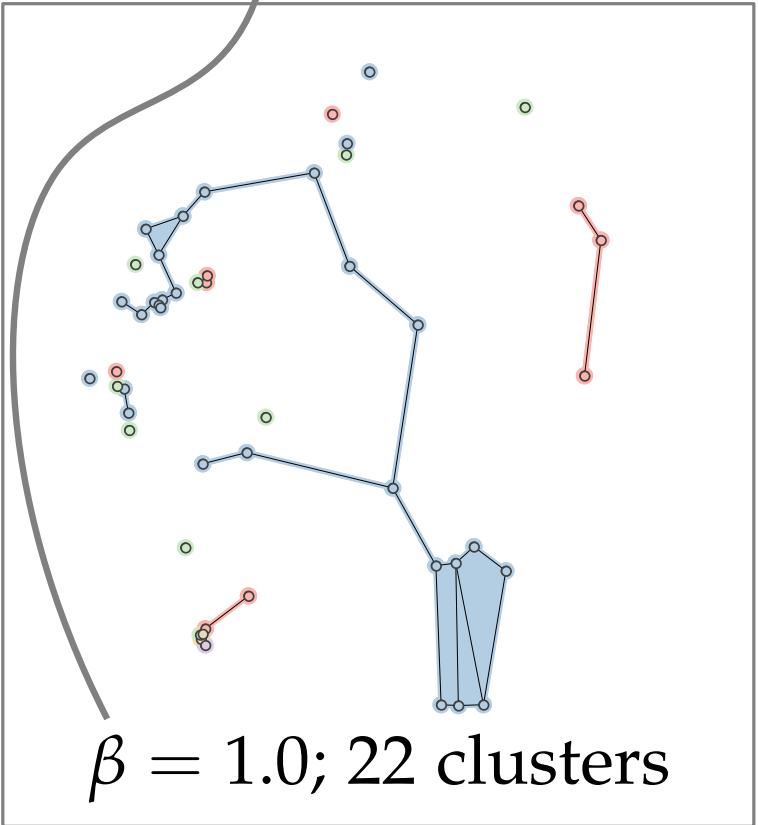
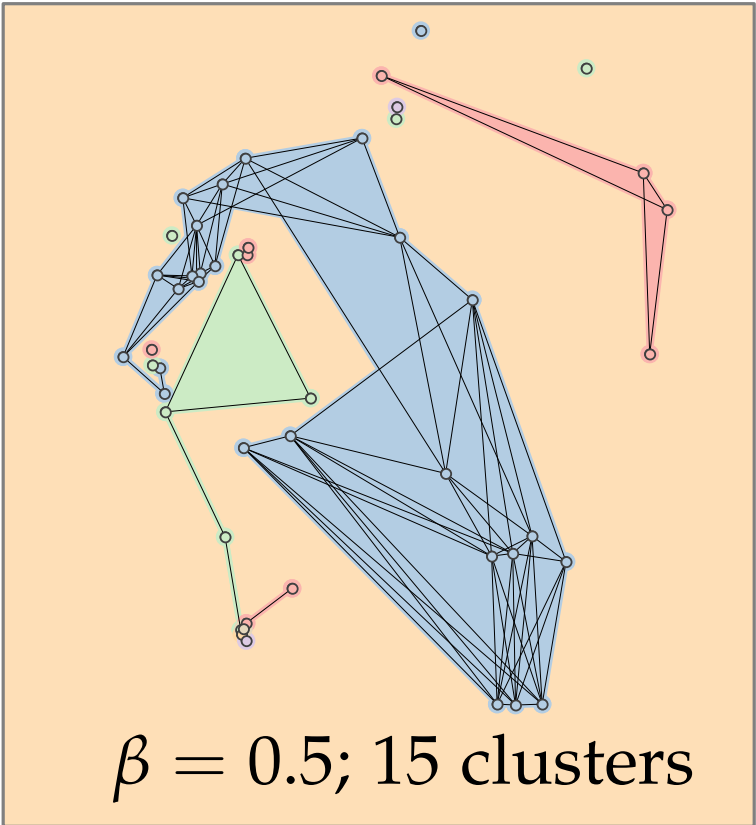
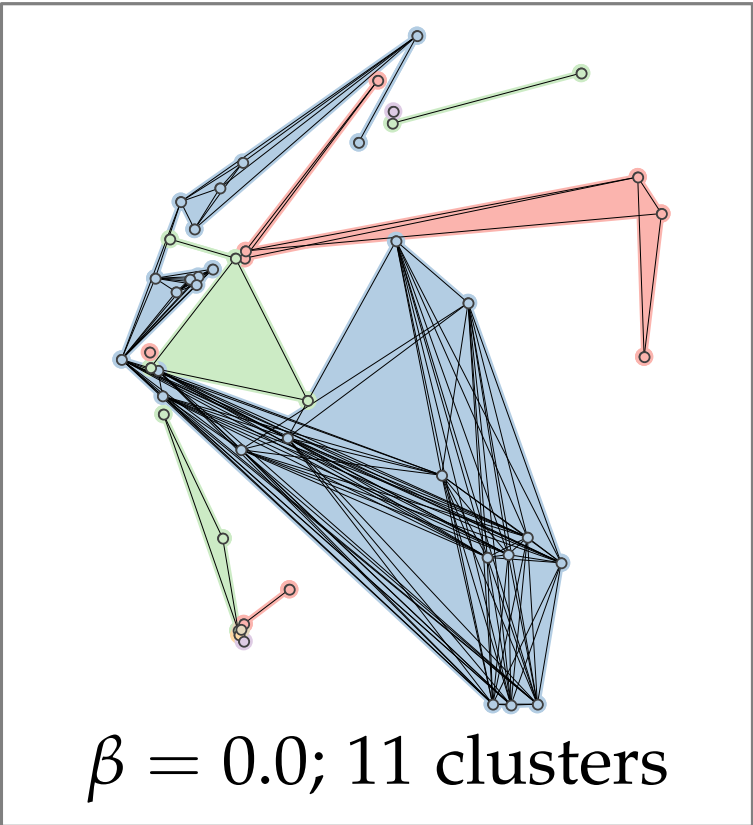


Proximity Graph

1. Proximity Graph



planar \rightarrow Delaunay Triangulation \supseteq Gabriel Graph



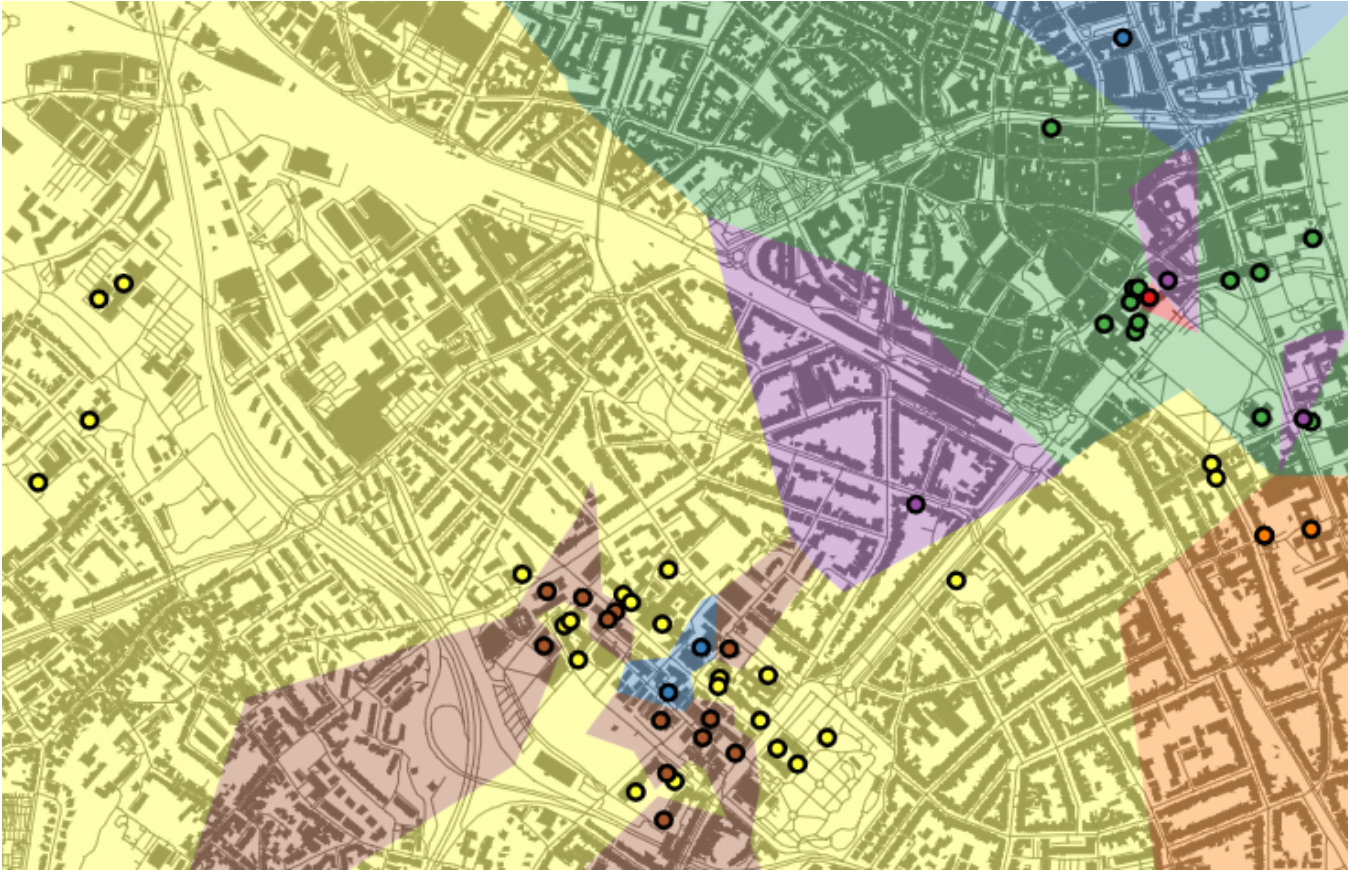
Case Study

Case Study

UBN: University of Bonn, 78 points

Case Study

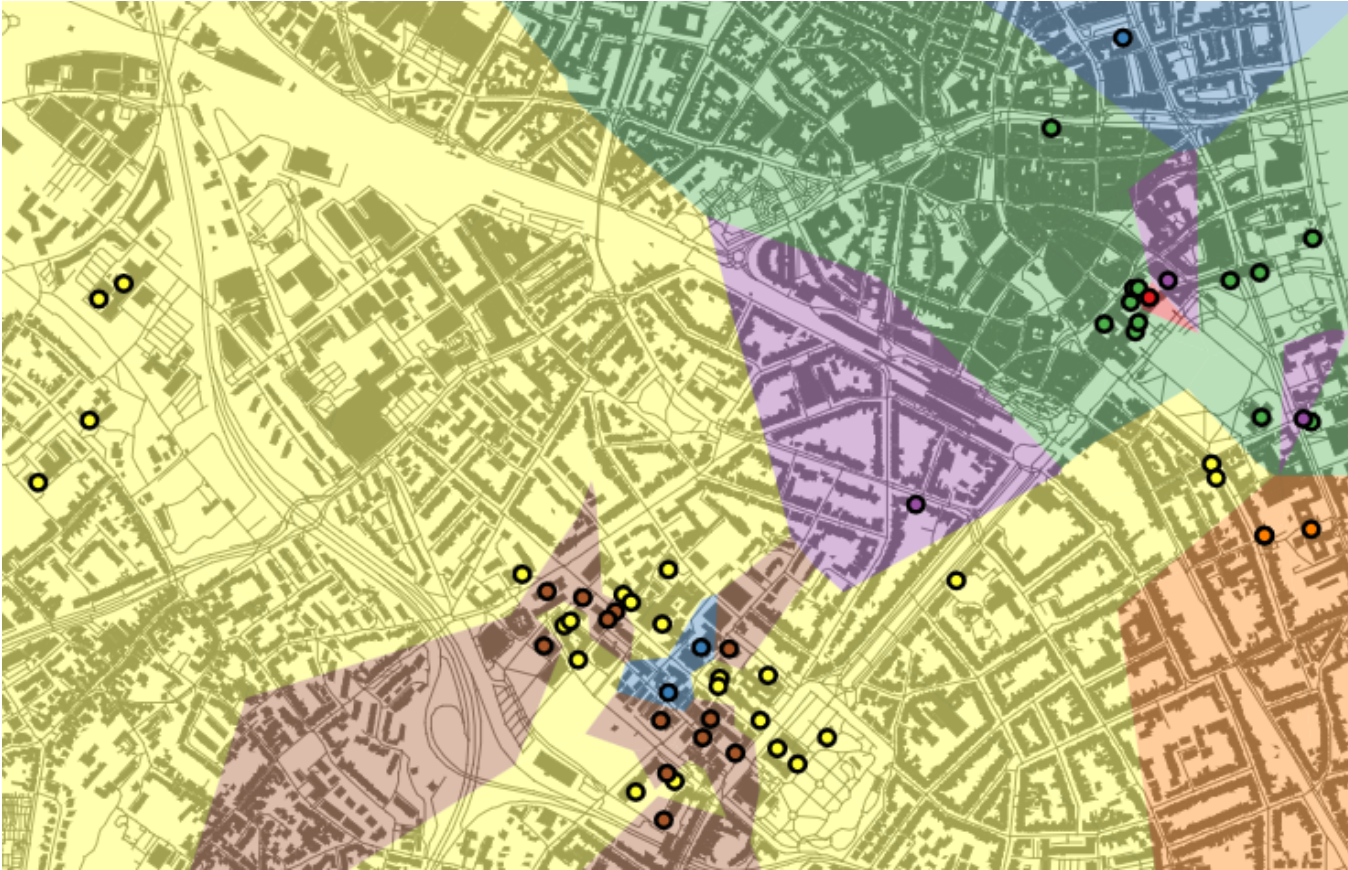
UBN: University of Bonn, 78 points



Voronoi Diagram

Case Study

UBN: University of Bonn, 78 points



Voronoi Diagram



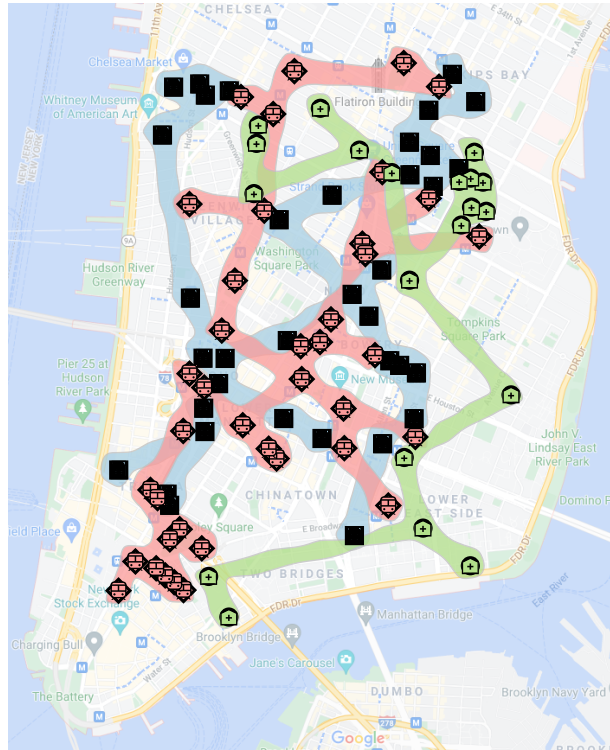
Greedy Algorithm
0.5-skeleton
Line Voronoi Diagram
+ Polygon Representation

Case Study

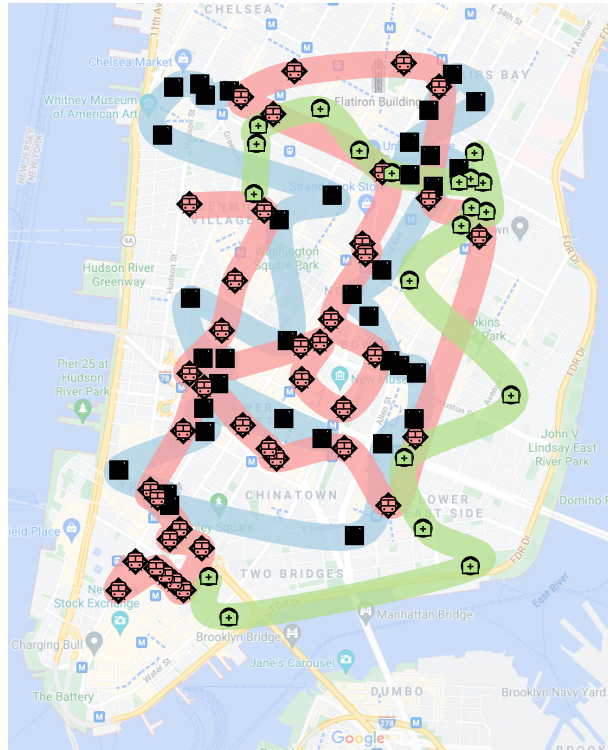
NYC: Manhattan, New York, 96 points

Case Study

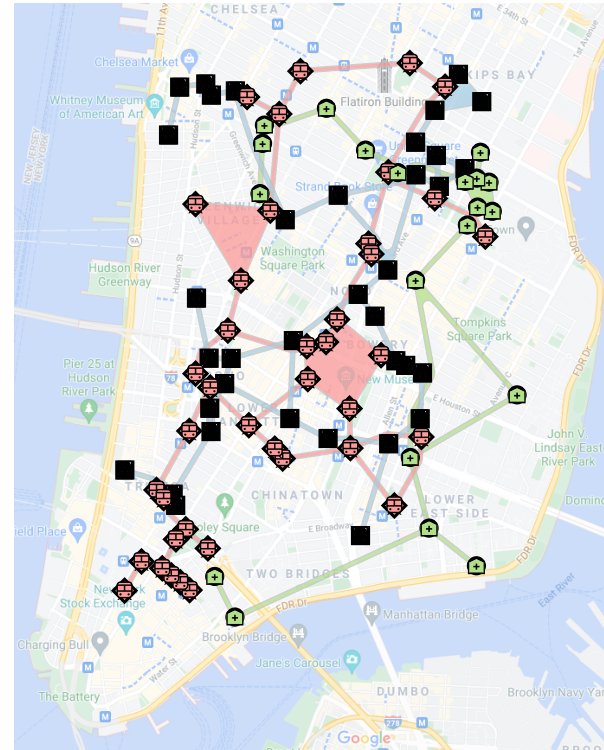
NYC: Manhattan, New York, 96 points



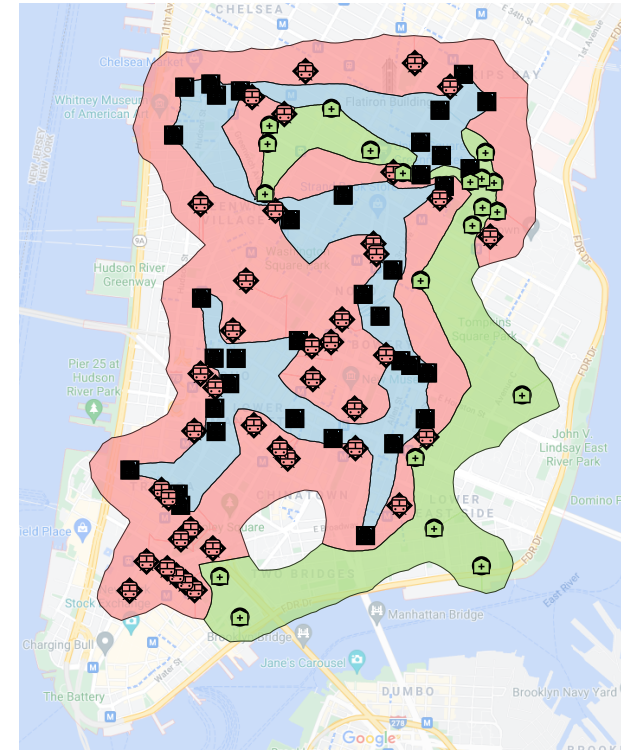
Bubble Sets



LineSets

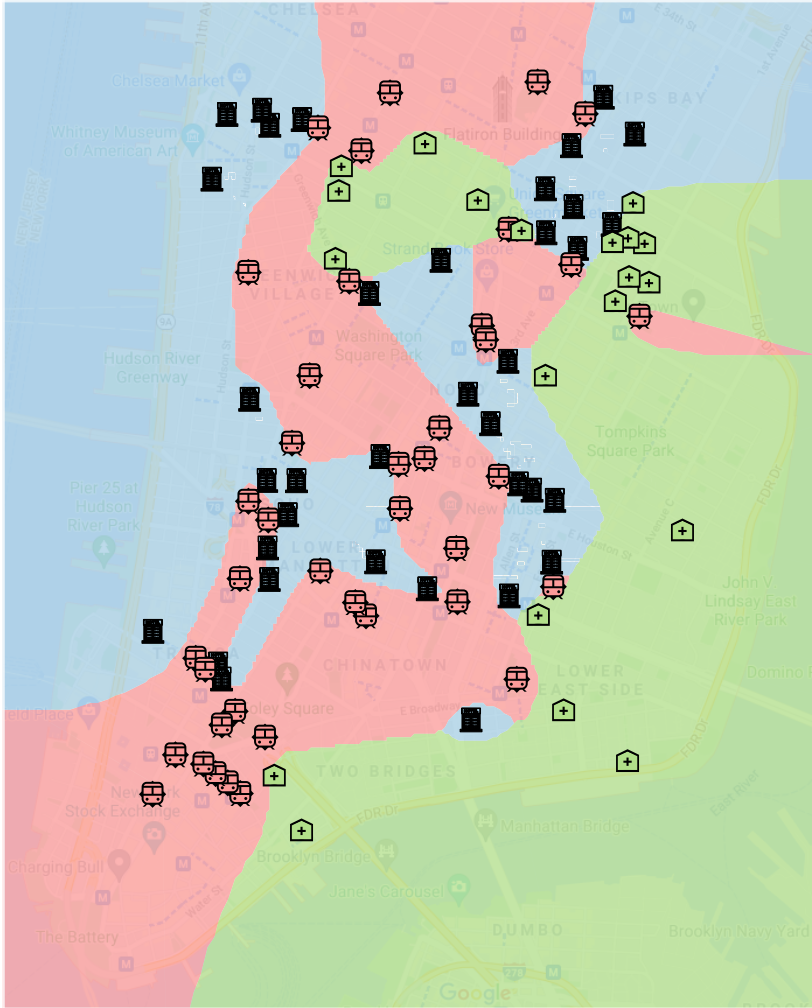


KelpFusion

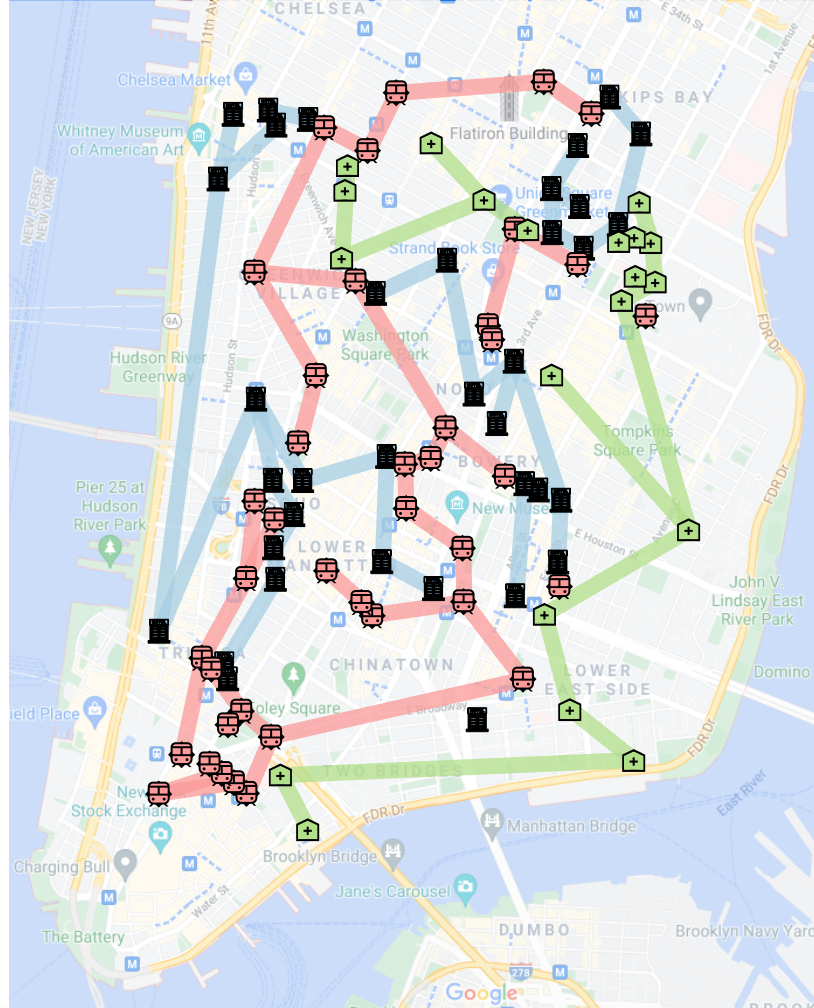


MapSets

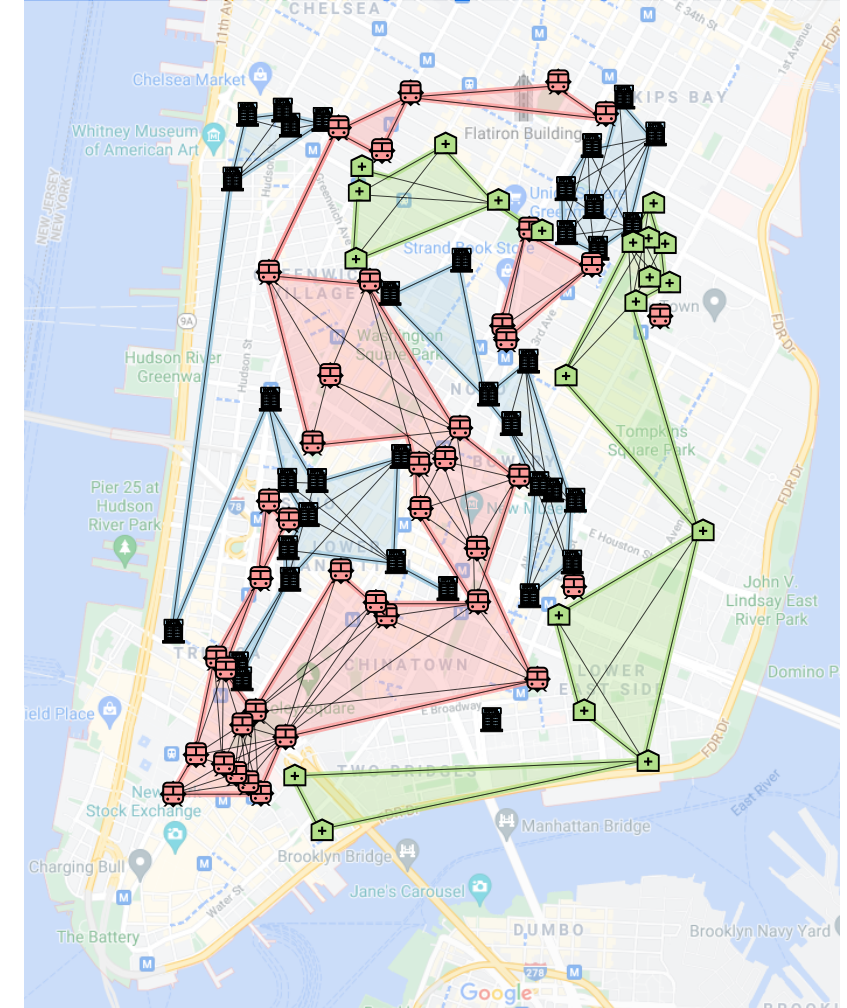
NYC: Manhattan, New York, 96 points



ClusterSets:
Line-Voronoi



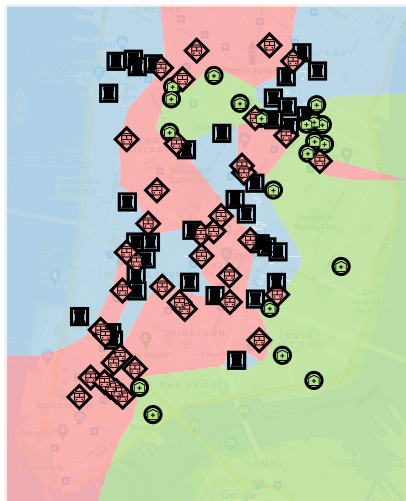
ClusterSets:
Tree Repr.



ClusterSets:
Polygon Repr.

Case Study

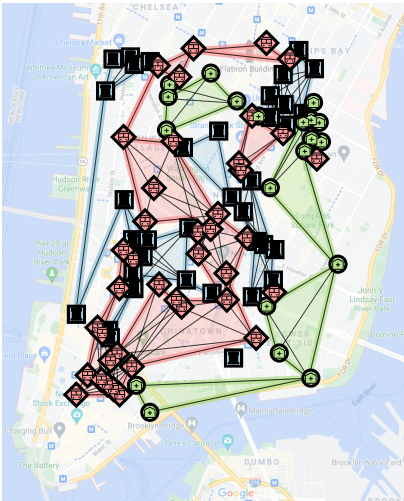
NYC: Manhattan, New York, 96 points



ClusterSets:
Line-Voronoi



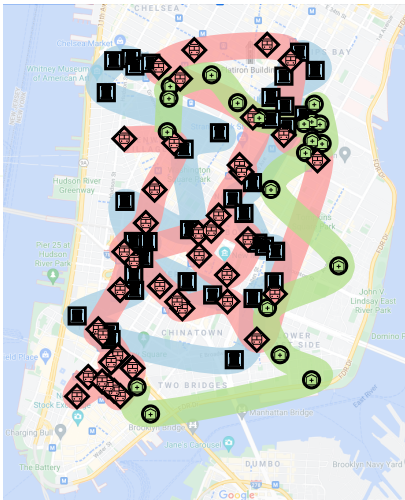
ClusterSets:
Tree Repr.



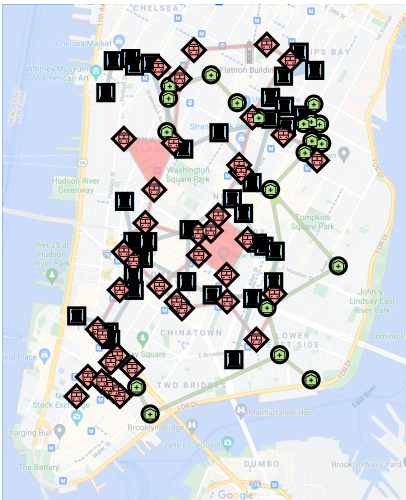
ClusterSets:
Polygon Repr.



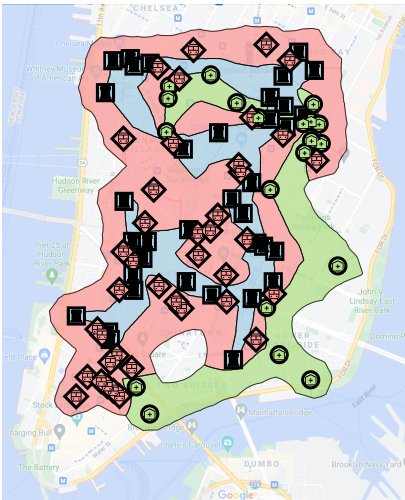
Bubble Sets



LineSets



KelpFusion



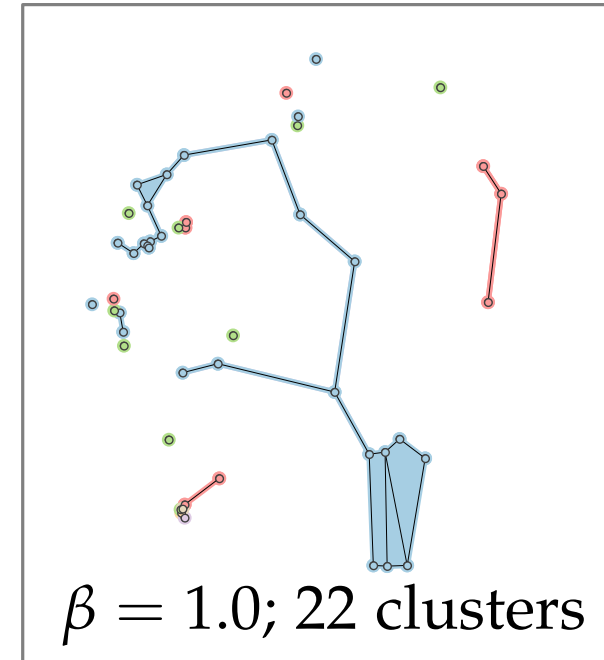
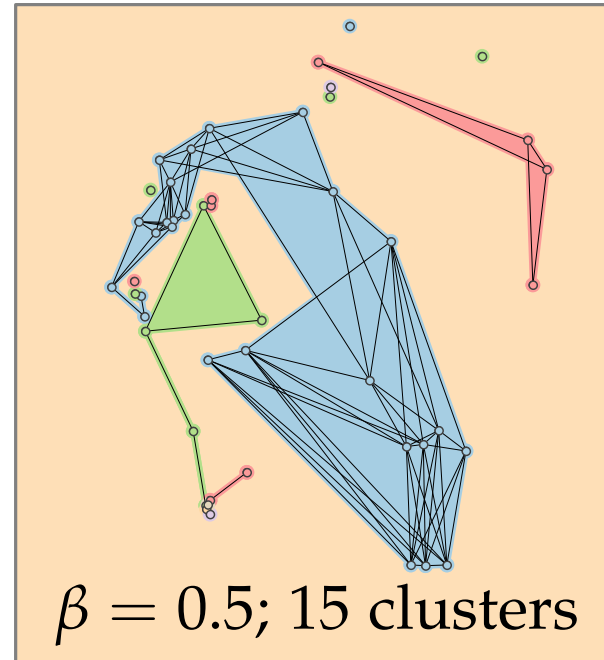
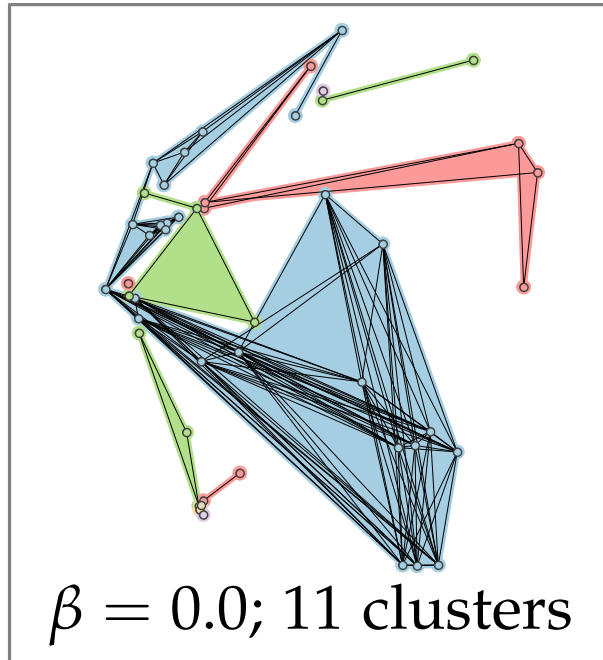
MapSets

Case Study

OSM: City of Bonn, 16320 points (OpenStreetMap)

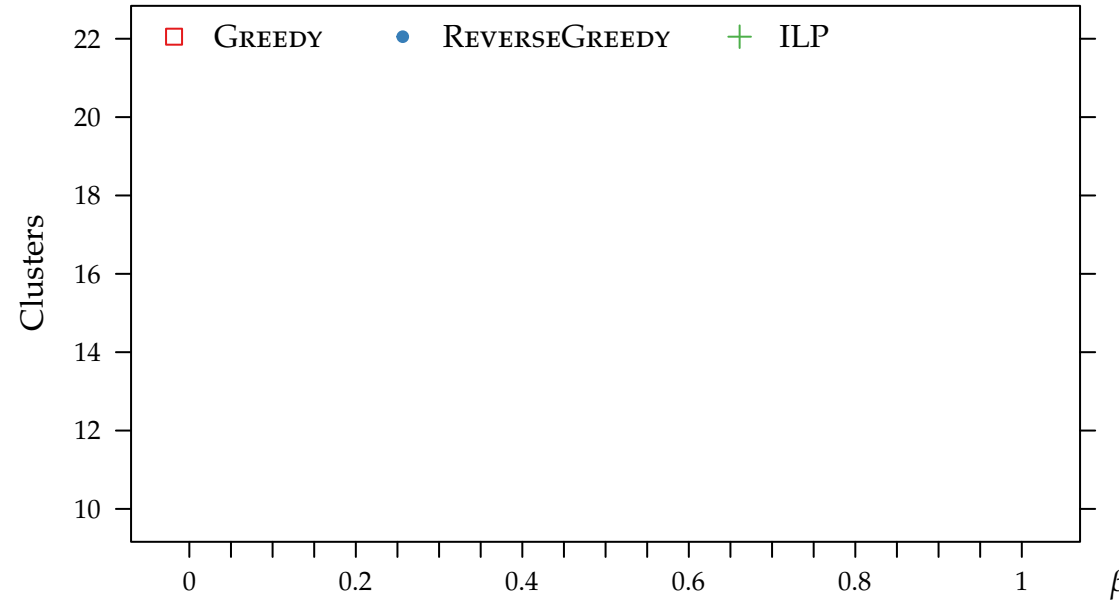
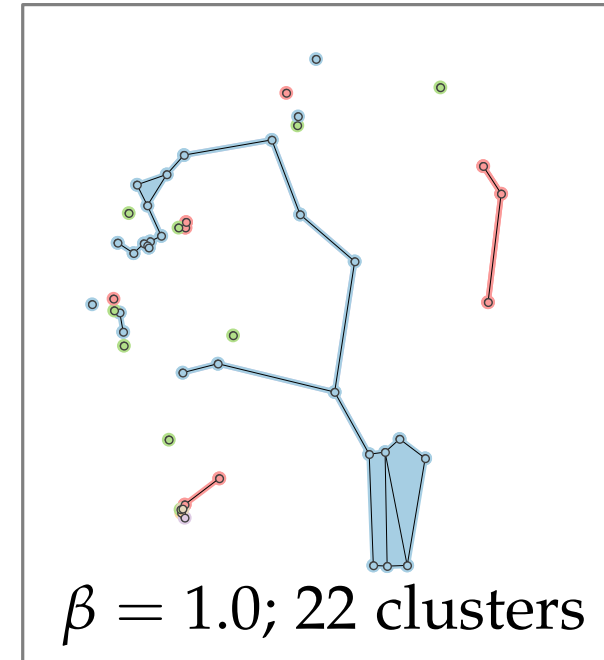
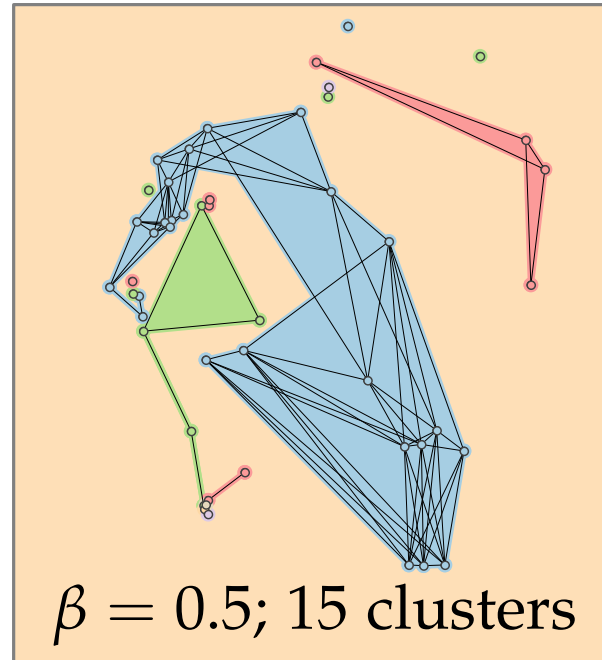
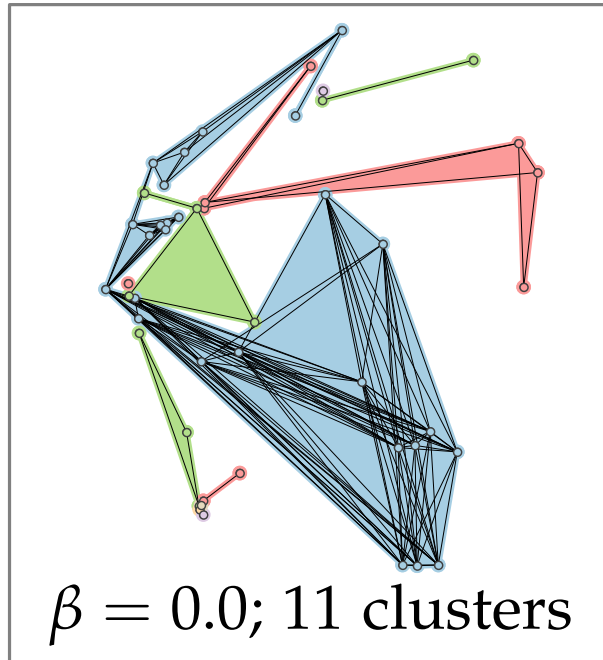
Case Study

OSM: City of Bonn, 16320 points (OpenStreetMap)



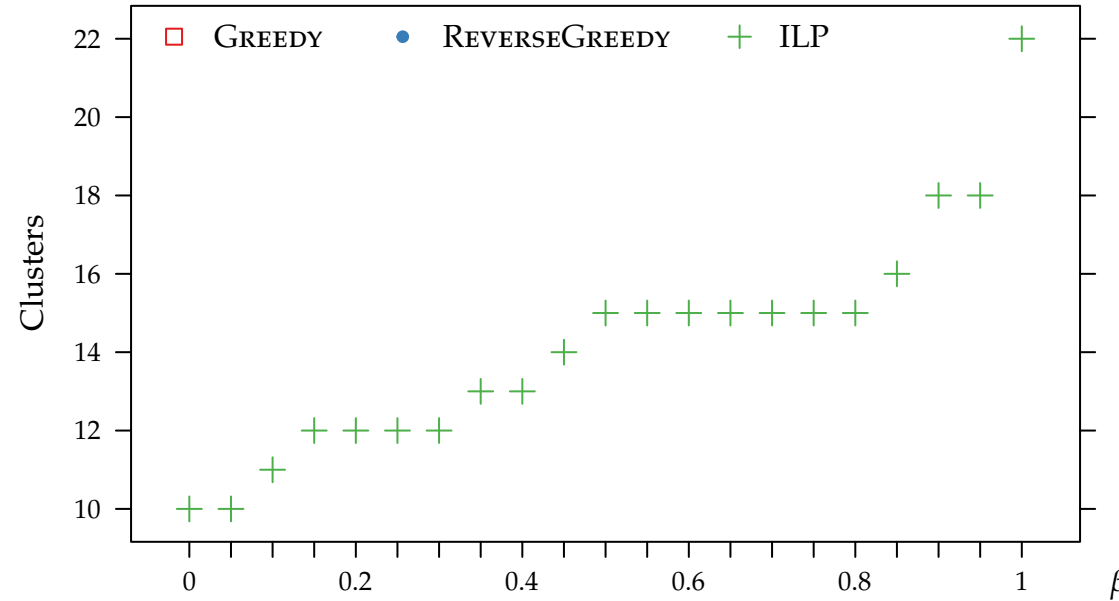
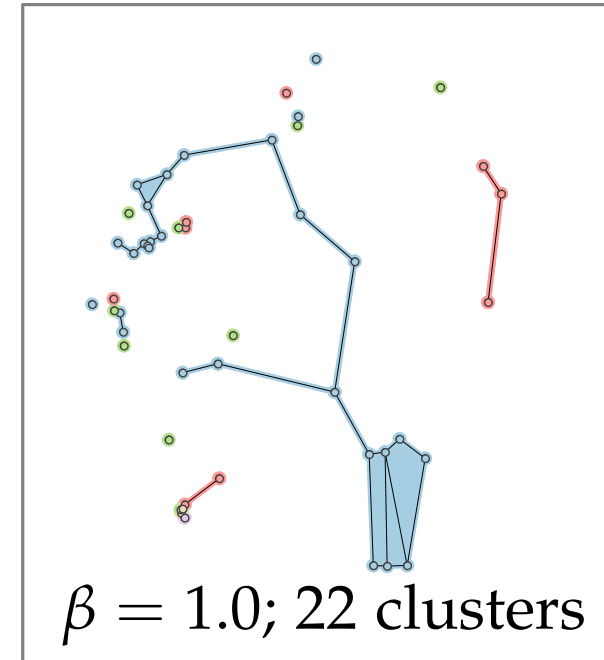
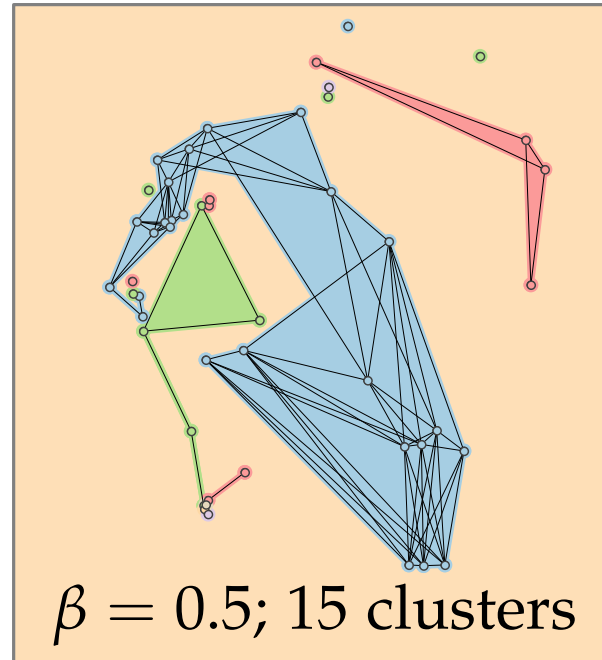
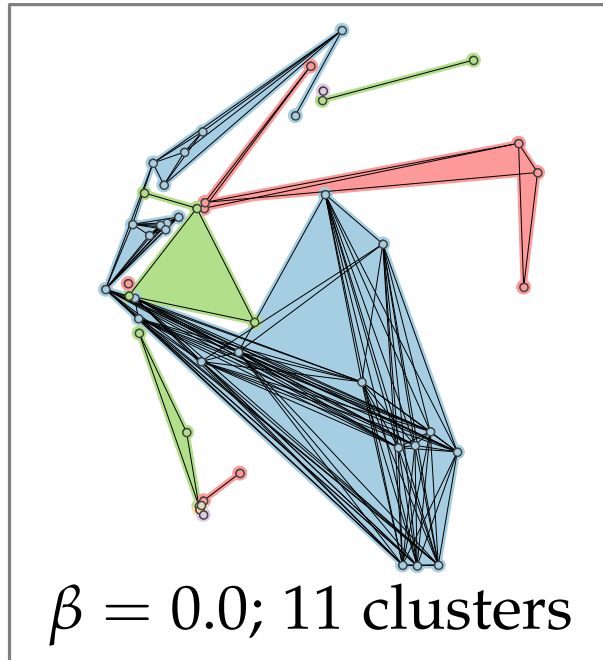
Case Study

OSM: City of Bonn, 16320 points (OpenStreetMap)



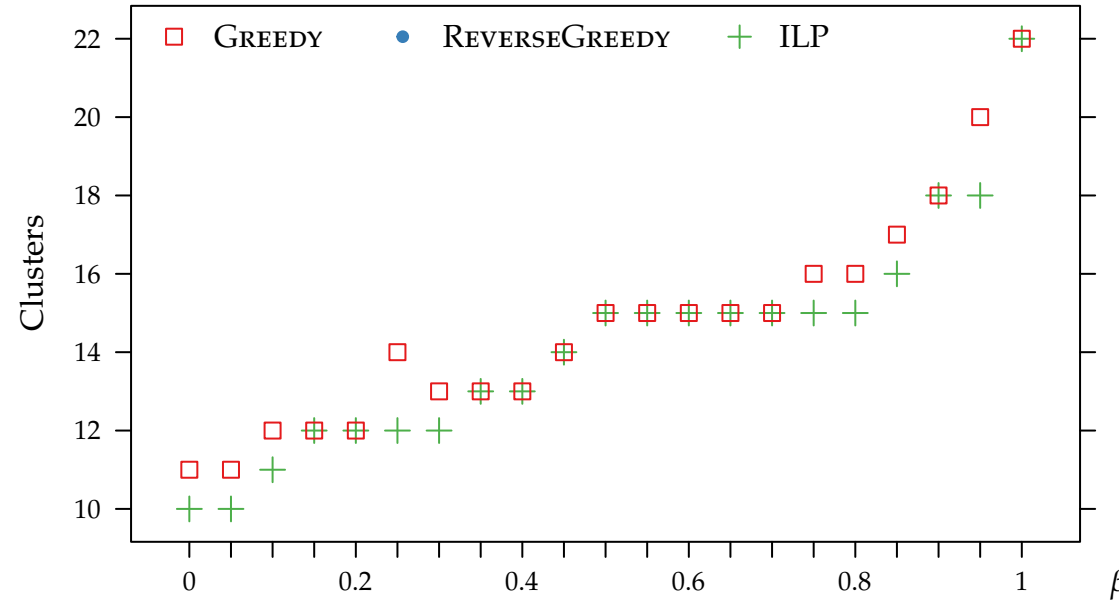
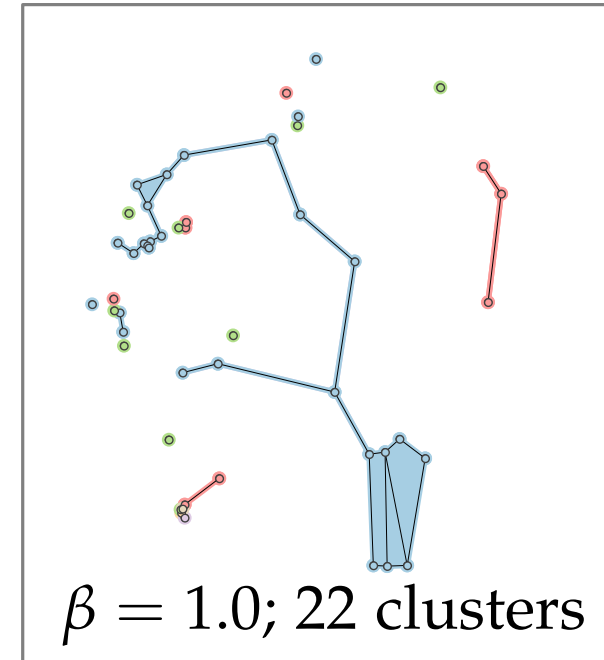
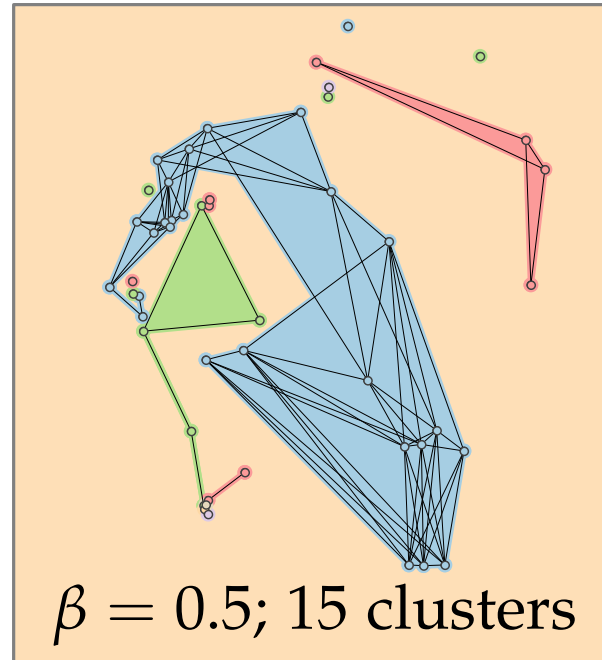
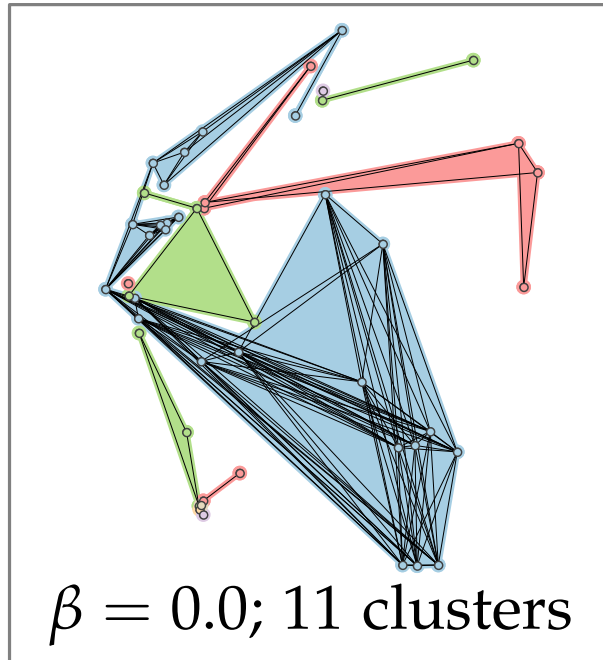
Case Study

OSM: City of Bonn, 16320 points (OpenStreetMap)



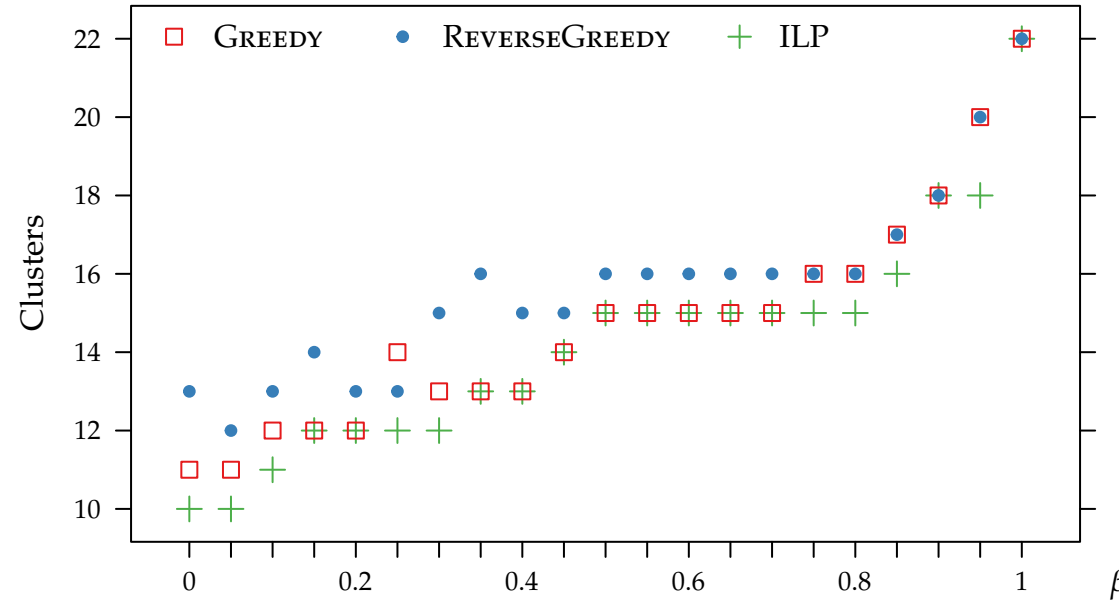
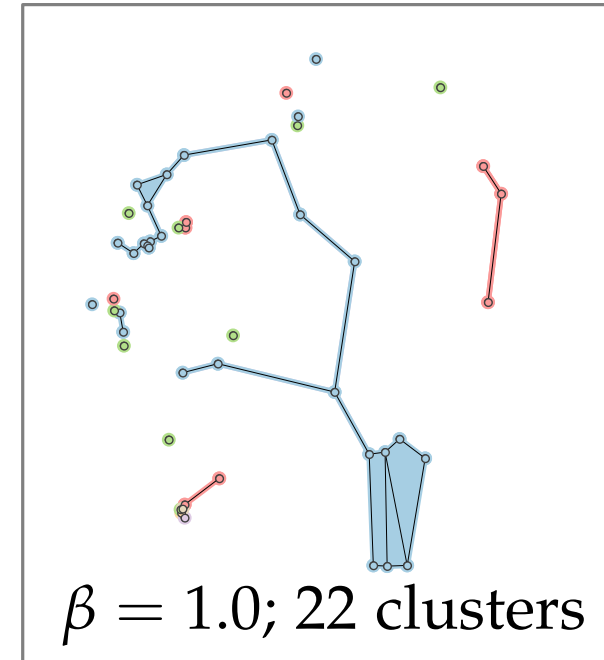
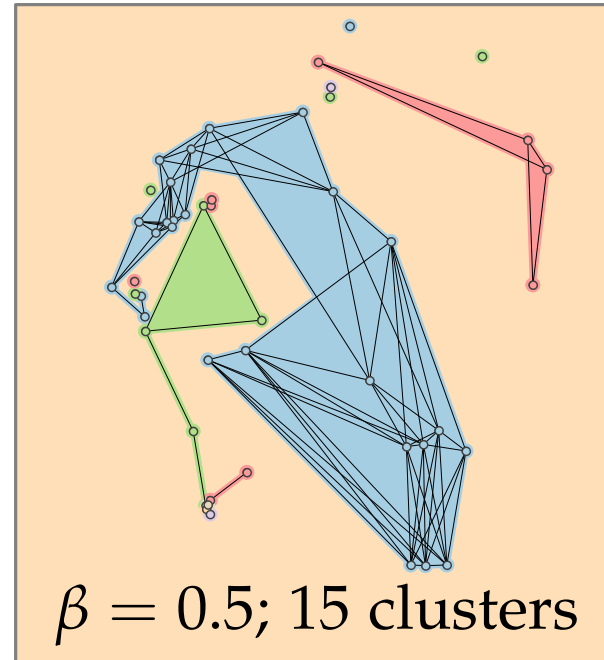
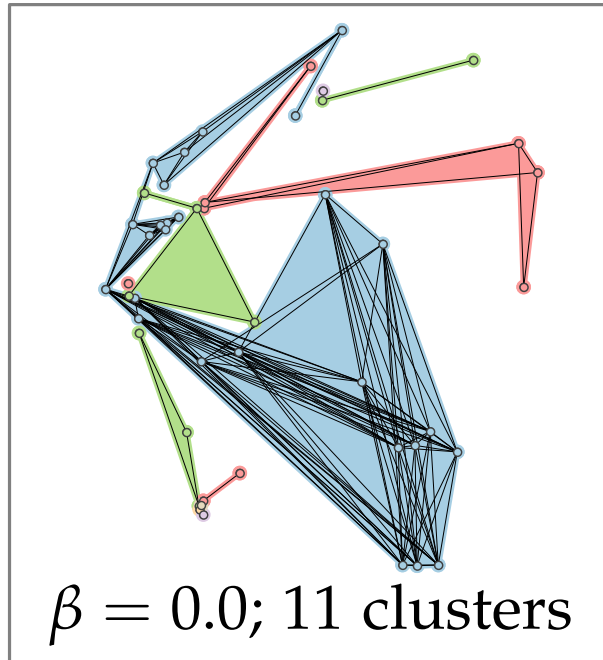
Case Study

OSM: City of Bonn, 16320 points (OpenStreetMap)



Case Study

OSM: City of Bonn, 16320 points (OpenStreetMap)



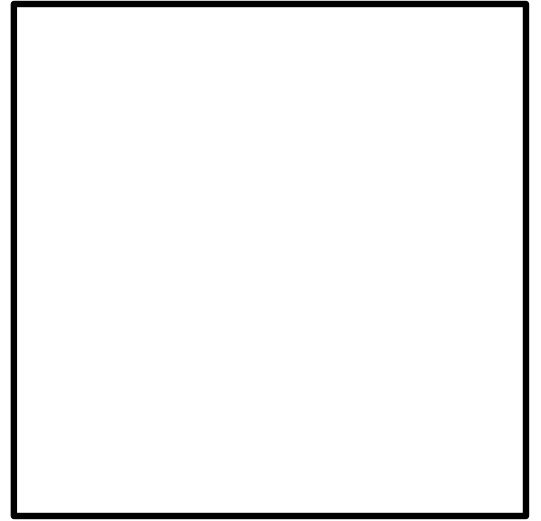
Quantitative Experiments

Quantitative Experiments

- Based on **OSM**

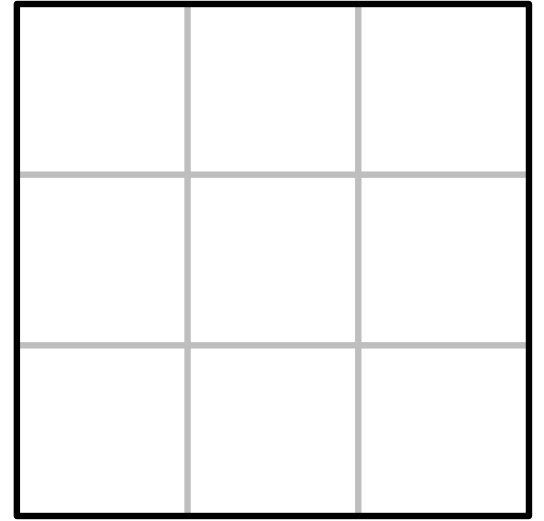
Quantitative Experiments

- Based on **OSM**



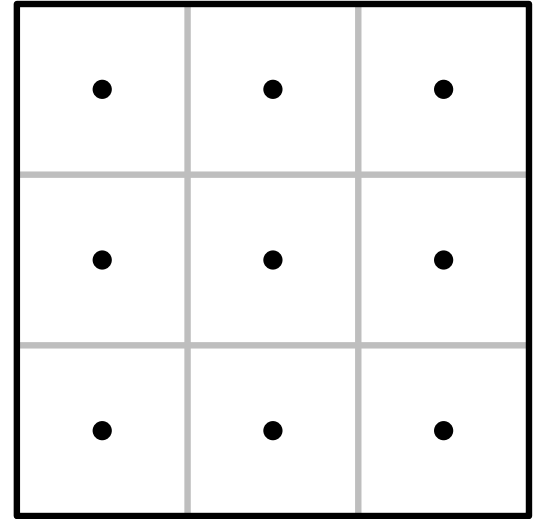
Quantitative Experiments

- Based on **OSM**



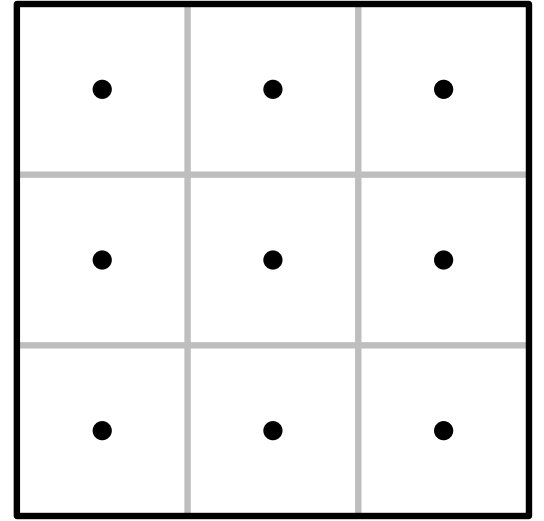
Quantitative Experiments

■ Based on OSM



Quantitative Experiments

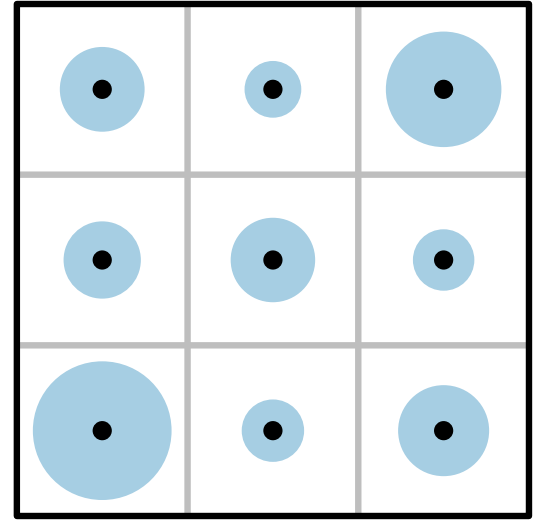
- Based on **OSM**
- $n = 50, 100, 150, 200, 250$



Quantitative Experiments

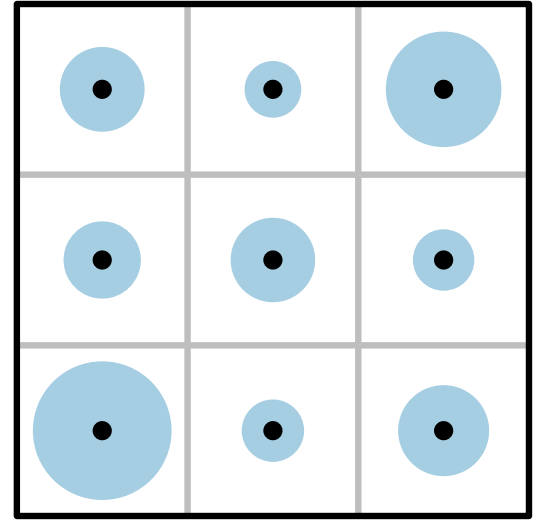
■ Based on **OSM**

■ $n = 50, 100, 150, 200, 250$



Quantitative Experiments

- Based on **OSM**
- $n = 50, 100, 150, 200, 250$
- $\beta = 0.5, 0.55, \dots, 0.9$



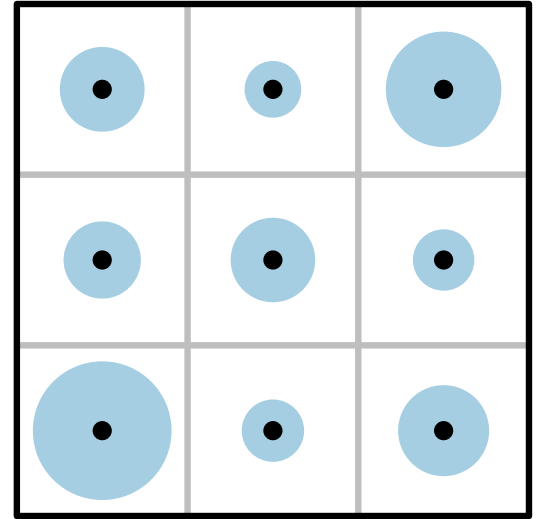
Quantitative Experiments

- Based on **OSM**

<https://github.com/JakobGeiger/ClusterSets>

- $n = 50, 100, 150, 200, 250$

- $\beta = 0.5, 0.55, \dots, 0.9$



Quantitative Experiments

- Based on **OSM**

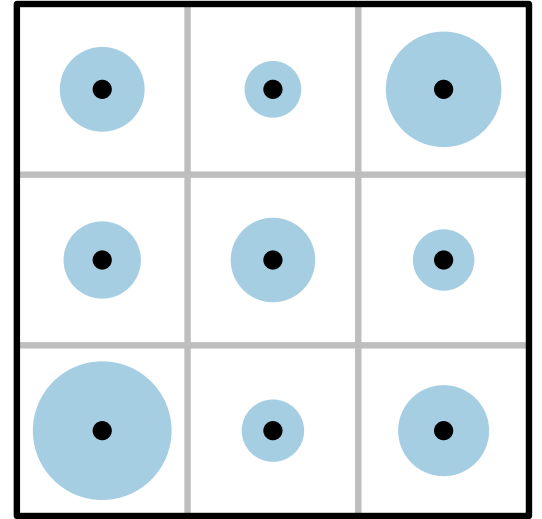
<https://github.com/JakobGeiger/ClusterSets>

- $n = 50, 100, 150, 200, 250$

- $\beta = 0.5, 0.55, \dots, 0.9$

Clusters

Running Time



Quantitative Experiments

- Based on **OSM**

<https://github.com/JakobGeiger/ClusterSets>

- $n = 50, 100, 150, 200, 250$

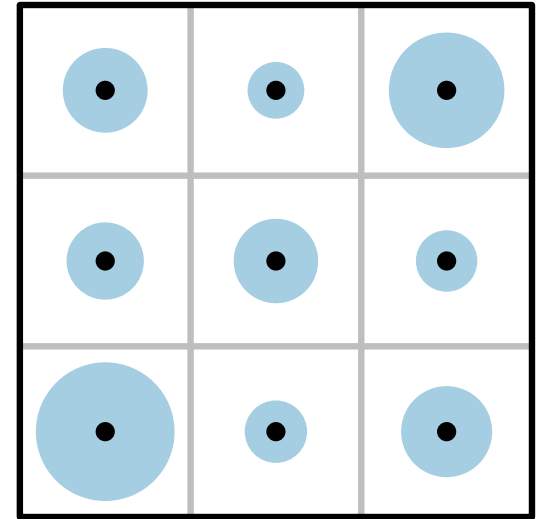
- $\beta = 0.5, 0.55, \dots, 0.9$

Clusters

Running Time

 GREEDY

< 50 ms



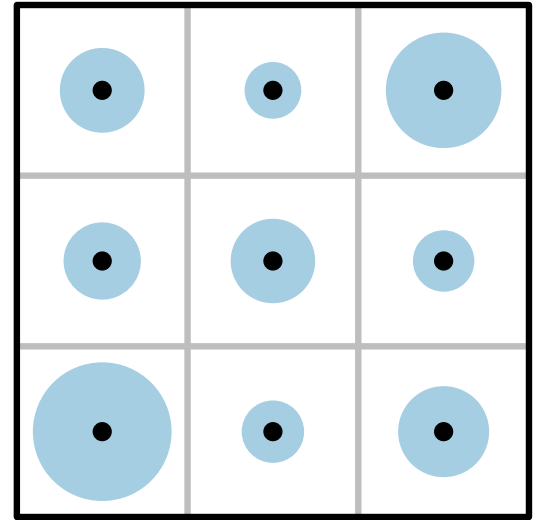
Quantitative Experiments

- Based on **OSM**

<https://github.com/JakobGeiger/ClusterSets>

- $n = 50, 100, 150, 200, 250$

- $\beta = 0.5, 0.55, \dots, 0.9$



Clusters

Running Time

 GREEDY < 50 ms

 REVERSEGREEDY < 50 ms

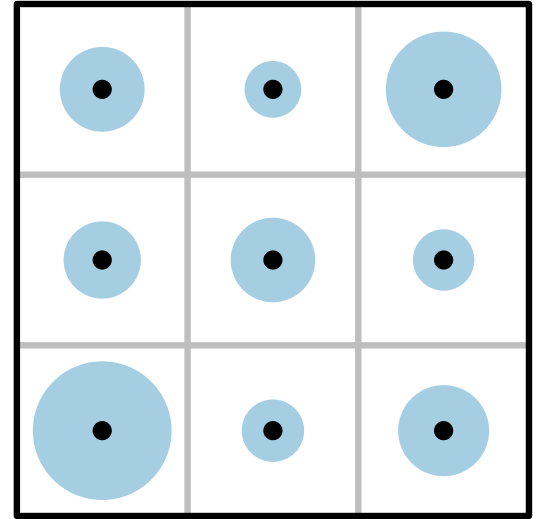
Quantitative Experiments

- Based on **OSM**

<https://github.com/JakobGeiger/ClusterSets>




- $n = 50, 100, 150, 200, 250$

- $\beta = 0.5, 0.55, \dots, 0.9$



Clusters

Running Time

 GREEDY	< 50 ms
 REVERSEGREEDY	< 50 ms
 ILP	

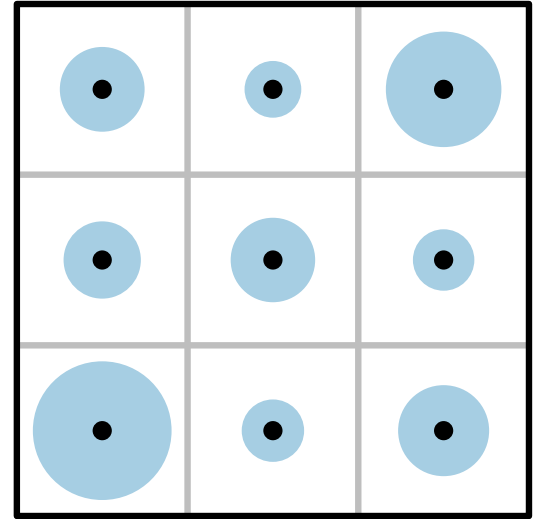
Quantitative Experiments

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- $n = 50, 100, 150, 200, 250$

- $\beta = 0.5, 0.55, \dots, 0.9$



Clusters

Running Time

 GREEDY < 50 ms

 REVERSEGREEDY < 50 ms

 ILP 50 points: ≤ 11 s

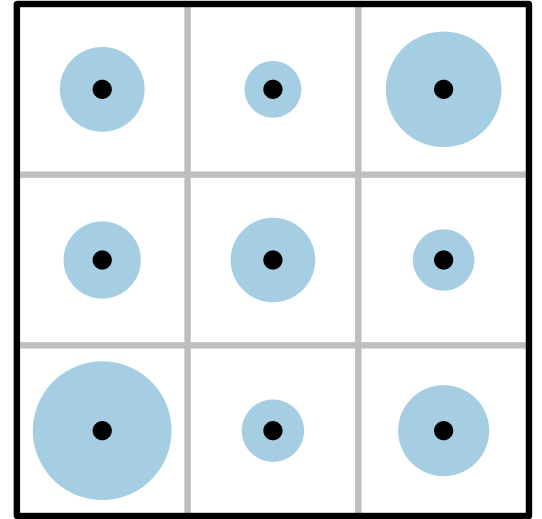
Quantitative Experiments

- Based on **OSM**

<https://github.com/JakobGeiger/ClusterSets>

- $n = 50, 100, 150, 200, 250$

- $\beta = 0.5, 0.55, \dots, 0.9$



Clusters

Running Time

 GREEDY < 50 ms

 REVERSEGREEDY < 50 ms

 ILP 50 points: ≤ 11 s

100 points: ≤ 1.8 h

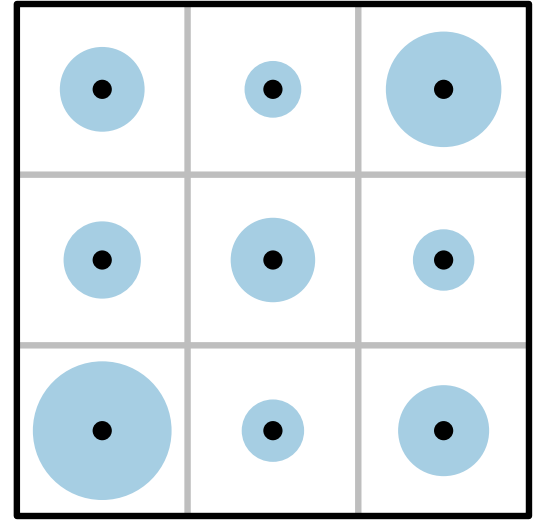
Quantitative Experiments

- Based on **OSM**

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- $n = 50, 100, 150, 200, 250$

- $\beta = 0.5, 0.55, \dots, 0.9$



Clusters

Running Time

 GREEDY < 50 ms

 REVERSEGREEDY < 50 ms

 ILP 50 points: ≤ 11 s

100 points: ≤ 1.8 h

150 points: > 2 d

Quantitative Experiments

- Based on **OSM**

<https://github.com/JakobGeiger/ClusterSets>

- $n = 50, 100, 150, 200, 250$

- $\beta = 0.5, 0.55, \dots, 0.9$

$\beta = 0.5$

Clusters

Running Time

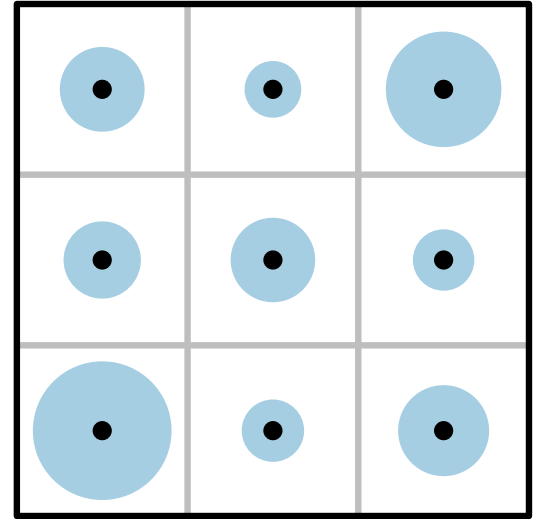
 GREEDY < 50 ms

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 ILP 50 points: ≤ 11 s

100 points: ≤ 1.8 h

150 points: > 2 d



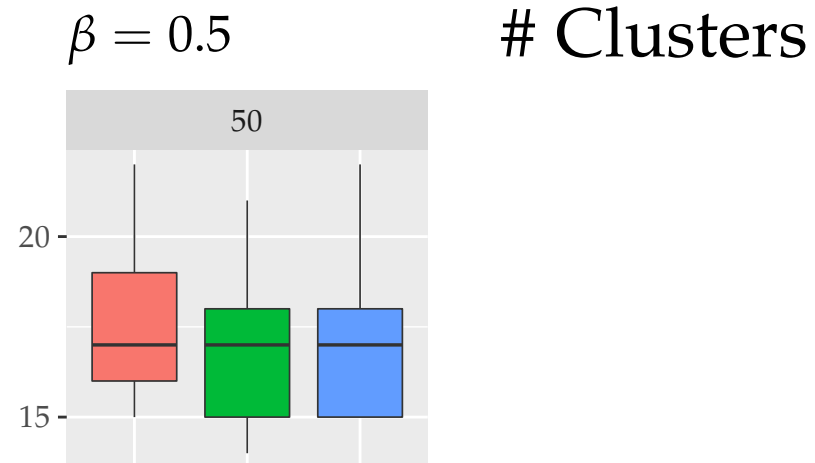
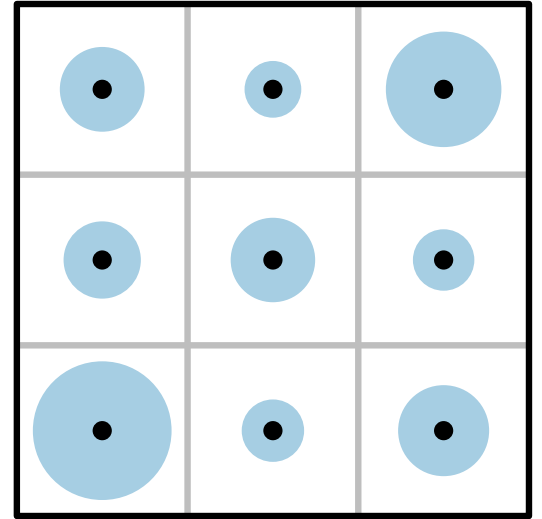
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Running Time

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REVERSEGREEDY < 50 ms

ILP 50 points: ≤ 11 s
100 points: ≤ 1.8 h
150 points: > 2 d

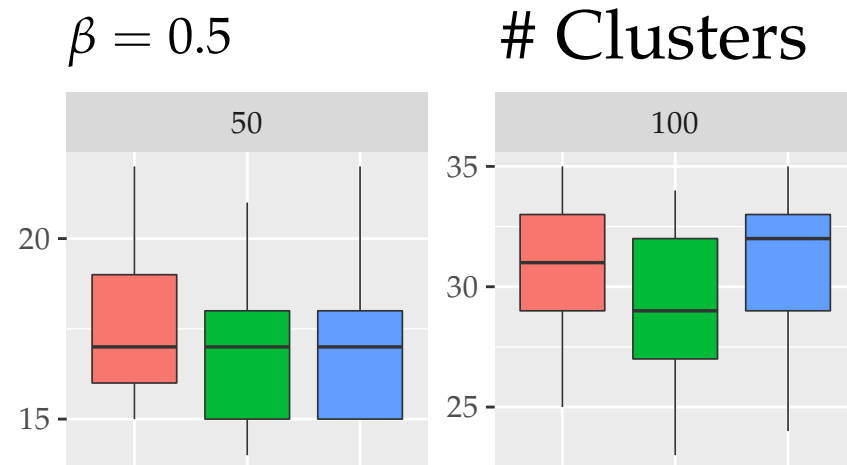
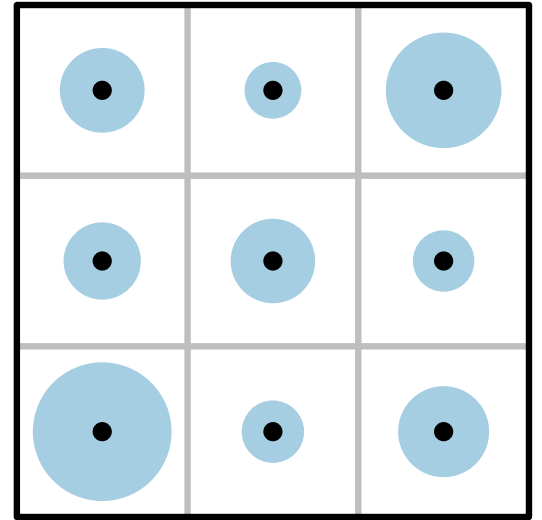
Quantitative Experiments

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<https://github.com/JakobGeiger/ClusterSets>

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Running Time

	GREEDY	< 50 ms
	REVERSEGREEDY	< 50 ms
	ILP	50 points: ≤ 11 s
		100 points: ≤ 1.8 h
		150 points: > 2 d

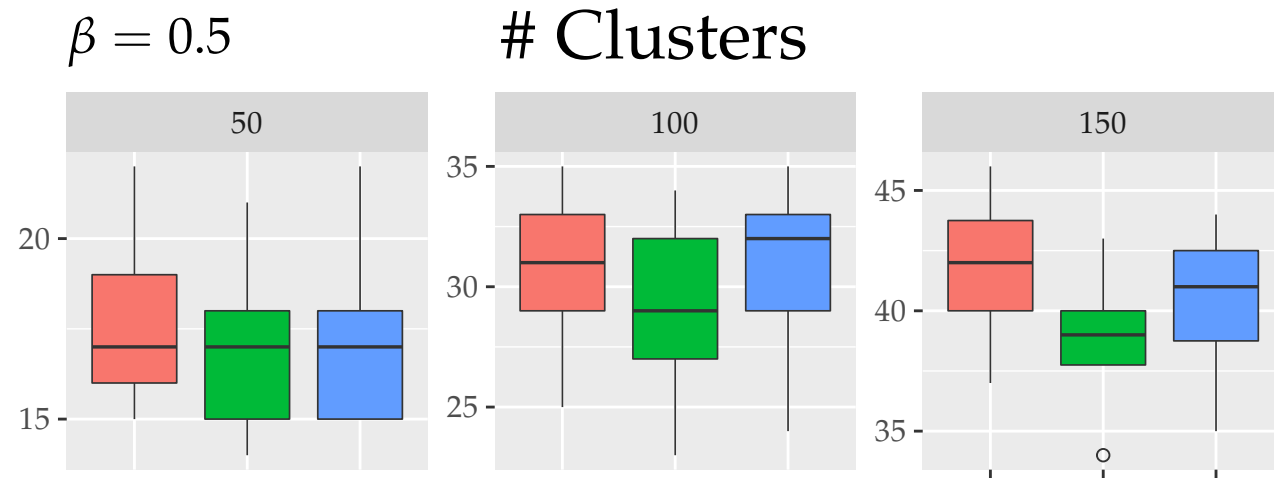
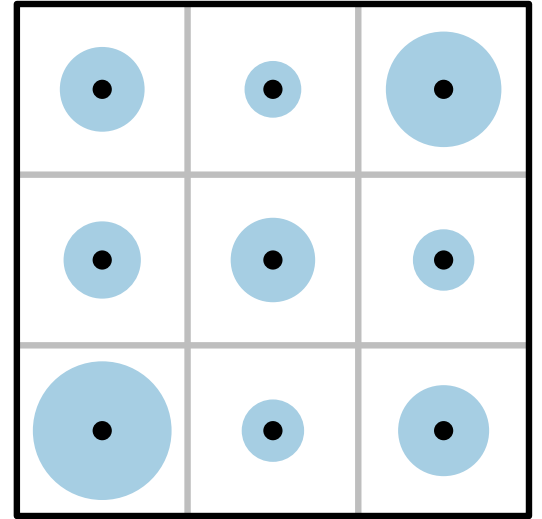
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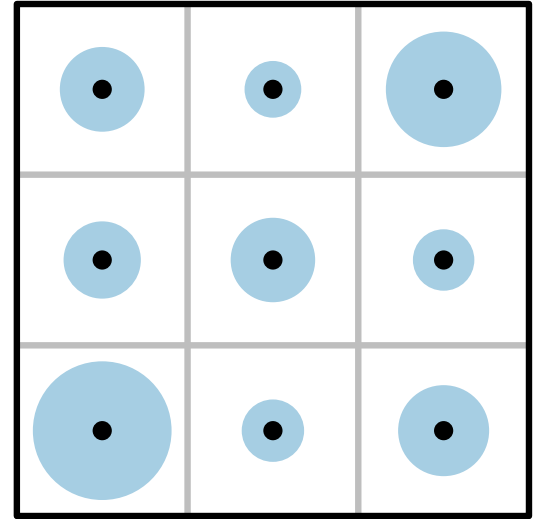
Quantitative Experiments

■ Based on **OSM**

<https://github.com/JakobGeiger/ClusterSets>

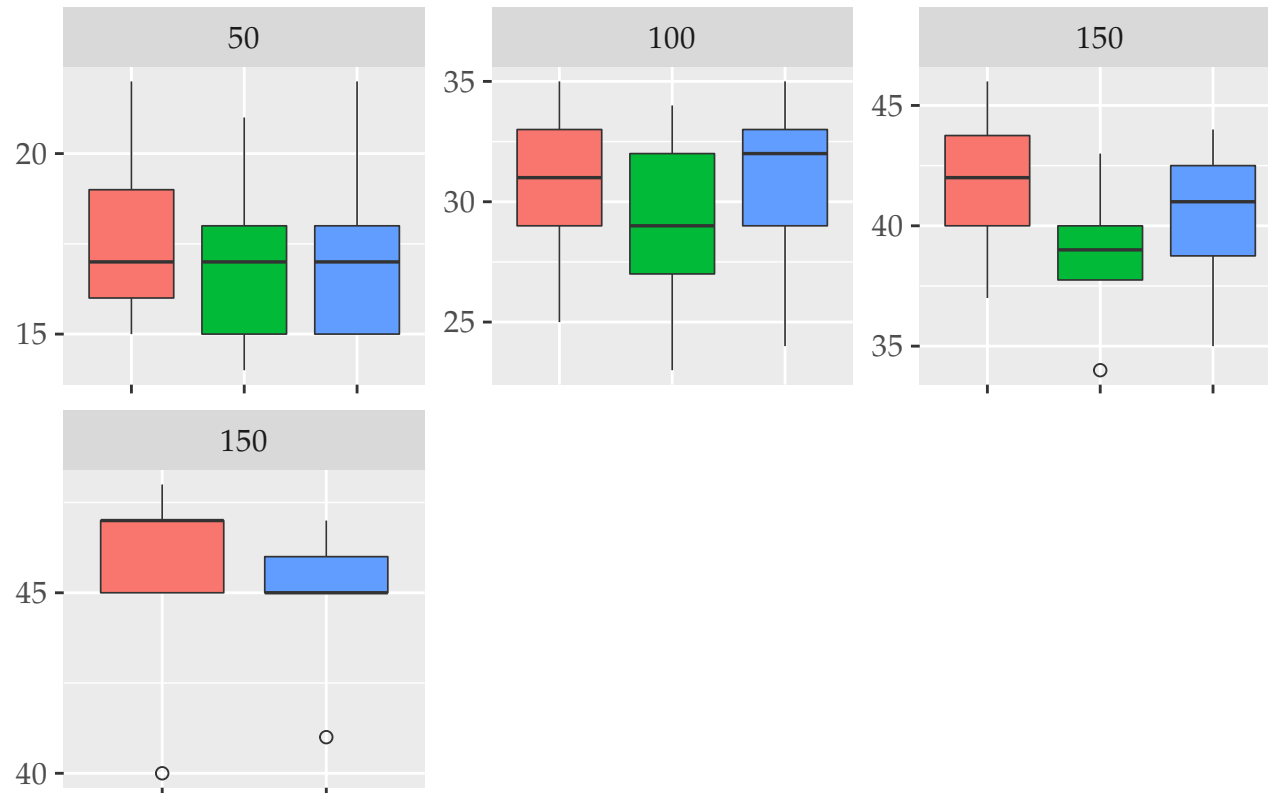
■ $n = 50, 100, 150, 200, 250$

■ $\beta = 0.5, 0.55, \dots, 0.9$






$\beta = 0.5$

Clusters



Running Time

	GREEDY	< 50 ms
	REVERSEGREEDY	< 50 ms
	ILP	50 points: ≤ 11 s 100 points: ≤ 1.8 h 150 points: > 2 d

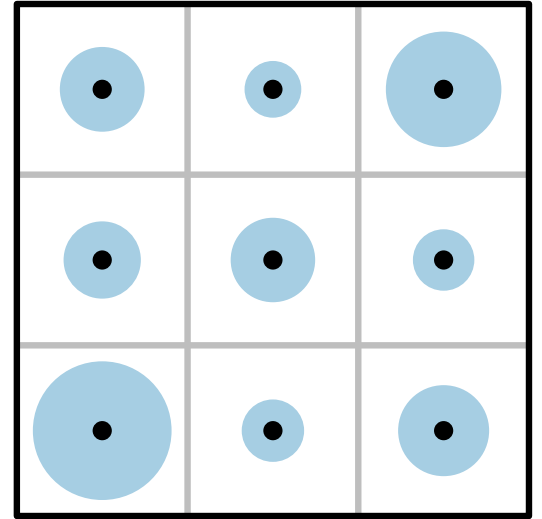
Quantitative Experiments

■ Based on **OSM**

<https://github.com/JakobGeiger/ClusterSets>

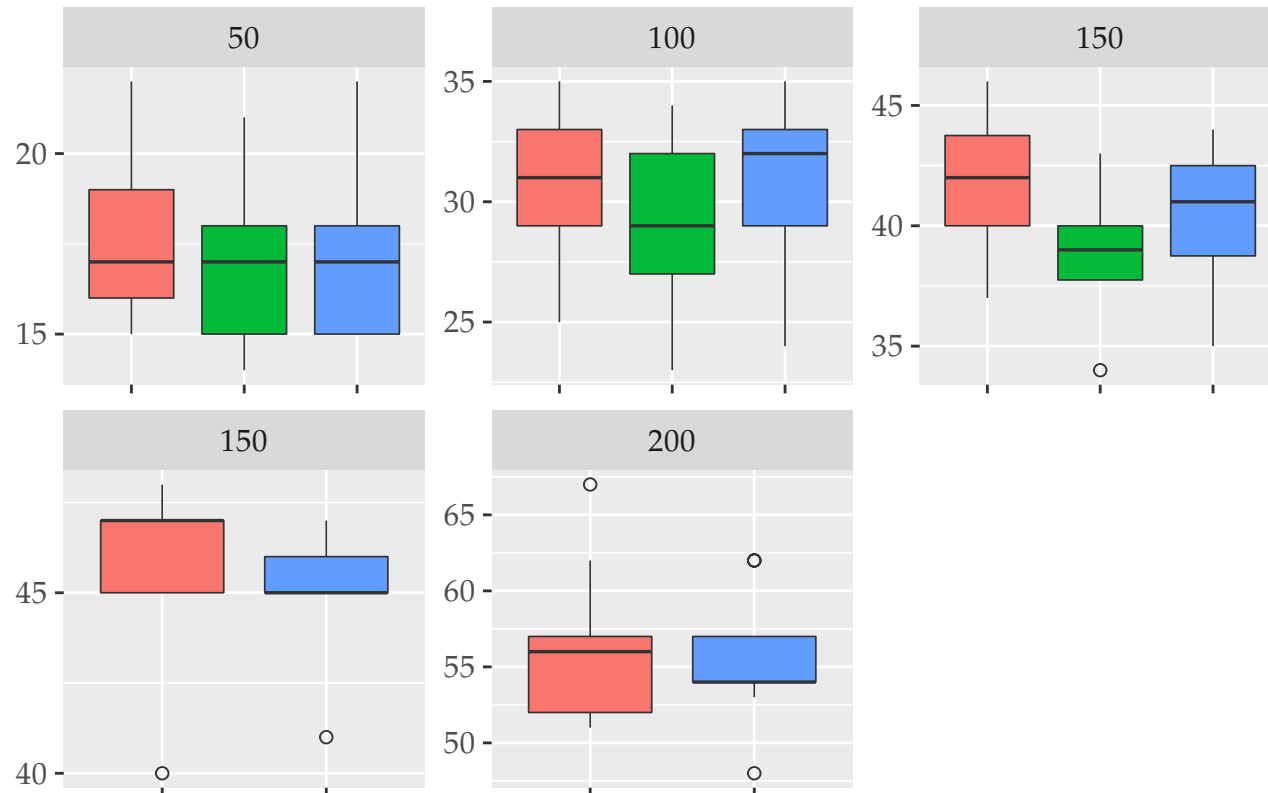
■ $n = 50, 100, 150, 200, 250$

■ $\beta = 0.5, 0.55, \dots, 0.9$



$\beta = 0.5$

Clusters



Running Time

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REVERSEGREEDY	< 50 ms
ILP	50 points: ≤ 11 s
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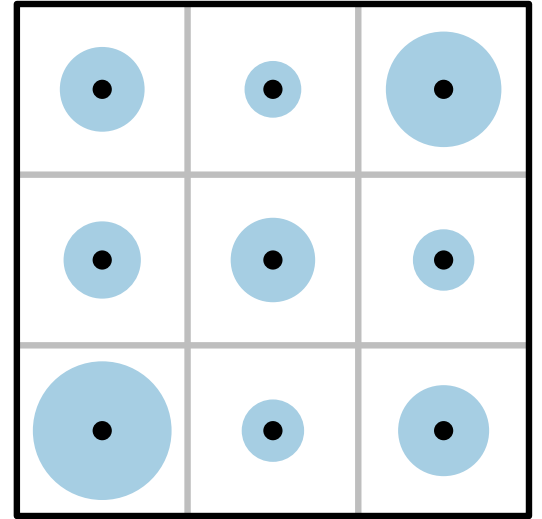
Quantitative Experiments

■ Based on **OSM**

<https://github.com/JakobGeiger/ClusterSets>

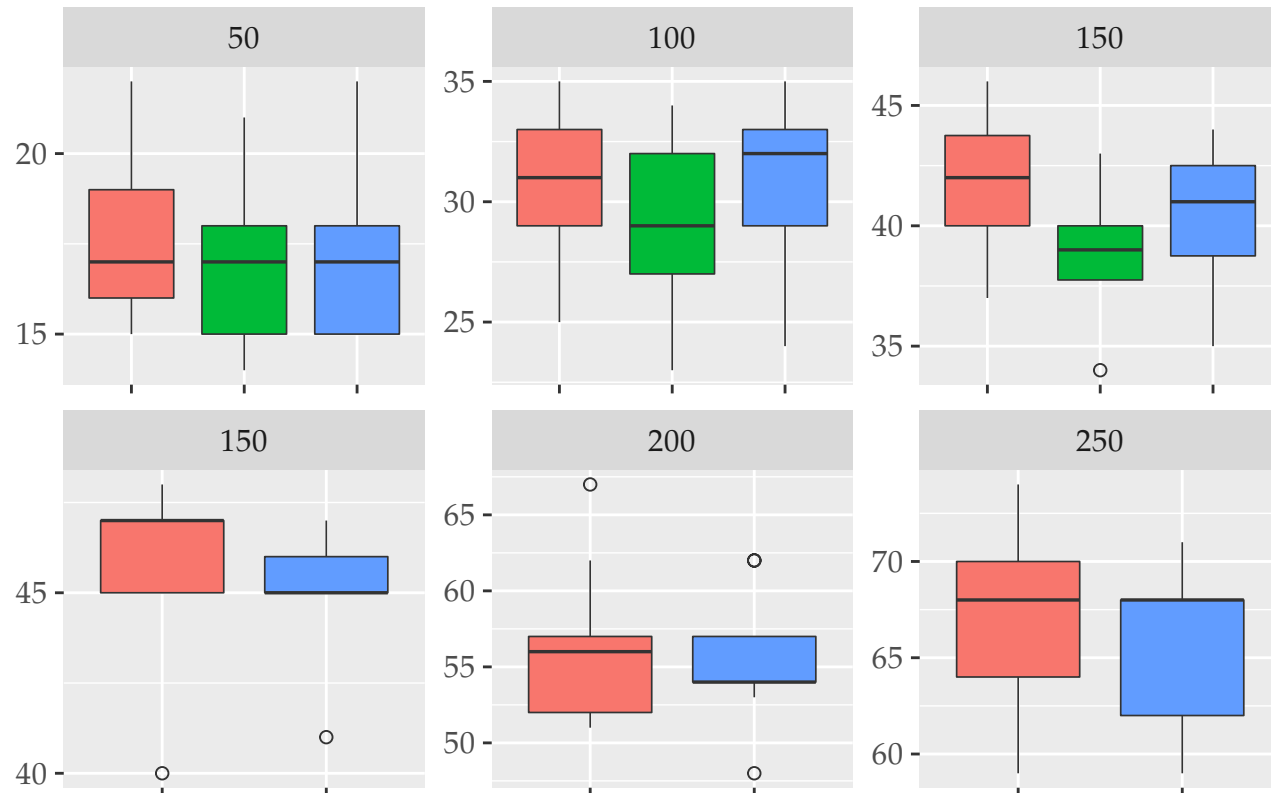
■ $n = 50, 100, 150, 200, 250$

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$\beta = 0.5$

Clusters



Running Time

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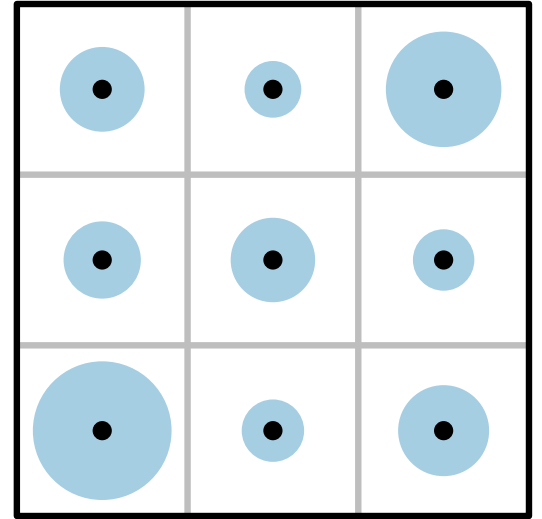
Quantitative Experiments

■ Based on **OSM**

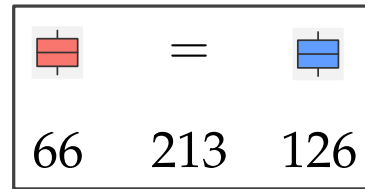
<https://github.com/JakobGeiger/ClusterSets>

■ $n = 50, 100, 150, 200, 250$

■ $\beta = 0.5, 0.55, \dots, 0.9$



better:



Running Time

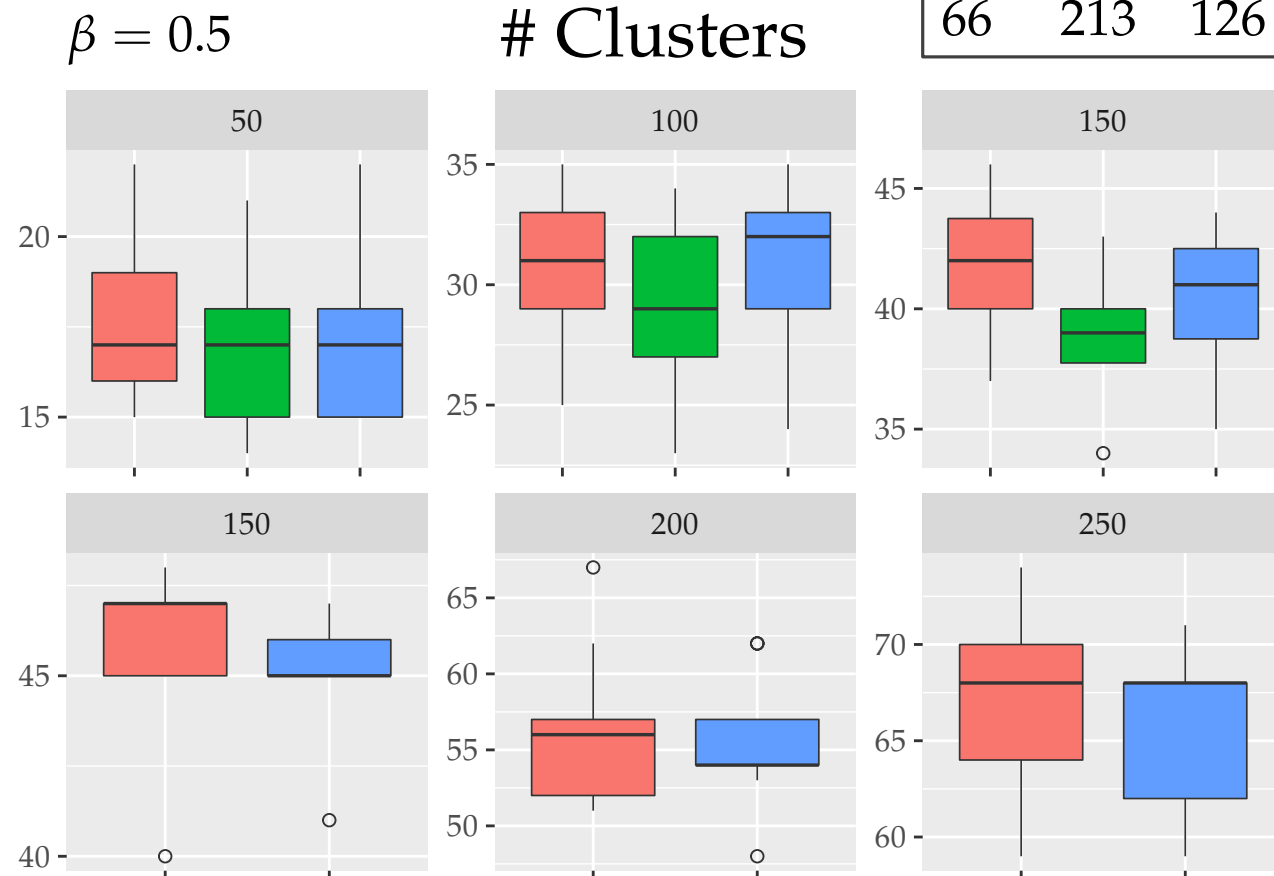
GREEDY < 50 ms

REVERSEGREEDY < 50 ms

ILP 50 points: ≤ 11 s

100 points: ≤ 1.8 h

150 points: > 2 d



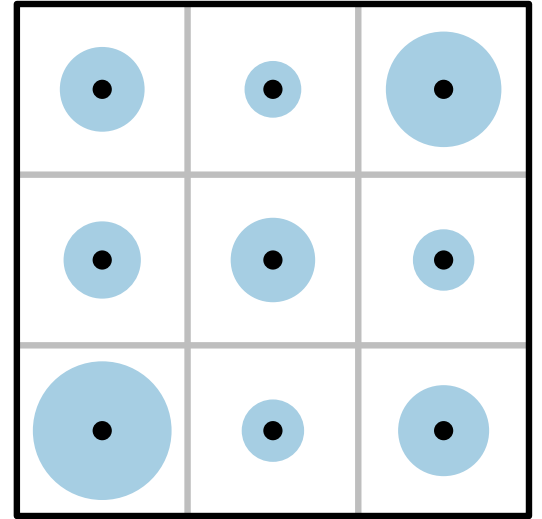
Quantitative Experiments

■ Based on **OSM**

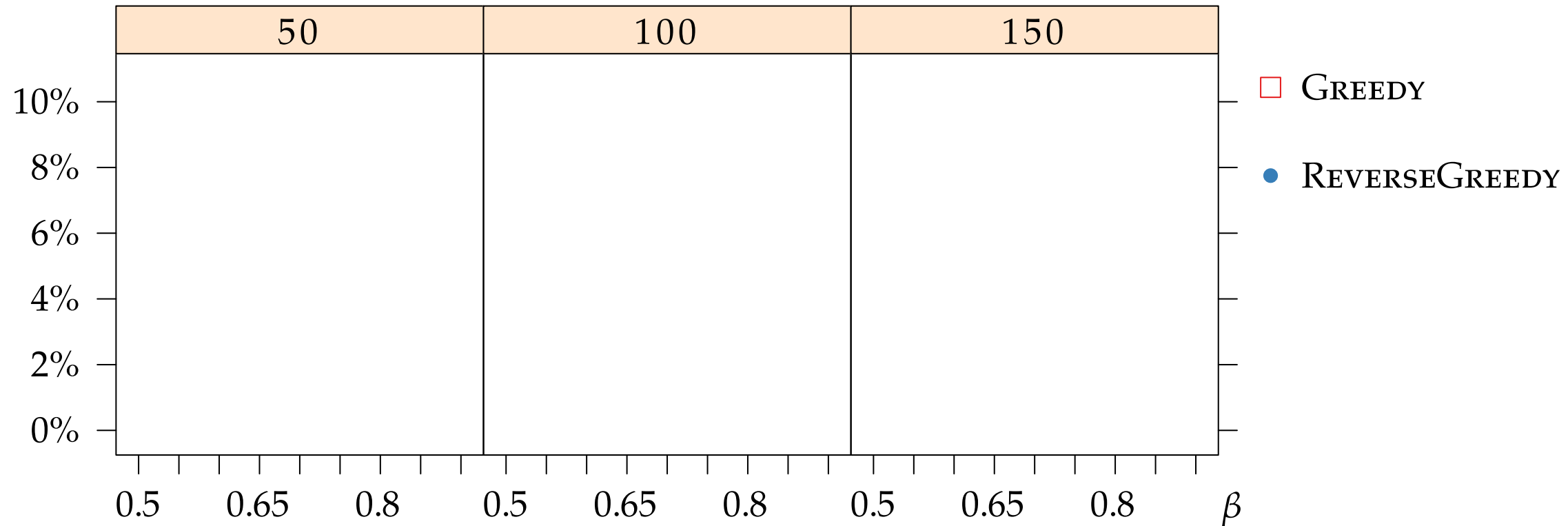
<https://github.com/JakobGeiger/ClusterSets>

■ $n = 50, 100, 150, 200, 250$

■ $\beta = 0.5, 0.55, \dots, 0.9$



Clusters more than optimum



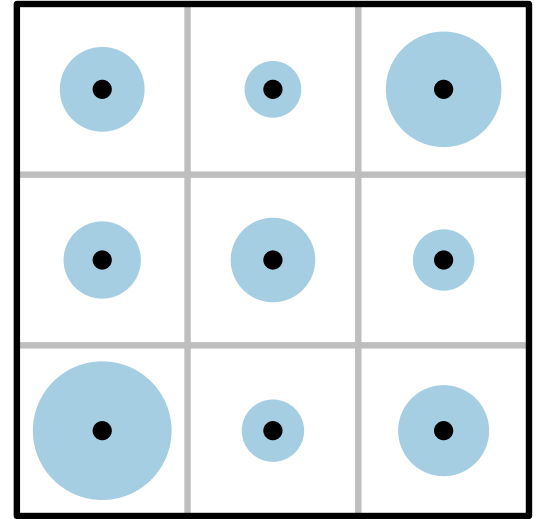
Quantitative Experiments

■ Based on **OSM**

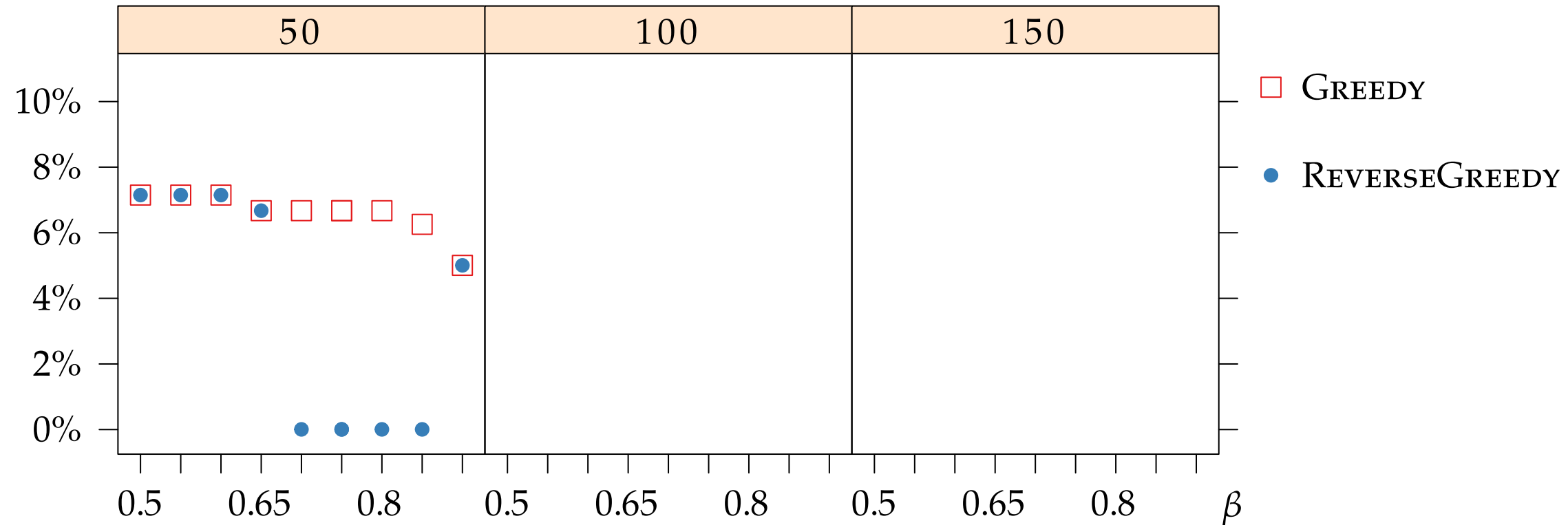
<https://github.com/JakobGeiger/ClusterSets>

■ $n = 50, 100, 150, 200, 250$

■ $\beta = 0.5, 0.55, \dots, 0.9$



Clusters more than optimum



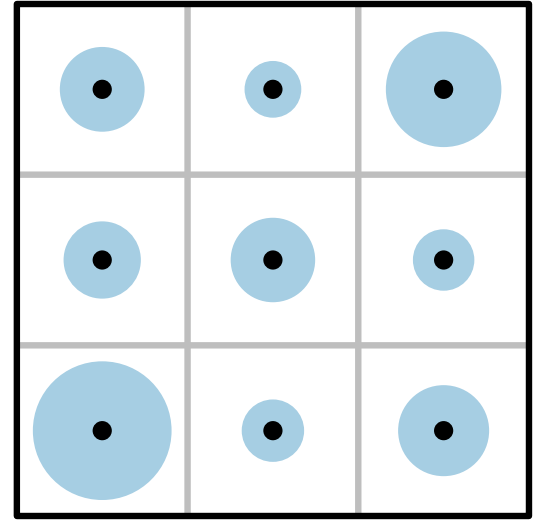
Quantitative Experiments

■ Based on **OSM**

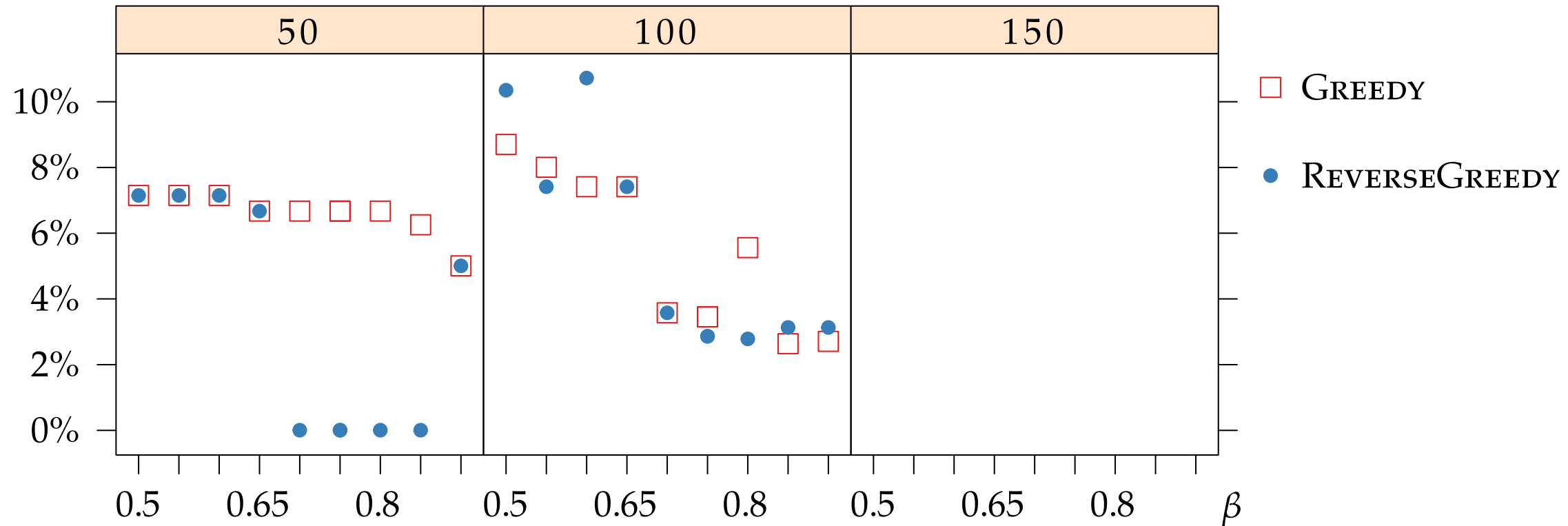
<https://github.com/JakobGeiger/ClusterSets>

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Clusters more than optimum



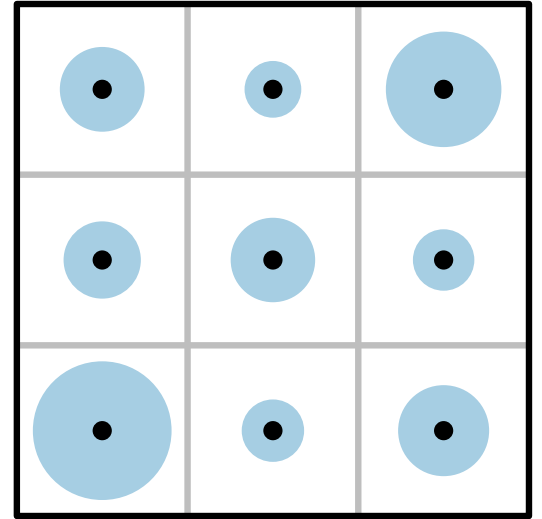
Quantitative Experiments

■ Based on **OSM**

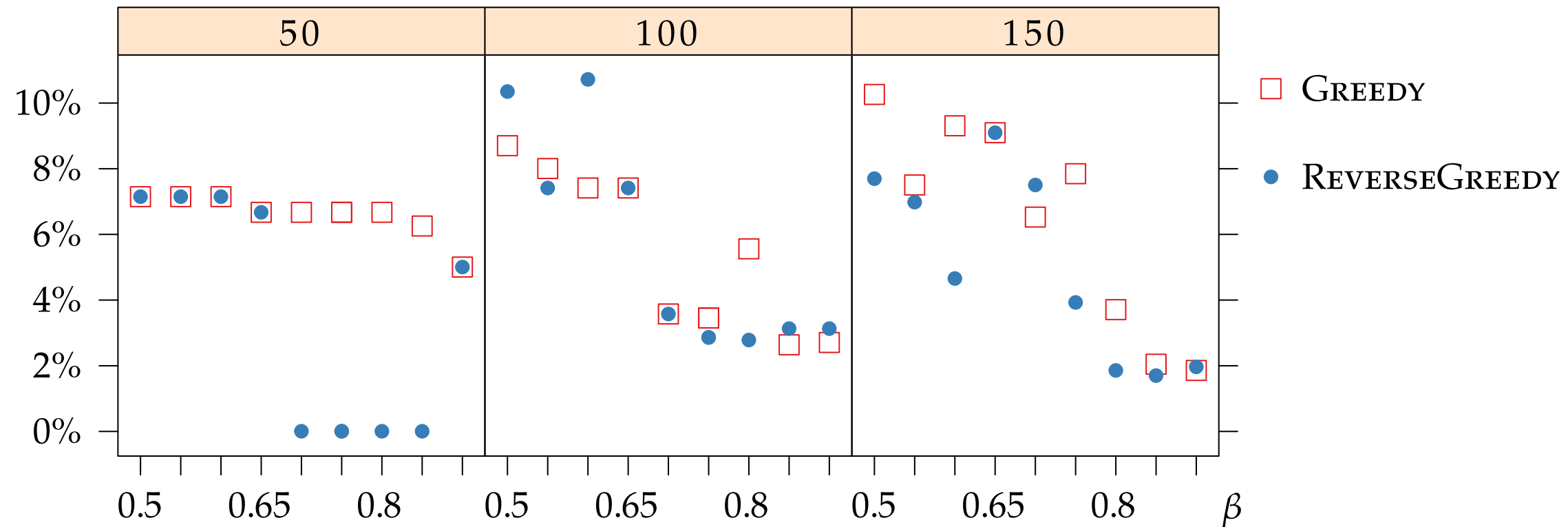
<https://github.com/JakobGeiger/ClusterSets>

■ $n = 50, 100, 150, 200, 250$

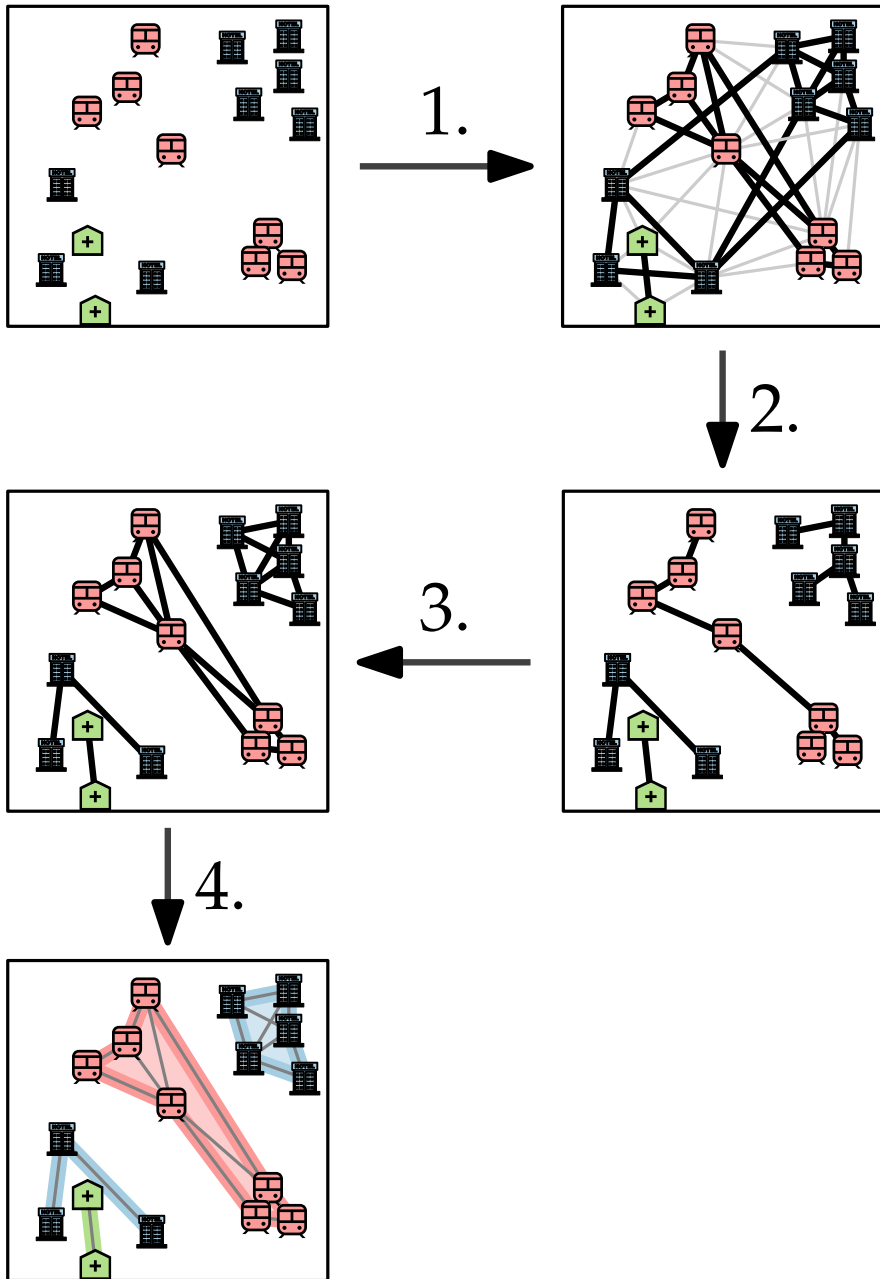
■ $\beta = 0.5, 0.55, \dots, 0.9$



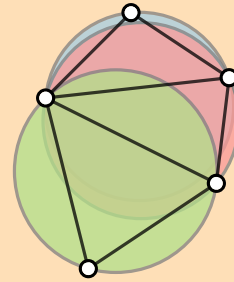
Clusters more than optimum



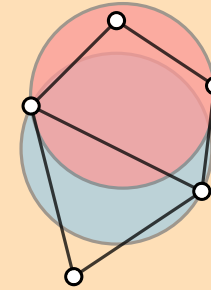
Conclusion



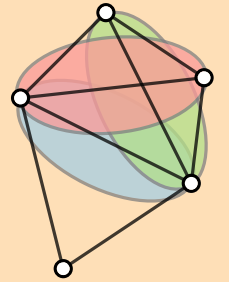
1. Proximity Graph



Delaunay
Triangulation

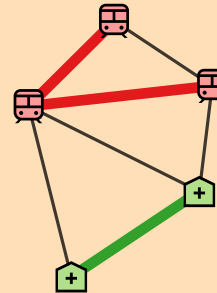


Gabriel
Graph

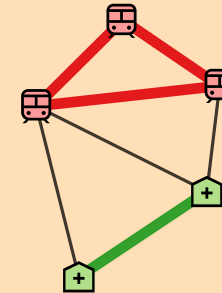


β -Skeleton

2. Planar Spanning Forest



3. Edge Augmentation



4. Rendering

- Line Voronoi Diagram
- Tree Representation
- Polygon Representation