

Constrained and Ordered Level Planarity Parameterized by the Number of Levels

Václav Blažej

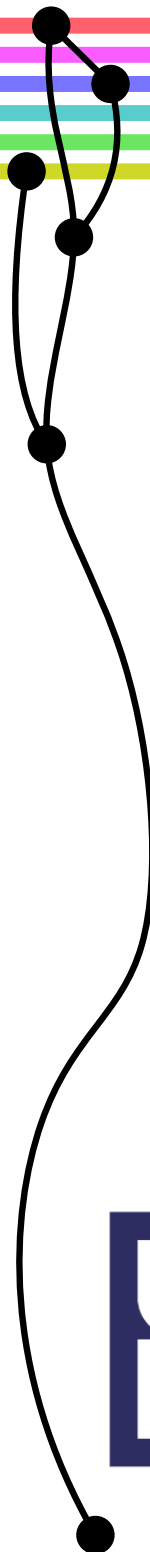
with Boris Klemz, Felix Klesen, Marie Diana Sieper,
Alexander Wolff, and Johannes Zink

SoCG 2024



**Engineering and
Physical Sciences
Research Council**





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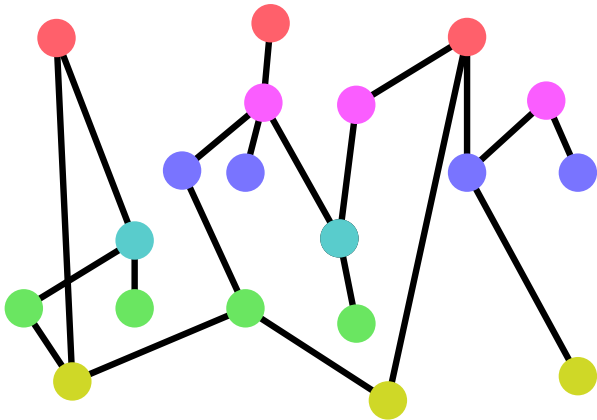


ORDERED LEVEL PLANARITY

input: a graph G with vertex coordinates $\ell: V \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^2$

output: a planar drawing of G where vertices are on prescribed coordinates, and edges are y -monotone

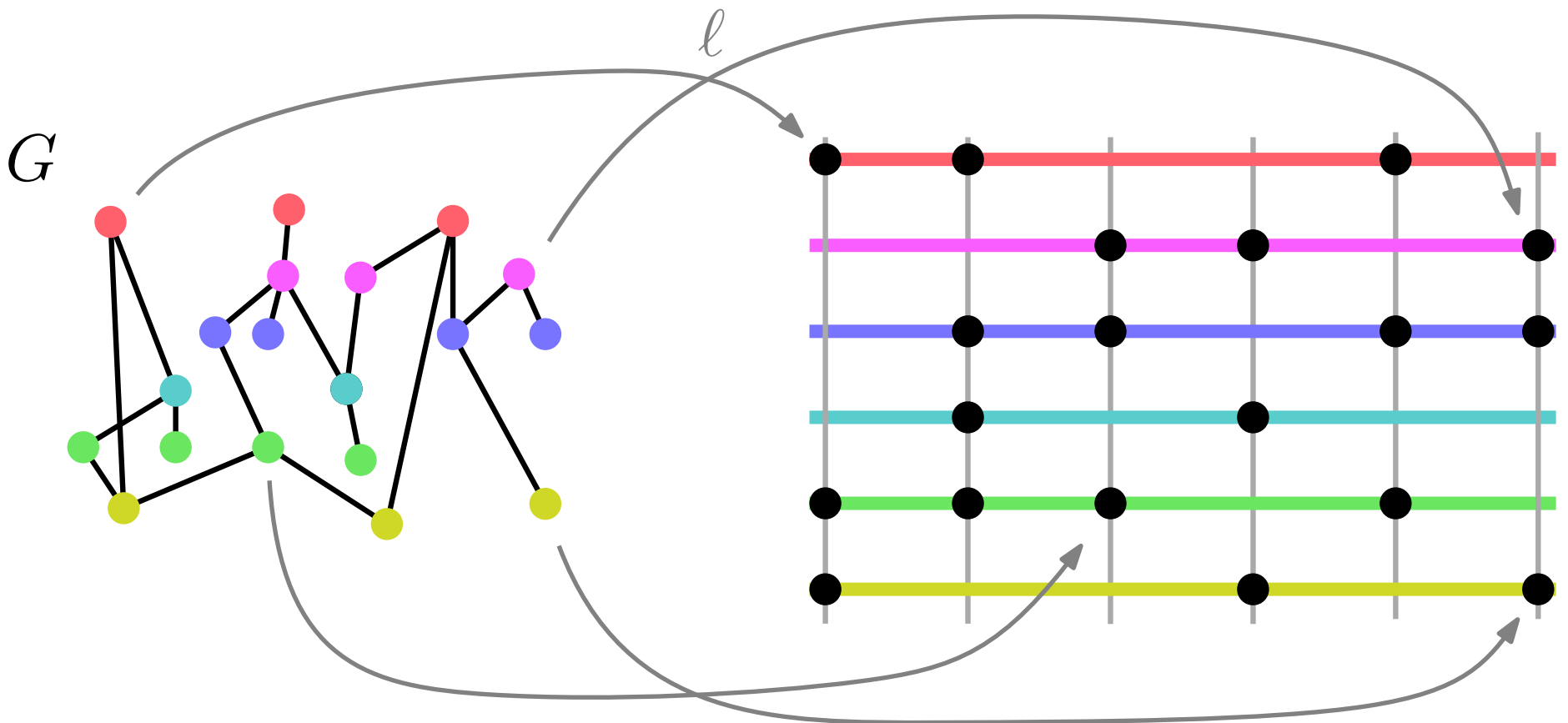
G



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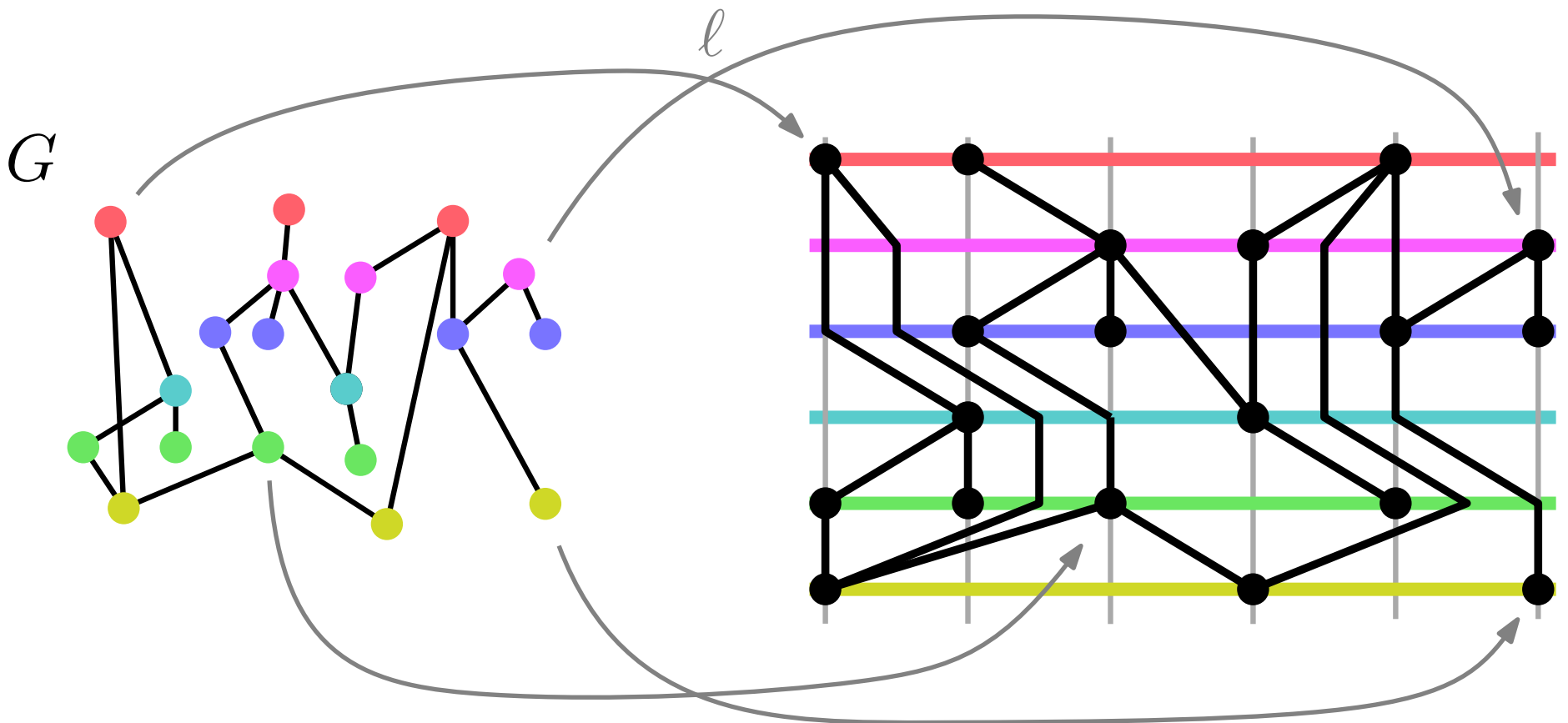
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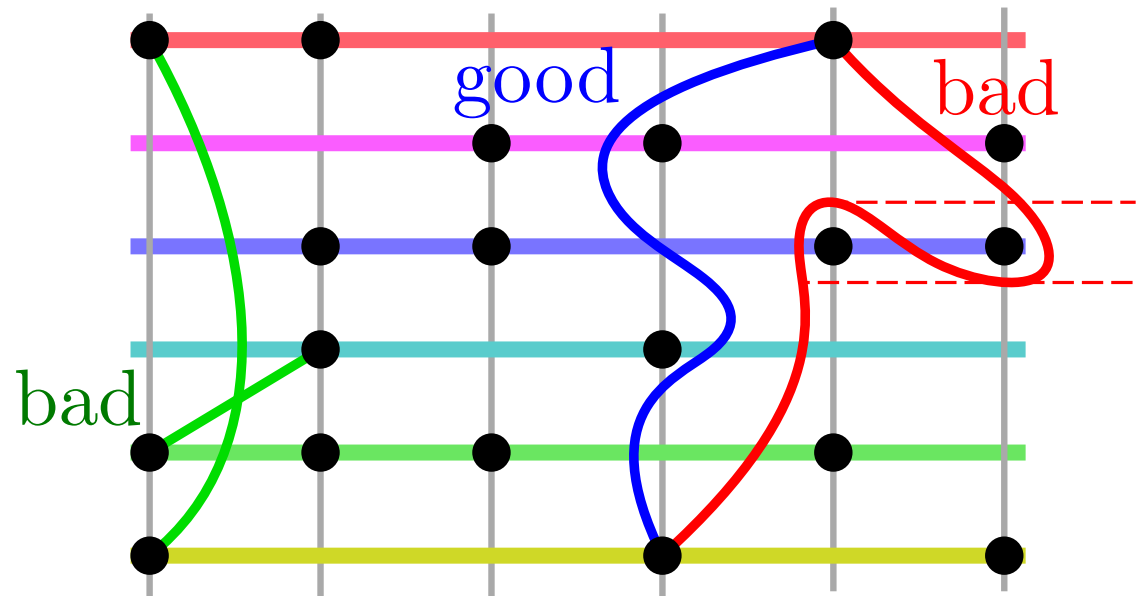
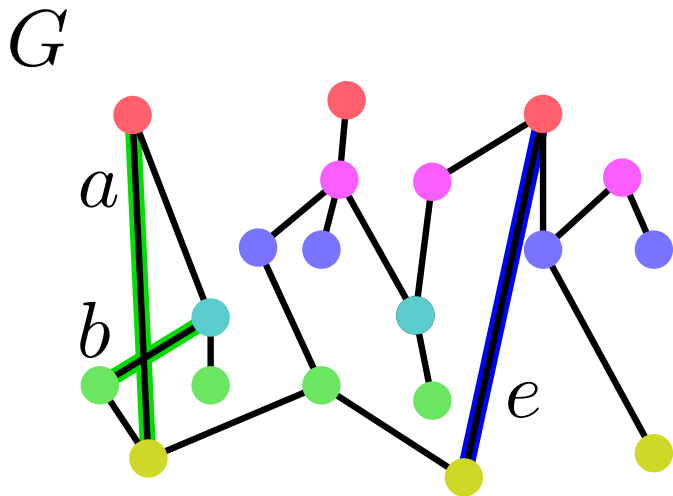
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no crossings

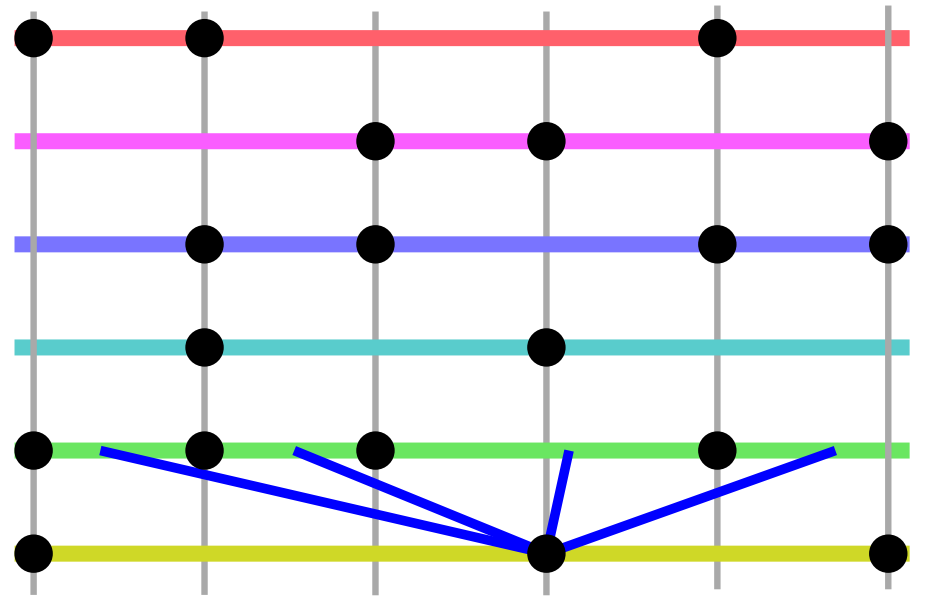
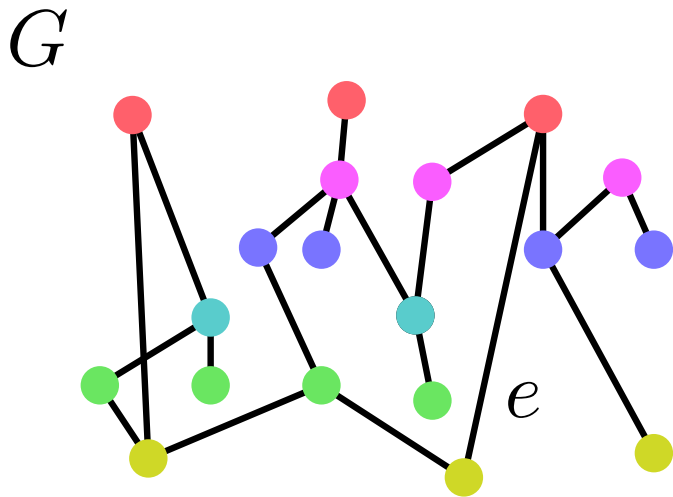
going only up



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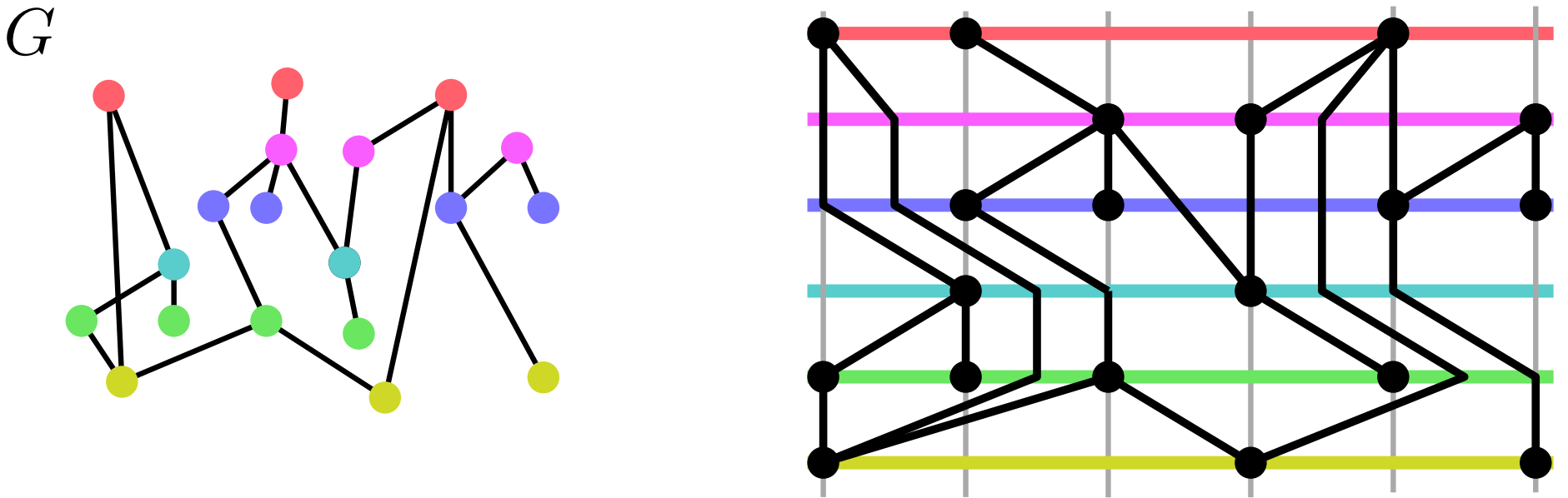
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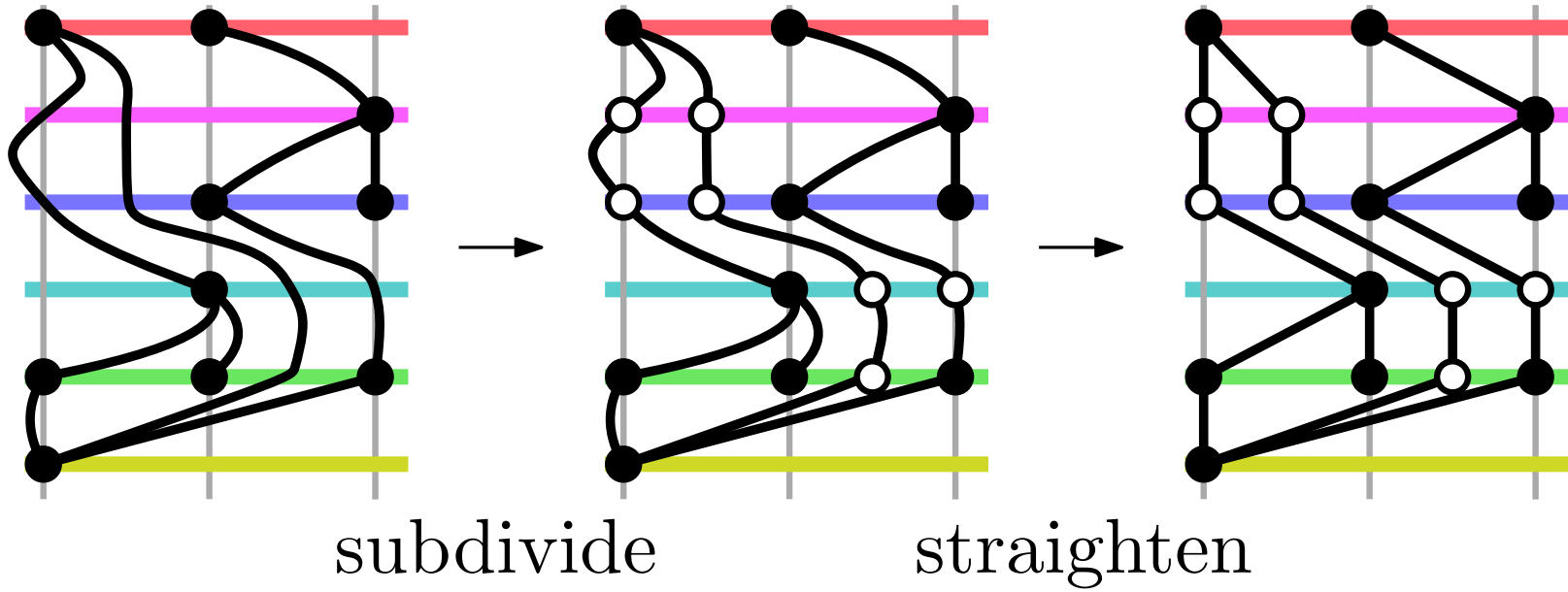
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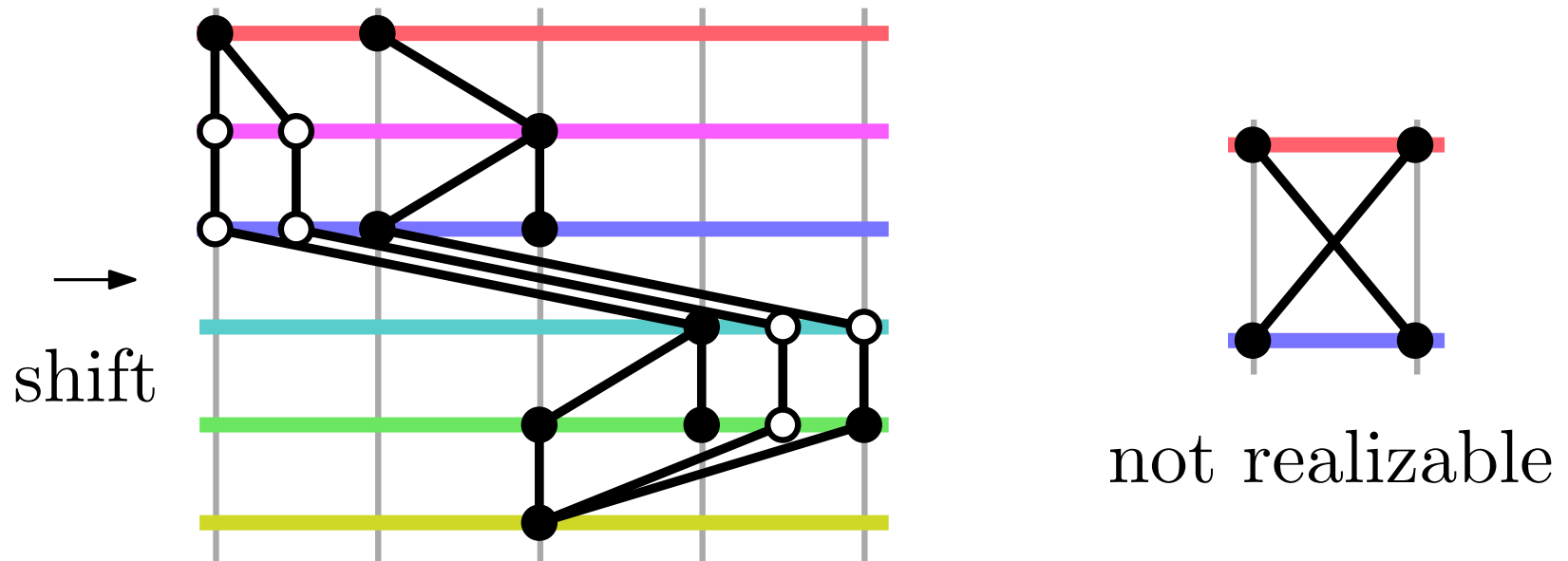
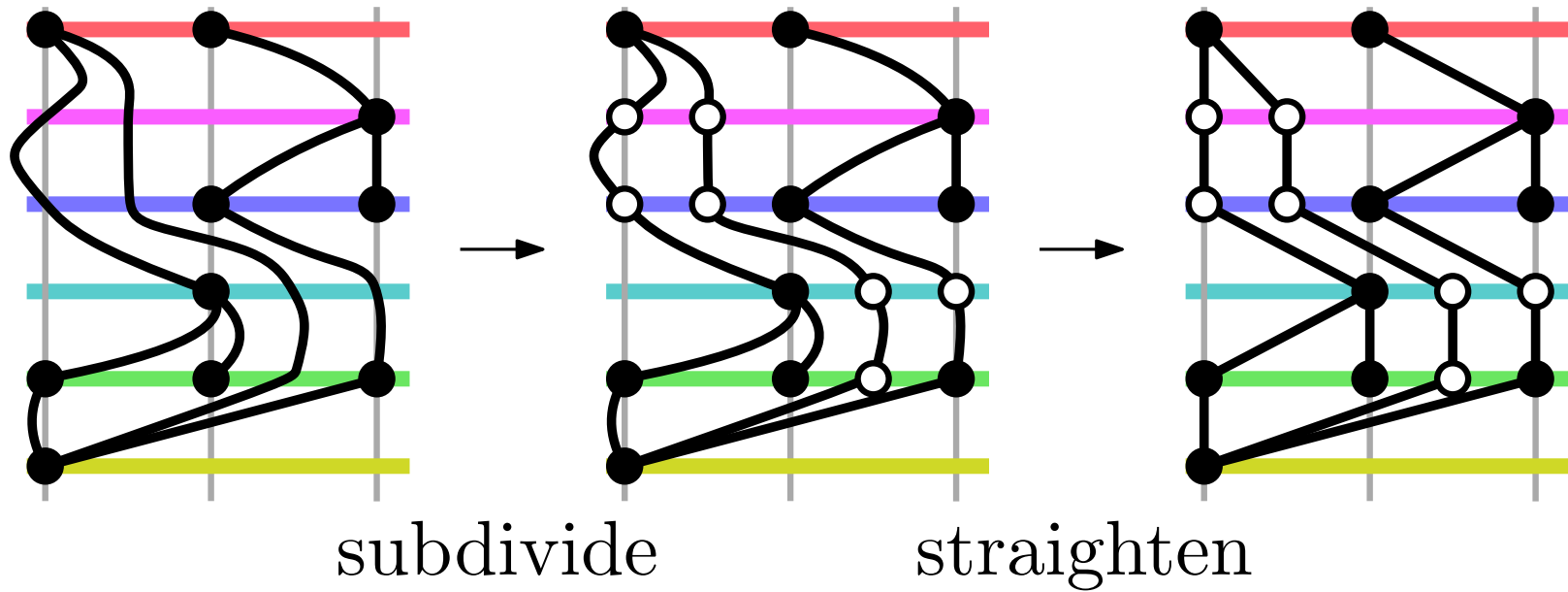
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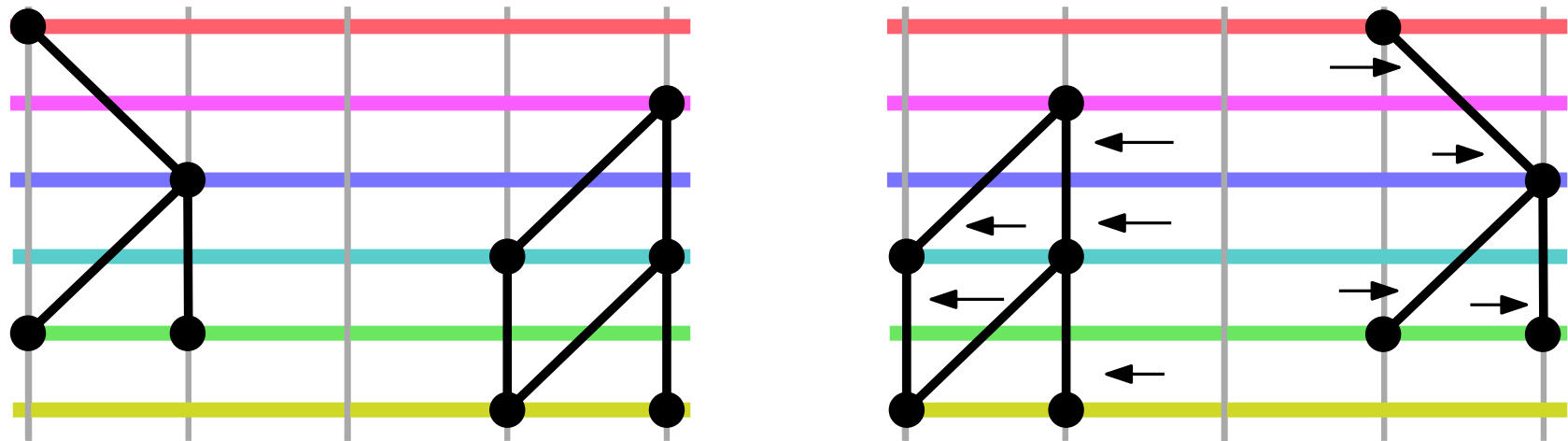
ORDERED LEVEL PLANARITY examples



ORDERED LEVEL PLANARITY examples

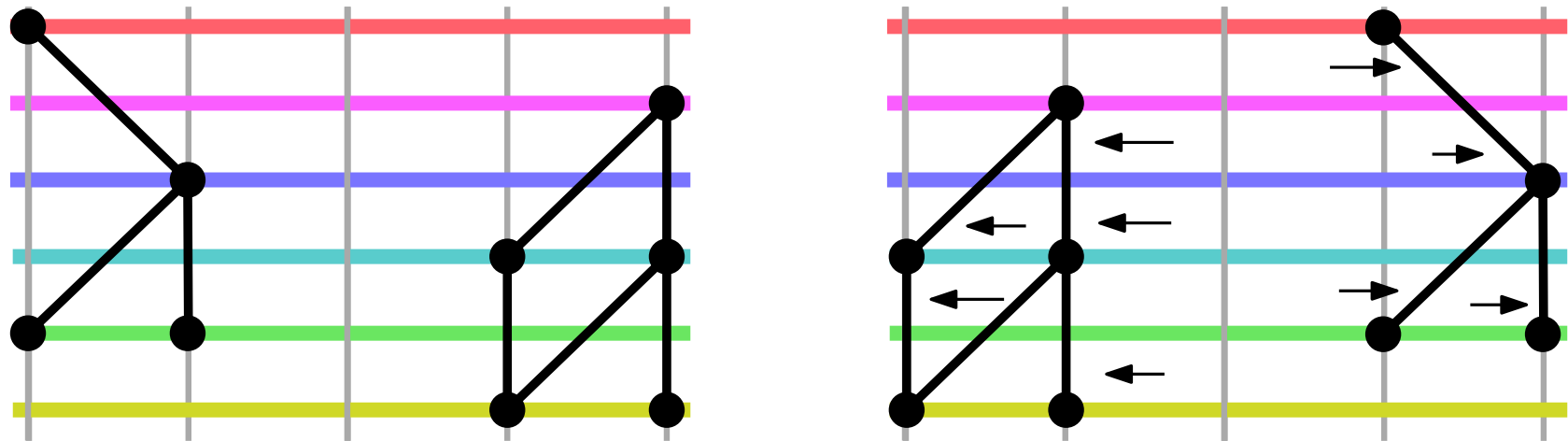


ORDERED LEVEL PLANARITY examples

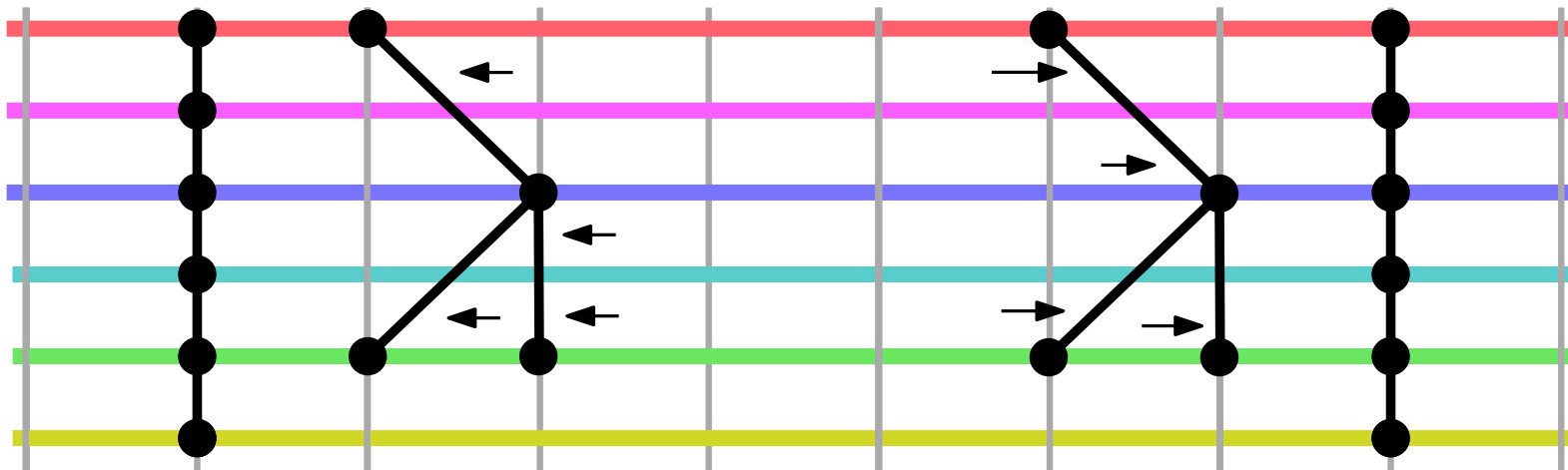


disjoint levels \rightarrow independence

ORDERED LEVEL PLANARITY examples

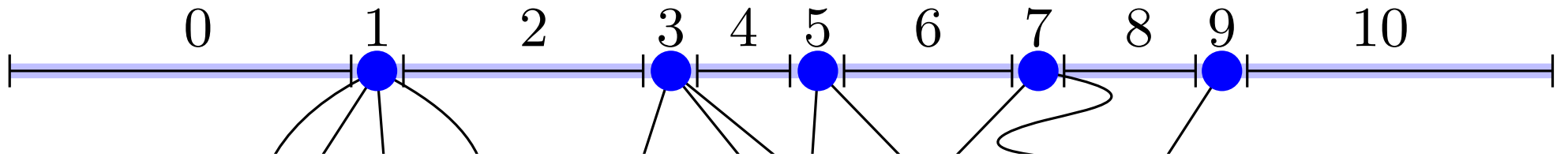


disjoint levels \rightarrow independence



bounding walls

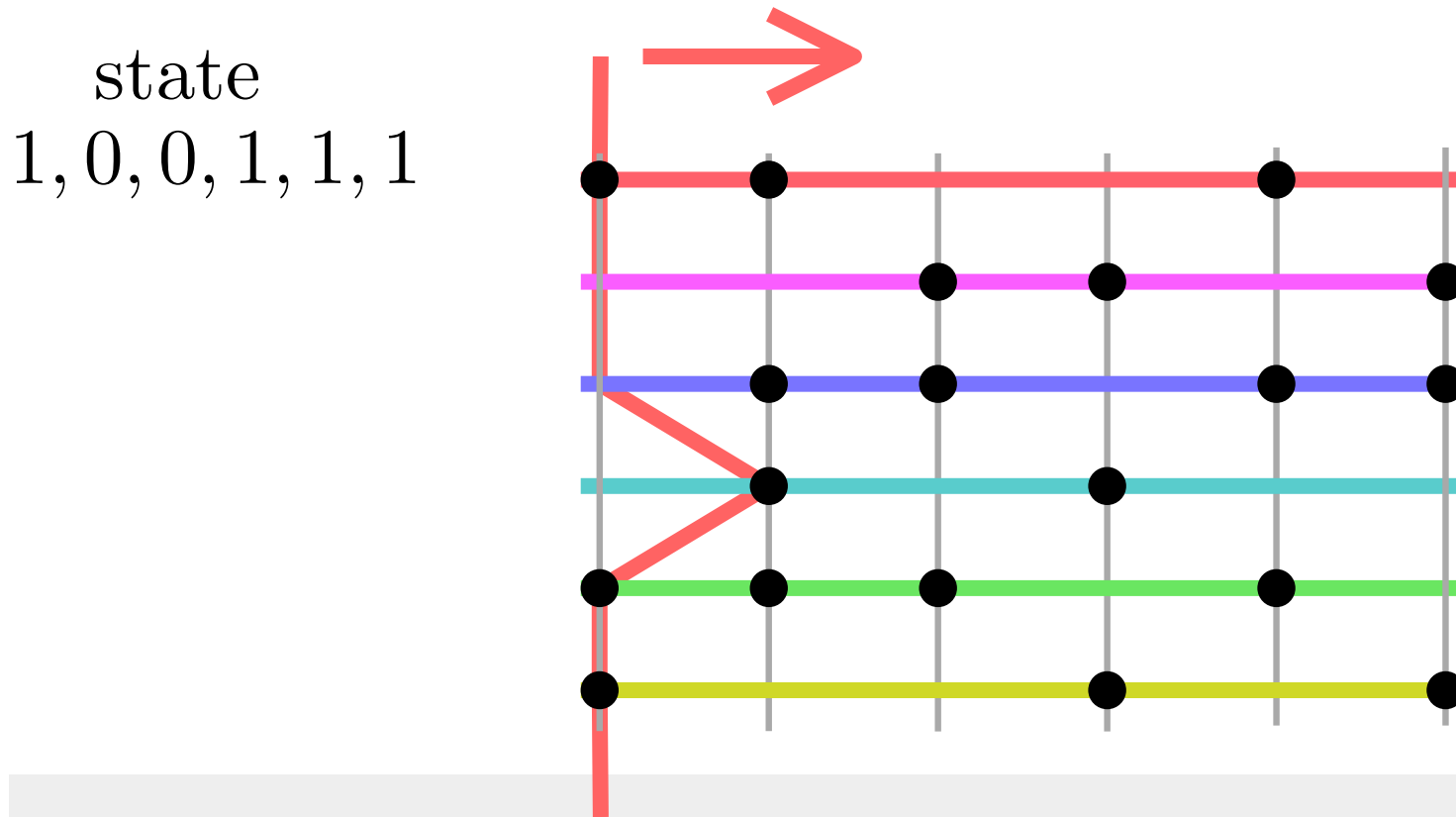
ORDERED LEVEL PLANARITY (slow) algorithm



input: a graph G with vertex coordinates $\ell: V \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^2$

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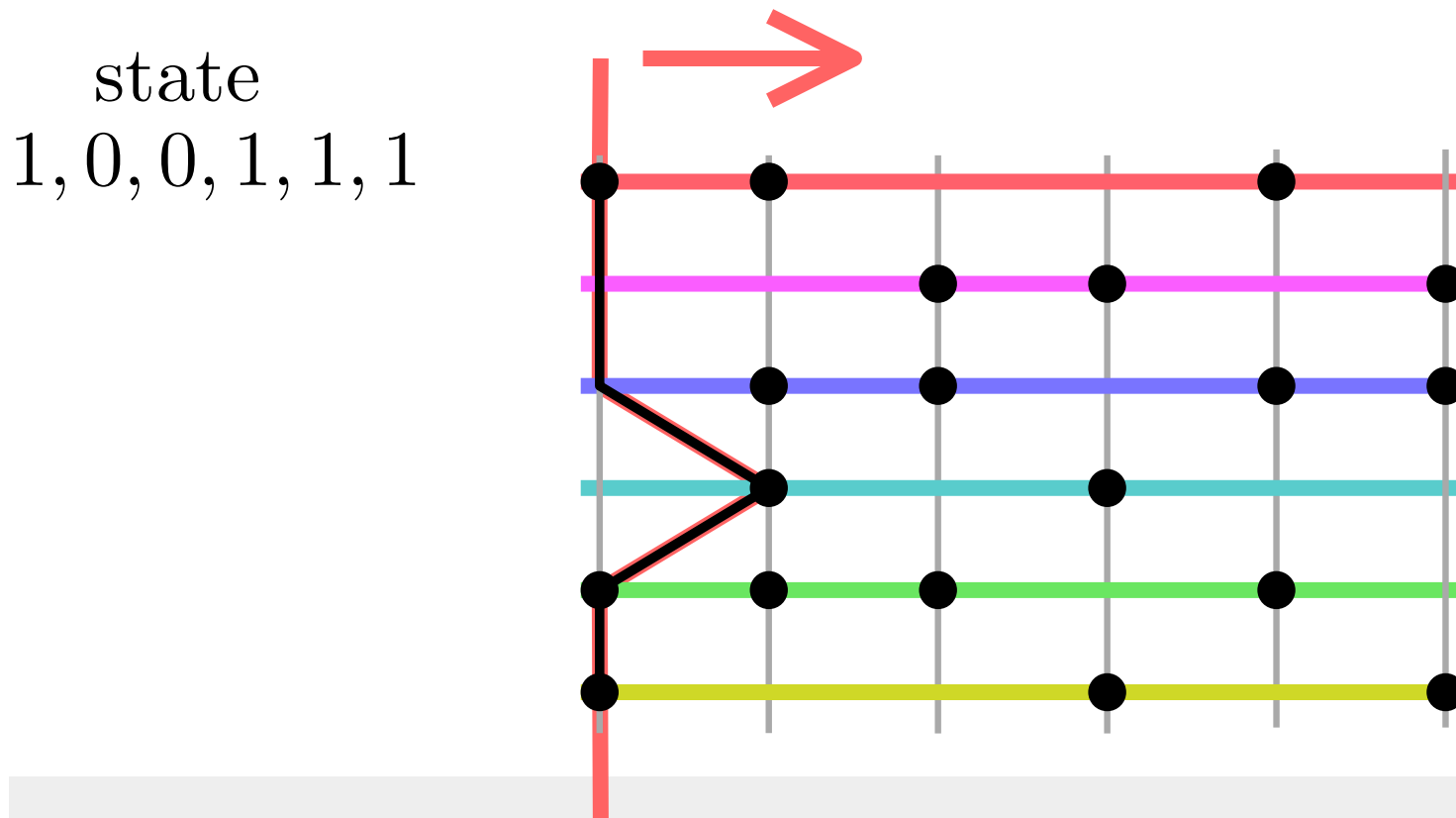
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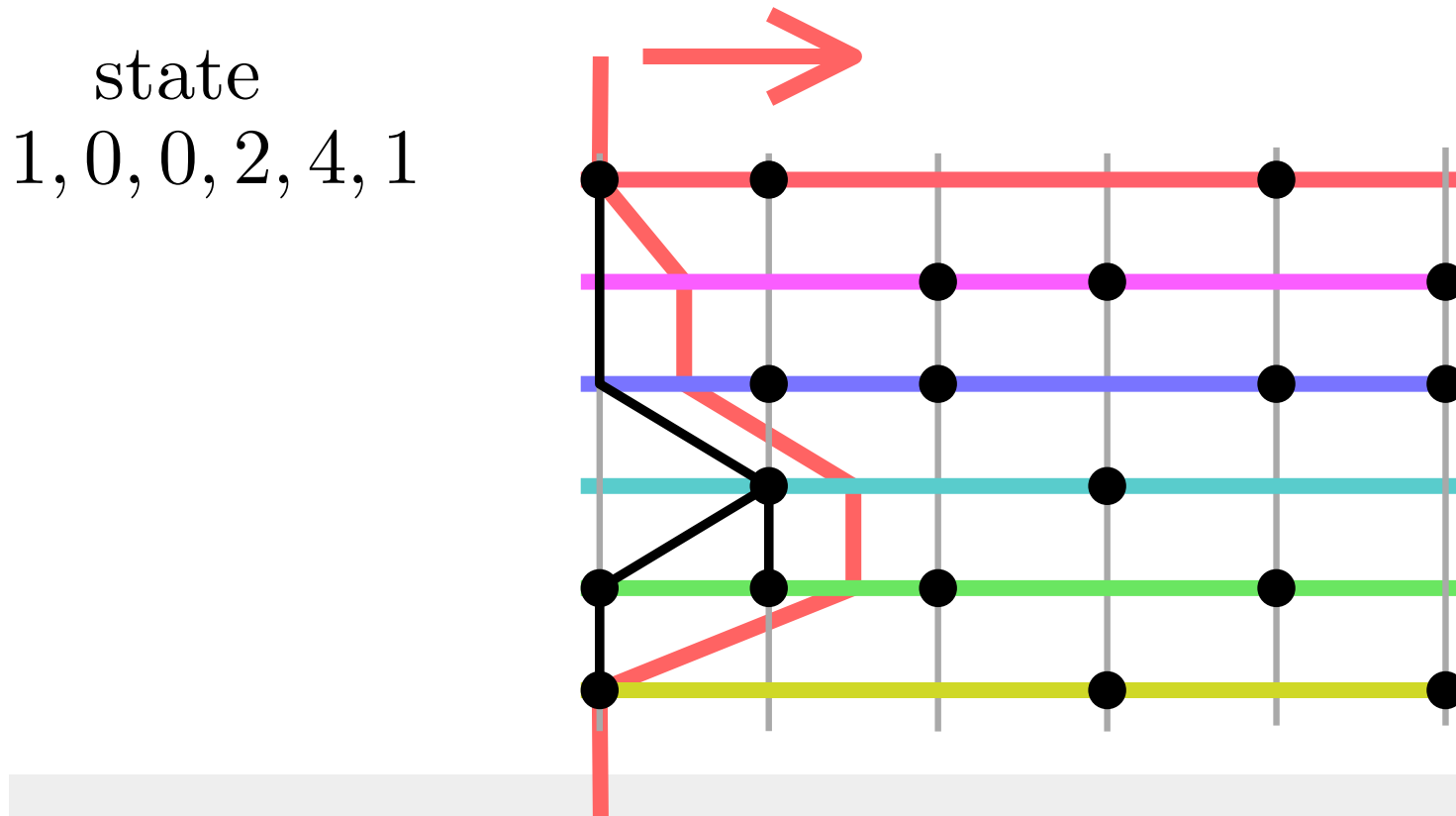
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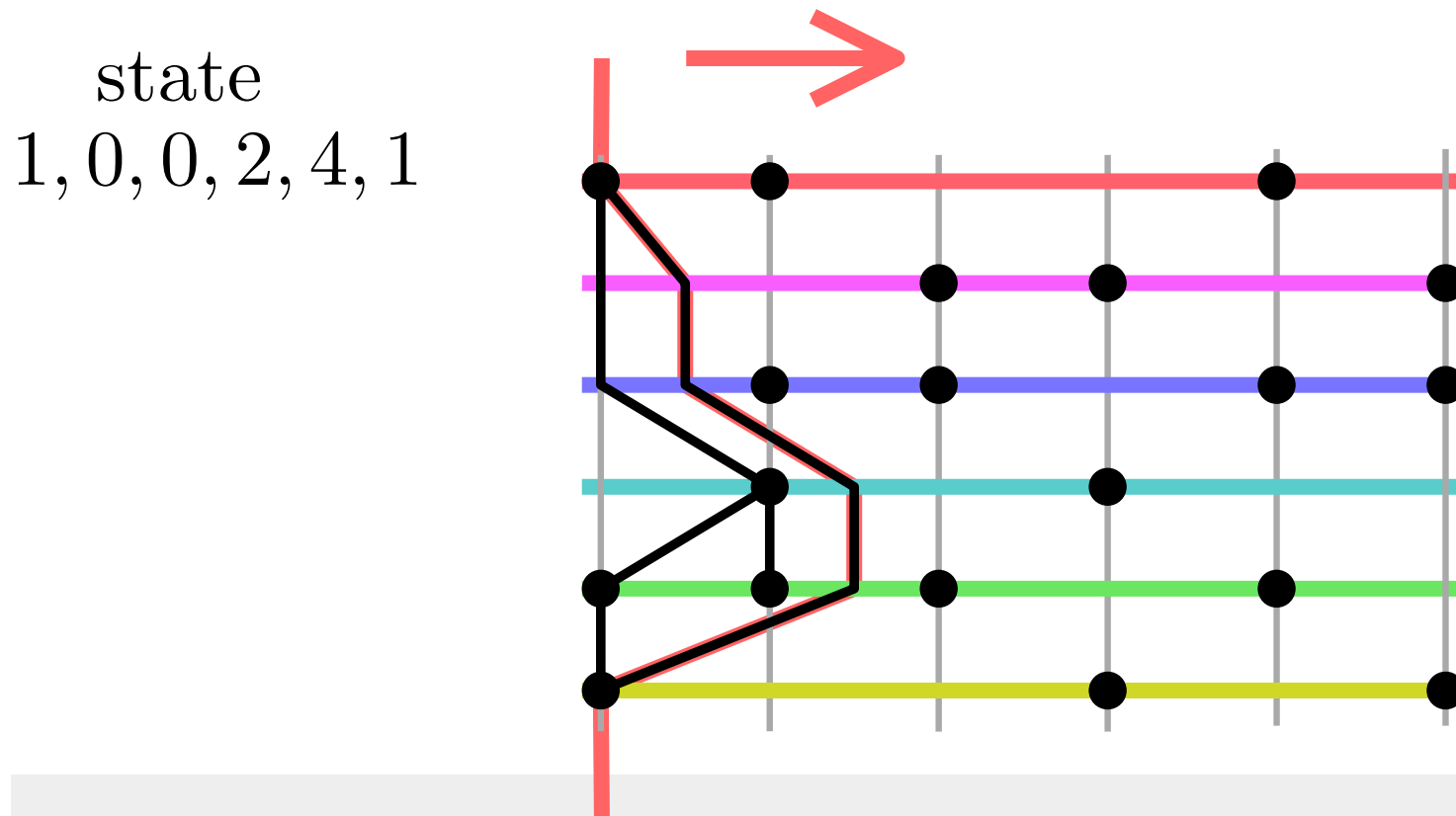
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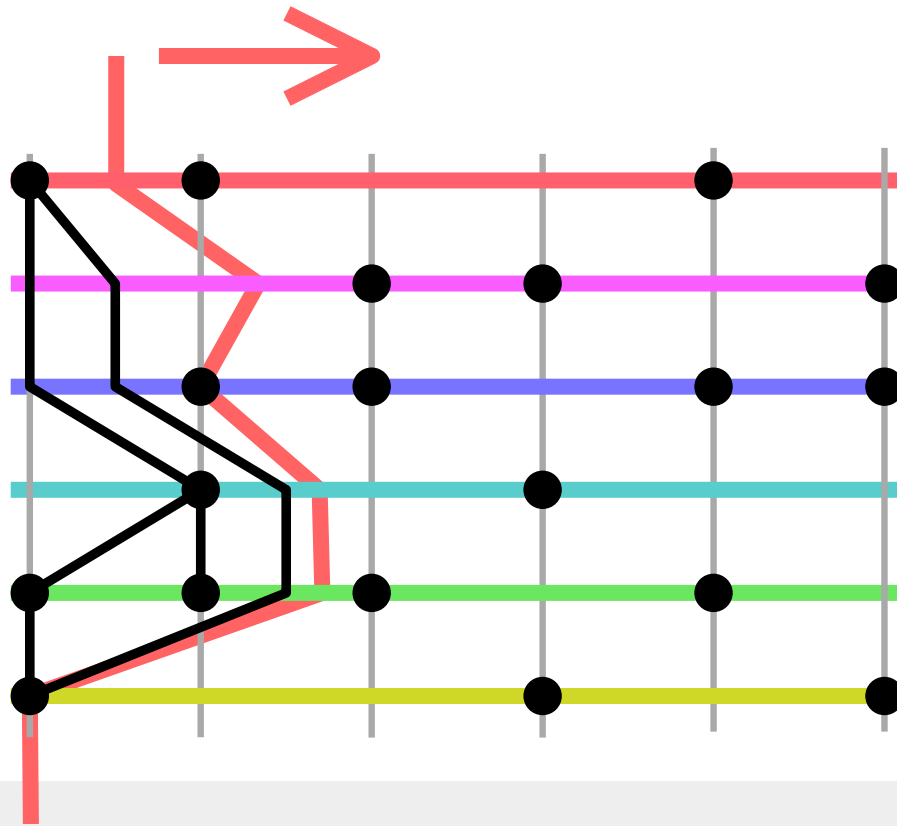


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ORDERED LEVEL PLANARITY (slow) algorithm

state
2, 0, 1, 2, 4, 1

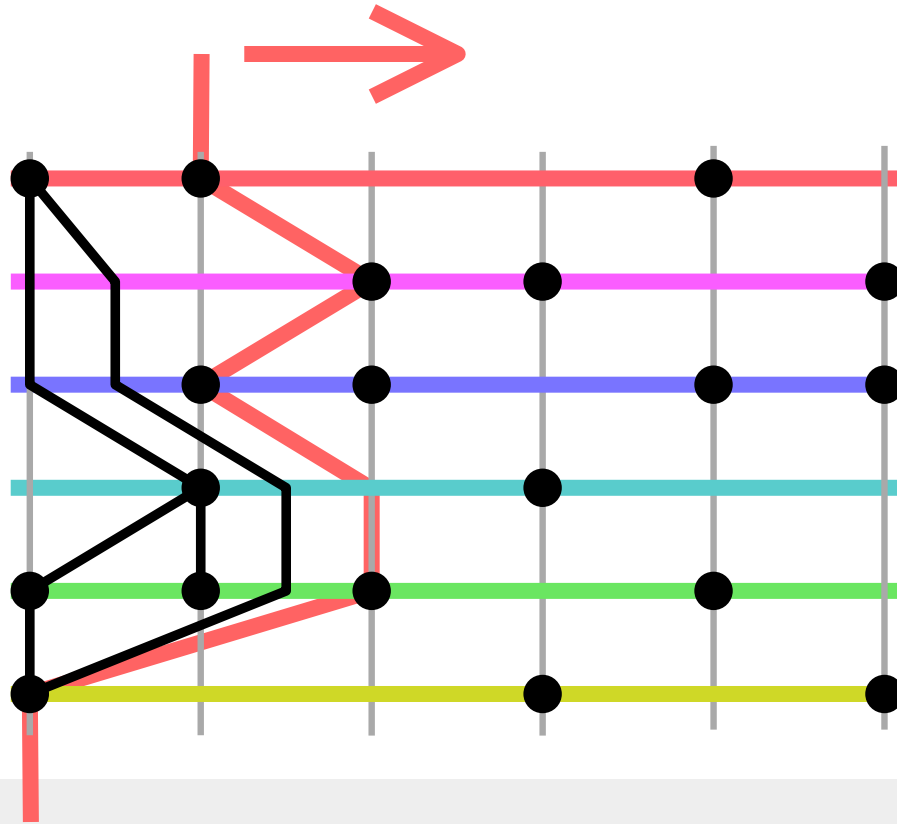


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ORDERED LEVEL PLANARITY (slow) algorithm

state
3, 1, 1, 2, 5, 1

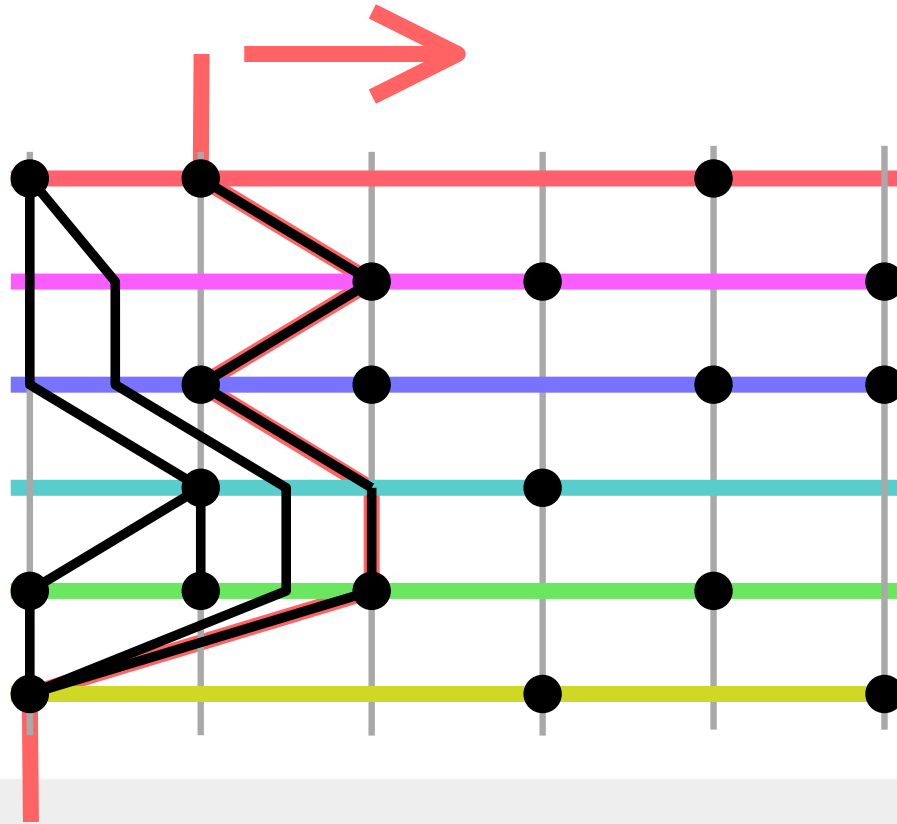


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ORDERED LEVEL PLANARITY (slow) algorithm

state
3, 1, 1, 2, 5, 1

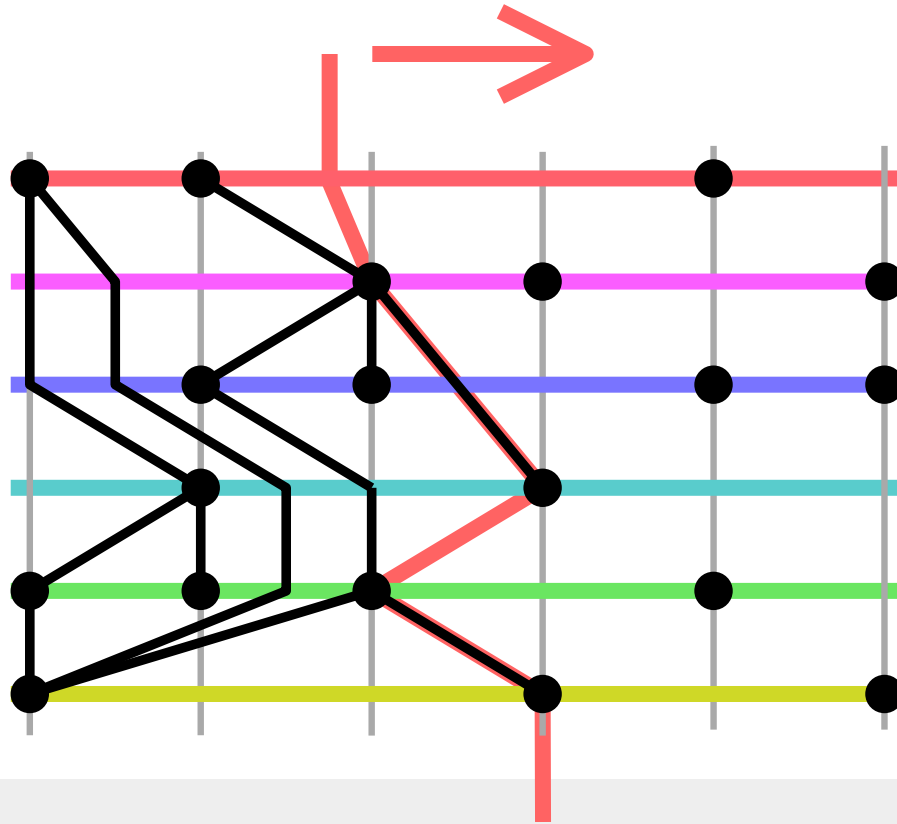


input: a graph G with vertex coordinates $\ell: V \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^2$

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ORDERED LEVEL PLANARITY (slow) algorithm

state
4, 1, 4, 3, 5, 3

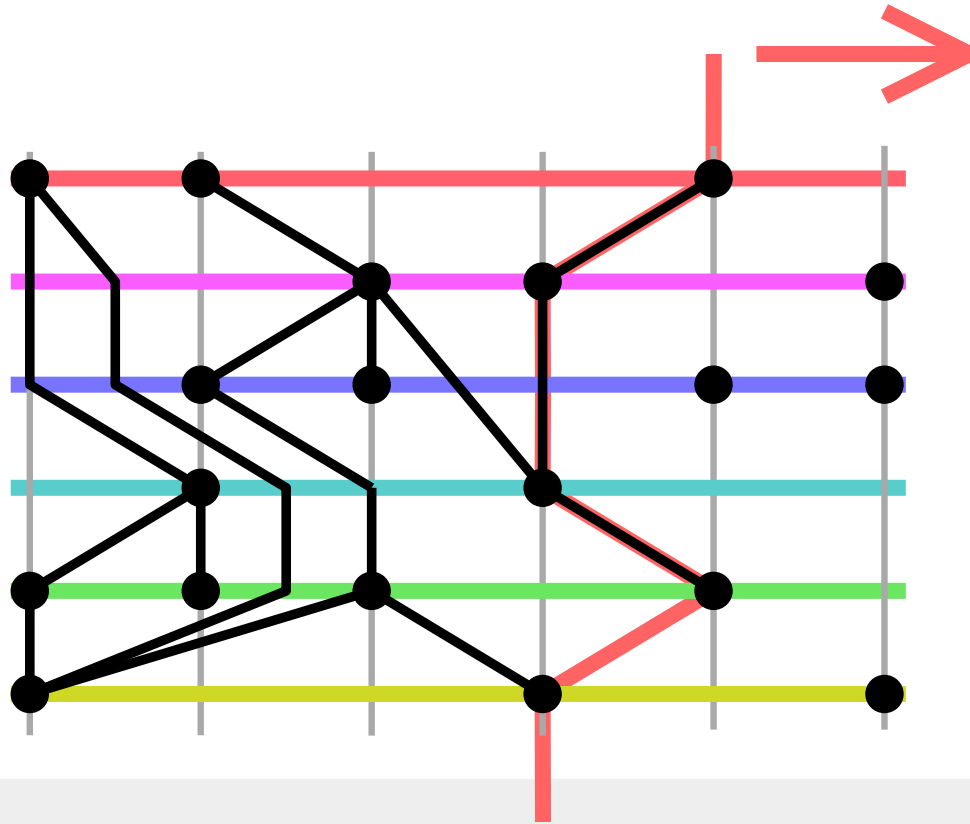


input: a graph G with vertex coordinates $\ell: V \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^2$

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ORDERED LEVEL PLANARITY (slow) algorithm

state
5, 3, 4, 3, 7, 3

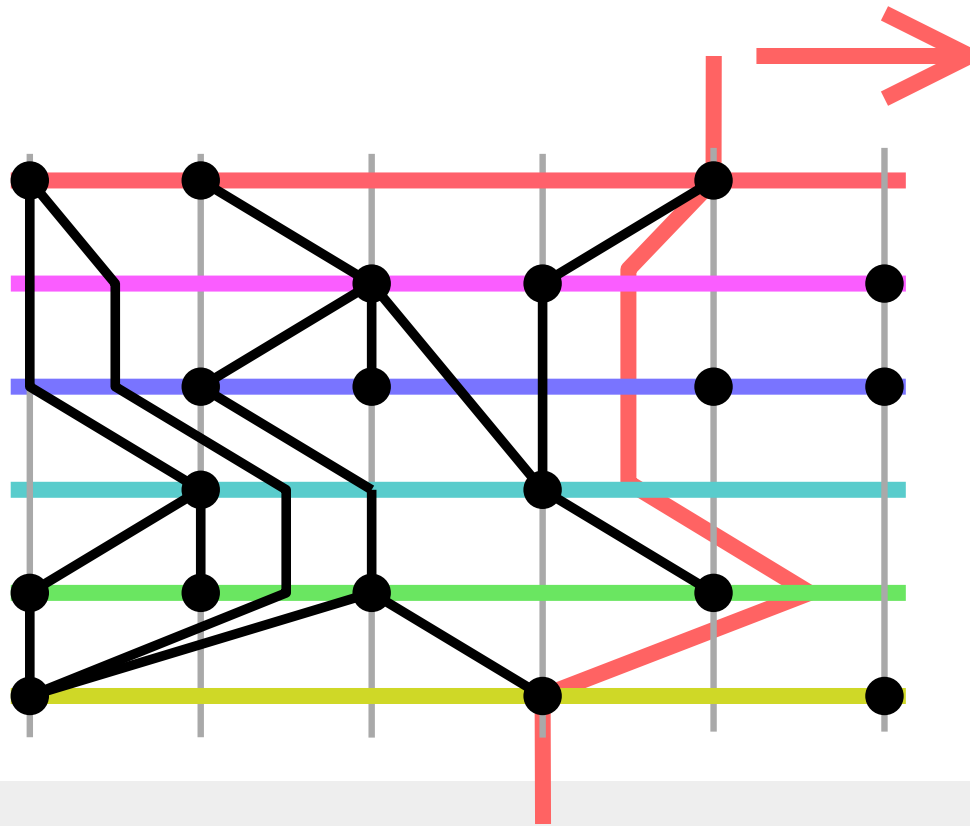


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ORDERED LEVEL PLANARITY (slow) algorithm

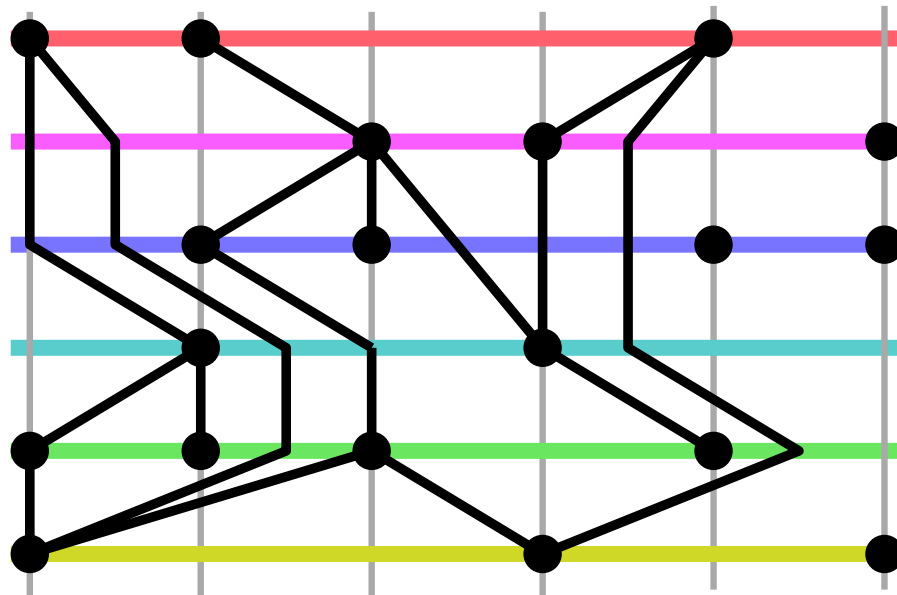
state
5, 4, 4, 4, 8, 3



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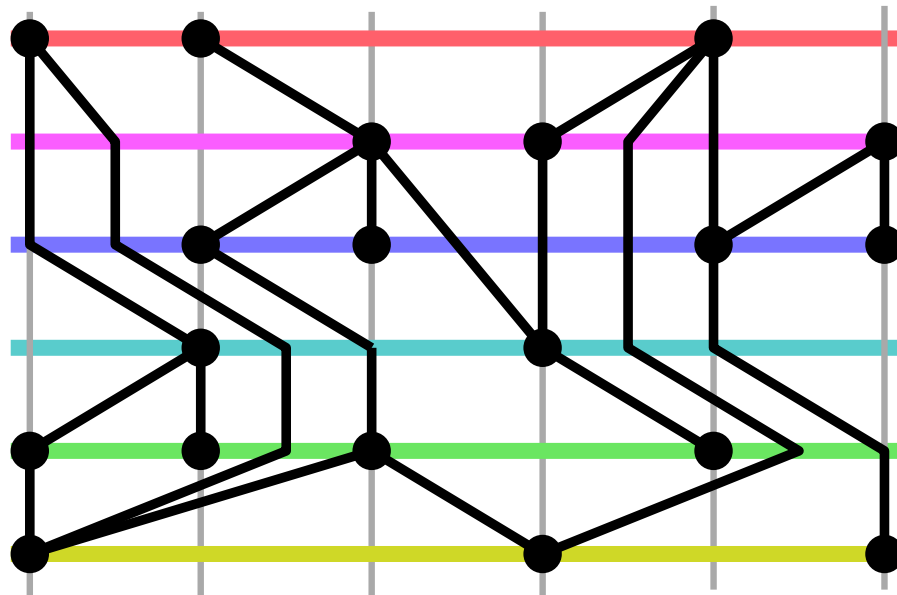
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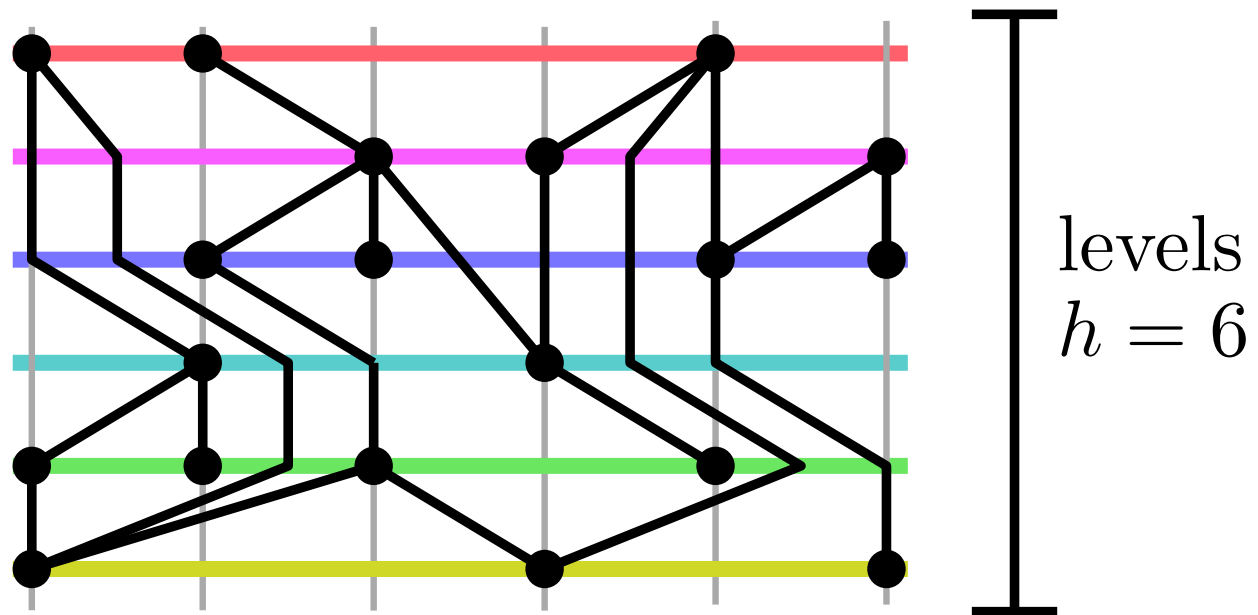


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ORDERED LEVEL PLANARITY (slow) algorithm

using dynamic programming, runs in $n^{\mathcal{O}(h)}$



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NP-hardness

polynomial-time reduction (runs in $n^{O(1)}$)
of NP-hard problem to our problem

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Satisfiability (SAT)

3-SAT

3-SAT-(2,2)

Planar monotone 3-SAT

0-1 Integer programming

Independent set

NP-hardness

polynomial-time reduction (runs in $n^{O(1)}$)

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Satisfiability (SAT)

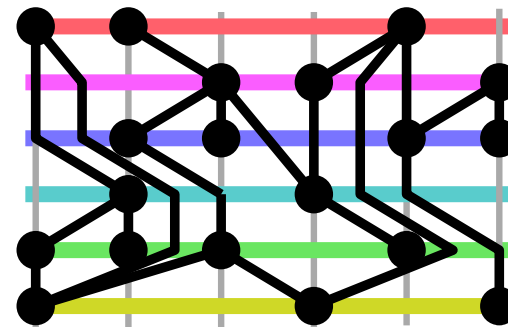
3-SAT

3-SAT-(2,2)

Planar monotone 3-SAT

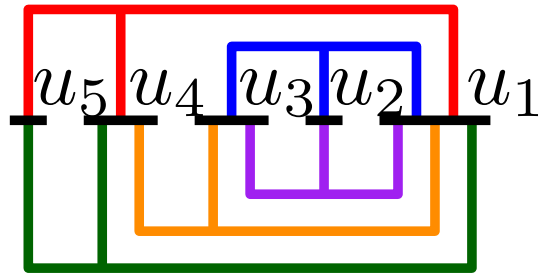
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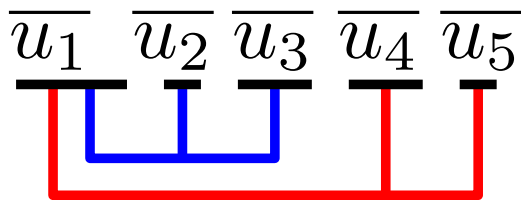
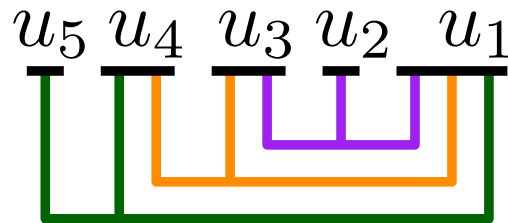
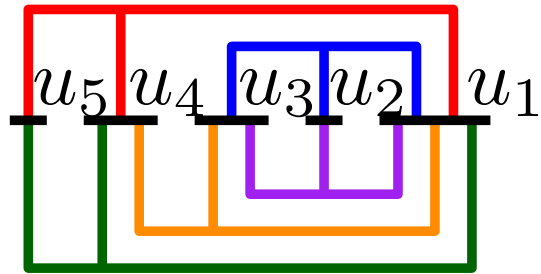


Ordered Level Planarity

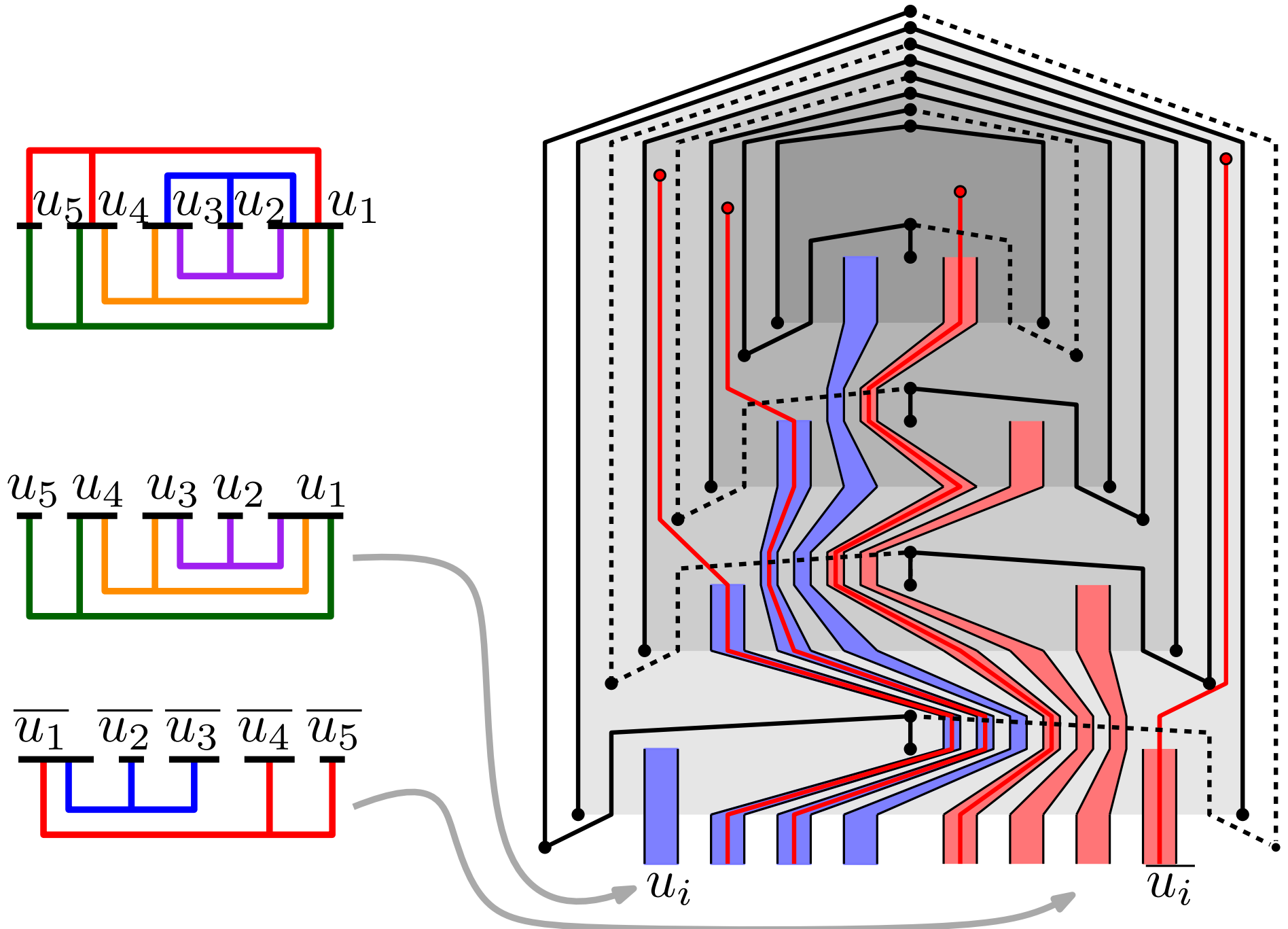
NP-hard from PLANAR MONOTONE 3-SAT



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NP-hard from PLANAR MONOTONE 3-SAT



$h =$ height, number of distinct y -coordinates

NP-hard (for big h)

\rightarrow no $n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$ algorithm

our problem

$n^{\mathcal{O}(h)}$ algorithm

$2^h \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$ algorithm ?

$n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$ algorithm

Parameterized complexity

h = height, number of distinct y -coordinates

NP-hard (for big h) \rightarrow no $n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$ algorithm

our problem

$n^{\mathcal{O}(h)}$ algorithm XP

slice-wise polynomial

$2^h \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$ algorithm FPT

fixed-parameter tractable

$n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$ algorithm

Parameterized complexity

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NP-hard (for big h) \rightarrow no $n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$ algorithm

our problem

$n^{\mathcal{O}(h)}$ algorithm XP

slice-wise polynomial

W[1]-hardness

\rightarrow no FPT algorithm

$2^h \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$ algorithm FPT

fixed-parameter tractable

$n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$ algorithm

W[1]-hardness

parameterized reduction (runs in $f(k) \cdot n^{O(1)}$)
of W[1]-hard problem to our problem

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parameter

Independent Set (its size)

Multicolored Ind. Set (size)

List Coloring (treewidth)

Odd Set (size)

Grid tiling (grid size)

Partial Vertex Cover (size)

W[1]-hardness

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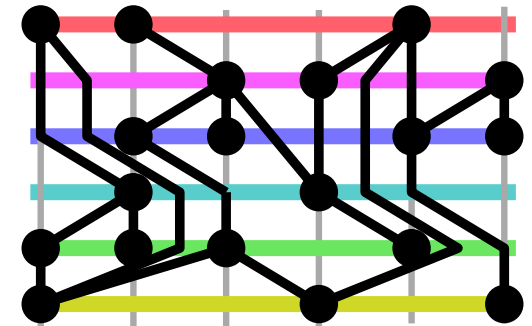
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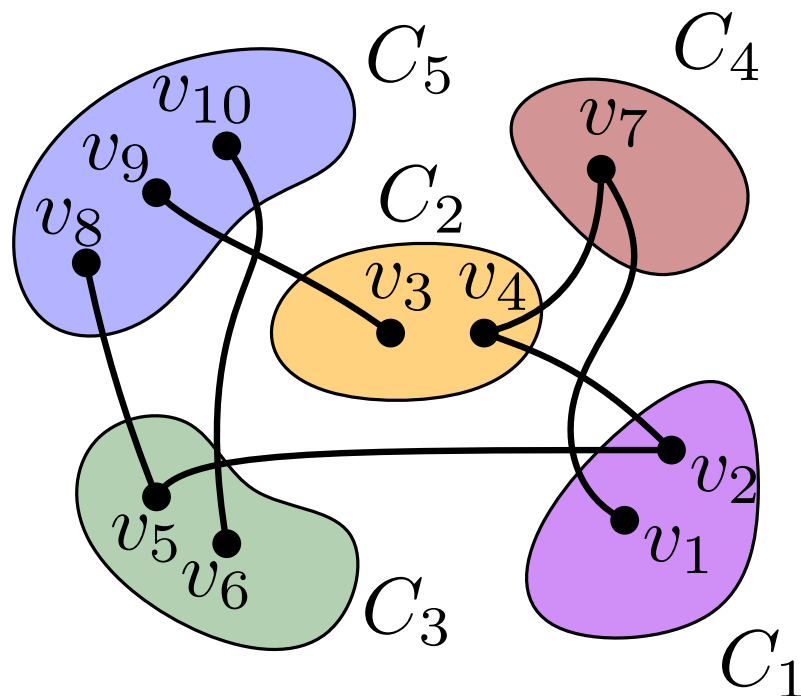
Ordered Level Planarity

W[1]-hard from MULTICOLORED INDEPENDENT SET

input: a graph H , an integer k , and a k -coloring C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k of $V(H)$

parameter: k

output: Does H have an independent set $X \subseteq V(H)$ that contains one vertex of C_j for every $j \in [k]$?

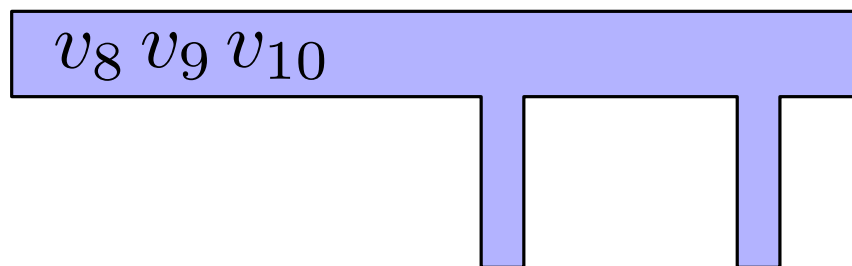
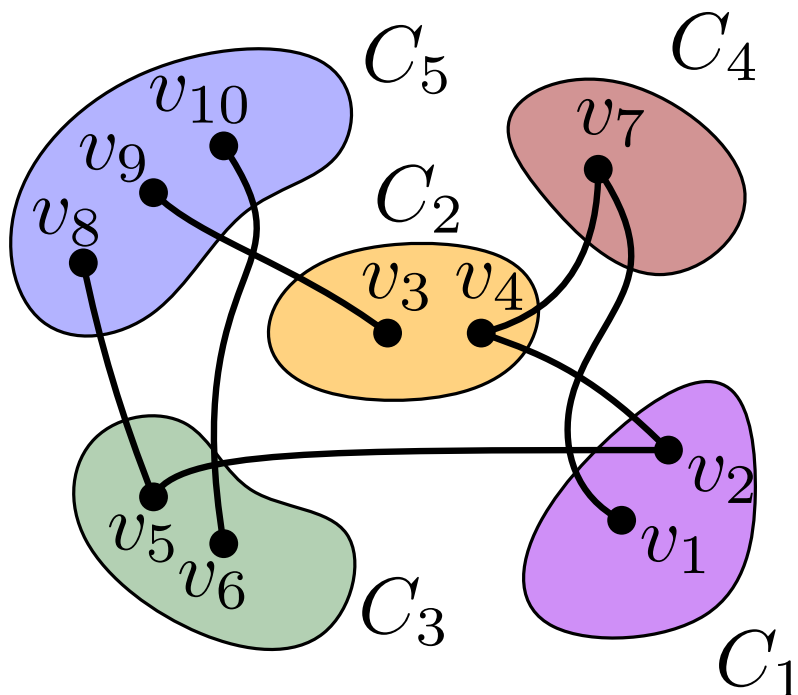


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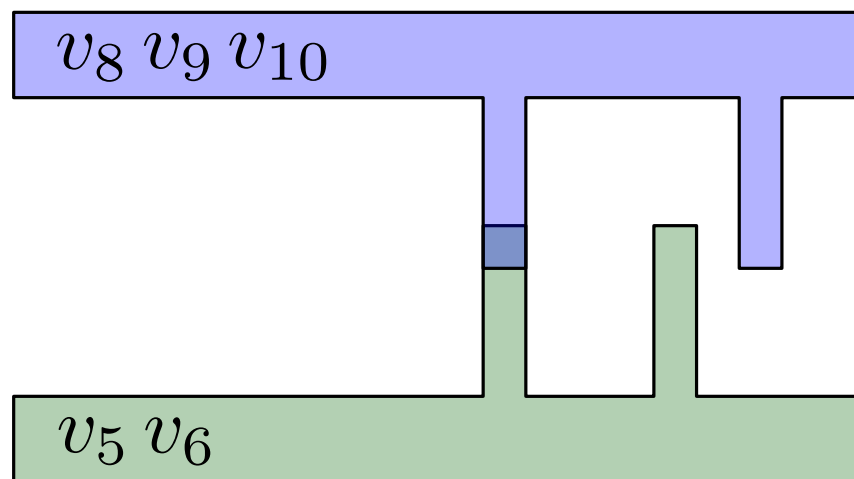
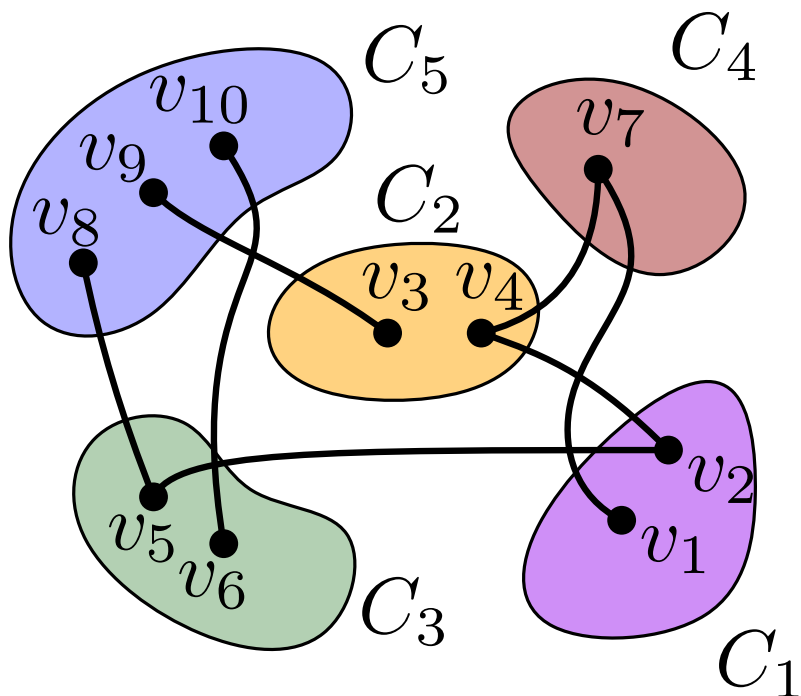


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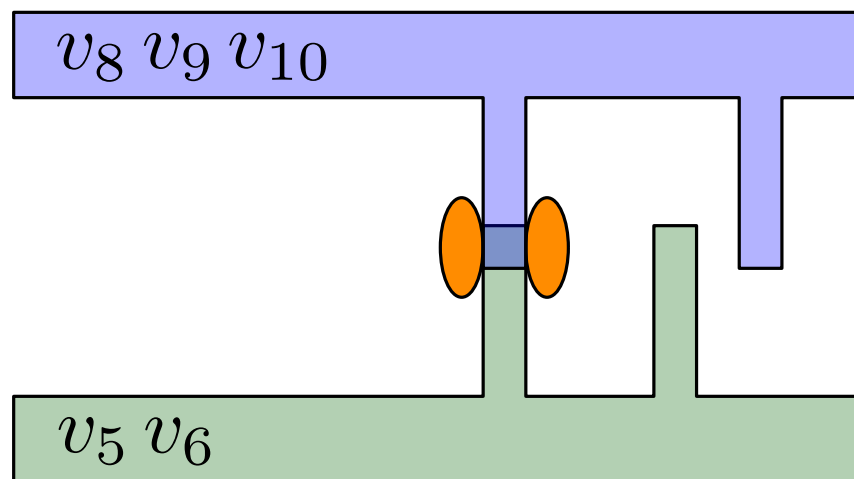
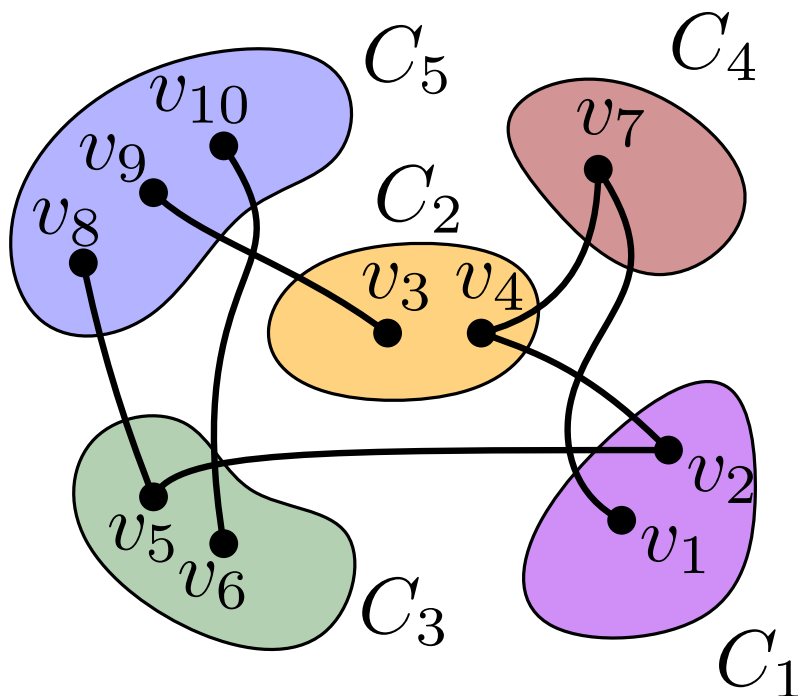


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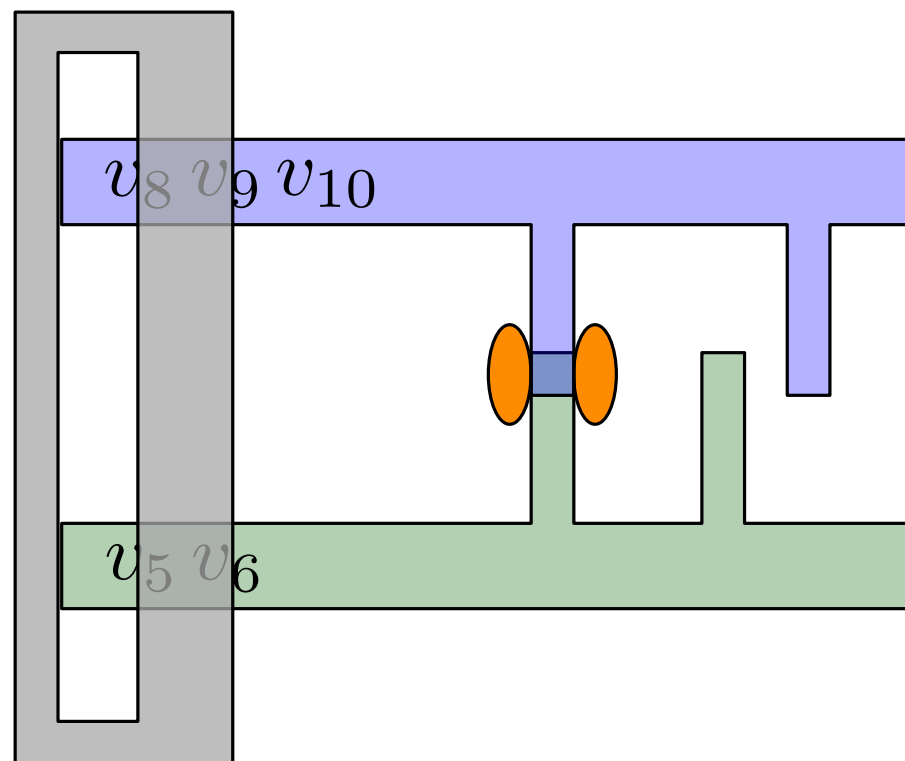
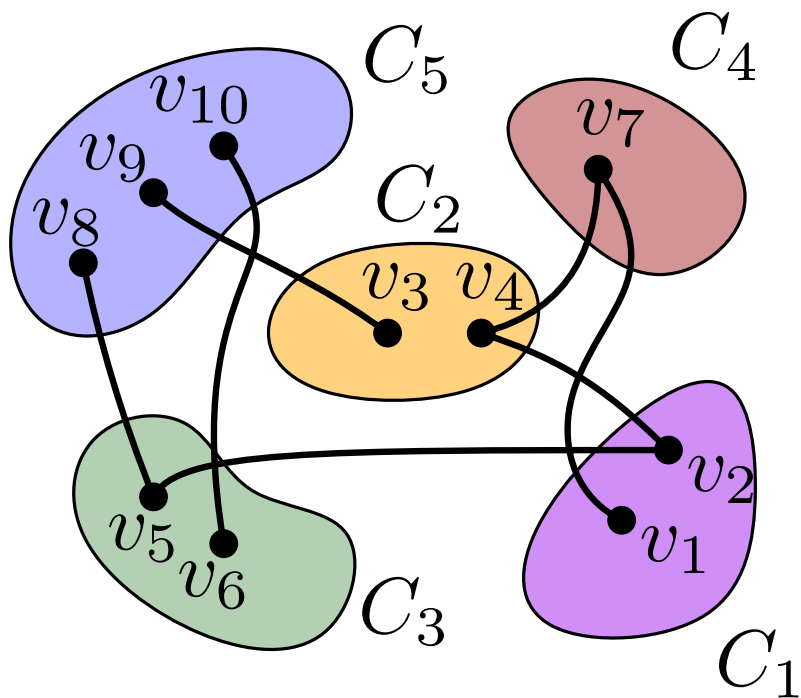


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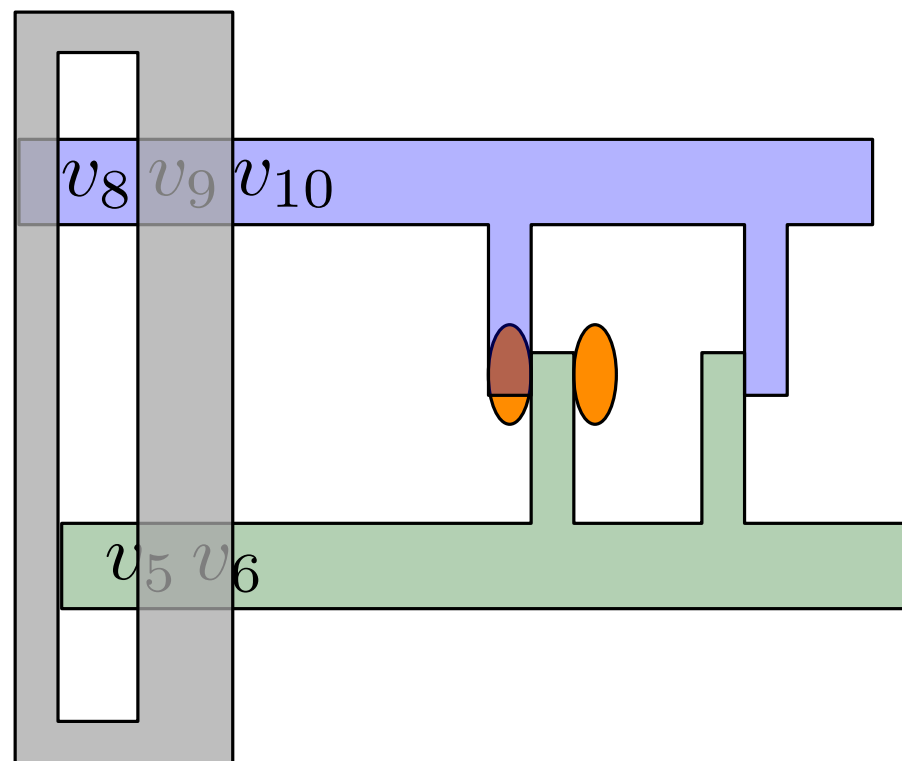
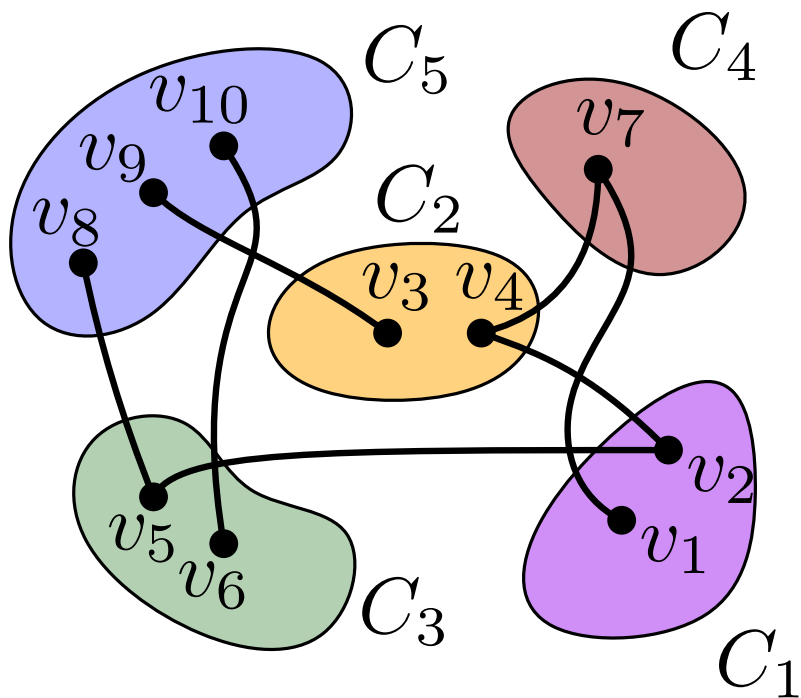


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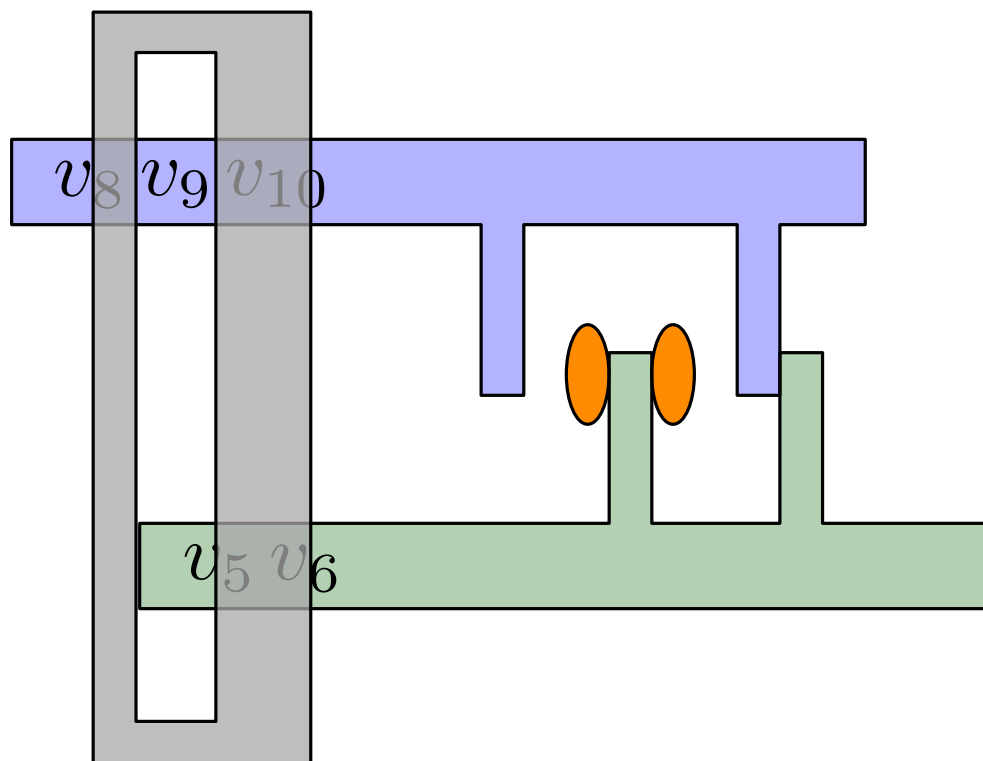
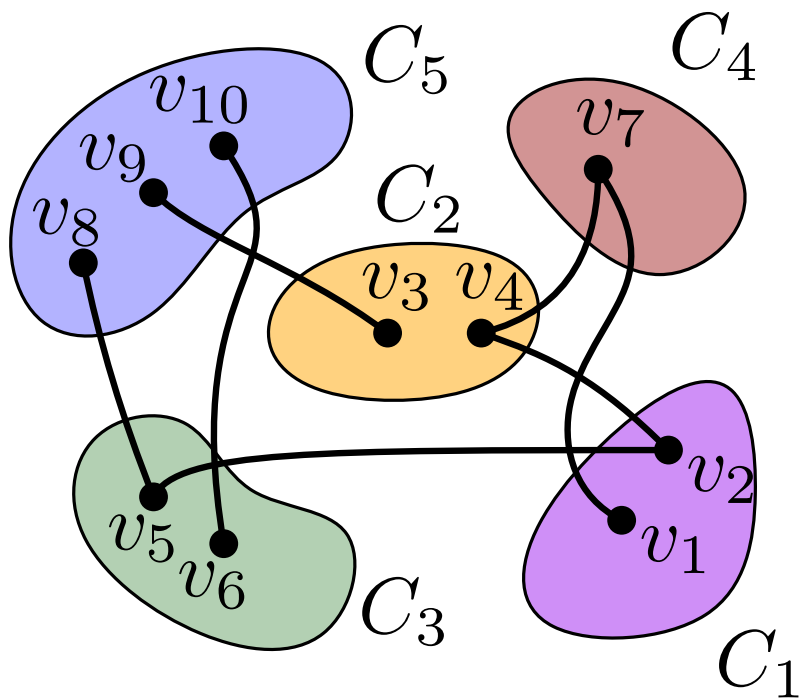


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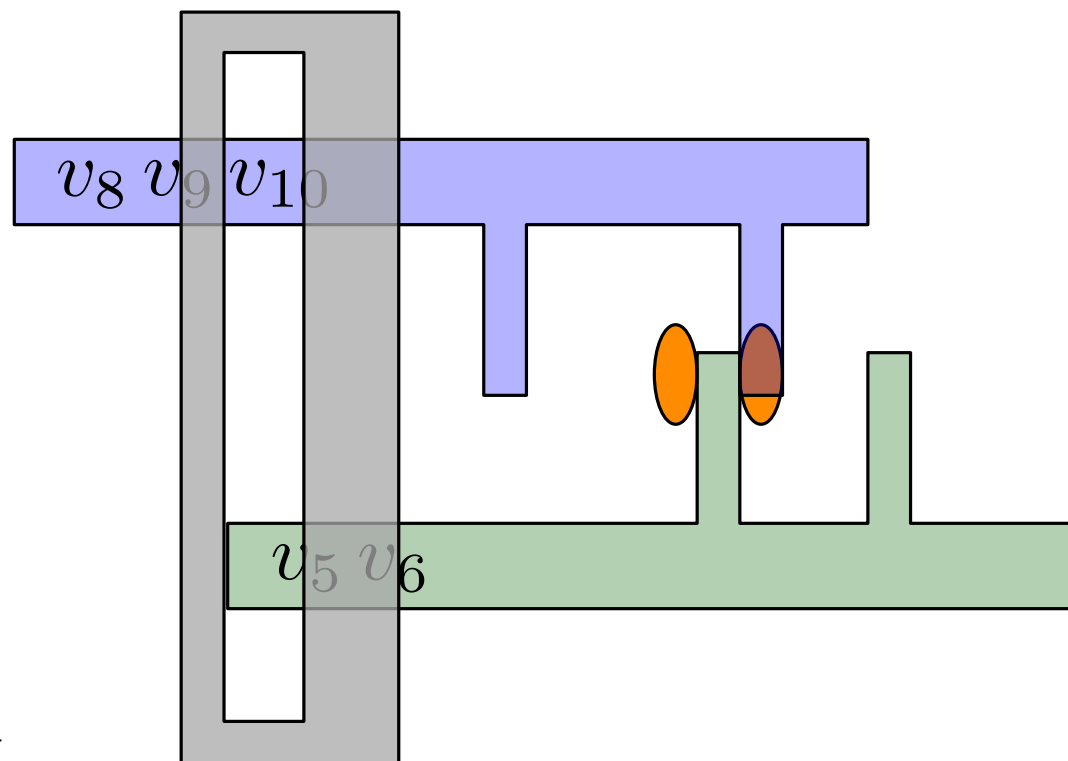
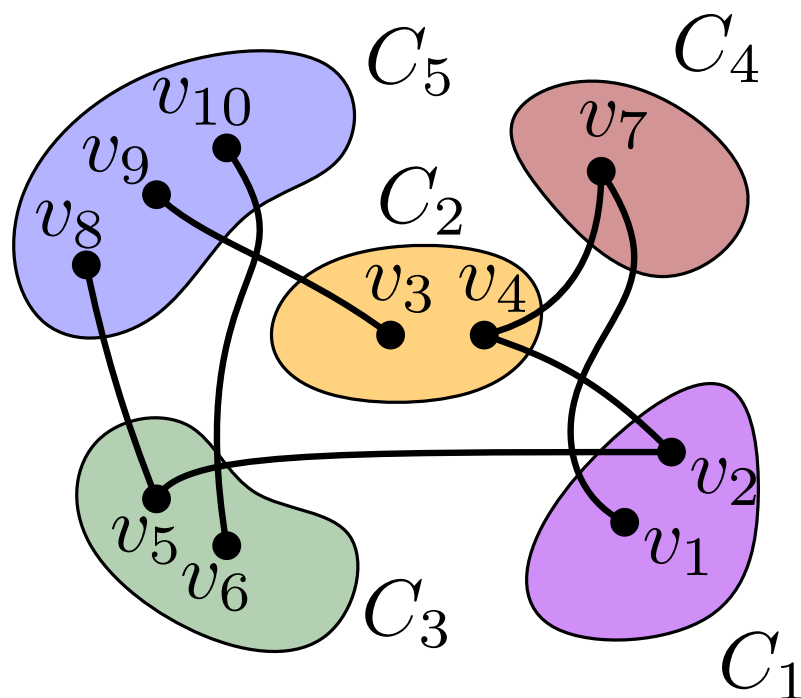


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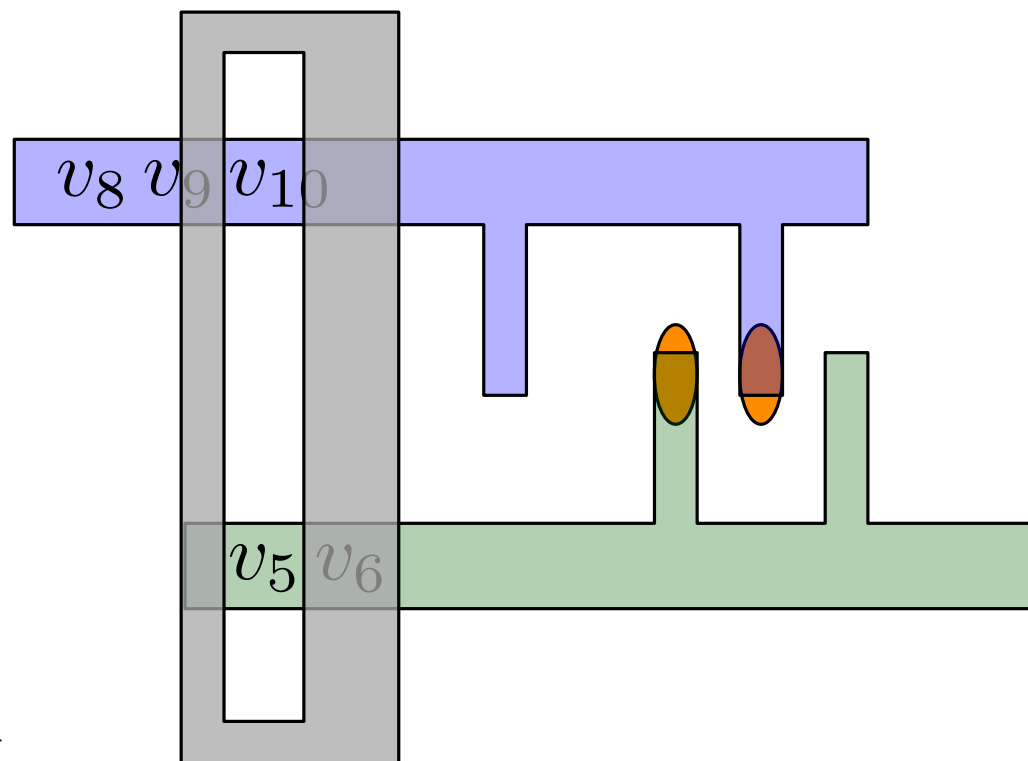
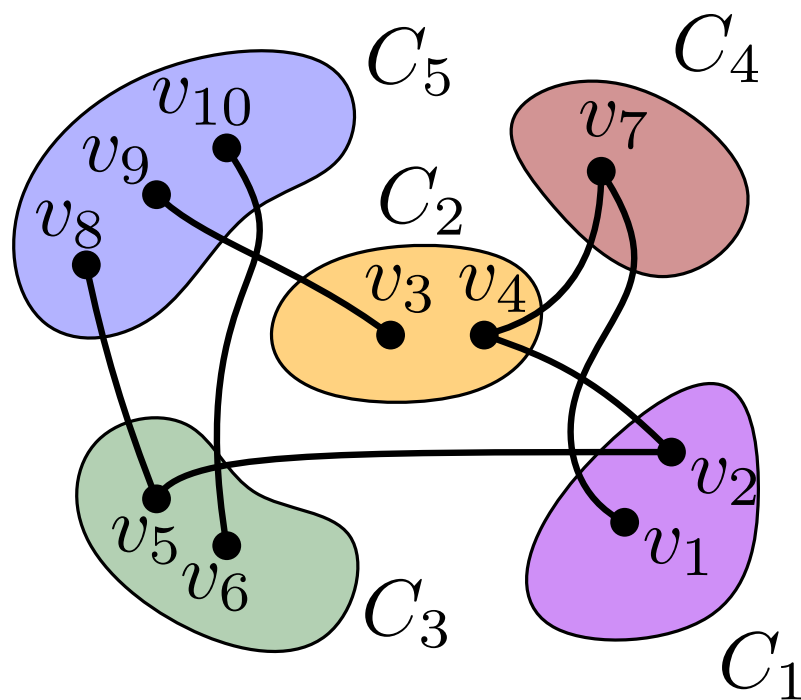


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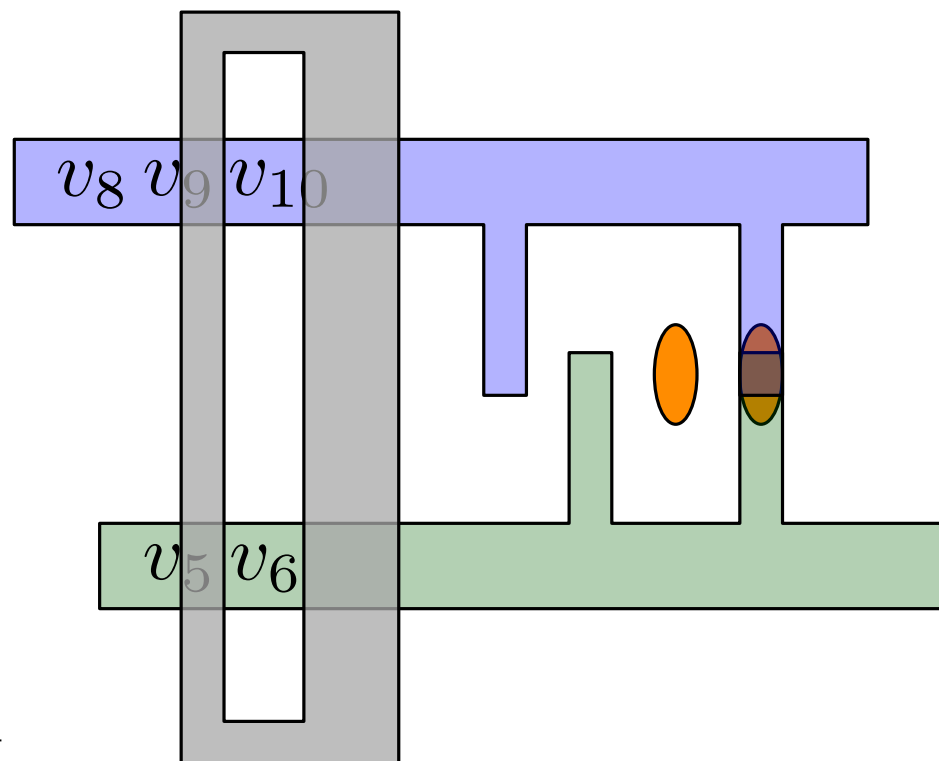
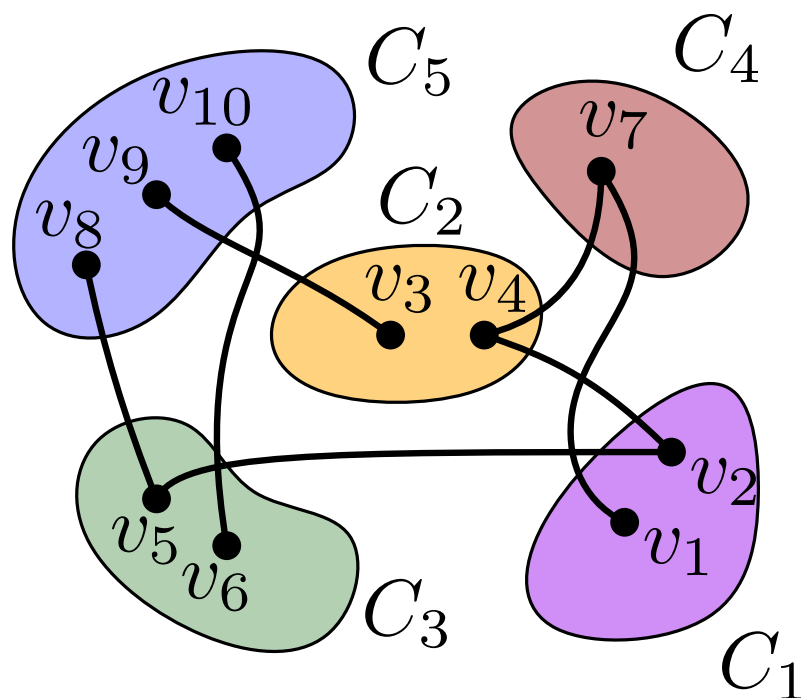


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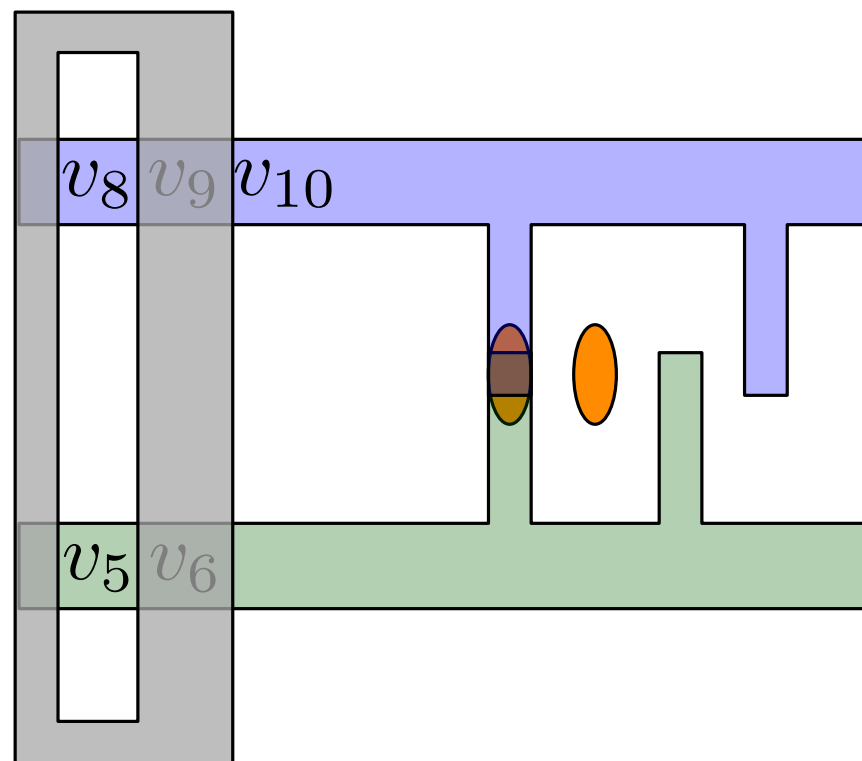
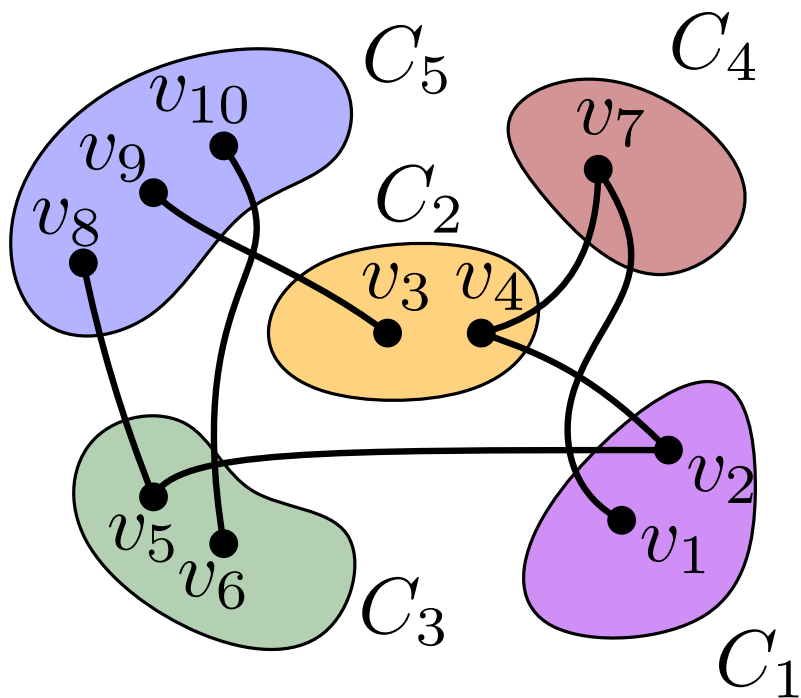


W[1]-hard from MULTICOLORED INDEPENDENT SET

input: a graph H , an integer k , and a k -coloring C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k of $V(H)$

parameter: k

output: Does H have an independent set $X \subseteq V(H)$ that contains one vertex of C_j for every $j \in [k]$?

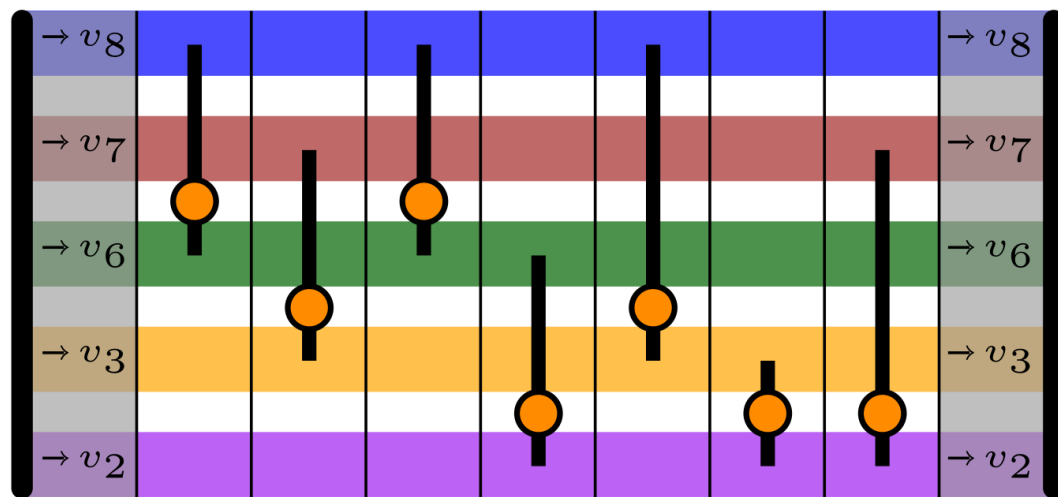
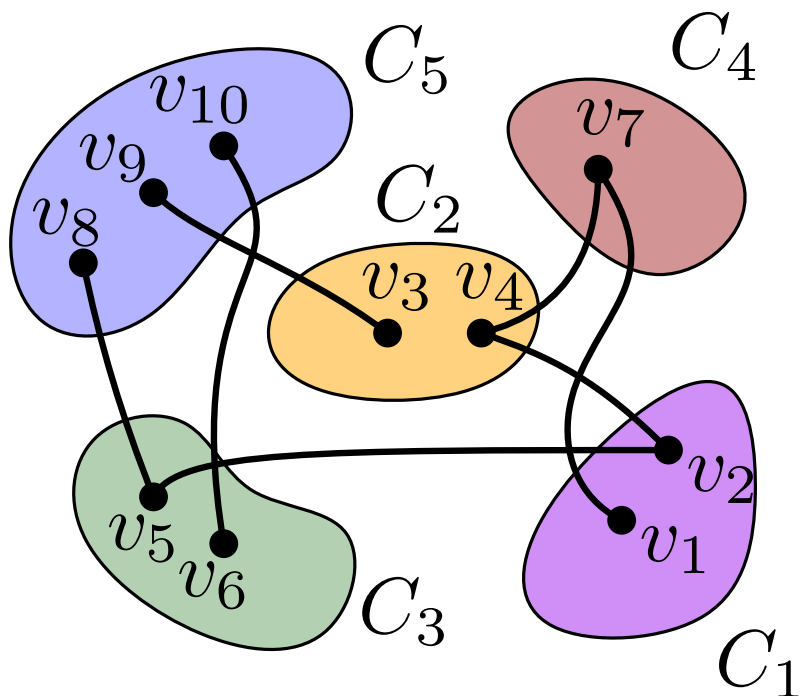


W[1]-hard from MULTICOLORED INDEPENDENT SET

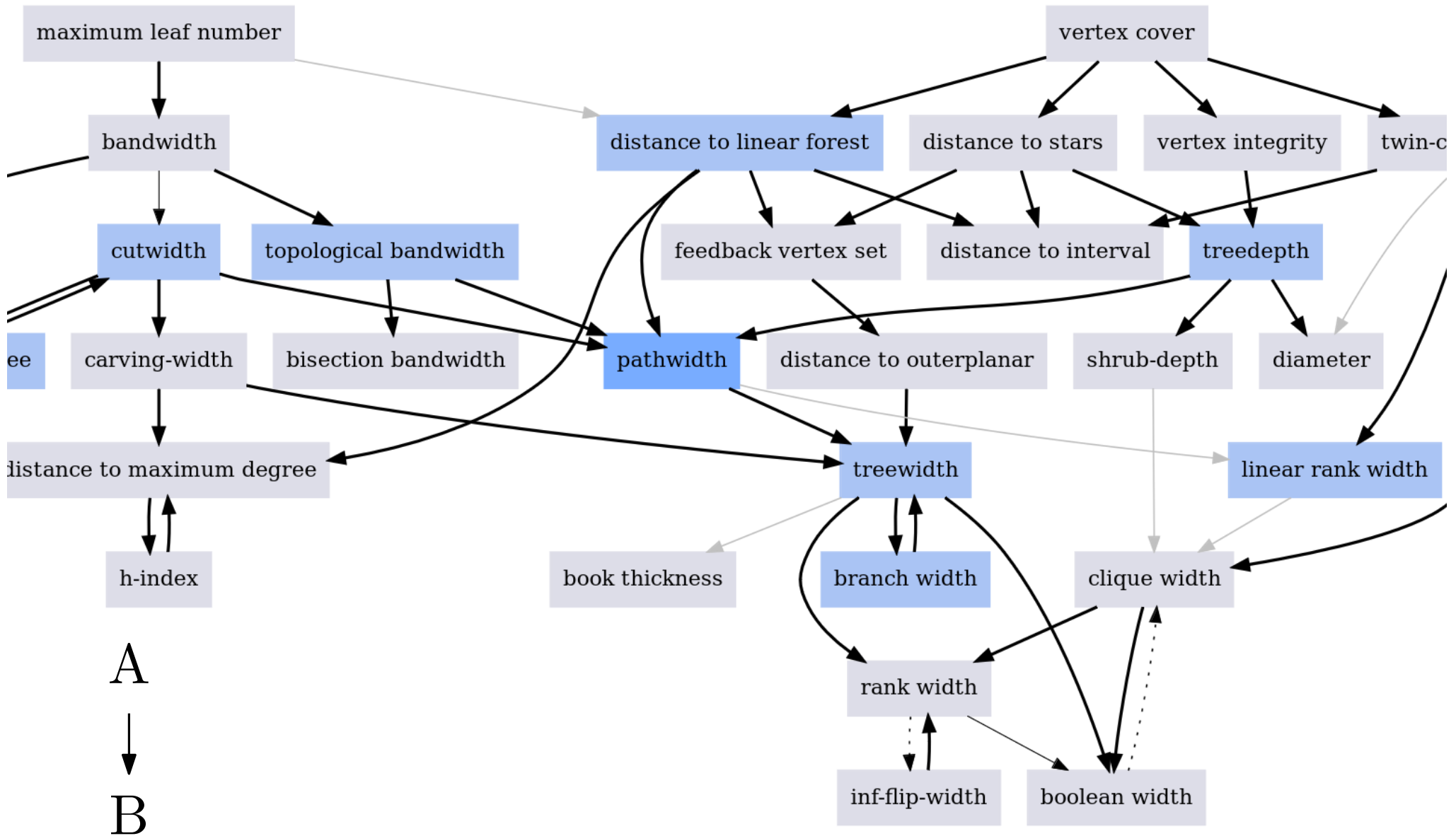
input: a graph H , an integer k , and a k -coloring C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k of $V(H)$

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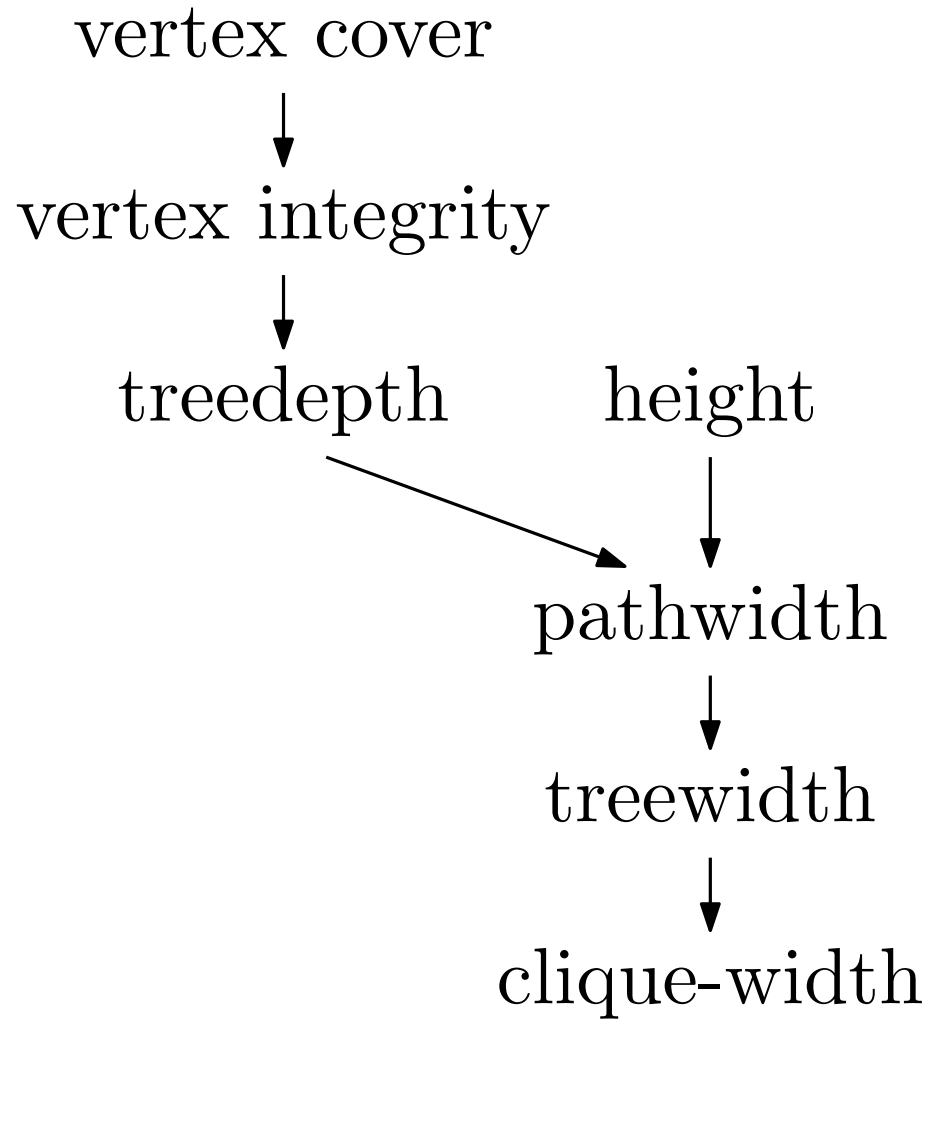


Complexity of ORDERED LEVEL PLANARITY



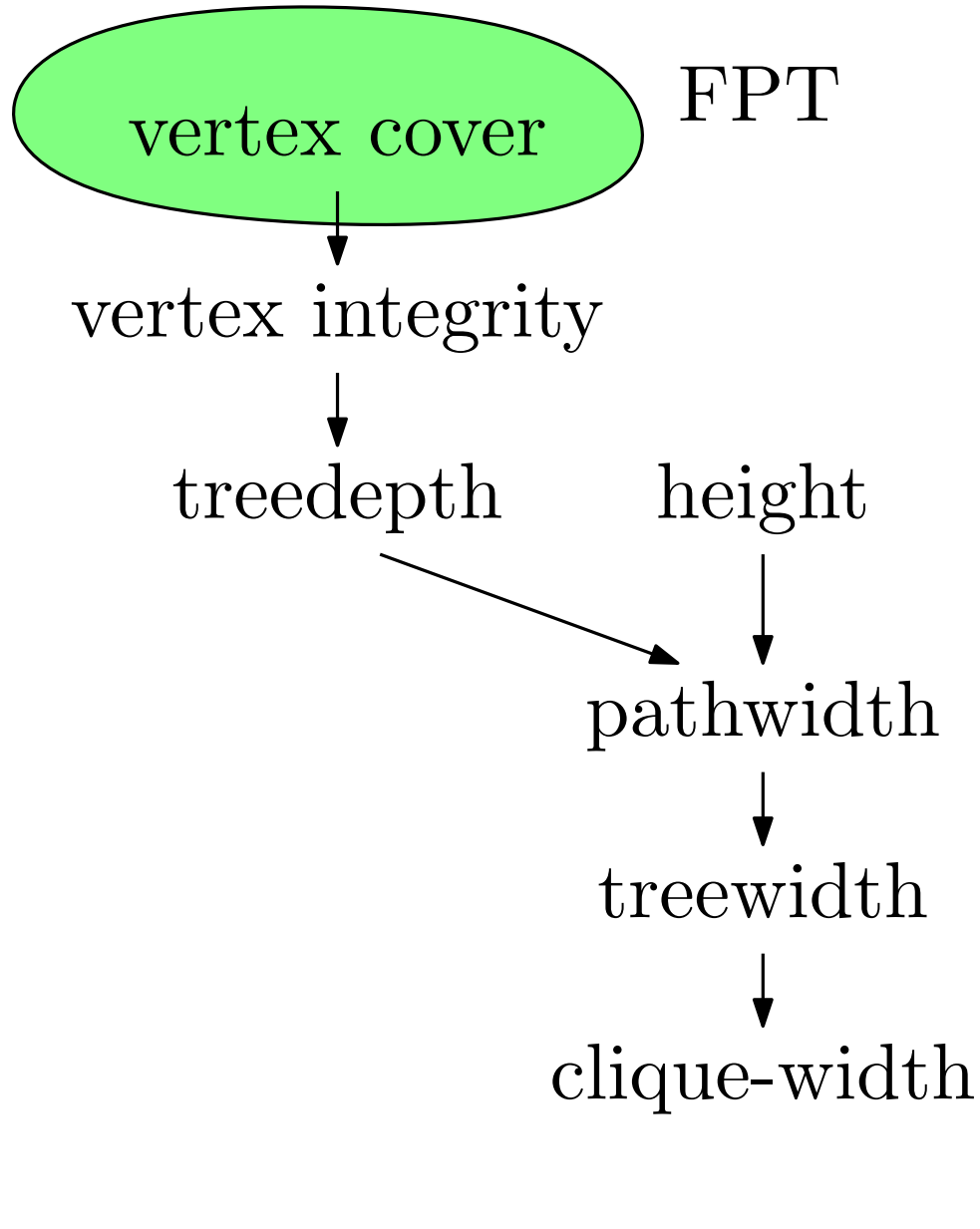
$A \leq f(B)$ for computable function f

Complexity of ORDERED LEVEL PLANARITY



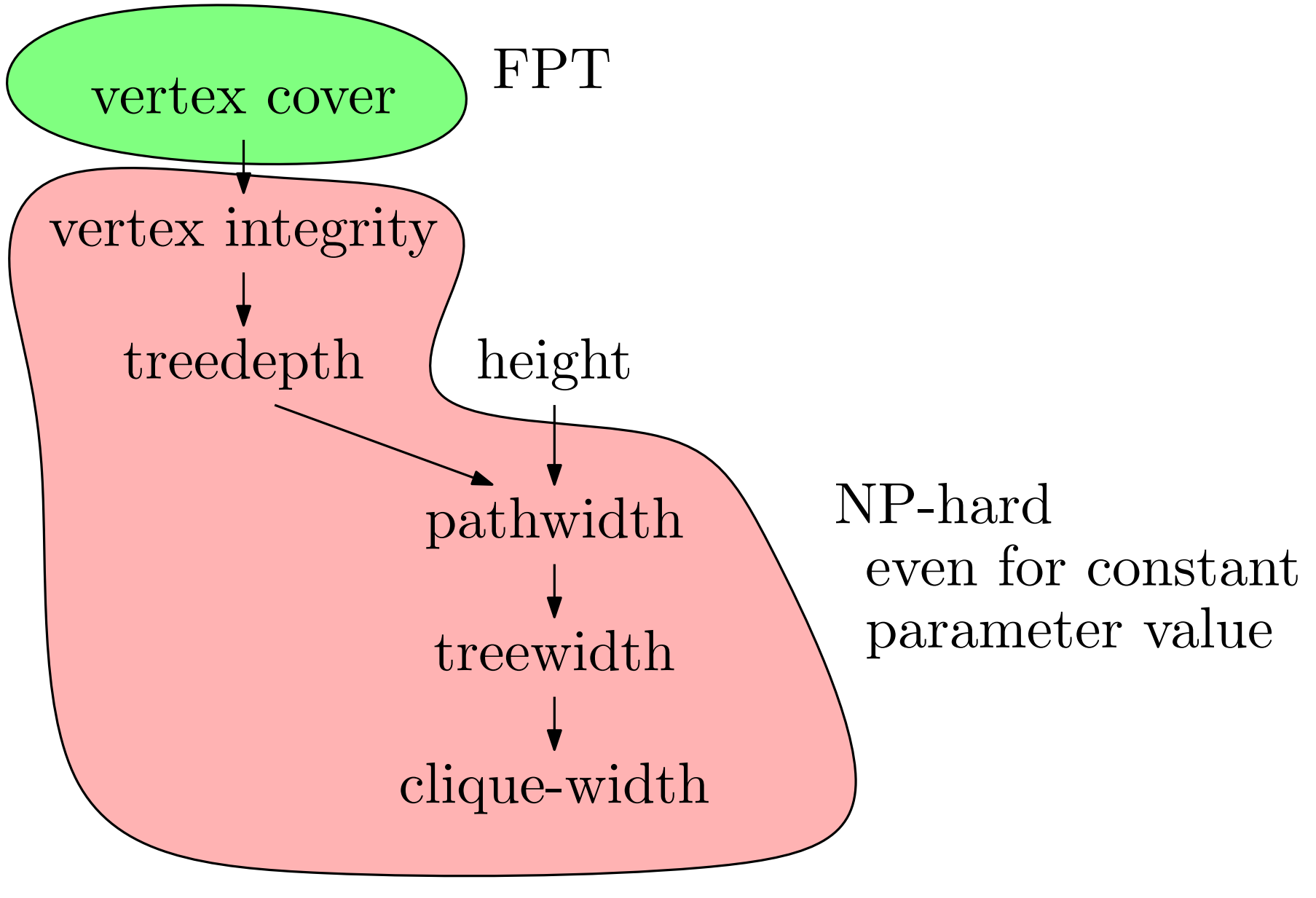
$A \leq f(B)$ for computable function f

Complexity of ORDERED LEVEL PLANARITY



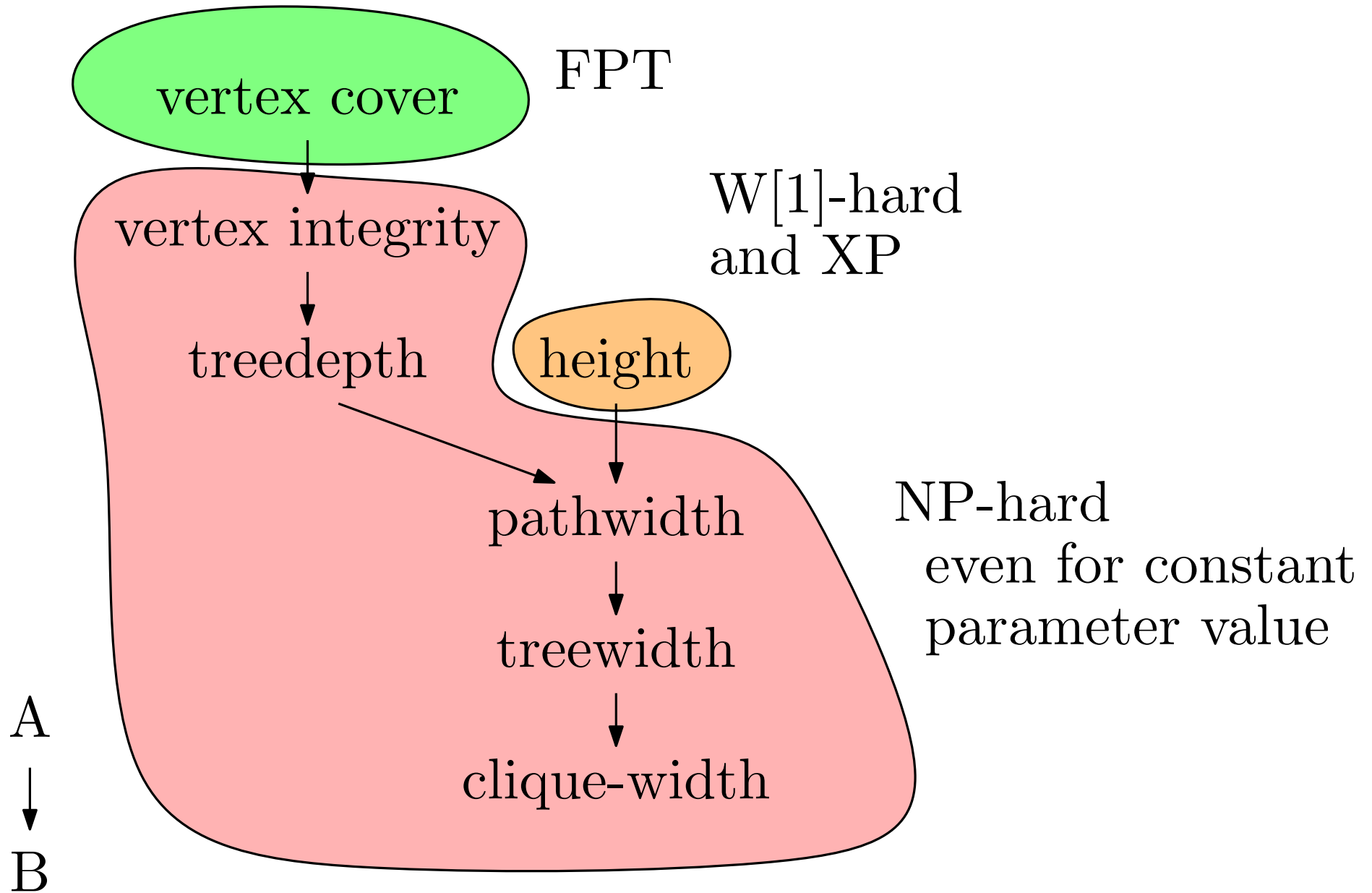
$A \leq f(B)$ for computable function f

Complexity of ORDERED LEVEL PLANARITY



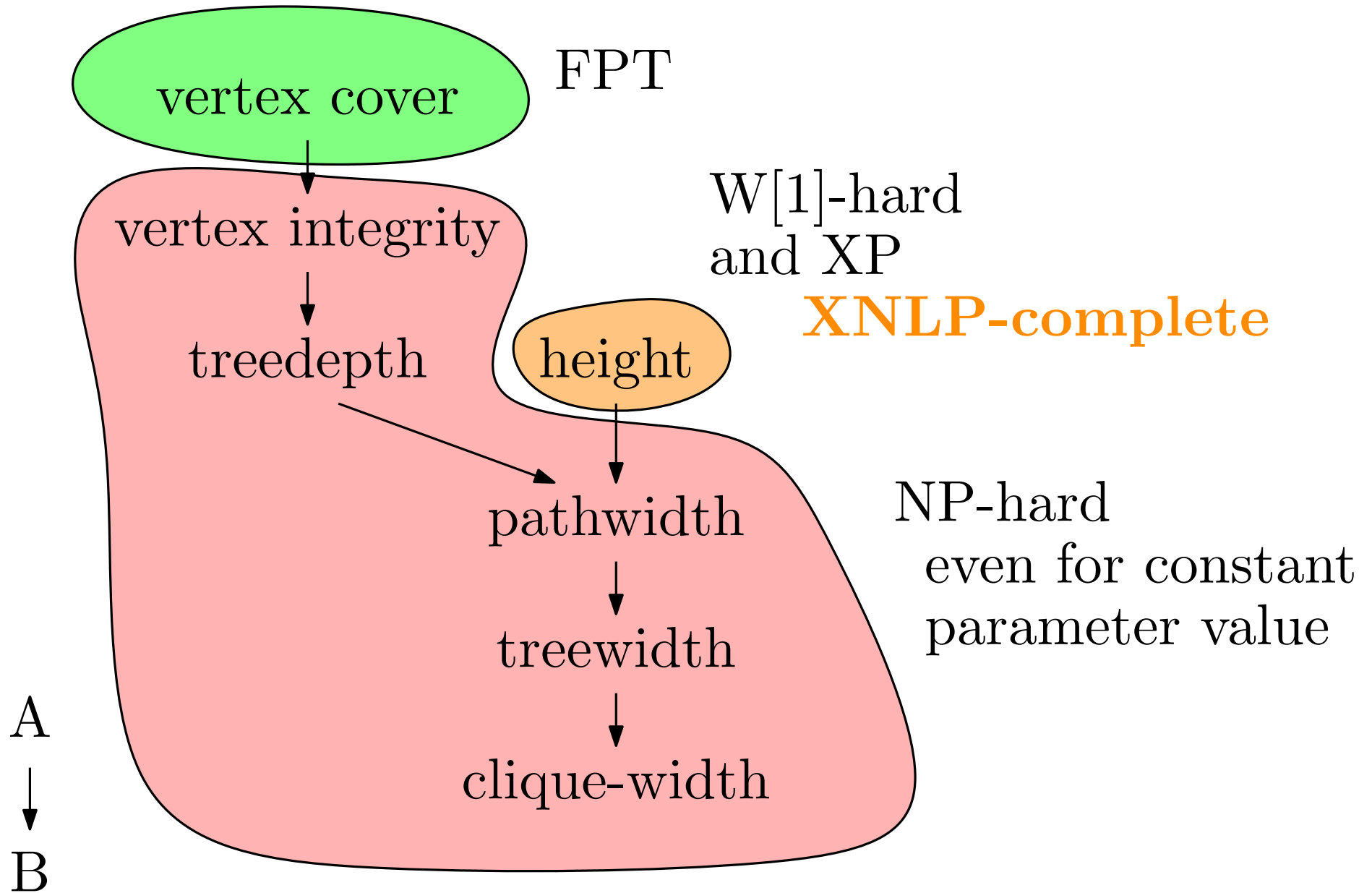
$A \leq f(B)$ for computable function f

Complexity of ORDERED LEVEL PLANARITY



$A \leq f(B)$ for computable function f

Complexity of ORDERED LEVEL PLANARITY



$A \leq f(B)$ for computable function f

XP and W[1]-hard and linear structure \rightarrow XNLP?

XP runs in $n^{f(k)}$

W[1]-hard, from IND. SET

FPT

XP and $W[1]$ -hard and linear structure \rightarrow XNLP?

XP runs in $n^{f(k)}$

XNLP

XNLP-hard

$W[t]$ -hard $\forall t$

$W[3]$ -hard

$W[2]$ -hard

$W[1]$ -hard, from IND. SET

FPT

XP and W[1]-hard and linear structure \rightarrow XNLP?

XP

algorithm that runs in
 $n^{f(k)}$ time

XNLP membership

nondeterministic algo-
rithm that runs in $f(k) \cdot n^c$
time and $g(k) \cdot \log n$ space

XP and W[1]-hard and linear structure \rightarrow XNLP?

XP

algorithm that runs in $n^{f(k)}$ time

XNLP membership

nondeterministic algorithm that runs in $f(k) \cdot n^c$ time and $g(k) \cdot \log n$ space

W[1]-hard

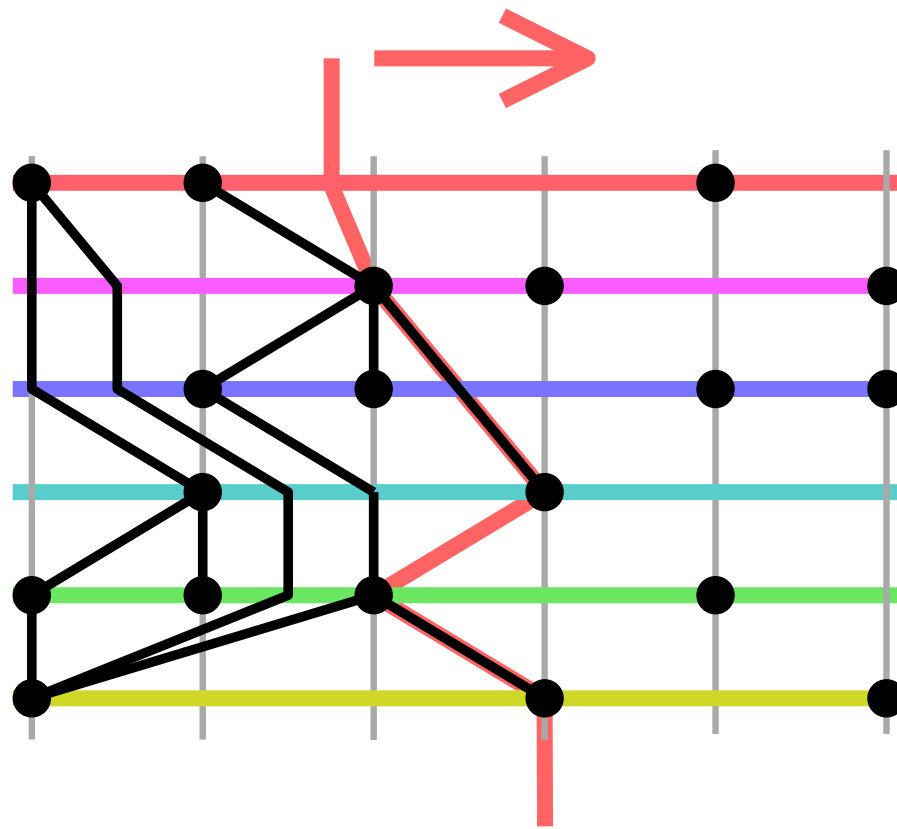
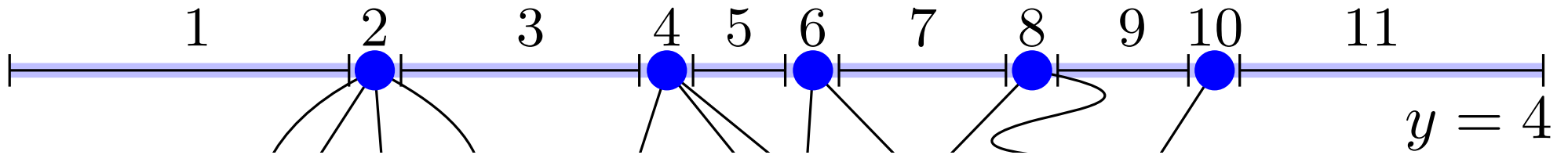
parameterized reduction that runs in $\mathcal{O}(f(k) \cdot n^c)$ time from MULTICOLORED INDEPENDENT SET

XNLP-hard

parameterized reduction that runs in $\mathcal{O}(f(k) \cdot n^c)$ time and uses only $\mathcal{O}(g(k) \cdot \log n)$ space from CHAINED MULTICOLORED INDEPENDENT SET

XNLP membership

nondeterministic algorithm that runs in $f(k) \cdot n^c$ time and $g(k) \cdot \log n$ space



XNLP-hardness

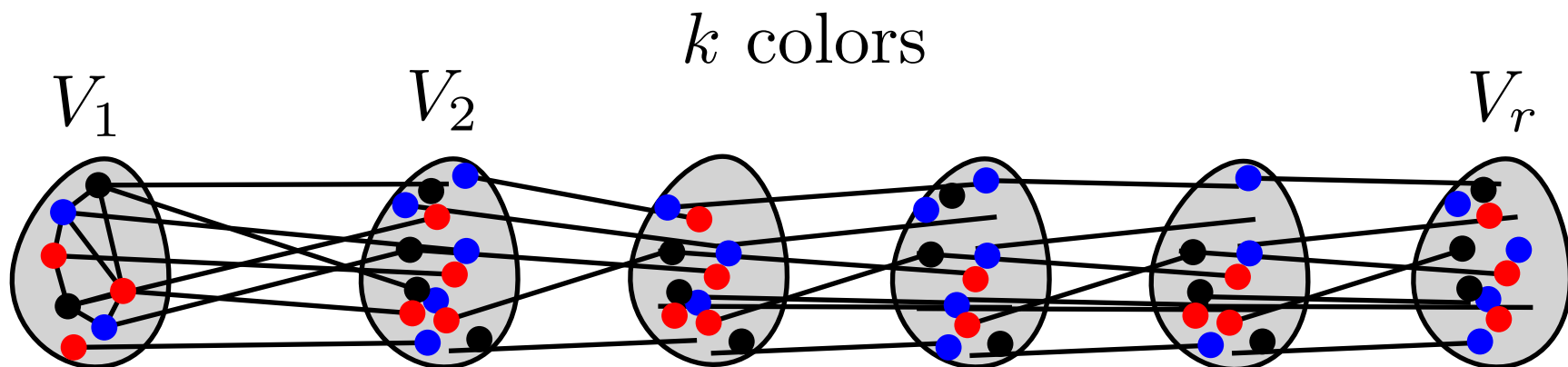
parameterized reduction
that runs in $\mathcal{O}(f(k) \cdot n^c)$
time and uses only
 $\mathcal{O}(g(k) \cdot \log n)$ space

CHAINED MULTICOLORED INDEPENDENT SET

input: a graph H , an integer k , a k -coloring C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k and an r -partition V_1, \dots, V_r of $V(H)$ such that $\forall uv \in E(H), u \in V_i \Rightarrow v \in (V_{i-1} \cup V_i \cup V_{i+1})$.

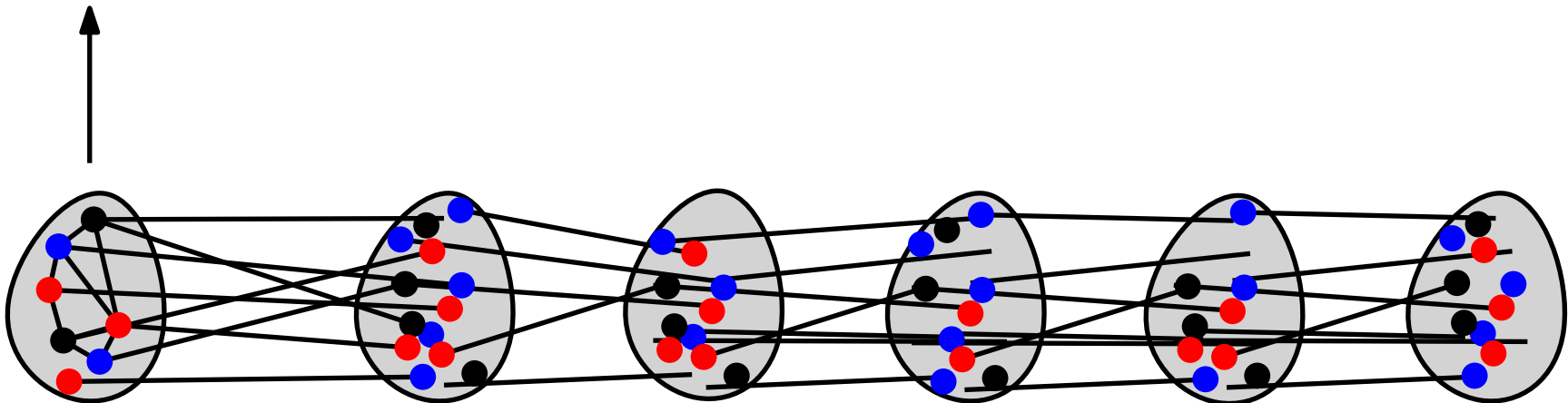
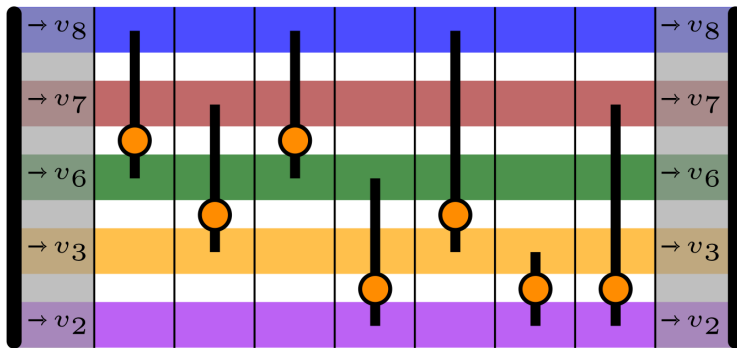
parameter: k

output: Does H have an indep. set $X \subseteq V(H)$ that contains one vertex of $C_j \cap V_i$ for every $j \in [k], i \in [r]$?



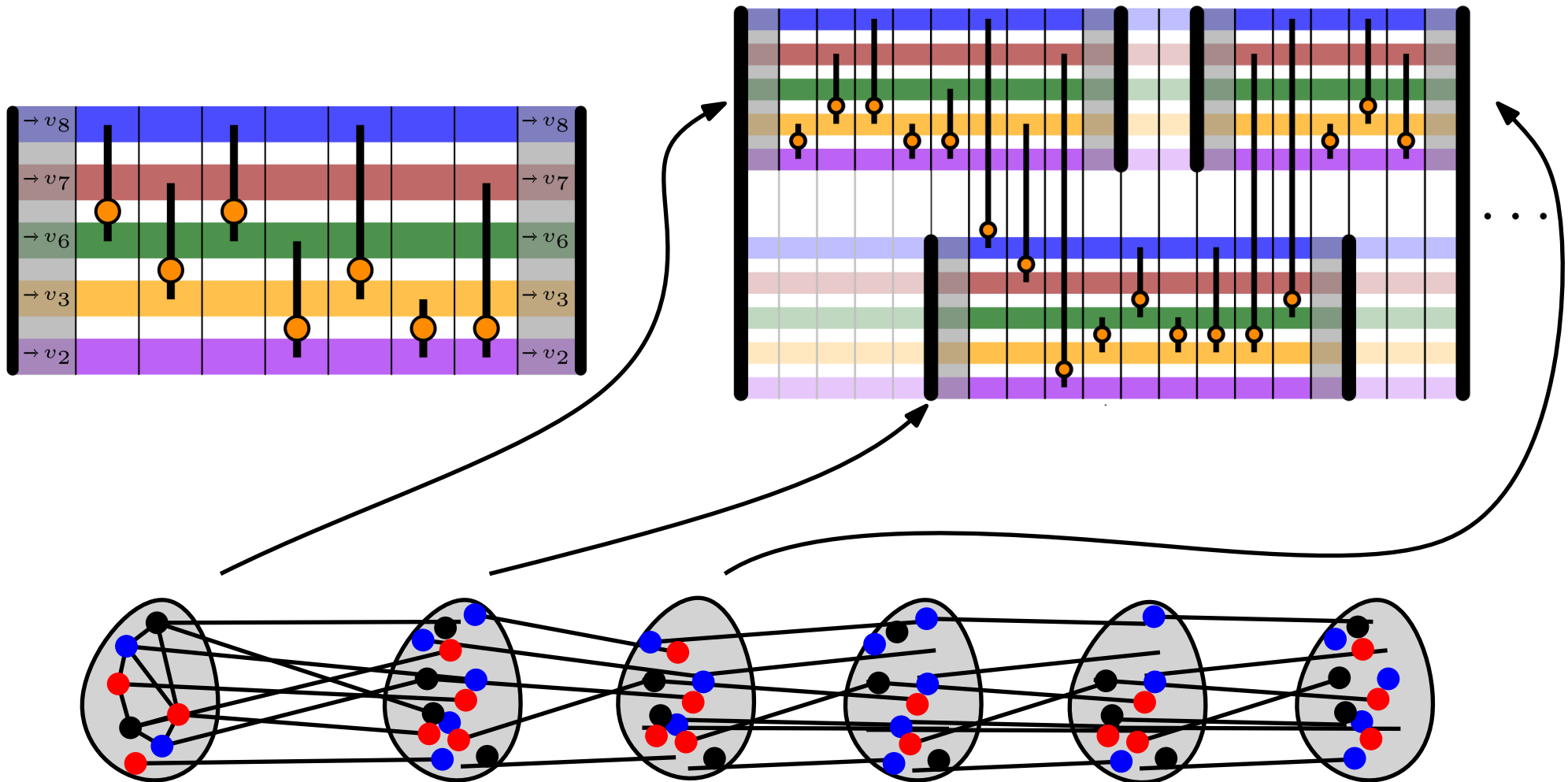
XNLP-hardness

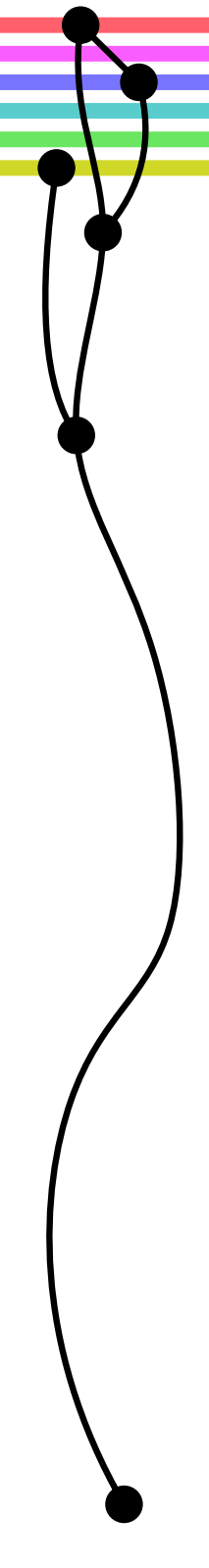
parameterized reduction
that runs in $\mathcal{O}(f(k) \cdot n^c)$
time and uses only
 $\mathcal{O}(g(k) \cdot \log n)$ space



XNLP-hardness

parameterized reduction
that runs in $\mathcal{O}(f(k) \cdot n^c)$
time and uses only
 $\mathcal{O}(g(k) \cdot \log n)$ space





~~Constrained and~~ Ordered Level Planarity
Parameterized by the Number of Levels
is XNLP-complete

Václav Blažej

with Boris Klemz, Felix Klesen, Marie Diana Sieper,
Alexander Wolff, and Johannes Zink

SoCG 2024

the end \square