

# Local and Union Page Numbers

Laura Merker

Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

Torsten Ueckerdt\*

Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

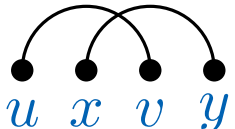
**Graph Drawing 2019**

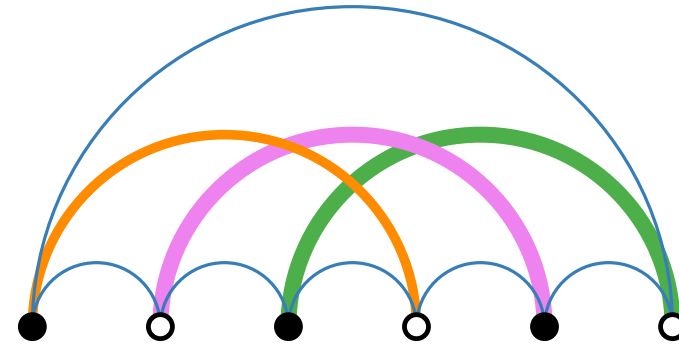
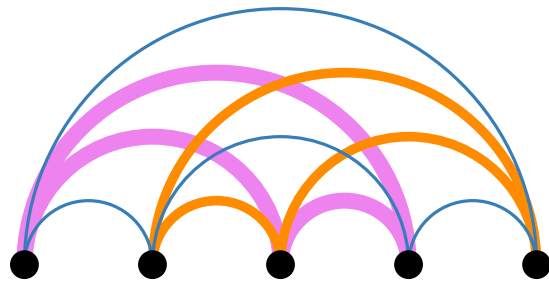
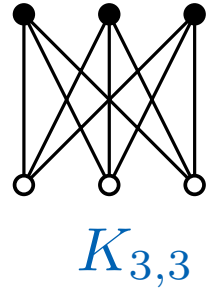
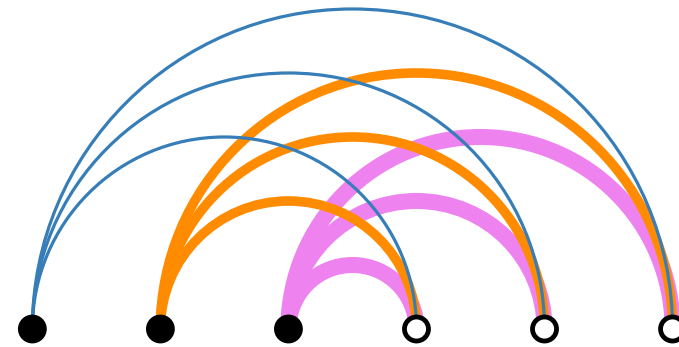
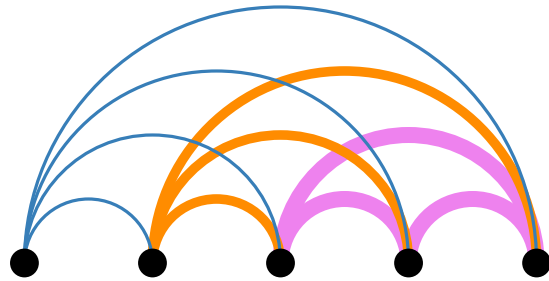
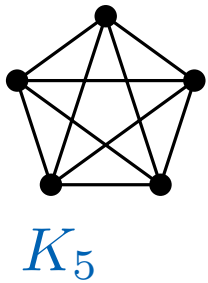
September 20, 2019

Pruhonice

# book embedding $(\prec, \mathcal{P})$

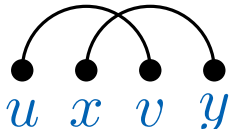
- ▷ linear vertex ordering  $\prec$
- ▷ edge partition  $\mathcal{P} = \{P_1, \dots, P_k\}$
- ▷  $u \prec x \prec v \prec y, uv \in P_i, xy \in P_j \Rightarrow i \neq j$

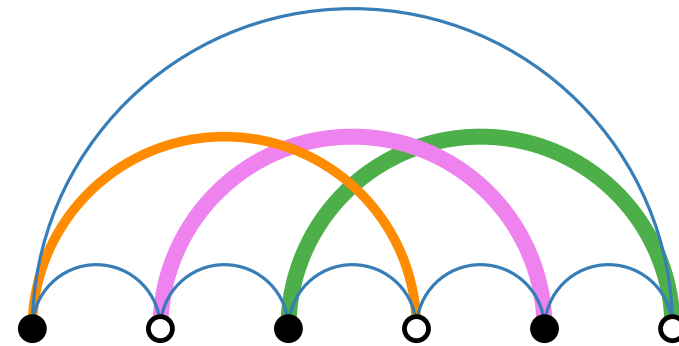
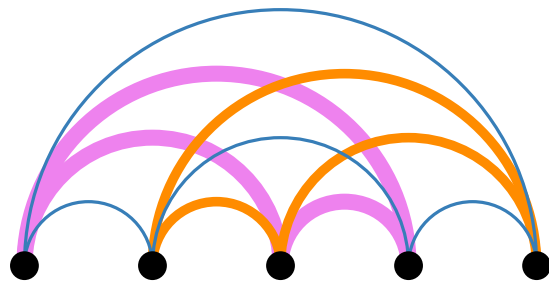
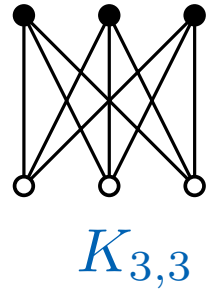
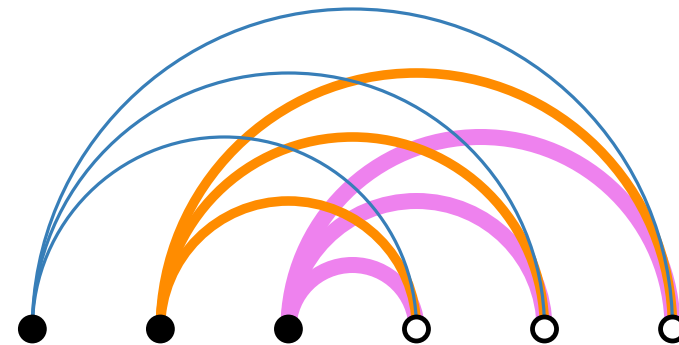
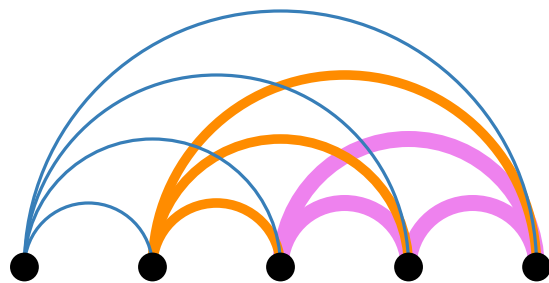
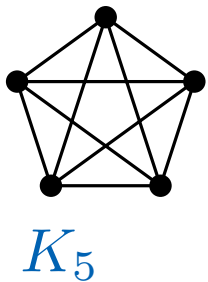
- ↔ spine ordering 
- ↔ pages
- ↔ each page crossing-free



# book embedding $(\prec, \mathcal{P})$

- ▷ linear vertex ordering  $\prec$
- ▷ edge partition  $\mathcal{P} = \{P_1, \dots, P_k\}$
- ▷  $u \prec x \prec v \prec y, uv \in P_i, xy \in P_j \Rightarrow i \neq j$

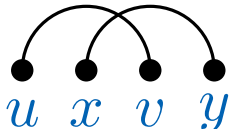
- ↪ spine ordering 
- ↪ pages
- ↪ each page crossing-free

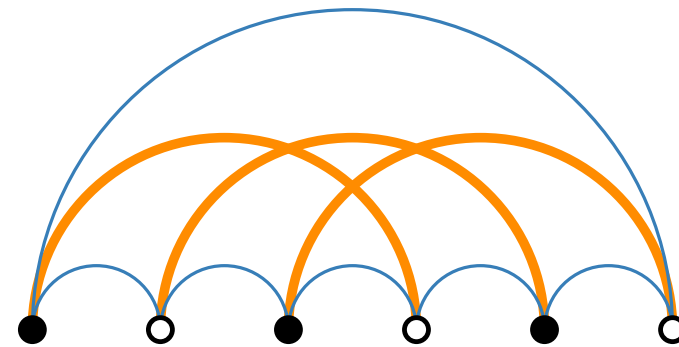
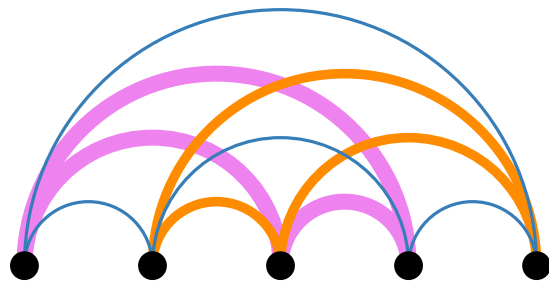
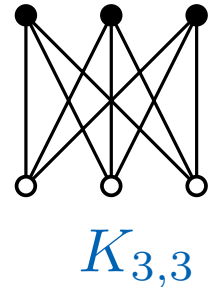
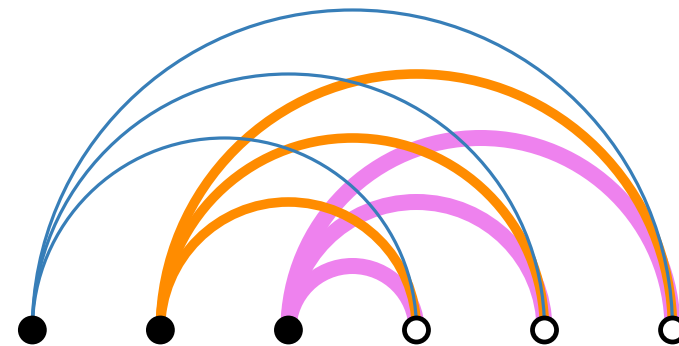
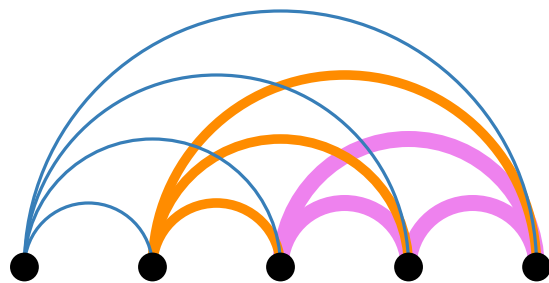
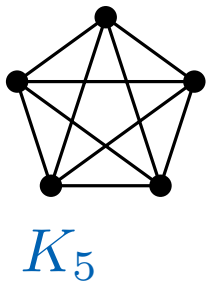


**$k$ -local book embedding:** each vertex on at most  $k$  pages

# book embedding $(\prec, \mathcal{P})$

- ▷ linear vertex ordering  $\prec$
- ▷ edge partition  $\mathcal{P} = \{P_1, \dots, P_k\}$
- ▷  $u \prec x \prec v \prec y, uv \in P_i, xy \in P_j \Rightarrow i \neq j$

- ↪ spine ordering 
- ↪ pages
- ↪ each page crossing-free



**$k$ -union embedding:** each page crossing-free components

**page number**  $\text{pn}(G) = \min k: \exists k\text{-page book embedding}$

minimize # pages

each page crossing-free

**union page number**  $\text{pn}_u(G) = \min k: \exists k\text{-union embedding}$

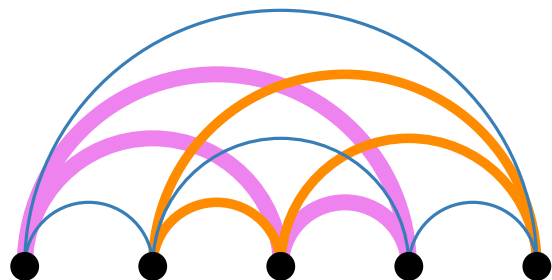
minimize # pages

each page union of crossing-free components

**local page number**  $\text{pn}_\ell(G) = \min k: \exists k\text{-local book embedding}$

minimize # pages  
at any one vertex

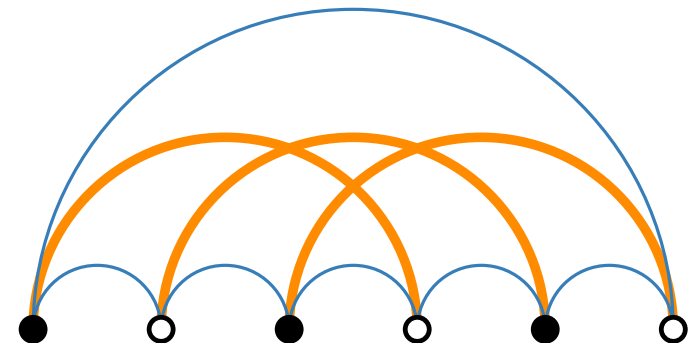
each page crossing-free



$K_{3,3}$

$K_5$

|           | $\text{pn}_\ell$ | $\text{pn}_u$ | $\text{pn}$ |
|-----------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| $K_{3,3}$ | 2                | 2             | 3           |
| $K_5$     | 2                | 3             | 3           |



## Comparison of variants

▷ For any graph  $G$  we have

$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \leq \text{pn}_u(G) \leq \text{pn}(G).$$

## Comparison of variants

▷ For any graph  $G$  we have

$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \leq \text{pn}_u(G) \leq \text{pn}(G).$$

## A simple lower bound ...

$$|E| = \sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}} \#\{\text{edges in } P\}$$

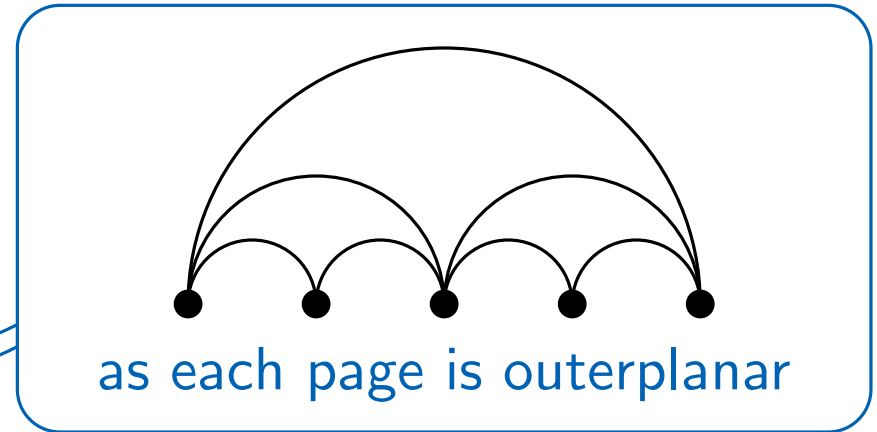
## Comparison of variants

▷ For any graph  $G$  we have

$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \leq \text{pn}_u(G) \leq \text{pn}(G).$$

### A simple lower bound ...

$$\begin{aligned} |E| &= \sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}} \#\{\text{edges in } P\} \\ &< \sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}} 2 \cdot \#\{\text{vertices on } P\} \end{aligned}$$





## Comparison of variants

▷ For any graph  $G$  we have

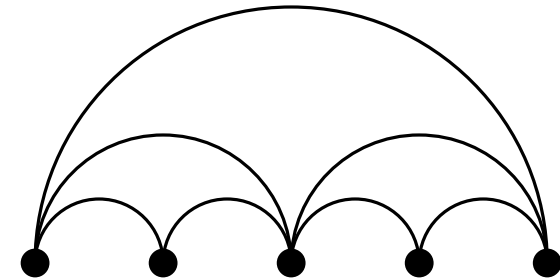
$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \leq \text{pn}_u(G) \leq \text{pn}(G).$$

### A simple lower bound ...

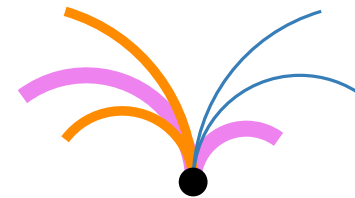
$$|E| = \sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}} \#\{\text{edges in } P\}$$

$$< \sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}} 2 \cdot \#\{\text{vertices on } P\}$$

$$\leq 2 \cdot \text{pn}_\ell(G) |V|$$



as each page is outerplanar



as each vertex is on at  
most  $\text{pn}_\ell(G)$  pages

## Comparison of variants

▷ For any graph  $G$  we have

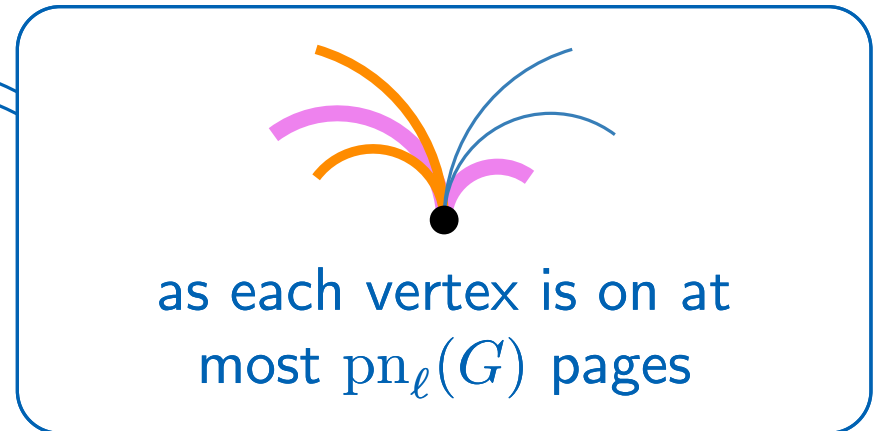
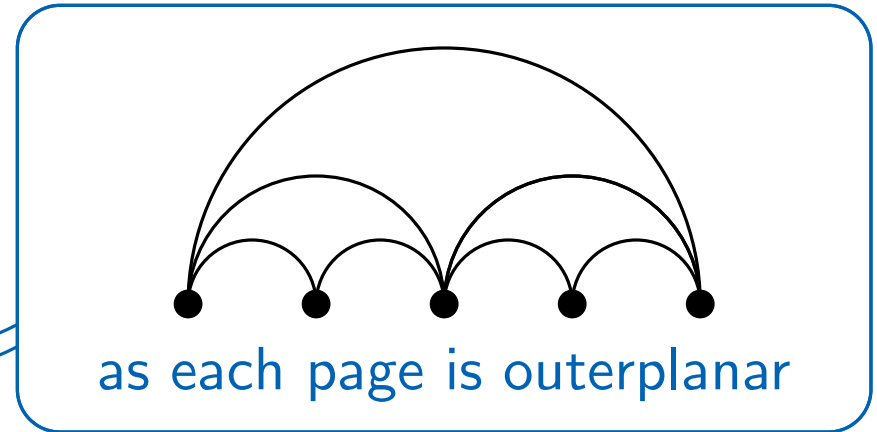
$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \leq \text{pn}_u(G) \leq \text{pn}(G).$$

### A simple lower bound ...

$$\begin{aligned} |E| &= \sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}} \#\{\text{edges in } P\} \\ &< \sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}} 2 \cdot \#\{\text{vertices on } P\} \\ &\leq 2 \cdot \text{pn}_\ell(G) |V| \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \geq \frac{|E|}{2|V|} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \text{avd}(G)$$



$$\text{avd}(G) = \frac{\sum_v \text{deg}(v)}{|V|} = \frac{2|E|}{|V|}$$

## Comparison of variants

▷ For any graph  $G$  we have

$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \leq \text{pn}_u(G) \leq \text{pn}(G).$$

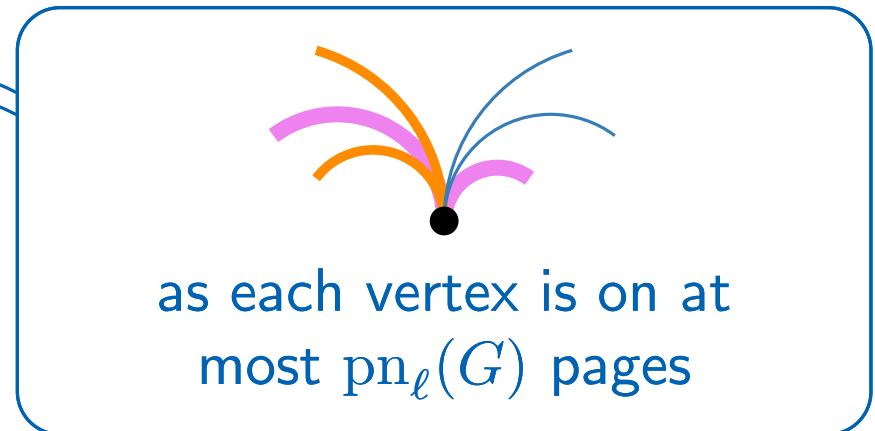
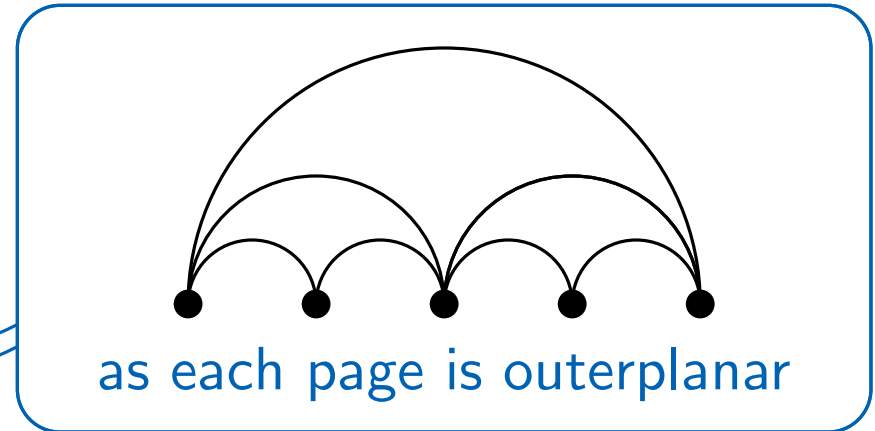
### A simple lower bound ...

$$\begin{aligned} |E| &= \sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}} \#\{\text{edges in } P\} \\ &< \sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}} 2 \cdot \#\{\text{vertices on } P\} \\ &\leq 2 \cdot \text{pn}_\ell(G) |V| \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \geq \frac{|E|}{2|V|} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \text{avd}(G)$$

$$\implies \text{pn}_\ell(G) \geq \frac{1}{4} \text{mad}(G)$$



$$\text{avd}(G) = \frac{\sum_v \text{deg}(v)}{|V|} = \frac{2|E|}{|V|}$$

## Comparison of variants

▷ For any graph  $G$  we have

$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \leq \text{pn}_u(G) \leq \text{pn}(G).$$

**A simple lower bound ...**

$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \geq \frac{1}{4} \text{mad}(G)$$

**... gives also an upper bound**

$$\text{mad}(G) = k$$

## Comparison of variants

▷ For any graph  $G$  we have

$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \leq \text{pn}_u(G) \leq \text{pn}(G).$$

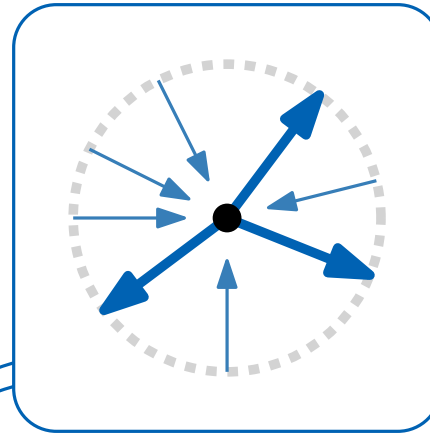
**A simple lower bound ...**

$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \geq \frac{1}{4} \text{mad}(G)$$

**... gives also an upper bound**

$$\text{mad}(G) = k$$

$$\implies \text{orientation with} \\ \text{outdeg}(v) \leq k/2 + 1$$



## Comparison of variants

▷ For any graph  $G$  we have

$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \leq \text{pn}_u(G) \leq \text{pn}(G).$$

**A simple lower bound ...**

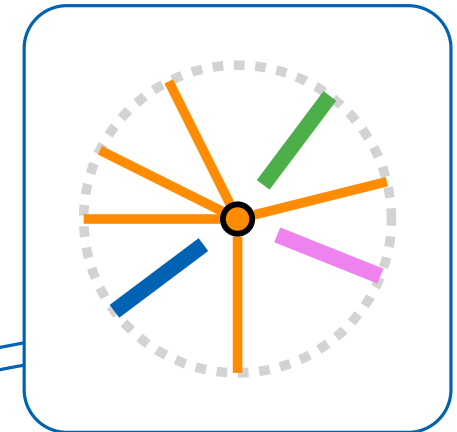
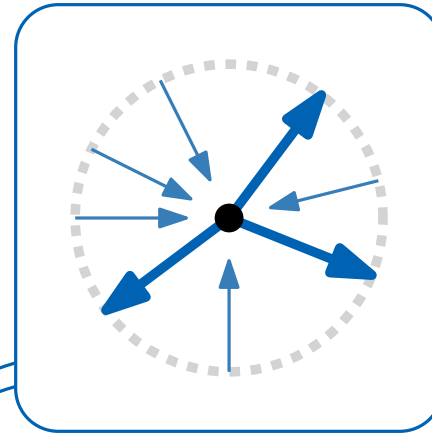
$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \geq \frac{1}{4} \text{mad}(G)$$

**... gives also an upper bound**

$$\text{mad}(G) = k$$

$$\implies \begin{array}{l} \text{orientation with} \\ \text{outdeg}(v) \leq k/2 + 1 \end{array}$$

$$\implies (k/2 + 2)\text{-local star partition}$$



## Comparison of variants

▷ For any graph  $G$  we have

$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \leq \text{pn}_u(G) \leq \text{pn}(G).$$

**A simple lower bound ...**

$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \geq \frac{1}{4} \text{mad}(G)$$

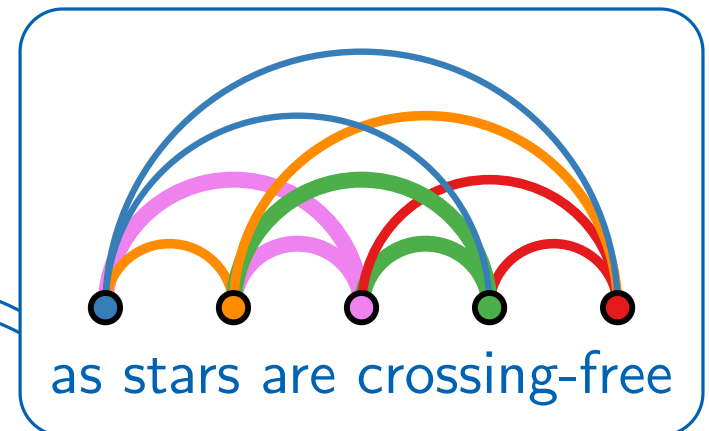
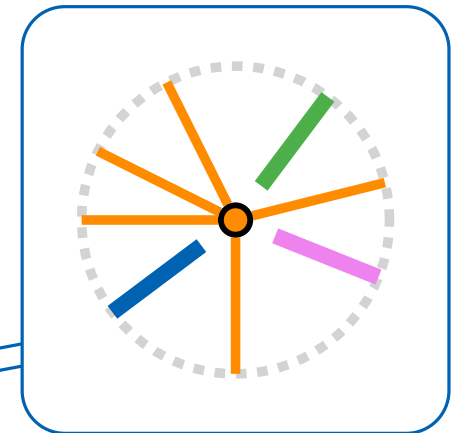
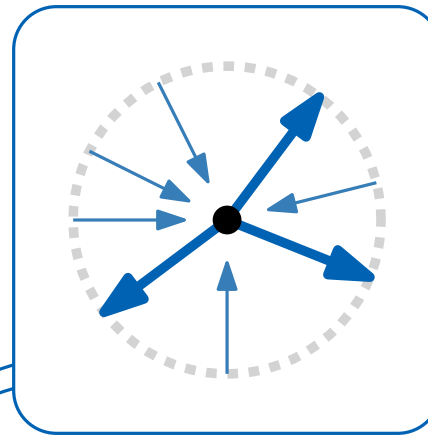
**... gives also an upper bound**

$$\text{mad}(G) = k$$

⇒ orientation with  
 $\text{outdeg}(v) \leq k/2 + 1$

⇒  $(k/2 + 2)$ -local star partition

$$\Rightarrow \text{pn}_\ell(G) \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{mad}(G) + 2$$



as stars are crossing-free

## Comparison of variants

▷ For any graph  $G$  we have

$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \leq \text{pn}_u(G) \leq \text{pn}(G).$$

**A simple lower bound ...**

$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \geq \frac{1}{4} \text{mad}(G)$$

**... gives also an upper bound**

$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{mad}(G) + 2$$



## Comparison of variants

▷ For any graph  $G$  we have

$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \leq \text{pn}_u(G) \leq \text{pn}(G).$$

**A simple lower bound ...**

$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \geq \frac{1}{4} \text{mad}(G)$$

**... gives also an upper bound**

$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{mad}(G) + 2$$

**... also for union page number**

$$\text{mad}(G) = k$$

$\implies k + 2$  star forests partition

$$\implies \text{pn}_u(G) \leq \text{mad}(G) + 2$$

## Comparison of variants

▷ For any graph  $G$  we have

$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \leq \text{pn}_u(G) \leq \text{pn}(G).$$

**A simple lower bound ...**

$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \geq \frac{1}{4} \text{mad}(G)$$

**... gives also an upper bound**

$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{mad}(G) + 2$$

**... also for union page number**

$$\text{mad}(G) = k$$

$\implies k + 2$  star forests partition

$$\implies \text{pn}_u(G) \leq \text{mad}(G) + 2$$

**Corollary.**

$$\text{pn}_u(G) \leq 4 \text{pn}_\ell(G) + 2$$

but there are  $n$ -vertex  
 $k$ -regular graphs with

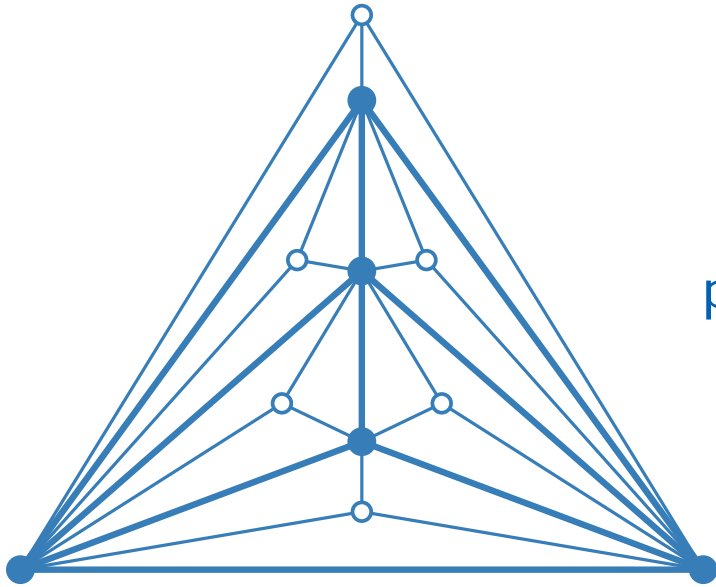
$$\text{pn}_u(G) \leq k + 2$$

and

$$\text{pn}(G) = \Omega\left(\sqrt{kn}^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{k}}\right)$$

*“local and union page numbers  
are tied to density,  
classical page number  
is tied to structure”*

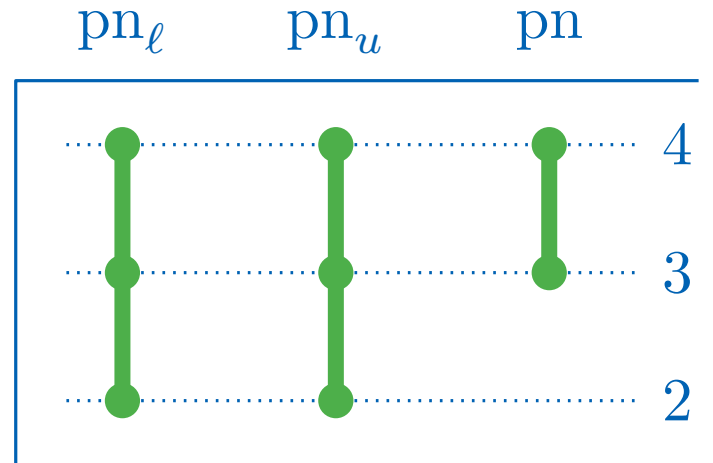
# Planar graphs



$pn(G) = 3$

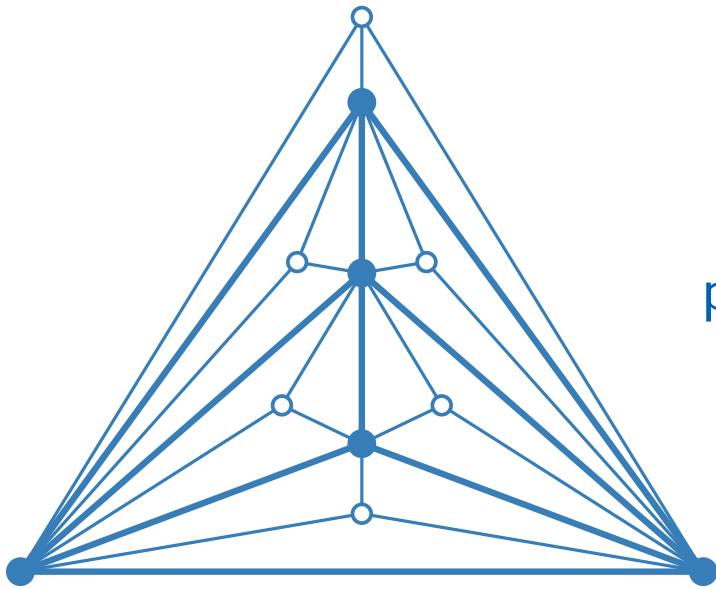
non-hamiltonian triangulation

max. within  
planar graphs

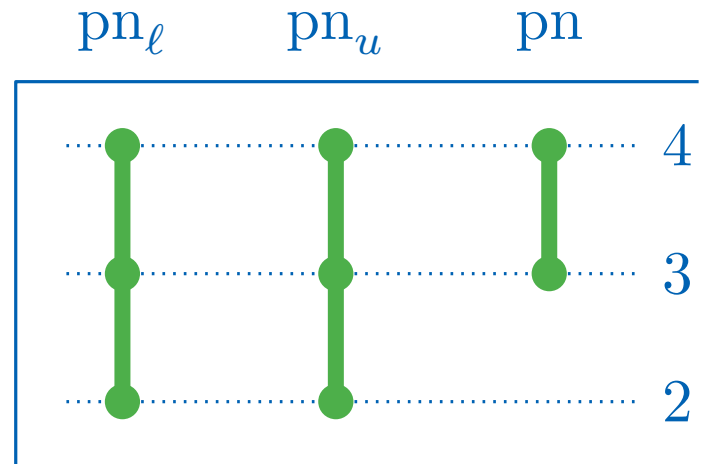


$$\frac{1}{4} \text{mad}(G) \leq pn_\ell(G) \leq pn_u(G)$$

# Planar graphs

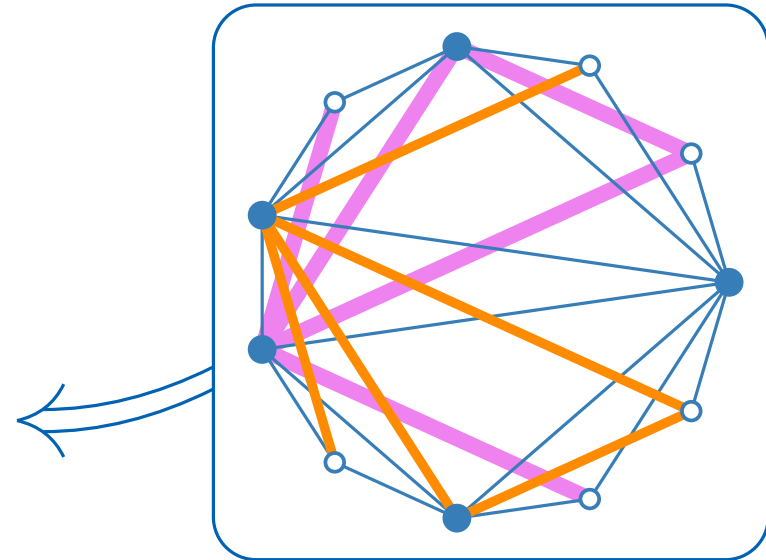
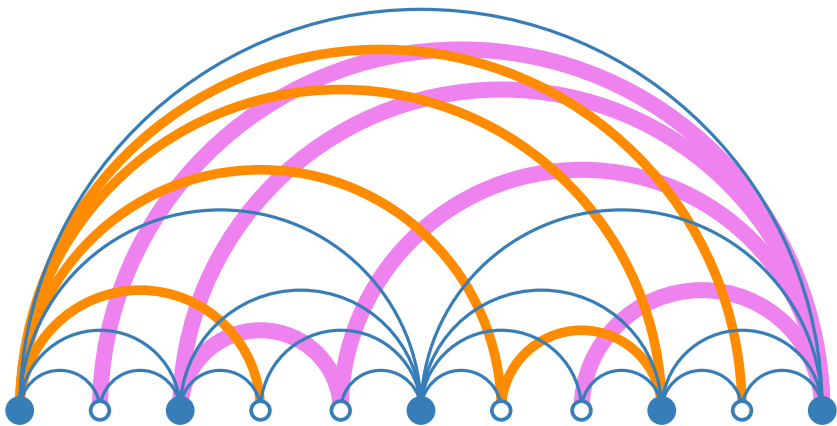


max. within  
planar graphs

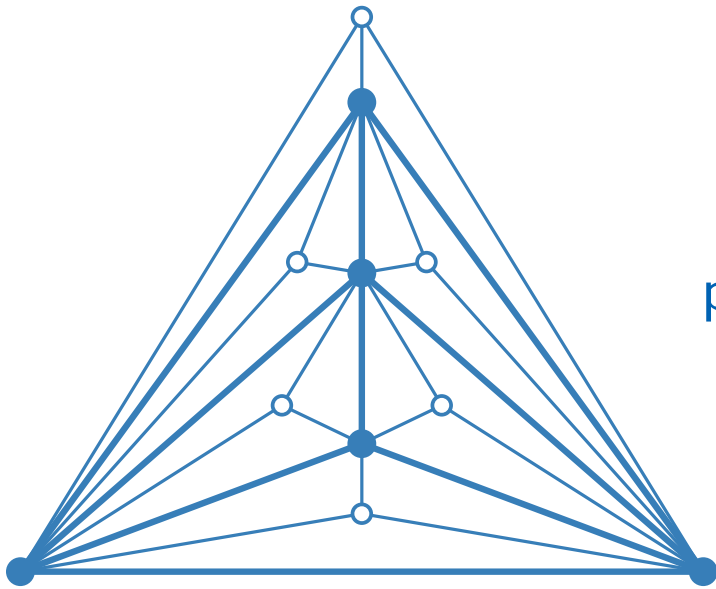


$$pn(G) = 3$$

$$pn_\ell(G) = pn_u(G) = 2$$



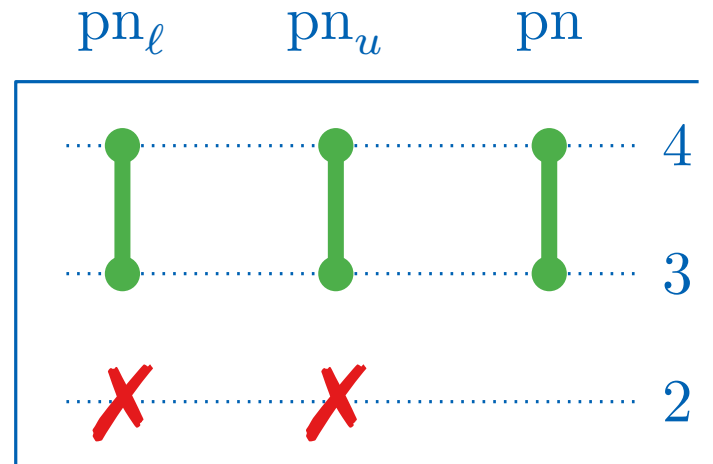
# Planar graphs



$$pn(G) = 3$$

$$pn_\ell(G) = pn_u(G) = 2$$

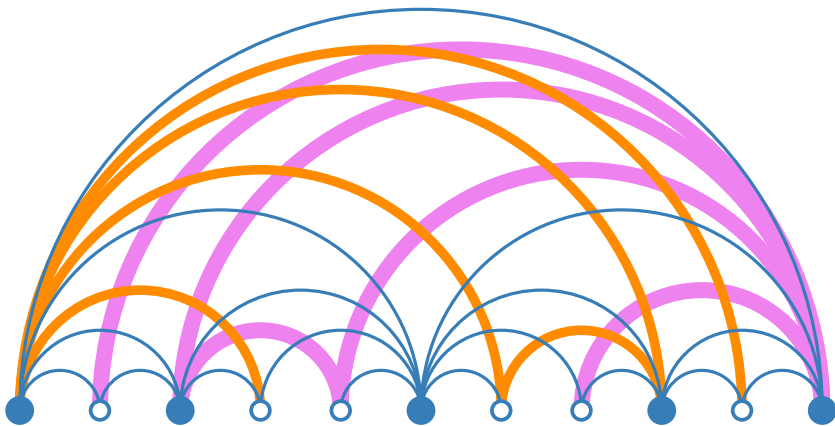
max. within  
planar graphs



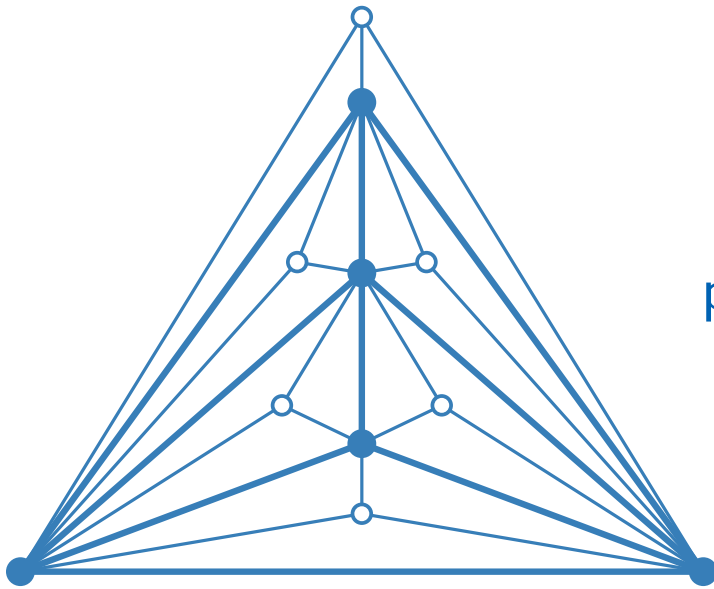
## Theorem.

there is a planar graph  $G$   
with

$$pn_u(G) \geq pn_\ell(G) \geq 3$$



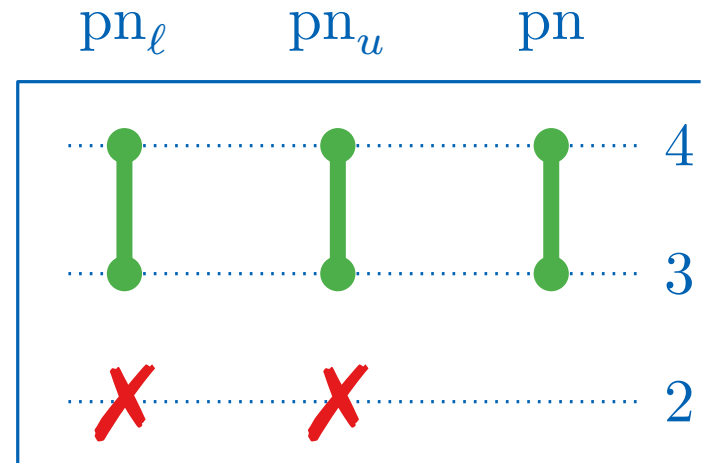
## Planar graphs



$$\text{pn}(G) = 3$$

$$\text{pn}_\ell(G) = \text{pn}_u(G) = 2$$

max. within  
planar graphs



$G$  planar

$\implies$  orientation with  
 $\text{outdeg}(v) \leq 3$

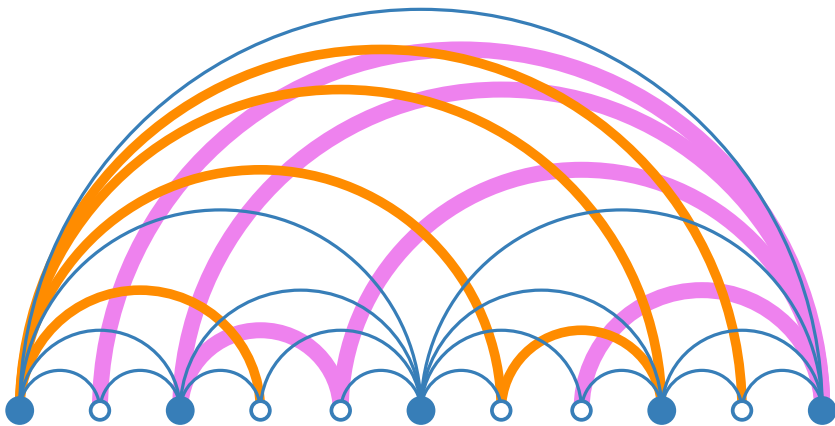
$\implies$  4-local star partition

$\implies \text{pn}_\ell(G) \leq 4$

$G$  planar

$\implies$  5 star forest partition

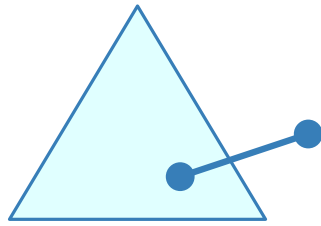
$\implies \text{pn}_u(G) \leq 5$



# $k$ -Trees

(graphs of treewidth  $k$ )

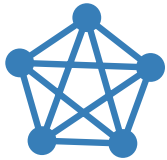
1-tree:



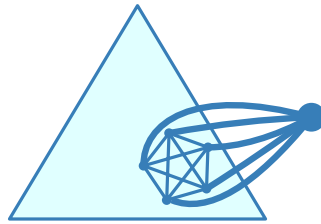
$K_1$

attach to  $K_1$

$k$ -tree:



or

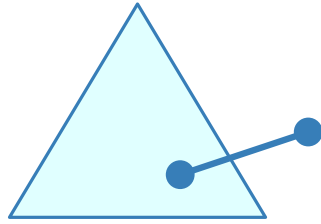


$K_k$

attach to  $K_k$

1-tree:

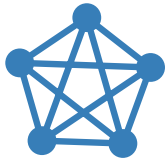
• or



$K_1$

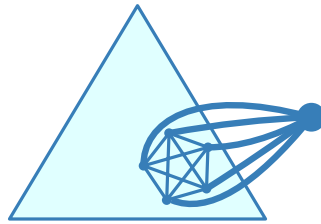
attach to  $K_1$

$k$ -tree:



$K_k$

or

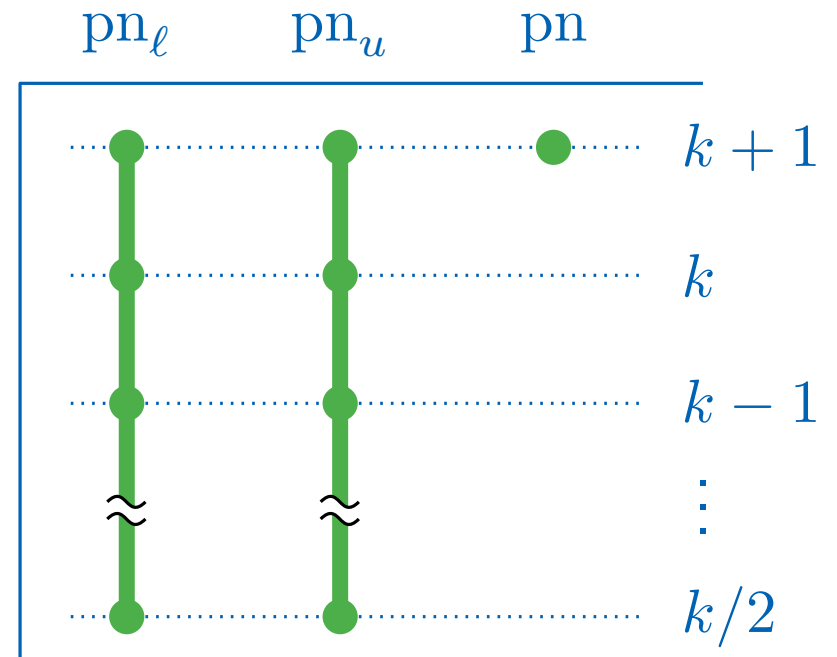


attach to  $K_k$

## $k$ -Trees

(graphs of treewidth  $k$ )

max. within  
 $k$ -trees



$$\frac{1}{4} \text{mad}(G) \leq \text{pn}_\ell(G) \leq \text{pn}_u(G)$$

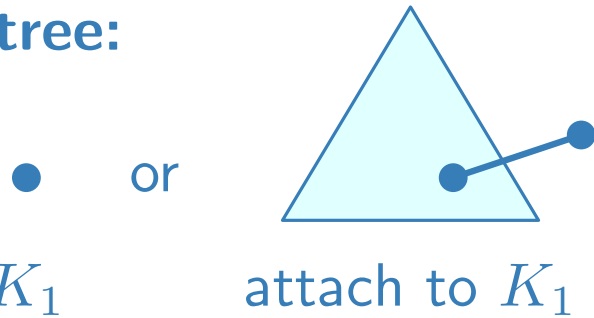
$$|E| \approx k|V| \implies \text{mad}(G) \approx 2k$$



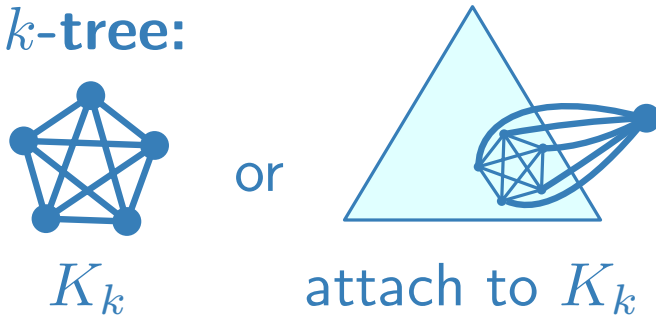
# $k$ -Trees

(graphs of treewidth  $k$ )

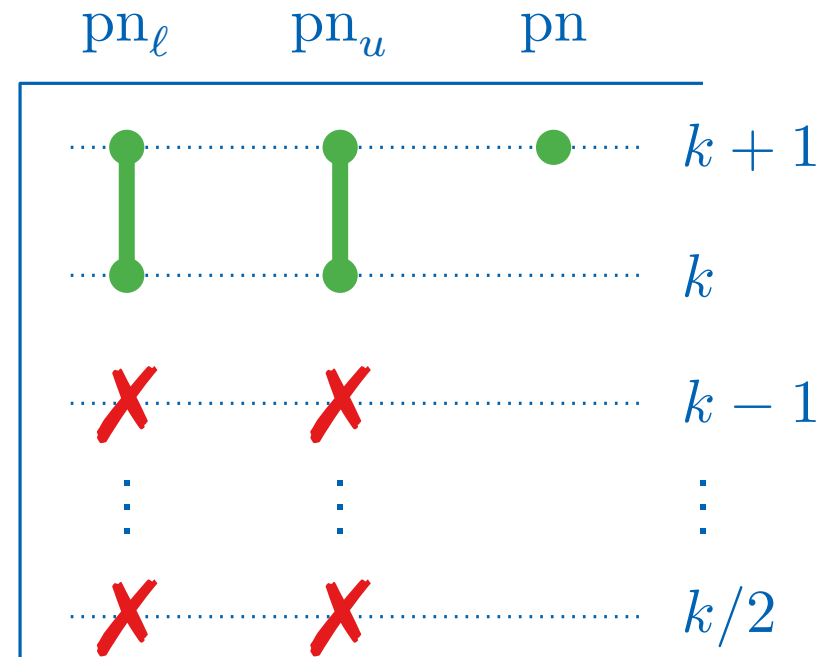
1-tree:



$k$ -tree:



max. within  
 $k$ -trees



## Theorem.

$\ell$ -local book embedding  
for every  $k$ -tree

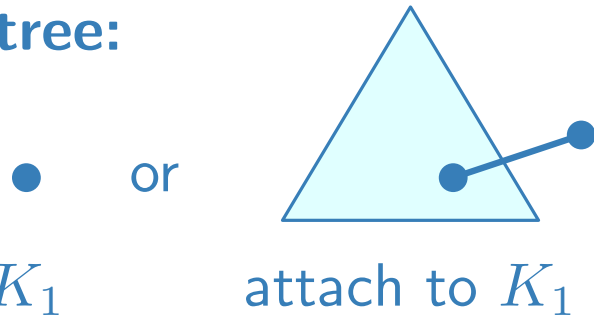


$\ell$ -local book embedding for every  
 $k$ -tree with a forest on each page

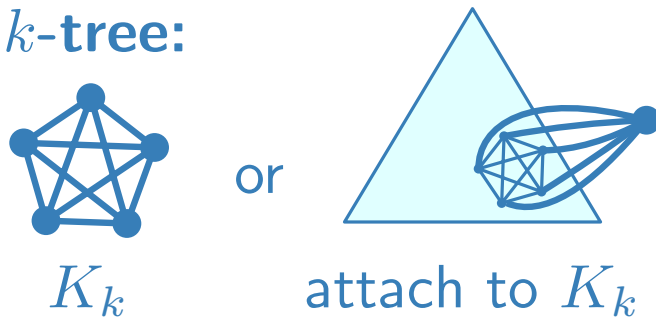
# $k$ -Trees

(graphs of treewidth  $k$ )

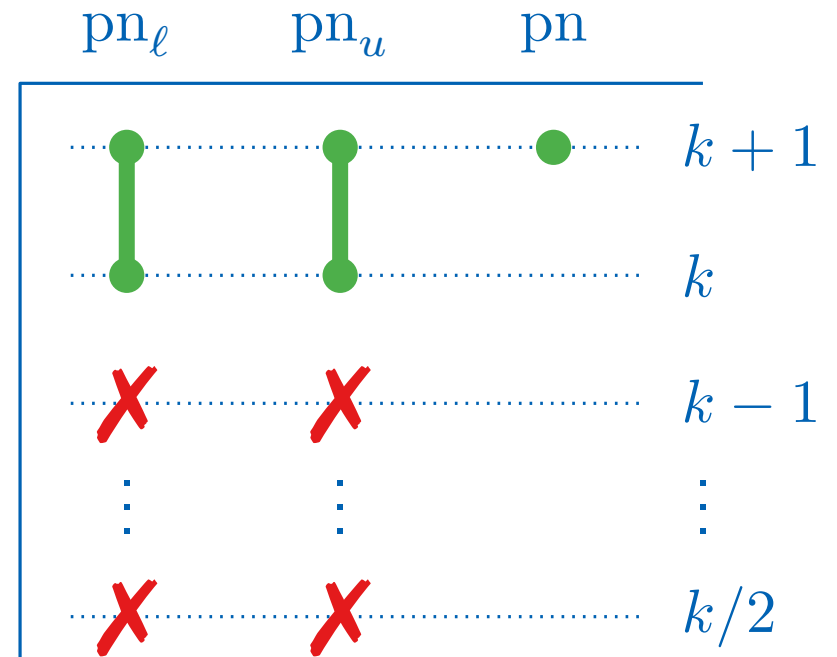
1-tree:



$k$ -tree:



max. within  $k$ -trees



$G$   $k$ -tree

- $\implies$  orientation with  $\text{outdeg}(v) \leq k$
- $\implies$   $(k + 1)$ -local star partition
- $\implies pn_\ell(G) \leq k + 1$

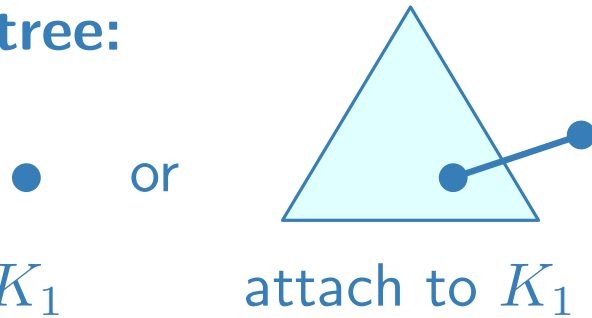
$G$   $k$ -tree

- $\implies k + 1$  star forest partition
- $\implies pn_u(G) \leq k + 1$

## $k$ -Trees

(graphs of treewidth  $k$ )

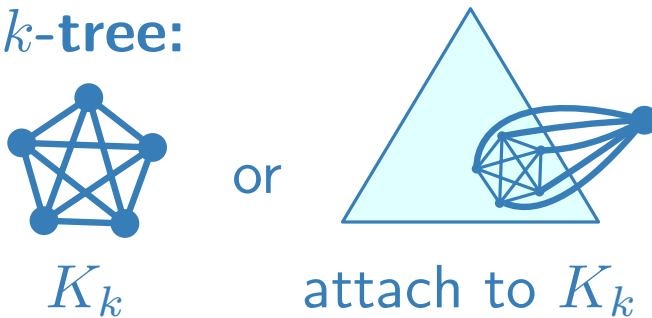
1-tree:



$K_1$

attach to  $K_1$

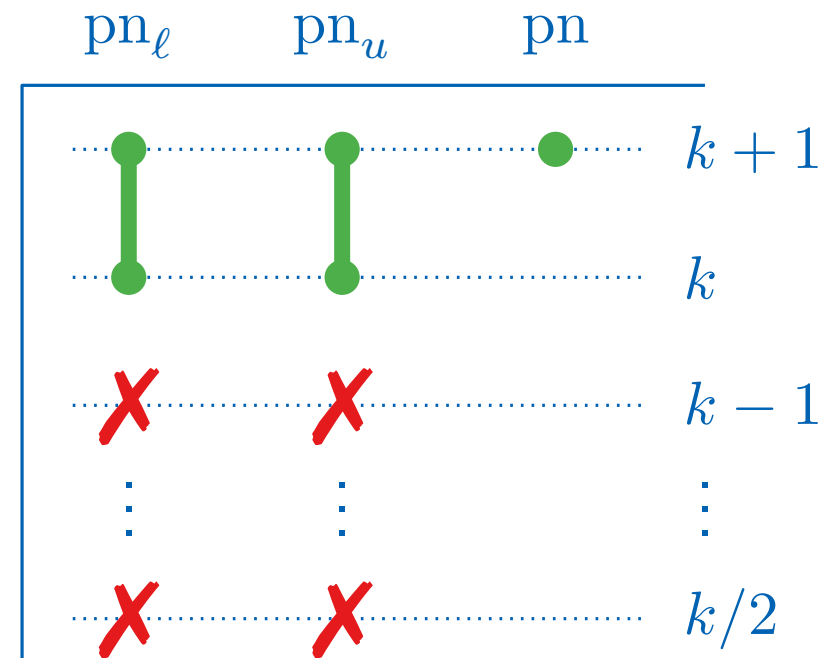
$k$ -tree:



$K_k$

attach to  $K_k$

max. within  
 $k$ -trees



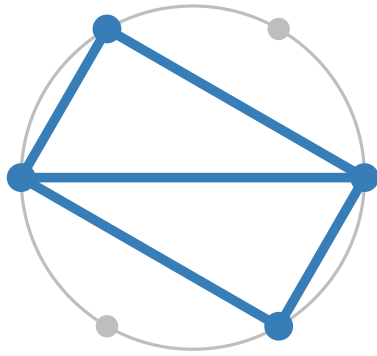
## A possible approach?

- ▷ consider the unique  $(k + 1)$ -coloring of  $G$
- ▷ then any two color classes induce a tree
  - $\rightsquigarrow k$  trees at each vertex
  - $\rightsquigarrow$  can be combined to  $k$  or  $k + 1$  forests

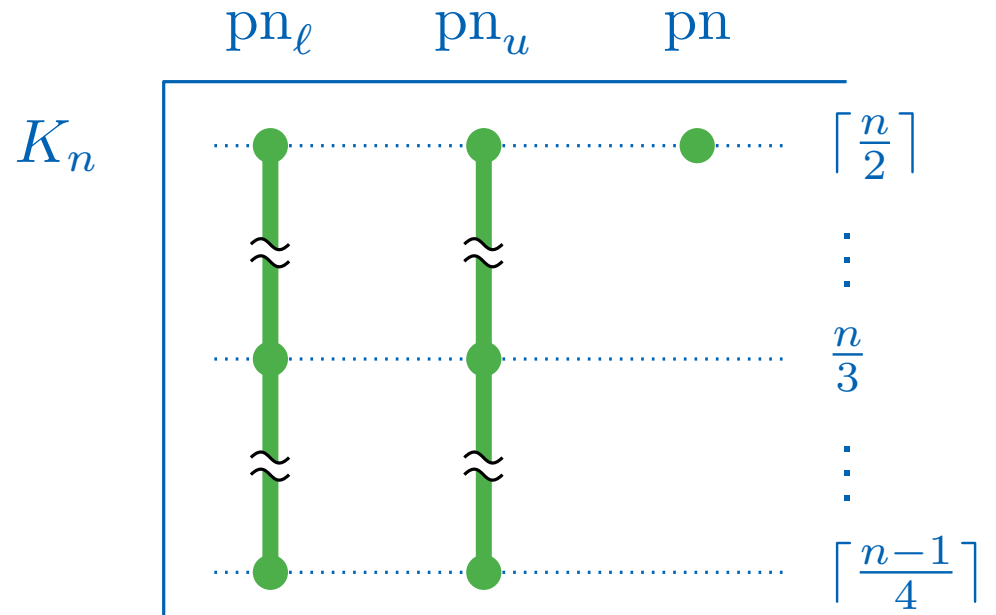
**Still open:**

Find the spine ordering!

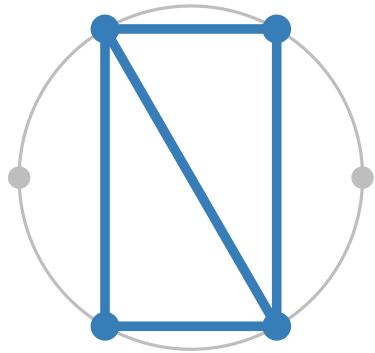
# Complete graphs



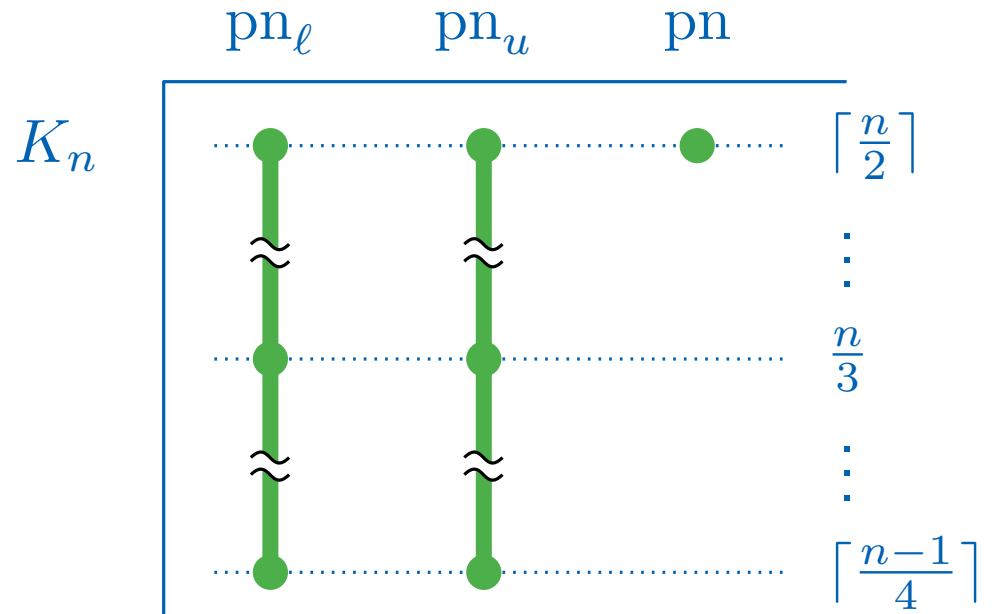
$$pn_\ell(K_6) = 2$$



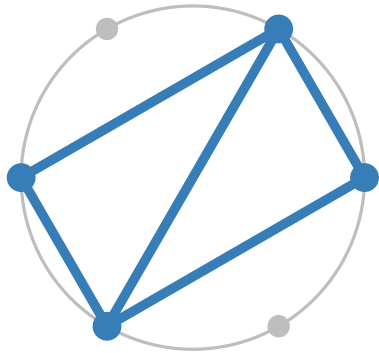
# Complete graphs



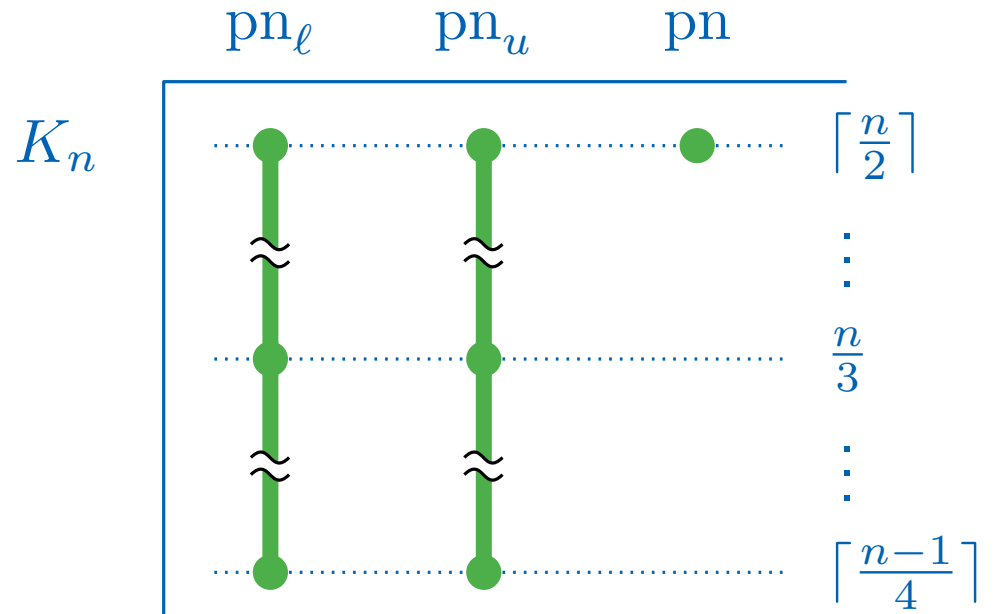
$$\text{pn}_\ell(K_6) = 2$$



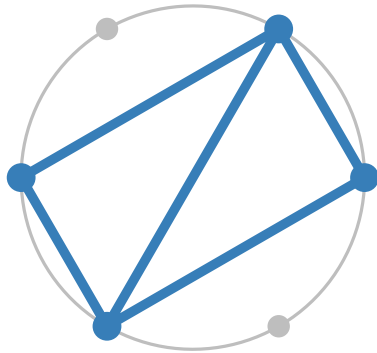
# Complete graphs



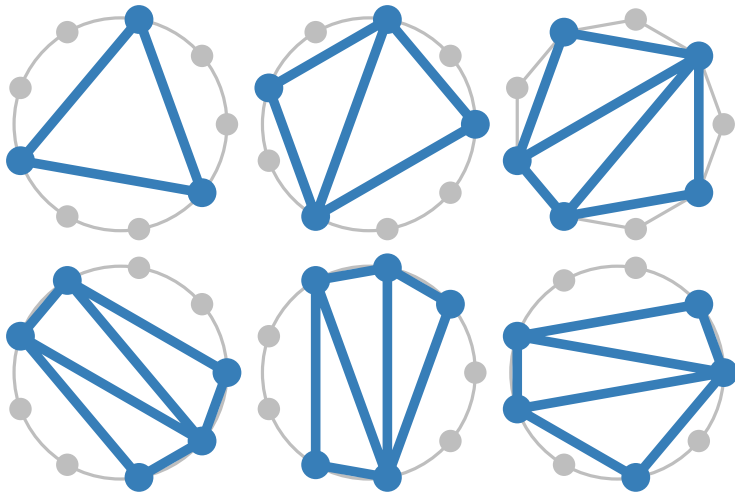
$$\text{pn}_\ell(K_6) = 2$$



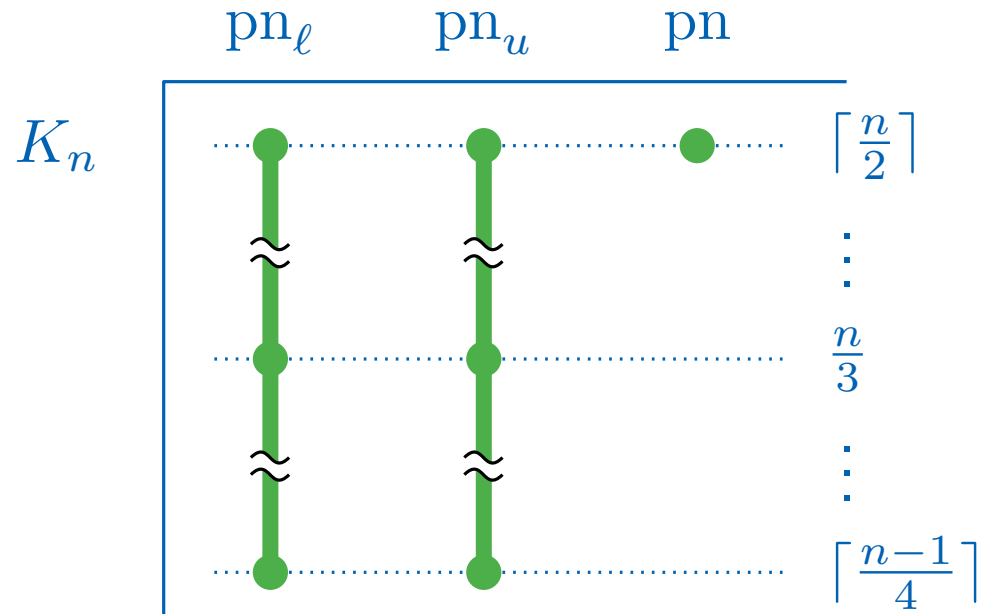
# Complete graphs



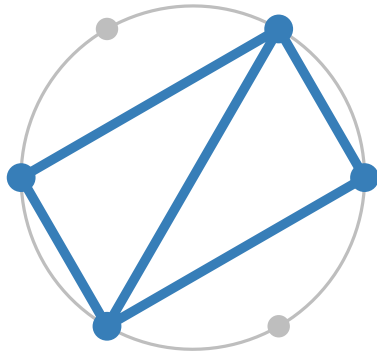
$$pn_\ell(K_6) = 2$$



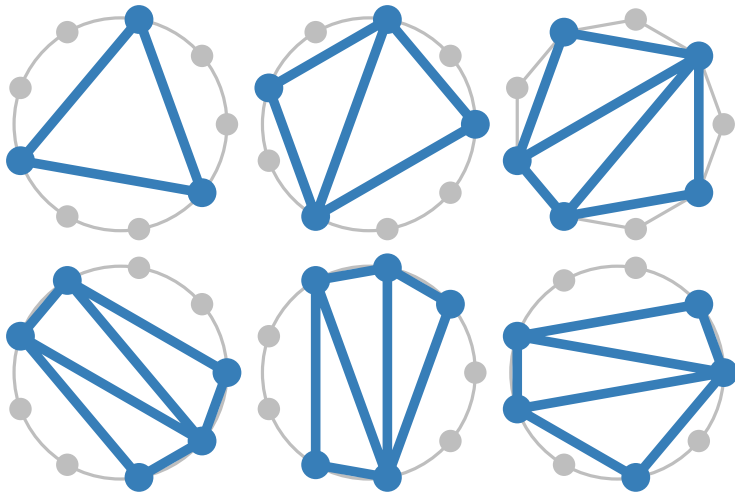
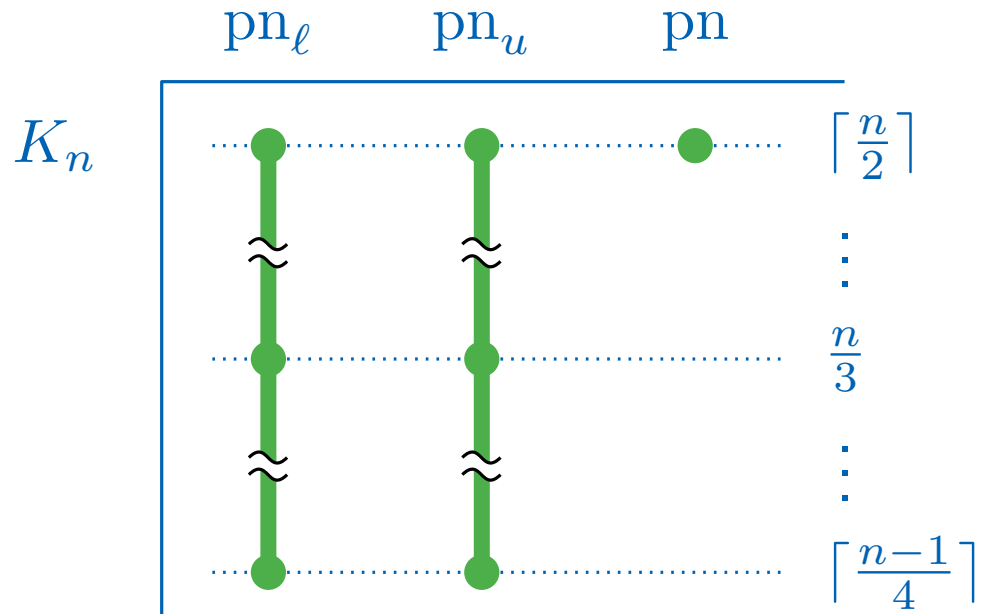
$$pn_\ell(K_9) = 3$$



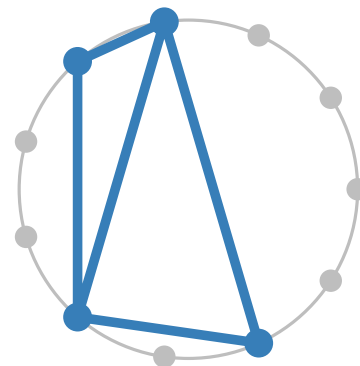
# Complete graphs



$$\text{pn}_\ell(K_6) = 2$$



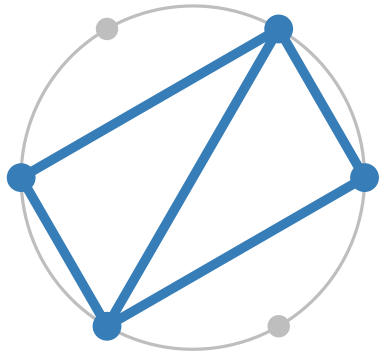
$$\text{pn}_\ell(K_9) = 3$$



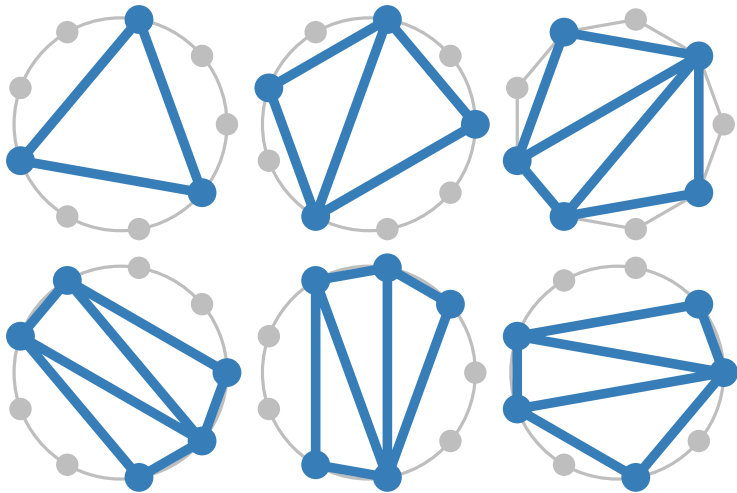
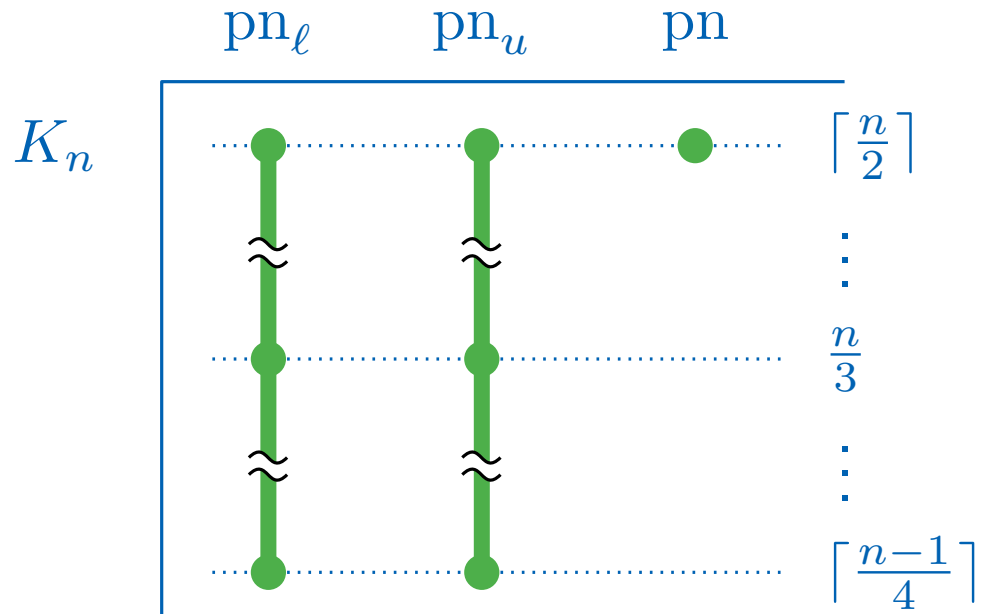
$$\text{pn}_\ell(K_{11}) = 4$$



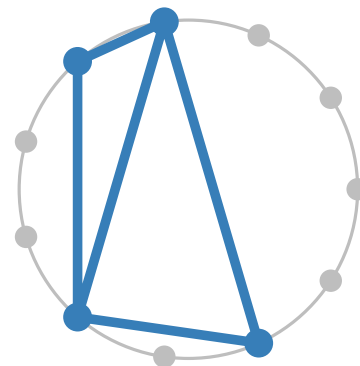
# Complete graphs



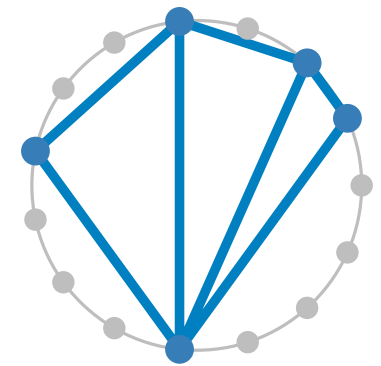
$$pn_\ell(K_6) = 2$$



$$pn_\ell(K_9) = 3$$

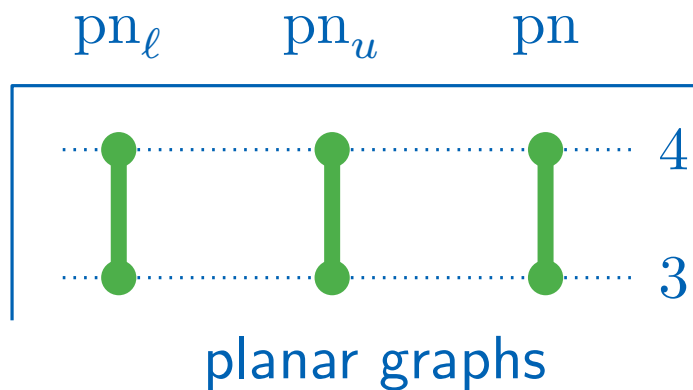
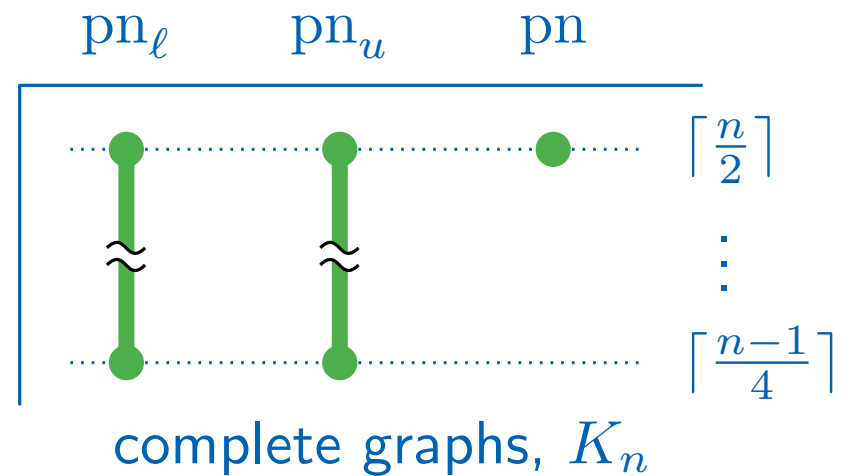
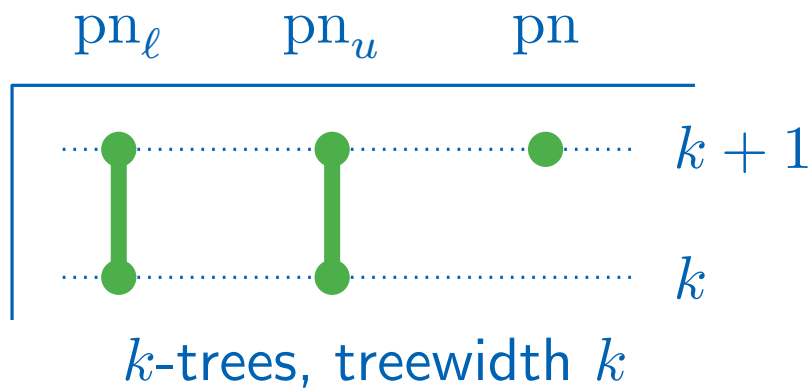


$$pn_\ell(K_{11}) = 4$$



$$pn_\ell(K_{15}) \leq 5$$

## Open problems



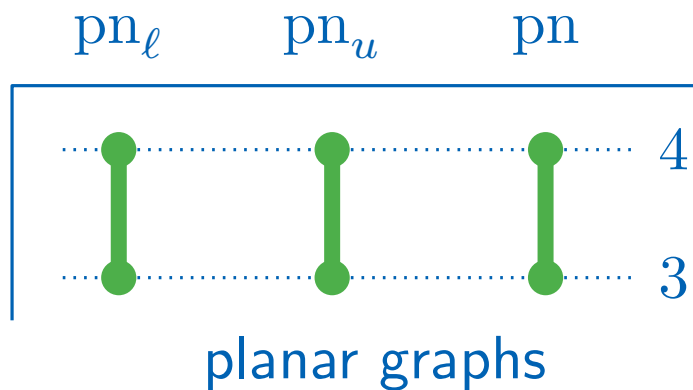
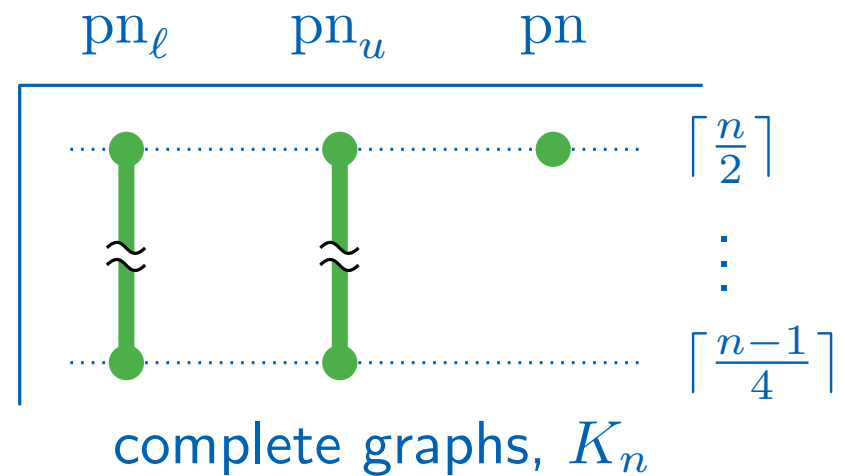
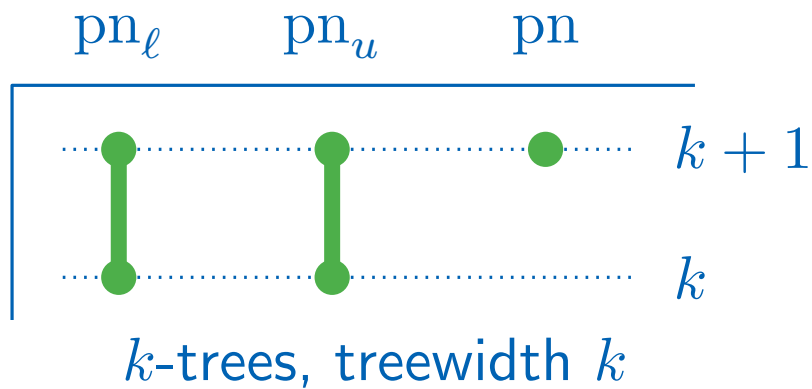
▷ computational complexity ?

▷  $K_{m,n}$  ?

▷ maximum  $pn_u(G)/pn_\ell(G)$  ?

▷ local and union queue numbers ?

## Open problems



**Thank you**

▷ computational complexity ?

▷  $K_{m,n}$  ?

▷ maximum  $pn_u(G)/pn_\ell(G)$  ?

▷ local and union queue numbers ?