A Compact Encoding of Rectangular Drawings with Edge Lengths

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SUMMARY A rectangular drawing is a plane drawing of a graph in which every face is a rectangle. Rectangular drawings have an application for floorplans, which may have a huge number of faces, so compact code to store the drawings is desired. The most compact code for rectangular drawings needs at most $4f − 4$ bits, where $f$ is the number of inner faces of the drawing.

In this paper we design a simple and compact code for grid rectangular drawings. The code needs $4f − 4 + f \lceil \log W \rceil + f \lceil \log H \rceil + o(f) + o(W) + o(H)$ bits, where $W$ and $H$ are the maximum width and the maximum height of inner faces, respectively. In this paper we design a simple and compact code for grid rectangular drawings. The code needs $4f − 4 + (f + 1) \lceil \log L \rceil + o(f) + o(L)$ bits for each grid rectangular drawing, where $L$ is the maximum length of edges in the drawing. Note that $L \leq \max \{W, H\}$ holds. Our encoding and decoding algorithms run in $O(f)$ time.

key words: graph, algorithm, encoding, rectangular drawing, grid rectangular drawing

1. Introduction

In this paper we study on a compact representation of a class of drawings. A rectangular drawing is a plane drawing of a graph in which every face, including the outer face, is a rectangle. Rectangular drawings have an application for floorplans [2], which may have a huge number of faces, so compact code to store the drawings is desired. For simplicity we assume that rectangular drawings have no vertex shared by four rectangles, as assumed in [3]–[5].

There are papers for compact encodings of rectangular drawings [3]–[5]. The most compact code needs at most $4f − 4$ bits [3], where $f$ is the number of inner faces of the drawing. The code stores only the graph structures of rectangular drawings, so the length of each edge is not encoded. A grid rectangular drawing is a rectangular drawing in which each vertex has integer coordinates. To store grid rectangular drawings, we need to store some information for lengths or coordinates. One can store a grid rectangular drawing by the code for rectangular drawings and the width and height of each inner face. Such a code needs $4f − 4 + f \lceil \log W \rceil + f \lceil \log H \rceil + o(f) + o(W) + o(H)$ bits, where $W$ and $H$ are the maximum width and the maximum height of inner faces, respectively.

In this paper we design a simple and compact code for grid rectangular drawings. The code needs at most $4f − 4 + (f + 1) \lceil \log L \rceil + o(f) + o(L)$ bits for each grid rectangular drawing, where $L$ is the maximum length of edges in the drawing. Note that $L \leq \max \{W, H\}$ holds and $L$ may much smaller than $W$ and $H$. Our encoding and decoding algorithms run in $O(f)$ time. Here we assume $\log L$ is less than the word size. Our encoding uses the encoding of [3] with appending information for edge lengths. For the paper to be self-contained we explain the encoding of [3] in our notation, which is conceptually simpler.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 gives some definitions. Section 3 explains the coding of [3] in our notation, then presents our encoding. Finally Sect. 4 is a conclusion.

2. Definition

The encoding of [3] first defines a numbering for inner faces of a rectangular drawing. Then remove each inner face following the numbering (See Fig. 2). On the removal of each face we store some information, which is enough to reconstruct the original drawing. In this section we explain the numbering.

A rectangle is rectilinear if it consists of only horizontal and vertical line segments. Let $R$ be a rectilinear rectangle. The upward ray of $R$ is the vertical half line with the bottom end point at the upper left corner of $R$. Similarly the
rightward ray of $R$ is the horizontal half line with the left end point at the lower right corner of $R$. The upper right area of $R$ is the area bounded by (1) the upward ray of $R$, (2) the upper horizontal line segment of $R$, (3) the right vertical line segment of $R$, and (4) the rightward ray of $R$.

Let $S$ be a set of rectilinear rectangles on a plane. A rectangle $R$ in $S$ is clear if the upper right area of $R$ intersect the proper inside of no other rectangle in $S$.

If the upward ray of a rectangle $R_B$ contains the right vertical line segment of a rectangle $R_U$, then we say $R_B$ is an upward predecessor of $R_B$. Intuitively we can remove $R_B$ only after removing $R_U$. Similarly, if the rightward ray of a rectangle $R_L$ contains the upper horizontal line segment of a rectangle $R_R$, then we say $R_L$ is a rightward predecessor of $R_R$. Intuitively we can remove $R_L$ only after removing $R_R$. A clear rectangle is ready if it has neither an upward predecessor nor a rightward predecessor.

We have the following lemma.

**Lemma 2.1:** Let $S$ be a set of non-overlapping rectilinear rectangles. $S$ has at least one ready rectangle.

**Proof.** Let $R$ be the rectangle with the highest lower left corner. If $S$ has two or more such rectangles then choose the rightmost one.

If $R$ is ready we are done. Otherwise, (1) $R$ has some rightward predecessor or (2) the proper inside of some rectangle intersects with the upper right area of $R$. Let $R'$ be the such rectangle with the highest lower left corner. If $S$ has two or more such rectangle then choose the rightmost one. Again $R'$ is located to the lower right of $R$.

Repeating this, we always find a ready rectangle. □

The removable rectangle of $S$ is the ready rectangle having the highest lower left corner. Thus any $S$ has a unique removable rectangle.

Let $D$ be a given rectangular drawing consisting of $f$ inner faces, and $S$ the set of rectangles corresponding to the inner faces of $D$. Remove the removable rectangle from $S$ one by one, and assign integers $1, 2, \ldots, f$ to the inner faces according to the ordering. See an example in Fig. 2. One can compute the numbering in $O(f)$ time by maintaining the list of ready rectangles.

Let $D$ be a given rectangular drawing and $D_i$ the subdrawing consisting of the inner faces assigned numbers $i, i+1, \ldots, f$. See Fig. 2.

A staircase is a sequence of alternating horizontal and vertical line segments which is $x$-monotone and $y$-monotone.

**Lemma 2.2:** The boundary of the outerface of each $D_1, D_2, \ldots, D_f$ consists of (1) a staircase, (2) the leftmost vertical line segment, and (3) the lowest horizontal line segment.

**Proof.** See an example in Fig. 2. We can prove by induction. □

Now we define the base height for each inner face in $D$. Let $R_i$ be the inner face in $D$ assigned number $i$.

If $i = f$ then the base height of $R_i$ is 0. Otherwise $i < f$ holds, and the $y$-coordinate of the lower horizontal line segment of $R_i$ is equal to the $y$-coordinate of some horizontal line segment on the boundary of the outerface of $D_{i+1}$. Suppose that the $y$-coordinate of the lower horizontal line segment of $R_i$ is equal to the $k$-th lowest horizontal line segment on the boundary of the outerface of $D_{i+1}$. Then the base height of $R_i$ is defined to be $k$. Intuitively $R_i$ is on the $k$-th step of the staircase of the boundary. See Fig. 3.

Next we define the type for each inner face. First introduce two dummy line segments into $D_i$: the vertical line segment with the bottom end at the upper left corner of $D_i$, and the horizontal line segment with the left end at the lower right corner of $D_i$. Now the upper left corner and the lower

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Fig. 2 An example of the removing sequence.

Fig. 3 An illustration for the base height.
right corner of any inner face $R_i$ in $D_i$ always has exactly three edges. The type of $R_i$ is uniquely defined as follows. See Fig. 4. Note that if $i = f$ then $R_i$ is always type 3.

**Type 0** The upper left corner of $R_i$ has no upward edge and the lower right corner of $R_i$ has no rightward edge in $D_i$.

**Type 1** The upper left corner of $R_i$ has no leftward edge and the lower right corner of $R_i$ has no rightward edge in $D_i$.

**Type 2** The upper left corner of $R_i$ has no upward edge and the lower right corner of $R_i$ has no downward edge in $D_i$.

**Type 3** The upper left corner of $R_i$ has no leftward edge and the lower right corner of $R_i$ has no downward edge in $D_i$.

Finally we define the **hands** of each inner face as follows.

If the upper left corner $v$ of $R$ has no leftward edge, then $R$ has the **upper hand** which is the common vertical line segment of (1) $R$ and (2) the face located to the left of $v$. If the lower right corner $v$ of $R_i$ has no downward edge, then $R_i$ has the **right hand** which is the common horizontal line segment of (1) $R_i$ and (2) the face located to the bottom of $v$. See examples in Fig. 5 and Table 1. The upper hands and the right hands are shown as thick lines in Fig. 5. If $R_i$ is type 0 then $R_i$ has no hands. In Table 1, base heights, types and the length of hands of inner faces of the grid rectangular drawing in Fig. 1 are shown.

### Table 1 Base heights, types and the length of hands for the grid rectangular drawing in Fig. 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>assigned number</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>type</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length of right hand</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length of upper hand</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

right corner of any inner face $R_i$ in $D_i$ always has exactly three edges. The type of $R_i$ is uniquely defined as follows. See Fig. 4. Note that if $i = f$ then $R_i$ is always type 3.

**Type 0** The upper left corner of $R_i$ has no upward edge and the lower right corner of $R_i$ has no rightward edge in $D_i$.

**Type 1** The upper left corner of $R_i$ has no leftward edge and the lower right corner of $R_i$ has no rightward edge in $D_i$.

**Type 2** The upper left corner of $R_i$ has no upward edge and the lower right corner of $R_i$ has no downward edge in $D_i$.

**Type 3** The upper left corner of $R_i$ has no leftward edge and the lower right corner of $R_i$ has no downward edge in $D_i$.

Finally we define the **hands** of each inner face as follows.

If the upper left corner $v$ of $R$ has no leftward edge, then $R$ has the **upper hand** which is the common vertical line segment of (1) $R$ and (2) the face located to the left of $v$. If the lower right corner $v$ of $R_i$ has no downward edge, then $R_i$ has the **right hand** which is the common horizontal line segment of (1) $R_i$ and (2) the face located to the bottom of $v$. See examples in Fig. 5 and Table 1. The upper hands and the right hands are shown as thick lines in Fig. 5. If $R_i$ is type 0 then $R_i$ has no hands. In Table 1, base heights, types and the length of hands of inner faces of the grid rectangular drawing in Fig. 1 are shown.

### 3. Encoding of Drawings with Lengths

Let $D$ be a given grid rectangular drawing. First we encode $f$ and $\lceil \log L \rceil$ by the gamma code [1], where $L$ is the maximum length of edges in the drawing. The gamma code for integer $i$ consists of the binary representation $B_i$ of $i$ appending the string of $|B_i| - 1$ zeros as the prefix. For instance the gamma code of 9 is 0001001. Thus the code for positive integer $i$ needs at most $2\lceil \log(i + 1) \rceil - 1$ bits. Then we remove each inner face in the order defined in Sect. 2. On the removal of each inner face $R_i$ we encode (i) the base height of $R_i$, (ii) the type of $R_i$ and (iii) the length of the hands.

Now we show those are enough information to reconstruct the original drawing $D$. Note that by only (i) and (ii) we can encode rectangular drawings (without lengths) [3].

Let $R_i$ be an inner face in $D$ assigned number $i$. If $i = f$ then we can easily reconstruct $D_f$, since it is just one rectangle and its height and width equal to the length of the upper hand and the right hand. Otherwise $i < f$ holds, and assume we have $D_{i+1}$. We can reconstruct $D_{i}$ by suitably introducing $R_i$ into $D_{i+1}$, as follows. We show just one case, since other cases are similar. Assume $D_{i+1}$ is shown in Fig. 6(a). Since we know the base height of $R_i$, say 2, we can find the horizontal line segment of $D_{i+1}$ on which we are going to introduce $R_i$. We also know the type of $R_i$, say 3. Hence, we can append $R_i$ as shown in Fig. 6(b). If we append $R_i$ so that $R_i$ has some upward predecessor $R_{i+1}$, as shown in Fig. 6(c), then $R_i$ is not removable in $D_i$ and it contradicts to the assignment of the number $i$ to $R_i$. Thus $R_i$ has no upward predecessor. Similarly $R_i$ has no rightward predecessor. Thus the only choice to append $R_i$ is as in Fig. 6(b). Since we also know the length of hands we can suitably append $R_i$ into $D_{i+1}$ to reconstruct $D_i$. Thus we can reconstruct $D_f, D_{f-1}, \ldots, D_1 = D$.

Now we estimate the length of (i).

**Lemma 3.1:** One can encode the base heights of inner faces into a binary string of length at most $2(f - 1)$.

**Proof.** Let $D$ be a grid rectangular drawing, and $R_1, R_2, \ldots, R_f$ the inner faces in $D$ in the order defined in Sect. 2. Now we encode the base heights of inner faces. We can observe that (1) the base height of $R_1$ is always 0, (2) the base height of $R_i$ is either 0 or 1, and (3) the difference $d_i$ of the two consecutive base heights, namely the base height of $R_i$ minus the base height of $R_{i-1}$, is either $-1$ or 0 or positive integer. We are going to encode only these differences.

We encode $-1$ as 1, 0 as 01, 1 as 001, 2 as 0001, ... . That is, the code of the difference $d_i$ is the unary code of $d_i + 2$. Note that $d_i + 2$ is always a positive integer. We encode the base heights of inner faces as the sequence of the differences encoded by the above method. Suppose $(d_{f-1}, d_{f-2}, \ldots, d_1)$
Lemma 3.2: One can encode the lengths of hands into a binary string of length at most \((f + 1)\lceil \log L \rceil\).

Proof. Since the length of a hand is a positive integer, say \(k\), we encode it with binary code of \(k - 1\). Thus we need \(\lceil \log L \rceil\) bits for a hand. Now we show that the number of hands is at most \(f + 1\). Assume \(D_{i+1}\) has \(k\) steps. If \(R_i\) is type 1 or 2 then \(D_i\) has \(k\) steps. If \(R_i\) is type 0 then \(D_i\) has \(k - 1\) steps. If \(R_i\) is type 3, then \(D_i\) has \(k + 1\) steps. The number of hands in \(D_i\) is always two. Thus the number of type 0 rectangles equals the number of type 3 rectangles (excluding \(R_f\)). Each type 0 rectangle has no hand, each type 1 or 2 rectangle has one hand, and each type 3 rectangle has two hands. Thus we need one hand for each rectangle (excluding \(R_f\)) on average, and \(R_f\) has two hands. Thus the number of hands is always \(f + 1\). \(\square\)

Now we estimate the length of our code. (1) We need \(2f - 2\) bits to encode the sequence of the base heights of outer faces by Lemma 3.1. (2) We need \(2f - 2\) bits to encode the types of inner faces excluding \(R_f\). Each type needs 2 bits and \(R_f\) is always type 3 so we need not encode it. (3) We need at most \((f + 1)\lceil \log L \rceil\) bits to encode the lengths of the hands by Lemma 3.2. We also need to store \(f\) and \(\lceil \log L \rceil\). We store \(f\) and \(\lceil \log L \rceil\) in gamma code [1], which need \(2\lceil \log (f + 1) \rceil + 2\lceil \log (\lceil \log L \rceil + 1) \rceil - 2\) bits.

We have the following theorem.

Theorem 3.3: One can encode a grid rectangular drawing into a binary string of length at most \(4f - 4 + (f + 1)\lceil \log L \rceil + o(f) + o(L)\).

With a suitable data structure the encoding and decoding run in \(O(f)\) time. Here we assume \(\lceil \log L \rceil\) is less than the word size.

By maintaining the list of ready rectangles, we can encode in \(O(f)\) time.

Now we explain our decoding. To introduce each inner face \(R_i\) to \(D_{i+1}\), we need to find the step to which we put \(R_i\). These can be done by maintaining the list of horizontal line segments of the outer face. Since we know the difference \(d_i\) between the two base heights of \(R_i\) and \(R_{i+1}\), the step to which we put \(R_i\) can be found in \(O(d_i)\) time using the list. The total time to find the steps is \(O(f)\). Proof is similar to the proof of Lemma 3.1.

We have the following theorem.

Theorem 3.4: Our encoding and decoding algorithms run in \(O(f)\) time.

4. Conclusion

In this paper we have designed a simple code for grid rectangular drawings. The code needs at most \(4f - 4 + (f + 1)\lceil \log L \rceil + o(f) + o(L)\) bits, where \(f\) is the number of inner faces, and \(L\) is the maximum lengths of edges in the drawing. Both encoding and decoding run in \(O(f)\) time.

References


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