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The local crossing number of a drawing of a graph is the largest number of crossings in any edge of the drawing. In a rectilinear drawing of a graph, the vertices are points in the plane in general position and the edges are drawn as line segments. The rectilinear local crossing number of a graph  $G$ , denoted  $\overline{\text{lcr}}(G)$ , is the minimum local crossing number over all rectilinear drawings of  $G$ .

In this talk, we present recent results when  $G$  is a complete graph or a bipartite complete graph. In particular, the parameter  $\overline{\text{lcr}}(G)$  is completely determined for all complete graphs and for all complete bipartite graphs with one class having at most 4 vertices.

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