

# Fair Group Summarization with Graph Patterns

Hanchao Ma\*, Sheng Guan\*, Mengying Wang\*, Qi Song<sup>†</sup> and Yinghui Wu\*

\*Case Western Reserve University

<sup>†</sup>University of Science and Technology of China

{hxm382,sxg967, mxw767, yxw1650}@case.edu

qisong09@ustc.edu.cn

**Abstract**—Given a set of node groups in a graph (e.g., gender or race groups), how to succinctly summarize their neighbors, and meanwhile ensure a “fair” representation to mitigate under- or over-representation of a certain group? We propose a novel framework to compute concise summaries of node groups with fairness guarantees. (1) We introduce a pattern-correction structure called  $r$ -summaries. An  $r$ -summary uses a graph pattern set to specify representative nodes and their connectivity patterns, and an auxiliary edge correction set to losslessly describe their  $r$ -hop neighbors. (2) We formulate the fair group summarization problem, which is to compute an  $r$ -summary that can select and accurately describe high quality nodes and their neighbors with small edge corrections, and meanwhile guarantee a desirable coverage for each group. The need for generating such summaries is evident in social recommendation, healthcare and graph search. We show that the problem is  $\Sigma_2^P$ -complete with the verification problem already NP-complete. (3) We present approximation algorithms that can generate  $r$ -summaries with (a) guaranteed quality and coverage properties, and (b) relative approximations on optimal edge correction costs. For large groups, we introduce an efficient algorithm that interleaves node selection and localized pattern discovery to reduce unnecessary computation. In addition, we introduce an algorithm to incrementally maintain the  $r$ -summaries over dynamic graphs with evolving edges. Using real-world data, we experimentally verify the efficiency and effectiveness of our algorithms to compute and maintain  $r$ -summaries, and verify their applications.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Graph summarization has been used to support large-scale graph analysis [27]. Given a graph  $G$ , it is to generate compact summary structures  $\mathcal{S}$  that (approximately) represent  $G$  that also preserves certain properties with queryable structures. A common practice is to follow Minimum Description Length (MDL) principle, which aims to minimize the size of summaries and the corresponding description length of the graph. This is often implemented by frequent pattern mining [47] in favor of subgraphs with a high compression rate, to support downstream tasks such as graph search [30], community detection [7] or influence analysis [25].

Emerging graph analysis with fairness requirements [38], [40], nevertheless, poses new challenges. A common scenario interprets fairness as group coverage constraints [45], [18], [33], [29]. Given a set of node groups, it is desirable to (1) select and concisely describe a set of representative nodes with desirable quality from each group, and (2) ensure a satisfactory “coverage” of each group to prevent under- or over-presentation of certain groups. In practice, such groups may refer to vulnerable social determined by groups e.g., gender, race or professions [14], relevant yet under-represented

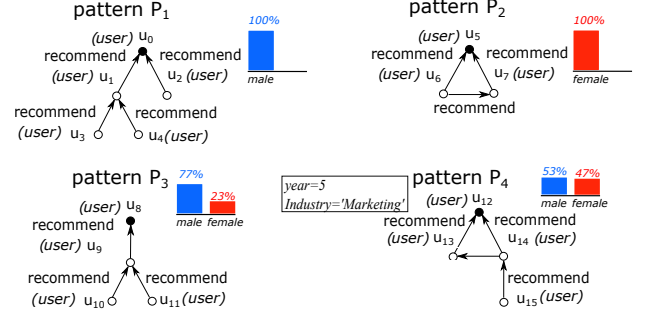


Fig. 1. Summarizing Social Connections in Talent Search.

topics [3], recommendations [16], or designated columns for query benchmarking [5]. Consider the following scenarios.

**Example 1: [Talent Search].** Consider a real-world social network  $G$  [16] where each node in  $G$  denotes a user with attributes such as *title* and *skill*. Each edge indicates a recommendation (recommend) between users. We illustrate two most frequent subgraph patterns  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  (illustrated in Fig. 1), which are separately mined from sub-networks of  $G$  that are induced by male-only and female-only users, respectively. They interestingly demonstrate that male and female professional users in general have quite different social connectivity patterns. For example, female professions may favor more active interactions in a small social community (dual networks or “inner circles”), while male users benefit from “high centrality” patterns, as also observed in [48].

A recruiter wants to explore  $G$  to promote talent search with “equal opportunity” [16], for which a set of candidates with balanced gender distribution are preferred. She may also want to understand the social connections of these candidates to improve talent search. Neither  $P_1$  or  $P_2$  satisfies such requirement due to their bias to a specific gender. A desirable summary structure with graph patterns should draw almost equal number of male and female users, and describe their neighborhood via graph pattern matching as accurately as possible, to guide the talent search.  $\square$

One may consider summarization with frequent subgraphs. However, this may lead to a “skewed” distribution towards majority groups, leading to biased analysis. Another option is to “diversify” these patterns to cover different nodes. Nevertheless, it is not easy to ensure coverage for each group.

**Example 2:** Consider a graph pattern  $P_3$  in Fig. 1 computed via frequent pattern mining [11], which is among the ones with the highest support. It indeed covers a large population

of the groups. Nevertheless, the users that match  $u_8$  come with a biased gender distribution of 77% male and 23% of female. This is close to the actual distribution of the gender groups in  $G$ . It suggests that frequent patterns are sensitive to the skewed gender distribution and over-present the majority groups. Patterns like  $P_3$ , if suggested as queries, may lead to both biased search results towards male candidates, but also suggest biased understanding of how talented candidates benefit from social patterns (e.g., “high centrality” only).  $\square$

**Example 3: [Pandemic Analysis].** In a real-world pandemic spreading network [1], each node denotes a citizen with personal information such as *age groups*, *gender* and (*infectious*) *history*. Each edge represents routine close contact (contact) between two citizens [50]. Given a budget  $k$  of vaccines, a policy maker will need to choose  $n$  citizens as “seed” set to apply the vaccines to control the expected spread of the pandemic following the network. That is, she wants to select  $k$  nodes that may maximize the spread of the pandemic if no vaccine is given, under a (monotonic submodular) influence maximization function [50] (group immunization). Meanwhile, she wants to investigate the impact of different age distribution to the spread by enforcing configurable coverage constraints to different age groups of the seed set, and to extract their common social connection to better understand the propagation mechanism. Existing frequent pattern discovery and graph summarization methods cannot be used to find summary structures that meanwhile satisfy the configurable coverage requirement over age groups.  $\square$

The above examples call for effective graph summary structures that can *simultaneously* support (1) *selection* of a set of high-quality nodes from groups of interests, with guaranteed group coverage that are configurable by users, and (2) *losslessly summarize* their neighbors, with small “reconstruction” effort. The problem has a general form below.

- **Input:** A graph  $G$ , a set of groups  $\mathcal{V}$  of the same type of nodes in  $G$ , where each group  $P_i \in \mathcal{V}$  is associated with a range  $[l_i, u_i]$  (a pair of integers where  $l_i \leq u_i \leq |P_i|$ ), denoting required coverage;
- **Output:** a summary structure  $\mathcal{S}$  with graph patterns that (1) selects (“cover”)  $n_i$  nodes from each group  $V_i \in \mathcal{V}$  via graph pattern matching, such that  $n_i$  is in  $[l_i, u_i]$ , (2) the covered nodes maximize a monotone submodular utility function  $F$ , and (3) provides auxiliary structure that can losslessly reconstruct the neighbors of the selected nodes.

**Example 4:** A better summary structure may present pattern  $P_4$ , which “integrates” high centrality and a circle social structure, with informative selection criteria on “work experience” and “industry”. This pattern leads to a proper selection of 53% males and 47% females, identified by the pattern node  $u_{12}$ .  $\square$

Although desirable, *how to characterize and efficiently compute such summaries for configurable utility function and coverage requirements over groups?*

**Contributions.** This paper investigates group summarization

with graph patterns with fairness constraints. We characterize the group fairness as a set of coverage constraints defined on individual groups. We introduce feasible algorithms to compute and maintain summaries with guarantees on user-defined quality and coverage constraints.

(1) We introduce *r-summaries*, a class of “pattern-correction” structures to summarize node groups in graphs (Section II). An *r*-summary has a set of graph patterns with a designated node type, and a set of edge corrections to guide the reconstruction of neighborhood nodes and edges up to *r*-hop, for each node that is “covered” by the summary structure.

(2) We introduce quality measures for an *r*-summary, in terms of conciseness, coverage properties and utility of the nodes (Section III). Based on these quality measures, we formalize the problem of *graph summarization with group fairness* (denoted as FGS) as a min-max optimization problem. Given a group  $\mathcal{V}$ , our goal is to compute an *r*-summary with  $k$  patterns that selects  $n$  nodes in  $\mathcal{V}$  that satisfies the coverage constraints, minimizes correction cost, and maximizes the utility.

We establish the hardness result for FGS. We show that it is already NP-complete to verify if a summary structure is an *r*-summary for a group  $\mathcal{V}$ , and provide procedures for the verification problem. We further show that FGS is in general  $\Sigma_2^P$ -complete, by establishing a connection to graph reconstruction problem, a known  $\Sigma_2^P$ -complete problem. Here  $\Sigma_2^P$  refers to the class of problems solvable in NP with an oracle for an NP-complete problem.

(3) We introduce an approximation scheme for FGS (Section IV). We represent the min-max form of FGS into a bi-level optimization problem, and use a “select-and-summarize” strategy to compute *r*-summaries with small accumulated cost at node level, all subject to coverage constraints. We show that this ensures a *relative optimality guarantees* in the form of  $(\frac{1}{2}, \ln(n))$ -approximation, which computes *r*-summaries that can (a) approximate optimal node set with  $\frac{1}{2}$  ratio, and (b) simultaneously achieves  $\ln(n)$ -approximation of optimal correction cost for the *fixed* node selection. This is a “weaker” form of global approximation guarantee, yet produces desirable summary structures given the guaranteed node quality, coverage requirement, and small accumulated cost that bounds the actual reconstruction cost.

Specifying the approximation scheme, we introduce (1) approximations for FGS with bounded number of patterns (Section V), and (2) an efficient online algorithm that interleaves node selection and summary generation, with a matching guarantee of  $(\frac{1}{4}, \ln(n) - \frac{1}{k})$ , when  $\mathcal{V}$  is large (Section VI). These results provide flexible summarization strategies.

(4) We further develop an incremental algorithm to maintain *r*-summaries upon the arrival of new edges to the groups (Section VII). We incrementalize the computation of the node selection and summarization. Instead of rediscovering new patterns from scratch, we perform an efficient swapping strategy to control the number of *r*-summaries for conciseness.

(5) Using real-life graphs, we verify the effectiveness and

efficiency of our algorithms (Section VIII). Our algorithms can generate summaries with both desired quality and a small amount of edge corrections in covering designated groups. These algorithms are also feasible. For example, it takes up to 400 seconds to generate summaries in real-life graphs with 5 million nodes and 45 million edges. Our case analysis also verifies their applications in supporting talent search and query processing under fair constraints.

**Related Work.** We categorize the related work as follows.

*Graph summarization.* Graph summarization has been studied with various optimization goals (see [27] for a survey). Most approaches follow minimum description length (MDL) principle to discover (pre-defined) structural patterns that lead to high compression rate of large graphs [27], [24], [9], [31], [43], leveraging frequent subgraph pattern mining [11]. For example, frequent stars, bipartite graphs, cliques or chains are used as vocabularies to encode succinct descriptions of large social or knowledge graphs [24], or for visual analysis [9]. Sparse patterns are detected to understand and sample community structures [31].  $d$ -summaries [43] construct computationally efficient patterns to approximately describe neighborhood information, which uses an efficient, lossy graph pattern matching process to avoid expensive subgraph isomorphism tests. To avoid information loss, Lossless graph summarization [37], [41], [22] incorporates correction structures and extends MDL to minimize both summary sizes and the size of (edge) corrections. Unlike conventional graph summarization, our problem aims to compute summaries that are not only concise, lossless, but also ensure group coverage constraints. This is not addressed by prior approaches.

*Subset Selection.* Subset selection with fairness constraints has been studied [44], [36], [34]. Given a universal set and a set of groups (subsets), it computes a diverse subset that can cover each group with individual cardinality constraints. Approximation algorithms have been studied to generate subsets for max-sum and max-min diversification [36]. Submodular maximization under fairness constraints has been studied for data streams [10], where approximations with constant factors are presented. These methods study set coverage properties and cannot be directly used for graph summarization with fairness constraints. Our formal analysis verifies the hardness of graph summarization with group fairness, and shows the latter is more involved as a general counterpart of these problems. We introduce both feasible approximations and fast heuristics for fair graph summaries.

*Diversified Pattern Mining.* Diversified subgraph pattern discovery [35] aims to discover subgraph patterns that maximize the coverage of a node set and the pairwise diversity of individual nodes that are covered. A greedy approximation is introduced given the submodular quality measure. The problem is relevant to a special case of our problem when group coverage is consistently defined on a single set. On the other hand, it has been observed that group fairness and diversity may come with conflict [44], [10]. We study a

more involved setting and introduce feasible algorithms that compute the summaries under monotone submodular quality measures and explicit group coverage constraints.

## II. GRAPH PATTERNS AND SUMMARIES

**Graphs.** We consider directed, attributed graphs  $G = (V, E, L, T)$ , where  $V$  is a node set, and  $E \subseteq V \times V$  is a set of edges. Each node  $v \in V$  (resp. edge  $e \in E$ ) has a label  $L(v)$  (resp.  $L(e)$ ). Each node  $v$  carries a tuple  $T(v) = \langle (A_1, a_1), \dots, (A_n, a_n) \rangle$ , where  $A_i$  ( $i \in [1, n]$ ) from a finite set  $\mathcal{A}$  is a node attribute with value  $a_i$ .

We use the following notations. The  $r$ -hop neighbors (resp. edges) of  $v$ , denoted as  $N_v^r$  (resp.  $E_v^r$ ), refers to the nodes (resp. edges) that can be reached from or reach  $v$  in  $r$  hops. The  $r$ -hop neighbors of a node set  $X$ , denoted as  $N_X^r$ , refers to the set  $\bigcup_{v \in X} N_v^r$ . The  $r$ -hop edge set  $E_X^r$  is defined similarly.

**Graph patterns.** A graph pattern  $P(u_o)$  is a connected graph  $(V_P, E_P, L_P, T_P)$ , where  $V_P$  (resp.  $E_P \subseteq V_P \times V_P$ ) is a set of pattern nodes (resp. pattern edges). Each node  $u \in V_P$  (resp. edge  $e \in E_P$ ) has a label  $L_P(u)$  (resp.  $L_P(e)$ ). Each pattern node  $u$  has a set of equality literals  $T_P(u)$  in the form of  $u.A = a$  ( $A \in \mathcal{A}$ ), where  $a$  is a constant.

The node  $u_o$  is a designated *focus* of  $P$ . In practice, a pattern with a focus captures a “center” of interests and its egocentric structures, as seen in *e.g.*, social network analysis [4], [26].

*Coverage.* We extend graph pattern matching with *induced subgraph isomorphism* to characterize the coverage of a pattern. Given a pattern  $P$  and a graph  $G$ , a matching from  $P$  to  $G$  is a function  $h : V_P \rightarrow V$ , where (a) for each node  $u \in V_P$ ,  $L_P(u) = L(h(u))$ , and for each literal  $u.A = a$  in  $T_P$ ,  $h(u).A = a$ ; and (b) for each edge  $e = (u, u')$  in  $P$ ,  $h(e) = (h(u), h(u'))$  is an edge in  $G$  where  $L_P(e) = L(h(e))$ .

A graph pattern  $P(u_o)$  *covers* a node  $v$  (resp. edges  $e$ ) if there exists a matching  $h$  such that  $v = h(u)$  (resp.  $e = h(e_p)$ ). The set of all the nodes (resp. edges) covered by  $P(u_o)$  at the *focus* is denoted as  $P_V$  (resp.  $P_E$ ). Given a set of graph patterns  $\mathcal{P}(u_o) = \{P_1(u_o), \dots, P_n(u_o)\}$  with a common focus  $u_o$ , the nodes (resp. edges) covered by  $\mathcal{P}(u_o)$  in  $G$  at  $u_o$ , denoted as  $\mathcal{P}_V$  (resp.  $\mathcal{P}_E$ ), refers to the set  $\bigcup_{P \in \mathcal{P}} P_V$  (resp.  $\bigcup_{P \in \mathcal{P}} P_E$ ), *i.e.*, the union of nodes (resp. edges) covered by the graph patterns in  $\mathcal{P}(u_o)$  at  $u_o$ .

**Groups.** A group set  $\mathcal{V} = \{V_1, \dots, V_n\}$  is a set of disjoint node sets in  $G$  with a same type, where each group  $V_i \in \mathcal{V}$  is a subset of  $V$ , and carries a *coverage constraint*  $[l_i, u_i]$ , where  $0 \leq l_i \leq u_i \leq |V_i|$ . In practice, users may specify the group set  $\mathcal{V}$  as vulnerable social groups (*e.g.*, gender, age, or race groups) for *e.g.*, social search and healthcare [16], [50]; and defines coverage constraints  $[l_i, u_i]$  to express fairness constraints such as equal opportunity [16] or disparity constraints [13].

To simplify the presentation, we use the following conventions. (1) We assume a fixed designated focus  $u_o$ , and denote graph pattern  $P(u_o)$  and graph pattern set  $\mathcal{P}(u_o)$  as  $P$  and  $\mathcal{P}$ , and simply refer to them as *patterns* and *pattern set*. (2) Given a set of sets  $\mathcal{X}$ , we denote the set  $\bigcup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} X$  as  $\bigcup \mathcal{X}$ .



Fig. 2. Graph patterns, groups and  $r$ -summaries

(3) We use  $P_X$  (resp.  $\mathcal{P}_X$ ) to denote the nodes or edges in a node or edge set  $X$  that are also covered by pattern  $P$  (resp. pattern set  $\mathcal{P}$ ). The symbol  $E_X^r$  refers to the  $r$ -hop edges of a node set  $X$ .

Based on the patterns, we next introduce  $r$ -summaries, a class of summary structures for group summarization.

**$r$ -Summaries.** Given a graph  $G$  with node set  $V$ , and a group set  $\mathcal{V}$  of  $n$  sets duin  $G$ , an  $r$ -summary of  $\mathcal{V}$  is a two-part “pattern-correction” structure  $\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C})$ , where

- $\mathcal{P}$  is a pattern set with a common focus  $u_o$ , such that  $|P_V \cap V_i| \in [l_i, h_i]$ ; here  $\mathcal{P}_V = \mathcal{P} \cap \bigcup \mathcal{V}$ , i.e., the group nodes covered by  $\mathcal{P}$ ; and
- $\mathcal{C}$  refers to a set of edge corrections, and is defined as  $\mathcal{C} = E_{\mathcal{P}_V}^r \setminus \mathcal{P}_E$ , i.e., the edges in  $r$ -hop neighbors of  $\mathcal{P}_V$  that are not covered by  $\mathcal{P}_E$ .

An  $r$ -summary  $(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C})$  of group set  $\mathcal{V}$  in  $G$  ensures to (1) select a set of group nodes  $\mathcal{P}_V$  from group set  $\mathcal{V}$  as the matches of the focus of the patterns  $\mathcal{P}$ , which satisfies the coverage constraints enforced by each group, and (2) losslessly summarizes  $r$ -hop neighbors of the selected group nodes  $\mathcal{P}_V$ , by reconstructing  $E_{\mathcal{P}_V}^r$  with  $\mathcal{P}_E \cup \mathcal{C}$ .

**Example 5:** Consider a gender group set  $\mathcal{V}$ , which contains a male group  $\{v_0, v_5\}$  with a coverage constraint  $[1, 2]$  and female group  $\{v_8, v_{10}, v_{12}\}$  with coverage constraint  $[2, 3]$ . Fig. 2 illustrates a fraction of a profession network  $G$ , induced by the 2-hop neighbors of the group nodes  $\{v_0, v_5, v_8, v_{10}, v_{12}\}$ . A 2-summary  $(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C})$  for  $\mathcal{V}$  is illustrated in Fig. 2, where  $\mathcal{P}$  contains two patterns  $P_5$  and  $P_6$ . (1)  $P_5$  selects candidates in “Internet” industry with more than 5 years of experience and are recommended by other two users, each further recommended by another user. It only covers the male group  $\{v_0, v_5\}$ , and misses 5 edges of their 2-hop neighbors. (2)  $P_6$  selects candidates with four years’ experience in “Internet” and are recommended by two users. It covers male group  $\{v_0, v_5\}$ , and two females  $\{v_8, v_{10}\}$ , missing in total 4 edges of the 2-hop neighbors of the nodes they covered. (3) Putting these together,  $\mathcal{P}$  covers all the group nodes except  $v_{12}$  ( $\mathcal{P}_V = \{v_0, v_5, v_8, v_{10}\}$ ) and satisfies

TABLE I  
MAJOR NOTATIONS AND SYMBOLS.

Symbol	Description
$G, P(u_o)$ (or $P$ )	graph, (graph) pattern
$N_V^r$ (resp. $E_V^r$ )	$r$ -hop neighbors (resp. edges) of nodes $V$
$\mathcal{P}(u_o)$ (or $\mathcal{P}$ )	a set of patterns with a common focus $u_o$
$\mathcal{V}, V_i$	a set of groups, and a group in $\mathcal{V}$
$[l, u]$	coverage constraint with lower/upper bounds $l/u$
$P_V, P_E$	nodes in $V$ , edges in $E$ that are covered by $P$
$\mathcal{P}_V, \mathcal{P}_E$	group nodes and edges covered by $\mathcal{P}$
$\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C})$	an $r$ -summary, with edge corrections $\mathcal{C}$
$\mathcal{C}$	a configuration $r, k, n$
$F$	monotone submodular utility function
$\mathcal{C}_l$ (resp. $\mathcal{C}_P$ )	edge correction loss of $\mathcal{S}$ (resp. single pattern $P$ )

the coverage constraints, and losslessly describe their 2-hop neighbors with a single edge correction  $\mathcal{C} = \{(v_{11}, v_{12})\}$ .  $\square$

We summarize the major notations in Table I.

### III. GROUP SUMMARIES WITH COVERAGE CONSTRAINT

#### A. Quality Measurement

Given a set of node groups  $\mathcal{V}$  in  $G$ , we are interested in finding  $r$ -summaries that can select high-quality group nodes from  $\mathcal{V}$ , and meanwhile accurately describe their neighbors with small correction. These can be characterized by the following three quality measures.

**Monotone Submodular Utility.** An  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C})$  should be able to identify a set of high quality nodes  $\mathcal{P}(u_o, G)$  that maximizes a utility. This is often determined by a user-specified function  $F$ , which typically capture submodular properties such as informativeness [32], diversity [39], or social influence [20]. A utility function  $F$  is submodular, if for any two node sets  $V_1 \subseteq V_2 \subseteq V$ , and any node  $v \in V \setminus V_2$ ,  $F(V_1 \cup \{v\}) - F(V_1) \geq F(V_2 \cup \{v\}) - F(V_2)$ .

**Conciseness.** One also wants to inspect a small number of representative nodes (e.g., candidates in talent search) from a large group  $\mathcal{V}$ . While the summary structures are often small, it is desirable to find  $r$ -summaries that can cover a bounded number of nodes over all the groups  $\mathcal{V}$ . Moreover, one often wants to inspect a bounded number of patterns.

**Edge coverage loss.** It is also desirable to ensure a small reconstruction cost to restore the  $r$ -hop neighbors of  $\mathcal{P}_V$ , the group nodes covered by  $\mathcal{S}$ . This can be determined by the accumulated number of the  $r$ -hop edges surrounding  $\mathcal{P}_V$  that each pattern  $P$  in  $\mathcal{P}$  “misses”. Let  $\mathcal{C}_P = E_{\mathcal{P}_V}^r \setminus \mathcal{P}_E$ , where  $\mathcal{P}_V \subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{V}$  refers to the group nodes  $P$  covers. We define an accumulated edge coverage loss as  $\mathcal{C}_l = \sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}} |\mathcal{C}_P|$ . The smaller  $\mathcal{C}_l$  is, the better. Note that  $|\mathcal{C}| \leq \mathcal{C}_l$ , and smaller  $\mathcal{C}_l$  indicates less uncovered edges by  $\mathcal{S}$ .

**Remarks.** Another option is to simply define the cost as  $|\mathcal{C}|$ . We consider accumulated loss as a reasonable upperbound for  $|\mathcal{C}|$ , and closer to the actual algorithmic reconstruction cost, given the need of pattern-wise inspection in practice.

**Problem statement.** We now formalize our problem as a min-max optimization problem. Given a graph  $G$ , a set of

disjoint groups  $\mathcal{V}$  with associated coverage constraints, a monotone submodular utility function  $F$ , and a user-specified configuration  $C = \{r, k, n\}$ , the *fair group summarization* problem, denoted as FGS, is to compute an  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C})$  of the group  $\mathcal{V}$  with the following general form:

$$(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C}) = \min_{|\mathcal{P}| \leq k, \mathcal{C}_l} \max_{|\mathcal{P}_V| \leq n} F(\mathcal{P}_V)$$

The solution of FGS leads to desirable summary structures  $\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C})$  as justified by the following properties (also see ‘‘Case study’’ in Section VIII). (1) The group nodes  $\mathcal{P}_V$  covered by  $\mathcal{P}$  can be readily suggested as high-quality answers for *e.g.*, talent search and recommendation with fairness constraints [16]. (2) The patterns  $\mathcal{P}$  can be directly suggested as meaningful graph queries, to guide query and graph generation with cardinality constraints [6], for *e.g.*, benchmarking. (3) The ‘‘pattern-correction’’ structure  $\mathcal{S}$  is *queryable*, where  $\mathcal{P}$  naturally serve as (virtual) views to support *e.g.*, view-based query processing [12] with small reconstruction effort. (4) The edge corrections  $\mathcal{C}$  also facilitate the interpretation between selected and unselected nodes, by explicitly suggesting their difference via edge corrections.

**Example 6:** Continuing the example in Fig. 2. Assuming the utility function  $F$  quantifies the social influence as the number of neighbors of the nodes covered by  $r$ -summary. Given  $r = 2$ ,  $n = 4$  and equal cardinality constraints which is  $[2, 2]$  for both male and female groups. The 2-summary  $\mathcal{S}$  in Fig. 2 thus covers  $\{v_0, v_8, v_5 \text{ and } v_{10}\}$  with  $P_5, P_6$  that achieves a total influence 8. While  $|\mathcal{C}| = 1$  with one missing edge  $(v_{11}, v_{12})$ , one can verify that  $\mathcal{C}_{P_5} = 0$ ,  $\mathcal{C}_{P_6} = 4$ , and it takes in total  $\mathcal{C}_l = 4$  to reconstruct the 2-hop neighbor of all the covered group nodes. For node  $v_{12}$ , the missing edge  $(v_{11}, v_{12})$  can be used to interpret the reason that she is not selected, and be recommended as her new social link.  $\square$

### B. Verification and Hardness

To understand the hardness of FGS, we first study a *verification problem*. Given  $G, \mathcal{V}$ , a configuration  $C = \{r, k, n\}$ , and constants  $b_c$  and  $b_f$ , it is to determine if a summary structure  $\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C})$  (1) is *feasible*, *i.e.*, an  $r$ -summary of  $\mathcal{V}$  that covers at most  $n$  nodes  $|\mathcal{P}_V| \leq n$  and also satisfies the coverage constraints for every group, and (2) the covered group nodes at  $u_o$  have utility at least  $b_f$ , and edge coverage loss  $|\mathcal{C}_l| \leq b_c$ .

**Lemma 1:** *The verification problem alone is NP-complete.*  $\square$

The hardness follows from the reduction from the subgraph isomorphism problem between a single pattern and a graph. Below we outline a procedure to show it’s in NP.

**Verification.** The procedure, denoted as *rverify*, first checks if  $|\mathcal{P}| \leq k$ , and performs subgraph isomorphism tests to decide if  $\mathcal{P}(u_o, G) \cap \bigcup \mathcal{V} = \emptyset$  (in NP) for at most  $k$  patterns. It then verifies if  $|\mathcal{P}(u_o, G) \cap \bigcup \mathcal{V}| \leq n$ , and  $|\mathcal{P}(u_o, G) \cap \mathcal{V}_i| \leq [l_i, h_i]$  for each group  $V_i \in \mathcal{V}$ . It finally verifies if  $\mathcal{C}_l \leq b_c$ , and the utility is at least  $b_f$ . The above verification process takes  $O(k \cdot |\bigcup \mathcal{V}| \cdot T_l + |\bigcup \mathcal{V}|)$  time. Here  $T_l$  is the cost of verifying

if a single pattern  $P \in \mathcal{P}$  covers a group node at  $u_o$ , which is typically small in practice. Note that the verification does not require to compute the complete set  $\mathcal{P}(u_o, G)$ .

We next investigate the hardness of FGS.

**Theorem 2:** *The FGS problem is  $\Sigma_2^P$ -complete.*  $\square$

**Proof sketch:** Given  $G, \mathcal{V}$ , a configuration  $C = (r, k, n)$  and two constants  $b_c$  and  $b_f$ , the decision problem of FGS is to decide if there exists a feasible  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S}$  of  $\mathcal{V}$  with a utility no less than  $b_f$  and edge correction size no more than  $b_c$ . The problem can be solved in  $\Sigma_2^P$ . As the verification can be done in NP (Lemma 1), FGS can be solved in  $\Sigma_2^P$  by guessing an  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S}$  and verify its properties with *rverify*.

To show it’s  $\Sigma_2^P$ -complete, we describe a reduction from the Graph Reconstruction (GR) problem [23]. Given two sets  $\mathcal{G}^+$  and  $\mathcal{G}^-$  of graphs, GR determines whether there exists a graph  $G_o$  such that each  $G^+ \in \mathcal{G}^+$  is isomorphic to a subgraph of  $G_o$ , and each  $G^- \in \mathcal{G}^-$  is not isomorphic to any subgraph of  $G_o$ . Our reduction constructs  $G$  as the union of augmented  $\mathcal{G}^+$  and  $\mathcal{G}^-$ , where each single graph  $G_i^+ \in \mathcal{G}^+$  (resp.  $G_j^- \in \mathcal{G}^-$ ) is added an augmented edge connecting to a distinct node  $v_i^+$  (resp.  $v_j^-$ ) with unique label ‘positive’ (resp. ‘negative’). We set  $\mathcal{V} = \{\mathcal{V}^+, \mathcal{V}^-\}$ , where group  $\mathcal{V}^+$  (resp.  $\mathcal{V}^-$ ) contains  $|\mathcal{G}^+|$  ‘positive’ nodes (resp.  $|\mathcal{G}^-|$  ‘negative’ nodes), associated with constraints  $[|\mathcal{G}^+|, |\mathcal{G}^+|]$  (resp.  $[0, 0]$ ). Setting a configuration  $C = (r_m + 1, |\mathcal{G}^+|, |\mathcal{G}^+|)$ , with  $r_m$  the largest diameter of graphs in  $\mathcal{G}^+$ , we show there exists a solution for GR if and only if there is an  $r$ -summary for the FGS instance.  $\square$

## IV. COMPUTING SUMMARIES WITH GROUP FAIRNESS

We next introduce practical algorithms to compute  $r$ -summaries with coverage and utility guarantees.

### A. Approximating Summaries

Given a configuration  $\{r, k, n\}$ , one wants to compute an optimal  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S}$  with maximized  $F(\mathcal{P}_V)$  and smallest edge coverage loss  $\mathcal{C}_l$ , where  $\mathcal{P}_V$  is the set of group nodes covered by  $\mathcal{P}$ . A naive approach enumerates and verify all size- $k$  pattern sets, and invokes the verification process to check if each set contributes to an  $r$ -summary, and if so, chooses the one with  $\mathcal{P}_V$  that lead to the highest utility. This is, nevertheless, not practical for large  $G$ . We thus consider faster algorithms with performance guarantees.

We first represent the min-max problem FGS as the following bi-level optimization problem, in a ‘‘weaker’’ form:

$$\min_{V_p^* \subseteq \mathcal{P}_V} \mathcal{C}_l(\mathcal{P}, V_p^*), \text{ where} \quad (1)$$

$$V_p^* = \arg \max_{|V_p| \leq n; |V_p \cap V_i| \in [l_i, h_i]} F(V_p) \quad (2)$$

where the ‘‘lower-level’’ goal aims to select  $n$  group nodes  $V_p^*$  that maximizes utility  $F(V_p^*)$ , and meanwhile satisfies the coverage constraints on  $\mathcal{V}$ ; and an ‘‘upper-level’’ optimization is to discover a pattern set  $\mathcal{P}^*$  that minimizes  $|\mathcal{C}_l(\mathcal{P}^*, V_p^*)|$ , subject to cover a *fixed*, desirable set of group nodes  $V_p^*$ .

**Algorithm APXFGS**

Input: graph  $G$ , groups  $\mathcal{V}$  with associated coverage constraints, utility function  $F$ , configuration  $\mathcal{C} = \{r, k, n\}$ .

Output: a feasible  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S}$  of  $\mathcal{V}$ .

```

1.  set  $V_p := \emptyset$ ; set  $\mathcal{P} := \emptyset$ ; set  $\mathcal{P}_E := \emptyset$ ; set  $E_r := \emptyset$ ;
   set  $\mathcal{P}_c := \emptyset$ ; set  $\mathcal{P}_u := \emptyset$ ;
2.   $V_p := \text{FairSelect}(\mathcal{V}, F, n)$ ;
3.  for each  $v \in V_p$  do
4.     $E_r := E_r \cup E_r(v)$ ;
5.   $\mathcal{P}_c := \text{SumGen}(V_p, E_r, r)$ ;
6.  while  $V_p \neq \emptyset$  do
7.     $\mathcal{P}_u := \emptyset$ ;
8.    for each  $P \in \mathcal{P}_c \setminus \mathcal{P}$  do
9.      if  $\text{Extendable}(P, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{V}, n)$  then
10.         $\mathcal{P}_u := \mathcal{P}_u \cup P$ ;
11.         $P^* := \arg \max_{P_u \in \mathcal{P}_u} \frac{|P_u(u_o, G) \cap V_p|}{\mathcal{C}_{P_u}}$ ;
12.         $\mathcal{P} := \mathcal{P} \cup \{P^*\}$ ;  $V_p := V_p \setminus P^*(u_o, G)$ ;
13.   $\mathcal{S} := (\mathcal{P}, E_r \setminus \mathcal{P}_E)$ ;
14. return  $\mathcal{S}$ ;
```

**Procedure FairSelect** ( $\mathcal{V}, F, n$ )

```

1.  set  $V_p := \emptyset$ ;
2.  while  $|V_p| < n$  do
3.    set  $V_u := \emptyset$ ;
4.    for each  $v \in \mathcal{V} \setminus V_p$  do
5.      if  $\text{ExtendableM}(v, V_p, \mathcal{V}, n)$ 
6.         $V_u := V_u \cup \{v\}$ ;
7.     $v^* := \arg \max_{v' \in V_u} (F(V_p \cup v') - F(V_p))$ ;
8.     $V_p := V_p \cup \{v^*\}$ ;
9. return  $V_p$ ;
```

Fig. 3. Algorithm APXFGS

We then resort to compute an  $r$ -summary structure  $\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C})$  of  $\mathcal{V}$ , that ensures the following: (1)  $\mathcal{P}$  covers a set of  $n$  nodes  $V_p$  ( $V_p \subseteq \mathcal{P}_V$ ), where  $V_p$  satisfies the coverage constraints of  $\mathcal{V}$ , (2)  $F(V_p) \geq \alpha \cdot F(V_p^*)$ , and (3)  $\mathcal{C}_l(\mathcal{P}, V_p) \leq \beta \mathcal{C}_l(\mathcal{P}^*, V_p)$ , for a fixed selected set  $V_p$ . We advocate such a solution  $\mathcal{P}$  as an  $(\alpha, \beta)$ -approximation for FGS. This is a weaker approximation guarantee, as a sub-optimal solution that approximates  $\mathcal{P}^*$  subject to  $V_p$ . Nevertheless,  $\mathcal{S}$  remains to be a desirable solution, treating  $V_p$  as a “yardstick” solution that already has a constant approximation ratio to an optimal solution  $V_p^*$  of the lower-level optimization, which ensures high utility, guaranteed group coverage constraints, and a relative bound for  $\mathcal{C}_l$  (hence a bounded  $|\mathcal{C}|$ , as  $|\mathcal{C}| \leq \mathcal{C}_l$ ).

Below we present our main result.

**Theorem 3:** Given a configuration  $\mathcal{C} = \{r, n\}$  without cardinality constraint  $k$ , there is a  $(\frac{1}{2}, \ln(n))$ -approximation for FGS. The algorithm takes  $O(n \cdot N \cdot T_I \cdot |\mathcal{V}| + n \cdot N^2 + |E|)$  time, where  $N$  is the total number of verified patterns.  $\square$

We present a constructive proof for Theorem 3. Our idea is to take a “select-and-summarize” strategy. (1) The selection phase solves the lower-level problem and computes a set of nodes  $V_p$  with coverage and quality guarantee. (2) The summarization phase then explores patterns induced from the  $r$ -hop neighbors of  $V_p$  to ensure the coverage of  $V_p$  and its  $r$ -hop neighbors with small reconstruction cost, by minimizing accumulated pattern-wise correction  $\mathcal{C}_l$ .

**Procedure Extendable** ( $P, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{V}, n$ )

```

1.  if  $P(u_o, G) \cap \bigcup \mathcal{V} = \emptyset$  then return false;
2.  set  $\mathcal{P}_e := \mathcal{P} \cup \{P\}$ ; integer  $cov := 0$ ;
3.  for each  $V_i \in \mathcal{V}$  do
4.    if  $|\mathcal{P}_e(u_o, G) \cap V_i| > h_i$  then
5.      return false;
6.     $cov := cov + \max(|\mathcal{P}_e(u_o, G) \cap V_i|, l_i)$ ;
7.    if  $cov > n$  return false;
8.  return true;
```

Fig. 4. Procedure Extendable

We next present an algorithm that implements the idea.

**Algorithm.** The algorithm, denoted as APXFGS (Fig. 3) performs the following.

(1) *Selection phase* (lines 1-4). APXFGS invokes a procedure FairSelect to compute a set of group nodes  $V_p$  with high utility  $F(V_p)$  and satisfy the coverage constraint (line 2; see Procedure FairSelect). It then initializes an edge set  $E_r(V_p)$  to be covered by the patterns.

(2) *Summarization phase* (lines 5-13). It invokes procedure SumGen to perform a constrained graph pattern mining over  $V_p$  and their  $r$ -hop edges  $E_r(V_p)$ . The process exploits established graph pattern mining, yet early terminates at patterns with radius up to  $r$  from  $u_o$  (i.e., those with distance up to  $r$  between  $u_o$  and any other pattern nodes) (line 5). APXFGS then follows a greedy strategy to dynamically choose a pattern  $P^*$  that maximize a gain determined by covered nodes  $P^*_{V_p}$  in  $V_p$  (computed as  $P^*(u_o, G) \cap V_p$ ) and uncovered edge counterpart  $\mathcal{C}_P$  (lines 6-12). This process is guarded by an “extendable” condition that verifies the coverage constraints (line 9). The desired  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S}$  is then constructed as  $(\mathcal{P}, E_r \setminus \mathcal{P}_E)$  and returned (line 14).

**Procedure Extendable.** Given an  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C})$  of  $\mathcal{V}$  and a pattern  $P$ , we say  $\mathcal{S}$  is *extendable* with a pattern  $P$  if  $\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{P} \cup \{P\}, \mathcal{C})$  remains to be feasible. Procedure Extendable determines if a current “partial”  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S}$  is extendable with  $P$ , by checking (1) if it violates coverage requirement in terms of upper bound; (2) covers no new nodes (line 3), and (3) covers more than  $n$  nodes (line 6).

**Procedure FairSelect.** Given graph  $G$ , groups  $\mathcal{V}$ , utility function  $F$  and integer  $n$ , FairSelect selects a set of nodes  $V_S \subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{V}$  such that  $V_S$  maximize  $F$  and covers each group  $V_i \in \mathcal{V}$  with desired number of nodes in  $[l_i, h_i]$ . To this end, it solves a *submodular maximization* problem with group cardinality constraints following [18], which performs an iterative greedy selection strategy over group nodes. (1) In each iteration, FairSelect initializes a candidate set  $V_u$  with all the nodes in  $\mathcal{V} \setminus V_p$  that can be used to “extend”  $V_p$ . This is determined by a procedure ExtendableM (line 5; details omitted) by checking if: (1) for any group  $V_i$  in  $\mathcal{V}$ ,  $|(V_p \cup v) \cap V_i| < h_i$ ; (2)  $\sum_{V_i \in \mathcal{V}} \max(|(V_p \cup v) \cap V_i|, l_i) \leq n$ , similarly as in Extendable. (2) It then adds a node with maximal marginal gain of submodular function  $F$  (lines 7-8) to the node set  $V_p$ , until up to  $n$  nodes are selected.

**Example 7:** Continuing with the example in Fig. 2, we consider a configuration of  $r = 2$ ,  $n = 4$ , and a same cardinality constraint  $[2, 2]$  for both male and female groups.

The selection phase performs a greedy selection of the group nodes. APXFGS identifies a set of promising nodes  $V_p = \{v_0, v_5, v_8, v_{10}\}$ , which satisfies the coverage requirement of the groups. In the summarization phase, APXFGS firstly select pattern  $P_5$  due to that it introduces a minimal size of edge correction cost 0. As  $\mathcal{P} = \{P_5\}$  remains extendable with  $P_6 \in \mathcal{P}_c$ , APXFGS next verifies  $P_6$ , and add it to  $\mathcal{P}$ .

Consider another pattern  $P_7 \in \mathcal{P}_c$  obtained from  $E_{V_p}^r$  (not shown). Despite that  $P_7$  needs to perform the same amount of edge corrections as  $P_6$  ( $\mathcal{C}_{P_6} = \mathcal{C}_{P_7} = 4$ ), APXFGS favors  $P_6$  which better covers the group node set  $V_P = \{v_0, v_5, v_8, v_{10}\}$ . As  $V_p$  has been covered by  $\{P_5, P_6\}$ , APXFGS terminates and returns  $\mathcal{S}$  with  $\mathcal{P} = \{P_5, P_6\}$ , and  $\mathcal{C} = \{(v_{11}, v_{12})\}$ .  $\square$

### B. Correctness and Approximability

To see the correctness and quality guarantees of FairSelect, we show that it has the following invariants.

(1) Procedure FairSelect computes a set of nodes  $V_p$  such that  $F(V_p) \geq \frac{1}{2}F(V_p^*)$ , for all subsets of  $\bigcup \mathcal{V}$  with size bounded by  $n$  that also satisfy the group coverage constraints. This can be verified by an approximation preserving reduction from the lower-level node selection problem to fair submodular maximization [18]. The reduction constructs a base set as  $\bigcup \mathcal{V}$  with groups and associated ranges remain intact. It has been verified that a greedy selection process ensures a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -approximation which is simulated by FairSelect.

(2) Algorithm APXFGS computes a set of summaries that ensures to cover  $V_p$  with small accumulated edge cover loss  $\mathcal{C}_l$ , by solving the upper-level problem as a maximum coverage problem [46]. As each pattern  $P$  uniquely determines a set of covered nodes  $P(u_o, G)$  and an individual edge cover loss, a reduction treats each  $P$  as a subset  $P(u_o, G) \cap \bigcup V_p$  with a weight  $\mathcal{C}_P$  (recall  $\mathcal{C}_l = \sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}} \mathcal{C}_P$ ). It then follows a greedy strategy [46] to select  $\mathcal{P}$  with  $\mathcal{C}_l \leq \ln(|V_p|)\mathcal{C}_l^* \leq \ln(n)\mathcal{C}_l^*$ . Note that this indicates a provable upper bound for the size of edge correction as well.

**Lemma 4:** APXFGS returns an  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S}$  with a size-bounded edge correction  $|\mathcal{C}| \leq \ln(n)\mathcal{C}_l^*$ , where  $\mathcal{C}_l^*$  is the optimal edge coverage loss.  $\square$

(3) The two procedures ExtendableM and Extendable correctly implements the verification rverify of  $r$ -summaries (Section III-B) into selection and summarization phases. This guarantees the invariant that only feasible  $r$ -summaries of  $\mathcal{V}$  are correctly returned.

**Time cost.** We next analyze the time cost. Procedure FairSelect takes  $O(n \cdot |\bigcup \mathcal{V}|)$  time to select  $V_p$ . Procedure SumGen takes at most  $N \cdot T_I |\bigcup \mathcal{V}|$  time to generate and verify the patterns and their covered group nodes, where  $N$  is the total number of patterns with radius up to  $r$  from  $u_o$ , and  $T_I$  is the time cost of verifying if a single node is covered by  $P$  at  $u_o$ . Algorithm APXFGS then takes  $O(n \cdot N^2 + |E|)$  to

compute  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $\mathcal{C}$ . The total time cost of APXFGS is thus in  $O(n \cdot N \cdot T_I \cdot |\bigcup \mathcal{V}| + n \cdot N^2 + |E|)$  time.

The above analysis verifies that APXFGS ensures (1) a solution  $V_P$  that approximates a  $\frac{1}{2}$  approximation ratio to the optimal solution  $V_P^*$ , and (2) an  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S}$  with  $\mathcal{C}_l$  that approximates a local optimal solution  $\mathcal{C}_l^*$  given  $V_p$ , at a ratio  $\ln(n)$ . It thus achieves a  $(\frac{1}{2}, \ln(n))$ -approximation for FGS. Theorem 3 thus follows.

### V. COMPUTING GROUP SUMMARIES WITH $k$ PATTERNS

The approximation scheme APXFGS considers a configuration  $C = (r, n)$  without constraints on the number of patterns, and may return an excessive number of patterns. We next consider a variant of FGS, which requires to compute an  $r$ -summary with at most  $k$  patterns, and minimizes  $|\mathcal{C}|$  instead of accumulated correction cost.

$$\min_{|\mathcal{P}| \leq k, V_p^* \subseteq \mathcal{P}_V} |\mathcal{C}|, \text{ where} \quad (3)$$

$$V_p^* = \arg \max_{|V_p| \leq n; |V_p \cap V_i| \in [l_i, h_i]} F(V_p) \quad (4)$$

We show that a slight revision of algorithm APXFGS achieves the following relative approximation ratio.

**Theorem 5:** Given a configuration  $C=(r, k, n)$ , there exists an  $(\frac{1}{2}, 1 + \frac{1}{e \cdot \gamma})$  approximation, where  $\gamma = \frac{|E_{V_p}^r|}{|\mathcal{P}_E^* \cap E_{V_p}^r|} - 1$ .  $\square$

Here  $V_p$  is the approximate solution of  $V_p^*$ , which ensures  $F(V_p) \geq \frac{1}{2}F(V_p^*)$ . Intuitively, a larger  $\gamma$  inherently a better approximation ratio, yet meanwhile indicates a larger correction cost. In other words, it verifies that an optimal solution  $P^*$  can be better approximated when it inherently covers a smaller fraction of  $E_{V_p}^r$ . For example, when  $\gamma = 1$ , there is an  $(\frac{1}{2}, 1 + \frac{1}{e})$  approximation, yet under the assumption that even the optimal solution can cover half of the  $r$ -hop edges.

**Algorithm Outline.** We next outline the variant of APXFGS. The algorithm follows the “select-and-summarize” strategy. It first compute  $V_p$  with procedure FairSelect (line 2 of APXFGS), and generate patterns with procedure SumGen to be verified (line 5 of APXFGS). The only differences are as follows. (1) It initializes a universal set  $E_{V_p}^r$ , and for each pattern  $P \in \mathcal{P}_c$ , a matching edge set  $P_E \cap E_{V_p}^r$ . (2) It revises the summarization phase (lines 6-13), and selects  $k$  patterns by solving a *maximum coverage problem*, which aims to compute  $k$  patterns  $\mathcal{P}$  with  $|\mathcal{P}| \leq k$ , such that  $\bigcup_{P \in \mathcal{P}} P_E \cap E_{V_p}^r$  is maximized. This equivalently leads to minimizing  $|\mathcal{C}|$  for selected  $\mathcal{P}$ . To this end, it greedily select the pattern  $P$  that maximizes a marginal gain as the currently uncovered  $r$ -hop edges in  $E_{V_p}^r$ , i.e.,  $|E_{V_p}^r \cap (\mathcal{P} \cup \{P\})_E|$ , until  $|\mathcal{P}| = k$ . (3) It verifies if the current  $\mathcal{P}$  covers  $V_P$  and satisfies the coverage constraint, and if so, terminates and returns  $\mathcal{S}$  with  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $\mathcal{C}$ . Otherwise, it continues (2) with greedy swapping strategy, until either fails to identify a  $k$  pattern set, or early terminates with desirable  $\mathcal{P}$  and an  $r$ -summary.

**Analysis.** The correctness and approximation analysis follows the analysis of APXFGS and a reduction from pattern selection



**Algorithm Online-APXFGS**

*Input:* graph  $G$ , groups  $\mathcal{V}$  with associated coverage constraints, utility function  $F$ , configuration  $\mathcal{C} = \{r, k, n\}$ .

*Output:* an  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S}$  of  $\mathcal{V}$ .

```

1. set  $V_p := \emptyset$ ; set  $\mathcal{P} := \emptyset$ ; set  $\mathcal{P}_E := \emptyset$ ; set  $E_r := \emptyset$ ;
   set  $\mathcal{P}_u := \emptyset$ ;  $\mathcal{S} := \emptyset$ ;  $B_c := \emptyset$ ;
2. for each  $v \in \bigcup \mathcal{V}$  do /* streaming selection phase */
3.    $w(v) = F(V_p \cup \{v\}) - F(V_p)$ ;
4.   if  $v \in V_c$  then  $B_c := B_c \cup v$ ;
5.   if ExtendableM( $v, V_p, \mathcal{V}, n$ ) then
6.      $V_p := V_p \cup \{v\}$ ;
7.   else /* consult an oracle procedure */
8.      $V_p := \text{UpdateVp}(v, V_p, \mathcal{V}, F, n)$ ;
9.   if  $v \in V_p$  then /* trigger local summarization phase */
10.     $\mathcal{P} := \text{UpdateP}(v, V_p, \mathcal{V}, F, n)$ ;
11.    /* post processing with bucket  $B_c$  */
12.  while there is a group  $V_c \in \mathcal{V}$  where  $|\mathcal{P}_{V_c}| < l_i$  do
13.    PostSelect( $G, \mathcal{V}, F, \mathcal{C}, B_c, \mathcal{P}$ );
14.   $\mathcal{S} := (\mathcal{P}, E_r \setminus \mathcal{P}_E)$ ;
15. return  $\mathcal{S}$ ;

```

**Procedure UpdateVp** ( $v, V_p, \mathcal{V}, F, n$ )

```

1. set  $U := \emptyset$ ;
2. for each  $v' \in V_p$  do
3.    $V_p' := V_p \setminus \{v'\}$ ;
4.   if ExtendableM( $v, V_p', \mathcal{V}, n$ ) then  $U := U \cup \{v'\}$ ;
5.    $v^- := \arg \min_{v' \in U} (F(V_u \cup v') - F(V_u))$ ;
6.    $V_u := V_p \setminus \{v^-\}$ ;
7.   if  $w(v) \geq 2(F(V_u \cup v) - F(V_u))$  then
8.      $V_p := V_p \setminus \{v'\} \cup \{v\}$ ;
9. return  $V_p$ ;

```

Fig. 5. Algorithm Online-APXFGS

to maximum coverage problem with a known approximation ratio  $1 - \frac{1}{e}$ . Specifically, let  $|\mathcal{C}^*|$  be the smallest correction size achieved by optimal solution  $\mathcal{P}^*$ . As  $|\mathcal{C}^*| = |E_{V_p}^r| - |\mathcal{P}_E^* \cap E_{V_p}^r|$ ,  $|\mathcal{C}| = |E_{V_p}^r| - |\mathcal{P}_E \cap E_{V_p}^r|$ , and  $|\mathcal{P}_E \cap E_{V_p}^r| \geq 1 - \frac{1}{e} |\mathcal{P}_E^* \cap E_{V_p}^r|$ , we have  $|\mathcal{C}| \leq (1 + \frac{|\mathcal{P}_E^* \cap E_{V_p}^r|}{e \cdot (|E_{V_p}^r| - |\mathcal{P}_E^* \cap E_{V_p}^r|)}) |\mathcal{C}^*|$ . The algorithm takes the same time cost as APXFGS.

We present the detailed analysis in [2].

## VI. ONLINE GROUP SUMMARIZATION

The algorithm APXFGS requires to compute a set of nodes  $V_p$  first, and then generates and verifies patterns from  $E_{V_p}^r$ . This may be expensive for large  $\mathcal{V}$ . We next introduce an online algorithm that can process  $\mathcal{V}$  as a “stream” of group nodes, without pre-computing  $V_p$ . It interleaves node selection and pattern generation to refine the summaries progressively. The algorithm access  $G$  as a static graph. We discuss the maintenance of  $r$ -summaries over dynamic graphs in Section VII.

Given  $\mathcal{V}$  as a node stream, our idea is to (1) streamline the node selection procedure FairSelect with a streaming submodular maximization process [18], and (2) upon a group node  $v$  is accepted to  $V_p$ , triggers ad-hoc, *localized* pattern generation and verification at smaller, node-level (which only involves  $E_v^r$ ) to only perform necessary maintenance of  $\mathcal{P}$ . To ensure the correctness, a post processing is performed to ensure coverage properties. Our main result is as follows.

**Procedure UpdateP** ( $v, V_p, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{V}, n$ )

```

1.  $\mathcal{P}_u := \text{SumGen}(v, E_v^r, r)$ ;
2. while  $|\mathcal{P}| < k$  do
3.    $\mathcal{P}^* := \arg \max_{P_u \in \mathcal{P}_u} \frac{|P_u(u_o, G) \cap V_p|}{C_{P_u}}$ ;
4.    $\mathcal{P} := \mathcal{P} \cup \{\mathcal{P}^*\}$ ;
5.    $\mathcal{P}_u := \mathcal{P}_u \setminus \{\mathcal{P}^*\}$ ;
6.    $\Delta \mathcal{P} := \emptyset$ ;
7.   for each  $P \in \mathcal{P}_u$  do
8.     for each  $P' \in \mathcal{P}$  do
9.        $\mathcal{P}' := \mathcal{P} \setminus \{P'\} \cup \{P\}$ ;
10.      if  $V_p \subseteq \mathcal{P}'$  then
11.        /* ensuring covering all the nodes in  $V_p$  */
12.         $\Delta \mathcal{P} := \Delta \mathcal{P} \cup \{P\}$ ;
13.    $\mathcal{P}^+ := \arg \max_{P' \in \Delta \mathcal{P}} \frac{|P'(u_o, G) \cap V_p|}{C_{P'}}$ ;
14.    $\mathcal{P}^- := \arg \min_{P \in \mathcal{P}} \frac{|P(u_o, G) \cap V_p|}{C_P}$ ;
15.    $\mathcal{P} := \mathcal{P} \setminus \{P^-\} \cup \{\mathcal{P}^+\}$ ;
16. return  $\mathcal{P}$ ;

```

Fig. 6. Procedure UpdateP

**Theorem 6:** Given a configuration  $\mathcal{C} = \{r, n, k\}$ , there is an online algorithm that ensures a  $(\frac{1}{4}, \ln(n) + \theta)$ -approximation for FGS, with  $\theta \in [1, \frac{|E_v^r|}{k}]$ . The online algorithm process each group node  $v$  in  $O(\log k + N_v \cdot T_I)$  time, where  $N_v$  is the number of patterns induced from  $E_v^r$ .  $\square$

We next present the online algorithm.

**Online Summarization.** The online algorithm, denoted as Online-APXFGS, is illustrated in Fig. 5. It maintains, for each group  $V_c \in \mathcal{V}$ , a bucket  $B_c$ , to store the processed nodes in  $V_c$ . Upon receiving a group node  $v \in \mathcal{V}$ , Online-APXFGS performs the following two major steps.

(1) *Streaming selection* (lines 3-8). Online-APXFGS performs streaming submodular maximization selection following [18]. In particular, it first verifies if  $V_p$  is extendable (by invoking Procedure ExtendableM; line 5), and if so, either directly accept  $v$  to  $V_p$  (line 5); otherwise, consults a greedy streaming selection procedure (an “oracle” algorithm; lines 8-16) to decide whether to replace a node  $v' \in V_p$  with  $v$ , following a greedy strategy, or to reject  $v$ , and put it in  $B_c$ .

(2) *Local pattern update* (lines 9-10). For each new node  $v$  that enters  $V_p$  directly or via replacement, it performs a pattern generation and verification. Unlike APXFGS which needs to verify all patterns with radius up to  $r$  from  $u_o$  induced by  $E_{V_p}^r$ , the process only need to verify the patterns induced by  $E_v^r$ . In particular, for each batch of new patterns  $\mathcal{P}_u$  derived from  $E_v^r$ , and current  $\mathcal{P}$ , it determines two processes: (a) it iteratively selects  $k - |\mathcal{P}|$  nodes from  $\mathcal{P}_u$  that dynamically maximize the gain determined by current node coverage and correction cost  $C_P$  (line 22), to add to  $\mathcal{P}$ , or (b) dynamically decide a pattern set  $\mathcal{P}^+ \subseteq \mathcal{P}_u$  to be added to  $\mathcal{P}$ , and a pattern set  $\mathcal{P}^- \subseteq \mathcal{P}$  to be replaced out of  $\mathcal{P}$ , and perform the “swapping” process.

(3) *Post-processing* (lines 11-12). The above process repeats until all the nodes in  $\mathcal{V}$  are processed. While ExtendableM ensures no group is “overly covered”, it is possible that for some group  $V_c$  with coverage constraint  $[l_c, h_c]$ ,  $|V_p \cap V_c| < l_c$



due to the rejection of the nodes. Unlike [18] that simply take random nodes to fill in the gap, for each such group, Online-APXFGS invokes a procedure PostSelect to enrich both  $V_p$  and  $\mathcal{P}$  with the nodes in  $B_c$  to ensure coverage constraints and guarantees on correction error.

**Procedure PostSelect** (not shown). For each group  $V_c \in \mathcal{V}$  where  $|V_p \cap V_c| < l_c$ , procedure PostSelect performs another round of “select-and-summarize” process to make  $\mathcal{P}$  satisfy the coverage constraint. It (a) dynamically selects the top  $(l_i - |V_p \cap V_i|)$  nodes from  $B_c$ , where each node  $v$  maximizes  $F(V_p \cup \{v\}) - F(V_p)$ ; and (b) follows the swapping strategy (lines 13-14, UpdateP) to update  $\mathcal{P}$  with new patterns from the  $r$ -hop neighbors of the new nodes added to  $V_p$ . This repeats until  $V_p$  covers all groups with desired lower bounds.

**Analysis.** The algorithm Online-APXFGS iteratively process each group node  $v \in \bigcup \mathcal{V}$  and ensures the following. (1) The dynamic decisions made by procedure updateVp on accepting or rejecting a node  $v$  to  $V_p$  follows the greedy streaming submodular maximization [18]. (2) Procedure updateP ensures that  $V_p \subseteq \mathcal{P}_V$  during the swapping strategy; and the procedure ExtendableM ensures that no group is overly covered by  $\mathcal{P}$ . (3) The procedure PostSelect ensures that no group is insufficiently covered, by enriching both  $V_p$  and  $\mathcal{P}$ . These ensure that Online-APXFGS correctly maintains an  $r$ -summary of “revealed”  $\mathcal{V}$  in each iteration and when terminates.

**Approximability.** The approximation guarantees follow from the  $\frac{1}{4}$  approximation ensured by streaming submodular maximization, and online optimization of maximum coverage. In particular, assume  $\mathcal{P}^*$  incurs  $\mathcal{C}_l^*$  at each round, we show that the swapping strategy in procedure UpdateP, which exchanges  $P^-$  with smallest marginal gain with a new counterpart  $P^+$  having the maximized marginal gain, incurs a gap between  $\mathcal{C}_l^*$  and  $\mathcal{C}_l$  that is bounded by  $\theta \in [1, \frac{|E_v^r|}{k}]$ , given that  $|\mathcal{P}| \leq k$ .

**Time cost.** There are at most  $|\bigcup \mathcal{V}|$  iterations, and in each iteration, (1) it takes procedure UpdateVp  $O(\log k)$  time to process each group node  $v \in \bigcup \mathcal{V}$ ; (2) procedure UpdateP takes  $O(k \cdot T_I)$  time to verify if  $v$  is a match,  $O(|E_v^r|)$  time to update the marginal gain, and  $O(N_v \cdot T_I)$  time to generate and verify any new patterns from  $E_v^r$ , with  $N_v$  bounded by  $N$ , the total number of patterns verified. The post processing takes  $\sum l_c \cdot N \cdot T_I$  time to enrich  $\mathcal{P}$ , where  $\sum l_c$  is the sum of all the lower bounds. Putting these together, the total cost is in  $O(|\bigcup \mathcal{V}| \cdot (\log n + N \cdot T_I) + \sum l_c \cdot N \cdot T_I)$  time.

The above analysis verifies Theorem 6. We present the detailed proofs in [2].

## VII. MAINTENANCE OF GROUP SUMMARIES

Real graphs are constantly changing. When new nodes join the interested groups  $\mathcal{V}$  or new links are formed among group nodes, it is expensive to recompute an  $r$ -summary from scratch. We next introduce an incremental algorithm to maintain a feasible  $r$ -summary upon the arrival of new nodes and edges. The algorithm dynamically maintains an  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S}$  of possibly changed  $\mathcal{V}$ , where the coverage

### Algorithm Inc-FGS

---

*Input:* graph  $G$ , groups  $\mathcal{V}$ , utility function  $F$ , batch update  $\Delta E$ ; configuration  $C=\{r, n\}$ , set  $V_p$ ;  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S}=(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C})$ .  
*Output:* an updated feasible  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S}'$  for  $G \oplus \Delta E$ .

1. initializes set  $\Delta \mathcal{V}$  with  $\mathcal{V}$  and  $\Delta E$ ;
2. **if**  $\Delta \mathcal{V}=\emptyset$  **return**  $\mathcal{S}$ ;
3. **else** update  $\mathcal{V}$ ; set  $\Delta E_r:=\emptyset$ ; set  $\mathcal{P}_u:=\emptyset$ ;  
*/\* incrementalized node selection \*/*
4. set  $V_p' := \text{IncFairSel}(V_p, \Delta \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{V}, F, n)$ ; set  $\Delta V_p := V_p' \setminus V_p$ ;
5. **for each**  $P \in \mathcal{P}$  **do**
6.   **if**  $P(u_o, G \oplus \Delta E) \cap \mathcal{V} = \emptyset$  **then**  $\mathcal{P} := \mathcal{P} \setminus \{P\}$ ;
7.   **for each**  $v \in \Delta V_p$  **do**
8.      $\Delta E_r := \Delta E_r \cup E_v^r$ ;
9.   set  $\Delta P_c := \text{SumGen}(V_p', \Delta E_r, r)$ ;  
*/\* incrementalized summarization \*/*
10. **while**  $\Delta V_p \neq \emptyset$  **do**
11.    $\mathcal{P}_u:=\emptyset$ ;
12.   **for each**  $P \in \Delta P_c \setminus \mathcal{P}$  **do**
13.     **if**  $\text{Extendable}(P, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{V}, n)$  **then**  $\mathcal{P}_u:=\mathcal{P}_u \cup \{P\}$ ;
14.      $P^*:=\arg \max_{P_u \in \mathcal{P}_u} \frac{|P_u(u_o, G \oplus \Delta E) \cap V_p'|}{\mathcal{C}_{P_u}}$ ;
15.      $\mathcal{P}:=\mathcal{P} \cup \{P^*\}$ ;  $\Delta V_p:=\Delta V_p \setminus P^*(u_o, G \oplus \Delta E)$ ;
16. set  $\mathcal{S}' = (\mathcal{P}, \Delta E_r \setminus \mathcal{P}_E)$ ;
17. **return**  $\mathcal{S}'$ ;

---

Fig. 7. Algorithm Inc-FGS

constraints may also be updated, and preserves “anytime” utility and group fairness (coverage) guarantee.

**Incrementalization.** Our idea is to incrementalize the “selection-and-summarization” phases.

(1) Upon receiving a batch of edge insertions  $\Delta E$ , it updates the current  $V_p$  to  $V_p'$  that satisfies both coverage constraints with approximated optimal utility  $F$ . This can be performed by invoking a streaming algorithm that process a sequence of new nodes induced from  $\Delta E$ , following [18].

(2) Once  $V_p$  is updated to  $V_p'$ , the summarization phase finds the new nodes  $\Delta V_p$  not in  $V_p$ , and the  $r$ -hop edges of such nodes. This creates a small instance for the summarization task. Due to the strong data locality of subgraph isomorphism, it suffices to generate and verify new patterns from these edges, incrementally update  $\mathcal{P}$  to ensure the coverage of  $\Delta V_p$ , and update  $\mathcal{S}$  accordingly.

**Algorithm.** The algorithm, denoted as Inc-FGS and illustrated in Fig. 7, processes edge insertions in batches  $\Delta E$ . (1) It first verifies if the edge insertions affect group nodes and their neighbors. If not, the original  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S}$  is returned as there is no need to update the summary (lines 1-2). Otherwise, it updates  $\mathcal{V}$  and invokes a procedure IncFairSel that follows a streaming fair submodular maximization process [18] to update  $V_p$  to  $V_p'$  (lines 3-4). It also refines  $\mathcal{P}$  by removing any patterns that do not contribute to group coverage in  $G \oplus \Delta E$ , where  $\oplus$  means “applying” the edge insertions to  $G$  (lines 5-6). (2) Inc-FGS then invokes SumGen only in a (small) bounded fraction of affected nodes and  $r$ -hop neighbors, to generate new patterns. It incrementalizes the pattern selection as in APXFGS (lines 10-16) and update  $\mathcal{P}$  necessarily with patterns that incurs small  $\mathcal{C}_l$ . This repeats until  $\Delta V_p$  is covered by  $\mathcal{P}$  (line 10). The updated  $\mathcal{S}'$  is then returned (line 17).

**Analysis.** It has been verified that an  $n$ -set for fair submodularity maximization can be maintained at a competitive ratio  $\frac{1}{4}$ , with a greedy swapping strategy [18]. At any time, algorithm Inc-FGS maintains a feasible  $r$ -summary which has the the matching quality guarantees on  $F$  and covers the updated  $\mathcal{V}$  that satisfies the coverage constraints.

The delay time on processing a batch of edge insertion takes (1)  $O(\min(n, |\Delta E|) \cdot |\mathcal{V}|)$  to update  $V_p$ , (2)  $O(|\Delta E| \cdot T_r \cdot |\mathcal{P}|)$  to refine  $\mathcal{P}$  (lines 5-6), and (3)  $O(n \cdot m^2)$  to update  $\mathcal{S}$ , where  $m$  is the number of newly generated patterns from the small fraction of  $E_{\Delta \mathcal{V}}^r$ . Our tests verified that Inc-FGS can process batch update efficiently and significantly outperform APXFGS in efficiency with comparable utility (see Section VIII).

## VIII. EXPERIMENTS

Using real-world attributed graphs, we experimentally verify the effectiveness and efficiency of our algorithms<sup>1</sup>.

**Experiment Setting.** We used the following setting.

**Datasets.** We used three real-life graphs. (1) DBP [28] is a movie knowledge graph induced from DBpedia with 1M of nodes and 3.18M of edges. Each node has a label (*e.g.*, movie, director, actors; in total 115 types) and attributes such as title, genre (*e.g.*, “Action”, “Romance”), years and country. Each relation has a label (*e.g.*, directed, collaboration; in total 398 types). (2) LKI [51] is a social network with 3M nodes denoting users and organizations, and 26M edges denoting co-review and employment. Each node has attributes such as major, and a synthetic gender attribute with values generated with gender inference tools [8]. (3) Cite [42] has 4.9M nodes with types such as papers and authors, and 46M edges denoting “citations” and “authorship”. Each node has attributes such as citation number and topic.

**Groups and Utility Functions.** We considered the following settings for real-world applications. (1) For fair movie recommendation, we induced 5 groups of movies from DBP based on their genres and countries. We set the utility function  $F$  for a set of movies as  $F(V_S) = \sum_{v \in V_S} \text{Rating}(v)$ . (2) For diversified and fair talent search, we induced 6 groups of users in LKI based on their gender and degree, *e.g.*,  $\{\text{gender: male; degree: BS}\}, \{\text{gender: female; degree: BS}\}, \{\text{gender: female; degree: MS}\}$ . we defined  $F$  as  $F(V_S) = |\bigcup_{v \in V_S} N(v)|$ , where  $N(v) = \{u : (u, v) \in E\}$ . This function, adapted from social influence maximization [21], [15], favors representative candidates that maximize the professional impact across their peers via “co-reviewed” relation. (3) To recommend collaboration, we induced 4 groups  $\mathcal{P}$  of papers with different topics (*e.g.*, “Machine Learning”, “Networking”) from Cite. We used the same function  $F$  as in (2), yet induced by relation “citation”. In this case, we aimed to summarize the papers of desired coverage of topics along with influenced citations.

We set  $r$  in a principled manner to preserve comprehensive information. For each group, we inspected their  $r$ -hop neighbors as  $r$  grows from 1 (one-hop neighbors) until no new

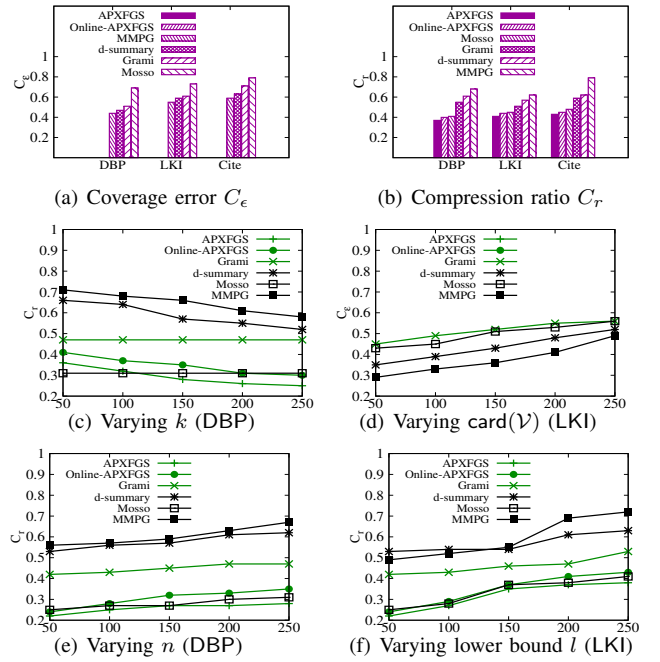


Fig. 8. Effectiveness of Fair Graph Summarization

information *e.g.*, node labels are included. For DBP, LKI and Cite,  $r$  is set to be 3, 5 and 3, respectively. We set diameter  $d = r$  consistently for  $d$ -summaries in d-sum. We also investigated the impact of  $k$ , the number of patterns in  $\mathcal{S}$ , and set  $k=20$  by default to allow a large enough coverage of groups  $\mathcal{V}$ .

**Algorithms.** We implemented the following summarization approaches for FGS, all in Java. (1) Our lossless approaches are APXFGS, Online-APXFGS and Inc-FGS. (2) Grami is adapted from [11]. It mines top- $k$  frequent subgraphs as summary patterns. (3) d-sum is a lossy summary approach adapted from [43]. It efficiently generates  $k$  graph patterns that approximately match their counterparts in original graphs. d-sum encourages “larger” patterns to balance the informativeness and frequency of summary structures. (4) MMPG is a lossy summary approach adapting [35]. It computes  $k$  reformulated patterns from a specified one to diversify the nodes they cover. (5) Mosso [22] is a lossless graph compression method. It incrementally updates super nodes and edges to summarize a dynamic graph with small edge corrections. APXFGS was compared with Grami, MMPG, and d-sum as all methods can be categorized as pattern-based summarization approaches [27]. We compared Mosso and Inc-FGS (both lossless) over dynamic edge streams to evaluate online performances.

**Experimental results.** We next presented our findings.

**Exp-1: Effectiveness.** We first evaluated the coverage and compression rate of the algorithms. Given a summarization algorithm  $\mathcal{A}$ , groups  $\mathcal{V}$  and a summary structure  $\mathcal{S}$ , we used two normalized measures below. (1) The *coverage error* of  $\mathcal{A}$ , adapted from set selection with fairness [18], quantifies

<sup>1</sup><https://github.com/PanCakeMan/FGS>

the accumulated “gap” between the nodes covered by  $\mathcal{S}$  from  $\mathcal{A}$  (denoted as  $V_S$ ) and the required coverage of all groups. It is defined as  $C_e(\mathcal{A}) = \frac{\sum_{V_i \in \mathcal{V}} \max\{|V_S \cap V_i| - h_i, l_i - |V_S \cap V_i|, 0\}}{|\mathcal{V}|}$ .  $C_e(\mathcal{A}) \in [0, 1]$ . The smaller  $C_e(\mathcal{A})$  is, the better. (2) We adapted the *compression ratio* of  $\mathcal{A}$  consistently with Mosso [22]. It quantifies the representation size of  $\mathcal{S}$  (including the edge size of summary patterns  $|S|$  and edge correction sizes  $|S.C|$ ), normalized by the edge size of  $r$ -hop graphs of  $\mathcal{V}$  (denoted as  $|G_{\mathcal{V}}|$ ). It is defined as  $C_r(\mathcal{S}) = \frac{|S| + |\bigcup_{S \in \mathcal{S}} S.C|}{|G_{\mathcal{V}}|}$  ( $C_r(\mathcal{S}) \in [0, 1]$ ). Smaller  $C_r(\mathcal{S})$  indicates more “compact”  $\mathcal{S}$  with smaller reconstruction cost.

**Effectiveness.** Setting group size  $\text{card}(\mathcal{V}) = 2$ ,  $r = 2$ ,  $k = 20$ , and  $n = 100$ , and the cardinality constraint as  $[40, 60]$  for both groups, we reported the coverage error and compression ratio of all the algorithms in Figs. 8(a) and 8(b), respectively. Fig. 8(a) verifies the following. (1) Our algorithm APXFGS and Online-APXFGS achieve the optimal coverage with  $C_e = 0$ , as they compute the summaries that satisfy the group coverage constraints. (2) Grami discovers summary patterns as frequent subgraphs and is more sensitive to cover major population. Mosso focuses on compressed representation of dense edge connections rather than group coverage. Both have higher coverage errors. (3) d-sum and MMPG have a comparable performance in  $C_e$ , and both outperform Mosso and Grami. This is because they both optimize a bi-criteria objectives that balance pattern size and diversity, and allow better node coverage compared with Mosso and Grami.

Fig. 8(b) tells us the following. (1) While achieving the optimal coverage, APXFGS achieves the smallest (on average 0.39) compression ratio. It outperforms Online-APXFGS, Grami, d-sum and MMPG by 8%, 27%, 41% and 79% in  $C_r$ , respectively. (2) Mosso has a comparable performance and achieves 0.44 on average, due to its design for compact summaries. (3) MMPG favors larger patterns (by adding edges) to diversify the covered nodes, leading to larger summaries. On the other hand, d-sum introduces more compact structures with approximate pattern matching.

We next evaluated the impact of several factors.

**Varying  $k$ .** Fixing  $\text{card}(\mathcal{V}) = 2$ ,  $n = 100$ , and  $r = 2$ , we varied  $k$  from 10 to 50 and evaluated its impact to compression ratio over DBP (Fig. 8(c)). (1) Larger  $k$  allows APXFGS, d-sum and MMPG to summarize the neighborhood better with more summary patterns and smaller edge errors. On the other hand, using 50 patterns, APXFGS achieves a compression ratio at 0.26 for an underlying graph of 1M nodes and 3.2M edges, and outperforms Online-APXFGS, d-sum and MMPG. (2) Mosso only generates a single summary graph and is insensitive to  $k$ . APXFGS achieves a comparable compression ratio, and outperforms Mosso when  $k \geq 20$ . This shows that APXFGS can effectively exploit extendable summaries and edge corrections to avoid introducing too many new ones. Our results over other datasets are consistent, thus omitted.

**Varying  $\text{card}(\mathcal{V})$ .** Fixing  $n = 240$ ,  $r = 2$ , and  $k = 20$ , we varied  $\text{card}(\mathcal{V})$  from 2 to 6 and evaluated its impact to  $C_e$  over

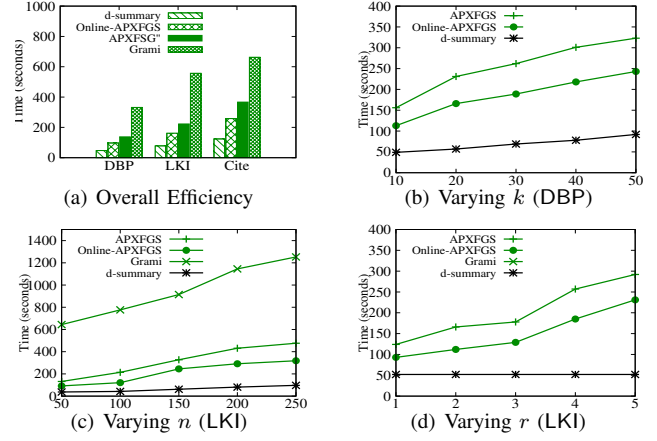


Fig. 9. Efficiency of Graph Summarization

LKl. For all groups, APXFGS ensures optimal group coverage ( $C_e = 0$ ) as its capability to guarantee the group coverage. It outperforms d-sum, Grami and Mosso by 8%, 17% and 19% on average in  $C_e$ , respectively. As  $\text{card}(\mathcal{V})$  increases, all other pattern-based summarization methods have degraded performance in coverage, due to that it becomes more difficult for them to maintain the coverage error over more groups.

**Varying  $n$ .** Fixing  $\text{card}(\mathcal{V}) = 2$ ,  $k = 20$ , and  $r = 2$ , we varied  $n$  (the size of nodes to be summarized) from 50 to 250 and evaluate its impact to compression ratio over LKl. Fig. 8(e) verifies that it is more difficult to maintain the compression ratio when more representative nodes are to be covered even when the group size is fixed. This is due to that larger amount of neighborhood information needs to be summarized, causing more edges to be either missed or added to edge correction.

**Varying lower bounds.** Fixing  $|\mathcal{V}| = 2$ ,  $k = 20$ ,  $r = 2$  and  $n = 500$ , we varied the lower bound  $l$  from 50 to 250, while keeping the upper bound  $h$  to be 260, and evaluated impact of coverage requirement to compression ratio over LKl. As shown in Fig. 8(f), all methods perform worse in compression ratio as more nodes and neighbors are required to be summarized. With fixed number of summary patterns, APXFGS responses with larger representation size to ensure optimal coverage, yet still achieves a comparable compactness with Mosso. This verifies its effectiveness under various coverage requirements.

**Exp-2: Efficiency.** For a fair comparison, we only compared the cost of pattern-based summarization APXFGS, Online-APXFGS, Grami and d-sum.

**Efficiency.** Using the same setting as in Figs. 8(a) and 8(b), we report the efficiency of APXFGS, Grami and d-sum in Fig. 9(a). APXFGS outperforms Grami by 1.13 times on average. Indeed, APXFGS discovers summary patterns over selected representative nodes and their neighbors, while Grami performs frequent pattern mining over all group nodes. On the other hand, d-sum takes the least time with lossy graph pattern matching, at the cost of high coverage error (see Fig. 8(a)). Besides, Online-APXFGS outperforms APXFGS by 1.2 times due to that Online-APXFGS only incrementally evaluates patterns that are generated locally.

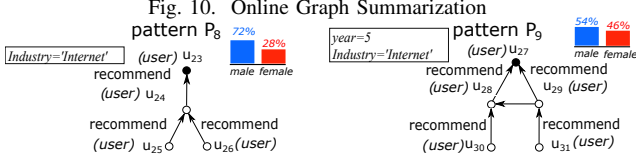
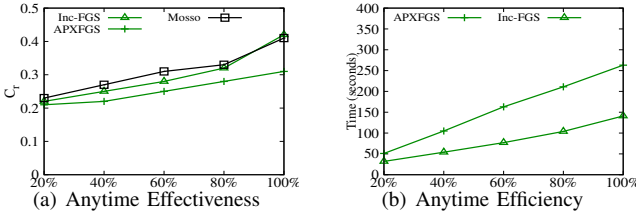


Fig. 11. Case study: Graph Summaries for Talent Search

**Varying  $k$ .** Using the same setting as in Fig. 8(c), we report the efficiency of APXFGS, and d-sum in Fig. 9(b). Grami always output all the frequent subgraphs and is not sensitive to  $k$  (thus not shown). All the algorithms take more time to output the  $k$  summaries as  $k$  becomes larger. APXFGS outperforms Grami 1.85 times and Online-APXFGS outperforms APXFGS 1.25 times on average. d-sum remains to be the fastest due to lossy matching, yet does not guarantee group coverage.

**Varying  $n$  and  $r$ .** Using the same setting as in Fig. 8(e), Fig. 9(c) reports the efficiency of APXFGS, Online-APXFGS, Grami and d-sum. As  $n$  increases, all four methods take more time to summarize more nodes from the group, due to larger underlying neighborhood graphs to be covered. APXFGS outperforms Grami by 1.6 times on average.

Fixing  $n = 50$ ,  $k = 20$  and  $\text{card}(\mathcal{V}) = 2$ , we varied the hop constraint  $r$  from 1 to 5 and reported the efficiency of APXFGS, Grami and d-sum in Fig. 9(d). As  $r$  increases from 1 to 5, APXFGS takes more time, and up to 310 seconds, to generate larger patterns that can cover the  $r$ -hop neighbors of the group nodes as needed. Grami (resp. d-sum with  $d=5$ ) lacks the support to such flexibility and yields same results as top- $k$  most frequent (resp. diversified and lossy) summary patterns without group coverage guarantees.

**Exp-3: Online Summarization.** We simulated a sequence of edges of LKI by (a) randomly selecting from 2 groups of in total 10K nodes, and (b) inducing  $r$ -hop neighbor graphs ( $r = 2$ ) of the selected nodes and extract edges. We reported the anytime performance of Inc-FGS and Mosso upon the “seen” fraction of the graph. Fig. 10(a) reports the compression ratio of Inc-FGS, APXFGS and Mosso. As more subgraphs arrive, all the algorithms require larger summary structures that lead to higher compression ratio. APXFGS recomputes the summaries from scratch with smaller error corrections and summary patterns, and outperforms Mosso by 19% in  $C_r$ .

On the other hand, Inc-FGS outperforms APXFGS by 1.56 times in processing batches of edge insertions, with summaries of comparable size and optimal coverage ( $C_e = 0$ ), and improves the efficiency of APXFGS better as larger batches arrive (Fig. 10(b)). This verifies the incremental summarization strategy in Inc-FGS is feasible for large graphs.

**Exp-4: Case Study.** We conducted case analysis to evaluate

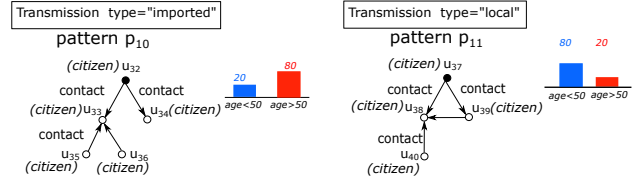


Fig. 12. Summarizing Pandemic Spreading for Immunization Strategies.

how  $r$ -summaries help with (1) understanding graph search with balanced gender distribution, using LKI; and (2) analyzing the pandemic propagation mechanism with configurable age distribution, using a pandemic spreading network.

**Talent Search.** A pattern query  $P_8$  aims to search for candidates in Internet industry. Over LKI, it retrieves 15200 candidates, among which 77% are males, and 23% are females, which is not very desirable for the need of equal opportunity. (Given  $r = 2$ ,  $n = 100$  and two gender groups  $\mathcal{V}$  where each group  $V_i \in \mathcal{V}$  is enforced with a equal constraint  $[40, 60]$ , APXFGS identifies  $S_9$  as a 2-summary with pattern  $P_9$ . Treating  $S_9$  as a “materialized view” over LKI,  $S_8$  efficiently retrieves a smaller, representative, high quality candidates with 57% male candidates and 43% female candidates over 90 candidates in “Internet” industry.  $S_9$  helps reduced 82% of the time cost for processing the query  $P_8$ . Finally,  $P_9$  suggests revisions to  $P_8$  to understand the results towards new queries.

**Pandemic Analysis.** Our second case study investigate how  $r$ -summaries help pandemic analysis and group immunization. Recall the real-world pandemic spreading network  $G'$  [1] in Example 3. There are 10000 citizens, among which 58% are young citizens ( $age < 50$ ) and 42% are senior ( $age \geq 50$ ). Given 10 seed nodes, and 100 vaccine budgets, we simulated the group immunization [50] over  $G'$ . We tested different configurations for the group immunization, and report two vaccine distributions  $[80, 20]$  (by setting the bound  $(80, 80)$  for age group 1 and  $(20, 20)$  for age group 2) and  $[20, 80]$ , respectively. By setting vaccine distribution as  $[80, 20]$ , 315 citizens are infected while 116 are infected for  $[20, 80]$ , indicating a better vaccine strategy from the latter case. The patterns  $P_{10}$  and  $P_{11}$  further suggests frequent social contact patterns from the selected seeds. Both well summarize the spreading patterns close to “individual popularity” ( $P_{10}$ ) and “nominations contact” ( $P_{11}$ ), as consistently observed in [19].

We remark that these results only applies to the selected case. Our algorithms readily apply to various configurations.

## IX. CONCLUSIONS

We have introduced a class of  $r$ -summaries to summarize node groups and their neighbors with fairness constraints (in terms of group coverage constraints) in graphs. We have verified the hardness of the summarization problem, and provided feasible approximation algorithms and incremental algorithms to compute and maintain  $r$ -summaries, with guarantees on coverage and quality properties. As verified analytically and experimentally, our methods are feasible to support graph summarization among other applications. A future topic is to support more types of fairness constraints.



## REFERENCES

- [1] covid-19-india-data. <https://github.com/imdevskp/covid-19-india-data/>, 2018.
- [2] Full version. <https://github.com/CWRU-DB-Group/FGS/blob/main/full.pdf>, 2022.
- [3] Z. Abbassi, V. Mirrokni, and M. Thakur. Diversity maximization under matroid constraints. In *KDD*, 2013.
- [4] L. Akoglu, M. McGlohon, and C. Faloutsos. Oddball: Spotting anomalies in weighted graphs. In *Pacific-Asia conference on knowledge discovery and data mining*, pages 410–421, 2010.
- [5] G. Bagan, A. Bonifati, R. Ciucanu, G. H. Fletcher, A. Lemay, and N. Advokaat. gmark: Schema-driven generation of graphs and queries. *IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering*, 29(4):856–869, 2016.
- [6] A. Bonifati, I. Holubová, A. Prat-Pérez, and S. Sakr. Graph generators: State of the art and open challenges. *ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)*, 53(2):1–30, 2020.
- [7] D. Chakrabarti, S. Papadimitriou, D. S. Modha, and C. Faloutsos. Fully automatic cross-associations. *KDD '04*, 2004.
- [8] Y. Dong, Y. Yang, J. Tang, Y. Yang, and N. V. Chawla. Inferring user demographics and social strategies in mobile social networks. In *KDD*, 2014.
- [9] C. Dunne and B. Shneiderman. Motif simplification: improving network visualization readability with fan, connector, and clique glyphs. In *SIGCHI*, 2013.
- [10] M. El Halabi, S. Mitrović, A. Norouzi-Fard, J. Tardos, and J. M. Tarnawski. Fairness in streaming submodular maximization: Algorithms and hardness. *NeurIPS*, 2020.
- [11] M. Elseidy, E. Abdelhamid, S. Skiadopoulos, and P. Kalnis. Grami: Frequent subgraph and pattern mining in a single large graph. *Proceedings of the VLDB Endowment*, 2014.
- [12] W. Fan, X. Wang, and Y. Wu. Answering graph pattern queries using views. In *2014 IEEE 30th International Conference on Data Engineering*, pages 184–195, 2014.
- [13] M. Feldman, S. A. Friedler, J. Moeller, C. Scheidegger, and S. Venkatasubramanian. Certifying and removing disparate impact. *KDD '15*, 2015.
- [14] Y. Ge, S. Zhao, H. Zhou, C. Pei, F. Sun, W. Ou, and Y. Zhang. Understanding echo chambers in e-commerce recommender systems. In *SIGIR*, pages 2261–2270, 2020.
- [15] S. Gershtein, T. Milo, and B. Youngmann. Multi-objective influence maximization. *algorithms*, 20:33, 2021.
- [16] S. C. Geyik, S. Ambler, and K. Kenthapadi. Fairness-aware ranking in search & recommendation systems with application to linkedin talent search. In *KDD*, 2019.
- [17] L. Golab, F. Korn, F. Li, B. Saha, and D. Srivastava. Size-constrained weighted set cover. In *ICDE*, 2015.
- [18] M. E. Halabi, S. Mitrović, A. Norouzi-Fard, J. Tardos, and J. Tarnawski. Fairness in streaming submodular maximization: Algorithms and hardness. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2010.07431*, 2020.
- [19] M.-G. Hâncean, J. Lerner, M. Perc, M. C. Ghiță, D.-A. Bunaciu, A. A. Stoica, and B.-E. Mihăilă. The role of age in the spreading of covid-19 across a social network in bucharest. *Journal of Complex Networks*.
- [20] D. Kempe, J. Kleinberg, and É. Tardos. Maximizing the spread of influence through a social network. In *Proceedings of the ninth ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining*, pages 137–146, 2003.
- [21] D. Kempe, J. Kleinberg, and E. Tardos. Maximizing the spread of influence through a social network. In *Proceedings of the Ninth ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining*, KDD '03, 2003.
- [22] J. Ko, Y. Kook, and K. Shin. Incremental lossless graph summarization. In *KDD*, 2020.
- [23] K.-I. Ko and W.-G. Tzeng. Three  $\Sigma_2^P$ -complete problems in computational learning theory. *Computational Complexity*, 1(3):269–310, 1991.
- [24] D. Koutra, U. Kang, J. Vreeken, and C. Faloutsos. Vog: Summarizing and understanding large graphs. In *SIAM*, 2014.
- [25] C.-T. Li and S.-D. Lin. Egocentric information abstraction for heterogeneous social networks. In *2009 International Conference on Advances in Social Network Analysis and Mining*, 2009.
- [26] C.-T. Li and S.-D. Lin. Egocentric information abstraction for heterogeneous social networks. In *ASONAM*, 2009.
- [27] Y. Liu, T. Safavi, A. Dighe, and D. Koutra. Graph summarization methods and applications: A survey. *ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)*, 51(3):1–34, 2018.
- [28] J. Lu, J. Chen, and C. Zhang. Helsinki Multi-Model Data Repository. <https://www2.helsinki.fi/en/researchgroups/unified-database-management-systems-udbms/>, 2018.
- [29] H. Ma, S. Guan, C. Toomey, and Y. Wu. Diversified subgraph query generation with group fairness. *Proceedings of the Fifteenth ACM International Conference on Web Search and Data Mining*, 2022.
- [30] A. Maccioni and D. J. Abadi. Scalable pattern matching over compressed graphs via dedensification. *KDD '16*, 2016.
- [31] A. S. Maiya and T. Y. Berger-Wolf. Sampling community structure. In *WWW*, 2010.
- [32] R. Mehrotra and E. Yilmaz. Representative & informative query selection for learning to rank using submodular functions. In *Proceedings of the 38th international ACM sigir conference on research and development in information retrieval*, 2015.
- [33] B. Mirzasoleiman, A. Badanidiyuru, and A. Karbasi. Fast constrained submodular maximization: Personalized data summarization. In *ICML*, 2016.
- [34] B. Mirzasoleiman, A. Badanidiyuru, and A. Karbasi. Fast constrained submodular maximization: Personalized data summarization. In *ICML*, pages 1358–1367, 2016.
- [35] D. Mottin, F. Bonchi, and F. Gullo. Graph query reformulation with diversity. In *KDD*, 2015.
- [36] Z. Moumoulidou, A. McGregor, and A. Meliou. Diverse data selection under fairness constraints. In *ICDT*, 2021.
- [37] S. Navlakha, R. Rastogi, and N. Shrivastava. Graph summarization with bounded error. In *SIGMOD*, 2008.
- [38] M. Pan, R.-H. Li, Q. Zhang, Y. Dai, Q. Tian, and G. Wang. Fairness-aware maximal clique enumeration. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2107.10025*, 2021.
- [39] A. Prasad, S. Jegelka, and D. Batra. Submodular meets structured: Finding diverse subsets in exponentially-large structured item sets. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2014.
- [40] A. Rahmattalabi, P. Vayanos, A. Fulginiti, E. Rice, B. Wilder, A. Yadav, and M. Tambe. Exploring algorithmic fairness in robust graph covering problems. In *NeurIPS*, 2019.
- [41] K. Shin, A. Ghoting, M. Kim, and H. Raghavan. Sweg: Lossless and lossy summarization of web-scale graphs. In *The World Wide Web Conference*, pages 1679–1690, 2019.
- [42] A. Sinha, Z. Shen, Y. Song, H. Ma, D. Eide, B.-J. P. Hsu, and K. Wang. An overview of microsoft academic service (mas) and applications. *WWW*, 2015.
- [43] Q. Song, Y. Wu, P. Lin, L. X. Dong, and H. Sun. Mining summaries for knowledge graph search. *IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering*, 2018.
- [44] J. Stoyanovich, K. Yang, and H. Jagadish. Online set selection with fairness and diversity constraints. In *Proceedings of the EDBT Conference*, 2018.
- [45] A. Tsang, B. Wilder, E. Rice, M. Tambe, and Y. Zick. Group-fairness in influence maximization. *IJCAI*, 2019.
- [46] V. V. Vazirani. *Approximation algorithms*. Springer, 2013.
- [47] Y. Wu, Z. Zhong, W. Xiong, and N. Jing. Graph summarization for attributed graphs. In *2014 International Conference on Information Science, Electronics and Electrical Engineering*, 2014.
- [48] Y. Yang, N. V. Chawla, and B. Uzzi. A network’s gender composition and communication pattern predict women’s leadership success. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 116(6):2033–2038, 2019.
- [49] N. E. Young. Greedy set-cover algorithms (1974-1979, chvátal, johnson, lovász, stein). *Encyclopedia of algorithms*, 2008.
- [50] Y. Zhang, A. Adiga, A. Vullikanti, and B. A. Prakash. Controlling propagation at group scale on networks. In *2015 IEEE International Conference on Data Mining*. IEEE, 2015.
- [51] Y. Zhang, J. Tang, Z. Yang, J. Pei, and P. S. Yu. Cosnet: Connecting heterogeneous social networks with local and global consistency. In *KDD*, 2015.

## APPENDIX: PROOFS AND ALGORITHMS

**Proof of Lemma 1.** *The verification problem is NP-complete.*

**Proof:** Given  $G, \mathcal{V}$ , a configuration  $C = r, k, n$ , constants  $b_c$  and  $b_f$ , and a summary  $\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C})$ , the verification problem

is to decide if  $\mathcal{S}$  satisfies the following conjunctive conditions: (a)  $|\mathcal{P}_V| \leq n$ ,  $|\mathcal{P}| \leq k$ , and  $F(\mathcal{P}_V) \geq b_f$ ; (b) for each group  $V_i \in \mathcal{V}$ ,  $|\mathcal{P}_{V_i}| \in [l_i, c_i]$ , and (c)  $C_l \leq b_c$ .

An NP algorithm first guesses an  $n$ -set of nodes in  $\bigcup V$  and *test* if each node is a match of any pattern in  $\mathcal{P}$ . Note this process does not require enumeration of subgraph isomorphism, but performs  $|\bigcup V| \cdot n$  rounds of test, each in PTIME. This step obtains  $\mathcal{P}_{V_i}$  for each  $V_i$ , as only the group nodes need to be verified. It then suffices to verify  $F(\mathcal{P}_V) \geq b_f$ , and conditions (b) and (c), which is in PTIME.

The hardness carries by constructing a reduction from subgraph isomorphism problem (which determines if a graph  $P$  is isomorphism to a subgraph in a given graph  $G$ ) to a special case of FGS where a random node in  $P$  selected as  $u_o$ ,  $\mathcal{V} = \{V\}$  (a single group) with label  $u_o$  and range  $[0, |V|]$  (covers at least one node in  $V$  with the same label of  $u_o$ ),  $C = (r, k, 1)$ , where  $r$  refers to the diameter of  $P$ . Setting  $\mathcal{P} = \{P\}$ ,  $b_f = 0$ ,  $C = N^r(v)$  for a random node  $v \in \mathcal{V}$ , and  $b_c = |N^r(v)|$ , one can verify that  $\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{P}, C)$  is an  $r$ -summary if and only if there is a subgraph isomorphism from  $P$  to  $G$ .  $\square$

**Proof of Theorem 2:** The FGS problem is  $\Sigma_2^P$ -complete.

**Proof:** Given  $G, \mathcal{V}$ , a configuration  $C = \{r, k, n\}$ , constants  $b_c$  and  $b_f$ , the decision problem of FGS is to decide if there exists an  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{P}, C)$  of  $\mathcal{V}$ , with  $F(\mathcal{P}_V) \leq b_f$ ,  $|\mathcal{P}| = k$ , and  $|C| \leq b_c$ . The problem can be solved in  $\Sigma_2^P$ . To see this, an NP algorithm makes a guess of  $k$ -set patterns  $\mathcal{P}$ , and assign, for each pattern, a set of edges  $\mathcal{C}$  in  $N^r(\bigcup V)$ . It then invokes an NP oracle, which calls the verification process (Lemma 1), to verify if  $\mathcal{S}$  is an  $r$ -summary with desired coverage and utility for  $\mathcal{V}$ . As the verification (procedure *rverify*) is in NP, the entire process requires an NP algorithm to call an NP oracle (verification) in polynomial times. Thus FGS can be solved in  $\Sigma_2^P$  by guessing and verifying a summary  $\mathcal{S}$  with *rverify*.

To show it's  $\Sigma_2^P$ -hard, we describe a reduction from the Graph Reconstruction (GR) problem [23]. Given two sets  $\mathcal{G}^+$  and  $\mathcal{G}^-$  of graphs, GR determines whether there exists a graph  $G_o$  such that each  $G^+ \in \mathcal{G}^+$  is isomorphic to a subgraph of  $G_o$ , and each  $G^- \in \mathcal{G}^-$  is not isomorphic to any subgraph of  $G_o$ . We construct the following reduction. (1) We construct  $G$  as the union of augmented  $\mathcal{G}^+$  and  $\mathcal{G}^-$ . We let all the graphs in  $\mathcal{G}^+$  and  $\mathcal{G}^-$  to have the same node label  $l$ . For each single graph  $G_i^+ \in \mathcal{G}^+$  (resp.  $G_j^- \in \mathcal{G}^-$ ), we randomly choose a node  $v_i^+$  (resp.  $v_j^-$ ), and add an augmented edge connecting  $v_i^+$  to a new node  $v_{i_o}^+$  (resp.  $v_{j_o}^-$ ) with a unique label “positive” (resp. “negative”). Let the augmented graph be  $\mathcal{G}'$ , which contains the augmented counterparts of  $\mathcal{G}^+$  and  $\mathcal{G}^-$ . (2) We set the group  $\mathcal{V} = \{\mathcal{V}^+, \mathcal{V}^-\}$ , with a positive group  $\mathcal{V}^+$  (resp.  $\mathcal{V}^-$ ) that contains  $|\mathcal{G}^+|$  ‘positive’ nodes (resp.  $|\mathcal{G}^-|$  ‘negative’ nodes), *i.e.*, all the nodes with label “positive” (resp. “negative”), associated with a coverage constraint  $[|\mathcal{G}^+|, |\mathcal{G}^+|]$  (resp.  $[0, 0]$ ). Setting a configuration  $C = \{r_m + 1, 1, |\mathcal{E}^+|\}$ , with  $r_m$  the largest diameter of graphs in  $\mathcal{G}^+$ , and  $\mathcal{E}^+$  the edge set from all the graphs in  $\mathcal{G}^+$ . We also introduce  $F$  as the cardinality function of a node set.

We show there exists a solution for GR if and only if there is an  $r$ -summary for the FGS instance.

(1) Assume there exists a solution for GR, *i.e.*, one can find a graph  $G_o$  such that for each  $G^+ \in \mathcal{G}^+$ , it contains a subgraph  $G_o^+$  that is isomorphic to  $G^+$ , then we construct a single pattern  $P$   $P(u_o)$  that contains (a)  $|\mathcal{G}^+|$  disconnected sub-patterns  $G_o^+$ , and (b) a single output node  $u_o$  with label “positive”, and (c) an edge  $(u_o, u_i)$  from  $u_o$  to an arbitrarily chosen node  $u_i$  of  $G_o^+$ . Then  $P$  covers  $|\mathcal{G}^+|$  “positive” nodes, and no “negative” nodes, by definition of the solution of GR, and satisfies the rest requirement of  $r$ -summary under configuration  $\{r_m + 1, 1, |\mathcal{E}^+|\}$ . Thus  $\mathcal{S} = (\{P\}, C)$  with  $C$  induced edge errors is a feasible  $(r_m + 1)$ -summary.

(2) Assume there exists an  $(r_m + 1)$ -summary  $\mathcal{S}$  for  $\mathcal{G}'$  under configuration  $\{r_m + 1, 1, |\mathcal{E}^+|\}$ . By definition, there is a single pattern  $P$  with an output node  $u_o$  and a label ‘\_’, such that  $u_o$  has  $|\mathcal{G}^+|$  distinct matches with labels “positive”, and no matches with label “negative”. This indicates that the pattern  $P$  must contain a sub-pattern  $P'_i$ , obtained by removing an edge  $(u_o, u_i)$ , and  $P'_i$  is isomorphic to a (sub)graph of a graph  $G^+$ . Given that each augmented  $G_i \in \mathcal{G}$  has only one node with label “positive” or “negative”, a graph  $G_r$  can be constructed as the union of  $P_i$ . Assume  $G_r$  contains a subgraph that is isomorphic to some graph  $G^-$ . Then  $u_o$  in  $P$  has at least one match with label “negative”, which violates the coverage constraint  $[0, 0]$  associated to negative group. Hence  $G_r$  is a solution of the problem GR.  $\square$

**Analysis of Algorithm APXFGS.** We show Theorem 3 with the following analysis.

(1) Procedure FairSelect computes a set of nodes  $V_p$  such that  $F(V_p) \geq \frac{1}{2}F(V_p^*)$ , for all subsets of  $\bigcup V$  with size bounded by  $n$  that also satisfy the group coverage constraints. We show this by first performing an approximation preserving reduction from the lower-level node selection problem to fair submodular maximization [18]. Given a set of node groups  $\mathcal{V}$  with coverage constraints, and a monotonic submodular function  $F$ , the fair submodular maximization problem [18] is to select  $n$  nodes  $V_p \subseteq \mathcal{V}$  such that  $V_p$  maximizes  $F(\cdot)$ , and  $|V_p \cap V_i| \in [l_i, c_i]$ , where  $[l_i, c_i]$  is a required coverage range associated to each subgroup  $V_i \in \mathcal{V}$ . The construction simply treats  $V$  as the node groups in the instance of the fair submodular maximization problem, and set the coverage requirements accordingly. The procedure FairSelect simulates the greedy strategy in [18], which first invokes an “oracle” to greedily select a node that maximizes a marginal gain for  $F$ , and post processing the nodes by only *adding* nodes to  $V_p$  to fulfill the lower bound requirement (while ensuring the total number of nodes is bounded by  $n$ ). It has been verified that a greedy selection process ensures a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -approximation which is simulated by FairSelect.

(2) Algorithm APXFGS computes a set of summaries that ensures to cover  $V_p$  with small accumulated edge cover loss  $C_l$ , by solving the upper-level problem as a maximum coverage problem [46]. As each pattern  $P$  uniquely determines a set of

covered nodes  $P(u_o, G)$  and an individual edge cover loss, a reduction treats each  $P$  as a subset  $P(u_o, G) \cap \bigcup V_p$  with a weight  $\mathcal{C}_P$  (recall  $\mathcal{C}_l = \sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}} \mathcal{C}_P$ ). It then follows a greedy strategy [46] to select  $\mathcal{P}$  with  $\mathcal{C}_l \leq \ln(|V_p|) \mathcal{C}_l^* \leq \ln(n) \mathcal{C}_l^*$ .

**Proof of Theorem 5.** We present the detailed analysis for the variant of the algorithm APXFGS. In this analysis, we denote this variant as  $k$ -APXFGS. Recall that  $k$ -APXFGS solves FGS with an additional cardinality constraint  $k$  on  $|\mathcal{P}|$ .

(1) We first verify that the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -approximation ratio remain intact for  $k$ -APXFGS, by showing that it achieves  $\frac{1}{2}$ -approximation for a node selection problem

$$\arg \max_{|V_p| \leq n; |V_p \cap V_i| \in [l_i, h_i]} F(V_p)$$

This holds as  $k$ -APXFGS computes  $V_p$  with the same procedure FairSelect as in its counterpart APXFGS.

(2) Consider the following *pattern discovery* problem:

$$\min_{|\mathcal{P}| \leq k, V_p^* \subseteq \mathcal{P}_V} |\mathcal{C}|$$

It then suffices to show that  $k$ -APXFGS ensures the following.

Claim: Denote the *optimal*  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S}^* = (\mathcal{P}^*, \mathcal{C}^*)$  such that  $\mathcal{P}^*$  ensures a smallest edge error  $|\mathcal{C}^*|$  for a *fixed set*  $V_p$ .  $k$ -APXFGS computes an  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C})$ , where  $|\mathcal{P}| = k$ , such that  $|\mathcal{C}| \leq 1 + \frac{1}{e \cdot \gamma} |\mathcal{C}^*|$ , where  $\gamma = \frac{|E_{V_p}^r|}{|\mathcal{P}_E^* \cap E_{V_p}^r|} - 1$ .

We next prove the above **Claim** holds, by constructing a reduction from the pattern discovery problem to the *maximum coverage problem* (MCP). Given a universal set of elements  $\mathcal{U}$ , a collection  $\mathcal{X}$  of subsets of  $\mathcal{U}$ , and an integer  $k$ , the maximum coverage problem is to choose  $k$  subsets  $\mathcal{X}'$  from  $\mathcal{X}$ , such that  $|\bigcup \mathcal{X}' \cap \mathcal{U}|$  is maximized. It is known that MCP has an approximation that ensures a  $1 - \frac{1}{e}$  ratio.

Reduction. Given a set of nodes  $V_p$ , algorithm  $k$ -APXFGS invokes procedure SumGen to generate a set of patterns  $\mathcal{P}_c$ . Given  $V_p$ ,  $\mathcal{P}_c$ , and configuration  $\mathcal{C} = \{r, k, n\}$ , we construct an instance of the maximal coverage problem as follow. (a) We consider each edge in  $E_{V_p}^r$  as an element in universal set  $\mathcal{U}$ , i.e.,  $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{E}_V^r$ . (b) For each pattern  $\mathcal{P}_i \in \mathcal{P}_c$ , we construct an edge set  $\mathcal{P}_E^i \cap E_{V_p}^r$  and add it to a collection of edge sets  $\mathcal{X}$ . Clearly,  $\mathcal{P}_E \cap E_{V_p}^r \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ .

Given a solution  $\mathcal{X}'$  for the above instance  $(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{X}, k)$  of MCS, we construct a solution (an  $r$ -summary)  $\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C})$  for FGS, by setting (i)  $\mathcal{P} = \{P \in \mathcal{P}_c | P_E \in \mathcal{X}'\}$ , and (ii)  $\mathcal{C} = E_{V_p}^r \setminus \mathcal{P}_E$ . Let  $|\mathcal{C}^*|$  be the smallest correction size achieved by optimal solution  $\mathcal{P}^*$ . It then suffices to show that  $|\mathcal{C}| \leq (1 + \frac{1}{e \cdot \gamma}) |\mathcal{C}^*|$ . To see this, observe that

- $|\mathcal{C}^*| = |E_{V_p}^r| - |\mathcal{P}_E^* \cap E_{V_p}^r|$ ,
- $|\mathcal{C}| = |E_{V_p}^r| - |\mathcal{P}_E \cap E_{V_p}^r|$ , and
- $|\mathcal{P}_E \cap E_{V_p}^r| \geq (1 - \frac{1}{e}) |\mathcal{P}_E^* \cap E_{V_p}^r|$  (given the  $(1 - \frac{1}{e})$ -approximability of MCS).

Thus we have

$$|E_{V_p}^r| - |\mathcal{P}_E \cap E_{V_p}^r| \leq |E_{V_p}^r| - (1 - \frac{1}{e}) |\mathcal{P}_E^* \cap E_{V_p}^r|$$

Hence

$$|\mathcal{C}| \leq |E_{V_p}^r| (1 + \frac{|\mathcal{P}_E^* \cap E_{V_p}^r|}{e \cdot (|E_{V_p}^r| - |\mathcal{P}_E^* \cap E_{V_p}^r|)}) |\mathcal{C}^*| \leq (1 + \frac{1}{e \cdot \gamma}) |\mathcal{C}^*|$$

$$\text{with } \gamma = \frac{|E_{V_p}^r|}{|\mathcal{P}_E^* \cap E_{V_p}^r|} - 1.$$

(3) To see that the time cost remain intact, observe that  $k$ -APXFGS does not incur additional time cost compared to APXFGS, because it consistently invokes FairSelect and SumGen to select  $V_p$  and generate patterns, verifies each generated patterns to obtain  $P_E$ , and applies a similar greedy selection strategy to solve an MCS problem as in APXFGS.

**Proof of Theorem 6.** Given a configuration  $\mathcal{C} = \{r, n, k\}$ , we show that Online-FGS ensures a  $(\frac{1}{4}, \ln(n) + \theta)$ -approximation for FGS, with  $\theta \in [1, \frac{|E_v^r|}{k}]$ . The online algorithm process each group node  $v$  in  $O(\log k + N_v \cdot T_I)$  time, where  $N_v$  is the number of patterns induced from  $E_v^r$ .

**I.** We first prove that the algorithm Online-FGS ensures an “anytime”  $\frac{1}{4}$ -approximation for the following “online” node selection problem<sup>2</sup>. Consider a *stream* of group nodes where at any time  $t$ , a node  $v_t \in \mathcal{V}$  arrives. Denote the “revealed” fraction of  $\mathcal{V}$  at current time as  $\mathcal{V}_t$ , which includes all the arrived group nodes ( $\mathcal{V}_t = \mathcal{V}_{t-1} \cup \{v_t\}$ ). The online node selection problem aims to select, at any time  $t$ , a subset  $V_p^t \subseteq \mathcal{V}_t$  (the “revealed” fraction of  $\mathcal{V}$  at time  $t$ ), such that

- $|V_p^t| \leq n$ , and
- $|V_p^t \cap V_i| \in [l_i, h_i]$  for each  $V_i \in \mathcal{V}$ ;

and  $F(V_p^t)$  is maximized. Clearly, for a finite set  $\bigcup \mathcal{V}$ ,  $V_p$  approximates a global optimal solution  $V_p^*$  upon the arrival of the last node.

Let the optimal solution at time  $t$  over  $\mathcal{V}^t$  be  $V_p^{*t}$ . It suffices for us to show that Online-FGS ensures to maintain an  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S}^t = (\mathcal{P}^t, \mathcal{C}^t)$  where at any time  $t$ , a set  $V_p^t = \mathcal{P}_V^t$  is selected (covered) as a solution for the online node selection problem, and  $F(V_p^t) \geq \frac{1}{4} F(V_p^{*t})$ .

Reduction I. We show the anytime approximation exists with a reduction from the “snapshot” instance of FGS at time  $t$  over  $\mathcal{V}^t$  to a *stream submodular maximization problem* [18], a variant of the fair submodular maximization over a stream of data items for data summarization. At any time  $t$ , we treat  $\mathcal{V}^t$  as the current pool of group nodes subject to the same coverage requirement  $[l_i, h_i]$  as originally defined on each subgroup  $\mathcal{V}_i$ .

Correctness. The algorithm Online-FGS follows the greedy selection that consults a procedure (UpdateVp) to construct a solution  $V_p^t$ . There are two cases when it terminates due to no new nodes arrives, or be called upon termination for ad-hoc analysis) at time  $t$ .

**Case (I-1):** If  $V_p^t \subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{V}^t$  and  $|V_p^t| = n$ , as  $V_p^t$  already satisfies the original coverage constraints for the stream submodular maximization problem, guarded by the extensible conditions, then  $V_p^t$  is a solution for the node selection problem. No post processing is needed.

<sup>2</sup>The difference between conventional online problem and ours is that we still assume the algorithm can access each subgroup as needed, to ensure the solution satisfies coverage requirement over  $\mathcal{V}$



**Case (I-2):** Otherwise, it ensures (via the post-processing) that either (i) enriches  $V_p^t$  to an  $n$ -set (if  $|V_p^t| < n$ ), or (ii) refines  $V_p^t$  with the bucket nodes in  $B_c$  that maximizes the marginal gain of  $F$ , both subject to coverage constraints. That is,  $|V_p^{t-1}| \leq |V_p^t| \leq n$ , and  $|V_p^t \cap \mathcal{V}_i| \in [l_i, h_i]$ .

Both lead to a feasible selection of  $V_p^t$  that satisfies the coverage constraints at any termination time  $t$ .

**Approximation.**  $V_p^t$  approximates  $V_p^{t*}$  for  $\mathcal{V}^t$  with a ratio  $\frac{1}{4}$  when terminates at time  $t$ . For **Case (I-1)**, Online-FGS exploits a greedy selection as in [18] but specifies  $F$  with node selection utility. This ensures a  $\frac{1}{4}$  approximability by a consistent construction from the solution for fair maximization. For **Case (I-2)** with the post processing occurred at time  $t$ , a random bucket node  $v$  is added by the algorithm in [18], while a node  $v$  that maximizes the current marginal gain is added by Online-FGS. We have the following:

- $F(V_p^{t-1}) \geq \frac{1}{4}F(V_p^{*t-1})$ ;
- $F(v) \geq F(v')$ , due to maximization of marginal gain with bucket nodes.

Thus we always have a “no worse” selection compared with the result in [18]:

$$F(V_p^t) = F(V_p^{t-1} \cup \{v'\}) \geq F(V_p^{t-1} \cup \{v\}) \geq \frac{1}{4}F(V_p^{*t})$$

where  $F(V_p^{t-1} \cup \{v\}) \geq \frac{1}{4}F(V_p^{*t})$  is ensured by the random selection in [18].

**II.** Next, we prove that Online-FGS ensures a  $(\ln(n) + \theta)$ -approximation for the desired bound for edge correction minimization problem. That is, Online-FGS maintains an  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S}^t = (\mathcal{P}^t, \mathcal{C}^t)$  with patterns  $\mathcal{P}^t$  and  $\mathcal{C}^t$ , such that  $\mathcal{P}$  selects  $V_p^t$  with desired coverage of  $\mathcal{V}^t$ , and  $|\mathcal{C}^t| \leq \ln(n)|\mathcal{C}^{*t}| + (\frac{|E_{V_p}^r|}{k} - 1)$ .

**Reduction II.** To show the “weak” approximability of the edge correction minimization under a fixed set of group nodes  $V_p^t$ , we construct a reduction from the problem to *minimum weighted set cover problem* (WSCP) [49]. Given a collection of subsets  $\mathcal{S}$  of a universal set  $\mathcal{U}$ , and for each subset  $s \in \mathcal{S}$ , there is a non-negative weight  $w_s$ , the problem is to decide if there is a collection of subsets  $\mathcal{S}_c \subseteq \mathcal{S}$ , such that

$$\arg \min_{\bigcup \mathcal{S}_c = \mathcal{U}} \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}_c} w_s$$

Given a configuration  $C = \{r, n, k\}$ , a set of group nodes  $V_p^t$ , the edge correction minimization problem maintains an  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S}^t = (\mathcal{P}^t, \mathcal{C}^t)$  such that  $\mathcal{P}_V^t = V_p^t$  with  $|\mathcal{C}^t|$  minimized at any time  $t$ . Given an instance at time  $t$  of edge correction minimization, we construct an instance of WSCP as follow. (a) Each node in  $V_p^t$  is an element in a universal set  $\mathcal{U}$ , i.e.,  $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{V}^t$ . (b) The reduction invokes a pattern enumeration procedure to obtain a set of patterns  $\mathcal{P}_c$  with designated node  $u_o$  with labels from its  $r$ -hop neighbors as group nodes. As  $r$  is a small constant, and  $\mathcal{U}$  is known, the process is in PTIME. For each pattern  $P_i \in \mathcal{P}_c$ , we construct an node set  $s_i = P_i(u_o, G) \cap \mathcal{U}$  (simply denoted as  $s_i = P_{i\mathcal{U}}$ ), by only verifying

if nodes in  $\mathcal{U}$  are a match of  $u_o$  or not, which is in PTIME) and add it to a collection of node sets  $\mathcal{S}^t$ . Clearly,  $s_i \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ . (c) For each subset  $s_i \in \mathcal{S}$ , we set a weight  $w_{s_i} = \mathcal{C}_{P_i} = |E_{V_p^t}^r \setminus P_{iE}|$ .

Given the above instance  $(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{S})$  of WSCP, Online-FGS computes a solution  $\mathcal{S}'$  for WSCP and constructs an  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S}^t = (\mathcal{P}^t, \mathcal{C}^t)$ , by setting (i)  $\mathcal{P}^t = \{P \in \mathcal{P}_c | P_{i\mathcal{U}} \in \mathcal{S}'\}$ , (ii)  $\mathcal{C}^t = E_{V_p^t}^r \setminus \mathcal{P}_E$ , with  $|\mathcal{P}^t|$  up to size  $k$  (lines 1-6), and (iii) a “swapping” strategy to maintain a pattern set of size  $k$  (lines 7-15). We next prove this correctly maintains an  $r$ -summary with  $k$  patterns that satisfy the coverage constraints, with a weak form of approximability guarantee on error minimization.

**Correctness.** We prove the correctness by induction. Our initialization step considers a reasonable timestamp as the first time  $t_0$  that (1) an  $n$ -set  $V_p^{t_0}$ , as an approximation solution for the node selection problem is found at time  $t_0$  (line 8 of Online-FGS; by UpdateVp), and (2) a  $k$ -set  $\mathcal{P}_{t_0}$  is identified such that  $\mathcal{P}_{t_0}$  covers  $V_p^{t_0}$  (line 10 of Online-FGS; by UpdateVp). Here the procedure UpdateVp simulates the greedy selection strategy that solves WSCP problem to generate and select  $P^* \in \mathcal{P}_c$  with covered edge  $s_i$  that maximizes a marginal gain  $\frac{|P_{i\mathcal{U}}^*|}{\mathcal{C}_{P^*}^*}$ . As the selected patterns exactly covers the group nodes  $V_p^{t_0}$  which in turn satisfies the lower and upper coverage requirements for the group  $\mathcal{V}^t$  (see “Correctness” in (1)), and the replacement strategy (lines 7-19) is guarded by the exact coverage condition,  $\mathcal{S}^{t_0} = (\mathcal{P}^{t_0}, \mathcal{C}^{t_0})$  is a correct  $r$ -summary of  $\mathcal{V}$  at time  $t_0$  when UpdateP ends.

The only thing left is to show the coverage property holds after the post processing (lines 11-13). For any new nodes added in the post processing at time  $t \geq t_0$ , Online-FGS continues to correctly maintain an  $r$ -summary with the replacement strategy. Moreover, as  $V_p^t$  remains to be an approximate solution with size  $n$  for node selection problem (guaranteed by the correctness and approximability analysis in (1)),  $\mathcal{S}^t = (\mathcal{P}^t, \mathcal{C}^t)$  remains to be a correct  $r$ -summary of  $\mathcal{V}$  at time  $t \geq t_0$  when Online-FGS terminates. The correctness thus follows.

**Weak Approximability Guarantee.** Similarly, we use proof by induction to show the weak approximation guarantee. Let  $|\mathcal{C}^{*t}|$  be the smallest correction achieved by optimal solution  $\mathcal{P}^*$  at the time  $t$ . It then suffices for us to verify that  $|\mathcal{C}^t| \leq \ln(n)|\mathcal{C}^{*t}| + (\frac{|E_{V_p}^r|}{k} - 1)$ .

(1) For  $t = t_0$ , the approximation ratio holds given the approximability of WSCP. At time  $t_0$ , Online-FGS maintains the  $r$ -summary  $\mathcal{S}^{t_0} = (\mathcal{P}^{t_0}, \mathcal{C}^{t_0})$  such that  $|\mathcal{P}^{t_0}|$  reaches  $k$ . At this time,  $\mathcal{P}^{t_0}$  is generated by simulating the greedy selection strategy that solves WSCP without replacement. Thus, Online-FGS ensures an  $\ln(n)$ -approximation at time  $t_0$ . It then suffices to show that, the approximation of Online-FGS holds when  $t = t_0$ .

(i) As  $\mathcal{P}^{t_0}$  is added following the greedy strategy that solves minimum weighted set cover problem [49],  $|\mathcal{C}^t| \leq \ln(n)|\mathcal{C}^{*t}|$ , following the approximability of WSCP. We remark that Online-FGS cannot guarantee the required approximability if

a strict size equality  $k$  is enforced at time  $t_0$ , as it may require, in nature, more patterns to ensure the exact coverage of  $V_p^t$ .

(ii) For  $t = i, i \geq t_0$ , Online-FGS updates  $\mathcal{P}^{t_i}$  by either adding or replacing patterns  $\mathcal{P}^{t_i}$  with those in  $\mathcal{P}_u^{t_i}$ , against the newly arrived group node  $v$ . We consider the following cases.

(iii) When  $t = i + 1$ , we also have  $|\mathcal{P}^t| = k$ . Online-FGS updates  $\mathcal{P}^t$  with newly generated patterns following the replacement strategy. Here, we need to consider two cases: (a) if Online-FGS skips the current received pattern then the approximation holds due to the  $\mathcal{P}^t$  stays unchanged. (b)  $\mathcal{P}^t$  updates by swapping a pair of patterns  $(P, P')$  to ensure the Here, we show how to quantify the upper bound of loss caused by swapping a pair of patterns  $(P, P')$ , denoted as  $\overline{loss}(P, P')$ .  $\overline{loss}(P, P')$  evaluates the upper bound of objective loss caused by removing a pattern in  $\mathcal{P}_t$  and adding a pattern from  $\mathcal{P}_c^t$ . It can be computed as

$$\overline{loss}(P, P') = \arg \max_{P' \in \mathcal{P}_u^t} \text{gain}(P') - \arg \min_{P \in \mathcal{P}^t} \text{loss}(P).$$

At any time  $t$ ,  $\arg \min_{P \in \mathcal{P}^t} \text{loss}(P)$  measures the theoretical maximal minimal objective loss by removing a pattern  $P$ .  $\text{loss}(P, P')$  can be evaluated by observing the objective loss caused by swapping a pair of patterns  $(P, P')$ . This swapping must ensure that  $\mathcal{P}^t$  cover the newly accepted node additionally. The maximal minimal objective loss can be observed when the  $E_{V_p}^r$  is evenly covered by  $\mathcal{P}^t$ . Thus, we have,

$$\text{loss}(P, P') \leq \frac{|E_{V_p}^r|}{k} - 1$$

To see this, when the patterns in  $\mathcal{P}^t$  evenly cover the edges in  $E_{V_p}^r$  and Online-FGS needs to update with pattern in  $\mathcal{P}_u^t$ , this swapping needs to ensure the additional coverage of the newly node  $v$ . Assuming that the greedy selection selects pattern  $P$  but to ensure the coverage, Online-FGS swaps a pattern  $P'$  to ensure the coverage. Online-FGS replaces  $P$  with  $P'$ , at the worst case, this replacement gains the coverage of  $P$  by covering node  $v$  and losses the whole coverage of  $P$ . Thus, We can observe that

- $(\mathcal{P}^t(u_o) \setminus P(u_o) \cup P'(u_o)) \cap V_p^t = V_p^t$ ,
- $P'(u_o) \setminus P(u_o) = v$ ,
- $1 \leq |P_E| - |P'_E| \leq \frac{|E_{V_p}^r|}{k} - 1$

Hence, we have

$$\text{loss}(P, P') = \text{gain}(P') - \text{loss}(P) \leq \left| \frac{|E_{V_p}^r|}{k} \right| - 1$$

(2) For any  $t \geq t_0$ , Online-FGS solves a new instance of WSCP with a newly arrived nodes. Following the above approximability analysis, the ratio remains intact for any new node that arrives at time  $t \geq t_0$ .

**Remarks.** The above analysis verifies a weak “anytime” approximability result ensured by Online-FGS. We remark that it cannot guarantee a consistent strong approximation ratio of  $\ln(n)$  by solving WSCP, as a size constraint  $k$  is enforced; and it may require, in nature, more patterns to ensure the exact

coverage of  $V_p^t$  and less edge correction error. We are aware of other potential approximability results, as indicated by reducing to a size-bounded weighted set cover problem [17]. We will investigate variants of Online-FGS to solve an online version of such problems. We leave this for future work.