# Succinct Representation of Labeled Graphs

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Seminar on Algorithms for Compressed Graphs

Presentation-Date

#### Note for the Slide Discussion

- graphics will be replaced in a later version by own graphics and some will be animated.
- Key points are not fixed, they just represent what should be explained on the slides.

#### Motivation

• Large Graphs

• ...

Goal/Advantage from this topic

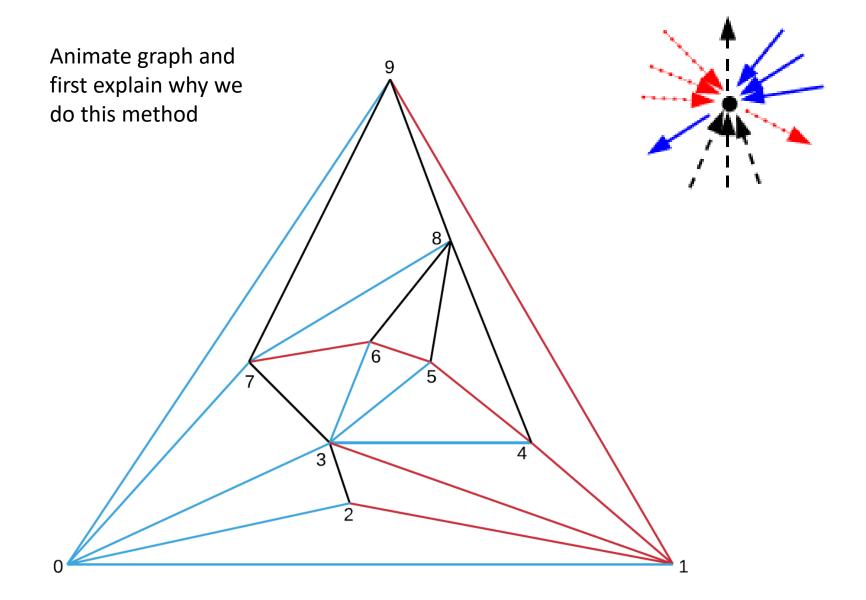
#### Outline

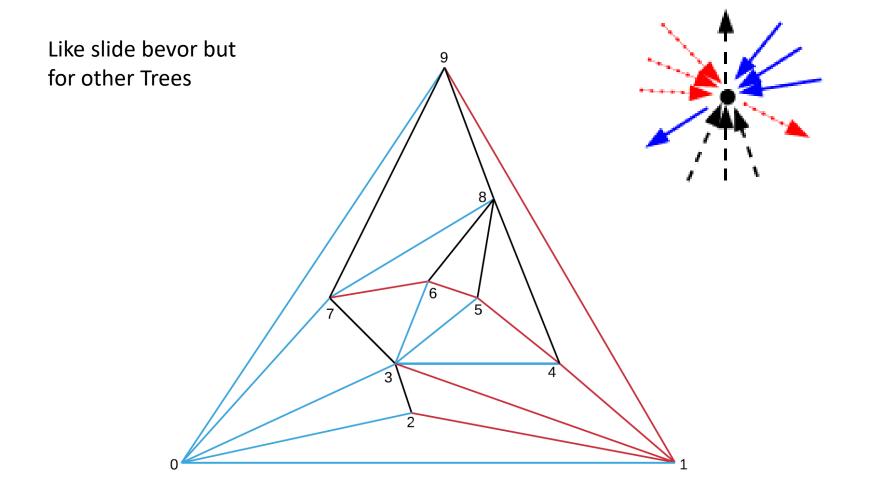
- Triangulated Graphs
  - Creation of the Spanning Trees
  - Generate the parenthesized representation
  - Extension for labels using the example of edge (or vertices) labels
- Extended for planar graphs
- (Rough explanation for k-page Graph)

# Planar/Triangulated Graphs

Planar Graph
 (Insert Picture to explain)

Triangulated Graphs
 (Insert Picture to explain)

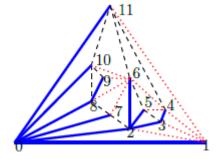




#### formally how to do that

 Pics currently not for the example on the slides before

$$S_0$$
 (()((())((()))()())()(())()())  
01 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11



Explain and also the other cases

How to merge the different parentheses

As comparison insert here the Tree T1 to the compare

How to read the parentheses

• [To be extended]

Why to use the parentheses

Explain Results and supported functions

# Labeled Graphs

Not yet clear how I can present this usefully

## Planar Graphs

 Explain (with pic) how to transform from Planar to Triangulated

 What does it mean for the space and functionsruntime?

## K-Page Graphs

Not yet clear how I can present this usefully

 Non formally, only explain what k-Page graphs are and the results (e.g. that the check for adjacent will be faster (O(lg k) than for others works)

#### Summary

Recap shortly

- Embed results
  - Compression of the space to the information-theretic minimum. Runtimes like uncompressed

# End

Thank you for your attention!

#### Literature

 Jérémy Barbay, Luca Castelli Aleardi, Meng He, J. Ian Munro: Succinct Representation of Labeled Graphs, ISAAC 2007.

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