Chordal graphs: a linear testing algorithm

Gabriele Vanoni

Politecnico di Milano

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The algorithm

Preliminary definitions

Definition (Undirected graph)

A *graph* G is a pair (V, E) where V is a finite set and E is a set of $2-$subsets of V. Elements of V are called *vertices* while elements of E are called *edges*. $|V| = n$, $|E| = m$.

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- A *path* π is a sequence of distinct vertices $v_1, v_2, \cdots v_i, \cdots, v_k$ where $\{v_i, v_{i+1}\} \in E$ with $1 \leq i < k$.

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Definition (Chordal graph)

A graph is chordal if every cycle of lenght at least four has a chord.

Orderings and fill-ins

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A *fill-in* induced by an ordering α is a set of edges $F(\alpha) \notin E$ such that there exists a path containing only u, v and vertices ordered after both u and v. $F(\alpha)$ is *zero fill-in* if $F(\alpha) = \varnothing$ and α is a zero fill-in ordering.

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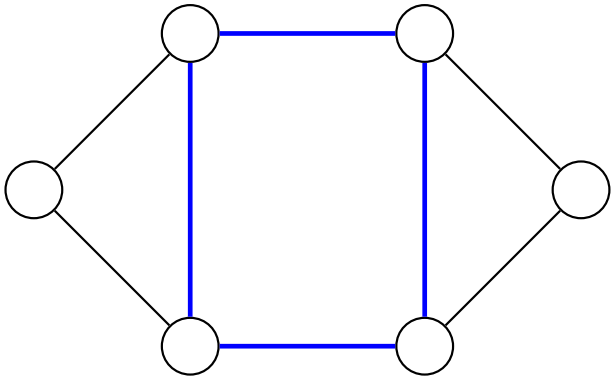
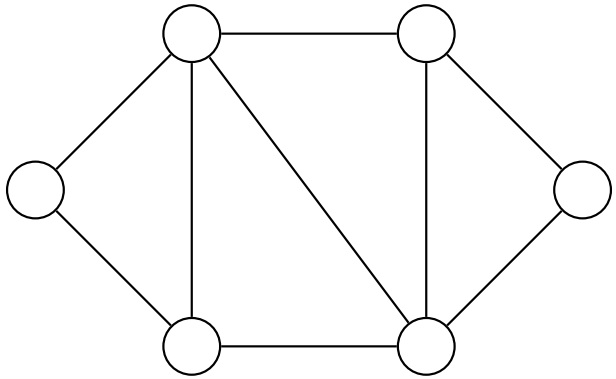
Definition (Elimination graph)

The *elimination graph* of G w.r.t. the ordering α is $G(\alpha) = (V, E \cup F(\alpha))$.

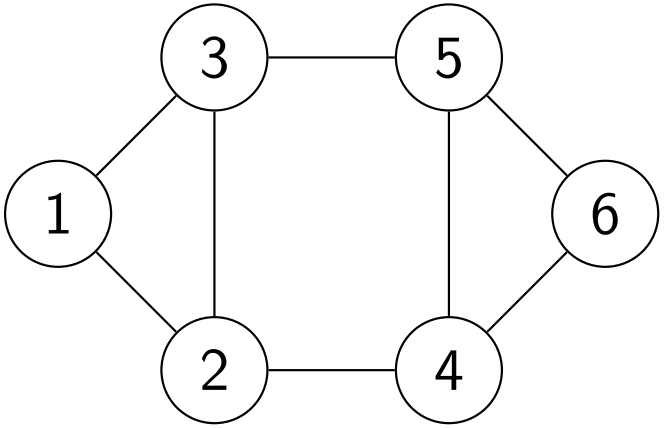
Example



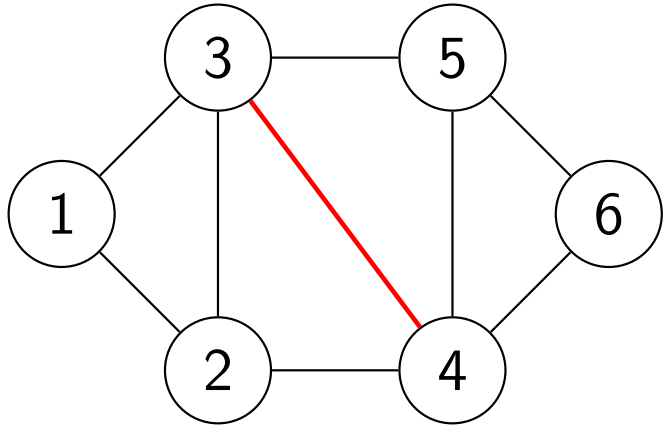
not chordal



chordal



ordered



elimination graph

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Definition (Maximum cardinality search (MCS))

It's an ordering algorithm in which at each step i (from 1 to n) the vertex selected and numberd with i among the unnumbered ones is that adjacent to the largest number of previously numberd vertices, breaking ties arbitrarily.

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Theorem

An ordering generated by MCS is zero fill-in if the graph is chordal.

MCS - complexity analysis

Theorem

Complexity of the algorithm that computes the MCS ordering is $\mathcal{O}(n+m)$.

Proof.

The first two for loops are $\mathcal{O}(n)$. The third is also $\mathcal{O}(n)$ but there are inner loops. However in the first one every edge is scanned at most twice, while the second one is executed at most n times yielding a total cost of the outer loop of $\mathcal{O}(n+m)$. □

```
1:  for i = 0 to n − 1 do
2:      set[i] := ∅
3:  end for
4:  for all v in V do
5:      size[v] := 0; set[0] := set[0] ∪ {v}
6:  end for
7:  j := 0
8:  for i = 1 to n do
9:      v := delete any node from set[j]
10:     α[v] := i; α^{-1}[i] := v; size[v] := −1
11:     for all (u, v) ∈ E and size[u] ≥ 0 do
12:         delete u from set[size[u]]
13:         size[u] := size[u] + 1
14:         set[size[u]] := set[size[u]] ∪ {u}
15:     end for
16:     j := j + 1
17:     while j ≥ 0 and set[j] = ∅ do
18:         j := j − 1
19:     end while
20: end for
```

Computing the fill-in

Definition

The *follower* of a vertex v, $f(v)$ is the vertex w of largest number (w.r.t to α) both adjacent to v in $G(\alpha)$ and such that $w <_\alpha v$. For $i \geq 0$, $f^0(v) = v$ and $f^{i+1}(v) = f(f^i(v))$.

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Theorem

If $x, w \in V$ with $w <_\alpha x$, then $(x, w) \in E \cup F(\alpha)$ if and only if there is a vertex v such that $(v, w) \in E$ and $f^i(v) = x$ for some $i \geq 0$.

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If $x, w \in V$ with $w <_\alpha x$, then $(x, w) \in E \cup F(\alpha)$ if and only if there is a vertex v such that $(v, w) \in E$ and $f^i(v) = x$ for some $i \geq 0$.

With this theorem we can compute for any vertex w, the set $A(w) = \{x | (x, w) \in E \cup F(\alpha), w <_\alpha x\}$ and also all vertices x such that $f(x) = w$.

Computing the fill-in - complexity analysis

Theorem

Complexity of the algorithm that computes the fill-in of a graph G is $\mathcal{O}(n + m')$ where $m' = |E \cup F(\alpha)|$.

Proof.

The outer loop is executed n times. The inner one is scans each vertex of the elimination graph at most twice yielding a total cost of the outer loop of $\mathcal{O}(n + m')$. □

```
1:  for i = n to 1 do
2:      w := α^{-1}[i]
3:      f[w] := w
4:      index[w] := i
5:      for all v ∈ V s.t. (v, w) ∈ E and α[v] > i
6:          x := v
7:          while index[x] > i do
8:              index[x] := i
9:              add (x, w) to E ∪ F(α)
10:             x := f[x]
11:         end while
12:         if f[x] = x then
13:             f[x] := w
14:         end if
15:     end for
16: end for
```

Testing cordality - complexity analysis

Theorem

Complexity of the algorithm that recognizes cordality of a graph G is $\mathcal{O}(n+m)$.

Proof.

The outer loop is executed n times. The inner one is scans each vertex of the G at most twice yielding a total cost of the outer loop of $\mathcal{O}(n+m)$. □

```
1:  for i = n to 1 do
2:      w := α^{-1}[i]
3:      f[w] := w
4:      index[w] := i
5:      for all v ∈ V s.t. (v, w) ∈ E and α[v] > i
6:          x := v
7:          while index[x] > i do
8:              index[x] := i
9:              if (x, w) ∉ E and x ≠ w then
10:                 return false
11:             end if
12:             x := f[x]
13:         end while
14:         if f[x] = x then
15:             f[x] := w
16:         end if
17:     end for
18: end for
19: return true
```

Implementation

Language and libraries

- **JavaSE 8** was used to implement the algorithm.
- Graph data structures were provided by **JUNG** library and graphs were stored in **PajekNet** format.
- **Apache Maven** was used to handle the project.
- **Eclipse** was used as IDE.
- The code is released under **GPL 3** license.
- **Oracle Java Mission Control** with **Flight Recorder** was used to profile the application.

Data structures

Two data structures were defined to implement the algorithms.

Vertex

- `alpha:int`
- `size:int`
- `index:int`
- `follower:Vertex`

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ChordalAlgorithms

- `order:List<Vertex>`
- `graph:UndirectedGraph<Vertex,Integer>`
- `maximumCardinalitySearch():void`
- `isChordal():boolean`

Testing environment

- **JVM**: Oracle 1.8.0_111-b14
- **OS**: Ubuntu 15.10
- **Linux kernel**: 4.2.0-42-generic
- **libc**: glibc 2.21
- **System architecture**: x86_64
- **CPU**: Intel Core i7-2600K CPU @ 3.40GHz
- **Memory**: 8 GB

Datasets

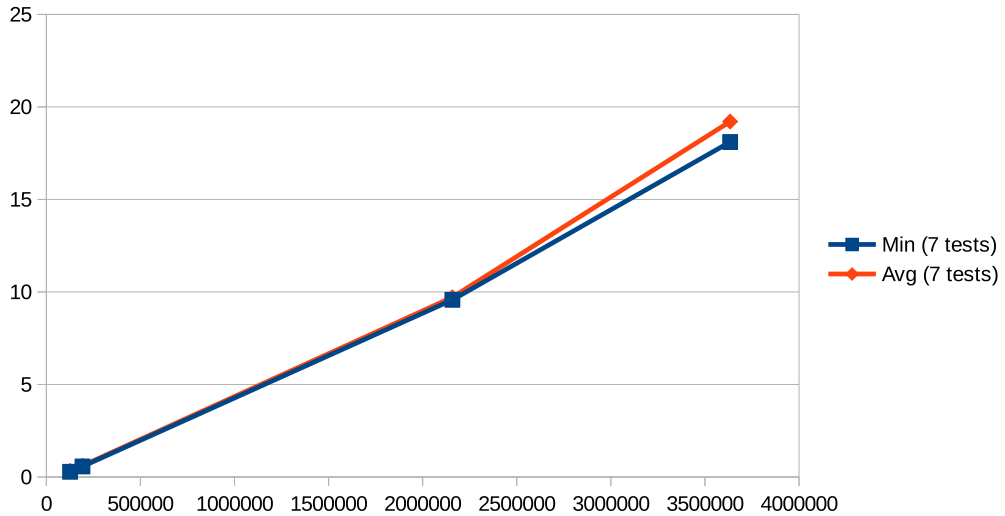
- I chose to use **real networks** data to test the algorithms[1].
- All graphs from datasets were obviously non chordal.
- For every datasets, I computed the elimination graph, so to have a chordal graph and I exported it.
- To measure performances I used only chordal graphs so that the complexity is $\Theta(n + m)$.

[1] `http://vlado.fmf.uni-lj.si/pub/networks/data/`; M. Boguña, R. Pastor-Satorras, A. Diaz-Guilera and A. Arenas, Physical Review E, vol. 70, 056122 (2004)

Profiling

Total time is the actual time spent by the application to execute the two methods of the algorithm, `maximumCardinalitySearch()` and `isChordal()`. The data structure `ChordalAlgorithms` was already filled in with the graph read from file. Seven tests were executed for each dataset.

Dataset	n+m	Total average time	Total minimum time
YeastChordal	126547	328 ms	282 ms
PGPChordal	192058	608 ms	569 ms
MiniDaysAllChordal	2157699	9s 572 ms	9 s 711 ms
DaysAllChordal	3633865	19s 209 ms	18 s 103 ms



Parallel versions

Parallel versions of the algorithm

Recognizing chordal graphs is in the complexity class **NC**, as shown for the first time by Edenbrandt (1986), using a different characterization of chordal graphs. After this seminal paper other results were achieved in optimizing the algorithm.

Authors	**Complexity**	**Number of processors**	**Cost model**
Edenbrandt	$\mathcal{O}(\log n)$	$\mathcal{O}(n^5)$	PRAM CREW
Chandrasekharan et al.	$\mathcal{O}(\log n)$	$\mathcal{O}(n^4)$	PRAM CRCW
Klein	$\mathcal{O}(\log^2 n)$	$\mathcal{O}(n+m)$	PRAM CRCW
Klein	$\mathcal{O}(\log^2 n)$	$\mathcal{O}(\frac{n+m}{\log n})$	PRAM CRCW (randomized)

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