

# An FPT algorithm for counting subgraphs

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# What is the subgraph counting problem?

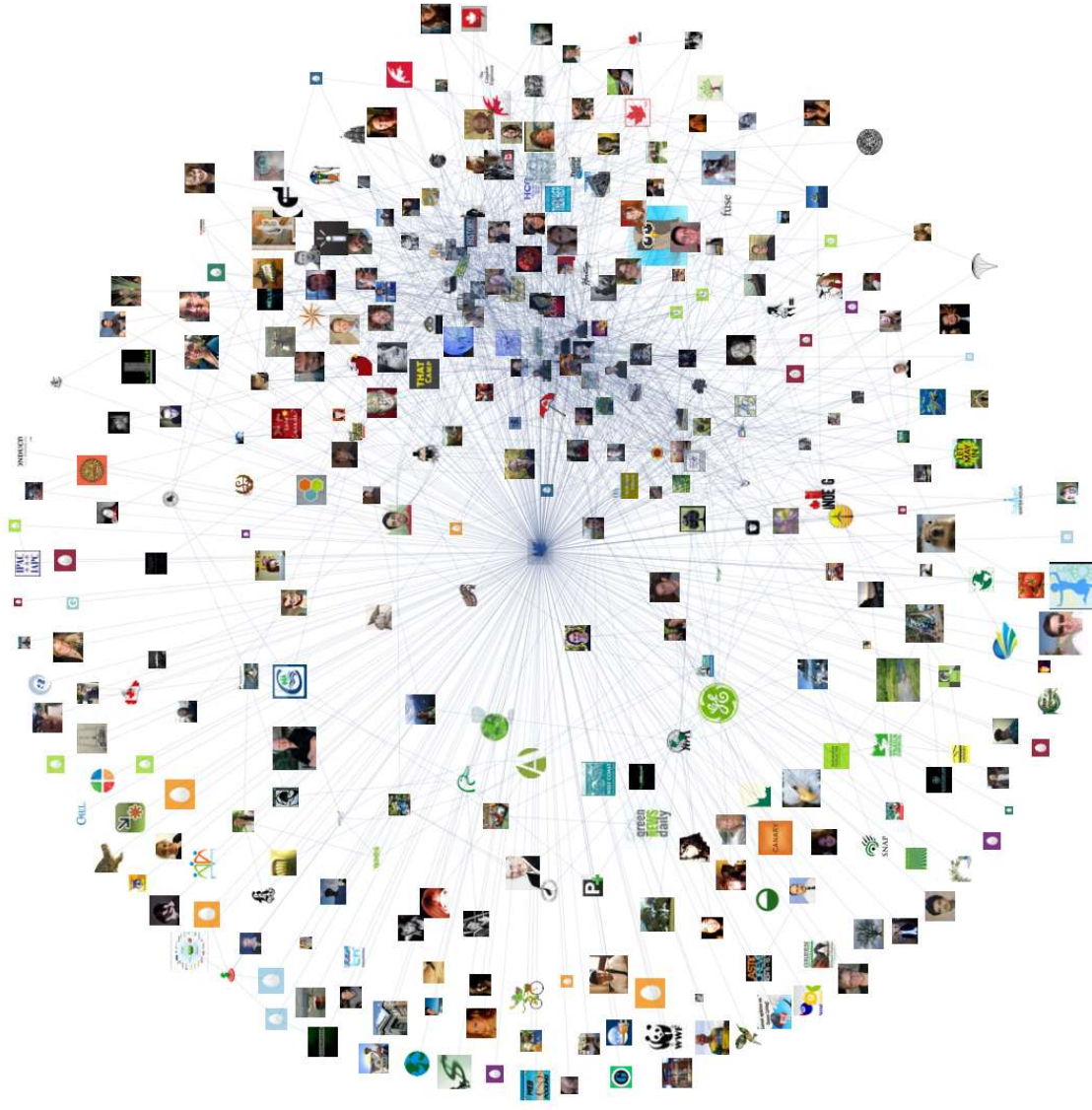
## Problem Statement

How many (unlabelled) copies of the graph  $H$  are contained in the graph  $G$ ?

We call the graph  $G$  the *host graph* and  $H$  the *pattern graph*.

# Why do we care?

- Generalisation of subgraph isomorphism
- Network analysis



# Algorithmic complexity

## NP-hard

*NP-hard* problems cannot be solved in polynomial time unless  $P = NP$ , which we do not expect is true.

## Fixed-parameter tractable (FPT)

A problem is FPT if it can be solved in time depending polynomially on the input size and exponentially on some other parameter.

# Subgraph counting is hard!

- Subgraph isomorphism is NP-hard  $\rightarrow$  subgraph counting is NP-hard
- Assuming Exponential Time Hypothesis  $\rightarrow$  subgraph counting is not in FPT in general
- (Enright and Meeks) Subgraph counting is in FPT when the host graph has *almost bounded degree*

# My PhD Mini-Project

## Bounded degree graph

A graph  $G$  has *bounded degree*  $k$  if each vertex in  $G$  has degree at most  $k$ .

## Almost bounded degree graph

A graph  $G$  has *almost bounded degree*  $k$  if  $G$  contains at most  $k$  vertices with degree greater than  $k$ .

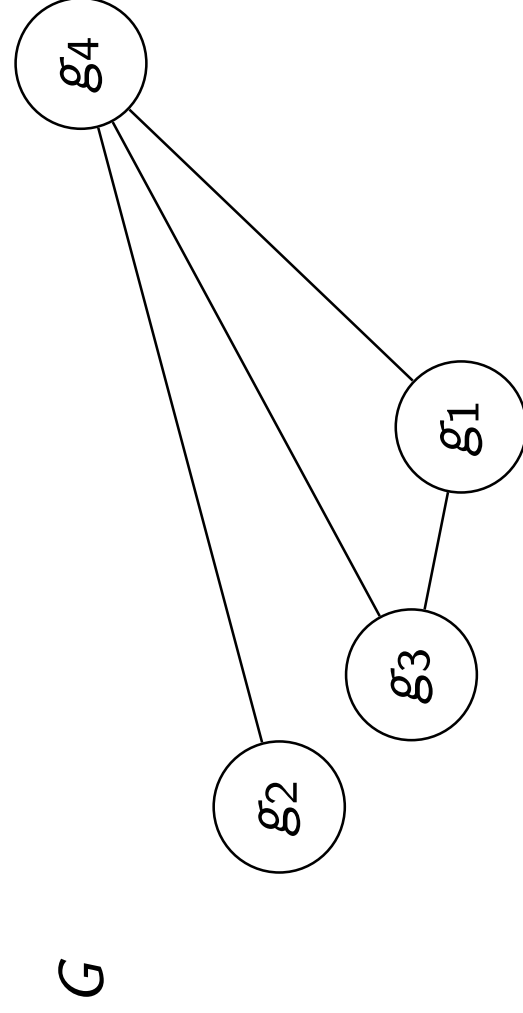
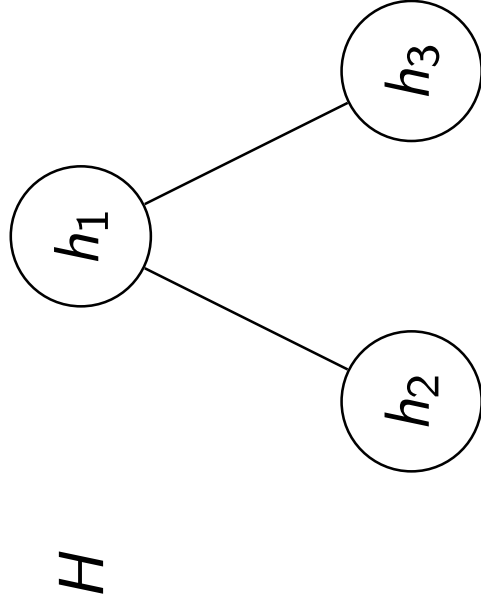
## Project objective:

Design and implement an FPT algorithm for subgraph counting in host graphs with almost bounded degree.

# Algorithm: General Idea

- Consider each way to assign part of  $H$  to high degree vertices in  $G$
- For each feasible assignment, count ways to assign the rest of  $H$  to the bounded degree part of  $G$
- Sum up the counts to obtain number of labelled copies of  $H$  in  $G$
- Divide by the number of copies of  $H$  in  $H$  to obtain number of *unlabelled* copies of  $H$  in  $G$

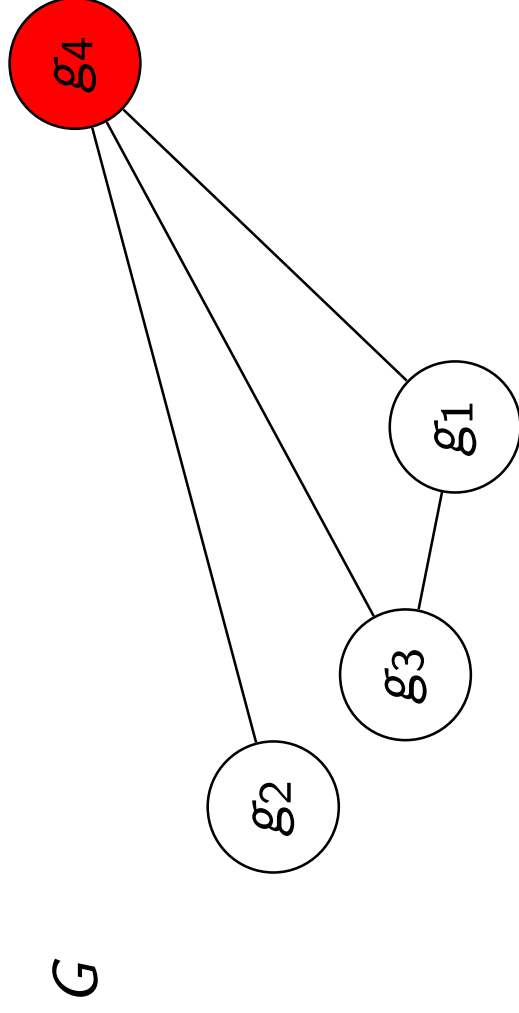
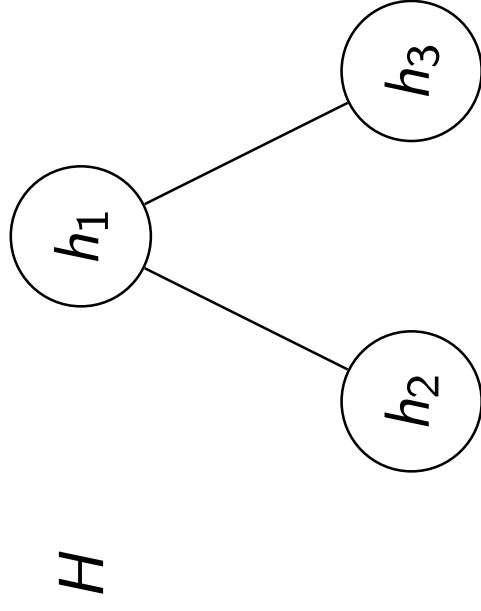
# Example



$h_1 : g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4$   
 $h_2 : g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4$   
 $h_3 : g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4$

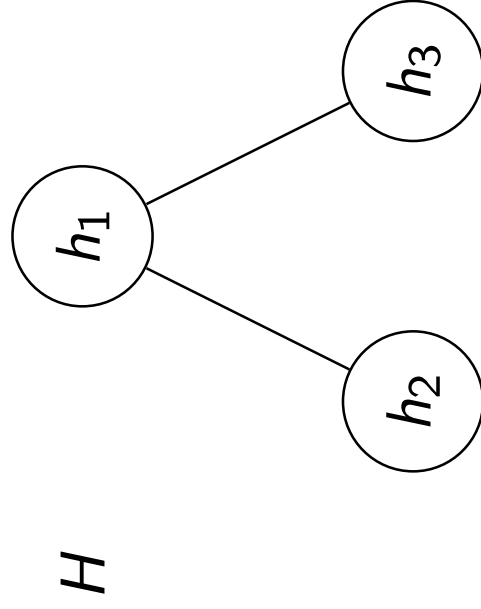


# Example

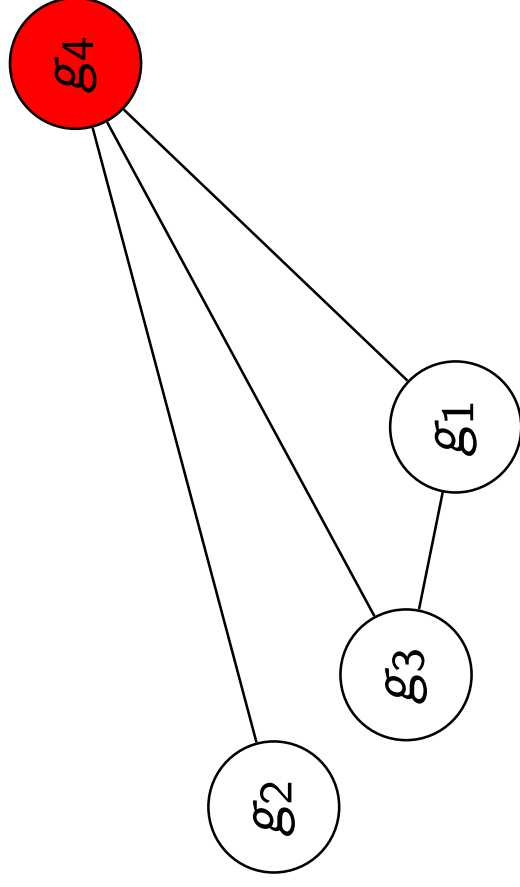


$h_1 : g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4$   
 $h_2 : g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4$   
 $h_3 : g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4$

# Example



$G$



Subset of  $V(H)$ :  $\emptyset$

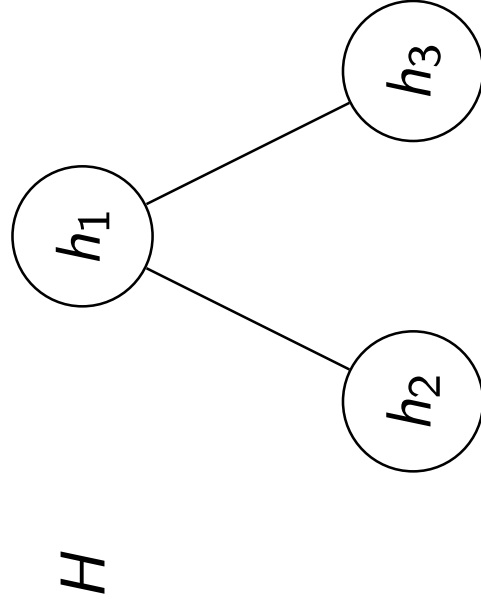
Count = 0

$h_1$ :  $g_1, g_2, g_3, \cancel{g_4}$

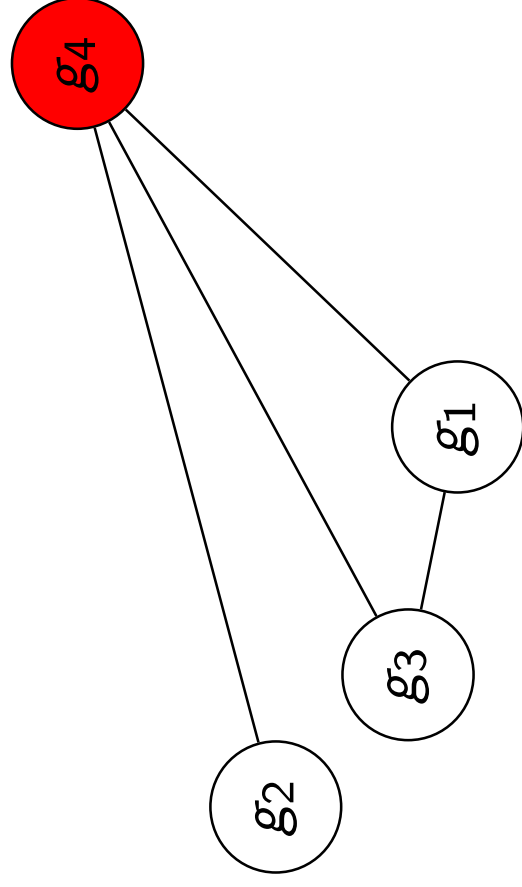
$h_2$ :  $g_1, g_2, g_3, \cancel{g_4}$

$h_3$ :  $g_1, g_2, g_3, \cancel{g_4}$

# Example



$G$



Subset of  $V(H) : \emptyset$

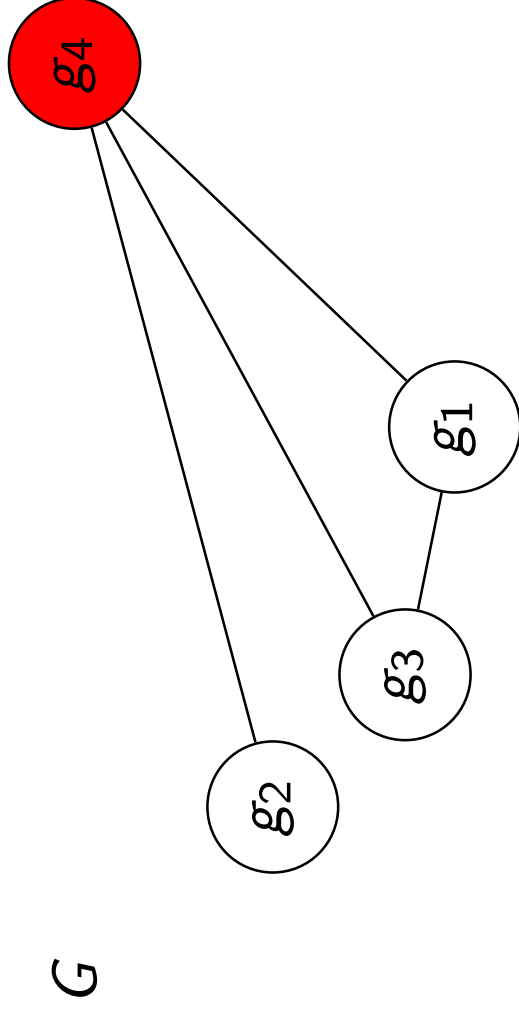
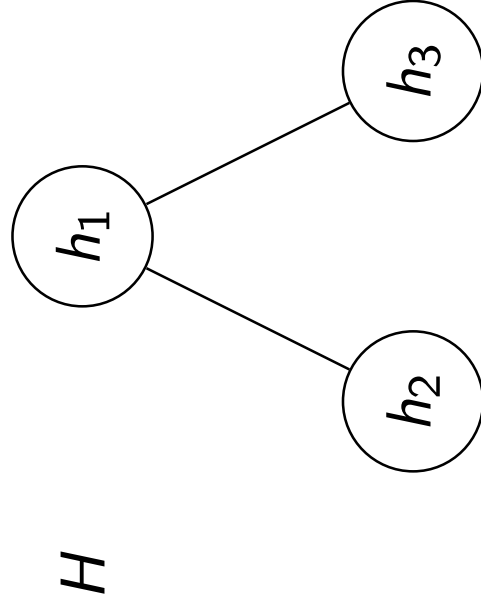
Count = 0

$h_1 \rightarrow g_1$

$h_2 : \cancel{g_1}, \cancel{g_2}, g_3$

$h_3 : \cancel{g_1}, \cancel{g_2}, g_3$

# Example



Subset of  $V(H) : \emptyset$

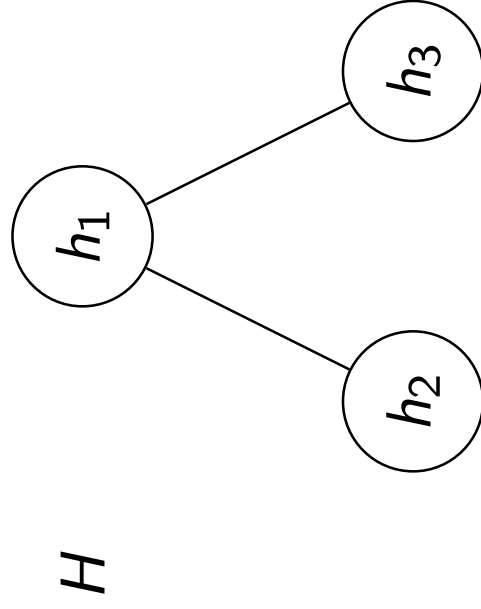
Count = 0

$h_1 \rightarrow g_1$

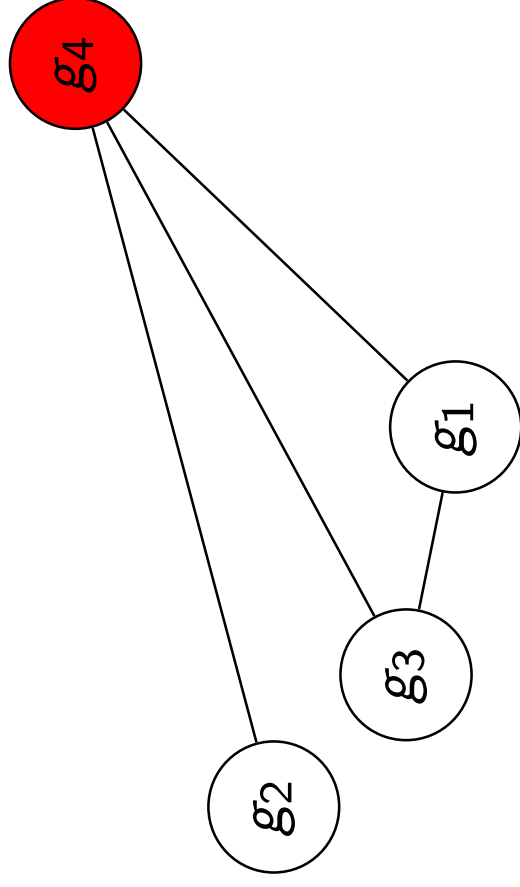
$h_2 \rightarrow g_3$

$h_3 : \cancel{g_3}$

# Example



$G$



Subset of  $V(H)$ :  $\emptyset$

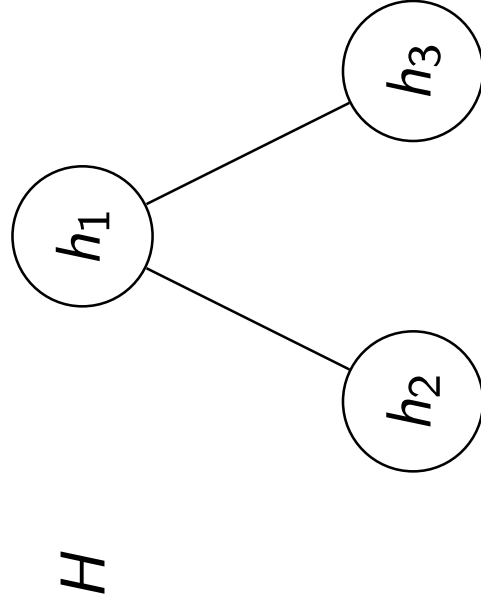
Count = 0

$h_1 \rightarrow g_2$

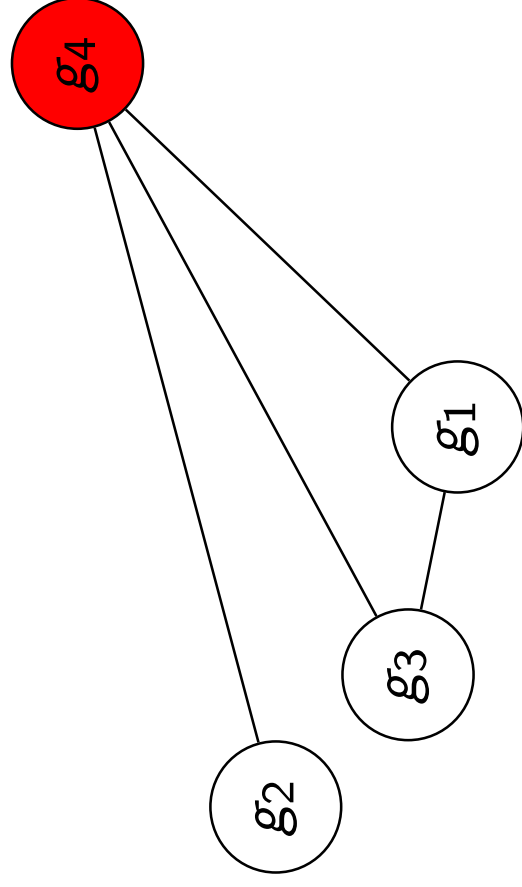
$h_2 : \cancel{g_1}, \cancel{g_2}, \cancel{g_3}$

$h_3 : \cancel{g_1}, \cancel{g_2}, \cancel{g_3}$

# Example



$G$



Subset of  $V(H)$ :  $\emptyset$

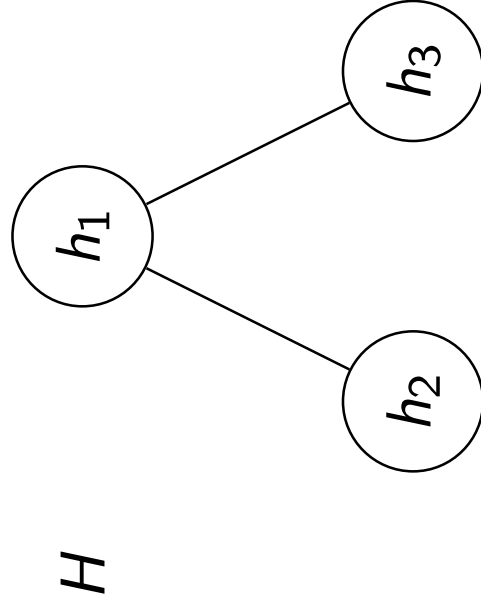
Count = 0

$h_1 \rightarrow g_3$

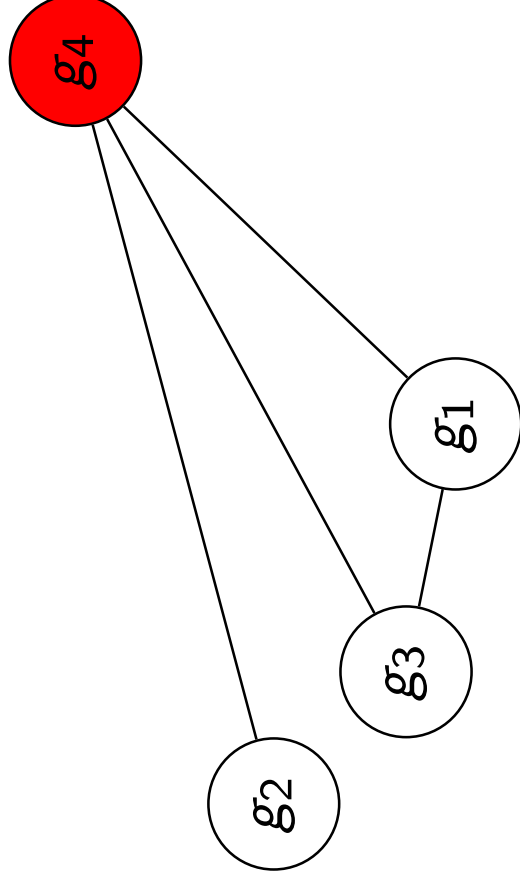
$h_2$ :  $g_1, g_2, g_3$

$h_3$ :  $g_1, g_2, g_3$

# Example



$G$



Subset of  $V(H) : \emptyset$

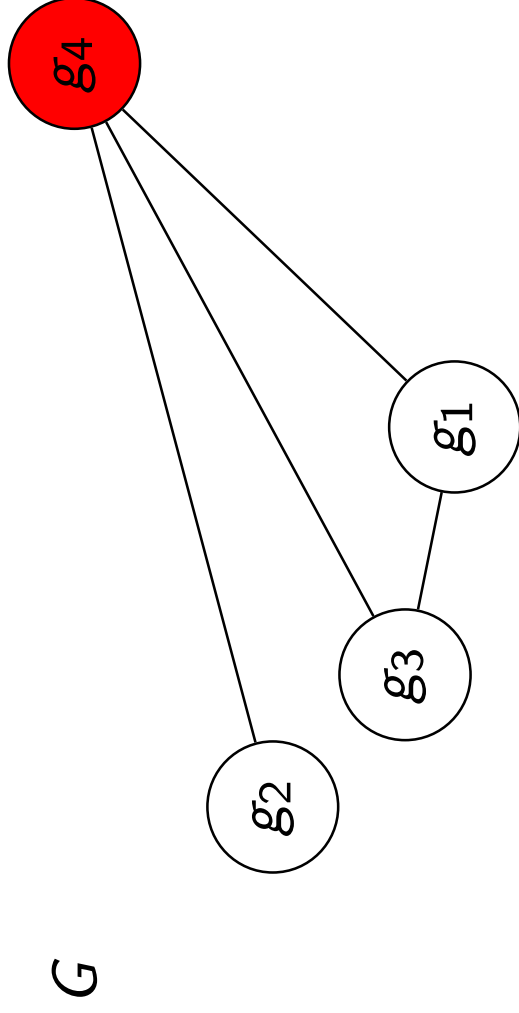
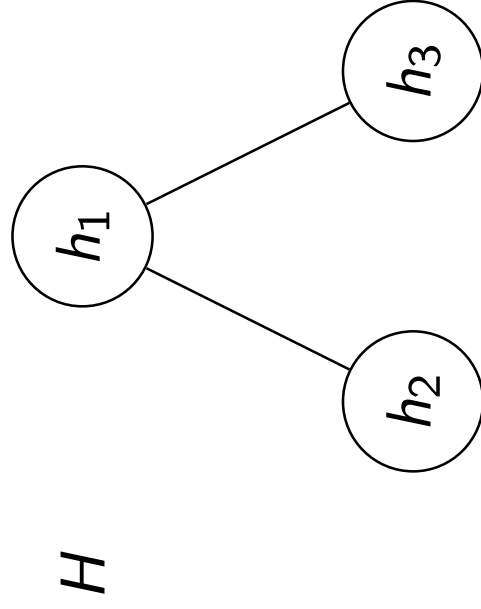
Count = 0

$h_1 \rightarrow g_3$

$h_2 \rightarrow g_1$

$h_3 : \cancel{g_1}$

# Example



Subset of  $V(H)$ :  $h_1$

Count = 0

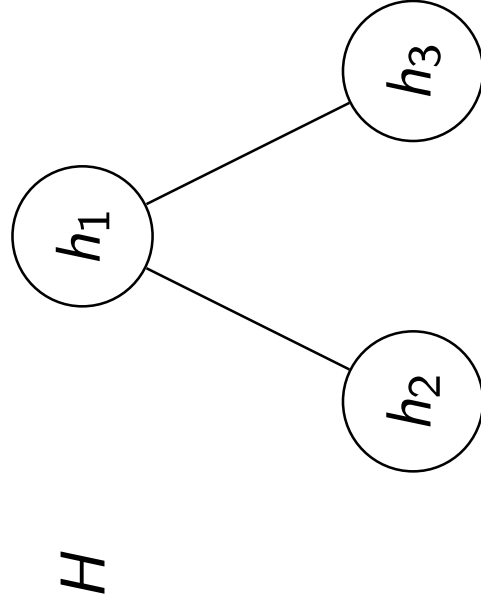
$h_1$ :  ~~$g_1$~~ ,  ~~$g_2$~~ ,  ~~$g_3$~~ ,  ~~$g_4$~~

$h_2$ :  $g_1$ ,  $g_2$ ,  $g_3$ ,  ~~$g_4$~~

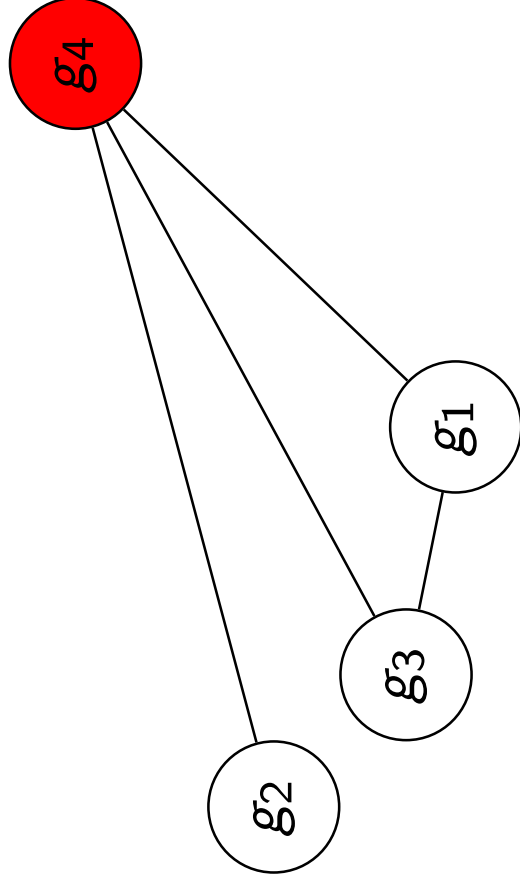
$h_3$ :  $g_1$ ,  $g_2$ ,  $g_3$ ,  ~~$g_4$~~



# Example



$G$



Subset of  $V(H)$ :  $h_1$

Count = 0

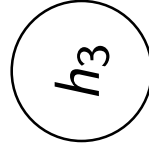
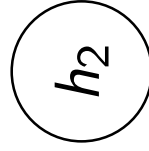
$h_1 \rightarrow g_4$

$h_2 : g_1, g_2, g_3$

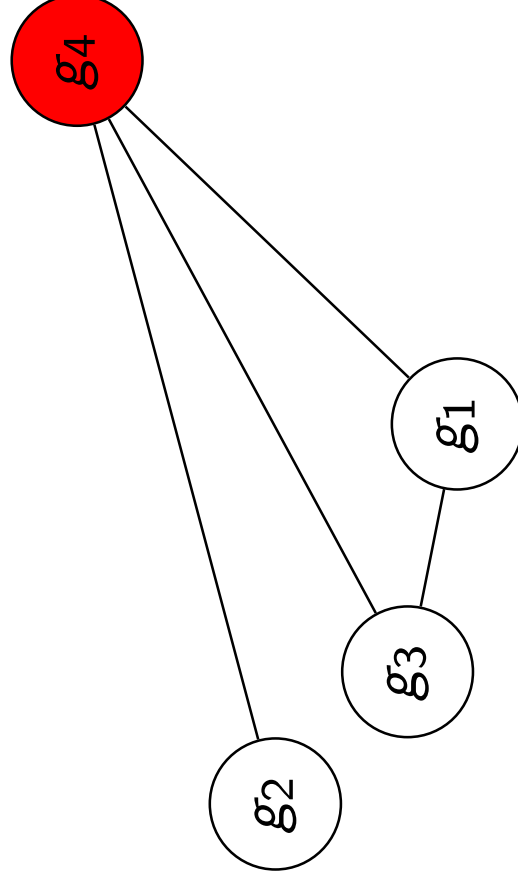
$h_3 : g_1, g_2, g_3$

# Example

$H \setminus h_1$



$G$



Connected components of  $H \setminus h_1$ :

$$C_1 = h_2$$

$$C_2 = h_3$$

# Example

copies of  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  in  $G \setminus g_4 = (\text{copies of } C_1 \text{ in } G \setminus g_4$

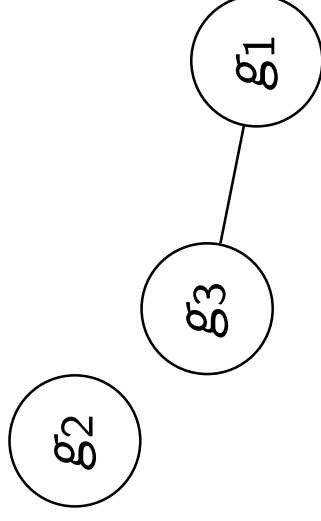
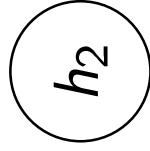
× copies of  $C_2$  in  $G \setminus g_4)$

– overlapping copies of  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  in  $G \setminus g_4$

# Counting copies of $C_1$ in $G \setminus g_4$

$C_1$

$G \setminus g_4$



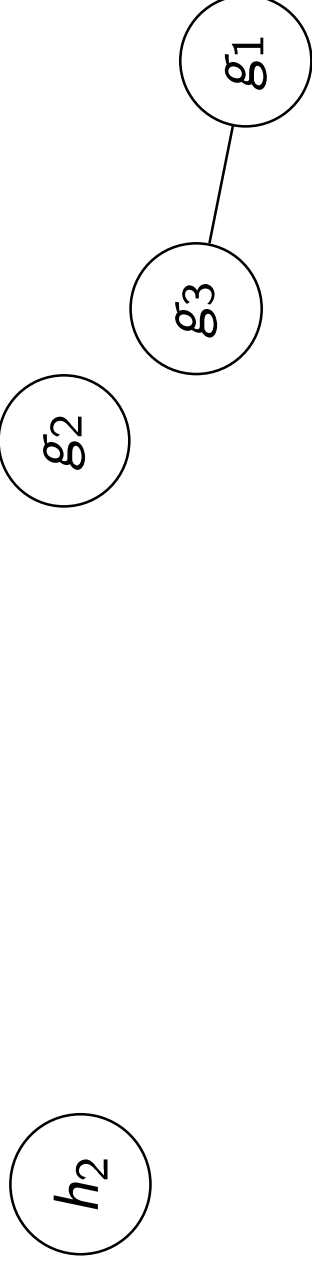
Count = 0

$h_2 : g_1, g_2, g_3$

# Counting copies of $C_1$ in $G \setminus g_4$

$C_1$

$G \setminus g_4$

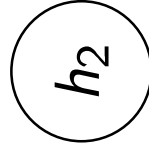


Count = 0 + 1

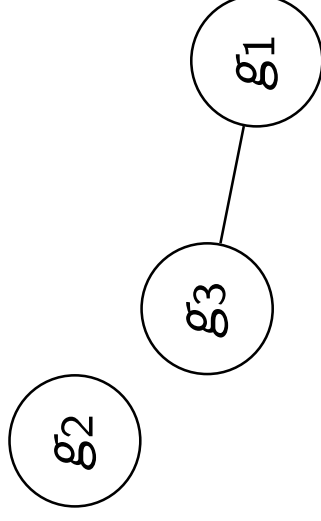
$h_2 \rightarrow g_1$

# Counting copies of $C_1$ in $G \setminus g_4$

$C_1$



$G \setminus g_4$



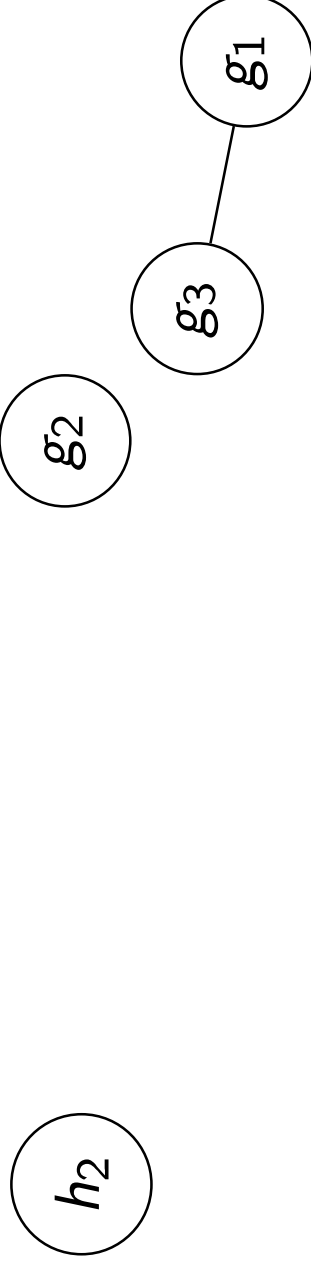
Count = 1 + 1

$h_2 \rightarrow g_2$

# Counting copies of $C_1$ in $G \setminus g_4$

$C_1$

$G \setminus g_4$

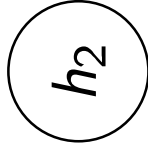


Count =  $2+1=3$

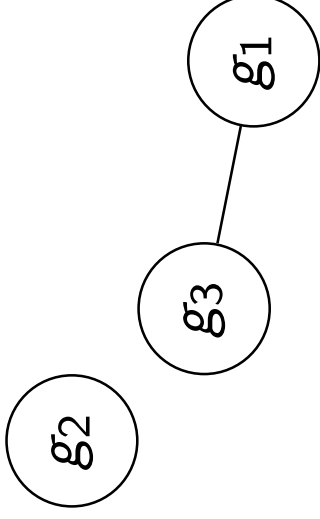
$h_2 \rightarrow g_3$

# Counting copies of $C_2$ in $G \setminus g_4$

$C_2$



$G \setminus g_4$



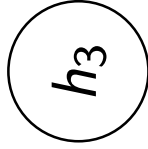
Count = 0

$h_3 : g_1, g_2, g_3$

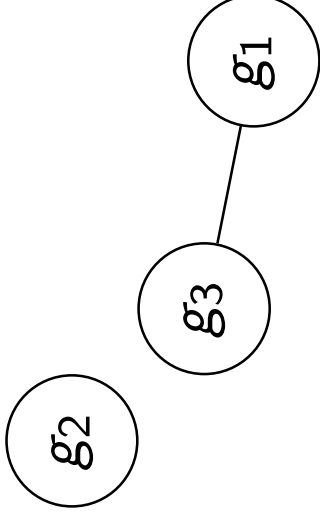


# Counting copies of $C_2$ in $G \setminus g_4$

$C_2$



$G \setminus g_4$

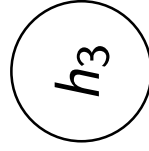


Count = 0 + 1

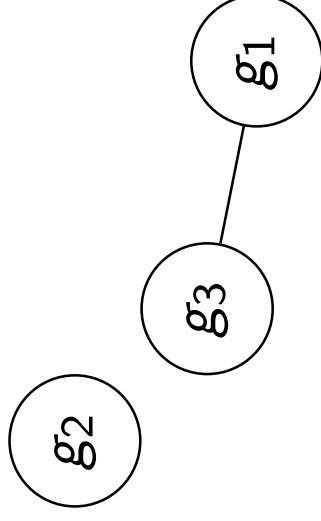
$h_3 \rightarrow g_1$

# Counting copies of $C_2$ in $G \setminus g_4$

$C_2$



$G \setminus g_4$



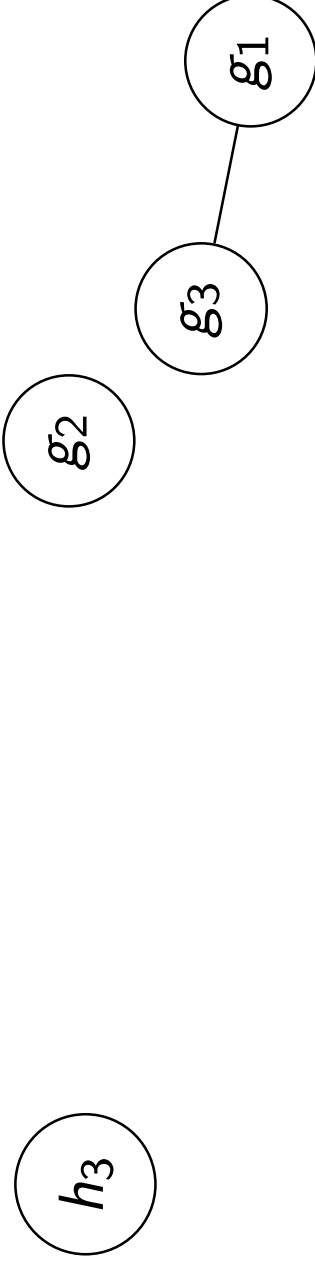
Count = 1 + 1

$h_3 \rightarrow g_2$

# Counting copies of $C_2$ in $G \setminus g_4$

$C_2$

$G \setminus g_4$

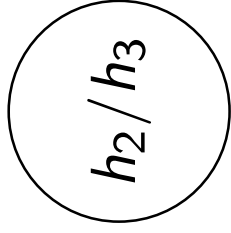


Count =  $2+1=3$

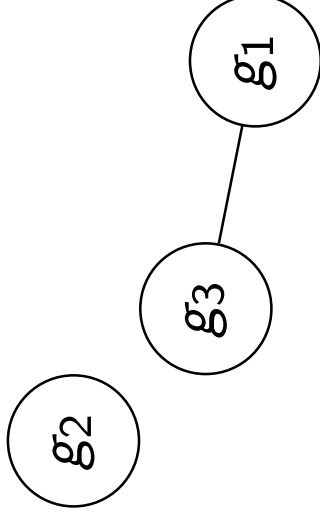
$h_3 \rightarrow g_3$

# Counting overlapping copies of $C_1$ and $C_2$ in $G \setminus g_4$

$C_1 \cap C_2$



$G \setminus g_4$

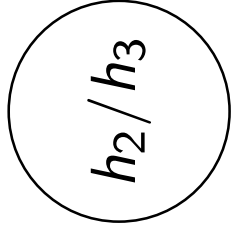


Count = 0

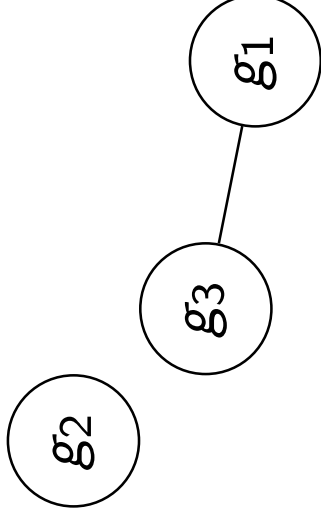
$h_2/h_3$ :  $g_1, g_2, g_3$

# Counting overlapping copies of $C_1$ and $C_2$ in $G \setminus g_4$

$C_1 \cap C_2$



$G \setminus g_4$

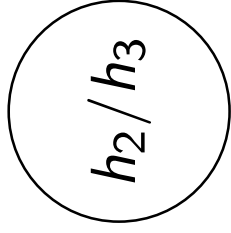


Count = 0 + 1

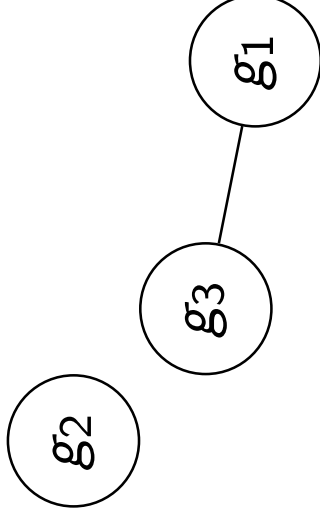
$h_2/h_3 \rightarrow g_1$

# Counting overlapping copies of $C_1$ and $C_2$ in $G \setminus g_4$

$C_1 \cap C_2$



$G \setminus g_4$

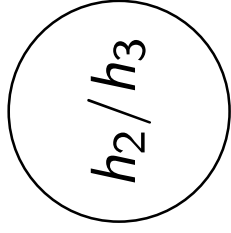


Count = 1 + 1

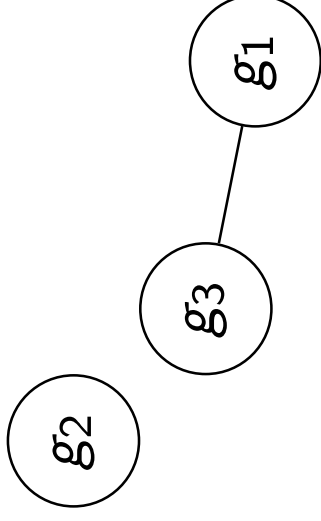
$h_2/h_3 \rightarrow g_2$

# Counting overlapping copies of $C_1$ and $C_2$ in $G \setminus g_4$

$C_1 \cap C_2$



$G \setminus g_4$



Count =  $2+1=3$

$h_2/h_3 \rightarrow g_3$

# Example

copies of  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  in  $G \setminus g_4 = (\text{copies of } C_1 \text{ in } G \setminus g_4$

× copies of  $C_1$  in  $G \setminus g_4)$

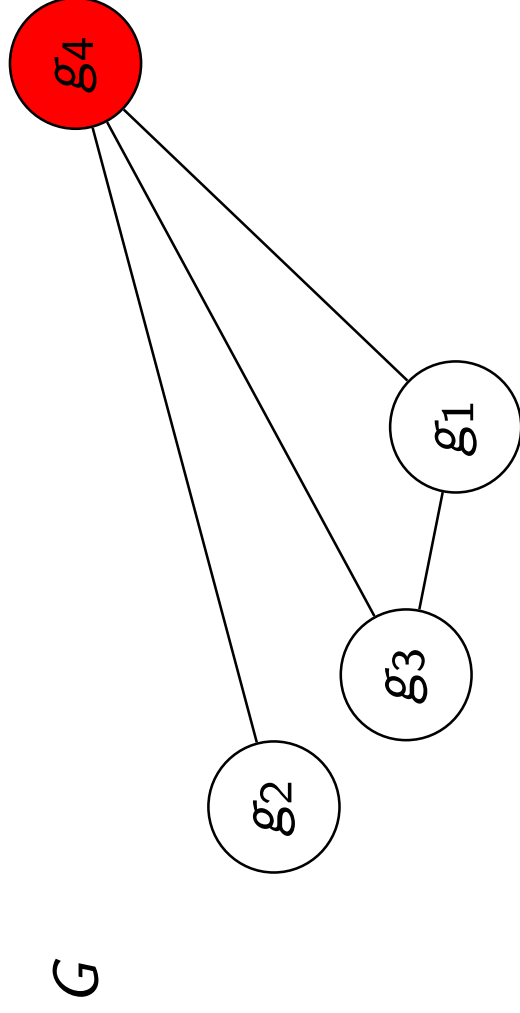
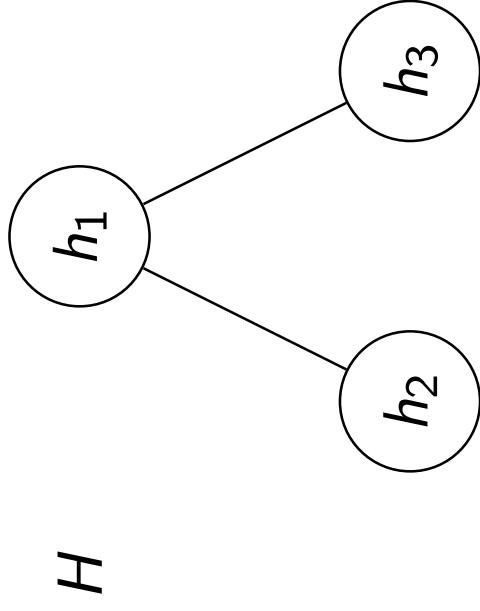
– overlapping copies of  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  in  $G \setminus g_4$



# Example

$$\begin{aligned} \text{copies of } C_1 \text{ and } C_2 \text{ in } G \setminus g_4 &= (3 \times 3) - 3 \\ &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

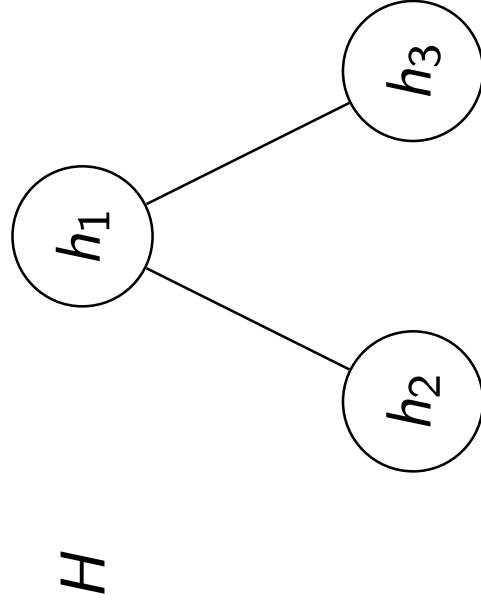
# Example



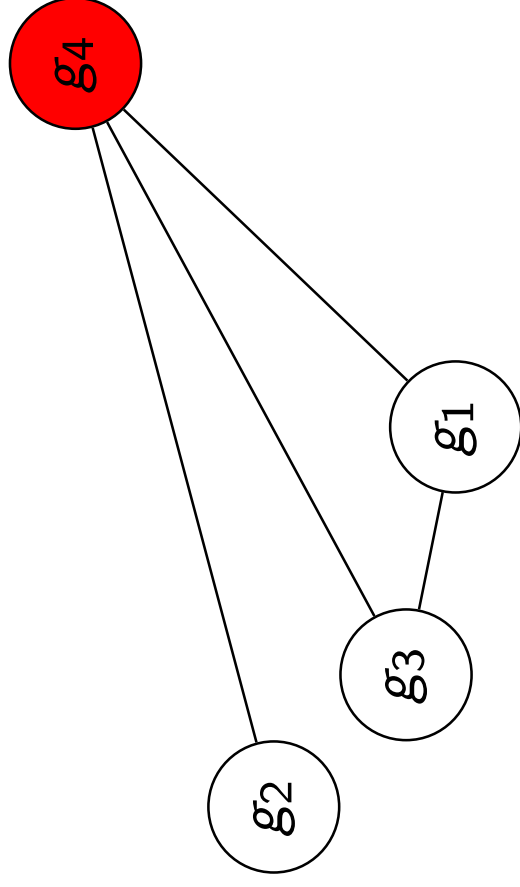
Subset of  $V(H)$ :  $h_1$

Count =  $0+6$

# Example



$G$



Subset of  $V(H)$ :  $h_2$

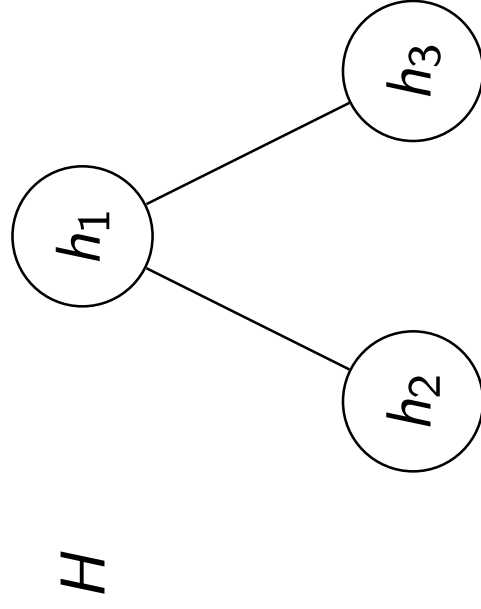
Count = 6

$h_1$ :  $g_1, g_2, g_3, \cancel{g_4}$

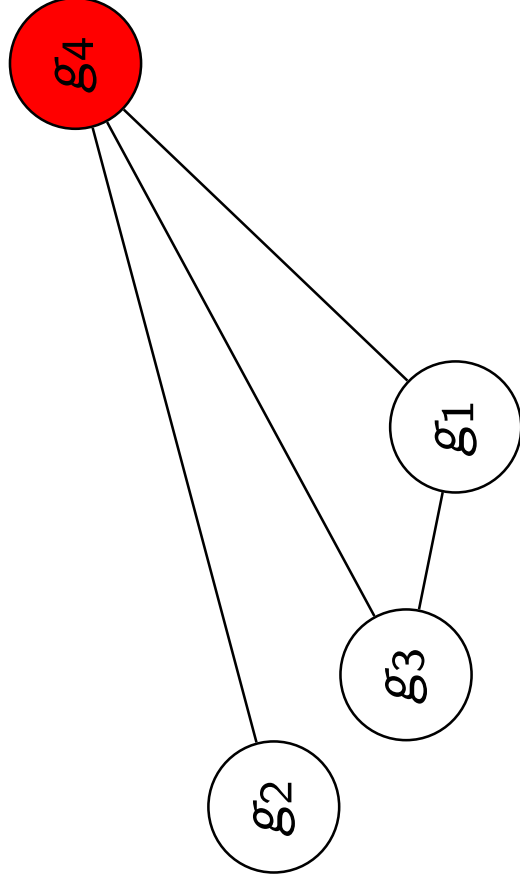
$h_2$ :  $\cancel{g_1}, \cancel{g_2}, \cancel{g_3}, g_4$

$h_3$ :  $g_1, g_2, g_3, \cancel{g_4}$

# Example



$G$



Subset of  $V(H)$ :  $h_2$

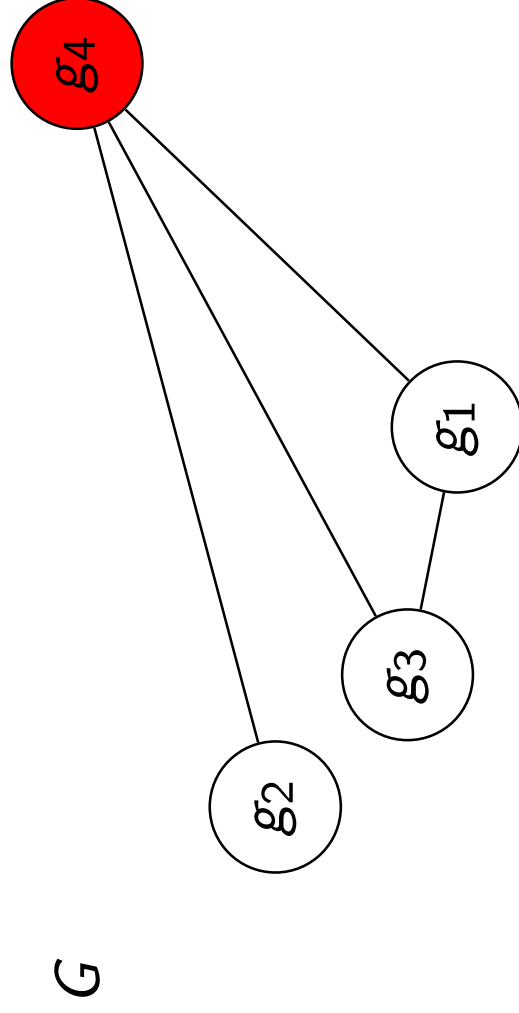
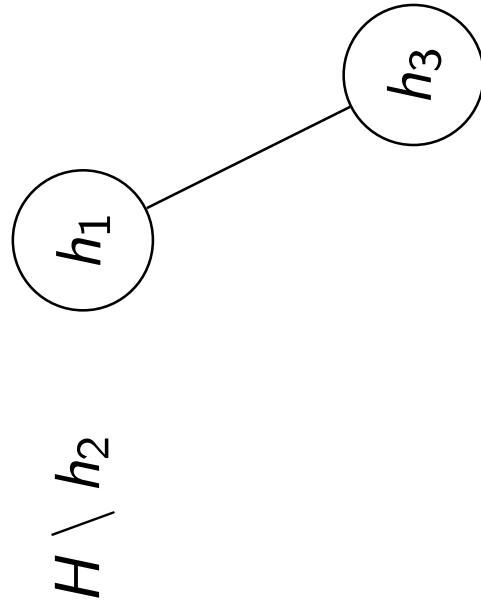
Count = 6

$h_1$ :  $g_1, g_2, g_3$

$h_2 \rightarrow g_4$

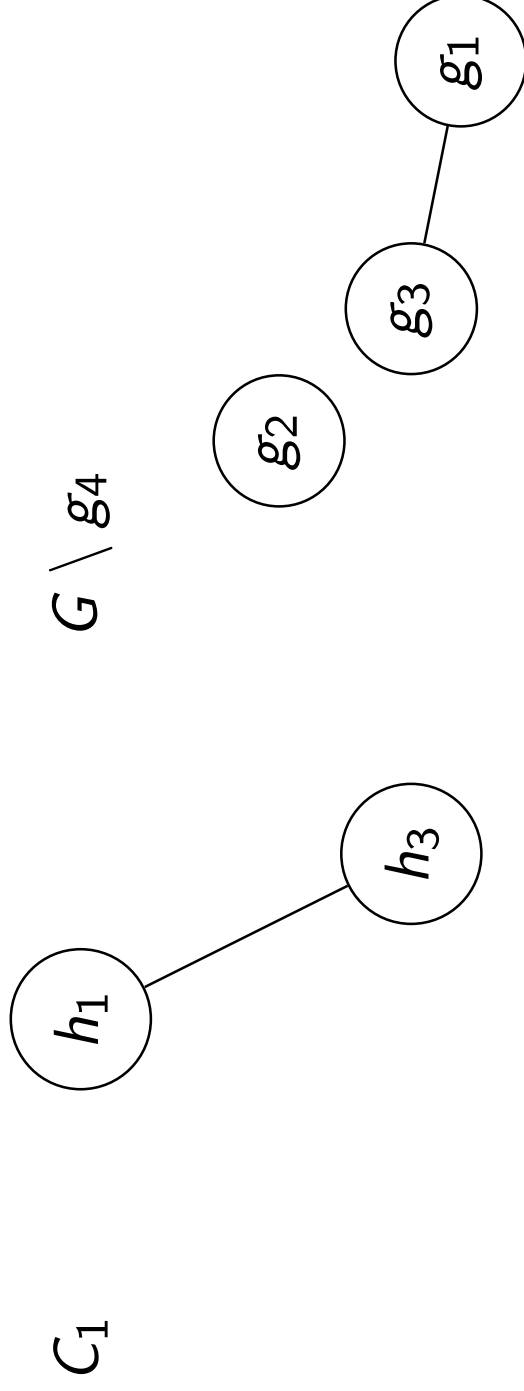
$h_3$ :  $g_1, g_2, g_3$

# Example



Connected components of  $H \setminus h_2$ :  
 $C_1 = h_1, h_3$

# Counting copies of $C_1$ in $G \setminus g_4$

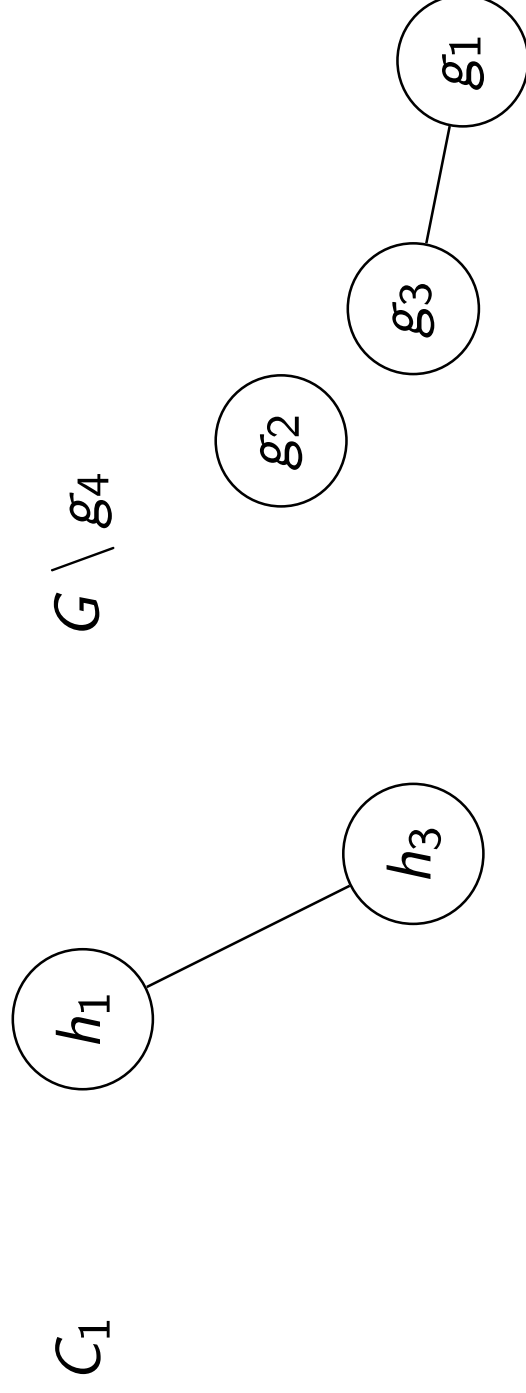


Count = 0

$h_1$ :  $g_1, g_2, g_3$

$h_3$ :  $g_1, g_2, g_3$

# Counting copies of $C_1$ in $G \setminus g_4$

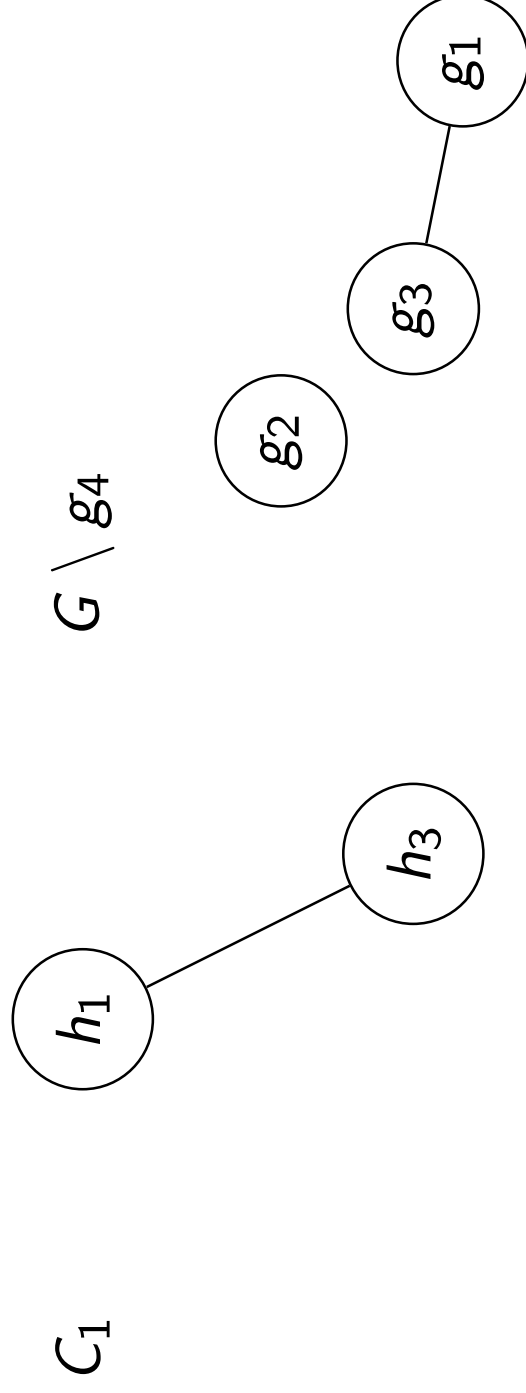


Count = 0

$h_1 \rightarrow g_1$

$h_3 : \cancel{g_1}, \cancel{g_2}, g_3$

# Counting copies of $C_1$ in $G \setminus g_4$



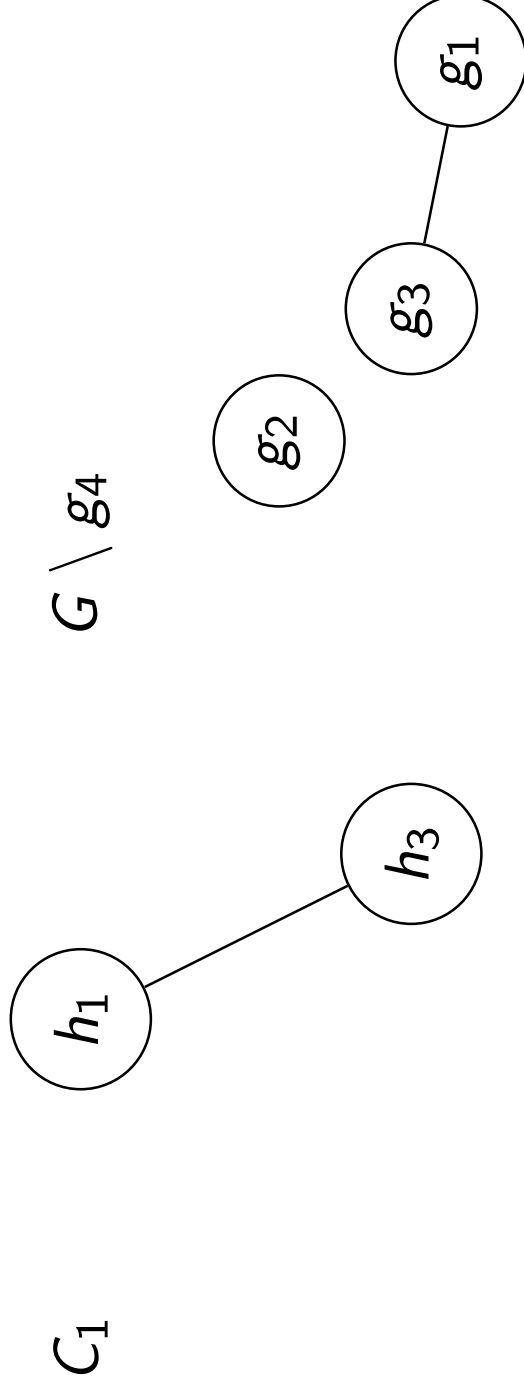
Count = 0 + 1

$h_1 \rightarrow g_1$

$h_3 \rightarrow g_3$



# Counting copies of $C_1$ in $G \setminus g_4$

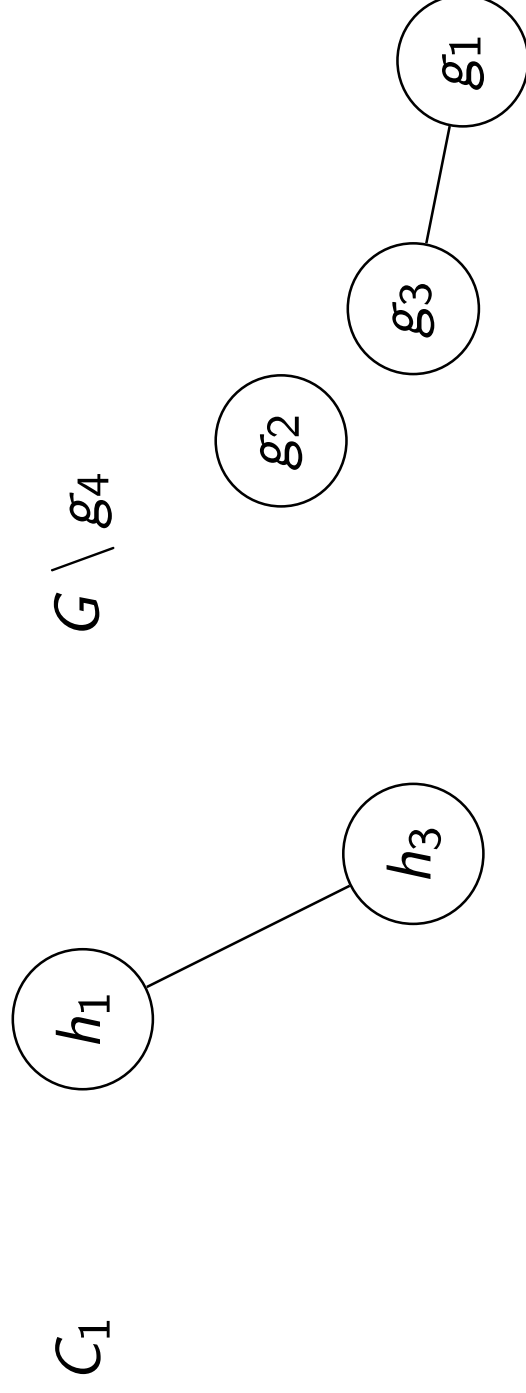


Count = 1

$h_1 \rightarrow g_2$

$h_3 : \cancel{g_1}, \cancel{g_2}, \cancel{g_3}$

# Counting copies of $C_1$ in $G \setminus g_4$

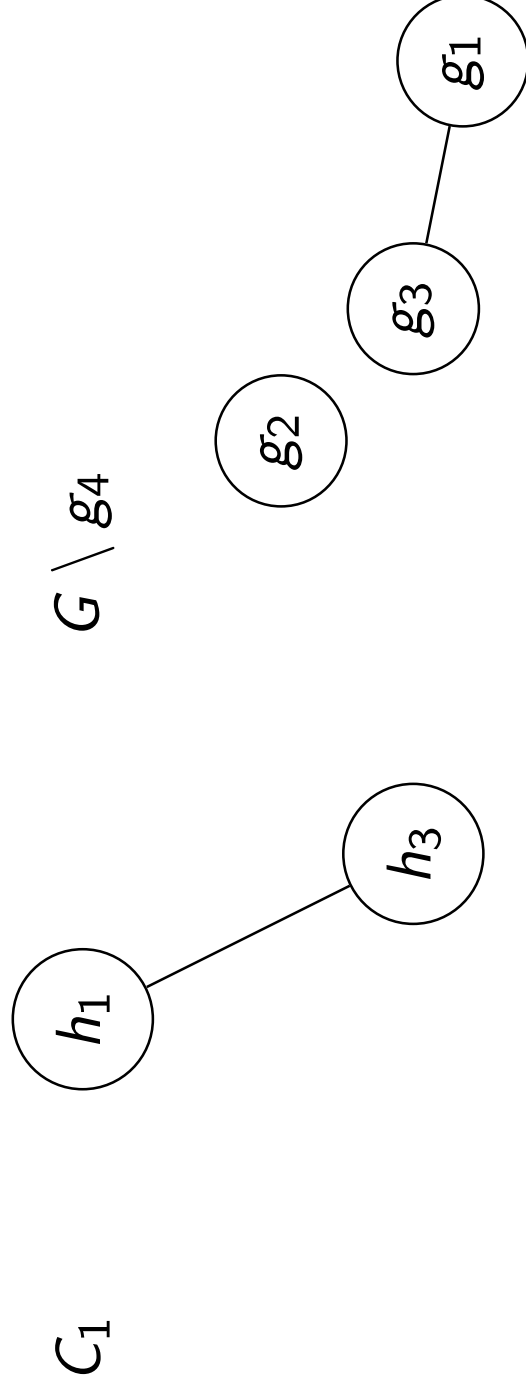


Count = 1

$h_1 \rightarrow g_3$

$h_3 : g_1, g_2, g_3$

# Counting copies of $C_1$ in $G \setminus g_4$

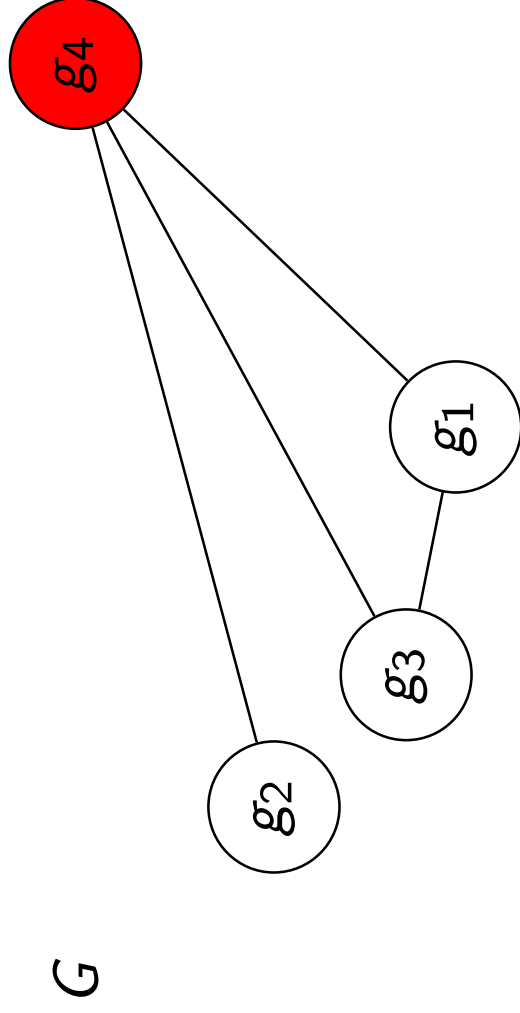
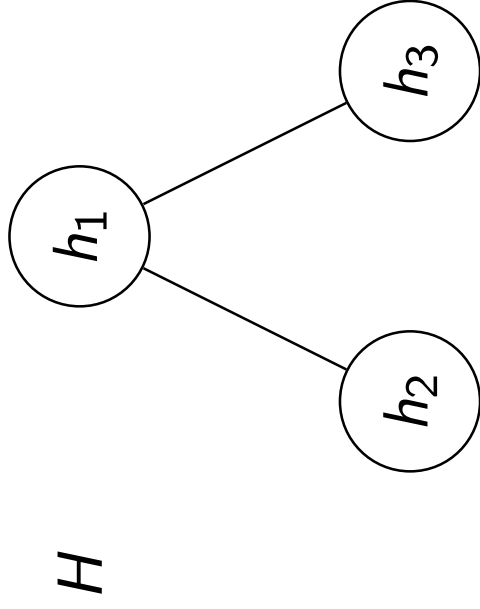


Count = 1 + 1

$h_1 \rightarrow g_3$

$h_3 \rightarrow g_1$

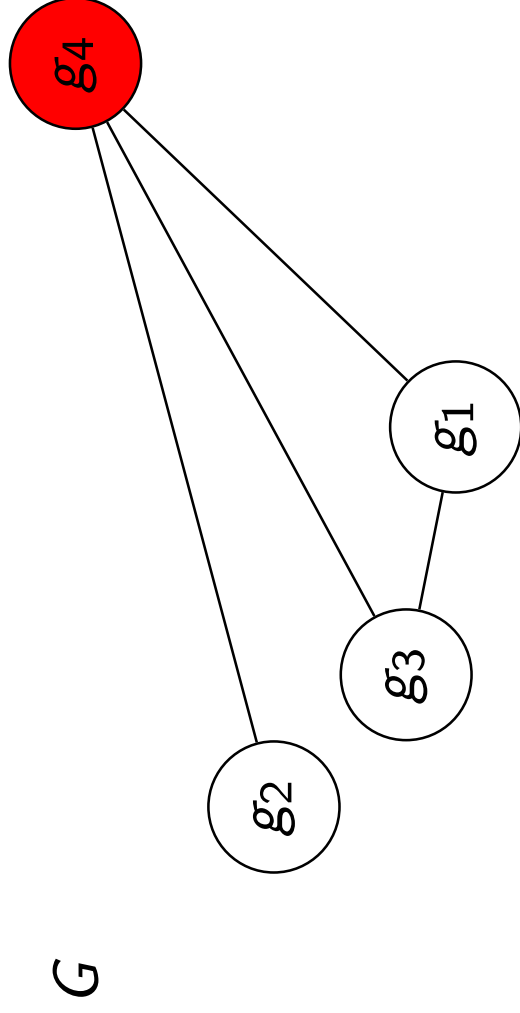
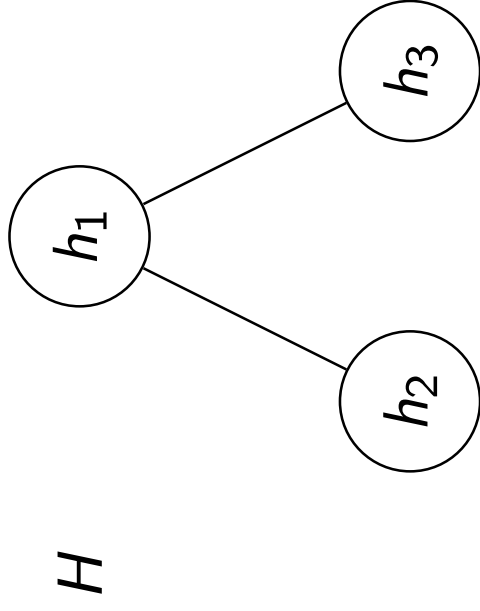
# Example



Subset of  $V(H)$ :  $h_2$

Count =  $6+2$

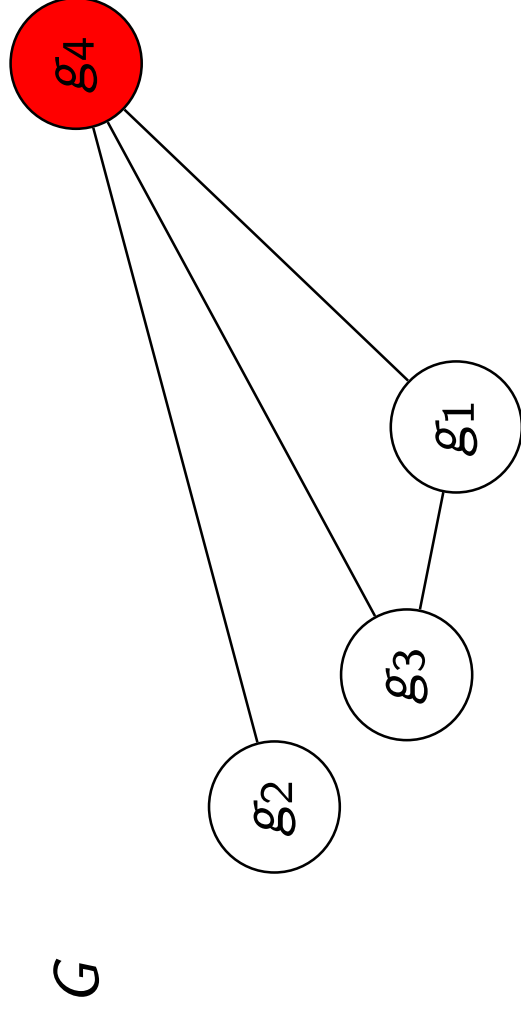
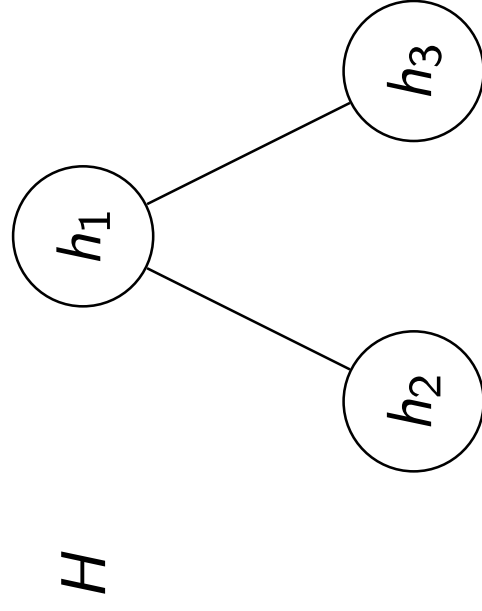
# Example



Subset of  $V(H)$ :  $h_3$

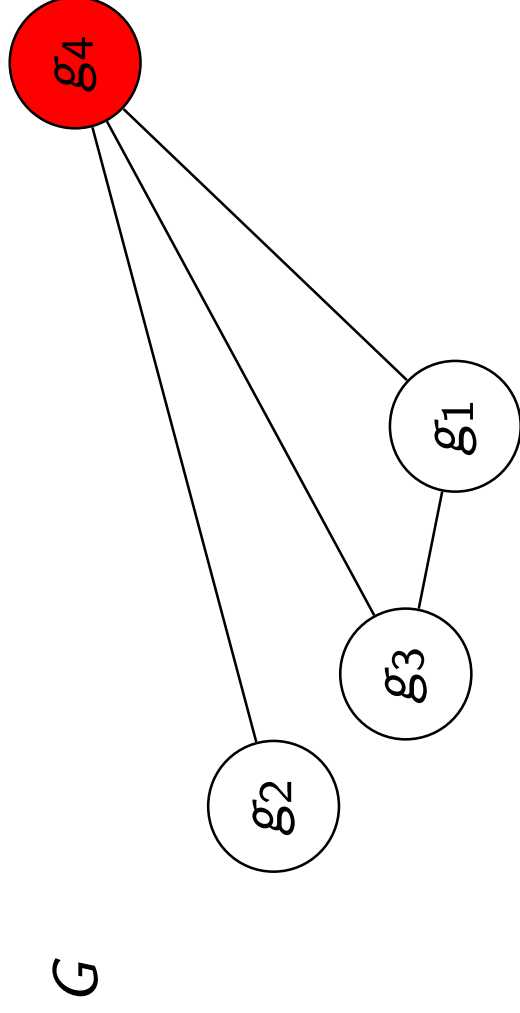
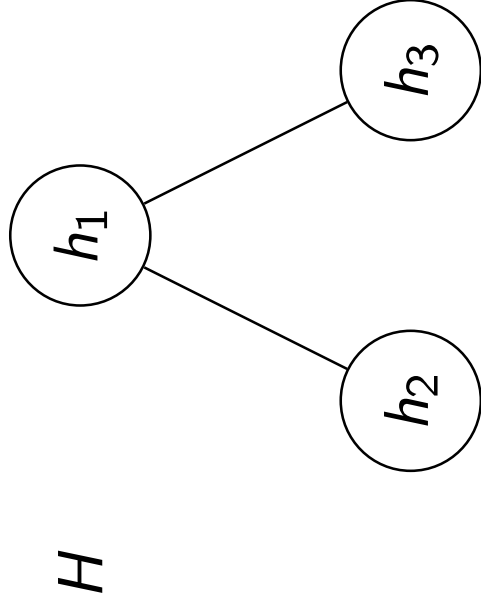
Count =  $8+2$

# Example



Count = 10

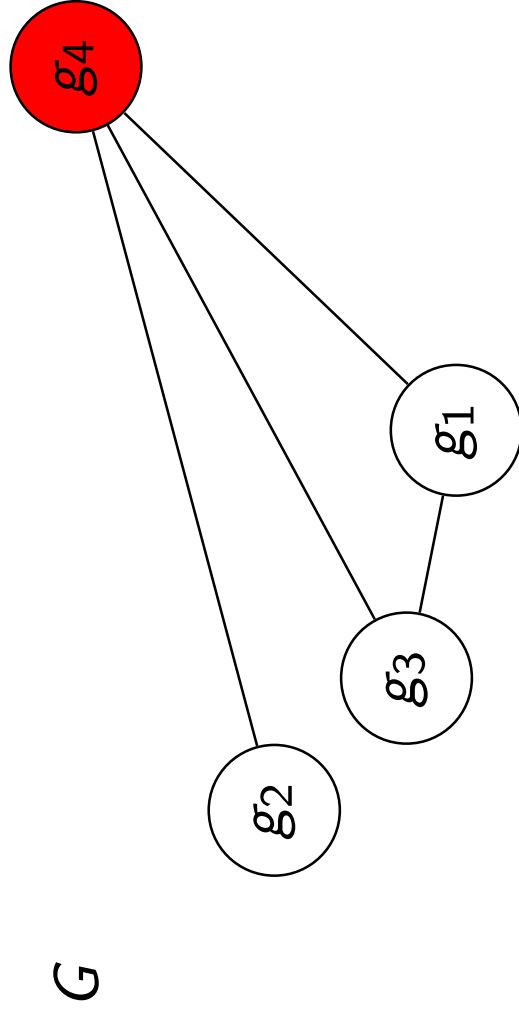
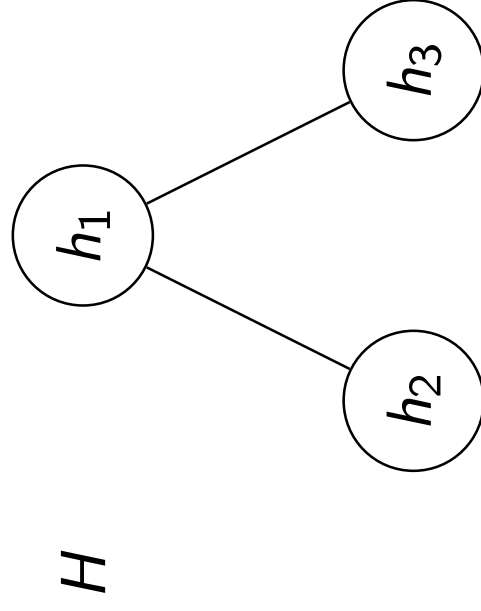
# Example



Count = 10

Number of copies of  $H$  in  $G = 2$

# Example



Count = 10

Number of copies of  $H$  in  $H = 2$

→ Number of unlabelled copies  
of  $H$  in  $G = 10/2 = 5$