Space Optimal Vertex Cover in Dynamic Streams (with an overview of graph streaming)

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University of Bristol

Joint work with Vihan Shah (Rutgers University)

1 Introduction

2 Streaming Models

3 Matchings in Graph Streams

4 Space Optimal Vertex Cover

1 Introduction

2 Streaming Models

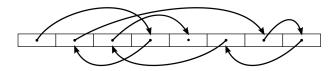
3 Matchings in Graph Streams

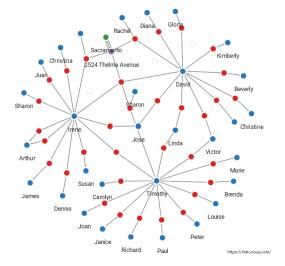
4 Space Optimal Vertex Cover

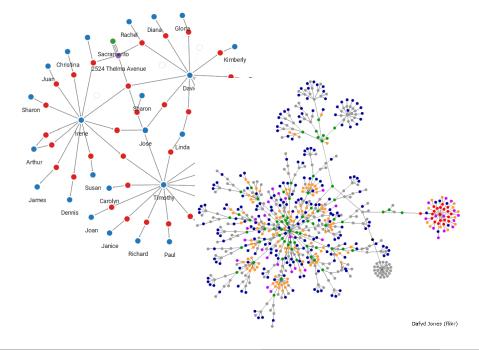
Classic Setting

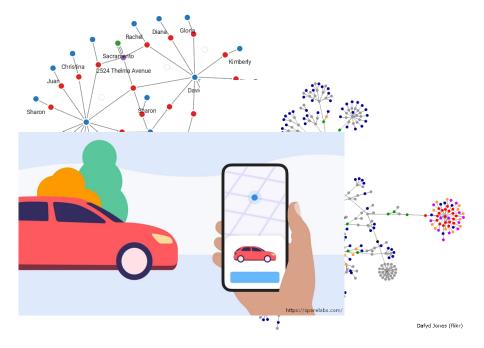
Assumption

Classical algorithms rely on the assumption that they have a random access to the input of the algorithm





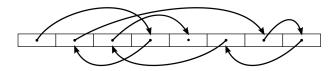






Assumption (Infeasible)

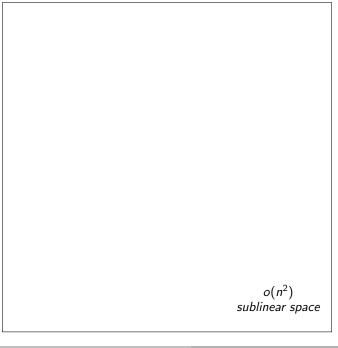
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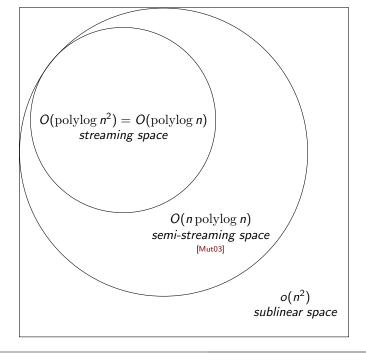
Definition (Graph Streaming)

A *n*-vertex graph is presented as a sequence of edges to an algorithm uses space **sublinear** in the size of the input $(o(n^2))$.









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Sliding Window [CMS13]

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Sliding Window [CMS13]





Sliding Window [CMS13]



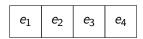


Sliding Window [CMS13]



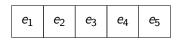


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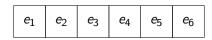


Sliding Window [CMS13]





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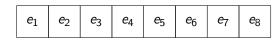


Sliding Window [CMS13]





Sliding Window [CMS13]





Sliding Window [CMS13]

e_1	e_2	<i>e</i> ₃	e_4	<i>e</i> ₅	<i>e</i> ₆	e ₇	<i>e</i> ₈



Sliding Window [CMS13]

e_1	e_2	<i>e</i> ₃	e ₄	e ₅	e ₆	e ₇	<i>e</i> ₈

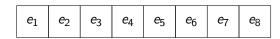


Sliding Window [CMS13]

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Sliding Window [CMS13]

 e_1







Sliding Window [CMS13]

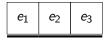








Sliding Window [CMS13]





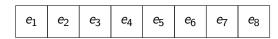




Sliding Window [CMS13]









Sliding Window [CMS13]

e_1 e_2	<i>e</i> ₃	<i>e</i> ₄	<i>e</i> ₅
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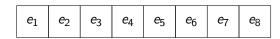




Sliding Window [CMS13]

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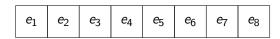




Sliding Window [CMS13]

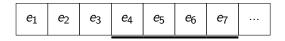
e_1 e_2 e_3	<i>e</i> ₄	<i>e</i> ₅	<i>e</i> ₆	e ₇
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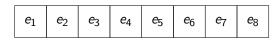




Sliding Window [CMS13] (infinite stream)









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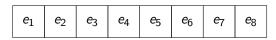




Dynamic [AGM12]

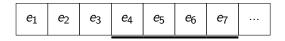
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Sliding Window [CMS13] (infinite stream)





Dynamic [AGM12]

 e_1







Sliding Window [CMS13] (infinite stream)





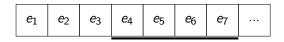




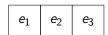




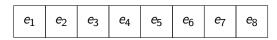
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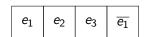




Sliding Window [CMS13] (infinite stream)





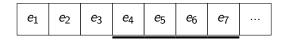








Sliding Window [CMS13] (infinite stream)









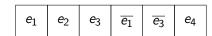




Sliding Window [CMS13] (infinite stream)

e_1 e_2 e_3	e ₄	<i>e</i> ₅	<i>e</i> ₆	e ₇	
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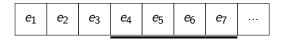




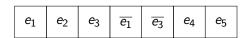




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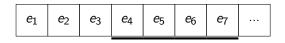


Insertion-Only [FKM+04] (finite stream)





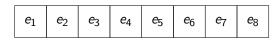
Sliding Window [CMS13] (infinite stream)





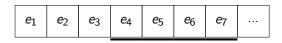






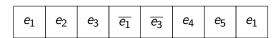


Sliding Window [CMS13] (infinite stream)

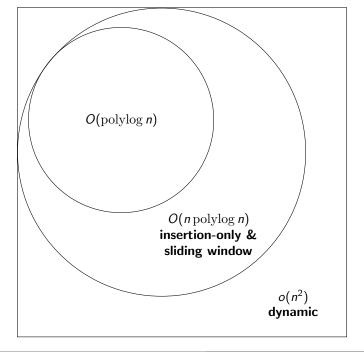




Dynamic [AGM12] (finite stream)







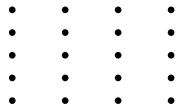
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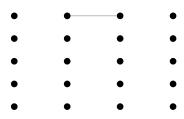
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- 4 Space Optimal Vertex Cover

GREEDY Matching:

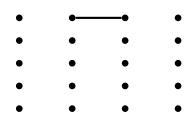
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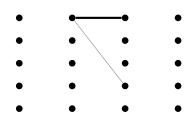
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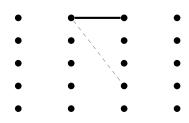
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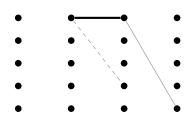
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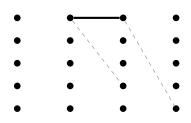
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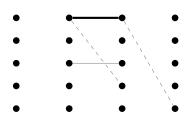
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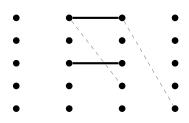
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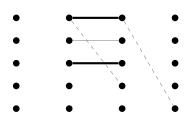
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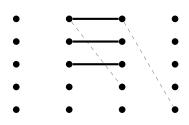
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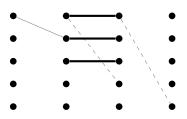
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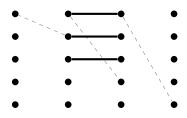
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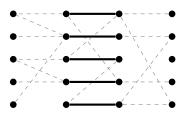
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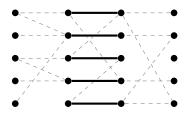


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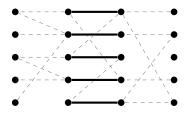
GREEDY Matching:

- Add edge if neither endpoint is matched
 - Maximal



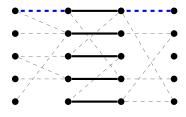
GREEDY Matching:

- Add edge if neither endpoint is matched
 - Maximal
 - 2-approximation

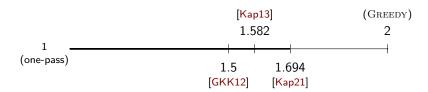


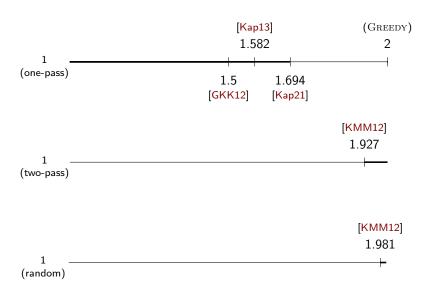
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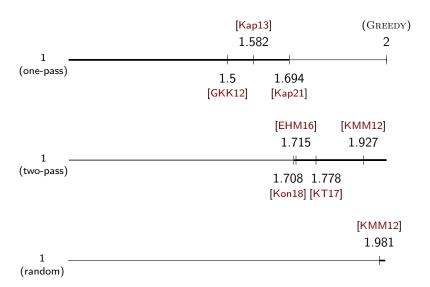
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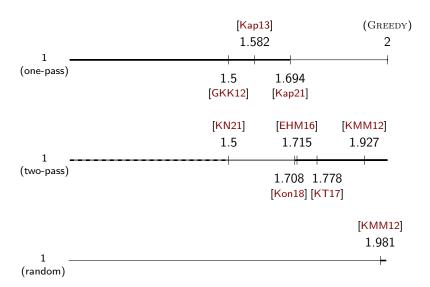


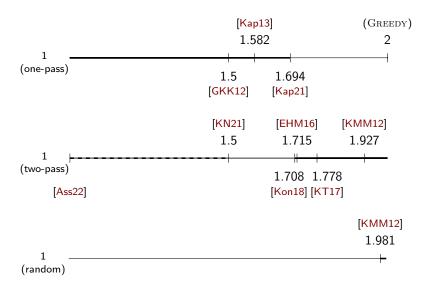


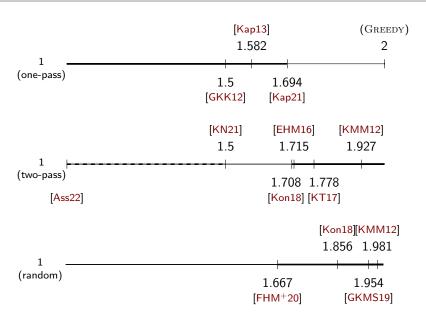


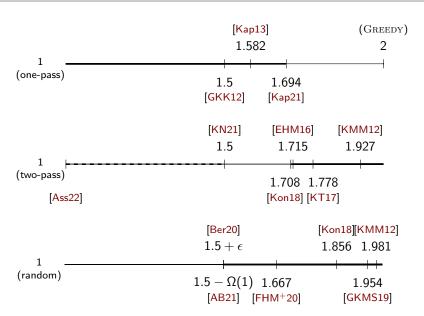


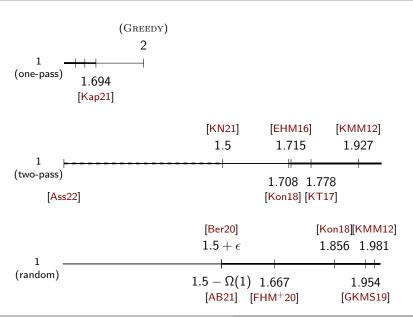


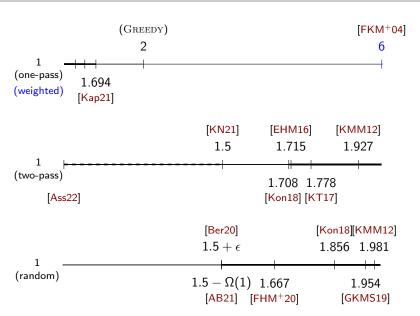


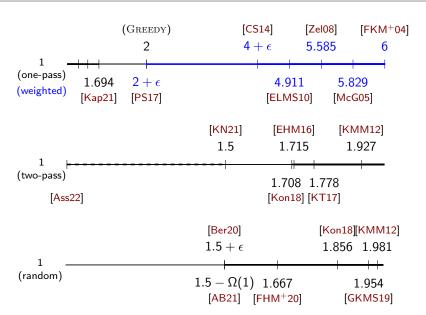












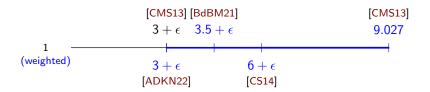
Sliding Window



Sliding Window



Sliding Window



Goal:

 \bullet Find an $\alpha\text{-approximation}$

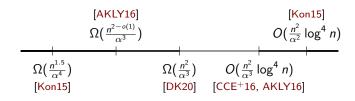
Goal:

• Find an α -approximation



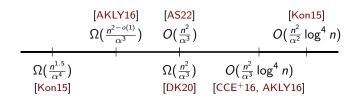
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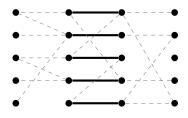
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Relation to Vertex Cover

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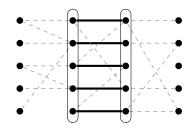
- Maximal
- 2-approximation



Relation to Vertex Cover

GREEDY Vertex Cover:

• 2-approximation



	matching	vertex cover
insertion-only	[1.694, 2]	
sliding window	$[1, 3+\epsilon]$	
dynamic	$\Theta(\frac{n^2}{\alpha^3})$	

	matching	vertex cover
insertion-only	[1.694, 2]	[1, 2] Greedy
sliding window	$[1, 3+\epsilon]$	
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	matching	vertex cover
insertion-only	[1.694, 2]	[1, 2] Greedy
sliding window	$[1, 3+\epsilon]$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,\ 3+\epsilon \end{bmatrix}$ [Sub21]
dynamic	$\Theta(\frac{n^2}{\alpha^3})$	

	matching	vertex cover
insertion-only	[1.694, 2]	[1, 2] Greedy
sliding window	$[1, 3+\epsilon]$	$[1,3+\epsilon]$ [Sub21]
dynamic	$\Theta(\frac{n^2}{\alpha^3})$	$\Theta(\frac{n^2}{\alpha^2})$ [DK20] & this work

	matching	vertex cover
insertion-only	[1.694, 2]	[1, 2] Greedy
sliding window	$[1, 3+\epsilon]$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,\ 3+\epsilon \end{bmatrix}$ [Sub21]
dynamic	$\Theta(\frac{n^2}{lpha^3})$	$\Theta(rac{n^2}{lpha^2})$ [DK20] & this work

All UBs use Greedy in some way!

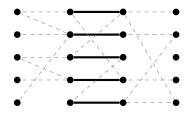
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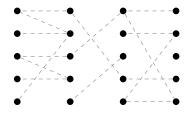
GREEDY Matching:

- Maximal
- 2-approximation



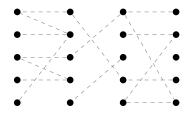
GREEDY Matching:

- Not Maximal
- **0**-approximation

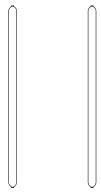


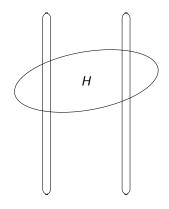
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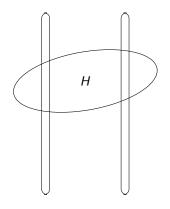


Note: Deterministically returning a single edge requires $\Omega(n^2)$ bits of space for dense graphs.



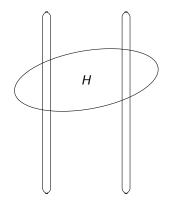


For a subgraph H of G with m edges:



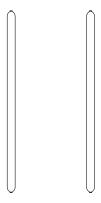
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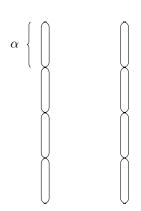
- Check if H is empty
 - A counter using $\Theta(\log m)$ bits



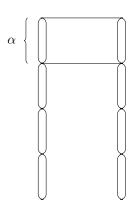
For a subgraph H of G with m edges:

- ① Check if H is empty
 - A counter using $\Theta(\log m)$ bits
- ② Retrieve an edge if one is present
 - An L_0 -sampler using $\Theta(\log^3 m)$ bits
 - Neighbourhood sampler

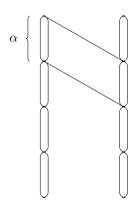




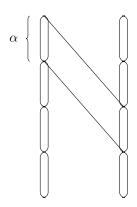
① Vertex groups of size α • about $\frac{n}{\alpha}$ groups



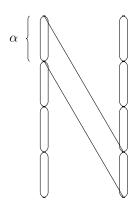
- ① Vertex groups of size α • about $\frac{n}{\alpha}$ groups
- ② Check if there is an edge between each pair of groups
 - about $\frac{n^2}{\alpha^2}$ pairs



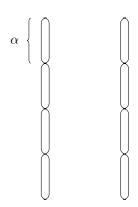
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- ② Check if there is an edge between each pair of groups
 - about $\frac{n^2}{\alpha^2}$ pairs



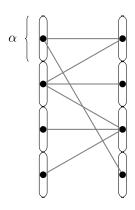
- ① Vertex groups of size α • about $\frac{n}{\alpha}$ groups
- 2 Check if there is an edge between each pair of groups
 - about $\frac{n^2}{\alpha^2}$ pairs



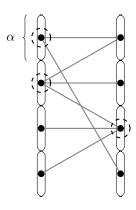
- ① Vertex groups of size α • about $\frac{n}{\alpha}$ groups
- ② Check if there is an edge between each pair of groups
 - about $\frac{n^2}{\alpha^2}$ pairs



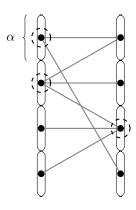
- ① Vertex groups of size α • about $\frac{n}{\alpha}$ groups
- 2 Check if there is an edge between each pair of groups
 - about $\frac{n^2}{\alpha^2}$ pairs



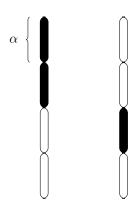
- ① Vertex groups of size α about $\frac{n}{\alpha}$ groups
- Check if there is an edge between each pair of groups
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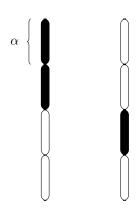
- ① Vertex groups of size α about $\frac{n}{\alpha}$ groups
- Check if there is an edge between each pair of groups
 about ^{n²}/_{n²} pairs
- 3 Return vertices of the group-level vertex cover



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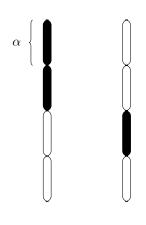


- ① Vertex groups of size α about $\frac{n}{\alpha}$ groups
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- ① Vertex groups of size α about $\frac{n}{\alpha}$ groups
- Check if there is an edge between each pair of groups
 about n²/n² pairs
- 3 Return vertices of the group-level vertex cover

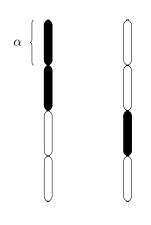
Space: $O(\frac{n^2}{\alpha^2})$ counters, each using $O(\log \alpha)$ bits. Hence, $O(\frac{n^2}{\alpha^2}\log \alpha)$ bits.



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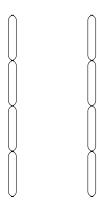
$$O(\frac{n^2}{\alpha^2}\log\alpha)$$
[DK20]



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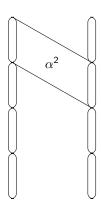
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$$\Omega(\frac{n^2}{\alpha^2}) \quad O(\frac{n^2}{\alpha^2} \log \alpha)$$
 [DK20]



Problem:

- Counters use $O(\log \alpha)$ bits.
- Each counter counts upto α^2 edges.

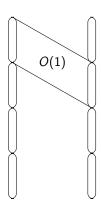


Problem:

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Goal:

- Counters to use O(1) bits.
- Counters to count upto constant many edges



Problem:

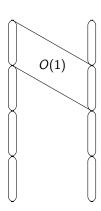
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How?

- Sparse graph
- Randomly partition



Problem:

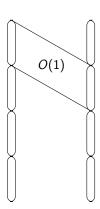
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Goal:

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How?

- Sparse graph
- Randomly partition (easy)



Problem:

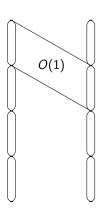
- Counters use $O(\log \alpha)$ bits.
- Each counter counts upto α^2 edges.

Goal:

- Counters to use O(1) bits.
- Counters to count upto constant many edges

How?

- Sparse graph (GREEDY!)
- Randomly partition (easy)



Lemma

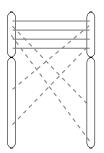
Let G be a n-vertex graph with m edges and let M_s be a GREEDY matching on $s \le m$ uniform randomly sampled edges. Then, for $G_R = G[V \setminus V(M_s)]$,

$$\Delta(G_R) \leq \frac{C \cdot m \cdot \log n}{s}.$$

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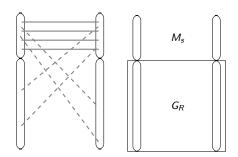
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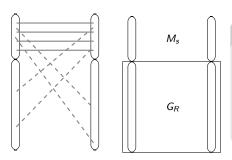
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$$\Delta(G_R) \leq \frac{C \cdot m \cdot \log n}{s}.$$

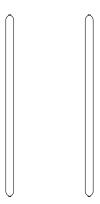


Proof (sketch).

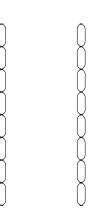
For any vertex $v \in G$,

- \circ $v \in G_R$
- $\deg_{G_R}(v) > \frac{C \cdot m \cdot \log n}{s}$

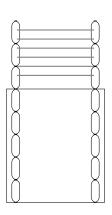
both do not occur w.h.p.



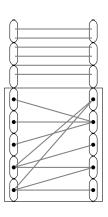
1 Randomly partition vertices $(\frac{n}{\alpha}$ groups)



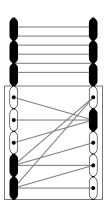
- ① Randomly partition vertices $(\frac{n}{\alpha}$ groups)
- ② Sample $O(\frac{n^2}{\alpha^2 \log^3 n})$ edges randomly and run GREEDY on them to get M



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- **1** Randomly partition vertices $(\frac{n}{\alpha}$ groups)
- ② Sample $O(\frac{n^2}{\alpha^2 \log^3 n})$ edges randomly and run GREEDY on them to get M
- 3 Check if an edge is present between pairs and compute group-level vertex cover
- Return vertices of the covering groups including those with matched vertices



• Spareseness properties are only sufficient for $\alpha \ll n^{\frac{1}{3.5}}$

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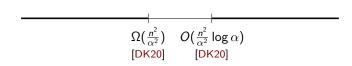
Extension:

- Non-uniform sampling instead of uniform sampling, i.e., using neighbourhood edge sampling [AS22]
- Results are an average degree bound instead of max degree bound
- Full range, i.e., $\alpha \ll n$

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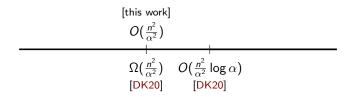
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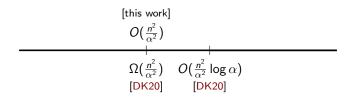
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Open Questions:

- Deterministic techniques or LB instead
- Other problems like dominating set and spectral sparsification

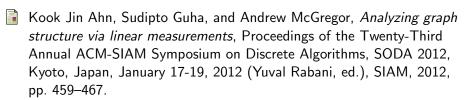
Thank You

Questions?

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