A Universal Low Complexity Compression Algorithm for Sparse Marked Graphs
(Algorithms)

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This document contains the algorithms in [DA23]. Please refer to [DA23] for more discussion as well as the proof of optimality and complexity analysis.

The table on Page 2 gives a list of the algorithms, the description for each algorithm, as well as their interdependencies.

References

[DA23] Payam Delgosha and Venkat Anantharam. A universal low complexity compression algorithm for sparse marked graphs. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2301.05742*, 2023.

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Algorithm 1. Encoding a simple marked graph

Input:

n: number of vertices

$G^{(n)}$: A simple marked graph $G^{(n)}$ on the vertex set $[n]$, vertex mark set $\Theta = \{1, \dots, |\Theta|\}$ and edge mark set $\Xi = \{1, \dots, |\Xi|\}$ given as follows:

- its vertex mark sequence $\vec{\theta}^{(n)} = (\theta_v^{(n)} : v \in [n])$, where $\theta_v^{(n)} \in \Theta$ is the mark of vertex v in $G^{(n)}$
- $\mathsf{EdgeList} = (\mathsf{EdgeList}_i : 1 \le i \le m^{(n)})$: the list of edges in $G^{(n)}$ where $\mathsf{EdgeList}_i = (v_i, w_i, x_i, x_i')$ for $1 \le i \le m^{(n)}$, where $m^{(n)}$ denotes the total number of edges in $G^{(n)}$, and for $1 \le i \le m^{(n)}$, the tuple (v_i, w_i, x_i, x_i') represents an edge between the vertices v_i and w_i with mark x_i towards v_i and mark x_i' towards w_i, i.e. $\xi_{G^{(n)}}(w_i, v_i) = x_i$ and $\xi_{G^{(n)}}(v_i, w_i) = x_i'$

δ: degree threshold hyperparameter, $\delta \ge 1$

h: depth hyperparameter, $h \ge 1$

Output:

Output: A bit sequence in $\{0,1\}^* - \emptyset$ representing $G^{(n)}$ in compressed form.

```
function MarkedGraphEncode(n, G^(n), δ, h)
    Output ← empty bit sequence        ▷ initialize the output with empty bit sequence
    (θ⃗^(n), d⃗^(n), γ⃗^(n), γ̃⃗^(n), x⃗^(n), x⃗'^(n)) ← Preprocess(n, θ⃗^(n), EdgeList)
                        ▷ Algorithm 2, this finds the equivalent neighbor list representation
    (c⃗, TCount, TIsStar, TMark) ← ExtractTypes(n, G^(n), δ, h)        ▷ Algorithm 14
    Output ← Output + E_Δ(1 + TCount)        ▷ use the Elias delta code to represent TCount
    for 1 ≤ i ≤ TCount do
        Output ← Output + TIsStar(i) + TMark(i)        ▷ use 1 + ⌊log_2 |Ξ|⌋ bits to encode TMark(i)
    end for
    EncodeStarVertices        ▷ Algorithm 4
    EncodeStarEdges        ▷ Algorithm 5
    Deg = (Deg_v : 1 ≤ v ≤ n) ← Array of Dictionary(ℕ × ℕ → ℕ)
    FindDeg        ▷ Algorithm 6
    EncodeVertexTypes        ▷ Algorithm 7
    PartitionAdjList ← Dictionary(ℕ × ℕ → Array of Array of integers)
    PartitionDeg ← Dictionary(ℕ × ℕ → Array of integers)
    PartitionIndex = (PartitionIndex_v : 1 ≤ v ≤ n) ← Array of Dictionary(ℕ × ℕ → ℕ)
    FindPartitionGraphs        ▷ Algorithm 8
    k ← number of keys in PartitionAdjList        ▷ number of partitions graphs to be encoded
    Ouptut ← Output + E_Δ(k + 1)
    for (i, i') ∈ PartitionAdjList.Keys do
        if i < i' then
            Output ← Output + i + i'        ▷ use 1 + ⌊log_2 TCount⌋ bits to encode i and i'
            a⃗ ← PartitionDeg(i, i'), b⃗ ← PartitionDeg(i', i)        ▷ left and right degree sequences
```

$f \leftarrow$ BEncodeGraph(Size($\vec{a}$), Size($\vec{b}$), $\vec{a}$, $\vec{b}$, PartitionAdjList(i, i')) ▷ Algorithm 17

Output $\leftarrow$ Output + $\mathsf{E}_\Delta(1+f)$

end if

if $i = i'$ **then**

Output $\leftarrow$ Output + $i + i'$ ▷ use $1 + \lfloor \log_2 \mathsf{TCount} \rfloor$ bits to encode i and i'

$\vec{a} \leftarrow$ PartitionDeg(i, i) ▷ degree sequence

$(f, \vec{\tilde{f}}) \leftarrow$ EncodeGraph(Size($\vec{a}$), $\vec{a}$, PartitionAdjList(i, i)) ▷ Algorithm 24

Output $\leftarrow$ Output + $\mathsf{E}_\Delta(1+f)$

Output $\leftarrow$ Output + $\mathsf{E}_\Delta(1+\textsc{Size}(\vec{\tilde{f}}))$

for $1 \le j \le \textsc{Size}(\vec{\tilde{f}})$ **do**

Output $\leftarrow$ Output + $\mathsf{E}_\Delta(1+\tilde{f}_j)$

end for

end if

end for

end function

Algorithm 2. Preprocess a simple marked graph to find its equivalent neighbor list representation

Input:

n: number of vertices

A simple marked graph $G^{(n)}$ represented by

- its vertex mark sequence $\vec{\theta}^{(n)} = (\theta_v^{(n)} : v \in [n])$, where $\theta_v^{(n)} \in \Theta$ is the mark of vertex v in $G^{(n)}$.
- EdgeList $= (\mathsf{EdgeList}_i : 1 \le i \le m^{(n)})$: the list of edges in $G^{(n)}$ where $\mathsf{EdgeList}_i = (v_i, w_i, x_i, x'_i)$ for $1 \le i \le m^{(n)}$. Here, $m^{(n)}$ denotes the total number of edges in $G^{(n)}$, and for $1 \le i \le m^{(n)}$, the tuple (v_i, w_i, x_i, x'_i) represents an edge between the vertices v_i and w_i with mark x_i towards v_i and mark x'_i towards w_i, i.e. $\xi_{G^{(n)}}(w_i, v_i) = x_i$ and $\xi_{G^{(n)}}(v_i, w_i) = x'_i$.

Output:

The equivalent representation of $G^{(n)}$ of the form

- $\vec{\theta}^{(n)} = (\theta_v^{(n)} : v \in [n])$ where $\theta_v^{(n)}$ denotes the vertex mark of v.
- $\vec{d}^{(n)} = (d_v^{(n)} : v \in [n])$ such that $d_v^{(n)}$ for $1 \le v \le n$ is the degree of vertex v in $G^{(n)}$.
- $\vec{\gamma}^{(n)}$: Array of Array of integers, such that for $1 \le v \le n$, the neighbors of vertex v in $G^{(n)}$ is stored in an increasing order as $1 \le \gamma_{v,1}^{(n)} < \gamma_{v,2}^{(n)} < \dots < \gamma_{v,d_v^{(n)}}^{(n)} \le n$.
- $\vec{\tilde{\gamma}}^{(n)}$: Array of Array of integers, such that for $1 \le v \le n$ and $1 \le i \le d_v^{(n)}$, $\tilde{\gamma}_{v,i}^{(n)}$ denotes the index of v among the neighbors of $\gamma_{v,i}^{(n)}$, so that $\gamma^{(n)}_{\gamma_{v,i}^{(n)}, \tilde{\gamma}_{v,i}^{(n)}} = v$.
- $\vec{x}^{(n)}$ and $\vec{x'}^{(n)}$: Array of Array of integers, such that for $1 \le v \le n$ and $1 \le i \le d_v^{(n)}$, $x_{v,i}^{(n)}$ and ${x'}_{v,i}^{(n)}$ denote the two edge marks corresponding to the edge connecting v to $\gamma_{v,i}^{(n)}$, so that $x_{v,i}^{(n)} = \xi_{G^{(n)}}(\gamma_{v,i}^{(n)}, v)$ and ${x'}_{v,i}^{(n)} = \xi_{G^{(n)}}(v, \gamma_{v,i}^{(n)})$.

function PREPROCESS($n, \vec{\theta}^{(n)}$, EdgeList)
  $\vec{d}^{(n)} \leftarrow$ Array of integers of size n ▷ initialize $\vec{d}^{(n)}$
  $\vec{\gamma}^{(n)}, \vec{\tilde{\gamma}}^{n}, \vec{x}^{(n)}, \vec{x'}^{(n)} \leftarrow$ Array of Array of integers of size n ▷ initialize $\vec{\gamma}^{(n)}$, $\vec{\tilde{\gamma}}^{n}$, $\vec{x}^{(n)}$, and $\vec{x'}^{(n)}$
  for $1 \leq i \leq n$ **do**
    $d_i^{(n)} \leftarrow 0$ ▷ initialize degree sequence with zero
  end for
  for $1 \leq i \leq m^{(n)}$ **do**
    if $v_i > w_i$ **then**
      SWAP(v_i, w_i), SWAP(x_i, x'_i) ▷ to make sure that for all $1 \leq i \leq m^{(n)}$, we have $v_i < w_i$
    end if
  end for
  EdgeList $\leftarrow$ SORT(EdgeList) ▷ sort EdgeList with respect to the lexicographic order of the pair (v_i, w_i)
  for $1 \leq i \leq m^{(n)}$ **do**
    append w_i to $\gamma_{v_i}^{(n)}$ ▷ add w_i to the neighbor list of v_i
    append x_i to $x_{v_i}^{(n)}$, append x'_i to ${x'}_{v_i}^{(n)}$ ▷ append the mark pair
    append $1 + d_{w_i}^{(n)}$ to $\tilde{\gamma}_{v_i}^{(n)}$
    ▷ v_i is the newly added neighbor of w_i, and its index among the neighbors of w_i should be one plus the number of existing neighbors of w_i, i.e. $1 + d_{w_i}^{(n)}$
    append v_i to $\gamma_{w_i}^{(n)}$ ▷ add v_i to the neighbor list of w_i
    append x'_i to $x_{w_i}^{(n)}$, append x_i to ${x'}_{w_i}^{(n)}$ ▷ append the mark pair
    append $1 + d_{v_i}^{(n)}$ to $\tilde{\gamma}_{w_i}^{(n)}$
    ▷ w_i is the newly added neighbor of v_i, and its index among the neighbors of v_i should be one plus the number of existing neighbors of v_i, i.e. $1 + d_{v_i}^{(n)}$
    $d_{v_i}^{(n)} \leftarrow d_{v_i}^{(n)} + 1, d_{w_i}^{(n)} \leftarrow d_{w_i}^{(n)} + 1$ ▷ add one to the number of existing neighbors
  end for
  return $(\vec{\theta}^{(n)}, \vec{d}^{(n)}, \vec{\gamma}^{(n)}, \vec{\tilde{\gamma}}^{(n)}, \vec{x}^{(n)}, \vec{x'}^{(n)})$
end function

Algorithm 3. Compressing an array $\vec{y}$ consisting of nonnegative integers

Input:
  n: size of the array
  $\vec{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$: array of nonnegative integers
Output:
  Output: A prefix–free bit sequence in $\{0,1\}^* - \emptyset$ representing $\vec{y}$
function ENCODESEQUENCE$(n, \vec{y})$
  Output $\leftarrow$ empty bit sequence
  $K \leftarrow 0$
  for $1 \leq i \leq n$ **do**
    $K \leftarrow \max\{K, y_i\}$
  end for
  $K \leftarrow K + 1$ ▷ y_i's are in the range $[0, K-1]$
  $\vec{\mathsf{a}} \leftarrow$ Array of integers of size n ▷ left degree sequence
  $\vec{\mathsf{b}} \leftarrow$ Array of integers of size K ▷ right degree sequence

$\vec{\gamma} \leftarrow$ Array of Array of integers of size n, where $\vec{\gamma}_i, 1 \le i \le n$ is of size 1 ▷ the adjacency list
  for $1 \le i \le n$ **do**
    $\mathsf{a}_i \leftarrow 1$
    $\mathsf{b}_{1+y_i} \leftarrow \mathsf{b}_{1+y_i} + 1$
    $\vec{\gamma}_i \leftarrow$ array of size 1 containing $1 + y_i$
  end for
  $f \leftarrow$ BENCODEGRAPH$(n, K, \vec{\mathsf{a}}, \vec{\mathsf{b}}, \vec{\gamma})$ ▷ Algorithm 17
  $\mathsf{Output} \leftarrow \mathsf{Output} + \mathsf{E}_\Delta(K)$
  for $1 \le j \le K$ **do**
    $\mathsf{Output} \leftarrow \mathsf{Output} + \mathsf{E}_\Delta(1 + \mathsf{b}_j)$
  end for
  $\mathsf{Output} \leftarrow \mathsf{Output} + \mathsf{E}_\Delta(1 + f)$
end function

Algorithm 4. Encoding Star Vertices (part of Algorithm 1)

procedure ENCODESTARVERTICES ▷ line 9 in Algorithm 1
  $\vec{s} = (s_v : 1 \le v \le n) \leftarrow$ Array of zero ones, each element initialized with zero
  for $1 \le v \le n$ **do**
    for $1 \le k \le d_v^{(n)}$ **do**
      $(i, i') \leftarrow c_{v,k}$
      if $\mathsf{TIsStar}(i) = 1$ or $\mathsf{TIsStar}(i') = 1$ **then**
        $s_v \leftarrow 1$
      end if
    end for
  end for
  $\mathsf{Output} \leftarrow \mathsf{Output} +$ ENCODESEQUENCE$(n, \vec{s})$ ▷ using Algorithm 3
end procedure

Algorithm 5. Encoding Star Edges (part of Algorithm 1)

procedure ENCODESTAREDGES ▷ line 10 in Algorithm 1
  for $1 \le x \le |\Xi|$ **do**
    for $1 \le x' \le |\Xi|$ **do**
      for $1 \le v \le n$ **do**
        if $s_v = 1$ **then**
          for $1 \le k \le d_v^{(n)}$ **do**
            $(i, i') \leftarrow c_{v,k}$
            if $\mathsf{TIsStar}(i) = 1$ or $\mathsf{TIsStar}(i') = 1$ **then**
              if $x_{v,k} = x$ and $x'_{v,k} = x'$ and $\gamma_{v,k}^{(n)} > v$ **then**
                $\mathsf{Output} \leftarrow \mathsf{Output} + 1 + \gamma_{v,k}^{(n)}$ ▷ use $1 + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor$ bits to represent $\gamma_{v,k}^{(n)}$
              end if
            end if
          end for

```
            Output ← Output + 0
          end if
        end for
      end for
    end for
end procedure
```

Algorithm 6. Finding vertex degree profiles, i.e. the variable Deg (part of Algorithm 1)

```
procedure FindDeg                                        ▷ line 12 in Algorithm 1
    for 1 ≤ v ≤ n do
        for 1 ≤ k ≤ d_v^{(n)} do
            (i, i') ← c_{v,k}
            if TIsStar(i) = 0 and TIsStar(i') = 0 then
                if (i, i') ∈ Deg_v.Keys then
                    Deg_v(i, i') ← Deg_v(i, i') + 1      ▷ increment the corresponding degree value
                else
                    Deg_v.Insert((i, i'), 1)             ▷ this is the first edge observed with this type
                end if
            end if
        end for
    end for
end procedure
```

Algorithm 7. Encoding Vertex Types (part of Algorithm 1)

```
procedure EncodeVertexTypes                              ▷ line 13 in Algorithm 1
    VertexTypesDictionary ← Dictionary(Array of integers → ℕ)
    k ← 0                                                ▷ number of distinct vertex types found
    y⃗ = (y_v : 1 ≤ v ≤ n) ← Array of integers
    ν⃗ ← Array of integers
    for 1 ≤ v ≤ n do
        ν⃗ ← ∅                                            ▷ erasing ν⃗ to get a fresh array
        ν_1 ← θ_v^{(n)}
        for ((i, i'), l) ∈ Deg_v do
            append (i, i', l) at the end of ν⃗
        end for
        if ν⃗ ∉ VertexTypesDictionary.Keys then
            k ← k + 1                                    ▷ a new vertex type is discovered
            VertexTypesDictionary.Insert(ν⃗, k)
        end if
        y_v ← VertexTypesDictionary(ν⃗)
    end for
    Output ← Output + k                  ▷ use 1 + ⌊log_2 n⌋ bits to represent the number of key–value pairs
```

for $(\vec{\nu}, i) \in \mathsf{VertexTypesDictionary}$ **do**
  $\mathsf{Output} \leftarrow \mathsf{Output} + \textsc{Size}(\vec{\nu})$ ▷ use $1 + \lfloor \log_2(1 + 3\delta) \rfloor$ bits to encode $\textsc{Size}(\vec{\nu})$
  for $1 \leq j \leq \textsc{Size}(\vec{\nu})$ **do**
    $\mathsf{Output} \leftarrow \mathsf{Output} + \nu_j$ ▷ use $1 + \lfloor \log_2(|\Xi| \vee \mathsf{TCount} \vee \delta) \rfloor$ bits to encode ν_j
  end for
  $\mathsf{Output} \leftarrow \mathsf{Output} + i$ ▷ use $1 + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor$ bits to encode i
end for
$\mathsf{Output} \leftarrow \mathsf{Output} + \textsc{EncodeSequence}(n, \vec{y})$ ▷ using Algorithm 3
end procedure

Algorithm 8. Finding Partition Graphs (part of Algorithm 1)

procedure $\textsc{FindPartitionGraphs}$ ▷ line 17 in Algorithm 1
  for $1 \leq v \leq n$ **do** ▷ find $\mathsf{PartitionIndex}$ and $\mathsf{PartitionDeg}$
    for $((i, i'), k) \in \mathsf{Deg}_v$ **do**
      if $(i, i') \notin \mathsf{PartitionDeg}.\textsc{Keys}$ **then**
        $\mathsf{PartitionIndex}_v.\textsc{Insert}((i, i'), 1)$
        $\mathsf{PartitionDeg}.\textsc{Insert}((i, i'), (k))$ ▷ $\mathsf{PartitionDeg}(i, i')$ now becomes an array of length 1 containing k
      else
        $\mathsf{PartitionIndex}_v.\textsc{Insert}((i, i'), \textsc{Size}(\mathsf{PartitionDeg}(i, i')) + 1)$
        append k at the end of $\mathsf{PartitionDeg}(i, i')$
      end if
    end for
  end for
  for $(i, i') \in \mathsf{PartitionDeg}.\textsc{Keys}$ **do** ▷ initialize $\mathsf{PartitionDeg}$
    if $i \leq i'$ **then**
      Insert key (i, i') in $\mathsf{PartitionAdjList}$ with value being an array of size $\textsc{Size}(\mathsf{PartitionDeg}(i, i'))$, such that each element of this array is an empty array
    end if
  end for
  for $1 \leq v \leq n$ **do** ▷ update $\mathsf{PartitionIndex}$ and $\mathsf{PartitionAdjList}$
    for $1 \leq k \leq d_v^{(n)}$ **do**
      $w \leftarrow \gamma_{v,k}^{(n)}$
      $(i, i') \leftarrow c_{v,k}$
      if $\mathsf{TIsStar}(i) = 0$ and $\mathsf{TIsStar}(i') = 0$ **then**
        $p \leftarrow \mathsf{PartitionIndex}_v(i, i')$ ▷ index of v
        $q \leftarrow \mathsf{PartitionIndex}_w(i', i)$ ▷ index of w
        if $i < i'$ **then**
          append q at the end of $(\mathsf{PartitionAdjList}(i, i'))_p$
        end if
        if $i = i'$ and $q > p$ **then**
          append q at the end of $(\mathsf{PartitionAdjList}(i, i))_p$
        end if
      end if
    end for

    end for
end procedure

Algorithm 9. Decoding a simple marked graph

Input: $\mathsf{Input} = f^{(n)}(G^{(n)})$ for a simple marked graph $G^{(n)}$ on the vertex set $[n]$. Here, $f^{(n)}(G^{(n)})$ refers to the bit sequence generated by our compression procedure discussed in Algorithm 1.
Output: $\widehat{G}^{(n)}$ a reconstruction of $G^{(n)}$ represented in the edge list form, i.e.

- $\vec{\theta}^{(n)}$: sequence of vertex marks in $\widehat{G}^{(n)}$.
- $\mathsf{EdgeListDec}$: list of edges in $\widehat{G}^{(n)}$.

function $\textsc{MarkedGraphDecode}(G^{(n)})$
    $\mathsf{TCount} \leftarrow \mathsf{E}_\Delta^{-1}(\mathsf{Input}) - 1$ ▷ we encode $1 + \mathsf{TCount}$ in Algorithm 1
    $\mathsf{TIsStar} \leftarrow$ Array of bits of size TCount
    $\mathsf{TMark} \leftarrow$ Array of integers of size TCount
    for $1 \le i \le \mathsf{TCount}$ **do**
        $\mathsf{TIsStar}(i) \leftarrow$ read 1 bit from Input
        $\mathsf{TMark}(i) \leftarrow$ read $1 + \lfloor \log_2 |\Xi| \rfloor$ bits from Input
    end for
    $\vec{s} \leftarrow \textsc{DecodeSequence}(n, \mathsf{Input})$
    ▷ decode for star vertices using Algorithm 10
    $\mathsf{EdgeListDec} \leftarrow$ Array of $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$
    ▷ $\mathsf{EdgeListDec}$ is the decoded edge list, each index of the form (v, w, x, x'), where $x = \xi_{\widehat{G}^{(n)}}(w, v)$ and $x' = \xi_{\widehat{G}^{(n)}}(v, w)$
    $\textsc{DecodeStarEdges}$ ▷ Algorithm 11
    $\mathsf{Deg} = (\mathsf{Deg}_v : 1 \le v \le n) \leftarrow$ Array of Dictionary$(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N})$
    $\vec{\theta}^{(n)} \leftarrow$ Array of integers
    $\textsc{DecodeVertexDegreeProfiles}$ ▷ Algorithm 12
    $\mathsf{PartitionDeg} \leftarrow$ Dictionary$(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \to$ Array of integers$)$
    $\mathsf{OriginalIndex} \leftarrow$ Dictionary$(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \to$ Array of integers$)$
    $\textsc{DecodePartitionDegOriginalIndex}$ ▷ Algorithm 13
    $K \leftarrow \mathsf{E}_\Delta^{-1}(\mathsf{Input}) - 1$ ▷ number of partition graphs
    for $1 \le k \le K$ **do**
        $i \leftarrow$ read $1 + \lfloor \log_2 \mathsf{TCount} \rfloor$ bits from Input
        $i' \leftarrow$ read $1 + \lfloor \log_2 \mathsf{TCount} \rfloor$ bits from Input
        if $i < i'$ **then**
            $f \leftarrow \mathsf{E}_\Delta^{-1}(\mathsf{Input}) - 1$
            $\mathsf{AdjList} \leftarrow \textsc{BDecodeGraph}(f, \mathsf{PartitionDeg}(i, i'), \mathsf{PartitionDeg}(i', i))$
            ▷ Algorithm 22
        else
            $f \leftarrow \mathsf{E}_\Delta^{-1}(\mathsf{Input}) - 1$
            $L \leftarrow \mathsf{E}_\Delta^{-1}(\mathsf{Input}) - 1$
            $\vec{\tilde{f}} \leftarrow$ Array of integers with size L
            for $1 \le l \le L$ **do**
                $\tilde{f}_l \leftarrow \mathsf{E}_\Delta^{-1}(\mathsf{Input}) - 1$
            end for

AdjList $\leftarrow$ GraphDecode($f, \vec{\tilde{f}}$, PartitionDeg(i,i)) ▷ Algorithm 27
end if
$x \leftarrow$ TMark(i)
$x' \leftarrow$ TMark(i')
$A \leftarrow$ OriginalIndex(i, i')
$B \leftarrow$ OriginalIndex(i', i)
for $1 \leq v \leq$ Size(AdjList) **do**
$v' \leftarrow A_v$
for $1 \leq j \leq$ Size(AdjList$_v$) **do**
$w \leftarrow$ AdjList$_{v,j}$
$w' \leftarrow B_w$
append (v', w', x, x') at the end of EdgeListDec
end for
end for
end for
return $(\vec{\theta}^{(n)}$, EdgeListDec)
end function

Algorithm 10. Decompressing an array consisting of nonnegative integers

---

Input:
n: size of the array
Input: sequence of bits which contains the compressed form of an array generated by Algorithm 3
Output:
$\vec{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$: the decoded array consisting of nonnegative integers

function DecodeSequence(n, Input)
$K \leftarrow \mathsf{E}_\Delta^{-1}$(Input) ▷ Symbols in $\vec{y}$ are in the range $[0, K-1]$
a $\leftarrow$ Array of nonnegative integers of size n where all elements are 1
b $\leftarrow$ Array of nonnegative integers of size K
for $1 \leq j \leq K$ **do**
$\mathsf{b}_j \leftarrow \mathsf{E}_\Delta^{-1}$(Input)
$\mathsf{b}_j \leftarrow \mathsf{b}_j - 1$ ▷ We encode $1 + \mathsf{b}_j$ in line 19 of Algorithm 3
end for
$f \leftarrow \mathsf{E}_\Delta^{-1}$(Input)
$f \leftarrow f - 1$
$\vec{\gamma}_{[1:n]} \leftarrow$ BDecodeGraph($f, \vec{\mathsf{a}}, \vec{\mathsf{b}}$) ▷ Algorithm 22
for $1 \leq i \leq n$ **do**
$y_i \leftarrow \gamma_{i,1} - 1$ ▷ as in line 14 of Algorithm 3, $\vec{\gamma}_i$ is an array of size 1 containing $1 + y_i$
end for
return $\vec{y}$
end function

Algorithm 11. Decoding Star Edges

```
procedure DecodeStarEdges                                          ▷ line 11 in Algorithm 9
    for $1 \le x \le |\Xi|$ do
        for $1 \le x' \le |\Xi|$ do
            for $1 \le v \le n$ do
                if $s_v = 1$ then
                    $b \leftarrow$ read 1 bit from Input
                    while $b \neq 0$ do
                        $w \leftarrow$ read $1 + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor$ bits from Input
                        append $(v, w, x, x')$ at the end of EdgeListDec
                        $b \leftarrow$ read 1 bit from Input
                    end while
                end if
            end for
        end for
    end for
end procedure
```

Algorithm 12. Decoding Vertex Degree Profiles

```
procedure DecodeVertexDegreeProfiles                               ▷ line 14 in Algorithm 9
    VertexTypesList $\leftarrow$ Array of Array of integers
    $\vec{\nu} \leftarrow$ Array of integers
    $K \leftarrow$ read $1 + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor$ bits from Input          ▷ number of distinct vertex types
    resize VertexTypesList to have $K$ elements, each being an empty array
    for $1 \le k \le K$ do
        $\vec{\nu} \leftarrow \emptyset$
        $l \leftarrow$ read $1 + \lfloor \log_2(1 + 3\delta) \rfloor$ bits from Input      ▷ number of elements in $\vec{\nu}$
        for $1 \le j \le l$ do
            read $1 + \lfloor \log_2(|\Xi| \vee \mathsf{TCount} \vee \delta) \rfloor$ bits from Input and append to $\vec{\nu}$
        end for
        $i \leftarrow$ read $1 + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor$ bits from Input
        VertexTypesList$(i) \leftarrow \vec{\nu}$
    end for
    $\vec{y} \leftarrow$ DecodeSequence$(n, \mathsf{Input})$                                 ▷ Algorithm 10
    Deg $= (\mathsf{Deg}_v : 1 \le v \le n) \leftarrow$ Array of Dictionary$(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N})$
    for $1 \le v \le n$ do
        $\vec{\nu} \leftarrow$ VertexTypesList$(y_v)$
        $\theta_v \leftarrow \nu_1$                                         ▷ decode the vertex mark of $v$
        for $1 \le k \le (\textsc{Size}(\vec{\nu}) - 1)/3$ do
            $i \leftarrow \nu_{1+(3k-2)}$
            $i' \leftarrow \nu_{1+(3k-1)}$
            $j \leftarrow \nu_{1+3k}$
            $\mathsf{Deg}_v$.Insert$((i, i'), j)$
        end for
    end for
end procedure
```

Algorithm 13. Finding Degree Sequences of Partition Graphs and Relative Vertex Indexing

procedure DecodePartitionDegOriginalIndex ▷ line 17 in Algorithm 9
  for $1 \le v \le n$ **do**
    for $((i,i'),k) \in \mathsf{Deg}_v$ **do**
      if $(i,i') \notin \mathsf{PartitionDeg}.\text{Keys}$ **then**
        $\mathsf{OriginalIndex}.\text{Insert}((i,i'),(v))$ ▷ $\mathsf{OriginalIndex}(i,i')$ is now an array with length 1 containing v
        $\mathsf{PartitionDeg}.\text{Insert}((i,i'),(k))$ ▷ $\mathsf{PartitionDeg}(i,i')$ now becomes an array of length 1 containing k
      else
        append v at the end of $\mathsf{OriginalIndex}(i,i')$
        append k at the end of $\mathsf{PartitionDeg}(i,i')$
      end if
    end for
  end for
end procedure

Algorithm 14. Extracting edge types for a simple marked graph

Input:

n: number of vertices

$G^{(n)}$: A simple marked graph on the vertex set $[n]$, vertex mark set $\Theta = \{1,\dots,|\Theta|\}$ and edge mark set $\Xi = \{1,\dots,|\Xi|\}$ given in its neighbor list representation. More precisely, for a vertex $1 \le v \le n$, the following are given

- $d_v^{(n)}$: the degree of vertex v
- $\theta_v^{(n)}$: the vertex mark of v
- for $1 \le i \le d_v^{(n)}$, the tuple $(\gamma_{v,i}^{(n)}, x_{v,i}^{(n)}, {x'}_{v,i}^{(n)})$ where $\gamma_{v,1}^{(n)} < \gamma_{v,2}^{(n)} < \dots < \gamma_{v,d_v^{(n)}}^{(n)}$ are the neighbors of vertex v and for $1 \le i \le d_v^{(n)}$, $x_{v,i}^{(n)} = \xi_{G^{(n)}}(\gamma_{v,i}^{(n)}, v)$ and ${x'}_{v,i}^{(n)} = \xi_{G^{(n)}}(v, \gamma_{v,i}^{(n)})$.
- for $1 \le i \le d_v^{(n)}$, $\tilde{\gamma}_{v,i}^{(n)}$ which is the index of v among the neighbors of $\gamma_{v,i}^{(n)}$, i.e. $\gamma^{(n)}_{\gamma_{v,i}^{(n)}, \tilde{\gamma}_{v,i}^{(n)}} = v$.

h: the depth parameter

δ: the degree parameter

Output:

$\vec{c} = (c_{v,i} : v \in [n], i \in [d_v^{(n)}])$: Array of Array of integers, where for a vertex $v \in [n]$ and $1 \le i \le d_v^{(n)}$, $c_{v,i}$ represents $\psi_{h,\delta}^{(n)}(v, \gamma_{v,i}^{(n)})$, the type of the edge between vertex v and its ith neighbor. The object $c_{v,i}$ is a pair of integers where the first component corresponds to $\tilde{t}_{h,\delta}^{(n)}(v, \gamma_{v,i}^{(n)})$ and the second corresponds to $\tilde{t}_{h,\delta}^{(n)}(\gamma_{v,i}^{(n)}, v)$. More precisely, we have $c_{v,i} = (J_n(\tilde{t}_{h,\delta}^{(n)}(v, \gamma_{v,i}^{(n)})), J_n(\tilde{t}_{h,\delta}^{(n)}(\gamma_{v,i}^{(n)}, v)))$ for all $v \in [n]$ and $i \in [d_v^{(n)}]$.

TCount: the number of explored messages at step $h-1$.

$\mathsf{TIsStar}$: an Array of bits with size TCount, where for $1 \leq i \leq \mathsf{TCount}$, $\mathsf{TIsStar}(i)$ is 1 if the member of $\bar{\mathcal{F}}^{(\delta,h)}$ corresponding to integer i, i.e. $J_n^{-1}(i)$, is of the form $\star_x$, and $\mathsf{TIsStar}(i) = 0$ otherwise. In other words, $\mathsf{TIsStar}(i) = \mathbb{1}\left[J_n^{-1}(i) \notin \mathcal{F}^{(\delta,h)}\right]$.
TMark: an Array of integers of size TCount, where for $1 \leq i \leq \mathsf{TCount}$, $\mathsf{TMark}(i)$ is the mark component associated to the member of $\bar{\mathcal{F}}^{(\delta,h)}$ corresponding to integer i, i.e. $J_n^{-1}(i)$. In other words, if $\mathsf{TIsStar}(i) = 1$, with $J_n^{-1}(i) = \star_x$, we have $\mathsf{TMark}(i) = x$; otherwise, if $\mathsf{TIsStar}(i) = 0$, we have $\mathsf{TMark}(i) = (J_n^{-1}(i))[m]$, i.e. the mark component of $J_n^{-1}(i) \in \mathcal{F}^{(\delta,h)}$.

function $\textsc{ExtractTypes}(n, G^{(n)}, \delta, h)$
  $\mathsf{TDictionary} \leftarrow \mathsf{Dictionary}(\mathsf{Array\ of\ integers} \to \mathbb{N})$
  $\mathsf{TMark} \leftarrow \mathsf{Array\ of\ integers}$
  $\mathsf{TIsStar} \leftarrow \mathsf{Array\ of\ bits}$
  $\mathsf{T} = (\mathsf{T}_{v,i} : v \in [n], i \in [d_v^{(n)}]) \leftarrow \mathsf{Array\ of\ Array\ of\ integers}$ ▷ array of messages
  $\mathsf{TCount} \leftarrow 0$ ▷ Number of elements in $\mathsf{TDictionary}$
  for $1 \leq v \leq n$ **do** ▷ initialize messages at step 0
    for $1 \leq i \leq d_v^{(n)}$ **do**
      $\textsc{SendMessage}(v, i, (\theta_v^{(n)}, 0, x_{v,i}^{(n)}))$ ▷ Algorithm 15
    end for
  end for
  $\vec{s} \leftarrow$ Array of $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ with size δ
  for $1 \leq k \leq h-1$ **do**
    $\mathsf{TCount} \leftarrow 0$
    $\mathsf{TIsStarOld} \leftarrow \mathsf{TIsStar}$ ▷ corresponding to the previous step
    $\tilde{\mathsf{T}} \leftarrow \mathsf{T}$ ▷ messages from the previous step
    $\mathsf{TDictionary}, \mathsf{TIsStar}, \mathsf{TMark} \leftarrow \emptyset$ ▷ erase for the current step
    for $1 \leq v \leq n$ **do**
      if $d_v^{(n)} > \delta$ **then** ▷ in this case, all the neighbors will receive star messages
        for $1 \leq i \leq d_v^{(n)}$ **do**
          $\textsc{SendMessage}(v, i, (0, x_{v,i}^{(n)}))$ ▷ Algorithm 15
        end for
      else
        $n_\star \leftarrow 0$ ▷ number of neighbors which have sent a star message in the previous step
        for $1 \leq i \leq d_v^{(n)}$ **do**
          $s_i \leftarrow (\tilde{\mathsf{T}}_{\gamma_{v,i}^{(n)}, \tilde{\gamma}_{v,i}^{(n)}}, x_{v,i}^{(n)})$
          if $\mathsf{TIsStarOld}(\tilde{\mathsf{T}}_{\gamma_{v,i}^{(n)}, \tilde{\gamma}_{v,i}^{(n)}}) = 1$ **then**
            $n_\star \leftarrow n_\star + 1$
            $i_\star \leftarrow i$ ▷ index of the neighbor who has sent a star message
          end if
        end for
        if $n_\star \geq 2$ **then** ▷ all the neighbors will receive a star message
          for $1 \leq i \leq d_v^{(n)}$ **do**
            $\textsc{SendMessage}(v, i, (0, x_{v,i}^{(n)}))$ ▷ Algorithm 15
          end for
        else
          $(\pi, \tilde{s}) \leftarrow \textsc{Sort}(s_{[1:d_v^{(n)}]})$ ▷ $\tilde{s}$ is the sorted array such that $\tilde{s}_i = s_{\pi_i}$
          $\vec{t} \leftarrow$ Array of integers with maximum size $3 + 2\delta$
          if $n_\star = 1$ **then**
            $t_1 \leftarrow \theta_v^{(n)}, t_2 \leftarrow d_v^{(n)} - 1$ ▷ preparing $\mathsf{T}_{v,i_\star}$, the message towards $i_\star$

for $1 \le i \le d_v^{(n)}$ **do**
if $\pi_i \neq i_\star$ **then**
append the first and the second component of $\tilde{s}_i$ to $\vec{t}$
$\textsc{SendMessage}(v, i, (0, x_{v,i}^{(n)}))$ ▷ Algorithm 15
end if
end for
append $x_{v,i_\star}^{(n)}$ to $\vec{t}$
$\textsc{SendMessage}(v, i_\star, \vec{t})$ ▷ Algorithm 15
end if
if $n_\star = 0$ **then**
for $1 \le i \le d_v^{(n)}$ **do**
$\vec{t} \leftarrow \mathsf{Array}$ of size 2
$t_1 \leftarrow \theta_v^{(n)}, t_2 \leftarrow d_v^{(n)} - 1$
for $1 \le j \le d_v^{(n)}$ **do**
if $\pi_j \neq i$ **then**
append the first and the second components of $\tilde{s}_j$ to $\vec{t}$
end if
end for
append $x_{v,i}^{(n)}$ to $\vec{t}$
$\textsc{SendMessage}(v, i, \vec{t})$ ▷ Algorithm 15
end for
end if
end if
end if
end for
end for
for $1 \le v \le n$ **do**
for $1 \le i \le d_v^{(n)}$ **do**
if $\mathsf{TIsStar}(\mathsf{T}_{v,i}) = 0$ and $(\mathsf{TIsStar}(\mathsf{T}_{\gamma_{v,i}^{(n)}, \tilde{\gamma}_{v,i}^{(n)}}) = 1$ or $d_v^{(n)} > \delta$ or $d_{\gamma_{v,i}^{(n)}}^{(n)} > \delta)$ **then**
$\textsc{SendMessage}(v, i, (0, x_{v,i}^{(n)}))$ ▷ Algorithm 15
end if
end for
end for
$\vec{c} = (c_{v,i} : v \in [n], i \in [d_v^{(n)}]) \leftarrow \mathsf{Array}$ of $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ ▷ type of edges
for $1 \le v \le n$ **do**
for $1 \le i \le d_v^{(n)}$ **do**
$c_{v,i} \leftarrow (\mathsf{T}_{v,i}, \mathsf{T}_{\gamma_{v,i}^{(n)}, \tilde{\gamma}_{v,i}^{(n)}})$
end for
end for
return $(\vec{c}, \mathsf{TCount}, \mathsf{TIsStar}, \mathsf{TMark})$
end function

Algorithm 15. Sending a message from a node to one of its neighbors

Input:

v: the vertex from which the message is originated

i: the index of the neighbor of v to whom the message is being sent, so the message is from v towards $\gamma_{v,i}^{(n)}$

t: the message, which is an Array of integers

Output:

updates $\mathsf{TDictionary}$, TMark, $\mathsf{TIsStar}$ and T

```
procedure SendMessage(v, i, t)
    if t ∈ TDictionary.Keys then
        T_{v,i} ← TDictionary(t)
    else
        TDictionary.Insert(t, 1 + TCount)
        T_{v,i} ← 1 + TCount
        TCount ← 1 + TCount
        append t_{Size(t)} at the end of TMark      ▷ the mark component is the last index in array t
        if t_1 = 0 then                            ▷ t is a star message iff its first component is zero
            append 1 at the end of TIsStar
        else
            append 0 at the end of TIsStar
        end if
    end if
end procedure
```

Algorithm 16. Computing $N_{i,j}(G)$ for a simple unmarked bipartite graph $G \in \mathcal{G}_{\vec{a},\vec{b}}^{(n_l,n_r)}$

Input:

n_l, n_r: the number of left and right nodes, respectively

$\vec{a}$: left degree sequence.

$\vec{\mathsf{b}} = (\mathsf{b}_v : v \in [n_r])$: $\mathsf{b}_v = b_v^G(i)$ for $v \in [n_r]$

i, j: endpoints of the interval, such that $1 \le i \le j \le n_l$

$\vec{\gamma}_{[i:j]}^G = \vec{\gamma}_i^G, \dots, \vec{\gamma}_j^G$: adjacency list of vertices $i \le v \le j$, where $\vec{\gamma}_v^G = (\gamma_{v,1}^G, \dots, \gamma_{v,a_v}^G)$ such that $1 \le \gamma_{v,1}^G < \gamma_{v,2}^G < \cdots < \gamma_{v,a_v}^G \le n_r$ are the right nodes adjacent to the left node v in G

U: Fenwick tree, where for $v \in [n_r]$, $\mathsf{U}.\textsc{Sum}(v) = U_v^G(i) = \sum_{k=v}^{n_r} b_k^G(i)$

Output:

$N_{i,j} = N_{i,j}(G)$

$\vec{\mathsf{b}} = (\mathsf{b}_v : v \in [n_r])$: vector $\vec{\mathsf{b}}$ updated, so that $\mathsf{b}_v = b_v^G(j+1)$ for $v \in [n_r]$

U: Fenwick tree U updated, so that for $v \in [n_r]$, we have $\mathsf{U}.\textsc{Sum}(v) = U_v^G(j+1) = \sum_{k=v}^{n_r} b_k^G(j+1)$

$l_{i,j} = l_{i,j}^G$

```
function BComputeN(n_l, n_r, a⃗, b⃗, i, j, γ⃗^G_{[i:j]}, U)          ▷ B stands for Bipartite
    if i = j then
        z_i ← 0, l_i ← 1
        for 1 ≤ k ≤ a_i do
            c ← a_i − k + 1
            y ← ComputeProduct(U.Sum(1 + γ^G_{i,k}), c, 1) ÷ ComputeProduct(c, c, 1)
                                                                    ▷ Algorithm 18
            z_i ← z_i + l_i × y
            l_i ← l_i × b_{γ^G_{i,k}}
```

$\mathsf{U}.\textsc{Add}(\gamma^G_{i,k}, -1)$
$\mathsf{b}_{\gamma^G_{i,k}} \leftarrow \mathsf{b}_{\gamma^G_{i,k}} - 1$
end for
$N_{i,i} \leftarrow z_i$
return $(N_{i,i}, \vec{\mathsf{b}}, \mathsf{U}, l_i)$
else
$k \leftarrow (i+j) \div 2$ ▷ $k = \lfloor (i+j)/2 \rfloor$
$(N_{i,k}, \vec{\mathsf{b}}, \mathsf{U}, l_{i,k}) \leftarrow \textsc{BComputeN}(n_l, n_r, \vec{a}, \vec{\mathsf{b}}, i, k, \vec{\gamma}^G_{[i:k]}, \mathsf{U})$ ▷ Algorithm 16 (recursive)
$S_{k+1} \leftarrow \mathsf{U}.\textsc{Sum}(1)$
$(N_{k+1,j}, \vec{\mathsf{b}}, \mathsf{U}, l_{k+1,j}) \leftarrow \textsc{BComputeN}(n_l, n_r, \vec{a}, \vec{\mathsf{b}}, k+1, j, \vec{\gamma}^G_{[k+1:j]}, \mathsf{U})$ ▷ Algorithm 16 (recursive)
$S_{j+1} \leftarrow \mathsf{U}.\textsc{Sum}(1)$
$y \leftarrow \textsc{ProdFactorial}(\vec{a}, k+1, j)$ ▷ $y = \prod_{v=k+1}^{j} a_v!$, Algorithm 19
$r_{k+1,j} \leftarrow \textsc{ComputeProduct}(S_{k+1}, S_{k+1} - S_{j+1}, 1) \div y$ ▷ Algorithm 18
$N_{i,j} \leftarrow N_{i,k} \times r_{k+1,j} + l_{i,k} \times N_{k+1,j}$
$l_{i,j} \leftarrow l_{i,k} \times l_{k+1,j}$
return $(N_{i,j}, \vec{\mathsf{b}}, \mathsf{U}, l_{i,j})$
end if
end function

Algorithm 17. Finding $f^{(n_l,n_r)}_{\vec{a},\vec{b}}(G)$ for $G \in \mathcal{G}^{(n_l,n_r)}_{\vec{a},\vec{b}}$

Input:
n_l, n_r: the number of left and right vertices, respectively
$\vec{a} = (a_i : i \in [n_l])$: left degree vector
$\vec{b} = (b_i : i \in [n_r])$: right degree vector
$(\vec{\gamma}^G_v : v \in [n_l])$: adjacency list of left nodes, where $\vec{\gamma}^G_v = (\gamma^G_{v,1}, \dots, \gamma^G_{v,a_v})$ for $v \in [n_l]$, such that $1 \leq \gamma^G_{v,1} < \cdots < \gamma^G_{v,a_v} \leq n_r$ are the right nodes adjacent to the left node v

Output:
$f^{(n_l,n_r)}_{\vec{a},\vec{b}}(G)$: an integer representing G in the compressed form

function $\textsc{BEncodeGraph}(n_l, n_r, \vec{a}, \vec{b}, (\vec{\gamma}^G_v : v \in [n_l]))$
$\mathsf{U} \leftarrow$ Fenwick tree initialized with array $\vec{b}$ ▷ $\mathsf{U}.\textsc{Sum}(v) = \sum_{k=v}^{n_r} b_k = U^G_v(1)$ for $v \in [n_r]$
$\vec{\mathsf{b}} \leftarrow \vec{b}$ ▷ $\mathsf{b}_v = b^G_v(1) = b_v$ for $v \in [n_r]$
$(N_{1,n_l}, \vec{\mathsf{b}}, \mathsf{U}, l_{1,n_l}) \leftarrow \textsc{BComputeN}(n_l, n_r, \vec{a}, \vec{\mathsf{b}}, 1, n_l, \vec{\gamma}^G_{[1:n_l]}, \mathsf{U})$ ▷ Algorithm 16 above
$f \leftarrow N \div l_{1,n_l}$ ▷ $l_{1,n_l} = l^G_{1,n_l} = \prod_{j=1}^{n_r} b_j!$
if $f \times l_{1,n_l} < N$ **then** ▷ this means $N \mod l_{1,n_l} \neq 0$
$f \leftarrow f + 1$ ▷ so that $f = f^{(n_l,n_r)}_{\vec{a},\vec{b}}(G) = \lceil N / l_{1,n_l} \rceil$
end if
return f
end function

Algorithm 18. Computing $\prod_{k'=0}^{k-1} (p - k's)^+$

Input:

Integer $p \geq 0$: the first term in the product
Integer $k \geq 0$: the number of terms in the product
Integer $s \geq 0$: the difference between successive terms

Output:

If $k = 0$, return 1. If $k > 0$ and $p - (k-1)s \leq 0$, return 0. If $k > 0$ and $p - (k-1)s > 0$, returns $\prod_{i=0}^{k-1}(p - is)$.

function ComputeProduct(p, k, s)
    if $k = 0$ **then** ▷ product over empty set is 1
        return 1
    end if
    if $p - (k-1)s \leq 0$ **then**
        return 0
    end if
    if $k = 1$ **then** ▷ there is only one term
        return p
    end if
    $k' \leftarrow k \div 2$ ▷ we compute the product by dividing the terms into two halves
    $L \leftarrow$ ComputeProduct(p, k', s) ▷ product of the first half
    $R \leftarrow$ ComputeProduct$(p - k's, k - k', s)$ ▷ product of the second half
    return $L \times R$ ▷ aggregate the two pieces to get the final result
end function

Algorithm 19. Computing $\prod_{i'=i}^{j} v_{i'}!$ for an array $\vec{v}$ of nonnegative integers

Input:

$\vec{v}$: array of nonnegative integers
i, j: endpoints of the interval for which the product is being computed

Output:

$\prod_{i'=i}^{j} v_{i'}!$

function ProdFactorial$(\vec{v}, i, j)$
    if $i = j$ **then**
        return ComputeProduct$(v_i, v_i, 1)$ ▷ return $v_i!$ using Algorithm 18 above
    else
        $m \leftarrow (i + j) \div 2$ ▷ split the interval into two halves
        $L \leftarrow$ ProdFactorial$(\vec{v}, i, m)$
        $R \leftarrow$ ProdFactorial$(\vec{v}, m+1, j)$
        return $L \times R$
    end if
end function

Algorithm 20. Decoding the adjacency list of a left vertex $1 \leq i \leq n_l$ given $\widetilde{N}_{i,i}$ for a simple unmarked bipartite graph $G \in \mathcal{G}_{\vec{a},\vec{b}}^{(n_l,n_r)}$.

Input:

n_l, n_r: the number of left and right nodes, respectively
i: the index of the left node to be decoded, $1 \le i \le n_l$
$\vec{a}$: left degree sequence
$\vec{\mathsf{b}} = (\mathsf{b}_v : v \in [n_r])$: Array of integers where $\mathsf{b}_v = b_v^G(i)$ for $1 \le v \le n_r$
$\widetilde{N}_{i,i}$: integer satisfying $N_{i,i}(G) \le \widetilde{N}_{i,i} < N_{i,i}(G) + l_i^G$
U: Fenwick tree, where for $1 \le v \le n_r$, $\mathsf{U}.\textsc{Sum}(v) = U_v^G(i) = \sum_{k=v}^{n_r} b_k^G(i)$

Output:

$N_{i,i} = N_{i,i}(G)$
$\vec{\gamma}_i$: the decoded adjacency list of vertex i, so that $\vec{\gamma}_i = \vec{\gamma}_i^G = (\gamma_{i,k}^G : 1 \le k \le a_i)$
$\vec{\mathsf{b}} = (\mathsf{b}_v : 1 \le v \le n_r)$: array $\vec{\mathsf{b}}$ updated so that $\mathsf{b}_v = b_v^G(i+1)$ for $1 \le v \le n_r$
U: Fenwick tree U updated, so that for $1 \le v \le n_r$, we have $\mathsf{U}.\textsc{Sum}(v) = U_v^G(i+1) = \sum_{k=v}^{n_r} b_k^G(i+1)$
l_i: integer such that $l_i = l_i^G$

function $\textsc{BDecodeNode}(n_l, n_r, i, \vec{a}, \vec{\mathsf{b}}, \widetilde{N}_{i,i}, \mathsf{U})$
  $\widetilde{z} \leftarrow \widetilde{N}_{i,i}$
  $z_i \leftarrow 0, l_i \leftarrow 1$
  for $1 \le k \le a_i$ **do**
    $q \leftarrow a_i - k + 1$
    $L \leftarrow 1, R \leftarrow n_r$ ▷ L and R are the endpoints of the binary search interval
    if $k > 1$ **then**
      $L \leftarrow 1 + \gamma_{i,k-1}$ ▷ If $k > 1$, $1 + \gamma_{i,k-1} \le \gamma_{i,k}$, so limit the search
    end if
    while $R > L$ **do** ▷ binary search on the interval $[f, g]$ to find $\gamma_{i,k}^G$
      $v \leftarrow (L + R) \div 2$ ▷ $v = \lfloor (L+R)/2 \rfloor$ is the midpoint
      $y \leftarrow \textsc{ComputeProduct}(\mathsf{U}.\textsc{Sum}(1+v), q, 1) \div \textsc{ComputeProduct}(q, q, 1)$
      ▷ $y = \binom{U_{1+v}^G(i)}{a_i - k + 1}$, Algorithm 18
      if $y \le \widetilde{z}$ **then**
        $R \leftarrow v$ ▷ switch to interval $[L, v]$
      else
        $L \leftarrow v + 1$ ▷ switch to interval $[v+1, R]$
      end if
    end while
    $\gamma_{i,k} \leftarrow L$
    $y \leftarrow \textsc{ComputeProduct}(\mathsf{U}.\textsc{Sum}(1+\gamma_{i,k}), q, 1) \div \textsc{ComputeProduct}(q, q, 1)$
    ▷ $y = \binom{U_{1+\gamma_{i,k}^G}^G(i)}{a_i - k + 1}$, Algorithm 18
    $\widetilde{z} \leftarrow (\widetilde{z} - y) \div \mathsf{b}_{\gamma_{i,k}}$
    $z_i \leftarrow z_i + l_i \times y$ ▷ here, $l_i = \prod_{k'=1}^{k-1} b_{\gamma_{i,k'}^G}^G(i)$
    $l_i \leftarrow l_i \times \mathsf{b}_{\gamma_{i,k}}$ ▷ l_i becomes $\prod_{k'=1}^{k} b_{\gamma_{i,k'}^G}^G(i)$
    $\mathsf{U}.\textsc{Add}(\gamma_{i,k}, -1)$
    $\mathsf{b}_{\gamma_{i,k}} \leftarrow \mathsf{b}_{\gamma_{i,k}} - 1$
  end for
  $N_{i,i} \leftarrow z_i$
  return $(N_{i,i}, \vec{\gamma}_i, \mathsf{b}, \mathsf{U}, l_i)$
end function

Algorithm 21. Decoding the adjacency list of the left vertices $i \le v \le j$ for $1 \le i \le j \le n_l$ given $\widetilde{N}_{i,j}$ for a simple unmarked bipartite graph $G \in \mathcal{G}_{\vec{a},\vec{b}}^{(n_l,n_r)}$.

Input:

n_l, n_r: the number of left and right nodes, respectively
$1 \le i \le j \le n_l$: the endpoints of the interval to be decoded
$\vec{a}$: left degree sequence
$\vec{\mathsf{b}} = (\mathsf{b}_v : 1 \le v \le n_r)$ where $\mathsf{b}_v = b_v^G(i)$ for $1 \le v \le n_r$
$\widetilde{N}_{i,j}$: integer satisfying $N_{i,j}(G) \le \widetilde{N}_{i,j} < N_{i,j}(G) + l_{i,j}^G$
U: Fenwick tree, where for $1 \le v \le n_r$, $\mathsf{U}.\textsc{Sum}(v) = U_v^G(i) = \sum_{k'=v}^{n_r} b_{k'}^G(i)$
W: Fenwick tree, where for $1 \le v \le n_l$, we have $\mathsf{W}.\textsc{Sum}(v) = \sum_{k'=v}^{n_l} a_{k'}$.

Output:

$N_{i,j} = N_{i,j}(G)$
$\vec{\gamma}_{[i:j]}$: the decoded adjacency list of the vertices $i \le v \le j$, so that $\vec{\gamma}_v = \vec{\gamma}_v^G$ for $i \le v \le j$
$\vec{\mathsf{b}} = (\mathsf{b}_v : 1 \le v \le n_r)$: array $\vec{\mathsf{b}}$ updated so that $\mathsf{b}_v = b_v^G(j+1)$ for $1 \le v \le n_r$
U: Fenwick tree U updated, so that for $1 \le v \le n_r$, we have $\mathsf{U}.\textsc{Sum}(v) = U_v^G(j+1) = \sum_{k'=v}^{n_r} b_{k'}^G(j+1)$
$l_{i,j} = l_{i,j}^G$

function $\textsc{BDecodeInterval}(n_l, n_r, i, j, \vec{a}, \vec{\mathsf{b}}, \widetilde{N}_{i,j}, \mathsf{U}, \mathsf{W})$
    if $i = j$ **then**
        return $\textsc{BDecodeNode}(n_l, n_r, i, \vec{a}, \vec{\mathsf{b}}, \widetilde{N}_{i,i}, \mathsf{U})$ ▷ Algorithm 20
    else
        $k \leftarrow (i+j) \div 2$
        $S_{k+1} \leftarrow \mathsf{W}.\textsc{Sum}(k+1)$
        $S_{j+1} \leftarrow \mathsf{W}.\textsc{Sum}(j+1)$
        $r_{k+1,j} \leftarrow \textsc{ComputeProduct}(S_{k+1}, S_{k+1} - S_{j+1}, 1)/\textsc{ProdFactorial}(\vec{a}, k+1, j)$ ▷ Algorithms 18 and 19
        $\widetilde{N}_{i,k} \leftarrow \widetilde{N}_{i,j} \div r_{k+1,j}$
        $(N_{i,k}, \vec{\gamma}_{[i,k]}, \vec{\mathsf{b}}, \mathsf{U}, l_{i,k}) \leftarrow \textsc{BDecodeInterval}(n_l, n_r, i, k, \vec{a}, \vec{\mathsf{b}}, \widetilde{N}_{i,k}, \mathsf{U}, \mathsf{W})$ ▷ Algorithm 21 (recursive)
        $\widetilde{N}_{k+1,j} \leftarrow (\widetilde{N}_{i,j} - N_{i,k} \times r_{k+1,j}) \div l_{i,k}$
        $(N_{k+1,j}, \vec{\gamma}_{[k+1,j]}, \vec{\mathsf{b}}, \mathsf{U}, l_{k+1,j}) \leftarrow \textsc{BDecodeInterval}(n_l, n_r, k+1, j, \vec{a}, \vec{\mathsf{b}}, \widetilde{N}_{k+1,j}, \mathsf{U}, \mathsf{W})$ ▷ Algorithm 21 (recursive)
        $N_{i,j} \leftarrow N_{i,k} \times r_{k+1,j} + l_{i,k} \times N_{k+1,j}$
        $l_{i,j} \leftarrow l_{i,k} \times l_{k+1,j}$
        return $(N_{i,j}, \vec{\gamma}_{[i:j]}, \vec{\mathsf{b}}, \mathsf{U}, l_{i,j})$
    end if
end function

Algorithm 22. Decoding for a simple unmarked bipartite graph $G \in \mathcal{G}_{\vec{a},\vec{b}}^{(n_l,n_r)}$ given $f_{\vec{a},\vec{b}}^{(n_l,n_r)}(G)$

Input:

f: integer, which is $f^{(n_l,n_r)}_{\vec{a},\vec{b}}(G)$ for the graph G that was given to the encoder during the compression phase
$\vec{a}$: array of left degrees
$\vec{b}$: array of right degrees

Output:

$\vec{\gamma}_{[1:n_l]}$: adjacency list of left nodes such that $\vec{\gamma}_v = \vec{\gamma}^G_v = (\gamma^G_{v,1} < \cdots < \gamma^G_{v,a_v})$ for $1 \leq v \leq n_l$

function BDECODEGRAPH($f, \vec{a}, \vec{b}$)
  $n_l \leftarrow$ SIZE($\vec{a}$)
  $n_r \leftarrow$ SIZE($\vec{b}$)
  $c \leftarrow$ PRODFACTORIAL($\vec{b}, 1, n_r$) ▷ $c = \prod_{i=1}^{n_r} b_i!$ using Algorithm 19
  $\widetilde{N}_{1,n_l} \leftarrow f \times c$
  $\mathsf{U} \leftarrow$ Fenwick tree initialized with array $\vec{b}$
  $\mathsf{W} \leftarrow$ Fenwick tree initialized with array $\vec{a}$
  $\vec{\mathsf{b}} \leftarrow \vec{b}$
  $(N_{1,n_l}, \vec{\gamma}_{[1:n_l]}, \vec{b}, \mathsf{U}, l_{1,n_l}) \leftarrow$ BDECODEINTERVAL($n_l, n_r, 1, n_l, \vec{a}, \vec{\mathsf{b}}, \widetilde{N}_{1,n_l}, \mathsf{U}, \mathsf{W}$) ▷ Algorithm 21
  return $\vec{\gamma}_{[1:n_l]}$
end function

Algorithm 23. Computing $N_{i,j}(G)$ for a simple unmarked graph $G \in \mathcal{G}^{(\tilde{n})}_{\vec{a}}$

Input:

$\tilde{n}$: number of nodes
i, j: endpoints of the interval, such that $1 \leq i \leq j \leq \tilde{n}$
$\vec{\mathsf{a}} = (\mathsf{a}_v : 1 \leq v \leq \tilde{n})$ where $\mathsf{a}_v = a^G_v(i)$ for $i \leq v \leq \tilde{n}$
$\vec{\gamma}^G_i, \dots, \vec{\gamma}^G_j$: forward adjacency list of vertices $i \leq v \leq j$, where $\vec{\gamma}^G_v = (\vec{\gamma}^G_{v,1}, \dots, \vec{\gamma}^G_{v,\hat{a}^G_v})$ such that $v < \gamma^G_{v,1} < \cdots < \gamma^G_{v,\hat{a}^G_v} \leq \tilde{n}$ are the neighbors of v in G with index greater than v
U: Fenwick tree, where for $i \leq v \leq \tilde{n}$, U.SUM$(v) = U^G_v(i) = \sum_{k=v}^{\tilde{n}} a^G_k(i)$
I: an integer specifying the interval $[i, j]$
$\vec{\tilde{f}} = (\tilde{f}_p : 0 \leq p \leq \lfloor 16\tilde{n}/\log^2 \tilde{n} \rfloor)$: array of integers where if $j - i + 1 > \lfloor \log_2 \tilde{n} \rfloor^2$, $\tilde{f}_I = S^G_{k+1}$ with $k = \lfloor (i+j)/2 \rfloor$ and I being the index corresponding to the interval $[i, j]$ as above

Output:

$N_{i,j} = N_{i,j}(G)$
$\vec{\mathsf{a}} = (\mathsf{a}_v : 1 \leq v \leq \tilde{n})$: vector $\vec{\mathsf{a}}$ updated, so that $\mathsf{a}_v = a^G_v(j+1)$ for $j+1 \leq v \leq \tilde{n}$
U: Fenwick tree U updated, so that for $j+1 \leq v \leq \tilde{n}$, we have U.SUM$(v) = U^G_v(j+1) = \sum_{k=v}^{\tilde{n}} a^G_k(j+1)$
$l_{i,j} = l^G_{i,j}$
$\vec{\tilde{f}}$: array $\vec{\tilde{f}}$ updated, so that if $j - i + 1 > \lfloor \log_2 \tilde{n} \rfloor^2$, $\tilde{f}_I = S^G_{k+1}$ with $k = \lfloor (i+j)/2 \rfloor$ and I being the index corresponding to the interval $[i, j]$ as above

function COMPUTEN($\tilde{n}, \vec{\mathsf{a}}, i, j, \vec{\gamma}^G_{[i:j]}, \mathsf{U}, I, \vec{\tilde{f}}$)
  if $i = j$ **then**
    $z_i \leftarrow 0, l_i \leftarrow 1$
    for $1 \leq k \leq \mathsf{a}_i$ **do**
      $y \leftarrow$ COMPUTEPRODUCT(U.SUM$(1 + \gamma^G_{i,k}), \mathsf{a}_i - k + 1, 1$) ▷ Algorithm 18

$z_i \leftarrow z_i + l_i \times y$
$c \leftarrow (\mathsf{a}_i - k + 1) \times \mathsf{a}_{\gamma^G_{i,k}}$
$l_i \leftarrow l_i \times c$
$\mathsf{a}_{\gamma^G_{i,k}} \leftarrow \mathsf{a}_{\gamma^G_{i,k}} - 1$
$\mathsf{U}.\textsc{Add}(\gamma^G_{i,k}, -1)$
end for
$N_{i,i} \leftarrow z_i$
return $(N_{i,i}, \vec{\mathsf{a}}, \mathsf{U}, l_i, \vec{\tilde{f}})$
else
$k \leftarrow (i + j) \div 2$
$(N_{i,k}, \vec{\mathsf{a}}, \mathsf{U}, l_{i,k}, \vec{\tilde{f}}) \leftarrow \textsc{ComputeN}(\tilde{n}, \vec{\mathsf{a}}, i, k, \vec{\gamma}^G_{[i:k]}, \mathsf{U}, 2I, \vec{\tilde{f}})$
$S_{k+1} \leftarrow \mathsf{U}.\textsc{Sum}(k+1)$
if $j - i + 1 > \lfloor \log_2 \tilde{n} \rfloor^2$ **then**
$\tilde{f}_I \leftarrow S_{k+1}$
end if
$(N_{k+1,j}, \vec{\mathsf{a}}, \mathsf{U}, l_{k+1,j}, \vec{\tilde{f}}) \leftarrow \textsc{ComputeN}(\tilde{n}, \vec{\mathsf{a}}, k+1, j, \vec{\gamma}^G_{[k+1:j]}, \mathsf{U}, 2I+1, \vec{\tilde{f}})$
$S_{j+1} \leftarrow \mathsf{U}.\textsc{Sum}(j+1)$
$r_{k+1,j} \leftarrow \textsc{ComputeProduct}(S_{k+1} - 1, (S_{k+1} - S_{j+1})/2, 2)$ ▷ Algorithm 18
$N_{i,j} \leftarrow N_{i,k} \times r_{k+1,j} + l_{i,k} \times N_{k+1,j}$
$l_{i,j} \leftarrow l_{i,k} \times l_{k+1,j}$
return $(N_{i,j}, \vec{\mathsf{a}}, \mathsf{U}, l_{i,j}, \vec{\tilde{f}})$
end if
end function

Algorithm 24. Finding $f^{(\tilde{n})}_{\vec{a}}(G)$ and $\vec{\tilde{f}}^{(\tilde{n})}_{\vec{a}}(G)$ for $G \in \mathcal{G}^{(n_l,n_r)}_{\vec{a}}$

Input:
$\tilde{n}$: number of nodes
$\vec{a} = (a_v : 1 \le v \le \tilde{n})$: degree vector
$\vec{\gamma}^G = (\vec{\gamma}^G_v : 1 \le v \le \tilde{n})$: forward adjacency list where $\vec{\gamma}^G_v = (\gamma^G_{v,1} < \cdots < \gamma^G_{v,\hat{a}^G_v})$ is the forward adjacency list of node v

Output:
$f = f^{(\tilde{n})}_{\vec{a}}(G)$
$\vec{\tilde{f}} = (\tilde{f}_i : 1 \le i \le \lfloor 16\tilde{n}/\log^2 \tilde{n} \rfloor)$: Array of integers such that $\tilde{f}_i = \tilde{f}^{(n)}_{\vec{a},i}(G)$

function $\textsc{EncodeGraph}(\tilde{n}, \vec{a}, \vec{\gamma}^G)$
$\mathsf{U} \leftarrow$ Fenwick tree initialized with array $\vec{a}$
$\vec{\tilde{f}} \leftarrow$ Array of integers with length $\lfloor 16\tilde{n}/\log^2 \tilde{n} \rfloor$
$\vec{\mathsf{a}} \leftarrow \vec{a}$ ▷ $a^G_i(1) = a_i$ for $1 \le i \le \tilde{n}$
$(N_{1,\tilde{n}}, \vec{\mathsf{a}}, \mathsf{U}, l_{1,\tilde{n}}, \vec{\tilde{f}}) \leftarrow \textsc{ComputeN}(\tilde{n}, \vec{a}, 1, \tilde{n}, \vec{\gamma}^G_{[1:\tilde{n}]}, \mathsf{U}, 1, \vec{\tilde{f}})$ ▷ Algorithm 23 above
$f \leftarrow N \div l_{1,\tilde{n}}$
if $f \times l_{1,\tilde{n}} < N$ **then** ▷ this means $N \mod l_{1,\tilde{n}} \neq 0$
$f \leftarrow f + 1$ ▷ so that $f = \lceil N/l_{1,\tilde{n}} \rceil$
end if

    return $(f, \vec{\tilde{f}})$
end function

Algorithm 25. Decoding the forward adjacency list of a vertex $1 \le i \le \tilde{n}$ given $\widetilde{N}_{i,i}$ for a simple unmarked graph $G \in \mathcal{G}_{\vec{a}}^{(\tilde{n})}$

Input:

$\tilde{n}$: number of nodes in the graph
$1 \le i \le \tilde{n}$: the index of the node to be decoded
$\widetilde{N}_{i,i}$: integer satisfying $N_{i,i}(G) \le \widetilde{N}_{i,i} < N_{i,i}(G) + l_i^G$
$\vec{\mathsf{a}} = (\mathsf{a}_v : 1 \le v \le \tilde{n})$, where $\mathsf{a}_v = a_v^G(i)$ for $i \le v \le \tilde{n}$
U: Fenwick tree, where for $i \le v \le \tilde{n}$, $\mathsf{U}.\textsc{Sum}(v) = U_v^G(i) = \sum_{k=v}^{\tilde{n}} a_k^G(i)$

Output:

$N_{i,i} = N_{i,i}(G)$.
$\vec{\gamma}_i = (\gamma_{i,k} : 1 \le k \le \hat{a}_i^G)$: forward adjacency list of the graph for vertex i, such that $\gamma_{i,k} = \gamma_{i,k}^G$ for $1 \le k \le \hat{a}_i^G$
$\vec{\mathsf{a}} = (\mathsf{a}_v : 1 \le v \le \tilde{n})$: vector $\vec{\mathsf{a}}$ updated, so that $\mathsf{a}_v = a_v^G(i+1)$ for $i < v \le \tilde{n}$.
U: Fenwick tree U updated, so that for $i+1 \le v \le \tilde{n}$, we have $\mathsf{U}.\textsc{Sum}(v) = \sum_{k=v}^{\tilde{n}} a_k^G(i+1)$
$l_i = l_i^G$.

function $\textsc{DecodeNode}(\tilde{n}, i, \widetilde{N}_{i,i}, \vec{\mathsf{a}}, \mathsf{U})$
    $\widetilde{z} \leftarrow \widetilde{N}_{i,i}$
    $l_i \leftarrow 1$
    $z_i \leftarrow 0$
    for $1 \le k \le \mathsf{a}_i$ **do**
        if $k = 1$ **then**
            $L \leftarrow i + 1$ ▷ we do a binary search on the interval $[L, R]$
        else
            $L \leftarrow \gamma_{i,k-1} + 1$ ▷ since $\gamma_{i,k-1}^G + 1 \le \gamma_{i,k}^G$
        end if
        $R \leftarrow \tilde{n}$ ▷ since $\gamma_{i,k}^G \le \tilde{n}$
        while $R > L$ **do** ▷ binary search to find $\gamma_{i,k}$
            $v \leftarrow (L + R) \div 2$
            if $\textsc{ComputeProduct}(\mathsf{U}.\textsc{Sum}(1+v), \mathsf{a}_i - k + 1, 1) \le \widetilde{z}$ **then** ▷ Algorithm 18
                $R \leftarrow v$ ▷ switch to $[L, v]$
            else
                $L \leftarrow v + 1$ ▷ switch to $[v+1, R]$
            end if
        end while ▷ when the loop is over, we have $L = R = \gamma_{i,k}^G$
        $\gamma_{i,k} \leftarrow L$
        $y \leftarrow \textsc{ComputeProduct}(\mathsf{U}.\textsc{Sum}(1+\gamma_{i,k}), \mathsf{a}_i - k + 1, 1)$ ▷ $y = (U^G_{1+\gamma^G_{i,k}}(i))_{\hat{a}_i^G - k + 1}$ ▷ Algorithm 18
        $z_i \leftarrow z_i + l_i \times y$
        $c \leftarrow (\mathsf{a}_i - k + 1) \times \mathsf{a}_{\gamma_{i,k}}$ ▷ $c = (\hat{a}_i^G - k + 1) a^G_{\gamma^G_{i,k}}(i)$
        $l_i \leftarrow l_i \times c$ ▷ updating l_i

$\mathsf{a}_{\gamma_{i,k}} \leftarrow \mathsf{a}_{\gamma_{i,k}} - 1$ ▷ updating $\vec{\mathsf{a}}$
$\mathsf{U}.\textsc{Add}(\gamma_{i,k}, -1)$ ▷ updating the Fenwick tree
$\widetilde{z} \leftarrow \widetilde{z} - y$ ▷ subtracting the contribution of $\gamma_{i,k}$
$\widetilde{z} \leftarrow \widetilde{z} \div c$ ▷ $\widetilde{z}$ is updated so that it becomes $\widetilde{z}_{i,k+1}$
end for
$N_{i,i} \leftarrow z_i$
return $(N_{i,i}, \vec{\gamma}_i, \vec{\mathsf{a}}, \mathsf{U}, l_i)$
end function

Algorithm 26. Decoding the forward adjacency list of vertices $i \leq v \leq j$ given $\widetilde{N}_{i,j}$ for a simple unmarked graph $G \in \mathcal{G}_{\vec{a}}^{(\tilde{n})}$

Input:
$\tilde{n}$: number of nodes in the graph
$1 \leq i \leq j \leq \tilde{n}$: the interval to be decoded
$\widetilde{N}_{i,j}$: integer satisfying $N_{i,j}(G) \leq \widetilde{N}_{i,j} < N_{i,j}(G) + l_{i,j}^G$
$\vec{\mathsf{a}} = (\mathsf{a}_v : 1 \leq v \leq \tilde{n})$ where $\mathsf{a}_v = a_v^G(i)$ for $i \leq v \leq \tilde{n}$
U: Fenwick tree, where for $i \leq v \leq \tilde{n}$, $\mathsf{U}.\textsc{Sum}(v) = U_v^G(i) = \sum_{k=v}^{\tilde{n}} a_k^G(i)$
I: an integer specifying the interval $[i,j]$
S_{j+1}: which is $S_{j+1}^G = \sum_{k=j+1}^{\tilde{n}} a_k^G(j+1)$
$\vec{\tilde{f}} = (\tilde{f}_p : 0 \leq p \leq \lfloor 16\tilde{n}/\log^2 \tilde{n} \rfloor)$: array of integers where if $j - i + 1 > \lfloor \log_2 \tilde{n} \rfloor^2$, $\tilde{f}_I = S_{k+1}^G$ with $k = \lfloor (i+j)/2 \rfloor$ and I being the index corresponding to the interval $[i,j]$ as above

Output:
$N_{i,j} = N_{i,j}(G)$.
$\vec{\gamma}_i, \dots, \vec{\gamma}_j$: forward adjacency list of vertices in the interval $[i,j]$, such that $\vec{\gamma}_v = (\gamma_{v,k} : 1 \leq k \leq \hat{a}_v^G)$ where $\gamma_{v,k} = \gamma_{v,k}^G$ for $i \leq v \leq j$ and $1 \leq k \leq \hat{a}_v^G$
$\vec{\mathsf{a}} = (\mathsf{a}_v : 1 \leq v \leq \tilde{n})$: array $\vec{\mathsf{a}}$ updated, so that $\mathsf{a}_v = a_v^G(j+1)$ for $j+1 \leq v \leq \tilde{n}$.
U: Fenwick tree U updated, so that for $j+1 \leq v \leq \tilde{n}$, we have $\mathsf{U}.\textsc{Sum}(v) = U_v^G(j+1) = \sum_{k=v}^{\tilde{n}} a_k^G(j+1)$.
$l_{i,j} = l_{i,j}^G$.

function $\textsc{DecodeInterval}(\tilde{n}, i, j, \widetilde{N}_{i,j}, \vec{\mathsf{a}}, \mathsf{U}, I, S_{j+1}, \vec{\tilde{f}})$
if $i = j$ **then**
$(N_{i,i}, \vec{\gamma}_i, \vec{\mathsf{a}}, \mathsf{U}, l_i) \leftarrow \textsc{DecodeNode}(\tilde{n}, i, \widetilde{N}_{i,i}, \vec{\mathsf{a}}, U)$ ▷ Algorithm 25
return $(N_{i,i}, \vec{\gamma}_i, \vec{\mathsf{a}}, \mathsf{U}, l_i)$
end if
if $j - i + 1 > \lfloor \log_2 \tilde{n} \rfloor^2$ **then** ▷ specifying the midpoint k
$k \leftarrow (i+j) \div 2$
$S_{k+1} \leftarrow \tilde{f}_I$
else
$k \leftarrow i$
$S_{k+1} \leftarrow \mathsf{U}.\textsc{Sum}(i) - 2\mathsf{a}_i$
end if
$r_{k+1,j} \leftarrow \textsc{ComputeProduct}(S_{k+1} - 1, (S_{k+1} - S_{j+1})/2, 2)$ ▷ Algorithm 18
▷ finding $\widetilde{N}_{i,k}$ for the left interval $[i,k]$ and decoding $[i,k]$:

$\widetilde{N}_{i,k} \leftarrow \widetilde{N}_{i,j} \div r_{k+1,j}$

$(N_{i,k}, \vec{\gamma}_{[i:k]}, \vec{\mathsf{a}}, \mathsf{U}, l_{i,k}) \leftarrow$ DecodeInterval$(\tilde{n}, i, k, \widetilde{N}_{i,k}, \vec{\mathsf{a}}, \mathsf{U}, 2I, S_{k+1}, \vec{\tilde{f}})$

▷ finding $\widetilde{N}_{k+1,j}$ for the right interval $[k+1, j]$ and decoding $[k+1, j]$:

$\widetilde{N}_{k+1,j} \leftarrow (\widetilde{N}_{i,j} - N_{i,k} \times r_{k+1,j}) \div l_{i,k}$

$(N_{k+1,j}, \vec{\gamma}_{[k+1:j]}, \vec{\mathsf{a}}, \mathsf{U}, l_{k+1,j}) \leftarrow$ DecodeInterval$(\tilde{n}, k+1, j, \widetilde{N}_{k+1,j}, \vec{\mathsf{a}}, \mathsf{U}, 2I+1, S_{j+1}, \vec{\tilde{f}})$

$N_{i,j} \leftarrow N_{i,k} \times r_{k+1,j} + l_{i,k} \times N_{k+1,j}$

$l_{i,j} \leftarrow l_{i,k} \times l_{k+1,j}$

return $(N_{i,j}, \vec{\gamma}_{[i:j]}, \vec{\mathsf{a}}, \mathsf{U}, l_{i,j})$

end function

Algorithm 27. Decoding for a simple unmarked graph $G \in \mathcal{G}_{\vec{a}}^{(\tilde{n})}$ given $f_{\vec{a}}^{(\tilde{n})}(G)$ and $\vec{\tilde{f}}_{\vec{a}}^{(\tilde{n})}(G)$

Input:

f: integer, which is $f_{\vec{a}}^{(\tilde{n})}(G)$ for the target graph $G \in \mathcal{G}_{\vec{a}}^{(\tilde{n})}$ which was given to encoder during the compression phase

$\vec{\tilde{f}} = (\tilde{f}_i : 1 \leq i \leq \lfloor 16\tilde{n}/\log^2 \tilde{n} \rfloor)$: Array of integers, where $\tilde{f}_i = \tilde{f}_{\vec{a},i}^{(\tilde{n})}(G)$ for $1 \leq i \leq \lfloor 16\tilde{n}/\log^2 \tilde{n} \rfloor$

$\vec{a}$: array of vertex degrees

Output:

$\vec{\gamma}_{[1:\tilde{n}]}$: the decoded forward adjacency list such that $\vec{\gamma}_v = \vec{\gamma}_v^G = (v < \gamma_{v,1}^G < \cdots < \gamma_{v,\hat{a}_v^G}^G)$ for $1 \leq v \leq \tilde{n}$

function GraphDecode$(f, \vec{\tilde{f}}, \vec{a})$

$\tilde{n} \leftarrow$ Size$(\vec{a})$

$c \leftarrow$ ProdFactorial$(\vec{a}, 1, \tilde{n})$ ▷ Algorithm 19

$\widetilde{N}_{1,\tilde{n}} \leftarrow f \times c$

$\mathsf{U} \leftarrow$ Fenwick tree initialized with array $\vec{a}$

$\vec{\mathsf{a}} \leftarrow \vec{a}$ ▷ $a_v^G(1) = a_v$ for $1 \leq v \leq \tilde{n}$

$(N_{1,\tilde{n}}, \vec{\gamma}_{[1:\tilde{n}]}, \vec{\mathsf{a}}, \mathsf{U}, l_{1,\tilde{n}}) \leftarrow$ DecodeInterval$(\tilde{n}, 1, \tilde{n}, \widetilde{N}_{1,\tilde{n}}, \vec{\mathsf{a}}, \mathsf{U}, 0, \vec{\tilde{f}})$

▷ Algorithm 26

return $\vec{\gamma}_{[1:\tilde{n}]}$

end function