# **Distributed Testing of Conductance**

Hendrik Fichtenberger, Yadu Vasudev August 31, 2018

# Sublinear Graph Algorithms



classic / global algorithm see everything complexity  $\Omega(n)$  output solution

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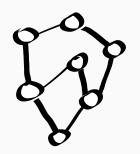
classic / global algorithm see everything complexity  $\Omega(n)$  output solution



sublinear algorithm
see only small parts
complexity o(n)
estimate solution's value

# **Property Testing**

Given a graph G = (V, E), decide with prob.  $\geq 2/3$ 



C<sub>3</sub>-free accept

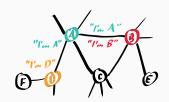


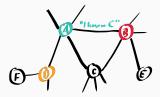
 $\epsilon$ -close to  $C_3$ -free don't care



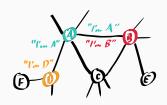
 $\epsilon$ -far from  $C_3$ -free reject

**distance** " $\epsilon$ -far from" = need to modify more than  $\epsilon |E|$  edges



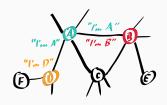


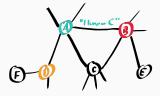
- input graph G = (V, E)
- each vertex has  $id \in poly(n)$
- processor on each vertex  $v \in V$



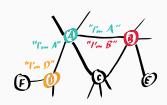


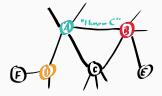
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- each vertex has id  $\in$  poly(n)
- processor on each vertex  $v \in V$
- synchronized rounds one round for vertex  $v \in V$ :
  - 1. unlimited local computation
  - 2.  $\forall u \in \Gamma(v)$ : send  $O(\log n)$  bits to u
  - 3.  $\forall u \in \Gamma(v)$ : receive message from u



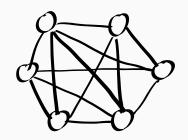


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- · after last round
  - every vertex votes accept or reject
  - tester rejects iff at least one vertex votes reject

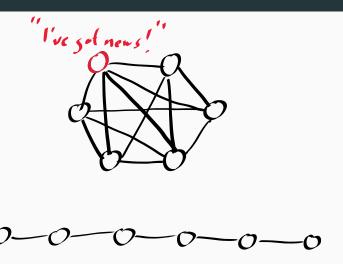


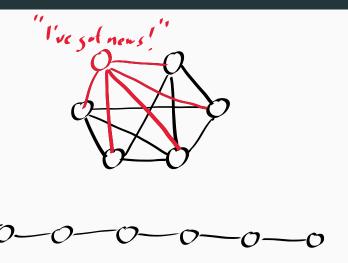


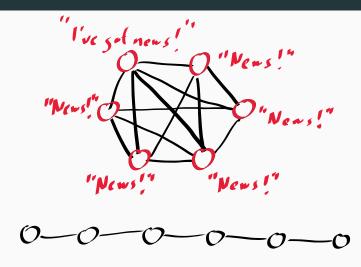
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- complexity measure: #rounds

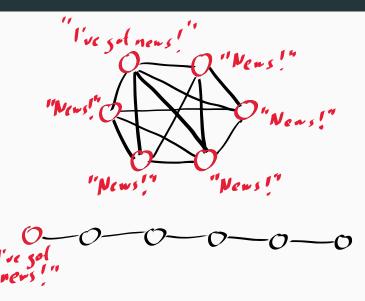


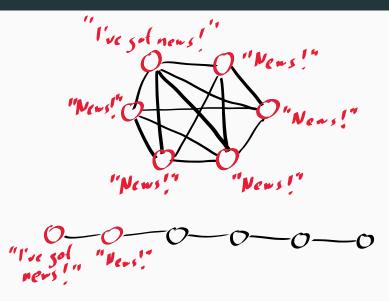


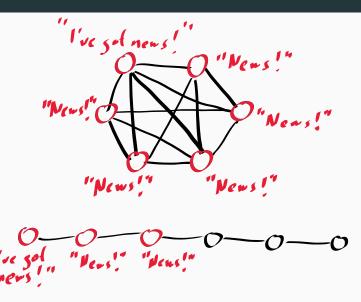


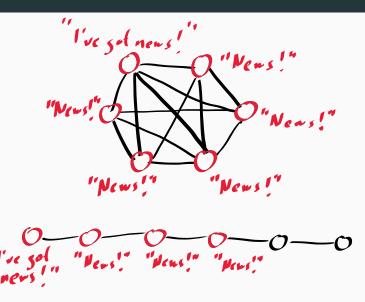


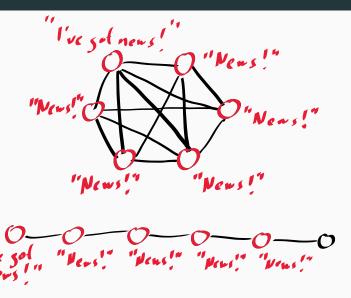


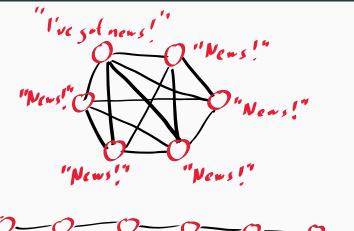


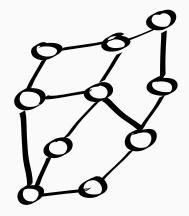


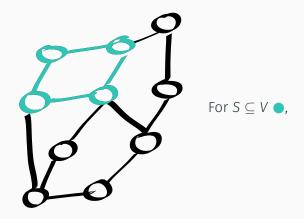


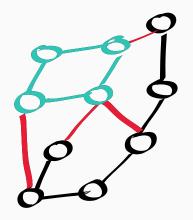




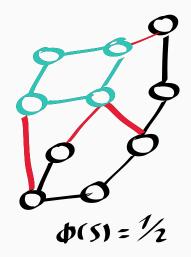




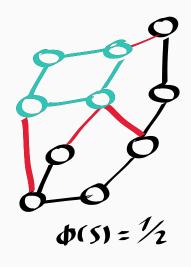




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$$S \subseteq V \bullet$$
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$$\Phi(G) = \min_{\substack{S \subseteq V \\ |E(S,S)| \le |E(\bar{S},\bar{S})|}} \Phi(S)$$

## **Testing of Conductance**

#### Theorem

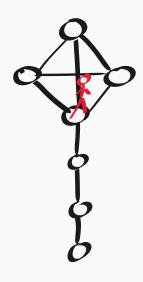
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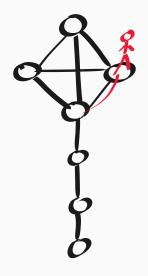
#### Theorem

There is a tester for conductance  $\Phi$  in the CONGEST model with round complexity  $O(\frac{\log n}{\epsilon \Phi^2})$ , and a lower bound of  $\Omega(\log n)$ .

- tester works also for connected graphs of unknown size
- votes can be made all accept / all reject

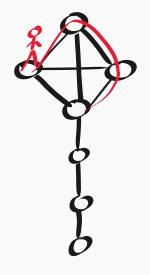


· random walker starts on  $s \in V$ 



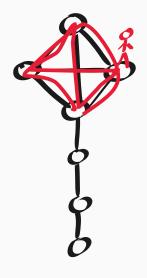
- random walker starts on  $s \in V$
- goes  $u \to v$ ,  $v \in \Gamma(u)$  with probability

$$p(v, u) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2d(u)} & \text{if } u \neq v \\ \frac{1}{2} & \text{if } u = v \end{cases}$$



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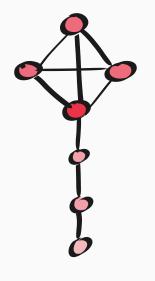
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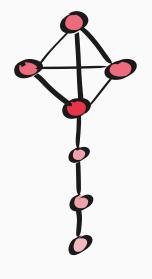


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stationary distribution

$$\vec{\pi}_{\text{V}} = d(\text{V})/(2m)$$



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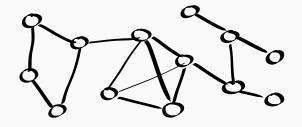
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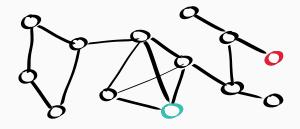
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 $\cdot$  walk mixes, that is, converges to  $ec{\pi}$ 

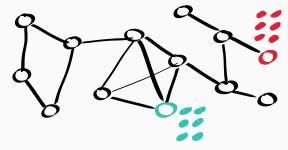
$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \|P^t \vec{\mathbb{1}}_s - \vec{\boldsymbol{\pi}}\| = 0$$



idea test for vertices with large mixing time

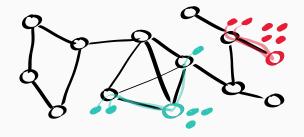


idea test for vertices with large mixing time algorithm 1. sample  $\Theta(1/\epsilon)$  vertices  $S \bullet \bullet$ 



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...but keeping all traces is costly: > poly(n) bits



1. attempt: transmit full traces



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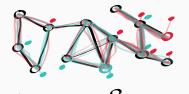


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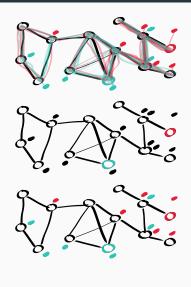


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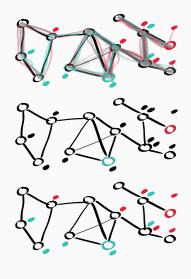




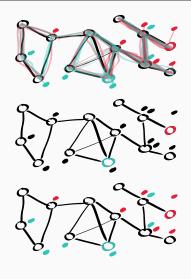
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#### **Theorem**

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  - voting rule taken from one-sided error testing
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  - · power of other rules?
- · lower bound for one-sided error tester of conductance?