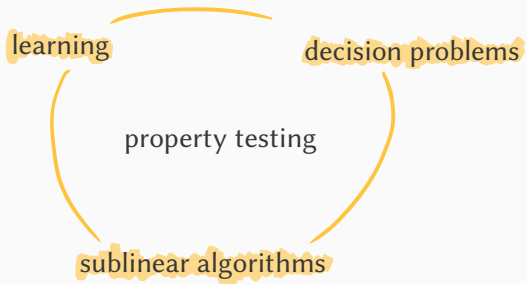


Property Testing of Graphs and the Role of Neighborhood Distributions

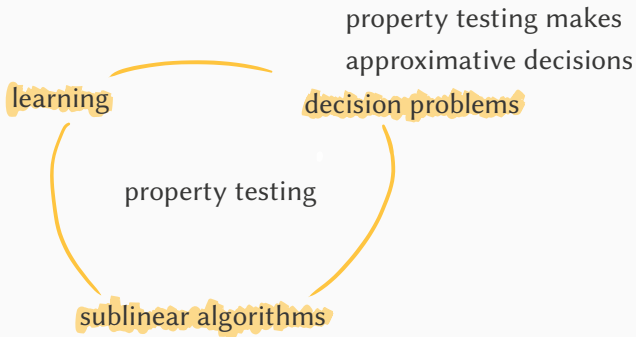
Hendrik Fichtenberger

February 11, 2020

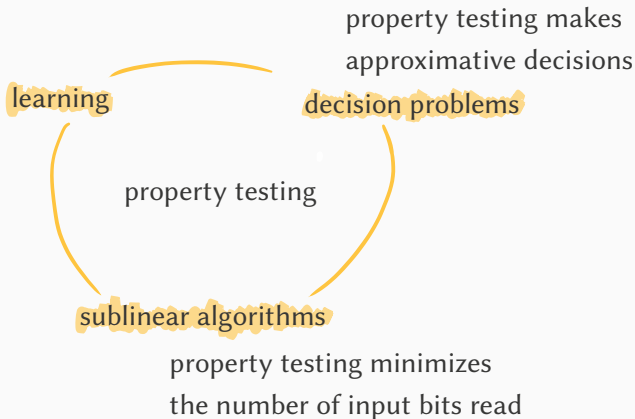
Property Testing: in Context



Property Testing: in Context



Property Testing: in Context



Property Testing: in Context

proper PAC learning
implies property testing

property testing makes
approximative decisions

learning

decision problems

property testing

sublinear algorithms

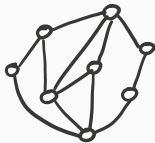
property testing minimizes
the number of input bits read

Property Testing: in a Nutshell



planar ✓

Property Testing: in a Nutshell



planar ✓

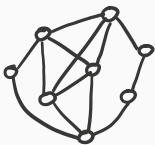


non-planar ✗

Property Testing: in a Nutshell



planar ✓

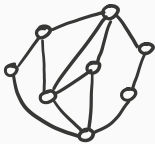


non-planar ✗



non-planar ✗

Property Testing: in a Nutshell



planar ✓



non-planar ✗



non-planar ✗



non-planar ✗

Property Testing: in a Nutshell



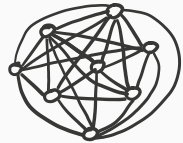
planar ✓



non-planar ✗



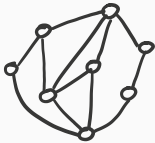
non-planar ✗



non-planar ✗

time complexity: $\Omega(|V|)$

Property Testing: in a Nutshell



planar ✓



non-planar ✗



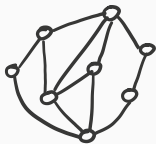
non-planar ✗



non-planar ✗

time complexity: $\Omega(|V|)$

Property Testing: in a Nutshell



planar ✓



slightly non-planar ✗



quite non-planar ✗



very non-planar ✗

time complexity: $\Omega(|V|)$

Property Testing: in a Nutshell



planar ✓



slightly non-planar ✓/✗



quite non-planar ✗



very non-planar ✗

time complexity: $\Omega(|V|)$

Property Testing: in a Nutshell



planar ✓



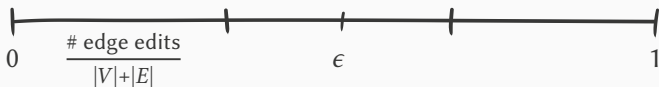
non-planar ✓
✗



non-planar ✗



non-planar ✗



Property Testing: in a Nutshell



planar ✓



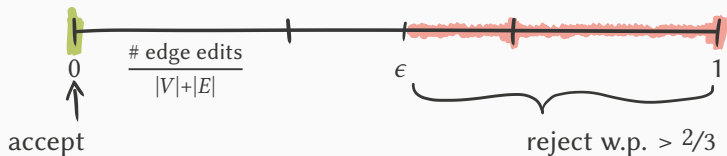
non-planar ✓/✗



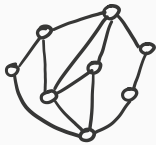
non-planar ✗



non-planar ✗



Property Testing: in a Nutshell



planar ✓



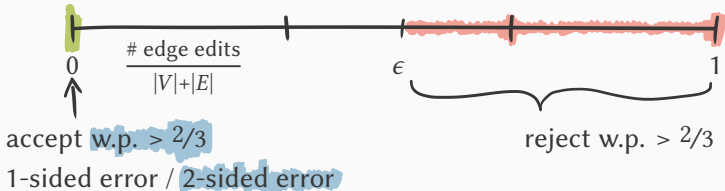
non-planar ✓/✗



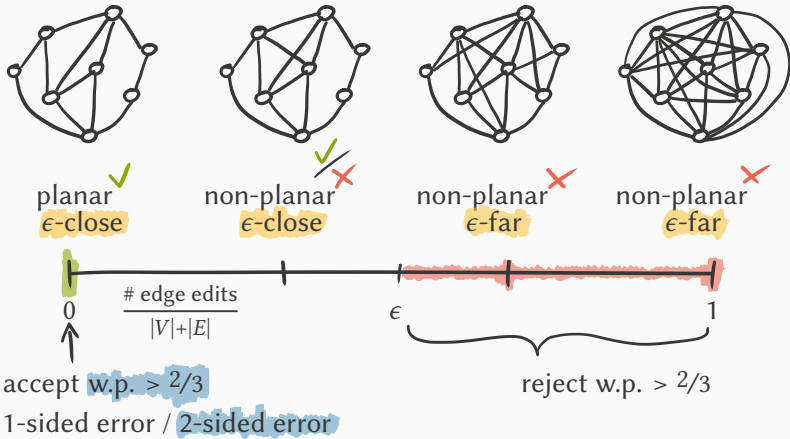
non-planar ✗



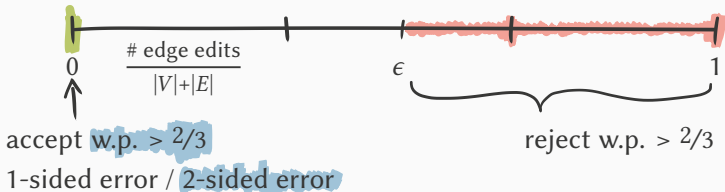
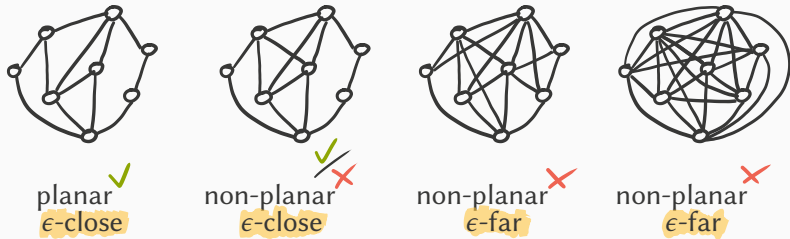
non-planar ✗



Property Testing: in a Nutshell

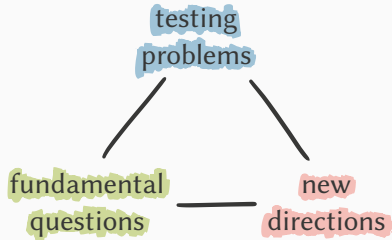


Property Testing: in a Nutshell

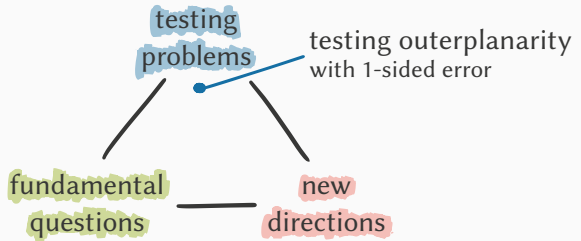


complexity: # queries to data structure

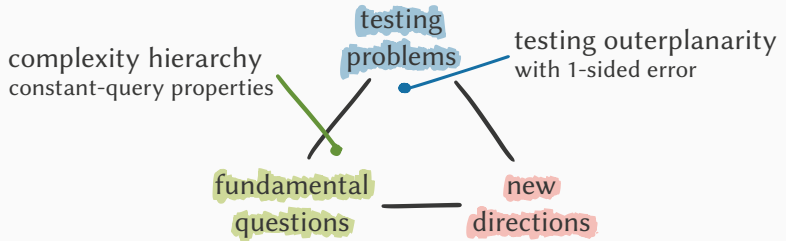
Property Testing: in my Thesis



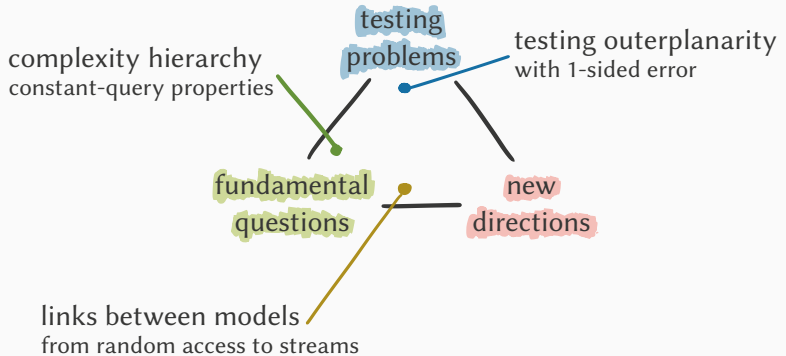
Property Testing: in my Thesis



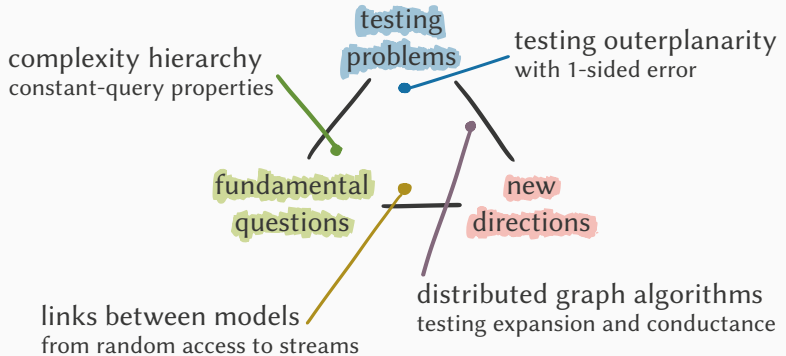
Property Testing: in my Thesis



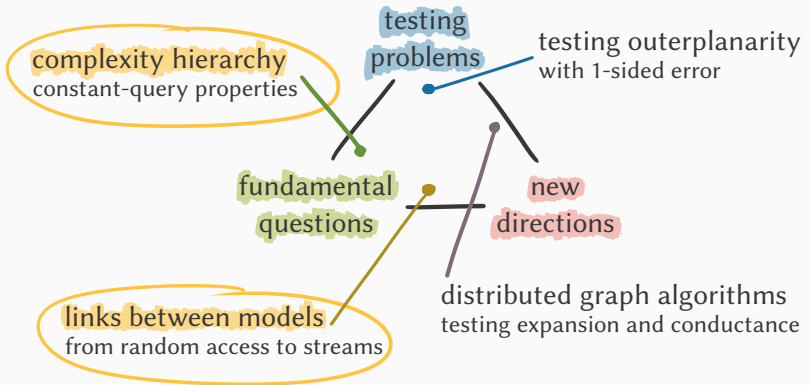
Property Testing: in my Thesis



Property Testing: in my Thesis



Property Testing: in my Thesis



The Bounded-Degree Model

- ☒ bounded-degree model: $\forall v \in V : d(v) \leq d, d \in O(1), n := |V|$
- ☒ input structure: adjacency lists (1 query $\hat{=}$ 1 entry)
- ☒ error: 2-sided

The Bounded-Degree Model

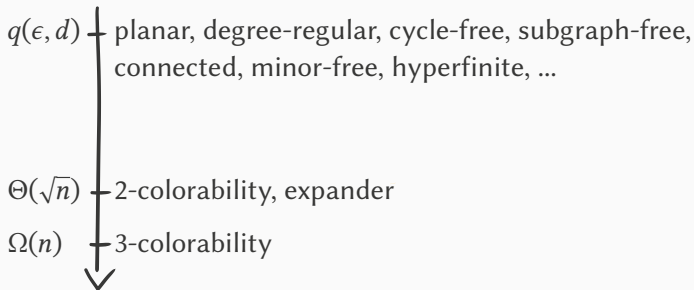
- ☒ bounded-degree model: $\forall v \in V : d(v) \leq d, d \in O(1), n := |V|$
- ☒ input structure: adjacency lists (1 query $\hat{=}$ 1 entry)
- ☒ error: 2-sided

$q(\epsilon, d)$ — planar, degree-regular, cycle-free, subgraph-free,
connected, minor-free, hyperfinite, ...



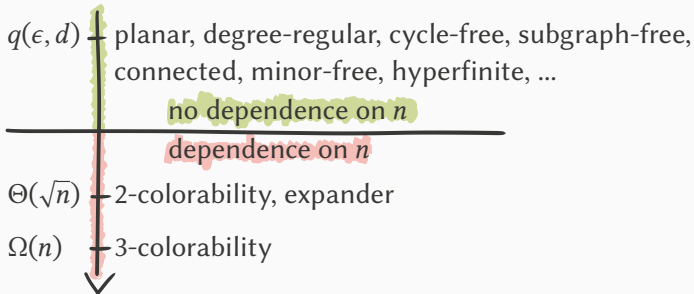
The Bounded-Degree Model

- ☒ bounded-degree model: $\forall v \in V : d(v) \leq d, d \in O(1), n := |V|$
- ☒ input structure: adjacency lists (1 query $\hat{=}$ 1 entry)
- ☒ error: 2-sided



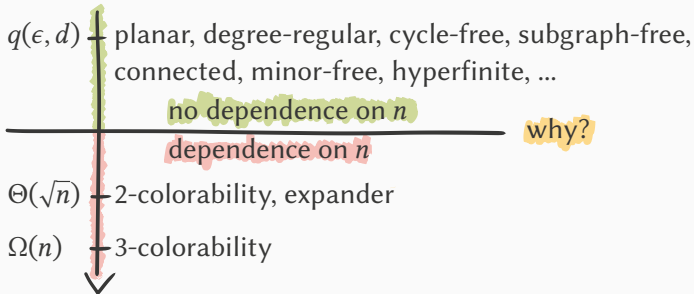
The Bounded-Degree Model

- ☒ bounded-degree model: $\forall v \in V : d(v) \leq d, d \in O(1), n := |V|$
- ☒ input structure: adjacency lists (1 query $\hat{=}$ 1 entry)
- ☒ error: 2-sided



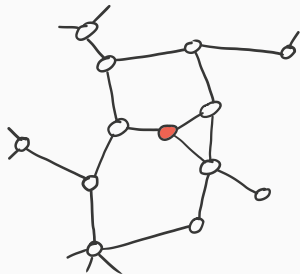
The Bounded-Degree Model

- ☒ bounded-degree model: $\forall v \in V : d(v) \leq d, d \in O(1), n := |V|$
- ☒ input structure: adjacency lists (1 query $\hat{=}$ 1 entry)
- ☒ error: 2-sided



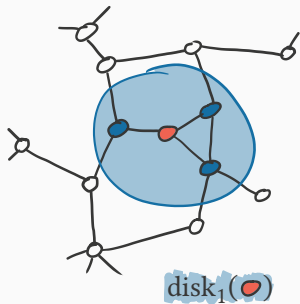
k-Disks / k-Hop Neighborhoods

$\text{disk}_k(v)$: subgraph induced
by BFS(v) of depth k



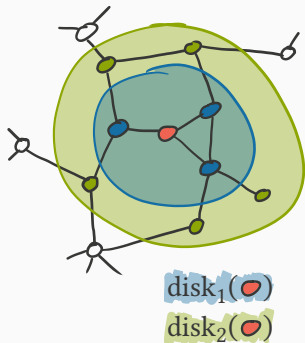
k-Disks / k-Hop Neighborhoods

$\text{disk}_k(v)$: subgraph induced by $\text{BFS}(v)$ of depth k



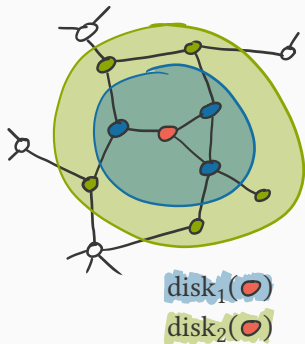
k-Disks / k-Hop Neighborhoods

$\text{disk}_k(v)$: subgraph induced by $\text{BFS}(v)$ of depth k



k-Disks / k-Hop Neighborhoods

$\text{disk}_k(v)$: subgraph induced by $\text{BFS}(v)$ of depth k

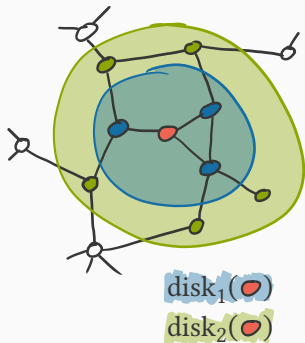


$\text{freq}_k(G)$: for each k -disk isomorphism type calculate its share of vertices

$$\text{freq}_2 \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right) = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}}{\sum 1}$$

k-Disks / k-Hop Neighborhoods

$\text{disk}_k(v)$: subgraph induced by BFS(v) of depth k



$\text{freq}_k(G)$: for each k -disk isomorphism type calculate its share of vertices

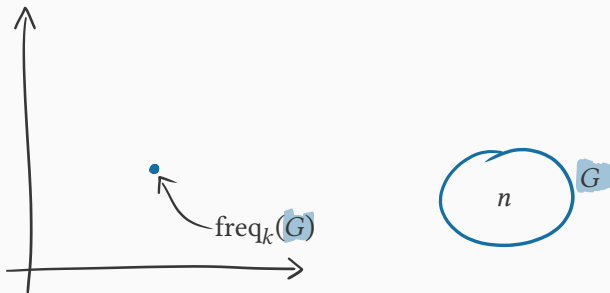
$$\text{freq}_2 \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right) = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}}{\sum 1}$$

↖ ↙

↓ [GR'09]

Π constant-query testable iff
 $\text{freq}_k(G)$ indicates membership

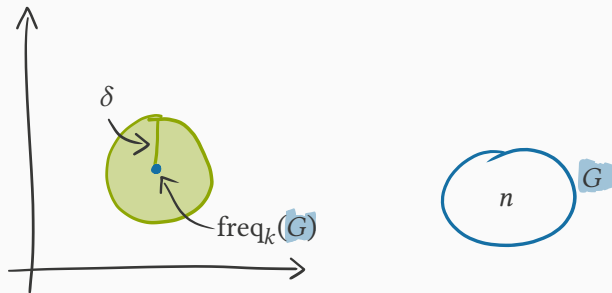
Small Frequency-Preserver Graphs



Theorem [Alon'11]

For every $\delta, k > 0$, there exists $M(\delta, k)$ such that for every G there exists H of size at most $M(\delta, k)$ and $\|\text{freq}_k(G) - \text{freq}_k(H)\|_1 < \delta$.

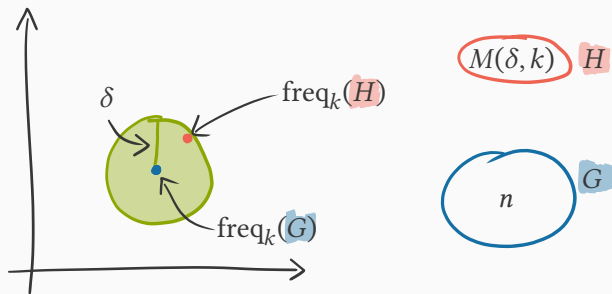
Small Frequency-Preserver Graphs



Theorem [Alon'11]

For every $\delta, k > 0$, there exists $M(\delta, k)$ such that for every G there exists H of size at most $M(\delta, k)$ and $\|\text{freq}_k(G) - \text{freq}_k(H)\|_1 < \delta$.

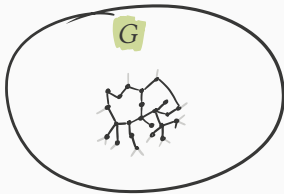
Small Frequency-Preserver Graphs



Theorem [Alon'11]

For every $\delta, k > 0$, there exists $M(\delta, k)$ such that for every G there exists H of size at most $M(\delta, k)$ and $\|\text{freq}_k(G) - \text{freq}_k(H)\|_1 < \delta$.

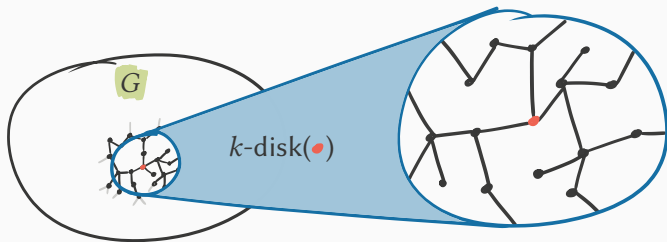
Frequency-Preservers for Cycle-Free k -disks



Theorem [with PS]

If all k -disks in G are cycle-free, there is a constant-time algorithm that constructs a frequency-preserver of size $M(\delta, k) \leq 10^4 d^{11k} / \epsilon^2 \delta$.

Frequency-Preservers for Cycle-Free k -disks

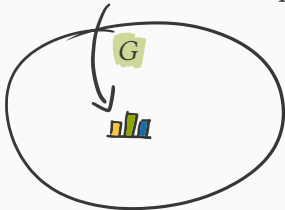


Theorem [with PS]

If all k -disks in G are cycle-free, there is a constant-time algorithm that constructs a frequency-preserver of size $M(\delta, k) \leq 10^4 d^{11k} / \epsilon^2 \delta$.

Frequency-Preservers for Cycle-Free k -disks

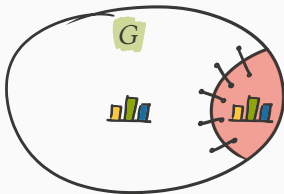
k -disk distribution $\text{freq}_k(G)$



Theorem [with PS]

If all k -disks in G are cycle-free, there is a constant-time algorithm that constructs a frequency-preserver of size $M(\delta, k) \leq 10^4 d^{11k} / \epsilon^2 \delta$.

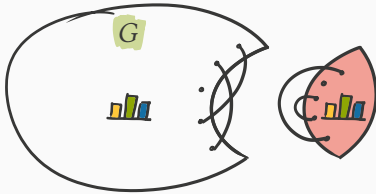
Frequency-Preservers for Cycle-Free k -disks



Theorem [with PS]

If all k -disks in G are cycle-free, there is a constant-time algorithm that constructs a frequency-preserver of size $M(\delta, k) \leq 10^4 d^{11k} / \epsilon^2 \delta$.

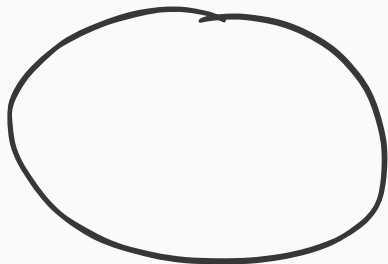
Frequency-Preservers for Cycle-Free k -disks



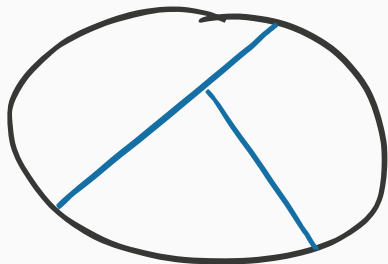
Theorem [with PS]

If all k -disks in G are cycle-free, there is a constant-time algorithm that constructs a frequency-preserver of size $M(\delta, k) \leq 10^4 d^{11k} / \epsilon^2 \delta$.

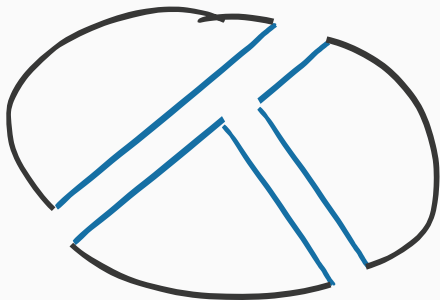
Hyperfinite Graphs



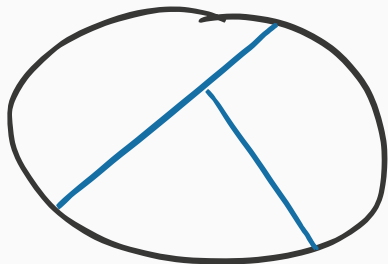
Hyperfinite Graphs



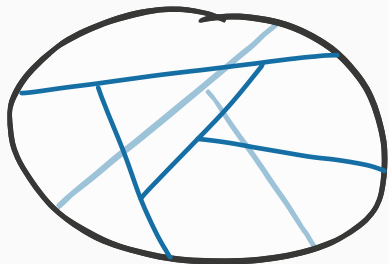
Hyperfinite Graphs



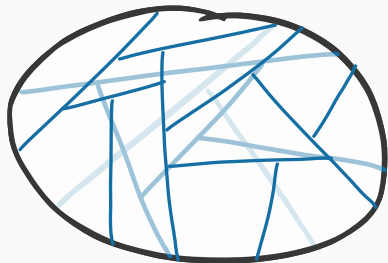
Hyperfinite Graphs



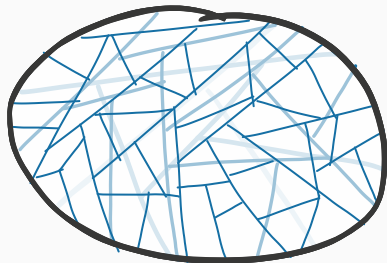
Hyperfinite Graphs



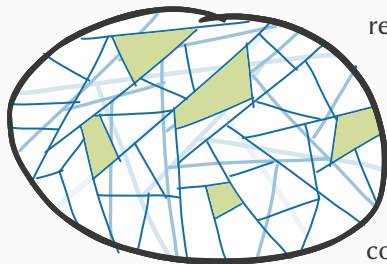
Hyperfinite Graphs



Hyperfinite Graphs



Hyperfinite Graphs

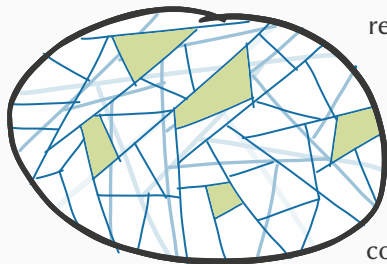


remove ϵdn edges for any $\epsilon > 0$



con. comp. of size $\leq \rho(\epsilon)$ for some ρ

Hyperfinite Graphs



remove ϵdn edges for any $\epsilon > 0$



con. comp. of size $\leq \rho(\epsilon)$ for some ρ

Theorem (informal) [BSS'08]

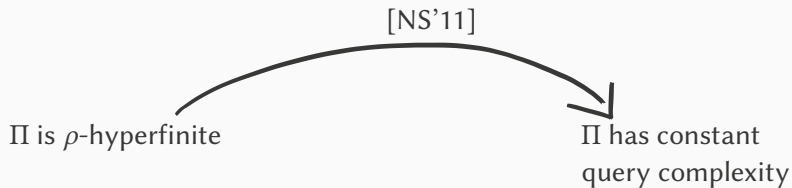
If graph G is $\rho(\epsilon)$ -hyperfinite, then any graph H with $\text{freq}(G) \approx \text{freq}(H)$ is $\rho'(\epsilon)$ -hyperfinite for some $\rho' \approx \rho$.

Constant-Query Properties

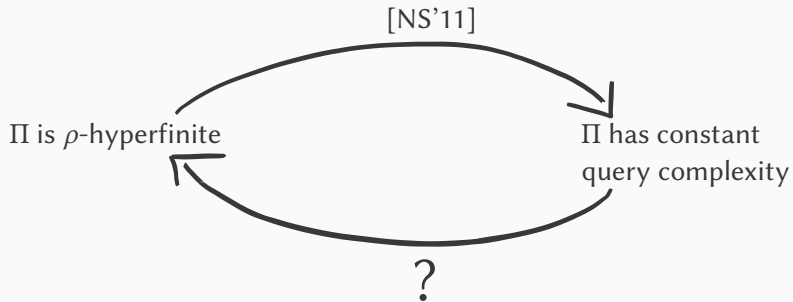
Π is ρ -hyperfinite

Π has constant
query complexity

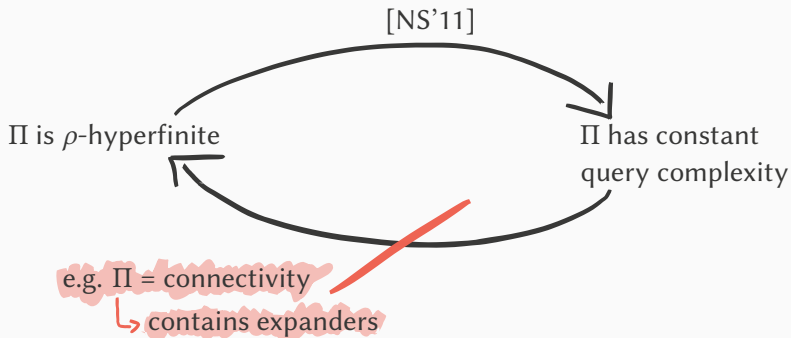
Constant-Query Properties



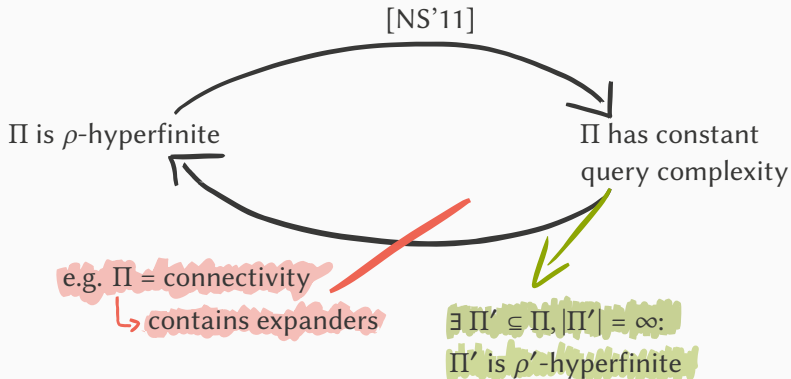
Constant-Query Properties



Constant-Query Properties



Constant-Query Properties



Theorem [with PS]

Every non-trivial, constant-query testable property of bounded-degree graphs contains an infinite hyperfinite subproperty.

The General Graph Model

- ☒ bounded-degree model
- ☒ input structure: adjacency lists
- ☒ error: 2-sided

The General Graph Model

- ☒ ~~bounded degree model~~ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: adjacency lists
- ☒ error: 2-sided

The General Graph Model

- ☒ ~~bounded degree model~~ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: adjacency lists
- ☒ error: ~~2-sided~~ 1-sided

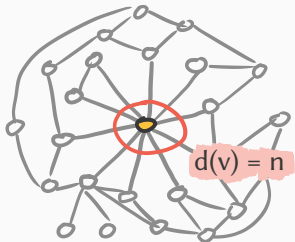
The General Graph Model

- ☒ ~~bounded degree model~~ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: adjacency lists
- ☒ error: ~~2-sided~~ 1-sided

What can a constant-query
property tester do?

The General Graph Model

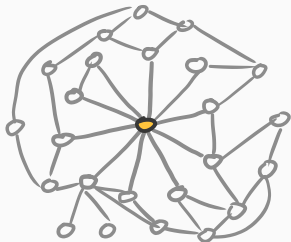
- ☒ ~~bounded degree model~~ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: adjacency lists
- ☒ error: ~~2-sided~~ 1-sided



What can a constant-query
property tester do?
BFS

The General Graph Model

- ☒ ~~bounded degree model~~ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: adjacency lists
- ☒ error: ~~2-sided~~ 1-sided



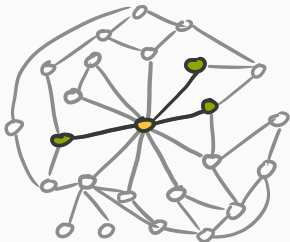
What can a constant-query
property tester do?

~~BFS~~

random / subsampling BFS

The General Graph Model

- ☒ ~~bounded degree model~~ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: adjacency lists
- ☒ error: ~~2-sided~~ 1-sided



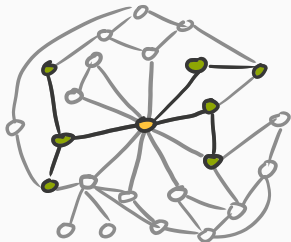
What can a constant-query
property tester do?

~~BFS~~

random / subsampling BFS

The General Graph Model

- ☒ ~~bounded degree model~~ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: adjacency lists
- ☒ error: ~~2-sided~~ 1-sided



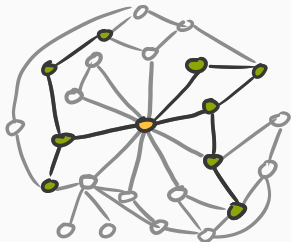
What can a constant-query
property tester do?

~~BFS~~

random / subsampling BFS

The General Graph Model

- ☒ ~~bounded degree model~~ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: adjacency lists
- ☒ error: ~~2-sided~~ 1-sided



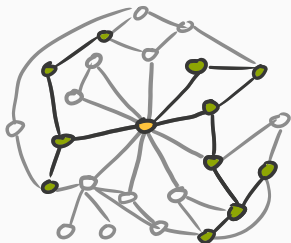
What can a constant-query
property tester do?

~~BFS~~

random / subsampling BFS

The General Graph Model

- ☒ ~~bounded degree model~~ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: adjacency lists
- ☒ error: ~~2-sided~~ 1-sided



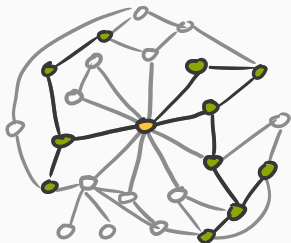
What can a constant-query
property tester do?

~~BFS~~

random / subsampling BFS

The General Graph Model

- ☒ ~~bounded degree model~~ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: adjacency lists
- ☒ error: ~~2-sided~~ 1-sided



What can a constant-query
property tester do?

~~BFS~~

random / subsampling BFS

Theorem (informal) [with CPS]

Every constant-query property tester for general graphs that queries adjacency lists can be reduced to (multiple) random BFS.

The Streaming Model

- ✘ general graphs
- ✘ input structure: adjacency lists
- ✘ error: 1-sided

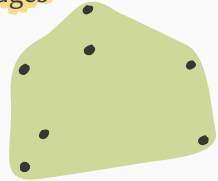
The Streaming Model

- ☒ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: ~~adjacency lists~~ stream of edges
- ☒ error: 1-sided

The Streaming Model

- ☒ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: ~~adjacency lists~~ stream of edges
- ☒ error: 1-sided

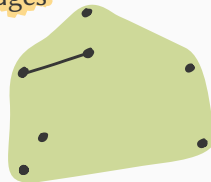
planar?



The Streaming Model

- ☒ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: ~~adjacency lists~~ stream of edges
- ☒ error: 1-sided

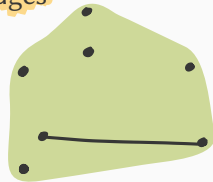
planar?



The Streaming Model

- ☒ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: ~~adjacency lists~~ stream of edges
- ☒ error: 1-sided

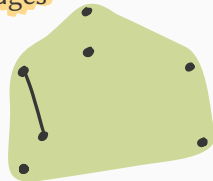
planar?



The Streaming Model

- ☒ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: ~~adjacency lists~~ stream of edges
- ☒ error: 1-sided

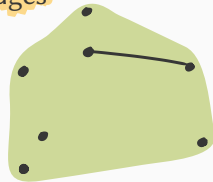
planar?



The Streaming Model

- ☒ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: ~~adjacency lists~~ stream of edges
- ☒ error: 1-sided

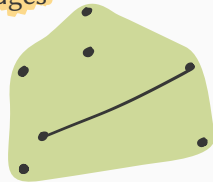
planar?



The Streaming Model

- ☒ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: ~~adjacency lists~~ stream of edges
- ☒ error: 1-sided

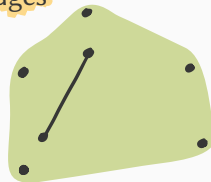
planar?



The Streaming Model

- ☒ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: ~~adjacency lists~~ stream of edges
- ☒ error: 1-sided

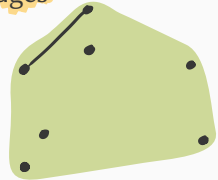
planar?



The Streaming Model

- ☒ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: ~~adjacency lists~~ stream of edges
- ☒ error: 1-sided

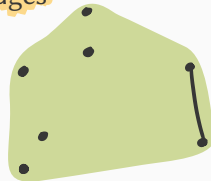
planar?



The Streaming Model

- ☒ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: ~~adjacency lists~~ stream of edges
- ☒ error: 1-sided

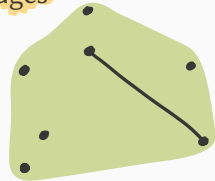
planar?



The Streaming Model

- ☒ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: ~~adjacency lists~~ stream of edges
- ☒ error: 1-sided

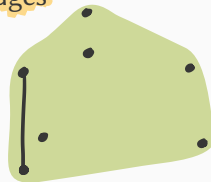
planar?



The Streaming Model

- ☒ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: ~~adjacency lists~~ stream of edges
- ☒ error: 1-sided

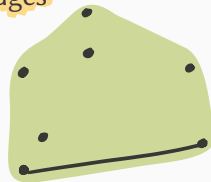
planar?



The Streaming Model

- ☒ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: ~~adjacency lists~~ stream of edges
- ☒ error: 1-sided

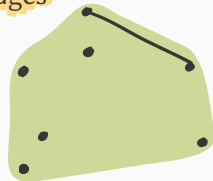
planar?



The Streaming Model

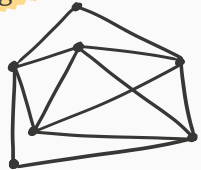
- ☒ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: ~~adjacency lists~~ stream of edges
- ☒ error: 1-sided

planar?



The Streaming Model

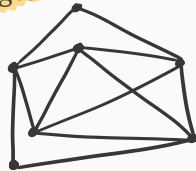
- ☒ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: ~~adjacency lists~~ stream of edges
- ☒ error: 1-sided



The Streaming Model

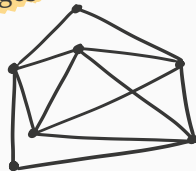
- ☒ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: ~~adjacency lists~~ stream of edges
- ☒ error: 1-sided

objective: $o(n)$ space



The Streaming Model

- ☒ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: ~~adjacency lists~~ stream of edges
- ☒ error: 1-sided

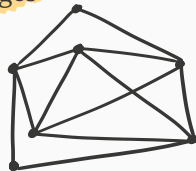


objective: $o(n)$ space

- some problems $\Omega(n)$ in adversarial-order streams

The Streaming Model

- ☒ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: ~~adjacency lists~~ stream of edges
- ☒ error: 1-sided

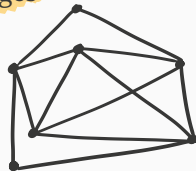


objective: $o(n)$ space

- some problems $\Omega(n)$ in adversarial-order streams
- trivial if number of edges is $O(n)$

The Streaming Model

- ☒ general graphs
- ☒ input structure: ~~adjacency lists~~ stream of edges
- ☒ error: 1-sided

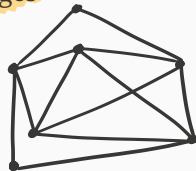


objective: $o(n)$ space

- some problems $\Omega(n)$ in adversarial-order streams
- trivial if number of edges is $O(n)$
- recent model: random-order streams

The Streaming Model

- ✘ general graphs
- ✘ input structure: ~~adjacency lists~~ stream of edges
- ✘ error: 1-sided



objective: $o(n)$ space

- some problems $\Omega(n)$ in adversarial-order streams
- trivial if number of edges is $O(n)$
- recent model: random-order streams

Theorem (informal) [with CPS]

One-sided error constant-query testers that query adjacency lists admit a $O(\log n)$ -space random-order streaming tester.

Open Problems

- characterize constant-query properties
 - ▶ role of small connected components / cuts

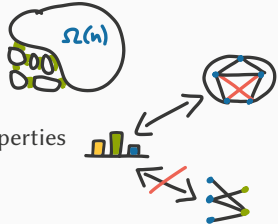


Open Problems

- characterize constant-query properties

- ▶ role of small connected components / cuts

- ▶ relate k-disk vectors and combinatorial properties

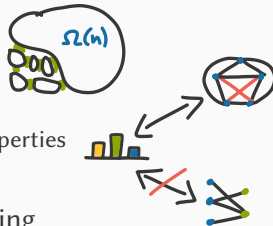


Open Problems

- characterize constant-query properties

- ▶ role of small connected components / cuts

- ▶ relate k-disk vectors and combinatorial properties



- reduce stronger models to streaming setting

- ▶ degree / adjacency matrix queries

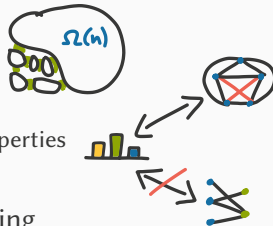


Open Problems

- characterize constant-query properties

- ▶ role of small connected components / cuts

- ▶ relate k-disk vectors and combinatorial properties



- reduce stronger models to streaming setting

- ▶ degree / adjacency matrix queries

- ▶ 2-sided error

