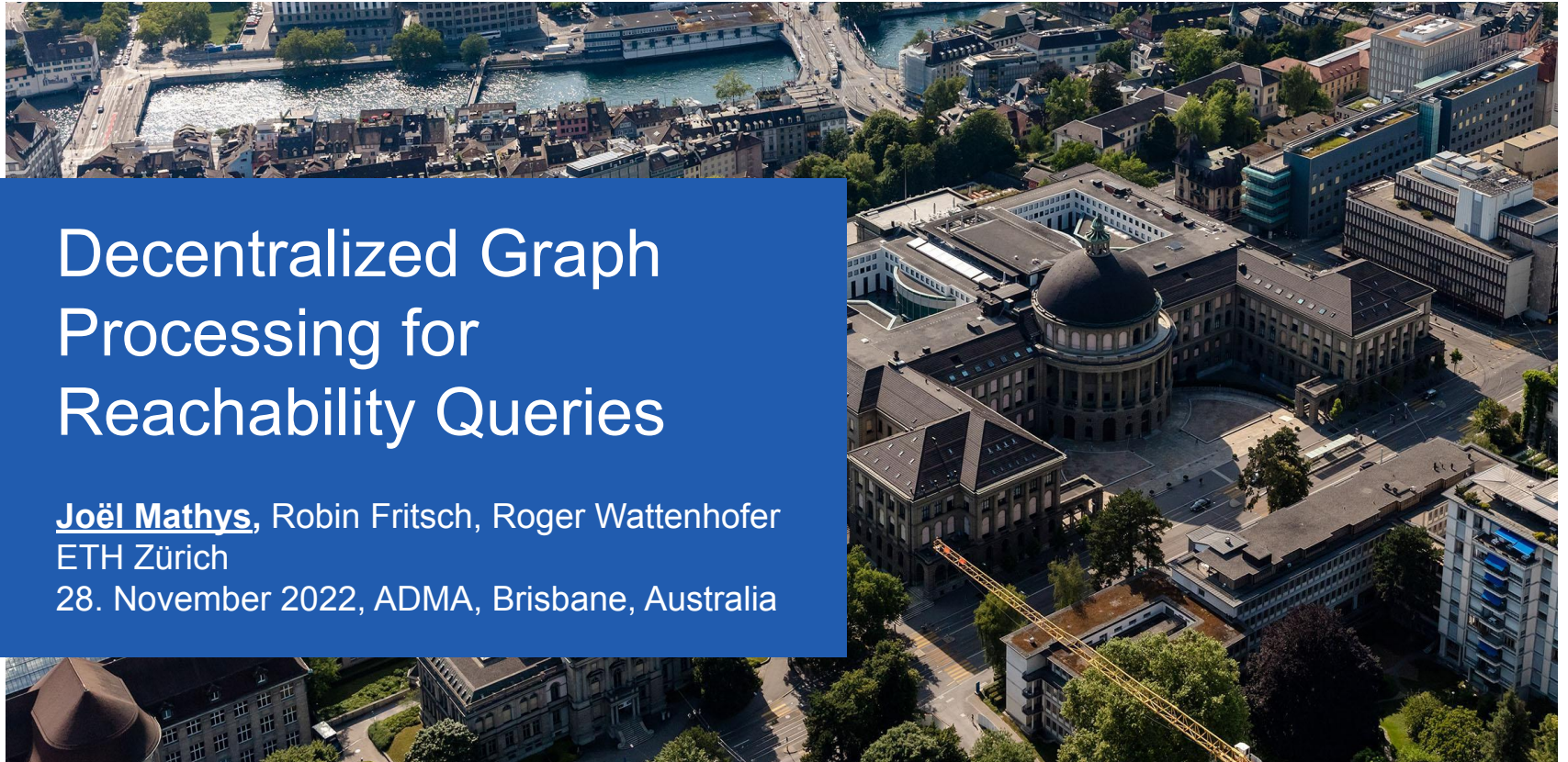
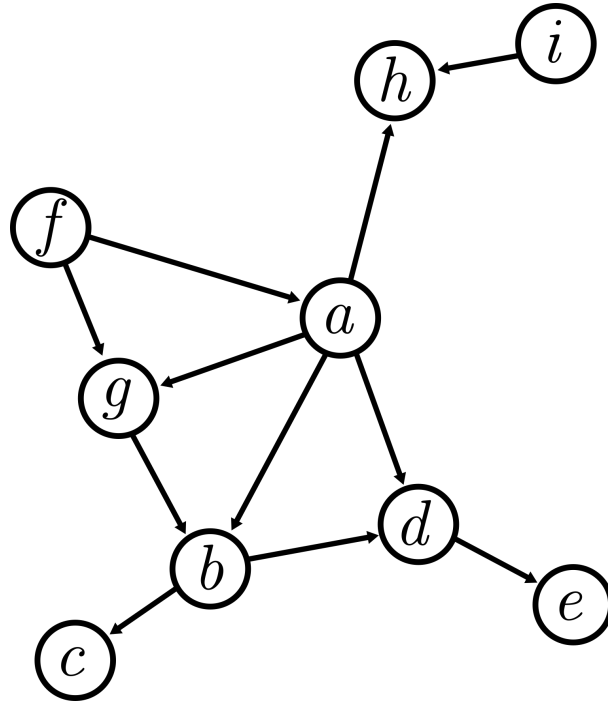


Decentralized Graph Processing for Reachability Queries

Joël Mathys, Robin Fritsch, Roger Wattenhofer
ETH Zürich
28. November 2022, ADMA, Brisbane, Australia

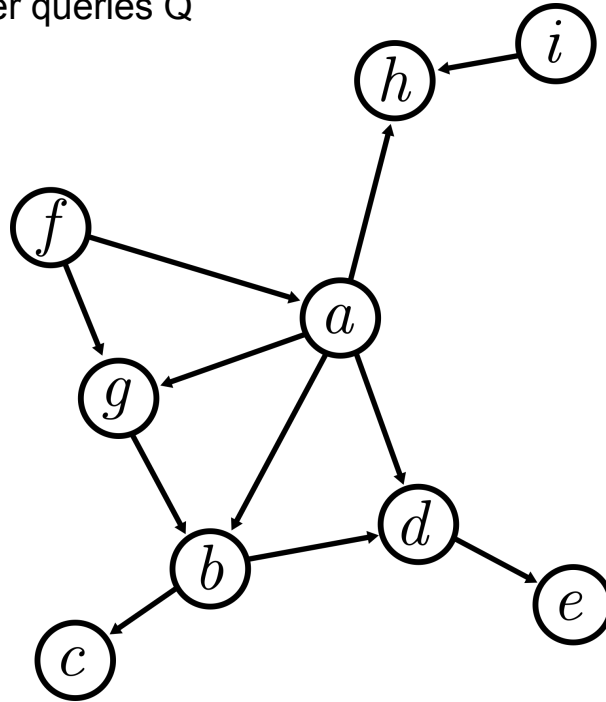


Introduction



Labeling Scheme

Given a Graph G , want to answer queries Q

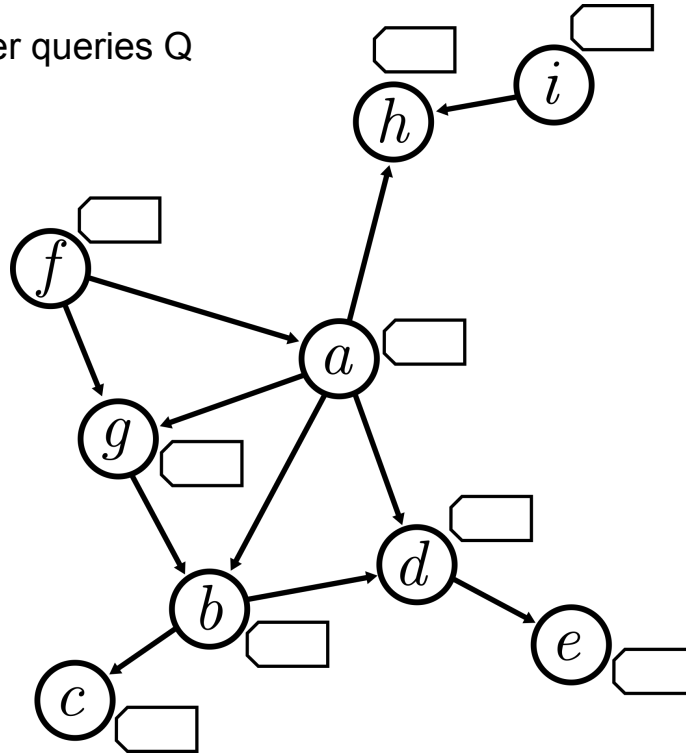


Labeling Scheme

Given a Graph G , want to answer queries Q

Encoder l , Decoder d

$$Q(u, v) = d(l(u), l(v))$$



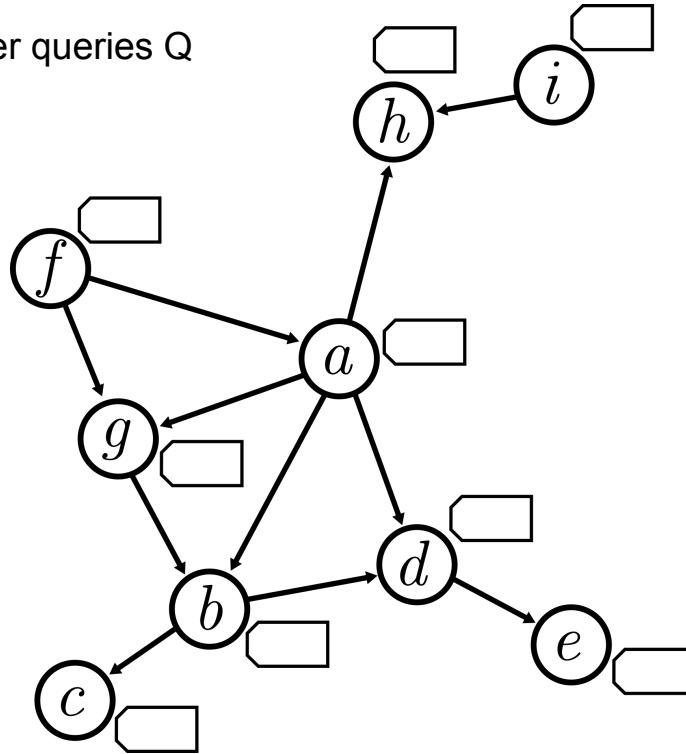
Labeling Scheme

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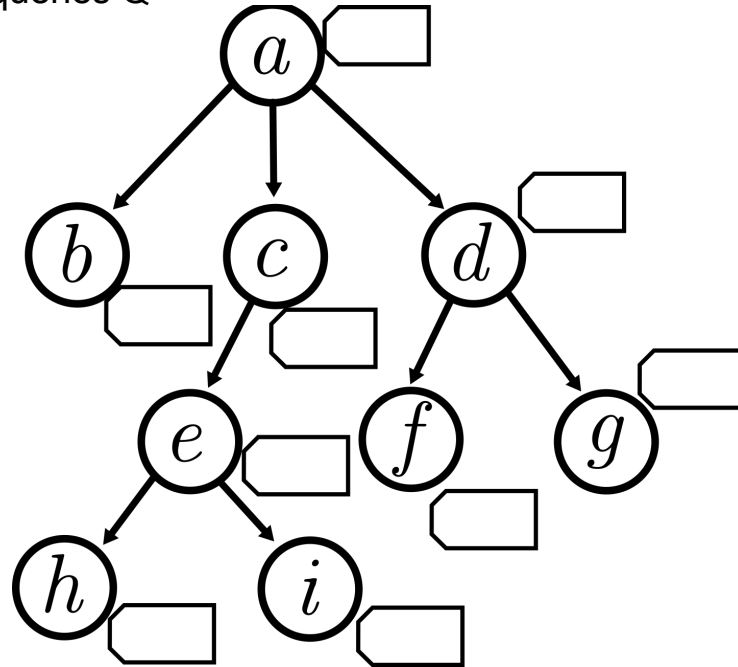
$$Q(u, v) = d(l(u), l(v))$$

Minimize max. label size [bits]



Warmup Tree

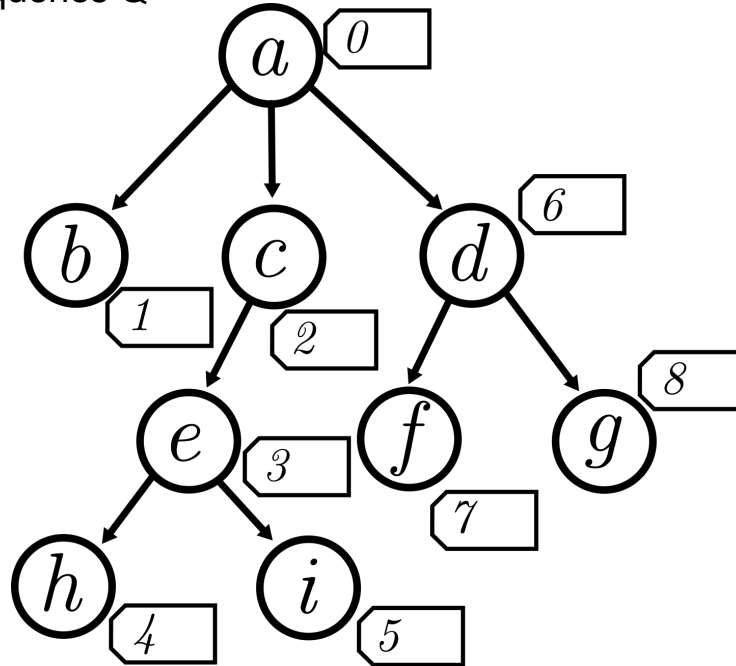
Tree T, answer reachability queries Q



Warmup Tree

Tree T, answer reachability queries Q

DFS enumeration

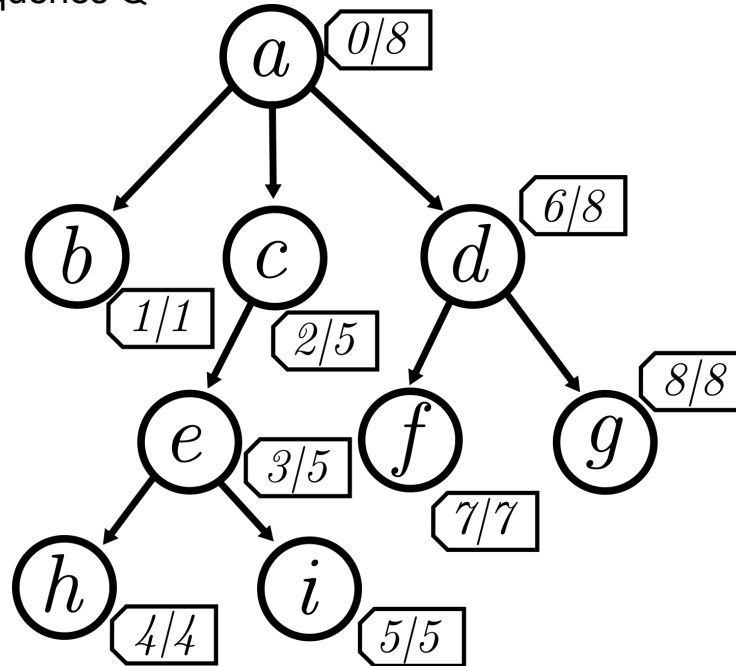


Warmup Tree

Tree T, answer reachability queries Q

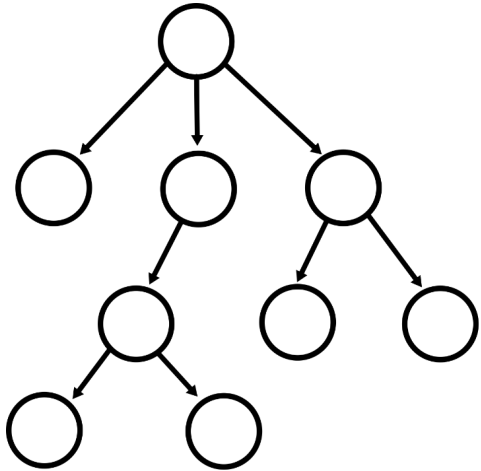
DFS enumeration

Reachable range, $\log(n)$

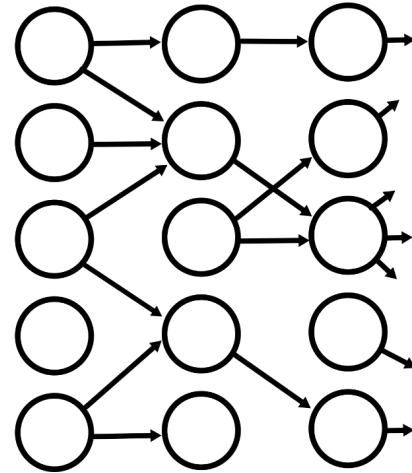


Our Goal

Given DAG G , answer reachability queries Q



...



General Graphs

Given DAG G , answer reachability queries $Q \rightarrow L \geq \Omega(n)$

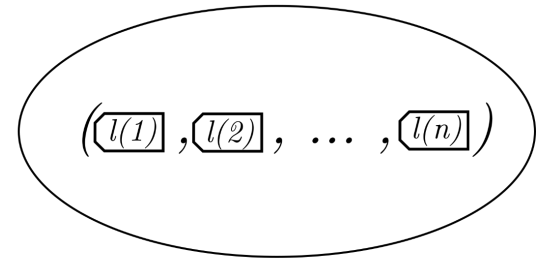
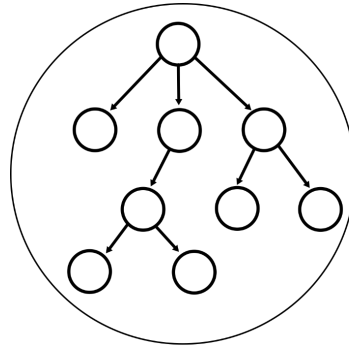
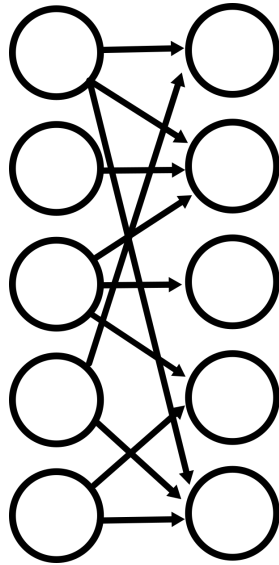
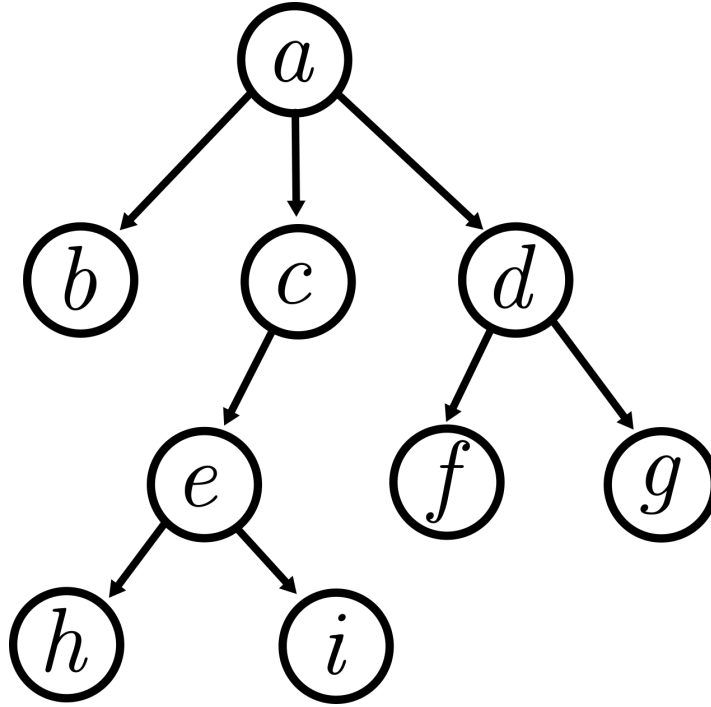


Image of l

Graphs of Bounded Degree

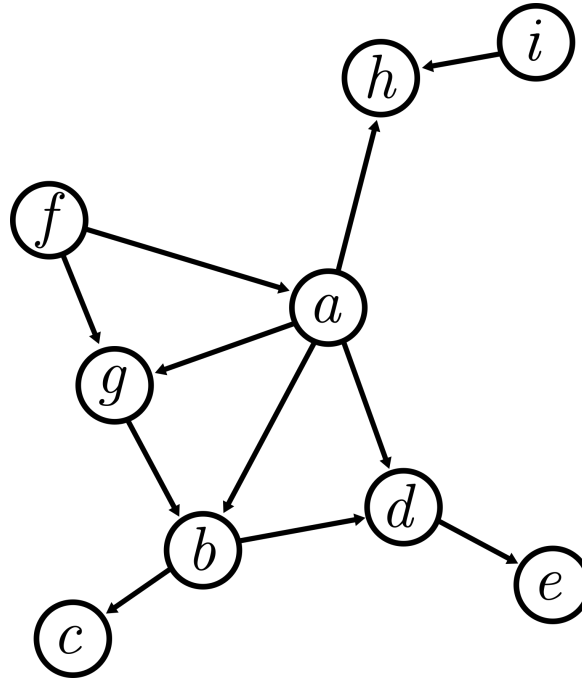
Bounded Degree Graphs

Δ at most 1



Bounded Degree Graphs

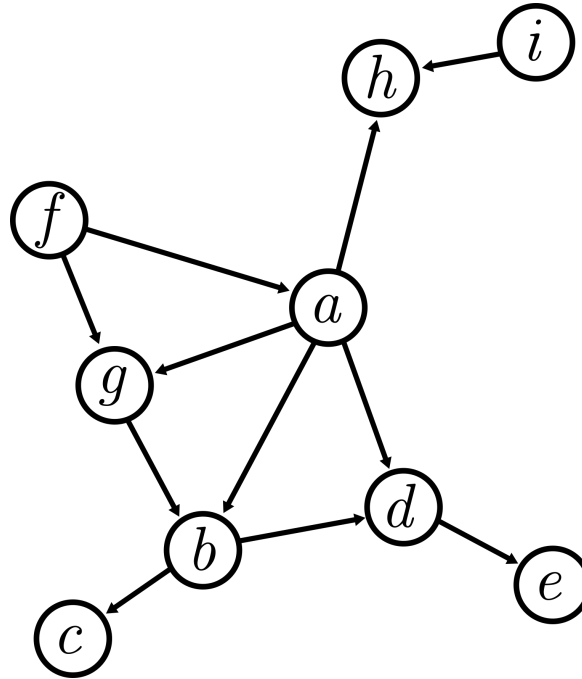
Δ at most 2



Bounded Degree Graphs

Δ at most 2

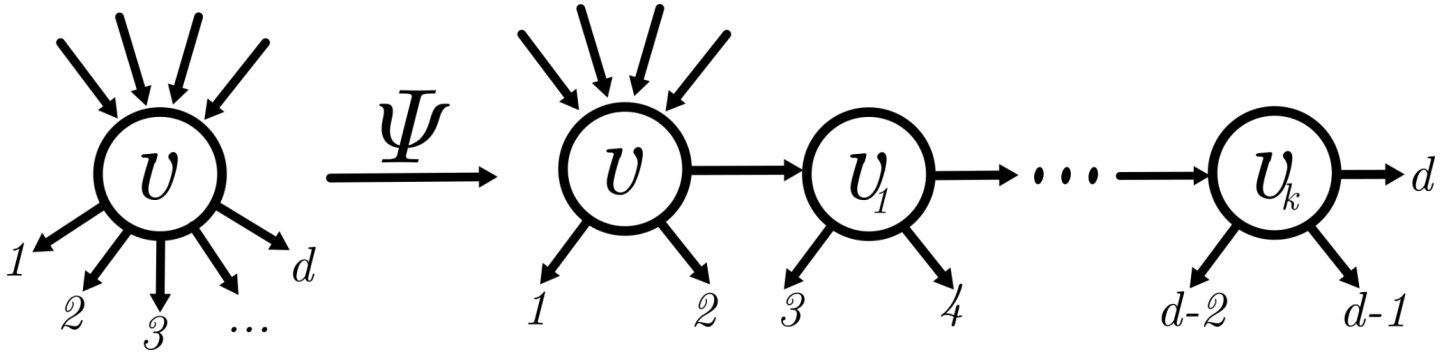
ψ Graph Transformation



Bounded Degree Graphs

Δ at most 2

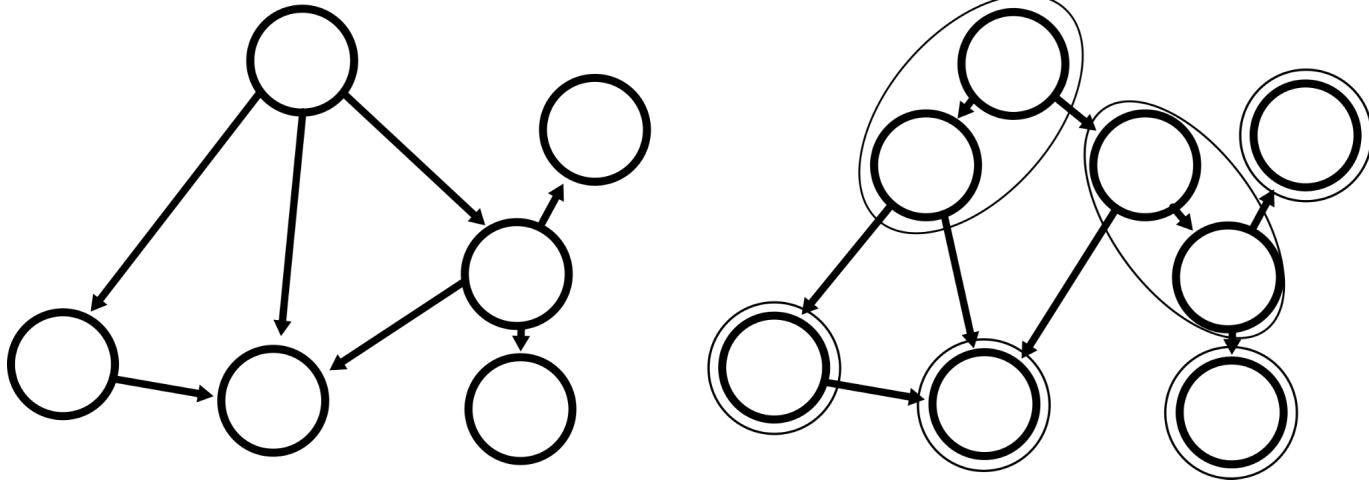
ψ Graph Transformation, preserves reachability, adds at most n / Δ nodes



Bounded Degree Graphs

Δ at most 2

ψ Graph Transformation, preserves reachability, adds at most n / Δ nodes

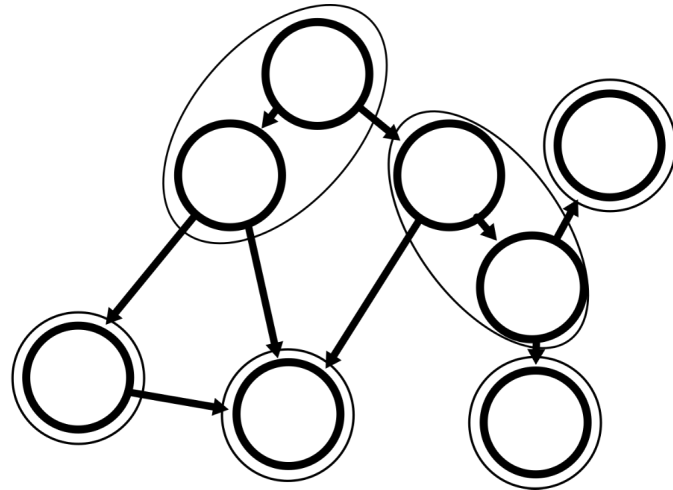
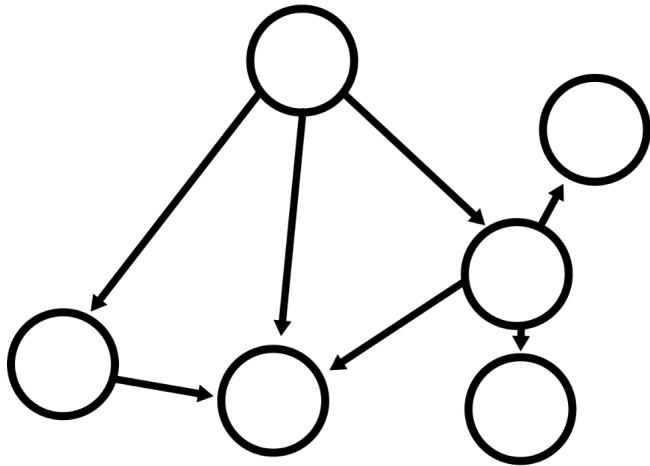


Bounded Degree Graphs

Δ at most 2

ψ Graph Transformation, preserves reachability, adds at most n / Δ nodes

$$o\left(\sqrt{\frac{n^2}{\Delta}}\Delta\right) = o(n) \Rightarrow \Omega(\sqrt{\Delta+n})$$

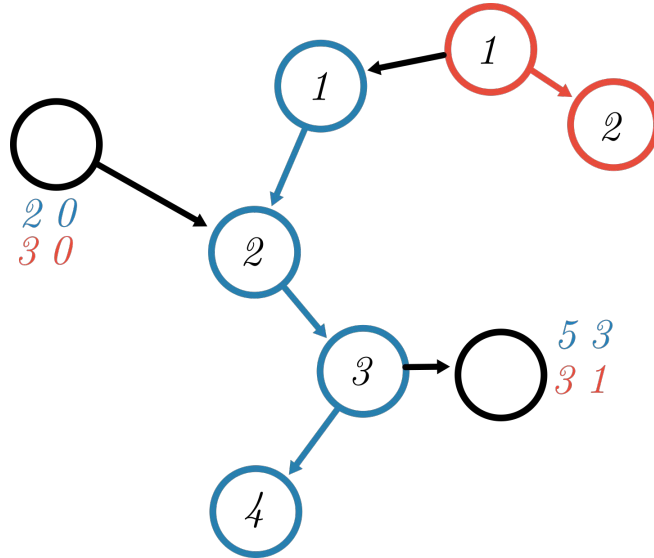


Graphs of Bounded Genus

Tool I: Path removal

A directed path p , store $\log(n)$ bits per path

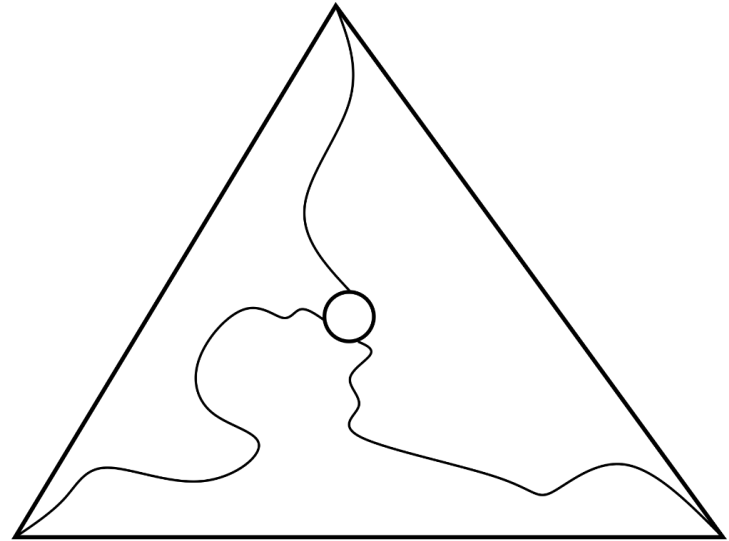
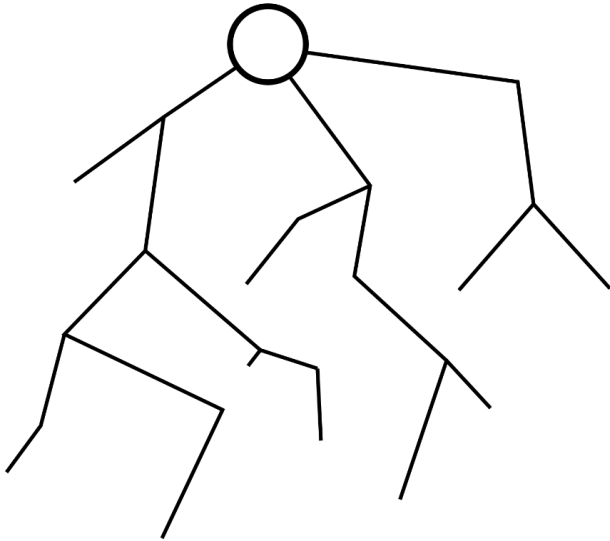
$$u \rightsquigarrow_G v \Leftrightarrow \text{to}_p[u] \leq \text{from}_p[v]$$



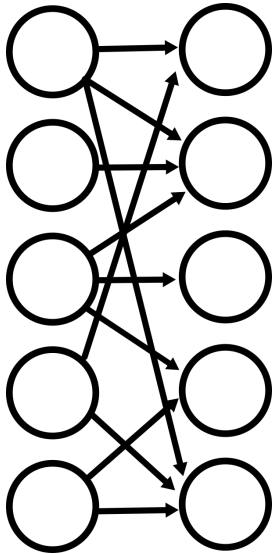
Tool II: Planar Graphs

Construct a special tree T

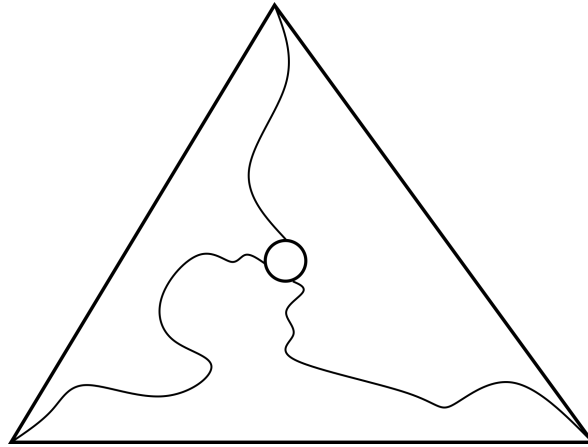
Remove 6 paths to half the graph size, $\log^2(n)$ scheme



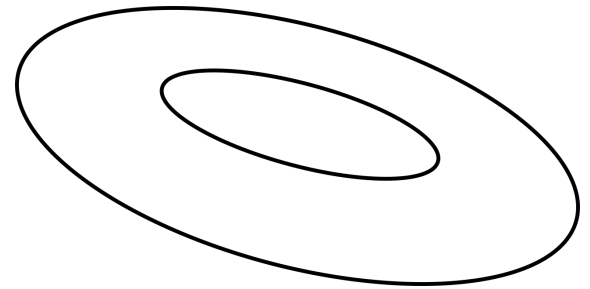
Graphs of Bounded Genus: Intuition



General

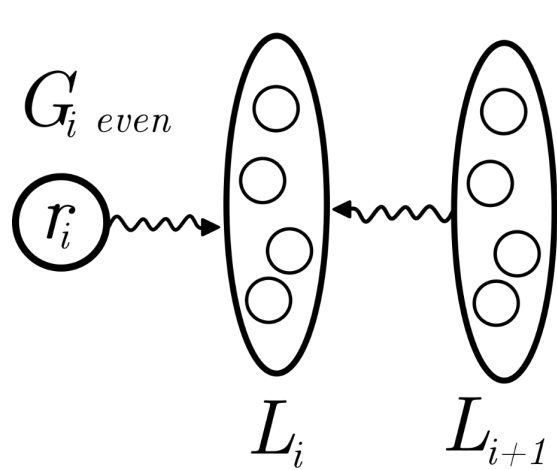


Planar

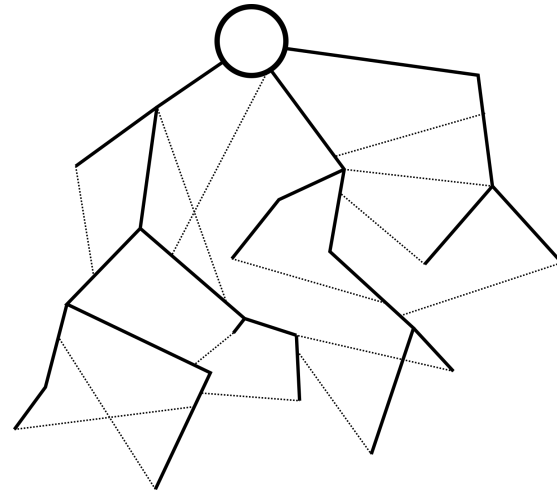


Bounded Genus

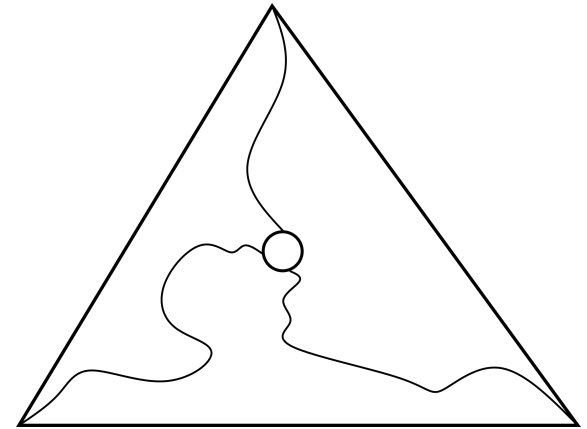
Graphs of Bounded Genus: Outline



Layering

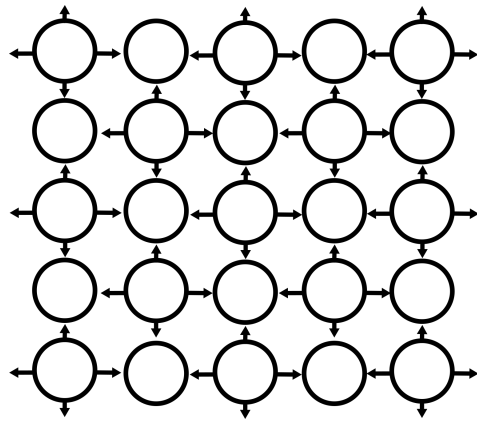


Planarizing

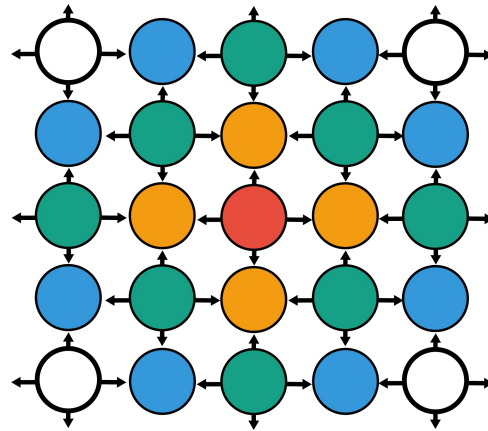


Planar Graphs

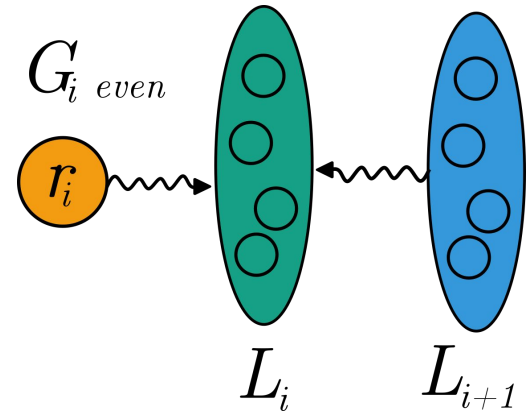
Graphs of Bounded Genus: Layering



Local Parts



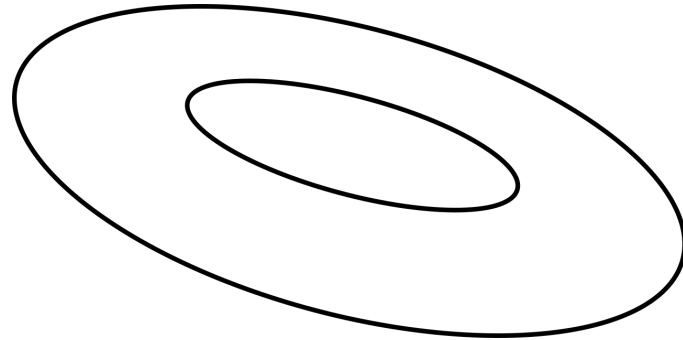
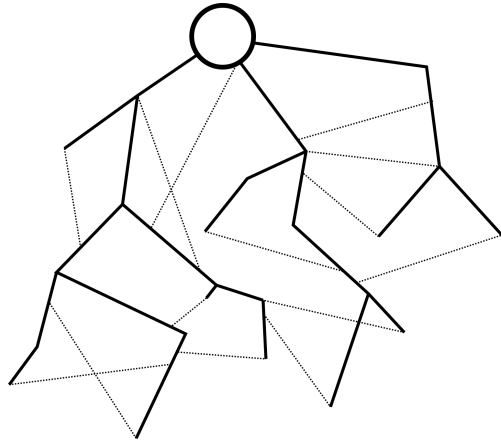
Layer Partition



Digraph Sequence

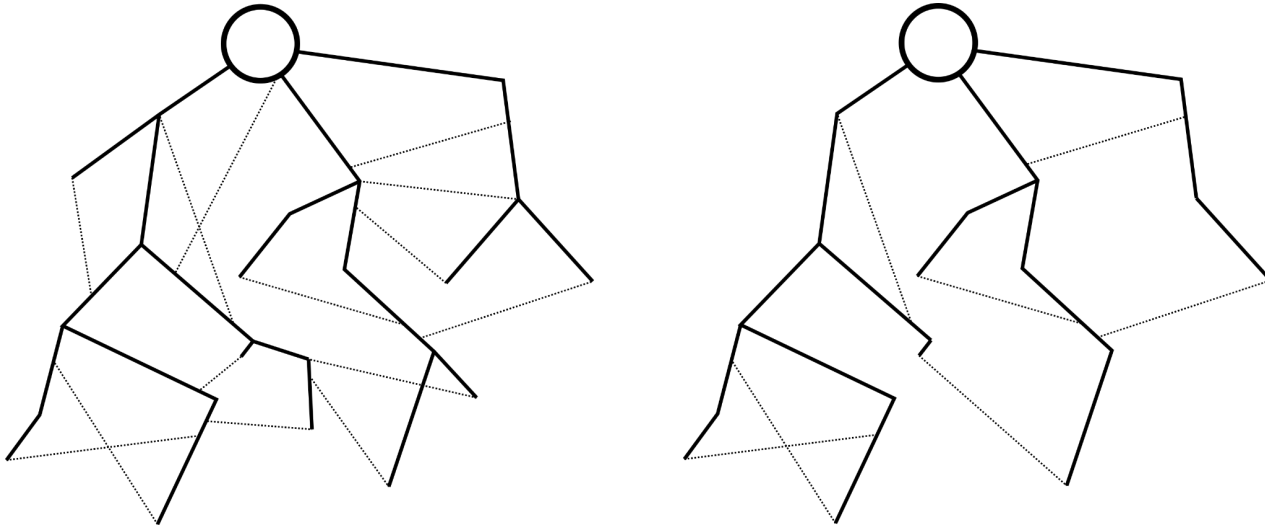
Graphs of Bounded Genus: Planarizing

Layering preserves genus, now reduce genus to planar



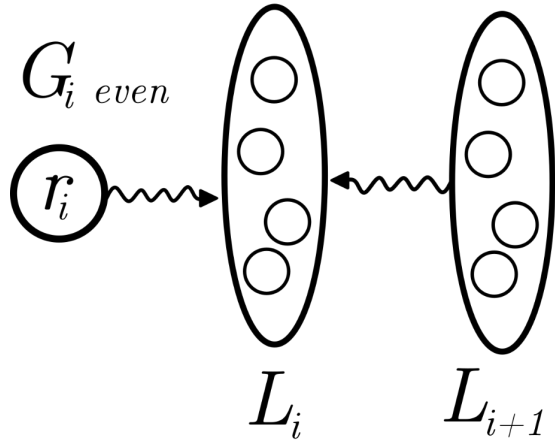
Graphs of Bounded Genus: Planarizing

Find rooted subgraph with at most $4g$ leaves, remove through paths

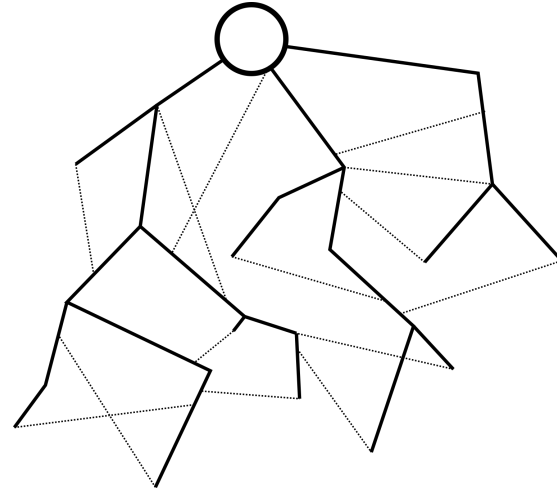


Graphs of Bounded Genus

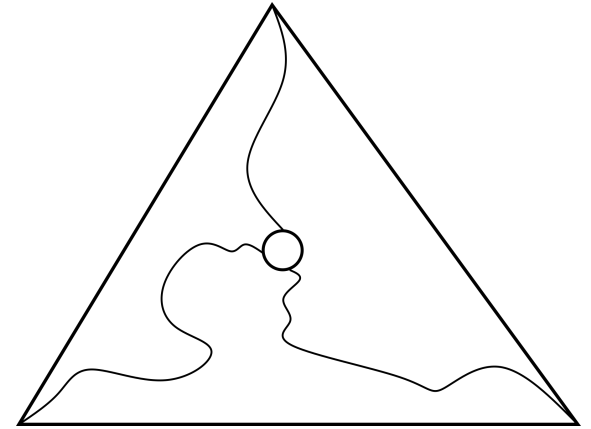
$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{O}(g \log(n) + \log^2(n))$$



Layering

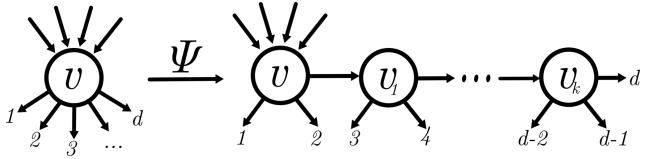


Remove g paths



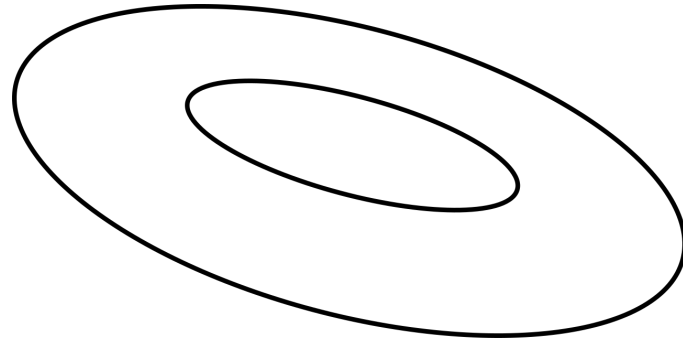
Planar Scheme

Conclusion



Bounded Degree

$$\Omega(\sqrt{n\Delta})$$



Bounded Genus

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{O}(g \log(n) + \log^2(n))$$

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