

Estimating Graph Parameters from Random Order Streams

Pan Peng

University of Vienna, Austria \implies University of Sheffield, UK

Joint work with Christian Sohler (TU Dortmund, Germany)

Graph streams

To analyze the structure of **massive** and **dynamic** networks/graphs

Graph streams

To analyze the structure of **massive** and **dynamic** networks/graphs

Graph streaming algorithms

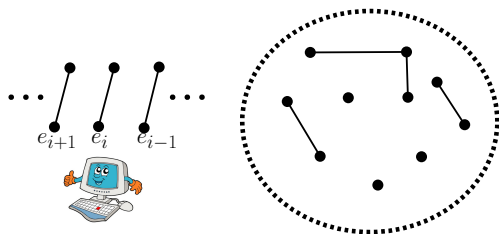
- **Input:** a sequence of edge insertions and/or deletions
- **Goal:** using as **small space** as possible, analyze the structure of the resulting graph.

Graph streams

To analyze the structure of **massive** and **dynamic** networks/graphs

Graph streaming algorithms

- **Input:** a sequence of edge insertions and/or deletions
- **Goal:** using as **small space** as possible, analyze the structure of the resulting graph.

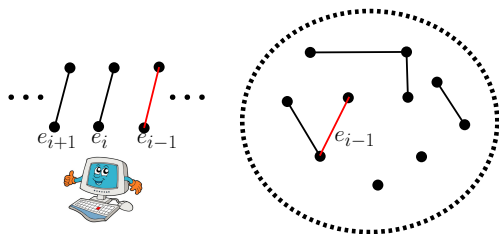


Graph streams

To analyze the structure of **massive** and **dynamic** networks/graphs

Graph streaming algorithms

- **Input:** a sequence of edge insertions and/or deletions
- **Goal:** using as **small space** as possible, analyze the structure of the resulting graph.

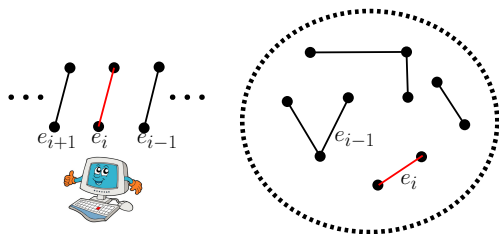


Graph streams

To analyze the structure of **massive** and **dynamic** networks/graphs

Graph streaming algorithms

- **Input:** a sequence of edge insertions and/or deletions
- **Goal:** using as **small space** as possible, analyze the structure of the resulting graph.

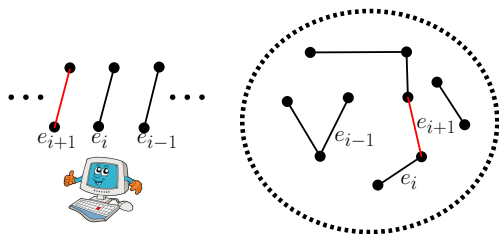


Graph streams

To analyze the structure of **massive** and **dynamic** networks/graphs

Graph streaming algorithms

- **Input:** a sequence of edge insertions and/or deletions
- **Goal:** using as **small space** as possible, analyze the structure of the resulting graph.

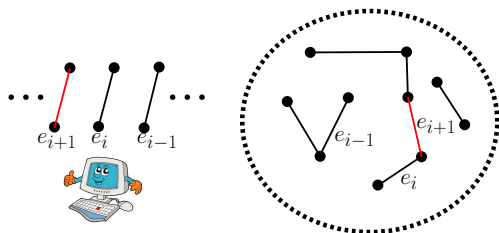


Graph streams

To analyze the structure of **massive** and **dynamic** networks/graphs

Graph streaming algorithms

- **Input:** a sequence of edge insertions and/or deletions
- **Goal:** using as **small space** as possible, analyze the structure of the resulting graph.



* **This work:** insertion-only; single pass

Model: adversarial order streams

Edges arrive in **arbitrary order**: $(n := \# \text{ vertices})$

- 1 $\Omega(n)$ space for many basic problems:
 - connectivity [HRR99], diameter, bipartiteness, planarity, etc.

Model: adversarial order streams

Edges arrive in **arbitrary order**: $(n := \# \text{ vertices})$

- 1 $\Omega(n)$ space for many basic problems:
 - connectivity [HRR99], diameter, bipartiteness, planarity, etc.
- 2 *semi-streaming* model [FKMSZ05]: $O(n \cdot \log^{O(1)} n)$ space

Model: adversarial order streams

Edges arrive in **arbitrary order**: $(n := \# \text{ vertices})$

- 1 $\Omega(n)$ space for many basic problems:
 - connectivity [HRR99], diameter, bipartiteness, planarity, etc.
- 2 *semi-streaming* model [FKMSZ05]: $O(n \cdot \log^{O(1)} n)$ space
 - minimum spanning tree, maximal matching, connectivity, spectral/cut sparsifier, etc.

Model: adversarial order streams

Edges arrive in **arbitrary order**: $(n := \# \text{ vertices})$

- 1 $\Omega(n)$ space for many basic problems:
 - connectivity [HRR99], diameter, bipartiteness, planarity, etc.
- 2 *semi-streaming* model [FKMSZ05]: $O(n \cdot \log^{O(1)} n)$ space
 - minimum spanning tree, maximal matching, connectivity, spectral/cut sparsifier, etc.
 - good for dense graphs, while **trivial for sparse graphs**

Model: adversarial order streams

Edges arrive in **arbitrary order**: $(n := \# \text{ vertices})$

- 1 $\Omega(n)$ space for many basic problems:
 - connectivity [HRR99], diameter, bipartiteness, planarity, etc.
- 2 *semi-streaming* model [FKMSZ05]: $O(n \cdot \log^{O(1)} n)$ space
 - minimum spanning tree, maximal matching, connectivity, spectral/cut sparsifier, etc.
 - good for dense graphs, while **trivial for sparse graphs**

However: most real networks are sparse!

Model: adversarial order streams

Edges arrive in **arbitrary order**: $(n := \# \text{ vertices})$

- 1 $\Omega(n)$ space for many basic problems:
 - connectivity [HRR99], diameter, bipartiteness, planarity, etc.
- 2 *semi-streaming* model [FKMSZ05]: $O(n \cdot \log^{O(1)} n)$ space
 - minimum spanning tree, maximal matching, connectivity, spectral/cut sparsifier, etc.
 - good for dense graphs, while **trivial for sparse graphs**

However: most real networks are sparse!

Some solutions for sparse graphs

Model: adversarial order streams

Edges arrive in **arbitrary order**: $(n := \# \text{ vertices})$

- 1 $\Omega(n)$ space for many basic problems:
 - connectivity [HRR99], diameter, bipartiteness, planarity, etc.
- 2 *semi-streaming* model [FKMSZ05]: $O(n \cdot \log^{O(1)} n)$ space
 - minimum spanning tree, maximal matching, connectivity, spectral/cut sparsifier, etc.
 - good for dense graphs, while **trivial for sparse graphs**

However: most real networks are sparse!

Some solutions for sparse graphs

- parameterize the problem;

Model: adversarial order streams

Edges arrive in **arbitrary order**: $(n := \# \text{ vertices})$

- 1 $\Omega(n)$ space for many basic problems:
 - connectivity [HRR99], diameter, bipartiteness, planarity, etc.
- 2 *semi-streaming* model [FKMSZ05]: $O(n \cdot \log^{O(1)} n)$ space
 - minimum spanning tree, maximal matching, connectivity, spectral/cut sparsifier, etc.
 - good for dense graphs, while **trivial for sparse graphs**

However: most real networks are sparse!

Some solutions for sparse graphs

- parameterize the problem;
- study special class of graphs (planar);

Model: adversarial order streams

Edges arrive in **arbitrary order**: $(n := \# \text{ vertices})$

- 1 $\Omega(n)$ space for many basic problems:
 - connectivity [HRR99], diameter, bipartiteness, planarity, etc.
- 2 *semi-streaming* model [FKMSZ05]: $O(n \cdot \log^{O(1)} n)$ space
 - minimum spanning tree, maximal matching, connectivity, spectral/cut sparsifier, etc.
 - good for dense graphs, while **trivial for sparse graphs**

However: most real networks are sparse!

Some solutions for sparse graphs

- parameterize the problem;
- study special class of graphs (planar);
- **relax the assumption that edges come in arbitrary order**

Model: random order streams

Edges arrive in (uniformly) random order

- input stream is chosen u.a.r from the set of all possible permutations of edges

Model: random order streams

Edges arrive in (uniformly) random order

- input stream is chosen u.a.r from the set of all possible permutations of edges
- some problems can be solved using smaller space:
 - matching (size) [KMM12,KKS14]
 - bounded-degree graph property testing [MMPS17]

Model: random order streams

Edges arrive in (uniformly) random order

- input stream is chosen u.a.r from the set of all possible permutations of edges
- some problems can be solved using smaller space:
 - matching (size) [KMM12,KKS14]
 - bounded-degree graph property testing [MMPS17]
- some problems still require large space:
 - $\Omega(n)$ connectivity, $\Omega(n^{1+1/k})$ k -approx. for s, t -distance [CCM08]

Model: random order streams

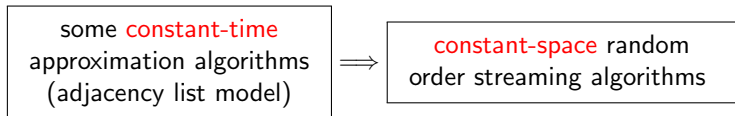
Edges arrive in (uniformly) random order

- input stream is chosen u.a.r from the set of all possible permutations of edges
- some problems can be solved using smaller space:
 - matching (size) [KMM12,KKS14]
 - bounded-degree graph property testing [MMPS17]
- some problems still require large space:
 - $\Omega(n)$ connectivity, $\Omega(n^{1+1/k})$ k -approx. for s, t -distance [CCM08]

In general, it is unclear if the random-order assumption leads to more space-efficient algorithms

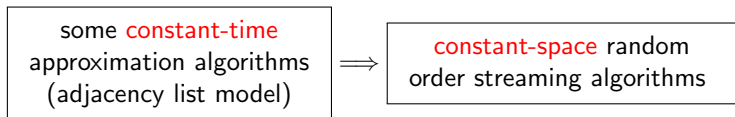
Our result

A new algorithmic technique:



Our result

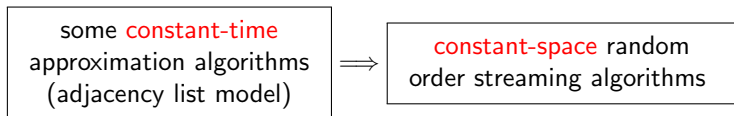
A new algorithmic technique:



- query access to the adjacency list of the graph
- running time of the algorithm is constant, independent of n

Our result

A new algorithmic technique:



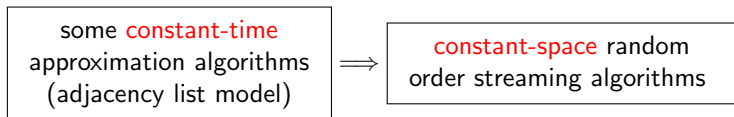
New random order graph streaming algorithms

approx.	problem	graph class	space
εn	number of connected components (CCs)	general	$(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})^{O(\frac{1}{\varepsilon^3})}$
$(1 + \varepsilon)$	weight of minimum spanning tree (MST)	general connected; edge weights $\{1, \dots, W\}$	$(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})^{\tilde{O}(\frac{W^3}{\varepsilon^3})}$
	size of maximum independent set (MIS)	planar/minor-free	$2^{(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})} (\frac{1}{\varepsilon})^{\log^{O(1)}(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})}$

**with high constant probability

Our result

A new algorithmic technique:



New random order graph streaming algorithms

approx.	problem	graph class	space
additive εn	number of connected components (CCs)	general	$(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})^{O(\frac{1}{\varepsilon^3})}$
$(1 + \varepsilon)$	weight of minimum spanning tree (MST)	general connected; edge weights $\{1, \dots, W\}$	$(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})^{\tilde{O}(\frac{W^3}{\varepsilon^3})}$
	size of maximum independent set (MIS)	planar/minor-free	$2^{(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})} (\frac{1}{\varepsilon})^{\log^{O(1)}(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})}$

**with high constant probability

Remark: Adversary order: $\Omega(n^{1-O(\varepsilon)})$ for the first two problems [HP16]

Our result

Further applications from our technique:

Our result

Further applications from our technique:

- 1 other **constant-space** random order streaming algorithms

Our result

Further applications from our technique:

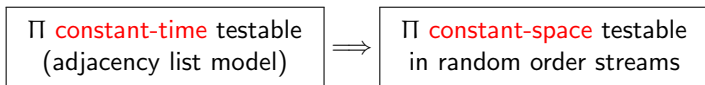
- ① other **constant-space** random order streaming algorithms
 - $(1 + \varepsilon)$, size of minimum dominating set, planar graphs
 - additive εn , size of maximum matching, bounded average graphs
 - ...

Our result

Further applications from our technique:

- 1 other **constant-space** random order streaming algorithms
 - $(1 + \varepsilon)$, size of minimum dominating set, planar graphs
 - additive εn , size of maximum matching, bounded average graphs
 - ...
- 2 can be used to derive the following:

[MMPS17] For graphs with **bounded maximum degree**, property Π



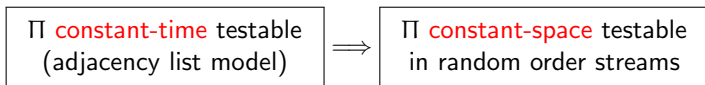
Our result

Further applications from our technique:

- 1 other **constant-space** random order streaming algorithms
 - $(1 + \epsilon)$, size of minimum dominating set, planar graphs
 - additive ϵn , size of maximum matching, bounded average graphs
 - ...

- 2 can be used to derive the following:

[MMPS17] For graphs with **bounded maximum degree**, property Π



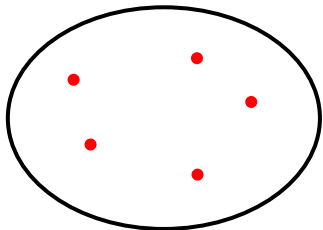
– here “test Π ”: distinguish if a graph **satisfies** Π or is “**far**” from **satisfying** Π

High-level idea

generic framework for many **constant-time** algorithms

High-level idea

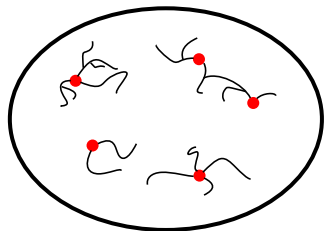
generic framework for many **constant-time** algorithms



- 1 sample a set S of **constant** number of vertices

High-level idea

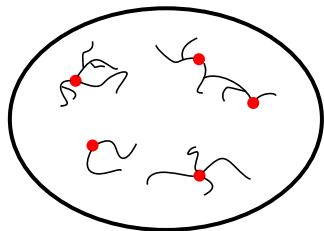
generic framework for many **constant-time** algorithms



- 1 sample a set S of **constant** number of vertices
- 2 **explore** the **constant-size** neighborhood of each $v \in S$ (and ignore “high” degree vertices)

High-level idea

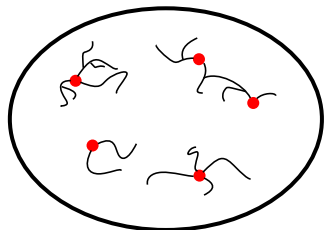
generic framework for many **constant-time** algorithms



- 1 sample a set S of **constant** number of vertices
- 2 **explore** the **constant-size** neighborhood of each $v \in S$ (and ignore “high” degree vertices)
- 3 draw conclusions from the explored subgraphs

High-level idea

generic framework for many **constant-time** algorithms

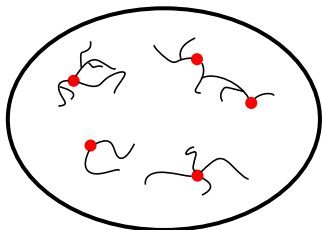


- 1 sample a set S of **constant** number of vertices
- 2 **explore** the **constant-size** neighborhood of each $v \in S$ (and ignore “high” degree vertices)
- 3 draw conclusions from the explored subgraphs

graph exploration: difficult for **adversarial order** streams

High-level idea

generic framework for many **constant-time** algorithms



- 1 sample a set S of **constant** number of vertices
- 2 **explore** the **constant-size** neighborhood of each $v \in S$ (and ignore “high” degree vertices)
- 3 draw conclusions from the explored subgraphs

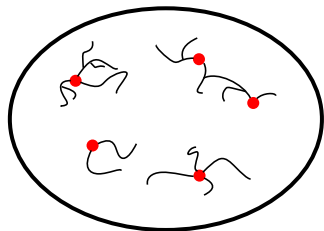
graph exploration: difficult for **adversarial order** streams

For **random order** streams:

- with (small) **constant** probability to see the right exploration

High-level idea

generic framework for many **constant-time** algorithms



- 1 sample a set S of **constant** number of vertices
- 2 **explore** the **constant-size** neighborhood of each $v \in S$ (and ignore “high” degree vertices)
- 3 draw conclusions from the explored subgraphs

graph exploration: difficult for **adversarial order streams**

For **random order streams**:

- with (small) **constant** probability to see the right exploration
- **challenge**: to **identify** when the **graph exploration** behaves as in the original graph and when it does not.

High-level idea

our technique for random order streams

High-level idea

our technique for random order streams

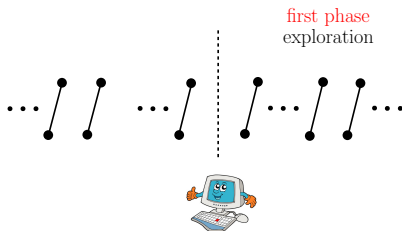
(i) two phases of streaming:

High-level idea

our technique for random order streams

(i) two phases of streaming:

- perform graph exploration in the **first phase**

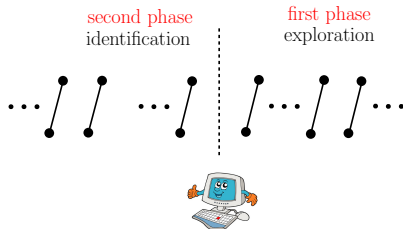


High-level idea

our technique for random order streams

(i) two phases of streaming:

- perform graph exploration in the **first phase**
- identify the right exploration in the **second phase**

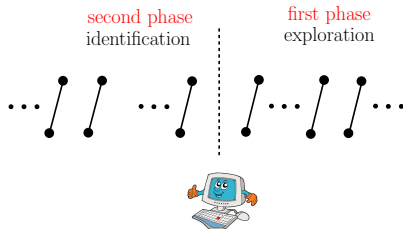


High-level idea

our technique for random order streams

(i) two phases of streaming:

- perform graph exploration in the **first phase**
- identify the right exploration in the **second phase**



(ii) use of **conditional probabilities** for the analysis

In the rest

- Approximate #CCs
- Approximate the weight of MST

not in this talk

- Approximate the size of MIS in planar graphs and beyond

Approx. #CCs with an additive error εn

$cc_k := \#CCs$ of size k

– suffices to approx. cc_k with additive error $\varepsilon^2 n$, $k \leq 2/\varepsilon$

Approx. #CCs with an additive error εn

$cc_k := \#CCs$ of size k

– suffices to approx. cc_k with additive error $\varepsilon^2 n$, $k \leq 2/\varepsilon$

Approx. cc_k in the **adjacency list** model [CRZ05, BKMT14]

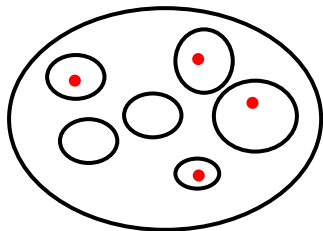
Approx. #CCs with an additive error ϵn

$cc_k := \#CCs$ of size k

– suffices to approx. cc_k with additive error $\epsilon^2 n$, $k \leq 2/\epsilon$

Approx. cc_k in the **adjacency list** model [CRZ05, BKMT14]

- 1 sample a set S of vertices

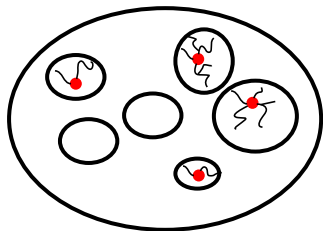


Approx. #CCs with an additive error ϵn

$cc_k := \#CCs$ of size k

– suffices to approx. cc_k with additive error $\epsilon^2 n$, $k \leq 2/\epsilon$

Approx. cc_k in the **adjacency list** model [CRZ05, BKMT14]



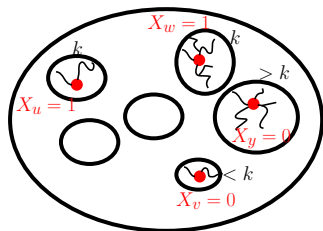
- 1 sample a set S of vertices
- 2 for each $v \in S$, perform **BFS**(v)

Approx. #CCs with an additive error ϵn

$cc_k := \#CCs$ of size k

– suffices to approx. cc_k with additive error $\epsilon^2 n$, $k \leq 2/\epsilon$

Approx. cc_k in the **adjacency list** model [CRZ05, BKMT14]



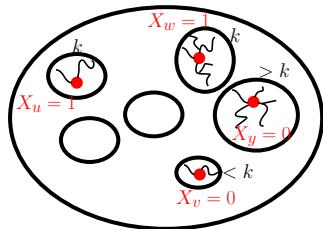
- 1 sample a set S of vertices
- 2 for each $v \in S$, perform **BFS**(v)
 - if a CC of size k is detected, set $X_v = 1$; o.w., $X_v = 0$

Approx. #CCs with an additive error ϵn

$cc_k := \#CCs$ of size k

– suffices to approx. cc_k with additive error $\epsilon^2 n$, $k \leq 2/\epsilon$

Approx. cc_k in the **adjacency list** model [CRZ05, BKMT14]



- 1 sample a set S of vertices
- 2 for each $v \in S$, perform **BFS**(v)
 - if a CC of size k is detected, set $X_v = 1$; o.w., $X_v = 0$
- 3 output $\hat{c}_k := \frac{n}{k} \cdot \frac{\sum_{v \in S} X_v}{|S|}$

Perform BFS in random order streams

$$\text{BFS}(v) \implies \text{StreamBFS}(v)$$

StreamBFS(v)

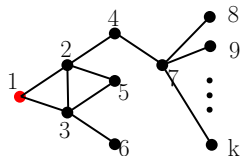
- Initialize $P := \{v\}$. Sequentially add edges e (and vertices) to P if e connects to the current collected subgraph.

Perform **BFS** in random order streams

$$\text{BFS}(v) \implies \text{StreamBFS}(v)$$

StreamBFS(v)

- Initialize $P := \{v\}$. Sequentially add edges e (and vertices) to P if e connects to the current collected subgraph.

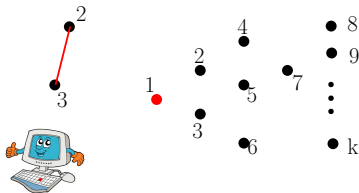
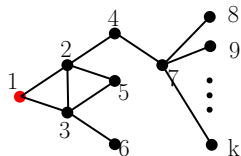


Perform BFS in random order streams

$$\text{BFS}(v) \implies \text{StreamBFS}(v)$$

StreamBFS(v)

- Initialize $P := \{v\}$. Sequentially add edges e (and vertices) to P if e connects to the current collected subgraph.

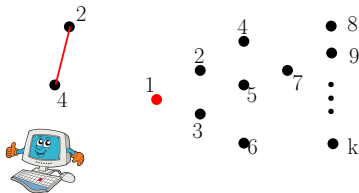
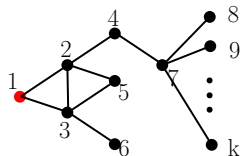


Perform BFS in random order streams

$$\text{BFS}(v) \implies \text{StreamBFS}(v)$$

StreamBFS(v)

- Initialize $P := \{v\}$. Sequentially add edges e (and vertices) to P if e connects to the current collected subgraph.

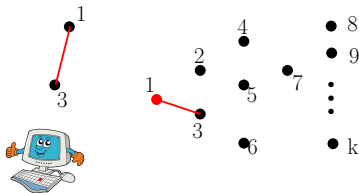
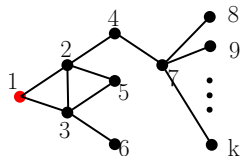


Perform BFS in random order streams

$$\text{BFS}(v) \implies \text{StreamBFS}(v)$$

StreamBFS(v)

- Initialize $P := \{v\}$. Sequentially add edges e (and vertices) to P if e connects to the current collected subgraph.

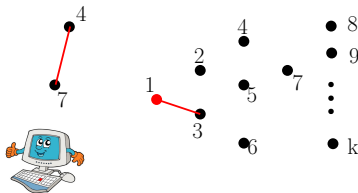
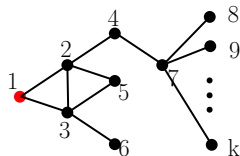


Perform BFS in random order streams

$$\text{BFS}(v) \implies \text{StreamBFS}(v)$$

StreamBFS(v)

- Initialize $P := \{v\}$. Sequentially add edges e (and vertices) to P if e connects to the current collected subgraph.

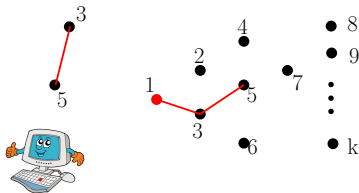
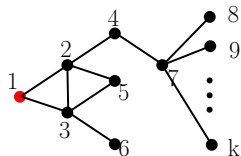


Perform BFS in random order streams

$$\text{BFS}(v) \implies \text{StreamBFS}(v)$$

StreamBFS(v)

- Initialize $P := \{v\}$. Sequentially add edges e (and vertices) to P if e connects to the current collected subgraph.

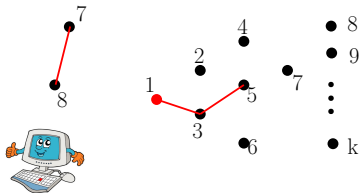
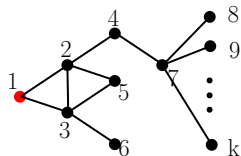


Perform BFS in random order streams

$$\text{BFS}(v) \implies \text{StreamBFS}(v)$$

StreamBFS(v)

- Initialize $P := \{v\}$. Sequentially add edges e (and vertices) to P if e connects to the current collected subgraph.

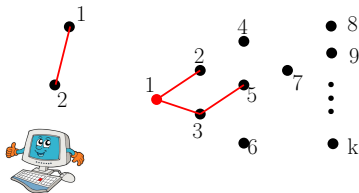
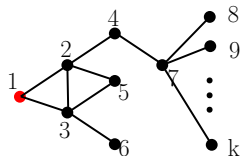


Perform BFS in random order streams

$$\text{BFS}(v) \implies \text{StreamBFS}(v)$$

StreamBFS(v)

- Initialize $P := \{v\}$. Sequentially add edges e (and vertices) to P if e connects to the current collected subgraph.

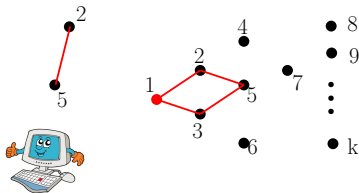
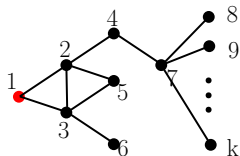


Perform BFS in random order streams

$$\text{BFS}(v) \implies \text{StreamBFS}(v)$$

StreamBFS(v)

- Initialize $P := \{v\}$. Sequentially add edges e (and vertices) to P if e connects to the current collected subgraph.

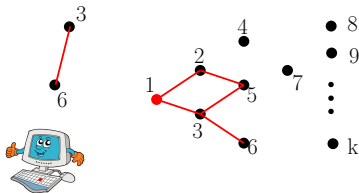
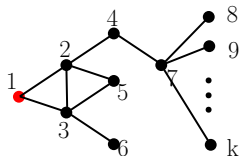


Perform BFS in random order streams

$$\text{BFS}(v) \implies \text{StreamBFS}(v)$$

StreamBFS(v)

- Initialize $P := \{v\}$. Sequentially add edges e (and vertices) to P if e connects to the current collected subgraph.

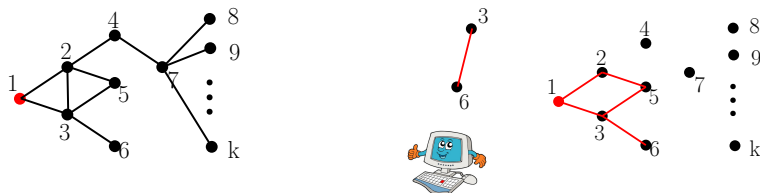


Perform BFS in random order streams

$$\text{BFS}(v) \implies \text{StreamBFS}(v)$$

StreamBFS(v)

- Initialize $P := \{v\}$. Sequentially add edges e (and vertices) to P if e connects to the current collected subgraph.



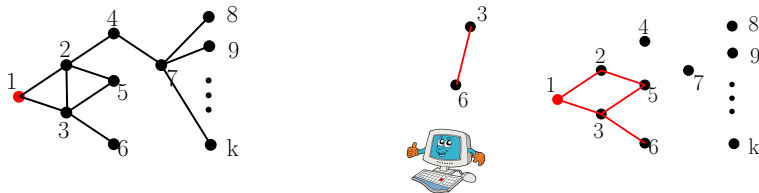
A property: if $|C_v| = k$, $\Pr[\text{StreamBFS}(v) = \text{BFS}(v)] = \Omega(1)$

Perform BFS in random order streams

$$\text{BFS}(v) \implies \text{StreamBFS}(v)$$

StreamBFS(v)

- Initialize $P := \{v\}$. Sequentially add edges e (and vertices) to P if e connects to the current collected subgraph.



A property: if $|C_v| = k$, $\Pr[\text{StreamBFS}(v) = \text{BFS}(v)] = \Omega(1)$

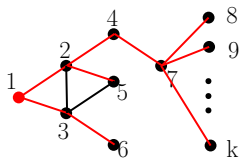
A difficulty: if $|C_u| = |C_v| = k$, $\Pr[\text{StreamBFS}(u) = C_u]$ might be different from $\Pr[\text{StreamBFS}(v) = C_v]$

Perform BFS in random order streams

canonical BFS (CBFS) tree: BFS tree + lexicographic order of vertices

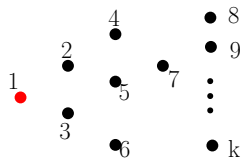
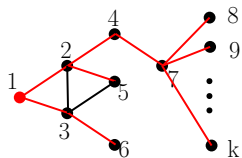
Perform BFS in random order streams

canonical BFS (CBFS) tree: BFS tree + **lexicographic order** of vertices



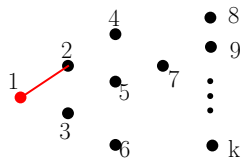
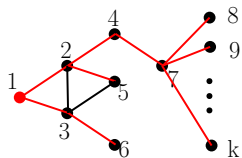
Perform BFS in random order streams

canonical BFS (CBFS) tree: BFS tree + **lexicographic order** of vertices



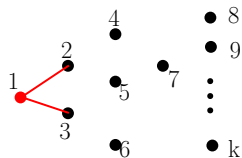
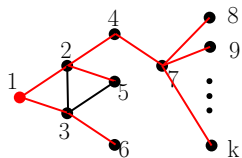
Perform **BFS** in random order streams

canonical **BFS** (CBFS) tree: **BFS** tree + **lexicographic order** of vertices



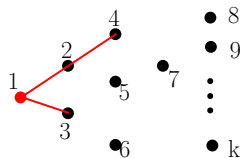
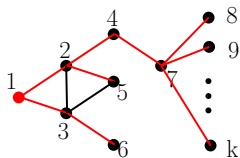
Perform BFS in random order streams

canonical BFS (CBFS) tree: BFS tree + **lexicographic order** of vertices



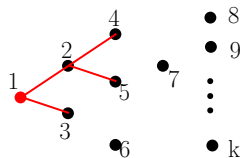
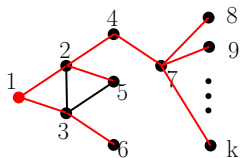
Perform BFS in random order streams

canonical BFS (CBFS) tree: BFS tree + **lexicographic order** of vertices



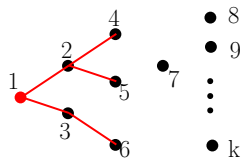
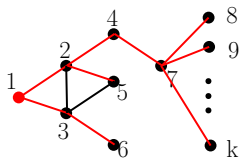
Perform BFS in random order streams

canonical BFS (CBFS) tree: BFS tree + **lexicographic order** of vertices



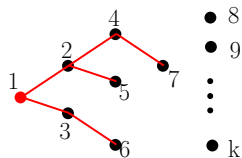
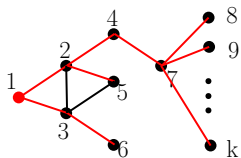
Perform BFS in random order streams

canonical BFS (CBFS) tree: BFS tree + **lexicographic order** of vertices



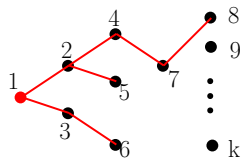
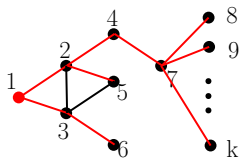
Perform BFS in random order streams

canonical BFS (CBFS) tree: BFS tree + **lexicographic order** of vertices



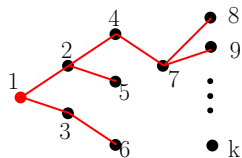
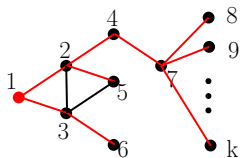
Perform BFS in random order streams

canonical BFS (CBFS) tree: BFS tree + lexicographic order of vertices



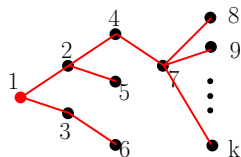
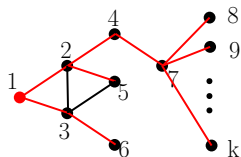
Perform BFS in random order streams

canonical BFS (CBFS) tree: BFS tree + **lexicographic order** of vertices



Perform BFS in random order streams

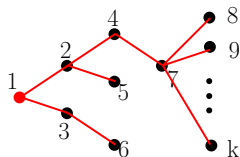
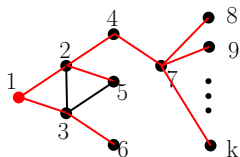
canonical BFS (CBFS) tree: BFS tree + **lexicographic order** of vertices



From v , there is a **unique** CBFStree CT_v of C_v

Perform BFS in random order streams

canonical BFS (CBFS) tree: BFS tree + **lexicographic order** of vertices



From v , there is a **unique** CBFS tree CT_v of C_v

$$\text{StreamBFS}(v) \implies \text{StreamCanoBFS}(v)$$

StreamCanoBFS(v)

- Perform **StreamBFS**(v) w.r.t. **lexicographic order** of vertices to collect CT_v

Perform BFS in random order streams

canonical BFS (CBFS) tree: BFS tree + **lexicographic order** of vertices



From v , there is a **unique** CBFStree CT_v of C_v

$$\text{StreamBFS}(v) \implies \text{StreamCanoBFS}(v)$$

StreamCanoBFS(v)

- Perform **StreamBFS**(v) w.r.t. **lexicographic order** of vertices to collect CT_v

A property: if $|C_u| = |C_v| = k$:

$$\Pr[\text{StreamCanoBFS}(u) = CT_u] = \Pr[\text{StreamCanoBFS}(v) = CT_v]$$

Approx. cc_k in random order streams

Another difficulty: false positives

Approx. cc_k in random order streams

Another difficulty: false positives

- divide the stream into two phases to rule out most “false positives”

Approx. cc_k in random order streams

Another difficulty: false positives

– divide the stream into two phases to rule out most “false positives”

The algorithm

- 1 sample a set S of vertices



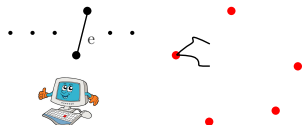
Approx. CC_k in random order streams

Another difficulty: **false positives**

– divide the stream into **two phases** to rule out most “false positives”

The algorithm

- 1 sample a set S of vertices
- 2 **first phase** (i.e., **first λm** edges):
for each $v \in S$, perform a **StreamCanoBFS**

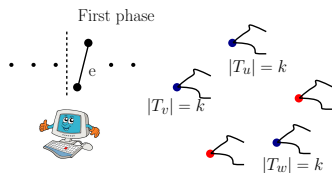


Approx. cc_k in random order streams

Another difficulty: **false positives**

– divide the stream into **two phases** to rule out most “false positives”

The algorithm



① sample a set S of vertices

② **first phase** (i.e., **first λm** edges):

for each $v \in S$, perform a **StreamCanoBFS**

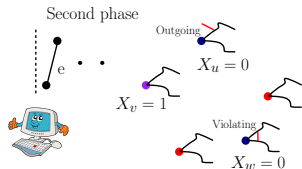
– v **good**: $v \in S$ & $|\text{StreamCanoBFS}(v)| = k$.

Approx. cc_k in random order streams

Another difficulty: **false positives**

– divide the stream into **two phases** to rule out most “false positives”

The algorithm



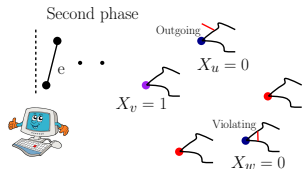
- 1 sample a set S of vertices
- 2 **first phase** (i.e., **first λm edges**):
for each $v \in S$, perform a **StreamCanoBFS**
– v **good**: $v \in S$ & $|\text{StreamCanoBFS}(v)| = k$.
- 3 **second phase**:
for each good v , check if **StreamCanoBFS**(v)
has an outgoing or “violating” edge
– If so, set $X_v = 0$; else set $X_v = 1$

Approx. cc_k in random order streams

Another difficulty: **false positives**

– divide the stream into **two phases** to rule out most “false positives”

The algorithm



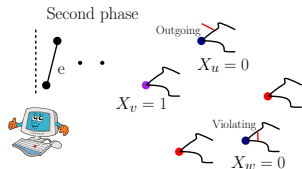
- 1 sample a set S of vertices
- 2 **first phase** (i.e., **first λm** edges):
for each $v \in S$, perform a **StreamCanoBFS**
– v **good**: $v \in S$ & $|\text{StreamCanoBFS}(v)| = k$.
- 3 **second phase**:
for each good v , check if **StreamCanoBFS**(v)
has an outgoing or “violating” edge
– If so, set $X_v = 0$; else set $X_v = 1$
- 4 output $\hat{C}_k := \frac{n}{k} \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma_k} \cdot \frac{\sum_{v:\text{good}} X_v}{|S|}$

Approx. cc_k in random order streams

Another difficulty: **false positives**

– divide the stream into **two phases** to rule out most “false positives”

The algorithm



- 1 sample a set S of vertices
- 2 **first phase** (i.e., **first λm edges**):
for each $v \in S$, perform a **StreamCanoBFS**
– v **good**: $v \in S$ & $|\text{StreamCanoBFS}(v)| = k$.
- 3 **second phase**:
for each good v , check if **StreamCanoBFS**(v)
has an outgoing or “violating” edge
– If so, set $X_v = 0$; else set $X_v = 1$
- 4 output $\hat{c}_k := \frac{n}{k} \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma_k} \cdot \frac{\sum_{v:\text{good}} X_v}{|S|}$

$\gamma_k := \Pr[\text{any set } T \text{ of } k-1 \text{ edges appears in the lexico. order in the first phase}]$

The analysis

A simple but useful conditional probability

$T \subseteq E, |T| = k - 1, e \in E \setminus T; F :=$ set of edges in the first phase:

$$\Pr[e \in F | T \subseteq F] \sim \lambda$$

The analysis

A simple but useful conditional probability

$T \subseteq E, |T| = k - 1, e \in E \setminus T; F :=$ set of edges in the first phase:

$$\Pr[e \in F | T \subseteq F] \sim \lambda$$

\implies for any v with $|C_v| \geq k$: $\Pr[\text{false positive}] \ll \gamma_k$

The analysis

A simple but useful conditional probability

$T \subseteq E, |T| = k - 1, e \in E \setminus T; F :=$ set of edges in the first phase:

$$\Pr[e \in F | T \subseteq F] \sim \lambda$$

\implies for any v with $|C_v| \geq k$: $\Pr[\text{false positive}] \ll \gamma_k$

Our guarantee

- if $|C_v| < k$, $\Pr[X_v = 1] = 0$

The analysis

A simple but useful conditional probability

$T \subseteq E, |T| = k - 1, e \in E \setminus T; F := \text{set of edges in the first phase:}$

$$\Pr[e \in F | T \subseteq F] \sim \lambda$$

\implies for any v with $|C_v| \geq k$: $\Pr[\text{false positive}] \ll \gamma_k$

Our guarantee

- if $|C_v| < k$, $\Pr[X_v = 1] = 0$
- if $|C_v| = k$, $\Pr[X_v = 1] \sim \gamma_k$

The analysis

A simple but useful conditional probability

$T \subseteq E, |T| = k - 1, e \in E \setminus T; F :=$ set of edges in the first phase:

$$\Pr[e \in F | T \subseteq F] \sim \lambda$$

\implies for any v with $|C_v| \geq k$: $\Pr[\text{false positive}] \ll \gamma_k$

Our guarantee

- if $|C_v| < k$, $\Pr[X_v = 1] = 0$
- if $|C_v| = k$, $\Pr[X_v = 1] \sim \gamma_k$
- if $|C_v| > k$, $\Pr[X_v = 1] \ll \gamma_k$

The analysis

A simple but useful conditional probability

$T \subseteq E, |T| = k - 1, e \in E \setminus T; F := \text{set of edges in the first phase:}$

$$\Pr[e \in F | T \subseteq F] \sim \lambda$$

\implies for any v with $|C_v| \geq k$: $\Pr[\text{false positive}] \ll \gamma_k$

Our guarantee

- if $|C_v| < k$, $\Pr[X_v = 1] = 0$
- if $|C_v| = k$, $\Pr[X_v = 1] \sim \gamma_k$
- if $|C_v| > k$, $\Pr[X_v = 1] \ll \gamma_k$

$\implies \mathbb{E}[\hat{c}_k] \sim cc_k$

$(1 + \varepsilon)$ -approx. the weight of MST

Input: connected G , edge weights $\in \{1, \dots, W\}$

- M : weight of MST;

$(1 + \varepsilon)$ -approx. the weight of MST

Input: connected G , edge weights $\in \{1, \dots, W\}$

- M : weight of MST; connected $\implies M \geq n - 1$

$(1 + \varepsilon)$ -approx. the weight of MST

Input: connected G , edge weights $\in \{1, \dots, W\}$

- M : weight of MST; connected $\implies M \geq n - 1$

A relation between MST weight and #CCs

- $G^{(t)}$: subgraph of G consisting of edges of weight $\leq t$
- $c^{(t)}$: #CCs of $G^{(t)}$

$(1 + \varepsilon)$ -approx. the weight of MST

Input: connected G , edge weights $\in \{1, \dots, W\}$

- M : weight of MST; connected $\implies M \geq n - 1$

A relation between MST weight and #CCs

- $G^{(t)}$: subgraph of G consisting of edges of weight $\leq t$
- $c^{(t)}$: #CCs of $G^{(t)}$

$$\implies M = n - W + \sum_{t=1}^{W-1} c^{(t)} \text{ [CRZ05]}$$

$(1 + \varepsilon)$ -approx. the weight of MST

Input: connected G , edge weights $\in \{1, \dots, W\}$

- M : weight of MST; connected $\implies M \geq n - 1$

A relation between MST weight and #CCs

- $G^{(t)}$: subgraph of G consisting of edges of weight $\leq t$
- $c^{(t)}$: #CCs of $G^{(t)}$

$$\implies M = n - W + \sum_{t=1}^{W-1} c^{(t)} \text{ [CRZ05]}$$

– to $(1 + \varepsilon)$ -approx. M : suffices to approx. each $c^{(t)}$ with additive error $\frac{\varepsilon n}{4W}$

$(1 + \varepsilon)$ -approx. the weight of MST

Input: connected G , edge weights $\in \{1, \dots, W\}$

- M : weight of MST; connected $\implies M \geq n - 1$

A relation between MST weight and #CCs

- $G^{(t)}$: subgraph of G consisting of edges of weight $\leq t$
- $c^{(t)}$: #CCs of $G^{(t)}$

$$\implies M = n - W + \sum_{t=1}^{W-1} c^{(t)} \quad [\text{CRZ05}]$$

– to $(1 + \varepsilon)$ -approx. M : suffices to approx. each $c^{(t)}$ with additive error $\frac{\varepsilon n}{4W}$

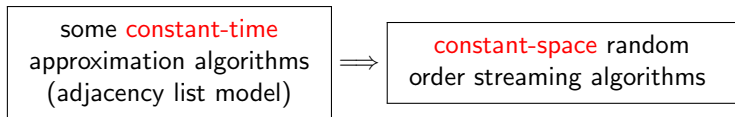
The algorithm

- 1 for each t from 1 to $W - 1$, approx. #CCs of $G^{(t)}$ to obtain $\hat{c}(t)$
- 2 output $\hat{M} := n - W + \sum_{t=1}^{W-1} \hat{c}(t)$

Conclusions and open problems

Summary:

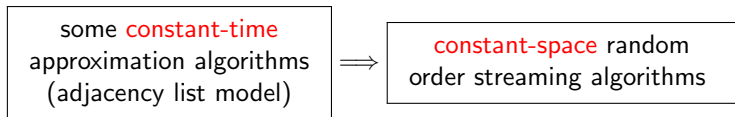
A new algorithmic technique:



Conclusions and open problems

Summary:

A new algorithmic technique:

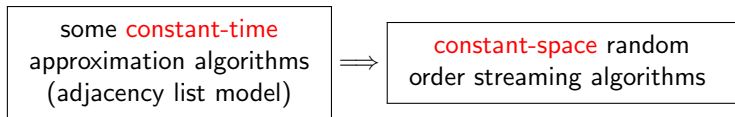


Questions:

Conclusions and open problems

Summary:

A new algorithmic technique:



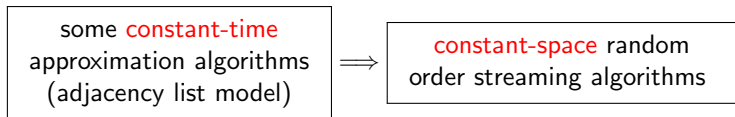
Questions:

- 1 Lower bounds in random order streams
 - our conjecture for approx. #CCs: $\exp(\Omega(1/\epsilon))$.

Conclusions and open problems

Summary:

A new algorithmic technique:



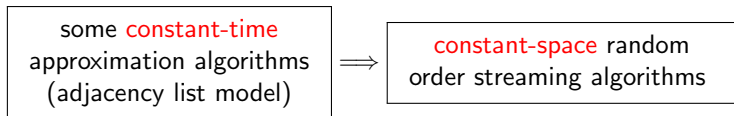
Questions:

- 1 Lower bounds in random order streams
 - our conjecture for approx. #CCs: $\exp(\Omega(1/\epsilon))$.
- 2 Anything between **uniformly random** ordering and **worst-case** ordering?

Conclusions and open problems

Summary:

A new algorithmic technique:



Questions:

- 1 Lower bounds in random order streams
 - our conjecture for approx. #CCs: $\exp(\Omega(1/\epsilon))$.
- 2 Anything between **uniformly random** ordering and **worst-case** ordering?

Thanks!