Geometric Spanner Networks

Spring 2014



Geometric Spanner Networks

Course Outline Textbook

ntroduction

Algorithms Review Greedy Algorithm (Org. and Imp.)

Apx. Greedy Algorithm (Ordered) ⊖-Graph Algorithm (Sink and Skip-list spanner)

Sink Spanner WSPD-based Algorithm

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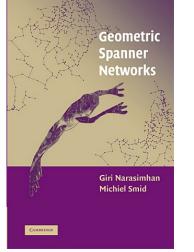
Designing approximation algorithms with spanners Metric space searching Protein Visualization

Research Topics

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Textbook:

Giri Narasimhan, Michiel Smid, **Geometric Spanner Networks**, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 2007.





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London Underground Network



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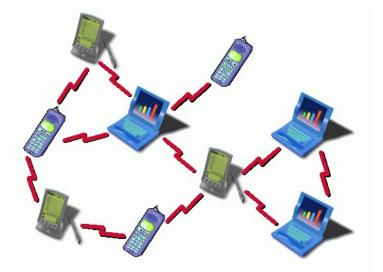
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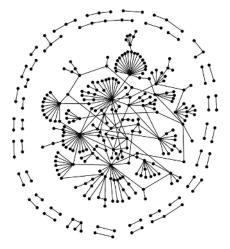
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Yeast Protein Interaction Network



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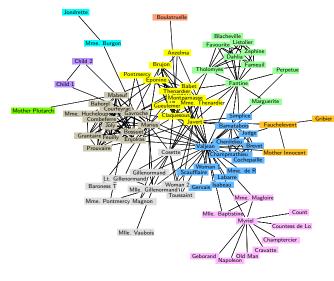
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A Social Network (Les Miserables characters)



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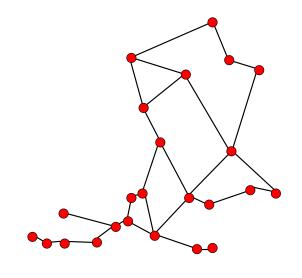
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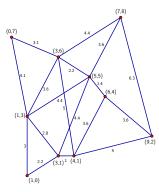
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Geometric Network

Weighted undirected graph G(V, E) s.t. • $V \subset \mathbb{R}^d$.

•
$$\forall e = (u, v) \in E, wt(e) = |uv|.$$



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Network Quality



Driving distance: 256 km. Actual distance: 198 km.
 Driving distance =1.27.



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Network Quality



Driving distance: 180 km. Actual distance: 136 km.
 Driving distance =1.32.



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Network Quality



Driving distance: 143 km. Actual distance: 100 km.
 Driving distance =1.43.



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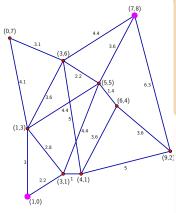
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• between a pair of vertices=

Distance in the graph Euclidean distance

of a network= maximum dilation between all pairs.

-spanner

A network with dilation at most t, or $\forall u, v \in V$, there is a path between u and v of length $\leq t \times |uv|$. (t-path)



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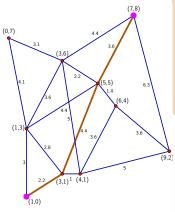
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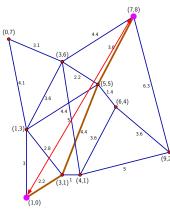
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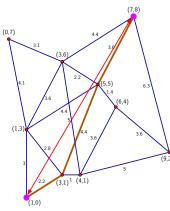
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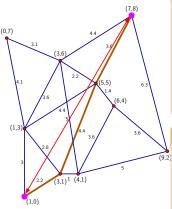
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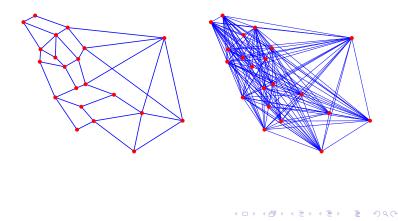
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$(1 + \varepsilon)$ -Spanners approximate the complete graphs with error ε .





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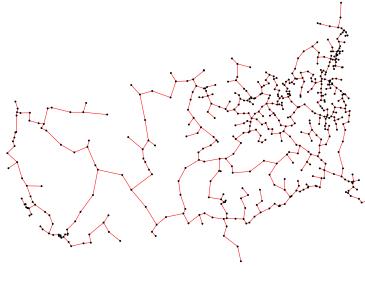
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Example



10-spanner for 532 US-cities



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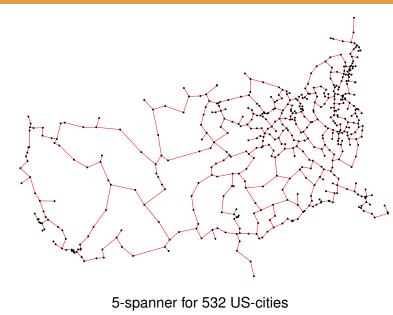
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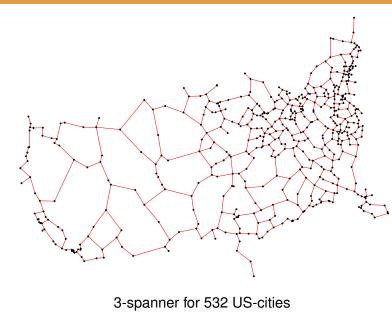
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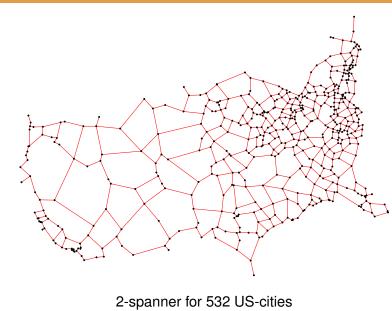
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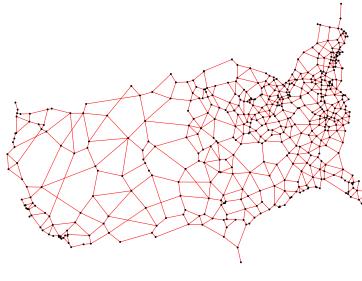
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1.5-spanner for 532 US-cities



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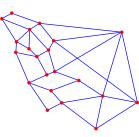
How to compute a good spanner?



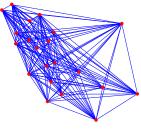
Given a set V and t > 1

Quality measurement:

- Number of edges (size)
- Weight (compared with MST)
- Maximum degree
- Diameter



Sparse *t*-Spanner





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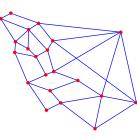
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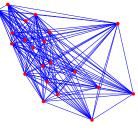
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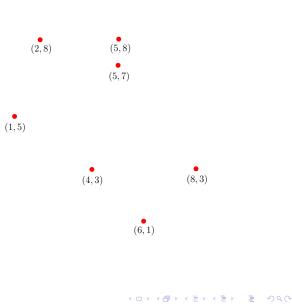
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Constructing sparse t-spanners:

- Greedy (Bern (1989) and Althöfer et al. (1993)).
- Θ -graph (Clarkson (1987) and Keil (1988)).
- Ordered ⊖-graph (Bose et. al. (2004)).
- Well-Separated Pair Decomposition (Arya et. al. (1995)).





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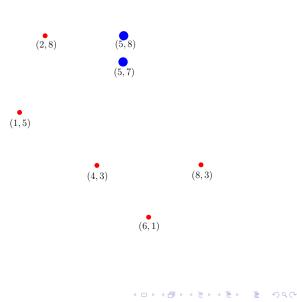
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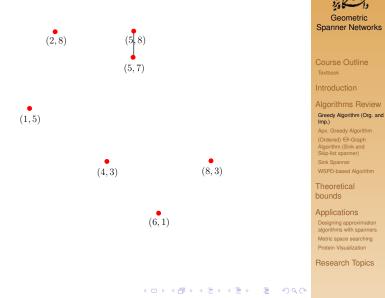
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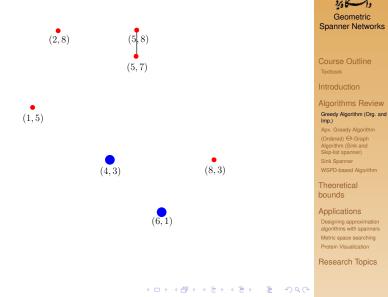
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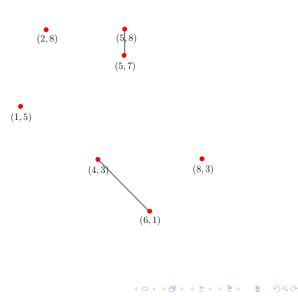
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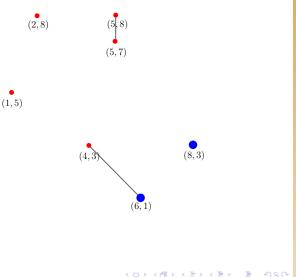
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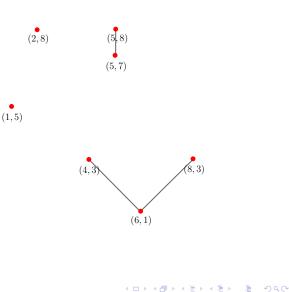
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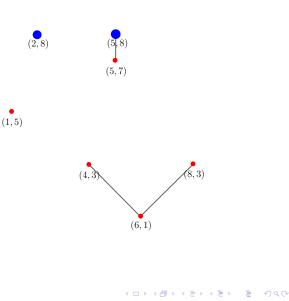
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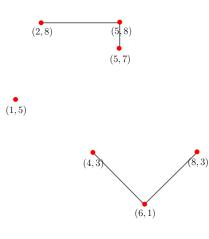
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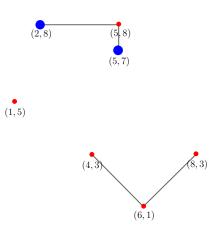
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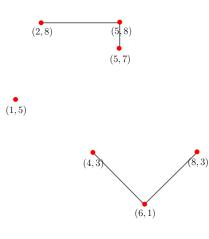
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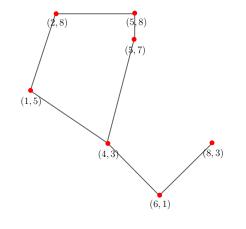
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ORG. GREEDY

```
Input: V and t > 1
Output: t-spanner G(V, E)
Sort pairs of points by non-decreasing order of distance:
E := \emptyset:
G := (V, E);
for each pair (u, v) of points (in sorted order) do
    if SHORTESTPATH(G, u, v) > t \cdot |uv| then
         Add (u, v) to E;
    end
end
return G(V, E);
```

Time Complexity: $\mathcal{O}(n^3 \log n)$. Storage Complexity: $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$.



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for each pair (u, v) of points (in sorted order) do
    if SHORTESTPATH(G, u, v) > t \cdot |uv| then
         Add (u, v) to E;
    end
end
return G(V, E);
```

Time Complexity: $\mathcal{O}(n^3 \log n)$. Storage Complexity: $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$.



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ORG. GREEDY

Number of shortest path queries: $\Theta(n^2)$.



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ORG. GREEDY

Number of shortest path queries: $\Theta(n^2)$.

Observations:

- We only want to know if there is a *t*-path between *u* and *v*.
- The graph is only updated $\mathcal{O}(n)$ times.



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IMP. GREEDY

```
Input: V and t > 1
Output: t-spanner G(V, E)
for each pair (u, v) \in V^2 do Set Weight(u, v) := \infty;
Sort pairs of points by non-decreasing order of distance;
E := \emptyset; G := (V, E);
for each pair (u, v) of points (in sorted order) do
     if Weight(u, v) \leq t \cdot |uv| then
          Skip (u, v);
     else
          Compute single source shortest path with source u;
          for each w do update Weight(u, w) and Weight(w, u);
          if Weight(u, v) \le t \cdot |uv| then Skip (u, v);
          else Add (u, v) to E;
     end
end
return G(V, E);
```



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Conjecture:

The running time of IMP. GREEDY is $O(n^2 \log n)$.

Bose, Carmi, Farshi, Maheshvari and Smid (2008)

- The conjecture is wrong!
- They presented an algorithm which computes the greedy spanner in $\mathcal{O}(n^2 \log n)$ time (even for points from some metric spaces).



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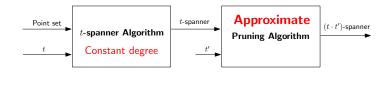
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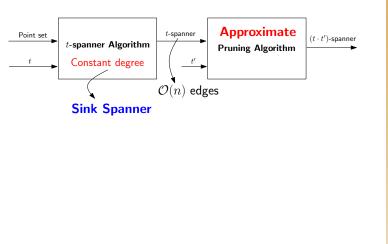
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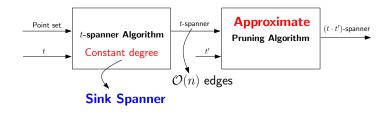
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Time Complexity: $O(n \log^2 n)$ Storage Complexity: O(n).



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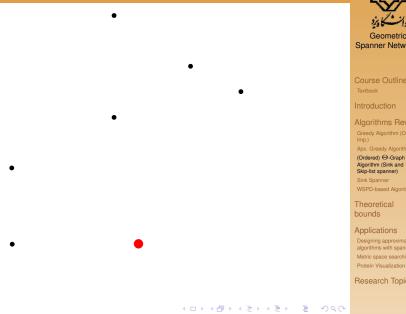
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⊖-Graph Algorithm $t = 3, \Theta = \pi/6$



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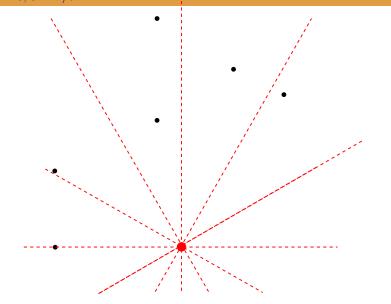
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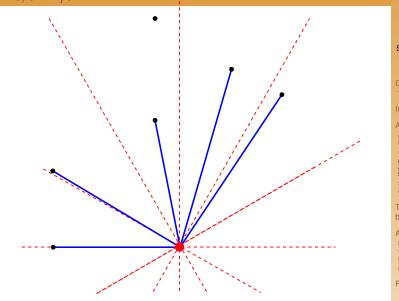
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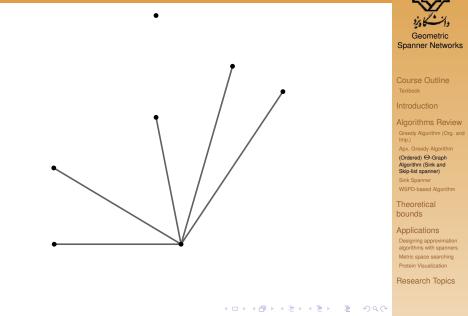
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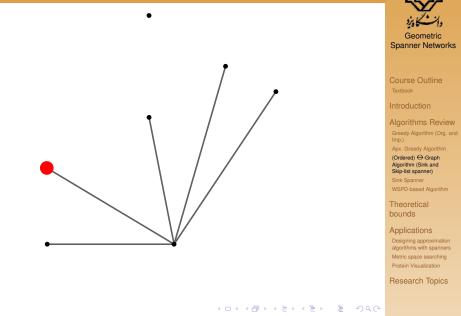
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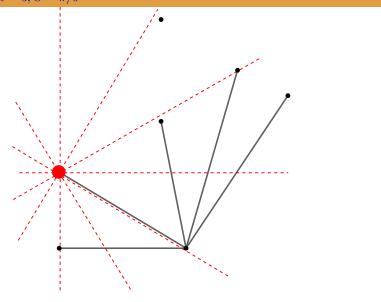
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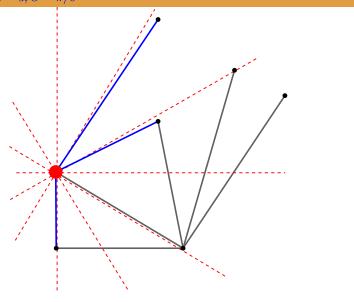
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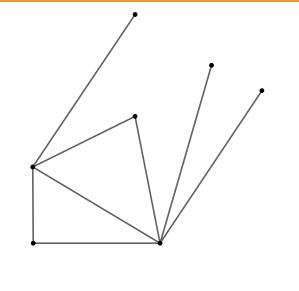
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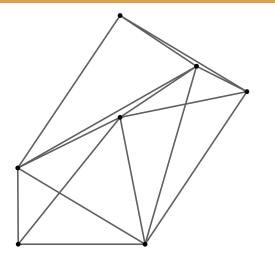
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⊖-Graph Algorithm

Θ -Graph

```
Input: V and t > 1
Output: t-spanner G(V, E)
Set k:= the smallest integer such that t = \frac{1}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta} for
\theta = 2\pi/k;
E := \emptyset;
for each point u \in V do
     C_1, \ldots, C_k := non-overlapping cones with angle \theta
     and with apex at u;
     for each cone C_i do
          Connect u to the closest point in C_i:
     end
end
return G(V, E);
```

Time Complexity: $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$. Storage Complexity: $\mathcal{O}(n)$.



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Ordered $\Theta\text{-}\mathsf{Graph}\text{-}\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ maximum degree

Same as the Θ -graph algorithm, except we add points one by one in a special order.

Random Ordered Θ -Graph– $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ spanner diameter

We add points one by one in a random order.

Sink Spanner-bounded degree

Decrease the degree of nodes by replacing some edges by paths within other nodes.

Skip-List Spanner– $O(\log n)$ spanner diameter Decrease the diameter of Θ -graph by adding some extredges.



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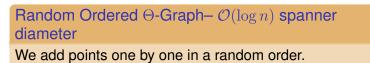
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Skip-List Spanner– $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ spanner diameter

Decrease the diameter of Θ -graph by adding some extra edges.



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Decrease the diameter of $\Theta\mbox{-}graph$ by adding some extra edges.



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Input: *V* and t > 1 **Output**: *t*-spanner G(V, E)Construct a directed \sqrt{t} -spanner \overrightarrow{G} with bounded out-degree; **for** each point $q \in V$ **do** Replace the "star" pointing to q by a \sqrt{t} -q-sink spanner **end return** G(V, E);

Time Complexity: $O(n \log n)$ Storage Complexity: O(n).

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Skip-List Spanner

A variant of Θ -graph with $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ spanner diameter

```
Input: V and t > 1
Output: t-spanner G(V, E)
Set V_0 := V; i := 1;
while V_{i-1} \neq \emptyset do
    V_i contains each points of V_{i-1} with probability 1/2;
end
for each i do
    Construct a t-spanner G_i(V_i, E_i) using the \Theta-graph
     algorithm;
end
E = \bigcup_i E_i;
return G(V, E);
```

Time Complexity: $O(n \log n)$ Storage Complexity: O(n).



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Well Separated Pair Decomposition (WSPD)

Well Separated Pair:

 $A, B \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ are *s*-well separated (s > 0), if \exists disjoint balls, D_A and D_B such that



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Well Separated Pair:

 $A, B \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ are *s*-well separated (s > 0), if \exists disjoint balls, D_A and D_B such that

• $A \subseteq D_A$ and $B \subseteq D_B$.



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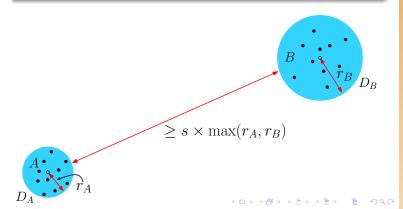
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Well Separated Pair:

 $A, B \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ are *s*-well separated (s > 0), if \exists disjoint balls, D_A and D_B such that

- $A \subseteq D_A$ and $B \subseteq D_B$.
- $\mathbf{d}(D_A, D_B) \ge s \times \max(\operatorname{radius}(D_A), \operatorname{radius}(D_B)).$





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Well Separated Pair Decomposition:

Let $V \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ and s > 0. A WSPD for V with respect to s is a set $\{(A_i, B_i)\}_{i=1}^m$ of pairs of non-empty subsets of V such that

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p ∈ A_i and q ∈ B_i or
q ∈ A_i and p ∈ B_i.

m : Size of WSPD.

Callahan & Kosaraju (1995)

For each set of *n* points, we can construct a WSPD of size $O(s^d \cdot n)$ in $O(n \log n)$ time using $O(s^d \cdot n)$ space.



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WSPD Algorithm

Input: *V* and t > 1**Output**: *t*-spanner G(V, E)Set $\mathcal{W} := \mathsf{WSPD}$ of V w.r.t. $s := \frac{4(t+1)}{t}$; Set $E = \emptyset$: for each $(A_i, B_i) \in \mathcal{W}$ do Select an arbitrary node $u \in A_i$ and an arbitrary node $v \in B_i$; Add edge (u, v) to E. end return G(V, E).

Time Complexity: $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$. Storage Complexity: $\mathcal{O}(n)$.



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WSPD Algorithm

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Input: V and t > 1
Output: t-spanner G(V, E)
Set \mathcal{W} := \mathsf{WSPD} of V w.r.t. s := \frac{4(t+1)}{t};
Set E = \emptyset:
for each (A_i, B_i) \in \mathcal{W} do
     Select an arbitrary node u \in A_i and an arbitrary node
     v \in B_i;
     Add edge (u, v) to E.
end
return G(V, E).
```

Time Complexity: $O(n \log n)$. Storage Complexity: O(n).



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-	Size	Weight	Degree	Time
Greedy spanner	$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(wt(\text{MST}))$	$\mathcal{O}(1)$	$\mathcal{O}(n^2 \log n)$
Apx. greedy spanner	$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(wt(MST))$	$\mathcal{O}(1)$	$\mathcal{O}(n\log n)$
⊖-graph	$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$\Theta(n \cdot wt(MST))$	$\Theta(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(n\log n)$
O. ⊖-graph	$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(n \cdot wt(\text{MST}))$	$\mathcal{O}(\log n)$	$\mathcal{O}(n\log n)$
WSPD spanner	$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(\log n \cdot wt(\text{MST}))$	$\Theta(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(n\log n)$
Sink-spanner	$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(n \cdot wt(\text{MST}))$	$\mathcal{O}(1)$	$\mathcal{O}(n\log n)$
Skip-list spanner	$\mathcal{O}(n)^*$	$\Theta(n \cdot wt(MST))^*$	$\Theta(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(n\log n)^*$

(*): Expected with high probability



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Traveling Salesperson Problem (TSP)

Find the shortest tour that visits each point exactly once and return to the starting point.





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Known results:

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Traveling Salesperson Problem (TSP)

Find the shortest tour that visits each point exactly once and return to the starting point.

Known results:

- The problem is NP-hard even in \mathbb{R}^d .
- A 2-approximation algorithm for metric spaces by Rosenkrantz *et al.* (1977).
- A 1.5-approximation algorithm by Christofides *et al.* (1976).
- A PTAS ($(1 + \varepsilon)$ -approx. Alg.) for geometric case by Arora (1998) and Mitchell (1999).
- A PTAS for geometric case using spanners by Rao and Smith (1998).



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Designing approximation algorithms with spanners

Definition:

If G is a graph with vertex set P, then a tour of P in G is a (possibly non-simple) cycle in G that visits each point of P at least once.

Observation:

For any *t*-spanner *G* for *P*, there is a tour of *P* in *G*, whose weight is at most $t \cdot wt(TSP(P))$.

Theorem (Rao and Smith, 1998)

Given a $(1 + \varepsilon)$ -spanner of a set of n points with $\mathcal{O}(n)$ size and $\mathcal{O}(wt(\text{MST}))$ weight, we can compute a $(1 + \varepsilon)$ -approximation of TSP(P) in $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$ time.



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Designing approximation algorithms with spanners

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S. B. Rao and W. D. Smith, **Approximating Geometrical Graphs via** "Spanners" and "Banyans", STOC'98, pp. 540–550, 1998.



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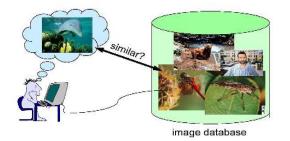
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Metric space searching



Approximate proximity searching

- Multimedia information retrieval
- Data mining,
- Pattern recognition,
- Machine learning,
- Computer vision and
- Biomedical databases.



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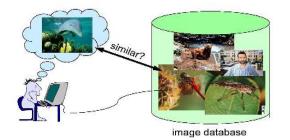
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Metric space searching



Approximate proximity searching:

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- A meter show the similarity between any two objects.
- But evaluating the distances are expensive.
- One way to speedup is computing the distance between any two objects and save them, but it need O(n²) space (AESA).
- A t-spanner can be used as a sparse data structure to reduce the space.



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- A meter show the similarity between any two objects.
- But evaluating the distances are expensive.
- One way to speedup is computing the distance between any two objects and save them, but it need O(n²) space (AESA).

 A t-spanner can be used as a sparse data structure to reduce the space.



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G. Navarro, R. Paredes, and E. Chávez, **t-Spanners for metric space searching**, Data & Knowledge Engineering, pp. 820-854, 2007.



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D. Russel and L. Guibas, **Exploring Protein Folding Trajectories Using Geometric Spanners**, Pacific Symposium on Biocomputing, pp. 40-51, 2005.



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- Spanners among obstacles.
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- External memory (I/O efficient) algorithms for generating spanners.
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