

What can be verified locally?

Alkida Balliu

IRIF Paris and GSSI L'Aquila

Goal

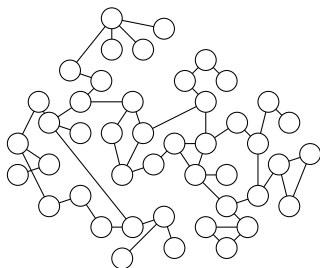
- Complexity theory in the distributed setting.
- Classify problems according to their difficulty.

Overview

- LOCAL model;
- Decision problems;
- Verification problems;
- Hierarchy of complexity classes in the LOCAL model.

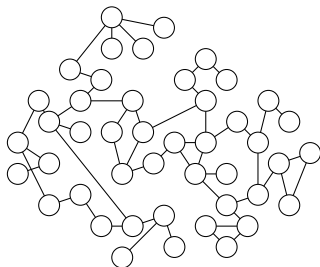
LOCAL Model

- The distributed network is represented by a graph.



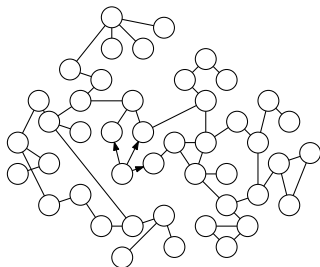
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- The distributed network is represented by a graph.
- Synchronous model.



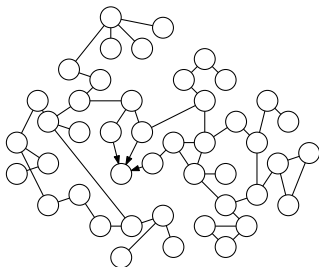
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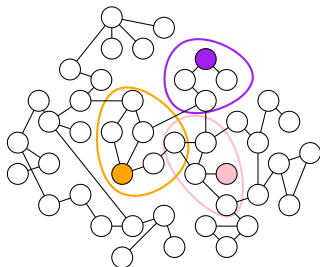
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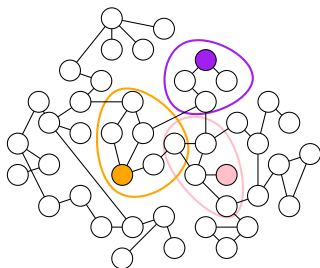
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- The distributed network is represented by a graph.
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- Equivalent to a model where each node sees the network up to distance t .



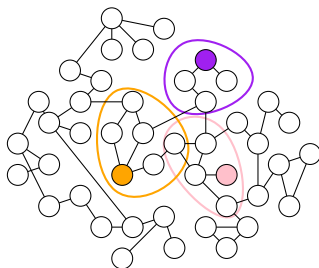
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- We want t to be constant.

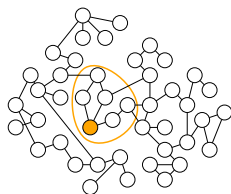


Decision Problems

- Decision Problems: the aim is to decide whether a global input instance satisfies some specific property.

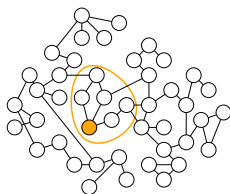
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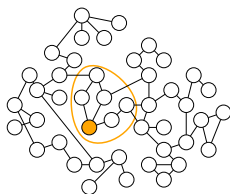
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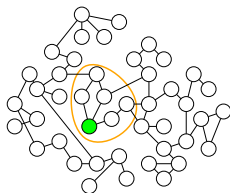
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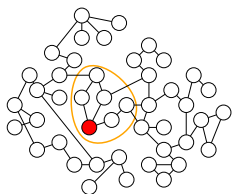
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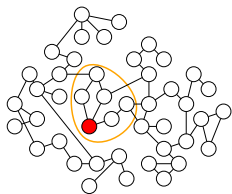
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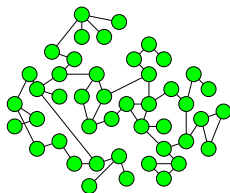
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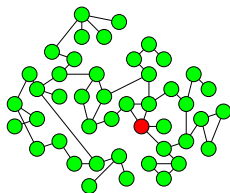
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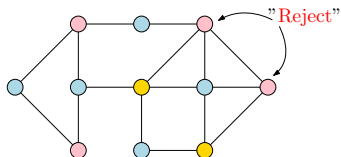
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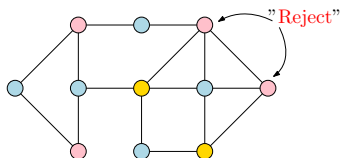
Example: Proper Coloring

- Node input: a color.
- Each node checks the colors of its neighbors.



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- *Local Decision (LD)* is the class of distributed languages that can be locally decided [NS '95].

LD Class

LD is the class of all distributed languages \mathcal{L} for which there exists a local algorithm \mathcal{A} satisfying the following: for every input instance (G, x) ,

$$(G, x) \in \mathcal{L} \Rightarrow \forall \text{id} \in \text{ID}(G), \forall u \in V(G), \mathcal{A}(G, x, \text{id}, u) = \text{accept}$$

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$\mathcal{L} \in P$ if there is a polynomial time algorithm A such that,

$$x \in \mathcal{L} \iff A \text{ accepts } x.$$

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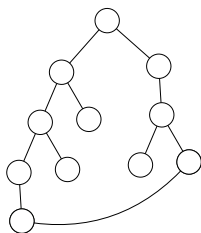
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- Similar to PLS, but with id-independent certificates.

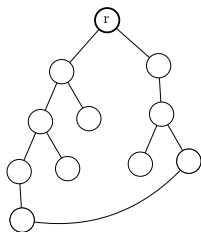
Example: Is the Given Graph a Tree?

- Not locally decidable, but locally verifiable.



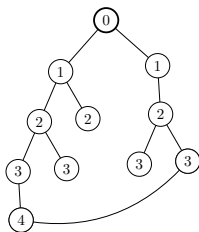
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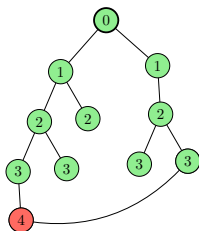
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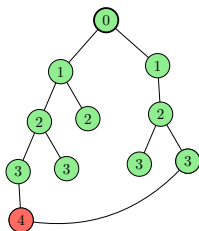
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- *Nondeterministic LD (NLD)* is the class of distributed languages that can be locally verified [FKP '11].

NLD Class

NLD is the class of all distributed languages \mathcal{L} for which there exists a local algorithm \mathcal{A} satisfying the following: for every input instance (G, x) ,

- $(G, x) \in \mathcal{L} \Rightarrow \exists c \in \mathcal{C}(G), \forall id \in ID(G), \forall u \in V(G),$
 $\mathcal{A}(G, x, c, id, u) = \text{accept}$
- $(G, x) \notin \mathcal{L} \Rightarrow \forall c \in \mathcal{C}(G), \forall id \in ID(G), \exists u \in V(G),$
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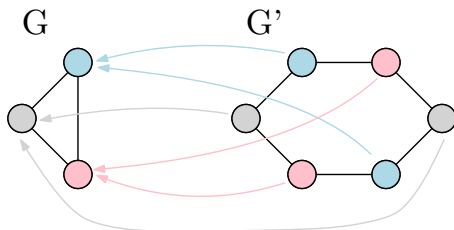
$\mathcal{L} \in \text{NP}$ if there is a polynomial time algorithm A such that,

$$x \in L \iff \exists c \text{ s.t. } A \text{ accepts } x \text{ with } c.$$

More About NLD

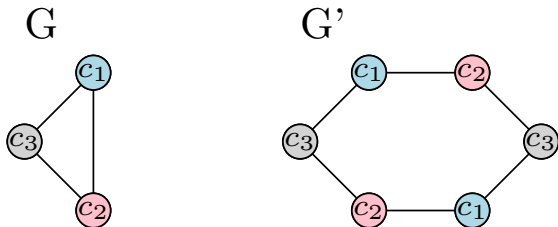
NLD is the class of all problems closed under lift [FKP '11].

- Let (G, x) and (G', x') be two input instances.
- (G', x') is a lift of (G, x) if there exists a function f such that:
 $f : V(G') \rightarrow V(G)$ preserving the local view of each node.



NLD is Closed Under Lift

- Let \mathcal{L} be a language in NLD.
- If $(G, x) \in \mathcal{L} \wedge (G', x')$ is a lift of (G, x) , then $(G', x') \in \mathcal{L}$.



Goal

- Build a hierarchy of complexity classes in the distributed setting.

Complexity Classes

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- Σ_k^{loc} : An input instance satisfies a certain property in Σ_k^{loc} iff

$\exists c_1, \forall c_2, \dots, Qc_k$, all nodes accept.

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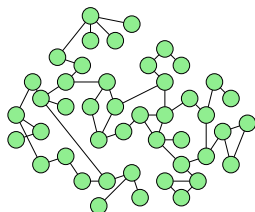
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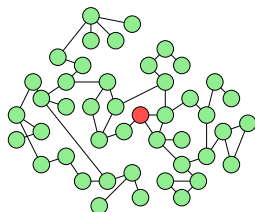
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Complementary Classes

In a class:

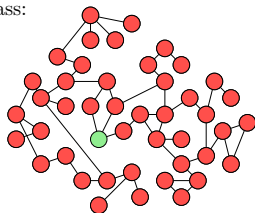


A globally accepted input instance.

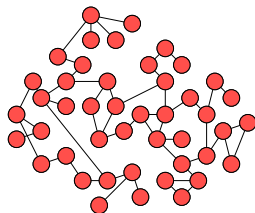


A globally rejected input instance.

In a complementary class:



A globally accepted input instance.



A globally rejected input instance.

Level 0 of the Hierarchy

- AND : $|\{u \in V(G) : x(u) = 1\}| = 0$
- OR : $|\{u \in V(G) : x(u) = 1\}| \geq 1$



Π_1^{loc} : The Role of the Last Universal Quantifier

- Π_1^{loc} :

$(G, x) \in \mathcal{L} \Leftrightarrow \forall c$ all nodes accept.

- LD:

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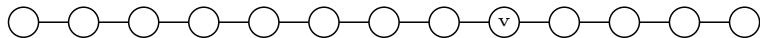
$(G, x) \in \mathcal{L} \Leftrightarrow$ all nodes accept

- Problems that can be solved only if a specific node knows (an upper bound of) the size of the network!

- Let f be a function and a and b two non-negative integers.

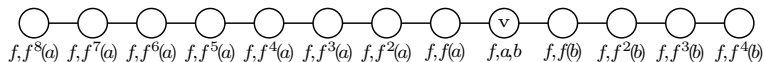
ITER

- Let f be a function and a and b two non-negative integers.
- A configuration in ITER consists in a path $P = LvR$ with a special node v (*pivot*).



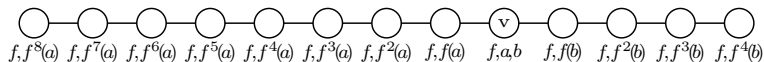
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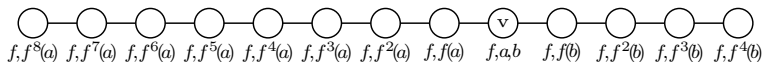
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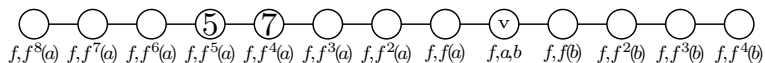
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- f is s.t. $f(0) = 0$ and $f(1) = 1$



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- f is s.t. $f(0) = 0$ and $f(1) = 1$
- An input instance is in ITER if and only if:
 - ▶ $f^{|L|}(a) \in \{0, 1\}$ and $f^{|R|}(b) \in \{0, 1\}$
 - ▶ $f^{|L|}(a) = 0$ or $f^{|R|}(b) = 0$

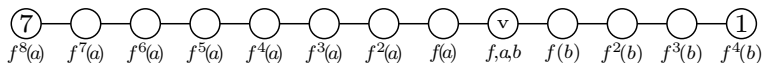




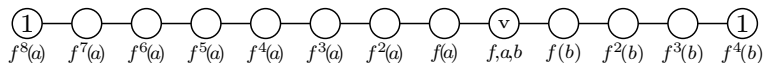
$$f(7) = 6 \neq 5$$

- Nodes reject if they notice local inconsistencies.

ITER

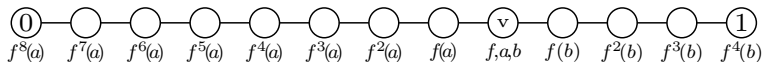


- An endpoint node rejects only if it has in input something different from 1 or 0; otherwise accepts.
- In this case, the left endpoint node rejects.



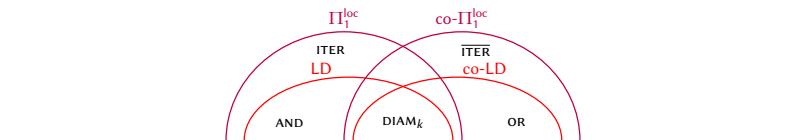
- $(G, x) \notin \mathcal{L} \Rightarrow \exists c$ s.t. at least one node rejects.
- v rejects only if $f^{|L|}(a) = f^{|R|}(b) = 1$; otherwise accepts.
- Certificate: an upper bound of the size of the network.

ITER

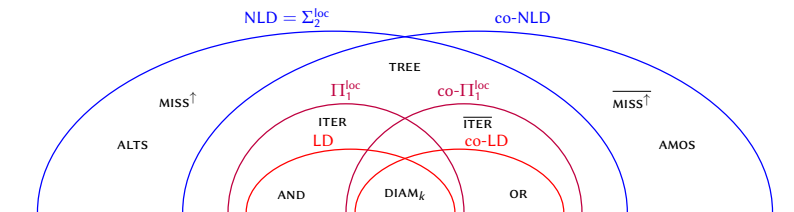


- $(G, x) \in \mathcal{L} \Rightarrow \forall c$ s.t. all nodes accept.
- Whatever certificate v has, it will never compute $f^{|L|}(a) = f^{|R|}(b) = 1$.

Local Hierarchy



Local Hierarchy

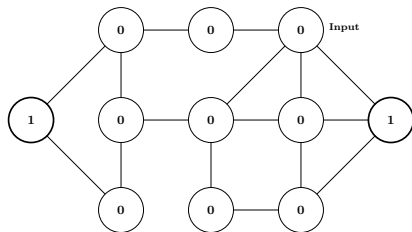


- Π_2^{loc} class: An input instance satisfies a certain property in Π_2 iff

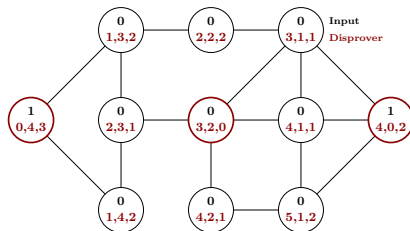
$$\forall c_1, \exists c_2, \text{ all nodes accept.}$$

- Two party game between a *disprover* and a *prover*.

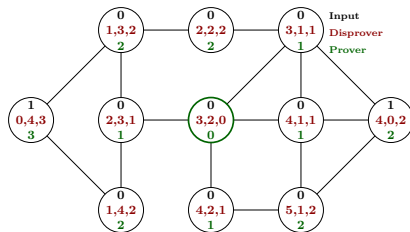
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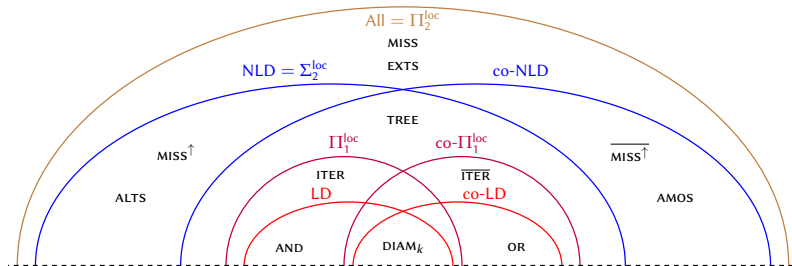
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Local Hierarchy [B., D'Angelo, Fraigniaud, Olivetti '17]



$LD \subset \Pi_1^{\text{loc}} \subset NLD = \Sigma_2^{\text{loc}} \subset \Pi_2^{\text{loc}} = \text{All}$ (all inclusions are strict).

The Context

- LOCAL model.
- Bounded-size certificates: $O(\log n)$ bits.
- Id-dependent certificates.

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- LOCAL model.
 - Bounded-size certificates: $O(\log n)$ bits.
 - Id-dependent certificates.
- **The hierarchy:** $\forall i \geq 0$, λ_i is the class of distributed languages \mathcal{L} s.t. $\exists A$, s.t. \forall Id-assignment, the input instance is in \mathcal{L} iff:

$$Qc_1 \dots \forall c_{i-1} \exists c_i \text{ s.t. } \forall v \in V, A(G, x, c_1, \dots, c_i, Id, v) = \text{accept}$$

where $Qc_1 = \forall$ if i is even and $Qc_1 = \exists$ otherwise.

The λ_i hierarchy

- $\lambda_0 = \text{LD}$.
- λ_1 similar to NLD.
- λ_2 similar to Π_2^{loc} .
- \vdots
- $\lambda_i = Qc_1 \dots \forall c_{i-1} \exists c_i \text{ s.t. } \forall v \in V, A(G, x, c_1, \dots, c_i, Id, v) = \text{accept}$

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- $\lambda_i = Qc_1 \dots \forall c_{i-1} \exists c_i$ s.t. $\forall v \in V, A(G, x, c_1, \dots, c_i, Id, v) = \text{accept}$
- Let λ_i^o be the corresponding class of λ_i where certificates are of $O(\log n)$ bits and id-oblivious.

Mapping between the 2 hierarchies

- $\lambda_1^o \subsetneq \lambda_1$
Certifying a spanning tree: not closed under lift.

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Certifying a spanning tree: not closed under lift.

- $\lambda_i^o = \lambda_i, \forall i \geq 2$







Idea: give an Id assignment with the first certificate and let the other certificates to depend on this Id assignment (also check the correctness of this Id assignment).

Open Problems

- Unbounded size id-independent certificates:
 - ▶ find a complete problem for Π_1^{loc} and $\text{co-}\Pi_1^{\text{loc}}$;
 - ▶ find a problem in the intersection between the classes Π_1^{loc} and $\text{co-}\Pi_1^{\text{loc}}$.
- Bounded size ($O(\log n)$) id-dependent certificates
 - ▶ we don't know if the hierarchy collapses;
 - ▶ there are no separating problems for λ_2 and λ_3 (neither for classes higher in the hierarchy).

Thank you!

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