Probabilistic Graph Homomorphism

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$$\xrightarrow{.5 \times .2} R \xrightarrow{S} \rightarrow$$

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$$\begin{array}{c|c} .5 \times .2 \\ \hline R \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{S} \end{array} \begin{array}{c|c} .5 \times (1 - .2) \\ \hline R \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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$$G = (V_G, E_G, \lambda_G)$$
 $H = (V_H, E_H, \lambda_H).$

 $G = (V_G, E_G, \lambda_G) \qquad H = (V_H, E_H, \lambda_H).$ $h : V_G \to V_H \text{ is a homomorphism iff:}$

• $(x,y) \in E_G \implies (h(x),h(y)) \in E_H$

•
$$(x,y) \in E_G \implies \lambda_G((x,y)) = \lambda_H((h(x),h(y)))$$

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$$G = x \xrightarrow{R} y \xrightarrow{S} z \xleftarrow{S} t$$
$$H = \bullet \xrightarrow{R} \bullet \xrightarrow{S} \bullet \xleftarrow{R} \bullet$$

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We write $G \rightsquigarrow H$ if there exists a homomorphism from G to H

Probabilistic Graph Homomorphism (PHom)

Let us fix:

- Finite set of labels $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$
- Class ${\mathcal G}$ of $query\ graphs$ on Σ (e.g., paths, trees)
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Probabilistic Graph Homomorphism (PHom) problem for $\mathcal G$ and $\mathcal H$:

- Given a query graph $G\in \mathcal{G}$
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$$\rightarrow \operatorname{Pr}(G \rightsquigarrow H) = \sum_{J \subseteq H, G \rightsquigarrow J} \operatorname{Pr}(J)$$



$$G = X \xrightarrow{R} Y \xrightarrow{S} Z \xleftarrow{S} t$$

$$H = \bullet \xrightarrow{R} 2 \bullet \xrightarrow{S} \bullet \xleftarrow{R} 0$$

 $Pr(G \rightsquigarrow H) = .2 \times .5$

Question: what is the complexity of PHom depending on the class \mathcal{G} of query graphs and class \mathcal{H} of instance graphs?

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Like CSP but with probabilities!







To make PHom tractable, we must restrict both sides

G =one-way paths (1WP), H =polytrees (PT)

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$$G: \xrightarrow{T} \xrightarrow{S} \xrightarrow{S} \xrightarrow{S} \xrightarrow{T}$$

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+ prob. for each edge

PHom of 1WP on PT is **#P-hard**!

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- Labels have an impact!

G:



• G =one-way paths (1WP), H =polytrees (PT)



• $\mathcal{G} =$ two-way paths (2WP), $\mathcal{H} =$ polytrees (PT)



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- $\mathcal{G} =$ two-way paths (2WP), $\mathcal{H} =$ polytrees (PT)
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- Global orientation of the query has an impact 🖌





• G =one-way paths (1WP), H =polytrees (PT)



• G = one-way paths (1WP), H = downwards trees (DWT)



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- $\mathcal{G} = \text{one-way paths (1WP)}, \mathcal{H} = \text{downwards trees (DWT)}$
- **PTIME** also: β -acyclicity of the lineage
- Global orientation of the instance also has an impact!



$\mathcal{G} =$ downwards trees, $\mathcal{H} =$ downwards trees, with labels

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G:

• Branching has an impact!





Results

↓G	$H \rightarrow$	1WP	2WP	DWT	PT	Connected		
1WP								
2WP			PTIME				> 2 lahels	
DWT								
PT						#P-hard		
Connected								
↓G	$H \rightarrow$	1WP	2WP	DWT	PT	Connected		
↓G 1	$H \rightarrow$	1WP	2WP	DWT	PT	Connected		
↓G 1 ¹ 2 ¹	$H \rightarrow$ WP WP	1WP	2WP	DWT	PT	Connected	No Jahols	
↓G 1' 2' D	$ \begin{array}{c} H \rightarrow \\ WP \\ WP \\ WT \end{array} $	1WP	2WP PTIME	DWT	PT	Connected	No labels	
↓G 1' 2' D	$H \rightarrow$ WP WP WT PT	1WP	2WP PTIME	DWT	PT	Connected #P-hard	No labels	

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Future work:

- What is the hidden logic behind these tables?
- Can we get a dichotomy?

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Thank you for your attention!