



(Nearly) Efficient Algorithms for the Graph Matching Problem on Correlated Random Graphs

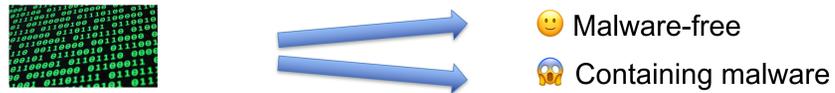
Boaz Barak, Chi-Ning Chou, Zhixian Lei, Tselil Schramm, Yueqi Sheng
Harvard University, MA, USA

Motivation

- De-anonymization (e.g., matching social networks)



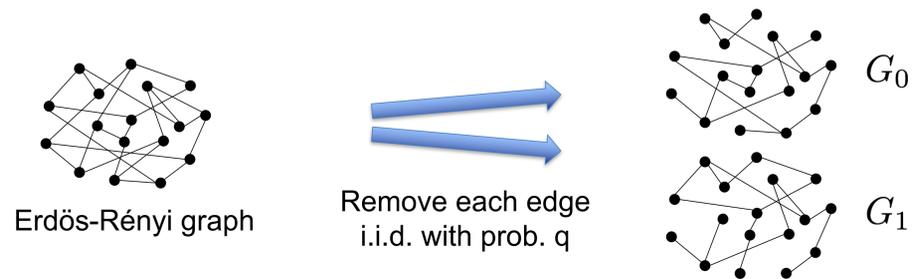
- Malware detection (e.g., finding suspicious patterns in a code)



Problem Formulation

- The distance between two graphs: $\min_{\pi \in \mathcal{S}_n} \|G_0 - \pi(G_1)\|_0$.

- Input model: **Correlated Erdős-Rényi Graphs.**



- Two computational problems:

- ◆ **Graph similarity: hypothesis testing.** Given (G_0, G_1) , distinguish (i) correlated Erdős-Rényi and (ii) independent Erdős-Rényi.
- ◆ **Graph matching: recovery.** Given (G_0, G_1) sampled from correlated Erdős-Rényi, find the π^* that minimizes the distance.

Prior Work

- Only exponential time algorithms were known, e.g., *percolation*.

Our Results

- **Graph similarity:** We give the *first polynomial time* algorithm.
- **Graph matching:** We give the *first quasi-polynomial time* algorithm.

Paper	Algorithm	Runtime
Cullina & Kivayash	Info-theoretic	$\exp(O(n))$
Yartseva & Grossglauser	percolation	$\exp((1 - \delta)n)$
This work	Subgraph matching	$n^{O(\log n)}$ *
Mossel & Xu	Seeded local statistics	$n^{O(\log n)}$ *

* The runtime does not work for all regimes. Ask me for more details!

Our “Black Swan” Approach

- **Intuition:** Use a family of small graphs (*a flock of black swans*) as the features to compare (G_0, G_1) .

A Swan	A Black Swan
The variance of #appearance is large .	✓ #appearance concentrates near exp.
Too many automorphisms.	✓ Unique automorphism.
Large overlap with other swans.	✓ Small overlap with other black swans.

- **Difficulties:** Construct a large family of black swans with the desiring properties.

Algorithms

- **Graph similarity:** Use the *correlation of the black swan counts* to perform hypothesis testing.

- ◆ Let \mathcal{H} be a family of black swans and $X_H(G)$ be the # of H 's in G .
- ◆ Define the correlation polynomial:

$$P_{\mathcal{H}}(G_0, G_1) = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{H}|} \sum_{H \in \mathcal{H}} (X_H(G_0) - \mathbb{E}_G X_H(G))(X_H(G_1) - \mathbb{E}_G X_H(G)).$$

- ◆ **(Correlated Erdős-Rényi):** $|P_{\mathcal{H}}(G_0, G_1)|$ is large.
- ◆ **(Independent Correlated Erdős-Rényi):** $|P_{\mathcal{H}}(G_0, G_1)|$ is small.

- **Graph matching:** For each vertex v , the black swan family gives a *signature vector* according to the position of v in each swan.

- ◆ **(Partial assignment):** The uniqueness of each swan guarantees the signature vector from G_0 and G_1 of the same vertex being close. This holds w.h.p. for many vertices and give a partial assignment.
- ◆ **(Boosting):** Use the partial assignment as the seeds and generate a full permutation that matches G_0 and G_1 .

Future Directions

- **For theorists:** (i) Improve the runtime, (ii) construct black swans for a larger range of parameters, and (iii) computational limitation.
- **For experimentalists:** Can our black swan approach guide practical algorithms for graph matching?

◆ Conference version:



◆ arXiv version:

