

What can be decided locally without identifiers?

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Input: graph G



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Output: is $G \in \mathcal{P}$?



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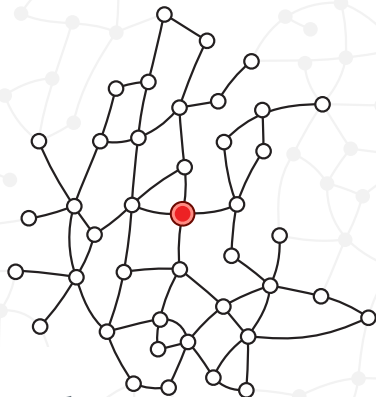
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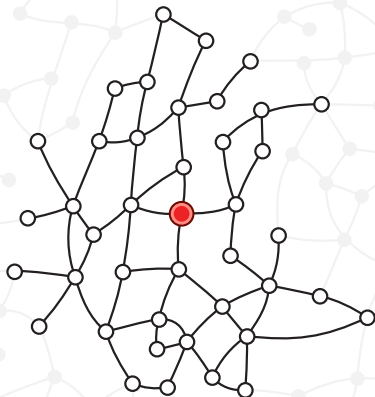
Local algorithm

\equiv $O(1)$ communication rounds

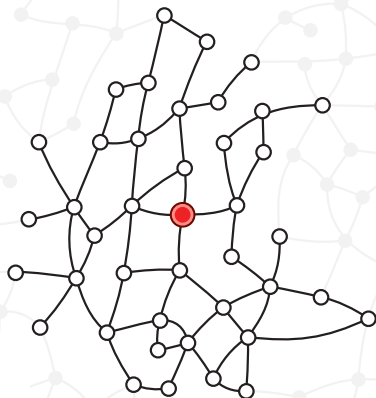
\equiv $O(1)$ radius neighbourhood

Input: graph G
Output: is $G \in \mathcal{P}$?

yes / no



Input: graph G
Output: is $G \in \mathcal{P}$?

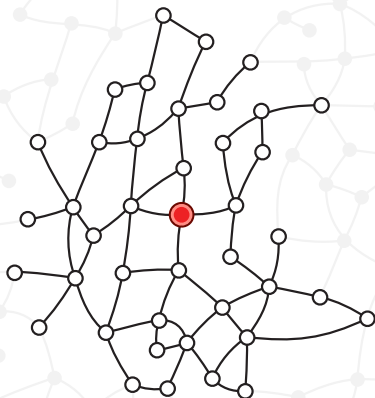


G is accepted iff
all nodes output *yes*

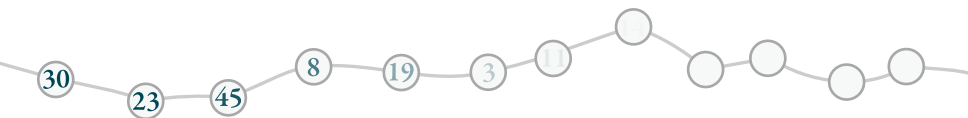
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Locally decidable \mathcal{P} :

- triangle-freeness
- Eulerian graphs
- line graphs
- Locally checkable labellings (G, ℓ)

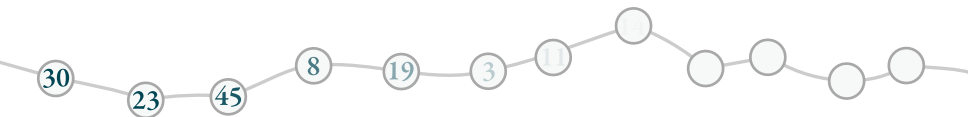


Our question



We ask: Do **node identifiers** help
in local decision?

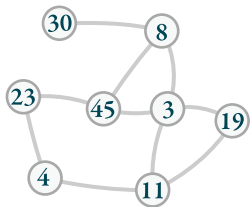
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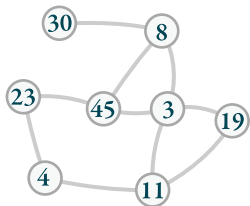
IDs do not seem useful...

- Graph properties do not depend on node labels
- **Symmetry breaking** is not needed for decision problems!



LOCAL model
(deterministic)

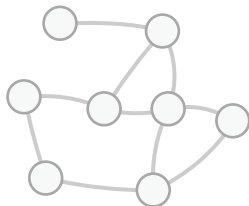
$$V(G) \subseteq \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$



LOCAL model
(deterministic)

$$V(G) \subseteq \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

VS.



ID-oblivious model

Restriction: Output is **invariant**
under relabelling the nodes

(i.e., depends only on **topology**)

Warm up!

Under some assumptions:

LOCAL = ID-oblivious

Proof by simulation...

Easy cases

Let A be a *LOCAL* decision algorithm

ID-oblivious simulation of A

Input: local neighbourhood (H, v) of G

For each ID-assignment $f: V(H) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$:

- if $A(f(H, v)) = no$ then **output** *no*.

Otherwise **output** *yes*.

Assumptions: ▶ Nodes know n

Easy cases

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Easy cases

Let A be a *LOCAL* decision algorithm

ID-oblivious simulation of A

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For each ID-assignment $f: V \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots\}$:

- if $A(f(N)) = \text{no}$ then output no .

Otherwise output yes .

- Assumptions:**
- ▶ Nodes do not know n
 - ▶ Nodes are **Turing computable**

Our main result

Main theorem*

LOCAL \neq ID-oblivious

(I.e., there is a locally decidable property
that cannot be decided ID-obliviously)

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Proof...

Separation under promise

Promise problem

- Input:**
- $G = (G, M)$ is a labelled n -cycle
 - M is a Turing machine

- Promise:**
- If M halts in s steps, then $n \geq s$

-
- Output:**
- *yes* if M runs forever
 - *no* if M halts

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ID-oblivious **Impossible:** Must solve the Halting Problem

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ID-oblivious
LOCAL

Impossible: Must solve the Halting Problem
Possible: Node v simulates M for $ID(v)$ steps

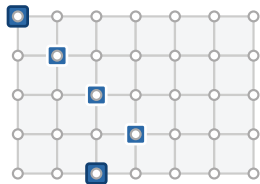
Getting rid of the promise

Promise: • If M halts in s steps, then $n \geq s$

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⇓ **Replace!** ⇓



Computation table of M

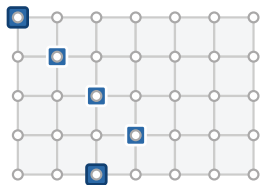
\subseteq G

yes instance

Getting rid of the promise

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⇓ **Replace!** ⇓



Computation table of M

\subseteq G

yes instance

Interesting bit: Table needs to be **obfuscated!**

For local decision, we proved:

LOCAL \neq ID-oblivious

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LOCAL \neq ID-oblivious

	IDs help	IDs don't help
Decision	This work	[FHK OPODIS'12]
Search	[HRS SIROCCO'12]	[NS Sicom'95] [GHS PODC'12]

For local decision, we proved:

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Randomisation?

- Open problems in **randomised** decision [FKPP DISC'12]

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Cheers!