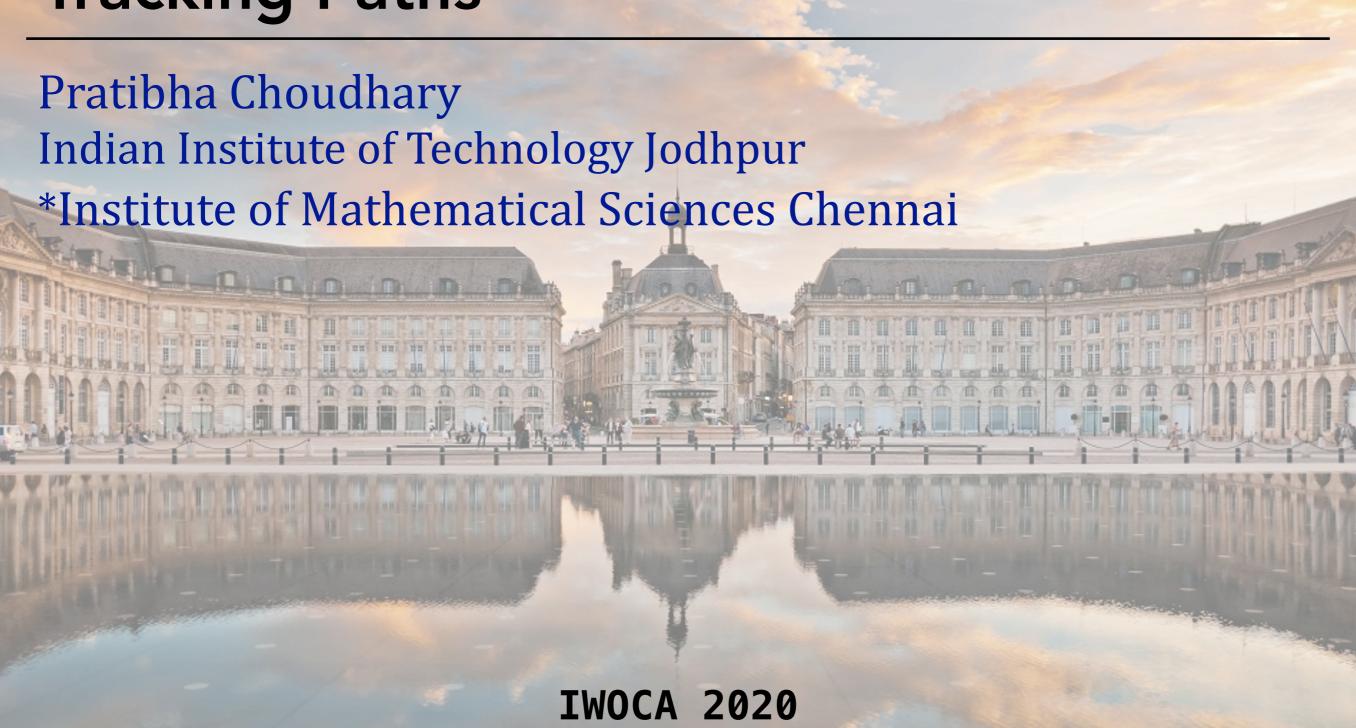
Polynomial Time Algorithms for Tracking Paths



Introduction

- Introduction
- Characterization of Tracking Set

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- Bounded Degree Graphs

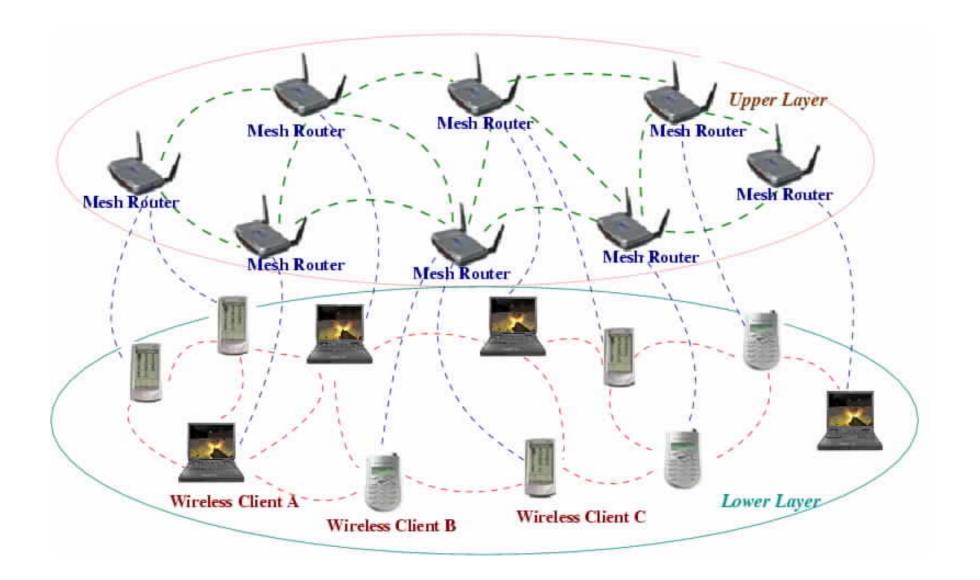
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- Conclusion

Motivation

Network Data Tracking



Motivation

- Network Data Tracking
- Secure Facility Movement Tracking



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- Secure Facility Movement Tracking
- Traffic Monitoring

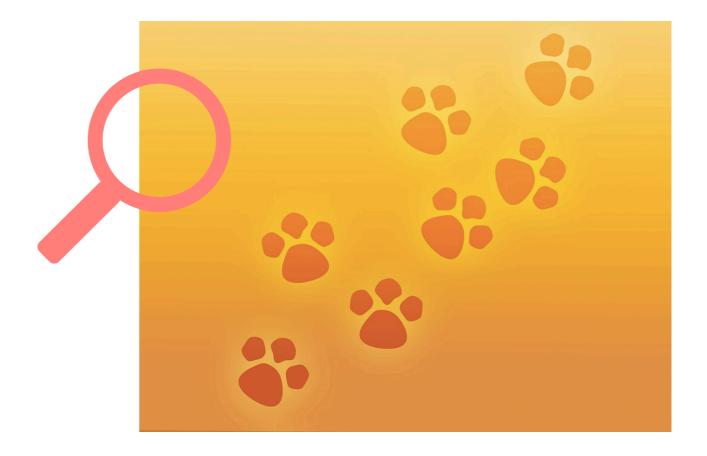


Aim — Design a system to Track Paths



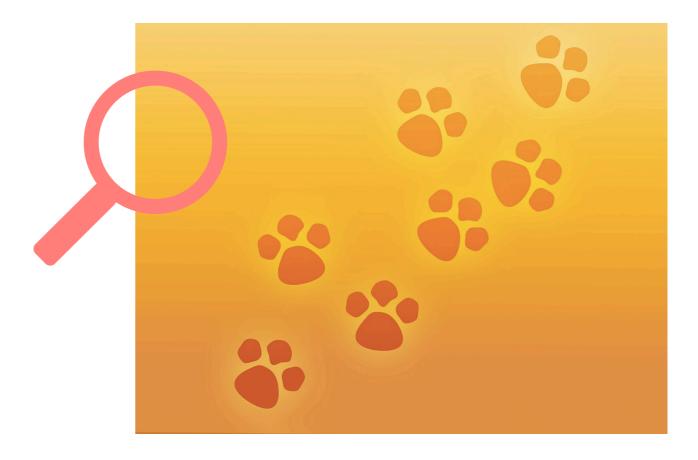
Aim — Design a system to Track Paths

• Find a method to identify the path traversed by entities in a network

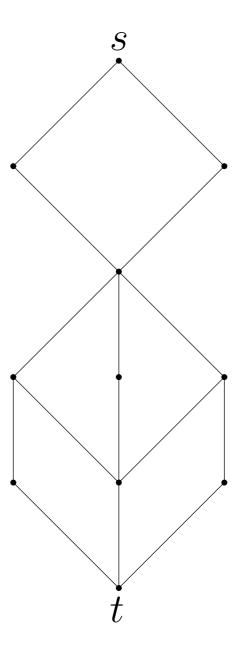


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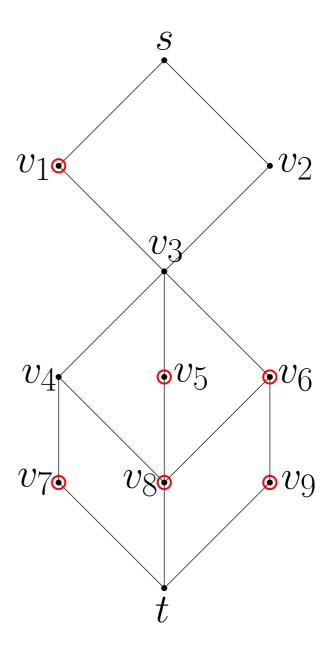
- Find a method to identify the path traversed by entities in a network
- Using minimal resources



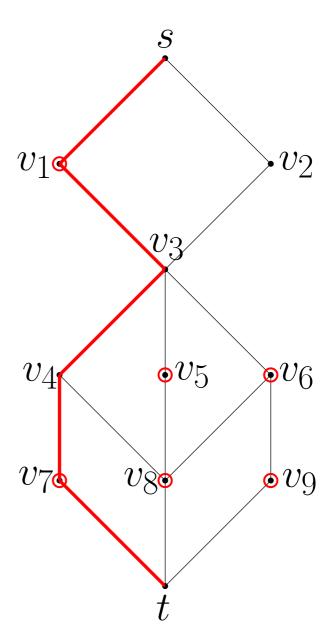
• G=(V,E) be the map of secure facility



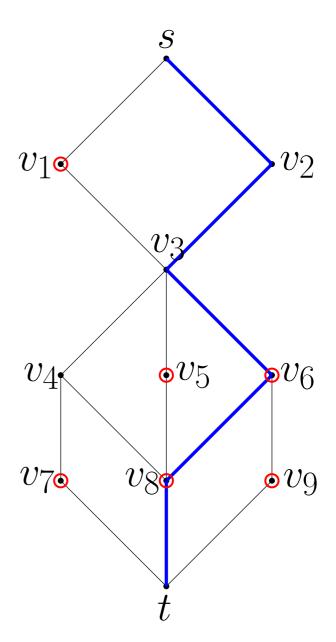
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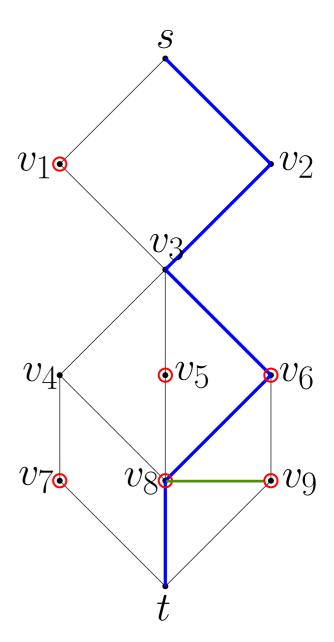
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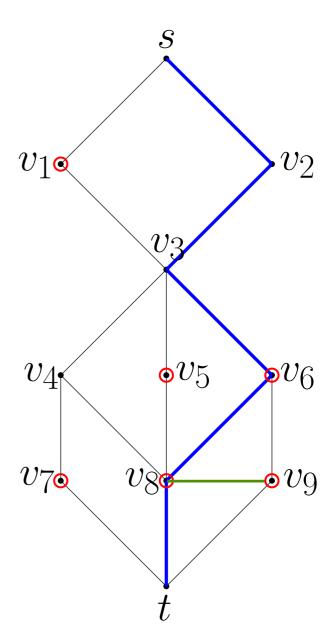
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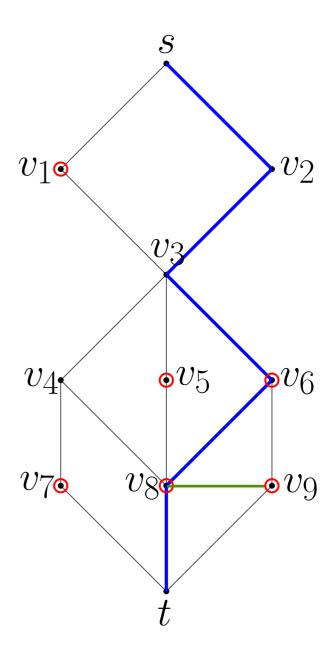
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- Problem: Find a minimum cardinality
 Tracking Set
 Decision Version: Decide if there
 exists a Tracking Set of size at most
 k



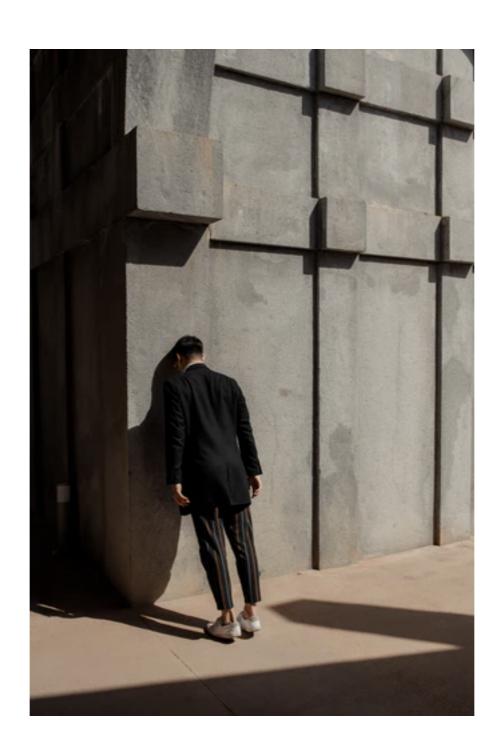
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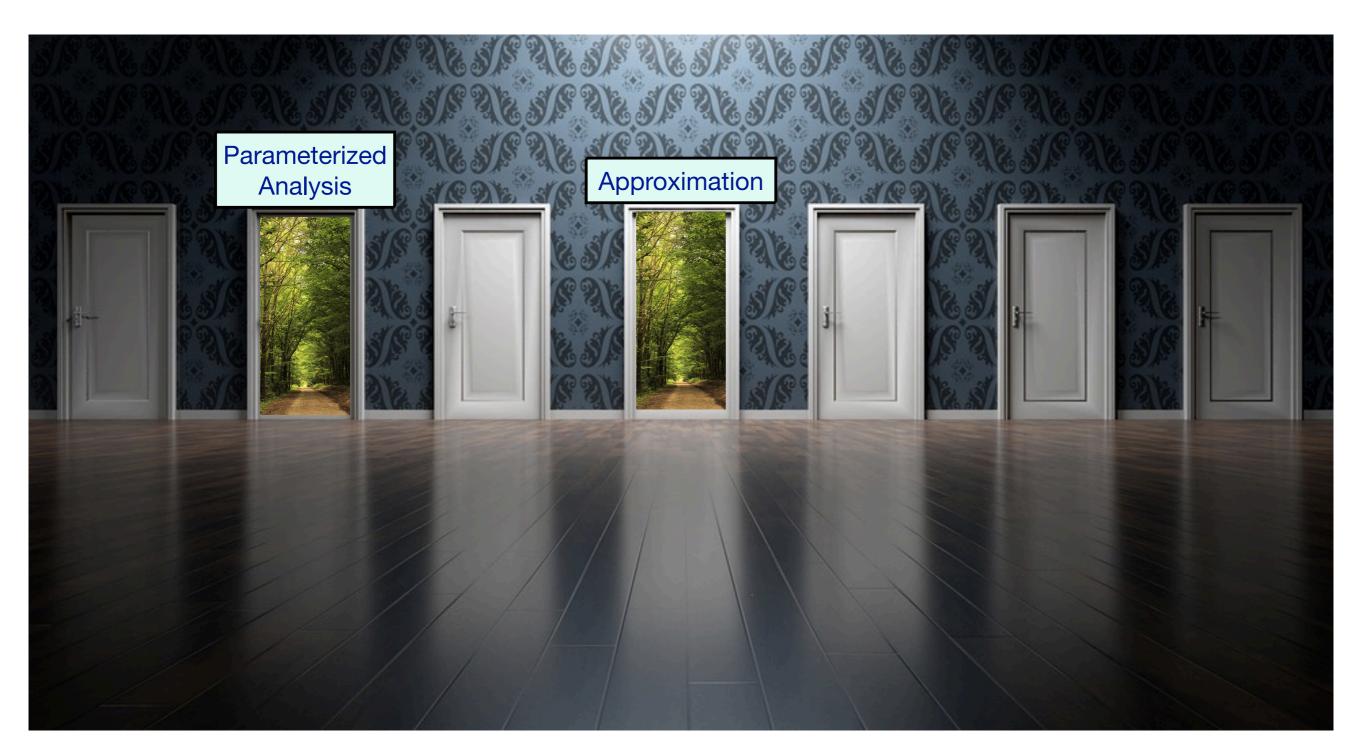
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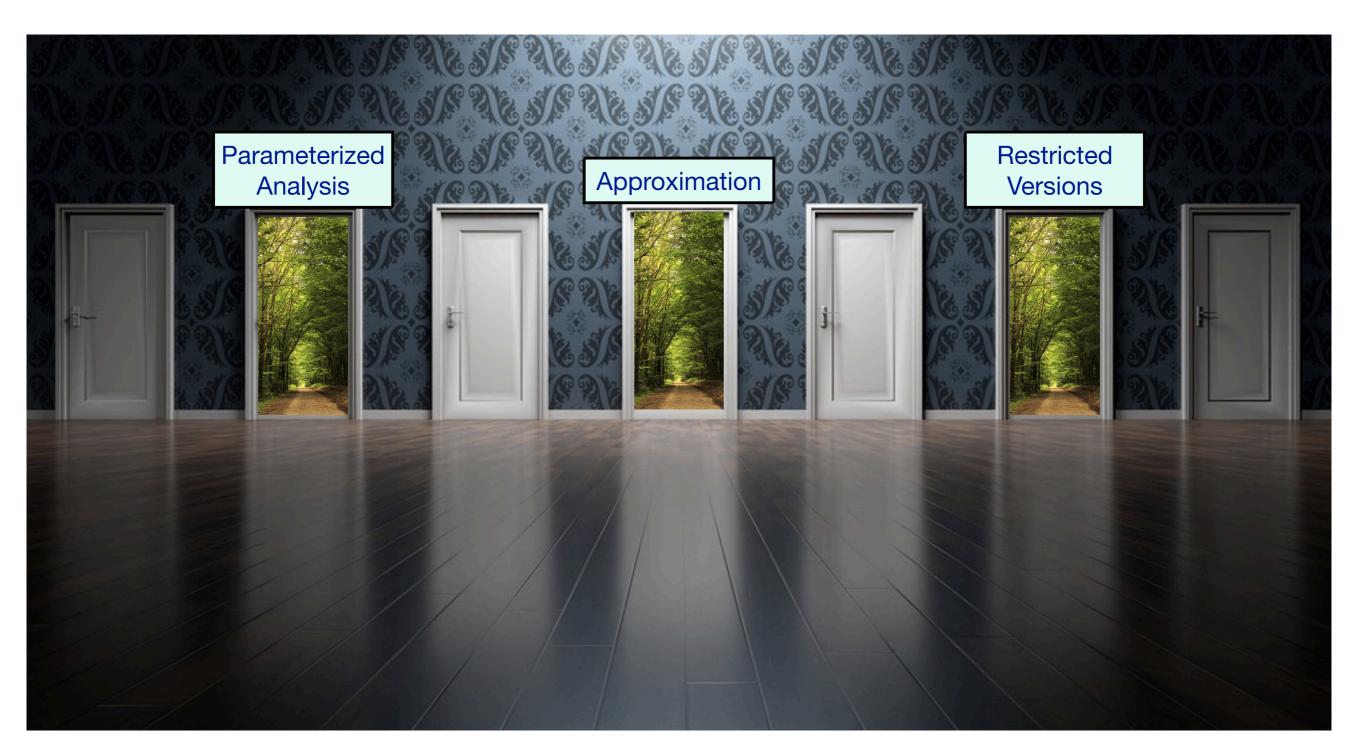


















** Tracking Shortest Paths: FPT: exponential kernel (CALDAM'18 with Aritra Banik)



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** Tracking Shortest Paths: APX-hard, 2-approx for planar graphs (CIAC'17 Banik et al.)



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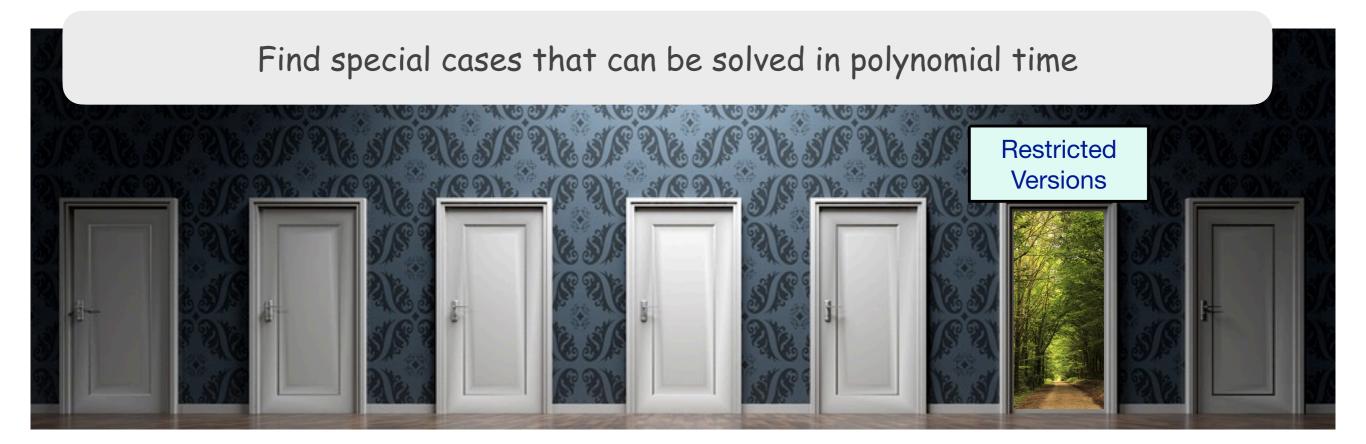
Find solutions that are close to an optimum solution in polynomial time

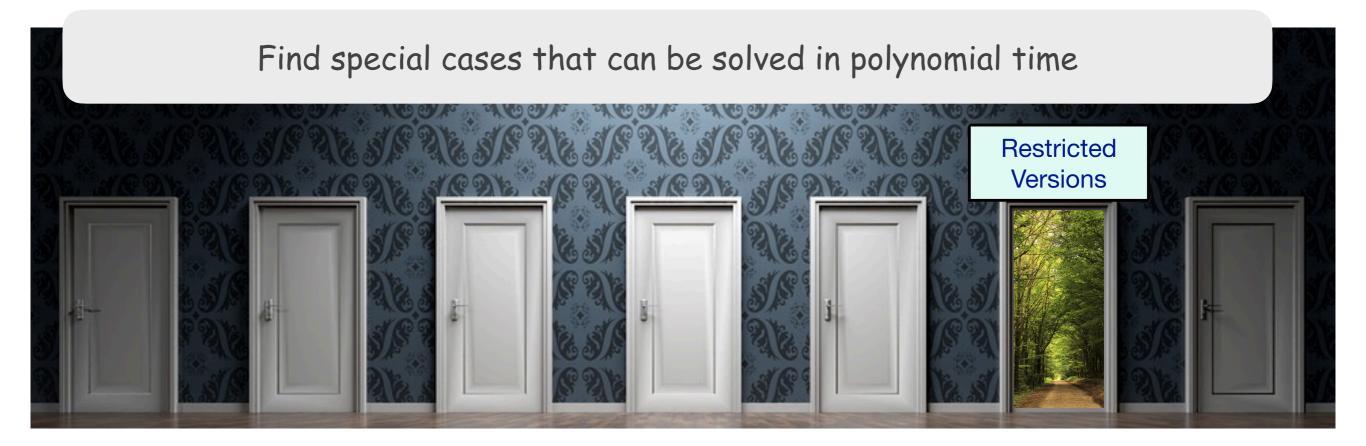
Approximation

** Tracking Shortest Paths: APX-hard, 2-approx for planar graphs (CIAC'17 Banik et al.)

** Tracking Paths: 4-approx for planar graphs (ISAAC'19 Eppstein et al.)

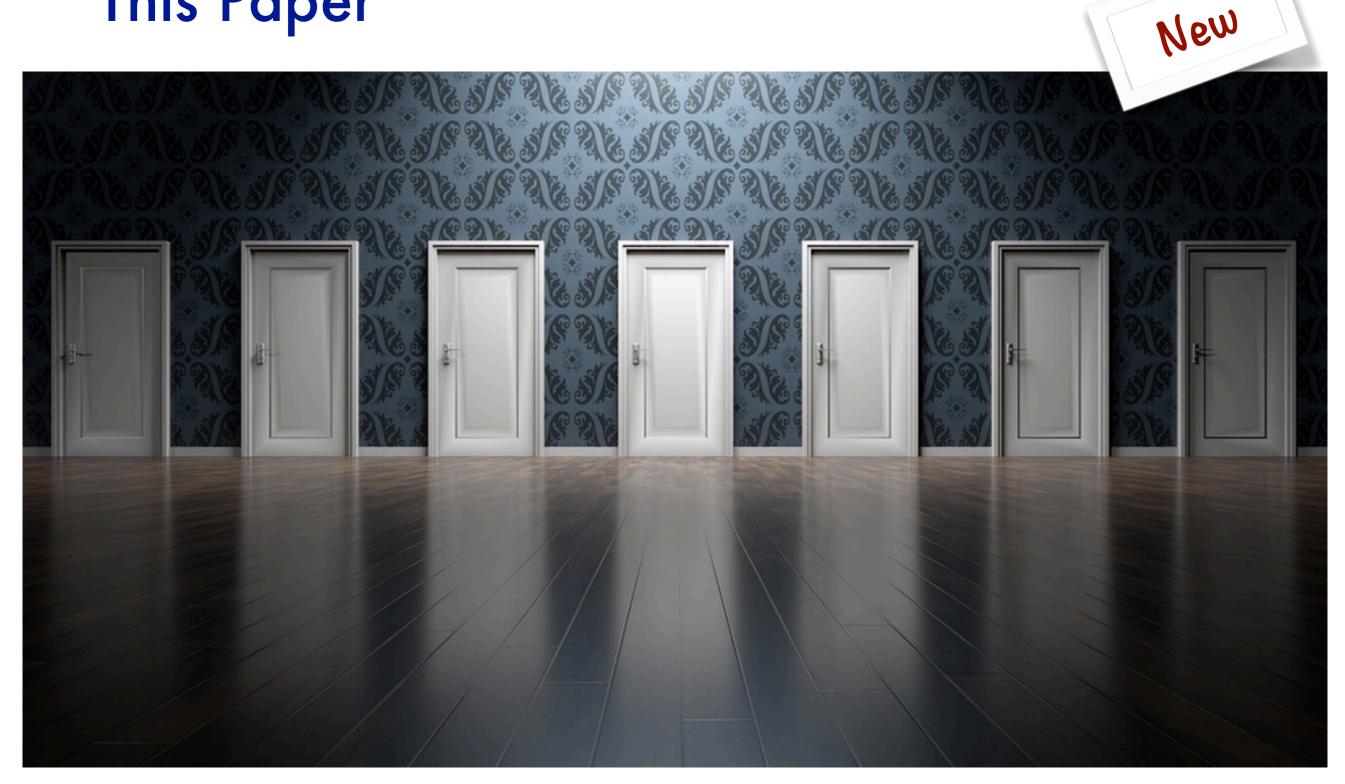




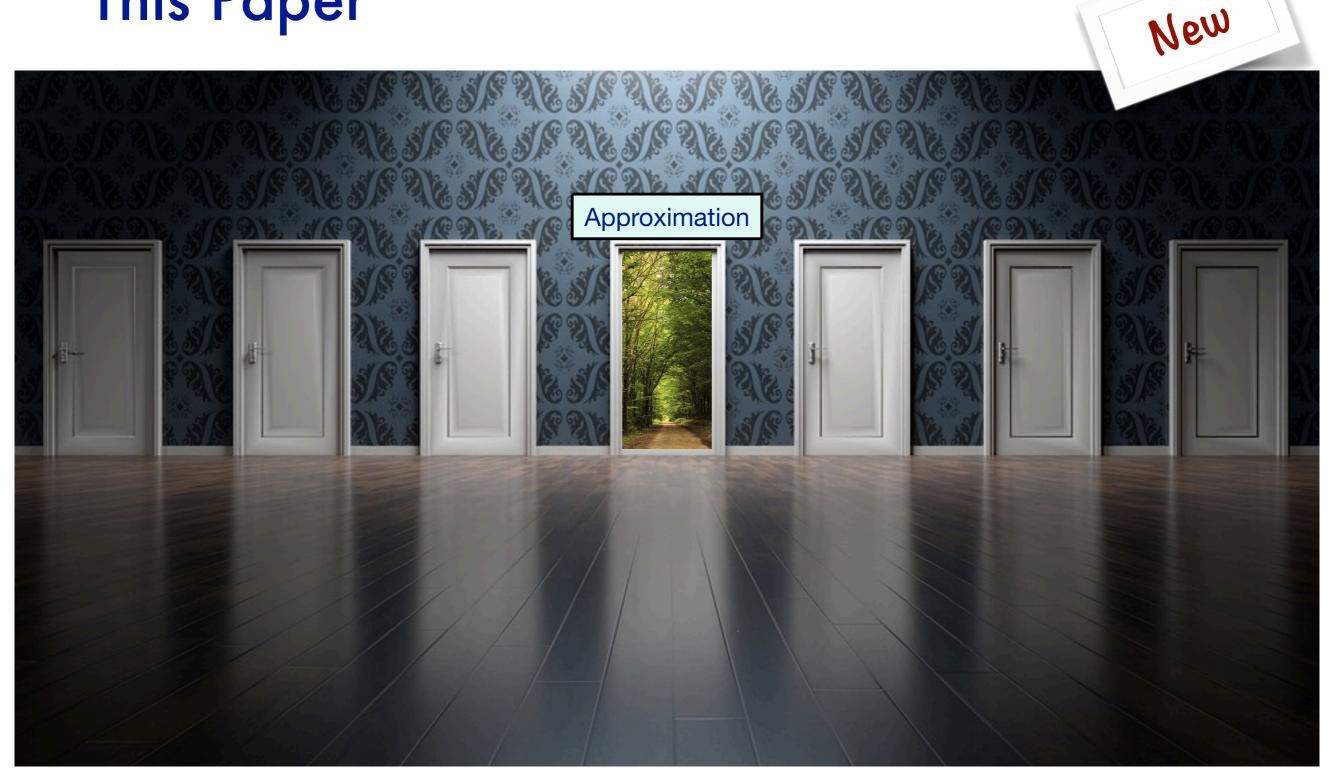


** Tracking Paths: Linear time: bounded clique-width graphs (ISAAC'19 Eppstein et al.)

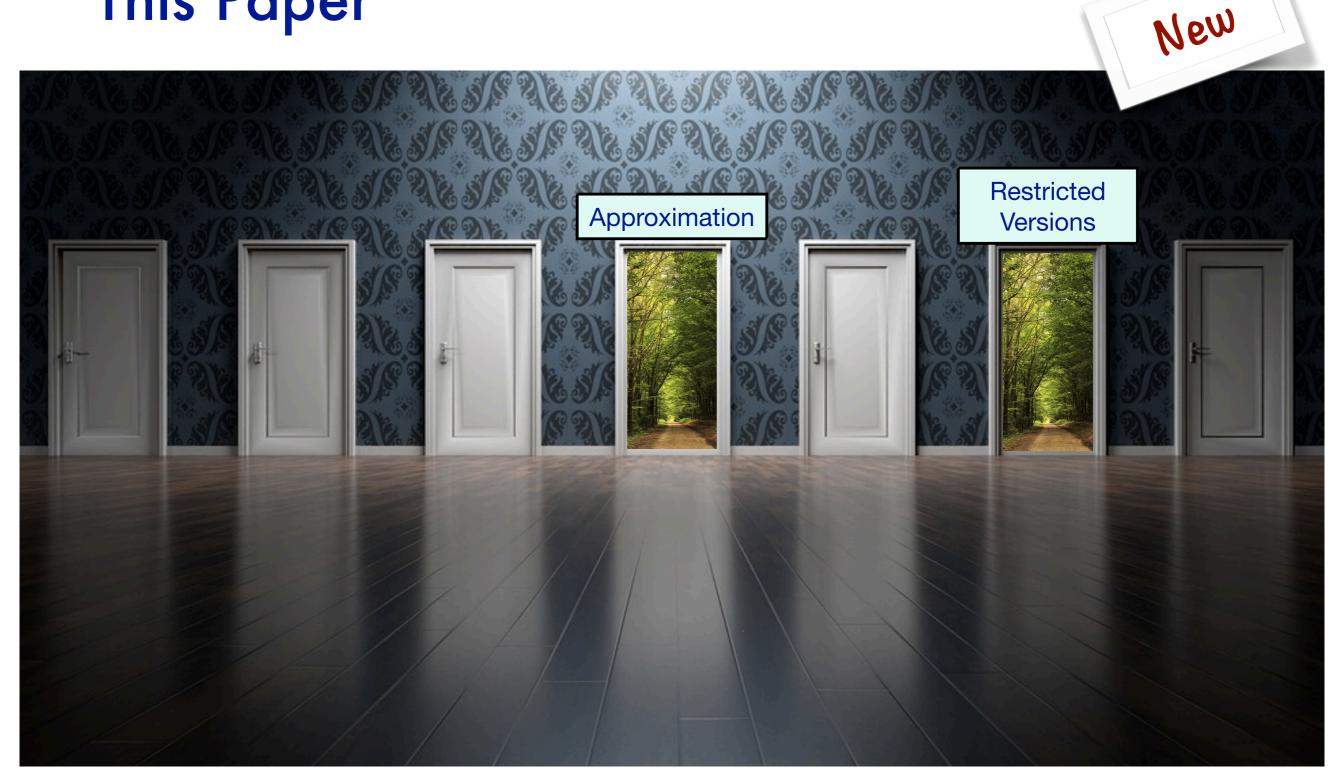
This Paper



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Unique Source "s" and Unique Destination "t"

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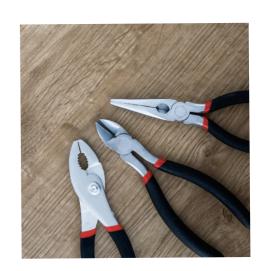
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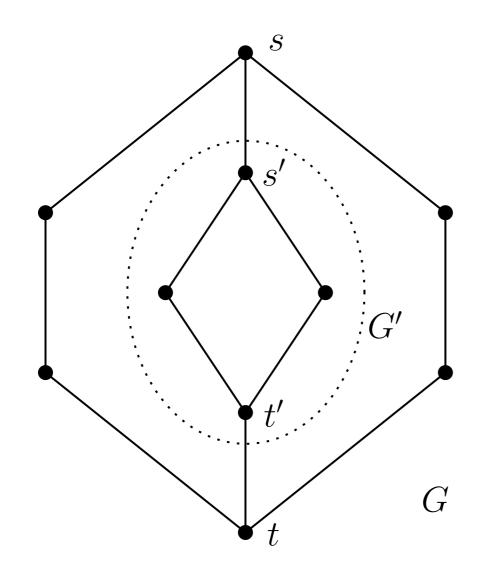
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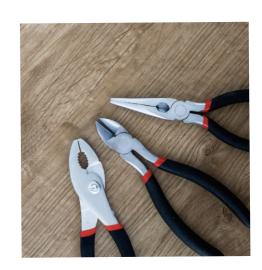
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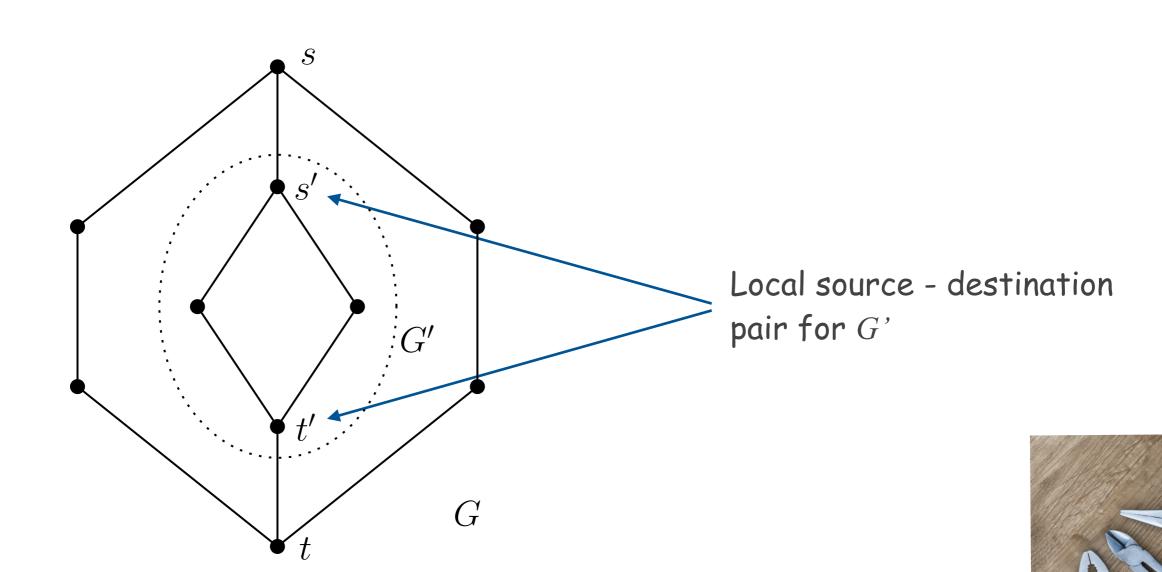


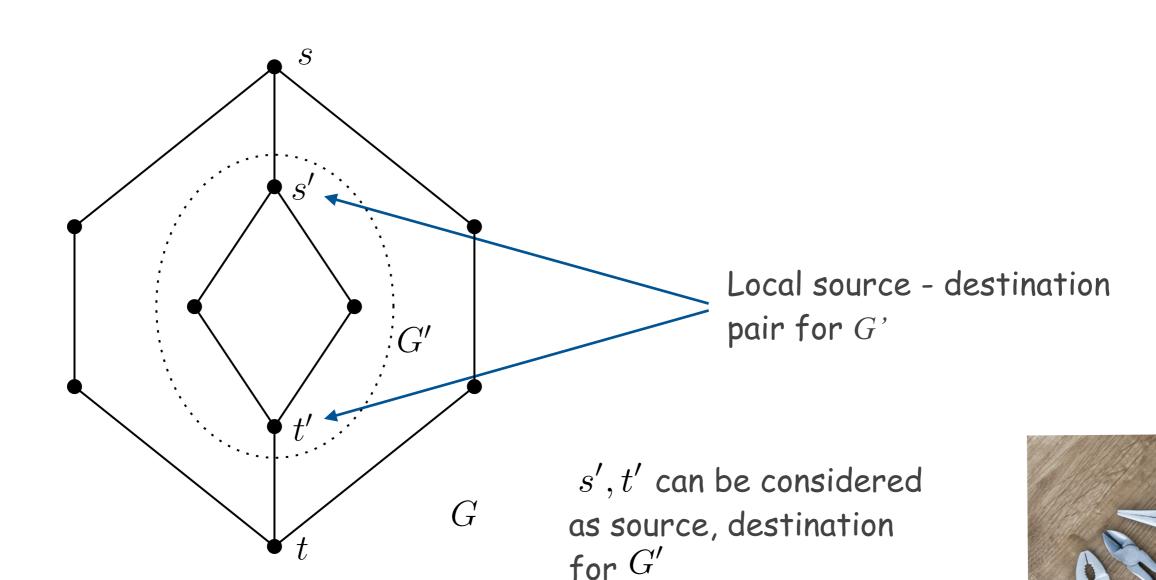


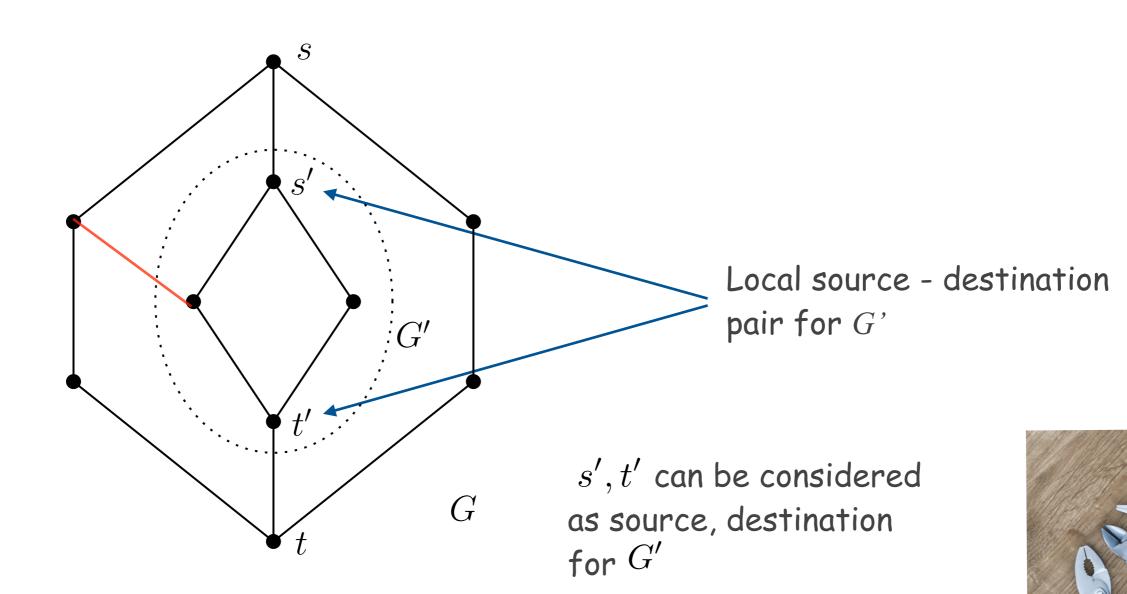


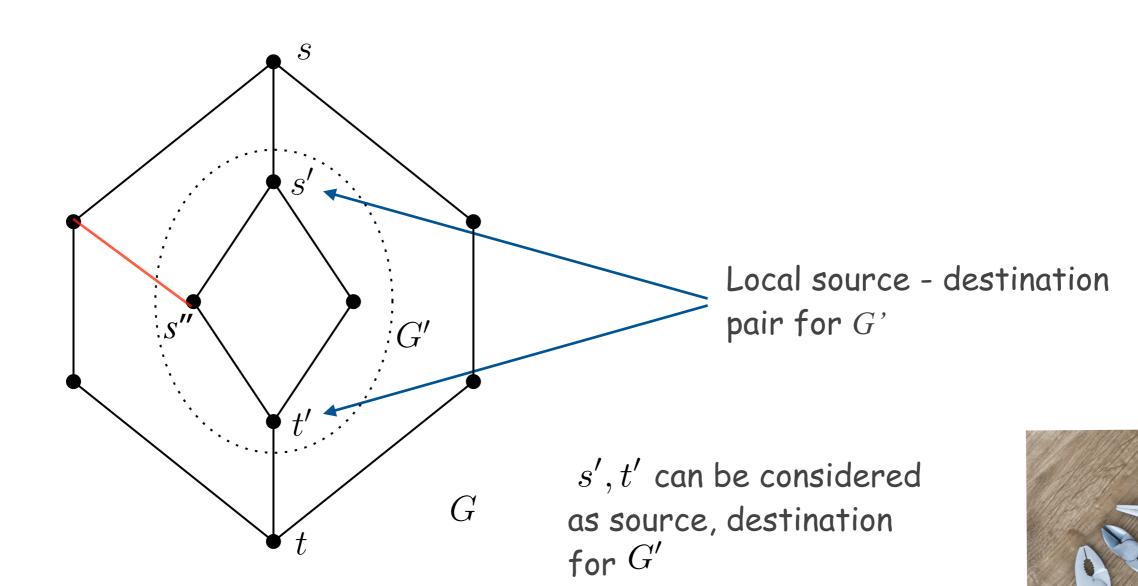


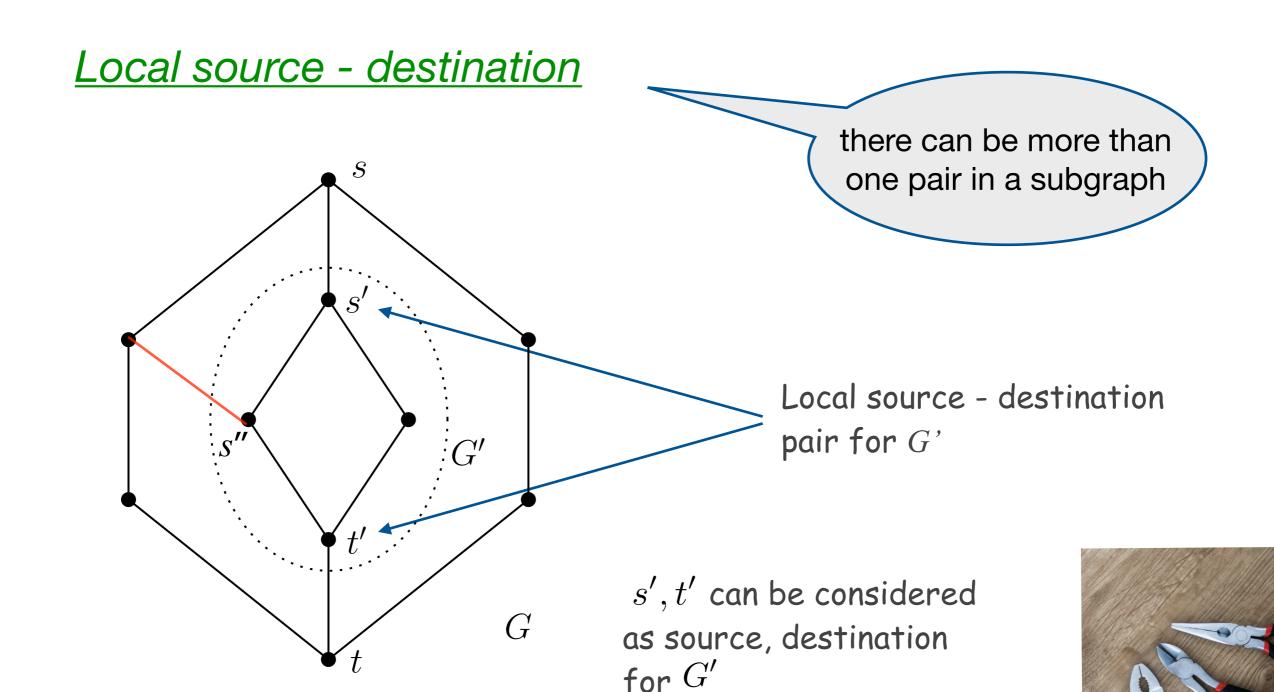


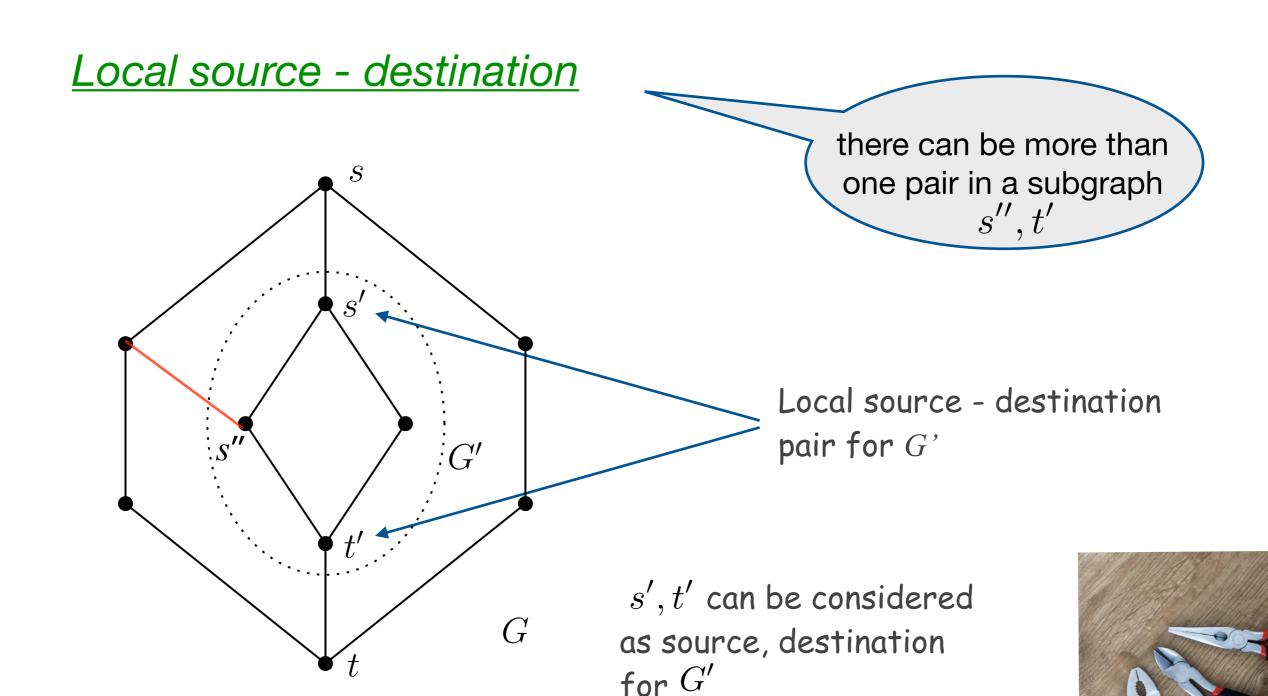














Local source - destination

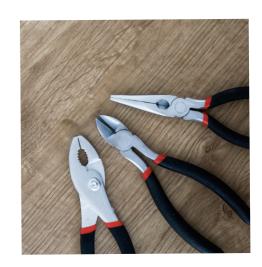
Each subgraph consisting of at least one edge



Local source - destination

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Contains at least one local s-t

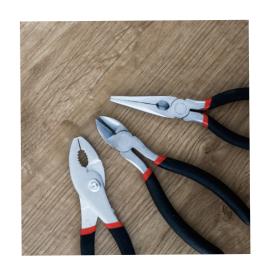


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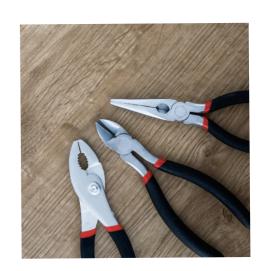


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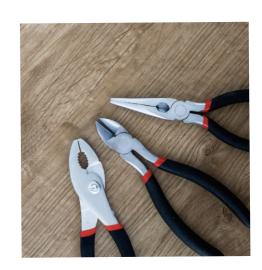
If all paths between a local s-t in a subgraph are not tracked, then all s-t paths in a graph are not tracked







$$\operatorname{Graph}\, G=(V,E)$$



Graph
$$G = (V, E)$$

$$T \subseteq V$$



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Tracking Set Condition

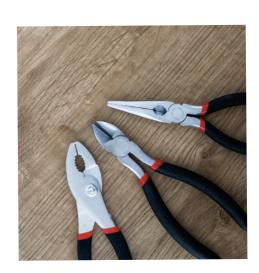
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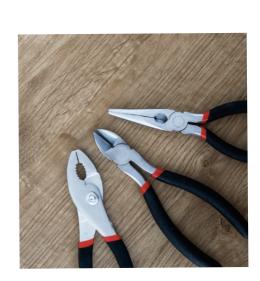
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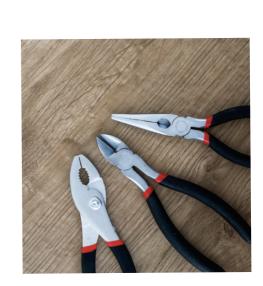
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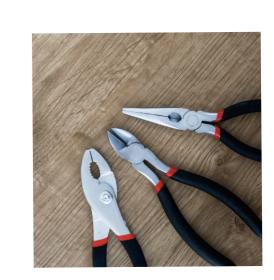
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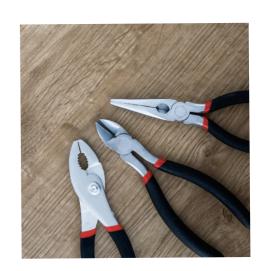
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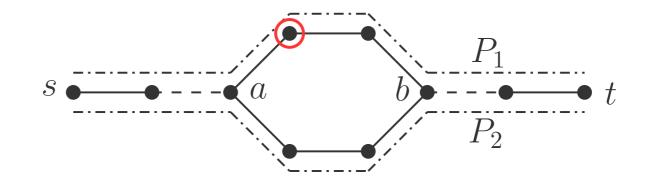
=> T satisfies tracking set condition

Helps verify a tracking set in polynomial time





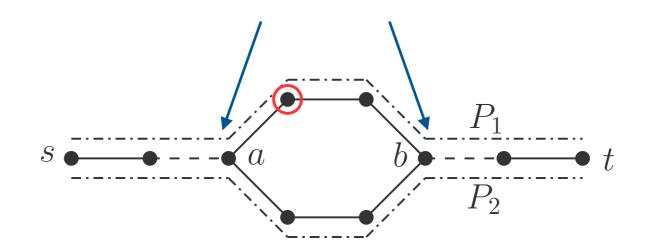
Graph satisfying tracking set condition





Local s-t pair

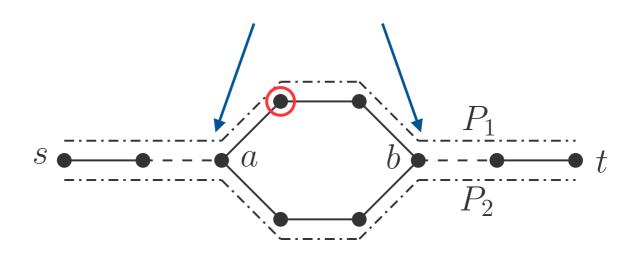
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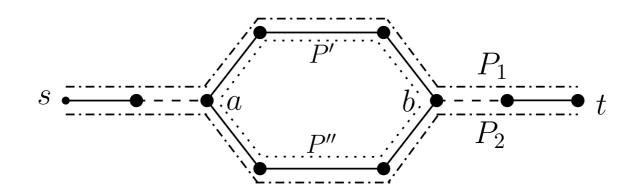


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Graph not satisfying tracking set condition

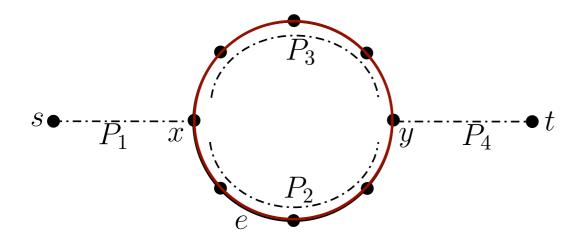




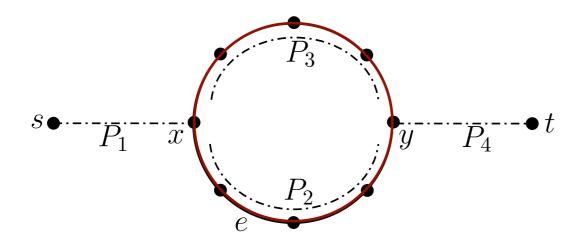


Useful Concepts/Tools

The FVS connection

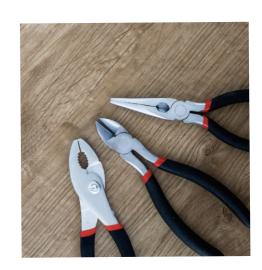


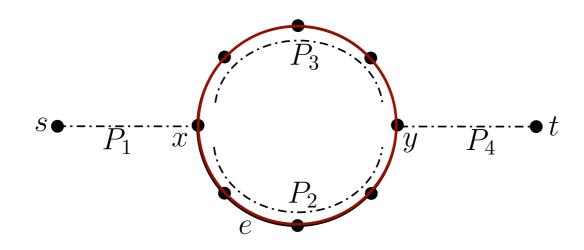




$$P' = P_1 \cdot P_2 \cdot P_4$$

$$P'' = P_1 \cdot P_3 \cdot P_4$$





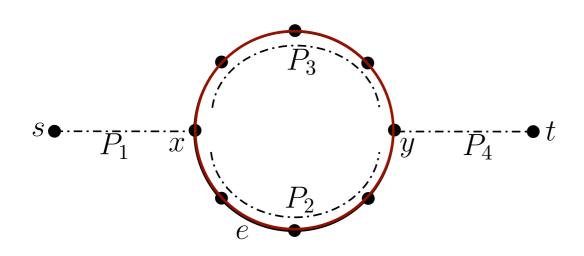
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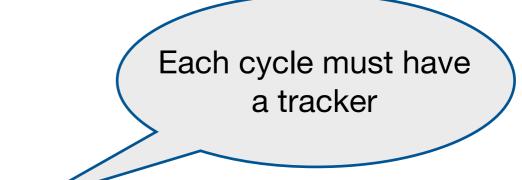
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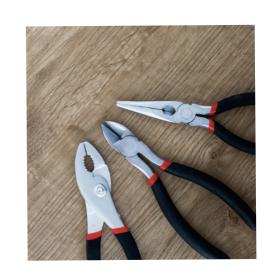
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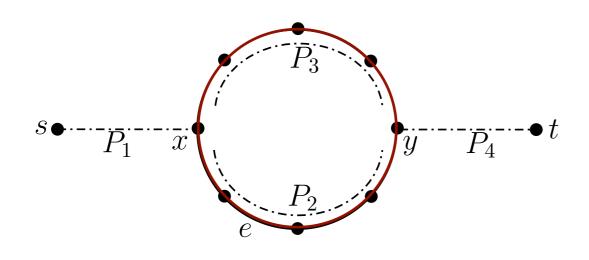
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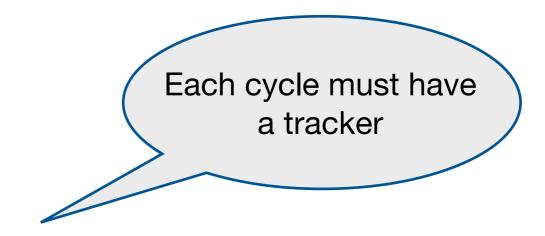
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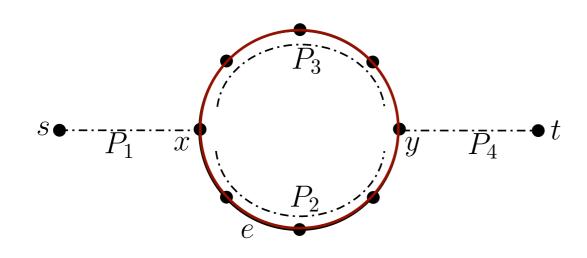




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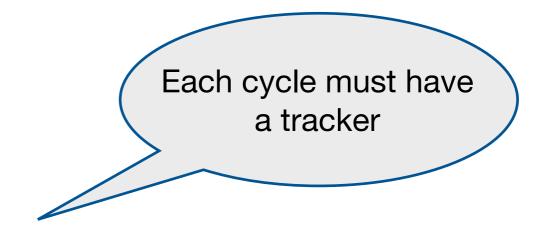




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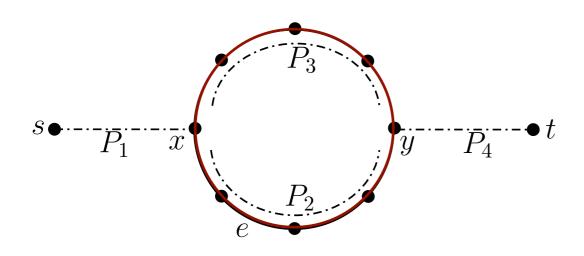
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We need a tracker in the cycle



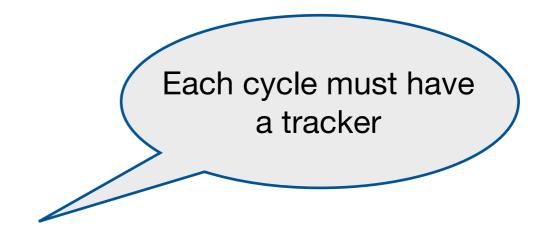
*Cant we just use an FVS as a TS...?
No



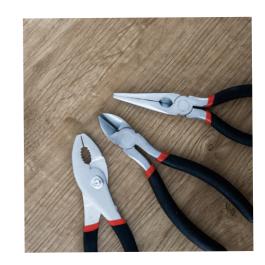


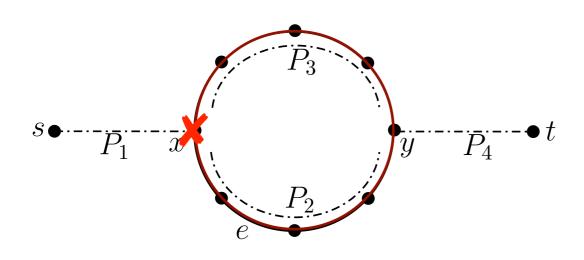
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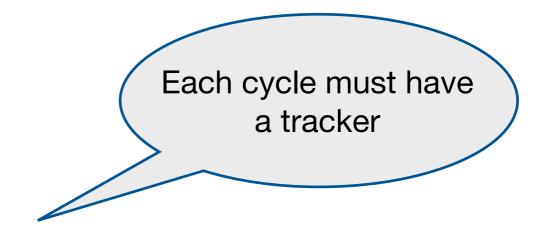
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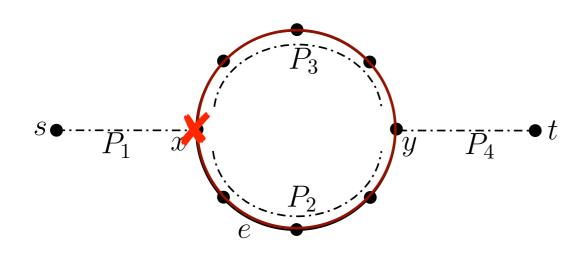


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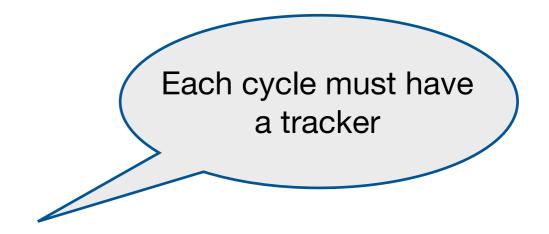
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 $|TS| \ge |FVS|$





Tracking Paths is NP-hard in bounded

degree graphs: By reduction from

Vertex Cover

for

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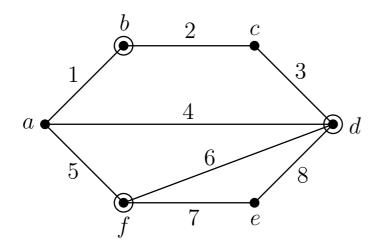
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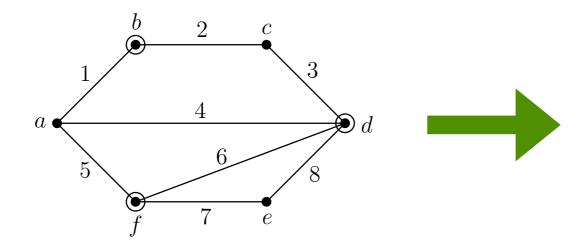
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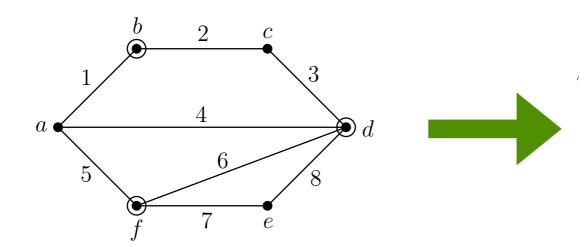
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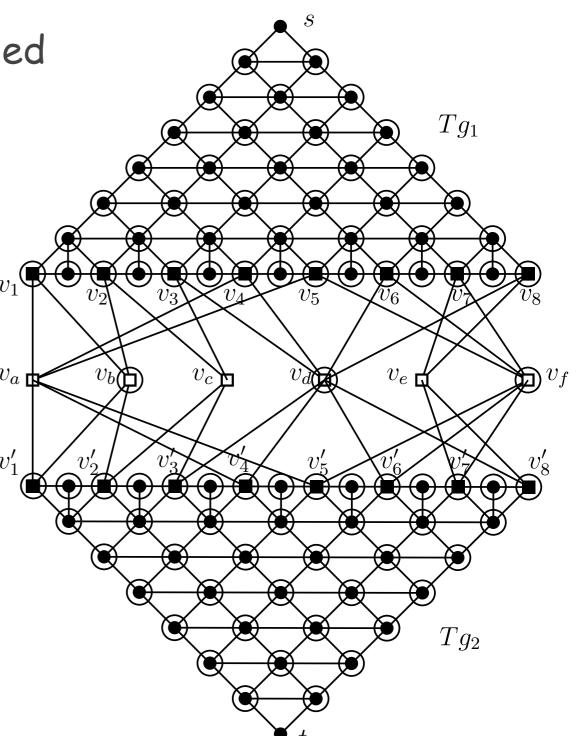


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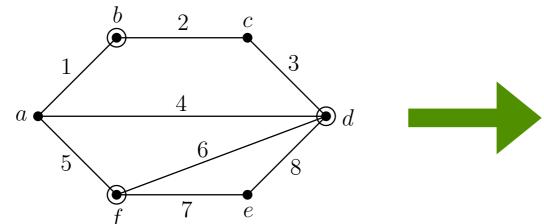


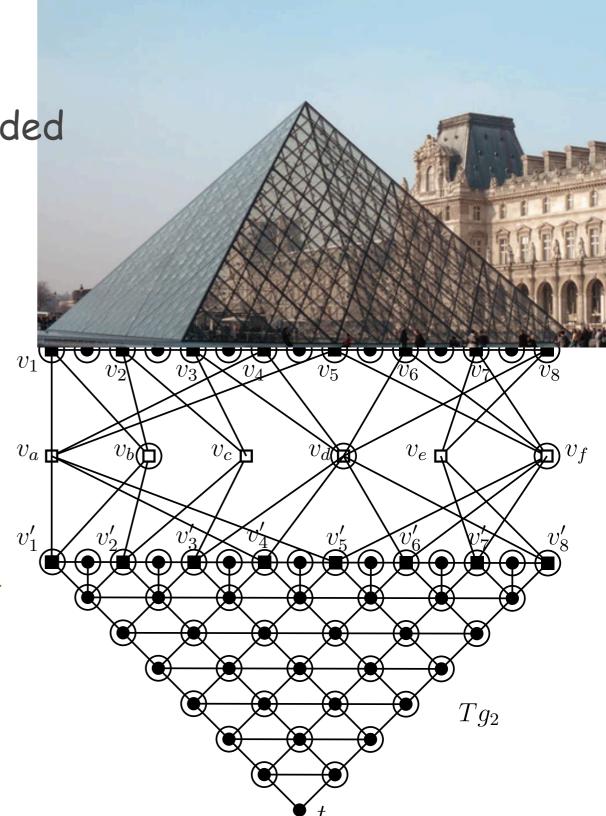


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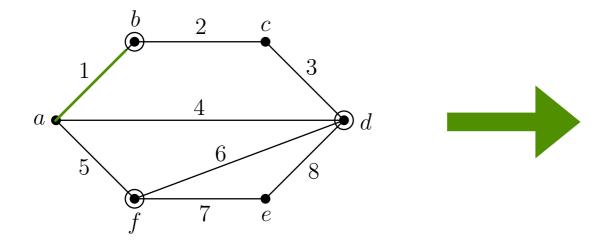


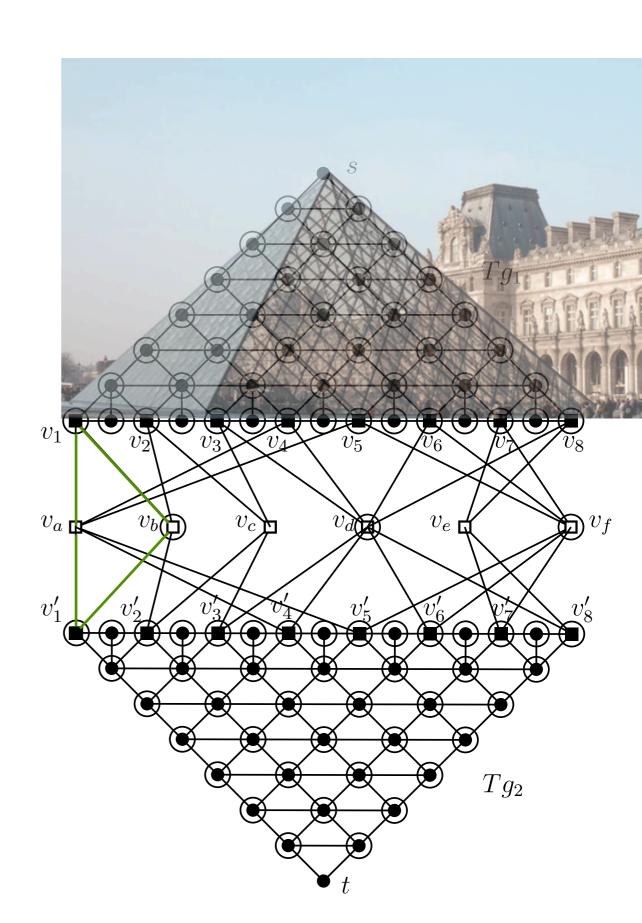


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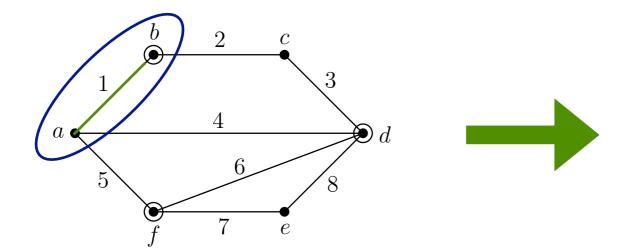


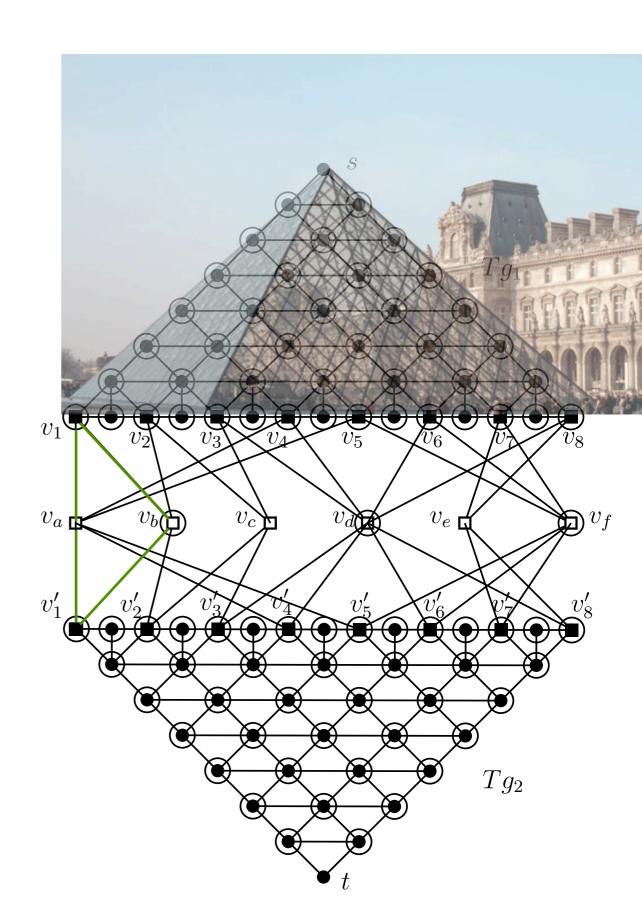


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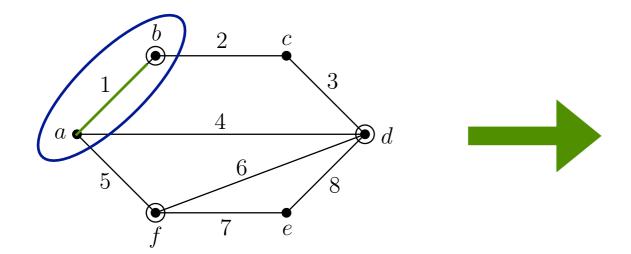


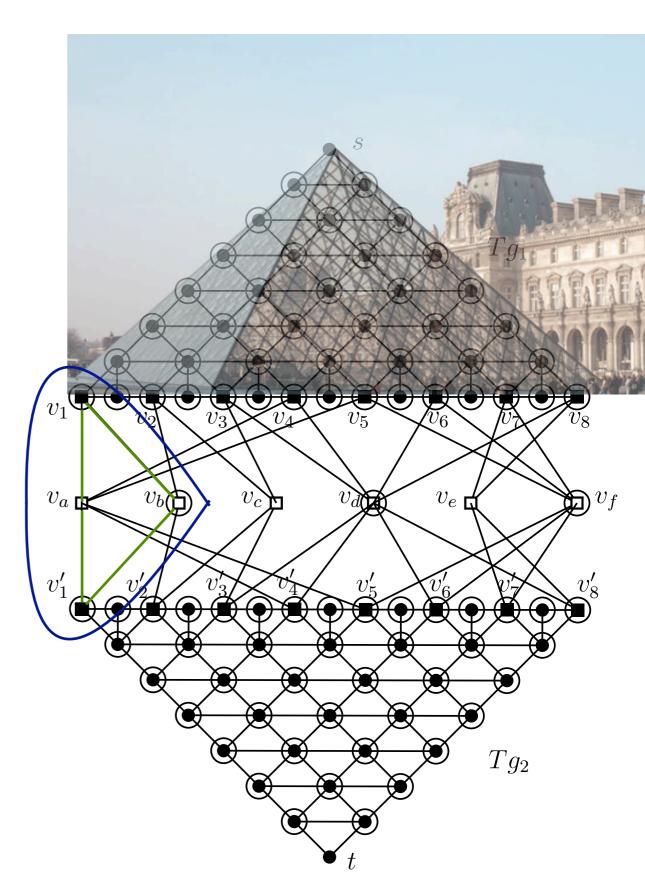


▶ NP-hard: By reduction from

Vertex Cover

for
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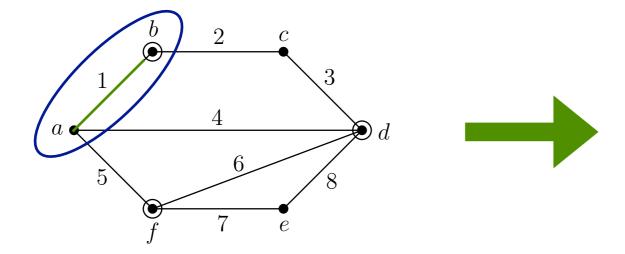




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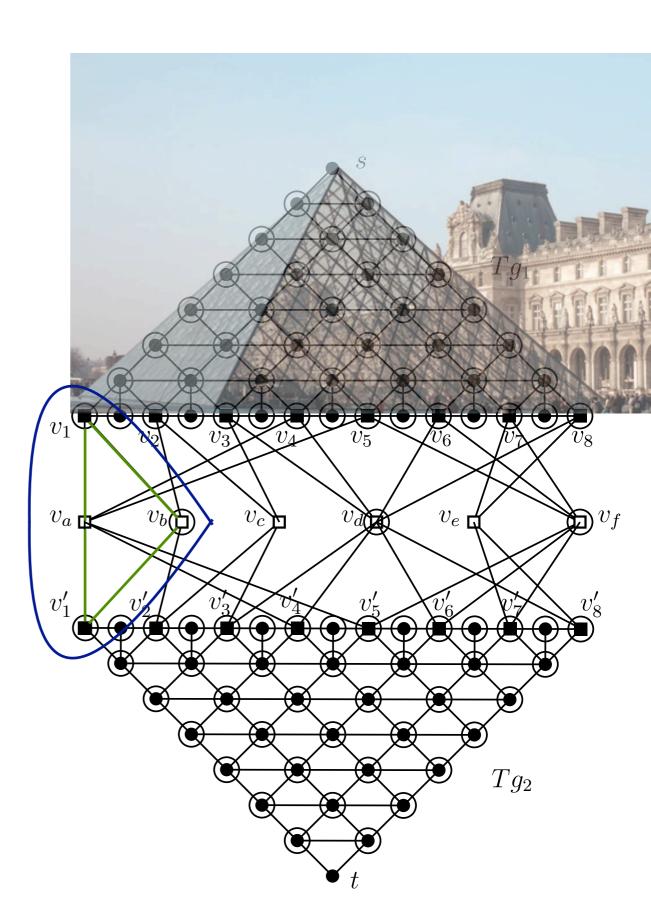
Vertex Cover

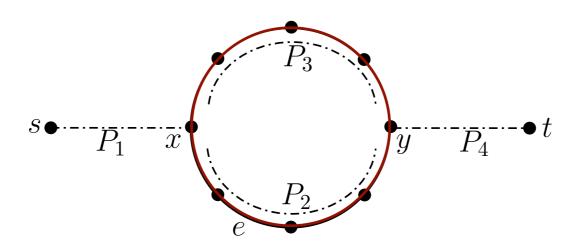
for
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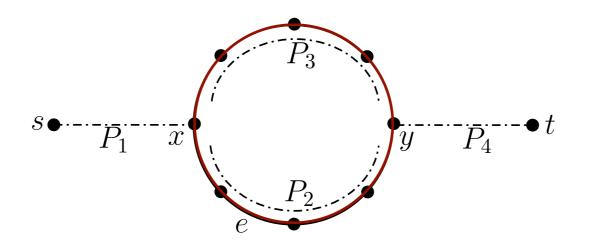


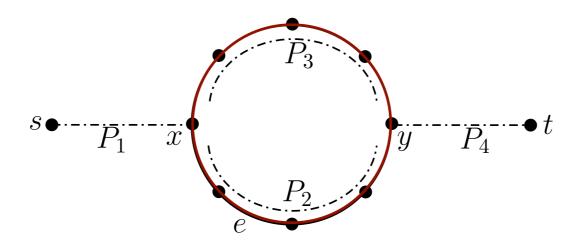
Complexity for

$$3 \leq \delta \leq 5$$
?



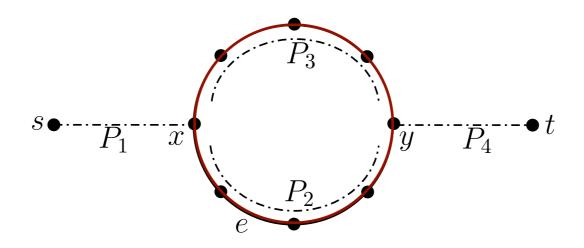




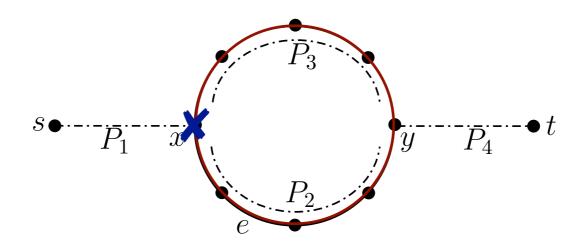


Algorithm:

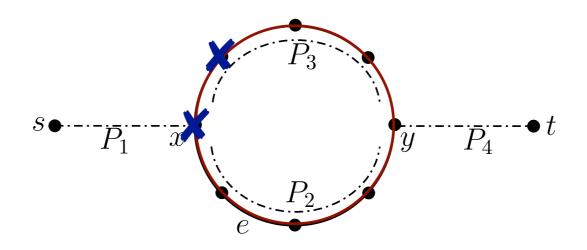
start with a 2-approx FVS



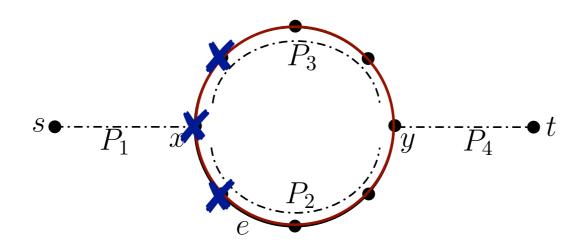
- Start with a 2-approx FVS
- ▶ for each vertex in FVS -> Mark it and all its neighbours as trackers



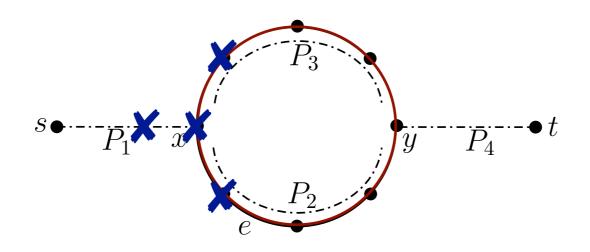
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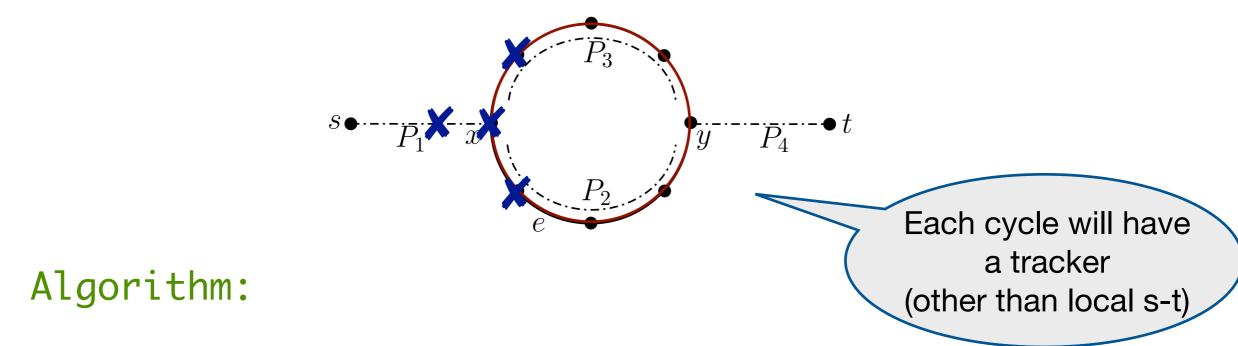
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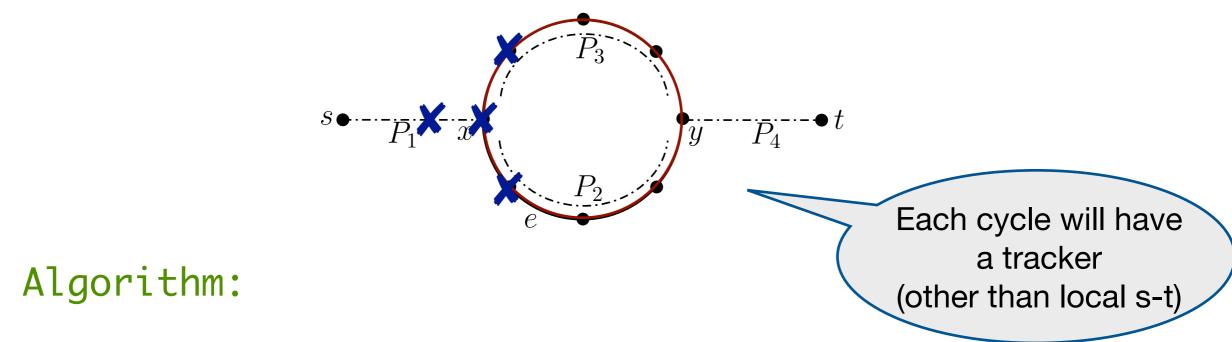
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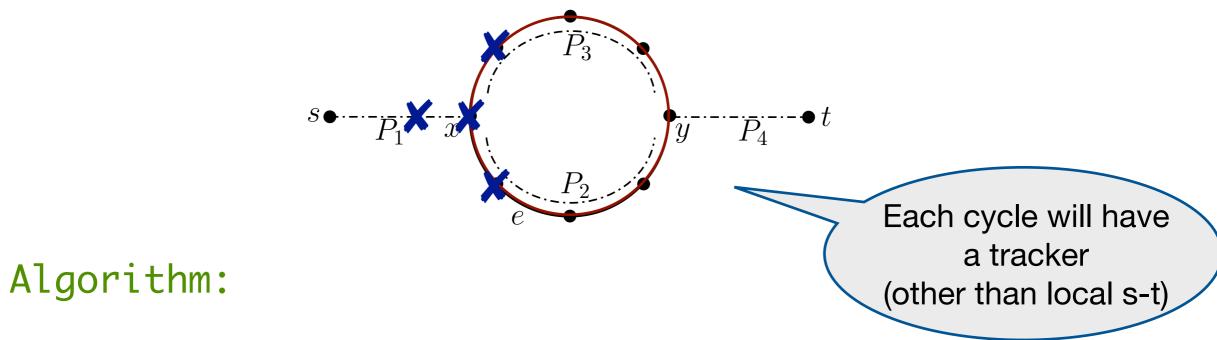


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Recall $|TS| \ge |FVS|$

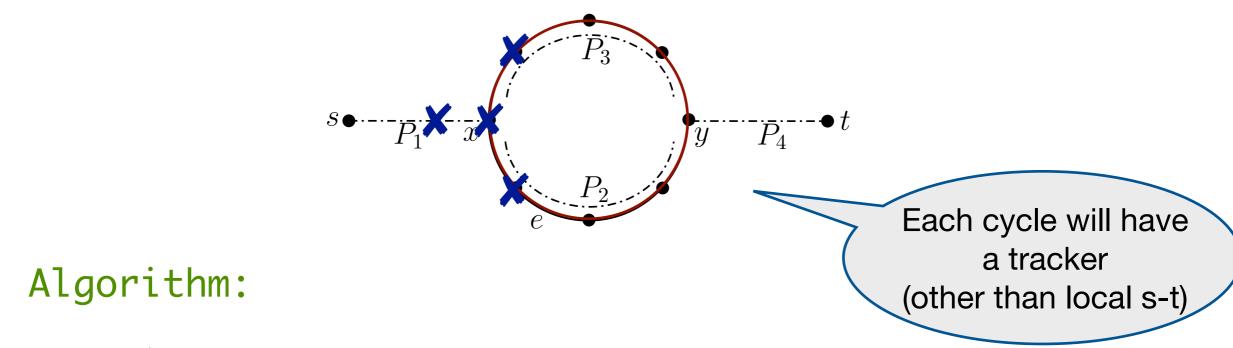


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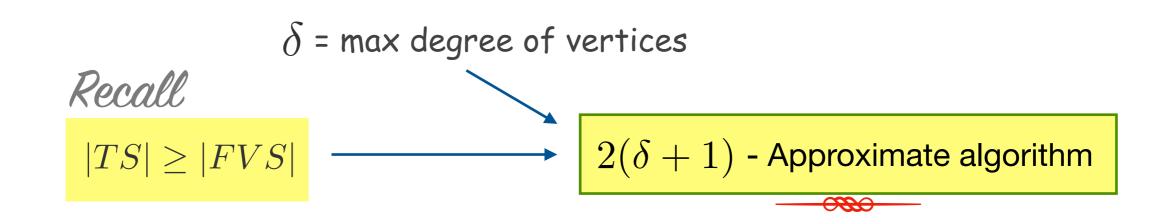
 δ = max degree of vertices

Recall

 $|TS| \ge |FVS|$



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Restricted Versions

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> for which the problem lies in complexity class....

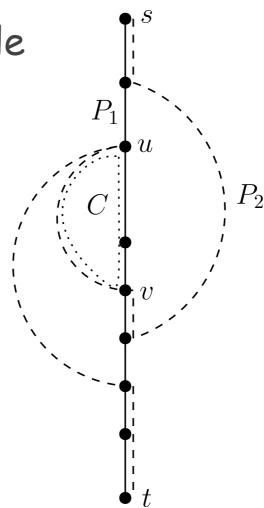
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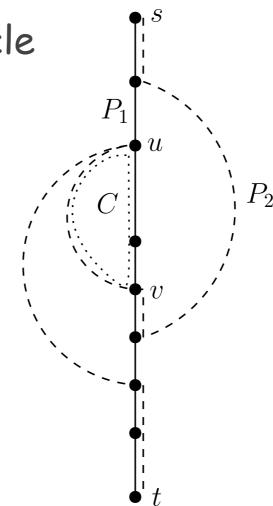
Two distinct s-t paths form a cycle

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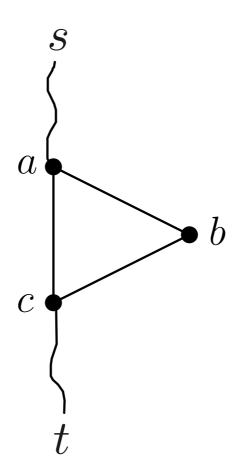
Two distinct s-t paths form a cycle

Cycles need trackers

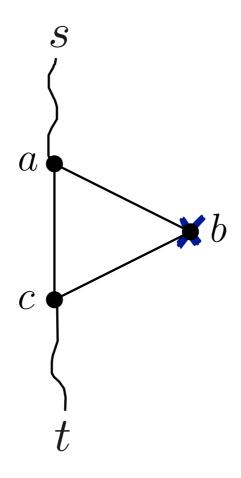


▶ All cycles in chordal graphs contain triangles

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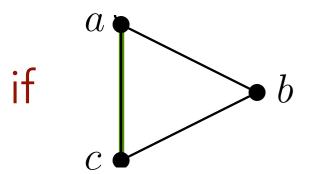
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f

Algorithm:

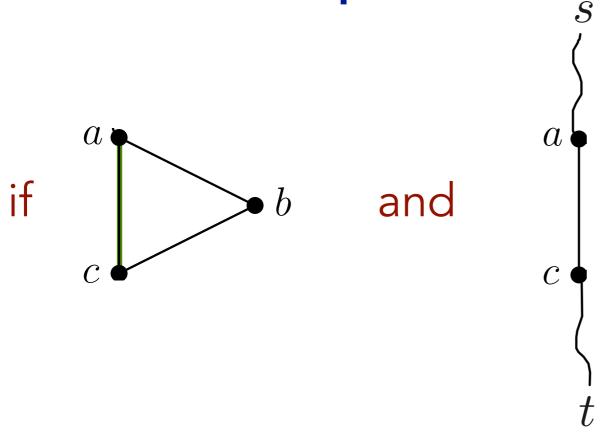
For each edge (a,c):



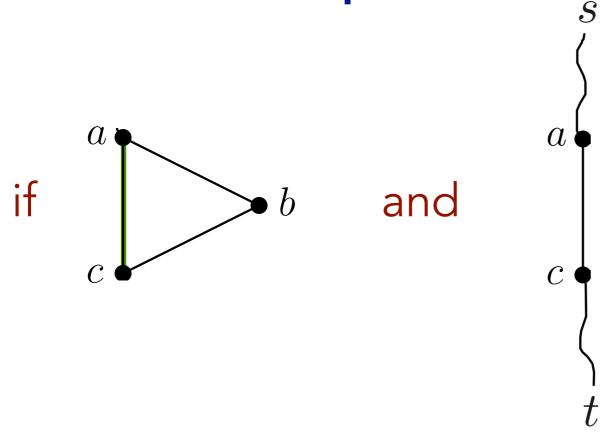
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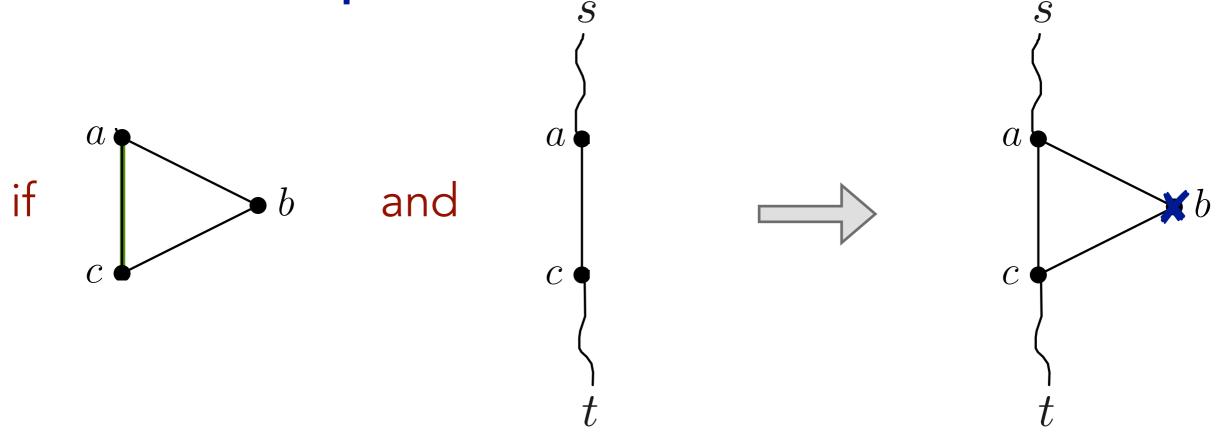
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Proof by Contradiction

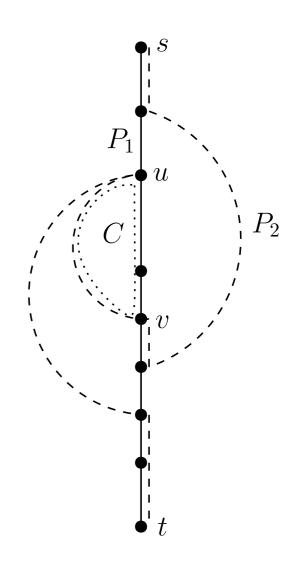
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Proof by Contradiction

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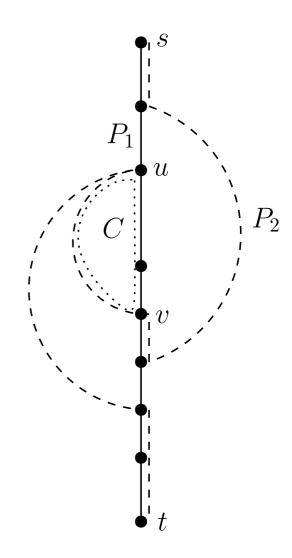
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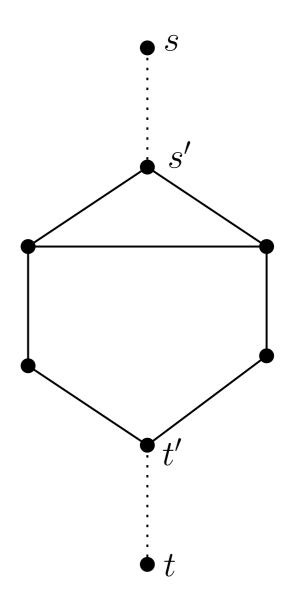


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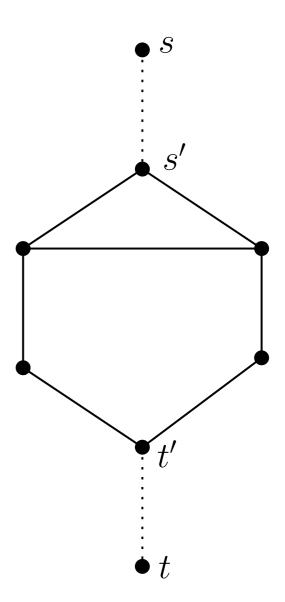
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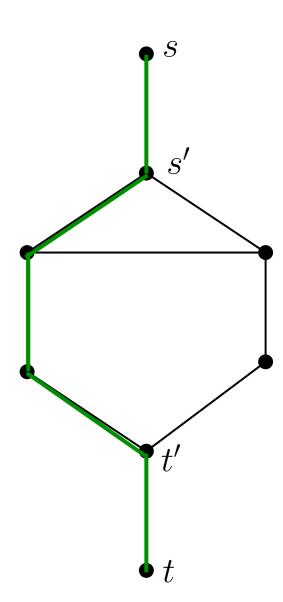
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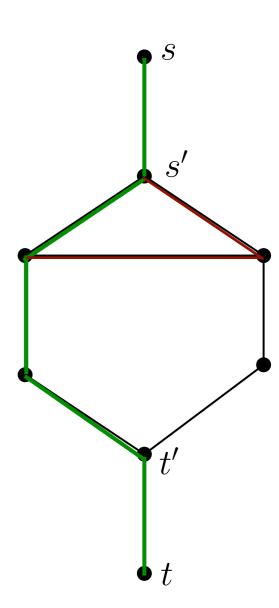
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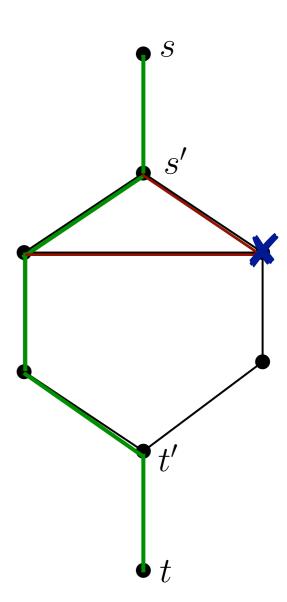
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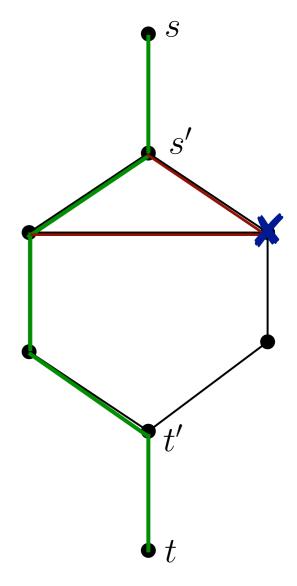
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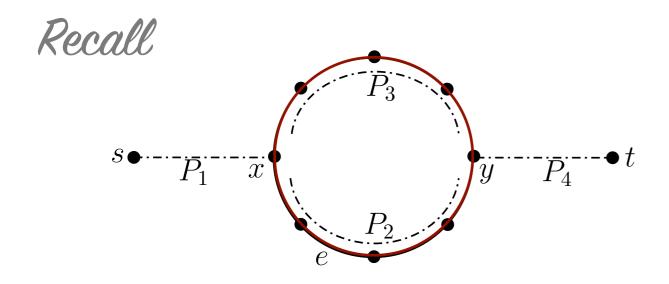
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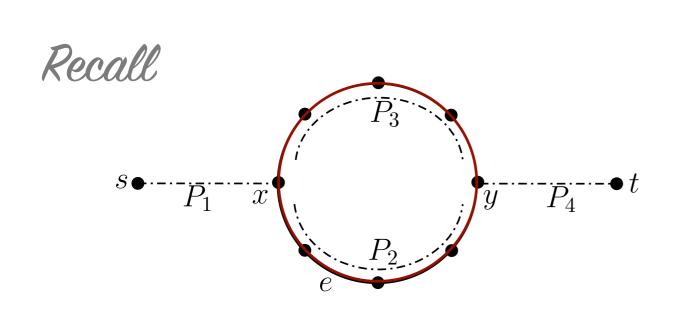
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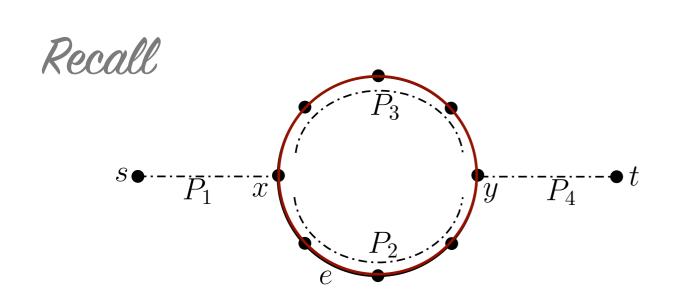
Tracking Paths is polynomial time solvable for chordal graphs



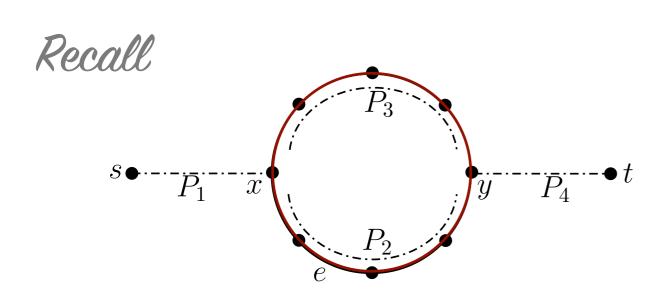




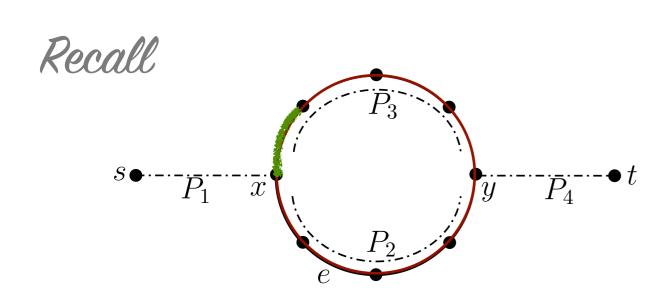




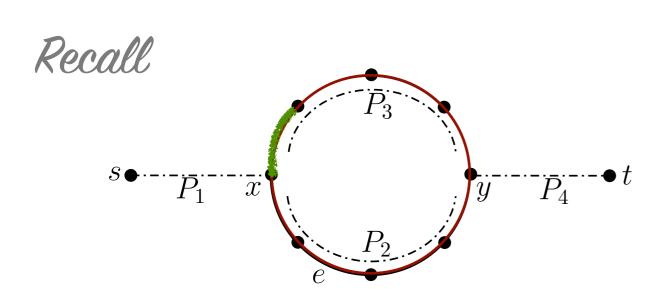
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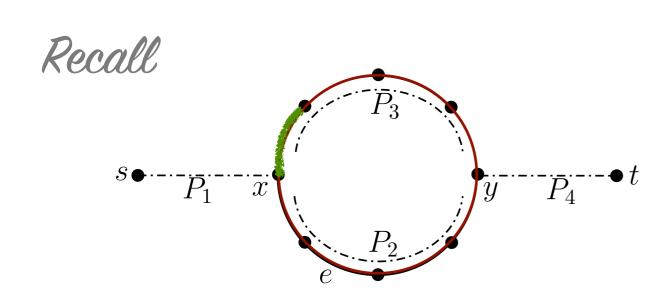
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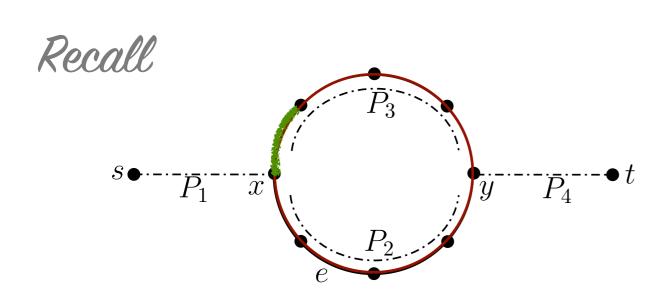
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Problem reduces to finding a minimum Feedback Edge Set



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Problem reduces to finding a minimum Feedback Edge Set

Tracking Paths is polynomial time solvable when trackers are edges



• Approximation for general graphs

- Approximation for general graphs
- Exploring more restricted graph classes

- *Approximation for general graphs*
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- Exploring graphs that are few vertices away from easy restricted cases

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- Exploring graphs that are few vertices away from easy restricted cases
- Analysing the problem for general directed graphs





Thank You