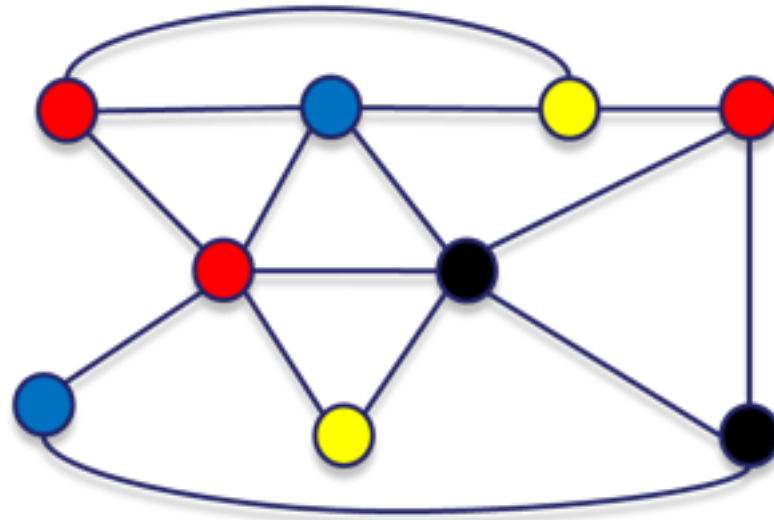


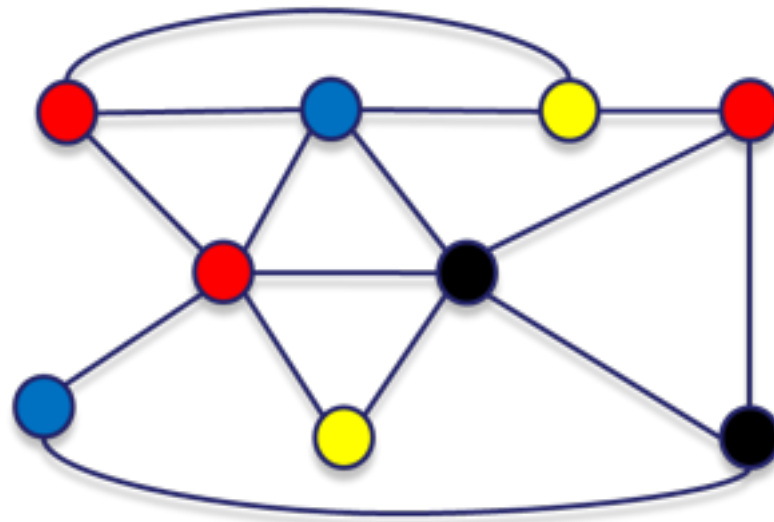
# Distance Oracles for Vertex-Colored Graphs

Oren Weimann  
Weizmann Institute



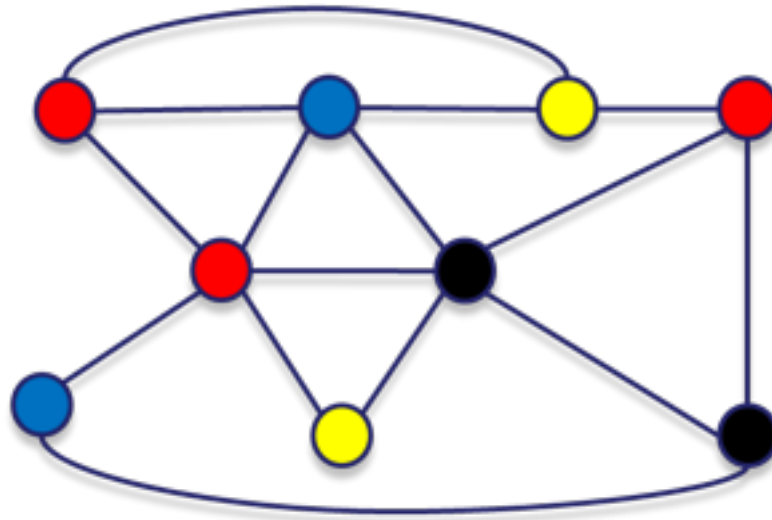
Joint work with:  
Danny Hermelin, Avivit Levy, and Raphael Yuster

# Vertex-Colored Networks



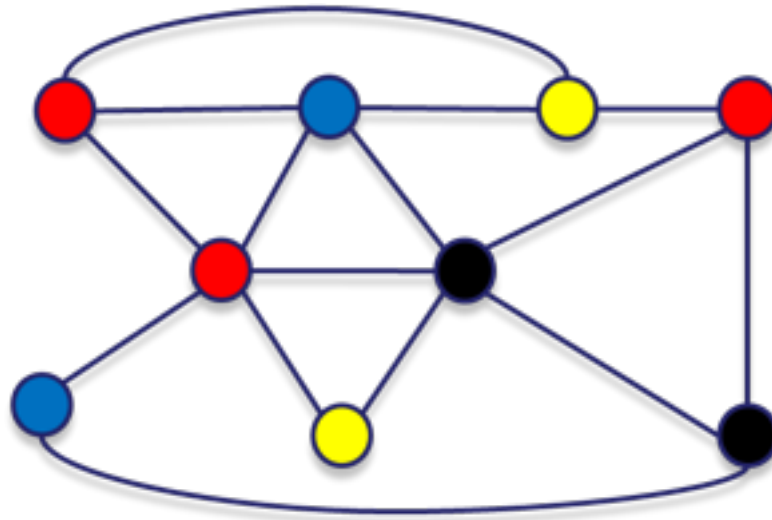
# Vertex-Colored Networks

- A graph  $G$  where each vertex  $v$  has a color  $c(v)$ .



# Vertex-Colored Networks

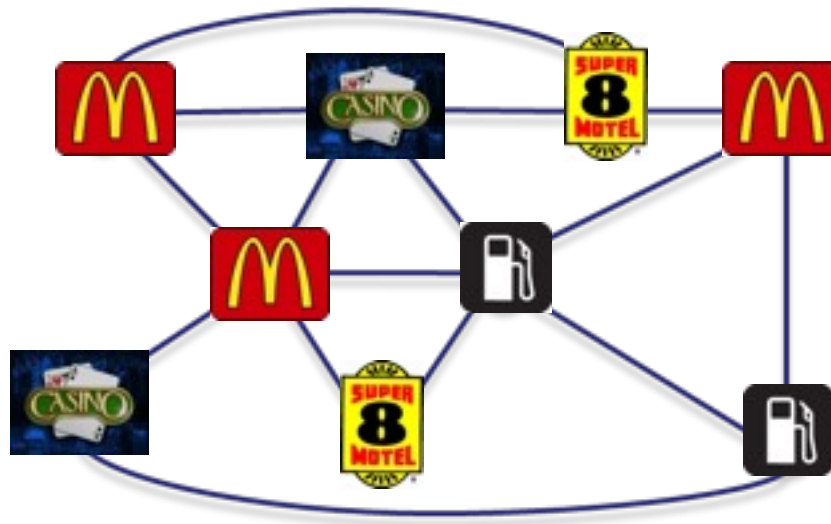
- A graph  $G$  where each vertex  $v$  has a color  $c(v)$ .
- Colors indicate functionality of a node.



# Vertex-Colored Networks

- A graph  $G$  where each vertex  $v$  has a color  $c(v)$ .
- Colors indicate functionality of a node.

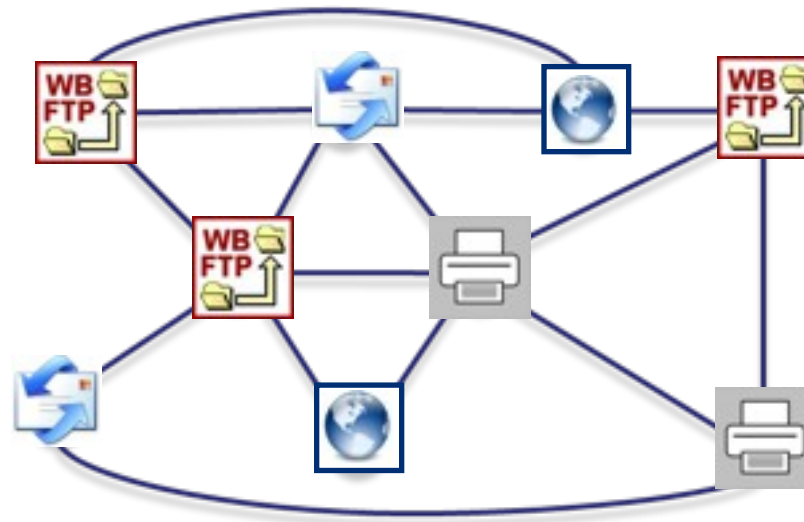
road  
network



# Vertex-Colored Networks

- A graph  $G$  where each vertex  $v$  has a color  $c(v)$ .
- Colors indicate functionality of a node.

computer  
network

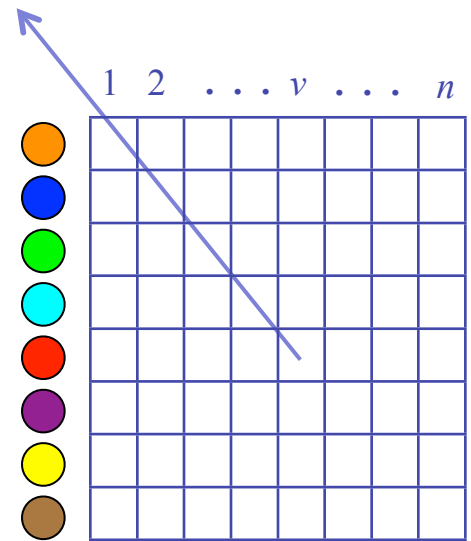


# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

- Data Structure for queries  $\delta(v, \bullet)$ .
  - $\delta(v, \bullet) = \text{vertex-to-}$ *functionality* $\text{ distance.}$

# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

- Data Structure for queries  $\delta(v, \bullet)$ .
  - $\delta(v, \bullet) =$  vertex-to-*functionality* distance.
- $\Theta(nc)$  space: an  $n \times c$  matrix storing all  $\delta(v, \bullet)$ .

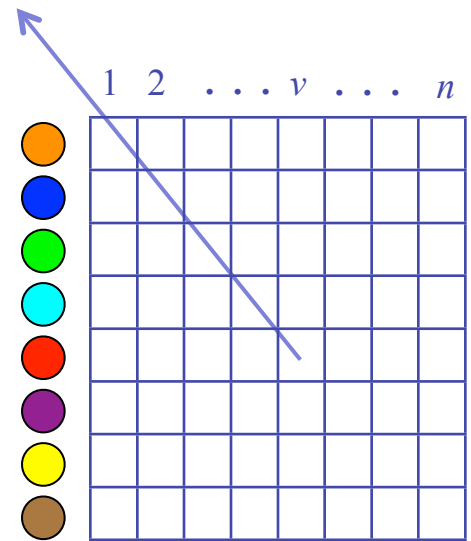


Dijkstra's algorithm  
after contracting color



# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

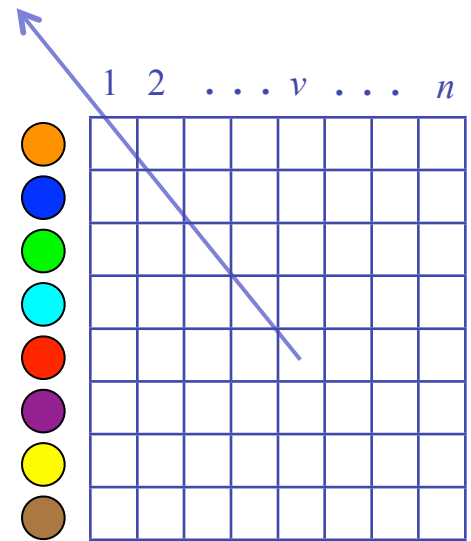
- Data Structure for queries  $\delta(v, \bullet)$ .
  - $\delta(v, \bullet) =$  vertex-to-*functionality* distance.
- $\Theta(nc)$  space: an  $n \times c$  matrix storing all  $\delta(v, \bullet)$ .
  1.  $\Omega(nc)$  space is too much.



Dijkstra's algorithm  
after contracting color

# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

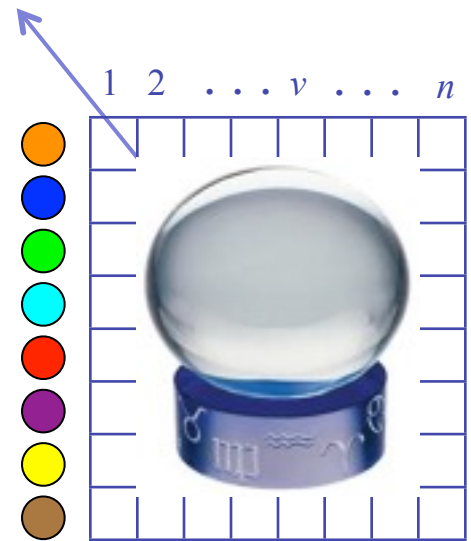
- Data Structure for queries  $\delta(v, \bullet)$ .
  - $\delta(v, \bullet) = \text{vertex-to-*functionality* distance}$ .
- $\Theta(nc)$  space: an  $n \times c$  matrix storing all  $\delta(v, \bullet)$ .
  1.  $\Omega(nc)$  space is too much.
  2. Changing color requires  $\Omega(n)$  time.



Dijkstra's algorithm  
after contracting color

# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

- Data Structure for queries  $\delta(v, \bullet)$ .
  - $\delta(v, \bullet) = \text{vertex-to-*functionality* distance}$ .
- $\Theta(nc)$  space: an  $n \times c$  matrix storing all  $\delta(v, \bullet)$ .
  1.  $\Omega(nc)$  space is too much.
  2. Changing color requires  $\Omega(n)$  time.



Dijkstra's algorithm  
after contracting color

# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

- Data Structure for queries  $\delta(v, \bullet)$ .
  - $\delta(v, \bullet) =$  vertex-to-*functionality* distance.
- $\Theta(nc)$  space: an  $n \times c$  matrix storing all  $\delta(v, \bullet)$ .
  1.  $\Omega(nc)$  space is too much.
  2. Changing color requires  $\Omega(n)$  time.
- $o(nl)$  space means imprecise answers.



# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

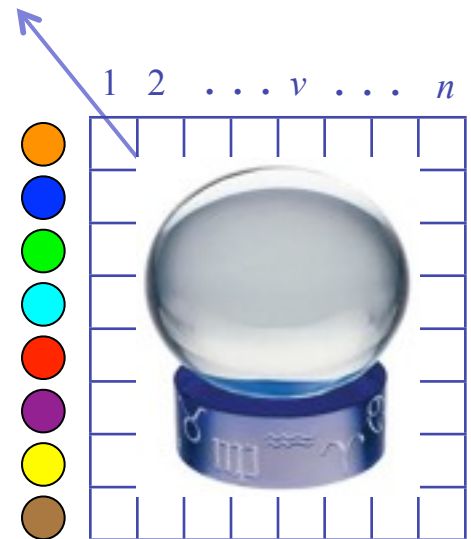
- Data Structure for queries  $\delta(v, \bullet)$ .
  - $\delta(v, \bullet) =$  vertex-to-*functionality* distance.
- $\Theta(nc)$  space: an  $n \times c$  matrix storing all  $\delta(v, \bullet)$ .
  1.  $\Omega(nc)$  space is too much.
  2. Changing color requires  $\Omega(n)$  time.
- $o(nl)$  space means imprecise answers.
  - stretch  $\alpha$  if outputs  $d(v, \bullet)$  s.t.



# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

- Data Structure for queries  $\delta(v, \bullet)$ .
  - $\delta(v, \bullet) = \text{vertex-to-*functionality* distance}$ .
- $\Theta(nc)$  space: an  $n \times c$  matrix storing all  $\delta(v, \bullet)$ .
  1.  $\Omega(nc)$  space is too much.
  2. Changing color requires  $\Omega(n)$  time.
- $o(nl)$  space means imprecise answers.
  - stretch  $\alpha$  if outputs  $d(v, \bullet)$  s.t.

$$\delta(v, \bullet) \leq d(v, \bullet) \leq \alpha \cdot \delta(v, \bullet)$$



Dijkstra's algorithm  
after contracting color

# Vertex-Vertex Distance Oracles

# Vertex-Vertex Distance Oracles

- Benchmark result by Thorup-Zwick [JACM'02]:
  - $O(kn^{1+1/k})$  space.
  - $(2k-1)$  stretch queries in  $O(k)$  time.
  - Optimal under a graph-theoretic conjecture of Erdős



# Vertex-Vertex Distance Oracles

- Benchmark result by Thorup-Zwick [JACM'02]:
  - $O(kn^{1+1/k})$  space.
  - $(2k-1)$  stretch queries in  $O(k)$  time.
  - Optimal under a graph-theoretic conjecture of Erdős
- Problems adapting the Thorup-Zwick oracles:



# Vertex-Vertex Distance Oracles

- Benchmark result by Thorup-Zwick [JACM'02]:
  - $O(kn^{1+1/k})$  space.
  - $(2k-1)$  stretch queries in  $O(k)$  time.
  - Optimal under a graph-theoretic conjecture of Erdős
- Problems adapting the Thorup-Zwick oracles:
  - Query algorithm relies on knowing both source and destination,



# Vertex-Vertex Distance Oracles

- Benchmark result by Thorup-Zwick [JACM'02]:
  - $O(kn^{1+1/k})$  space.
  - $(2k-1)$  stretch queries in  $O(k)$  time.
  - Optimal under a graph-theoretic conjecture of Erdős
- Problems adapting the Thorup-Zwick oracles:
  - Query algorithm relies on knowing both source and destination,
  - Space bound independent of  $c$  (consider  $c = \text{polylog}(n)$ )



# Vertex-Vertex Distance Oracles

➤ Benchmark result by Thorup-Zwick [JACM'02]:

- $O(kn^{1+1/k})$  space.
- $(2k-1)$  stretch queries in  $O(k)$  time.
- Optimal under a graph-theoretic conjecture of Erdős

➤ Problems adapting the Thorup-Zwick oracles:

- Query algorithm relies on knowing both source and destination,
- Space bound independent of  $c$  (consider  $c = \text{polylog}(n)$ )
- Doesn't support changing colors



# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

- Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(4k-5)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

- Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(4k-5)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

- Space bound independent of  $c$ .

# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

- Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(4k-5)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

- Space bound independent of  $c$ .
- Does not support changing colors.

# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

- Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(4k-5)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

- Space bound independent of  $c$ .
- Does not support changing colors.

**Theorem:**  $O(knc^{1/k})$ -space  $(2^k-1)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.



# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

- Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(4k-5)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

- Space bound independent of  $c$ .
- Does not support changing colors.

**Theorem:**  $O(knc^{1/k})$ -space  $(2^k-1)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

- Still does not support changing colors.

# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

- Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(4k-5)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

- Space bound independent of  $c$ .
- Does not support changing colors.

**Theorem:**  $O(knc^{1/k})$ -space  $(2^k-1)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

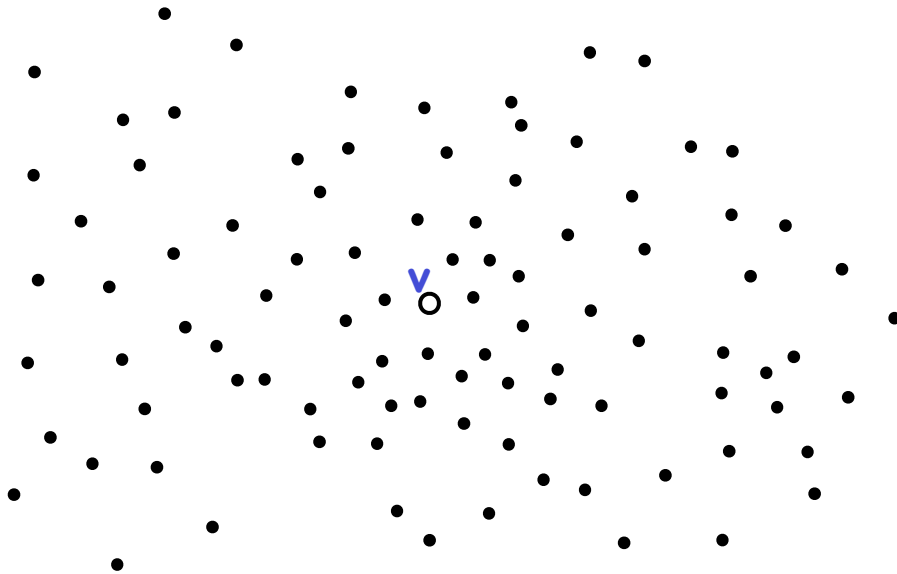
- Still does not support changing colors.

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(3^{k-1}-1)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles allowing changing colors in  $O(kn^{1/k} \lg n)$  time.

# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

➤ Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(4k-5)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

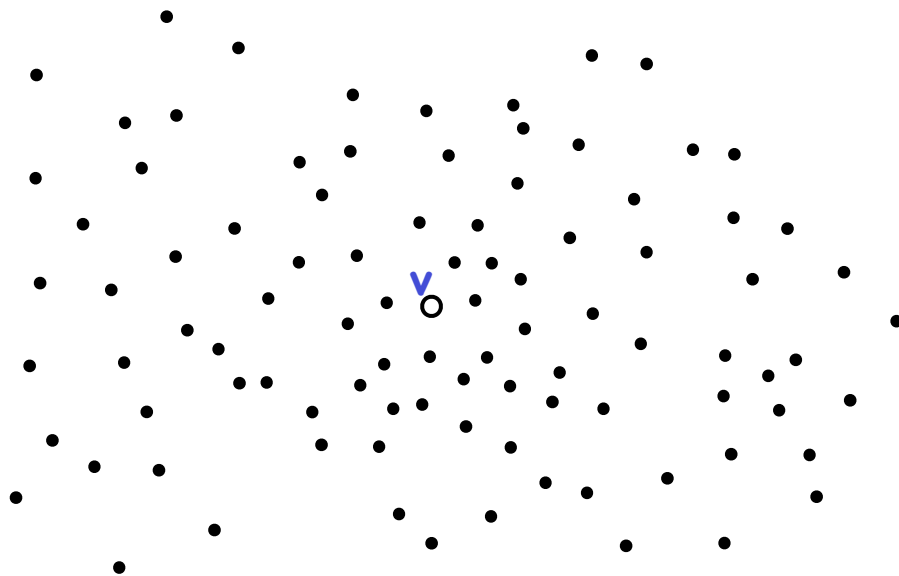


# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

## ➤ Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(4k-5)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

- Select *pivots* uniformly at random with probability  $n^{-1/k}$

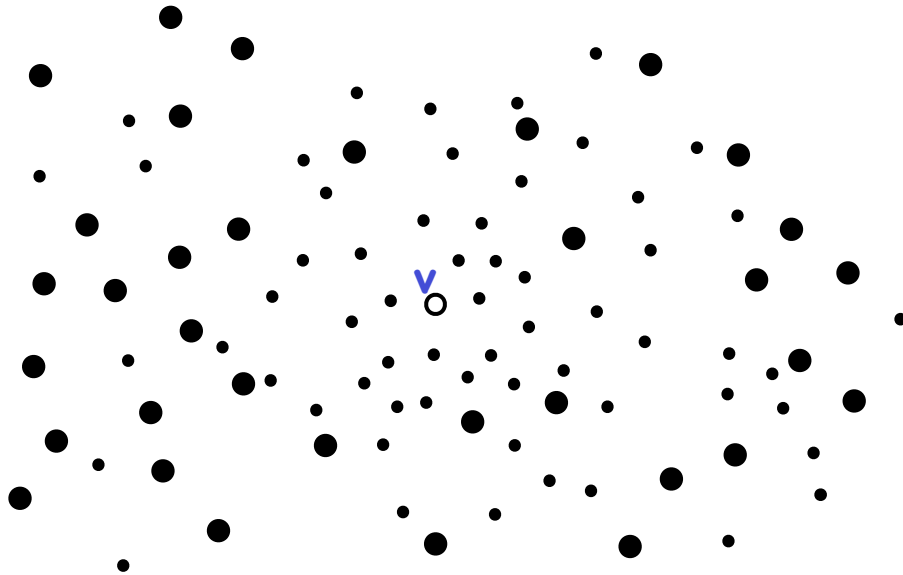


# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

## ➤ Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(4k-5)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

- Select *pivots* uniformly at random with probability  $n^{-1/k}$

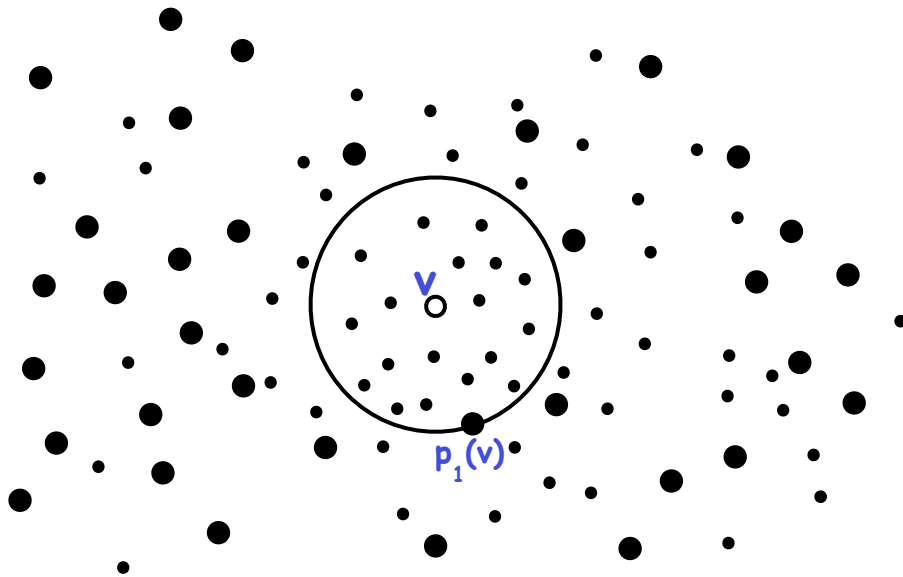


# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

## ➤ Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(4k-5)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

- Select *pivots* uniformly at random with probability  $n^{-1/k}$

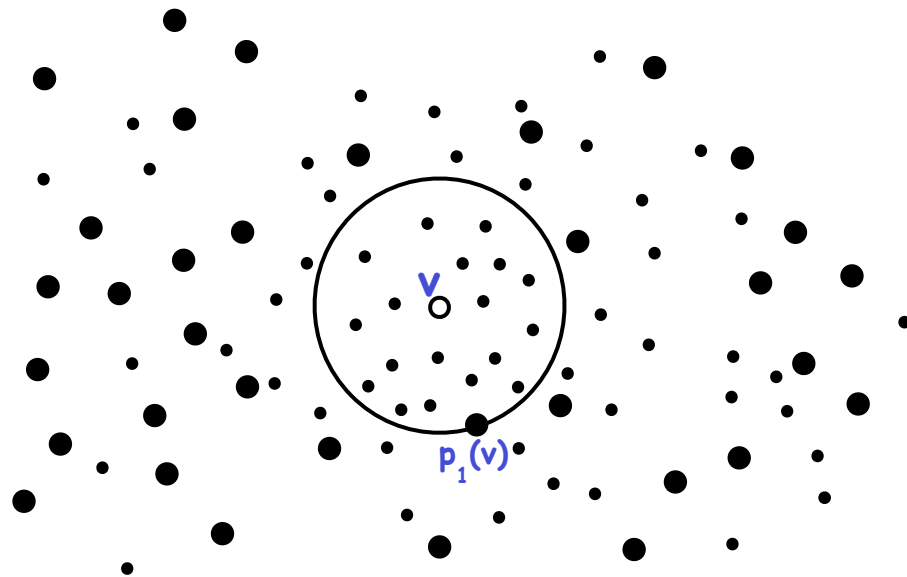


# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

## ➤ Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(4k-5)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

- Select *pivots* uniformly at random with probability  $n^{-1/k}$
- Select *pivots* from pivots... with probability  $n^{-1/k}$

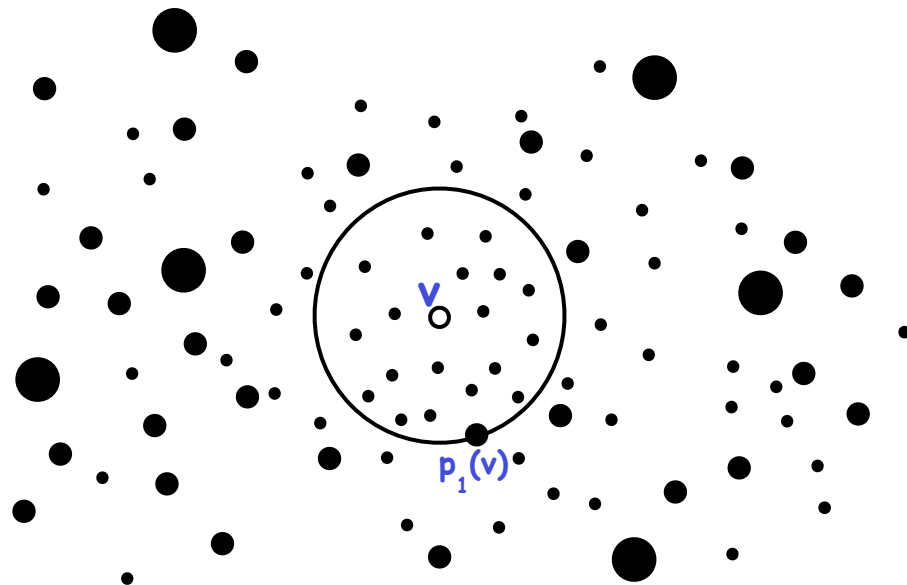


# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

## ➤ Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(4k-5)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

- Select *pivots* uniformly at random with probability  $n^{-1/k}$
- Select *pivots* from pivots... with probability  $n^{-1/k}$



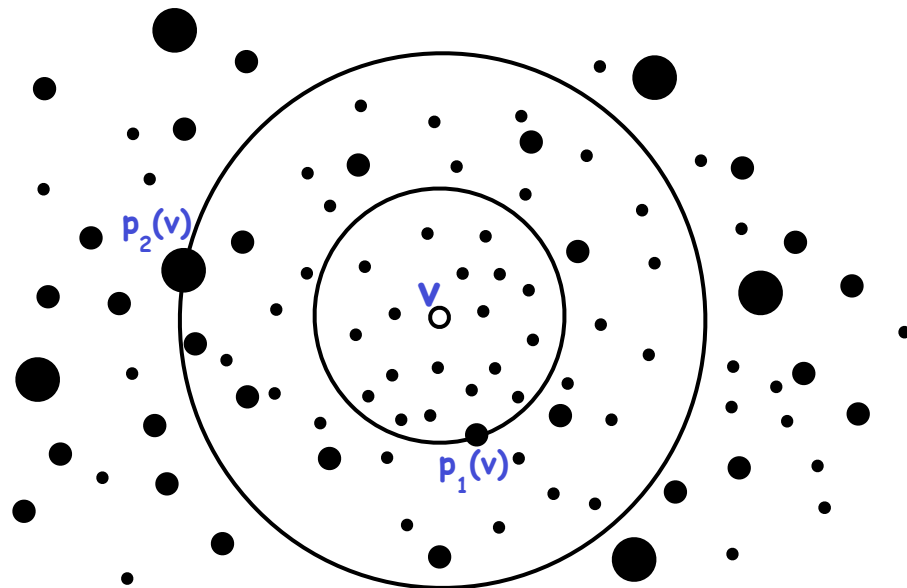


# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

## ➤ Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(4k-5)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

- Select *pivots* uniformly at random with probability  $n^{-1/k}$
- Select *pivots* from pivots... with probability  $n^{-1/k}$

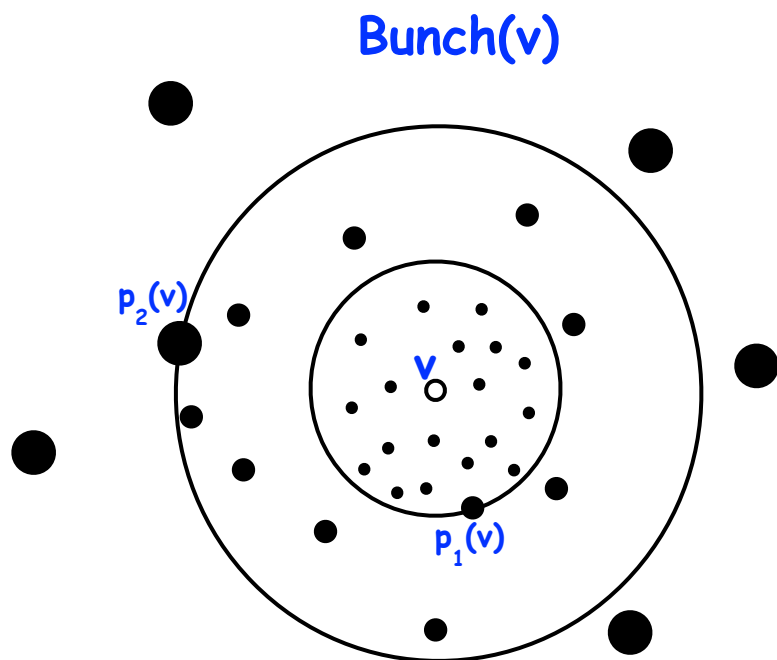


# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

## ➤ Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(4k-5)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

- Select *pivots* uniformly at random with probability  $n^{-1/k}$
- Select *pivots* from pivots... with probability  $n^{-1/k}$

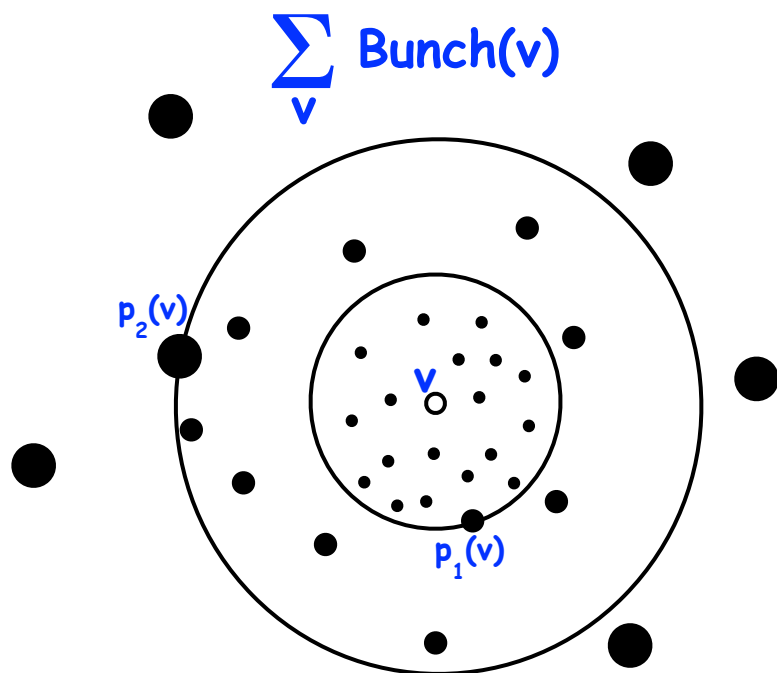


# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

## ➤ Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(4k-5)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

- Select *pivots* uniformly at random with probability  $n^{-1/k}$
- Select *pivots* from pivots... with probability  $n^{-1/k}$

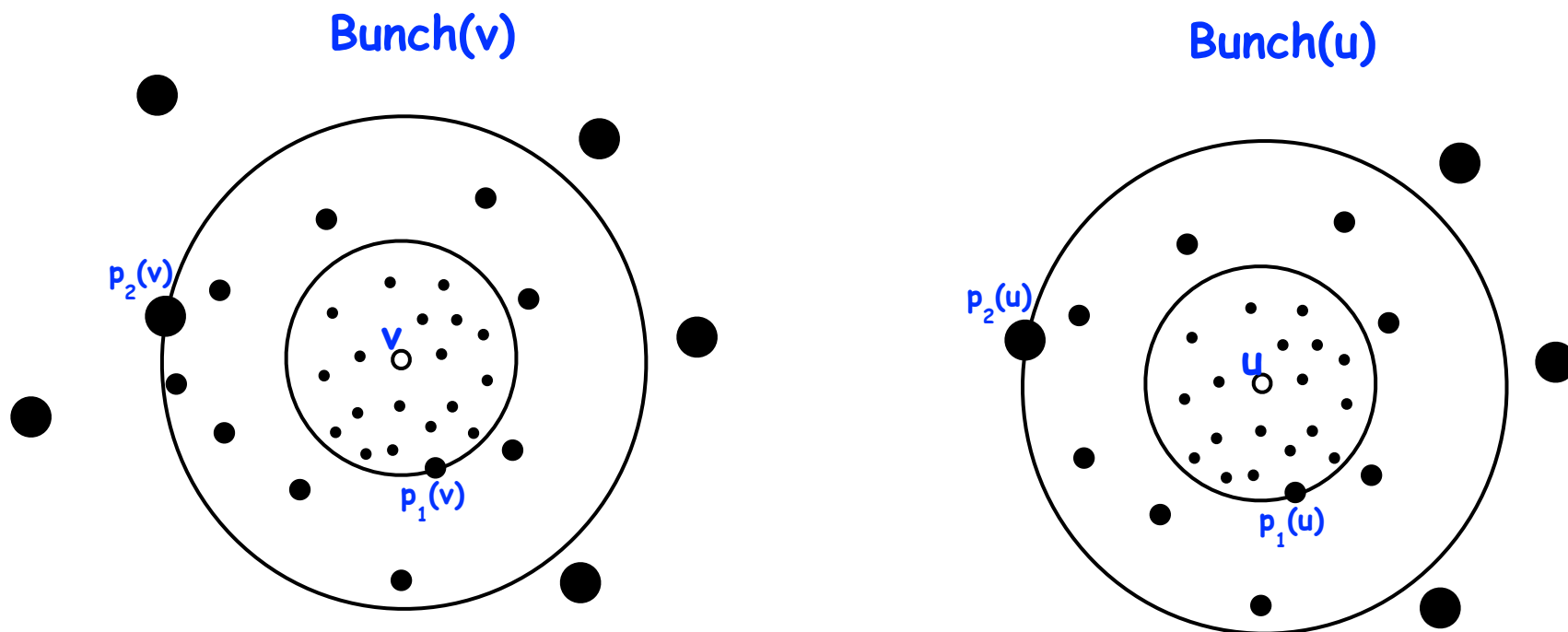


# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

## ➤ Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space **(4k-5)-stretch** vertex-color oracles.

- Select *pivots* uniformly at random with probability  $n^{-1/k}$
- Select *pivots* from pivots... with probability  $n^{-1/k}$

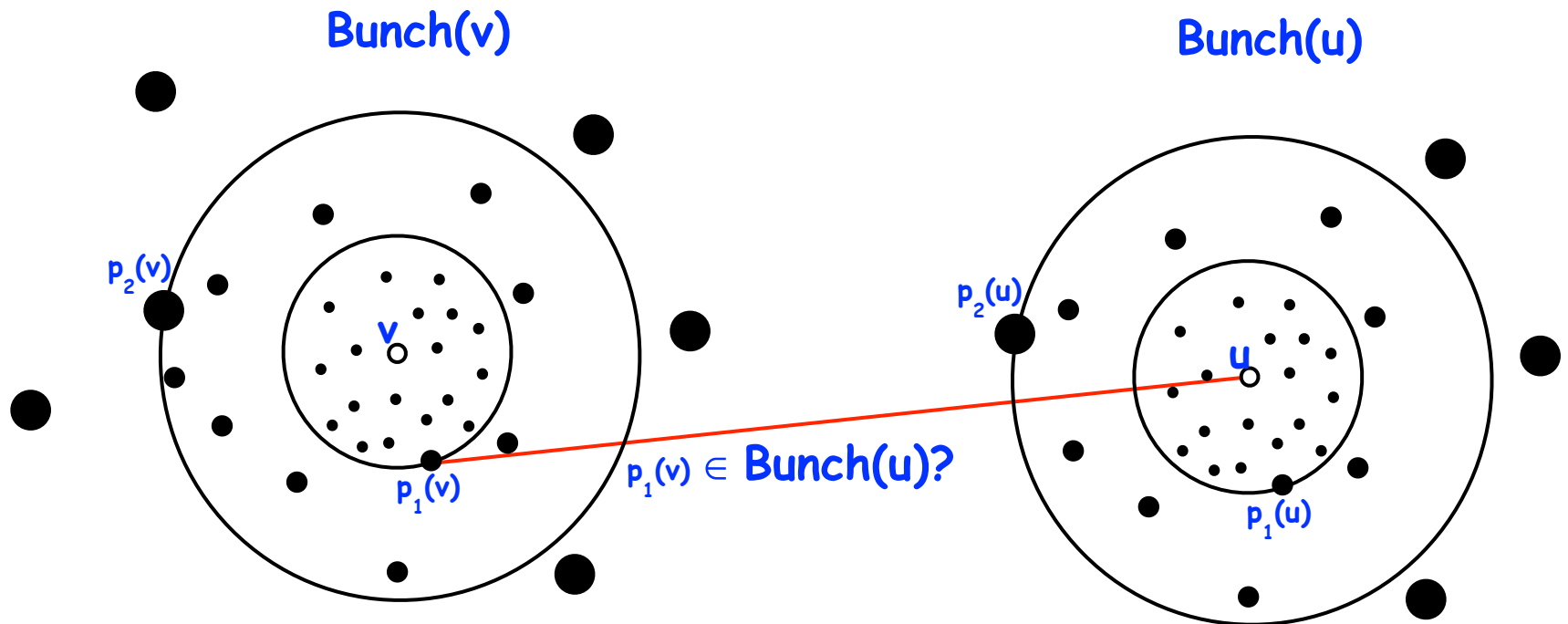


# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

## ➤ Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(4k-5)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

- Select *pivots* uniformly at random with probability  $n^{-1/k}$
- Select *pivots* from pivots... with probability  $n^{-1/k}$

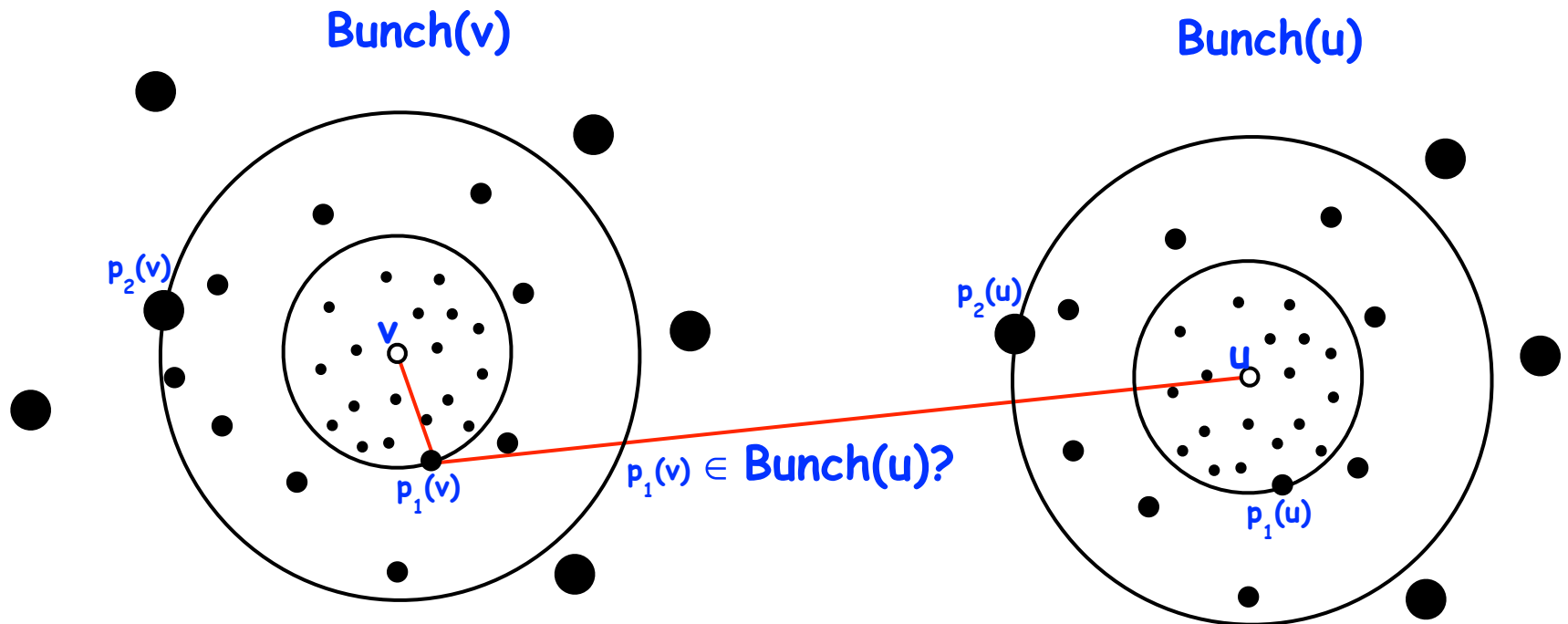


# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

## ➤ Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(4k-5)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

- Select *pivots* uniformly at random with probability  $n^{-1/k}$
- Select *pivots* from pivots... with probability  $n^{-1/k}$

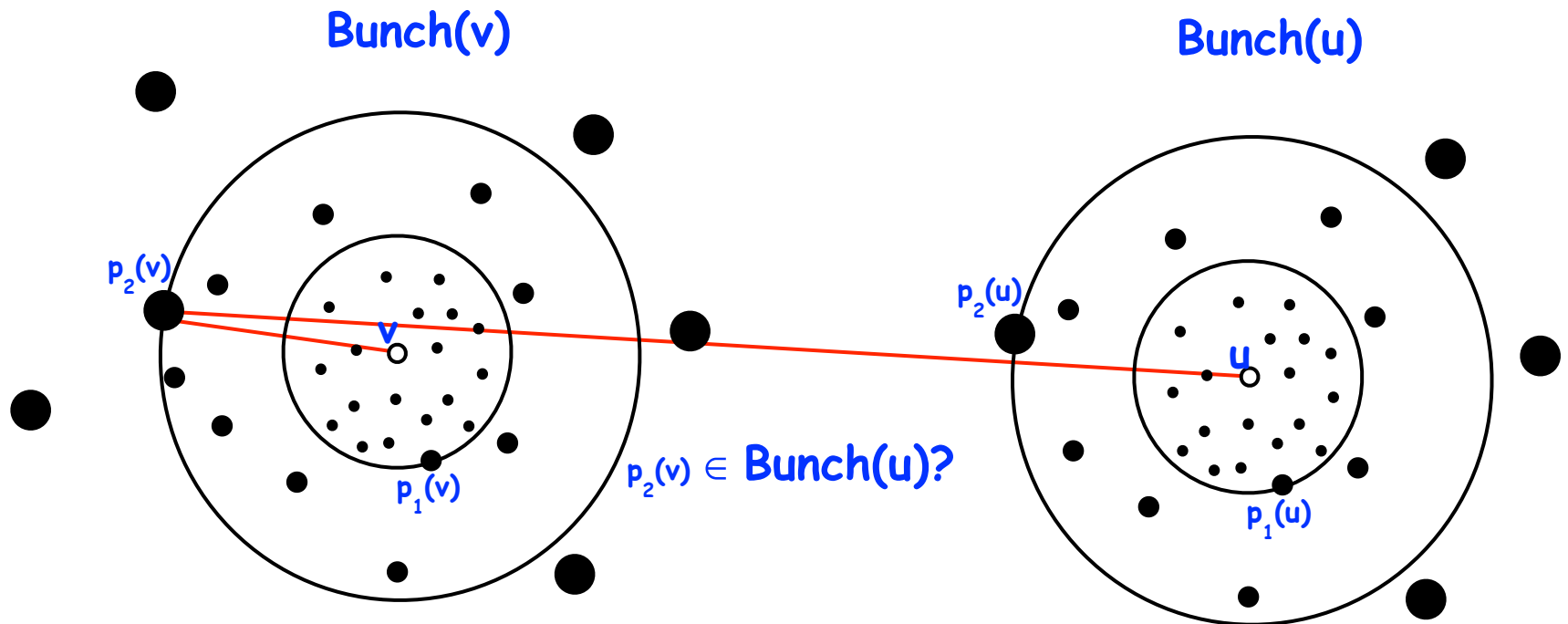


# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

## ➤ Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(4k-5)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

- Select *pivots* uniformly at random with probability  $n^{-1/k}$
- Select *pivots* from pivots... with probability  $n^{-1/k}$

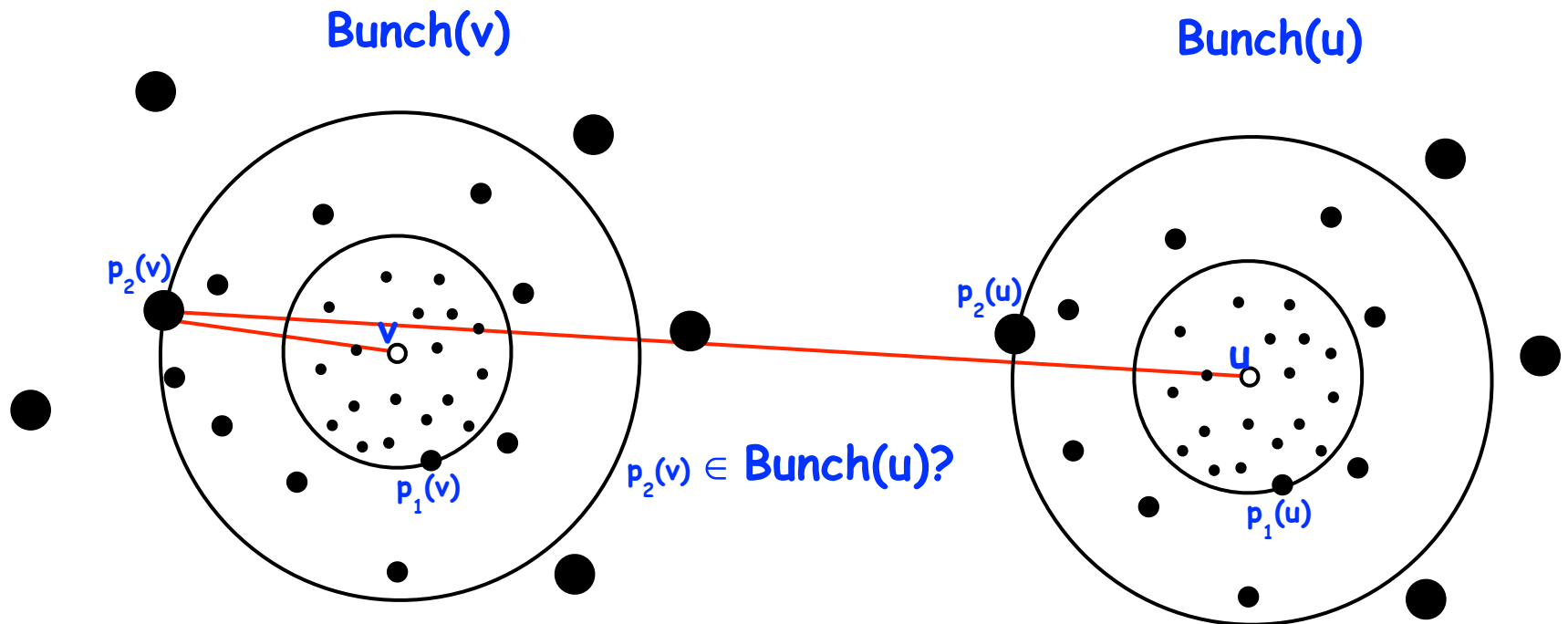


# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

## ➤ Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(2k-1)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

- Select *pivots* uniformly at random with probability  $n^{-1/k}$
- Select *pivots* from pivots... with probability  $n^{-1/k}$



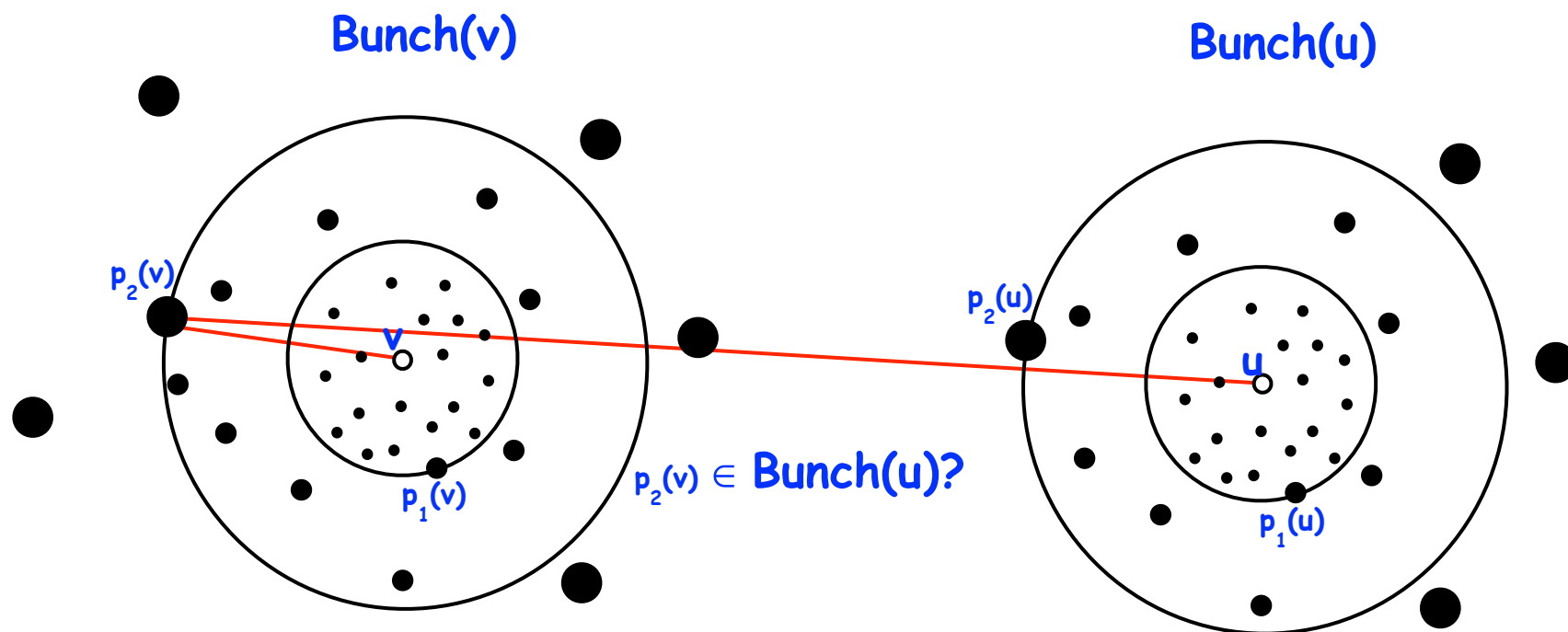


# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

## ➤ Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(4k-5)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

1. we don't know identity of  $u$  so advance in one side only

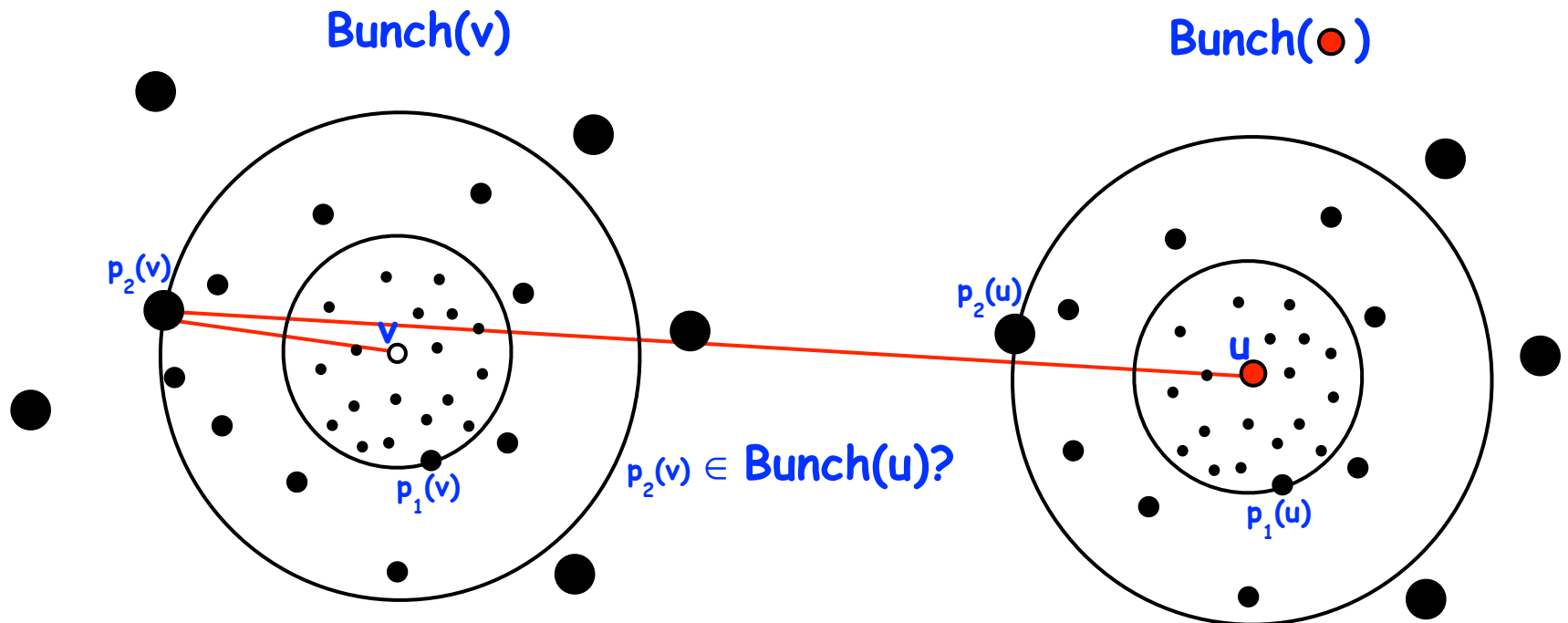


# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

## ➤ Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(4k-5)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

1. we don't know identity of  $u$  so advance in one side only
2. Bunches for colors

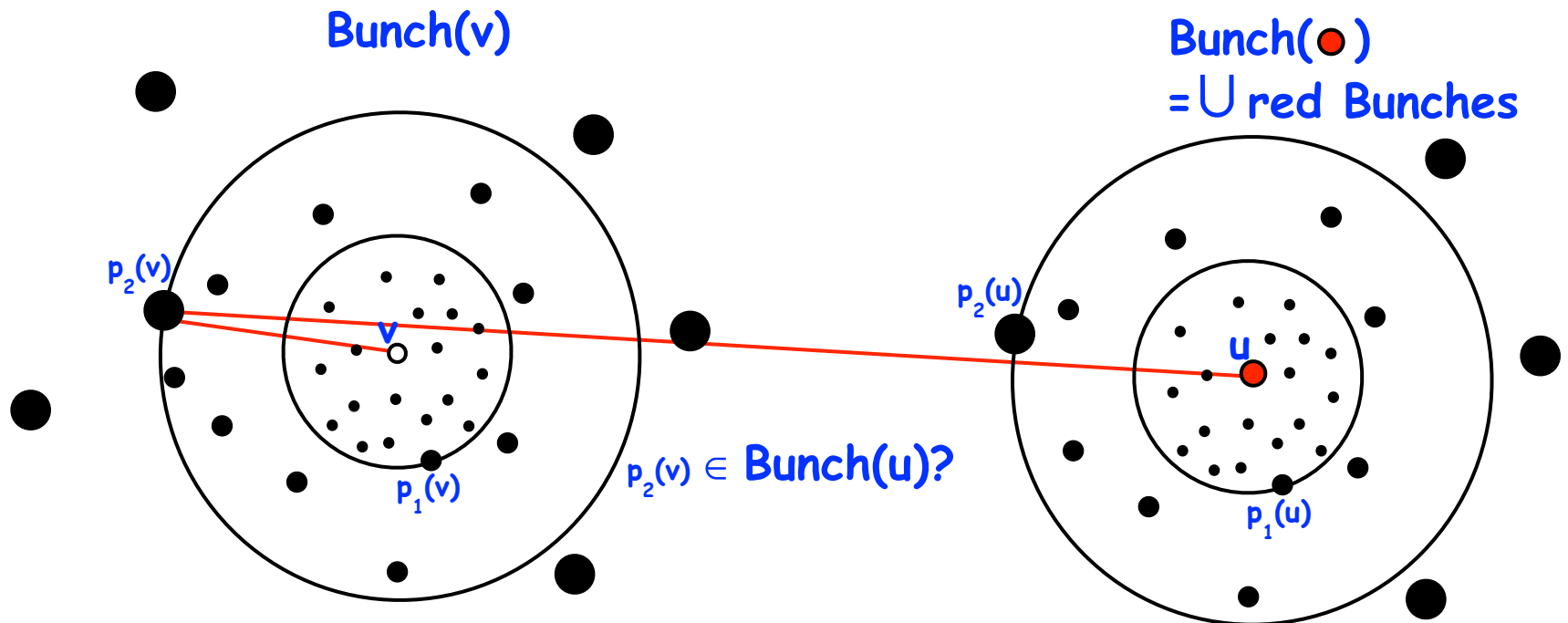


# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

## ➤ Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(4k-5)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

1. we don't know identity of  $u$  so advance in one side only
2. Bunches for colors

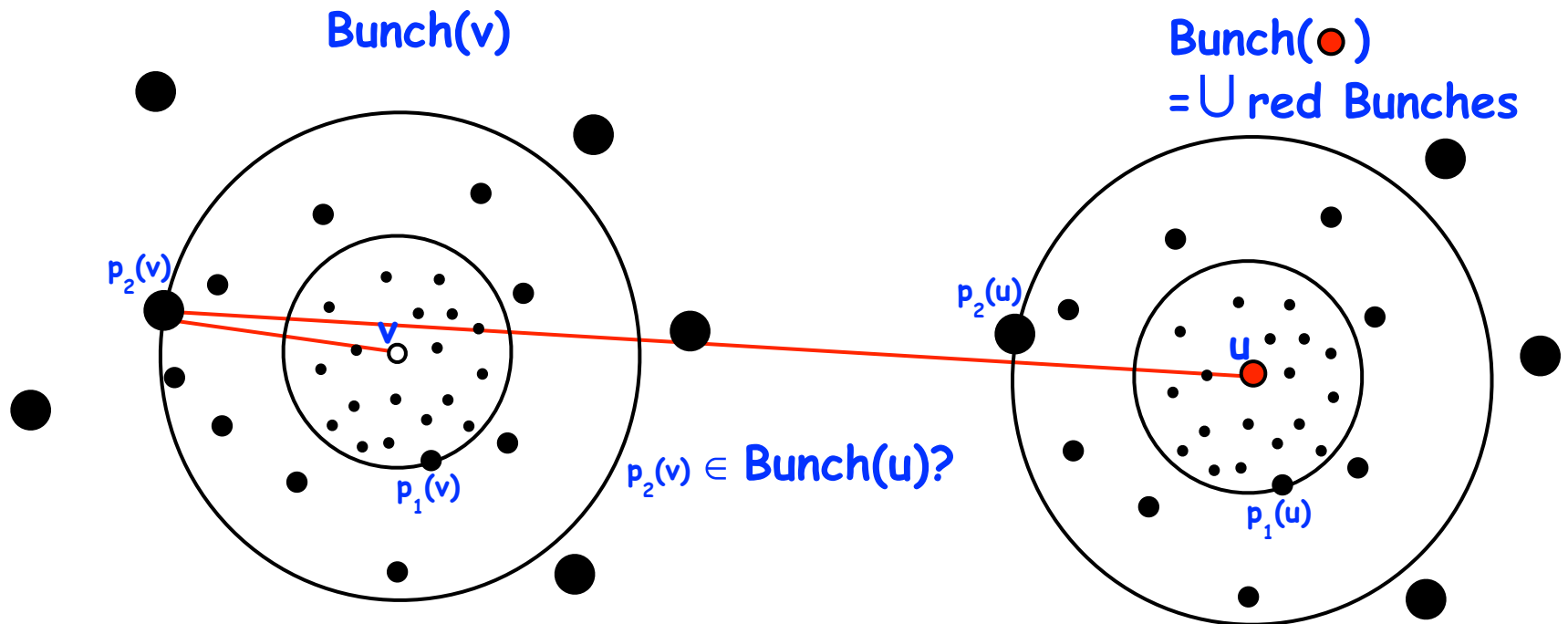


# Vertex-Color Distance Oracles

## ➤ Adaption of the Thorup-Zwick oracles

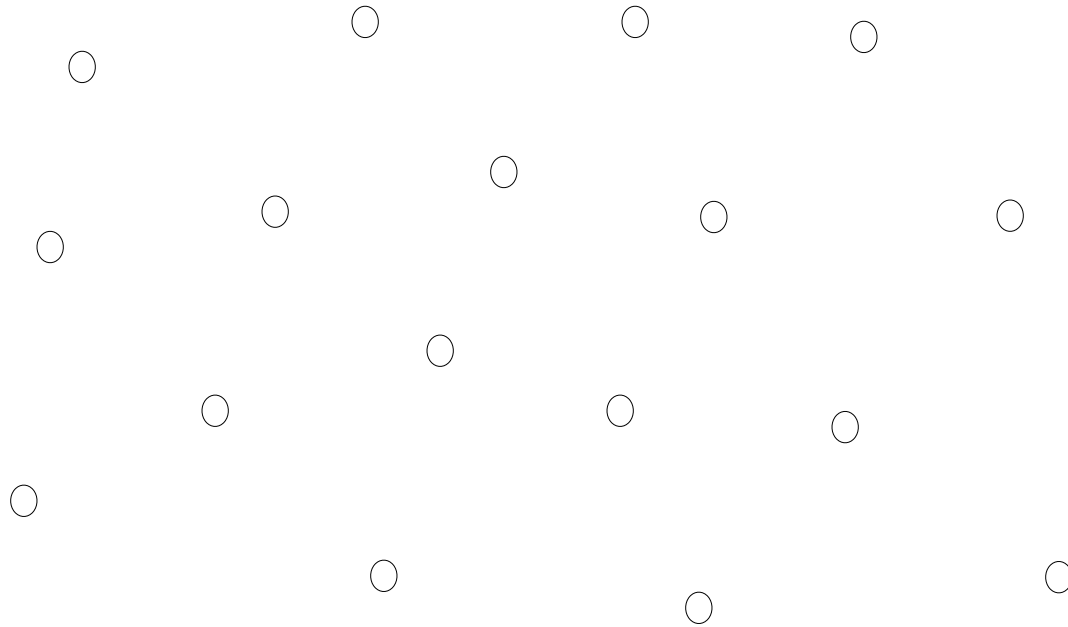
**Theorem:**  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(4k-5)$ -stretch vertex-color oracles.

1. we don't know identity of  $u$  so advance in one side only
2. Bunches for colors
3. check all  $p_i(v)$



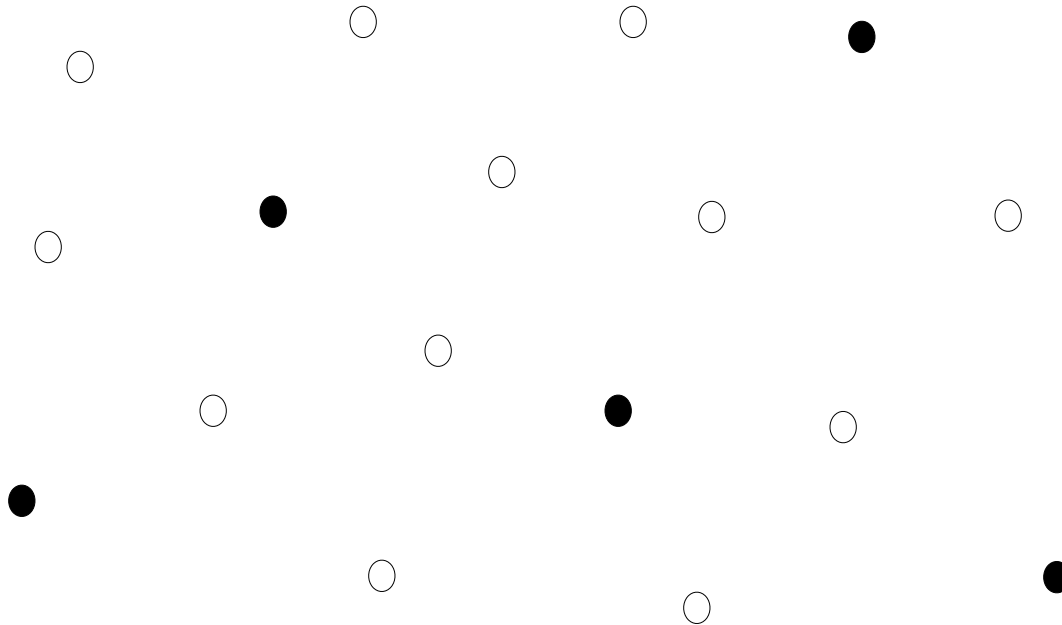
# An $O(nc^{1/2})$ -space 3-stretch Oracle

- Select *routers* uniformly at random with prob.  $c^{-1/2}$ .



# An $O(nc^{1/2})$ -space 3-stretch Oracle

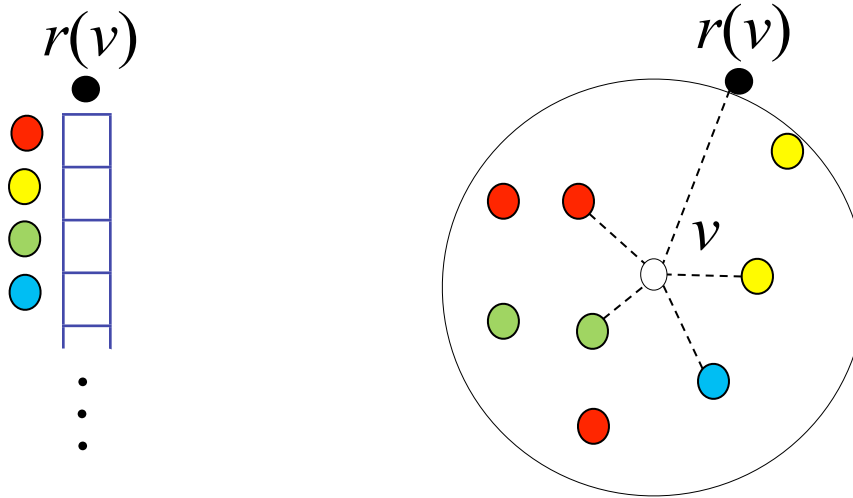
- Select *routers* uniformly at random with prob.  $c^{-1/2}$ .



# An $O(nc^{1/2})$ -space 3-stretch Oracle

- Select *routers* uniformly at random with prob.  $c^{-1/2}$ .
- Store all distances
  - $\delta(r,\lambda)$  for every router  $r$  and color  $\lambda$ .
  - $\delta(v,r(v))$  from every vertex  $v$  to its closest router  $r(v)$ .
  - $\delta(v,\lambda)$  from every vertex  $v$  to every color  $\lambda$  with  $\delta(v,\lambda) < \delta(v,r(v))$ .

The ball  $B(v)$  of  $v$



# An $O(nc^{1/2})$ -space 3-stretch Oracle





# An $O(nc^{1/2})$ -space 3-stretch Oracle

- Expected space required:



# An $O(nc^{1/2})$ -space 3-stretch Oracle

- Expected space required:
  - total size of all routers tables =  $nc^{1/2}$



# An $O(nc^{1/2})$ -space 3-stretch Oracle

- Expected space required:
  - total size of all routers tables =  $nc^{1/2}$
  - size of any ball  $B(v) \leq c^{1/2}$



# An $O(nc^{1/2})$ -space 3-stretch Oracle

➤ Expected space required:

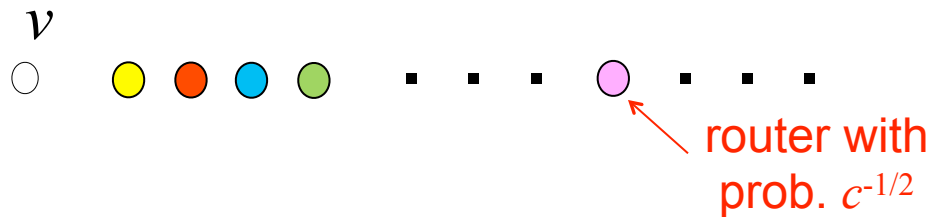
- total size of all routers tables =  $nc^{1/2}$
- size of any ball  $B(v) \leq c^{1/2}$ 
  - Sort all colors according to their distances from  $v$ :



# An $O(nc^{1/2})$ -space 3-stretch Oracle

## ➤ Expected space required:

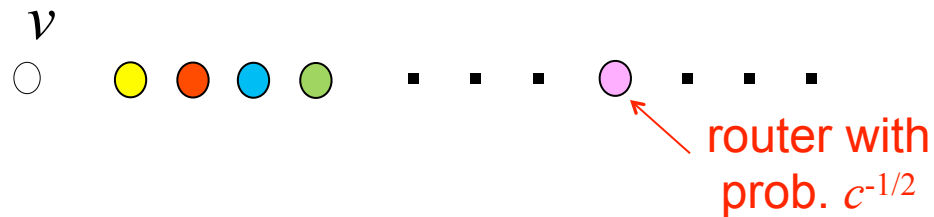
- total size of all routers tables =  $nc^{1/2}$
- size of any ball  $B(v) \leq c^{1/2}$ 
  - Sort all colors according to their distances from  $v$ :



# An $O(nc^{1/2})$ -space 3-stretch Oracle

## ➤ Expected space required:

- total size of all routers tables =  $nc^{1/2}$
- size of any ball  $B(v) \leq c^{1/2}$ 
  - Sort all colors according to their distances from  $v$ :



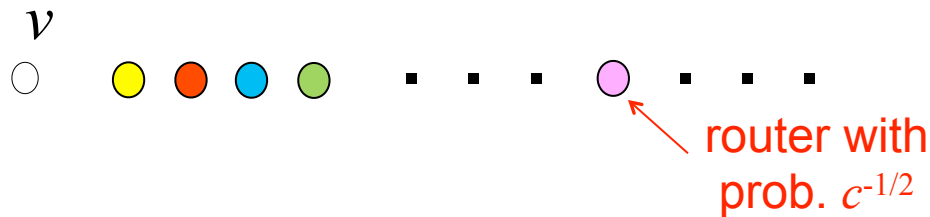
- $|B(v)|$  bounded by the location of the first router on this list.



# An $O(nc^{1/2})$ -space 3-stretch Oracle

## ➤ Expected space required:

- total size of all routers tables =  $nc^{1/2}$
- size of any ball  $B(v) \leq c^{1/2}$ 
  - Sort all colors according to their distances from  $v$ :



- $|B(v)|$  bounded by the location of the first router on this list.
- total size of all ball tables  $\leq nc^{1/2}$



# An $O(nc^{1/2})$ -space 3-stretch Oracle



# An $O(nc^{1/2})$ -space 3-stretch Oracle

➤ On query  $(v, \lambda)$ :

# An $O(nc^{1/2})$ -space 3-stretch Oracle

➤ On query  $(v, \lambda)$ :

– If  $\lambda \in B(v)$  then return  $\delta(v, \lambda)$ .

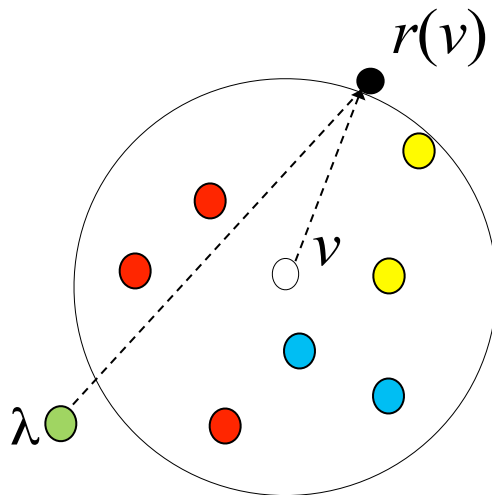
(stretch 1)

# An $O(nc^{1/2})$ -space 3-stretch Oracle

- On query  $(v, \lambda)$ :
  - If  $\lambda \in B(v)$  then return  $\delta(v, \lambda)$ . (stretch 1)

# An $O(nc^{1/2})$ -space 3-stretch Oracle

- On query  $(v, \lambda)$ :
  - If  $\lambda \in B(v)$  then return  $\delta(v, \lambda)$ . (stretch 1)
  - If  $\lambda \notin B(v)$  then return  $\delta(v, r(v)) + \delta(r(v), \lambda)$ . (stretch 3)

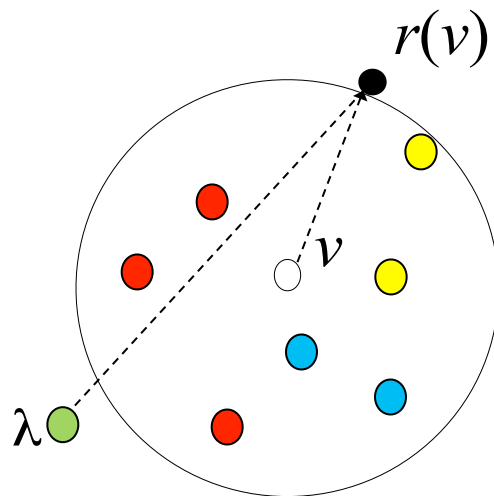


# An $O(nc^{1/2})$ -space 3-stretch Oracle

➤ On query  $(v, \lambda)$ :

– If  $\lambda \in B(v)$  then return  $\delta(v, \lambda)$ . (stretch 1)

– If  $\lambda \notin B(v)$  then return  $\delta(v, r(v)) + \delta(r(v), \lambda)$ . (stretch 3)



1.  $\lambda \notin B(v) \Rightarrow \delta(v, r(v)) \leq \delta(v, \lambda)$

# An $O(nc^{1/2})$ -space 3-stretch Oracle

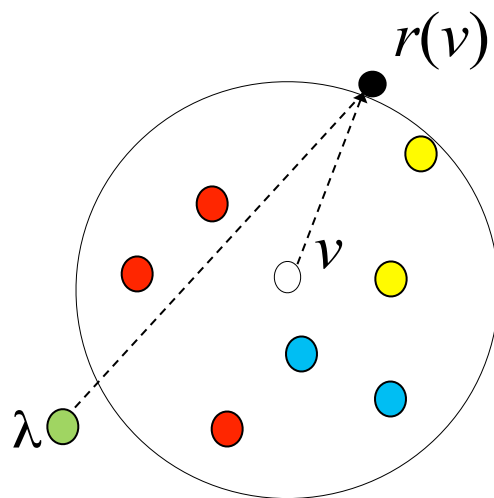
➤ On query  $(v, \lambda)$ :

– If  $\lambda \in B(v)$  then return  $\delta(v, \lambda)$ .

(stretch 1)

– If  $\lambda \notin B(v)$  then return  $\delta(v, r(v)) + \delta(r(v), \lambda)$ .

(stretch 3)



1.  $\lambda \notin B(v) \Rightarrow \delta(v, r(v)) \leq \delta(v, \lambda)$

2.  $\delta(r(v), \lambda) \leq \delta(v, r(v)) + \delta(v, \lambda)$

# An $O(nc^{1/2})$ -space 3-stretch Oracle

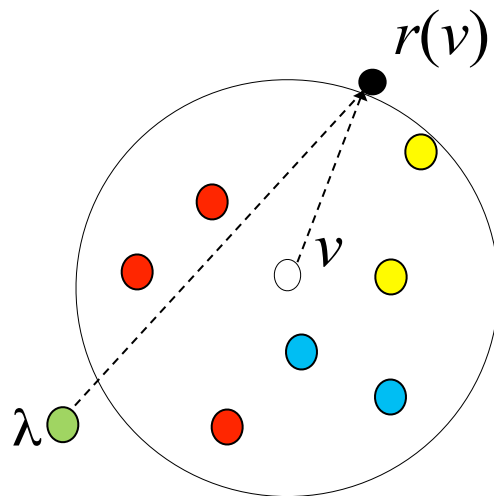
➤ On query  $(v, \lambda)$ :

– If  $\lambda \in B(v)$  then return  $\delta(v, \lambda)$ .

(stretch 1)

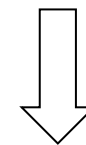
– If  $\lambda \notin B(v)$  then return  $\delta(v, r(v)) + \delta(r(v), \lambda)$ .

(stretch 3)



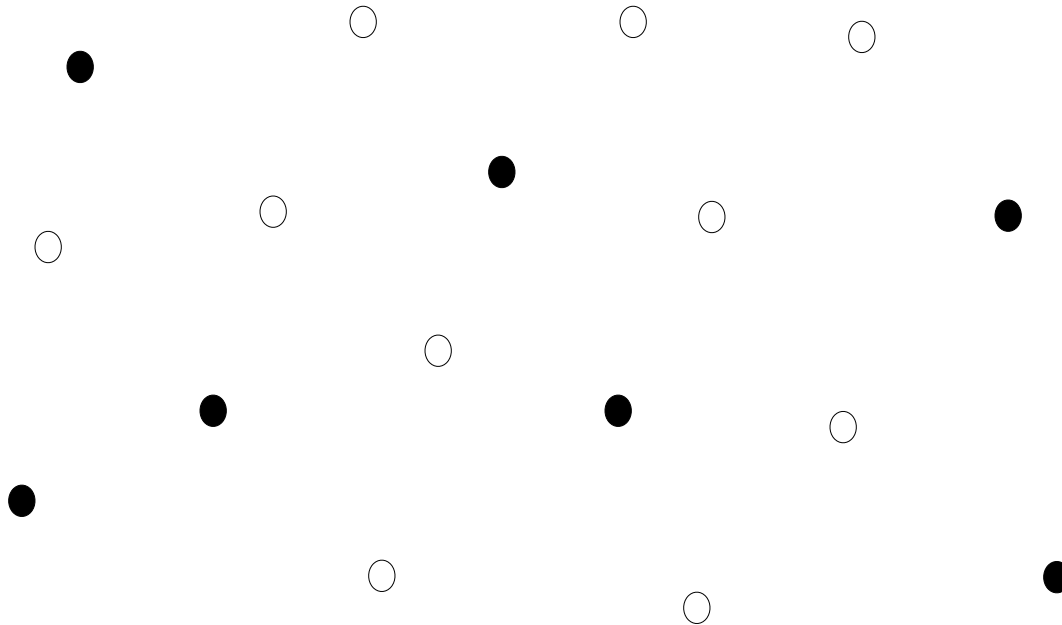
$$1. \lambda \notin B(v) \Rightarrow \delta(v, r(v)) \leq \delta(v, \lambda)$$

$$2. \delta(r(v), \lambda) \leq \delta(v, r(v)) + \delta(v, \lambda)$$



$$\delta(v, r(v)) + \delta(r(v), \lambda) \leq 3\delta(v, \lambda)$$

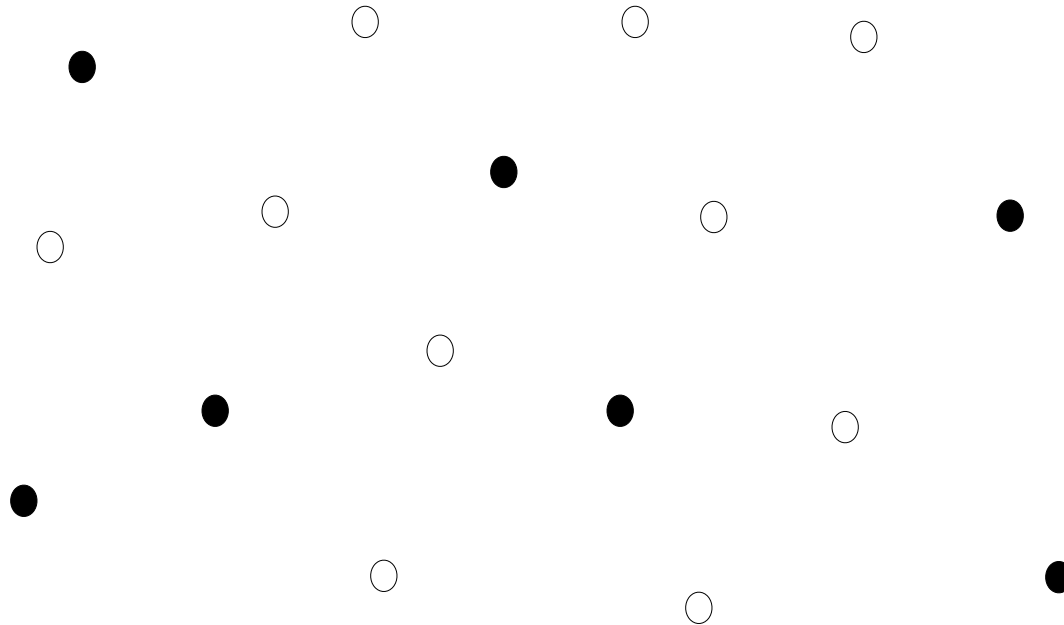
# $O(knc^{1/k})$ -space $(2^k-1)$ -stretch Oracles





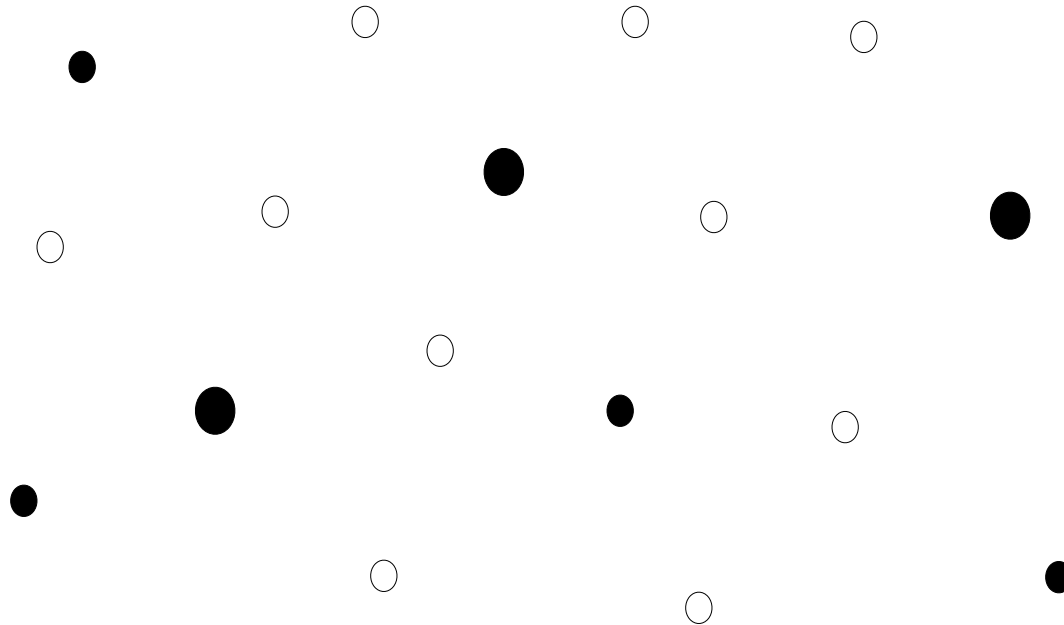
# $O(knc^{1/k})$ -space $(2^k-1)$ -stretch Oracles

- Select *routers* for the routers with prob.  $c^{-1/k}$ .



# $O(knc^{1/k})$ -space $(2^k-1)$ -stretch Oracles

- Select *routers* for the routers with prob.  $c^{-1/k}$ .
  - and select routers for the routers ...



# $O(knc^{1/k})$ -space $(2^k-1)$ -stretch Oracles

- Select *routers* for the routers with prob.  $c^{-1/k}$ .
  - and select routers for the routers ...

# $O(knc^{1/k})$ -space $(2^k-1)$ -stretch Oracles

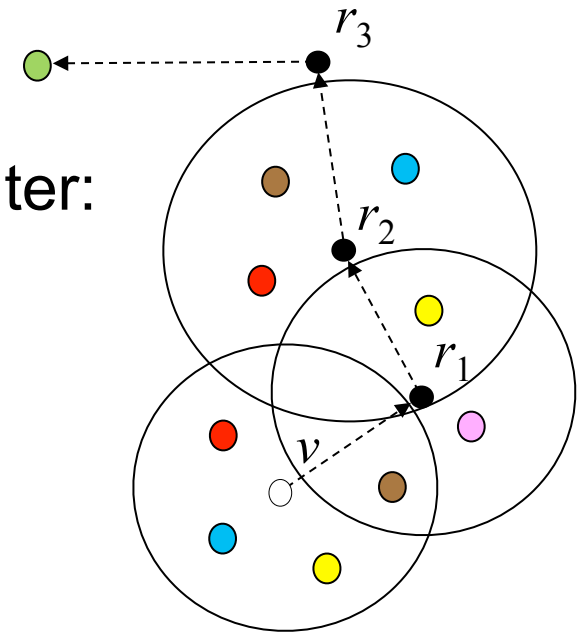
- Select *routers* for the routers with prob.  $c^{-1/k}$ .
  - and select routers for the routers ...
- $k-1$  levels of routers.

# $O(knc^{1/k})$ -space $(2^k-1)$ -stretch Oracles

- Select *routers* for the routers with prob.  $c^{-1/k}$ .
  - and select routers for the routers ...
- $k-1$  levels of routers.
  - Total size of router tables  $O(knc^{1/k})$ .

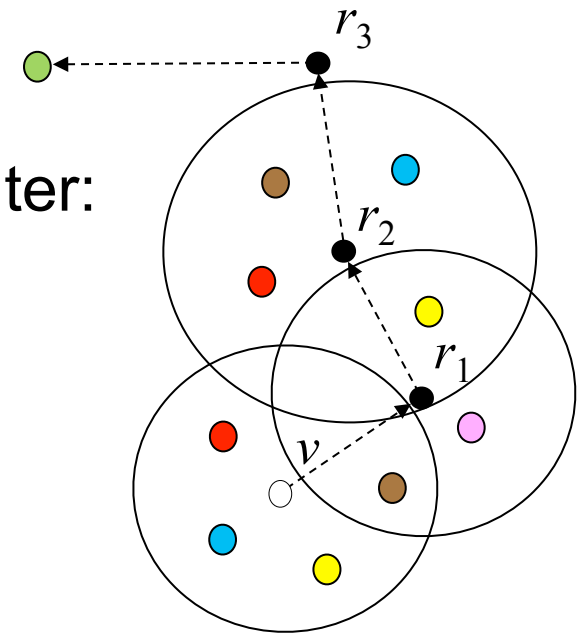
# $O(knc^{1/k})$ -space $(2^k-1)$ -stretch Oracles

- Select *routers* for the routers with prob.  $c^{-1/k}$ .
  - and select routers for the routers ...
- $k-1$  levels of routers.
  - Total size of router tables  $O(knc^{-1/k})$ .
- Query algorithm hops from router to router:



# $O(knc^{1/k})$ -space $(2^k-1)$ -stretch Oracles

- Select *routers* for the routers with prob.  $c^{-1/k}$ .
  - and select routers for the routers ...
- $k-1$  levels of routers.
  - Total size of router tables  $O(knc^{1/k})$ .
- Query algorithm hops from router to router:
  - Stretch increases to  $2^k-1$ .



# Changing Colors

- Maintain balls using heaps.





# Changing Colors

- Maintain balls using heaps.
  - Heap per color, sorted by distance from ball center.



# Changing Colors



- Maintain balls using heaps.
  - Heap per color, sorted by distance from ball center.
- Requires selecting routers with probability depending on  $n$ .
  - $O(kn^{1+1/k})$  space instead of  $O(knc^{1/k})$ .

# Changing Colors



- Maintain balls using heaps.
  - Heap per color, sorted by distance from ball center.
- Requires selecting routers with probability depending on  $n$ .
  - $O(kn^{1+1/k})$  space instead of  $O(knc^{1/k})$ .
- On color change of  $v$ :
  - Update two heaps in each ball that contains  $v$ .

# Changing Colors

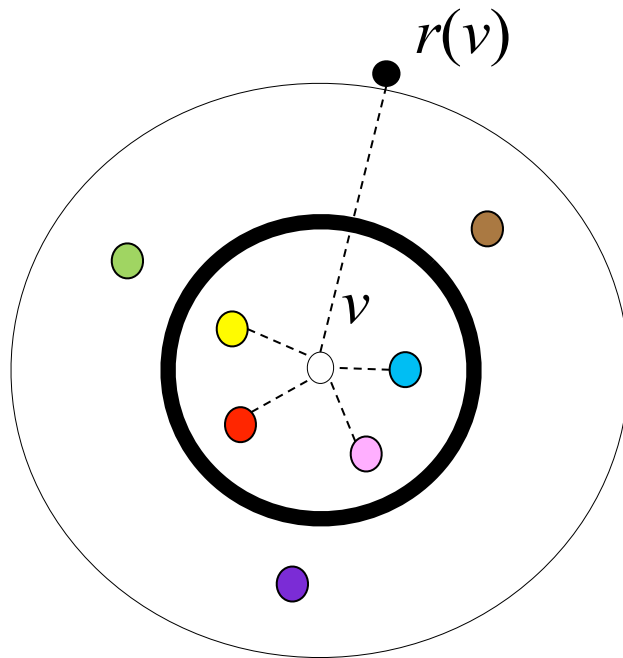
# Changing Colors

- Problem:  $v$  can belong to a lot of balls.

# Changing Colors

- Problem:  $v$  can belong to a lot of balls.
- Solution: use half-balls.

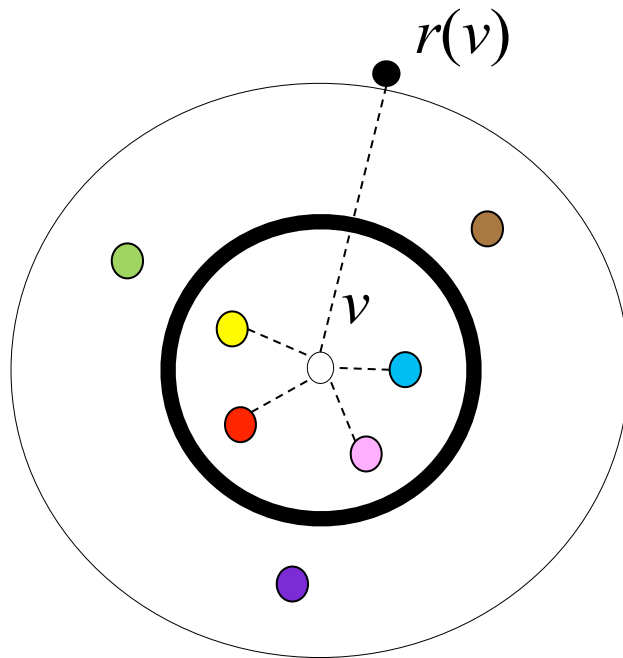
$$B^{1/2}(v) := \{ u \mid \delta(v, u) < \frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta(v, r(v)) \}$$



# Changing Colors

- Problem:  $v$  can belong to a lot of balls.
- Solution: use half-balls.

$$B^{1/2}(v) := \{ u \mid \delta(v, u) < \frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta(v, r(v)) \}$$



this causes the stretch of the queries to increase

# Changing Colors



# Changing Colors

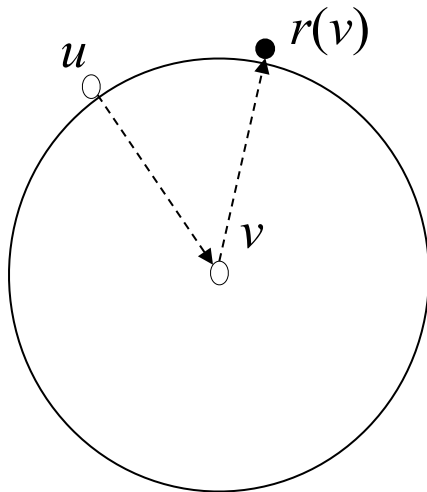
➤ Observation:  $v \in B^{1/2}(u) \Rightarrow u \in B(v)$ .

# Changing Colors

- Observation:  $v \in B^{1/2}(u) \Rightarrow u \in B(v)$ .
- Equivalently:  $u \notin B(v) \Rightarrow v \notin B^{1/2}(u)$ .

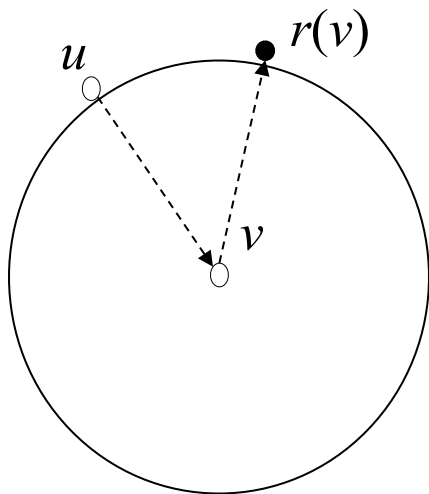
# Changing Colors

- Observation:  $v \in B^{1/2}(u) \Rightarrow u \in B(v)$ .
- Equivalently:  $u \notin B(v) \Rightarrow v \notin B^{1/2}(u)$ .



# Changing Colors

- Observation:  $v \in B^{1/2}(u) \Rightarrow u \in B(v)$ .
- Equivalently:  $u \notin B(v) \Rightarrow v \notin B^{1/2}(u)$ .
- $v$  is in at most  $kn^{1/k}$  balls.



# Open questions



# Open questions



1.  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(2k-1)$ -stretch ?

# Open questions



1.  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(2k-1)$ -stretch ?
2.  $O(knc^{1/k})$ -space  $\text{poly}(k)$ -stretch ?

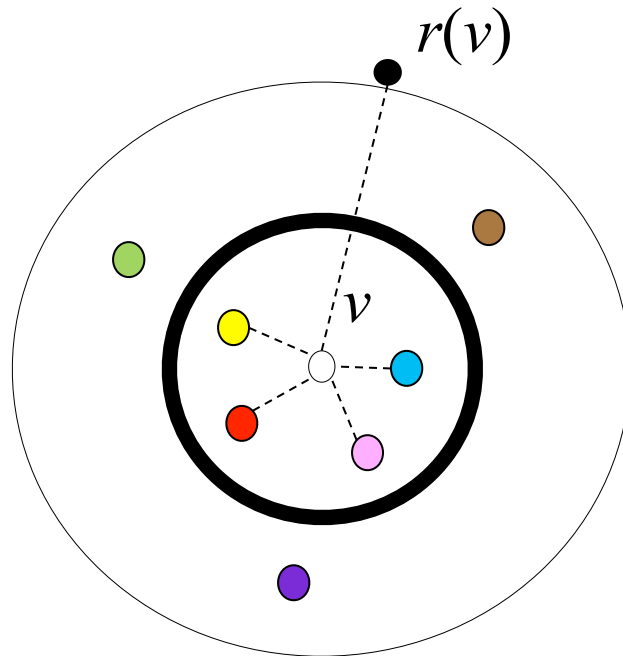
# Open questions



1.  $O(kn^{1+1/k})$ -space  $(2k-1)$ -stretch ?
2.  $O(knc^{1/k})$ -space  $\text{poly}(k)$ -stretch ?
3.  $O(knc^{1/k})$ -space with changing colors ?



# Thank you!



# Thank you!

