

# Local certification of local properties : tight bounds, trade-offs and new parameters

Nicolas Bousquet, Laurent Feuilloley, Sébastien Zeitoun

March 13, 2024



Université Claude Bernard



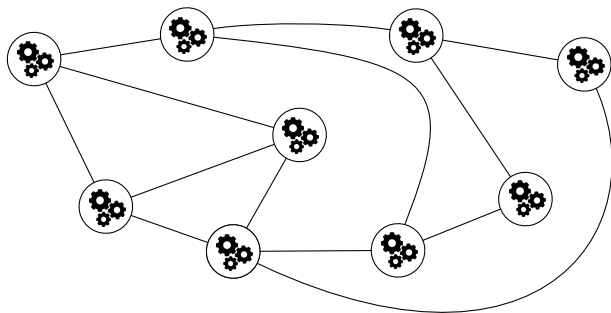
Lyon 1

# Local certification

## Local certification

Context : distributed computing

Model : graph,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{vertices} = \text{computation units} \\ \text{edges} = \text{communication channels} \end{array} \right.$

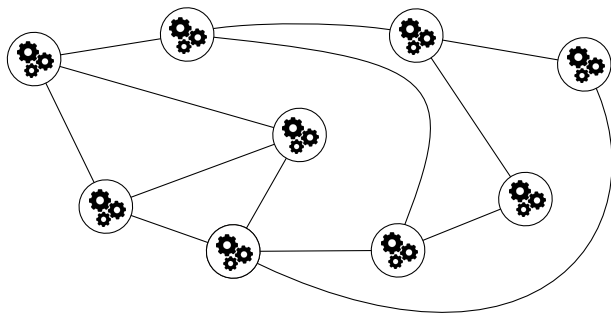


## Local certification

Context : distributed computing

Model : graph,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{vertices} = \text{computation units} \\ \text{edges} = \text{communication channels} \end{array} \right.$

Goal : verify **locally** a graph property  $\mathcal{P}$ , thanks to **certificates**

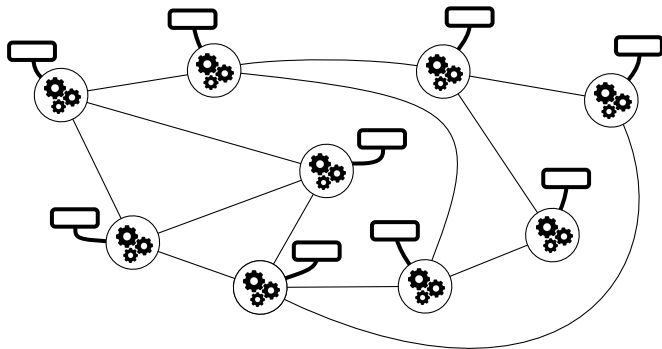


## Local certification

Context : distributed computing

Model : graph,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{vertices} = \text{computation units} \\ \text{edges} = \text{communication channels} \end{array} \right.$

Goal : verify **locally** a graph property  $\mathcal{P}$ , thanks to **certificates**

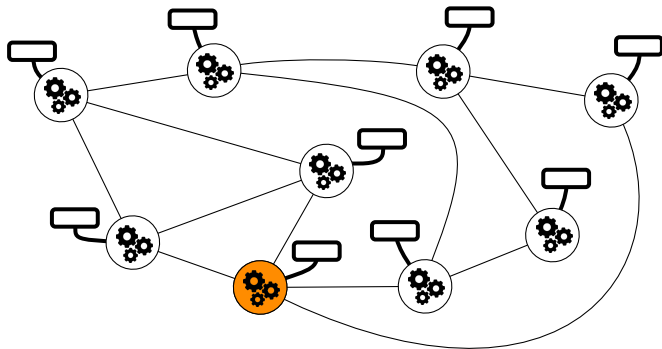


## Local certification

Context : distributed computing

Model : graph,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{vertices} = \text{computation units} \\ \text{edges} = \text{communication channels} \end{array} \right.$

Goal : verify **locally** a graph property  $\mathcal{P}$ , thanks to **certificates**

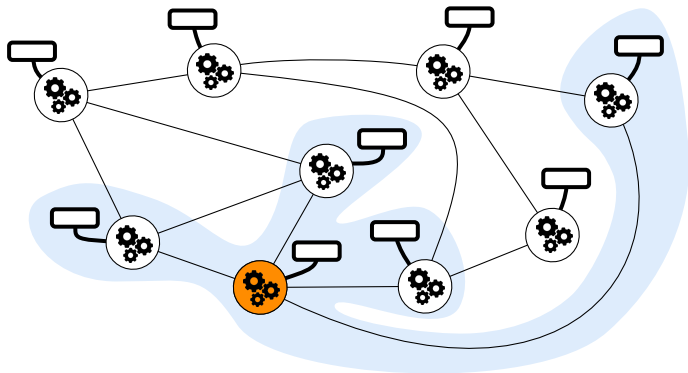


## Local certification

Context : distributed computing

Model : graph,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{vertices} = \text{computation units} \\ \text{edges} = \text{communication channels} \end{array} \right.$

Goal : verify **locally** a graph property  $\mathcal{P}$ , thanks to **certificates**

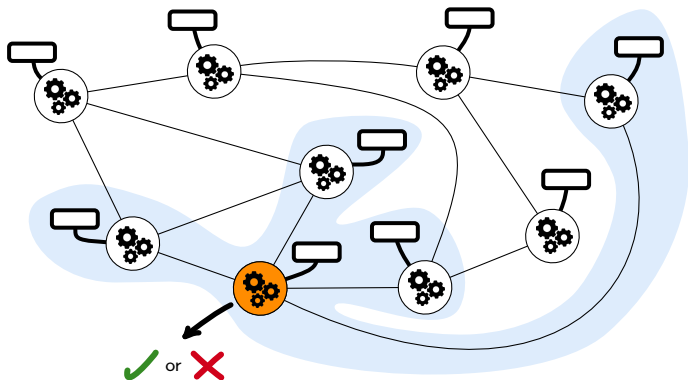


## Local certification

Context : distributed computing

Model : graph,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{vertices} = \text{computation units} \\ \text{edges} = \text{communication channels} \end{array} \right.$

Goal : verify **locally** a graph property  $\mathcal{P}$ , thanks to **certificates**



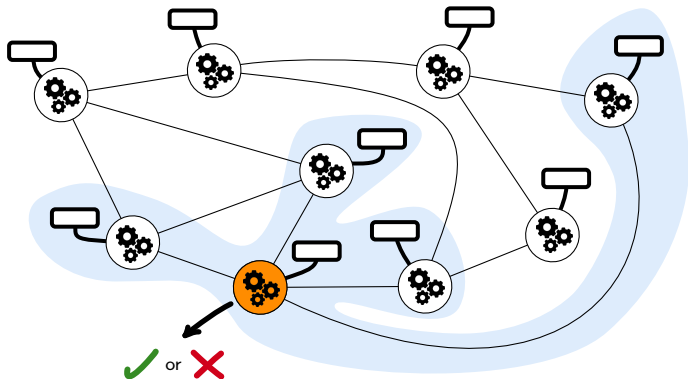


## Local certification

Context : distributed computing

Model : graph,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{vertices} = \text{computation units} \\ \text{edges} = \text{communication channels} \end{array} \right.$

Goal : verify **locally** a graph property  $\mathcal{P}$ , thanks to **certificates**



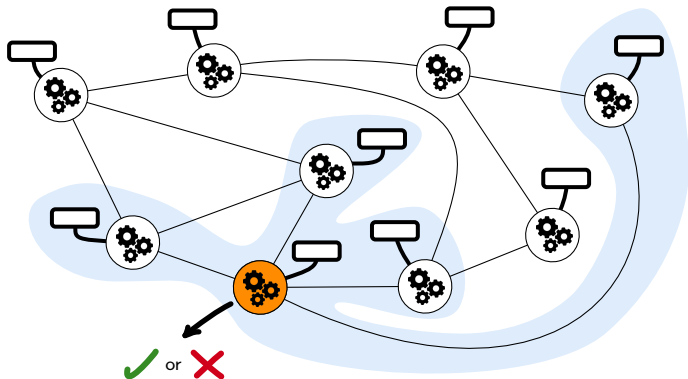
Graph (globally) accepted  $\iff$  all the vertices accept (**consensus**)

## Local certification

Context : distributed computing

Model : graph,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{vertices} = \text{computation units} \\ \text{edges} = \text{communication channels} \end{array} \right.$

Goal : verify **locally** a graph property  $\mathcal{P}$ , thanks to **certificates**

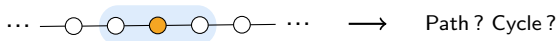


Graph (globally) accepted  $\iff$  all the vertices accept (**consensus**)

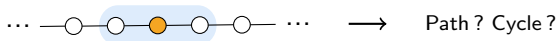
$G$  satisfies  $\mathcal{P} \iff$  there exists an assignment of the certificates such that  $G$  is accepted

Example : how to certify that a graph is a path ?

## Example : how to certify that a graph is a path ?

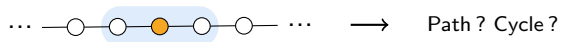


## Example : how to certify that a graph is a path ?



Possible way to certify this : certificate = **distance** to a (fixed) extremity

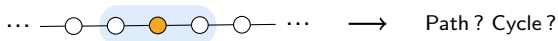
## Example : how to certify that a graph is a path ?



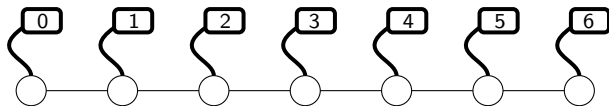
Possible way to certify this : certificate = **distance** to a (fixed) extremity



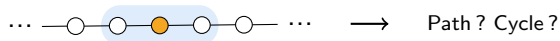
## Example : how to certify that a graph is a path ?



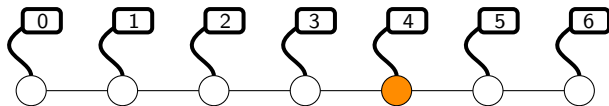
Possible way to certify this : certificate = distance to a (fixed) extremity



## Example : how to certify that a graph is a path ?

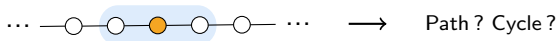


Possible way to certify this : certificate = **distance** to a (fixed) extremity

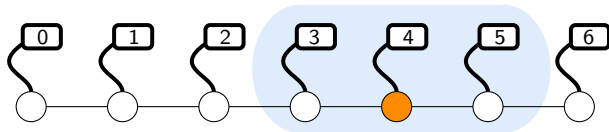




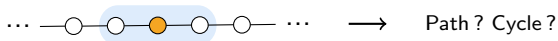
## Example : how to certify that a graph is a path ?



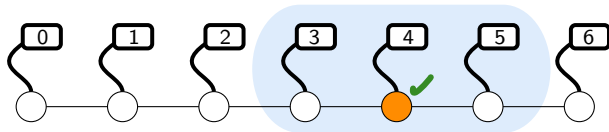
Possible way to certify this : certificate = **distance** to a (fixed) extremity



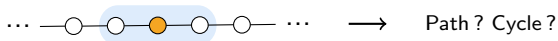
## Example : how to certify that a graph is a path ?



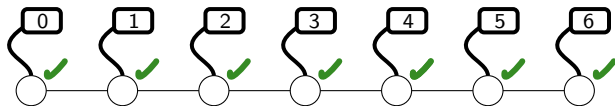
Possible way to certify this : certificate = distance to a (fixed) extremity



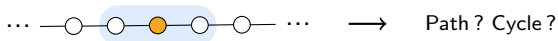
## Example : how to certify that a graph is a path ?



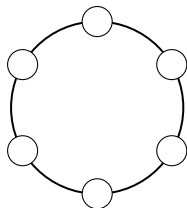
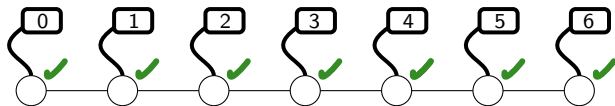
Possible way to certify this : certificate = **distance** to a (fixed) extremity



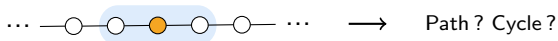
## Example : how to certify that a graph is a path ?



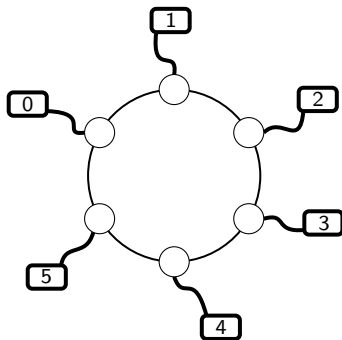
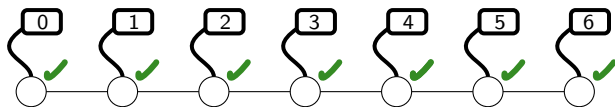
Possible way to certify this : certificate = distance to a (fixed) extremity



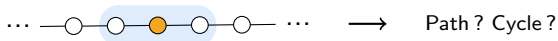
## Example : how to certify that a graph is a path ?



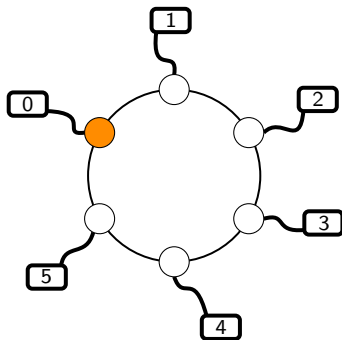
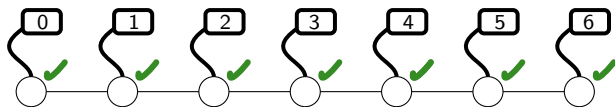
Possible way to certify this : certificate = **distance** to a (fixed) extremity



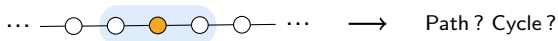
## Example : how to certify that a graph is a path ?



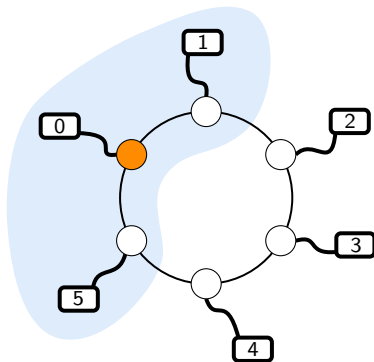
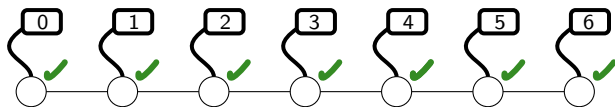
Possible way to certify this : certificate = **distance** to a (fixed) extremity



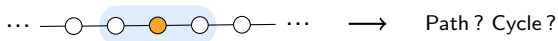
## Example : how to certify that a graph is a path ?



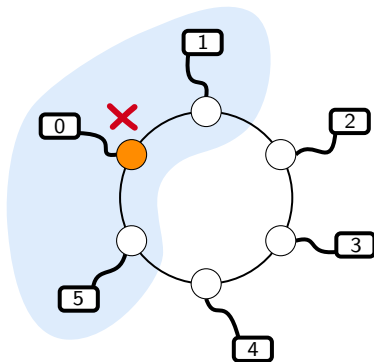
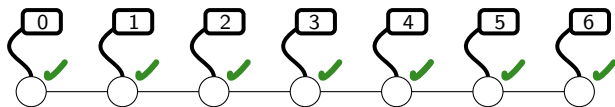
Possible way to certify this : certificate = **distance** to a (fixed) extremity



## Example : how to certify that a graph is a path ?

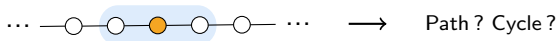


Possible way to certify this : certificate = **distance** to a (fixed) extremity

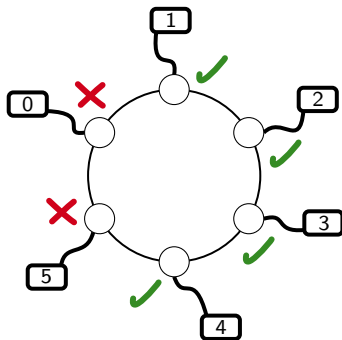
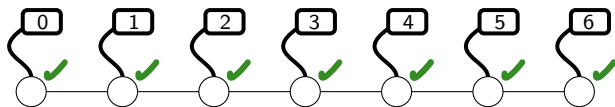




## Example : how to certify that a graph is a path ?



Possible way to certify this : certificate = **distance** to a (fixed) extremity



What should be the minimum size of the certificates ?

What should be the minimum size of the certificates?

Usual parameter :  $n$  (number of vertices in the graph)

What should be the minimum size of the certificates ?

Usual parameter :  $n$  (number of vertices in the graph)

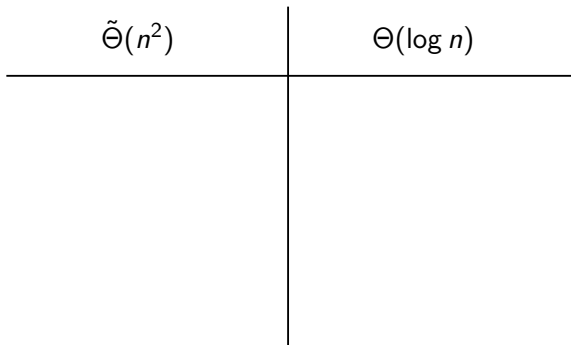
Optimal size  $\leq O(n^2)$  for any property

What should be the minimum size of the certificates ?

Usual parameter :  $n$  (number of vertices in the graph)

Optimal size  $\leq O(n^2)$  for any property

Typical size of certificates :



## What should be the minimum size of the certificates ?

Usual parameter :  $n$  (number of vertices in the graph)

Optimal size  $\leq O(n^2)$  for any property

Typical size of certificates :

$\tilde{O}(n^2)$	$\Theta(\log n)$
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Non-3-colorability</li><li>▪ Non-trivial automorphism</li></ul>	

## What should be the minimum size of the certificates ?

Usual parameter :  $n$  (number of vertices in the graph)

Optimal size  $\leq O(n^2)$  for any property

Typical size of certificates :

$\tilde{O}(n^2)$	$\Theta(\log n)$
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Non-3-colorability</li><li>▪ Non-trivial automorphism</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Paths</li><li>▪ Spanning trees</li><li>▪ Odd number of vertices</li><li>▪ Planar graphs</li></ul>

## What should be the minimum size of the certificates ?

Usual parameter :  $n$  (number of vertices in the graph)

Optimal size  $\leq O(n^2)$  for any property

Typical size of certificates :

$\tilde{O}(n^2)$	$\Theta(\log n)$	Independent of $n$
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Non-3-colorability</li><li>▪ Non-trivial automorphism</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Paths</li><li>▪ Spanning trees</li><li>▪ Odd number of vertices</li><li>▪ Planar graphs</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <math>k</math>-colorability</li><li>▪ Dominating set at distance <math>t</math></li><li>▪ Perfect matching</li></ul>



## What should be the minimum size of the certificates?

Usual parameter :  $n$  (number of vertices in the graph)

Optimal size  $\leq O(n^2)$  for any property

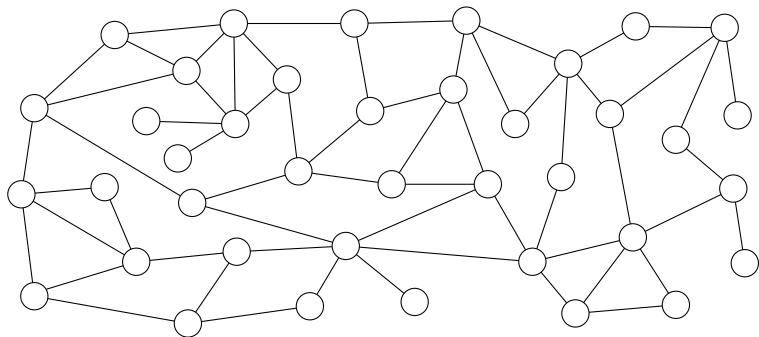
Typical size of certificates :

$\tilde{O}(n^2)$	$\Theta(\log n)$	Independent of $n$
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Non-3-colorability</li><li>▪ Non-trivial automorphism</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Paths</li><li>▪ Spanning trees</li><li>▪ Odd number of vertices</li><li>▪ Planar graphs</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <math>k</math>-colorability</li><li>▪ Dominating set at distance <math>t</math></li><li>▪ Perfect matching</li></ul>

## Dominating sets at distance $t$

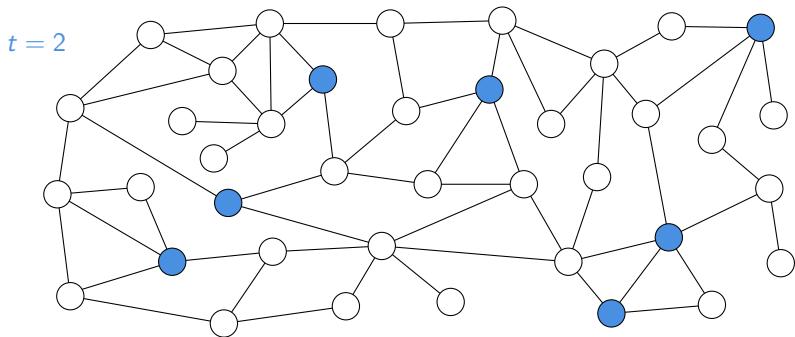
## Dominating sets at distance $t$

$S$  dominating at distance  $t \iff \forall v \in V, \exists u \in S, d(u, v) \leq t$



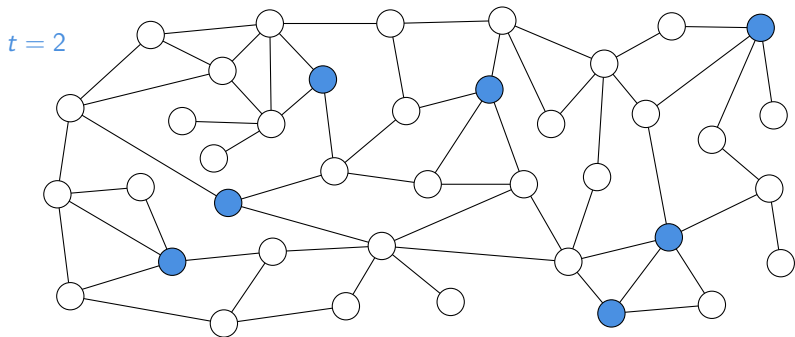
## Dominating sets at distance $t$

$S$  dominating at distance  $t \iff \forall v \in V, \exists u \in S, d(u, v) \leq t$



## Dominating sets at distance $t$

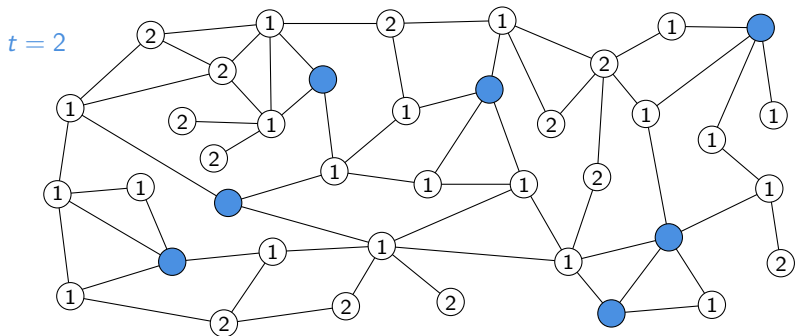
$S$  dominating at distance  $t \iff \forall v \in V, \exists u \in S, d(u, v) \leq t$



Trivial certification with  $t$  certificates (certificate = distance to  $S$ ).

## Dominating sets at distance $t$

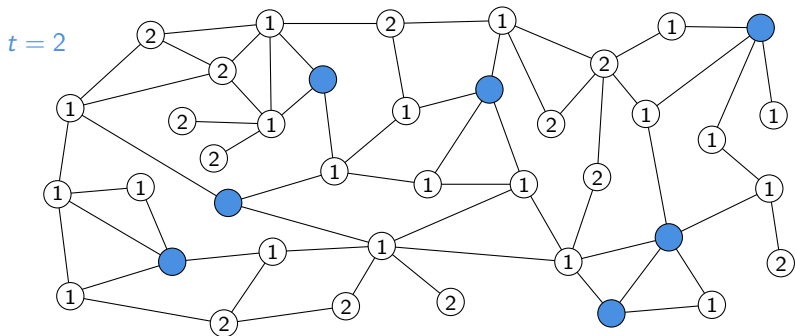
$S$  dominating at distance  $t \iff \forall v \in V, \exists u \in S, d(u, v) \leq t$



Trivial certification with  $t$  certificates (certificate = distance to  $S$ ).

## Dominating sets at distance $t$

$S$  dominating at distance  $t \iff \forall v \in V, \exists u \in S, d(u, v) \leq t$

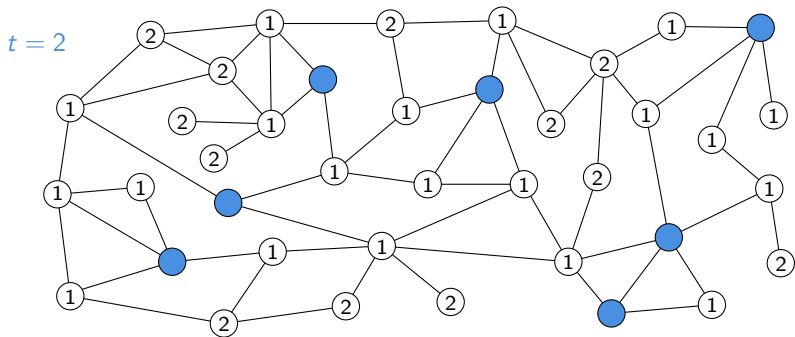


Trivial certification with  $t$  certificates (certificate = distance to  $S$ ).

Optimal?

## Dominating sets at distance $t$

$S$  dominating at distance  $t \iff \forall v \in V, \exists u \in S, d(u, v) \leq t$



Trivial certification with  $t$  certificates (certificate = distance to  $S$ ).

Optimal? No.

**Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)**

$\Theta(\sqrt{t})$  certificates are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .



## Dominating sets at distance $t$

Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

$\Theta(\sqrt{t})$  certificates are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

## Dominating sets at distance $t$

### Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

$\Theta(\sqrt{t})$  certificates are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

Lower bound :  $\Omega(\sqrt{t})$  are necessary.

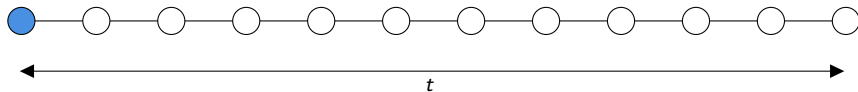
## Dominating sets at distance $t$

### Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

$\Theta(\sqrt{t})$  certificates are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

Lower bound :  $\Omega(\sqrt{t})$  are necessary.

Proof : by contradiction. Assume that  $< \sqrt{t}$  certificates are sufficient.



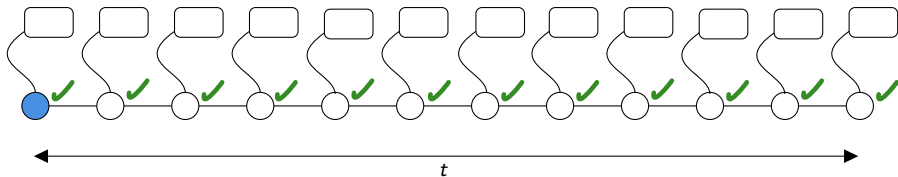
## Dominating sets at distance $t$

Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

$\Theta(\sqrt{t})$  certificates are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

Lower bound :  $\Omega(\sqrt{t})$  are necessary.

Proof : by contradiction. Assume that  $< \sqrt{t}$  certificates are sufficient.



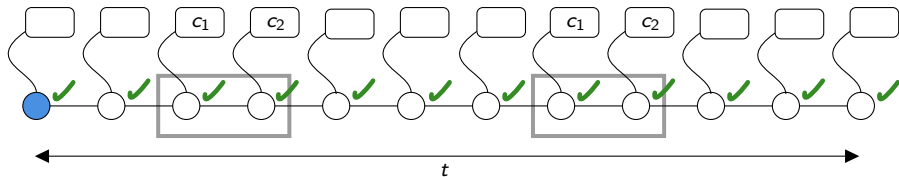
## Dominating sets at distance $t$

### Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

$\Theta(\sqrt{t})$  certificates are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

Lower bound :  $\Omega(\sqrt{t})$  are necessary.

Proof : by contradiction. Assume that  $< \sqrt{t}$  certificates are sufficient.



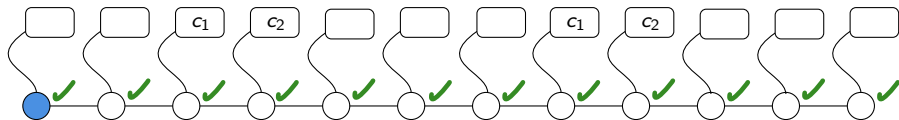
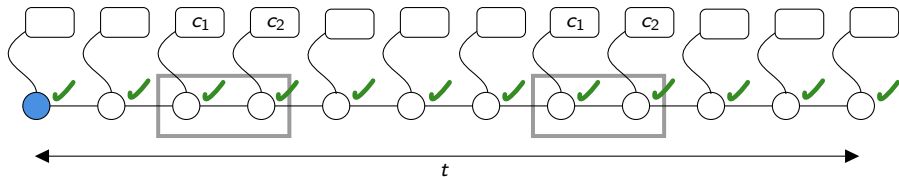
## Dominating sets at distance $t$

Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

$\Theta(\sqrt{t})$  certificates are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

Lower bound :  $\Omega(\sqrt{t})$  are necessary.

Proof : by contradiction. Assume that  $< \sqrt{t}$  certificates are sufficient.



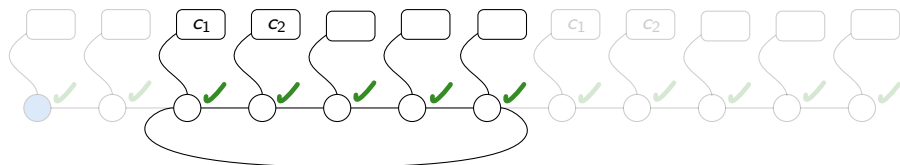
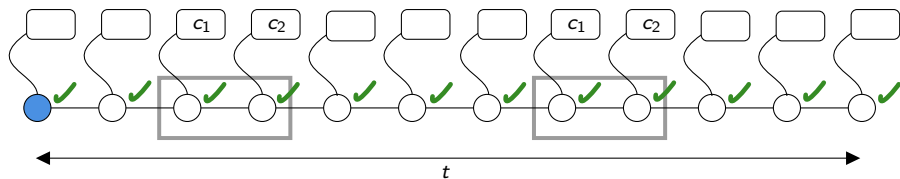
## Dominating sets at distance $t$

### Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

$\Theta(\sqrt{t})$  certificates are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

Lower bound :  $\Omega(\sqrt{t})$  are necessary.

Proof : by contradiction. Assume that  $< \sqrt{t}$  certificates are sufficient.



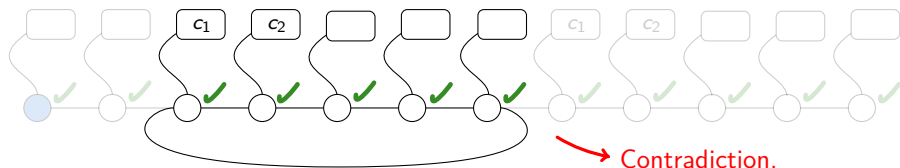
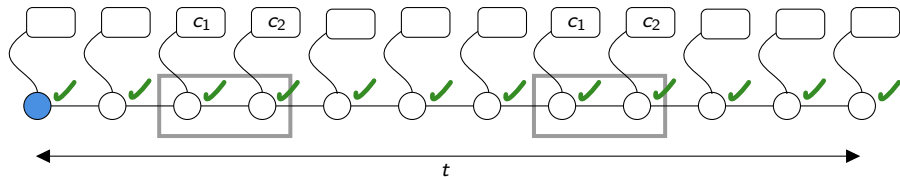
## Dominating sets at distance $t$

Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

$\Theta(\sqrt{t})$  certificates are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

Lower bound :  $\Omega(\sqrt{t})$  are necessary.

Proof : by contradiction. Assume that  $< \sqrt{t}$  certificates are sufficient.





## Dominating sets at distance $t$

Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

$\Theta(\sqrt{t})$  certificates are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

Upper bound :  $O(\sqrt{t})$  are sufficient.

## Dominating sets at distance $t$

Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

$\Theta(\sqrt{t})$  certificates are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

Upper bound :  $O(\sqrt{t})$  are sufficient.

Idea : use De Bruijn words.

### Definition

A De Bruijn word on the alphabet  $\{1, \dots, \lceil \sqrt{t} \rceil\}$  is a word  $\omega$  of length  $t$  such that each word of length 2 appears at most once as a factor of  $\omega$ .

## Dominating sets at distance $t$

**Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)**

$\Theta(\sqrt{t})$  certificates are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

Upper bound :  $O(\sqrt{t})$  are sufficient.

Idea : use De Bruijn words.

### Definition

A De Bruijn word on the alphabet  $\{1, \dots, \lceil \sqrt{t} \rceil\}$  is a word  $\omega$  of length  $t$  such that each word of length 2 appears at most once as a factor of  $\omega$ .

**Certification :**  $d(u, S) = i \longrightarrow u$  gets the certificate  $(\omega_i, i \bmod 3)$   
( $S$  = pointed vertices)

## Dominating sets at distance $t$

**Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)**

$\Theta(\sqrt{t})$  certificates are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

Upper bound :  $O(\sqrt{t})$  are sufficient.

Idea : use De Bruijn words.

### Definition

A De Bruijn word on the alphabet  $\{1, \dots, \lceil \sqrt{t} \rceil\}$  is a word  $\omega$  of length  $t$  such that each word of length 2 appears at most once as a factor of  $\omega$ .

**Certification :**  $d(u, S) = i \longrightarrow u$  gets the certificate  $(\omega_i, i \bmod 3)$   
( $S$  = pointed vertices)

**Verification :**



## Dominating sets at distance $t$

**Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)**

$\Theta(\sqrt{t})$  certificates are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

Upper bound :  $O(\sqrt{t})$  are sufficient.

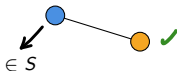
Idea : use De Bruijn words.

### Definition

A De Bruijn word on the alphabet  $\{1, \dots, \lceil \sqrt{t} \rceil\}$  is a word  $\omega$  of length  $t$  such that each word of length 2 appears at most once as a factor of  $\omega$ .

**Certification :**  $d(u, S) = i \longrightarrow u$  gets the certificate  $(\omega_i, i \bmod 3)$   
( $S =$  pointed vertices)

**Verification :**



## Dominating sets at distance $t$

**Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)**

$\Theta(\sqrt{t})$  certificates are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

Upper bound :  $O(\sqrt{t})$  are sufficient.

Idea : use De Bruijn words.

### Definition

A De Bruijn word on the alphabet  $\{1, \dots, \lceil \sqrt{t} \rceil\}$  is a word  $\omega$  of length  $t$  such that each word of length 2 appears at most once as a factor of  $\omega$ .

**Certification :**  $d(u, S) = i \longrightarrow u$  gets the certificate  $(\omega_i, i \bmod 3)$   
( $S$  = pointed vertices)

**Verification :**



## Dominating sets at distance $t$

### Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

$\Theta(\sqrt{t})$  certificates are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

Upper bound :  $O(\sqrt{t})$  are sufficient.

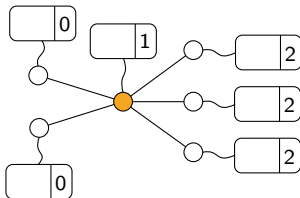
Idea : use De Bruijn words.

### Definition

A De Bruijn word on the alphabet  $\{1, \dots, \lceil \sqrt{t} \rceil\}$  is a word  $\omega$  of length  $t$  such that each word of length 2 appears at most once as a factor of  $\omega$ .

**Certification :**  $d(u, S) = i \rightarrow u$  gets the certificate  $(\omega_i, i \bmod 3)$   
( $S =$  pointed vertices)

**Verification :**



## Dominating sets at distance $t$

### Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

$\Theta(\sqrt{t})$  certificates are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

Upper bound :  $O(\sqrt{t})$  are sufficient.

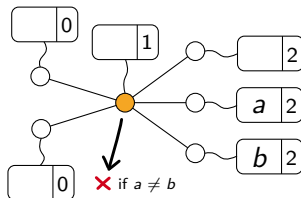
Idea : use De Bruijn words.

### Definition

A De Bruijn word on the alphabet  $\{1, \dots, \lceil \sqrt{t} \rceil\}$  is a word  $\omega$  of length  $t$  such that each word of length 2 appears at most once as a factor of  $\omega$ .

**Certification :**  $d(u, S) = i \rightarrow u$  gets the certificate  $(\omega_i, i \bmod 3)$   
( $S =$  pointed vertices)

**Verification :**





## Dominating sets at distance $t$

### Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

$\Theta(\sqrt{t})$  certificates are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

Upper bound :  $O(\sqrt{t})$  are sufficient.

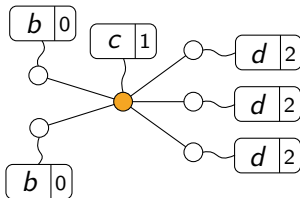
Idea : use De Bruijn words.

### Definition

A De Bruijn word on the alphabet  $\{1, \dots, \lceil \sqrt{t} \rceil\}$  is a word  $\omega$  of length  $t$  such that each word of length 2 appears at most once as a factor of  $\omega$ .

**Certification :**  $d(u, S) = i \rightarrow u$  gets the certificate  $(\omega_i, i \bmod 3)$   
( $S =$  pointed vertices)

**Verification :**



## Dominating sets at distance $t$

### Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

$\Theta(\sqrt{t})$  certificates are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

Upper bound :  $O(\sqrt{t})$  are sufficient.

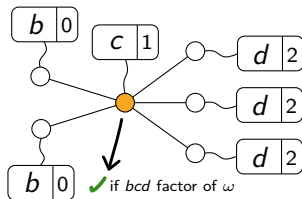
Idea : use De Bruijn words.

### Definition

A De Bruijn word on the alphabet  $\{1, \dots, \lceil \sqrt{t} \rceil\}$  is a word  $\omega$  of length  $t$  such that each word of length 2 appears at most once as a factor of  $\omega$ .

**Certification :**  $d(u, S) = i \rightarrow u$  gets the certificate  $(\omega_i, i \bmod 3)$   
( $S =$  pointed vertices)

**Verification :**



## Dominating sets at distance $t$

### Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

$\Theta(\sqrt{t})$  certificates are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

Upper bound :  $O(\sqrt{t})$  are sufficient.

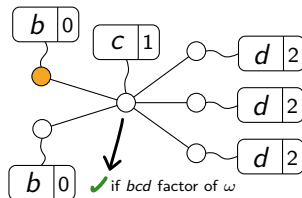
Idea : use De Bruijn words.

### Definition

A De Bruijn word on the alphabet  $\{1, \dots, \lceil \sqrt{t} \rceil\}$  is a word  $\omega$  of length  $t$  such that each word of length 2 appears at most once as a factor of  $\omega$ .

**Certification :**  $d(u, S) = i \rightarrow u$  gets the certificate  $(\omega_i, i \bmod 3)$   
( $S$  = pointed vertices)

**Verification :**



## Dominating sets at distance $t$

### Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

$\Theta(\sqrt{t})$  certificates are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

Upper bound :  $O(\sqrt{t})$  are sufficient.

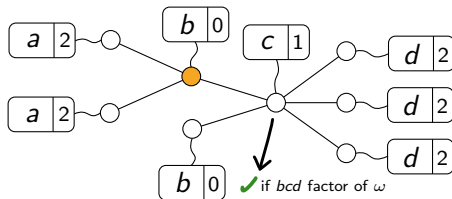
Idea : use De Bruijn words.

### Definition

A De Bruijn word on the alphabet  $\{1, \dots, \lceil \sqrt{t} \rceil\}$  is a word  $\omega$  of length  $t$  such that each word of length 2 appears at most once as a factor of  $\omega$ .

**Certification :**  $d(u, S) = i \rightarrow u$  gets the certificate  $(\omega_i, i \bmod 3)$   
( $S =$  pointed vertices)

**Verification :**



## Dominating sets at distance $t$

### Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

$\Theta(\sqrt{t})$  certificates are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

Upper bound :  $O(\sqrt{t})$  are sufficient.

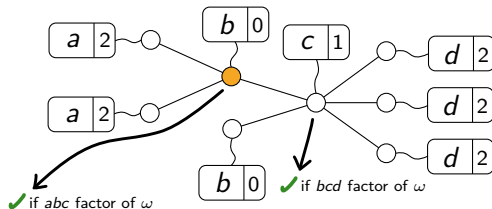
Idea : use De Bruijn words.

### Definition

A De Bruijn word on the alphabet  $\{1, \dots, \lceil \sqrt{t} \rceil\}$  is a word  $\omega$  of length  $t$  such that each word of length 2 appears at most once as a factor of  $\omega$ .

**Certification :**  $d(u, S) = i \rightarrow u$  gets the certificate  $(\omega_i, i \bmod 3)$   
( $S =$  pointed vertices)

**Verification :**



## Dominating sets at distance $t$

### Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

$\Theta(\sqrt{t})$  certificates are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

Upper bound :  $O(\sqrt{t})$  are sufficient.

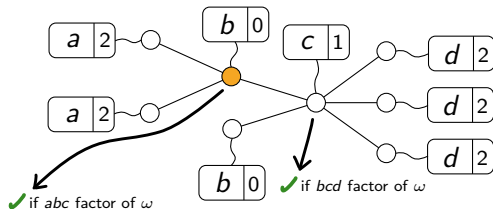
Idea : use De Bruijn words.

### Definition

A De Bruijn word on the alphabet  $\{1, \dots, \lceil \sqrt{t} \rceil\}$  is a word  $\omega$  of length  $t$  such that each word of length 2 appears at most once as a factor of  $\omega$ .

**Certification :**  $d(u, S) = i \rightarrow u$  gets the certificate  $(\omega_i, i \bmod 3)$   
( $S =$  pointed vertices)

**Verification :**



$bc$  appears  
only once in  $\omega$



$\omega = \dots abcd \dots$

What if vertices can see at distance  $d > 1$ ?

## What if vertices can see at distance $d > 1$ ?

View of a vertex = all the information  
available at distance  $\leq d$  :

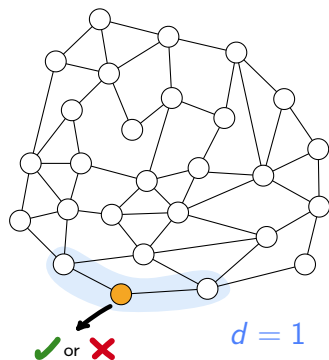
- vertices
- edges
- certificates



## What if vertices can see at distance $d > 1$ ?

View of a vertex = all the information available at distance  $\leq d$  :

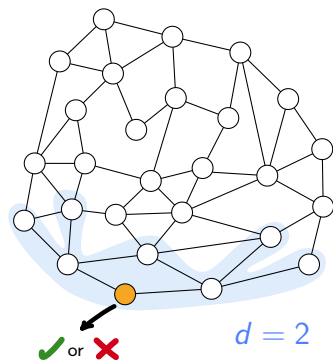
- vertices
- edges
- certificates



## What if vertices can see at distance $d > 1$ ?

View of a vertex = all the information available at distance  $\leq d$  :

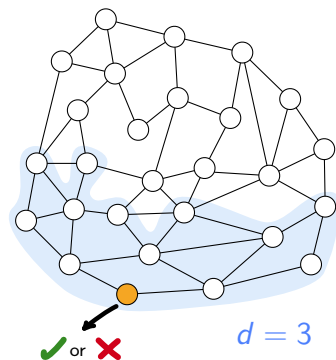
- vertices
- edges
- certificates



## What if vertices can see at distance $d > 1$ ?

View of a vertex = all the information available at distance  $\leq d$  :

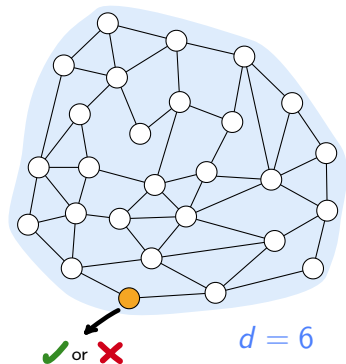
- vertices
- edges
- certificates



## What if vertices can see at distance $d > 1$ ?

View of a vertex = all the information available at distance  $\leq d$  :

- vertices
- edges
- certificates

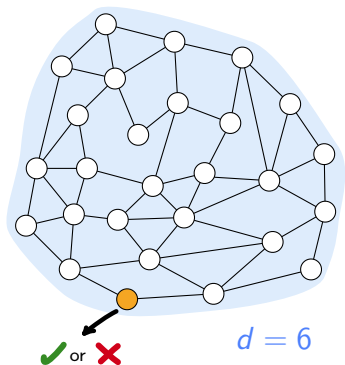


What if vertices can see at distance  $d > 1$ ?

View of a vertex = all the information available at distance  $\leq d$  :

- vertices
- edges
- certificates

**Question** : How fast does the size of the certificates decreases when  $d$  increases ?

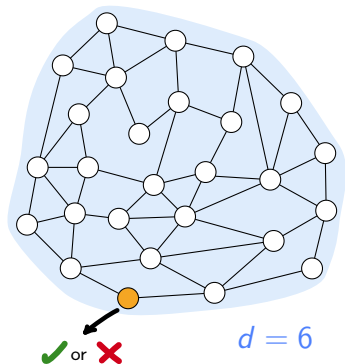


What if vertices can see at distance  $d > 1$ ?

View of a vertex = all the information available at distance  $\leq d$  :

- vertices
- edges
- certificates

**Question** : How fast does the size of the certificates decreases when  $d$  increases ?



**Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)**

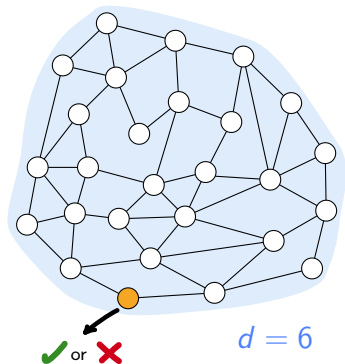
If the vertices can see at distance  $d$ ,  $\Theta(\log t/d)$  bits are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

What if vertices can see at distance  $d > 1$ ?

View of a vertex = all the information available at distance  $\leq d$  :

- vertices
- edges
- certificates

**Question** : How fast does the size of the certificates decreases when  $d$  increases ?



**Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)**

If the vertices can see at distance  $d$ ,  $\Theta(\log t/d)$  bits are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

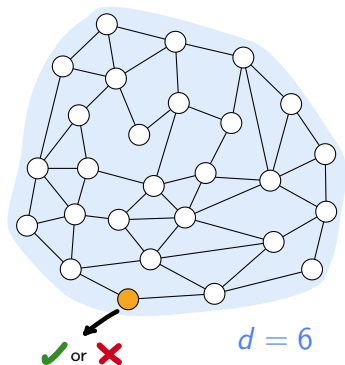
Proof : using De Bruijn words (quite similar).

What if vertices can see at distance  $d > 1$ ?

View of a vertex = all the information available at distance  $\leq d$  :

- vertices
- edges
- certificates

**Question** : How fast does the size of the certificates decreases when  $d$  increases ?



**Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)**

If the vertices can see at distance  $d$ ,  $\Theta(\log t/d)$  bits are necessary and sufficient to certify a dominating set at distance  $t$ .

Proof : using De Bruijn words (quite similar).

**Trade-off conjecture**

If  $s$  bits are sufficient at distance 1, then  $O(s/d)$  bits are sufficient at distance  $d$ .



## Other results : $k$ -colorability

## Other results : $k$ -colorability

Trivial certification with  $k$  certificates.

## Other results : $k$ -colorability

Trivial certification with  $k$  certificates.

Theorem (Ardévol Martínez et al.) (best known lower bound before this paper)

At least 3 different certificates are necessary.

## Other results : $k$ -colorability

Trivial certification with  $k$  certificates.

Theorem (Ardévol Martínez et al.) (best known lower bound before this paper)

At least 3 different certificates are necessary.

Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

If vertices can see at distance 1,  $k$  certificates are necessary.

## Other results : $k$ -colorability

Trivial certification with  $k$  certificates.

Theorem (Ardévol Martínez et al.) (best known lower bound before this paper)

At least 3 different certificates are necessary.

Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

If vertices can see at distance 1,  $k$  certificates are necessary.

Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

If vertices can see at distance  $d$ ,  $\Omega(\log k/d)$  bits are necessary.

## Other results : $k$ -colorability

Trivial certification with  $k$  certificates.

Theorem (Ardévol Martínez et al.) (best known lower bound before this paper)

At least 3 different certificates are necessary.

Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

If vertices can see at distance 1,  $k$  certificates are necessary.

Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

If vertices can see at distance  $d$ ,  $\Omega(\log k/d)$  bits are necessary.

Question : if vertices can see at distance  $d$ , are  $\Omega(\log k)$  bits still necessary?

## Other results : $k$ -colorability

Trivial certification with  $k$  certificates.

Theorem (Ardévol Martínez et al.) (best known lower bound before this paper)

At least 3 different certificates are necessary.

Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

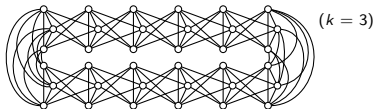
If vertices can see at distance 1,  $k$  certificates are necessary.

Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

If vertices can see at distance  $d$ ,  $\Omega(\log k/d)$  bits are necessary.

Question : if vertices can see at distance  $d$ , are  $\Omega(\log k)$  bits still necessary ?

this proof uses uniquely  $k$ -colorable graphs :



## Other results : $k$ -colorability

Trivial certification with  $k$  certificates.

Theorem (Ardévol Martínez et al.) (best known lower bound before this paper)

At least 3 different certificates are necessary.

Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

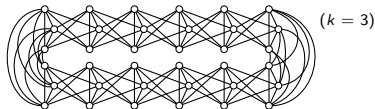
If vertices can see at distance 1,  $k$  certificates are necessary.

Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

If vertices can see at distance  $d$ ,  $\Omega(\log k/d)$  bits are necessary.

Question : if vertices can see at distance  $d$ , are  $\Omega(\log k)$  bits still necessary ?

this proof uses uniquely  $k$ -colorable graphs :



Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

If vertices can see at distance  $d$ , and if all the balls of radius  $d$  are uniquely colorable, then  $O(\log k/d)$  bits are sufficient.



## Other results : perfect matchings

## Other results : perfect matchings

There exists a certification scheme with  $O(\Delta)$  certificates.

## Other results : perfect matchings

There exists a certification scheme with  $O(\Delta)$  certificates.

**Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)**

At least  $\Delta$  certificates are necessary to certify the existence of a perfect matching.

## Other results : perfect matchings

There exists a certification scheme with  $O(\Delta)$  certificates.

### Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

At least  $\Delta$  certificates are necessary to certify the existence of a perfect matching.

### Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)

- $O(\log t)$  bits are sufficient for graphs of treewidth  $t$
- 2 bits are sufficient for planar graphs

## Other results : perfect matchings

There exists a certification scheme with  $O(\Delta)$  certificates.

**Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)**

At least  $\Delta$  certificates are necessary to certify the existence of a perfect matching.

**Theorem (Bousquet, Feuilloley, Z.)**

- $O(\log t)$  bits are sufficient for graphs of treewidth  $t$
- 2 bits are sufficient for planar graphs

Question : lower bound at distance  $d > 1$ ?

Thanks for your attention !