

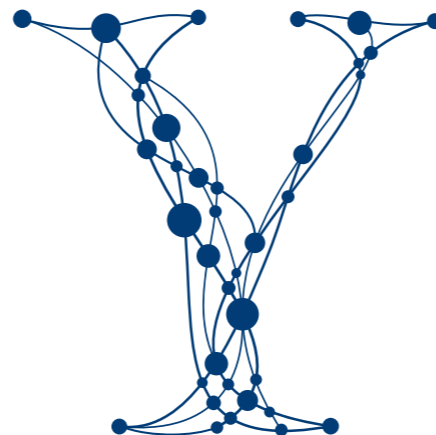
Do Less, Get More: Streaming Submodular Maximization with Subsampling

Moran Feldman¹

Amin Karbasi²

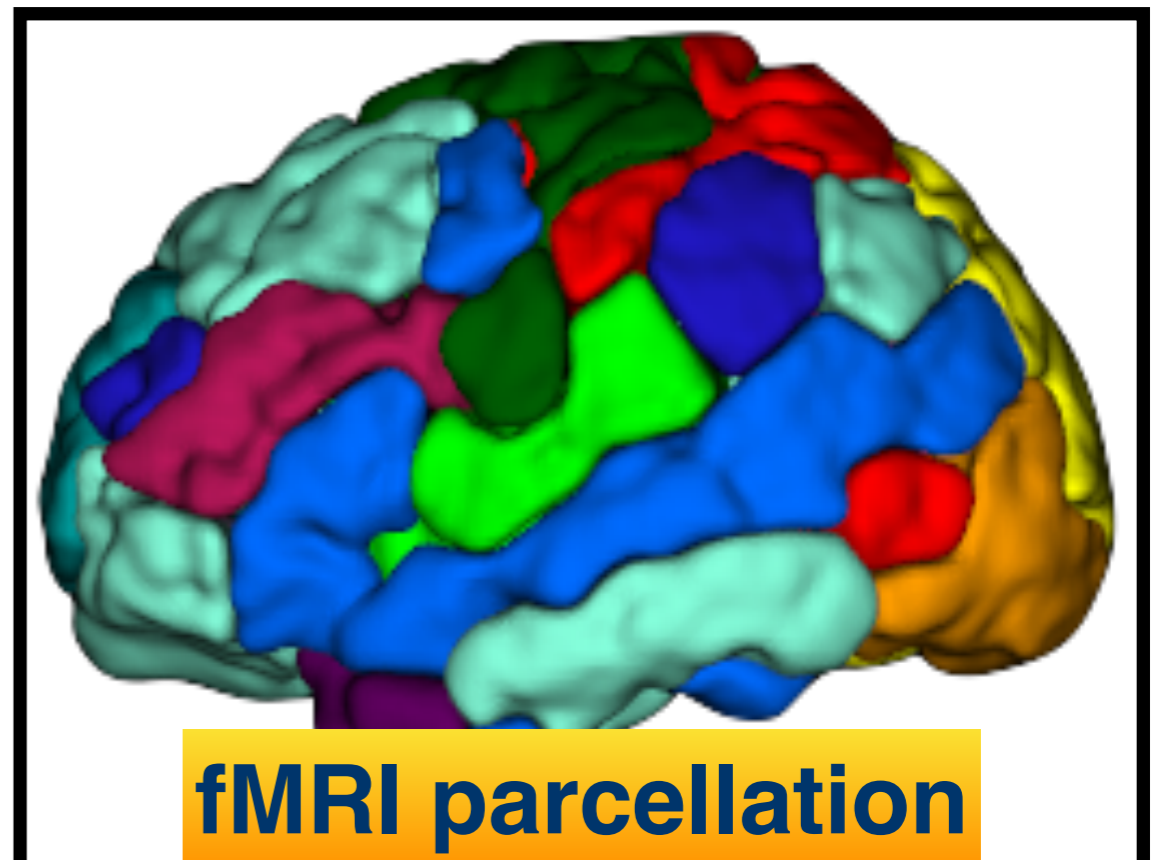
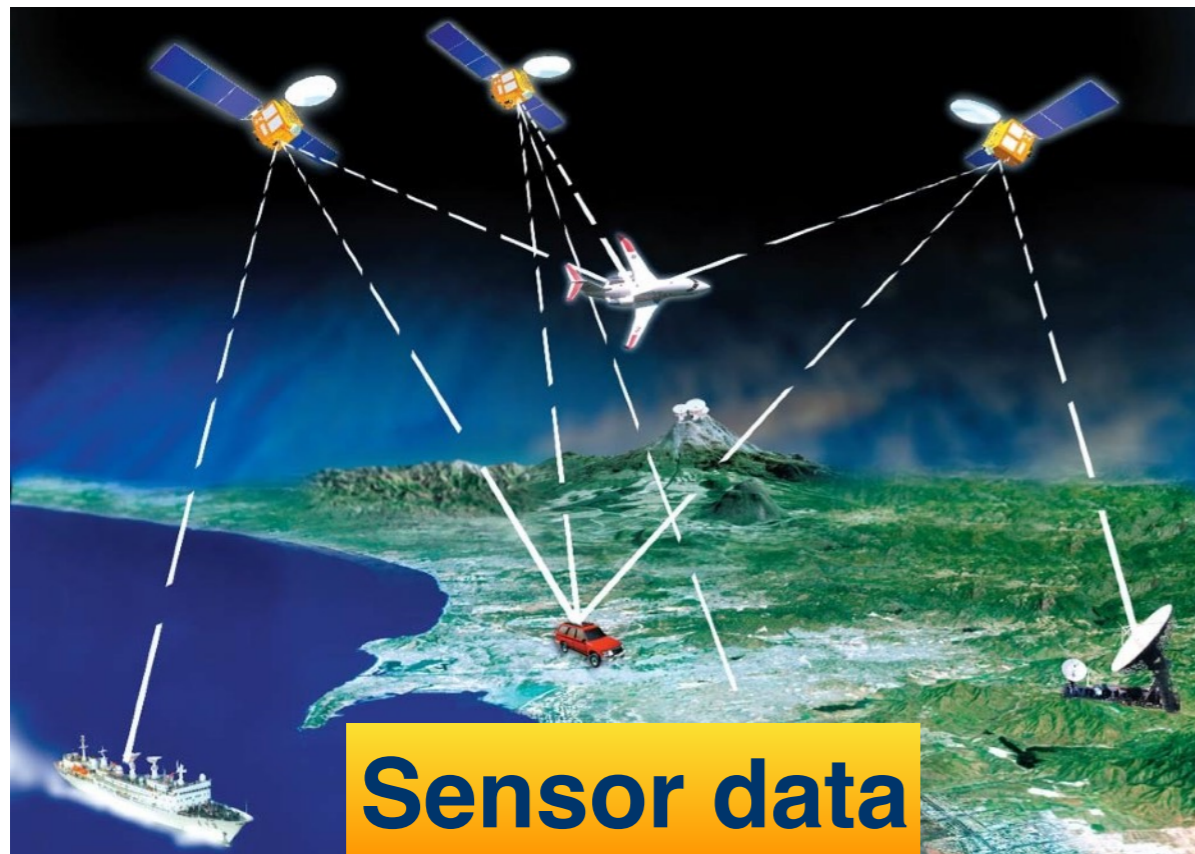
Ehsan Kazemi²

¹Open University of Israel and ²Yale University



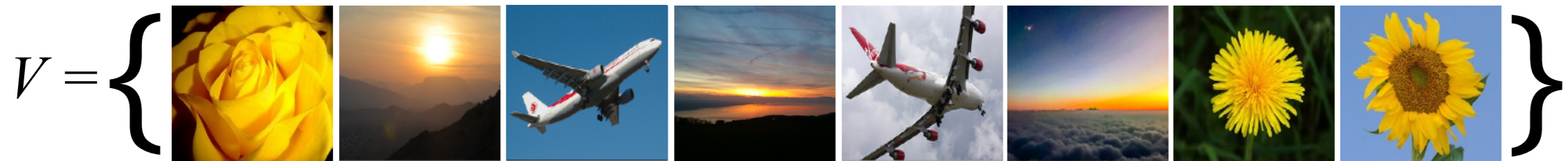
Yale

Data Summarization



Submodularity

- Diminishing returns property for set functions.



$$f\left(\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Yellow Rose} \end{array} \right\}\right) - f\left(\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Yellow Rose} \end{array} \right\}\right) \geq$$

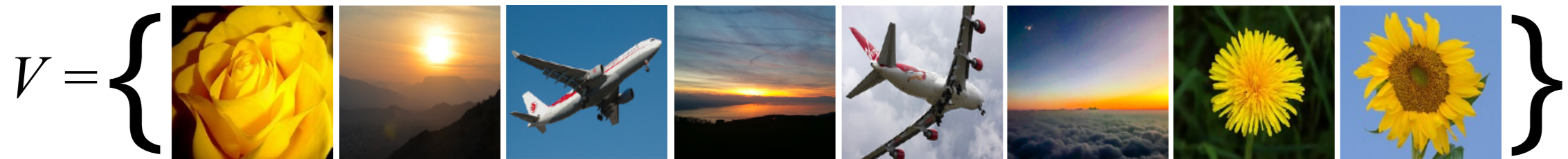
$$f\left(\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Yellow Rose} \quad \text{Airplane} \end{array} \right\}\right) - f\left(\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Yellow Rose} \quad \text{Airplane} \end{array} \right\}\right)$$

$$\forall A \subseteq B \subseteq V \text{ and } x \notin B$$

$$f(A \cup \{x\}) - f(A) \geq f(B \cup \{x\}) - f(B)$$

Submodularity

- Diminishing returns property for set functions.



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Streaming Algorithms

- Many practical scenarios we need to use streaming algorithms:
 - the data arrives at a very **fast pace**
 - there is only time to **read the data once**
 - **random access** to the entire data is **not possible** and only a small fraction of the data can be loaded to the main memory



Surveillance camera



Summary

Streaming Algorithms

- Many practical scenarios we need to use streaming algorithms:

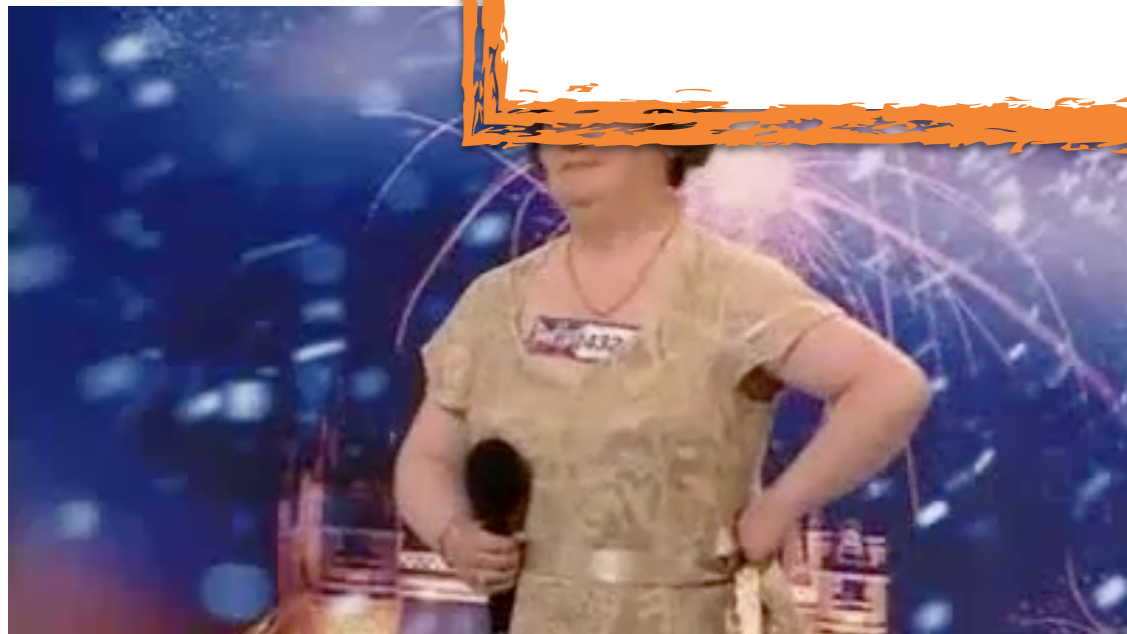
- the data is too large to store

- there is no time to process it

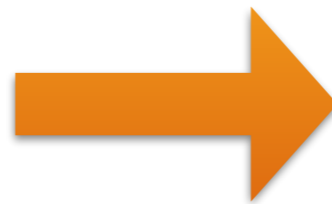
- **random access** is not possible and only a small number of elements are of interest

Key challenge:

Extract small, representative subset out of a massive stream of data



Surveillance camera



Summary

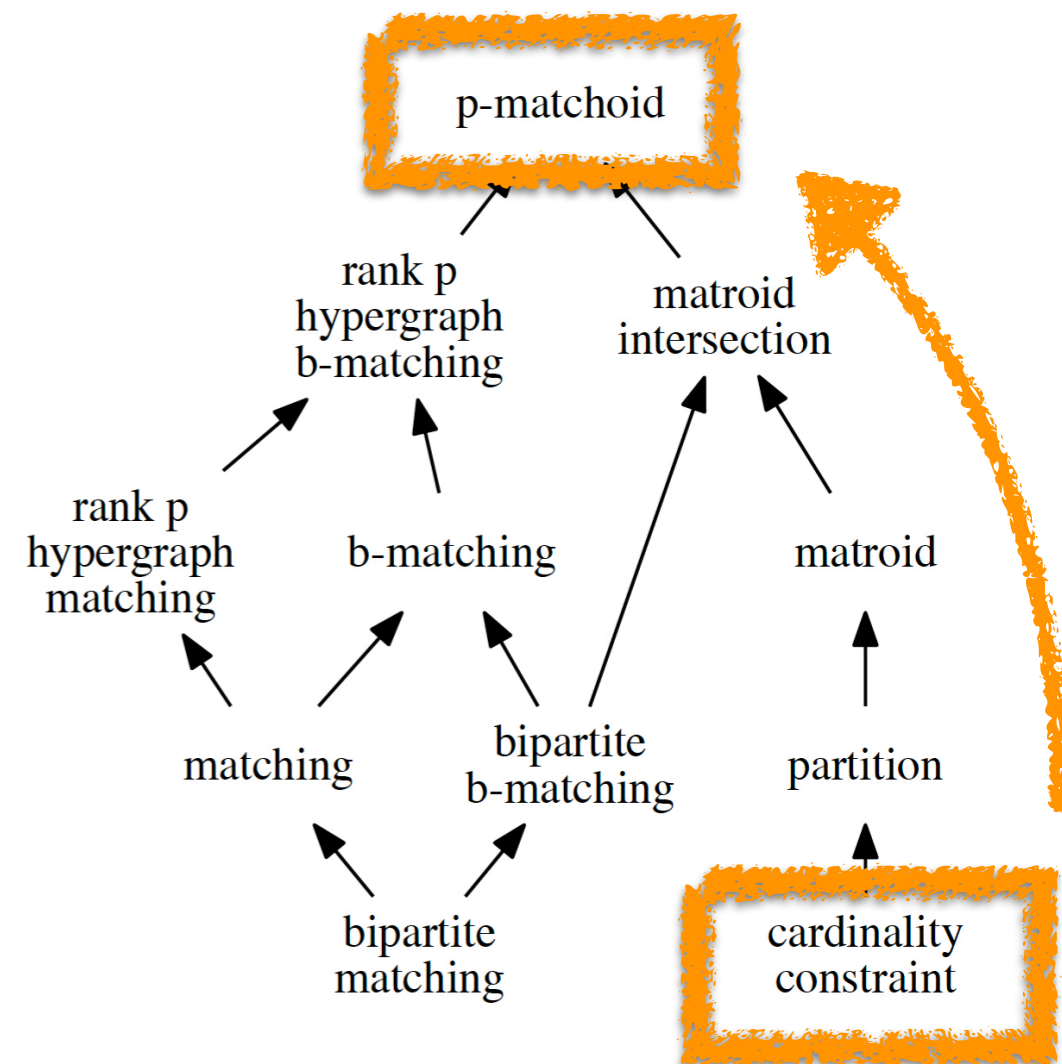
Constrained Non-Monotone Submodular Maximization

$$S^* = \arg \max_{S \in \mathcal{I}} f(S)$$

← constraints

- **Set system**: a pair $(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{I})$, where \mathcal{N} is the ground set and $\mathcal{I} \subseteq 2^{\mathcal{N}}$ is the set of independent sets
- **p-matchoid**: a set system $(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{I})$ where there exist m matroids $(\mathcal{N}_i, \mathcal{I}_i)$ such that every element of \mathcal{N} appears in the ground set of at most p matroids and

$$\mathcal{I} = \{S \subseteq 2^{\mathcal{N}} \mid \forall_{1 \leq i \leq m} S \cap \mathcal{N}_i \in \mathcal{I}_i\}$$



[Chekuri et al., 2015]

The Sample-Streaming Algorithm

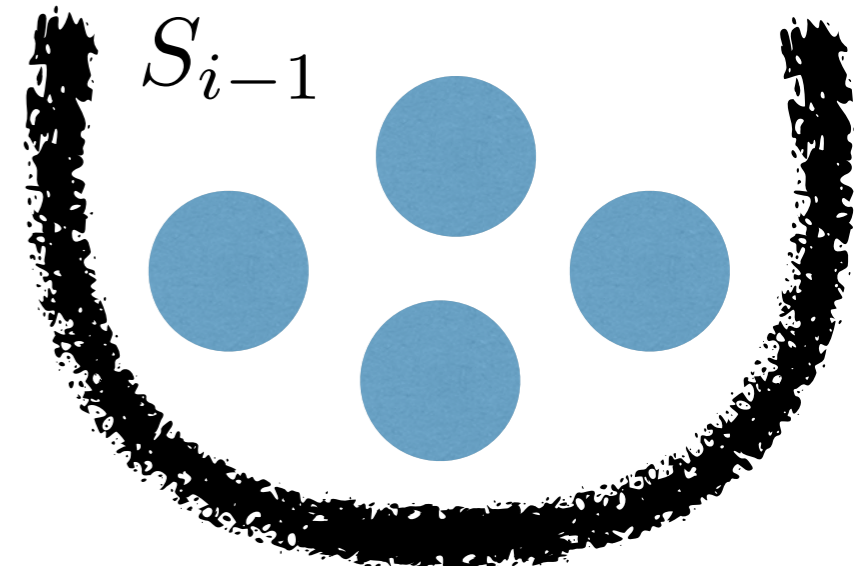
Data Stream



Keep with probability $q = \frac{1}{p + \sqrt{p(p+1)} + 1}$

$U_i \leftarrow \text{EXCHANGE-CANDIDATE}(S_{i-1}, u_i)$

if $f(u_i | S_{i-1}) \geq (1 + c) \cdot f(U_i : S_{i-1})$
then Let $S_i \leftarrow S_{i-1} \setminus U_i + u_i$.



Constrained Submodular Maximization

Theorem 1: Non-monotone Submodular Maximization

- ▶ The **Sample-Streaming** algorithm provides a solution for the problem of maximizing a **non-negative submodular function** f subject to a p -matchoid constraint with a $(2p + 2\sqrt{p(p+1)} + 1)$ -approximation guarantee
- ▶ The space complexity of this algorithm is $O(k)$
- ▶ The algorithm uses, in expectation, $O(km/p)$ value and independence oracle queries per each arriving element.

Theorem 2: Monotone Submodular Maximization

- ▶ The **Sample-Streaming** algorithm provides a solution for the problem of maximizing a **non-negative monotone submodular function** f subject to a p -matchoid constraint with a $4p$ -approximation guarantee
- ▶ The space complexity of this algorithm is $O(k)$
- ▶ The algorithm uses, in expectation, $O(km/p)$ value and independence oracle queries per each arriving element.

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Conclusion

Algorithm	Function	Approx. Ratio	Memory	#Queries
Chekuri et al., 2015	Monotone	$4p$	$O(k)$	$O(nkm)$
Chekuri et al., 2015 (R)	Non-monotone	$\frac{5p+2+1/p}{1-\epsilon}$	$O(\frac{nk}{\epsilon^2} \log \frac{k}{\epsilon})$	$O(\frac{nk^2m}{\epsilon^2} \log \frac{k}{\epsilon})$
Chekuri et al., 2015	Non-monotone	$\frac{9p+O(\sqrt{p})}{1-\epsilon}$	$O(\frac{k}{\epsilon} \log \frac{k}{\epsilon})$	$O(\frac{nk m}{\epsilon} \log \frac{k}{\epsilon})$
LOCAL-SEARCH	Non-monotone	$4p + 4\sqrt{p} + 1$	$O(k\sqrt{p})$	$O(n\sqrt{p}km)$
Sample-Streaming (R)	Monotone	$4p$	$O(k)$	$O(nkm/p)$
Sample-Streaming (R)	Non-monotone	$4p + 2 - o(1)$	$O(k)$	$O(nkm/p)$

- Our algorithm provides the best of three worlds:
 - the **tightest approximation guarantees** in various settings
 - **minimum memory** requirement
 - **fewest queries** per element

Poster: Today (Thu Dec 6th) 10:45 AM-12:45 PM @ Room 210 & 230 AB **#75**