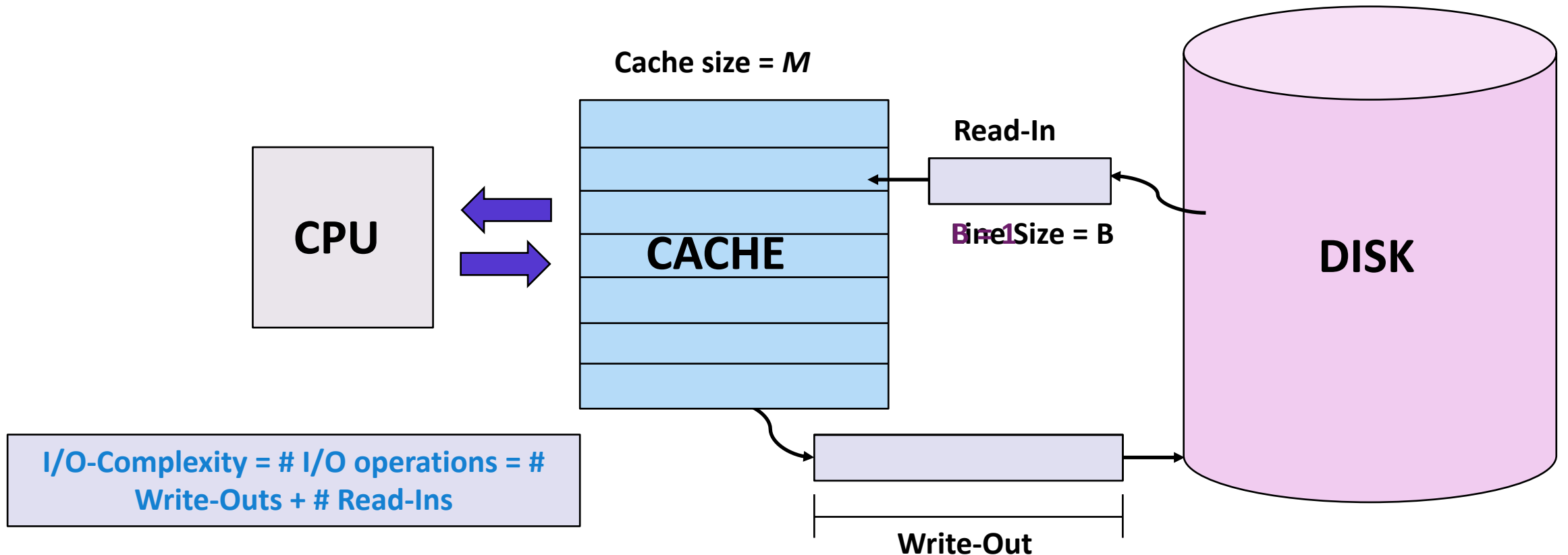


# Red-Blue Pebble Game: Complexity of Computing the Trade-Off between Cache Size and Memory Transfers

Erik D. Demaine and [Quanquan C. Liu](#)

# I/O-Model

- Two-level memory hierarchy: fast cache and slow memory [HK81, AV88]

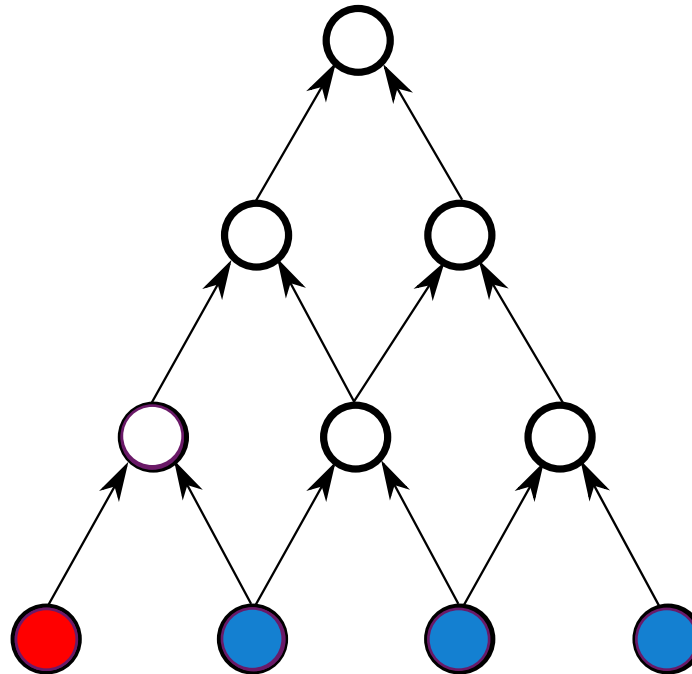


# Red-Blue Pebble Game

- Used to **model I/O complexity** of I/O-model [HK81]
- Sequentially **add, remove, and recolor** “red” and “blue” pebbles on a DAG
- Dependency DAG represents **data dependency** in computation

# Red-Blue Pebble Game

**Deleting pebble:** remove data from cache or disk



3 Transitions

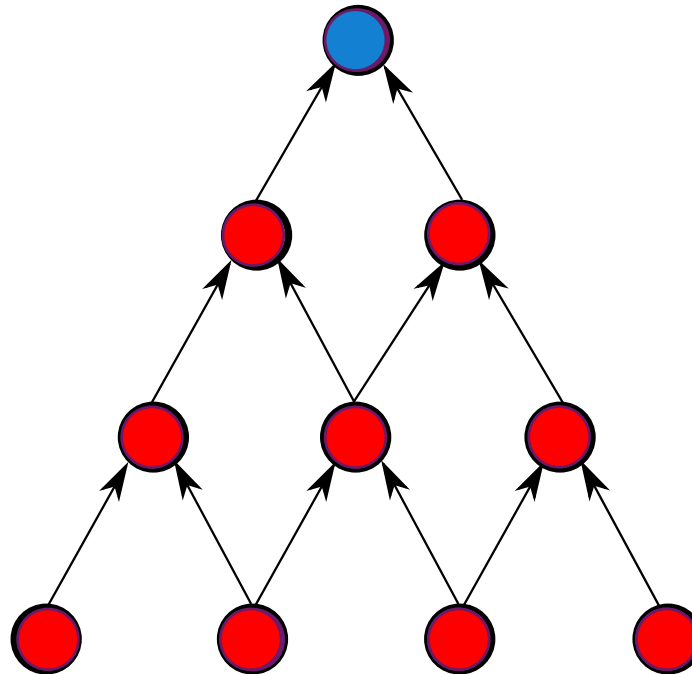
Represents I/Os

**Goal:** Pebble sink nodes with blue pebbles.

● = data in disk

# Red-Blue Pebble Game

**Minimizing red pebbles:**  
minimizing cache size = 5



**Minimizing transitions:** minimizing  
I/O-complexity (number of read-  
ins/write-outs) = 5

**Goal: Pebble sink nodes with blue pebbles.**

# Pebble Games and Hardness

- Used to model computation and space constraints in many different models of computation
- Standard (black) pebble game: PSPACE-complete [GLT80]
- Black-white pebble game: PSPACE-complete [HP10]
- Reversible pebble game: PSPACE-complete [CLNV15]

# Other Applications

- Protection against large-scale attacks on secure systems
- **Proofs of work** (via pebbling) use large computation time [DNW05]
  - Adversaries build specialized circuits
- **Memory-hard functions** [AS15] — use lots of memory to perform computation
  - Doesn't account for different access times
- **Bandwidth-hard functions** [BRZ18] — use many I/Os to perform computation

# Our Results



Extension of  
[GLT80]

**Thm 1.** Computing the number of red pebbles and number of transitions in the Red-Blue Pebble Game is PSPACE-Complete even given constant number of transitions.

**Thm 2.** Computing the number of red pebbles and number of transitions (even constant) in the Red-Blue Pebble Game with No Deletion is NP-Complete.

**Thm 3.** Computing the number of red pebbles and number of transitions in the Red-Blue Pebble Game is  $W[1]$ -hard when parameterized by the number of transitions, even for layered graphs.



# Red-Blue Pebble Game with No Deletions

- No deletion move allowed
- Studies a simpler problem—what does deletion afford in the I/O-model?
- Applications for when computed data need to be maintained
- Can be used to model cases where computation time in cache similar to I/O cost
- Provides an additional proof of NP-completeness for model in [BRZ18] when computation time cost in cache is equal to I/O cost

# NP-Completeness Proof

- Similar in spirit to [GLT80] proof framework
- Reduction from Positive 1-in-3 SAT [GJ90]

**Positive 1-in-3 SAT [GJ90]:** Set  $\mathcal{U}$  of variables and  $\mathcal{C}$  of clauses over  $\mathcal{U}$  where each clause  $c \in \mathcal{C}$  has size  $|c| = 3$  and all literals in  $c$  are positive. Does there exist a truth assignment for  $\mathcal{U}$  such that each clause has exactly one true literal?

$$\mathcal{U} = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6\}$$

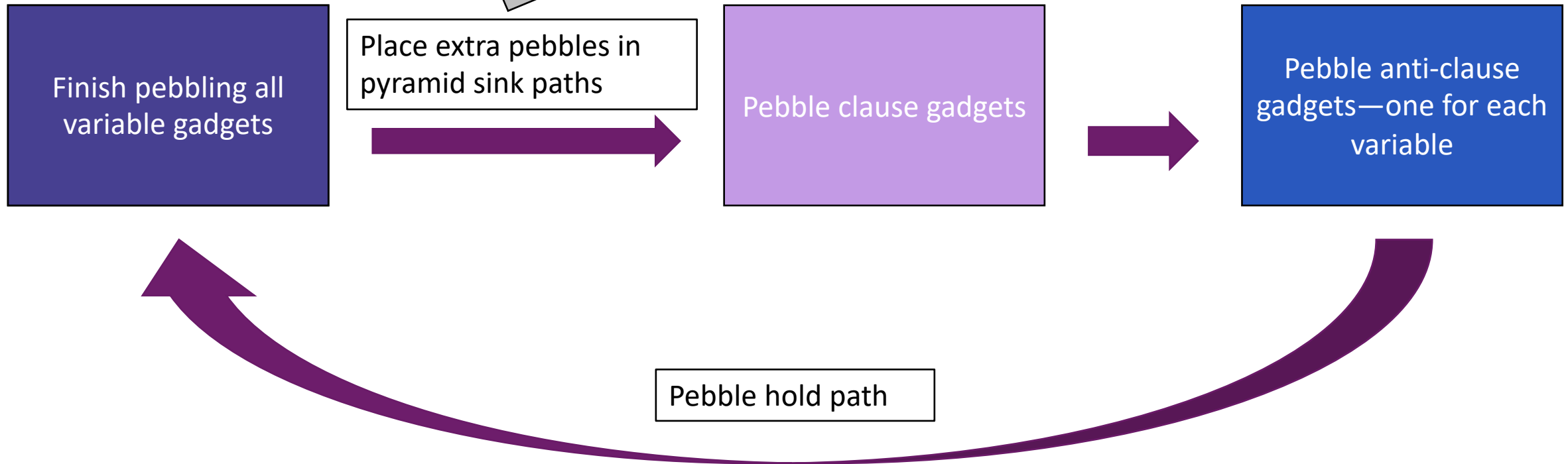
**T   T   F   T   F   F**

$$\mathcal{C} = (x_1 \vee x_3 \vee x_6) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_5 \vee x_6) \wedge (x_3 \vee x_4 \vee x_5)$$
$$\mathcal{C} = (\textcolor{blue}{x}_1 \vee \textcolor{red}{x}_3 \vee \textcolor{red}{x}_6) \wedge (\textcolor{blue}{x}_2 \vee \textcolor{red}{x}_5 \vee x_6) \wedge (\textcolor{red}{x}_3 \vee \textcolor{blue}{x}_4 \vee \textcolor{red}{x}_5)$$

# Proof Overview

Maintains pebbles on  
pyramid nodes in  
variable gadgets  
throughout pebbling

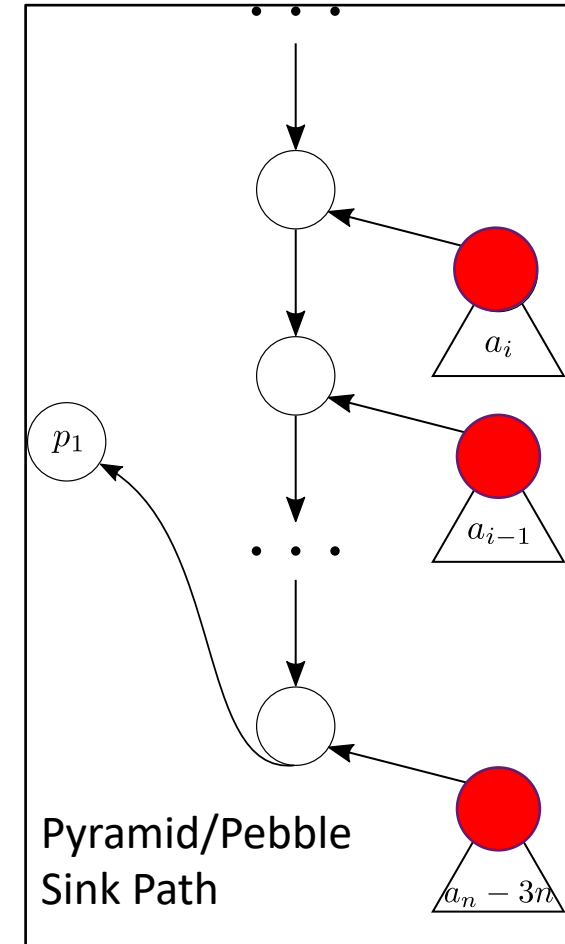
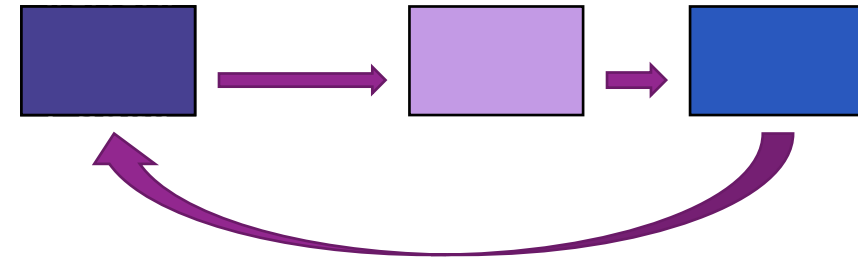
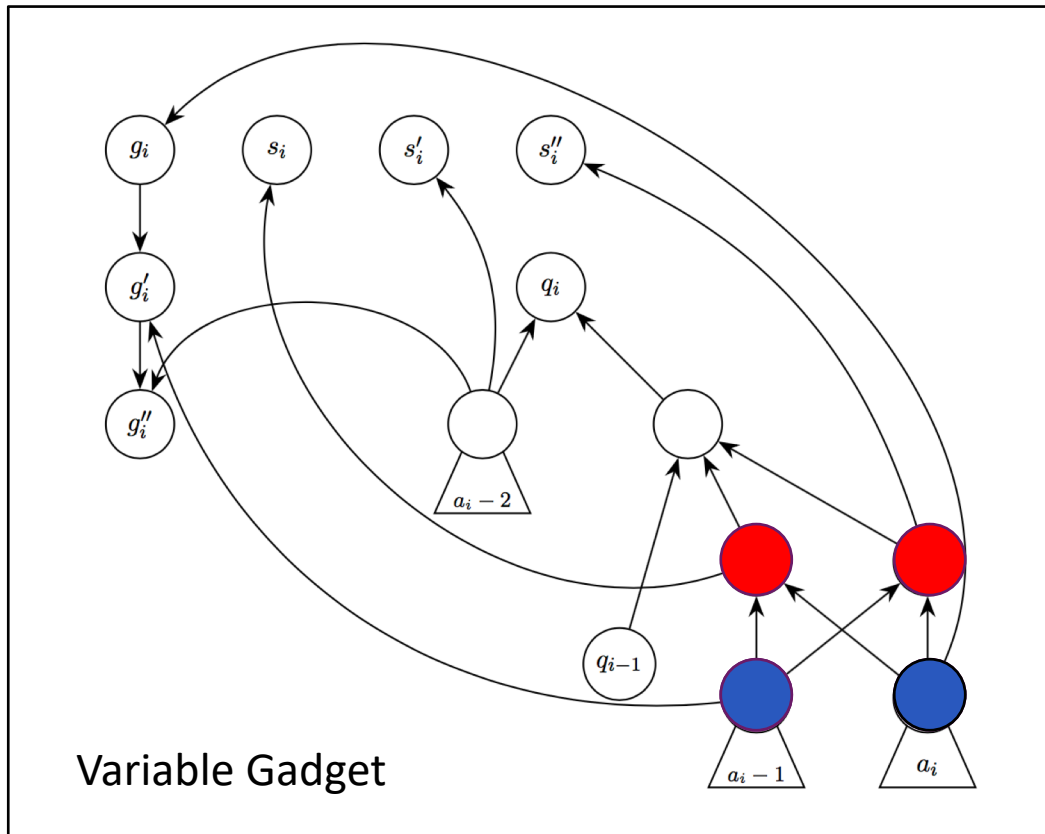
**Goal:** Given  $r$  red pebbles and  $t$  transitions, can the sink be pebbled?



**Reduction:** The sink can be pebbled using  $r$  red pebbles and  $t$  transitions if and only if the Positive 1-in-3 SAT instance can be solved for some setting of variables.

# Gadgets

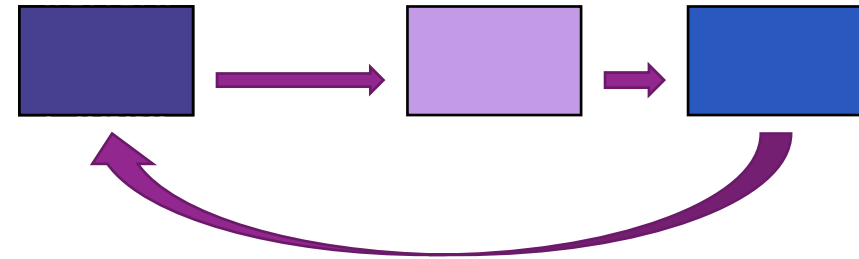
False Configuration



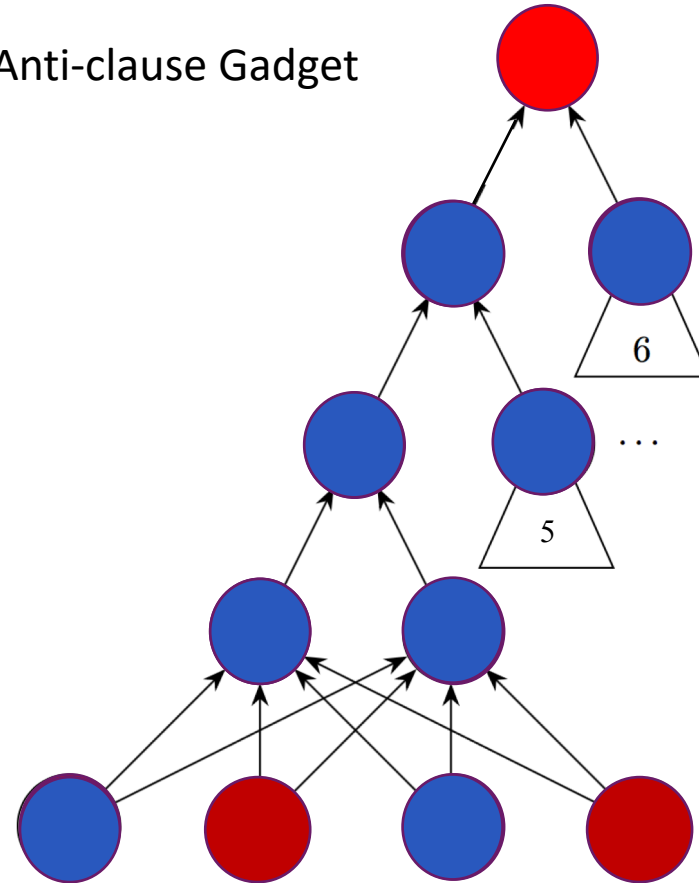
Must keep a pebble on every pyramid in the path.

# Gadgets

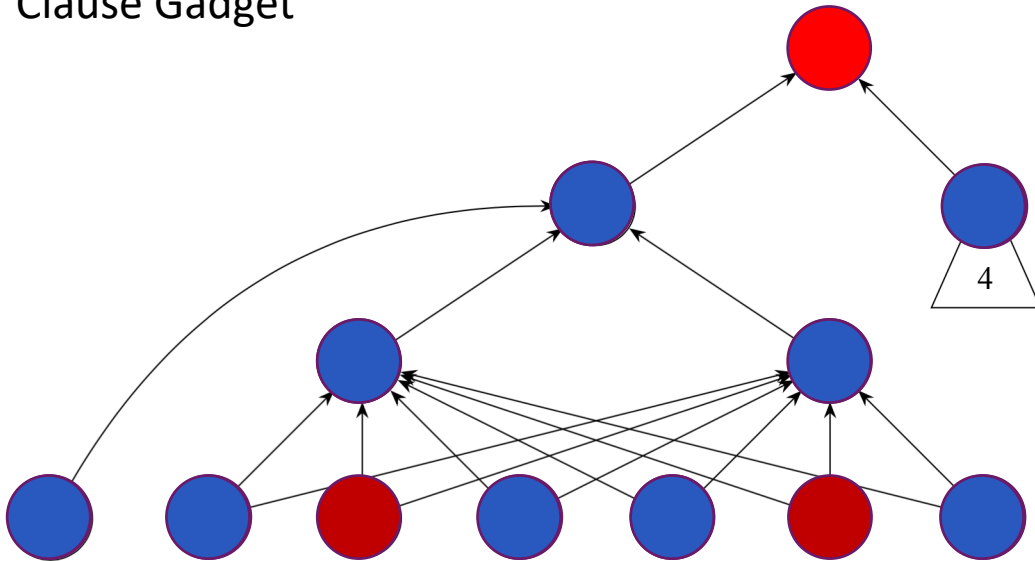
Need to reduce from SAT because of transition in bound for # of transitions.

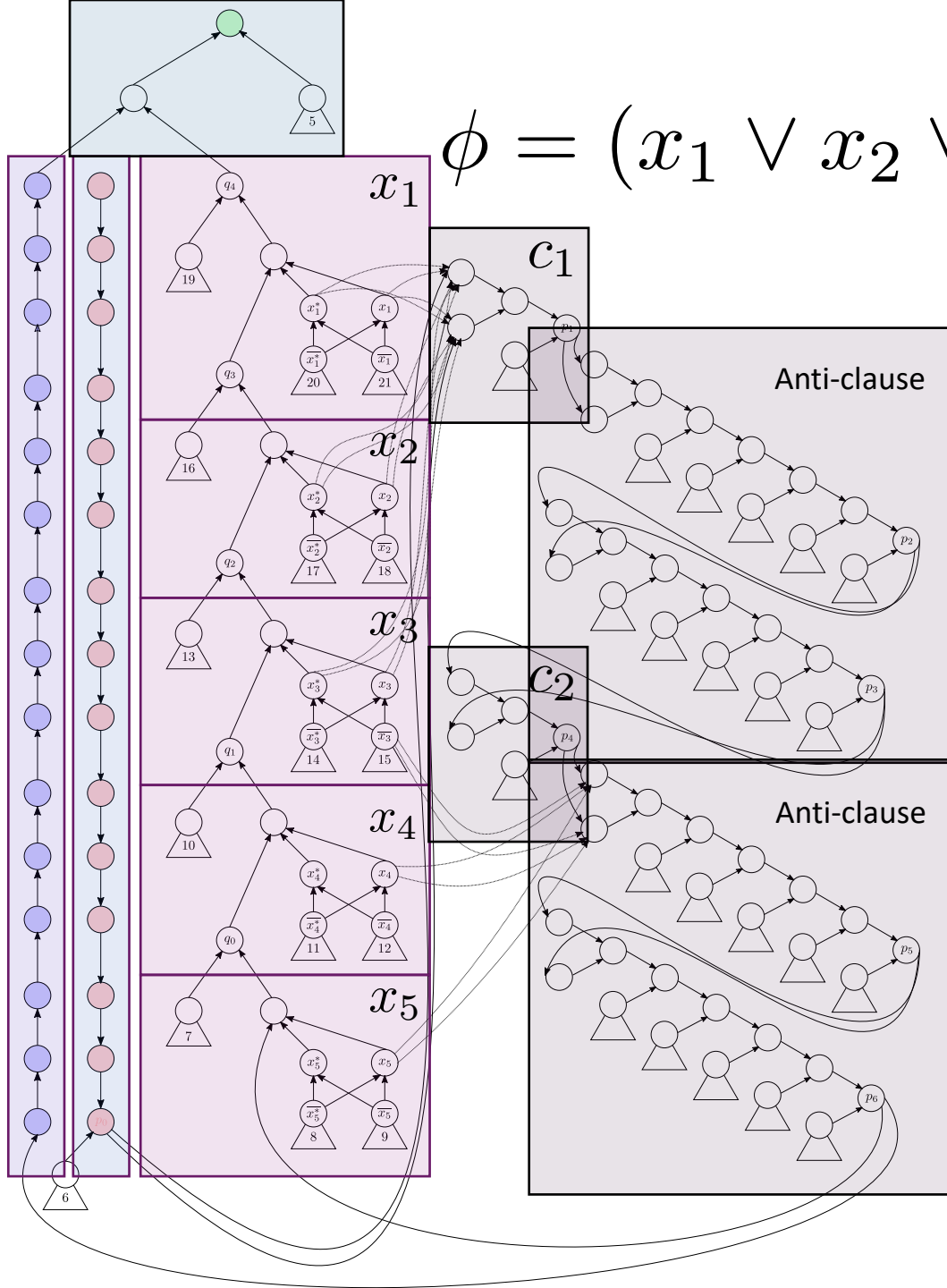


Anti-clause Gadget



Clause Gadget





$$\phi = (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (x_3 \vee x_5 \vee x_4)$$

1. Set Variable Gadgets

1) a. Pebble Sink Path

2. Clauses/Anti-clause Gadgets

4. Pebble Hold Path

5. Target Node

# Parameterized Complexity

- **Fixed-parameter tractable:** problem parameterized by  $k$  can be solved in  $f(k)n^{O(1)}$  time
- **W[1]-hardness:** assuming ETH (Exponential Time Hypothesis) no FPT algorithm for problem parameterized  $k$  (e.g.  $\text{FPT} \neq \text{W}[1]$ )

**Exponential Time Hypothesis [IPZ01]:** There exists a positive real  $s$  such that 3-CNF-SAT with parameter  $n$  cannot be solved in time  $2^{sn}(n+m)^{O(1)}$ .

# Our Results



Extension of  
[GLT80]

**Thm 1.** Computing the number of red pebbles and number of transitions in the Red-Blue Pebble Game is PSPACE-Complete even given constant number of transitions.

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**Thm 3.** Computing the number of red pebbles and number of transitions in the Red-Blue Pebble Game is  $W[1]$ -hard when parameterized by the number of transitions, even for layered graphs.



# W[1]-hardness Proof

- Red-blue pebble game parameterized by number of transitions  $t$  is W[1]-hard
- Reduction from **Weighted 3-CNF SAT**

**Weighted 3-CNF SAT( $k$ ):** Set  $\mathcal{U}$  of variables and  $\mathcal{C}$  of clauses over  $\mathcal{U}$  where each clause  $c \in \mathcal{C}$  has size  $|c| = 3$  and all literals in  $c$  are positive. Does there exist a truth assignment for  $\mathcal{U}$  such that exactly  $k$  variables are true in  $\mathcal{U}$ ?

**$k = 3$**

$$\mathcal{U} = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6\}$$

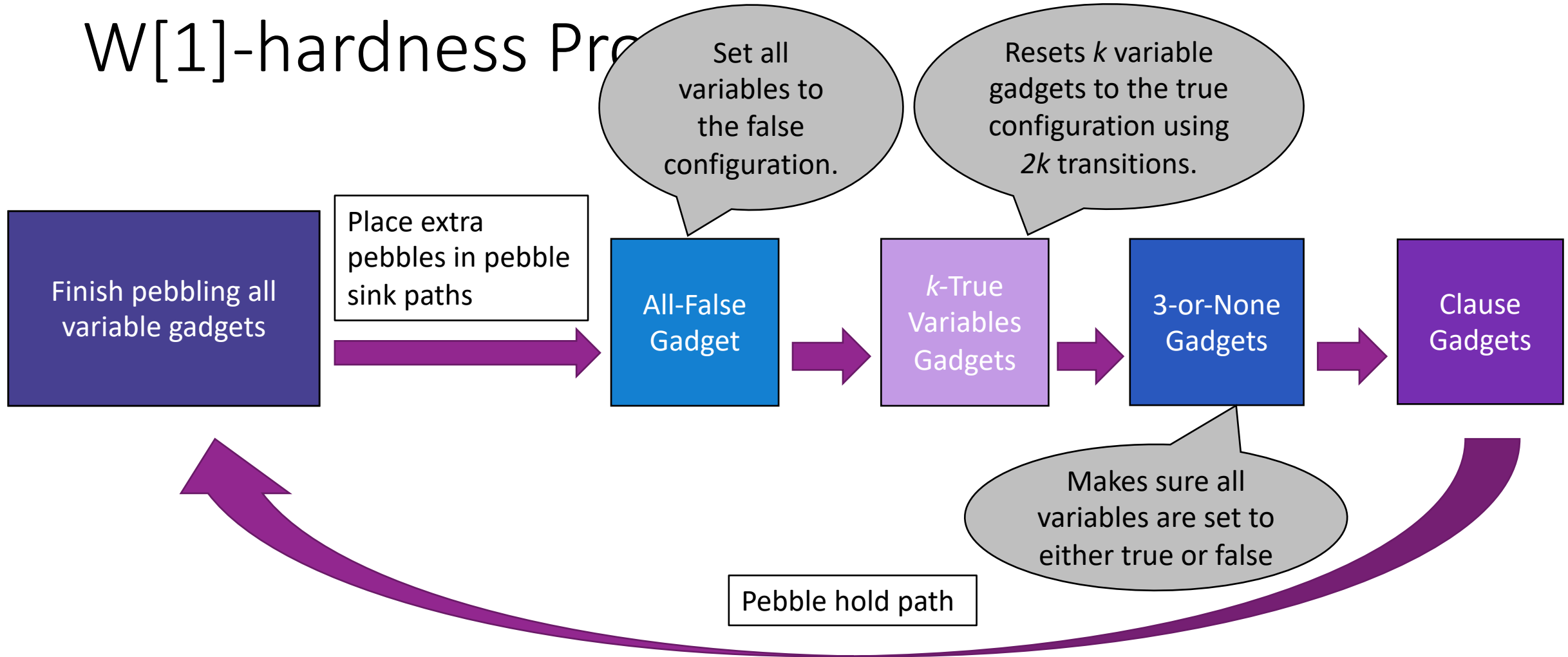
**T   T   F   T   F   F**

$$\mathcal{C} = (x_1 \vee x_3 \vee x_6) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_5 \vee x_6) \wedge (x_3 \vee x_4 \vee x_5)$$

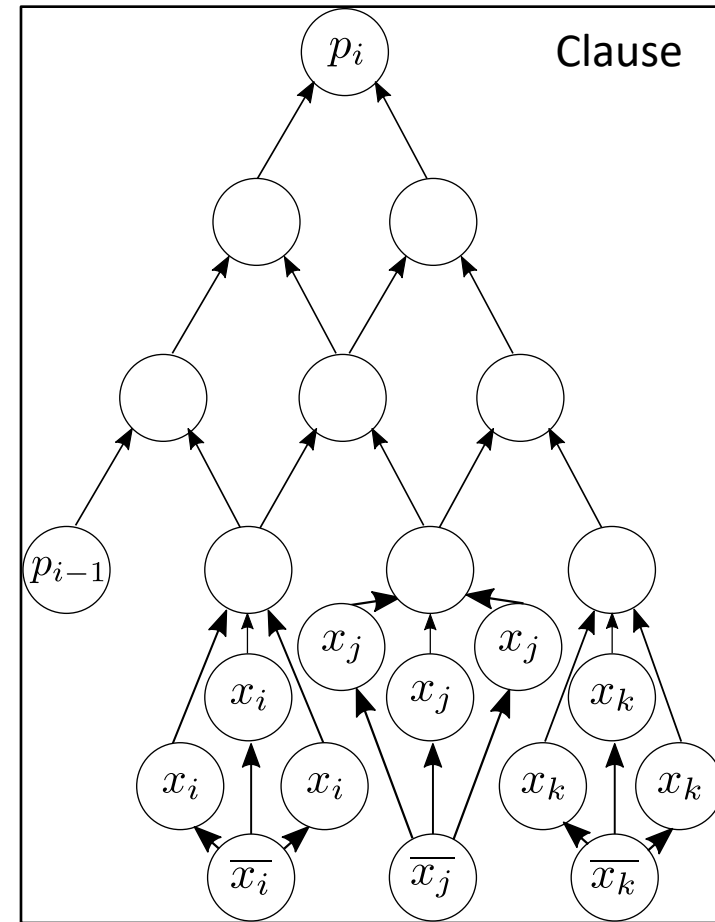
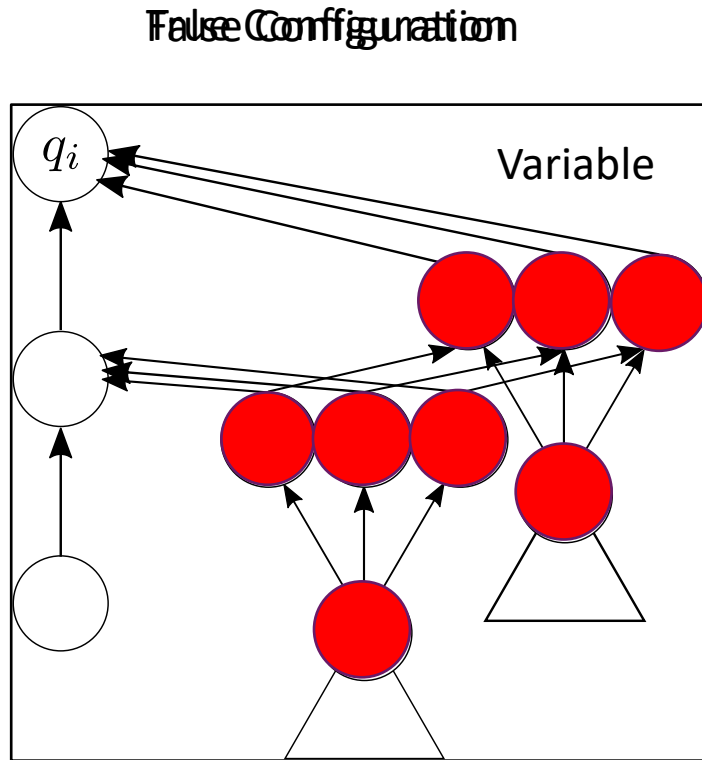
$$\mathcal{C} = (\textcolor{blue}{x}_1 \vee \textcolor{red}{x}_3 \vee \textcolor{red}{x}_6) \wedge (\textcolor{blue}{x}_2 \vee \textcolor{red}{x}_5 \vee x_6) \wedge (\textcolor{red}{x}_3 \vee \textcolor{blue}{x}_4 \vee \textcolor{red}{x}_5)$$

Transitions are limited!

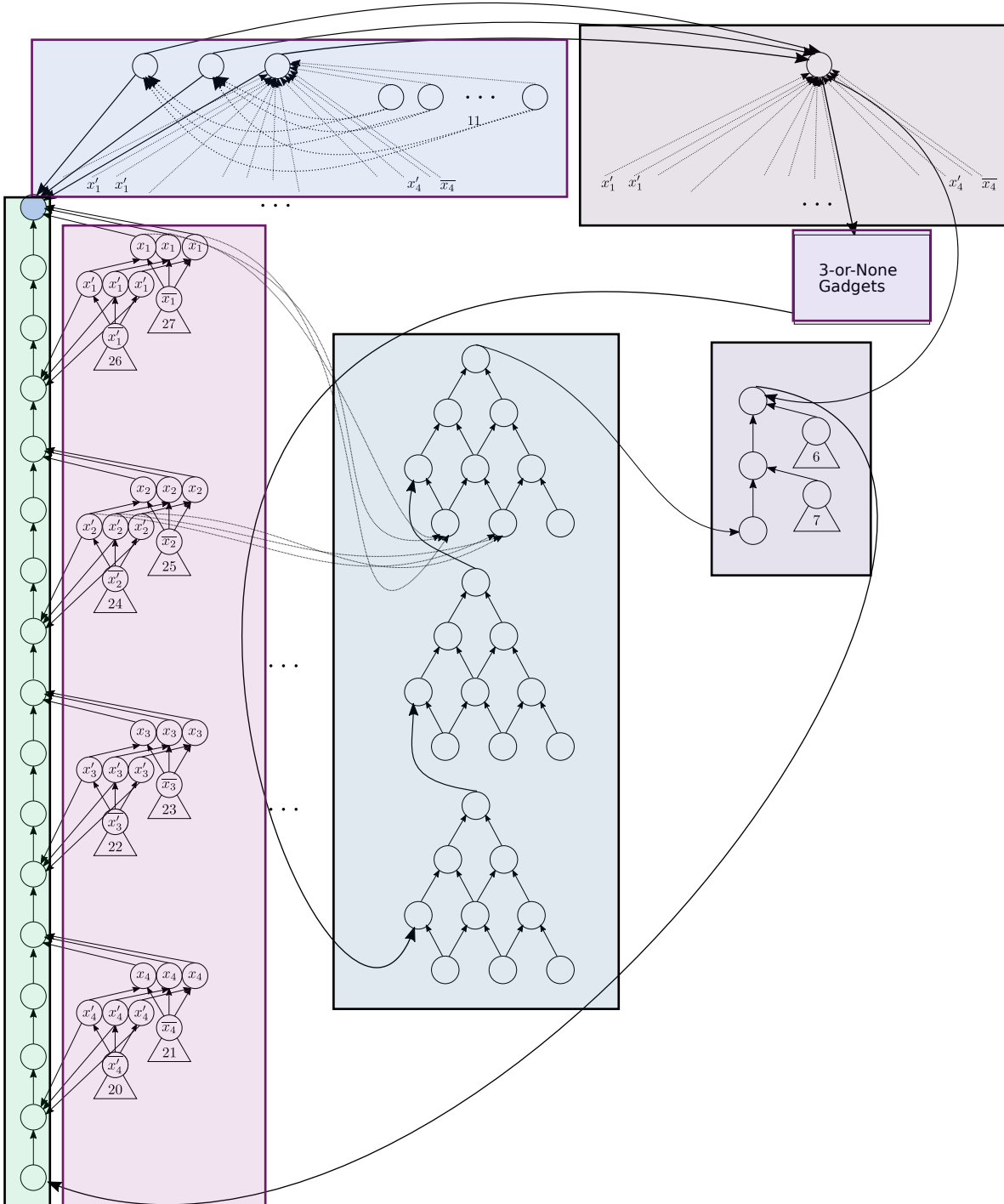
# W[1]-hardness Proof



# W[1]-hardness Proof Gadgets







$$\phi = (x_1 \vee \overline{x_2} \vee \overline{x_3}) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_1 \vee \overline{x_4}) \wedge (\overline{x_2} \vee \overline{x_3} \vee \overline{x_4})$$

1. Set Variable Gadgets

2. All-False Gadget

3.  $k$ -True Gadget

4. 3-or-None Gadgets

5. Clauses

6. Pebble Sink Path

6. Pebble Hold Path + Target

# Open questions

- Hardness of approximation—we don't even have constant factor inapproximation!
- FPT algorithms for restricted classes of graphs
  - Our results can be easily expanded to layered graphs
  - Bounded width graphs?
  - Planar and series-parallel?
- $W[1]$ -hardness when parameterized by the number of red pebbles