# Ramsey properties of products and pullbacks of categories and the Grothendieck construction (with corrections) 

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#### Abstract

In this paper we provide purely categorical proofs of two important results of structural Ramsey theory: the result of M. Sokić that the free product of Ramsey classes is a Ramsey class, and the result of M. Bodirsky, M. Pinsker and T. Tsankov that adding constants to the language of a Ramsey class preserves the Ramsey property. The proofs that we present here ignore the model-theoretic background of these statements. Instead, they focus on categorical constructions by which the classes can be constructed generalizing the original statements along the way. It turns out that the restriction to classes of relational structures, although fundamental for the original proof strategies, is not relevant for the statements themselves. The categorical proofs we present here remove all restrictions on the signature of first-order structures and provide the information not only about the Ramsey property but also about the Ramsey degrees.


Key Words: Ramsey property; Ramsey degrees; product of categories; pullback of categories; Grothendieck construction.

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## 1 Introduction

Ramsey theory is one of only a few mathematical theories whose reach goes from elementary problems that can be demonstrated to undergraduates, to a variety of surprisingly subtle applications in mathematical logic, set theory, finite combinatorics and topological dynamics. The successful generalization of Ramsey's theorem from sets (unstructured objects) to cardinals (special well-ordered chains) lead in the early 1970's to generalizing this setup to arbitrary first-order structures, giving birth to structural Ramsey theory. Interestingly, one of the first comprehensive texts published already in 1973 was Leeb's book [16] where structural Ramsey theory was presented using the language of category theory. Unfortunately, this point of view was relatively quickly pushed out of the focus of the research community and was replaced by the model-theoretic approach that is even today a dominant point of view.

As the structural Ramsey theory evolved, it has become evident that the Ramsey phenomena depend not only on the choice of objects but also on the choice of morphisms prompting, thus, the shift of the attention back to categorical interpretations of the Ramsey phenomena. However, instead of pursuing the original approach by Leeb (which has very fruitfully been applied to a wide range of Ramsey-type problems [11, 15, 22]), we proposed in [19] a systematic study of a simpler approach motivated by and implicit in [20, 23, 27]. This paper provides another argument that in some cases categorical reinterpretation of the Ramsey-related phenomena can be beneficial.

In this paper we provide purely categorical proofs of two important results of structural Ramsey theory: the result of M. Sokic that the free product of Ramsey classes is a Ramsey class [25], and the result of M. Bodirsky, M. Pinsker and T. Tsankov that adding constants to the language of a Ramsey class preserves the Ramsey property [4] • present here ignore the model-theoretic background of these statements. Instead, they focus on categorical constructions by which the classes can be constructed generalizing the original statements along the way.

In Section 2 we recall some basic notions and fix some notation.
In Section 3 we upgrade certain results from [17] and [18] to obtain more versatile tools for transporting the Ramsey property via functors and from a category onto its subcategory.

In Section 4 we consider the behavior of the Ramsey property, and in particular Ramsey degrees under products and pullbacks of categories. This enables us to prove a significant generalization of the following result.

The Finite Product Ramsey Theorem (see [13, Theorem 5, p. 113]) was generalized to products of Ramsey classes of finite structures by M. Sokić [25], and later M. Bodirsky provided a model-theoretic interpretation of the same result in [3, Proposition 3.3]. Let $\mathbf{K}_{0}, \ldots, \mathbf{K}_{s-1}$ be classes of finite structures and let $\left(\mathcal{A}_{i}\right)_{i<s},\left(\mathcal{B}_{i}\right)_{i<s} \in \prod_{i<s} \mathbf{K}_{i}$. Then $\binom{\left(\mathcal{B}_{i}\right)_{i<s}}{\left(\mathcal{A}_{i}\right)_{i<s}}$ denotes the set of all $\left(\mathcal{A}_{i}^{\prime}\right)_{i<s} \in \prod_{i<s} \mathbf{K}_{i}$ such that $\mathcal{A}_{i}^{\prime} \cong \mathcal{A}_{i}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{i}^{\prime}$ is a substructure of $\mathcal{B}_{i}$ for all $i<s$.

Theorem 1.1 (Free product of Ramsey classes). [25, Theorem 2] Let $s, r \in$ $\mathbb{N}$, and let $\mathbf{K}_{0}, \ldots, \mathbf{K}_{s-1}$ be classes of finite structures with the structural Ramsey property. Fix two sequences $\left(\mathcal{A}_{i}\right)_{i<s},\left(\mathcal{B}_{i}\right)_{i<s} \in \prod_{i<s} \mathbf{K}_{i}$. Then there is a sequence $\left(\mathcal{C}_{i}\right)_{i<s} \in \prod_{i<s} \mathbf{K}_{i}$ such that for any coloring $p:\binom{\left(\mathcal{C}_{i}\right)_{i<s}}{\left(\mathcal{A}_{i}\right)_{i<s}} \rightarrow r$ there exist a number $l<r$ and a sequence $\left(\mathcal{B}_{i}^{\prime}\right)_{i<s} \in \prod_{i<s} \mathbf{K}_{i}$ such that $\mathcal{B}_{i}^{\prime} \cong \mathcal{B}_{i}$ for all $i<s$ and $p(\mathcal{X})=l$ for all $\mathcal{X} \in\binom{\left(\mathcal{B}_{i}^{\prime}\right)_{i<s}}{\left(\mathcal{A}_{i}\right)_{i<s}}$.

In the discussion that follows we also relate to a result of M. Bodirsky about strong amalgamation classes of finite structures with the Ramsey property [2].

Finally, in Section 5 we consider the behavior of the Ramsey property under the Grothendieck construction and in slice categories and prove a generalization of the following result. Let $\Theta$ be a relational signature. Following [4] we shall say that a countable $\Theta$-structure $\mathcal{F}$ is Ramsey if the class of all finitely generated substructures of $\mathcal{F}$ has the Ramsey property.

Theorem 1.2 (Adding constants to the language). [4] Adding constants to a relational language preserves the Ramsey property. More precisely, if $\mathcal{F}$ is ordered, homogeneous and Ramsey, and if $x_{1}, \ldots, x_{n}$ are elements of $\mathcal{F}$ then $\mathcal{F}^{*}=\left(\mathcal{F}, x_{1}, \ldots, x_{n}\right)$ is also ordered, homogeneous and Ramsey, where $\mathcal{F}^{*}$ is a structure over a signature obtained from $\Theta$ by adding $n$ new constant symbols.

It turns out that the restriction to classes of relational structures, although fundamental for both model-theoretic and combinatorial proof strategies, are not relevant for the statements themselves. The categorical proofs we present here remove all restrictions on the signature of first-order structures and provide the information not only about the Ramsey property but also about the Ramsey degrees.

## 2 Preliminaries

Categories. Let us quickly fix some notation. Let $\mathbf{C}$ be a category. By $\mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ we denote the class of all the objects in $\mathbf{C}$. Homsets in $\mathbf{C}$ will be denoted by $\operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(A, B)$, or simply $\operatorname{hom}(A, B)$ when $\mathbf{C}$ is clear from the context. The identity morphism will be denoted by $\operatorname{id}_{A}$ and the composition of morphisms by $\cdot(\operatorname{dot})$. If $\operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(A, B) \neq \varnothing$ we write $A \xrightarrow{\mathbf{C}} B$ or simply $A \rightarrow B$. Let iso ${ }_{\mathbf{C}}(A, B)$ denote the set of all the invertible morphisms $A \rightarrow B$, and let $\operatorname{Aut}_{\mathbf{C}}(A)=\operatorname{iso}(A, A)$ denote the set of all the invertible morphisms $A \rightarrow A$. An object $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ is rigid if $\operatorname{Aut}_{\mathbf{C}}(A)=\left\{\mathrm{id}_{A}\right\}$.

A category $\mathbf{C}$ is directed if for all $A, B \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ there exists a $C \in$ $\mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ such that $A \rightarrow C$ and $B \rightarrow C$; and it has amalgamation if for all $A, B_{1}, B_{2} \in \operatorname{Ob}(\mathbf{C}), f_{1} \in \operatorname{hom}\left(A, B_{1}\right)$ and $f_{2} \in \operatorname{hom}\left(A, B_{2}\right)$ there is a $C \in \operatorname{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ together with $g_{1} \in \operatorname{hom}\left(B_{1}, C\right)$ and $g_{2} \in \operatorname{hom}\left(B_{2}, C\right)$ such that $g_{1} \cdot f_{1}=g_{2} \cdot f_{2}$. As usual, $\mathbf{C}^{\mathrm{op}}$ is the opposite category.

If $F: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ is a functor then $F(\mathbf{C})$ is a subcategory of $\mathbf{D}$ whose objects are of the form $F(C)$ where $C \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ and morphisms are of the form $F(f)$ where $f$ is a morphism in $\mathbf{C}$.

Structures. A signature is a set $\Theta=\Theta_{F} \cup \Theta_{R} \cup \Theta_{C}$ where $\Theta_{F}$ is a set of function symbols, $\Theta_{R}$ is a set of relation symbols and $\Theta_{C}$ is a set of constant symbols $\left(\Theta_{C}\right)$. A first-order structure of signature $\Theta$ or a $\Theta$-structure $\mathcal{A}=$ $\left(A, \Theta^{\mathcal{A}}\right)$ is a set $A$ together with a set $\Theta^{\mathcal{A}}$ of functions on $A$, relations on $A$ and constants from $A$ which are interpretations of the corresponding symbols in $\Theta$. The underlying set of a structure $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}_{1}, \mathcal{A}^{*}, \ldots$ will always be denoted by its roman letter $A, A_{1}, A^{*}, \ldots$ respectively. A structure $\mathcal{A}=\left(A, \Theta^{\mathcal{A}}\right)$ is finite if $A$ is a finite set. A signature $\Theta=\Theta_{F} \cup \Theta_{R} \cup \Theta_{C}$ is relational if $\Theta_{F}=\Theta_{C}=\varnothing$. A relational structure is a $\Theta$-structure where $\Theta$ is a relational signature.

If $\mathcal{A}$ is a $\Theta$-structure and $\Sigma \subseteq \Theta$ then by $\left.\mathcal{A}\right|_{\Sigma}$ we denote the $\Sigma$-reduct of $\mathcal{A}:\left.\mathcal{A}\right|_{\Sigma}=\left(A,\left\{\theta^{\mathcal{A}}: \theta \in \Sigma\right\}\right)$.

Let $<\notin \Theta$ be a binary relational symbol. A finite linearly ordered $\Theta$ structure is a $(\Theta \cup\{<\})$-structure of the form $\mathcal{A}=\left(A, \Theta^{\mathcal{A}},<^{\mathcal{A}}\right)$ where $<^{\mathcal{A}}$ is a linear order on $A$.

An embedding $f: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is an injection $f: A \rightarrow B$ which preserves functions and constants, and respects and reflects relations. Surjective embeddings are isomorphisms. We write $\mathcal{A} \cong \mathcal{B}$ to denote that $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B}$ are isomorphic, and $\mathcal{A} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{B}$ to denote that there is an embedding of $\mathcal{A}$ into $\mathcal{B}$. A structure $\mathcal{A}$ is a substructure of a structure $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{A} \leqslant \mathcal{B})$ if the identity map
is an embedding of $\mathcal{A}$ into $\mathcal{B}$. Let $\mathcal{A}$ be a structure and $\varnothing \neq B \subseteq A$. Then $\mathcal{A}[B]=\left(B, \Theta^{\mathcal{A}} \Gamma_{B}\right)$ denotes the substructure of $\mathcal{A}$ induced by $B$, where $\Theta^{\mathcal{A}} \Gamma_{B}$ denotes the restriction of $\Theta^{\mathcal{A}}$ to $B$. Note that $\mathcal{A}[B]$ is not required to exist for every $B \subseteq A$. For example, if $\Theta$ contains function symbols, only those $B$ which are closed with respect to all the functions in $\Theta^{\mathcal{A}}$ qualify for the base set of a substructure. However, if $\mathcal{A}$ is a relational structure then $\mathcal{A}[B]$ exists for every $B \subseteq A$.

Every class of finite structures $\mathbf{K}$ can be thought of as a category where morphisms are embeddings and the composition of morphisms is just the usual function composition.

Ramsey phenomena in a category. Let $\mathbf{C}$ be a locally small category and let $A, B \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$. Write $f \sim_{A} g$ to denote that there is an $\alpha \in \operatorname{Aut}(A)$ such that $f=g \cdot \alpha$. It is easy to see that $\sim_{A}$ is an equivalence relation on $\operatorname{hom}(A, B)$, so we let $\binom{B}{A}=\operatorname{hom}(A, B) / \sim_{A}$ be the set of all the subobjects of $B$ isomorphic to $A$.

For a $k \in \mathbb{N}$, a $k$-coloring of a set $S$ is any mapping $\chi: S \rightarrow K$, where $K$ is a finite set with $|K|=k$. Often it will be convenient to take $k=\{0,1, \ldots, k-1\}$ as the set of colors. Clearly, a $k$-coloring of $S$ can also be understood as a union $S=X_{1} \cup \ldots \cup X_{k}$ where $i \neq j \Rightarrow X_{i} \cap X_{j}=\varnothing$.

For an integer $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $A, B, C \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ we write $C \xrightarrow{\sim}(B)_{k, t}^{A}$ to denote that for every $k$-coloring $\chi:\binom{C}{A} \rightarrow k$ there is a morphism $w: B \rightarrow C$ such that $\left|\chi\left(w \cdot\binom{B}{A}\right)\right| \leqslant t$. (Note that $w \cdot\left(f / \sim_{A}\right)=(w \cdot f) / \sim_{A}$ for $f / \sim_{A} \in$ $\binom{B}{A}$; therefore, we shall simply write $w \cdot f / \sim_{A}$.) Instead of $C \xrightarrow{\sim}(B)_{k, 1}^{A}$ we simply write $C \xrightarrow{\sim}(B)_{k}^{A}$.

For $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ let $\tilde{t}_{\mathbf{C}}(A)$ denote the least positive integer $n$ such that for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and all $B \in \operatorname{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ there exists a $C \in \operatorname{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ such that $\underset{\sim}{\sim}(B)_{k, n}^{A}$, if such an integer exists. Otherwise put $\tilde{t}_{\mathbf{C}}(A)=\infty$. Then $\tilde{t}_{\mathbf{C}}(A)$ is referred to as the structural Ramsey degree of $A$ in $\mathbf{C}$. A category $\mathbf{C}$ has finite structural Ramsey degrees if $\tilde{t}_{\mathbf{C}}(A)<\infty$ for all $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$. An $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ is a Ramsey object in $\mathbf{C}$ if $\tilde{t}_{\mathbf{C}}(A)=1$. A locally small category $\mathbf{C}$ has the structural Ramsey property if $\tilde{t}_{\mathbf{C}}(A)=1$ for all $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$. A locally small category $\mathbf{C}$ has the dual structural Ramsey property if $\tilde{t}_{\mathbf{C o p}}(A)=1$ for all $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$.

The notion of embedding Ramsey degrees can be introduced analogously and proves to be much more convenient when it comes to actual calculations. We write $C \longrightarrow(B)_{k, t}^{A}$ to denote that for every $k$-coloring $\chi: \operatorname{hom}(A, C) \rightarrow k$ there is a morphism $w: B \rightarrow C$ such that $|\chi(w \cdot \operatorname{hom}(A, B))| \leqslant t$. Instead of $C \longrightarrow(B)_{k, 1}^{A}$ we simply write $C \longrightarrow(B)_{k}^{A}$.

For $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ let $t_{\mathbf{C}}(A)$ denote the least positive integer $n$ such that for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and all $B \in \operatorname{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ there exists a $C \in \operatorname{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ such that $C \longrightarrow(B)_{k, n}^{A}$, if such an integer exists. Otherwise put $t_{\mathbf{C}}(A)=\infty$. Then $t_{\mathbf{C}}(A)$ is referred to as the embedding Ramsey degree of $A$ in $\mathbf{C}$. A locally small category $\mathbf{C}$ has the embedding Ramsey property if $t_{\mathbf{C}}(A)=1$ for all $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$. A locally small category $\mathbf{C}$ has the dual embedding Ramsey property if $t_{\mathbf{C o p}}(A)=1$ for all $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$.

If all the objects in a category $\mathbf{C}$ are rigid then the structural and embedding (dual) Ramsey properties coincide and we speak simply of the Ramsey property. Let us state two fundamental results of Ramsey theory.

Theorem 2.1 (Finite Ramsey Theorem). [24] The category FinChn whose objects are finite chains (= linearly ordered sets) and morphisms are embeddings has the Ramsey property.

For the formulation of the Finite Dual Ramsey theorem we have to introduce special surjective maps between finite chains. Let $\left(A,<_{A}\right)$ and $\left(B,<_{B}\right)$ be tow finite chains and $f: A \rightarrow B$ a surjective mapping. We say that $f$ is a rigid surjection if $\min f^{-1}(b)<_{A} \min f^{-1}\left(b^{\prime}\right)$ whenever $b<_{B} b^{\prime}$.

Theorem 2.2 (Finite Dual Ramsey Theorem). [12] The category FinChn ${ }_{r s}$ whose objects are finite chains (= linearly ordered sets) and morphisms are rigid surjections has the dual Ramsey property.

The embedding Ramsey property in a category can force other structural properties. In particular,

Theorem 2.3. [21] Let $\mathbf{C}$ be a locally small directed category with the embedding Ramsey property. Then $\mathbf{C}$ has amalgamation.

The following relationship between structural and embedding Ramsey degrees was proved for relational structures in [27] and generalized to this form in [18].

Proposition 2.4. ([27, [18]) Let $\mathbf{C}$ be a locally small category whose morphisms are mono and let $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$. Then $t(A)$ is finite if and only if both $\tilde{t}(A)$ and $\operatorname{Aut}(A)$ are finite, and in that case $t(A)=|\operatorname{Aut}(A)| \cdot \tilde{t}(A)$.

The following lemma will be useful in the sequel.
Lemma 2.5. [folklore] Let $\mathbf{C}$ be a locally small category whose morphisms are mono. Let $k, t \in \mathbb{N}$ be positive integers and $A, B, C, D \in \operatorname{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$.
(a) If $C \xrightarrow{\sim}(B)_{k, t}^{A}$ and $D \rightarrow B$ then $C \xrightarrow{\sim}(D)_{k, t}^{A}$.
(b) If $C \longrightarrow(B)_{k, t}^{A}$ and $D \rightarrow B$ then $C \longrightarrow(D)_{k, t}^{A}$.
(c) If $C \xrightarrow{\sim}(B)_{k, t}^{A}$ and $C \rightarrow D$ then $D \xrightarrow{\sim}(B)_{k, t}^{A}$.
$(d)$ If $C \longrightarrow(B)_{k, t}^{A}$ and $C \rightarrow D$ then $D \longrightarrow(B)_{k, t}^{A}$.
Convention ( $\dagger$ ). Let $\mathbb{N}_{\infty}=\mathbb{N} \cup\{\infty\}=\{1,2,3, \ldots, \infty\}$. The usual linear order on the positive integers extends to $\mathbb{N}_{\infty}$ straightforwardly: $1<2<$ $\ldots<\infty$. Ramsey degrees take their values in $\mathbb{N}_{\infty}$, so when we write $t_{1} \geqslant t_{2}$ for some Ramsey degrees $t_{1}$ and $t_{2}$ then $t_{1}, t_{2} \in \mathbb{N}$ and $t_{1} \geqslant t_{2}$; or $t_{1}=\infty$ and $t_{2} \in \mathbb{N}$; or $t_{1}=t_{2}=\infty$. For notational convenience, if $A$ is an infinite set we shall simply write $|A|=\infty$ regardless of the actual cardinal $|A|$. Hence, if $t$ is a Ramsey degree and $A$ is a set, by $t \geqslant|A|$ we mean the following: $t \in \mathbb{N},|A| \in \mathbb{N}$ and $t \geqslant|A|$; or $t=\infty$ and $|A| \in \mathbb{N}$; or $A$ is an infinite set and $t=\infty$. On the other hand, if $A$ and $B$ are sets then $|A| \geqslant|B|$ has the usual meaning.

With this convention in mind Proposition 2.4 takes the following much simpler form: $t(A)=|\operatorname{Aut}(A)| \cdot \tilde{t}(A)$ for all $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$.

## 3 Subcategories and functors

In this section we consider the behavior of Ramsey degrees under functors and in subcategories. Simpler versions of the results presented here can be found in [17] and [18. However, for the results presented in Sections 4 and 5 we need the generalizations that we now prove.

A functor $F: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ preserves automorphism groups if $F\left(\operatorname{Aut}_{\mathbf{C}}(A)\right)=$ $\operatorname{Aut}_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A))$ for all $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$.

Lemma 3.1. Let $\mathbf{C}$ and $\mathbf{D}$ be locally small categories whose morphisms are mono, and let $F: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ be a full functor.
(a) If $C \longrightarrow(B)_{k, t}^{A}$ for some $A, B, C \in \operatorname{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ and $k, t \in \mathbb{N}$ then $F(C) \longrightarrow(F(B))_{k, t}^{F(A)}$.
(b) If $F$ preserves automorphism groups and $C \xrightarrow{\sim}(B)_{k, t}^{A}$ for some $A, B, C \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ and $k, t \in \mathbb{N}$ then $F(C) \xrightarrow{\sim}(F(B))_{k, t}^{F(A)}$.
(c) If $F(\mathbf{C})$ is cofinal in $\mathbf{D}$ then $t_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A)) \leqslant t_{\mathbf{C}}(A)$ for all $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$.
(d) If $F$ preserves automorphism groups and $F(\mathbf{C})$ is cofinal in $\mathbf{D}$ then $\tilde{t}_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A)) \leqslant \tilde{t}_{\mathbf{C}}(A)$ for all $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$.

Proof. (a) Take any coloring $\chi: \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A), F(C)) \rightarrow k$ and define $\chi^{\prime}$ : $\operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(A, C) \rightarrow k$ by $\chi^{\prime}(f)=\chi(F(f))$. Since $C \longrightarrow(B)_{k, t}^{A}$ there is a $w \in$
$\operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(B, C)$ such that $\left|\chi^{\prime}\left(w \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(A, B)\right)\right| \leqslant t$. Now, $F$ is a full functor, so

$$
F(w) \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A), F(B))=F\left(w \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(A, B)\right),
$$

whence $\left|\chi\left(F(w) \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A), F(B))\right)\right|=\left|\chi\left(F\left(w \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(A, B)\right)\right)\right|=\mid \chi^{\prime}(w$. $\left.\operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(A, B)\right) \mid \leqslant t$.
(b) Let $F$ be a full functor which preserves automorphism groups.

Claim 1. $F\left(f / \sim_{A}\right)=F(f) / \sim_{F(A)}$ for all $A, B \in \operatorname{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ and $f \in$ $\operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(A, B)$.

Proof. Let us only prove inclusion ( $\supseteq$ ). Take any $g \in F(f) / \sim_{F(A)}$. Then $g=F(f) \cdot \beta$ for some $\beta=\operatorname{Aut}_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A))$. Since $\operatorname{Aut}_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A))=F\left(\operatorname{Aut}_{\mathbf{C}}(A)\right)$ there is an $\alpha \in \operatorname{Aut}_{\mathbf{C}}(A)$ such that $F(\alpha)=\beta$, so $g=F(f) \cdot F(\alpha)=F(f \cdot \alpha) \in$ $F\left(f / \sim_{A}\right)$.

Claim 2. $F\left(w \cdot\binom{B}{A}\right)=F(w) \cdot\binom{F(B)}{F(A)}$ for all $A, B, C \in \operatorname{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ and $w \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(B, C)$.

Proof. Let us only prove inclusion (〇). Take any $g \in F(w) \cdot\binom{F(B)}{F(A)}$. Then $g=F(w) \cdot h / \sim_{F(A)}$ for some $h \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A), F(B))$. Since $F$ is full there is an $f \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(A, B)$ such that $F(f)=h$. Therefore, $g=$ $F(w) \cdot F(f) / \sim_{F(A)}=F(w \cdot f) / \sim_{F(A)}=F\left(w \cdot f / \sim_{A}\right)$ by Claim 1.

Let us now proceed with the proof. Take any coloring $\chi:\binom{F(C)}{F(A)} \rightarrow k$ and define $\chi^{\prime}:\binom{C}{A} \rightarrow k$ by $\chi^{\prime}\left(f / \sim_{A}\right)=\chi\left(F\left(f / \sim_{A}\right)\right)=\chi\left(F(f) / \sim_{F(A)}\right)$ by Claim 1. Since $C \xrightarrow{\sim}(B)_{k, t}^{A}$ there is a $w \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(B, C)$ such that $\left|\chi^{\prime}\left(w \cdot\binom{B}{A}\right)\right| \leqslant t$. But $\chi^{\prime}\left(w \cdot\binom{B}{A}\right)=\chi\left(F\left(w \cdot\binom{B}{A}\right)\right)=\chi\left(F(w) \cdot\binom{F(B)}{F(A)}\right)$ by Claim 2. Therefore, $\left|\chi\left(F(w) \cdot\binom{F(B)}{F(A)}\right)\right| \leqslant t$.
(c) If $t_{\mathbf{C}}(A)=\infty$ the statement is trivially true. Assume, therefore, that $t_{\mathbf{C}}(A)=t \in \mathbb{N}$ and let us show that $t_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A)) \leqslant t$. Take any $D \in \operatorname{Ob}(\mathbf{D})$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Since $F(\mathbf{C})$ is cofinal in $\mathbf{D}$ there is a $B \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ such that $D \xrightarrow{\mathrm{D}} F(B)$. From $t_{\mathbf{C}}(A)=t$ it follows that there is a $C \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ such that $C \longrightarrow(B)_{k, t}^{A}$. Then by $(a)$ we have that $F(C) \longrightarrow(F(B))_{k, t}^{F(A)}$. Finally, $D \xrightarrow{\mathrm{D}} F(B)$ implies $F(C) \longrightarrow(D)_{k, t}^{F(A)}$ by Lemma 2.5. This completes the proof that $t_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A)) \leqslant t$.
(d) The proof is analogous to (c).

Lemma 3.2. Let $\mathbf{C}$ and $\mathbf{D}$ be locally small categories whose morphisms are mono, and let $F: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ be a full and faithful functor.
(a) $C \longrightarrow(B)_{k, t}^{A}$ if and only if $F(C) \longrightarrow(F(B))_{k, t}^{F(A)}$, for all $A, B, C \in$ $\mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ and $k, t \in \mathbb{N}$.
(b) $C \xrightarrow{\sim}(B)_{k, t}^{A}$ if and only if $F(C) \xrightarrow{\sim}(F(B))_{k, t}^{F(A)}$, for all $A, B, C \in$ $\mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ and $k, t \in \mathbb{N}$.
(c) If $F(\mathbf{C})$ is cofinal in $\mathbf{D}$ then $t_{\mathbf{C}}(A)=t_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A))$ and $\tilde{t}_{\mathbf{C}}(A)=\tilde{t}_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A))$ for all $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$.

Proof. Since $F$ is full and faithful, for each pair of objects $A, B \in \operatorname{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ the functor $F$ induces a bijection

$$
F_{A, B}: \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(A, B) \rightarrow \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A), F(B)): f \mapsto F(f) .
$$

The fact that $F$ is a functor immediately implies that $F_{A, A}(\operatorname{Aut} \mathbf{C}(A))=$ $\operatorname{Aut}_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A))$ for all $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$. Therefore, $F$ preserves automorphism groups. In particular, $\left|\operatorname{Aut}_{\mathbf{C}}(A)\right|=\left|\operatorname{Aut}_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A))\right|$ for all $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$.
(a) Implication $(\Rightarrow)$ was proved in Lemma 3.1. Let us now prove $(\Leftarrow)$. Take any coloring $\chi: \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(A, C) \rightarrow k$ and define

$$
\chi^{\prime}: \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A), F(C)) \rightarrow k \text { by } \chi^{\prime}(F(f))=\chi(f) .
$$

Since $F(C) \longrightarrow(F(B))_{k, t}^{F(A)}$ there is an $F(w) \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{D}}(F(B), F(C))$ such that $\left|\chi^{\prime}\left(F(w) \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A), F(B))\right)\right| \leqslant t$. Note that

$$
F\left(w \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(A, B)\right)=F(w) \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A), F(B))
$$

because $F$ is full and faithful. Therefore,

$$
\begin{aligned}
\left|\chi\left(w \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(A, B)\right)\right| & =\left|\chi^{\prime}\left(F\left(w \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(A, B)\right)\right)\right| \\
& =\left|\chi^{\prime}\left(F(w) \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A), F(B))\right)\right| \leqslant t
\end{aligned}
$$

(b) Implication $(\Rightarrow$ ) was proved in Lemma 3.1. Let us now prove $(\Leftarrow)$. Take any coloring $\chi:\binom{C}{A} \rightarrow k$ and having in mind Claims 1 and 2 from the proof of Lemma 3.1 define $\chi^{\prime}:\binom{F(C)}{F(A)} \rightarrow k$ by $\chi^{\prime}\left(F(f) / \sim_{F(A)}\right)=\chi\left(f / \sim_{A}\right)$. Since $F(C) \xrightarrow{\sim}(F(B))_{k, t}^{F(A)}$ there is an $F(w) \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(F(B), F(C))$ such that $\left|\chi^{\prime}\left(F(w) \cdot\binom{F(B)}{F(A)}\right)\right| \leqslant t$. Note that

$$
\begin{aligned}
\chi^{\prime}\left(F(w) \cdot\binom{F(B)}{F(A)}\right) & =\chi^{\prime}\left(F\left(w \cdot\binom{B}{A}\right)\right) & & {[\text { Claim 2] }} \\
& =\chi\left(w \cdot\binom{B}{A}\right) & & {[\text { Claim 1]. }}
\end{aligned}
$$

Therefore, $\left|\chi\left(w \cdot\binom{B}{A}\right)\right|=\left|\chi^{\prime}\left(F(w) \cdot\binom{F(B)}{F(A)}\right)\right| \leqslant t$.
(c) The inequality $t_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A)) \leqslant t_{\mathbf{C}}(A)$ was proved in Lemma 3.1. Let us show that $t_{\mathbf{C}}(A) \leqslant t_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A))$. If $t_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A))=\infty$ the statement is trivially true. Assume, therefore, that $t_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A))=t \in \mathbb{N}$ and let us show that $t_{\mathbf{C}}(A) \leqslant t$. Take any $B \in \operatorname{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Then $t_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A))=t$ implies that there is a $D \in \operatorname{Ob}(\mathbf{D})$ such that $D \longrightarrow(F(B))_{k, t}^{F(A)}$. Since $F(\mathbf{C})$ is cofinal in $\mathbf{D}$ there is a $C \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ such that $D \xrightarrow{\mathbf{D}} F(C)$, so $F(C) \longrightarrow$ $(F(B))_{k, t}^{F(A)}$ by Lemma [2.5, Finally, $(a)$ gives us that $C \longrightarrow(B)_{k, t}^{A}$. This completes the proof that $t_{\mathbf{C}}(A) \leqslant t$.

The proof of $\tilde{t}_{\mathbf{C}}(A)=\tilde{t}_{\mathbf{D}}(F(A))$ for all $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ follows by analogous arguments.

Corollary 3.3. Let $\mathbf{C}$ be a locally small category whose morphisms are mono, and let $\mathbf{S}$ be a full cofinal subcategory of $\mathbf{C}$. Then
(a) $t_{\mathbf{S}}(A)=t_{\mathbf{C}}(A)$ for all $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{S})$;
(b) $\tilde{t}_{\mathbf{S}}(A)=\tilde{t}_{\mathbf{C}}(A)$ for all $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{S})$;
(c) if $\mathbf{C}$ is has finite small structural (embedding) Ramsey degrees then so does $\mathbf{S}$;
(d) if $\mathbf{C}$ is has the structural (embedding) Ramsey property then so does $\mathbf{S}$.

Proof. This is an immediate consequence of Lemma 3.2: just note that the inclusion functor $F: \mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ given by $F(A)=A$ on objects and $F(f)=f$ on morphisms is full and faithful and that $F(\mathbf{S})$ is cofinal in $\mathbf{C}$.

Let us now consider the case where $F: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ is a functor which is not necessarily full and show a sufficient condition for transferring the embedding Ramsey phenomena from a category onto its (not necessarily full!) subcategory. The criterion we present here bears resemblance to the model theoretic notion of being existentially closed: we show that if a subcategory is "existentially closed" in its supercategory and the supercategory has some sort of embedding Ramsey phenomenon then the same phenomenon is present in the subcategory. As a corollary we show that if there is a faithful functor taking a cocomplete category $\mathbf{C}$ into a category $\mathbf{D}$ with some sort of embedding Ramsey phenomenon then $\mathbf{C}$ also has the same Ramsey phenomenon.

Consider a finite, acyclic, bipartite digraph with loops where all the arrows go from one class of vertices into the other and the out-degree of all the vertices in the first class is 2 (modulo loops):


Figure 1: An $(A, B)$-diagram in $\mathbf{C}$ (of shape $\Delta$ )


Such a diagraph can be thought of as a category where the loops represent the identity morphisms, and will be referred to as a binary category. (Note that all the compositions in a binary category are trivial since no nonidentity morphisms are composable.)

A binary diagram in a category $\mathbf{C}$ is a functor $F: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ where $\Delta$ is a binary category, $F$ takes the top row of $\Delta$ to the same object, and takes the bottom of $\Delta$ to the same object, see Fig. (1) If $F$ takes the bottom row of the binary diagram $\Delta$ to an object $A$ and the top row to an object $B$ then the diagram $F: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ will be referred to as the $(A, B)$-diagram in $\mathbf{C}$.

A walk between two elements $x$ and $y$ of the top row of a binary category consists of some vertices $x=t_{0}, t_{1}, \ldots, t_{k}=y$ of the top row, some vertices $b_{1}, \ldots, b_{k}$ of the bottom row, and arrows $b_{j} \rightarrow t_{j-1}$ and $b_{j} \rightarrow t_{j}, 1 \leqslant j \leqslant k$ :


A binary category is connected if there is a walk between any pair of distinct vertices of the top row. A connected component of a binary category $\Delta$ is a maximal (with respect to inclusion) set $S$ of objects of the top row such that there is a walk between any pair of distinct vertices from $S$.

Theorem 3.4. Let $\mathbf{C}$ and $\mathbf{D}$ be locally small categories such that morphisms in both $\mathbf{C}$ and $\mathbf{D}$ are mono (and homsets are finite), and let $G$ :
$\mathbf{D} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ be a faithful functor. Assume that for any (finite) binary diagram $F: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ the following holds: if $G F: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ has a compatible cocone in $\mathbf{C}$ then $F: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ has a compatible cocone in $\mathbf{D}$. Then:
(a) $t_{\mathbf{D}}(A) \leqslant t_{\mathbf{C}}(G(A))$ for all $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{D})$;
(b) if $\mathbf{C}$ has finite small embedding Ramsey degrees then so does $\mathbf{D}$;
(c) if $\mathbf{C}$ has the embedding Ramsey property then so does $\mathbf{D}$.

Proof. (a) Take any $A \in \operatorname{Ob}(\mathbf{D})$ and assume that $t_{\mathbf{C}}(G(A))=t \in \mathbb{N}$. To show that $t_{\mathbf{D}}(A) \leqslant t$ take any $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $B \in \operatorname{Ob}(\mathbf{D})$ such that $A \xrightarrow{\mathbf{D}} B$. Since $t_{\mathbf{C}}(G(A))=t$ there is a $C \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ such that $C \longrightarrow(G(B))_{k, t}^{G(A)}$.

Let us now construct a binary diagram in $\mathbf{D}$ as follows. Let

$$
\operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(G(B), C)=\left\{e_{i}: i \in I\right\}
$$

(In case of $\mathbf{C}$ and $\mathbf{D}$ having finite homsets the index set $I$ will be finite and then the diagram that we construct will also be finite; all the other elements of the proof remain unchanged.) Intuitively, for each $e_{i} \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(G(B), C)$ we add a copy of $B$ to the diagram, and whenever $e_{i} \cdot G(u)=e_{j} \cdot G(v)$ in $\mathbf{C}$ for some $u, v \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{D}}(A, B)$ we add a copy of A to the diagram together with two arrows: one going into the $i$ th copy of $B$ labelled by $u$ and another one going into the $j$ th copy of $B$ labelled by $v$ :


Note that, by the construction, the diagram $G F: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ has a compatible cocone in $\mathbf{C}$.

Formally, let $\Delta$ be the binary category whose objects are
$\mathrm{Ob}(\Delta)=I \cup\left\{(u, v, i, j): i, j \in I ; u, v \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{D}}(A, B) ; e_{i} \cdot G(u)=e_{j} \cdot G(v)\right\}$
and whose nonidentity arrows are

$$
\operatorname{hom}_{\Delta}((u, v, i, j), i)=\{u\} \quad \text { and } \quad \operatorname{hom}_{\Delta}((u, v, i, j), j)=\{v\} .
$$

Let $F: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ be the following diagram whose action on objects is:

$$
F(i)=B \quad \text { and } \quad F((u, v, i, j))=A
$$

for all $i,(u, v, i, j) \in \operatorname{Ob}(\Delta)$, and whose action on nonidentity morphisms is $F(g)=g:$


As we have already observed in the informal discussion above, the diagram $G F: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ has a compatible cocone in $\mathbf{C}$, so, by the assumption, the same holds for $F$ in $\mathbf{D}$. Therefore, there is a $D \in \operatorname{Ob}(\mathbf{D})$ and morphisms $f_{i}: B \rightarrow D, i \in I$, such that the following diagram in $\mathbf{D}$ commutes:


Let us show that in $\mathbf{D}$ we have $D \longrightarrow(B)_{k, t}^{A}$. Take any $k$-coloring

$$
\operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{D}}(A, D)=X_{1} \cup \ldots \cup X_{k},
$$

and define a coloring

$$
\operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(G(A), C)=X_{1}^{\prime} \cup \ldots \cup X_{k}^{\prime}
$$

as follows. For $j \in\{2, \ldots, k\}$ let

$$
X_{j}^{\prime}=\left\{e_{p} \cdot G(u): p \in I, u \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{D}}(A, B), f_{p} \cdot u \in X_{j}\right\}
$$

and then let $X_{1}^{\prime}=\operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(G(A), C) \backslash \bigcup_{j=2}^{k} X_{j}^{\prime}$.
Let us show that $X_{1}^{\prime} \cup \ldots \cup X_{k}^{\prime}$ is a coloring of $\operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(G(A), C)$, i.e. that $X_{i}^{\prime} \cap X_{j}^{\prime}=\varnothing$ whenever $i \neq j$. By definition of $X_{1}^{\prime}$ it suffices to consider the case where $i \geqslant 2$ and $j \geqslant 2$. Assume, to the contrary, that there is an $h \in X_{i}^{\prime} \cap X_{j}^{\prime}$ for some $i \neq j, i \geqslant 2, j \geqslant 2$. Then $h=e_{p} \cdot G(u)$ for some $p \in I$ and some $u \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{D}}(A, B)$ such that $f_{p} \cdot u \in X_{i}$, and $h=e_{q} \cdot G(v)$ for some $q \in I$ and some $v \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{D}}(A, B)$ such that $f_{q} \cdot v \in X_{j}$. Then

$$
e_{p} \cdot G(u)=h=e_{q} \cdot G(v),
$$

so, by definition of $\Delta$, we have that $(u, v, p, q) \in \operatorname{Ob}(\Delta)$. Consequently, $f_{p} \cdot u=f_{q} \cdot v$ because $D$ and morphisms $f_{i}: B \rightarrow D, i \in I$, constitute a compatible cocone for the diagram $F: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$. Therefore, $f_{p} \cdot u=$ $f_{q} \cdot v \in X_{i} \cap X_{j}$ - contradiction.

Since $C \longrightarrow(G(B))_{k, t}^{G(A)}$, there is an $e_{\ell} \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(G(B), C)$ and $j_{1}, \ldots, j_{t} \in$ $\{1, \ldots, k\}$ such that

$$
\begin{equation*}
e_{\ell} \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(G(A), G(B)) \subseteq \bigcup_{m=1}^{t} X_{j_{m}}^{\prime} \tag{3.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

Let us show that $f_{\ell} \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{D}}(A, B) \subseteq \bigcup_{m=1}^{t} X_{j_{m}}$. Take any $u \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{D}}(A, B)$. Then, because of (3.1), there is an $s \in\{1, \ldots, t\}$ such that $e_{\ell} \cdot G(u) \in X_{j_{s}}^{\prime}$. Let us show that $f_{\ell} \cdot u \in X_{j_{s}}$. If $j_{s} \geqslant 2$ then by definition of $X_{j_{s}}^{\prime}$ we have that $f_{\ell} \cdot u \in X_{j_{s}}$. Assume, now, that $j_{s}=1$ and suppose that $f_{\ell} \cdot u \notin X_{1}$. Then $f_{\ell} \cdot u \in X_{n}$ for some $n \geqslant 2$. But then $e_{\ell} \cdot G(u) \in X_{n}^{\prime}$. On the other hand, $e_{\ell} \cdot G(u) \in X_{1}^{\prime}$ by assumption $\left(j_{s}=1\right)$, so $n \neq 1$ and $X_{1}^{\prime} \cap X_{n}^{\prime} \ni e_{\ell} \cdot G(u)-$ contradiction. Therefore, $f_{\ell} \cdot u \in X_{j_{s}}$ proving, thus, that $f_{\ell} \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{D}}(A, B) \subseteq$ $\bigcup_{m=1}^{t} X_{j_{m}}$.
(b) and (c) are immediate consequences of (a).

Corollary 3.5. [17] Let $\mathbf{C}$ be a locally small category whose morphisms are mono (and homsets are finite) and let $\mathbf{S}$ be a subcategory of $\mathbf{C}$. Assume that for any (finite) binary diagram $F: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{S}$ the following holds: if $F$ has a compatible cocone in $\mathbf{C}$ then $F$ has a compatible cocone in $\mathbf{S}$. Then:
(a) $t_{\mathbf{S}}(A) \leqslant t_{\mathbf{C}}(A)$ for all $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{S})$;
(b) if $\mathbf{C}$ has finite small embedding Ramsey degrees then so does $\mathbf{S}$;
(c) if $\mathbf{C}$ has the embedding Ramsey property then so does $\mathbf{S}$.

Proof. Just take $G: \mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ to be the inclusion functor given by $G(A)=A$ on objects and $G(f)=f$ on morphisms and apply Theorem 3.4.

We say that a category $\mathbf{D}$ has amalgamation of (finite) binary diagrams if every (finite) binary diagram $F: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ has a compatible cocone in $\mathbf{D}$.

Corollary 3.6. Let $\mathbf{D}$ be locally small category (category with finite homsets) such that morphisms in $\mathbf{D}$ are mono and assume that $\mathbf{D}$ has amalgamation of (finite) binary diagrams.
(a) If there is a faithful functor $F: \mathbf{D} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ from $\mathbf{D}$ into a locally small category (category with finite homsets) $\mathbf{C}$ which has small embedding Ramsey degrees, then $\mathbf{D}$ has small embedding Ramsey degrees and $t_{\mathbf{D}}(A) \leqslant$ $t_{\mathbf{C}}(F(A))$ for all $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{D})$.
(b) If there is a faithful functor from $\mathbf{D}$ into a locally small category (category with finite homsets) $\mathbf{C}$ which has the embedding Ramsey property, then $\mathbf{D}$ has the embedding Ramsey property.
(c) If $\mathbf{D}$ is a subcategory of a locally small category (category with finite homsets) $\mathbf{C}$ which has small embedding Ramsey degrees, then $\mathbf{D}$ has small embedding Ramsey degrees and $t_{\mathbf{D}}(A) \leqslant t_{\mathbf{C}}(A)$ for all $A \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{D})$.
(d) If $\mathbf{D}$ is a subcategory of a locally small category (category with finite homsets) $\mathbf{C}$ which has the embedding Ramsey property, then $\mathbf{D}$ has the embedding Ramsey property.

## 4 Products and pullbacks of categories

Having taken care of the behavior of Ramsey degrees in subcategories, we shall now turn to products and pullbacks of categories. We start by showing that Ramsey degrees are multiplicative.

Theorem 4.1. Let $\mathbf{C}_{1}$ and $\mathbf{C}_{2}$ be categories whose morphisms are mono and homsets are finite. Then for all $A_{1} \in \mathrm{Ob}\left(\mathbf{C}_{1}\right)$ and $A_{2} \in \mathrm{Ob}\left(\mathbf{C}_{2}\right)$ :

$$
t_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right)=t_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}\right) \cdot t_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}\right),
$$

and this holds even in case some of the above degrees are infinite (where we take $\infty \cdot \infty=\infty$ ). Consequently,

$$
\tilde{t}_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right)=\tilde{t}_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}\right) \cdot \tilde{t}_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}\right) .
$$

Proof. The second part of the statement is an immediate consequence of the first part of the statement. Since homsets in both $\mathbf{C}_{1}$ and $\mathbf{C}_{2}$ are finite, the homsets in $\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}$ are also finite, whence follows that the automorphism groups in $\mathbf{C}_{1}, \mathbf{C}_{2}$ and $\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}$ are finite. Therefore, the second part of the statement follows from the first part of the statement, Proposition 2.4 and the fact that

$$
\left|\operatorname{Aut}_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right)\right|=\left|\operatorname{Aut}_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}\right)\right| \cdot\left|\operatorname{Aut}_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}\right)\right| .
$$

To show the first part of the statement take any $A_{1} \in \mathrm{Ob}\left(\mathbf{C}_{1}\right)$ and $A_{2} \in$ $\mathrm{Ob}\left(\mathbf{C}_{2}\right)$. We have already proved in [18, Theorem 3.3] that $t_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right) \leqslant$ $t_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}\right) \cdot t_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}\right)$. In order to complete the proof we still have to show that $t_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right) \geqslant t_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}\right) \cdot t_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}\right)$. Note that this is trivially true in case $t_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right)=\infty$. Therefore, we now consider the case when $t_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right)<\infty$.

Step 1. If $t_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right)<\infty$ then $t_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}\right)<\infty$ and $t_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}\right)<\infty$.
Proof. Suppose that $t_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}\right)=\infty$ and let us show that $t_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right)=$ $\infty$, that is, $t_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right) \geqslant n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Take any $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then $t_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}\right) \geqslant n$ (because $t_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}\right)=\infty$ by assumption) and $t_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}\right) \geqslant 1$ (trivially). Since $t_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}\right) \geqslant n$ there is a $k_{1} \in \mathbb{N}$ and a $B_{1} \in \mathrm{Ob}\left(\mathbf{C}_{1}\right)$ such that

$$
\begin{align*}
& \left(\forall C_{1} \in \operatorname{Ob}\left(\mathbf{C}_{1}\right)\right)\left(\exists \chi_{1}: \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}, C_{1}\right) \rightarrow k_{1}\right) \\
& \quad\left(\forall w_{1} \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(B_{1}, C_{1}\right)\right)\left|\chi_{1}\left(w_{1} \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}, B_{1}\right)\right)\right| \geqslant n . \tag{4.1}
\end{align*}
$$

On the other hand, $t_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}\right) \geqslant 1$ implies that there is a $k_{2} \in \mathbb{N}$ and a $B_{2} \in \mathrm{Ob}\left(\mathbf{C}_{2}\right)$ such that

$$
\begin{align*}
& \left(\forall C_{2} \in \operatorname{Ob}\left(\mathbf{C}_{2}\right)\right)\left(\exists \chi_{2}: \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}, C_{2}\right) \rightarrow k_{2}\right) \\
& \quad\left(\forall w_{2} \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(B_{2}, C_{2}\right)\right)\left|\chi_{2}\left(w_{2} \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}, B_{2}\right)\right)\right| \geqslant 1 . \tag{4.2}
\end{align*}
$$

We are going to show that $k_{1} \cdot k_{2}$ and $\left(B_{1}, B_{2}\right) \in \mathrm{Ob}\left(\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}\right)$ are the parameters we are looking for to show that $t_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right) \geqslant n$.

Take any $\left(C_{1}, C_{2}\right) \in \mathrm{Ob}\left(\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}\right)$ and choose $\chi_{1}: \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}, C_{1}\right) \rightarrow k_{1}$ whose existence is guaranteed by (4.1), and $\chi_{2}: \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}, C_{2}\right) \rightarrow k_{2}$ whose existence is guaranteed by (4.2). Let

$$
\chi: \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right),\left(C_{1}, C_{2}\right)\right) \rightarrow k_{1} \times k_{2}
$$

be the coloring defined by

$$
\chi\left(f_{1}, f_{2}\right)=\left(\chi_{1}\left(f_{1}\right), \chi_{2}\left(f_{2}\right)\right)
$$

where we implicitly used the fact that

$$
\operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right),\left(C_{1}, C_{2}\right)\right)=\operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}, C_{1}\right) \times \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}, C_{2}\right) .
$$

Finally, take any $\left(w_{1}, w_{2}\right) \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(\left(B_{1}, B_{2}\right),\left(C_{1}, C_{2}\right)\right)$ and note that

$$
\left|\chi\left(\left(w_{1}, w_{2}\right) \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right),\left(B_{1}, B_{2}\right)\right)\right)\right| \geqslant n
$$

because

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left|\chi\left(\left(w_{1}, w_{2}\right) \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right),\left(B_{1}, B_{2}\right)\right)\right)\right|= \\
& \quad=\left|\chi_{1}\left(w_{1} \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}, B_{1}\right)\right) \times \chi_{2}\left(w_{2} \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}, B_{2}\right)\right)\right| \geqslant \\
& \quad \geqslant\left|\chi_{1}\left(w_{1} \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}, B_{1}\right)\right)\right| \geqslant n .
\end{aligned}
$$

This concludes the proof of Step 1.
Step 2. If $t_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right)=n, t_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}\right)=p$ and $t_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}\right)=q$ where $n, p, q \in \mathbb{N}$ then $p \leqslant\lfloor n / q\rfloor$, whence $n \geqslant p \cdot q$.

Proof. Let us show that $t_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}\right) \leqslant\lfloor n / q\rfloor$. Take any $k_{1} \in \mathbb{N}$ and $B_{1} \in$ $\mathrm{Ob}\left(\mathbf{C}_{1}\right)$. Since $t_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}\right) \geqslant q$, there is a $k_{2} \in \mathbb{N}$ and $B_{2} \in \mathrm{Ob}\left(\mathbf{C}_{2}\right)$ such that

$$
\begin{align*}
& \left(\forall C_{2} \in \operatorname{Ob}\left(\mathbf{C}_{2}\right)\right)\left(\exists \chi_{2}: \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}, C_{2}\right) \rightarrow k_{2}\right) \\
& \quad\left(\forall w_{2} \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(B_{2}, C_{2}\right)\right)\left|\chi_{2}\left(w_{2} \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}, B_{2}\right)\right)\right| \geqslant q . \tag{4.3}
\end{align*}
$$

On the other hand, $t_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right) \leqslant n$, so for $\left(B_{1}, B_{2}\right)$ that we have just chosen and $k_{1} \times k_{2}$ as the set of colors there is a $\left(C_{1}, C_{2}\right) \in \operatorname{Ob}\left(\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}\right)$ such that

$$
\begin{align*}
& \left(\forall \chi: \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right),\left(C_{1}, C_{2}\right)\right) \rightarrow k_{1} \times k_{2}\right) \\
& \quad\left(\exists\left(w_{1}, w_{2}\right) \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(\left(B_{1}, B_{2}\right),\left(C_{1}, C_{2}\right)\right)\right) \\
& \quad\left|\chi\left(\left(w_{1}, w_{2}\right) \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right),\left(B_{1}, B_{2}\right)\right)\right)\right| \leqslant n . \tag{4.4}
\end{align*}
$$

Let us show that $C_{1} \longrightarrow\left(B_{1}\right)_{k_{1},\lfloor n / q\rfloor}^{A_{1}}$. Take any $\chi_{1}: \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}, C_{1}\right) \rightarrow k_{1}$. Having in mind (4.3), for $C_{2}$ we have obtained in the previous paragraph there is a $\chi_{2}: \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}, C_{2}\right) \rightarrow k_{2}$ satisfying

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left(\forall w_{2} \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(B_{2}, C_{2}\right)\right)\left|\chi_{2}\left(w_{2} \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}, B_{2}\right)\right)\right| \geqslant q \tag{4.5}
\end{equation*}
$$

Define

$$
\chi: \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right),\left(C_{1}, C_{2}\right)\right) \rightarrow k_{1} \times k_{2}
$$

by

$$
\chi\left(f_{1}, f_{2}\right)=\left(\chi_{1}\left(f_{1}\right), \chi_{2}\left(f_{2}\right)\right)
$$

where, as above, we implicitly used the fact that

$$
\operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right),\left(C_{1}, C_{2}\right)\right)=\operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}, C_{1}\right) \times \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}, C_{2}\right) .
$$

Because of (4.4) there is a $\left(w_{1}, w_{2}\right) \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(\left(B_{1}, B_{2}\right),\left(C_{1}, C_{2}\right)\right)$ such that

$$
\left|\chi\left(\left(w_{1}, w_{2}\right) \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right),\left(B_{1}, B_{2}\right)\right)\right)\right| \leqslant n .
$$

Then

$$
\begin{aligned}
n \geqslant \mid \chi & \left(\left(w_{1}, w_{2}\right) \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right),\left(B_{1}, B_{2}\right)\right)\right) \mid= \\
& =\left|\chi_{1}\left(w_{1} \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}, B_{1}\right)\right) \times \chi_{2}\left(w_{2} \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}, B_{2}\right)\right)\right|= \\
& =\left|\chi_{1}\left(w_{1} \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}, B_{1}\right)\right)\right| \cdot\left|\chi_{2}\left(w_{2} \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}, B_{2}\right)\right)\right| \geqslant \\
& =\left|\chi_{1}\left(w_{1} \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}, B_{1}\right)\right)\right| \cdot q
\end{aligned}
$$

because of (4.5). Therefore,

$$
\left|\chi_{1}\left(w_{1} \cdot \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}, B_{1}\right)\right)\right| \leqslant\lfloor n / q\rfloor .
$$

This concludes the proof of Step 2 and the proof of the theorem.
Let us now move on to the proof of the generalization of Theorem 4.3, In analogy to [14] we shall say that a functor $F: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ is reasonable if for every $C \in \operatorname{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$, every $B \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{D})$ and every $h \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{D}}(F(C), B)$ there is a $D \in \operatorname{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ and a $g \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(C, D)$ such that $F(D)=B$ and $F(g)=h$ :


Theorem 4.2. Let $\mathbf{C}_{1}$ and $\mathbf{C}_{2}$ be categories whose morphisms are mono and homsets are finite, let $\mathbf{D}$ be a directed category and let $F_{1}: \mathbf{C}_{1} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ and $F_{2}: \mathbf{C}_{2} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ be reasonable functors. Let $\mathbf{P}$ be the pullback of $\mathbf{C}_{1} \xrightarrow{F_{1}}$ $\mathbf{D} \stackrel{F_{2}}{\rightleftarrows} \mathbf{C}_{2}$. Then the following holds (with Convention ( $\dagger$ ) in mind):
(a) $t_{\mathbf{P}}\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right)=t_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}\right) \cdot t_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}\right)$ for all $\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right) \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{P})$;
(b) $\tilde{t}_{\mathbf{P}}\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right)=\tilde{t}_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}\right) \cdot \tilde{t}_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}\right)$ for all $\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right) \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{P})$;
(c) if both $\mathbf{C}_{1}$ and $\mathbf{C}_{2}$ have finite small structural (embedding) Ramsey degrees then so does $\mathbf{P}$;
(d) if both $\mathbf{C}_{1}$ and $\mathbf{C}_{2}$ have the structural (embedding) Ramsey property then so does $\mathbf{P}$.

Proof. (a) and (b). Take $\mathbf{P}$ to be the full subcategory of $\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}$ spanned by $\left(C_{1}, C_{2}\right)$ such that $F_{1}\left(C_{1}\right)=F_{2}\left(C_{2}\right)$ and let us show that $\mathbf{P}$ is a cofinal subcategory of $\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}$. Take any $\left(C_{1}, C_{2}\right) \in \mathrm{Ob}\left(\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}\right)$. Since $\mathbf{D}$ is directed, there is a $B \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{B})$ such that $F_{1}\left(C_{1}\right) \xrightarrow{\mathbf{D}} B$ and $F_{2}\left(C_{2}\right) \xrightarrow{\mathbf{D}} B$. Take any $h_{1} \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{D}}\left(F_{1}\left(C_{1}\right), B\right)$ and $h_{2} \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{D}}\left(F_{2}\left(C_{2}\right), B\right)$. Since both $F_{1}$ and $F_{2}$ are reasonable, there exist $D_{1} \in \mathrm{Ob}\left(\mathbf{C}_{1}\right), D_{2} \in \mathrm{Ob}\left(\mathbf{C}_{2}\right), g_{1} \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}\left(C_{1}, D_{1}\right)$ and $g_{2} \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}\left(C_{2}, D_{2}\right)$ such that $F_{1}\left(D_{1}\right)=B, F_{2}\left(D_{2}\right)=B, F_{1}\left(g_{1}\right)=h_{1}$ and $F_{2}\left(g_{2}\right)=h_{2}$. Now, $\left(D_{1}, D_{2}\right) \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{P})$ because $F_{1}\left(D_{1}\right)=F_{2}\left(D_{2}\right)=B$ and $\left(C_{1}, C_{2}\right) \xrightarrow{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(D_{1}, D_{2}\right)$ because $\left(g_{1}, g_{2}\right) \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(\left(C_{1}, C_{2}\right),\left(D_{1}, D_{2}\right)\right)$.

Therefore, $\mathbf{P}$ is a full cofinal subcategory of $\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}$. Take any $\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right) \in$ $\mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{P})$. Corollary 3.3 and Theorem 4.1 now yield

$$
\begin{aligned}
& t_{\mathbf{P}}\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right)=t_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right)=t_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}\right) \cdot t_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}\right) \text { and } \\
& \tilde{t}_{\mathbf{P}}\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right)=\tilde{t}_{\mathbf{C}_{1} \times \mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{1}, A_{2}\right)=\tilde{t}_{\mathbf{C}_{1}}\left(A_{1}\right) \cdot \tilde{t}_{\mathbf{C}_{2}}\left(A_{2}\right) .
\end{aligned}
$$

$(c)$ and ( $d$ ) follow directly from (a) and (b).

Let us now relate the result above to a powerful result of M. Bodirsky about string amalgamations classes with the Ramsey property. Let $\Theta$ be a first-order signature. A class $\mathbf{K}$ of $\Theta$-structures is a strong amalgamation class if for all $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}_{1}, \mathcal{B}_{2} \in \mathbf{K}$ and all embeddings $f_{1}: \mathcal{A} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{B}_{1}$ and $f_{2}: \mathcal{A} \hookrightarrow$ $\mathcal{B}_{2}$ there is a $\mathcal{C} \in \mathbf{K}$ and embeddings $g_{1}: \mathcal{B}_{1} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and $g_{2}: \mathcal{B}_{2} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}$ such that $g_{1} \circ f_{1}=g_{2} \circ f_{2}$ and $g_{1}\left(B_{1}\right) \cap g_{2}\left(B_{2}\right)=g_{1}\left(f_{1}(A)\right)=g_{2}\left(f_{2}(A)\right)$, where $A, B_{1}$, $B_{2}$ and $C$ are the underlying sets of $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}_{1}, \mathcal{B}_{2}$ and $\mathcal{C}$, respectively:


This means that in the amalgam $\mathcal{C}$ the images of $\mathcal{B}_{1}$ and $\mathcal{B}_{2}$ under $g_{1}$ and $g_{2}$ respectively overlap only where necessary, that is, only in the image of $\mathcal{A}$ under $g_{1} \circ f_{1}=g_{2} \circ f_{2}$.

Let $\Theta_{1}$ and $\Theta_{2}$ be disjoint first-order signatures, let $\mathbf{K}_{1}$ be a class of finite $\Theta_{1}$-structures and $\mathbf{K}_{2}$ a class of finite $\Theta_{2}$-structures. Then $\mathbf{K}_{1} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{2}$ is a class of $\Theta_{1} \cup \Theta_{2}$ structures defined as follows: a $\left(\Theta_{1} \cup \Theta_{2}\right)$-structure $\mathcal{A}=\left(A, \Theta_{1}^{\mathcal{A}}, \Theta_{2}^{\mathcal{A}}\right)$ belongs to $\mathbf{K}_{1} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{2}$ if and only if $\left(A, \Theta_{1}^{\mathcal{A}}\right) \in \mathbf{K}_{1}$ and $\left(A, \Theta_{2}^{\mathcal{A}}\right) \in \mathbf{K}_{2}$. Bodirsky's statement now reads as follows:

Theorem 4.3 (Free superposition of Ramsey classes). [2, Theorem 1.3] Let $\mathbf{K}_{1}$ and $\mathbf{K}_{2}$ be strong amalgamation classes of finite structures in disjoint finite relational signatures $\Theta_{1}$ and $\Theta_{2}$, respectively, and with the Ramsey property. Then $\mathbf{K}_{1} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{2}$ has the Ramsey property.

The original proof given in [2] uses results of model theory and topological dynamics, and in in some instances heavily rely on [14] which connects topological dynamics and Ramsey theory. This statements was later generalized by M. Sokić who provided purely combinatorial proof in [26, Corollary 2].

It is important to note that in case $\mathbf{K}_{1}$ and $\mathbf{K}_{2}$ are classes of first-order structures, $\mathbf{K}_{1} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{2}$ is not the pullback $\mathbf{P}$ of $\mathbf{K}_{1} \xrightarrow{U_{1}}$ Set $\stackrel{U_{2}}{\leftarrow} \mathbf{K}_{2}$ since there are much more morphisms in $\mathbf{P}$ than there are in $\mathbf{K}_{1} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{2}$. Using the strategies we have developed in this paper we can show the following "sideways generalization" of Theorem 4.3 where we can generalize the above statement to arbitrary first-order languages at the cost of replacing the strong amalgamation requirement by a more demanding one.

Let $\Theta$ be a first-order signature and let $\mathbf{K}$ be a class of finite $\Theta$-structures. We say that a class $\mathbf{K}$ is reasonable [14] if for every $\mathcal{A}=\left(A, \Theta^{\mathcal{A}}\right)$ in $\mathbf{K}$ and
every injective map $f: A \rightarrow B$ where $B$ is a finite set there is a structure $\mathcal{B}=\left(B, \Theta^{\mathcal{B}}\right)$ in $\mathbf{K}$ such that $f$ is an embedding $\mathcal{A} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{B}$.
Corollary 4.4. Let $\mathbf{K}_{1}$ and $\mathbf{K}_{2}$ be reasonable classes of finite structures in first-order signatures $\Theta_{1}$ and $\Theta_{2}$, respectively, and assume that $\mathbf{K}_{1} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{2}$ has amalgamation of finite binary diagrams.
(a) For every $\mathcal{A}=\left(A, \Theta_{1}^{\mathcal{A}}, \Theta_{2}^{\mathcal{A}}\right)$ in $\mathbf{K}_{1} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{2}$ we have that (with Convention ( $\dagger$ ) in mind):

$$
\begin{aligned}
& t_{\mathbf{K}_{1} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{2}}\left(A, \Theta_{1}^{\mathcal{A}}, \Theta_{2}^{\mathcal{A}}\right) \leqslant t_{\mathbf{K}_{1}}\left(A, \Theta_{1}^{\mathcal{A}}\right) \cdot t_{\mathbf{K}_{2}}\left(A, \Theta_{2}^{\mathcal{A}}\right) \text { and } \\
& \tilde{t}_{\mathbf{K}_{1} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{2}}\left(A, \Theta_{1}^{\mathcal{A}}, \Theta_{2}^{\mathcal{A}}\right) \leqslant \tilde{t}_{\mathbf{K}_{1}}\left(A, \Theta_{1}^{\mathcal{A}}\right) \cdot \tilde{t}_{\mathbf{K}_{2}}\left(A, \Theta_{2}^{\mathcal{A}}\right) .
\end{aligned}
$$

(b) If both $\mathbf{K}_{1}$ and $\mathbf{K}_{2}$ have finite structural (embedding) Ramsey degrees then so does $\mathbf{K}_{1} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{2}$.
(c) If both $\mathbf{K}_{1}$ and $\mathbf{K}_{2}$ have the structural (embedding) Ramsey property then so does $\mathbf{K}_{1} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{2}$.

Proof. Note that $\mathbf{K}_{1}$ and $\mathbf{K}_{2}$ are categories of finite structures, where we take embeddings as morphisms. The obvious forgetful functors $U_{i}: \mathbf{K}_{i} \rightarrow$ Set : $\left(A, \Theta^{\mathcal{A}}\right) \mapsto A: f \mapsto f, i \in\{1,2\}$, are reasonable because $\mathbf{K}_{1}$ and $\mathbf{K}_{2}$ are reasonable classes. The category Set is obviously directed. Note that $\mathbf{K}_{1} \otimes$ $\mathbf{K}_{2}$ is not isomorphic to the pullback $\mathbf{P}$ of $\mathbf{K}_{1} \xrightarrow{U_{1}} \mathbf{S e t} \stackrel{U_{2}}{\rightleftarrows} \mathbf{K}_{2}$. However, there is a faithful functor $F: \mathbf{K}_{1} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{2} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}$ given by $F\left(A, \Theta_{1}^{\mathcal{A}}, \Theta_{2}^{\mathcal{A}}\right)=$ $\left(A, \Theta_{1}^{\mathcal{A}}, A, \Theta_{2}^{\mathcal{A}}\right)$ on objects and by $F(f)=(f, f)$ on morphisms. Therefore, Corollary 3.6 and Theorem 4.2 yield

$$
t_{\mathbf{K}_{1} \otimes \mathbf{K}_{2}}\left(A, \Theta_{1}^{\mathcal{A}}, \Theta_{2}^{\mathcal{A}}\right) \leqslant t_{\mathbf{P}}\left(A, \Theta_{1}^{\mathcal{A}}, A, \Theta_{2}^{\mathcal{A}}\right)=t_{\mathbf{K}_{1}}\left(A, \Theta_{1}^{\mathcal{A}}\right) \cdot t_{\mathbf{K}_{2}}\left(A, \Theta_{2}^{\mathcal{A}}\right)
$$

The analogous statement for $\tilde{t}$ now follows immediately.

## 5 The Grothendieck construction

Let $\Theta$ be a relational signature and let $x_{1}, \ldots, x_{n}$ be elements of $\mathcal{F}$. Let us take a closer look into the finitely generated substructures of $\left(\mathcal{F}, x_{1}, \ldots, x_{n}\right)$. If $\left(\mathcal{A}, a_{1}, \ldots, a_{n}\right)$ and $\left(\mathcal{B}, b_{1}, \ldots, b_{n}\right)$ are finitely generated structures that embed into $\left(\mathcal{F}, x_{1}, \ldots, x_{n}\right)$ then $\left\{a_{1}, \ldots, a_{n}\right\}$ generates a substructure of $\mathcal{A}$ which is isomorphic to the substructure of $\mathcal{F}$ generated by $\left\{x_{1}, \ldots, x_{n}\right\}$. Of course, the same holds for $\mathcal{B}$. Let $X=\left\{x_{1}, \ldots, x_{n}\right\}$ and let $\mathcal{X}=\mathcal{F}[X]$ be the substructure of $\mathcal{F}$ generated by $X$. Clearly, there are unique embeddings

$$
\begin{aligned}
& f_{\mathcal{A}}:\left(\mathcal{X}, x_{1}, \ldots, x_{n}\right) \\
& f_{\mathcal{B}}:\left(\mathcal{X}, x_{1}, \ldots, a_{1}, \ldots, a_{n}\right) \text { and } \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

and for every embedding $h:\left(\mathcal{A}, a_{1}, \ldots, a_{n}\right) \hookrightarrow\left(\mathcal{B}, b_{1}, \ldots, b_{n}\right)$ we have that


It is now obvious that what we are looking at is, actually, a statement about transporting the Ramsey property from a category onto a slice category. As slice categories are special cases of the Grothendieck construction, we shall now prove a general statement about transporting the Ramsey property from a category $\mathbf{C}$ onto the Grothendieck category $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{C}, F)$. Let us now fix the terminology concerning the slice and Grothendieck categories.

Let $\mathbf{C}$ be a locally small category and $X \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$. A slice category $(X \downarrow$ $\mathbf{C})$ is a category whose objects are pairs $\left(f_{A}, A\right)$ where $f_{A} \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(X, A)$. A morphism $\left(f_{A}, A\right) \rightarrow\left(f_{B}, B\right)$ in $(X \downarrow \mathbf{C})$ is every morphism $h: A \rightarrow B$ such that $f_{B}=h \cdot f_{A}$.

For a locally small category $\mathbf{C}$ and a functor $H: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow$ Set let $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{C}, H)$ denote the category whose objects are pairs $(C, x)$ where $C \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ and $x \in H(C)$, morphisms are of the form $f:(C, x) \rightarrow(D, y)$ where $f \in$ $\operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(C, D)$ and $H(f)(x)=y$, and the composition of morphisms is as in $\mathbf{C}$ (note that this makes sense because $H$ is a functor). Clearly, the slice category construction is a special case of the Grothendieck construction for the hom-functor $H^{X}: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow$ Set where $H^{X}(A)=\operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(X, A)$.

Theorem 5.1. Let $\mathbf{C}$ be a locally finite category whose morphisms are mono and homsets are finite. Let $H: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{S e t}$ be a functor and assume that $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{C}, H)$ is directed. Then:
(a) $t_{\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{C}, H)}(C, x) \leqslant t_{\mathbf{C}}(C)$ for all $(C, x) \in \operatorname{Ob}(\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{C}, H))$;
(b) if $\mathbf{C}$ has small embedding (structural) Ramsey degrees then so does $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{C}, H)$;
(c) if $\mathbf{C}$ has the embedding Ramsey property then so does $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{C}, H)$.

Proof. (a) Let $\mathbf{D}=\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{C}, H)$ and let $G: \mathbf{D} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ be the forgetful functor $(C, x) \mapsto C$ and $f \mapsto f$. Note that $G$ is faithful. We shall use Theorem 3.4 to transport the Ramsey property from $\mathbf{C}$ to $\mathbf{D}$. In order to do so we have to show that for any finite binary diagram $F: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ the following holds: if $G F: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ has a compatible cocone in $\mathbf{C}$ then $F: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ has a compatible cocone in $\mathbf{D}$.

So, let $F: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ be a finite binary diagram where $F$ takes the bottom row of $\Delta$ to $(A, a)$ and the top row of $\Delta$ to $(B, b)$ for some $A, B \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$,


Figure 2: A finite binary diagram in the proof of Theorem 5.1
$a \in H(A)$ and $b \in H(B)$, Fig. 2, and assume that $G F: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ has a compatible cocone in $\mathbf{C}$ with the tip at $C \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ and morphisms $e_{i}: B \rightarrow$ $C$.

Let $\Delta=P \cup Q$ where $P$ is the top row of the diagram and $Q$ the bottom row. Let $S \subseteq P$ be a connected component of $\Delta$ and let us show that $H\left(e_{i}\right)(b)=H\left(e_{j}\right)(b)$ for all $i, j \in S$. Take any $i, j \in S$. Since $S$ is a connected component of $\Delta$ there exist $i=t_{0}, t_{1}, \ldots, t_{k}=j$ in $S, s_{1}, \ldots, s_{k}$ in $Q$ and arrows $p_{j}: s_{j} \rightarrow t_{j-1}$ and $q_{j}: s_{j} \rightarrow t_{j}, 1 \leqslant j \leqslant k$ :


Then

$$
\begin{aligned}
H\left(e_{i}\right)(b) & =H\left(e_{t_{0}}\right)(b)=H\left(e_{t_{0}}\right)\left(H\left(u_{p_{1}}\right)(a)\right)=H\left(e_{t_{0}} \cdot u_{p_{1}}\right)(a)= \\
& =H\left(e_{t_{1}} \cdot v_{q_{1}}\right)(a)=H\left(e_{t_{1}}\right)\left(H\left(v_{q_{1}}\right)(a)\right)=H\left(e_{t_{1}}\right)(b),
\end{aligned}
$$

because $i=t_{0}, b=H\left(u_{p_{1}}\right)(a)$ and $\left(e_{i}\right)_{i \in P}$ is a compatible cocone over $F$. By the same argument we now have that

$$
H\left(e_{i}\right)(b)=H\left(e_{t_{0}}\right)(b)=H\left(e_{t_{1}}\right)(b)=\ldots=H\left(e_{t_{k}}\right)(b)=H\left(e_{j}\right)(b),
$$

so, letting $c=H\left(e_{i}\right)(b)$, we see that $(C, c)$ is the tip of a compatible cocone over this connected component of $\Delta$ with the morphisms $e_{i}$.

Now, assume that $\Delta$, being a finite diagram, has $n$ connected components $S_{1}, \ldots, S_{n}$. For each connected component $S_{i}$ let $c_{i} \in H(C)$ be constructed as above, $1 \leqslant i \leqslant n$. Since $\mathbf{D}=\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{C}, H)$ is directed, there is a $(D, d) \in$ $\mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{D})$ and arrows $h_{i}:\left(C, c_{i}\right) \rightarrow(D, d), 1 \leqslant i \leqslant n$.


Then $(D, d)$ is the tip of a compatible cocone over $F$ in $\mathbf{D}$, where the morphisms are of the form $h_{i} \cdot e:(B, b) \rightarrow(D, d)$.
(b) follows from (a) and Proposition 2.4.
(c) follows from (b).

The proof of the following theorem is similar to the proof of Theorem5.1. We, therefore, provide only an outline.

Corollary 5.2. Let $\mathbf{C}$ be a category with amalgamation whose homsets are finite and morphisms are mono. Let $X \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ be arbitrary and $\mathbf{D}=(X \downarrow \mathbf{C})$. Then
(a) $t_{\mathbf{D}}\left(x_{C}, C\right) \leqslant t_{\mathbf{C}}(C)$ for all $\left(x_{C}, C\right) \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{D})$;
(b) if $\mathbf{C}$ has small embedding (structural) Ramsey degrees then so does $\mathbf{D}$;
(c) if $\mathbf{C}$ has the embedding Ramsey property then so does $\mathbf{D}$.

Proof. Let $H: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow$ Set be the hom-functor $H(A)=\operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(X, A)$ and $H(f)=f \cdot-$. Let $G: \mathbf{D} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ be the forgetful functor $\left(x_{C}, C\right) \mapsto C$ and $f \mapsto f$. Note that $G$ is faithful so that we can use Theorem 3.4 to transport the Ramsey property from $\mathbf{C}$ to $\mathbf{D}$.

Let $F: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ be a finite binary diagram where $F$ takes the bottom row of $\Delta$ to $\left(x_{A}, A\right)$ and the top row of $\Delta$ to $\left(x_{B}, B\right)$ for some $A, B \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$, $x_{A} \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(X, A)$ and $x_{B} \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(X, B)$ and assume that $G F: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ has a compatible cocone in $\mathbf{C}$ with the tip at $C \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ and morphisms $e_{i}: B \rightarrow C$.

Let $\Delta=P \cup Q$ where $P$ is the top row of the diagram and $Q$ the bottom row. Let $S \subseteq P$ be a connected component of $\Delta$. Then as in the proof of Theorem 5.1 we see that $e_{i} \cdot x_{B}=e_{j} \cdot x_{B}$ for all $i, j \in S$. Therefore, letting $x_{C}=e_{i_{0}} \cdot x_{B}$ for an arbitrary but fixed $i_{0} \in \mathbf{S}$ we see that $\left(x_{C}, C\right)$ is the tip of a compatible cocone over this connected component of $\Delta$ with the morphisms $e_{i}, i \in S$.

Now, assume that $\Delta$, being a finite diagram, has $n$ connected components $S_{1}, \ldots, S_{n}$. For each connected component $S_{i}$ let $x_{C}^{i} \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(X, C)$ be
constructed as above, $1 \leqslant i \leqslant n$. Since $\mathbf{C}$ has amalgamation there exist a $D \in \operatorname{Ob}(\mathbf{C})$ and morphisms $h_{i} \in \operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(C, D), 1 \leqslant i \leqslant n$, such that


Let $x_{D}=h_{1} \cdot x_{C}^{1}=\ldots=h_{n} \cdot x_{C}^{n}$. Then, clearly, $h_{i}:\left(x_{C}^{i}, C\right) \rightarrow\left(x_{D}, D\right)$, $1 \leqslant i \leqslant n$. Therefore, $\left(x_{D}, D\right)$ is the tip of a compatible cocone over $F$ in $\mathbf{D}$ :

(b) follows from (a) and Proposition 2.4 .
(c) follows from (b).

Corollary 5.3. Let $\Theta$ be a first-order language and let $\mathbf{K}$ be an amalgamation class of finite $\Theta$-structures. Let $c_{1}, \ldots, c_{n} \notin \Theta$ be new constant symbols, let $\Theta^{\prime}=\Theta \cup\left\{c_{1}, \ldots, c_{n}\right\}$ and let $\mathbf{K}^{\prime}$ be the class of $\Theta^{\prime}$-structures of the form $\left(\mathcal{A}, a_{1}, \ldots, a_{n}\right)$ where $\mathcal{A} \in \mathbf{K}$ and $a_{1}, \ldots, a_{n} \in A$, the underlying set of $\mathcal{A}$. Then
(a) $t_{\mathbf{K}^{\prime}}\left(\mathcal{A}, a_{1}, \ldots, a_{n}\right) \leqslant t_{\mathbf{K}}(\mathcal{A})$ for all $\mathcal{A} \in \mathbf{K}$ and $a_{1}, \ldots, a_{n} \in A$;
(b) if $\mathbf{K}$ has small embedding (structural) Ramsey degrees then so does $\mathbf{K}^{\prime}$;
(c) if $\mathbf{K}$ has the embedding Ramsey property then so does $\mathbf{K}^{\prime}$.

Proof. As usual, we consider both $\mathbf{K}$ and $\mathbf{K}^{\prime}$ as categories with embeddings as morphisms. Note that $\mathbf{K}^{\prime}$ partitions into a disjoint union of slice categories according to the isomorphism type of the structure $\mathcal{A}\left[a_{1}, \ldots, a_{n}\right]$ where $\left(\mathcal{A}, a_{1}, \ldots, a_{n}\right) \in \mathbf{K}^{\prime}$.
(a) Take any $\left(\mathcal{A}, a_{1}, \ldots, a_{n}\right)$ and $\left(\mathcal{B}, b_{1}, \ldots, b_{n}\right)$ in $\mathbf{K}^{\prime}$ such that $\left(\mathcal{A}, a_{1}, \ldots, a_{n}\right) \hookrightarrow$ $\left(\mathcal{B}, b_{1}, \ldots, b_{n}\right)$. Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$ be arbitrary and let $t=t_{\mathbf{K}}(\mathcal{A})$. Let us show that
there is a $\left(\mathcal{C}, c_{1}, \ldots, c_{n}\right) \in \mathbf{K}^{\prime}$ such that

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left(\mathcal{C}, c_{1}, \ldots, c_{n}\right) \longrightarrow\left(\mathcal{B}, b_{1}, \ldots, b_{n}\right)_{k, t}^{\left(\mathcal{A}, a_{1}, \ldots, a_{n}\right)} \text { in } \mathbf{K}^{\prime} \tag{5.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

Let $\mathcal{X}=\mathcal{A}\left[a_{1}, \ldots, a_{n}\right]$. Then, clearly, $\mathcal{X} \cong \mathcal{B}\left[b_{1}, \ldots, b_{n}\right]$. Let $f_{\mathcal{A}}: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ and $f_{\mathcal{B}}: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ be the unique embeddings satisfying $f_{\mathcal{A}}\left(a_{i}\right)=a_{i}$ and $f_{\mathcal{B}}\left(a_{i}\right)=b_{i}, 1 \leqslant i \leqslant n$. Then $\left(f_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathcal{A}\right)$ and $\left(f_{\mathcal{B}}, \mathcal{B}\right)$ are objects of $(\mathcal{X} \downarrow \mathbf{K})$. Note that

$$
\begin{equation*}
\operatorname{hom}_{\mathbf{K}^{\prime}}\left(\left(\mathcal{A}, a_{1}, \ldots, a_{n}\right),\left(\mathcal{B}, b_{1}, \ldots, b_{n}\right)\right)=\operatorname{hom}_{(\mathcal{X} \downarrow \mathbf{K})}\left(\left(f_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathcal{A}\right),\left(f_{\mathcal{B}}, \mathcal{B}\right)\right), \tag{5.2}
\end{equation*}
$$

so $\left(f_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathcal{A}\right) \rightarrow\left(f_{\mathcal{B}}, \mathcal{B}\right)$. By Corollary $5.2(a)$ we have that there is an $\left(f_{\mathcal{C}}, \mathcal{C}\right)$ in $(\mathcal{X} \downarrow \mathbf{K})$ such that $\left(f_{\mathcal{C}}, \mathcal{C}\right) \longrightarrow\left(f_{\mathcal{B}}, \mathcal{B}\right)_{k, t}^{\left(f_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathcal{A}\right)}$ in $(\mathcal{X} \downarrow \mathbf{K})$. Let $f_{\mathcal{C}}\left(a_{i}\right)=c_{i}$, $1 \leqslant i \leqslant n$. Then, as an immediate consequence of (5.2) we get (5.1).
(b) follows from (a) and Proposition 2.4.
(c) follows from (b).

## 6 Declarations

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