

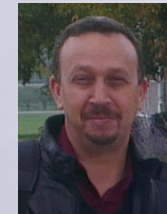
Self-Stabilizing Algorithms for graph parameters

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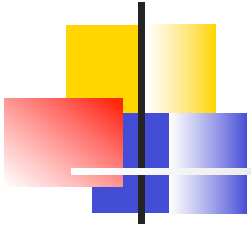


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Self-stabilization

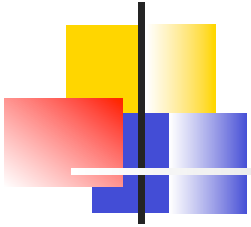


Self-stabilization was introduced by E. Dijkstra en 1974.



A system is "self-stabilizing" if it can start from any possible configuration and converges to a desired configuration in finite time by itself without any external intervention.

Self-stabilization: advantages & inconvenients



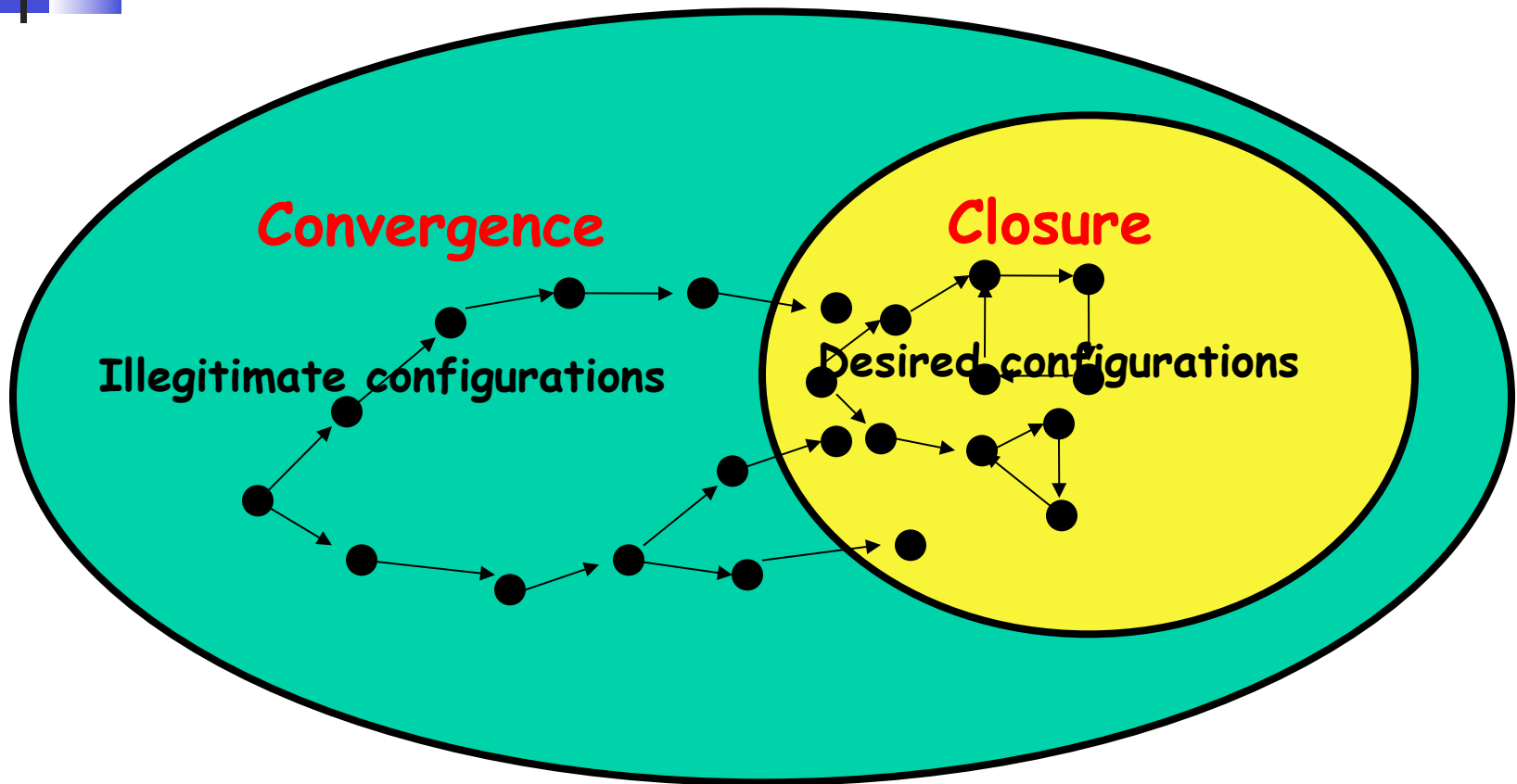
Self-stabilization presents many advantages:

- Self-recovering.
- No initialization.
- Dynamic topology adaptation.

However, there are of course some disadvantages of self-stabilization which cannot be ignored:

- High complexity.
- No termination detection.

Self-Stabilization properties



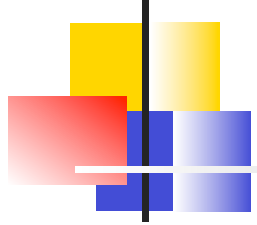


Goal of my thesis

Proposing distributed and self-stabilizing algorithms for graph decompositions. These algorithms are very useful for organization and optimization protocols in large scale systems/networks.

Challenges and originality of the research work

- Focus on the problems of decomposition of graphs subgraphs (triangles, stars, chains, ...)
- Proving convergence of self-stabilizing algorithms,
- Providing distributed algorithms with low complexities.
- Using One-hop knowledge (*i.e.* each node can read only states of its neighbors).



First contribution

Triangle decomposition problem
for arbitrary graphs

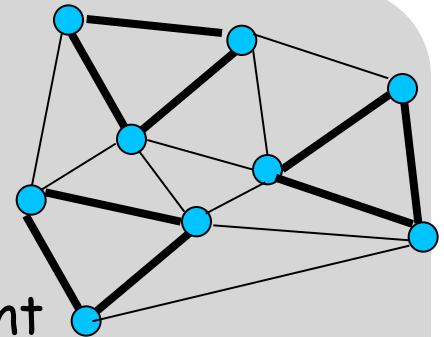
Decomposition into triangles

Instance

graph $G = (V, E)$ $|V| = 3n$

Question

Can the vertices of G be partitioned into n disjoint sets V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n such that each V_i contains exactly 3 vertices forming a triangle in G ?



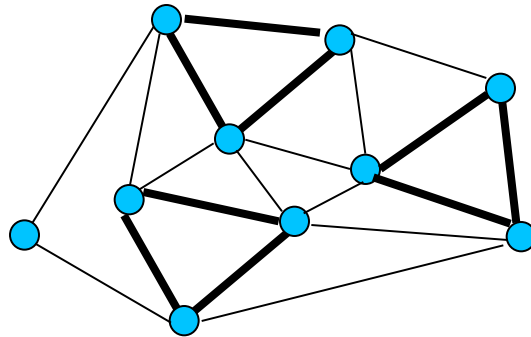
The perfect triangle partitioning problem is one of the classical NP-complete problems
[Garey & Johnson 1979]

Finding the maximum number of node disjoint triangles (k) in graph is NP-Hard. Problem called Node Disjoint Triangle Packing
[Albertto & Rizzi 2002]

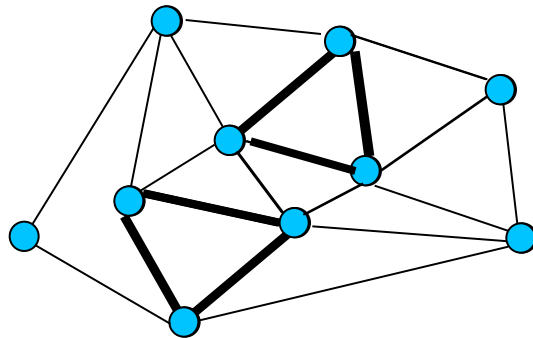
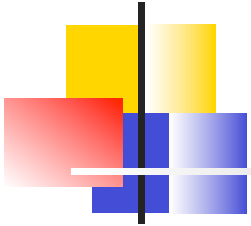


Maximal decomposition into triangles

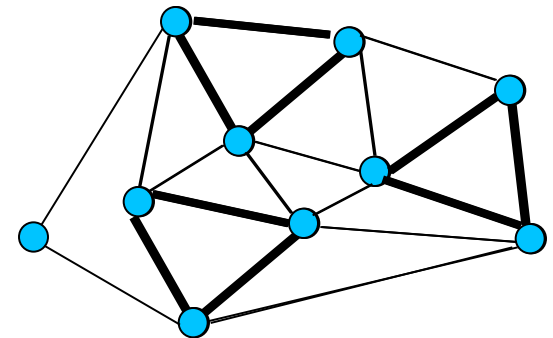
Since perfect partitioning does not always exist for an arbitrary graph, and finding the maximum number of disjoint triangles is hard, we consider **the local maximization** of this decomposition.



Maximal decomposition into triangles

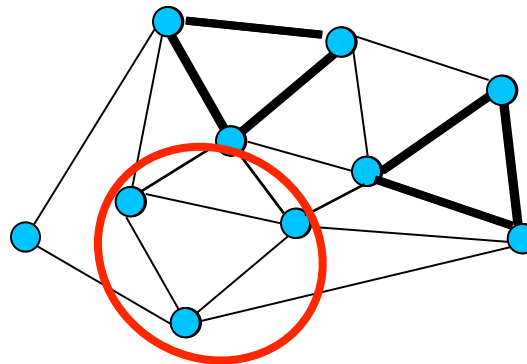


(a) Maximal



(b) Maximal

~~Maximal~~



(c)



Results

First step:

We propose a first distributed and **self-stabilizing algorithm** for maximal graph decomposition into disjoint triangles .

The complexity of the first algorithm is $O(n^4)$ where n is the number of nodes in the graph (More details can be found in the published paper: Self-stabilizing Algorithm for Maximal Graph Partitioning into Triangles. 14th International Symposium on Stabilization, Safety, and Security of Distributed Systems, 2012, Toronto, Canada).

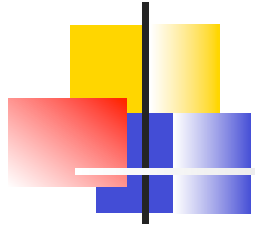
Second step:

A second algorithm is proposed that stabilizes within $O(m)$ where m is the number of edges in graph (Submitted).



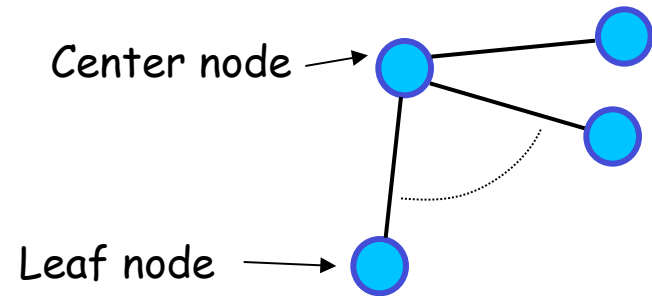
Second contribution

**P-Star decomposition problem
of arbitrary graphs**



p-Star decomposition problem

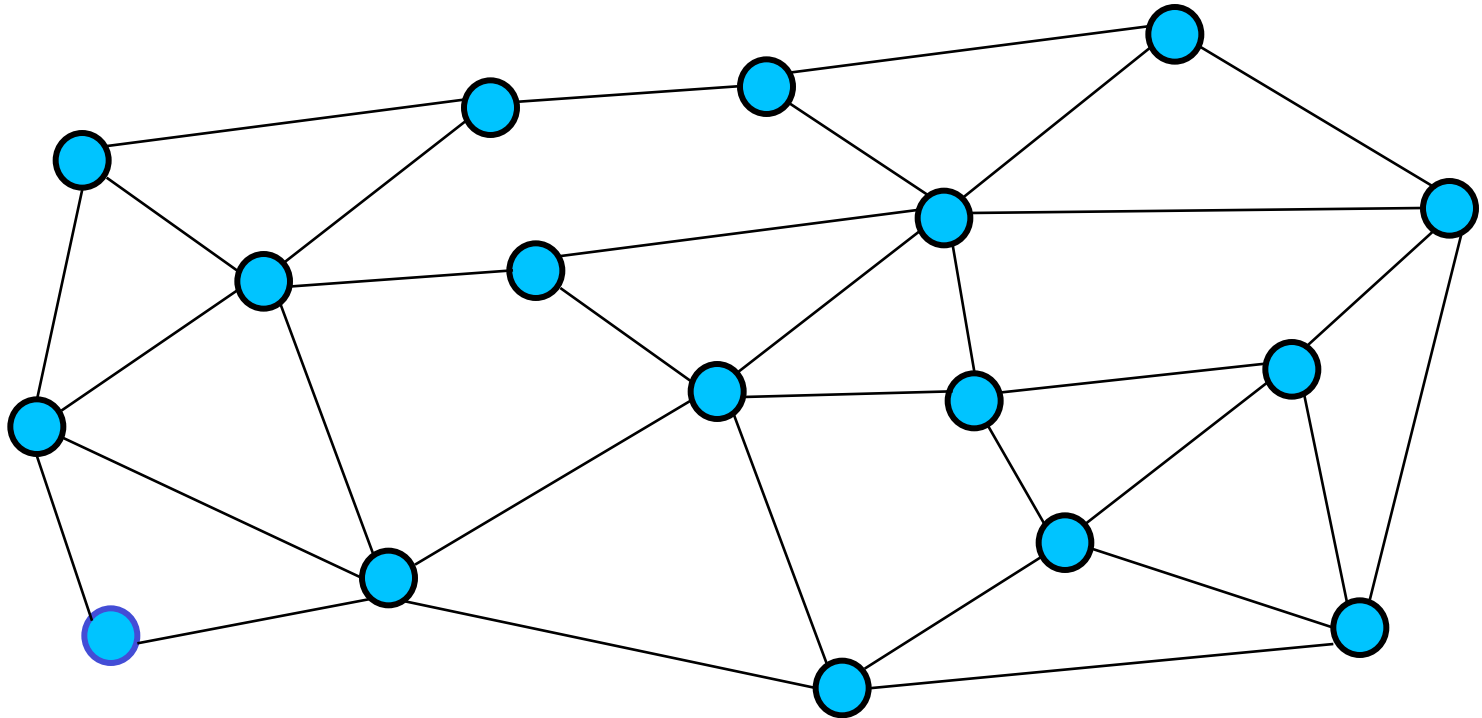
A p-star has one center node and p leaves where $p \geq 1$.



A **p-star decomposition** subdivides a graph into **p-stars**

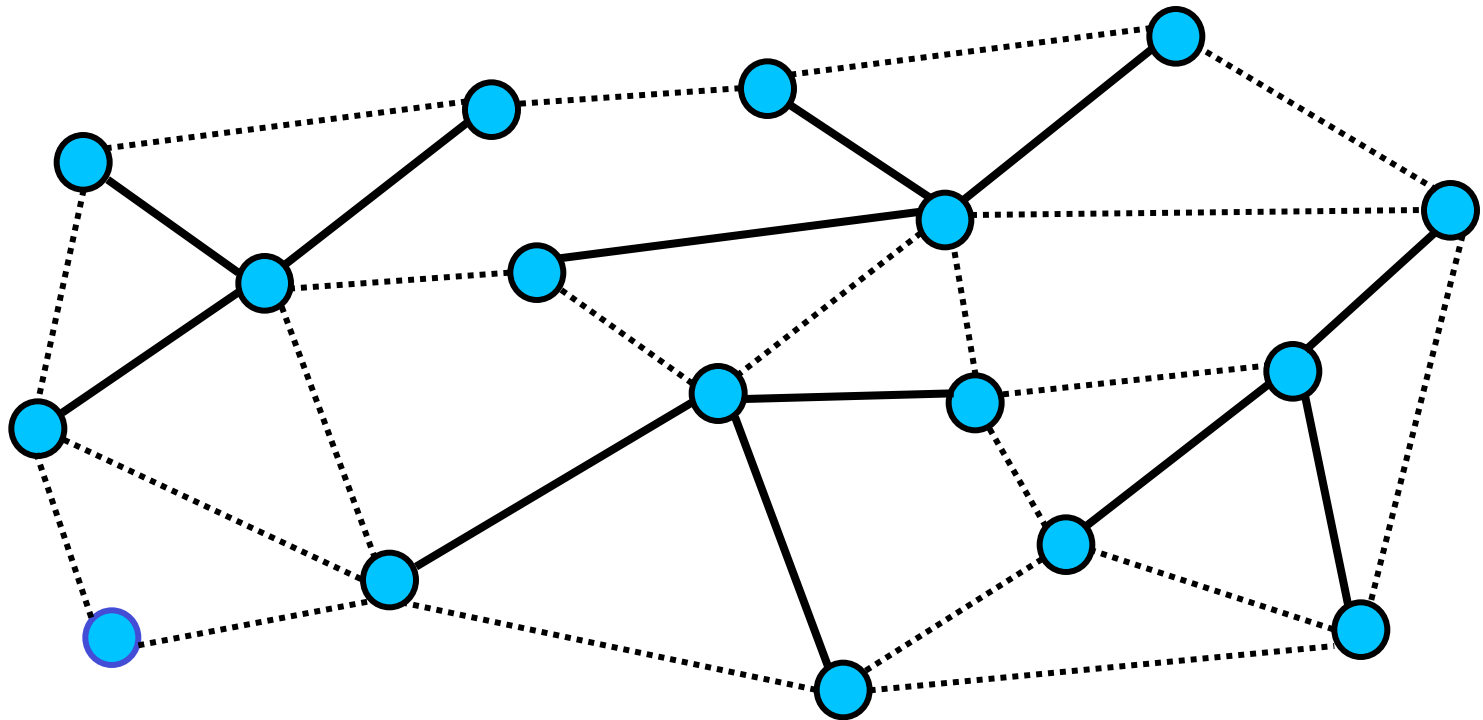
Variant of generalized matchings and general graph factor problems that were proved to be NP-Complete [D. Kirkpatrick et al. in STOC 78] , Journ. Comp. 83]

p-Star Decomposition of General Graphs



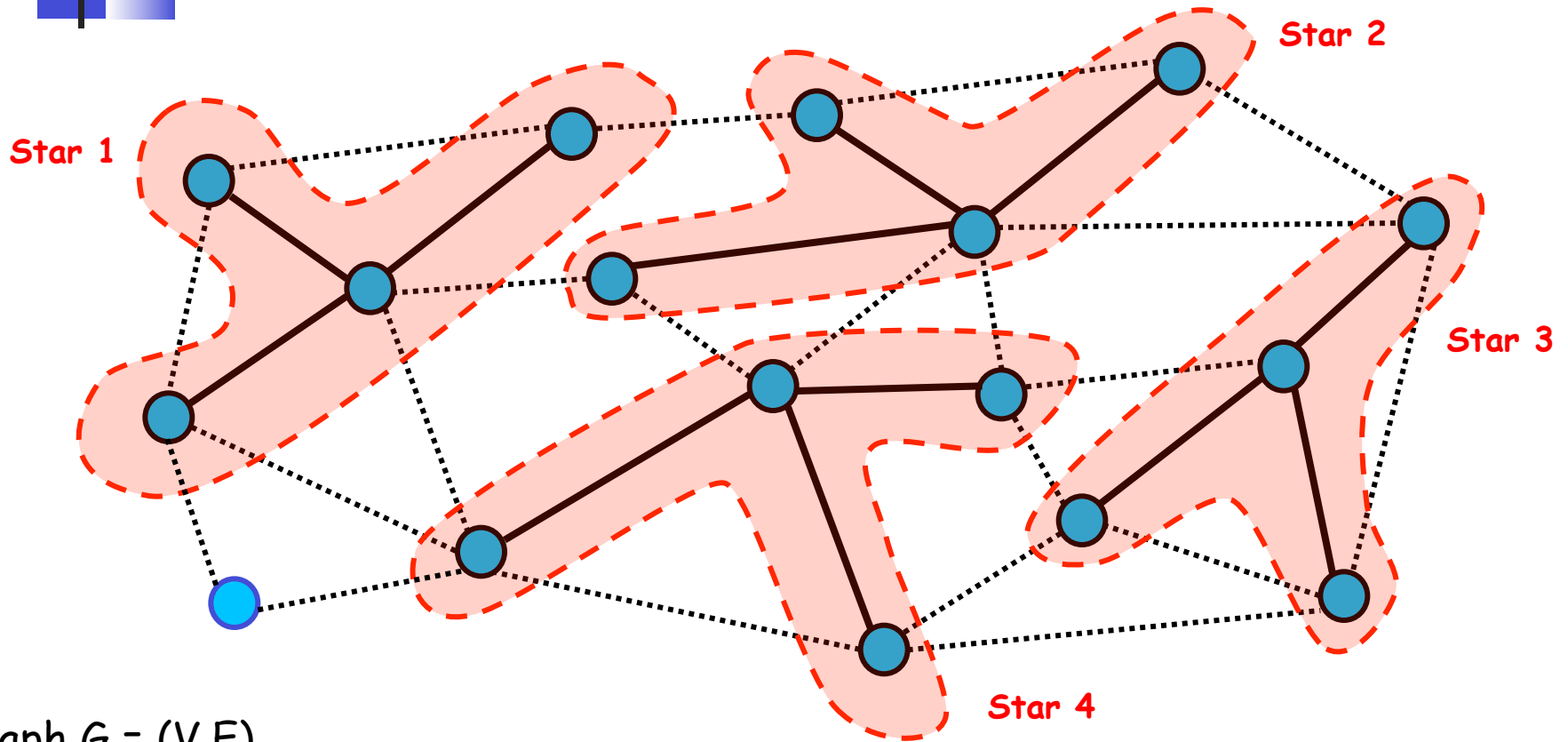
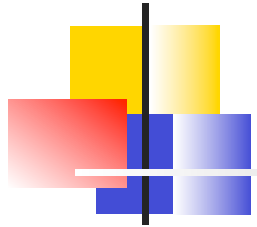
Graph $G = (V, E)$
 $p=3$

p-Star Decomposition of General Graphs



Graph $G = (V, E)$
 $p=3$

p-Star Decomposition of General Graphs



Graph $G = (V, E)$
 $p=3$

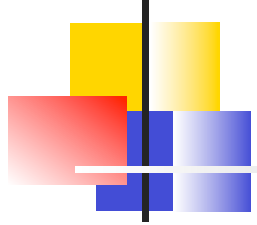
Maximal p -star Decomposition



Results

We propose the first distributed and **self-stabilizing algorithm** for decomposing a graph into p-stars.

The algorithm operates under a **Distributed Scheduler** and stabilizes within $O(n)$ rounds (More details can be found in the published paper: Self-stabilizing Algorithm for Maximal p-star decomposition of arbitrary graph. 15th International Symposium on Stabilization, Safety, and Security of Distributed Systems 2013, Osaka, Japan)



**Thank you for your
attention**