Chapter 6
DOMINATING SETS

Distributed
Computing
Group

Mobile Computing

Summer 2003

Overview

- Motivation
- Dominating Set
- Connected Dominating Set

- The “Greedy” Algorithm
- The “Tree Growing” Algorithm
- The “Marking” Algorithm
- The “k-Local” Algorithm
- The “Dominator!” Algorithm

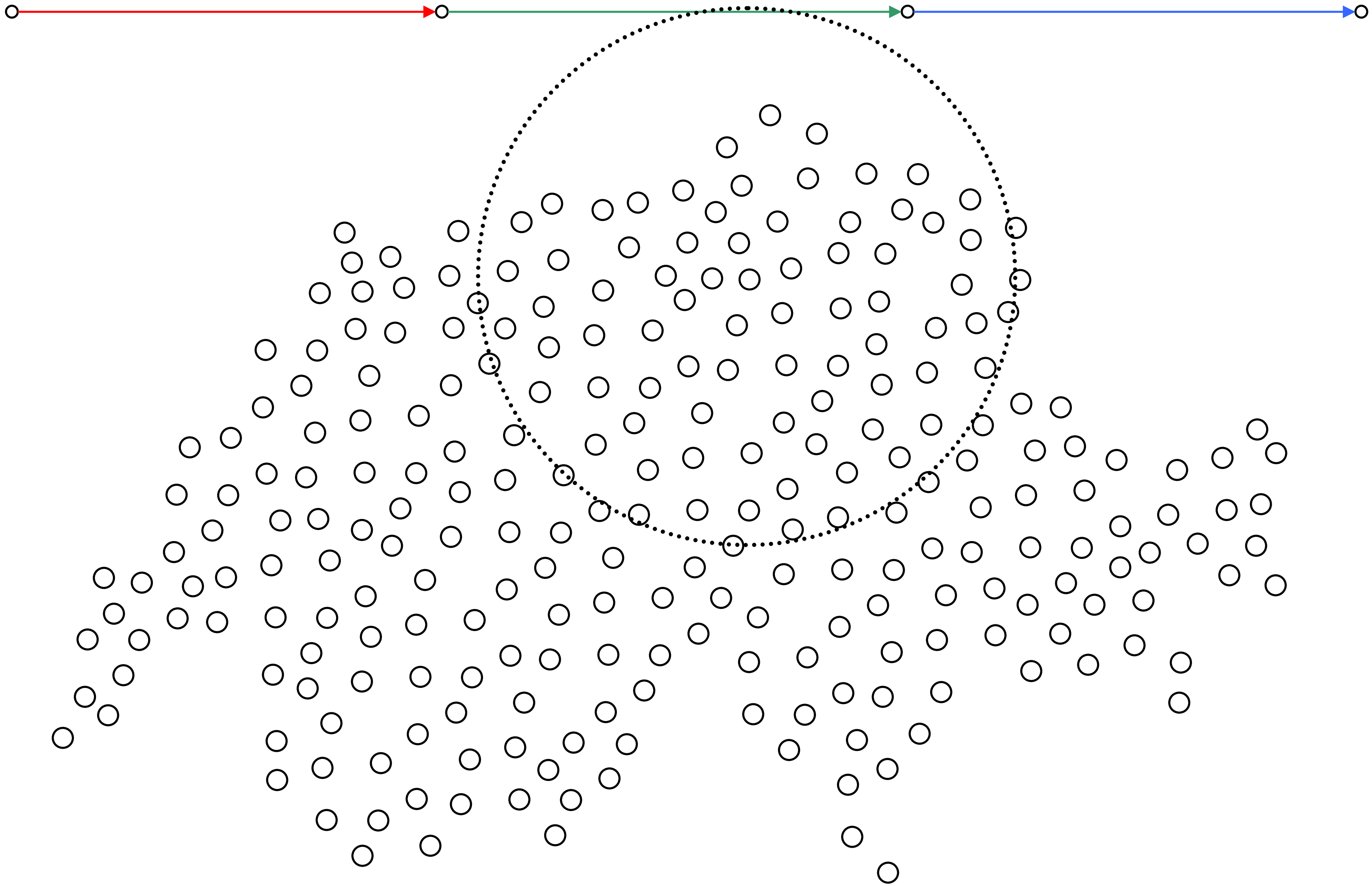
Discussion

- Last lecture: 10 Tricks → 2^{10} routing algorithms
- In reality there are almost that many!

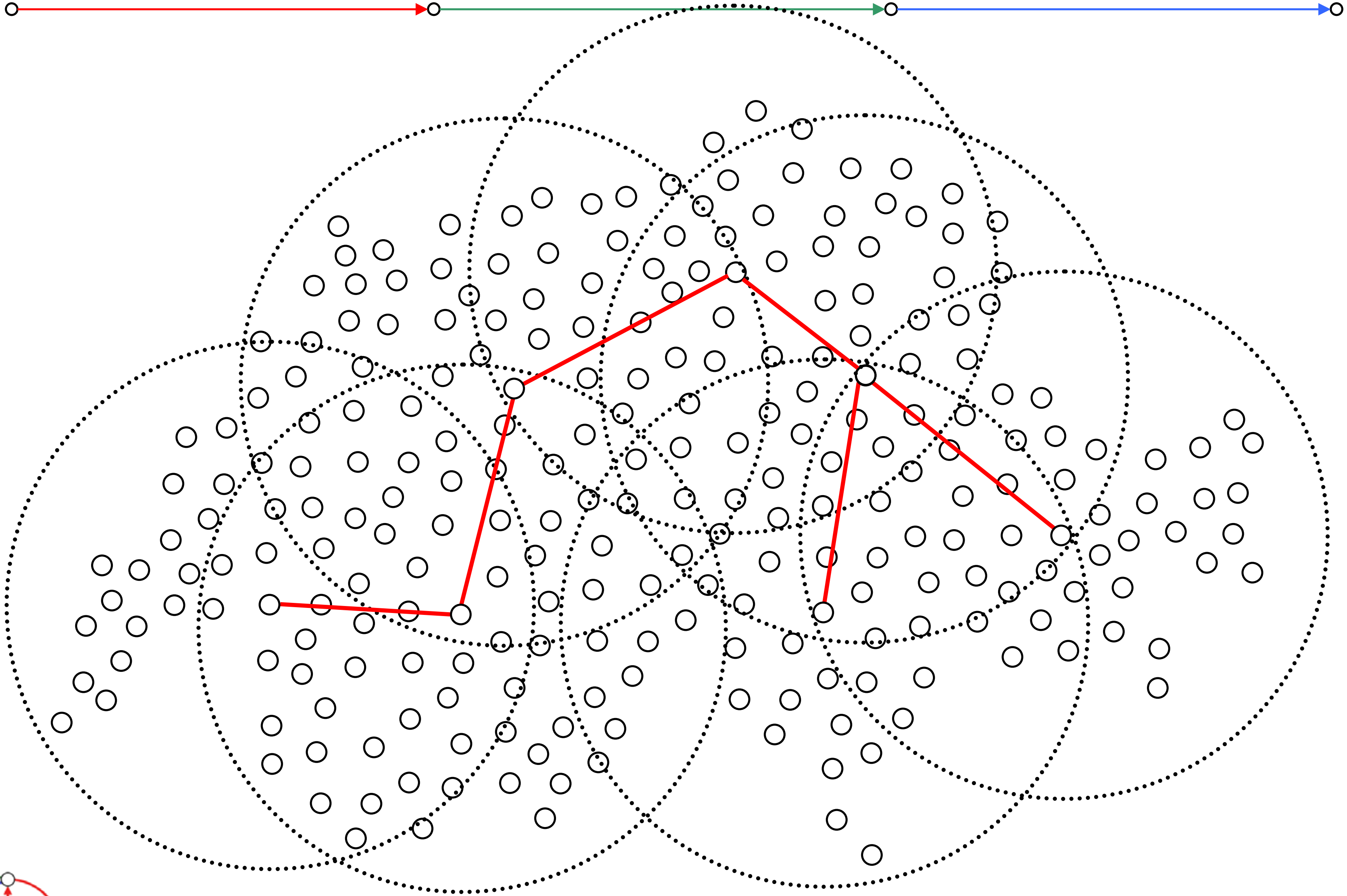
- Q: How good are these routing algorithms?!? Any hard results?
- A: Almost none! Method-of-choice is simulation…
- Perkins: “if you simulate three times, you get three different results”

- Flooding is key component of (many) proposed algorithms, including most prominent ones (AODV, DSR)
- At least flooding should be efficient

Finding a Destination by Flooding



Finding a Destination *Efficiently*

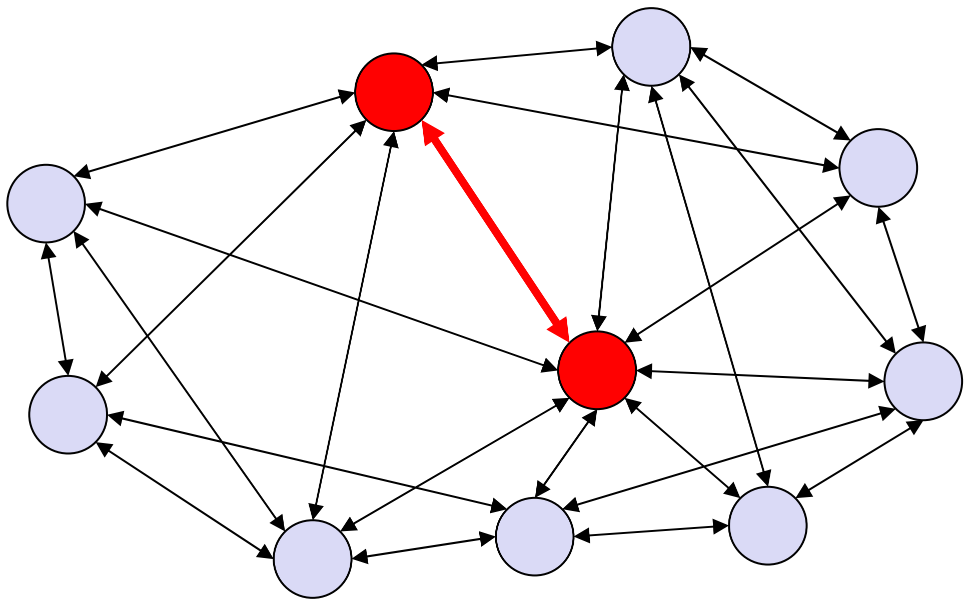


Backbone

- Idea: Some nodes become backbone nodes (gateways). Each node can access and be accessed by at least one backbone node.

- Routing:

1. If source is not a gateway, transmit message to gateway
2. Gateway acts as proxy source and routes message on backbone to gateway of destination.
3. Transmission gateway to destination.



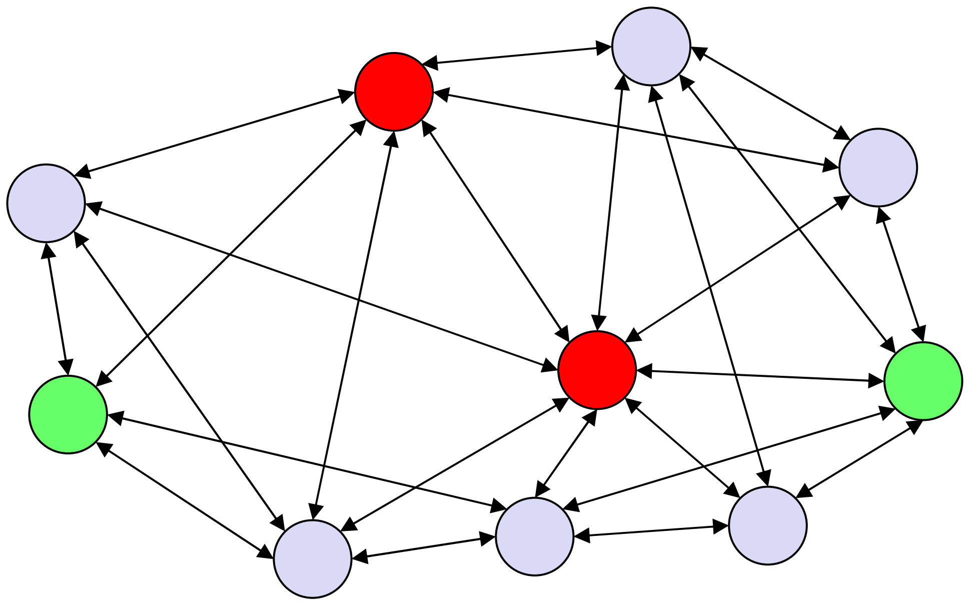
(Connected) Dominating Set

- A Dominating Set DS is a subset of nodes such that each node is either in DS or has a neighbor in DS.

- A Connected Dominating Set CDS is a connected DS, that is, there is a path between any two nodes in CDS that does not use nodes that are not in CDS.

- A CDS is a good choice for a backbone.

- It might be favorable to have few nodes in the CDS. This is know as the Minimum CDS problem



Formal Problem Definition: M(C)DS

- Input: We are given an (arbitrary) undirected graph.
- Output: Find a Minimum (Connected) Dominating Set, that is, a (C)DS with a minimum number of nodes.
- Problems
  - M(C)DS is NP-hard
  - Find a (C)DS that is “close” to minimum (approximation)
  - The solution must be local (global solutions are impractical for mobile ad-hoc network) – topology of graph “far away” should not influence decision who belongs to (C)DS

Greedy Algorithm for Dominating Sets

- Idea: Greedy choose “good” nodes into the dominating set.

- Black nodes are in the DS
- Grey nodes are neighbors of nodes in the CDS
- White nodes are not yet dominated, initially all nodes are white.

- Algorithm: Greedily choose a node that colors most white nodes.

- One can show that this gives a log Δ approximation, if Δ is the maximum node degree of the graph. (The proof is similar to the “Tree Growing” proof on 6/14ff.)
- One can also show that there is no polynomial algorithm with better performance unless P=NP.

CDS: The "too simple tree growing" algorithm

- Idea: start with the root, and then greedily choose a neighbor of the tree that dominates as many as possible new nodes

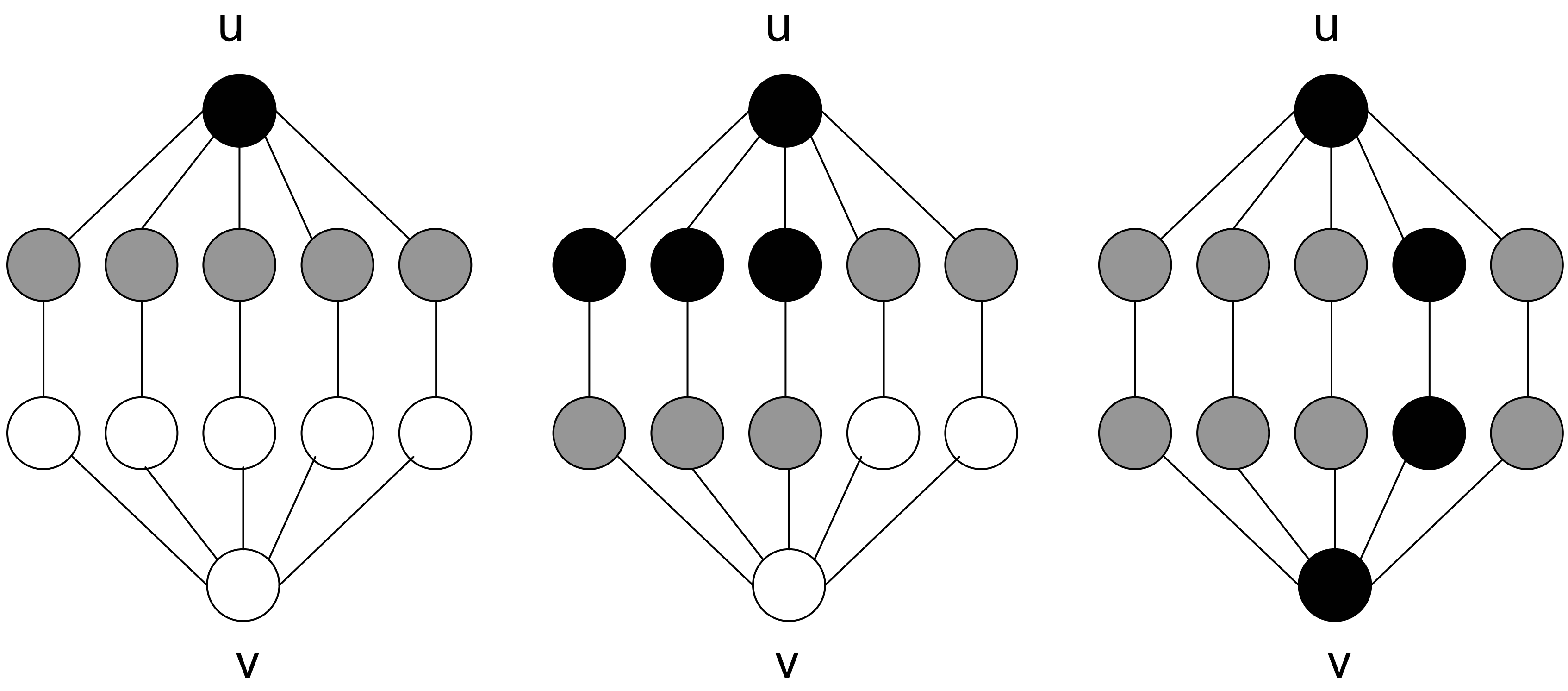
- Black nodes are in the CDS
- Grey nodes are neighbors of nodes in the CDS
- White nodes are not yet dominated, initially all nodes are white.

- Start: Choose the node a maximum degree, and make it the root of the CDS, that is, color it black (and its white neighbors grey).

- Step: Choose a grey node with a maximum number of white neighbors and color it black (and its white neighbors grey).

Example of the “too simple tree growing” algorithm

Graph with 2n+2 nodes; tree growing: |CDS|=n+2; Minimum |CDS|=4

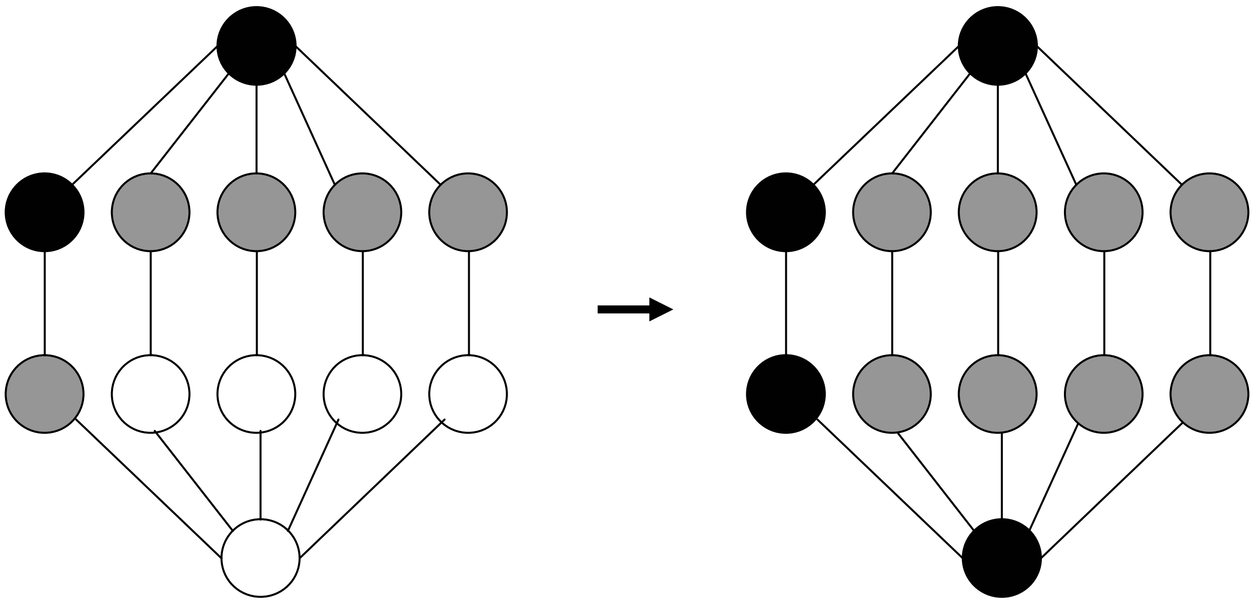


tree growing: start … Minimum CDS

Tree Growing Algorithm

- Idea: Don't scan one but two nodes!

- Alternative step: Choose a grey node and its white neighbor node with a maximum sum of white neighbors and color both black (and their white neighbors grey).



Analysis of the tree growing algorithm

- Theorem: The tree growing algorithm finds a connected set of size $|CDS| \leq 2(1+H(\Delta)) \cdot |DS_{OPT}|$.

- DS_{OPT} is a (not connected) minimum dominating set
- Δ is the maximum node degree in the graph
- H is the harmonic function with $H(n) \approx \log(n)+0.7$

- In other words, the connected dominating set of the tree growing algorithm is at most a $O(\log(\Delta))$ factor worse than an optimum minimum dominating set (which is NP-hard to compute).

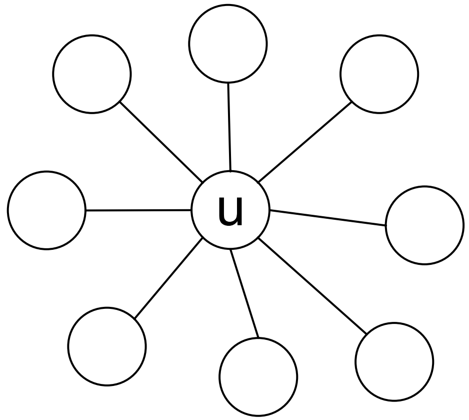
- With a lower bound argument (reduction to set cover) one can show that a better approximation factor is impossible, unless P=NP.

Proof Sketch

- The proof is done with amortized analysis.
- Let S_u be the set of nodes dominated by $u \in DS_{OPT}$, or u itself. If a node is dominated by more than one node, we put it in one of the sets.
- We charge the nodes in the graph for each node we color black. In particular we charge all the newly colored grey nodes. Since we color a node grey at most once, it is charged at most once.
- We show that the total charge on the vertices in an S_u is at most $2(1+H(\Delta))$, for any u.

Charge on S_u

- Initially $|S_u| = u_0$.
- Whenever we color some nodes of S_u, we call this a step.
- The number of white nodes in S_u after step i is u_i.
- After step k there are no more white nodes in S_u.



- In the first step $u_0 – u_1$ nodes are colored (grey or black). Each vertex gets a charge of at most $2/(u_0 – u_1)$.

- After the first step, node u becomes eligible to be colored (as part of a pair with one of the grey nodes in S_u). If u is not chosen in step i (with a potential to paint u_i nodes grey), then we have found a better (pair of) node. That is, the charge to any of the new grey nodes in step i in S_u is at most $2/u_i$.

Adding up the charges in S_u

$$C \leq \frac{2}{u_0 - u_1}(u_0 - u_1) + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \frac{2}{u_i}(u_i - u_{i+1})$$

$$= 2 + 2\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \frac{u_i - u_{i+1}}{u_i}$$

$$\leq 2 + 2\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} H(u_i) - H(u_{i+1})$$

$$= 2+2(H(u_1)-H(u_k)) = 2(1+H(u_1)) = 2(1+H(\Delta))$$

Discussion of the tree growing algorithm

- We have an extremely simple algorithm that is asymptotically optimal unless P=NP. And even the constants are small.
- Are we happy?
- Not really. How do we implement this algorithm in a real mobile network? How do we figure out where the best grey/white pair of nodes is? How slow is this algorithm in a distributed setting?
- We need a fully distributed algorithm. Nodes should only consider local information.

The Marking Algorithm

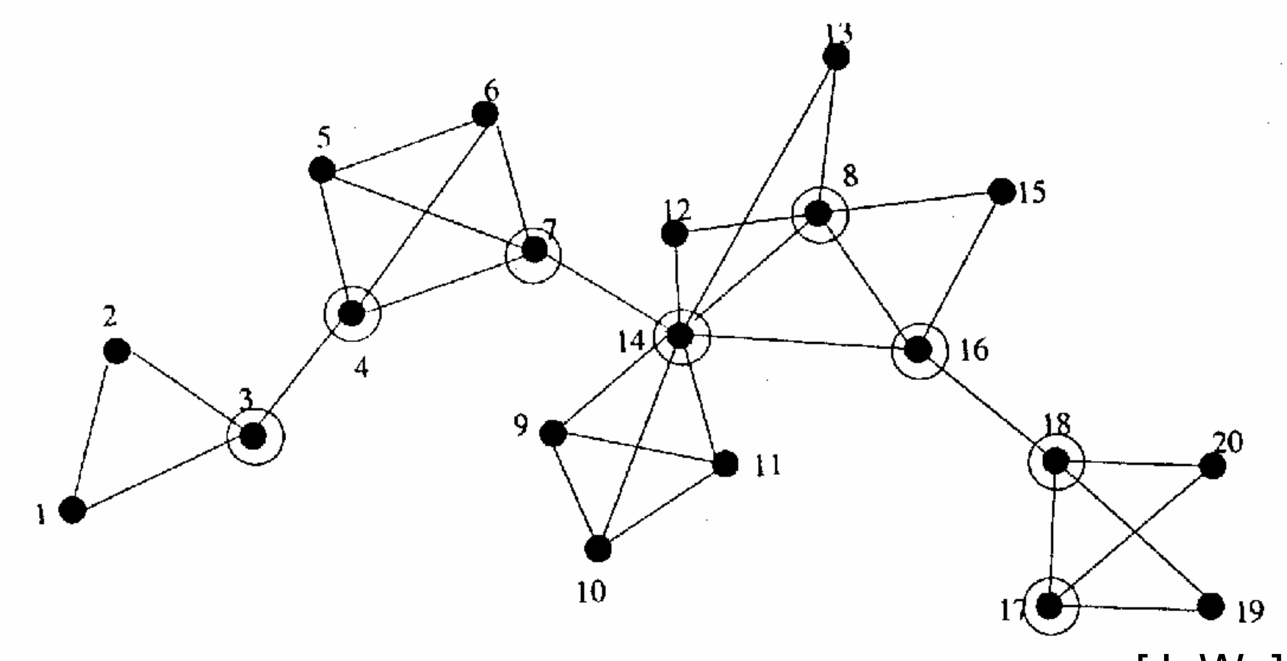
- Idea: The connected dominating set CDS consists of the nodes that have two neighbors that are not neighboring.

1. Each node u compiles the set of neighbors N(u)
2. Each node u transmits N(u), and receives N(v) from all its neighbors
3. If node u has two neighbors v,w and w is not in N(v) (and since the graph is undirected v is not in N(w)), then u marks itself being in the set CDS.

+ Completely local; only exchange N(u) with all neighbors
+ Each node sends only 1 message, and receives at most Δ
+ Messages have size $O(\Delta)$

- Is the marking algorithm really producing a connected dominating set? How good is the set?

Example for the Marking Algorithm



[J. Wu]

Correctness of Marking Algorithm

- We assume that the input graph G is connected but not complete.
- Note: If G was complete then constructing a CDS would not make sense. Note that in a complete graph, no node would be marked.
- We show:

  The set of marked nodes CDS is

  a) a dominating set

  b) connected

  c) a shortest path in G between two nodes of the CDS is in CDS

Proof of a) dominating set

- Proof: Assume for the sake of contradiction that node u is a node that is not in the dominating set, and also not dominated. Since no neighbor of u is in the dominating set, the nodes $N^+(u) := u \cup N(u)$ form:

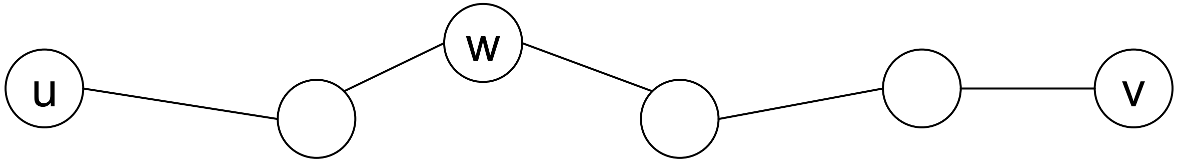
- a complete graph
  - if there are two nodes in N(u) that are not connected, u must be in the dominating set by definition
- no node $v \in N(u)$ has a neighbor outside N(u)
  - or, also by definition, the node v is in the dominating set

- Since the graph G is connected it only consists of the complete graph $N^+(u)$. We precluded this in the assumptions, therefore we have a contradiction

Proof of b) connected, c) shortest path in CDS

- Proof: Let p be any shortest path between the two nodes u and v, with u,v $\in$ CDS.

- Assume for the sake of contradiction that there is a node w on this shortest path that is not in the connected dominating set.



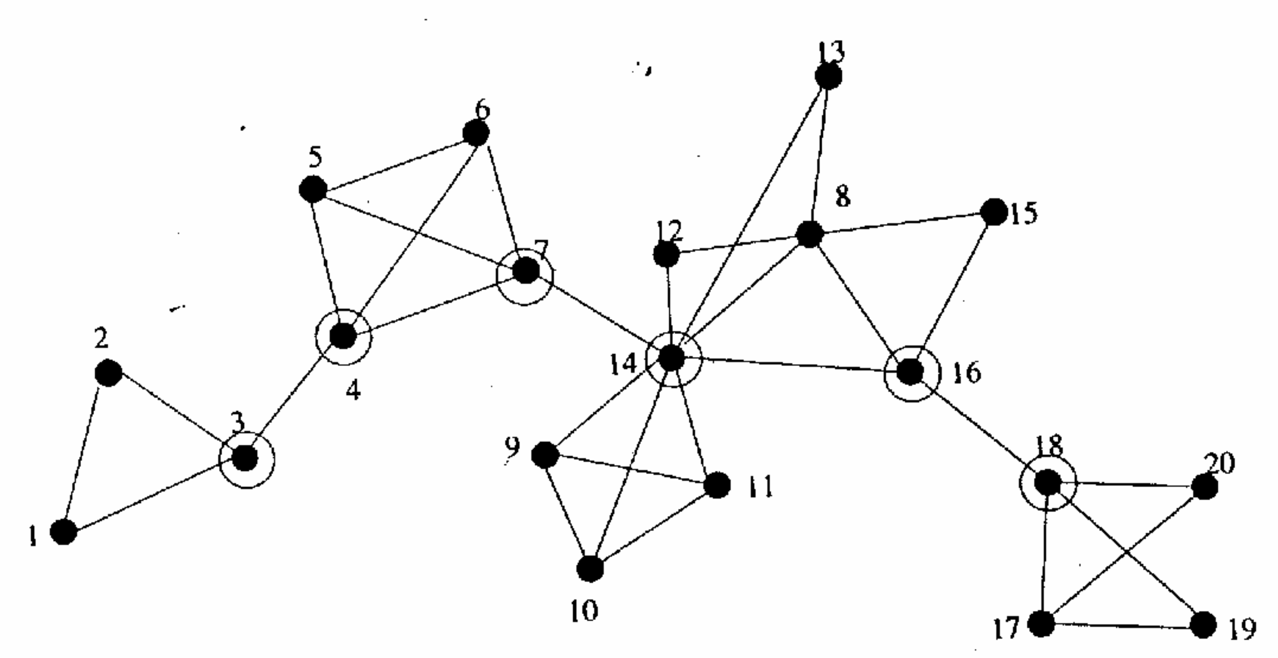
- Then the two neighbors of w must be connected, which gives us a shorter path. This is a contradiction.

Improving the Marker Algorithm

- We give each node u a unique id(u).
- Rule 1: If $N^+(v) \subseteq N^+(u)$ and id(v) < id(u), then do not include node v into the CDS.
- Rule 2: Let u,w $\in$ N(v). If $N(v) \subseteq N(u) \cup N(w)$ and id(v) < id(u) and id(v) < id(w), then do not include v into the CDS.
- (Rule 2+: You can do the same with more than 2 covering neighbors, but it gets a little more intricate.)
- …for a quiet minute: Why are the identifiers necessary?

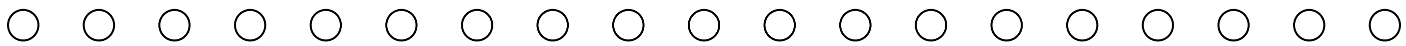
Example for improved Marking Algorithm

- Node 17 is removed with rule 1
- Node 8 is removed with rule 2



Quality of the Marking Algorithm

- Given an Euclidean chain of n homogeneous nodes
- The transmission range of each node is such that it is connected to the k left and right neighbors, the id's of the nodes are ascending.



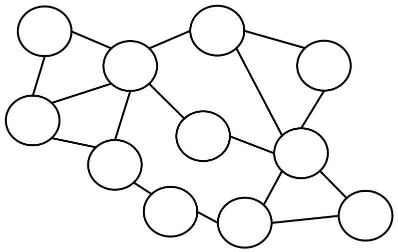
- An optimal algorithm (and also the tree growing algorithm) puts every k'th node into the CDS. Thus $|CDS_{OPT}| \approx n/k$; with $k = n/c$ for some positive constant c we have $|CDS_{OPT}| = O(1)$.

- The marking algorithm (also the improved version) does mark all the nodes (except the k leftmost ones). Thus $|CDS_{Marking}| = n - k$; with $k = n/c$ we have $|CDS_{Marking}| = O(n)$.

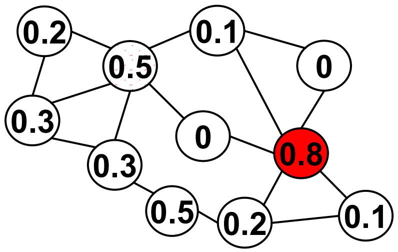
- The worst-case quality of the marking algorithm is worst-case! ☺

The k-local Algorithm

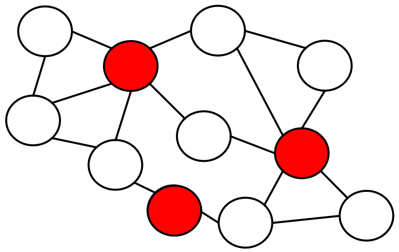
Input: Local Graph



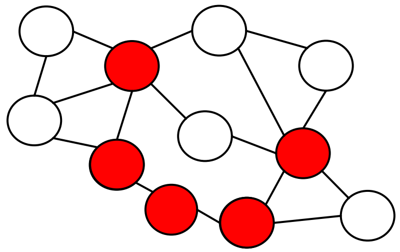
Fractional Dominating Set



Dominating Set



Connected Dominating Set



Phase A:
Distributed linear program
rel. high degree gives high value

Phase B:
Probabilistic algorithm

Phase C:
Connect DS by “tree” of “bridges”

Result of the k-local Algorithm

- Distributed Approximation

$$\boxed{\text{Theorem: } E[|DS|] \leq O(\alpha \ln \Delta \cdot |DS_{OPT}|)}$$

- The value of α depends on the number of rounds *k* (the locality)

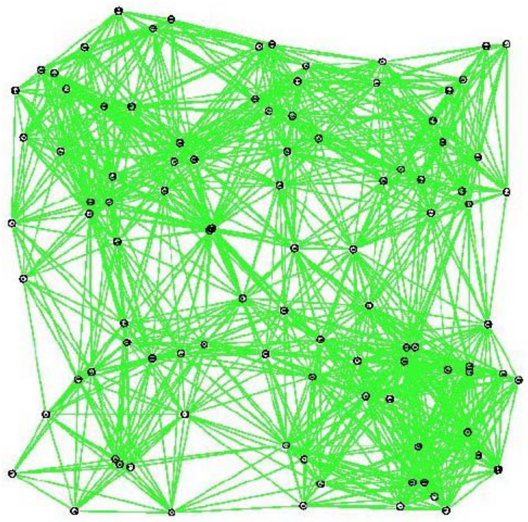
$$\boxed{\alpha \leq \sqrt{k} \cdot (\Delta + 1)^{2/\sqrt{k}}}$$

- The analysis is rather intricate… ☺

Unit Disk Graph

- We are given a set *V* of nodes in the plane (points with coordinates).
- The unit disk graph *UDG*(*V*) is defined as an undirected graph (with *E* being a set of undirected edges). There is an edge between two nodes *u*,*v* iff the Euclidian distance between *u* and *v* is at most 1.
- Think of the unit distance as the maximum transmission range.

- We assume that the unit disk graph *UDG* is connected (that is, there is a path between each pair of nodes)
- The unit disk graph has many edges.
- Can we drop some edges in the *UDG* to reduced complexity and interference?



The “Dominator!” Algorithm

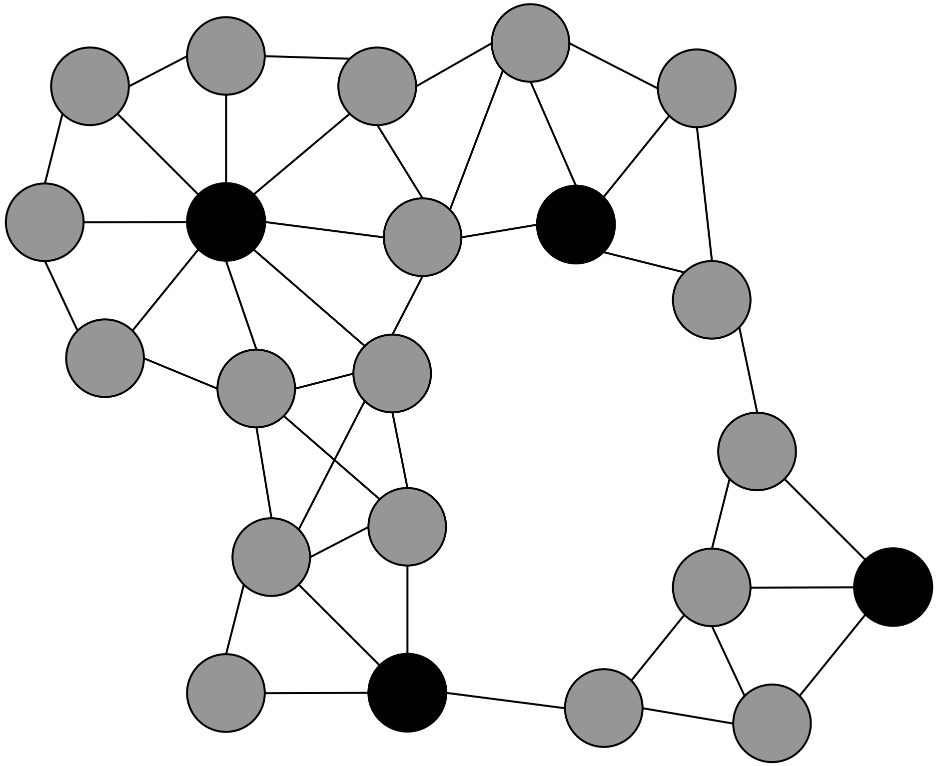
- For the important special case of Euclidean Unit Disk Graphs there is a simple marking algorithm that does the job.

- We make the simplifying assumptions that MAC layer issues are resolved: Two nodes u,v within transmission range 1 receive both all their transmissions. There is no interference, that is, the transmissions are locally always completely ordered.

- Initially no node is in the connected dominating set CDS.

1. If a node u has not yet received an “I AM A DOMINATOR, BABY!” message from any other node, node u will transmit “I AM A DOMINATOR, BABY!”
2. If node v receives a message “I AM A DOMINATOR, BABY!” from node u, then node v is dominated by node v.

Example



- This gives a dominating set. But it is not connected.

The “Dominator!” Algorithm Continued

3. If a node w is dominated by more two dominators u and v, and node w has not yet received a message “I am dominated by u and v”, then node w transmits “I am dominated by u and v” and enters the CDS.

- And since this is still not quite enough…

4. If a neighboring pair of nodes w_1 and w_2 is dominated by dominators u and v, respectively, and have not yet received a message “I am dominated by u and v”, or “We are dominated by u and v”, then nodes w_1 and w_2 both transmit “We are dominated by u and v” and enter the CDS.

Results

- The “Dominator!” Algorithm produces a connected dominating set.

- The algorithm is completely local
- Each node only has to transmit one or two messages of constant size.
- The connected dominating set is asymptotically optimal, that is, $|CDS| = O(|CDS_{OPT}|)$
- If nodes in the CDS calculate the Gabriel Graph GG(UDG(CDS)), the CDS graph is also planar
- The routes in GG(UDG(CDS)) are “competitive”.

- But: is the UDG Euclidean assumption realistic?

Overview of (C)DS Algorithms

Algorithm	Worst-Case Guarantees	Local (Distributed)	General Graphs	CDS
Greedy	Yes, optimal unless P=NP	No	Yes	No
Tree Growing	Yes, optimal unless P=NP	No	Yes	Yes
Marking	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
k-local	Yes, but with add. factor α	Yes (k-local)	Yes	Yes
"Dominator!"	Asymptotically Optimal	Yes	No	Yes