Fast self-stabilizing k-independent dominating set construction

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Abstract. We propose a fast silent self-stabilizing building a k-independent dominating set, named $\mathcal{FID}$. The convergence of protocol $\mathcal{FID}$, is established for any computation under the unfair distributed scheduler. $\mathcal{FID}$ reaches a terminal (also legitimate) configuration in at most $4n+k$ rounds, where n is the network size. $\mathcal{FID}$ requires $(k+1)log(n+1)$ bits per node.

keywords distributed computing, fault tolerance, self-stabilization, k-independent dominating set, k-dominating set, k-independent set

1 Introduction

In this paper, we consider the problem of computing a distance-k independent dominating set in a self-stabilizing manner in case where $k > 1$. A nodes set is a distance-k independent dominating set if and only if this set is a distance-k independent set and a distance-k dominating set. A set I of nodes is distance-k independent if every node in I is at distance at least $k+1$ to any other node of I. A set of nodes D is distance-k dominating if every node not belonging to D is at distance at most k of a node in D. We propose a very simple and fast protocol, called $\mathcal{FID}$. The protocol $\mathcal{FID}$ reaches a terminal configuration in at most $4n+k$ rounds, where n is the network size. $\mathcal{FID}$ requires $(k+1)log(n+1)$ bits per node. The obtained distance-k independent dominating set contains at most $\lfloor 2n/k+2 \rfloor$ nodes.

Related Works. Silent self-stabilizing protocols building distance-k dominating set are proposed in [5,1]. These protocols do not build a k-independent set.
In [6,7], Larsson and Tsigas propose self-stabilizing (l,k)-clustering protocols under various assupmtions. These protocols ensure, if possible, that each node has l cluster-heads at distance at most k from itself.

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In [2], a silent self-stabilizing protocol extracting a minimal distance-k dominating set from any distance-k dominating set is proposed. A minimal distance-k dominating set has no proper subset being a distance-k dominating set. The protocol converges in $O(n)$ rounds, it requires at least $O(k.log(n))$ bits per node.
The paper [4] presents a silent self-stabilizing protocol building a small distance-k dominating set : the obtained dominating set contains at most $\lceil n/(k+1) \rceil$. The protocol of [4] converges in $O(n)$ rounds, it requires $O(log(n) + k.log(n/k))$ bits per node. The protocol of [3] builds competitive k-dominating sets : the obtained dominating set contains at most $1+\lfloor (n-1)/(k+1) \rfloor$ nodes. The protocol of [3] converges in $O(n)$ rounds, it requires $O(log(2k.2(\Delta+1).2n.D))$ bits per node, where D is the network diameter, and Δ is a bound on node degree. The protocols of [3,4] use the hierachical collateral composition of several silent self-stabilizing protocols whose a leader election protocol and a spanning tree construction rooted to the elected leader. So their convergence time are larger than $4n + k$ rounds.
The presented protocol is simple : no use of the hierachical collateral composition, no need of leader election process, neither the building of spanning tree. Therefore, the protocol $\mathcal{FID}$ is fast.

2 Model and Concepts

A distributed system S is an undirected graph $G = (V, E)$ where the vertex set, V, is the set of nodes and the edge set, E, is the set of communication links. A link $(u, v) \in E$ if and only if u and v can directly communicate (links are bidirectional); so, the node u and v are neighbors. N_v denotes the set of v's neighbors: $N_v = \{u \in V \mid (u, v) \in E\}$. The distance between the nodes u and v is denoted by $dist(u, v)$. The set of nodes at distance at most k of a node v is denoted by `k-neigborhood(v)` $= \{u \in V \mid dist(u, v) \in [1, k]\}$.

Definition 1 (distance-k independent dominating set). *Let D be a subset of V; D is a **distance-k dominating set** if and only if $\forall v \in V/D$ we have* `k-neigborhood`$(v) \cap D \neq \emptyset$. *Let I be a subset of V; I is a **distance-k independent set** if and only if $\forall u \in I$ we have* `k-neigborhood`$(u) \cap I = \emptyset$. *A subset of V is a distance-k independent dominating set if this subset is a distance-k dominating set and a distance-k independent set.*

To every node v in the network is assigned an identifier, denoted by id_v. Two distinct nodes have distinct identifier. It is possible to order the

identifier values. The symbol $\perp$ denotes a value smaller than any identifier value in the network.

Each node maintains a set of shared variables. A node can read its own variables and those of its neighbors, but it can modify only its variables. The *state* of a node is defined by the values of its local variables. The cartesian product of states of all nodes determines the *configuration* of the system. The *program* of each node is a set of *rules*. Each rule has the form: $Rule_i :< Guard_i > \longrightarrow < Action_i >$. The *guard* of a v's rule is a boolean expression involving the state of the node v, and those of its neighbors. The *action* of a v's rule updates v's state. A rule can be executed by a node v only if it is *enabled*, i.e., its guard is satisfied by the node v. A node is said to be enabled if at least one of its rules is enabled. A configuration is *terminal*, if and only if no node can execute a rule.

During a *computation step* from a configuration one or several enabled nodes perform simultaneously an action to reach another configuration. A *computation* e is a sequence of configurations $e = c_0, c_1, ..., c_i, ...$, where c_{i+1} is reached from c_i by a single computation step, $\forall i \geqslant 0$. A computation e is *maximal* if it is infinite, or if it reaches a terminal configuration.

Definition 2 (Silent Self-Stabilization). *Let $\mathcal{L}$ be a predicate on the configuration. A distributed system S is a silent self-stabilizing system to $\mathcal{L}$ if and only if (1) all terminal configurations satisfy $\mathcal{L}$; (2) all computations reach a terminal configuration.*

Stabilization time. We use the *round* notion to measure the time complexity. The first round of a computation $e = c_1, ..., c_j, ...$ is the minimal prefix $e_1 = c_1, ..., c_j$, such that every enabled node in c_1 either executes a rule or it is neutralized during a computation step of e_1. A node v is *neutralized* during a computation step if v is disabled in the reached configuration.
Let e' be the suffix of e such that $e = e_1 e'$. The second round of e is the first round of e', and so on.
The stabilization time is the maximal number of rounds needed by any computation from any configuration to reach a terminal configuration.

3 The protocol $\mathcal{FID}$

The protocol $\mathcal{FID}$, presented in protocol 1, builds a distance-k independent dominating set.

Notation 1 *A node v is a head if* $\texttt{dom[0]}(v) = id_v$*; otherwise it is an ordinary node.*

Once the network is stabilized, any ordinary node v has in its `k-neigborhood` a head having a largest identifier than its own identifier. And, the heads set is a distance-k independent set.

Protocol 1 : $\mathcal{FID}$: Fast distance-k independent dominating set construction

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Shared variables

- $\texttt{dom[]}(v)$ is a table of $k+1$ members. A member is identifier value or $\perp$.

Predicates

- $\texttt{resignation}(v) \equiv id_v < max\,\{\texttt{dom[i]}(v) \mid 0 < i \leq k\}$
- $\texttt{toUpdate}(v) \equiv \exists\ i \in [1,k]$ such that $\texttt{dom[i]}(v) \neq max\,\{\texttt{dom[i-1]}(u) \mid u \in N_v\}$
- $\texttt{ordinaryToUpdate}(v) : \texttt{dom[0]}(v) \neq \perp$
- $\texttt{headToUpdate}(v) : \texttt{dom[0]}(v) \neq id_v$

Rules

RU(v) : $\texttt{toUpdate}(v) \longrightarrow$
for $i \in [1,k]$ do $\texttt{dom[i]}(v) := max\,\{\texttt{dom[i-1]}(u) \mid u \in N_v\}$;
if $\texttt{resignation}(v)$ then $\texttt{dom[0]}(v) := \perp$; else $\texttt{dom[0]}(v) := id_v$;

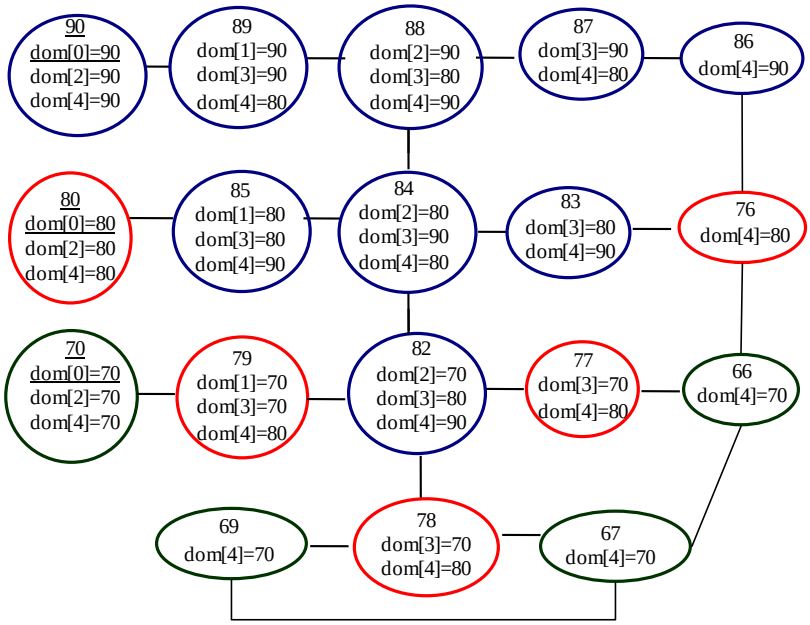
RE(v) : $\neg\texttt{toUpdate}(v) \wedge \neg\texttt{resignation}(v) \wedge \texttt{headToUpdate}(v) \longrightarrow$
$\texttt{dom[0]}(v) := id_v$;

RR(v) : $\neg\texttt{toUpdate}(v) \wedge \texttt{resignation}(v) \wedge \texttt{ordinaryToUpdate}(v); \longrightarrow$
$\texttt{dom[0]}(v) := \perp$;

The value of $\texttt{dom[i]}(v)$ is $\perp$ if there is not a path of length i from a head to v. Otherwise, the value of $\texttt{dom[i]}(v)$ is the largest head identifier such that there is a path of length i from this head to v.

When an ordinary node v has not a head in its k-neighborhood then the table `dom[]` in v does not contain any identifier. Notice that in this case, the predicates $\neg\texttt{resignation}(v)$ and $\texttt{headToUpdate}(v)$ are verified. So, the node v can perform the rule **RE** or the rule **RU**. Hence, the heads set is a distance-k dominating set in a terminal configuration.

The predicate $\texttt{resignation}(v)$ is verified when the node v has in its k-neigborhood a head u having a larger identifier than v's identifier (i.e. $id_v < id_u$). If the node v is a head then the predicate $\texttt{ordinaryToUpdate}(v)$ is also verified. In this case, v can perform the rule **RR** or the rule **RU**.



k=4. The head identifiers are underlined. In each node, the value of **dom[i]** for $0 \leq i \leq 4$ is indicated except if the value is $\perp$. The color of a node is the color of the head in its k-neighborhood having the largest identifier.

Fig. 1. A terminal configuration of $\mathcal{FID}$

Therefore, the heads set is a distance-k independent set, in any terminal configuration.

The figure 1 presentes the values of the tables `dom[]` in a terminal configuration. The table `dom[]` of node 82 contains the values ($\perp$, $\perp$, 70, 80, 90). So, in the node 78, we have `dom[3]` ≥ 70 and `dom[4]` ≥ 80. As `dom[4]` ≥ 80, in the node 78; this node cannot become a head. The nodes 67 knows the existence of the single head in its 4-neighborhood having a larger identifier than its identifier (node 70) because `dom[3]` ≥ 70, in the node 78.

4 Correctness of the protocol $\mathcal{FID}$

In this section, we prove that the set of heads is a distance-k independent dominating set, in every terminal configuration of the $\mathcal{FID}$ protocol.

Observation 1 *Let v be a node. In a terminal configuration,* $\texttt{dom[0]}(v) = id_v \vee \texttt{dom[0]}(v) = \perp$

Definition 3. ***(OrdinaryPr(i)).*** *For all $i \in [1, k]$, the property* `OrdinaryPr`*(i) is defined as follow: if there is not a path of length i from a head to the node v then* $\texttt{dom[i]}(v) = \perp$ *otherwise* $\texttt{dom[i]}(v) = id_u$ *where id_u is the largest head identifier having a path to v of length i.*

Lemma 1. *In a terminal configuration, the property* `OrdinaryPr`(1) *is verified.*

Proof. According to observation 1, $\texttt{dom[0]}(u) \neq \perp$ if and only if u is a head ($\texttt{dom[0]}(u) = id_u$).
Let v be an ordinary node, in a terminal configuration. If v has a not a head in its neigborhood then $\texttt{dom[0]}(u) = \perp,\ \forall u \in N_v$. So $\texttt{dom[1]}(v) = \perp$. $\perp$ is smaller than any identifier value. So, if v has a head in its neigborhood then $\texttt{dom[1]}(v) = max\{id_u \mid u \in N_v \text{ and } \texttt{dom[0]}(u) = id_u\}$. ■

Lemma 2. *Let i be a positive integer strictly smaller than k. In a terminal configuration, if the property* `OrdinaryPr`*(i) is verified then the property* `OrdinaryPr`*(i+1) is verified.*

Proof. Let v be an ordinary node, in a terminal configuration in which the property `OrdinaryPr`(i) is verified. There is not a path of length $i+1$ from a head to v if and only if not v's neighbor has a path of length i to a head. We have $\texttt{dom[i]}(u) = \perp,\ \forall u \in N_v$. So $\texttt{dom[i+1]}(v) = \perp$.
Let w be the head having the largest identifier such that there is a path of length $i+1$ from w to v. v has a neighbor, denoted by u, on its path to w. As `OrdinaryPr`(i) is verified, $\texttt{dom[i]}(u) = id_w$, and $\texttt{dom[i]}(u') \leq id_w$ for any node $u' \in N_v$. So $\texttt{dom[i+1]}(v) = id_w$. ■

Theorem 1. *Let c be a terminal configuration. In c, any ordinary node u has a head in its k-neigborhood.*

Proof. We will prove that if an ordinary node has not a head in its k-neigborhood then the configuration c is not terminal.
In c, for all $i \in [1, k]$, the property `OrdinaryPr`(i) is verified according to the lemma 1 and to the lemma 2. Let u be an ordinary node without any head in its k-neighborhood. So there is not path of length lesser than $k+1$ between u and a head. We have $\texttt{dom[i]}(u) = \perp,\ \forall i \in [0, k]$. So the predicate $\neg\texttt{resignation}(u) \wedge \texttt{headToUpdate}(u)$ is verified in c. The node u can perform the rule **RE** or the rule **RU**. ■

The following theorem establishes that the set of heads is a distance-k independent set.

Theorem 2. *Let c be a terminal configuration. In c, a head has not head in its k-neigborhood.*

Proof. We will prove that if a head has a head in its k-neigborhood then the configuration c is not terminal.
Let $wrongHeadSet$ the set of heads having one or several heads are in their k-neigborhood. Assume that $wrongHeadSet$ is not empty. $v1$ denotes the node of $wrongHeadSet$ having the smallest identifier. $v2$ denotes the closest head to $v1$, and d denotes the distance between $v1$ and $v2$. We have $0 < d \leq k$. According to the property `OrdinaryPr`(d), `dom[d]`$(v1) \geq id_{v2}$. So, in the configuration c, the predicate `resignation`$(v1) \wedge$ `ordinaryToUpdate`$(v1)$ is satisfied. The node $v1$ can perform the rule **RR** or the rule **RU**. ■

5 Termination of the protocol $\mathcal{FID}$

In this section, we prove that all maximal computations under the unfair distributed scheduler are finite by *reductio ad absurdam* arguments.

5.1 dom[0] values

Assume that a node or several nodes modify infinitely often their value of `dom[0]`. We named Set^+ the set of nodes that infinitely often modify the value of `dom[0]`. We denoted by u^+ the node of Set^+ having the largest identifier.

Let $e2$ be the suffix of $e1$ in which no node having a larger identifier than u^+'s identifier modifies the value of `dom[0]`.
According to the definition of predicate `resignation`, there is an integer i such that `dom[i]`$(u^+) > id_{u^+}$ infinitely often (at time where u^+ becomes ordinary) and `dom[i]`$(u^+) \leq id_{u^+}$ infinitely often (at time where u^+ becomes leader). So u^+ has a neighbor named u_{i-1} such that (i) the value of `dom[i-1]`(u_{i-1}) is infinitely often greater than id_{u^+} and (ii) the value of `dom[i-1]`(u_{i-1}) is infinitely often smaller than id_{u^+}. It is possible only if there is a path of i nodes, $u_{i-1}, u_{i-2}, u_{i-3}, ..., u_0$, such that (i) the value of `dom[i-j]`(u_{i-j}) is infinitely often greater than id_{u^+} and (ii) the value of `dom[i-j]`(u_{i-j}) is infinitely often smaller than id_{u^+} with $1 \leq j \leq i$. So, the value `dom[0]`(u_0) is infinitely often greater than id_{u^+}; and infinitely

often smaller than id_{u^+}. `dom[0]`(u_0) can only take two values: $\perp$ or id_{u_0}. As $\perp$ is smaller than any identifier value: u_0 has a largest identifier than u^+, and u_0 changes infinitely often its value of `dom[0]` during $e2$.
There is a contradiction. So $e2$ has a suffix $e3$ where no node changes its value of `dom[0]`.

5.2 $\forall\ 0 < i \leq k$, dom[i] values

Let us name u_i a node that modifies infinitely often its value of `dom[i]` with $0 < i \leq k$ along $e3$. It is possible only if there is a path of i nodes, u_{i-1}, u_{i-2}, u_{i-3}, ..., u_0, such that the value of `dom[i-j]`(u_{i-j}) changes infinitely often, for $1 \leq j \leq i$. So, the value of `dom[0]`(u_0) changes infinitely often along $e3$. There is a contradiction: $\forall 0 < i \leq k$, no node modifies infinitely often its value of `dom[i]`.

We have established that $e3$ has a suffix $e4$ where all tables `dom[]` have their final values. Any rule action by a node v modifies a value of its table `dom[]`. So, a terminal configuration is reached.

6 Convergence time

In this section, we establish that the convergence time is at most $4n + k$ rounds.

Lemma 3. *The size of a distance-k independent set is at most* $M = max(\lfloor 2n/(k+2) \rfloor,\ 1)$.

Proof. Let I be a k-independent set such that $|I| > 1$. Let v be a node of I. We denote by `closest`(v) the set of nodes closer to v than any other node of I.
Notice that $\bigcup_{w \in I}$ `closest`$(w) \subset V$ and `closest`$(v) \cap$ `closest`$(u) = \emptyset, \forall (u,v) \in I^2$. Let u be the closest node to v that belongs to I. Let x be node on the path from v to u such that $0 \leq dist(v,x) \leq \lfloor k/2 \rfloor$. Let w be a node of I other than v. We have $dist(w,x) > k - dist(v,x) \geq \lfloor k/2 \rfloor$ because $k < dist(w,v) \leq dist(v,x) + dist(x,w)$. So, `closest`$(v)$ contains the first $\lfloor k/2 \rfloor + 1$ nodes in the path from v to u. We conclude that $|I| \leq \lfloor (2n)/(k+2) \rfloor$. ■

Notation 2 *$Set_0 = \emptyset$; $V_i = V - Set_i$; vh_i is the node of V_i having the largest identifier; $Set_{i+1} = Set_i \cup$ `k-neighborhood`$(vh_i) \cup \{vh_i\}$; $T_i = 2i(k+1)$.*

For all nodes u, after the first round, the value of `dom[0]`(u) is the identifier of a V's node; this will stay true along the computation. For all nodes u, after the second round, the value of `dom[1]`(u) is also the identifier of a V's node; this will stay true along the computation.
So, for all nodes u, after the $k+1$ first rounds, the table `dom[]`(u) contains only V's identifier; this will stay true along the computation.
After one more round, vh_0, the node having the largest identifier, vh_0, is a head. It will stay a head along the computation (because `resignation`(vh_0) is never verified). After k more rounds, all nodes of `k-neighborhood`(vh_0), are and will stay ordinary because they verify forever `resignation`.
So after the first $T_1 = 2(k+1)$ first rounds, the nodes of Set_1 have their final status (ordinary or head).

After $T_i + k + 1$ rounds, for all $l \in [0, k]$, we have `dom[l]`$(u_i) \in V_i$ for any node u_i of V_i. This will stay true along the computation. So, after one more round, vh_i is a head; and it will stay a head.
After k more rounds, all nodes of `k-neighborhood`(vh_i), are and will stay ordinary (because they verify forever `resignation`).
So after the first $T_{i+1} = 2(k+1) + T_i$ first rounds, the nodes of Set_{i+1} have their final status (ordinary or head).

The set $HX = \{v \mid \exists i \text{ such that } v = vh_i\}$ is a distance-k independent set. So $V_M = \emptyset$.
We conclude that after at most the first $2n < T_M < 4n$ first rounds, all nodes have their final status (ordinary or head). After k more rounds, in any node, the table `dom[]` has its final values.

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