

Name: <Haitham Babbili>

Personal number: <19880803-4915>

## Question 2:

**2.a.i :** The node  $P_i$  in  $S$  will take a color different than the neighbors nodes colors in  $S$  form the group of color so we need two or max three colors if the nodes number is odd then look in node in  $P \setminus S$ , where they do the same and find the node which has the same color to match with.

**2.a.ii :** The route will be from  $S$  to  $P \setminus S$

**2.a.iii :** After matching occurs the  $P_i$  will ask for sync and get ack, then  $P_i$  sends Sync ACK and sends the message then  $P_j$  will replay

**2.b.i :** Self-stabilizing Vertex coloring in chapter 2, also Self-stabilizing Maximum Matching in chapter 2.9.

**2.b.ii :** Yes it solves vertex color matching, Since this algorithm (Maximum Matching) has the ability to find the maximal independent set and the maximum also, It has the algorithm to define the match node and single nodes, free node, chain nodes, and the waiting nodes to match.

- Matching happens when  $P_i$  in  $S$  pecks to  $P_j$  in  $P \setminus S$  and  $P_j$  in  $P \setminus S$  pecks to  $P_i$  in  $S$ .
- Waiting node when  $P_i$  in  $S$  pecks to  $P_j$  in  $P \setminus S$  and  $P_j$  in  $P \setminus S$  pecks to no one.
- Chain node when  $P_i$  in  $S$  pecks to  $P_j$  in  $P \setminus S$  and  $P_j$  in  $P \setminus S$  pecks  $k$ ,  $k \neq P_i$ .
- Free node when  $P_i$  in  $S$  pecks to no one and  $P_j$  in  $P \setminus S$  pecks no one.
- Single node when  $P_i$  in  $S$  pecks to no one and  $P_j$  in  $P \setminus S$  pecks  $k$ ,  $k \neq P_i$ .

**2.b.iii :**

**2.c.i :**

**2.c.ii :**

**2.c.iii :**