Self-stabilizing α-maximal-partitioning Group 43

Shivneshwar Velayutham and Madhumitha Venkatesan

Pseudocode

```
processor_logic()
do forever:
      temp_set = my_set
      if i am not in my set:
            temp set = me
      if size(temp_set) > alpha // ensures that size is never greater than alpha
            temp set = me
      if check_if_set_is_a_connected_tree(me, temp_set) is false
            temp set = me
      for every neighbor:
            if neighbor in temp set and I am not in neighbor.set and
size(neighbor.set) >= size(temp set)
                  // ensures that there is no intersection between partitions
                  temp set = me
                  // assigns my set to me since neighbor's set is larger
            if neighbor.set has me and size(neighbor.set) > size(temp_set)
                  temp set = neighbor.set
            if neighbor is not my temp set and neighbor.set does not contain
me and size(temp_set) + size(neighbor.set) <= alpha
                  // unions two sets to ensure that this is a maximal paritition
                  temp set = temp set + neighbor.set
      end
my_set = temp_set
end
```

As you can see from the algorithm that no partition is empty will at least have one element. Other properties of the partitioning are reached and explained with the help of the comments in the pseudocode above.

check_if_set_is_a_connected_tree(root, set) // bfs algorithm for each p in set: explored[p] = false end explored[root] = true q = empty queue q.enqueue(root) while q is not null: tmp = q.dequeue() for each neighbor n of tmp: if n belongs to set and explored[n] = false explored[n] = true q.enqueue(n) end end if explored contains one false return false else return true

The above functions helps when the configuration loaded is bad one has elements in the set that do not form a tree. The above is done using bfs algorithm. Thus the algorithm will stabilize with any starting system configuration.