Aalto University

Distributed Algorithms 2022

4 LOCAL model: Unique identifiers

LOCAL model

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port-numbering model

+ unique identifiers

Nodes have distinct labels from $\{1, 2, \ldots, \text{poly}(n)\}$

LOCAL model

- Everything can be solved in diam(G)+1 rounds!
- Universal algorithm: ***"each node tells its neighbors everything it knows"***
  - **1 round:** everyone aware of its adjacent nodes and incident edges
  - ***T* rounds:** everyone aware of all nodes and edges within distance T
  - **diam(*G*)+1 rounds:** everyone knows G

LOCAL model

- Not so interesting:

  "What can be computed?"

- Very interesting:

  "What can be computed efficiently?"

  (efficient ≈ $o(\mathrm{diam}(G))$ rounds)

Coloring

Input	Output	Rounds	Algorithm
Unique IDs	$O(\Delta^2)$-coloring	$O(\log^* n)$	Cover-free families
$O(\Delta^2)$-coloring	$O(\Delta)$-coloring	$O(\Delta)$	Rotating clocks
$O(\Delta)$-coloring	$(\Delta+1)$-coloring	$O(\Delta)$	Greedy color reduction
Unique IDs	$(\Delta+1)$-coloring	$O(\Delta + \log^* n)$	Combine these algorithms

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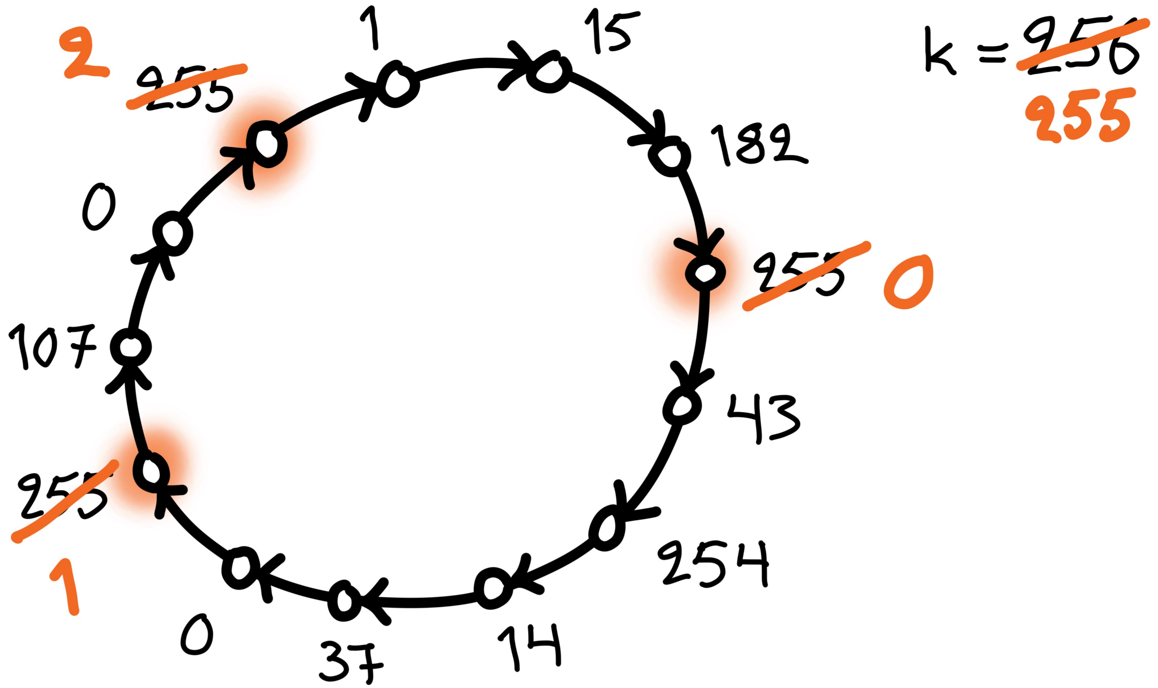
Greedy color reduction

- If I am a ***local maximum***:
  - pick the smallest free color that is not used by any of my neighbors
- k+1 colors → k colors
  - provided that $k \geq \Delta+1$



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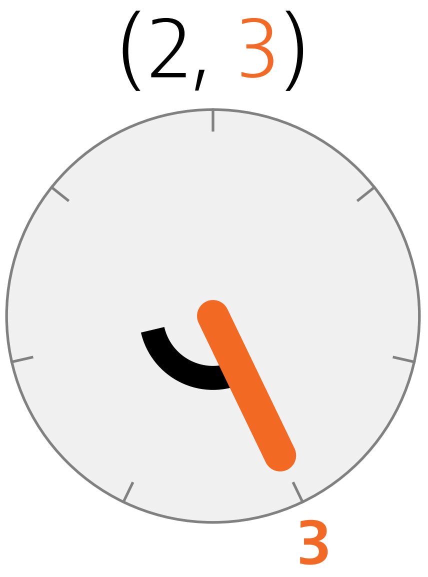
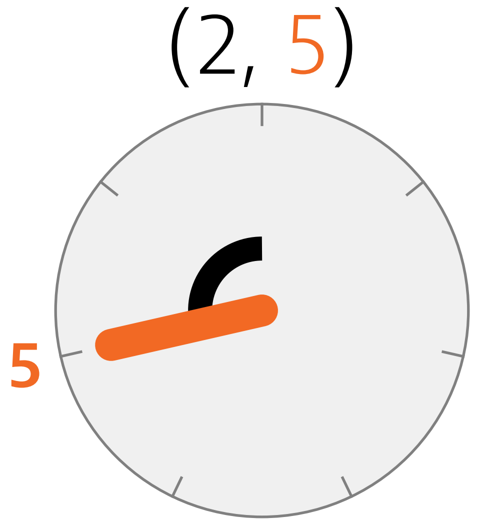
Rotating clocks

- q = prime, $q > 2\Delta$
- q^2 colors → q colors in q rounds
- If no conflicts:
  - $(a, b) \to (0, b)$
- Otherwise:
  - $(a, b) \to (a, b{+}a \bmod q)$





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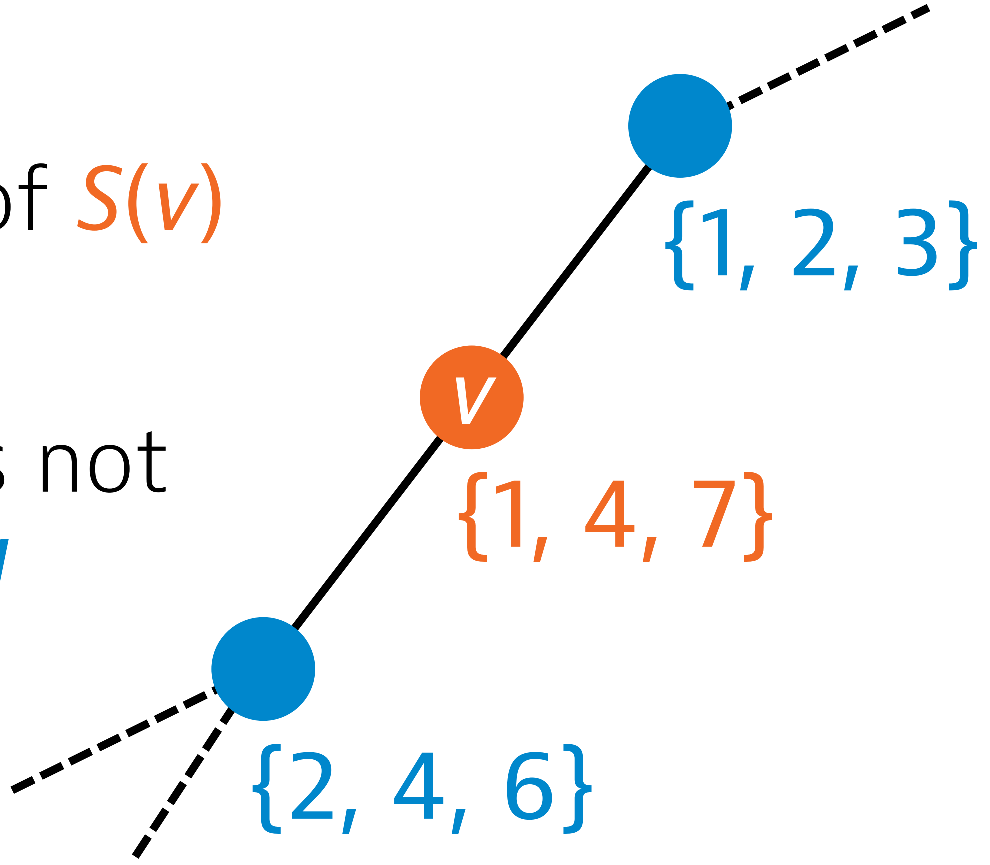
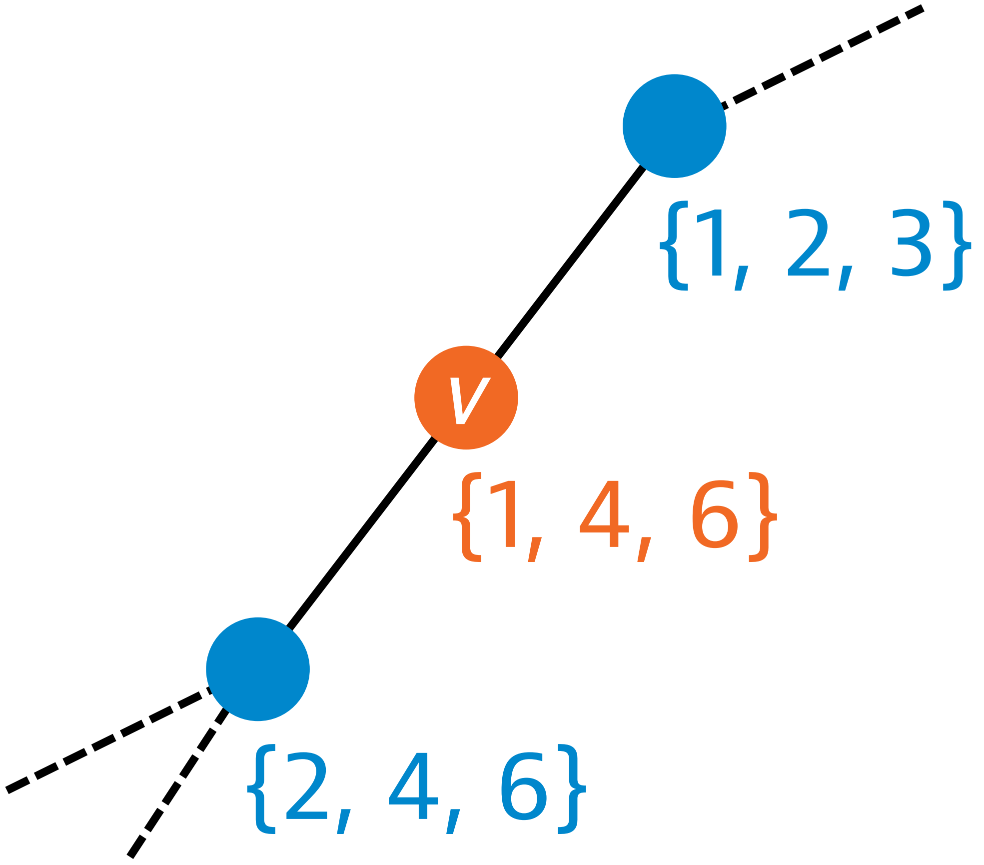
Cover-free families

- Old color of node v is a set $S(v) \subseteq \{1, 2, \ldots, m\}$
- **Promise:**
  - new color of v is an element of $S(v)$
- **Safe:**
  - pick an element of $S(v)$ that is not in any $S(u)$ for any neighbor u



Cover-free families

- Old color of node v is a set $S(v) \subseteq \{1, 2, \ldots, m\}$
- **Bad:**
  - sets of neighbors cover all values in my set
  - no safe choice left



1-cover-free family

- For up to 1 neighbor these sets are good:

$$
\begin{array}{lllllll}
S_1 = \{ & 1, & 2 & & & \} \\
S_2 = \{ & 1, & & 3 & & \} \\
S_3 = \{ & 1, & & & 4 & \} \\
S_4 = \{ & & 2, & 3 & & \} \\
S_5 = \{ & & 2, & & 4 & \} \\
S_6 = \{ & & & 3, & 4 & \}
\end{array}
$$

2-cover-free family

- For up to 2 neighbors these sets are good:

$$
\begin{aligned}
S_1 &= \{\,1,\ 2,\ 3 \,\}\\
S_2 &= \{\,3,\ 4,\ 5\,\}\\
S_3 &= \{\,5,\ 6,\ 7\,\}\\
S_4 &= \{\,1,\ 4,\ 7\,\}\\
S_5 &= \{\,2,\ 4,\ 6\,\}
\end{aligned}
$$

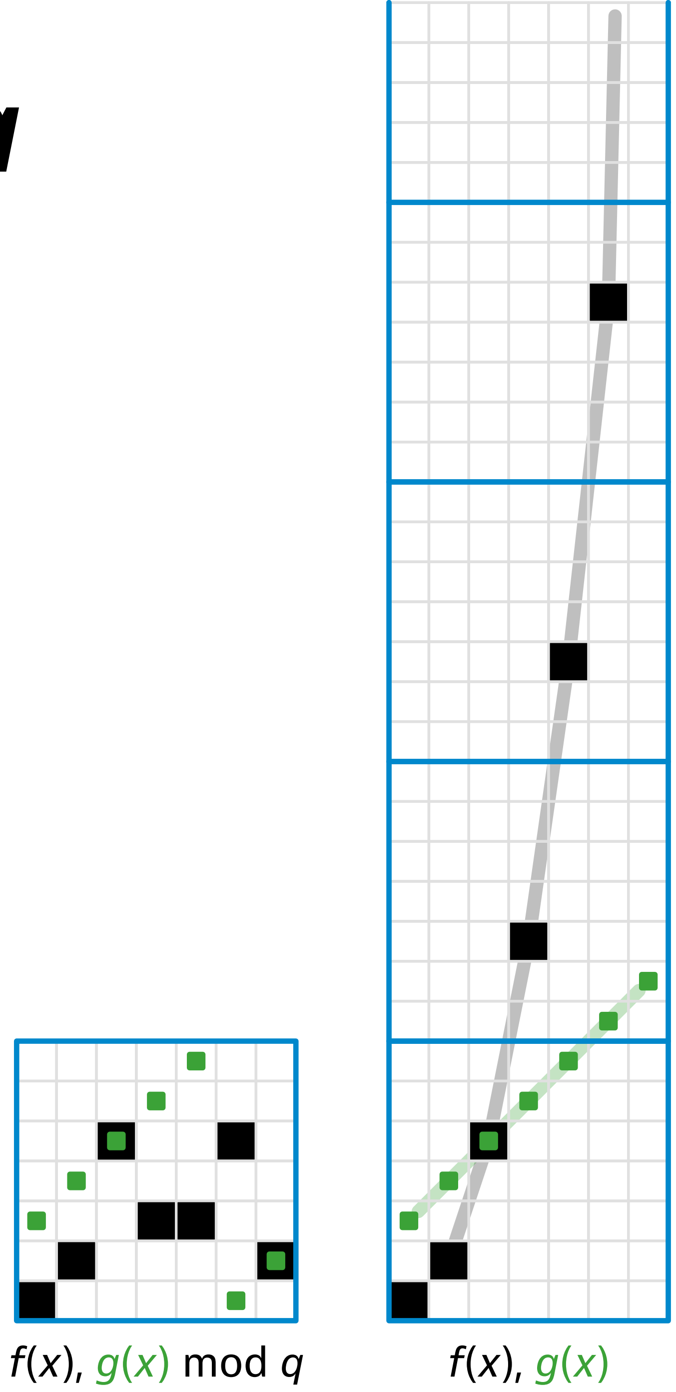
Cover-free families

- Assume: $\boldsymbol{x}$-coloring, maximum degree $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$
- There is a $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$-cover-free family $S_1, S_2, \ldots, S_{\boldsymbol{x}}$
  - all subsets of $\{1, 2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{m}\}$
- Nodes of color c pick set S_c
- There is always a safe choice for any node!
- Color reduction from $\boldsymbol{x}$ to $\boldsymbol{m}$

Cover-free families

- **Δ**-cover-free family $S_1, S_2, \ldots, S_{\boldsymbol{x}}$
  - all subsets of $\{1, 2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{m}\}$
- Good if:
  - **Δ** large → works in high-degree graphs
  - $\boldsymbol{x}$ large → tolerates many input colors
  - $\boldsymbol{m}$ small → produces a good output coloring
- E.g. $x = m$ is trivial (why?)

- q = prime, **GF(q) ≈ integers modulo q**
- f = degree-d **polynomial** over GF(q)
  - at most d points where $f(x) = g(x)$
  - q^{d+1} possible polynomials
- $\boldsymbol{S_f = \{ (x, f(x)) \mid x = 0, 1, \ldots, q-1 \}}$
  - base set: all q^2 possible pairs (x, y)
  - q^{d+1} possible subsets, each with q elements
  - intersection of S_f and S_g has size at most d
- If $q > \Delta d$: a Δ-cover-free family
  - why?



Cover-free families

- Construct Δ-cover-free families with suitable parameters
- $$\left.\begin{array}{ll} n & \to\ \approx \Delta^2 \log^2 \mathrm{n} \\ & \to\ \approx \Delta^2 \log^2 \log \mathrm{n} \\ & \to\ \approx \Delta^2 \log^2 \log \log \mathrm{n} \\ & \ldots \\ & \to\ \approx \Delta^2 \log^2 \Delta \\ & \to\ \approx \Delta^2 \end{array}\right\} O(\log^* n) \text{ steps}$$

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