# COL 819 Assignment 2

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#### 1 Introduction to GHS algorithm

A minimum spanning tree is a tree in which all vertices are connected and weight of the tree is minimum.

If all the nodes and edges are known beforehand to a single system beforehand then traditional algorithms like Prim's algorithm and Kruskal's algorithm exist by which we can find the minimum spanning tree, but the task to find the minimum spanning tree becomes tricky once the system gets distributed as in distributed systems there is no single entity or system which knows about the complete system, so that it can apply traditional minimum spanning tree algorithms like Prim's or Kruskal's. In distributed system Gallager, Humblet and Spira (or GHS) algorithm comes to our rescue. GHS algorithm is an asynchronous algorithm which uses message passing to form the minimum spanning tree. We have implemented the GHS algorithm here which finds the minimum spanning tree in a distributed fashion. We have used threads to simulate the distributed environment.

## 2 Details of Implementation

For implementing GHS we have used Python 3 programming language. We have tested the code on a machine with Intel i5 processor with 4GB of RAM running on Linux(Ubuntu) OS. For easy debugging and comprehension of code we have divided the code into three files:

- main.py
- Node.py
- constants.py

Out of the above files main.py files serves as a vessel for the final integration while constants.py contains the variables related to the GHS algorithm. The heart of the code where the main part of the implementation lies is present in the Node.py file, following is the content of the crucial part of Node class:

#### Node.py

```
class Node():
   def recv_test( self , data):
       q, leveld, named = data[mauve'mauvesendermauve'],data[
           mauvemauve in mauvemauve levelmauve
           mauvemauve 'mauve ], data[mauvemauve 'mauvemauvename
           mauve']
       if leveld > self. level:
           sendData = data.copy()
           sendData[mauve'mauverepeatmauve'] = True
           sleep (0.01)
           self.sendMessage(MSG.TEST,self,data.copy())
       elif self.name == named:
           if self.status [q.nodeId] == BASIC:
               self.status[q.nodeId] = REJECT
           if q!= self.testNode:
               sendData = \{\}
               sendData[mauve'mauvesendermauve'] = self
               self.sendMessage(MSG.REJECT, q,sendData)
           else:
               self.findMin()
       else:
           sendData = \{\}
           sendData[mauve'mauvesendermauve'] = self
           self.sendMessage(MSG.ACCEPT, q, sendData)
   def recv_accept( self ,data):
       q = data[mauve'mauvesendermauvemauve'mauve]
       self.testNode = None
       wpq = self.nbrDict[q.nodeId]
       if wpq < self.bestWt:
           self.bestWt = wpq
           self.bestNode = q
       self.report()
```

```
def recv_reject (self, data):
   q = data[mauve'mauvesendermauvemauve'mauve]
    if self.status[q.nodeId] == BASIC:
        self.status[q.nodeId] = REJECT
    self.findMin()
def recv_report( self ,data):
   q, w = data[mauve'mauvesendermauve'], data[
       mauvemauve'mauvemauvebestWtmauve']
    if q!= self.parent:
       if w < self.bestWt:
           self.bestWt = w
           self.bestNode = q
        self.rec += 1
        self .report()
   else:
       if self.state == FIND:
           \# sleep(0.1)
           sendData = data.copy()
           sendData[mauve'mauverepeatmauve'] = True
           sleep (0.01)
           self.sendMessage(MSG.REPORT,self,sendData)
        elif w > self.bestWt:
           self.changeRoot()
        elif w == MAX and self.bestWt == MAX:
           self.stopAll()
def recv_connect(self, data):
   q, L = data[mauve'mauvesendermauvemauve'mauve], data[
       mauvemauve 'mauve mauve mauve levelmauve
       mauvemauve'mauve
    if L < self. level:
       self.status[q.nodeId] = BRANCH
       sendData = \{\}
       sendData[mauve'mauvesendermauve'], sendData[mauve'
           mauvemauvelevelmauvemauve'mauve], sendData[
           mauve'mauvenamemauve'], sendData[mauve'mauvestate
           mauvemauve'mauve] = self, self. level, self.name, self.
```

```
state
       self.sendMessage(MSG.INITIATE, q, sendData)
    elif self.status[q.nodeId] == BASIC:
       sendData = data.copy()
       sendData[mauve'mauverepeatmauve'] = True
       sleep (0.01)
       self.sendMessage(MSG.CONNECT, self, data.copy())
   else:
       sendData = \{\}
       sendData[mauve'mauvesendermauve'], sendData[mauve'
           mauvemauvelevelmauvemauve'mauve], sendData[
           mauve'mauvenamemauve'], sendData[mauve'mauvestate
           [mauvemauve'mauve] = self, self.level + 1, self.nbrDict[
           q.nodeId|, FIND
       self .sendMessage(MSG.INITIATE, q, sendData)
def recv_initialte (self, data):
   q, leveld, named, stated = data[mauve'mauvesendermauve'],
       data[mauvemauve'mauvemauvemauve levelmauve
       mauvemauve 'mauve ], data[mauvemauve 'mauvemauvename
       mauve'], data[mauvemauve'mauvemauvemauvestatemauve
       mauvemauve'mauve
    self.parent, self.level, self.name, self.state = q, leveld,
       named, stated
    self.bestNode, self.testNode, self.bestWt= None, None, MAX
    self.status[q.nodeId] = BRANCH
   for r, _ in self.nbrList:
       if self.status[r] == BRANCH and r != q.nodeId:
           sendData = \{\}
           sendData[mauve'mauvesendermauve'], sendData[mauve'
              mauvemauvelevelmauvemauvemauve'mauve],
              sendData[mauve'mauvenamemauve'], sendData[mauve'
              mauvestatemauvemauve'mauve] = self, leveld,
              named, stated
           self .sendMessage(MSG.INITIATE,nodeInfo[r],sendData)
   if stated == FIND:
       self.rec = 0
```

```
self.findMin()
def recv_changeRoot(self):
    self.changeRoot()
def initialize (self):
    self.status = \{\}
   for n, _ in self.nbrList: self.status[n] = BASIC
    self.parent = None
    bNbr, _{-} = self.nbrList[0]
    self.name, self.status[bNbr], self.level, self.state, self.rec = 0,
       BRANCH,0,FOUND,0
   bNbr = nodeInfo[bNbr]
   sendData = \{\}
   sendData[mauve'mauvesendermauve'] = self
   sendData[mauve'mauvemauvelevelmauvemauve'mauve] =
       self. level
    self.sendMessage(MSG.CONNECT, bNbr, sendData)
def findMin(self):
   bNbr = None
   for n, _ in self.nbrList:
       if self.status[n] == BASIC:
           bNbr = n
           break
    if bNbr != None:
        self.testNode = nodeInfo[bNbr]
       sendData = \{\}
       sendData[mauve'mauvesendermauve'] = self
       sendData[mauve'mauvemauvelevelmauvemauvemauve'mauve]
            = self. level
       sendData[mauve'mauvenamemauve'] = self.name
        self.sendMessage(MSG.TEST,self.testNode, sendData)
   else:
        self.testNode = None
```

```
self.report()
def report( self ):
   count = 0
   for n,_ in self.nbrList:
       if self.status[n] == BRANCH and n != self.parent.nodeId:
           count += 1
   if(count == self.rec and self.testNode == None):
       self.state = FOUND
       sendData = \{\}
       sendData[mauve'mauvesendermauve'], sendData[mauve'
           mauvebestWtmauve' = self, self.bestWt
       self.sendMessage(MSG.REPORT, self.parent, sendData)
def changeRoot(self):
   if self.status[self.bestNode.nodeId] == BRANCH:
       sendData = \{\}
       sendData[mauve'mauvesendermauve'] = self
       self.sendMessage(MSG.CHNAGE_ROOT, self.bestNode,
           sendData)
   else:
       self.status[self.bestNode.nodeId] = BRANCH
       sendData = \{\}
       sendData[mauve'mauvesendermauve'], sendData[mauve'
           mauvemauvelevelmauvemauve'mauve] = self, self
       self.sendMessage(MSG.CONNECT, self.bestNode,sendData)
```

### 3 Plots for the complexity analysis

We have attached four graphs, apart from the two graphs asked in the report we have done more complexity analysis upto 100 intervals to clearly depict the  $2E + 5\log N$  messsage complexity of the algorithm. It can be clearly observed that our implementation runs with the intended complexity of  $2E + 5\log N$  as seen in the graphs below.

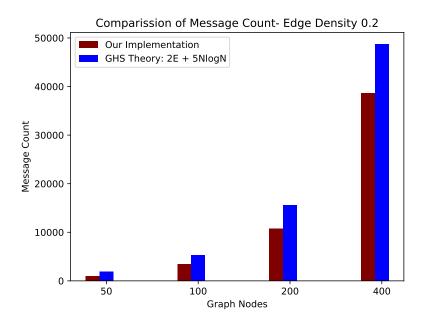


Figure 1: graph for number of messages vs graph nodes for sparse graphs.

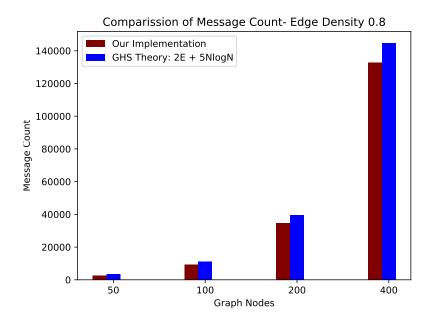


Figure 2: graph for number of messages vs graph nodes for dense graphs.

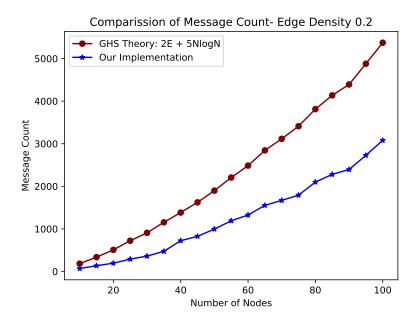


Figure 3: graph for number of messages vs graph nodes for sparse graphs.

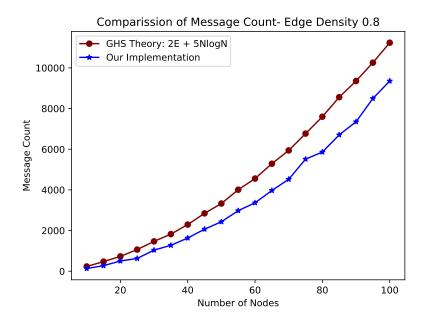


Figure 4: graph for number of messages vs graph nodes for dense graphs.