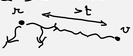
Chp 4 – Communication Complexity

How much time is required to complete a dist. task in the b-CONGEST model?

↑ ≤ b bit. ↑ MSG are of size ≤ O(b log n) bits.

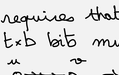
In general TIME > t for 2 reasons:

1. The task requires that 2 proc. at distance > t interact.



It's because the task is not "local"

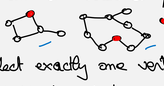
2. the task requires that ∃ one edge where > t×b bits must traverse.



⇒ TIME > t

Exercise

Consider the following task: LEADER. In each connected component of the graph

G =  two components with diam ≥ 3.

select exactly one vertex per component.

1. Indicate what are the inputs and outputs of the LEADER problem?
2. Show that no LOCAL algorithm can solve LEADER in t rounds if G has at least 2 components of diameter > t.
3. What about graphs with 1 component? What about graphs whose components have diam ≤ t?

Solutions

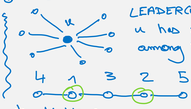
LOCAL assumptions. n = |V(G)|

1. Inputs: Each u, ID(u) ∈ {1, ..., n}

   Outputs: Each u ↦ LEADER(u) = {0,1} s.t. ∃! u per component s.t. LEADER(u) = 1.

(2)

3.  If ID(u) = 1, LEADER(u) = 1; otherwise = 0.

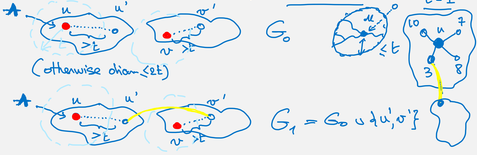
2. 

By way of contradictions: Assume there is a dist. algorithm **A** solving LEADER on graphs with c.c. of diam > t, in t rounds.

Intuition: Vertices need to "know" whether they 1 or >1 c.c.

A view argument.

Take G with 2 c.c. of diam. > 2t.



There is a contradiction, because **A** will act the same for u ≠ v in G_0 and G_1.

1: we have to select only 1 vertex, not 2.

We can solve the problem in t rounds if c.c. have diam ≤ t.

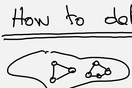
1. Collect everything at distance ≤ t.
2. Choose the smallest ID.



Here we need > t rounds because LEADER is not a "local" problem.

⇒ in the CONGEST this even worst. you need > t to solve LEADER.

How to detect a C_3 or C_4?



G | inputs: ID(u) ∀u; outputs: u ↦ DETECT(u) ∈ {T,F}

G has a C_3 or C_4 ⇔ ∃u, DETECT(u) = T



How much TIME to solve it in CONGEST model?

This is a "local" problem, it can be solved in 2 rounds in the LOCAL

Round 1

- SendAll(ID(u))
- $S = \bigcup_{v \in N(u)}$ Receive(v)

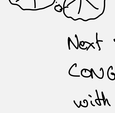


Round 2

- SendAll(S) ← this is deg(u)·log(n) bits ⚠ in CONGEST.
- $S_2 = \bigcup_{v \in N(u)}$ Receive(v) = $\{S_v : v \in N(u)\}$

⇒ There is a C_3 or C_4 is ∃ S_v, S_w

$(S_w \cup \{w\} \cap S_w \cup \{w\}) \setminus \{u\} \neq \emptyset$ ⇔ ∃ C_3 or C_4.



Next time will show that in the CONGEST model we can do with TIME $O(\sqrt{n})$.