



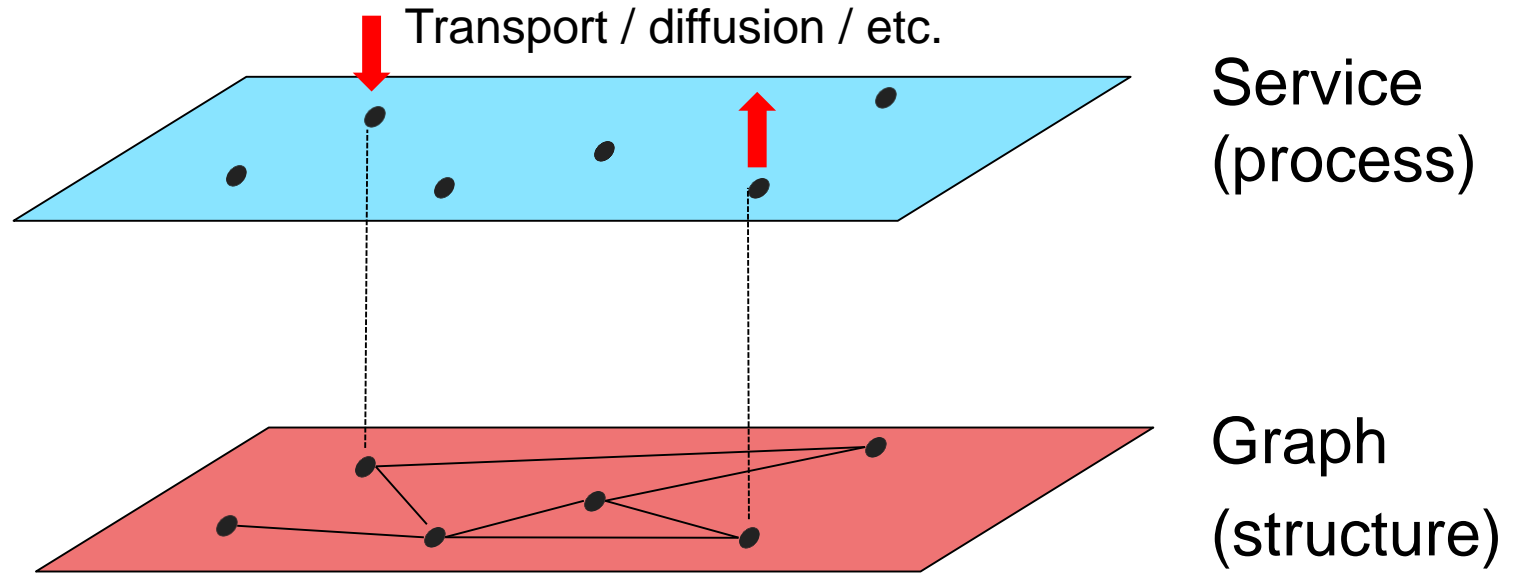
Using the effective graph
resistance as a robustness metric

Massimo Achterberg 7 July 2022

Outline for today

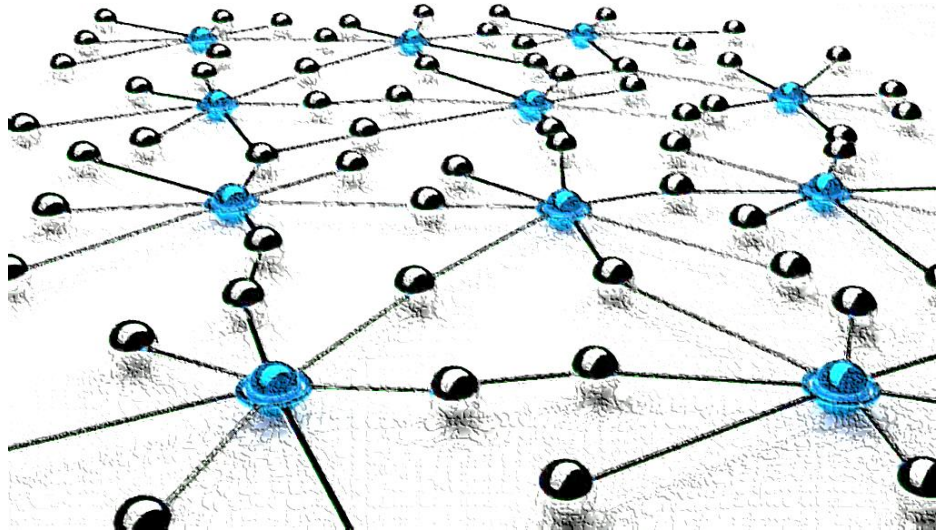
- Robustness
- Effective graph resistance
- Greedy algorithms
- Submodularity

Network = service + graph



What is robustness?

“The ability of a network to withstand failures and/or attacks”

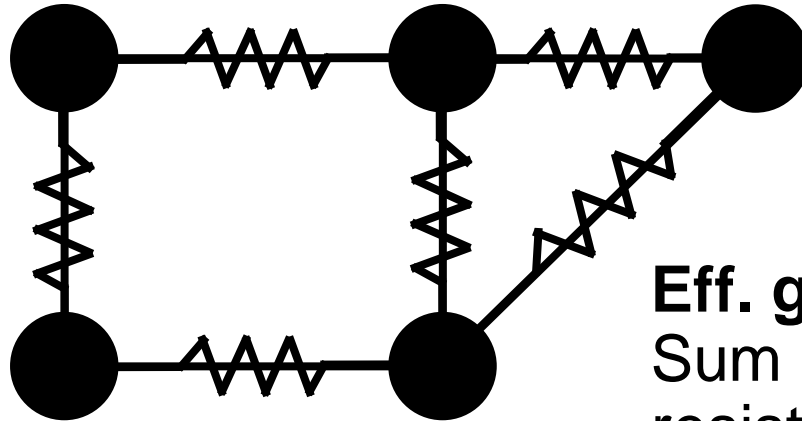


Key question: How to measure it?

Effective graph resistance

All resistors 1Ω

Effective resistance
between two nodes



Considers all paths
between the nodes

Eff. graph resistance:
Sum over all effective
resistances

Other names:
resistance distance, Kirchhoff index

Given a graph G , where to add k links such that the eff. graph resistance is optimal?

- Method 1: Try all possible combinations

Number of options: $\binom{L^c}{k} \cong \mathcal{O}\left((L^c)^k\right)$

where L^c is the number of non-existent links

Infeasible!

Given a graph G , where to add k links such that the eff. graph resistance is optimal?

- Method 2: Greedy algorithm

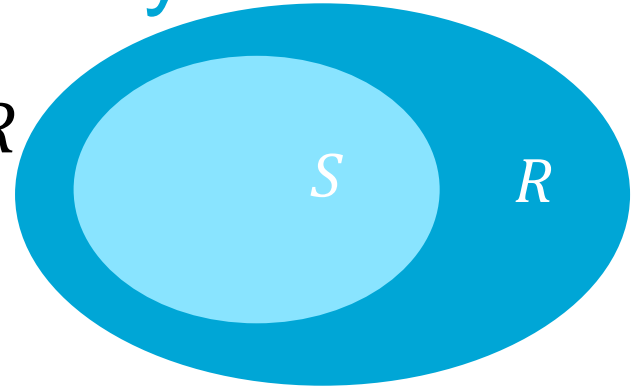
For every link k , check all L^c options and choose the best one

Number of options: $\mathcal{O}(k L^c)$

How accurate is it?

Definition Submodularity

- Consider two sets $S \subseteq R$
- Consider a function f .



- The function f is **submodular** if
- Adding an element v to S has a larger impact than adding v to R .

$$f(S \cup \{v\}) - f(S) \geq f(R \cup \{v\}) - f(R)$$

Why submodularity?

- If f is sub-modular and monotone, then

$$f_{\text{greedy}} \geq \left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right) \cdot f_{\text{optimal}}$$
$$\approx 0.63 \cdot f_{\text{optimal}}$$

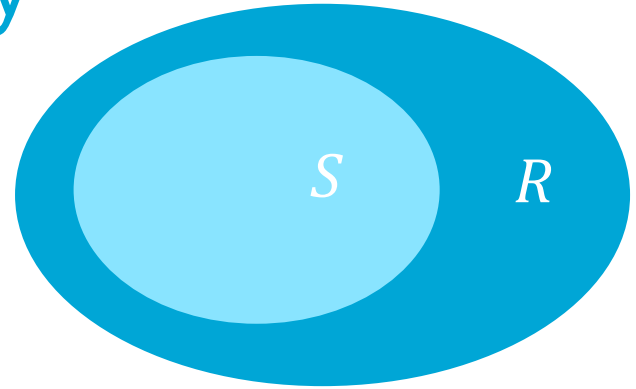
Is the eff. graph
resistance submodular?

No, see [4]

[4] T. Summers, I. Shames, J. Lygeros and F. Dörfler, 2017, [Correction to “Topology design for optimal network coherence”](#), online document.

Weak Submodularity

- Consider two sets $S \subseteq R$.
- Consider a function f .



- The function f is **weakly γ -submodular** iff
- Adding an element v to S has a larger impact than adding v to R .

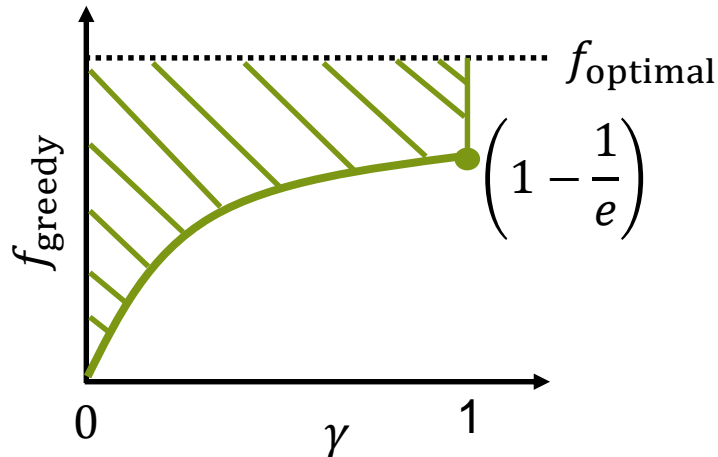
$$f(S \cup \{v\}) - f(S) \geq \gamma [f(R \cup \{v\}) - f(R)],$$

$\gamma \in (0,1]$

Why weak submodularity?

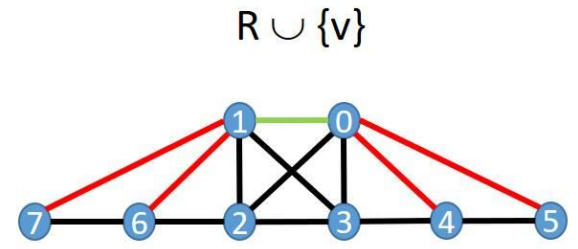
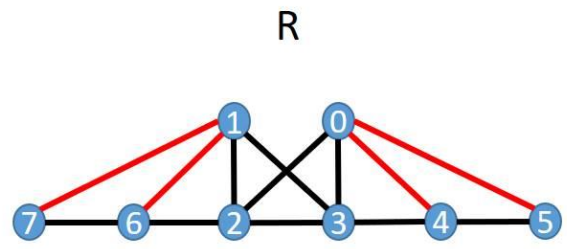
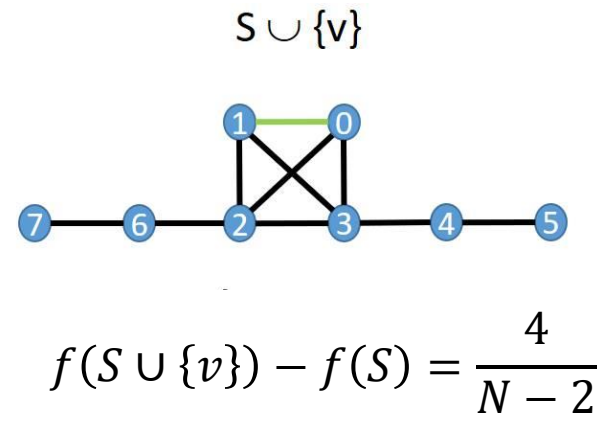
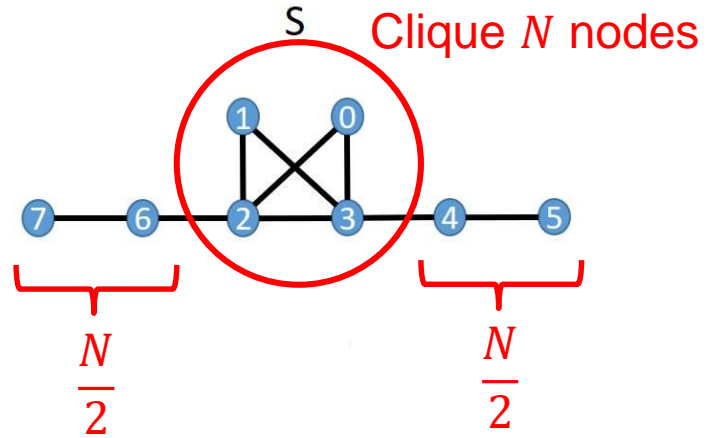
- If f is weakly γ -submodular and monotone, then

$$f_{\text{greedy}} \geq (1 - e^{-\gamma}) \cdot f_{\text{optimal}}$$



Is the eff. graph
resistance weakly
submodular?

Example

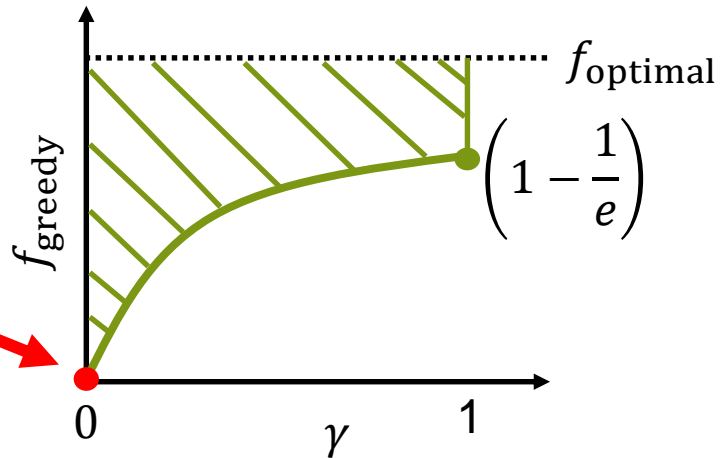


$$f(R \cup \{v\}) - f(R) \rightarrow 1$$

$$\gamma \rightarrow \frac{4}{N - 2}$$

Conclusion

- Effective graph resistance is NOT weakly γ -submodular

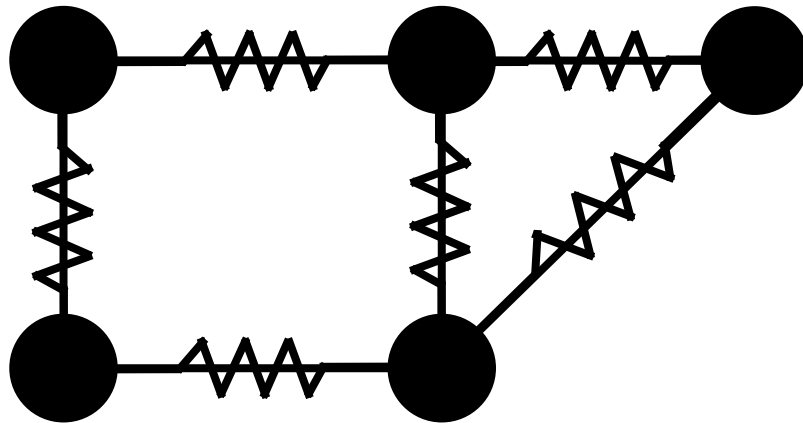


Open questions – Eff. graph resistance

- Are there other algorithms with guaranteed performance?
- How well does the greedy algorithm perform in practice?
 - Seems to perform rather well
- Other types of extensions of submodularity

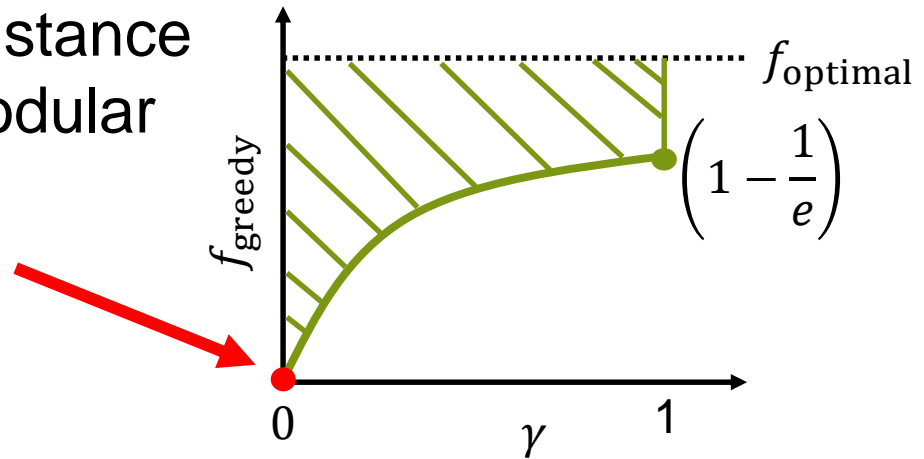
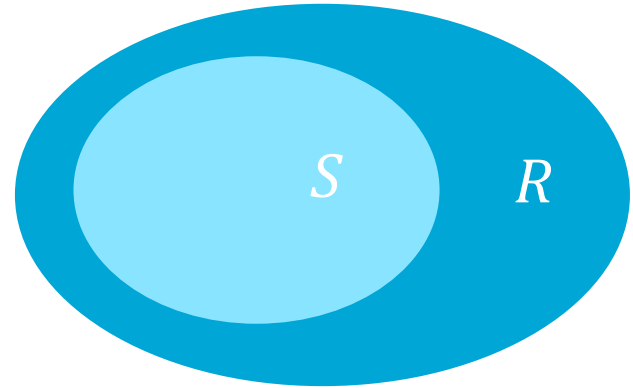
Wrap-up

- Robustness metric: Effective graph resistance



Wrap-up

- Submodularity
- Weak submodularity
- Eff. graph resistance is NOT submodular



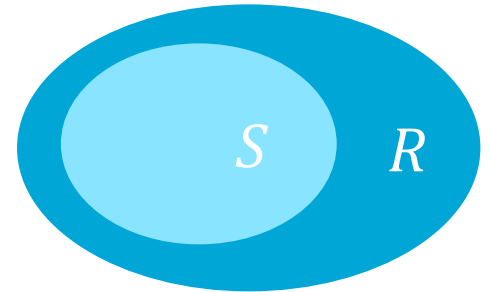
A background image of a network graph with black nodes and edges, some nodes highlighted in blue.

Using the effective graph resistance as a robustness metric

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Money \leftrightarrow Eff. Graph resistance

- The function f is **submodular** if
 - Adding an element v to S has a larger impact than adding v to R .
- $$f(S \cup \{v\}) - f(S) \geq f(R \cup \{v\}) - f(R)$$



Item	Money	Robustness
Function f	Measure of happiness	Eff. graph resistance
Set V	All money in the world	All non-existing links in the graph
Set S	A small amount of money	Subset of V
Set R	A large amount of money	Larger subset of V
Element v	Receive €1000	Add a link