

Overlays with preferences:  
Approximation algorithms for  
matching with preference lists



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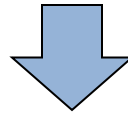
Happier times in Iceland,  
when no volcanoes were  
erupting...

# Overview

- How do nodes flirt?
- Matching with preferences
- Recent work on matchings
- Key question
- Satisfaction and how it works
- Distributed Matching using satisfaction
- Calculating the approximation
- Conclusions/Future work

# How do nodes flirt\*?

Nodes may strive for the best <enter metric here>



prefer “better” nodes/peers to connect to

Node i wants to choose the  $b_i$  “best” ones

They use preferences when matching

better worse

2	5	11	32	14	28	7
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Preference list



Distance, Connectivity



Bandwidth



Latency



Social info, trust, etc

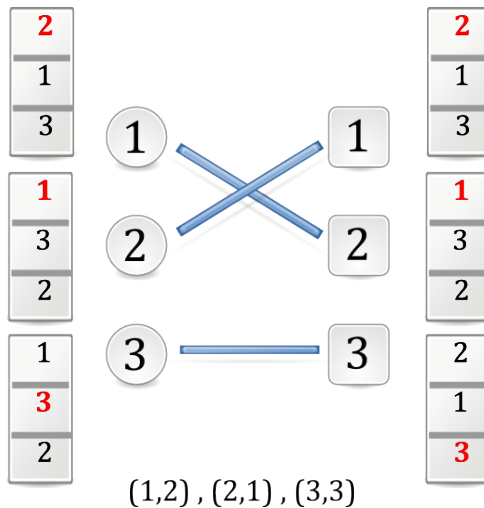
\*Especially when they are polygamous

# Matching with preferences

## Nodes are tough customers

- Well studied (centralized)
- More complex than simple matching [GaleShapley62, Iwama-etal99, Manlove-etal02, Irving-etal07, ...]
- **Stability in focus of these studies**

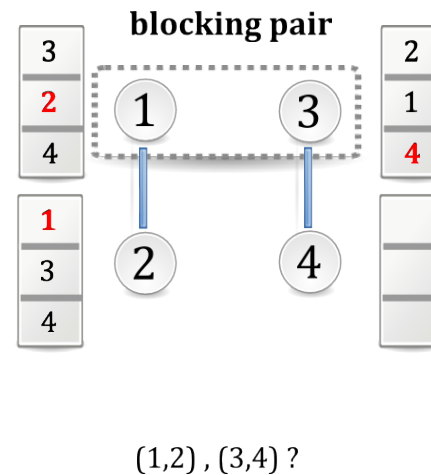
### Marriages



Stable solution? Yes\*

\*no ties though

### Roommates



Stable solution? Not always

# Recent work on matchings

- [Gai-etal07, Lebedev-etal07, Mathieu08]:

**b-matching** with preferences [**aka stable fixtures**, Irving-etal07]; stabilization in overlay construction

1. **m-to-m matchings**: proposal-refusal distributed algorithm leads to **stable conf** in  $n^2$  initiatives
2. **acyclic preferences** imply stable configurations
3. If stable configuration exists, can be reached in a **finite number of blocking pair resolutions**

No other guaranties

- Defined **Satisfaction**

max 1, subtract penalty for each "hole" in the list

$$S_i = \left( \frac{1}{b_i} - \frac{1}{b_i} \frac{R_i(C_1(i))}{|L_i|} \right) + \dots + \left( \frac{1}{b_i} - \frac{1}{b_i} \frac{R_i(C_{c(i)}(i)) - (c(i) - 1)}{|L_i|} \right)$$

# Simulation results [Mathieu08]

## Satisfaction and convergence

Problem Instance	Convergence time						Satisfaction	
	<i>i</i> = B (best)		<i>i</i> = R (random)		<i>i</i> = H(hybrid)		Mean	Std
	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std		
• • •								
<b>Global ordering</b>	45.0	1.5	947.2	162.0	43.0	2.0	<b>0.52</b>	0.0
<b>Random ordering</b>	<b>N/A</b>						<b>0.77</b>	0.031

- **Random** ordered lists **could not converge (!)**
- **Globally** ordered lists **converge** but  $\bar{S} = 0.52 < 0.77$

# Key question

**What is important** in m-to-m matchings?

- Strict stabilization?
- Some stabilization condition?
- Something else?

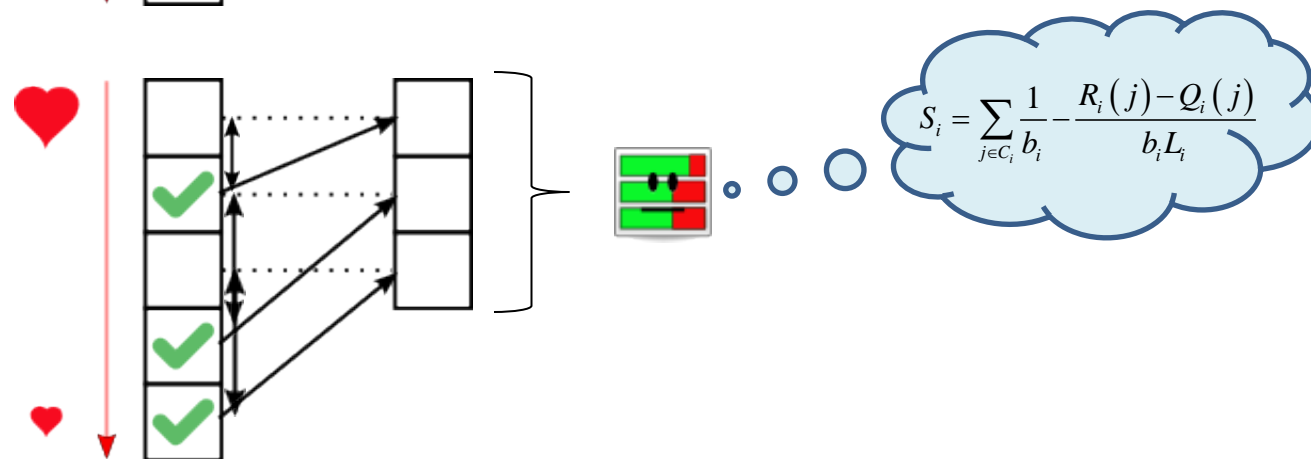
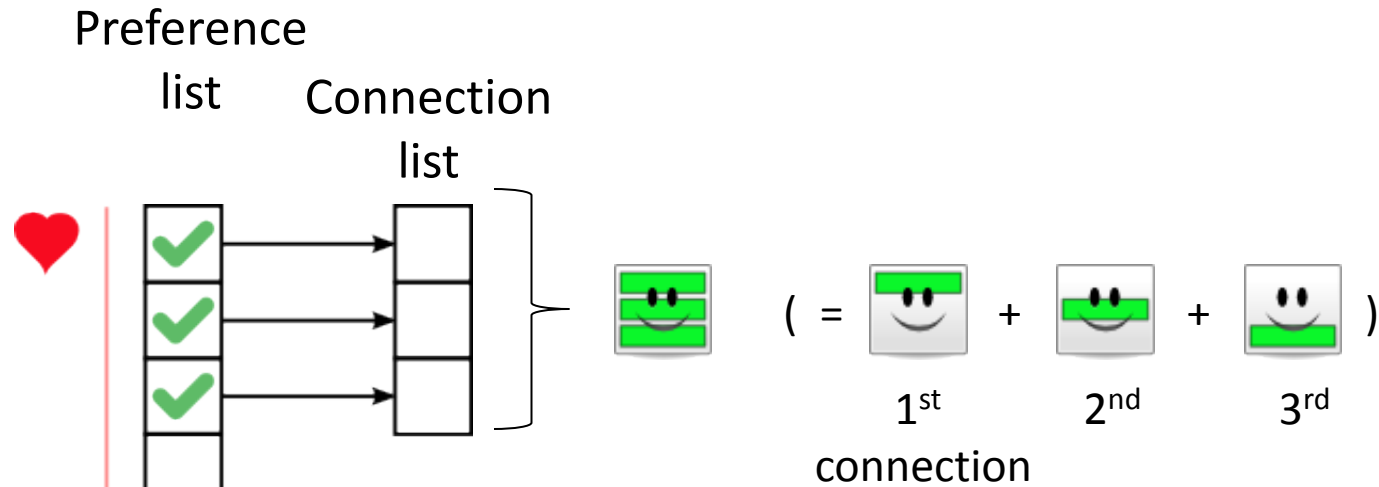
What if we see it as an  
optimization problem?  
What would that  
problem be?

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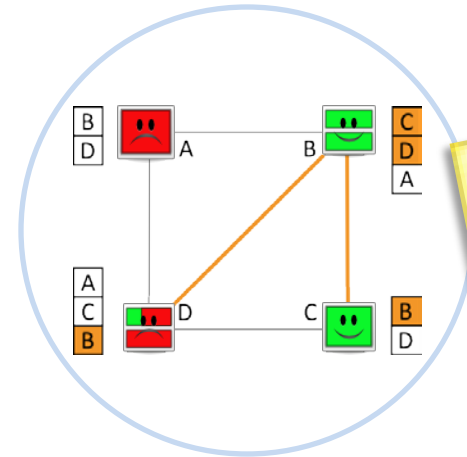
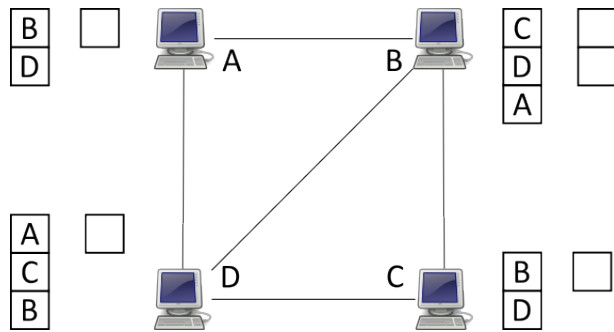


# How satisfaction works



# Classical stable matchings revisited

## An example

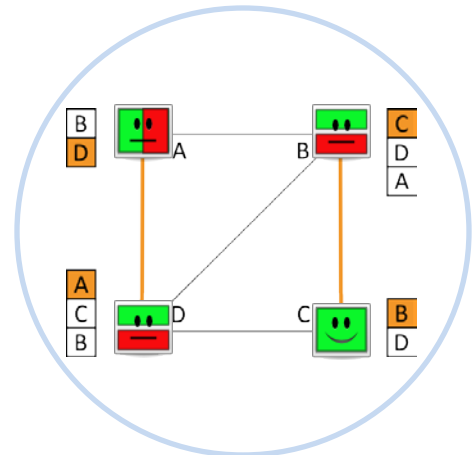
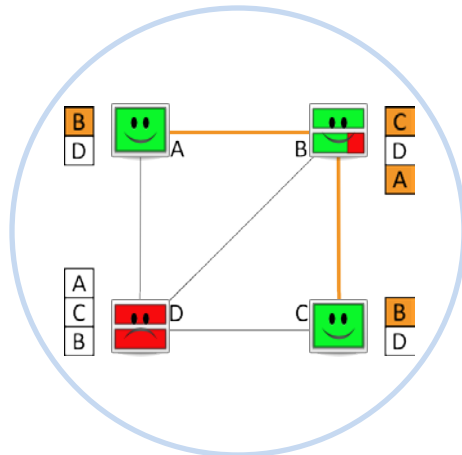


Cf "The price of being near-sighted"  
 Kuhn, Moscibroda  
 and Wattenhofer  
 in SODA'06



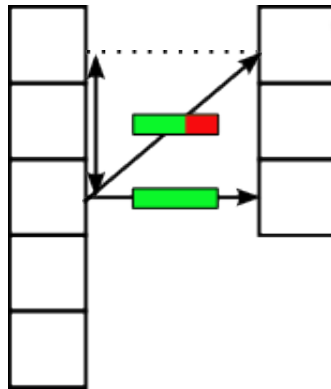
Stable matching  
 +  
 Satisfaction  
 =

Optimization problem

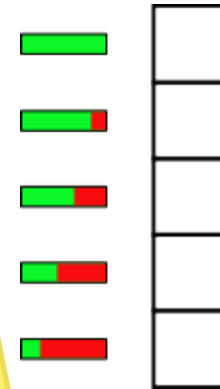


# Approximating satisfaction

Static + Dynamic term



Only static term



**Lemma:**  
 maximizing approx  
 satisfaction  
 =  
 max many-to-many  
 weighted matching  
 (optimization  
 problem)

$$\Delta S_i^j = \frac{1}{b_i} - \frac{R_i(j) - Q_i(j)}{b_i L_i}$$

$$\overline{\Delta S_i^j} = \frac{1}{b_i} - \frac{R_i(j)}{b_i L_i}$$

# The story so far...

... and then some.

## Satisfaction maximization problem



## Approx satisfaction maximization problem

- Satisfaction values are known locally from the beginning
- Neighbors exchange and add (approx) satisfaction values
- Weights for edges are formed



## Maximum $m_2m$ weighted matching

- Non-trivial to solve!

# Greedy Local Distributed Matching (LID also) using satisfaction

iDo!



## Greedy Distributed $m \times m$ weighted Matching

- $p_i$ : find  $b_i$  locally heaviest edges
- Generalization of 1-1 weighted matching by [Hoepman04]
- Convergence depends on longest weight chains

**Lemma:** *LID algo gives  $\frac{1}{2}$  approximation of opt weighted many-to-many matching*

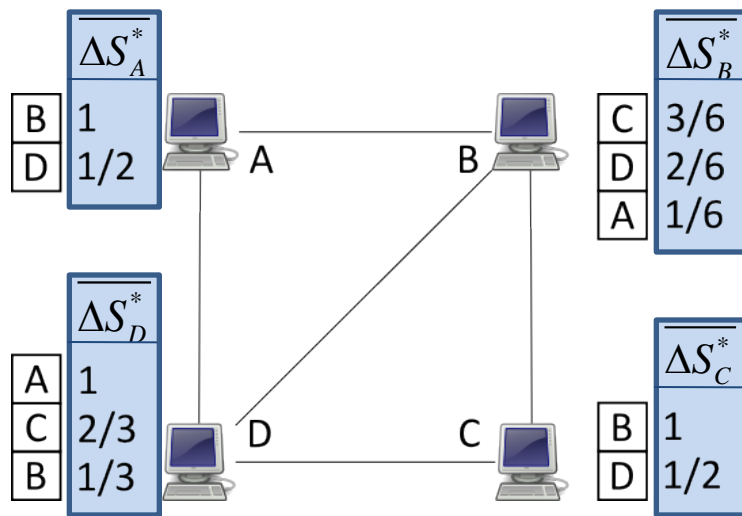
Generalization of proof in [Preis99] for centralized 1-1 matching

**Thm:** ...  $\frac{1}{4} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{b_{\max}} \right)$ -approximation of optimal max satisfaction

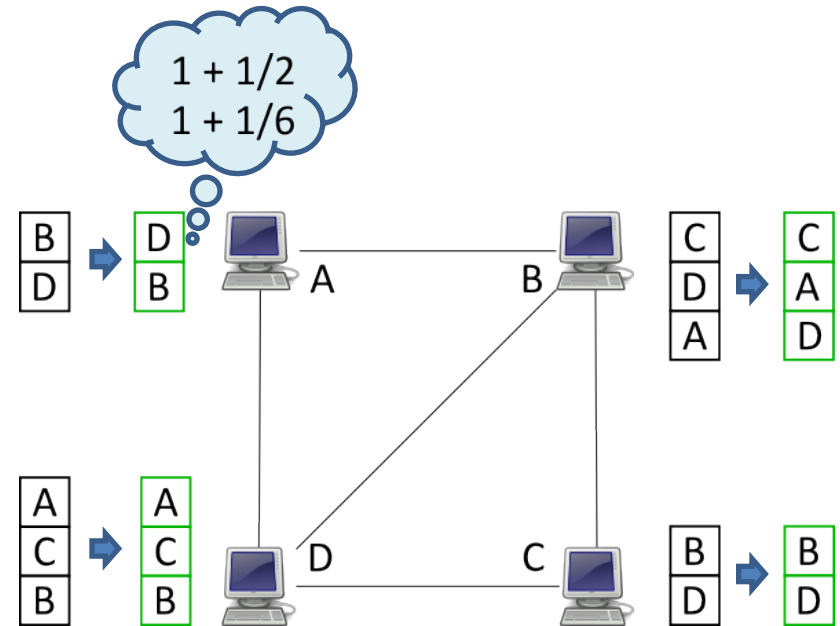
# Distributed Matching using satisfaction

## Initialization phase

Calculate & Send



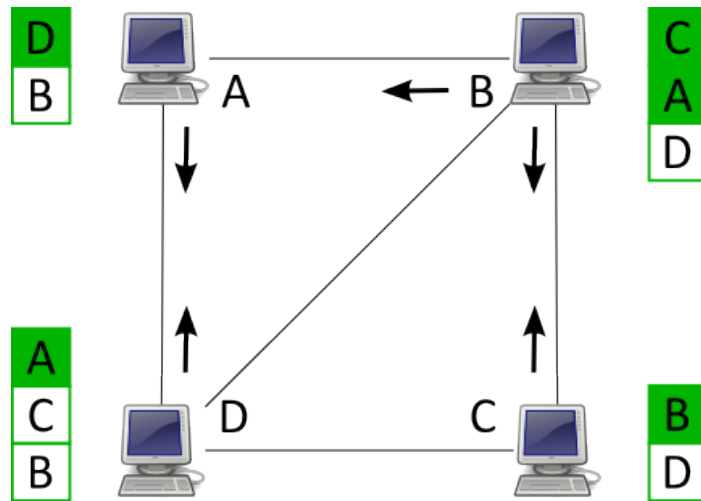
Create new list



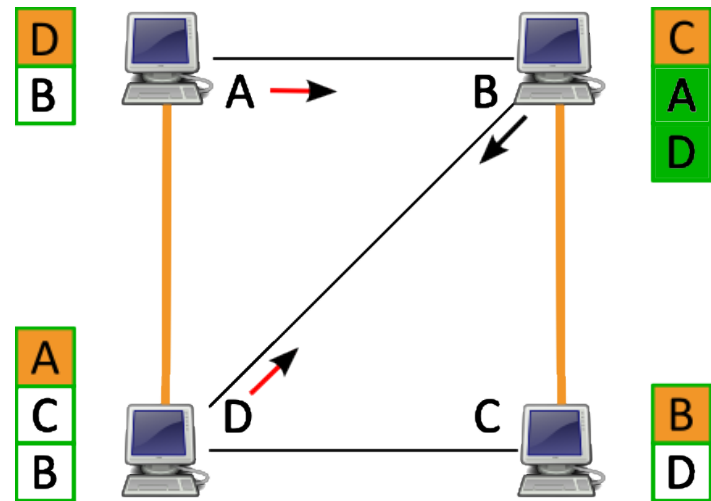
# Distributed Matching using satisfaction

## Matching phase

Send PROP to top  $b_i$



Upon REJ continue



Total satisfaction (sum): 3.0



$\frac{1}{4} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{b_{\max}} \right)$  - approximation of optimal

# Calculating the approximation

Two steps to  $\frac{1}{4}\left(1+\frac{1}{b_{\max}}\right)$

① Using **approx. satisfaction**  $\overline{\Delta S}$  instead of  $\Delta S$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{1}{b_{\max}}\right)$$

② Fully **distributed** many-to-many matching algorithm

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$



# Calculating the approximation

## ① Using approx. satisfaction

- Find the proportions of  $S_i^{static}$  and  $S_i^{dynamic}$  inside

$$S_i = \sum_{j \in C_i} \frac{1}{b_i} - \frac{R_i(j) - Q_i(j)}{b_i L_i}$$

Hint:  $S_i^{dynamic}$  max when  $b_i$  connections and  $S_i^{static}$  lowest when these connections are from the bottom of the list.

- Deduce: 
$$\frac{S_i^{static}}{S_i^{static} + S_i^{dynamic}} \geq \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{b_{\max}} \right)$$

# Conclusion

How to keep everybody (approx) happy\*?

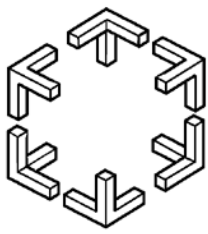
- **Overlay construction** and matching
- Seeking **alternative** to classical **stable matchings**: **satisfaction**
- **Converted** max satisfaction problem **to m-to-m weighted matching**
- **Distributed m-to-m weighted matching algorithm (LID)**
  - Guaranteed minimum collective satisfaction
  - Exchange of local info only (cf. also “price of being near-sighted” [Kuhn-etal06])
- Algorithm **of independent interest to weighted matchings**

\*provided they cooperate

# Future work

## And now?

- **Other optimization targets** may be set (ie min individual satisfaction).
- Could it work to build on **more sophisticated matching algos?** (can get better approx.ratio/convergence?)
- Relation of **convergence and churn?**
- **Non-collaborating** actions/nodes?



Distributed Computing and Systems  
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Thank you for your attention!

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