1086-05-1424 **Dara Moazzami*** (dmoazzami@ut.ac.ir), University of tehran, College of Engineering, Faculty of Engineering Science, Enghlab st, Tehran, Iran, and **Davoud Jelodar** (jelodar@ut.ac.ir), Tehran, Iran. *Tenacity of cycle permutation graph.* Preliminary report.

Numerous networks as, for example, road networks, electrical networks and communication networks can be modeled by a graph. Many attempts have been made to determine how well such a network is "connected" or stated differently how much effort is required to break down communication in the system between at least some nodes.

Two well-known measure that indicate how "reliable" a graph is, are the "Tenacity" and "Edge-tenacity" of a graph.

The tenacity of a graph G, T(G), is defined by $T(G) = min\{\frac{|A|+\tau(G-A)}{\omega(G-A)}\}$, where the minimum is taken over all vertex cutset A of G. We define G-A to be the graph induced by the vertices of V-A, $\tau(G-A)$ is the number of vertices in the largest component of the graph by G-A and $\omega(G-A)$ is the number of components of G-A. A connected graph G is called T-tenacious if $\mid A \mid +\tau(G-A) \geq T\omega(G-A)$ holds for any subset A of vertices of G with $\omega(G-a) > 1$. . In this paper we provided a good upper bound for tenacity of cycle permutation graphs.

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