# Domination and packing complexity of honeycomb networks

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Dominating theory provides an advanced model to encrypt binary string into a DNA sequence, whose complexity can be measured as domination number. A set $D \subseteq V(G)$ is a dominating set of a graph $G$ if every vertex in $V(G) - D$ is adjacent to some vertices of $D$. The domination number is the minimal cardinality of a dominating set of $G$. A vertex set $S$ of $G$ is a packing if the closed neighbourhoods of $S$ are pairwise disjoint in $G$. In this paper, we explore the structural complexity of honeycomb networks, and determine exact domination numbers for these networks.