

Comparative Analysis of Load Balancing Algorithms in Dynamic General Graphs

Student Project / Bachelor Project

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Overview

- ① Project Overview
- ② Definitions
- ③ Examples
- ④ Setting
- ⑤ Approach
- ⑥ Conclusion

Significance and Goals

- collaboration and coordination in distributed systems
- applied in grid computing, clusters, and clouds
- static field widely studied
- compare protocols using simulations
 - depict an comprehensive analysis
 - report the information obtained

Load Balancing

Load balancing in peer-to-peer (P2P) overlay networks is a mechanism to spread various kinds of loads like storage, access, and message forwarding among participating peers in order to achieve a fair or optimal utilization of contributed resources such as storage and bandwidth.

[Datta, 2009]

Diffusion-Based Load Balancing

Load balancing protocols where each node simultaneously sends excessive workloads to its underloaded neighbors and receives workloads from its neighbors with higher workloads.

[Berenbrink, 2005]

Deal-Agreement-Based Load Balancing

Algorithmic techniques based on short negotiating between neighboring nodes in load balancing, in which a sender proposes to transfer a load, and then the receiver agrees to receive the proposed load either in full or partly.

[Dinitz, 2022]

Push-Pull Sum Protocol

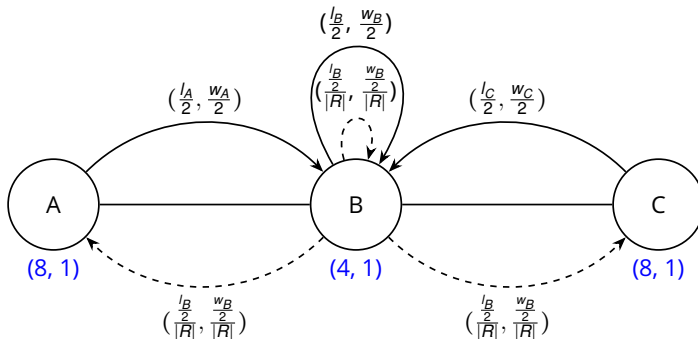


Figure: Example of Push-Pull Sum Protocol

—→ Push

(l_{node}, w_{node}) : (Load of node, Weight of node)

----→ Pull

R : Requests

Deal-Agreement-Based Load Balancing Protocol

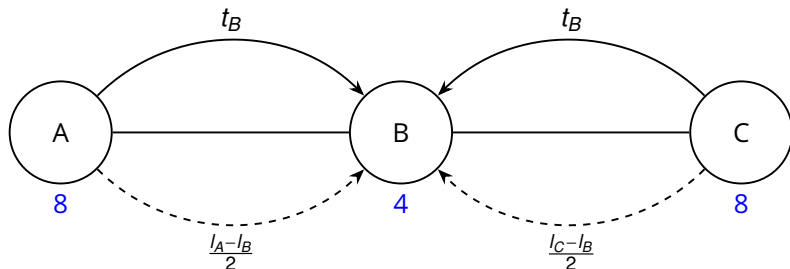


Figure: Example of Deal-Agreement-Based Load Balancing Protocol

—→ Actual Deal I_{node} : Load of node
- - - -> Proposal t_{node} : Load to transfer

Diffusion-Based Load Balancing Protocol

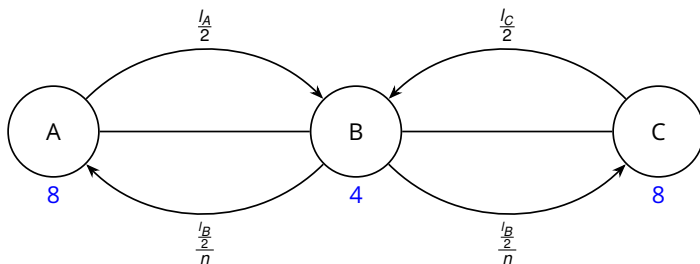


Figure: Example of Diffusion-Based Load Balancing Protocol

→ Actual Deal

I_{node} : Load of node

n : Networksize

Loads Round 2

- Push-Pull Sum Protocol

- A : $I_A - \frac{I_A}{2} + \frac{I_B}{|R|} = 8 - 4 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{14}{3}$
- B : $I_B - \frac{I_B}{|R|} - \frac{I_B}{|R|} - \frac{I_B}{|R|} + \frac{I_B}{|R|} + \frac{I_A}{2} + \frac{I_C}{2} = 4 - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + 4 + 4 = \frac{32}{3}$
- C : $I_C - \frac{I_C}{2} + \frac{I_B}{|R|} = 8 - 4 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{14}{3}$

- Deal-Agreement-Based Load Balancing Protocol

- A : $I_A - t_B = 8 - 1 = 7$
- B : $I_B + t_B + t_B = 4 + 1 + 1 = 6$
- C : $I_C - t_B = 8 - 1 = 7$

- Diffusion-Based Load Balancing Protocol

- A : $I_A - \frac{I_A}{2} + \frac{I_B}{n} = 8 - 4 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{14}{3}$
- B : $I_B - \frac{I_B}{n} - \frac{I_B}{n} + \frac{I_A}{2} + \frac{I_C}{2} = 4 - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + 4 + 4 = \frac{32}{3}$
- C : $I_C - \frac{I_C}{2} + \frac{I_B}{n} = 8 - 4 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{14}{3}$

Comparison in Round Two

	Push-Pull Sum	Deal-Agreement-Based	Diffusion-Based
I_A	$\frac{14}{3}$	7	$\frac{14}{3}$
I_B	$\frac{32}{3}$	6	$\frac{32}{3}$
I_C	$\frac{14}{3}$	7	$\frac{14}{3}$

Table: Loads in Round Two

Setting

- dynamic general graphs
 - may change arbitrarily between the computational rounds
 - remains connected at any round
- continuous
 - any amount of load may be transferred over edges (must not be integers)
- synchronous
 - time of message delivery is constant
- single-proposal vs. multi-proposal
 - propose load transfers to only one / several neighbors in the same round

Simulations

- 1 implement protocols
- 2 simulate using peersim
- 3 compare convergence
time measured in rounds

References



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The End

Questions? Comments?