

$$\sum w_i = 1$$

$$w_i \leq p_i \cdot \frac{k_i}{k_s} q_i + \text{softmax} \cdot (u - \sum q_i)$$

$$\min \sum \frac{1}{k_i} w_i$$

$$w_i > 0$$

$$w_i \leq \frac{k_i}{k_j} w_j \quad \forall i > j$$

$$w_i \geq \frac{\text{shutdown_threshold}}{n} q_i$$

$$q_i = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se l'istanza \u00e8 spenta} \\ 1 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$$

Problematic!

Vedo sotto

OBJ FUNC.

$$\sum \frac{1}{z_i} w_i = \sum q_i \cdot z_i$$

$$\boxed{\text{Caso } k_i > k_j}$$

1F

~~$$w_i \geq w_j \cdot \frac{k_i}{k_j}$$~~

~~$$w_j \leq \frac{k_j}{k_i} w_i$$~~

Prob.
se spegni j,
viana imposs.

$$w_i \leq \frac{k_i}{k_j} w_j + (1 - a_j) \quad \text{sol}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Caso } k_i < k_j}$$

$$w_i \geq \underbrace{\frac{k_i}{k_j}}_{< 1} w_j$$

Prob.
se $a_i = 0$
viana impossibile

Si riduce

$$w_i \geq \frac{k_i}{k_j} w_j - (1 - a_i)$$

istanza 1 > 2
— considera tutti

$$\textcircled{A} \quad W_1 \leq 1, x \cdot W_2 + (1 - \alpha_2) \cdot$$
$$W_2 \geq 0, x \cdot W_1 - (1 - \alpha_2)$$

$$z > 1$$

$$W_1 \leq z W_2 + (1 - \alpha_2)$$

$$W_2 \geq \frac{1}{z} W_1 - (1 - \alpha_2)$$

$$1 > 2$$

$$W_1 \leq z W_2 + (1 - \alpha_2)$$

$$W_1 \leq z W_2 + z(1 - \alpha_2)$$

Ci va bene mettere entrambe le istanze
come i e j ($O(n^2)$)

$$W_2 \geq \frac{1}{z} W_1 - (1 - \alpha_2)$$

$$W_2 \geq \frac{1}{z} W_1 - \frac{1}{z} (1 - \alpha_2)$$

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| p_i | 0,1 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,8 |
| t_i | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 |
| q_i | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,1 |
| k_i | 0,99 | // | // | 0,002 |

$$k_s = 0,05$$

$$(1) \quad 0,1 \cdot \frac{0,99}{0,05} = 1,98$$

$$(2) \quad 0,05 \cdot // = 0,99$$

$$= 0,99$$

(3)

$$(4) \quad 0,8 \cdot \frac{0,002}{0,05} = 0,032$$

$$W_i \leq P_i \frac{k_i}{k_s} + \sum_{i \neq j} (1 - a_j) P_j \frac{k_i}{k_s}$$

$$W_i + \frac{k_i}{k_s} \sum_j a_j P_j \leq \frac{k_i}{k_s} [P_i + \sum_j P_j]$$

OBJ

$$\sum \frac{1}{k_i} W_i$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{z_i} W_i = \sum a_i \cdot z_i$$

$$\frac{k_s}{k_i}$$

$$\cdot \frac{k_j}{k_s}$$

PARAMS

- k_i instance performance indicator
- k_s average service performance indicator
- $z_i = k_i / k_s$ instance performance ratio
- s instance shutdown threshold
- I_o set of instances
- $n = |I_o|$

OBJ FUNC

$$\min \sum_{i \in I_o} \underbrace{\frac{1}{z_i}}_{\text{Se } i \text{ è buona}} \underbrace{w_i - z_i a_i}_{\text{Se l'istanza resta a casa conviene, scelto per } z_i}$$

Se i è buona
 $z_i > 1$
quindi conviene
avere w_i alto

Se l'istanza
resta a casa
conviene,
scelto per
 z_i

CONSTRAINT

$$1 \quad w_i \leq q_i$$

$$2 \quad w_i \geq \frac{s}{n} q_i$$

$$3 \quad \sum_{i \in I_0} w_i = 1$$

$$4 \quad w_i \leq \frac{k_i}{k_j} w_j + (1 - q_j) \quad k_i \geq k_j$$

$$5 \quad w_i \leq z_i p_i + z_i \sum_{i \neq j} p_j (1 - q_j)$$

① To impose that an instance to shutdown has $W_i = 0$

② To impose that an active instance should have a W_i higher than a certain threshold S .

S is the ratio between the # of requests processed by the instance and the # of requests that an instance should process in an ideal case (when the load is distributed equally)

L'idea è "seguire le istanze che si allontanano molto dal caso ideale. Se è così, è perché hanno performance molto basse".

Quindi ($r_i \rightarrow$ # richieste istanza i)

$$S = \frac{r_i}{\sum r_i / n} \rightarrow \text{caso ideale}$$

Ma S non va calcolato, va visto come percentuale. Tipo, $S = 0,8$ indica che l'istanza i è lontana dal caso ideale del 20%

Ma $\frac{r_i}{\sum r_i} = W_i$, quindi il W_i segue $\bar{e} = S \cdot n$

Quindi vogliamo $W_i \geq S/n$

③ The weights should have unitary sum

④ We want that instance weights are proportional to their performances, i.e. that $W_i = \frac{k_i}{k_j} W_j$.

However, if $W_j = 0$, it doesn't mean that W_i must be $= 0$ if $k_i > k_j$

Hence, we want

$$W_i \leq \frac{k_i}{k_j} W_j + (1 - \alpha_j) \text{ if } k_i \geq k_j, \text{ so that if } \alpha_j = 0, \\ W_i \text{ can be for sure } \leq 1$$

⑤ We want that a weight should not grow too much with respect to its previous weight if there are no instances to shutdown. If there are, constraint ④ will take care of splitting the load fairly

$$4a \quad W_i \leq \frac{k_i}{k_j} W_j + (1 - \alpha_j) \quad k_i \geq k_j$$

$$4b \quad W_i \geq \frac{k_i}{k_j} W_j - (1 - \alpha_i) \quad k_i < k_j$$

$$\hookrightarrow W_i + 1 - \alpha_i \geq W_j \cdot \frac{k_i}{k_j}$$

$$W_j \leq \frac{k_j}{k_i} W_i + \underbrace{\frac{k_j}{k_i}}_{>1} (1 - \alpha_i)$$

quindi se $\alpha_i = 0$

aggiungiamo una quantità > 1 , che equivale ad

aggiungere 1 a noi

Quindi va bene anche

$$W_j \leq \frac{k_j}{k_i} W_i + (1 - \alpha_i)$$

Che è uguale al (4a) ma con (i) peggiore di (j)
 dove, sia x_{\min} l'indice dell'istanza peggiore e
 x_{\max} l'indice dell'istanza migliore

$$W_{x_{\max}} \leq \frac{k_{x_{\max}}}{k_{x_{\min}}} W_{x_{\min}} + (1 - \alpha_{x_{\min}})$$