Adaptive Page Allocation: Cost and Replication Analysis

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June 5, 2025

Abstract

We analyze the performance of the COUNT replication algorithm under varying write probabilities p and replication thresholds D. We measure two primary metrics: the average cost per request and the average maximum number of replicas. Results are presented via line plots and heatmaps to illustrate trends and trade-offs.

1 Introduction

In distributed shared memory systems, dynamic replication can reduce read and write costs by adaptively placing copies of data. The COUNT algorithm tracks writes per node and replicates once a threshold D is exceeded. We evaluate how write intensity p and threshold D affect:

- 1. the average cost per request,
- 2. the maximum number of replicas observed during execution.

2 Methodology

We simulate a 64-node fully connected network. For each (D,p) pair, we run 10,000 independent simulations of 65,536 requests, randomly drawn from a uniform distribution over nodes. Each request is:

- a **write** with probability p,
- a **read** with probability 1 p.

Costs:

- Read: Cost is 0 if a local replica exists; 1 otherwise.
- Write: Cost is number of replicas if the page is not replicated, or one less if it is.
- **Replication:** When local counter reaches D, a copy is placed at cost D. Counter resets.
- **Decay/Eviction:** Counters decay on writes to other pages; replicas may be evicted if counters drop to 0.

The experiment is implemented in Rust using multithreading (via Rayon) and randomness (via rand). Data are exported to CSV and visualized via heatmaps and line plots.

3 Results

3.1 Average Cost per Request

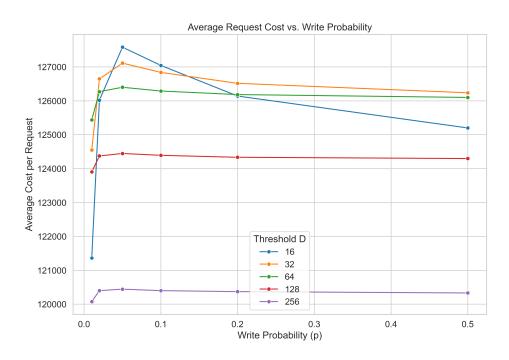


Figure 1: Average request cost vs. write probability p for various thresholds D.

3.2 Average Maximum Number of Replicas

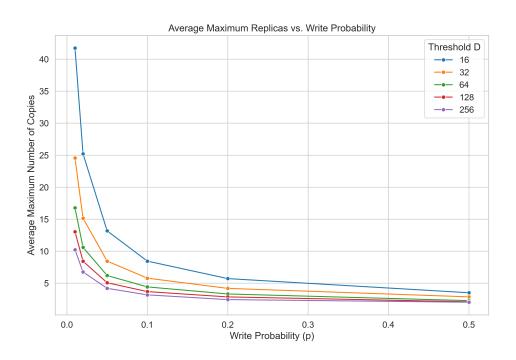


Figure 2: Average maximum number of replicas vs. write probability p.

3.3 Heatmap of Average Cost

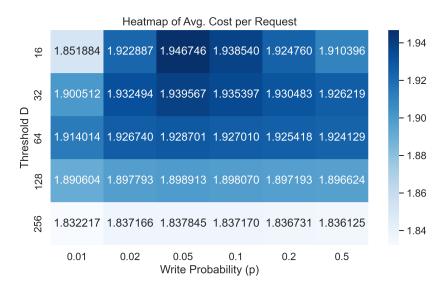


Figure 3: Heatmap showing average cost per request across thresholds D and write probabilities p.

3.4 Heatmap of Average Max Copies



Figure 4: Heatmap showing average maximum replication degree as function of D and p.