Balls into Bins

Randomized Load Balancing

Outline

Load balancing

- Balls-into-Bins
 - Modeling
 - Markov
 - Chebyshev
 - Chernoff

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Learning objectives:

You are able to

- describe the load balancing problem
- state the expected load per server if the loads are assigned uniformly at random
- apply Markov's inequality to bound the probability of a high load on a fixed server
- apply a Chernoff bound to bound the probability of a high load on any server

A task

$$1 + 1 = ?$$

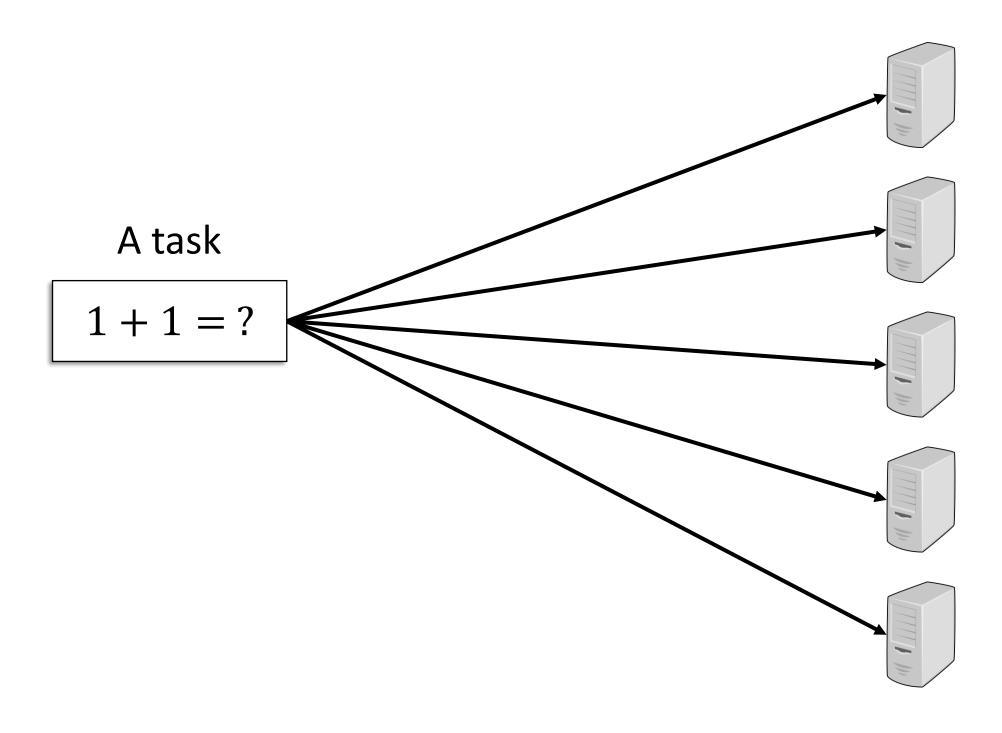


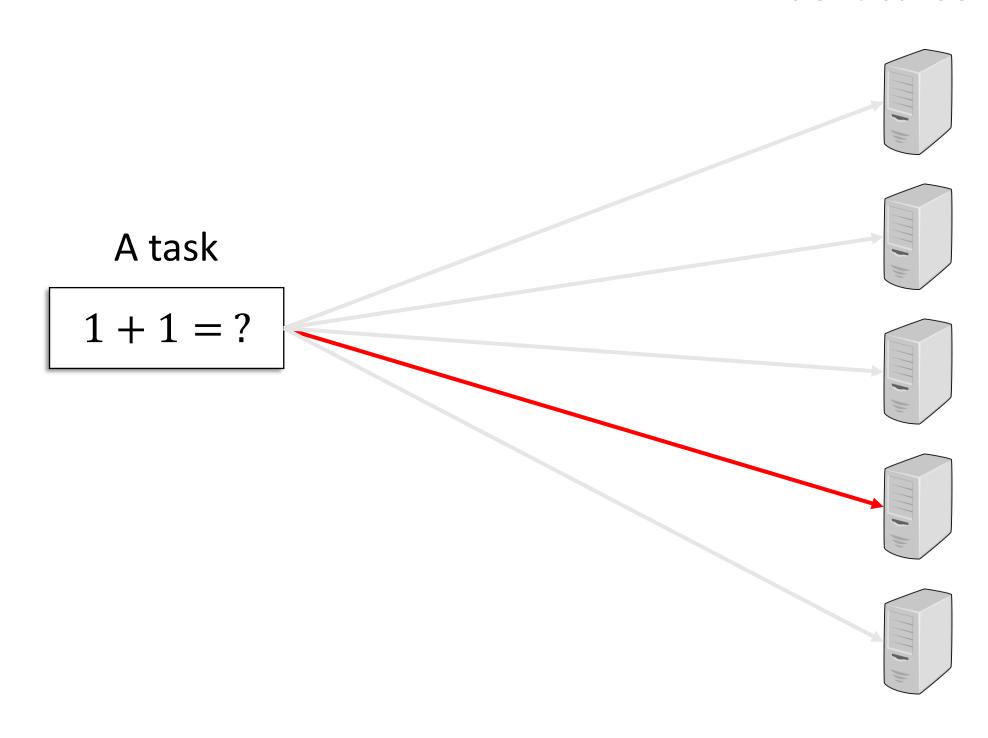


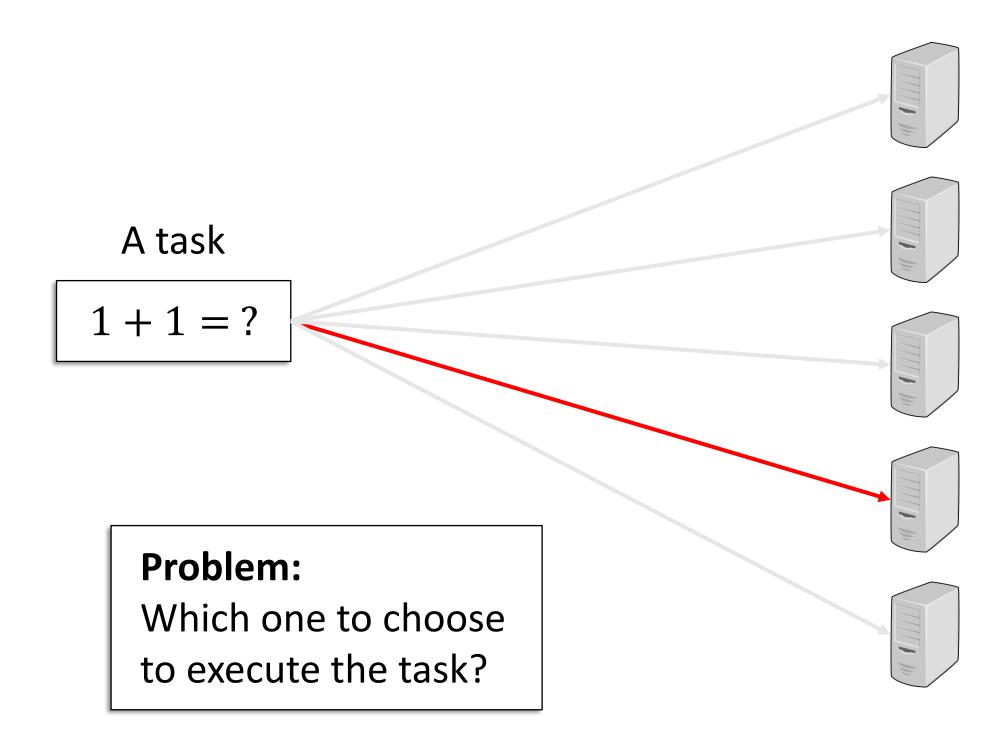


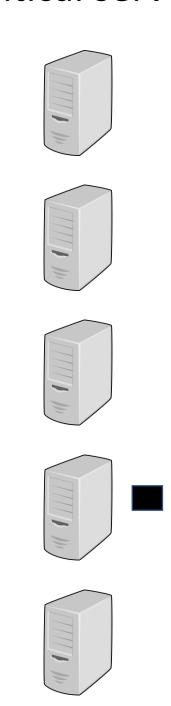


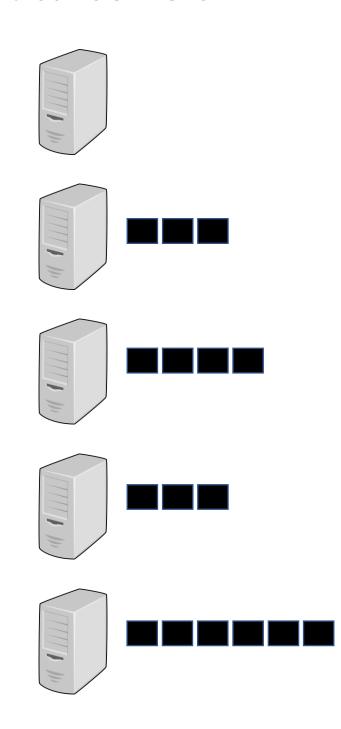


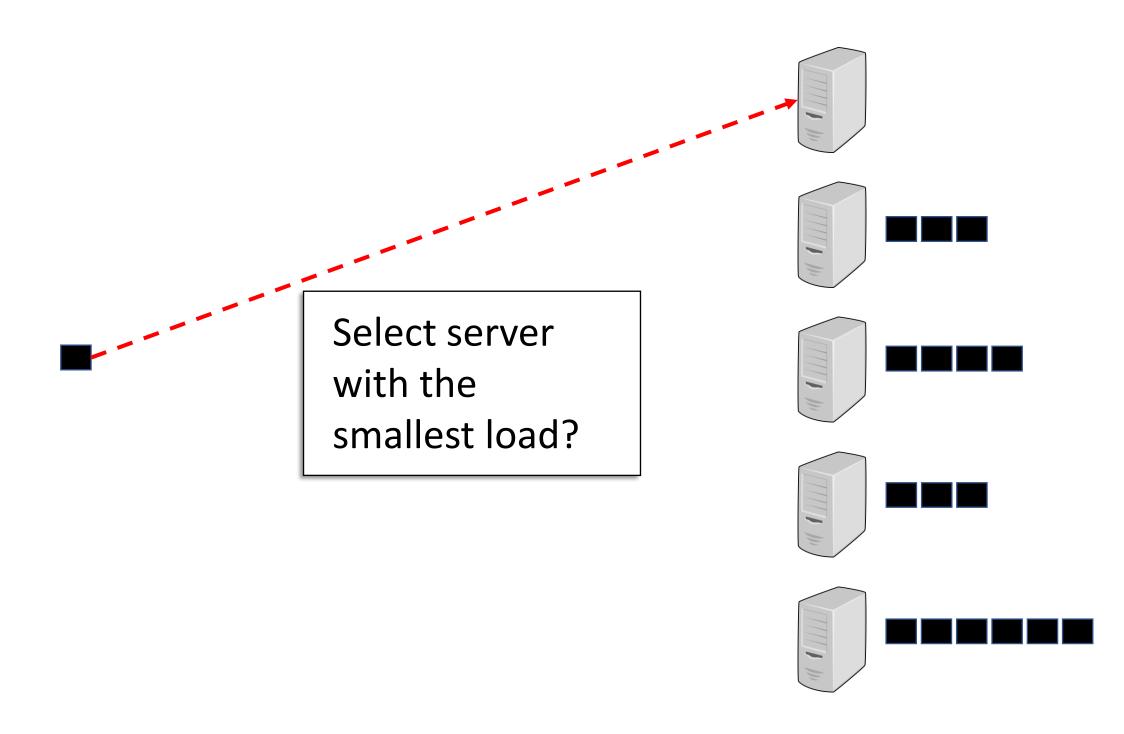












Iterative process:

We have n servers and m tasks. In iteration i, a task is given and we need to choose a server for it.

Crucial: Task *t* in iteration *i* does not know what happened in the past.

Goal:

In each iteration, the current task is assigned to a server.

Minimize the maximum load.

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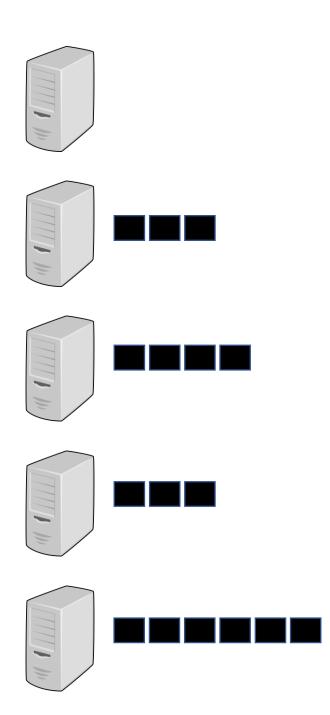
Remark:

A typical setting in online algorithms

Greedy:

Query every server for its load. Choose minimum.

Either takes $\Omega(n)$ time per task or needs to know the state of the system.



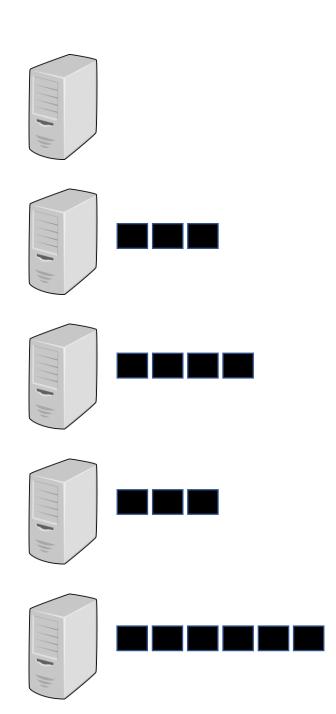
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Uniformly at Random:

Stateless and fast!



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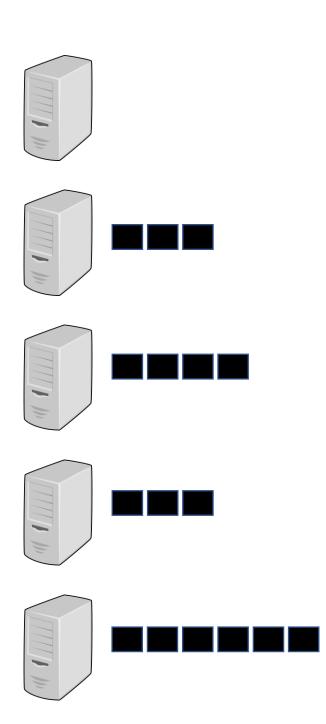
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Uniformly at Random:

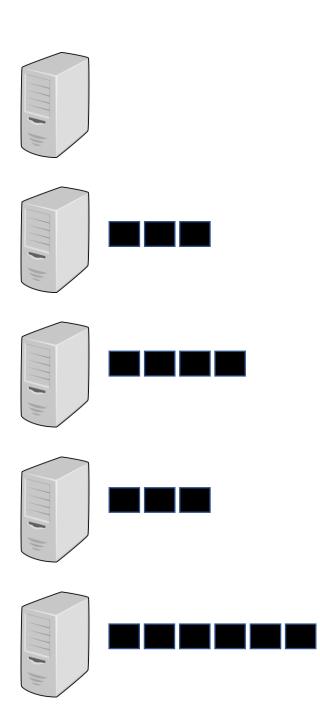
Stateless and fast!

How even is the load?



Markov Inequality:

$$P(X \ge \alpha) \le \frac{\mu}{\alpha}$$



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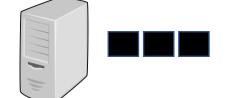
$$P(X \ge \alpha) \le \frac{\mu}{\alpha}$$

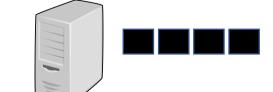
Random variable *X* counts the number of tasks on a server.

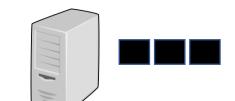
Single Server:

Expectation is
$$\mu = \sum_{m} \frac{1}{n} = \frac{m}{n}$$











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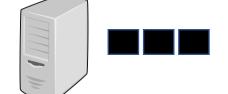
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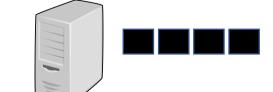
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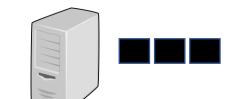
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Choose one server per task.











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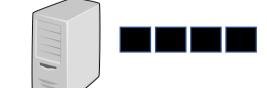
Expectation is $\mu = \sum_{m} \frac{1}{n} = \frac{m}{n}$

Sum over all tasks.

Choose one server per task.











Markov Inequality:

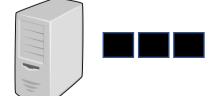
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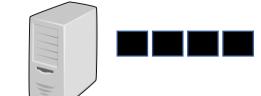
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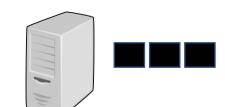
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$$P\left(X \ge \frac{10m}{n}\right) \le \frac{1}{10}$$









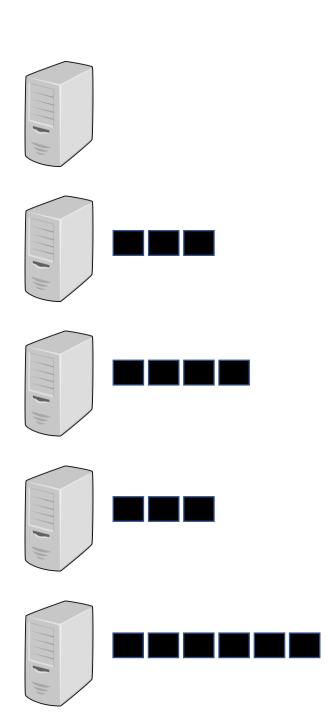


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$$P(X \ge \alpha) \le \frac{\mu}{\alpha}$$

$$P\left(X \ge \frac{10m}{n}\right) \le \frac{1}{10}$$

The load of a single server is not likely to be high. Does not say much about all servers.



Chebyshev:

$$P(|X - \mu| \ge k\sigma) \le \frac{1}{k^2}$$

Standard deviation

Chebyshev:

$$P(|X - \mu| \ge k\sigma) \le \frac{1}{k^2}$$

One ball to fixed bin

$$\mu = \frac{1}{n}$$

Single Server:

Let $X_{i,j}$ be the random variable for ball i hits bin j.

$$\sigma_{i,j}^{2} = E\left[\left(X_{i,j} - \mu\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^{2}}\right) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \left(0 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^{2}}$$

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$$\sigma_{i,j}^2 = E\left[\left(X_{i,j} - \mu\right)^2\right] = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{1}{n}$$

Fact:

$$\sigma_i^2 = \sum_{j} E\left[\left(X_{i,j} - \mu\right)^2\right] = m \cdot E\left[\left(X_{i,j} - \mu\right)^2\right]$$

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$$P(|X - \mu| \ge k\sigma) \le \frac{1}{k^2}$$

Let
$$X_i = \Sigma_j X_{i,j}$$
. Then
$$\frac{m}{n} \ge \sigma_i$$

Chebyshev:

$$P\left(\left|X_{i} - \frac{m}{n}\right| \ge k \cdot \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}}\right) \le P\left(\left|X_{i} - \frac{m}{n}\right| \ge k \cdot \sigma\right)$$

$$P(|X - \mu| \ge k\sigma) \le \frac{1}{k^2}$$

$$\mu = \frac{m}{n}, \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}} \ge \sigma$$

Chebyshev:
$$P\left(\left|X_{i} - \frac{m}{n}\right| \geq \sqrt{2n} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}}\right) \leq P\left(\left|X_{i} - \frac{m}{n}\right| \geq \sqrt{2n} \cdot \sigma\right)$$

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Chebyshev:

$$P\left(\left|X_i - \frac{m}{n}\right| \ge \sqrt{2m}\right) \le \frac{1}{2n}$$

Union bound:

The probability that the load of any server is more than

$$\frac{m}{n} + \sqrt{2m} = \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}n}{\sqrt{m}}\right) \cdot \frac{m}{n} \text{ is at most}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} P\left(\left|X_i - \frac{m}{n}\right| \ge \sqrt{2m}\right) \le \frac{n}{2n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Chebyshev:

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Remark:

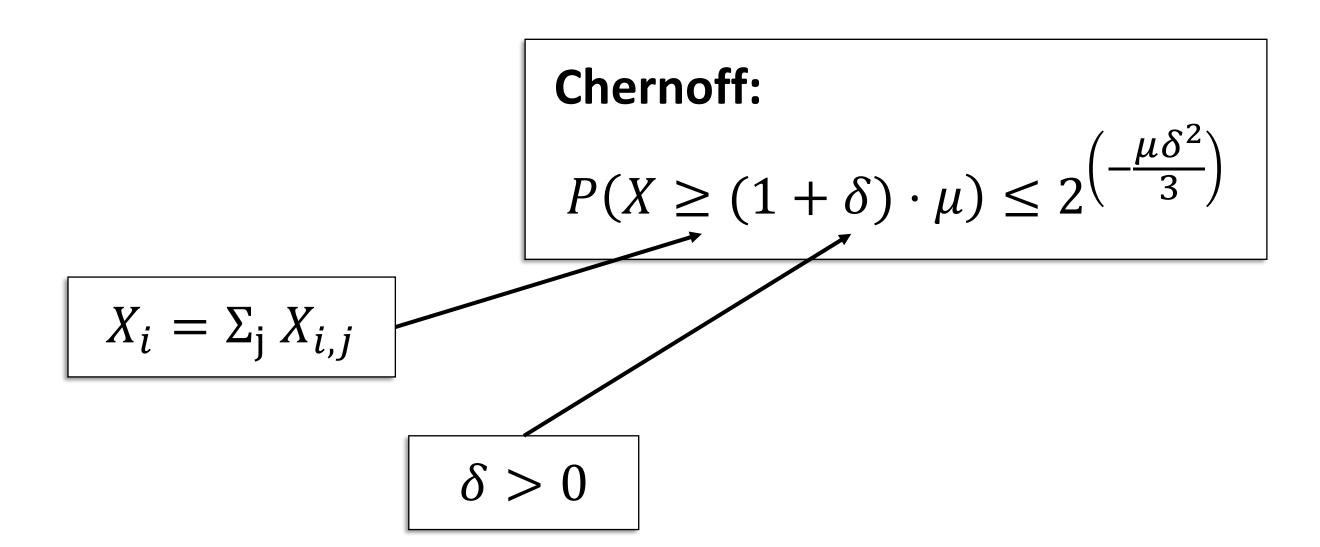
Not great for small m. Becomes better as m grows.

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Chernoff:

$$P(X \ge (1+\delta) \cdot \mu) \le 2^{\left(-\frac{\mu\delta^2}{3}\right)}$$

$$X_i = \Sigma_j X_{i,j}$$

Balls are independent. Suppose m = n:

$$E[X_i] = \mu = 1$$

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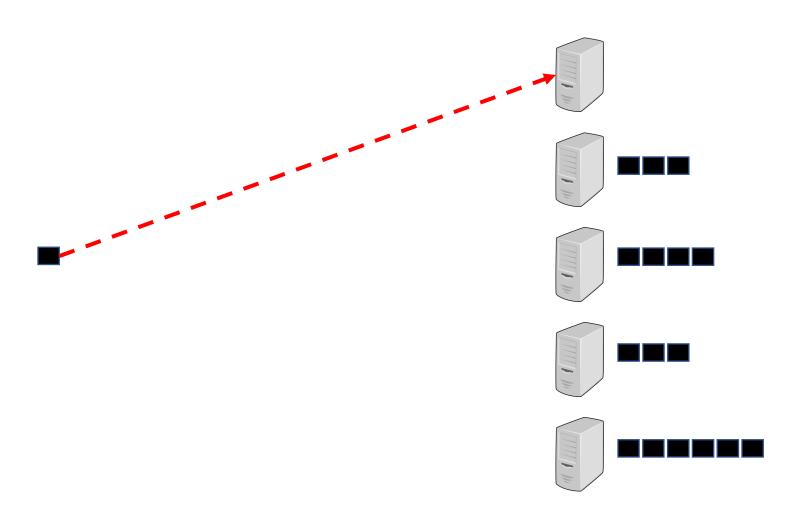
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Since μ is in the exponent, this bound also gets much stronger when $m \gg n \log n$

Wrap up



Balls to Bins

For the case of m = n

- 1. Markov: One bin is unlikely to have many balls
- 2. Chebyshev: No bin is likely to have $\omega(\sqrt{n})$ balls.
- 3. Chernoff: W.h.p. max #balls is $O(\sqrt{\log n})$