Greedy algorithms 2

Abhiram Ranade

February 2, 2016

Input: p[1..n], d[1..n] processing times and deadlines of jobs 1..n

Input: p[1..n], d[1..n] processing times and deadlines of jobs 1..n Output: Starting times s[1..n] and finishing times f[1..n] s.t.

- ▶ At any time only one job is being processed.
- ► Maximum lateness I[i] = f[i] d[i] of any job i is minimized I[i] could be negative; does not hurt.

Input: p[1..n], d[1..n] processing times and deadlines of jobs 1..n Output: Starting times s[1..n] and finishing times f[1..n] s.t.

- ▶ At any time only one job is being processed.
- ► Maximum lateness I[i] = f[i] d[i] of any job i is minimized I[i] could be negative; does not hurt.

Is there a greedy algorithm for this?

Input: p[1..n], d[1..n] processing times and deadlines of jobs 1..n Output: Starting times s[1..n] and finishing times f[1..n] s.t.

- ▶ At any time only one job is being processed.
- ► Maximum lateness I[i] = f[i] d[i] of any job i is minimized I[i] could be negative; does not hurt.

Is there a greedy algorithm for this? Let your imagination loose!

Input: p[1..n], d[1..n] processing times and deadlines of jobs 1..n Output: Starting times s[1..n] and finishing times f[1..n] s.t.

- ▶ At any time only one job is being processed.
- ► Maximum lateness I[i] = f[i] d[i] of any job i is minimized I[i] could be negative; does not hurt.

Is there a greedy algorithm for this?

Let your imagination loose!

▶ A job with a small deadline is more likely to get delayed.

Input: p[1..n], d[1..n] processing times and deadlines of jobs 1..n Output: Starting times s[1..n] and finishing times f[1..n] s.t.

- At any time only one job is being processed.
- Maximum lateness I[i] = f[i] d[i] of any job i is minimized I[i] could be negative; does not hurt.

Is there a greedy algorithm for this? Let your imagination loose!

► A job with a small deadline is more likely to get delayed.

greedy choice = job with min d[i]?

Input: p[1..n], d[1..n] processing times and deadlines of jobs 1..n Output: Starting times s[1..n] and finishing times f[1..n] s.t.

- At any time only one job is being processed.
- ► Maximum lateness I[i] = f[i] d[i] of any job i is minimized I[i] could be negative; does not hurt.

Is there a greedy algorithm for this?

Let your imagination loose!

- A job with a small deadline is more likely to get delayed. greedy choice = job with min d[i]?
- ▶ A job with a large processing time is likely to get delayed.

Input: p[1..n], d[1..n] processing times and deadlines of jobs 1..n Output: Starting times s[1..n] and finishing times f[1..n] s.t.

- At any time only one job is being processed.
- ► Maximum lateness I[i] = f[i] d[i] of any job i is minimized I[i] could be negative; does not hurt.

Is there a greedy algorithm for this?

Let your imagination loose!

- A job with a small deadline is more likely to get delayed. greedy choice = job with min d[i]?
- ► A job with a large processing time is likely to get delayed.

 greedy choice = job with max p[i]?

Input: p[1..n], d[1..n] processing times and deadlines of jobs 1..n Output: Starting times s[1..n] and finishing times f[1..n] s.t.

- At any time only one job is being processed.
- Maximum lateness I[i] = f[i] d[i] of any job i is minimized I[i] could be negative; does not hurt.

Is there a greedy algorithm for this?

Let your imagination loose!

- A job with a small deadline is more likely to get delayed. greedy choice = job with min d[i]?
- ► A job with a large processing time is likely to get delayed.

 greedy choice = job with max p[i]?
- Or a bit of both..

Input: p[1..n], d[1..n] processing times and deadlines of jobs 1..n Output: Starting times s[1..n] and finishing times f[1..n] s.t.

- At any time only one job is being processed.
- Maximum lateness I[i] = f[i] d[i] of any job i is minimized I[i] could be negative; does not hurt.

Is there a greedy algorithm for this?

Let your imagination loose!

- A job with a small deadline is more likely to get delayed. greedy choice = job with min d[i]?
- A job with a large processing time is likely to get delayed. greedy choice = job with max p[i]?
- Or a bit of both..

greedy choice = job with min d[i] - p[i]?



Input: p[1..n], d[1..n] processing times and deadlines of jobs 1..n Output: Starting times s[1..n] and finishing times f[1..n] s.t.

- At any time only one job is being processed.
- ► Maximum lateness I[i] = f[i] d[i] of any job i is minimized I[i] could be negative; does not hurt.

Is there a greedy algorithm for this?

Let your imagination loose!

- A job with a small deadline is more likely to get delayed. greedy choice = job with min d[i]?
- A job with a large processing time is likely to get delayed. greedy choice = job with max p[i]?
- Or a bit of both..

greedy choice = job with min d[i] - p[i]?

Which do we pick?



Input: p[1..n], d[1..n] processing times and deadlines of jobs 1..n Output: Starting times s[1..n] and finishing times f[1..n] s.t.

- At any time only one job is being processed.
- ► Maximum lateness I[i] = f[i] d[i] of any job i is minimized I[i] could be negative; does not hurt.

Is there a greedy algorithm for this?

Let your imagination loose!

- ▶ A job with a small deadline is more likely to get delayed. greedy choice = job with min d[i]?
- A job with a large processing time is likely to get delayed. greedy choice = job with max p[i]?
- Or a bit of both..

greedy choice = job with min d[i] - p[i]?

Which do we pick? Try to prove the correctness of each. Pick the one for which you can get a proof!



Thm: There exists an optimal schedule in which job *i* having minimum deadline is scheduled first.

Thm: There exists an optimal schedule in which job *i* having minimum deadline is scheduled first.

Proof: Suppose job j is scheduled just before job i in opt.

Thm: There exists an optimal schedule in which job *i* having minimum deadline is scheduled first.

Proof: Suppose job j is scheduled just before job i in opt. Suppose we exchange j, i.

Thm: There exists an optimal schedule in which job *i* having minimum deadline is scheduled first.

Proof: Suppose job j is scheduled just before job i in opt.

Suppose we exchange j, i.

Lateness of i has reduced.

Thm: There exists an optimal schedule in which job *i* having minimum deadline is scheduled first.

Proof: Suppose job j is scheduled just before job i in opt.

Suppose we exchange j, i.

Lateness of *i* has reduced.

New lateness of j is f[i] - d[j]

Thm: There exists an optimal schedule in which job *i* having minimum deadline is scheduled first.

Proof: Suppose job j is scheduled just before job i in opt.

Suppose we exchange j, i.

Lateness of *i* has reduced.

New lateness of j is $f[i] - d[j] \le f[i] - d[i]$

Thm: There exists an optimal schedule in which job *i* having minimum deadline is scheduled first.

Proof: Suppose job j is scheduled just before job i in opt.

Suppose we exchange j, i.

Lateness of *i* has reduced.

New lateness of j is $f[i] - d[j] \le f[i] - d[i]$

= Old lateness of i.

Thm: There exists an optimal schedule in which job *i* having minimum deadline is scheduled first.

Proof: Suppose job j is scheduled just before job i in opt.

Suppose we exchange j, i.

Lateness of *i* has reduced.

New lateness of j is $f[i] - d[j] \le f[i] - d[i]$

= Old lateness of i.

Lateness of other jobs does not change.

Thm: There exists an optimal schedule in which job *i* having minimum deadline is scheduled first.

Proof: Suppose job j is scheduled just before job i in opt.

Suppose we exchange j, i.

Lateness of *i* has reduced.

New lateness of j is $f[i] - d[j] \le f[i] - d[i]$

= Old lateness of i.

Lateness of other jobs does not change.

Thus max lateness cannot increase.

Thm: There exists an optimal schedule in which job *i* having minimum deadline is scheduled first.

Proof: Suppose job j is scheduled just before job i in opt.

Suppose we exchange j, i.

Lateness of *i* has reduced.

New lateness of j is $f[i] - d[j] \le f[i] - d[i]$

= Old lateness of i.

Lateness of other jobs does not change.

Thus max lateness cannot increase.

We can repeat this step until *i* moves to the beginning.

Thm: There exists an optimal schedule in which job *i* having minimum deadline is scheduled first.

Proof: Suppose job j is scheduled just before job i in opt.

Suppose we exchange j, i.

Lateness of *i* has reduced.

New lateness of j is $f[i] - d[j] \le f[i] - d[i]$

= Old lateness of i.

Lateness of other jobs does not change.

Thus max lateness cannot increase.

We can repeat this step until i moves to the beginning.

Greedy choice: Schedule job with least deadline.

Thm: There exists an optimal schedule in which job *i* having minimum deadline is scheduled first.

Proof: Suppose job j is scheduled just before job i in opt.

Suppose we exchange j, i.

Lateness of i has reduced.

New lateness of j is $f[i] - d[j] \le f[i] - d[i]$

= Old lateness of i.

Lateness of other jobs does not change.

Thus max lateness cannot increase.

We can repeat this step until i moves to the beginning.

Greedy choice: Schedule job with least deadline.

Optimal substructure: Obvious.

Thm: There exists an optimal schedule in which job *i* having minimum deadline is scheduled first.

Proof: Suppose job j is scheduled just before job i in opt.

Suppose we exchange j, i.

Lateness of *i* has reduced.

New lateness of j is $f[i] - d[j] \le f[i] - d[i]$

= Old lateness of i.

Lateness of other jobs does not change.

Thus max lateness cannot increase.

We can repeat this step until i moves to the beginning.

Greedy choice: Schedule job with least deadline.

Optimal substructure: Obvious.

Algorithm: Schedule jobs in order of increasing deadline.



Configuration: Computer with large main memory, and a *cache* with that can store C items.

▶ CPU can access an item only if it is in cache.

- CPU can access an item only if it is in cache.
- If requested item is in cache, it is called a cache hit.

- ▶ CPU can access an item only if it is in cache.
- If requested item is in cache, it is called a cache hit.
- If requested item is not in cache, it is called a cache miss.

- CPU can access an item only if it is in cache.
- If requested item is in cache, it is called a cache hit.
- If requested item is not in cache, it is called a cache miss.
- ▶ When there is a cache miss, the item must be *fetched* from memory into the cache.

- CPU can access an item only if it is in cache.
- If requested item is in cache, it is called a cache hit.
- If requested item is not in cache, it is called a cache miss.
- When there is a cache miss, the item must be fetched from memory into the cache.
- ▶ When a new item is to be stored in the cache, some item present must be thrown out or *evicted*.

Configuration: Computer with large main memory, and a *cache* with that can store *C* items.

- CPU can access an item only if it is in cache.
- If requested item is in cache, it is called a cache hit.
- If requested item is not in cache, it is called a cache miss.
- When there is a cache miss, the item must be fetched from memory into the cache.
- ▶ When a new item is to be stored in the cache, some item present must be thrown out or *evicted*.

Input: Sequence r_1, \ldots, r_n of item requests from CPU.

Offline Caching

Configuration: Computer with large main memory, and a *cache* with that can store *C* items.

- ▶ CPU can access an item only if it is in cache.
- If requested item is in cache, it is called a cache hit.
- If requested item is not in cache, it is called a cache miss.
- When there is a cache miss, the item must be fetched from memory into the cache.
- ▶ When a new item is to be stored in the cache, some item present must be thrown out or *evicted*.

Input: Sequence r_1, \ldots, r_n of item requests from CPU. Output: What item to evict, if any, to accommodate each r_i , so as to minimize total number of fetches.

Offline Caching

Configuration: Computer with large main memory, and a *cache* with that can store *C* items.

- CPU can access an item only if it is in cache.
- If requested item is in cache, it is called a cache hit.
- If requested item is not in cache, it is called a cache miss.
- When there is a cache miss, the item must be fetched from memory into the cache.
- ▶ When a new item is to be stored in the cache, some item present must be thrown out or *evicted*.

Input: Sequence r_1, \ldots, r_n of item requests from CPU. Output: What item to evict, if any, to accommodate each r_i , so as to minimize total number of fetches.

Example

C = 2, cache initially holds items x, y Request sequence: a, b, a, b, c, b, c, a, a

Offline Caching

Configuration: Computer with large main memory, and a *cache* with that can store *C* items.

- CPU can access an item only if it is in cache.
- If requested item is in cache, it is called a *cache hit*.
- ▶ If requested item is not in cache, it is called a *cache miss*.
- When there is a cache miss, the item must be fetched from memory into the cache.
- ▶ When a new item is to be stored in the cache, some item present must be thrown out or *evicted*.

Input: Sequence r_1, \ldots, r_n of item requests from CPU. Output: What item to evict, if any, to accommodate each r_i , so as to minimize total number of fetches.

Example

C=2, cache initially holds items x, y

Request sequence: a, b, a, b, c, b, c, a, a

Eviction sequence: x, y, -, -, a, -, -, c, -,

Greedy Intuition: An item which will be needed soon should not be evicted.

Greedy Intuition: An item which will be needed soon should not be evicted.

FF: farthest in future:

Greedy Intuition: An item which will be needed soon should not be evicted.

FF: farthest in future:

If next requested item is in cache, evict nothing.

Greedy Intuition: An item which will be needed soon should not be evicted.

FF: farthest in future:

- If next requested item is in cache, evict nothing.
- ▶ If next requested item is not in cache, evict that item whose next access time is largest.

Greedy Intuition: An item which will be needed soon should not be evicted.

FF: farthest in future:

- If next requested item is in cache, evict nothing.
- If next requested item is not in cache, evict that item whose next access time is largest.

Assume: Cache contains useless items at the beginning.

Greedy Intuition: An item which will be needed soon should not be evicted.

FF: farthest in future:

- If next requested item is in cache, evict nothing.
- If next requested item is not in cache, evict that item whose next access time is largest.

Assume: Cache contains useless items at the beginning. Assume: Item not accessed at all: next access time $= \infty$.

Greedy Intuition: An item which will be needed soon should not be evicted.

FF: farthest in future:

- If next requested item is in cache, evict nothing.
- If next requested item is not in cache, evict that item whose next access time is largest.

Assume: Cache contains useless items at the beginning. Assume: Item not accessed at all: next access time $= \infty$.

Example:

Cache contains a,b,c,d. Future requests: p, c, b, c, d, p, a, d

Greedy Intuition: An item which will be needed soon should not be evicted.

FF: farthest in future:

- If next requested item is in cache, evict nothing.
- If next requested item is not in cache, evict that item whose next access time is largest.

Assume: Cache contains useless items at the beginning. Assume: Item not accessed at all: next access time $= \infty$.

Example:

Cache contains a,b,c,d. Future requests: p, c, b, c, d, p, a, d Decision: Evict a.

Greedy Intuition: An item which will be needed soon should not be evicted.

FF: farthest in future:

- If next requested item is in cache, evict nothing.
- If next requested item is not in cache, evict that item whose next access time is largest.

Assume: Cache contains useless items at the beginning. Assume: Item not accessed at all: next access time $= \infty$.

Example:

Cache contains a,b,c,d. Future requests: p, c, b, c, d, p, a, d Decision: Evict a.

Fetch only on miss: Item x fetched to memory in step t only if r[t] = x and x is not in cache at step t.



Greedy Intuition: An item which will be needed soon should not be evicted.

FF: farthest in future:

- If next requested item is in cache, evict nothing.
- If next requested item is not in cache, evict that item whose next access time is largest.

Assume: Cache contains useless items at the beginning. Assume: Item not accessed at all: next access time $= \infty$.

Example:

Cache contains a,b,c,d. Future requests: p, c, b, c, d, p, a, d Decision: Evict a.

Fetch only on miss: Item x fetched to memory in step t only if r[t] = x and x is not in cache at step t.

Can show that fetch without miss does not help.

Instance: R = (r[1..n]), I. Request sequence + initial cache content

Instance: R = (r[1..n]), I. Request sequence + initial cache

content

Solution: E[1..n]. Eviction sequence. "-" denotes no eviction.

Instance: R = (r[1..n]), I. Request sequence + initial cache

content

Solution: E[1..n]. Eviction sequence. "-" denotes no eviction.

Cost of solution: Number of evictions.

Instance: R = (r[1..n]), I. Request sequence + initial cache

content

Solution: E[1..n]. Eviction sequence. "-" denotes no eviction.

Cost of solution: Number of evictions.

Theorem: FF is optimal, i.e. has minimum number of evictions.

Instance: R = (r[1..n]), I. Request sequence + initial cache

content

Solution: E[1..n]. Eviction sequence. "-" denotes no eviction.

Cost of solution: Number of evictions.

Theorem: FF is optimal, i.e. has minimum number of evictions.

"Greedy choice" Lemma: There exists an optimal solution in which FF is used in step 1.

Instance: R = (r[1..n]), I. Request sequence + initial cache

content

Solution: E[1..n]. Eviction sequence. "-" denotes no eviction.

Cost of solution: Number of evictions.

Theorem: FF is optimal, i.e. has minimum number of evictions.

"Greedy choice" Lemma: There exists an optimal solution in which FF is used in step 1.

To be proved soon.

Instance: R = (r[1..n]), I. Request sequence + initial cache

content

Solution: E[1..n]. Eviction sequence. "-" denotes no eviction.

Cost of solution: Number of evictions.

Theorem: FF is optimal, i.e. has minimum number of evictions.

"Greedy choice" Lemma: There exists an optimal solution in which FF is used in step 1.

To be proved soon.

"Optimal substructure" Lemma: FF can be used for the remaining steps.

Instance: R = (r[1..n]), I. Request sequence + initial cache

content

Solution: E[1..n]. Eviction sequence. "-" denotes no eviction.

Cost of solution: Number of evictions.

Theorem: FF is optimal, i.e. has minimum number of evictions.

"Greedy choice" Lemma: There exists an optimal solution in which FF is used in step 1.

To be proved soon.

"Optimal substructure" Lemma: FF can be used for the remaining steps.

Obvious.

Instance: R = (r[1..n]), I. Request sequence + initial cache

content

Solution: E[1..n]. Eviction sequence. "-" denotes no eviction.

Cost of solution: Number of evictions.

Theorem: FF is optimal, i.e. has minimum number of evictions.

"Greedy choice" Lemma: There exists an optimal solution in which FF is used in step 1.

To be proved soon.

"Optimal substructure" Lemma: FF can be used for the remaining steps.

Obvious.

Implication: There exists an optimal solution in which FF is used at all steps.

Lemma: For any instance r[1..n], I, there exists an optimal eviction sequence E[1..n] in which FF is used in step 1. "FF1"

Lemma: For any instance r[1..n], I, there exists an optimal eviction sequence E[1..n] in which FF is used in step 1. "FF1" Proof Let $E^*[1..n]$ = eviction sequence produced by an optimal algorithm, with FF not necessarily used in step 1.

Lemma: For any instance r[1..n], I, there exists an optimal eviction sequence E[1..n] in which FF is used in step 1. "FF1" Proof Let $E^*[1..n]$ = eviction sequence produced by an optimal algorithm, with FF not necessarily used in step 1. Case $r[1] \in I$: Clearly, neither OPT nor FF will evict anything.

Lemma: For any instance r[1..n], I, there exists an optimal eviction sequence E[1..n] in which FF is used in step 1. "FF1" Proof Let $E^*[1..n]$ = eviction sequence produced by an optimal algorithm, with FF not necessarily used in step 1. Case $r[1] \in I$: Clearly, neither OPT nor FF will evict anything. So $E = E^*$ is the required eviction sequence.

Lemma: For any instance r[1..n], I, there exists an optimal eviction sequence E[1..n] in which FF is used in step 1. "FF1" Proof Let $E^*[1..n]$ = eviction sequence produced by an optimal algorithm, with FF not necessarily used in step 1. Case $r[1] \in I$: Clearly, neither OPT nor FF will evict anything. So $E = E^*$ is the required eviction sequence.

Case $r[1] \notin I$: Let x = item in I whose next access time is largest.

Lemma: For any instance r[1..n], I, there exists an optimal eviction sequence E[1..n] in which FF is used in step 1. "FF1" Proof Let $E^*[1..n]$ = eviction sequence produced by an optimal algorithm, with FF not necessarily used in step 1. Case $r[1] \in I$: Clearly, neither OPT nor FF will evict anything. So $E = E^*$ is the required eviction sequence.

Case $r[1] \notin I$: Let x = item in I whose next access time is largest. Then E[1] = x.

Lemma: For any instance r[1..n], I, there exists an optimal eviction sequence E[1..n] in which FF is used in step 1. "FF1" Proof Let $E^*[1..n]$ = eviction sequence produced by an optimal algorithm, with FF not necessarily used in step 1. Case $r[1] \in I$: Clearly, neither OPT nor FF will evict anything. So $E = E^*$ is the required eviction sequence.

Case $r[1] \notin I$: Let x = item in I whose next access time is largest. Then E[1] = x. If $E^*[1] = x$, we are done.

Lemma: For any instance r[1..n], I, there exists an optimal eviction sequence E[1..n] in which FF is used in step 1. "FF1" Proof Let $E^*[1..n]$ = eviction sequence produced by an optimal algorithm, with FF not necessarily used in step 1. Case $r[1] \in I$: Clearly, neither OPT nor FF will evict anything. So $E = E^*$ is the required eviction sequence.

Case $r[1] \notin I$: Let x = item in I whose next access time is largest. Then E[1] = x. If $E^*[1] = x$, we are done. So assume $E^*[1] \neq x$.

Lemma: For any instance r[1..n], I, there exists an optimal eviction sequence E[1..n] in which FF is used in step 1. "FF1" Proof Let $E^*[1..n]$ = eviction sequence produced by an optimal algorithm, with FF not necessarily used in step 1. Case $r[1] \in I$: Clearly, neither OPT nor FF will evict anything. So $E = E^*$ is the required eviction sequence.

Case $r[1] \notin I$: Let x = item in I whose next access time is largest. Then E[1] = x. If $E^*[1] = x$, we are done. So assume $E^*[1] \neq x$.

After step 1, cache content is different for OPT and FF1.

Lemma: For any instance r[1..n], I, there exists an optimal eviction sequence E[1..n] in which FF is used in step 1. "FF1" Proof Let $E^*[1..n]$ = eviction sequence produced by an optimal algorithm, with FF not necessarily used in step 1. Case $r[1] \in I$: Clearly, neither OPT nor FF will evict anything. So $E = E^*$ is the required eviction sequence.

Case $r[1] \notin I$: Let x = item in I whose next access time is largest. Then E[1] = x. If $E^*[1] = x$, we are done. So assume $E^*[1] \neq x$.

After step 1, cache content is different for OPT and FF1. Let $C^*[t] = \text{cache content}$ after step t when OPT is used.

Lemma: For any instance r[1..n], I, there exists an optimal eviction sequence E[1..n] in which FF is used in step 1. "FF1" Proof Let $E^*[1..n]$ = eviction sequence produced by an optimal algorithm, with FF not necessarily used in step 1. Case $r[1] \in I$: Clearly, neither OPT nor FF will evict anything. So $E = E^*$ is the required eviction sequence.

Case $r[1] \notin I$: Let x = item in I whose next access time is largest. Then E[1] = x. If $E^*[1] = x$, we are done. So assume $E^*[1] \neq x$.

After step 1, cache content is different for OPT and FF1. Let $C^*[t] = \text{cache content}$ after step t when OPT is used. Let C[t] = cache content after step t when FF1 is used.

Proof of Greedy choice Lemma

Lemma: For any instance r[1..n], I, there exists an optimal eviction sequence E[1..n] in which FF is used in step 1. "FF1" Proof Let $E^*[1..n]$ = eviction sequence produced by an optimal algorithm, with FF not necessarily used in step 1. Case $r[1] \in I$: Clearly, neither OPT nor FF will evict anything. So $E = E^*$ is the required eviction sequence.

Case $r[1] \notin I$: Let x = item in I whose next access time is largest. Then E[1] = x. If $E^*[1] = x$, we are done. So assume $E^*[1] \neq x$.

After step 1, cache content is different for OPT and FF1. Let $C^*[t] = \text{cache content}$ after step t when OPT is used. Let C[t] = cache content after step t when FF1 is used.

We next show how to construct E[2..T] such that $E[2..T], E^*[2..T]$ cause the same number of evictions,

Proof of Greedy choice Lemma

Lemma: For any instance r[1..n], I, there exists an optimal eviction sequence E[1..n] in which FF is used in step 1. "FF1" Proof Let $E^*[1..n]$ = eviction sequence produced by an optimal algorithm, with FF not necessarily used in step 1. Case $r[1] \in I$: Clearly, neither OPT nor FF will evict anything. So $E = E^*$ is the required eviction sequence.

Case $r[1] \notin I$: Let x = item in I whose next access time is largest. Then E[1] = x. If $E^*[1] = x$, we are done. So assume $E^*[1] \neq x$.

After step 1, cache content is different for OPT and FF1. Let $C^*[t] = \text{cache content}$ after step t when OPT is used. Let C[t] = cache content after step t when FF1 is used.

We next show how to construct E[2..T] such that $E[2..T], E^*[2..T]$ cause the same number of evictions, $C[T] = C^*[T]$

Proof of Greedy choice Lemma

Lemma: For any instance r[1..n], I, there exists an optimal eviction sequence E[1..n] in which FF is used in step 1. "FF1" Proof Let $E^*[1..n]$ = eviction sequence produced by an optimal algorithm, with FF not necessarily used in step 1. Case $r[1] \in I$: Clearly, neither OPT nor FF will evict anything. So $E = E^*$ is the required eviction sequence.

Case $r[1] \notin I$: Let x = item in I whose next access time is largest. Then E[1] = x. If $E^*[1] = x$, we are done. So assume $E^*[1] \neq x$.

After step 1, cache content is different for OPT and FF1. Let $C^*[t] = \text{cache content}$ after step t when OPT is used. Let C[t] = cache content after step t when FF1 is used.

We next show how to construct E[2..T] such that $E[2..T], E^*[2..T]$ cause the same number of evictions, $C[T] = C^*[T]$ Then $E[1..t]||E^*[t+1..n]$ will be the desired sequence.

T will be fixed soon.

T will be fixed soon.

In step 1 OPT throws out $E^*[1]$, FF1 throws out E[1]

T will be fixed soon.

In step 1 OPT throws out $E^*[1]$, FF1 throws out E[1]

Rest of the cache is same.

T will be fixed soon.

In step 1 OPT throws out $E^*[1]$, FF1 throws out E[1]

Rest of the cache is same.

We write this as: $C[1] - C^*[1] = E^*[1] - E[1]$.

T will be fixed soon.

In step 1 OPT throws out $E^*[1]$, FF1 throws out E[1]

Rest of the cache is same.

We write this as: $C[1] - C^*[1] = E^*[1] - E[1]$. Will ensure invariant $C[t] - C^*[t] = E^*[1] - E[1]$ for t = 2..T - 1.

T =smallest time when one of the following events happen:

T =smallest time when one of the following events happen:

1.
$$r[T] \neq E[1], E^*[1], \text{ and } E^*[T] = E[1]$$

T =smallest time when one of the following events happen:

- 1. $r[T] \neq E[1], E^*[1], \text{ and } E^*[T] = E[1]$
- 2. $r[T] = E^*[1]$

T = smallest time when one of the following events happen:

- 1. $r[T] \neq E[1], E^*[1], \text{ and } E^*[T] = E[1]$
- 2. $r[T] = E^*[1]$

Action of FF1 for t = 2..T - 1:

T = smallest time when one of the following events happen:

- 1. $r[T] \neq E[1], E^*[1], \text{ and } E^*[T] = E[1]$
- 2. $r[T] = E^*[1]$

Action of FF1 for t = 2...T - 1: What can happen at t?

T =smallest time when one of the following events happen:

- 1. $r[T] \neq E[1], E^*[1], \text{ and } E^*[T] = E[1]$
- 2. $r[T] = E^*[1]$

Action of FF1 for t=2..T-1: What can happen at t? r[T]=E[1] cannot happen before $r[T]=E^*[1]$ (FF property)

T =smallest time when one of the following events happen:

- 1. $r[T] \neq E[1], E^*[1], \text{ and } E^*[T] = E[1]$
- 2. $r[T] = E^*[1]$

Action of FF1 for t=2..T-1: What can happen at t? r[T]=E[1] cannot happen before $r[T]=E^*[1]$ (FF property) $r[t]\neq E[1], E^*[1], E^*[t]\neq E[1]$: OPT evicted something that was in both caches.

T =smallest time when one of the following events happen:

- 1. $r[T] \neq E[1], E^*[1], \text{ and } E^*[T] = E[1]$
- 2. $r[T] = E^*[1]$

Action of FF1 for t=2..T-1: What can happen at t? r[T]=E[1] cannot happen before $r[T]=E^*[1]$ (FF property) $r[t] \neq E[1], E^*[1], E^*[t] \neq E[1]$: OPT evicted something that was in both caches. We make FF1 do the same. $E[t]=E^*[t]$.

T = smallest time when one of the following events happen:

- 1. $r[T] \neq E[1], E^*[1], \text{ and } E^*[T] = E[1]$
- 2. $r[T] = E^*[1]$

Action of FF1 for t=2..T-1: What can happen at t? r[T]=E[1] cannot happen before $r[T]=E^*[1]$ (FF property) $r[t] \neq E[1], E^*[1], E^*[t] \neq E[1]$: OPT evicted something that was in both caches. We make FF1 do the same. $E[t]=E^*[t]$. Invariant maintained

T = smallest time when one of the following events happen:

- 1. $r[T] \neq E[1], E^*[1], \text{ and } E^*[T] = E[1]$
- 2. $r[T] = E^*[1]$

Action of FF1 for t=2..T-1: What can happen at t? r[T]=E[1] cannot happen before $r[T]=E^*[1]$ (FF property) $r[t] \neq E[1], E^*[1], E^*[t] \neq E[1]$: OPT evicted something that was in both caches. We make FF1 do the same. $E[t]=E^*[t]$.

Event 1 happens at time T: \Rightarrow Eviction for OPT.

T =smallest time when one of the following events happen:

- 1. $r[T] \neq E[1], E^*[1], \text{ and } E^*[T] = E[1]$
- 2. $r[T] = E^*[1]$

Action of FF1 for t=2..T-1: What can happen at t? r[T]=E[1] cannot happen before $r[T]=E^*[1]$ (FF property) $r[t] \neq E[1], E^*[1], E^*[t] \neq E[1]$: OPT evicted something that was in both caches. We make FF1 do the same. $E[t]=E^*[t]$. Invariant maintained

Event 1 happens at time T: \Rightarrow Eviction for OPT. $r[T] \notin C^*[T-1]$

T =smallest time when one of the following events happen:

- 1. $r[T] \neq E[1], E^*[1], \text{ and } E^*[T] = E[1]$
- 2. $r[T] = E^*[1]$

Action of FF1 for t=2..T-1: What can happen at t? r[T]=E[1] cannot happen before $r[T]=E^*[1]$ (FF property) $r[t] \neq E[1], E^*[1], E^*[t] \neq E[1]$: OPT evicted something that was in both caches. We make FF1 do the same. $E[t]=E^*[t]$. Invariant maintained

Event 1 happens at time
$$T$$
: \Rightarrow Eviction for OPT. $r[T] \notin C^*[T-1] = C[T-1] + E[1] - E^*[1]$

T = smallest time when one of the following events happen:

- 1. $r[T] \neq E[1], E^*[1], \text{ and } E^*[T] = E[1]$
- 2. $r[T] = E^*[1]$

Action of FF1 for t=2..T-1: What can happen at t? r[T]=E[1] cannot happen before $r[T]=E^*[1]$ (FF property) $r[t] \neq E[1], E^*[1], E^*[t] \neq E[1]$: OPT evicted something that was in both caches. We make FF1 do the same. $E[t]=E^*[t]$. Invariant maintained

Event 1 happens at time T: \Rightarrow Eviction for OPT.

$$r[T] \notin C^*[T-1] = C[T-1] + E[1] - E^*[1]$$

 $r[T] \neq E^*[1] \Rightarrow$ Eviction needed also with FF1.

T =smallest time when one of the following events happen:

- 1. $r[T] \neq E[1], E^*[1], \text{ and } E^*[T] = E[1]$
- 2. $r[T] = E^*[1]$

Action of FF1 for t=2..T-1: What can happen at t? r[T]=E[1] cannot happen before $r[T]=E^*[1]$ (FF property) $r[t] \neq E[1], E^*[1], E^*[t] \neq E[1]$: OPT evicted something that was in both caches. We make FF1 do the same. $E[t]=E^*[t]$. Invariant maintained

Event 1 happens at time T: \Rightarrow Eviction for OPT.

$$r[T] \notin C^*[T-1] = C[T-1] + E[1] - E^*[1]$$

$$r[T] \neq E^*[1] \Rightarrow$$
 Eviction needed also with FF1.

FF1 evicts
$$E^*[1] : E[T] = E^*[1]$$

T =smallest time when one of the following events happen:

- 1. $r[T] \neq E[1], E^*[1], \text{ and } E^*[T] = E[1]$
- 2. $r[T] = E^*[1]$

Action of FF1 for t=2..T-1: What can happen at t? r[T]=E[1] cannot happen before $r[T]=E^*[1]$ (FF property) $r[t]\neq E[1], E^*[1], E^*[t]\neq E[1]$: OPT evicted something that was in both caches. We make FF1 do the same. $E[t]=E^*[t]$. Invariant maintained

Event 1 happens at time T: \Rightarrow Eviction for OPT.

$$r[T] \notin C^*[T-1] = C[T-1] + E[1] - E^*[1]$$

 $r[T] \neq E^*[1] \Rightarrow$ Eviction needed also with FF1.

FF1 evicts
$$E^*[1] : E[T] = E^*[1]$$

Caches now same!

T =smallest time when one of the following events happen:

- 1. $r[T] \neq E[1], E^*[1], \text{ and } E^*[T] = E[1]$
- 2. $r[T] = E^*[1]$

Action of FF1 for t=2..T-1: What can happen at t? r[T]=E[1] cannot happen before $r[T]=E^*[1]$ (FF property) $r[t]\neq E[1], E^*[1], E^*[t]\neq E[1]$: OPT evicted something that was in both caches. We make FF1 do the same. $E[t]=E^*[t]$. Invariant maintained

Event 1 happens at time T: \Rightarrow Eviction for OPT.

$$r[T] \notin C^*[T-1] = C[T-1] + E[1] - E^*[1]$$

$$r[T] \neq E^*[1] \Rightarrow$$
 Eviction needed also with FF1.

FF1 evicts
$$E^*[1] : E[T] = E^*[1]$$

Caches now same!

Event 2 happens at time T: OPT fetches $E^*[1]$



T = smallest time when one of the following events happen:

- 1. $r[T] \neq E[1], E^*[1], \text{ and } E^*[T] = E[1]$
- 2. $r[T] = E^*[1]$

Action of FF1 for t=2..T-1: What can happen at t? r[T]=E[1] cannot happen before $r[T]=E^*[1]$ (FF property) $r[t]\neq E[1], E^*[1], E^*[t]\neq E[1]$: OPT evicted something that was in both caches. We make FF1 do the same. $E[t]=E^*[t]$. Invariant maintained

Event 1 happens at time T: \Rightarrow Eviction for OPT.

$$r[T] \notin C^*[T-1] = C[T-1] + E[1] - E^*[1]$$

$$r[T] \neq E^*[1] \Rightarrow$$
 Eviction needed also with FF1.

FF1 evicts
$$E^*[1] : E[T] = E^*[1]$$

Caches now same!

Event 2 happens at time T: OPT fetches $E^*[1]$ $E^*[T] = E[1] \Rightarrow$

T =smallest time when one of the following events happen:

- 1. $r[T] \neq E[1], E^*[1], \text{ and } E^*[T] = E[1]$
- 2. $r[T] = E^*[1]$

Action of FF1 for t=2..T-1: What can happen at t? r[T]=E[1] cannot happen before $r[T]=E^*[1]$ (FF property) $r[t]\neq E[1], E^*[1], E^*[t]\neq E[1]$: OPT evicted something that was in both caches. We make FF1 do the same. $E[t]=E^*[t]$. Invariant maintained

Event 1 happens at time T: \Rightarrow Eviction for OPT.

$$r[T] \notin C^*[T-1] = C[T-1] + E[1] - E^*[1]$$

$$r[T] \neq E^*[1] \Rightarrow$$
 Eviction needed also with FF1.

FF1 evicts
$$E^*[1] : E[T] = E^*[1]$$

Caches now same!

Event 2 happens at time T: OPT fetches $E^*[1]$ $E^*[T] = E[1] \Rightarrow E[T] = T^*$, FF1 fetches nothing.

T = smallest time when one of the following events happen:

- 1. $r[T] \neq E[1], E^*[1], \text{ and } E^*[T] = E[1]$
- 2. $r[T] = E^*[1]$

Action of FF1 for t=2..T-1: What can happen at t? r[T]=E[1] cannot happen before $r[T]=E^*[1]$ (FF property) $r[t]\neq E[1], E^*[1], E^*[t]\neq E[1]$: OPT evicted something that was in both caches. We make FF1 do the same. $E[t]=E^*[t]$. Invariant maintained

Event 1 happens at time T: \Rightarrow Eviction for OPT.

$$r[T] \notin C^*[T-1] = C[T-1] + E[1] - E^*[1]$$

$$r[T] \neq E^*[1] \Rightarrow$$
 Eviction needed also with FF1.

FF1 evicts
$$E^*[1] : E[T] = E^*[1]$$

Caches now same!

Event 2 happens at time T: OPT fetches $E^*[1]$ $E^*[T] = E[1] \Rightarrow E[T] = T^*$, FF1 fetches nothing. Caches same!

T= smallest time when one of the following events happen:

- 1. $r[T] \neq E[1], E^*[1], \text{ and } E^*[T] = E[1]$
- 2. $r[T] = E^*[1]$

Action of FF1 for t=2..T-1: What can happen at t? r[T]=E[1] cannot happen before $r[T]=E^*[1]$ (FF property) $r[t]\neq E[1], E^*[1], E^*[t]\neq E[1]$: OPT evicted something that was in both caches. We make FF1 do the same. $E[t]=E^*[t]$. Invariant maintained

Event 1 happens at time T: \Rightarrow Eviction for OPT.

$$r[T] \notin C^*[T-1] = C[T-1] + E[1] - E^*[1]$$

$$r[T] \neq E^*[1] \Rightarrow$$
 Eviction needed also with FF1.

FF1 evicts
$$E^*[1]$$
: $E[T] = E^*[1]$ Caches now same!

Event 2 happens at time T: OPT fetches $E^*[1]$

$$E^*[T] = E[1] \Rightarrow E[T] = \text{``-''}, FF1 \text{ fetches nothing.}$$
 Caches same!

$$E^*[T] \neq E[1] \Rightarrow$$



T =smallest time when one of the following events happen:

- 1. $r[T] \neq E[1], E^*[1], \text{ and } E^*[T] = E[1]$
- 2. $r[T] = E^*[1]$

Action of FF1 for t=2..T-1: What can happen at t? r[T]=E[1] cannot happen before $r[T]=E^*[1]$ (FF property) $r[t]\neq E[1], E^*[1], E^*[t]\neq E[1]$: OPT evicted something that was in both caches. We make FF1 do the same. $E[t]=E^*[t]$.

Invariant maintained

Event 1 happens at time T: \Rightarrow Eviction for OPT.

$$r[T] \notin C^*[T-1] = C[T-1] + E[1] - E^*[1]$$

 $r[T] \neq E^*[1] \Rightarrow$ Eviction needed also with FF1.

FF1 evicts $E^*[1]$: $E[T] = E^*[1]$ Caches now same!

Event 2 happens at time T: OPT fetches $E^*[1]$

 $E^*[T] = E[1] \Rightarrow E[T] = \text{``-''}, \text{ FF1 fetches nothing.}$ Caches same!

 $E^*[T] \neq E[1] \Rightarrow E[T] = E^*[T]$, FF1 fetches E[1]

T =smallest time when one of the following events happen:

- 1. $r[T] \neq E[1], E^*[1], \text{ and } E^*[T] = E[1]$
- 2. $r[T] = E^*[1]$

Action of FF1 for t=2..T-1: What can happen at t? r[T]=E[1] cannot happen before $r[T]=E^*[1]$ (FF property) $r[t]\neq E[1], E^*[1], E^*[t]\neq E[1]$: OPT evicted something that was in both caches. We make FF1 do the same. $E[t]=E^*[t]$.

Invariant maintained

Event 1 happens at time T: \Rightarrow Eviction for OPT.

$$r[T] \notin C^*[T-1] = C[T-1] + E[1] - E^*[1]$$

 $r[T] \neq E^*[1] \Rightarrow$ Eviction needed also with FF1.

FF1 evicts $E^*[1]$: $E[T] = E^*[1]$ Caches now same!

Event 2 happens at time T: OPT fetches $E^*[1]$

 $E^*[T] = E[1] \Rightarrow E[T] = \text{``-''}$, FF1 fetches nothing. Caches same! $E^*[T] \neq E[1] \Rightarrow E[T] = E^*[T]$, FF1 fetches E[1] Caches same!