

Algorithms for Dynamic Right-Sizing in Data Centers

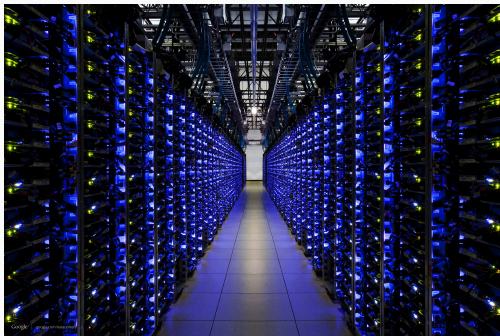
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Dynamic Right-Sizing

Dynamically adjust the number of active servers and efficiently distribute the varying workloads



Model and Problem Formulation

Model Description

Input:

- $m \in \mathbb{N} \dots$ Number of homogeneous servers

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Notation:

- $x_1, \dots, x_T \in \{0, \dots, m\} \dots$ Numbers of active servers

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Operating costs for one time step t

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Goal: Minimize total costs

$$\text{minimize} \quad \sum_{t=1}^T \underbrace{\left(c_{op}(x_t, \lambda_t) + \beta \max\{0, x_t - x_{t-1}\} \right)}_{c(x_{t-1}, x_t, \lambda_t)}$$

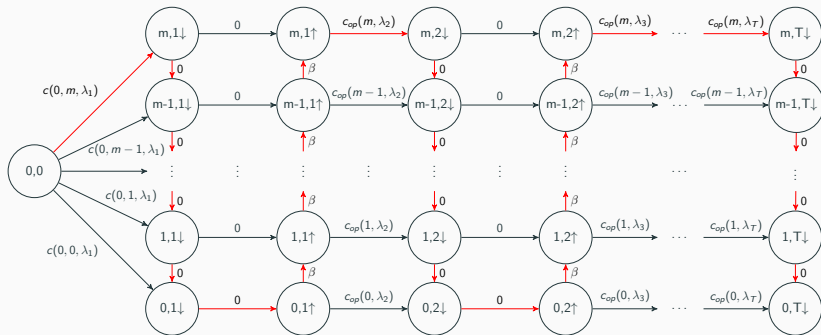
Optimal Offline Algorithm

Pseudo-Linear-Time Algorithm

Fundamental idea: reduce problem to shortest path problem

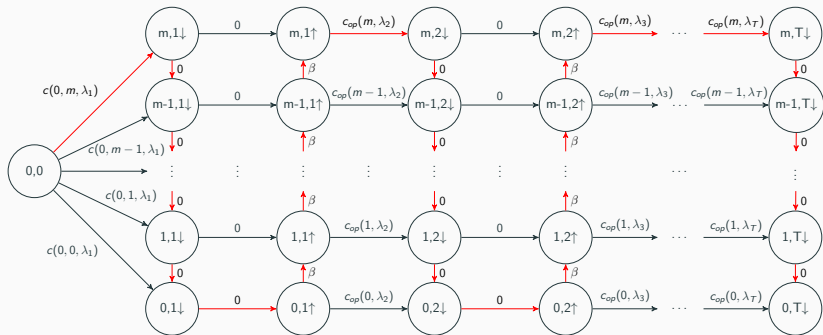
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Pseudo-Linear-Time Algorithm

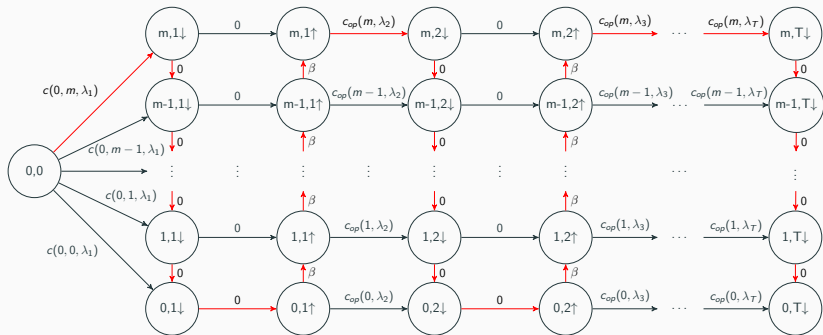
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Time complexity: $\Theta(Tm)$

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... only $\log_2(m)$ bits required to encode m .

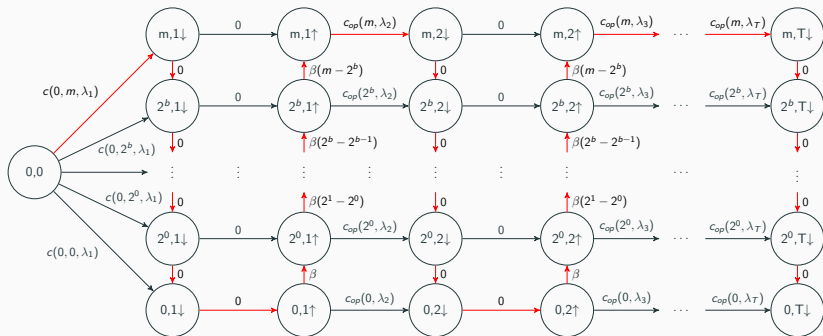
Offline Approximation Algorithm

2-Optimal Linear-Time Algorithm

Use logarithmic steps to reduce number of nodes

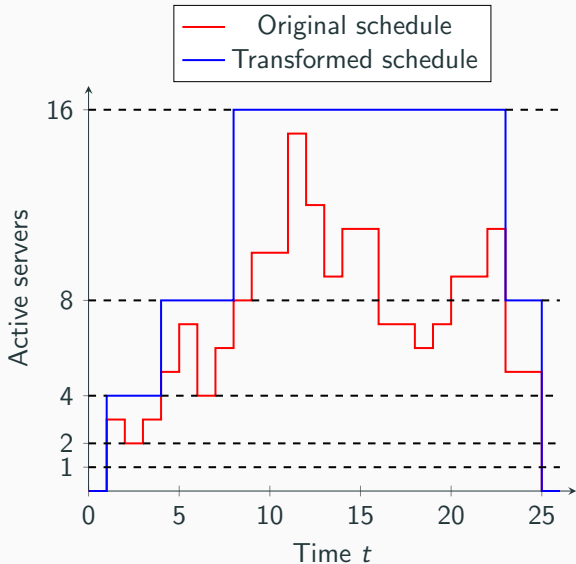
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where $b := \lfloor \log_2(m) \rfloor$

2-Optimal Linear-Time Algorithm



Approximative Scheduling

Shortest Path in graph corresponds to 2-optimal schedule.

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Can we generalize to allow for arbitrary precisions? Yes!

Approximation for arbitrary precision $\epsilon > 0$ with
time complexity $\Theta(T \log_{1+\epsilon}(m))$

Summary and Prospects

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We reduced the scheduling problem to the shortest path problem of acyclic graphs.

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$(1 + \epsilon)$ -Optimal Offline Algorithm with linear runtime
 $\Theta(T \log_{1+\epsilon}(m))$

Prospects

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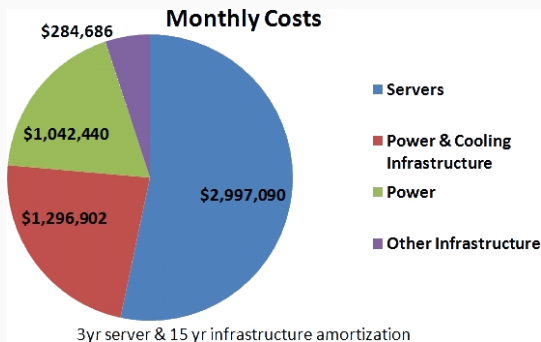
Open question: Is there a polynomial optimal algorithm or is it an NP-hard problem?

Thanks for your attention!

Any questions?

Data Centers' Costs

Fast-growing demand for data collection, processing, and storage

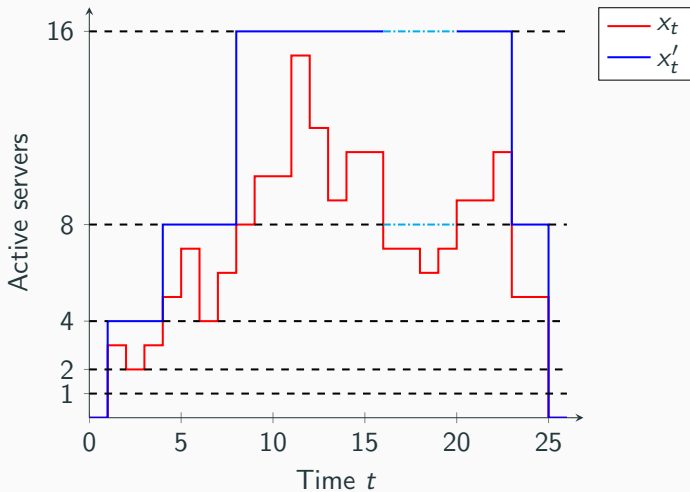


Proof Idea

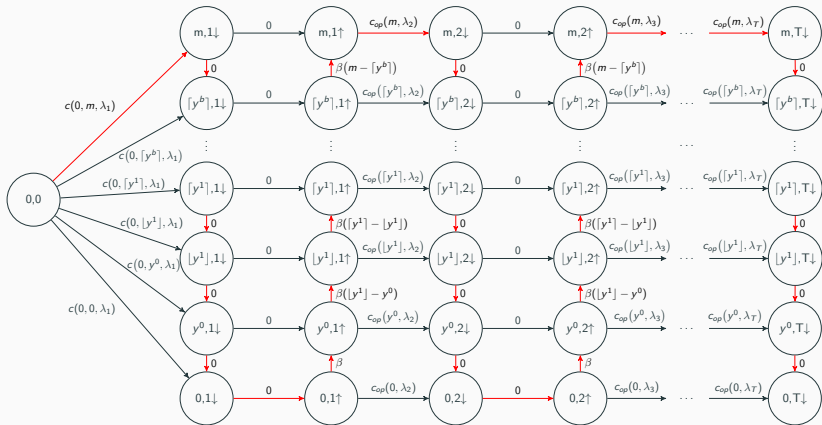
Take a schedule and transform periods between two powers of 2

Proof Idea

Take a schedule and transform periods between two powers of 2



$(1 + \varepsilon)$ -Optimal Offline Algorithm



where $y := 1 + \varepsilon$, $b := \lfloor \log_y(m) \rfloor$

Image Sources I

- Data center: datacentervoice.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/data-center.jpg
- Data center costs: perspectives.mvdirona.com/2008/11/cost-of-power-in-large-scale-data-centers/