Approximation Algorithms for the Fault-Tolerant Facility Placement Problem

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1. The FTFP Problem
2. Related Work
3. Our Results
4. Techniques
5. Approximation Algorithms
6. Summary

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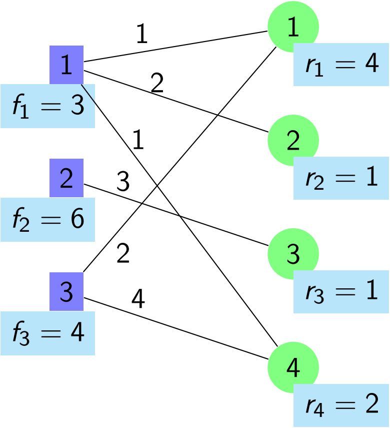
Fault-Tolerant Facility Placement Problem (FTFP)



Instance

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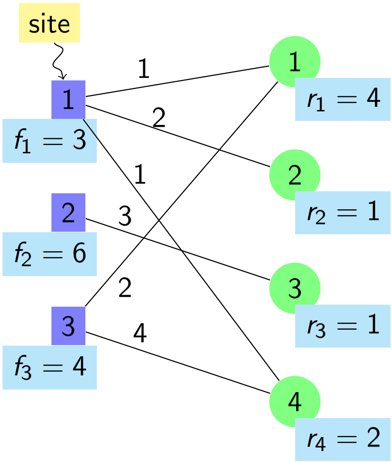

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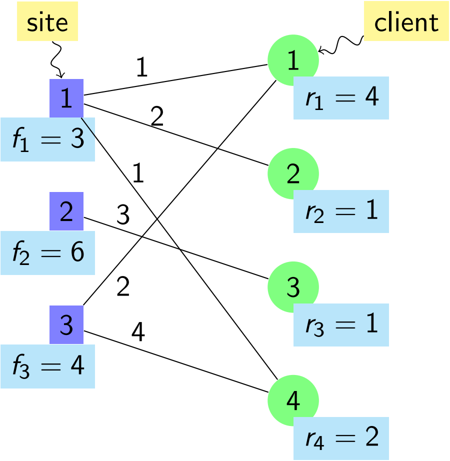

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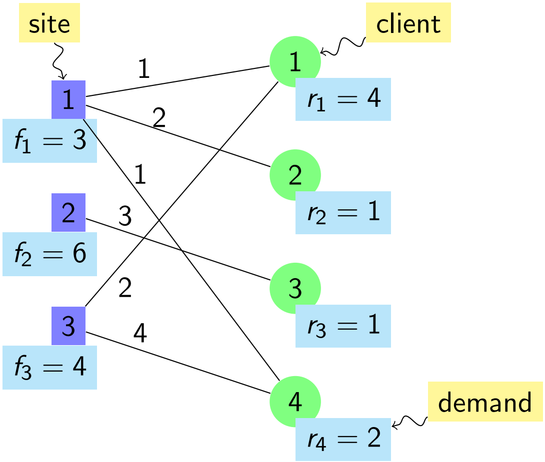

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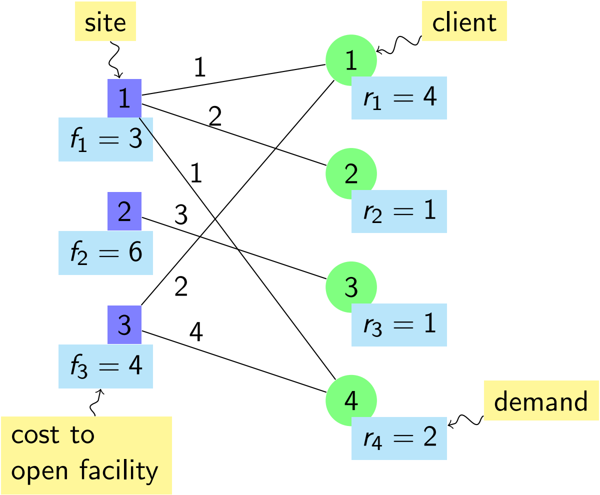

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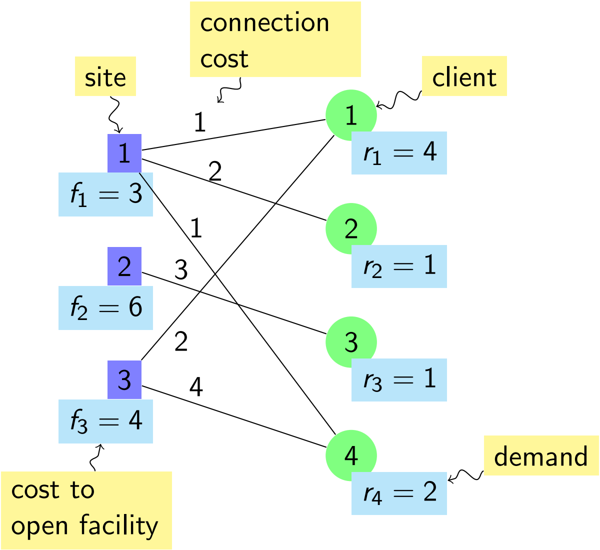

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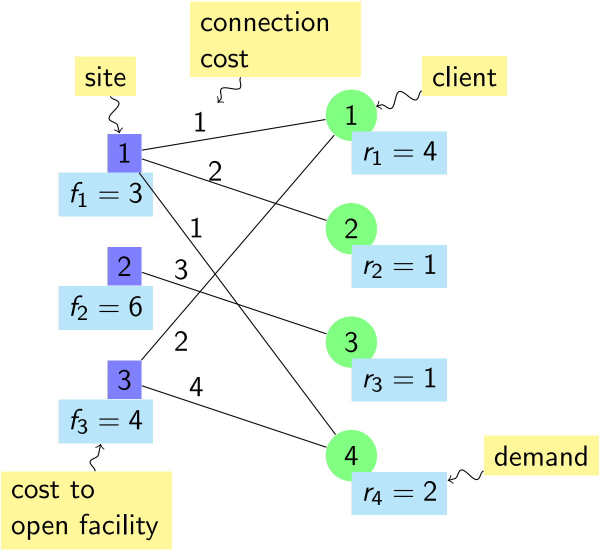

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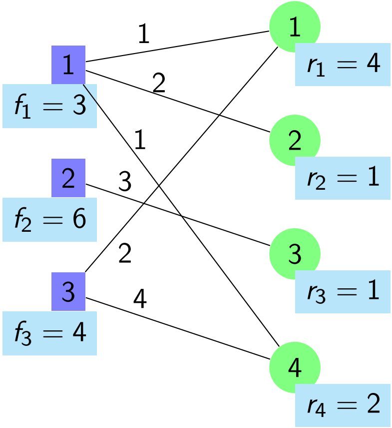
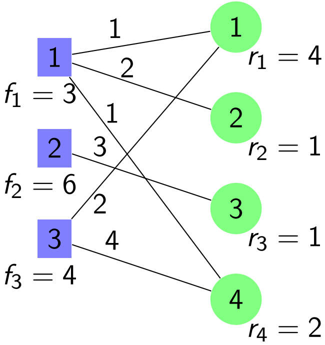


Instance

Feasible Integral Solution



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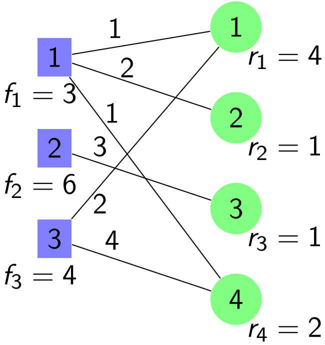

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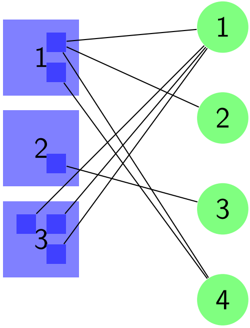
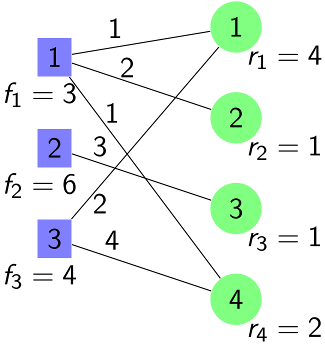


Solution

Feasible Integral Solution



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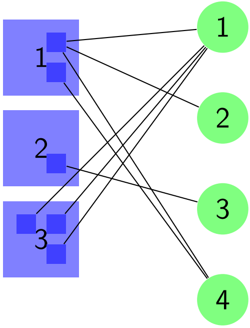

Solution

Cost

$$2f_1 + f_2 + 3f_3 + d_{11} + d_{12} + 2d_{14} + d_{23} + 3d_{31} = 38$$

Results Highlight

- LP-rounding: 1.575-approximation
- LP-rounding: asymptotic ratio of 1 when all demands large
- Primal-dual: H_n-approximation
- Primal-dual: Example of $\Omega(\log n / \log \log n)$ for dual-fitting

Relation between Problems

FTFP	$r_j \geq 1$	≥ 1 facility per site
UFL	$r_j = 1$	≤ 1 facility per site
FTFL	$r_j \geq 1$	≤ 1 facility per site

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$$\text{UFL} \preceq \text{FTFP} \preceq \text{FTFL}$$

Relation between Problems

FTFP	$r_j \geq 1$	≥ 1 facility per site
UFL	$r_j = 1$	≤ 1 facility per site
FTFL	$r_j \geq 1$	≤ 1 facility per site

$$\text{UFL} \preceq \text{FTFP} \preceq \text{FTFL}$$

LP-rounding	
UFL FTFP	1.575
FTFL	1.7245

Relation between Problems

FTFP	$r_j \geq 1$	≥ 1 facility per site
UFL	$r_j = 1$	≤ 1 facility per site
FTFL	$r_j \geq 1$	≤ 1 facility per site

$$\text{UFL} \preceq \text{FTFP} \preceq \text{FTFL}$$

LP-rounding

UFL, FTFP	1.575
FTFL	1.7245

Primal-dual

UFL	1.52
FTFP, FTFL	$O(\log n)$

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Related Work for UFL

Approximation Results for UFL

Shmoys, Tardos and Aardal	1997	3.16	LP-rounding
Chudak	1998	1.736	LP-rounding
Sviridenko	2002	1.58	LP-rounding
Jain and Vazirani	2001	3	primal-dual
Jain *et al.*	2002	1.61	greedy
Mahdian *et al.*	2002	1.52	greedy
Arya *et al.*	2004	3	local search
Byrka	2007	1.5	hybrid
Li	2011	1.488	hybrid

Lower Bound

Guha and Khuller	1998	1.463

Related Work for FTFL

Approximation Algorithms for FTFL

Jain and Vazirani	2000	$3 \ln \max_j r_j$	primal-dual
Guha *et al.*	2001	4	LP-rounding
Swamy, Shmoys	2008	2.076	LP-rounding
Byrka *et al.*	2010	1.7245	LP-rounding

No primal-dual algorithms for FTFL with constant ratio.

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Work on FTFP (Dissertation Topic)

Approximation Algorithms for FTFP

Xu and Shen	2009		Introduced FTFP
Liao and Shen	2011	1.861	Dual-fitting (for special case)
Yan and Chrobak	2011	3.16	LP-rounding

This talk:

Yan and Chrobak	2012	1.575	LP-rounding
Yan and Chrobak	preliminary results		Dual-fitting (for general case)

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LP Formulation for FTFP

- y_i = number of facilities open at site $i \in \mathbb{F}$
- x_{ij} = number of connections from client $j \in \mathbb{C}$ to site $i \in \mathbb{F}$

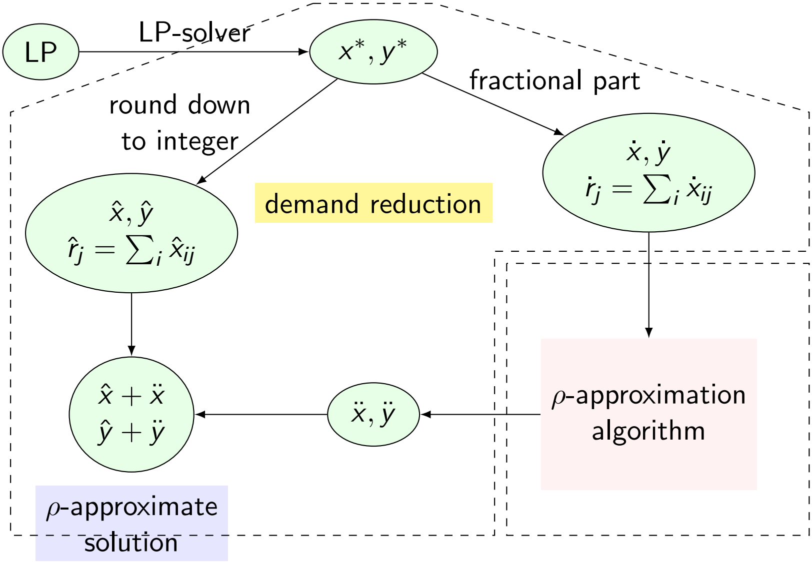
$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{minimize} \quad & \sum f_i y_i + \sum d_{ij} x_{ij} && && (1)\\
\text{subject to} \quad & y_i - x_{ij} \geq 0 && \forall i,j \\
& \sum x_{ij} \geq r_j && \forall j \\
& x_{ij} \geq 0, y_i \geq 0 && \forall i,j
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{(Dual)} \quad \text{maximize} \quad & \sum r_j \alpha_j && && (2)\\
\text{subject to} \quad & \sum \beta_{ij} \leq f_i && \forall i \\
& \alpha_j - \beta_{ij} \leq d_{ij} && \forall i,j \\
& \alpha_j \geq 0, \beta_{ij} \geq 0 && \forall i,j
\end{aligned}
$$

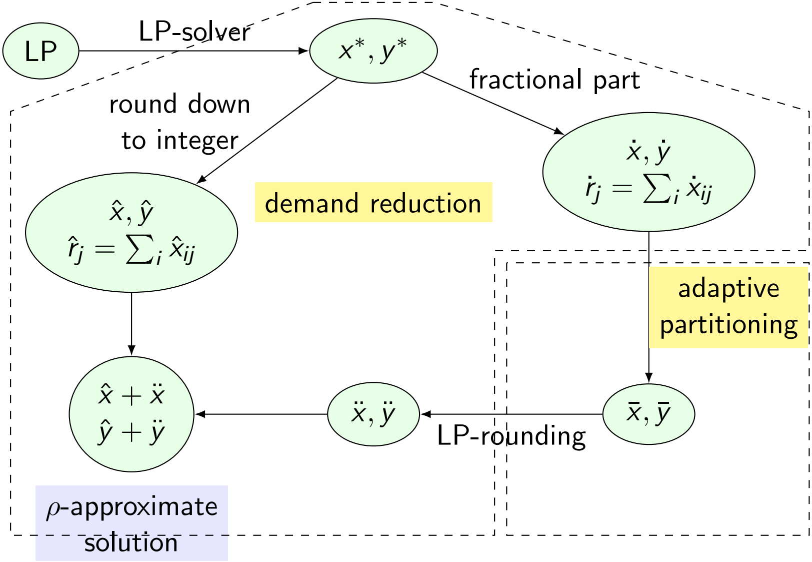
Techniques

- Demand Reduction
  - Reduce all r_j to polynomial values (to ensure polynomial time of rounding)
  - ρ-approx for reduced instance $\Rightarrow$ ρ-approx for original instance
- Adaptive Partitioning
  - Split sites into facilities and clients into unit demands
  - Split associated fractional values
  - Properties ensure rounding similar to UFL can be applied

Algorithm for FTFP



Algorithm for FTFP



Demand Reduction

Implementation

- Solving LP for $(\mathbf{x}^*, \mathbf{y}^*)$.
- $(\hat{\mathbf{x}}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = (\mathbf{x}^*, \mathbf{y}^*)$ round down to integer
- $(\dot{\mathbf{x}}, \dot{\mathbf{y}}) = (\mathbf{x}^*, \mathbf{y}^*) - (\hat{\mathbf{x}}, \hat{\mathbf{y}})$, fractional part
- $\hat{r}_j = \sum_i \hat{x}_{ij}$ for $\hat{\mathcal{I}}$, $\dot{r}_j = r_j - \hat{r}_j$ for $\dot{\mathcal{I}}$
- $(\hat{\mathbf{x}}, \hat{\mathbf{y}})$ (integral) feasible and optimal for $\hat{\mathcal{I}}$
- $(\dot{\mathbf{x}}, \dot{\mathbf{y}})$ (fractional) feasible and optimal for $\dot{\mathcal{I}}$

Properties

- $\dot{r}_j = \text{poly}(|\mathbb{F}|)$
- ρ-approx for $\dot{\mathcal{I}}$ implies ρ-approx for $\mathcal{I}$

Demand Reduction: Consequences

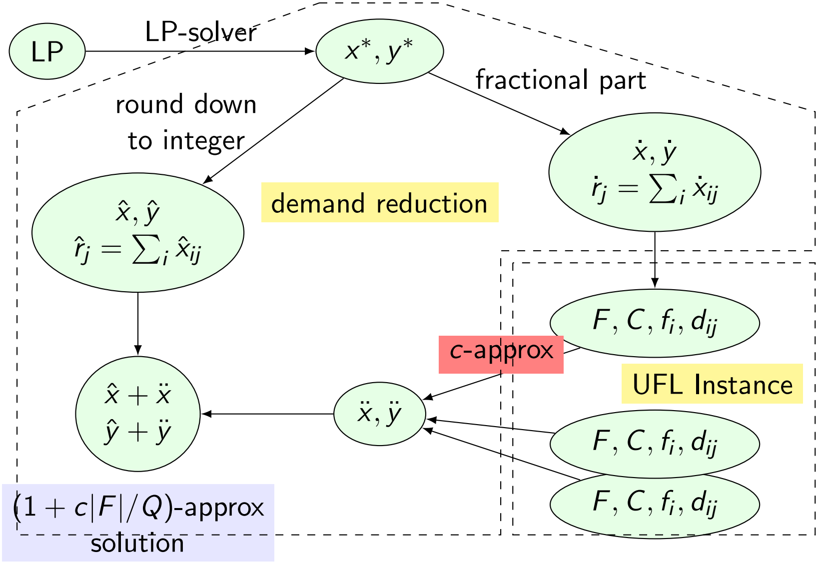
FTFP to FTFL, 1.7245-approximation

- sites into facilities
- clients with demand r_j

Ratio $1 + O(|F|/Q)$ for $Q = \min_j r_j$, approaches 1 when Q is large

- next slide

Ratio $1 + O(|F|/Q)$ for FTFP



Techniques

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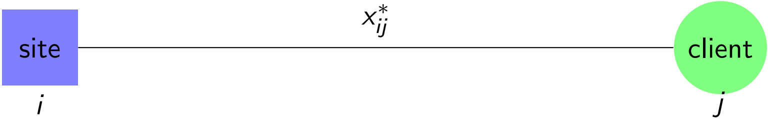
Adaptive Partitioning



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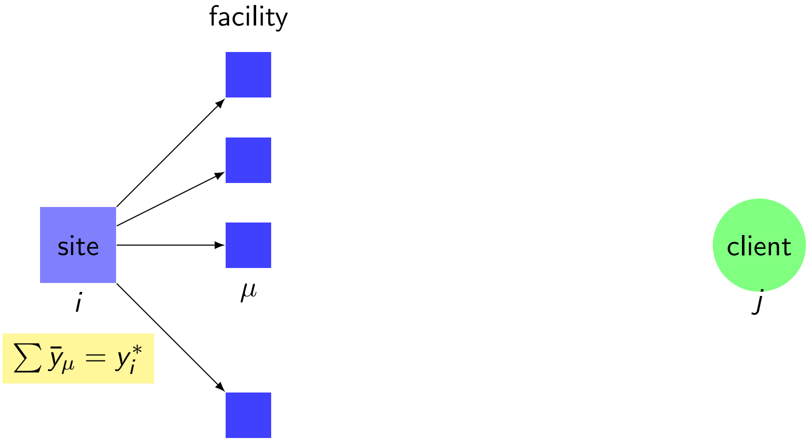

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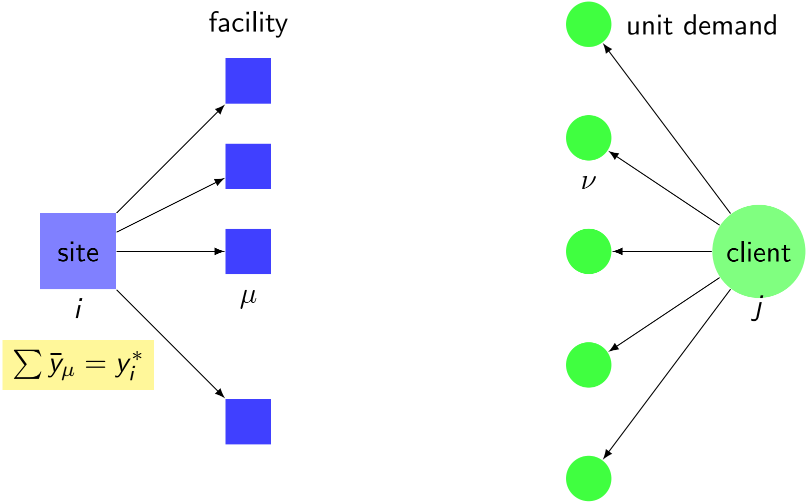

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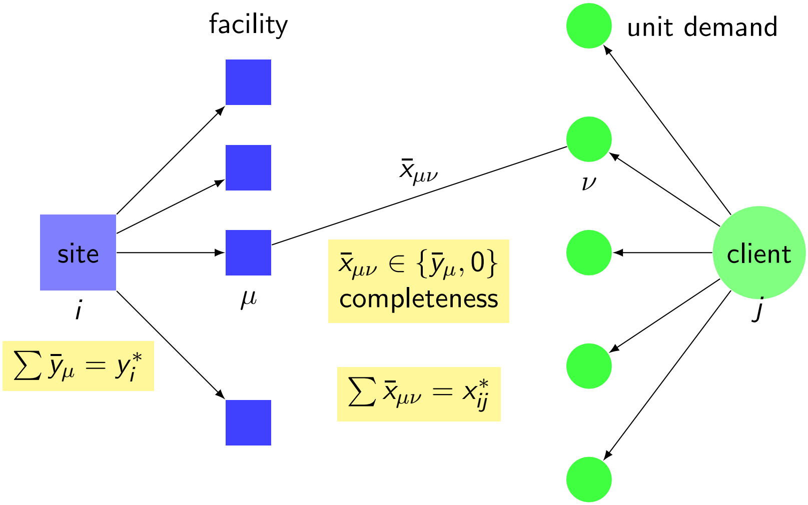

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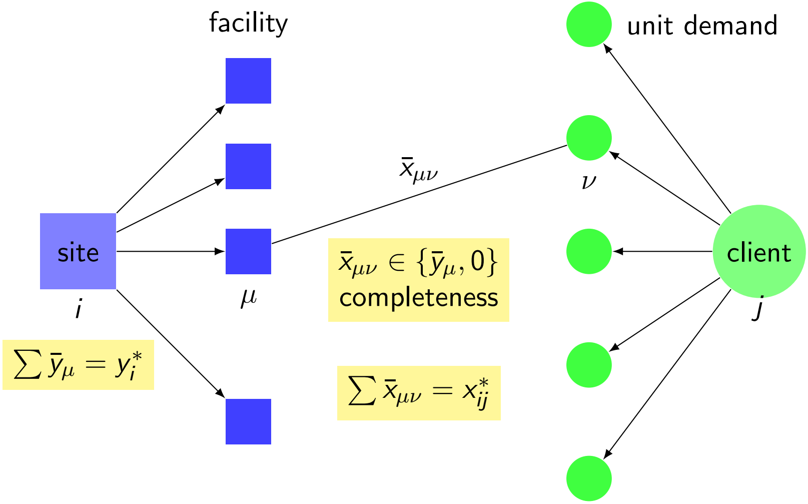
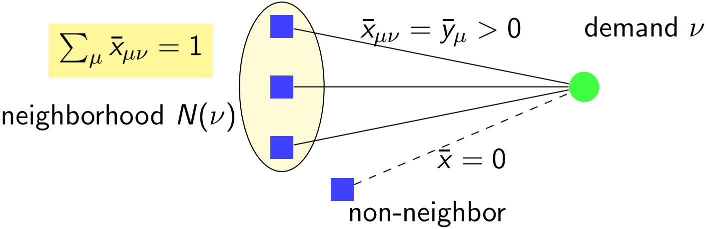
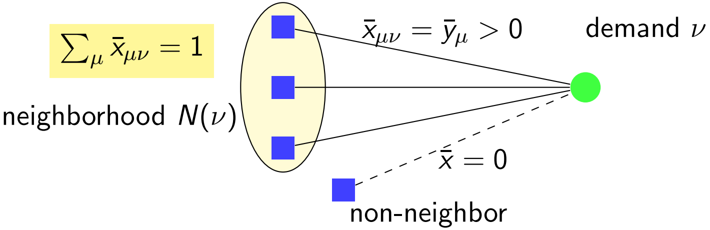


Partition must satisfy several properties for rounding to work...

Neighborhood of a demand



Neighborhood of a demand



Strategy 1: for each ν, open one $\mu \in N(\nu)$ with prob. $\bar{y}_\mu$

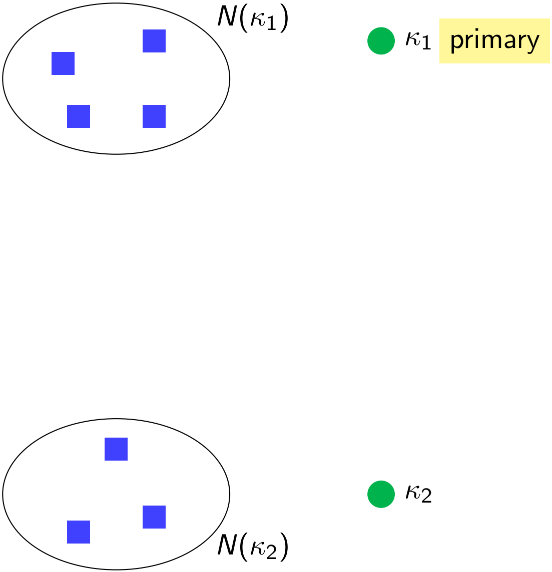
- optimal connection cost
- large facility cost

Strategy 2: do this for demands with disjoint neighborhoods

- optimal facility cost
- large connection cost

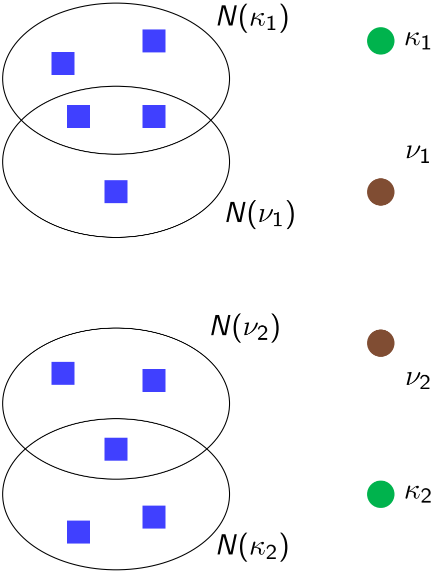
How to balance these strategies?

Two Types of Demands



$N(\kappa_1) \cap N(\kappa_2) = \emptyset$

Two Types of Demands

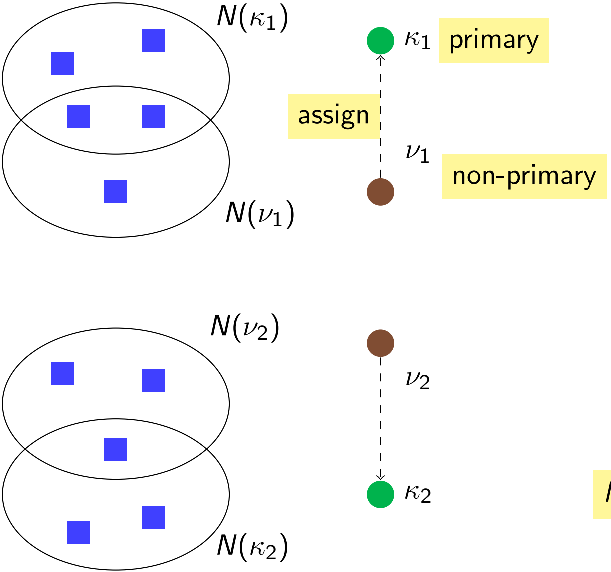


primary

non-primary

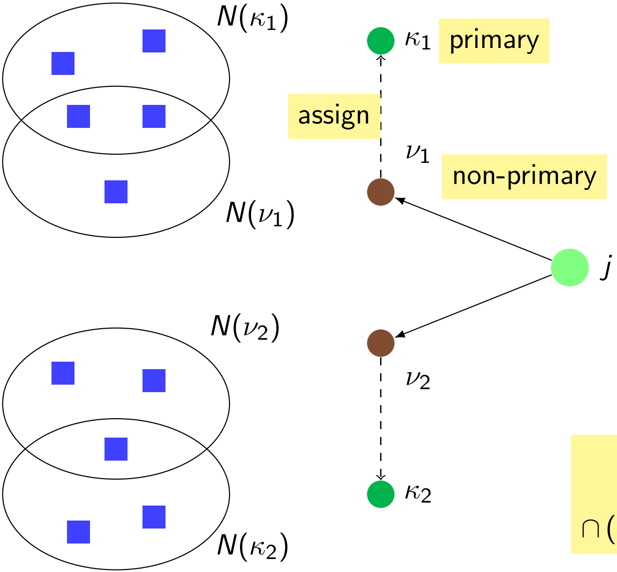
$N(\kappa_1) \cap N(\kappa_2) = \emptyset$

Two Types of Demands



$N(\kappa_1) \cap N(\kappa_2) = \emptyset$

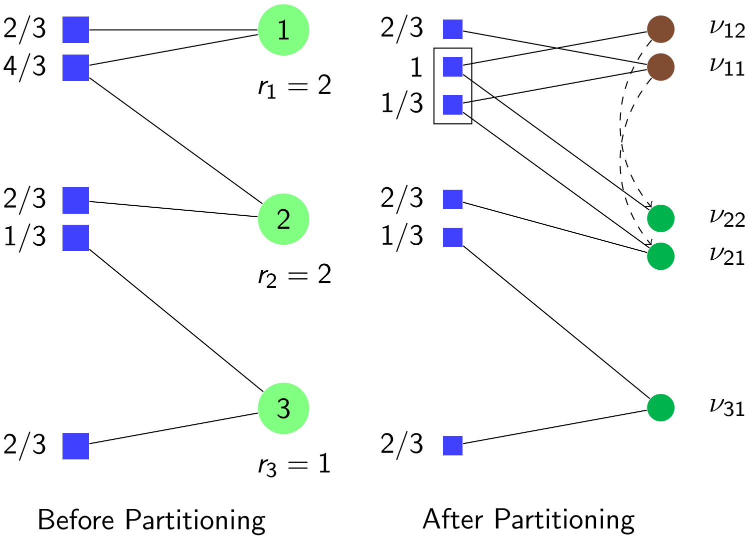
Neighborhood Structure for Siblings



For siblings

$$(N(\kappa_1) \cup N(\nu_1)) \cap (N(\kappa_2) \cup N(\nu_2)) = \emptyset$$

Example of Partitioning



Summary of Partitioning

Partitioning:

- Clients $\rightarrow$ demands
- Sites $\rightarrow$ facilities
  (not yet opened)
- $(x^*, y^*) \rightarrow (\bar{x}, \bar{y})$
- $\sum_\mu \bar{x}_{\mu\nu} = 1$
- $\bar{x}_{\mu\nu} = \bar{y}_\mu$ or 0

Summary of Partitioning

Partitioning:

- Clients $\rightarrow$ demands
- Sites $\rightarrow$ facilities (not yet opened)
- $(x^*, y^*) \rightarrow (\bar{x}, \bar{y})$
- $\sum_\mu \bar{x}_{\mu\nu} = 1$
- $\bar{x}_{\mu\nu} = \bar{y}_\mu$ or 0

Structure:

- If κ_1, κ_2 primary then $N(\kappa_1) \cap N(\kappa_2) = \emptyset$
- Each non-primary ν assigned to κ with
  - $N(\kappa) \cap N(\nu) \neq \emptyset$
  - priority$(\kappa) \leq$ priority (ν) (rough estimate of demand's cost)
- if ν_1, ν_2 are siblings and ν_i assigned to κ_i, then $[N(\kappa_1) \cup N(\nu_1)] \cap [N(\kappa_2) \cup N(\nu_2)] = \emptyset$

Summary of Partitioning - Intuition

Structure:

small facility cost $\longrightarrow$

- If κ_1, κ_2 primary then $N(\kappa_1) \cap N(\kappa_2) = \emptyset$

small connection cost of ν $\longrightarrow$

- Each non-primary ν assigned to κ with
  - $N(\kappa) \cap N(\nu) \neq \emptyset$
  - priority(κ) $\leq$ priority (ν) (rough estimate of demand's cost)

fault tolerance $\longrightarrow$

- if ν_1, ν_2 are siblings and ν_i assigned to κ_i, then $[N(\kappa_1) \cup N(\nu_1)] \cap [N(\kappa_2) \cup N(\nu_2)] = \emptyset$

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3-Approximation for FTFP

Client priority values

- $\mathrm{tcc}(j) + \alpha_j^*$
  (average connection cost + dual value)

Rounding

- Facilities: Each primary κ opens random $\mu \in N(\kappa)$
- Connections: All demands assigned to κ connect to μ

Analysis

- Fault-Tolerance: ν uses only facilities in $N(\nu) \cup N(\kappa)$
- Cost: $\leq 3 \cdot \mathrm{LP}^*$, because
  - Facility cost $\leq F^*$
  - Connection cost $\leq C^* + 2 \cdot \mathrm{LP}^*$

1.736-Approximation for FTFP

Client priority values

- $\mathrm{tcc}(j) + \alpha_j^*$
  (average connection cost + dual value)

Rounding

- Facilities:
  - Each primary κ opens random $\mu \in N(\kappa)$
  - Other facilities open randomly independently
- Connections:
  - if a neighbor open, connect to nearest neighbor
  - else, connect via assigned primary demand

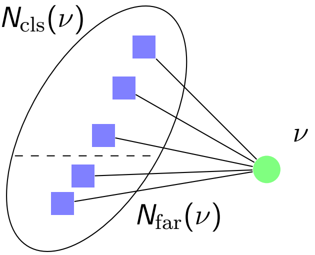
Analysis

- Fault-Tolerance: ν uses only facilities in $N(\nu) \cup N(\kappa)$
- Cost: $\leq (1 + 2/e)\,\mathrm{LP}^*$, because
  - Facility cost $\leq F^*$
  - Connection cost $\leq C^* + \frac{2}{e} \cdot \mathrm{LP}^*$

1.575-Approximation for FTFP – Idea

More intricate neighborhood structure

- Two neighborhoods: close and far, $N(\nu) = N_{\text{cls}}(\nu) \cup N_{\text{far}}(\nu)$
- $N_{\text{cls}}(\nu)$ = nearest γ-fraction of $N(\nu)$
- $N_{\text{cls}}(\nu) \cap N_{\text{cls}}(\kappa) \neq \emptyset$, if ν assigned to κ
- For siblings ν_1, ν_2, $N_{\text{cls}}(\kappa_1) \cup N(\nu_1)$ and $N_{\text{cls}}(\kappa_2) \cup N(\nu_2)$ disjoint
- ...



1.575-Approximation for FTFP

Client priority values

- $\mathrm{tcc}_{\mathrm{cls}}(j) + \mathrm{dmax}_{\mathrm{cls}}(j)$
  (average + worst connection cost to close neighborhood)

Rounding (extension of Byrka's)

- Facilities:
  - Each primary κ opens random $\mu \in N_{\mathrm{cls}}(\kappa)$
  - Other facilities open randomly independently
- Connections:
  - if a neighbor open, connect to nearest neighbor
  - else, connect via assigned primary demand

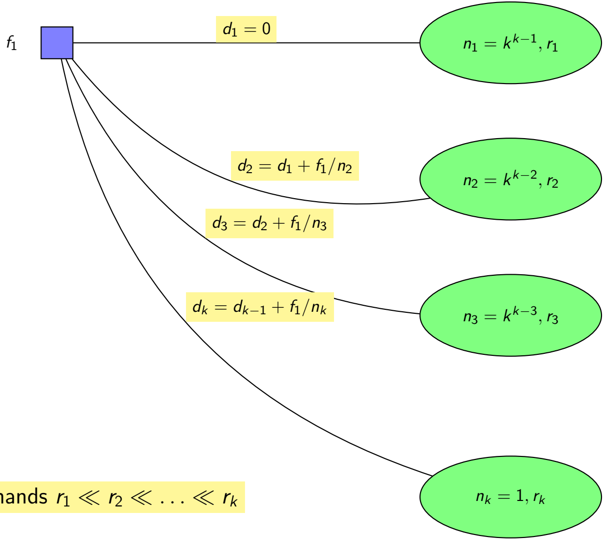
Analysis

- Fault-Tolerance: ν uses only facilities in $N(\nu) \cup N_{\mathrm{cls}}(\kappa)$
- Cost: $\leq \gamma \cdot \mathrm{LP}$ for $\gamma = 1.575$, because
  - Facility cost $\leq \gamma \cdot F^*$
  - Connection cost $\leq \gamma \cdot C^*$

Greedy and Dual-fitting

- Greedy in polynomial time
  - Best star can be found quickly
  - Best star remains best
- Ratio H_n (Wolsey's result): Greedy is H_n-approx for
  - Minimizing a linear function
  - Subject to Submodular constraint
- Lower bound $O(\log n / \log \log n)$ for dual-fitting
  - Example has k groups, $n = k^k$
  - Shrinking factor is $k/2$

Dual-fitting Example



demands $r_1 \ll r_2 \ll \ldots \ll r_k$

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Q and A about FTFP

- Q: Is there a simple reduction from FTFP to UFL?
- Q: Which one is easier, FTFP or FTFL?
- Q: Can FTFP have a better ratio than FTFL?
- Q: When all r_j are large, do you get a ratio 1?
- Q: Does greedy have $O(1)$ ratio or not?
- Q: What is the best possible ratio for FTFP?

Q and A about FTFP

- Q: Is there a simple reduction from FTFP to UFL?
- A: Not sure, for the uniform demand case yes.
- Q: Which one is easier, FTFP or FTFL?
- Q: Can FTFP have a better ratio than FTFL?
- Q: When all r_j are large, do you get a ratio 1?
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Q and A about FTFP

- Q: Is there a simple reduction from FTFP to UFL?
- Q: Which one is easier, FTFP or FTFL?
- A: FTFP. FTFP reduces to FTFL.
- Q: Can FTFP have a better ratio than FTFL?
- Q: When all r_j are large, do you get a ratio 1?
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Q and A about FTFP

- Q: Is there a simple reduction from FTFP to UFL?
- Q: Which one is easier, FTFP or FTFL?
- Q: Can FTFP have a better ratio than FTFL?
- A: Yes, 1.575 matches UFL and beats 1.7245 for FTFL.
- Q: When all r_j are large, do you get a ratio 1?
- Q: Does greedy have $O(1)$ ratio or not?
- Q: What is the best possible ratio for FTFP?

Q and A about FTFP

- Q: Is there a simple reduction from FTFP to UFL?
- Q: Which one is easier, FTFP or FTFL?
- Q: Can FTFP have a better ratio than FTFL?
- Q: When all r_j are large, do you get a ratio 1?
- A: Yes, because of demand reduction.
- Q: Does greedy have $O(1)$ ratio or not?
- Q: What is the best possible ratio for FTFP?

Q and A about FTFP

- Q: Is there a simple reduction from FTFP to UFL?
- Q: Which one is easier, FTFP or FTFL?
- Q: Can FTFP have a better ratio than FTFL?
- Q: When all r_j are large, do you get a ratio 1?
- Q: Does greedy have $O(1)$ ratio or not?
- A: Maybe, but dual-fitting will not do.
- Q: What is the best possible ratio for FTFP?

Q and A about FTFP

- Q: Is there a simple reduction from FTFP to UFL?
- Q: Which one is easier, FTFP or FTFL?
- Q: Can FTFP have a better ratio than FTFL?
- Q: When all r_j are large, do you get a ratio 1?
- Q: Does greedy have $O(1)$ ratio or not?
- Q: What is the best possible ratio for FTFP?
- A: Likely to be 1.463, but not a sure thing.

Q and A about FTFP

- Q: Is there a simple reduction from FTFP to UFL?
- A: Not sure, for the uniform demand case yes.
- Q: Which one is easier, FTFP or FTFL?
- A: FTFP. FTFP reduces to FTFL.
- Q: Can FTFP have a better ratio than FTFL?
- A: Yes, 1.575 matches UFL and beats 1.7245 for FTFL.
- Q: When all r_j are large, do you get a ratio 1?
- A: Yes, because of demand reduction.
- Q: Does greedy have $O(1)$ ratio or not?
- A: Maybe, but dual-fitting will not do.
- Q: What is the best possible ratio for FTFP?
- A: Likely to be 1.463, but not a sure thing.

Summary

Our Result

- 1.575-approximation algorithm for FTFP
- Technique for extending LP-rounding algorithms for UFL to FTFP

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- 1.575-approximation algorithm for FTFP
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Open Problems

- Can FTFL be approximated with the same ratio?
- LP-free algorithms for FTFP or FTFL with constant ratio?
- Close the 1.463 – 1.488 gap for UFL!