

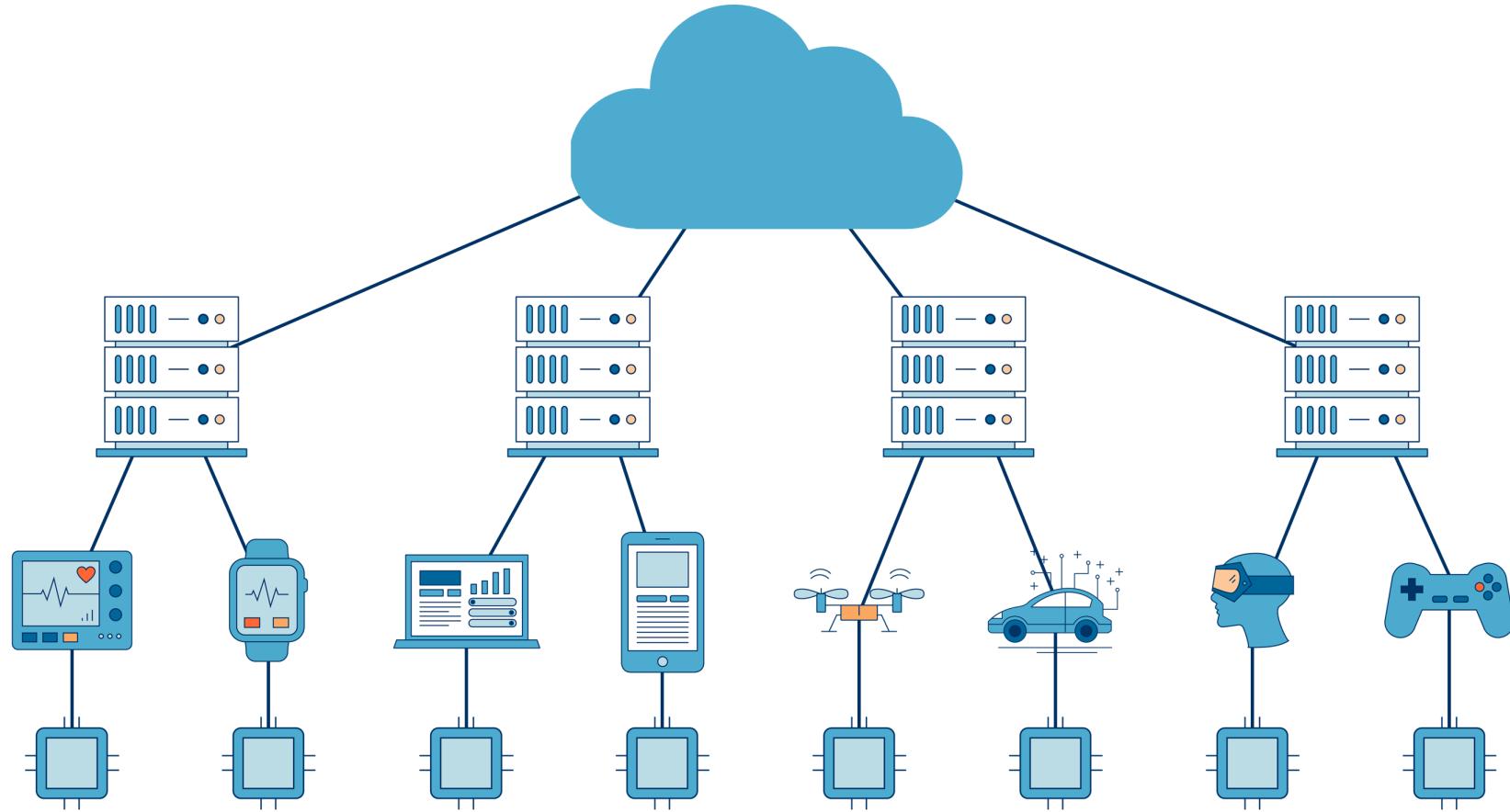
# **Modellazione e analisi di Task Scheduling in ambiente Green Edge Computing**

**Leonardo Menti**

Relatore: Christian Quadri

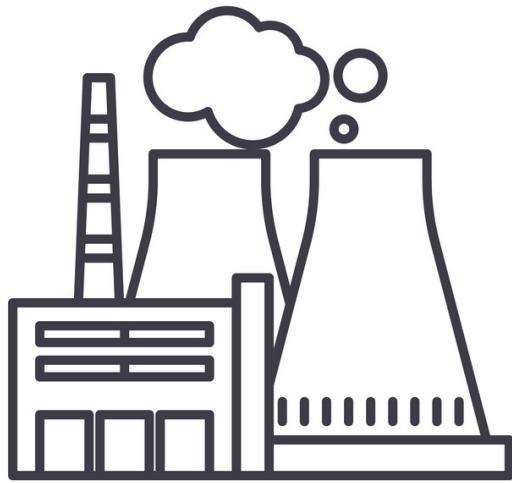


# Edge Computing



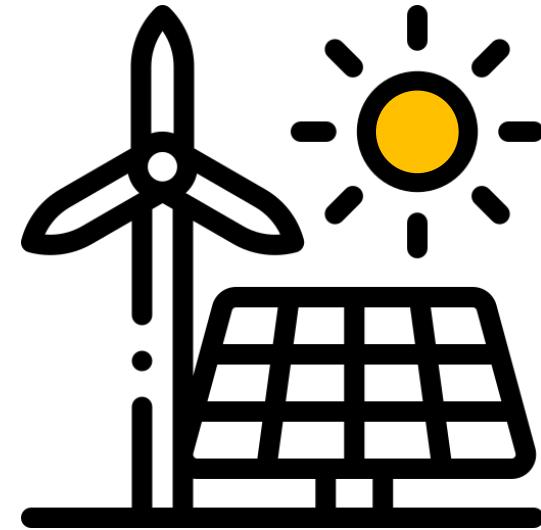
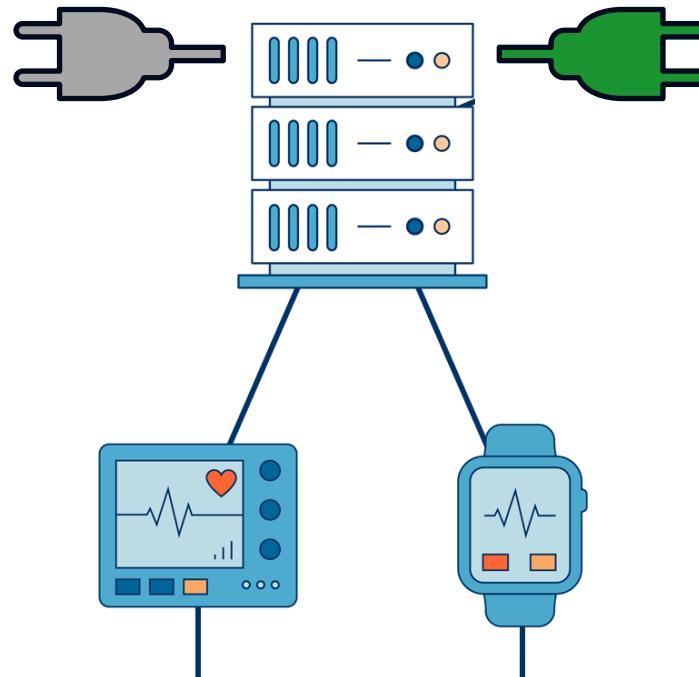
- Risorse di elaborazione vicino ai dispositivi
- Riduzione latenza e traffico di rete
- Garanzia di sicurezza e scalabilità
- Risorse limitate

# Green Edge Computing



Energia brown

\$ \$ \$



Energia green

\$

# Sfide del green edge computing



- Distribuzione e utilizzo delle risorse computazionali limitate

# Sfide del green edge computing



- Distribuzione e utilizzo delle risorse computazionali limitate



- Ottimizzazione del consumo energetico

# Sfide del green edge computing



- Distribuzione e utilizzo delle risorse computazionali limitate



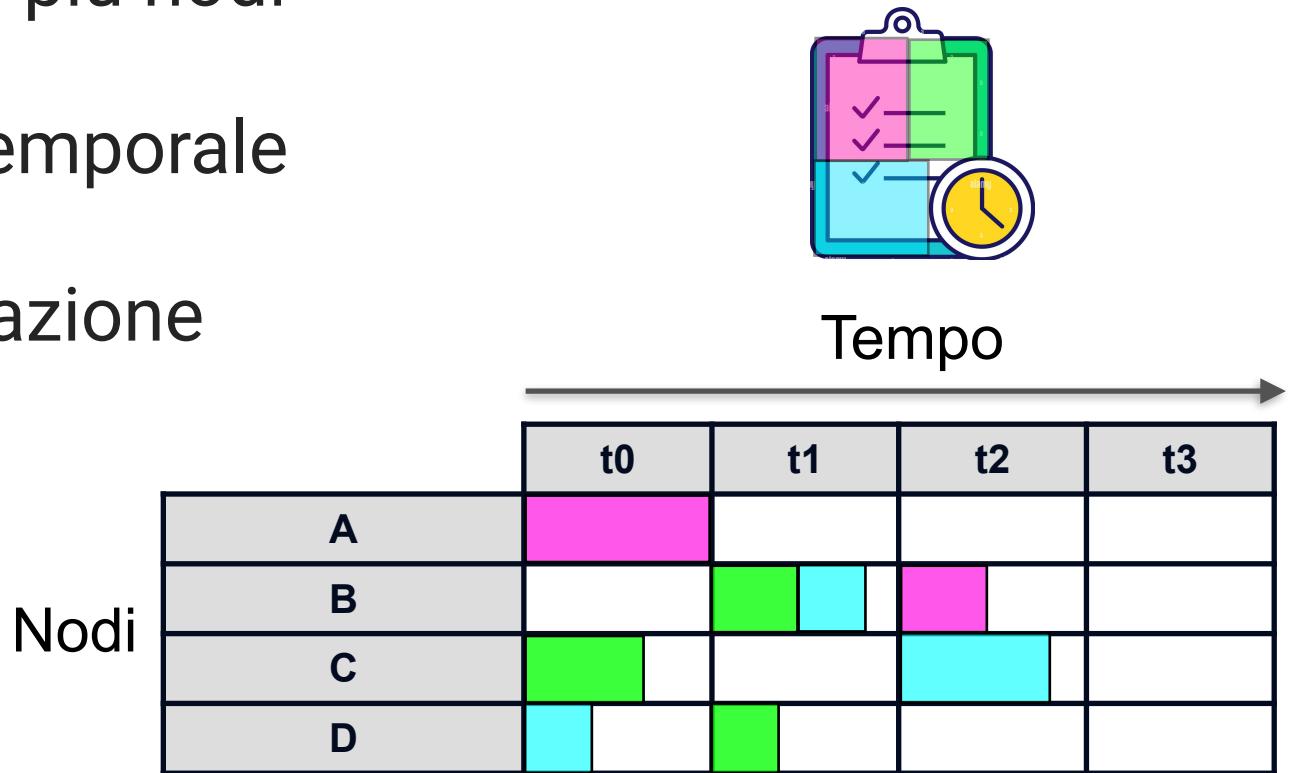
- Ottimizzazione del consumo energetico



- Massimizzazione del guadagno da parte del provider di servizi edge

# Task Scheduling

- Computazione di task generati dai dispositivi mobili / IoT
- Frammentazione del task su più nodi
- Distribuzione geografica e temporale
- Costo energetico di computazione
- Deadline di completamento
- Reward



# Obiettivi

- Formalizzare e implementare un modello di PLI per la risoluzione ottima del problema di task scheduling in ambiente green edge

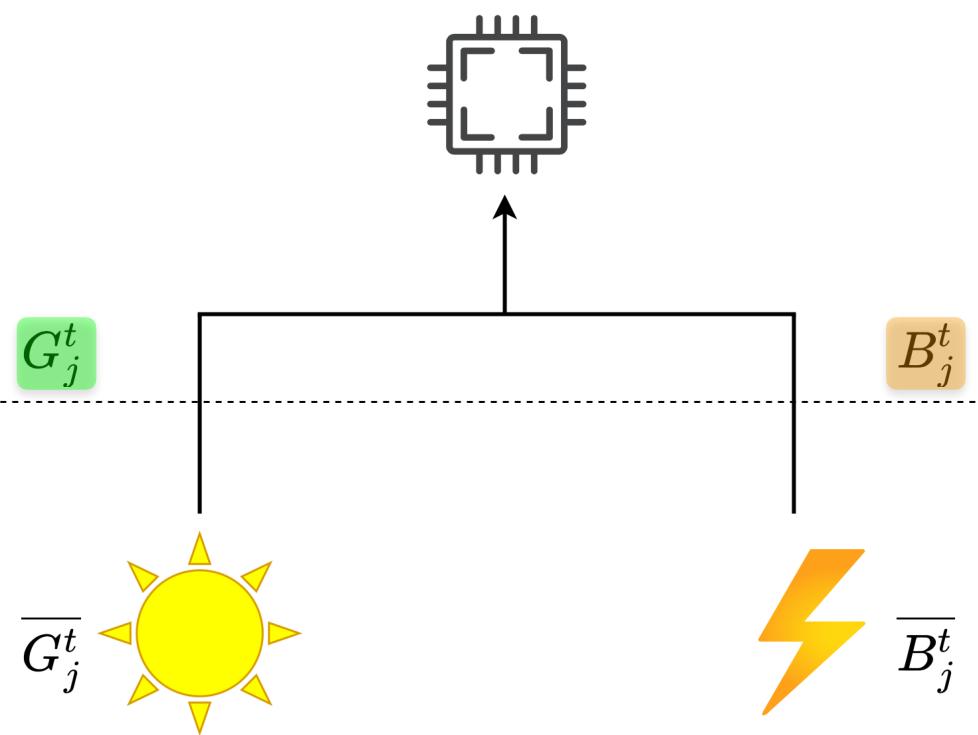
# Obiettivi

- Formalizzare e implementare un modello di PLI per la risoluzione ottima del problema di task scheduling in ambiente green edge
- Progettare un algoritmo online per affrontare il problema

# Obiettivi

- Formalizzare e implementare un modello di PLI per la risoluzione ottima del problema di task scheduling in ambiente green edge
- Progettare un algoritmo online per affrontare il problema
- Analisi e confronto delle performance

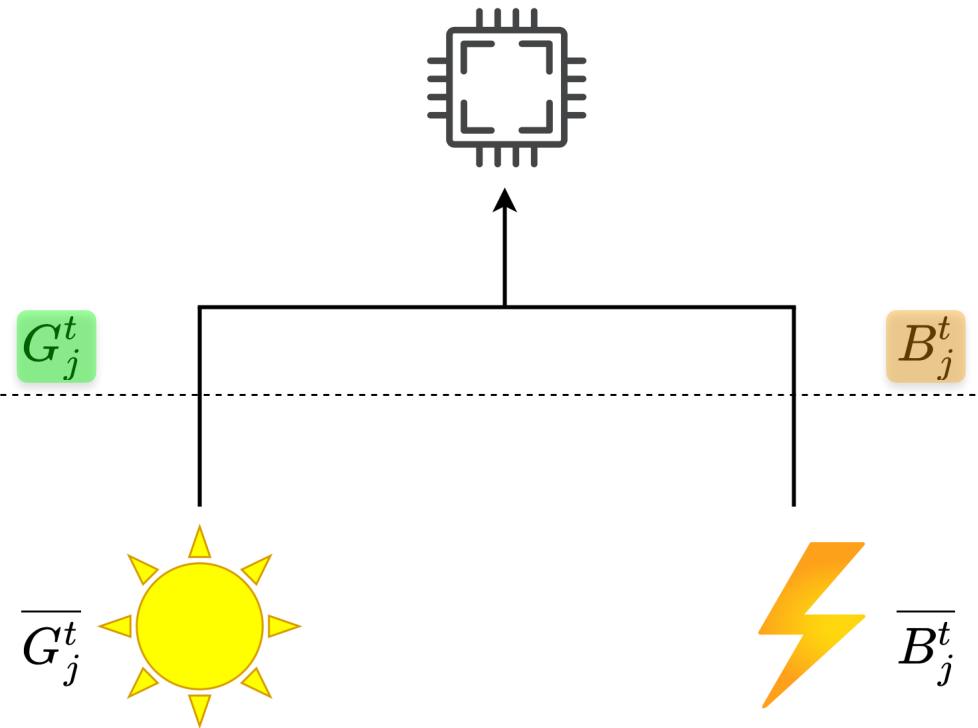
# Modellazione standard



Ricavo      Costo esecuzione

$$\max \sum_{i \in N} r_i \cdot Z_i - \sum_{t \in T} \sum_{j \in F} (w_{gj}^t \cdot G_j^t + w_{bj}^t \cdot B_j^t)$$

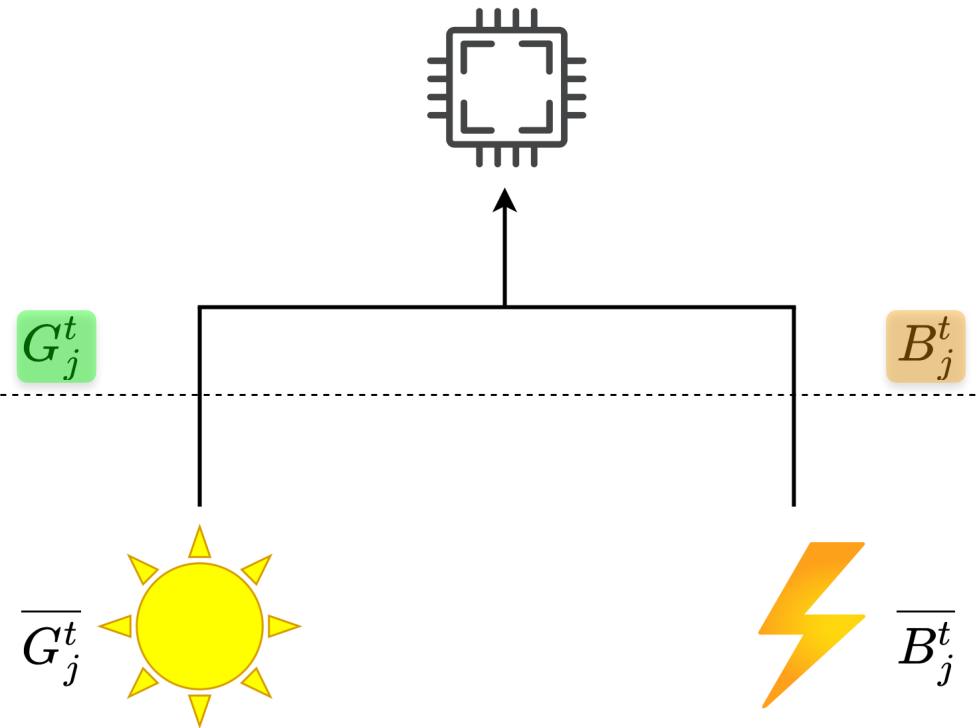
# Modellazione standard



$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & \sum_{i \in N} r_i \cdot Z_i - \sum_{t \in T} \sum_{j \in F} (w_{gj}^t \cdot G_j^t + w_{bj}^t \cdot B_j^t) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{j \in F} \sum_{t \geq a_i + \delta_{kj}} X_{ij}^t = Z_i \quad \forall i \in N \end{aligned}$$

- Accettazione task
- Processamento task
- Deadline task
- Vincoli topologici

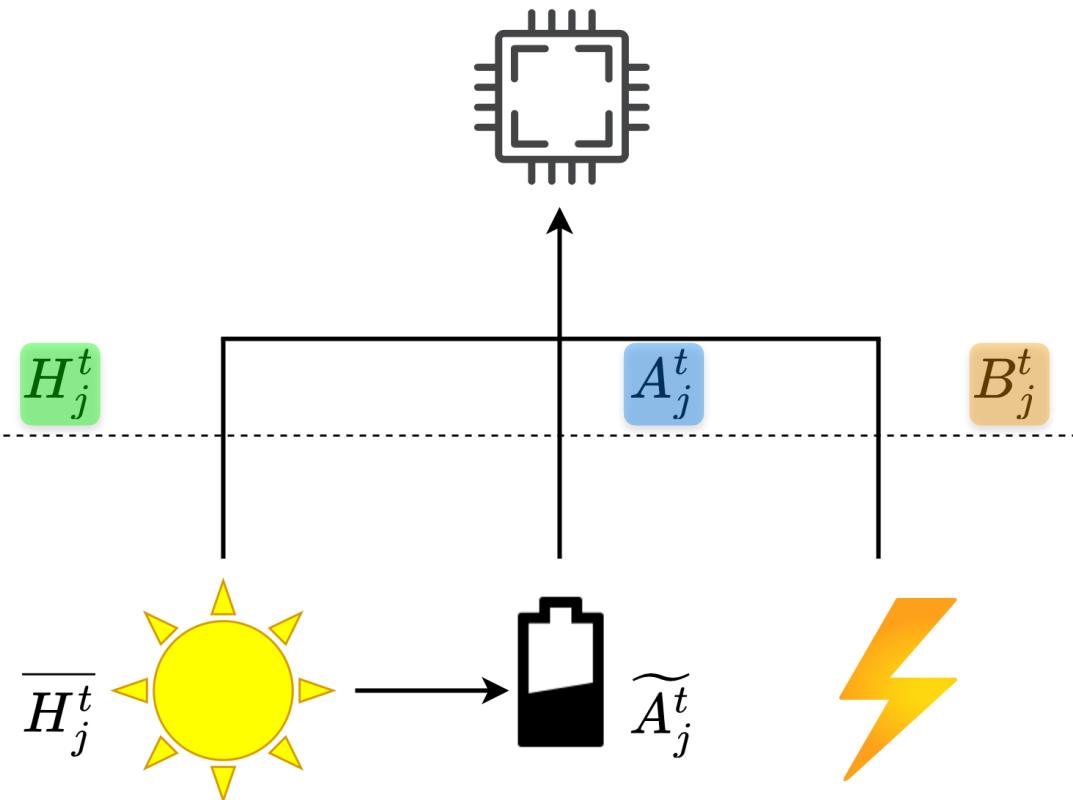
# Modellazione standard



$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & \sum_{i \in N} r_i \cdot Z_i - \sum_{t \in T} \sum_{j \in F} (w_{gj}^t \cdot G_j^t + w_{bj}^t \cdot B_j^t) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{j \in F} \sum_{\substack{t \leq a_i + \tau_i - \delta'_{jk} \\ t \geq a_i + \delta_{kj}}} X_{ij}^t = Z_i \quad \forall i \in N \\ & \sum_{i \in N} \mu_i X_{ij}^t d_i \leq G_j^t + B_j^t \quad \forall j \in F, \forall t \in T \\ & G_j^t \leq \bar{G}_j^t \quad \forall j \in F, \forall t \in T \\ & B_j^t \leq \bar{B}_j^t \quad \forall j \in F, \forall t \in T \end{aligned}$$

Vincoli di capacità energetica dei nodi

# Modellazione con accumulatori



$$\begin{aligned} & \max \sum_{i \in N} r_i \cdot Z_i - \sum_{t \in T} \sum_{j \in F} (w_{hj}^t H_j^t + w_{aj}^t A_j^t + w_{bj}^t B_j^t) \\ \text{s.t. } & \sum_{j \in F} \sum_{t \geq a_i + \delta_{kj}}^{t \leq a_i + \tau_i - \delta'_{jk}} X_{ij}^t = Z_i \quad \forall i \in N \\ & \sum_{i \in N} \mu_i X_{ij}^t d_i \leq H_j^t + A_j^t + B_j^t \quad \forall j \in F, \forall t \in T \\ & H_j^t + A_j^t + B_j^t \leq \overline{C}_j \quad \forall j \in F, \forall t \in T \\ & H_j^t \leq \overline{H}_j^t \quad \forall j \in F, \forall t \in T \\ & A_j^t \leq \widetilde{A}_j^t \quad \forall j \in F, \forall t \in T \\ & \widetilde{A}_j^t = \min\{\widetilde{A}_j^{t-1} - A_j^{t-1} + \overline{H}_j^{t-1} - H_j^{t-1}, \overline{A}_j\} \quad \forall j \in F, \forall t \in T \\ & \widetilde{A}_j^0 = 0 \quad \forall j \in F \end{aligned}$$

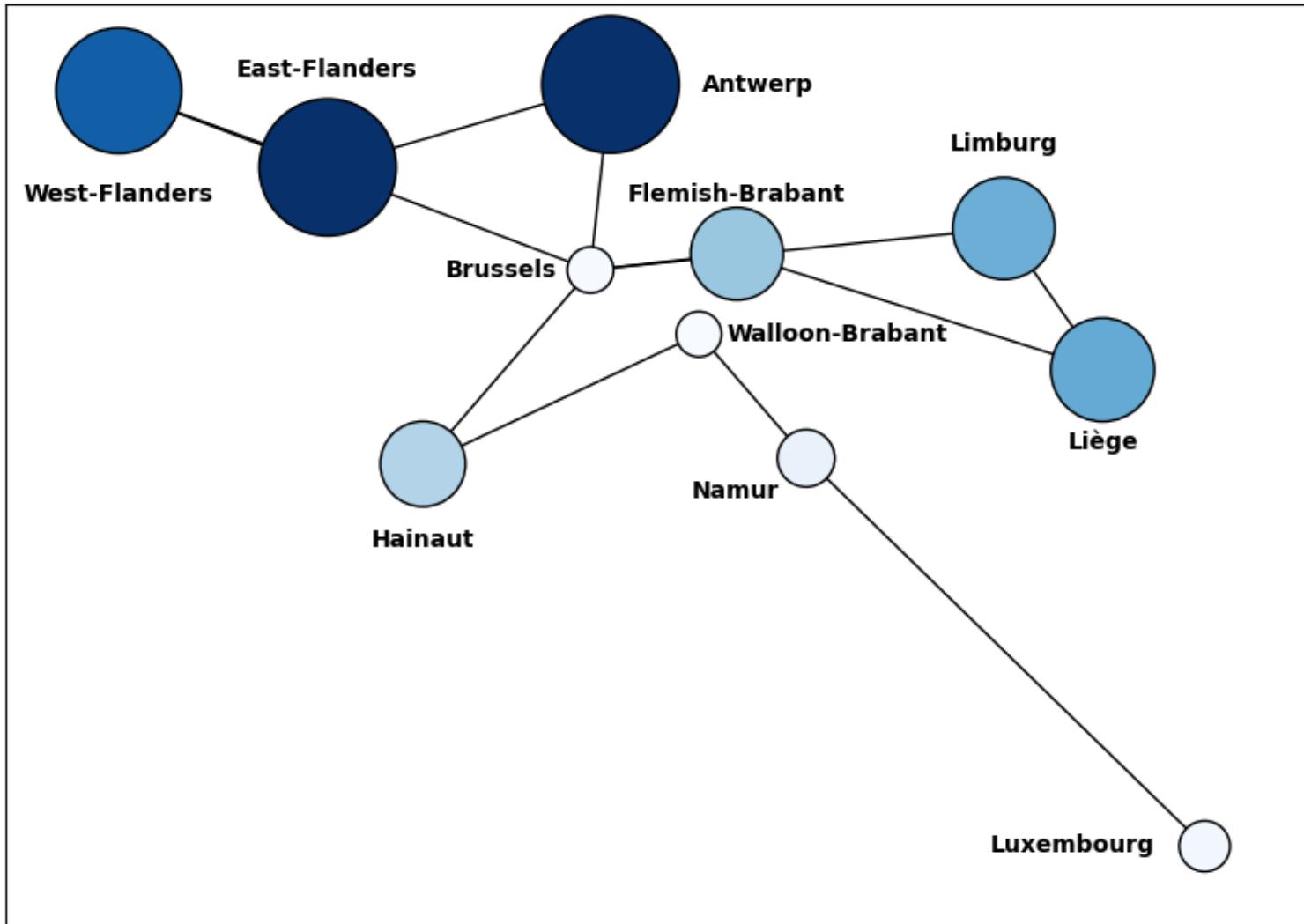
# Modellazione con penalità

- Introduzione di una grossa penalità nella funzione obiettivo
- Forzare il modello ad accettare il maggior numero di task
- Ordine di grandezza della penalità è superiore rispetto ai parametri di configurazione dei task
- Garanzia di esecuzione dei task a costo minimo

$$\max \sum_{i \in N} r_i \cdot Z_i - \sum_{t \in T} \sum_{j \in F} (w_{gj}^t \cdot G_j^t + w_{bj}^t \cdot B_j^t) - \sum_{i \in N} M \cdot (1 - Z_i)$$

$$M \gg \max_{i \in N} r_i$$

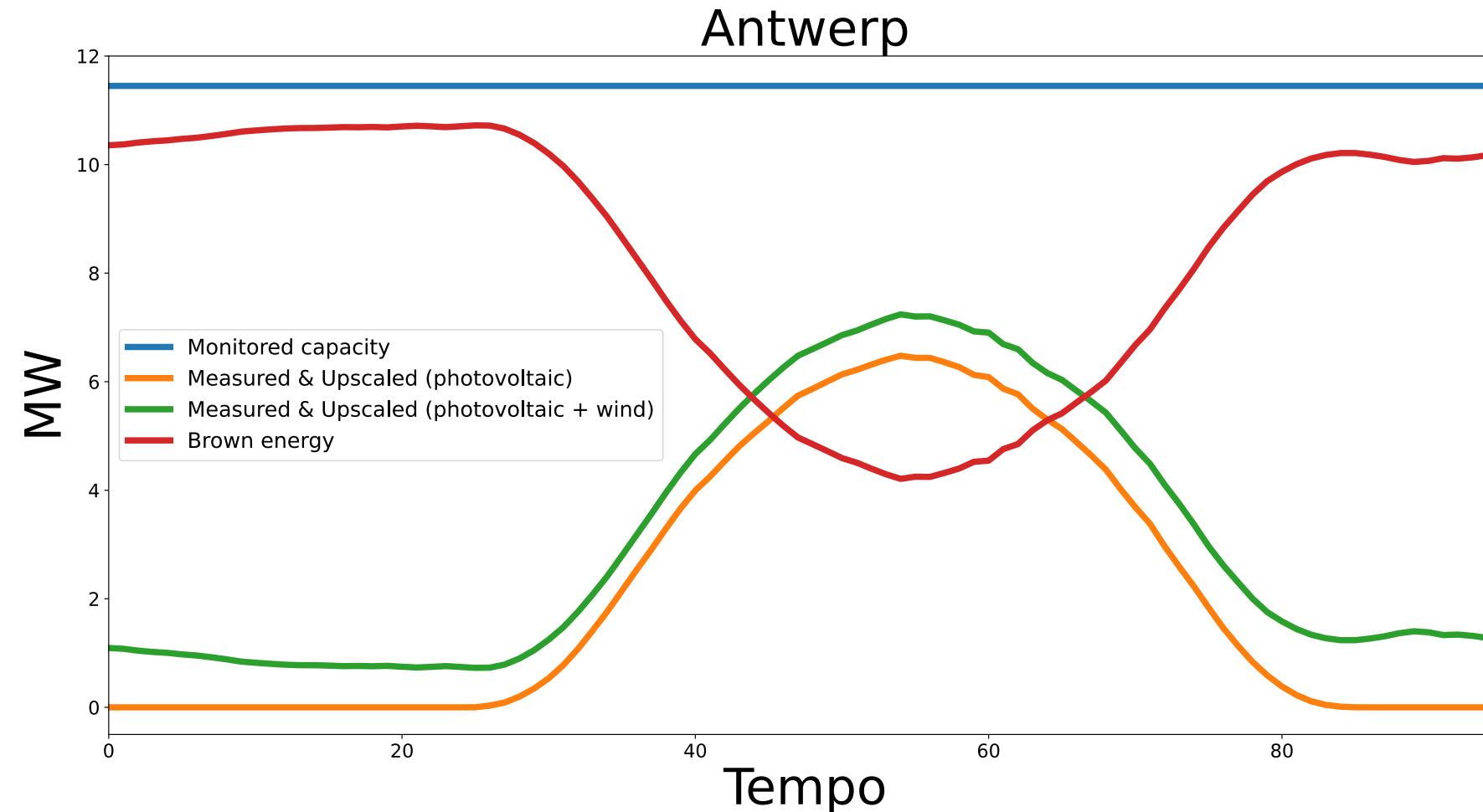
# Infrastruttura di rete



**Belnet**

- Territorio Belgio
- 11 nodi
- Capacità computazionali differenti

# Infrastruttura di rete

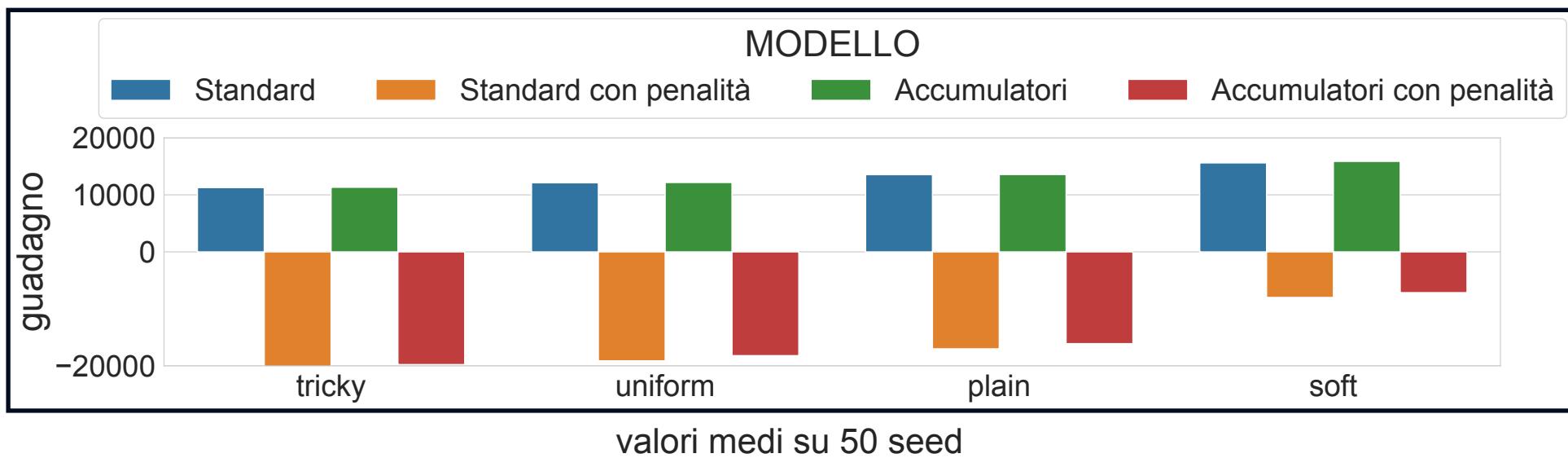
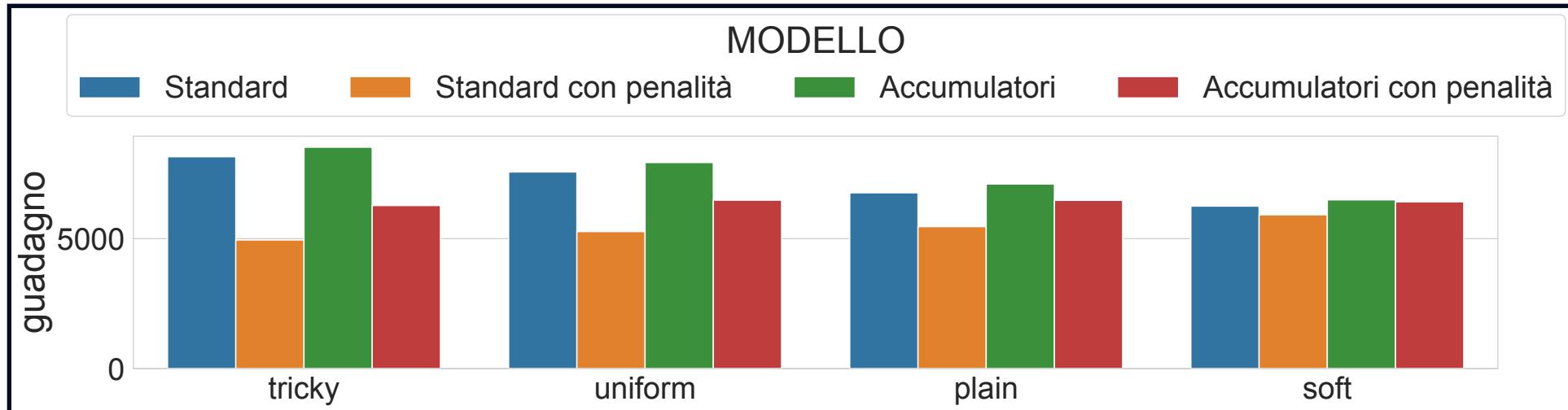


- Capacità energetica totale
- Energia green fotovoltaica + eolica
- Energia brown

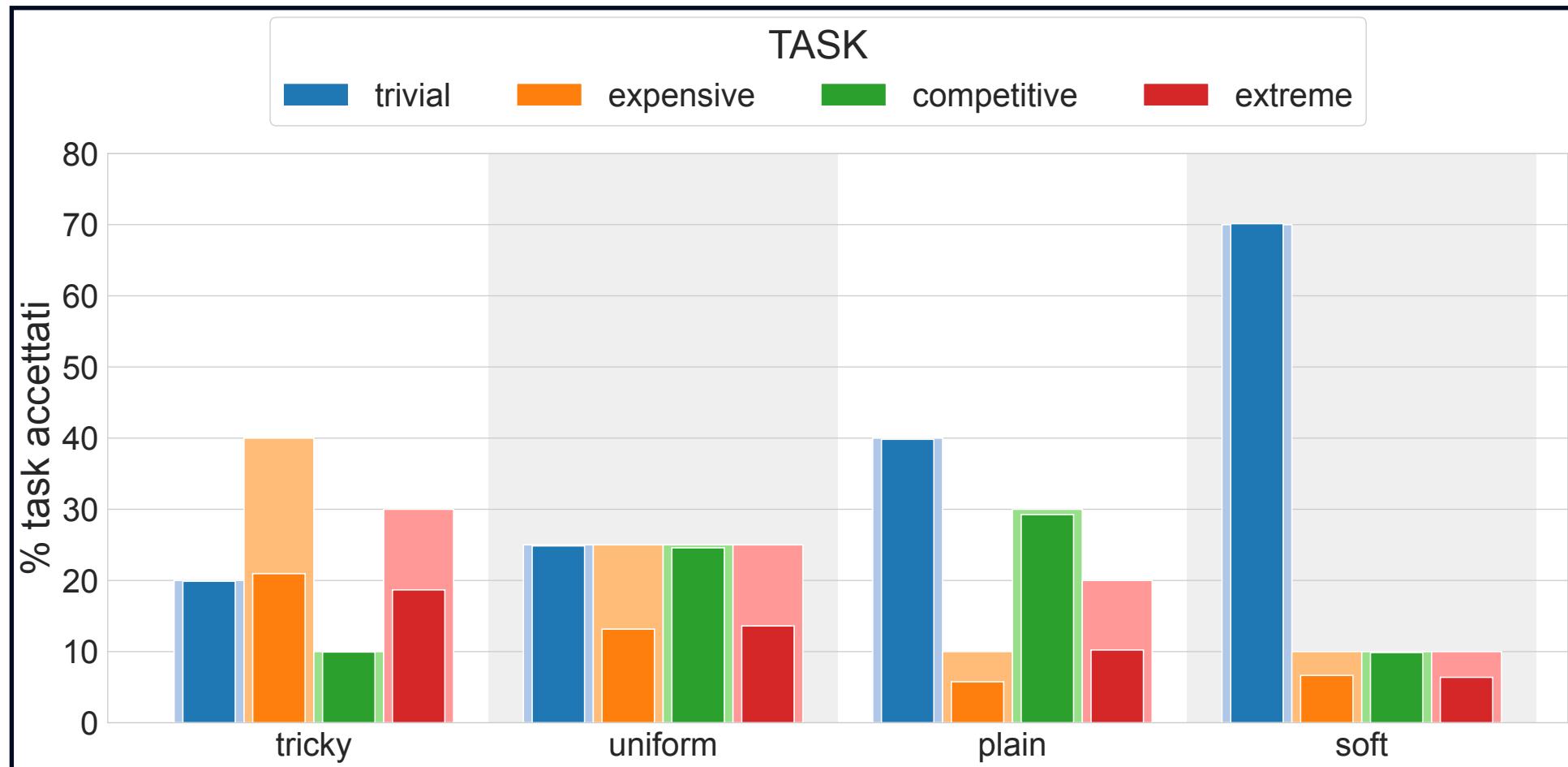
# Parametri di configurazione

<b>Numero di task</b>	500, 1000, 2000, 5000
<b>Numero di nodi di generazione</b>	1, 2, 3, tutti
<b>Numero di ripetizioni per scenario</b>	50 seed
<b>Percentuale di tipi di task</b>	<p>The table row for 'Percentuale di tipi di task' contains four cells. The first cell is light green and labeled 'Soft'. The second cell is light blue and labeled 'TRIVIAL'. The third cell is orange and empty. The fourth cell is green and empty. The fifth cell is orange and empty. This pattern repeats for the remaining three rows, corresponding to 'Plain', 'Uniform', and 'Tricky' respectively.</p>
	Soft TRIVIAL
	Plain TRIVIAL COMPETITIVE
	Uniform EXPENSIVE EXTREME
	Tricky EXPENSIVE EXTREME

# Guadagno



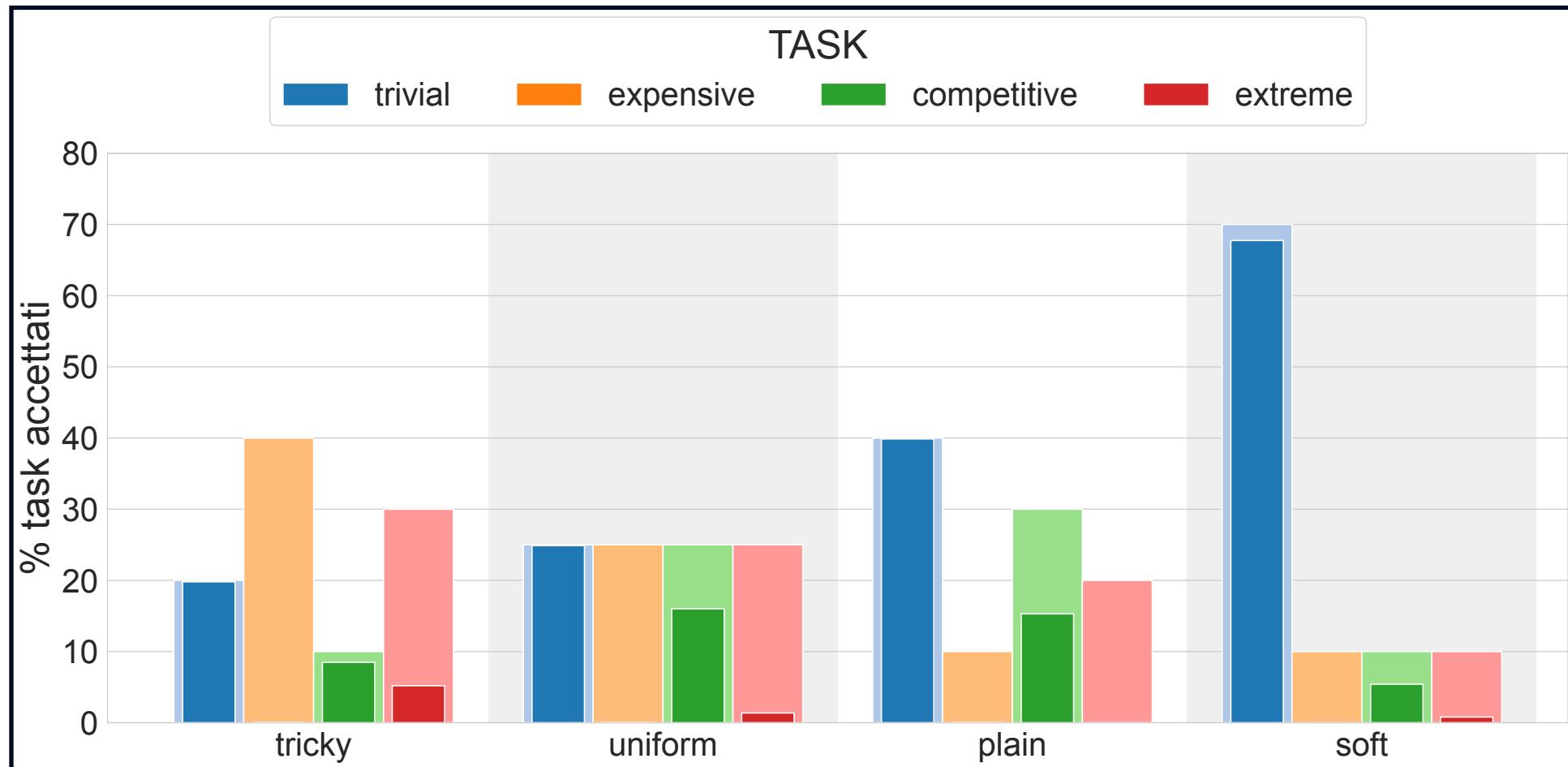
# Task accettati



Modello standard senza penalità - 1000 task

valori medi su 50 seed

# Task accettati



Modello standard senza penalità - 5000 task

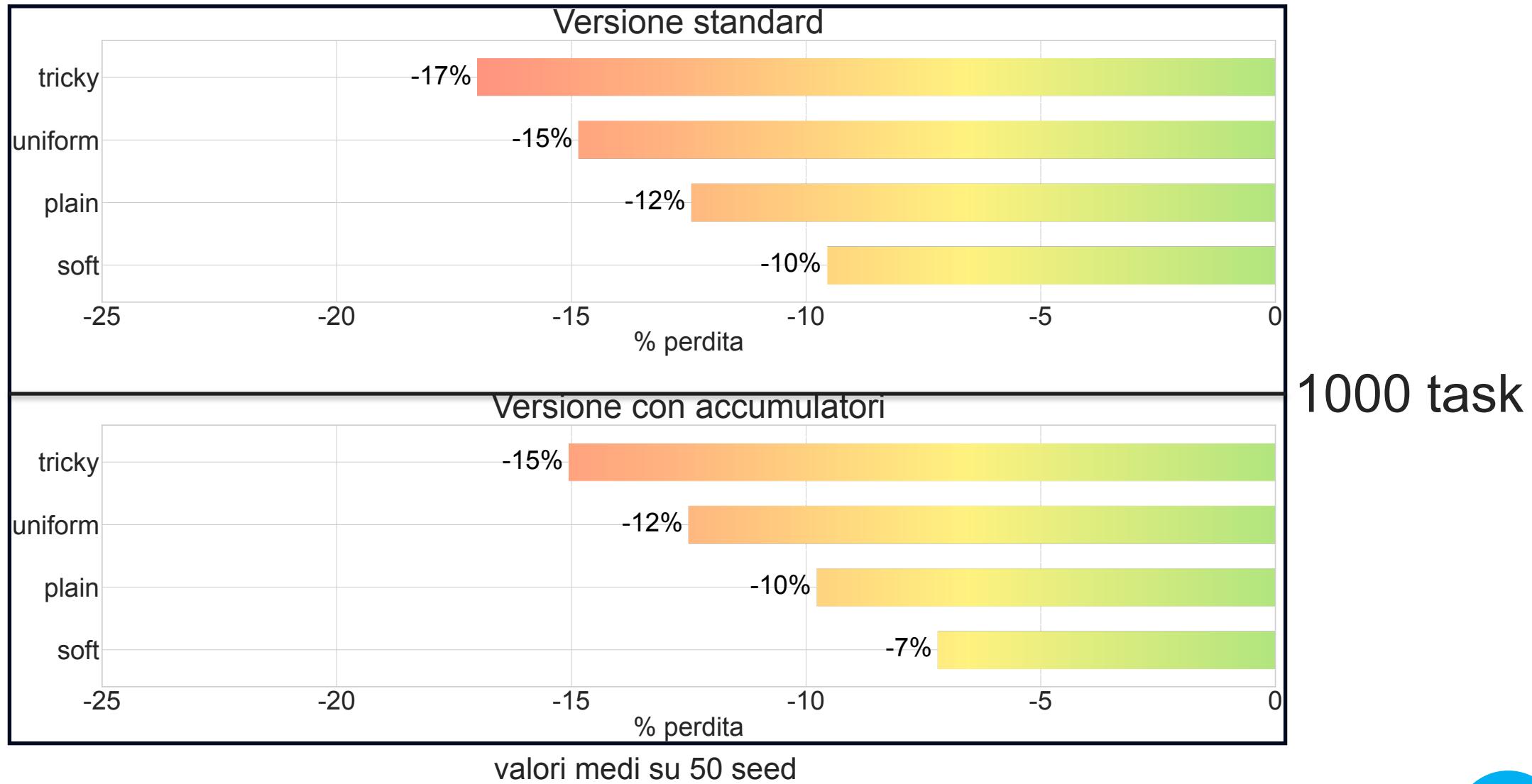
valori medi su 50 seed

# Euristica

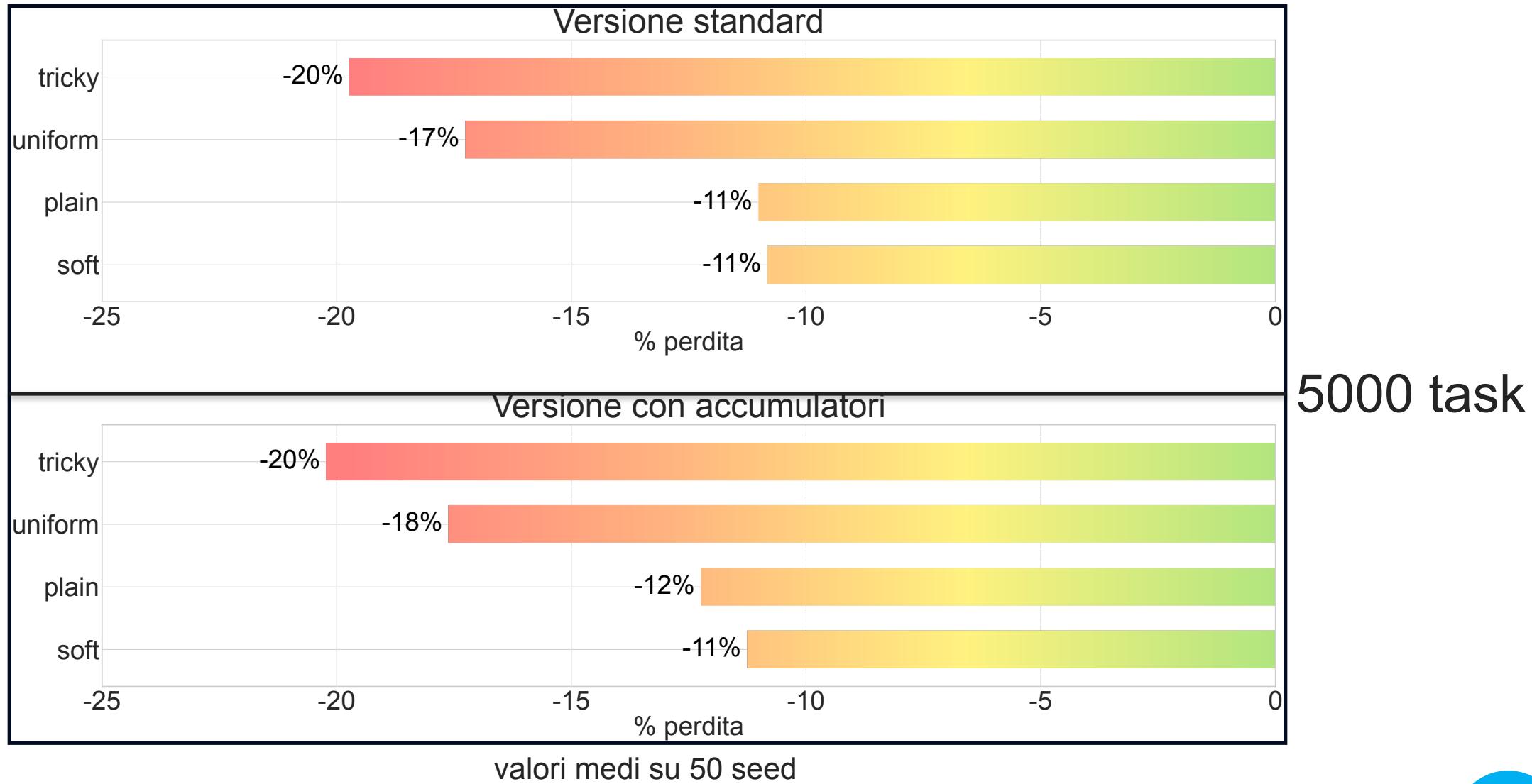
- Algoritmo centralizzato
- Gestione FIFO task
- Modello PL per singolo task
- Minimizzazione del costo di processamento task
- Condizioni di accettazione task:
  - risorse computazionali disponibili
  - guadagno positivo

$$\begin{aligned} \min & \sum_{j \in F} \sum_{t \geq a}^{t \leq a + \tau} (w_{gj}^t \cdot G_j^t + w_{bj}^t \cdot B_j^t) \\ \text{s.t. } & \sum_{j \in F} \sum_{t \geq a + \delta_{kj}}^{t \leq a + \tau - \delta'_{jk}} X_j^t = 1 \\ & \mu X_j^t d \leq G_j^t + B_j^t \quad \forall j \in F, \forall t \in \{a, a + d\} \\ & G_j^t \leq \overline{G}_j^t \quad \forall j \in F, \forall t \in \{a, a + d\} \\ & B_j^t \leq \overline{B}_j^t \quad \forall j \in F, \forall t \in \{a, a + d\} \end{aligned}$$

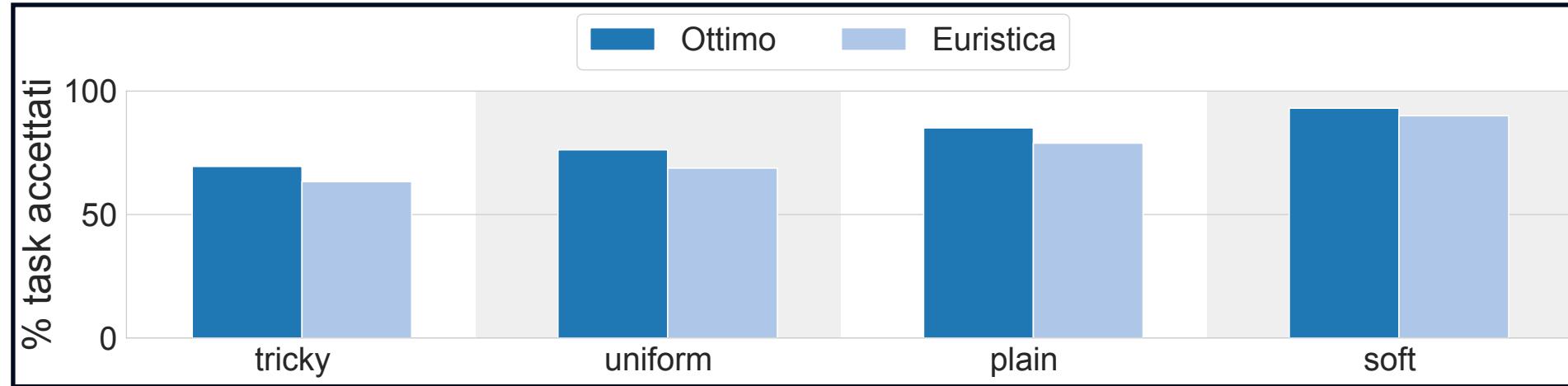
# Guadagno - perdita percentuale



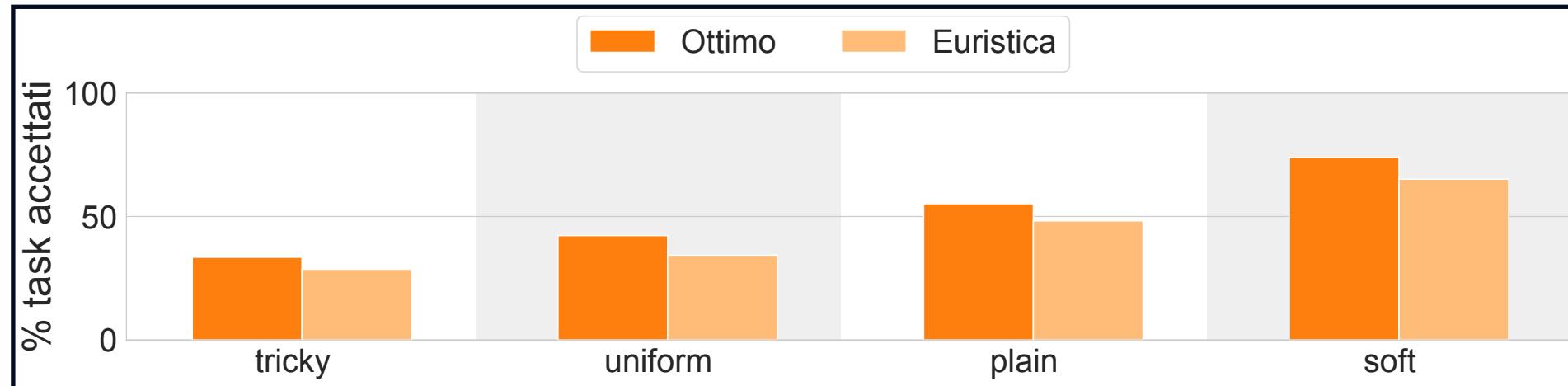
# Guadagno - perdita percentuale



# Task accettati



1000 task



5000 task

## Modello standard

valori medi su 50 seed

# Conclusioni

- Modello PLI per task scheduling in ambiente green edge computing
- Versione standard, con accumulatori, con penalità
- Algoritmo con modello PL per singolo task
- Creazione infrastruttura di rete secondo diversi scenari di configurazione
- Campagna sperimentale e confronti

# Sviluppi futuri

- Insieme più ampio di scenari di valutazione:
  - Diverse topologie di rete
  - Diversa dinamica temporale delle risorse green
- Soluzioni online basate su Deep Reinforcement Learning
- Approccio distribuito al problema di task scheduling in ambito green edge

# GRAZIE

# Infrastruttura di rete

TOTAL LOAD MARKET LOAD PEAK - VALLEY LOAD

## Market Load

From: 31/08/2022 To: 31/08/2022

Last update: 20/02/2023 13:30

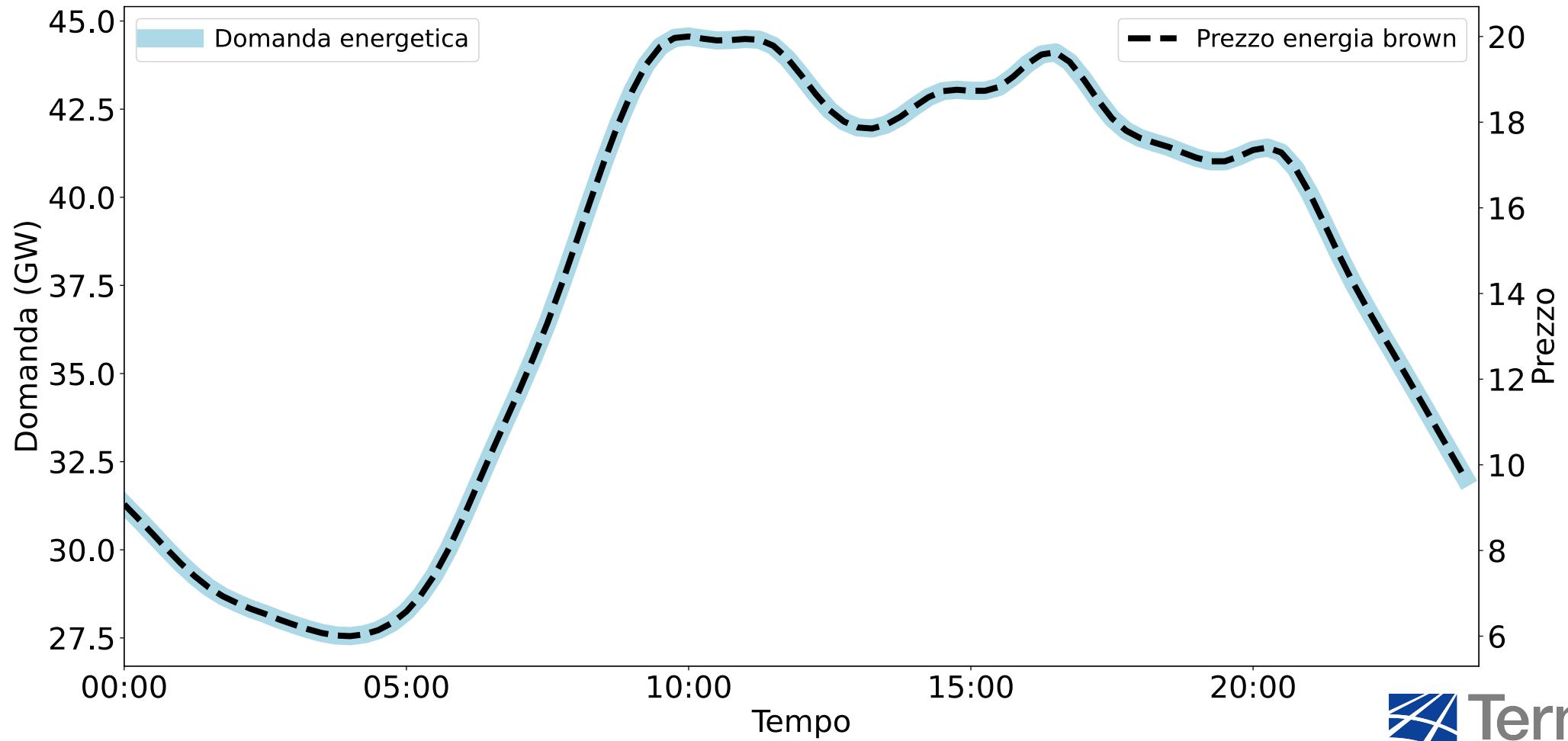


Actual load  
per bidding-zone [GWh]

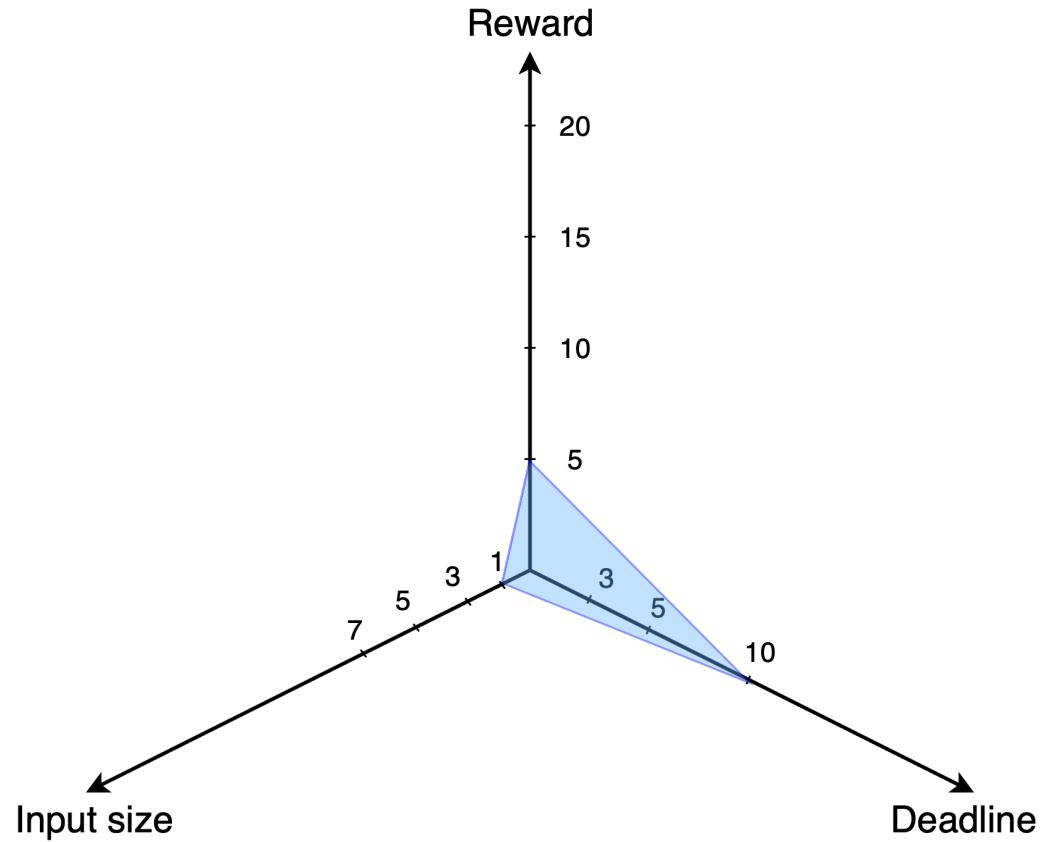
North	488.5
Centre-South	160.8
Centre-North	79.8
Sicily	53.7
South	47.4
Sardinia	25.2
Calabria	18.9



# Infrastruttura di rete

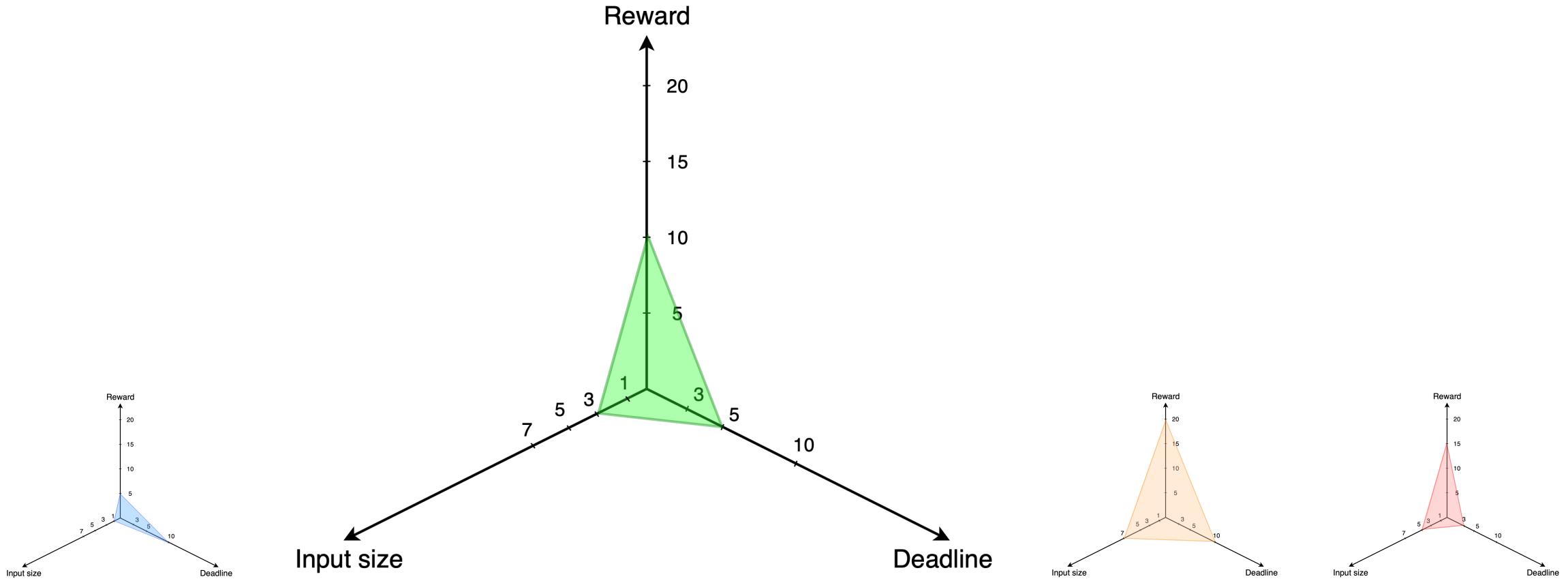


# Tipologie di task



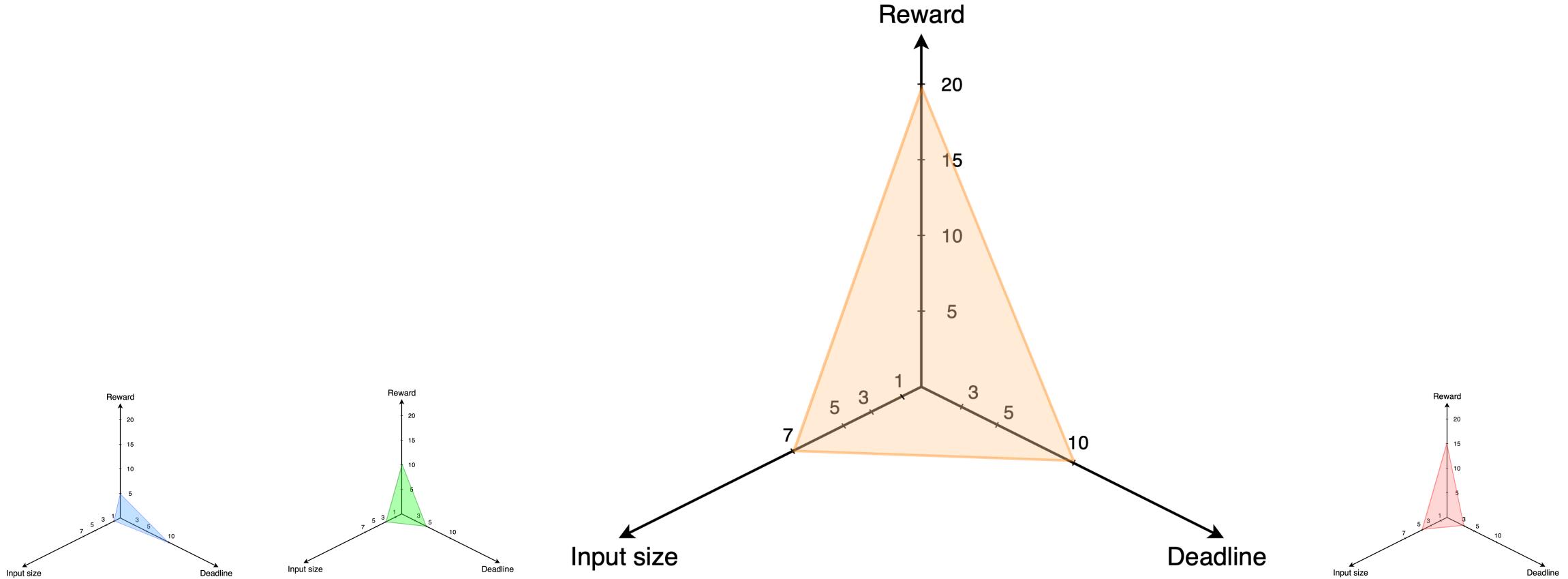
TRIVIAL

# Tipologie di task



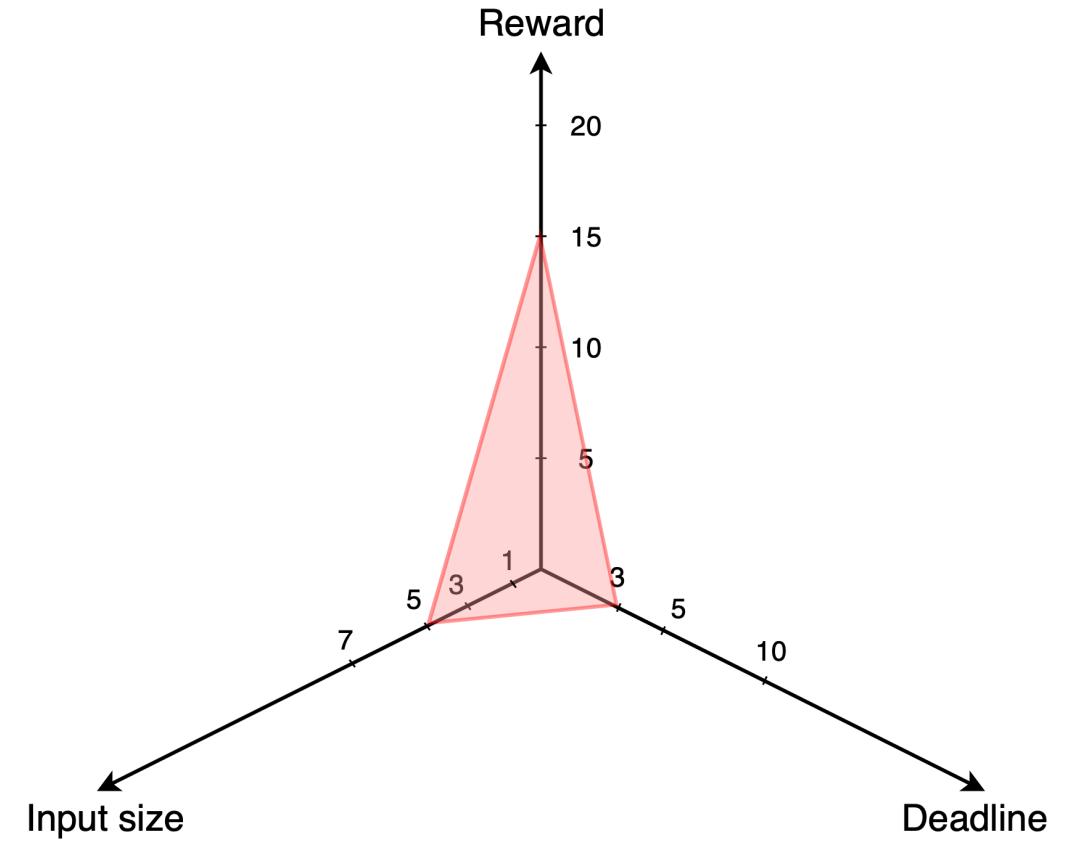
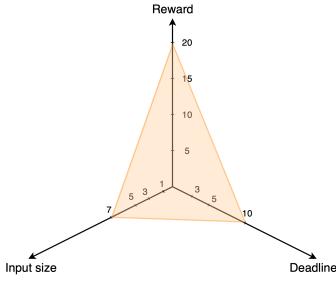
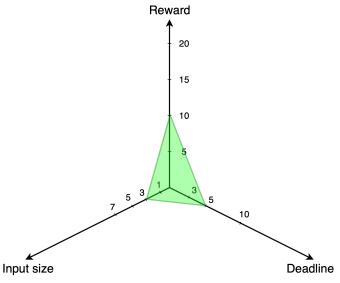
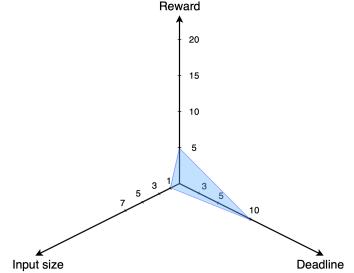
COMPETITIVE

# Tipologie di task

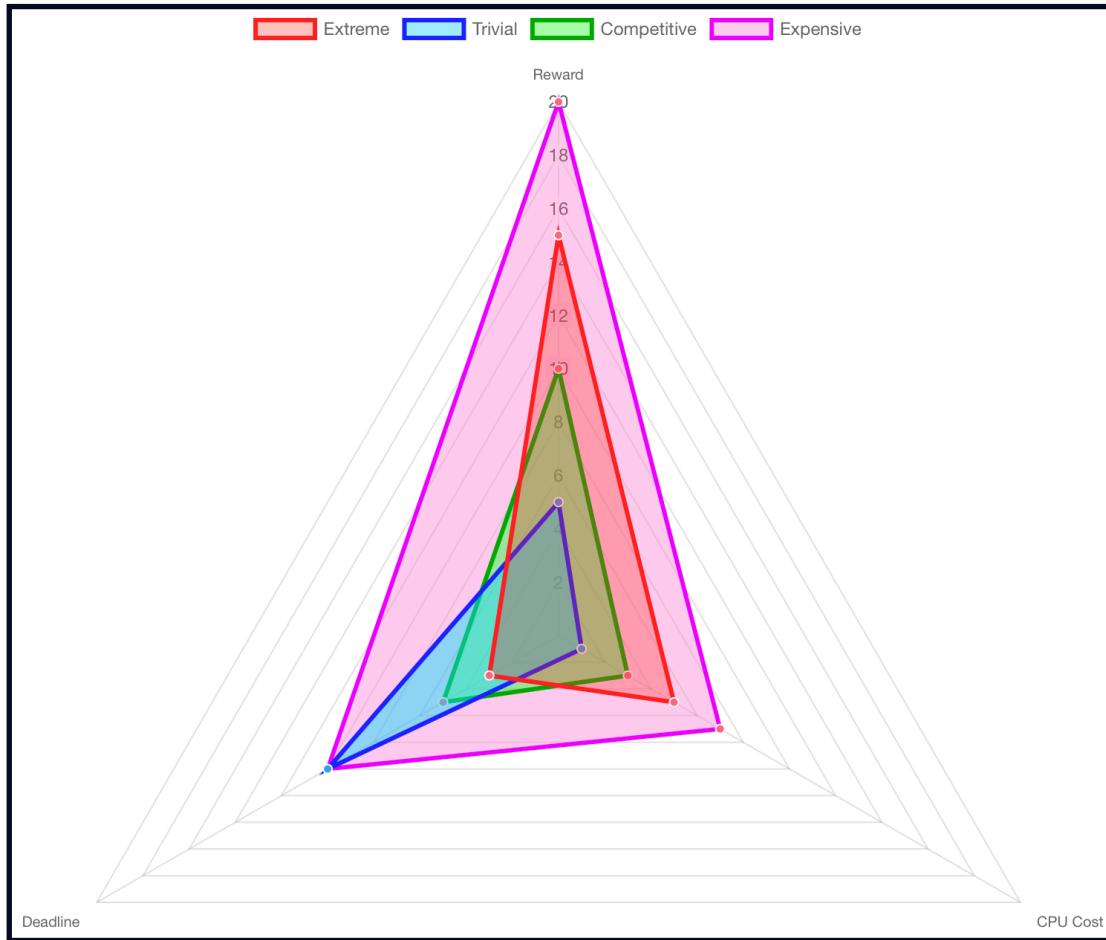


**EXPENSIVE**

# Tipologie di task



# Tipologie di task

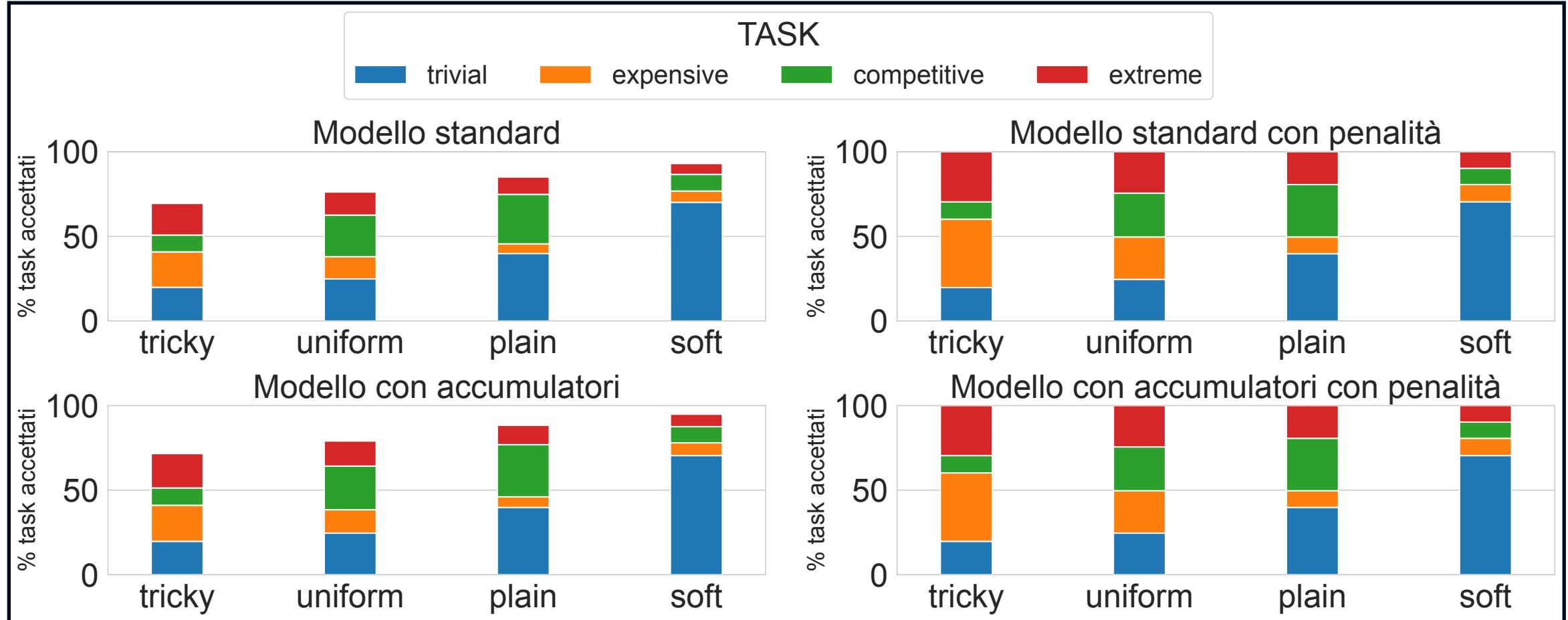


Tipologie di task

```
1: {'#': 1,
    'I': 2000,
    'O': 100,
    'a': 76,
    'd': 5,
    'k': 0,
    'r': 10,
    'type': 'competitive',
    'u': 3},
```

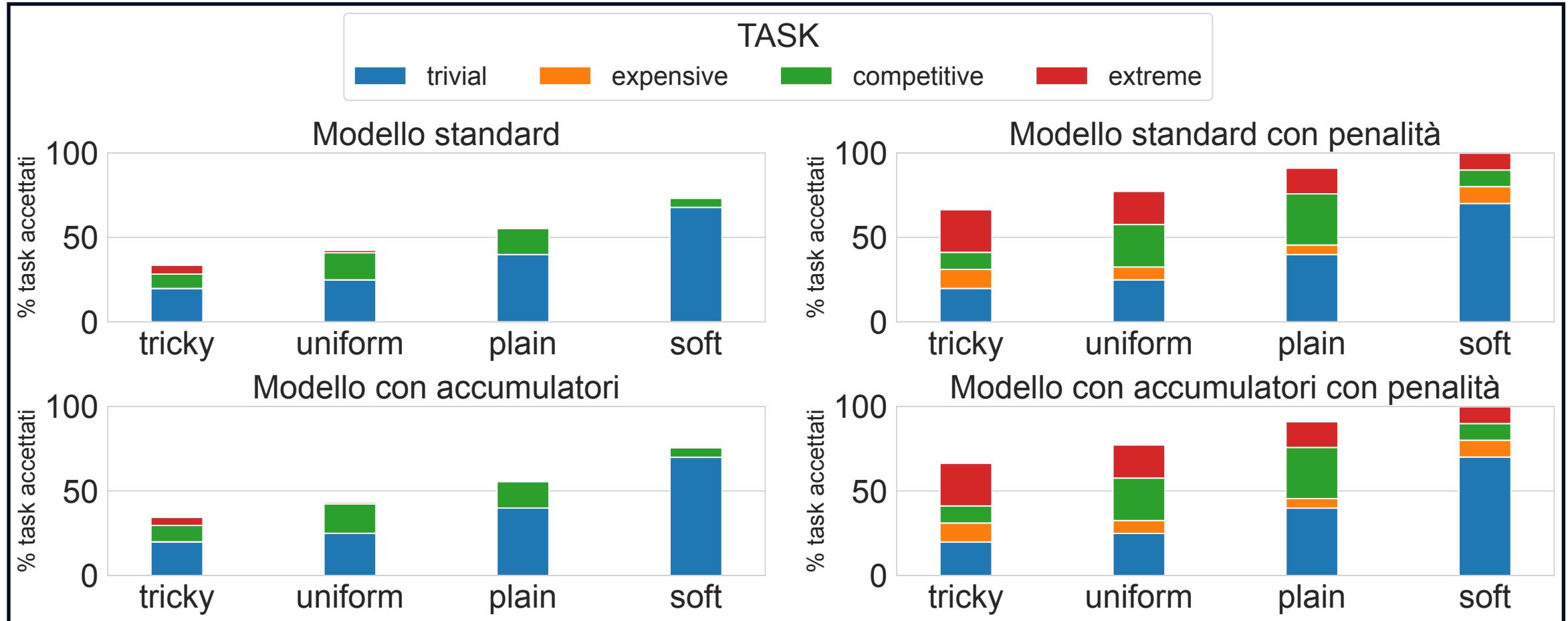
Esempio di task

# Task accettati



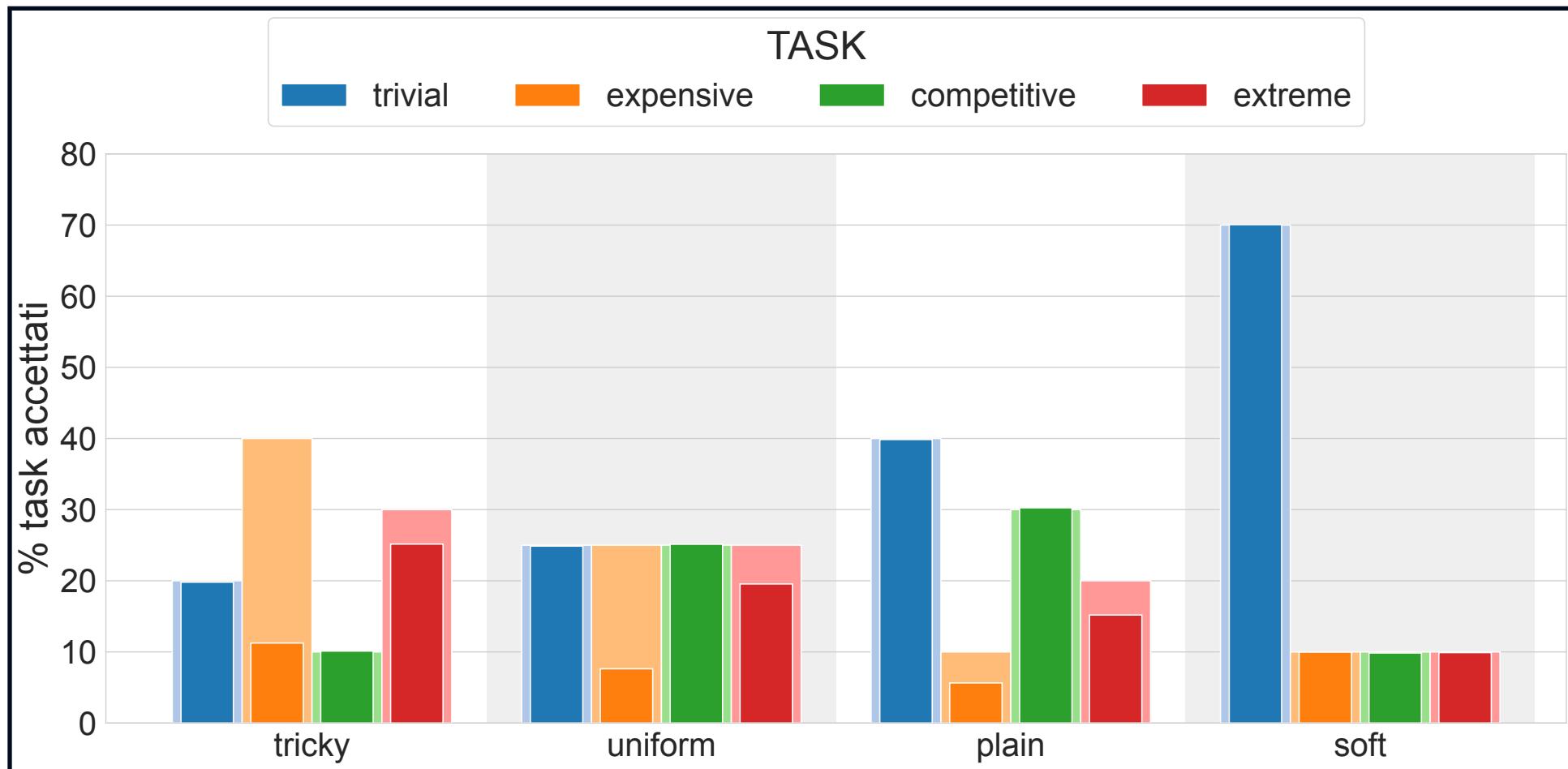
1000 task

# Task accettati



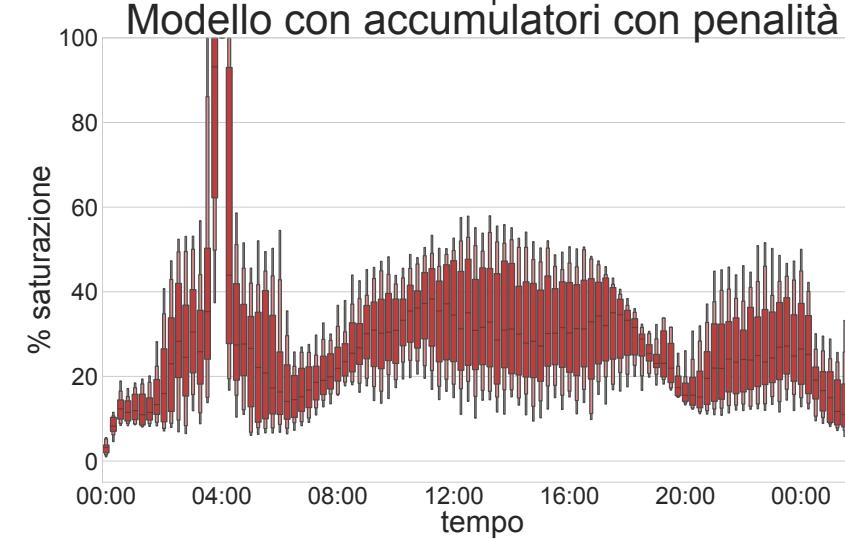
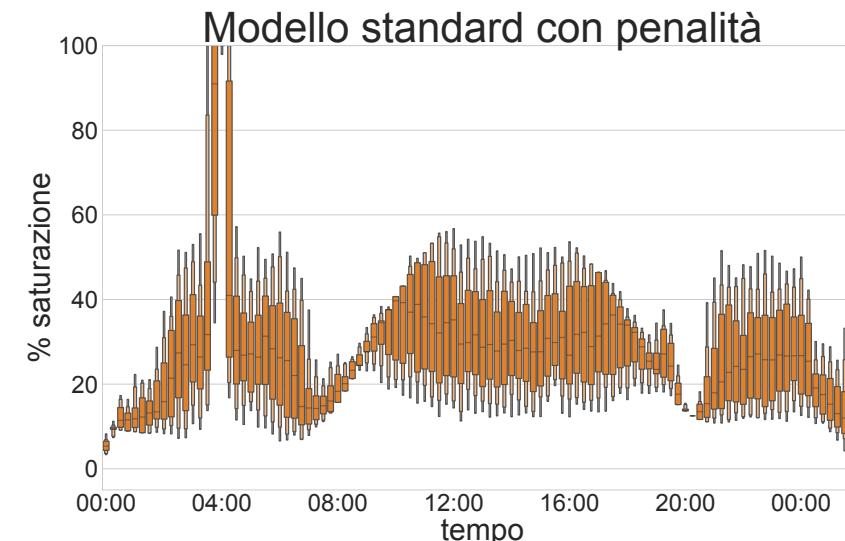
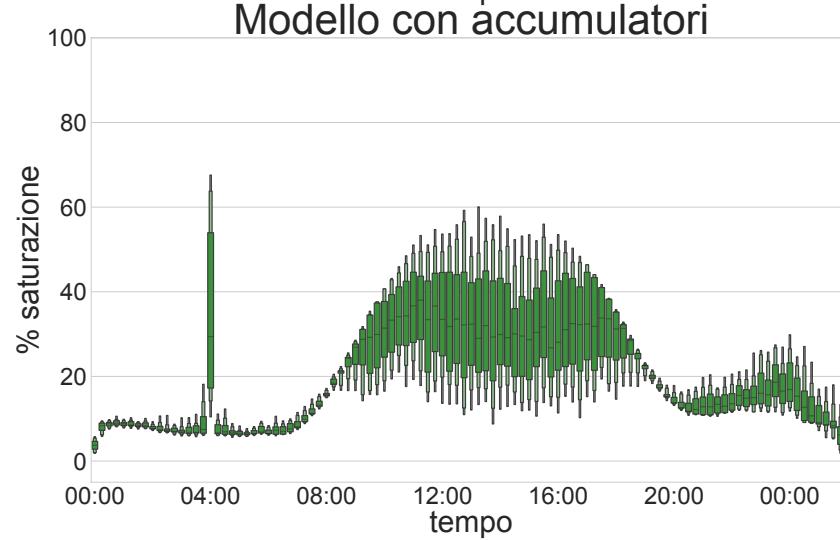
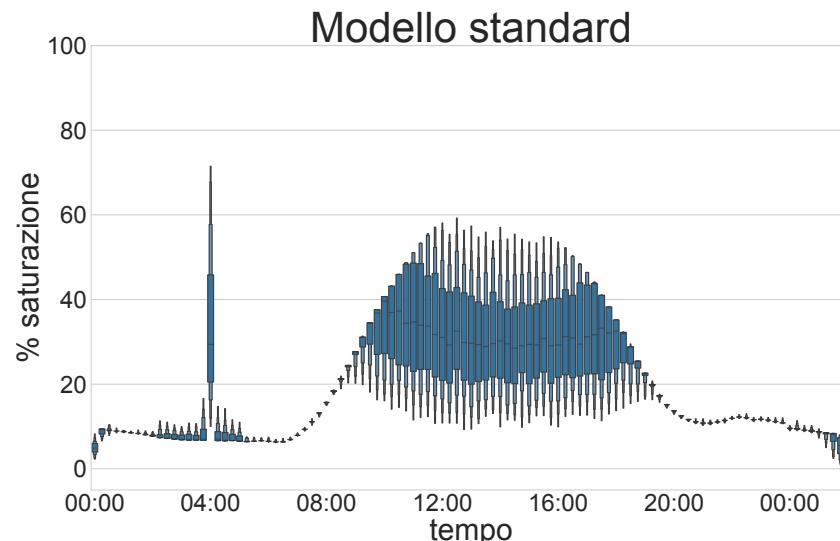
5000 task

# Task accettati



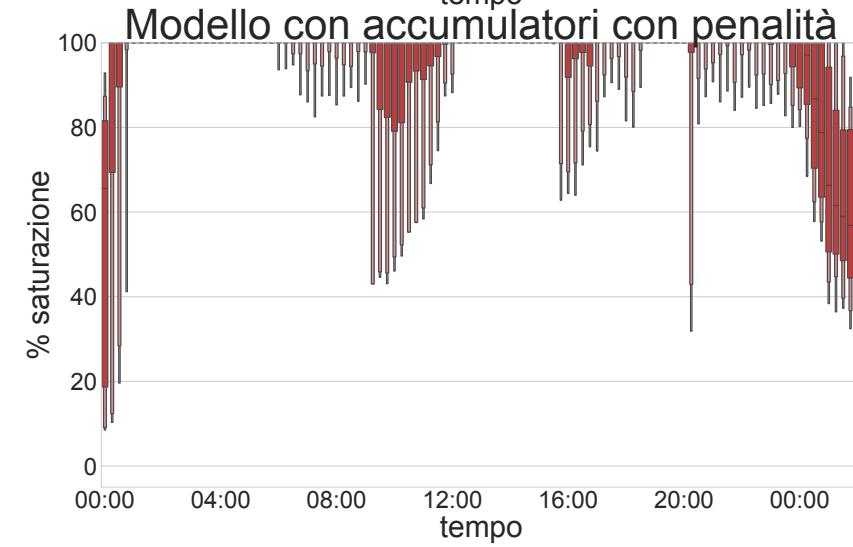
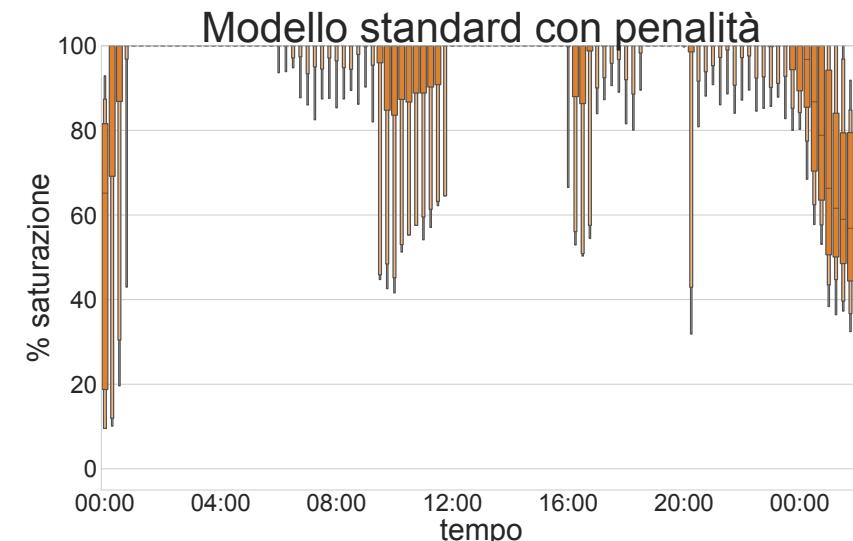
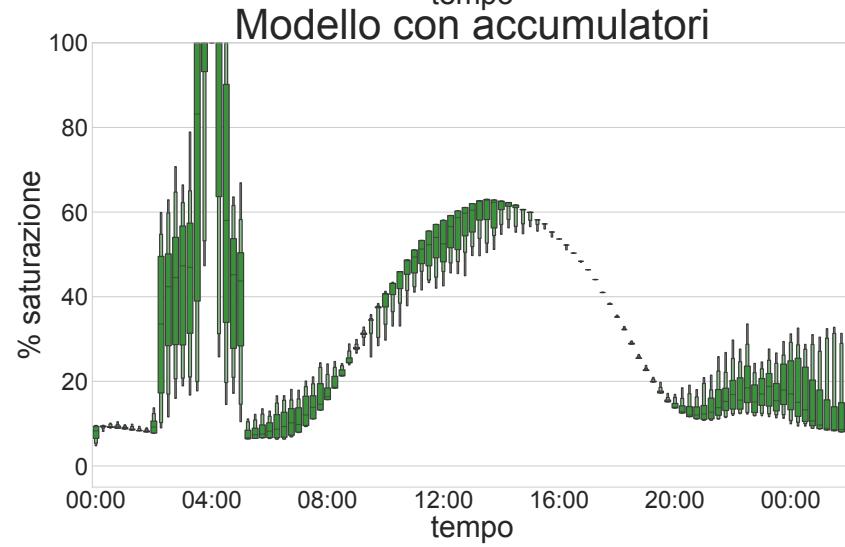
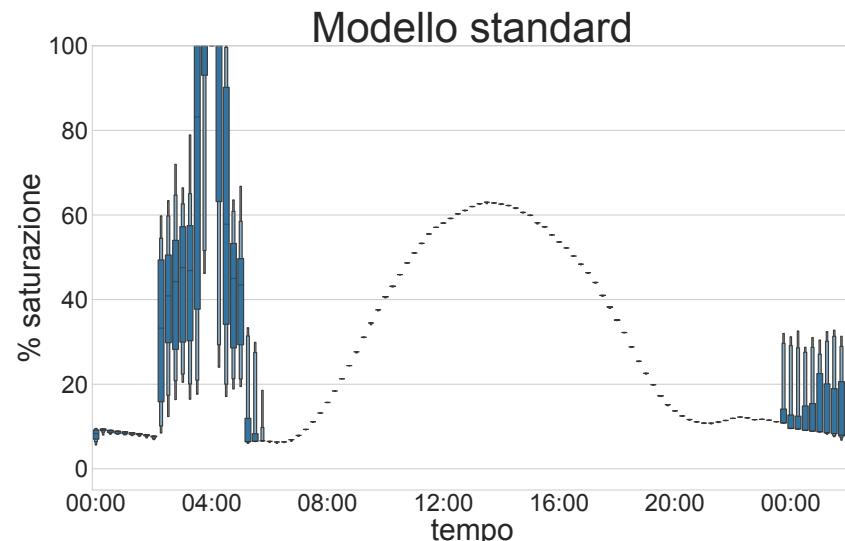
Modello standard con penalità - 5000 task

# Saturazione



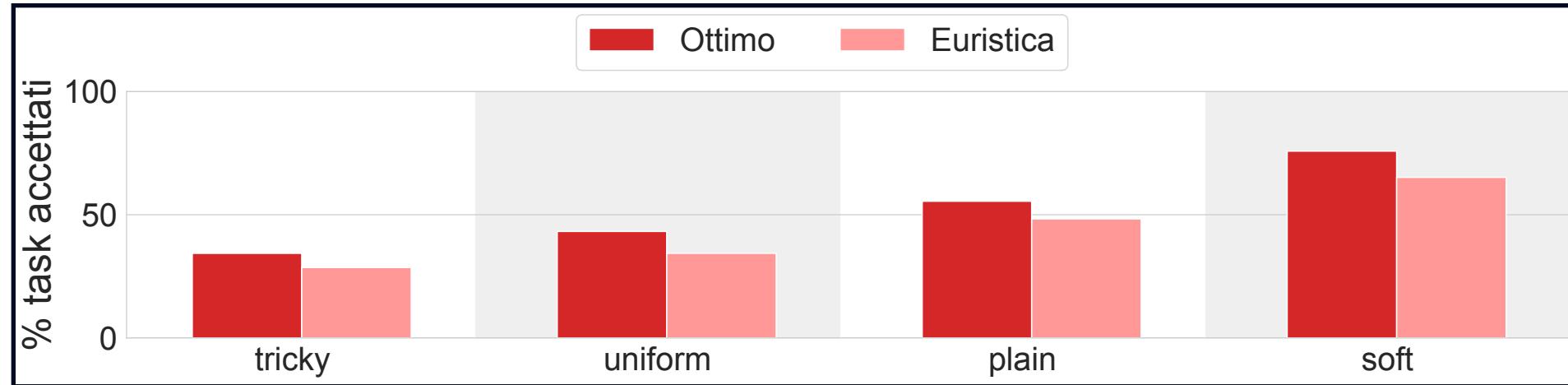
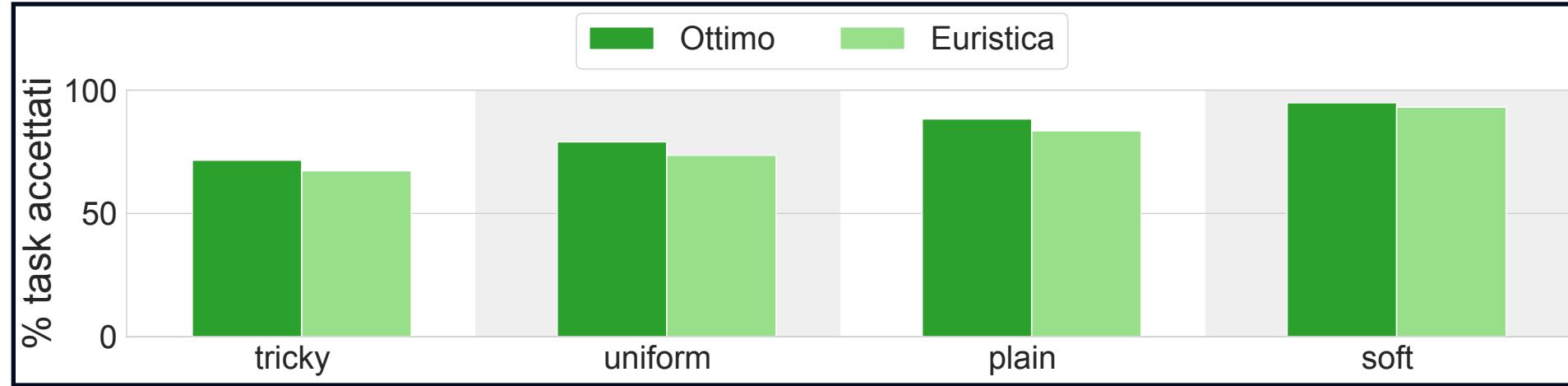
1000 task

# Saturazione



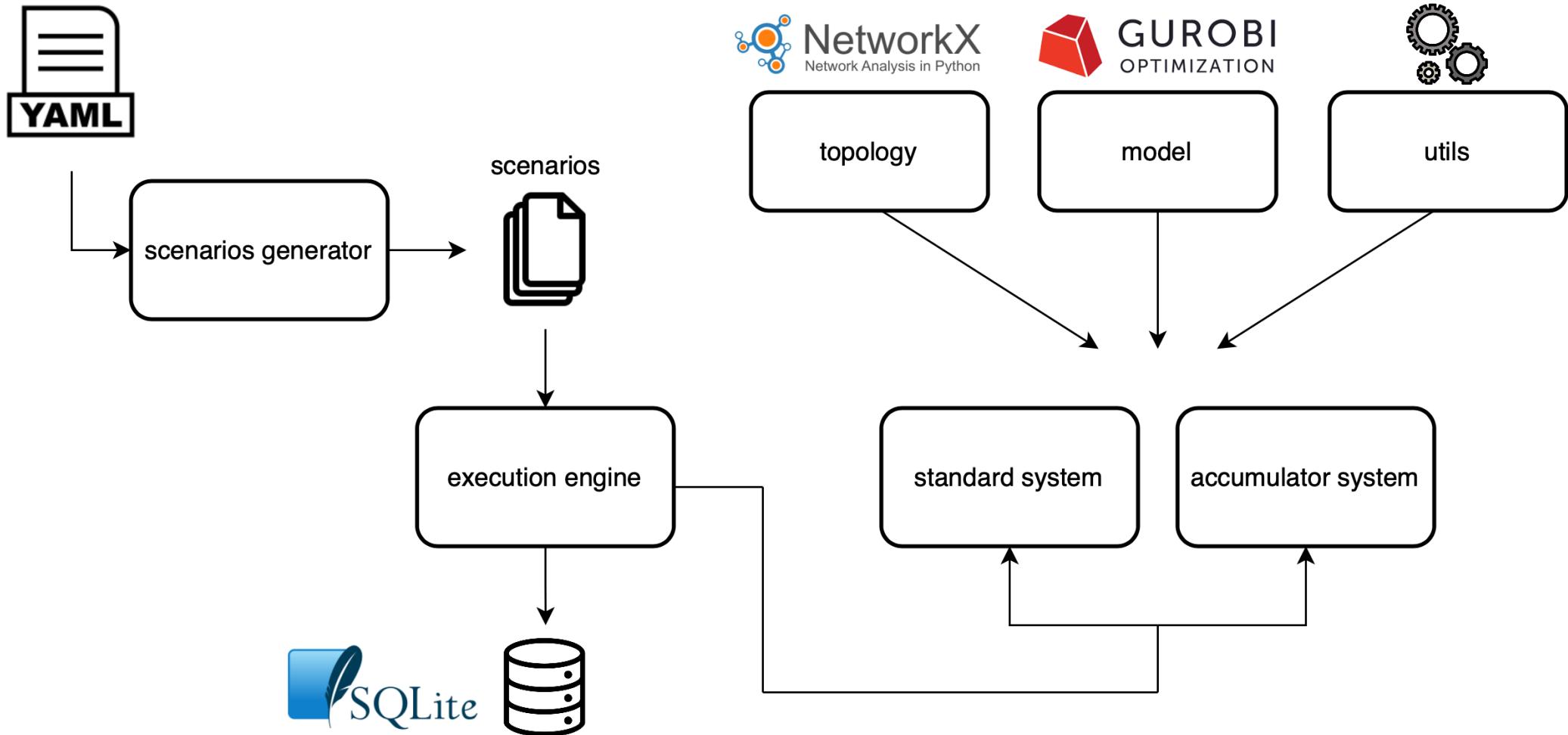
5000 task

# Task accettati

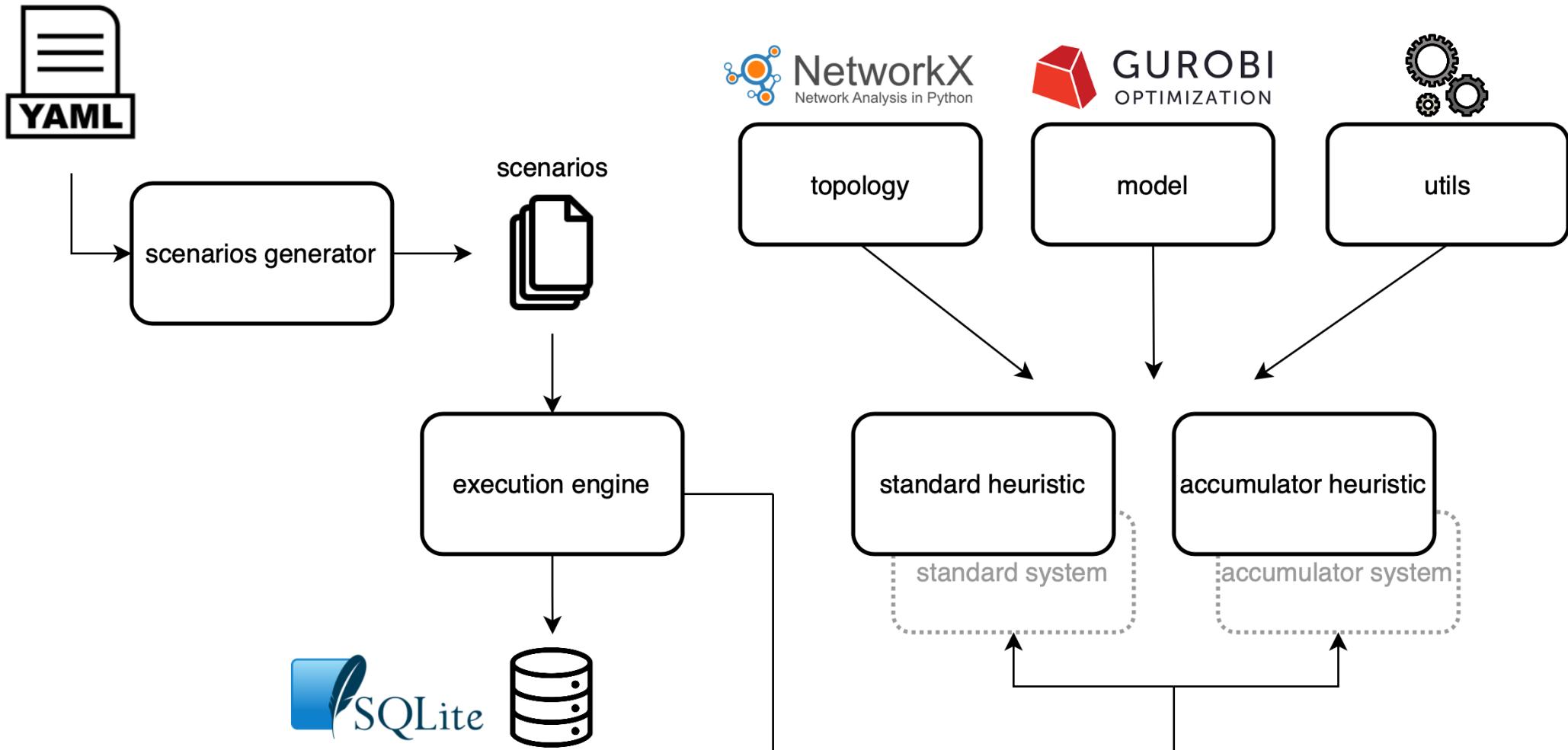


Modello con accumulatori

# Implementazione



# Implementazione



# Scenari di configurazione

```
model_type: ['standard', 'accumulator', 'standard_forced', 'accumulator_forced']
timeslots: 96
number_of_tasks: [500, 1000, 2000, 5000]
task_prob:
    trivial: [0.4, 0.7, 0.2, 0.25]
    expensive: [0.1, 0.1, 0.4, 0.25]
    competitive: [0.3, 0.1, 0.1, 0.25]
    extreme: [0.2, 0.1, 0.3, 0.25]

arrival_time:
    distributions:
        - uniform:
            min_value: 0
            max_value: timeslots

input_nodes: [[0, 10], [1, 7, 9], [6], [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]]
output_size: 100

energy_consumption: 0.015
green_cost: 0.5
battery_cost: 0.8
min_brown_cost: 6
max_brown_cost: 20.0
```

File di configurazione



```
{'arrival_time': 'uniform(0,timeslots)',
'battery_cost': 0.8,
'energy_consumption': 0.015,
'green_cost': 0.5,
'input_nodes': [0, 10],
'max_brown_cost': 20.0,
'min_brown_cost': 6,
'model_type': 'standard',
'number_of_tasks': 500,
'output_size': 100,
'seed': 1652921195,
'task_names': ['trivial', 'expensive', 'competitive', 'extreme'],
'task_prob': [0.4, 0.1, 0.3, 0.2],
'timeslots': 96}
```

Scenario