

Scheduling for Weighted Flow and Completion Times in Reconfigurable Networks

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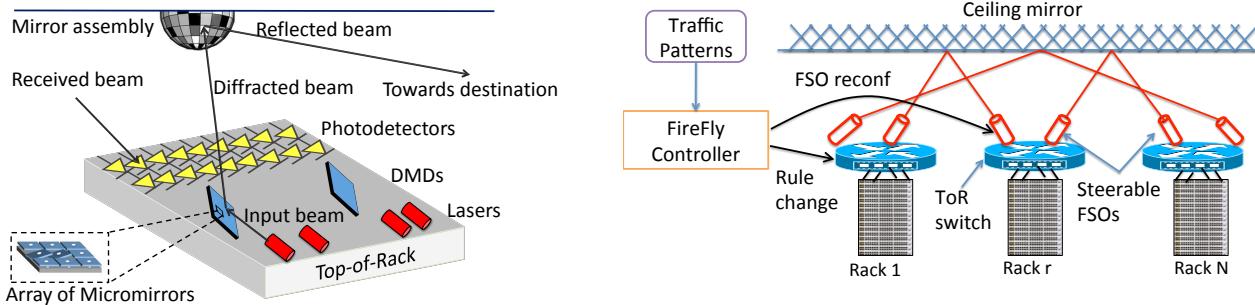
Benjamin Moseley



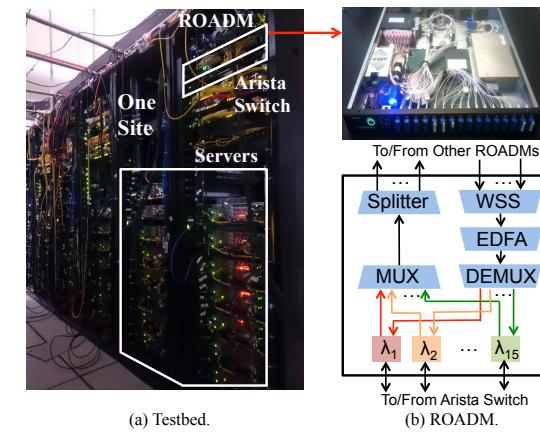
Reconfigurable Networks

Can change network topology in software!

Datacenters



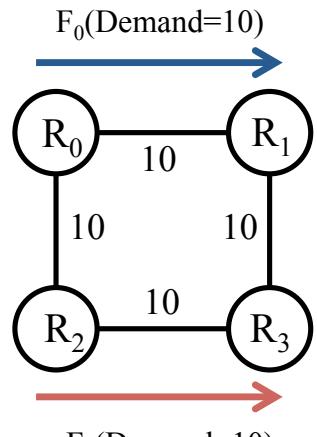
Optical WANs



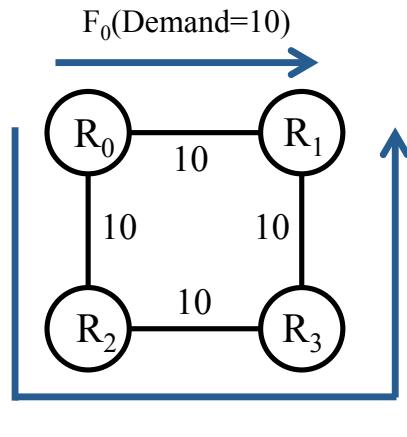
Many constraints depending on technology

Always: degree bounds

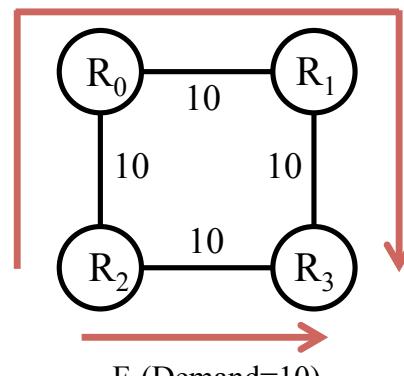
Reconfiguration Can Be Helpful



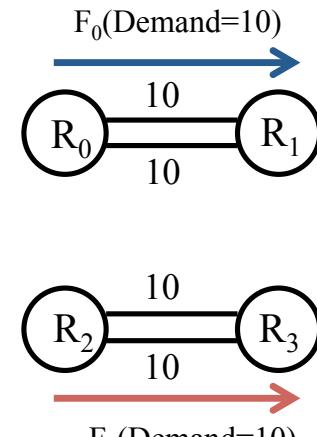
(a) Plan A.



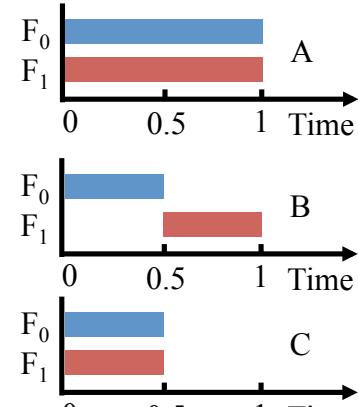
(b) Plan B-1.



(c) Plan B-2.



(d) Plan C.



(e) Time series.

Image and example from Jin et al, SIGCOMM '16

Scheduling Bulk Transfers

System:

- Optimizing Bulk Transfers with Software-Defined Optical WAN [Jin et al. SIGCOMM '16]

Theory:

- Competitive Analysis for Online Scheduling in Software-Defined Optical WAN [Jia et al. INFOCOM '17]

Given bulk transfers (online), how should we schedule transfers & reconfigurations?

Model [Jia et al.]

Start:

- Nodes V , degree bounds d_v for each $v \in V$
- Transfers (jobs) S

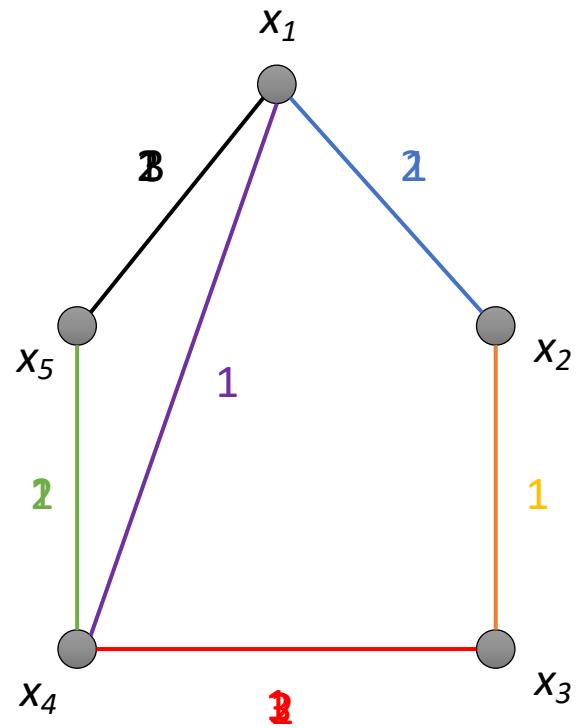
Transfer (job) i :

- Release time r_i , source u_i , destination v_i , size l_i , weight w_i (not in Jia et al)

Time t :

- Create graph $G_t = (V, E_t)$ obeying degree bounds
 - E_t subset of transfers S
- One unit of progress on jobs in E_t

Example



$d_v = 1$ for all v

Transfer	Release	Source	Destination	Size
1	1	x_1	x_5	3
2	1	x_1	x_2	2
3	1	x_2	x_3	1
4	2	x_5	x_4	2
5	2	x_4	x_3	3
6	4	x_1	x_4	1

Issues with Model

- No constraints on graphs other than degrees
 - Optical WANs: real constraints based on optical network
 - Datacenters: depending on technology
- Can only send data over direct connections
 - OWAN system uses multihop paths

Still a good start!

Objectives and Results (Jia et al)

Given schedule, each transfer i has **completion time** C_i

Makespan

- $\max_i C_i$
- Time when last job completes
- 3-competitive algorithm

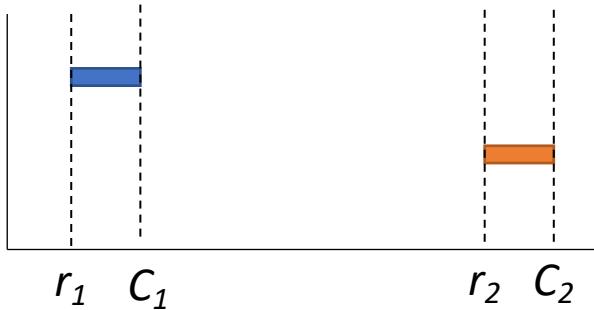
Sum of Completion Times

- $\sum_i C_i$
- 3 α -competitive algorithm
 - α competitive ratio of SRPT for d-machine scheduling
 - At most 1.86
 - Assumes $d_v = d$ for all v

α -competitive: at most α factor worse than offline optimum

Flow Time

In online setting, do these objectives make sense?



Makespan unchanged, sum of completion times only doubled!

New Objective: Sum of (Weighted) Flow Times

- Flow time of job i : $F_i = C_i - r_i$
- Sojourn time, waiting time, response time
- $\sum_i w_i(C_i - r_i)$

Our Results:

Lower bound: Every online algorithm has competitive ratio at least $\Omega(\sqrt{n})$

Upper bound: need **resource augmentation / speedup**

- Allow faster transfer compared to OPT
 - Our solution uses 200 Gbps links, compare to OPT using 100Gbps links
- $O(1/\varepsilon^2)$ -competitive algorithm with $(2+\varepsilon)$ -speedup

Corollary: $O(1)$ -competitive algorithm for **weighted** sum of completion times, **different** degree bounds (no speedup)

Algorithm: Highest-Density First

- Density of job i : $h_i = \frac{w_i}{l_i}$
- At time t :
 - Order jobs in nonincreasing order of density
 - Schedule job i (add $u_i - v_i$ edge) if u_i and v_i not already full

Easy to state, tricky to analyze!

- Reduce to unit-length jobs (via “fractional” flow time): cost $O(1/\varepsilon)$
- Dual Fitting: cost $O(1/\varepsilon)$

LP relaxation (unit length)

Weighted flow time

$$\min \sum_{i \in S} \sum_{t \geq r_i} w_i(t - r_i) x_{i,t}$$

Every job gets scheduled

$$\text{s.t. } \sum_{t \geq r_i} x_{i,t} \geq 1 \quad \forall i \in S$$

Degree bounds

$$\sum_{i \in S : |\{u_i, v_i\} \cap \{w\}|=1} x_{i,t} \leq d_w \quad \forall w \in V, \forall t \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$x_{i,t} \geq 0 \quad \forall i \in S, \forall t \in \mathbb{N}$$

1 if job i scheduled at time t

Dual

$$\max \sum_{i \in S} \alpha_i - \sum_{u \in V} \sum_{t \in \mathbb{N}} \beta_{u,t}$$

$$\text{s.t. } \alpha_i - \frac{\beta_{u_i,t}}{d_{u_i}} - \frac{\beta_{v_i,t}}{d_{v_i}} \leq w_i(t - r_i) \quad \forall i \in S, \forall t \geq r_i$$

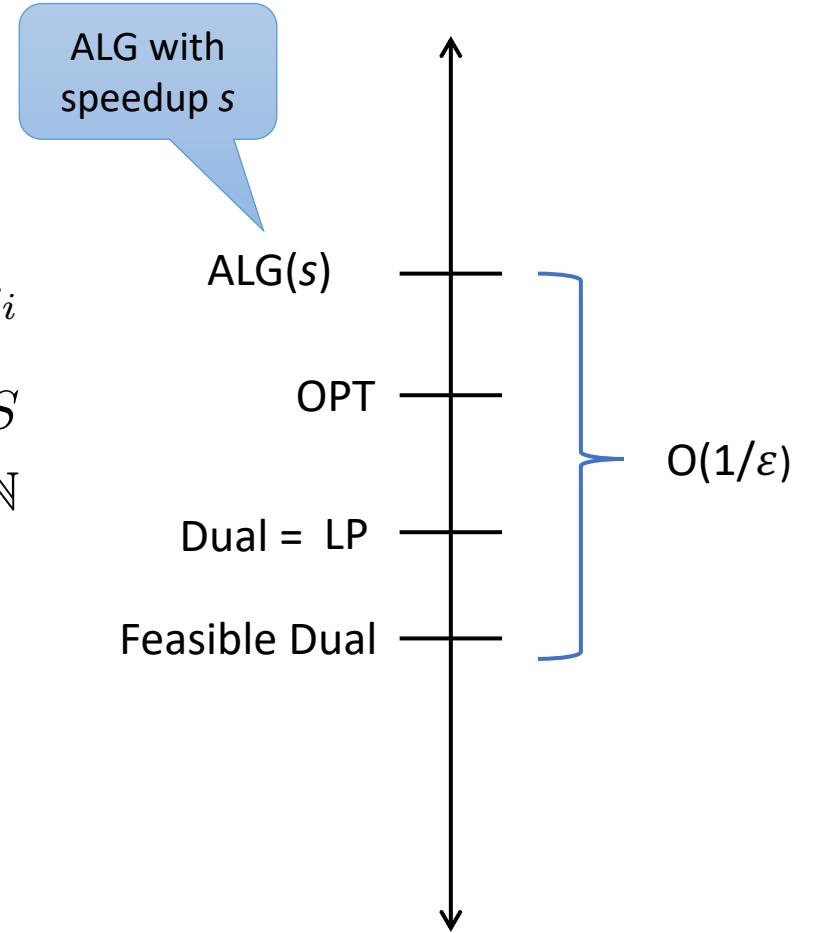
$$\alpha_i \geq 0$$

$$\beta_{i,t} \geq 0$$

- Dual fitting: common in flow time scheduling problems

- Intuition:

- α_i = increase in algorithm's cost due to transfer i when it is released
- $\beta_{u,t}$ = remaining work at node u at time t



Dual Solution: α

α_i = increase in algorithm's cost due to transfer i when it is released

The diagram shows a flow network with two nodes, u_i and v_i , connected by a horizontal edge. Node u_i has multiple incoming edges from the left, and node v_i has multiple outgoing edges to the right. An orange arrow labeled "Job i " points from u_i to v_i . Another orange arrow labeled "Job j " points from v_i to the right. A blue curved arrow originates from the right side of the v_i node and loops back towards the left, indicating the flow of weighted work.

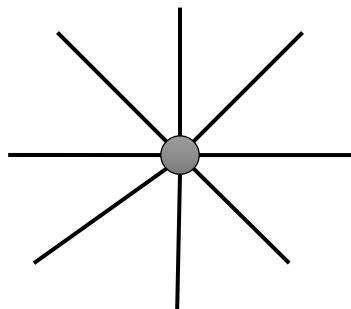
$$\alpha_i := \frac{1}{2s} \left(\frac{1}{d_{u_i}} \left(\sum_{j \in U_i(r_i): w_i < w_j} w_i + \sum_{j \in U_i(r_i): w_i > w_j} w_j \right) + \frac{1}{d_{v_i}} \left(\sum_{j \in V_i(r_i): w_i < w_j} w_i + \sum_{j \in V_i(r_i): w_i > w_j} w_j \right) \right)$$

Job j with $w_j > w_i$: scheduled before $i \Rightarrow$ increase in total weighted flow is w_i

Job j with $w_j < w_i$: scheduled after $i \Rightarrow$ increase in total weighted flow is w_j

Dual Solution: β

$\beta_{u,t}$ = remaining work at node u at time t



$$\beta_{u,t} = \frac{w_u(t)}{2s}$$

Total weight of jobs at u at time t

Speedup ($2+\varepsilon$)

The equation $\beta_{u,t} = \frac{w_u(t)}{2s}$ is shown. Two blue arrows point from orange boxes to the terms $w_u(t)$ and $2s$. The top arrow is labeled "Total weight of jobs at u at time t ". The bottom arrow is labeled "Speedup ($2+\varepsilon$)".

Main Result

$$\max \quad \sum_{i \in S} \alpha_i - \sum_{u \in V} \sum_{t \in \mathbb{N}} \beta_{u,t}$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \alpha_i - \frac{\beta_{u_i,t}}{d_{u_i}} - \frac{\beta_{v_i,t}}{d_{v_i}} \leq w_i(t - r_i) \quad \forall i \in S, \quad \forall t \geq r_i$$

$$\alpha_i \geq 0$$

$$\beta_{i,t} \geq 0$$

$$\forall u \in S$$

$$\forall i \in S, \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{N}$$

Feasibility: $\alpha_i - \frac{\beta_{u_i,t}}{d_{u_i}} - \frac{\beta_{v_i,t}}{d_{v_i}} \leq w_i(t - r_i)$



Lemma: $\sum_{i \in S} \alpha_i \geq \frac{1}{2} ALG(s)$



Lemma: $\sum_{u \in V} \sum_{t \in \mathbb{N}} \beta_{u,t} \leq \frac{1}{s} ALG(s)$

Theorem: There is a feasible dual solution with value at least

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{2\varepsilon + 4} ALG(2 + \varepsilon)$$

Conclusion & Open Questions

Our work:

- Model of scheduling transfers in reconfigurable networks from Jia et al. [INFOCOM '17]
- In online setting, flow times make more sense than completion times
- First nontrivial approx for flow times, with small speedup (necessary)
- Corollary: first $O(1)$ -competitive algorithm for completion times

Future work:

- More realistic model of reconfigurable networks!
- Speedup $1+\varepsilon$ instead of $2+\varepsilon$?

Thanks!