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Performance Modeling of Computer Systems and Networks

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Abstract Priority

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Analytical models
abstract priority

QoS management

- Service provider
- Traffic flows with different QoS
- QoS: mean response time

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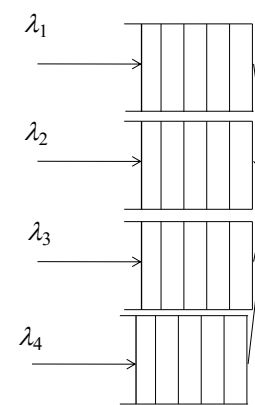
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In queste prime slide rivediamo le "formule" da usare, e relative condizioni.

esponenziale
M/M/1 – NP_priority

Analytical models
abstract priority



$\lambda = \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i$ uniform partition: $\lambda_i = \frac{\lambda}{4}, p_i = \frac{1}{4}$

$\rho = 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6$ (rho da me)

$$E(T_{Q_i})^{NP_priority} = \frac{\frac{\lambda}{2} E(S^2)}{\left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^k \rho_i\right) \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \rho_i\right)}$$

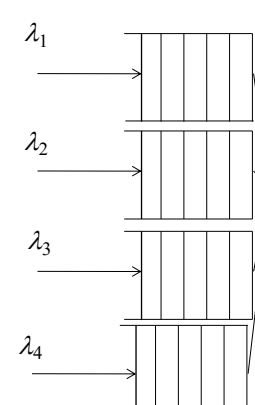
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Come sappiamo, a seconda della classe, abbiamo $E(T_q)$ diversi, calcolati così:

Analytical models
abstract priority

NP priority



1# $E(T_{Q_1}) = \frac{\rho E(S)}{(1 - \rho_1)}$

2# $E(T_{Q_2}) = \frac{\rho E(S)}{(1 - (\rho_1 + \rho_2))(1 - \rho_1)}$

3# $E(T_{Q_3}) = \frac{\rho E(S)}{(1 - (\rho_1 + \rho_2 + \rho_3))(1 - (\rho_1 + \rho_2))}$

4# $E(T_{Q_4}) = \frac{\rho E(S)}{(1 - \rho)(1 - (\rho_1 + \rho_2 + \rho_3))}$

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NP priority

$\rho = 0.1$

The diagram shows four input streams labeled $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4$ entering a queue. The queue is represented by a series of vertical bars. A service rate $\mu=1 \text{ j/s}$ is indicated by a circle with an arrow pointing to the right.

$$E(T_{Q_1}) = \frac{\rho E(S)}{(1-\rho_1)} \approx 0.1025641s$$

$$E(T_{Q_2}) = \frac{\rho E(S)}{(1-(\rho_1+\rho_2))(1-\rho_1)} \approx 0.1079622s$$

$$E(T_{Q_3}) = \frac{\rho E(S)}{(1-(\rho_1+\rho_2+\rho_3))(1-(\rho_1+\rho_2))} \approx 0.113798s$$

$$E(T_{Q_4}) = \frac{\rho E(S)}{(1-\rho)(1-(\rho_1+\rho_2+\rho_3))} \approx 0.1201201s$$

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Analytical models
abstract priority

NP priority

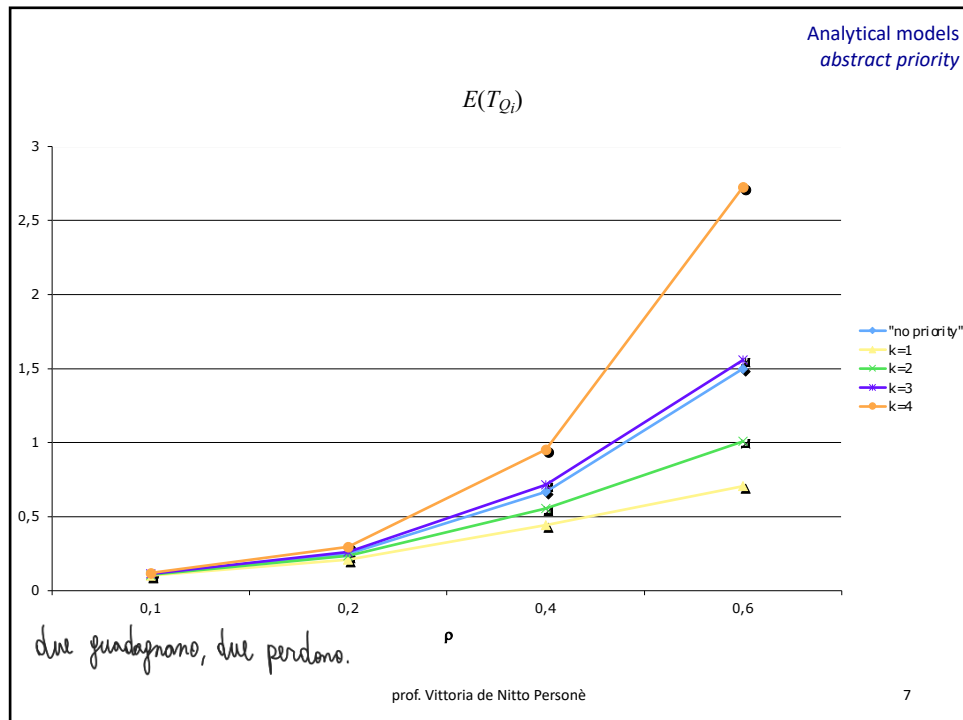
The diagram shows four input streams labeled $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4$ entering a queue. The queue is represented by a series of vertical bars. A service rate $\mu=1 \text{ j/s}$ is indicated by a circle with an arrow pointing to the right.

ρ	$E(T_{Q_1})$	$E(T_{Q_2})$	$E(T_{Q_3})$	$E(T_{Q_4})$	$E(T_Q)$ (noprior)
0,1	0,1025641	0,1079622	0,113798	0,1201201	0,1111111
0,2	0,2105263	0,2339181	0,2614379	0,2941176	0,25
0,4	0,44444444	0,55555555	0,7142857	0,9523809	0,66666666
0,6	0,7058823	1,0084033	1,5584415	2,7272727	1,5

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\approx compito

Analytical models
priority scheduling

Goals:

- given a QoS requirement, decide if adopt priority classes
- note that if the policy is non-size-based, we can reason just in terms of waiting time (nona prelazione)

Mean service demand: 0.4 s

QoS requirement

the waiting time should not exceed the service demand, in particular:

- the service provider will not incur in penalties if $T_Q \leq 0.45$;
- the service provider will gain revenue if $T_Q < 0.4$

(job aspetta meno di quel che chiede)

By simple "costless" analysis we can offer good insights

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imposto $E(\bar{t}_a) = \frac{\rho E(S)}{1-\rho} \approx \rho_0 S$ two $\rho_1 = \frac{1}{\rho_0 S} E(S) \approx 1.25 - 0.889 \approx 0.36$

$1-\rho_1 \rightarrow \rho_1 \cdot \rho$ $\rho_0 S$ 0.8 0.45

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\Rightarrow nonde in 1^a clon 36%.

Se $\rho_0 S = 0.39 (< 0.4)$ ottengo: $1.25 - 1.0266 \approx 0.22 \rightarrow 22\%$.

Analytical models
priority scheduling

$E(S) = 0.4$ s
Low load medium load high load

$\rho = 0.4 \quad 0.6 \quad 0.8$

trovo: $\lambda = 1 \quad 1.5 \quad 2$ job/s

$E(T_Q) = 0.26 \quad 0.6 \quad 1.6$ job/s without priority classes (unica coda)

dato $E(S)$, fissi ρ , $\Rightarrow \frac{\rho}{E(S)} = \lambda$ \rightarrow servono classi prioritari

slide 9:
high load pone nonde 30% senza perdita ($\rho_1 = 0.24$)

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9 Se uso classi astratte dovrò calcolare slowdown & clon
Ricordiamo che $E(S_1)^{PS} = \frac{1}{1-\rho} = 2.5 > 1$ (sempre)

high load $\rho = 0.8$

not penalties if $T_Q \leq 0.45$ gain revenue if $T_Q < 0.4$

$\rho_1 = 0.36, \rho_2 = 0.64$ $\rho_1 = 0.22, \rho_2 = 0.78$

$E(T_{Q1}) = 0.4494$ s (< 0.45) $E(T_{Q1}) = 0.3883$ s

$E(T_{Q2}) = 2.2472$ s $E(T_{Q2}) = 1.9417$ s

$E(T_Q)_{glob} = E(T_Q)_{KP} = 1.6$

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Se size $x = 0.2$ $\rightarrow E(S_{classe1}^{(0.2)}) = 2.7147$
ripartito nelle 2 clon 50% e 50% $\rightarrow E(S_{classe2}^{(0.2)}) = 2.857$

Se x + piccolo, sd peggiore
Se x + grande, sd migliore

Se (30,70)% ho
 $E(S_{classe1}) = 2.4635$
 $E(S_{classe2}) = 4.6585$

Se (70,30)% ho:
 $E(S_{cl1}) = 3.068965$
 $E(S_{cl2}) = 6.1724$

Se size-based no dove sta quella size, qui è solo indicativo.

Con le priorità alcune clon migliorano, altre no, come dire a priori quante classe ci guadagnano/perdono rispetto coda singola?

Altra cosa $k = E(S_{rem})$ statica, no preemption

$$E(T_{a_k}) = \frac{E(S_{rem})}{(1 - \sum_{i=1}^k p_i)(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} p_{i-1})} \leq \frac{E(S_{rem})}{1 - \rho} \Leftrightarrow$$

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depo
esempio sopra
spiegato questo

Euristica per la ripartizione in classi di priorità astratta

$\rho = 0.92$, $E(S) = 1$ j/s $E(T_Q) = 11.5$ s, $E(T_S) = 12.5$ s (No classi priorità)

60%, 25 %, 15 %, $p_1 = 0.6$	15 %, 25 %, 60%, $p_1 = 0.15$
$E(T_{Q1}) = 2.05357$ s	$E(T_{Q1}) = 1.067285$ s
$E(T_{Q2}) = 9.42005$ s	$E(T_{Q2}) = 1.688743$ s
$E(T_{Q3}) = 52.75229$ s	$E(T_{Q3}) = 18.196203$ s
$E(T_{S1}) = 3.05357$ s	$E(T_{S1}) = 2.067285$ s
$E(T_{S2}) = 10.42005$ s	$E(T_{S2}) = 2.688743$ s
$E(T_{S3}) = 53.75229$ s	$E(T_{S3}) = 19.196203$ s

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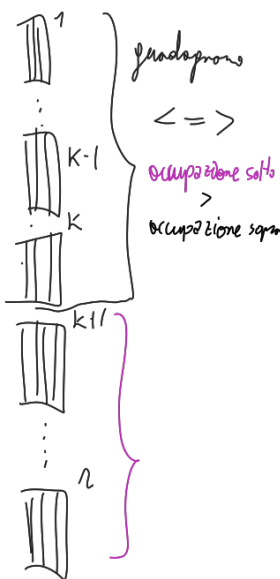
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$$(1 - \sum_{i=1}^k p_i)(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} p_{i-1}) > 1 - \rho =$$

$$1 - \sum_{i=1}^k p_i$$

$$1 - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} p_i - \sum_{i=1}^k p_i + \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} p_i p_j >$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k p_i > \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (1 - \sum_{j=1}^k p_j) < 1$$



preemption vs no-preemption

Analytical models
abstract priority

$$E(T_S)^{P_priority} = E(T_Q)^{P_priority} + \sum_{k=1}^r p_k E(S_{virt-k})$$

$$E(T_S)^{NP_priority} = E(T_Q)^{NP_priority} + E(S) = E(T_S)^{KP}$$

In general

$$E(T_S)^{P_priority} \quad ? \quad E(T_S)^{KP}$$

For exponential service time

$$E(T_S)^{P_priority} = E(T_S)^{KP} \quad !!!$$

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P.76 slide

esercizio:

Analytical models
abstract priority

M/M/1 Arrival flow: random, rate 0.8 job/s
Service process: quite variable rate 1 job/s
QoS requirements
the response time should not exceed twice the service demand, in particular:
the service provider will not incur in penalties if $T_S \leq 4$;
the service provider will gain revenue if $T_S < 2$

la prof divide così:

$\lambda = 0.8$ job/s

20%
30%
50%

$\mu = 1$ job/s

$\rho = 0.8$ (80%)

$E(T_Q) = \frac{\rho E(S)}{1 - \rho} = \frac{0.8}{0.2} = 4$ $E(T_S) = 5$ (4 + 1)

esponenziale
perché uno $\rho E(S)$

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Analytical models
abstract priority

M/M/1

Not penalties if $T_S \leq 4$;
gain revenue if $T_S < 2$

	NP	P	NP	P
class	$E(T_Q)$		$E(T_S) < 4$	
1 - 20%	0.9523809523809524	0.19047619047619052	1.9523809523809526	1.1904761904761905
2 - 30%	1.5873015873015874	0.7936507936507937	2.5873015873015874	1.9841269841269842
3 - 50%	6.666666666666669	6.666666666666669	7.666666666666669	8.333333333333336
global	4.000000000000001	3.6095238095238105	5.000000000000001	5.000000000000001

Vediamo che, se $E(T_S) < 4$, riesco a rispettarlo con le prime due classi, ma guadagno SOLO con la prima classe (caso NP)
Con prelazione il guadagno aumenta, essendo per le prime due classi.

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Analytical models
abstract priority

M/M/1

Not penalties if $T_S \leq 4$;
gain revenue if $T_S < 2$

	NP	P	NP	P
class	$E(T_Q)$		$E(T_S)$	
1 - 20%	0.9523809523809524	0.19047619047619052	1.9523809523809526	1.1904761904761905
2 - 30%	1.5873015873015874	0.7936507936507937	2.5873015873015874	1.9841269841269842
3 - 50%	6.666666666666669	6.666666666666669	7.666666666666669	8.333333333333336
global	4.000000000000001	3.6095238095238105	5.000000000000001	5.000000000000001

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Analytical models
abstract priority

M/M/1

Not penalties if $T_S \leq 4$;
gain revenue if $T_S < 2$

	NP	P	NP	P
class	$E(T_Q)$		$E(T_S)$	
1 - 20%	0.9523809523809524	0.19047619047619052	1.9523809523809526	1.1904761904761905
2 - 30%	1.5873015873015874	0.7936507936507937	2.5873015873015874	1.9841269841269842
3 - 50%	6.666666666666669	6.666666666666669	7.666666666666669	8.333333333333336
global	4.000000000000001	3.6095238095238105	5.000000000000001	5.000000000000001

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(guadagno attesa = perdita $E(S)$)

perdo Memoryless

Poichè il testo recitava 'abbastanza variabile', posso parlare anche di IPERESPONENZIALE.

(Modella il tempo che è variabile, NON 2 secondi)

Analytical models
abstract priority

No priority classes
 $g(0.1)=4.5556$,
 $E(T_Q)=11.1111$, $E(T_S)=12.1111$

$M/H_2/1$

Not penalties if $T_S \leq 4$;
gain revenue if $T_S < 2$

	NP	P	NP	P
class	$E(T_Q)$		$E(T_S)$	
1 - 20%	2.645502645502645	0.5291005291005291	3.645502645502645	1.529100529100529
2 - 30%	4.409171075837742	2.204585537918871	5.409171075837742	3.3950617283950617
3 - 50%	18.51851851851852	18.51851851851852	19.51851851851852	20.185185185185187
global	11.111111111111111	10.026455026455027	12.111111111111111	11.416931216931218

soddisfano!

poco più piccolo

$p=0.1$ $\xrightarrow{\text{impongo}}$ 10% $E(S)=5$ s
90% $E(S)=0.55555$ s

variabilità molto alta!

rispetto solo 20% QoS.

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altro esercizio:

Mean service demand (expo): 0.4 s

QoS requirement
the waiting time (average) should not exceed 0.1 s, in particular:
the service provider will gain c_1 for each service within QoS
the service provider will pay c_2 for each service violates QoS

definisco R: $R = p_1 c_1 - p_2 c_2$ $p_1, p_2 = \%$ gain, $\%$ pay

(non size based) Abstract-P $\rightarrow \max R$

NON ha senso partire dalla KP, perchè se parlo di QoS, e voglio tempo di attesa minimo T_s , devo andare sulla prelazione, è lei che mi da T_s min.

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Osservazione: globalmente $E(T_s)$ è uguale sia per KP che per P_priority, ma come abbiamo detto, se usiamo P_priority è perchè ci interessa rispettare Qos o simili, non l'andamento generale.

assunti :

$$E(S) = 0.4 \text{ s}, \lambda = 0.8 \text{ j/s}, \rho = 0.32$$

$$(10.03) \quad \frac{p_i}{1-p_i} \quad \text{vincolo} \quad E(T_{a1}) = \frac{p_1 E(S)}{1-p_1} \leq 0.2 = \frac{p_1}{1-p_1} \leq \frac{0.1}{0.4} = 0.25$$

$$p_1 = 0.6, p_2 = 0.4, c_1 = 5, c_2 = 3 \rightarrow R = 2.2$$

$$E(T_{Q1}) = 0.095 \text{ s}, E(T_{S1}) = 0.495 \text{ s}$$

$$E(T_{Q2}) = 0.233 \text{ s}, E(T_{S2}) = 0.728 \text{ s}$$

$$\text{quindi } p_1 = 0.25(1-p_2) = 1.25 p_1 \leq 0.25$$

$$\text{e trova } p_1 \leq \frac{0.25}{1.25} = 0.2$$

Inoltre $p_1 \cdot \overset{\text{rho}}{p_1} < 0.2 \Leftrightarrow p_1 \leq 0.625$, da qui il 60% = % max job in 1° clone
(con attesa 0.2 (o noi viene $E(T_a) = 0.095$ perché ho usato 60%, non 62%))

Qui, come nei compiti, spesso conviene partire dalle formule con requisito e prendendo la probabilità.

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$$\text{VERIFICA: } \frac{p_1 E(S)}{1-p_1} = \frac{0.2 \cdot 0.4}{0.2} = E(T_a) \quad (\text{KP M/M/1})$$