

# Scheduling for Weighted Flow and Completion Times in Reconfigurable Networks

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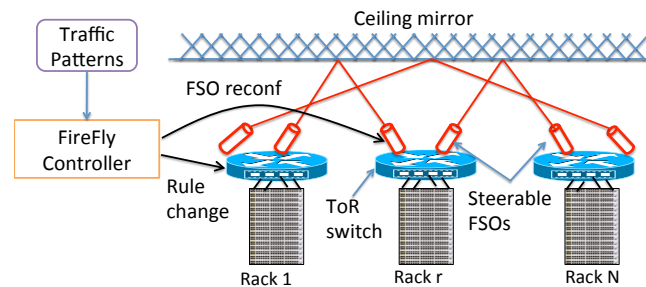
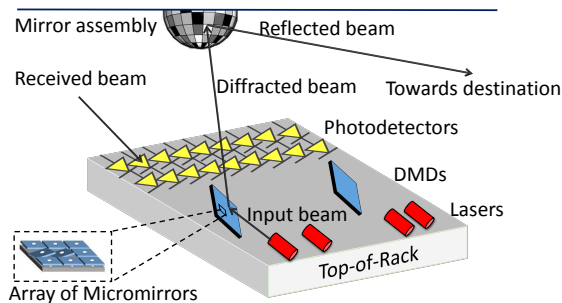
Benjamin Moseley



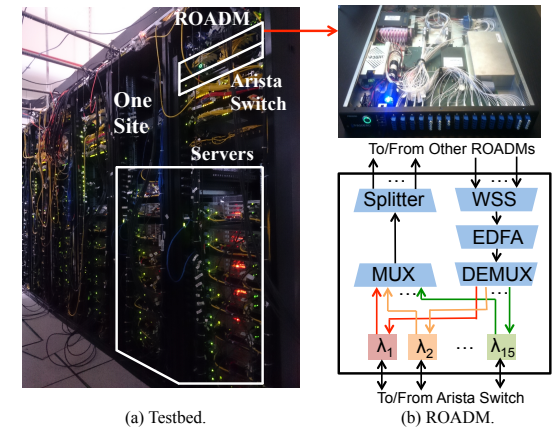
# Reconfigurable Networks

Can change network topology in software!

## Datacenters



## Optical WANs



Many constraints depending on technology

Always: degree bounds

# Reconfiguration Can Be Helpful

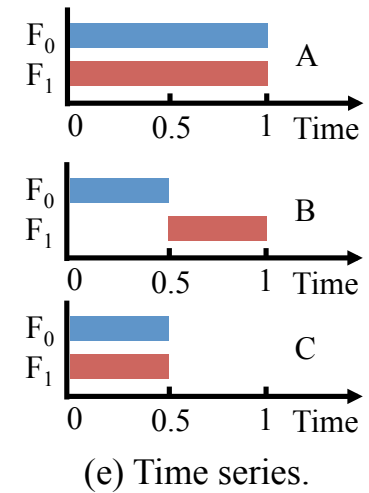
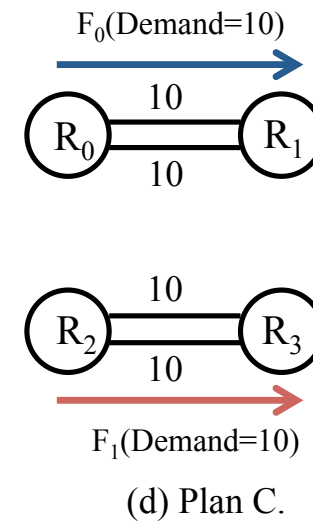
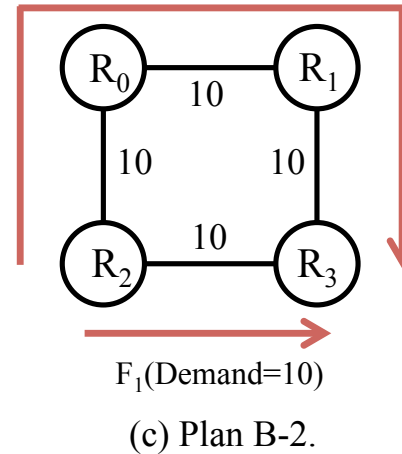
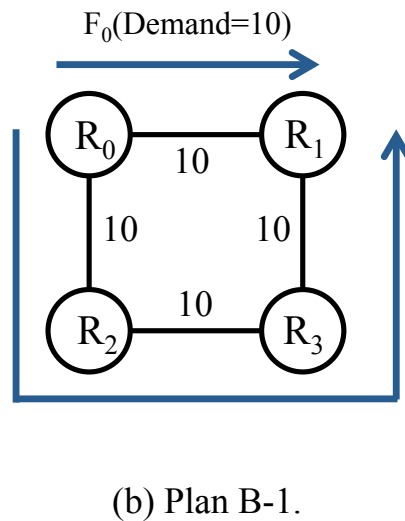
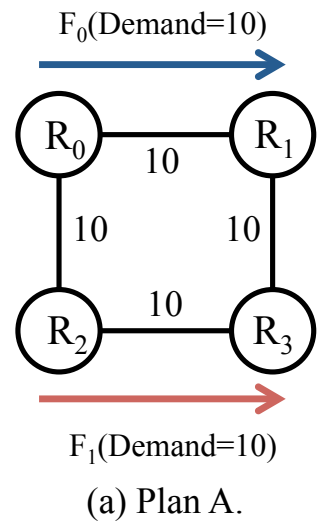


Image and example from Jin et al, SIGCOMM '16

# 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)  $S$

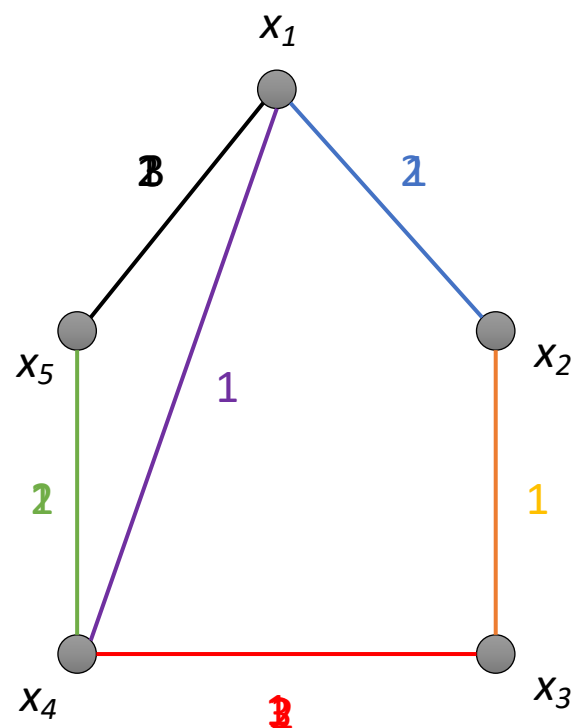
Transfer (job)  $i$ :

- 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

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

$\alpha$ -competitive: at most  $\alpha$  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

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

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

Every job gets scheduled

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

Degree bounds

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

1 if job  $i$  scheduled at time  $t$



# Dual

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

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

$$\alpha_i \geq 0$$

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

$$\forall i \in S, \forall t \geq r_i$$

$$\forall u \in S$$

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

ALG with  
speedup  $s$

ALG( $s$ )

OPT

Dual = LP

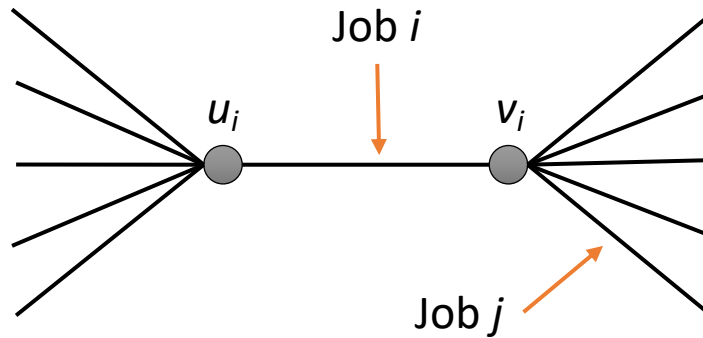
Feasible Dual

$O(1/\varepsilon)$

- Dual fitting: common in flow time scheduling problems
- Intuition:
  - $\alpha_i$  = 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: $\alpha$

$\alpha_i$  = increase in algorithm's cost due to transfer  $i$  when it is released



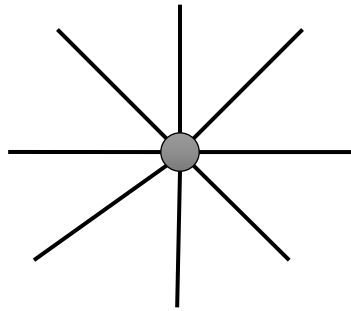
Job  $j$  with  $w_j > w_i$ : scheduled before  $i \Rightarrow$  increase in total weighted flow is  $w_i$

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

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

# Dual Solution: $\beta$

$\beta_{u,t}$  = 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  $(2+\epsilon)$

# Main Result

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

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

$$\alpha_i \geq 0$$

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

$$\forall i \in S, \forall t \geq r_i$$

$$\forall u \in S$$

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

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



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

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



**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!