

A ϕ -Competitive Algorithm for Scheduling Packets with Deadlines

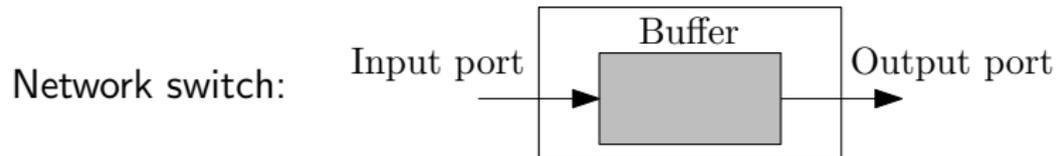
Pavel Veselý

University of Warwick

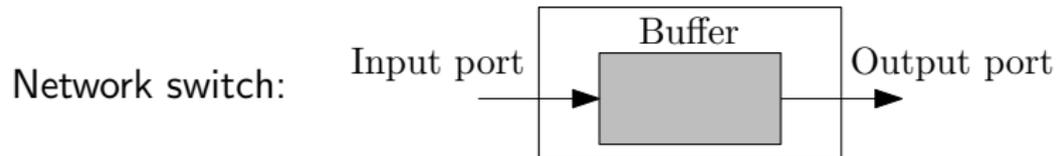
Joint work with **Marek Chrobak** (UC Riverside),
Łukasz Jeż (Wrocław Univ.), and
Jiří Sgall (Charles Univ., Prague).

SODA'19, January 6

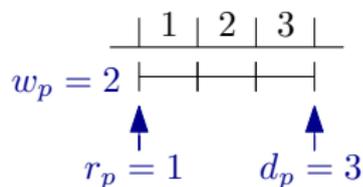
ONLINE PACKET SCHEDULING WITH DEADLINES



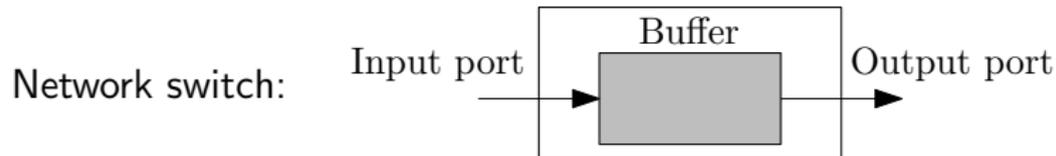
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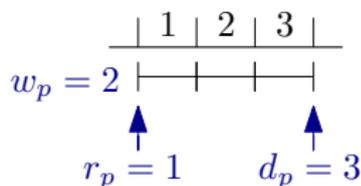
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- Each has a deadline and a weight



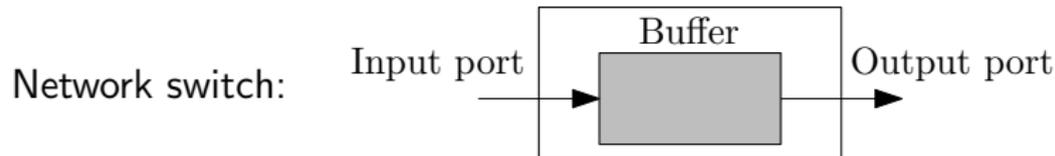
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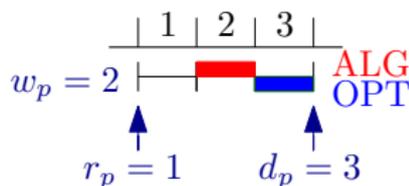
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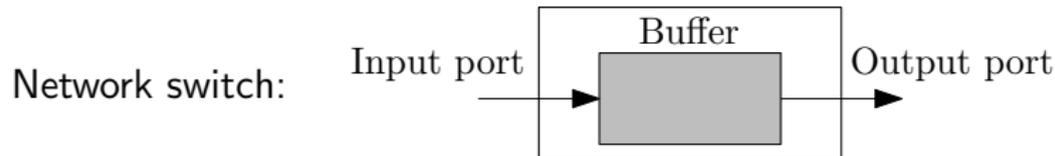
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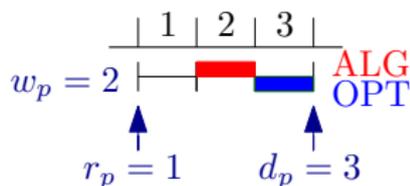
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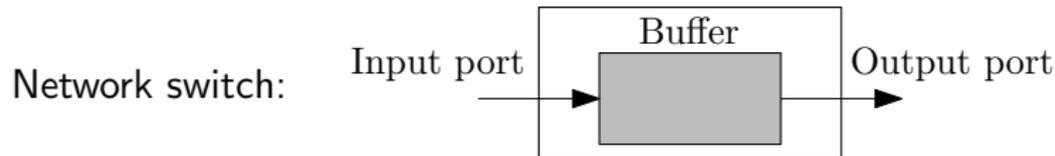
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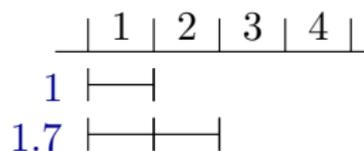
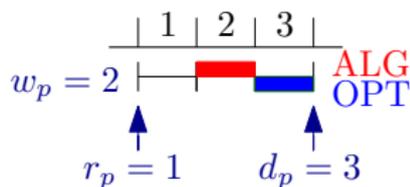
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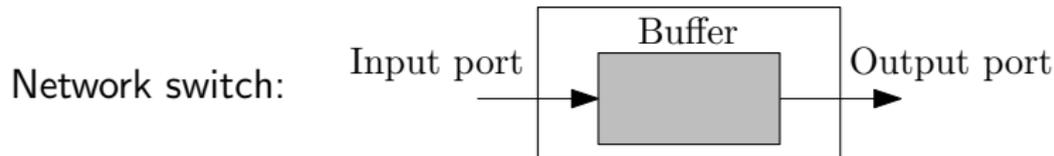
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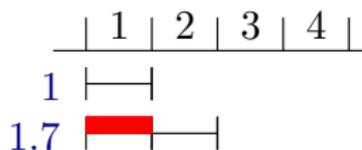
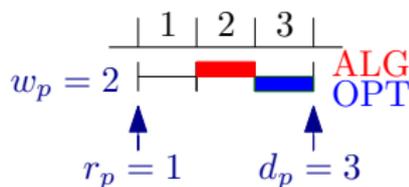
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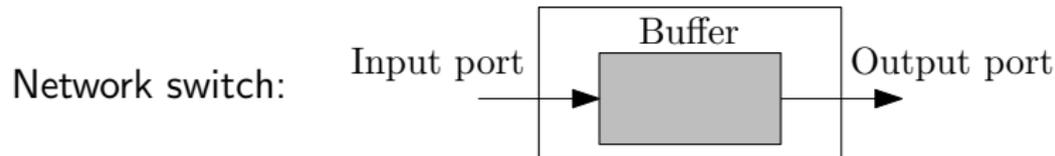
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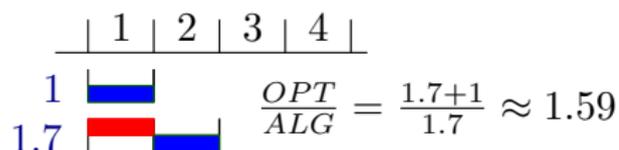
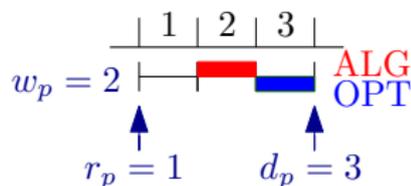
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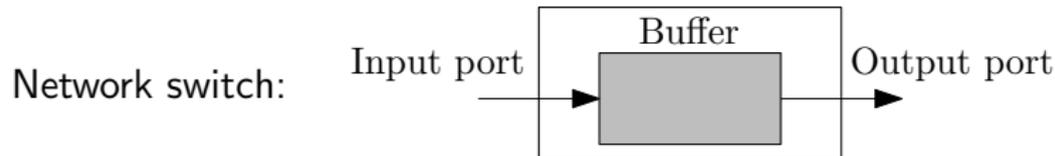
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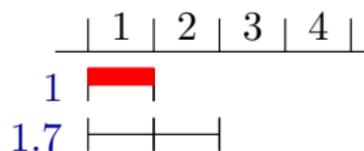
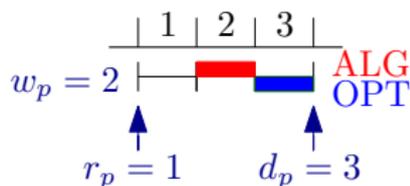
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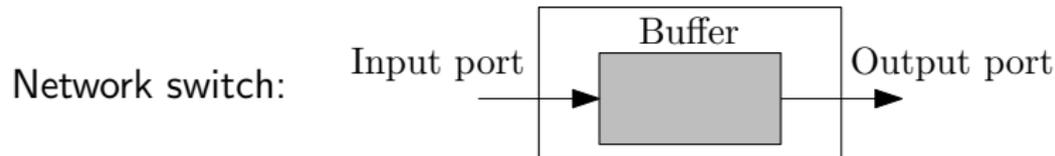
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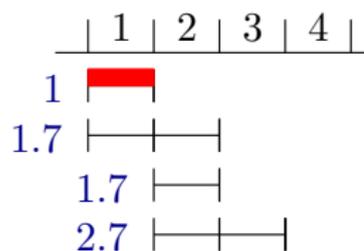
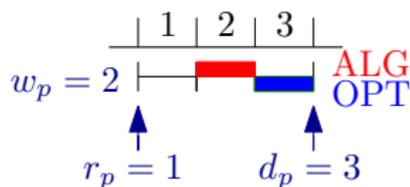
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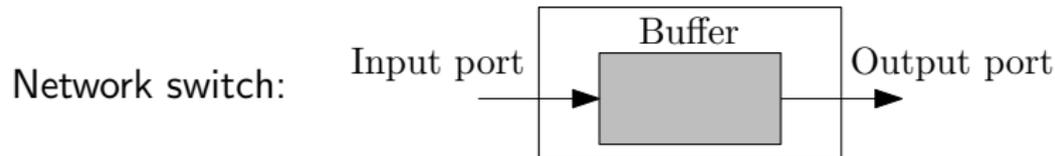
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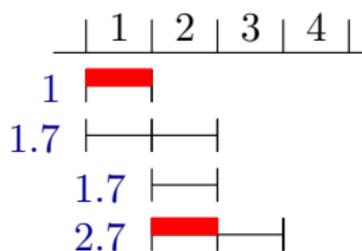
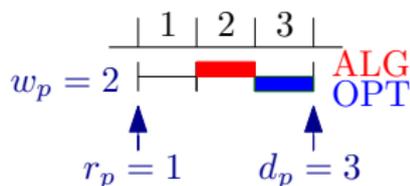
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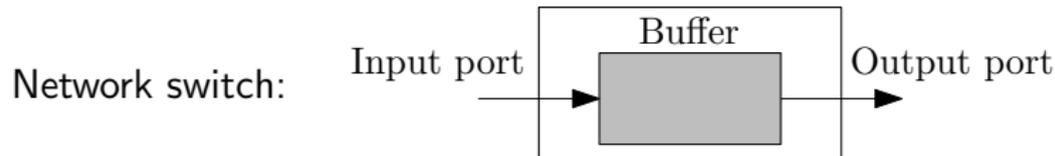
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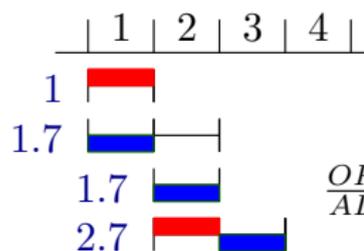
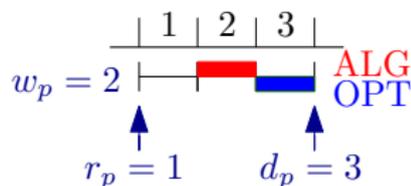
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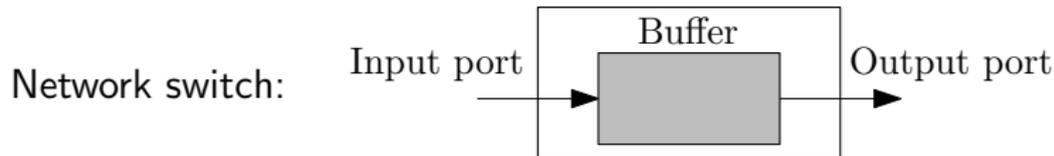


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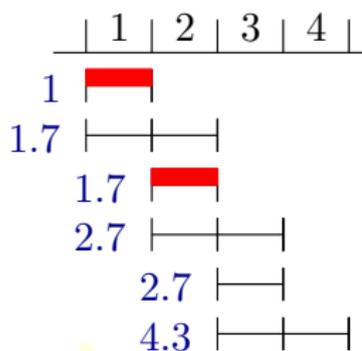
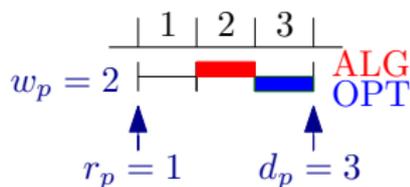


$$\frac{OPT}{ALG} = \frac{2 \cdot 1.7 + 2.7}{1.7 + 2.7} \approx 1.39$$

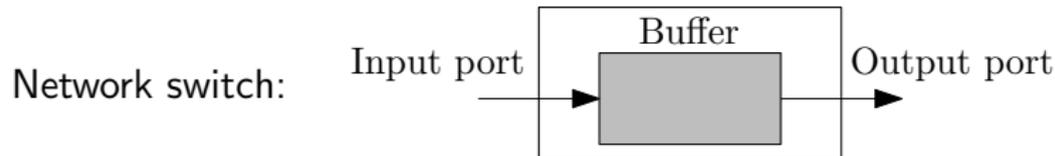
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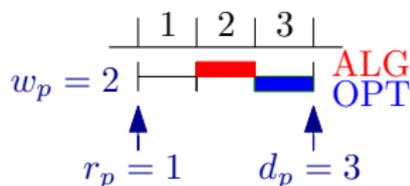
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Scheduling problem $1|online, r_j, p_j = 1| \sum w_j(1 - U_j)$
A.k.a. BUFFER MANAGEMENT IN QOS SWITCHES

Competitive ratio of online algorithms

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$$\text{OPT}(I) \leq R \cdot \text{ALG}(I)$$

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- Game: the algorithm vs. an adversary



- ▶ The adversary decides on further input to maximize OPT/ALG

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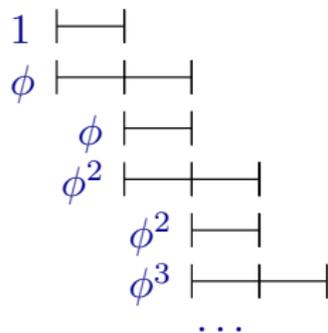
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- Lower bound of the golden ratio

$\phi = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5} + 1) \approx 1.618$ [Hájek '01, Andelman *et al.* '03, Chin & Fung '03]

$$\phi + 1 = \phi^2$$



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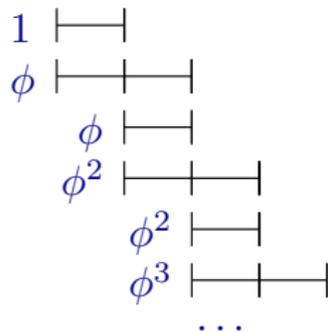
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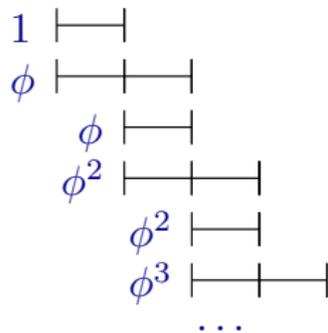
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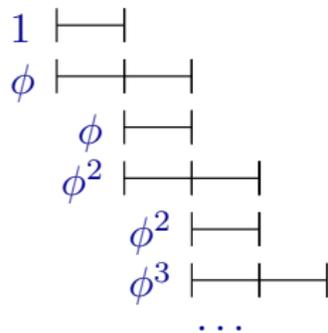
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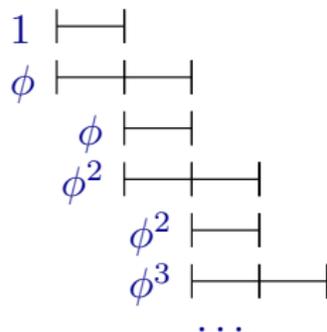
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- Optimal future profit unless new packets arrive
- Scheduled plans (a.k.a. provisional schedules) used already by
[Li *et al.* '05, Li *et al.* '07, Englert & Westermann '07]

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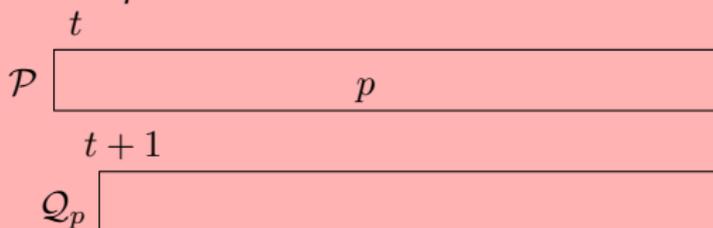
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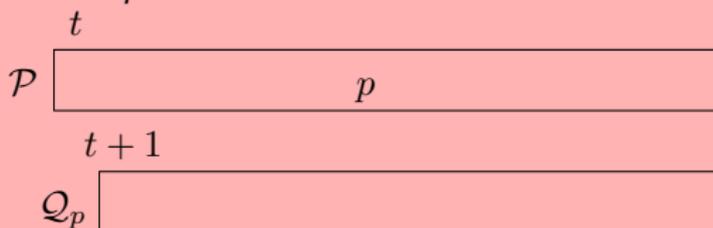
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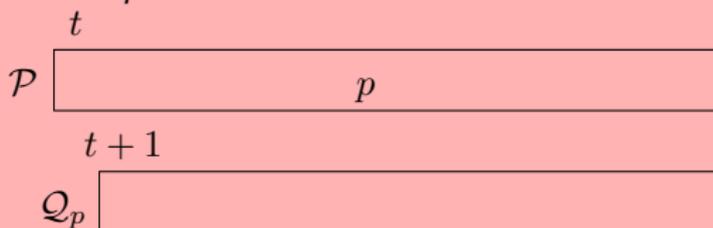
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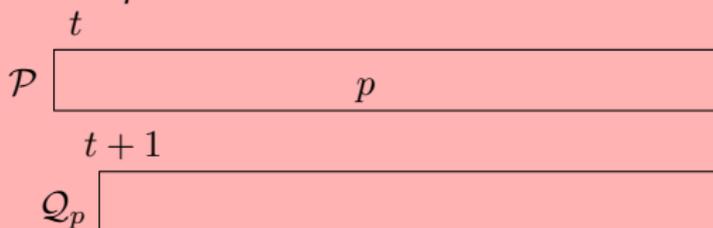
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Plan and its Structure

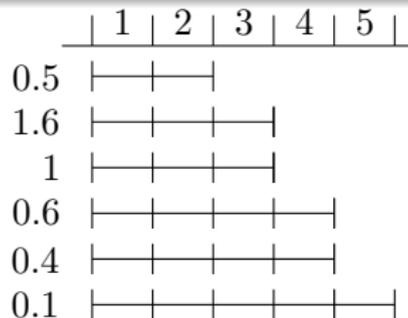
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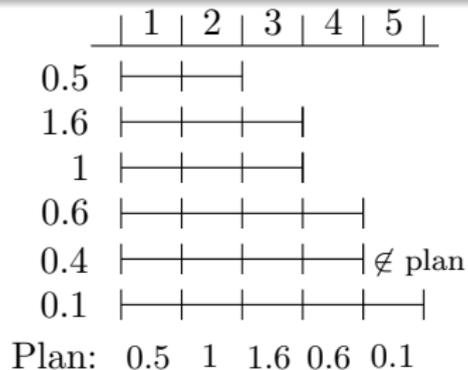
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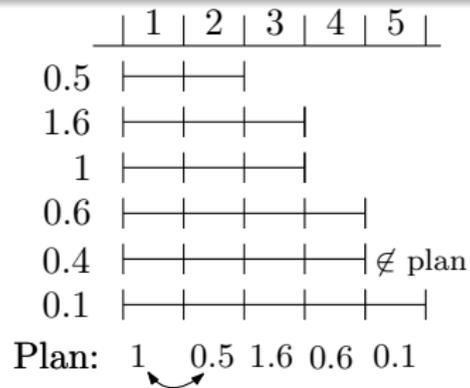
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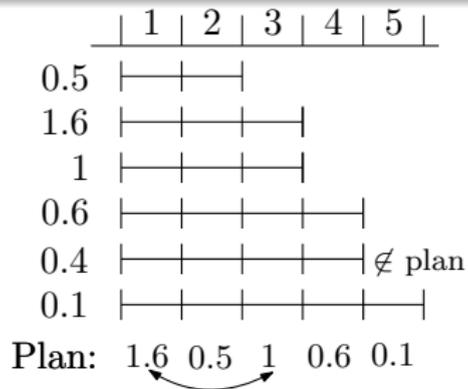
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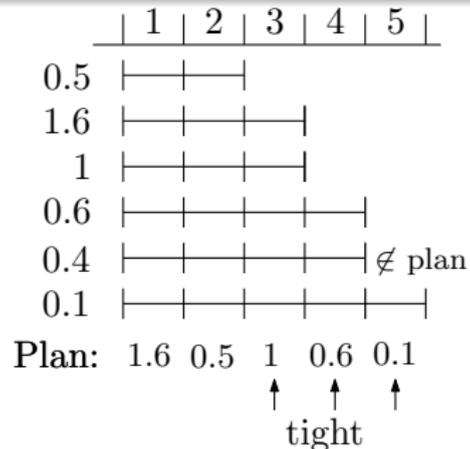
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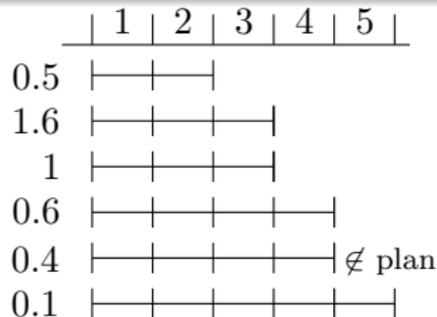
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$\#$ of slots till $\tau = \#$ of packets $j \in \mathcal{P} : d_j \leq \tau$

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Segments:

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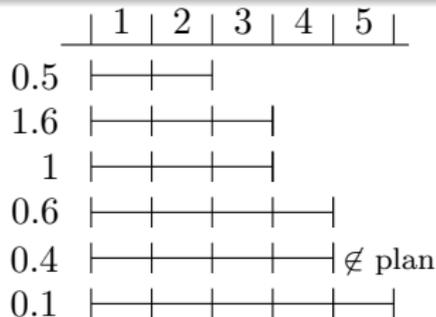
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Segment = interval between tight slots

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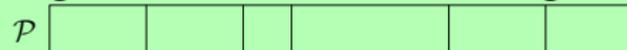
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of slots till τ = # of packets $j \in \mathcal{P} : d_j \leq \tau$

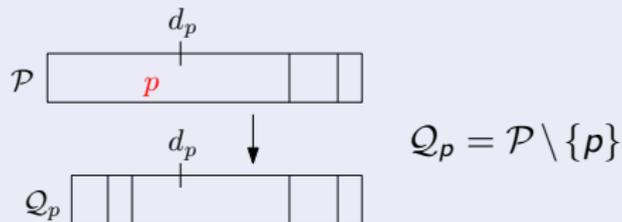
Definition

Segment = interval between tight slots



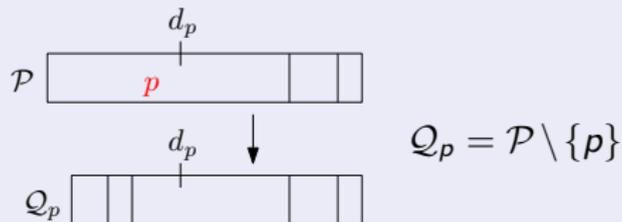
Plan Updates After Packet p is Scheduled

p in the 1st segment

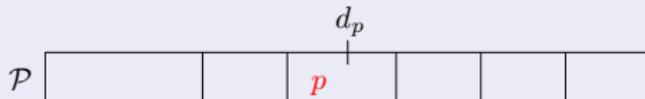


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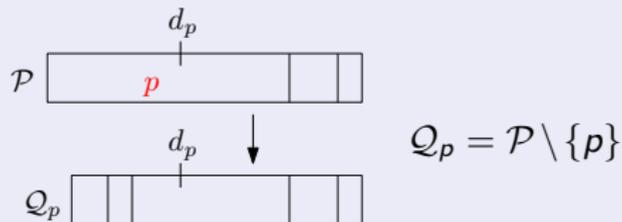


p in a later segment

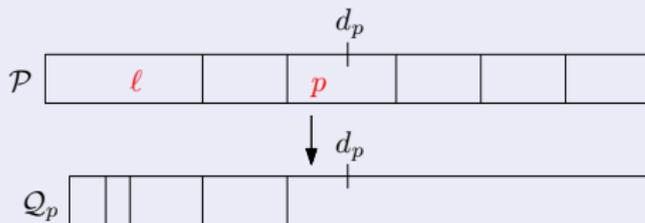


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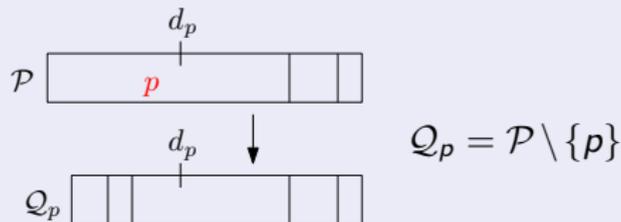
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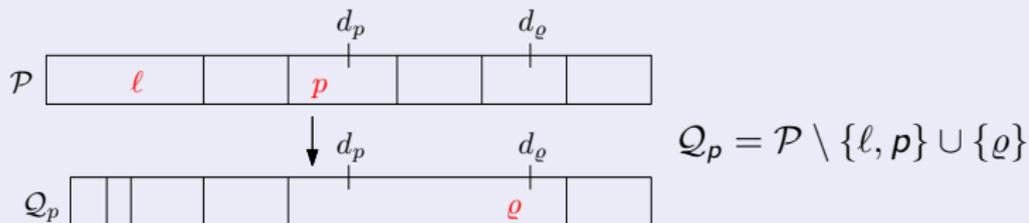
- $\ell =$ lightest in the 1st segment

Plan Updates After Packet p is Scheduled

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- ℓ = lightest in the 1st segment
- ϱ = heaviest not in \mathcal{P} which can replace p
 - ▶ *replacement packet* for p

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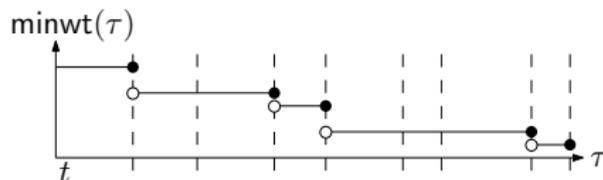
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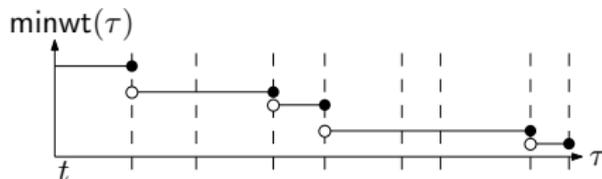
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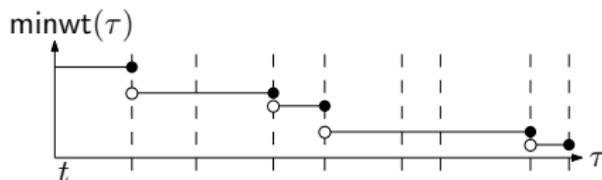


$\text{minwt}(\tau)$ after plan updates

- for any fixed τ , $\text{minwt}(\tau)$ does not decrease:
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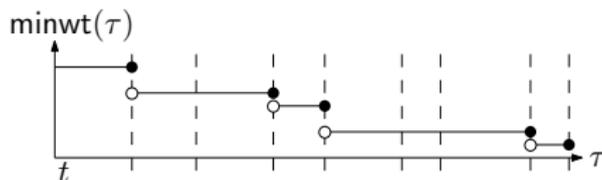


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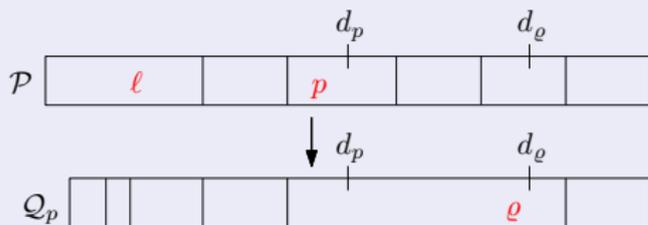
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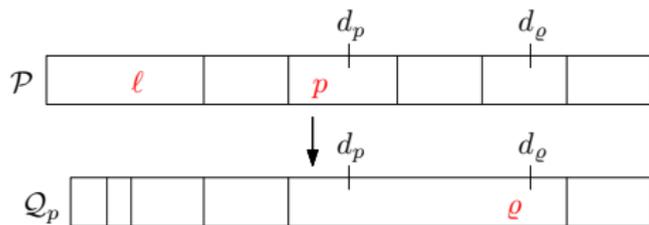
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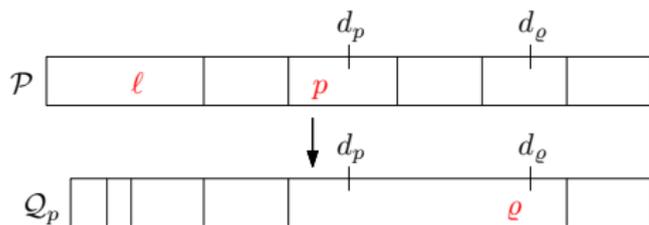


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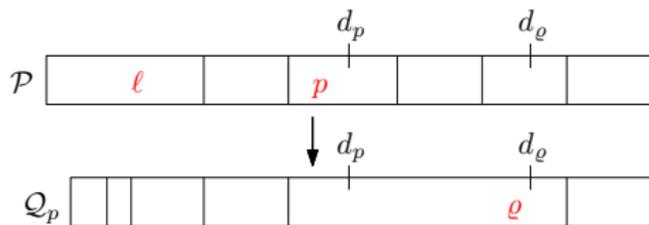
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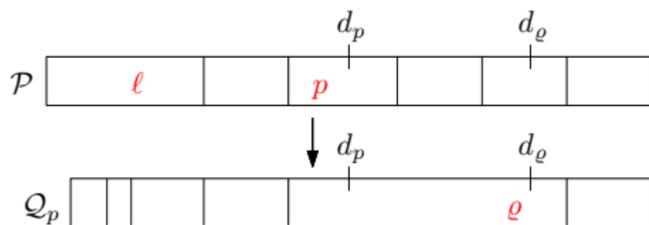
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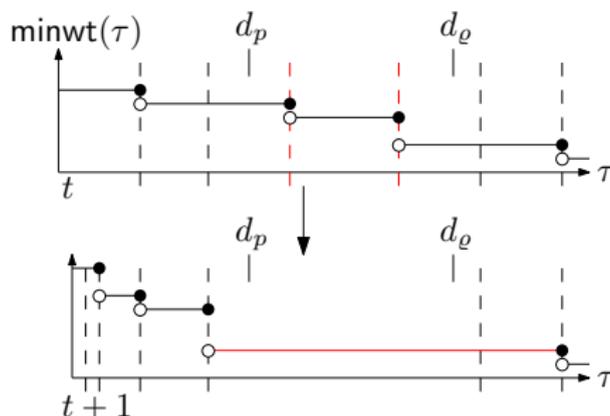
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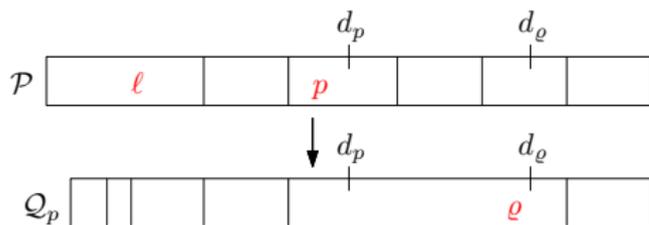
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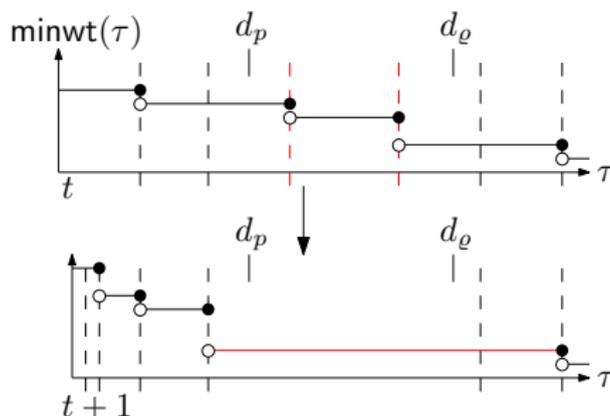
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Algorithm PLANM(ϕ) Maintaining Slot-Monotonicity

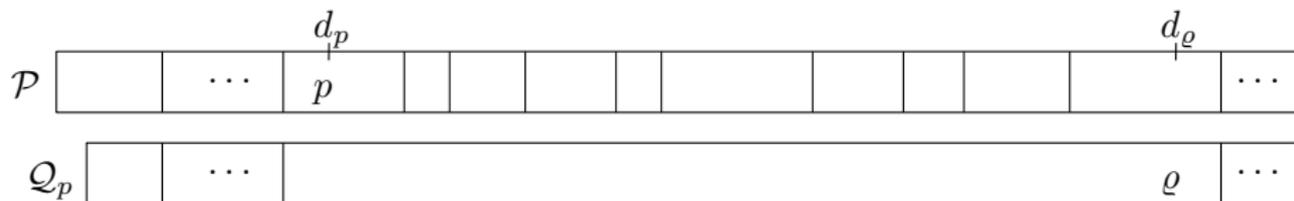
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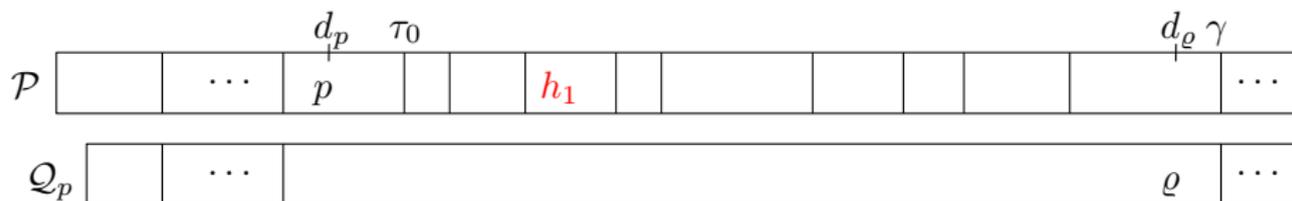
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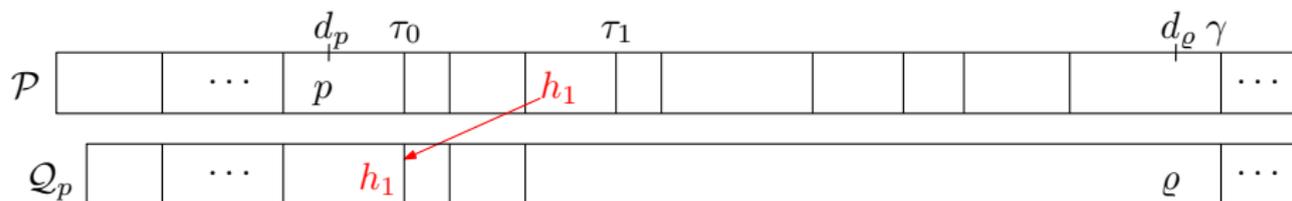
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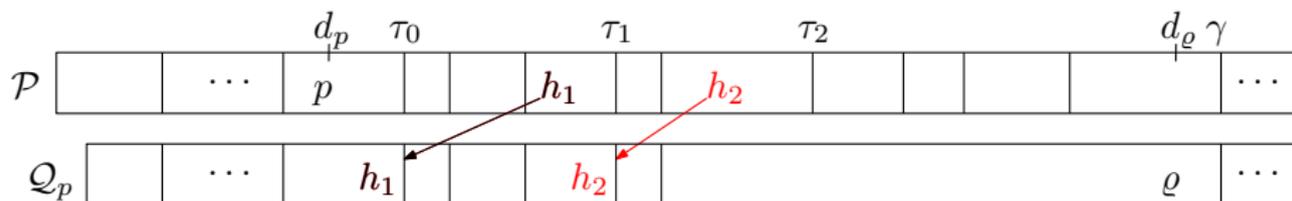
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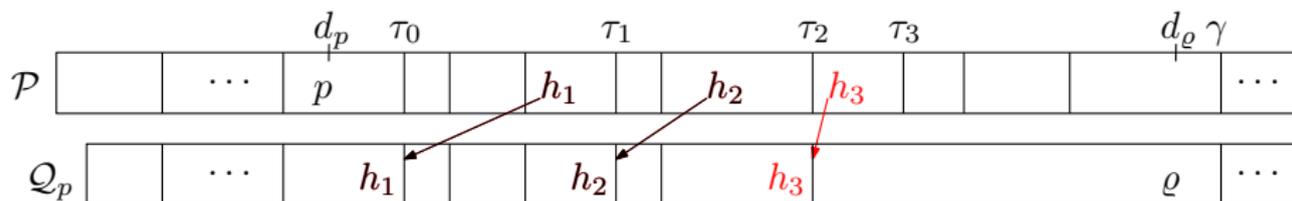
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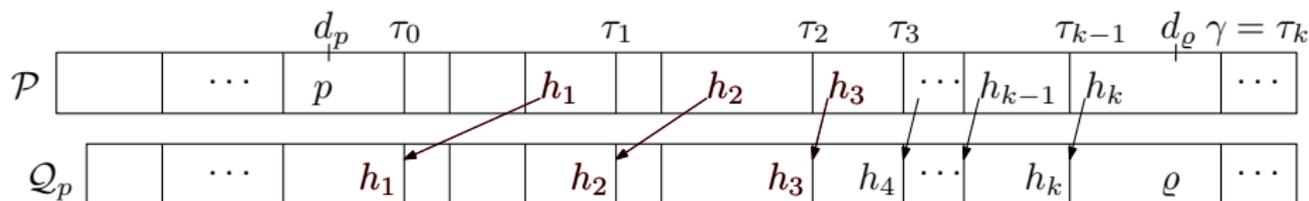
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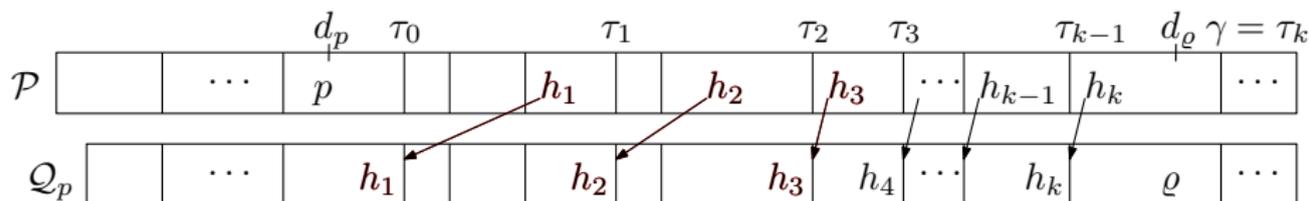
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- ▶ if $w_{h_i} < \text{minwt}(\tau_{i-1})$, then increase weight of h_i to $\text{minwt}(\tau_{i-1})$

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Invariant

- set $\mathcal{P} \setminus ADV \cup \mathcal{F}$ is feasible

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$m \geq 1$ packets sent in each step

- Our algorithm is $\phi \approx 1.618$ -competitive for any $m \geq 1$
- Best upper bound tends to $\frac{e}{e-1} \approx 1.58$ [Chin *et al.* '04]

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