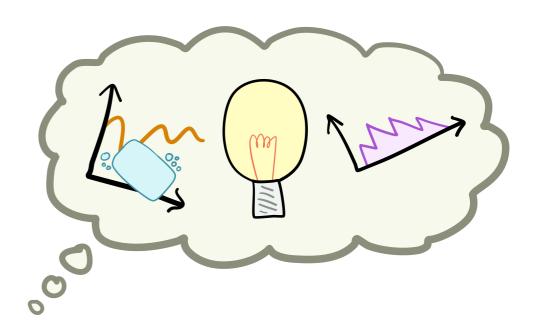
How to Schedule Near-Optimally under

Real-World Constraints

Ziv Scully
Carnegie Mellon University



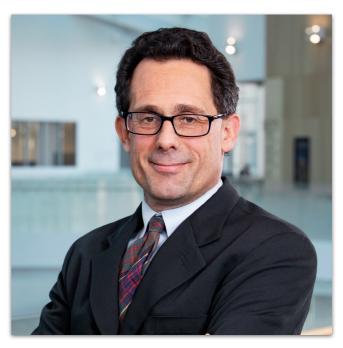
Collaborators



Mor Harchol-Balter (CMU)



Isaac Grosof (CMU)



Alan Scheller-Wolf (CMU)

Adam Wierman (Caltech)
Onno Boxma (TU/e)
Jan-Pieter Dorsman (UvA)
Lucas van Kreveld (UvA)

-Queueing system: jobs waiting for service

Queueing system: jobs waiting for service

File servers

- *Jobs*: file requests
- Service: load and send contents

Queueing system: jobs waiting for service

File servers

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Databases

- *Jobs*: SQL queries
- Service: execute and send result

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Network switches

- *Jobs*: packet flows
- Service: transmit all packets

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Operating systems

- Jobs: threads
- Service: run on a CPU core

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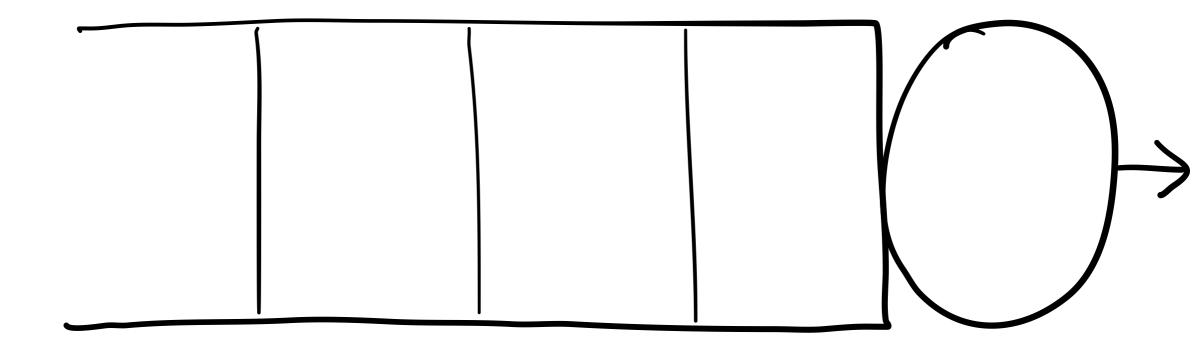
Operating systems

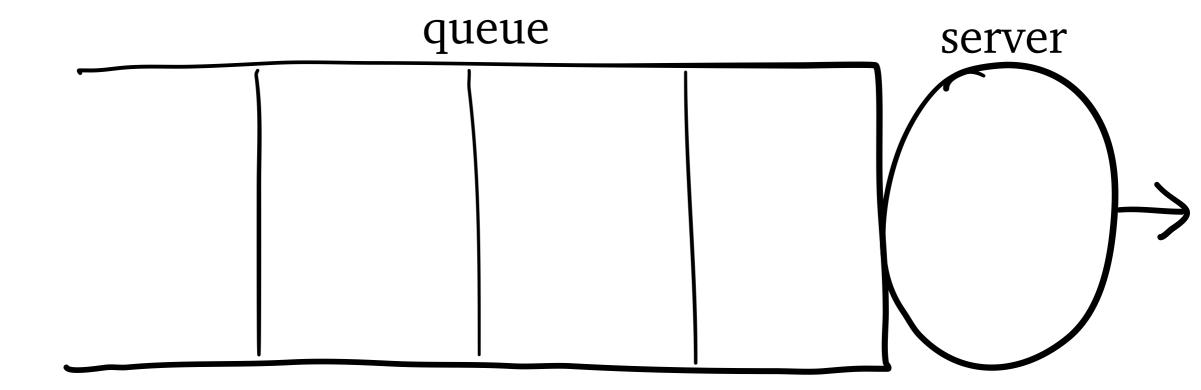
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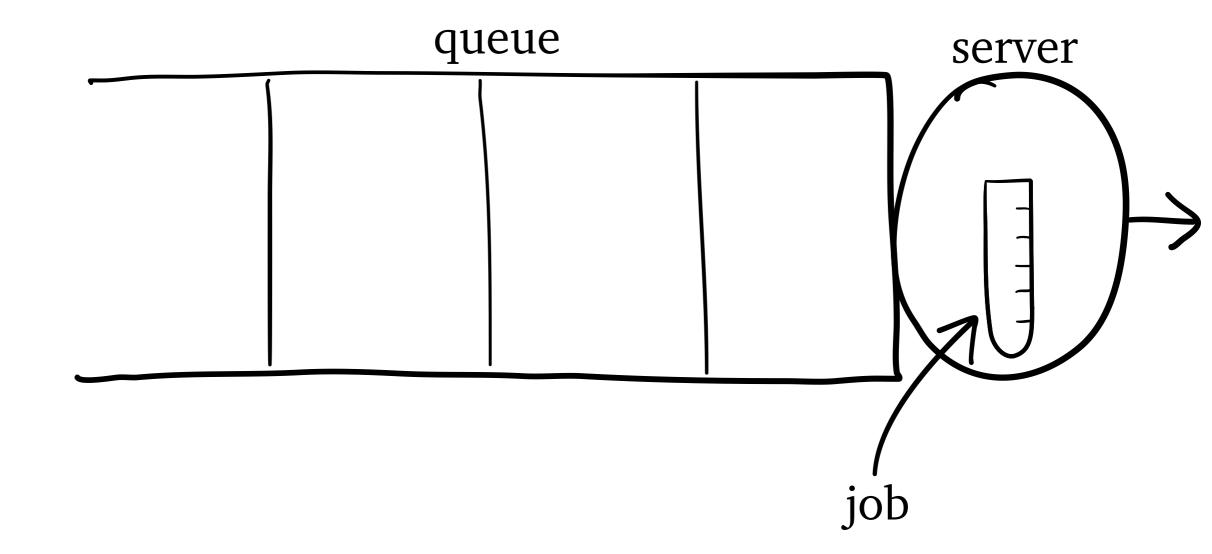
Queueing theory: studies the mathematical essence of queueing systems

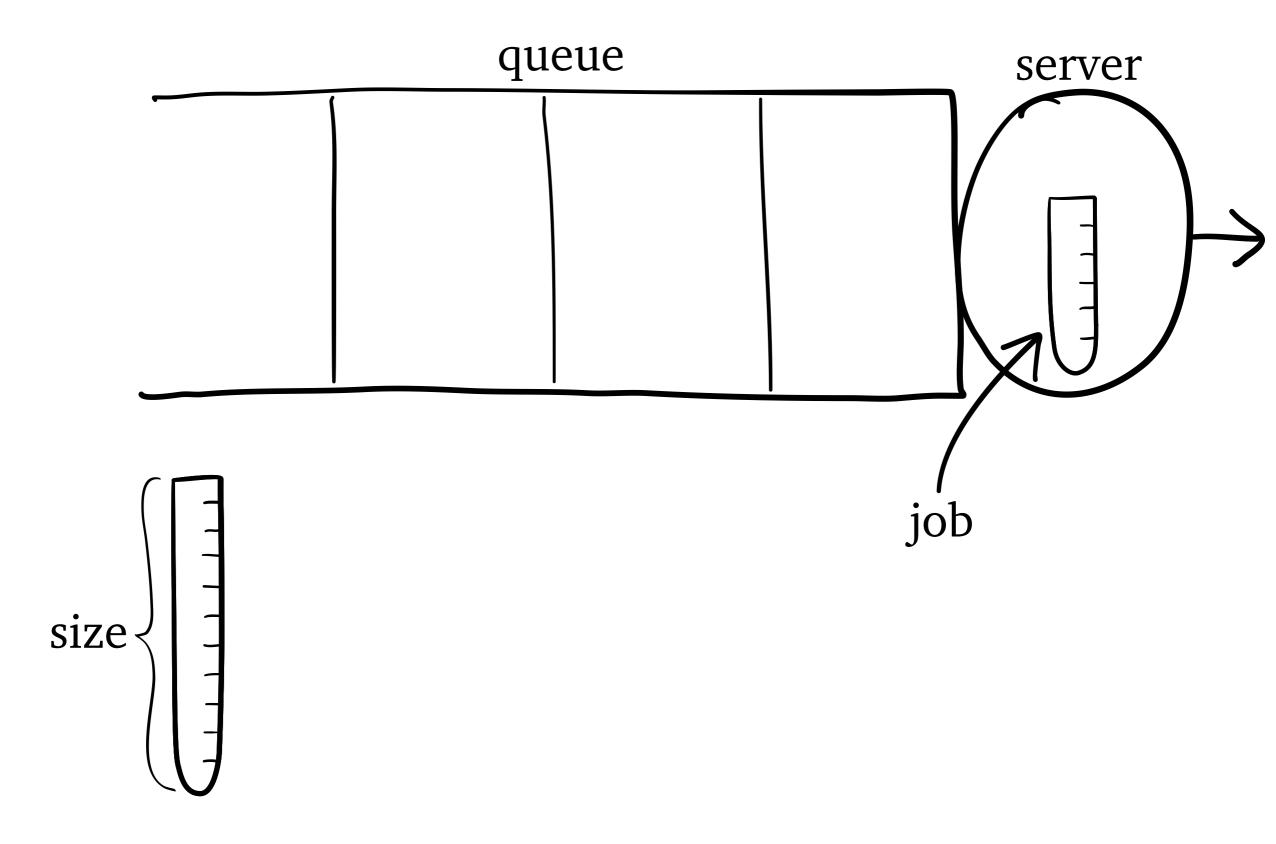


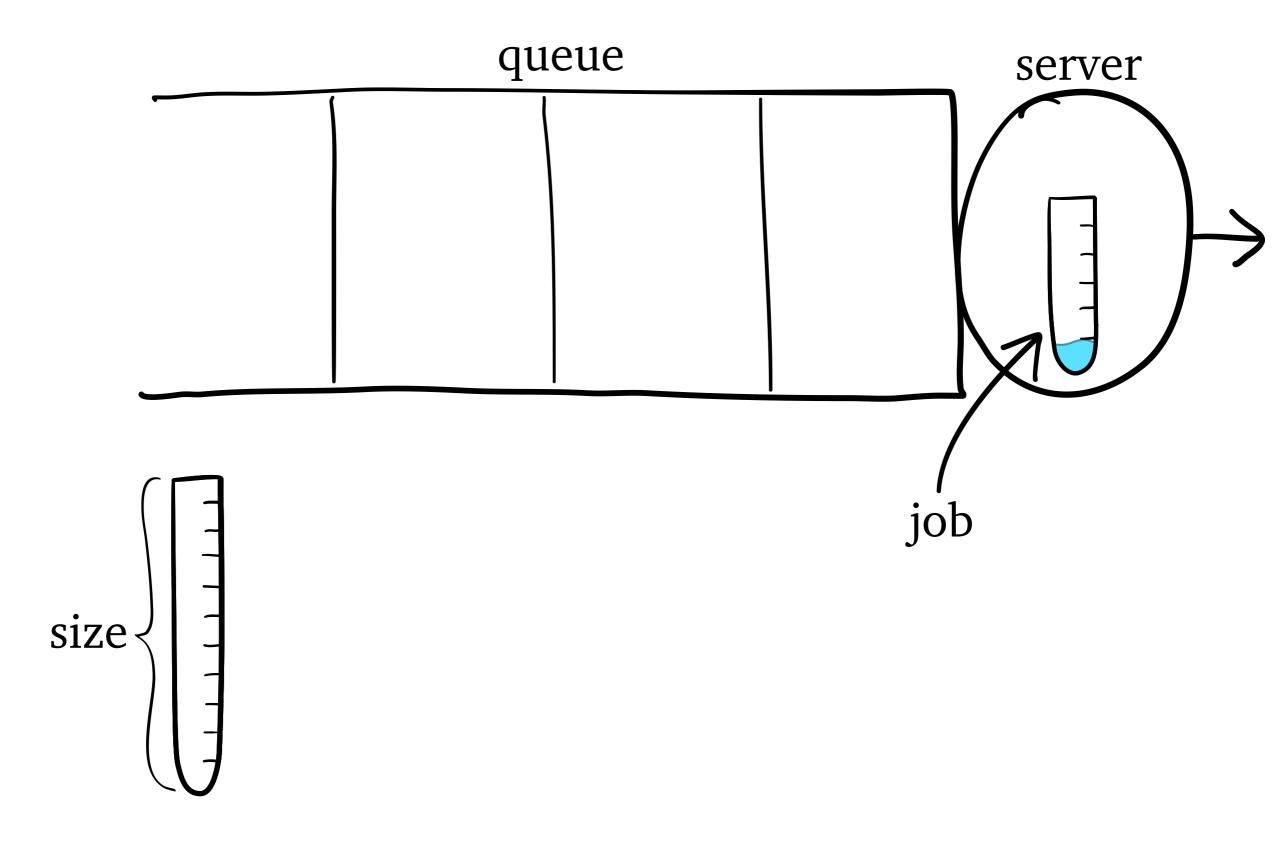


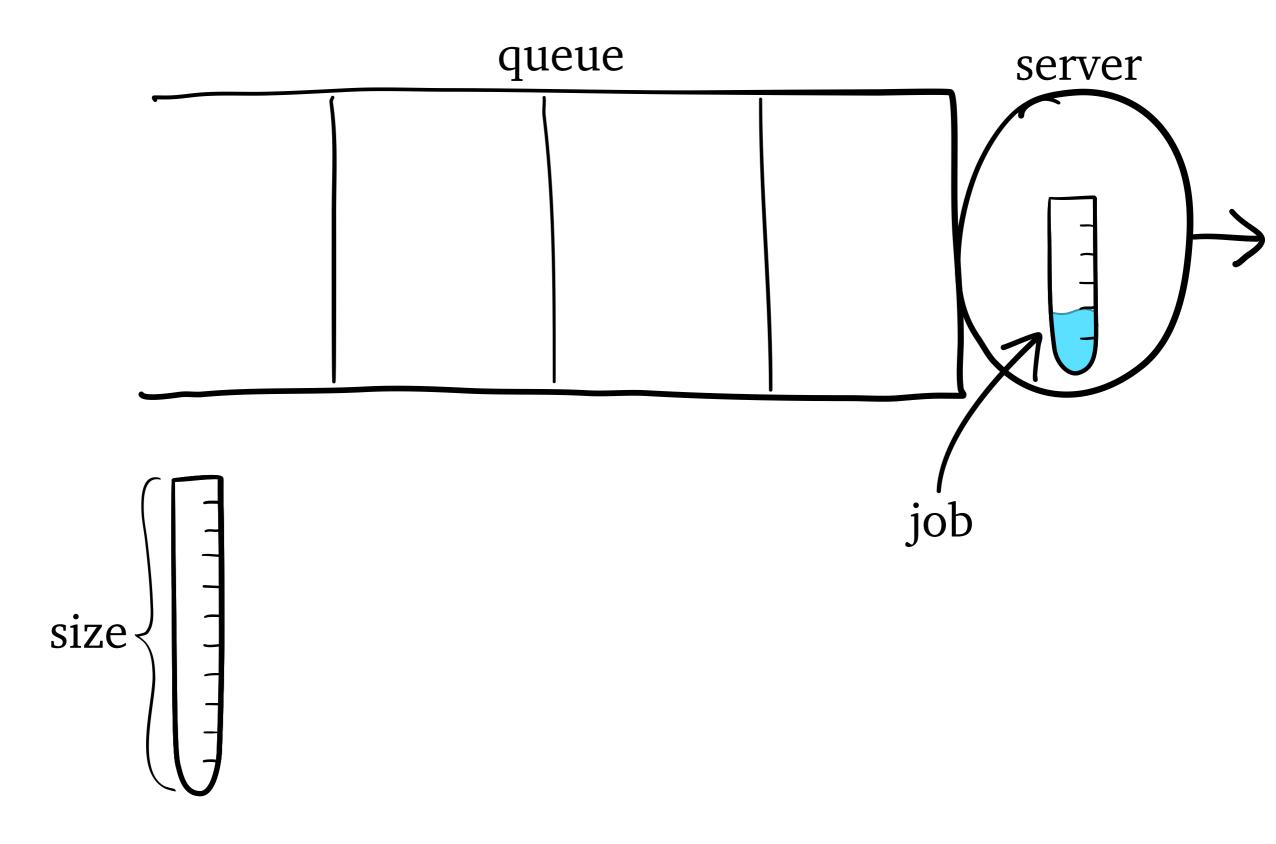


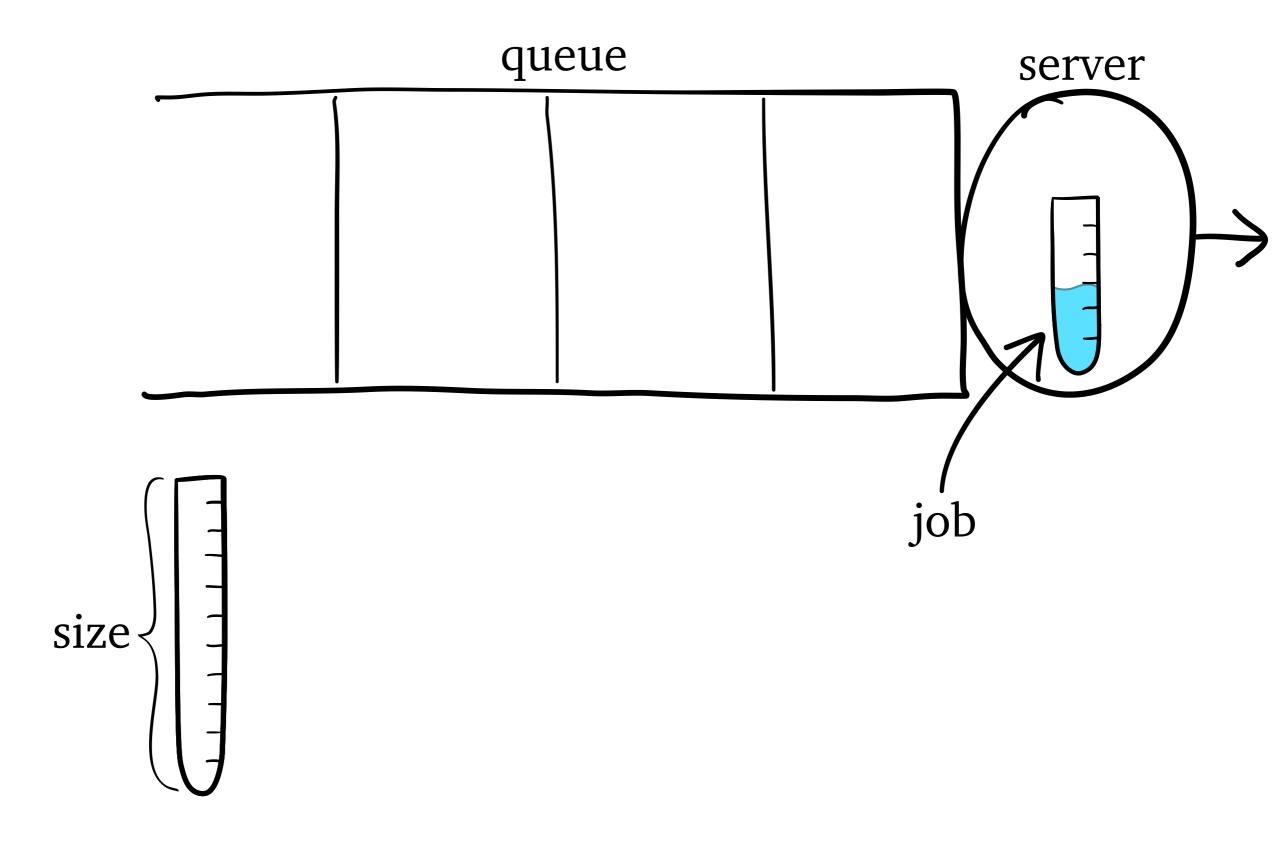


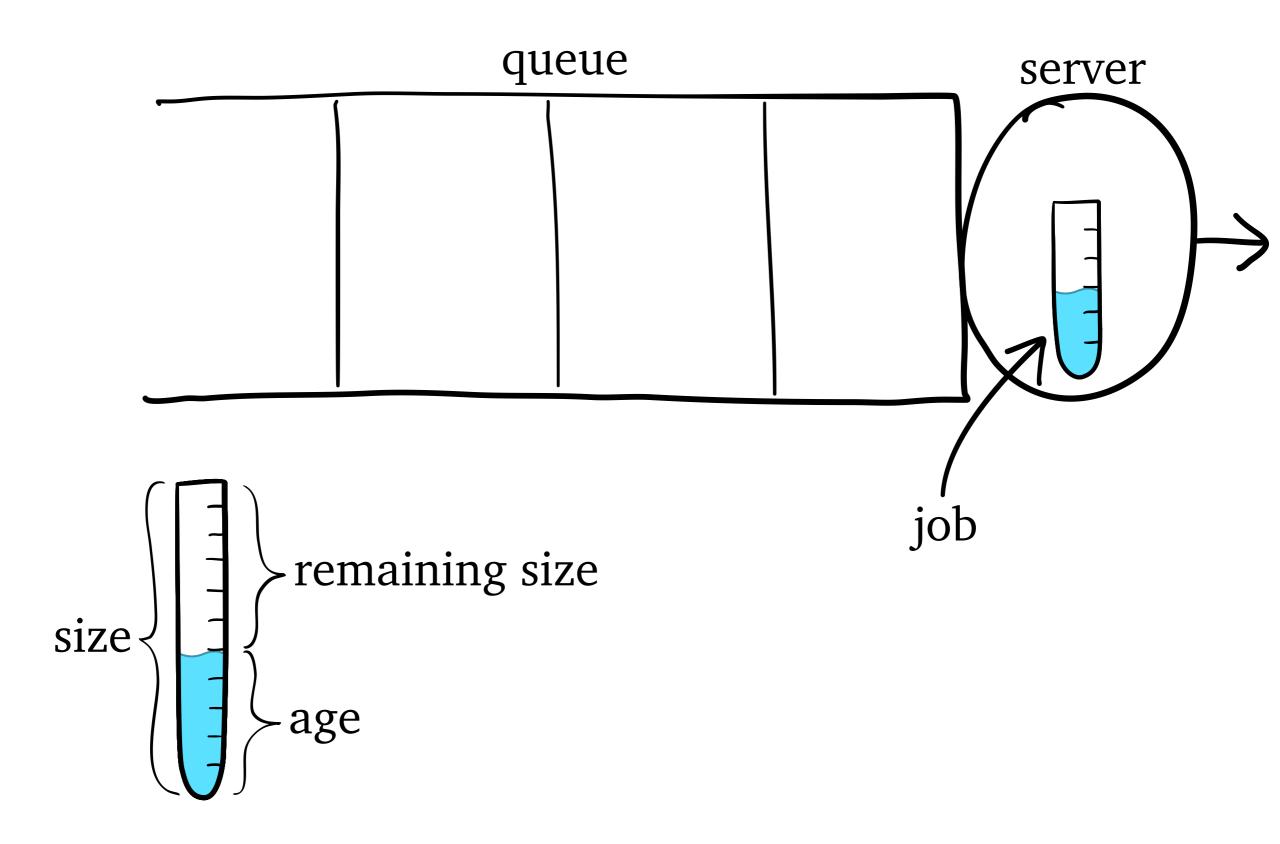


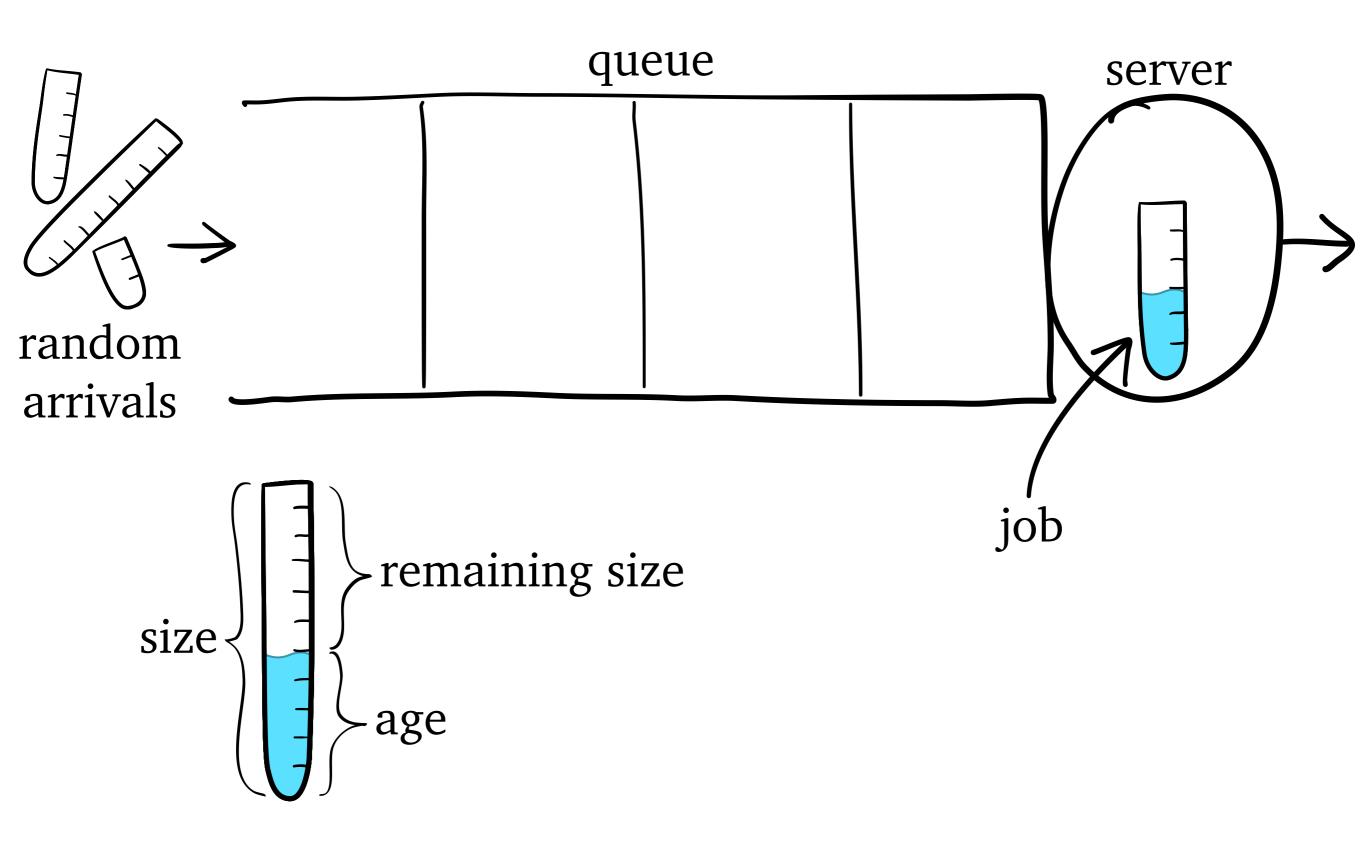


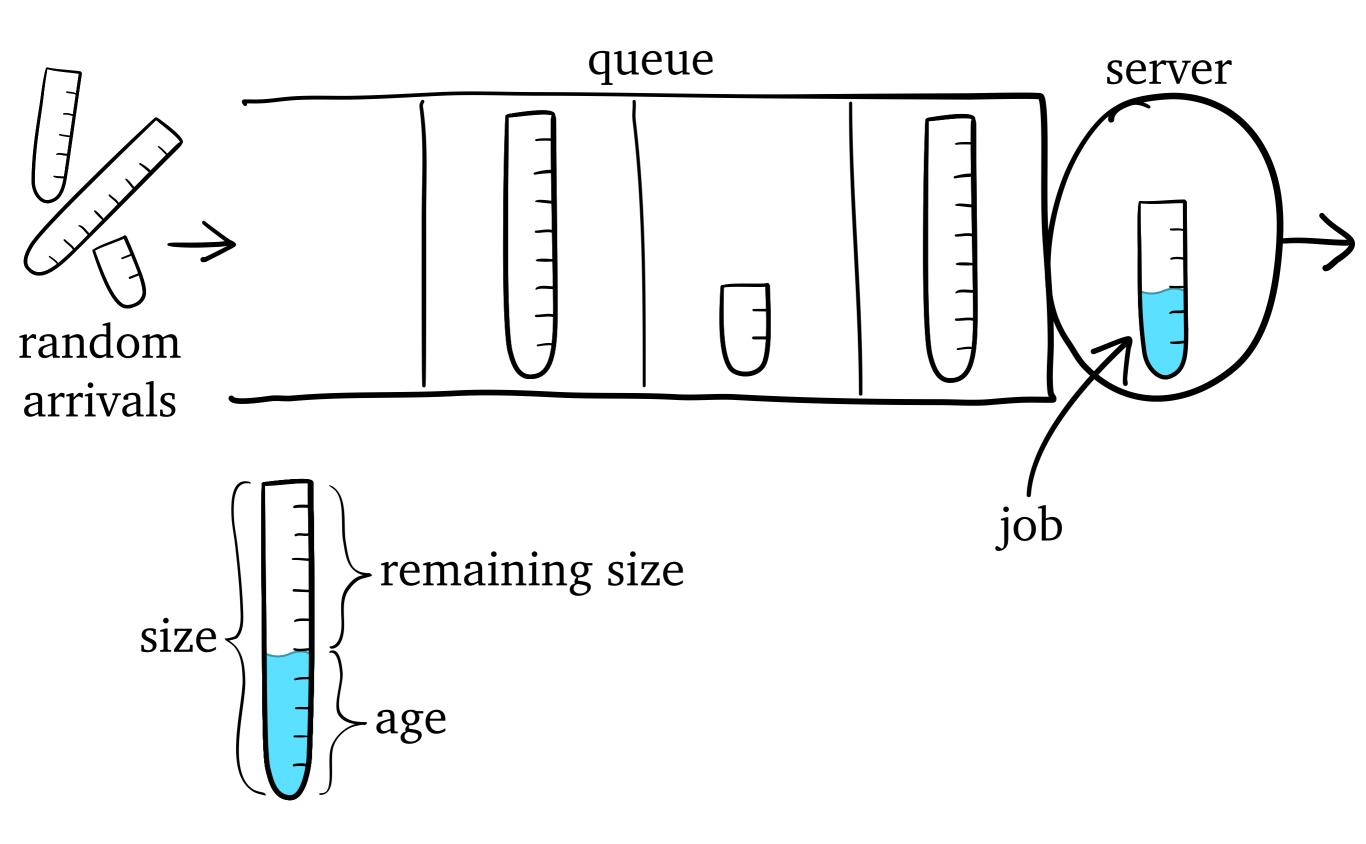


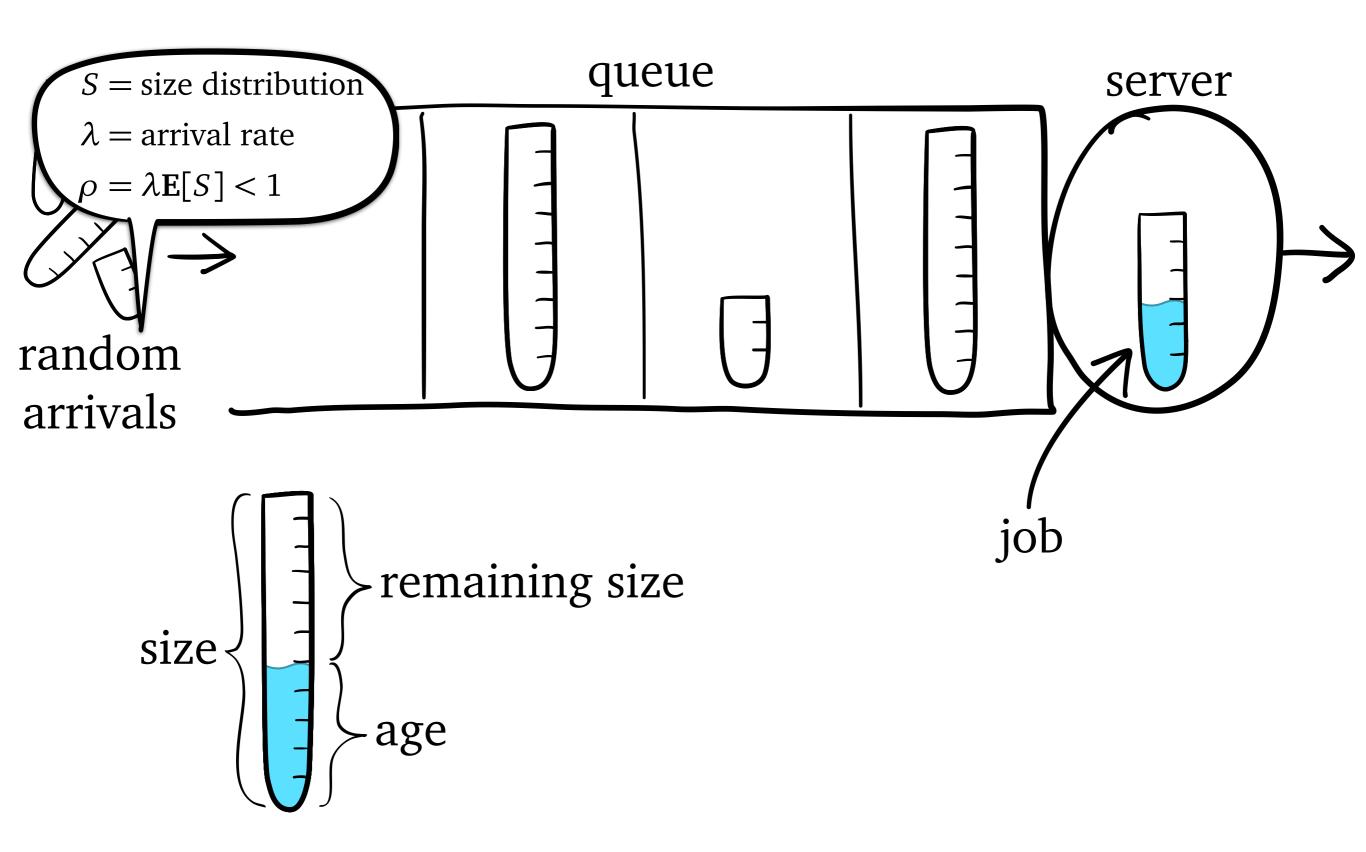


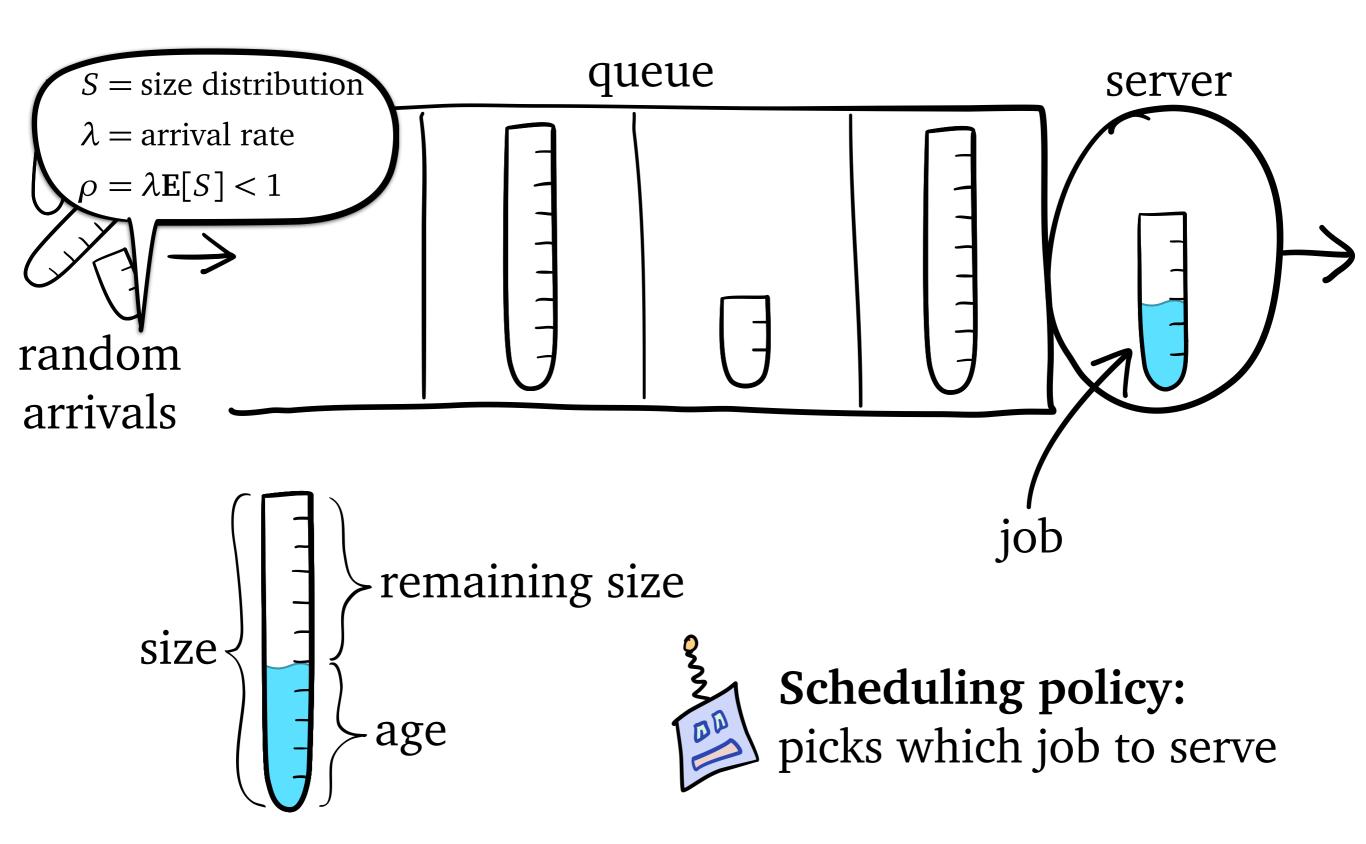


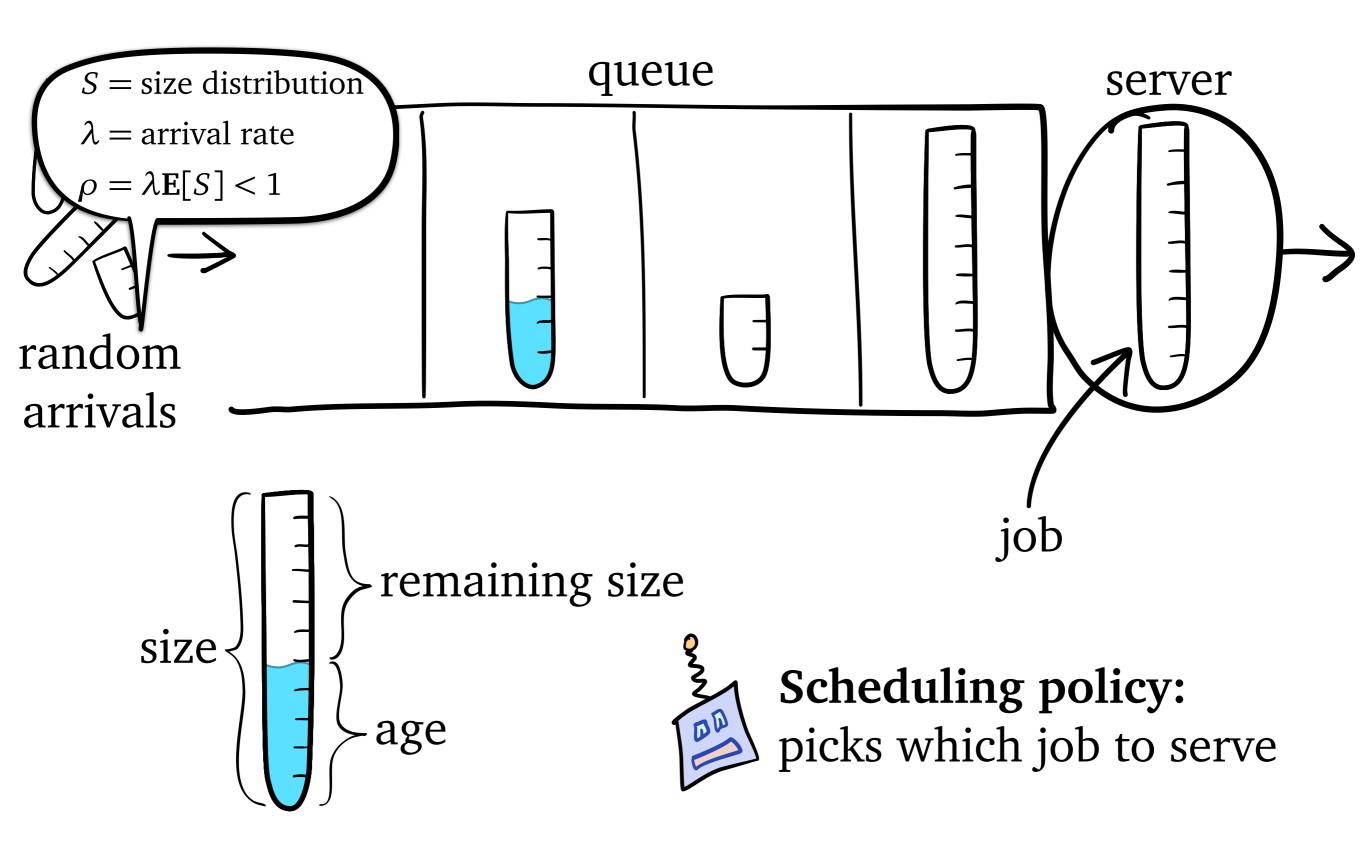


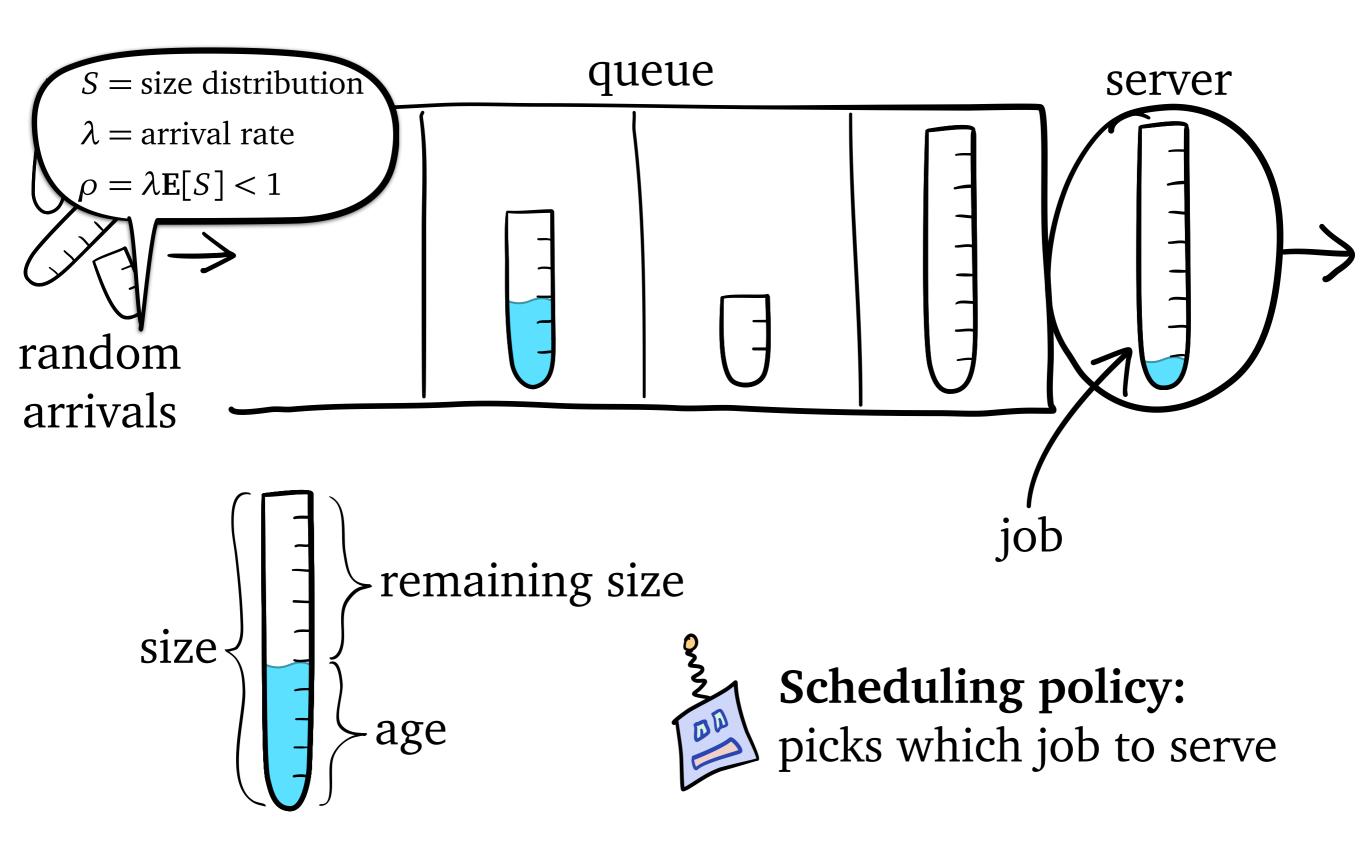


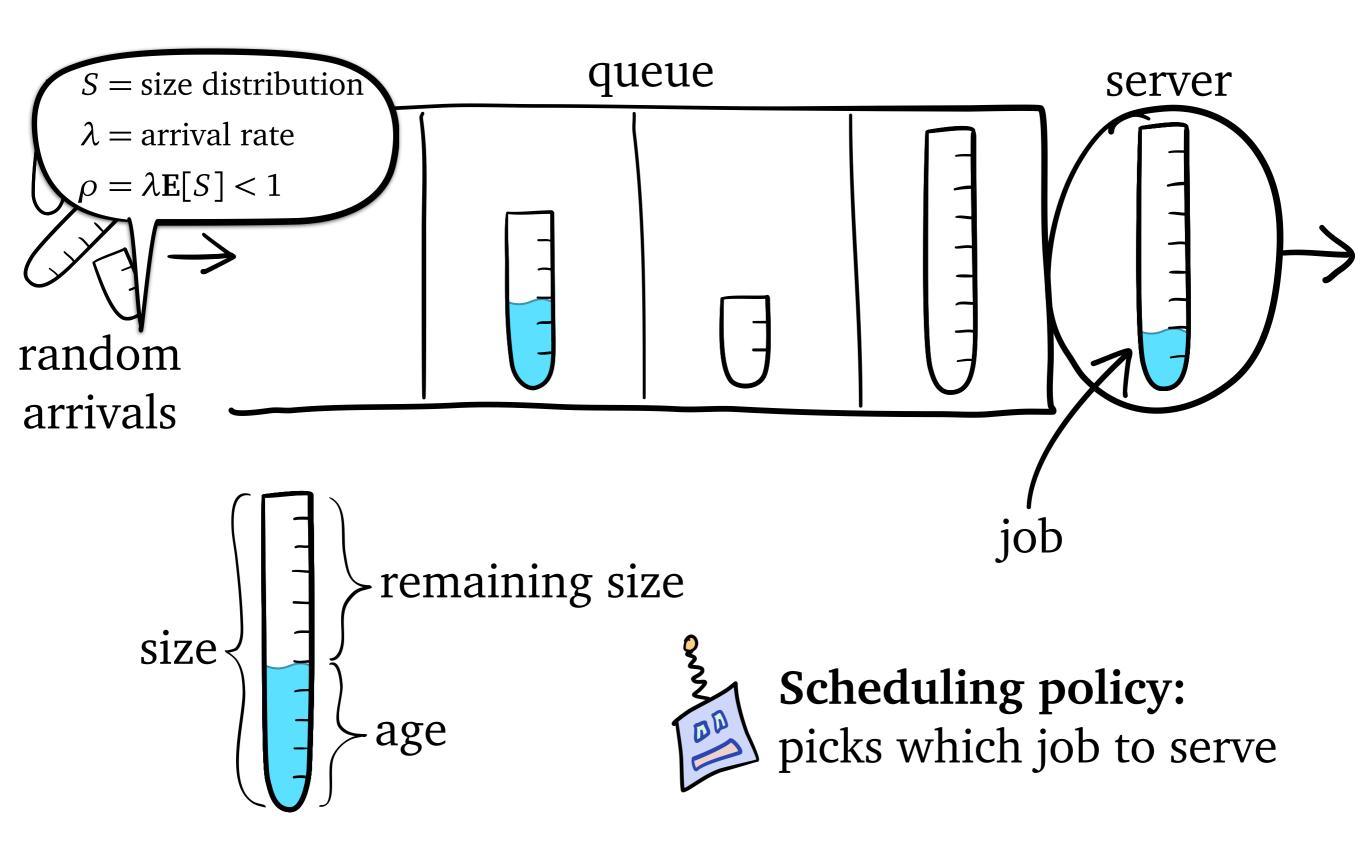


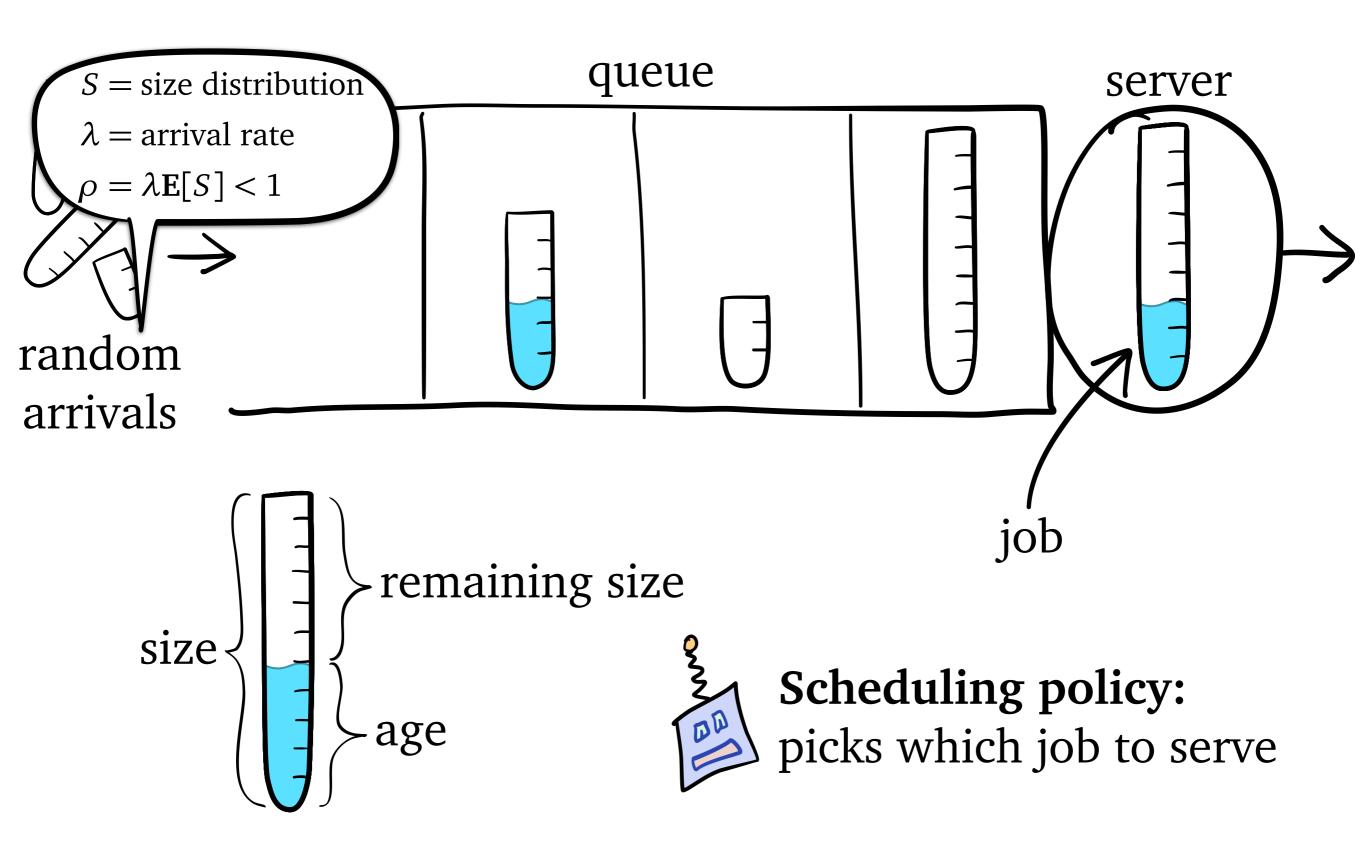


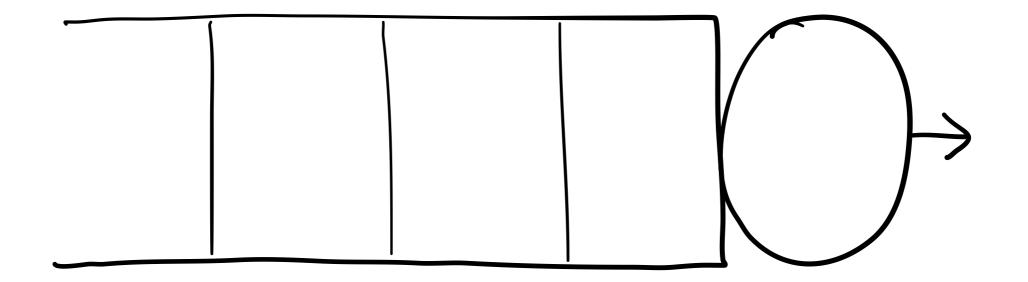


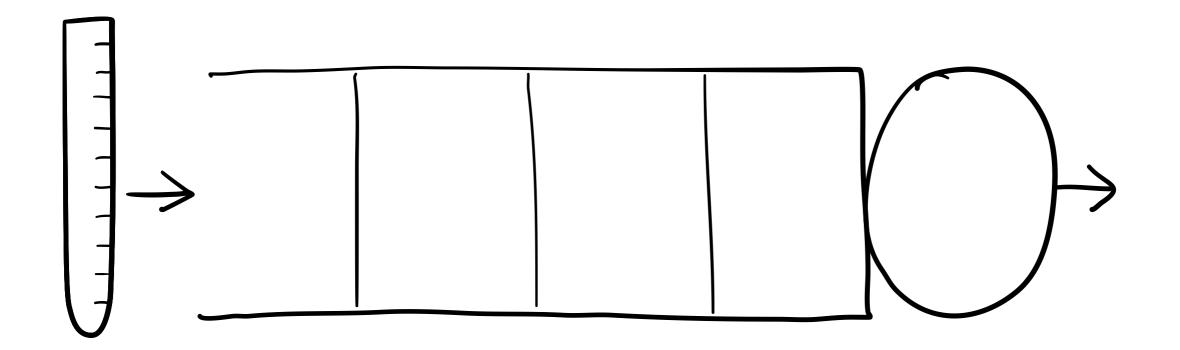


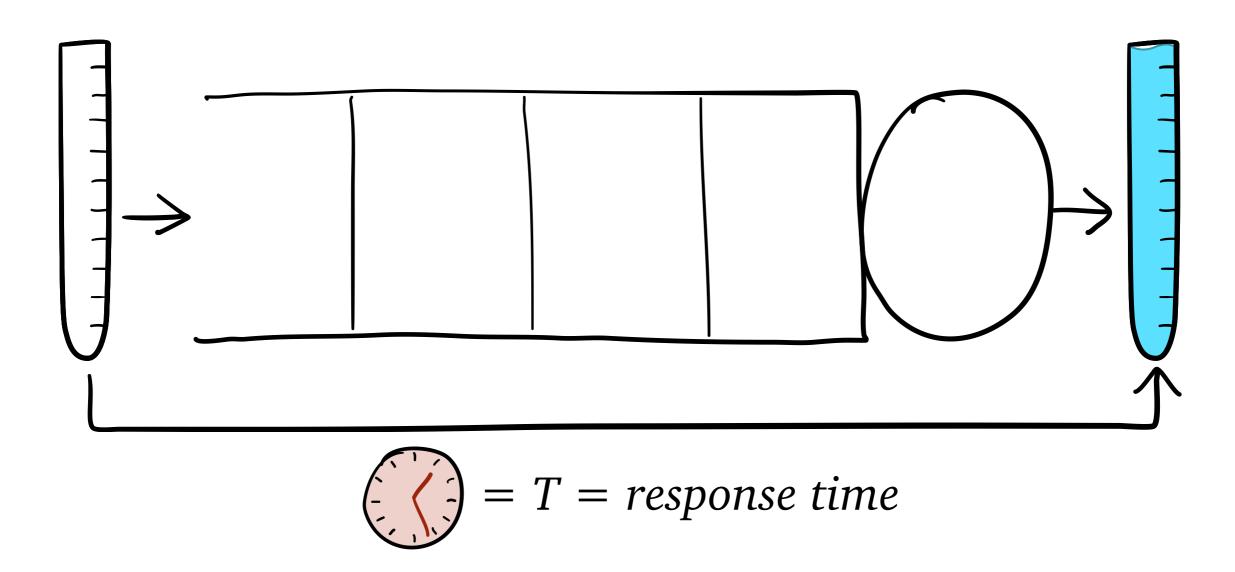


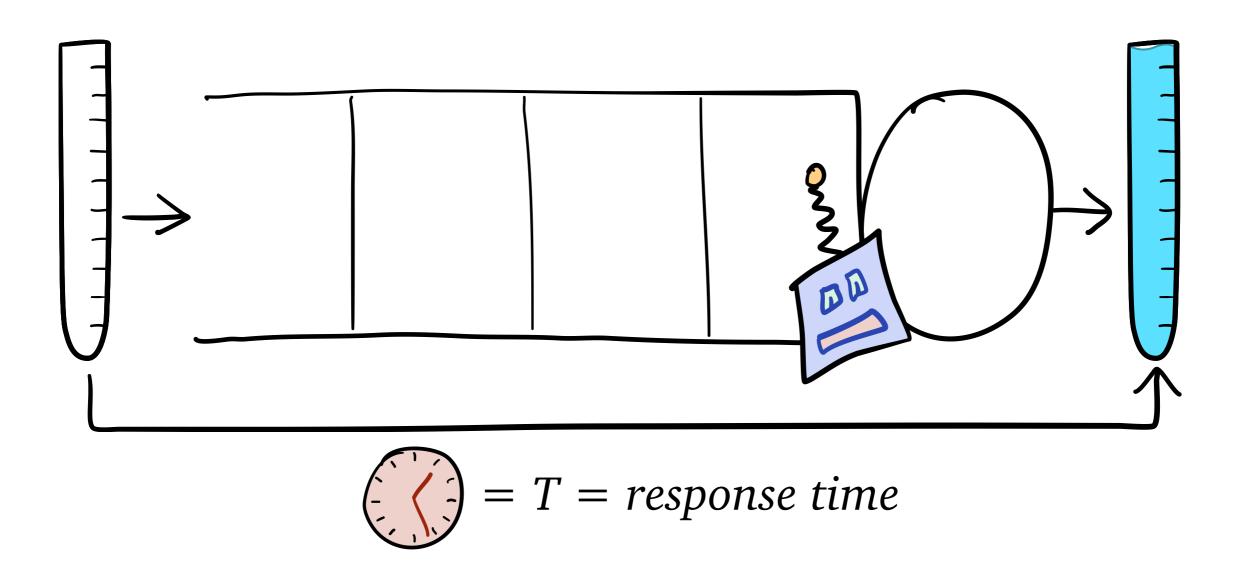


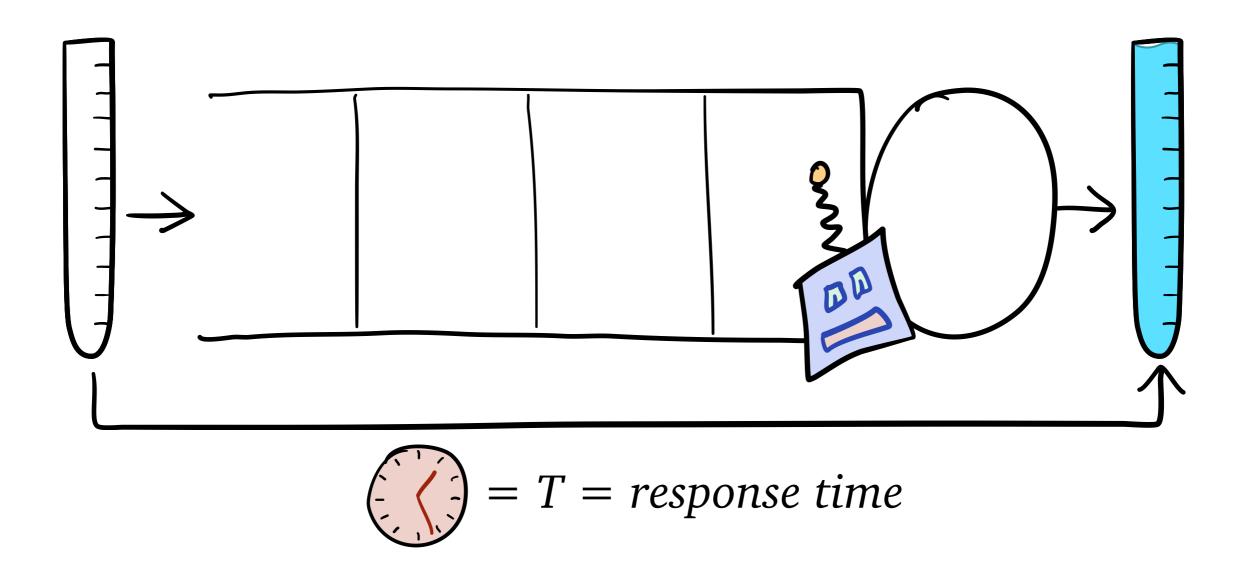




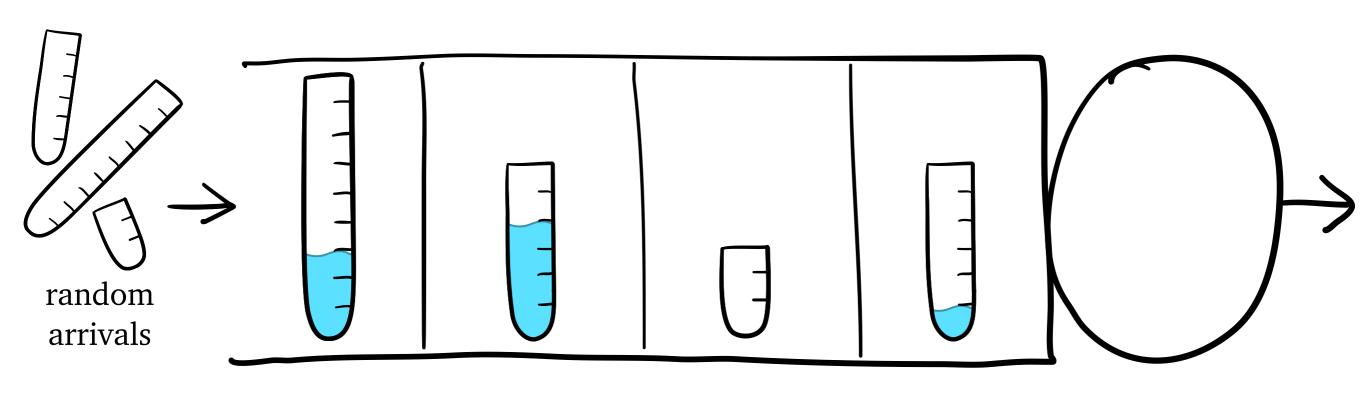


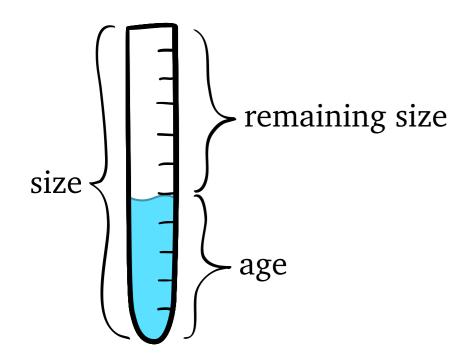


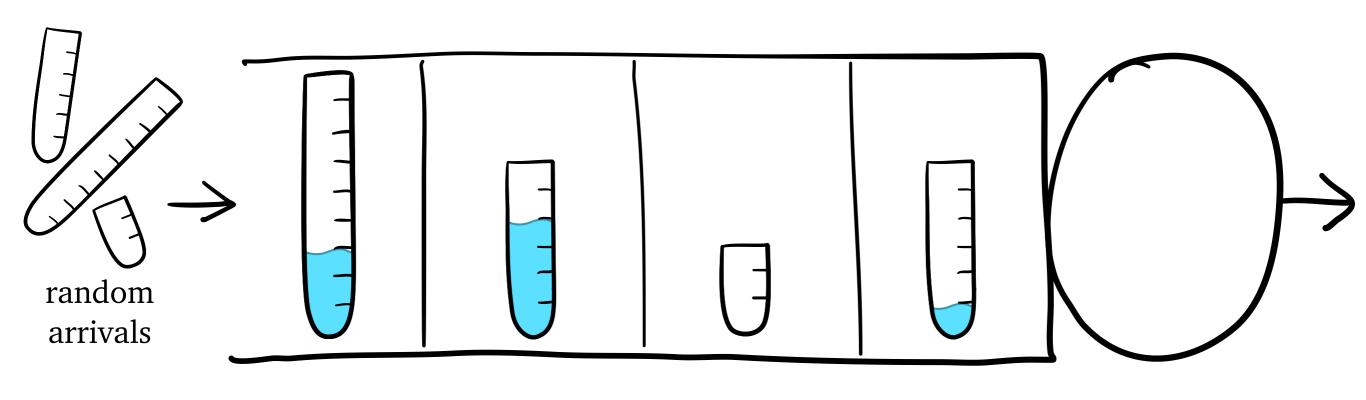


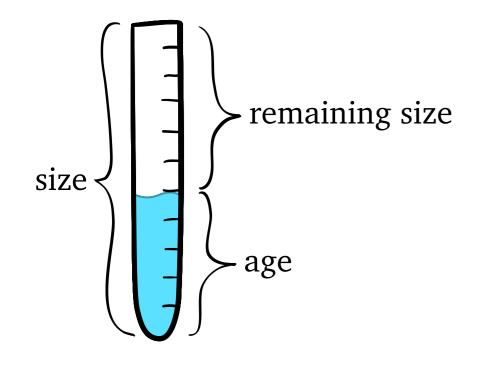


Goal: schedule to minimize *mean* $response\ time\ \mathbf{E}[T]$ and other metrics



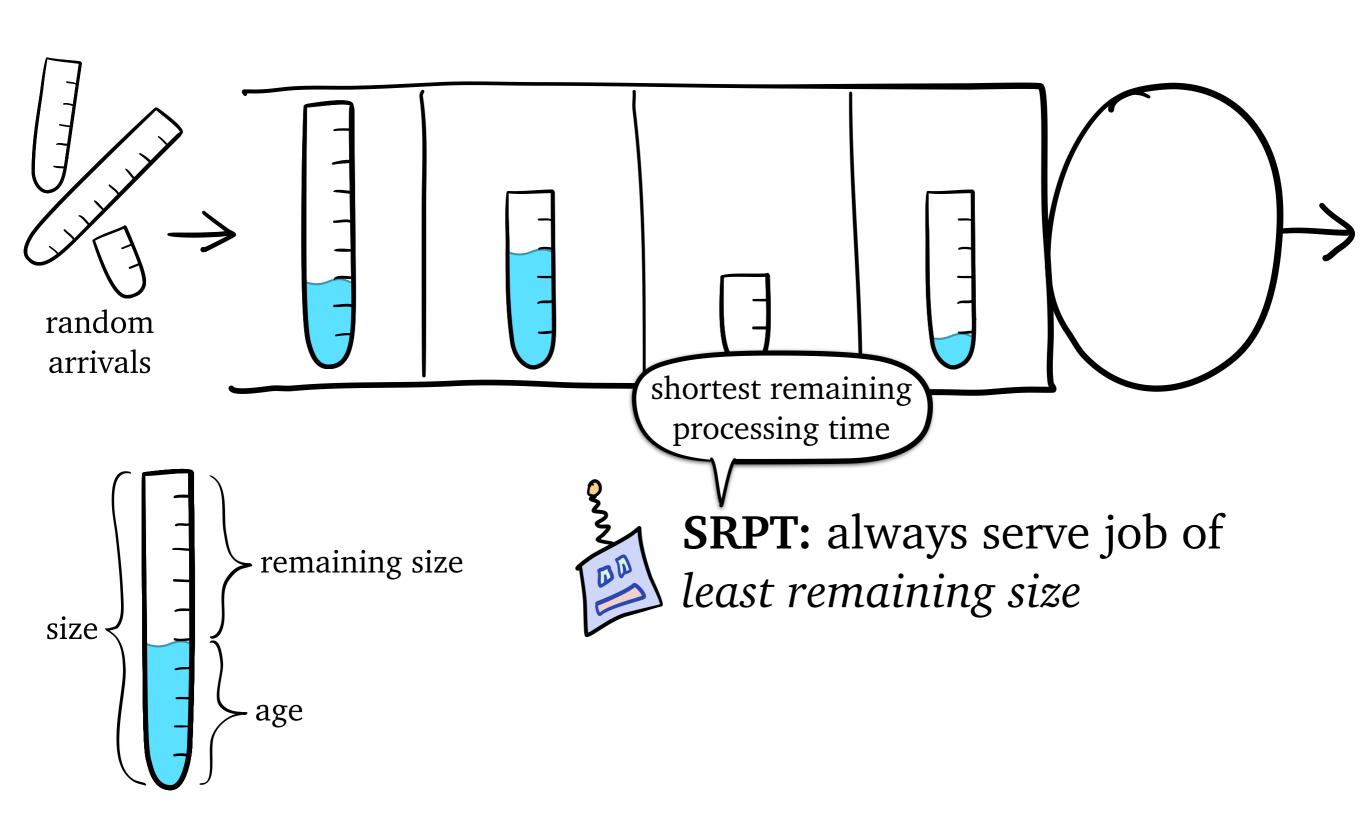


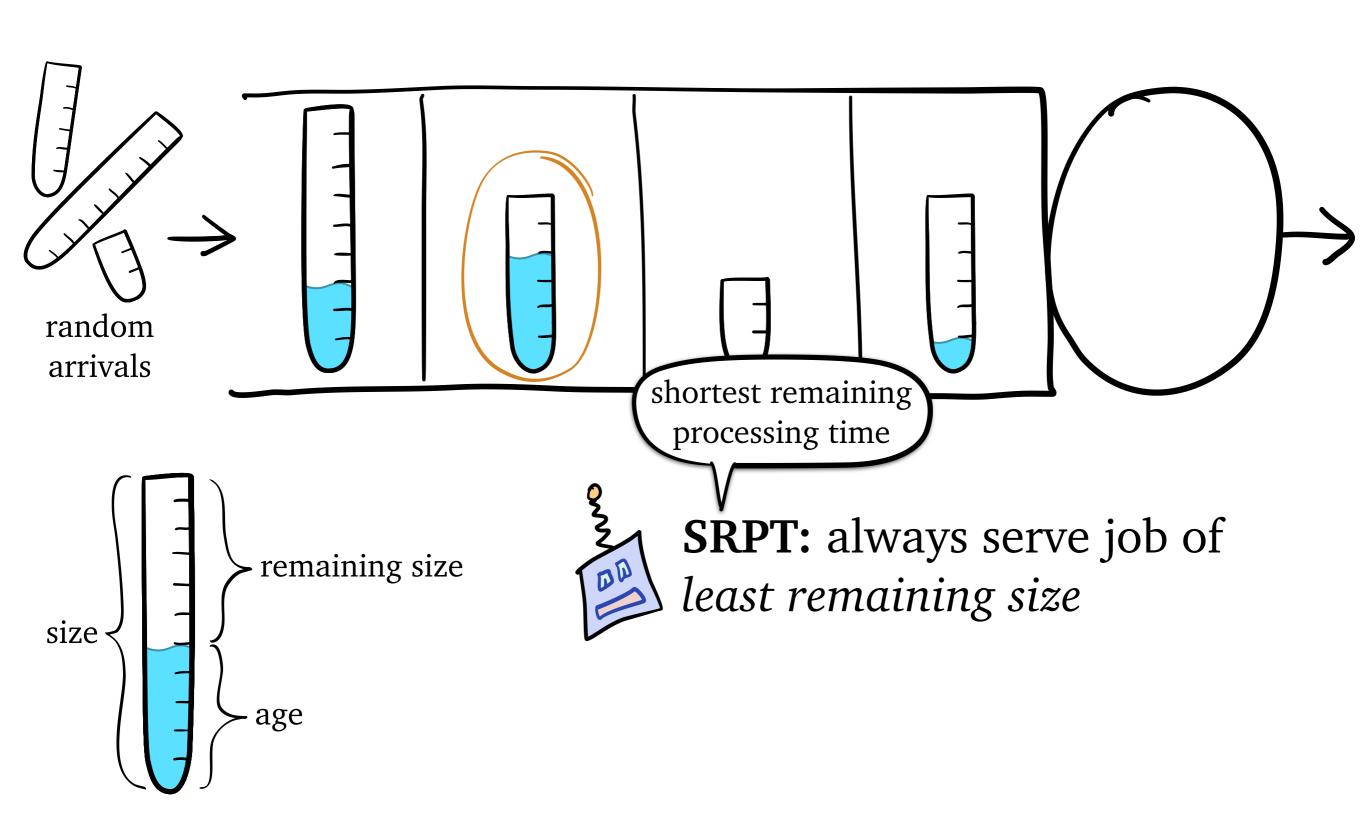


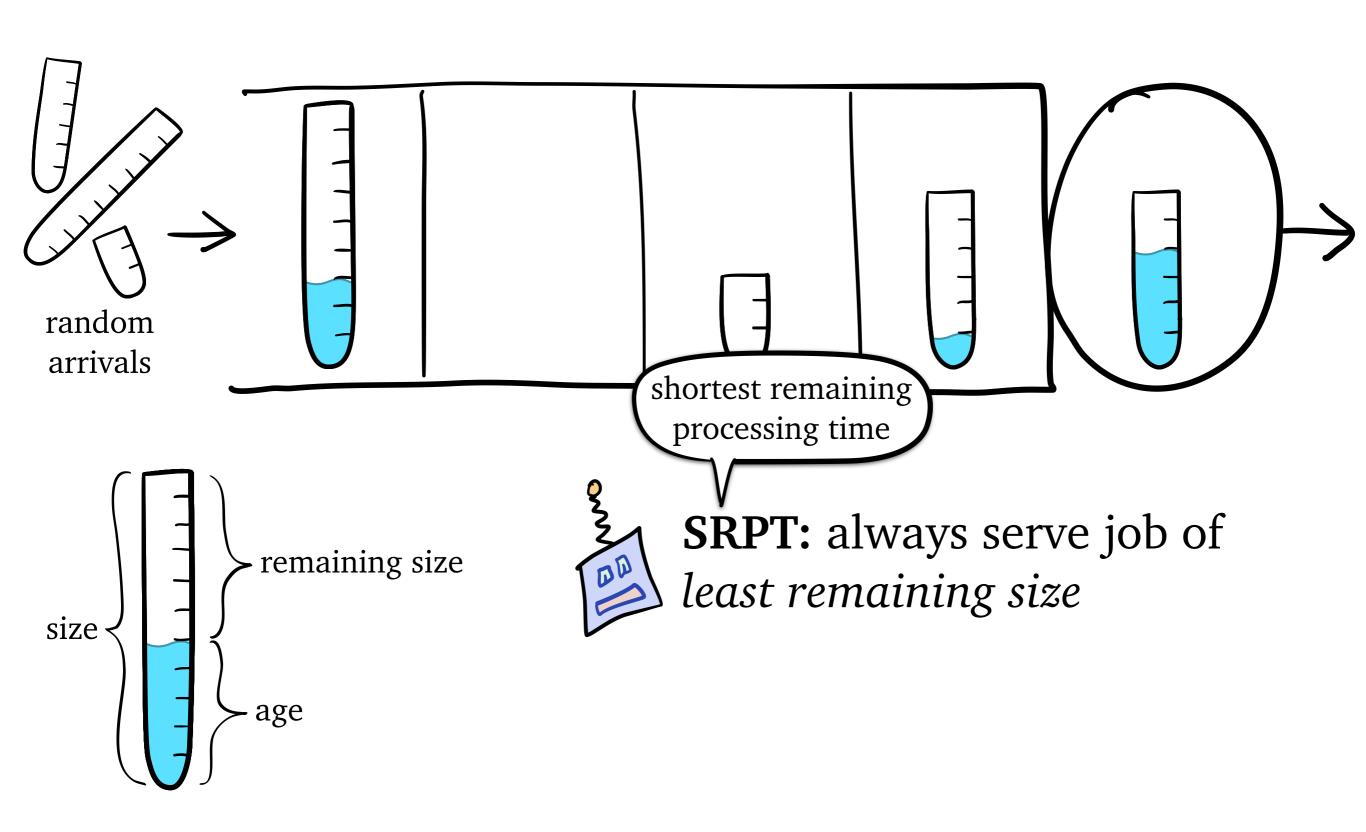




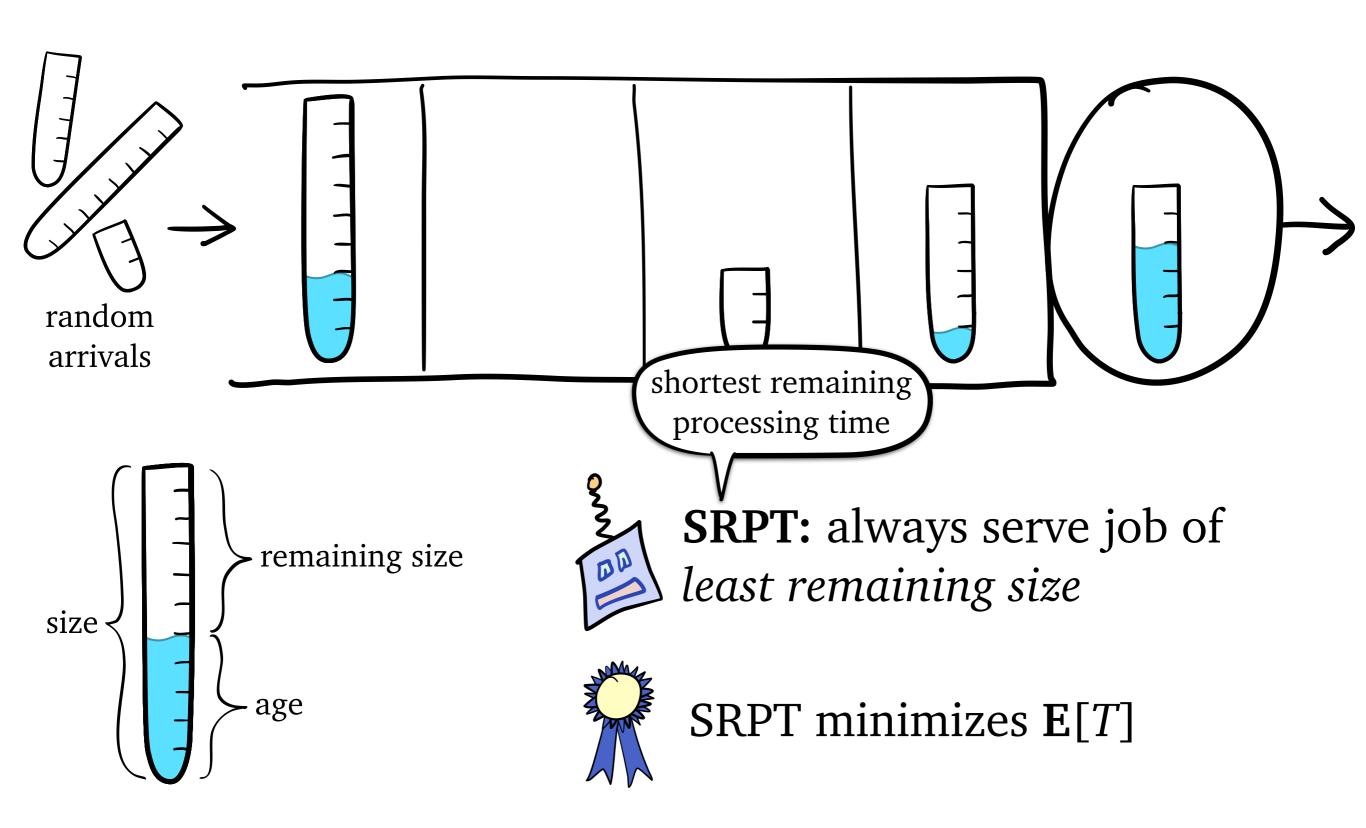
SRPT: always serve job of least remaining size

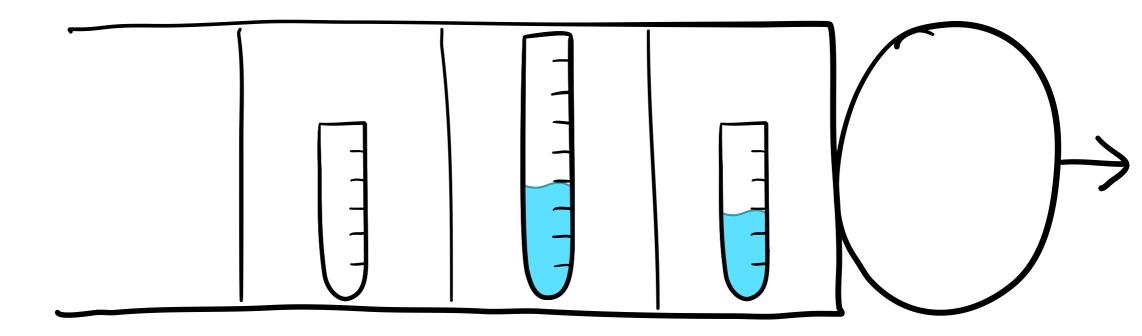


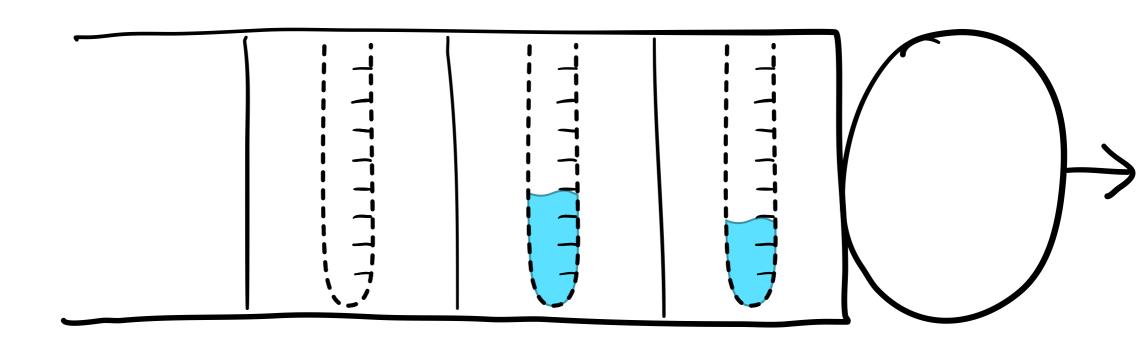


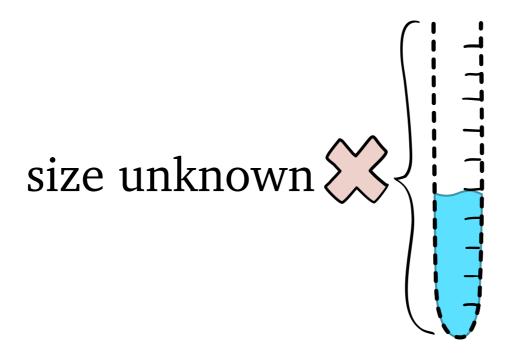


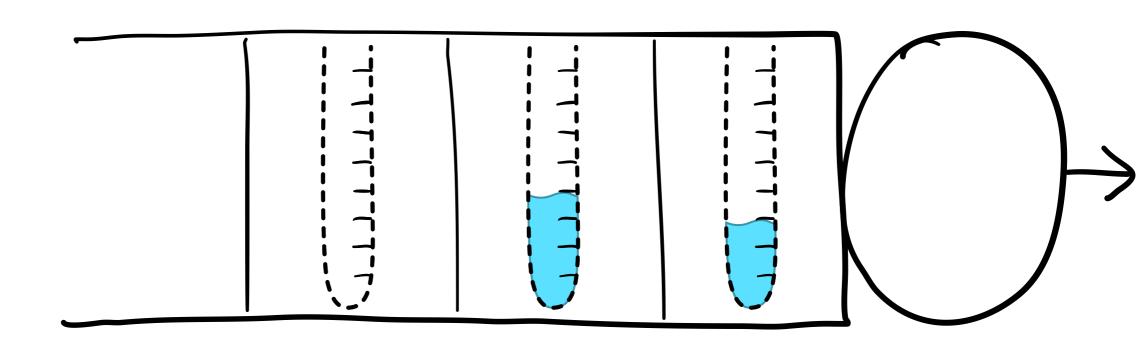
How to Schedule?

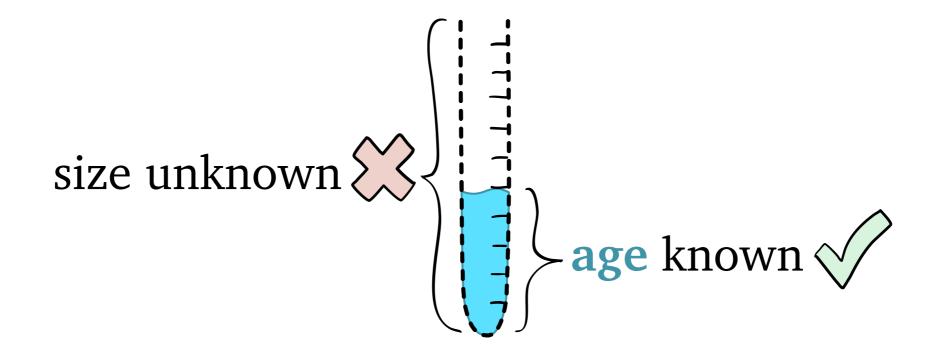


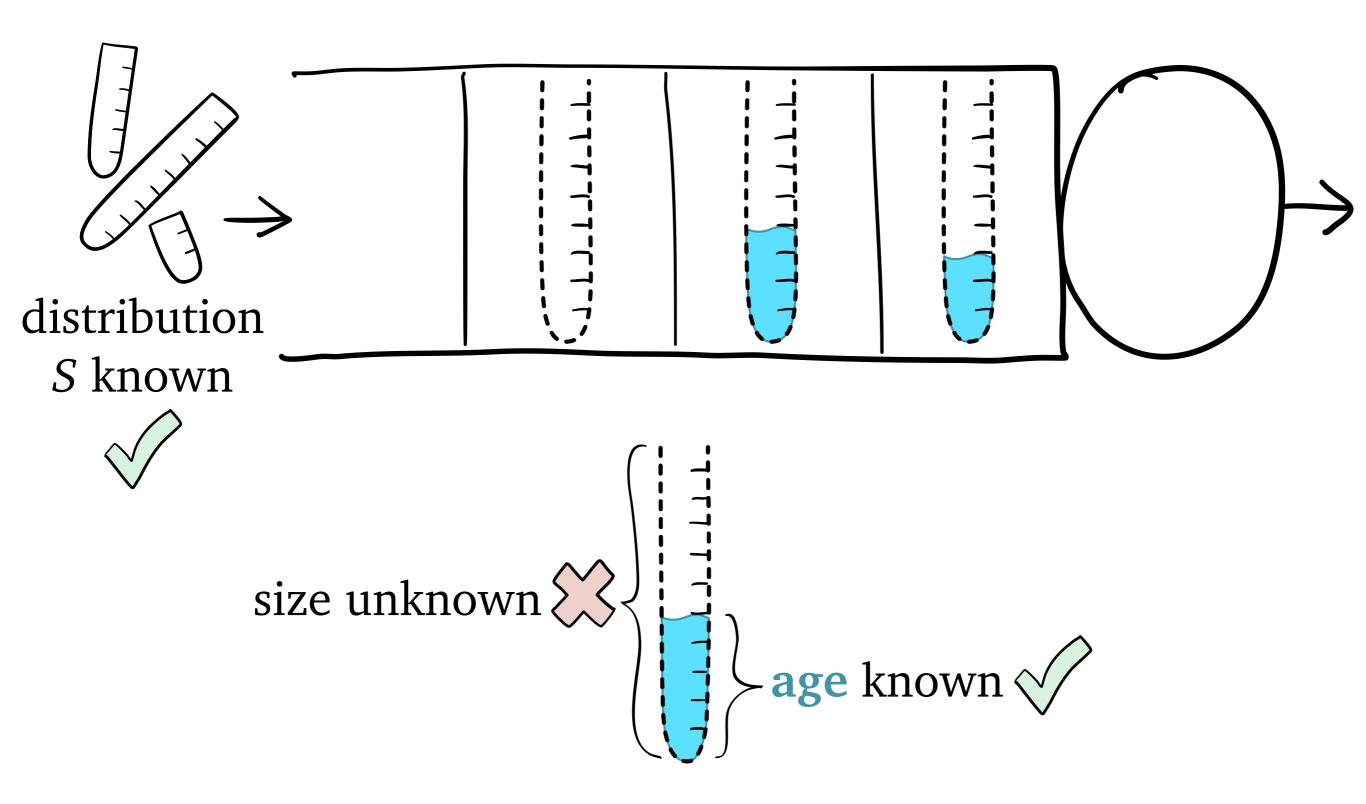


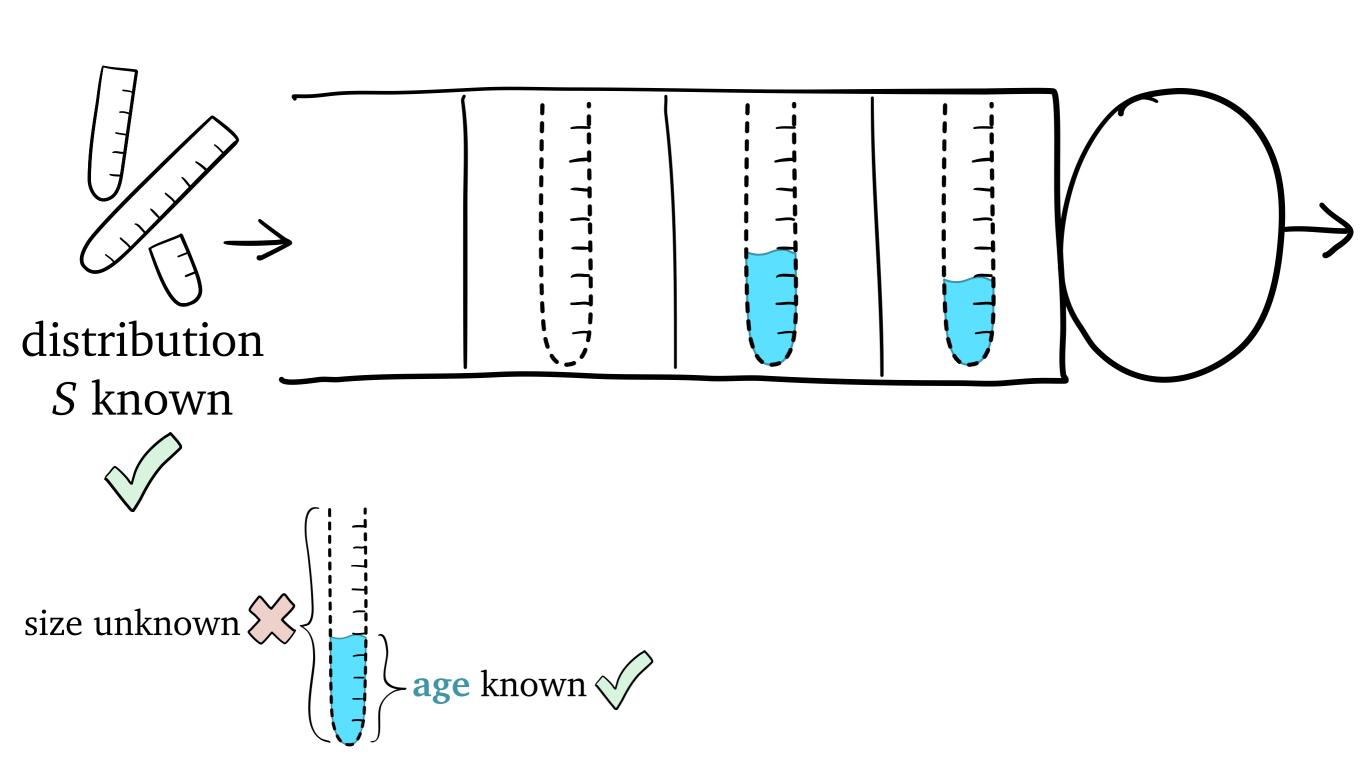


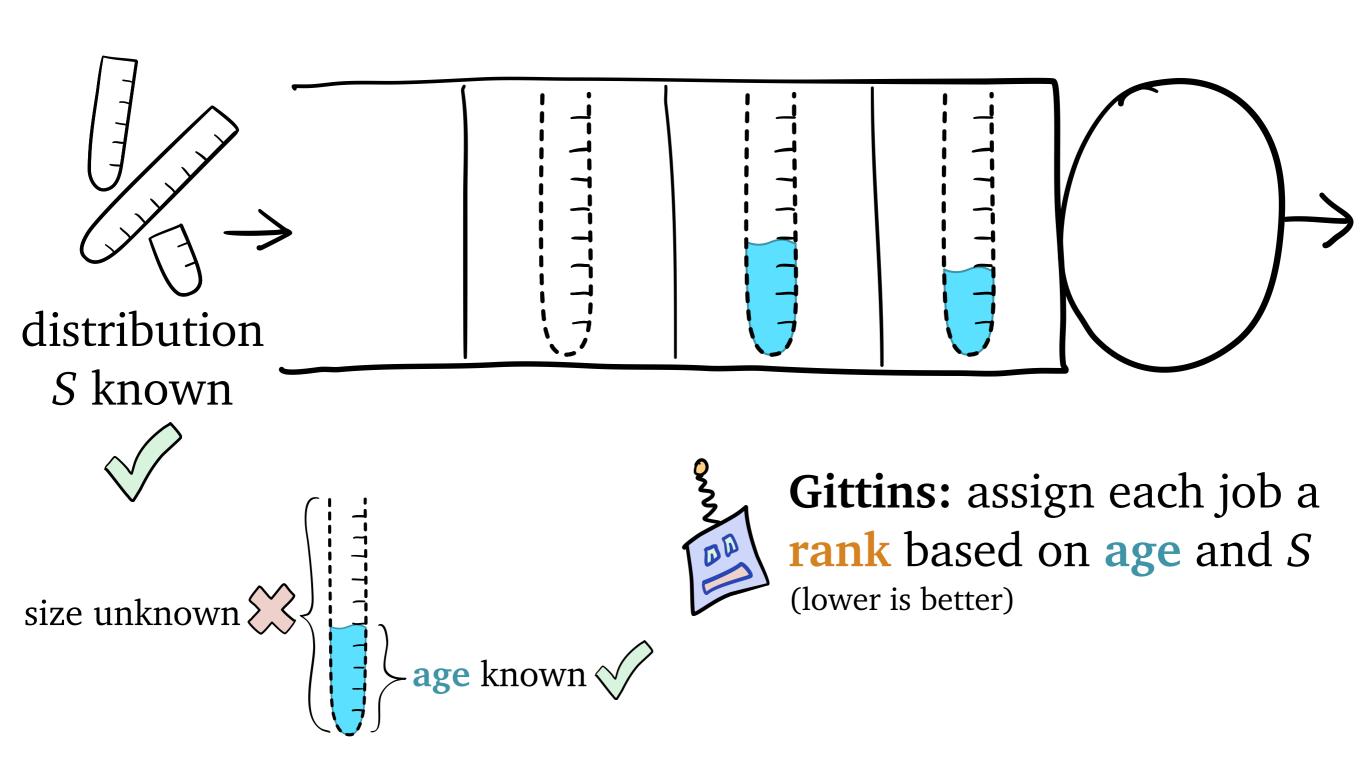


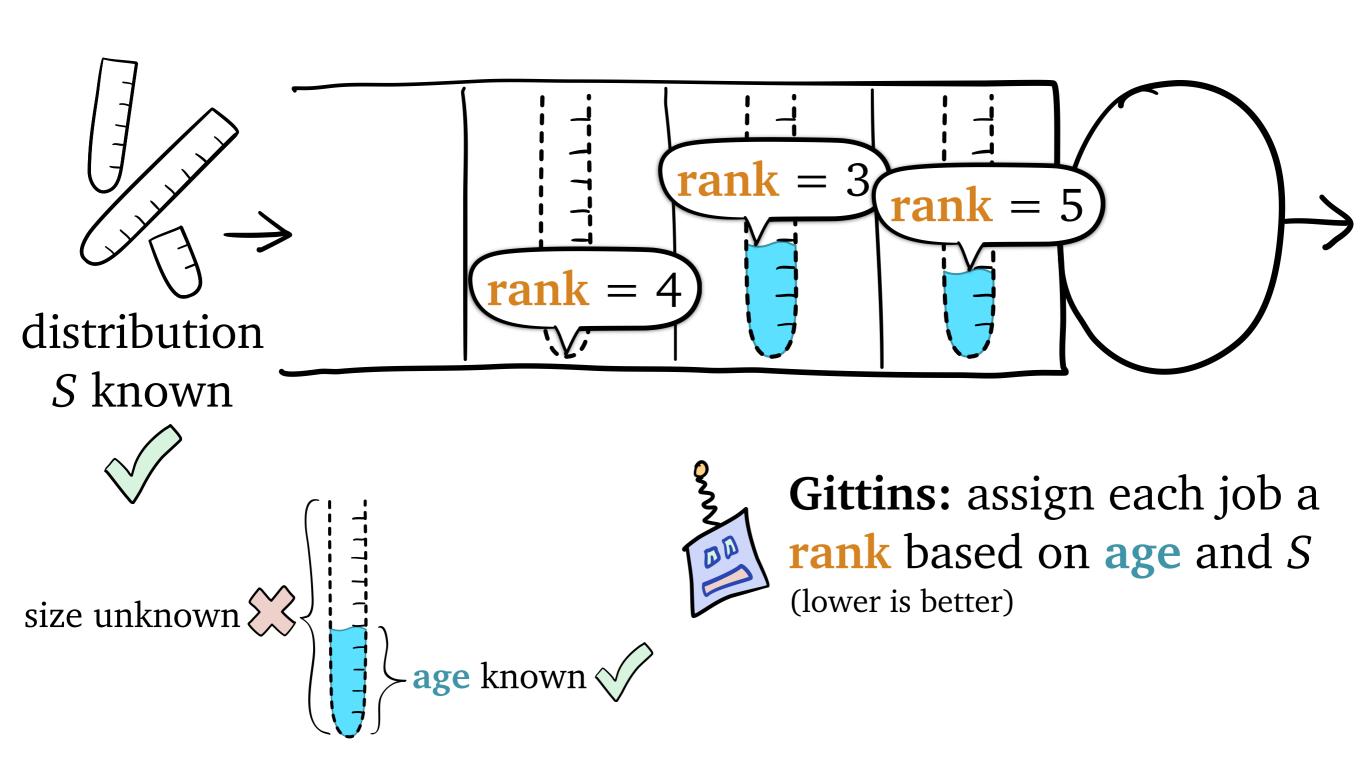


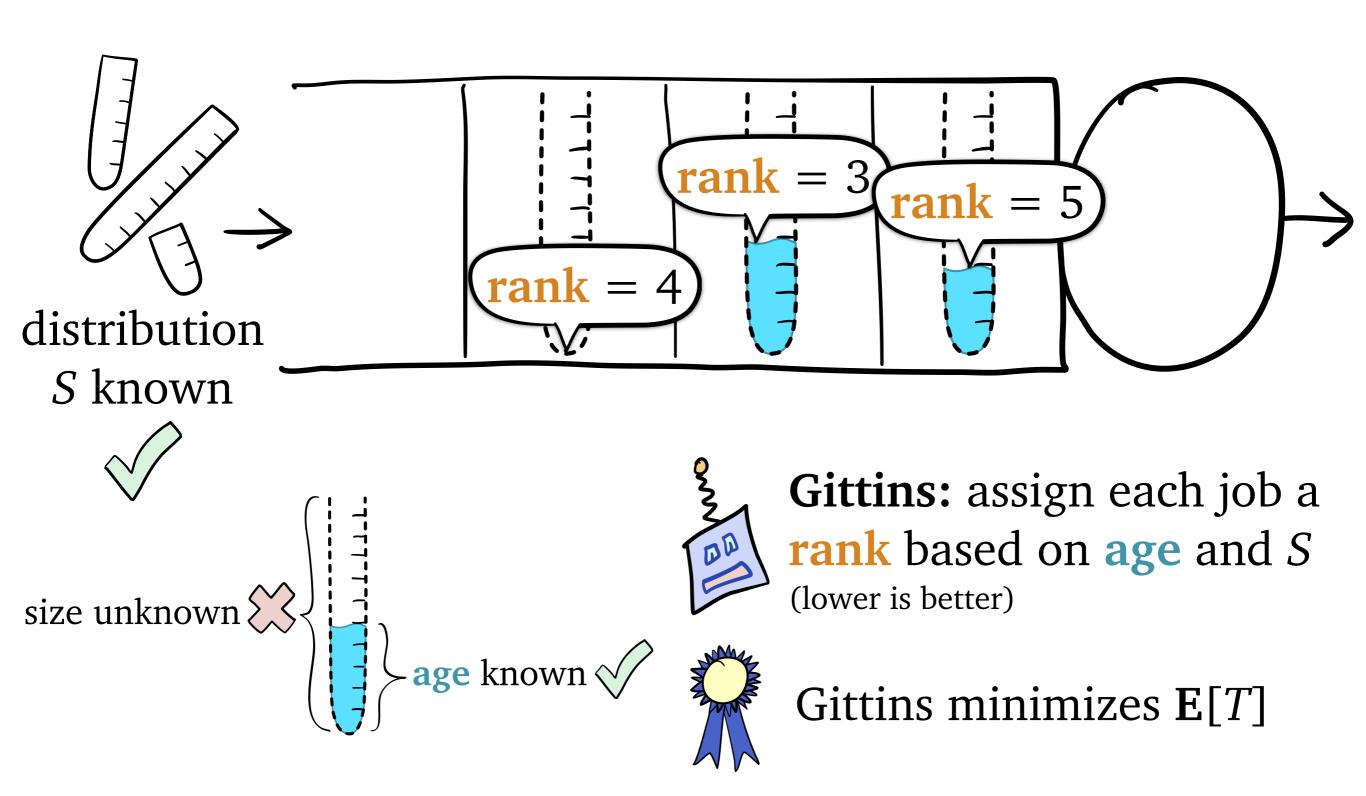












SRPT and Gittins minimize $\mathbf{E}[T]$

known job sizes

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sizes unknown, partially known, known (subsumes SRPT), ...

SRPT and Gittins minimize $\mathbf{E}[T]$

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SRPT and Gittins minimize $\mathbf{E}[T]$

Why not use Gittins?

Gittins Assumption	Computer System Reality

Gittins Assumption Single server

Computer System Reality

Gittins Assumption Computer System Reality Single server Multiple servers

Computer System Reality

Single server

Multiple servers

Complicated implementation not a problem

Computer System Reality

Single server

Buigue beiver

Complicated implementation not a problem

Multiple servers

Simple implementation preferred

Computer System Reality

Single server

Multiple servers

Complicated implementation not a problem

Simple implementation preferred

Preemption *unrestricted* with *no cost*

Computer System Reality

Single server

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Preemption restricted and/or costly

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Complicated implementation not a problem

Preemption *unrestricted* with *no cost*

Arbitrarily many priority levels

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Goal is minimizing mean response time

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Computer System Reality

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Easy

Multiple servers

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Preemption *unrestricted* with *no cost*

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Goal is minimizing mean response time

Easy

Multiple servers

Simple implementation preferred

Preemption *restricted* and/or *costly*

Limited number of priority levels

Want to optimize other response time metrics

Hard!

new queueing-theoretic tools for solving practical scheduling problems

Goals

Multiple servers

Simple implementation preferred

Preemption *restricted* and/or *costly*

Limited number of priority levels

New Tools

Goals

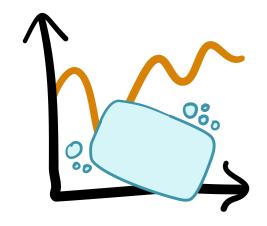
Multiple servers

Simple implementation preferred

Preemption *restricted* and/or *costly*

Limited number of priority levels

New Tools



SOAP

analyzes a huge variety of scheduling heuristics

Goals

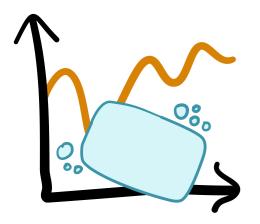
Multiple servers

Simple implementation preferred

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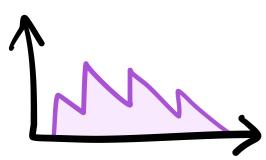
Limited number of priority levels

New Tools



SOAP

analyzes a huge variety of scheduling heuristics



r-Work

provides a new, deeper understanding of Gittins

Goals

Multiple servers

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r-Work

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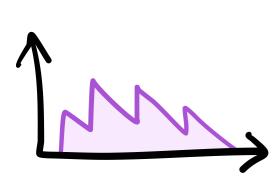
Goals

Multiple servers

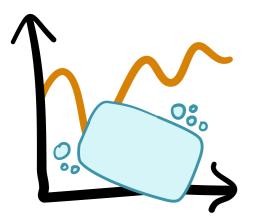
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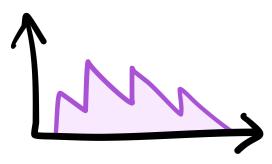


New Tools



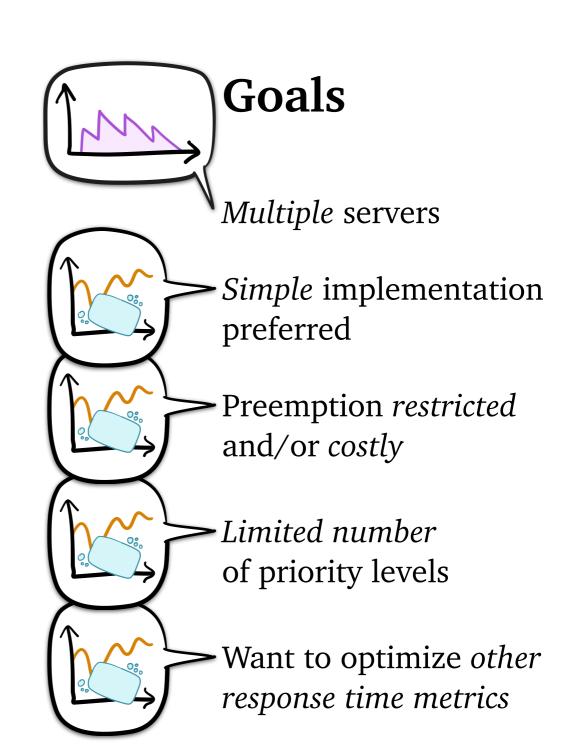
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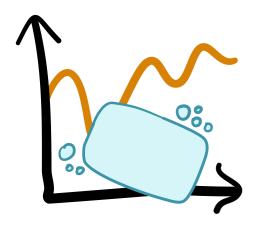


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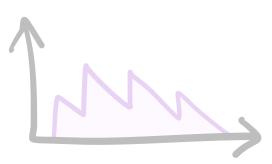


New Tools



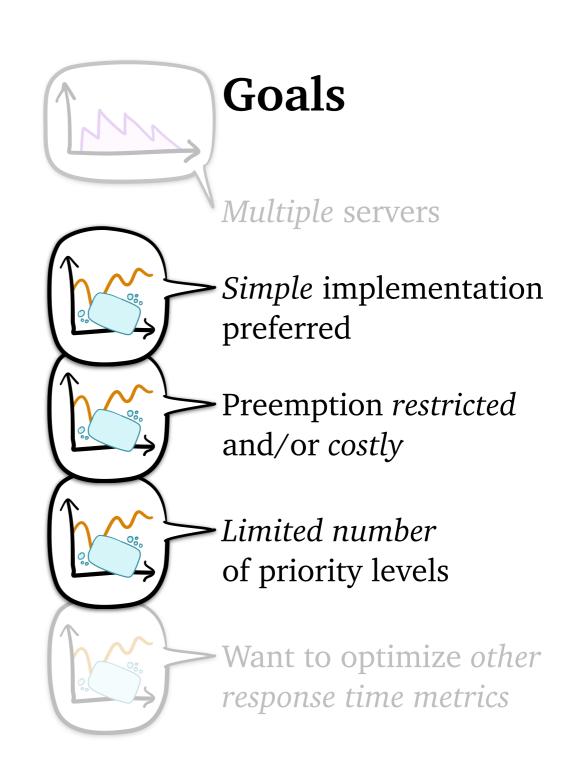
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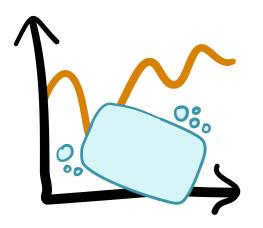


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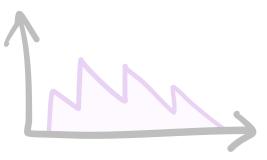


New Tools



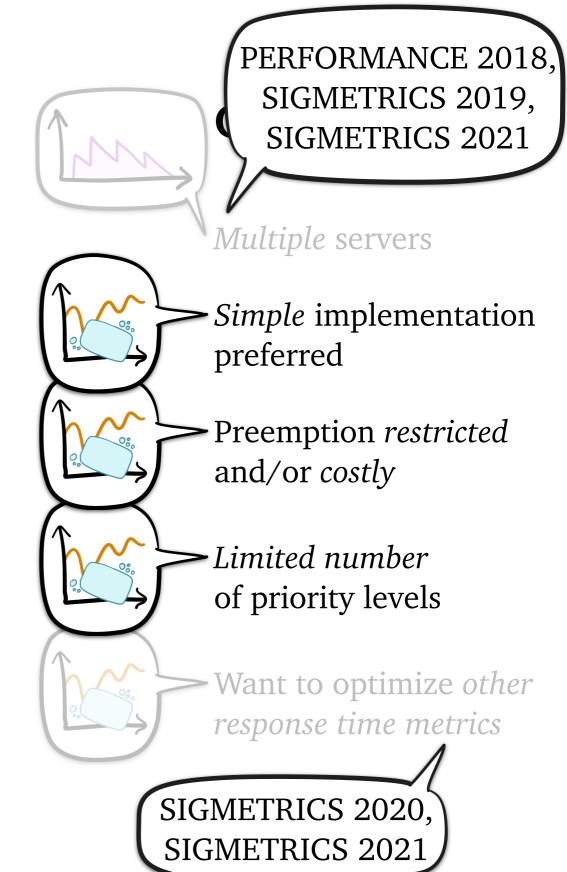
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r-Work

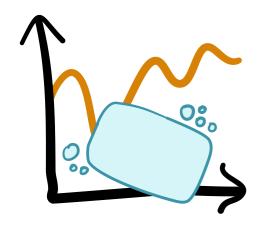
> provides a new, deeper understanding of Gittins



Overview

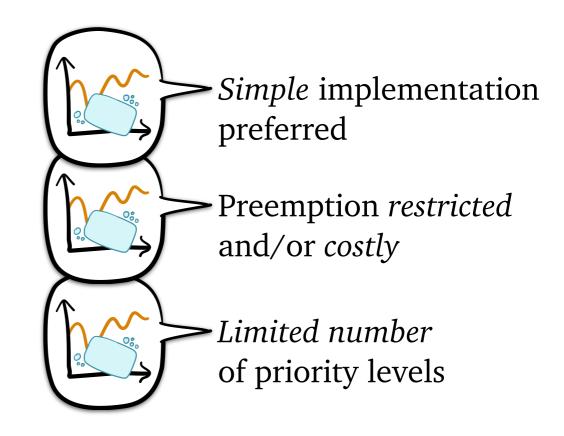
New Tools

Goals



SOAP

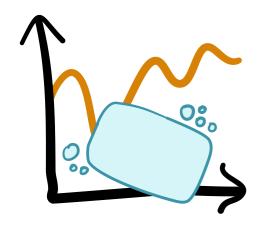
analyzes a huge variety of scheduling heuristics



Overview

New Tools

Goals



SOAP

analyzes a huge variety of scheduling heuristics







SOAP policies:

broad class of scheduling policies

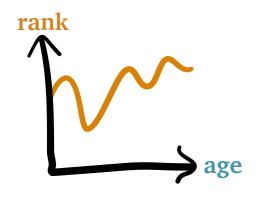


SOAP policies:

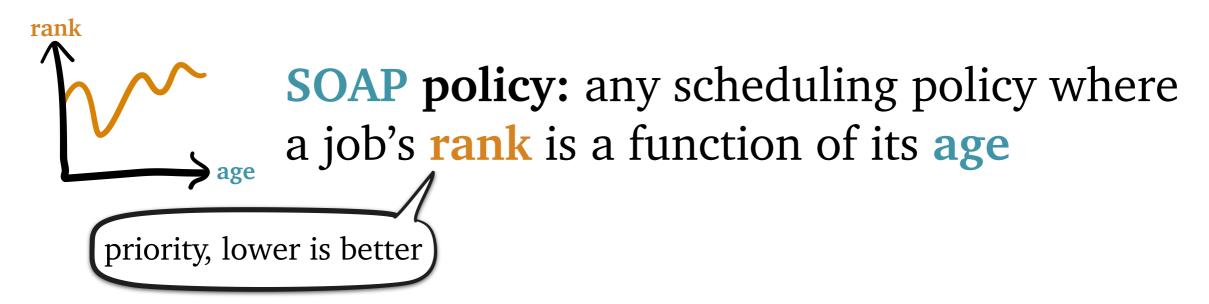
broad class of scheduling policies

SOAP analysis:

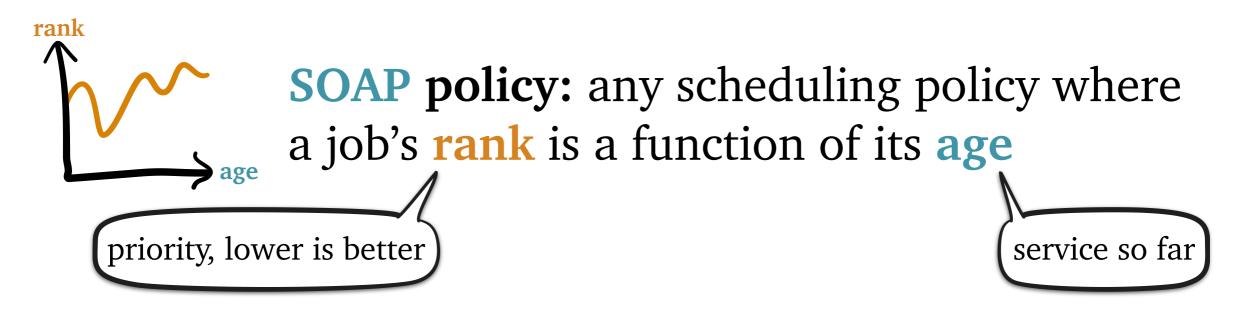
analyze response time of any SOAP policy



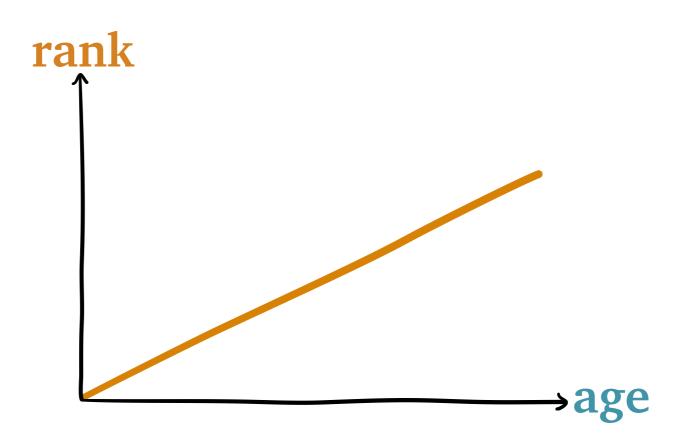
SOAP policy: any scheduling policy where a job's rank is a function of its age

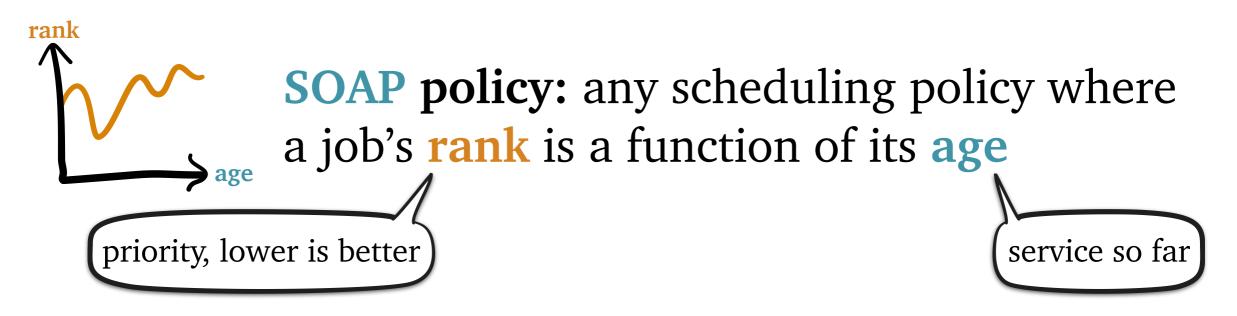




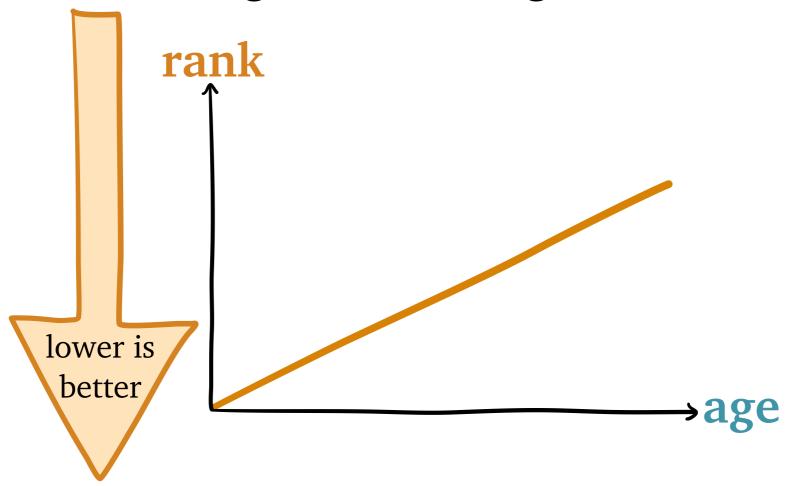


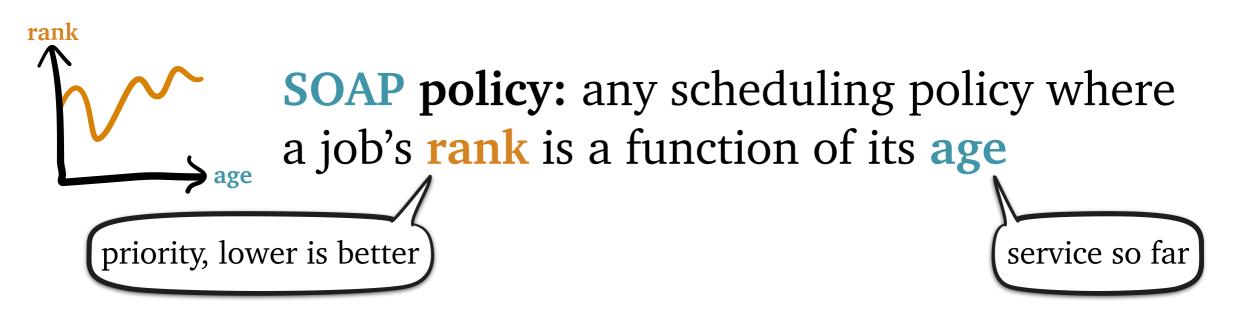
Foreground-Background (FB)

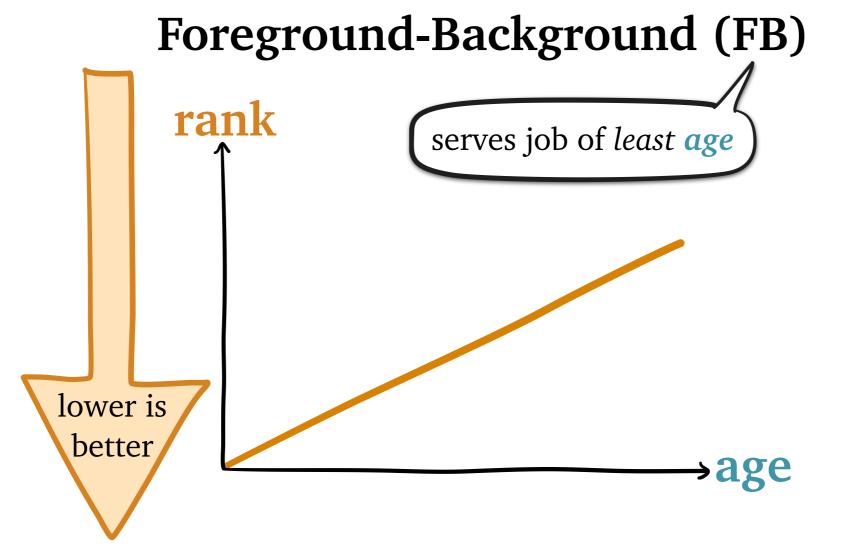




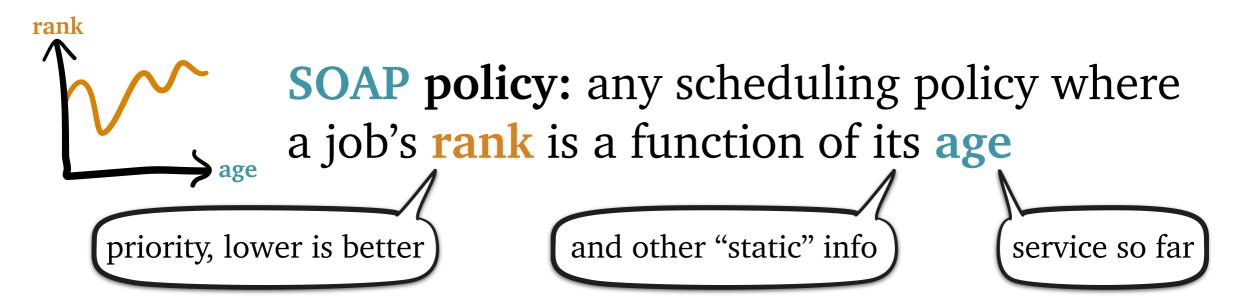
Foreground-Background (FB)

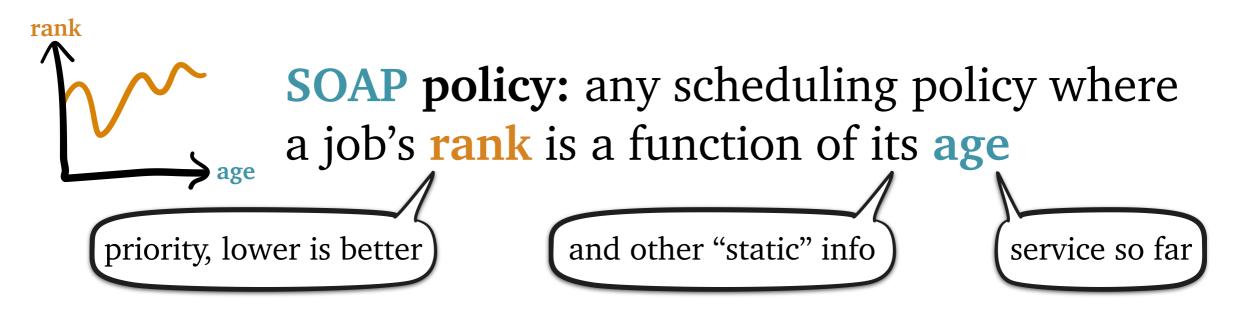


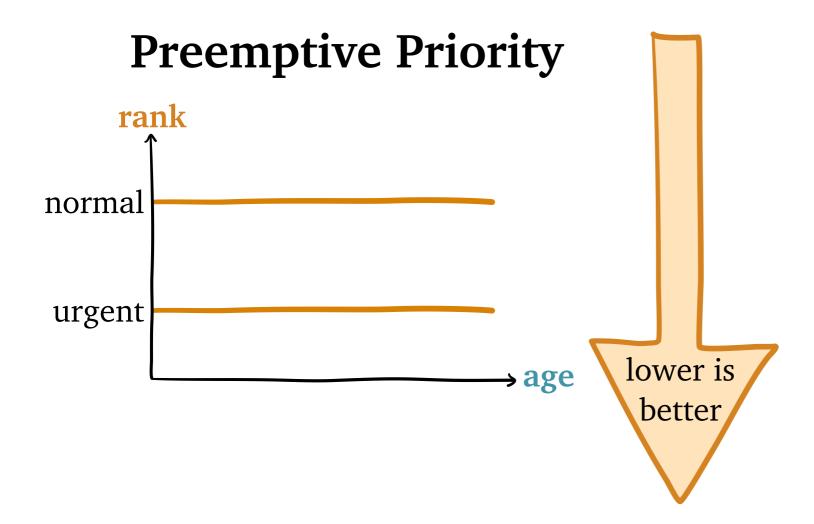


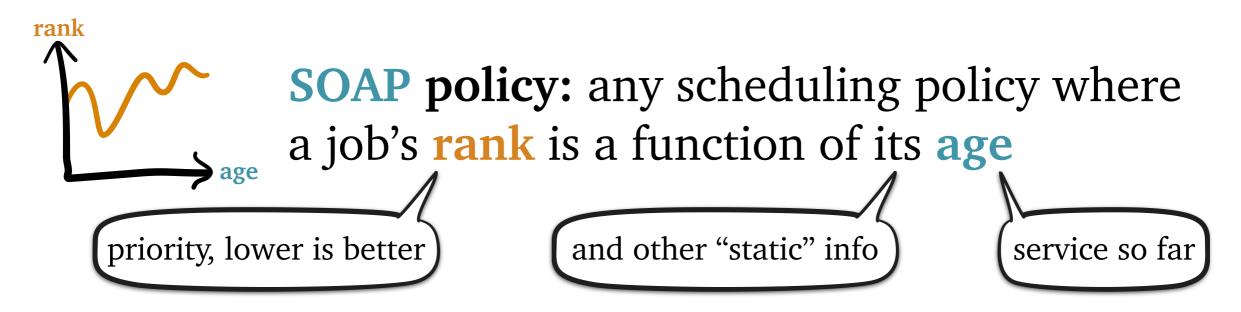


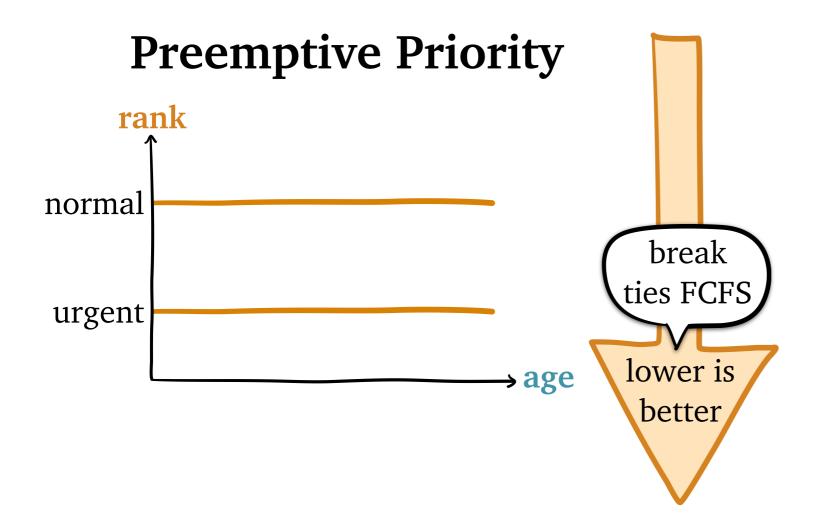


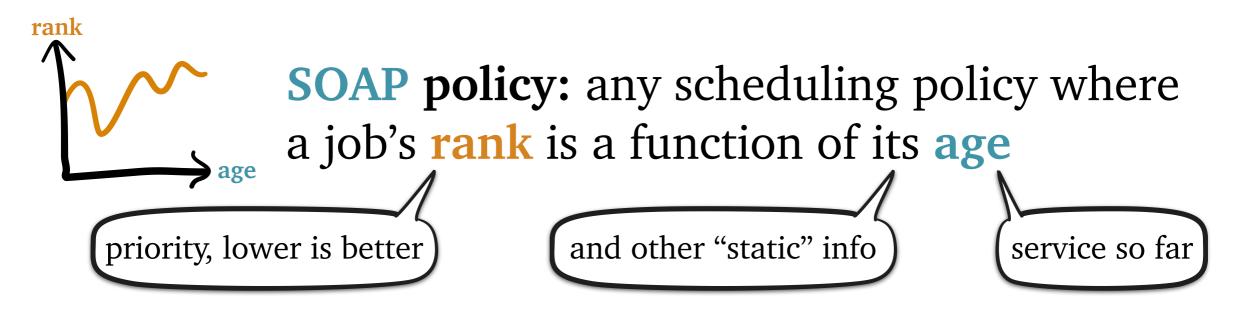


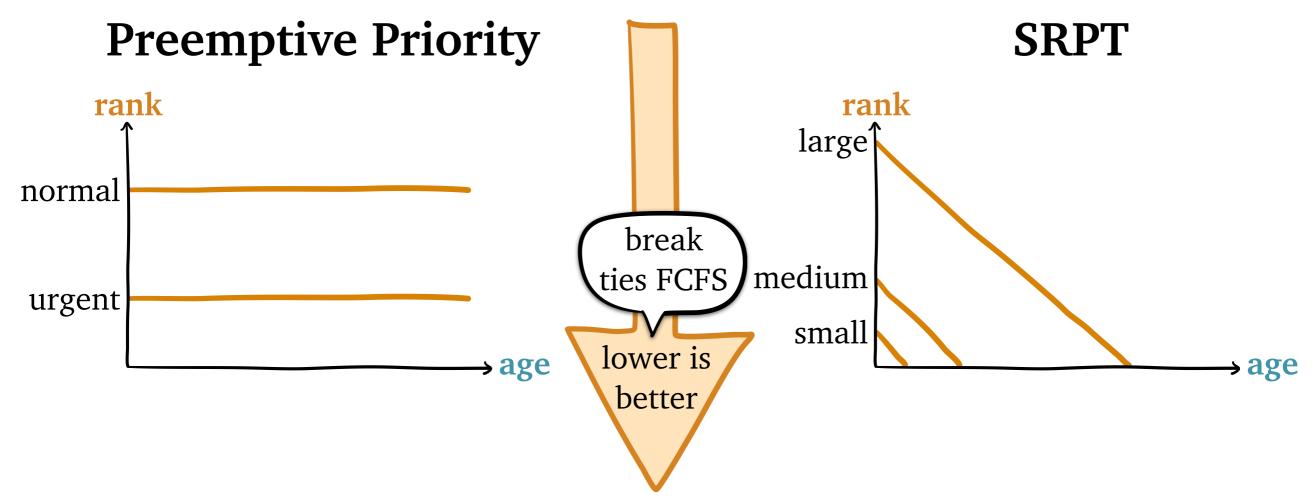




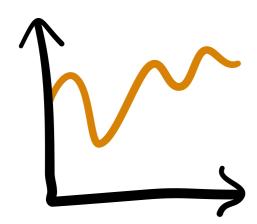






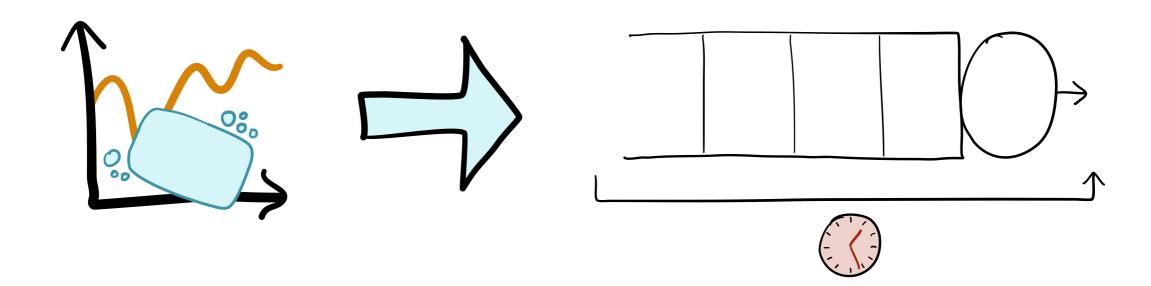


Given any rank function...

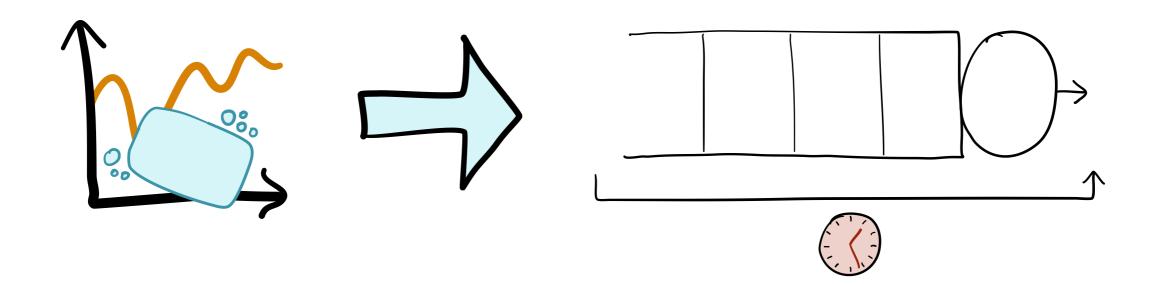


Given any rank function...

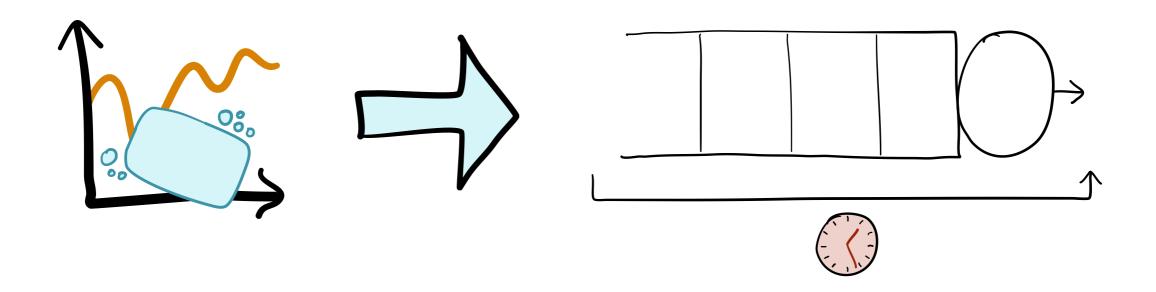
... **SOAP** analyzes its response time



Given any rank function.. (exact formula!)
... SOAP analyzes its response time



Given any rank function.. (exact formula!)
... SOAP analyzes its response time

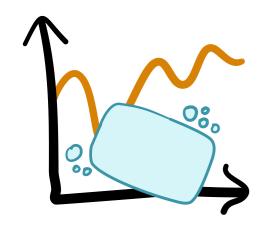


[Scully, Harchol-Balter, & Scheller-Wolf, SIGMETRICS 2018]

Overview

New Tools





SOAP

analyzes a huge variety of scheduling heuristics

Simple implementation preferred

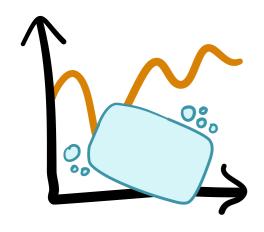
Preemption restricted and/or costly

Limited number of priority levels

Overview

New Tools

Goals



SOAP

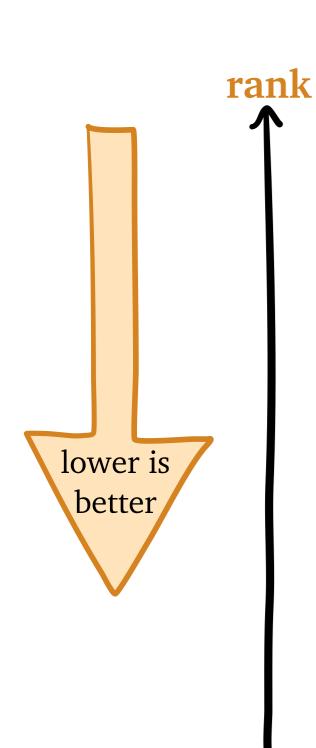
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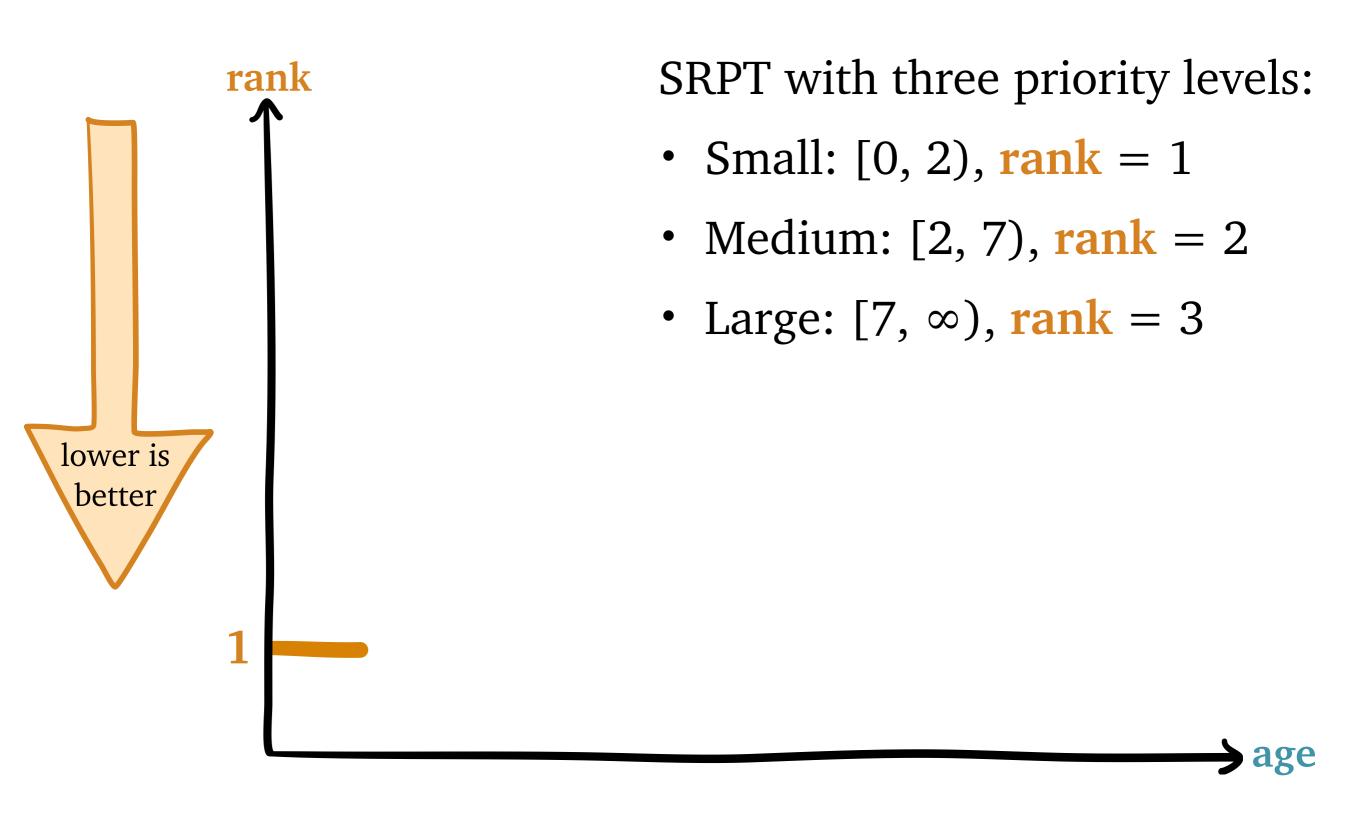
Limited number of priority levels

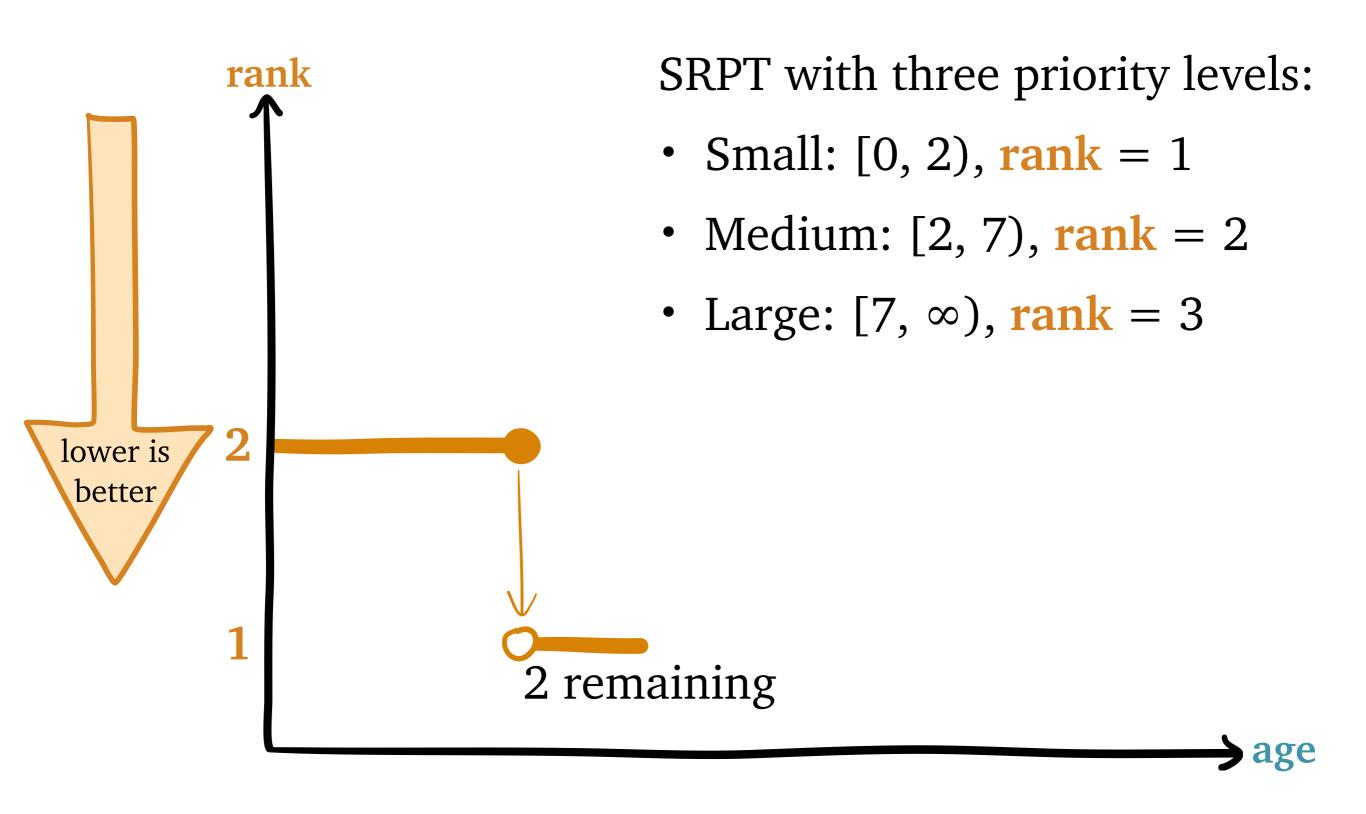


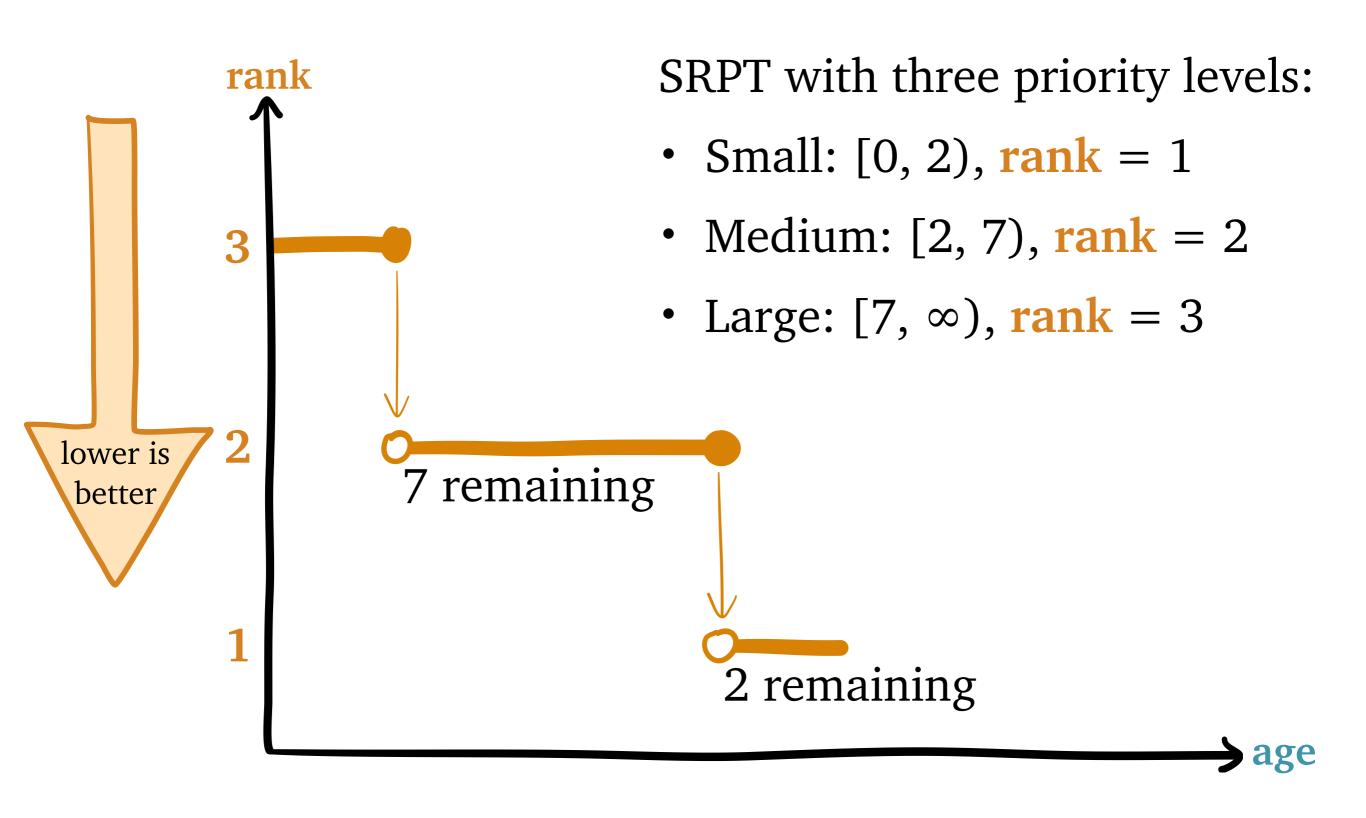


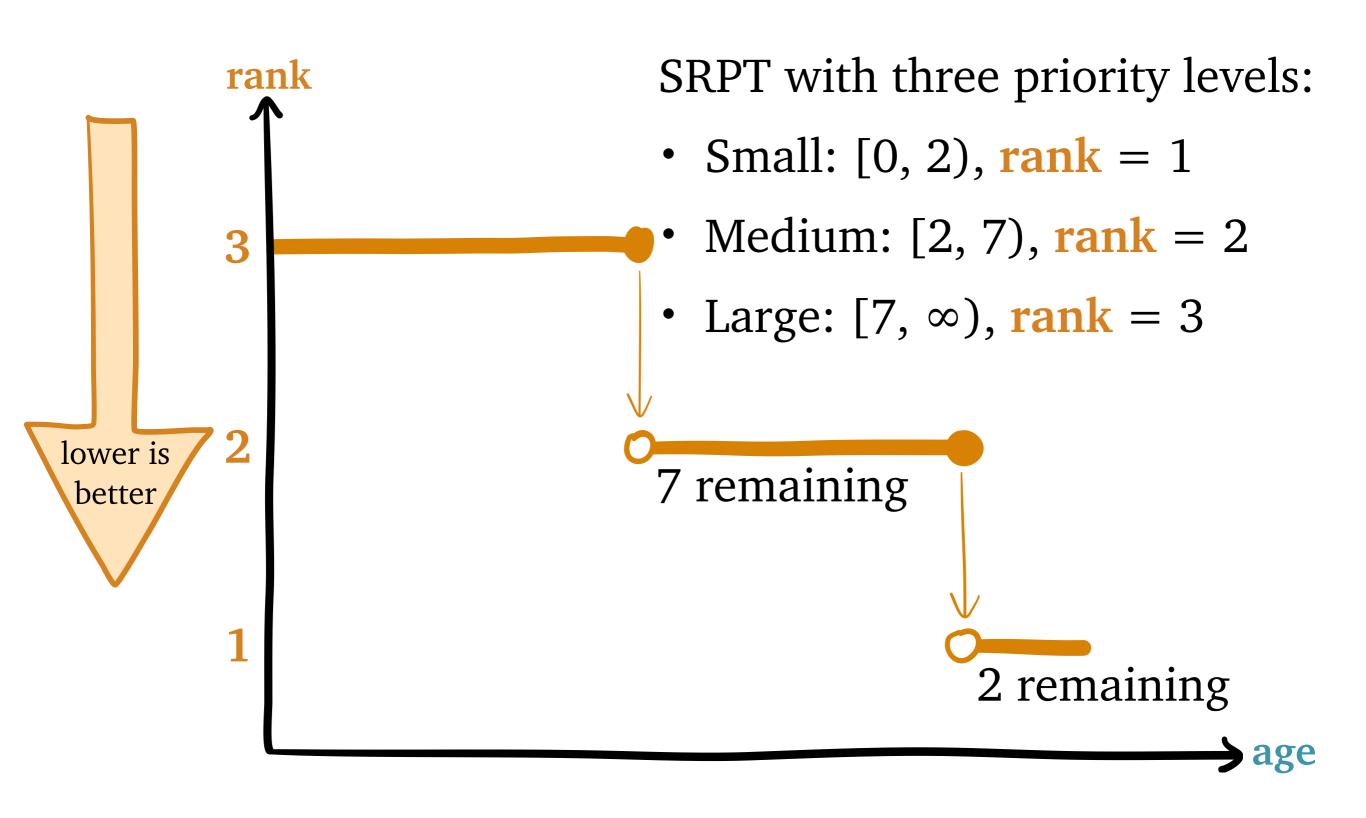
SRPT with three priority levels:

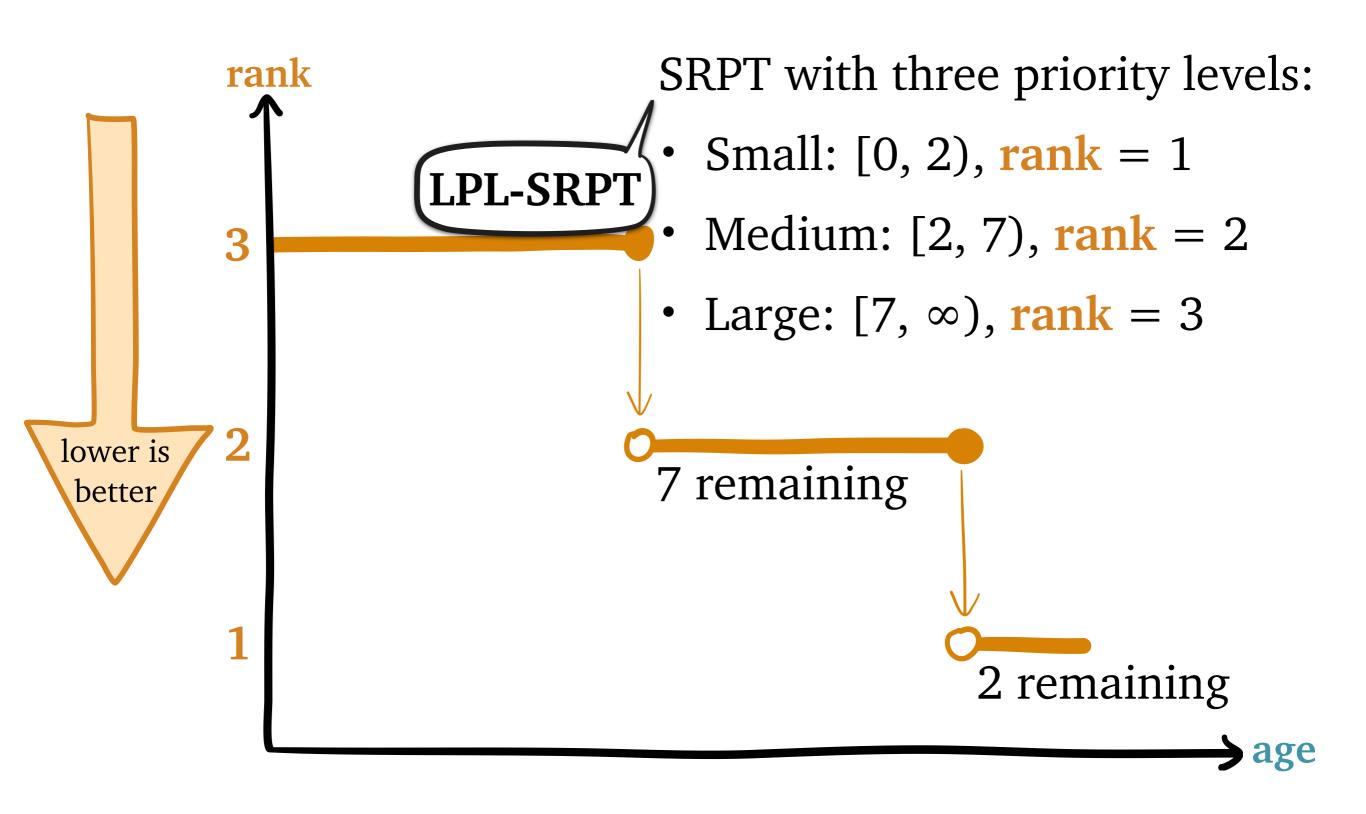
- Small: [0, 2), rank = 1
- Medium: [2, 7), rank = 2
- Large: $[7, \infty)$, rank = 3

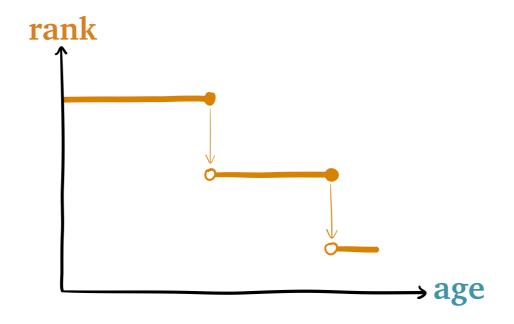


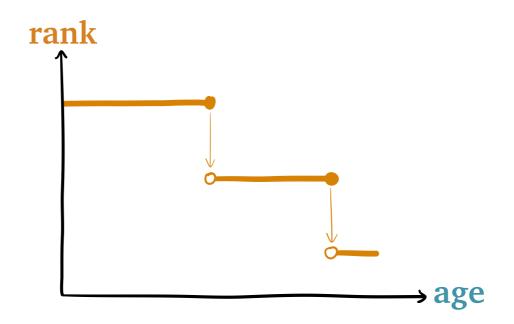




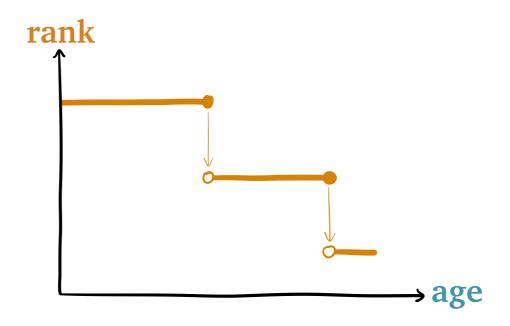




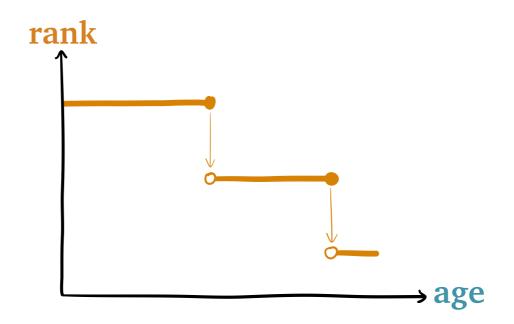




How many levels do we need?



- How many levels do we need?
- How do we choose size cutoffs?



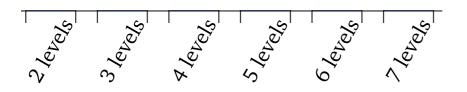
- How many levels do we need?
- How do we choose size cutoffs?
- Can we do better than LPL-SRPT?

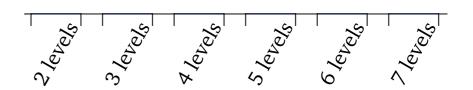
How Many Levels?

How Many Levels?

BOUNDED PARETO, $\rho = 0.8$

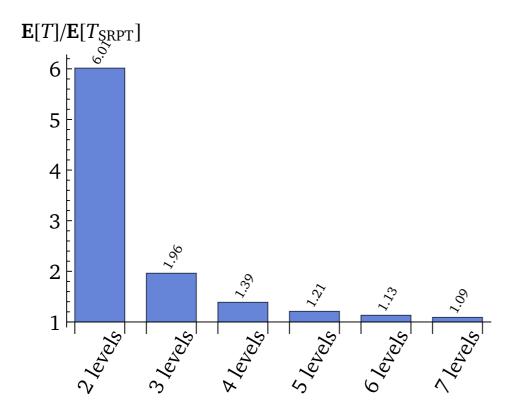
Weibull, $\rho = 0.8$



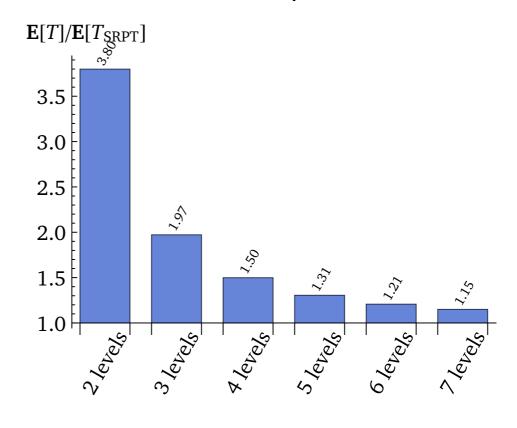


How Many Levels?

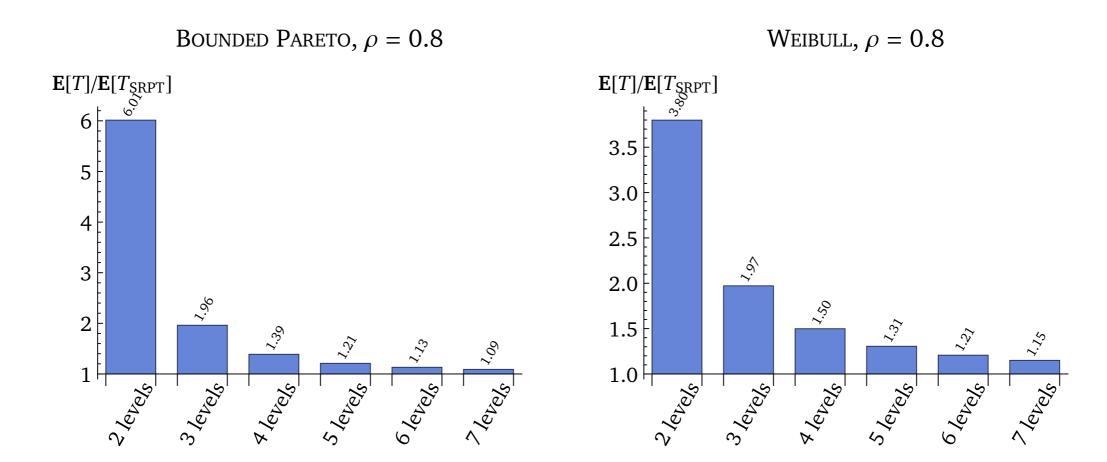




Weibull, $\rho = 0.8$



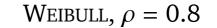
How Many Levels?

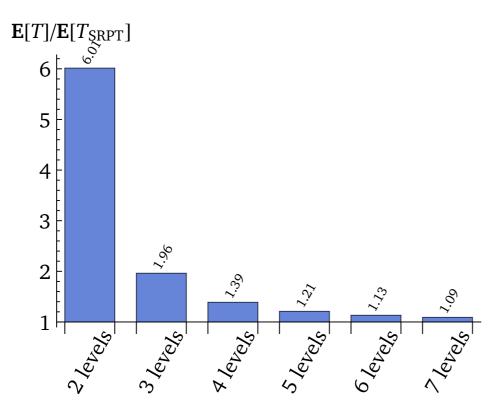


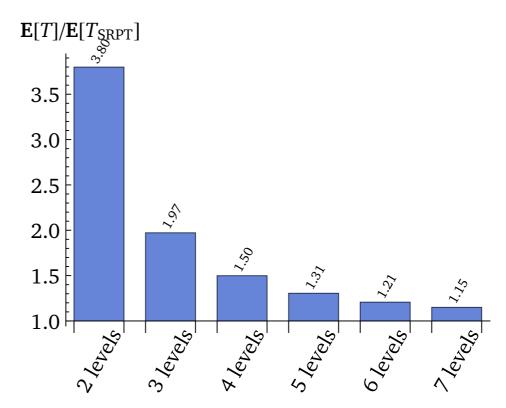
High variance: 5-ish levels suffice

How Many Levels?





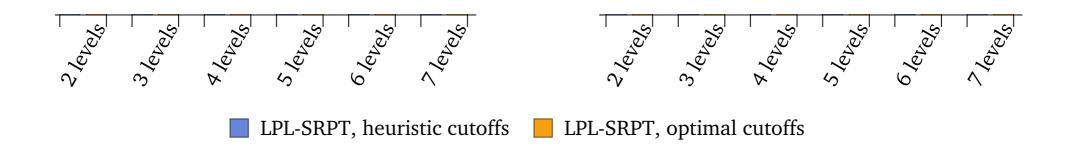




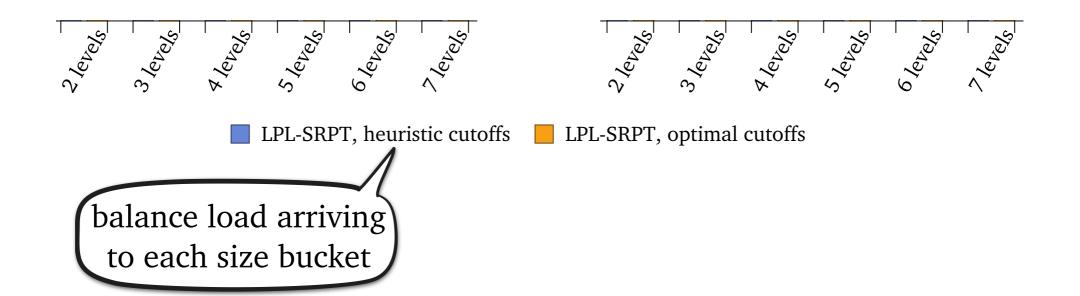
High variance: 5-ish levels suffice

Low variance: 2-ish levels suffice

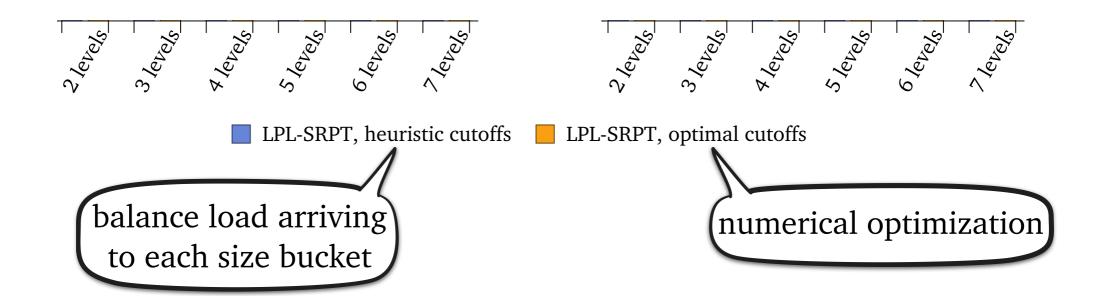
Bounded Pareto, $\rho = 0.8$

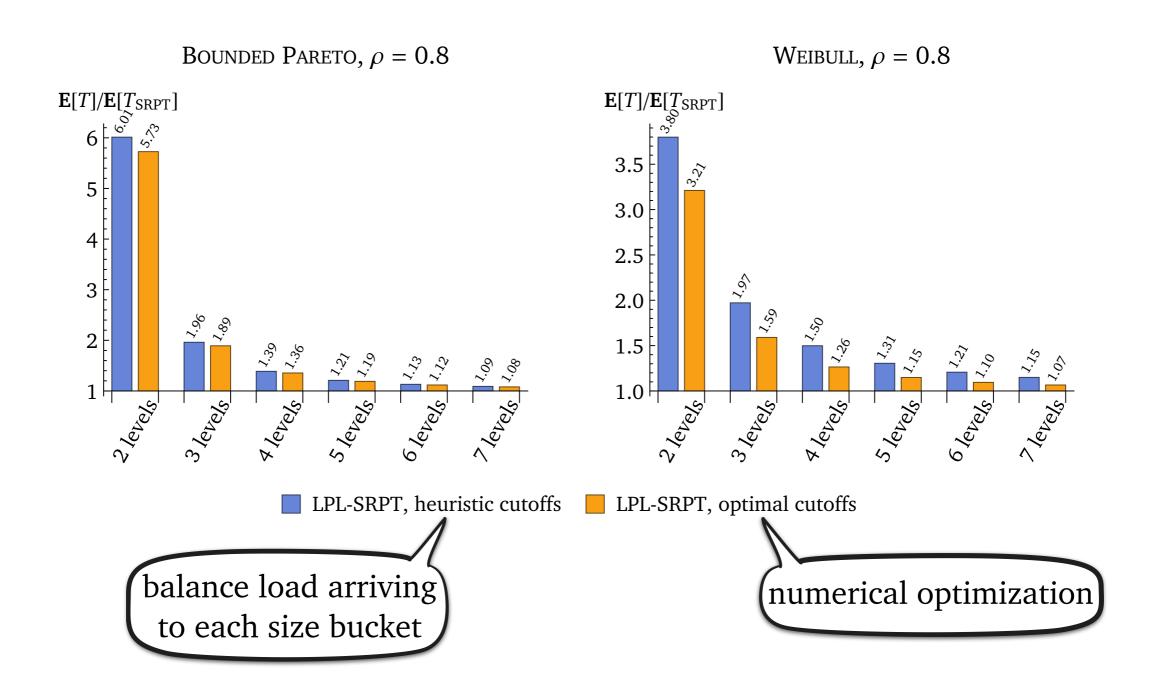


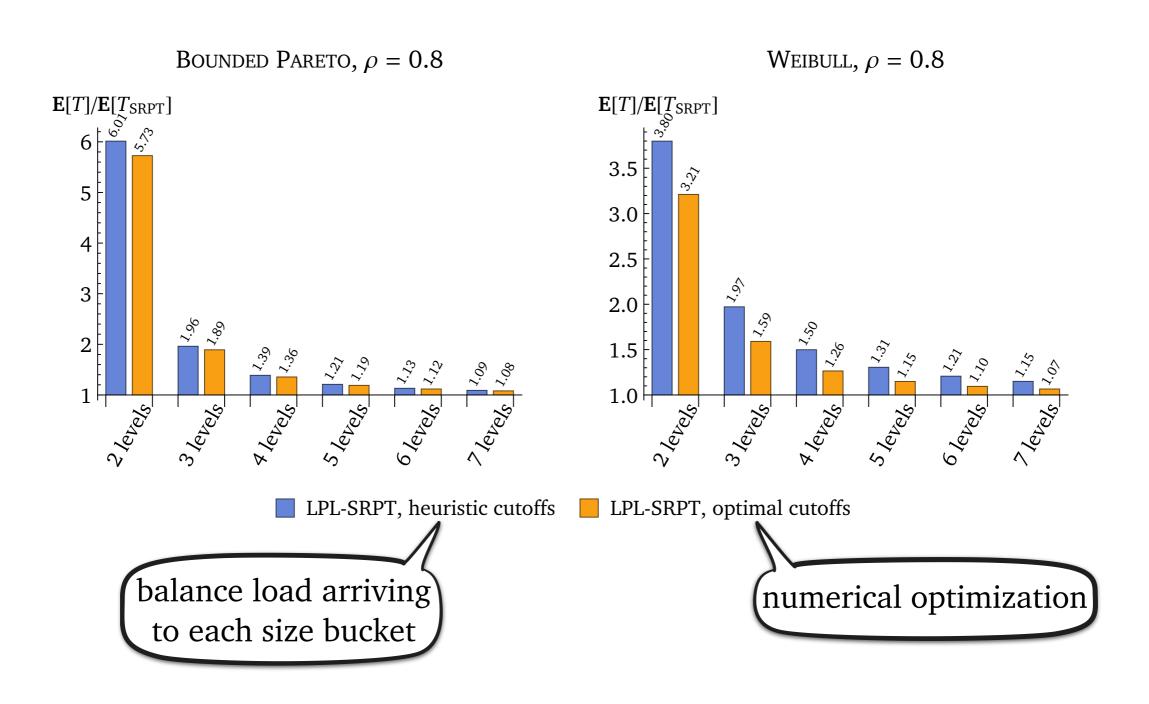
BOUNDED PARETO, $\rho = 0.8$



BOUNDED PARETO, $\rho = 0.8$

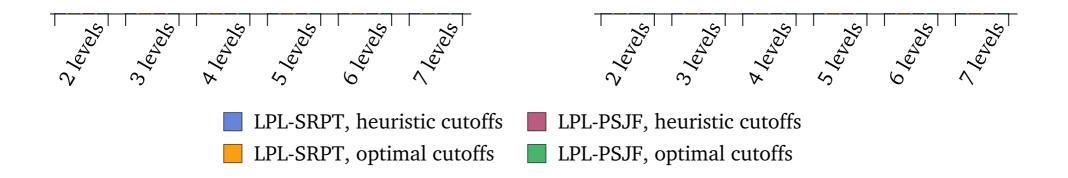




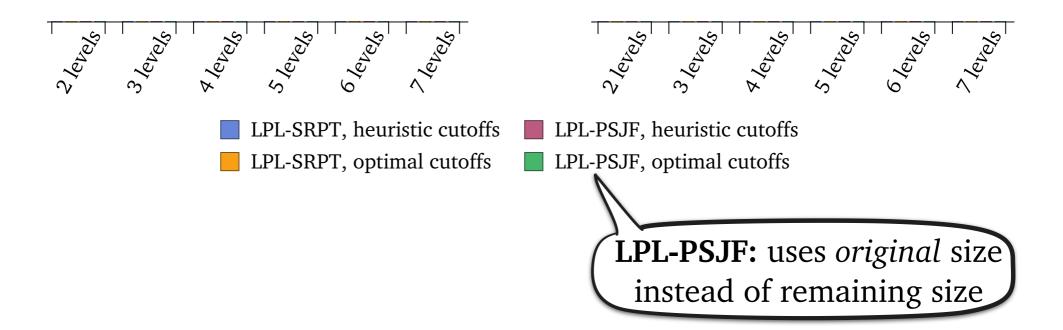


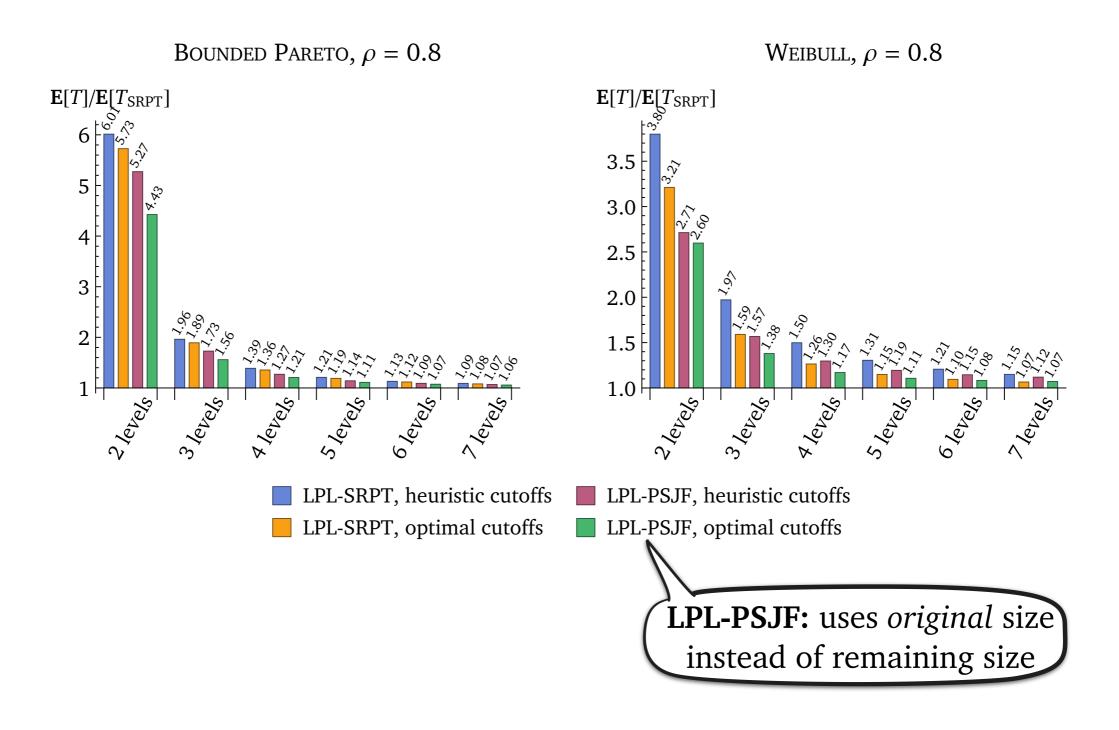
Load-balancing heuristic is pretty good

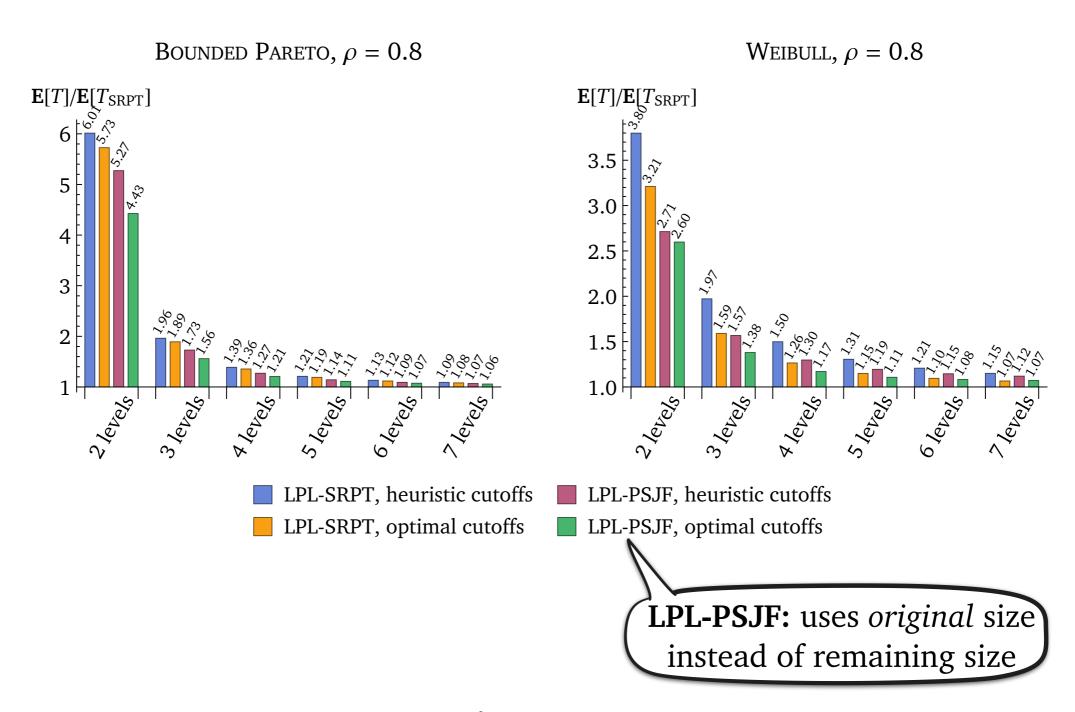
BOUNDED PARETO, $\rho = 0.8$



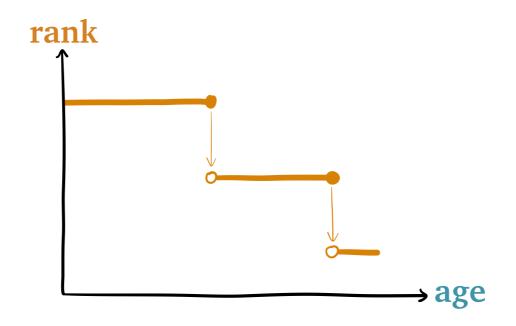
Bounded Pareto, $\rho = 0.8$



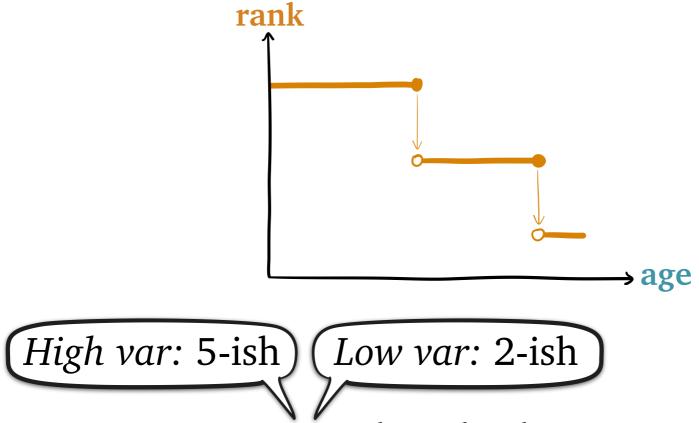




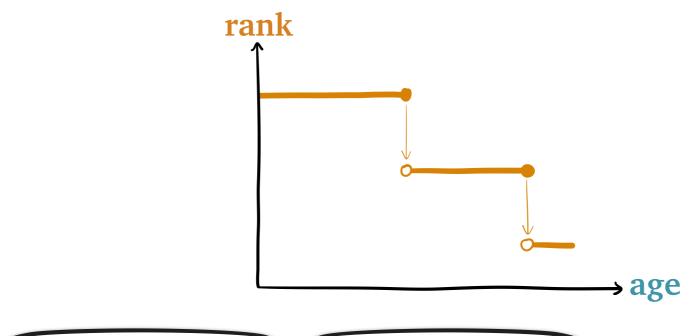
LPL-PSJF beats LPL-SRPT!



- How many levels do we need?
- How do we choose size cutoffs?
- Can we do better than LPL-SRPT?



- How many levels do we need?
- How do we choose size cutoffs?
- Can we do better than LPL-SRPT?



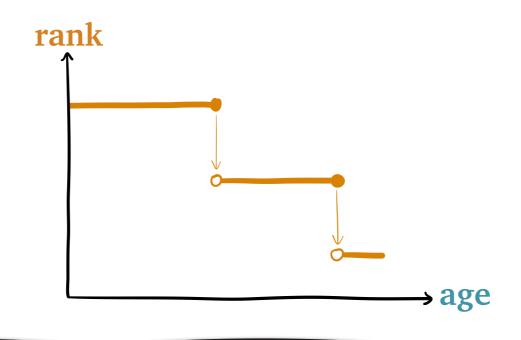
High var: 5-ish

Low var: 2-ish

• How many levels do we need?

Balancing load is a good heuristic

- How do we choose size cutoffs?
- Can we do better than LPL-SRPT?



High var: 5-ish) (

Low var: 2-ish

Balancing load is

a good heuristic

How many levels do we need?

How do we choose size cutoffs?

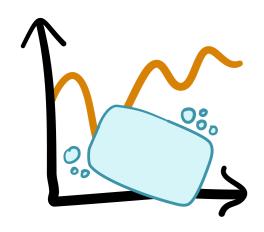
Can we do better than LPL-SRPT?

Yes! LPL-PSJF often better

Overview

New Tools

Goals



SOAP

analyzes a huge variety of scheduling heuristics

Simple implementation preferred

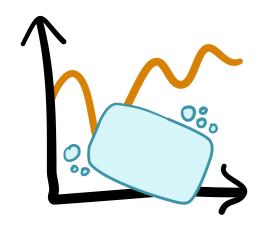
Preemption restricted and/or costly

Limited number of priority levels

Overview

New Tools

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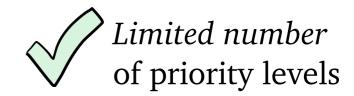


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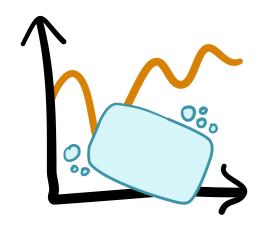
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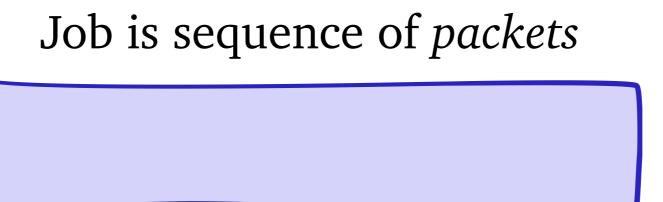
SOAP

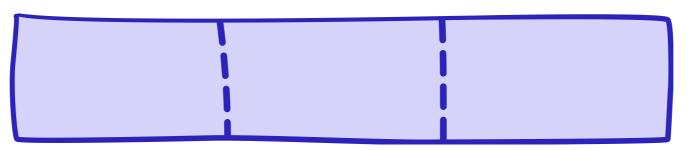
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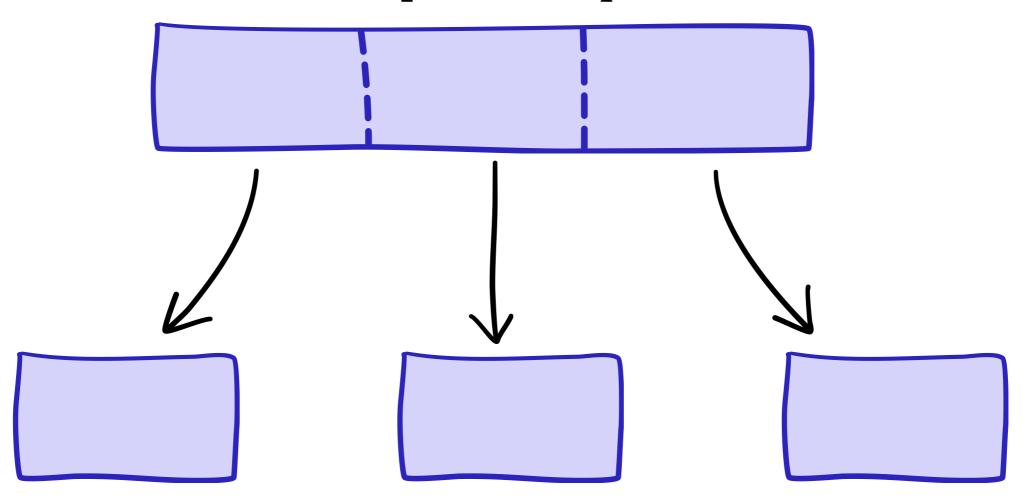
Simple implementation preferred

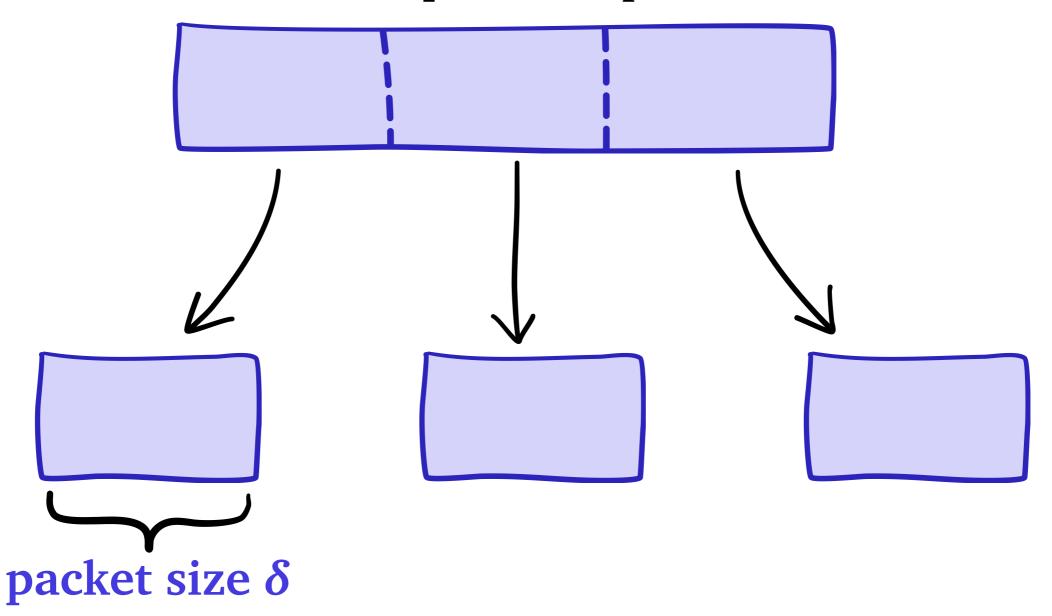
Preemption *restricted* and/or *costly*

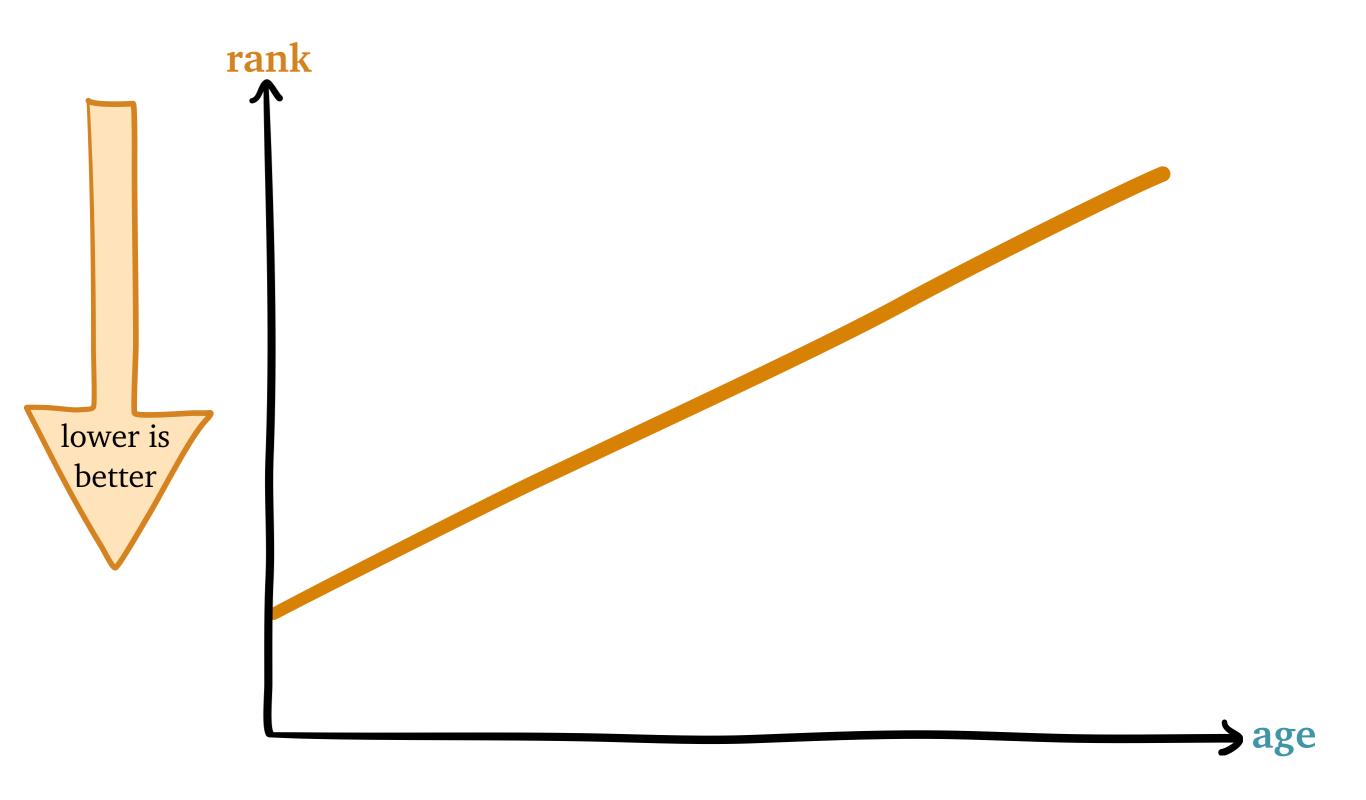


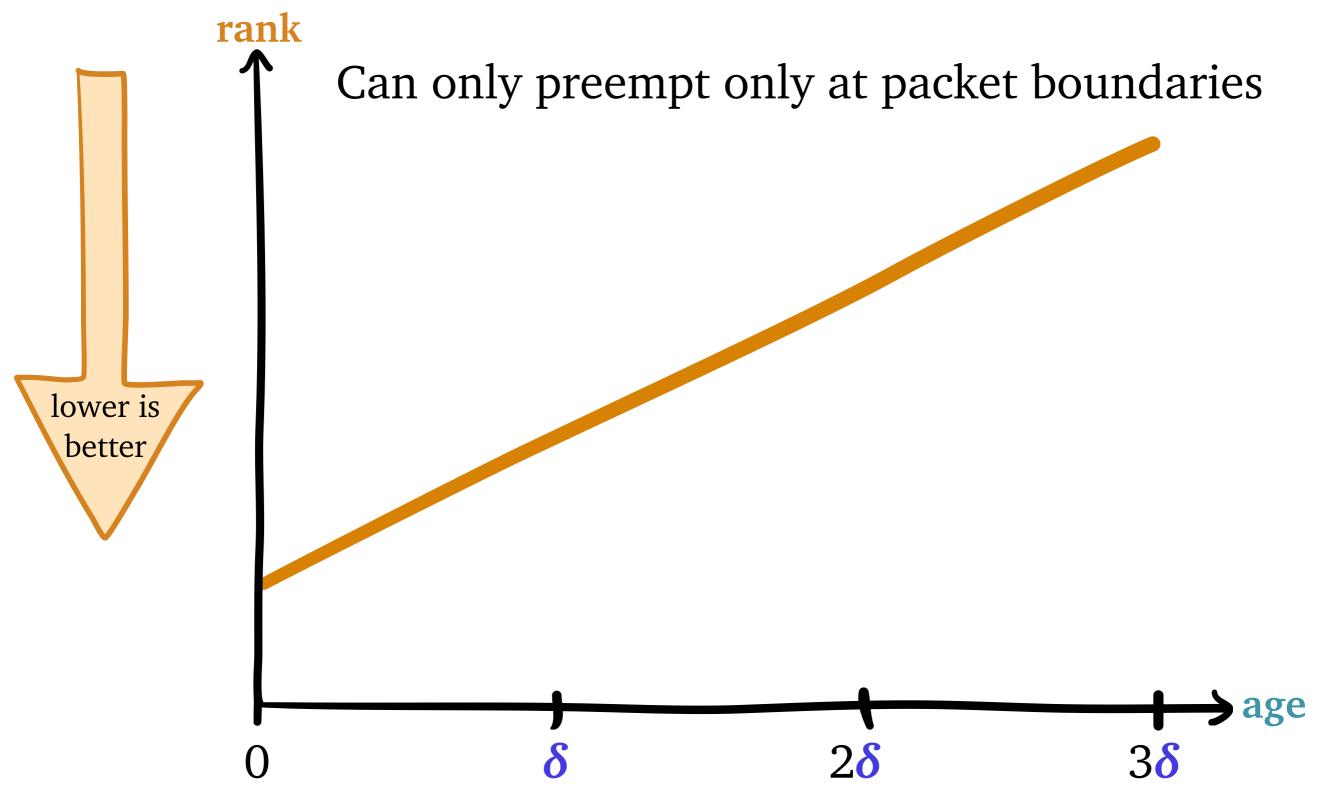


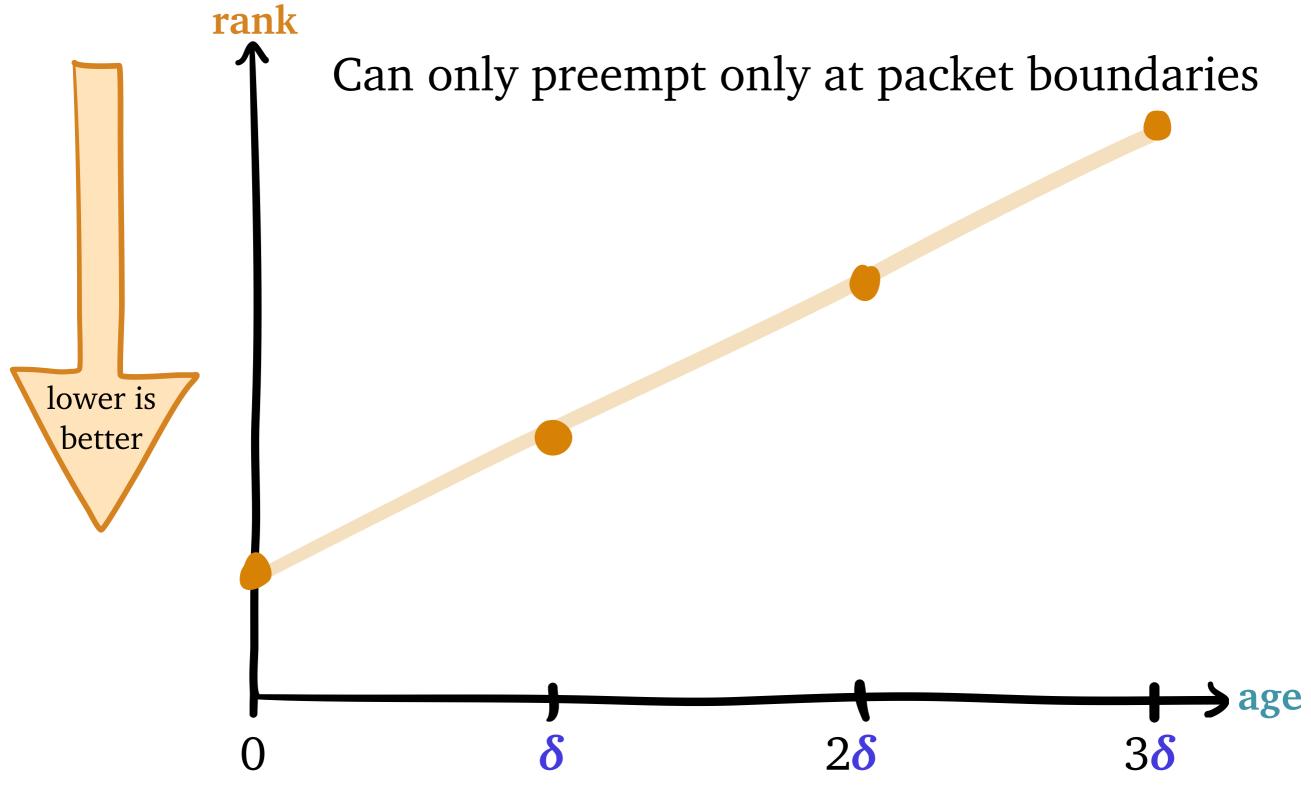


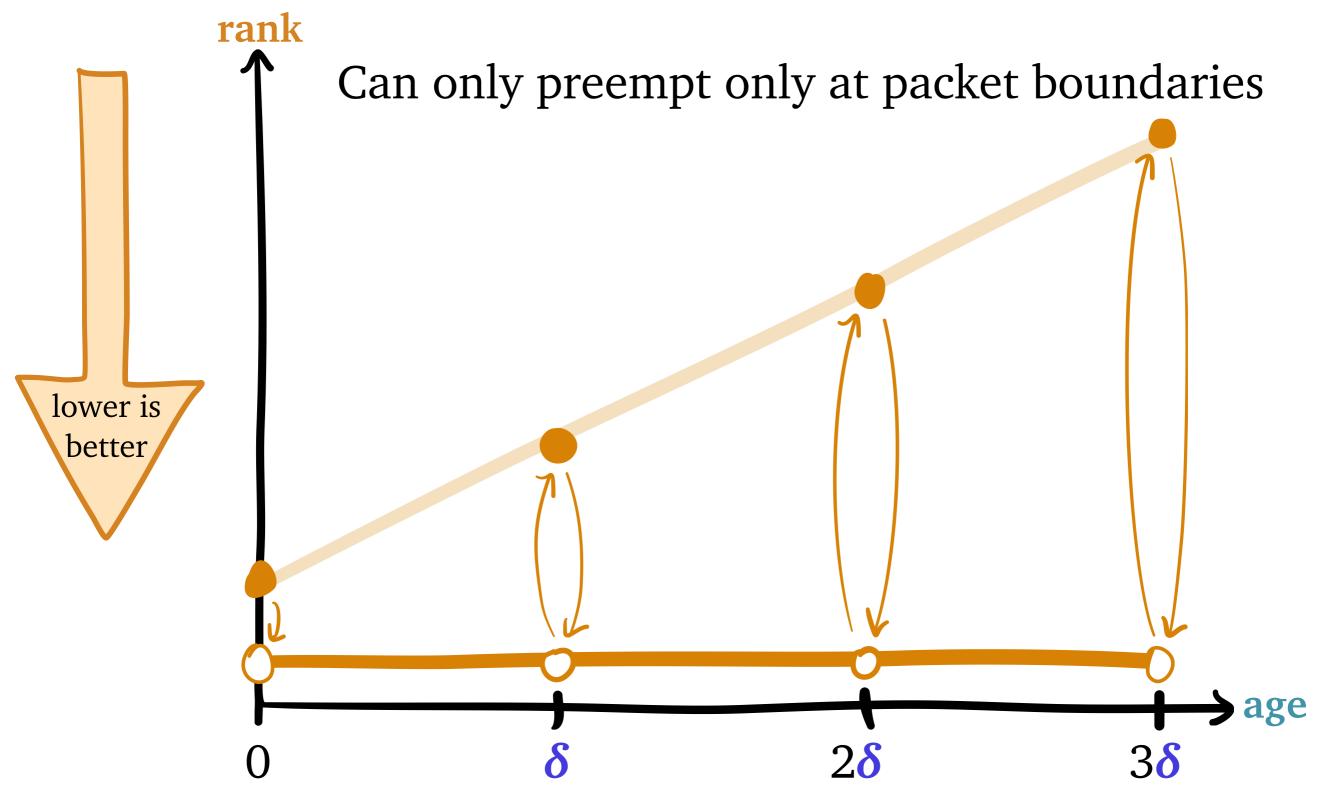


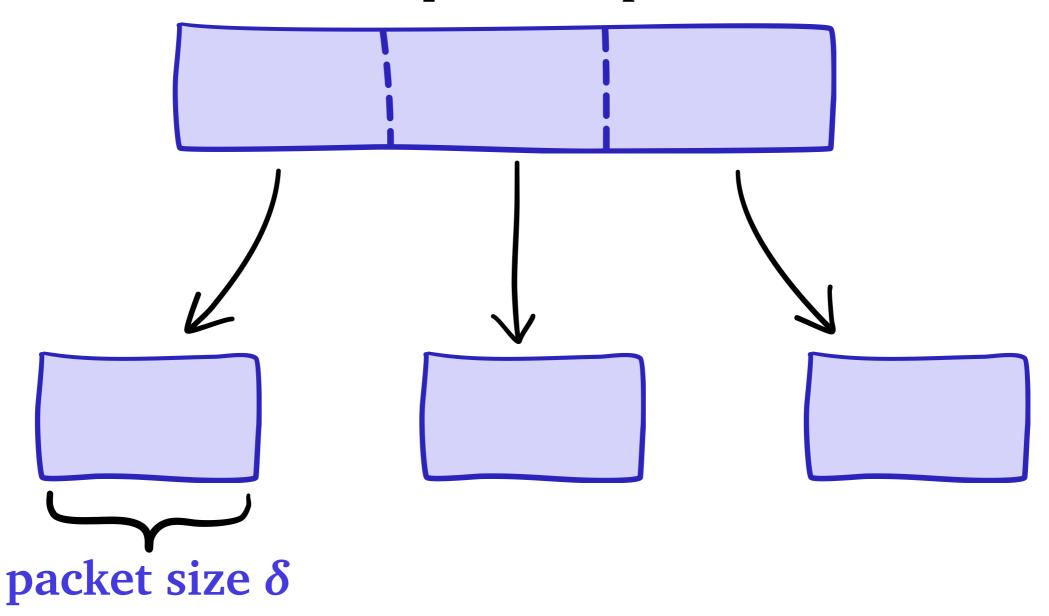


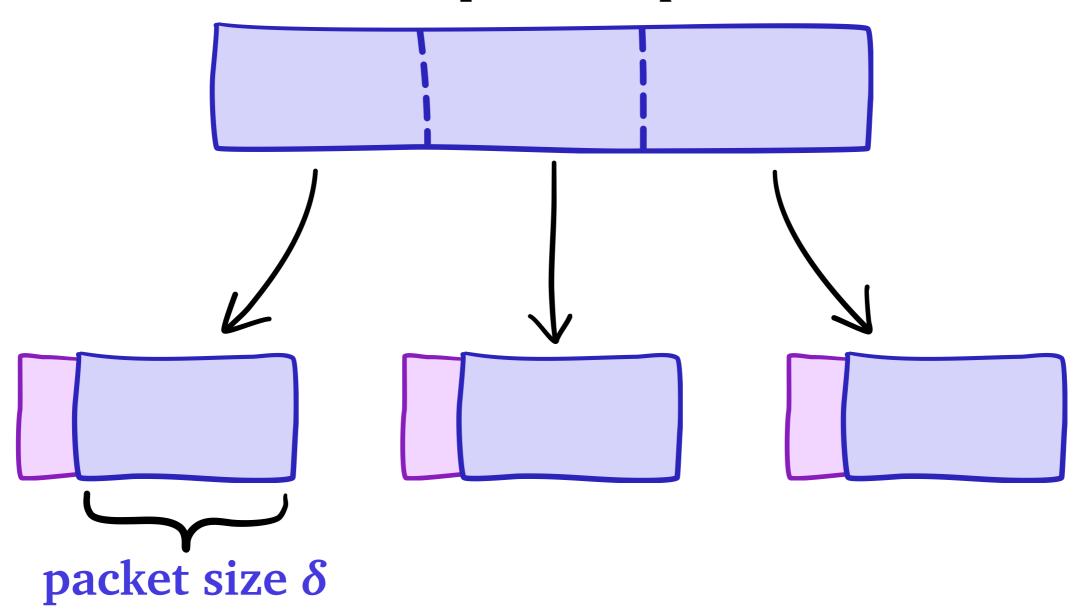


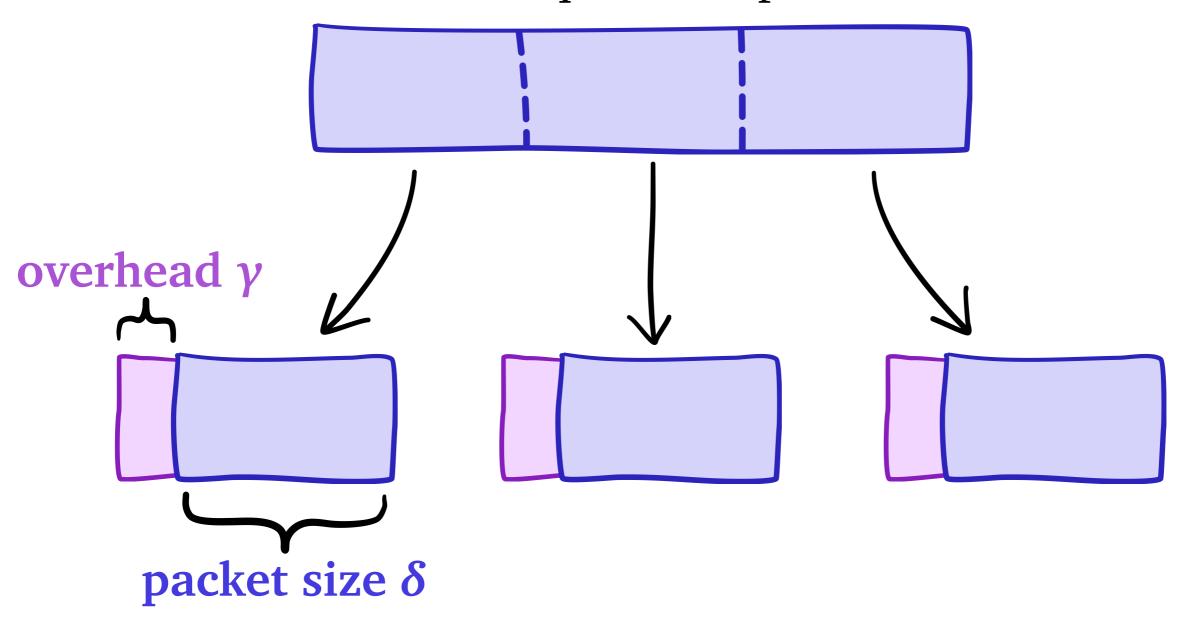












Given job size distribution S, load ρ , and overhead γ , what is the optimal packet size δ ?

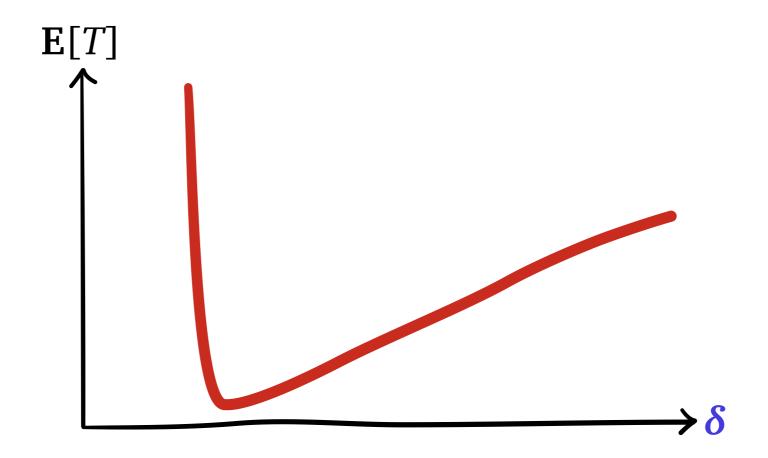
• large δ : less overhead

Given job size distribution S, load ρ , and overhead γ , what is the optimal packet size δ ?

- large δ : less overhead
- small δ : better scheduling

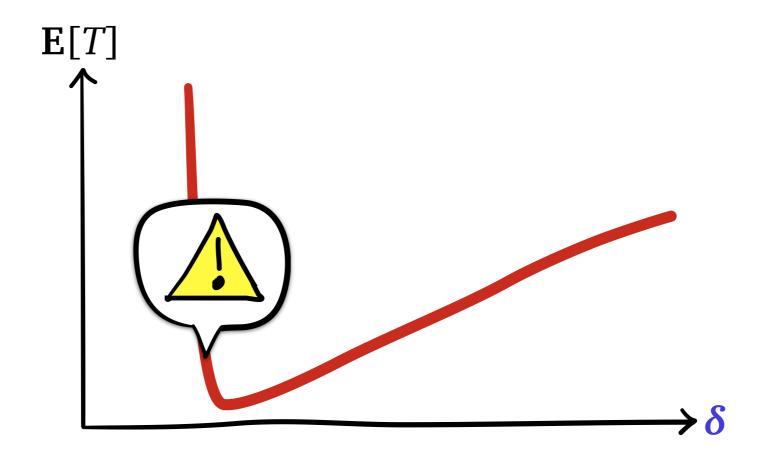
Given job size distribution S, load ρ , and overhead γ , what is the optimal packet size δ ?

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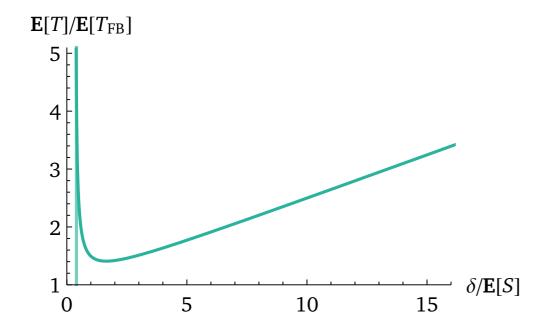
Given job size distribution S, load ρ , and overhead γ , what is the optimal packet size δ ?

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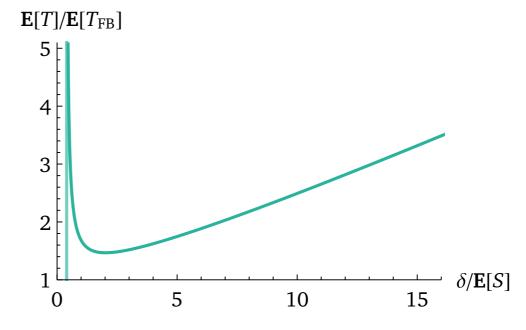


Ensuring Stability

BOUNDED PARETO, $\gamma = 0.1 \, \mathrm{E}[S]$, $\rho = 0.8$

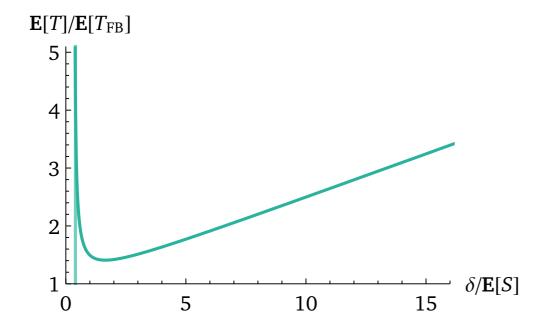


Weibull, $\gamma = 0.1 \, \mathrm{E}[S]$, $\rho = 0.8$

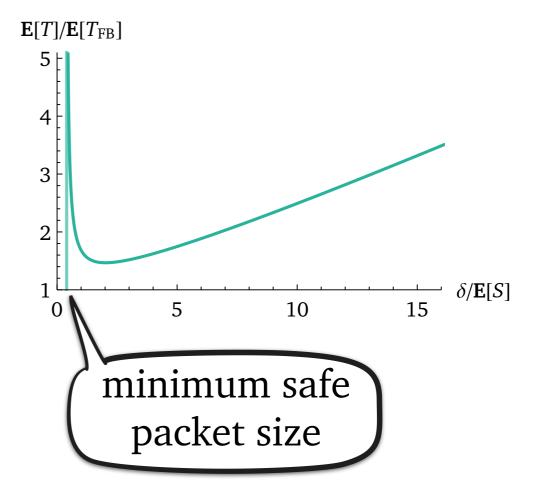


Ensuring Stability

BOUNDED PARETO, $\gamma = 0.1 \, \mathrm{E}[S]$, $\rho = 0.8$

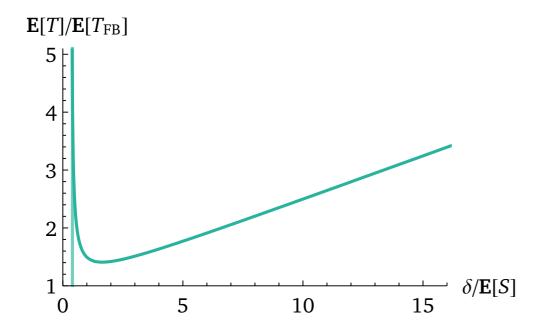


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Ensuring Stability

BOUNDED PARETO, $\gamma = 0.1 \, \mathrm{E}[S]$, $\rho = 0.8$

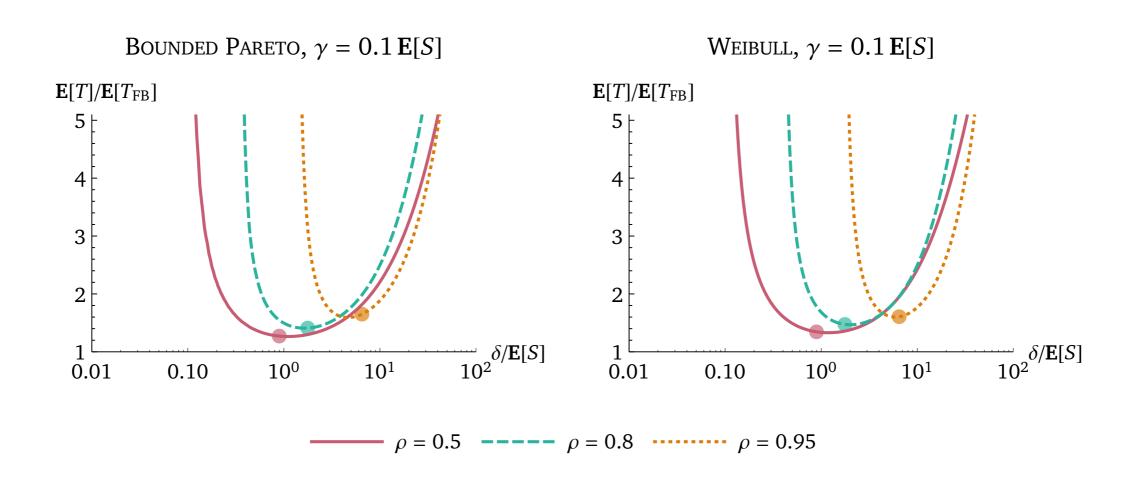


Weibull, $\gamma = 0.1 \, \text{E}[S]$, $\rho = 0.8$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \mathbf{E}[T]/\mathbf{E}[T_{\text{FB}}] \\ \hline \mathbf{3} \\ \mathbf{2} \\ \hline \mathbf{1}_{0} \\ \hline \mathbf{5} \\ \hline \mathbf{10} \\ \hline \mathbf{15} \\ \hline \mathbf{6}/\mathbf{E}[S] \\ \hline \mathbf{minimum safe} \\ \mathbf{packet size} \\ \end{array}$$

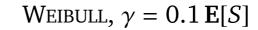
$$\delta_{\text{safe}} = \frac{1}{1 - \rho} \gamma \rho$$

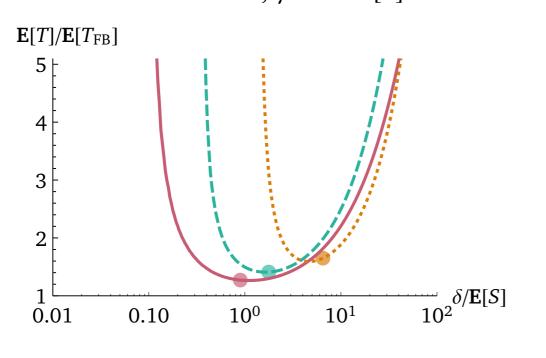
Packet Size Heuristic

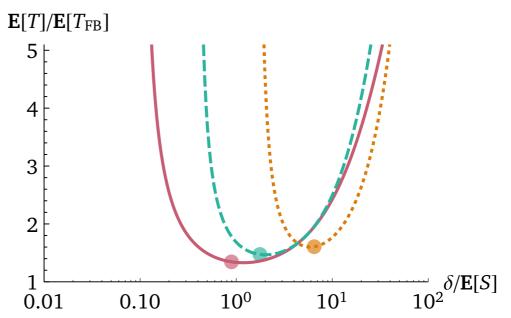


Packet Size Heuristic

BOUNDED PARETO, $\gamma = 0.1 \, \text{E}[S]$





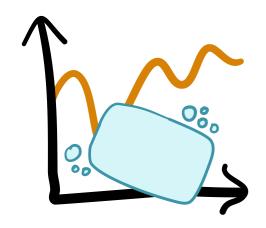


$$\rho = 0.5$$
 $\rho = 0.8$ $\rho = 0.95$

$$\delta_{\text{heuristic}} = \frac{1}{1 - \rho} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma \mathbf{E}[S]}{\rho}}$$

New Tools

Goals



SOAP

analyzes a huge variety of scheduling heuristics

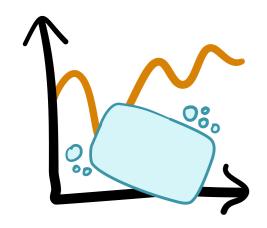
Simple implementation preferred

Preemption *restricted* and/or *costly*



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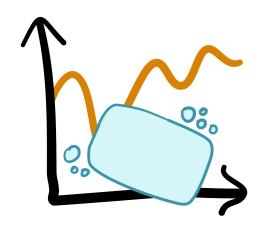


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SOAP

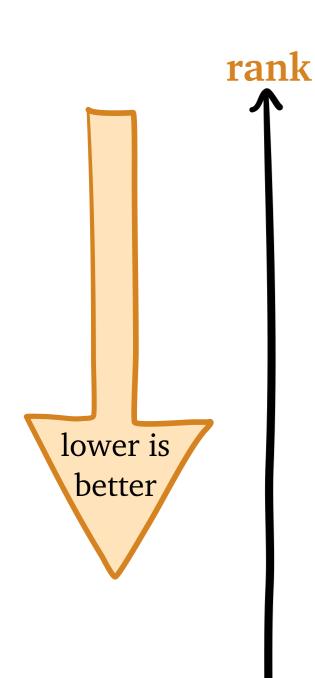
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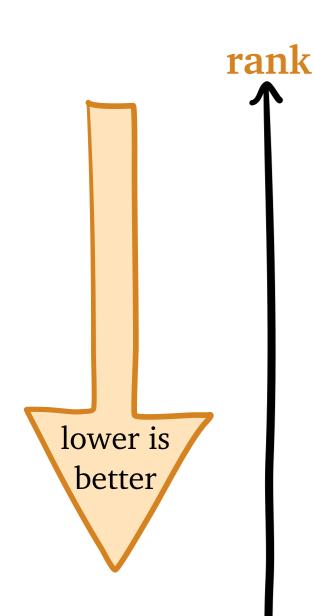






$$S = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{w.p. } \frac{1}{3} \\ 6 & \text{w.p. } \frac{1}{3} \\ 14 & \text{w.p. } \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

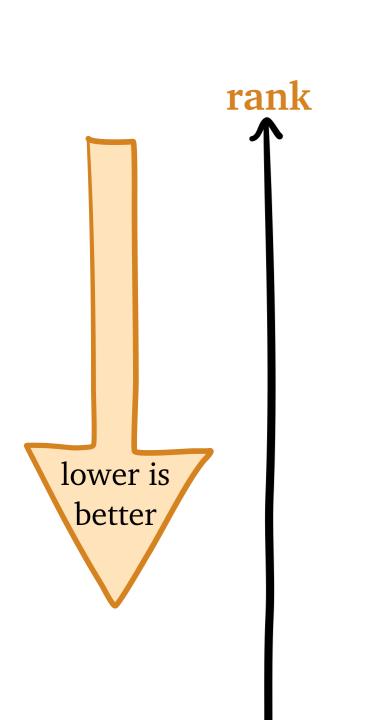




$$r_{\text{Gittins}}(a) = \inf_{b>a} \frac{\mathbf{E}[\min\{S-a,b\} \mid S>a]}{\mathbf{P}[S \leq b \mid S>a]}$$

$$S = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{w.p. } \frac{1}{3} \\ 6 & \text{w.p. } \frac{1}{3} \\ 14 & \text{w.p. } \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

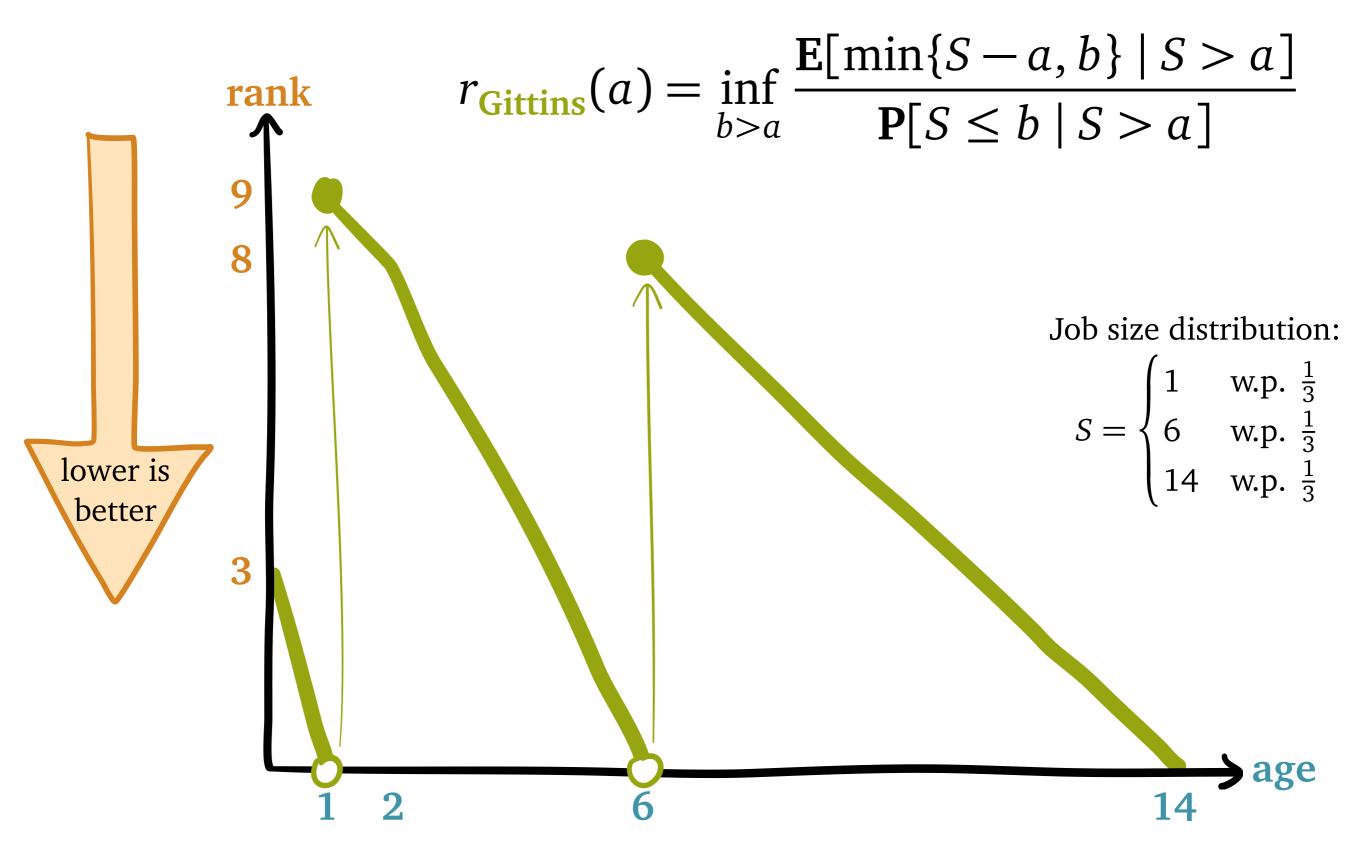


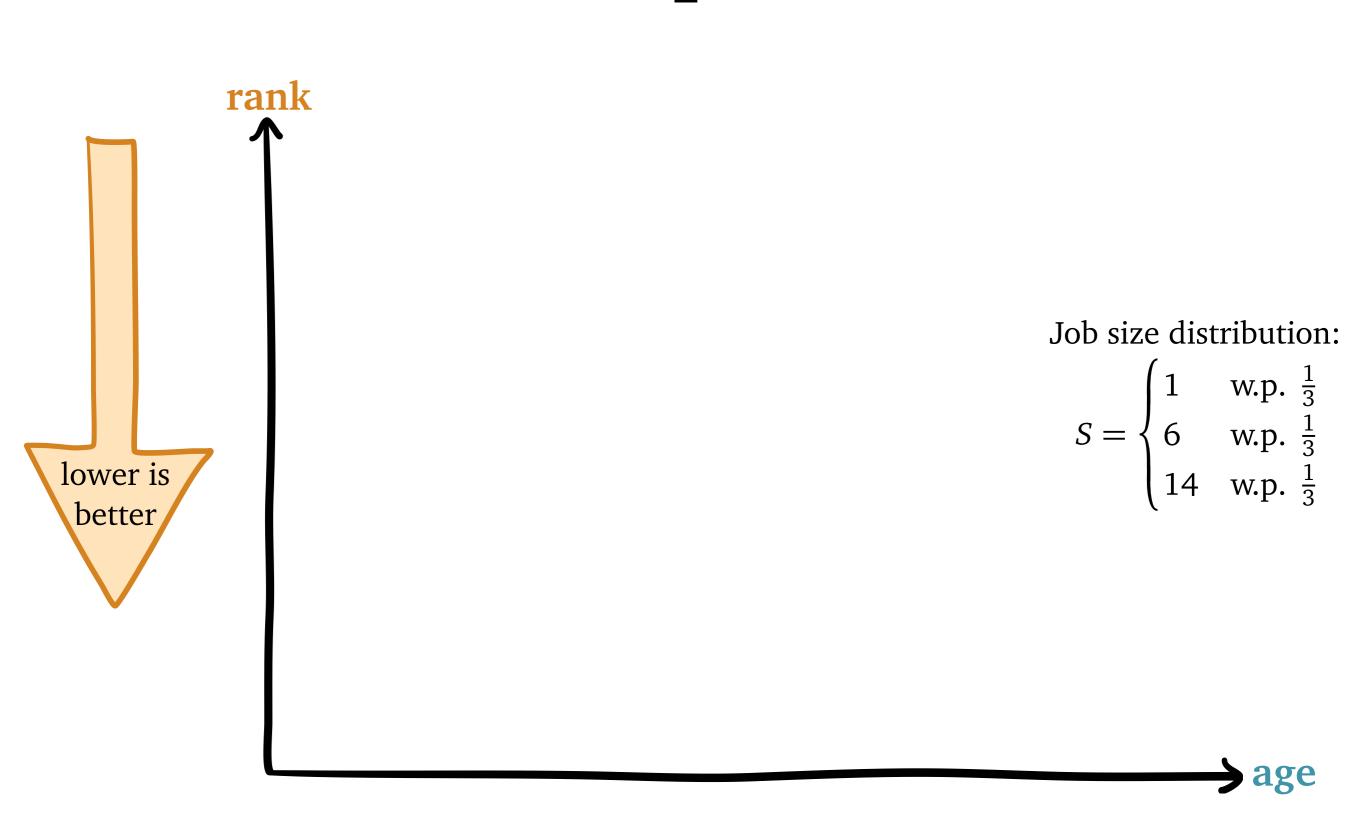


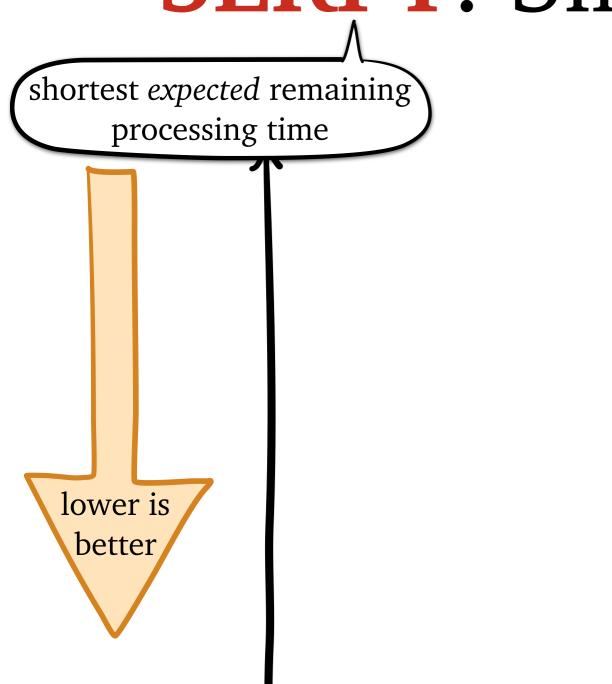
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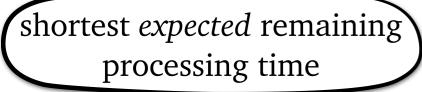




Job size distribution:

$$S = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{w.p. } \frac{1}{3} \\ 6 & \text{w.p. } \frac{1}{3} \\ 14 & \text{w.p. } \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

age



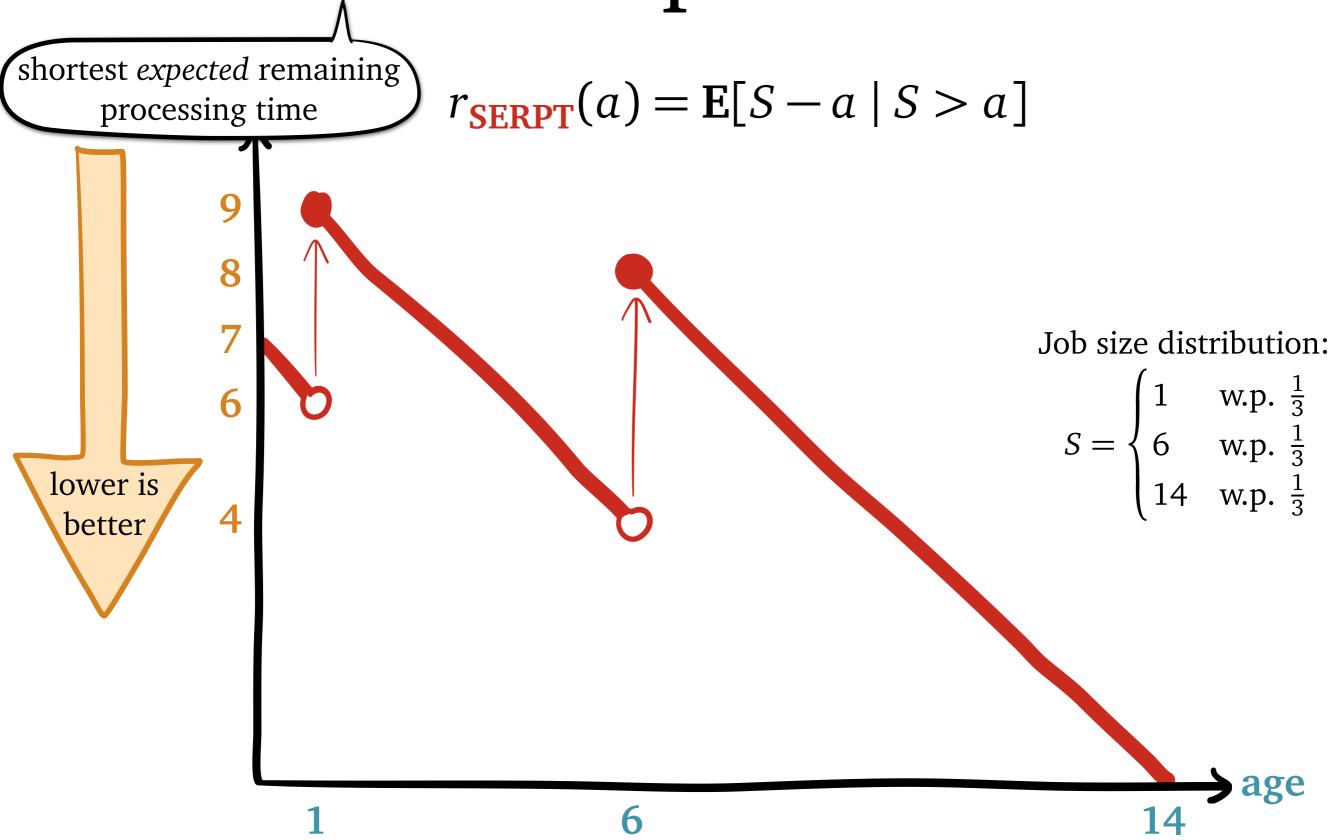
lower is

better

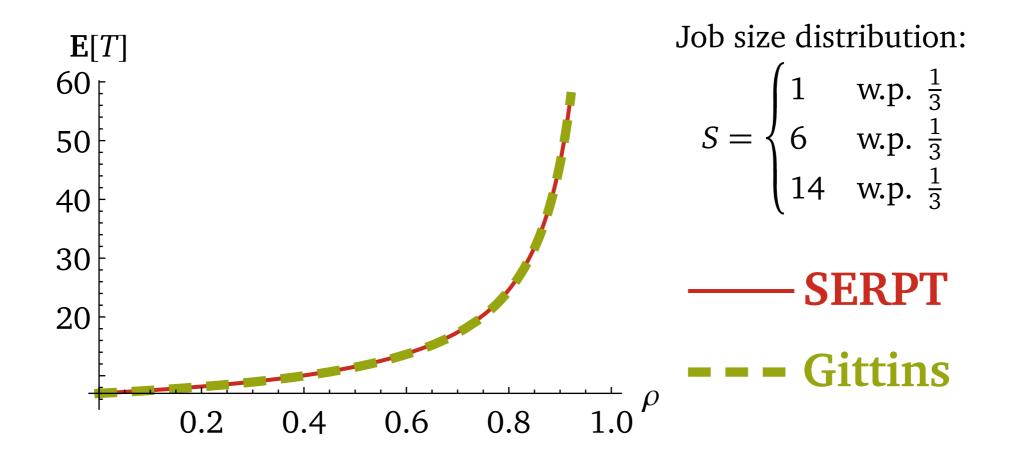
$$r_{\text{SERPT}}(a) = \mathbf{E}[S - a \mid S > a]$$

$$S = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{w.p. } \frac{1}{3} \\ 6 & \text{w.p. } \frac{1}{3} \\ 14 & \text{w.p. } \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

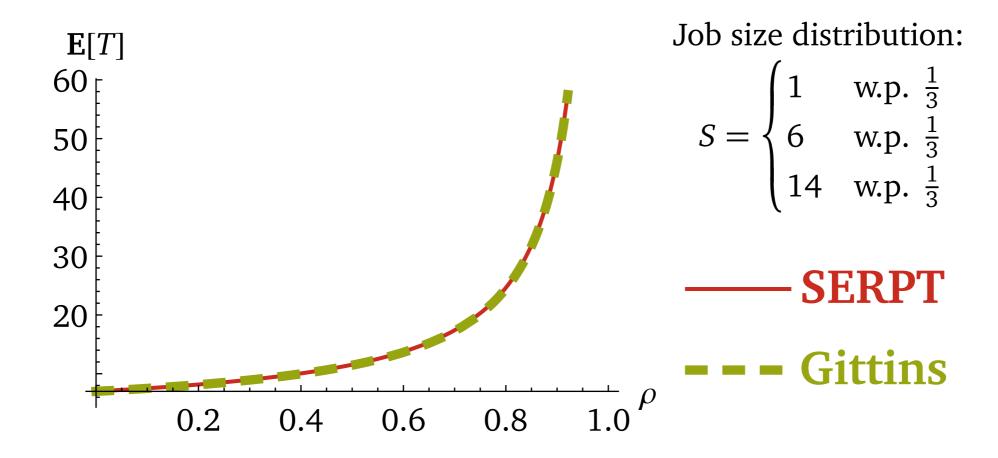




Can SERPT Replace Gittins?



Can SERPT Replace Gittins?

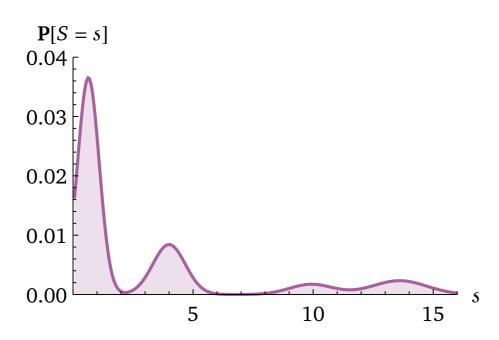




- Gittins is hard to compute
- **SERPT** has no E[T] guarantee

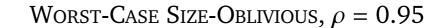
Simplifying Gittins: Practice

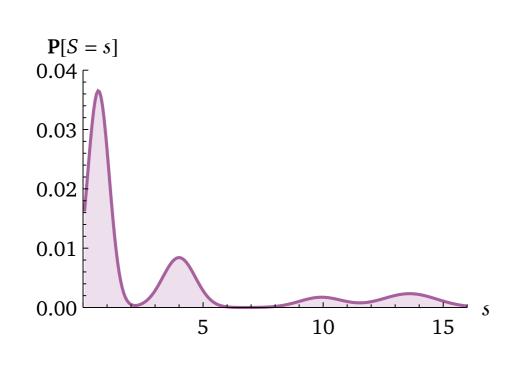
Worst-case performance on 100 distributions:

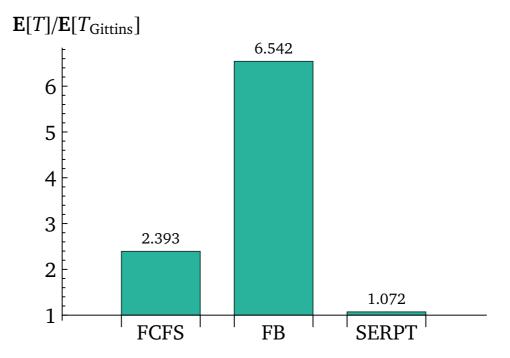


Simplifying Gittins: Practice

Worst-case performance on 100 distributions:



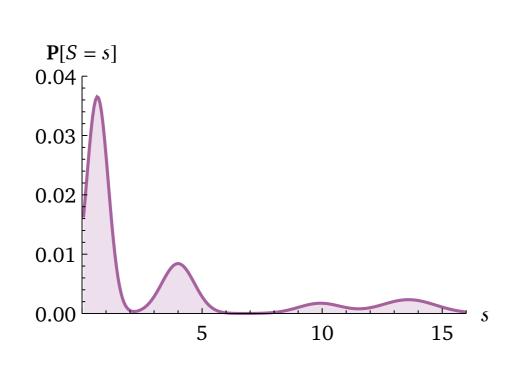


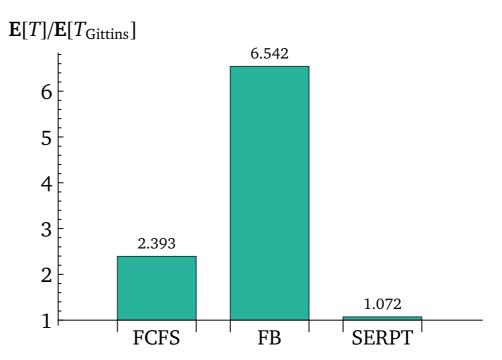


Simplifying Gittins: Practice

Worst-case performance on 100 distributions:







... just use **SERPT**

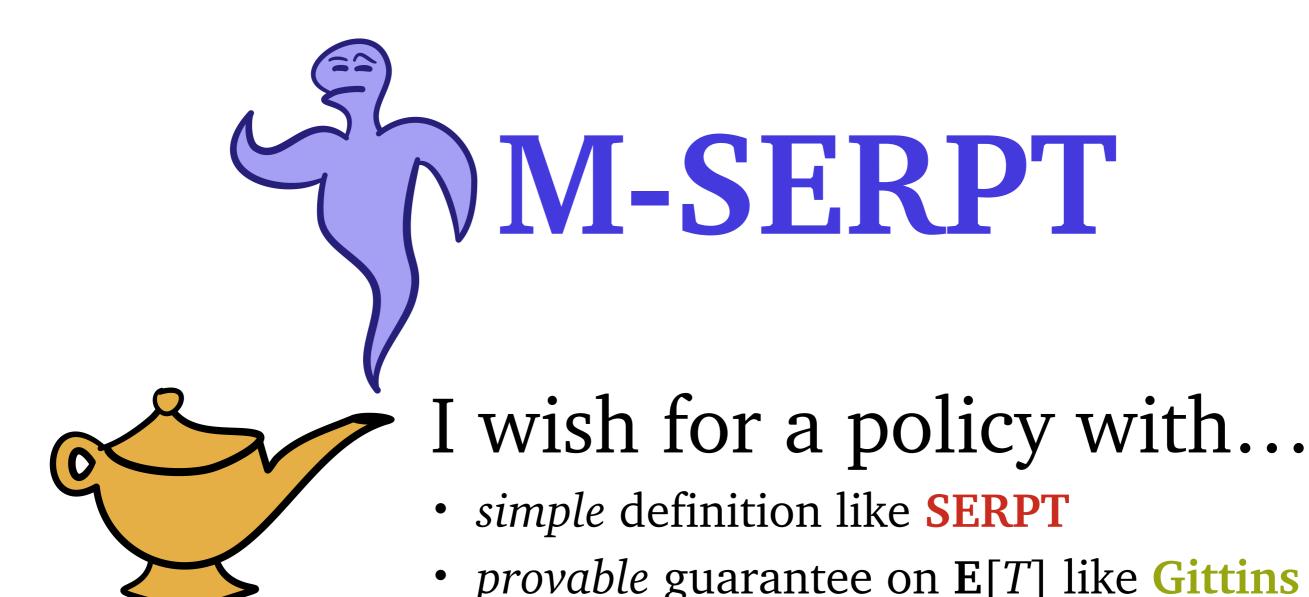
Simplifying Gittins: Theory

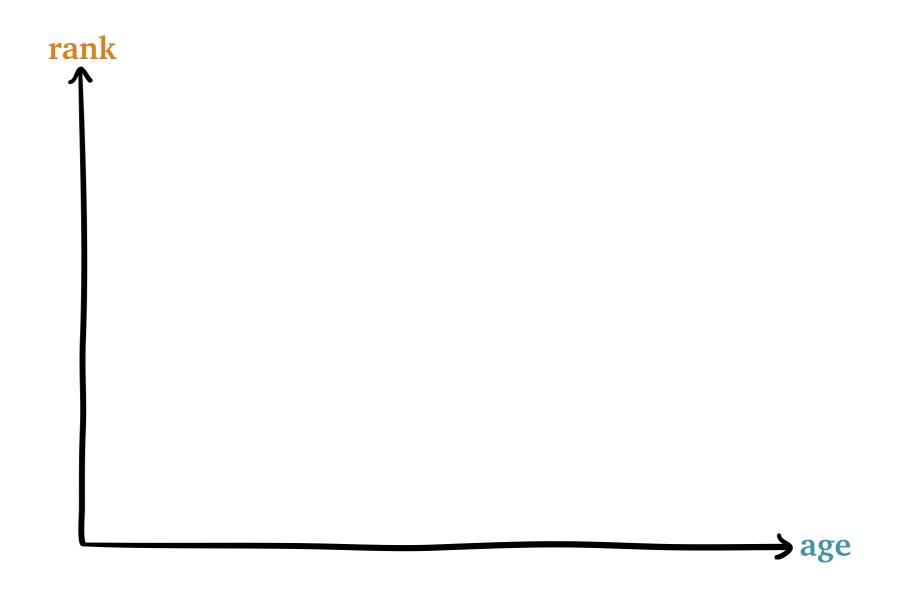


I wish for a policy with...

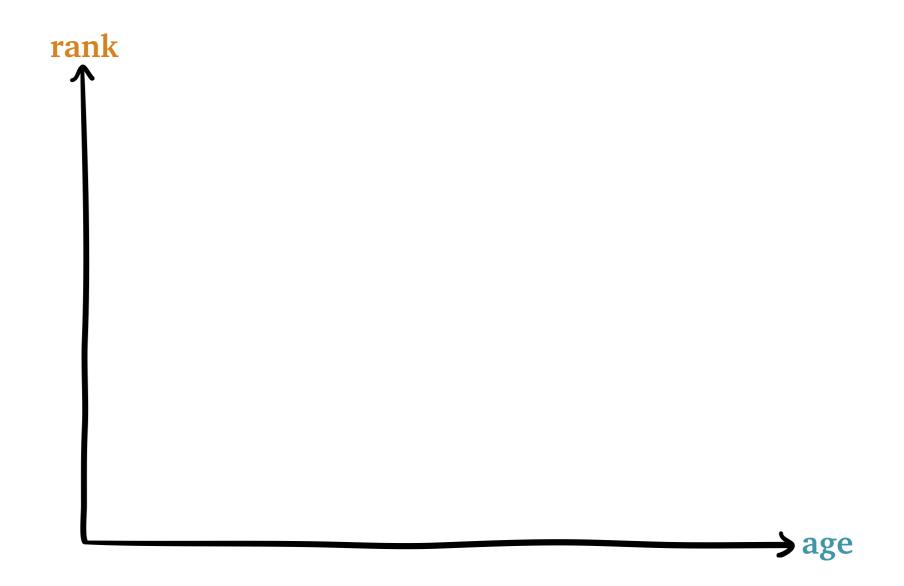
- simple definition like **SERPT**
- provable guarantee on **E**[T] like **Gittins**

Simplifying Gittins: Theory

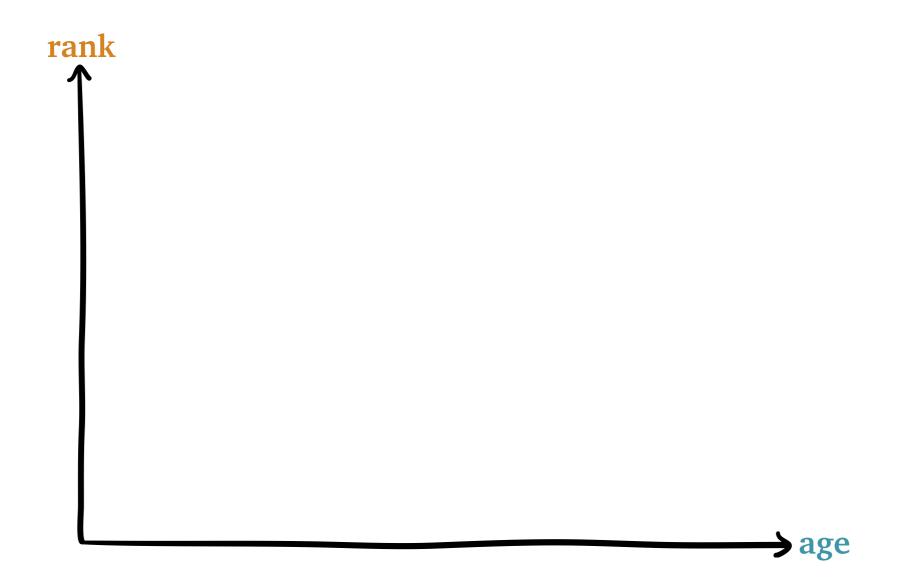




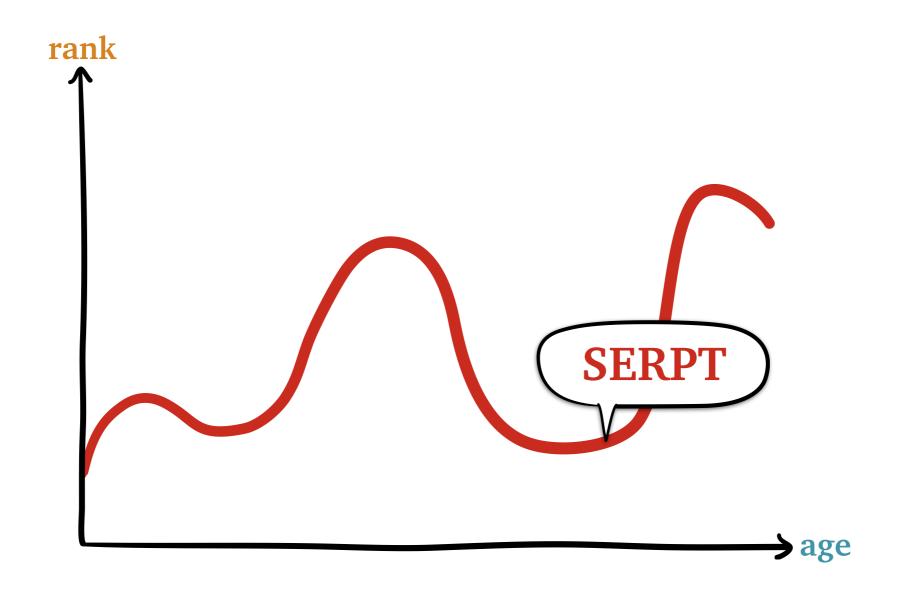
$$r_{\mathbf{M-SERPT}}(a) = \max_{0 \le b \le a} r_{\mathbf{SERPT}}(b)$$



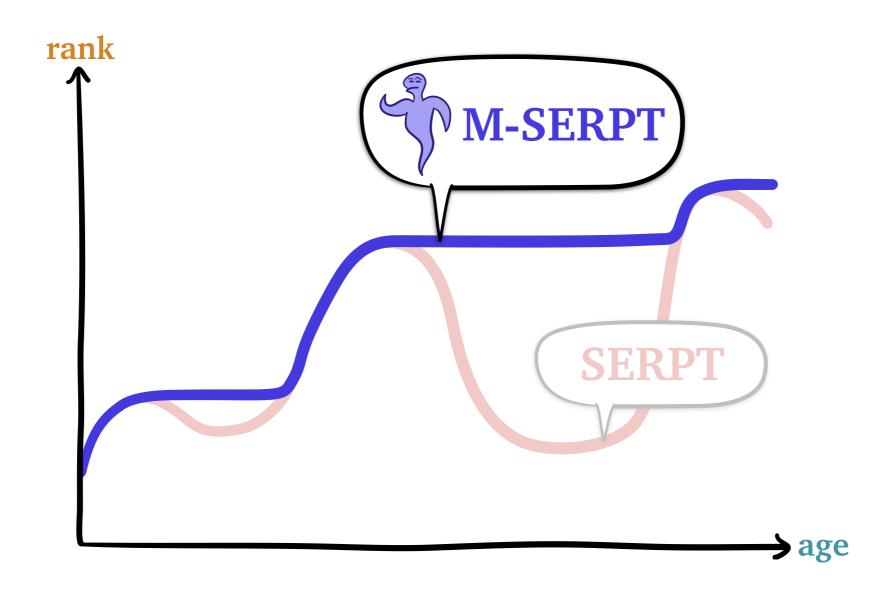
$$r_{\mathbf{M-SERPT}}(a) = \max_{0 \le b \le a} r_{\mathbf{SERPT}}(b)$$

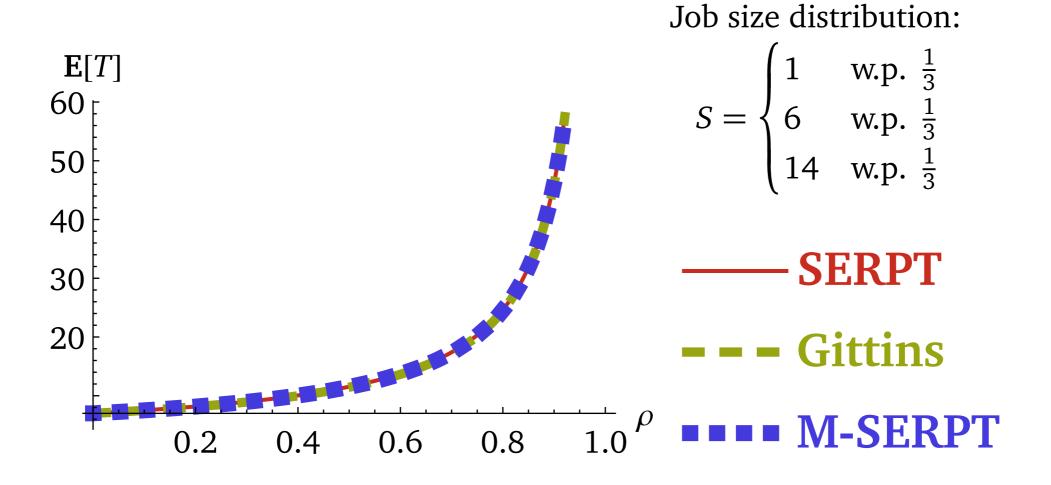


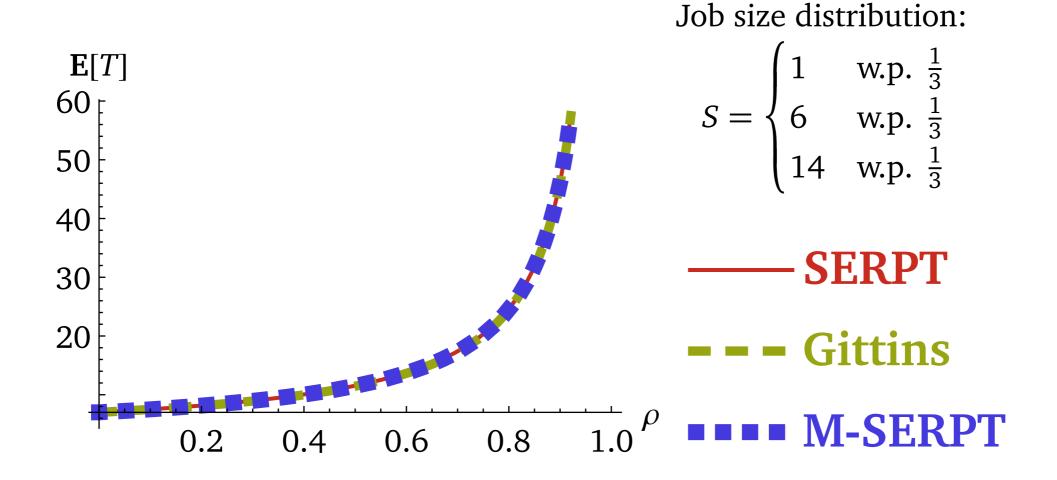
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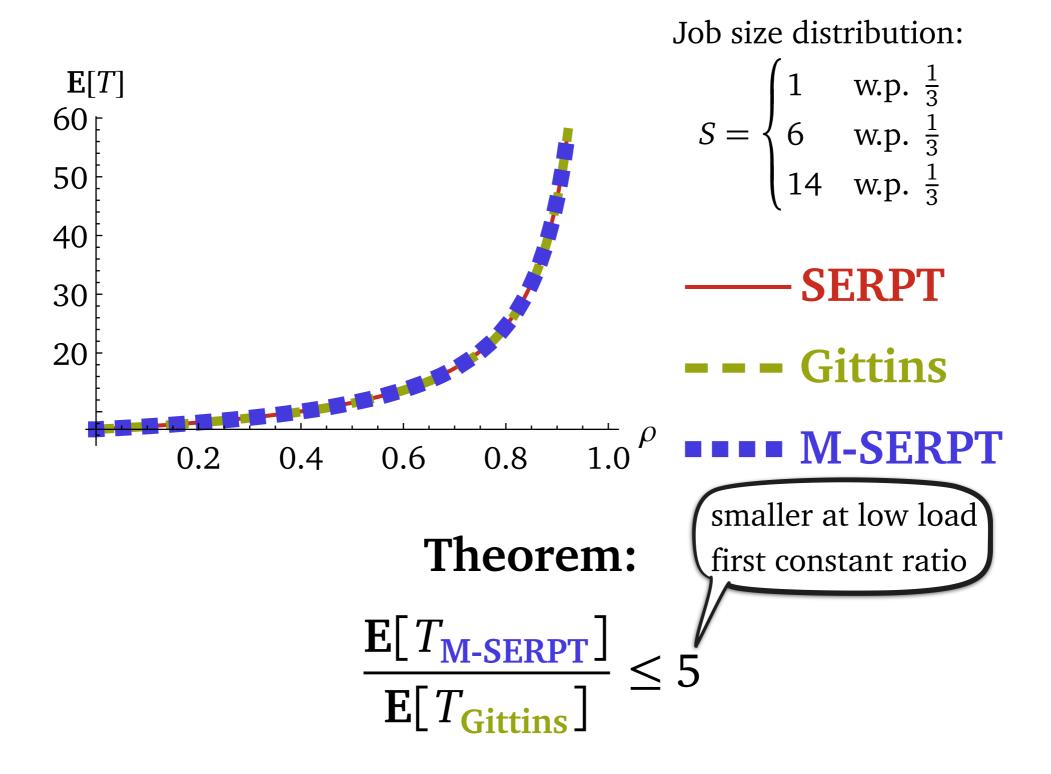


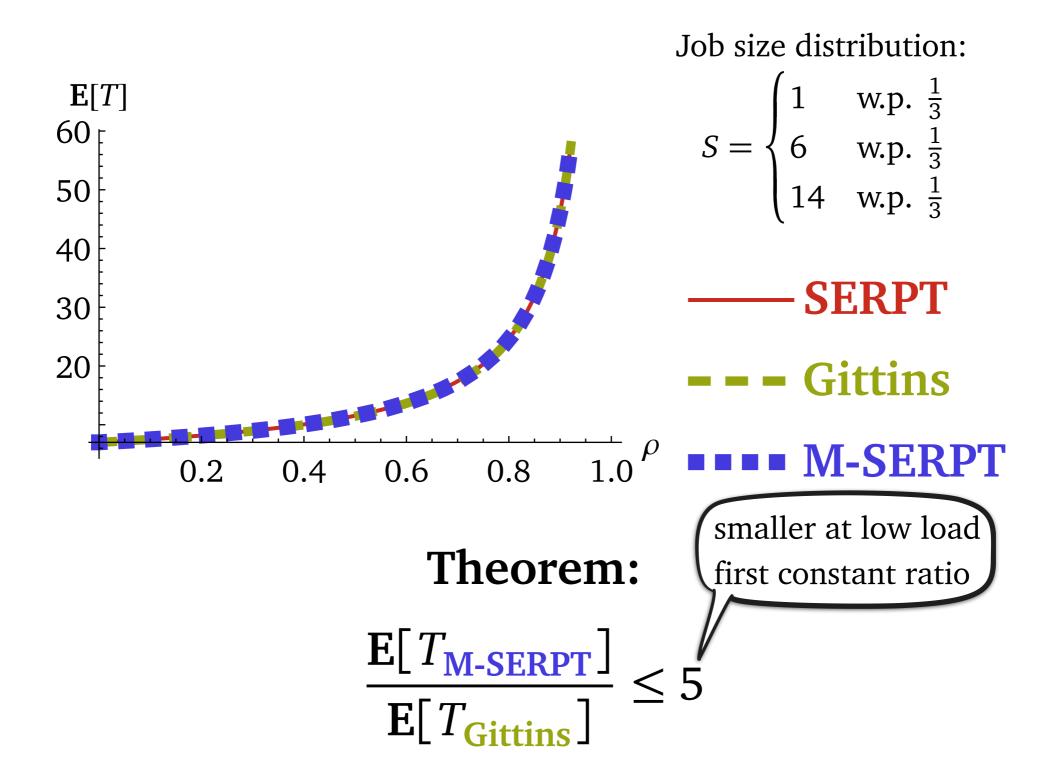




Theorem:

$$\frac{\mathbf{E}[T_{\mathbf{M-SERPT}}]}{\mathbf{E}[T_{\mathbf{Gittins}}]} \le 5$$

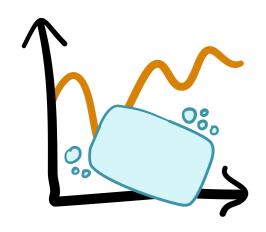




[Scully, Harchol-Balter, & Scheller-Wolf, SIGMETRICS 2020]

New Tools

Goals



SOAP

analyzes a huge variety of scheduling heuristics

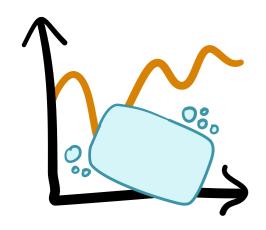
Simple implementation preferred





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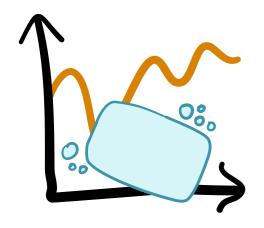


Preemption restricted and/or costly



New Tools

Goals



SOAP

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Simple implementation preferred



Preemption *restricted* and/or *costly*



Limited number of priority levels

• Scheduling jobs that occupy multiple servers (e.g. data centers and other clusters)

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- Your problem here!

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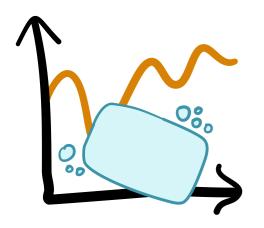
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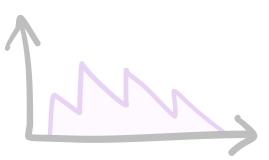
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New Tools



SOAP

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r-Work

provides a new, deeper understanding of Gittins

