### Performance of Gittins policy in G/G/1 and G/G/k, with and without setup times

**IFIP PERFORMANCE 2023, Nov 14th Presenter: Yige Hong (Carnegie Mellon University)** Joint work with Ziv Scully (Cornell University)



# Motivating question

### How should we schedule jobs with unknown sizes in complicated systems?









arrival rate  $\lambda$ 

- job size S















arrival rate  $\lambda$ 



Goal: Find the scheduling policy (order of serving jobs) that minimizes steady-state  $\mathbb{E}[N]$ 



### Simpler case: known job sizes

arrival rate  $\lambda$ 

Shortest Remaining Processing Time (SRPT)



## Simpler case: known job sizes

arrival rate  $\lambda$ 



• Minimizes  $\mathbb{E}[N]$ 



## Simpler case: known job sizes



- Minimizes  $\mathbb{E}[N]$
- Why: decreases the number as fast as possible







arrival rate  $\lambda$ 



Sampled from a known distribution





- Sampled from a known distribution
- Prioritize jobs that are *likely* to have small remaining size





- Sampled from a known distribution
- Prioritize jobs that are *likely* to have small remaining size
- Infer remaining size from age





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- Infer remaining size from  $age < \frac{1}{4}$ .







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Gittins rank

arrival rate  $\lambda$ 



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- **Gittins policy**





Gittins rank

arrival rate  $\lambda$ 



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- **Gittins policy**
- Optimal if arrivals are Poisson (M/G/1 system)







### Gittins rank

























### M/G/k




M/G/k















#### G/G/k/setup





































#### [Scully, Grosof, Harchol-Balter 20; Scully 22]









#### [Scully, Grosof, Harchol-Balter 20; Scully 22]

# 1. $\mathbb{E}[N]^{\text{Gittins}} \le \mathbb{E}[N]^{\text{OPT}} + \ell_{(a)}, \ \ell_{(a)} = 3.8(k-1)\log\frac{1}{1-n}$











- [Scully, Grosof, Harchol-Balter 20; Scully 22]
- 1.  $\mathbb{E}[N]^{\text{Gittins}} \le \mathbb{E}[N]^{\text{OPT}} + \ell_{(a)}, \ \ell_{(a)} = 3.8(k-1)\log\frac{1}{1-\rho}$ 
  - (load  $\rho \triangleq \lambda \mathbb{E}[S]$  = expected fraction of busy servers)













[Scully, Grosof, Harchol-Balter 20; Scully 22]

Gittins 
$$\leq \mathbb{E}[N]^{\mathsf{OPT}} + \ell_{(a)}, \ \ell_{(a)} = 3.8(k-1)\log -$$

(load  $\rho \triangleq \lambda \mathbb{E}[S]$  = expected fraction of busy servers) 2. Heavy traffic opt:  $\frac{\mathbb{E}[N]^{\text{Gittins}}}{\mathbb{E}[N]^{\text{OPT}}} \to 1 \text{ when } \rho \to 1$ 









#### M/G/k



[Scully, Grosof, Harchol-Balter 20; Scully 22]

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Poisson

Poisson



Poisson

#### M/G/k



#### M/G/1/setup





Poisson

Poisson



Poisson

#### M/G/k



#### M/G/1/setup





Poisson

Poisson



M/G/k







Poisson

Poisson



M/G/k





Poisson

Poisson



M/G/k





Poisson

Poisson



M/G/k



Poisson

Poisson



M/G/k



Poisson

Poisson



M/G/k



What is our problem and result?

G/G/k/setup-Gittins

• What is our problem and result?

G/G/k/setup-Gittins

What is our problem and result?

suboptimality gaps + heavy-traffic opt

G/G/k/setup-Gittins

- What is our problem and result?
- How does our G/G/k/setup analysis work?

suboptimality gaps + heavy-traffic opt

 $\checkmark$ 

G/G/k/setup-Gittins

- What is our problem and result?
- How does our G/G/k/setup analysis work?
- What is the main obstacle and how do we solve it?

- suboptimality gaps + heavy-traffic opt

number in



number in G/G/k/setup-Gittins



number in G/G/k/setup-Gittins  $\geq$ 



number in G/G/k/setup-Gittins  $\geq$  G/G

dom [SGH20]

#### G/G/k/setup-OPT

11



Gap

dom [SGH20]

11


description and the second secon

11













number in G/G/k-setup

dbased on [SGH20]





number in G/G/1



#### number in G/G/k-setup

work in G/G/k-setup





number in G/G/k-setup







number in G/G/k-setup







number in G/G/k-setup

































based on [SGH20]



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$$\mathbf{G/G} \text{ work-decomposition} \mathbf{G/G} \text{ work-decomposition} \mathbf{E}[W] = \frac{\left(c_A^2 + \rho c_S^2\right) \mathbb{E}[S]}{2(1 - \rho)} + \frac{\mathbb{E}}{2(1 - \rho)} + \frac{\mathbb{E}[I_{off} W]}{1 - \rho} + \frac{\mathbb{E}[I_{off} W]}{1 - \rho} + \frac{\mathbb{E}[I_{setup} W]}{1 - \rho} - \frac{\rho}{1 - \rho} \mathbb{E}[IR]$$

E[S]
2

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$$\mathbf{G/G \ work-decompose}$$
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![](_page_94_Figure_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_95_Figure_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_96_Figure_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_97_Figure_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_98_Figure_1.jpeg)

 $\mathbb{E}[I_{off}W]$  small

![](_page_99_Figure_0.jpeg)

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same for all G/G systems & policies

#### Captures the effect of setup times

$$\mathbf{G/G} \text{ work-decomposition} \mathbf{G/G} \mathbf{W} = \frac{\left(c_A^2 + \rho c_S^2\right) \mathbb{E}[S]}{2(1 - \rho)} + \frac{\mathbb{E}}{2}$$

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![](_page_102_Picture_1.jpeg)

Captures the effect of setup times
 *I<sub>setup</sub>* : fraction of servers setting up

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- $I_{setup}$ : fraction of servers setting up
- Without setup times,

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Captures the effect of setup times

- $I_{setup}$  : fraction of servers setting up
- Without setup times,

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$$I_{setup} = 0$$

- With setup times,
  - Long busy cycle, servers only set up at the beginning,  $\mathbb{E}[I_{setup}W]$  small

![](_page_106_Figure_10.jpeg)

![](_page_107_Figure_0.jpeg)
$$\mathbf{G/G} \text{ work-decomposition} \mathbf{G/G} \mathbf{W} = \frac{\left(c_A^2 + \rho c_S^2\right) \mathbb{E}[S]}{2(1 - \rho)} + \frac{\mathbb{E}}{2(1 - \rho)} + \frac{\mathbb{E}[I_{off} W]}{1 - \rho} + \frac{\mathbb{E}[I_{off} W]}{1 - \rho} + \frac{\mathbb{E}[I_{setup} W]}{1 - \rho} + \frac{\rho}{1 - \rho} \mathbb{E}[IR]$$

E[S] 2

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$$\begin{split} \mathbf{G/G} \text{ work-decompositi}\\ \mathbb{E}[W] &= \frac{\left(c_A^2 + \rho c_S^2\right) \mathbb{E}[S]}{2(1-\rho)} + \frac{\mathbb{E}[S]}{2} \\ &+ \frac{\mathbb{E}[I_{off} W]}{1-\rho} \\ &+ \frac{\mathbb{E}[I_{off} W]}{1-\rho} \\ &+ \frac{\mathbb{E}[I_{setup} W]}{1-\rho} \\ &- \frac{\rho}{1-\rho} \mathbb{E}[IR] \end{split}$$

same for all G/G systems & policies

Captures the effect of G/G arrivals •  $I = I_{off} + I_{setup}$ 

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Captures the effect of G/G arrivals

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• *R* residue arrival time

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- *R* residue arrival time
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  - R exponential and indep. of I
  - $\mathbb{E}[IR] = \mathbb{E}[I]\mathbb{E}[R]$ , fixed
- In general,
  - assume  $\exists R_{min}, R_{max}$ 
    - $R_{\min} \leq \mathbb{E}[R | A_{age}] \leq R_{\max}$









same for all G/G systems







same for all G/G systems













same for all G/G systems















same for all G/G systems









**WINE** >  $\in [\lambda R_{\min}, \lambda R_{\max}]$  any policy  $\ell_{(b)} = \lambda(R_{\max} - R_{\min})$ 





#### Outline for the rest of the talk

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- M/G/1: W(t) Markov process
- $\checkmark$
- G/G/1: W(t) not a Markov process X
- (W(t), R(t)) Markov, but two dimensional





Idea: consider  $W(t) - \rho R(t)$ 



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 $W(t) - \rho R(t)$  decreases at const rate + noise

Formally, apply Rate Conservation Law to  $(W(t) - \rho R(t))^2$ 







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- **Corollary:** heavy-traffic optimal if  $\mathbb{E}[S^2 \log S] < \infty$



 $\sigma S < \alpha$ 

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- **Key tool:** new G/G work-decomposition law



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- Takeaway: Gittins applicable far beyond M/G/1



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Thank you!