

The Power of Migrations in Dynamic Bin Packing

Konstantina Mellou

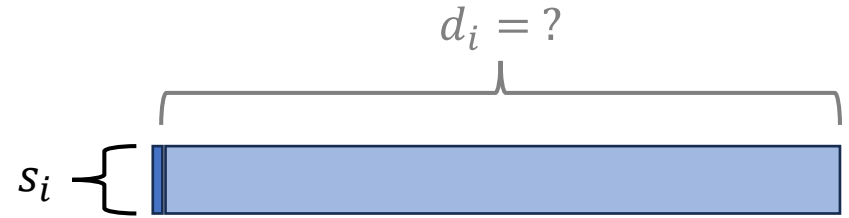
Marco Molinaro

Rudy Zhou

Microsoft Research

Carnegie Mellon \Rightarrow Microsoft

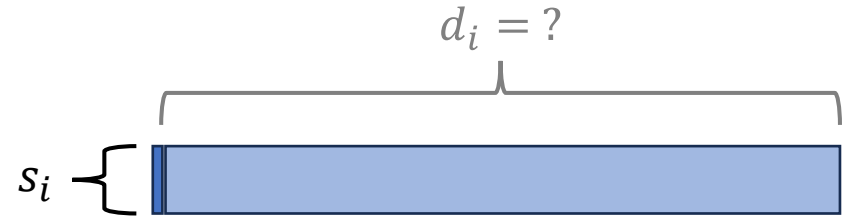
Dynamic Bin Packing



- Items arrive online at their **arrival time** with **sizes**
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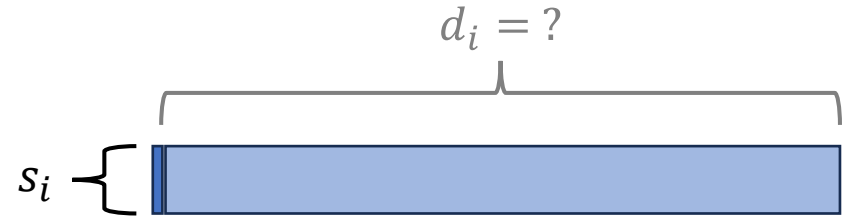
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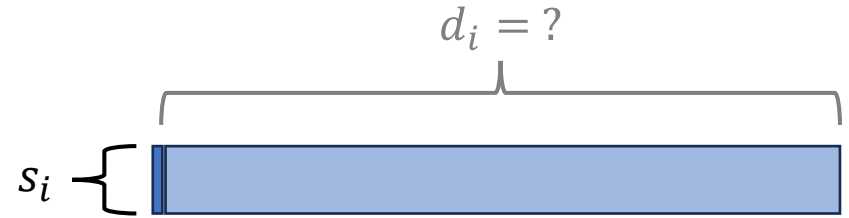
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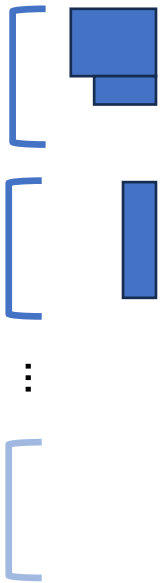
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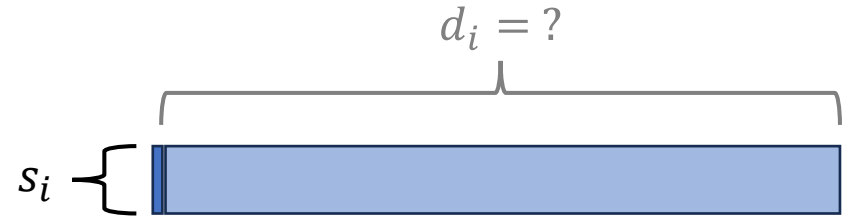
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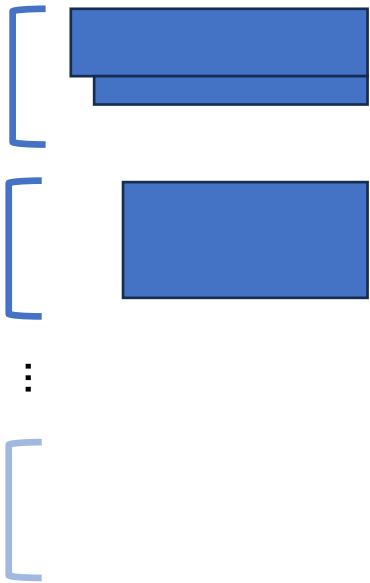
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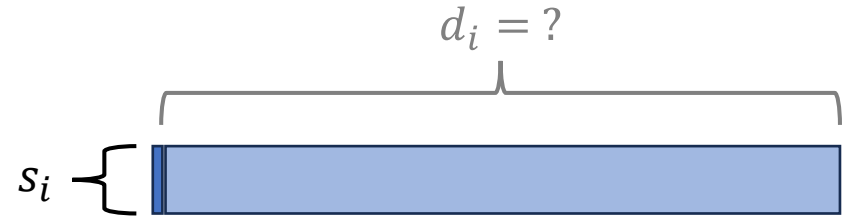
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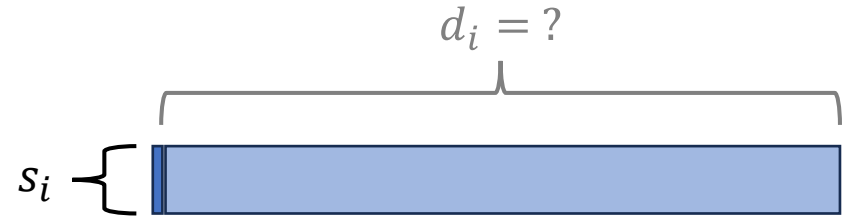
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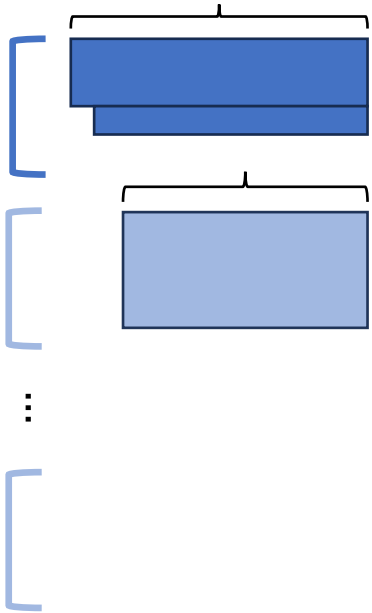
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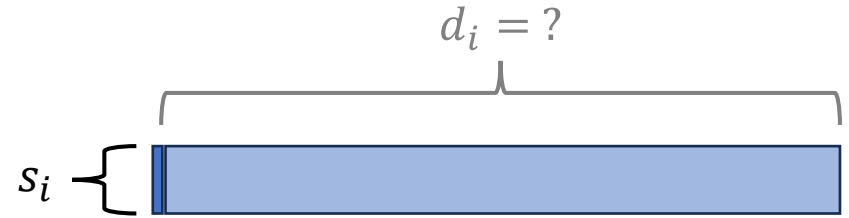


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Can also **migrate** items

Related Work

$$\mu = \frac{\max \text{duration}}{\min \text{duration}}$$

$$n = \# \text{ items}$$

- **No migrations:** $\Theta(\mu)$ -approximation (first fit)

Yusen Li, Xueyan Tang, Wentong Cai:

On dynamic bin packing for resource allocation in the cloud. SPAA 2014

- **$> n$ migrations:** $\approx 1.387 + \epsilon$ -approximation with $O(\frac{n}{\epsilon^2})$ migrations

Björn Feldkord, Matthias Feldotto, Anupam Gupta, Guru Guruganesh, Amit Kumar, Sören Riechers, David Wajc:

Fully-Dynamic Bin Packing with Little Repacking. ICALP 2018

- Can get better guarantees with no migrations if know item durations exactly or approximately (predictions)

Yossi Azar, Danny Vainstein:

Tight Bounds for Clairvoyant Dynamic Bin Packing. SPAA 2017

Mozhengfu Liu, Xueyan Tang:

Dynamic Bin Packing with Predictions. SIGMETRICS 2023

Niv Buchbinder, Yaron Fairstein, Konstantina Mellou, Ishai Menache, Joseph (Seffi) Naor:

Online Virtual Machine Allocation with Lifetime and Load Predictions. SIGMETRICS 2021

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Online Virtual Machine Migration: What can we do with $< n$ migrations? ϵn ? \sqrt{n} ?

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Bad Example

- μ^2 items; all arriving at time 0 with size $\frac{1}{\mu}$
 - μ of them are **long** with duration μ
 - Rest are **short** with duration 1

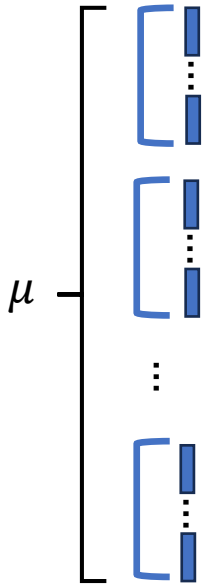


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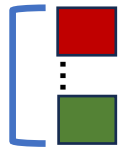
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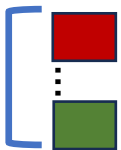


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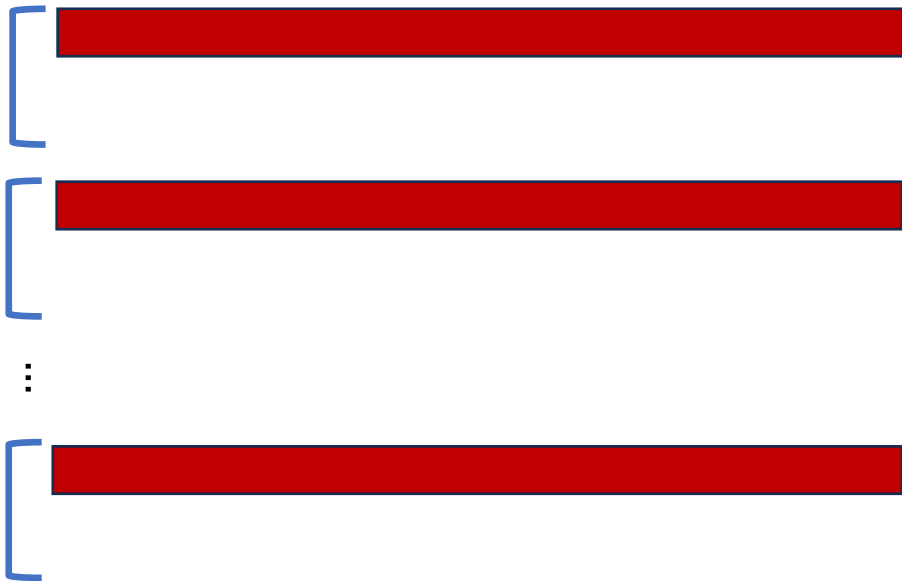


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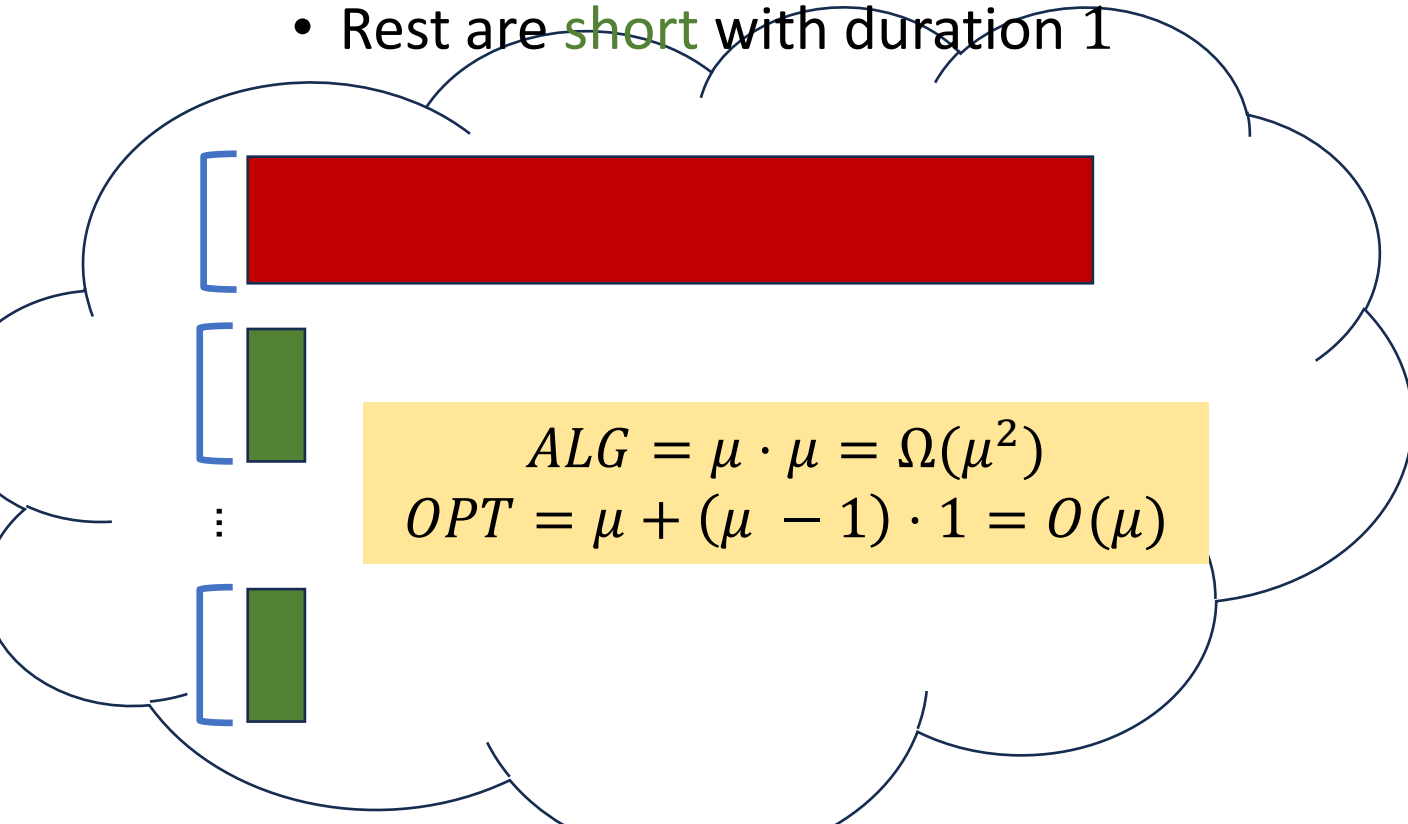
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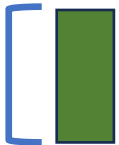
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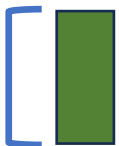


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$$ALG = \mu \cdot \mu = \Omega(\mu^2)$$
$$OPT = \mu + (\mu - 1) \cdot 1 = O(\mu)$$

This actually happens in practice

Our Results (Part 1)

- **Sublinear migrations:** Any algorithm that does $o(n)$ migrations must be $\Omega(\mu)$ -approximate
- **$< n$ migrations:** For any $\epsilon \in (0, 1)$, can get $\approx \frac{1}{\epsilon}$ -approximation using ϵn migrations, and this is best possible*

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$< n$ migrations

- Want $\approx \frac{1}{\epsilon}$ -approximation \Rightarrow suffices to ensure most bins are $\geq \epsilon$ -full
- Assume all items have same size*

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$< n$ migrations

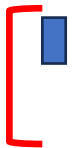
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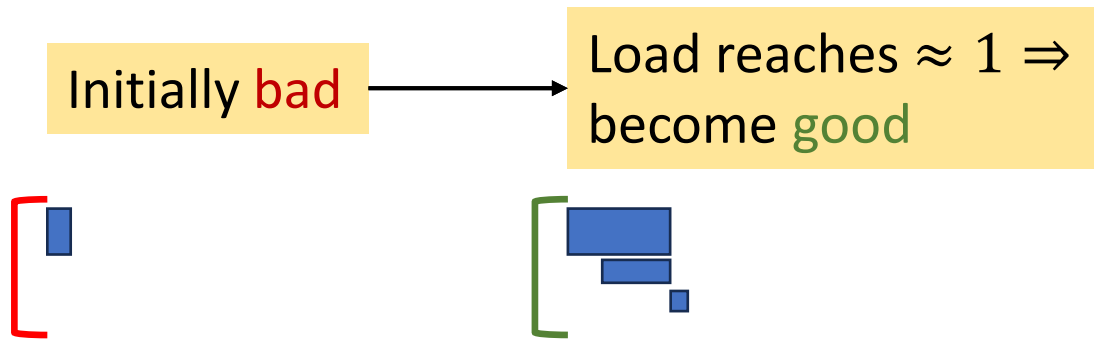
Initially **bad**



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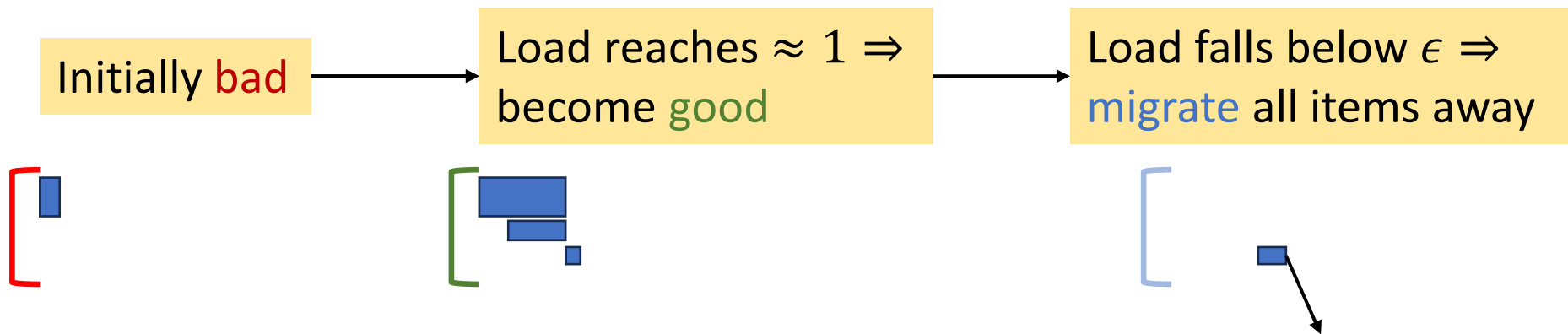
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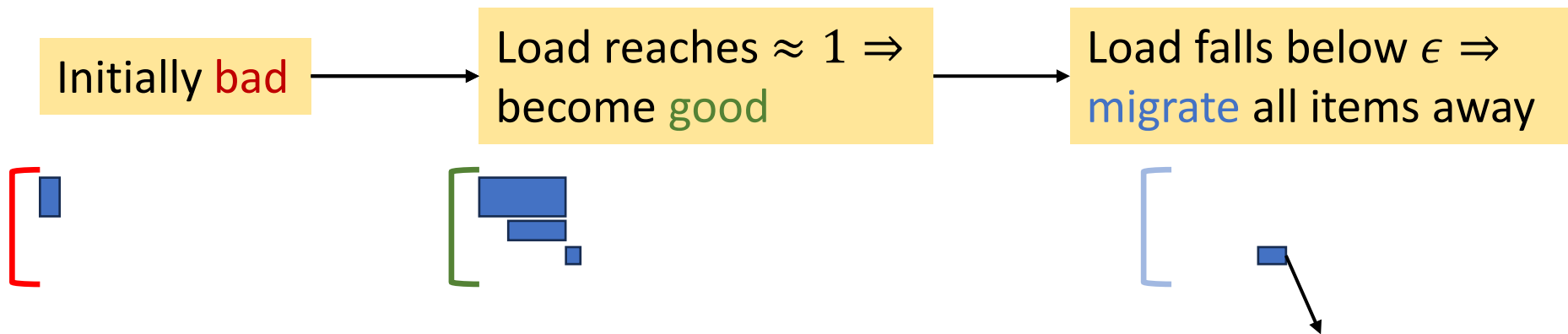
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- Can ensure ≤ 1 bad bins at any time
- Migrate ϵ -fraction of bin load when $1 - \epsilon$ -fraction departs

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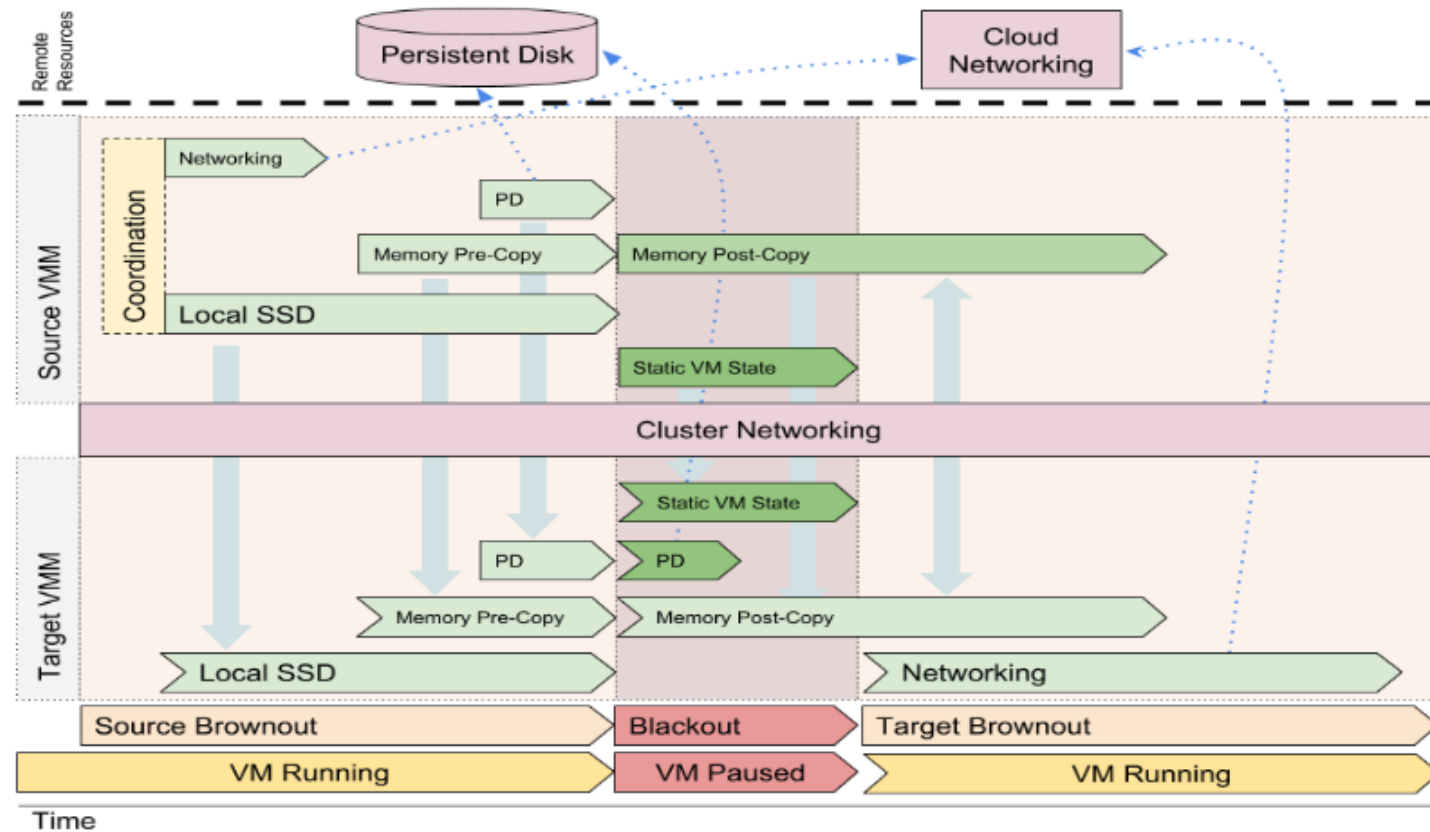
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Can we do better?

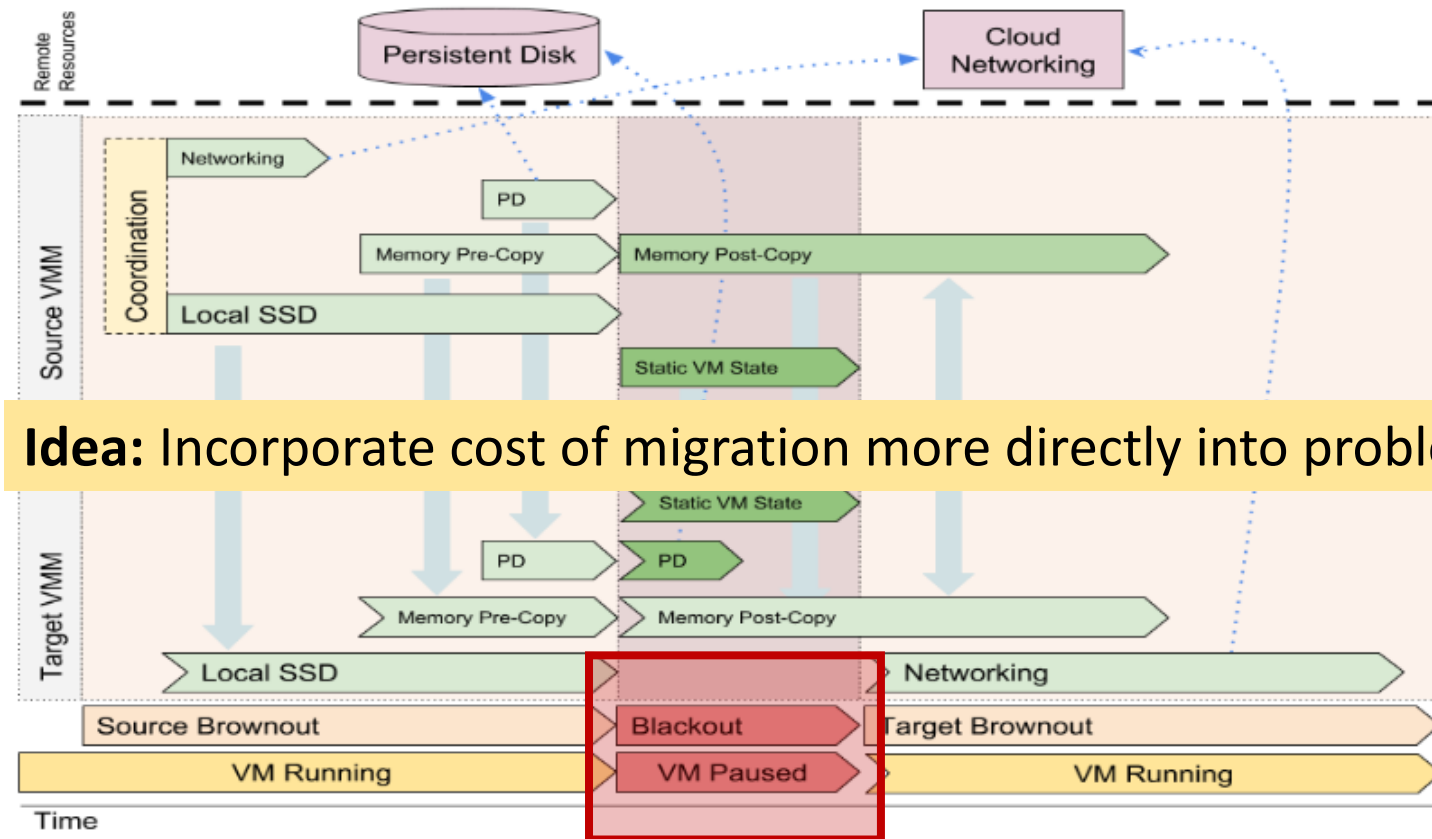
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Real cost of migration



Adam Ruprecht, Danny Jones, Dmitry Shiraev, Greg Harmon, Maya Spivak, Michael Krebs, Miche Baker-Harvey, Tyler Sanderson:
VM Live Migration At Scale. VEE 2018

Real cost of migration



Dynamic Bin Packing with Delays

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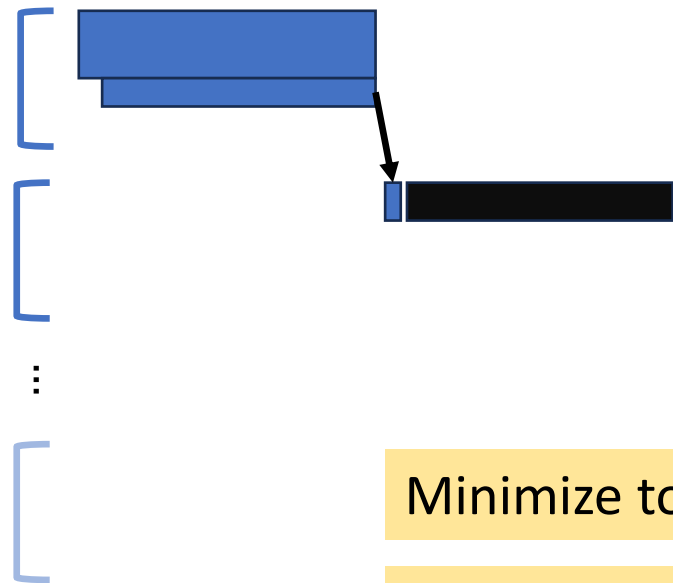
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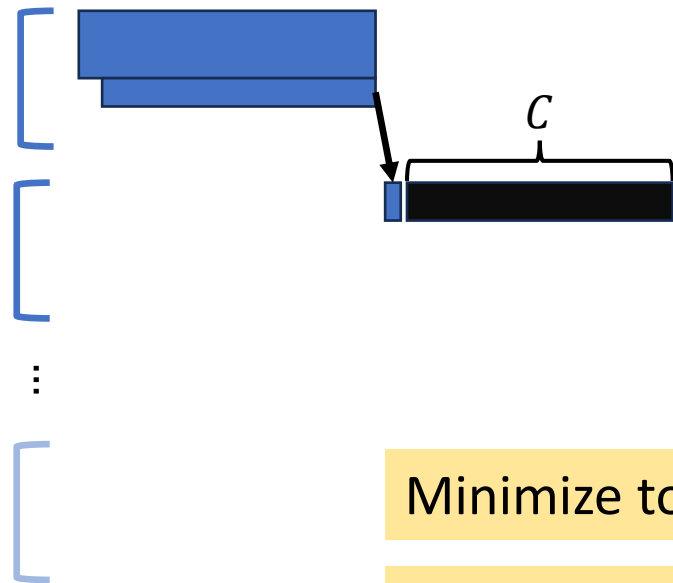


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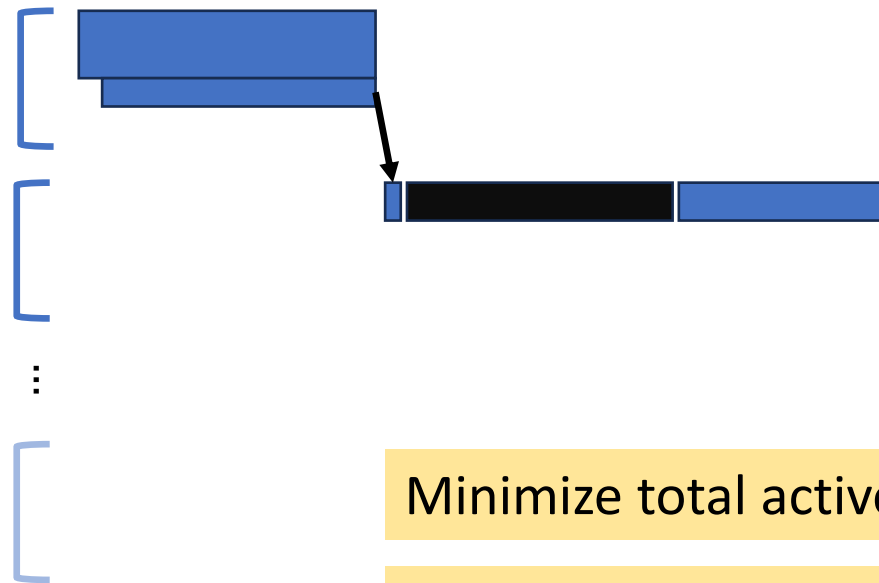


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Dynamic Bin Packing with Delays

- When to migrate?
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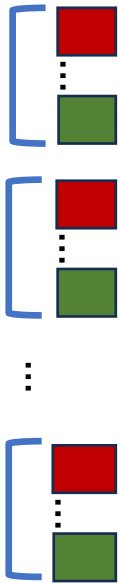


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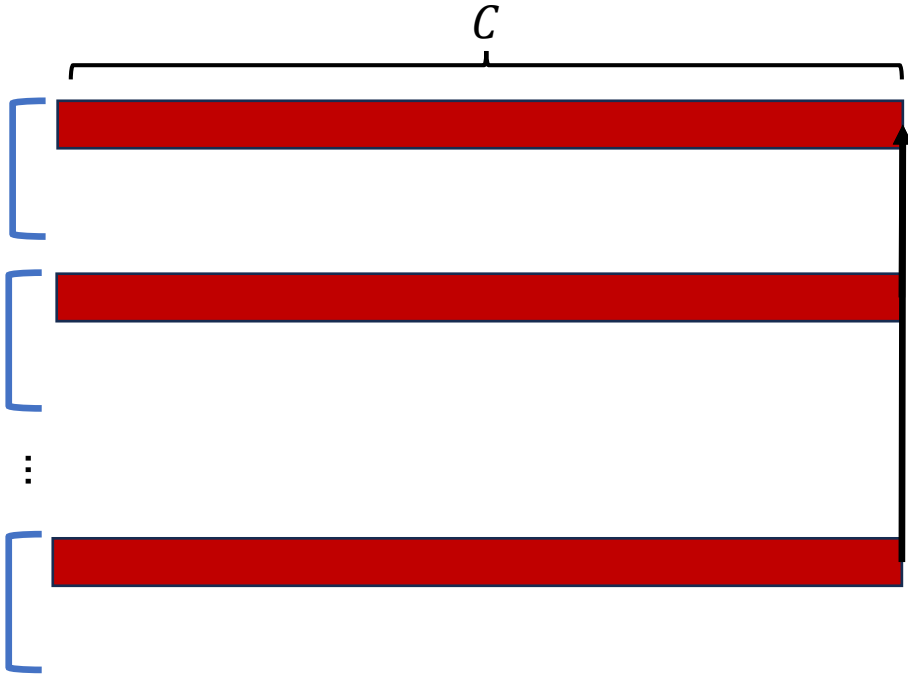
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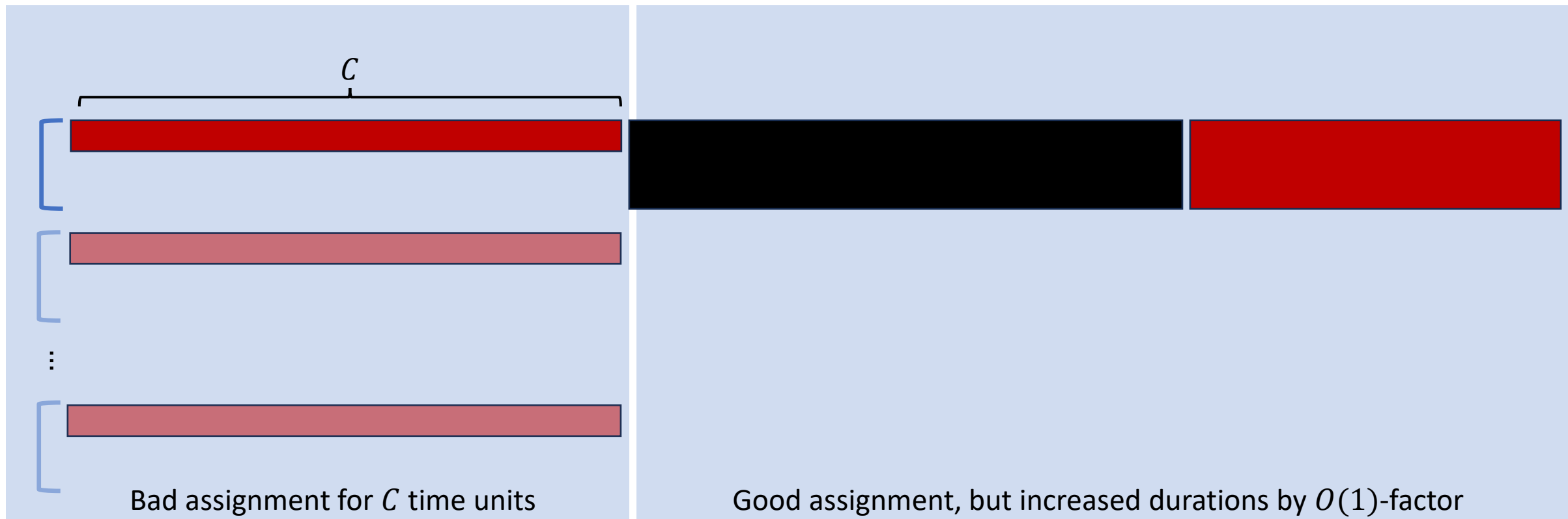
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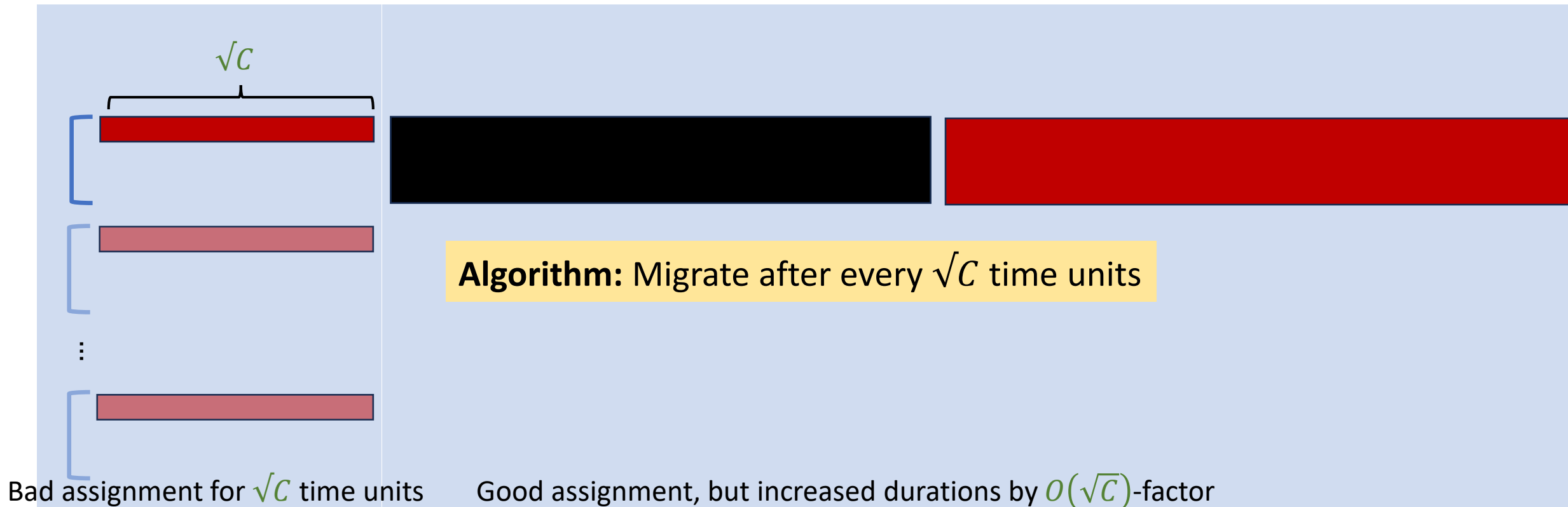
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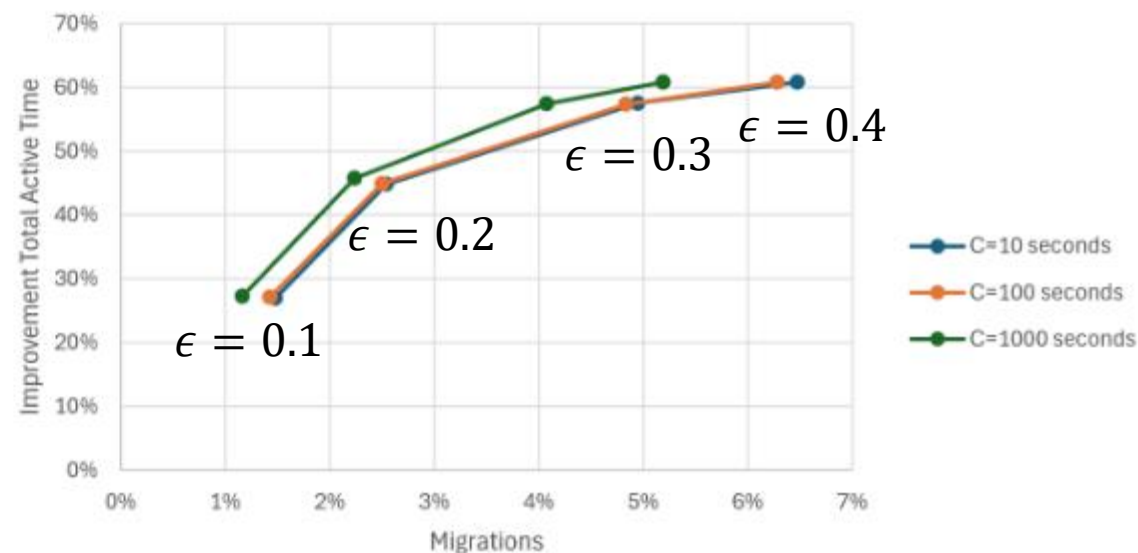
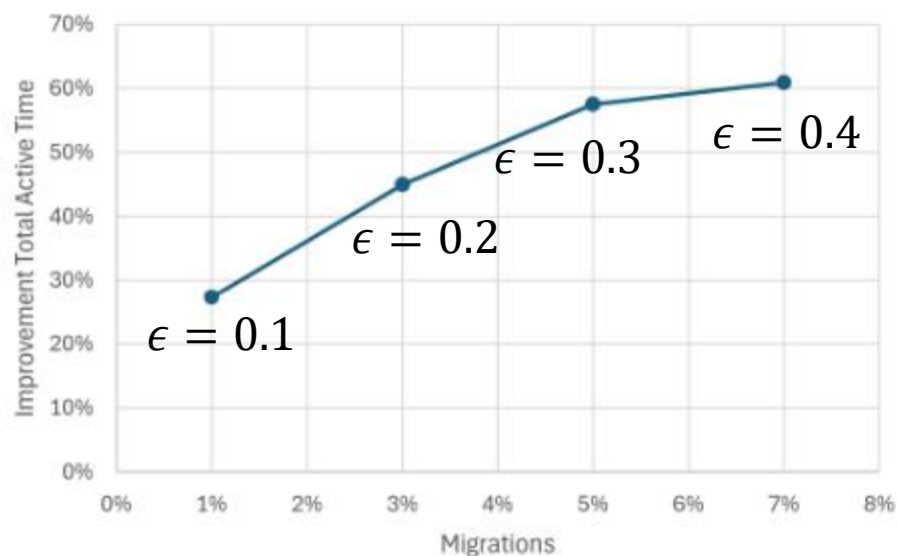
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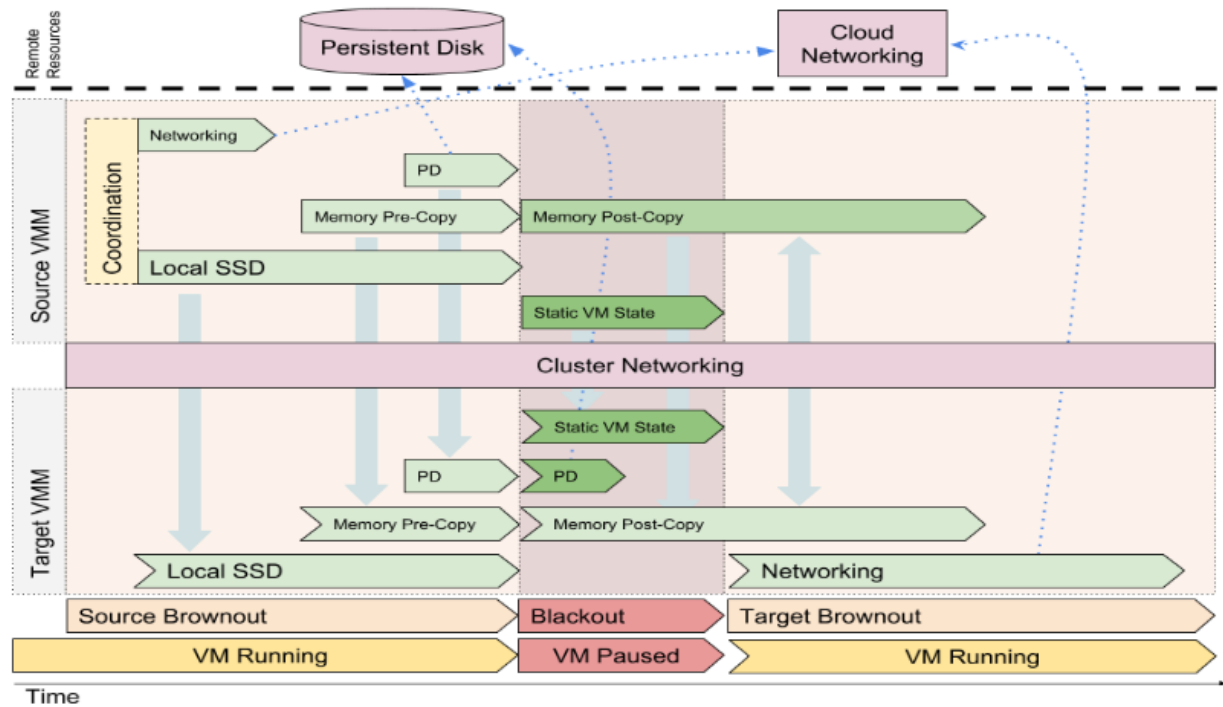
Experiments

- Data from Microsoft Azure (VM requests)
- Combine both $< n$ migration and delay algorithms (classify bins as bad and good; only migrate items after every C time units)



Conclusion

- Fill gaps in our understanding for $o(n)$ and ϵn migrations
- Introduce **delays** to dynamic bin packing



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Open Questions:

- Remove additive $\log n$ in ϵn migration case
- Beyond worst case model
- Consider networking limits

