

# Dynamic Proportional Sharing

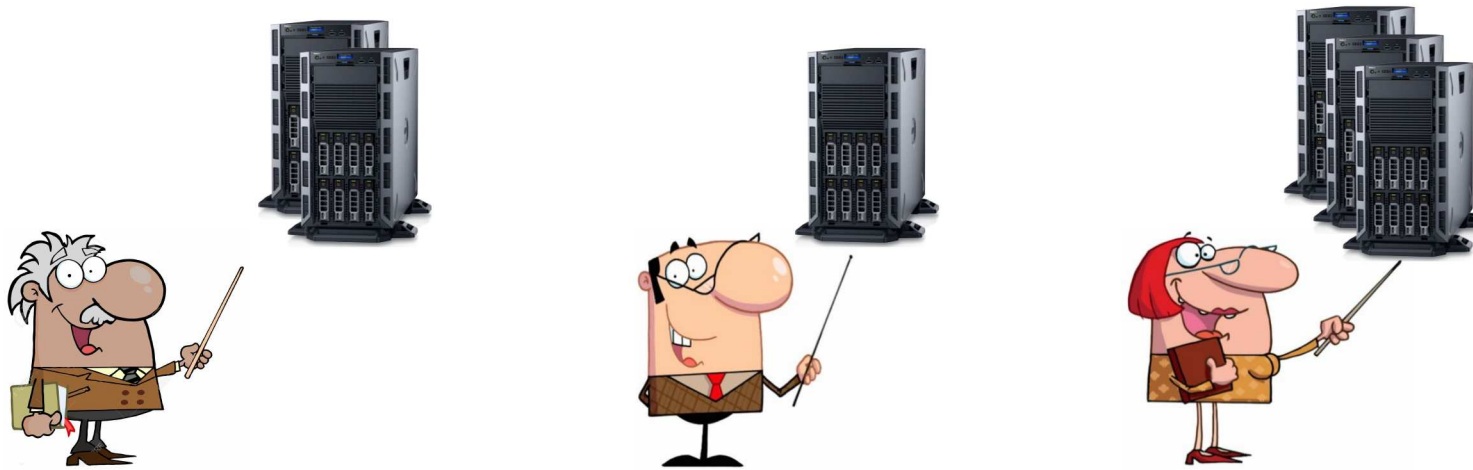
## A Game-Theoretic Approach

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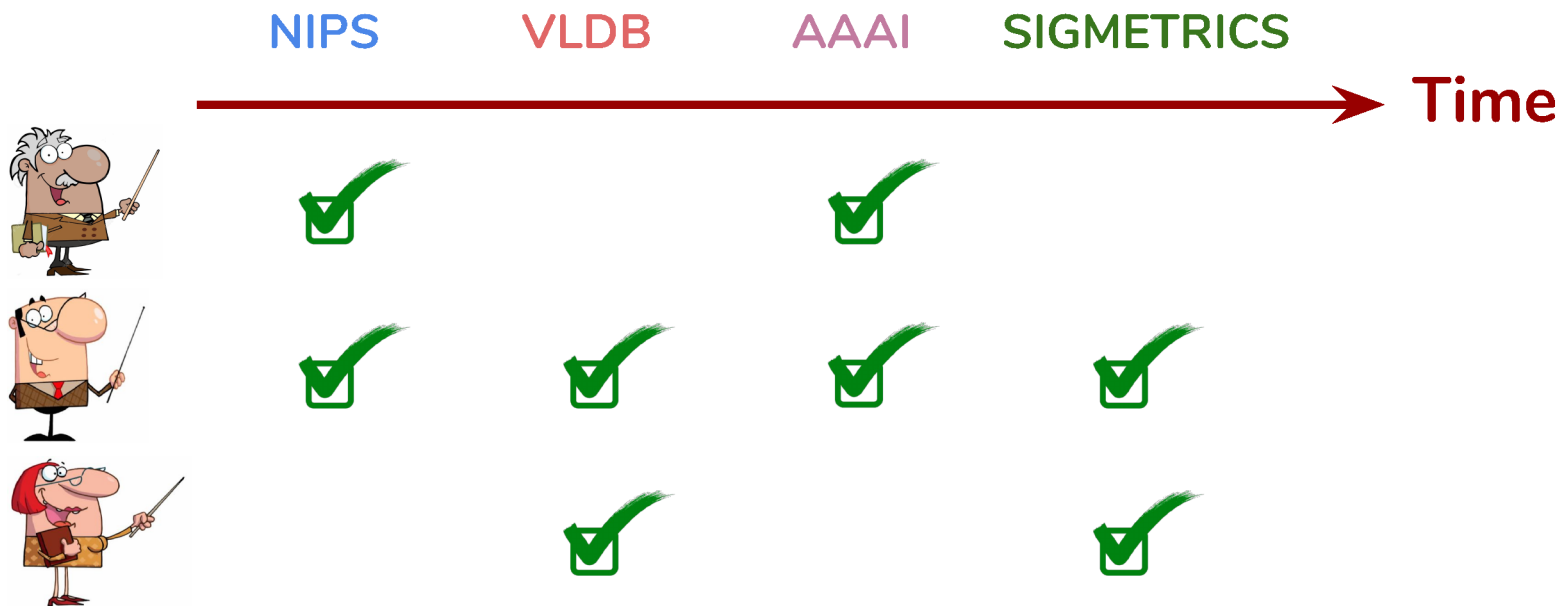
# Federated Datacenter



- Users **pool** resources in non-profit data centers
  - E.g., research groups within university
- Users are **entitled** to portion of resources
  - Based on **contributions** to shared pool

# Resource Allocation over Time

- Users **report** their varying **demand** every round
- Allocator **dynamically** allocates resources at each round

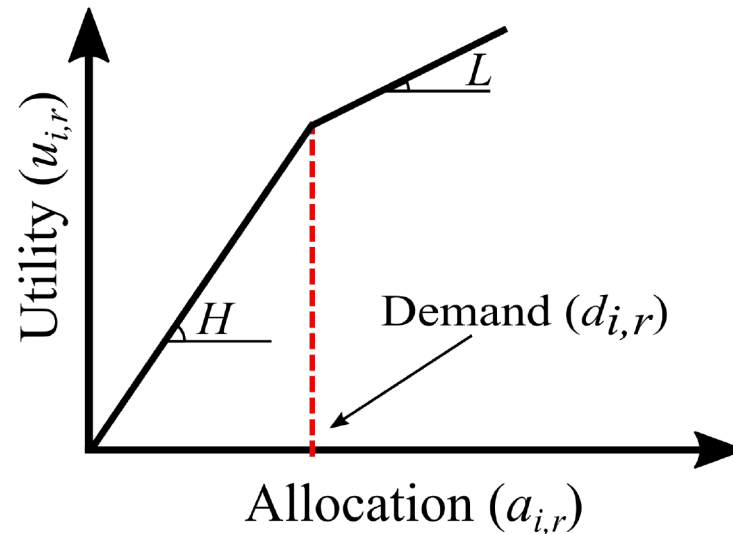


# Roadmap

- Utility model
- Existing mechanisms
- Flexible lending mechanism
- T-period mechanism
- Performance evaluation

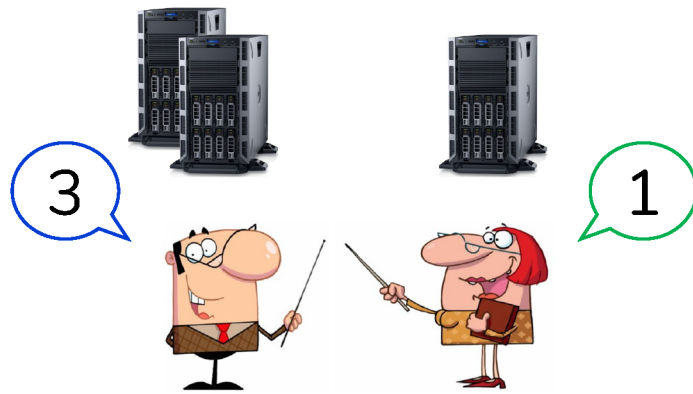


# Utility Model

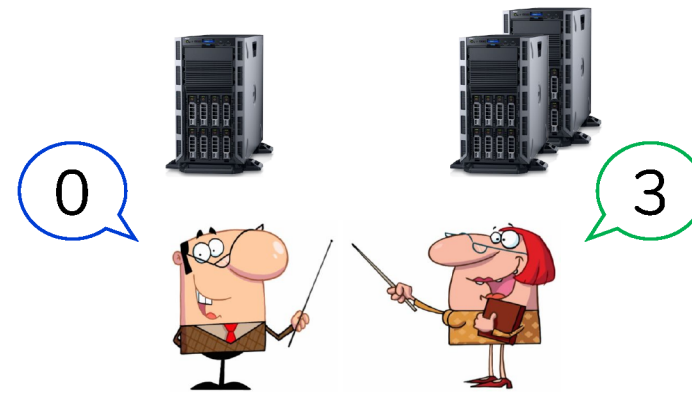


- **High** utility per unit up to **demand** and **low** utility afterwise
- E.g., **processor** allocation to job with **limited parallelism**
  - $H$  to run critical tasks and  $L$  to run **replicate** tasks

# Dynamic Allocation Example



Round 1



Round 2

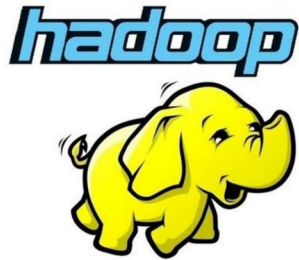
$$u(\text{man}) = 2H + L$$

$$u(\text{woman}) = H + 2H$$

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# Max-Min Fairness



MESOS

- Max-min is **main component** of modern schedulers
  - E.g., Hadoop schedulers, Spark and Mesos dynamic allocator
- There are two max-min mechanisms in dynamic settings
  - Maximize minimum allocations **separately** at each round
  - Maximize minimum **cumulative** allocations up to each round



# Desirable Properties



- **Sharing incentives (SI)**

**Sharing** should be (weakly) better than **not sharing**

- **Strategy-proofness (SP)**

**Truthful reporting** should be (weakly) better than **misreporting**

- **Efficiency**

**H-valued** resources should be allocated before **L-valued** resources

# Properties of Max-Min Policies



- Theorem(s): Max-min policies **violate** SI and SP
- Theorem: **No** mechanism can satisfy both SI and efficiency
- Theorem: **No** mechanism can satisfy both SP and efficiency

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# Flexible Lending Mechanism (Overview)

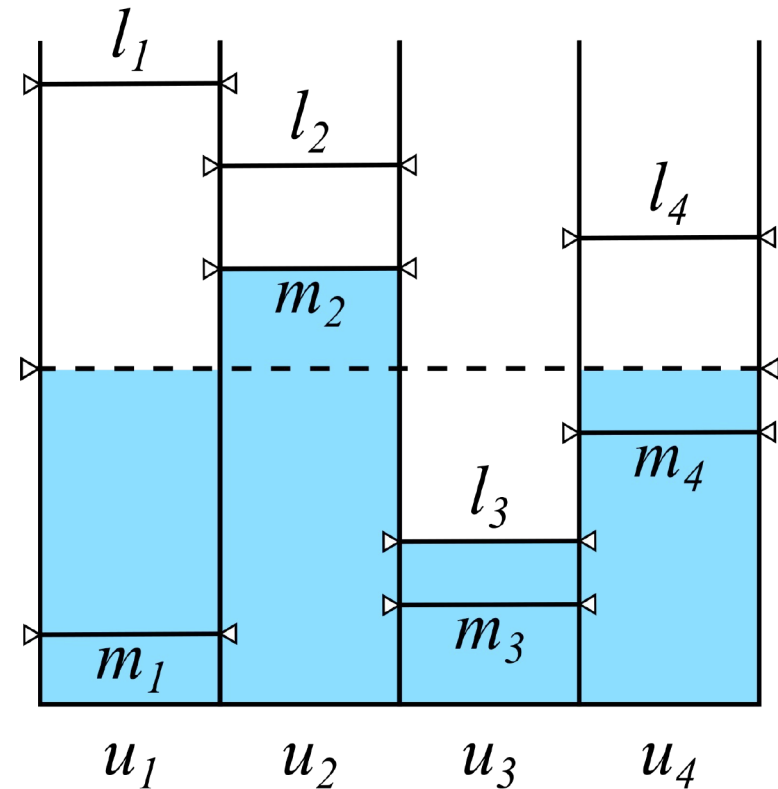


- Give users as many tokens as their **entitlements**
- Make users pay **one token** for each resource they receive
- Allocate **entire supply** (e.g. total entitlements) at each round
- Allocate **proportionally** to entitlements among users with tokens

# Proportional Sharing With Constraints

- $\text{PSWC}(A, \mathbf{w}, l, \mathbf{m})$ 
  - $A$  = amount to allocate
  - $\mathbf{w}$  = weights
  - $\mathbf{m}$  = minimum allocations
  - $l$  = limit allocations
- Solvable in  $O(n \log(n))$

[Divvy alg. Gulati et al. 2012]



# Flexible Lending Mechanism (Details)

- Calculate **allocatable demand** for each user
  - $\min(\text{reported demand}, \text{number of tokens})$
- Allocate using PSWC based on **total allocatable demand**
  - Total allocatable demand  $\geq$  supply
  - Total allocatable demand  $<$  supply
- Make users **pay** one token per unit of allocated resources

# Flexible Lending Mechanism (Details ...)

- If total allocatable demand  $\geq$  supply, call PSWC with
  - $m = 0$
  - $l =$  allocatable demands
- If total allocatable demand  $<$  supply, call PSWC with
  - $m =$  allocatable demands
  - $l =$  number of tokens

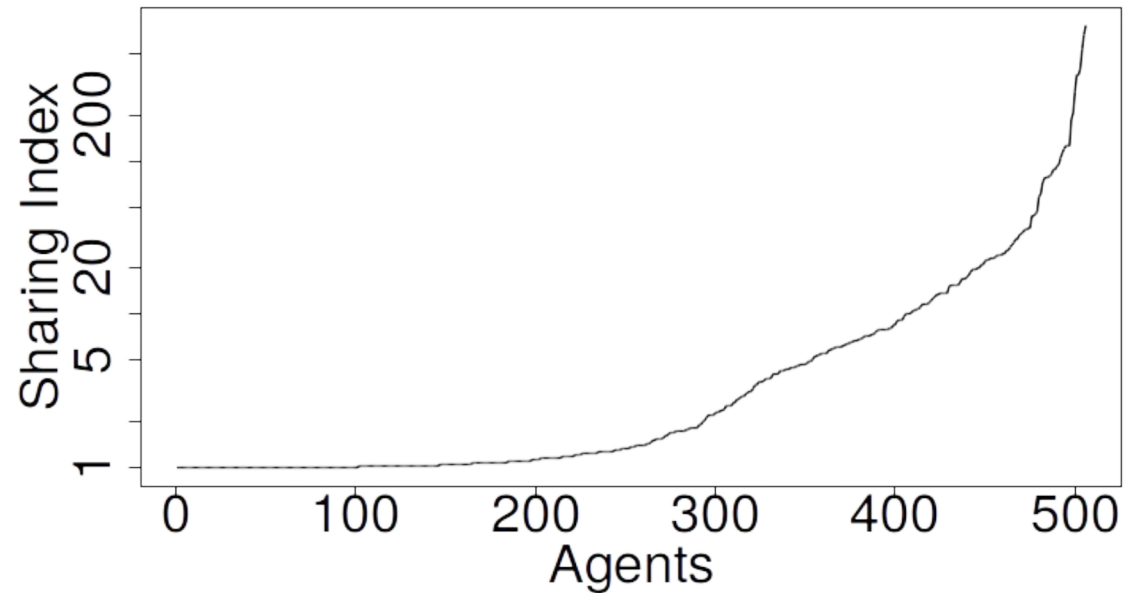
# Properties of Flexible Lending Mechanism

- Theorem:  
FLM satisfies (tight) **0.5 approx. to sharing incentives**
- Theorem:  
FLM satisfies **strategy-proofness**
- Theorem:  
FLM **approaches efficiency** as rounds grow for **symm. users**



# Evaluation on Google Traces

[Reiss et al. 2011]



- Define **sharing index**
  - utility from sharing / utility from not sharing
- Achieve **high performance**
  - Minimum of **0.98** and average of **15**

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# T-Period Mechanism

- **T-Period mechanism**

Rounds are divided to borrowing and payback periods

- Theorem(s):

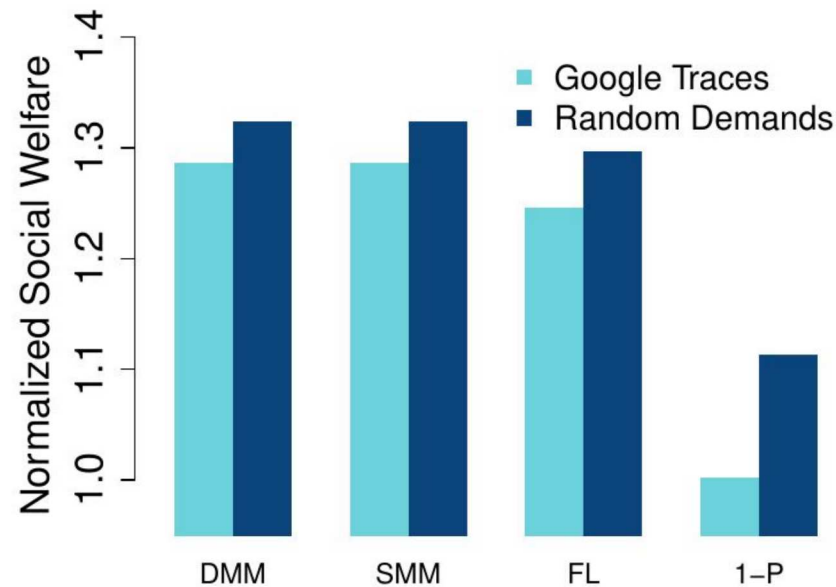
T-Period mechanism satisfy **SP and SI** for **T = 1 and 2**

- Unfortunately, **T  $\geq$  3 breaks** strategy-proofness

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# Performance Evaluation



- Flexible lending mechanism achieves 97% of full efficiency

	DMM	SMM	FLM	1-P	2-P
SP	⊖	⊖	✓	✓	✓
SI	⊖	⊖	Approx.	✓	✓

# Recap

- Flexible lending mechanism satisfies
  - Minimum **0.5 sharing incentives**
  - **Strategy-proofness**
  - **Efficiency** for symmetric users as number of rounds grows
- (1 & 2)-Period mechanisms satisfy
  - **Strategy-proofness**
  - **Sharing incentives**



**Thank You!**