

Today

Load balancing.

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Balls in Bins.

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Power of two choices.

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Cuckoo hashing.

$$\left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^k \leq \binom{n}{k} \leq \frac{n^k}{k!} \leq \left(\frac{ne}{k}\right)^k$$

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$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n(n-1)\cdots(n-k+1)}{k(k-1)\cdots 1}$$

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$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n(n-1)\cdots(n-k+1)}{k(k-1)\cdots 1} = \frac{n}{k} \cdot \frac{n-1}{k-1} \cdots \frac{n-k+1}{1}$$

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$$k! \geq \left(\frac{k}{e}\right)^k$$

Simplest..

Load balance: m balls in n bins.

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Round robin:

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Round robin: load 1

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Centralized!

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Max load?

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Max load with probability $\geq 1 - \delta$?

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(W.h.p. - means with probability at least $1 - O(1/n^c)$ for today.)

Power of two..

n balls in n bins.

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Choose two bins, pick least loaded.

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still distributed, but a bit less than not looking.

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Is max load lower?

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Is max load lower? Yes?

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$\log n/2$?

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Is max load lower? Yes? No? Yes.

How much lower?

$\log n/2$? $\sqrt{\log n}$?

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Exponentially better!

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$O(\log \log n)$! ! ! !

Exponentially better! Old bound is exponential of new bound.

Analysis.

$n/8$ balls in n bins.

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Each ball chooses two bins at random.

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View as graph.

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Bin is vertex.

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Each ball is edge.



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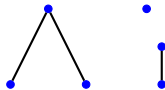
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Analysis Intuition:



Analysis.

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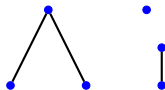
View as graph.

Bin is vertex.

Each ball is edge.

Analysis Intuition:

Add edge, add one to lower endpoint's "count."



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View as graph.

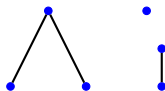
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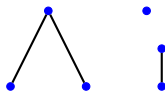
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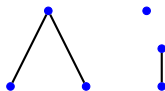
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neighbors with counts $\geq k-1, k-2, k-3, \dots$



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View as graph.

Bin is vertex.

Each ball is edge.

Analysis Intuition:

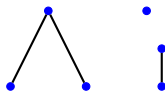
Add edge, add one to lower endpoint's "count."

Max load is max vertices count.

If max count is k .

neighbors with counts $\geq k-1, k-2, k-3, \dots$

and so on!



Analysis.

$n/8$ balls in n bins.

Each ball chooses two bins at random.

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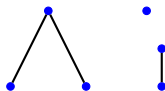
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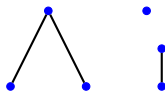
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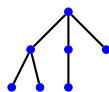
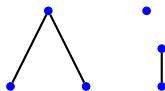
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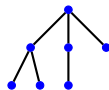
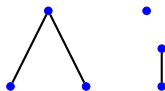
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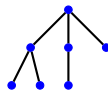
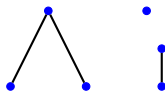
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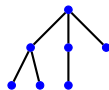
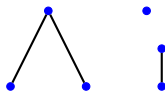
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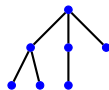
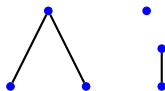
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Extend tree intuition.



Connected Component.

Claim: Component size in n vertex, $\frac{n}{8}$ edge random graph is $O(\log n)$
w/ prob. $\geq 1 - \frac{1}{n^c}$.

pause

Proof: Size k component, C , contains $\geq k - 1$ edges.

$$\Pr[|C| \geq k] \leq \binom{n}{k} \binom{n/8}{k-1} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^{2(k-1)} \quad (1)$$

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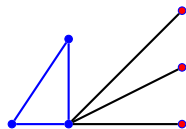
Choose $k = -(c+1) \log_{.93} n$ make probability $\leq 1/n^c$.

Not dense.

Induced degree of node on subset, S , is degree of internal edges.

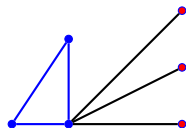
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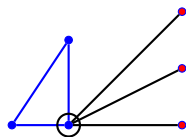
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Induced degree of nodes in blue subset is 2,

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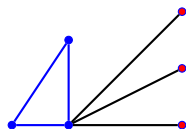
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Induced degree of nodes in blue subset is 2, not 5!

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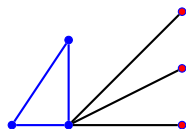


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Claim: Average induced degree on any subset of nodes is ≤ 8 with probability $\geq 1 - O(\frac{1}{n^2})$.

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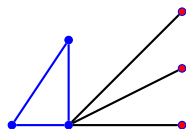
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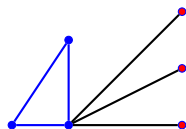
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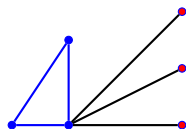
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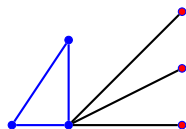
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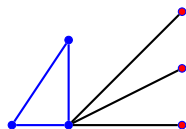
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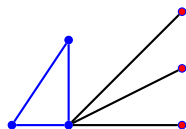
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\rightarrow Total $O(1/n^2)$.

Removal Process!

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Claim: $O(\log X)$ iterations where X is max component size.

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Average induced degree 8

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Average induced degree 8 \rightarrow half nodes w/degree ≤ 16 .

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Recall edge corresponds to ball.

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Case $r_i = 1$

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Height of ball, h_i , is load of bin when it is placed in bin.

Corresponding edge removed in iteration r_i .

Property: $h_i \leq 16r_i$.

Case $r_i = 1$ - only 16 balls incident to bin

Removal Process!

Random Graph: Component size is $c \log n$ and max-induced degree is 8 w.h.p.

Process: Remove degree ≤ 16 nodes and incident edges. Repeat.

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For any connected component:

Average induced degree 8 \rightarrow half nodes w/degree ≤ 16 .

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Hashing with two choices: max load $O(\log \log n)$.

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Sum up

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See you on Thursday...