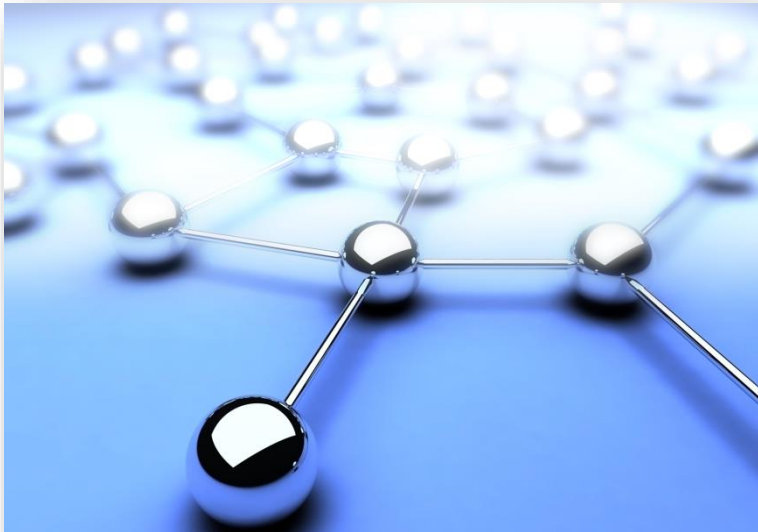


The Price of Leasing Online

TOLA 2014



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Joint work with:

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Parking Permit Problem

Infrastructure Leasing Problems

Set Cover Leasing

The Price of Leasing Online

Parking Permit Problem



sunny day



walk



rainy day



drive



[Meyerson - FOCS 2003]

Parking Permit Problem



- adversary gives **sunny** or **rainy** on each day
- **K** permit *lease* types (Ex. daily, weekly, monthly, yearly)
- yearly permit is the **most expensive but cheapest per day**



Online algorithm

Which permits do I buy
& **when** in order
to provide every rainy day with a permit?

quality of online algorithm \rightarrow competitive factor α

- **adversary** reveals in each step part of overall input
- $\alpha = \max \frac{\text{cost of Online algorithm}}{\text{cost of **Optimal Offline** algorithm}}$ over all input instances



Optimal Offline

knows
the future in advance

[Meyerson - FOCS 2003]

| Lower bounds | Upper bounds |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| $\Omega(K)$ deterministic | $O(K)$ deterministic |
| $\Omega(\log K)$ randomized | $O(\log K)$ randomized |

Deterministic algorithm

For each rainy day, buy a 1-day permit, until there is some $(k \in K)$ -interval where the **optimum offline solution** for the sequence of days seen so far, would buy a k -day permit. In this case, also buy a k -day permit.

Randomized algorithm

Compute an $O(\log K)$ -competitive fractional solution and then convert it into a randomized integer solution which maintains the $O(\log K)$ -competitive factor.

[Meyerson - FOCS 2003]



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Leasing Company

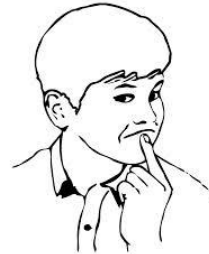


Client 1

Client 2

Client 3

·
·
·



Provider 1



Provider 2



Provider 3



·
·
·

Long lease or short lease
..... ?

- Almost any online infrastructure problem can be considered with a *leasing* aspect....

 - Anthony & Gupta generalized the Parking Permit Problem
 - Facility Leasing
 - Steiner Tree Leasing
 - Set Cover Leasing
- & gave **offline** algorithms to the problems...

[Anthony et al.- IPCO 2007]



Parking Permit Problem

Infrastructure Leasing Problems

Set Cover Leasing

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Online Set cover

- $U = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$
- family $F = \{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_m\}$ of subsets of U and a cost associated with each subset

- an element $e \in U$ arrives

-- choose sets from F to cover each arriving element $e \in U$ & minimize cost of sets --

Set Cover Leasing

- $U = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$
- family $F = \{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_m\}$ of subsets of U . Each set in F can be leased for K different periods of time such that leasing a set S for a period k :
 - incurs a cost c_{kS}
 - allows S to cover its elements for the next l_k time steps

- an element $e \in U$ arrives

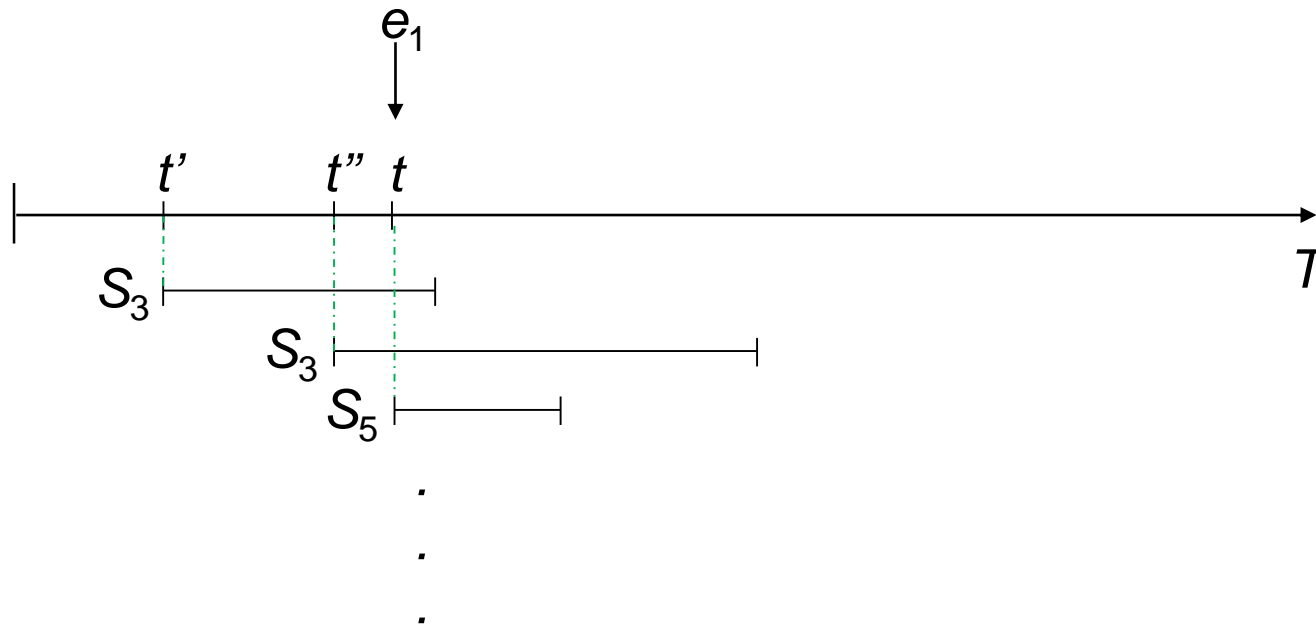
-- **lease** sets from F to cover each arriving element $e \in U$ & minimize cost of sets --

generalizes **Online Set Cover** ($K = 1$)
- one infinite lease -

Set Cover Leasing



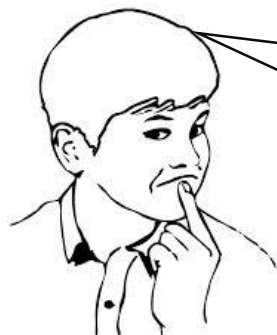
- e_1 arrives at time t
- $e_1 \in \{S_3, S_5, S_8\}$



Set Cover Leasing



Ex. servers/clients in a computer network



network manager

a client arrives in each step

Which servers shall I install in order to
serve each arriving client
while minimizing cost ??

Once a server is installed, it serves its clients **forever** without additional costs...

[Online set cover]

If servers are **leased** instead & can serve their clients only during the time they are leased...

[Set cover leasing]

Lower bounds

-none

-related problems

-Online Metric Facility Location: $\Omega\left(\frac{\log n}{\log \log n}\right)$

[ICALP 2003]

-Online Set Cover: $\Omega\left(\frac{\log n \log m}{\log \log n + \log \log m}\right)$

[STOC 2003]

Upper bounds

-Online Metric Facility Leasing: $O(K \log n)$

[IPCO 2008]

-An algorithm for Online Facility Leasing: $O(l_{max} \log l_{max})$

[SIROCCO 12]

-**Randomized Online Algorithms for Set Cover Leasing Problems: $O(\log(mK) \log n)$**

[submitted to WAOA]

Set Cover Leasing



Algorithm {Set Cover Leasing}

Maintain a fraction f_{Skt} for each set (S, k, t)

- set to 0 initially
- non-decreasing throughout algorithm

Maintain for each set (S, k, t)

- $2\lceil \log(n+1) \rceil$ independent random variables $X_{(Skt)(q)}$ in $[0, 1]$
- Let $\mu_{Skt} = \min X_{(Skt)(q)}, 1 \leq q \leq 2\lceil \log(n+1) \rceil$

(j, t) arrives,

i. (fractional) If $\sum_{(S,k,T) \in Q_j} f_{Skt} < 1$, do the following increment

while $\sum_{(S,k,T) \in Q_j} f_{Skt} < 1$;

$$f_{Skt} = f_{Skt} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{c_{kS}}\right) + \frac{1}{|Q_j| \cdot c_{kS}}$$

ii. (integer) Lease $(S, k, T) \in Q_j$ with $f_{Skt} > \mu_{Skt}$

iii. If (j, t) is not covered by some set in Q_j

Lease the cheapest $(S, k, T) \in Q_j$

- ✓ **Given:** $F = \{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_m\}$, K leases, $U = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$
- ✓ **(S, k, T) :** $S \in F$, lease k , interval T
- ✓ **(j, t) :** $i \in U$, arrives at time t
- ✓ (S, k, T) is a **candidate** of (j, t) , if $j \in S$ & $t \in T$
- ✓ Q_j is the set of candidates of j

$O(\log(dK) \log n)$ – competitive

(i) fractional $\leq O(\log(dK)) \cdot \text{Opt}$

(ii) randomized integer $\leq O(\log n) \cdot \text{fractional}$

(iii) step iii adds an expected cost of Opt/n

$O(\log(dK) \log n)$ – *competitive*

- (i) *fractional* $\leq O(\log(dK)) \cdot Opt$
- (ii) *randomized integer* $\leq O(\log n) \cdot \text{fractional}$
- (iii) *step iii adds an expected cost of* Opt/n

Proof: (i)

- an *increment* adds at most 2 to the *fractional cost*

$$\sum_{(S,k,T) \in Q} \frac{c_S \cdot f_{Skt}}{c_S} + \frac{1}{|Q| \cdot c_S} = \sum_{(S,k,T) \in Q} f_{Skt} + 1 \leq 2$$

(The sum $\sum_{(S,k,T) \in Q} f_{Skt}$ is circled in red in the original image, with a red " < 1 " written above it.)

- the total number of *increments* in the algorithm is $O(\log(dK)) \cdot Opt$

- At any time the algorithm decides to make an *increment*, $\exists S_{opt}$ which is a candidate and therefore increases its fraction $f_{S_{opt}kt}$
- After $O(c_S \cdot \log|Q|)$ *increments*, $f_{S_{opt}kt} > 1 \rightarrow \sum_{(S,k,T) \in Q} f_{Skt} > 1$
- $|Q| \leq d \cdot K$ [Interval Model: Same sets same leases do not coincide]

Parking Permit
Problem

Algorithm {i-cover}

(j, t) arrives.

- i. (fractional) If $\sum_{(S,k,T) \in Q_j} f_{Skt} < 1$, do the following increment
 while $\sum_{(S,k,T) \in Q_j} f_{Skt} < 1$;

$$f_{Skt} = f_{Skt} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{c_{kS}}\right) + \frac{1}{|Q_j| \cdot c_{kS}}$$
- ii. (integer) Lease $(S, k, T) \in Q_j$ with $f_{Skt} > \mu_{Skt}$
- iii. If (j, t) is not covered by some set in Q_j
 Lease the cheapest $(S, k, T) \in Q_j$

Proof: (ii) randomized integer $\leq O(\log n) \cdot$ fractional

- Probability to lease a set is $Pr(f_{Skt} > \mu_{Skt})$
- $\mu_{Skt} = \min X_{(Skt)(q)}, 1 \leq q \leq 2\lceil \log(n+1) \rceil$

Proof: (iii) step iii adds an expected cost of Opt/n

- [Algorithm leases the cheapest $(S, k, T) \in Q$] $c_S \leq Opt$
- Probability that an element is not covered [for a single q] is at most

$$\prod_{(Skt) \in Q} (1 - f_{Skt}) \leq e^{-\sum_{(S,k,T) \in Q} f_{Skt}} \stackrel{\geq 1}{\leq} 1/e$$

- Probability that an element is not covered is at most $1/n^2$
- additional expected cost $\leq n \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot Opt$

$\rightarrow O(\log(dK) \log n) -$ competitive



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Lower bounds

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Online Set Cover: } & \Omega\left(\frac{\log n \log m}{\log \log n + \log \log m}\right) \\ & + \\ \text{Parking Permit Problem: } & \Omega(K) \\ & ? \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Online Facility Location : } & \Omega\left(\frac{\log n}{\log \log n}\right) \\ & + \\ \text{Parking Permit Problem: } & \Omega(K) \\ & ? \end{aligned}$$

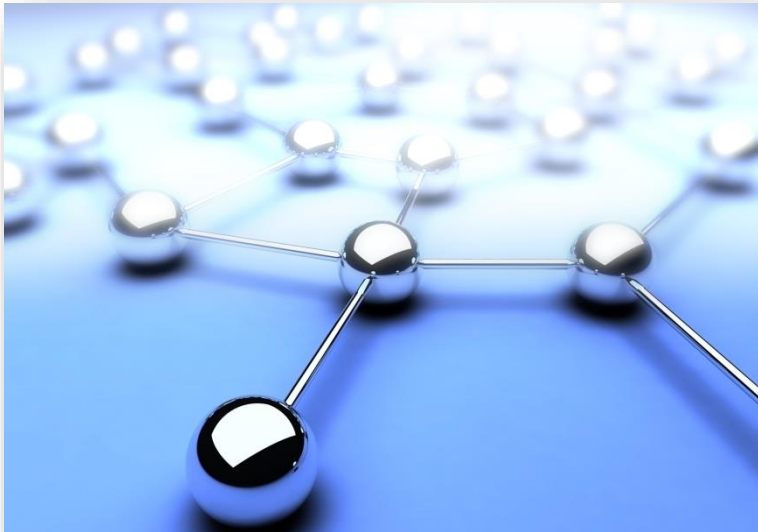
.....

Leasing algorithms so far use techniques from non-leasing algorithms & Parking Permit Problem...

Does leasing impose an inherent difficulty?

What is the price we pay for leasing?

Thank you for your attention!



Christine Markarian
July 7, 2014