

Online Algorithms

a topic in

DM534 – Introduction to Computer Science

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Ski Rental – a simplest online problem

- A highly skilled, successful computer scientist is rewarded a ski vacation until her company desperately needs her again, at which point she is called home immediately, being notified when she wakes up in the morning.
- At the ski resort, skis cost 10 units in the local currency.
- One can rent skis for 1 unit per day.
- Of course, if she buys, she doesn't have to rent anymore.
- Which algorithm does she employ to minimize her spending?

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- What is a good algorithm?
- How do we measure if it's a good algorithm?

Competitive Analysis

Competitive analysis is one way to measure the quality of an online algorithm.

Idea:

Let OPT denote an *optimal offline algorithm*.

“Offline” means getting the entire input before having to compute.

This corresponds to knowing the future!

We calculate how well we perform compared to OPT .

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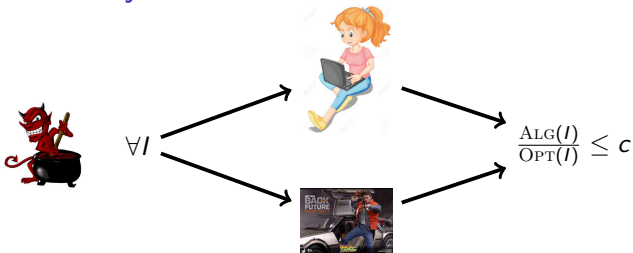
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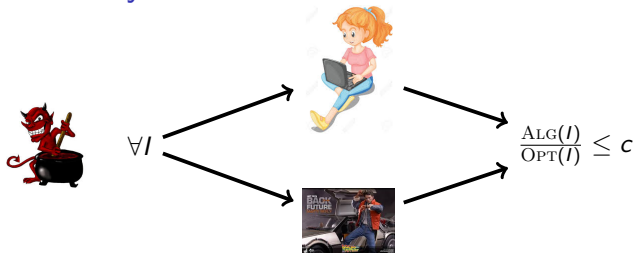
Notation:

$\text{ALG}(I)$ denote the result of running an algorithm ALG on the input sequence I .

Thus, $\text{OPT}(I)$ is the result of running OPT on I .



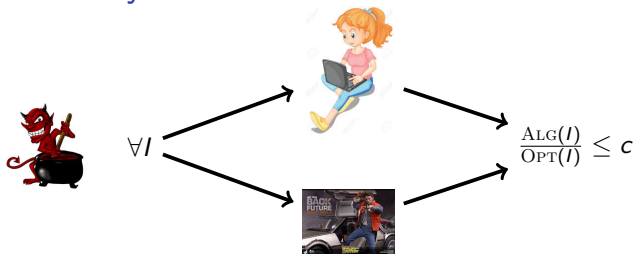
Competitive Analysis



An algorithm, ALG , is c -competitive if

$$\forall I: \frac{ALG(I)}{OPT(I)} \leq c.$$

Competitive Analysis



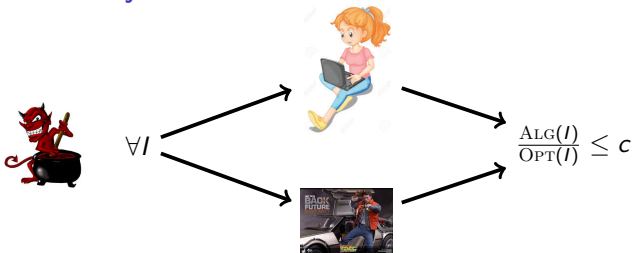
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Technically, the definition of being c -competitive is that $\exists b \forall I: ALG(I) \leq c OPT(I) + b$, but the additive term, b , does not become relevant for what we consider. Also not relevant today, a *best* c does not necessarily exist, so the competitive ratio is $\inf \{c \mid ALG \text{ is } c\text{-competitive}\}$.

Ski Rental – a simplest online problem

We have a very simple request sequence with very simple responses:

input sequence	decision
it's a new day	

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come home	go home

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 - d = the number of days we get to stay
 - if** $d < 10$:
 - rent every day
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- In the worst case, we are called home at (or any time after) day 10:
 - Our cost: $9 + 10$.
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- **Result:** we perform at most $\frac{19}{10} < 2$ times worse than OPT.

Competitive Analysis

In general, we want to *define* good algorithms for online problems and *prove* that they are good.

The ratio $(\frac{19}{10})$ from ski rental is a guarantee:

That algorithm never performs worse than $\frac{19}{10}$ times OPT.

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Online Problems

So, what characterizes an *online problem*?

- Input arrives *one request at a time*.
- For each request, we have to make an *irrevocable decision*.
- We want to *minimize cost*.

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Sometimes we want to maximize a profit instead of minimizing a cost and there are some technicalities in adjusting definitions to accommodate that possibility.

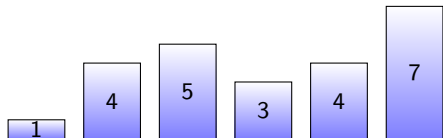
Machine Scheduling

- $m \geq 1$ machines.
- n jobs of varying sizes arriving one at a time to be assigned to a machine.
- The goal is to *minimize makespan*, i.e., finish all jobs as early as possible.

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- Algorithm List Scheduling (LS): place next job on the least loaded machine.

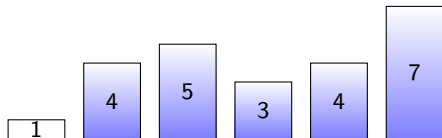
Machine Scheduling – List Scheduling example



M_1 M_2 M_3 M_4

LS

Machine Scheduling – List Scheduling example



1

M_1

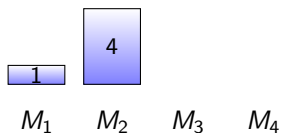
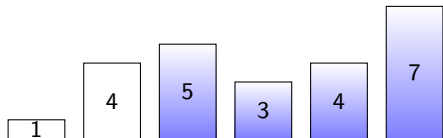
M_2

M_3

M_4

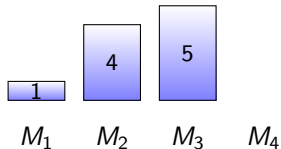
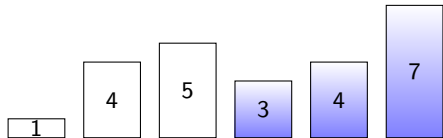
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Machine Scheduling – List Scheduling example



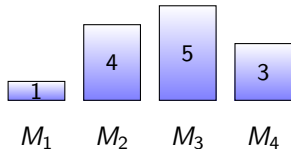
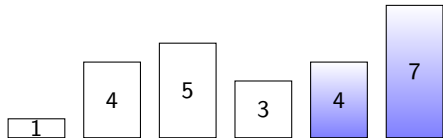
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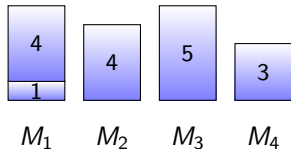
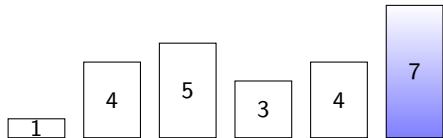
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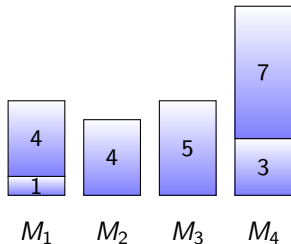
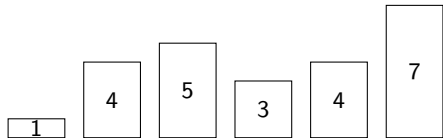
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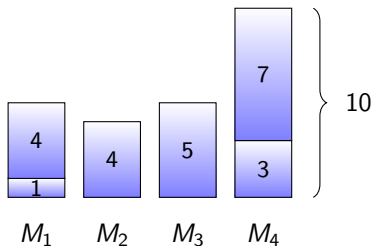
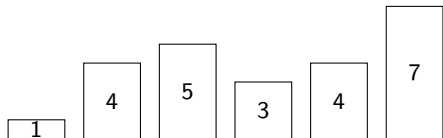
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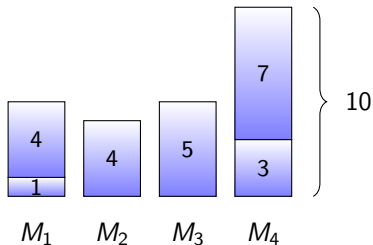
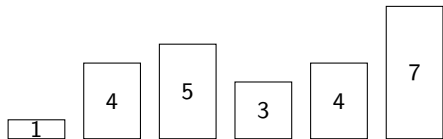
Ls

Machine Scheduling – List Scheduling example



Ls

Machine Scheduling – List Scheduling example



LS

Is 10 a good result?

Machine Scheduling – List Scheduling example

On some sequences, 10 is a good result.

On some sequences, 1.000.000 is a good result.

Sometimes 1000 is a bad result.

It depends on what is possible, i.e., how large or “difficult” the input is.

Competitive Analysis – why OPT?

OPT is not an online algorithm.

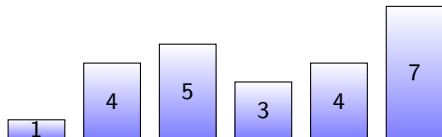
However, it is a natural *reference point*:

- Our online algorithms cannot perform better than OPT.
- As input sequences I get harder, $\text{OPT}(I)$ typically grows, so a comparison to OPT remains somewhat reasonable.

Formally:

- For any ALG and any I , $\frac{\text{ALG}(I)}{\text{OPT}(I)} \geq 1$.
- We want to design algorithms with smallest possible competitive ratio.

Machine Scheduling – List Scheduling example



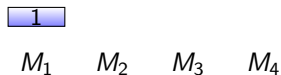
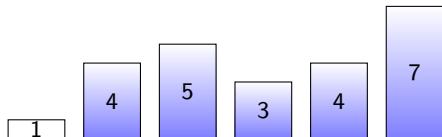
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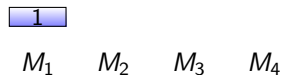
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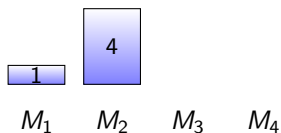
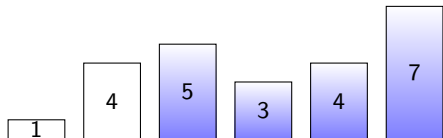


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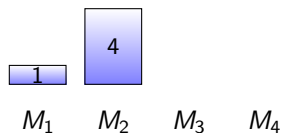


OPT

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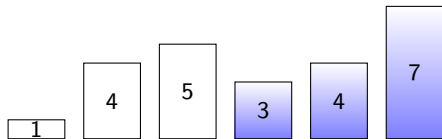


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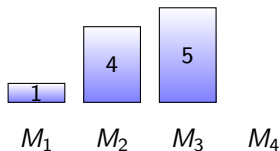


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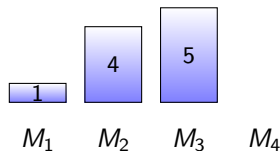
Machine Scheduling – List Scheduling example



What does OPT do now?

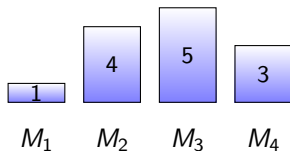
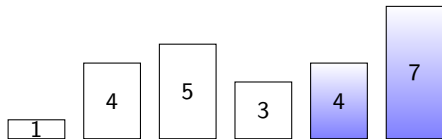


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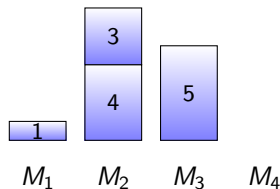


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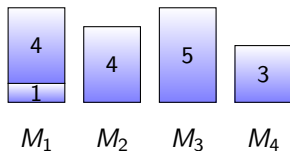
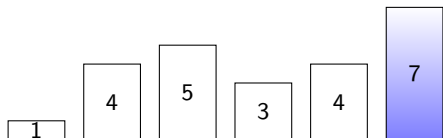


LS

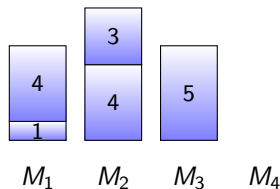


OPT

Machine Scheduling – List Scheduling example

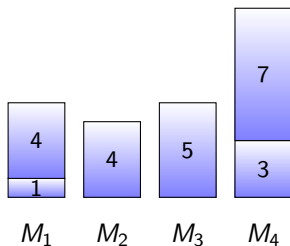
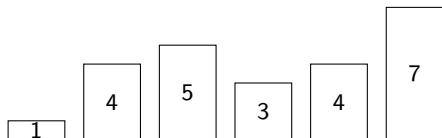


LS

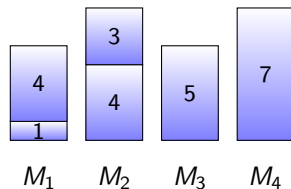


OPT

Machine Scheduling – List Scheduling example

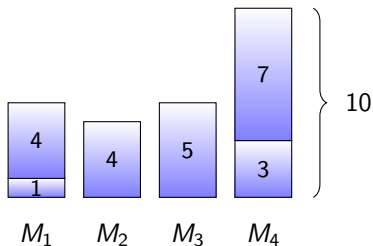
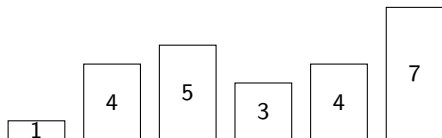


LS

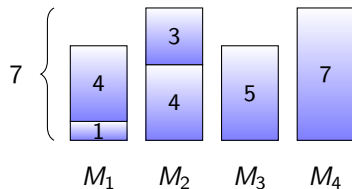


OPT

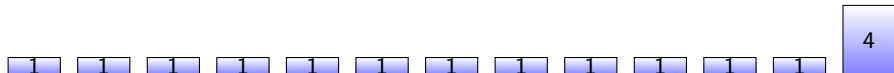
Machine Scheduling – List Scheduling example



Ls



OPT

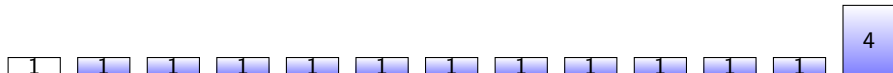
Machine Scheduling – LS is at best $(2 - \frac{1}{m})$ -competitive

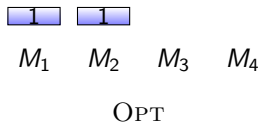
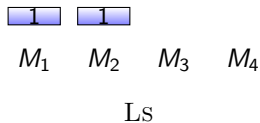
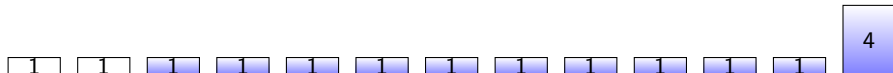
M_1 M_2 M_3 M_4

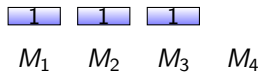
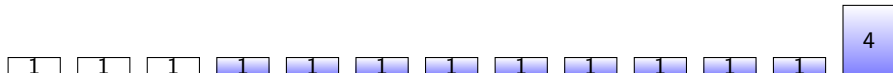
LS

M_1 M_2 M_3 M_4

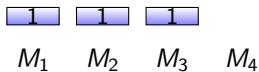
OPT

Machine Scheduling – LS is at best $(2 - \frac{1}{m})$ -competitive

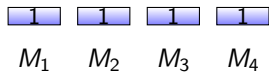
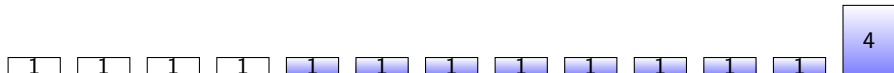
Machine Scheduling – LS is at best $(2 - \frac{1}{m})$ -competitive

Machine Scheduling – LS is at best $(2 - \frac{1}{m})$ -competitive

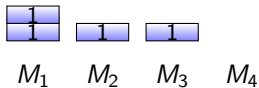
LS



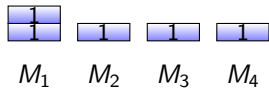
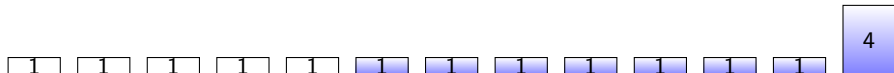
OPT

Machine Scheduling – LS is at best $(2 - \frac{1}{m})$ -competitive

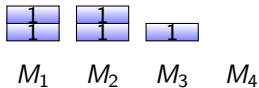
LS



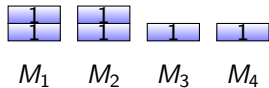
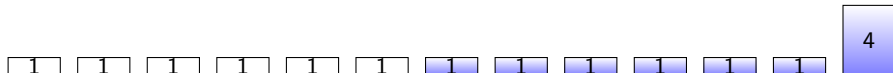
OPT

Machine Scheduling – LS is at best $(2 - \frac{1}{m})$ -competitive

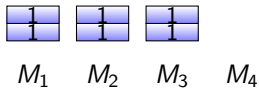
LS



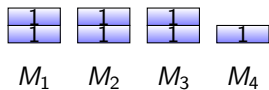
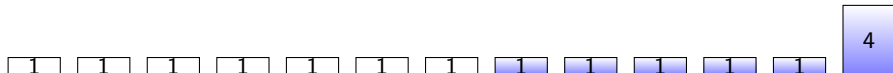
OPT

Machine Scheduling – LS is at best $(2 - \frac{1}{m})$ -competitive

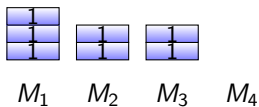
LS



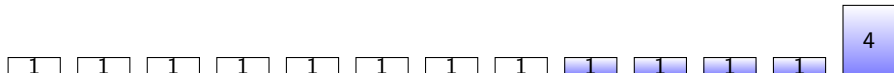
OPT

Machine Scheduling – LS is at best $(2 - \frac{1}{m})$ -competitive

LS



OPT

Machine Scheduling – LS is at best $(2 - \frac{1}{m})$ -competitive

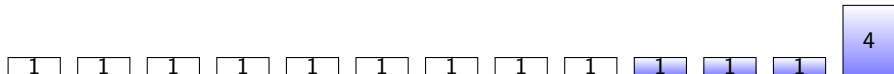
M_1 M_2 M_3 M_4

LS



M_1 M_2 M_3 M_4

OPT

Machine Scheduling – LS is at best $(2 - \frac{1}{m})$ -competitive

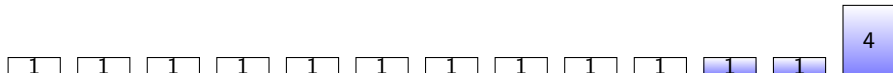
M_1 M_2 M_3 M_4

LS



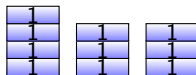
M_1 M_2 M_3 M_4

OPT

Machine Scheduling – LS is at best $(2 - \frac{1}{m})$ -competitive

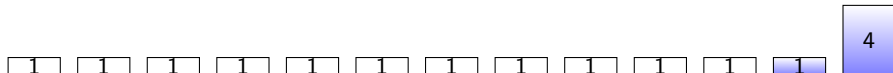
M_1 M_2 M_3 M_4

LS



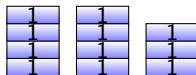
M_1 M_2 M_3 M_4

OPT

Machine Scheduling – LS is at best $(2 - \frac{1}{m})$ -competitive

M_1 M_2 M_3 M_4

LS



M_1 M_2 M_3 M_4

OPT

Machine Scheduling – LS is at best $(2 - \frac{1}{m})$ -competitive

4



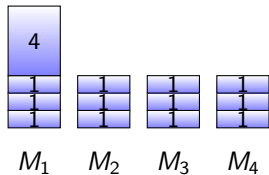
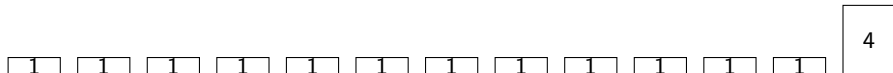
M_1 M_2 M_3 M_4

LS

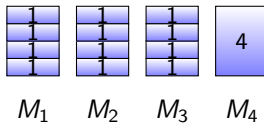


M_1 M_2 M_3 M_4

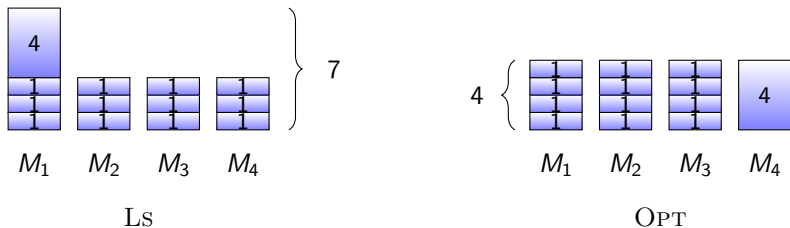
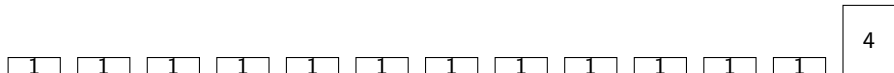
OPT

Machine Scheduling – LS is at best $(2 - \frac{1}{m})$ -competitive

LS

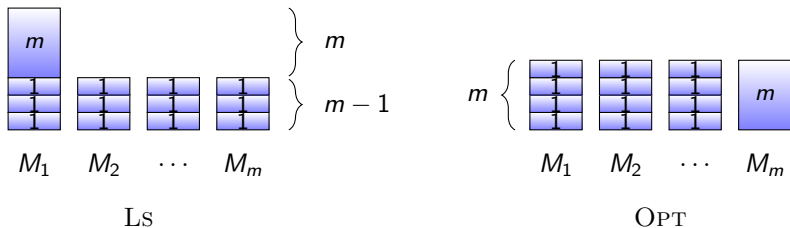
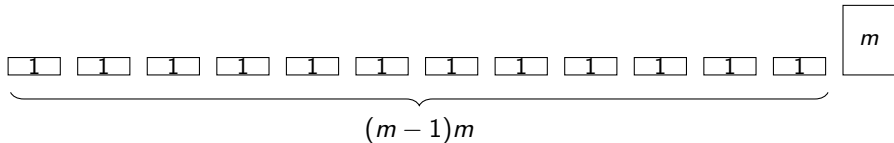


OPT

Machine Scheduling – LS is at best $(2 - \frac{1}{m})$ -competitive

Thus,

$$\frac{\text{ALG}(I)}{\text{OPT}(I)} = \frac{7}{4} = 2 - \frac{1}{4}$$

Machine Scheduling – LS is at best $(2 - \frac{1}{m})$ -competitive

In general,

$$\frac{\text{ALG}(I)}{\text{OPT}(I)} \geq \frac{(m-1) + m}{m} = \frac{2m-1}{m} = 2 - \frac{1}{m}$$

Machine Scheduling - proof techniques

You have just seen a

lower bound proof

In our context, that is relatively easy: Just demonstrate an example (family of examples), where the algorithm performs worse than some ratio.

Machine Scheduling - proof techniques

You have just seen a

lower bound proof

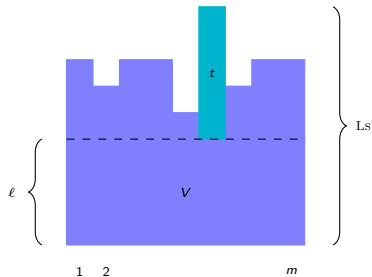
In our context, that is relatively easy: Just demonstrate an example (family of examples), where the algorithm performs worse than some ratio.

Now we want to show the much harder

upper bound proof

We must show that it is *never* worse than a given ratio for *any* of the (potentially infinitely many) possible input sequences.

Machine Scheduling – LS is $(2 - \frac{1}{m})$ -competitive



t ends at the makespan and start at ℓ

t_{\max} is the length of the longest job

T is the total length of all jobs

$$\text{OPT} \geq T/m$$

$$\text{OPT} \geq t_{\max}$$

$$V = \ell \cdot m$$

$$T \geq V + t, \text{ due to LS's choice for } t$$

$$\text{LS} = \ell + t$$

$$\leq \frac{T-t}{m} + t, \text{ since } \ell = \frac{V}{m} \text{ and } V \leq T - t$$

$$= \frac{T}{m} + (1 - \frac{1}{m})t$$

$$\leq \frac{T}{m} + (1 - \frac{1}{m})t_{\max}$$

$$\leq \text{OPT} + (1 - \frac{1}{m})\text{OPT}, \text{ from OPT inequalities above}$$

$$= (2 - \frac{1}{m})\text{OPT}$$

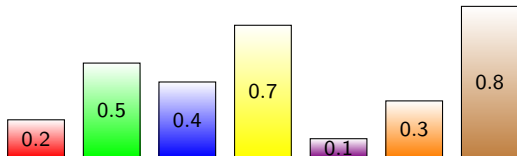
Since we have both an upper and lower bound, we have shown the following:

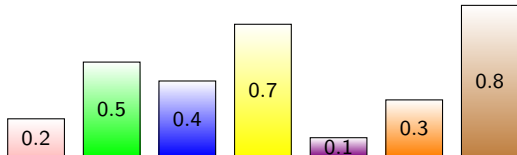
Theorem

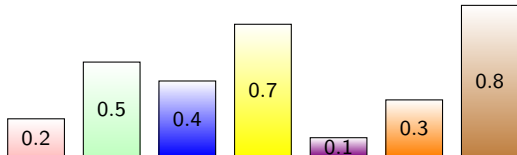
The algorithm LS for minimizing makespan in machine scheduling with $m \geq 1$ machines has competitive ratio $2 - \frac{1}{m}$.

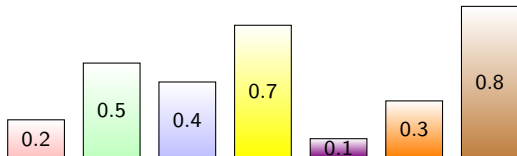
Bin Packing

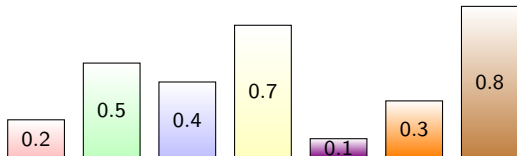
- Unbounded supply of bins of size 1.
- n items, each of size strictly between zero and one, to be placed in a bin.
- Obviously, the items placed in any given bin cannot be larger than 1 in total.
- The goal is to *minimize the number of bins used*.
- Algorithm First-Fit (FF): place next item in the first bin with enough space. The ordering of the bins is determined by the first time they receive an item.

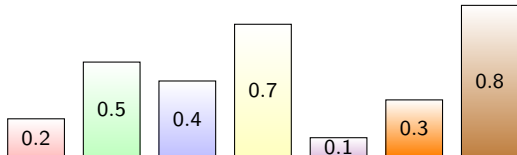
Bin Packing – F_F example F_F

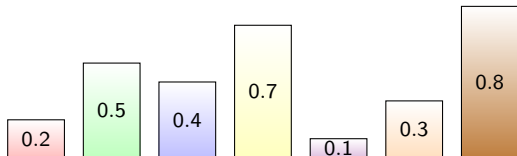
Bin Packing – F_F example F_F

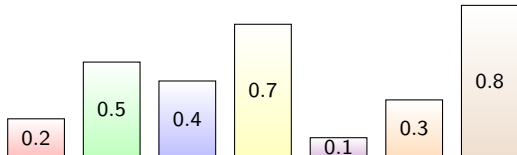
Bin Packing – F_F example F_F

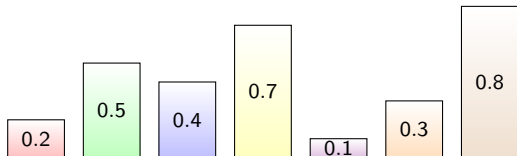
Bin Packing – F_F example F_F

Bin Packing – F_F example F_F

Bin Packing – F_F example F_F

Bin Packing – F_F example F_F

Bin Packing – F_F example F_F

Bin Packing – F_F example

4

 F_F

Bin Packing – simple lower bound against FF

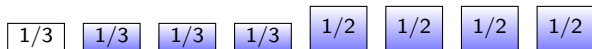


All items are slightly larger than the indicated fraction, e.g., $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{1000}$.

FF

OPT

Bin Packing – simple lower bound against FF



All items are slightly larger than the indicated fraction, e.g., $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{1000}$.



FF



OPT

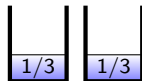
Bin Packing – simple lower bound against FF



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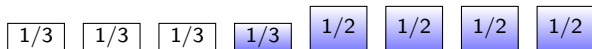


FF

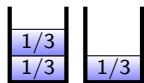


OPT

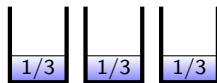
Bin Packing – simple lower bound against FF



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FF

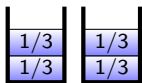


OPT

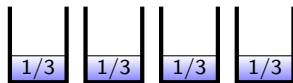
Bin Packing – simple lower bound against FF



All items are slightly larger than the indicated fraction, e.g., $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{1000}$.

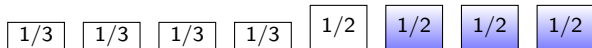


FF

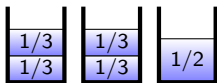


OPT

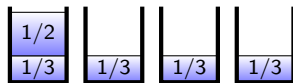
Bin Packing – simple lower bound against FF



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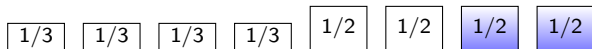


FF

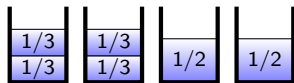


OPT

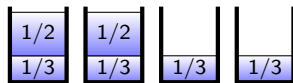
Bin Packing – simple lower bound against FF



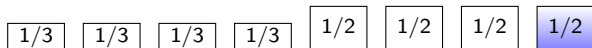
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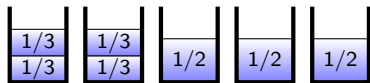
FF



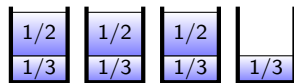
OPT

Bin Packing – simple lower bound against FF 

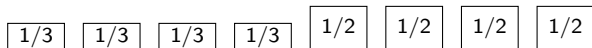
All items are slightly larger than the indicated fraction, e.g., $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{1000}$.



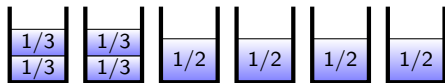
FF



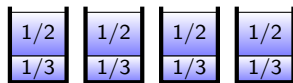
OPT

Bin Packing – simple lower bound against F_F 

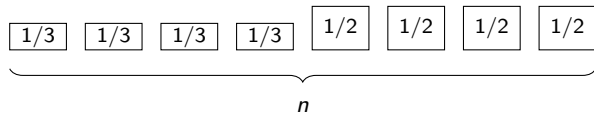
All items are slightly larger than the indicated fraction, e.g., $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{1000}$.



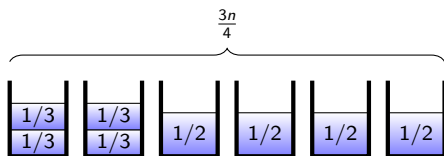
F_F



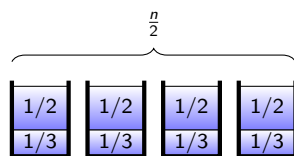
OPT

Bin Packing – simple lower bound against F_F 

All items are slightly larger than the indicated fraction, e.g., $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{1000}$.

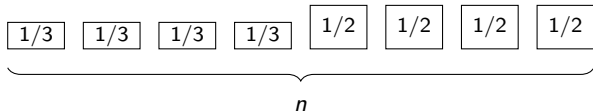


F_F

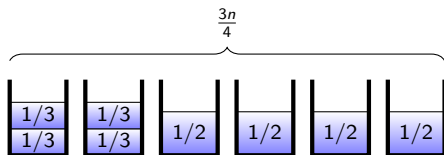


OPT

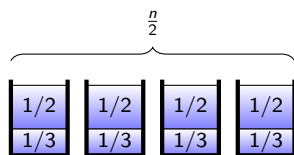
Bin Packing – simple lower bound against FF



All items are slightly larger than the indicated fraction, e.g., $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{1000}$.



FF



OPT

Thus,

$$\frac{\text{FF}(I)}{\text{OPT}(I)} \geq \frac{\frac{n}{4} + \frac{n}{2}}{\frac{n}{2}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

Bin Packing – First-Fit

- FF has been shown to be 1.7-competitive [hard].
Thus, the competitive ratio is *at most* 1.7.
- We have just shown that the competitive ratio is *at least* 1.5.
- So, the competitive ratio of FF is in the interval $[1.5, 1.7]$.
- We'll approach the precise value in the exercises.

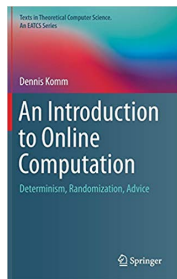
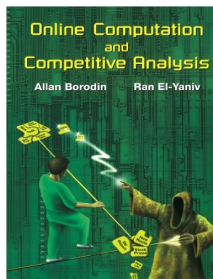
How To Learn More

You'll meet online algorithms in courses, without necessarily being told that they are *online* problems.

A formal treatment of this topic is somewhat abstract and heavy on proofs, and more appropriate for the MS level. At that point, you can take the course

DM860: Online Algorithms

or read one of



Online Algorithms



Joan Boyar

Online algorithms, combinatorial optimization, cryptology, computational complexity



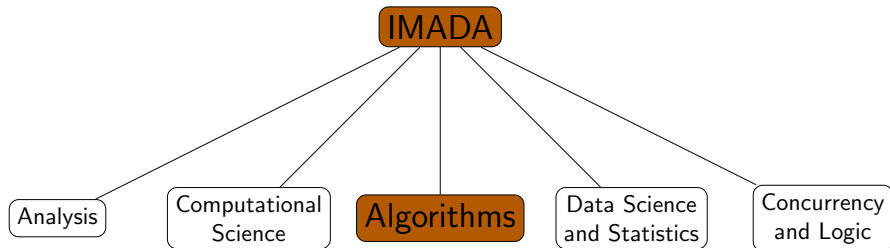
Lene Monrad Favrholt

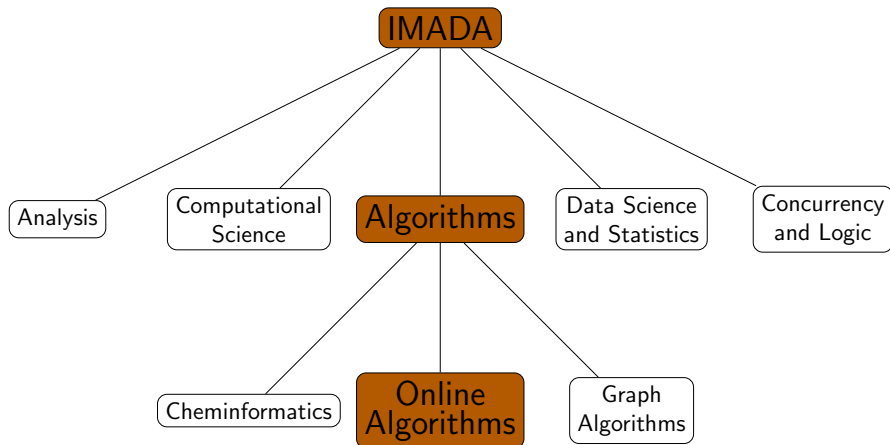
Online algorithms, graph algorithms



Kim Skak Larsen

Online algorithms, algorithms and data structures, database systems, semantics





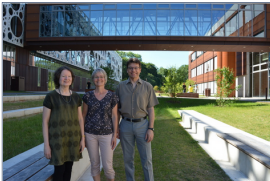
Online Algorithms group at IMADA, SDU - Mozilla Firefox

Online Algorithms group: X +

https://imada.sdu.dk/~kslarsen/Groups/ola/

Online Algorithms Group

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Group photo (left to right): Joan Boyar, Lane M. Favrholdt, Kim S. Larsen.

Online algorithms deal with a particularly challenging branch of the algorithms area. Many real world problems have an online component, some decisions that have to be made immediately, before all related data is available. An example of an online problem is the seat reservation problem, where, as with the IC trains in Denmark, a given train has a fixed number of seats and passengers can make seat reservations before their trip and be given seat numbers immediately. In contrast, if the problem were "offline", the seat reservation system could wait until it had all reservation requests before assigning any seats. The online property limits how well a system can perform in optimizing for its objective (maximizing the number of passengers able to buy tickets, for example). However, it may be possible for a system to perform quite well, even if the problem is online, as long as the correct online algorithm (method of solving the online problem) is used. The study of online algorithms is aimed at designing and analyzing online algorithms.

Algorithms group at IMADA, SDU - Mozilla Firefox

Algorithms group at IMADA x +

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Algorithms Group

Research ▾ People ▾ Subgroups ▾ News Connections For Students



Group photo (floor, left to right): Daniel Merkle, Bjarne Toft, Joan Boyar, Kim S. Larsen, Nikolai Nøjgaard, Jakob L. Andersen, Kristine Knudsen; (stairs, left to right): Anders Yeo, Rolf Fagerberg, Jørgen Bang-Jensen, Lene M. Favrholdt.

In recent years, the word "algorithms" has become part of everyone's vocabulary. When newscasters explain that some software is really amazing, they state that there is "intelligence" or "algorithms" in the product. The recent popularity of the word "algorithms" is well deserved. In fact, what is often referred to as "intelligence" in systems is really huge amounts of data combined with advanced algorithms for searching and computing based on this data.