```
waiting_A = \{(l_0, Z_0 \land I(l_0)) \mid h(l_0) = A\}
passed_A = \emptyset
while \neg terminated do
  select and remove a state (l, Z) from waiting<sub>A</sub>
  if \forall (l, Y) \in passed_A : Z \not\subseteq Y then
     passed_A = passed_A \cup \{(l, Z)\}
     for all successors (l', Z') of (l, Z) do
        d = h(l')
       if \forall (l', Y') \in waiting_d : Z' \not\subseteq Y' then
          waiting_d = waiting_d \cup \{(l', Z')\}
        endif
     done
  endif
done
```

```
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```

State Space









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  if \forall (l, Y) \in passed_A : Z \not\subseteq Y then
     passed_A = passed_A \cup \{(l, Z)\}
     for all successors (l', Z') of (l, Z) do
                                                                                                 h:S \rightarrow N
       d = h(l')
       if \forall (l', Y') \in waiting_d : Z' \not\subseteq Y' then
          waiting_d = waiting_d \cup \{(l', Z')\}
       endif
     done
  endif
done
                                                  State Space
```







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     for all successors (l', Z') of (l, Z) do
                                                                                                 h:L \rightarrow N
        d = h(l')
        if \forall (l', Y') \in waiting_d : Z' \not\subseteq Y' then
          waiting_d = waiting_d \cup \{(l', Z')\}
        endif
     done
  endif
done
                                                  State Space
```













- Breadth first order is pretty good for TA.
- + Search order is non-deterministic for distributed reachability.

= The more nodes we add, the more work we get.

Solutions

- Locally order states after depth.
- Locally search states (I, Z), where Z is the set of all clock valuations satisfying the invariants of I, first.
- E.g. 3,290,022 -> 5,741,661 with FIFO
 3,290,022 -> 3,021,411 when ordered.

Speedup



Heterogeneous clusters



7 x Dual 733MHz Pentium 3 2GB RAM



36 x 2.8 GHz Xeon Pentium 4 1GB RAM

Adjust hash function such that the new machines get more states!

Adjust hash function such that the new machines get more states!

$$\frac{4768 \text{ bogomips}}{1389 \text{ bogomips}} = 3.4$$

Thus we adjust h such that new machines get 3.4 times as many states.

Hence,

- 3.4 times the "load", good!
- 3.4 times as much memory, bad!

Hence,

- 3.4 times the "load", good!
- 3.4 times as much memory, bad!

CPU load and memory usage are inherently linked!









When to lie

Depends on several factors The current load The current exploration rate of myself, my peer, and all other nodes.

$$\forall i, j: \frac{|W_i|}{|R_i|} = \frac{|W_j|}{|R_j|}$$

Is the system stable or does it oscillate?



Is the system stable or does it oscillate?



With symbolic states, we would rather steal.



With symbolic states, we would rather steal.



The controller



The controller



Controller

UPPAAL

Happy users

Homogeneous clusters

The traditional algorithm is an instance of the new algorithm, where all states are stolen.

Load balancing homogeneous clusters



Load balancing homogeneous clusters

- Was thought to be TA specific, but
- Similar effects have been observed by
 - Kumar and Mercer, PDMC 2004
 - Jiri Barnat
- Why and why now?

Load balancing homogeneous clusters

```
explored_1 = f(CPU_1, \frac{1}{2}gen_2, |Wait_1|)
```

```
gen_1 = f'(explored_1)
```

 $|Wait_1| = \frac{1}{2}(gen_1 + gen_2) - exp_1$

$$explored_{2} = f(CPU_{2}, \frac{1}{2}gen_{1}, |Wait_{2}|)$$

$$gen_{2} = f'(explored_{2})$$

$$|Wait_{2}| = \frac{1}{2}(gen_{1} + gen_{2}) - exp_{2}$$









What changed since the early days?

- Cluster of workstations rather than parallel machines.
- CPU speed
- Network bandwidth
- Network latency

Lesson learned?

- Problems related to control theory and systems dynamics.
- We must analyse the stability of our systems.
- The load balancing scheme for the heterogenous setup seems to work very well for the homogeneous setup.