# JUDCON JBoss Users & Developers Conference London: 2011

#### Bin packing with Drools Planner Scheduling processes on cloud servers

Geoffrey De Smet



Every organization has planning problems.



#### What is a planning problem?



- Complete goals
- With limited resources
- Under constraints

#### Hospital bed scheduling



http://www.flickr.com/photos/markhillary/2227726759/

- Assign each
  - Patient
- - Bed
- Constraints
  - Length of stay
  - Room requirements
  - Room preferences

#### Hospital nurse rostering



http://www.flickr.com/photos/glenpooh/709704564/

- Assign each
  - Shift
- To
  - Nurse
- Constraints
  - Employment contract
  - Free time preferences
  - Skills

#### School timetabling



http://www.flickr.com/photos/phelyan/2281095105/

- Assign each
  - Course
- To
  - Room
  - Timeslot
- Constraints
  - No simultaneous
    - Per room
    - Per teacher
    - Per student



#### Car factory order scheduling



http://www.flickr.com/photos/52248755@N03/4816681486/

- Assign each
  - Car order
- To
  - Assembly line
- Constraints
  - Assembly line specialisation

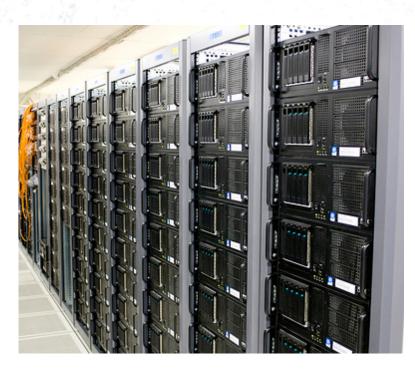
#### Airline routing



http://www.flickr.com/photos/yorickr/3674349657/

- Assign each
  - Flight
- To
  - Airplane
  - Crew
- Constraints
  - Airplane/crew depart from where they arrive
  - Minimize mileage

#### Bin packing in the cloud

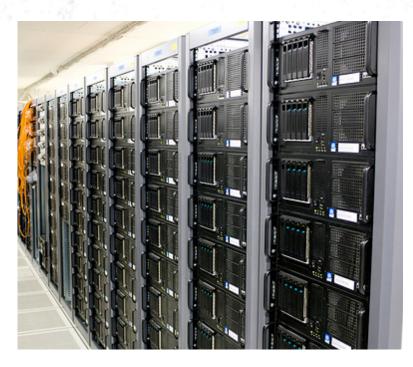


http://www.flickr.com/photos/torkildr/3462607995/

- Assign each
  - Process
- - Server
- Constraints
  - Hardware requirements
  - Minimize server cost



#### Bin packing in the cloud

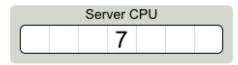


http://www.flickr.com/photos/torkildr/3462607995/

- Assign each
  - Process
- - Server
- Constraints
  - Hardware requirements
  - Minimize server cost



### Which processes do we assign to this server?



Processes CPU



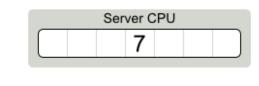




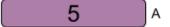
**1** D



#### How did we find that solution?



Processes CPU



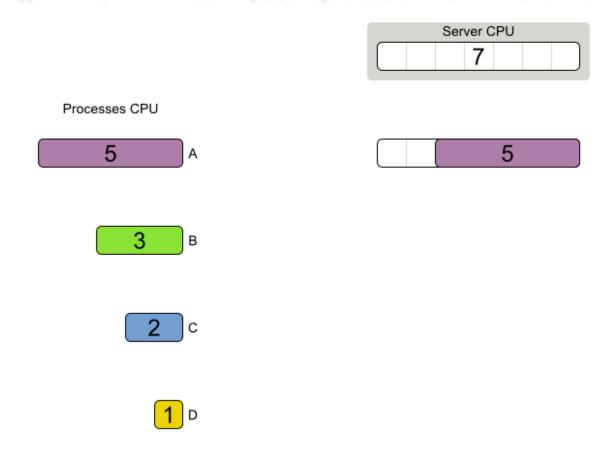
3 в

2

**1** D

Optimal solution 2 5

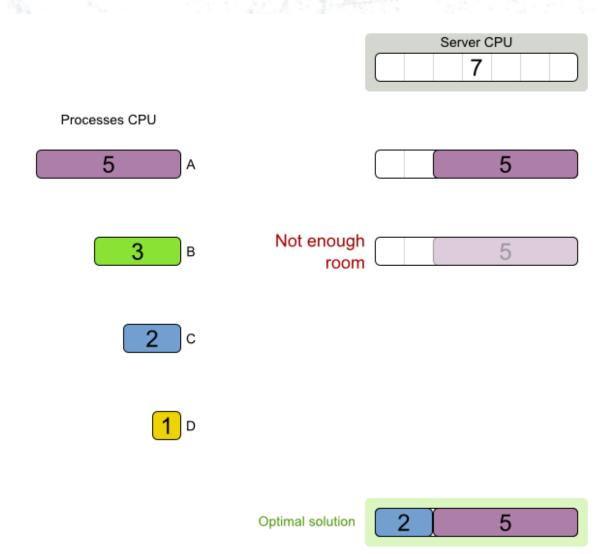


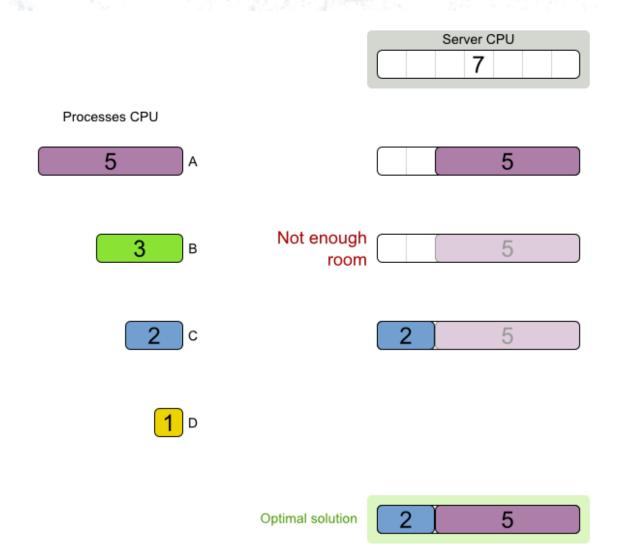


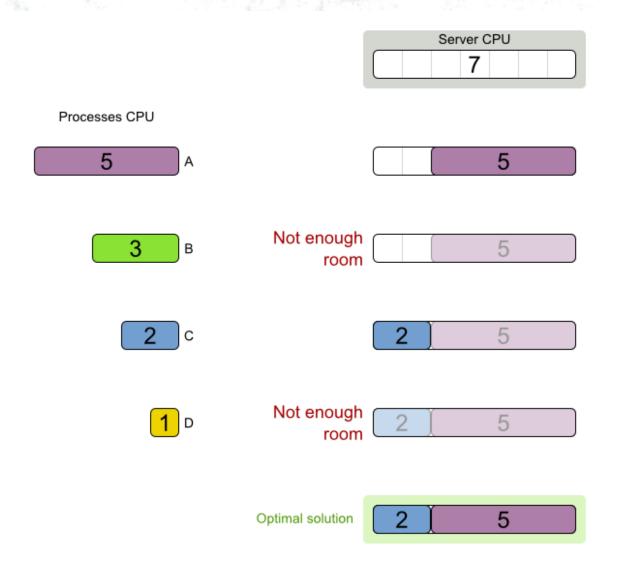
Optimal solution



5

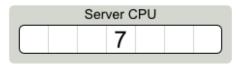








#### **Another case**



Processes CPU

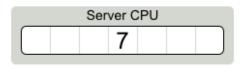
**5** ) A

4 в

**3** c

**1** D





Processes CPU

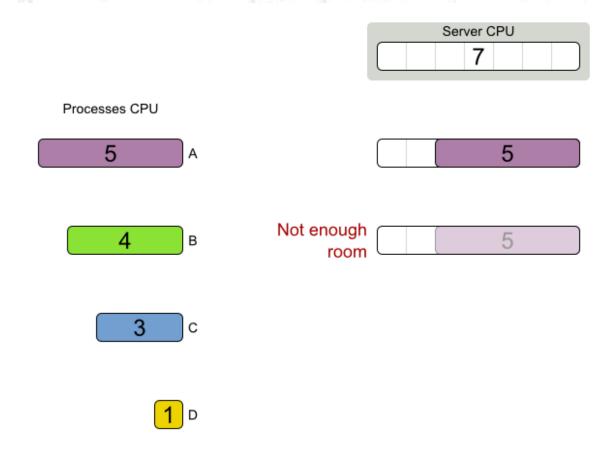
5 A

B

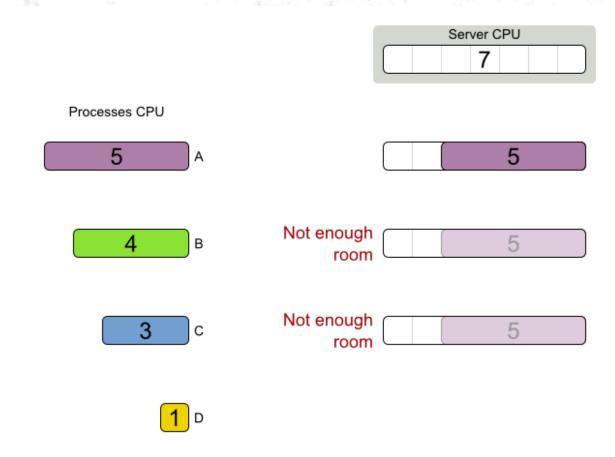
c

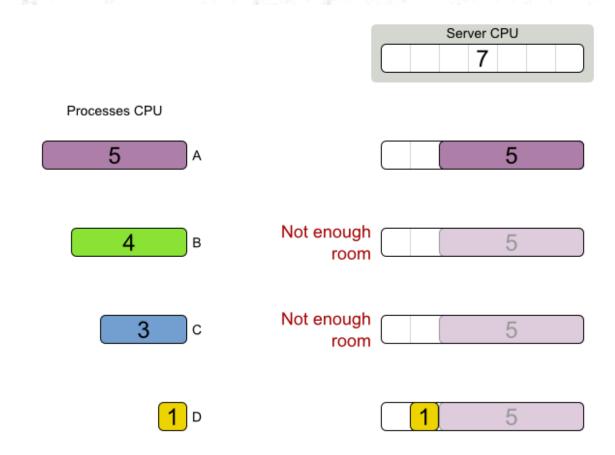
D





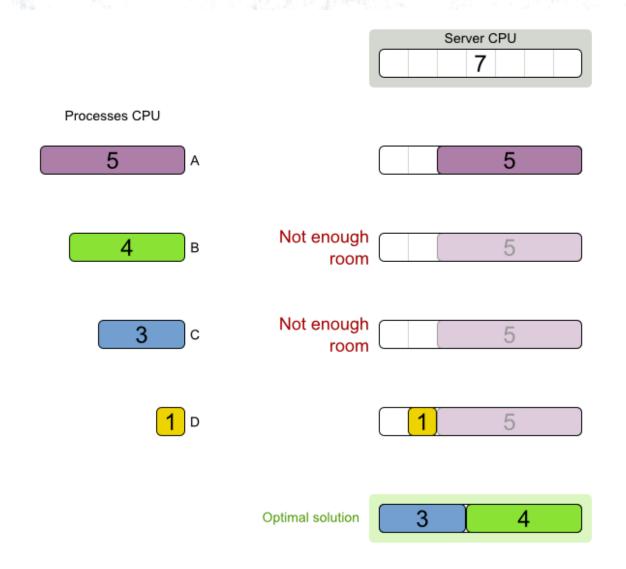




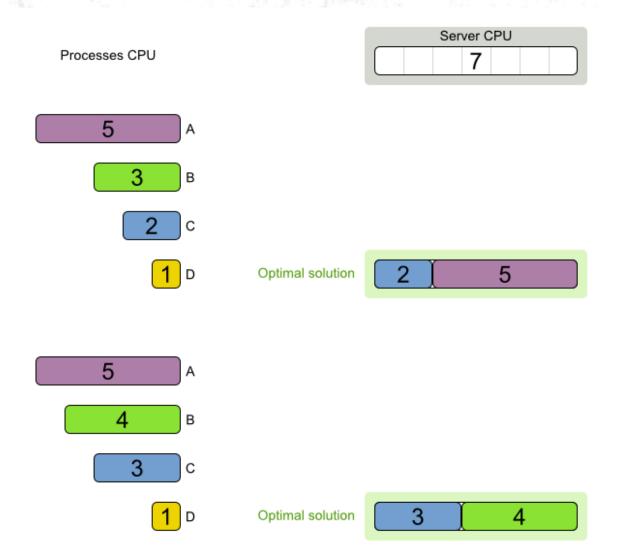




#### **FFD** failure



#### **NP** complete



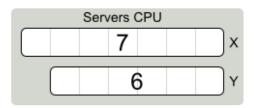
#### NP complete



http://www.flickr.com/photos/annguyenphotography/3267723713/

- No silver bullet known
  - Holy grail of computer science (P == NP)
  - Probably does not exist (P != NP)
- Root problem of all planning problems

## Organizations rarely optimize planning problems.



Processes CPU



4 в

**2** c

**2** D



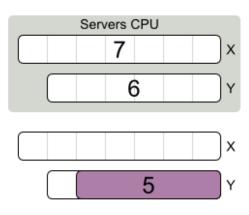


5 A

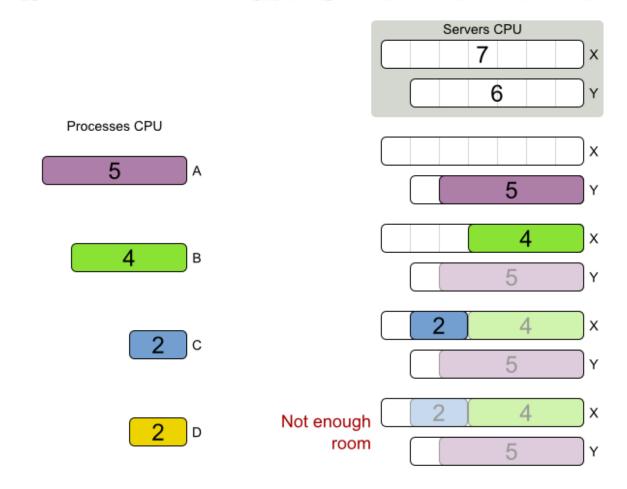
4 в

**2** c

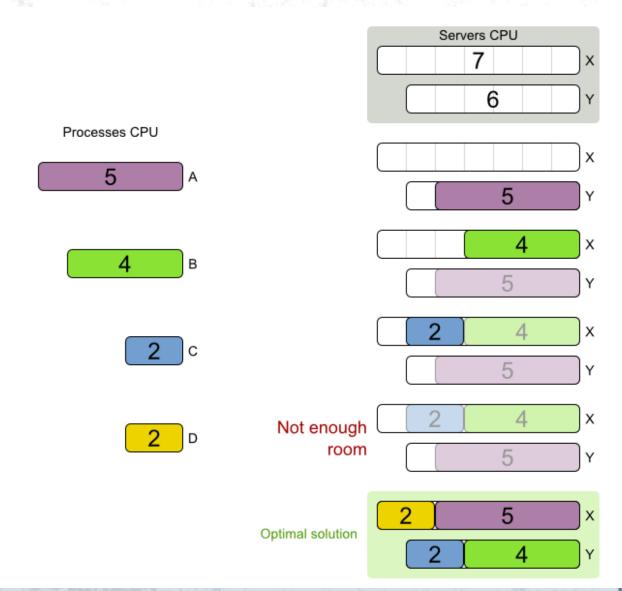
**2** D



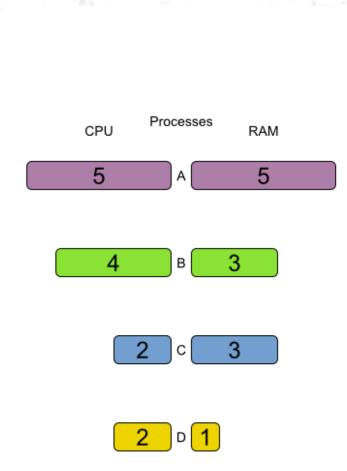


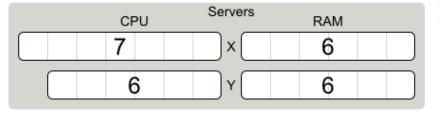


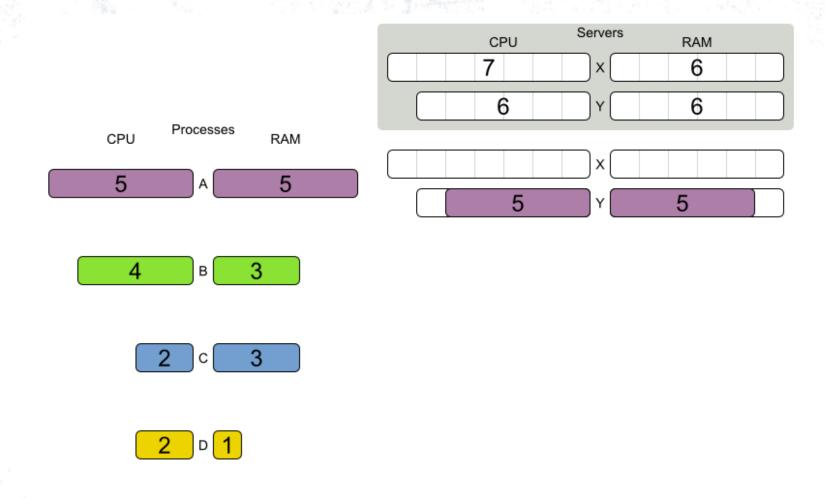


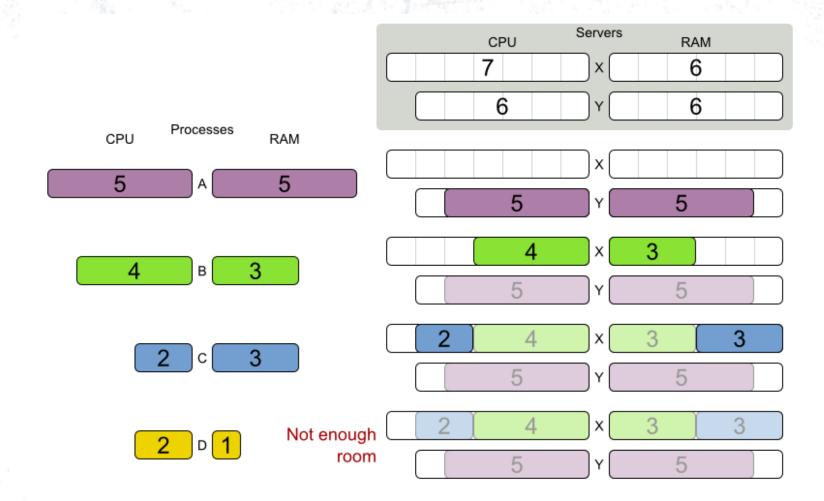




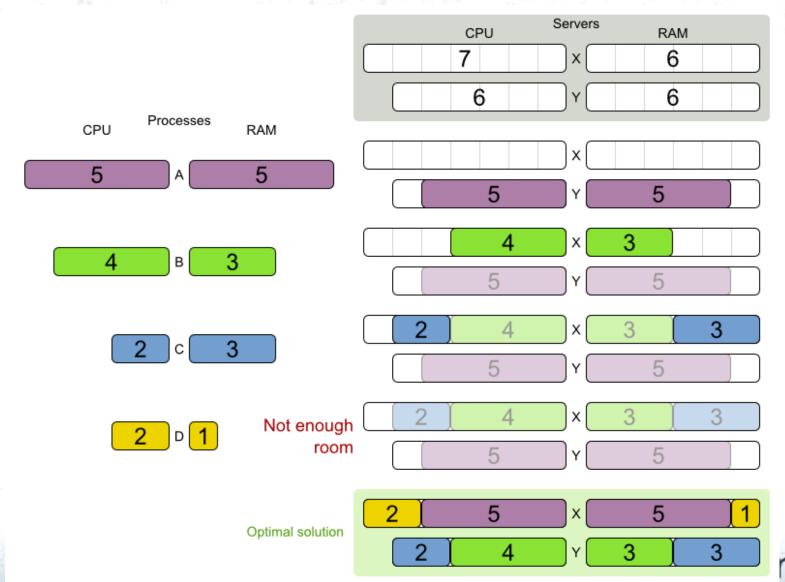












Reuse optimization algorithms?



# Planner 🧽

- Optimization algorithms for normal Java programmers
- Open source (ASL 2.0)
- Manual + examples

# Demo Drools Planner CloudBalance example

# **Domain model**

# Server

#### Server

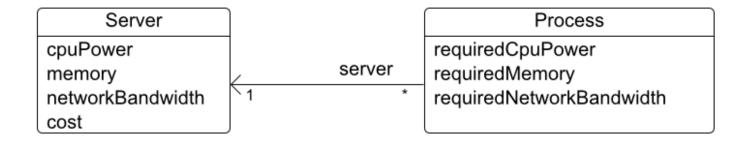
cpuPower memory networkBandwidth cost



#### Server

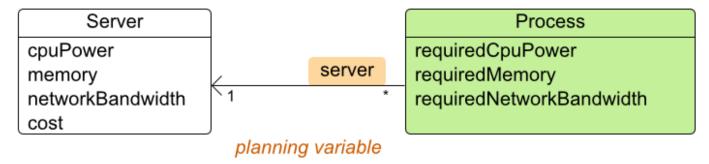
```
public class Server {
  private int cpuPower;
  private int memory;
  private int networkBandwidth;
  private int cost;
  // getters
```

#### **Process**



#### **Process**

#### planning entity



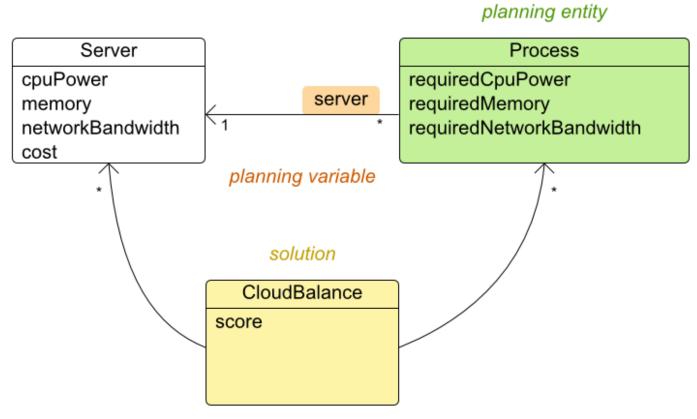
# Process is a planning entity

```
@PlanningEntity
public class Process {
  private int requiredCpuPower;
  private int requiredMemory;
  private int requiredNetworkBandwidth;
  // getters, clone, equals, hashcode
```

### Process has a planning variable

```
@PlanningEntity
public class Process {
  private Server server;
  @PlanningVariable
  @ValueRangeFromSolutionProperty(
    propertyName = "serverList")
  public Server getServer() {return server;}
  public void setServer(Server server) {...}
```

#### CloudBalance



# Solution CloudBalance: problem facts

```
public class CloudBalance
    implements Solution<HardAndSoftScore> {
  private List<Server> serverList;
  public List<Server> getServerList() {
    return serverList;
  // clone, equals, hashcode
```

# Solution CloudBalance: planning entities

```
public class CloudBalance
    implements Solution<HardAndSoftScore> {
  private List<Process> processList;
  @PlanningEntityCollectionProperty
  public List<Process> getProcessList() {
    return processList;
```

# Solution CloudBalance: getProblemFacts

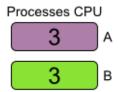
```
public class CloudBalance
    implements Solution<HardAndSoftScore> {
  // Used in score constraints
  public Collection<Object> getProblemFacts() {
    List<Object> facts = new ArrayList<Object>();
    facts.addAll(serverList);
    return facts;
```

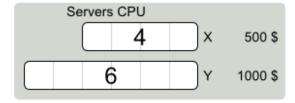
# Solution CloudBalance: score

```
public class CloudBalance
    implements Solution<HardAndSoftScore> {
  private HardAndSoftScore score;
  public HardAndSoftScore getScore() {...}
  public void setScore(HardAndSoftScore score) { ... }
```

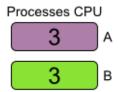
# **Score constraints**

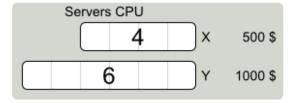
### **Each Solution has 1 Score**

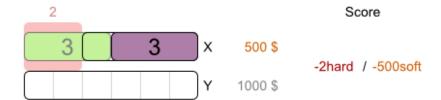




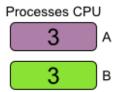
### **Each Solution has 1 Score**

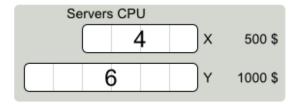


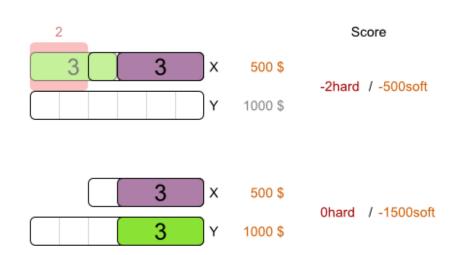




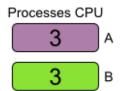
#### **Better score => better solution**

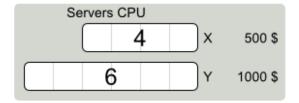


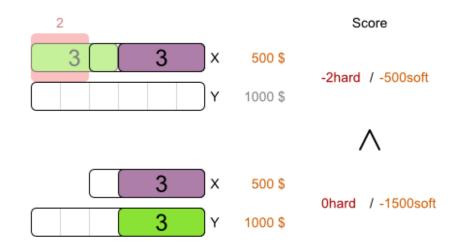




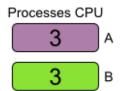
#### **Better score => better solution**

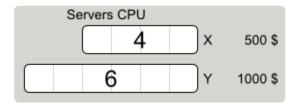


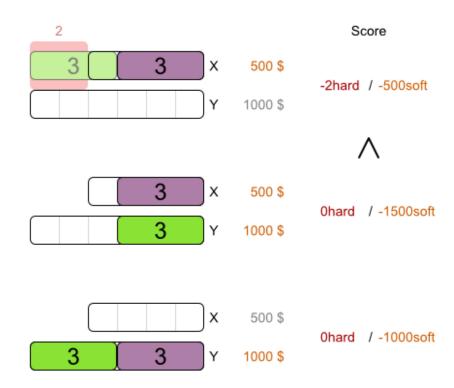




#### **Best score => best solution**

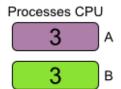


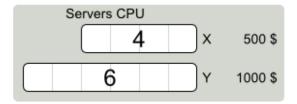


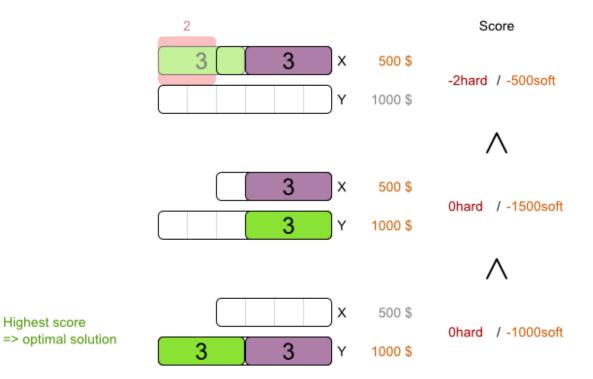




#### **Best score => best solution**









# Score calculation with Drools rule engine

- DRL
  - Declarative (not imperative)
  - Like SQL, regular expressions
- Performance + scalability
  - Indexing, ReteOO, ...
  - Delta based score calculation
    - Solution changes => only recalculate part of score

#### Soft constraint: server cost

```
rule "serverCost"
 when
    // there is a server
    $s : Server($c : cost)
    // there is a processes on that server
    exists Process(server == $s)
  then
    // lower soft score by $c
    insertLogical (new IntConstraintOccurrence (
        "serverCost", ConstraintType.NEGATIVE SOFT,
        $c,
        $s));
```

### Hard constraint: CPU power

```
rule "requiredCpuPowerTotal"
 when
    // there is a server
    $s : Server($cpu : cpuPower)
    // with too little cpu for its processes
    $total : Number(intValue > $cpu) from accumulate(
      Process(server == \$s,
          $requiredCpu : requiredCpuPower),
      sum($requiredCpu)
  then
    // lower hard score by ($total - $cpu)
```

# Solver configuration by XML

```
<solver>
  <solutionClass>...CloudBalance</solutionClass>
  <planningEntityClass>...Process</>>
  <scoreDrl>...ScoreRules.drl</scoreDrl>
  <scoreDefinition>
    <scoreDefinitionType>HARD AND SOFT</>
  </scoreDefinition>
  <!-- optimization algorithms →
</solver>
```

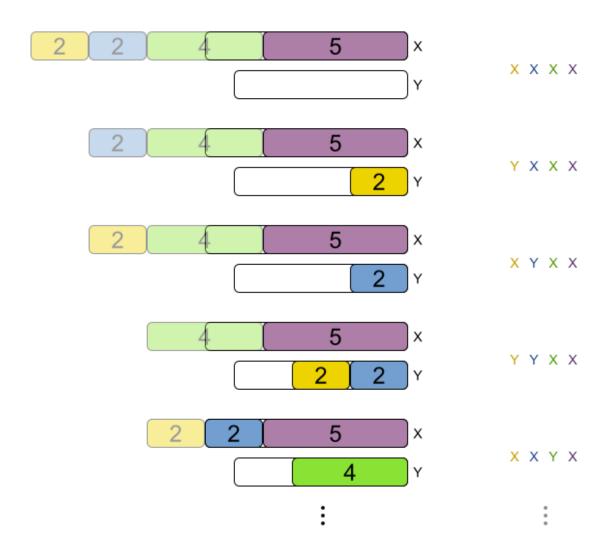
### Solving

```
XmlSolverConfigurer config = new XmlSolverConfigurer(
    "...SolverConfig.xml");
Solver solver = config.buildSolver();

solver.setPlanningProblem(cloudBalance);
solver.solve();
cloudBalance = (CloudBalance)
solver.getBestSolution();
```

# **Optimization algorithms**

# **Brute Force**

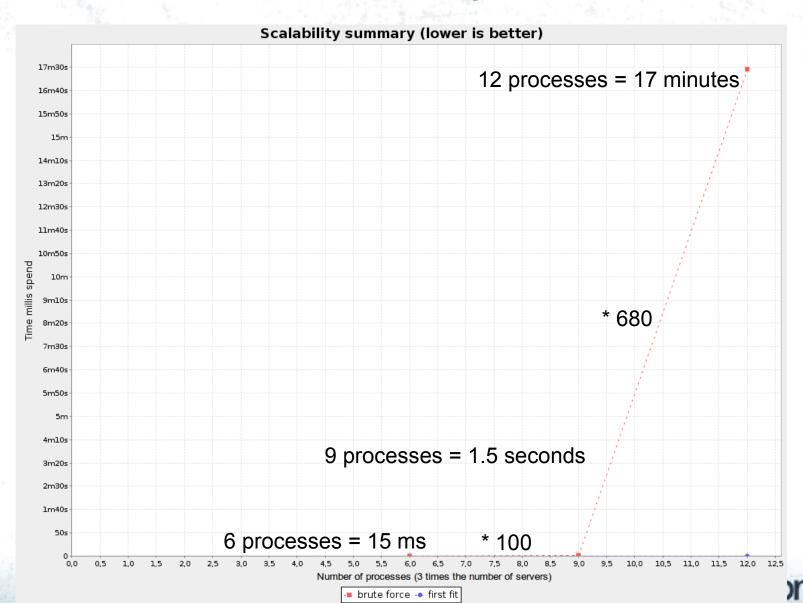


# **Brute Force config**

# **Brute force scalability**

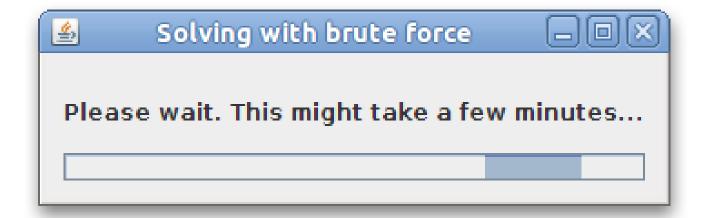


# **Brute force scalability**



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# Plan 1200 processes with brute force?



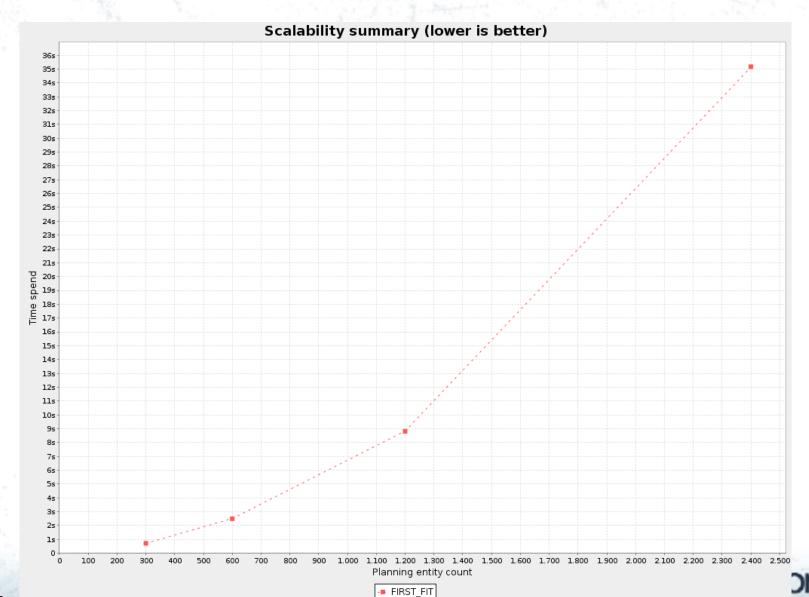
# **First Fit**

# Processes unordered Х 5 5 Х Х D 5



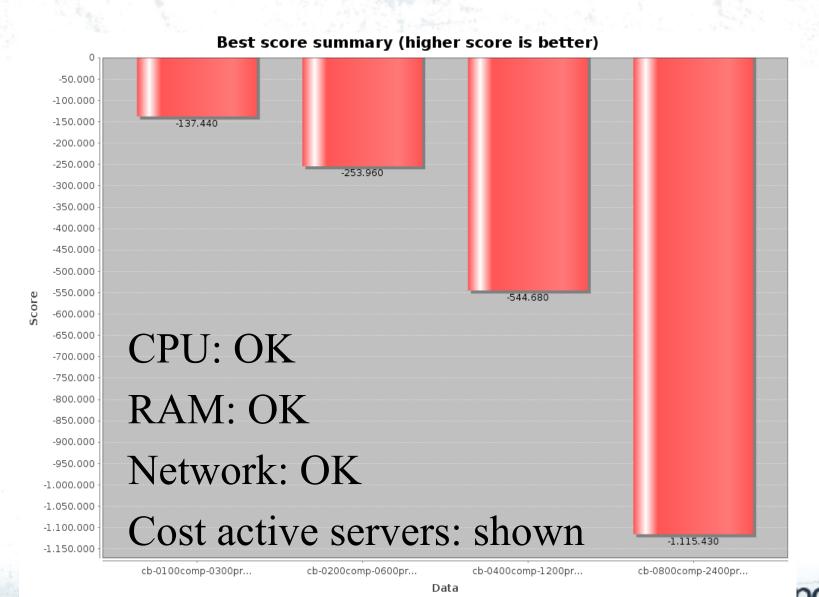
# First Fit config

# First Fit scalability



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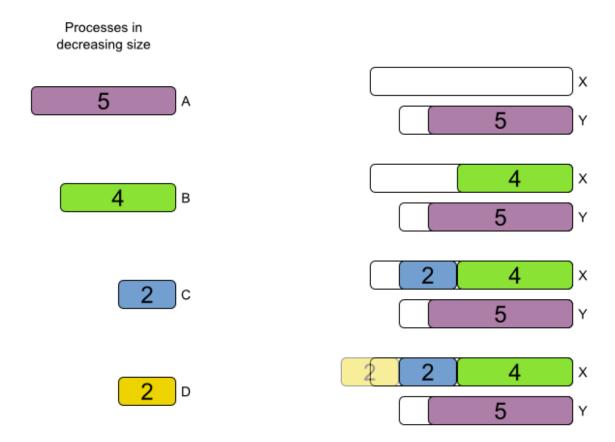
#### **First Fit results**



FIRST FIT (winner)

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# First Fit Decreasing



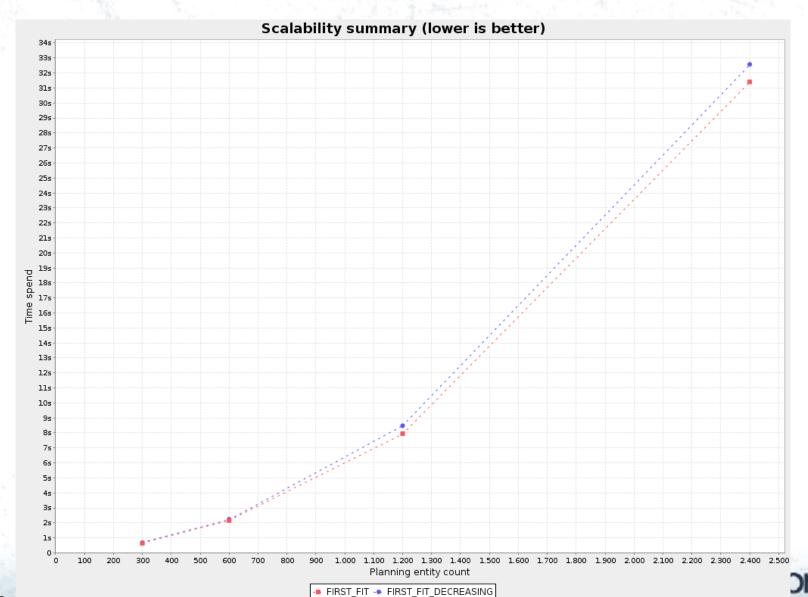


#### First Fit Decreasing config

#### **DifficultyComparator**

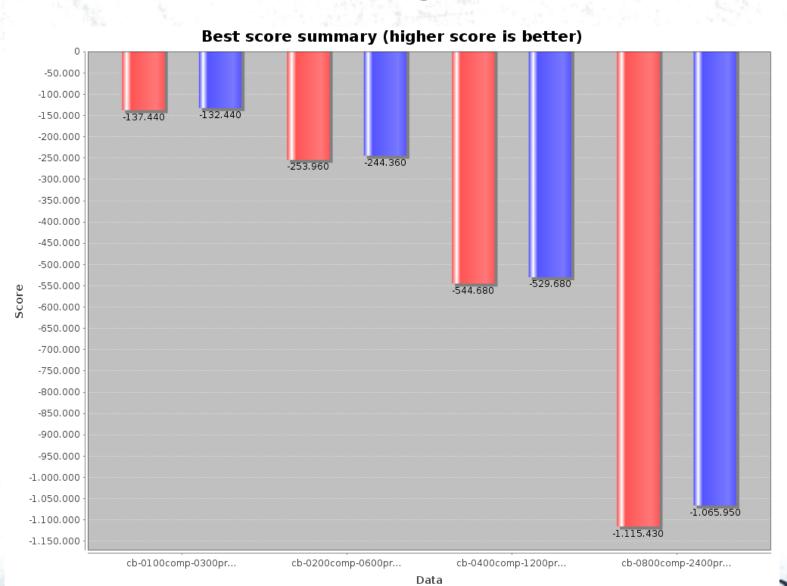
```
public class ProcessDifficultyComparator
    implements Comparator<Process> {
  public int compare(Process a, Process b) {
    // Compare on requiredCpuPower * requiredMemory
           * requiredNetworkBandwidth
@PlanningEntity(difficultyComparatorClass
    = ProcessDifficultyComparator.class)
public class Process
```

#### First Fit Decreasing scalability



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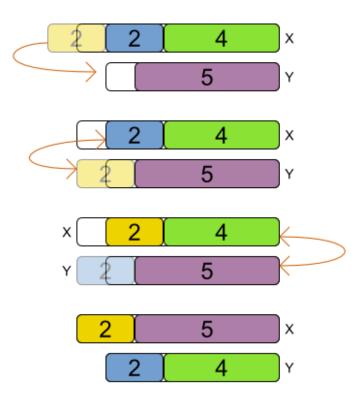
#### First Fit Decreasing results



FIRST\_FIT = FIRST\_FIT\_DECREASING (winner)

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#### **Local Search**





## **Local Search comes after Construction Heuristics**

```
<solver>
  <constructionHeuristic>
    <constructionHeuristicType>FIRST FIT DECREASING</>>
  </constructionHeuristic>
  <localSearch>
  <localSearch>
</solver>
```

## Local Search needs to be terminated

#### Selecting moves

```
<localSearch>
  <selector>
    <selector>
<moveFactoryClass>GenericChangeValueMoveFactory</>
    </selector>
    <selector>
      <moveFactoryClass>GenericSwitchAllValuesMF</>>
    </selector>
  </selector>
  ... tabu search, simulated annealing or ...
</localSearch>
```

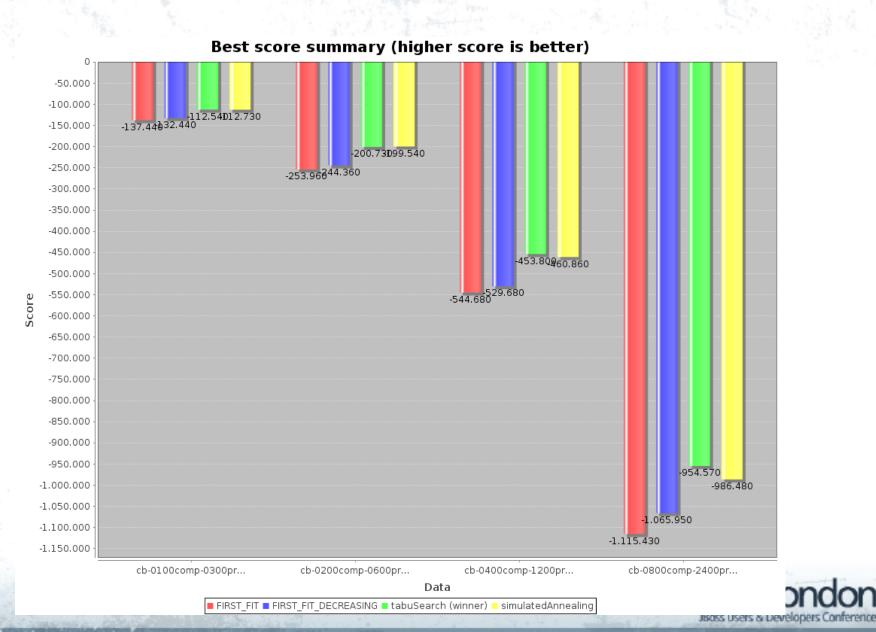
#### **Tabu Search**

```
<localSearch>
 <selector>...</selector>
  <acceptor>
    <!-- Untweaked standard values -->
    <solutionTabuSize>1000</solutionTabuSize>
    propertyTabuSize>7/propertyTabuSize>
  </acceptor>
 <forager>
    <!-- Untweaked standard value -->
    <minimalAcceptedSelection>1000</>
  </forager>
</localSearch>
```

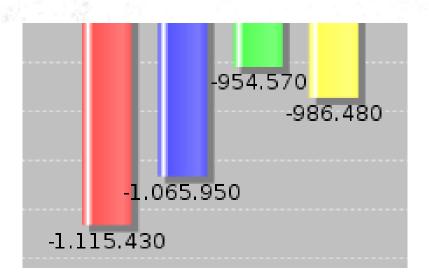
#### Or Simulated Annealing

```
<localSearch>
  <selector>...</selector>
  <acceptor>
    <!-- Tweaked value -->
    <simulatedAnnealingStartingTemperature>
        Ohard/400soft</>
  </acceptor>
  <forager>
    <!-- Untweaked standard value -->
    <minimalAcceptedSelection>4</>
  </forager>
</localSearch>
```

#### **Metaheuristics results**



#### Cost (\$) reduction



■ FIRST FIT ■ FIRST FIT DECREASING
■ tabuSearch (winner) = simulatedAnnealing

- Compared to First Fit
  - First Fit Decreasing
    - 49 480 \$ = 4 %
  - Tabu Search
    - 160 860 \$ = 14 %
  - Simulated annealing
    - 128 950 \$ = 11 %
- Few constraints here
  - $\bullet => low ROI$



# Organizations rarely optimize planning problems.



http://www.flickr.com/photos/techbirmingham/345897594/

#### Organizations waste resources.



### Real-time planning

#### Real-time paradox

- First Fit Decreasing 1200 processes
  - 8 seconds
- Time allowed
  - 100ms after last change



# Demo Real-time planning CloudBalance example

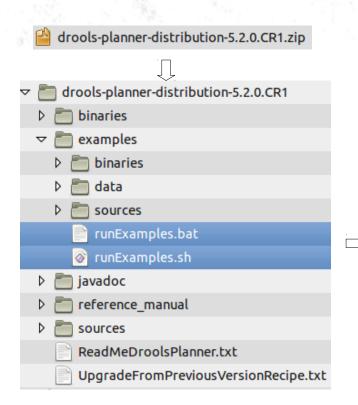
## Summary

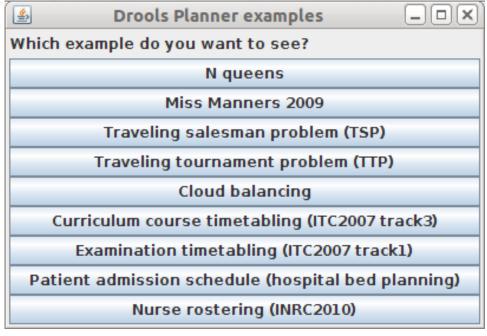
#### Summary

- Drools Planner optimizes planning
- Adding constraints is easy and scalable
- Switching/combining algorithms is easy

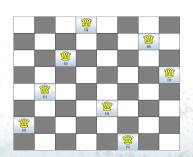


#### Try an example!









Department_Room_Bed \ Night		0			1				
Department1_11_0		Patient183			Patient183				
Department1_12_0		Patient161				Patient253			
Departme								×	
	Rule id		Constraint	t type	# occurrences		Score tot	al	
Departme	preferredMaximumRoon	nCapacity	NEGATIVE S	OFT		274	8.1	.84	
Departme			NEGATIVE_S	OFT	19		1.3	340	
	requiredPatientEquipment		NEGATIVE_S	OFT	1			50	
Departme	roomSpecialismNotFirstPriority		NEGATIVE_S	OFT		4	1	.00	
	preferredMaximumRoomCapacity/NEGATIVE_SOFT:[Patient3(0-1) @ Department2_1^								
Departine	preferredMaximumRoomCapacity/NEGATIVE_SOFT:[Patient8(0-1) @ Department4 🗐								
	preferredMaximumRoomCapacity/NEGATIVE_S0FT:[Patient19(0-2) @ Department4 preferredMaximumRoomCapacity/NEGATIVE S0FT:[Patient23(0-0) @ Department2								
Departme									
Departme	preferredMaximumRoon								
	preferredMaximumRoomCapacity/NEGATIVE_SOFT:[Patient32(0-1) @ Department4								
	1 Dation 1/4						)	<u>. [ ]                                  </u>	
	,		47 796						

E \ SD	01-01	01-02	01-03	01-04	01-05
0(0)	Е	E	E	Е	N
1(1)	Е	E	E	Е	N
2(2)				Е	Е
3(3)	Е	E	E	L	D
4(4)	Е	L	L	L	D
5(5)	L	L	L	L	

#### Q&A

- JBoss Drools Planner homepage:
  - http://www.jboss.org/drools/drools-planner
- Reference manual:
  - http://www.jboss.org/drools/documentation
- Download this presentation:
  - http://www.jboss.org/drools/presentations

- Twitter: @geoffreydesmet
- Google+: Geoffrey De Smet

