
On the Use of Lagrangian Optimization For Designing Distributed Self-Stabilizing Protocols

Arnaud Legrand*¹

¹Laboratoire d'Informatique de Grenoble (LIG) – CNRS : UMR5217, Université Pierre-Mendès-France - Grenoble II, Institut polytechnique de Grenoble (Grenoble INP), Université Joseph Fourier - Grenoble I – UMR 5217 - Laboratoire LIG - 38041 Grenoble cedex 9 - France Tél. : +33 (0)4 76 51 43 61 - Fax : +33 (0)4 76 51 49 85, France

Résumé

Large scale distributed systems typically comprise hundreds to millions of entities that have only a partial view of resources. How to fairly and efficiently share such resources between entities in a distributed way has thus become a critical question. A possible answer resorts to Lagrangian optimization and distributed gradient descent. Under certain conditions, the resource sharing problem can be formulated as a global optimization problem, which can be solved by a distributed self-stabilizing demand and response algorithm. In the last decade, this technique has been applied to design network protocols (variants of TCP, multi-path network protocols, wireless network protocols) and even distributed algorithms for smart grids. In this talk, I will present the basics of this technique as well as the key underlying assumptions and its limitations.

*Intervenant