

How Harmful The Paradox Can Be In The Cohen-Kelly Computer Network Model Using A Non-Cooperative Dynamic Load Balancing Policy

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Abstract. We consider a distributed computer system in Wardrop equilibrium, i.e., situations where no user can reduce its own response time by unilaterally choosing another path, if all the other users retain their present paths. The Braess paradox is a famous example of paradoxical cases where adding capacity to a network degrades the performance of all users. This study examines numerically some examples around the Braess-like paradox in a distributed computer system. We found that Braess's paradox can occur, namely in equilibrium the mean job response time in the network after adding a communication line for the sharing of jobs between nodes, for some system parameter setting, can be greater than the mean job response time in the network before adding the communication line. Indeed, two different types of paradox called weak and strong paradox have been characterized. In the range of parameter values examined, the worst case ratio of performance degradation obtained in the examined network model is about 75% and 65% for the cases of weak and strong paradox respectively.

Keywords: Braess Paradox, Wardrop Equilibrium, Distributed Computer Systems, Load Balancing, Performance Evaluation, Non-Cooperative Networks.

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1 Introduction

The exponential growth of computer networking, in terms of number of users and components, traffic volume and diversity of service, demands massive upgrades of capacity in existing networks. Traditionally, capacity design methodologies have been developed with a single-class networking paradigm in mind. This approach overlooks the noncooperative structure of modern (high speed and large-scale) networks and entails, as will be explained in the sequel, the danger of degraded performance when resources are added to a network. Indeed, load balancing decisions in large-scale computer and communication networks (e.g., GRID, Internet) are often made by each user indepen-

dently, according to its own individual performance objectives. Such networks are henceforth called *noncooperative*, and game theory [7] provides the systematic framework to study and understand their behavior. Under the noncooperative paradigm, the network is considered as a site of competition for the network resources among selfish users [13]–[21]. The most common example of a noncooperative network is the Internet. In the current TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) flow control mechanism, each user adjusts its transmission window the maximum number of unacknowledged packets that the user can have circulating in the network independently, based on some feedback information about the level of congestion in the network (detected as packet loss). Moreover, the Internet Protocol

(both IPv4 and the current IPv6 specification) provides the option of source routing, that enables the user to determine the path(s) its flow follows from source to destination [13]–[18].

An important problem in current high-speed and large-scale computer and communication networks is to provide all users with satisfactory network performance. Intuitively, we can think that the total processing capacity of a system will increase when the capacity of a part of the system increases and so we expect improvements in performance objectives accordingly in that case. The famous Braess paradox tells us that this is not always the case; i.e., adding capacity to the system may sometimes lead to the degradation in the benefits of all users in a Wardrop equilibrium [3, 4, 5, 8]. A Wardrop equilibrium is attained in the situation where each user chooses a path of the minimum cost, the choice of a single user has only a negligible impact on the cost of each path and the equilibrium cost of each used path is identical, which is not greater than the costs of unused paths [1].

The Braess paradox has been the subject of considerable research, see for example [5, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16] and the survey in [8]. It attracted the attention of researchers in many fields such as Arora and Sen [2] in the field of Software Multi-Agent Systems, Roughgarden and Tardos [18] in the Theory of Computing, Cohen and Kelly [5], and Cohen and Jeffries [4] in queueing networks, and El-Zoghdy *et al* [9, 10, 11] in distributed computational systems.

Cohen and Kelly [5] reported the first example of Braess's paradox in a mathematical model of a queueing network. They investigated Braess's paradox in the setting where the users have knowledge only of mean queue lengths of the network servers that is, they used a static load balancing policy. Then they raised the question of whether the paradox also occurs in networks where users have information about the instantaneous queue lengths, not just mean queue lengths (i.e., each user upon arrival can see the number of waiting users in every server in the network). In a later paper, Kelly [6] gives an example showing that providing users with some additional information about the current system state may lead to system performance degradation. On the same model of Cohen and Kelly [5], Calvert, Solomon and Ziedins [3] considered the situation where users have full knowledge of all the instantaneous queue lengths of the network servers and they are able to make their load balancing decisions based on that knowledge (i.e., the load balancing policy is a dynamic one). They found that Braess's paradox can also occur in this setting as well.

For continuity with the work of Calvert, Solomon and Ziedins [3], this paper investigates the phenomenon of Braess's paradox under a dynamic individually optimal load balancing policy on the same network model. The measure of system performance degradation is the ratio of the difference between the mean response times of the network after (*augmented network*) and before (*initial network*) adding a communication line for the sharing of jobs between nodes over that of the initial network (i.e., if the measure is greater than zero, this means that there is paradox in that case).

Our simulation results show that Braess's paradox can occur, namely in equilibrium the mean job response time in the augmented network, for some system parameter setting, can be greater than the mean job response time in the initial network. Indeed, two different types of paradox have been characterized. We called them *weak* and *strong* paradox (see section 2). Based on the definitions of weak and strong paradox, we can say that what Calvert, Solomon and Ziedins [3] found is a weak paradox. In this paper, we present some examples of weak and strong paradox, and estimate the worst case ratio of the system performance degradation in the range of parameter values examined.

From the course of numerical experimentation, we found that the worst case ratio of performance degradation obtained in the examined computer network model is about 75(65)% for the case of weak (strong) paradox.

Although our study was originally motivated by design problems in the field of computer networking, the results may be applied to other types of networks such as transportation networks, large-scale computer and communication networks (e.g., Internet, Computing GRID [22]).

The outline of the paper is as follows. Section 2 presents the description and the assumptions of the model studied in this paper. Section 3 presents the dynamic individually optimal load balancing policy. Section 4 describes the results of numerical examination. Finally, section 5 summarizes this paper.

2 System Model and Assumptions

As mentioned in section 1, the model considered in this paper is studied by Calvert, Solomon and Ziedins [3]. First, we consider their initial network as illustrated in Figure 1. This network consists of six nodes numbered 0, 1, ..., 5. Node 0 is the entrance node, node 1 and node 4 are single server queues with first-come-first-served (FCFS) service discipline, node 2 and node 3 are infinite servers and node 5 is the exit node. Before adding capacity (a link), the network has two paths, $0 - 1 - 2 - 5$ (P_1) and $0 - 3 - 4 - 5$ (P_2) from entrance

to exit. Each user individually chooses a path to minimize his total mean response time from entrance to exit, given the choices of other users. Equilibrium is defined to occur when no user can lower his total mean response time by a change of path, if all the other users retain their present paths. Thus users in the network may be viewed as playing a non-cooperative game, each seeking to minimize its mean response time from source to exit.

We assume that jobs arrive at the system according to a time-invariant Poisson process, i.e. inter-arrival times of jobs are independent, identically and exponentially distributed with mean $1/\lambda$. Also, we assume that users have service times that are exponentially distributed with mean $1/\mu_1, 1/\mu_2, 1/\mu_3$ and $1/\mu_4$ at nodes $i, i = 1, \dots, 4$ respectively. We further assume that service times are independent of each other and of arrival time. A job arriving at the initial network will choose at the decision point pd_1 either to join node 1 (i.e., go through P_1) or node 3 (i.e., go through P_2) knowing the service rates μ_1, \dots, μ_4 and the system load information, i.e., n_1, n_2, n_3 and n_4 , where n_1, n_2, n_3 and n_4 are the numbers of jobs in the queues of the first, second, third and fourth servers respectively.

We compare the performance of initial network with that of the augmented network illustrated in figure 2. The augmented network differs from the initial one by the addition of a communication line between the two FCFS servers (node 1 and node 4). So, it has one more path from entrance to exit than the initial network. This path is $0 - 1 - 4 - 5$ (P_3). In the augmented network, jobs can make load balancing decisions at two decision points namely dp_1 and dp_2 . Upon arrival to the network, a job has to decide at dp_1 either to join node 1 (i.e., go through P_1) or node 3 (i.e., go through P_2), and then if it chooses to join node 1, at the time it leaves node 1 it has to decide at dp_2 either to join node 2 or node 4 (i.e., to continue using P_1 or to use P_3).

As mentioned earlier, the aim of this paper is to investigate the phenomenon of Braess's paradox on the considered network model in Wardrop equilibrium under a dynamic individually optimal load balancing policy. We focus our attention on the system performance degradation that may occur as a result of adding capacity (a communication line) for the sharing of jobs between nodes. To this aim we differentiate between two types of paradox, we call them *weak and strong* paradox which can be defined as follows:

Definition 1 (Paradox) We say that a *Braess-like paradox* occurs if condition 1 is satisfied. That is, if the overall mean response time of the augmented network is higher than that of the initial network for the same

system parameter setting.

Definition 2 (Strong Paradox) We say that a *strong paradox* occurs if conditions 1 and 2 are satisfied for the same system parameter setting. That is, plus condition 1, the minimum of mean response times offered by the three paths (P_1, P_2 and P_3), from entrance to exit, in augmented network is greater than the maximum of the mean response times offered by the two paths (P_1 and P_2), from entrance to exit, in the initial network for the same system parameter setting. Which means that all the users of the network suffer from performance degradation as a result of adding a communication line for the sharing of jobs between nodes.

Definition 3 (Weak Paradox) We say that a *weak paradox* occurs if conditions 1 and 3 are satisfied for the same system parameter setting. That is, plus condition 1, the minimum of mean response times offered by the three paths (P_1, P_2 and P_3), from entrance to exit, in augmented network is less than or equal to the maximum of the mean response times offered by the two paths (P_1 and P_2), from entrance to exit, in the initial network for the same system parameter setting. Which means that even though the overall response time of the augmented network is greater than that of the initial network, there exist some users of the augmented network whom do not suffer from degradation i.e., their mean response time in the augmented network is less than or equal to that of the initial network.

$$\frac{(Ta - Ti)}{Ti} > 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\min_{j=1,2,3} (TaP_j)}{\max_{i=1,2} (TiP_i)} > 1 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\min_{j=1,2,3} (TaP_j)}{\max_{i=1,2} (TiP_i)} \leq 1, \quad (3)$$

where,

- Ti : is the overall mean response of the initial network.
- Ta : is the overall mean response of the augmented network.
- TiP_i : is the mean response of jobs that take the path number i , ($i = 1, 2$) in the initial network.
- TaP_j : is the mean response of jobs that take the path number j , ($j = 1, 2, 3$) in the augmented network.

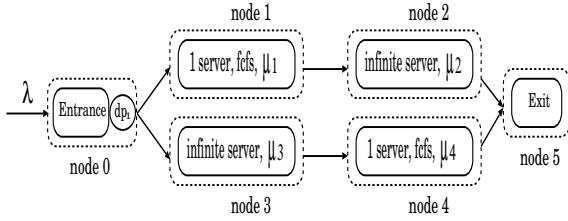


Figure 1: The initial network

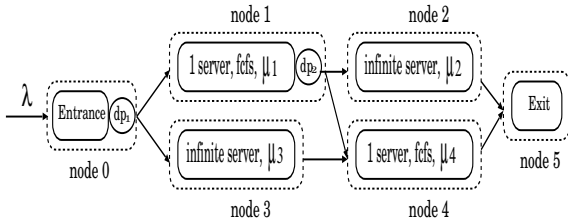


Figure 2: The Augmented network

3 Dynamic Individually Optimal Load Balancing Policy

As mentioned earlier, the load balancing policy used for the considered models is a dynamic individually optimal load balancing policy where every job strives to optimize (minimize) its mean response time independently (non-cooperatively) of the other jobs. According to this policy, jobs are scheduled so that every job may feel that its own expected response time is minimum if it knows the expected node delay at each node. In other words, when the individually optimal policy is realized, the expected response time of a job cannot be improved further when the load balancing decisions for other jobs are fixed, and the system reaches an equilibrium [12]. It appears that this policy is closely related to a completely decentralized scheme in that each job itself determines on the basis of the system load information which node should process it. For the studied models, the load balancing decisions in this policy are based on a general decision procedure which can be formalized as follows:

For both initial and augmented networks, given that the number of jobs currently in the first and fourth servers are n_1 and n_4 respectively, an arriving job to the system (both initial and augmented networks) has to take a load balancing decision at dp_1 to choose between either joining node 1 (i.e., go through P_1) or node 3 (i.e., go through P_2), the expected mean response time via P_1 is $((n_1 + 1)/\mu_1 + 1/\mu_2)$ and that via P_2 is equal to $(1/\mu_3 + (n_4 + 1)/\mu_4)$, regardless of the decision procedure at dp_2 . In the event of a tie, we let the users to

choose P_1 , thus users choose P_1 iff:

$$((n_1 + 1)/\mu_1 + 1/\mu_2) \leq (1/\mu_3 + (n_4 + 1)/\mu_4).$$

In the augmented network there is a second load balancing decision to be made at dp_2 for the users going through P_1 to choose between node 2 and node 4 (i.e., to continue using P_1 or to use P_3). Given that the number of jobs currently in the fourth server is n_4 , the expected mean response time to the exit from that point via P_1 is $1/\mu_2$ and that via P_3 is $(n_4 + 1)/\mu_4$, regardless of the decision procedure at dp_1 . In the event of a tie, we let the users to choose P_1 , thus users choose P_1 iff: $1/\mu_2 \leq (n_4 + 1)/\mu_4$.

As it could be seen from the previous explanation, the decision procedure used to make load balancing decisions is a simple and a general one in contrast to that presented by Calvert, Solomon and Ziedins [3]. There exist some significant differences in between the load balancing decision procedure used in our simulator and that used by Calvert, Solomon and Ziedins [3]. These differences can be summarized as follows:

1. In their decision procedure, they supposed that the arrival stream of jobs at the entrance is finite but in ours, we consider it infinite, and
2. They also supposed that every arriving job at the entrance is aware of the number of users behind it but in ours, we ignored that.

For more information about the load balancing decision procedure used by Calvert, Solomon and Ziedins, the reader is referred to *theorem 2.1* in [3].

4 Results and Discussion

To investigate the phenomenon of Braess's paradox on the considered model in Wardrop equilibrium, a course of numerical experimentation has been done using the OMNet++ (*Objective Modular Network Tested*) discrete event simulation system. Through the course of numerical experimentation, we find some examples around the Braess's paradox on Cohen-Kelly network model in Wardrop equilibrium under a dynamic individually optimal load balancing policy. The mean response times T_i , T_a , T_iP_1 , T_iP_2 , T_aP_1 , T_aP_2 , and T_aP_3 of the initial, augmented, the two paths (P_1 and P_2) from entrance to exit in the initial and the three paths (P_1 , P_2 and P_3) from entrance to exit in the augmented network respectively have been estimated for various combinations of job arrival rate to the system λ , job processing rates μ_1 , μ_2 , μ_3 and μ_4 , at the first, second, third, and fourth servers respectively. In our simulator, a 95% confidence intervals are used. As mentioned in section 1, the measure of the system performance degradation

is the ratio of the difference between the mean response times of the augmented and initial networks over that of the initial network, i.e., $(T_a - T_i)/T_i$. So, if condition 1 is satisfied this means that the system is suffering from performance degradation (Braess-like paradox). In addition to condition 1, if condition 2(3) is satisfied, we say that a *strong (weak)* paradox occurs.

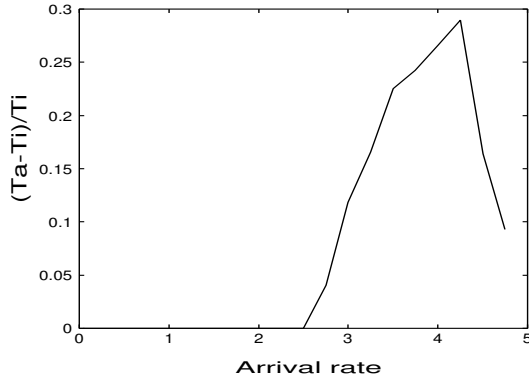


Figure 3: The overall system performance degradation ratio for various values of λ while keeping $\mu_1 = \mu_4 = 2.5$ and $\mu_2 = \mu_3 = 0.5$.

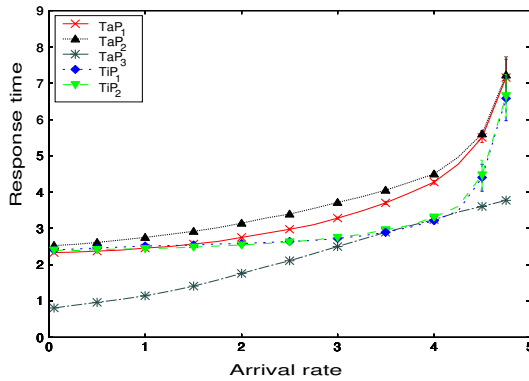


Figure 4: Mean response times of all the paths from entrance to exit in the initial and augmented networks for various values of λ while keeping $\mu_1 = \mu_4 = 2.5$ and $\mu_2 = \mu_3 = 0.5$.

We started our numerical experimentation by doing the same experiment as that of Calvert, Solomon and Ziedins [3]. In this experiment, the service rate parameters are $\mu_1 = \mu_4 = 2.5$, $\mu_2 = \mu_3 = 0.5$ and the arrival rate λ varies from 0.05 to 5 (*note that an arrival rate of 5.0 is the upper bound of the capacity of the system in this setting*). Although there exist some significant differences in between the load balancing decision procedure used by Calvert, Solomon and Ziedins [3] and ours, we almost got the same result (from the overall point of view). From that experiment, we can

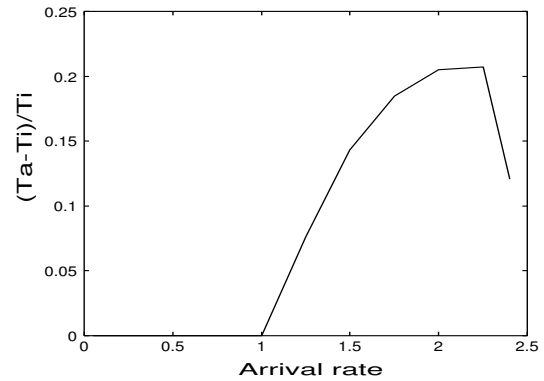


Figure 5: The overall system performance degradation ratio for various values of λ while keeping $\mu_1 = \mu_4 = 1.25$ and $\mu_2 = \mu_3 = 0.5$.

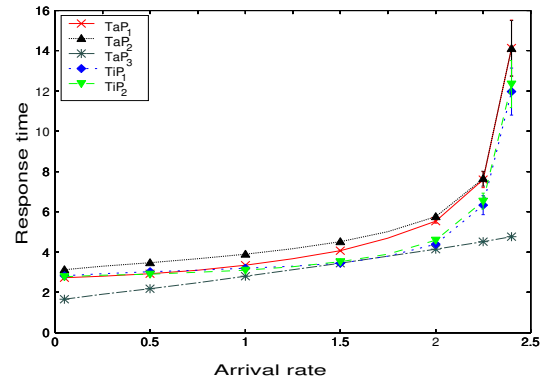


Figure 6: Mean response times of all the paths from entrance to exit in the initial and augmented networks for various values of λ while keeping $\mu_1 = \mu_4 = 1.25$ and $\mu_2 = \mu_3 = 0.5$.

conclude that the expected response times, given a finite arrival stream, approximate the expected response times with an infinite arrival stream. Figure 3 shows the overall system performance degradation ratio in that case. From this figure, we note that, for low arrival rates, the augmented network performs better than the initial network (*note that when $T_a < T_i$, we put the degradation ratio to zero which means no paradox is realized*), while the reverse is true for high arrival rates. Braess's paradox appears for $\lambda > 2.5$ and the worst case ratio of performance degradation is achieved for $\lambda = 4.25$ and is about 28.99%.

To check the type of this paradox, in Figure 4, we show the mean response time of every path individually, from entrance to exit, in both initial and augmented networks. From figure 4, we notice that, as anticipated the mean response times TiP_1 and TiP_2 of the two paths (P_1 and P_2), from entrance to exist, in the initial network are almost the same. But for

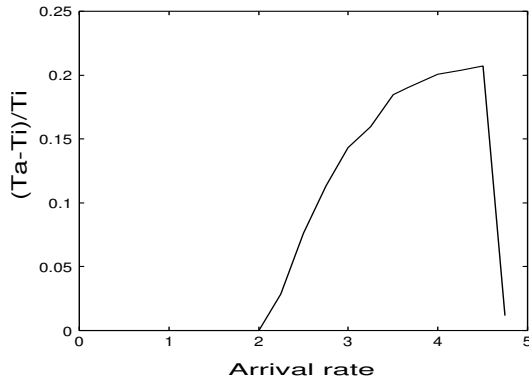


Figure 7: The overall system performance degradation ratio for various values of λ while keeping $\mu_1 = \mu_4 = 2.5$ and $\mu_2 = \mu_3 = 1$.

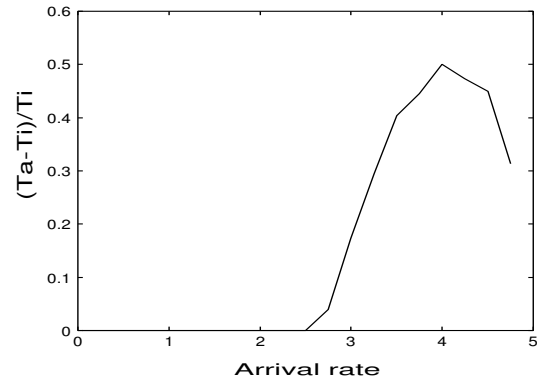


Figure 9: The overall system performance degradation ratio for various values of λ while keeping $\mu_1 = \mu_4 = 2.5$ and $\mu_2 = \mu_3 = 0.25$.

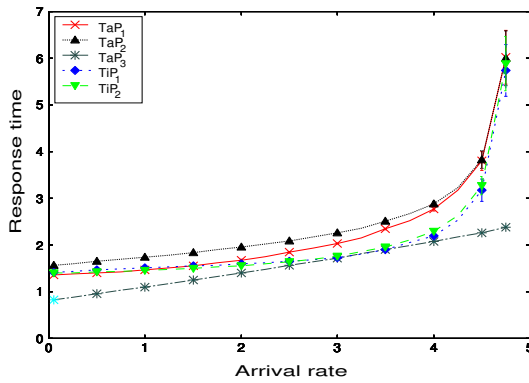


Figure 8: Mean response times of all the paths from entrance to exit in the initial and augmented networks for various values of λ while keeping $\mu_1 = \mu_4 = 2.5$ and $\mu_2 = \mu_3 = 1$.

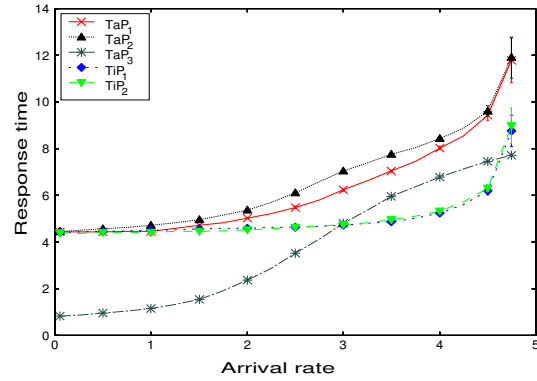


Figure 10: Mean response times of all the paths from entrance to exit in the initial and augmented networks for various values of λ while keeping $\mu_1 = \mu_4 = 2.5$ and $\mu_2 = \mu_3 = 0.25$.

the augmented network the mean response times TaP_1 , TaP_2 and TaP_3 of the three paths (P_1 , P_2 and P_3), from entrance to exist, are significantly different from each other and TaP_2 is always greater than or equal to TaP_1 and TaP_3 . We think that this occurs because the users who firstly decided to join the third server (P_2) at the decision point dp_1 have based their decision on the number of users in the fourth server upon their arrival and they did not anticipated that this number may be increased (by users who decided to join the fourth server (P_3) at the decision point dp_2) while they are being processed by the third server. Also from that figure, we can notice that $\min_{j=1,2,3} (TaP_j) \leq \max_{i=1,2} (TiP_i)$ for all the values of λ which means that, in equilibrium, always there exist some users of the augmented network whom their response times improved as a result of adding the communication line. In other words, not all users of the augmented network are suffering from performance

degradation even though the overall response time of the augmented network is greater than that of the initial network for $\lambda > 2.5$. This type of paradox we call it *weak paradox*, so what Calvert, Solomon and Ziedins [3] have reported is a *weak paradox*. We also found the same type of paradox for $\mu_1 = \mu_4 = 1.25$, $\mu_2 = \mu_3 = 0.5$ ($\mu_1 = \mu_4 = 2.5$, $\mu_2 = \mu_3 = 1$) and the arrival rate λ varies from 0.05 to 2.5 (0.05 to 5) as shown in figure 6 (8). In these cases, we found that the worst case ratio of performance degradation is achieved for $\lambda = 2.25(4)$ and is about 20.72(20.51)% as shown in figure 5(7).

In the following examples, we found what we call *strong paradox*. Figure 9 shows the overall system performance degradation ratio for $\mu_1 = \mu_4 = 2.5$, $\mu_2 = \mu_3 = 0.25$ and the arrival rate λ varies from 0.05 to 5. From this figure, we note that, for low arrival rates, the augmented network performs better than the initial network (note that, when $Ta < Ti$, we put the degrada-

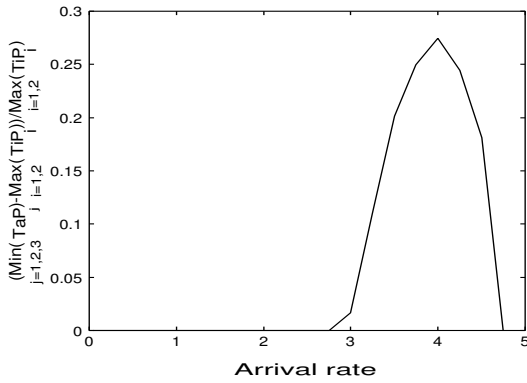


Figure 11: The system performance degradation ratio in a *strong paradox case* ($(\min_{j=1,2,3}(TaP_j) - \max_{i=1,2}(TiP_i)) / \max_{i=1,2}(TiP_i)$) for various values of λ while keeping $\mu_1 = \mu_4 = 2.5$ and $\mu_2 = \mu_3 = 0.25$.

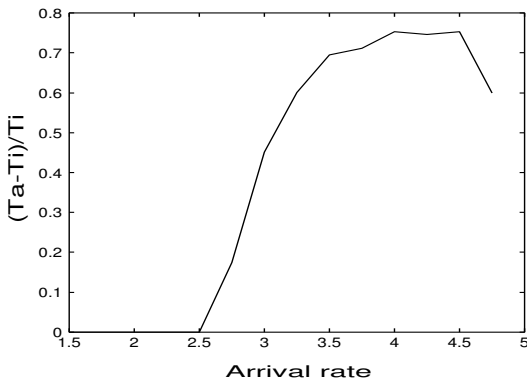


Figure 12: The overall system performance degradation ratio for various values of λ while keeping $\mu_1 = \mu_4 = 2.5$ and $\mu_2 = \mu_3 = 0.1$.

tion ratio to zero which means no paradox is realized), while the reverse is true for high arrival rates. Braess's paradox appears for $\lambda > 2.5$ and the worst case ratio of performance degradation is achieved for $\lambda = 4$ and is about 49.99%. Figure 10 shows the mean response time of every path individually, from entrance to exit, in both initial and augmented networks. From that figure, we can notice that $\min_{j=1,2,3}(TaP_j) > \max_{i=1,2}(TiP_i)$ for the values of $2.75 > \lambda < 4.625$ which means that all the users of the augmented network in equilibrium suffer from performance degradation as a result of adding the communication line. To estimate how much is the performance degradation, we compute the following $(\min_{j=1,2,3}(TaP_j) - \max_{i=1,2}(TiP_i)) / \max_{i=1,2}(TiP_i)$ as shown in figure 11 to be the measure of performance degradation in that case. As shown in figure 11, all the users of the augmented network suffer from perfor-

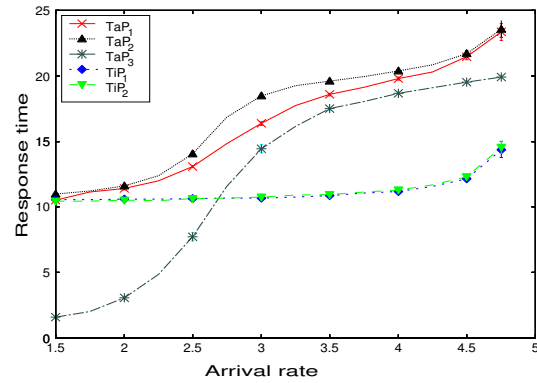


Figure 13: Mean response times of all the paths from entrance to exit in the initial and augmented networks for various values of λ while keeping $\mu_1 = \mu_4 = 2.5$ and $\mu_2 = \mu_3 = 0.1$.

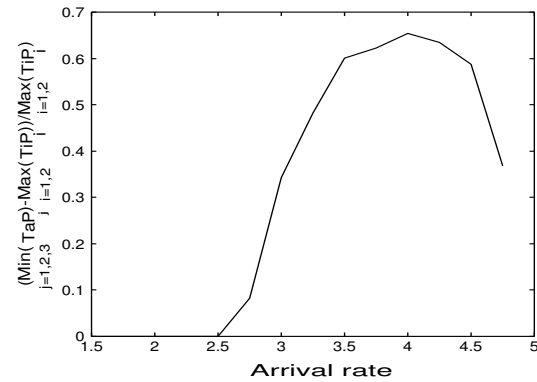


Figure 14: The system performance degradation ratio in a *strong paradox case* ($(\min_{j=1,2,3}(TaP_j) - \max_{i=1,2}(TiP_i)) / \max_{i=1,2}(TiP_i)$) for various values of λ while keeping $\mu_1 = \mu_4 = 2.5$ and $\mu_2 = \mu_3 = 0.1$.

mance degradation for the values of $2.75 > \lambda < 4.625$ and the worst case ratio of performance degradation is achieved for $\lambda = 4$ and is about 27.44%.

Figure 12(15) shows the overall system performance degradation ratio for $\mu_1 = \mu_4 = 2.5$, $\mu_2 = \mu_3 = 0.1$ ($\mu_1 = \mu_4 = 5$, $\mu_2 = \mu_3 = 0.5$) and the arrival rate λ varies from 1.5 to 5 (1 to 10). From this figure, we notice that Braess's paradox appears for $\lambda > 2.5$ (5.25) and the worst case ratio of performance degradation is achieved for $\lambda = 4.5$ (8.25) and is about 75.36(50.22)%. Figure 13 (16) shows the mean response time of every path individually, from entrance to exit, in both initial and augmented networks. From that figure, we can notice that $\min_{j=1,2,3}(TaP_j) > \max_{i=1,2}(TiP_i)$ for the values of $2.75 < \lambda \leq 4.75$ ($6 < \lambda < 9.25$) which means

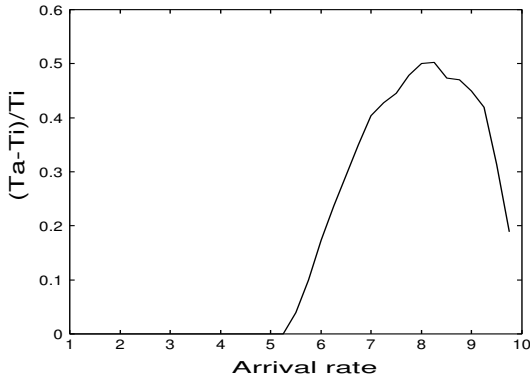


Figure 15: The overall system performance degradation ratio for various values of λ while keeping $\mu_1 = \mu_4 = 5$ and $\mu_2 = \mu_3 = 0.5$.

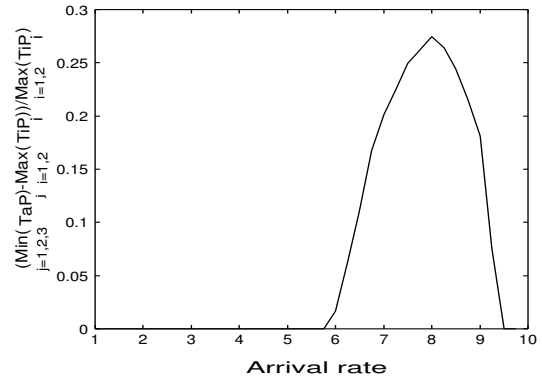


Figure 17: The system performance degradation ratio in a *strong paradox case* $((\min_{j=1,2,3}(TaP_j) - \max_{i=1,2}(TiP_i)) / \max_{i=1,2}(TiP_i))$ for various values of λ while keeping $\mu_1 = \mu_4 = 5$ and $\mu_2 = \mu_3 = 0.5$.

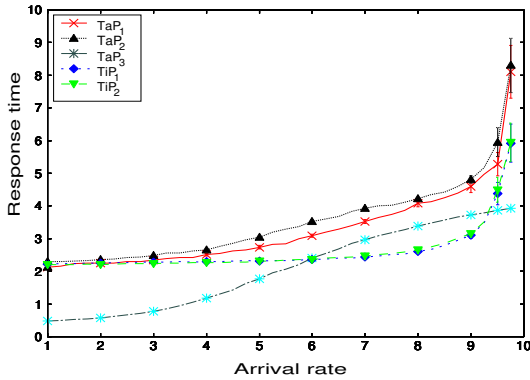


Figure 16: Mean response times of all the paths from entrance to exit in the initial and augmented networks for various values of λ while keeping $\mu_1 = \mu_4 = 5$ and $\mu_2 = \mu_3 = 0.5$.

that all the users of the augmented network in equilibrium suffer from performance degradation as a result of adding the communication line. Again, to estimate how much is the performance degradation, we computed $(\min_{j=1,2,3}(TaP_j) - \max_{i=1,2}(TiP_i)) / \max_{i=1,2}(TiP_i)$ as shown in figure 14 (17) to be the measure of performance degradation in that case. As shown from figure 14 (17), all the users of the augmented network suffer from performance degradation for the values of $2.75 < \lambda \leq 4.75$ ($6 < \lambda < 9.25$) and the worst case ratio of performance degradation is achieved for $\lambda = 4$ (8) and is about 65.35(27.44)%.

Generally from the previous examples, we can say that the degradation ratio in the considered network model decreases (increases) as the processing capacity of the two infinite servers increases (decreases) (i.e., the delay at the two infinite servers decreases (increases)) while keeping the processing capacity of the two FCFS

servers (see figures 3, 7, 9 and 12). Also, generally we can conclude that the degradation ratio in the considered network model increases (decreases) as the processing capacity of the two FCFS servers increases (decreases) while keeping the processing capacity of the two infinite servers (see figures 3, 5 and 15).

5 Conclusion

Through a course of numerical experimentation using simulation, we studied the phenomenon of Braess's paradox on a distributed computer system in Wardrop equilibrium. Our simulation results showed that Braess's paradox can occur, namely in equilibrium the mean job response time in the augmented network, for some system parameter setting, can be greater than the mean job response time in the initial network. Indeed, two different types of paradox called *weak* and *strong* paradox have been characterized. Based on the definitions of the weak and strong paradox, we can say that what Calvert, Solomon and Ziedins reported is a weak paradox. One more point is that we report some more examples of weak paradox as well as some examples of strong paradox and we found that in the range of parameter values examined, the worst case ratio of performance degradation obtained in the considered network model is about 75(65)% for the case of weak (strong) paradox. Finally, from our simulation results, we can generally say that the degradation ratio in the considered network model decreases (increases) as the processing capacity of the two infinite servers increases (decreases) while keeping the processing capacity of the two FCFS servers and it increases (decreases) as the processing capacity of the two FCFS servers increases

(decreases) while keeping the processing capacity of the two infinite servers.

If the results observed in this study hold generally, we think that more exhaustive research into these problems is worth pursuing in order to gain insight into the optimal design and QoS (quality of service) management of distributed computer systems, communication networks, Computing GRID etc.

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