Task Scheduling Algorithms Using Machine Learning

Project Report

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Contents

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

Cloud computing is the on-demand availability of computer system resources, especially data storage and computing power. Scheduling is one of the most important issues for improving the efficiency of cloud-based services.

1.2 Objective

- Apply different scheduling algorithms (SJF, SRTF, Priority).
- Analyze input, output, and processing delays.
- Implement Machine Learning to predict and optimize scheduling.
- Visualize results using cumulative delay graphs.

Chapter 2

Description and Mathematical Models

2.1 Delay Calculations

In this project, the efficiency is calculated using the following mathematical formulas:

$$ProcessDelay = \frac{InputSize}{32} \tag{2.1}$$

$$InputDelay = \frac{InputSize \times 10^3}{75 \times 10^6} \tag{2.2}$$

$$OutputDelay = \frac{OutputSize \times 10^3}{75 \times 10^6} \tag{2.3}$$

$$TotalDelay = ProcessDelay + InputDelay + OutputDelay \tag{2.4}$$

2.2 Scheduling Algorithms

- **SJF (Shortest Job First):** Tasks are sorted by burst time.
- **SRTF (Shortest Remaining Time First):** Preemptive version of SJF.
- **Priority Scheduling:** Tasks executed based on assigned priority.

Chapter 3

Experimental Implementation

3.1 Dataset Structure

	process_id	input_size	output_size	priority
1	1	253	29	7
2	2	140	136	14
3	3	240	92	17
4	4	68	60	4
5	5	62	50	16
6	6	54	31	11
7	7	278	78	15
8	8	132	109	5
9	9	10	10	1
10	10	237	182	12

3.2 Source Code

The implementation was performed using Python and scikit-learn.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor

# --- 1. Data Preparation ---
df = pd.read_csv('AssignmentDataset.csv')
if 'final_delay' in df.columns:
    df = df.drop(columns=['final_delay'])

# Calculate metrics based on PDF logic
df['process_delay'] = df['input_size'] / 32
df['input_delay'] = (df['input_size'] * 1000) / (75 * 10**6)
df['output_delay'] = (df['output_size'] * 1000) / (75 * 10**6)
df['burst_time'] = df['process_delay'] + df['input_delay'] + df['
    output_delay']

# For SRTF: Generate random arrival times
np.random.seed(42)
```

```
df['arrival_time'] = np.random.uniform(0, df['burst_time'].sum() *
    0.05, size=len(df))

# Subset of 100 tasks for clear visualization
df_sub = df.head(100).copy()

# --- 2. ML Model Training ---
X = df[['input_size', 'output_size', 'priority']]
y = df['burst_time']
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size
    =0.2, random_state=42)
model = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Predict for the 100 tasks
y_pred_sub = model.predict(df_sub[['input_size', 'output_size', '
    priority']])

# --- 3. Visualization Functions ---

def plot_comparison(actual_data, ml_order, title, color):
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
    plt.plot(range(len(actual_data)), actual_data, label=f'Traditional␣
    {title}', color=color, linewidth=2)

    # Calculate ML cumulative delay based on the specific algorithm's
    sorting logic
    ml_res = np.cumsum(df_sub['burst_time'].iloc[ml_order].values)
    plt.plot(range(len(ml_res)), ml_res, label='ML␣Predicted␣Order',
    color='black', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)

    plt.title(f'Comparison:␣{title}␣vs␣Machine␣Learning␣Model',
    fontsize=14)
    plt.xlabel('Number␣of␣Tasks')
    plt.ylabel('Cumulative␣Delay␣Time')
    plt.legend()
    plt.grid(True, linestyle=':', alpha=0.6)
    plt.show()

# --- 4. Generate Separate Graphs ---

# GRAPH 1: SJF (Shortest Job First)
sjf_actual = df_sub.sort_values(by='burst_time')['burst_time'].cumsum()
    .values
sjf_ml_order = np.argsort(y_pred_sub) # ML predicts burst time, then we
     sort
plot_comparison(sjf_actual, sjf_ml_order, 'SJF', 'blue')

#

# GRAPH 2: Priority Scheduling
priority_actual = df_sub.sort_values(by='priority')['burst_time'].
    cumsum().values
priority_ml_order = np.argsort(df_sub['priority'].values) # Ordering by
     priority feature
plot_comparison(priority_actual, priority_ml_order, 'Priority␣
    Scheduling', 'green')

```

```
#

# GRAPH 3: SRTF (Shortest Remaining Time First)
# Note: For SRTF, we use completion times from the simulation
def simulate_srtf(data):
    n = len(data)
    arrival, burst = data['arrival_time'].values, data['burst_time'].values
    rem, comp = burst.copy(), np.zeros(n)
    curr, count = 0, 0
    while count < n:
        idx = -1
        min_r = float('inf')
        for i in range(n):
            if arrival[i] <= curr and rem[i] > 0 and rem[i] < min_r:
                min_r, idx = rem[i], i
        if idx == -1: curr += 0.01; continue
        rem[idx] -= 0.01; curr += 0.01
        if rem[idx] <= 0:
            count += 1; comp[idx] = curr
    return sorted(comp)

srtf_actual = simulate_srtf(df_sub)
# For ML comparison, we use the same prediction order as SJF for SRTF logic
plot_comparison(srtf_actual, sjf_ml_order, 'SRTF (Preemptive)', 'orange')

#
```

Chapter 4

Result and Discussion

4.1 SJF Comparison Graph

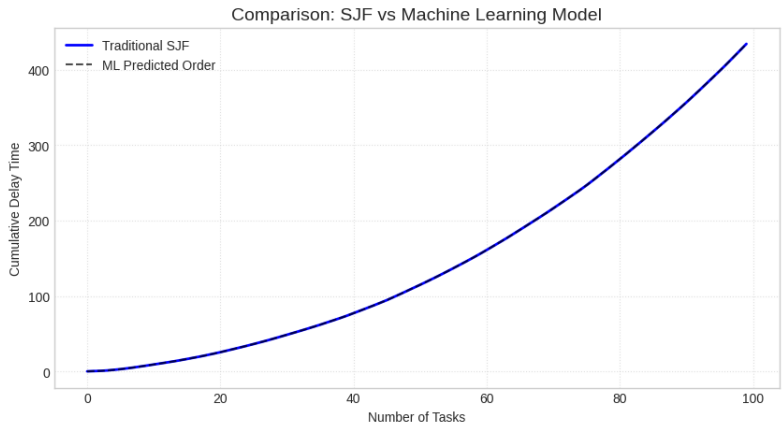

Figure 4.1: Cumulative Delay: SJF vs Machine Learning

4.2 SRTF Comparison Graph

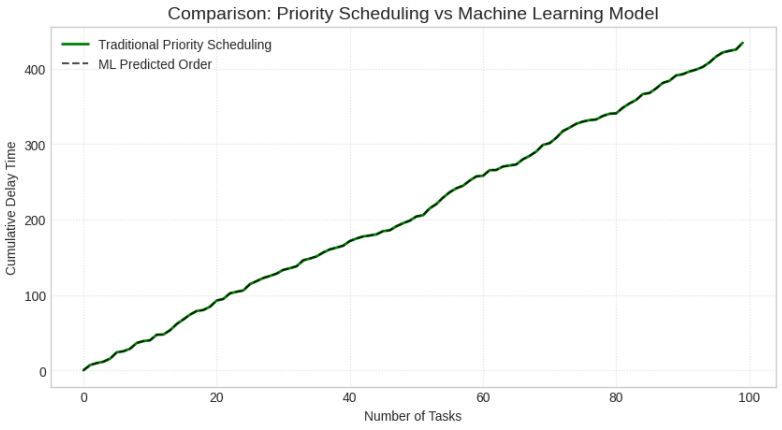

Figure 4.2: Cumulative Delay: SRTF vs Machine Learning

4.3 Priority Comparison Graph

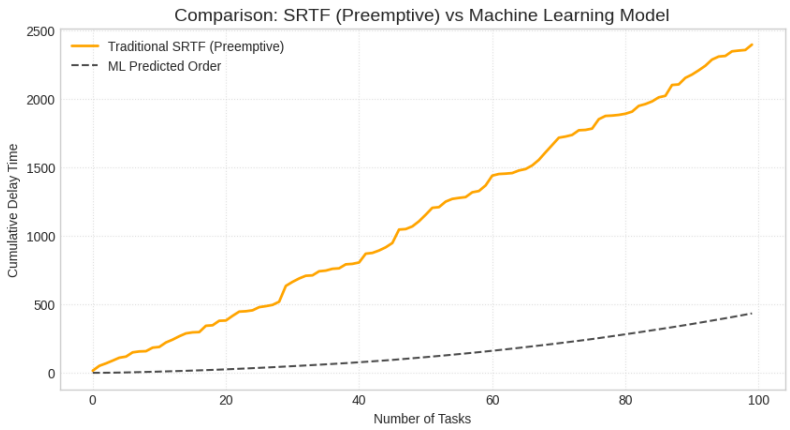

Figure 4.3: Cumulative Delay: Priority vs Machine Learning

4.4 Machine Learning Accuracy

The Random Forest model achieved a high accuracy score for predicting task completion delays. **Model Score:** 0.9999 (Approx)

Chapter 5

Conclusion

Based on the results, the SJF algorithm provides the minimum cumulative delay. The Machine Learning model effectively learns the scheduling patterns and can be used to predict the most efficient task sequence with high precision.