

A decentralized utility-based grid scheduling algorithm

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Dissertation to obtain the Master Degree in
Communication Networks Engineering

- Introduction
- Proposed Solution
- Implementation details
- Evaluation
- Conclusions
- Future work

Motivation

- Shortcomings of current solutions
 - Centralized or hierarchical architectures [Buyya et al. 2000, Frey et al. 2002, Xhafa et al. 2010]
 - Some do not consider *QoS* or utility [Izakian et al. 2009, Yun-Han et al. 2011]
 - Jobs' requirements lack flexible characterization [Chauhan 2010, XiaoShan et al. 2003]
 - Non-flexible scheduling policies [Amudha et al. 2011, Chunlin et al. 2007]

Problem statement

- Is it possible to devise a decentralized scheduling architecture where the scheduling decisions take into account:
 - the grid resources and the user's requirements, in a flexible way,
 - in order to improve the system's performance and user satisfaction ?

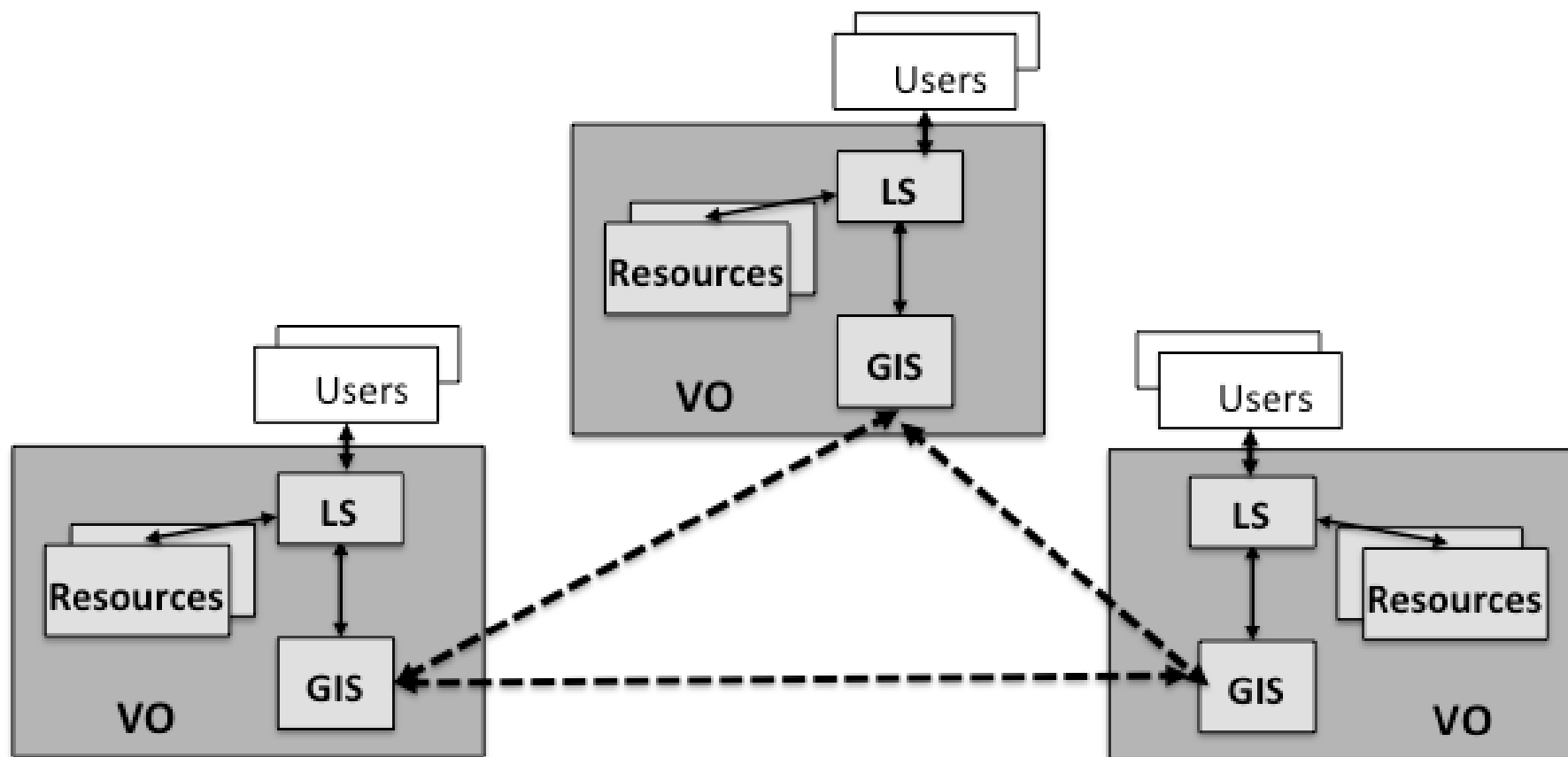
Thesis goals

- New decentralized utility-driven scheduling algorithm that provides partial requirement fulfillment based on user's requirements

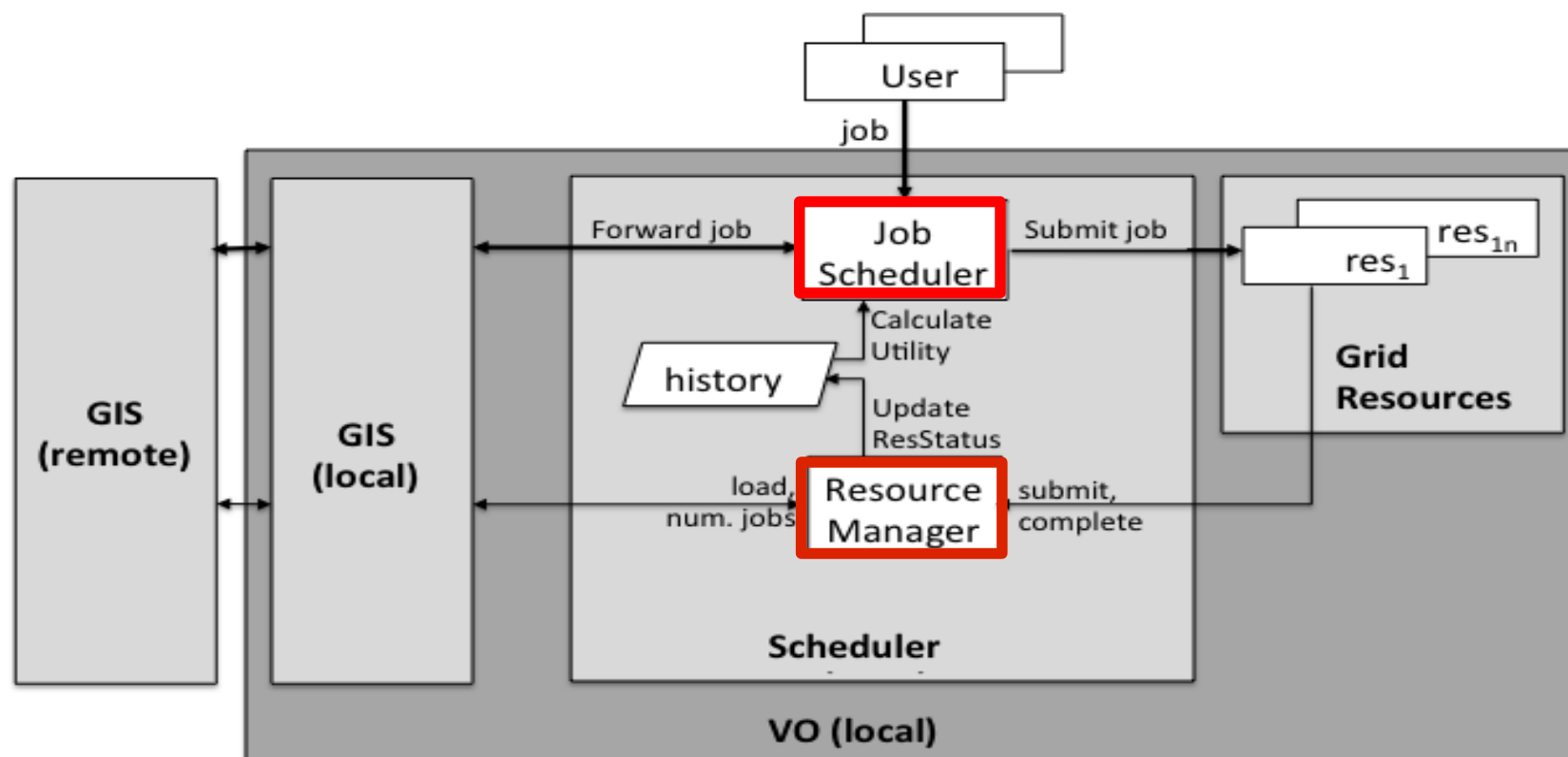
Contributions

- New decentralized utility scheduling algorithm that provides partial utility fulfillment
- Extensive set of extensions to *GridSim* to support decentralized architectures
- A new resource allocation policy in *GridSim*
- Modifications to *GridSim* to support multiple schedulers
- Validation of the proposed solution

Grid Organization



Virtual Organization architecture



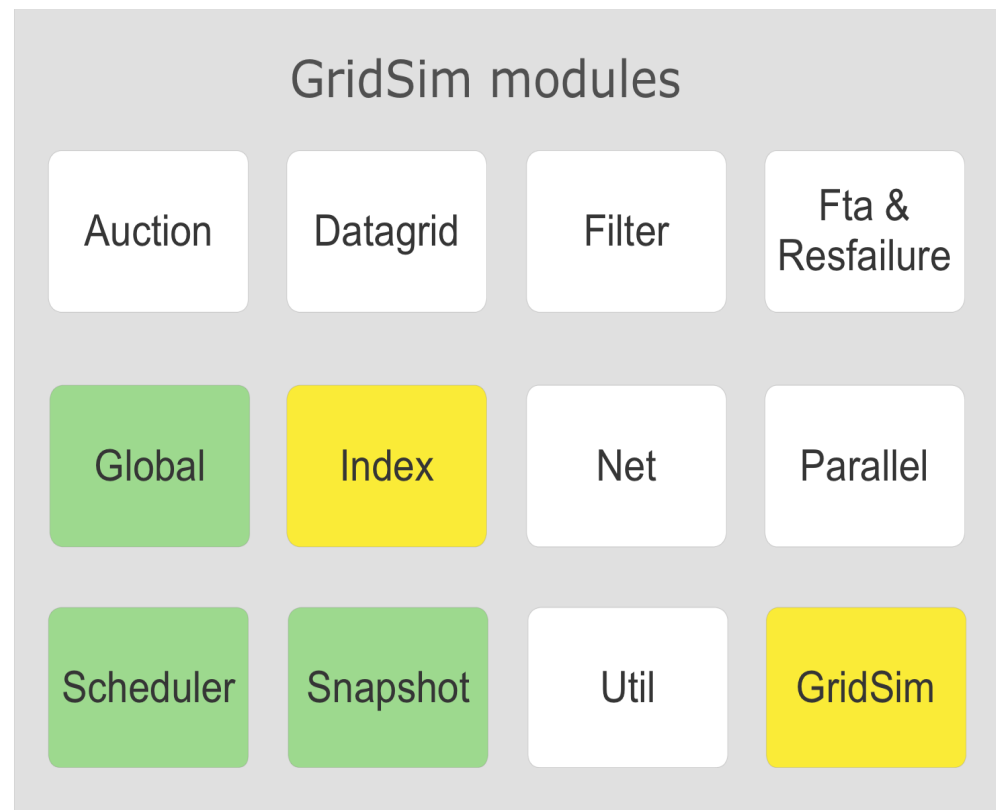
Utility function

- Calculates the global utility value of a resource
 - N – number of requirements
 - α – set of utility values of requirement's, req_i , $options$, opt_i
 - β – weight assigned to each requirement

$$res_util = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N max(\alpha_{(i)} * \beta(i))}{N}$$

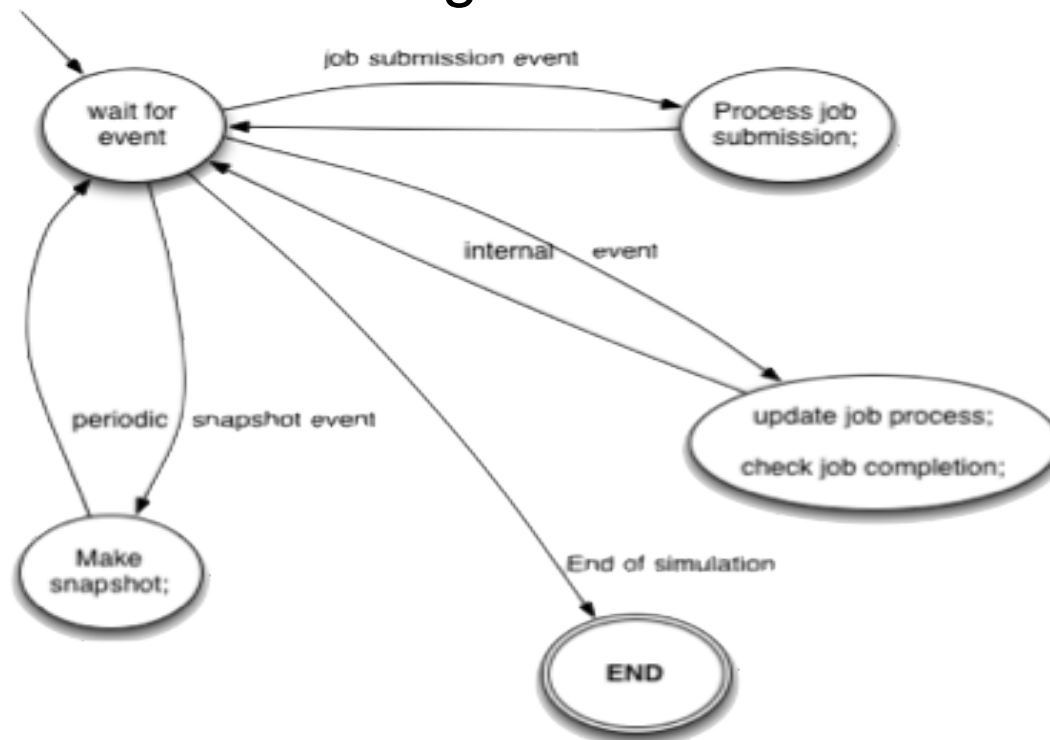
GridSim modules – additions and extensions

- New modules
 - Scheduler
 - Snapshot
 - Global
- Extensions
 - Index
 - GridSim



Utility Allocation Policy

- A Processing Element (PE) can process multiple jobs in parallel
- Jobs have priorities according to their time constraints



Goals

- Goal I: Scheduling algorithms comparison
- Goal II: Decentralized architecture validation

Scenario

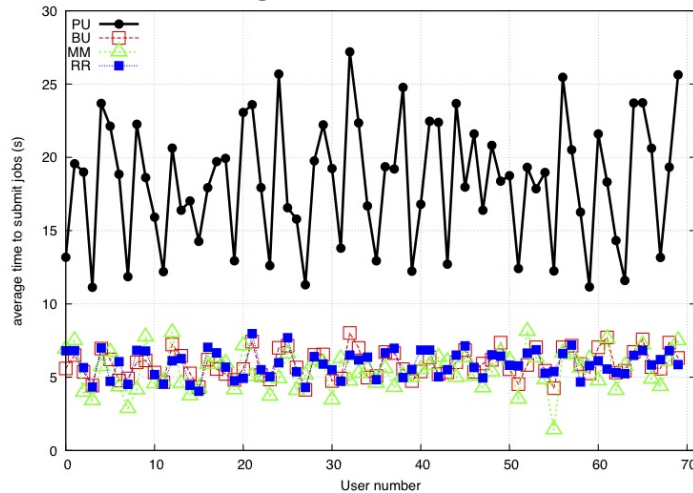
- Variable number of: VOs, resources, users and jobs (per user)
- Resource characterization: architecture, OS, PE speed, Number of PEs
- Job's requirements: architecture, OS, maximum execution time
- Job's generation properties: size and inter-departure rate

Goal I: Scheduling algorithms comparison

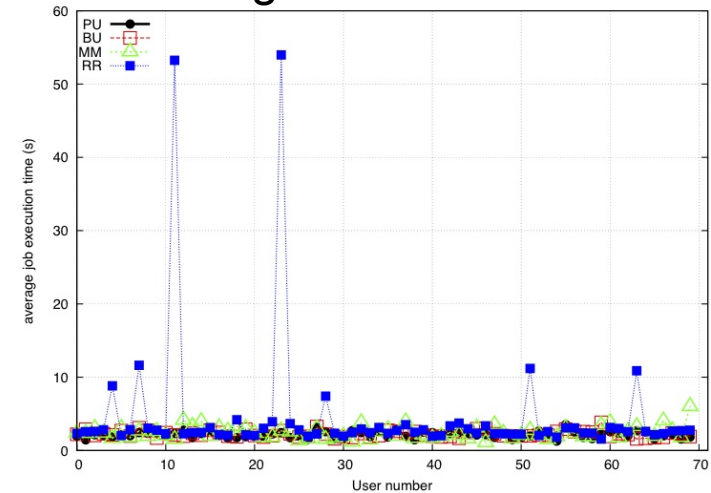
- **Scheduling algorithms comparison**
 - PU – Partial Utility (proposed solution)
 - BU – Binary Utility (strict fulfillment)
 - MM – Matchmaking (full requirement match)
 - RR – Round Robin
- **Tests**
 - Variable number of VOs
 - Variable number of jobs per user
 - Variable job inter-departure time

Goal I: Variable number of jobs/user

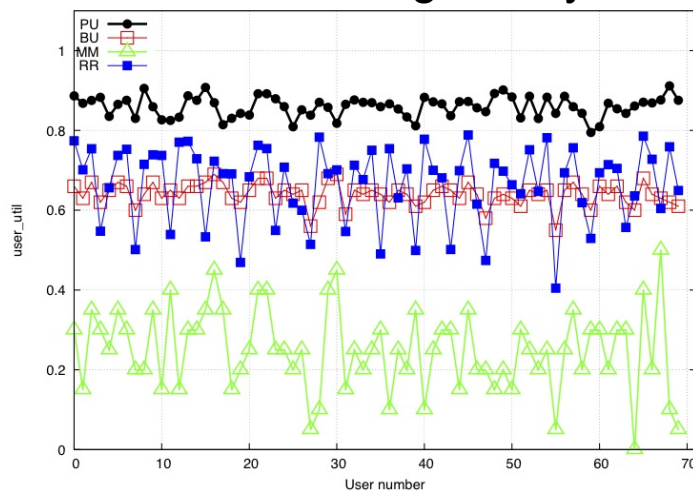
Average time to submit



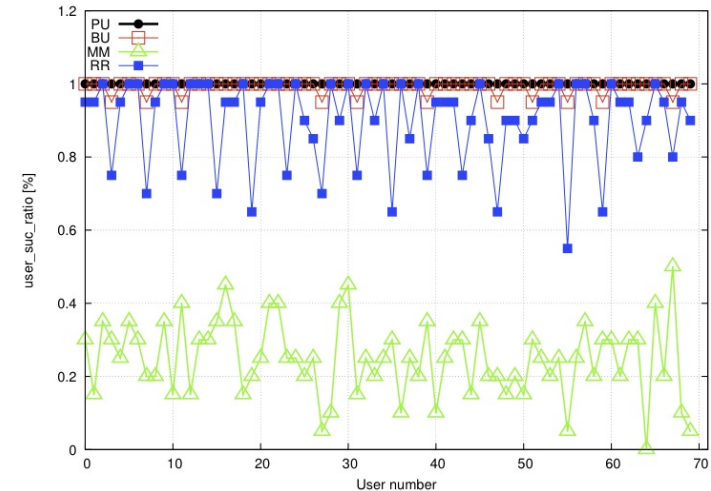
Average execution time



Users average utility

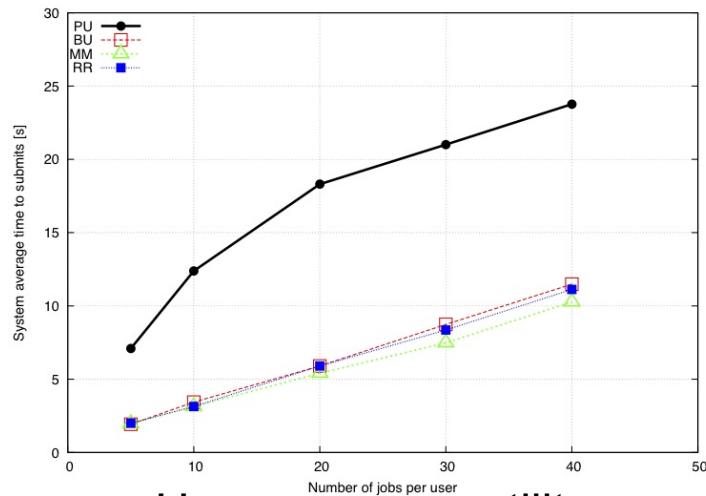


Job success ratio

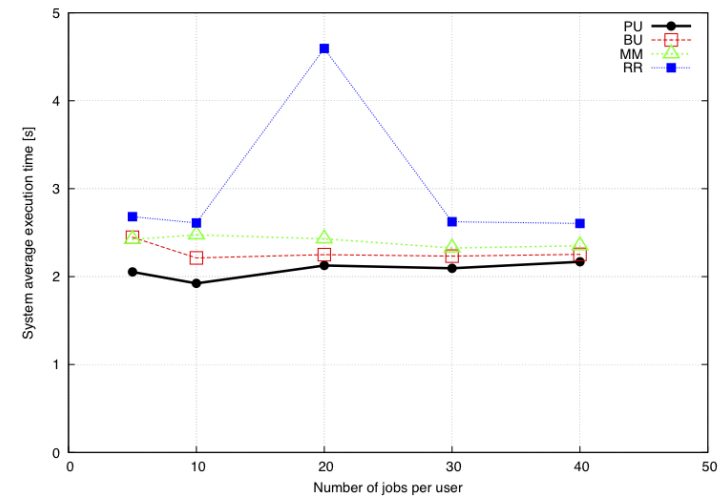


Goal I: Variable number of jobs/user - comparison

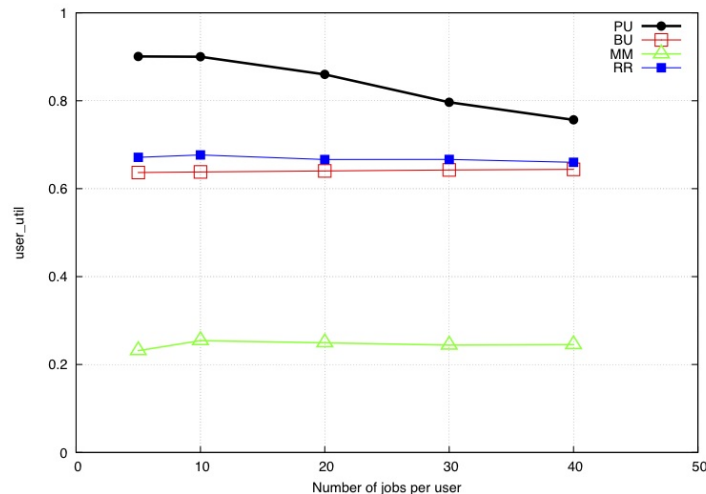
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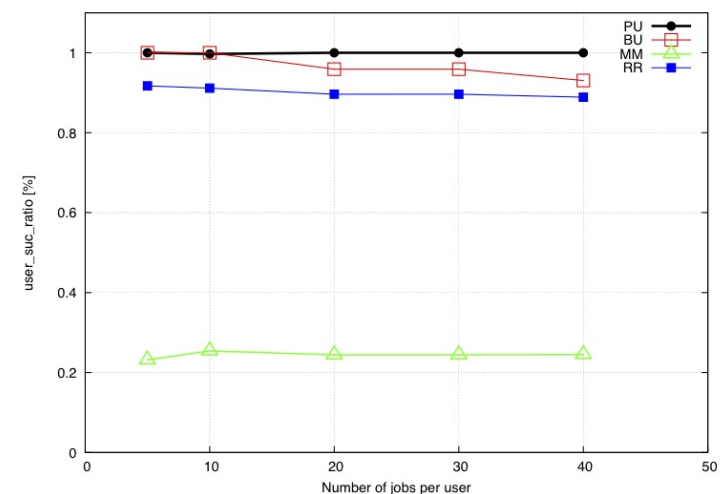
Average execution time



Users average utility



Job success ratio



- Decentralized scheduling architecture
- Partial Utility scheduling
- Extension of the *GridSim* simulator
- Better performance when compared with other algorithms

- Prioritization of the requirements
- Support for a more dynamic environment
- Test the solution in a real grid scenario (Globus) or on an emulator (PlanetLab)
- Propose the solution to a cloud environment

- The work in this dissertation is partially described in:
 - J. Vasques and L. Veiga, *A Decentralized Utility-based Grid Scheduling Algorithm*, accepted to ACM SAC 2013, 28th Symposium On Applied Computing, ACM.

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9. Chunlin, L. & L. Layuan (2007). An optimization approach for decentralized qos-based scheduling based on utility and pricing in grid computing. Concurrency Computation Practice And Experience 19(1), 107–128



Thank you for your attention.

Questions?