

Low Rental Cost(LRC) scheduling algorithm

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Introduction:

The new algorithm should be improved based on the original algorithm (FF, BF, WF). Both BF and WF must traverse the entire partition to find their needs, which increases the waiting time and average turnaround time. Although FF reduces waiting time and average turnaround time, it reduces resource utilization (core utilization, memory utilization, and disk utilization). No matter which method has its own advantages and disadvantages, the new algorithm is improved from BF. The server we use will be selected based on the calculation of all resource utilization rates, instead of Just like BF, I only find the server that seems to be the most suitable. Later, I will use fitRate to represent the result of my algorithm calculation. The small the number, the higher the resource utilization rate

Problem definition:

The biggest problem with the current three existing algorithms is that the advantages of each algorithm are not enough to make up for its disadvantages, that is, when we feel that FF is more suitable, the negative effects brought by FF are unacceptable to us. Because FF does not need to traverse all partitions like BF and WF, it seems to save a lot of time, but because FF does not consider the computing efficiency of the server, this often leads to waste of resources. FF has too much randomness. If every server that appears first and available is just right, then the overall efficiency of FF will become extremely high, because this situation is equivalent to not traversing the entire partition version of BF, but we all know that this kind of luck is not good. We need a stable algorithm, not this kind of luck algorithm. The key word here is resource utilization and improving resource utilization will save costs.

Now let's clarify the purpose: to reduce Average turnaround time, is to reduce the time from waiting for entry to entry and the completion of the final job for each job; to reduce the average waiting time is to reduce the time each job waits before being executed; to reduce the total cost Sales; reduce the total number of servers to be used; improve the utilization of each server resource, including core utilization, memory utilization, disk utilization; increase time utilization, server available time plus job estimated run time divided by job estimated run time.

Algorithm description:

CoreUtilization: $(\text{ServerCoreNumber} - \text{JobCoreNumber}) / \text{JobCoreNumber}$

MemoryUtilization: $(\text{ServerMemorySize} - \text{JobMemorySize}) / \text{JobMemorySize}$

DiskUtilization: $(\text{ServerDiskSize} - \text{JobDiskSize}) / \text{JobDiskSize}$

TimeUtilization: $(\text{ServerAvailableTime} + \text{JobEstimatedRunTime}) / \text{JobEstimatedRunTime}$

Below I use an example to illustrate the calculation rules of my algorithm:

JOB:

JOBID	submitTime	jobID	estRuntime	core	memory	disk
	101	1	380	2	900	2500

Server:

Small	0	Inactive	-1	2	8000	64000
Medium	0	Inactive	-1	4	16000	128000

fitRate= CoreUtilization+ MemoryUtilization+ DiskUtilization+ TimeUtilization

We will calculate the fitRate for these two servers separately:

Small Server:

CoreUtilization: $2/2=1$

MemoryUtilization: $(8000-900)/900=7.9$

DiskUtilization: $(64000-2500)/2500=24.6$

TimeUtilization: $(-1+380)/380=1$

fitRate=34.5

Medium Server:

CoreUtilization: $4/2=2$

MemoryUtilization: $(16000-900)/900=16.7$

DiskUtilization: $(128000-2500)/2500=50.2$

TimeUtilization: $(-1+380)/380=1$

fitRate=69.9

Small Server's fitRate is smaller than the medium server, so the job should be assigned to small server.

First, I take two different servers, small and medium, just to calculate the difference of fitRate more clearly, so that the difference can be seen more clearly. In fact, the more advantage of this algorithm is that when the various values of the servers are similar, how do we decide which server to assign to. When two almost identical servers appear, choose a server with a lower fitRate to reduce server total rental cost.

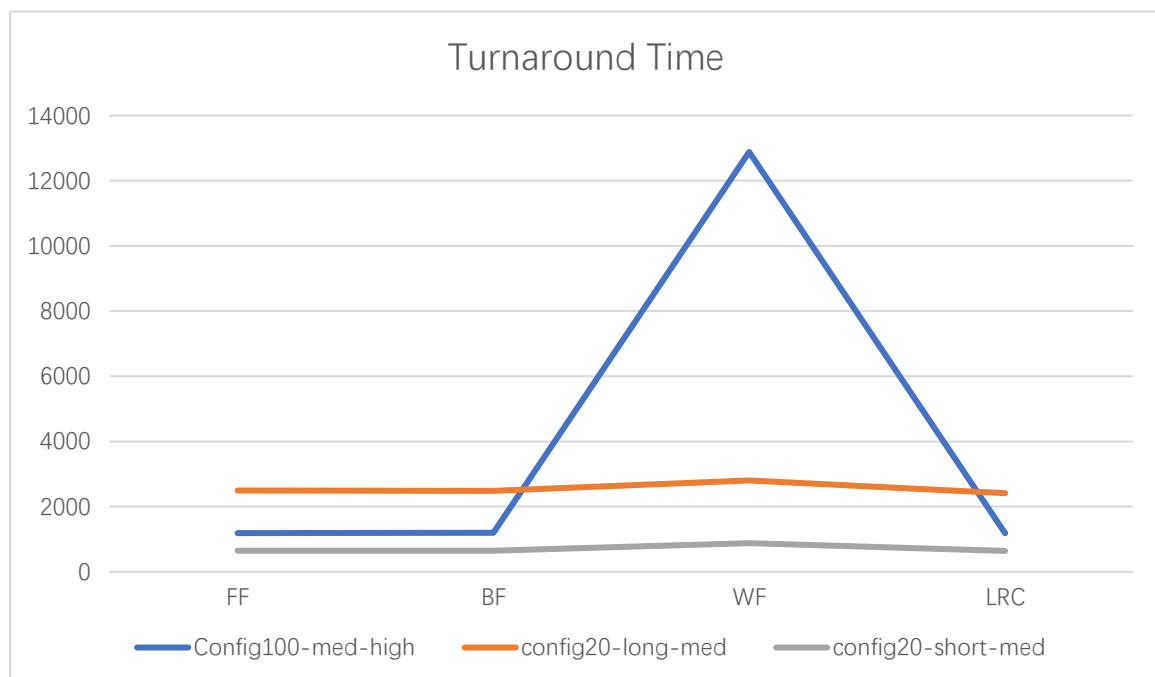
Implementation details:

Turnaround time					
Config	ATL	FF	BF	WF	Yours
No results found for config100-long-high.xml					
config100-long-low.xml	316359	2458	2458	2613	2458
config100-long-med.xml	679829	2356	2362	10244	2357
config100-med-high.xml	331382	1184	1198	12882	1182
config100-med-low.xml	283701	1205	1205	1245	1205
config100-med-med.xml	342754	1153	1154	4387	1154
No results found for config100-short-high.xml					
config100-short-low.xml	224174	673	673	746	673
No results found for config100-short-med.xml					
config20-long-high.xml	240984	2852	2820	10768	3164
config20-long-low.xml	55746	2493	2494	2523	2494
config20-long-med.xml	139467	2491	2485	2803	2412
config20-med-high.xml	247673	1393	1254	8743	4064
config20-med-low.xml	52096	1209	1209	1230	1210
config20-med-med.xml	139670	1205	1205	1829	1176
config20-short-high.xml	145298	768	736	5403	3523
config20-short-low.xml	49299	665	665	704	665
config20-short-med.xml	151135	649	649	878	641
Average	254086.33	1473.33	1462.83	6240.72	1891.8
Normalised (ATL)	1.0000	0.0058	0.0058	0.0246	0.0074
Normalised (FF)	172.4568	1.0000	0.9929	4.2358	1.2841
Normalised (BF)	173.6947	1.0072	1.0000	4.2662	1.2933
Normalised (WF)	40.7143	0.2361	0.2344	1.0000	0.3031
Normalised (AVG [FF,BF,WF])	83.0629	0.4816	0.4782	2.0401	0.6185

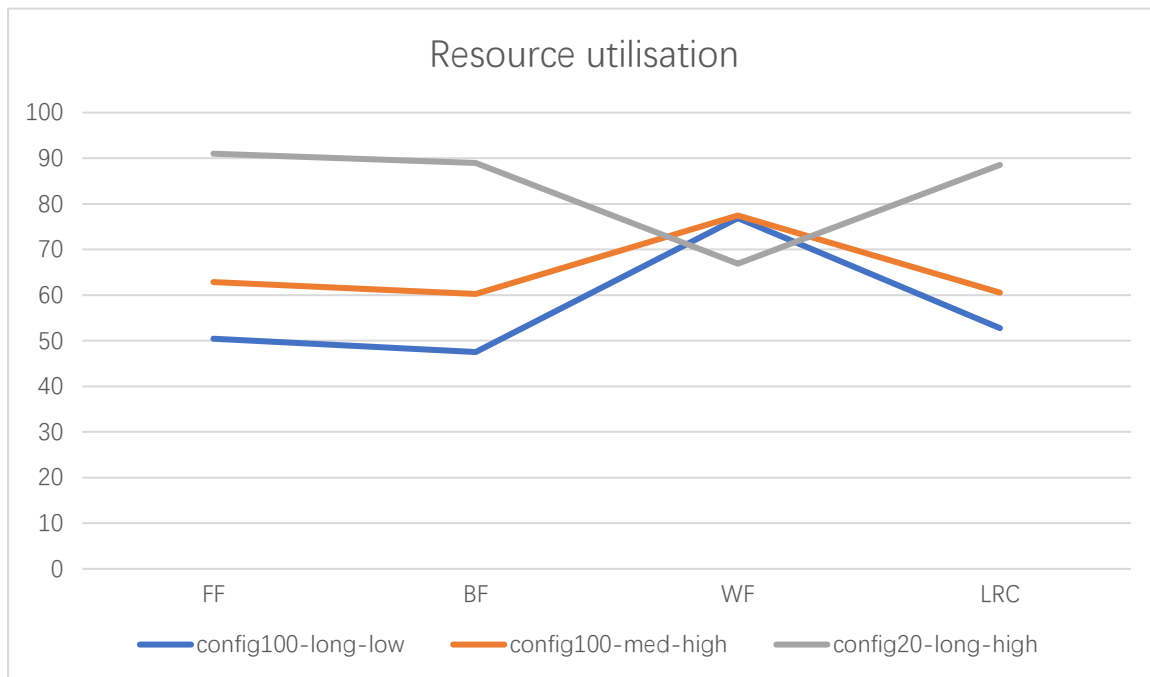
Total rental cost					
Config	ATL	FF	BF	WF	Yours
No results found for config100-long-high.xml					
config100-long-low.xml	324.81	724.66	713.42	882.02	680.1
config100-long-med.xml	625.5	1095.22	1099.21	1097.78	1078.94
config100-med-high.xml	319.7	373.0	371.74	410.09	368.47
config100-med-low.xml	295.86	810.53	778.18	815.88	788.39
config100-med-med.xml	308.7	493.64	510.13	498.65	488.7
No results found for config100-short-high.xml					
config100-short-low.xml	225.85	498.18	474.11	533.92	476.2
No results found for config100-short-med.xml					
config20-long-high.xml	254.81	306.43	307.37	351.72	311.82
config20-long-low.xml	88.06	208.94	211.23	203.32	206.33
config20-long-med.xml	167.04	281.35	283.34	250.3	267.24
config20-med-high.xml	255.58	299.93	297.11	342.98	305.4
config20-med-low.xml	86.62	232.07	232.08	210.08	215.5
config20-med-med.xml	164.01	295.13	276.4	267.84	281.38
config20-short-high.xml	163.69	168.7	168.0	203.66	181.96
config20-short-low.xml	85.52	214.16	212.71	231.67	212.79
config20-short-med.xml	166.24	254.85	257.62	231.69	240.24
Average	256.05	417.90	414.42	443.03	406.90
Normalised (ATL)	1.0000	1.6321	1.6185	1.7303	1.5892
Normalised (FF)	0.6127	1.0000	0.9917	1.0601	0.9737
Normalised (BF)	0.6178	1.0084	1.0000	1.0690	0.9819
Normalised (WF)	0.5779	0.9433	0.9354	1.0000	0.9184
Normalised (AVG [FF,BF,WF])	0.6023	0.9830	0.9748	1.0421	0.9572

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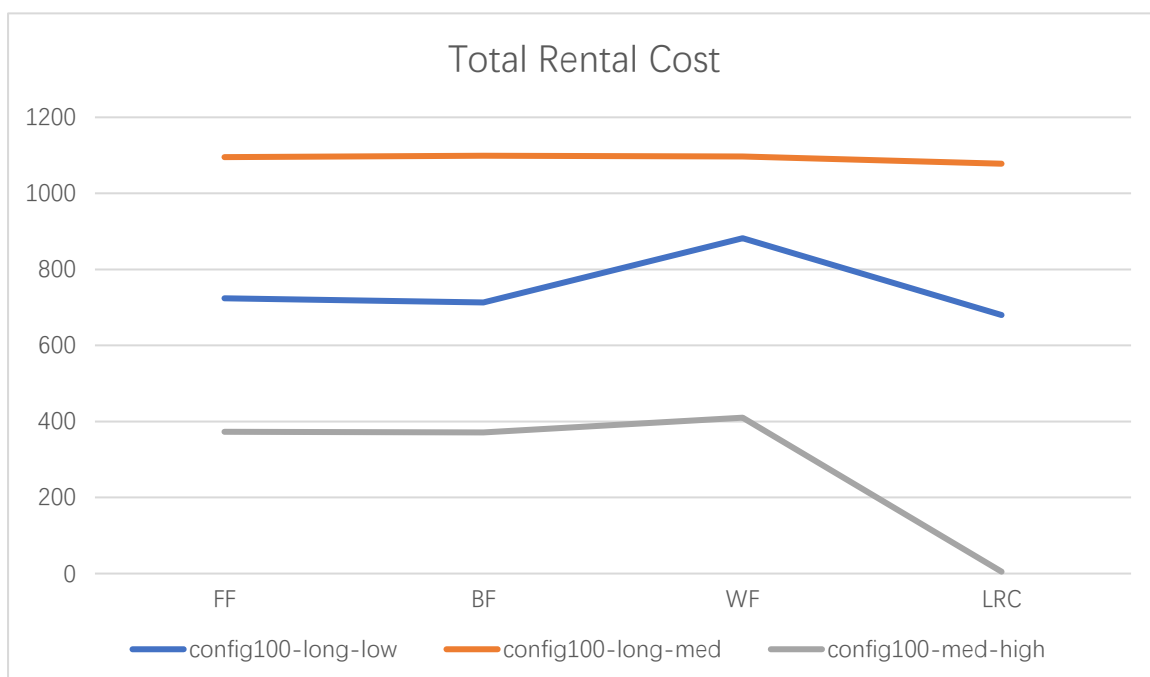
Evaluation :



The advantage of LRC algorithm in turnaround time is not obvious, the value is slightly higher than FF and BF, but far lower than WF



The four algorithms of this item are very close, but LRC also has no advantage, the value is slightly lower than the other three.



The original idea of LRC is to reduce the overall cost while improving resource utilization through this algorithm. Although LRC has no advantage in the resource utilization calculated by the system, when calculating the total rental cost, LRC is the lowest cost. Because the LRC algorithm is more efficient in medium and large servers, and the hourly price of medium and large servers is more expensive, so the total rental cost will be lower.

Conclusion:

Now, the purpose of LRC is to reduce Total Rental Cost and improve resource utilization by

optimizing the algorithm. However, Turnaround Time and Resource Utilisation have no advantages compared with the other three items. Through the final numerical comparison, it is found that the neglect of small and tiny servers has led to a decrease in overall resource utilization. Because the calculation method when designing LRC leads to the small and tiny values being very close, the advantages of LRC may not be realized. If it is modified, I think I will separately propose a set of algorithms suitable for small servers for LRC, to reduce the Total Rental Cost and increase the Resource Utilization.

References:

S,LING," Four dynamic memory allocation algorithms in Java: BF + NF + WF + FF",21-11-2020.[Online]. . Available: <https://javamana.com/2020/11/20201121205038461f.html>. [Accessed 30/05/2021]

My gitbub: <https://github.com/louisflyaway/Comp3100Stage2>