

Time Optimization in Economic Computational Grids Using Learning Automata

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Abstract

In economic computational grids, resources have price and the users must pay for executing their applications. The user determines his deadline and budget and then requests cost or time optimization. A scheduling algorithm that adopts time optimization strategy, should allocate heterogeneous grid resources to heterogeneous user jobs so that their execution finishes with specified budget and in minimum time. In this paper, a new algorithm is introduced for this purpose that uses learning automata. It is shown by using simulation that suggested algorithm has higher performance and performs users' requests in less time with respect to the reported heuristics.

Keywords: Computational Grid, Economic Scheduling, Time Optimization, Learning Automata

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.[7-10]

() ()

BTO ()
[] AEBTO EBTO ABTO [11,12]

LATO⁷

GridSim

[13]

()

$$\alpha = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\}$$

$$E \equiv \{\alpha, \beta, c\}$$

β

$$\alpha_i$$

6

[0,1]

S

[0,1]

c_i

$$\beta = \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m\}$$

P



$$\begin{array}{lll}
\{\alpha_1, \beta_1, p_1, T\} & \vdots & \\
p = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m\} & \beta = \{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m\} & \alpha = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r\} \\
& p(n+1) = T[\alpha(n), \beta(n), p(n)] & \\
& p_i(n) & n \\
& p_i(n) & \alpha_i
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
p_i(n+1) &= p_i(n) + a[1 - p_i(n)] \\
p_j(n+1) &= (1-a)p_j(n) \quad \forall j \neq i
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
p_i(n+1) &= (1-b)p_i(n) \\
p_j(n+1) &= \frac{b}{r-1} + (1-b)p_j(n) \quad \forall j \neq i
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
& b & a & & b & a & & b & a \\
L_{RI} & & & L_{Rep} & & & a & b & L_{RP} \\
& b & & & & & & & \\
& [14,15] & & & & & & &
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
(\quad \quad \quad) \text{ MI}^{13} \\
(\quad \quad \quad) \\
\text{NP-Complete}
\end{array}$$

MI

[]

[]

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
) & (G\$/sec) & \\
& (MI/sec & \\
& (G\$/MI) &
\end{array}$$

5

()

[]

(LATO)

LATO

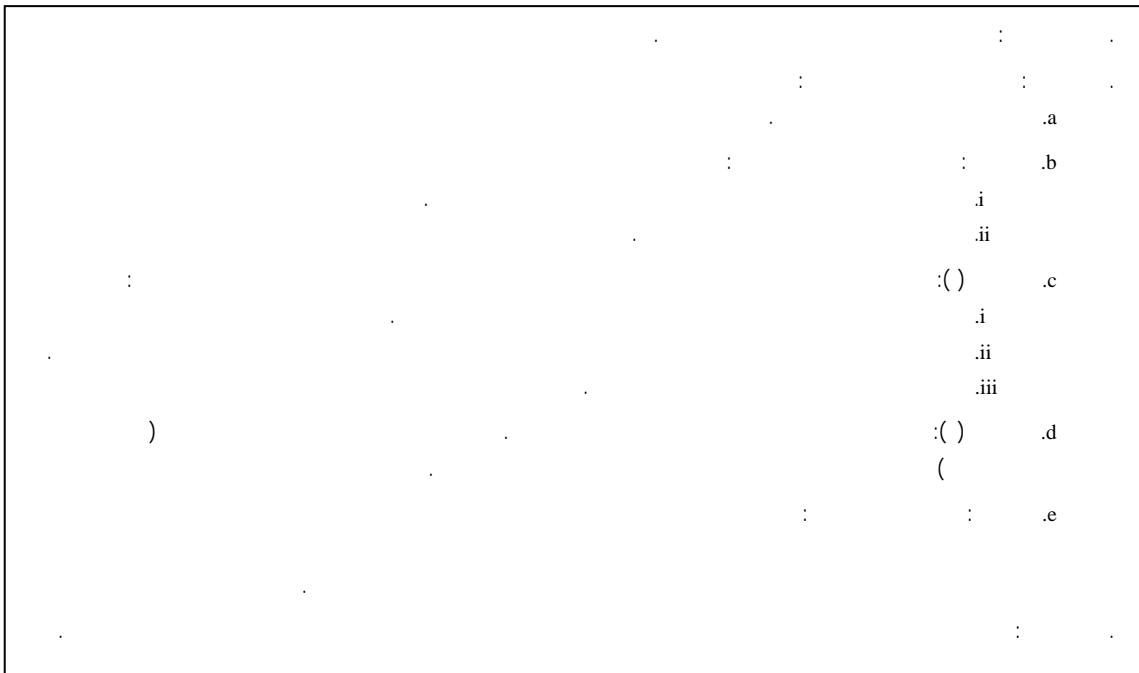
i

i
LATO

)
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()
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() LATO



LATO :()

[13] GridSim

()

(...)

$a = b = 0.01$ L_{RP}

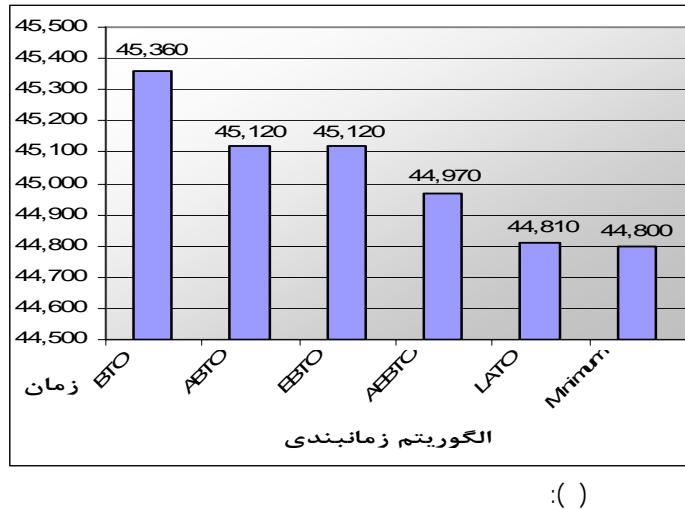
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(G\$/1000MI)	(G\$/sec)	(MI/sec)	
			R1
			R2
			R3
			R4
			R5
			R6
			R7
			R8

LATO [] AEBTO EBTO ABTO BTO

LATO

LATO [] (,) (AEBTO)



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GridSim (LATO)

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¹ Computational Grids

² Heterogeneous

³ Workstations

⁴ Commodity Market Model

⁵ Deadline

⁶ Heuristic

⁷ Learning Automata Time Optimization

⁸ Finite State Machine

⁹ Variable structure

¹⁰ Linear reward penalty

¹¹ Linear reward epsilon penalty

¹² Linear reward inaction

¹³ Million Instruction

¹⁴ Homogeneous

¹⁵ Resource Discovery

¹⁶ Resource Trading

¹⁷ Admission Control

¹⁸ Dispatching