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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]

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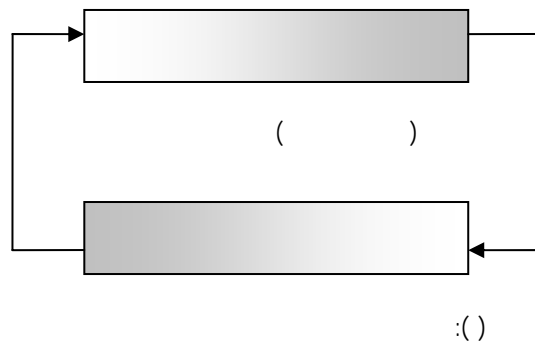
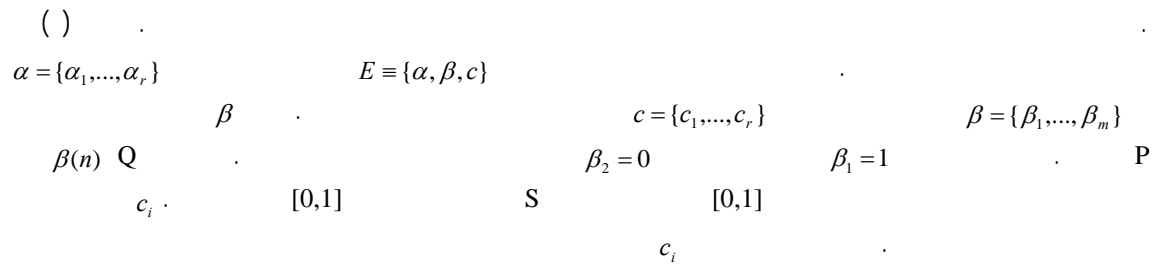
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[11,12]

LATO⁷

GridSim

[13]



$$\{\alpha, \beta, p, T\} :$$

$$p = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m\} \quad \beta = \{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m\} \quad \alpha = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r\}$$

$$p(n+1) = T[\alpha(n), \beta(n), p(n)]$$

$$p_i(n) \quad n \quad \alpha_i$$

$$p_i(n)$$

$$p_i(n+1) = p_i(n) + a[1 - p_i(n)]$$

$$p_j(n+1) = (1-a)p_j(n) \quad \forall j \quad j \neq i$$

$$p_i(n+1) = (1-b)p_i(n)$$

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

$$L_{RI} \quad b \quad a \quad b \quad a \quad b \quad a \quad L_{RP}$$

$$[14,15]$$

$$(\quad) \text{MI}^{13}$$

$$(\quad)$$

$$(\quad)$$

NP-Complete

MI

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$$(\quad) \quad (\text{G\$/sec}) \quad (\text{MI/sec}) \quad .(\text{G\$/MI})$$



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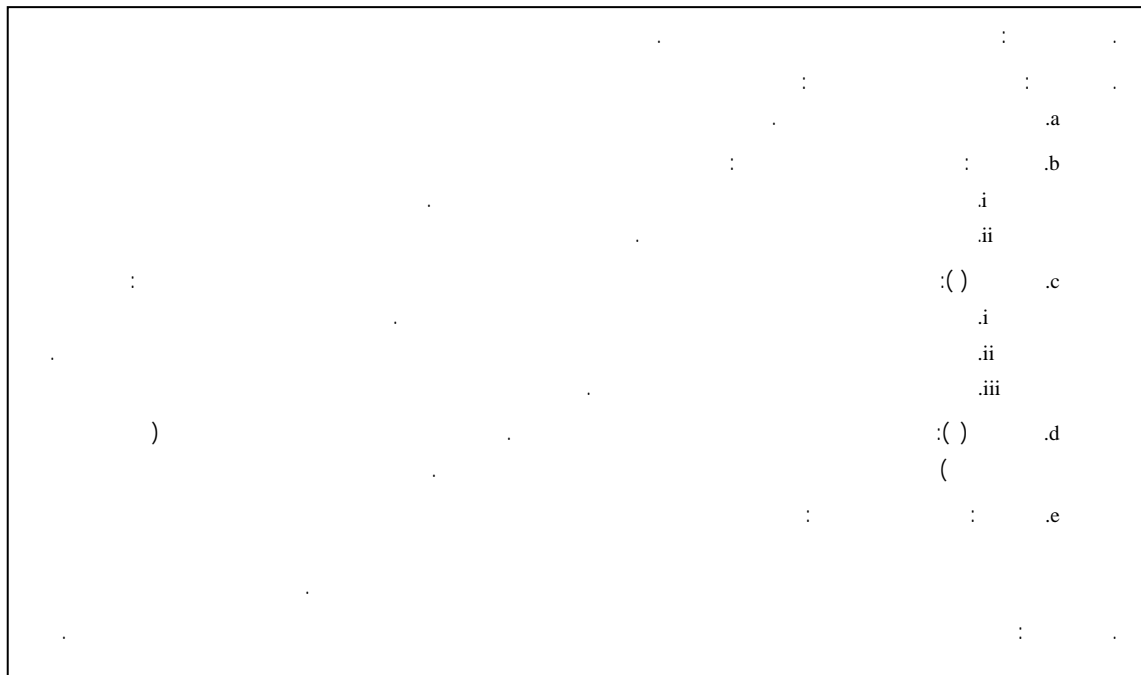
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LATO : ()

[13] GridSim

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$a = b = 0.01$ L_{RP}

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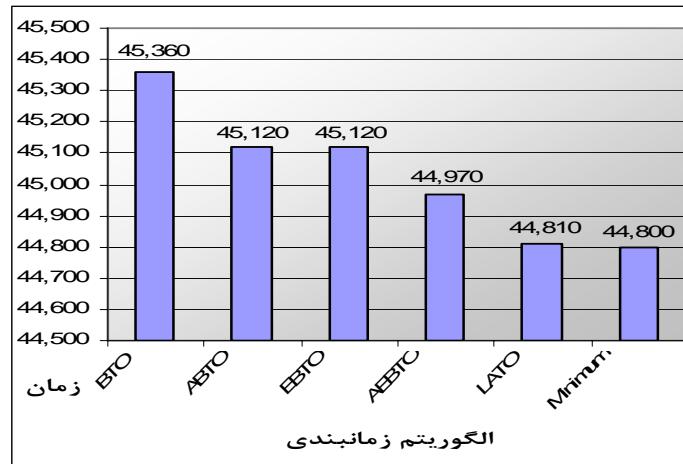
(G\$/1000MI)	(G\$/sec)	(MI/sec)	
	,		R1
,	,		R2
,	,		R3
,			R4
,	,		R5
			R6
			R7
			R8

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GridSim
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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

