

# Performance Optimization by Task Scheduling in Cloud Computing

Amit Kaushal, Sarvpal Singh

**Abstract:** Cloud computing is associate on demand access to a shared pool of resources. Vendor's of cloud computing offer application and change technology, infrastructure, hardware, software, and integration for consumer. The most aspect of cloud computing is accessibility and performance of their network association. It refers to the method of allocating users' tasks to virtual machines (VMs) with a goal of minimizing the work time and rising the resource utilization. Tasks programming is taken into account NP onerous drawback with  $O(m, n)$  run time complexness to schedule  $n$  tasks on  $m$  resources. A computer hardware adapts its programming strategy consistent with the ever-changing setting and therefore the variety of task. We provide comparison with Max-min scheduling formula and Genetic formula. Our hybrid algorithm provides higher performance compared to different programming algorithm.

**Index Terms:** Task scheduling, Cloud computing, Auction based task scheduling algorithm, Genetic algorithm, Max-min scheduling Algorithm.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing is the transportation of computing services like servers, storage, databases, networking, software, analytics and more over the web based on pay as you use model. Cloud computing is a computing method based on the Internet, by this way, the sharing of hardware resources and information can be provided according to requirements to computers and other equipment Cloud computing still underneath in its development stage and has several challenges. Out of the different issues in cloud, scheduling plays exceptionally vital part in deciding the compelling execution. There has been varied forms of scheduling algorithm existing in cloud system and task scheduling is one of them. Scheduling oversees accessibility of CPU memory and great planning arrangement gives greatest utilization of asset by mapping of task with particular VMs [1, 2,]. Associate economical task programming mechanism is often needed not solely to keep up the turnout, however conjointly helps the service supplier to keep up the conditions of SLA's by providing the great QoS that optimizes the performance of cloud computing [23]. The Cloud Computing Model is given below in figure 1.

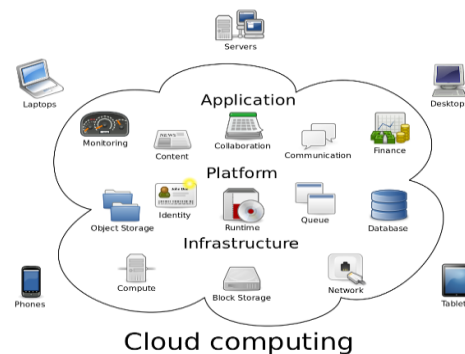


Figure 1: Cloud computing model.

Tasks scheduling steps are modeled as illustrated in Figure.2.

1. A user of CC submits a task to a scheduler.
2. A scheduler communicates with Cloud Information System (CIS) for obtaining data concerning resources.
3. CIS provided the resources data to the scheduler.
4. The role of scheduling algorithm is to mapping task to the proper resource and submits the task to the winner resource.
5. The user gets the identification (id) of the resource and uses it through cloud interface.
6. The user sends the input file to the resource consistent with the schedule.
7. The scheduler gets over time updated data concerning the standing of a cloud to manage the schedule.
8. The knowledge is distributed to the user.

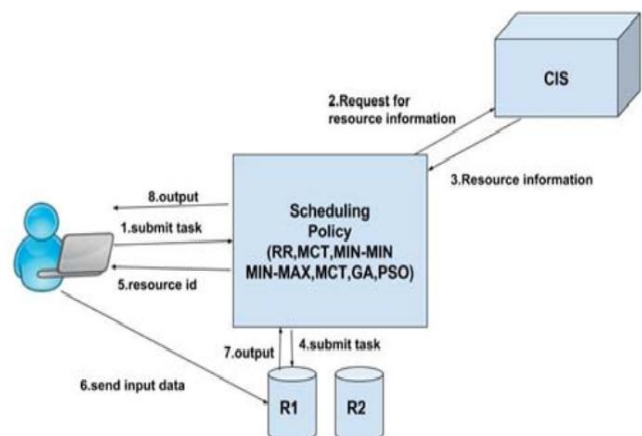


Figure 2: Process of Task Scheduling.

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## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

- In 2010 Van den Bossche et al. projected associate optimum tasks programming policy in hybrid cloud model [2]. The hybrid consists of each non-public and public cloud. The situation of the matter is that some workloads must be outsourced from private cloud to public cloud throughout the height load intervals wherever there aren't any enough resources privately cloud that cowl the submitted user's tasks. These workloads are affected by a point and QoS needs. During this case, a call creating method is required to pick out that workloads to source and to what cloud supplier, in such some way the use within the internal information center is maximized and therefore the price of running the outsourced tasks is reduced.
- In 2011, Sindhu, S. and Saswati Mukherjee projected two algorithms for programming tasks in cloud computing [3] supported the process needs of a task and therefore the machine potential of a resource. The primary formula, named Longest Cloudlet fastest process component (LCFPE), tries to make less the makespan by distribution of lengthier cloudlets to a process components (PEs) having high machine power. The second formula, named Shortest Cloudlet fastest process component (SCFP), will the other.
- Gogulan, R., A. Kavitha, and U. Karthick Kumar, in 2012, given a brand new nature impressed formula [5] referred to as multiple Pheromone Algorithm (MPA) that belongs to ACO algorithms. MPA generates dynamic schedule that the task is completed in minimum time and therefore the resource utilization is increased. MPA achieved higher QoS than ACO and algorithms consistent with 3 studied parameters: makespan, price and reliableness constraints.
- Ravichandran, S. and E. R. Naganathan, in 2013. They applied genetic formula to unravel the matter of uncertainty in tasks arrival to the cloud [4]. This drawback leads to tedious binding for tasks to VMs. The projected plan to unravel this drawback was dynamic programming wherever arrived user's tasks are queued and therefore the computer hardware role is to kind them supported the computation and memory usage; then, GA is employed to choose every task and realize the simplest fit allocating a task to offered virtual machines and acquire the global improvement.
- In 2014, Agarwal, Dr. and Saloni Jain given in their work, for task programming in CC, new formula, named generalized priority formula (GPA) [7]. The formula was experimented and compared with FCFS and RR algorithms for variable range of VMs and employment traces and victimization CloudSim machine. The results show that the projected formula was a lot of economical than FCFS and RR algorithms.
- In 2015, A. Branch, K. conducted a research using Cuckoo improvement primarily based Task programming formula [9]. During this formula, bird nets simulate the process units (virtual machines) and eggs are the tasks. The cuckoo's role is to get eggs (tasks) within the nets (VMs). Victimization this methodology and supported the amount of VMs and therefore the tasks number (inputs of the algorithm) varied orders of those machines are examined every time till tasks are allotted to hosts within the right manner.

- In 2016, Hamad, Safwat A., and Fatma A. Omara given associate improved genetic formula (TS-GA) for task programming drawback within the cloud computing setting [10]. The aim of the projected formula was to reduce the completion time, and maximize resource usage and results was simulated victimization CloudSim machine and therefore the results showed reduced price, improvement in resource utilization, increased speedup, and higher ratio for algorithm efficiency when put next with default GA and RR algorithms.
- In 2017, Mondy, Syed Hamid Hussain compared the performance of six rule primarily based heuristic algorithms for tasks programming supported parameters [12] like price, makespan and turnout victimization CloudSim. These algorithms are FCFS, MCT, MET, MaxMin, MinMin and Suffer age. The MinMin formula performed higher than different heuristics.
- In 2018, Bappaditya Jana and Jayanta poray developed a hybrid application [21] by combining PSO and genetic. Thought-about to enhance the performance in multi cloud having fragmented interfaces, evaluation schemes and virtual machine offerings.

## III. PROPOSED FRAME WORK AND METHODOLOGY

A. *Genetic Algorithm*: In 1975, Holland introduced the employment of Genetic formula [10] for associate optimality method for the primary time. Later in 1989, this approach was completed by Goldberg. The invention of this formula as associate improvement algorithm had been impressed by the speculation of evolution. Genetic algorithms are far-famed to for his or her stability and potency for locating the world optimum resolution in an exceedingly very complicated and huge sample area [15]. They're also helpful find the optimum resolution for each single objective furthermore as multi-objective issues. So we tend to like it in task programming in cloud.

Basically Genetic algorithm includes six steps as:

- Initialization
- Use of fitness function
- Selection
- Crossover
- Mutation
- Accept and Replace.

The quality genetic formula (SGA) can be exploited to unravel the matter of task programming in cloud. The steps for this are given below:

1. Initialize population- The produced population is indiscriminately victimization binary cryptography wherever every body corresponds to a VM and therefore the genes of this chromosome represents the regular tasks on this VM. Example on this VM1 [T4, T2, T5], VM2 [T1, T7, T6], VM3 [T3, T8, T9]

2. The fitness function- The aim associated with programming tasks on VMs is to search out the simplest assignment of tasks on VMj specified the completion time for tasks on VMs is reduced. This could be developed

victimization the subsequent equation.

$$P_j = \sum P_{ij} \text{ where}$$

$P_j$  is the execution time of all tasks (1...n) on VM $_j$ .

$P_{ij}$  is the execution time of task  $P_i$  on VM $_j$ .

$$P_{ij} = C_i / P_{sj}$$

Where  $C_i$  is the computation complexity of tasks  $P_i$  and  $P_{sj}$  is the processing speed of VM $_j$ .

3. Selection process- During this step the 2 random people are chosen to try and do the GA operations on them so as to come up with new population and therefore the nonelected individuals are unbroken untouched.

4. Crossover- It's the method of exploring the search area and generating new solutions (descendents) kind the initial solutions (parents) by interchanging the genes of the chosen chromosomes.

5. Mutation- It's to try and do operations like swap, move or replacement on sequence values.

6. Evaluation- The solutions are evaluated supported the fitness functions and therefore the ones that achieved smart fitness are chosen within the next iteration.

**B. Auction Based Task Scheduling Algorithm:** This algorithm was initial projected by Dimitri Bertsekas in 1979. The term "auction formula" applies to many variations of a combinatorial improvement algorithm that solves assignment issues [24], and network improvement issues with linear and convex/nonlinear price. Associate auction formula has been employed in a business setting to work out the simplest costs on a group of merchandise offered to multiple patrons. It's associate unvarying procedure, wherever multiple bids are compared to work out the simplest supply, with the ultimate sales visiting the best bidders.

The auction based Task Scheduling mechanism involves following steps:

**Step1.** Customers submit requests and bids.

**Step2.** If submission finishes, still Step three. Otherwise repeat Steps one and a pair of.

**Step3.** Sort bids.

**Step4.** Verify the winner consistent with the auction and mapping the resources to the winners.

**Step5.** If the auction's stopping condition is happy, still Step six. Otherwise, repeat step five. The stopping condition, reckoning on the auction model used. As an example, all VMs are allotted and every one requests have been happy, etc.

**Step6.** The winner pays for the VMs; the winning value conjointly depends on the auction model used.

**Step7.** Bind the VMs to the winning Task (i.e., the winner).

#### IV. PROPOSED NEW HYBRID APPROACH FOR TASK SCHEDULING

Genetic algorithm has exceptional effects on global searching ability however usually causes low efficiency and huge quantities of redundancy iteration. Auction formula converges to optimum resolution quickly in later stage. This paper combines blessings of 2 algorithms, and puts forward task scheduling algorithm referred to as Genetic-Auction primarily based hybrid algorithm. The proposed model of the GABHA algorithm

#### V. PROPOSED MODEL

During this proposed Model of Task scheduling, the tasks are appointed resources consistent with genetic formula supported separate result that concerning which resource is to be appointed to which task. Genetic formula relies on the biological construct of populace era. The task that happy fitness operate of genetic formula can goes underneath the bidding method of Auction primarily based programming Mechanism. During a double-sided auction each cloud customers and cloud suppliers will submit bids and asks, severally. The trade are often dead now once a customer's bids and a provider's asks match or are compatible with associate auction primarily based task programming framework for cloud computing, the purchasers put forward requests for resources with bids and therefore the winner are allotted the resources by employing a stated auction mechanism. So the task are mapped with resources like processor, memory, storage etc...Through Virtualization Techniques. During this approach Performance is optimized in higher than model through hybrid task scheduling algorithm. The Proposed Model of the GABHA algorithm shown above in figure 3.

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#### VI. PROPOSED ALGORITHM

//phase 1: Genetic Algorithm

Step 1: Initialize population randomly

Step 2: GA method

//Apply GA operators

2.1: Tournament selection (TOS)

(Depending on relative fitness)

2.2: Reproduction

(Apply PC, carry out crossover)

2.3: Mutation

(Using PM)

Step 3: Repeat until the termination criterion reached

//phase 2: AUCTION Algorithm

Step 4: Auction Method

// apply bidding process of auction on Task



## Performance Optimization by Task Scheduling in Cloud Computing

4.1: Sort bids

4.2: Match VM to potential winners

4.3: The winner task get the VM

// If termination condition satisfied

Step 5: Repeat until the termination criterion reached and Get best solution.

### VII. IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

In this paper, we've used cloudsim for simulation [25, 26]. Our projected formula is intended in cloudsim layer. Every benefit ask from cloud client is named as assignment which must be recorded by Virtual machines. The task Simulation range diverse from 100 to 600 with unvarying augmentation by 100. Consistent with Table one, we can understand that our given strategy provides relatively less execute time than max-min and Genetic formula. The proposed-scheduling formula provides minimum scheduling length by 1.009 % than max-min programming and 1.059 % than Genetic formula for 300 numbers of tasks which is shown below in Fig. 5. Equally in Table two, we can also see that our projected strategy provides relatively less execute time than max-min and Genetic. The Proposed hybrid-scheduling algorithm provides maximum successful execution ratio by 1.039 % of max-min programming and 1.081% than genetic algorithm for 200 task that is shown below in Fig.6.

TABLE I. MEAN SCHEDULING LENGTH

Number of iteration	Number of task	Max-Min algorithm time	Genetic algorithm	New hybrid task Scheduling algorithm
1	100	360	320	270
2	200	750	698	620
3	300	1120	1070	1010
4	400	1472	1410	1350
5	500	1746	1715	1660
6	600	2064	2010	1930

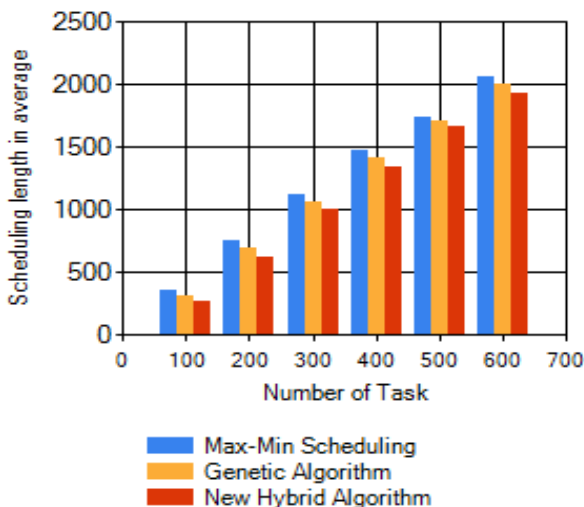


Figure 5: Mean scheduling length.

TABLE II. SUCCESSFUL EXECUTION RATIO

Number of iteration	Number of task	Max-Min algorithm time	Genetic algorithm	New hybrid task Scheduling algorithm
1	100	0.53	0.52	0.55
2	200	0.51	0.49	0.53
3	300	0.48	0.48	0.51
4	400	0.47	0.48	0.49
5	500	0.44	0.45	0.49
6	600	0.4	0.42	0.48

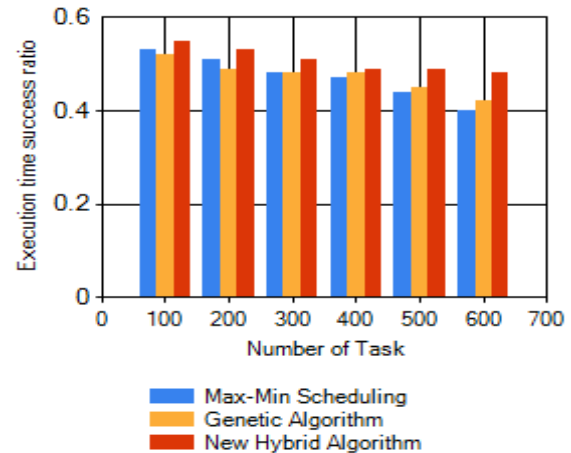


Figure 6: Successful execution ratio

### VIII. CONCLUSION

Our proposed algorithm provide stronger latent period from cloud supplier and reduce the holding up time for a specific shopper in cloud. Cloud computing could be a distributed primarily based computer paradigm that is employed by users to induce smart quality with less price. As task scheduling could be a challenge in cloud computing, totally different algorithms are prompt and applied to induce higher results concerning utilization of system resources, latent period and satisfaction of user demands. During this study, we tend to highlight a number of the task programming algorithms employed in cloud supported by examples, specifically genetic formula and Auction primarily based task scheduling algorithm. We tend to studied the behavior of recent Hybrid task scheduling inside the setting of CloudSim and compared between the performance of the Max-min scheduling formula and Genetic algorithm according to average holding up time. The results show, once victimization new Hybrid algorithm to scheduling range of Cloudlets over number of VMs, the average waiting time becomes less than Max-min, using the identical numbers of cloudlets and therefore the CC environments. For future work, it's price to research the impact of different parameters like VMs, datacenters, memory, information measure for network and storage in cloud environments, and replicate that in real physical environment.

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