Improving Task Scheduling in Large Scale Cloud Computing Environment using Artificial Bee Colony Algorithm

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ABSTRACT

In the face of Scheduling, the tasks are scheduled by using Different scheduling Algorithms. Each Scheduling Algorithm has own particularity and complexity during Scheduling. In order to get the minimum time for the execution of the task the Scheduling algorithm must be good, once the performance of the scheduling algorithm is good then automatically the result obtained by that particular algorithm will be considered , there are huge number of task that are scheduled under cloud computing in order to get the minimum time and the maximum through put the Scheduling algorithm plays an important factor Here the algorithm which used for Scheduling the task is artificial bee colony algorithm this scheduling process is done under the cloud computing environment. In this Paper we are considering the time as the main QoS factor, minimum total task finishing time, mean task finishing time and load balancing time is obtained by using this Cloud simulation environment

Keywords: Scheduling, Complexity, Performance, Cloud Computing, Total task finishing time, Mean task finishing time, Load balancing time, Quality of Services

1 INTRODUCTION

The cloud computing is a recent emerging field in the Computational and scheduling techniques, which aims at the scheduling the task must be very scalable and virtualized resources over the internet here it is defined as a distributed system containing a collection of computing and communicating resources located in the distributed datacenter which are shared by several end users cloud computing allow users to run application remotely including information technology services called Software-as-a-services and Infrastructure-as-a-Services by using this services the application is carried out via useful function and services provided by cloud. Between Saas and Iaas there are cloud platform services known as Platform-as-a-Services deliver operating system, programming language and the solution stack. It aims to improve the application deployment cost reduce the complexity. It can be seen that the cloud resource can be simplified and efficiency operated by the scheduling services use in optimal manner in the interest of end user. An algorithm under working it is divided into two groups they are evolutionary algorithm and swarm Intelligence based algorithm. The most popular Among the evolutionary algorithm is Genetic algorithm in this genetic algorithm attempts to simulate the phenomenon of natural evolution. A branch of nature inspired is called swarm intelligence and this focus on some collective behavior of self-organized system the characteristics of swarms inspired huge number of researchers to implement such behavior in computer software for many scheduling problem it is required to apply a special Scheduling algorithm that guarantees the distribution of the workload across thousand datacenters. In the case of load balancing allocation of jobs to datacenter that yields an equal or approximately equal expected response time for all the jobs. To take up the challenge we propose the efficient algorithm called artificial bee colony algorithm inspired by bee's it aims at an optimal job scheduling by assigning end user task to relevant datacenters in optimal way

2 RELATED WORK

The most important factor in cloud computing is task scheduling process, in last few years, the task scheduling problem under the cloud computing has been studied in few research activities because of the novelty of the research discipline however; in this paper we mention the following approaches As related work we mentioned the proposed System contains a new Scheduling algorithm which developed for efficient task scheduling process in cloud computing. It provides an efficient Task finishing time, Mean task finishing time and load balancing time. This can be evaluated by the simulation process; the result obtained by this Simulation is very effective and efficient

3. ARTIFICIAL BEE COLONY SCHEDULING IN CLOUD ENVIRONMENT

Cloud environment is created by using cloudsim simulation tool. Under cloudsim there are many packages. Source Package is the main package where all the java files are put together. In that package the main concepts are Datacenter, scheduler, virtual machine cloudlets and their corresponding policy's. By using this concept we can implement the ABC Scheduling algorithm in the cloudsim In the above scenario Cloudlets are used for creation of jobs in the cloud environment once the jobs are created it must be allocate to the datacenter. In the datacenter depending upon the number of jobs the datacenter are allocated in the next step the ABC Scheduling algorithm is applied after implementing the scheduling algorithm the scheduled task are assigned to the virtual machine after the scheduling process the final result which obtained will be Minimum task finishing time, Mean task finishing time and Minimum load balancing time.

4. TASK SCHEDULING IN CLOUD COMPUTING USING ABC ALGORITHM

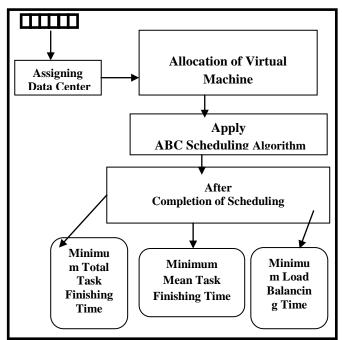


Fig: 4.1 over all Architecture Diagram

4.1 Algorithm Used

The goal of our task scheduling is used to make task scheduled reasonably by using this algorithm we are directly concentrate on the shortest finishing time of jobs such as Mean task finishing time, total finishing time and load balancing time

The following steps are used in artificial bee colony scheduling algorithm

1. Get the status of the current machine

- 2. Allocate the job to the datacenter
- 3. Applying the ABC algorithm with QoS

4. Calculate the Mean finishing time, Total finishing time and load balancing time.

4.1.1. Current status of the machine

The first step is to check whether the machine is free or full of activity with another job if the machine is free then the current machine list with the job list is assigned. In order to increase the current list we can append both machine and jobs

4.1.2. Allocation of Jobs in Datacenter

In this step the jobs are allocated to the datacenter, depending on the size of the job the data centers are allocated.

4.2. Applying the ABC algorithm

In this step we are applying the artificial bee colony algorithm (ABC) with the help of virtual machine the task are scheduled and the QoS parameters time is mainly used. In order scheduling the task the following steps are done.

4.2.1 Data center creation

Step 1: start

Step 2: Set the characteristics

Step 3: set the virtual machine allocation policy in it

Step 4: set the last process time of data center

Step 5: set storage list, vm list, debt list

4.2.2 Vm description

Step 1: start

Step 2: Set the MIPS //int[]={50.100,150, 200}

Step 3: set the number of processing element

Step 4: Create the virtual machine with broker id, average MIPS, Processing element, ram, bandwidth and dynamic workload as input

4.2.3 Creation of Cloudlet

Step 1: long length =c; // 10 min on 250 MIPS

Step 2: set the MIPS

Step 3: set the processing element number, file size, output size

Step4: Create cloudlet=new cloudlet (i,c, pes Number, file size, output Size new utilization model ();

4.2.4 Cloud Coordinator

Step 1: start

Step 2: Set the cloud machine Properties.

Step 3: for each job set the job id, starting time, datacenter, virtual machine

Step 4: By using the length calculate list of jobs using round robin fashion and execute the selected jobs

4.2.5 Cloud Scheduler

Step 1: start

Step 2: Creates a new Cloudlet Scheduler object.

Step 3: Receives a cloudlet to be executed in the VM

managed by this scheduler

- Step 4: Processes a finished cloudlet and gets the status of a cloudlet.
- Step 5: Return status of the cloudlet, -1 if cloudlet not

found.

Step 6: Stop

4.2.6 Data center Character

Step 1: start

- Step 2: The Datacenter resource are created.
- Step 3: Allocates a new Datacenter Characteristics object
- Step 4: Gets a Machine with at least one empty Process

Elements

Step 5: Gets the total MIPS rating, which is the sum of

MIPS rating of all machines in resource

4.2.7 Vm allocation policy

Step 1: start

Step 2: Allocates a new Vm Allocation Policy object.

Step 3: Allocates a specified host for a given VM.

Step 4: Optimize allocation of the VMs according to

current utilization.

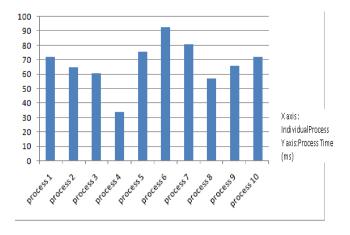
Step 5: return the array list< hash map< string, object>>

Step 6: Stop

4. 3 calculate the mean finishing time, total finishing and load balancing time

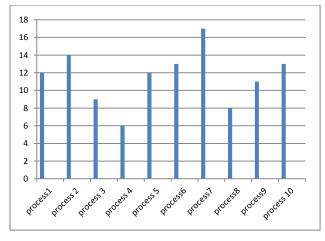
After scheduling the task by using the ABC scheduling algorithm the total finishing time, mean finishing time, load balancing time is calculated and the resulting time is compared with the existing result of ant colony optimization algorithm.

5 EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND PERFORMANCE EVALUATION



Process	p1	р 2	р3	p4	р5	p6	p7	p8	p9	p10
Processing time	72	65	61	34	76	93	81	57	66	72

Fig: 5.1 Graph for Individual task finishing Time using Ant colony Algorithm



Process	p1	р 2	p3	p4	р5	p6	p7	p8	p9	p10
processing time	10	12	08	07	13	12	16	09	11	14

Fig: 5.2 Graph for Individual task finishing Time for Artificial bee colony Algorithm

After the Implementation of the system the required simulations are performed using cloudsim Simulator. The above graph depicts the Simulation time Total Task finishing Time. In this graph the X-axis for the total numbers of process and the Y-axis the Task finishing time for the allocated graph for each and every process.

6. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

In this research work the ABC algorithm is used to schedule the tasks and their task assignments. Through its evolutionary its process the Algorithm produce the best total task finishing time, Mean task finishing time and Load balancing time possible which is previously made the cloudsim simulator is used to simulate the results the comparative study of the different task Scheduling algorithm is performed. The study of cloudsim is used to understand the creation of cloud environment in simulation through the java programming language In future enhancement the efficiency of the optimization algorithm is increased by improving the datacenter efficiency with adding more parameters. If these assignments are done then automatically the scheduling time is reduced and the best result is obtained. This can be an innovative future enhancement for the system.

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