Abstract

The performance of job scheduling algorithms in campus-wide PC-cluster distributed computing environment may be influenced by several input variables (factors) such as sum of the job sizes of all the jobs in the workload, number of PCs in the cluster and even on the type of scheduling algorithm being used. Response surface methodology (RSM) based statistical
regression techniques build empirical model for performance prediction of the scheduling system by means of mathematical equation that relate the scheduler performance (response) to the input process parameters. Artificial neural networks (ANNs) can also be successfully employed for modeling of complex non-linear prediction problems. Feed-forward ANN models viz. multilayer perceptron (MLP) and radial basis functions (RBF) are trained with empirical data to approximate the makespan response of job scheduling algorithms and they can be generalized to predict the new large instances of same problem class. Overall predictive capabilities of these modeling techniques are also measured with various statistical goodness-of-fit standards. This paper will focus on comparing the performance of RSM and ANN based modeling schemes to predict makespan values of job scheduling algorithms in PC-cluster based distributed computing environment. Performance of three space-sharing scheduling algorithms namely First-come-first-serve, Fit-processors-first-served and Largest-job-first is also compared in this paper.

Reference

The Framework for Performance Modeling and Evaluation of Parallel Job Scheduling Algorithms

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Index Terms

Computer Science         Distributed Computing

Key words

PC-cluster                Job scheduling
surface methodology
Multilayer perceptron
Radial basis functions