

An Evolutionary Study of Multi-Objective Workflow Scheduling in Cloud Computing

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ABSTRACT

Cloud computing become more popular in every field of life nowadays. This happened only due to its amazing services that provide to clients in the form of everything-as-a-service(XaaS). Where at one side cloud computing is gaining popularity and another side its faces some issues i.e. security issue, total cost issue, energy consumption issue, performance issue, QoS issue, etc. In above all challenges the quality of services is the most noticeable challenge and affects the cloud computing services. Quality of services can be improved by considering the several factors, scheduling of workload for suitable cloud computing resources one of them. If the cloud computing resources are scheduled accurately, it affects the response time of services, total cost of cloud resources, reduce the energy consumption, reduce the CO2 emission and enhance the performance of whole cloud system. In this paper, we characterize a comparative review of multi-objective workflow scheduling algorithms that are listed below.

Keywords

Cloud computing, multi-cloud computing, Grid-Computing, Multi-Objective workflow scheduling, workflow scheduling and QoS.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cloud Computing is a trendy model in Information Technology today. It provides lots of services instantly. As it becoming popular, it is also becoming more challenging and developing area of computing. It also provides a multi-objective resources that are newly developed and broad research area for researchers. Multi-objective is a complex optimization problem that requires considering different criteria so as to meet a large number of QoS (Quality of Service) requirements [3]. The Problem is, even more complex and challenging in workflow scheduling for conflicting requirements and goals. In this paper, our main goal is providing a comparative review of multi-objective workflow scheduling. Nowadays, the number of commercial cloud providers is rapidly increasing. In a commercial multi-cloud environment, individual providers are focused toward increasing their revenue and do not care about the utility of users and other providers. In such situation, we cannot faith the information offered by the providers. As the influence of the Internet in solving the large-scale problem is growing, the scenario of having multiple self-interested agents is becoming more and more popular [12]. The rest of paper organize as follows: Section-2 presents the multi-cloud introduction as well as its objective. Section-3 covers the related work presented by research scholar in this field. Section-4 represents the analytical summary of the survey and finally we conclude this paper with future work.

2. MULTI-CLOUD

In this modish era where mobile device becomes more needful gadget, in that Cloud Computing plays a main role by providing lots of services like everything-as-a-service (XaaS), including SaaS, PaaS, and IaaS. Cloud Computing enables a universal network access to stake platform of resources. Nowadays technology moving towards the multi-cloud world. Multi-cloud provides more than one cloud services in single assorted architecture. It used for reducing the risk of data loss due to localized component breakdown. It can also expand the total performance by using dissimilar infrastructures to serve the need of the miscellaneous customer and also by avoidance of 'vendor lock-in'.

Multi-cloud is mix up of multiple cloud computing services into a single architecture. This area provides more cloud services and decreases the risk of data loss. It can offer software, hardware and also necessary infrastructure to improve fault tolerance.

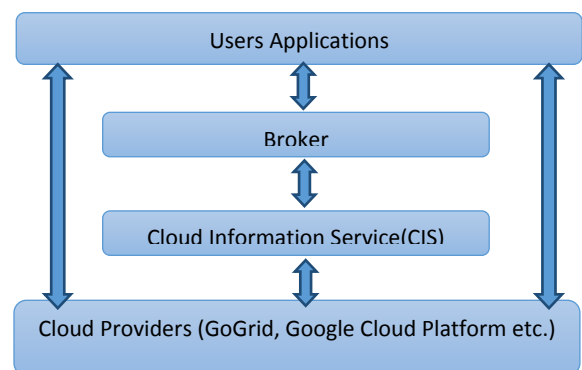


Figure-1. Multi-Cloud Architecture [12]

2.1 MULTI-OBJECTIVE WORKFLOW SCHEDULING

These days' enterprises and researchers antagonize with multiple competing objectives or goals like makespan in high-performance computing and economic cost in Cloud that have optimized simultaneously. Workflow scheduling, bigger task is divided into different-different small co-tasks these co-task or sub-tasks are allocated to resources in such a way that achieve some pre-define objective.[12] Usually, in multi-objective optimization problem can be defined as the problem of instantaneously increasing or decreasing of multiple conflicting goals.[1] Multi-objective scheduling is getting growing exploration attention. Multi-objective aggregate all the objectives in a single function defined a deductive without any knowledge about the problem being solved [2].

3. LITERATURE SURVEY ON WORKFLOW SCHEDULING ALGORITHMS

In the current scenario, many scientists/ researcher are working for improving the proper utilization of cloud resources. This problem is similar to some other environments like the grid or distributed. In the cloud computing environment, we can improve QoS with the help of workflow scheduling algorithms. We studied various algorithm, and some of them discussed here.

- A. Multi-Objective Approach for Energy-Aware Workflow Scheduling in Cloud Computing Environments [3]:** The main purpose of this paper is reducing the energy consumption of cloud computing resources by considering the multi-objectives of the quality of services(QoS). In the proposed work authors use a hybrid PSO algorithm to improve the scheduling performance (*makespan, cost*) and Dynamic Voltage and Frequency Scaling(DVFS) technique to minimize the energy consumption. Experiment and simulation of this approach done on two type of workflow namely neuroscience workflow and protein annotation workflow. DVFS-MODPSO give the better result in compare to HEFT algorithm [4] in the term of scheduling performance and also able to reduce the energy consumption.
- B. A Multi-Objective Task Scheduling Algorithm for Heterogeneous Multi-Cloud Environment[5]:** In this paper, authors proposed the two-phase multi-objective task scheduling (MOTS) algorithm for the heterogeneous multi-cloud environment. They have considered multiple objectives such as *makespan time and execution cost*. When proposed algorithm simulated with synthetic and benchmark data set it gives 48-time units, as makespan, 65 cost units, and 96.88% average cloud utilization. This experimental result is better when it compared with other two existing algorithms namely CMMS [6] and PBTS.
- C. Multi-Objective Tasks Scheduling Algorithm for Cloud Computing Throughput Optimization [7]:** In this algorithm author proposed multi-task scheduling algorithm that improves the data centre performance without violating SLA. The proposed algorithm used non-dominating sorting algorithm for solving the multi-objective (Task Size, QoS value). Maintaining a list of VM according to MIPS in descending order by cloud broker for selecting the VM one of them from a list. Updating of this list is done dynamically after a fixed time interval. When this algorithm compared with existing algorithm, then it gives optimize throughput.
- D. A Multiple QoS Constrained Scheduling Strategy of Multiple Workflows for Cloud Computing [8]:** In this paper, MengXu et.al. introduce a multiple QoS constrained scheduling algorithm for multiple workflow which schedule the multiple workflow that can be start at any time. They considered the four factors (QoS requirements, minimize makespan cost and success rate) that importantly affect the makespan time and cost of workflow. In this paper, author gives the better solution that previously proposed work such cost based scheduling algorithm introduced by Jia Yu [9] in which relationship between the workflow not considered. In other paper where Ke Liu et al, [10] proposed for intensive workflow (multiple instances of single workflow). When this algorithm simulated and compare

with RANK_HYBD scheduling [11], then it gives improved success rate of the workflow.

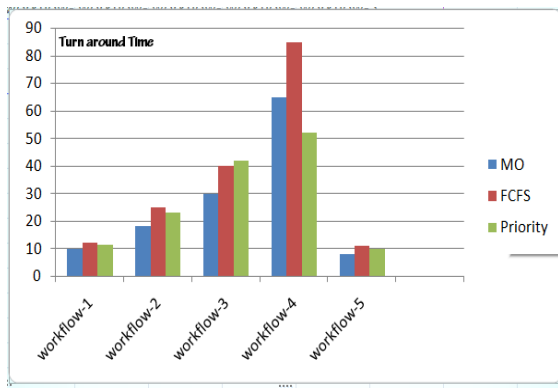
- E. Evolving Multi-Objective Strategies for Task Allocation of Scientific Workflows on Public Clouds[11]:** EMST allocation of Scientific workflow proposed by Claudia and Trent in 2012, that allocate the scientific task on the public cloud with single and multiple objectives. As the single objective, it gives the similar result with algorithm particle swarm optimization for small workflow but when large workflow taken then it improves the outcome up to 80%, similarly with multiple objectives also. Algorithm considers the workflow runtime, communication overhead, and overall execution cost as parameters. EMST improves the total workflow runtime, as well as the total execution cost of the workflow when It deployed on Amazon EC2 & S3.
- F. A Truthful Dynamic Workflow Scheduling Mechanism for Commercial Multi-Cloud Environments[12]:** In this paper, The author proposed a new polynomial multi-objective scheduling for scientific workflow application in heterogeneous environments. This scheduling algorithm estimates optimal result using list scheduling heuristic with multi-objective optimization [13]. The top goal of this paper is maximizing the distance to constraint vector for the dominant solution. The new polynomial multi-objective scheduling algorithm is a part of ASKALON [14] and cloud infrastructures and Grids.
- G. Multi-Objective Scheduling of many tasks in cloud platforms [15]:** In this paper, the author proposed an optimized ordinal method for multi-objective many task scheduling that generates suboptimal or sufficiently good schedules for smooth multitask workflows on cloud platforms. Authors drove simulation based optimization and extend the ordinal optimization [16] [17] for cloud workflow scheduling. They achieved problem scalability on virtualized cloud platform that reduce half searching time than Monte Carlo and Blind Pick methods.
- H. Multi-Objective Workflow Scheduling: An Analysis of the Energy Efficiency and Makespan Trade-off [18]:** In this paper, author reformulates the problem as a bi-objective optimization through considering makespan and energy as goals. Author model workflow application as a direct acyclic graph/ interconnected through control flow and data flow dependencies and assumed hardware platform consist of set heterogeneous resources. They considered multi-core CPU as many resources reflected by ignoring overhead and using different cores in the same CPU for computing the makespan [19], and considering only two different levels of energy consumption: idle or fully loaded [18], [19]. The author achieved the result from 85% energy consumption and 3.3% of makespan concessions.
- I. A Multi-Objective Approach for Workflow Scheduling in Heterogeneous Environments [20]:** In this paper, the author proposed a new polynomial multi-objective scheduling algorithm for scientific work-flow. The algorithm approaches an optimal solution using a list scheduling heuristic joint with multi-objective optimization theory pointing two goals: maximizing the distance to the constraint vector for dominant solutions and minimizing it otherwise.

J. Multi-objective QoS Optimization Based on Multiple Workflow Scheduling in Cloud Environment [21]: In this paper, the author evaluates performance for different –different test cases with a various number of workflows and an alternate set of QoS parameters by using MQMCE scheduling [22]. The author proposed system used MQMCE algorithm that satisfied the multiple QoS such as reducing cost. MQMCE algorithm used to reduce the cost, to reduce the time and increase the reliability and availability that results better than Round Robin Algorithm.

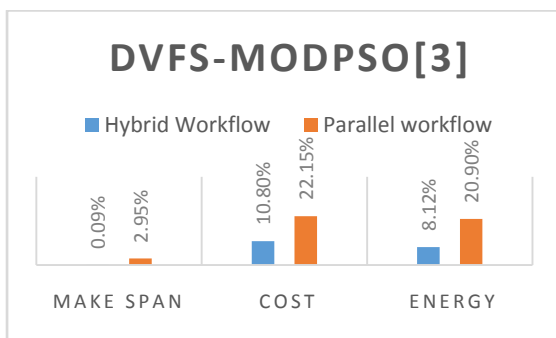
4. ANALYSIS OF MULTI-WORKFLOW ALGORITHMS

As we discussed in the above section, each multi-workflow algorithms consider one or multiple parameters by this, multi-workflow algorithms are enhanced by their own feature. Some algorithms are the focus on reducing the energy consumption whereas some proposed an optimized method. At the same time, multi-workflow scheduling algorithms try to achieve reduced cost and optimal solution. Each multi-workflow has the different structure that fit in their own types of cloud architecture and scheduling strategies. In given table we compare survey algorithm by dissimilar attributes.

Name of Algorithm	Year	Nature of Algorithm	Objective	Environment	Criteria	Simulation
A Multi-Objective Task Scheduling Algorithm for Heterogeneous Multi-Cloud Environment [5]	2015	Heuristic	Make span, Cost and energy	Multi-cloud	Budget	MATLAB
Multi-Objective Tasks Scheduling Algorithm for Cloud Computing Throughput Optimization [7]	2015	Heuristic	Execution time Throughput	Cloud Computing	Non-dominated sorting	CloudSim
Multi-objective scheduling of many tasks in cloud platforms [15]	2014	Heuristic	minimize the makespan, reducing the resource cost, preserving the fault tolerance	Cloud computing, Many-task computing, workflow	Cluster based	Real word
Truthful Dynamic Workflow Scheduling Mechanism for Commercial Multi-Cloud Environments [12]	2013	Heuristics	Monetary cost, Completion time	Multi-cloud Computing, Game theory	Structural dependency, Aggregation, Complexity	Grid Sum
Multi-objective QoS Optimization Based On Multiple Workflow Scheduling in Cloud Environment [21]	2013	Heuristic and Genetic algorithm	time effect, cost effect, reliability	Cloud Computing, Workflow, QoS	data dependencies , budget constrained	Cloud Sum
Multi-Objective Workflow Scheduling: An Analysis of the Energy Efficiency and Makespan Trade-off [18]	2013	Heuristic	Optimizing application, Energy efficiency	Cloud computing, Multi-Workflow	Makespan, energy consumption	Real World
Multi-Objective Approach for Energy-Aware Workflow Scheduling in Cloud Computing Environments [3]	2013	Heuristic	Makespan, Cost, Energy	Cloud Computing	Interrelated relationship b/w factors	Real world & Synthetic Data set
Evolving Multi-Objective Strategies for Task Allocation of Scientific Workflows on Public Clouds [11]	2012	Heuristic	Improving the Execution time, cost in Single Objective and Multi-Objective	Public Cloud Computing	Execution cost, Execution runtime and communication overhead	Amazon EC2, S3
A Multiple QoS Constrained Scheduling Strategy of Multiple Workflows for Cloud Computing [8]	2009	Meta-Heuristic	Multi Workflow, Makespan, Cost, Success rate of workflow	Cloud Computing	minimum surplus time/cost & minimum covariance	Real World



Graph-4.1



Graph-4.2

Graph 4.1 showing how the algorithm [7] gives better performance in the term of turnaround time whereas, in Graph-4.2 we can see clearly proposed algorithm [3] worked when it tested with the hybrid workflow.

5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

On the base of beyond study, we had seen that algorithms established according to the user priority parameters. Parameters, which enhance security issue, total cost issue, energy consumption issue, performance issue, QoS issue in the area of Multi-objective workflow.

But still multi-cloud computing is not widely used due to lack of response time of services, total cost of cloud resources, reduce the energy consumption, reliability, availability and fault tolerance, etc., because of the third party and server locations. From time to time client data did not accessible due to huge quantity of multi-data request or network traffic with concern of that client faith has been fall rapidly. Sometimes resources allocated but client task did not do, and consistency had affected.

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