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A Load Balancing Model for Job Scheduling using Graph Theory and Allocation of Time

JayKrishn Pal[1], Shrish Dixit[2], Dr. Shiv K. Sahu[3]
[1,2,3]Dept. of CS & Engineering LNCTE, Bhopal (M.P.)

Abstract: ***The limited number of resource and unlimited number of user in cloud environment creates the issue of load balancing. The overload number of job in cloud creates the situation of cloud resource overloading. In cloud resource overload impact the performance of cloud computing environment. Now the process of load balancing plays a major role in cloud computing environment. Many researcher and scientists used dynamic & static load balancing technique. For dynamic load balancing this technique used heuristic function such as ACO(Ant Colony Optimization), PSO(Particle Swarm Optimization), Genetic algorithm and many more guided searching algorithms. In this paper, we proposed graph based technique for the allocation of job in load balancing process. The graph based technique essentially used the concept of sharing of virtual machine. The shared virtual machines distribute the job in dedicated time period for the execution of process. The proposed model simulated in cloudsim simulator and used various parameters such as data center, number of user base and many more.***
Keywords*: Cloud Computing, Load Balancing, Graph Theory, Swarm Intelligence, Time Allocation.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The load balancing is significant zone of distributed computing condition. The way toward adjusting adjusted the predetermined number of asset and boundless number of occupation entry. The procedures of adjusting of workload improve the execution of cloud environment [1,2]. The procedure of load adjusting experienced in two unique situations static and element. The static adjusting system utilized the procedure of CPU planning and some normal information seeking method. The dynamic load adjusting includes some additional procedure and increment the cost of balancer. Presently a day the dynamic load adjusting procedure utilized heuristic based capacity swarm knowledge, i.e. utilized with the end goal of load adjusting. The dynamic load adjusting model comprises of dispersed figuring procedure for the controlling of load over the distributed computing condition. Presently a day the general population distributed computing condition utilized cloud segment technique[3,4]. The cloud segment procedures separated the cloud stack into a few sections and afterward apply the way toward adjusting. In this paper utilized the chart hypothesis based load adjusting system, these methods partition the heap in three circumstances one is under load, second is perfect circumstance lastly circumstance is over-burden situation [5,6,7]. The all arranged virtual machine mapped by their aggregate limit of load. The all limit of virtual machine sharing based. The mutual load by virtual machine outline circumstance of cloud condition. The haring of chart hub imports the heap of virtual machine for one hub to another hub. The time portion outline opening utilized the origination of lining hypothesis for the dealing with the occupation as per the employment outline. All assets in mists are powerful and adaptable. Distributed computing guarantees sharing of equipment and programming assets and basic foundation to offer administrations to clients, with the goal that operations address applications issues. Resource's/gadget's area is obscure to network's end user[8.9,10]. Clients itself can likewise create/oversee cloud applications with the cloud making assets virtualization by keeping up/overseeing itself. Rest of this paper is composed as follows in Section 2 talks about chart system in distributed computing condition portrayal, Section 3 examines about the proposed calculation. Segments 4 depict the reproduction procedure of proposed model lastly talk about the conclusion &future scope in Section 5.

II. GRAPH THEORY

A DAG(directed acyclic graph) is a graph based technique for the allocation of virtual machine load in load balancing policy. The allocation of job according to their available resource used in terms of mapping total resource[13,14]:

$$Cij(x) = mijT\emptyset(x) + \qquad bij \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \textbf{(1)}$$

Where Mij is the search space, ∅(x) is a mapping function that maps x into the job loader space bij is the bias term and Cij(x) = -- Cji(x) the regions Ri are shown in figure 1 with labels of load categories I, II and III.

$$Ri = \{x|Cij(x) > 0, j = 1,2,\ldots\ldots..n, j \neq i\} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\textbf{(2)}$$

If x is in Ri, we distribute x into load if x is not in Ri (i=1,2,……, n), x is distributed in all load.

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$$Ci(x) = \sum_{i \neq j, j=1}^{n} sign(Cij(x)) \quad \text{(3)}$$

And x is categorized into different load condition, overload and under load.

$$\arg \max_{i = 1,2,\dots,n} Ci(x) \quad \text{(4)}$$

If xϵRiCi(x) =n-1 and $C_k(x)$ <n-1 for k≠i.thus x is distributed into i , but if any of Ci(x) is not n-1, may be satisfied for under load condition.

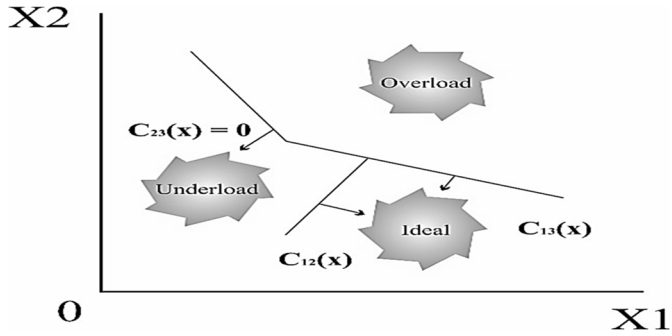


Figure 1: categorization of load over different distribution technique.

In this diagram map the job loads according to their available virtual machine capacity for the processing of data.

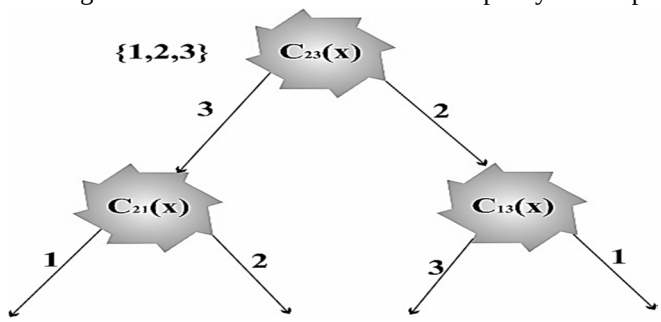


Figure 2 job allocations during process of total available virtual load.

As the top-level categorization, we can choose any pair of load. And except for the leaf node if Cij(x)>0, we consider that x does not belong to load j, and if Cij(x)<0 not distribution.

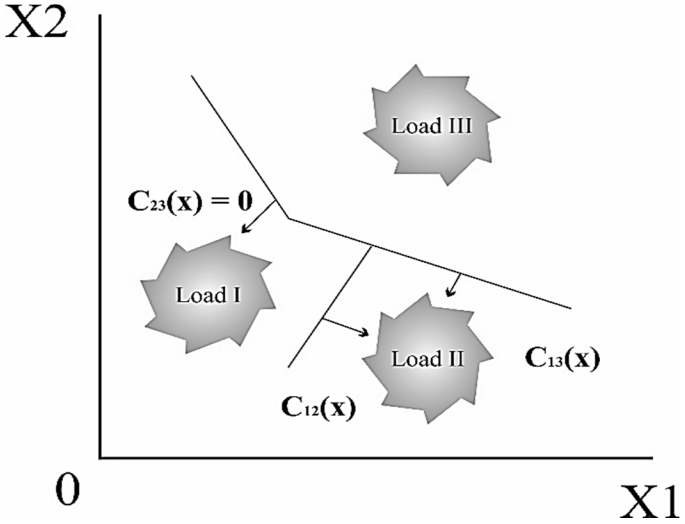


Figure 3: Generalization region by DAG categorization.

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Thus, if $C_{12}(x) > 0$, x does not belong to load II. Therefore, it belongs to either load I or load III, and the next categorization pair is load I and III.

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

In this module we discuss the load balancing model using time allocation and graph based technique. The graph based technique compute the all capacity of virtual machine for the allocation of time. The total capacity of virtual machine dedicated to the corresponding machine for the processing of load balancing.

A. The Process of Balancing describes here.

1) Find Capacity Loads of all VMs based on the Three Conditions Define in Graph Allocation Job is under Load:

If $DIJ <= T\alpha$
Loader is balanced.
Exit

2) Create the Decision Node for Allocation: If T > maximum capacity

Set Load balancer not working
Else
Call allocation process to allocate job.

3) Share all virtual machine capacity

4) Call Decision Factor: Create node of VMs

$$supply\ of\ VMS = Maximumm\ Capacity - \frac{Load}{Capacity}$$

Demand of each machine in node is

$$demand\ of\ wi_j = \frac{Load}{Capacity} - Maximumm\ Capacity$$

While Ta $\neq \varphi$ and WIJ $\neq \varphi$
For s=1 to # (Ta) do
Sort all VMs
For each task T in VMs find machine $VM_d \epsilon\ Ta$ such as

$$Ta \rightarrow VM_d \mid \min(\sum T) \in VM_d \text{ and } Load_{VM_d} \leq Capacity_{VM_d}$$

If (T is allocated time)

$$T_u \rightarrow VM_d \mid \min(\sum T_h) \in VM_d$$
$$T_o \rightarrow VM_d \mid \min(\sum T_h + \sum T_m) \in VM_d$$
$$T_i \rightarrow VM_d \mid \min(\sum T) \in VM_d$$
$$T_l \rightarrow VM_d \mid \min(\sum T) \in VM_d$$

The controller of graph controls all load according to their three allocation process according to dedicated time for the termination of job.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULT

In this section we perform experimental process of cloud computing techniques with simulation tools. To interact with various services in the cloud and to maintain the resources of cloud infrastructure in a balanced manner to fulfill the requirement of resources/infrastructure by those services, several techniques are required. To assess the performance of various techniques in cloud computing environment for the load balance between running job and resource management, here we are using different numbers of techniques such as Round Robin(RR), JSQ(Join The Shortest Queue) and IJSQ(improved joint shortest queue) as a proposed method. For the furthermore implementation and comparison for performance evaluation of various approach we used java programming languages with Net Beans IDE 8.0.1 tools for complete implementation/results process[14].

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Number of Input	Method Name	Average Time	Minimum Time	Maximum Time
5	Round Robin	0.31	0.02	0.61
	JSQ	0.22	0.01	0.43
	IJSQ	0.12	0.01	0.24

Table 1: Shows that a comparative performance evaluation using various methods for the input value is 5.

Number of Input	Method Name	Average Time	Minimum Time	Maximum Time
20	Round Robin	0.48	0.02	0.95
	JSQ	0.34	0.01	0.66
	IJSQ	0.19	0.01	0.38

Table 2: Shows that a comparative performance evaluation using various methods for the input value is 20.

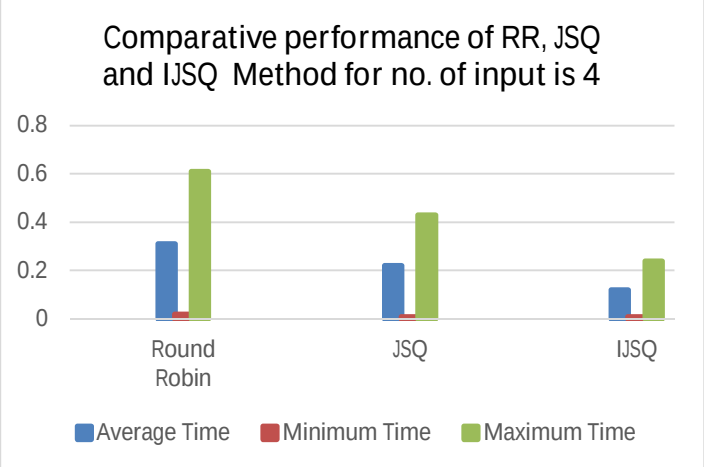


Figure 4: Shows that the comparative performance evaluation for the cloud computing load balancing mechanism for the Round Robin, JSQ and IJSQ methods, here the input value is 5.

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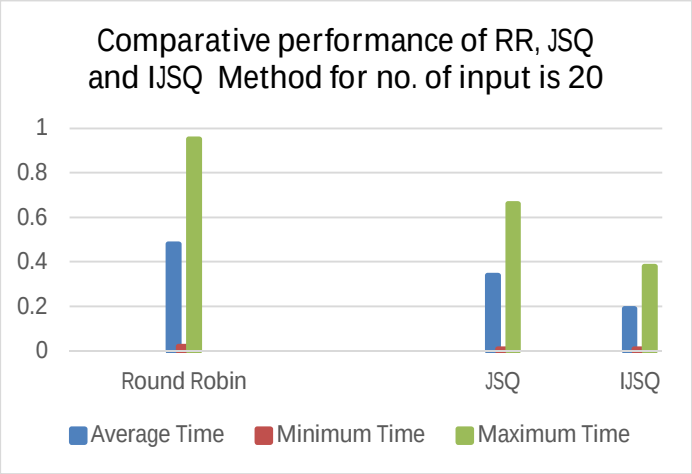


Figure 5: Shows that the comparative performance evaluation for the cloud computing load balancing mechanism for the Round Robin, JSQ and IJSQ methods, here the input value is 20.

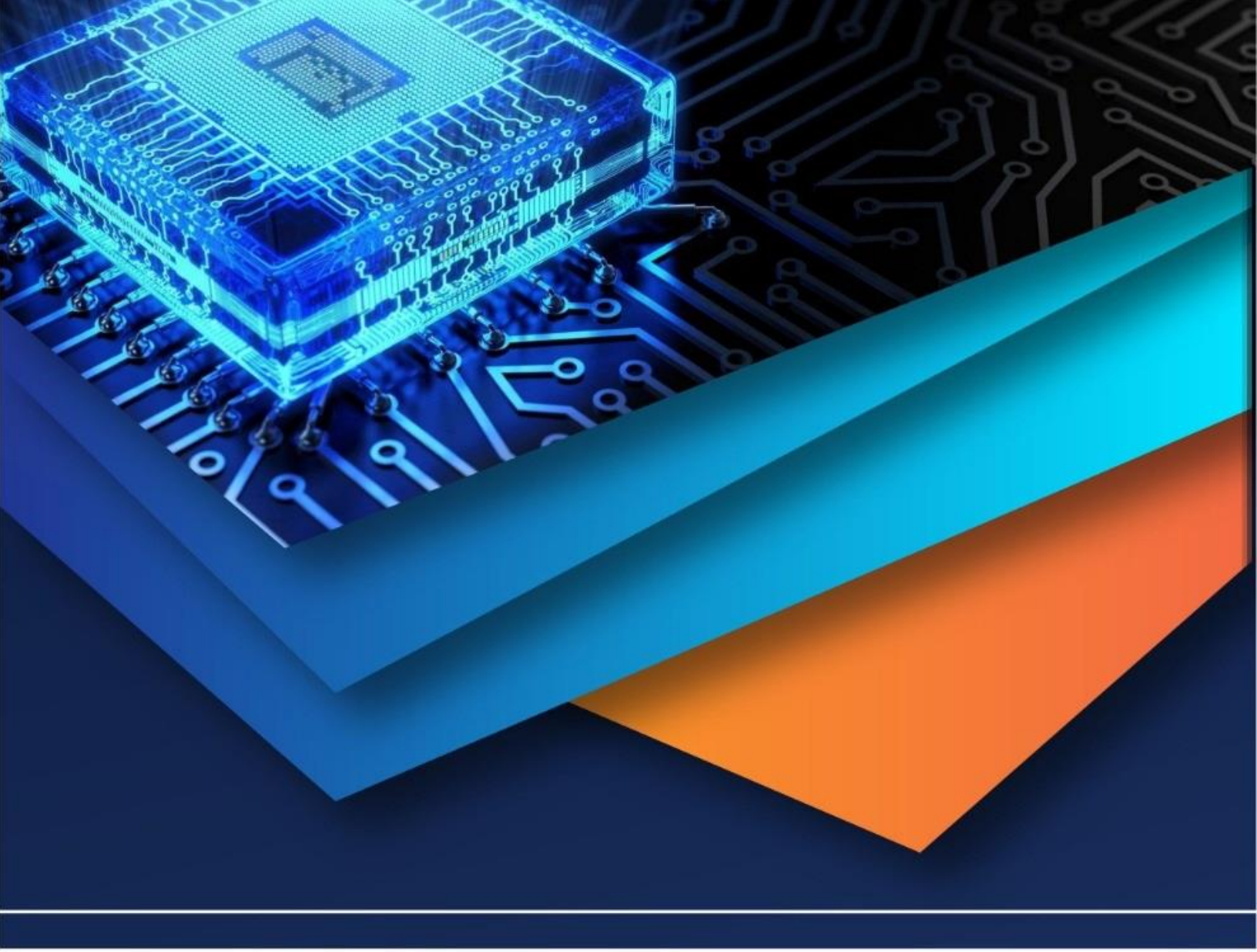
V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In this paper utilized graph hypothesis based algorithm for the determination of occupation and errand for the asset portion in broad daylight distributed computing. The DAG work gives the better execution rather than other JSQ based calculation, for example, lining calculation. Fundamentally DAG calculation offices the all errand in two areas one is employment portion process and other is occupation determination prepare. The occupation determination process is characterized by the predefined requirements work. For the assessment of execution utilized cloud test system programming such is called cloud expert. The cloud investigation programming is pack of structure of cloud condition and load adjusting approach. In situation of strategy plan two administrations one is hereditary calculation approach and other is DAG based arrangement. The DAG based strategy lessens the heap impact approx. 10-12% in pressure of JSQ. The altered load adjusting strategy is extremely proficient for open distributed computing. The enhanced joint most limited line improved the limit of cloud order, yet the employment thickness is increment the way toward adjusting is endured. In future utilized parallel lining framework for the adjusting of occupation.

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