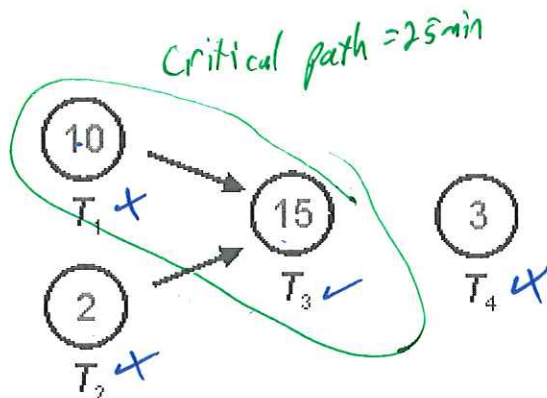


CHAPTER 3 – PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

Pizza Dinner

To make a pizza, you need to pre-heat the oven, T_1 unwrap the frozen pizza, T_2 and bake it for 15 minutes, T_3 . You also need to find plates, T_4 . The priority list for these tasks is T_3, T_2, T_4, T_1 .

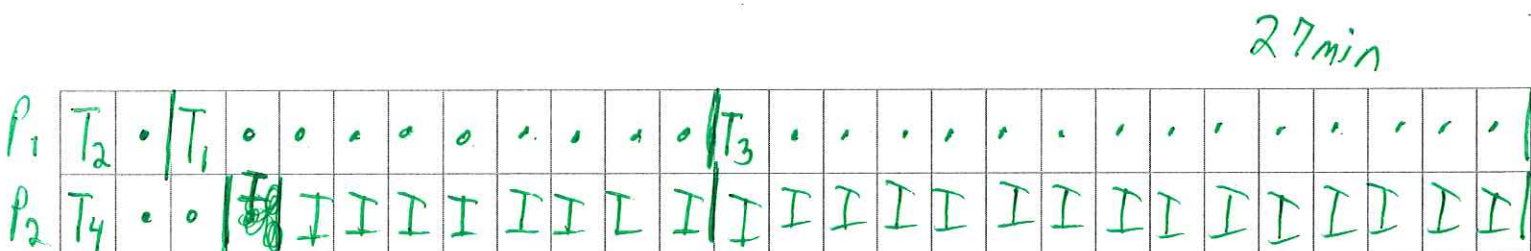
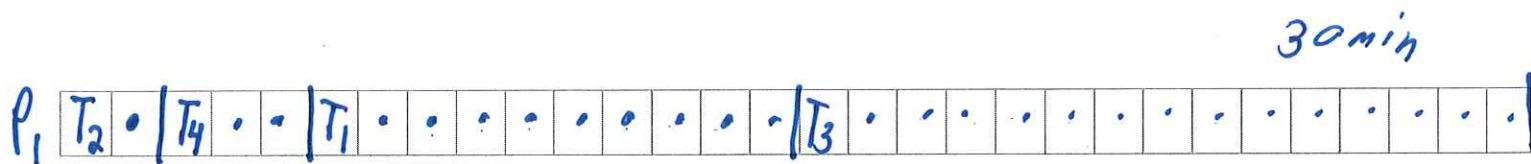


Schedule these tasks with one person working. Will dinner get ready faster with two people? *Yes*

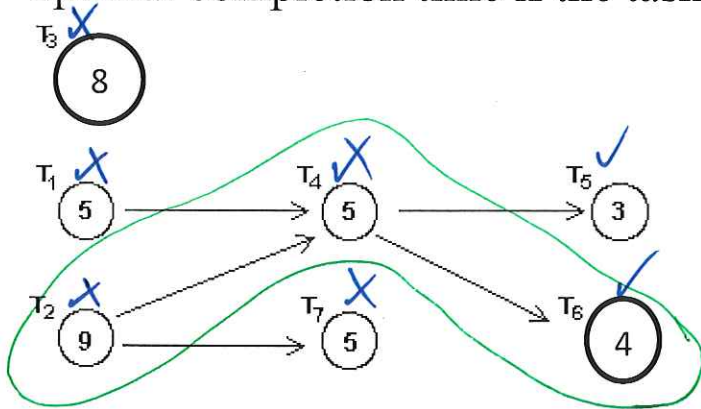
Assumptions and Rules

- If a processor starts working on a task, the work will continue until that task is complete. *No multitasking*
- No processor stays idle if there is a task to be done.
- The scheduling problem has an associated order-requirement weighted digraph.
- The tasks are arranged in a *priority list* that is independent of the digraph.

A task is considered *ready* if all its predecessors in the digraph have been completed. We will show the schedules on a *Gantt chart*.



Using the order-requirement digraph below, schedule the tasks on three processors using the priority list $T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4, T_5, T_6, T_7$. What is the optimal completion time if the task times are in hours? *18 hr*



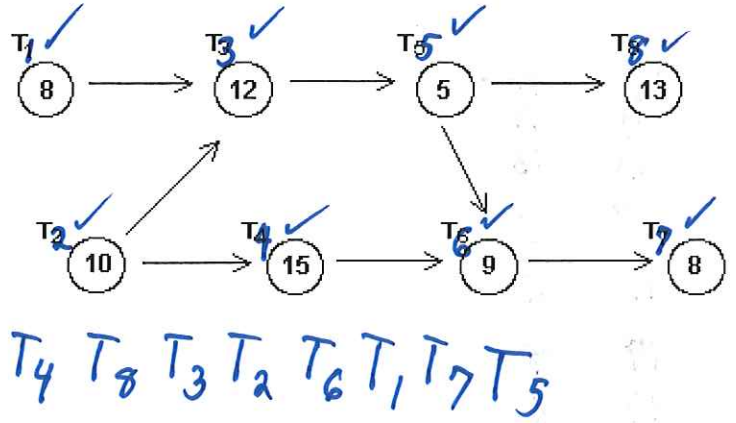
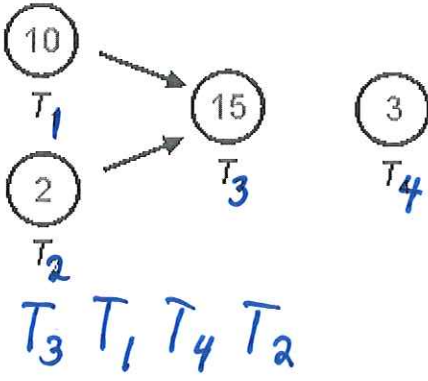
critical path
 $T_2 T_7 T_6 = 18 \text{ hours}$

18 hours

P_1	T_1	.	.	.	.	|	T_3	T_3	T_3	T_3	|	T_4	.	.	.	.	|	T_5	.	.	|				
P_2	T_2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	|	T_7	.	.	.	.	|	T_6	.	.	.	|			
P_3	T_3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	|	T_3	T_3	T_3	T_3	T_3	T_3	T_3	T_3	T_3	T_3	T_3	T_3	T_3	T_3

A **decreasing time priority list** is created by listing all the tasks from the longest to the shortest completion time. If there is a tie, the lower numbered task has the higher priority.

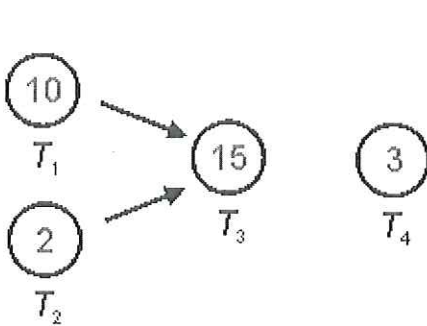
Create a decreasing time priority list for the digraphs below:



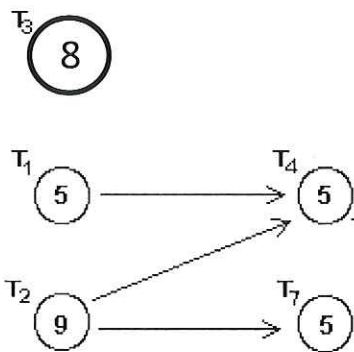
Creating a Priority List for Critical Path Scheduling

1. Find a task that heads a critical (longest) path in the order-requirement digraph. If there is a tie, chose the lowest task number.
2. Place the task found in step 1 next in the priority list.
3. Remove the task found in step 1 from the digraph. Remove all edges attached to the removed task to form a new digraph.
4. If all tasks have been removed, the list is completed. If tasks remain, return to step 1.

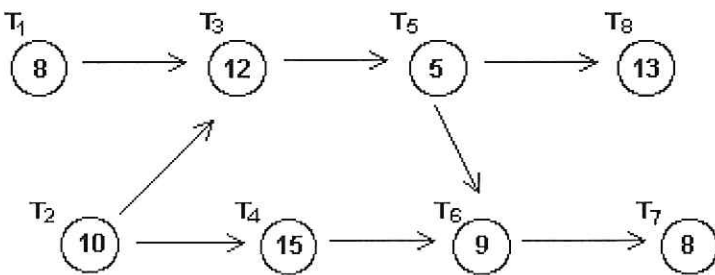
Create a critical path priority list for the digraphs below



T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4



	T_2	T_1	T_3	T_4	T_7	After T_2	After T_1	After T_3
T_3			8			8	8	0
T_1, T_4			10	10		5	5	5
T_2, T_4			14	5		5	5	5
T_2, T_7			14	5		5	5	5



$T_2, T_1, T_3, T_4, T_5, T_6, T_8, T_7$

	After T_2	After T_1	After T_3	After T_4
$T_1, T_3, T_5, T_8 = 38$	38	30	18	18
$T_1, T_3, T_5, T_6, T_7 = 42$	42	34	22	22
$T_2, T_3, T_5, T_8 = 40$	30	30	18	18
$T_2, T_3, T_5, T_6, T_7 = 44$	34	34	22	22
$T_2, T_4, T_6, T_7 = 42$	32	32	32	17

When tasks are independent they can be done in any order. When the tasks are scheduled in the order they are listed, this is called a **list processing algorithm**.

Using two processors, find the completion time for independent tasks of length $\underline{5}, \underline{2}, \underline{8}, \underline{1}, \underline{7}, \underline{3}, \underline{10}$ using the list processing algorithm and a decreasing time priority list. Are either completion times optimal?

$$\text{optimal} = \frac{5+2+8+1+7+3+10}{\# \text{ processors}} = \frac{36}{2} = 18 \text{ min}$$

23 min

P ₁	•	•	•	•	5	1	•	•	•	•	•	7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	10								
P ₂	•	2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	8	•	•	3	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|

10, 8, 7, 5, 3, 2, 1

18 min optimal

P ₁	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	10	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	5	•	•	3									
P ₂	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	7	•	2	|	|								

What is the minimum time required to perform nine independent tasks with a total task time of 45 minutes on three machines?

$$\frac{45 \text{ min}}{3 \text{ processors}} = 15 \text{ min/processor}$$

You have the following weights (in ounces) to pack into bins that hold no more than 9 ounces. How should this be done? What is the minimum number of bins needed? **4**

4, 6, 1, 2, 4, 5, 1, 3, 6, 2 **34 ounces**

optimal $\frac{34 \text{ ounces}}{9 \text{ ounces/bin}} = 3.\overline{7}$ bins
so need at least 4 bins

Next-fit Algorithm (NF): Put items into the open bin until the next item will not fit. Close the bin and open a new bin for the next item.

4, 6, 1, 2, 4, 5, 1, 3, 6, 2 *Not optimal*

close	close	close	close	
	2	5		
	.	.		2
	1	.		.
	6	.		6
	.	.		.
4	.	4	3	.
.
.
.	.	.	1	.
B1	B2	B3	B4	B5

First-fit Algorithm (FF): Put items into the first already open bin that has space for it. If no open bin has space, open a new bin.

4, 6, 1, 2, 4, 5, 1, 3, 6, 2 *optimal*

	close	close		
	3	5		
1	.	.	2	
2	.	.	.	
.	6	.	6	
1	.	.	.	
4	.	4	.	
.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	
B1	B2	B3	B4	

Worst-fit Algorithm (WF): Put items into an already open bin that has the most space for it. If no open bin has space, open a new bin.

4, 6, 1, 2, 4, 5, 1, 3, 6, 2 *optimal*

close		close	close	
2		5	6	
.		.	.	
2	1	.	.	
.	6	.	.	
1	.	.	.	
4	.	4	.	
.	.	.	3	
.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	
B1	B2	B3	B4	

Best-fit Algorithm (BF): Put items into an already open bin that has the least space for it. If no open bin has space, open a new bin.

4, 6, 1, 2, 4, 5, 1, 3, 6, 2 *optimal*

<u>close</u>	<u>close</u>			
1	2			
4	1	3	2	
.	6	.	.	
.	.	5	.	
4	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	
B1	B2	B3	B4	

Next-fit Decreasing Algorithm (NFD): Arrange the items from largest to smallest. Then put items into the open bin until the next item will not fit. Close the bin and open a new bin for the next item.

6, 6, 5, 4, 4, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1

<u>close</u>	<u>close</u>	<u>close</u>	<u>close</u>	
		4	2	
		.	.	
		.	3	
6	6	.	.	
.	.	5	.	
.	.	.	4	1
.	.	.	.	1
.	.	.	.	2
.
B1	B2	B3	B4	B5

First-fit Decreasing Algorithm (FFD): Arrange the items from largest to smallest. Then put items into the first already open bin that has space for it. If no open bin has space, open a new bin.

6, 6, 5, 4, 4, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1

<u>close</u>	<u>close</u>	<u>close</u>		
3	1	4		
.	2	.		
.	.	.	1	
6	6	.	2	
.	.	5	.	
.	.	.	4	
.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	
B1	B2	B3	B4	B5

Worst-fit Decreasing Algorithm

(WFD): Arrange the items from largest to smallest. Then put items into an already open bin that has the most space for it. If no open bin has space, open a new bin.

6, 6, 5, 4, 4, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1

Best-fit Decreasing Algorithm

(BFD): Arrange the items from largest to smallest. Then put items into an already open bin that has the least space for it. If no open bin has space, open a new bin.

6, 6, 5, 4, 4, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1

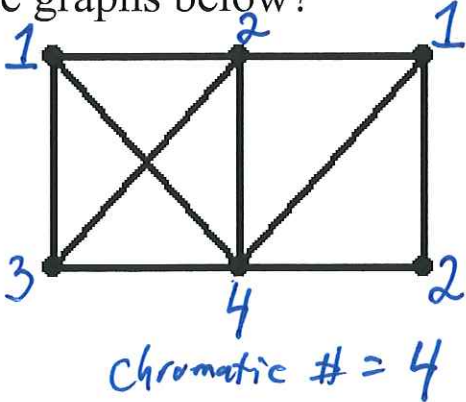
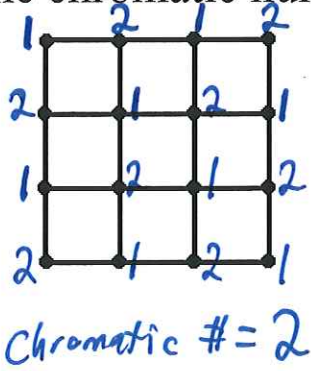
close		close			
1		4			
2	2	.	1		
.	.	.	3		
6	6	.	.		
.	.	5	.		
.	.	.	4		
.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.		
	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5

close		close		close	
3	1	4			
.	2	.			
.	.	.	1		
6	6	.	2		
.	.	5	.		
.	.	.	4		
.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.		
	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5

The **chromatic number** of a graph is the minimum number of colors needed to label the vertices of the graph so that no two vertices joined by an edge have the same color.

EXAMPLE *vertex coloring*

What are the chromatic numbers for the graphs below?

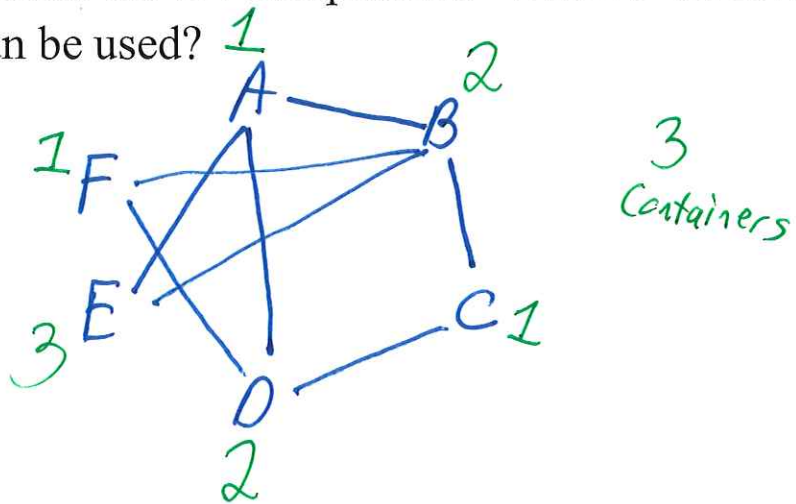


The **vertex coloring** problem for a graph requires assigning each vertex of the graph a color (or label) such that two vertices joined by an edge are assigned different colors.

EXAMPLE

The table below shows chemical compounds that cannot be mixed without causing dangerous reactions. Find graph would be used to facilitate scheduling of disposal containers for the compounds. What is the fewest number of containers that can be used?

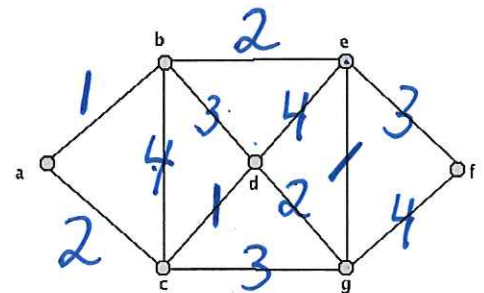
	A	B	C	D	E	F
A		X		X	X	
B	X		X		X	X
C		X		X		
D	X		X			X
E	X	X				
F		X		X		



The **edge-coloring number** of a graph is the minimum number of colors needed to color the edges of the graph so that edges that share a common vertex get different colors.

There were 7 teams and the remaining games to be played can be represented in the graph below. What is the fewest number of game days needed?

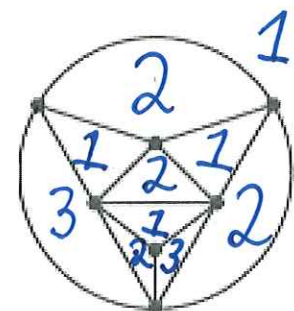
4 days



Face-Coloring Number

Find the fewest number of colors needed to color the map such that no two edges have the same color.

3

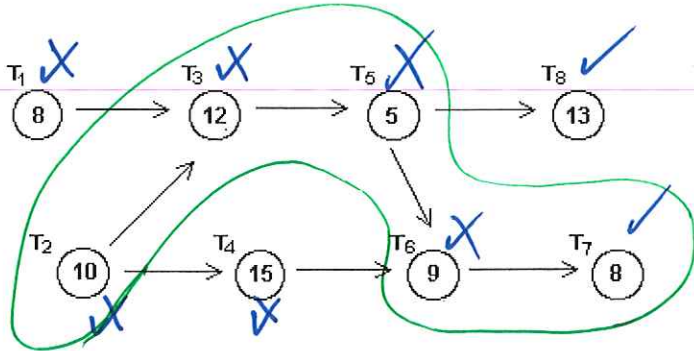


SAMPLE EXAM QUESTIONS FROM CHAPTER 3

1. Given the order-requirement digraph below (with time given in minutes) and the priority list

$T_4, T_5, T_6, T_7, T_8, T_1, T_2, T_3,$

apply the list-processing algorithm to construct a schedule using two processors. How much time does the resulting schedule require? Is the schedule optimal?

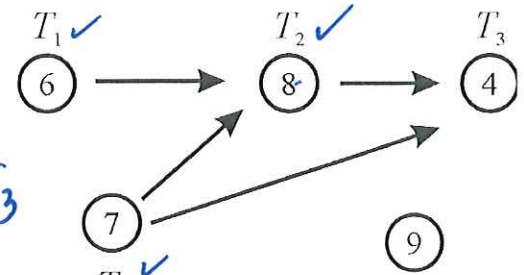


critical path $T_2 T_3 T_5 T_6 T_7 = 44 \text{min}$

44 min min

P_1	T_1						T_4													T_6	
P_2	T_2						T_3						T_5				T_8				
P_1							T_7														
P_2								T_1	T_2	T_5	T_3										

2. Using the given graph, determine the critical path priority list.



$T_4 T_1 T_2 T_5 T_3$

- ~~(A)~~ T_5, T_4, T_1, T_2, T_3
- ~~(B)~~ T_5, T_4, T_2, T_1, T_3
- (C) T_4, T_1, T_2, T_3, T_5
- (D) T_4, T_1, T_2, T_5, T_3
- (E) None of these/need more information

$T_1 T_2 T_3 = 18$	After T_4 18	After T_1 12	After T_2 4
$T_4 T_2 T_3 = 19$	12	12	4
$T_4 T_3 = 11$	4	4	4
$T_5 = 9$	9	9	9

3. What is the minimum time required to perform six independent tasks with a total task time of 48 minutes on three machines?

- (A) 2 minutes
 (B) 8 minutes
 (C) 16 minutes
 (D) 18 minutes
 (E) None of these/need more information

$$\frac{48 \text{ min}}{3 \text{ processors}} = 16 \text{ min/processor}$$

4. Use the decreasing-time-list algorithm to schedule these independent tasks on two machines:

4 minutes, 5 minutes, 8 minutes, 3 minutes, 3 minutes, 7 minutes

8 7 5 4 3 3

How much time does the resulting schedule require?

- (A) 15 minutes
 (B) 16 minutes
 (C) 17 minutes
 (D) 18 minutes
 (E) None of these/need more information

$$P_1 \quad 8 + 4^{(12)} + 3^{(15)}$$

$$P_2 \quad 7 + 5^{(12)} + 3^{(15)}$$

5. Use list processing algorithm to schedule these independent tasks on two machines:

9 minutes, 8 minutes, 7 minutes, 9 minutes, 2 minutes, 5 minutes.

How much time does the resulting schedule require?

- (A) 19 minutes
 (B) 20 minutes
 (C) 21 minutes
 (D) 22 minutes
 (E) None of these/need more information

$$P_1 \quad 9 + 9^{(18)}$$

$$P_2 \quad 8 + 7^{(15)} + 2^{(17)} + 5^{(22)}$$

6. Find the packing that results from the use of given bin-packing algorithm to pack the following weights into bins that can hold no more than 8 lbs.

5 lbs, 7 lbs, 1 lb, 2 lbs, 4 lbs, 5 lbs, 1 lb, 1 lb, 3 lbs, 6 lbs, 2 lbs.

Are any of these packings optimal? $\frac{37 \text{ lb}}{8 \text{ lb/bin}} = 4.625 \text{ bins}$ optimal = 5 bins

(a) Next fit *Not optimal*

close	close	close	close	close	close
	1				2
	7		1		.
	.	4	1		6
5	.	.	5		.
.
.	.	.	.	3	.
.	.	2	.	.	.
.
B_1	B_2	B_3	B_4	B_5	B_6

(b) First fit

optimal

close	close	close		
2	1	3		
.	7	.	2	
1	.	.	.	6
5	.	1	5	.
.	.	4	.	.
.
.
.
B_1	B_2	B_3	B_4	B_5

(c) Worst fit *optimal*

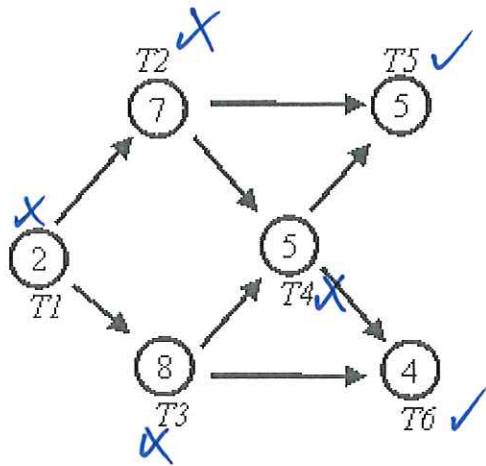
close		close	close	
2		2	3	
.	7	.	.	
1	.	1	.	6
5	.	1	5	.
.	.	4	.	.
.
.
.
B_1	B_2	B_3	B_4	B_5

(d) Best fit

optimal

close	close		close	
1	1		2	
2	7	3	.	
.	.	.	1	6
5	.	.	5	.
.	.	4	.	.
.
.
.
B_1	B_2	B_3	B_4	B_5

7. Use the digraph below and the priority list $T_6, T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4, T_5$ to schedule these tasks on two processors. Is the schedule optimal?



optimal
critical path
 $T_1 T_3 T_4 T_5 = 20$ units

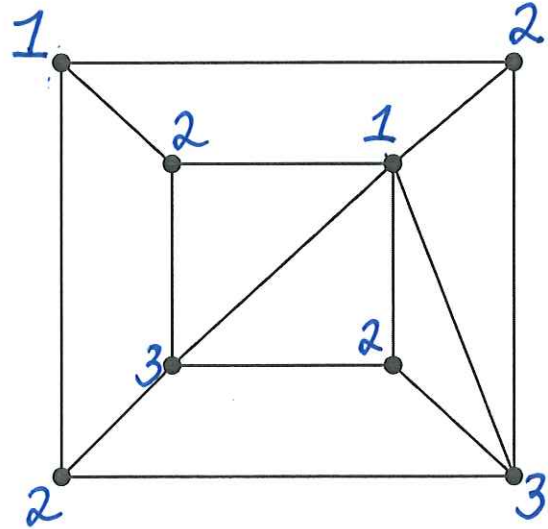
20 min

P_1	T_1	•	T_2	•	•	•	•	•	•	T_4	•	•	•	T_6	•	•	T_5																							
P_2	T_3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	T_4	•	•	•	T_6	•	•	•	T_5																						

8. What is the chromatic number for the graph on the right?

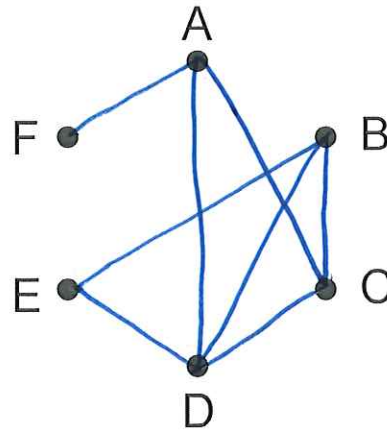
vertex coloring

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 5
- (E) More than 5



9. The chart below shows conflict. Represent this information in a graph

	A	B	C	D	E	F
A			X	X		X
B			X	X	X	
C	X	X		X		
D	X	X	X		X	
E		X		X		
F	X					



10. What is fewest number of colors needed to color the map below?

1

2	3
3	2
2	3

- (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5
 (E) more than 5