

Algorithms Design and Analysis [ETCS-301]

Dr. A K Yadav
Amity School of Engineering and Technology
(affiliated to GGSIPU, Delhi)
akyadav1@amity.edu
akyadav@akyadav.in
www.akyadav.in
+91 9911375598

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Task-scheduling problem I

The problem of scheduling unit-time tasks with deadlines and penalties/profits for a single processor has the following inputs:

- ▶ Set $S = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$ is a set of n tasks.
- ▶ Each task requires unit time to complete
- ▶ Every task a_i having some deadline d_i such that $1 \leq d_i \leq n$
- ▶ There is n task and every task requires unit time so in n unit of time starting from 0 to n all tasks will be finished.
- ▶ If task a_i finishes before deadline d_i then there will be no penalty but if the task is late and finishes after deadline then there will be a penalty p_i
- ▶ Or if task a_i finishes before deadline d_i then there will be profit p_i but if the task is late and finishes after deadline then there will be no profit.



Task-scheduling problem II

- Our aim is to minimize the penalty or maximize the profit.

$$\text{minimize } \textit{Penalty}(S) = \sum_{a_i \in S} p_i \text{ if } a_i \text{ finishes after deadline } d_i$$

$$\text{maximize } \textit{Profit}(S) = \sum_{a_i \in S} p_i \text{ if } a_i \text{ finishes before deadline } d_i$$



Solution

- ▶ Suppose task a_i having deadline $d_i = 5$ is late and task a_j having deadline $d_j = 6$ is early
- ▶ If we execute task a_i on or after 6, still it will be late
- ▶ If we execute task a_j on or before 5, still it will be early
- ▶ So a early task will be early if we execute that task on or before the deadline and a late task will be late if we execute that task anywhere after deadline.
- ▶ We try to execute the high penalty task on time and if any task is late then we can make that task maximum late.
- ▶ We try to execute the early task at the scheduled deadline or before.
- ▶ We can always transform an arbitrary schedule into early-first form, in which the early tasks precede the late tasks
- ▶ Complexity of the algorithm will be $O(n^2)$ using Greedy because n independence check takes $O(n)$ time.



Thank you

Please send your feedback or any queries to akyadav1@amity.edu,
akyadav@akyadav.in or contact me on +91 9911375598

