List Scheduling Demo

As an instance **Example 5.1.2** from [Pinedo2001] book is shown.

This demo shows the list scheduling algorithm (listsch.m), while the LPT rule is used.

Taskset declaration

% Processing times T=taskset([7 7 6 6 5 5 4 4 4]) % Name of the tasks T.Name={'t1' 't2' 't3' 't4' 't5' 't6' 't7' 't8' 't9'};

Set of 9 tasks

List scheduling algorithm call

```
TS=listsch(T,problem('P|prec|Cmax'),4,'LPT')
```

```
Set of 9 tasks
There is schedule: List Scheduling
Solving time: 0.125s
```

Cmax of the schedule

schparam(TS,'Cmax')
ans =
 15

Draw the Gantt chart

Please note that there is a different order of tasks t5, t6 and t7, t8 in comparison with [Pinedo2001]. List scheduling algorithm implemented in TORSCHE doesn't change the order of task in the list with the same processing time in this case.

plot(TS)



List Scheduling Demo (Optimal solution by ILP)

As an instance **Example 5.1.2** from [Pinedo2001] book is shown.

This demo shows an Integer Linear Programming based scheduling algorithm for P||Cmax problem.

Taskset declaration

% Processing times T=taskset([7 7 6 6 5 5 4 4 4]) % Name of the tasks T.Name={'t1' 't2' 't3' 't4' 't5' 't6' 't7' 't8' 't9'};

Set of 9 tasks

The scheduling algorithm call

```
TS=algpcmax(T,problem('P||Cmax'),4)
```

Set of 9 tasks There is schedule: Parallel scheduling without preemption

Cmax of the schedule

schparam(TS,'Cmax')
ans =

12

Draw the Gantt chart

plot(TS)



The Number of Tardy Tasks Minimization

As an instance Example 3.3.3 from [Pinedo2001] book is shown.

This demo shows the Hogen's scheduling algorithm for number tardy tasks minimization.

Taskset declaration

```
% Processing times
T=taskset([7 8 4 6 6])
% Due dates
T.DueDate=[9 17 18 19 21];
% Name of the tasks
T.Name={'t1' 't2' 't3' 't4' 't5'};
```

Set of 5 tasks

Hodgson's algortihm function call

```
TS=alg1sumuj(T,problem('1||sumUj'))
```

```
Set of 5 tasks
There is schedule: Hodgson's algorithm for 1||sumUj
```

Sum Uj of the schedule

Draw the Gantt chart

plot(TS)

