

# How DRF Works (3)

- Our example
  - Job 1's tasks: 2 CPUs, 8 GB
    - => Job 1's resource vector = <2 CPUs, 8 GB>
  - Job 2's tasks: 6 CPUs, 2 GB
    - => Job 2's resource vector = <6 CPUs, 2 GB>
- Consider a cloud with <18 CPUs, 36 GB RAM>
- Each Job 2's task consumes % of total CPUs =  $6/18 = 6/18$
- Each Job 2's task consumes % of total RAM =  $2/36 = 1/18$
- $6/18 > 1/18$ 
  - => Job 2's dominant resource is CPU, i.e., Job 1 is more CPU-intensive than it is memory-intensive