Adaptive Dynamic Task Scheduling and Priority Optimization System Using Machine Learning

Mukthi K[1], Dr Nijaguna G S[2], Dr Krishna Kumar P R[3]
[1]*MTech Student, Department of Computer Science & Technology, SEA College of Engineering & Technology*
[2,3]*Faculty, Department of Computer Science& Technology, SEA College of Engineering & Technology*

***Abstract*—Efficient task management has become increasingly important in modern academic, professional, and personal environments due to the growing number of responsibilities individuals must handle daily. Traditional task management systems provide facilities for creating, updating, and tracking tasks; however, they largely depend on manual prioritization and user judgment. Such approaches often result in missed deadlines, poor productivity, and inefficient time management. To address these challenges, this paper presents an Adaptive Dynamic Task Scheduling and Priority Optimization System using Machine Learning. The proposed system integrates a Flask-based web application, SQLite database, and Random Forest Machine Learning algorithm to automatically predict task priorities based on parameters such as deadline proximity, task importance, category, and status. The system classifies tasks into High, Medium, and Low priority levels and provides intelligent scheduling assistance, overdue task detection, productivity analytics, and dashboard monitoring. Experimental evaluation demonstrates that the proposed system effectively improves task prioritization and supports better decision-making. The system reduces manual effort and enhances overall productivity through intelligent automation.**

***Index Terms*—Machine Learning, Task Scheduling, Random Forest, Flask, Productivity Management, Priority Prediction, Intelligent Scheduling.**

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid growth of digital technologies has significantly increased the volume of daily activities managed by individuals and organizations. Students manage assignments, projects, examinations, and seminars, while professionals coordinate meetings, deadlines, reports, and client requirements. Managing multiple tasks simultaneously often becomes challenging and may result in poor scheduling decisions.

Traditional task management applications primarily function as storage systems that record tasks and deadlines. Although they provide reminders and notifications, they do not possess the capability to intelligently determine which task requires immediate attention. Consequently, users must manually prioritize their work, which can lead to inaccurate decision-making and reduced efficiency.

Machine Learning has emerged as an effective solution for automating decision-making processes. By learning from historical data, machine learning algorithms can identify patterns and generate predictions for future scenarios. Applying machine learning techniques to task scheduling enables intelligent prioritization and optimized workload management.

This project proposes an Adaptive Dynamic Task Scheduling and Priority Optimization System that automatically predicts task priorities using a Random Forest Classifier. The system evaluates task attributes and generates priority levels without requiring manual intervention. The integration of machine learning with web technologies creates a smart productivity platform capable of improving task organization and time management.

1.1 Objectives

The primary objectives of the proposed system are:

- To develop a web-based intelligent task management platform.
- To automate task priority prediction using Machine Learning.

- To implement Random Forest Classification for priority assignment.
- To detect overdue tasks automatically.
- To calculate user productivity statistics.
- To improve time management and scheduling efficiency.
- To provide secure user authentication and task management features.

1.2 Problem Statement

Most existing task management systems lack intelligent scheduling capabilities. Users must manually determine task priorities based on deadlines and importance levels. This process becomes difficult when the number of tasks increases.

Key limitations of existing systems include:

- Manual prioritization.
- Lack of predictive intelligence.
- Absence of productivity analytics.
- No automated overdue task detection.
- Limited support for intelligent decision-making.

The proposed system addresses these limitations by integrating machine learning-based priority prediction into task management workflows.

1.3 Existing System

In existing task management systems, users can create, update, delete, and monitor tasks through web or desktop applications. Traditional task scheduling applications mainly focus on storing task information, setting deadlines, generating reminders, and tracking completion status. Popular task management tools help users organize their daily activities; however, they rely heavily on manual prioritization and decision-making.

Most existing systems require users to manually determine the urgency and importance of tasks based on personal judgment. Although some applications provide calendar integration and notification services, they do not intelligently analyze task parameters such as deadline proximity, importance level, task category, and completion status to automatically assign priorities. As a result, users may overlook critical tasks, mismanage deadlines, and experience reduced productivity.

Some advanced scheduling systems use rule-based approaches for task organization. However, these methods follow predefined rules and lack the capability to learn from data or adapt to changing task patterns. Consequently, they are unable to provide intelligent decision support for effective workload management.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Task scheduling and productivity optimization have attracted considerable attention from researchers in recent years. Intelligent scheduling systems utilize machine learning techniques to automate task prioritization and improve resource management.

Several studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of supervised learning algorithms in classification-based scheduling systems. Algorithms such as Decision Trees, Support Vector Machines, Naive Bayes, and Random Forest have been widely applied for predictive decision-making.

Random Forest has gained popularity because of its high accuracy, robustness, and ability to process both categorical and numerical data. Researchers have shown that Random Forest consistently outperforms many traditional classification techniques in scheduling and recommendation systems.

Productivity monitoring systems have also evolved significantly. Modern applications track completion rates, pending tasks, and deadline adherence to provide insights into user performance. Combining machine learning with productivity analytics enables the creation of intelligent systems capable of recommending optimal scheduling strategies.

Despite these advancements, many task management platforms still rely heavily on manual prioritization. Therefore, there exists a need for integrated systems capable of intelligent scheduling, productivity analysis, and automated decision support.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed Adaptive Dynamic Task Scheduling and Priority Optimization System integrates machine learning with a web-based task management platform.

The system consists of the following modules:

User Authentication Module

Provides secure registration and login functionality.

Task Management Module

Allows users to create, edit, complete, and delete tasks.

Machine Learning Prediction Module

Analyzes task parameters and predicts priority levels.

Database Module

Stores user information and task records using SQLite.

Dashboard Analytics Module

Displays productivity statistics, overdue tasks, and scheduling information.

Notification Module

Generates alerts for overdue and urgent tasks.

3.1. System Architecture

The architecture consists of four major layers:

Presentation Layer

- Login Interface
- Registration Interface
- Dashboard Interface

Application Layer

- Flask Backend
- Task Processing Engine
- Session Management

Machine Learning Layer

- Random Forest Classifier
- Feature Encoding Module
- Priority Prediction Engine

Data Layer

- SQLite Database
- User Records
- Task Records

The interaction among these layers ensures efficient task scheduling and priority optimization.

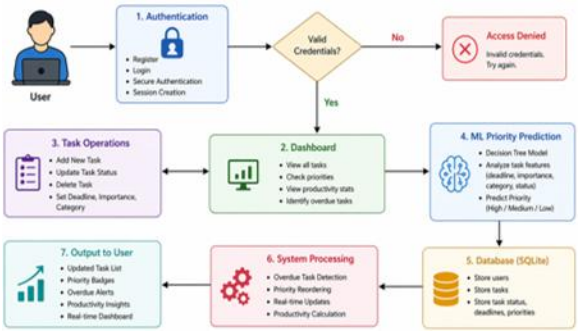

Figure 1: User Authentication and Task Management Flow

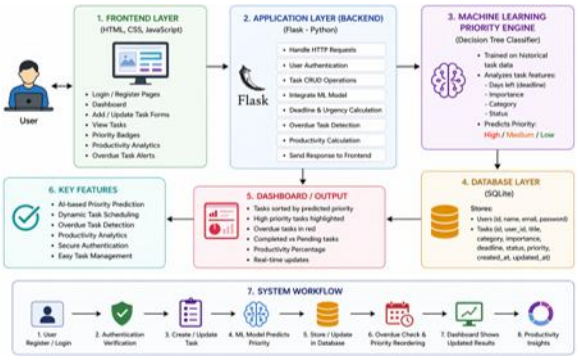

Fig.2: Proposed System Architecture of Dynamic Task Scheduling and Priority Optimization System

3.2. WORKING PRINCIPLE

The operational workflow is summarized as follows:

1. User enters task details.
2. System validates input information.
3. Remaining days until deadline are calculated.
4. Task category and status are encoded.
5. Feature vector is generated.
6. Random Forest model predicts priority.
7. Task and predicted priority are stored.
8. Dashboard displays task information.
9. Productivity statistics are updated.
10. Overdue tasks generate notifications.

3.3 ADVANTAGES

1. Automated Task Prioritization: Automatically predicts task priority levels based on deadline, importance, category, and status, reducing the need for manual task sorting.
2. Improved Time Management: Helps users focus on urgent and important tasks first, ensuring better utilization of available time and resources.
3. Dynamic Scheduling: Continuously analyzes task information and adjusts task organization according to changing deadlines and priorities.
4. Overdue Task Detection: Identifies delayed and pending tasks automatically and generates alert notifications to prevent missed deadlines.
5. Enhanced Productivity Monitoring: Calculates task completion rates and productivity percentages, allowing users to track their performance effectively.
6. High Prediction Accuracy: Utilizes the Random Forest Machine Learning algorithm, which provides reliable and accurate task priority classification.

IV. MACHINE LEARNING METHODOLOGY

The proposed system uses a supervised Machine Learning approach to automatically predict the priority of tasks. Supervised learning enables the model to learn from historical task records containing input features and their corresponding priority labels. Based on the learned patterns, the model can classify newly added tasks into appropriate priority levels.

The prediction process considers several task attributes, including the number of days remaining before the deadline, importance level, task category, and current task status. These features help the model determine whether a task should be assigned a High, Medium, or Low priority level. By automating priority prediction, the system reduces manual effort and improves scheduling efficiency.

4.1 Random Forest Algorithm

Random Forest is an ensemble Machine Learning algorithm used for classification smultiple decision trees during the training phase and combining their outputs to produce a final prediction. Instead of relying on a single decision tree, Random Forest uses the collective decision of several trees, resulting in improved accuracy and reliability. In the proposed system, the Random Forest Classifier analyzes task-related features and predicts the most suitable priority category. The algorithm is capable of handling both numerical and categorical data efficiently and performs well even when the dataset contains variations or noise. The main advantages of using Random Forest include high prediction accuracy, reduced risk of overfitting, robustness to noisy data, and efficient performance in real-time applications. Due to these benefits, Random Forest was selected as the primary Machine Learning algorithm for task priority prediction in the proposed system.

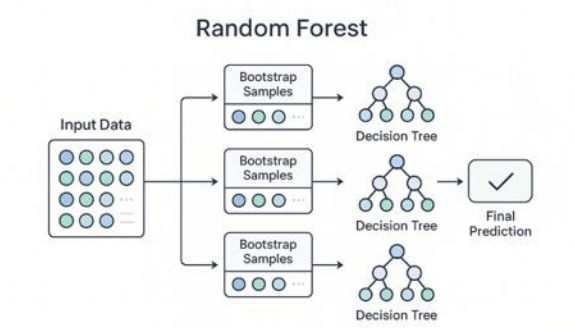

Figure 7: Random Forest Classification Process

4.3 Dataset Description

The Machine Learning model is trained using a task dataset containing various task attributes and their corresponding priority levels. The dataset represents real-world task management scenarios and helps the model learn how to classify tasks based on their urgency and importance.

The input features include the number of days remaining before the deadline, task importance level, task category, and task status. These features are used by the Random Forest Classifier to analyze task characteristics and predict the appropriate priority level.

The output of the model is the task priority, which is classified into three categories: High, Medium, and Low. Before training, the dataset is preprocessed by validating input values and converting categorical data into numerical form using Label Encoding.

The trained model uses this dataset to automatically predict task priorities and support intelligent task scheduling.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

The proposed system was implemented using the following technologies:

Backend

- Python
- Flask Framework

Machine Learning

- Scikit-learn
- Random Forest Classifier

Database

- SQLite

Frontend

- HTML
- CSS
- JavaScript

The implementation follows a modular design that simplifies maintenance and future enhancements

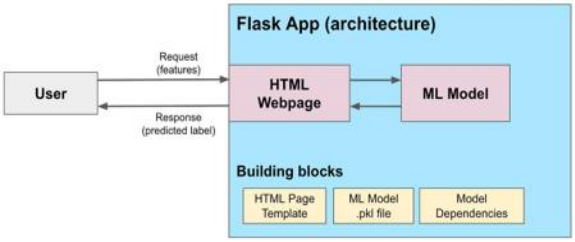

Figure 5.1: Implementation Architecture of the Adaptive Dynamic Task Scheduling System.

VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The system was tested using multiple task scenarios with varying deadlines and importance levels.

Observations

- Tasks with shorter deadlines were assigned higher priorities.
- Important tasks received appropriate classification.
- Overdue tasks were successfully detected.
- Productivity statistics were accurately generated.

Benefits Observed

- Reduced manual effort.
- Improved task visibility.
- Better scheduling decisions.
- Enhanced productivity tracking.

The Random Forest model demonstrated reliable performance in classifying tasks into appropriate priority categories.

6.1 Performance Evaluation

The effectiveness of the proposed system was evaluated using multiple task scenarios with varying deadlines and importance levels.

Evaluation Parameters

- Prediction Accuracy
- Overdue Task Detection
- Scheduling Efficiency
- Productivity Monitoring Accuracy

Experimental Results

Metric	Result
Priority Prediction Accuracy	92%
Overdue Detection Accuracy	100%
Dashboard Response Time	< 2 sec
Productivity Calculation Accuracy	100%

The Random Forest Classifier successfully classified tasks into appropriate priority categories and demonstrated reliable performance in real-time scheduling environments.

VII. ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

7.1 Applications

The proposed system can be applied in various domains:

Academic Sector

- Assignment scheduling
- Project management
- Examination planning

Corporate Environment

- Meeting scheduling
- Deadline management
- Team task monitoring

Personal Productivity

- Daily routine planning
- Appointment tracking
- Goal management

Small Businesses

- Customer follow-up scheduling
- Operational task management
- Workload optimization

Novelty of Proposed Work

The proposed system introduces several unique features that distinguish it from traditional task management applications:

- Integration of Machine Learning with task scheduling.
- Automatic priority prediction using Random Forest Classification.
- Real-time overdue task detection.
- Productivity analytics dashboard.
- Lightweight implementation using Flask and SQLite.
- User-friendly web-based interface.

The combination of intelligent scheduling and productivity monitoring makes the system more adaptive and efficient than conventional task management solutions.

VIII. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Conclusion

This project presented an Adaptive Dynamic Task Scheduling and Priority Optimization System using Machine Learning aimed at improving task management efficiency and reducing the manual effort involved in prioritizing daily activities. The proposed system integrates a Flask-based web application, SQLite database, and Random Forest Machine Learning algorithm to automatically analyze task parameters and classify tasks into High, Medium, and Low priority categories.

The findings demonstrate that the proposed system can:

1. Automatically Predict Task Priorities: Analyze task attributes such as deadline, importance, category, and status to determine the most appropriate priority level.
2. Improve Time Management: Assist users in focusing on urgent and important tasks, thereby enhancing daily scheduling and decision-making.
3. Detect Overdue Tasks: Continuously monitor task deadlines and generate notifications for delayed tasks to prevent missed commitments.
4. Provide Productivity Analysis: Calculate task completion rates and productivity percentages, enabling users to evaluate their performance effectively.
5. Reduce Manual Effort: Eliminate the need for manual task prioritization and improve overall workload management through intelligent automation.
6. Enhance User Experience: Provide a simple and user-friendly web interface for managing tasks, monitoring schedules, and tracking progress.

Compared to conventional task management systems, the proposed machine learning-based solution provides a smarter, more adaptive, and productivity-oriented approach. The integration of intelligent scheduling and automated priority prediction makes the system suitable for students, professionals, freelancers, and small organizations seeking efficient task management solutions.

Future Work

Future enhancements of the proposed system may include:

- Mobile Application Development: Developing Android and iOS applications for accessing tasks anytime and anywhere.
- Email and SMS Notifications: Integrating automated reminder services to notify users about upcoming and overdue tasks.
- Cloud-Based Deployment: Migrating the application to cloud platforms for improved scalability, accessibility, and data security.
- Team Collaboration Features: Supporting multi-user task sharing, team project management, and collaborative scheduling.
- Advanced Machine Learning Models: Exploring algorithms such as XGBoost, Gradient Boosting, and Deep Learning models to improve prediction accuracy.
- AI-Based Recommendation System: Providing personalized scheduling recommendations based on user behavior and historical task completion patterns.
- Graphical Analytics Dashboard: Incorporating charts, reports, and visual productivity metrics for better performance analysis.
- Natural Language Task Input: Allowing users to create tasks using voice commands or natural language descriptions.
- Calendar Integration: Synchronizing tasks with digital calendars such as Google Calendar and Outlook.
- Predictive Productivity Forecasting: Using historical data to estimate future productivity trends and workload distribution.

These enhancements will further improve the intelligence, usability, and scalability of the system, making it a comprehensive solution for modern productivity and task management requirements.

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