

SMDP-based Coordinated Virtual Machine Allocations in Cloud-fog Computing Systems

MICANS INFO TECH

Abstract

- Heterogeneous computing powered by remote clouds and local fogs is a promising technology to improve the performance of user terminals in the Internet of Things (IoT).
- In this paper, two semi-Markov decision process (SMDP)-based coordinated virtual machine (VM) allocation methods are proposed to balance the tradeoff between the high cost of providing services by the remote cloud and the limited computing capacity of the local fog.
- We first present a model-based planning method in which it is necessary to train the state transition probabilities and the expected time intervals between adjacent decision epochs. To facilitate training them, the SMDP is degraded into a continuous-time Markov decision process (CTMDP) in which the service requests and ongoing service completions follow a continuous-time Markov chain (CTMC).

- The relative value iterative algorithm for the CTMDP is used to find an asymptotically optimal VM allocation policy. In addition, we also propose a model-free reinforcement learning method where an optimal coordinated VM allocation policy is approximated by learning from the states and rewards of feedback.
- The simulation results show that the performance of the model-free reinforcement learning method can converge to a level similar to that of the model-based planning method and outperform the greedy VM allocation method.

Existing system

- IoT terminal devices have limited computing capabilities due to the requirements of the deployment costs and the energy consumption. Therefore, a lot of applications in IoT terminal devices must be offloaded to remote clouds to be processed.
- because offloading applications to remote clouds needs multihop information transfer in wide area networks (WANs), which can cause problems for latency-sensitive applications such as real-time IoT analytics

Hardware requirement

- Processor
 - Pentium –III
- Speed
 - 1.1 Ghz
- RAM
 - 256 MB(min)
- Hard Disk
 - 20 GB
- Floppy Drive
 - 1.44 MB
- Key Board
 - Standard Windows Keyboard
- Mouse
 - Two or Three Button Mouse
- Monitor
 - SVGA

Software requirement

- Operating System - Windows 7/8
- Application Server - Tomcat 5.0
- Front End - JAVA
- IDE - NETBEANS 7.1
- Back-End - HEIDISQL 3.5

Proposed system

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Screen short

Admin page:



SMDP-based Coordinated Virtual Machine.mp4 - VLC media player

Media Playback Audio Video Subtitle Tools View Help

projectcode (Running) - Microsoft Visual Studio (Administrator)

Automatic Scaling of Internet Applications for Cloud Computing Services

SMDP-BASED COORDINATED VIRTUAL MACHINE ALLOCATIONS IN CLOUD-FOG COMPUTING SYSTEMS

Class Constrained Bin Packing (CCBP)

$v = 5$
 $c = 2$

PM1 PM2 app1 app2 app3

PM1 PM2

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VM VIRTUAL

Solution Explorer

- Solution 'projectcode' (1 p
- projectcode
 - Properties
 - References
 - Resources
 - App.config
 - BuildEnv.cs
 - CheckINProg.cs
 - Class1.cs
 - CompareFiles.cs
 - Form1.cs
 - Home.cs
 - Premium.cs
 - Program.cs
 - Registervm.cs
 - Registervm1.cs
 - ServerHome.cs

Autos Locals Watch 1

Call Stack Breakpoints Command Window Immediate Window Output

Ready

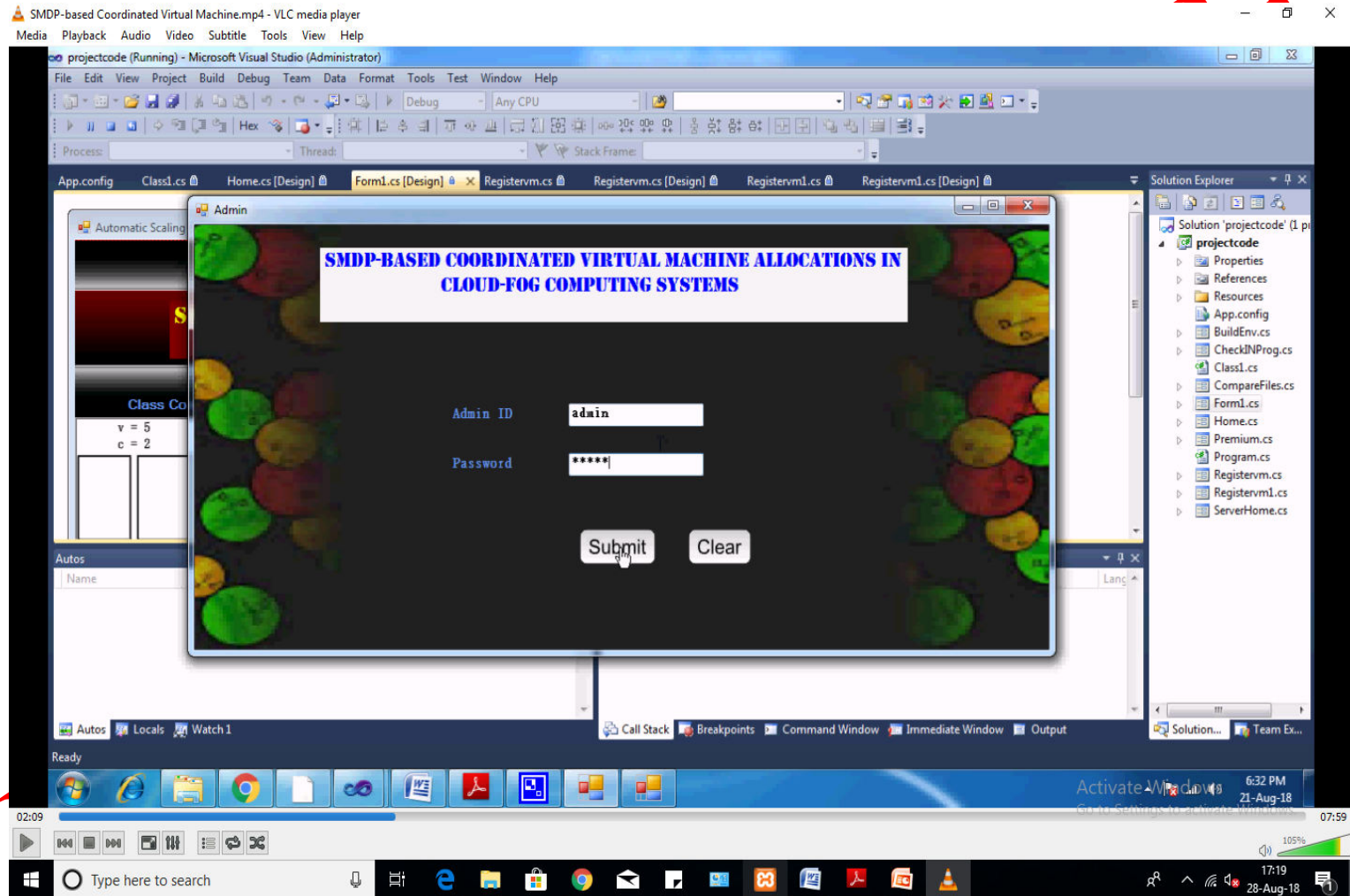
01:47 Elapsed time: 07:59

Activate Windows 6:31 PM 21-Aug-18

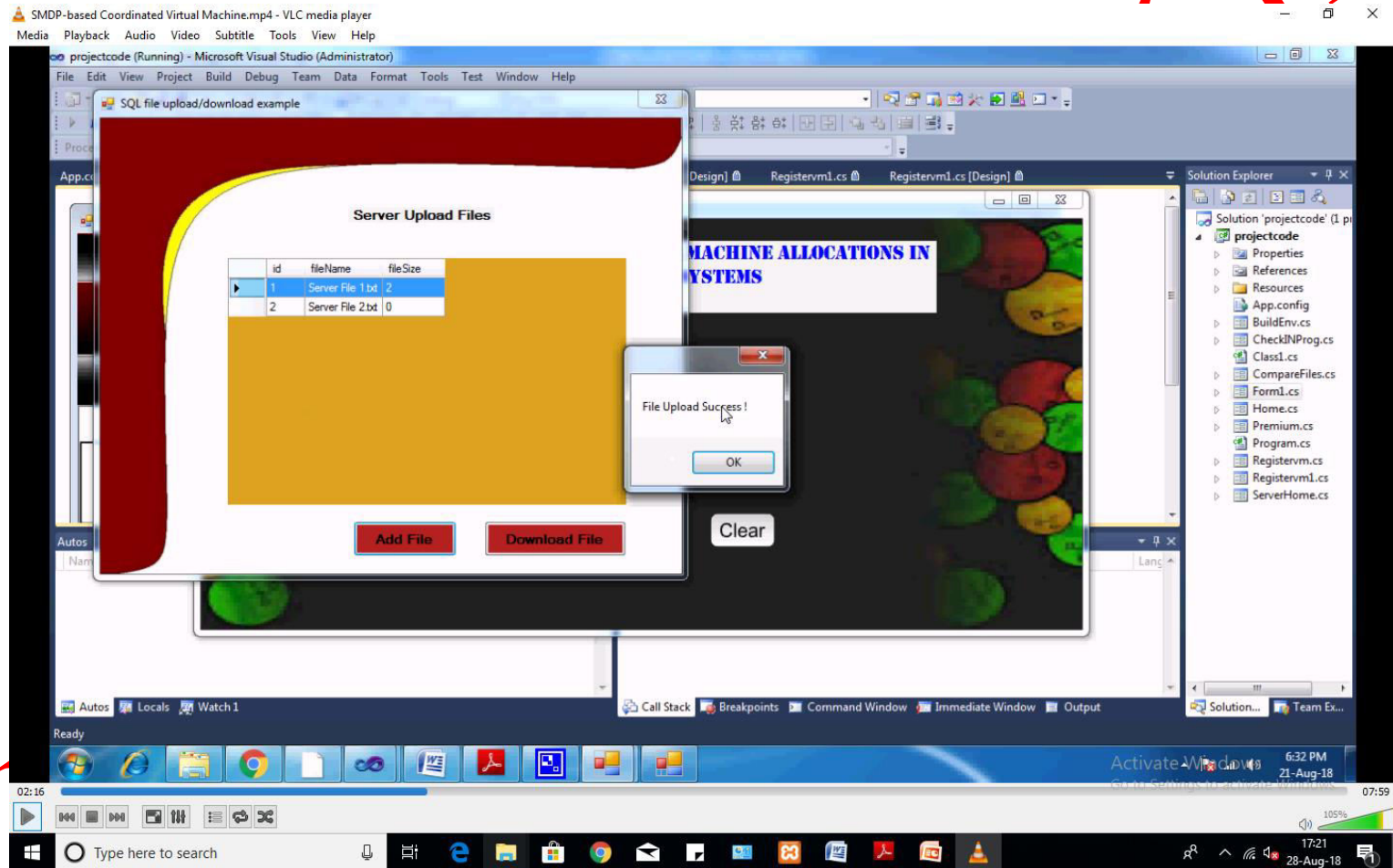
Type here to search

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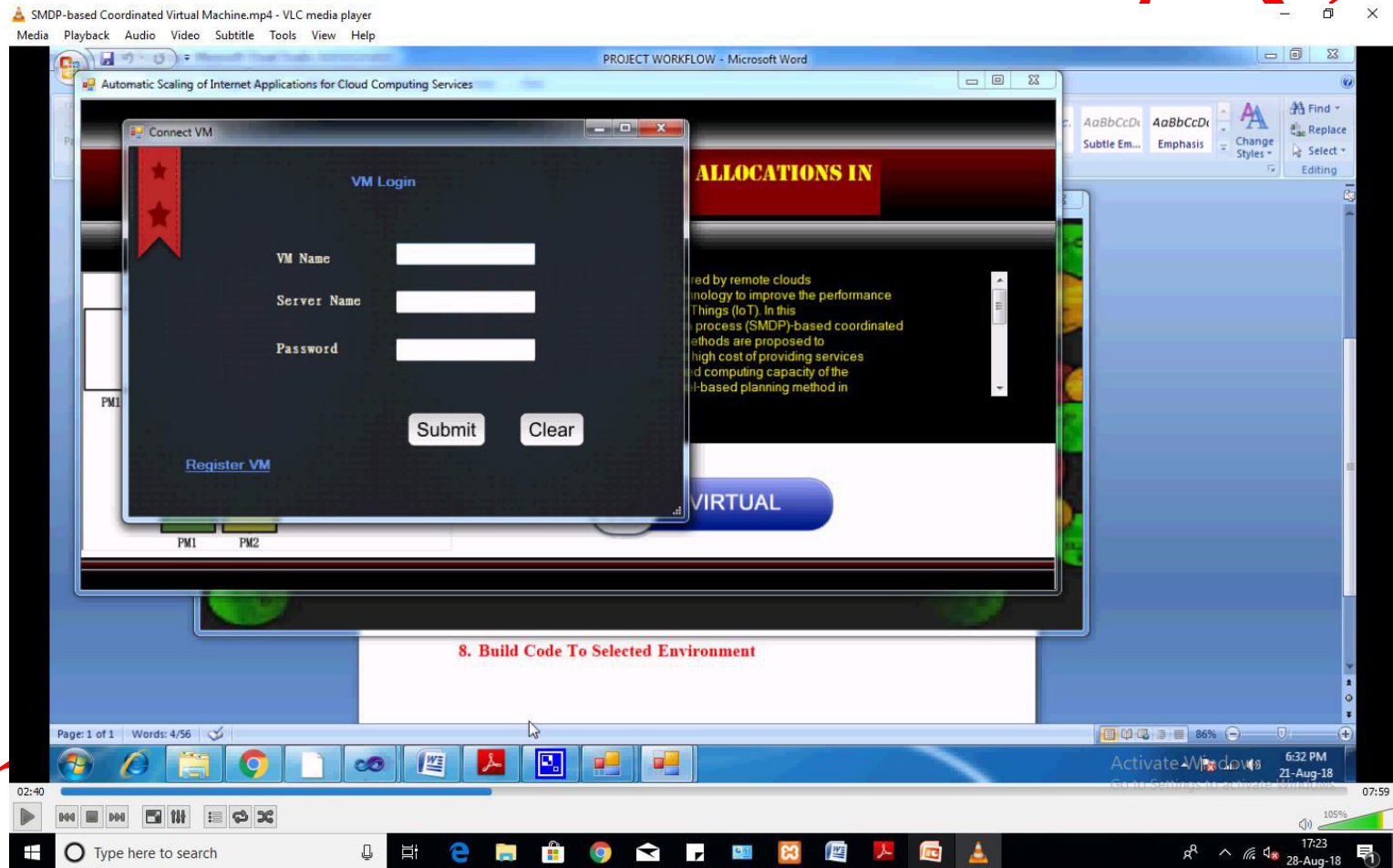
Login page



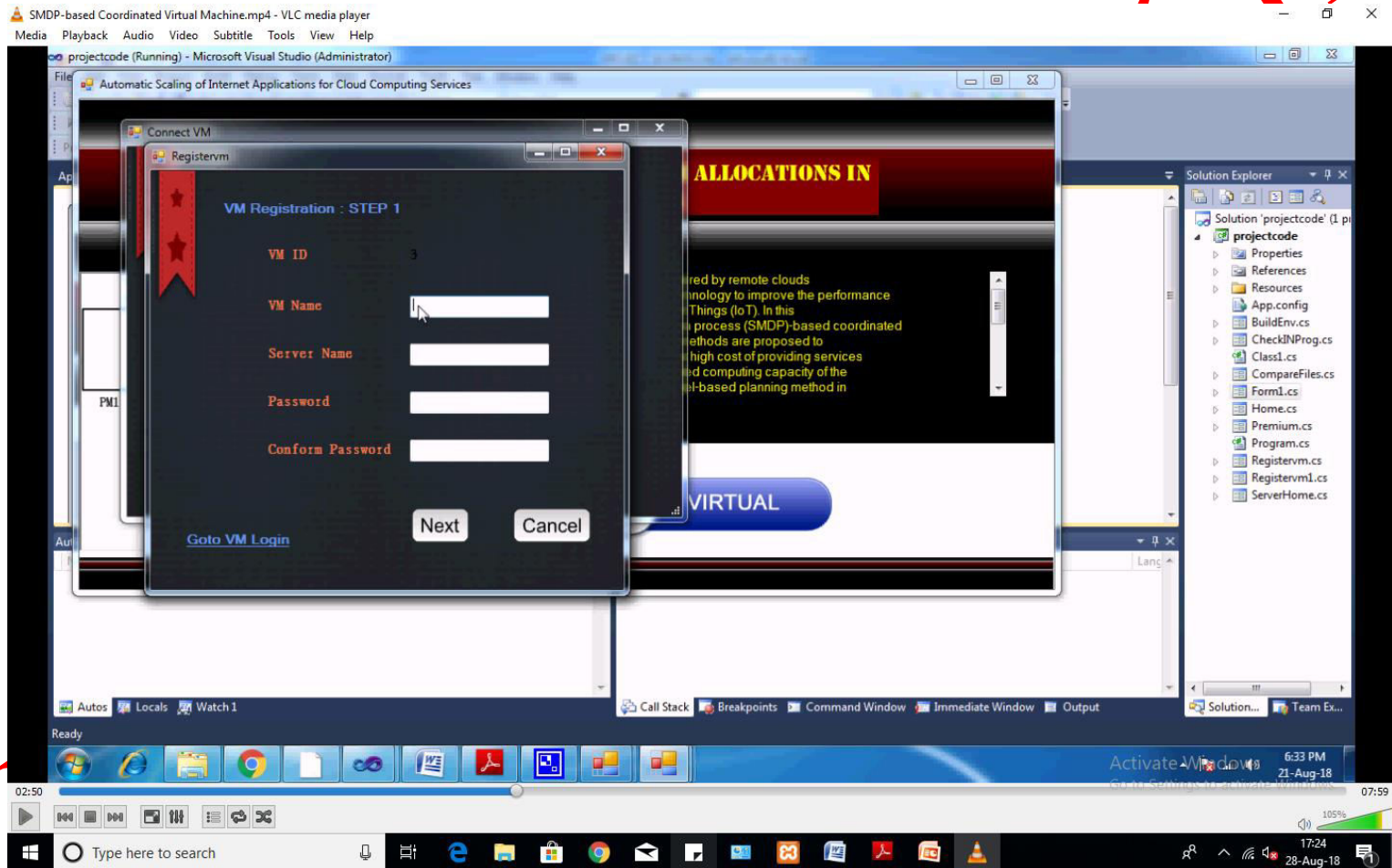
Upload page



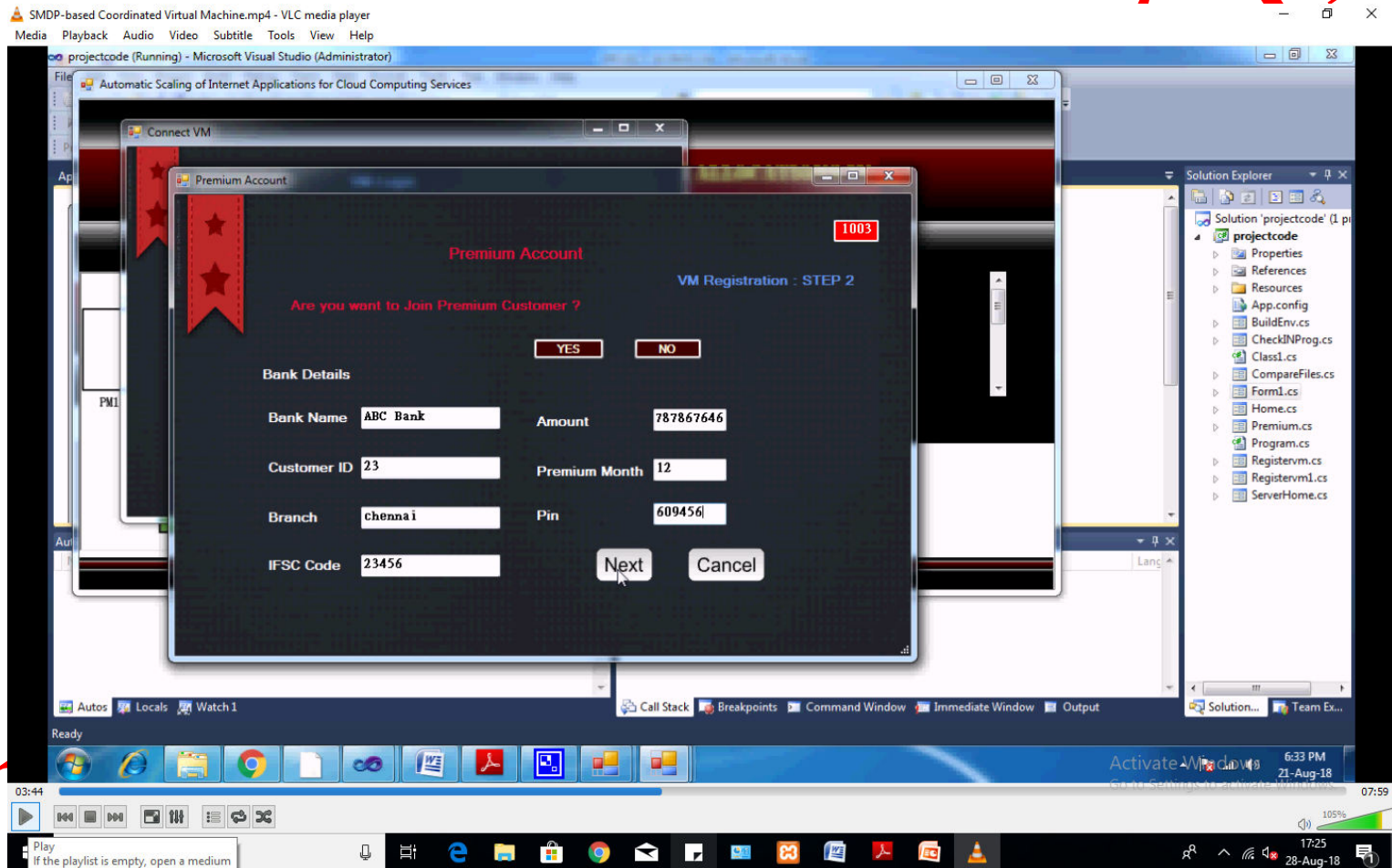
Connect vm



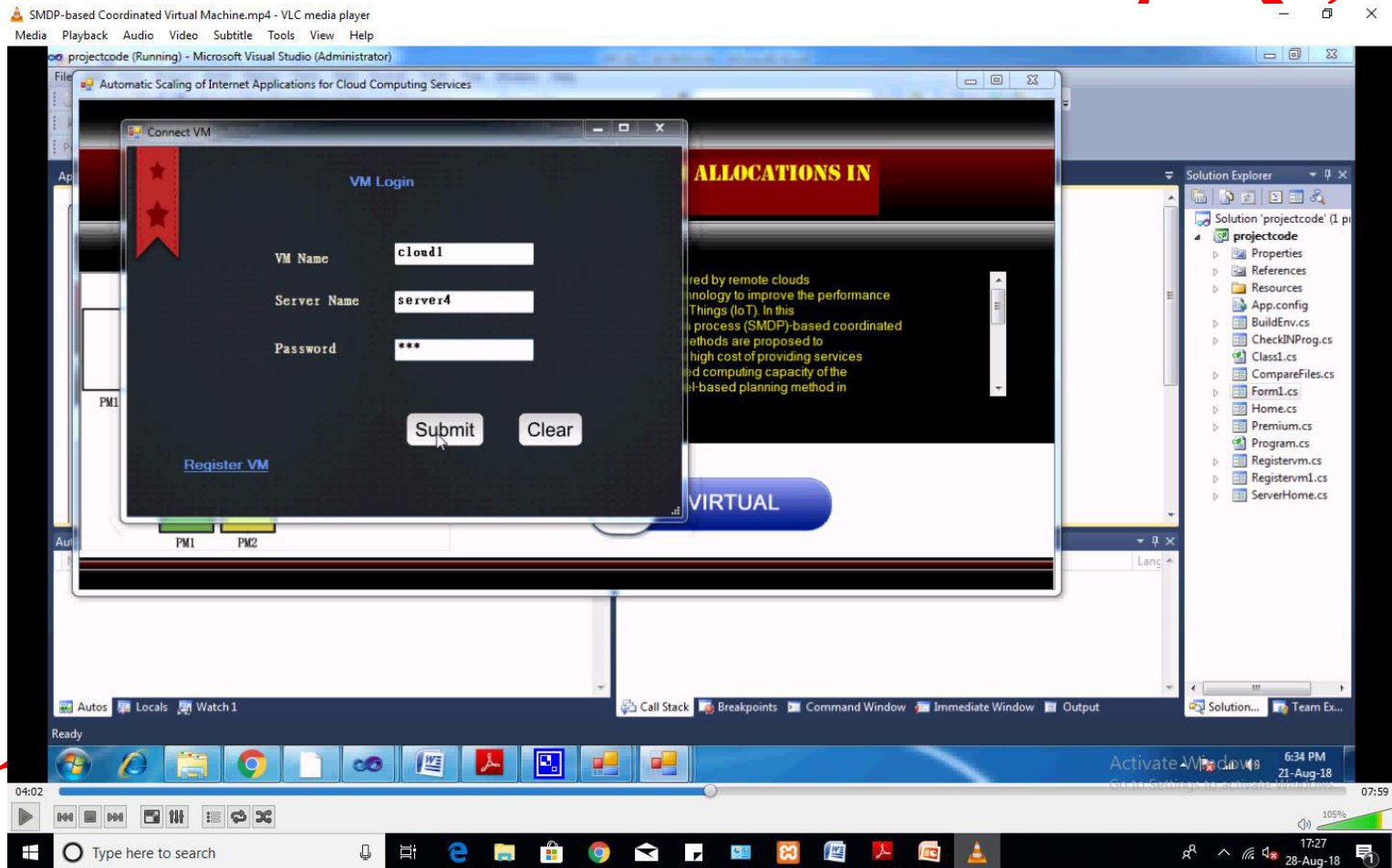
Register vm



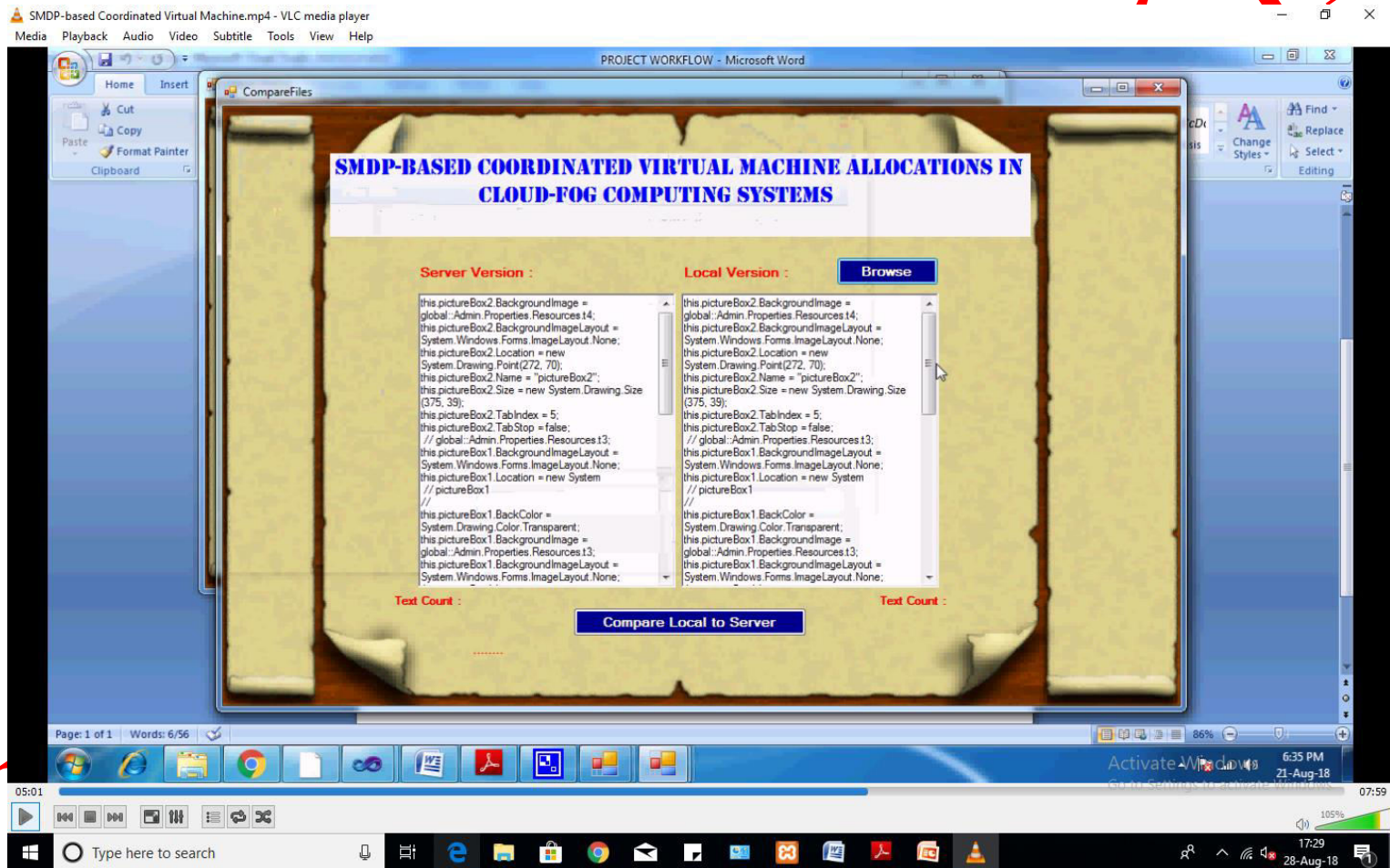
Premium account



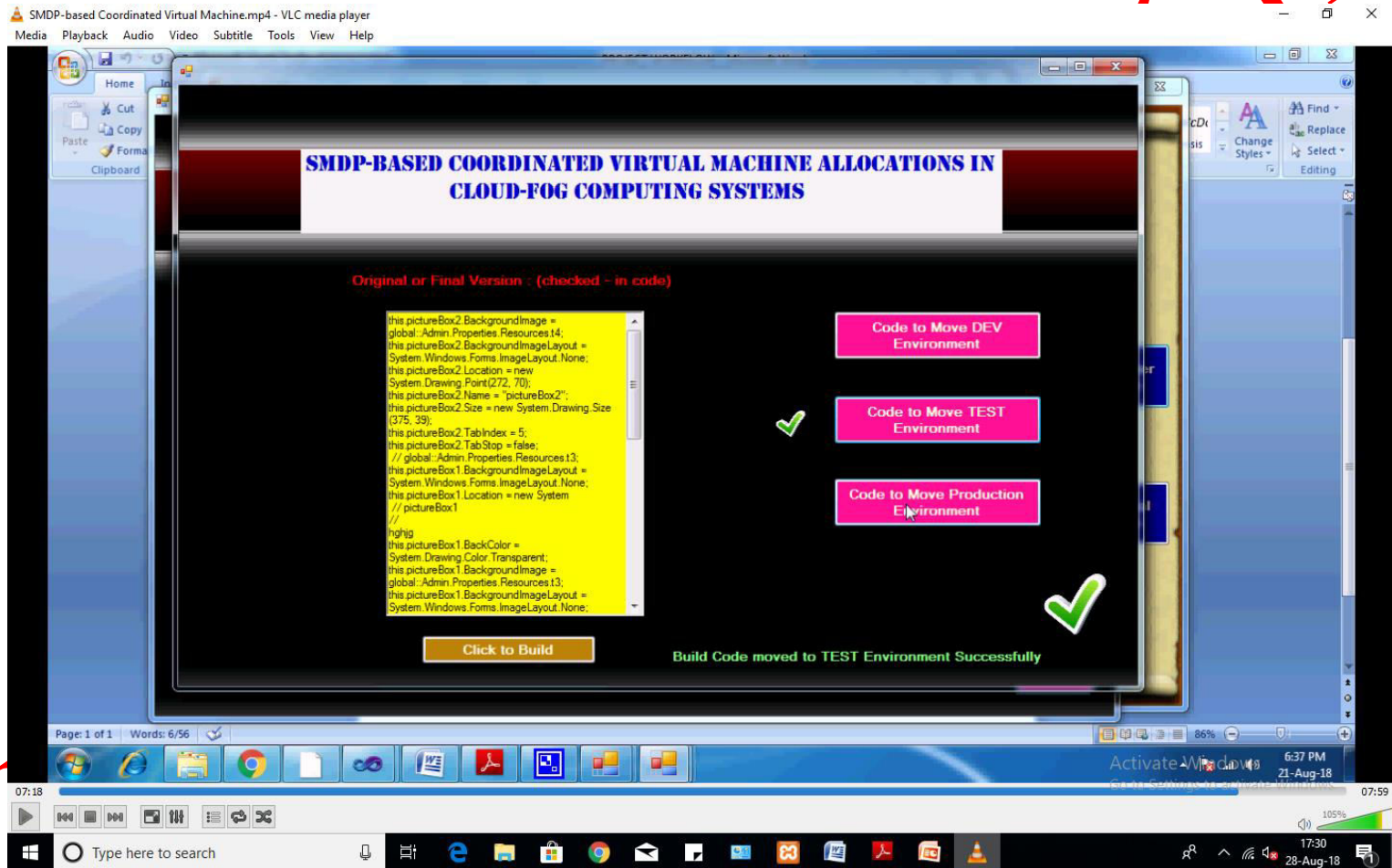
Vm login



Server file



Test environment



Conclusion

- In this paper, we presented two SMDP-based coordinated VM allocation methods for a cloud-fog computing system. We analyzed the difficulty of training the state transition probabilities and the expected time intervals between adjacent decision epochs for a generic SMDP, and used the CTMDP model to simplify the generic SMDP.
- The relative value iteration algorithm was used to find an asymptotically optimal VM allocation policy. To avoid the negative impact of the discrepancy between the assumption and the real model, the average reward reinforcement learning algorithm was leveraged to obtain an approximately optimal VM allocation policy.

Reference

- [1] J. Gubbi, R. Buyya, S. Marusic, and M. Palaniswami, “Internet of Things (IoT): A vision, architectural elements, and future directions,” *Future Gener. Comput. Syst.*, vol. 29, no 7, pp. 1645-1660, Sep. 2013.
- [2] M. Armbrust, A. Fox, R. Griffith, A. D. Joseph, R. Katz, A. Konwinski, G. Lee, D. Patterson, A. Rabkin, I. Stoica and M. Zaharia, “A view of cloud computing,” *Commun. ACM*, vol. 53, no. 4, pp. 50–58, Apr. 2010.
- [3] H. T. Dinh, C. Lee, D. Niyato and P. Wang, “A survey of mobile cloud computing: Architecture, applications, and approaches,” *Wirel. Commun. Mob. Comput.*, vol. 13, no. 18, pp. 1587–1611, Dec. 2013.