ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Designing heuristic driven hybrid optimization algorithms for efficient workflow scheduling in IaaS cloud

Sarvesh Kumar, Anubha Jain*, Astha Pareek

Department of Computer Science & Information Technology, IIS (Deemed to be University), Jaipur 302020, India * Corresponding author: Anubha Jain, anubha.jain@iisuniv.ac.in

ABSTRACT

Each one of the real resources or hardware like workstations, work ranges, joins, switches, switches, server ranches, and capacity contraptions are fundamental for the establishment. In disseminated computing, all the establishment is virtualized and given to infrastructure as a service. Usually called IaaS. IaaS quickly increments or down with ask and avoids the got to procure genuine servers and distinctive server cultivate establishment; each resource is displayed as a specific help portion. A conveyed computing pro-organization bargains with the establishment, whereas the client presents, plans, and manages programming, counting applications, middleware, and working systems. IaaS dispersed computing offers clients induction to figuring resources like servers, stockpiling, and frameworks organization. Affiliations utilize their possess establishment and applications interior a master organization's system. For cloud service providers, cloud schedulers automate IT procedures. Schedulers are used by end users to automate jobs, or tasks, that support everything from big data pipelines to machine learning processes to cloud infrastructure. Infrastructure as a service, or IaaS, is a type of cloud computing that uses the internet to provide virtualized computing resources. IaaS is one of the three main types of cloud computing services, along with Platform as a Service (PaaS) and Software as a Service (SaaS). The precise task is assigned to the CPU, the network, and the storage by resource scheduling. The point behind this is the outrageous use of assets. However, both cloud providers and users require well-organized scheduling. Keywords: IaaS computing parameters; IaaS services; IaaS cloud brokers; IaaS resources; IaaS optimization; cloud simulation

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 7 August 2023 Accepted: 16 October 2023 Available online: 21 March 2024

COPYRIGHT

Copyright © 2024 by author(s). Journal of Autonomous Intelligence is published by Frontier Scientific Publishing. This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0). https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/

1. Introduction

IT infrastructures like storage, servers, and networking resources are managed by the cloud provider in the IaaS model and delivered to subscriber businesses via internet-accessible virtual machines. IaaS has the potential to improve workload efficiency, speed, flexibility, and cost effectiveness for businesses^[1]. A cloud supplier has the framework parts that are regularly found in an onpremises server farm in an IaaS administration model. The virtualization layer, also known as the hypervisor, is included, as is hardware for networking, storage, and servers^[2]. Customers of IaaS can access resources and services via a wide area network (WAN), such as the internet, by utilizing the cloud provider's services to install the remaining components of an application stack. For instance, the user can create virtual machines (VMs) by logging in to the IaaS platform; each VM with an operating system installed; deploy databases and middleware; make capacity containers for responsibilities and reinforcements; and load the enterprise workload into that virtual machine. Customers can then use the provider's services to manage disaster recovery, balance network traffic, resolve application issues, and keep track of costs. A supplier must cooperate with any distributed computing model. Independent IaaS providers include Google Cloud Platform (GCP) and Amazon Web Services (AWS)^[3,4]. Most of the time, the provider is a third-party company that focuses on selling IaaS. Figure 1 shows the basic structure of the IaaS cloud services. Additionally, a company might decide to set up a private cloud and become its own infrastructure service provider. Because it represents general-purpose computer resources, IaaS can accommodate a wide range of use cases^[5]. Data storage, analytics and data warehousing workloads, backup, and recovery, particularly for on-premises workloads, customer-facing websites and web applications, and dev and test environments are the most common applications for IaaS today. IaaS is likewise a solid match for sending and running normal business programming and applications, like SAP^[6,7]. Even though IaaS can handle a wide range of workloads, as we'll see in the next section, there are new computer models that might be better suited to handle certain workloads or application architectures, like microservices [8,9]. IaaS cloud implementation can be challenging. Scalability, pricing, and performance issues affect many businesses. In some cases, IaaS providers are still attempting to develop and enhance their procedures to satisfy customer requirements^[10]. The different providers connectivity to the IaaS cloud services and devices working with it. The research is divided into several sections. The first section is the introduction of cloud IaaS services, their providers and end users. The second section deals with the literature survey done in the previous research done by various researchers in the field of IaaS scheduling system. In section third the research is dealing with various IaaS parameters working for the performance of the system. In section fourth the research defines the hybrid optimization system of IaaS. Section fifth talks about the proposed methodology of the research. In the sixth section the evaluation of the proposed methodology and results are found. So, the evaluations show the performance of the parameters. In the last section the conclusion and future scopes are described in the research work^[11–15].

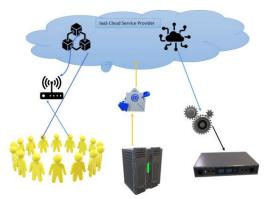


Figure 1. Basic structure of IaaS cloud service.

2. State of art

According to research firm Gartner, worldwide user spending on open cloud services is expected to increase by 21.7 percent to \$597.3 billion in 2023, up from \$491 billion in 2022^[16]. In spite of the fact that investment growth is anticipated to occur in all segments of the cloud market by 2023, infrastructure-as-aservice (IaaS) investment is anticipated to experience the highest growth, increasing by 30.9%, followed by platform-as-a-service (PaaS) investment, which increased by 24.1%^[17–21]. Associations see the cloud as a significantly fundamental stage for cutting-edge change, requiring cloud providers to offer further developed capacities as the opposition for mechanized organizations heats up. Major cloud providers like Amazon Web Services, Google Cloud, Microsoft Azure, IBM Cloud, and Alibaba Cloud meet the definition of a hyper scaler despite the absence of a standard definition. By 2026, up to 75% of businesses will undergo a digital transformation based on the cloud as the primary platform, according to Gartner^[22–26]. The innovation

substrate of cloud computing is solidly ruled by the hyperscale's, but the leadership of the commerce application layer is more divided. He supports expressed that various of these advancements in addition offer help to organizations connected way better with their clients in veritable time, for representation with generative man-made intelligence fueled chatbots, and are subject to cloud establishment and stage organizations to meet creating demands for process and limit control. The rise of Anything as a Service (XaaS) has altered how organizations access and influence innovation arrangements, which is important for businesses trying to stay abreast of the constantly evolving innovation scene^[27–31]. Without requiring significant capital investments or in-house expertise, XaaS solutions provide businesses with a scalable, adaptable platform for meeting their technology needs, including software, hardware, data, and security. However, XaaS solutions can't be used because of risks to data security, integration issues, and concerns about vendor lock-in. Organizations should cautiously survey their prerequisites and select the proper XaaS arrangements that meet their particular necessities to use the capability of XaaS completely^[32]. The cloud computing model alludes to the web based conveyance of different administrations, applications, and assets. With the Anything as a Service model, businesses can subscribe to services and use them instead of investing in and maintaining their own infrastructure. Various administrations are completely remembered for the wide term XaaS. Organizations, everything being equal, can utilize these administrations all alone or in mix to meet their necessities. Diminished costs, expanded versatility, and adaptability are among the benefits of XaaS^[33]. Rather than being attached to a decent framework, organizations can increase their utilization or down in view of their requirements by using Anything as a Help. Because it is simpler to respond to shifting business needs, businesses may be able to maintain their competitive edge in a market that is undergoing rapid change.

Understanding a technique for conveying programming, applications, and different assets over the web there is need of IaaS. This is alluded model in distributed computing. The fundamental idea behind these models is that instead of investing resources in and maintaining their own foundation, organizations can access and use these assets through membership. These models are designed to meet the requirements of businesses of any size and can be utilized singly or in conjunction with one another to produce individualized solutions^[34]. Utilizing these models, businesses can outsource resource and infrastructure management to specialized providers and concentrate on their core competencies. By allowing businesses to remain flexible and adaptable to shifting market conditions, this can give them an advantage over competitors in their fields. XaaS makes it possible for businesses to access a wide range of services and solutions by offering a cloud computing model that is adaptable, cost-effective, and scalable. XaaS is based on the idea that businesses should concentrate on their core competencies and outsource resource and infrastructure management to specialized service providers. As a result, businesses can experiment with various options, select the services and solutions they require, and scale their usage up or down as necessary. As well as bringing down costs and expanding proficiency, this empowers organizations to be more deft, responsive, and cutthroat in a market that is going through fast change^[35-39].

By utilizing the expertise of specialized service providers, the most recent technologies and best practices, and adaptable, scalable solutions that can meet their shifting requirements, businesses can benefit from XaaS solutions. In spite of the fact that information security, dependence on specialist organizations, joining, seller secure, and consistence are a portion of the difficulties related with Anything as a Help, numerous organizations find that the benefits offset the downsides. Since it offers a great many administrations and arrangements that can assist organizations with flourishing in the present computerized economy, XaaS has turned into an undeniably well-known distributed computing model. Using XaaS, businesses can subscribe to the services and solutions they need rather than incur the high initial costs of building and maintaining their own infrastructure, making cost management and expense reduction simpler^[40]. Arrangements presented by Anything as a Help can be effectively increased or down to meet

moving business necessities. This indicates that businesses are able to appropriately alter their utilization of services and arrangements and quickly adapt to shifting economic conditions. XaaS gives businesses the flexibility to choose the services and plans they need and try new things with different options without focusing on a big project right away. Organizations don't need to stress over the everyday upkeep and the board of their foundation since Anything as a Help arrangements are regularly overseen by the specialist coop. As a result, valuable personnel and resources may be made available so that they can focus on other aspects of the business. Organizations can profit from the ability of particular specialist co-ops by using XaaS arrangements. This implies that they will not need to pay for in that frame of mind to profit from the latest advancements and best practices^[41–45]. When utilizing XaaS solutions, businesses must have faith in their service providers to maintain the confidentiality and security of their data. This could be a test because businesses should rely on outside suppliers to protect their sensitive data. Because businesses rely on them to provide fundamental kinds of assistance and plans, Anything as Help arrangements can rely on specialist organizations. Assuming that the specialist co-op encounters free time, blackouts, or different issues that influence the exhibition or accessibility of their administrations, this can introduce a gamble [46]. XaaS solutions can be difficult to integrate with existing systems and applications when businesses have complex legacy systems or custom applications that are difficult to integrate with cloud-based resources. After investing in a particular solution or service, businesses may find it difficult or costly to switch providers, putting them at risk of vendor lock-in with an Anything as a Service solution. Their adaptability might be limited, and as a result, their costs might go up over time. XaaS solutions may be subject to regulatory compliance requirements, such as data privacy laws or industry-specific regulations. It can be challenging to ensure that these requirements are adhered to, particularly for businesses that conduct their operations across multiple jurisdictions^[47].

3. IaaS cloud scheduling parameters

A setup variable that's inner to the demonstrate and whose esteem can be evaluated from the given information is known as a show parameter. When making forecasts, the demonstrate requires them. Their qualities characterize the skill of the show on your concern. They are evaluated or picked up from the data. They are as often as possible not set by the professional physically. As portion of the learned show, they are habitually spared. The significance of parameters in machine learning calculations ought to subsequently be your essential takeaway from the going before focuses. Furthermore, they are the component of the demonstrate that's instructed from past preparing information. The capability boundaries that you just utilize whereas programming generally^[24]. A parameter can be passed to a function. A parameter in this occasion could be a work contention that may be any one of a number of diverse values. To form an expectation based on modern information in machine learning, the specific demonstrate you're utilizing is the work, and it needs parameters. The distributions depicted on each axis represent the model's score. In the next figure, we search a hyperparameter space in which one hyperparameter has a significantly greater impact on optimizing the model score. Nine distinct models are being evaluated in each instance. The framework search procedure obtrusively misses the ideal model and invests repetitive energy investigating the immaterial boundary. We isolated each hyperparameter during this grid search and searched for the best value while keeping all other hyperparameters constant^[35]. This results in effort being wasted in situations where the studied hyperparameter has little effect on the model score. Alternately, the irregular pursuit has significantly better exploratory power and can zero in on tracking down the ideal incentive for the basic hyperparameter. Figure 2 is showing the different parameters effecting the IaaS computing services. There are parameters where there are no quantity parameters at all; others place a strong emphasis on quantity. For instance, if the goal of the project is to design a leaflet that informs people about services, one of the most important parameters is not how many leaflets are produced^[48]. You need to produce enough for your needs, but the most important things to keep an eye on are the quality of the information, whether or not it is appropriate for the audience, how much it costs, and whether or not there is a print deadline. Quantity, on the other hand, is crucial in the case of youth employment training^[45]. The number of young people receiving the training and the number of young people successfully placed in employment will have met clear standards established by funders and other stakeholders. At long last, you should know about the quality boundaries engaged with the task. Quality standards may need to be developed internally and fleshed out during the project's planning stage, as in the case of residential care, or they may be imposed from the outside^[22].

Quality variables apply to inputs, to yield, to results, and to processes. Therefore, in the employment training project example, quality factors will be present in the training materials, the training itself, the number of young people who successfully "pass" the training, and the kind of work the young people produce at the project's conclusion. Sometimes, the four distinct research parameters are depicted as four forces that are perfectly balanced^[49]. Sadly, such a circumstance never occurs. One or two parameters will always be more important than the others. For instance, when it comes to brain surgery, quality of process and results are more important than cost and deadline. It is vital to lay out with your line chief and different partners what the main boundaries are. For instance, one organization will want a glossy report in full color for its annual report to support its fundraising and publicity. Quality will be a key element, amount will be significant and spending plan will be less significant on the off chance that there is a decent final product. Another, maybe more modest, association will be content with a couple of copied stapled sheets in highly contrasting that meet the legal necessities and that don't provide partners with the impression of cash 'squandered' on inessentials^[12].

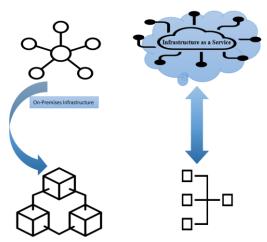


Figure 2. IaaS effecting parameters.

4. Hybrid optimization system of IaaS

Half-breed enhancements pick powerfully at incorporate time which streamlining calculation to apply from a bunch of various calculations that carry out a similar improvement. They choose the best algorithm for each piece of code being optimized by employing a heuristic. Attempts should focus on crossbreed cloud advancement, and in situations where they do, and with a suitable plan, they can reap basic monetary and execution benefits^[50]. Cloud got organization is, as a general rule, a cross-utilitarian concern and need, shared by the organization, designing, tasks, thing organization, store, and application planning. Cloud got organization should be achieved in couple with and not at the got of other exchange needs and goals, and should be attached to functional key execution pointers of both system chiefs and cloud customers inside the endeavor. Application owners and other cloud clients over the exchange should be given with agreeable brought declaring so they can impart liability regarding ownership to tasks^[15]. Organizations should utilize

resource naming and other establishment association systems to attach cloud to applications, workplaces, and monetary incurred significant damage habitats. Utilize markdown plans like AWS Reserve Funds Plans, Amazon Saved Occasions, and Google Committed Use Rebates to optimize spending on acquiring procedures. Choose the most recent supplier occasion types and offerings to optimize asset utilization. Businesses should make full use of open cloud provider-fetched optimization apparatuses and contend these built-in offerings with autonomous, brilliantly, cross-platform arrangements like densify^[41].

IaaS generally meanders from two other conveyed figuring plans. Now, IaaS assets include a layer of managed services that are well-liked by the Platform as a Service demonstration. The Software as a Service model delivers fully supervised programming directly to final customers. See the section below comparing IaaS to PaaS and SaaS. Testing and development teams can quickly create testing and development scenarios to accelerate the release of unused applications. As part of their development process, IaaS helps groups set up normal tests and progress conditions^[51]. Web applications run large-scale web applications, IaaS provides all the foundations, counting capacity, web servers, and organizing. Businesses can quickly send web applications using IaaS services and effectively scale their framework to meet changing application requirements. Recovery, fortification, and capacity can avoid the high upfront cost and complexity of capacity on the board. Using distributed storage organizations enables organizations to answer to on-request limit necessities and kills the essential for the arranged workforce to administer data and agree with legal and authoritative necessities. In addition, it simplifies the management and planning of recovery and reinforcement frameworks^[35]. By running them on supercomputers or far-reaching bunches of PCs, elite execution processing can assist in figuring out issues with a huge number of elements and estimations. The major IaaS providers offer services that make HPC available to everyday businesses, allowing them to use HPC on demand rather than investing a significant amount of money in the HPC framework. Take, for instance, our Sky Blue direct to HPC. Gigantic data investigation data dealing with, and assessment are crucial to the economy these days and call for the confusing establishment, for example, conveyed taking care of engines, sweeping limit structures, and fast information bases. Most IaaS providers also offer PaaS services that can perform real analytics, such as AI and machine learning, and they offer all of this as a managed benefit^[39]. IaaS thus scales, both all over, unexpected upon ask and offers guaranteed SLA both with respects to uptime and execution. It takes out the ought to physically organize and direct real servers in server ranches. IaaS stages donate permission to outstandingly versatile IT resources that can be changed as intrigued for restrain changes. As a result, the IaaS show is perfect for businesses that briefly confront tall workloads, as numerous retailers do amid the occasional shopping season. It's moreover suitable for little and medium measure organizations that trust to see improvement prevalent reliably. Additionally, a company's IT department's capacity to handle IaaS implementation's ongoing demands should be thoroughly evaluated. In the IaaS model, in-house developers oversee software patches, upgrades, and troubleshooting for the infrastructure's technical maintenance. This work force evaluation is expected to guarantee that the association is prepared to expand esteem on all fronts from an IaaS execution^[15–18].

5. Proposed methodology

The proposed algorithm 1 must locate the closest closure information in the approximation theory that has an effect on the social media messages' disaster data system. The proposed Algorithm 1 defines the efficient IaaS services in the cloud by which end users get the optimized services. Throughout the course of the study, we examined a substantial quantity of datasets gathered from the cloud system's IaaS services.

Algorithm 1 The proposed algorithm provides efficient IaaS services in cloud

```
Input: The parameters of IaaS services are counted as the input in the algorithm.
Output: The optimized predictions of the services are found for the end users.
1: Procedure (Methods:)
2: If (Cloud Services = \emptyset) then
3: {
4: Perform no value of detection.
5: Else Check (IaaS Services is in which Class)
7: If (IaaS Services = Upper Approximation) then
9: Apply the Fuzzy optimization system in IaaS Services.
          Step 1: Divide the all the classes into functional and nonfunctional properties of classes.
10: else if (IaaS Service = Lower Approximation)
          Apply the Fuzzy optimization system in IaaS Services.
12: Step 2: Formulate the different clusters of the lower IaaS Services as rejected.
13: }
14: end if
15: end if
```

6. Evaluation and results

16: end procedure

The information focuses held inside this raised frame will be taken out from our point assortment, as it is displayed at the administrator end too. **Figure 3** defines the CPU utilization of IaaS providers between datacenters. This data can also be plotted on the graph to provide a precise representation of the disaster-affected region. **Figure 4** finds the proficient message sending and getting expectations utilizing AI in a virtual entertainment framework. **Figure 5** defines the cost optimization system.

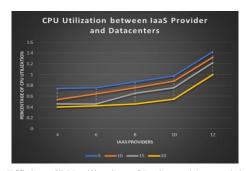


Figure 3. Efficient CPU utilization of IaaS providers and datacenters.



Figure 4. Ability of IaaS cloud Services between datacenter and CSPs.

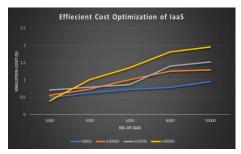


Figure 5. Cost optimization of IaaS cloud services.

7. Conclusion and future scope

The conclusion of the research about IaaS is a conveyed computing organization that endeavors rent or rent servers for enrolling and stockpiling within the cloud. Clients can run any working system or applications on the rented servers without the upkeep and working costs of those servers. IaaS recollects to donate clients induction to servers for geographic regions close their conclusion clients. Between the years 2023 and 2031, the market is expected to experience significant growth thanks to the collaboration of important organizations and expanded ventures. With IaaS & PaaS showcase, discover the limitless outcomes that are conceivable! We rethink greatness through unparalleled products and services as a leading industry force. The cloud is commonly regarded as an innovation stage today. By 2027, this viewpoint will especially change. Cloud computing will not just be a mechanical way to move applications around; rather, it will also be the main force behind business growth. The range of applications, services, and businesses that are using or are expected to use cloud computing technologies is referred to as the scope of cloud computing. The extent of distributed computing is wide and continues to progress as current developments and headways are made.

Author contributions

Conceptualization, SK and AJ; methodology, SK; software, AJ and AP; validation, SK, AJ and AP; formal analysis, AP; investigation, AJ; resources, AP; data curation, SK; writing—original draft preparation, AP; writing—review and editing, AJ, AP; visualization, SK; supervision, AP; project administration, SK and AJ; funding acquisition, AP and SK. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

- 1. Choi C, Choi J, Kim P. Ontology-based access control model for security policy reasoning in cloud computing. The Journal of Supercomputing. 2013, 67(3): 711-722. doi: 10.1007/s11227-013-0980-1
- 2. Tiwari A, Garg R. Eagle Techniques in Cloud Computational Formulation. Special Issue. 2019, 8(9S): 422-429. doi: 10.35940/ijitee.i1067.0789s19
- 3. Kamble S, Saini DKJ, Kumar V, et al. Detection and tracking of moving cloud services from video using saliency map model. Journal of Discrete Mathematical Sciences and Cryptography. 2022, 25(4): 1083-1092. doi: 10.1080/09720529.2022.2072436
- 4. Vieira C, Bittencourt L, Genez T, et al. Raaas: Resource Allocation as a Service in Multiple Cloud Providers. Available at SSRN 4263894.
- 5. Tiwari A, Garg R. ACCOS: A Hybrid Anomaly-Aware Cloud Computing Formulation-Based Ontology Services in Clouds. ISIC. 2021, pp. 341-346.
- 6. Tiwari A, Mahrishi M, Fatehpuria S. A Broking Structure Originated on Service accommodative Using MROSP Algorithm. 2014.

- 7. Manvi SS, Krishna Shyam G. Resource management for Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) in cloud computing: A survey. Journal of Network and Computer Applications. 2014, 41: 424-440. doi: 10.1016/j.jnca.2013.10.004
- 8. Alzhouri F, Melhem SB, Agarwal A, et al. Dynamic Resource Management for Cloud Spot Markets. IEEE Access. 2020, 8: 122838-122847. doi: 10.1109/access.2020.3007469
- 9. Madni SHH, Latiff MSA, Coulibaly Y, et al. Resource scheduling for infrastructure as a service (IaaS) in cloud computing: Challenges and opportunities. Journal of Network and Computer Applications. 2016, 68: 173-200. doi: 10.1016/j.jnca.2016.04.016
- Tiwari A, Nagaraju A, Mahrishi M. An optimized scheduling algorithm for cloud broker using adaptive cost model. 2013 3rd IEEE International Advance Computing Conference (IACC). Published online February 2013. doi: 10.1109/iadcc.2013.6506810
- 11. Mohan K, Aramudhan M. Ontology based Access Control Model for Healthcare System in Cloud Computing. Indian Journal of Science and Technology. 2015, 8(S9): 218. doi: 10.17485/ijst/2015/v8is9/53617
- 12. Hay B, Nance K, Bishop M. Storm Clouds Rising: Security Challenges for IaaS Cloud Computing. 2011 44th Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences. Published online January 2011. doi: 10.1109/hicss.2011.386
- 13. Nathani A, Chaudhary S, Somani G. Policy based resource allocation in IaaS cloud. Future Generation Computer Systems. 2012, 28(1): 94-103. doi: 10.1016/j.future.2011.05.016
- 14. Tiwari A, Garg R. Orrs Orchestration of a Resource Reservation System Using Fuzzy Theory in High-Performance Computing. International Journal of Software Innovation. 2022, 10(1): 1-28. doi: 10.4018/ijsi.297923
- 15. Thiruvenkadam S, Kim HJ, Ra IH. Optimal Allocation of IaaS Cloud Resources through Enhanced Moth Flame Optimization (EMFO) Algorithm. Electronics. 2022, 11(7): 1095. doi: 10.3390/electronics11071095
- 16. Tiwari A, Garg R. Adaptive Ontology-Based IoT Resource Provisioning in Computing Systems. International Journal on Semantic Web and Information Systems. 2022, 18(1): 1-18. doi: 10.4018/ijswis.306260
- 17. Iosup A, Prodan R, Epema D. IaaS Cloud Benchmarking: Approaches, Challenges, and Experience. Cloud Computing for Data-Intensive Applications. Published online 2014: 83-104. doi: 10.1007/978-1-4939-1905-5_4
- 18. Rodriguez MA, Buyya R. A taxonomy and survey on scheduling algorithms for scientific workflows in IaaS cloud computing environments. Concurrency and Computation: Practice and Experience. 2016, 29(8). doi: 10.1002/cpe.4041
- 19. Medara R, Singh RS. A Review on Energy-Aware Scheduling Techniques for Workflows in IaaS Clouds. Wireless Personal Communications. 2022, 125(2): 1545-1584. doi: 10.1007/s11277-022-09621-1
- 20. Tiwari A, Garg R. A Optimized Taxonomy on Spot Sale Services Using Mathematical Methodology. International Journal of Security and Privacy in Pervasive Computing. 2022, 14(1): 1-21. doi: 10.4018/ijsppc.313048
- 21. Balaji K, Sai Kiran P, Sunil Kumar M. Power aware virtual machine placement in IaaS cloud using discrete firefly algorithm. Applied Nanoscience. Published online February 3, 2022. doi: 10.1007/s13204-021-02337-x
- 22. Ye L, Xia Y, Tao S, et al. Reliability-Aware and Energy-Efficient Workflow Scheduling in IaaS Clouds. IEEE Transactions on Automation Science and Engineering. 2023, 20(3): 2156-2169. doi: 10.1109/tase.2022.3195958
- 23. Tiwari A, Garg R. Reservation System for Cloud Computing Resources (RSCC). International Journal of Cloud Applications and Computing. 2022, 12(1): 1-22. doi: 10.4018/ijcac.311502
- 24. Osypanka P, Nawrocki P. QoS-Aware Cloud Resource Prediction for Computing Services. IEEE Transactions on Services Computing. 2023, 16(2): 1346-1357. doi: 10.1109/tsc.2022.3164256
- 25. Badshah A, Ghani A, Siddiqui IF, et al. Orchestrating model to improve utilization of IaaS environment for sustainable revenue. Sustainable Energy Technologies and Assessments. 2023, 57: 103228. doi: 10.1016/j.seta.2023.103228
- 26. Tiwari A, Sharma RM. A Skywatch on the Challenging Gradual Progression of Scheduling in Cloud Computing. Applications of Computing, Automation and Wireless Systems in Electrical Engineering. Published online 2019: 531-541. doi: 10.1007/978-981-13-6772-4 46
- 27. Tiwari A, Sah MK, Malhotra A. Effective service Utilization in Cloud Computing exploitation victimisation rough pure mathematics as revised ROSP. 2015 4th International Conference on Reliability, Infocom Technologies and Optimization (ICRITO) (Trends and Future Directions). Published online September 2015. doi: 10.1109/icrito.2015.7359324
- 28. Tiwari A, Sharma V, Mahrishi M. Service Adaptive Broking Mechanism Using MROSP Algorithm. Smart Innovation, Systems and Technologies. Published online 2014: 383-391. doi: 10.1007/978-3-319-07350-7_43
- 29. Kumar S, Srivastava PK, Srivastava GK, et al. Chaos based image encryption security in cloud computing. Journal of Discrete Mathematical Sciences and Cryptography. 2022, 25(4): 1041-1051. doi: 10.1080/09720529.2022.2075085
- 30. Kaur R, Jain A, Kumar S. Optimization classification of sunflower recognition through machine learning. Materials Today: Proceedings. 2022, 51: 207-211. doi: 10.1016/j.matpr.2021.05.182
- 31. Kumar S, Kumari B, Chawla H. Security challenges and application for underwater wireless sensor network. In Proceedings on International Conference on Emerg. 2018, 2: 15-21.
- 32. Nishad LS, Kumar S, Bola SK, et al. Round robin selection of datacenter simulation technique cloudsim and cloud analyst architecture and making it efficient by using load balancing technique. In 2016 3rd International Conference on Computing for Sustainable Global Development (INDIACom); 2016. pp. 2901-2905.
- 33. Kumar S, Kumar S, Ranjan N, et al. Digital Watermarking-Based Cryptosystem for Cloud Resource Provisioning.

- International Journal of Cloud Applications and Computing. 2022, 12(1): 1-20. doi: 10.4018/ijcac.311033
- 34. Singh S, Pawan S, Sudeep T. Energy aware resource allocation via MS-SLnO in cloud data center. Multimedia Tools and Applications. 2023, 82: 45541–45563.
- 35. Riane D, Ettalbi A. Cloud resources allocation for critical IaaS services in multi-cloud environment. International Journal of Cloud Computing. 2022, 11(5/6): 502. doi: 10.1504/ijcc.2022.128695
- 36. Kumar M, Suman S. Scheduling in IaaS Cloud Computing Environment using Sailfish Optimization Algorithm. Trends in Sciences. 2022, 19(10): 4204. doi: 10.48048/tis.2022.4204
- 37. Manvi SS, Shyam GK. Resource management for Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) in cloud computing: A survey. Journal of network and computer applications. 2014, 41: 424-440.
- 38. Song X, Pan L, Liu S. An online algorithm for optimally releasing multiple on-demand instances in IaaS clouds. Future Generation Computer Systems. 2022, 136: 311-321. doi: 10.1016/j.future.2022.06.014
- 39. Madni SHH, Abd Latiff MS, Coulibaly Y. Resource scheduling for infrastructure as a service (IaaS) in cloud computing: Challenges and opportunities. Journal of Network and Computer Applications. 2016, 68: 173-200.
- Hariri M, Nouri-Baygi M, Abrishami S. A hybrid algorithm for scheduling scientific workflows in IaaS cloud with deadline constraint. The Journal of Supercomputing. 2022, 78(15): 16975-16996. doi: 10.1007/s11227-022-04563-8
- 41. Aron R, Abraham A. Resource scheduling methods for cloud computing environment: The role of meta-heuristics and artificial intelligence. Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence. 2022, 116: 105345. doi: 10.1016/j.engappai.2022.105345
- 42. Tiwari A, Sarvesh Kumar, Neeraj Baishwar, Sunil Kumar Vishwakarma, and Prabhishek Singh. "Efficient Cloud Orchestration Services in Computing." In Proceedings of 3rd International Conference on Machine Learning, Advances in Computing, Renewable Energy and Communication, pp. 739-746. Springer, Singapore, 2022.
- 43. Sharma K, Tiwari A, Bohra A, Khan S. A Vision towards Optimization of Ontological Datacenters Computing World. International Journal of Information Systems & Management Science. 2018, 1(2).
- 44. Dora Pravina CT, Buradkar MU, Jamal MK, et al. A Sustainable and Secure Cloud resource provisioning system in Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) based on Image Encryption. Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Information Management & Machine Intelligence. Published online December 23, 2022. doi: 10.1145/3590837.3590855
- 45. Ravula AK, Ahmad SS, Singh AK, et al. Multi-level collaborative framework decryption-based computing systems. AIP Conference Proceedings. Published online 2023. doi: 10.1063/5.0154572
- 46. Koppaiyan RS, Pallivalappil AS, Singh P, et al. High-Availability Encryption-Based Cloud Resource Provisioning System. Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Information Management & Machine Intelligence. Published online December 23, 2022. doi: 10.1145/3590837.3590851
- 47. Tiwari A, Sharma RM. Rendering Form Ontology Methodology for IoT Services in Cloud Computing. International Journal of Advanced Studies of Scientific Research. 2018, 3(11).
- 48. Rangaiah YV, Sharma AK, Bhargavi T, et al. A Taxonomy towards Blockchain based Multimedia content Security. 2022 2nd International Conference on Innovative Sustainable Computational Technologies (CISCT). Published online December 23, 2022. doi: 10.1109/cisct55310.2022.10046548
- 49. Rohinidevi VV, Srivastava PK, Dubey N, et al. A Taxonomy towards fog computing Resource Allocation. 2022 2nd International Conference on Innovative Sustainable Computational Technologies (CISCT). Published online December 23, 2022. doi: 10.1109/cisct55310.2022.10046643
- 50. Singh NK, Jain A, Arya S, et al. Attack Detection Taxonomy System in cloud services. In 2022 2nd International Conference on Innovative Sustainable Computational Technologies (CISCT); 2022. pp. 1-5.
- 51. Chouhan A, Tiwari A, Diwaker C, et al. Efficient Opportunities and Boundaries towards Internet of Things (IoT) Cost Adaptive Model. 2022 IEEE Delhi Section Conference (DELCON). Published online February 11, 2022. doi: 10.1109/delcon54057.2022.9753057