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A Parametric Weighted Approach to Perform Load Balancing in Cloud Computing

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Abstract- A cloud environment is the distributed system in which number of cloud servers and clients are connected using an intermediate service layer. In this presented work, a two sided dynamic trust mechanism will be applied to perform the load balancing. The first level trust will be implemented on server side to perform the prioritization. On server side, the trust mechanism will be estimated under three vectors. By assigning the weightage to these three vectors, priority to each cloud server will be assigned. Once the server side priority will be defined based on trust analysis, the next work is to prioritize the clients based on the trust analysis. User trust will be defined under three vectors. Based on three vectors, the scheduling of the user requests will be performed. Now the scheduled process will be allocated to the cloud servers under the prioritized sequence. If the server is already loaded, the low priority process will be migrated to the low priority cloud. The main work is to execute the high priority user task on high priority cloud.
Key Words: Cloud Computing, Load balancing, Threshold, Priority, Intermediate Layer.

I. INTRODUCTION

Cloud Computing has become one of the popular techniques adopted by both industry and academia providing a flexible and efficient way to store and retrieve the data files [14]. The definition of cloud computing provided by National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) says that: "Cloud computing is a model for enabling, convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, data storage, software applications and other computing services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction [16]".

Cloud computing provides resources to users through virtualization technology It will reduce the coupling between the software and the hardware, and greatly improve the utilization of the resources [5]. Clouds use virtualization technology in distributed data centers to allocate resources to customers as the need them [6].

Computing platform. Virtualization technology is able to carry out remapping between virtual machine (VM) and physical resources according to the load change so as to achieve the load balance of the whole system in a dynamic manner [7].

Load balancing has two meanings: first, it puts a large number of concurrent accesses or data traffic to multiple nodes respectively to reduce the time users waiting for response; second, it put the calculation from a single heavy load to the multiple nodes to improve the resource utilization of each node [5].

Load Balancing is done using the prioritized list of data centers and client trust. When Load balancing is started, listing of trusted and un-trusted data centers/nodes is done. Trusted list consist of nodes having trust value greater than the threshold value in decreasing order i.e. the first node of list has the highest trust value. Similarly un-trusted node list consist of node with trust value less then threshold value in decreasing order [12].

II. OBJECTIVES

The objectives associated with presented work in this research paper are given here under

- The main objective of the work is to design a two stage trust mechanism to improve the load balancing over the cloud system.
- The objective of the work is to design a weighted prioritization mechanism to increase trust for server side.
- The objective of the work is design a trust based scheduling approach on client side to decide the service execution order.
- The objective of the work is to handle the overload condition using load balancing and the migration approaches.
- The objective of the work is to reduce the failure rate of the process execution and to increase the reliability over the system

III. PROPOSED WORK

The service providers provide Cloud Services to different users for their use. To provide the optimized distribution of these services; an interfacing is required between the users and the cloud servers. For this interfacing and composition we are providing an approach where we are defining an intermediate layer between the clouds servers and the users. The proposed system has a middle layer architecture called Intermediate Layer to perform the cloud allocation in case of under load and overload conditions. The over load conditions will be handled by using the concept of process migration. The middle layer will exist between the clouds and the clients. The intermediate layer will accept the user requests and also monitor the cloud servers for the available load over the VMs. The intermediate layer will perform the process allocation sequentially and if the service allocation is not possible for a specific VM, it will perform the migration of process from one VM to other.

The middle layer is responsible for three main tasks

1. Scheduling the user requests
2. Monitor the cloud servers for its capabilities and to perform the process allocation
3. Process Migration in overload conditions

In this presented work, a two side trust analysis approach is suggested to perform the effective service allocation to the cloud servers. The trust mechanism is here suggested for both the client side as well as on server side. On server side, the trust mechanism will be applied to assign the priorities to the cloud servers. The parameters that will be considered for the trust analysis are

(a) Server Configuration (b) Availability (c) Response Time

The server configuration will be presented in terms of physical capabilities or the resources available in the server. These resources include the CPU processing, memory capacity and number of I/O units. The second vector considered for the cloud server trust is the availability analysis. The availability of a server will be defined as the ratio for the capability to handle the requests. It will perform the analysis on the number of requests performed to the server and the number of request successfully handled by the server. It is also considered as the failure ratio analysis. The third vector considered here is the average response time. When a request will be handled by the server, the process time will be evaluated. The server with least average response time will be more effective. Once these parameters will be analyzed, the next work is to prioritize the cloud servers by assigning the weightage to these parameters.

Another side associated with the presented work is the client side trust analysis. This analysis will be defined under three main parameters

(a) Dead line criticality (b) User requirement analysis (c) User reliability

When a request will be performed to the server, one of the main request parameter will be dead line definition. The deadline is here defined in terms of the time definition by which the process will be executed completely. The deadline criticality will be considered as the trust requirement of a user. The another parameter considered is the user requirements in terms of CPU speed, memory or the number or I/O units required to run the process. The third vector that will be considered is the reliability vector. This vector is based on the user request and the abortion of the user request process. The ratio of the service requests and the successful completion of the process from user side will decide the trust ratio of the user. Higher the reliability ratio, more trustful the user will be. Once the parameters will be identified, the next work is to schedule the requests under these parameters. After the scheduling process, the request allocation will be performed to map the user requests to the servers. If the server is already overloaded, the migration of the low priority process will be performed. The work is about to allocate a high trust process on highly trustful server. Greedy algorithm is used in the proposed work.

Algorithm

/* The Cloud system is defined with L number of Clouds and M number of virtual machines. The number of users requests are N. As the system is generated, N numbers of parallel requests are performed over the server. The algorithm is here defined to perform the allocation of requests to cloud system*/

```
{

1.      Assign the Priorities to Cloud Servers
2.      Arrange the Cloud Server in decreasing order or priority
3.      For i=1 to L
[Process All Clouds]
{
For j=1 to M
[Process all virtual Machines]
{
```

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```
If (VM (j).Memory>Threshold)
{
Set VM (j).Priority=High
}
If (VM (j).IO>Threshold)
{
Set VM (j).Priority=High
}
Else
{
Set VM (j).Priority=Low
}
}
4.      Arrange the User Requests in order of Memory Requirements
5.      Perform the Initial Level Assignment of User Request on Cloud Server under weighted parameter
6.      If the process get completed before deadline, execute the allocated process over the virtual machine
7.      If the process finish time exceeds the deadline perform process Migration
}
```

The process flow of the presented work is given as under

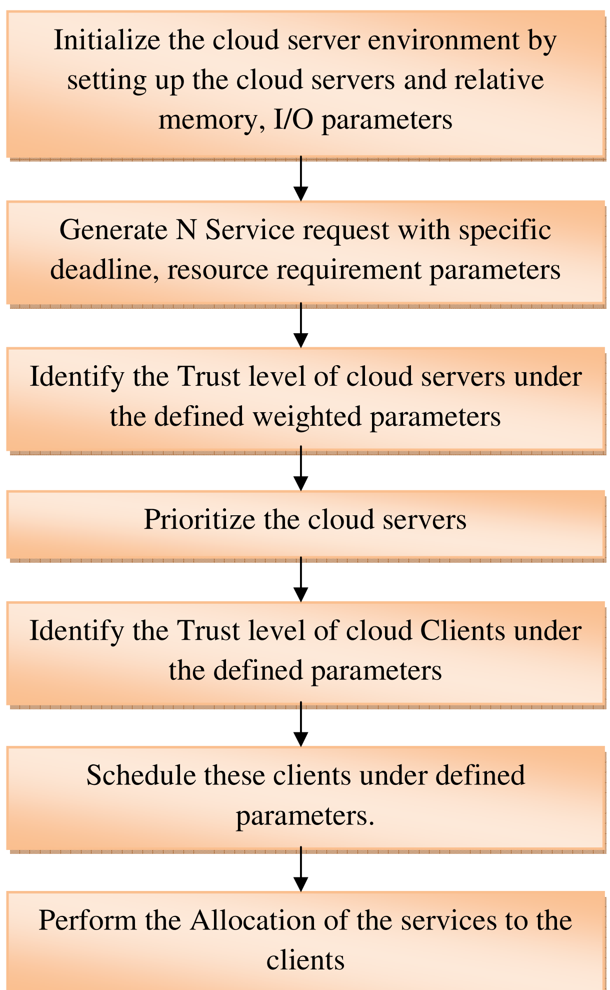

Figure 1: Flow of work

IV. RESULT ANALYSIS

Tool: Cloudsim

The CloudSim toolkit has been chosen as a simulation platform as it is a modern simulation framework aimed at Cloud computing environments. It supports modelling of on-demand virtualization enabled resource and application management. It has been extended in order to enable power-aware simulations as the core framework does not provide this capability.

Results

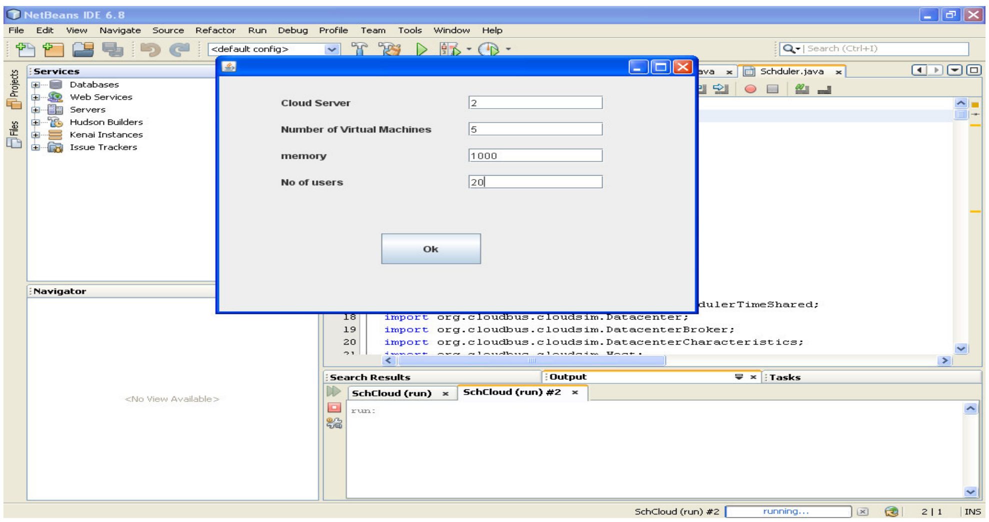

Figure 2: GUI of proposed work

Here figure 2 is showing the graphical interface to work on cloud system to perform the process scheduling. Here the input parameters are taken for server side settings and to generate the user requests.

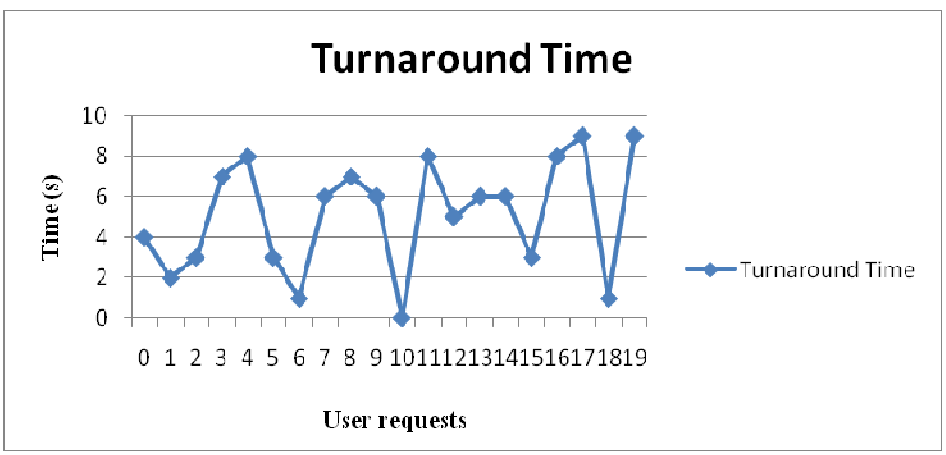

Figure 3: Turn Around time Analysis

Here figure 3 is showing the turnaround time anlaysis for 20 input user requests. Here x axis represents the number of user requests and y axis represents the turn around time in seconds. The figure shows the process time is between 0 and 10.

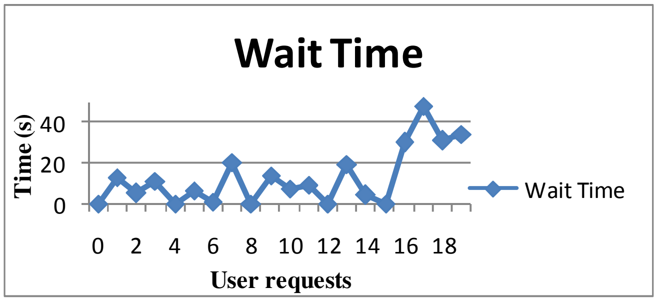

Figure 4: Wait Time Analysis

Here figure 4 is showing the Wait time anlaysis for 20 input user requests. Here x axis represents the number of user requests and y axis represents the Wait time in seconds. The figure shows the finish time is between 0 and 50

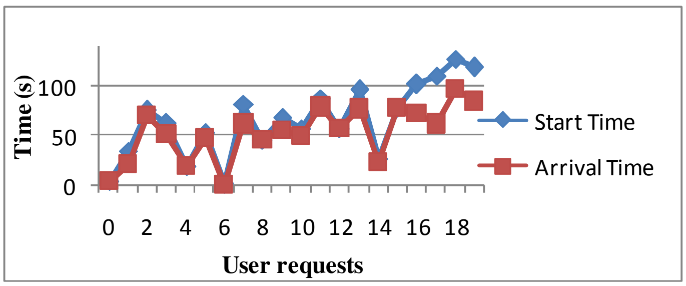

Figure 5: Start Time And Arrival Time Analysis

Here figure 5 is showing the start time and arrival time anlaysis for 20 input user requests. Here x axis represents the number of user requests and y axis represents the start and arrival time differnce in seconds. The figure shows the most or processes are executed without much delay.

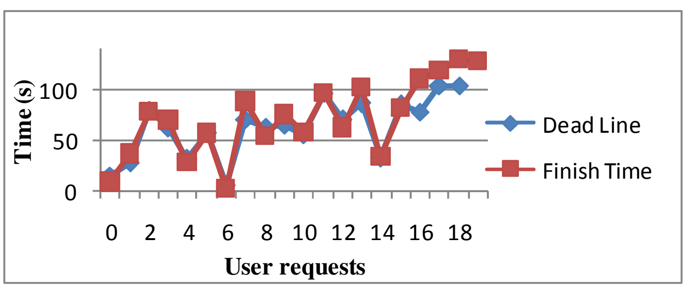

Figure 6: Dead Line and Finish Time Analysis

Figure 6 is showing the finish time and dead line anlaysis for 20 input user requests. Here x axis represents the number of user requests and y axis represents the finish time and deadline differnce in seconds. The figure shows that most or processes are executed within the dead line.

Comparative Analysis

Comparison between proposed work and existing work is shown as under:

Proposed work

Table 1: Analysis of average wait time

Number of user	average wait time	number of migration
10	4.9	2
15	5.3	4
20	6.1	7
25	7.3	8
30	7.8	10

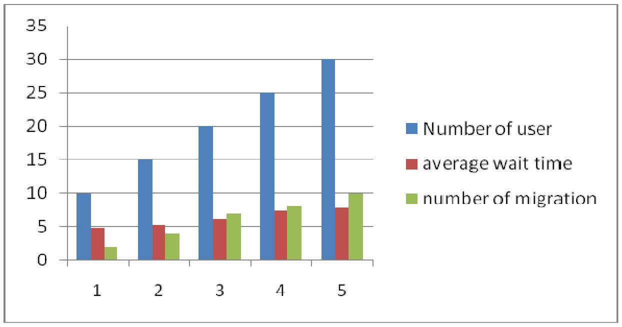

Figure 7: Analysis of users, wait time and migrations

Here figure 7 shows users, reduced wait time and migrations.

Existing Work

Table 2: Analysis of Convergence rate

Number of VMs	Convergence Rate
10	0.8
20	1.2
30	1.26
40	1.6
50	2.15
60	2.36
70	2.93
80	3.46
90	3.69

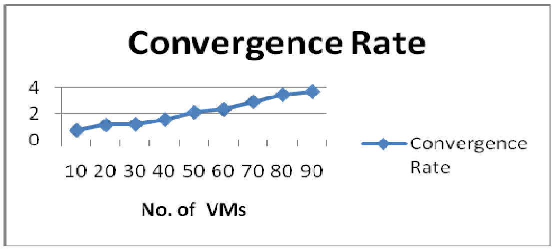

Figure 8: Analysis of Convergence Rate

Figure 8 shows Analysis of convergence rate. Here x-axis represents the no. of VMs and y-axis represents the convergence rate. Figure shows that effective convergence rate increases as VMs increases.

Table 3: Analysis of Average Execution Time

Number of VMs	Average Execution Time
10	12
20	16
30	19
40	21
50	27
60	34
70	43
80	52
90	57

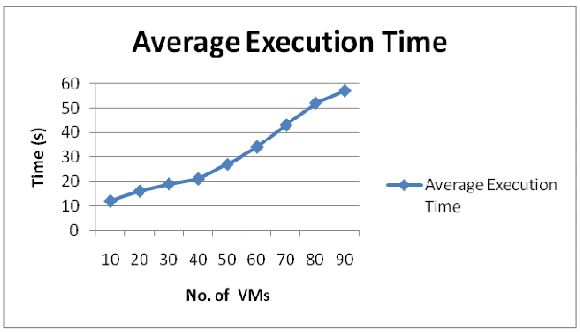

Figure 9: Analysis of average execution time

Figure 9 shows the analysis of average execution time. Here x-axis represents the no. of VMs and y-axis represents the time in seconds. The figure shows that effective time increases as VMs increases.
Our proposed is compared with Energy Efficient VM Scheduling for Cloud Data Centers: Exact allocation and migration algorithms [3]. Figure 8 and 9 address the performance of the consolidation algorithm. When the number of servers to consolidate increases further, as shown in figure 8, the convergence times move to orders of tens to hundreds of seconds (for the extreme case on the curve upper right corner, this reaches 180 minutes for 120 hosted VMs).These figures highlight the limits of exact migration algorithm with increasing number of servers to consolidate. But our proposed work performs the Load Balancing by reducing wait time.

V. CONCLUSION

In this present work, a resource allocation scheme is applied on multiple clouds in both the under load and the over load conditions. As the request is performed by the user, certain parameters are defined with each user request, these parameters includes the arrival time, process time, deadline and the input output requirement of the processes. The Cloud environment taken in this work is the public cloud environment with multiple clouds. Each cloud is here defined with some virtual machines. To perform the effective allocation, we have assigned some priority to each cloud. The virtual machines are here to perform the actual allocation. If the allocated process cannot be executed in its required time slot, in such case the migration of the process is required. The migration of the processes is here defined in case of overload conditions. The overload condition is defined in terms of simultaneous processes that are required to execute at particular instance of time. The analysis of the work is done in terms of wait time, process time of the processes. The obtain results show the successful execution of all the processes within time limit. The work is performed on a generic system that can have n number of Clouds.

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