Service Quality Assurance in Cloud Data Centers Using Migration Scaling

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Abstract: The continuous and swift progress in the number of the cloud data centers have led to establishment of multitudes of the computational nodes and the huge paradigm. But the assuring the quality of services through these paradigms is still questionable. So tit has become a prominent areas of research. As the quality of service of the data centers plays a vital role in the user satisfaction. The present work carried out in the paper survey the service quality rendered in the previous similar work, identifies the drawbacks and proposes a strategy of migration taking into consideration the multiple metrics. The proposed structure is validated through the cloud simulator to evince its capability in efficiently handling the resources and guaranteeing the quality of service.

Keywords: Cloud Computing, Cloud Data Center, Migration Scaling, Service Quality, Resource Management

1. Introduction

The cloud computing’s era began few years back from 1960s for the “intergalactic computer network” that was first suggested, nowadays the technology has become popular in a broader range of application and has started to shake-up both the supplier and the IT enterprise. Recently multitudes of companies are adopting to cloud and it has become the lifeblood of the present organizations. It is viewed as the additional stage in the phases of the communication that saves a lot of time and money. The service provided by the cloud enables one to receive a higher quality commodities and knowledge on demand. This has caused many business, organizations and the industries to operate fundamentally from the cloud paving way for productive, flexible and efficient ways of working. So the cloud has become a more prominent for the organization development of digital age.
The cloud paradigm is available through a well-defined interface, and could be accessed from anywhere. The resources available in the cloud could be scaled up according to the demands of the devices. Moreover, the cloud services are reliable and robust. It is capable of offering services on pay as go model, this affords the consumers to have a low capital expenditure.

It integrates the virtualization, on demand deployment, open source software, internet service delivery and data and application. This has caused multiple of organizations to develop dynamic data centers to provide the resources according to the demands. In today’s cloud service offerings the providers of cloud are supplying the web based interface and the application programming enabling an organization to use virtualized platforms for storage that are hosted as well as the application environments, delivering services that can incorporated into the own service provisions of the organizations.

The service provisions of the cloud has made it more prominent among a wide range of application and has caused more and more organization to adopt the cloud computing and develop dynamic cloud data centers that are huge, holding lots of computational nodes. But to provide services satisfying the demands, it is mandatory to assure the quality of service by the provider of the service.

Many research work has been published to guarantee the service quality of the multitude of the requirements without taking into consideration the multiple metrics. So the paper put forth the migration mechanism, taking into consideration the multiple metrics to offer assured service quality and perfect management of the resources.

The paper is planned with the section two describing the related works, the section three describing the migration scheme with assured service quality, section four presenting the analysis and the evaluation results and section five providing the conclusion.

2. Related Works

The related works section present the similar works carried out to deliver the knowledge of the issues related to the assured quality service, and provide the particulars of the metrics that are associated in guaranting the quality of service. Zhang et al [1] proposes the concept to mitigate the power utilization as the results of the high speed links that are very popular nowadays, the proffered method utilizes the policies to regulate the link rate changes in order to have to considerable savings in energy, the prototype to handle the challenges incurred in real time.
Gunaratne, et al [2] the drastic energy consumption due to the increase of the cloud data centers as a results of swift progress in the cloud adoption made the author to conduct the survey to identify the challenges endured in effectively handling the resources of the cloud. Beloglazov, et al [3] to minimize the consumption of energy in turn to reduce the electricity bills and the carbon dioxide foot prints the author discusses the “ current taxonomy, energy efficient design, of the computing system covering the hardware, operating system virtualization and data center levels to sort out the energy efficient computing solutions.

Galloway et al [4] a power aware load balancing framework is put forth in the paper utilizing the “PALBA” according to the percentage of utilization. Beloglazov, et al [5] has devised the policies for an energy optimized management of the resources proposing a perfect scheduling algorithm meeting the QOS demands. Huang et al [6] the proposed method organizes an energy aware virtual machine placement to provide a balance between the energy utilization in the sever and the network.

Maurya, et al [7] the author puts forward a method to minimize the number of migrations as well as the energy utilization of the VM migration by incorporating the policies of the minimum migration Graubner, et al [8] devises the “novel strategy for VM consolidation, based on the energy efficiency in storage migration and the live VM migration by utilizing the eucalyptus an open source clone of the AECC” Farooqi, et al [9] elaborates the concepts and the methods utilized to minimize the consumption of the energy and the Co2 emission by performing a comparative analysis over “ green cloud computing.”

Piraghaj et al [10] the work focuses on managing the resources of the peas (platform as service) with energy efficiency” Kumar et al [11] conducts the “review on the ubiquitous computing” Smys, S. et al [12], presents the “A Stochastic Mobile Data Traffic Model for Vehicular Ad Hoc Networks”

All the above mentioned focuses on any one of the metric to have proper resource management and migration, in most cases the power consumption was considered to be the essential metric in enhancing the QOS and some cases considered the cost and few others the delay. The proposed method considers multiple metric such as the cost, power, delay etc. to have an effective migration with proper resource handling and guaranteed QOS. The figure .2 below shows the classification of the QOS metric in the cloud Data Centers.
3. Proposed Work

The architecture of the proposed scheme is comprised of triple fundamental modules they are the (i) Service Interpreter (Serv-Inprt), Service Tracker (Serv-Track), and the Migration Organizer (Mig-Org). The block diagram in figure 3 depicts the basic strategy of the proposed method.

![Figure 3 Proposed Strategy](image)

The Serv-Inprt estimates the working position of the VM. This is done as it is very much essential in the process of migration and the opting the destination machine, the Serv-Track keeps the model updated on the information of the machine in the destination according weight and its metric value.
The Serv-Track, tracks the particulars of the resources of the source as well as the machine in the destination along with the utilization of resources and also tracks the information's of the about the configuration of the virtual machine that is very much important in making the decisions about the migration, the information track are forwarded to the Serv-Inprt. Further the Mig-Org is to decide whether the migration has to be done or not taking into consideration the performance metrics. The figure.4 below is the flow diagram of the proposed strategy.

\[
Decision_{making} = \sum_{x} Weight_{x} M_{xy}
\]  

(1)
Where the $M_{xy}$ refers to the ‘x-th’ metric value of ‘y-th’ service

4. Results Evaluation

The evaluation of the proposed model is performed using the cloud simulator on the basis of the performance metric such as cost, execution time, response time, latency and the CPU utilization for varying number of loads ranging from 100 to 500. The proposed strategy provides a more benefits over the conventional static strategies. The Figure.5 below is the performance of the propose model on terms of the latency, the results observed is compared with the static strategies.

![Figure 5: Latency](image)

The proposed method affords to deliver a better latency in the completion of the service compared to the Static strategies. The figure.6 shows the execution time and the response time taken for each task by the proffered model and the conventional method. The average execution time and the response time of the migration strategy put forth is very much less compared to the existing method.
Figure.6 Execution and Response Time

The response below in the figure 7 shows the results observed on the cost incurred and the CPU utilization, the results represented proves the competencies of the method put forth in terms of the CPU utilization and the Cost Spent.

Figure.7 Cost and CPU Utilization
5. Conclusion

The swift progress in the cloud service has paved way for the development multitudes of data centers of cloud, to handle the huge set of application adopted to it. so to handle to user requisitions with the assured services quality the paper has developed the migration scheme taking into consideration the multiple QoS metrics, such as the cost, latency, uptime, CPU utilization etc., with the help of the module in built identifies the appropriate VM with the satisfying metric and proceeds with the process of migration. The Evaluation results obtained evinces the performance of the proposed method against the existing. Further in future the paper aims to develop a selection algorithm based on machine learning to reduce the manual intervention in the process.
References


