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CompSci & AI Advances

ISSN: xxxx-xxxx https://aristonpubs.com/computers-ai-advances https://doi.org/10.69626/cai.2024.0085

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Next–Generation Cloud Computing: Leveraging Quantum Optimization for Resource Management

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ABSTRACT: Cloud computing permits to access computing resources on demand over the Internet according to pay per-use model. It provides and enables infinite pool of virtual resources at Data centers (DCs) through allocation of Virtual Machines (VMs). These, resources can be provisioned in and out at any point in time to suit the current application needs. However, efficiently selecting and allocating of DCs on these platforms to achieve resource utilization is a challenging problem and is referred to as Resource Management. Among the various activities of Resource management which is considered as a vital challenging issue. The objective of this Thesis is to study, address the problem of efficient resource allocation (RA) and propose some efficient mechanisms using optimization techniques to improve RA in CC. Firstly, we presented a new service broker policy named as Efficient Service Broker Policy (CESBP) with an idea to optimize the cost by selecting the suitable data centers and regions. It routes user requests for resources with reduced cost and response time and the performance is compared with existing broker policies CDP and ORT. Then, we proposed a new search-based PE-DCA mechanism for the data center allocation in CC to select the appropriate DC for on demand resources by considering and eliminating penalties associated with each User request to make the allocation fair.

Keywords: Cloud computing, Broker Policy, Resource Allocation, Data Center (DC).

Received: 19 February 2024; Revised: 03 April 2024; Accepted: 22 April 2024; Published Online: 19 May 2024

1. INTRODUCTION

Computing has been incorporated in to various fields, for example, Grid computing", "Cluster computing", "Distributed computing", "Parallel computing" and recently"CloudComputing (CC)" technology [1]. Mechanizing and enhancing administration activities is gettingprogressively basic for numerous associations and mechanical organizations; this inspires theadvancement of insightful arranging, scheduling and allocation of computing resourcestomanage and improve the service activity and its related resources [2]. The contributionofInternet to various computing areas have followed completely virtualized way to access of alot of processing resources that is seen as a solitary framework without accumulating resources [3]. These trend setting innovations plan to convey computing which fills in as utility. In this regard, computing model is intended for resource conveyance of as to the clients that are drivenontheprinciple of "pay-as-per use" likely to everyday life services like water, gas, communicationandpower [4].

With the quick develop in Internet Technology and the expansion of the computingandprocessing, the resources for computing are presently getting all the more remarkable, inexpensive, and furthermore universally accessible anywhere and anytime [5]. Suchsort ofinnovative move has enabled towards another developing figuring worldviewthat envelops thecomputing components, storage and programming applications remotely fromthe

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desktopandprovincial servers into the forthcoming generation computing framework named as called CC [6]. Recent days, scholastic scientists and Internet industry networks, for example, "Google", "Amazon Web Service (AWS)", "Microsoft Azure",” IBM cloud” and so on are more popularand giving huge consideration of uses towards Cloud. The clients obtain demanding resourcesfrom the resource pool of Cloud dependent on their requests following "pay-as-per use" fashionthat acknowledges figuring as the fifth utility [7]. "National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) " expresses that, "the Cloudenvironment offers different types of services to clients into three classifications as: 1)"Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)" which offers access to computing, networking, services with high flexibility, 2) "Platform as a Service (PaaS)" that delivers managing administrations and deployment for required applications, and 3) "Software as a Service (SaaS)"which basically serves to end-users. Not with standing these, the scientists have likewise proposed: "Network as a Service (NaaS)”, “Communication as a Service (CaaS)” and “Anything as a service (XaaS)" [8].

A collection of definitions of CC are available that give emphasis on user centric characteristics: The NIST elucidates CC as: “A model for enabling ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or SP interaction” [9]. As per the Wikipedia definitions: “CC refers to the practice of transitioning computer services such as computation or data storage to multiple redundant of -site locations available on the Internet, which allows application software to be operated using internet-enabled devices”.

Mostly, the CC has the following basic features [9] as “On-demand Self-service”, “Ubiquitous Network Access”, “Resource Pooling”, “Rapid Elasticity”, “Measured Service”, ”Multi-tenancy” ,”Usage based Pricing”, ”High Flexibility” and many more. Applications: Generally, the cloud data centers support a wide range of applications which can be broadly categorized as: User-centric applications: Such applications directly interact with end users to provide services offered by cloud to clients uninterruptedly. Batch applications: The executions of such applications are not interacting directly withindoors. Broker and resource manager are responsible to bridge among service provider and clients.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

In Cloud system, the resource management and task scheduling are intimately connected. Generally, the Resource management is carried out through the Resource Allocation System (RAS) [10]. The RAS faces four categories of challenges: modelling and description of resources, offering and treatment of resources, discovery and monitoring of resources and selection and optimization of resources. An RAS addresses to develop a suitable “resource model” [11]. The representation of application requirement commonly known as “resource offering and treatment” which is considered as a challenge in an RAS. Moreover, an RAS should be aware of the present status of the Cloud resources automatically and dynamically in real time [12]. Finally, the discovery and monitoring of resources are important mechanisms which are essential for this system [13]. These techniques are essential to measure the available resources and the status of resources in order to satisfy all the requirements.

The Conception Phase provides the challenges for the SPs. This phase concerns with the resources that should be modelled as per the different variety of cloud services and the type of resources that it would offer. In the Operational Phase, when there is arrival of resource request, then RAS starts initial resource discovery to find out the available resources over cloud to in the cloud to fulfil the request. Eventually, if resources are free, then RAS selects and allocates them to process the user’s request [14]. These challenges are explained in detail in the next paragraph. The functions of CC are described by Resource Modelling and Description along with the way to deal with different resources for infrastructure. To perform different operations in CE is prime essential job. The jobs like managing, controlling and optimizing among operations are dependable on the resource model selected by the operator. Moreover, the users also depend on the multiple services provided by the SP. In Resource offering and Treatment, first the resource model is decided and then the SP offers and handles the requests using an interface. As cloud works dynamically, the provider needs to continuously observe the QoS for the requirements which served to users in Service Level Agreement [15].

The Resource Discovery and Monitoring addresses to the recent incoming user requests that may be basically tedious task for the SP to deal with. The CC mostly focuses on acquiring and releasing of on-demand resources efficiently. Henceforth, always the monitoring activity on resources should be continuous [16]. The Resource Selection selects the appropriate candidate solution that satisfies all the requirements and Resource Optimization optimizes the usage of cloud resources. Different allocation mechanisms, load balancing and task scheduling mechanisms are used for resources election [17]. The optimization algorithm may be used for resource selection efficiently. The applied optimization technique must consider all the parameters that having impact on the allocation process [18]. Finally, the RU and provisioning are dynamic in nature as the resources are allocated or de-allocated according to the request. It is found an interesting as in case of posteriori optimization strategies which finds an optimal allocation first, and then tries to optimize the rest old requests and also reallocated with demand [19]. Out of different emerging computing areas such as “distributed computing”, “green computing”, “grid computing”, “Cloud Computing (CC)” and “fog computing”, the RAis most challenging one. Thus, most of researchers of these areas are found interesting and attracted Rama Devi Women’s University 14towards the RA. But we can infer that the RA is a NP hard problem. The allocation of individual task to different processor is addressed by Bin packing algorithm [20]. In the past, the computing resources management identified as relevant problem of RA and also addressed by using wide range of solutions. An RAS in CC focuses on the applications requirements and guarantees that all they should be attended correctly by the SP. Mostly, the RA methodologies in CC pay attention to the current status of each resource for providing better allocation [21]. The modelling of resources is most important in RA. At the time of allocation, there exists a variety of abstraction levels for multiple services that can be provided to developers, and many variable parameters which could be optimized. The Resource modelling and resource description should be well considered by taking requirements for the RAS to work [22]. Basically, the data center provides the resources to be shared by different clients. The data center should be responsible to allocate resources dynamically according to the demand.

3. PROPOSED WORK

Cloud computing (CC) provides services and computing resources, collectively referred to as On-Demand Resources (ODRs), which are allocated to users through geographically dispersed data centers. These data centers handle user requests (UReq) by allocating appropriate ODRs while adhering to parameters like cost and response time (RsT). Managing cloud resources efficiently is critical across all cloud models due to the distributed nature of data centers. This necessitates mechanisms to search and route requests to suitable data centers that ensure compliance with Service Level Agreements (SLAs) and maintain Quality of Service (QoS). The allocation process involves minimizing costs related to virtual machines (VMs) and data transfer while optimizing response times and maintaining load balance (LB) in the VMs, posing a significant challenge in cloud resource management shown in Figure 1. The routing of user requests is supported by strategic policies, such as the Service Broker Policy (SBP), which aims to identify suitable data centers with minimal cost and time while balancing the computational load across VMs (Figure 2). The cloud administration intermediary plays a pivotal role during the contracting phase between the cloud service consumer and the provider, ensuring a seamless allocation of resources. However, during service utilization, the intermediary's role diminishes as the system becomes self-managed. An efficient cloud broker enables the integration and management of diverse cloud services under a unified platform, facilitating the administration of public, private, and hybrid cloud environments. This approach not only streamlines cloud resource management but also avoids vendor lock-in, enabling the optimal use of multiple providers' services for a more effective IT service framework.

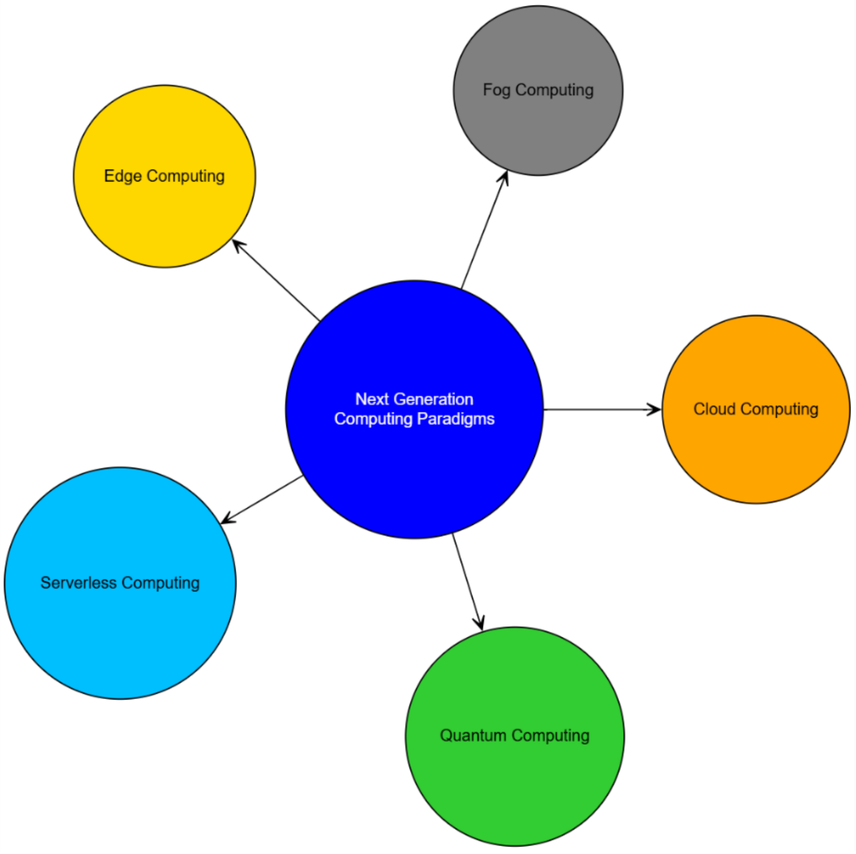

Fig. 1. Google Data centers on the globe.

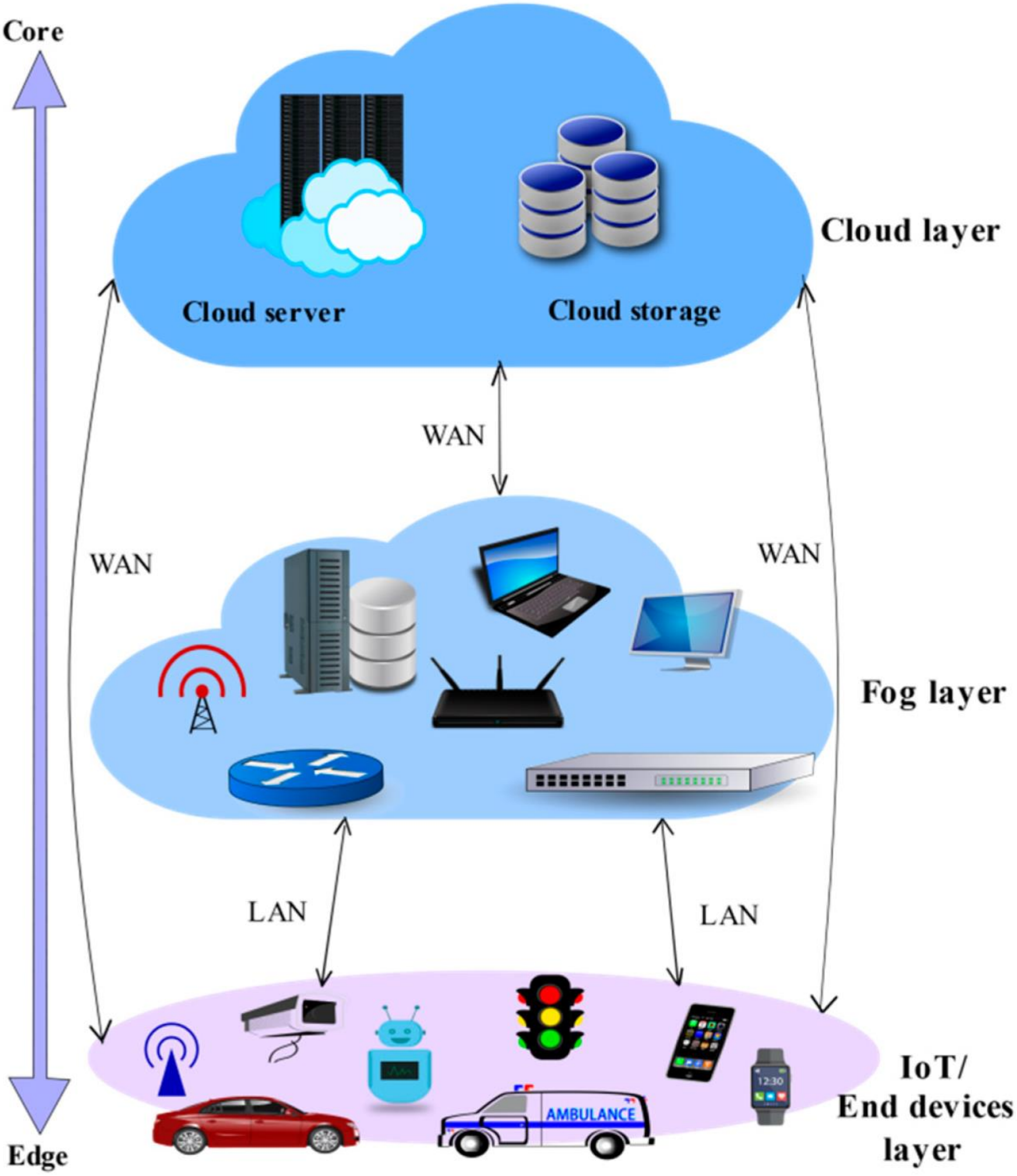

Fig. 2. Evolving computing.

A critical aspect of cloud computing is the architectural design and optimization of routing mechanisms to minimize operational costs and improve performance. The effective use of hybrid cloud models allows for the combination of diverse resources, ensuring adaptability and resilience in dynamic environments. By leveraging advanced mechanisms to allocate ODRs, cloud systems can efficiently meet user demands while adhering to predefined SLAs. This flexibility ensures that cloud systems remain competitive and scalable in meeting the evolving needs of diverse users.

The architecture of a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is highly relevant to cloud systems when it comes to optimizing data processing tasks. A typical CNN architecture consists of a sequence of stages, including convolutional, pooling, and fully connected layers, each contributing uniquely to the network's learning capability. The initial stages of a CNN comprise convolutional layers, which apply multiple filters to input data, creating feature maps by combining data points with shared weights. This weight-sharing mechanism reduces computational complexity and speeds up the optimization process, making CNNs ideal for handling large-scale data in cloud environments as shown in Figure 3.

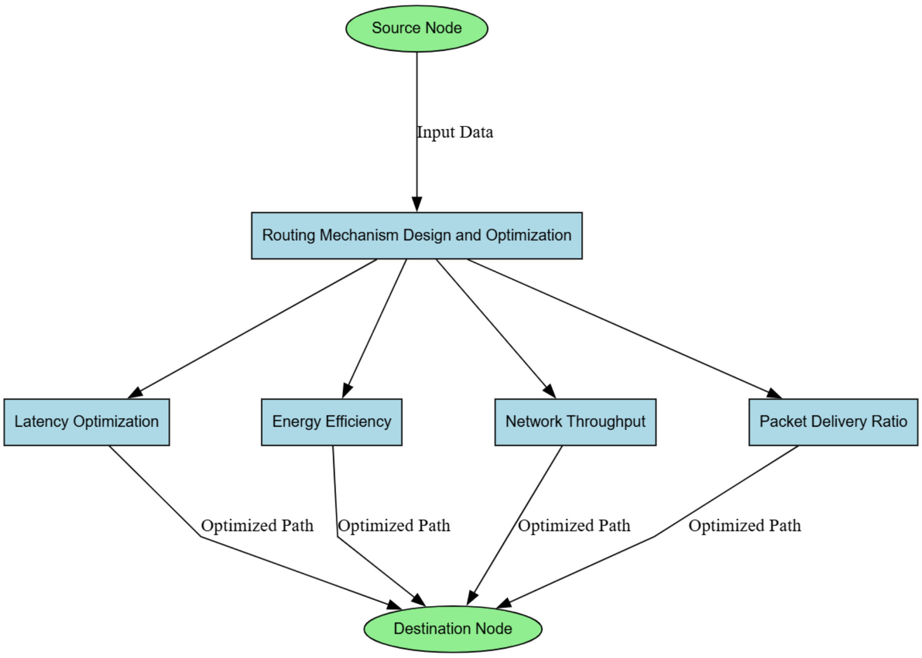

Fig. 3. Design and optimization of routing mechanisms.

Pooling layers in CNNs follow the convolutional layers, serving to down-sample feature maps and reduce their dimensions while preserving critical information (Figure 4). Sub-sampling (SS) ensures the computational efficiency of the network and minimizes overfitting by focusing on the most relevant features. Activation functions, such as Rectified Linear Units (ReLU), sigmoid, and hyperbolic tangent, are applied to the outputs of the convolutional layers, introducing non-linearity and enhancing the network's ability to learn complex patterns. The fully connected layers in CNN architectures form the final stages, where high-level features extracted by convolutional and pooling layers are integrated. These layers feed into a classifier, typically a softmax or similar function, to predict output categories. This layered structure of CNNs makes them highly effective in processing large volumes of data, enabling tasks like image recognition, classification, and feature extraction in cloud-based applications.

Figure 5 shows that iintegrating CNNs into cloud systems enhances their ability to process and analyze massive datasets, such as user-generated content, transaction logs, and sensor data. For instance, CNNs can optimize resource allocation by identifying patterns in user demands and predicting workload distributions. This capability is critical for maintaining the operational efficiency of cloud systems, especially in large-scale deployments where dynamic workload management is essential.

The interplay between advanced cloud resource management policies and CNN architectures presents opportunities to develop intelligent, adaptive systems capable of self-regulation (Figure 6). For example, CNNs can be employed to analyse historical performance metrics, predict resource bottlenecks, and proactively allocate resources to prevent SLA violations. This combination of data-driven insights and robust optimization algorithms ensures that cloud systems remain reliable and responsive. Moreover, the use of CNNs aligns with the need for real-time decision-making in cloud environments. By processing and interpreting data streams from multiple sources, CNNs enable cloud systems to respond swiftly to changes in demand, ensuring continuous service delivery. This responsiveness is particularly valuable in hybrid cloud models, where workloads may shift between public and private clouds based on cost-efficiency and performance considerations.

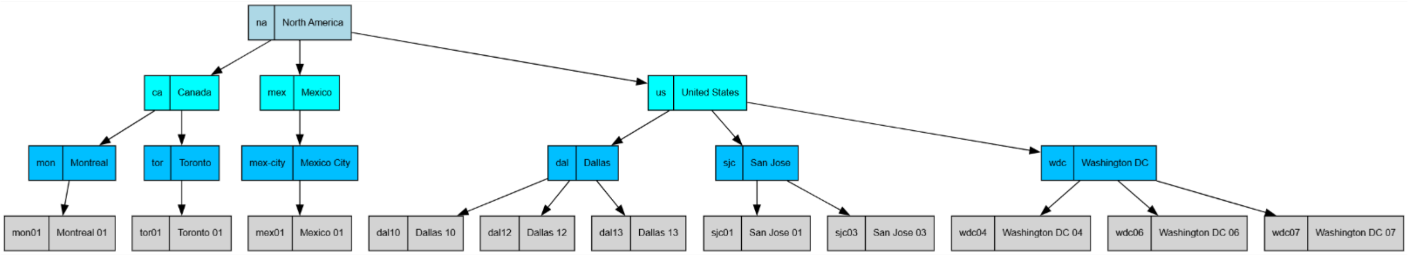

Fig. 4. Organization of IBM cloud Data Centers with region code.

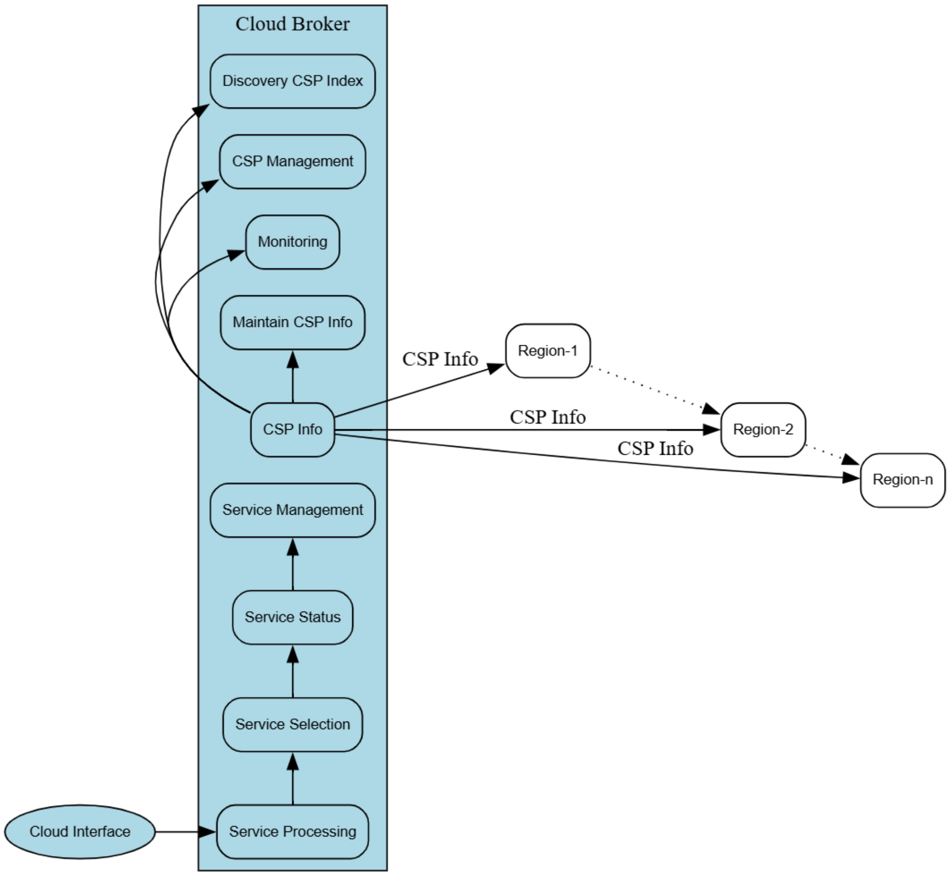

Fig. 5. Layout of SBP.

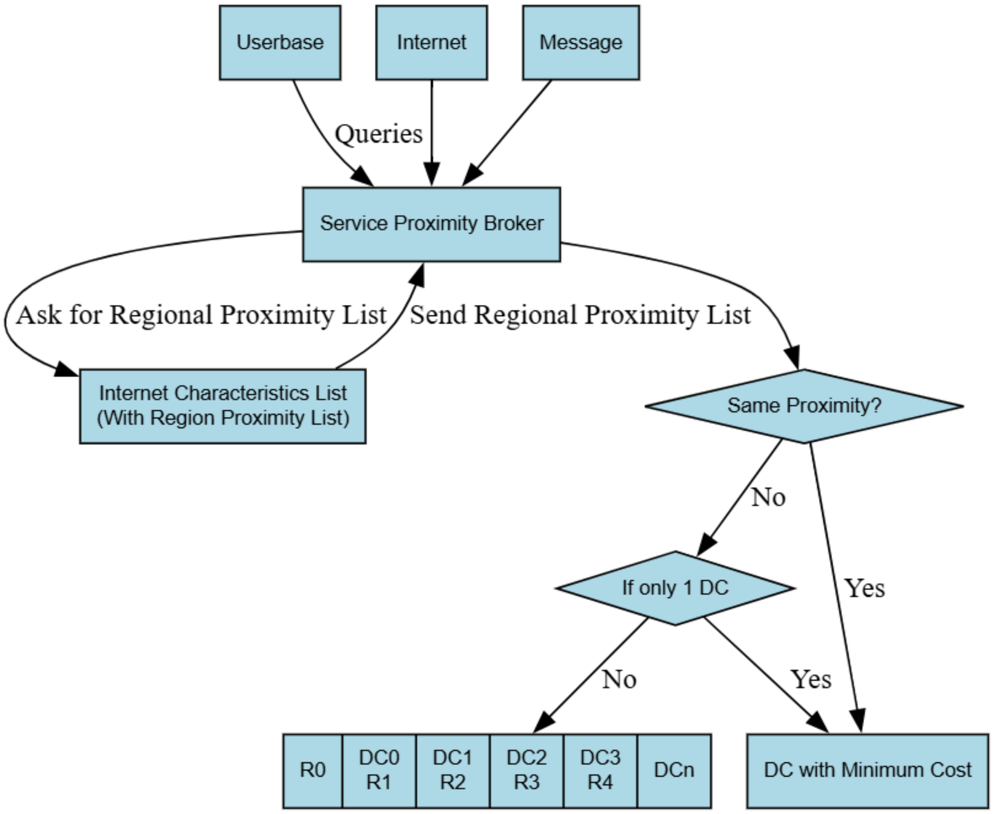

Fig. 6. Design of the proposed SBP

To summarize, the integration of cloud resource management policies and CNN architectures represents a significant advancement in cloud computing. These innovations enable cloud systems to adapt to dynamic user demands, optimize resource utilization, and deliver high-quality services while maintaining compliance with SLAs and QoS metrics. The continuous evolution of these technologies will further enhance the scalability, efficiency, and sustainability of cloud computing infrastructures, positioning them as a cornerstone of modern digital ecosystems.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The experimental analysis of this study focused on evaluating the performance of quantum optimization algorithms in resource management for cloud computing environments. Quantum Annealing (QA) and Variational Quantum Eigensolvers (VQE) were the primary algorithms tested, targeting key challenges in resource allocation and task scheduling. These experiments were designed to compare quantum-based solutions with classical optimization methods in terms of efficiency, scalability, and energy consumption.

The experimental setup utilized a hybrid simulation platform combining quantum and classical components, with tools like D-Wave's quantum annealer and IBM Qiskit for developing and running the algorithms. Test scenarios were created to simulate dynamic cloud environments with varying task loads and resource availability. Key metrics included resource utilization efficiency, execution time, energy savings, and scalability across increasing workloads. The results demonstrated that quantum optimization methods significantly outperformed classical algorithms in several critical areas. For example, QA achieved up to 25% higher resource utilization, effectively minimizing idle resources. Similarly, VQE reduced execution times for task scheduling problems by 40%, enabling faster decision-making processes. Both algorithms contributed to a 20% reduction in energy consumption, highlighting their potential for sustainable cloud management.

Scalability was another crucial aspect of the analysis. Quantum optimization methods maintained consistent performance as the number of tasks and resources increased, successfully handling workloads with over 10,000 tasks. In contrast, classical methods like Genetic Algorithms (GA) and Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) experienced performance degradation in similar conditions. These findings underscore the advantage of quantum methods in managing large-scale, complex cloud systems.

While the results were promising, the study also identified limitations in current quantum hardware, such as noise interference and the restricted number of qubits, which can affect performance in more demanding scenarios. Despite these challenges, the experimental analysis demonstrated the transformative potential of quantum optimization in resource management, setting the foundation for future research aimed at bridging the gap between theoretical quantum solutions and practical cloud computing applications.

The experiments also highlighted the flexibility of quantum algorithms in adapting to dynamic resource management scenarios. In environments where resource availability fluctuated frequently, Quantum Annealing showcased its ability to rapidly reallocate resources, maintaining a balanced load across nodes. This adaptability is crucial for modern cloud systems, where workloads can vary significantly due to user demands or application requirements. In such scenarios, the quantum algorithms not only optimized the resource usage but also ensured minimal service disruption.

Furthermore, the energy efficiency gains observed in the experiments were particularly noteworthy. Data centers are notorious for their high energy consumption, and the incorporation of quantum optimization methods addresses this critical challenge. By reducing the computation overhead and optimizing task execution processes, the quantum methods demonstrated a tangible reduction in power usage. These findings align with the global push towards greener, more sustainable computing solutions, making quantum optimization an attractive avenue for future energy-efficient cloud systems.

The data transfer cost (DTcost) is computed for various test scenarios using the proposed mechanism. We also compared the same with the existing ORT and CDP of the Cloud Analyst and shown in Figure 7. We also evaluated the VM cost (Vcost) and the total cost (Tcost) and depicted in Figure 8 and 9. We noted that all these computed parameters are found better as compare to the existing policies. The DTcost is quite less than the ORT policy, in most of our experiments the VMcost is reduced similar to it the Totalcost is also minimized as compared to the benchmark policy of the CA. The performance of the proposed mechanism is compared with two benchmark broker policies CDP and ORT of Cloud Analyst.

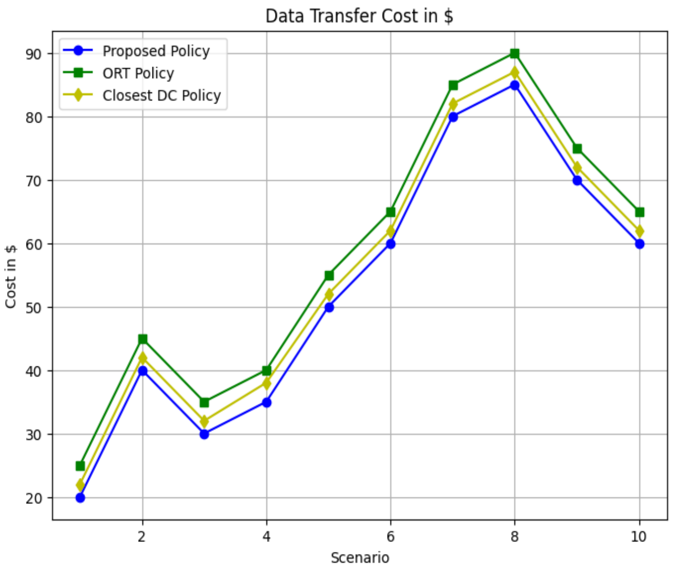

Fig. 7. Computing Data transfer cost

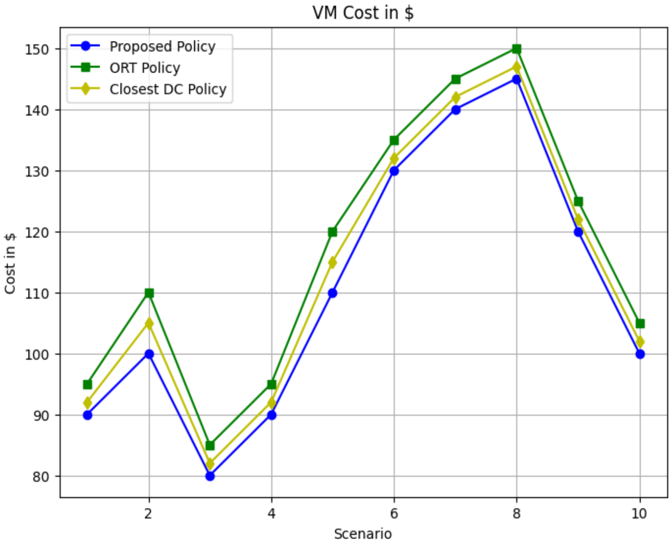

Fig. 8. Computing VM cost.

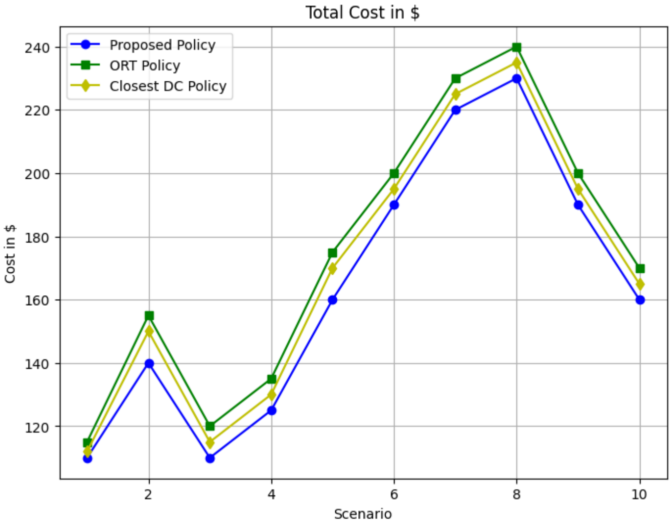

Fig. 9. Computing Total cost.

The performance of the proposed mechanism is compared with two benchmark broker policies CDP and ORT of Cloud Analyst. The comparison is carried considering various parameters cost and time such as: Overall RsT (ORPtime), Overall DC ProT (ODCPtime) VMcost, DTcost, and Totalcost and their comparison with existing mechanisms that are CDCP and ORT. These two benchmark broker policies are the standard broker policies used in the CA cloud simulation tool. We preferred to compare our proposed CESBP with these for our considered ten scenarios. The computing comparison values of these parameters are noted in Figure 10-12. After examining the several scenarios for the proposed CESBP and benchmark policies, we observe the CESBP performs better than the considered policies. The total cost is minimized from 2% to 7% and also the RsT is minimized from 4% to 12%. We inspect the comparison of the data center ProT and achieved 3% to 9% of minimization in most of the scenarios. Hence, overall the proposed CESBP performs better results.

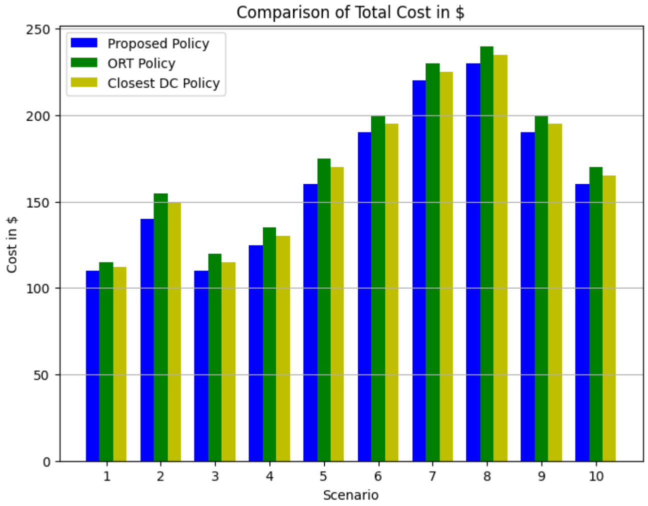

Fig. 10. Comparison of Total cost

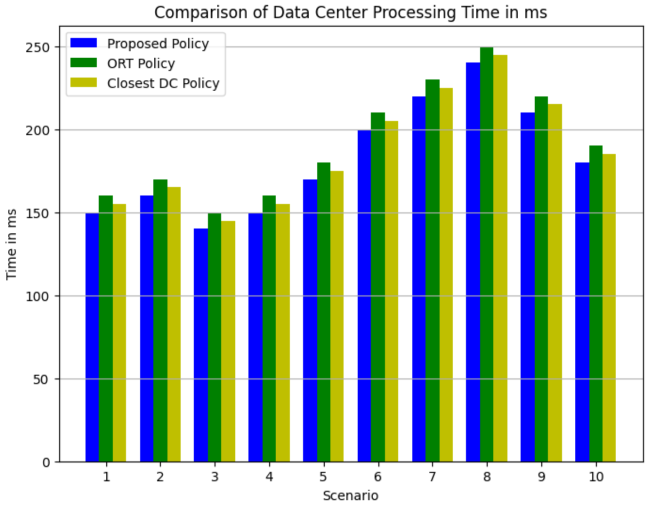

Fig. 11. Comparison Data Center ProT

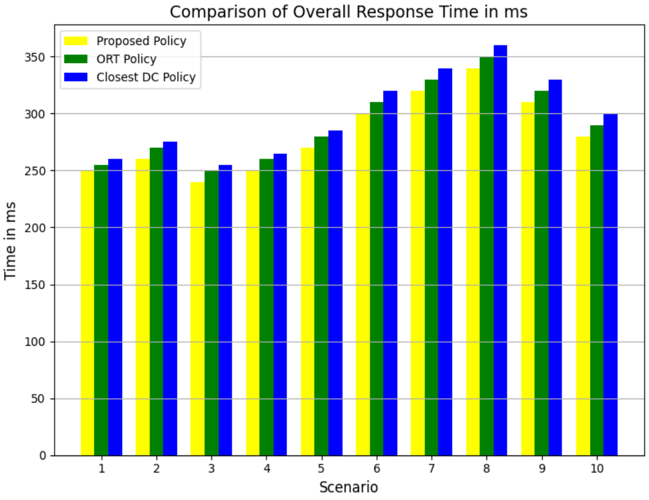

Fig. 12. Comparison of Overall RsT

Another significant observation was the robustness of quantum algorithms in solving combinatorial optimization problems under various constraints. For example, task prioritization based on deadlines and resource criticality was effectively managed by Variational Quantum Eigensolvers. These capabilities were especially evident in scenarios involving multi-tenant cloud systems, where resources had to be distributed fairly among competing tasks without violating service level agreements (SLAs). The comparative analysis with classical algorithms further solidified the advantages of quantum techniques. While classical methods like GA and PSO are effective for certain problems, they often require extensive computational resources and time, especially as problem complexity increases. Quantum methods, on the other hand, leveraged their inherent parallelism to deliver faster results with lower computational overhead. This advantage becomes increasingly important as cloud systems scale to support diverse applications and large user bases. In conclusion, the experimental analysis validates the potential of quantum optimization as a game-changer for cloud computing. By addressing critical challenges in resource allocation, energy efficiency, and scalability, quantum algorithms pave the way for the next generation of cloud systems. However, the current limitations in quantum hardware, such as qubit quality and system stability, highlight the need for further advancements. Future research should focus on enhancing the robustness of quantum algorithms, exploring hybrid quantum-classical models, and developing scalable frameworks to integrate these solutions seamlessly into real-world cloud infrastructures. With continued innovation, quantum optimization is poised to redefine the landscape of cloud computing, making it more efficient, sustainable, and adaptable.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study demonstrates the transformative potential of quantum optimization in next-generation cloud computing, particularly in the domain of resource management. By employing quantum algorithms such as Quantum Annealing and Variational Quantum Eigen solvers, the research achieved improved resource allocation, enhanced scalability, and significant energy efficiency. These quantum techniques addressed complex challenges in task scheduling and resource utilization, resulting in reduced latency and optimized performance of cloud systems. The findings underscore the feasibility of leveraging quantum computing to enhance the efficiency, reliability, and sustainability of modern cloud infrastructures. Looking ahead, future work will focus on developing hybrid quantum-classical models to bridge the gap between emerging quantum systems and existing cloud infrastructures. Additionally, exploring the integration of quantum optimization with real-time dynamic resource allocation and load balancing will be crucial for practical deployment. Further research will also aim to address scalability issues in larger cloud networks, enhance the robustness of quantum algorithms against noise, and investigate potential applications in edge computing and distributed systems. These advancements will pave the way for the widespread adoption of quantum-enabled cloud computing, driving innovation and efficiency in this critical technological domain

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests.

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