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Research paper

Optimizing best cloud service using the Bayesian personalized ranking framework

G. Yuvaraj[1*], M. Nizar Ahamed[2], N. Siva Rama Lingham[3], D. Jayaprakash[4]

[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Veltech Dr RR and DR SR University, Chennai, India
[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Veltech Dr RR and DR SR University, Chennai, India
[3]Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Veltech Dr RR and DR SR University, Chennai, India
[4]Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Dhirajlal Gandhi College of Technology, India

Abstract

Cloud computing has gained a largest amount of popularity, Since the computing resources can be utilized in efficient manner. In other case it offers increased size in terms of flexibility and efficiency. The Cloud market has witnessed a vast increase in the number of different cloud services, and then the best and optimal service can be selected by CSP. In our proposed system, we are using Bayesian algorithm to develop raking framework for QOS predication and based on this different CSP can be selected to offer the appropriate services based on the QOS requirement from the user. Based on the predicted analysis, the best CSP will be marked with a Ranking framework, according to which the Services will be directed to the users.

Keywords: *Cloud computing, bayesian personalized ranking framework, cloud service provider, quality of service.*

1. Introduction

In recent times, Cloud computing is more common in many fields and it is based computing, besides it is made public by a configurable resources that is given to PC and any other devices as a services and it offers few component of cloud computing – they are Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Software as a Service (SaaS) and Platform as a Service (PaaS) [1]. The Cloud Services Providers (CSP) are generally referred as cloud provider. Whenever evaluating cloud service provider we must learn the numeral thinking. The service cost usually related on the pay per use model. The resources whatever the client has utilized have to be paid irrespective of the complete component cost. Since there is a high thread for accessing the data that is stored in a physical location the cloud services has a virtual storage location. To gain the prospect of customers in terms of choosing the CSP with high performance, availability and quality, a service level agreement (SLA) has to be established**.** An SLA [1] [2] possibly will stipulate availability, performance and other constraints for several categories of customer infrastructure. However, it's important to understand the main aspect in that agreement because some providers will offer a access time of less than ten minutes, which may be too long for some businesses. Security is another important contemplation. Various Organizations such as the Cloud Security Alliance (CSA) [10] offer certification to cloud providers to stand on such criteria. Several cloud applications possibly will obtain diverse stages of superiority for similar cloud services with the intention of the best possible service selection turn out to be important. The user cannot be relocated directly to another user in QoS ranking of cloud services, since the cloud applications location are different. Few service invocations can generate irrevocable consequences in the case of real world situations. Furthermore, as soon as the amount of entrant services is enormous, then it is extremely complicated for the cloud application developer in the direction of assessing the entire cloud services competently. The cloud eradicates the requirement of within the same physical location since the hardware that accumulates the data. There square measure variety functionally equivalent services inside the cloud. As a consequence of impulsive net connections completely dissimilar cloud uses possibly will not have the same levels of superiority for similar cloud services in order that optimal service choice becomes indispensable.

The ranking framework predictions are used to predict the Cloud Services and based on the predicted values, ranking will be given for any services. [3][4] This scheme takes improvement of the previous familiarities of some other users in order to building adapted ranking computation for the existing user. Optimal Service Selection QoS [15] is a noteworthy research area in cloud computing and grid computing. It must be noted that a quantity of serviceable corresponding provisions in the cloud, consequently the best possible provision selection turns out to be important. A set of functional cloud services are selected and it is analyzed with the QoS values of cloud services that provide valuable information to decide on the best Cloud Service Provider. [14] [12] Client-side functioning of cloud provisions is intensely disturbed through the untrustworthy internet linking. As a result, a set of various cloud applications possibly will be given dissimilar ranges of quality for the similar cloud service. The training data in the QoS Prediction framework [5][6] can be acquired from the QoS values gathered through monitoring cloud services.

2. Related works

Zibin Zheng et, al., [6] has indicated that QoS rankings deliver valued details for the purpose of constructing best possible cloud provision choice from an assortment of functionally comparable service entrants. With the purpose of acquiring QoS values, practical supplications on the service candidates are required

habitually. With the intention of circumventing the time-consuming and luxurious practical service supplications, the authors have formulated a QoS ranking prediction framework for cloud services through taking improvement of the historical service usage experiences of other consumers. This structure necessitates no supplementary supplications of cloud services at the time of building QoS ranking prediction. There are two distinguished QoS ranking prediction [13] schemes are formulated for the purpose of calculating the QoS rankings. Wide-ranging experimentations are carried out with the assistance of employing practical QoS records, together with 300 allotted users and 500 actual web services. It is revealed from the outcome that their scheme outperforms further recent schemes.

Yilei Zhang et, al., [7] recommended evaluating user-side quality of cloud components that turns out to be an urgent and fundamental research complication. On the other hand, entreating the entirely accessible cloud constituents from user for the determination of assessment is costly and unrealistic. In order to report this precarious experiment, the authors have formulated a neighborhood-dependent scheme, called CloudPred, for the purpose of collaborative and personalized superiority estimate of cloud constituents. CloudPred is improved through feature modeling on both users and elements. Their scheme CloudPred necessitates no extra supplication of cloud components in support of the cloud application formulators. Its wide-ranging results confirm that CloudPred accomplishes further QoS prediction accuracy than remaining schemes.

Sangeetha R.Alagi et, al., implemented the Ranking methodology [9] which effectively compares the different services provides by several providers in accordance with the quality of services, with the intention of selecting the most suitable service. The existing schemes for the purpose of ranking cloud computing provisions are effectively scrutinized. The outcome of every single scheme is presented through appraising and relating with others. The indispensable characteristics of a well-organized rating mechanism are pointed out. QoS rankings provide indispensable data for the purpose of building best possible cloud service selection from a collection of functionally correspondent provision candidates. For the purpose of getting QoS significances, practical supplications on the service candidates are typically indispensable. In order to avoid the time-consuming factors and costly real-world services invocations, the authors have formulated a QoS ranking computation structural design for cloud provisions by means of taking improvement of the historical service practice understandings of supplementary consumers. Here, they have developed two personalized QoS ranking prediction schemes and are formulated for the purpose of predicting the QoS rankings directly.

M. Usha et, al., recommended with a cloud dealer that works or functions as an transitional among a number of service providers and the cloud customers. This will take duty in the process of managing the provisions afforded through CSPs. Whichever applications from the users will be effectively processed through the cloud dealer and the provisions are assigned to the customers in accordance with their requirements. [8] Their work completely concentrates on a cloud broker service framework for the purpose of deciding on a suitable provision afforded through a number of CSPs in accordance with the QoS prerequisites from the customers. The structure integrates multi-criteria optimization scheme for the purpose of analyzing the non-dominant or Pareto optimal sets. This kind of Pareto optimization scheme is employed for the purpose of finding the non-dominated set from the accessible n amount of service providers.

3. Experimental analysis

The performances are analyzed and all the performance comparisons are listed as shown in the below figures:

The below chart describes the varied response time that were generated using the QoS Ranking Prediction [6] and the Bayesian Personalized Ranking Prediction [9] and it is clearly seen that, the Bayesian model has generated an response time that are comparatively much less than the other alternative techniques.

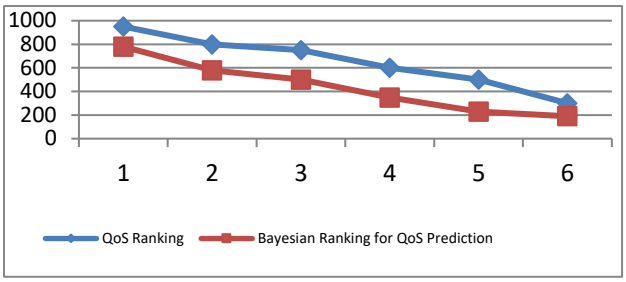

Fig. 1: Response time

Similar with the above comparison analysis, further comparative results were generated to analyze the throughput and cost factors. Throughout the experimental analysis, the entire results have shown that the Bayesian model has higher precedence in every aspect compared to the QoS Ranking Prediction.

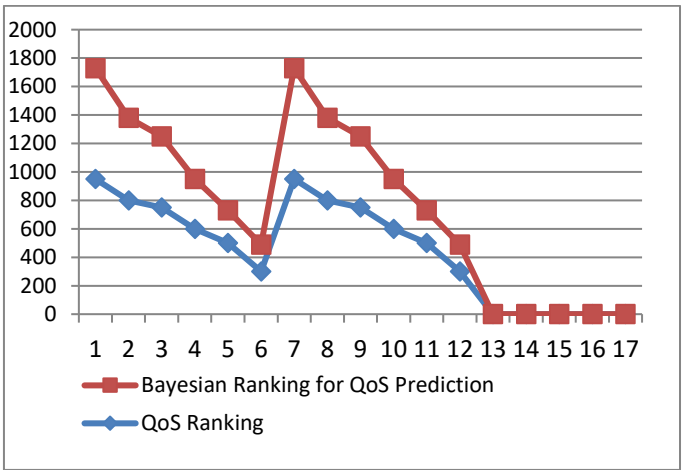

Fig. 2: Cost comparison

4. Conclusion

The proposed work is used to predict and analyze the QoS ranking and Bayesian Personalized Ranking framework for cloud services. The QoS value implies the prediction of the ranking accuracy. Cloud application developers play a vital role in choosing the best CSP by using the proposed, Bayesian QoS ranking prediction. Experimental results have shown that the Bayesian model has generated a higher precedence compared to the other ranking frameworks. The future work the users can effectively find QoS ranking prediction in addition to comprehensive QoS value prediction, also, through the amalgamation of rating-dependent schemes and ranking-dependent schemes in order to get effective functionality.

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