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Job Scheduling Within Cloud Environment : A Critical Analysis of Meta Heuristic Approaches

Sofia, Anil Kumar
Computer Science & Engineering Department, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab, India

ABSTRACT

Cloud computing becomes the media speak in the time of distributed systems due to its advantage of on demand service, poling of resources over internet, dynamic and scalable nature. Due to its convenience we have to still face the issues like efficient performance in terms of scheduling. The word scheduling refers to schedule the jobs over the cloud so that it can be processed among number of jobs in short span of time as well as in minimal charges. But, we have no algorithms to achieve optimal solution in polynomial times. In cloud computing scheduling belongs to the category of problems known as NP-hard problem just because of its large solution space which causes long time to achieve an optimal solution. In cloud computing it's a big task to achieve optimal solution but in other vein we can achieve sub optimal solution by using Multiheuristic based techniques. These techniques can provide near optimal solutions within short span of time to resolve such problems. In this research paper, we review number of research papers and comparative its analysis for various scheduling algorithms. Multiheuristic algorithms are: Ant Colony Optimization (ACO), Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), Genetic Algorithm (GA) and two novel techniques: BAT algorithm League Championship Algorithm (LCA).

Keywords : Cloud Computing, Scheduling, PSO,GA,LCA

I. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing is a model for empowering ubiquitous, comfortable, on-request access to a mutual system containing a pool of configurable computing assets that can be effectively furnished and discharged with negligible administration effort or specialist interaction. Currently cloud computing gives dynamic administrations like applications, information, memory, data transfer capacity and IT benefits over the web(Abdulal et al. 2012). The unwavering quality and execution of cloud administrations depends up on different elements like scheduling of jobs. Scheduling should be possible at undertaking level or asset level or work process level. In this paper we are studying various scheduling approaches. Clients send requests to the server farm for computing jobs, named task. A task is a little bit of work that ought to be executed with in a given timeframe(Shi & Zhao 2010). Task scheduling dispatches the jobs given by the cloud clients to the cloud supplier on accessible assets.

Scheduling is performed on the basis of various parameters with the goal that it expands the general cloud execution(Zhou et al. 2016). A job may incorporate entering information, handling, accessing software, or capacity functions. The server centre characterizes tasks as indicated by the administration level understanding and asked for administrations. Each job is then appointed to one of the accessible servers. Thus, the servers performed the task which is requested by user, and a reaction, or result, is transmitted back to the client. There are

various kinds of scheduling algorithm that are available to be used(Kalra & Singh 2015). These algorithms are as given below:

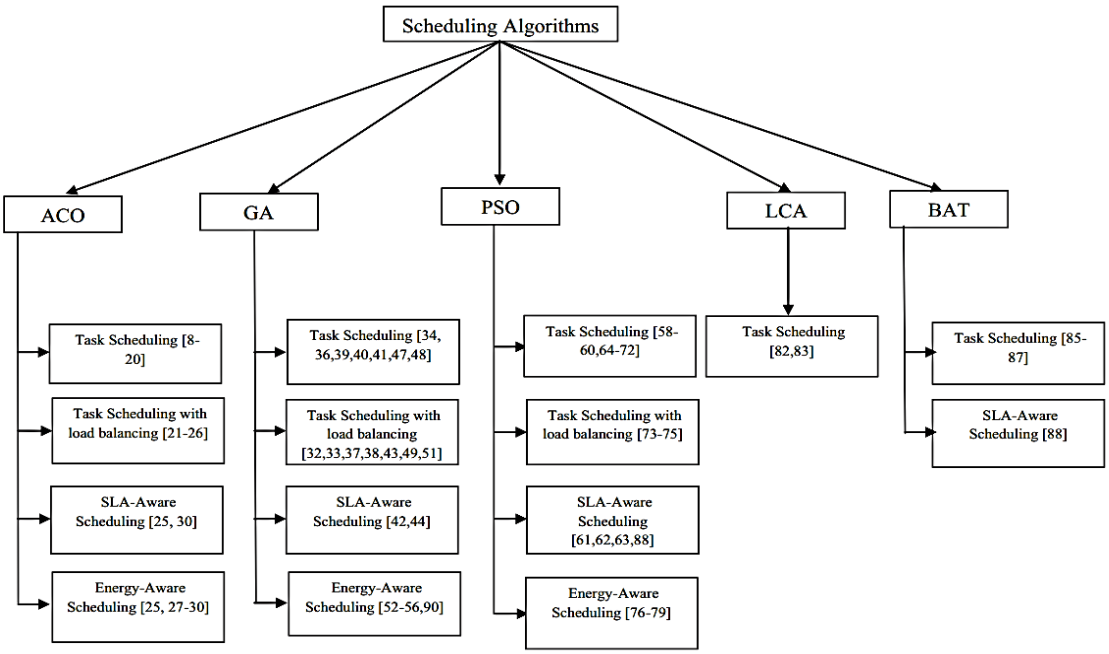

Figure 1: Scheduling Algorithms

1.1 Ant Colony Optimization (ACO)

Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) multiheuristic is roused by the conduct of genuine ants finding the briefest way between their settlements and a wellspring of nourishment. This novel approach was presented by Dorigo in 1992 in his Ph.D. postulation and was originally called ant framework. While strolling in the midst of their colony and the nourishment source, ants leave pheromones on the ways they move(Wen et al. 2015). The pheromone forces on the entries increments with the quantity of ants going through and drops with the evap-address of pheromone. As the time goes on, littler ways draw more pheromone and in this manner, pheromone power causes ants to perceive littler ways to the sustenance source. ACO techniques are helpful for settling discrete optimization issues that need to discover ways to objectives. It has been achievement completely connected for tackling voyaging businessperson issue, multidimensional backpack issue, work shop planning, quadratic task issue, booking of errands in framework and cloud and some more. The initial move toward any issue arrangement utilizing ACO is to delineate framework to the given issue(Zhuge 2016). For scheduling of autonomous assignments in grid or cloud, the number of ants taken is not exactly or equivalent to number of assignments. Every ant begins with a self-assertive task ti and resources Rj for preparing this undertaking. Next, the errand to be executed and the asset on which it is performed are computed by the following function:

$$P_{ij} = \frac{(\tau_{ij})^{\alpha}(\eta_{ij})^{\beta}}{\sum (\tau_{ij})^{\alpha}(\eta_{ij})^{\beta}}$$

where

τ_{ij} denotes the pheromone value related to task t_i and resource R_j

η_{ij} denotes the heuristic function

α determines the influence of pheromone value

β determines the influence of heuristic function

In this way optimal solution is achieved by assigning tasks to the whole solution.

1.2 GA Algorithm

GA was first presented by Holland in 1975 and speaks to a populace construct advancement strategy situated in light of an illustration of the development procedure saw in nature. In GA, each chromosome

(individual in the populace) speaks to a conceivable answer for an issue and is made out of a series of qualities. The underlying populace is taken haphazardly to fill in as the begin ing point for the calculation. A wellness work is characterized to check the appropriateness of the chromosome for the earth. On the premise of wellness esteem, chromosomes are chosen and hybrid and transformation operations are performed on them to create off-springs for the new populace(Reeves 1995). The wellness function assesses the nature of every posterity. The procedure is rehashed until the point that adequate posterity is made. Pseudo code of GA calculation for enhancement of booking issue in cloud is appeared in Fig. 4. In the writing, diverse sorts of portrayals to encode booking answers for GA are utilized. Settled piece string portrayal is the established approach for representing arrangements in GA. In this approach, arrangements are encoded into settled length paired strings. However there have been numerous alterations to this approach. The three frequently utilized portrayals these days are immediate representation, stage based portrayal and tree portrayal. In coordinate portrayal, chromosomes ch are vectors of size n, where n is the no of errands and estimation of ch[i] speaks to the asset on which assignment I is planned. Coordinate portrayal was utilized as a part of. Change based portrayal utilizes a 2D vector to speak to a chromosome. One measurement speaks to the assets and other measurement demonstrates the request of errands on every asset(Goyal n.d.). This portrayal was connected in. Tree portrayal has been utilized as a part of for mapping connection amongst VMs and physical machines.

The underlying populace is produced haphazardly in essential hereditary calculation. To acquire ideal outcomes and increment the meeting rate of the GA, some heuristic methodologies can be connected to produce the underlying populace. Least Execution Time (MET) and Min– min heuristic have been utilized as a part of to create beginning populace utilized Longest Job to Fastest Processor (LJFP) and Smallest Job to Fastest Processor (SJFP) for this reason. As connected GA to tackle work process booking issue, priority of errands was additionally considered while creating starting populace. Further, Best-fit and Round-Robin strategies are utilized to choose great hopeful assets for assignments.

1.3 Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)

Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) is a transformative computational procedure presented by Kennedy and Eberhart in 1995 spurred by social conduct of the particles. Each particle is aligned with position and speed and travels through a multi-dimensional hunt space. In every emphasis, every molecule changes its speed in light of its best position and the position of the best molecule of the entire populace(Wang & Zeng 2010). PSO consolidates neighbourhood seek strategies with worldwide pursuit techniques attempting to balance investigation and abuse. PSO has picked up prominence because of its effortlessness and its convenience in expansive scope of applications with low computational cost. The initial step of applying PSO to booking issue is to encode the issue. A generally utilized technique is to speak to the molecule as 1 x n vector, where n is the no. of errands and esteem relegated to each position is the asset record. Along these lines the molecule speaks to mapping of asset to an assignment. A network based encoding plan is introduced in which m x n position grid speaks to arrangements, where m is the no. of assets and n is no. of errands. The components of this grid can have esteem either 0 or 1 with the imperative of having single component with esteem 1 in every section. The idea is, every section speaks to a vocation distribution and each line represents assigned employments to an asset. Speeds are additionally represented as frameworks. The component in every framework implies fluffy connection amongst asset and occupation i.e. the level of participation that the asset would execute the activity in the plausible calendar arrangement space. The subsequent stage in PSO is to create introductory populace, which is by and large delivered arbitrarily(Li et al. n.d.). As irregularity diminishes the likelihood of the calculation to meet to best

arrangement, introductory particles in light of Shortest Job to Fastest Processor (SJFP) Algorithm, while beginning populace utilizing Greedy Randomized Adaptive Search Procedure (GRASP). PSO was initially created for constant advancement issues. So it should be reengineered to take care of discrete optimization issues, for example, planning. Little Position Value (SPV) run is one of the massively utilized strategies for this reason while utilizing 1 x n vector encoding for PSO particles. In, Integer-PSO strategy is utilized which outer shapes the SPV when there is colossal distinction in the length of the undertakings and the handling velocity of assets. The creators utilized hybrid and change systems of hereditary algorithm to influence it to work for discrete issues. Different techniques have been proposed in the writing to enhance PSO for planning issue. It is proposed to apply Variable Neighbourhood Search (VNS), a nearby inquiry calculation, after every emphasis of PSO to upgrade the abuse of looking space. We have proposed a mix of PSO and Gravitational Emulation Local Search (GELS) calculation for free errand planning for framework processing. GELS is a nearby inquiry calculation used to enhance the outcomes got after PSO, by staying away from neighbourhood optima. GELS calculation checks comes about acquired from PSO to get the best arrangement and does not investigate the inquiry space arbitrarily(Zuo et al. 2015). The trial comes about demonstrate that the PSO– GELS calculation accomplishes Makespan diminishment of 29.2% over Simulated Annealing (SA) calculation for 5000 errands and 30 assets. A blend of PSO and Pareto advancement has been exhibited in for free undertaking planning for cloud expecting to limit Makespan and cost. We have connected PSO to take care of work process booking issue. In new position can originate from pbest and gbest and also from past position and other attainable set, which essentially diminishes the inquiry space and enhances the calculation execution. We have utilized slope moving after every emphasis to enhance nearby pursuit capacity and lessen the PSO untimely union. It has consolidated the change idea and self-arranging progressive PSO, which upgrades the union rate and decreases the computational time of PSO. A novel PSO based hyper-heuristic calculation for secure booking of occupations in network condition has been exhibited. A hyper-heuristic is an abnormal state system that tries to computerize the suitable mix of low level heuristics to effectively take care of the specific issue. Security is consolidated by characterizing Trust Level (TL) of the hubs and recognizing the Security Demand (SD) of clients at the season of employment accommodation. A vocation is relied upon to be successfully booked amid work asset mapping if SD 6 TL. PSO has been utilized differently in cloud situations. The creators in displayed a methodology in light of PSO for executing logical work processes on IaaS mists. PSO has been utilized as a part of a planning heuristic which powerfully balances the errand mappings when assets are inaccessible.

1.4 League Championship Algorithm (LCA)

A novel meta-heuristic algorithm named as League Championship Algorithm (LCA) for worldwide enhancement in 2009. It is motivated by the challenges of game groups in a games affiliation (league). A league plan is outlined each week (cycle) for the groups (people) to play in sets and the outcome is as win or misfortune relying on the playing quality (wellness esteem) of a group following a fastidious group development/playing method (arrangement). On the premise of earlier week learning, the group rolls out improvements in the arrangement (another arrangement) for the following week rivalry and the championship proceeds till the predetermined number of seasons (ending condition). A broad study of uses of LCA and its future extension in other application zones has been finished(Zuo et al. 2015). LCA has been utilized to tackle different enhancement issues out of which some are voyaging businessperson issue, responsive power dispatch issue, work shop booking, and streamlining of electromagnetic gadgets, assignment planning for cloud, and so on. We have utilized this algorithm for tackling streamlining issues identified with cloud booking. To limit Makespan of a given

arrangement of undertakings in Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) cloud is used. Their outcomes demonstrate that it performs superior to anything First Come First Serve (FCFS), Last Job First (LJF) and Best Effort First (BEF). The algorithm has been actualized in MATLAB. We have proposed a twofold combinatorial closeout based asset portion component considering the highlights of cloud assets(Anon 2012). They utilized LCA algorithm to tackle champ assurance issue of this technique and planned to augment showcase surplus and general reputation. It is actualized in SimJava 2.0 toolbox on the Eclipse stage.

1.5 BAT Algorithm

Getting motivation from echolocation conduct of bats, BAT calculation, a novel improvement algorithm in 2010. Bats utilize echolocation to gauge the separation of their prey. They fly arbitrarily with a speed, position, frequency, tumult and heartbeat emanation rate to look for their prey. When they are chasing for their prey, they can modify their frequency, uproar and heartbeat rate of outflow in view of the distance in the midst of them and the prey(Mirjalili & Mohammad 2013). This conduct of bats has been utilized to detail BAT calculation. The difference in speeds and places of bats has a likeness to PSO calculation. BAT calculation can be thought as a half and half of PSO and the exhaustive neighbourhood seek confined by clamor and heartbeat rate. BAT calculation for asset planning for cloud intending to limit Makespan and inferred that it has high precision and effectiveness than GA. An approach for assignment planning for cloud in view of the blend of BAT calculation and Gravitational scheduling calculation (GSA) considering due date imperatives and confide is demonstrated. Assets for the assignments are chosen on the premise of their put stock in esteem(Zahedani & Dastghaibyfard 2014). The proposed calculation is executed in CloudSim and proficiently lessens Makespan and decreases the quantity of fizzled assignments in examination with Random asset determination with GSA. We have utilized Bat calculation to take care of work process planning issue in cloud expecting to limit handling expense of the entire work process. The calculation performs better as far as preparing cost when contrasted and Best Resource determination (BRS) calculation.

II. Literature Survey

(Cui et al. 2017) In this paper, we exhibit a cloud benefit errand booking model TSS, which comprises of three modules: a client module, a server farm module, and an undertaking planning module. In the client module, we accept that the undertakings demonstrate is a Poisson procedure. In the undertaking booking module, as a result of the defences of GA and ACO, we have proposed a GA-CACO calculation, which combines GA and CACO. Furthermore, finally, we thought about GACACO, GA, and ACO for a few different undertaking sizes. The outcomes show that GA-CACO calculation is ideal for the enhancement of the target work and furthermore has adequate merging velocity.

(Dave et al. 2014) Cloud computing gives a Computing condition where distinctive assets, frameworks, advancement stages and programming are conveyed as an administration to clients basically on pay per time premise. Minimal effort, adaptability, unwavering quality, utility-based processing are imperative parts of cloud processing. Occupation booking is a fundamental and generally critical part in any cloud condition. With expanding number of clients, Occupation booking turns into a strenuous undertaking. Requesting the occupations by scheduler while keeping up the harmony between nature of administrations (QoS), productivity and decency of occupations is very testing. Booking calculations are executed considering parameters for example, throughput, asset usage, inertness, cost, need, computational time, physical separations, execution, transfer speed, asset accessibility. Despite the fact that there are diverse planning calculations accessible in distributed computing, a less similar contemplate has been done on execution of different planning calculations concerning previously

mentioned parameters. This paper goes for a similar investigation of different sorts of occupation planning calculations that give proficient cloud administrations.

(Sindhu & Mukherjee n.d.) Cloud computing alludes to the utilization of registering, stage, programming, as an administration. It's a type of utility figuring where the client require not possess the important framework and pay for just what they utilize. Registering assets are conveyed as virtual machines. In such a situation, undertaking booking calculations assume a vital part where the point is to plan the errands viably in order to decrease the turnaround time and enhance asset usage. This paper presents two booking calculations for planning undertakings taking into thought their computational multifaceted nature and registering limit of preparing components. CloudSim toolbox is utilized for experimentation. Trial comes about demonstrate that proposed calculations display great execution under overwhelming loads.

(Chalack 2017) Clearly in rising computing standards, for example, cloud computing frameworks, booking is one of the fundamental stages to take favourable circumstances of abilities. The cloud computing condition is a dynamic domain which enables administrations to be shared among numerous clients. Planning strategies for customary frameworks are illustrated for the cloud computing frameworks, and this new condition requires new techniques custom-made to its particulars. In this paper, we built up different calculations for assignment planning in cloud computing frameworks. These calculations depend on the molecule swarm advancement (PSO) calculation, which is a procedure enlivened by group and social conduct of creature swarms in nature, and wherein particles look through the issue space to discover an ideal or close ideal arrangement. The calculations were created with the point of limiting Makespan, Flowtime and the assignment execution cost at the same time. Recreation and test outcomes demonstrate the better productivity of the proposed strategies than other comparative calculations.

(Lepakshi & Prashanth 2013) Cloud computing is another computing model utilizing which applications, information and IT administrations are given over the Web. Cloud computing shares information and offers administrations straight forwardly among its clients. With the expansion in number of clients of cloud the assignments to be booked increments. The execution of cloud relies upon the assignment booking calculations utilized as a part of the planning segments or handling segments. Planning parallel applications displayed by Directed Acyclic Charts onto a system of heterogeneous PCs is a NP-Complete issue. Various calculations have been proposed in the past to take care of the errand booking issue for heterogeneous system of PCs. Be that as it may, none of these calculations can be stretched out to cloud computing frameworks which are additionally heterogeneous computing frameworks. Since cloud computing frameworks have a high level of eccentrics regarding asset accessibility and system data transmission, errand planning calculations for cloud computing frameworks should consolidate the inertness caused by flighty asset accessibility. The present examine includes reviewing the distinctive undertaking booking calculations produced for cloud condition.

(Hesabian et al. 2015) Cloud computing has rolled out a principal improvement in the method for abnormal data and information and usage of use advance. Everything is facilitated on a cloud that is an arrangement of a few servers and PC, which can be gotten to through web as opposed to putting information and application programs on a PC. The test of cloud computing framework is committing the assets to the framework demands. Committing assets to the solicitations is a NP-finish issue because of solicitations and asset progression. In late year, a standout amongst the most essential and promising strategy to take care of such issues is innovation techniques roused from the nature. These strategies are like the social or characteristic framework. In this article, we need to utilize bumble bee state calculation for assets planning. This calculation is an enhancement technique in view of swarm

knowledge and canny conduct of bumble bee populace. Bumble bee calculation includes a gathering in view of hunt calculation.

(Science et al. n.d.)Wireless Cloud computing delivers the data and computing resources through the internet, on a pay for usage basis. By using this, we can automatically update our software. We can use only the space required for the server, which reduces the carbon footprint. Task scheduling is the main problem in cloud computing which reduces the system performance. To improve system performance, there is need of an efficient task-scheduling algorithm. Existing task-scheduling algorithms focus on task resource requirements, CPU memory, execution time and execution cost. However, these do not consider network bandwidth. In this paper, we introduce an efficient task scheduling algorithm, which presents divisible task scheduling by considering network bandwidth. By this, we can allocate the workflow based on the availability of network bandwidth. Our proposed task-scheduling algorithm uses a nonlinear programming model for divisible task scheduling, which assigns the correct number of tasks to each virtual machine. Based on the allocation, we design an algorithm for divisible load scheduling by considering the network bandwidth.

2.1 Comparison Table

This section provides the comparative study of various techniques used to enhance performance in terms of parameters such as Makespan, Flowtime etc. by using this comparison table future techniques used to optimize the performance of cloud can be predicted.

Table 1 : Comparison of various scheduling mechanisms used enhance performance in terms of parameters.

Title	Author	Technique Used	Parameter Used	Advantage	Disadvantage
Cloud Service Scheduling Algorithm Research and Optimization	(Cui et al. 2017)	GA-CACO	A client module, a server farm module, and an undertaking planning module	It enhances the work of target machine	It has less velocity
Various Job Scheduling Algorithms in Cloud Computing	(Dave et al. 2014)	Utility Based technique	Minimal effort, adaptability, unwavering quality	It gives proficient cloud management	Not beneficial for time critical application
Efficient Task Scheduling Algorithms for Cloud Computing Environment	(Sindhu & Mukherjee n.d.)	Longest Cloudlet Fastest Processing Element (LCFP)	Make span , cloud utilization	The processing requirement of a task and the computational capacity of a resource is enhanced	The priority of task does not consider.
A review of metaheuristic scheduling	(Lepakshi & Prashanth 2013)	PSO and ACO	Scalability, reliability	It enhances efficiency of cloud computing	The cost is high.

techniques in cloud computing					
Optimal Scheduling In Cloud Computing Environment Using the Bee Algorithm	(Hesabian et al. 2015)	Bee Algorithm	Make span , load balancing	Enhances task allocation capacity, dynamic and independent	The space of task is complex
An efficient firefly algorithm for the flexible job shop scheduling problem	(Khatami & Rahmati 2015)	FIREFLY ALGORITHM	Makespan	Makespan Is Reduced Considerably	Convergence is poor
Scheduling jobs on a single serial-batching machine with dynamic job arrivals and multiple job types	(Pei et al. 2015)	Dynamic job scheduling algorithm	Set up time Makespan and Flowtime	Single job scheduling is handled efficiently	Multiple jobs cannot be handled simultaneously
Particle Swarm Optimization Applied to Job Shop Scheduling	(Anon n.d.)	Particle swarm optimization	Makespan Flowtime	Starvation problem is resolved	Convergeance rate is poor

III. CONCLUSION

The paper widely reviews the application of Multi heuristic techniques in the area of scheduling in cloud and grid environments. Multi heuristic techniques are usually slower than deterministic algorithms and the generated solutions may not be optimal, thus most of the research done is toward improving the convergence speed and quality of the solution. These issues have been undertaken by modifying the transition operator, pre-processing the input population or taking hybrid approach in Multi heuristic techniques. Moreover different scheduling algorithms have focused on diverse optimization criteria. In the studied literature, most of the authors have focused on reduction of Makespan and execution cost whereas others have given significance to response time, throughput, flow time and average resource utilization. Comparative analysis of algorithms based on each Multi heuristic technique mainly compares the technique used for improving Multi heuristics, optimization criteria, nature of tasks and the environment in which the algorithm is implemented. The recent research efforts are done in the direction of energy-aware scheduling as data centers have become energy-hungry and a major source of CO2 emissions. The challenge is to reduce energy consumption of data centers without degrading performance and violating SLA constraints. Various open issues are also discussed in the paper which can be taken up for future research.

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