

# Multi-resource balance optimization for virtual machine in cloud data centers

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## Abstract

*In this paper the software-defined network (SDN) method is used to provide a set of active equipment providers (VMs) in the cloud data center (DC). Each VM application has four components: CPU, RAM, disk, or memory. The provision of virtual machine is one of the challenges in the cloud computing environment, especially in the construction of secret cloud systems. At this point, each virtual machine is provided with a virtual host based on the resources available on the host. In particular, in the case of different performance indicators and system requirements, balancing the performance of planning and distribution of cloud infrastructure for different applications and service models is a very challenging and challenging solution.*

**Keywords:** Network, Storage, Cloud Computing, VM, IT resources..

## I. Introduction

In recent years, the concept of virtualization technology has become a very common phrase among IT professionals. Principal The concept of this technology is to make Subtraction or differentiation between the application fee and the distributed base of Physics Host Resources (Buyyaa et al., 2009; Popek & Gothenburg (1974). , other advantages of using virtualization technology that can help cloud resources Developers upgrade to reduce costs Machine use, reduce time management and infrastructure costs Yes, logical applications can increase or decrease with cloud User requirements (cloud expansion). manages Power Real-time flexible concept Ready to share cloud computing service. Cloud computing was quickly recognized as the most common online access device. With the common definition, much attention has been paid to the concept of cloud computing. Nevertheless, the definition of cloud computation remains controversial. But here we quote the general definition given by NIST.

Cloud computing is best suited for allowing the most demanding network billing for networkable computer lakes, servers, storage, applications, or services that can be used with minimal management or collaboration of service providers to quickly prepare and release Cloud computing new information used by many international services various (Ocano 2014). In today's world, information has evolved and used as a tool to store and protect data for its benefits and successes, Masrom and Rahimli (2015). Both the public and private sectors have shown great interest in using cloud computing (Abolfazli et al., 2015). In addition, Arpithaor Kavitha (2014) believes that information technology has changed people's lives in a positive way and brought information collection to a new level.

Many departments have digital or automated services with information technology. Cloud computing has made significant contributions to healthcare integration, resource development and information sharing, thereby promoting a new era of healthcare innovation. Sultan (2014) pointed out that cloud services provide organizations with opportunities to improve their efficiency in providing high quality health care. Remote clinics in the Caprivi area have no access to cloud computing, or technology-based medical service solutions are very limited. This limitation has led to people using cloud computing to deal with current operations facing Caprivi Strip remote clinics Today the demand for Cloud computing is growing rapidly as it provides a flexible distribution of resources. Cloud Computing provides computer services such as reliable services such as IaaS, PaaS and SaaS to users as payment as you go along the way. In Cloud computing, each program operates on a virtual machine, where resources will be distributed virtually. The virtualization layer serves as the operating environment, hosting and management of application applications. Therefore, the problem of scheduling work in the Cloud is a two-step process. So, there is a need, when proposing a solution to a single issue at one level; should also consider other issues related to the same level or level which is a specific type of integrated planning approach that should be proposed.

## 2 -RELATED WORK

Today, preservation is a major issue for researchers in the cloud world. In the field of IT technology information technology is a major technology. The use of these services provides a variety of services through the Internet, and its allegations are based on the use of cloud tools. It provides a wide range of production, reliable and expensive services.

Therefore, as all organizations, governments and education departments continue to use cloud services, the number of cloud computing users is growing. Therefore, when talking about the need for multi-user capital capabilities, we can use load balancing technology for user needs. The load balancing process can be used to adjust the load on a node (virtual machine) by removing the load from another node under load. The main purpose of load balancing is to maintain a visual balance, or the visible machine should not be under a full load or too tight. In this article, we introduce a load balancing algorithm by combining two algorithms. For the pre-based work we use a good honey heuristic algorithm; with incompatible functioning we use an advanced voting algorithm. The position of our investigative function is to restore system delivery, resource utilization and deadline.

**Rong Chen et al. (2019)** Equal distribution of Internet of Things (IoT) licenses can verbally improve IoT use. Balancing and distributing resources should use high-quality Internet views to improve pheromone regeneration when the load is uneven, and in line with the online activity schedule. Traditional methods enhance heuristic knowledge of online activities and Internet of Things, but do not focus on improving the development of pheromone, which leads to the desired unintended consequences. There is a way to monitor an online system of objects based on a moderate to high performance algorithm. We have looked at the costs and features of many IoT virtual machines. Set the position of the virtual IoT machine; calculates and adjusts the schedule for each device, and provides an IoT schedule based on historical data sources and current IoT data; hear the modernization of IoT resources; enhances the inequality of IoT software. ; Use physical activity systems online to improve pheromone regeneration; finally hear the inventory of goods and the distribution of schedules in online services. The results of our experiments show that this method has a clear advantage over performance and can effectively maintain the distribution of load scales on the IoT viewing machine.

### 3- PROPOSED APPROACH

The goal of the IT Resource Allocator (ITRA) is to get as many VM applications as possible while minimizing network capacity. Each VM application has four components that represent the maximum use of CPU, RAM, disk, or bandwidth. When a new application arises, ITRA connects the low-cost network route to each available server and discards the server with insufficient or inadequate resources. At least one route is available. Route costs are calculated as the amount of electricity used to power a new network. Clearly, ITRA allocates network mechanisms to reduce the increase in power consumption of network equipment. The proposed system was introduced to overcome all existing system errors. The system upgrade organizes all work within a certain time frame while improving system performance. The purpose of VM deployment is to evenly distribute dynamic workloads across all cloud hosts to improve service performance and performance time. Distributes revenue to all available VMs. To achieve balance and avoid overcrowding, the proposed algorithm assigns tasks to a loaded VM and restricts the allocation of tasks to the VM when the variance of this VM processing time from the processing time between all VMs is greater than or equal to the limit value. This leads to a reduction in the total response time and processing time of the hosts.

**Data Center:** A set of providers or servers that provide a sub-structure service. Building a data center can be a diversified or equal income.

**Uncategorized:** It is a portable business that is a service provider.

**Job:** Work is work

**Service Broker:** Determines which VM will provide the requested service.

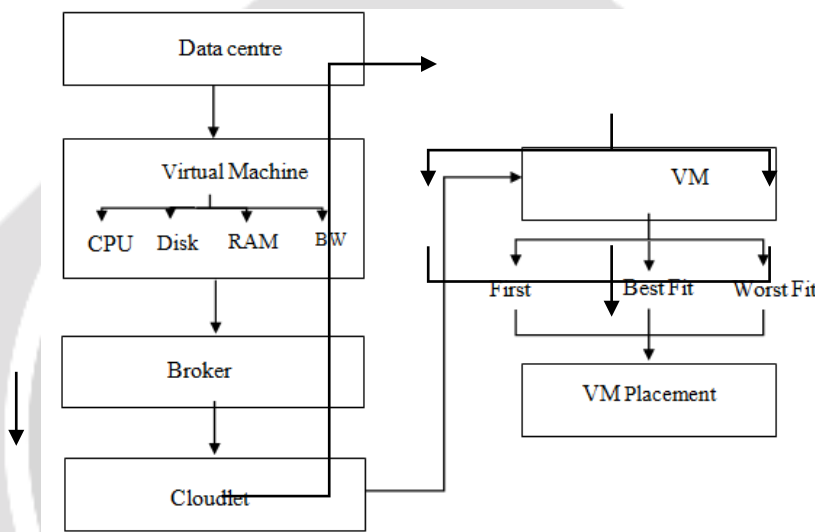
**VM Share:** These policies in Cloud Sim can assign a revenue sharing model to operations. Loading the balance between the virtual machine made by Cloud Simulator should analyze which virtual machine has the highest utility space.

In order to achieve the load balancing we provide work on the visible equipment. Then start with the entire ram-sized vendor id, activity id and id of the specific machine manager. Finally we have to analyze the workload of the workplace. We also reviewed the following in the Lab chart.

- **Workload**
- **Flow**
- **Cost**

**ALGORITHM WORK PLANNING:** Most accompanying posts contain multiple IT tools. Although the operation of these or other machines in the workplace depends on the completion of other tasks, other tasks can be performed at

the same time, thus increasing the uniformity of the problem. Job adjustment is difficult to transfer functions to the system. This method can improve the overall performance of the application while ensuring that the results are accurate. The task scheduler may be modeled as a weighted acyclic graph. The higher value represents the task or its weight represents the size of the inventory calculation. The arc represents the link between two functions and its weight represents the cost of communication. The straight edges indicate the dependence between the two functions. The main goal of project planning is to process tasks in the processor and reduce the completion time of the editing, i.e. the completion time of the final task is related to the start time of the first task. Output from problem to assign processors tasks. Greed is an algorithmic paradigm that gradually builds solutions and always selects the next solution that provides the most obvious and straightforward benefits. The greedy algorithm is used for development problems. If the problem has the following features, you can use Graedy to solve the problem of efficiency: in each step we can make the best choices that seem best at the moment and we can find the best solution to eliminate the difficulty. If a greedy algorithm can solve a problem, it will usually be the best way to solve the problem because the avaricious algorithm tends to work much better than other strategies, such as flexible editing. But a greedy algorithm cannot always be used. For example, you can use a greedy algorithm to solve a small backpack problem. DFD also provides information about the results or ideas of each item or process itself. The data flow diagram has no control flow, no resolution rules, no loops. Flowcharts can define accurate data-based functions.



**Fig 1 Flow Diagram**

#### 4- RESULT DISCUSSION

**VM Creation:** On a computer, a virtual machine (VM) is a simulation of a computer program. The virtual machine is built into a computer design or provides visual computer features. Their implementation may include a specific hardware, software or combination. The placement of the World Cup is a key issue in the integration of tangible resources. Visual processor is designed to perform computer programs in a location-based environment.

**Location of Virtual Machine:** In this module, select the following strategies: Regarding system utilization, it includes the best configuration for most services and selects the server for the lowest availability; selects the best balance of multiple server resources and the highest availability of the app to balance the load between all available servers.

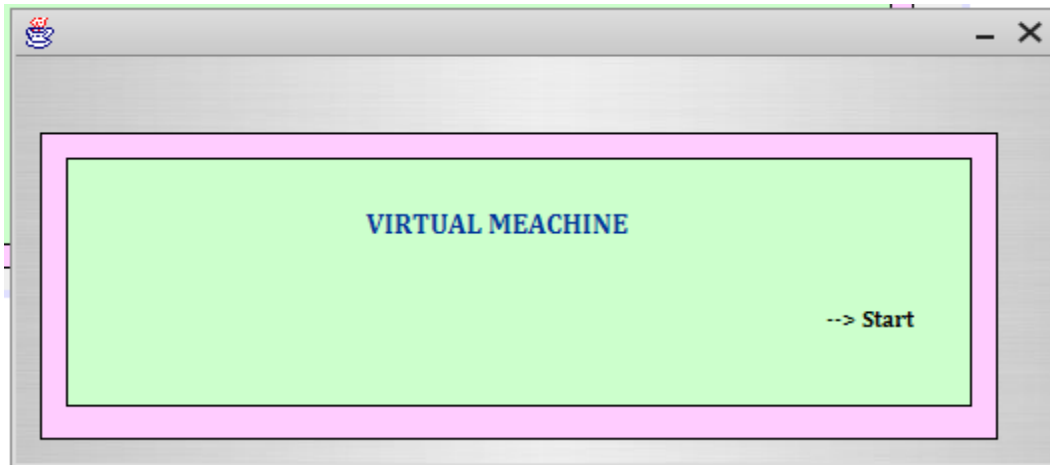


Fig 2 Starting Window

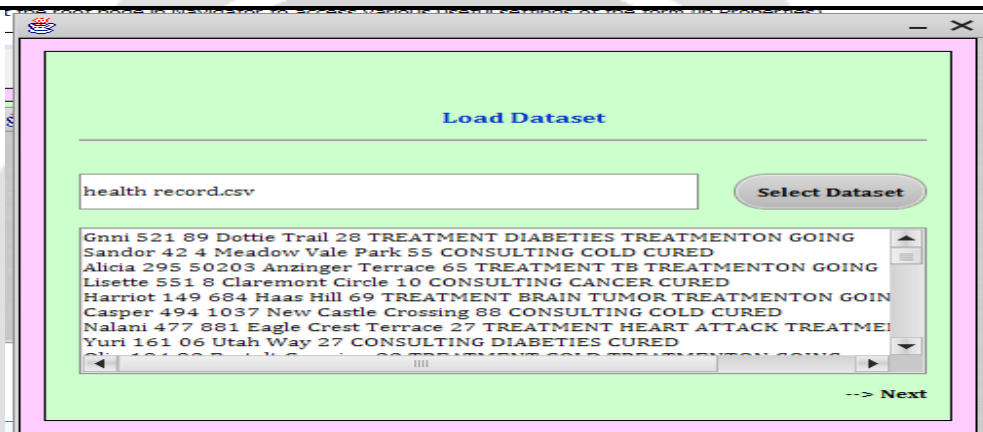


Fig 3 Load Dataset

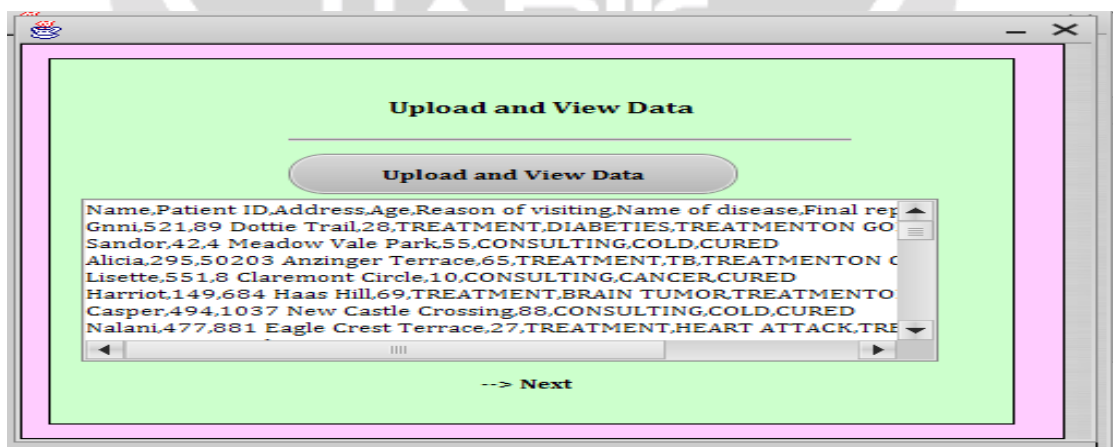


Fig 4 Upload Dataset

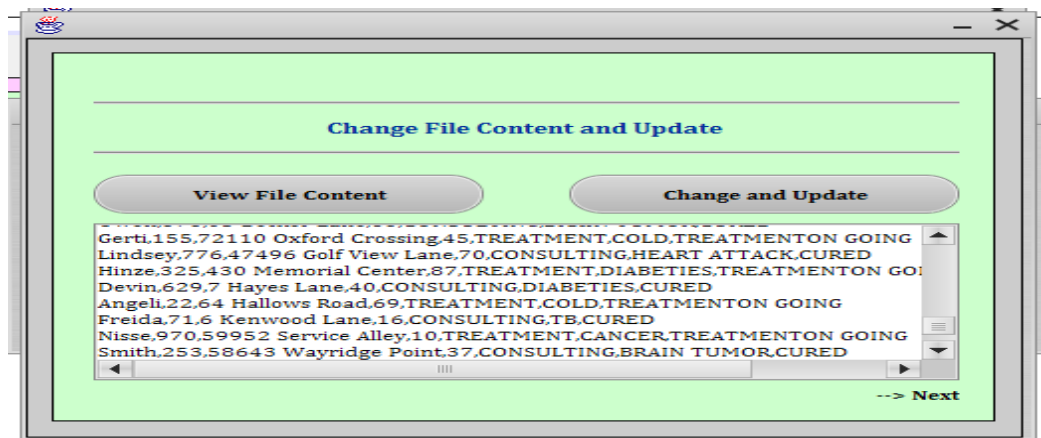


Fig 5 Choose File

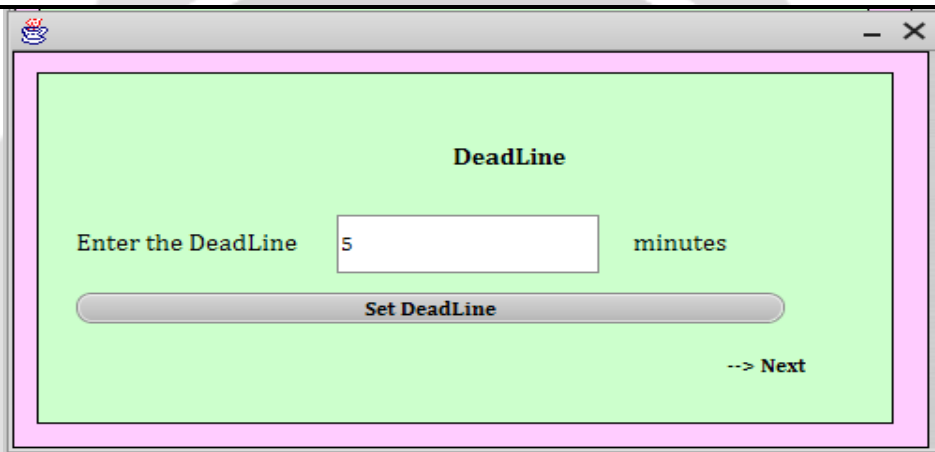


Fig 6 Load Line

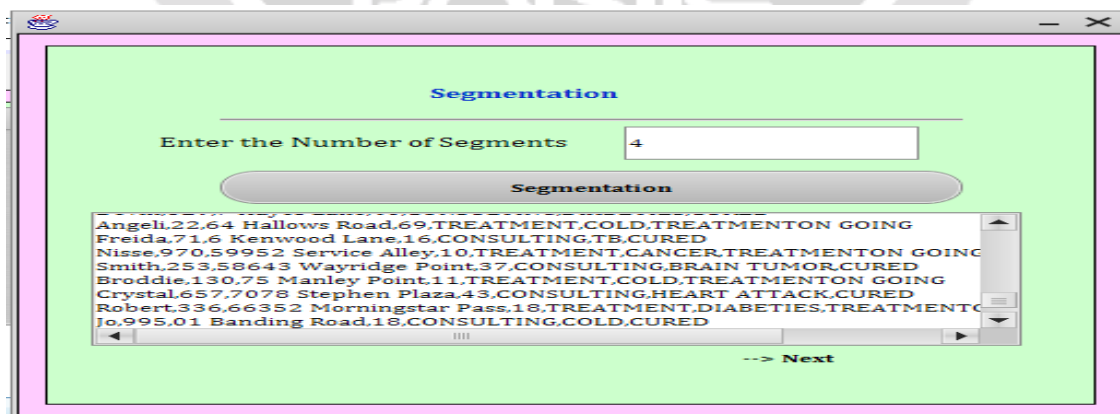


Fig 7 Segmentation

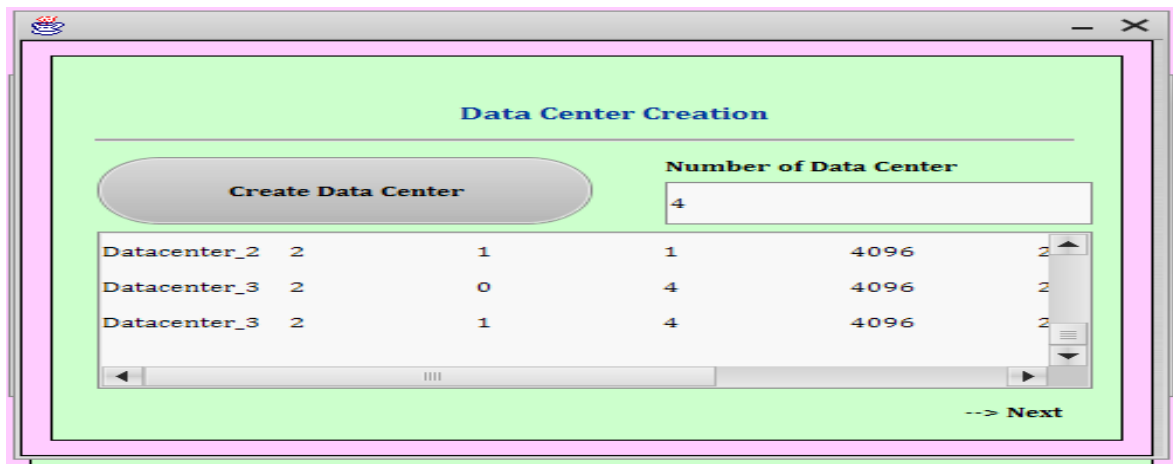


Fig 8 Data Centre Creation

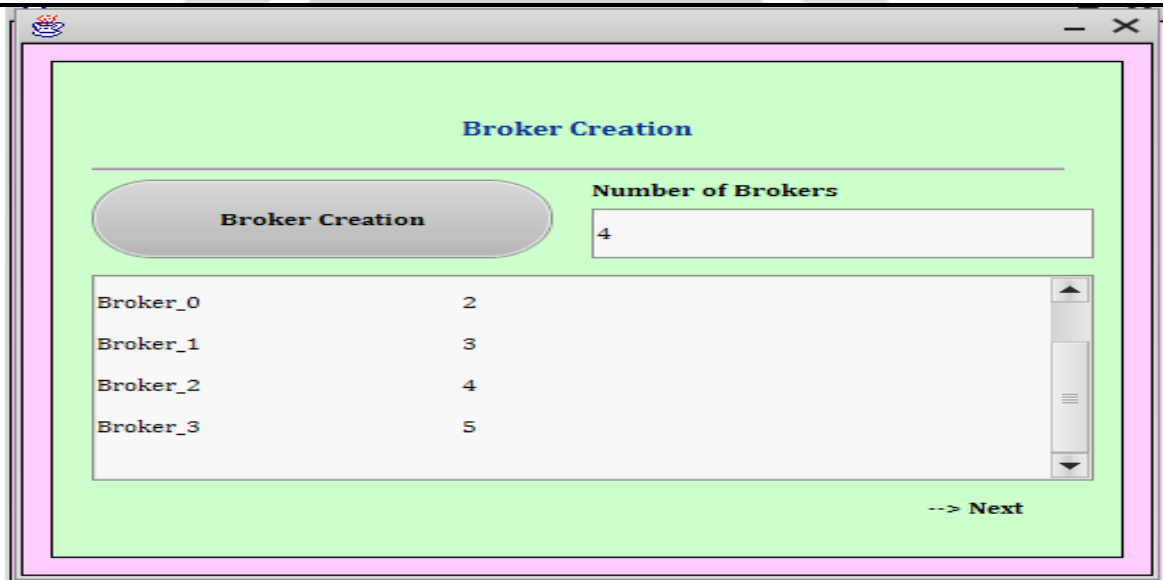


Fig 9 Broker Creation

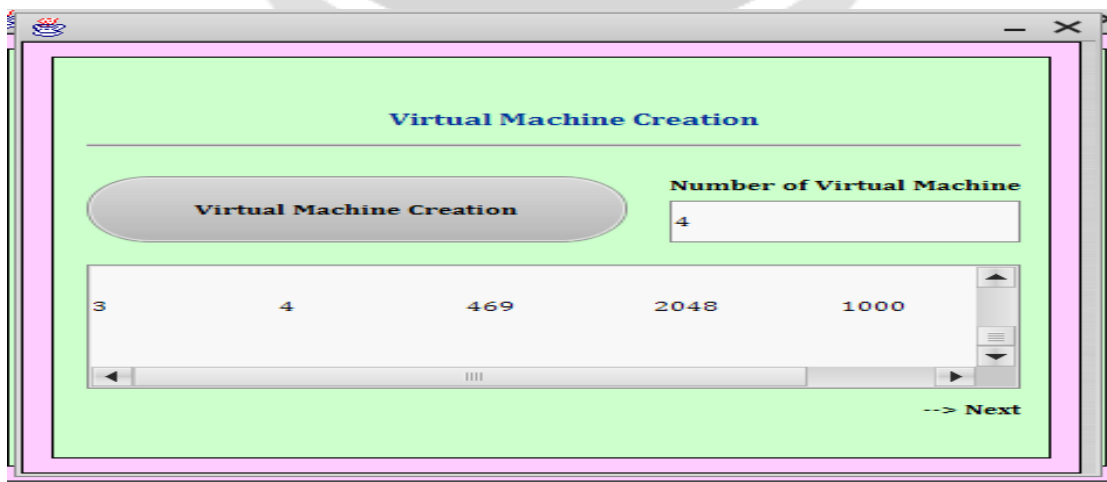
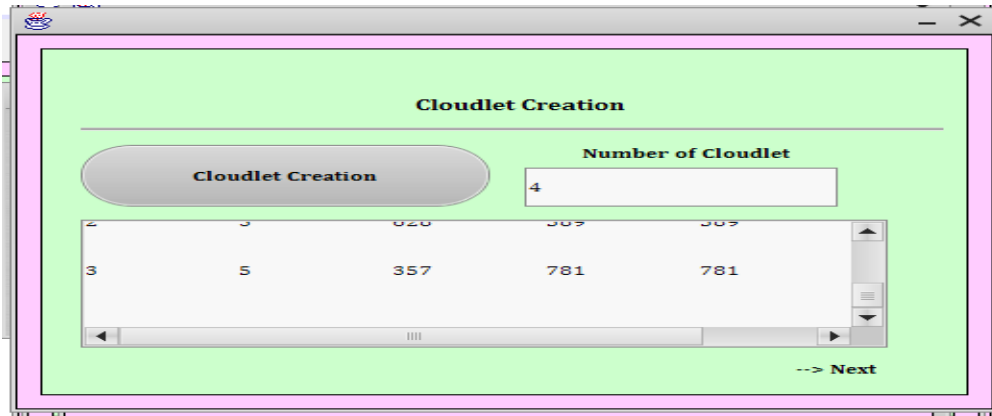
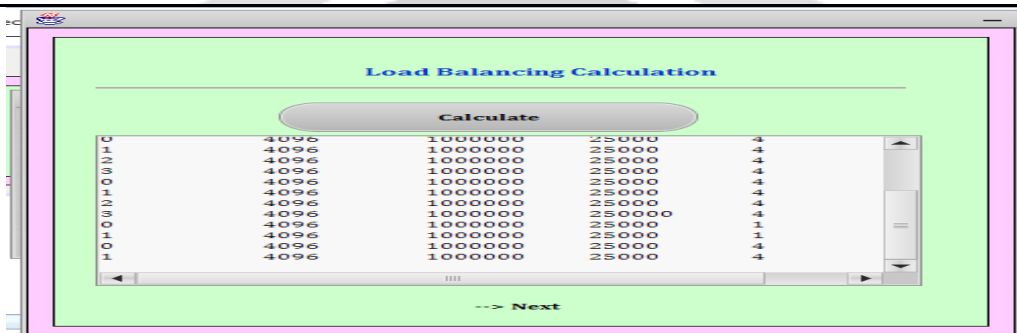


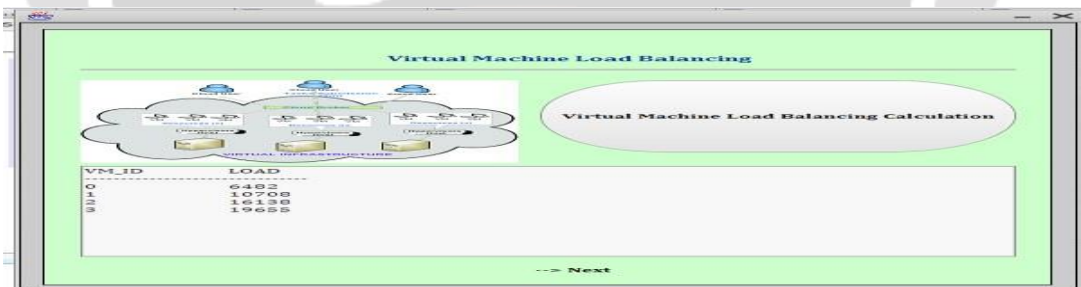
Fig 10 Virtual Machine Creation



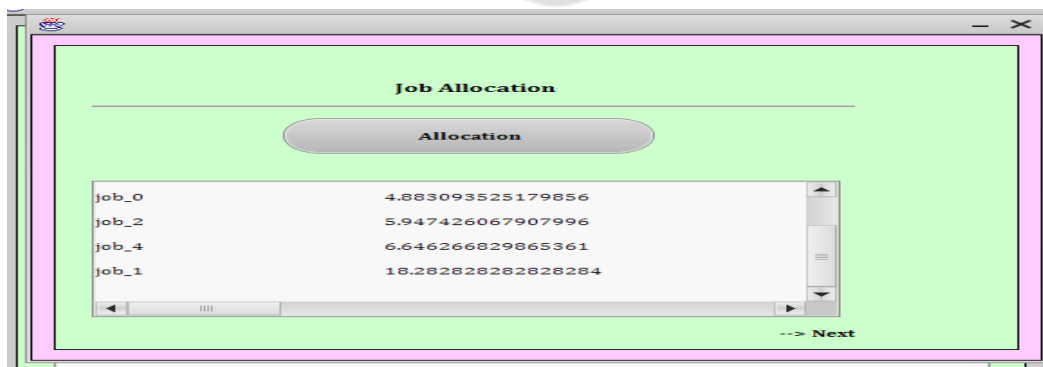
**Fig 11 Cloudlet Creation**



**Fig 12 Load Balancing Creation**



**Fig 4.13 Virtual Machine Load Balancing**



**Fig 4.14 Job Creation**



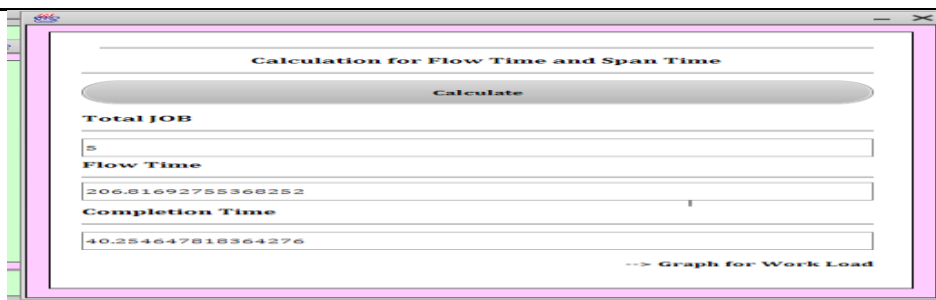
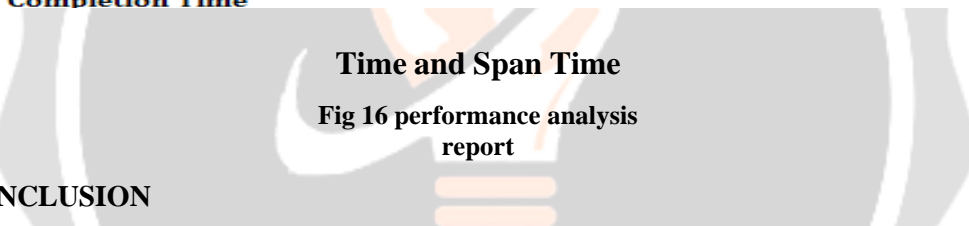
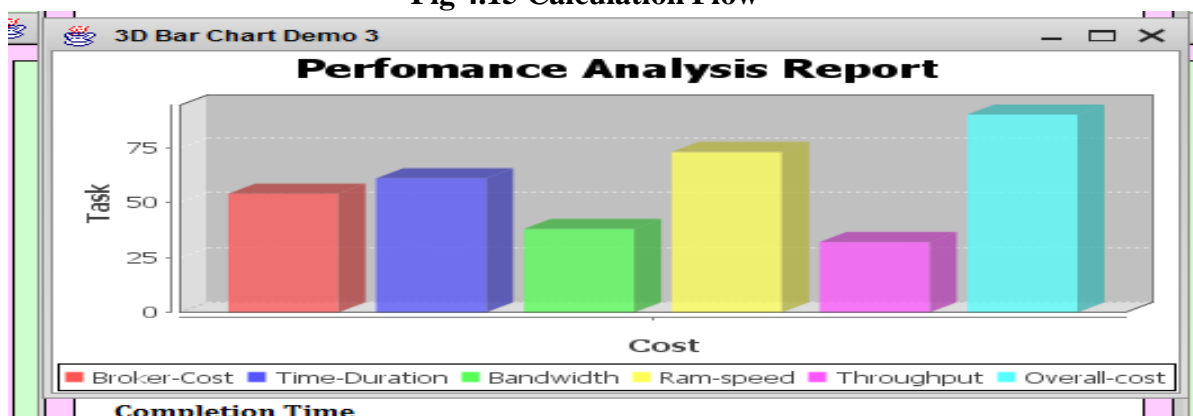


Fig 4.15 Calculation Flow



**Time and Span Time**

Fig 16 performance analysis report

**1. CONCLUSION**

In this work, a flexible allocation focused on power consumption was proposed for virtual machines, taking into account CPU, RAM, disk and bandwidth. We used two strategies (namely BF and WF) and distribution strategies, and evaluated performance-based global distributors and non-global distributors. Number of applications received. The repetition results show that, compared to the previous equitable distribution, our work can be expanded in the following ways: Trigger-based VM transport technology can be expanded to include additional working time to support the management team in real VM migration. In commercial applications, reliable power and resource planning tools can be integrated with secure cloud systems. Limited time transfer accounts can be used to design and test computer programming lighting systems. Power upgrade algorithms can be used on a cloud computing cloud to generate data in different locations. In this article, we provide a flexible environment that recognizes the power of virtual machines considering CPU, RAM, disk, and bandwidth. We use a modified version of the Dijkstra algorithm to distribute all network broadcasts in a highly energy efficient way. We developed two strategies (BF and WF) and 10 strategies, and evaluated the effectiveness of joint and non-shared allocations based on the number of applications received. The simulation results show that, compared to the distribution of the same old method, the modified version of Dijkstra distributes network traffic, thus reducing power consumption by 1 kW (approximately 3.3% of total power consumption). When it comes to operating experience, the performance of a standard distributor is better than that of a separate distributor, achieving a higher level of medium acceptance and a lower standard deviation. The results also show that the behavior between BF and WF distributors is also different, especially if we use different distributors: different BF distributors get a higher standard deviation, as the two-step distribution process may be due to a lack of network refusal. VM requested resources in the second step. In terms of the distribution strategy, the shared version of BF MODA allocates additional VMs equally, while the standard deviation of WF F-ITRA shared use is much lower. Lastly, if a strategy with minimal CPU usage is required, A-ITRA is the best option. By integrating mobile-based logic technology to identify and overcome various interventions within the system, the use of a presentation system can be improved. Using mobile operators to collect information about bad competitors will reduce network traffic, which is largely due to the exchange of information between different companies. In addition, it reduces the chances



of the candidates forgetting the changed information on the network. The recent return of technical proposals to technology suggests that there are many factors to consider in terms of data center costs, migration of virtual machines, energy consumption and contract compliance. Level of service. In the cloud environment, data center power consumption is very high; Active power algorithms should be developed. By adopting the original VM genetic model, an effort was made to reduce the data and communication costs of the data center in the proposed project. The proposed work can be expanded to utilize flexible placement of virtual machines to reduce data center costs.

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