- Please download the file to view the results.

Dynamic DAG-Application Scheduling for Multi-Tier Edge Computing in Heterogeneous Networks - Full Test Results

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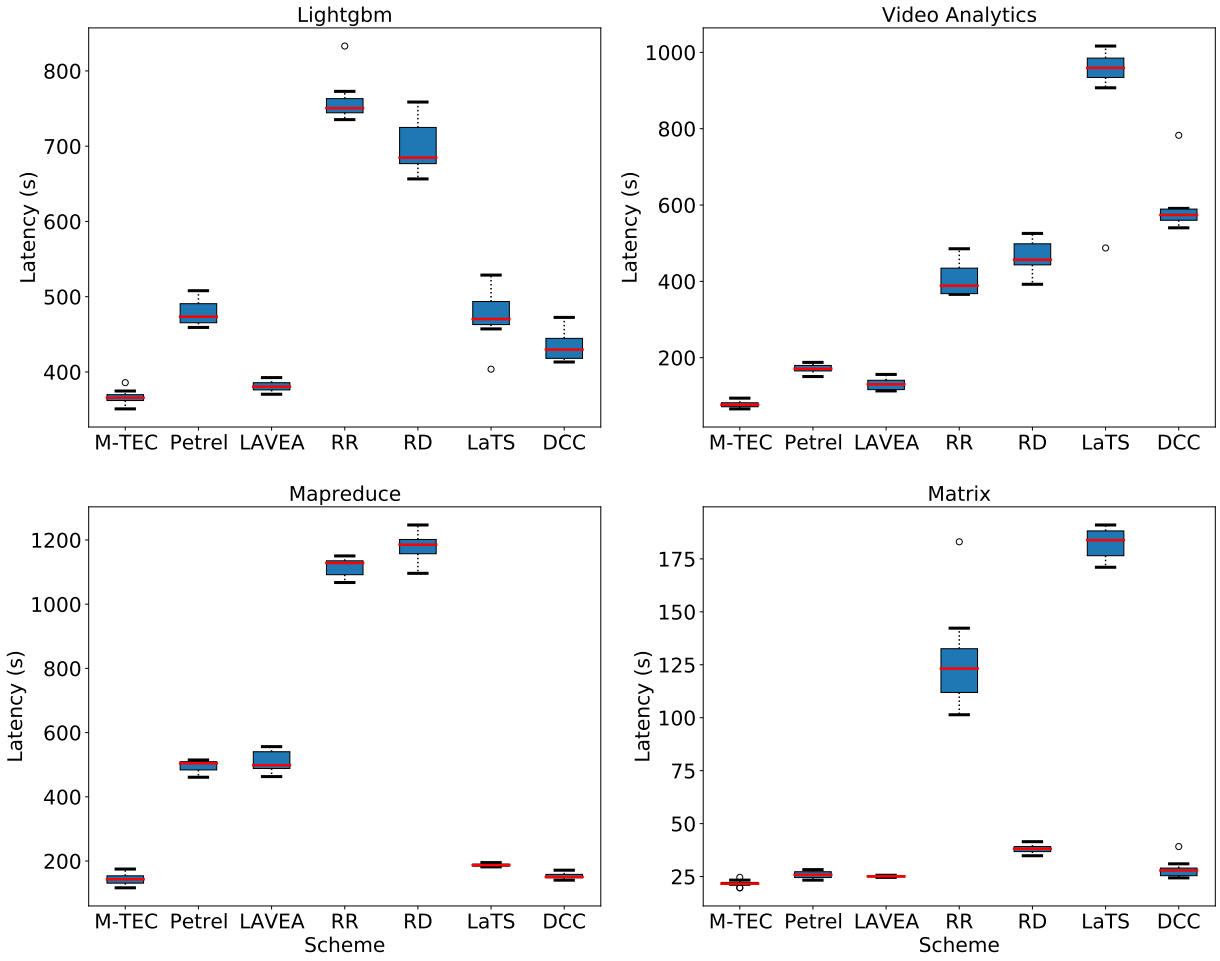

Figure 1: End-to-end latency of 4 testing applications with 5 devices in the orchestration network.

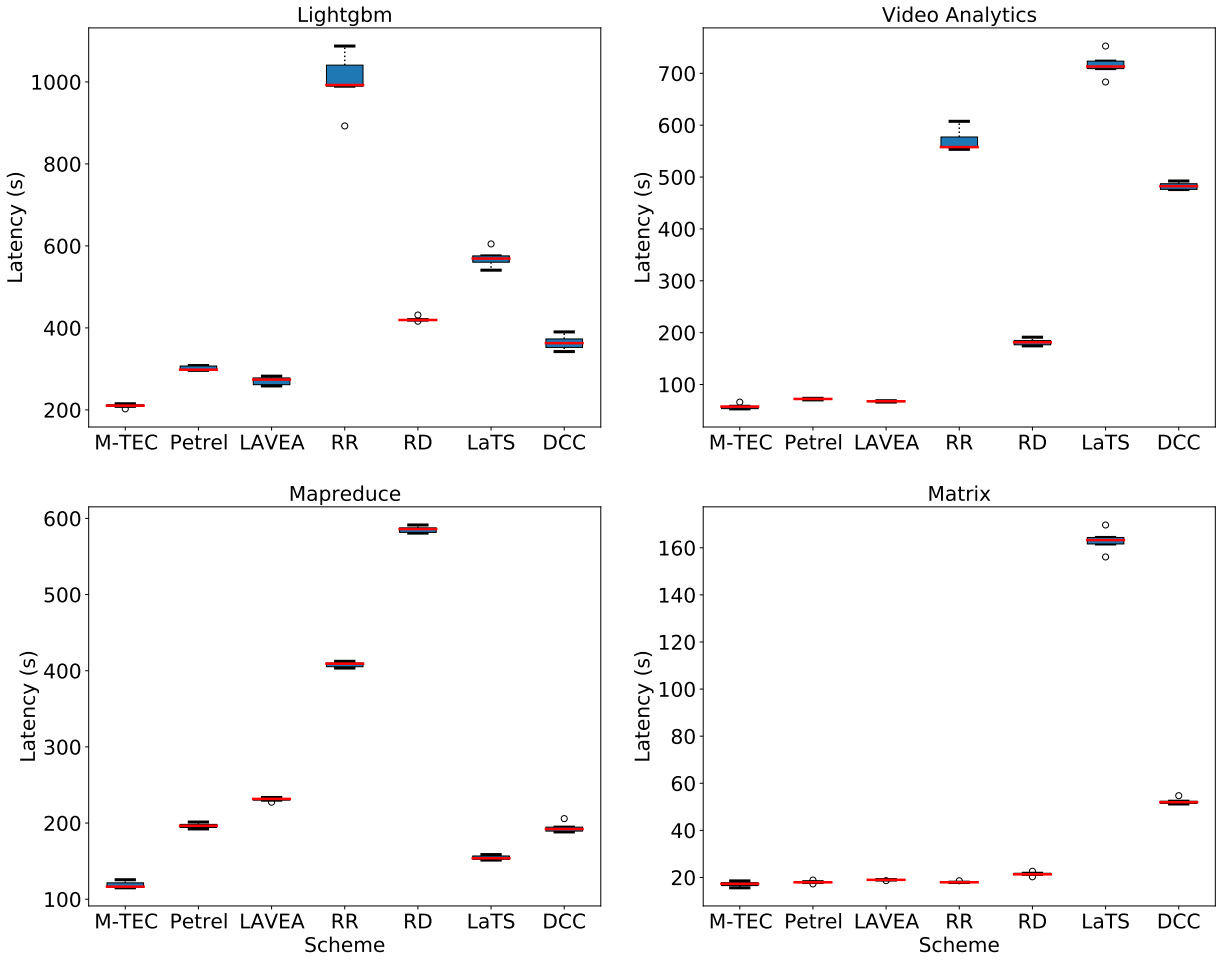

Figure 2: End-to-end latency of 4 testing applications with 8 devices in the orchestration network.

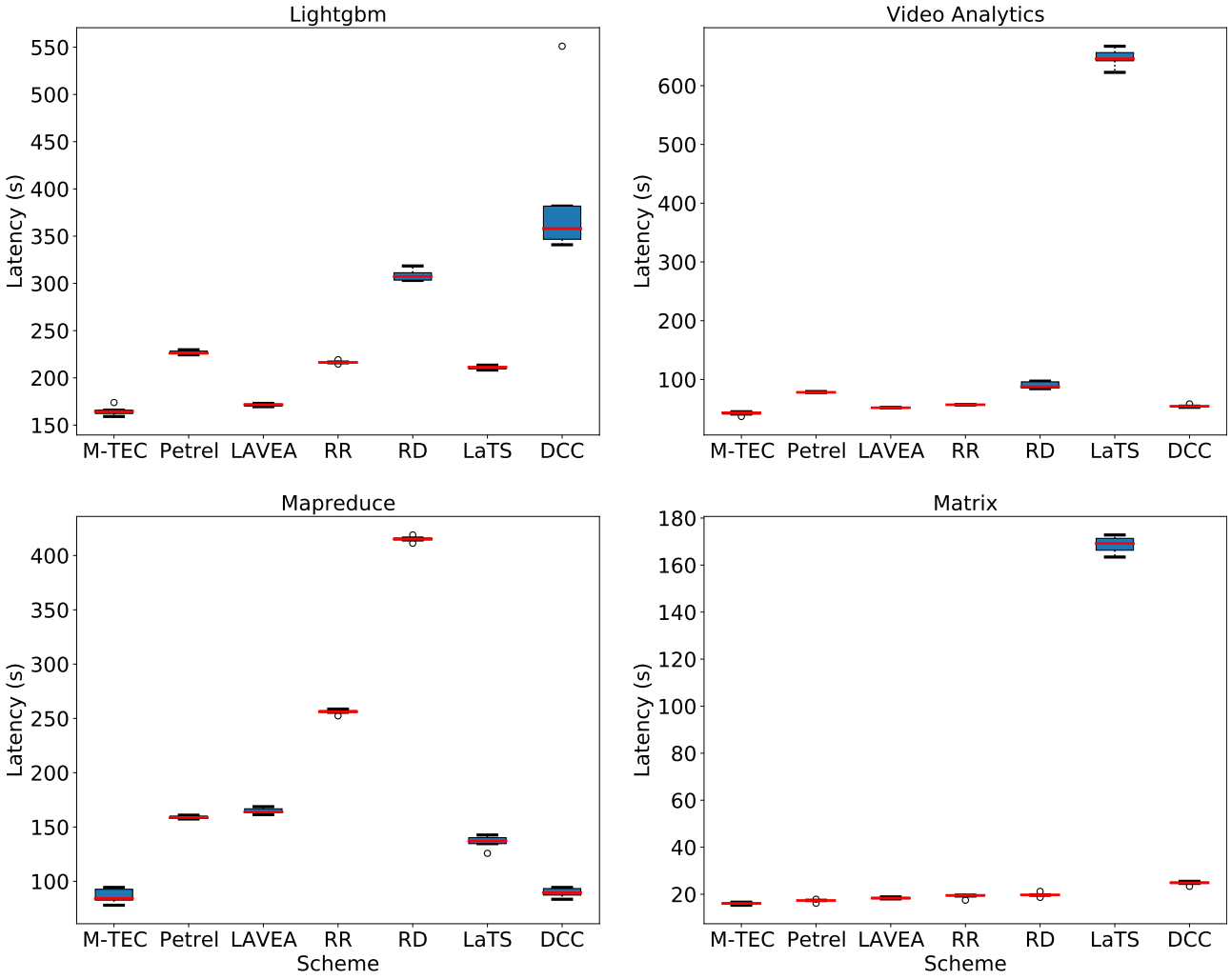

Figure 3: End-to-end latency of 4 testing applications with 11 devices in the orchestration network.

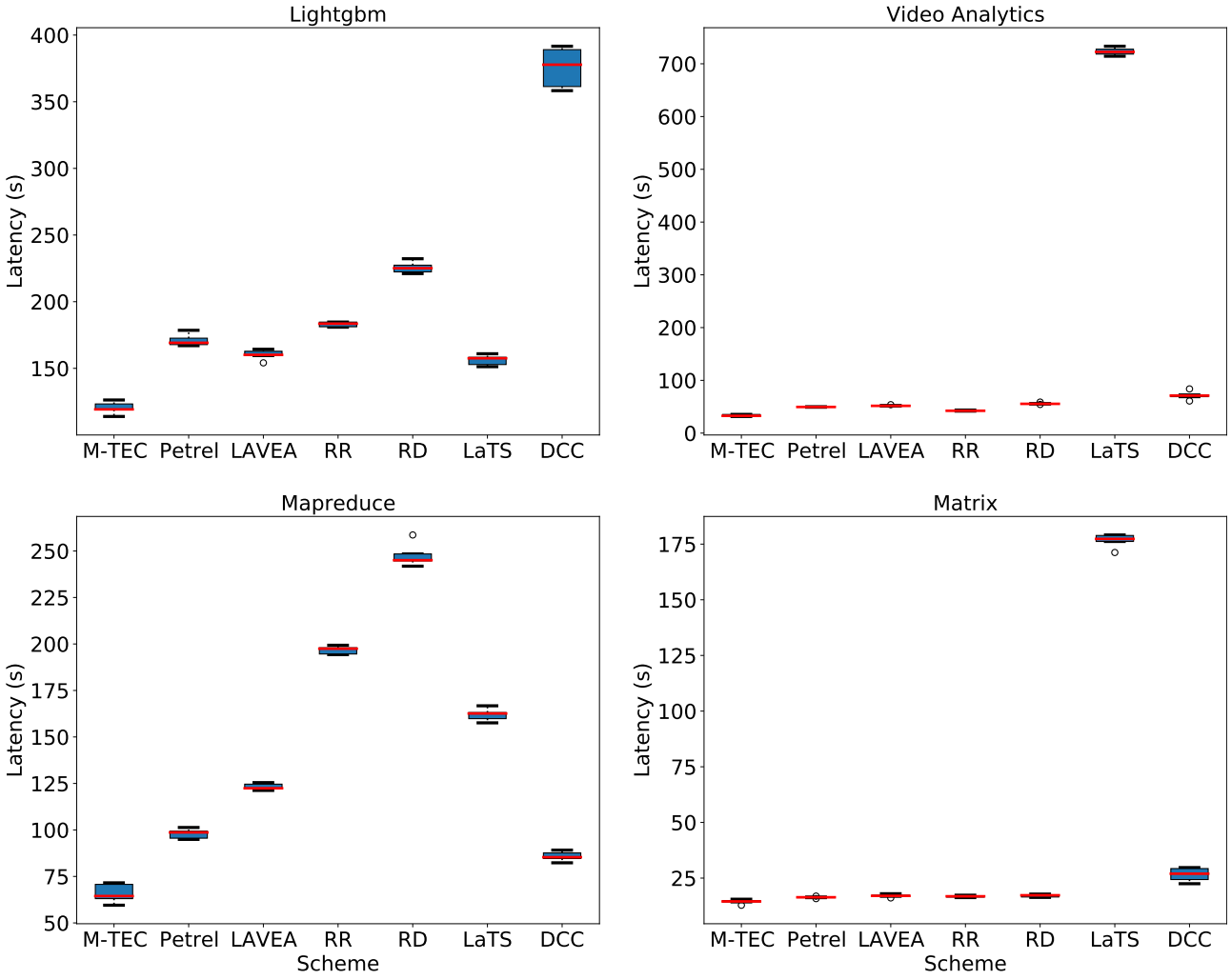

Figure 4: End-to-end latency of 4 testing applications with 14 devices in the orchestration network.

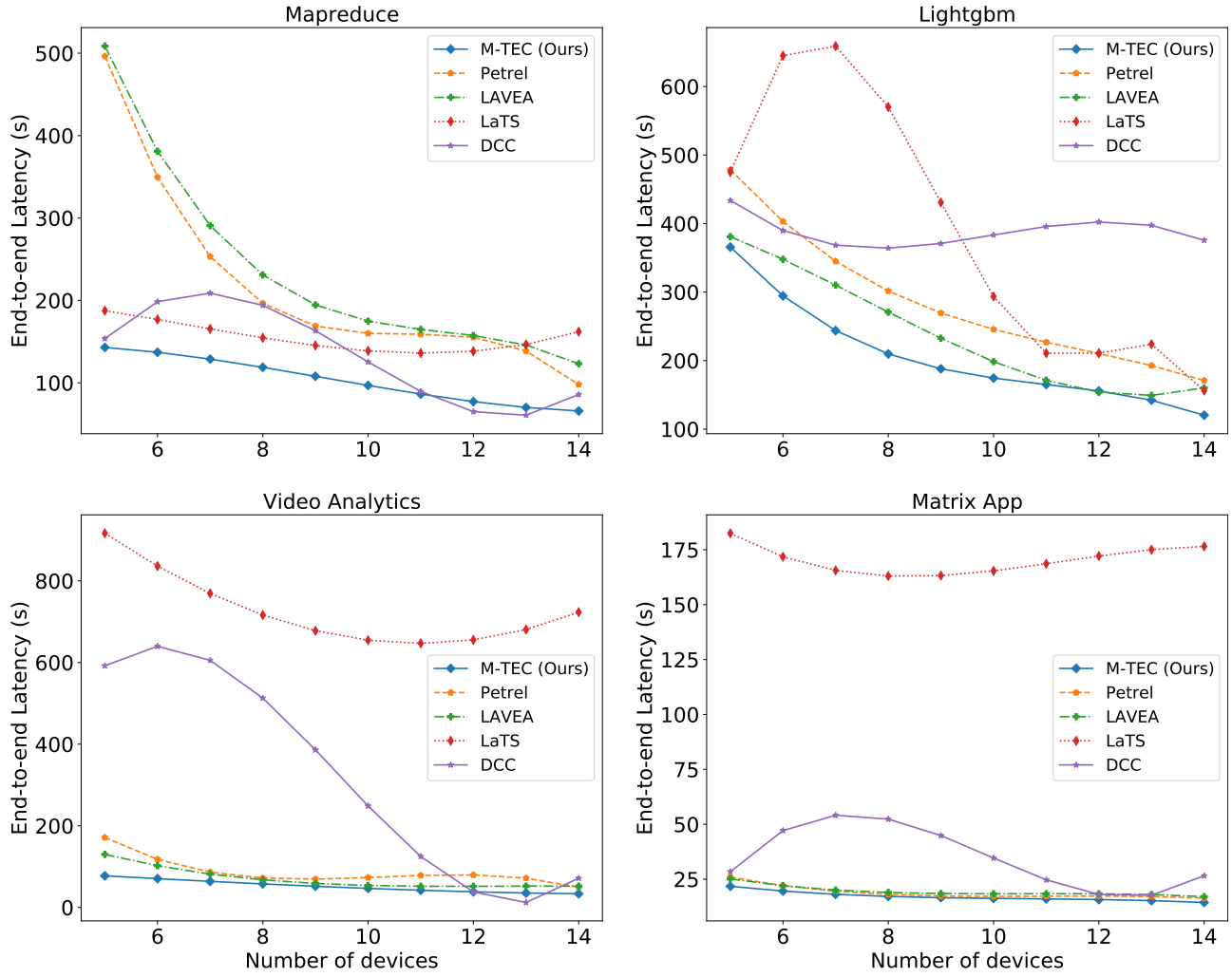

Figure 5: End-to-end latency for 4 testing application as the number of devices in the orchestration network increasing.

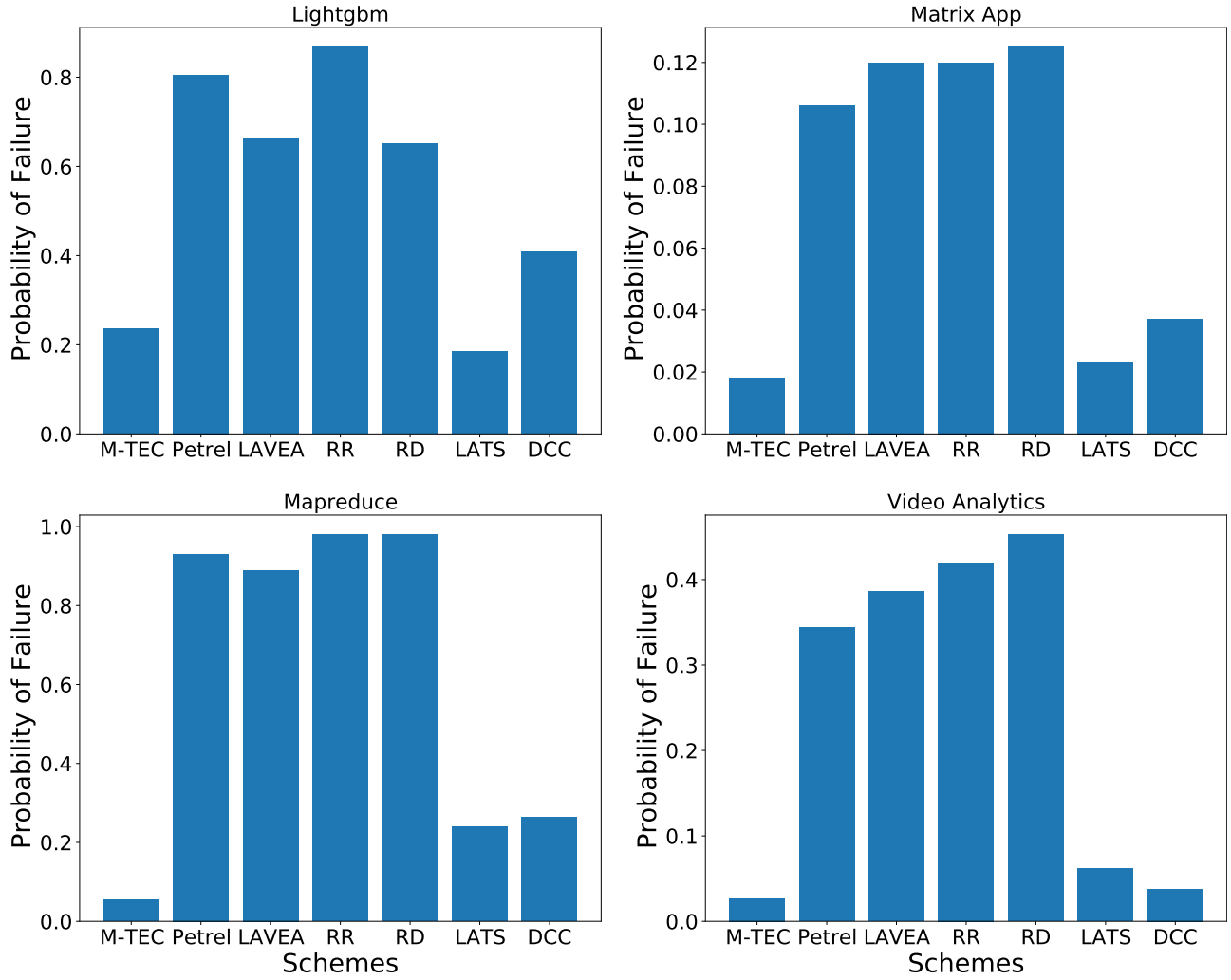

Figure 6: Probability of failure for 4 testing application with 14 devices in the orchestration network.

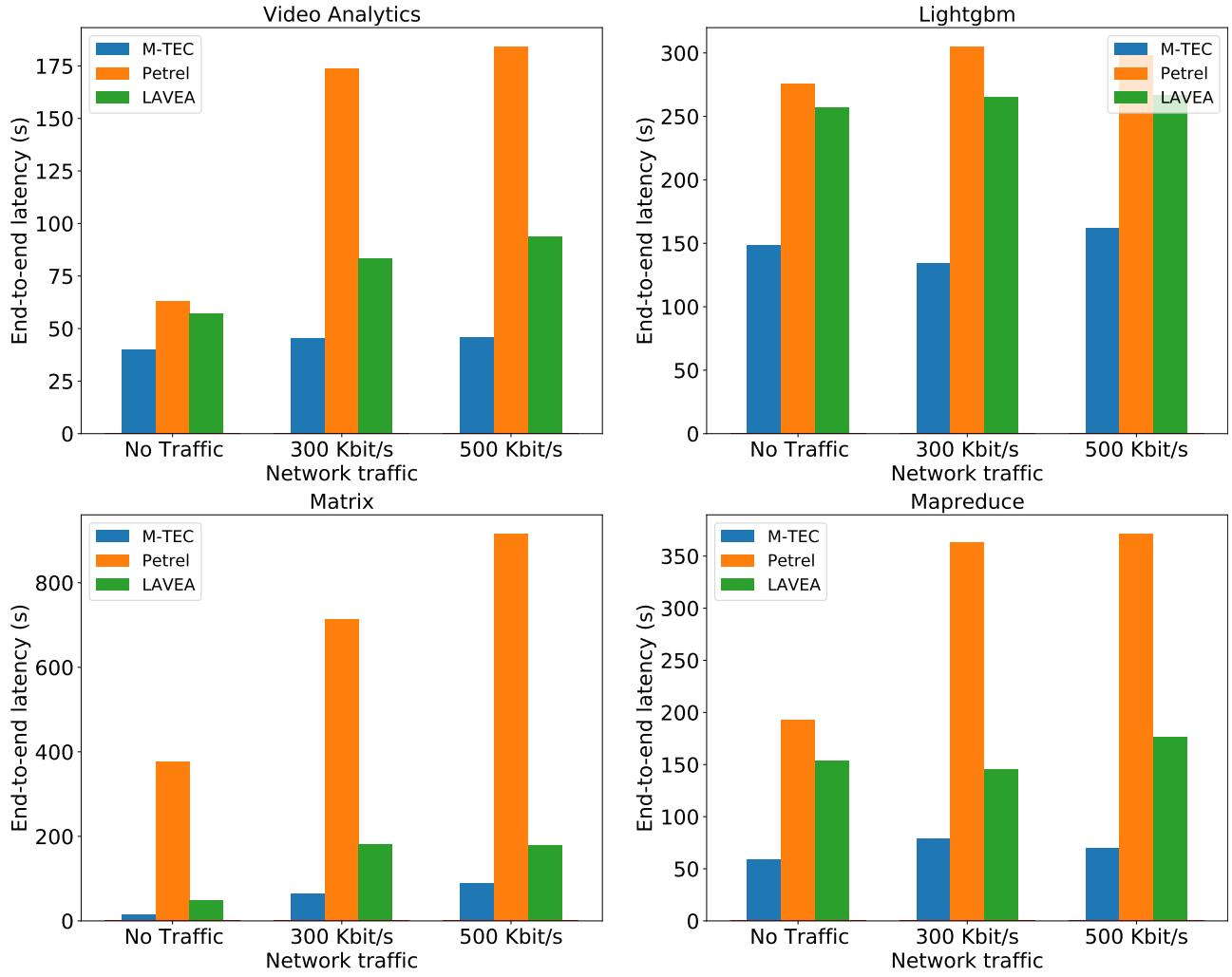

Figure 7: End-to-end latency for 4 applications with different network conditions.

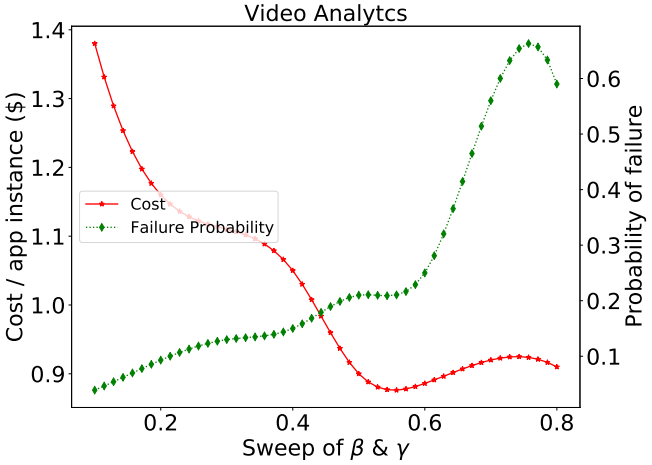

Figure 8: Cost and Probability failure sweep, on the x-axis is γ. As more emphasis is put on the weight assigned to cost, the failure probability increase and cost decrease.

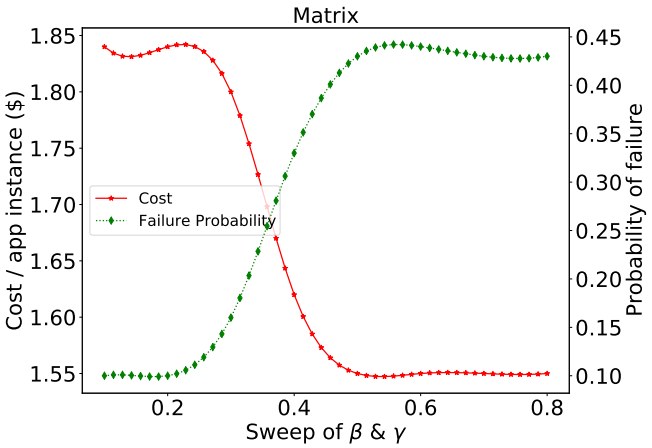

Figure 9: Cost and Probability failure sweep, on the x-axis is γ. As more emphasis is put on the weight assigned to cost, the failure probability increase and cost decrease.

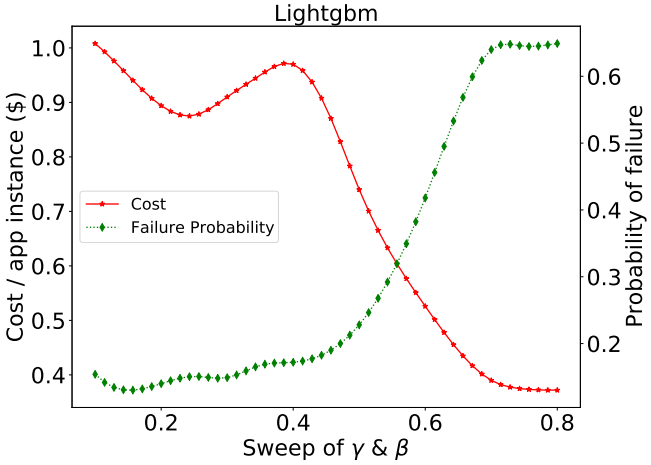

Figure 10: Cost and Probability failure sweep, on the x-axis is γ. As more emphasis is put on the weight assigned to cost, the failure probability increase and cost decrease.

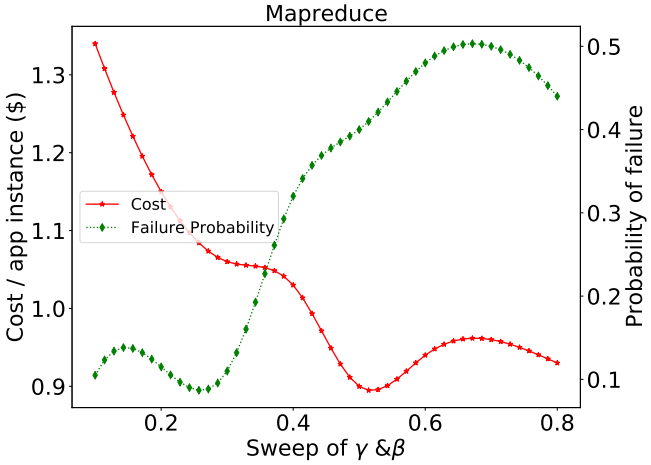

Figure 11: Cost and Probability failure sweep, on the x-axis is γ. As more emphasis is put on the weight assigned to cost, the failure probability increase and cost decrease.

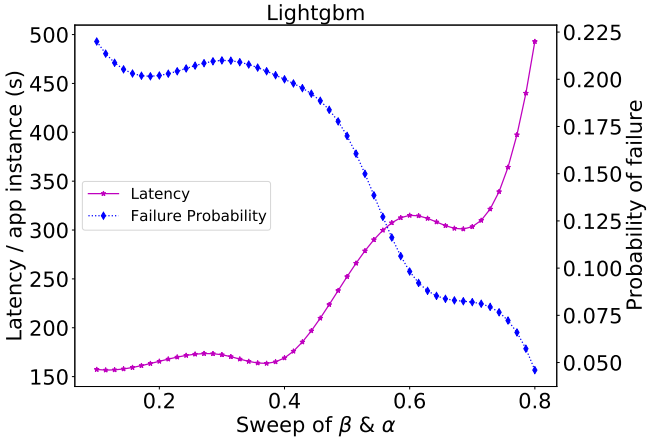

Figure 12: Latency and probability of failure sweep, on the x-axis is β. As more emphasis is put on failure probability, the end-to-end latency increase and probability of failure decrease.

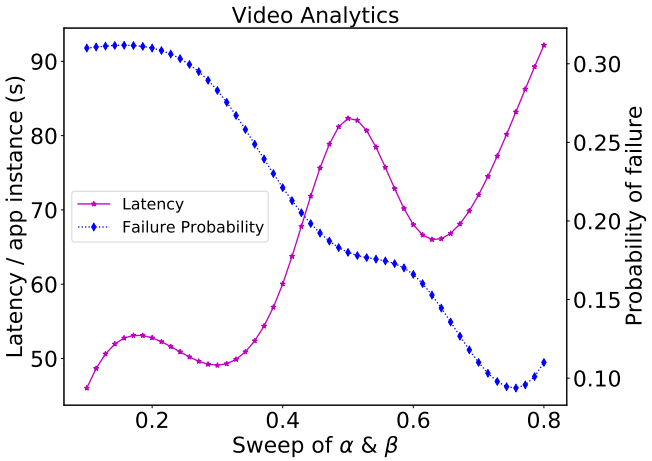

Figure 13: Latency and probability of failure sweep, on the x-axis is β. As more emphasis is put on failure probability, the end-to-end latency increase and probability of failure decrease.

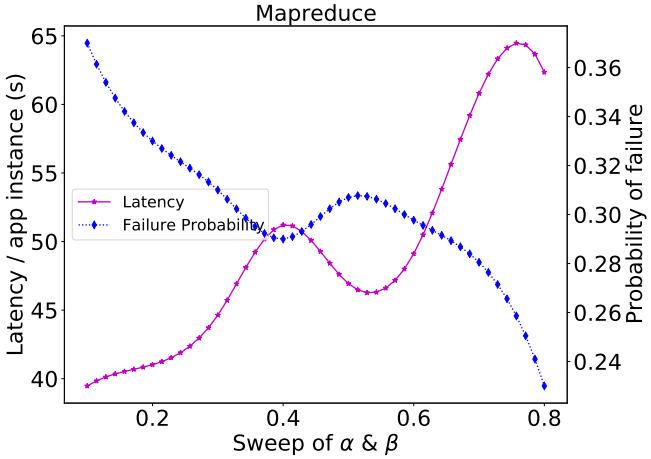

Figure 14: Latency and probability of failure sweep, on the x-axis is β. As more emphasis is put on failure probability, the end-to-end latency increase and probability of failure decrease.

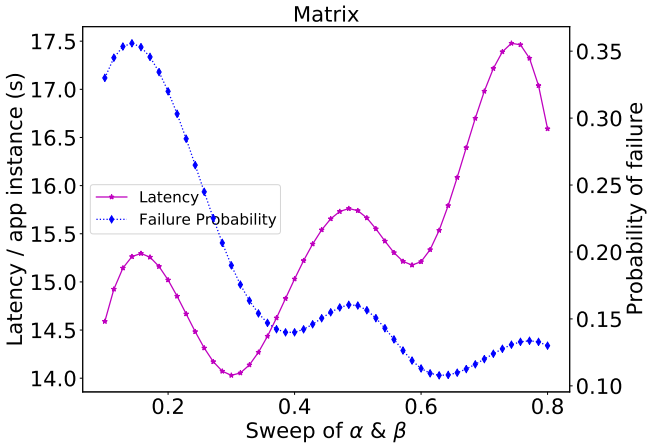

Figure 15: Latency and probability of failure sweep, on the x-axis is β. As more emphasis is put on failure probability, the end-to-end latency increase and probability of failure decrease.

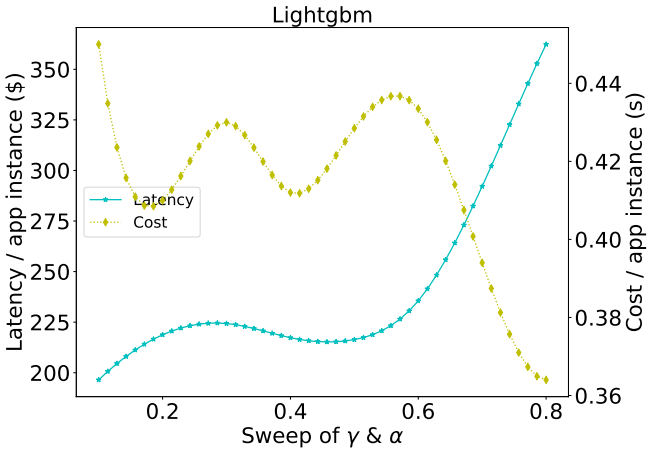

Figure 16: Latency and cost sweep, on the x-axis is γ. As more emphasis is put on cost, the framework tends to optimize the cost and the end-to-end latency increase.

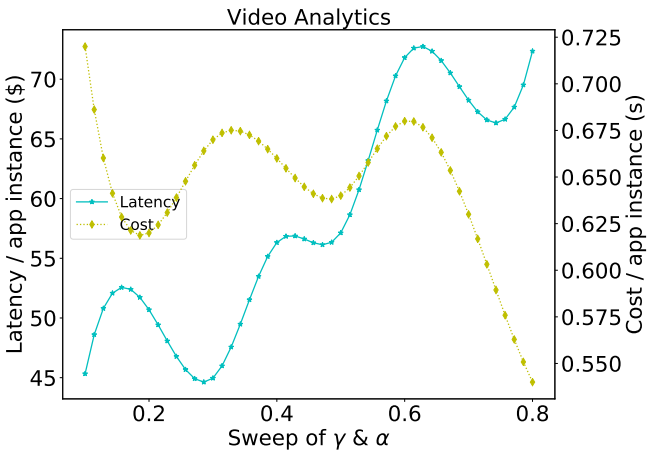

Figure 17: Latency and cost sweep, on the x-axis is γ. As more emphasis is put on cost, the framework tends to optimize the cost and the end-to-end latency increase.

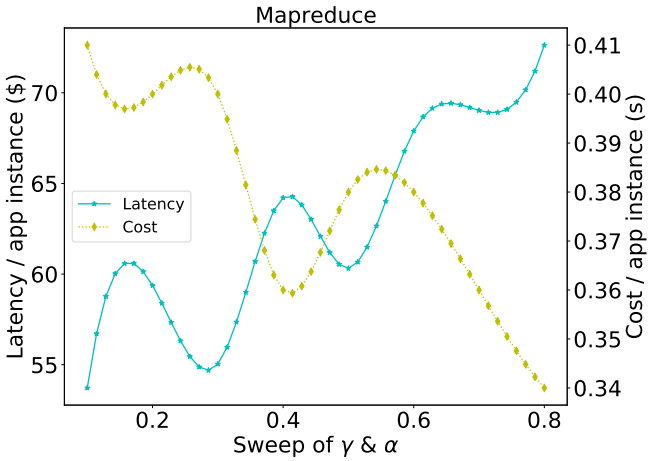

Figure 18: Latency and cost sweep, on the x-axis is γ. As more emphasis is put on cost, the framework tends to optimize the cost and the end-to-end latency increase.

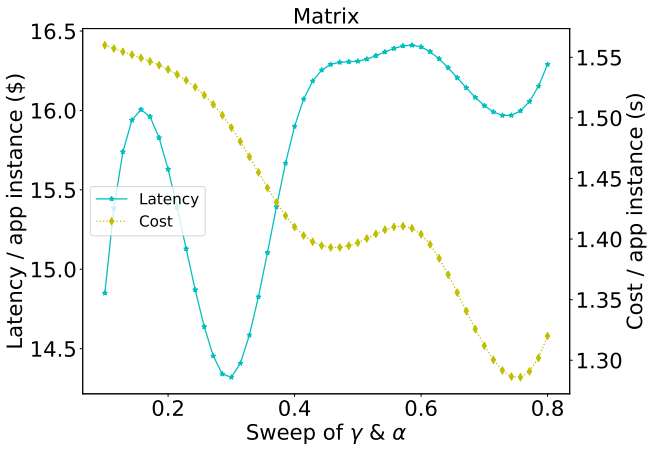

Figure 19: Latency and cost sweep, on the x-axis is γ. As more emphasis is put on cost, the framework tends to optimize the cost and the end-to-end latency increase.