CLOUD COMPUTING ASSIGNMENT REPORT



An Energy and Delay-Efficient Partial Offloading Technique for Fog Computing architectures

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INTRODUCTION

The paper "An Energy and Delay-Efficient Partial Offloading Technique for Fog Computing Architectures" talks on the infrastructure of the fog computing systems where in architecture composed of two layers, one including Fog Nodes (FNs) and another the Fog Access Points (F-APs). While FNs are usually battery operated, the F-APs are instead connected to the electrical networks having unlimited energy.

Among different applications that can be envisaged in a fog computing infrastructure, we focus here on computation offloading characterized by the possibility of offloading some tasks to be computed by the nearby devices. However, due to the limited FNs capabilities, sometimes they could not suffice in an efficient implementation of the fog infrastructure. To this aim a joint exploitation of both FN and F-AP is here considered. In particular we will focus here on a partial offloading approach enabling FNs to distribute high computational tasks among several FNs or F-APs, by optimizing the partial offloading sharing among the devices, we aim at minimizing the FN energy consumption and the task processing delay while increasing the network lifetime.

It has been proved that offloading might not always be the best solution for reducing the energy consumption when intensive communication is required in the offloading process. The task offloading problem has been formulated as a joint radio and computational resources optimization. Energy consumption and latency have also been targeted for an offloading approach.

We have considered FN energy consumption for selecting the FNs able to perform the computation. Moreover, we introduce a new paradigm working on both FN and F-AP layers considering the node energy consumption and the task processing delay for a suboptimal solution to the partial offloading problem.

FNs are considered to be fixed devices with the possibility of offloading their tasks to the neighboring FNs or to the upper layer F-APs for computation. The focus in our scenario is on increasing the interaction among nodes at the edge of the network, with the objective of minimizing the task processing delay and the FNs energy consumption.

Each FN can be in one of four possible states $\mathcal{S} = \{tx, rx, com, id\}$, transmitting, receiving, computing or idle. While the first two states are referred to the interaction with other FNs or F-APs, the computing state refers to the computation performed in the FN itself (either for a local task or for an offloaded task), while the idle state refers to the idling occurring otherwise. To this aim, the overall energy consumed by the *i*th FN can be defined as,

$$E_{FN}^{i} = E_{tx}^{i} + E_{rx}^{i} + E_{com}^{i} + E_{id}^{i}$$

We aim to minimize the energy transmitted by the *i*th FN.This leads to a formulation of the partial offloading problem as an Integer Linear Programing (ILP), with the help of constraints.

AIGORITHM IMPLEMENTATION

This paper gives us an algorithm about implementing the algorithm with the help of 4 parameters which are FN classification, LPFN selection, Local computation parameter, Partial offloading parameter.

At first, all FNs are classified into two groups, High Power FNs (HPFN) and Low Power FNs (LPFN), using a quantile function that considers the distribution of the energy of all the FNs in the network. It is worth to be noticed that the FNs classification is performed at run time each time a new task should be executed; this ensures that the HPFN are always those FNs having the highest amount of energy.

LPFN are classified into two based on the the way they are assigned .According to the algorithm if they are assigned to FN they are classified as 'a' type fog node or if they are assigned to fog nodes or fog access points then they are classified as type 'b' nodes.

Then we compute with the help of local computation parameter and partial offloading parameter and with the help of the energy offloaded equations we compute the total energy offloaded which is written in the case of algorithm two.

Algorithm 1 LPFN assignment

```
Input: U
Output: HPFN and F-AP list
Quantile (\mathcal{U}) which gives I
for each u_i \in \mathcal{U} do
   if u_i \geq I then
      HPFN \leftarrow u_i
   else
      LPFN \leftarrow u_i
   end if
end for
if LPFN selection=a then
   for each LPFN\in \mathcal{U} do
      for each HPFN do
         if d(HPFN_i, LPFN_k) \leq R then
            HPFN_ilist \leftarrow LPFN_k
         end if
      end for
      LocalCom \leftarrow rest of the LPFNs
   end for
else if LPFN selection=b then
   for each LPFN\in \mathcal{U} do
      for each HPFN_i do
         if d(HPFN_j, LPFN_k) \leq R then
            HPFN_ilist \leftarrow LPFN_k
         end if
      end for
      for each F - AP_M do
         if d(F - AP_M, LPFN_k) \leq F then
            F - AP_M list \leftarrow LPF N_k
         end if
      end for
   end for
end if
```

Algorithm 2 α_{loc}^l and β_i Input: HPFN and F-AP list Output: α_{loc}^l , β_k for each LPFN $\in \mathcal{U}$ do if Local computation Parameter=Energy then α_{loc}^l calculation using (24) else α_{loc}^l calculation using (31) end if β_k calculation using (33)

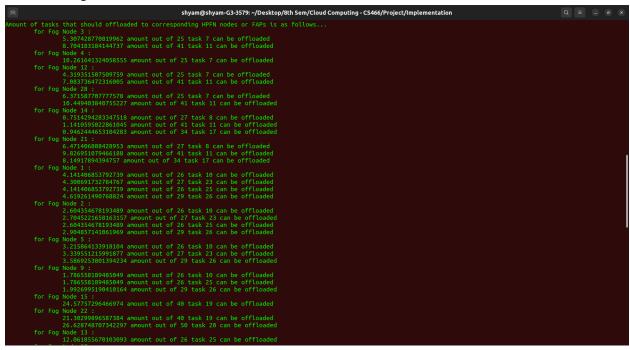
Results:

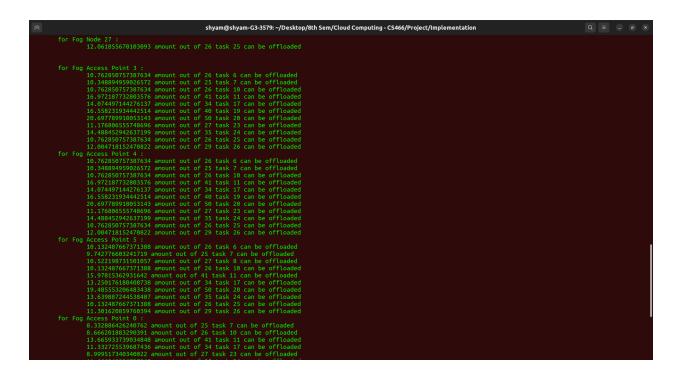
end for

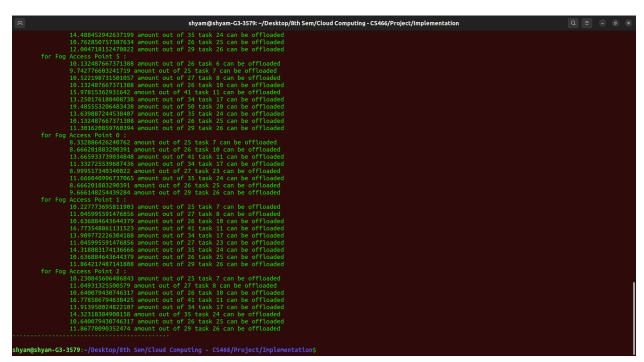
Inputting Task Energies and calculating LPFN and HPFN nodes

Calculating list of LPFN nodes that offload to each Fog Access Point

Calculating the amount of task that needs to be offloaded to each HPFN or F-AP







CONCLUSION

In this paper, a partial offloading approach for fog computing is introduced. We have defined various policies considering energy consumption and task processing delay for deciding the amount of tasks to be offloaded. By considering also the F-AP for offloading it is possible to increase the network lifetime, especially in high demand scenarios that consume much more the network resources. The two algorithms can be selected which help us in calculating the energy offloaded. Hence in real life scenarios based on the classification of FN and LPFN the minimum energy transmitted is calculated which help in reducing the task processing delay and increasing the network lifetime.