Paper 6

The paper "An Overview of Task Scheduling Approaches in Fog Computing Environment" by Batra and Singh (2021) reviews the resource allocation problem in fog computing. The paper discusses various task scheduling approaches and compares their performance using different evaluation metrics. The authors highlight the need for more effective and efficient task scheduling approaches that can address the unique challenges of fog computing.

Paper 11

The paper "Real-time Task Assignment in Fog/Cloud Network Environments for Profit Maximization" proposes a dynamic programming algorithm for resource allocation in fog/cloud networks to maximize profit. The paper reviews existing approaches, identifies their limitations, and presents a novel approach that optimizes resource allocation in real-time. The paper's contribution lies in proposing an innovative approach that enables efficient and effective resource utilization while maximizing profit.

Paper 12

The paper titled "Fog Computing for Internet of Things (IoT)-Aided Smart Grid Architectures" by Hussain and Beg (2019) emphasizes the advantages of using fog computing to overcome challenges associated with smart grid architectures. The paper does not discuss resource allocation in detail, but it showcases the potential of fog computing to enhance the performance of smart grid systems by facilitating efficient data processing, real-time analytics, and secure communication. The paper is valuable in that it demonstrates how fog computing can be leveraged to optimize the performance of smart grid architectures.

Paper 14 (paper not accessible)

Paper 15

In the paper by Lim (2021), the author proposed a novel approach for resource allocation in a fog computing environment for reliable cloud task scheduling. The approach involves estimating task completion time and allocating computing resources accordingly using the Fog Orchestration Engine (FOE). This engine optimizes the allocation of resources to improve system performance by reducing latency and increasing scalability. The paper emphasizes the advantages of using fog computing for resource allocation in cloud task scheduling and highlights the benefits of the proposed approach through simulation experiments. Overall, the paper provides insights into the role of resource allocation in fog computing for efficient cloud task scheduling.

Paper 17

The paper by Jang et al. (2020) presents a novel approach for energy-efficient resource allocation in vehicular edge computing, through joint optimization of task offloading and bit allocation. The authors conducted simulation experiments to evaluate the proposed approach and demonstrate that it can effectively reduce energy consumption while maintaining satisfactory task completion rates. The paper emphasizes the importance of energy-efficient task offloading in vehicular edge computing.

Paper 21

The paper presents a novel algorithm for scheduling tasks in vehicular fog computing that takes advantage of the computing resources provided by Roadside Units (RSUs). The algorithm takes into account the task completion time and the energy consumption of vehicles, and allocates tasks to vehicles and RSUs based on their available resources and proximity to the task source. The goal is to reduce the energy consumption of vehicles while ensuring that tasks are completed within their deadline. Hence, the paper emphasizes resource pooling and task scheduling in the context of vehicular fog computing.

Paper 22

The paper proposes a joint optimization algorithm for network selection and task offloading in vehicular edge computing. The algorithm considers the trade-off between the task execution time and energy consumption of vehicles. It determines the optimal network and offloading decisions by considering the available computing resources, communication costs, and mobility patterns of vehicles. The proposed algorithm combines the Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) algorithm and the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) to achieve joint optimization. Thus, the paper focuses on resource allocation through joint optimization of network selection and task offloading in vehicular edge computing.

Paper 23

The paper proposes an evolutionary algorithm to solve the task scheduling problem in a Cloud-Fog computing environment. The algorithm aims to optimize the allocation of tasks to Fog nodes and Cloud data centres to minimize the overall execution time and energy consumption. The proposed algorithm uses a combination of genetic operators and local search strategies to find near-optimal solutions for the task scheduling problem. Therefore, the paper focuses on resource allocation and task scheduling in a Cloud-Fog computing environment