**METO: Matching Theory Based Efficient Task Offloading in IoT-Fog Interconnection Networks:**

**(**IEEE Internet of Things Journa**)**

For instance each task tj ∈ T constructs a n × c decision matrix denoted by Bj , In a similar way, a m×c decision matrix Bi for each agent fi ∈ F can be constructed.,Every agent a ∈ T ∪ F having an index l constructs a normalized decision matrix B ∗ l

for every FN that receives at least one proposal form any task tj performs the following operations:

(i.) if its quota is not full, it performs immediate assignment of tj and updates its quota

(ii.) if the FN has exhausted its quota then two cases may arise: (ii.a) FN finds a replacement task , (ii.b) FN does not find a replacement task and rejects task tj .

Here they are taking a particular fog node and then checking quota is full or not ,But we here are calculating the objective function and assigning also we have considered only one matrix but they have considered two matrises , normalise, and weigh matrix .

**A Matching Game Approach for Joint Resource Allocation and User Association in Fog Radio Access Networks**

**(**IEEE/CIC International Conference on Communications in China**)**

They mainly focus on user average file download delay in a device-to-device (D2D) enabled F-RAN. They considered sub channels and nodes but we are considering only . They do not considered any other parameneters except the download speed.

**Distributed File Allocation Using Matching Game in Mobile Fog-Caching Service Network**

**(**IEEE Conference on Computer Communications Workshops**)**

They considered only storing of a file in a location and section the location which has the available storage. : the unmatched MUs will have a connection with central server. But we are not moving to cloud we are selecting the next best fog node .

**A Novel Matching Theory-Based Data Offloading Framework for a Fog Network With Selfish and Rational Nodes**

**(**IEEE NETWORKING LETTERS, VOL. 3, NO. 4, DECEMBER 2021**)**

many-to-many matching. The data packets of the over-utilized fog nodes can be offloaded to the under-utilized fog nodes for processing. If a fog node is overloaded (DFN), it searches for an SFN to process its excess data. If no SFN is ready to accept the data, the data is sent to the cloud for processing. They matched these type of nodes but not actually the fog node and iot pair.