Artificial bee colony algorithm used for load balancing in cloud computing: review

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ABSTRACT

Cloud computing is emerging technology in IT land. But it still faces challenges like load balancing. It is a technique which dynamic distributed work load among various nodes equally in a situation where some nodes are under load and some are overload. Main achievements of load balancing are resource consumption and reduce energy. Swarm intelligence provides an important role in the field of those problems which cannot easily solve and they need classical and mathematical technique. An artificial bee colony is a foraging behavior inspires algorithm it established by karaboga in 2005. It has fast convergence, strong, robustness, and high flexibility. The different researcher used ABC algorithm for improvement in load balancing. This review paper is a comprehensive study about load balancing in cloud computing using ABC algorithm. It also defines some basic concept about swarm intelligent and its property.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Load balancing in cloud computing provides a well-organized result for Varity of an issue in a cloud environment. Normally there are two main type of load balancing which are task scheduling and resource scheduling in a distributed environment. One of the main elements in task scheduling is to provide user demand on time [1]. In a cloud environment virtual machine manage all the activity in the data center for load balancing activity. It contains a large amount of data and resources. Load balancing is the important concept of the batter performance within the 156vironment [2]. With the growth of internet and cloud user demand, it needs to provide a better result for that purpose load balancing is important. For that reason, different researcher designs ABC algorithm for scheduling purpose and it improves the result in makespan and network stability. Swarm intelligence (SI) is the collective natural behavior in the form of decentralized, self-organized systems, or artificial. SI systems are typically made up of a population of simple agents interacting locally with one another and with their environment [3]. The inspiration often comes from nature, especially biological systems. The agents follow very simple rules, and although there is no centralized control structure dictating how individual agents should behave, local, and to a certain degree random, interactions between such agents lead to the emergence of “intelligent” global behavior, unknown to the individual agents. Natural examples of SI include ant colonies, bird flocking, animal herding, bacterial growth, and fish schooling [4]. Research in SI started in the late 1980s. Besides the applications to conventional optimization problems, SI can be
employed in library materials acquisition, communications, medical dataset classification, dynamic control, heating system planning, moving objects tracking, and prediction. Indeed, SI can be applied to a variety of fields in fundamental research, engineering, industries, and social sciences. ABC of them and applied in cloud computing for reducing load balancing.

The main objective of this review paper are given below

- To Review pervious literature about ABC algorithm.
- To Review pervious literature about load balancing in cloud computing
- To identify the important of ABC algorithm in load balancing purpose

This review paper contains information about ABC algorithm. It is used for load balancing purpose. It organized like as section 1 Introduction, Section 2 Preliminary Section 3, ABC algorithm Section 4, Implementation of ABC and Section 5 About important result.

2. **PRELIMINARY**

In this section, we define some basic and related terminology about ABC and load balancing in cloud computing.

2.1. **Algorithm**

Consists of rules which are used for solving problems in a finite number of steps. Algorithms are set of the formula used for solving problems on the basis of sequence and specific action. These kinds of programs or algorithms are frequently used in information technology [5]. A set of unambiguous instruction that is used for a given set of instruction and performed an action to achieve certain goals that have been recognizable [6]. Normally algorithms are classified into three groups Figure 1 shows the classification of the algorithm.

![Figure 1. Classification of the algorithm](image)

2.2. **Heuristic algorithm**

Used a simple approach to solve the problems by solving learning a discovering that simple method, not sure for the sufficient result. A heuristic technique used for speed up the process. We can say they are used for shut cut for time. Heuristic problems are dependent technique such as some problems are used to solve adapted using normal formula and these problems are too greedy and usually, get trapped in local optimum and fail in global optimum [7].

2.3. **Meta heuristics**

Is problems independent technique it does not take any specificity of any problems, it can be used as a black box, they are not greedy. A meta heuristic is a high-level problem independent algorithm; it delivers a set of rule for the development of optimization problems [8].

2.4. **Hybrid algorithm**

Is the mixture of two or more than of algorithm, they solved the same problems. It does not rise to simple coalescing numerous algorithms to decipher a different problem and may algorithm used for solving the same problems but hybrid used to solve those problems in a better way. Normally animals are living in group form as compare individuals because if they are in the group from then can solve their problems as comparing individuals and they protected them self easily and better [9]. Recently the theory of self–an organization in animal behavior and the study of collective behavior has promoted solving different
problems. On that basis, a different algorithm is designed and used in different fields. Swarm intelligence (SI) one of the main disciplines of artificial intelligence (AI), based on multi-agent system inspired by the behavior of social insects such as ants, bee, wasps and as well as animals like flocks, fish [10]. With the help of collective behavior and decentralized and self-organized system are known as swarm intelligence. SI-based on characteristically prepared of inhabitants of simple agents who are intermingling with each other in the atmosphere they inspired from nature especially biological systems. ABC algorithm is an example of SI which inspires from bee behavior [11].

2.5. Swarm intelligent

Becomes very popular in the research field and may researcher used for their requirement. A different attempt is made to design an algorithm or distributed problems for solving device by stimulated by the cooperative behavior of social behavior like colonies and other animal’s behavior. The tenure swarm is used for any unemotional assortment of intermingling agent or beings; one of the main examples is bee [12]. Swarm intelligent is a novel field which statements the study of the cooperative behavior of a system that coordinate with each other by using central control system and self-association. Large part of research in SI concern with antithesis engineering and adaptation of combined behavior of nature system. Swarm intelligent (SI) is a discipline of artificial intelligent (AI) which apprehensive with the intention of the multi-agent system by tasking creativeness of collective behavior of social insects such as a bee, wasps, ants and other animals like birds, fishes [13].

2.6. Different stage of honey bee Foraging behavior

The most important character of honey bee is the foraging behavior. In this process bee left the hive and start searching for food source where she find the food source she extract the nectar from it and then store in to her stomach. After extract the amount from the nectar till 30 to 120 mints according to the condition she star making bee when it reached in to hive the amount of bee ready it put it in to hive. Then it shares the information to other bee in dance form [15].

2.7. Dance

The steps of dance are performed tell to other bee about the food source, direction, amount of nectar and quality and different type of dance performed in the hive area. When she dancing other bee touches him with antenna in order to taste the nectar of food source. Different types of dance are.

2.8. Round dance

This kind of dance does not inform about the distance but this kind of dance are used when the hive is near or when they reached to the food hive.
2.9. Waggle dance
This dance is used to inform another bee about food source and direction of food source if the food source is far away the employed bee used this dance for the direction [16].

2.10. Tremble dance
If the bee takes longer time in the food source then she starts this kind of dance to know about the current position of the bee because they take load time before informing other.

2.11. Nest site selection
The process of nest selection consists of some important issue like the size of crack to hold combs and stiffness of the opening weather and manufacture time, the main point is that given incorporated resolution given to all swarm without conflicts. For the achievement of this mission many scout bee working in parallel for exploring the potential nest site and split in rank about an explored site with other dancing scout bee.

2.12. Navigation
Forger bee used special kind of map similar to the association of spatial memory for a homing food source and search flight. This consist of two computation component knows as vector and viewpoint landmark. And the navigation consists of two main elements these are stimuli of bee and the second one is encoded spatial information dance [17].

2.13. Task selection
Normally the different tasks are distributed into a different bee and these tasks are dynamically distributed in the environment and change to the given environment. Some tasks are special for a special group or individual bee [18].

2.14. Cloud computing
People adopting new technology in order to achieve their required goals. Cloud computing is one of them people getting a huge amount of data in high speed and large memory storage. The exciting field of cloud computing change in to new it land with large advancement in business and operation [19]. The increase of energy and envirment both are concern with cloud computing. Therefore more and more attraction are need to change cloud computing in to green computing [20]. Figure 3 shows cloud computing.

Due to the growth of cloud computing the user demand for more batter result and better service due to this demand load balancing become more important and interesting concept. Load balancing disseminated the load among different in cloud computing in situations where some node are heavily loaded and some are under load this senior make issue in cloud computing to solve this situation load balancing used. Load balancing is the process of managing the total load in to individual node for the collective system and improvement of resource utilizations [21]. Figure 4 shows the load balancing approach. Figure 4 shows the type of load balancing normally there are two main type of load balancing which are dynamic and static and they are further divided in to a different group. Table 1 show the matric of load balancing along with their expiations. In research field a researcher take one or two parameter and them try to improve the load balancing.
Table 1. Show the metric of load balancing

| Metric         | Explanations                                                                 |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Throughput     | The number of tasks those execution has been completed is calculated that process is known as throughput. If it is higher than improve the performance. |
| Fault Tolerance| When job or resources are a movie from the node to another node in this process time taken that is known as fault tolerance. It needs to minimize in order to reduce the performance. |
| Response time  | The amount number of time taken by a particular load balancing algorithm in a distributed system. This action must be minimized. |
| Scalability     | It is the ability of an algorithm to perform load balancing for a system with any finite number of nodes. This metric should be improved. |
| Performance     | It checks all the parameter like a reasonable cost reduces task response time and needs an acceptable delay. |
| Overhead        | When implementing a load balancing algorithm it determines the amount of overhead. It occurs interposes communication. It must be minimized for load balancing technique. |
| Resource utilizations | It checks the resource which is used and optimization technique used for fewer resource utilizations. |

Figure 5 shows the basic load balancing policies which are classified in to four groups they are information strategy, triggering strategy; transform strategy and location strategy and these are future divided in to groups. But ABC algorithm applied in transfer strategy and all the paper which are used ABC algorithm for transfer strategy are mention along with other parameter are mention in Table 2.
3. **ABC ALGORITHMS**

Karaboga has designed an artificial bee colony (ABC) algorithm to mimic the foraging behavior of honey bee swarm intelligence. Meta-Heuristic is Greek words and it consists Meta which means high-level and heuristics means to find or to know. Meta-heuristic is set of the intelligent step which enhances the efficiency of heuristic procedure [22]. An artificial bee colony is nature enthused algorithm which is based on the foraging behavior of bee. Artificial bee colony (ABC) algorithm new optimization method which is good at consideration but poor at manipulation. The artificial algorithm is proposed for optimization technique and they used intelligent foraging behavior of honey bees. The collection honey bee is called swarm which can productively complete task concluded collective cooperation; normally there are two fundamental processes which derive for the ABC population which are global optimum and local optimum [23]. An optimization technique is an important role in a different field from the previous last two decades several swarm intelligent algorithm are used, ABC is one of them. ABC is one the most recent swarm base algorithm it competitive to solve optimization purpose; however there is still some working remaining to improve in exploitation but it good in exploration ABC is one of the wide search algorithm and research are inspiring from it and used for real world problems there are three group of bees which are explained below [24].

- **Food source**: The bee collected food from a particular flower that is known as a food source. Form this food source the bee knows about the amount of food, distance and how easily the food gets to form the nectar. Bee stores this information for the sake of convincing and simplicity to share with upcoming of bee group [25].
- **Employed bee**: These are the group of the bee which contains all the information like richness, distance, and direction from the hive all bout food sources are known as employed bee [26].
- **Unemployed bee**: share the information with another group that is known as an employed bee. Unemployed bees are responsible to summarize that information which they get from employed bee for food source purpose. Unemployed bees are future divided in to two types which are onlooker bee and scout bee [27].
- **Onlooker bee**: Are those which collected information from employed bee which is present in the hive after the analysis.
- **Scout bee**: Are responsible for searching new food source around in hive. When they find some existing food source they start searching new one in the given environment normally honey bee swarm average 50% are employed bee. 50% are an unemployed bee, and 5% to 10% are scout bee [28]. Figure 6 shows the working of the different bee.

![Figure 6. Working of bee](image)

Figure 6 shows the information about bee and their selection method of next food source along with communication technique Table 2 conations basic information about ABC, along with their explanations.
\[
\pi_i = \frac{\text{fit}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \text{fit}_i} \tag{1}
\]

Where \(n\) present the number of food source.
\(\text{fit}\) is the fitness value of food source.
\(\pi_i\) is the probability of the solution.

| Author                  | Year | Narrative                                                                 |
|-------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Karaboga                | 2005 | The originator of ABC algorithm on the source of a honey bee swarm        |
| Basturk and karaboga    | 2006 | First conference paper published about ABC algorithms                     |
| Karaboga and Basturk    | 2007 | The first journal paper and also compared the performance with another algorithm |
| Karaboga and Akay       | 2009 | Start optimization in a different field of research and these used optimizations for the numerical test function. |

Figure 7 shows the flow chat of ABC in the first section tell about size, priority, and requirement. Then after selection policy used when it meets the criteria then it stops working. In selection criteria conations different step which are mention below.

![Flow Chat of ABC](image)

**Figure 7. Shows the flow chat of ABC**

3.1. Initialization population of ABC algorithm

Initially uniform distributed population generate by the ABC algorithm in \(SN\) where each resolution of \(X_i (i = 123 \ldots SN)\) in \(S\) –dimensional of a vector. And where \(D\) is the number of a variable optimization of \(\{123 \ldots SN\}\) problems and \(X_i\) signifying the food resource in the given population [29].

The position of employed bee: In employed stage, the bee modifies them self by showing their contemporary resolution based on given information of individual experience and the fitness value or (nectar amount). If the fitness value is higher than the old one then the bee update their location with the new one and cut the old one. The update location is given below

\[
V_{ij} = X_{ij} + J_{ij}(X_{ij} - X_k) \tag{2}
\]

Where \(K\) denotes \(\{123 \ldots D\}\) and \(j\) belong to \(\{123 \ldots D\}\) are randomly choice indicates. \(K\) Is dissimilar from \(\Omega\) \(ij\) is an arbitrary number between \([-1,1]\) [30].
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Onlooker bee role: After the process of employed bee phase then onlooker phase start, in onlooker stage, all the employed bee shared their information about new fitness in turn (nectar) of the food source. And tell about their position and information with the onlooker bee in their hive. Onlooker bee analysis the in order and selected the solution of prospect \( P_i \) associated with the fitness. It can be calculated by using the expression:

\[
P_i = \frac{f_{it_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{SN} f_{it_i}}
\]  

(3)

Where \( f_{it} \) is the fitness assessment of the solution in \( I \) is in the employed bee in the case of employed bee make amendment in the location and the given reminiscence and check the fitness of the runner cause. If the fitness value is elevated than the bee memory is a new situation and the forget the mature one [31].

Scout bee phase: The location of the food cradle is not to update to a prearranged quantity of cycle. Then the food source is implicit to be neglected and then scout phase start. In this phase, the bee-related with the reckless food source become scout bee and then interchanged by randomly chosen food source. And the scout bee replaces the food source randomly with generated as follows

\[
X_{ij} = X_{minj} + \text{rand}[0,1](X_{maxj} - X_{min}) \text{ for } j \in \{123 \ldots D\}
\]  

(4)

Normally in the ABC algorithm for the food source position show the optimization predication. The nectar shows the amount of food spring corresponds to the excellence (fitness) of a source. The number of onlooker bee and employed bee are equal to the solution of the population [32]. Met heuristic algorithms are lofty stage heuristic algorithms, meta revenue privileged level or beyond. Or met heuristic means literally find out the solution using high-level technique through a certain process. Met heuristics consider as high level technique and they combine it to low-level technique and used for tactics for Exploration and exploitation for huge space parameter search. Normally there are two important components used in met heuristics these are spiraling and diversification [33].

4. IMPLEMENTATION OF ABC ALGORITHM FOR LOAD BALANCING PURPOSE

Cloud computing contains a large number of resources like a data center virtual machine and other software resources. In load balancing purpose VM play important role because different researcher implementing to reduce load balancing with the help of a different algorithm. But in this review paper, we focus on the ABC algorithm that used to reduce load balancing. Figure 8 shows the different policy where different researcher modifying and implementing a technique to reduce load balancing. The above Figure 9 shows the implementation of the ABC algorithm according to diagram different data are assign to the data center after that allocation of virtual machine take place. In this section different researcher designing different technique to solve load balancing problems. Table 3 show all the technique, paper name and author which try ABC algorithm implement load balancing in cloud computing.

![Load balancing policy](image)

Figure 8. Load balancing policy
5. IMPORTANT RESULTS

In this section, we mention all those result and figure which are found in this review paper. Table 3 mention all those paper about ABC algorithm which are modified for load balancing purpose and used. It conations information about algorithm name year, author, technique, and reference of paper also. It also mentions the total number of paper and which parts of virtual machine are used for improving load balancing method.

Table 3. Shows the result of ABC algorithm

| No | Author | Year | Old/New Name Of ABC | Technique | Load balancing area |
|----|--------|------|----------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1  | B. Kruekaew and W. Kimpan [34] | 2011 | ABC | Manage overload /under load task | Virtual Machine Scheduling Management |
| 2  | Hu, & Fu [35]. | 2013 | PS-ABC | Bayes Theorem | Live Virtual Machine Migration Policy |
| 3  | Rana & Kar [36] | 2014 | ABC | Manage overload /under load node | System performance |
| 4  | Hesabian & Javadi [37] | 2015 | HBB-LB | Task scheduling | Resources scheduling |
| 5  | Rathore & Saluja [38] | 2015 | HBBLB | load scheduling | Virtual Machine |
| 6  | Rastkhadiv & Zamanifar [39] | 2016 | ABC | load scheduling | Virtual machines |
| 7  | Awasthi & Bansal [40]. | 2016 | ABC | Task scheduling | Virtual machines |
| 8  | M. A., & Elhady | 2016 | ABC | Task Scheduling | Virtual machines |
| 9  | Gamal, & Elhady, [41]. | 2017 | H_BAC | Makespan | Virtual machine (VM) |
| 10 | Walaa et all [42]. | 2017 | ABC/LBA_HB | Manage overload /under load task | Virtual machine (VM) task allocating |
| 11 | Sharma & Arora [43] | 2017 | ABC | VM Placement Algorithm | VM Placement Algorithm |
| 12 | Kaur & Khullar [44]. | 2017 | ABC | Quality of Service | Virtual Machine |
| 13 | Sultanpure & Reddy [45]. | 2017 | ABC | Server | Job scheduling |
| 14 | Ehsanmoghadam & Efatafatparvar [46]. | 2018 | HBB-LB | Waiting times of tasks in the queue. | Virtual machine (VM) |
| 15 | Gamal& Elnaghi [47]. | 2019 | OH_BAC | VM Policy | Energy consumption |
| 16 | Shameer & Subbajini [48]. | 2019 | OABC | VM Policy | Energy And QOS |
| 17 | Madni et all [48]. | 2019 | (HGDCS) | VM Policy | Resource scheduling |
| 18 | Thanka et all [50]. | 2019 | ABPS | Load Balancing | Degree of imbalance outperform |
| 19 | Adhikari et all [51]. | 2019 | LB-RC | Load Balancing | Resource scheduling |

Figure 10 shows about the paper collection. According to the figure most of the paper are collected from the year 2017 and 2019. All the papers are about the modification of the ABC algorithm which are used to improve in load balancing technique in cloud computing.
CONCLUSION

In this review paper different paper are collected about ABC algorithms which are used for load balancing purpose. Due to the depth review of those paper shows that large numbers of researchers were concentrated about load balancing in cloud computing using virtual machine policy. Also mention basic concept about load balancing, type, artificial bee colony algorithm and it application. Most of the researcher using ABC algorithm in virtual machine by selection different policy, it almost improves the performance of load balancing. If future study we focus VM repelacement study.

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