

A Review on Nonlinear Dimension Reduction: Edge Computing

Rupa Gupta¹, Abhishek kumar Saxena²

Computer Science and Engineering,

Bansal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Lucknow, India

rupa24021996@gmail.com, abhisaxena0212@gmail.com

Abstract: In today's technology dependent era IoT based gadgets are been used in day today life by major portion of population. Most frequently used IoT devices are the wearable devices like smart watches, fitness band. The IoT devices are been used in the field of monitoring and security by using the CCTV cameras, drones, it is also used in automotive industries for self-driving cars, in manufacturing and in entertainment. Usually the IoT devices stores their data on to cloud based server where the data is used for data analysis and prediction using different machine learning model, deep learning models. Due to spike in user base of the IoT devices the data sent over the network is increasing rapidly.

Keywords: IOT, Edge detection, Machine learning, PCA

1. Introduction:

In recent years IoT (internet of things) has gained higher growth compared to other technologies. Previously the electronic gadgets which were built using various microcontrollers we used to perform single task at time known as embedded system. The devices like TV, Fridge, washing machines, Calculators etc. we're using the embedded system to perform their respective task. In the last decades a recent shift was seen in these industries from traditional programming to AI. The field of AI includes various subdomains like data analytics, data science, machine learning and deep learning. By the introduction of ARM based microcontrollers in embedded system it is possible to implement multiprocessing in the embedded system. The combination of embedded system and AI is often termed to be the IoT technology. In IoT the hardware is used to collect the data and show the output the processing of the data is done on the web servers. The devices often need to send the collected data from various sensors and devices to the webserver. So the performance of the IoT devices relies on the network. In this technology oriented era a explosive increase in the usage of the IoT technology is seen. Due to its benefit it is used in industries like automobile, health, and across the household. A larger data is sent over the network which increases the delay. To lower down the delay we can consider the edge computing on the part of the IoT devices as well as the server. By using edge computing we can reduce the dimension of the data that is sent over the network.

The dimension of the data sent over the network is reduced and it can be directly used for the analytics purpose or else we can increase the dimension of the data to the original shape on the server then the analytics can be applied. For dimension reduction we have various machine learning and deep learning based technique. Majorly the dimension reduction uses the linear and nonlinear techniques or feature selection and feature extraction technique. the popular dimension reduction models are Principal component analysis (PCA), Non-negative matrix factorization (NMF), Kernel PCA, Graph-based kernel PCA, Linear discriminant analysis (LDA), Generalized discriminant analysis (GDA), Auto encoders, t-SNE, UMAP, Dimension reduction .previously many researchers have used the PCA which is a liner technique based dimension reduction algorithm which manipulates the input diagonally for reducing the dimension of the data. Other researchers have used deep learning based Autoencoders which is a nonlinear technique which is built by using the neural network model.

2. IOT Challenges:

A center layer among items and applications is Cloud Storage, which covers subtleties and capacities. We as a whole perceive that the IoT is an organization of connected curios, and different applications are engaged with these items [27]. The issues are special for every application, except they normally fall into a comparative classification. To determine these difficulties, it should zero in more fundamentally on security challenges and assess the results of the new methods [28]. Subsequent to incorporating the Cloud and the IoT, there have been proceeding with worries about the cloud supplier's question and comprehension of the actual area of the subtleties communicated to the Cloud by means of various IoT arrangements [29]. There are a few worries about the multi-inhabitant cloud administration stockpiling framework. Various buyer data is housed in a solitary office, which can subvert classification and the course of secret data spillage [30]. Because of Cloud administrations supplier doubt, this type of weakness is viewed as an insider danger and is one of the IT business' most unexpected issues to date. The basic difficulties of Cloud-IoT clarified as follows [31].

2.1. Security:

Information from IoT was put in the Cloud for handling and recovery. The includes encryption of information shipped off or saved in cloud-based archives and information security during cloud access and use. [32, 33]. How much there is an

absence of distributed computing data is to such an extent that information proprietors don't comprehend their own information's actual position. Today, information is identified with surrounding us, so information security in the Cloud-IoT worldview is the primary point [34].

2.2. Capacity and Computational execution

Plans that incorporate the utilization of cloud-based IoT gadgets require a serious level of execution objective prerequisites. Such details can be hard to meet in all settings since cloud-based IoT gadgets are moving for some applications [35].

2.3. Dependability

The IoT gadgets are reliant upon the Cloud to work suppliers for time-basic applications, and the impact would straightforwardly mirror the program's yield. In vehicles, careful instruments, or in the security field, for instance [36].

2.4. Huge Data Storage

Almost 50 billion IoT gadgets will be offered by around 2025, and that income will be a major deterrent for cloud specialist organizations to quickly have quick and safe admittance to information [37].

2.5. Upkeep

Contingent upon the learned in the above fragment, amazingly effective procedures and plans are expected to follow and oversee security and proficiency in the cloud climate to satisfy the necessities of as high as 50 billion IoT gadgets [38].

2.6. Edge processing

Dormancy limits, versatility bound, and Geodis-tributed IoT executions demand the Cloud's quick answer. Consequently, edge registering is a trade off between exemplary figuring and distributed computing, though nearer to the executions yet hard to consolidate on the grounds that it needs position mindfulness [39, 40].

2.7. Client supported IoT gadgets

In such IoT executions, clients are relied upon to incorporate subtleties and advantages to be made up for their trade cooperation. The overwhelming test since the social variables come right into it, where the purchaser from his/her setting contributes [41].

2.8. Cooperation with gadget

Cloud-IoT frameworks regularly need contribution from a wide scope of gadgets to be handled and carried out. In the present circumstance, particulars, for example, extra room and cloud-based figuring limit can get intense [38].

3. Literature Review:

As to and distributed computing, they are on two unique landmasses. Notwithstanding, their properties are joined, which is the reason assembly is invaluable to both.

Mohiuddin, Irfan, et al. [30] talked about the issues encompassing capacity units in server farms. An extraordinary arrangement strategy to guarantee loads are similarly scattered during allotment, and our key commitment is on the VM-based relocation approach. The VM movement is expected to merge the VMs relying upon the responsibility, diminish the utilization of assets, and empower green processing. In that capacity, we should call the methodology Workload Aware Virtual Machine Consolidation Method (WAVMCM). The creator additionally confirms the proposed strategy by standing out it's anything but an AI-subordinate probabilistic technique, including Simulated Annealing, Genetic Algorithm, and a test to look at the meandering rates between cells. Analyses show that WAVMCM diminishes the quantity of working workers by 9%, saving 15% of the CPU's electrical utilization than hereditary calculation based methodologies.

Zhang, Wei-Zhe, et al. [42] suggested a Joint Load Balancing and Mobile Edge Computing (MEC) Offloading Strategy, adding another security layer to alleviate conceivable security issues. Then, a heap adjusting calculation is proposed to reallocate sBS cell phone clients (MDUs) adequately. Furthermore, another high level encryption standard (AES) cryptographic innovation is introduced as an insurance layer for defending information weakness during transmission with an electrocardiogram (ECG) signal-based encryption and unscrambling. An upgraded model for load balance, estimation offloading, and insurance is frequently considered as a worry to lessen the framework's time and energy necessities. Point by point test discoveries show that, contrasted and neighborhood executions, our machine utilization with and without the extra security levels will save some 68,2% and 72,4%.

Riad, Khaled, et al. [43] The Multi-Dimensional Access Control (MD-AC) programming to permit and eliminate clients in the Cloud progressively through different specialists has been embraced. The exploratory discoveries show that MD-AC will decide demands for access in a sensible and suitable period. The normal encryption and decoding times are 18 and 10ms, individually, regardless of exceptionally confounded research center conditions and various exchanges. The proposed conspire is additionally tried and appeared differently in relation to best in class plans as of late. The discoveries show that the proposed system against various notable assaults is quick and stable. Likewise, MD-AC can be utilized to secure IoT administrations' protection in the cloud world.

Mallikarjuna, Betty, et al. [44] recommended input yield dependent on a Fuzzy calculation checked with the two separate settings, for example, iFogSim tool stash recreations and MATLAB R2017b enhanced booking. Applications from the worker side, shown by the MATLAB Fuzzy tool compartment, and tried the proposed model have been

International Conference on Intelligent Technologies & Science - 2021 (ICITS-2021)

introduced by the fluffy based booking design that has created customer evaluations of VMM. Maybe than giving a tool compartment to iFogSim that further develops movement of assignments and gadget versatility. The calculation yield in MATLAB R2017b has been tried utilizing a huge number of nonchalantly created sets of work on the liquid deduction strategy, producing VM evaluations and absolute exactness of 36.23 percent. The best outcomes are for 'Incredible' being compromised with a precision of 54.55%. The most exceedingly terrible outcomes are 20% for 'Awful.' Fog figuring is the response to IoT-fueled information mining in the Cloud interaction information successfully. Edge registering is the key. iFogSim has tried the recommended approach. The methodology thinks about and demonstrates the genuine booking measure, confirming and refreshing the QoS boundaries utilizing current powerful calculations.

Anuradha, et al. [45] Provides a system to help the wellbeing business' present achievement globally. The traditional clinical requirements can be settled as all clinical records must be kept in the Cloud. Encryption is finished utilizing the AES calculation to ensure the security and secrecy of malignant growth patients. The accentuation is on helpfully overseeing wellbeing information for individuals from their old neighborhood, as the imperative malignant growth treatment is housed in the Cloud. The time it takes for the mission to finish is diminished by VMs from 400 to 160. CloudSim offers a secluded reproduction construction to show and rehash results.

Aburukba, Raafat, et al. [46] Take IoT Service Request booking as an issue for improvement by whole number programming to decrease the general postponement sought after. The planning issue is NP-hard in nature, and hence careful enhancement answers for enormous size issues are deficient. This work proposes a designated use of the hereditary calculation (GA) as a heuristic way to deal with arranging IoT solicitations to diminish by and large inactivity. The GA is tried in a climate of recreation, which thinks about the perplexing idea of the climate. GA's presentation is estimated and stood out from held up reasonable lining (WFQ) execution, objectives tight lining (PSQ), and cooperative effort (RR) systems. The discoveries demonstrate that the overall inertness is 21.9 percent to 46.6% higher than most calculations for the proposed arrangement. The arrangement proposed additionally shows a generous increment of up to 31 percent in the execution of solicitation cutoff times.

Ali, Babar, et al. [47] proposed the Volunteer Assisted Fog Computing (VSFC) plan looks at the interaction of these two present day circulated figuring domains. Through this, we could diminish innate transmission deferrals of distributed computing while at the same time decreasing energy utilization while additionally lessening the requirement for network use. With this impact, the iFogSim tool compartment upholds a more extensive scope of hazing situations. Furthest points estimations show that VSFC beats ordinary FC-cloud

mini-computers by lessening as far as possible by 47.5%, 93%, and 92% in typical to outrageous burdens.

Wang, Mingzhe, et al. [48] propose an improvement calculation for admittance to IoT information in distributed computing. The article portrays the expanded dependability of information move over a remote organization, which works on specialized help with taking care of and overseeing information. The model recreates the test results and will be run in OPNET Modeler. Besides, the test discoveries uncover that the advanced IoT information is more compelling in transmission speed, machine asset occupation, and reaction time. Besides, the IoT's improved transmission execution is 99%, while the normal adaptation to non-critical failure score of enhanced calculations is 96.12 percent.

Fuentes, Henry, et al. [49] The hole discovery calculation is recommended dependent on rules, recorded setting, and client position that can figure out how to recognize ten unique types of ingestion, like typical, low, outrageous, and bizarre. A brilliant meter is utilized to gather information, which is then shipped off a nearby worker for investigation, examined, and shipped off the Cloud for calculations to be seen on the Internet. The discoveries uncover that the calculation has 100% exactness, memory, accuracy, and f1 score to distinguish spillage, far superior to different strategies, and has a wiggle room of 4.63% in ascertaining water utilization.

Abdel-Basset et al. [50] recommended a novel IoT gadget for distinguishing and following patients with type-2 diabetes. The WBAN gathers information on a client's social associations and how feelings and other physiological changes happen. The fundamental gatherings of the information we gathered were Type-2 diabetes and uninfected people. A mixture method dependent on both neuromorphic VIKOR type-2 was recommended in this examination to work on the assessment of the danger of type-2 diabetes. Therefore, we may foresee a choice help structure to anticipate type-2 diabetes hazards for patients precisely with the investigation's discoveries. In the event that the client is considered "sick", the calculation will insightfully choose the progression, structure, and therapy. Our canny calculations can assist with limiting medicine execution time by 9.8% and further develop patient recuperation rates in genuine ailments.

Mavromatis, Alex, et al. [51] plan, investigate, and approve a novel Software-Defined IoT Management (SDIM) framework for the board on an interconnected sensor organization. (SDIM) is streamlined for edge-edge Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) arrangements, focusing on thick IoT organizations where incorporated framework the board can't scale well for Cloud-based WSNs. By the by, SDIM can be utilized for cloud-based following and control of all IoT areas on account of our presented Software-Defined Networking (SDN) Topology Aggregation (SDTA). In light of effectiveness estimations, for example, the time needed to give

International Conference on Intelligent Technologies & Science - 2021 (ICITS-2021)

multi-access edge registering (MEC) hubs, the creator shows that SDIM executes such state of the art IoT the board plans for both huge scope imitated IoT organizations and field preliminaries. Pertinent SDIM will diminish normal provisioning times by 60-80% contrasted with NETCONF Light and 46-60.3% contrasted with LWM2M.

Ding, Li Wang, et al. [52] The heterogeneously coordinated organization control calculations are considered. The upsides of ISA innovation are utilized to catch and concentrate the entirety of the assets in a heterogeneous coordinated organization. Also, in the asset the board calculation, an asset the executives model is created, and an upgraded heterogeneous organization gadget explicit computation will be done to build the work. Information on vermin and infectious prevention were gathered and coded. An asset the board calculation can diminish mistakes because of the deficiency of data that the safe transmission of data disposes of. In spite of a calculation blunder of 20%, Safety proficiency is over 90% (affectability). In this way, the proposed calculation will impressively expand the administration of merged heterogeneous organizations and decrease asset the board mistakes, lessening asset the executives costs and working on the dependability with which they are carried out.

Debauche, Olivier, et al. [53] characterized another Edge man-made reasoning of thing engineering through an organization sent in the Cloud with microservices. Other than the utilization or organization of cutting edge AI calculations. The proposed engineering was broke down utilizing non-conventional AI methods and models prepared on the P100-fueled cloud worker. Factual investigation was then led on the underlying model's yield (deduction time) and exactness with a test information assortment of 443 pictures. The examination uncovered that the Jetson Nano is more slow than the Tesla P100, and the exactness diminishes by around 5%.

Chen, Jienan, et al. [54] proposed a shrewd Resource Allocation Framework (iRAF), The Collaborative Mobile Edge Computing (CoMEC) organization's Architecture for Resource Allotment Problems. The iRAF calculation's center is a significant fortifying learning calculation for apportioning space assets utilizing various organization states and utilitarian highlights, for example, edge worker and gadget figuring power, correspondence channel execution, asset use, and the idleness of administrations prerequisites. The proposed iRAF will naturally become familiar with the organization climate, delegate assets, and further develop inactivity and power utilization productivity by rehearsing. iRAF turns into its very own coach: the Deep Neural Network (DNN) is figured out how to self-directed anticipate iRAF's asset allotment activity. The preparation information come from the Monte Carlo Tree Search (MCTS) method. The capability of MCTS to recreate ways into what's to come is an immense resource. It gets the best activity from an award instrument, beginning with a root state. Through our tests, iRAF would accomplish 59.27% and 51.71% preferable results over the bay mission and the significant Q-Learning calculations.

Abbasi, Mahdi, et al. [55] There are two techniques centered around XCS learning classifier framework (LCS), XCS and BCM-XCS, through which organization force can be controlled, and responsibility preparing dormancy can be decreased. Our test shows that BCM-XCS is more fruitful than the essential XCS measure. The proposed approaches spread the jobs to decrease the deferral related with preparing data and between the cycle and cloud hubs. Notwithstanding the advantages of limiting the change of the postponement, the moderate asset use at the edge of the organization, the recommended systems would decrease the preparing time by 42%. Pair with the organization edges, the proposed strategies can likewise charge reused batteries 18% quicker than the ideal system.

Table 1: IOT Devises Review

Objective	Technique	Accuracy	References
Propose a new method for live vm migration, workload aware virtual machine consolidation method (wavmcm)	Vm migration technique,	Reduces 9 % of operating servers, saving about 15 % of power usage.	[30]
Recommended a joint load balancing and mobile edge computing (mec) offloading strategy.	Aes, ecg technology	Machine consumption will save 68,2% and 72,4%.	[42]
Adopted the multi-dimensional access control (md-ac) software.	Notarization algorithms	The average encryption and decryption times are 18 and 10ms, respectively	[43]
Suggested feedback output based on a fuzzy algorithm	Matlab fuzzy toolbox, matlab r2017b	Generating vm ratings and total accuracy of 36.23 percent.	[44]
Provides a framework to boost the health industry's current success internationally	Aes Algorithm	Vms describes the time of the mississium from 400 to 160. Substantial by vms.	[45]

International Conference on Intelligent Technologies & Science - 2021 (ICITS-2021)

Modeled iot service request schedule as an issue of optimization.	Genetic algorithm, round-robin techniques	Overall latency in the application is 21.9% to 46.6%	[46]
Proposed fog computing allowed volunteer (vsfc)	Fog devices, iot devices, ifogsim toolkit	47.5% less latency, 93% less energy, and 92% less network consumption	[47]
Suggested an optimization algorithm for cloud storage by iot data protection and saving.	The hash algorithm, hadoop distributed file system,	The average fault tolerance score of optimized algorithms is 96.12 percent.	[48]
Recommended the leak detection algorithm.	Local Server (gateway), nodemcu esp8266	The algorithm has 100% accuracy	[49]
Suggested a novel iot device for identifying and tracking Patients with type-2 diabetes.	Vikor method, wban for wireless transmission	Minimize medication execution time by 9.8%	[50]
Plan, analyze and validate a novel software-defined iot management (sdim) system for management on an interconnected sensor network.	Multi-domain iot architecture, iot management protocols, lwm2m, and netconf light	Decrease average provisioning times by 60-80%	[51]
The heterological resource management algorithms are analyzed network integrated	Heterogeneous integrated network resource collection, resource management algorithm modeling.	Despite an algorithm error of 20%, the security performance remains above 90%.	[52]
Defined a new edge artificial intelligence of thing architecture through a partnership deployed in the cloud with microservices.	Three nvidia jetson nano (472 gflops), four odroid n2 with integrates a quad-core, 8-port gigabit	Accuracy decreases by around 5%.	[53]
Proposed an intelligent resource allocation framework (iraf)	The deep q-learning based algorithms, deep neural network, monte carlo tree search algorithm	Iraf delivers 59.27% and 51.71% speedup on-line service latency.	[54]

4. Conclusion:

IoT has gained major place in day today life in this technology driven era. As the IoT based gadgets are increasing rapidly the network traffic is high due to which there is a greater latency in network and the performance of the IoT is also hindered. The IoT devices can have cameras for 24x7 monitoring the data that would transmit over the network will be high in terms of features and dimensions.

References:

- [1] M. A. Sadeeq, S. R. Zeebaree, R. Qashi, S. H. Ahmed, and K. Jacksi, "Internet of Things security: a survey," in 2018 International Conference on Advanced Science and Engineering (ICOASE), 2018, pp. 162-166.
- [2] L. M. Haji, O. M. Ahmad, S. R. Zeebaree, H. I. Dino, R. R. Zebari, and H. M. Shukur, "Impact of cloud computing and internet of things on the future internet," Technology Reports of Kansai University, vol. 62, pp. 2179-2190, 2020.
- [3] S. Zeebaree and H. M. Yasin, "Arduino based remote controlling for home: power saving, security and protection," International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research, vol. 5, pp. 266-272, 2014.
- [4] A. I. Abdulla, A. S. Abdulraheem, A. A. Salih, M. A. Sadeeq, A. J. Ahmed, B. M. Ferzor, et al., "Internet of Things and Smart Home Security," Technol. Rep. Kansai Univ, vol. 62, pp. 2465-2476, 2020.

- [5] A. A. Salih, S. R. Zeebaree, A. S. Abdulraheem, R. R. Zebari, M. A. Sadeeq, and O. M. Ahmed, "Evolution of Mobile Wireless Communication to 5G Revolution," Technology Reports of Kansai University, vol. 62, pp. 2139-2151, 2020.
- [6] A. Pichan, M. Lazarescu, and S. T. Soh, "A Logging Model for Enabling Digital Forensics in IoT, in an Inter-connected IoT, Cloud Eco-systems," in 2020 Fourth World Conference on Smart Trends in Systems, Security and Sustainability (WorldS4), 2020, pp. 478-483.
- [7] A. S. Abdulraheem, A. A. Salih, A. I. Abdulla, M. A. Sadeeq, N. O. Salim, H. Abdullah, et al., "Home automation system based on IoT," 2020.
- [8] S. I. Saleem, S. Zeebaree, D. Q. Zeebaree, and A. M. Abdulazeez, "Building Smart Cities Applications based on IoT Technologies: A Review," Technology Reports of Kansai University, vol. 62, pp. 1083-1092, 2020.
- [9] O. Alzakholi, H. Shukur, R. Zebari, S. Abas, and M. Sadeeq, "Comparison among cloud technologies and cloud performance," Journal of Applied Science and Technology Trends, vol. 1, pp. 40-47, 2020.
- [10] Z. N. Rashid, S. R. Zebari, K. H. Sharif, and K. Jacksi, "Distributed cloud computing and distributed parallel computing: A review," in 2018 International Conference on Advanced Science and Engineering (ICOASE), 2018, pp. 167-172.

International Conference on Intelligent Technologies & Science - 2021 (ICITS-2021)

- [11] Z. Ageed, M. R. Mahmood, M. Sadeeq, M. B. Abdulrazzaq, and H. Dino, "Cloud computing resources impacts on heavy-load parallel processing approaches," *IOSR Journal of Computer Engineering (IOSR-JCE)*, vol. 22, pp. 30-41, 2020.
- [12] R. Revathi, M. Suganya, and G. M. NR, "IoT based Cloud Integrated Smart Classroom for smart and a sustainable Campus," *Procedia Computer Science*, vol. 172, pp. 77-81, 2020.
- [13] Z. S. Ageed, R. K. Ibrahim, and M. A. Sadeeq, "Unified Ontology Implementation of Cloud Computing for Distributed Systems," *Current Journal of Applied Science and Technology*, pp. 82-97, 2020.
- [14] P. Y. Abdullah, S. R. Zeebaree, H. M. Shukur, and K. Jacksi, "HRM system using cloud computing for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)," *Technology Reports of Kansai University*, vol. 62, p. 04, 2020.
- [15] Z. N. Rashid, S. R. Zeebaree, and A. Shengul, "Design and analysis of proposed remote controlling distributed parallel computing system over the cloud," in *2019 International Conference on Advanced Science and Engineering (ICOASE)*, 2019, pp. 118-123.
- [16] M. Sadeeq, A. I. Abdulla, A. S. Abdulraheem, and Z. S. Ageed, "Impact of Electronic Commerce on Enterprise Business," *Technol. Rep. Kansai Univ*, vol. 62, pp. 2365-2378, 2020.
- [17] A. M. Abdulazeez, S. R. Zeebaree, and M. A. Sadeeq, "Design and Implementation of Electronic Student Affairs System," *Academic Journal of Nawroz University*, vol. 7, pp. 66-73, 2018.
- [18] H. Shukur, S. Zeebaree, R. Zebari, D. Zeebaree, O. Ahmed, and A. Salih, "Cloud computing virtualization of resources allocation for distributed systems," *Journal of Applied Science and Technology Trends*, vol. 1, pp. 98-105, 2020.
- [19] L. M. Haji, S. Zeebaree, O. M. Ahmed, A. B. Sallow, K. Jacksi, and R. R. Zeabri, "Dynamic resource allocation for distributed systems and cloud computing," *TEST Engineering & Management*, vol. 83, pp. 22417-22426, 2020.
- [20] A. Hosseinian-Far, M. Ramachandran, and C. L. Slack, "Emerging trends in cloud computing, big data, fog computing, IoT and smart living," in *Technology for smart futures*, ed: Springer, 2018, pp. 29-40.
- [21] J. Ren, H. Guo, C. Xu, and Y. Zhang, "Serving at the edge: A scalable IoT architecture based on transparent computing," *IEEE Network*, vol. 31, pp. 96-105, 2017.
- [22] M. Aazam, I. Khan, A. A. Alsaffar, and E.-N. Huh, "Cloud of Things: Integrating Internet of Things and cloud computing and the issues involved," in *Proceedings of 2014 11th International Bhurban Conference on Applied Sciences & Technology (IBCAST) Islamabad, Pakistan, 14th-18th January, 2014, 2014*, pp. 414-419.
- [23] R. Gravina, P. Alinia, H. Ghasemzadeh, and G. Fortino, "Multi-sensor fusion in body sensor networks: State-of-the-art and research challenges," *Information Fusion*, vol. 35, pp. 68-80, 2017.
- [24] P. Tan, H. Wu, P. Li, and H. Xu, "Teaching management system with applications of RFID and IoT technology," *Education Sciences*, vol. 8, p. 26, 2018.
- [25] S. R. Zeebaree, K. Jacksi, and R. R. Zebari, "Impact analysis of SYN flood DDoS attack on HAProxy and NLB cluster-based web servers," *Indones. J. Electr. Eng. Comput. Sci*, vol. 19, pp. 510-517, 2020.
- [26] C. Stergiou, K. E. Psannis, B.-G. Kim, and B. Gupta, "Secure integration of IoT and cloud computing," *Future Generation Computer Systems*, vol. 78, pp. 964-975, 2018.
- [27] S. Kianoush, M. Raja, S. Savazzi, and S. Sigg, "A cloud-IoT platform for passive radio sensing: Challenges and application case studies," *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, vol. 5, pp. 3624-3636, 2018.
- [28] Z. N. Rashid, S. R. Zeebaree, and A. Sengur, "Novel Remote Parallel Processing Code-Breaker System via Cloud Computing,"
- [29] A. B. Sallow, M. Sadeeq, R. R. Zebari, M. B. Abdulrazzaq, M. R. Mahmood, H. M. Shukur, et al., "An Investigation for Mobile Malware Behavioral and Detection Techniques Based on Android Platform," *IOSR Journal of Computer Engineering (IOSR-JCE)*, vol. 22, pp. 14-20.
- [30] I. Mohiuddin and A. Almogren, "Workload aware VM consolidation method in edge/cloud computing for IoT applications," *Journal of Parallel and Distributed Computing*, vol. 123, pp. 204-214, 2019.
- [31] S. S. Gill, S. Tuli, M. Xu, I. Singh, K. V. Singh, D. Lindsay, et al., "Transformative effects of IoT, Blockchain and Artificial Intelligence on cloud computing: Evolution, vision, trends and open challenges," *Internet of Things*, vol. 8, p. 100118, 2019.
- [32] P. Y. Abdullah, S. R. Zeebaree, K. Jacksi, and R. R. Zeabri, "An hrm system for small and medium enterprises (sme) s based on cloud computing technology," *International Journal of Research-GRANTHAALAYAH*, vol. 8, pp. 56-64, 2020.
- [33] S. Zeebaree, R. R. Zebari, K. Jacksi, and D. A. Hasan, "Security Approaches For Integrated Enterprise Systems Performance: A Review," *Int. J. Sci. Technol. Res*, vol. 8, 2019.
- [34] L. a. Tawalbeh, F. Muheidat, M. Tawalbeh, and M. Quwaider, "IoT Privacy and security: Challenges and solutions," *Applied Sciences*, vol. 10, p. 4102, 2020.
- [35] I. Mohiuddin, A. Almogren, M. Alrubaiyan, and M. Al-Qurishi, "Analysis of network issues and their impact on Cloud Storage," in *2019 2nd International Conference on Computer Applications & Information Security (ICCAIS)*, 2019, pp. 1-4.
- [36] S. K. Tayyaba, H. A. Khattak, A. Almogren, M. A. Shah, I. U. Din, I. Alkhalifa, et al., "5G vehicular network resource management for improving radio access through machine learning," *IEEE Access*, vol. 8, pp. 6792-6800, 2020.
- [37] H. N. Almajed, A. S. Almogren, and A. Altameem, "A resilient smart body sensor network through pyramid interconnection," *IEEE Access*, vol. 7, pp. 51039-51046, 2019.

International Conference on Intelligent Technologies & Science - 2021 (ICITS-2021)

- [38] H. Elazhary, "Internet of Things (IoT), mobile cloud, cloudlet, mobile IoT, IoT cloud, fog, mobile edge, and edge emerging computing paradigms: Disambiguation and research directions," *Journal of Network and Computer Applications*, vol. 128, pp. 105-140, 2019.
- [39] A. Almogren, "An automated and intelligent Parkinson disease monitoring system using wearable computing and cloud technology," *Cluster Computing*, vol. 22, pp. 2309-2316, 2019.
- [40] X. Xu, Q. Liu, Y. Luo, K. Peng, X. Zhang, S. Meng, et al., "A computation offloading method over big data for IoT-enabled cloud-edge computing," *Future Generation Computer Systems*, vol. 95, pp. 522-533, 2019.
- [41] K. Haseeb, N. Islam, A. Almogren, I. U. Din, H. N. Almajed, and N. Guizani, "Secret sharing-based energy-aware and multi-hop routing protocol for IoT based WSNs," *IEEE Access*, vol. 7, pp. 79980-79988, 2019.
- [42] W.-Z. Zhang, I. A. Elgendy, M. Hammad, A. M. Iliyasu, X. Du, M. Guizani, et al., "Secure and Optimized Load Balancing for Multi-Tier IoT and Edge-Cloud Computing Systems," *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, 2020.
- [43] K. Riad, T. Huang, and L. Ke, "A dynamic and hierarchical access control for IoT in multi-authority cloud storage," *Journal of Network and Computer Applications*, vol. 160, p. 102633, 2020.
- [44] B. Mallikarjuna, "Feedback-Based Fuzzy Resource Management in IoT-Based-Cloud," *International Journal of Fog Computing (IJFC)*, vol. 3, pp. 1-21, 2020.
- [45] M. Anuradha, T. Jayasankar, N. Prakash, M. Y. Sikkandar, G. Hemalakshmi, C. Bharatiraja, et al., "IoT enabled cancer prediction system to enhance the authentication and security using cloud computing," *Microprocessors and Microsystems*, vol. 80, p. 103301, 2021.
- [46] R. O. Aburukba, M. AliKarrar, T. Landolsi, and K. El-Fakih, "Scheduling Internet of Things requests to minimize latency in hybrid Fog-Cloud computing," *Future Generation Computer Systems*, vol. 111, pp. 539-551, 2020.
- [47] B. Ali, M. A. Pasha, S. ul Islam, H. Song, and R. Buyya, "A volunteer supported fog computing environment for delay-sensitive IoT applications," *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, 2020.
- [48] M. Wang and Q. Zhang, "Optimized data storage algorithm of IoT based on cloud computing in distributed system," *Computer Communications*, vol. 157, pp. 124-131, 2020.
- [49] H. Fuentes and D. Mauricio, "Smart water consumption measurement system for houses using IoT and cloud computing," *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment*, vol. 192, pp. 1-16, 2020.
- [50] M. Abdel-Basset, G. Manogaran, A. Gamal, and V. Chang, "A novel intelligent medical decision support model based on soft computing and IoT," *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, vol. 7, pp. 4160-4170, 2019.
- [51] A. Mavromatis, C. Colman-Meixner, A. P. Silva, X. Vasilakos, R. Nejabati, and D. Simeonidou, "A software-defined IoT device management framework for edge and cloud computing," *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, vol. 7, pp. 1718-1735, 2019.
- [52] L. Ding, Z. Wang, X. Wang, and D. Wu, "Security information transmission algorithms for IoT based on cloud computing," *Computer Communications*, vol. 155, pp. 32-39, 2020.
- [53] O. Debauche, S. Mahmoudi, S. A. Mahmoudi, P. Manneback, and F. Lebeau, "A new edge architecture for ai-iot services deployment," *Procedia Computer Science*, vol. 175, pp. 10-19, 2020.
- [54] J. Chen, S. Chen, Q. Wang, B. Cao, G. Feng, and J. Hu, "iRAF: A deep reinforcement learning approach for collaborative mobile edge computing IoT networks," *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, vol. 6, pp. 7011-7024, 2019.
- [55] M. Abbasi, M. Yaghoobikia, M. Rafiee, A. Jolfaei, and M. R. Khosravi, "Efficient resource management and workload allocation in fog-cloud computing paradigm in IoT using learning classifier systems," *Computer Communications*, vol. 153, pp. 217-228, 2020.