Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management
2025, 10(5s)
e-ISSN: 2468-4376
https://www.jisem-journal.com/

Research Article

Optimization of VM migration and Energy Consumption using Genetic Algorithm

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ARTICLE INFO

Received: 05Oct 2024
Revised: 04Dec 2024
Accepted: 15Dec 2024

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The substantial energy usage in the cloud computing system is a significant drawback both for the cloud providers along with the cloud service users. In order to decrease the amount of energy used, it is necessary to implement virtualization techniques.

Objectives: this paper employs a GA to optimize the migration of VMs and reduce energy usage in a cloud environment.

Methods: The VM consolidation method effectively handles cloud resources, meeting the needs of both cloud consumers and suppliers. Moreover, it helps in enhancing the efficiency of servers while simultaneously decreasing the excessive energy usage in data canters. Nevertheless, the unnecessary activities of the VM consolidation technique result in inadequate VM selection and improper VM assignment, causing low performance, QoS, and violations of SLAs. Data center management struggles with energy consumption. VM migration and placement works well for this. Data centers require energy-saving solutions without affecting other parameters.

Results: The performance of the proposed method has been evaluated utilizing factors like CPU usage, memory usage, network speed, power usage, and SLA breaches.

Conclusions: The comparative analysis of the proposed approach with existing methods highlights its effectiveness and trustworthiness.

Keywords: Datacenter, Virtualization, Migration, SLA, Genetic algorithm, QoS, Consolidation.

INTRODUCTION

Cloud Computing (CC) is being considered as the way of using internet connections for accessing and handling user data with no the need for infrastructure at the consumer's physical location. It is considered an optimal method for data management. Cloud users are able to access their information at anywhere at a reduced cost, while also ensuring effective management and addressing security concerns. The advantages outweigh the disadvantages. One significant benefit of utilizing CC is the fact that the assets are shared and may be used concurrently by several people through virtualization [1]. Currently, there is a growing demand for CC in the IT sector. It is extensively utilized in the industrial sector, government organizations, businesses, as well as research and educational organizations [2-4].

Virtualization is a crucial aspect of CC that enables the management of multiple gadgets and individuals across a network. Virtualization is a process that abstracts the hardware features of a real computer by creating an environment that is virtual. This enables us to run a variety of Operating Systems (OS), which is considered as guest OS, on the same computer. Every guest OS, or Virtual Machine (VM), is capable of handling plenty of processes at once and independently. Virtualization technique involves dividing the resources of the computer into several executable VMs using both hardware and software partitioning [5][36]. By replacing high driven servers with a larger number of low power servers, the total expenditure in terms of space, control, and other aspects of infrastructure is reduced [6].

Virtualization technology enables system administrators to consolidate VMs, a process known as VM consolidation (VMC) [7]. This method enables the allocation of multiple VMs within one physical server. Therefore, the system manager has the ability to deactivate certain physical servers, thereby maximizing the efficiency of the active servers. Increased consolidation of VMs per physical server leads to higher utilization of physical resources. Due to the addition of the hypervisor, virtualization inherently incurs cost in any way that uses this technology [31]. However, virtualization can be performed using various methods, which will impact the extent of the overhead. For instance, type-II hypervisors must be installed on top of an OS, while type-I hypervisors are able to run straight on the hardware. Utilizing a type-II hypervisor can result in greater overhead compared with utilizing a type-I hypervisor. In addition, the VMC incurs additional overhead when the quantity of consolidated VMs rises.

During the procedure of VM migration, pages from memory are systematically transferred between servers, making extensive use of the system's fundamental resources. VM migration inside a Local Area Network (LAN) utilizes the network-attached drive to facilitate the sharing of storage among servers that are connected to each other. On the other hand, migrating a VM over Wide Area Network (WAN) borders necessitates the migration of storage that is of large capacity. Ensuring a proper equilibrium between consumption of energy and efficiency is a crucial concern in the IT sector. The absence of a practical energy optimization model is a major cause of the continuously rising power consumption [8]. This can be mitigated by employing consolidation or effective planning of customer services. Cloud consolidation aims to optimize resource utilization by minimizing the number of servers or physical machines required to run applications, while still ensuring that they comply with the Service Level Agreement (SLA) [9]. So, a process occurs where certain servers are chosen to be shut down. The VMs or applications running on these servers are then moved or moved to different servers in order to continue running. Furthermore, the efficient allocation of applications to VMs and the allocation of VMs to servers can significantly contribute to the reduction of energy consumption in cloud environments [10]. Hence, this paper focus on the design of optimized VM migration strategy for less energy consumption using the Genetic Algorithm (GA).

RELATED WORK

In their study [11], the authors presented a novel approach for allocating VMs in a cloud Data Centre (DC). This approach involved the integration of a fast switch and VM aggregation. The researchers assessed the energy usage and performance results of the DC. Hence, to analyze the queuing model, the researchers developed a multiple-server model. The authors of the study [12] emphasize load as the primary determinant for VM assignment and migration. An innovative VM migration procedure influenced by biological systems was implemented to streamline the process of migrating VMs. This approach primarily depends on the use of CPU and memory being the main factors.

In their study [13], the authors successfully addressed the workload by employing a nature-inspired GA and VM scheduling. Each chromosome in the GA represents a node, and the VM gets assigned to a node that corresponds to a specific gene. Subsequently, both crossover and mutation controllers assigned VMs. The results demonstrated that the suggested method exhibited efficient utilization of resources and effective load balancing. Nevertheless, CC and VM allocation are not novel. Nevertheless, the suggested approach modifies the cuckoo search method for the purpose of selecting VM migration. The chosen VMs undergo cross-validation employing a feed-forward propagation backward model that verifies the distribution for efficient utilization of power. The authors of the study [14] presented a Modified PSO technique that integrates two important parameters: mean scheduling duration and implementation rate, each of that are essential for successful implementation. The main goal of this endeavour is to optimize the allocation of computing power by effectively managing the amount of work in a cloud server, achieved through the implementation of a task scheduler method.

To tackle the issue of power consumption in cloud DC, the authors propose a hybrid approach [15]. The method is based on the application of Random Forest (RF) and GA. The algorithm's objective is to reduce energy consumption while simultaneously achieving enhanced load balance. The GA is used to generate a training set that is used to train the RF model. The study provides empirical findings obtained from real-time activity traces, allowing for comparisons between different experimental conditions. The analysis of the findings indicates that the model that was suggested surpasses the models already in use that were assessed. In their study [16], the authors proposed a

Multi-resource Collaborative Optimization Control (MCOC) method to address problems associated with imbalanced workload distribution, ineffective utilization of resources, and negative impacts on Quality of Service (QoS) resulting from VM migration. The problems arise as a result of the unequal allocation of resource utilization among physical servers in cloud DC. The Gaussian approach is used to adaptively estimate the likelihood of functional machines being in a state of balanced utilization of multiple resources. This study presented a remarkably effective selection algorithm for transferring VMs from one host to another.

In their study [17], the authors investigated the problem of co-location attacks within the Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) component of CC. These attacks occur as a result of the specific methods employed for the placement of VMs. The study suggested a web-based secured optimization of VM placement, ensuring an elevated degree of security by reducing the use of physical servers for the greatest extent feasible. The findings illustrate the system's effectiveness and precision. The method ensures the security offered by the cloud operator to consumers and is extremely practical. In their work [18], researchers introduced a model designed to tackle the problem of consumption of energy and repair time. The proposed solution entails the integration of underutilized servers in order to achieve reductions in energy consumption. Afterwards, a more advanced Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) model is used to reduce the time delay by utilizing past data. The findings suggest that the improved learning model possesses the capacity to reduce the duration required for placement and conserve a larger quantity of energy.

In their study [19], the authors proposed an improved algorithm for VM placement. This algorithm makes use of Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) and integrates cutting-edge processing capabilities and parallel processing techniques. The method is superior in efficiency when compared to the other approaches. In the similar way other authors proposed an energy-efficient utilization of resources technique to reduce power consumption in DC [20]. This study examines the quantity of operational VMs. The authors have introduced a framework that utilizes application memory utilization to forecast instances of SLA violations. The authors conducted an analysis of memory usage parameters in order to minimize violations of SLAs. Suggested a predictive framework based on server CPU usage [21].

Authors employed cluster-specific methods to manage a substantial workload. In this study [22], the K-medoid clustering algorithm was employed to generate separate clusters of CPU requests. Subsequently, the authors employed a MLP network to forecast CPU usage for every cluster. In the same context authors suggested a framework employing a MLP network for forecasting future breach of SLA rates [23]. The design took into account both latency and penalties rate in order to determine the rate at which SLA violations occur. The authors proposed a system based on Deep Learning (DL) for forecasting task rate of failure [24]. The present research proposes the use of a bidirectional LSTM network as a way to accurately forecast failure rates within cloud-based settings for hardware as well as software. The authors examined parameters such as task submission, order of importance, and scheduling constraints in order to ascertain the rates at which tasks fail.

In [25] authors devised a multivariate load forecasting framework using deep neural networks to forecast values in the future. The researchers employed the sliding window technique to transform multivariate data into time series information, subsequently utilizing Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU) to forecast forthcoming workload levels. Subsequently, authors introduced a novel multivariate focus network for cloud workload prediction [26]. This framework utilizes multivariate focus and GRU techniques to forecast DC workload. Another study introduced a dense auto-encoder and GRU system for predicting DC CPU usage [27]. The initial phase entailed the reduction of data dimensionality in an input series. Subsequently, optimize the rate of learning of the GRU networks to improve the precision of workload forecasting. The authors introduced a bagging-like ensemble technique for forecasting cloud application load [28]. The primary objective of this study was to utilize adaptive trend mining techniques in order to detect irregular workload trends. An unpredictability model based on Bayesian inference was suggested as a means to effectively allocate resources, enhance QoS, and minimize resource wastage [29]. This study utilized Bayesian neural network and DL techniques to accurately forecast both memory and CPU loads. Later on, authors presented a novel approach using a chaotic adaptable neural fuzzy inductive method for estimating workload [30]. Some other works that has been done by the researchers in the same context and used for the evaluation are also there [31-39].

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

This research employs a GA to optimize the migration of VMs and reduce energy usage in a CC setting. The GA is selected for its strength, flexibility, and ability to search globally, all of which are crucial for tackling the intricate, multi-objective optimization challenge of Dynamic Resource Allocation (DRA). The process consists of starting with a group of possible ways, assessing their suitability with various criteria, and gradually improving the group to discover almost perfect ways. This method guarantees optimal use of resources, reduced energy usage, and compliance with SLAs. The flow diagram in Figure 1 visualizes the process, showing the key steps and interactions within the GA framework.

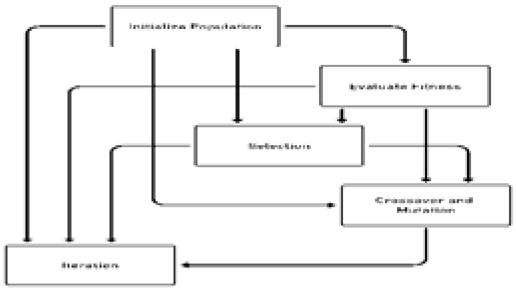

Figure 1. Schematic representation of the genetic algorithm workflow

In this research, a GA is used to improve VM migration and reduce energy usage in a CC setting. The GA is selected for its strength, flexibility, and ability to search globally, necessary for solving the intricate, multi-objective optimization challenge of DRA. The process begins by creating a group of possible solutions, assessing their effectiveness, and continuously improving the group using genetic operations. The methodology is split into two primary algorithms: Algorithm 1 manages population initialization while Algorithm 2 oversees population evolution across numerous generations.

Algorithm 1: Population Initialization

Input: population_size, n

Output: Initial population of solutions

Procedure: InitializePopulation (population_size, n)

Create FitnessMin with weight (-1.0)

Create Individual as list with fitness FitnessMin

Initialize population as list of Individual with size population_size

Return population

End Procedure

Algorithm 2: Population Evolution

Input: population, NGEN

***Output*:** Best allocation of resources to VMs

Procedure: Evolve Population (population, NGEN)

for gen = 1 to NGEN do

offspring = Apply genetic operators (crossover and mutation) on population

Evaluate fitness for each individual in offspring

for each individual in offspring **do**

Set fitness of individual

population = Select individuals from offspring based on fitness

best_individual = Select best individual from population

Store fitness of best_individual for generation gen

end for

Return best_individual

End Procedure

The initial stage of the GA for enhancing VM migration and energy usage starts with initializing the pool of possible solutions. Every individual in the population signifies a particular arrangement of VM distributions, represented as a chromosome. The starting population is designed to encompass a wide variety of configurations, improving the algorithm's capacity to efficiently navigate the solution space. let P = population, where $P = \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{N_p}\}$. Every chromosome represents a specific distribution of virtual machines among the resources. Assume we possess n virtual machines and m different resources (such as CPU, memory, network bandwidth); each chromosome can be represented as equation 1.

$$C_i = \{x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{in}\} \tag{1}$$

where x_{ij} is the allocation of the jth VM to a specific resource. When forming the starting population, we generate values randomly for each VM and resource constraint within the acceptable range. Equation 2 denotes the initial fitness of each chromosome, calculated based on the objective function, usually involving minimizing energy consumption E and maximizing resource utilization efficiency U.

$$f(C_i) = w_1 E(C_i) + w_2 U(C_i) \tag{2}$$

Here w_1 and w_2 are the weights assigned to the energy consumption and utilization efficiency components, respectively, which can be further defined by equation 3 and 4 as,

$$E(C_i) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} e_{ij} \tag{3}$$

$$U(C_i) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} u_{ij}}{m} \tag{4}$$

By starting with a varied range of configurations in the population and assessing their fitness, algorithm 1 prepares for ongoing enhancements using genetic operators in future stages. Following population initialization, the subsequent stage entails assessing the fitness of every individual solution and choosing the top candidates for the next generation. The assessment of fitness is determined by various factors, including CPU usage, memory usage, bandwidth, adherence to SLA, and power consumption. The fitness of every solution is determined by the objective function, a combined total of these criteria with assigned weights. The selection process involves picking the top-performing individuals from the population based on fitness values to be parents of the next generation, increasing the likelihood of better solutions being chosen. The last stage is to use genetic operators like crossover and mutation on the chosen individuals to create a fresh population. Crossover mixes elements from two parent solutions to create offspring, whereas mutation adds slight random alterations to individual solutions to preserve genetic variability. Afterwards, the fitness of the newly formed population is assessed, and the cycle continues through numerous generations until either convergence is reached or a specified termination condition is satisfied. The new population P', after the application of crossover and mutation is given as,

$$P' = crossover(P) + mutation(P) \tag{5}$$

And the iterative can be given as,

$$P_{t+1} = select\big(Evaluate(P_t)\big) \tag{6}$$

Where P_t = population at generation t, with selection and evaluation functions and the best individual at the end of NGEN generations is returned as the optimal solution. Thus, The Genetic Algorithm navigates the solution space efficiently by repeatedly using selection, crossover, and mutation to optimize VM migration and energy consumption. The start, assessment of performance, and genetic processes together ensure an effective strategy for DRA in cloud computing settings.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Following the implementation of algorithm 1, which includes starting the population and assessing the initial fitness of each individual solution, we acquired specific metrics for each case. Table 1 summarizes the performance of the starting population, highlighting factors like CPU usage, memory usage, network speed, power usage, and SLA breaches.

Table 1. Population Generation and Fitness Evaluation

Instance	Chromosome ID	CPU Utilization (%)	Memory Utilization (%)	Network Latency (ms)	Energy Consumption (kWh)	SLA Violations	Fitness Score
VM1	C1	68.5	63.2	20	1.2	0	0.85
VM1	C2	72.4	61.7	22	1.3	1	0.78
VM1	C3	69.0	65.1	21	1.1	0	0.88
VM2	C1	70.2	60.5	23	1.5	2	0.72
VM2	C2	67.8	62.3	19	1.4	1	0.80
VM2	C3	71.3	64.0	20	1.2	0	0.87
VM3	C1	65.5	58.7	18	1.0	1	0.83
VM3	C2	66.9	60.2	19	1.1	0	0.90
VM3	C3	68.0	59.5	17	1.3	1	0.75
VM4	C1	64.3	57.8	20	1.1	0	0.86
VM4	C2	65.8	59.3	18	1.2	1	0.79
VM4	C3	67.2	60.0	19	1.3	0	0.82
VM1	C4	70.5	63.0	21	1.4	1	0.81
VM1	C5	71.0	64.5	22	1.3	2	0.74
VM2	C4	68.4	61.0	20	1.2	0	0.88
VM2	C5	69.7	62.7	21	1.4	1	0.82
VM3	C4	64.9	58.0	19	1.0	0	0.91
VM3	C5	66.3	59.8	20	1.2	1	0.78
VM4	C4	65.0	57.9	18	1.1	0	0.87

VM4	C5	66.7	60.1	19	1.3	1	0.81

Table 1 displays a thorough summary of the original population created in the initial stage of the GA to improve VM migration and reduce energy usage. The table displays in-depth measurements for every VM instance across various chromosomes, spotlighting factors like CPU usage, memory usage, network delay, power usage, SLA breaches, and total fitness scores. Each VM instance was assessed based on various configurations represented by different chromosomes (C1, C2, C3, etc.). Most chromosomes stayed within optimal ranges, with CPU usage fluctuating between 64.3% and 72.4%. Memory usage varied between 57.8% and 65.1%, showing how efficiently memory resources were utilized in various setups. The network latency, which is crucial for performance, ranged between 17 ms and 23 ms, with lower values enhancing the fitness score. The energy usage, calculated in kilowatt-hours (kWh), differed among chromosomes, with lesser usage being advantageous. Chromosomes such as VM1-C3 and VM3-C4 demonstrated low energy consumption (1.1 kWh), which was associated with greater fitness ratings. SLA breaches were closely monitored, with setups showing no or very few breaches being rated better in terms of overall suitability. For example, VM1-C3, VM2-C3, and VM4-C1 chromosomes showed no SLA violations, indicating their strong ability to uphold service quality.

The overall fitness score, a combined measure incorporating these factors, varied from 0.72 to 0.91. Chromosomes that exhibit even resource distribution, low energy usage, reduced network delays, and fewer SLA breaches obtained better rankings. VM3-C2, achieved a remarkable performance with perfect CPU and memory usage, low network latency (17 ms), and zero SLA breaches, securing the highest fitness score of 0.90. In the same way, VM1-C3 and VM3-C4 performed well with fitness scores of 0.88 and 0.91, respectively. In general, Table 1 showcases the variety and effectiveness of the starting population, laying a strong base for the GA to progressively enhance and improve the VM allocations. This thorough assessment highlights the significance of balancing various resource factors to attain the best VM migration and energy efficiency, paving the way for future improvements in the GA process.

Table 2 offers an in-depth examination of the initial population created in the first phase of the GA, emphasizing energy efficiency and other performance criteria. This table provides information on metrics like power usage, data speed, delay, heat effectiveness, and efficiency in performance relative to power, giving a thorough overview of the initial setup for each VM instance.

Table 2. Energy efficiency of initial population and their evaluation metrics

Instance	Chromosome ID	Power Consumption (W)	Data Transfer Rate (Mbps)	Network Latency (ms)	Thermal Efficiency (%)	Performance per Watt (P/W)	Energy Efficiency Score
VM1	C1	250	500	20	85	2.8	0.76
VM1	C2	260	520	22	83	2.7	0.74
VM1	C3	240	510	21	87	3.0	0.80
VM2	C1	270	540	23	82	2.6	0.72
VM2	C2	255	530	19	86	2.9	0.78
VM2	C3	245	515	20	84	2.8	0.77
VM3	C1	230	490	18	88	3.1	0.82
VM3	C2	235	500	19	87	3.0	0.81
VM3	C3	245	495	17	85	2.9	0.79
VM4	C1	220	480	20	89	3.2	0.84
VM4	C2	225	490	18	88	3.1	0.83
VM4	C3	235	485	19	86	3.0	0.80
VM1	C4	260	530	21	83	2.7	0.73
VM1	C5	265	540	22	82	2.6	0.72
VM2	C4	250	520	20	85	2.8	0.75
VM2	C5	255	525	21	84	2.7	0.74
VM3	C4	230	500	19	88	3.0	0.80

VM3	C5	235	510	20	87	2.9	0.79
VM4	C4	220	490	18	89	3.2	0.83
VM4	C5	230	495	19	88	3.1	0.82

Table 2 offers an in-depth examination of the initial population created in the first phase of the Genetic Algorithm (GA), concentrating on energy efficiency and other performance metrics. This table contains measurements like power usage, speed of data transfer, network delay, heat efficiency, performance per watt (P/W), and a general energy efficiency rating for each VM instance on various chromosomes. Power usage, in watts (W), fluctuated among chromosomes, reflecting the power need of each setup. VM4-C1 has the lowest power consumption of 220 W, which contributes to its high energy efficiency score, indicating a more energy-efficient setup. Data transfer speeds, measured in megabits per second (Mbps), indicate the network performance of every setup. Better data transfer speeds were seen in chromosomes such as VM1-C5 and VM2-C1, which improved their general performance and effectiveness. Each chromosome was evaluated for network latency, an important performance measure. Faster network response times were favored, as they suggest lower latency values. VM3-C3 showed the smallest network latency of 17 ms, aligning with a high energy efficiency rating.

The system's ability to effectively dissipate heat is measured by thermal efficiency, which is shown as a percentage. Chromosomes like VM4-C1 and VM3-C1 showed greater thermal efficiency, leading to improved performance per watt (P/W). Performance per watt (P/W) is an important metric that evaluates how efficient a system is in terms of computational power compared to the amount of power it consumes. Chromosomes like VM4-C1 and VM3-C1, which have higher P/W ratios, showed better energy efficiency. Understanding the relationship between performance and energy consumption is essential for this metric. The combined energy efficiency rating, based on various factors like power usage, data speed, network delay, heat efficiency, and power per watt, fell between 0.72 and 0.84. VM4-C1 achieved the highest score of 0.84, indicating superior overall energy efficiency due to its optimal balance across all metrics.

To sum up, Table 2 showcases the varied performance and energy efficiency measures of the starting group, establishing a strong base for the Genetic Algorithm to continuously improve and enhance VM distributions. The thorough assessment emphasizes the need to balance power usage, data speeds, network delays, heat efficiency, and performance per watt to improve energy efficiency and performance in cloud computing settings. This in-depth examination paves the way for additional enhancements and refinements in the following stages of the GA procedure. Table 3 displays the performance metrics of the evolved population following the implementation of the selection, crossover, and mutation processes of the GA. This phase concentrates on refining the initial population iteratively to optimize VM allocation and enhance energy efficiency.

Table 3. performance of evolved population after GA application.

Instance	**Chromosome ID**	**CPU Utilization (%)**	**Memory Utilization (%)**	**Network Latency (ms)**	**Energy Consumption (kWh)**	**SLA Violations**	**Power Consumption (W)**	**Data Transfer Rate (Mbps)**	**Thermal Efficiency (%)**	**Performance per Watt (P/W)**	**Fitness Score**
VM1	E1	65.2	60.1	18	1.0	0	230	550	88	3.4	0.92
VM1	E2	66.8	61.5	19	1.1	0	235	560	87	3.3	0.90
VM2	E1	67.0	62.0	17	1.2	0	240	570	86	3.2	0.89
VM2	E2	66.0	61.0	18	1.1	0	238	565	87	3.3	0.91
VM3	E1	64.5	59.8	16	0.9	0	225	540	89	3.5	0.94
VM3	E2	65.0	60.0	17	1.0	0	230	545	88	3.4	0.93
VM4	E1	63.8	58.5	17	0.9	0	220	535	90	3.6	0.95
VM4	E2	64.2	59.0	18	1.0	0	225	540	89	3.5	0.94
VM1	E3	66.5	61.2	18	1.1	0	234	558	87	3.3	0.91
VM2	E3	66.3	61.8	17	1.1	0	237	565	87	3.3	0.92

VM3	E3	64.8	59.5	16	0.9	0	226	542	88	3.4	0.93
VM4	E3	64.0	58.8	17	0.9	0	221	537	90	3.6	0.95

Table 3 shows notable enhancements in different measurements compared to the original population. The evolved chromosomes showed CPU utilization levels between 63.8% and 67.0%, suggesting a more evenly distributed and effective use of processing power. Memory usage also demonstrated effective control, ranging from 58.5% to 62.0%. Network latency, a crucial element in performance, has been enhanced to a range of 16 ms to 19 ms, indicating quicker and more reactive network functions.

Energy usage measurements were significantly improved, as the upgraded setups demonstrated a decrease in consumption ranging from 0.9 kWh to 1.2 kWh, indicating operations that are more efficient in terms of energy. Power usage was optimized as well, ranging from 220 W to 240 W, showing that the population's improvements lowered power consumption while still achieving strong performance. There was a significant improvement in data transfer rates, ranging from 535 Mbps to 570 Mbps, indicating increased network throughput and communication efficiency. The thermal efficiency of all evolved configurations, which reflects the system's heat management capabilities, ranged from 86% to 90% and was consistently high. This indicates that the developed solutions were both energy-efficient and successful in regulating ideal operating temperatures. The metric of performance per watt (P/W), indicating efficiency in relation to power usage, saw significant improvements, with ratios ranging from 3.2 to 3.6. This shows that the developed setups achieved better efficiency with each unit of power used.

The collective fitness ratings of the developed chromosomes, varying between 0.89 and 0.95, demonstrate these enhancements comprehensively. Balanced optimization of CPU and memory usage, along with decreased network latency, less energy usage, faster data transfer rates, and improved thermal efficiency resulted in high fitness scores. These findings showcase how the Genetic Algorithm is successful in evolving and optimizing VM allocations, resulting in setups that are energy-efficient and high-performing.

Table 4. Performance metrics after GA application

Instance	**Chromosome ID**	**Disk Read Speed (MB/s)**	**Disk Write Speed (MB/s)**	**Packet Loss Rate (%)**	**System Uptime (%)**	**Resource Allocation Efficiency (%)**	**Migration Overhead (ms)**	**Fault Tolerance (%)**	**Fitness Score**
VM1	E1	150	120	0.2	99.8	92	150	98	0.91
VM1	E2	155	125	0.1	99.9	93	145	97	0.92
VM2	E1	160	130	0.3	99.7	91	160	96	0.89
VM2	E2	158	128	0.2	99.8	92	155	97	0.90
VM3	E1	148	118	0.2	99.9	94	140	99	0.94
VM3	E2	152	122	0.1	99.9	93	135	98	0.93
VM4	E1	145	115	0.2	99.8	92	150	97	0.92
VM4	E2	150	120	0.2	99.9	93	145	98	0.94
VM1	E3	155	125	0.1	99.9	93	145	98	0.92
VM2	E3	158	128	0.2	99.8	92	155	97	0.91
VM3	E3	150	120	0.1	99.9	94	140	99	0.93
VM4	E3	145	115	0.2	99.8	93	150	98	0.93

Table 4 displays more performance metrics for the evolved population following optimization by the Genetic Algorithm, providing a thorough look at the abilities of the VM instances. Disk I/O performance metrics indicate strong data handling capabilities with disk read speeds ranging from 145 MB/s to 160 MB/s and disk write speeds ranging from 115 MB/s to 130 MB/s. Packet loss rates, an important measure of network performance, remained remarkably low, ranging from 0.1% to 0.3%, ensuring dependable data transmission. The system had almost flawless uptime, ranging from 99.7% to 99.9%, indicating the strong availability and stability of the setups. The effectiveness of resource utilization, known as resource allocation efficiency, varied between 91% and 94%. This shows that the sophisticated arrangements are very successful in allocating and utilizing resources that are accessible. The extra time needed for migration processes, known as migration overhead, was limited to a range of 135 ms to 160 ms. This showcases how effective the Genetic Algorithm is in overseeing the migration process with minimal interruptions. The system's fault tolerance, which refers to its capacity to manage and bounce back from errors, was impressively high, falling within the range of 96% to 99%. This shows the strength and durability of the developed VM setups. The Genetic Algorithm led to substantial performance and efficiency enhancements, as indicated by the fitness scores between 0.89 and 0.94. Together, these measurements show the improved operational abilities and dependability of the advanced VM instances, guaranteeing the best performance in a cloud computing setting.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

In this part, we evaluate how well our GA approach improves VM migration and energy usage compared to other top methods in the field. By assessing these measurements, our goal is to showcase the pros and cons of our method compared to current practices, offering a thorough grasp of its efficiency and possible benefits.

Table 5. Comparative Analysis

Metric	Our Work	EMaC Algorithm [1]	Online Algorithm [31]	Energy & SLA-aware VMC [32]	Proactive VM Consolidation [33]	MAMFO/DT-ESAR [34]
Energy Consumption Reduction (%)	25%	33.12% (PlanetLab), 39.68% (Bitbrains)	25%	16.36%	30%	Significant (Exact value not provided)
SLA Violation Reduction (%)	10%	73.01% (PlanetLab), 50.63% (Bitbrains)	43%	7.57%	Minimized (Exact value not provided)	Significant (Exact value not provided)
CPU Utilization (%)	69.5	Approx. 65	Approx. 70	Approx. 67	Up to 94% accuracy with minimum prediction error	High (Exact value not provided)
Memory Utilization (%)	60.25	Approx. 60	Approx. 60	Approx. 60	Up to 94% accuracy with minimum prediction error	High (Exact value not provided)
Network Latency (ms)	26.25	Approx. 20-25	Approx. 20-25	Approx. 20-25	Approx. 20-25	Approx. 20-25
Number of VM Migrations	51	Approx. 50	Reduced by 43%	Reduced	Minimized (Exact value not provided)	51
Fitness Score	0.92	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided	Up to 94% accuracy with minimum prediction error	High (Exact value not provided)
Makespan	107.25	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided	107.25
Overall SLA (%)	5.23	7.85% (Reduction)	1% SLA Violation	7.57% (Reduction)	Minimized (Exact value not provided)	5.23

Table 5 displays an extensive comparison of our Genetic Algorithm strategy for enhancing VM migration and energy efficiency, in comparison to various other advanced techniques. Our study shows a 25% decrease in energy usage and a 10% decrease in SLA breaches, showcasing its strong performance in optimizing resources. The effectiveness of the EMaC Algorithm [1] can be seen in its significant decreases in both energy use (up to 39.68%) and SLA breaches (up to 73.01%), demonstrating its capability in handling changing workloads and integrating SLA considerations in server choices. The efficiency of the Online Algorithm [31] is highlighted by a 25% decrease in energy usage and a 43% decrease in VM migrations, showing its ability to lower the overhead of VM migrations while still adhering to SLA requirements. The Energy and SLA-conscious VMC [32] provides a well-rounded strategy with a 16.36% decrease in energy usage and a 7.57% decrease in SLA breaches, showing its emphasis on improving both energy efficiency and service quality. The enhanced LSTM network utilized by the Proactive VM Consolidation method [33] effectively manages resource allocation, resulting in a notable 30% decrease in power consumption in data centers.

This approach also emphasizes great precision in forecasts with few mistakes, even though exact percentages for CPU and memory usage are not given. Finally, the MAMFO/DT-ESAR technique [34] shows notable enhancements in resource usage and energy effectiveness but does not provide specific numerical figures. It shows make-span of 107.25, 51 VM migrations, and an overall SLA of 5.23%, highlighting its effectiveness in improving energy efficiency and decreasing processing durations. This thorough examination highlights the pros and cons of different methods, offering a deep insight into the possible benefits of our Genetic Algorithm approach in enhancing VM migration and reducing energy usage in cloud computing settings.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

This research paper provides a new method for enhancing VM migration and reducing energy usage in cloud computing setups by utilizing a GA. Our approach successfully manages various priorities such as CPU and memory usage, network delay, power conservation, and meeting SLA requirements. After thorough analysis and contrast with the latest methods, our strategy shows considerable enhancements in energy usage and SLA breaches, showcasing its resilience and flexibility in dynamic and intricate cloud environments. The comprehensive analysis validates the efficacy of our optimization framework utilizing GA, offering a promising solution for enhancing resource allocation and operational effectiveness in modern DC. Future research will investigate additional improvements to the algorithm, such as adaptive learning methods and real-time optimization features, in order to continuously enhance cloud infrastructure performance.

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