CHAPTER-6

CONCLUSIONS

Scheduling plays an important role in cloud computing environment as it’s allows leases (jobs) to be mapped on VMs (resources) in an energy-efficient manner. Efficiency is a keyword as the number of leases are usually much higher than that of available resources. Furthermore Leases can be scheduled in an energy efficient and generally belong to various consumers which have different priorities and goals. Based on these goals a job might be finished before a given and allocate timing because of deployment time is also depend on power, energy usage.

This thesis tackled and solves previous mentioned problems in Chapter 2. The third Chapter dedicated to systematic comparisons and review of three scheduling techniques of cloud computing and decide which is more energy-efficient. Based on these techniques Chapter 4 contain Energy-efficient scheduling scheme call EESS which is more energy efficient as compare to others scheduling approaches. Chapter 5 contain Energy efficient scheduling and allocation scheme call EESAS which is base on Hosts and Waiting time, it is more energy efficient through Hosts.

As a general we state that, in this thesis we design and optimize scheduling schemes call EESS and EESAS are energy efficient, quick resource allocation and consumer satisfaction also so we say that these schemes are beneficial for Green Computing and we move towards “Green“.