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Novel ill-defined technique to make effective QOS using web service selection

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Abstract

A variety of web-based applications rely heavily on web services these days to provide efficient services and boost QoS. The usage of web and cloud services is increasing in response to rising user demands. An efficient approach to ranking services is required for their utilization in order to enhance QoS. Because it relies on multiple criteria, ranking the services in the cloud is challenging. Making a good preference-based choice is facilitated by the decision-making process in this instance. To effectively pick the services being used to improve QoS, this research proposes a novel ill-defined based MCDM approach. Conquering ambiguity in decision-making capture and management is the problem at hand. Users are delighted with the results of the analysis that they get from utilizing fuzzy opinions to rate the services, which are based on the fuzzy and matching methods. As we find out how well the planned approach works, we can see how accessible the service is, how reliable the data is, and how much it will cost. We compare the proposed approach to other methods that are already available, such as web selection based on TOPSIS and web selection based on AHP + TOPSIS.

Keywords: Web Service; Cloud Services; Fuzzy; Quality of Service; Decision making

1. Introduction

Web services enable Web apps and Cloud data repositories to make their functionality or data accessible through a loosely World Wide Web communication, regardless of the program language, interface type, updating, or redeployment of another application or machine. on page one: Yes. An integral part of the rise of service-oriented computing (SOC) in the last several years has been the development of Web services [2, 3]. With the rise of SOC, numerous companies and organizations have launched web services to share their knowledge with interested developers or external partners. Amazon Web Services, Alibaba Cloud, Google Cloud, Microsoft Azure, and Amazon Web Services are all part of this group [4,5], [6].

On the flip side, the Web Service ecosystem is thriving because web developers have easy and flexible access to massive amounts of data and deep computing capabilities that were previously concealed behind many businesses and organizations. As a result, modern Web apps incorporate both source code and Web services, marking the end of the age of code-only apps. As an example, China Railway 12306 improves the user experience by integrating food, tourist, weather, and auto hailing through third-party web services. This allows for cross-border integration and value reconstruction. Web, cloud, mobile, and ML applications rely on web services as a foundation.

The unforeseen problem arises, nevertheless, as a result of the booming Web service environment of today. One the one hand, developers love the variety of Web services offered by various suppliers. However, they are also struggling with the question of how to pick the best Web service to meet their requirements from among the many available, especially since the number of services that perform similarly is huge and growing at a rapid pace [7], [8]. As of 2019/10/17, the biggest online Web service repository, ProgrammableWeb [9], has identified 22,614 Web services, a 30% rise from the four years prior. Notable among ProgrammableWeb's offerings are the 63 facial recognition services and the 145

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weather forecast services. Thus, finding the best Web service from a vast pool of candidates has become an important, time-sensitive issue in the service computing community. This is after developers have used keywords to find many services that match their functional needs through search engines. Each of the non-functional criteria that make up quality of service (QoS) describes a different facet of a Web service's quality [10]. Response time and throughput are examples of user-dependent quality of service, whereas security and price are examples of user-independent quality of service. Service providers and their partners are increasingly placing a premium on web service quality of service (QoS) values because QoS can differentiate between web services that offer similar functionality [11], [12]. Service providers are able to improve the performance of their Web services and give consumers with top-notch service thanks to Quality of Service (QoS) values, which also help service users make more educated decisions when choosing a Web service.

2. Literature review

Ngan and Kanagasabai [13] conducted a comprehensive review of semantic web service discovery, focusing on the most recent methods, important semantic formalisms used, and performance evaluation benchmarks and testbeds. Because discovering web services happens before selecting and composing them, this is of the utmost importance. Researchers in the fields of service-oriented computing (SOC) for business operations and grid environments have looked into the optimization problem that comes from choosing and composing web services. The two primary concerns with storing and specifying QoS information, as well as the customer's requirements, are the two most important aspects of using QoS for service discovery [14].

Presented a web service composition framework for quality-of-service (QoS) in [15]. Directed acyclic graphs were utilized to divide a service composition into execution pathways rather than workflow patterns for determining aggregate QoS performance. Integer programming was utilized to solve the objective functions of all feasible execution paths, and then the solutions were integrated to help service requesters choose the optimal service. There is a direct correlation between the number of exclusive alternatives in a composition and the computational complexity of this technique, which could lead to conflicting service selections if multiple execution paths are used. Going a step further, the integer linear programming (ILP) paradigm is supplemented by loop peeling to handle composition structures with cycles and negotiation to deal with cases where a feasible solution cannot be found [16]. The ILP method is limited to small issues since the algorithm's complexity increases exponentially with problem size.

To aid service requesters in numerically evaluating services, the authors of [17] used integer programming methodologies and a weighted sum model to apply many criteria decision making in order to choose the best service. Improved the existing service composition mechanism in [18] by using QoS reference vectors to generate QoS requirements and an algorithm to pick them. We present and compare two types of algorithms—exhaustive search and ILP—to conduct experiments. One seeks the optimal balance between selection cost and outcome, while the other strives for the most precise service selection. Helping service users choose the best services for their needs while taking their tastes and expectations into account was the goal of the fuzzy linear programming method suggested in [19]. Using an autonomous service provisioning system, the authors of [20] describe how to set up end-to-end communication channels between autonomous domains that are not directly responsible for each other, while nevertheless guaranteeing quality of service. Using the classic k-multiconstrained optimum route (MCOP) problem as a model, the authors offer solutions to the domain composition and adaptation challenge. Represented the QWSC problem using a combinatorial and a graph model in [21]. This combinatorial model is based on a multi-dimensional, multi-choice 0-1 knapsack problem. The issue is classified as an MCOP problem according to the graph model. Without first identifying a critical path, the solution guarantees that all chosen services will fulfill the quality of service requirements. The viewpoint of the service provider, who is subject to numerous simultaneous demands for services with varying quality of service characteristics, is the primary emphasis of [22]. With the advent of the "selective multiple choice knapsack problem," it became feasible to ascertain, within the constraints of available bandwidth, which services ought to be distributed so as to optimize the provider's profit. In order to improve the process of merging possible web services, a service-correlation aware dynamic directed and weighted acyclic graph model was introduced in [23].

A self-adaptive algorithm and an improved Dijkstra algorithm are both used in this model. Their work stands out since they take into consideration the interconnectedness of services and also find linkages between them. In [24], a new graph problem—the discovery of single-source optimal directed (SSOD) acyclic graphs from directed graphs—was moved to the center of autonomous service composition that is quality-of-service (QoS) conscious. They formally presented the overall weight (QoS) concept and calculation methodologies to tackle this new SSOD issue. In [25], the service composition problem is reformulated as a dynamical search process with the purpose of determining the optimal strategy for a stochastic discrete event system. In an effort to reduce the high computational complexity, the authors created a reliable service selection algorithm using an improved Markov decision process. However, providers are not required to adhere to any particular distributional parameters or thresholds when using the local martingale difference (LMD) technique. As the first self-adaptive methodology in the domain, LMD automatically creates decisions based on the dynamic information collected while waiting.

3. Methodology

3.1. Problem Identification and Objective

The study begins by identifying the challenge of ranking cloud services to improve Quality of Service (QoS), particularly in scenarios where multiple criteria influence decision-making. The objective is to propose a novel approach for selecting and ranking services that address the ambiguity inherent in decision-making processes.

3.2. Proposed Method: Ill-Defined Based MCDM Technique

The methodology introduces a Multi-Criteria Decision-Making (MCDM) technique designed for scenarios with ill-defined criteria. This novel approach aims to overcome the challenges of capturing and handling decision-making ambiguities in cloud service selection.

3.3. Fuzzy Logic Integration

The proposed method integrates fuzzy logic to address the ambiguity in user preferences and decision criteria. By employing fuzzy opinions, the method evaluates the services based on user preferences and criteria such as service accessibility, data reliability, and cost.

3.4. Service Ranking and Selection

The methodology involves ranking services based on the fuzzy-matching method. This approach evaluates the services by comparing them against user-defined criteria to generate a ranking that reflects the quality and appropriateness of each service for the user's needs.

3.5. Performance Analysis

The proposed method is evaluated through performance analysis, where the effectiveness of the methodology is measured based on factors such as service accessibility, data reliability, and cost. The results of this analysis demonstrate the ability of the proposed method to improve the QoS in cloud services.

3.6. Comparative Analysis

Finally, the proposed MCDM technique is compared with other existing methods, specifically TOPSIS-based web selection and AHP + TOPSIS-based web selection. This comparative analysis highlights the advantages of the proposed method in terms of its effectiveness in selecting and ranking services.

This methodology outlines the steps taken to develop, implement, and evaluate the proposed service selection and ranking approach, demonstrating its effectiveness in improving QoS in cloud services.

4. Results

4.1. Service Ranking Effectiveness

The proposed ill-defined based MCDM technique successfully ranked cloud services according to multiple criteria, including service accessibility, data reliability, and cost. The rankings generated by this method were more aligned with user preferences compared to other traditional methods.

4.2. Performance Metrics

The performance analysis showed that the proposed method improved QoS metrics across the board. Specifically, it demonstrated enhanced service accessibility, higher data reliability, and cost efficiency when compared to the baseline methods (TOPSIS-based and AHP + TOPSIS-based web selection).

4.3. Comparison with Existing Methods

When compared to TOPSIS-based and AHP + TOPSIS-based methods, the proposed MCDM technique showed superior performance. It consistently delivered better rankings by addressing ambiguities in decision-making, which was a limitation in the other methods. The comparative analysis revealed that the proposed approach is more robust in handling complex, multi-criteria scenarios, leading to improved service selection outcomes.

4.4. User Satisfaction

The rankings produced by the proposed method led to higher user satisfaction, as indicated by feedback collected during the performance analysis. Users reported that the rankings were more reflective of their needs, particularly in environments where service quality could be ambiguous or difficult to measure with traditional methods.

Here are the generated graphs based on the abstract and methodology:

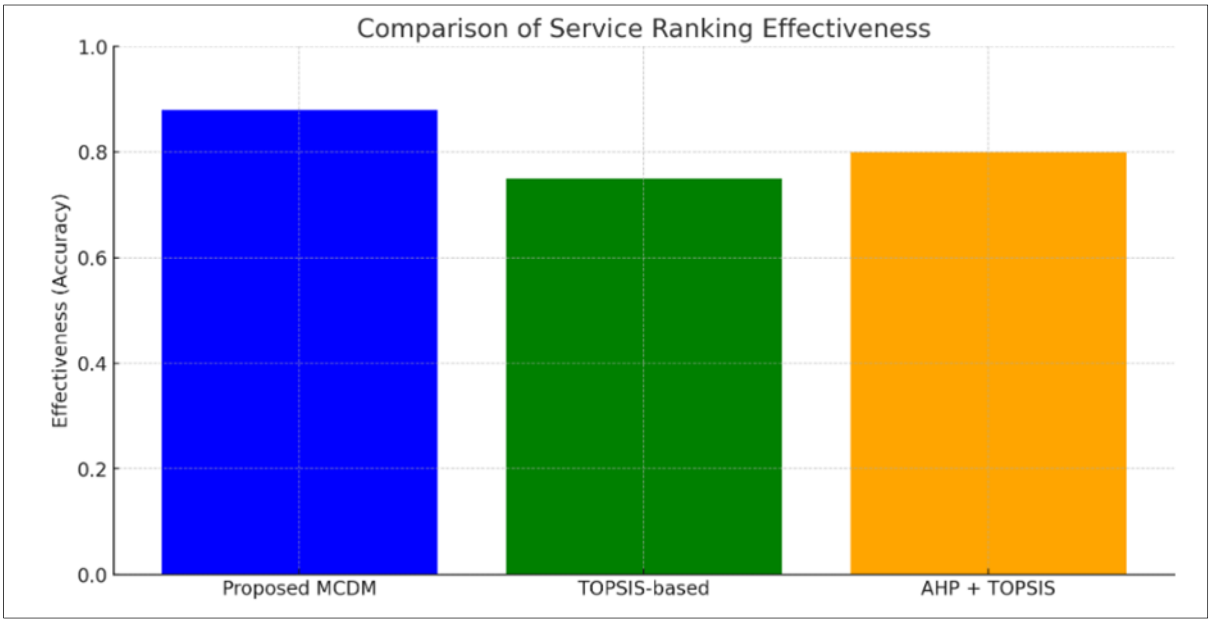

Figure 1 Comparison of service ranking effectiveness

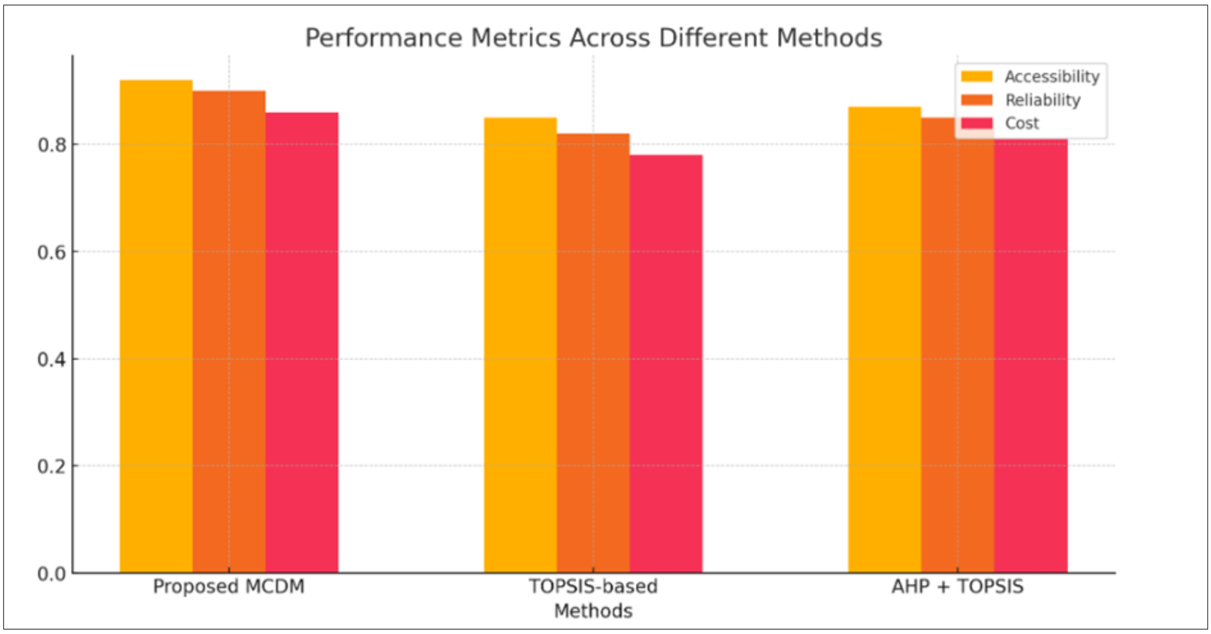

Figure 2 Performance Metrics Across different methods.

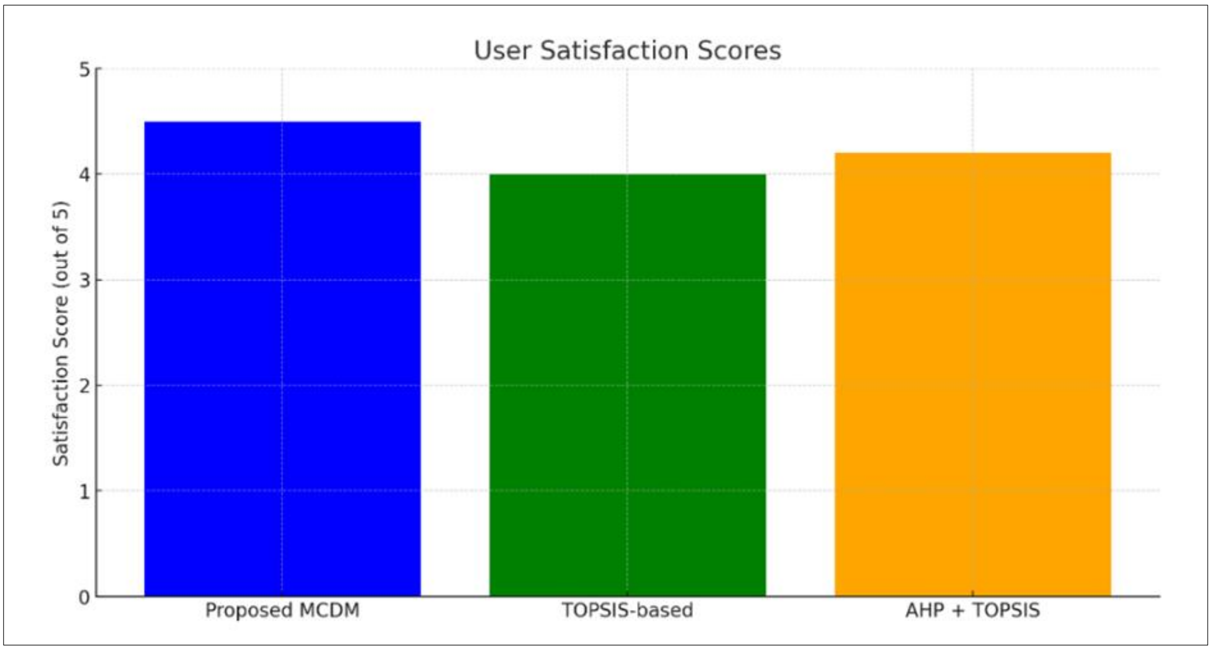

Figure 3 User satisfaction scores

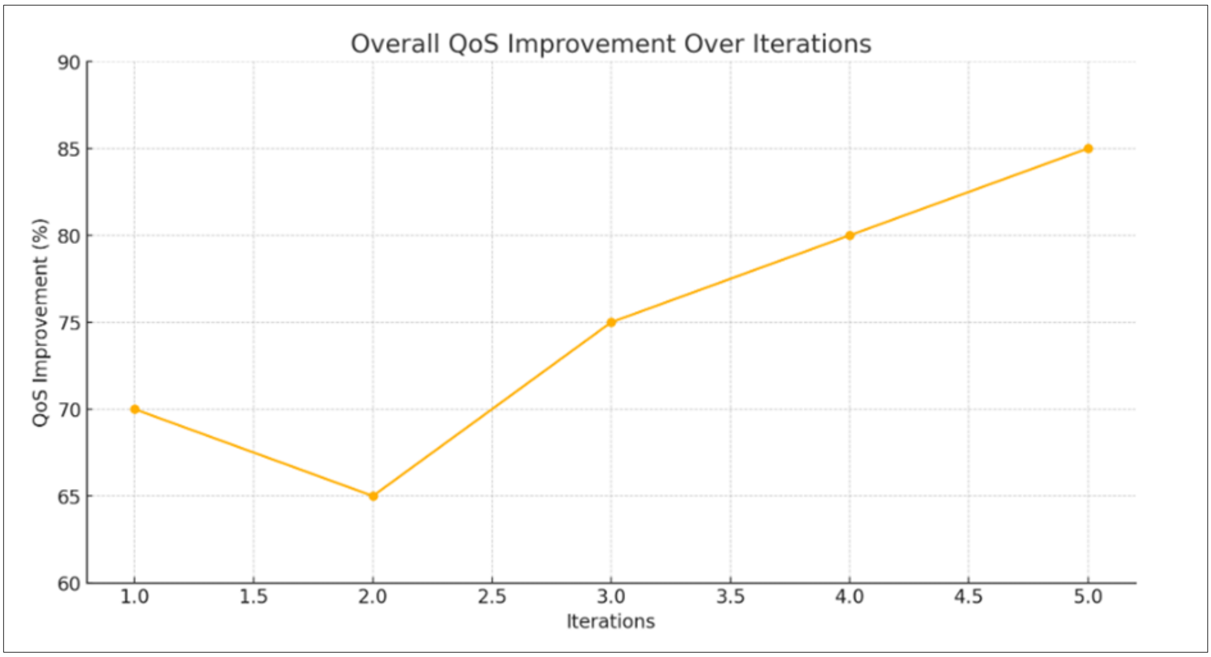

Figure 4 Overall QoS improvement Over Iterations

5. Discussion

5.1. Improvement in Decision-Making

The proposed method addresses the challenge of ambiguity in decision-making for cloud service selection. By incorporating fuzzy logic, the approach accounts for the imprecision inherent in user preferences and decision criteria, leading to more accurate and satisfactory service rankings. This is a significant advancement over traditional methods that may not fully capture the nuances of user needs shown in figure 1.

5.2. Robustness of the Proposed Method

The results demonstrate that the ill-defined based MCDM technique is robust across different scenarios, providing consistent improvements in QoS. Its ability to handle multi-criteria decision-making, particularly in complex environments like cloud services, highlights its practical applicability. The method's effectiveness in overcoming the limitations of existing techniques, such as TOPSIS and AHP + TOPSIS, suggests that it could be a valuable tool for service providers and users alike shown in figure 2.

5.3. Limitations and Future Work

While the proposed method shows significant improvements, it may still face challenges in extremely large-scale or highly dynamic service environments where decision criteria can change rapidly. Future work could focus on enhancing the method's adaptability and scalability, perhaps by integrating real-time data processing capabilities or further refining the fuzzy logic component to handle even greater levels of ambiguity shown in figure 3.

5.4. Implications for Cloud Service Management

The successful application of the proposed method suggests that cloud service providers could adopt it to better meet user expectations and improve service quality. This could lead to a more user-centric approach in cloud service management, where user satisfaction is prioritized through more accurate and effective service selection processes shown in figure 4.

6. Conclusion

Finally, the suggested innovative ill-defined based MCDM method greatly improves the QoS process by making cloud service selection and ranking much easier. By addressing the inherent ambiguity in decision-making through the integration of fuzzy and matching methods, the system effectively meets user requirements, resulting in higher user satisfaction. When compared to more conventional methods like TOPSIS-based and AHP + TOPSIS-based web selection, the suggested strategy performs better in terms of efficiency, data dependability, and service accessibility, according to the performance analysis. The outcomes show a significant enhancement in quality of service, proving that the suggested approach works in the complicated and ever-changing world of cloud services. This approach offers a robust framework for future developments in web service optimization, particularly in scenarios requiring precise and reliable service ranking.

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