Multi-Level Service Composition in Supervised Cloud Computing

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Abstract-- The role of AN agent system in an exceedingly cloud network is to spot the simplest obtainable resources and share them through a service created accessible over the net. Hence they act as inter-mediator for providing cloud services to varied users. The cloud service customers determine numerous service compositions through service discovery channels and move with service suppliers on numerous parameters to finish up with a negotiation. Our projected system focuses on planning such a supervised cloud computing design between cloud service customers and cloud service suppliers, with the service negotiation supported multiple factors together with service avails, turnout (capability of process multiple shopper requests in parallel), service delay, error, rate and value.

Index Terms- Cloud Computing, Service supplier, Negotiation, Agent Systems, Service Discovery, Service Composition and Resource Management.

1.Introduction

Cloud computing may be a massive cluster of interconnected distributed network service supplier accessible with sort of services serving sort of customers within the type of shared virtualized net resources, net software package, and net info that are provided as virtualized-encapsulating services to alternative devices on demand, in an exceedingly secure approach. Cloud is usually self-contained in nature [1] and capable of handling the dynamic information needs of the user exposing varied versatile services.

Ian, Yong, Ioan and Shiyong outline cloud computing as a distributed computing paradigm that's driven by economies of scale with a pool of structured, unlimited computing power, automatically scalable, storage, platforms, and services are delivered on demand to external customers over the net [2]. The cloud’s greatest advantage is that it’s terribly dynamic in nature in nature and provides an ascendable distributed atmosphere. The cloud computing in the main is classed into varied forms that are SaaS (Software as a Service), IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) and PaaS (Platform as a Service) and Communication as a service (CaaS) [3]. Among them, SaaS may be a re-usable and quick, and provides a shared atmosphere for all types of applications supported cloud computing options. Conjointly it does not would like neither hardware, nor any maintenance processes and upgrades.

Our main focus is on machine-driven aggregation of services victimization approaches of the net linguistics [4]. Ability is to be

Ensured in these net linguistics to extend the autonomy of software package processes at a high degree. Automation will

Solely be achieved by comparison of service linguistics and their interface signatures along side QoS factors.

Dynamic environmental factors, system failures and resource factors are thought of to have an effect on the interoperation of distributed applications. Hence a service composition that doesn’t embrace an appropriate degree of QoS is taken into account as a useless service. Thus services once consumed via Service Level Agreements (SLAs) are allotted in an exceedingly regular manner to extend a high-level of resource utilization in an exceedingly higher and effective manner.

Hence Quality of Service (QoS) based mostly resource allocation ways are in situ to realize this. QoS acts because the key issue because the consumption of cloud services should be value effective and economical [5]. In this fashion it will increase quantifiability and dependableness within the network. However the increasing range of net services, will increase the choice creating of service composition by choosing apt services for client satisfaction with correct latency and best results. Composite net services with identical practicality might have completely different levels of OoS. Hence QoS aware service composition will solely end in a good answer [6]. Care should even be taken to find QoS violations throughout the execution method and recovery measures should be established in no time.

This work proposes Associate in Nursing agent-based approach to intensify the simplest service accessible within the market with multiple criteria filtration like service accessibility, accessibility and service-delay factors. Kwang and she recommend a technique to implement intelligent agent to hold out a versatile negotiation
victimization set of fuzzy Rules [7]. Co-operation, coordination and negation method happen between the cloud shoppers and therefore the agents [8]. For the consumption to be extremely protected Secure SLAs are planned and a mutual agreement is generated. MinChao Wang introduced SLA model pool so as to form the SLA negotiation between cloud suppliers and cloud shoppers [9].

This paper is structured as follows:

- Versatile Cloud Service suppliers.
- The intermediate-agent design to compose services through net service discovery method.
- Broker Agents to co-ordinate with the intermediate agent.
- Consumers to request for, negotiate and utilize the services.

2. Related Work

Today, service suppliers got to develop competitive applications for a faster time-to-market to draw in and retain finish users. To facilitate the task of developers, Tatiana Aubonnet and Noémie Simoni introduce a reference Service Creation surroundings supported service element and self-management mechanisms. This surroundings uses a reasonably high integration level victimization meta-modeling techniques and exchange formats: Meta-Object Facility (MOF), extensile terminology (XML), OVF ++ (Open Virtualization Format). During this approach they permit developers to style the essential service elements supported Quality of Service (QoS), to make the service by composition, and to manage a mobile session by omnipresent services and therefore the Virtual Service Community. Service-Oriented design (SOA) offers a technical foundation for Enterprise Application Integration and business collaboration through service-based business elements. With increasing method outsourcing and cloud computing, enterprises want a process-level integration and collaboration (process-oriented) to quickly launch new business processes for brand new customers and merchandise. However, business processes that cross organizations compliance regulation boundary area unit still unaddressed. Here MingXue Wang, Kosala Yapa Bandara and Claus Pahl introduce a distributed aspect-oriented service composition approach, that permits multiple method purchaser’s hot-plugging their business compliance models to BPEL business processes. Service-Oriented Computing (SOC) permits the composition of loosely coupled services supplied with variable Quality of Service (QoS) levels. Choosing a (near-) optimal set of services for a composition in terms of QoS is crucial once several functionally equivalent services area unit out there. With the arrival of Cloud Computing, each the amount of such services and their distribution across the network area unit rising apace, increasing the impact of the network on the QoS of such compositions. Despite this, current approaches don't differentiate between the QoS of the services themselves and therefore the QoS of the network. So, the computed waiting time differs substantially from the particular latency, ensuing in suboptimal QoS for service compositions in the cloud. Here Adrian Klein, Fuyuki Ishikawa and Shinichi Honiden propose a network-aware approach that handles the QoS of services and therefore the QoS of the network severally. First, we have an interest to build a network model so as to estimate the network latency between absolute services and potential users. Our choice formula then leverages this model to search out compositions that may lead to an occasional latency given associate degree utilized execution policy. Bolstering resource co-allocation is important for realizing the Grid vision, as a result of computationally intensive applications usually need multiple computing resources from completely different body domains provided that resource suppliers and customers could have completely different needs, with success getting commitments through synchronal negotiations with multiple resource suppliers to at the same time access many resources may be a terribly difficult task for customers. Using this paper Kwang Mong Sim and Benyun Shi proposes a synchronal negotiation mechanism for Grid resource co-allocation. The synchronal negotiation mechanism is intended for 1) managing (de)commitment of contracts through one-to-many negotiations and 2) coordination of multiple synchronal one-to-many negotiations between a client and multiple resource suppliers. Bo A, Victor Lesser, David Irwin and Michael Zink take into account the matter of allocating networked resources in dynamic surroundings, like cloud computing platforms, wherever suppliers strategically worth resources to maximize their utility. Using resource allocation in these environments, wherever each suppliers and customers area unit stingy agents, presents various challenges since the amount of customers and their resource demand is very dynamic. Whereas various auction-based approaches are projected within the literature, this paper explores associate degree various approach wherever suppliers and customers mechanically talk terms resource leasing contracts. Since resource demand and provide may be dynamic and unsure, they propose a distributed negotiation mechanism wherever agents talk terms over each a contract worth and a decommitment penalty, that permits agents to decommit from contracts at a price. Non-public cloud as a vital branch of cloud computing has brought vital profit to several varieties of conglomerates in resource sharing. Central management of center console, Service Composition optimum choice (SCOS) and the optimum Allocation of Computing Resources (OACR) area unit 2 important steps for implementing highly versatile and agile service provision and resource sharing among sub-enterprises and partner-enterprises underneath the key technologies of Virtualization. However, 2 steps decision- creating area unit
inefficient and cumbersome. To beat this deficiency, the thought of mixing SCOS and OACR into one-time call in one console is initial bestowed during this paper, named twin planning of Cloud Services and Computing Resources (DS-CSCR). The mutual relations between the higher layer cloud services and therefore the underlying infrastructures and their properties within the non-public cloud of conglomerate area unit deeply analyzed. For addressing large-scale DS-CSCR drawback, a brand new Ranking Chaos improvement (RCO) is projected by Yuanjun Lai, Fei Tao, sculptor Zhang and Ying Cheng. With the thought of large-scale irregular answer areas, the new accommodating chaos operator is intended to traverse wider areas at intervals a brief time. Besides, dynamic heuristic and ranking choice area unit introduced to manage the chaos evolution in their formula. Jennings, Faratin, Lomuscio, Parsons, Sierra and Wooldrige propose a paper that argued that machine-controlled negotiation may be a central concern for multi-agent systems analysis. For the present finish, a generic framework for classifying and viewing machine-controlled negotiations have been developed. This framework was then accustomed discuss and analyze the 3 main strategies of approach that are adapted to machine-controlled negotiation; specifically, game notional, heuristic and argumentation-based approaches. Jaeyong Kang associate degree Kwang Mong Sim proposes a paper that presents a Cloud that is an agent-base service computer program that consults Cloud metaphysics for reasoning concerning the relations of Cloud services. Cloud metaphysics contains a group of Cloud ideas and interrelationships among these ideas. For deciding the similarity between 2 ideas with Cloud metaphysics, they devised 3 varieties of reasoning strategies, 1) similarity reasoning that determines the similarity between 2 ideas by numeration common accessible nodes, 2) equivalent reasoning that determines the similarity between 2 sib ideas supported those label values, and 3) Using numerical reasoning calculation method, they calculates the similarity between 2 numeric ideas supported those label values.

3. Problem Statement

Quality of Service (QoS) is analyzed drastically in cloud computing services. Numerous aspects of QoS parameter area unit examined by Zeng, Benatallah, Ngu, Dumas, Kalagnanam, and Chang Jiang to standardize the grammar level provides once making SSLAs between brokers and also the client for services [10], as a result of the fundamental model of SSLA is mostly manufactured from service parameters (Fig.1) and its values.

Generally QoS metrics focus on time, price and security as key factors moving a method. The time is measured from the moment a request raises at the consumer’s finish until the time it is resolved with satisfying results. Thus, \( N \) is the number of user’s putting identical quote requests. Violations of QoS factors throughout the service request execution should be detected and recovery measures ought to be established to make sure a 100% quality.

3.1 System Behavior

Performance problems form the most important concern in cloud environments acting as a significant obstacle for customers. To avoid this, guaranteeing a good behavior of the system with relation to its versatile customers is critical. Resource sharing forms the bottom for performance connected problems whereby customers send a high quantity of request for shared sensitive knowledge. Thus we tend to outline a system’s behavior as truthful and smart, provided that the subsequent needs area unit satisfied:

- **Consumer accessing knowledge of intervals their appointed level shouldn’t be laid low with an alternative client at the identical time for identical knowledge.**
- **Consumers working with vast access levels should be given more preference on performance criteria.**
- **Care ought to be tutored to degrade/ disconnect unwanted customers by establishing a top quality of Service (QoS) Aggregation for versatile and sensitive services.**

3.2 Adaptation

The key advantage of Cloud computing is that it adds to the variation to the organization without much cost, a lot of amendment and fast enlargement. Service measure Index (SMI) of organization’s adaptation is measured in terms of amendment metric, such new capabilities area unit enclosed as required by the business processes. Hence forward considering a Cloud service’s adaptive nature, organizations prefer to perceive whether or not the noninheritable service is versatile enough, adaptable, elastic and moveable.

3.3 Implementation and Maintenance price

The main question that arises within the every and each business mind is that the price factors for switch to Cloud computing. Establishing price effectiveness is clearly one of the essential attributes of the business and its processes. It is the major accountable metric in today’s world, aside from organization’s assets and additionally it’s terribly essential issue indicating the price relevant to a specific business organization.

3.4 Performance

Different performance metrics area unit offered by cloud service suppliers addressing the IT desires of various organizations. Every and each answer metric includes an
important and totally different performance in terms of request time, reaction time, execution time and accuracy additionally. Thus a high level of research is needed by the organizations to grasp their applications’ performance on the various clouds guaranteeing a higher expectation level. Considering storage and analysis of the execution time of the service acquisition and also the execution of individual services area unit wants to estimate the performance and problems at totally different levels of processes might indicate a performance issue.

3.5 Privacy and Authentication

Authentication, authorization and privacy area unit important issues for all organizations [11]. Remodeling to cloud storage poses an essential issue that hosts of knowledge below another organization’s management, that perpetually needs tight security policies utilized by Cloud suppliers. Thus together with the distributed storage facility comes, the security risk, as mentioned by Kamal, Bassil and Ahmad [12]. Organizations usually need rules compliance with privacy, accuracy and knowledge integrity, that area unit multi-dimensional in nature and includes numerous attributes like guaranteeing confidentiality and convenience.

3.6 Assumptions

The service negotiation is created additionally with an assumption that the given properties of a service area unit valid and may be a trustworthy. Most of the SLAs area unit fashioned on a trust basis. Prophet Ahamad planned Integrated SLA framework with trust management for choosing cloud suppliers [13]. The service compositions processes area unit expected to not depend upon one another. This assumption takes with a pinch of salt that the execution results of 1 service will certainly not amend the QoS definitions of alternative services. However, the performance of the service composition and also the future characteristics QoS aggregation values are often performed will solely be calculable at run-time, even just in case of alternative robust assumptions.

3.7 Measurable Metrics

Various metrics area unit introduced to quantify the capabilities of a system. To produce a higher level field for service execution, it’s vital to expressly think about the most effective load sharing methodologies once applying the metrics. The relative distinction of the QoS for ensuring customers at the reference work compared to the turbulent work is taken into account because the referred metrics. That the work (W) for the service supplier (s) is calculated as shown below:

\[
W(s) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{x=1}^{n} \frac{1}{W_x^{rel} - W_x^{dis}}
\]

The influence of the inflated work on the QoS is predicated on variations of the permanent customers. An occasional worth of this metric represents an honest segregation because the distinction of the QoS in reference to the inflated work is low. Consequently, a high worth of the metric expresses a nasty segregation of the system.

4. Proposed Model

4.1 Cloud Service supplier

Cloud Servers provide a large volume of cupboard space for storing knowledge during a secure manner. Thus several knowledge house owners source their documents to cloud to form them accessible by all customers across the globe. These cloud servers area unit exposed over internet{the net} by varied cloud repaired suppliers within the variety of web services. Net service proves to be one in every of the simplest interface suppliers to show prime quality service over the network.
Cloud Service Provider’s info is gathered such dynamic virtual link area unit established with the Cloud Storage and thus any updates on the cloud storage area unit mechanically mirrored (Fig.2) through these links. The online service universal resource locator over that the cloud storage is exposed, is hold on within the cloud server which may be accessed by the service supplier to avail dynamic updates on the cloud storage location.

4.2 Net Services Discovery

Web Services exposing cloud services area unit known through the net service predictor known as the net service discoverer. The Cloud service suppliers register their services as an entire task registration or sub-task registration within the net to be exposed over the net. Flexibility in intense an online service is earned by providing the service suppliers with full internal control over their service negotiations and on taking selections like United Nations agency consume the services and in what method. This manner a trade reconciliation happens between standardization and suppleness of net service composition. This approach is applied on net services with variable complexities to attain a well balanced service composition.

Web Service Discovery mechanisms attempt to attain a group of increased measures for matching quality and binding procedure to deliver the best results [15]. The analysis of the obtainable services is outlined with varied quality measures to arrive upon the simplest suited list of services. The planned choice methodology ought to meet performance, security and privacy and conjointly ought to offer load reconciliation support within the net services discovery and delivery finish points. This could boost performance quality of the invention channel particularly at things once to a fault accrued work is encountered. Net Service Discovery mechanisms permit access to varied service repositories that may store info regarding totally different businesses or services. Such discovery mechanisms ought to be capable to retrieve a large vary by data regarding the service suppliers further. What is more there's a growing would like for dynamic discovery structures which will be invariably up-to date providing economical and obtainable net Service selections.

The discovery mechanism ought to conjointly supply varied capabilities that area unit measurably at each development and execution time levels. Throughout the development of associate application, we had a tendency to might search an online service repository for info regarding obtainable services and at the time of execution, the applications might use this repository to spot all instances of an online service that matches associate interface. Let X be the service, flux unit is the standard live parameter for the service and Mxmax, Mxmin be its most and minimum value. In such a case, the best arrange of Execution [P (e)] of the service is earned with the below formula:

\[
P(e) = \sum_{M_x \in \text{neg}} M_x^{\text{max}} - M_x \quad + \quad \sum_{M_x \in \text{pos}} M_x^{\text{min}} - M_x^{\text{max}}
\]

This way dynamic Service Capability Table (SCT) is constructed to stay capability of every cloud agents and update the SCT supported dynamic change in Cloud Service characteristics. Handling this dynamic nature includes adding or ever-changing a service within the composition negotiation, along side maintaining the QoS necessities factors.

Thus, the associate aggregation mechanism has got to verify the QoS of the composition once a QoS of a personal service has modified. Thus the method flow goes from Cloud Storage to net Services, from net services to the Service Discovery Channel.

4.3 Intermediate Common Broker Agent

Kwang Mong Sim focuses on agent primarily based Cloud service discovery, service-negotiation and repair Composition, primarily based on price factors [16]. The intermediate broker agent possesses the list of varied obtainable net services that best suits for selection of client necessities. This is often achieved by exploitation net Service Discovery Channel. Jaeyong and Kwang discuss regarding Cloud metaphysics to work out similarity among cloud services [17].

The discovery and thus the composition method is machine-controlled so as to supply a correct service channel. Establishing automation during a dynamic and instable net atmosphere is the facto tedious and thus up to this point info concerning the services has to be noninheritable and a repository ought to be in situ to store them for suture use further.
Such repository of service compositions has to be evaluated and experimented supported price, quality, effectiveness, security and responsibility measures to attain the simplest suit. This thorough analysis of the service composition method avoids future errors associated reconfigurations and makes thanks to guarantee correct corrections at an initial part.

The operating $F$ establishes the well-liked service with $x$ shoppers and $y$ brokers. A emptor $C_1$ has

$$x - 1$$

Competitive client among .

There area unit $y$ range of brokers among . The chance that $C_1$ isn't the foremost most well-liked client of any $B_n \epsilon$ is

$$\frac{(x - 1)}{x}$$

Hence, the chance that $C_1$ isn't the foremost most well-liked client of all $B_n \epsilon$ is

$$\left[\frac{(x - 1)}{x}\right] y$$

Hence, the chance that $C_1$ is taken into account the well-liked client by a minimum of one in every of $B_n \epsilon$ is

$$F(x, y) = 1 - \left[\frac{(x - 1)}{x}\right] y$$

Thus a service negotiation is created by considering many criteria like Service convenience, Service Delay, error rate and price as per the on top of the formula.

### 4.5 Cloud Service Client

Here comes the service composition part, whereby a broker mingles all the services from totally different cloud service suppliers to supply a combined single service to a cloud service client. This method uses Service Composition algorithmic program (SCM), as mentioned in section four, and is machine-controlled so as to supply fast and higher results to the client. Finally in the end negotiations {the client[the buyer][the patron] acquires his needed cloud storage services within the variety of personal keys and a Token from his consumer agent via a broker agent. The patron will receive a service supplier key from cloud storage service supplier.

When ever there’s ought to access the cloud storage, the token is placed with the cloud service supplier by the patron then the service supplier validates each the broker’s personal key and also the service provider’s key to confirm security and thus provides the requested services to the user. So a completely unique secure methodology (Fig.5) is followed by key distribution method among the client and broker severally that lies in the inspiration of key factors like Security, Privacy, price Effectiveness, Performance, System Behavior, Adaptation and Assumptions to make a multi-level supervision service composition in cloud computing.
5. Service Composition Algorithm

The algorithmic program for the relegation of cloud service to customers on a priority basis is listed below:

Step 1: scan for numerous customer needs and store it.

Step 2: choose the associate degree agent-based model and assign the keep shopper needs to that.

Step 3: Broker Agents assign the priority price for the need supported request time, resource requested and interval values and provides a key to the patron.

Step 4: Intermediate shopper Broker agents area unit then contacted by broker agents to find a discovery channel for distinctive the apt internet services.

Step 5: The services provided by those agents area unit keep in addition within the agent primarily based model system.

Step 6: A secret is sent to the patron by internet service supplier primarily based upon the net service discovery channel chosen.

Step 7: Two part key validation is then performed by the broker and repair supplier.

Step 8: Negotiation method happens between the patron and also the broker agent.

Step 9: Calculation of priority, privacy, authentication, authorization and negotiation, the access is delivered to the patron.

5.1 Discussion

This theme shows a mechanism for facilitating the mutual negotiation activities between service supplier agents and repair shopper agents. Every broker agent will settle for requests from numerous shopper agents and every shopper agent can even submit requests to several broker agents. Therefore our planned design focuses on a model with many-to-many relationship (Fig.6) between customer agents and server agents and one-to-many relationship between broker agents and completely different teams of supplier agents.

5.2 Secure Key Distribution Methodology (SKDM)

Multitenant Cloud security is one in every of the most important issues for many of the Cloud preparations. Important focus must be done with the services involving an associate degree eminent coordination between the company compliance and manipulating the price advantages of a shared infrastructure model.

Authenticating the top users paves associate degree open analysis in securing the cloud access connected information’s (Fig. 7). Most of the researchers, sensible usability of the planned isolation metrics is evaluated by applying them to quantify the performance isolation which will be achieved exploitation the strategies bestowed. We employed the Discrete Event Simulation Technique (DEST) for managing the key transmission.

In order to avoid or to keep up security, heavily isolated configurations could change U.S.A. the suppliers to satisfy shopper compliance and conjointly minimizes
operational potency. To beat this problem, the Cloud design should embrace security policies at the look time, deprovisioning, data access control and security policies for database provisioning. The Service Capability Tables (SCTs) (as shown in Fig.7) permits broker agents to store associate degrees maintain the cloud services provided by different agents within the cloud systems and therefore helps the shopper for performing arts an correct choice of services. The storage is predicated on the information delivered by cloud services and therefore classified as weak storage, media storage and powerful storage. By using this way, the SCT helps the server to examine the intermediate agents’ capabilities and automatic reconfiguration of cloud services is performed in case of failures. Performance of SCT is measured in terms of messages which exchanges between the patron, server agent and intermediate server agents.

The count of agent messages changed entirely depends on the degree of information on the service competency of different agents recorded in its SCT. For example once a shopper requests for a service to the server, the server must contact n range of intermediate server agents, and also the range in strictly which is predicated on needs count created by using the patron. For each of this communication, the server checks the SCT to pick out x intermediate agents and sends x negotiation requests to those intermediate agents.

For each such request, once the broker receives the response messages from the x intermediate agents, the broker will send out x response messages containing both acceptance and rejections such that, among x requests, one is accepted and x-1 area unit rejected. Suppose if the negotiated intermediate agent fails to continue providing services, then the broker receives failure notification from that intermediate agent then once more the broker sends negotiation proposals to x-1 intermediate agents.

This method is continual till the broker-to-intermediate agent proposal is fortunate. Similar message exchanges happen just in case of consumer-broker negotiations with relation to service capability table storage.

6. Conclusion

The novelty and significance of this work square measure that by introducing the plan of applying the agent paradigm to building software package tools and take a look at beds for managing the resources of cloud, this work makes advancement of the state of the art in 2 ways in which. By using the attitude of multi-agent systems, our work determines the appliance of

1) Cooperative downside finding paradigms to automating cloud service composition,
2) Software agents for putting together a cloud computer program.

The Cloud Computing technology is embedded with 3 services that square measure only one click away, straightforward to use and pay as you employ the service. Software package as a Service (SAAS) offers easy accessibility to abundant range of online applications that square measure being hosted on the infrastructure of a service supplier. As an example, a developer will work on it a platform that is additional appropriate for him. Hence Cloud negotiation supported multiple criteria’s can provide equal importance to all or any the standards. The criteria’s are going to be composed along and therefore the services are going to be rated consistent with the calculated weighted total. This helps the client to pick AN acceptable service consistent with his want.

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