



Architectural tactics for cyber-foraging: Results of a systematic literature review



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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 19 December 2014

Revised 28 May 2015

Accepted 2 June 2015

Available online 10 June 2015

Keywords:

Mobile cloud computing

Cyber-foraging

Software architecture

ABSTRACT

Mobile devices have become for many the preferred way of interacting with the Internet, social media and the enterprise. However, mobile devices still do not have the computing power and battery life that will allow them to perform effectively over long periods of time, or for executing applications that require extensive communication, computation, or low latency. Cyber-foraging is a technique to enable mobile devices to extend their computing power and storage by offloading computation or data to more powerful servers located in the cloud or in single-hop proximity. This article presents the results of a systematic literature review (SLR) on architectures that support cyber-foraging. Elements of the identified architectures were codified in the form of *Architectural Tactics for Cyber-Foraging*. These tactics will help architects extend their design reasoning toward cyber-foraging as a way to support the mobile applications of the present and the future.

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1. Introduction

Mobile Cloud Computing (MCC) refers to the combination of mobile devices and cloud computing in which cloud resources perform computing-intensive tasks and store massive amounts of data (Yang et al., 2013). Increased mobile device capabilities, combined with better network coverage and speeds, have enabled MCC such that mobile devices have become for many the preferred form for interacting with the Internet, social media, and the enterprise. However, mobile devices still offer less computational power than conventional desktop or server computers, and limited battery life remains a problem especially for computation- and communication-intensive applications.

Cyber-foraging (Satyanarayanan, 2001) is an area of work within MCC that leverages external resources (i.e., cloud or local servers; the latter often called surrogates) to augment the computation and storage capabilities of resource-limited mobile devices while extending their battery life. There are two main forms of cyber-foraging. One is computation offload, which is the offload of expensive computation in order to extend battery life and increase computational capability. The second is data staging to improve data transfers between mobile devices and the cloud by temporarily staging data in transit.

The goal of this article is to present the results of a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) to discover software architectures for cyber-foraging. Elements of the identified software architectures are

codified into a set of architectural tactics for cyber foraging. Section 2 presents a summary of the research method. Section 3 presents the analysis of the identified primary studies using a categorization of architecture decisions that are relevant for cyber-foraging systems. The main observations and findings from the primary studies are presented in Section 4. Sections 5–7 present the architectural tactics for cyber-foraging that were extracted from the primary studies. Section 8 presents related work. Finally, Section 9 presents conclusions and the next steps in our research. A preliminary analysis of the primary studies has been published in Lewis et al. (2014), and a summary of the architectural tactics has been published in Lewis and Lago (2015).

2. Research method

To identify work related to architectures for cyber-foraging an SLR was conducted following the guidelines proposed in Dyba et al. (2007) and Kitchenham and Charters (2007). The research question was defined as:

What software architecture and design strategies for cyber-foraging from mobile devices can be identified in the literature?

The main data source was Google Scholar and snowballing was used to complement the set of primary studies. A set of 58 primary studies was identified and a total of 61 systems from these studies: 53 computation offload systems and 8 data staging systems. Table 1 shows the computation offload systems found in the primary studies and Table 2 shows the data staging systems.

The complete SLR protocol is available as online material at <http://www.andrew.cmu.edu/~gritter/slr-online-material.pdf>.

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