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A Study Analysis of Energy Issues In Big Data

Rizwan Patan
SCSE, VIT University, Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India.
patanrizwan.gouse@vit.ac.in
Rajasekhara Babu M.
SCSE, VIT University, Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India.
mrajasekharababu@vit.ac.in

Abstract

The rapid growth of data management Through Big Data techniques and increasing the burden of the data centers growing through the energy standards, time, cooling strategy. So developers are being concern about the huge Energy consumption in the data centers. This paper presents the energy efficiency and cooling issues in data centers and comparative analysis of data warehouse, data mining, cloud computing a) Techniques for managing energy in hardware level and software level b) Power and cooling Issues for consuming energy in data centers c) Comparison of various algorithms for load aggression and task scheduling. Finally to maximize the Energy efficiency of data centers there are some other component like Storage, memory and bandwidth that also consumes energy and must be taken under consideration while making energy efficient policies

Keywords: Big Data**,** Data Centers, Energy Efficiency, Server Farms, Cooling strategy

Introduction

To Improve the Energy efficiency is one of big challenging task faced on the Big Data Storage in data centers. "Big Data" creates big force bills. In numerous territories the expense of server farm energy for progressing operations is equivalent to the buy expense of IT supplies itself. In today's economy "practicing environmental awareness" offers some extremely appealing motivators for sparing cash through protection rehearses, and a side advantage of helping spare the planet we all live on[1].

$$40\frac{Growth\ of\ Global\ data - Zettabyte's}{zettabyte\ =\ one\ million\ petabyte}$$

$$4000\frac{2010\ Stored\ data^{*} - Petabyte's}{petabyte = one\ quadrillion(short\ scale)bytes}$$

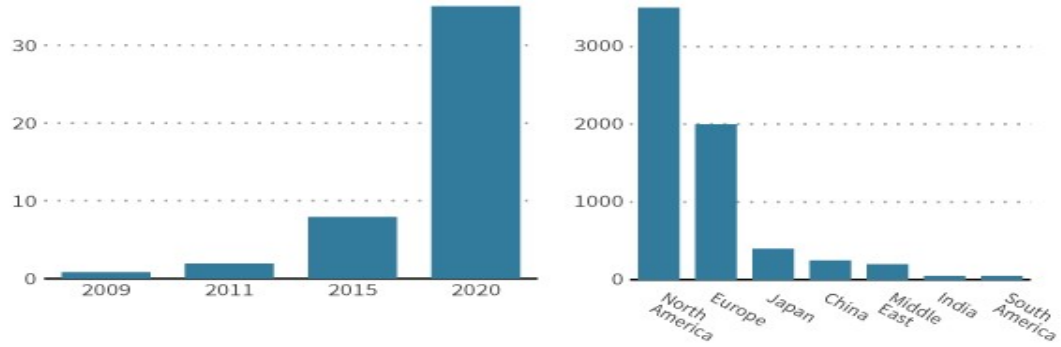


Figure 1: Analysis by data growth rate in annually Survey by Nasscom-CRISIL GR & a Analysis.

Big Data has turned into the inside of consideration in the IT world, and the term has tackled a couple of implications. By and large talking, See Fig (1) Big Data alludes to moderately new information sort's feature, making, sound, and so forth. That deliver expansive documents [2].

Growth of Data

Information are becoming exponentially and will proceed to do so in the years to come. Somewhere around 2002 and 2009, information activity developed by a component of 56 [28]. Between 1998 and 2005, server farms developed in size by 173% for every year (Figure 3).

This development in information is prompting a bottleneck in both calculation force and Energy utilization. Processing force is not keeping pace with information development: while information activity developed by an element of 56 from 2002 to 2009, processing force developed just by a variable of 16 in view of engineering scaling. Figure 1 unmistakably delineates the hole between information development and reckoning force [31].

This fast development in information is generally powered by both human and nonhuman sources. By March 2011, YouTube clients were transferring 48 hours of feature each moment, relating to around 100 terabytes of information for every day.

At the flip side of the range, computerized sources, for example, sensor organizes consistently compress what's more stream data to information stores for examination what's more stockpiling. The information sources are differing: they can be organized (enumeration information and government measurements), semi-structured (XML and messages), unstructured (feature what's more sound substance), or ongoing (activity reports). These fluctuated information sources are appealing to application creators, who thus concoct and create new applications consistently [3].

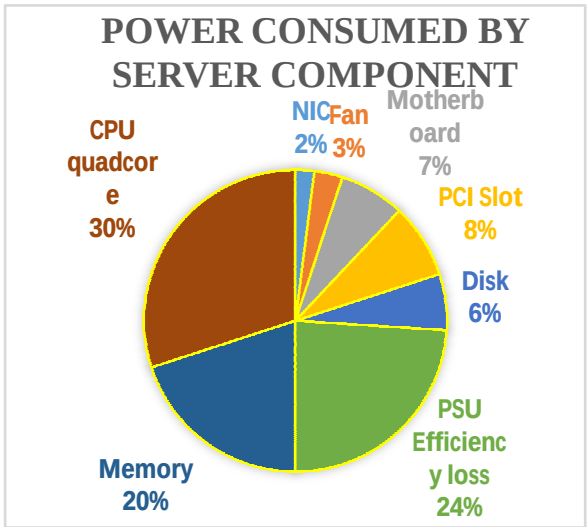


Figure 3: Size projection of the largest data center, reflecting data growth trends.

(CAGR: compound annual growth rate.) (This figure is based on the 2010 International Technology Roadmap for Semiconductors [http://www.itrs.net/Links/ 2010ITRS/Home2010. htm] and a 2009 talk at the Palo Alto Research Center [PARC] Forum by Mayer [28].)

The remaining element of around 40 will oblige a considerable interdisciplinary push to handle the issue of structural engineering new server farms from gadget research, segment outline, and group building design outline [31].

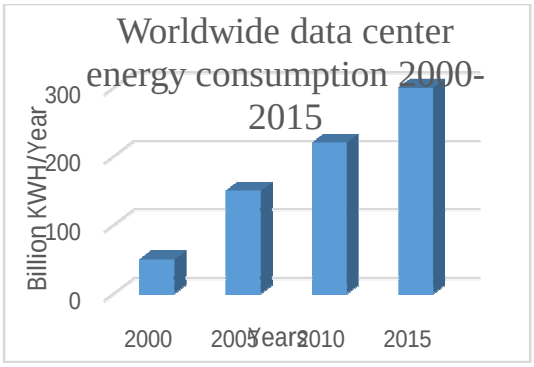


Figure 4: Data work load Growth rate by 2012-2015 and There Capacity performance and I/O optimization.

Data Center

Data Center say to a quickly developing and exceptionally Energy concentrated action in business, instructive, and government offices. In the most recent five years the development of this segment was the electric force comparable to seven new coal-terminated force plants. Server farms devour 1.5% of the aggregate power in the U.S.

Development throughout the following five to ten years is relied upon to oblige a comparable increment in force era. This Energy utilization is amassed in structures that are 10-40 times more Energy serious than a commonplace office building. The sheer size of the business, the concentrated Energy utilization for every office, and the inclination of offices to bunch in "innovative" focuses all help a potential force framework emergency for the industry [2-4].

- The IT equipment load
- Cooling and ventilation
- overhead on UPS and power distribution
- Lighting and other overheads

Server farms have risen as an issue bone foundation, lodging huge number of IT gears for example, servers, information stockpiling, system gadgets, power and cooling gadgets and so on that encourage the advancement of wide mixture of administrations offered by the cloud [17] Currently, a few administration suppliers, for example, Amazon, Google, Yahoo, Microsoft, IBM and Sun, have their server farms to give the adaptable administrations to an expansive client base [18-19].with the fast improvement of IT industry and expanding interest for cloud benefits, the quantity of server farms have expanded. These server farms expend colossal measure of Energy to process its administrations bringing about expanded Energy utilization. The surging Energy utilization of these server farms has ended up a genuine concern from both financial and ecological stances.

Energy management procedures at the server farms can be static or element. The static Energy administration procedures neglect to address the run time adjustment of server farms because of workload changes [14]. The element Energy administration procedures design the server farm at both fittings and programming levels rapidly focused around workload variability.

As per McKinney's report [20], the Energy utilization of server farms is $11.5 billion in 2010 and it pairs like clockwork. Gartner [21] likewise evaluated that overall IT frameworks are in charge of 2% of worldwide Co2 outflows and Energy related expenses represent the 12% of the aggregate temperate uses.

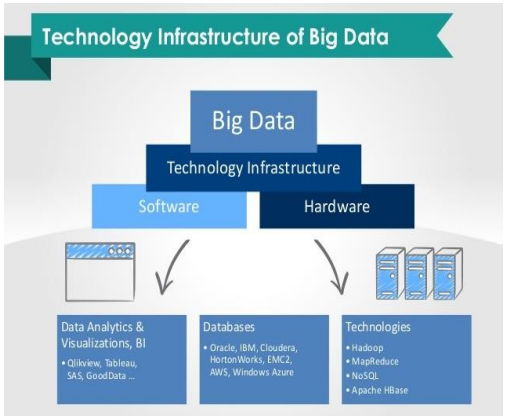


Figure 5: Traditional and cloud Data Centers Growth in 2010-15 By CISCO Analysis (www.cisco.com/analysis)

The extreme Energy utilization at server farms prompts high operational expense, extensive measure of Co2 outflow and falling lifetime of equipment gears. Consequently, it is important to outline Energy effective server farms not just for guaranteeing framework unwavering quality additionally diminishing ecological effect and operational expense.

Further, the Energy protection can be accomplished by productive usage of server farm assets. Virtualization engineering is one such compelling innovation to address this Energy wastefulness by expanding asset usage [22].this innovation permits different virtual machines (VM's) to offer the assets on a solitary physical machine (PM). The gimmicks, for example, VM [25]separation and VM relocation alongside dynamic asset provisioning can be utilized either to merge virtual machines on less physical servers or to adjust the heap crosswise over physical servers in server farms, along these lines guaranteeing applications' execution. This paper studies the different methods and issues identified with element Energy administration in cloud server [4, 6] farms.

Data Center Types:

Table 1: List of Types of Data Centers

Telecoms	Telecommunication switches. These are known as telecoms or Telco's. These are more energy demanding than typical Internet data centers.[3]
ISP's	Internet service providers
CoLos	Co-located server hosting facilities, also known as CoLos, where rack space is leased by tenants and computer equipment is owned and operated by tenants. Because tenants may move in and out, upgrade their computers frequently, and have a disconnect between the energy-using facility and the billing department, energy demands tend to have greater fluctuations and to be less well characterized than corporate data centers.
Server Farms	Data storage and hosting facilities ("internet hotels"). These facilities are built specifically for data storage, and often are maintained by a single company (even if it is a company that rents out servers to outsourcing groups), and therefore the whole building can be built or retrofitted to the owner's needs, including energy needs.
Internet Hotels	Similar to Server Farms
Corporate Data Centers University,	Corporate data centers, include both servers and mainframe computers. These are the oldest types of data centers.
National Laboratory	High performance computing (supercomputers or clusters)

This report investigates the opportunities for CHP innovations to support essential power in making the server farm more financially savvy and Energy proficient. More extensive application of CHP will bring down the interest for power from focal stations and lessen the weight on electric transmission and dispersion foundation.

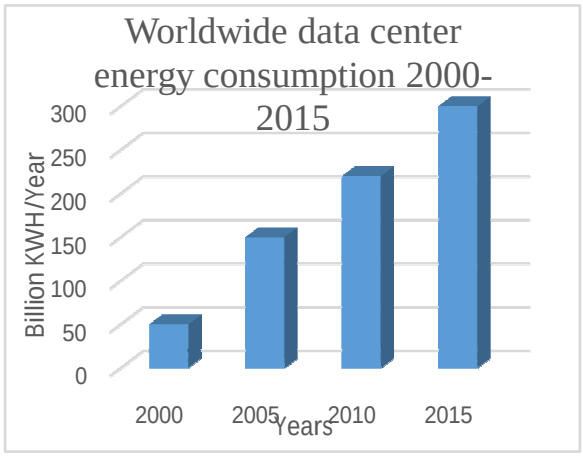


Figure A: Worldwide Data Center Energy Consumption 2000-2015

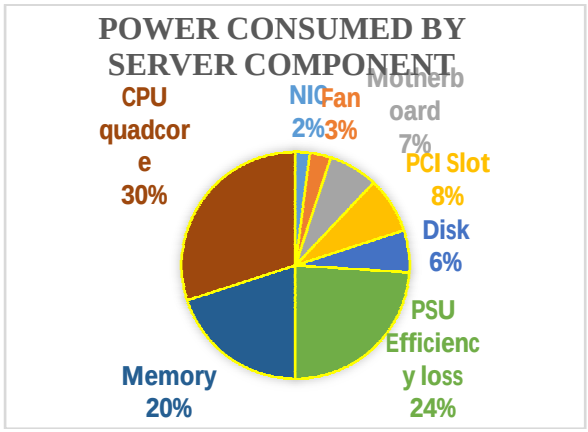


Figure B: Power consumed by server component

Fig (6 a&b): the total energy consumption by the data centers has increased by 62% from 2005 to 2010, and in 2015 this accounted to be between 1.5% and 1.7% of the total electricity use [30].

- **System tackle:** It is utilized basically for correspondence purposes. In view of the dynamic nature of new correspondence innovations, traditional strategies for activity designing, multicasting, security also directing are not appropriate any longer for extensive scale server farms. Programming characterized organize additionally raises numerous difficulties for existing server farms [8, 9].

- **Servers:** They are utilized primarily for information handling, and to run workload. The best innovation that can upgrade servers' execution and decrease the force devoured by them is virtualization. It gives effective usage, and encourages applications offering [15].
- **Power protection equipment:** It keeps up the alluring astounding force what's more the correct temperature. The nature of that gear is imperative to guarantee that all servers contained in the server farm are functioning admirably [15].
- **Cooling structures:** Heat-creating machine gear need to be cooled utilizing productive cooling frameworks which work distinctive warm control plans. Power cost is influenced by the land area of the server farm. Along these lines, picking a zone with a suitable atmosphere will reduction cooling frameworks [29]**.**

Needs of Power Management

It has been demonstrated that more often than not, the cutting edge servers work between 10% to half of greatest conceivable use [14]. Further, at these usage levels, the server Energy proficiency likewise gets to be low. Accordingly, notwithstanding the way that the normal usage stays low; there exist continuous, short blasts of action, and to meet the prerequisites of administration level understandings, administrators are constrained to distribute high measure of assets, which prompts poor Energy proficiency [6]. Power administration is likewise essential from a monetary perspective, since compelling force administration additionally enhances operational effectiveness and expands compaction. Power costs for controlling servers structures a real cost of operation in server farms and it has been assessed that in not so distant future, Energy expenses may help considerably more than the expense of IT ([15, 16]).

Further, a high proportion of cooling force to registering force limits the compaction and union conceivable in server farms, which brings about expanded operation costs. Case in point, the high power thickness postures huge difficulties in directing the lot of force required every rack. At present the force conveyance in normal server farms is close 60 Amps every rack and it is relied upon to achieve the point of confinement of force conveyance, which will extremely influence the operation of servers [14].

Related Work

In This paper we classified in the energy trends in the software and hardware level to the data centers in different trends like cloud, data warehouse and the role of an a Big Data Storage while energy computation

Energy Management:

The energy utilization of centralized computer processing frameworks has drawn much consideration from both economy and environment points of view. With the increment of information volume and systematic requests, the preparing, storing, and

transmission of enormous information will unavoidably devour more electric energy. Consequently, framework level force utilization control what's more administration instrument should be made for enormous information while the expandability and openness are guaranteed [3, 5, and 16].

Storage

Storage is a key segment of huge information investigation bunches. Bunches store petabytes of information, disseminated over numerous machines. Key to investigation is dependable and proficient capacity of the information. Information ought to be available even notwithstanding machine disappointments (which are basic) and ought to be perused/composed proficiently (without huge overheads). Disseminated record frameworks display the reflection of a solitary bound together stockpiling to applications by abstracting ceaselessly as a great part of the points of interest of the single person capacity machines as could reasonably be expected; the machines store the information on their nearby plates. We depict how circulated document frameworks empower such capacity while introducing the bound together stockpiling deliberation in Section 1DFS A critical and promising new class of capacity arrangements, determined by falling RAM costs is in-memory storing. Such storing offers much speedier access to information contrasted with plates yet oblige extraordinary taking care of along specific angles, which we cover in Framework InMemory [1, 24].

Storage factor for Big Data

Significant research on enormous information advances the advancement of capacity components for enormous information. Existing stockpiling components of enormous information may be arranged into three base up levels: (i) document frameworks, (ii) databases, and (iii) programming models. Document frameworks are the establishment of the applications at upper levels. Google's GFS is an expandable appropriated document framework to help huge scale, circulated, information escalated applications [23]. GFS utilizes shoddy item servers to accomplish shortcoming resistance and gives clients high performance administrations. GFS backs vast scale document applications with more successive perusing than composing. In any case, GFS likewise has a few constraints, for example, a solitary purpose of disappointment and poor exhibitions for little records. Such constraints have been overcome by Colossus, the successor of GFS [25].

Distributed File System

Commonly, a record in a disseminated document framework is separated into numerous littler squares, which are put away on distinctive machines. Each record has a remarkable identifier, and each piece inside a record is likewise referenced exceptionally. The appropriated record framework is absent to the neighborhood stockpiling systems utilized by the plate subsystems of the machines. The machine could utilize different plate architectures like simply bundle of-circles, RAID or straightforward striping. It could likewise utilize its own particular blunder recuperation what's more storing systems [8, 9].

In-Memory Storage:
Equipment patterns, determined by falling expenses, demonstrate a precarious increment in memory limits of extensive groups. This exhibits a chance to store the information of the examination employments in memory and rate them up. As specified prior, data C occupations have a stage where they transform the information (e.g., delineate Mapreduce [25], separate in Dryad [26]).

Mapreduce:
Mapreduce [46] is a basic yet compelling programming model for expansive scale registering utilizing an expansive number of groups of business Pcs to accomplish programmed parallel handling and dispersion. In Mapreduce, figuring model just has two functions, i.e., Map and Reduce, both of which are modified by clients. The Map capacity techniques data key-quality combines and produces middle key-esteem sets. At that point, Mapreduce will join all the middle of the road qualities identified with the same key and transmit them to the Reduce capacity, which further layer the worth set into a littler set. Mapreduce has the preference that it keeps away from 0the confounded steps for creating parallel applications, e.g., information planning, deficiency resistance, also between hub correspondences. The client just needs to program the two capacities to create a parallel application. The introductory Mapreduce system did not help different datasets in an undertaking, which has been relieved by some late upgrades.

State-of- the Art in Live Migration Study
It is tricky to give a fast live VM relocation with less asset overhead in light of the fact that substantial sum of information exchange amid relocation brings about execution corruption of VM applications. The reaction time and throughput of the server farm applications intensely relies on upon the VM relocation process. Thus, it is fundamental to enhance the execution of movement methodology to encourage proficient asset administration at server farms [7].

Measure In Network
A few undertakings have server farms that are spread over the world to offer productive administrations to overall clients.

The system can be LAN or WAN. Live relocation of VM's crosswise over around the world server farms involves exchanging virtual CPU, memory state and circle state to target PM furthermore requires system redesign as the VM shifts into another subnet where another IP address is allocated to the VM [11, 13].

Study and Analysis

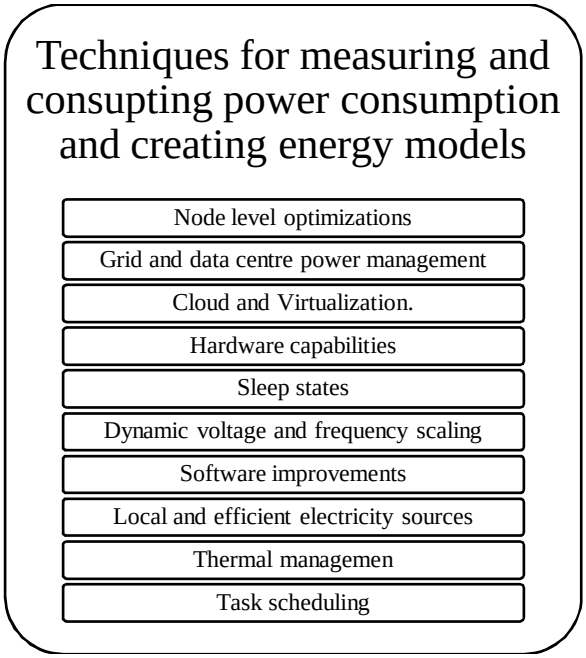
Energy Management Techniques
In General how many energy techniques will be there to reducing energy and performing Big Data in data center level and server level and there implementation will be in two phases Software level and Hardware level in this paper section 3.2 is

discussed by Software level of techniques and domains will be independent means I considered Data Base, Data Ware house, cloud computing Existing Techniques for energy reduction and gives solution to the big data Storage why because our task is reducing energy level's in the data centers and servers and as well as section 3.3 discussed hardware level.

Energy Management Techniques by Software Level:
In general what are all key factors we have to Energy consumption and measuring power will be focused on their below chart shows correct ways discussed what are the basic terms to reducing energy in all aspects Energy Efficiency for Computing Nodes

In Cloud Software level Energy Technique we discussed by the Virtualization Techniques [3]

Virtualization Level Energy Management Techniques:
The energy utilization issue has been tended to halfway by making changes in the physical foundation of present day server farms. As indicated by Open Compute task report, 93% of the server farm's Energy utilization relies on effective use of registering assets at server farms. Virtualization is a key innovation that encourages the better utilization of accessible server farm assets utilizing the method called server combining. This procedure includes uniting numerous physical server workloads into single physical server to build the asset usage. Consequently, it takes into consideration diminishment in the aggregate number of physical server utilized, minimizes the server sprawl and also add up to server farm space necessities [22]. The server merging can be performed either factually or powerfully.



- In static merging, VMs are set on physical servers for quite a while period and not relocated regardless of the fact that workload changes.
- In dynamic merging, VMs are set on physical servers at runtime and movements of VMs performed naturally because of the current workload requests. This helps in using the server farms assets productive [3].

Energy Management Techniques In Hardwarelevel

The energy administration strategies need to be connected on every equipment parts, for example, the processors, system gears, and capacity gadgets to decrease general equipment level energy utilization at cloud server farms and Data Centers.

Processor Level

Energy utilization of a processor comprises of two parts, for example, static force and element force relies on upon the use of different assets at server [27]. The element power utilization of a CMOS-based Processor is given by

$$\text{Element Power} = A * F * C * V^2 \text{ -----} \quad (1)$$

Where the rate of dynamic doors, F is clock recurrence of the processor, C is capacitance heap of the processor, and V is the voltage supplied. The systems, for example, Dynamic Voltage and Recurrence Scaling (DVFS), Network Level Clock Gating and Supply Shutdown are utilized for power administration in processor level.

Processor Level	DVFS	the voltage and frequency of the processor can be scaled dynamically depending on the request that is being processed
	Network Clock Level Gating	In Network Level Clock Gating, the supplied voltage or the clock frequency is reduced for idle components.
	Supply Shutdown	The idle components are powered off to decrease power dissipation as there is a leakage of current even if all the clocks are halted.

System Level

As the extent of the server farm and system base is blasting, it is important to address the Energy devoured by the system gadgets, for example, switches, switches, NIC, and so forth. Switches structure the premise of interconnection fabric that conveys employment appeals to the figuring servers for execution. The Energy utilization of a switch relies on upon the kind of switch, number of ports, port transmission rates and utilized storing arrangements.

The energy devoured by a switch can be produced by the accompanying comparison:-

$$P_{Switch} = P_{Chassis} + N_{Line\ cards} * P_{Line\ card} + \sum R \quad i = 0 N_{Ports} * P_r \quad (2)$$

Where P Chassis is the force devoured by the switch base fittings,

$P_{Line\ card}$ is the force devoured by the dynamic line card and P_r is the force devoured by the dynamic ports. The strategies, for example, Link State Adaptation (LSA), Idle Elements Shutdown are utilized for force funds in system level [15].

Network Level

The capacity gadgets constitute a noteworthy division of the general Energy plan.

The capacity level energy administration procedures [2] can be partitioned as takes after:-

- Hardware based procedures build the circle power preservation by keeping up capacity chain of command to strike the right harmony in the middle of execution and force expended by capacity assets.
- Disk administration procedures present the new circle administration layer on top of the record framework, which controls circle arrangement and information format to attain power ideal circle access designs.
- Caching procedures lessen the force utilization at capacity level by permitting extensive divisions of the stockpiling framework to stay unmoving for more times of time and switch to low.

Server farms have risen as an issue bone foundation, lodging huge number of IT gears for example, servers, information stockpiling, system gadgets, power and cooling gadgets and so on that encourage the advancement of wide mixture of administrations offered by the cloud [17] Currently, a few administration suppliers, for example, Amazon, Google, Yahoo, Microsoft, IBM and Sun, have their server farms to give the adaptable administrations to an expansive client base [18, 19].with the fast improvement of IT industry and expanding interest for cloud benefits, the quantity of server farms have expanded. These server farms expend colossal measure of Energy to process its administrations bringing about expanded Energy utilization. The surging Energy utilization of these server farms has ended up a genuine concern from both financial and ecological stances.

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Network Level	LSA	The link speed of network canbe changed dynamically to reduce energy consumption in networks.
	Switch Shutdown	In Network Level Clock Gating, ththe Ethernetswitches are shutdown dynamicallybased on the traffic arrivals, buffercapacity and bounded maximumpacket delay for energy conservation.e supplied voltage or the clock frequency is reduced for idle components.
	LSA+Idle Element Shutdown	This hybrid approach uses both LSA and Switch shutdown methods to conserve energy on network level.

Data Center Arrangement Issues:

Different variables must to be taken into attention while picking the physical area of a server farm. First and foremost, the picked area ought to be less inclined to the regular catastrophes, for example, quakes, surges, ice storms and storms. Second, the server farm area ought to be nearness to the fiber spine and has a decent information transfers and force framework, since the accessibility of the specified components will influence absolutely the execution and the throughput of the server farm. The third variable is the geological area which assumes a key part in a site determination. Devoured force and power cost are influenced by the temperature [21]. Picking a zone with a cool or moderate atmosphere will decrease the force devoured by cooling frameworks, and after that the aggregate expense of the server farm will be diminished thusly. Also, flight ways, development expenses and duty rates should likewise be considered since they may influence the administrations' accessibility and reaction time. As indicated by the Forbes report [22], Province of Ontario in focal Canada has been picked as one of the perfect areas where server farms can be constructed, in light of the fact that it meets just about all the before said necessities[30].

Method For A Load Aggregation:

One critical technique for decreasing the energy utilization in server granges is to unite the server stack inside a couple of number of physical machines while exchanging off whatever is left of the physical frameworks. Normally this is accomplished by utilizing virtualization of the frameworks. Daniel Versick et al [7] proposed this heap conglomeration technique which utilizes a few thoughts of K-means dividing grouping calculation that can figure the results rapidly. The K-means picks group focuses inside an n-dimensional space arbitrarily and the separations between the group focuses are ascertained. The calculation has three steps: Initialization, Cycle and Termination. In the first place, the quantity of bunches is

figured focused around asset needs. Some of the physical machines are characterized as bunch focuses. Each one group focus speaks to one bunch. A group comprises of physical machines facilitating various virtual machines. Effective Machines are added to the group VM rundown of closest bunch focus that can satisfy vital prerequisites. On the off chance that the groups can't satisfy the necessities, the virtual machine are added to new bunch with still unused physical server as group focus. Each virtual machine is relegated to a bunch focus. Another bunch community for each group which is closest physical machine is ascertained. On the off chance that the bunch focuses gets changed amid last emphasis and if the cycles are not at its greatest, then the unfilled bunches are utilized again to include the virtual machines. Else, the VM's of a group are relocated to the physical machines speaking to a bunch focus. Also finally, the physical which are not bunch focuses are turned off. [8].

Below table contained Energy reduction Algorithms and there used platforms where used

Table 2: List of Algorithms Goals Platform Used and Resource Consider

Algorithm	Goal	Platform Used	Resource, Considered
NFT-DRP	Minimizing energy consumption and SLA Violation, minimizing VM migration	Mat lab 2012a	CPU, Multidimensional Resource
PSOERA	Server consolidation	CloudSim	CPU
8Sandpiper	Hotspot Mitigation	Xen	CPU, Memory& Network
Ena Cloud	Minimize energy consumption, Application	Xen VMM	Memory, Storage
Memory Buddies	Server Consolidation & Hotspot Mitigation	VMware ESX	Memory
MiyakoDori	Server Consolidation	Qemu/KV M	Memory
Entropy	Server Consolidation	Xen 3.0.3	CPU, Memory
A Load Aggregation Method	Minimize energy consumption, minimize running physical machines	Not yet implemented	Memory, Storage

Task-Processor Allocation Algorithm

Once the number of assignments and the errand characteristics are known, undertakings are to be relegated to an ideal number of processors for booking. The primary destination of the work is to minimize the force utilization of the installed multiprocessor framework amid errand allotment. For this, a fitting undertaking task methodology is formulated. The working of the proposed new task designation calculation and the hugeness of errand portion focused around reliance and priority demands are depicted in subtle element in the emulating subsection.

Table 3: Task Scheduling Algorithms for reducing Energy efficiency

Algorithm	Goal	Platform Used	Resource Considered
Benefit-driven Scheduling	To solve the Heterogeneous Server Scheduling Problem.	RUBiS&cpufreq	CPU
Power Best Fit	The communication between front-end server and clusters is very usual that we can add the information our algorithm need into the Heartbeat packet.	RUBiS&cpufreq	CPU, Network
Load Balancing	To measure server's occupied capacity in a relatively high level but not a full level	RUBiS&cpufreq	CPU, Processor

Conclusion

Big Data has turned into the inside of consideration in the IT world, and the term has tackled a couple of implications. The energy consumption and improving the energy efficiency in big data is discussed and compared to the existing energy reducing techniques like cloud computing, data-warehouse, Database and managing energy in hardware level and software level by using various simulations techniques. The Power and cooling Issues for consuming energy in data centers is analyzed through several algorithms

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