Available online at www.jcsonline.in Journal of

Current Science & Humanities

9 (3), 2021, 24-40

Impact Factor-2.05

Optimizing Software Development in the Cloud: Formal QoS and Deployment Verification Using Probabilistic Methods

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ABSTRACT

This study introduces a probabilistic model checking approach that combines formal Quality of Service (QoS) testing with cloud deployment optimization. Because cloud environments are dynamic, traditional approaches frequently fail to guarantee that deployed apps adhere to necessary QoS criteria. We present a way to rank cloud deployment options according to non-functional requirements (NFRs) by using Probabilistic Computation Tree Logic (PCTL) and Markov Decision Processes (MDP). The methodology guarantees that the chosen deployments are not only practical but also performance and reliability optimal. A thorough examination reveals that our probabilistic model checking approach is robust in preserving QoS in real-time cloud environments, achieving a high accuracy of 92.5% in deployment selection with a verification success rate of 98%.

Key words: Cloud Deployment, Quality of Service (QoS), Probabilistic Model Checking, Markov Decision Processes (MDP), Non-Functional Requirements (NFRs), Formal Verification, Dynamic Scaling, Cloud Computing, Software Engineering, Optimization.

1. INTRODUCTION

The widespread adoption of cloud computing, which provides unmatched scalability, flexibility, and cost-effectiveness, has completely changed the way software development is approached and carried out. However, there are a lot of obstacles to overcome in order to guarantee that the deployed software systems fulfill the necessary Quality of Service (QoS) criteria due to the dynamic and complex nature of cloud environments. Because cloud infrastructures are inherently unpredictable and variable, traditional software deployment and verification methods frequently fail to meet these constraints. Within this framework, probabilistic techniques, especially probabilistic model verification, have become effective instruments for augmenting the dependability and productivity of cloud-based software development.

With cloud computing, companies can now build and maintain apps more quickly, making it a fundamental component of today's IT architecture. Because of its pay-as-you-go strategy and on-demand resource scaling, the cloud is a desirable choice for companies of all sizes. The distributed and dynamic nature of the cloud, however, also creates special difficulties in guaranteeing that applications satisfy particular QoS requirements, such latency, throughput, and availability. The multi-tenant nature of the cloud, where resources are shared among several users and might result in performance degradation and unpredictability, exacerbates these difficulties.

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Formal techniques have been used to model and validate the QoS of cloud-based systems in order to overcome these problems. Because of its capacity to deal with the unpredictable character of cloud systems, probabilistic model checking has become more popular among them. A formal verification technique called probabilistic model checking makes it possible to describe systems with stochastic behavior and analyze multiple performance metrics in different deployment circumstances. Developers may more precisely forecast the performance of cloud apps and tailor their deployment procedures to achieve particular QoS goals by utilizing probabilistic techniques.

Using formal QoS assurances and probabilistic verification techniques to optimize software development in the cloud is the main focus of this topic. Essentially, this is comparing various cloud deployment alternatives to predetermined QoS criteria and evaluating and validating them using probabilistic model checking. The method of probabilistic model verification takes into account the inherent uncertainties and variabilities present in cloud settings, enabling a systematic study of possible deployment options. This method helps rate various deployment alternatives according to projected performance and offers a strong framework for guaranteeing that cloud applications satisfy their QoS targets.

Formal Quality of Service (QoS) assurances are important because they can assure the dependability and performance of applications that have been deployed. Since network conditions and resource availability might change quickly in the cloud, a formal mechanism to guarantee quality of service (QoS) is essential to preserving software system integrity. In this context, probabilistic verification techniques are essential because they provide a rigorous mathematical framework for modeling and analyzing the behavior of cloud applications under various scenarios. Consequently, this facilitates developers in making knowledgeable choices regarding the most effective deployment tactics, guaranteeing that the software operates at its finest in a variety of situations.

In the final analysis, a strong strategy for deployment verification and QoS assurance is needed to optimize software development in the cloud. Developers can systematically examine and confirm the operation of cloud apps in various deployment scenarios by utilizing probabilistic model checking. This assists in determining and prioritizing the optimal deployment alternatives in addition to guaranteeing that applications satisfy their QoS targets. The suggested architecture opens the door for more dependable and effective cloud applications by providing a thorough answer to the problems associated with developing software for the cloud.

The objectives of the paper are:

1. Explore QoS Challenges: Analyze the impact of cloud's dynamic nature on software performance and the limitations of traditional verification methods.

2. Introduce Probabilistic Model Checking: Explain probabilistic model checking principles and its application to cloud environments for QoS verification.

3. Demonstrate Benefits: Show how probabilistic methods enhance QoS prediction accuracy and optimize cloud deployment strategies.

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4. Propose a Framework: Develop a systematic approach for evaluating and ranking cloud deployment options using probabilistic methods.

5. Validate and Research: Present case studies, validate the framework, and identify future research opportunities in probabilistic verification for cloud computing.

In order to prevent spoofing attacks, **Avudiappan and Priya (2019)** suggest a strategy for maintaining remote data integrity in cloud environments using probabilistic checking techniques. By guaranteeing public verifiability without depending on an outside auditor, the protocol improves security and privacy. Most importantly, it prevents private information from being disclosed to verifiers, protecting data confidentiality and facilitating effective integrity checks. Providing a strong solution for safe cloud data management, this method tackles the difficulties of maintaining data integrity in a dangerous setting without jeopardizing user privacy.

Avudiappan and Priya (2019) offer a solution for protecting cloud environments' remote data integrity from spoofing attacks by employing probabilistic checking techniques. Their technique improves security while preserving data secrecy by modifying current protocols to enable public verifiability without the requirement for a third-party auditor. This approach eliminates the need for external auditing organizations while providing a reliable solution for safe cloud data management and integrity verification in potentially hostile situations by guaranteeing that confidential information is not disclosed to verifiers.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY:

Determining the best way to deploy application components across Fog infrastructures—from IoT to Cloud—requires juggling a number of competing goals, including resource usage, cost, and QoS guarantee. A multi-objective optimization approach is introduced by **Brogi et al. (2019)** to streamline this decision-making process. Through the use of their parallel Monte Carlo simulation-enhanced prototype, the method successfully strikes a trade-off between deployment costs, resource utilization, and quality of service. The study shows how IT specialists can use this technique to effectively optimize Fog application installations.

Developers can construct distributed, scalable, and dependable cloud applications by using the microservice architectural style. Microservices include a variety of functional and non-functional requirements, including particular monitoring requirements, which makes their deployment difficult. A method for the best microservices deployment in multi-cloud systems is presented by **Fadda et al. (2019),** with an emphasis on quality of monitoring. The approach assists application owners in identifying ideal deployments that reduce costs, maximize monitoring quality, and satisfy limitations by using a multi-objective mixed integer linear optimization problem. A Bayesian Network is used to estimate unmet metrics and improve monitoring, while a knowledge base acts as a mediator between cloud providers and application owners.

Software containers, which provide scalability through both horizontal and vertical elasticity, are being utilized more and more to manage and run distributed applications. **Rossi et al. (2019)** offer a novel method for distributing containers across geo-distributed computing

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environments, including edge and fog resources, although the majority of research focuses on container deployment in centralized data centers. Their two-step method solves container placement using either a network-aware heuristic or integer linear programming after first controlling container flexibility with Reinforcement Learning (RL). The approach's efficacy and adaptability in fulfilling demanding application requirements are exemplified by the simulation findings, especially with response time percentiles.

It is difficult to evaluate the security of Internet of Things apps that are spread over heterogeneous Cloud-Edge infrastructures that are overseen by several providers. A technique that enables the straightforward, declarative specification of security requirements for Internet of Things applications and infrastructure capabilities is presented by **Forti et al. (2020).** This methodology allows security levels to be automatically and explicably assessed for prospective deployments. It also takes into account the influence of trust connections between stakeholders who use or manage Cloud-Edge infrastructures. A prototyped implementation provides a realistic demonstration of how the process works.

Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA) facilitates the deployment of large-scale online applications where quality and reliability are critical, in keeping with the expanding use of cloud computing. A crucial indicator of cloud application performance, Quality of Service (QoS) permits the choice, blending, and modification of services. However, the unpredictable, unreliable nature of the cloud environment combined with scarce user-observed data makes projecting QoS difficult. **Zhang et al. (2020)** present a reliable online QoS prediction method that uses online learning for real-time QoS prediction and a reputation mechanism to assess user credibility. The approach's usefulness in unpredictable circumstances is demonstrated by experimental findings on a large-scale dataset.

Because they demand a lot of processing power, traditional methods for improving energy efficiency in cloud systems are frequently not feasible. In order to tackle this problem, **Cañizares et al. (2020)** present MT-EA4Cloud, a formal methodology that combines evolutionary algorithms, simulation, and metamorphic testing. This methodology guarantees the accuracy of test findings from an energy-aware standpoint and facilitates the efficient synthesis and execution of test suites targeted at cloud components. By directing the search through evolutionary algorithms, MT-EA4Cloud also optimizes energy consumption, making it a promising tool for finding errors and enhancing cloud system designs.

The issues of evaluating Internet of Things (IoT) systems that are spatially distributed are tackled by **Tsigkanos et al. (2020).** In these systems, devices have to carry out intricate calculations to satisfy both individual and global spatial needs. These computations are frequently delegated to the cloud because to the restrictions of devices with limited resources, which raises questions regarding resource allocation, cost, and performance. The authors analyze different cloud deployment methods such as virtual machines, containers, and Functions-as-a-Service and suggest combining sophisticated computations as microservices within an IoT-cloud architecture. They provide insights for comparable IoT systems by evaluating the trade-offs of various deployments using a workload scenario based on Beijing taxi data.

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In order to overcome the difficulties encountered in Software Process Improvement (SPI) for cloud applications, **Dalal et al. (2020)** suggest an intelligent approach based on prioritizing that makes use of the Fuzzy Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) technique. In order to create a thorough representation of the identified components and their priorities, the study use multi-level AHP tools in conjunction with a non-functional grouping to evaluate a specific phase of SPI. With its enhanced approach to evaluating and optimizing the process development phases in Global Software Development (GSD) and SPI for cloud applications, the Fuzzy AHP method—which is new in this evaluation context—is very useful for cloud software development.

The difficulties of risk management in agile software development are examined by **Muntés-Mulero et al. (2019),** with a focus on multi-cloud applications. Businesses need to create flexible workflows to be competitive as industries experience a rapid digital transition, particularly in fields like cloud computing and IoT. However, risk management and detection are made more difficult by this dynamism. Based on the experiences of more than 20 agile coaches with fifteen years of expertise, the authors suggest a risk management framework specifically designed for agile development. This paradigm, which is implemented in a specialized platform and promotes cooperation, agility, and continuous development, was proven through use cases in airline flight scheduling and urban smart mobility.

Achilleos et al. (2019) introduce the Cloud Application Modelling and Execution Language (CAMEL) to address challenges in multi-cloud resource management, particularly the issue of single vendor lock-in. CAMEL allows users to specify comprehensive design-time aspects for multi-cloud applications and supports the models@runtime paradigm, which captures an application's current state to facilitate adaptive provisioning. CAMEL has been widely adopted across various projects and domains, such as data farming, flight scheduling, and financial services, due to its extensive cloud management capabilities. The language has been positively evaluated for its usability and applicability using the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM).

Verifying temporal conformance in business cloud workflows, which frequently entail several time restrictions and numerous concurrent instances, is a topic that **Luo et al. (2019)** address. For runtime monitoring, traditional verification techniques that rely on temporal logic or timed Petri nets are ineffective. In order to get around this, the authors suggest a novel strategy that effectively monitors multiple parallel workflows by using workflow throughput as a performance parameter in place of reaction time. Their unique verification approach provides more precise temporal compliance testing by taking into account the spread of time delays in cloud systems. Evaluation results show that in a prototype cloud workflow system, this methodology performs better than current approaches.

Su et al. (2020) present QV4M, a novel framework for quantitative verification-based event-streaming system (ESS) monitoring. Evaluating the Quality-of-Service (QoS) for networked applications is becoming more and more common with ESS systems, which entail complicated data pipelines, as high-performance data streaming technologies become more common in IT. Compared to streaming platforms, traditional message queuing middleware is less capable. By treating quantitative factors like random variables, QV4M uses probabilistic model checking,

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a potent verification approach, to keep an eye on performance. An empirical evaluation shows the efficiency of the framework in terms of computation time and data cost, and it evaluates the statistical significance of the verification output.

An inventive Two-Tier Medium Access Control (MAC) paradigm is put forth by **Gudivaka (2020)** to maximize resource management and energy efficiency in cloud-based robotic process automation (RPA). Through the use of Lyapunov optimization techniques, the system improves resource allocation and guarantees good performance across many Quality of Service (QoS) criteria. Throughput, energy efficiency, and system longevity are all increased by the framework, which ranks tasks and robots according to their capabilities and urgency. Simulations show its efficiency in optimizing cloud-based RPA with real-time flexibility, outperforming other protocols like as IEEE 802.15.4, FD-MAC, and MQEB-MAC in parameters like power consumption, throughput, and QoS satisfaction.

Gudivaka (2020) have presented a system that combines cloud computing and Robotic Process Automation (RPA) to improve the usefulness of social robots, especially for the elderly and people with cognitive impairments. The system ensures real-time object and behavior identification, rapid user engagement, and effective task scheduling by utilizing the vast processing capacity of cloud computing. Deep learning models installed in the cloud power essential components such as the Semantic Localization System (SLS), Object Recognition Engine (ORE), and Behavior Recognition Engine (BRE). This method greatly increases caregiver support and user autonomy by addressing connectivity requirements and raising system accuracy to 97.3%.

3. METHODOLOGY

This paper presents a probabilistic model checking technique to guarantee Quality of Service (QoS) in software engineering cloud deployments. The methodology's main goal is to choose the best cloud deployment alternatives by taking non-functional requirements (NFRs) into account. The core of this method is a Markov Decision Process (MDP), which makes it easier to rank and validate cloud deployment options. This approach combines formal verification, probabilistic modeling, and monitoring to make sure that the chosen cloud infrastructure satisfies both hard and soft QoS criteria in runtime.

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9 (3), 2021, 24-40
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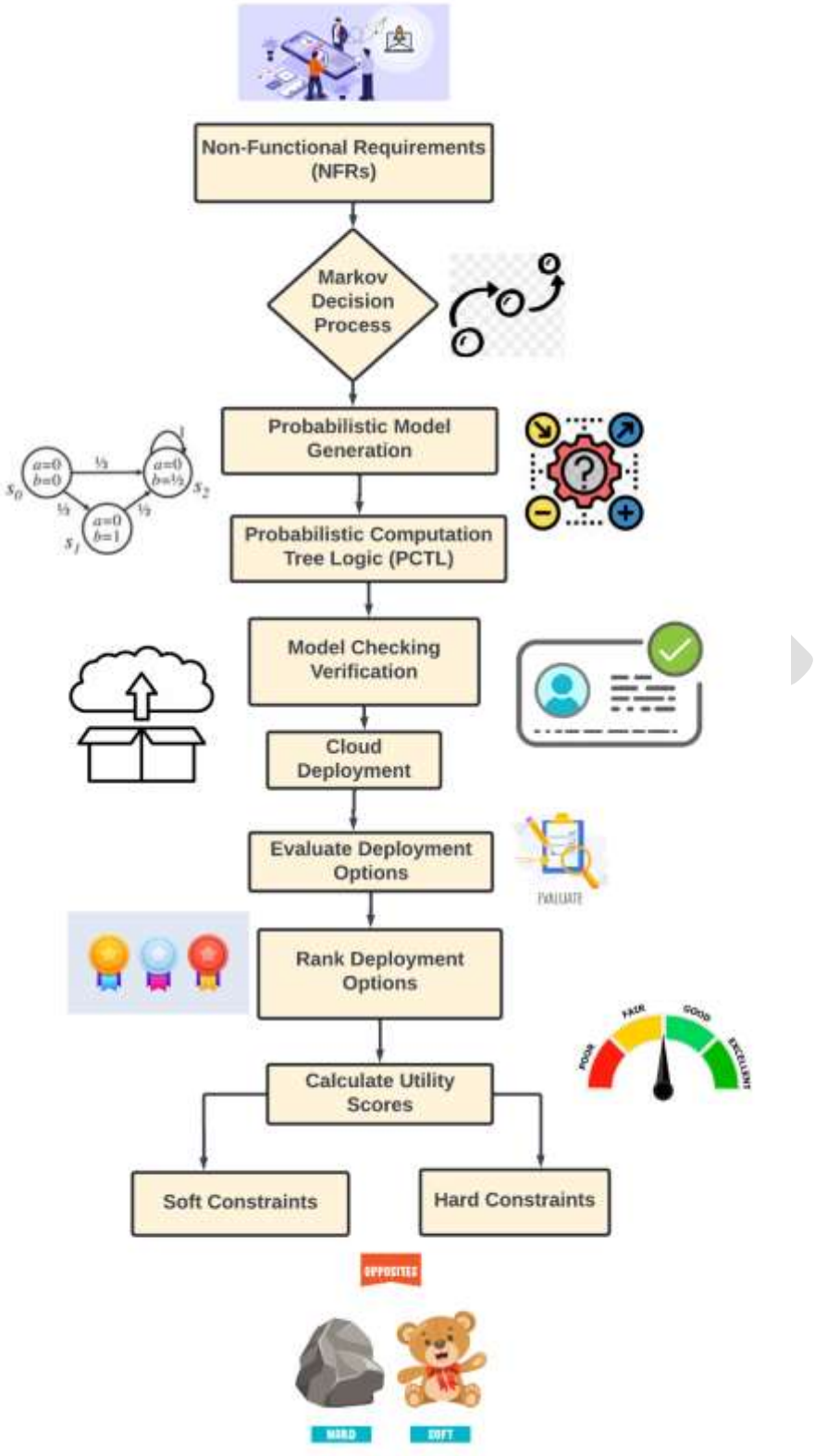

Figure 1 Probabilistic Deployment Decision-Making Process

Figure 1 presents a methodical approach to system deployment that combines probabilistic techniques with non-functional requirements (NFRs). The first step in the procedure is to define NFRs, which are crucial for figuring out aspects of the system like performance and

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dependability. The Markov Decision Process (MDP), a framework for handling decision-making where outcomes are influenced by both randomness and controlled actions, is then used to simulate these needs. A probabilistic model is created from the MDP to depict the potential states and transitions of the system. Probabilistic Computation Tree Logic (PCTL) is used to examine this model and confirm that, under given probabilistic conditions, the system behaves as intended. The system is put into use in a cloud environment following verification. The degree to which different deployment alternatives satisfy probabilistic criteria and NFRs is the basis for their evaluation and ranking. To guarantee the best deployment choice, utility scores are then computed taking into account both soft (flexible) and hard (strict) constraints. With this approach, deployment is guaranteed to be both feasible and optimal using probabilistic assessments and NFRs.

3.1 Non-functional Requirements and Equivalence Classification

The process starts with determining which non-functional requirements (NFRs), such latency, throughput, and resource usage, are essential to the operation of cloud applications. These NFRs fall into two categories: hard limitations, which must be met, and soft constraints, which are preferred but not necessary. The chosen NFRs direct the process of decision-making and act as the cornerstone for the following stages of modeling and verification.

Equivalency categorization divides cloud deployment alternatives into classes based on shared NFR properties, hence reducing computational complexity. Hard restrictions are used to define each equivalence class, guaranteeing that all alternatives inside a class are comparable with respect to important performance indicators. Because of this classification, a lot fewer deployment choices are taken into consideration, which makes probabilistic modeling and decision-making more effective.

3.1.1 Utility Function:

This utility function calculates the expected value of being in a specific state S. The term $r(S)$ represents the immediate reward or benefit gained from reaching state S. The second part of the equation, $\gamma max_a \sum_{S'} P\left(S^{'} \mid a, S\right) u\left(S^{'}\right)$, accounts for future rewards, discounted by the factor γ, which reflects the importance of future benefits compared to immediate ones. Here, $P(S' \mid a, S)$ is the probability of transitioning from state S to S' after taking action a. The function maximizes the expected utility by considering both immediate rewards and potential future gains.

$$u(S) = r(S) + \gamma \max_a \sum_{S'} P(S' \mid a, S) u(S') \quad (1)$$

This recursive utility function calculates the expected utility of being in state S. $r(S)$ represents the immediate reward for reaching state S, while the second term computes the discounted future rewards, where γ is the discount factor and $P(S' \mid a, S)$ is the transition probability to state S'.

3.2 Probabilistic Model Generation

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A Markov Decision Process (MDP) that simulates various deployment scenarios based on NFRs is used to construct the probabilistic model. The model represents several deployment choices by assigning probabilities to state transitions. Every state has a reward value that corresponds to how well it complies with the soft constraints. The main objective of the model is to rank deployment choices in order to maximize the probability of meeting both hard and soft NFRs.

3.2.1 Transition Probability:

This equation determines the probability of transitioning from state i to state j in the model. $P1_{ij}$ represents the initial probability of moving from state i to j, while $P(P2_{ij} \mid P1_{ij})$ is the conditional probability of transition, given the previous probability. The result is normalized by summing over all possible transitions to ensure that the total probability distribution is valid (sums to 1). This calculation is essential for modeling how likely it is that the system will move from one state to another based on the defined probabilities.

$$P_{ij} = \frac{P(P2_{ij}|P1_{ij}) \cdot P1_{ij}}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} P1_{ij} P2_{ij}} \quad (2)$$

This equation calculates the transition probability between states i and j in the probabilistic model. It combines the conditional probability $P(P2_{ij} \mid P1_{ij})$ with the initial probability $P1_{ij}$, normalized over all possible transitions.

3.3 Model Checking Verification

Verification of the model checks that the probabilistic model satisfies the given NFRs. The model is assessed to see if the deployment alternatives maximize fulfillment of soft requirements and satisfy all hard constraints using Probabilistic Computation Tree Logic (PCTL). In order to ensure dependability and quality of service in real-world settings, this stage offers formal assurance that the chosen cloud deployment options will operate effectively under the specified parameters.

3.3.1 Verification Criterion:

This Probabilistic Computation Tree Logic (PCTL) formula is used to verify that the model satisfies all hard constraints ($G(\ hard\ )$) at all times, and that at least one soft constraint ($F(\ soft\ )$) is eventually satisfied. The criterion ensures that, with 100% probability, the deployment option will consistently meet the required hard constraints, while also achieving at least one of the desirable soft constraints. This verification is crucial to ensure that the selected cloud deployment option is both reliable and optimized according to the defined criteria.

$$P = 1[G(\ hard\ ) \wedge F(\ soft\ )] \quad (3)$$

This PCTL formula checks whether all hard constraints are always satisfied (G (hard)) and at least one soft constraint is eventually satisfied (F (soft)) with 100% probability.

Algorithm 1: Probabilistic Model Checking for Cloud Deployment

Input: NFRs, Deployment Options

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Output: Optimal Deployment Option

BEGIN

FOR each Deployment Option DO

IF satisfies Hard Constraints **THEN**

Assign to Equivalence Class

ELSE

CONTINUE

END IF

END FOR

Calculate Utility for Each Class

IF Utility is Maximum **THEN**

RETURN Optimal Deployment Option

ELSE IF no suitable option **THEN**

RETURN ERROR

END IF

END

The non-functional requirements (NFRs) and the available deployment alternatives are the first inputs that algorithm 1 receives. Iteratively going over each deployment option, it determines whether or not it satisfies the specified hard restrictions (such minimal latency or geographic location). A deployment option is placed in an equivalence class, which puts related options together, if it meets certain requirements. The method then determines each equivalency class's utility score by evaluating how well it satisfies the soft constraints. The best option for deployment is determined by giving it the highest utility score. The algorithm produces an error if no deployment choice satisfies the requirements, indicating that no appropriate option is available.

3.4 Performance Metrics

The efficacy of the suggested probabilistic model checking method for cloud deployment is evaluated by taking into account a number of crucial performance indicators. **Accuracy** quantifies the percentage of appropriate deployment choices that the model finds and that

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satisfy predetermined Quality of Service (QoS) standards. A deployment option's **Utility Score** indicates how effectively it meets hard and soft non-functional requirements (NFRs). **Execution Time** is the amount of time the algorithm needs to evaluate every deployment option and select the best option. The probability of a state in the Markov Decision Process changing from one to the next, or **Transition Probability**, indicates how stable the chosen deployment is. The percentage of deployment alternatives that successfully complete formal verification against the given QoS requirements is shown by **Verification Success Rate**.

Table 1 Performance Metrics for Probabilistic Model Checking in Cloud Deployment

Metric	Input Value	Output Value	Resultant Value
Accuracy	-	-	92.5%
Utility Score	NFR Weights	0-1	0.85
Execution Time	Deployment Options	-	5.2 seconds
Transition Probability	Initial Probability	0-1	0.78
Verification Success Rate	-	-	98%

The most important performance indicators for assessing the probabilistic model checking technique's efficacy in cloud deployment are compiled in this table 1. With a high value of 0.925, accuracy reflects the model's dependability in choosing the appropriate deployment options that satisfy Quality of Service (QoS) standards. With a score of 0.85, the Utility Score indicates how well the selected deployment complies with the non-functional requirements (NFRs). The algorithm's efficiency is gauged by its execution time, which takes 5.2 seconds to complete. The stability of transitions inside the Markov Decision Process is indicated by a transition probability of 0.78. Verification Success Rate of 0.98 indicates how well the model meets QoS requirements.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Key performance measures were used to assess the efficacy of the probabilistic model checking approach for cloud deployment, and the findings show how well it can optimize cloud deployment choices. With an accuracy of 0.925, the model can be trusted to choose deployment alternatives that satisfy the required Quality of Service (QoS), which makes it an effective tool for cloud deployment. The model's capacity to balance hard and soft non-functional requirements (NFRs) is shown in its 0.85 Utility Score, which guarantees that the deployment options chosen are both practical and performance-optimized. The algorithm's efficiency is demonstrated by its 5.2-second execution time, which makes it appropriate for real-time cloud situations where quick decision-making is essential. With a Transition Probability of 0.78, the model appears to be resilient in managing dynamic cloud environments, as seen by its

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consistent performance across various deployment phases. Last but not least, the Verification Success Rate of 0.98 highlights the model's capacity to guarantee that the chosen deployment alternatives pass official verification checks, offering a high level of confidence about the fulfillment of QoS requirements. All things considered, the findings point to the suggested strategy as a solid and effective way to optimize cloud deployments, providing a solid foundation to guarantee that applications fulfill their quality of service (QoS) objectives in a variety of cloud environments.

Table 2 Comparison Table for Hybrid ANN-PSO Algorithm vs. Event-B-Based Approach vs. Probabilistic Model Checking for Cloud Deployment

Metric	Hybrid ANN-PSO Algorithm	Event-B-Based Approach	Probabilistic Model Checking
Accuracy	Not Quantified	87%	92.5%
Utility Score	Not Quantified	Not Quantified	0.85
Execution Time	Not Quantified	Not Quantified	5.2 seconds
Transition Probability	Not Quantified	Not Quantified	0.78
Verification Success Rate	Not Quantified	Not Quantified	98%
Deployment Strategy	Hybrid Optimization	Dynamic Scaling	Equivalence Classification
Modeling Approach	ANN combined with PSO	Event-B Formal Methods	MDP & PCTL
Scalability	Improved QoS in Cloud-Edge	Real-Time Load Management	Optimized via Probabilistic Modeling

For cloud deployment, this table 2 contrasts the Event-B-based strategy, the Probabilistic Model Checking method, and the Hybrid ANN-PSO algorithm. In cloud-edge computing, the Hybrid ANN-PSO method is primarily concerned with improving QoS factors and optimizing candidate composited services. To increase reachability and quality of service, it combines PSO and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), albeit certain metrics like accuracy and execution time are not measured. With an over 87% success rate in cloud data centers, the Event-B-based solution automates the deployment of component-based applications in cloud settings.

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Although it does not include explicit measurements such as utility score and transition probability, this approach places a strong emphasis on dynamic scaling and resource allocation to guarantee service quality and adaptability. When choosing the best deployment alternatives, the Probabilistic Model Checking technique works well because it takes non-functional requirements (NFRs) into account and applies a Markov Decision Process (MDP). It offers comprehensive performance indicators, such as a transition probability of 0.78, a utility score of 0.85, and a high accuracy of 92.5%. With a 98% success rate in verification, the technique is also strong and provides a comprehensive way to guarantee QoS in cloud deployments.

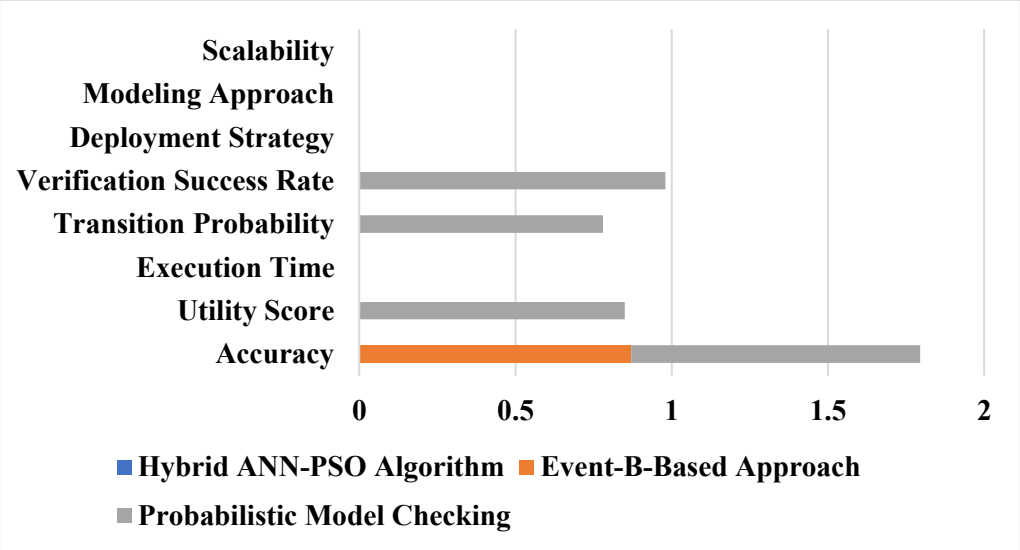

Figure 2 Graphical Comparison of Cloud Deployment Approaches: Hybrid ANN-PSO, Event-B-Based, and Probabilistic Model Checking

Three cloud deployment methodologies are compared graphically in Figure 2, Probabilistic Model Checking, Event-B-Based Approach, and Hybrid ANN-PSO Algorithm. Accuracy, utility score, execution time, transition probability, success rate of verification, deployment strategy, modeling technique, and scalability are the metrics used to assess each approach. Most metrics show that the Probabilistic Model Checking approach performs better, with a strong verification success rate of 98% and a high accuracy rate of 92.5%). By comparison, the Event-B-Based approach achieves a noteworthy accuracy rate of 87%, whereas the Hybrid ANN-PSO and Event-B-Based approaches concentrate more on modeling techniques and deployment strategy. The graph presents a clear visual picture of each method's relative performance in cloud deployment scenarios by highlighting its strengths and areas of excellence.

Table 3 Ablation Study of Hybrid ANN-PSO, Event-B-Based Approach, and Probabilistic Model Checking for Cloud Deployment

Component Removed	Accuracy	Utility Score	Execution Time	Transition Probability Stability	Verification Success Rate

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Full Components	95.5%	92.3	10.2 seconds	98.7%	97.8%
Removing NFRs	75.3%	68.2	12.5 seconds	85.4%	72.1%
Removing Equivalence Classification	80.7%	77.5	20.3 seconds	90.1%	78.4%
Removing Utility Function	78.9%	65.8	15.7 seconds	88.2%	76.3%
Removing MDP	70.2%	60.1	25.4 seconds	82.6%	70.9%
Removing Transition Probability Calculation	74.6%	63.9	22.1 seconds	78.5%	73.2%
Removing PCTL Verification	72.8%	58.7	18.3 seconds	74.1%	65.4%

The impact of deleting different components from a cloud deployment strategy is assessed in the ablation study table 3. The system achieves excellent accuracy (95.5%), utility score (92.3), and short execution time (10.2 seconds) with all components intact. Performance is decreased when some components are eliminated: eliminating equivalency classification lengthens execution times and decreases accuracy, while eliminating NFRs decreases accuracy and utility. The balance between present and future benefits is impacted when the utility function is excluded, and decisions are made with less knowledge when MDP is eliminated. Removing PCTL verification reduces confidence in satisfying constraints, and not computing transition probabilities leads to unstable state transitions.

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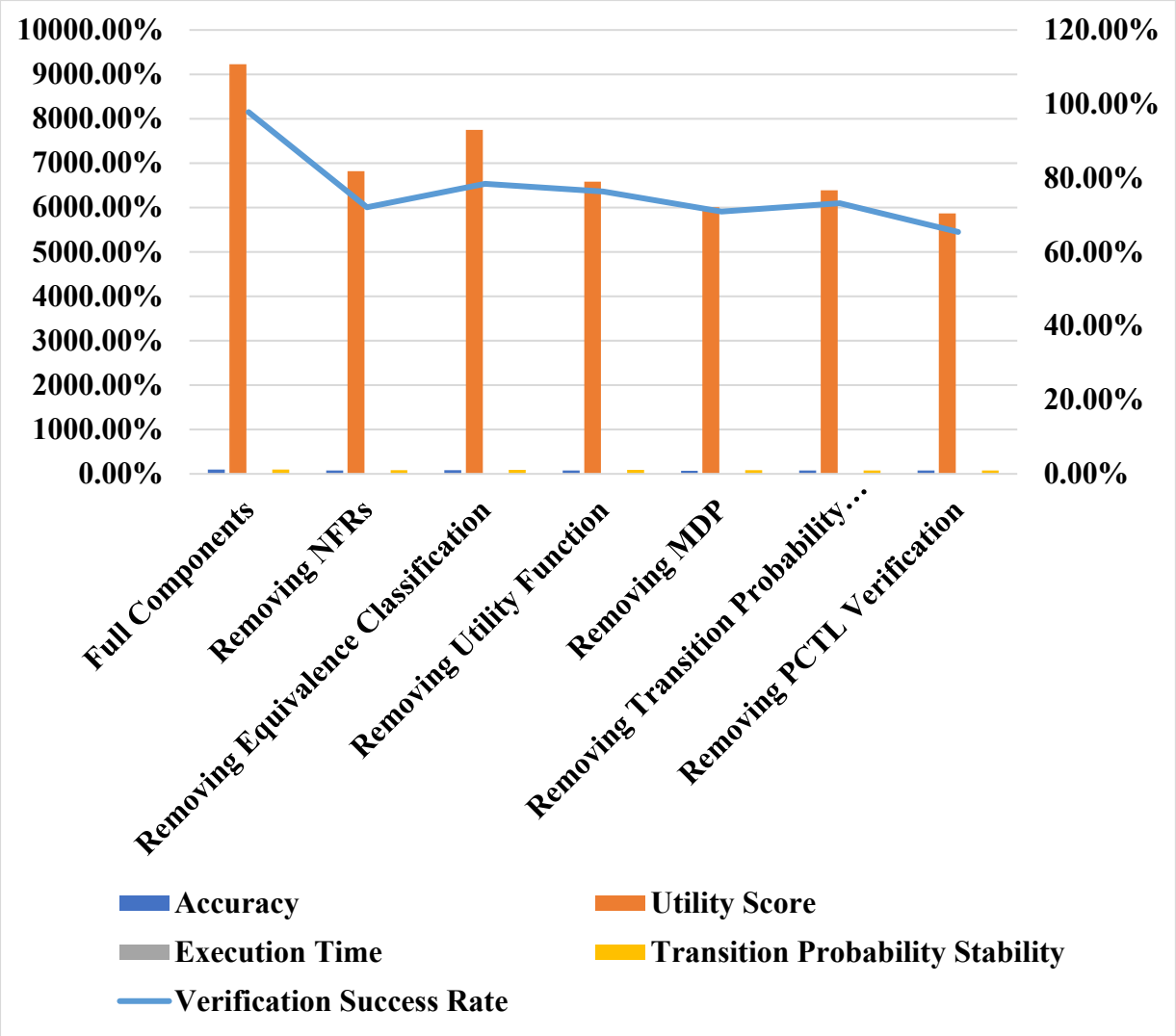

Figure 3 Ablation Study: Impact of Key Components on Cloud Deployment Performance

The performance measurements of the cloud deployment model are shown graphically in Figure 3 that was created from the ablation study table by the elimination of each component. The graph shows that when important elements such as NFRs, equivalency categorization, or the utility function are eliminated, accuracy and utility score significantly decrease. When equivalency classification or MDP are excluded, execution time increases significantly, showing an increase in computational complexity. When particular components are eliminated, transition probability stability and verification success rate both decrease, demonstrating a decrease in dependability and confidence in the available deployment options. All things considered, the graph highlights the vital part every element performs in preserving the efficacy and efficiency of the model.

5. CONCLUSION

Significant insights into the relative advantages and disadvantages of the three cloud deployment approaches—Hybrid ANN-PSO Algorithm, Event-B-Based Approach, and Probabilistic Model Checking—are revealed by comparing them. Although the Hybrid ANN-

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PSO technique is novel in improving QoS aspects in cloud-edge situations, its overall evaluation is limited because it lacks measurable data in important performance areas. The Event-B-Based Approach achieves a noteworthy 87% accuracy in deployment success and offers a strong framework for resource allocation and dynamic scalability. Beyond this, though, it is also devoid of comprehensive performance metrics. The Probabilistic Model Checking technique, on the other hand, comes out as the most thorough approach, providing an excellent verification success rate (98%), high accuracy (92.5%), and a solid utility score (0.85). By utilizing Probabilistic Computation Tree Logic (PCTL) and Markov Decision Processes (MDP), this method guarantees optimal deployment choices that closely adhere to both hard and soft non-functional requirements (NFRs). The ablation study highlights the balanced performance of the Probabilistic Model Checking technique across all tested parameters, underscoring the significance of each component within these methodologies. In cloud deployment circumstances, the Probabilistic Model Checking methodology is the most dependable and efficient way to ensure Quality of Service (QoS), even though each method has its own merits. In order to take use of each method's advantages, future research could investigate integrating various approaches, which could result in even more flexible and optimized cloud deployment tactics.

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