

Reliable Data Transmission to Mobile Cloud Computing from Wireless Sensor Network

Amey Vajpeyi¹ Anjali Wagh² Payal Patil³

^{1,2,3}Department of Computer Engineering

^{1,2,3}KVN Naik Institute of Engineering Education and Research, Nashik

Abstract—The combination of ubiquitous wireless sensor Network (WSN) and powerful mobile cloud computing M.C.C. is an investigation topic that is fascinating growing attention in both academic and usefulness. In this new example, WSN delivers data to the cloud and moveable users demand data from the cloud. To provision applications involving W.S.N.-M.C.C. combination, which need to dependably offer data that are more beneficial to the moveable users from W.S.N. to cloud, this project first recognizes the critical problems that disturb the helpfulness of sensory data and the dependability of W.S.N., then suggests a novel W.S.N.-M.C.C. integration scheme called T.P.S.S., which contains of 2 main parts: 1) time & priority based selective data transmission T.P.S.D.T. for W.S.N. gateway to selectively transfer sensory data that are more valuable to the cloud, seeing the time and priority features of the data demanded by the mobile user and 2)PSS algorithm which is priority based sleep scheduling algorithm for W.S.N. to save energy depletion so that it can gather and transmit data in a More trustworthy way. Diagnostic and investigational results demonstrate the efficiency of T.P.S.S. in improving usefulness of sensory data and reliability of W.S.N. for W.S.N.-M.C.C. integration.

Key words: MCC, WSN

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Integration of WSN and MCC

Wireless sensor network (W.S.N.) is a distributed network, containing of independent sensors that supportively monitor the physical or ecological conditions (eg, sound, temperature, humidity, shaking, etc.). With the pervasive data gathering ability of sensors, W.S.N. has great prospective to enable a lot of substantial applications in numerous areas of industry, resident and military (eg, industrial process observing, forest fire detection, battleground surveillance, etc.) which could alter how people get connected with the physical world. A good example is forest fire discovery by deploying a large no. of dispersed sensors into the forest to continuously monitor high temperature, moisture and gases, forest fire could be sensed in a well-timed manner and how a fire is 84 probable to spread out could be strong-minded, without the physical remark from employees on the ground.

Furthermore, congenital from cloud computing (C.C.), which is a new computing example enabling users to elastically consume a shared pool of cloud resources (e.g., processors, storages, applications, services) in an on-demand fashion, mobile C.C. (M.C.C.) further transfers the data storage and data processing tasks from the mobile devices to the powerful cloud. Thus, M.C.C. not only eases the limitations (e.g., battery, processing power, storage capacity) of mobile devices but also improves the performance of a lot of outdated mobile services (e.g., mobile learning, mobile gaming, and mobile health). For example, mobile gaming can exploit M.C.C. to change the

game engine that requires considerable computing resources (eg, graphic rendering) from mobile devices to great servers in the cloud to significantly reduce the vigor usage of the mobile devices and increase the gaming performance (e.g., sound effect, image definition, refresh rate).

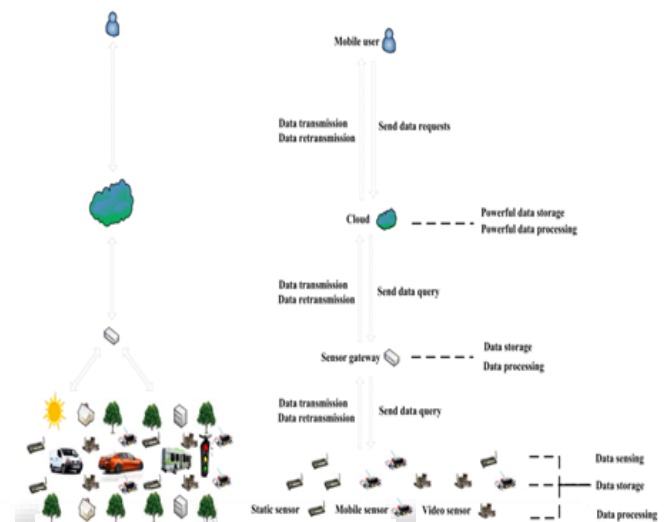


FIGURE 1. General scheme (GS) to gather and transmit sensory data for WSN-MCC integration.

Lately, motivated by the potentials of supplementing the pervasive data gathering capabilities of W.S.N. with the influential data storage and data processing capabilities of M.C.C., the integration of W.S.N. and M.C.C. is fascinating increasing attention from both academia and industry. Particularly, as illustrated in Fig. 1 about the general scheme (G.S.) to gather and transmit sensory data for W.S.N.-M.C.C. integration, the sensory data (eg, traffic, humidity, weather, house monitoring information) collected by various types of always on sensors (e.g., mobile sensors, static sensors, video sensors,) after data processing, data storage and, data sensing are transferred first to the W.S.N. gateway in a hop-by-hop manner. The gateway then moreover stores, processes and transfers the received sensory data to the cloud. Lastly, the cloud stocks, processes and transfers the sensory data to mobile user's on-demand. During the whole data communication process, if the data communications to the gateway from the sensor nodes or to the cloud from the gateway or to the mobile user from the cloud are not successful, data are retransmitted till they are successfully transported.

For this new W.S.N.-M.C.C. combination paradigm, the W.S.N. acts as the data source for the cloud and mobile users are the data supplicants for the cloud. With just a modest client on their mobile devices, mobile users can have access to their required sensory data from the cloud, wherever and whenever there is network communication. Evolving as the concept of "sensor cloud", the integrated W.S.N.-M.C.C. is "an substructure that allows truly pervasive calculation using sensors as an interaction between cyber and physical worlds, the data

compute clusters as the cyber backbone and the internet as the communication media"

And consequently reports any event to a location aware cloud service in real time. In case of an interruption event, another cloud service alerts the user with a S.M.S. conversation of mobile users, C.L.S.S. dynamically controls the awake or asleep status of each sensor node to decrease energy consumption of the combined W.S.N.

II. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

A. Overview

Fig 2 shows the proposed T.P.S.S. scheme to collect and transmit sensory data for W.S.N.-M.C.C. integration, towards reliably offering data which are more valuable to the mobile users from W.S.N. to cloud. The thorough steps of T.P.S.S. for each W.S.N. to gather and transmit sensory data for each corresponding mobile user are depicted as follows.

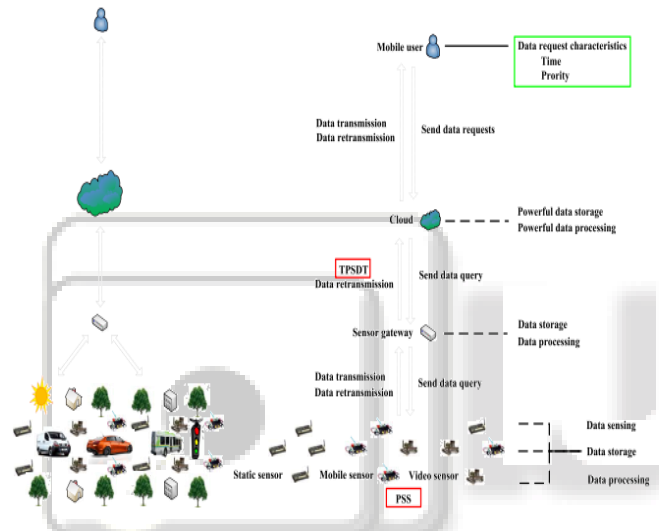


FIGURE 2. Proposed TPSS scheme to gather and transmit sensory data for WSN-MCC integration.

- 1) Sensor nodes govern their awake and asleep states with P.S.S.
- 2) Sensor nodes sense the environmental data with a fixed frequency and stock the sensory data plus process the sensory data.
- 3) Sensor nodes send the managed sensory data to the gateway 'g' with the hop-by-hop many to one and pattern.
- 4) Gateway 'g' stores the acknowledged sensory data and then manipulates the sensory data.
- 5) Gateway g selectively transmits the sensory data to the cloud C with TPSSDT.
- 6) Cloud C additionally stores and processes the received sensory data.
- 7) If data transmission from i to g or g to C practices data losses or failures, i or g performs data retransmission until the data broadcast is positive.
- 8) Mobile user u concerns data requests to cloud C and cloud C transfers the demanded sensory data to the mobile user 'u'.
- 9) If data communication from C to u meets data losses or failures, C implements data retransmission till the data communication is successful.
- 10) Cloud C vigorously updates the P.T.P. table with equation (1) if the priority and time features of the

demanded data of the mobile user are changed and sends the updated P.T.P. table to gateway in each time period t.

B. Scheme Characteristics and Analysis

Relating Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, based on the above introductions, we can see that our proposed T.P.S.S. shares the similar technique with G.S. (i.e. data retransmission) to mitigate data transmission losses or failures in sensory data transmissions for improving the dependability of W.S.N. during W.S.N.-M.C.C. combination.

In addition, we can detect that T.P.S.S. varies from G.S. to collect and transmit sensory data for W.S.N.-M.C.C. integration, with respect to the following two aspects.

1) TPSSDT for WSN Gateway

In our suggested T.P.S.S., the gateway g selectively transmits the sensory data to the cloud C with T.P.S.D.T. This design is to enhance the effectiveness of sensory data, since TPSSDT data transmission is based on the P.T.P. table inferred from the time and priority features of the data requested by the mobile user. Thus, generally the successfully transmitted sensory data to the cloud will all be utilized to answer mobile user data requests. In the case that the mobile user u concerns data requests for sensory data currently not stored in the cloud C in the time period t, as the P.T.P. table is dynamically updated with equation (1) if the time and priority features of the demanded data of the mobile user are altered in t (Step 10 of the T.P.S.S.), running the P.S.S. algorithm with the upgraded P.T.P. table in t makes the sensor nodes from which mobile user requires data awake (property 1 of PSS). That means, the cloud is capable of replying the unexpected data requests by dynamically updating PTP table. Furthermore, as the sensory data are selectively transmitted from W.S.N. gateway to the cloud with T.P.S.D.T., the bandwidth requisite and network bottleneck are reduced meanwhile. This can also improve the reliability of W.S.N., as it eases the data communication loss failure or loss problem to some extent.

2) P.S.S. for W.S.N.

In our proposed T.P.S.S., the sensor nodes dynamically conclude their awake and asleep states according to P.S.S. This design can greatly improve the reliability of W.S.N., Subsequently P.S.S. can greatly save the energy ingesting and prolong the network lifetime (property 3 of PSS) so that W.S.N. can collect and transmit data longer. Specially, when sensors normally work for a certain period of time, the energy of the sensors will be consumed quickly and sensor nodes will die and cannot work anymore. With P.S.S., sensor nodes are vigorously asleep and awake and only a subset of sensor nodes with more remaining energy are obligatory to be awake in each time period, this will greatly improve the sensory energy reduction issue that seriously shakes the reliability of W.S.N. and the life of W.S.N. will be greatly improved.

III. RELATED WORK

There are a several workings associated to W.S.N.-M.C.C. integration. They mainly focus on the following two aspects:

- Improving the performance of W.S.N., and
- Making Better use of the data collected by the W.S.N.

Specifically, with respect to:

Improving the performance of W.S.N. with W.S.N.-M.C.C. combination, it is claimed in that the integration of W.S.N. and M.C.C. is able to provision the dynamic loads that are produced by environmental W.S.N. applications. It is illustrated in that the combination of W.S.N. and M.C.C. could address the challenge of data organization in W.S.N. for patient supervision. Moreover, it is recommended in that the cloud could possibly improve the visualization performance of a W.S.N. for living environments. A cooperative location based sleep scheduling procedure is proposed in to increase the network lifetime performance of the combined W.S.N. This algorithm addresses the WSN dependability issue to some extent by increasing the network life. Nevertheless, the helpfulness of sensory data is not considered.

IV. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In this project, we have concentrated on W.S.N.-M.C.C. combination by incorporating the pervasive data gathering ability of W.S.N. and the influential data storage and data processing abilities of M.C.C. Mainly, to support W.S.N.-M.C.C. combination presentations that need more beneficial data offered dependably from the W.S.N. to the cloud, we have recognized the critical issues that obstruct the usefulness of sensory data and dependability of W.S.N., and offered a novel W.S.N.-M.C.C. integration system named T.P.S.S. to address some of these problems. Precisely, T.P.S.S. consists of the subsequent two main parts:

- T.P.S.D.T. for W.S.N. gateway to selectively transmit sensory data that are more beneficial to the cloud, taking in view the time and priority features of the data demanded by the mobile user
 - P.S.S. procedure for W.S.N. to save energy depletion so that it can gather and transmit data more reliably.
- Both investigative and experimental results regarding T.P.S.S. have been presented to demonstrate the effectiveness of T.P.S.S. in improving the usefulness of sensory data and dependability of W.S.N. for W.S.N.-M.C.C. integration.

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