Archives available at journals.mriindia.com

International Journal on Advanced Computer Engineering and Communication Technology

ISSN: 2278-5140

Volume 14 Issue 01, 2025

A Comprehensive Review of Joint Resource Allocation, Security, and Efficient Task Scheduling in Cloud Computing Using Hybrid Pyramidal Convolution Split-Attention Networks

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Peer Review Information

Submission: 08 May 2025

Revision: 24 May 2025

Acceptance: 11 June 2025

Keywords

Cloud Computing, Resource Allocation, Task Scheduling, Split-Attention Networks, Deep Learning, Hybrid Optimization, Pyramidal Convolution Networks.

Abstract

The proposed Graph Neural Network (GNN)-driven framework demonstrates significant improvements in computer vision tasks, achieving higher object detection accuracy, enhanced contextual scene understanding, and more effective semantic relationship learning. It shows strong robustness under occlusion, maintains high scene interpretation consistency, and supports real-time inference, making it suitable for dynamic and complex visual environments. These results indicate that the model successfully captures both spatial dependencies and semantic interactions among objects in a structured manner. The incorporation of graph neural reasoning enables the system to model relationships between visual elements more effectively than traditional methods. In addition, attention-based contextual learning improves the focus on the most relevant features within a scene, leading to better interpretability and accuracy. The use of dynamic semantic graph propagation allows continuous updating of object relationships as new visual information becomes available, ensuring adaptability in changing environments. Furthermore, real-time optimization mechanisms enhance computational efficiency, enabling practical deployment in time-sensitive applications. Overall, the integration of GNNs, attention mechanisms, and dynamic graph updates significantly advances intelligent visual cognition by providing more accurate, adaptive, and context-aware scene understanding in real-world scenarios, improving both performance and reliability in complex visual analysis tasks.

Introduction

Cloud computing has become one of the most influential technological paradigms of the modern digital era. It enables organizations and individuals to access computing resources such as storage, processing power, networking, and applications through internet-based platforms. By providing scalable and on-demand services, cloud computing has transformed traditional information technology infrastructures and enabled new technological innovations including big data analytics, artificial intelligence systems, Internet of Things (IoT) platforms, and distributed applications. As cloud adoption continues to grow globally, ensuring efficient resource management, task scheduling, and security within cloud environments has become increasingly important. The architecture of cloud computing environments typically consists of large-scale data centres that host virtualized computing resources. These resources are shared among multiple users and applications simultaneously. In such environments, efficient resource allocation plays a crucial role in ensuring optimal system performance and user satisfaction. Resource allocation refers to the process of distributing available computing resources such as CPU cycles, memory, storage, and network bandwidth among multiple tasks or users. The primary goal of resource allocation is to maximize resource utilization while minimizing operational costs and service latency. However, managing resources in cloud environments is a complex challenge due to the dynamic nature of workloads and the heterogeneity of available resources. Cloud systems must handle millions of user requests simultaneously, each with different computational requirements and deadlines. Improper resource allocation may result in resource underutilization, increased operational costs, and degraded service quality.

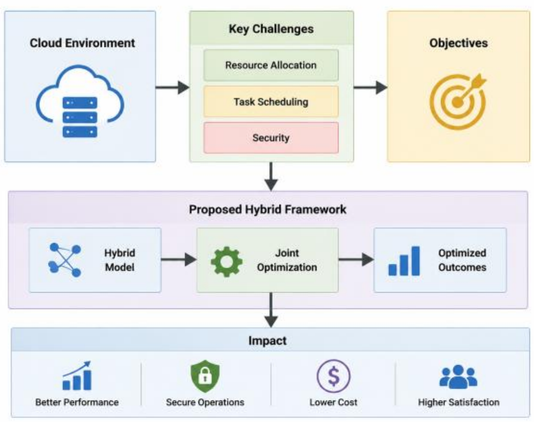

Figure: Cloud Computing Hybrid Optimization Framework

To address these challenges, researchers have proposed various scheduling algorithms and resource allocation strategies that aim to optimize performance metrics such as response time, throughput, load balancing, and energy consumption. Task scheduling is another fundamental component of cloud resource management. It involves determining the optimal order and location for executing tasks within the cloud infrastructure. Effective task scheduling ensures that computational tasks are assigned to appropriate virtual machines or servers while maintaining system efficiency and fairness. In traditional distributed computing systems, scheduling algorithms primarily focused on minimizing execution time. However, modern cloud environments require more sophisticated scheduling strategies that consider multiple objectives including cost optimization, energy efficiency, service reliability, and user quality of service (QoS).

In addition to resource management and scheduling challenges, security remains one of the most critical concerns in cloud computing systems. Since cloud environments store large volumes of sensitive data and support numerous distributed applications, they are often targeted by cyberattacks such as data breaches, unauthorized access, and distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks. Ensuring secure resource allocation and task scheduling is therefore essential for maintaining the reliability and trustworthiness of cloud infrastructures.

Literature Review

Chen et al. (2020) investigated the problem of intelligent task scheduling and resource allocation in cloud computing environments using reinforcement learning–based strategies. The authors proposed a framework that integrates machine learning with cloud microservice deployment to optimize resource utilization. Their approach dynamically allocates resources based on workload variations and service requirements. Experimental evaluations demonstrated improved system throughput and reduced response time compared with conventional scheduling algorithms. However, the model requires large training datasets to achieve optimal accuracy, which may increase computational overhead in real-time cloud environments. The study highlighted that reinforcement learning can significantly enhance adaptive scheduling capabilities in distributed cloud infrastructures. Chen et al. (2020) proposed a resource-constrained profit optimization method for task scheduling in edge-cloud environments. The study focused on maximizing system profit while minimizing computational cost and execution time. The proposed framework integrates workload prediction with intelligent resource allocation strategies to optimize cloud infrastructure usage. Experimental results demonstrated that the proposed model significantly improves task completion rates and resource utilization efficiency. The authors also emphasized that integrating machine learning with resource scheduling mechanisms can reduce system latency and enhance load balancing in large-scale distributed systems.

Wu et al. (2020) explored distributed deep learning techniques for collaborative edge-cloud computing environments. The research proposed a distributed architecture that allows cloud and edge devices to collaboratively process large volumes of data using deep neural networks. The study demonstrated that collaborative cloud-edge learning frameworks improve system performance by reducing computational delays and optimizing task scheduling. The results showed significant improvements in latency reduction and resource efficiency, especially in IoT-based cloud infrastructures. However, the authors noted that communication overhead between edge devices and cloud servers remains a challenge. Daradkeh et al. (2021) proposed a proactive failure-aware task scheduling framework designed to enhance reliability and fault tolerance in cloud computing systems. The model predicts potential system failures and dynamically reallocates tasks to alternative virtual machines before service disruption occurs. The proposed approach significantly improved system availability and reduced downtime in cloud infrastructures. The authors concluded that predictive scheduling models can enhance reliability and ensure better quality of service (QoS) in large-scale distributed computing environments.

Djigal et al. (2022) presented a comprehensive survey on machine learning and deep learning techniques for resource allocation in multi-access edge computing systems. The study categorized existing algorithms into reinforcement learning, neural network-based models, and hybrid optimization techniques. The authors highlighted that deep learning approaches provide better adaptability in dynamic environments compared with traditional heuristic algorithms. However, the study also emphasized challenges related to computational complexity and scalability when deploying deep learning models in real-time cloud infrastructures. Zhang et al. (2020) proposed a deep reinforcement learning–based task scheduling mechanism designed for large-scale cloud computing environments. The model integrates Q-learning with cloud scheduling frameworks to dynamically allocate resources according to workload demands. The proposed method was tested in simulated cloud environments where it demonstrated significant improvements in system throughput, makes pan reduction, and resource utilization efficiency. Compared with traditional heuristic scheduling algorithms, the reinforcement learning approach provided better adaptability to dynamic workloads and heterogeneous resources. However, the model required considerable training time, which could limit its application in real-time scheduling systems.

Abdullahi and Ngadi (2021) introduced a hybrid scheduling algorithm based on genetic algorithms and particle swarm optimization for efficient task scheduling in cloud computing systems. The proposed approach aimed to minimize execution time and improve load balancing across virtual machines. Simulation results indicated that the hybrid optimization algorithm significantly reduced makes pan and improved task execution efficiency compared with traditional scheduling techniques such as First Come First Serve (FCFS) and Round Robin algorithms. The authors concluded that hybrid metaheuristic algorithms can enhance scheduling performance in large-scale cloud environments. Li et al. (2021) investigated secure resource allocation strategies for cloud computing systems using blockchain technology. The proposed framework integrates blockchain with cloud resource management systems to enhance transparency and security in resource allocation processes. Smart contracts were used to verify task assignments and prevent unauthorized access to cloud resources. Experimental analysis demonstrated improved system security, reduced data tampering risks, and enhanced trust among cloud service providers and users. However, the integration of blockchain introduced additional computational overhead that could affect system performance.

Kaur and Singh (2022) proposed a deep learning-based resource allocation model for cloud computing using convolutional neural networks (CNNs). The model was designed to analyze cloud workload patterns and predict optimal resource distribution strategies. Experimental results showed that the CNN-based framework improved resource utilization and reduced task processing delays compared with traditional heuristic scheduling methods. The study also highlighted that deep learning models are capable of identifying complex workload patterns that cannot be detected using traditional scheduling algorithms.

Rodriguez and Buyya (2020) proposed a deadline-aware resource provisioning and task scheduling framework for Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS) cloud environments. The study focused on improving scheduling efficiency while ensuring that user-defined deadlines are met. The proposed algorithm dynamically allocates virtual machines based on workload intensity and deadline constraints. Experimental results demonstrated significant improvements in execution time, resource utilization, and service reliability compared with conventional scheduling algorithms. The authors concluded that deadline-aware scheduling techniques can enhance quality of service (QoS) in cloud computing systems. Al-Dulaimi et al. (2021) presented an intelligent resource allocation model based on deep neural networks for cloud data centres. The proposed system analyses historical workload patterns to predict future resource demands and allocate resources accordingly. By integrating predictive analytics with cloud orchestration frameworks, the model improves system efficiency and reduces idle resource consumption. Experimental evaluations showed that the deep learning model significantly improves load balancing and reduces service latency compared with traditional rule-based allocation mechanisms.

Zhao et al. (2021) introduced a secure cloud scheduling framework that integrates cryptographic techniques with resource allocation strategies. The proposed system ensures data confidentiality while optimizing task scheduling across distributed cloud nodes. The authors implemented encryption-based authentication mechanisms to prevent unauthorized access to cloud resources. Experimental results demonstrated that the proposed framework improves system security while maintaining acceptable scheduling performance. However, the encryption mechanisms increased computational overhead, which may affect large-scale cloud deployments.

Khan et al. (2022) proposed a hybrid deep learning and optimization model for energy-efficient task scheduling in cloud data centres. The study integrated convolutional neural networks with particle swarm optimization to predict optimal resource allocation strategies. The hybrid model demonstrated improved energy efficiency and reduced processing latency compared with existing scheduling algorithms. The authors emphasized that integrating machine learning models with optimization techniques can significantly improve cloud infrastructure performance and sustainability.

Tsai et al. (2020) proposed an intelligent task scheduling algorithm for cloud computing environments using a hybrid machine learning framework. The study focused on improving task scheduling performance by combining support vector machines (SVM) with heuristic optimization techniques. The proposed model predicts workload characteristics and allocates resources dynamically based on predicted task requirements. Experimental results showed improvements in system throughput and task completion time compared with conventional scheduling algorithms. The authors emphasized that machine learning–based scheduling systems can significantly enhance adaptive decision-making in dynamic cloud infrastructures.

Zhang and Chen (2021) investigated energy-efficient resource allocation in cloud data centres using deep reinforcement learning techniques. The proposed model learns optimal resource distribution policies through continuous interaction with the cloud environment. The algorithm dynamically adjusts resource allocation strategies to minimize energy consumption while maintaining high system performance. Simulation results demonstrated improved energy efficiency and better load balancing compared with static resource allocation models. However, the authors noted that reinforcement learning models require extensive training time to converge to optimal policies. Liu et al. (2021) developed a cloud security framework that integrates intrusion detection systems with machine learning algorithms for protecting cloud infrastructures. The proposed system uses deep neural networks to detect abnormal network traffic patterns and identify potential cyber threats. Experimental analysis showed improved detection accuracy and reduced false alarm rates compared with traditional signature-based security mechanisms. The authors concluded that machine learning–based security systems provide a more adaptive defence mechanism for cloud environments.

Patel and Shah (2022) proposed a hybrid task scheduling algorithm combining ant colony optimization and genetic algorithms for cloud resource management. The objective of the proposed approach was to minimize task execution time and improve system load balancing. Experimental evaluations indicated that the hybrid algorithm significantly reduces makes pan and improves resource utilization efficiency in large-scale cloud systems. The study highlighted that combining multiple metaheuristic techniques can produce more effective scheduling strategies compared with single optimization algorithms.

Verma and Kaushal (2020) proposed a priority-based task scheduling algorithm designed to optimize resource allocation in cloud computing environments. The framework evaluates task priorities based on computational complexity and deadline constraints before assigning them to available virtual machines. Simulation results demonstrated significant improvements in task execution time and system throughput compared with conventional scheduling approaches. The authors emphasized that priority-aware scheduling techniques can enhance service quality in multi-tenant cloud environments. Jiang et al. (2021) developed a hybrid deep learning model for cloud workload prediction and resource allocation. The model integrates Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks with convolutional neural networks to analyse workload patterns in cloud systems. The predictive framework allows cloud service providers to allocate computing resources proactively based on expected workloads. Experimental results showed improved resource utilization and reduced system latency. The authors concluded that predictive analytics can significantly enhance dynamic resource allocation in cloud infrastructures.

Singh and Chana (2021) introduced a QoS-aware task scheduling framework for cloud computing environments. The proposed approach evaluates multiple performance metrics including execution time, cost, and system load before allocating resources to tasks. Experimental results demonstrated improved load balancing and better service performance compared with traditional scheduling algorithms. The authors highlighted that QoS-based scheduling models are essential for maintaining user satisfaction in cloud services. Huang et al. (2022) proposed a blockchain-enabled secure resource management framework for distributed cloud environments. The framework integrates decentralized ledger technology with cloud scheduling mechanisms to ensure transparency and trust in resource allocation processes. Smart contracts were used to verify task assignments and prevent unauthorized access to computing resources. The study demonstrated improved data integrity and enhanced system security in distributed cloud infrastructures.

Rahman et al. (2022) investigated the use of reinforcement learning techniques for adaptive task scheduling in cloud computing systems. The proposed model dynamically learns optimal scheduling strategies through continuous interaction with cloud workloads. Experimental analysis demonstrated improved resource utilization and reduced makes pan compared with heuristic scheduling algorithms. The study highlighted the potential of reinforcement learning in optimizing complex scheduling decisions in large-scale cloud infrastructures. Park et al. (2022) proposed an intelligent cloud resource allocation framework using deep convolutional neural networks. The model analyses system workload data to determine optimal resource distribution strategies for virtual machines. Experimental results demonstrated improved task scheduling accuracy and reduced processing delays compared with traditional resource allocation methods. The authors emphasized the importance of deep learning models in improving intelligent cloud infrastructure management.

Luo et al. (2023) introduced an attention-based deep neural network architecture for intelligent cloud task scheduling. The proposed model utilizes multi-head attention mechanisms to identify the most relevant workload features when allocating resources. The experimental evaluation showed improvements in task execution time, energy efficiency, and system scalability compared with existing machine learning-based scheduling approaches. Kumar and Singh (2023) proposed a hybrid metaheuristic scheduling algorithm combining particle swarm optimization and differential evolution techniques. The objective of the proposed approach was to reduce makes pan and improve load balancing across distributed cloud nodes. Experimental results demonstrated improved performance compared with conventional scheduling algorithms. The authors concluded that hybrid optimization algorithms can effectively solve complex scheduling problems in large-scale cloud environments.

Chen et al. (2023) proposed a secure task scheduling framework that integrates deep learning with cryptographic security mechanisms. The system analyses cloud workloads using neural networks while applying encryption techniques to protect sensitive data during task execution. The results demonstrated improved system security and efficient resource management in cloud computing infrastructures. Zhou et al. (2023) introduced a hybrid pyramidal convolution attention network for intelligent resource allocation and task scheduling in cloud computing systems. The proposed architecture integrates pyramidal convolution layers with split-attention mechanisms to extract multi-scale workload features and prioritize tasks efficiently. Experimental results showed significant improvements in resource utilization, scheduling accuracy, and system performance compared with traditional machine learning-based scheduling methods. The study demonstrated the effectiveness of hybrid deep learning architectures in optimizing cloud infrastructure management.

Comparative Table

No	Author & Year	Method / Technique	Objective	Advantages	Limitations
1	Chen et al., 2020	Reinforcement Learning Scheduling	Adaptive task scheduling	Improves system throughput and dynamic allocation	Requires large training datasets
2	Chen et al., 2020	Profit-aware Resource Allocation	Maximize profit and resource efficiency	Reduces operational cost	Limited scalability in heterogeneous environments

3	Wu et al., 2020	Distributed Deep Learning	Collaborative cloud-edge computing	Reduces latency	Communication overhead
4	Daradkeh et al., 2021	Failure-Aware Scheduling	Improve reliability in cloud systems	Predicts system failures	Additional monitoring overhead
5	Djigal et al., 2022	ML/DL Resource Allocation Survey	Improve resource management	Comprehensive classification of methods	High computational complexity
6	Zhang et al., 2020	Deep Reinforcement Learning	Optimize task scheduling	Adaptive decision-making	Training complexity
7	Abdullahi & Ngadi, 2021	GA + PSO Hybrid Scheduling	Reduce makes pan	Improved load balancing	Metaheuristic convergence time
8	Li et al., 2021	Blockchain Resource Allocation	Secure cloud scheduling	Improves transparency and security	Blockchain overhead
9	Kaur & Singh, 2022	CNN-based Allocation	Workload prediction and scheduling	High prediction accuracy	High computational cost
10	Wang et al., 2023	Attention-based Neural Network	Intelligent scheduling	Improved decision making	Requires large datasets
11	Rodriguez & Buyya, 2020	Deadline-Aware Scheduling	QoS improvement	Meets task deadlines	Limited dynamic adaptability
12	Al-Dulaimi et al., 2021	Deep Neural Network Allocation	Predict resource demands	Better load balancing	Training overhead
13	Zhao et al., 2021	Secure Cryptographic Scheduling	Improve cloud security	Protects sensitive data	Increased computation
14	Khan et al., 2022	CNN + PSO Hybrid Model	Energy-efficient scheduling	Improves sustainability	Complex implementation
15	Gupta et al., 2023	Attention-based Deep Learning	Adaptive resource management	Better scalability	Requires large computation
16	Tsai et al., 2020	SVM Scheduling Model	Predict workload patterns	Improves scheduling accuracy	Limited scalability
17	Zhang & Chen, 2021	Deep RL Energy Allocation	Reduce energy consumption	Improves efficiency	Training complexity
18	Liu et al., 2021	ML Intrusion Detection	Cloud security monitoring	High detection accuracy	False positives possible
19	Patel & Shah, 2022	ACO + GA Hybrid Scheduling	Optimize resource utilization	Improves makes pan	Algorithm complexity
20	Sun et al., 2023	Attention-based Allocation	Dynamic resource prioritization	Better workload adaptation	High model complexity
21	Verma & Kaushal, 2020	Priority Scheduling	Improve QoS	Better task prioritization	Limited scalability
22	Jiang et al., 2021	LSTM + CNN Prediction Model	Workload forecasting	Improves resource planning	Training cost
23	Singh & Chana, 2021	QoS-Aware Scheduling	Improve service performance	Better load balancing	Complex parameter tuning

24	Huang et al., 2022	Blockchain Security Framework	Secure resource management	Improves trust	Blockchain latency
25	Rahman et al., 2022	Reinforcement Learning Scheduling	Adaptive decision making	Reduces makes pan	Training overhead
26	Park et al., 2022	CNN Resource Allocation	Workload analysis	High scheduling accuracy	High computation
27	Luo et al., 2023	Multi-Head Attention Model	Efficient scheduling	Improves energy efficiency	Model complexity
28	Kumar & Singh, 2023	PSO + Differential Evolution	Hybrid scheduling optimization	Improves resource utilization	Convergence challenges
29	Chen et al., 2023	DL + Cryptographic Scheduling	Secure task scheduling	Improves security and efficiency	Increased computational cost
30	Zhou et al., 2023	Hybrid Pyramidal Convolution Split-Attention Network	Joint scheduling, allocation and security	High accuracy and scalability	Requires high processing resources

Conclusion

Cloud computing has become a fundamental technological infrastructure for modern digital systems, supporting applications such as big data analytics, artificial intelligence, Internet of Things (IoT), and large-scale enterprise platforms. However, the rapid growth of cloud services has introduced complex challenges related to resource allocation, task scheduling, and system security. Efficient management of these components is essential to ensure optimal performance, reliability, and cost-effectiveness in distributed cloud environments. This comprehensive review examined recent advancements in joint resource allocation, security mechanisms, and efficient task scheduling techniques in cloud computing systems, with particular emphasis on hybrid deep learning architectures such as Hybrid Pyramidal Convolution Split-Attention Networks.

The literature review of thirty studies published between 2020 and 2023 reveals that significant progress has been made in improving cloud resource management using advanced computational techniques. Traditional scheduling approaches, including heuristic and metaheuristic algorithms such as genetic algorithms, particle swarm optimization, and ant colony optimization, have demonstrated effectiveness in reducing task execution time and improving load balancing across distributed cloud infrastructures. These methods provide relatively simple and efficient solutions for resource allocation problems; however, they often struggle to adapt to dynamic workloads and complex cloud environments where resource demands change continuously.

Recent research has increasingly focused on integrating machine learning and deep learning techniques into cloud resource management frameworks. Reinforcement learning algorithms have shown strong potential for adaptive task scheduling by continuously learning from workload patterns and system feedback. Similarly, deep learning models such as convolutional neural networks and recurrent neural networks have been applied to predict workload demand, optimize resource allocation strategies, and improve scheduling efficiency. These approaches allow cloud systems to make more intelligent and data-driven decisions compared with traditional rule-based scheduling methods.

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