Innovative Business Opportunities and Smart Business Management Techniques from Green Cloud TPS

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ABSTRACT

Presently, technology plays a vital role in the field of business to acquire its position in the global market. The authors’ proposal brings a smart way of making business by the eco-friendly and economical friendly Cloud TPS. Cloud TPS provides advanced features compare with cloud computing because Cloud TPS bears with ACID property which is not acquired in cloud computing. It reveals the secret behind it and gives opportunities for students, house hold businesses and corporation in this fourth version of the authors’ research bringing you the most advanced technology and its latest opportunities. In addition it deals with how it supports to reduce global warming and an overview to which way society can be able to gives their pc to cloud and ways to earn money. The authors classified the opportunities into three categories of opportunities. An additional supporting feature behind this business opportunity is reducing global warming, as well as satisfy the RRD concept and gives an idea to utilize it in an efficient manner, which will be reveals by this paper as we take you to the next generation computing based business opportunities.

Keywords: Business Scopes, Cloud Computing, Cloud TPS, Eco-Friendly Business, Economical, Future Trends, Reduce-Reuse-Degradation (RRD)

1. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing comes into focus only when you think about what IT always needs a way to increase capacity or add capabilities on the fly without investing in new infrastructure, training new personnel, or licensing new software. Cloud computing allows consumers and businesses to use applications without installation and access their personal files at any computer with internet access. Popular cloud vendors are Akamai, Amazon, Enki Consulting,
ent, Layered Technologies (Layered Tech), Rackspace Mosso, Salesforce.com, Terremark, 3Tera, IBM Blue Cloud etc. All are wondering why it is named as “Cloud” computing because this computing techniques did not have any shapes, a collection of system is called as cloud it can be in any number. Cloud structure is based on the application that we going use. Google is the best example for the cloud computing it has a Google docs used to share the documents online.

2. CLOUD COMPUTING

Cloud computing is a model for enabling ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction. This cloud model promotes availability and is composed of five essential characteristics, three service models, and four deployment models.

2.1. Features of Cloud Computing

Agility is an important characteristic of cloud computing. With the help of agility users can easily share the resources quickly. Multi tenancy helps the user to share massive resource and also helps in efficient utilization of resources and also provides centralization of infrastructure. Compare with other features cloud provides more security rather than the other computing services. Here in which every bit of the files and data will be completely password protected and safely stored. By this security measure nobody can access the information of others information without their knowledge. Flexibility is also key features of the cloud, according to the user’s need the cloud will make it flexible. One of the main benefit over the cloud is it will reduce the e-waste and result in retain the green environment.

3. CLOUD TPS

It is the middleware layer for NOSQL which guarantees full ACID properties for multi-item transactions. The architecture describes that each LTM (Local Transaction Managers) has the replica of its query to the other LTM’s, to support ACID guarantees it works on 2-Phase Commit protocol (2PC) so that if all the LTM’s commits the transactions successfully then its coordinator will complete the transactions else it will aborted the transactions. For the simple consistent read operations the query read directly in the cloud data service without referring the LTM’s. Table 1 shows some key differences between cloud data services.

4. CLOUD TPS ON ROBOTICS

See Table 1.

Table 1. Key differences between cloud data services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Simple DB</th>
<th>Bigtable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Item</td>
<td>Multi-value attribute</td>
<td>Multi-version with timestamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schema</td>
<td>No schema</td>
<td>Column-families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>Range queries on arbitrary attributes of a table</td>
<td>Single-table scan with various filtering conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consistency</td>
<td>Eventual consistency</td>
<td>Single-row transaction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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