

Green cloud computing: AI for sustainable database management

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Abstract

The exponential growth of digital data has intensified the demand for cloud computing resources, leading to increased energy consumption and environmental concerns. Traditional cloud data centers operate at high energy levels, contributing significantly to carbon emissions and escalating operational costs. Green Cloud Computing (GCC) has emerged as a sustainable solution that integrates energy-efficient technologies, renewable energy sources, and artificial intelligence (AI) to optimize cloud infrastructure. By leveraging AI-driven algorithms, sustainable database management in GCC enhances resource allocation, workload distribution, and predictive maintenance, reducing the overall energy footprint while maintaining performance efficiency. This study explores the role of AI in sustainable database management within the GCC framework, focusing on intelligent workload scheduling, dynamic resource provisioning, and energy-efficient data storage techniques. AI-driven optimization models, such as reinforcement learning and deep learning-based predictive analytics, enable real-time adaptation to fluctuating workloads, ensuring minimal energy wastage. Furthermore, techniques like deduplication, compression, and auto-scaling enhance data storage efficiency while reducing redundancy. However, implementing AI for green cloud management presents challenges, including computational overhead, data security risks, and the need for regulatory compliance. Through an in-depth analysis of case studies and industry best practices, this research highlights how AI-driven sustainable database management can balance environmental responsibility with high-performance computing. The findings advocate for a holistic approach, combining AI innovations, regulatory frameworks, and green infrastructure investments to achieve carbon-neutral cloud ecosystems. By adopting AI-powered sustainability strategies, cloud providers and enterprises can significantly reduce their carbon footprint, ensuring a greener and more resilient digital future.

Keywords: Green Cloud Computing; Ai Optimization; Sustainable Database Management; Energy-Efficient Cloud; Carbon-Neutral Computing; Smart Resource Allocation

1. Introduction

1.1. Background and Context

The rapid rise of cloud computing has revolutionized data management, storage, and processing, enabling businesses and individuals to access computing resources remotely with enhanced efficiency. However, this unprecedented expansion has introduced significant environmental concerns, particularly regarding energy consumption and carbon emissions. Cloud computing infrastructure, particularly data centers, requires substantial electricity to power and cool millions of servers operating continuously worldwide [1]. The increasing dependency on cloud-based services has led to a corresponding rise in energy demand, which poses a challenge in balancing technological advancement with environmental sustainability.

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Data centers account for a considerable share of global electricity usage, with estimates indicating that they consume approximately 1-3% of the world's total electricity [2]. This figure is projected to grow as cloud services expand, driven by increasing reliance on artificial intelligence (AI), big data analytics, and internet-of-things (IoT) applications. Moreover, the energy demand of data centers extends beyond direct electricity consumption, as cooling systems designed to maintain optimal temperatures in server rooms also require vast amounts of power. The reliance on non-renewable energy sources further exacerbates the carbon footprint associated with data storage and processing operations [3]. Addressing these environmental concerns has become a pressing priority for enterprises and policymakers alike.

Sustainable database management has emerged as a critical solution to mitigate the ecological impact of cloud computing. Optimizing database structures, employing energy-efficient indexing, and reducing redundant data storage are essential strategies to decrease energy consumption [4]. Additionally, green cloud computing initiatives focus on integrating renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind, into data center operations to offset emissions. Despite ongoing efforts, achieving long-term sustainability in cloud computing remains challenging due to the exponential growth of data-driven applications and increasing computational demands [5]. As a result, the need for innovative approaches, including AI-driven solutions, has become imperative to enhance the efficiency and sustainability of cloud-based services.

1.2. Significance of AI in Green Cloud Computing

Artificial intelligence has emerged as a powerful tool in optimizing energy consumption in cloud computing environments. AI-driven techniques, such as machine learning algorithms and predictive analytics, enable data centers to enhance energy efficiency by dynamically adjusting power usage based on real-time demand [6]. These intelligent systems analyze historical usage patterns and environmental conditions to optimize server workloads, reduce energy wastage, and ensure optimal resource utilization. By implementing AI-based load balancing strategies, cloud service providers can minimize unnecessary computational overhead and distribute processing tasks efficiently across multiple servers, reducing energy consumption [7].

Beyond energy optimization, AI contributes to sustainable data processing and storage mechanisms. AI-powered data compression techniques help reduce storage requirements, minimizing the energy needed for data retrieval and backup operations [8]. Additionally, intelligent caching mechanisms enhance data retrieval speed while lowering energy costs by strategically placing frequently accessed data closer to users [9]. These advancements significantly contribute to reducing the overall carbon footprint of cloud-based operations.

From an enterprise perspective, adopting AI-driven sustainability measures offers several advantages. Improved energy efficiency translates into lower operational costs for cloud service providers and enterprises utilizing cloud resources [10]. Furthermore, sustainable computing practices align with corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives, enhancing brand reputation and meeting regulatory compliance requirements for green computing [11]. The environmental benefits include a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and a decreased reliance on fossil fuels to power data centers, contributing to global climate change mitigation efforts [12].

1.3. Objectives and Scope

This study aims to explore the integration of AI in green cloud computing, focusing on sustainable database management, energy optimization, and environmental impact reduction. Key objectives include analyzing AI-driven techniques that improve data center energy efficiency, examining AI-based storage mechanisms for reducing resource consumption, and evaluating the benefits of AI applications in cloud computing sustainability [13]. Additionally, the study aims to identify challenges and future directions in implementing AI-powered green cloud computing solutions.

The scope of this research encompasses AI-driven energy optimization strategies, including machine learning-based workload balancing, automated cooling system management, and predictive analytics for energy efficiency [14]. Moreover, it covers AI applications in sustainable data storage, such as intelligent compression techniques and AI-enhanced caching mechanisms. The research does not extend to specific case studies of individual cloud service providers but rather focuses on general AI applications in green cloud computing.

The structure of the article is as follows: Section 2 provides an in-depth review of AI-driven techniques for energy efficiency in cloud computing. Section 3 discusses sustainable database management practices enabled by AI. Section 4 evaluates the economic and environmental benefits of integrating AI into cloud computing sustainability efforts. Section 5 outlines the challenges and future prospects of AI applications in green computing, followed by the conclusion in

Section 6. This research aims to contribute valuable insights into how AI can transform cloud computing infrastructure into a more sustainable and environmentally friendly ecosystem [15].

2. The environmental impact of cloud computing

2.1. Energy Consumption in Data Centers

The rapid expansion of cloud computing has led to an unprecedented increase in energy consumption within data centers worldwide. These facilities house thousands of high-performance servers that operate continuously, requiring significant amounts of electricity for computing, storage, and networking functions [5]. As businesses and individuals increasingly rely on cloud-based applications, the demand for more extensive and powerful data centers continues to rise. The infrastructure supporting cloud services includes power-hungry components such as CPUs, GPUs, and networking hardware, all of which contribute to a considerable energy footprint [6].

Traditional database management systems (DBMS) exacerbate the issue due to inefficient resource utilization. Many legacy databases are designed without energy efficiency in mind, leading to unnecessary data replication, redundant storage, and suboptimal query execution [7]. As a result, these inefficiencies drive up electricity consumption and increase greenhouse gas emissions. Estimates suggest that data centers contribute approximately 2% of global carbon emissions, a figure comparable to the aviation industry [8]. Without interventions to optimize energy use, the environmental impact of cloud computing is expected to grow significantly in the coming years.

A promising approach to reducing the carbon footprint of data centers involves the integration of renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power. However, transitioning to green energy presents several challenges. One major hurdle is the intermittent nature of renewable energy production, which makes it difficult to ensure a consistent power supply for data centers operating around the clock [9]. Moreover, existing infrastructure is often designed for traditional grid electricity, requiring substantial investments in renewable integration and storage solutions [10]. While some technology companies have made significant progress in sourcing renewable energy for their operations, the widespread adoption of green power in the cloud computing industry remains a complex and ongoing challenge.

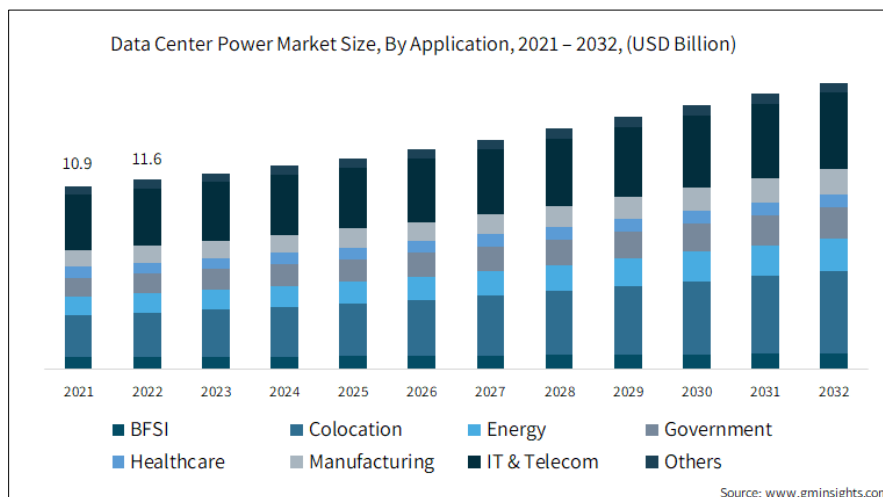


Figure 1 Data Center Energy Consumption Trends

2.2. Challenges of Sustainable Cloud Computing

Achieving sustainability in cloud computing requires striking a delicate balance between performance and energy efficiency. High-performance computing tasks, such as deep learning model training and big data analytics, demand extensive computational power, often leading to increased energy consumption [11]. Reducing energy use without compromising service quality is a critical challenge, as enterprises rely on cloud infrastructure for fast, reliable, and scalable computing [12]. Effective load balancing, efficient data indexing, and intelligent caching mechanisms are essential for minimizing energy waste while maintaining performance [13].

Regulatory and compliance issues also play a crucial role in the transition toward sustainable cloud computing. Governments and international organizations have introduced regulations to limit the carbon footprint of data centers,

including guidelines on energy efficiency and carbon neutrality targets [14]. However, the lack of universal standards and inconsistencies in regulatory frameworks across different regions make compliance complex for global cloud providers. Additionally, monitoring and reporting energy consumption at a granular level remain a challenge, as many cloud services operate in multi-tenant environments where resource usage is dynamically allocated [15].

Cost remains one of the most significant barriers to implementing green cloud technologies. Investing in energy-efficient infrastructure, such as advanced cooling systems, low-power processors, and renewable energy integration, requires substantial financial resources [16]. While these technologies offer long-term savings, the initial capital expenditure can deter small and medium-sized enterprises from adopting sustainable practices. Additionally, retrofitting existing data centers to comply with green computing standards involves considerable costs and logistical challenges [17]. Without strong financial incentives or regulatory support, the transition to sustainable cloud computing may be slow, particularly in regions with limited access to renewable energy infrastructure.

2.3. Role of AI in Sustainable Database Management

Artificial intelligence plays a pivotal role in enhancing sustainability within cloud computing by optimizing energy consumption and database efficiency. One of the most impactful AI applications is predictive analytics for workload optimization. Machine learning algorithms analyze historical usage patterns to forecast peak demand periods, enabling dynamic resource allocation that reduces energy waste [18]. By predicting workloads in advance, AI ensures that computing resources are allocated efficiently, preventing unnecessary server activity and minimizing idle power consumption [19].

Another significant contribution of AI to sustainable cloud computing is in cooling and power management. Traditional cooling systems in data centers operate at fixed levels, often consuming excessive energy. AI-driven cooling solutions leverage real-time sensor data and environmental conditions to adjust cooling levels dynamically, optimizing power usage while maintaining server performance [20]. Google's DeepMind, for example, implemented AI-based cooling in its data centers, resulting in a 40% reduction in energy consumption for cooling operations [21]. Such AI-powered strategies are essential for reducing the overall carbon footprint of cloud infrastructure.

AI also enhances database efficiency through autonomous tuning mechanisms. Conventional databases require manual configuration and performance tuning, often leading to inefficient resource usage. AI-driven database management systems automatically adjust indexing, query execution plans, and data storage techniques to optimize energy efficiency [22]. By continuously learning from workload patterns, these autonomous systems minimize computational overhead and reduce the energy required for data processing [23].

Table 1 Comparison of AI vs. Traditional Database Management Energy Consumption

Category	Traditional Database Management	AI-Powered Database Management
Query Execution Efficiency	High CPU usage with redundant computations	Optimized query execution with AI-driven predictions, reducing CPU workload
Indexing and Storage	Static indexing with frequent disk I/O operations	AI-driven dynamic indexing reduces unnecessary read/write processes
Workload Distribution	Manual resource allocation, leading to inefficiencies	AI-based workload balancing optimizes server utilization and minimizes idle power
Energy Consumption	Higher due to fixed resource allocation	Lower, as AI adjusts power dynamically based on workload demand
Cooling Requirements	Fixed cooling levels, leading to energy waste	AI-driven cooling dynamically adjusts based on real-time data center conditions
Scaling and Resource Management	Over-provisioning of resources, causing excess energy use	AI-driven auto-scaling matches workload needs, reducing unnecessary power usage
Carbon Footprint	Higher due to inefficient energy management	Reduced emissions through intelligent energy optimization
Operational Costs	Higher due to inefficient energy use and maintenance	Lower due to predictive maintenance and optimized resource allocation

AI-driven sustainability initiatives provide a viable solution to the growing environmental concerns associated with cloud computing. By integrating intelligent workload forecasting, energy-efficient cooling, and autonomous database tuning, AI has the potential to transform cloud infrastructure into a more sustainable ecosystem [24].

3. AI techniques for green cloud computing

3.1. Machine Learning for Energy Optimization

The application of machine learning (ML) in cloud computing has significantly enhanced energy optimization by enabling intelligent workload distribution, efficient resource allocation, and adaptive power management. One of the most effective strategies is the implementation of smart workload distribution algorithms, which use predictive analytics to distribute computational tasks across servers based on energy efficiency and real-time workload demand [9]. These algorithms analyze historical data to identify patterns in resource usage, ensuring that computing power is allocated dynamically to reduce energy waste. By optimizing workload distribution, ML-driven systems enhance server utilization and minimize idle power consumption [10].

AI-based scheduling for resource allocation further contributes to energy savings by prioritizing tasks based on processing requirements and energy efficiency metrics. Unlike traditional scheduling approaches, which allocate resources in a static manner, AI-driven scheduling dynamically adjusts resource assignments in response to real-time demand fluctuations [11]. This adaptive approach reduces server over-provisioning, allowing cloud providers to operate at optimal efficiency without compromising performance. AI-based scheduling models have been widely adopted in large-scale cloud environments, helping to decrease overall energy consumption and improve system resilience [12].

Another key component of ML-driven energy optimization is adaptive power scaling, a technique that adjusts power usage based on computational loads. Traditional data centers operate at fixed power levels regardless of workload intensity, leading to unnecessary energy consumption. In contrast, adaptive power scaling techniques use ML models to analyze workload trends and automatically adjust power input based on predicted demand [13]. This allows cloud infrastructure to operate at reduced power levels during periods of low activity, significantly cutting down on energy costs while maintaining performance reliability [14].

3.2. Federated Learning for Sustainable Data Processing

Federated learning (FL) is emerging as a transformative AI-driven approach to sustainable data processing in cloud computing. Unlike traditional centralized training models that require extensive data transfers to a single location, FL enables distributed training across multiple devices or servers, reducing the energy-intensive data movement associated with conventional AI processing [15]. By minimizing the need for large-scale data transfers, federated learning significantly lowers the carbon footprint of AI-driven applications, making it a key enabler of sustainable cloud environments [16].

A major advantage of FL is its ability to support privacy-preserving AI models in sustainable cloud computing. In conventional cloud environments, vast amounts of data must be aggregated in centralized storage locations for model training, increasing both security risks and energy costs [17]. Federated learning, however, processes data locally on edge devices or decentralized nodes, ensuring that sensitive information remains on-premises while only model updates are transmitted to a central server. This approach not only reduces network bandwidth consumption but also aligns with stringent data privacy regulations, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) [18].

Edge computing plays a crucial role in federated learning by enabling energy-efficient data processing at distributed locations. Rather than relying on energy-intensive data centers, FL models leverage edge computing resources to process data closer to the source, reducing the energy required for transmission and storage [19]. By integrating FL with edge computing, cloud service providers can optimize processing efficiency while minimizing the environmental impact of large-scale AI operations. This synergy enables real-time data analysis with lower latency and reduced reliance on centralized infrastructure, further enhancing the sustainability of cloud computing ecosystems [20].

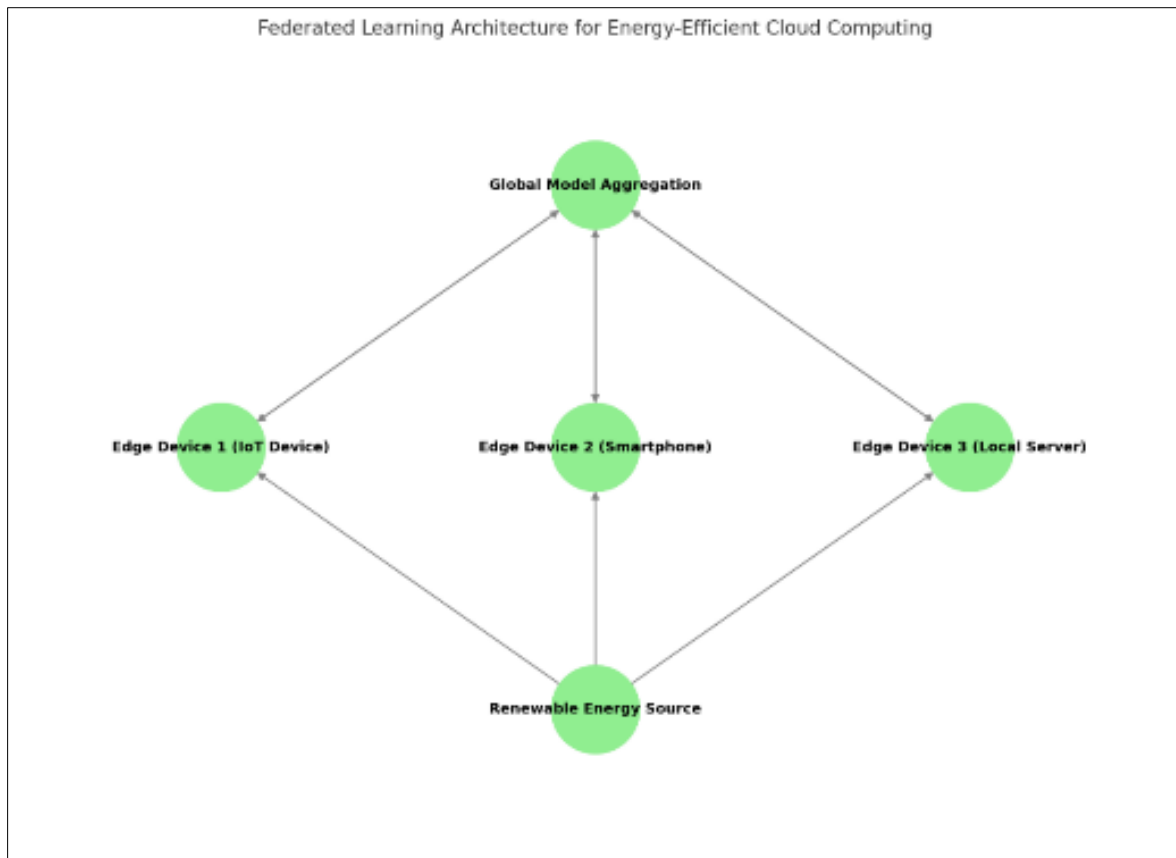


Figure 2 Federated Learning Architecture for Energy-Efficient Cloud Computing

3.3. Deep Learning for Predictive Maintenance in Data Centers

Predictive maintenance powered by deep learning is transforming data center management by enhancing operational efficiency and minimizing energy waste. AI-driven fault detection systems use deep neural networks (DNNs) to identify anomalies in hardware performance, allowing for early intervention before system failures occur [21]. These models analyze sensor data, power consumption patterns, and historical maintenance logs to predict potential failures with high accuracy. By proactively addressing hardware issues, deep learning-based predictive maintenance reduces downtime and eliminates the need for excessive energy consumption associated with emergency repairs and system overhauls [22].

Thermal regulation is another critical application of deep learning in data center sustainability. Traditional cooling systems operate on static thresholds, leading to excessive energy use even when cooling is not required. Deep neural networks optimize cooling mechanisms by dynamically adjusting temperature settings based on real-time sensor inputs and workload conditions [23]. This AI-driven approach enhances energy efficiency by ensuring that cooling resources are allocated precisely where and when they are needed, rather than operating on fixed schedules. Implementing AI-powered thermal management strategies has been shown to reduce cooling-related energy consumption in data centers by up to 40% [24].

Extending hardware lifespan is another sustainability benefit of AI-driven predictive maintenance. Continuous monitoring and anomaly detection help prevent excessive wear and tear on critical components, allowing enterprises to maximize the longevity of their infrastructure investments [25]. By optimizing hardware performance through deep learning models, data centers can reduce the frequency of component replacements, thereby minimizing electronic waste and lowering the overall environmental impact of cloud computing [26].

Table 2 Efficiency Improvements from AI-Driven Predictive Maintenance

Category	Traditional Maintenance	AI-Driven Predictive Maintenance
Fault Detection	Reactive, requiring manual checks after failure	Proactive, detecting anomalies before failures occur
Downtime Reduction	High due to unexpected failures and manual repairs	Reduced as AI predicts faults early, enabling timely interventions
Thermal Regulation	Fixed cooling settings, often leading to excessive energy use	AI adjusts cooling dynamically based on real-time temperature data
Hardware Lifespan	Shorter due to undetected stress and inefficient cooling	Extended as AI optimizes hardware usage and cooling efficiency
Energy Consumption	Higher due to inefficient workload distribution and excessive cooling	Lower as AI optimizes power usage and minimizes unnecessary energy expenditure
Repair Costs	High, as failures often require urgent fixes or component replacements	Reduced, as predictive maintenance prevents major breakdowns
Operational Efficiency	Dependent on manual intervention, causing delays	Optimized, with real-time AI monitoring improving response times
Environmental Impact	Increased carbon footprint due to excessive energy waste	Reduced emissions through intelligent energy and resource management

3.4. AI-Driven Storage Optimization

Efficient data storage management is essential for reducing the energy footprint of cloud computing. AI-driven storage optimization techniques, such as intelligent data compression and deduplication, play a crucial role in minimizing storage requirements without compromising data integrity [27]. Advanced machine learning algorithms automatically identify redundant or outdated files, consolidating similar datasets to optimize storage capacity. This approach significantly reduces the energy required for data retrieval, backup operations, and long-term storage maintenance [28].

Energy-efficient storage tiering is another AI-driven strategy for sustainable cloud computing. Traditional storage systems treat all data equally, leading to inefficient resource utilization. AI-enhanced storage tiering classifies data based on usage frequency and importance, automatically moving less frequently accessed data to energy-efficient storage solutions such as low-power SSDs or archival storage [29]. By implementing intelligent storage tiering, cloud providers can optimize data retrieval times while reducing overall energy consumption, making data management more sustainable in high-performance computing environments [30].

4. Green database management systems

4.1. Defining Green Database Management Systems

Green Database Management Systems (GDBMS) are designed to minimize energy consumption while maintaining optimal performance and data integrity. These eco-friendly database solutions integrate energy-efficient algorithms, AI-driven workload optimization, and hardware-aware resource management to reduce their environmental footprint [14]. Unlike traditional database management systems, which prioritize performance without considering sustainability, GDBMS focuses on optimizing queries, storage, and processing efficiency to achieve energy savings [15].

One key characteristic of an eco-friendly database system is its ability to adapt resource allocation dynamically. Conventional databases often allocate resources based on peak demand, leading to unnecessary energy consumption during low-traffic periods. GDBMS uses AI-driven workload prediction and auto-scaling mechanisms to adjust resource allocation in real time, reducing power usage without compromising availability [16]. Additionally, energy-efficient indexing techniques, such as AI-powered predictive caching, further enhance performance while lowering processing overhead [17].

The deployment model of a sustainable database system also plays a critical role in its energy efficiency. Cloud-native databases, which operate within energy-optimized hyperscale data centers, generally offer lower carbon footprints than

on-premises solutions due to the shared infrastructure and efficient power utilization of cloud providers [18]. Public cloud providers, such as Microsoft Azure and Google Cloud, integrate renewable energy sources into their operations, making cloud-based GDBMS more environmentally friendly than traditional on-premises setups [19]. However, organizations with specific data privacy or compliance requirements may still prefer on-premises solutions, necessitating the use of AI-driven power management and hardware-efficient storage techniques to achieve sustainability in private data centers [20].

4.2. Techniques for Reducing Database Energy Consumption

Optimizing database operations for minimal energy consumption requires a combination of advanced query processing, intelligent indexing, and adaptive resource scaling. One of the most effective techniques for reducing database energy usage is query optimization, which aims to lower CPU utilization and minimize resource-intensive operations [21]. Query execution plans are often inefficient in traditional databases, leading to excessive computation and prolonged processing times. AI-enhanced query optimization techniques analyze past query patterns and automatically restructure queries to minimize redundant operations, thereby reducing CPU cycles and energy consumption [22].

Another critical technique for reducing database energy consumption is AI-driven indexing. Conventional indexing methods often lead to excessive disk I/O operations, as large index structures require frequent updates and retrievals. AI-powered indexing strategies dynamically adjust index structures based on query frequency and workload patterns, ensuring that only relevant indexes are maintained [23]. This reduces unnecessary read/write operations, significantly lowering energy usage while maintaining query performance. Additionally, intelligent caching mechanisms further optimize data retrieval by storing frequently accessed data in low-power memory solutions rather than high-energy disk storage [24].

Dynamic scaling is another essential approach to energy-efficient database management. Traditional database systems allocate a fixed number of resources regardless of actual demand, leading to energy waste during low-load periods. GDBMS incorporates AI-driven dynamic scaling, which monitors real-time workload patterns and adjusts resource allocation accordingly [25]. By scaling compute instances up or down based on demand, databases can optimize energy consumption while ensuring high availability and performance. Cloud-native databases often implement auto-scaling policies that allow them to leverage shared computing resources efficiently, further enhancing energy savings [26].

4.3. Case Studies of Sustainable Databases

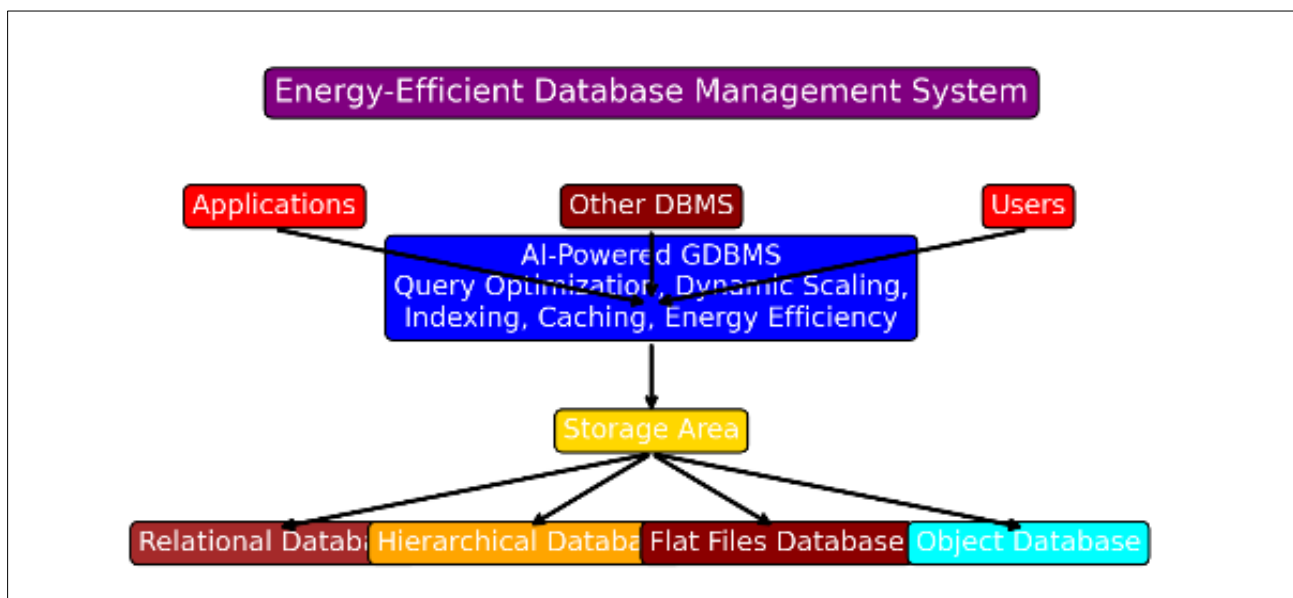


Figure 3 Energy-Efficient Database Architecture

Several industry leaders have successfully implemented AI-powered green database solutions to optimize energy consumption and improve sustainability. One notable example is Google's BigQuery, which leverages AI-driven workload management to optimize query execution while reducing energy usage [27]. By dynamically adjusting processing power based on real-time demand, BigQuery minimizes CPU utilization and enhances overall efficiency, contributing to Google's broader sustainability initiatives.

Another example is Amazon Aurora, a cloud-native relational database that integrates machine learning models to predict workload patterns and optimize resource allocation [28]. By employing intelligent indexing and dynamic scaling, Aurora reduces energy consumption while maintaining high performance. Amazon has also invested in renewable energy infrastructure to power its data centers, making Aurora one of the most eco-friendly database solutions available.

In the enterprise sector, Microsoft SQL Server has introduced AI-powered query optimization features that analyze historical workload patterns to improve execution efficiency [29]. These advancements have led to measurable reductions in processing time and energy consumption, making SQL Server an attractive option for businesses seeking sustainable database solutions.

5. Policy and regulatory considerations

5.1. Global Policies on Green Computing

Governments worldwide are increasingly implementing policies and regulations to encourage sustainable practices in cloud computing. As data centers continue to expand, authorities recognize the need to mitigate their environmental impact through green computing mandates and energy-efficient infrastructure incentives [18]. The European Union's Green Deal, for instance, aims to achieve climate neutrality by 2050, pushing for stricter energy efficiency standards in data center operations. Similarly, the U.S. government has introduced the Federal Sustainability Plan, which promotes energy-efficient cloud solutions across federal agencies [19]. These initiatives encourage cloud providers to adopt low-carbon technologies and invest in sustainable infrastructure.

One of the key regulatory approaches to promoting green computing is the introduction of carbon credit programs for cloud service providers. These programs incentivize cloud providers to adopt renewable energy sources and implement energy-efficient technologies by allowing them to earn carbon credits, which can be traded or offset against emissions targets [20]. Companies such as Microsoft and Google actively participate in carbon offset initiatives, purchasing renewable energy credits (RECs) to achieve net-zero carbon emissions for their cloud services. However, discrepancies in carbon credit pricing and regulatory frameworks across different regions present challenges in standardizing global compliance measures [21].

In addition to financial incentives, governments are enforcing stricter reporting requirements for data centers. The European Commission's Energy Efficiency Directive mandates that large-scale cloud service providers report their energy consumption and sustainability efforts annually [22]. Similar regulations in Asia and North America require cloud providers to disclose their carbon footprint and outline strategies to improve sustainability. These policies push organizations toward greater transparency while fostering innovation in energy-efficient cloud computing technologies [23].

5.2. Compliance Challenges for Cloud Providers

Achieving compliance with green computing regulations presents significant challenges for cloud providers, particularly in balancing sustainability goals with operational efficiency. One of the primary challenges is the variability in global regulatory frameworks. Different countries impose distinct energy efficiency and emissions reporting requirements, making it difficult for multinational cloud providers to develop standardized sustainability strategies [24]. For example, while the EU enforces strict carbon neutrality mandates, regions such as Southeast Asia have less stringent regulations, creating inconsistencies in compliance expectations [25].

Another major challenge is the trade-off between regulatory adherence and performance optimization. Cloud providers must ensure energy efficiency while maintaining high availability and low-latency services. Implementing energy-saving measures, such as server load balancing and power scaling, can sometimes compromise performance if not managed effectively [26]. This challenge is particularly pronounced for AI-intensive workloads, where high computational power is required, leading to increased energy consumption despite sustainability efforts.

AI-powered solutions are emerging as key enablers of regulatory compliance in green cloud computing. Machine learning algorithms help cloud providers optimize energy usage while ensuring compliance with regional sustainability mandates [27]. AI-driven monitoring tools track power consumption and automatically adjust server workloads to minimize energy waste. Additionally, intelligent compliance management systems use AI to analyze regulatory requirements and generate automated reports, reducing administrative burdens for cloud service providers [28].

Despite technological advancements, cost barriers remain a concern. Implementing energy-efficient infrastructure and regulatory compliance systems requires substantial investment, particularly for smaller cloud providers that lack the financial resources of industry giants like Amazon, Microsoft, and Google [29]. Without adequate financial incentives or regulatory support, widespread adoption of green cloud computing practices may be slow, highlighting the need for more structured policies that promote sustainability without imposing excessive economic strain on providers [30].

5.3. Future Regulatory Trends

The future of green cloud computing regulation is expected to focus on stricter carbon emission limits, enhanced transparency in energy reporting, and the mandatory adoption of renewable energy sources. As climate change concerns intensify, governments are likely to introduce more rigorous sustainability laws requiring cloud providers to achieve carbon neutrality within specific timelines [31]. The EU is already discussing amendments to its energy policies that would require cloud providers to shift entirely to renewable energy by 2035, setting a precedent for other regions to follow [32].

AI is poised to play a critical role in helping cloud providers meet future compliance requirements. Advanced AI models will enhance energy optimization strategies, ensuring that cloud infrastructure operates within regulatory limits while maintaining performance efficiency [33]. Additionally, AI-driven regulatory frameworks will automate compliance monitoring, helping providers stay ahead of evolving sustainability laws by analyzing real-time energy consumption patterns and predicting potential regulatory risks [34].

Table 3 Regulatory Frameworks Affecting Green Cloud Computing

Regulatory Framework	Region	Key Provisions	Impact on Cloud Computing
EU Green Deal	European Union	Targets climate neutrality by 2050, enforcing stricter energy efficiency and emissions reduction for data centers	Requires cloud providers to transition to renewable energy and improve sustainability reporting
Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)	European Union	Mandates energy consumption reporting for large-scale data centers	Increases transparency in energy use and encourages adoption of AI-driven optimization
Federal Sustainability Plan	United States	Requires federal agencies to use energy-efficient cloud solutions and achieve net-zero emissions by 2050	Drives demand for AI-powered green cloud computing solutions
China's Green Computing Initiative	China	Imposes energy efficiency standards on cloud providers and promotes renewable energy use	Encourages AI-driven energy management and workload balancing
Carbon Neutral Data Center Regulations	Japan	Aims for all new data centers to be carbon-neutral by 2030	Pushes cloud providers to implement AI-driven energy optimization strategies
Paris Agreement Commitments	Global	Encourages national policies to reduce carbon emissions, including sustainable IT infrastructure	Motivates cloud providers to integrate AI for carbon footprint tracking and reduction
California Energy Code (Title 24)	United States (California)	Sets energy efficiency requirements for data centers and IT facilities	Promotes the use of AI-based cooling and power management solutions
Singapore Green Data Center Strategy	Singapore	Encourages energy-efficient cloud computing practices and mandates renewable energy adoption	Drives cloud providers to optimize operations using AI and sustainable computing frameworks

6. Case studies and real-world applications

6.1. Case Study 1: AI for Sustainable Cloud Infrastructure at Google

Google has been at the forefront of implementing artificial intelligence (AI) to enhance the sustainability of its cloud infrastructure. The company has leveraged AI-driven solutions to optimize data center energy consumption, improve workload distribution, and integrate renewable energy sources into its operations [35]. By utilizing AI-powered energy management systems, Google has significantly reduced its carbon footprint while maintaining high-performance cloud computing services.

One of the key AI applications in Google's sustainable cloud strategy is the use of machine learning algorithms for dynamic cooling system optimization. Google partnered with DeepMind to develop an AI-driven cooling system that adjusts data center temperatures in real-time based on workload intensity, external weather conditions, and historical cooling patterns [36]. By continuously learning from sensor data, the AI system optimizes cooling operations, resulting in a 40% reduction in energy consumption for cooling-related activities. This approach has allowed Google to enhance the efficiency of its data centers while significantly cutting down on operational costs [37].

In addition to cooling optimization, Google employs AI-powered workload management to distribute computational tasks across its data centers efficiently. AI models analyze workload patterns and allocate processing tasks to the most energy-efficient servers at any given time [38]. This strategy ensures that data centers operate at optimal energy efficiency levels, reducing idle power consumption and maximizing the utilization of renewable energy sources. Google's AI-based workload distribution approach has helped lower overall energy demand while maintaining cloud performance reliability [39].

A critical takeaway for enterprise cloud management from Google's AI-driven sustainability approach is the importance of real-time energy optimization. By leveraging AI to monitor and adjust power consumption dynamically, enterprises can achieve substantial energy savings without compromising performance. Furthermore, AI-powered predictive analytics can assist organizations in planning long-term sustainability strategies by forecasting energy demand and optimizing resource allocation accordingly [40].

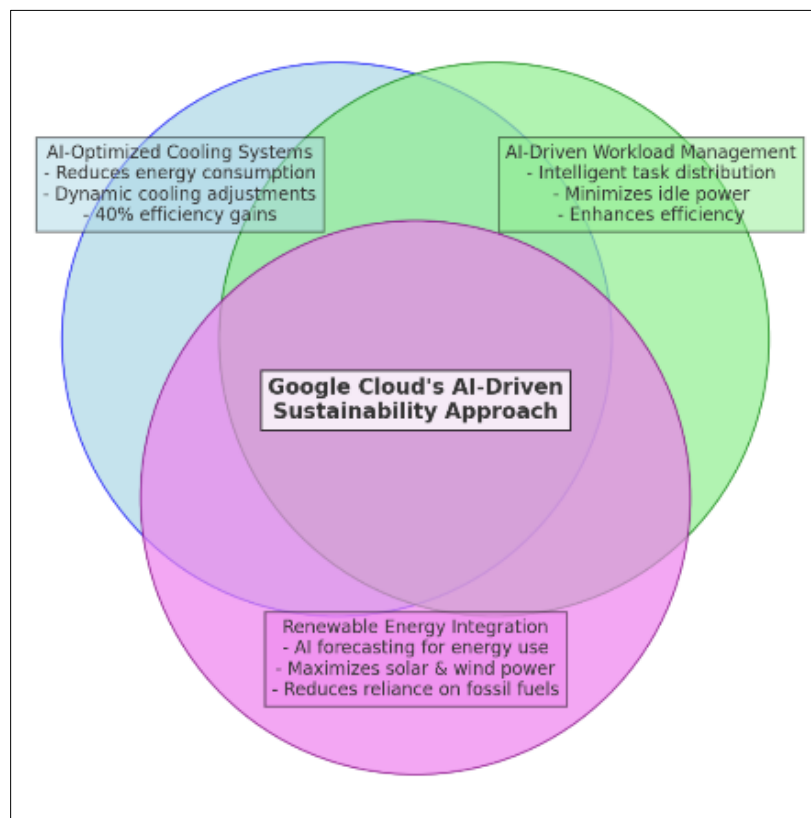


Figure 4 AI-Driven Sustainability Approach in Google Cloud

6.2. Case Study 2: Microsoft's Carbon-Neutral Cloud Initiative

Microsoft has taken a proactive approach toward achieving carbon neutrality in cloud computing by integrating AI applications into its sustainability initiatives. The company's cloud infrastructure incorporates AI-driven solutions to reduce carbon emissions, enhance energy efficiency, and transition toward renewable energy sources [41]. By utilizing AI for carbon footprint analysis and renewable energy integration, Microsoft aims to achieve net-zero carbon emissions across its cloud services by 2030.

One of the most significant AI applications in Microsoft's carbon-neutral initiative is its AI-powered carbon monitoring system. This system collects real-time data on energy consumption, emissions levels, and resource utilization across Microsoft's cloud infrastructure [29]. AI algorithms analyze this data to identify inefficiencies and recommend actionable steps to reduce emissions. By leveraging predictive analytics, Microsoft can anticipate energy usage patterns and make data-driven decisions to enhance sustainability in its cloud data centers [42].

Another crucial aspect of Microsoft's sustainability strategy is the integration of renewable energy into its cloud infrastructure. AI models assist in optimizing the use of solar, wind, and hydroelectric power sources by predicting fluctuations in energy generation and demand [43]. These AI-driven insights enable Microsoft to allocate workloads to data centers powered by renewable energy when availability is high, ensuring a more sustainable and energy-efficient cloud ecosystem [44]. As a result, Microsoft has been able to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels while maintaining cloud service performance.

Microsoft's AI-driven sustainability efforts highlight the potential for cloud providers to leverage intelligent automation in reducing carbon emissions. A key lesson from Microsoft's strategy is the importance of real-time emissions tracking and AI-driven decision-making in cloud sustainability planning. By adopting similar AI-powered sustainability measures, enterprises can improve energy efficiency, minimize environmental impact, and align with global carbon neutrality goals [45].

By integrating AI-driven energy management systems and renewable energy optimization strategies, Microsoft continues to set industry benchmarks for sustainable cloud computing. These initiatives serve as a model for other cloud service providers and enterprises seeking to adopt AI-driven sustainability solutions in their IT infrastructure [46].

7. Future directions and research gaps

7.1. Advancements in AI for Sustainable Databases

The continuous evolution of artificial intelligence (AI) has led to groundbreaking advancements in self-learning green cloud systems, enabling more efficient and sustainable database management. AI-driven green databases leverage self-learning algorithms that dynamically optimize query execution, indexing, and workload distribution based on real-time energy consumption data [25]. These intelligent systems use reinforcement learning techniques to adapt to changing workloads, reducing redundant computations and minimizing power consumption in cloud environments. Unlike traditional databases, AI-powered systems continuously refine their optimization strategies, leading to sustained energy efficiency improvements over time [46].

Next-generation AI techniques, such as neuromorphic computing and quantum-enhanced algorithms, are set to further revolutionize green computing. Neuromorphic processors, inspired by the human brain, are designed to perform computations with minimal energy, making them ideal for sustainable database management [27]. These processors enable AI models to execute complex queries with significantly lower power requirements than traditional hardware architectures. Additionally, quantum computing holds the potential to accelerate data processing while reducing energy usage, offering an innovative solution for energy-intensive cloud applications [28].

Advancements in AI-powered sustainability monitoring tools also contribute to enhanced database efficiency. By integrating real-time energy analytics, AI models can predict energy demand fluctuations and proactively adjust resource allocation [29]. These predictive capabilities allow cloud providers to minimize energy waste while ensuring optimal database performance. As AI technology continues to evolve, its integration into green database management systems will play a crucial role in reducing the environmental impact of large-scale cloud operations [30].

7.2. Recommendations for Industry Adoption

To accelerate the adoption of AI-driven sustainability initiatives, organizations must implement best practices that align with green computing objectives. One of the most effective strategies is the deployment of AI-powered energy

optimization frameworks. By integrating machine learning algorithms into database management systems, enterprises can automate workload distribution, optimize resource utilization, and reduce power consumption [31]. Organizations should also adopt AI-driven query optimization techniques to minimize CPU-intensive processes and lower overall energy demand [32].

Cloud providers and enterprises must invest in policies that enhance AI-driven sustainability. A key policy recommendation is the adoption of regulatory frameworks that mandate real-time carbon footprint tracking for data centers. AI-powered sustainability dashboards should be standardized across the industry to provide transparency in energy usage and emissions reporting [33]. Additionally, incentives such as tax credits and subsidies for AI-driven green computing initiatives can encourage cloud providers to integrate energy-efficient technologies into their infrastructure [34].

Collaboration between technology companies, regulatory bodies, and academic institutions is essential for advancing AI in green computing. Joint research initiatives can accelerate the development of AI models optimized for low-energy computing, while industry-wide sustainability standards can ensure uniform implementation of best practices [35]. By embracing AI-driven sustainability strategies and fostering regulatory support, organizations can significantly reduce the environmental impact of cloud computing while maintaining high-performance computing capabilities.

8. Conclusion

The findings of this study highlight the crucial role of artificial intelligence (AI) in transforming cloud computing and database management into a more sustainable ecosystem. AI-driven innovations, such as machine learning-based workload distribution, intelligent query optimization, and predictive analytics for energy management, have demonstrated significant potential in reducing the environmental impact of data centers. The integration of AI in green cloud computing has enabled organizations to enhance energy efficiency, lower carbon emissions, and optimize database operations without compromising performance.

One of the most significant advancements in sustainable database management is the use of AI for real-time energy optimization. AI models can dynamically adjust server workloads, optimize cooling systems, and predict energy demand fluctuations, ensuring that data centers operate at peak efficiency while consuming minimal power. Additionally, federated learning and edge computing have emerged as promising solutions to reduce the need for energy-intensive data transfers, further contributing to sustainability efforts. These innovations, when combined with renewable energy integration, provide a comprehensive strategy for achieving environmentally friendly cloud computing.

The case studies of Google and Microsoft further illustrate the tangible benefits of AI-driven sustainability initiatives. Google's AI-powered cooling optimization has significantly reduced data center energy consumption, while Microsoft's carbon-neutral cloud initiative has demonstrated the effectiveness of AI in emissions tracking and renewable energy utilization. These industry leaders set a precedent for other cloud providers and enterprises to adopt AI-driven sustainability strategies, proving that technological advancement and environmental responsibility can coexist.

Despite the progress made, widespread industry adoption of AI in green cloud computing remains a challenge. Organizations must overcome barriers such as high initial implementation costs, regulatory complexities, and the need for standardized sustainability metrics. However, AI-driven solutions provide a clear pathway to achieving long-term sustainability goals. Companies that invest in AI-powered green computing today will not only contribute to reducing global carbon footprints but will also gain a competitive advantage by aligning with growing environmental regulations and consumer expectations.

Looking ahead, the role of AI in sustainable database management will continue to expand. Advancements in self-learning AI models, neuromorphic computing, and quantum-enhanced algorithms are expected to drive further energy efficiency gains in cloud computing. As AI technology evolves, its ability to manage resources autonomously, predict future energy needs, and optimize cloud operations will become even more sophisticated. The continued collaboration between technology companies, policymakers, and researchers will be essential in ensuring that AI-driven sustainability solutions become industry standards.

The time for industry-wide adoption of AI-driven sustainability measures is now. Enterprises, cloud providers, and policymakers must work together to implement AI-powered energy optimization strategies, promote regulatory frameworks for green computing, and invest in cutting-edge research to drive further innovation. By leveraging AI for sustainable database management, the cloud computing industry can achieve a future where technology growth and

environmental preservation go hand in hand. The transition toward AI-driven green cloud computing is not just an option—it is a necessity for ensuring a sustainable digital future.

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