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A Unified Framework for Intelligent Resource Optimization and Behavioral Insight Using Evolutionary Computing and Web Intelligence

Md. Aftab1 and Aisha Said2

1Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Amity University, Noida, India
aftab.amity@gmail.com
2Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Amity University, Dubai, UAE

Abstract— *With the exponential growth of data, services, and users in web-based systems, optimizing resources and deriving actionable behavioral insights has become vital. This paper proposes a unified framework that combines web intelligence, evolutionary computing, and sentiment analysis to address complex challenges in resource allocation, testing effort distribution, and user behavior modeling. The framework integrates Genetic Algorithms (GA), Differential Evolution (DE), and machine learning (ML) techniques to enhance fault detection in modular systems, allocate cloud resources efficiently, and extract insights from social media data. By synthesizing findings from 40 state-of-the-art studies on software testing [1]–[10], web crawling [11]–[15], sentiment analysis [16]–[18], and fuzzy logic decision-making [19], this research presents a novel, holistic approach that enhances decision-making and system reliability. A conceptual implementation and cross-domain mapping validate the proposed architecture's flexibility and scalability. The results highlight improved optimization performance and system adaptability under dynamic constraints.*

Keywords— Genetic Algorithm, Differential Evolution, Web Crawling, Sentiment Analysis, Resource Allocation, SRGM, Cloud Optimization, Fuzzy Logic, Behavioral Modeling

1. INTRODUCTION

In today's rapidly evolving digital landscape, the complexity and scale of web-enabled systems have introduced significant challenges in optimizing computational resources, improving system reliability, and understanding user behavior. Traditional methods often fall short in handling the dynamic and non-linear nature of real-world applications such as cloud resource scheduling, software testing, and user engagement monitoring.

To bridge this gap, we propose a novel integrated framework that combines evolutionary computing methods—specifically Genetic Algorithms (GA) and Differential Evolution (DE)—with intelligent web technologies like sentiment analysis, fuzzy decision models, and resource management strategies. This multidisciplinary approach seeks to enhance both technical efficiency and cognitive insight within distributed and intelligent systems.

Several studies have addressed these challenges independently. Prior work has shown that Genetic Algorithms and Differential Evolution can effectively optimize testing effort allocation in software development [1]–[5]. Software Reliability Growth Models (SRGMs) have been proposed to reduce faults during software life cycles [6]–[10]. Parallel and SQL-driven web crawlers have enhanced incremental data indexing and repository management [11]–[15]. In parallel, sentiment analysis on platforms like Twitter and Amazon has emerged as a powerful tool for behavioral prediction [16]–[18], while fuzzy logic has found application in systems like career guidance and intelligent decision-making [19].

Despite these advances, a unified system that synergizes these individual components is lacking. This paper introduces a comprehensive system that unites fault-tolerant optimization, behavioral insight extraction, and scalable resource management.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: Section II reviews related work. Section III presents the proposed architecture and core algorithms. Section IV discusses integration across use-cases. Section V concludes the paper and outlines future directions.

2. RELATED WORK

Web crawling plays a pivotal role in content discovery and indexing. Early works proposed scalable web crawlers using parallel and distributed models [1], [2]. SQL-driven crawlers and incremental techniques [3], [4] further enhanced precision in repository updates. Mobile-agent-based crawling mechanisms demonstrated performance improvements through decentralization [5]. Additional research explored maintaining efficient repositories for search engines and hybrid crawling strategies [6], [7].

With the rise of social media, sentiment analysis has been widely adopted to study public opinion and user behavior. Studies focused on analyzing Twitter data during the COVID-19 pandemic [8], and sentiment classification of product reviews using machine learning [9]. Fuzzy logic-based models also emerged as tools for modeling decision behavior in domains like career counseling [10].

Software Reliability Growth Models (SRGMs) have been extensively used to optimize fault detection and release time policies. Many papers applied Genetic Algorithms (GA) and Differential Evolution (DE) to allocate testing resources dynamically under uncertain conditions [11]–[18]. Several models considered modular software structures and time-delayed detection/correction [19], [20]. Reviews on release-time decisions and resource constraints confirmed the effectiveness of evolutionary strategies in software development [21], [22].

Efficient resource management in cloud environments is a major research focus. A Kerberos-history-based model for dynamic resource allocation was proposed to improve secure scheduling in distributed systems [23]. Other research combined evolutionary algorithms for cloud resource scheduling [24]–[26]. These models are applicable to modular software, where components vary in complexity and testing effort needs.

NoSQL databases like MongoDB, Redis, and Cassandra were benchmarked using YCSB (Yahoo! Cloud Serving Benchmark) to analyze performance trade-offs [27]. Big data analytics techniques for knowledge extraction were explored, especially in data-heavy applications like market basket analysis and behavior prediction [28], [29].

In the area of cybersecurity, static and dynamic techniques were designed to detect and mitigate SQL Injection attacks in ASP.NET applications [30], [31]. These efforts align with broader fault-prevention goals in system reliability.

Studies also addressed web usability by assessing the accessibility of university websites based on feature metrics and compliance standards [32], a topic relevant to inclusive system design.

Several papers investigated the socioeconomic effects of digital systems. For instance, public sentiment and economic activity during COVID-19 in Oman were analyzed using data-driven methods [33], [34], showing how technical systems impact real-world behaviors.

The integration of evolutionary computing (EC) and web intelligence (WI) has become increasingly significant in designing intelligent frameworks that optimize resources and extract behavioral insights from dynamic environments. Evolutionary algorithms (EAs), inspired by natural selection, provide robust global optimization capabilities, while WI leverages data mining, artificial intelligence, and decision support for interpreting user behavior in web-based systems.

Cheng et al. [36] provide a comprehensive survey of EC applications in solving complex data analytics problems. Their work highlights the synergy between search-based optimization and behavior-rich data environments, laying the foundation for frameworks integrating EC and data intelligence. Herrmann [37] proposes a unified model mapping the evolution of business intelligence (BI) towards AI-based behavioral systems, emphasizing how AI and big data converge in enterprise decision-making tools.

A granular computing framework proposed by Zhong et al. [38] connects neuroscience, behavioral modeling, and WI to create a holistic understanding of decision-making. Chen et al. [39] further develop this by offering a taxonomy for memetic algorithms, which blend EAs with local learning for problem-specific adaptation, critical for behavioral prediction. Gong et al. [40] explore distributed EAs, relevant in cloud-based WI environments, enabling scalable and real-time optimization in decentralized systems.

From a systems perspective, Sun et al. [41] review AI models in a unified framework that incorporates online analytical processing (OLAP) and EC for BI systems, underlining the relevance of AI in interpreting complex behavioral patterns. Li et al. [42] provide a unified approach to nature-inspired algorithms, including behavior-based parameter tuning—essential for adapting systems to changing environments.

In a broader evolutionary context, Eiben and Smith [43] describe how EC itself can evolve in real-time to accommodate complex real-world problems, such as robotics or human-computer interaction, offering a blueprint for adaptive behavioral systems. Liu et al. [44] focus on learnable evolutionary algorithms—a promising extension that uses machine learning to improve the adaptability of optimization processes in behavioral systems.

Finally, Bawack and Fosso Wamba [45] propose a classification framework for AI research, integrating real-world applications, theoretical grounding, and technological innovations across business, e-commerce, and decision intelligence domains. This work emphasizes how unified models must combine optimization, intelligence, and domain-specific insight.

These studies collectively provide a solid theoretical and practical foundation for developing a unified framework that optimally manages resources while extracting meaningful behavioral insights from digital environments.

3. PROPOSED FRAMEWORK

3.1 Overview

We propose a modular, layered framework named WISE-R (Web-Intelligent System for Evolutionary Resource optimization) that unifies key technologies across software testing, web crawling, sentiment analysis, and cloud resource management. The architecture is built around three main engines:

1. Optimization Engine – driven by Genetic Algorithms (GA) and Differential Evolution (DE)
2. Cognition Engine – powered by sentiment analysis and fuzzy logic
3. Knowledge Engine – responsible for dynamic web data gathering and repository maintenance

Each engine serves a unique purpose while interacting with the others through a common knowledge bus. The combined system provides real-time recommendations, resource reallocation decisions, and software quality predictions.

3.2 System Architecture

The architecture is composed of the following layers:

1. Data Collection Layer
   - Feeds live or batch data into the system using web crawlers [1]–[4].
   - Includes crawler modules for structured (e.g., academic websites) and unstructured (e.g., Twitter) data.
2. Preprocessing Layer
   - Filters and normalizes data for text mining or optimization.
   - Uses metadata enrichment for user behavior records or software test logs.
3. Optimization Layer
   - Applies Genetic Algorithms (GA) for resource allocation problems [11], [12], and Differential Evolution (DE) for cost-constrained effort allocation [13]–[16].
   - Solves:
     - Software testing effort allocation
     - Release time optimization
     - Cloud resource scheduling [23]–[26]
4. Behavioral Insight Layer
   - Applies sentiment analysis to assess public opinion (e.g., from Twitter or product reviews) [8], [9].
   - Fuzzy logic models enhance decision-making in uncertain environments (e.g., student career guidance [10]).
5. Decision & Visualization Layer
   - Provides outputs in dashboards or RESTful APIs for integration.
   - Recommends:
     - Resource shifts during testing
     - Deployment policies
     - Sentiment trends over time

3.3 Algorithm Integration

1) Genetic Algorithm (GA) Module

GA is used to optimize resource allocation problems modeled with SRGMs. Chromosomes represent test modules or resource slots, and the fitness function minimizes residual faults while satisfying cost/reliability constraints [11]–[18].

2) Differential Evolution (DE) Module

DE improves upon GA in convergence speed and is used for real-time optimization, especially in modular software or distributed cloud systems [13], [21].

3) Sentiment Analysis Pipeline

- Extracts emotional tone from tweets or reviews [8], [9].
- Uses NLP tools and ML classifiers (SVM, Naïve Bayes) to label polarity.
- Outputs guide adaptive resource planning and user behavior prediction.

3.4 Novel Contributions

This unified system introduces:

- Cross-domain integration of web intelligence, reliability models, and behavioral feedback.
- Real-time adaptability using DE/GA hybridization for dynamic optimization.
- Context-aware recommendations informed by user sentiment and fuzzy models.

4. CASE INTEGRATION AND CONCEPTUAL RESULTS

A. Case Study 1: Optimizing Software Testing Effort with User Sentiment Feedback

In this scenario, we simulate a software development company working on modular systems. During the testing phase, the company allocates limited resources for fault detection using Genetic Algorithms (GA) [11], [12], and Differential Evolution (DE) [13], [14]. The goal is to minimize cost and testing time while meeting reliability targets.

At the same time, Twitter data is monitored to gauge user sentiment regarding previous releases using sentiment classification models [8], [9]. If negative sentiment increases (e.g., due to bugs or performance issues), the system dynamically reallocates more effort to testing critical modules using fuzzy logic rules [10].

This dual optimization leads to better targeted testing and improved user satisfaction, thereby reducing post-release fixes and enhancing brand reputation.

B. Case Study 2: Distributed Web Crawler Optimization for Big Data Repositories

In this scenario, a research portal uses a distributed web crawler to maintain its academic repository [1], [3], [4]. The crawler uses SQL-driven logic to detect changes and updates in university and journal websites. To handle the high volume of URLs, the system applies parallel crawling techniques based on mobile agents [5].

The collected data is filtered and stored in a NoSQL system (e.g., MongoDB, Cassandra) chosen based on performance studies [27]. The Optimization Engine schedules crawling tasks by prioritizing high-value content (based on access logs and user click patterns).

As a result, the portal achieves faster indexing, better search accuracy, and reduced server load, as supported in earlier works [6], [7].

C. Case Study 3: Resource Scheduling in Cloud-Based Smart Services

In cloud computing environments, user demand is volatile, and resource allocation must be adaptive. This case simulates a cloud service provider offering dynamic virtual machines to IoT applications [23], [24].

Using a Kerberos-history-based resource allocation algorithm, enhanced with Genetic Algorithm scheduling [25], [26], the system adjusts VM distribution based on:

- Load prediction from historical data
- Cost thresholds
- Sentiment feedback from service users

Fuzzy logic is used to manage ambiguous feedback, while DE provides fast convergence during reallocation. This results in:

- Improved resource utilization
- Lower operational cost
- Higher QoS (Quality of Service)

D. Summary of Insights

Each of the above scenarios validates the cross-domain synergy offered by WISE-R:

- Sentiment analysis improves testing strategies.
- Crawling and optimization boost repository performance.
- Evolutionary methods enhance cloud adaptability.

The conceptual results support the hypothesis that multi-domain integration leads to smarter, more resilient systems, aligning with observations from [1]–[48].

5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In this paper, we proposed a novel integrated framework—WISE-R (Web-Intelligent System for Evolutionary Resource optimization)—that unifies evolutionary computing techniques, web intelligence, and sentiment-driven insights to enhance performance, reliability, and decision-making in modern computing environments.

By synthesizing 48 research works spanning software testing, web crawling, cloud resource allocation, NoSQL benchmarking, sentiment analysis, and fuzzy logic decision-making, we demonstrated how disparate domains can be connected under a single architectural vision. The framework employs Genetic Algorithms and Differential Evolution for dynamic optimization problems, while sentiment classifiers and fuzzy models provide behavioral context for smarter decisions.

Through conceptual scenarios, we showed:

- How sentiment-informed testing improves reliability and user satisfaction,
- How parallel web crawling and big data systems can be optimized for indexing efficiency,
- And how cloud-based resource allocation benefits from adaptive, secure scheduling strategies.

Future Work

While the conceptual validation is promising, future work will focus on:

1. **Prototype Development:** Building a working version of the WISE-R framework with modular APIs and real-time dashboards.
2. **Dataset Integration:** Applying the framework to real datasets such as GitHub bug repositories, Twitter sentiment corpora, and cloud VM traces.
3. **Hybrid Optimization Algorithms:** Exploring hybrid GA-PSO or DE-ACO methods to further enhance optimization convergence and solution quality.
4. **Scalability Testing:** Stress-testing the architecture in distributed environments to evaluate real-time performance.
5. **Cross-domain Feedback Loops:** Implementing adaptive feedback mechanisms between behavioral insights and technical decisions.

By merging technical optimization with human-centered behavior modeling, this research offers a forward-looking approach to smart system design, paving the way for self-optimizing and context-aware digital ecosystems.

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