

Multidimensional Data Transmission in Data Streams

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ABSTRACT:

The Data streams is a flow of information at significantly high speed, finding a way to reduce the data needed by encoding and then reproduce the moderate high evolution of data and transmits the required information to the users. Many algorithmic approaches are designed for data transmission and most of them are designed to deal with the static data such as the ASCII coding techniques which are fairly consistent. The Bidirectional data approach is ideal for data reduction. This method can be trained easily to map a set of patterns from X-dimensional space to Y-dimensional space. This approach finds the relevant data to be retrieved in both the directional space. Since any data to be retrieved can be thought of as a matrix of data elements and naturally follows the conceptualized as a vector in XY dimensional space. The first step is to find a way to structure the network and it will perform the data retrieval operation. The network architecture provides a reasonable data searching technique. It enables us to recover a close approximation of original data from the hidden data. The Data stream process is to find a way of accessing the relevant data from large databases. There should be a glance which may seem unusual that the proposed pattern should have the one to one correspondence between the data input and output units. On further investigations, the strategy implied by the data streams becomes apparent since there are fewer hidden inputs. The hidden layers of data must represent the compressed form of the data. The Bidirectional way represents the hidden form and retrieved in the form of streams.

Keywords: *Bidirectional, transmission, patterns, Resource Description Frame, polynomial time, semantic methods*

1. INTRODUCTION

The Data bases become more widely available; it is likely to see better searching methods and capabilities based on the search engines. The Bidirectional umpiring is a sort of search engine in two directional axes to seek documents of relevant data that have similar concepts. One common approach [1][2][3] to improve the searching it can be considered as to gain the meaningful and the desired words from the data bases. The search engines are basically in information retrieval approaches from the existing information into a semantic structure which is an advantage for higher order of associative words from the given text. The result of structure determines the patterns that are associated in the data base and enables the retrieval operations on the latent semantic words with the existing words. The matching is done with the existing words rather than just keywords. The bidirectional methods is treated as an application which is implemented with the existing immediate contents in the warehouses. It gives the meta information about the data contents by the usage of Resources Description frame and Ontology methods.

2. DEFINITION AND CONCEPTS OF STREAM METHODS

In many instance, the organizations try to shortcut the learning and gaining process. Many firms end up by having to totally restructure the solution in six to nine months down the line. Many critical issues[4][6][8] discussed and applied traditional methods for query processing. The purpose of this paper to deliver these solutions successfully. The main purpose of this paper to focus on describing to deliver the data streams in retrieval of the semantically data built on top of the open system technologies. In simple description, it is no more than the collective pieces of primary key information to direct the business for the profits. The decision can be any method starting from the stock levels to the super market zone. The main focus of the target is focus on the customers for attracting the customers with some loyalty and promoting the straight decisions for major segments for the company profits. The Bi-directional data streams are required with more definition in precise to work with the data bases. Manu literatures available on this subject with many more definitions. It is observed that many of the definitions are concentrating on the data and the way it was oriented for consistent in the database.

Definition: The bidirectional umpiring is similar to find the data and a process to be involved to get the data from the source to analysts in two dimensional orders.

The bidirectional[3][9] problems are the sets used for comparability. The complexity of the comparability is the measure of complexity class P, it is characterized as problem of decision which can be solved by application of the algorithm of polynomial time. The polynomial time is a

time period that increases as a polynomial as well as exponential variations of the size of the input. The complexity is the measure of the data access mechanics and is described as a set of decision problems that can be verified but not necessarily solved in polynomial time and can also be solved non deterministic machine in polynomial time. The data streams retrieving operational system have been recognized as a key issue in artificial intelligence. It has designed in structured knowledge so that it can be accessed and used for reasoning. The description logics is one of the category of logic based knowledge representation that has proved very important in recent work especially in respect to bidirectional umpiring of data retrieval. The taxonomy methods and their entities are the important tools for retrieval of relations among the entities that can be expressed by assigning the properties to the data streams and allowing their sub streams to inherit the properties. The particular zone of data is associated with a time zone and an individual is associated with that data, then that individual is associated with corresponding time zone. A program can readily deduce the instance with one time zone to another time zone. The maximum iteration of the semantic will be realized only when a given program may be created and scheduled which is a collection from the database. The different diversify sources, are automatically process the available information and communicate the results in the appropriate useful informational forms. The flexibility built in to the bidirectional umpiring of data was not explicitly framed for working situations and these can transfer the semantically data. The basic information can be displayed as a distributed open system and the business logic has migrated primarily in to database framework

3. DATA RETRIEVAL

In informational retrieval the given input parameters still left for the responsibility for selecting the values of the parameters which leads to the acceptable discovery co-ordinates. The co-ordinates are acceptable on the difficulty in determining for searching the higher order dimensions of data streams

The algorithm was made very sensitive For some parameters that are slightly different which may differ with different co-ordinates of the required data availability. The high dimensional sets are often have a very skewed distributions with the internal structure that are characterized by the global parameters. The data is produced form the clustering of the bidirectional umpiring with an augmented order of cluster in the order of automatic and interactive clustering technology. More precisely, the ordering represents the clustering density of data and required information which is equivalent to the clustered based density from the wide range of parameters. The cluster of data with the wide respect of higher density is connected with the respect of lower density zone. The parameter ϵ is considered as a neighboring radius distance. The ordering based clusters are produced with a set of distance based valued parameters for acceptance. Many different clustering are constructed with objects which are to be processed in a specific order. The selection order of the data to retrieved is very near to density of cluster with respect to the value ϵ . In this searching technique the higher order density should be finished first which is based on the experimental results of data obtain ability of two values.

- **Short distance:** The data retrieved has an object of q which is the smallest value of ϵ . It makes q as the core object. Let q is not a very core object and the distance of q is undetermined.
- **Reaching distance:** Let a data stream q with respect to the another stream q which is the greater value of the core distance q . The Euclidean distance between q and q is the measured as, If q is not a core object then the near the reach distance between q and q is undetermined.

The algorithm treated as an order of data objects in the database with additional information storage of the short distances with suitable way of reaching the data objects. The main purpose of this algorithm to extract clustered based ordering and retrieval of the information in a sufficient time.

Definition: A Data ware house is complete zone only the set of data items are in ordered pairs by defining binary relations. The binary relations are expressed conveniently by expressing the facts of availability of data streams in the databases and ware houses. The particular ordered pair $(a, b) \in R$ and R is a relationship containing the $x R y$.

To access the data by data streams in co-ordinates only when it is possible to represent the knowledge based branching network tree. There is large number of tree searched algorithms available in the existing literature and there is a great potential for solving such tree search problems. The algorithm checks to see the given first co-ordinates

after or below the required data to be searched. If not the algorithm establishes a nearest co-ordinates and pass to increase the graph level. Once there are no more lower level co-ordinates and the terminal data has not reached , the system returns to the last point on the outstanding list and takes the another route of descent.

Algorithm:

Input:

The number of data items to be searched is **k1** and the database containing **n1** objects.

Output:

A set of **k1** clusters, which are with minimum value from the error criteria.

Method:

1. Choose k1 number of objects as an initial clustered object.
2. Repeat
3. Assigning each data item for the clustering in such a way that each data item is the most similar, and also based on the mean values of the data items in the cluster.

4. Updating the cluster by calculate the mean value of the data item for each cluster.
5. Until no change occurs

4. IMPLEMENTAION

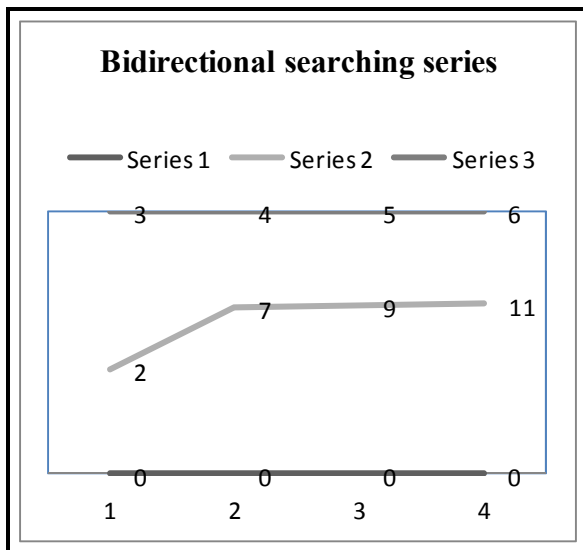
The database looks up are generally from the knowledge based data streams. The algorithms searches different zones in the database and determine if it has found the specific target. The keyword or phrase is found the searching stops otherwise the algorithm continues to search the other location to visit. The algorithm is a rational decision. It was given a choice, the goal of finding specific keyword and phrase. The searching mechanism will make decision leading to course of actions that will accomplish the achievements in timely manner. The data streams could generate all the possible outcomes of an event, it still needs to search through those outcomes to find the desired data and execute the sequence of steps to get to the desired target state. It also requires mechanism for multiple and combinational keywords search, exclusion handling and the ability to self seed when it exhausts a search space.

Table 1 searching by data streams

S.No	apple	mango	banana	grapes	lemon	Items present	repeated in database
1	apple	mango	banana	grapes	lemon	6	1,1,1,1
2	apple	mango	banana	grapes	lemon	7	3,2,1
3	apple	mango	banana	grapes	lemon	5	1,2,2
4	apple	mango	banana	grapes	lemon	5	1,2,3,2
5	x	x	x	y	y	5	3,2
Output	2	1	1	1	1	28	28

The table contains five tuples cat, dog, hat, dad, and ear and for the each tuples is computed in the full data base. The data stream retrieves the data tuples by intersection of the tuples. The computational operations are performed by the bottom approach and as well depth first search approaches. The computational operation is performed by the bidirectional co-ordinates and retrieving only the intersectional data tuples. The implementation of the BUDS is mainly performed by the percentage of intersections and with the compatibility of the tuples. Figure-1 shows the data tuples in the database can be viewed in the increasing order and the path of the searching techniques.

Figure-1



5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

The data items are presented in both directions which increase the performance and easy retrieval mechanisms like shortest path. The proposed algorithm was designed for

exploitation of data tuples in sequential manner from the databases in two directional manners. It is very similar to the exploitation of which known and what they want before setting out for retrieval. The algorithm can be enlarged even for multi dimensional view and the data can be entertained virtual view consisting one of the measures of multi dimensions. The dimensions include the space dimension, time dimensions, location dimensions, user view of dimensions and so on. This paper is not considered with materialistic methods because it requires huge amount of data to be computed and stored in large amount of data base with multi dimensional means. In future it is requested to develop some more efficient methods for systematic analysis of data in three dimensional data streams, can also be enhanced for 4g multidimensional technologies for searching .

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