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Ant colony optimization algorithm used to conversion of RDB to XML

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ABSTRACT

Data mining is the practice of automatically searching large stores of data to discover patterns and trends that go beyond simple analysis. Data mining is an increasingly important technology for extracting essential information in large collections of data and the understanding approach of social networks belongs to the ads. Followed by data is also transformed into XML as intermediate data format. A case study is used to represent data fusion in action from RDB to XML Data fusion implementation is covered using spam and ant colony optimization algorithms of data transformation from RDB to XML. In Algorithm focus is on the transformation from RDB to XML. In this algorithm, it takes RDB document as input and produces XML document at the end of its execution as output. Such form of data grows into challenging task for the real-time analytics. It is highly valuable to have computational values available locally instead of through distributed resources to reduce real-time analytical challenges.

INTRODUCTION

The XML is considered as a flexible and heterogeneous bridge that allows the various languages to consider it from a functional point of view as a connection that favors the research, the exchange, and the storage of the information of every type. XML preserves the separation of content from presentation by taking the data that applications use and storing it separately from the presentation, regardless of the presentation of media used. XML is an open format that can be read by many applications. XML can be used on the client side and the server side and is supported by a number of languages and platforms. The approach of the migration is based on the elaboration of a model, which plays the core role based on the principle of semantic enrichment. This approach discusses the transition from relational databases to XML files with their corresponding DTD.

XML has grown to represent and exchange information which is used widely in various

computing areas such as web environment, mobile environment, data management systems. Especially, the most important issue for practical purposes is how to achieve the interoperability between XML model and relational database model. Until now, various algorithms have been proposed to achieve it. However, existing algorithms do not consider implicit referential integrity relation.

A new relational schema (R-schema) to XML Schema translation algorithm that analyzes the cardinality between data values and patterns of user queries to resolve the implicit referential integrity issue. Many translation methods have been developed taking into account structural and/or semantic aspects. However, earlier methods have considered only the explicit referential integrity specified by the R-schema during translation or partially reflect the implicit referential integrity. It causes several problems such as incorrect translations, abnormal relational model transitions, and so

on. In addition, many conventional translation algorithms support XML document type declaration (DTD) as the final translation result [1-4].

EXITING SYSTEM

The traditional big-data analytical approaches use data clustering as small buckets while providing distributed computation among different child nodes. These approaches bring the issues especially concerning network capacity, specialized tools and applications not capable of being trained in a short period. In most of the cases, extracting all information especially in a real-time environment is nearly infeasible. Moreover, currently used methods for handling data are still incapable. Data Reuse feature concerns with XML generated data which further can be used by any source. In this section, data fusion implementation is covered using four algorithms of data transformation from RDB to RDF. In Algorithm 1 focus is on the transformation from RDB to XML. The only feature which is showing partial support for query oriented transformation is not a bad thing due to the limitation of query concerned with the management of data and metadata.

Disadvantages

- Data fusion issues.
- It gives less accuracy.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

Data mining is considered to deal with huge amounts of data which are kept in the database, to locate required information and facts. Innovation of association rules among the huge number of item sets is observed as a significant feature of data mining. In Algorithm focus is on the transformation from RDB to XML. It support features necessarily required for updating a data and schema of either data model of RDB are in only which is again supported. In this algorithm, it takes RDB document as input and produces XML document at the end of its execution as output. Such form of data grows into challenging task for the real-time analytics. A case study is used to represent data fusion in action from RDB to XMLData fusion implementation is covered using

spam and ant colony optimization algorithms of data transformation from RDB to XML.

Advantages

- It gives more accuracy compared to existing system.
- High adaptability of data in the space of storage is ready.

IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is the stage, which is crucial in the life cycle of the new system designed. Implementation means converting a new or revised system design into an operational one. This is the stage of the project where the theoretical design is turned into a working system. In this project “**Access Point Selection**” implementation includes all those activities that take place to convert from the old system to the new one. The important phase of implementation plan is change over.

The implementation phase’s construction, installation and operations lie on the new system. The most crucial and very important stage in achieving a new successful system and in giving confidence on the new system for the user that it will work efficiently and effectively.

There are several activities involved while implementing a project:

- Careful planning
- Investigation current system and its constraints on implementation
- Design of methods to achieve the change over
- Training of the staff in the changeover procedure and evaluation of change over method

The implementation is the final stage and it is an important phase. It involves the individual programming system testing, user training and the operational running of developed proposed system that constitutes the application subsystems. On major task of preparing for implementation is education of users, which would really have taken place much earlier in the project when we’re being involved in the investigation and design work. The implementation phase of software development is concerned with translating design specifications into source code. The user tests the developed

system and changes are made according to their needs.

CONCLUSION

Data mining is considered to deal with huge amounts of data which are kept in the database, to locate required information and facts. Innovation of association rules among the huge number of item sets is observed as a significant feature of

data mining. Data fusion implementation is covered using spam and ant colony optimization algorithms of data transformation from RDB to XML. In Algorithm focus is on the transformation from RDB to XML. In this algorithm, it takes RDB document as input and produces XML document at the end of its execution as output. Such form of data grows into challenging task for the real-time analytics.

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