DANCE - Data Accordance by Nodal Cloud Emission

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***Abstract* - Presently many organizations are adopting and leveraging Data ware house and Business Intelligence for decision making through continuous investments. The Nodal Cloud Emission business necessitates quick and informed decision making. The basic Data retrieval in the data ware house are very primitive with the complex operation that must be performed in various disciplines such as engineering, mathematics and commerce. Although a complex data can be programmed in some programming language, it is desirable to use high level instructions for data retrieval procedure which contains the instructions similar to those required in a particular application. In payroll applications, one wants to manipulate employee records in the master file, performs arithmetic operations, and generates complex data. The cloud Emission technique reduces much of the drudgery of complex data retrievals and reduces new problems. It acts like a program which converts a program to some object language such as a machine language must be written. This technique sometimes acts like a compiler which finally provides the precise definition of the data or for a language.**
Generally a language consists of finite or infinite set of sentences. The finite language can be specified by enumerating all their sentences but for infinite languages enumerations is not possible. So any technique which specifies a language or data should be finite. On the other hand the language specifications is to have emission technique which is called as acceptor, to determine whether a given sentence or data belongs to a particular language. This approach is discussed in Nodal Cloud Emission Technique (CET).

Keywords: **Metaphor, Syntactic, Regeneration, Acceptor, productions,**

1. Introduction

The term cloud is a term associated with a telephony and metaphor for internet applications depicted in network diagrams as an outline of cloud. Many organizations extended these concepts as a detailed in Autonomic computing scenarios. It describes self monitoring, healing, configuring, optimizing in the management of Data recognitions. The Business Intelligence systems with heterogeneous storages, server applications, networks, security mechanism and other elements which are visualized across the enterprise are described with Cloud mechanism. The Cloud Emission Technique (CET) is the use of internet computer technology for a variety of services. The CET is a different style of computing in dynamically scalable and often virtualized resources provider to the user. It allow workloads to be deployed and give response quickly by virtual machines or physical machines. It also supports self recovering and highly scalable programming models that allows the workloads which can recover from many unavoidable hardware and software failures. The CET monitors the real time enable rebalancing of allocations when are needed. Any sentences in a language such as structure are described in terms of subject, predicate, phrase, and noun and so on. On the other hand for CET the structure is given in terms of procedures, statements, expressions. In many cases it is desirable to describe the structures and obtain a set of all corrected and admissible sentences in the Languages. The Grammatical structure of a particular language helps us to determine whether a particular sentence does or does not belong to the set of correct sentences of Data emissions. It is studied by analyzing the various parts of sentences and their relationships to one another naming as parser.

2. Cloud Emission Technique

The technique of mining is done by considering a particular phrase or a sentence. Let us call a sentence “Mr. Ramu ate the apple”. It is parsed by the syntax of the sentence similar to a tree which is called as Emission tree. In this tree each node is represented by a phrase of the sentence. The words such as “the”,”Ramu” are the basic symbols and primitives of the language. The syntax of a small subset in the Emission technique can be described by using the symbols

NP: noun phrase,
VP: verb phrase,

SP: subject phrase
S: sentence, V: verb, O: object,
A: article, N: noun.
The rules to be followed is

S ➔ SP VP
SP➔ AN
A ➔ Mr
A ➔ the
N ➔Ramu
N ➔ apple
N ➔ tree
VP ➔VO
V ➔ ate
O ➔ NP
NP ➔AN

The above rules states that sentence is generally composed of "subject", "phrase" followed by "verb", "phrase" which is composed of an "article" followed by a "noun" and a verb phrase is composed of a "verb" followed by an "object". The structure of the sentence is retrieved by the cloud emission by using the tree structured syntax shown in **Figure1** such as

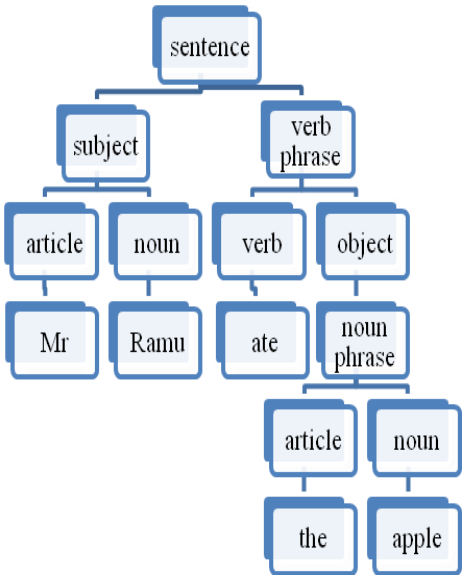

Figure 1

The structure of the language or phrase is represented by syntactic classes of elements. Each syntactic classes consists of a number of alternatives structures and each structure consists of an ordered set of items which are either the primitives of the language or syntactic classes. These alternative can also be called as rules of predictions. The S SPVP defines a "sentence" composed of a "subject phrase" followed by a "verb phrase". The symbol

Separates the syntactic class "sentence" from the definition. The syntactic class and the arrow symbol with the interpretation of the productions enable to describe the language. The CET is mainly proposed with the syntax of the language and the device which is defined to give the syntactic definition of the language. It is concerned with using the productions, grammatical rules to produce the syntactically correct sentences or words. If the syntax is correct then it produces the object code.

3. Data Retrieval by Cloud Emission Technique

The CET method specifies a language by using the methods of acceptor. The acceptor is a set of programmed which can identify strings of language. The acceptor is similar to finite state machine which does not have any output alphabets; instead it has a set of acceptance states. The acceptor reads an input from the user in a sequential manner.

3.1 Definition:
An acceptor is 5-tuple notations <I,Q,p_0,§,F> where I is the set of input words is the finite set of syntactic states, p_0 which belongs to the input words Q and § is the mapping of Q×I into the Q, the F is the set of final word retrieved and is subset of Q.
Let the state of acceptance be p_0. The interpretation of §(q,a)=p, where (q,p)ε Q and a ε I, is that M in the state **q**, the acceptor scans the words or symbols **a**, and enters to the next position to the right and changes its state to **p**. The new mapping § as

§(p,Δ)=p
§(p,xa)= §(§(p,x),a) for every xεI* and aεI.

The string or a sentence is accepted by the acceptor if §(p_0,y)=q for some q ε F. The set of all such y's are accepted by the acceptor called as language acceptor. The L(M) is
L(M) ={ y|§(p_0,y) ε F)}.

The words or sentences accepted by the Language acceptor are regular language. The rule of the acceptor is, to assign the numbers for the words. The numbers should be the natural numbers which are divisible by 3.It can be viewed by the reference numbers, say "Mr. Ramu ate the apple" then "Mr","Ramu","ate","the","apple" are {0,3,6,9}.If the sentence is not retrieved then the natural numbers which are not divisible by 3 is assigned and the acceptor does not recognize, which indicates the particular sentence or word is not available in the ware house.

Let the Language Acceptor is defined with some sequence of numbers

$L(M) = <I,Q,p_0,§,F>$ where
I = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}
$Q=\{ p_0\ p_1\ p_2 \}$ and $F[p_0]$.
It is defined as
$§(p_0,a)=p_0$, $§(p_0,b)=p_1$, $§(p_0,c)=p_2$;
For a ε {0, 3, 6, 9}.
$§(p_1,a)=p_1$, $§(p_1,b)=p_2$, $§(p_1,c)=p_0$;
For b ε {1, 4, 7}.
$§(p_2,a)=p_2$, $§(p_2,b)=p_0$, $§(p_2,c)=p_1$;
For c ε {2, 5, 8}.
By using the above probability the language acceptor recognizes the string {0, 3, 6, 9}.

4. Implementation of CET

The problem of trying to generate a sentence "Mr.Ramu ate the apple". From the production given. It is accomplished starting first with the syntactic class symbol **S** and looking for the productions which are the **S** for the left of the arrow.

1. The only production left from above rules is
   S ➔ SP VP
2. We have replaced the class **S** by the only possible compositions
   SP VP
3. Look for the production on the left hand side is **SP**
4. Replace it with the right hand side of that production.
5. It produces **AN VP**
6. Now look for the productions left for **A** and two such productions are found **Mr, the**
7. If **Mr** is substitute then the productions is **MrN VP.**
8. The process is continued until we arrive the correct sentence.
9. The complete generation is as follows

   S ➔SP VP
   ➔AN VP
   ➔MrN VP
   ➔Mr Ramu VO
   ➔Mr Ramu ate O
   ➔ Mr Ramu ate NP
   ➔ Mr Ramu ate A N
   ➔ Mr Ramu ate the N
   ➔ Mr Ramu ate the apple.

The above rules can produce a number of sentences like
Mr Ramu ate the apple.
Mr Ramu climbs the tree.
The apple ate Mr Ramu

These sentences are grammatically correct, does not really make sense. The situation is often followed in the specifications of the languages. There are many kinds' valid languages like FORTRAN and PL/I that do not make sense. It is very easy to define a Language Acceptor if certain sentences of questionable validity are allowed by the rewriting rules and regulations.

4.1 Theorem

Let X be a set containing **n** elements and X^* denote the some of the semi group generated by X and then let (S,®) be any other semi group generated by any **n** generations, then tere exists a sentence g: X^*➔S

Proof

Let Y be the set of generations of S. Let g:X➔Y may be one to one mapping given by the $g(x_i) = y_i$ for i=1,2,3,4,5…n.
Now for any string $\alpha=x_1,x_2\ldots x_m$ of X^* then
$g(\alpha) =g(x_1)+g(x_2)+\ldots\ldots..+g(x_m)$
then
$\alpha\beta\ \varepsilon\ X^*$
$g(\alpha\beta)= g(\alpha) + g(\beta)$ then

g is the required sentence

4.2 Programming Algorithm:

1. Enter the string name1;
2. gets (name1);
3. Check (name2);//name2 is a string available in the ware house
4. i=0;
5. While (name1 [i] == name2 [i] && name2 [i]! ='\0')
6. i++;
7. if (name1[i]==name2[i])
8. String is found
9. else Repeat the step 5
10. End.

The cloud Emission technique increases the number of searching to retrieve the sentence as shown in the **Figure2**

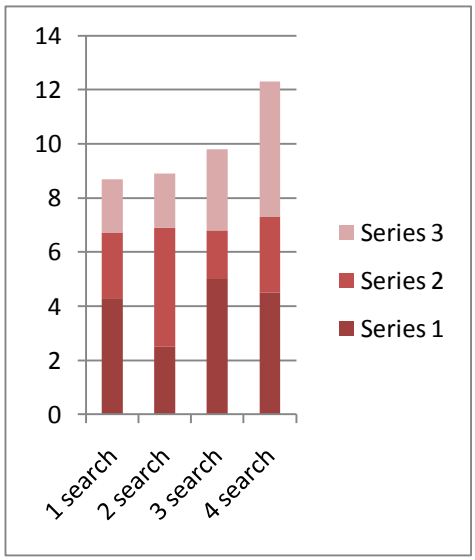

Figure 2

5. Conclusion and Future Work

The comprehensive Data Ware house that integrates operational values with customers, suppliers and market information has resulted in the explosion of data. The market competition requires sophisticated analysis on an integrated view of ware house. By this there is a growing gap between the storage and retrieval systems and the availability of the user's ability to effectively analyze and act on the information. A new technological leap is needed to structure and prioritize information for specific end user problems. The Cloud Emission Technique make this leap. Quantitative business benefits can be proven through the integration of data ware houses and Cloud Emission Technique and the new products are on the horizon that will bring this integration to an even wider for the sake of users. In future the business intelligence tools would have the capability to analyze the CET as they come in. It compare the data against some baseline and generate alerts or provide the information. The meaning of this is, CET would be able to run on top of the transactional database and also provides the convenient methods for real time analysis on transactional data. In future the Object Oriented Models and UML models also need to be available in the CET especially in science and engineering applications of data warehouse. The future would result in both the convergence and standardization of the CET for Data Ware Housing.

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