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Pattern Emission by Nobelium Streams

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ABSTRACT

The business requirements of an enterprise at a given time depend on the business requirements of the enterprise, the available technology at that time and also with the accumulated investments of the enterprise from the past technologies. Generally the business requirements of the business are constantly changing and the changes are at an exponential rate. The technology has advanced by delivering the exponential increase in the computational power and the communicational capabilities and the design of the data ware houses. The paper concentrates on the Enterprise Architecture thus far have displayed and the general inability to gracefully evolve the line with the business requirements and without compromising the prior technologies, investments and seriously the limiting factors of the organization to evolve further.

The handling features of data retrieval methods are compromising the development mechanisms in the database systems and with many new applications. The paper illustrates the new knowledge discovery techniques. The paper mainly concentrates on the new buzzwords, new methodologies and evaluate the new tools which maintains the ties with technology partners. Now-a-days the data bases must first shift to the puzzle technology to find the pieces that meets the needs of the business enterprise then integrate the new pieces with the existing ones to form a coherent whole. The paper is mainly concentrates on the recognition of data retrieval methods in the form of patterns by using the existing technologies. The pattern emission is performed by a flow of data at a time which are streams. The data is retrieved in the form of streams so that un-necessary data can be avoided with the pattern matching and the methods of retrieval of data in a very fast and efficient manner.

Keywords: *Entrepreneur, pattern matching, streams, buzzwords, integration methods, exponential methods, computational capabilities*

1. INTRODUCTION

The pattern analysis tends to work the data to grow up and the best techniques are those developed with the orientation towards the large volumes of data and making the use of as much of the collected data to be retrieved. The pattern analysis process starts with a set of data uses the methodologies to develop the optimal represents of the structure of data retrieval methods during the knowledge is maintained. Once the pattern is recognized it can be extended to more structures which are similar to the data streams. This analogous to the mining operations where large amount of data graded materials are sifted through the order to find something a new value. The pattern emission is like a cleansing stage where certain information is removed which are the deemed unnecessary and may increase the speed of execution of the query. The data is reconfigured to ensure the consistent format as there is a possibility of inconsistent formats because the data is drawn from the several sources and ware houses.

The pattern emission is similar to the automation of a learning process and learning is tantamount to the construction of rules based on the observations of environmental states and transition diagrams.

2. DEFINITION AND CONCEPTS OF PATTERN EMISSION METHOD

Pattern Emission by Nobelium Stream is task similar to the writing of programming for a particular data retrieval operation. If the data can be analyzed in terms of sub data, the structuring process in the problem solving is usually reflected in the retrieval operations The patterns tends to be modular and consists of a number of small parts and the approach in the problem solving. The organization that has had a profound impact on the design of data base structure. The patterns and streams are mainly concerned with the operations performed on the data bases which are frequently represented by the subroutines and the functions.. The data retrieval methods are the significant problem for the organizations in the suitable modules and indispensible. The simplest way to organize in the pattern recognition method is in the modular fashion. The common methods for the retrieval operation are

- The data in a particular data base consist of a set elementary items, atoms and data bounds.
- Generally the atoms consist of a set of elementary items like the integer, bits, characters, set of items.
- To solve a certain problem a set of paths are established in accessing the atoms and the data.

Definition:

Let A and B are the two sets of patterns. The relative complement of B in A and B with respect to A is written as A- B. The set of patterns consisting of all the elements of A which are not the elements of B then

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A-B = { x/x ε A ∧ x does not belongs to B } = { x/x ε A ∧ ¬(x ε B) }

The selection of data is done according to the pattern matching sets by some criteria like the people owning a car, in this way subsets of patterns can be determined.

3. ACCESSING DATA

The Data is accessed by choosing a particular structure to the data items. The general way of choosing the possible structure is immediate neighbors while the others are related to the weaker sections. The interpretations of two items are being the immediate neighbor is that of the adjacency relation to the order of the relation that may be imposed by the general structure of the data structures. A frequently used the data structures are creation operation and it is accomplished in the data base by using the declaration statements.. The structures can be created, destroyed, erased. Generally many databases do not allow the destruction process once they have created, since all the creation is done at the compile time. The Data can be classified as batches, vectors and number of pieces. As the paper is concerned with the streams technology the batch is an unordered set of objects which are fixed and variable size. The size of the stream is described to the number data items to be searched. The batches are very frequently used to search the data items. A vector is an ordered set that contains the fixed number of data items to be accessed. No deletion and addition operation are performed on the vectors. The elements can be changed to some value which we have previously decided to use as the element to be ignored. The pieces are classified as an ordered set consisting of a variable number of elements to which an addition as well as deletion can be done.

Algorithm:

- This algorithm reads the pattern in x and y axis and determines the truth value of the pattern.
- If the truth value of the pattern is true then the point (x,y) is an element to be retrieved.
- The element is the extension set of the pattern.
- Otherwise it is not.
- The truth values of the patterns are found the patterns define the relations.
- The relations are obtained by performing the operations of union, intersection and complementation.

1. Let the pattern by defined as P
2. P must be the logical array
3. Logical P[7].
4. Read x and y co-ordinates
5. Evaluate the patterns by by P[1],P[2],P[3]
6. P[1]= x * y ≥ 1
7. P[2] = x * 2 + y * 2 ≤ 9.
8. P[3] = y * 2 ≤ x
9. Evaluate the patterns which define the sets obtained by the extension sets of P[1],P[2],P[3].
10. P[4] = P[1] ∧ P[2] ∧ P[3].
11. P[5] = P[2] ∧ P[1] ∨ P[3] ∧ ¬ (P[1] ∧ P[3])
12. P[6] = P[1] ∧ ¬ (P[2] ∧ P[3])
13. P[7] = ¬ (P[1] ∨ P[3] ∧ P[2])

14. Out put the x and y values of the patterns
15. Go to 1.
16. Stop
17. End.

4. IMPLEMENTAION OF PATTERN EMISSION BY NOBELIUM STREAM

The implementation is performed by the pieces of information include those which are performed on vectors. There is one important difference in the size of the piece of information which may be changed in the form updating procedure. The addition and deletion of elements in a piece of information are specified by the position of x and y axis.

Table 1

x	y	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7
0.6	0.7	f	t	f	f	f	f	t
1.1	0.5	f	t	t	f	t	f	f
2.2	1.3	t	t	t	t	f	f	f
3.8	1.9	t	f	t	f	t	f	f
-4.9	-1	t	f	f	f	f	f	f
1	2.3	t	t	f	f	t	f	f
4	0.1	f	f	t	f	f	f	f

The patterns are recognized by using the x and y axis positions which are given in the above table. The patterns are retrieved with the neighbor procedure and the process is continued until the desired information is available to the user.

5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

The Pattern Emission by Nobelium Stream algorithm is mainly designed for the competitive market of the present situation. Mostly many of the organization needs the newly borne innovate and require the efficient data retrieval methods. The Pattern emission by nobelium streams is like a flow of data in a sequential manner to

find the path of the available data in the data ware house. It makes the retrieval process very fast and very easy because at the time of finding the nearest neighbor which makes the immediate availability of the next data item. This algorithm is mainly used for banking sectors and for online transactional system which should be available for the customer in fraction of seconds and also for the on line sectors because the data base is updated rapidly and increases day by day with the new techno customers. The paper is mainly proposed for web based online transactions. The algorithm mainly designed with the data items to a limited extent that are described by the predefined patterns. The future work has to elaborate the patterns in the form of streams by using the clustering techniques. This algorithm penetrates for fixed number of sets and data items and it is requested to the authors to develop for multiple sets and data items. It is also recommended to improve for 2D versions and should be extended to the 3D versions and also for multi dimensional. So, it is also recommended to bring the algorithm for minimal path searching techniques which takes some iteration mechanism in the execution of the algorithm.

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