

A Fuzzy Implementing Fragementation by SSA Algorithm

PG Scholar Aakansha Jha, HOD. Dr. Lal Ji Prasad

Department of CSE,
Sage University, Indore, MP.
aakanshajha19@gmail.com

Abstract- This is the world of digital technology and based on digital notes in spite of writing notes manually. Traditional thinking of student is preparing notes in single copy (rough pattern) for all subjects and finally writes that note in fragmented form into different subject's copy. Now in the new advance age of technology students make prefers digital notes so it is well demanded to prepare their notes digitally and distribute them automatically in their respective subjects rather than prepare their notes manually. For better distribution process there is need a reliable and efficient distribution approach by which one note automatically distributed in their respective subjects. This paper introduce the essential research challenges of the data mining algorithm implementation, analyses the one subject note and bifurcate it into its respective subject on the basis of 'keywords'. In our technology chart 'keyword' are those relative words of a prescribed subject that helps to distribute a single note into its respective folders. The basic architectural approach of the Data Defragmenter is to manipulate and rectify the data structure implementation on the basis of data mining and data warehouse concepts. Finally, the future of notes making approach will work terms like "Data Arranger". Proposed approach is announced in different sectors like letter writing, student's notes making, script managing, news reporting and different more criteria related to writing work and managing prepared notes. **General Terms: Fragmenting Notes, Auto Separation, Notes Classification**

Keywords:- Data mining, Data Warehouse, Artificial Intelligence.

I. INTRODUCTION

According to future aspects we are implementing the algorithms of Blind Source Separation Algorithm (SSA) by Blind Source Separation Algorithm. Key to our algorithms are exploiting detailed source models, using different filtering ideas to distribute the single file, and employing a special model for background and file division.

We demonstrate strong performance which is robust to distribution of single note file [1]. Good scaling properties are obtained using Artificial Intelligence Technique. An artificial intelligent approach retrieves the page from the notes and store in suitable folder

On the basis of special type of survey after collecting the subject name. This special method is based on artificial intelligence (AI) techniques and it is implemented to improve the interpretation accuracy in separation of notes according to subject using implementation of BSS (Blind Source Separation Algorithm) with faster manner [1][2]. AI techniques are applied to establish classification features for Subject verification based on the collected data or word known as cue word.

This features are applied as input data to fuzzy logic, artificial intelligence, Data Warehouse, Data mining for diagnose accurate subject of notes.

The experimental data of stop word is to use the evaluating performance of proposed method as in the form of separation. The results of the various evaluating methods are classified using AI techniques and the results are compared with the extraction of stop words and frequency of cue word within the paragraph.

II. THE ASPECTS OF DATA DEFRAGMENTER

Basically all the following researches and data are based on the experience of all the subjects taken before analysis the actual notes. All research is nothing but it is the huge collections of combine experience of cue words that is already taken earlier in the form of frequency of best suitable words which are really actual words for that relevant subject [3][4]. My attempt is to unifying the experience of all cue words and gives them tool, which works like as Fig. 1.

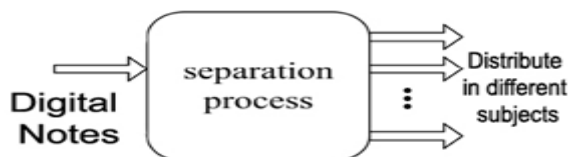


Fig 1. Separation Process.

III. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE APPROACH

It is based on fuzzy logic in which artificial intelligence tool also supports. Here artificial intelligence help to maintain the discipline the calculation of percentage by which we signify the actual subject percentage while fuzzy logic is to calculate the percentage of frequency.

With combination of both approaches that are fuzzy logic and artificial intelligence we prepare a unique formula for the word by which we can help the user to identify more correct without wasting the time and money. In our research the collection or summarization of cue words after destroying the stop words, worked as a Data ware House.

IV. DATA WAREHOUSE APPROACH

It is a central repository of data which is created by integrating data from one or more disparate sources and store bulk data. Data warehouses store the data as well as historical data and are used for creating

trending reports for senior management reporting such as annual and quarterly comparisons reports.

By this approach our proposed tool collect the cue words means the high frequency word store in data ware house of respective subject at the time of adding new subject. It is the process that saved for future reference when these words will match by Data Defragmenter for final distribution of single note into different subject's collection. In our research the collection or summarization of cue words after removing the stop words, worked as a Data ware house as shown Fig. 2.



Fig 2. Work on Cue and Stop words.

V. DATA MINING APPROACH

The main target of data mining is to retrieve the specific information from a data set and transform it into an understandable structure for further use.

In our research the comparison of cue words with new attached notes and make frequency table is worked as Data Mining. Here main concept of using Data mining is to make frequency of matched cue words means find how many times the subject word is coming in the compared text. By this approach our tool work more efficient and the value of this tool is increased by this approach [5].

VI. REASON BEHIND THE ADOPTED ASPECT

We are in generation of Artificial Intelligence where everything can be automated operated [6]. In this field we work one step more that is automated text arrangement that is automatically arrange the text in different subjects without wasting the time in arranging in their respective subject manually.

The proposed aspect automatically break down the single notes into different parts according to criteria so by this proposed help line user concentrate only writing their work rather than managing their work.

The proposed model helps all types of students, news manager, notes maker, dialog writer, speech designer and many more persons for managing their written work more refine manner and save their time in converting their rough notes into fair notes[6][7].

Ultimately the goal behind this research paper is "Save Paper, Save Tree, Save Environment, and Save World". Through this research paper we are trying to discover India that if Indian people prepare notes digitally then no need to maintain the notes subject wise. Our tool is very efficient to understand or recognize that for which subject it is written.

These are all basic reasons for which we announce our tool which is very helpful for managing the notes in future with saving precious time.

VII. DATA DEFRAGMENTER: DEPLOYMENT STRATEGY

Basically all the following researches and data are based on the experience of all the subjects' cue words around the world and the following research are nothing but the huge collections of combine experience of cue word collection.

VIII. STEPS OF RESEARCH ALGORITHM IMPLEMENTATION

The first step in the analysis is to find "stop words" comparison where "stop words" are a part of data warehouse. The different example are 'a', 'an', 'the'. The second step is to abstract over the implementation, to find "cue words" comparison that is actual words stored for future comparison by external source file. Ultimately the external file is to be fragmented into different subject folders on the basis of proposed algorithm.

IX. CONCLUSION

Proposed model is more efficient and more reliable to arrange single file containing different pages into different folders according to their subjects than manual system. With the help of this model students

take help to preparing their notes subject wise from single document. It also enhances the performance of data Structure with using fuzzy logic. Whole model is depending on the cue word.

Actually the cue word is a key of whole implementation by which we can reduce the maintaining effort and increase efficiency of data marinating capabilities. Due to the use of cue word and fuzzy logic our tool is more efficient in the field of data structure. It is also speculated that the proposed technology can grow to support future notes making strategies where human intelligence stops and save their valuable time in this age of fast growing era.

REFERENCES

- [1] Hagai Attias Microsoft Research Redmond, "New EM algorithms for source separation and deconvolution with a microphone array", IEEE Transaction, 2008
- [2] Thi, H. N. and Jutten, C, "Blind source separation for convolutive mixtures", Signal processing, 45:209–229, 1995.
- [3] T. Virtanen, "Sound Source Separation in Monaural Music Signals", PhD thesis, Tampere University of Technology, 2006a.
- [4] S.Araki, "Limitation of frequency domain blind source separation for convolutive mixture of speech" Proc. IEEE HSC-01, pp.91-94, 2001.
- [5] H. Attias "Independent Factor Analysis. Neural Computation" 11, 803-851 2009
- [6] A.J. Bell, T.J. Sejnowski "An information maximization approach to blind separation and blind deconvolution. Neural Computation 7", 1129-1159, 1995.
- [7] R. K. Olsson and L. K. Hansen, "Blind Separation of More Sources than Sensors in Convolutive Mixtures, International Conference on Acoustics on Speech and Signal Processing", 5, 657-660, 2006.
- [8] J. Anemuller, "Convolutional Blind Source Separation", Ph.D. thesis, University of Oldenburg, Germany, 2001.
- [9] A. Jourjine, S. Rickard, and O. Yilmaz, "Blind Separation of Disjoint Orthogonal Signals: Demixing N Sources from 2 Mixtures," in Proc. ICASSP-2000, Istanbul, Turkey, Vol. 5, pp. 2985-88, 2000.
- [10] K. Torkkola, "Blind Separation for Audio Signals – Are we There Yet?," in Proc. Workshop on

Independent Component Analysis and Blind Signal Separation, Aussois, France, Jan 11-15 1999, pp. 1-6.

- [11] T. Wittkop, Two-channel Noise Reduction Algorithms motivated by Models of Binatural Interaction, Ph.D. thesis, University of Oldenburg, Germany, 2001.
- [12] H. Viste and G. Evangelista, "An Extension For Source Separation Techniques Avoiding Beats, " in Proceedings DAFx-02, 2002, pp. 71-75.
- [13] O. Yilmaz and S. Rickard, "Blind Separation of Speech Mixtures via Time-Frequency Masking," Submitted to the IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing, November 4, 2002.
- [14] M. Baeak and U. Zolzer, "Performance Analysis of a Source Separation Algorithm," in Proceedings DAFx-02, Hamburg, Germany, 2002, pp. 207-210.