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A Surya on Web Service Data Classification Discovery using Semantic Similarity

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Abstract: - The advancement of internet technology and the vast growth of information and web services over web demands forefficient classification approaches for information and service discovery. Web services are playing an active role in providinginformation and services in today's information retrieval and management of variety of information sources and combination data. However, the growth of web services numbers creates challenge show accurately and quickly classify these services.Classification of Web service technology is to support customers and innovate in a dynamic, flexible approach to theclassification of the Web service. In fact, the majority of web services is currently classified by traditional or manual methods.Therefore, the service classification is a significant field of research direction of information and web services domains. Thispaper presents a survey to describe the different existing classification and information discovery approaches for web service data using semantic similarity approaches.

Keywords: Web Service Data, Classification, Information Discovery, Semantic Similarity.

1. INTRODUCTION

Similarity implicates the common features of intrinsic similarity between two or more things that can be expected. Semantic similarity measures are the similarity measure based on human judgment. Semantic similarity between the two points of a taxonomy or ontology, represents the metric over the documents based on the likeliness of their meaning, and the use of statistical methods to define the distance between the words or the identity or classification can be achieved. The similarity between the procedures of the concepts and their relationships is a measure of quantitative information is calculated on the basis of characteristics. With the advent of the Semantic Web, semantic similarity measures for Information Extraction (IE), information retrieval (IR) and other intelligent knowledge-based systems are becoming the most important parts. Recent

research in information retrieval and data integrity for applications such as objects that can be accessed or integrated across heterogeneous repositories as a mechanism for comparing emphasized the use of ontologies and semantic similarity functions. It was observed that measure of semantic similarity between the concepts necessary to understand for the text mining and web mining, as it is an important issue. Semantic similarity are in use for the artificial intelligence, psychology and cognitive science for a long time in the attracted as great concern. The search for the potential application of these measures, exist for the use of knowledge discovery in databases and data mining or decision support systems offered. This suggests the given closeness of the twoconcepts within the ontology or taxonomy with semantic Similarity. Many semantic similarity measures are beingproposed to improvise the accuracy measures. In this paperwe present a review the semantic measures in related to webservice data classification and discovery. It also describes thesemantic approaches and measures which are in use anddiscuss its related works.

2. RELATED WORK

ExistingSystem

OLAP technology is aimed at gathering, transforming and summarizing available data from existing sources to generate analytical information suitable for decision-making tasks. Traditionally, OLAP has been associated with data warehouses (DW). A multi database system always defines the integration of heterogeneous database systems. In heterogeneous database system, a global schema is maintained and schema integration is to be performed. Schema integration is the procedure where information from some local schemas is merged into a single global schema. Schema integration provides global users with allocation, local autonomy and heterogeneity transparency in their interoperable access to the component databases. During schema integration, it is essential to identify local objects that are related to each other in some respect and define their corresponding global objects.

Disadvantages

- No concept of multi data sets.
- Depends only on DBMS System

Proposed System

In Modern System explore all these new data opportunities and include them in their OLAP analyses, leading to a new type of OLAP: Exploratory OLAP. The main difference of Exploratory OLAP from Traditional OLAP is naturally the issue of exploration: of new data sources, of new ways of structuring data, of new ways of

putting data together, of new ways of querying data. Exploratory OLAP is to discover, acquire, integrate, and analytically query new external data. The Semantic Web (SW) has been conceived as a means to build semantic spaces over web published contents so that web information can be effectively retrieved and processed by both humans and machines for a great variety of tasks. To support the data integration, facilities must be provided to resolve conflicts in the data, to combine data from many different formats and sources, and to structure data in a multidimensional format. Again, SW technologies such as reasoning provide a powerful foundation for this.

Advantages

- We can use multiple data resources.
- Data Integration will be easy
- Data Utility improved

3. IMPLEMENTATION

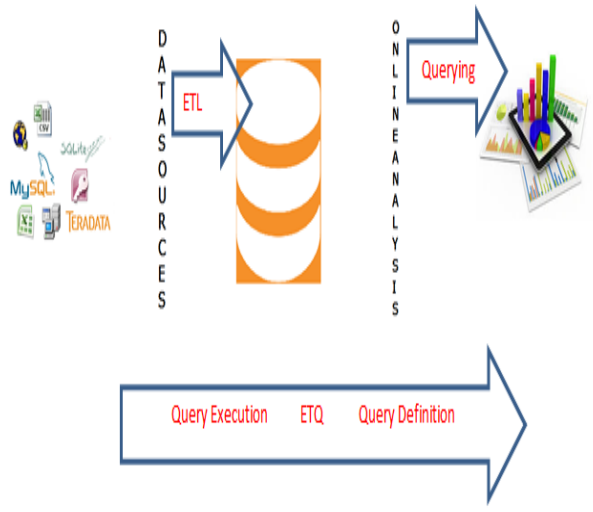

Fig:-1 DW/OLAP elements and data flows.

OLAP technology is aimed at gathering, transforming and summarizing available data from existing sources to generate analytical information suitable for decision-making tasks. Traditionally, OLAP has been associated with data warehouses (DW), following the three layered structure shown in Fig. 1, namely:

The data sources layer which consists of all the potential data of any nature (e.g., relational, object-oriented, semi-structured, and textual) that can help to fulfill the analysis goals,

The integration layer which transforms and cleanses the data gathered from the sources, as well as stores them in an appropriate format for the subsequent analysis (i.e., the DW).

The analysis layer which contains a number of tools for extracting information and knowledge from the integrated data and presenting it to the analysts Nowadays, a new trend of OLAP work has emerged, which applies SW technologies to mainly address data integration issues and the automation of data processing. The purpose of this paper is to categorize the main requirements of these new OLAP approaches, as well as to show how SW technologies can help to fulfill the new

requirements. As there are many papers proposing a large variety of system features, in this section we present a methodology that guides this survey and produces a clear picture of this intricate area. We first present the characteristics of Traditional OLAP use cases to frame the area of interest of our survey. Then, five criteria related to the different relevant aspects of DW/ OLAP systems are defined. By means of these criteria, in the rest of the paper, current approaches are categorized. Furthermore, the five criteria define a space that allows us to locate Exploratory OLAP use cases and to distinguish them from Traditional OLAP use cases. In addition, we use another three criteria related to expressiveness, reasoning and complexity, to characterize existing work with regard to SW technologies.

4. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

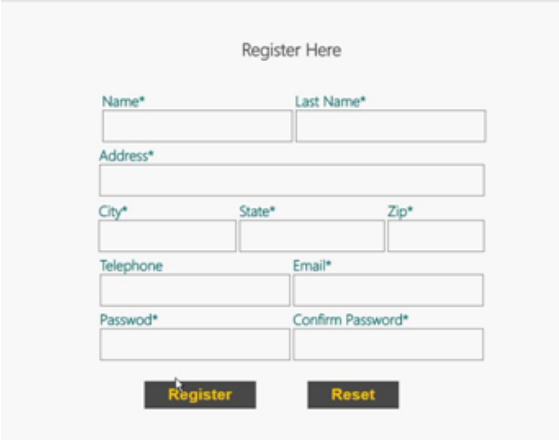

Fig:-2 **user authentication**

Fig:-2 **Data Upload**

5. CONCLUSION

This paper first classified OLAP schema design and data provisioning approaches that leverage SW technologies, based on the following criteria:Materialization, Transformations, Freshness, Structuredness, and Extensibility. It then analyzed the SW technologies according to the criteria of Reasoning, Computation, and Expressivity. The main conclusion was that SW technologies are indeed a promising approach for the new and challenging research area of Exploratory OLAP. The paper then identified a number of challenges for future research that must be met to fulfill this promise, related to schema design and data provisioning, as well as semantic and computational issues

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