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A Survey: SYNAPTIC AND SPATIAL PARAMETER BASED SHORT TEXT ANALYSIS APPROACH

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ABSTRACT--Web mining is the application of data mining techniques to discover patterns from the World Wide Web. As the name proposes, this is information gathered by mining the web. It makes utilization of automated apparatuses to reveal and extricate data from servers and web2 reports, and it permits organizations to get to both organized and unstructured information from browser activities, server logs, website and link structure, page content and different sources. The goal of Web structure mining is to generate structural summary about the Web site and Web page. Technically, Web content mining mainly focuses on the structure of inner-document, while Web structure mining tries to discover the link structure of the hyperlinks at the inter-document level. Based on the topology of the hyperlinks, Web structure mining will categorize the Web pages and generate the information, such as the similarity and relationship between different Web sites. In this paper we have explain about the data mining along with the web mining also we explain the techniques which are involved in the data mining and how they are useful for the future work in out project. Also the problem identification will be proposed in future.

KEYWORDS: Web Mining, Semantic Web, Metadata, Ontology, WWW (World Wide Web), Data Mining.

I. INTRODUCTION

Data mining is the branch of computer science which allows the sorting of the large data sets to find out the patterns and to create a relationship in between through data analysis. It also allows the enterprises to predict the future trends and how they can be beneficial for them. So, web mining is the technique of the data mining which allows the extracting of the information and discovering from the web documents and services. In short we can classify web mining as the extracting the information and useful patterns or the internal information from the World Wide Web. So, it involves overall contribution of the software and the hardware components which completed the process of mining the information. The overall process involves these subtasks:

1) Resource Finding: In this process the useful content is to be taken from the web documents.

2) Information Selection and Pre-Processing: This will automatically select and pre-process the retrieved information from the web documents.

3) Generalization: This involves the selection of the general patterns from the individual websites also from the web documents. Automatically discovers general patterns at individual Web sites as well as across multiple sites.

4) Analysis: It validates and interpret the mined patterns.

There are three factors influencing the way a client sees and valuates a webpage: content, Web page plan, and general website outline. The primary factor concerns the merchandise, administrations, or information offered by the site. Alternate elements concern the manner by which the site makes con-tent open and reasonable to its clients. We recognize the outline of individual pages and the general site plan, because the fact that a site isn't just a gathering of pages—it is a system of related pages. The clients won't participate in investigating it except if they discover its structure natural.

In view of which part of the Web to mine, Web mining can be sorted to three zones:

1) Web-Content Mining- explains the discovery of valuable data from Web records. Fundamentally, Web content comprises of a few kinds of information, for example, content, picture, sound, video, metadata and in addition hyperlinks. Research in mining various kinds of information is presently named sight and sound information mining. We could consider interactive media information mining as an occurrence of Web-content mining. The Web content information comprise of unstructured information, for example, free content, semi-organized information, for example, HTML reports, and a more organized information, for example, tables and database-produced HTML pages. The objective of Web-content mining is primarily to help or to enhance data finding or filtering the data. Building another model of information on the Web, more refined questions other than the keywords based inquiry could be asked.

2) Web-Structure Mining - attempts to find the model underlying the connection structure on the Web. The model depends on the topology of the hyperlinks with or without a depiction of the connections. The model can be utilized to order Web pages and is useful for creating data, for example, the likeness connection between Web destinations.

3) Web-Utilization Mining - Tries to understand the information produced by the Web surfer's sessions or practices. While Web-content mining and Web-structure mining use genuine or primary data on the Web, Web-utilization mining mines the optional information got from the conduct of clients while collaborating with the Web. This incorporates information from Web server-get to logs, intermediary server logs, program logs, client profiles, enlistment information, client sessions or exchanges, treats, bookmark information, and whatever other information that is gotten from a man's cooperation with the Web. Web utilization mining procedure can be isolated into three free errands: Pre-preparing, design disclosure and example examination [5], [6].

Web mining methods and applications are portrayed in Fig.1. Web mining regularly envelops methods for enhancing inquiry or customization by

(I) Learning interests of users in based on access designs,

(ii) Providing users with pages, sites, and advertisements of interest, and

(iii) Using XML to enhance search and information discovery on the Web.

II. SEMANTIC WEB

The Semantic Web is an expansion of the present web in which data is given very much defined meanings that enhanced the interoperability amongst machines and human [7]. The possibility of semantic web is to leave a large portion of tasks and decisions to machines. This is applicable with adding knowledge to web substance by simple language for machine and establish intelligent programming specialists that ready to process this data. On the other hand, while the Semantic Web consists of structured information and explicit metadata, it makes ready to quickly get to data and capacity of semantic search [8]. The possibility of the Semantic Web is presented by the innovator of the World Wide Web, Tim Berners-Lee. Semantic web is made of these components:

Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): A general asset identifier is an arranged string that serves as a methods for distinguishing dynamic or physical asset. A URI can be additionally named a locator, a name, or both.

Resource Description Framework (RDF): RDF contains the idea of a declaration and permits assertions about affirmations. Meta-assertions make it possible to do simple checks on an document. RDF is a model of statements made about resources and related URI. Its announcements have a uniform structure of three sections: subject, predicate, and protest.

Ontology: Ontology is a concurred vocabulary that gives an arrangement of very much established develops to build important more elevated amount learning for determining the semantics of phrasing frameworks in an all around characterized and unambiguous way. For a specific space, cosmology speaks to a more extravagant dialect for giving more unpredictable imperatives on the kinds of assets and their properties. Contrasted with scientific categorization, ontology's improve the semantics of terms by giving more extravagant connections between the terms of a vocabulary.

Ontology: Ontology is an agreed vocabulary that provides a set of well-founded constructs to build meaningful higher level knowledge for specifying the semantics of terminology systems in a well-defined and unambiguous manner. For a particular domain, ontology represents a richer language for providing more complex constraints on the types of resources and their properties. Compared to taxonomy, ontology's enhance the semantics of terms by providing richer relationships between the terms of a vocabulary.

Software Agents: An intelligent agent is a computer system that is situated in some environment, and that is capable of autonomous action and learning in order to meet its design objectives.

Metadata: Metadata are information about information. They serve to record Web pages and Web destinations in the Semantic Web, enabling different PCs to recognize what the Web page is about.

Programming Agents: A canny operator is a PC framework that is arranged in some condition, and that is equipped for independent activity and learning keeping in mind the end goal to meet its outline targets.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

In this work author [2] described their work model on extraction data set and analyse them author

defined some rules to identify text which says about different entity need to consider. They have fixed dependency relationship R in between words and then analyse the relation words. They have also focused on the word style such as personal style , short words and grammar, some short form , abbreviation is been consider to actual precision calculation on considering all the entities from the extracted dataset. Finally they have considered experiment using three dataset and outperform their presented technique best while compare with existing technique.

In this paper author [3] discuss about an application which is used in countries for news and media content analysis. They have aggregated and collected the data from the different TV and media series to further analysis of the content. They have also extracted some more media content from the popular social sites such as twitter, Facebook and so on. Further work is performed using this data with the application developed by them. It ignores the traditional audience work and work on the real entities and recent data analysed. They have used few mechanism for make effective of their tool presented such as content acquisition and data pre-processing , fact based and actual data knowledge extraction, exploring contextualized information spaces, synchronized mechanism, also they have used chart library for the better visual and analysis based on their application. They have further mentioned that the further work can be done for analysis more word parameters.

In this paper author research [4] on the WTM word based translation model which exploit the relation between the extracted data reviews and comments from the dataset they have considered such as restaurant, mp3 and other. They have exhibited catch assessment relations all the more unequivocally, particularly for long-traverse relations. They contrasted the calculation and the current, for example, sentence structure based method and other. By utilizing the system they expelled commotions from parsing mistakes when managing casual messages and surveys separated. Additionally they utilizes diagram based approach which genuine assessment targets are extricated in a worldwide procedure, which can successfully case the issue of mistake engendering in customary bootstrap-based strategies, for example, Double Propagation as it present effective result than single approach in any of the tradition relation mining approach. In future they tend to involve some model such as discriminative model, syntactic approach with their proposed model and monitor the effectiveness of the approach.

In this paper author [5] discuss about syntactic based approach for the word extraction and analysis, such model behaves with the help of data dictionary and applies in the scenario. Synaptic pattern based on the direct dependency and the word found by exact match, not on the other correlation and other word conversion based. The exact dictionary and matching is found and done with this technique. The direct dependency has two types. They have experimented with three dataset and observe that syntactic based technique work well while working with the small corpus but when moving for the large dataset the technique decreases the precision and also compute the worst recall while compare with other existing models. Further word computed which can be done was concluded as semantic word can be extracted and further relation and experiment can be performed with the technique.

IV. PROBLEM FORMULATION

Today the World Wide Web is popular and interactive medium to distribute information. The

web is huge, diverse, dynamic and unstructured nature of web data, web data research encountered lot of challenges for web mining. Information user could encounter following challenges when interacting with web.

Working with the short text and finding its proper meaning and usage is one of the important task objectives for the work [9].

Finding Relevant Information-

People either browse or use the search service when they want to find specific information on the web. Today's search tools have problems like low precision which is due to irrelevance of many of the search results. This results in a difficulty in finding the relevant information. Another problem is low recall which is due to inability to index all the information available on the web.

Creating New Knowledge Out Of The Information Available On The Web-

This problem is basically sub problem of the above problem. Above problem is query triggered process (retrieval oriented) but this problem is data triggered process that presumes that already has collection of web data and extract potentially useful knowledge out of it [10].

Personalization Of Information-

When people interact with the web they differ in the contents and presentations they prefer.

Learning About Consumers Or Individual Users-

This problem is about what the customer do and want. Inside this problem there are sub problem such as customizing the information to the intended consumers or even to personalize it to individual user, problem related to web site design and management and marketing.

Finding Or Analysing The Large Data–

Large Amount of the data is unable to monitor and optimize according to the user requirement, so here the requirement is to find the best way to analyse it efficiently.

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we make a brief survey of the existing literature regarding intelligent semantic search technologies. We review their characteristics respectively. In addition, the issues within the reviewed intelligent semantic search methods and engines are concluded based on four perspectives differentiations between designers and users' perceptions, static knowledge structure, low precision and high recall and lack of experimental tests.

In the future, our work will focus on the deeper and broader research in the field of intelligent semantic search, with the purpose of concluding the current situation of the field and promote the further development of intelligent semantic search engine technologies.

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