DATA MANAGEMENT USING TEMPORAL RELATIONAL DATABASE

K.Bala Kumar[1], K.Akash[2], D.R.Anita Sofia Liz[3]

[1]*Student, Computer Science and Engineering, New Prince Shri Bhavani College of Engineering and Technology, Tamilnadu, India.*

[2]*Student, Computer Science and Engineering, New Prince Shri Bhavani College of Engineering and Technology, Tamilnadu, India.*

[3]*Assistant Professor, Computer Science and Engineering, New Prince Shri Bhavani College of Engineering and Technology, Tamilnadu, India.*

ABSTRACT

Time is pervasive of reality, and numerous social database approaches have been created to adapt to it. Till now relational database concept is using for generating keys but it has a disadvantage that it will allow repeated facts. In this paper, we have presented model, that using temporal algorithm unique key is used to manage the data's without repeating the facts. We have contemplated the properties of the new model and variable based math, and how it can be incorporated with different models in the writing.

Keyword:- *Temporal relational database, Unique key, Repeated facts*

---

1 INTRODUCTION:-

Data mining is the computational process of obtaining patterns in large datas. Involving methods at the intersection of artificial intelligence, machine learning, statistics, and database system. As a consequence, time is often modeled in databases. The scientific community agrees that the time has special status with respect to the other data, so that its treatment within the relational database context requires dedicated techniques. In this paper database is managed by using temporal relational database without repeating the facts and generating unique keys.

2 EXISTING SYSTEM:-

Time is pervasive of reality, and many relational database approaches have been developed to cope with it. In practical application, facts can repeat several times, and only the overall period of time containing all repetitions may be known.

2.1 EXISTING CONCEPT

In many relational database approaches have been developed to cope with it. In practical application, facts can repeat several times, and only the overall period of time containing all the repetitions may be known.

2.2 EXISTING TECHNIQUE

Relational database

2.3 TECHNIQUE DEFINITION

Relational database is a collections of data items organized as a set of formally- described tables from which data can be accessed or reassembled in many different ways without having to re-organize the database tables

2.4 DRAWBACKS

It will generate key for data's in the table but it allows repetitions of facts.

3 PROPOSED SYSTEM:-

We have introduced a new data model, and new definitions of relational algebraic operators copying with the above issues. Using temporal relational database then repetitions can be avoided.

3.1 PROPOSED CONCEPT

Using temporal relational database the repetitions of facts can be avoided by generating unique keys for database tables.

3.2 PROPOSED TECHNIQUE

Temporal relational database

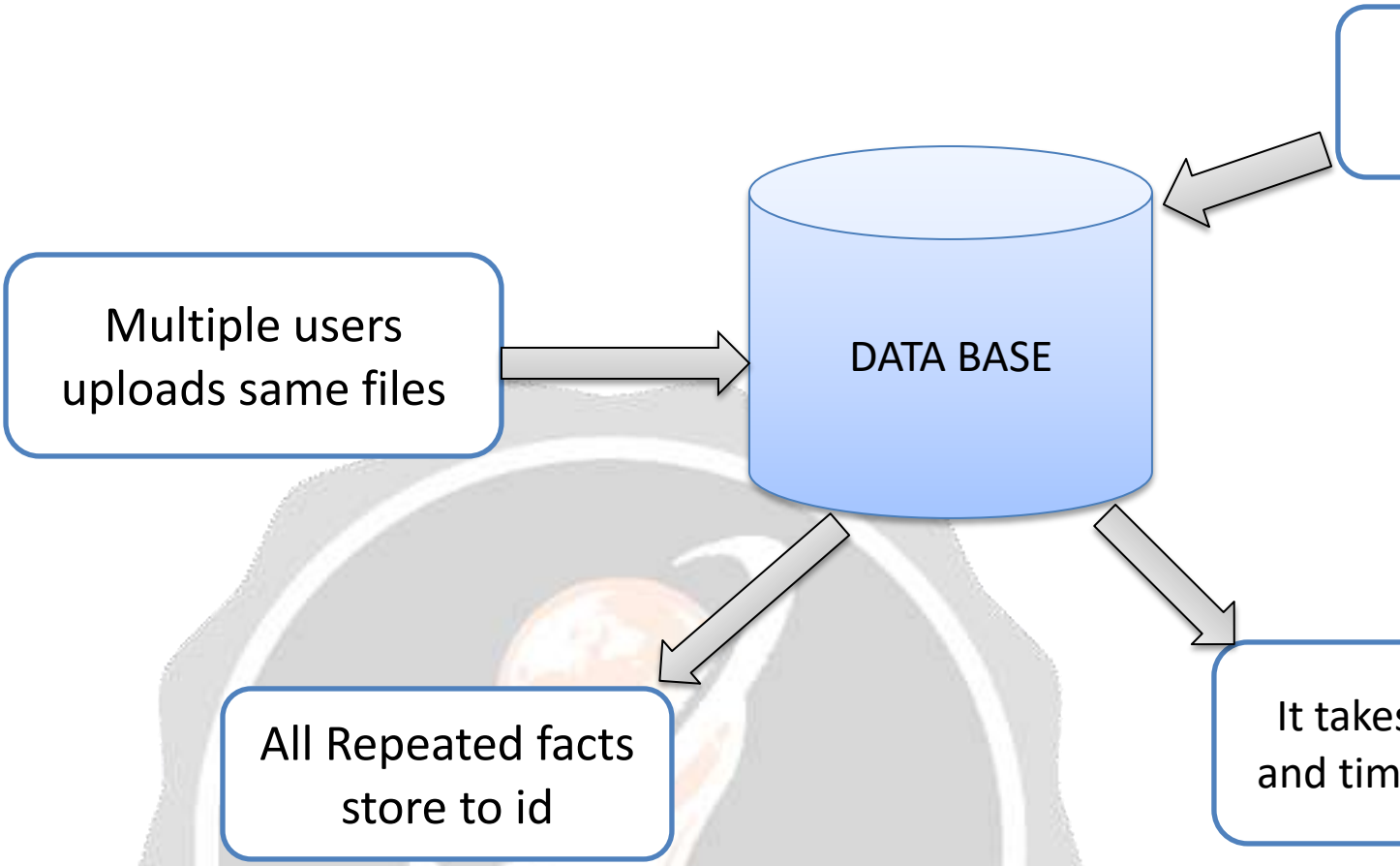
3.3 TECHNIQUE DEFINITION

A relational database comprises a plurality of data records, in which each data record includes a plurality of fields, including a transaction time identifying the time of creation of the record in the database, and in which each modification may include a logical deletion, of an existing data record creates a further data records in database that comprises the data of the existing data record modified to incorporate the modification, without altering the existing data record.

3.4 ADVANTAGES

By generating unique keys repetition of facts can be avoided. Avoiding unwanted usage of Data. Less Time consumption.

4 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE:-



5 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT:-

5.1 FUTURE CONCEPT

Aiming at further exploring such a promising research direction. Devising a Temporal relational approach (data model and algebra) coping with nearly-periodic events.

5.2 FUTURE TECHNIQUE

Nearly-Periodic Events

5.3 TECHNIQUE DEFINITION

Periodic function is loosely speaking, a function of a real number that is periodic within any desired level of accuracy, given suitably long, well-distributed "almost-periods"

5.4 EXTRAVAGANCE

Large data extracting, Easy Problem solving

6 LITRATURE SURVEY:-

Richard Snodgrass [1] Monitoring is an essential part in program development tools, and plays key role in optimization, debugging and reconfiguration. Traditional monitoring techniques are inadequate when monitoring complex systems such as multiprocessors or distributed systems. A prototype implementation demonstrates the feasibility of the approach.

Paolo Terenziani, Bela Stantic, Guido Governatori, Alessio Bottrighi, Abdul Sattar [2] Periodic data play a major role in many application domains, spanning from manufacturing to office automation, from scheduling to data broadcasting. Huge number of repetitions make the goal explicitly storing and accessing such data very challenging.

Luca Anselma [3] Valid-time indeterminancy concern not knowing exactly when a fact holds in the modeled reality. In this paper, a reference approach in which all possible temporal scenarios induced by valid-time indeterminacy can be extensionally modeled. We demonstrate their correctness with respect to the reference approach and analyze several properties, including their data expressiveness and correctness with respect to the reference approach. Finally, we compare these compact models along several relevant dimensions.

7 CONCLUSION:-

We using temporal relational database for avoiding repeating facts in the data table by generating unique keys. In future by using Nearly-Periodic Events, the facts that occur periodically can be coping the problems by number of repetitions, temporal indeterminacy and their periodicity. This will be useful for reducing data for repeated facts and it will consume less time.

8 REFERENCES:-

[1] R. T. Snodgrass, Developing Time-Oriented Database Applications in SQL. San Maeto, CA, USA: Morgan Kaufmann, 1999.

[2] R. T. Snodgrass Ed, "The TSQL2 temporal query language" , Norwell, MA: kluwer, 1995.

[3] Y. Wu, S. Jajodia, and X. S. Wang, "Temporal database bibliography update, " in Temporal Databases, Research and Practice, in O. Etzion, S. Jajodia, S. Sripada Eds. New York, NY, USA: Springer Science & Business Media, 1998, pp. 338- 366

[4] I. C. Chang, H. , F. – H. Yeh, D. – L. Hsieh, and S. – H. Chang, " A VANET- based route planning algorithm for travelling time and energy efficient GPS navigation App, " Int J. Distrib. Sensor Netw. , vol. 2013, 2013, Art. ID. 794521.

[5] L. Liu and M. T. Ozsu, Encyclopedia of Database Systems. New York, NY, USA: Springer, 2009.

[6] R. Campos, G. Dias, A. M. Jorge, and A. Jatowt, " Survey of temporal information retrieval and related applications," ACM Comput. Surv, vol. 47, no. 2, pp. 1- 41, 2014.

[7] A. Tuzhilin and J. Clifford, "On periodicity in temporal databases, information systems, " J. Inf. Syst. , vol. 20, no. 8, pp. 619-639, 1995