

A SURVEY ON CLUSTERED WEB SERVICES TO SECURITY TELEMEDICINE DESTITUTE DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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Abstract: The application of telemedicine evolutionary to cover wide area of users uses data centralization is not patient data from many remote location in secure environment is necessary to achieve user collaboration and remote data handling. This is achieved by using web-based applications including Modern Medical Informatics Services which is easier, faster and less expensive. Currently web telemedicine database services is central importance to distributed systems. Communication between websites during applications processing and improves applications response time, reliability, flexibility and throughput the increasing complexity and the rapid growth of the real world healthcare challenging applications make it hard to induce the database administrative staff. We proposed many Integrated Fragmentation clustering allocation method for increase admissions. Approach that manages the computing web services is required to security telemedicine database system performance. Our system focused on large scale networks involving large number of sites over the cloud. To perform many intelligent data redistribution, We apply different types of clustering algorithms and introduce search based techniques. The security concerns, need for addressing over data fragments will be taken into consideration for better results.

keywords: Database Fragmentation, Data Distribution, Sites Clustering, Telemedicine, Medical database

I. Introduction

The rapid growth and continuous change of the real world software applications to provide researchers propose many computing services modelsto achieve more efficient and effective management of web telemedicine database systems (WTDS) [1]. Significant research progress is made in the past few years to improve WTDS performance. It offers much global access to patient’s data without having to interact with them in person and it provides fast channels to consult specialists in efficient situations [2]. Different kinds of patient data such as ECG, temperature, and heart rate need to be accessed by means of many client devices in heterogeneous communications environments. Data records is overlapped even redundant with it which increase the processing time I/O transactions and so the system communications overhead [3]. Today many researchers is focused on designing web medical database management systems that satisfy every performance levels. Such performance is calculated by measuring the total of relevant and irrelevant data accessed and the amount of transferred medical data during transactions processing time. New methods is developed and improve telemedicine database performance modify medical data distribution and control medical data proliferation [4]. These methods believed that high performance for such systems is achieved by improving at least one of the database web management services like database fragmentation data distribution, websites clustering, distributed caching, and database scalability the intractable time complexity of processing huge number of medical transactions and

managing large number of communications make the design of such methods a non-trivial task [5].

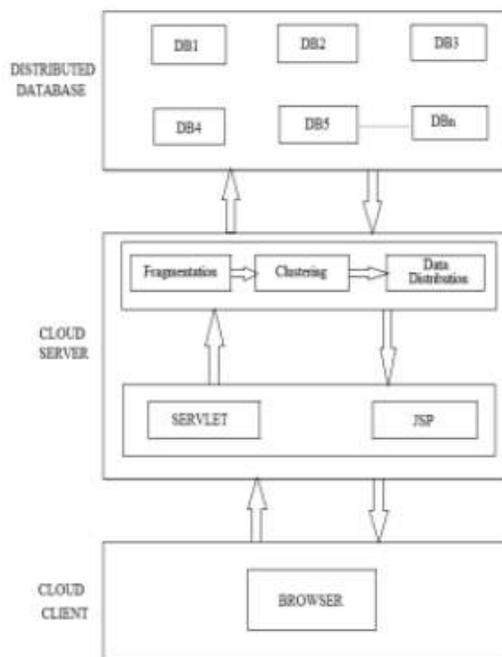


Fig 1 Transaction Managing

II. Related Work

These works is investigated fragmentation data allocation and many times website clustering problem. Data fragmentation considering Fragmentation the amount of data distribution is an important model [6]. Another author is

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essential used to notice that exactly one and only one copy of fragment across all the sites [14]. The allocation of fragments is done on the basis of Allocation Decision Value (ADV). If the allocation decision value is positive then the fragment is allocated and if the allocation decision value is negative then the fragment is not allocated

Input: Matrix Communication cost many web sites.

Output: Clustering Decision Values matrix

Input: Matrix Communication cost between sites X.

Output: and $V = \{v1, v2, \dots, vc\}$ be the set of centroids of clusters.

Let $X = \{x1, x2, x3, \dots, xn\}$ be the set of Matrix Communication cost between sites and $V = \{v1, v2, \dots, vc\}$ be the set of centers.

- 1) Randomly select 'c' cluster centers.
- 2) for int i=0; i<k; i++ do where K is number of Cluster

3) Calculate the distance between each sites communication costs and cluster centers.

4) Assign the site to the cluster center whose distance from the cluster center is min of all the cluster centers.

5) Recalculate the new cluster center using:

$$V_i = (1/c_i) \sum_{i=1}^Z x_i$$

here Z represent summation

where, 'c_i' represents the number of sites in ith cluster.

6) Recalculate the distance d between each site and new obtained cluster centers in V.

7) Run loop until updated distances converges.

8)end for loop;

9)return V;

where V is representing set of final centurions

B. DatafragmentationAlgorithm

In data Fragmentation computing services every database relations is partitioned in data sets which ensures data inclusions data integration and non-overlapping of data [15]. The fragmentation computing services is two internal processes: (1) Process for Overlapped and redundant data records and (2) Process for nonoverlapped data records.

Step 1:Take two random variables a,b and initialize it with 1.

Step 2:do steps(3-) until $a > F.size()$ and $j > f.size()$.

Step 3:if a is not equal to b and Fa or Fb belongs to f then goto step 4.

Step 4: Add common elements or data of Fa and Fb into one fragment Fk.

Step5: Create new fragment $F_{k+1} = F_a - F_k$ add it to F.

Step 6:Create another fragment $F_{k+2} = F_b - F_k$ add it to F.

Step 7:deleteFa and Fb.

Step 8.Stop.

We introduce security and high speed clustering service based on the least average communication cost in websites sites [16]. The parameters is control the input and output computations for generating clusters and determining the set of sites in each are computed

V. Results

We provide the results on basis of construction of Proposed model. There is number of parameter is consider for evaluation of the performance of system so that to compare with existing work. We take two factors for performance On the other handthe other techniques generate less clusters for large number of sites they induce more communication costs the number of clusters generated by the clustering model is less due to their clustering approximation function that uses natural logarithmic function.This results in maximizing the number of sites in each cluster which increases the communications cost. Here, X - Represents the number of generated cluster Y – Represents the number of websites.

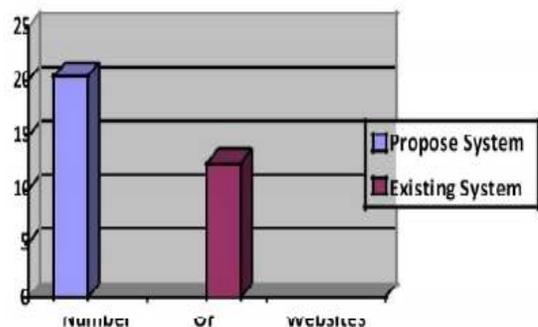


Figure 4: Clustering performance comparison

VI. Conclusion

We proposed new Integrated Fragmentation clustering allocation methods for promoting web telemedicine database system performance. Our proposed model namely, database fragmentation network sites clustering and fragment allocation. We proposed new model to compute communications cost which helps in finding cost-effective data allocation solutions. The novelty of our model is integration of web database sites clustering as a new component of the process of WTDS design in order to improve results and satisfy certain level of quality in web services.Future work we plan to investigate our system is larger scale networks involving large number of sites over

the cloud. We consider applying different types of clustering and introduce search based technique to perform more intelligent data redistribution. Finally we intend to introduce security concerns that need to be addressed over data fragments.

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