A RESEARCH: RESOLUTION FOR TYPICAL QUESTIONS IN TEMPORAL EXPRESSION(TERSEO) WITH THE HELP OF FILE.C ,WHAT.OUTPUT

Vijayaraghavan.U[1*]

1, Asst. Professor, Dept of CSE,

RVS College of Engineering& Technology, Karaikal, Pondicherry, India

Dr.Kumar.A[2]

2. Associate Professor, Dept of CSE,

Perunthalaivar Kamarajar Institute of Engineering & Technology Pondicherry University, Karaikal, India

Sivakumar.V[3],
3. Associate Professor, Dept of CSE,

National Engineering College, Kovilpatti Tamil Nadu, India

Maharajan.K[4]
4. Associate Professor, Dept of CSE,

National Engineering College, Kovilpatti Tamil Nadu, India

Vijayalakshmi.S[5]

5, Asst. Professor, Dept of CSE, RVS College of Engineering& Technology, Karaikal, Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, India

Abstract

New articles typically present a Research that develops Temporal Expression Question Answers process. In this paper, we focus an explaining the first part of the process: the decomposition of the SQL structure query language and second part of the process: the temporal expression terseo process (question and Answers). The main goal is the additional temporal expression to the documentation database that could be used in question Answers system helping in the resolution of "File.C andWhat .Output" questions.

Index Term: Temporal Expression, TERSEO, SQL Query Language.

I INTRODUCTION

1.1Definition of Data Mining

A Database system is basically a collection of stored operational data used by application systems or database is a collection of files, file is a collection of record, record is a collection of field and field is a memory used to stored a unit of detail time.

1.2 SQL (Structure Query Language)

E. Saquete et.al[1]This language consists of command, each command has an operational part and

463

condition part. Operational is executed through a search in all relations defined in relational database. Required solution (list of data) is returned by the command.

1.2.1 SQL Commands

SQL provides command for a variety of tasks including,

- Querying data

- Inserting, updating and deleting row in a table.

- Creating, altering and dropping object.

- Controlling access to the database and its objects.

- Guaranteeing database consistency.

1.2.2 Types of SQL statement

SQL statement can be divided into three major categories.

(i)   Data Manipulation language.

(ii)   Data Definition language

(iii) Transaction Control language.

(i)   Data Manipulation Language

This statement consists of queries that retrieve data from tables in database and statement that change the data in the database .The statement under this category are:

- SELECT

- INSERT

- UPDATE

- DELETE

- LOCKTABLE etc.

(ii)   Data Definition Language

These statements define the structure of the database DDL consists of those statements that create, after and database object and statement that grant and revoke privileges and roles to user of the database.
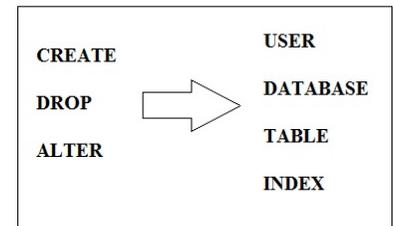
Figure: 1 DDL database Process.

(iii)   Transaction Control Language

Transaction control commands manage change made by data manipulation language commands.

These Commands are:

CREATE TABLE employes{

DROP TABLE employees:

Id INTERGER PRIMARY KEY,

First _ Name Char (50)NULL,

Last_Name CHAR(75)NOT NULL,

464

ALTER TABLE SINK ADD

bubbles INTEGER;

Date of birth DATANULL

ALTER TABLE SINK

DROP COLUMN bubbles,

};

SUBJECT	NAME	AGE	DESIGNATION	COLLEGE NAME
EMPLOYEE DETAIL	U VIJAYARAGHAVAN	29(25-03-1985)	ASST.PROFESSOR	RVS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

1.2.3 Decision Tree Employee Detail Diagram

Question: What is your employee detail?
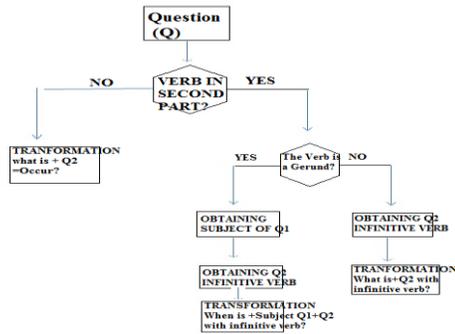
Figure: 2 Decision tree for the Question splitter.

II SURVEY RELATED FUNCTION PROCESS

In this paper, focus survey related function process .TDL, Dynamic SQL using data time data types (SQL).

2 Task –Driven Learner-(TDL)

Naushad uzzaman et.al[2] To develop an approach that requires minimal porting across language, we developed another learner, TDL (Task-Driven Learner),based on the idea of a learner that is specific to tagging time expression ,but that is not dependent on language approach to first build a lexicon of time expressions entirely automatically from the training data and then to analyze the mapping between string and temporal tag attributed values.
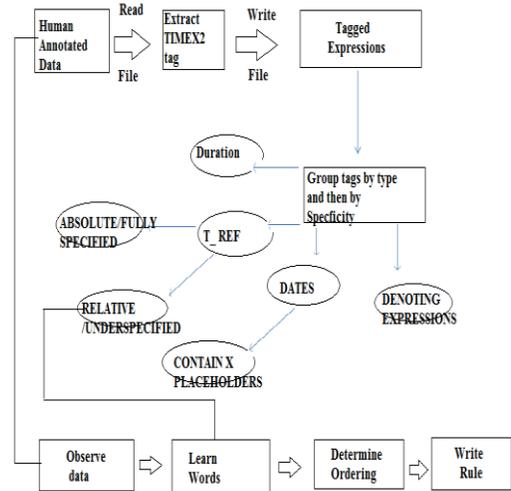
Figure: 3 TDL Architecture

The Following points about using data time data types with dynamic SQL:

- Dynamic SQL inherits the DTA ANSI data type setting from the module in which it is prepared and executed.

- SQL DA2 structure with the data time data types.

- SQL Processes expressions of the form CAST (? AS INTEGER) differently than other expressions.(for more information, see section…..).

2.1 Using Cast with Parameter Markers

465

SQL process expression using CAST and parameter markers differently than other expression .SQL cannot derive the data type. Thus, SQL interprets the parameter marker (?) as having the same data type as the one specified by the CAST function, in this case INTERGER.

This means is to use two CAST function, as show in the following example,

CAST (CAST (? AS CHAR (10)) AS INTEGER)

2.2 PREPARE & EXECUTE (CAST FUNCTION)

Nattiya Kanhabua et.al[3] The SQL dynamic C. Program in the sample directory shows how to convert date time data types of character stringer before processing with the "PREPARE" and "EXECUTE"dyanamic statements, there by elimating the need to use the two CAST functions with date time data types. An interactive dialogue using the SQL dynamic program located in the sample directory. The example demonstrates that must cast prober date time data type, in the case interval Hour,befor SQL can successfully perform the Boolean greater than (>) operation.

2.3 COSTING PARAMETER MARKERS IN DYNAMIC SQL PROGRAMS:

2.3.1 Dynamic SQL> SELECT*FROM

```
cont>          WHERE HOURS_WORKED > ?;
The SQL statement to be executed dynamically is:
  SELECT * FROM ADMINISTRATION.ACCOUNTING.DAILY_HOURS WHERE HOURS_WORKED > ?;
Enter value for parameter 'HOURS_WORKED' Interval Hour (2) To Second (2): 10
Error -304 returned from open_cursor

Example 9-8 (Cont.)  Casting Parameter Markers in Dynamic SQL Programs
Error message:
%RDB-E-ARITH_EXCEPT, truncation of a numeric value at runtime
-SQL-F-DATCONERR, Data conversion error for string '10'
-COSI-F-IVTIME, invalid date or time
Error returned from sql_dynamic()
Enter the SQL statement to process on the following line(s), terminating your
statement with a semicolon <;> literal><(<)<CR> or <CTL-Z> to exit>:
DynamicSQL> SELECT * FROM ACCOUNTING.DAILY_HOURS
cont>       WHERE HOURS_WORKED > CAST(? AS INTERVAL HOUR);
The SQL statement to be executed dynamically is:
       SELECT * FROM  ADMINISTRATION.ACCOUNTING.DAILY_HOURS  WHERE
HOURS_WORKED > CAST(? AS INTERVAL HOUR);
Enter value for parameter ''Interval Hour (2): 10
-----------------------------------------
Field EMPLOYEE_ID:00415
Field START_TIME:[Timestamp (2)] 1995-07-17 07:15:06.62
Field END_TIME:[Timestamp (2)] 1995-07-17 17:45:24.19
Field HOURS_WORKED:[Interval Hour (2) To Second (2)]  10:30:17.57
No more records found.
          .
          .
```

REFERENCE: Example 9-8 (Cost Parameter – SQL Program Error SQL   Command. **SS**

Focus Point: SQL Function (PREPARE& EXECUTE).

Recovery Status -   Error Value.

Command Detail- Employee ID, Timestamp, DATA PROCESS.

This work present a question answering system capable of answering complex temporal question. This approach tries to imitate human behavior when responding this type of questions for example ,a human that wants to answer the question: what will be the content of "File.C" after executing the following program?" would follow this process:

1. First, he would decompose this question into two simpler ones: "What will be the content of "File.C" after executing the following program? And what will be the output of the program?.

2. He would look for all the possible answers to the first simple question: what will be the content of "File.C" after executing the following program?".

3. After that, he would look for the answer to the second simple question: what will be the output of the program?.

4. Finally, he would give as a final answer one of the answers to the first question(if there is any),whose associated date stays with in the period of dates implied by the answer to the second question. That is, he would obtain the final answer by discarding all answer the simple questions which do not accomplish the restrictions imposed by the temporal signal provided by the original question (during).

Therefore, the treatment of complex question is based on the decomposition of these questions into simpler ones, to be resolved using conventional question answering system. Answers to simple question are used to build the answer to the original question.

This paper has been structured in the following method:

Our Propose of a taxonomy for temporal (Questions):

3.1 Definition Temporal Expression

466

A temporal expression in a text is a sequence of tokens (words, number and characters) that denote time , that is express a point in time ,a duration or a frequency.

E.g.: A Point in time:

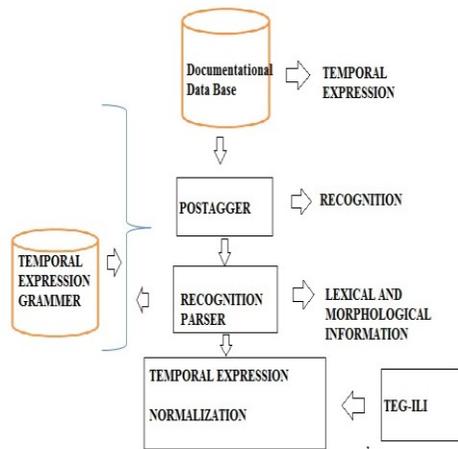He was born on<TIMEX> 6 MAY,1980</TIMEX>.

A Duration:

The Show lasted <TIMEX> 7MINUTES</TIMEX>

A Frequency:

The Pump Circulates the water<TIMEX> every 2 hour</TIMEX>


Figure: 4 TEMPORAL EXPRESSION Function Process

Our Propose to deal with them is to superpose an additional processing layer, one by each type, to a current General purpose Question Answering system, as it is shown in Figure 4 temporal Question Answering system.

- Decomposition of the question into simple events to generate simple question (sub questions) and the ordering of the sub questions.

- Sending simple questions to a current General Purpose Question Answering System.

- Receiving the answers to the simple questions from the current General purpose Question Answering system.

- Filtering and Comparison between Sub-Answers to build the final Complex answer**.**

3.2 Complex Question
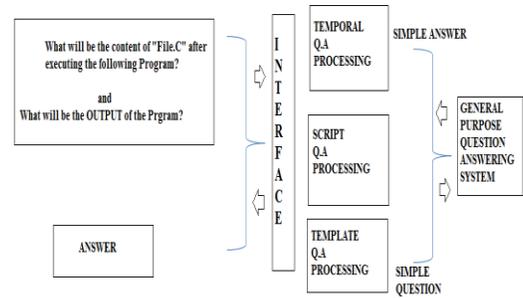
Figure: 5 Multi Layered Architecture of a Question and Answer.

IV EXPERTIMENTAL MODEL PROGRAM

4.1 What will be the content of "File.C" after executing the following program?

```
#include<studio.h>

{

FILE *fb1,*fb2;

fb1=fopen("file.c","w");

fb2=fopen("file.C","w");
```

467

fputc("A",fb1);

fput('b',fb2);

fclose(fb1);

fclose(fb2);

return 0;

}

A.   B

B.   (A/B)

C.   B

D.   Error in Opening file "File.C".

Expiation and Answer

Here Fput('A',fb1);

Stores 'A' in the file.c   then Fput c('b',fb2);

Over writes the contents of the file .C with value 'B' .Because the F b1 and Fb2 opens the File.C in write mode.

Answer: Hence the File .C content is 'B'.

4.2   What will be the output of the program?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

Printf("%d== 1 is "     "% s/n",k,k==1? "TRUE": "FALASE");

 return 0;

}
```

A.K==1 is TRUE

B.1== 1IS TRUE

C.1==1IS FALASE

D.K==1IS FALSE

Answer and Expiation

Step1: int k=1; The Variable k is declared as an integer type and initialization to '1'.

Step2: Printf("%d==1is"" %s\n",k,k==1?"TRUE";"FALSE"); becomes

=>k==1?"TRUE": "FALASE"

=>I==1?"TRUE":"FALSE"

=>"TRUE"

Answer: Therefore the output of the program is 1==1 is TRUE.
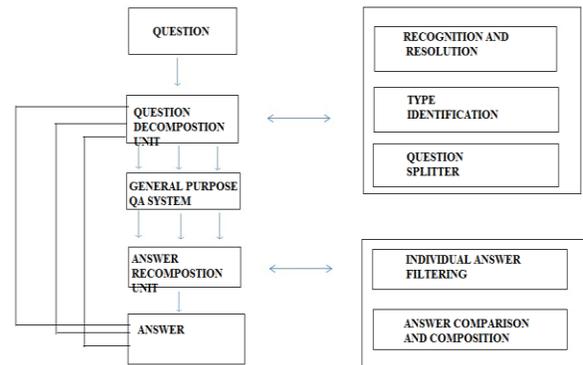
Figure: 6 Temporal Questions Answering System.

V CONCLUSIONS

This paper presents a new instinctive method for answering complex temporal questions using the SQL statements in C source files. The method proposed in based on a new procedure for the decomposition of the SQL structure Queue language and complex questions are divided of temporal expression (TERSEO) process. The TERSEO system, a temporal information extraction system applied to even ordering has been used to detect and resolve temporal expression in question and answers.

FUTURE WORK

In the future, our works is directed to good tune this system and increase its capabilities towards process questions answer of higher density.

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[3]. Nattiya Kanhabua, Sara Romano and Avaré Stewart **"Identifying Relevant Temporal Expressions for Real-World Events"** Copyright is held by the author/owner(s). *TAIA'12,* August 12–16, 2012, Portland, Oregon, USA. ACM All rights reserved.

Dr. A. Kumar M.Sc., M.Phil, .M.Tech. Ph.D. is working as Associate Professor in Perunthalaivar Kamarajar Insititute of Engineering and Technology, Nedungadu, Karaikal, India. He has completed his Ph.D in Sathayabama University, Chennai, India. His Area of Specialization is Data Mining, Database Systems. He has published articles in Four International Journals and in One National Journal. He has 25 years working experience in teaching field.

Mr. V.Sivakumar, B.Sc., M.C.A., M.E., (Ph.D)., is working as Assistant Professor in National Engineering College, Kovilpatti, Tamilnadu, India. He delivered his paper in one national conference and in one international conference. He has published article in one International Journal. His Area of Specialization is Data Mining, Wireless Sensor Network and Cloud Computing. He has Four years working experience in teaching field.

Mr. K.Maharajan,B.E.,M.E., is working as Assistant Professor in National Engineering College, Kovilpatti, Tamilnadu, India. He delivered his papers in three national conferences and in two international conferences. He has published articles in Four International Journals. His Area of Specialization is Data Mining, Cloud Computing. He has Seven years working experience in teaching field.

Ms.S.Vijayalakshmi received the B.Tech degree in Computer Science and Engineering from the Bharathiyar College of Engineering & Technology, Karaikal (Pondicherry Central University -Puducherry), South India. She is doing M.Tech(Part Time) (Computer Science &Engineering) in Periyar Maniammai University, Thanjavur , Tamil Nadu ,India. Currently she is working as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, RVS College of Engineering & Technology, karaikal, Puducherry, India. Her Research area of interest is Data Mining and Wireless Sensor Networks.

Author's Profile

Mr.U.Vijayaraghavan received the B.Tech degree in information &Technology from the Lord Venkateshwarra Engineering College, Kanchipuram (Anna University Chennai), Tamil nadu, South India. He earned M.E (Computer Science &Engineering) in Academic Campus Anna University, Coimbatore, India. He is a member of IAENG. He delivered his papers in three national conferences and in one international conference. He has published articles in Four International Journals. He was worked as Lecturer in Dept of Information Technology, Lord Venkateshwaraa Engineering College Kanchipuram. Currently he is working as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, RVS College of Engineering & Technology, karaikal, Puducherry, India. His Research area of interest is Cloud Computing, Grid Computing and Optical Networks.