

## UNCERTAIN DATA CLUSTERING IN DISTRIBUTED PEER-TO-PEER NETWORKS

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**ABSTRACT** — Clustering has emerged as an essential data mining technique for statistical analysis, pattern recognition, and image segment ratio. It partitions the data into clusters according to the similarities between objects and helps in extraction of new information or discovering new patterns. In the past few decades, a large number of clustering algorithms have been proposed in which the K-means algorithm is one well-known clustering method. Then the variants of this algorithm are further discussed in the strong consistency of this method has been proved.

### INTRODUCTON

To enhance the transmission capacity use while keeping up the same QoS ensured administrations, our examination objective is twofold:

- 1) the current data transfer capacity reservation isn't changed to keep up the same QoS ensured administrations.
- 2) Our exploration work concentrates on expanding the transfer speed usage by using the unused transmission capacity. We propose a plan, named Bandwidth Recycling, which reuses the unused transmission capacity while keeping the

same QoS ensured administrations immediately. In overlay network distribution system, P2P (Peer-to-Peer) computing is the most sought-after. In P2P systems, super peer network depicts a modern centralized topology design. Hence this overlay helps in enhancing the performance of P2P applications, especially live streaming. This paper presents a solution to address the issue of node failure in super-peer network a gossip protocol based on Firefly algorithm is suggested as a solution. From a group of peers, it selects the fail over node in super peer network to maintain the overall performance of the network. In order to

achieve this, a PeerSim simulator was used to simulate this network model [1], [2]. The general idea driving our plan is to enable different SSs to use the unused data transfer capacity left by the present transmitting SS. Since the unused transfer speed should happen frequently, our plan permits SSs with non constant applications, which have greater adaptability of postpone necessities, to reuse the unused data transfer capacity. Thusly, the unused data transmission in the present edge can be used. It is not the same as the data transfer capacity modification in which the balanced transmission capacity is implemented as ahead of schedule as in the following coming casing. Also, the unused data transfer capacity is probably going to be discharged briefly (i.e., just in the present edge) and the current transmission capacity reservation does not change. Accordingly, our plan enhances the general throughput while giving the same QoS ensured services.

#### **Existing System:**

The traditional centralized clustering approaches for uncertain data have shown the weaknesses:

1) raw information sharing is discouraged due to the confidentiality and security requirements in distributed P2P networks;

2) effective data collection from all peers to the central site is not guaranteed due to the energy or bandwidth limitations; and

3) high-computational complexity with large data sets. These motivate seeking a new clustering algorithm in distributed network environments for uncertain data, i.e., the distributed uncertain data clustering.

#### **Disadvantages:**

Distributed clustering algorithms on P2P networks are all implemented for certain data.

#### **Proposed System:**

We propose a novel distributed uncertain data clustering algorithm, in which the centralized global clustering solution is approximated by performing distributed clustering. To shorten the execution time, the reduction technique is then applied to transform the proposed method into its deterministic form by replacing each uncertain data object with its expected centroid. Finally, the attribute-weight-entropy regularization technique enhances the proposed

#### IMPLEMENTATION

##### **Admin(Web Server)**

In this module, the Admin has to login by using valid user name and password. After login successful he can do some operations such as upload videos, view uploaded videos, view the searching history, view all image ranking and view all users, search videos and logout.

### **Upload Videos**

In this module, the admin can upload n number of videos. Admin want to upload new image then he has enter some fields like image name, image color, image description, image type, image usage, browse the image file and upload. After uploading successfully he will get a response from the server. Initially new uploaded image rank is zero. After viewing that image rank will re-rank.

### **Search History**

This is controlled by admin; the admin can view the search history details. If he clicks on search history button, it will show the list of searched user details with their tags such as user name, user searched for Video name, time and date.

### **Rank of videos**

In user's module, the admin can view the list of ranking videos. If admin click on list of ranking videos, then the server will give

response with their tags videos and interests or reviews and rank of videos.

### **User**

In this module, there are n numbers of users are present. User should register before doing some operations. And register user details are stored in user module. After registration successful he has to login by using authorized user name and password. Login successful he will do some operations like view my details, search videos, request secrete key and logout. The user click on my details button then the server will give response to the user with all details such as user name, phone no, address, e mail ID and location. Before searching any videos user should request a secrete key to admin, then the admin will generate a secrete key for particular user and send to the user. After getting a secrete key user can search the videos base on query and field like image name, image color, image usage and image type. And server will give response to the user, then that image rank will be increased.

### **CONCLUSION**

A semi-unknown trait based benefit control plot Anony Control and a completely mysterious property based benefit control conspire AnonyControl-F to address the

client protection issue in a distributed storage server. Utilizing numerous experts in the distributed computing framework, our proposed plans accomplish fine-grained benefit control as well as personality secrecy while directing benefit control in view of clients' character data. All the more imperatively, our framework can endure up to  $N - 2$  specialist trade off, which is exceedingly best particularly in Internet-based distributed computing condition.

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