

إيجاد مقدار احتلال معلومة معينة في ملف قاعدة بيانات باستخدام البعد الكسوري

-
ryyyak@yahoo.com

Microsoft

Visual FoxPro 9.0

Finding the Amount of Specific datum Occupation in a Database File using Fractal Dimension

Rayan Yousif Yacoob Alkhayat
Assistant Lecturer

Computer Science Department – College of Computer Sciences And Mathematics
University of Mosul
ryyyak@yahoo.com

Abstract

This research includes constructing a software system to find the amount of a specific datum occupation in a database file using fractal dimension , Box Counting method was used to calculate the fractal dimension with some treatments of it are performed to qualify it for practical application and fitness for the use with database files. Because of its high performance with databases, Microsoft Visual FoxPro 9.0 was used to create the executable application. Students degrees database was used as a case study for the given research .

1.المقدمة :

[10].

[6].

Microsoft Visual FoxPro

Euclidian)

.(Geometry



[9]

)

()

(

:

.2

:

[10].

:

[10].

()

)

(

3. :
" Fractals" "
" Fractus
() .()
[5].

[4]:

1. :

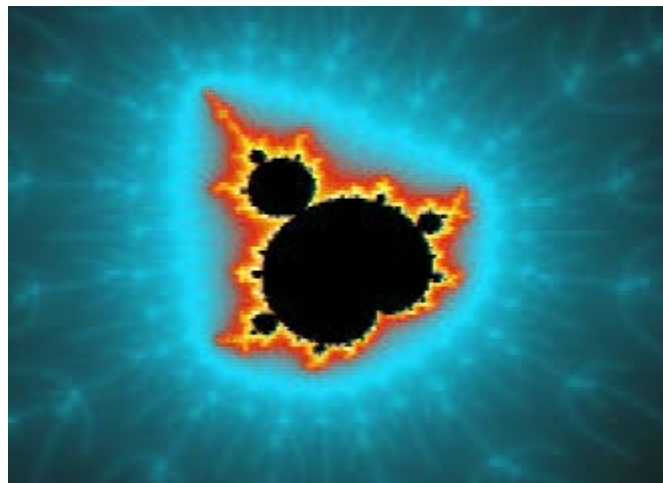
[8].

2. :

1980

(1)

[7][5]



(1)

(3)

[11].

: 4.

:Euclidean Dimension

"1"

[2] "3"

"2"

:Topological Dimension ()

"2"

"1"

"3"

[2]

()

:

(Dimension)

[1].

(Scale invariance)

[5].

[3]

[2].

:

.1

.2

. Box Counting Algorithm

.3

: [11] Box Counting Algorithm

%2

ولكي نوضح الية عمل طريقة عد الصناديق يتم استخدام جدول بيانات مبسط مؤلف من ثمانية حقول (أعمدة) وهي (M1,M2,C1,C2,C12,M3,K1,L1) وثمان قيود(اسطر) يتضمن معلومات معينة حول بيانات مختلفة و المعلومة قيد البحث هي القيمة الرقمية (76) :

الجدول (1) جدول بيانات افتراضي

M1	M2	C1	C2	C12	M3	K1	L1
12	65	S	E	R	21	76.35	CT
21	76	R	U	R	90	95.40	YE
76	45	T	S	YE	76	56.51	SS
89	65	Y	R	R	78	78.63	R
78	76	R	Y	ET	45	76.35	UI
76	89	R	R	UI	89	76.12	OI
76	87	O	E	O	76	76.69	PO
76	52	S	V	S	90	31.45	JO

يتم اعتبار الجدول كفضاء واحد ومن ثم يتم تقسيمه الى صناديق مربعة الى ان نصل الى اصغر صندوق وهو قيمة الحقل المفردة الغير قابلة للتجزئة .
الرموز: r يشير الى طول ضلع الصندوق ، N(r) يشير الى عدد الصناديق التي تحوي بالأقل تطابقا واحدا مع القيمة المطلوبة ، و Total يشير الى عدد الصناديق الكلي.

الجدول (2) عند القيم $r=1$, $N(r)=1$, $Total = 1$

M1	M2	C1	C2	C12	M3	K1	L1
12	65	S	E	R	21	76.35	CT
21	76	R	U	R	90	95.40	YE
76	45	T	S	YE	76	56.51	SS
89	65	Y	R	R	78	78.63	R
78	76	R	Y	ET	45	76.35	UI
76	89	R	R	UI	89	76.12	OI
90	87	O	E	O	12	76.69	PO
76	52	S	V	S	90	31.45	JO

الجدول (3) عند القيم $r=1/2$, $N(r)=3$, $Total = 4$

M1	M2	C1	C2	C12	M3	K1	L1
12	65	S	E	R	21	76.35	CT
21	76	R	U	R	90	95.40	YE
76	45	T	S	YE	76	56.51	SS
89	65	Y	R	R	78	78.63	R
78	76	R	Y	ET	45	76.35	UI
76	89	R	R	UI	89	76.12	OI
90	87	O	E	O	12	76.69	PO
76	52	S	V	S	90	31.45	JO

الجدول (4) عند القيم $r=1/4$, $N(r)=5$, Total = 16

M1	M2	C1	C2	C12	M3	K1	L1
12	65	S	E	R	21	76.35	CT
21	76	R	U	R	90	95.40	YE
76	45	T	S	YE	76	56.51	SS
89	65	Y	R	R	78	78.63	R
78	76	R	Y	ET	45	76.35	UI
76	89	R	R	UI	89	76.12	OI
90	87	O	E	O	12	76.69	PO
76	52	S	V	S	90	31.45	JO

الجدول (5) $r=1/8$, $N(r)=6$, Total = 64

M1	M2	C1	C2	C12	M3	K1	L1
12	65	S	E	R	21	76.35	CT
21	76	R	U	R	90	95.40	YE
76	45	T	S	YE	76	56.51	SS
89	65	Y	R	R	78	78.63	R
78	76	R	Y	ET	45	76.35	UI
76	89	R	R	UI	89	76.12	OI
90	87	O	E	O	12	76.69	PO
76	52	S	V	S	90	31.45	JO

(5) - (2)

$$D_b = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln N(\delta)}{\ln \frac{1}{\delta}} \quad \dots(1)$$

$N(r)$

Bounded Subset

S

S

r

n

$d_H(S)$

$$d_H(s) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log[N(r)]}{\log[1/r]} \quad \dots(2)$$

S

r

$N(r)$

$d(s)$

:

r

$$N(r) = K(1/r) d_H(S)$$

$\dots(3)$

:

log

K

$$\log[N(r)] = \log(k) + d_H(S) \log(1/r)$$

$\dots(4)$

(6)

log Log[N(r)] d_H (S)
 log (1/r) .(1/r)
 log (1/r) "Dependent Variable" Log[N(r)] Log[N(r)]
 "Independent Variable "
 : r

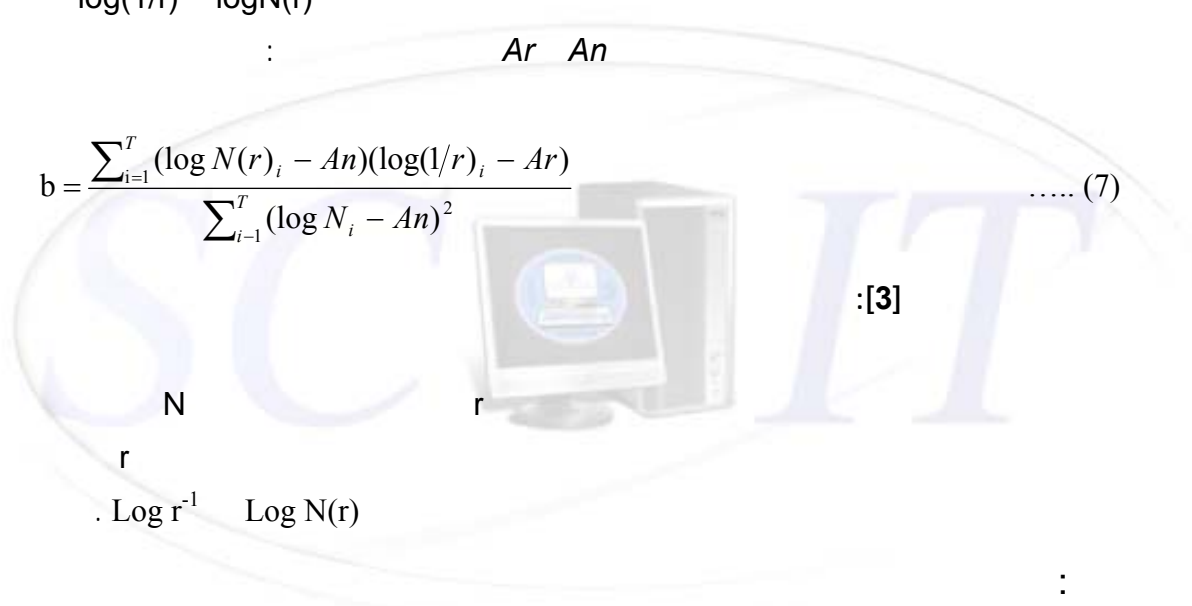
$$\text{Log}[N(r)] = a + b \log(1/r) \quad \dots (5)$$

() b (4) (5) b

$$b_i = \frac{\log[N(r)] - a}{\log(1/r)} \quad \dots (6)$$

log(1/r) logN(r)
 : Ar An

$$b = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^T (\log N(r)_i - An)(\log(1/r)_i - Ar)}{\sum_{i=1}^T (\log N_i - An)^2} \quad \dots (7)$$



[3]

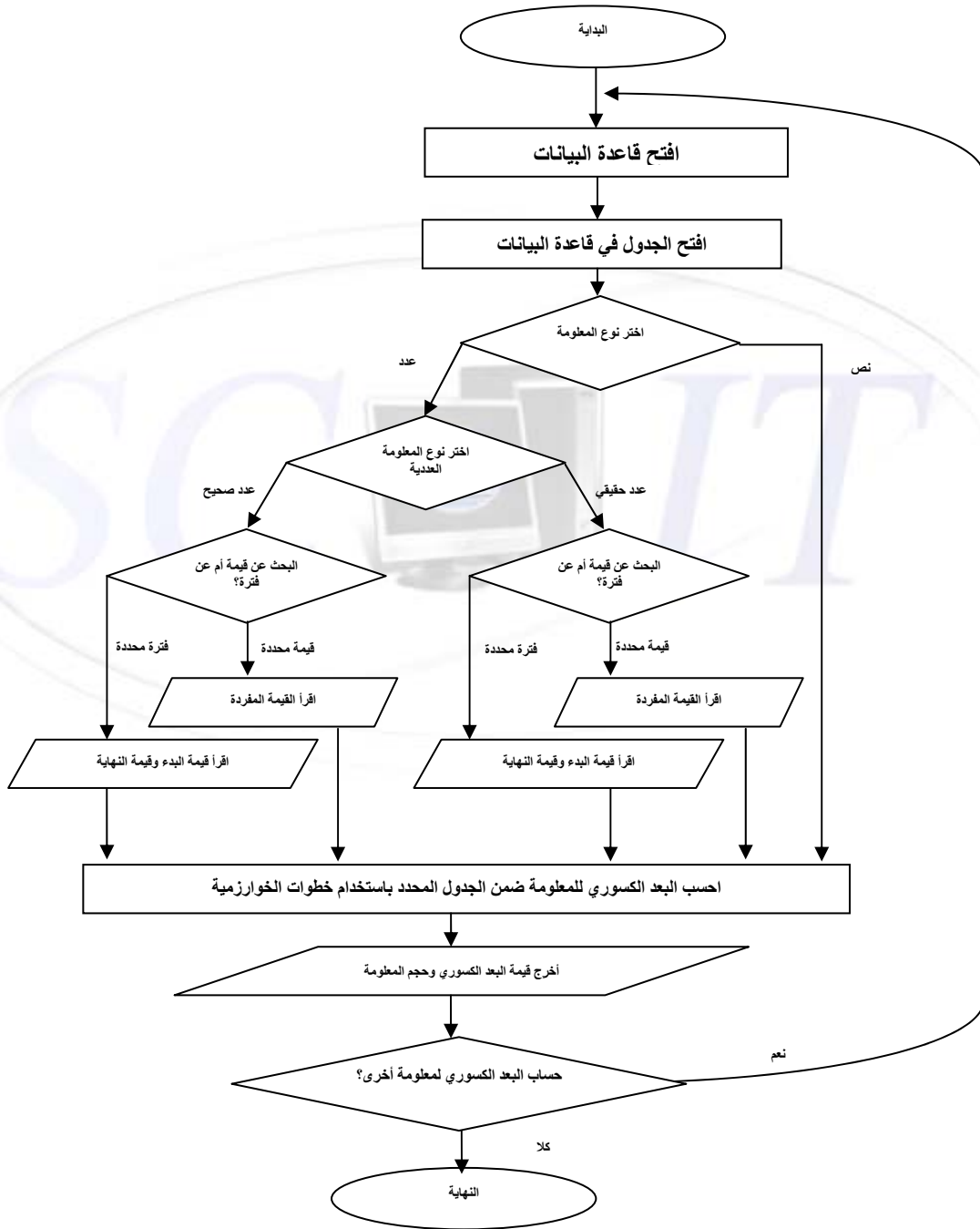
N
 r
 . Log r⁻¹ Log N(r)

- .1 dtm
- .2 "DbArray "
- .3 p=0 p
- .4 DbArray
- .5 nXn DbArray
- .6 .n=1/r r dtm
- .7 R(p)=(1/r) Ns (p)=n(r)
 Lnr(p)=log(R(p)) Lns(p)=Log (Ns(p))
- .8 .6 r/2 r r=1
- .9 (6) Slope Lnr(p) Lns(p)=
 FractalDim

Fractal Database Explorer

(Byte)

(1).



المخطط (1) مخطط عمل البرنامج التطبيقي

:

: F1

(2)



F1 (2)

: F2

(3)

F2 (3)

(9)

F2

:F3

(4).

()



F3 (4)

(6)

Nr1	Ns1	Lnr1	Lns1	Fd1
1	1	0.00000	0.00000	
4	2	1.38629	0.69315	
16	4	2.77259	1.38629	
64	11	4.15888	2.39790	
256	11	5.54518	2.39790	
1024	11	6.93147	2.39790	
4096	11	8.31777	2.39790	1.70078

6. النتائج والاستنتاجات والتوصيات

(2)

.Character Float Integer

(7)

No	Name	D1	D2	Average	Note
1	amina ethar	15.00	16.00	15.50	pass
2	raghad esmaeel	11.00	12.50	11.75	pass
3	olaa salah	14.00	18.00	16.00	pass
4	abd al azez ethar	18.00	18.00	18.00	pass
5	abd al malek mhamad	20.00	17.00	18.50	pass
6	sabaa nawfal	11.00	7.00	9.00	fail
7	abdala nadem	11.00	9.00	10.00	pass
8	ahmad netham	17.00	19.00	18.00	pass
9	abdala senan	20.00	18.00	19.00	pass
10	raya nathem	12.00	8.00	10.00	pass
11	rusul raed	19.00	6.00	12.50	pass
12	duaa talal	10.00	7.00	8.50	fail
13	abd al rahman shifaa	14.00	19.00	16.50	pass
14	ahmad raad	10.00	8.00	9.00	fail

(Byte)

"ss" (String)

-1

(8)

Nr	Ns	Log Nr	Log Ns	Datum Size
1	1	0	0	22
4	2	1.38629	0.69315	
16	4	2.77259	1.38629	
64	11	4.15888	2.3979	
256	11	5.54518	2.3979	
1024	11	6.93147	2.3979	
4096	11	8.31777	2.3979	

(20)

-2

(9)

Nr	Ns	Log Nr	Log Ns	Datum Size
1	1	0	0	12
4	2	1.38629	0.69315	
16	2	2.77259	0.69315	
64	2	4.15888	0.69315	

(11)

: (16.5) -3

(10)

Nr	Ns	Log Nr	Log Ns	Datum Size
1	1	0	0	8
4	1	1.38629	0	
16	1	2.77259	0	
64	1	4.15888	0	

: (15 10) -4

(11)

Nr	Ns	Log Nr	Log Ns	Datum Size
1	1	0	0	114
4	4	1.38629	1.38629	
16	12	2.77259	2.48491	
64	19	4.15888	2.94444	



- .1
- .2
- .3 (Memo Fields)
- .4 Data)
- .5 (Warehouses
- .6 (Queries)

7. المصادر :

- [1] " " . 2002
- [2] " " .2003
- [3] Lofstedt T., "Fractal Geometry, Graph and Tree Constructions", Department of Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics, Umea University 2008.
- [4] Alligood,K.T,Sauer,T.D and Yourk,J.A."Chaos : An Introduction to **Dynamical Systems** ",Verlag New York Inc 1997.
- [5] B.B. Mandelbrote "**The Fractal Geometry of Nature** " W.H FREEMAN Co. ,New York 1982 .
- [6] Fred R. McFadden, "**Modern Database Management Systems**", 5th Ed, Addison –Wesley, 1999
- [7] K.Falconer "**Fractal Geometry :Mathematical Foundation and application** " John Wisly & Sons ltd ,1990 .
- [8] M.F.Barnesly ,B.B.Mandelbrot , R.L.Devaney , H.Peitgen , D.Saup , R.F. Voss , Y.Fisher and M.M Mecuire "**The Science of Fractal Images**", Spriger Verlag ,New York, 1988.
- [9] Roland Kraft , Josef Kauer "**Estimating the fractal dimension from digitized images**" Munch university of Technology –Weihestephan Department of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences Mathematics , Statistics and data Processing institute D-85350 Freising / Germany 1995.
- [10] Silberschatz, Korth and Sudarshan," **Database System concepts**" 4th ed, McGraw-Hill, 2002
- [11] S.Herrington "**Computer Graphics : A Programming Approach**" 2nd ed. 1987