

Business and Social Behaviour Intelligence Analysis Using PSO

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Abstract — The goal of this paper is to elaborate swarm intelligence for business intelligence decision making and the business rules management improvement. The paper introduces the decision making model which is based on the application of Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) and Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) algorithm. Essentially the business spatial data illustrate the group behaviors. The swarm optimization, which is highly influenced by the behavior of creature, performs in group. The Spatial data is defined as data that is represented by 2D or 3D images. SQL Server supports only 2D images till now. As we know that location is an essential part of any organizational data as well as business data: enterprises maintain customer address lists, own property, ship goods from and to warehouses, manage transport flows among their workforce, and perform many other activities. By means to say a lot of spatial data is used and processed by enterprises, organizations and other bodies in order to make the things more visible and self-descriptive. From the experiments, we found that PSO is can facilitate the intelligence in social and business behaviour.

Keywords — PSO, Map, Artificial Intelligence, Geography, Optimization.

I. INTRODUCTION

SWARM describes a behavior of an aggregate of animals of similar size and body orientation [1]. Swarm intelligence (SI) is based on the collective behavior of a group of animals. Collective intelligence emerges via grouping and communication, resulting in successful foraging (the act of searching for food and provisions) for individual in the group, for examples Bees, ants, termites, fishes, birds etc. They perform the following sequence of activity in group: Marching of ants in an army, Birds flocking in high skies, Fish school in deep waters, Foraging activity of micro-organisms. In the context of AI, SI systems are based on collective behavior of decentralized, self-organized systems [2]. Typically made up of a population of simple agents interacting with one another locally and with their environment causing coherent functional global pattern to emerge. Distributed problem solving model without centralized control. Even with no centralized control structure dictating how individual agents should behave, local

interactions between agents lead to the emergence of complex global behavior [3]. Swarms are powerful which can achieve things which no single individual could do.

An intelligent technology is the duplication of human thought process by machine. It learn from experience, interpreting ambiguities, rapid response to varying situations, applying reasoning to problem-solving and manipulating by applying knowledge, thinking and reasoning [4]. Different from traditional optimization technique, evolutionary computation techniques work on a population of potential solutions (points) of the search space. The most commonly used population-based evolutionary computation techniques is PSO [5]. It is a cost optimized solution. Organizations generate and collect large volumes of data, which they use in daily operations. Yet despite this wealth of data, many organizations have been unable to fully capitalize on its value because information implicit in the data is not easy to distinguish. However, to compete effectively today, taking advantage of high-return opportunities in a timely fashion, decision-makers must be able to identify and utilize the information. These requirements imply that an intelligent system must interact with a data warehouse and must interface with decision support systems (DSS), which are used by decision-makers in their daily activities. There is a substantial amount of empirical evidence that human intuitive judgment and decision-making can be far from optimal, and it deteriorates even further with complexity and stress. Because in many situations the quality of decisions is important, aiding the deficiencies of human judgment and decision-making has been a major focus of science throughout history [6] [7]. Disciplines such as statistics, economics, and operations research developed various methods for making rational choices. More recently, these methods, often enhanced by a variety of techniques originating from information science, cognitive psychology, and artificial intelligence, has been implemented in the form of computer programs as integrated computing environments for complex decision making. Such environments are often given the common name of decision support systems (DSS) [20] [21].

The development and deployment of managerial decision support system represents an emerging trend in the business and organizational field in which the increased application of Decision Support Systems (DSS) can be compiling by

Intelligent Systems (IS). Decision Support Systems (DSS) are a specific class of computerized information system that supports business and organizational decision-making activities [18] [19]. A properly designed DSS is an interactive software-based system intended to help decision makers compile useful information from raw data, documents, personal knowledge, and/or business models to identify and solve problems and make decisions. Competitive business pressures and a desire to leverage existing information technology investments have led many firms to explore the benefits of intelligent data management solutions such as Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO). This study proposes a new PSO (SPSO)-model based on product mix model for optimizing Constraint values as well as objective function. The formulations of the objective function for the minimization problem. This technology is designed to help businesses to finding multi objective functions, which can help to understand the purchasing behavior of their key customers, detect likely credit card or insurance claim fraud, predict probable changes in financial markets, etc. Keywords: Linear problem, Intelligent System, particle swarm optimization, simplex method. The Sql Server Spatial Database is designed to make the storage, retrieval, analysis and manipulation of spatial data easier and natural to users. Once we have data we can perform any operation easily like retrieve all data related to our concern, manipulate it as per requirement [17]. Spatial data is the main need for graphic visualization to make useful result about. It is useful to guess of localization i.e. longitude and latitude. Now we have Microsoft SQL Server 2008 which is including simple feature graphical representation of location data as location in the map by firing query for location in query results area which was not available in the previous version of Microsoft SQL Server i.e. Microsoft SQL Server 2000 and 2005. This visualizer works with a geography column in the query results and in graph by plotting location data and if multiple location column in appearing in as a query result we can select one to visualize [22] [23] [24]. For example suppose we have a location data then we have a choice to flexible plot the diagram of the map either it is rectangle or any other polygon shape for projection purpose on graph but we are assuming out projection should not be overlaid with default projection. By this technique we can easily and very convenient overlay a graph on map if we have the table of map outline data which we can use to do UNION ALL between the row set and the row set that have the map location [8]. Spatial data is useful in lots of cases because every customer has its own address. We usually think of addresses as street, city, state, country and ZIP code and in other words spatial data can use for finding the exact position of real world entity like suppose we have the database of customer where we are storing address which not merely containing which we are supposing street, city or state but actually it is showing the latitude and longitude. As technically by address we mean part of territory which can draw by polygon for convenient we are assuming single point not a polygon and by this we can guess about longitude and latitude for the answer of query like here:

- Find the nearest branch of bank for client info.

- And who is the representative or concern person for that particular client.
- And we can also retrieve the client information within a particular boundary i.e. how many clients are there in particular organisation of any business.

We can guess client information related to position within the range and outside so it is not just maintain the branch location of our office but also allowing to put information of client related to us. To make whole system and process convenient, reliable, to speedup of process, robust by storing data and analyzed data and get information and by exchanging information we can assure all the above mention benefit in our work. As we know that reliability, speed and robustness is only the required feature; here we will consider. Another important aspect or we can say the further advancement of spatial techniques is the visualization of spatial data using maps. The methods used for retrieval problem [9] [10], human activity and face recognition problem [11] [12], location estimation, [13] and scalable replica estimation problem [14] can also be integrated with proposed PSO based approach. After all, location information is all about maps, and to paraphrase a common saying, a map is certainly worth 1,000 words. A better choice is to use a visualizer that provides map overlay by default [15] [16]. SQL Server Studio 2008 use a map overlay for showing spatial data. Some other approaches are also used for similar task [25] [26] [27] [28]. The Advantages of proposed method are as follows: (1) Adaptability - Self-organizing, (2) Robustness - Ability to find a new solution if the current solution becomes invalid, (3) Reliability - Agents can be added or removed without disturbing behavior of the total system because of the distributed nature, (4) Simplicity, and (5) No central control. The rest of the paper is organized in further four section: section 2 discuss some background concepts which are used in our problem such as spatial data, visualizers and spatial index; section 3 introduced the proposed methodology of business intelligence using the concept of particle swarm optimization; section 4 shows some practical application of introduced work with result; finally section 5 conclude the paper with future remark of the paper.

II. BACKGROUND CONCEPTS

A. Spatial data

Spatial data is data which is use for finding the position of the real world entity like we have to find the position of sea sore, restaurant, hotel, tourist palace, historical important location and some territory. In spatial database is the combination of all the data types, statics and indexing of location. For fast accessing, the location information from spatial database done by spatial function and spatial indexing. We can retrieve it through Sql.

```

DECLARE @addr nvarchar(256) = 'Some
sample address, City, State, Zip';
DECLARE @addr_as_xy nvarchar(30);
DECLARE @g geography;
SET @addr_as_xy = dbo.Geocoder(@addr);
SET @g = geography::STPointFromText(@addr_as_xy,
4326);

```

Fig. 1. Code for location initialization

We have an instance of a location type with a sql variable declaration (@p position) or a column of table, and we have a number of way to initialize data type let's us take an example we have geographical data type who is using to show the instance of location point, the easier way to do it by use of STPointFromText() method of the location type. The STPointFromText() method is using for SRID (spatial reference identifier) with other feature textual representation of point that is POINT(x,y) in open Geospatial boundary. SRID identifier is the spatial reference system for use of either shape of earth whether flat or round mapping and it is enough to know the MapPoint geocoder Web Service uses coordinates of GPS to related to SRID 4326 so for location initialization our code will look something like in Figure 1:

B. Visualizers

Microsoft SQL Server 2008 provides a feature to visualize location result in either query result area or window. Microsoft SQL Server 2008 shows the spatial data as a graph plot in query result area to represent the longitude and latitude related to geography and we can select one column if we have lot of spatial column appearing in same time by query result. And column to display should be in SQL Server binary format, the ToString() method or STAsText() method not work with visualizer.

C. Spatial Indexes

After growing our enterprise to calculate the position between client and every entrepreneur and every salesman and every client might be too slow. Microsoft SQL Server 2008 has also spatial indexing. And here spatial indexing is based on ordinary B-tree index to make it faster like as relational indexes in SQL Server 2000 and 2005. If we have geographical data type, then we are dividing the entire globe into hemisphere and projecting each hemisphere onto a plane. And if we have geometrical data type, because we are specifying our own rectangular coordinate system, we can specify the boundaries that our spatial index covers the whole area. To return to the customer system, you could define a spatial index on the geog column in your customer table with the following data definition language (DDL):

```

CREATE SPATIAL INDEX cust_geog_idx
ON dbo.customer(geog)

```

GRIDS
=(LEVEL1=HIGH,LEVEL2=HIGH,LEVEL3=HIGH,LEVEL4=HIGH)).

III. METHODOLOGY

A. Swarm inspired methods

Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO): PSO is a population based stochastic optimization technique developed by Eberhart and Kennedy in 1995. It is inspired by social behaviour of flocks of birds and school of fish. It is a set of agents (similar to ants), search in parallel for good solutions and co-operate through the pheromone-mediated indirect method of communication. They belong to a class of meta-heuristics. These systems started with their use in the Travelling Salesman Problem (TSP). They have applications to practical problems faced in business and industrial environments. The evolution of computational paradigm for an ant colony intelligent system (ACIS) is being used as an intelligent tool to help researchers solve many problems in areas of science and technology.

Particle Swarm Intelligent Systems: Originated with the idea to simulate the unpredictable choreography of a bird flock with Nearest-neighbour velocity matching, Multi-dimensional search, Acceleration by distance, and Elimination of ancillary variables. PSO shares many similarities with Genetic Algorithms (GA). The system is initialized with a population of random solutions (called *particles*) and searches for optima by updating generations. Each particle is assigned a randomized velocity. Particles fly around in a multidimensional search space or problem space by following the current optimum particles. However, unlike GA, PSO has no evolution operators such as crossover and mutation. Compared to GA, the advantages of PSO are that it is easy to implement and there are few parameters to adjust. Each particle adjusts its position according to its own experience and the experience of a neighboring particle. Particle keeps track of its co-ordinates in the problem space which are associated with the best solution/ fitness achieved so far along with the fitness value ($pbest \leftarrow particle\ best$). Overall best value obtained so far is also tracked by the global version of the particle optimizer along with its location ($gbest$). There are two versions exist (according to acceleration): (1) Global - At each time step, the particle changes its velocity (*accelerates*) and moves towards its **pbest** and **gbest** and (2) Local - In addition to **pbest**, each particle also keeps track of the best solution (**lbest/nbest** – neighbour best) attained within a local topological neighbourhood of the particle. The acceleration thus depends on **pbest**, **lbest**, and **gbest**.

B. Problem solution

Conceptual framework of sense making (Psychological Systems): A psychological system can be thought of as an “information-processing” function. We measure psychological systems by identifying points in psychological space. Usually the psychological space is considered to be multidimensional.

Following are the two SQL server queries and its output.

The SQL Server query (A): (see output in Figure 5)

```
SELECT geog, name
FROM Mondial.dbo.city
WHERE geog IS NOT NULL
```

The SQL Server query (B): (see output in Figure 6)

```
SELECT geo, name
FROM Mondial.dbo.cityname
WHERE geo IS NOT NULL
UNION ALL
SELECT geo, cntry_name
FROM SpatialSamples.dbo.cntry
```

An even better choice is to use a commercial or shareware visualizer that provides map overlay by default, as shown in Figure 5. We see that the Spatial Results tab in MS SQL Server 2008 shows a rowset of more than 600 points with a map overlay.

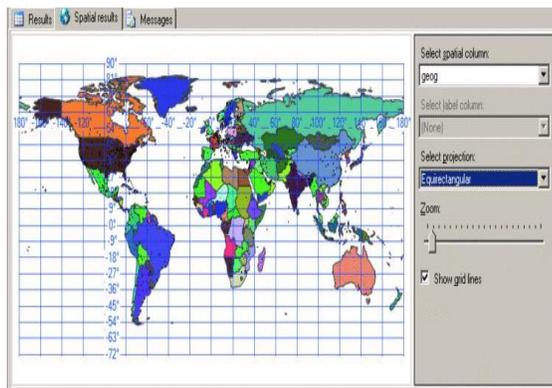


Fig. 6. Output of SQL Server query (B)

A. Application to Common Table Expression (CTE)

A CTE can be thought of as a temporary result set and are similar to a derived table in that it is not stored as an object and lasts only for the duration of the query. A CTE is generally considered to be more readable than a derived table and does not require the extra effort of declaring a Temp Table while providing the same benefits to the user. However; a CTE is more powerful than a derived table as it can also be self-referencing, or even referenced multiple times in the same query.

The basic syntax structure for a CTE is shown below:

```
WITH MyCTE
AS ( SELECT EmpID, FirstName, LastName, ManagerID
FROM Employee
WHERE ManagerID IS NULL)
SELECT *
FROM MyCTE
```

Building a Recursive CTE

In the following examples, we will show how to harness the power of a recursive CTE query by fulfilling a common business requirement, retrieving hierarchical data. By the time

the final query is complete you will be able to easily determine how many levels from the top executive each employee is. A recursive CTE requires four elements in order to work properly.

1. Anchor query (runs once and the results ‘seed’ the Recursive query)
2. Recursive query (runs multiple times and is the criteria for the remaining results)
3. UNION ALL statement to bind the Anchor and Recursive queries together.
4. INNER JOIN statement to bind the Recursive query to the results of the CTE.

The syntax structure is as follows,

```
WITH MyCTE
AS ( SELECT EmpID, FirstName, LastName, ManagerID
FROM Employee
WHERE ManagerID IS NULL
UNION ALL
SELECT EmpID, FirstName, LastName, ManagerID
FROM Employee
INNER
JOIN MyCTE ON Employee.ManagerID = MyCTE.EmpID
WHERE Employee.ManagerID IS NOT NULL )
SELECT *
```

V. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The above literature covers the spatial data and tools that are used to tackle the visualization aspect of spatial database. The tools include SQL SERVER 2008. In addition, the different concepts that these tools use are also mentioned. The effective and advanced applications can be developed using the features of SQL SERVER Spatial like ship tracking system and city bus management system.

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