Enhancement of Stable Methods In Unstructured Network For Routing Queries

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Abstract - *In an unstructured peer-to-peer network searching the document is very difficult problem because of more topologies and different processing capacity. In this system we propose a query routing approach which overcomes that problem. In this system the technique shown to be stabilize the query load subject to a grade of service constraint. In this system we introduce a query routing methods that works for arbitrary overlay topologies, nodes with heterogeneous processing capacity by using this technique. We get a result which further shows the proposed technique with decreasing complexity, estimation parameters and traffic load will be decreased. An explicit property of the region of system is given and mathematically compared to that associated with random walk based searches. One of the basic functions of this system is conveniently resolving queries or identifying files/resources.*

***Key Words*: Peer-to-peer, Search, Stability, Backpressure, Simulation, Random walk, Heterogeneous.**

1. INTRODUCTION

In an unstructured peer-to-peer network searching the document is very difficult problem because of more topologies and different processing capacity. In this system we propose a query routing approach which overcomes that problem.

2. RELATED WORK

The Researchers[1] following on minimizing some function of average delay, has unfortunately been an outstanding problem sometime. In this Dynamic programming represents a systematic approach for delay optimal control.

The Researchers[2]queue-length-based schemes could potentially suffer from large (even infinite) packet delays due to the well-known last packet problem, where by packets belonging to some flows may be excessively delayed due to lack of subsequent packet arrivals. To overcome this problem delay-based schemes provide a simple way around the well known last packet problem that plagues queue-based schedulers, and thus avoid flow starvation. Delay-based schemes provide a simple way around the well-known last packet problem that plagues queue-based schedulers, and thus avoid flow starvation.

The Researchers[3] he complexing of the former depend. In this paper the main computation overhead of this operation is the encryption of the data using the symmetric DSK. All these data and operation are for data owner.

The Researchers[4]Each node has to maintain a separate queue for each commodity in the network, and only one queue is served at a time. The back-pressure routing algorithm may route some packets along very long routes. So to improve the delay performance of the back-pressure algorithm. One of the Suggested solutions also decreases the complexity of the queuing data structures to be maintained at each node.

The Researchers[5] in past it does not satisfy the end to end delay constraints for packets in queue on combining characteristics packets. In this paper construct the delay parameter p and d for satisfying end to end delay constraints.

The Researchers[6]social network analysis has received renewed interest because of the signifficant increase in the number of users relying on applications based on them. An important criterion for the success of any social networking based application is the efficiency for search. So in this paper

they overcome this problem and it reduces the search time by as much as 30 also indicate that the proposed method outperforms basic random walk even under considerable peer-churn.

3. PROPOSED SYSTEM

3.1 Problem statement

To create the system which is stabilize the query load subject to a grade of service constraints also this system decrease the complexity of traffic load and time complexity . It will make a easy searching a document in an unstructured peer-to-peer network.
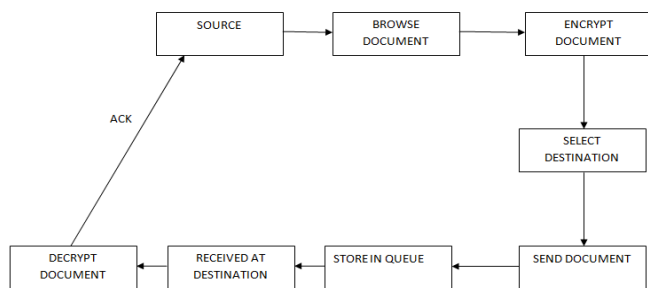

Fig -1: Block diagram of proposed system

Peer-to-peer systems continue to find increasing and diverse uses as a distributed, scalable and robust frameworkto deliver services, e.g., document sharing, video streaming, expert/advice sharing, sensor networks, databases, etc. efficiently resolving queries or finding files/resources it is one of the basic function of such system. In peer to peer network all the node are connected to each other and they can communicate with each other directly without any data source (server). Peer- to- peer system has different topologies. In peer-to-peer networks all peers behave like data source and data sinks i.e. they can send or receive File/resource /documents from the source to destination. Peer- to- peer system has different topologies. They are various topologies like Star, bus, mesh, ring etc. So, finding document /file /resource in this network is difficult

In our system, we use query routing approach to find documents in unstructured peer to peer network.

4. MATHEMATICAL MODEL

Input: Query as a input.

Output: Successful searching of document.

Let S be the set of activities .

S={Q,A,R,F}

Where,

Q ={Queries}

A ={Algorithms}

R ={Results}

F ={Failures}

In this system we use Dijkstra's for shortest path finding and for security RSA algorithm.

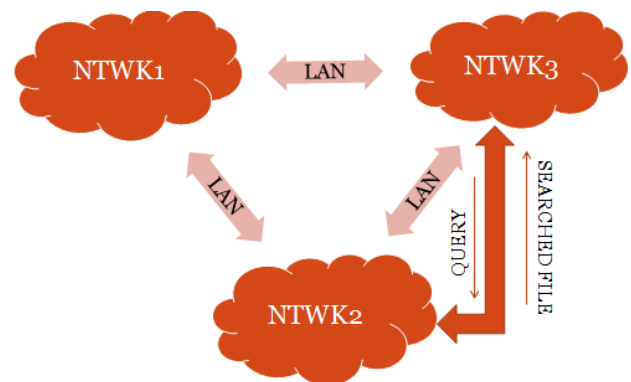## 5. PROPOSED SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Fig -2: Architecture of proposed system

In this system we use Dijkstra's algorithm to overcome previous system drawback. For reduce time complexity, here we use shortest path algorithm Dijkstra's algorithm. This is asymptotically the fastest known single source shortest pat algorithm. For secure transmission of File/documents /resource in this network, we use asymmetric key encryption algorithm RSA. In RSA algorithm public and private key are used for encryption and decryption. Public key use for encryption and private key use for decryption. At user (N/W1) public key encrypt main file called as cipher text and send it to destination server(N/W2). At destination server private key use for convert cipher-text file into plain-text. If LAN network gets break then the transferring documents get stored in queue data structure (FIFO). So there is no data loss. Third party cannot access it because of security provided by RSA algorithm. The stored data in

queue get forwarded into FIFO manner when network establishes.

6. ADVANTAGES

1) Because of data availability restriction on data loss if any connection error occurred.
2) As compare to existing system it is faster.
3) The system has secure data transmission.

7. APPLICATIONS

1) For any firm.

2) For Government sectors.

3) For Military.

8. CONCLUSION

In This Paper, We studied how get a result which further shows the proposed technique with decreasing complexity, estimation parameters and traffic load will be decreased. We studied how to transmit data over LAN network without service provider. The data security is maintained by using RSA algorithm and also we restrict the data loss by using data availability.

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