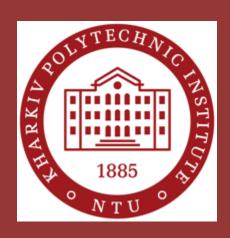
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OUR RESEARCH PROPOSALS



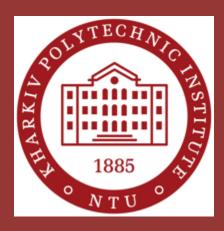
Translation of Natural Language Business Rules into the Database Structure Andrii Kopp & Dmytro Orlovskyi





Department of Software Engineering and Management Intelligent Technology

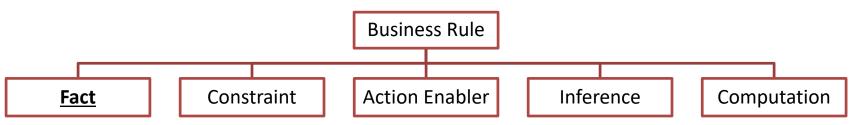
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Business Rules in Database Design

- Business rules are used as sources for correct discovery of entities, attributes, constraints, and relationships.
- Business rules are brief, precise, and unambiguous textual descriptions of policies, processes, and principles within a certain organization.
- The main sources of business rules are people and documentation within organization: managers of different levels, company policies, or process manuals.



Facts are statements that define entities, attributes, and relationships within data models.



Business Rules Extraction

Business rules that describe:

- relationships
- entities and their attributes

```
REGULAR EXPRESSION

| (each)\s+(.+)(has)\s+(.+)

TEST STRING

| each | student | has | full | name, | birth | date, | enrollment | date |

| Echild | Attr
```



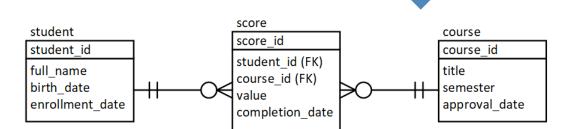
Database Scripts Generation

Business Rules ⇒ Relational Model ⇒ SQL Scripts

Each student has full name, student card id, birth date, enrollment date. Each student is given by many scores. Each course has title, semester, approval date. Each course is evaluated by many scores. Each score has value, completion date.

student $\rightarrow \langle PK = \{\text{student_id}\}, FK = \emptyset,$ $Cols = \{\text{full_name}, \text{student_card_id}, \text{birth_date},$ $enrollment_date\} \rangle$

score $\rightarrow \langle PK = \{\text{score_id}\}, FK = \{\text{student_id}, \text{course_id}\}, Cols = \{\text{value}, \text{completion_date}\}\}$ course $\rightarrow \langle PK = \{\text{course_id}\}, FK = \emptyset,$ $Cols = \{\text{title}, \text{semester}, \text{approval date}\}\}$



CREATE TABLE 'student' ('student_id' INTEGER, 'full_name' VARCHAR(255), 'student_card_id' VARCHAR(255), 'birth_date' DATETIME, 'enrollment date' DATETIME);

CREATE TABLE `score` (`score_id` INTEGER,
 `student_id` INTEGER, `course_id` INTEGER, `value`
 DECIMAL(8,2), `completion_date` DATETIME);
 CREATE TABLE `course` (`course_id` INTEGER, `title`
 VARCHAR(255), `semester` DECIMAL(8,2),
 `approval_date` DATETIME);

ALTER TABLE `student` MODIFY `student_id`
INTEGER AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY;
ALTER TABLE `score` MODIFY `score_id` INTEGER
AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY;
ALTER TABLE `course` MODIFY `course_id` INTEGER
AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY;

ALTER TABLE 'score' MODIFY 'student_id' INTEGER NOT NULL;

ALTER TABLE `score` ADD FOREIGN KEY
('student_id') REFERENCES `student`('student_id');
ALTER TABLE `score` MODIFY `course_id` INTEGER
NOT NULL:

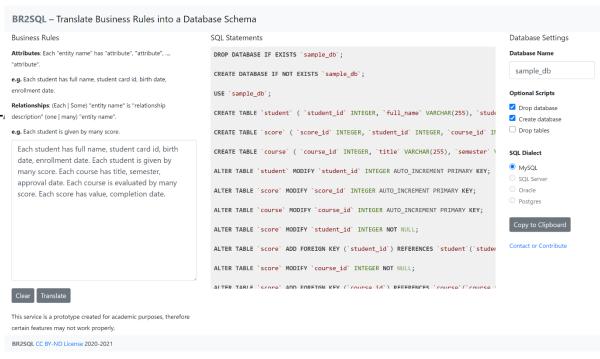
ALTER TABLE 'score' ADD FOREIGN KEY ('course_id')
REFERENCES 'course'('course_id');



Software Tool Prototype: Homepage Example

User interface elements are:

- Text area for business rules
- Control buttons (clear text area, translate rules into SQL copy code to clipboard)
- Generated code area
- Text input for database name
- Check boxes for optional settings
- Radio button to select SQL dialect





Example of Business Rules Translation into Database Structure

Sample set of business rules:

- "Each student has full name, student card id, birth date, enrollment date".
- "Each student is given by many scores".
- "Each course has title, semester, approval date".
- "Each course is evaluated by many scores. Each score has value, completion date".

```
DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS `sample db`;
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS `sample db`:
USE `sample db`;
CREATE TABLE `student` ( `student id` INTEGER, `full name` VARCHAR(255), `student card id`
VARCHAR(255), `birth date` DATETIME, `enrollment date` DATETIME);
CREATE TABLE `score` ( `score id` INTEGER, `student id` INTEGER, `course id` INTEGER, `value`
DECIMAL(8,2), `completion date` DATETIME);
CREATE TABLE `course` ( `course id` INTEGER, `title` VARCHAR(255), `semester` DECIMAL(8,2),
`approval date` DATETIME);
ALTER TABLE `student` MODIFY `student_id` INTEGER AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY;
ALTER TABLE `score` MODIFY `score id` INTEGER AUTO INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY;
ALTER TABLE `course` MODIFY `course id` INTEGER AUTO INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY;
ALTER TABLE `score` MODIFY `student_id` INTEGER NOT NULL;
ALTER TABLE `score` ADD FOREIGN KEY (`student id`) REFERENCES `student`(`student id`);
ALTER TABLE `score` MODIFY `course id` INTEGER NOT NULL;
ALTER TABLE `score` ADD FOREIGN KEY (`course_id`) REFERENCES `course`(`course_id`);
ALTER TABLE `student` ADD UNIQUE (`student card id`);
```

```
sample db score
        sample db student
                                                                                               sample db course
                                              § score_id : int(11)
student id : int(11)
                                                                                         course_id : int(11)
                                              # student id : int(11)
full_name : varchar(255)
                                                                                         title : varchar(255)
g student card id: varchar(255)
                                              # course id:int(11)
                                                                                         # semester : decimal(8,2)
                                              value : decimal(8,2)
n birth date : datetime
                                                                                         approval date : datetime
                                              completion date : datetime
n enrollment date : datetime
```



Classifiers Validation

Vocabularies content after the business rules of previous example were translated

Vocabulary	Classification	Data	
Column domains	DateTime		
	Number		
	Text	full_name, student_card_id, title	
Alternate keys	UNIQUE	student_card_id	

Another attempt of different business rules translation has resulted into the automatically suggested domains, corresponding MySQL data types, and UNIQE alternate keys

Each person has full name, birth date.

CREATE TABLE 'person' ('person_id' INTEGER, 'full_name' VARCHAR(255), 'birth date' DATETIME); ALTER TABLE 'person' MODIFY 'person_id' INTEGER AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY:

Each progress paper has student card id. title, semester, value, completion date.

CREATE TABLE 'progress paper' ('progress paper id' INTEGER, `student_card_id` VARCHAR(255), `title` VARCHAR(255), `semester` DECIMAL(8,2), 'value' DECIMAL(8,2), 'completion date' DATETIME); ALTER TABLE 'progress_paper' MODIFY 'progress_paper_id' INTEGER AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY; ALTER TABLE 'progress_paper' ADD UNIQUE ('student_card_id');

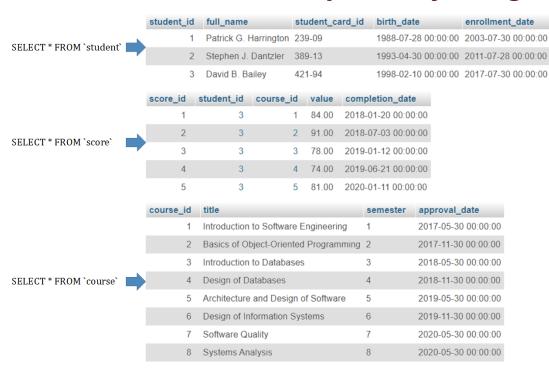
Each payment has value, approval date, completion date.

CREATE TABLE 'payment' ('payment_id' INTEGER, 'value' DECIMAL(8,2), 'approval_date' DATETIME, 'completion date' DATETIME);

ALTER TABLE 'payment' MODIFY 'payment_id' INTEGER AUTO INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY;



Validation of Database Operability, Integrity, and Consistency



INSERT INTO score (student id, course id, value, completion_date) VALUES (4, 1, 94, '2020-01-16');



#1452 - Cannot add or update a child row: a foreign key constraint fails ('sample db'.'score', CONSTRAINT 'score ibfk 1' FOREIGN KEY ('student id') REFERENCES 'student' ('student id'))

INSERT INTO student (full name, student card id, birth date, enrollment_date) VALUES ('Larry S. Ruiz', '389-13', '1999-01-02', '2018-07-27'):



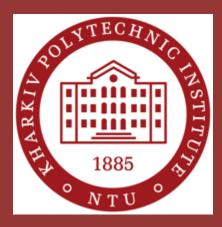
#1062 - Duplicate entry '389-13' for key 'student card id'

Improving Item Searching On Trading Platform Based On Reinforcement Learning Approach Olga Cherednichenko et al.



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Research Questions

- ➤ How to combine similar product offers from different sellers on the e-commerce website into groups based on the pretrained core of tags
- ➤ How response information from ecommerce websites could clarify the item query and increase the accuracy of proposed items



The pipeline of e-commerce website interaction

Data Pre-processing

- Data gathering
- · Item Matching
- Tag Core creating



Learning Set-up

- · Initial state setting
- Ideal Item defining
- · Reward function determining



Query * Response * Parse * Similarity Measurement * Amount of items



Acting

- Value of Attributes
- New Query
- Suggestions



Reward estimation

- Accuracy
- · Amount of items
- Differs



Examples of similar items

Adidas origina Shoes Trainers	lls Samoa Men's Sneaker EG6089 W s Sport Shoes	Vhite			
Condition: N	New with box		188		
US Shoe Size (Men's):	US 12 - EU 46 2/3				
Color	Green		>		
Quantity:	1 2 available / 1 sold				
Price: L	JS \$94.73 Buy It Now				
Item specifics					
Condition:	New with box: A brand-new, unused, and unwitems) in the original packaging (such as	orn item (including handmade Read more	Info: brandstyle24 since 2003 on ebay !		
Activity1:	Leisure		Style: Sneaker		
MPN:	EG6089		stan smith Sneaker BD8023 Leather		
Season:	Full Year Article	White Shoes Trai	ners Sports		
Brand:	adidas			100	
Shoe Shank Type:	Low Top	Condition: New	with box	The same of the sa	
Outsole Material:	Rubberband	US Shoe Size US	4 - EU 36		
Product Line:	adidas Samoa	(Men's):			
Shoe Width:	Standard	Color: Whi	ite		675
eatures2:	Comfort				W WITH
Manufacturer Color: Features1:	Cloud White / Collegiate Green / Gum Anti-slip	Quantity: 1	1 available		
		List price: US-\$	121.37 ②		
		You save: US \$	14.4 OC (420) ~4D		
		fou save. US	14.00 (12% OII)	d'un	
		Now: US	\$106.51 Buy It Now		
		Item specifics			
		Condition:	New with box: A brand-new, unused, and unworn item (including handmade items) in the original packaging (such as Read more	Style:	Sneaker
		Activity1:	Leisure	Year Of Manufacture:	2010-2019
		MPN:	BD8023	Vintage:	No
		Season:	Full Year Article	UPC:	Does not apply
		Brand:	adidas	Upper Material:	Leather
		Shoe Shank Type:	Low Top	Feed Material:	Fabric
		Outsole Material:	Rubberband	Activity:	Fashion
		Fastening:	Lacing	Department:	Unisex
		Product Line:	adidas Stan Smith	Occasion:	Casual
		Shoe Width:	Standard	Model:	
		SHOW VVIGUIT.	Stativaty	IVIOUEL.	adidas Stan Smith

Features2:

Features1:

Manufacturer Color:

Comfort

Anti-slip

Ftwwht/ftwwht/Rawamb

Casual Shoes

Breathable

Type:

Features:



All tags

List of words in the core of tags

>0.70

All tags	>0.70	>0.75
adidas casual leather white apply men	leather	leather
comfort unworn new brand unused top	white	white
standard breathable low shoes training	comfort	comfort
sneakers year full article lacing	breathable	low
rubberband lace fabric originals	low	shoes
running athletic slip anti smith stan	shoes	fitness
fitness studio rubber jogging unisex	fabric	summer
textile solid cushioned leisure core	athletic	trainers
superstar summer eur continental black	fitness	toe
spring limited fall edition ftwwht	summer	sports
lightweight light lifestyle classic	lightweight	basketball
weight boost tennis medium barricade	trainers	school
trainers retro toe gym indonesia walking	toe	outsole
campus winter foam performance upper	sports	skate
blue motion support sports control	basketball	
suede	plaid	
trainer cloud basketball grey clear	school	
vietnam cross plaid round sneaker arch	outsole	
scarlet rainbow collegiate green samba	skate	
athletics whtin pattern adv coated	bodybuilding	
twinstrike adjustable jeans one	yamamoto	



The key idea

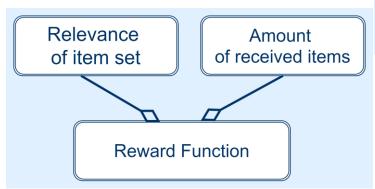


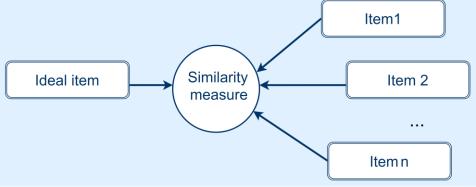
 $A_{jk} = \langle a_{jk1}, a_{jk2}, ..., a_{jkn} \rangle$ represents a item

K is a set of groups of items

 I_k is a set of attributes of k-th group

 J_k is a set of items of k-th group

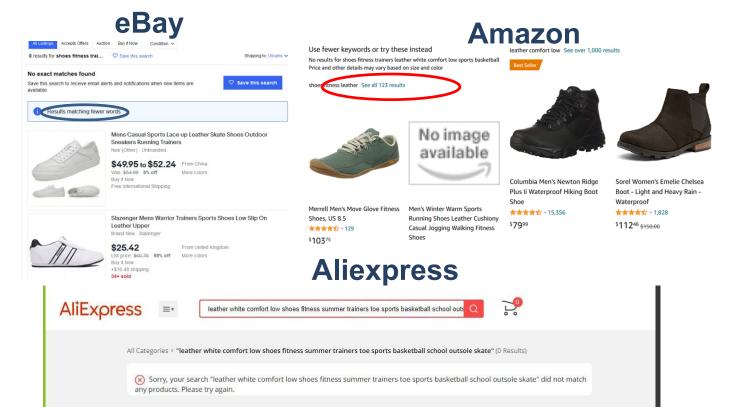




$$A_k^* = \langle t_1, ..., t_s \rangle$$
 represents the ideal item

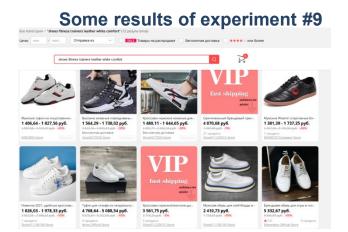


The results of experiment on different platforms





Experiment results

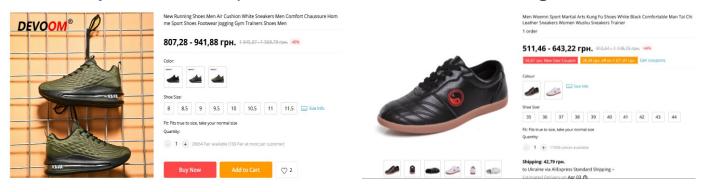




IINANDYU Dropshipping Store



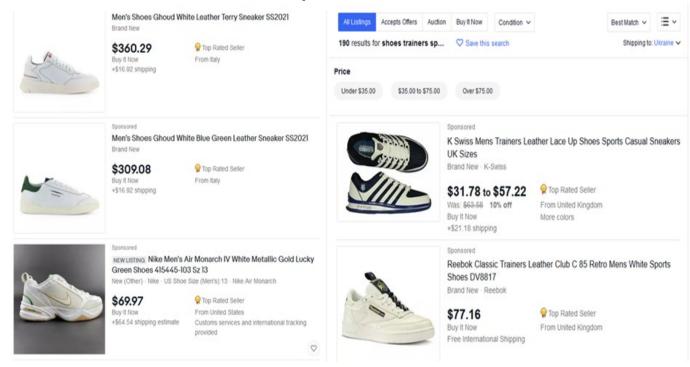
Experiment result (models in different colour including white colour)





Experiment results (continuation)

Some results of the experiments #4 and #10

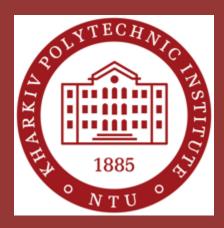


Virtual Promotion Based on Machine Learning Sergey Orekhov



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Modern topics

Trend I – Technology evolution

WEB 2.0
Virtual
office

WEB 3.0 Semantic Search WEB 4.0 Intelligent Agents WEB 5.0
Virtual library
(knowledge base)

Trend II – Customer expectations

WEB Content via mobile devices

Social Network Accounts News, Opinions, Advices

Be
the First
in
Search
Engine
Answer
List

Trend III - Business needs

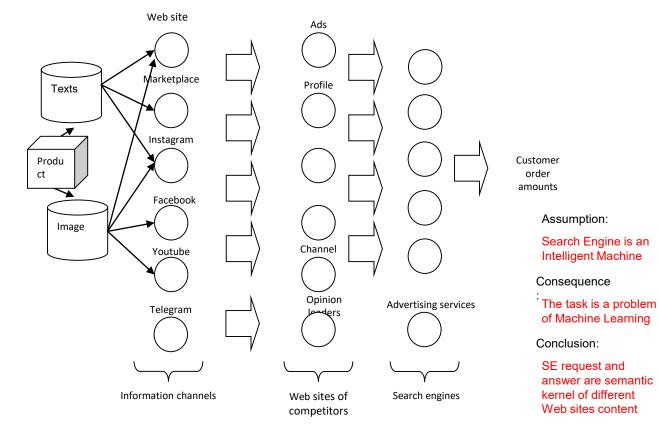
4P, Marketing Information System

CRM, Accounting

Internet Marketplaces



Problem: Be the First





Technologies for IT Solution

Initial Data

Machine learning

Technologie

Semantic Nets, Vector Space Model Neural networks, Fuzzy neural networks (Python)

Digital marketing (Python, PHP, JS)

Web Analytics (JS)

Genetic Algorithm (C++)

Search Engine API Internet Bots (Java APIs)

Web content (JS, HTML, CSS)

Content Analysis (PHP, JS)

Service oriented architecture (Java APIs)



THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!