

Divergent Confirmative Routing Based Model in Modern Signal Processing

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Abstract—The scope of this DCA and DCP based model lies on the principle of testing divergent principles in modern signal processing. The review of routing fundamentals is discussed in a tabular manner to differentiate between the similarities of the said approach. Divergent conformity algorithm has a basis of protocol of testing the sub-modules of modern world signal processing tools. The future scope of the proposed work can be applied to artificial intelligent systems.

Keywords— Divergent cognitive algorithm, divergent Nodes, Cognitive Nodes, Security License, Bilinear DCA, Divergent Cognitive Protocol, DFT, Routing

1. INTRODUCTION

Divergent Conformity Algorithm (DCA) and Divergent Conformity Protocol (DCP) are two of the proposed models for outlining the aspects of modern day digital signal processing. These methods are suitable for futuristic applications in the field of artificial intelligence based machine learning. The basis of features of these two techniques is outlined in the table below. As the modern computing devices are becoming user friendly, causal study of them becomes necessary. This paper has described a pivotal technique of simplifying digital signal processing application.

2. DIVERGENT CONFORMITY ALGORITHM

SL NO.	DIVERGENT CONFORMITY ALGORITHM (DCA)	APPLICATION FOR RELATIONAL STUDY
1	Divergent	Infinitely adding more signal points
2	Cognitive	Self-learning capability of this Algorithm
3	Iterative	Alternating an previous algorithm to new one
4	Remote DCA	Controlling a distant process at end-user's interface
5	Time-Bound	Completing an indefinite task based on cliché methods
6	Blocked-Loop	Generally used when an open signal processing tool has a mismatch
7	Artificial Intelligent	Routing Station takes decision of its own based on the input
8	Bilinear DCA	Used when an processed information back-fires due an ambiguity
9	Shifted DFT (Discrete Fourier Transform)	When an existing filter fails, DFT shifter is used at transmitter
10	Goertzel DCA	Applied for bit by bit testing of Shifted DFT (Discrete Fourier Transform)

Table -1 – Different relational study tools used in divergent conformity algorithm

Table – 1 shown below establishes the relational study of divergent conformity algorithm with proposing the basis of adaptability of this scheme in the modern world.

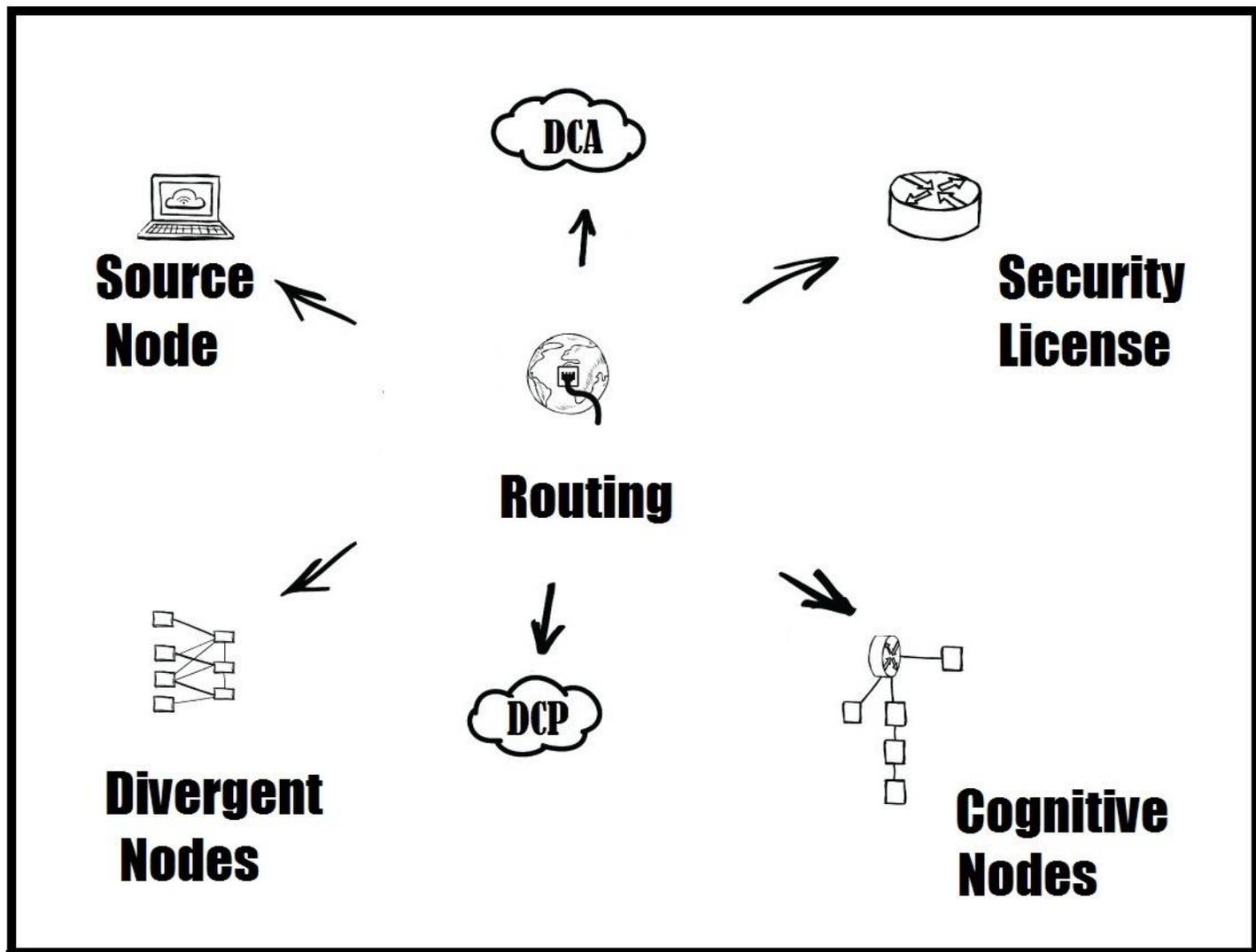


Figure 1 - Divergent Confirmative Routing Model for Signal Processing

At the outskirts of modern day signal processing techniques, the latency of existing features are in a turmoil. In order to inculcate the attributes of efficient routing, optimal algorithms have been developed in recent years. In this article a routing algorithm based on conformity divergence is proposed. This algorithm is established to parameter of signal processing and named as Divergent Conformity Protocol (DCP). The market needs to understand the counter-effects of such model that has a basis of future signal processing applications.

3. FUNCTIONS OF DIVERGENT CONFORMITY PROTOCOL (DCP) IN SIGNAL ROUTING

The basis of divergent conformity modules is compared against the performance of signal routing functions. The two types of modules are based on divergent modules or cognitive modules. The quality parameters of these two schemes is discussed in table – 2. The functionality of the same is ranked for maximization of routing model where incremental values are important in increasing overall efficiency of a model.

MOD NO.	DCP MODULES	SIGNAL ROUTING FUNCTIONS
1	Source Routing Interface (SRI)	Regulation of security license before actual digital communication occurs.
2	Conformity Divergent Modules (CDM)	Establishment of fair pathway in a routed network with conformity
3	Conformity Cognitive Modules (CCM)	Counteracting anomalies of authentication mechanism with conformity
4	Point-to-Point Services	Organization of divergent nodes before processing to transport layer of open system inter-connection.
5	Link-to-Link Services	Coherence in cognitive nodes when it is transmitted to application layer of a network model.
6	Cloud-based Routing	Adjacent nodes of subsequent intelligent network takes decisions independently
7	Security Servers	Authentication access of pre-established nodes
8	Inbuilt LTI (Linear Time-Invariant) Filters	Induce past inputs to present machine readable form
9	Sizeability Encryption	Cryptographic malware protection of routed digital signals
10	End-Device Modeling	Checking disparity of how consecutive data models are user-friendly

Table – 2 – Signal Routing Functions of DCP Modules

SL NO.	ROUTING ATTRIBUTES	DIVERGENT CONFORMITY PROTOCOL ENTITIES
1	Conformity Allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decide whether to use DCA (Divergent Conformity Algorithm) or DCP (Divergent Conformity Protocol)
2	Divergent Routing Nodes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate multiple-routing
3	Cognitive Routing Nodes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boost decisive-routing
4	Cryptographic Divergence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing secure network
5	Transparent Cognition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Escalation of bit-error rate
6	Authorized Networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hike in accessibility
7	Security Licensing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incrementing authorization
8	Stilwel Encryption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximizing super-imposed cryptographic layer

Table 3 - Routing attributes of divergent conformity protocol entities

Divergent Routing Nodes :

As shown in figure 1, this node is responsible especially to establish a fair path in a smart routed network to ensure availability of source coded signals to consequent nodules in a conformity protocol model.

Cognitive Routing Nodes :

The main function of cognitive routing nodes is clearly established in figure 1, where the adjacent nodes of subsequent intelligent network takes decisions independently to counteract anomalies of authentication. In the further process such decisions are handled in an iterative routed path in order to reduce time-varying bit errors of the sequence.

4. APPLICATIONS OF DCA AND DCP IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING

Divergent Conformity methods of protocol when implemented in algorithm has a unique technique of being implemented for futuristic computing technoligis. Since this algorithm offers an optimal method to counteract against the loop-holes of traditional signal processing methods. The structural control of divergent and cognitive nodes when used via source encoder the manual operations could be converted to a form where a machine can perform deep learning laying the path for artificial intelligence.

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