

and experiment results, we decide the number of hidden layer nodes is eight. The maximum training times are 1300.

NFABP: take the original data of training samples as in-put, well then the number of input layer nodes is 24; take the corresponding composite scores of training samples

According to the formula $m_1 = \sqrt{m + n + a}$ and experiment results, we decide the number of hidden layer nodes is 15. The maximum training times are 5000.

VIII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In order to compare the merits of FABP with the NFABP sensor networks, record three parameters during the training phase: training times, training time and maximum error between the output and corresponding known composite scores.

This paper proposes a novel and effective method which is the combination of FA and BPNN to evaluate Mental disorder statue. This combination model has the following advantages:

- FA can compress the dimension of the evaluation index system and eliminate the correlation between indices and factors.
- The FABP sensor networks model overcomes the subjectivity of traditional Mental disorder evaluation scale, which will give some ideas to Mental disorder evaluation.

When the results were analyzed with the real time data the proposed model has been found to be more accurate than the traditional method that has been chosen. The proposed model estimated the effect more accurately. It can be observed from the analysis of the results which were obtained by applying the proposed model over several projects that there is about 10% deviation in the inspection effect evaluation for William Steward model. The model has been applied to various projects mentioned as above for post effect evaluation.

The deviation has also been found to be varying and it has been seen that it is both on the positive side and negative side of the William Steward effect. It can be observed that the complexity model and the William Steward model [6] haven't been able to estimate the effect accurately. In general there has not been any model that could estimate the effect evaluation accurately.

There is no accurate effect evaluation for Mental Disorder phase. The proposed model has produced results which are in synchronization with the actual effect evaluations and found to be more accurate.

IX. CONCLUSIONS

In Mental disorder intervention, the evaluation is the pre-requisites. Via evaluation, the psychologist can define the examinees' Mental condition, and then take steps to carry out the disorder intervention as soon as possible, such as to use the medicine or psychotherapy to adjust examinees' mental situation, to maximally release the negative impact on the examinees, physically and mentally, and then to lead them having a positive view of life.

Careful analysis of the results obtained provides the information that the proposed evaluation has a deviation of about 8% over the traditional method that has been chosen. This deviation is not much considering the fact that the effect estimated by the traditional method has also not being found to be accurate when applied to real time projects. The method based on use-case points and several other traditional methods haven't produced an accurate estimate of the inspection effect. The proposed method has been applied on real time data from few of the projects that have been specified above and it has been found to produce an estimate of about 8% deviation from the mentioned effect.

The proposed effect evaluation models for Mental Disorder phase based on use-case point and soft computing technique-sensor network has been applied to improve upon the accuracy. The method that has been followed and the metric proposed have an advantage that it produces accurate results. For the Mental Disorder effect evaluation the proposed model estimated the effect based on and used sensor network to improve upon accuracy and the results have been found to show that the proposed evaluation is in synchronization with the traditional effect evaluation models.

The future scope for the proposed model is based in the direction that the model developed needs to be applied to large number of inspection cases i.e., real time projects as the proposed model has a unique feature of learning through usage. The model converges towards more accurate values as it used over time. The model developed can be evolved even further in the view that more number of parameters which have a minor effect on the effect evaluation be also considered for effect evaluation and the model can be evolved.

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