**LITERATURE SURVEY**

**Mohd Kamir Yusof , Mustafa Man(2018) :**

The paper aiming at big data analytics, describes three methods of large amount of structured and structured data transfer.  The three approaches used for the data transfer are XML, JSON and through FLAT FILE. The core of the paper is to evaluate the three approaches and find the suitable one to handle large amount of publication data. This paper highlights that the text file format is the best flexible approach huge amount of data while XML and JSON works efficiently and more scalable than FLAT FILE approach.  
  
**Kanagaraj.S and Dr.Sunitha Abburu (2012) :**  
  
This paper presents a model to convert Relational Data base to XML database. Through extended entity relationships model, the Relational database schema is converted into XML. EER model helps to map the captured Relational Database schema to XML schema. Various databases like MS - ACCESS, MS- SQL is converted  to XML file format and the file is given to the end user. This paper doesn’t include the semantic constraints in the database and is limited to MS- ACCESS and MS- SQL databases only. The future scope is given to extend this to other databases.   
  
 **Alae El Alami (2015) :**

This paper explains the conversion of RDB to XML document based on Meta data and semantic enrichment. The RDB is flattened and enriched by using object concepts. This usage of object concept in XML uses the syntax which allows the verification of XML document conformity while creating it. The extracted RDB information is then analyzed, filtered to adjust with the structure of the XML files and the object model associated with it. The implementation in the XML document is built dynamically using SQL Query. A prototype is developed to implement this automatic migration to prove the approach’s effectiveness.

**Marco Mesiti (2009) :**  
  
In this paper, a survey is conducted on  the most interesting and novel approaches for the representation, integration and management of different kinds of biological data by exploiting XML and the related recommendations and approaches. The paper present new and interesting cutting edge approaches for the appropriate management of heterogeneous biological data represented through XML. It concludes saying that XML has succeeded in the integration of heterogeneous biomolecular information, and well acted  as the syntactic glue for biological data sources. Nevertheless, a large variety of XML-based data formats have been proposed, thus resulting in a difficult effective integration of bioinformatics data schemes. The adoption of a few semantic-rich standard formats is urgent to achieve a seamless integration of the current biological resources.

**Andrew Clarke (2012) :**

This paper details the use of temporary time stamps and variable hash granularity to increase the efficiency of query assurance. This approach is implemented against datasets of varying type and size, including encrypted data to illustrate the potential overhead issues present in distributed systems and data repositories. This paper presents  empirical study detailing XML as suitable approach for emerging information system architectures, especially for health information systems. This work explored the area of secure and efficient query assurance in external and distributed XML databases. Procedures to provide that assurance while reducing data overheads compared to similar approaches were investigated.