Summary of researches being performed in the Institute of Mathematics and Computer Science on computer science and information technologies

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Evolution of the informatization notion (which assumes automation of majority of human activities applying computers, computer networks, information technologies) towards the notion of *Global Information Society* (GIS) challenges the determination of new paradigms of society: automation and intellectualization of production, new level of education and teaching, formation of new styles of work, active participation in decision making, etc.

To assure transition to GIS for any society, including that from Republic of Moldova, requires both special training and broad application of progressive technologies and information systems. Methodological aspects concerning impact of GIS creation over the citizen, economic unit, national economy in the aggregate demands a profound study. Without systematic approach to these aspects the GIS creation would have confront great difficulties.

Collective of researchers from the Institute of Mathematics and Computer Science (IMCS) of Academy of Sciences of Moldova, which work in the field of computer science, constitutes the center of advanced researches and activates in those directions of researches of computer science which facilitate technologies and applications without of which the development of GIS cannot be assured. The works of the collective

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deal with methodological aspects of GIS development. The advanced technologies and systems which serve as scientific support for transition to GIS for such domains as health protection, education, economy, research, ecology etc are elaborated and developed in these works. Let us enumerate the domains of interest: actual problems of information society development, information decision support systems, theoretical bases of information systems, formal calculation models, information systems in computational algebra, and information systems in computational linguistics.

The problems of GIS creation are constantly in the view of European Council, one of the last recommendations of which is "i2010 eGovernment Action Plan - Accelerating eGovernment in Europe for the Benefit of All – (25/04/2006)". In this document there is an attempt to synchronize the efforts of European countries in electronic government, education, and keeping and protection of multi-linguism.

The access to cultural patrimony of the own country and of other countries in his native language is to be guaranteed for each citizen from every European country so as he would be able to understand and appreciate the value and immensity of this patrimony as an integrant of European patrimony. Each country has its own specifics, which compels search of proper ways of transition to GIS on the assumption of its own economic, cultural potential, nation's traditions etc.

Different aspects of these problems were examined in the works [13, 71, 100, 102, 103, 109, 129].

The book "Considerations on information society development in Moldova" [12] was the first work in Moldova in which a complex approach to the problem **in** and **for** this country is presented. The conceptual bases, principles, policies and main directions in GIS creation were elucidated in it including electronic education, science and culture.

In other works there were examined the problems of evaluation of degree of integration into GIS, proposing a set of integration indices which highlight the specifics of our country. Internet in rural environment and digital divide overcoming constitute the subjects of another works [122, 130, 146].

A group of researchers on computer science from IMCS was invited to take part in writing the collective monograph "Information technologies communication and human development: Opportunities and challenges", published by Idea Group Inc.(USA), in which two chapters of these researchers are included: one is devoted to the general problems of digital inequality and another – the same problem for Moldova [8,9]. These chapters have been selected for inclusion in exclusive, authoritative reference publication "Information Communication Technologies: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools and Applications" published by IGI Global (formerly "Idea Group Inc.") in 2008. This six-volume set includes the most dependable, exhaustive research on the subject.

Some proposals based on research results of this group were included into National Strategy of information society construction ,,Electronic Moldova" and Actions Plan adopted by Government (Decree N 255 from 9.03.2005).

When elaborating applicable information systems the experience of the researchers from IMCS accumulated in the framework of design and automation of programming systems construction had favorable impact [11,72,76,78,82,88,98,121]. The elaborated and utilized methods when developing programming systems (formal grammars, automata, compiling mechanism, text editors) were subsequently used successfully for elaboration of interfaces and tools for database management, linguistic applications.

In the knowledge based society it is just *decision support systems* (DSS) that become very useful and claimed information tools for the factors of decision making of any level [89, 117]. In the monograph [12] "Decision taking. Methods and technologies" there are explicated new approaches to the process of decision making based on information technologies.

Some works [21, 93, 96] are devoted to the researches and elaborations of some DSS used for vehicle transport. The actual problem for any society, including that to which we are aspiring, is distribution of some always limited funds to the set of activities and projects so as to achieve maximal efficiency. The works [75, 110] are dedicated to the elaboration of DSS for optimal funds allotment.

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Medical assistance being one of the first application subjects of DSS henceforth represents a perspective area for such applications. About 9% of European Union gross domestic product (GDP) is apportioned for population health support. Raising of the level of diagnostics and adequate medical treatment is the goal of the DSS at ultrasound investigations [62, 108, 132, 148, 149, 158] made by the researchers from IMCS. The goal of this system is to help medic-echographist in the process of ultrasonographic investigations, in obtained images interpretation, in obtaining conclusions adequate to the patient's state of the health and finally to prescribe an adequate treatment.

In the process of investigation of systems or complex phenomena it is necessary for correct decisions making to base on the knowledge of systems behavior under their interaction with certain external factors. Frequently the experiments accomplishment with real systems involving is impossible, because the real system does not exist yet; exists but is not accessible for real experiments; the experiments with real system are expensive or dangerous. In such situations the simulation model which is exposed to experiments is being created. This permits to economize resources, avoid unreasoned expenses, reduce designing periods, minimize risks and to avoid possible catastrophic situations.

The works [76, 87, 90, 111, 114] present the research results which led to the elaboration of *integrated environment for simulation*, which includes possibilities to visualize and analyze experiments results. In articles [91, 113, 126] the experience of simulation application to solution of some concrete problems and to create demonstrative models with training purpose is explicated.

Presence of convenient facilities for experiments results analysis in the case of mathematical models application is as important as in the case of simulation. This permits to find regularities in the behavior of investigated system and to interpret correctly the experiment results.

The solution of ecological problems continues to remain an extremely actual subject for Republic of Moldova. At the same time just in this domain the possibilities offered by information technologies had not been turned to advantages in full measure yet. An approach in this direction is made in the works [128, 131, 150, 151], which explicate

the results of environment creation for analysis of experiments results for mathematical model of physical and biochemical processes of solid waste decomposition.

Such approach was applied when elaborating information-analytical system "Scientific Potential of Moldova" [127], endowed with possibilities to administrate and analyze information about researchers and scientific centers of the country.

One of the top-priority requirements of social development at the stage of transition to GIS is the unhampered access to modern information technologies. To provide all members of community with adequate access to Internet resources, to technologies of information search and extraction, speech perception, text insonification, automatic translation etc, it is necessary the development of national linguistic engineering, which gives technological resources for natural language processing and provides with full-fledged access to Internet. Lack of such technologies at national level hampers our country to join global information resources.

The human-computer communication in *natural language* is a largescale problem for which it is recognized that still during a long time we will be able only to approach to its solving. The contribution of the collective of IMCS to the development of the technology for natural language processing is the essential segment. The results in this direction can be classified into three domains.

Linguistic tools. There were developed encoders and converters for text and graphical information, programs for automatic word inflection, programs for word division into syllables, facilities for linguistic resources administration, electronic multifunctional dictionaries creation, for correctness and completeness of linguistic resources check-up, and also visualization means, interfaces and support for elaboration of adaptable computer-aided learning courses [44, 83, 84, 86, 101, 106, 112, 119, 120, 144, 145].

Linguistic resources. There were created reusable linguistic resources (http://imi201.math.md/elrr) for natural language, which include annotated corpus for all parts of speech and kernel, containing

circa 70000 basic words-lemmas (entries), accompanied by syntactical and morphological information. This kernel generates computer lexicon, gives the list of all word inflexions for basic word, executes translations into English and Russian languages, posts list of synonyms. General number of word inflexions generated on the basis of lexicon constitutes circa 700 thousands of words [58, 68, 107, 115, 116, 124, 154].

Linguistic applications. The spelling checker RomSP was elaborated and integrated into text editor MS Word. It allows finding and correcting erroneous words, to give prompting list, gives the possibility to supplement own word base using the tools for automatic word inflection. In collaboration with editorial group LITERA the compact disk with spelling checker RomSP with linguistic base of about 1 000 000 words had been published.

Also on the bases of developed linguistic resources there were created electronic dictionaries of synonyms, Romanian-English and Romanian-Russian translations, and adaptable system of computer-aided learning course [45, 74, 81, 155, 157].

Elaboration of computation lexicon, accumulation of linguistic resources in electronic format allows making a forward step in natural language application to realization of interfaces for information systems for the purpose of assuring of friendly mode of work for the user [10,80].

Information technologies became tools that influence and propel researches in other domains of science. A set of works [1, 4, 7, 16, 38, 47, 79, 85, 99, 104, 123, 147] presents the results of researches in *development of a symbolic computation system*.

Researches of the group of authors from IMCS had been centered towards two directions: extension of calculating capacity of SCS and creation of intelligent interfaces. There were developed architectural principles of intelligent interfaces construction for SCS, the application of which facilitates "human-computer" interaction, permits extension of the circle of users. Such interfaces possess capacities to adapt to users' needs, to train; they are able to take the initiative in communication with the user (doing this in natural language or in a subset of that) guiding him with the purpose to facilitate

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reaching his objectives in a way as rapid and comfortable as possible. Some of these principles were applied during implementation of the Computer Algebra System Bergman interface (elaborated by Jörgen Backelin, Stockholm University, and improved in collaboration with IMCS)(http://www.math.su.se/bergman) assuring overtaking the problem from user, its adaptation to the user's preferences (executed in three modes: a priori, on user's initiative and on system's initiative), errors prevention, creating of calculation environment – by all of this in ultimate authority contributing to create for any user apart his personal entourage oriented to the class of problems which constitute his occupations.

The explosion of demand for information technologies faces exhaustion of capabilities of conventional computers. This is why research started in the last years to find possibilities to increase computer performance using new, non-conventional approaches. Starting in 1994 the domain of *biocomputing* appeared, in which the contribution of researchers from IMCS was carried out in two directions: research of the formal computational models and creating algorithms of solving computationally difficult problems applying models of biocomputing.

Research in theoretical foundations of informational systems and formal computational models is done in two directions: computing devices built according to mechanical/linguistic principles (automata and grammars, Turing machines, register machines, insertion-deletion systems) and devices constructed according to biological principles (cellular automata, membrane systems, networks of evolutionary processors). Both directions contribute to theoretical bases of creation of informational systems of either special or general use with special requirements on the computing speed, robustness and size. Natural (biological) computing follows big ambitions: constructing computing devices from biological components (molecules, DNA, neurons, cells, etc.). Laboratory experiments showed that prototypes of such biodevices can solve many problems faster and more efficiently than traditional devices, due to the massive parallelism. Biocomputing has numerous applications: treating cancer; creating "smart drugs"; creating nano-robots to locate unhealthy organs; prediction etc.). Research of these computing

principles is very relevant in present; it can be compared to the great importance of research of such scientists as Goedel, Kleene, Turing, Post and von Neumann, that led to the creation of modern computers.

In the first direction: the results obtained by the researchers from IMCS in the area of minimal universal Turing machines were included in multiple monographs and manuals. Works [17, 19, 46, 48, 50, 51, 73, 77, 92, 95, 97] are devoted to this topic. Computational models equivalent to the Turing machines are type-0 Chomsky grammars and insertion-deletion systems. The results obtained during research of the latter ones are presented in works [43, 57, 59].

Within the second direction, various natural computational models were studied, such as H systems, membrane systems, and networks of evolutionary processors.

Membrane systems, also called P systems, represent a number of regions, separated by membranes. Each region contains objects in some multiplicities. These objects evolve according to certain rules associated to regions and/or membranes. Depending on the computational model, the rules can be of evolution (replacing objects with other ones), communicative (objects move from a region across a membrane into another region), etc. Works of the researchers from IMCS, which concern this domain, can be divided in 7 groups.

Computational power of evolution-communication P systems, the works [6, 23, 33, 53, 54, 136]. Systems with non-cooperative evolution rules and communication rules acting on at most two objects were studied. For such systems, two membranes are sufficient for the computational completeness, and three membranes are sufficient in the deterministic case. Other particular cases were also thoroughly studied.

Computational power of communicative P systems, the works [29, 31, 34, 36, 37, 42, 65, 70, 105, 135, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142]. As opposed to the previous group, the evolution rules are replaced with unbounded supply of objects in the external region (environment). Practically all results obtained by other authors on this topic were improved. In case of communicative rules with at most two objects and one membrane only finite sets can be generated. Three membranes are sufficient for the

computational completeness, while two membranes are enough modulo one additional object.

Efficiency of P systems with active membranes, the works [5, 28, 41, 52, 55, 56, 61, 69, 153]. This computational model with active membranes is convenient for describing solutions of NP-complete and even PSPACE-complete problems. Cases with two polarizations and without polarizations were thoroughly studied.

Computational power of P systems with active membranes, the works [6, 30, 63, 66, 139]. The computational completeness of systems with one membrane and two polarizations, and for systems without polarizations was proved.

Other variants of P systems, the works [6, 24, 25, 32, 35, 39, 40, 57, 63, 64, 66, 133, 134, 139, 143,152, 156]. The following P-systems were investigated: non-distributed; neural; with partial halting; with rules with target indications; systems with energy assigned to membranes; with rules of object diffusion; with bi-stable catalysts, promoters, in-hibitors; models with strings.

H systems – abstraction of splicing reactions (performed in biology by restriction enzymes DNA lygase), the works [2, 3, 18, 20, 22, 26, 49, 57, 60, 118]. The results of other authors were improved, obtaining a series of unexpected results. It was proved that time-varied H systems of degree I are computationally complete devices.

Other biocomputing models, the works [27, 67]. Computing by observing, self-assembly, networks of evolutionary processors.

A possibility of efficient use of molecular computing in noncommutative computational systems is argued in [94]. An algorithm of deciding finiteness of algebra dimension is proposed based on molecular operations [125].

"Life as computation" paradigm was introduced in hope that experience in computer science and mathematics obtained in result of research in parallel systems will help us to understand the complexity of the processes taking place in living cells, contributing to discovery of regularities of biological systems that are otherwise difficult or even

impossible to observe. The goal of this research is to understand the way of functioning of cells or organisms, conditions of adaptation and survival in dynamic environment, all explained in terms of computations.

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