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The Judgement of Genetic Algorithm on the Process of Maternal Image Change in Script Creation

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Abstract

The position of mother image change in script creation is very important which may change the logic of script and even change the task layout of the underlying script. However, in the process of changing the mother's image, there are problems such as a large amount of analysis data and complex image construction. The main reasons for this are the characteristics of the change is not summarized in proper place, the feedback of change data is not updated on time, and the data mining is not performed efficiently. Hence, this paper proposes a mother image change method based on genetic algorithm that summarizes the characteristics of mother image at different stages. The mother image data is collected by genetic algorithm, and the change data is summarized with the help of remote coding and multimedia network to complete the iterative calculation of the mother image data and identify the commonality and personality characteristics in the process of change. The results show that the genetic algorithm can effectively identify the change of the mother's image, and find the characteristics in after the change by meeting the requirements of script creation.

Keywords: Genetic Algorithm, Screenwriting, Mother Figure, Vicissitude, Data Fusion, Data Standardization, Normalization

1. Introduction

The change of mother image is an important content in script creation, but the data related to the mother image in the network is complex and has a lot of content, and it is impossible to analyze it by conventional means [1]. Some scholars propose to introduce intelligent algorithms, computer technology, and wireless network technology into the analysis of maternal image changes, complete the processing of massive data, and increase the feedback frequency of different media data [2]. However, the combination process of wireless network technology and intelligent algorithm is complex, and the analysis frequency of the type and cause of maternal changes is low, which affects the accurate analysis of maternal image [3]. Therefore, this paper integrates genetic algorithm with remote coding and multimedia network technology to analyze the changes of mother image at different stages, and summarize its characteristics, advantages and shortcomings [12], [13]. At present, the content of the change of the mother's image in the script includes: tenacity, responsibility, resistance, betrayal, virtuousness, etc., and the specific results are shown in Table 1. Figure 1 shows the change in features of the mother image.

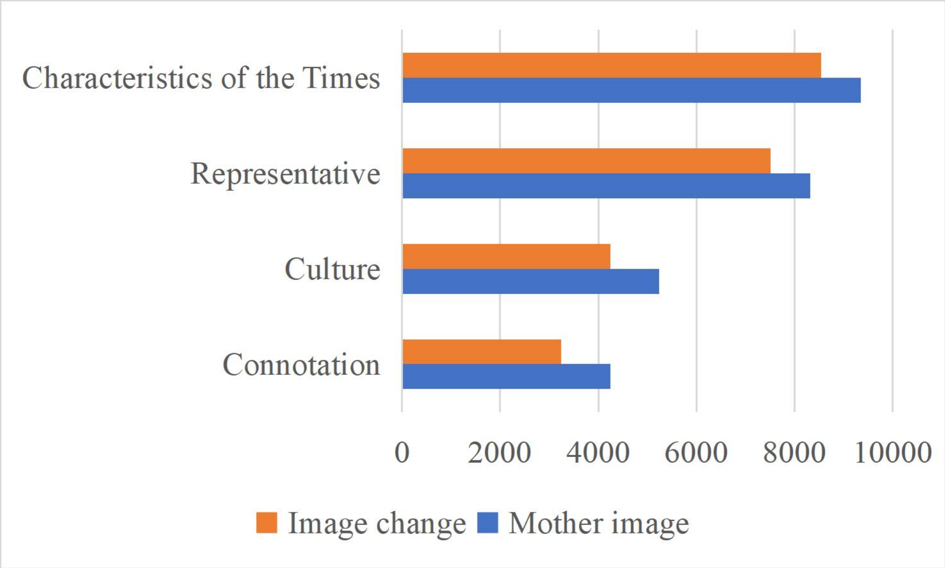

Figure 1. Features of Change in Mother Image (Data Sources: online dramas, online novels, literature, magazines)

Figure 1 shows the results of the study of the change of mother image in the 2022 script. The mother figure appears more frequently in the script creation process, but the change analysis effect is less effective [4]. Remote coding and multimedia network technology belongs to a kind of network multimedia, computer wireless coding technology, to realize the extraction of network multimedia information, and information feature fusion collection technology, can process massive data, has the advantages of fast processing speed, accurate processing, reduce data deviation in the collection process, and complete the efficient collection of network data [5]. Therefore, remote coding and multimedia network technology can be used as wireless technologies for the analysis of the change of the mother's image [14], [15]. At present, remote coding, multimedia network technology and other intelligent algorithms are fused and have different advantages, the results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Improvement of Indicators of Remote Coding and Multimedia Network Technology (Unit: %)

Index	**Increase in Magnitude**	**Deviation**	**Whether It Meets the Requirements of Massive Data Transmission**
Transfer rate	44.95	25.09	be
Stability	14.95	14.93	be
Security	25.10	54.88	be
Accuracy	15.06	24.96	be

The mother image extraction process of remote coding and multimedia network technology is shown in Figure 2.

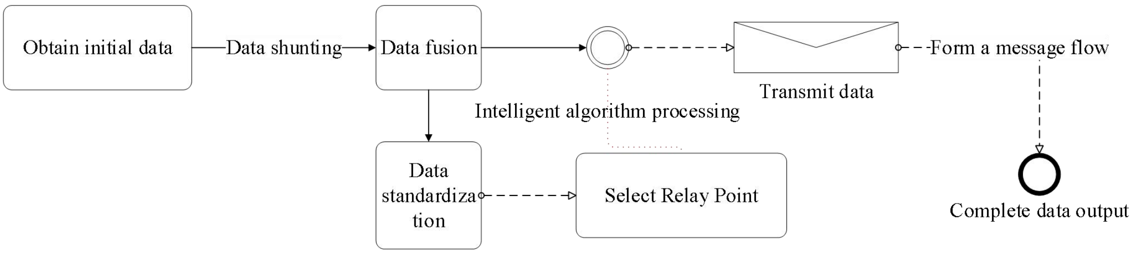

Figure 2. Acquisition Process of Mother Image Data under Remote Coding and Multimedia Network Technology

Remote coding and multimedia network technology integrate different text, video, sound and other materials in the network, and realize the hypermedia collection of the mother image on the basis of network technology, communication technology and multimedia technology [6]. In the auxiliary system of genetic algorithm, the content and migration of mother image are summarized, the processing process of media data is simplified, and key characteristic indicators are identified [7]. At the same time, the cultural connotation and characteristics of the mother image are mined and analyzed to obtain complete mother image data. Experiments show that the genetic algorithm can simplify 30% of data and achieve 90% standardized processing, which is suitable for multi-dimensional and massive data analysis [8]. The integration of genetic algorithm with remote coding and multimedia network technology can improve the image analysis effect at different stages and achieve efficient data feedback and iteration, and the adaptation range of genetic algorithm and remote coding and multimedia technology integration is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Scope of Adaptation of Remote Coding and Multimedia Network Technology

Content	**Also Retrieve the Number of Servers**	**Compatible Technology**	**Redundant Data Culling**
Text, documents, and web pages	3	3~5G	Not possible
Video files	4、5	2~5G	Not possible
Oversized files	6	4~5G	Not possible

The exposition in Table 2 elucidates that through the deployment of remote encoding and integrated multimedia networking, it is feasible to align technologies with distinct data classifications. Nonetheless, despite the rapid aggregation of baseline image datasets across various phases, these systems exhibit a deficiency in executing data deduplication processes. This shortfall hampers the distillation of migratory patterns within the baseline imagery and the fine-tuning of associated variables. To overcome these obstacles, the implementation of genetic algorithms is proposed as an ancillary measure to enhance data refinement and ensure the uniqueness of the dataset.

2. Related Works

2.1 Identification of the Different Stages of the Mother's Figure

The comprehensive value recognition mainly starts from the content, color and structure, and the genetic algorithm mines the feature data and Jinnan folklore, reduces the characteristic indicators of the stage, and adds association values, influence values, and implied values to different maternal image migration sets [9]. The combination of remote coding, multimedia network technology and genetic algorithm can collect massive data on maternal image migration and reduce the amount of network collection [10]. The genetic algorithm can match, change, and collect the frequency band of the mother image and the mother image migration data, and the specific collection process is as follows.

Stage data of mother image: mother image data is z_i, content characteristics is b_i, server location is n_i, mother image migration calculation function is set(k), content type is $ro(x_i)$, mother image is w_i. The stage data collection is shown in Equation (1):

$$set(k) = \overline{\sum a_i \cdot w_i \times b_i \times c_i} \tag{1}$$

Ranking of maternal image migration indicators: weight ranking function is $q(w)$, mother image migration stage is $t(w)$, the sorting result of genetic algorithm is r, and the ranking of maternal image migration indicators is shown in Equation (2):

$$r = \frac{t(x) \cdot q(x)}{n} \tag{2}$$

Remote coding, multimedia network technology to collect maternal image data: the server is ser_i, the multimedia function is $med(x)$, the multimedia network data is standardized is $sta(x)$, and the maternal image migration processing process of the mother image is shown in Equation (3):

$$sta(x) = \frac{med(x) \times ser_i \cdot t(x)}{3} \tag{3}$$

3. Methodology

3.1 Collaborative Wireless Collection and Processing of Maternal Image Migration Data

Data delineating the transformational attributes of the maternal image, alongside the content at various stages, exhibit interchanging patterns, necessitating the encryption of maternal image migration data to ascertain the pivotal content and its interconnectedness. Moreover, the occupancy of the transmission terminal and the latency inherent in relay stages exert influence over the acquisition of maternal image data [11], mandating the excision of extraneous maternal image content to facilitate data streamlining. To effectuate a more cogent evolution of the maternal image, it becomes imperative to opt for the proximally situated relay node. The outcomes of these processes are systematically documented in Table 3.

Table 3. Selection Rate of Mother Image in Server

Collect content / The Type of Data	Server-side Number	Color	Structure	Content	Utilization Rate	Stage Classification
Text data	8	84.85	83.54	82.63	81.70	3
	23	82.96	84.72	85.48	81.14	3
	30	78.24	85.57	84.50	85.02	3
	22	82.21	83.12	79.68	81.30	3
	2	85.50	85.40	79.58	81.64	2
Video data	21	83.00	85.93	79.92	79.29	3
	10	84.26	84.33	80.78	83.08	2
	6	82.60	82.12	81.99	82.20	3
	18	83.46	85.51	84.98	83.12	2
	19	85.23	81.05	86.56	79.94	3
Web page data	18	86.11	81.40	84.43	82.00	3
	10	78.82	83.88	81.29	85.34	2
	24	86.42	83.78	81.00	83.33	3
	41	82.04	80.12	83.32	84.65	3

Table 3's analysis reveals a comprehensive integrity in the collection of data pertaining to the transformative features, the intrinsic meaning, and the representational aspects of the maternal image. This suggests that the network servers are functioning optimally. Figure 3 shows the working of proposed Remote Coding based Maternal Image Change method (RA-MIC).

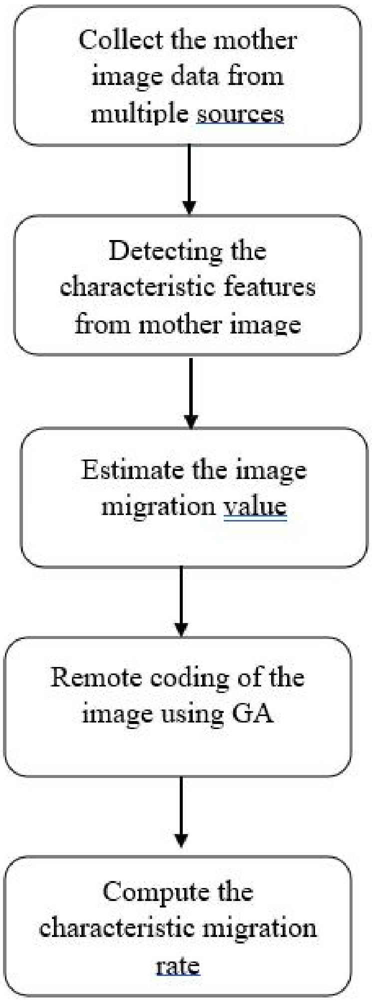

Figure 3. Workflow of the RA- MIC Method

The algorithmic representation is given below:

(1) Collect the images from multiple sources in Internet.

(2) Estimate the stage data collection using Equation 1.

(3) Compute the migration process based on Equation 2.

(4) Compute the eigen values of the transferred image.

(5) Perform remote coding on the transferred image using GA that looks for content and connotation changes of the mother images.

(6) Assess the performance using characteristic migration value.

3.2 Eigenvalues of Maternal Image Migration Data

The data in Table 3 is image transferred, and the matrix values of each feature are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4. Image Migration Characteristic Values of Maternal Image Migration

Test / Client number	Image Change	Mother Image Connotation	Mother Figure Representation	Mother Image Material
3	1	1	1	0
36	1	1	1	0
34	0	1	1	1
24	1	1	0	0
6	1	1	0	0
39	1	1	0	0
9	1	1	0	1
21	1	0	0	0
18	1	1	1	1
29	1	0	1	0
38	1	0	1	0
11	0	1	0	1
12	1	1	0	1
17	1	0	1	1

Inspection of the metrics presented in Table 4 elucidates that the feature recognition value attributed by the genetic algorithm equals 1, confirming the presence of characteristic values within the matrix. This concurrently infers that post-genetic algorithm optimization, the migration value for the maternal image is existent, with no characteristic values surpassing the threshold of one. This finding corroborates the efficacy of remote encoding and multimedia networking technologies in standardizing maternal image data. Despite the inherent complexity and substantial presence of natural language within the maternal image migration data, the imperative for data simplification is acknowledged. However, the uniformity of data post-standardization processes remains markedly consistent.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Conditions for Remote Coding and Multimedia Network Technology

Based on remote coding and multimedia network technology, combined with remote programming and multimedia wireless network, this paper identifies the content of the mother image in the Internet network, and the recognition type is video, text, web page and other formats, and the specific conditions are shown in Table 5. These images are collected from the various online sources. The further description is shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Identification Content of Maternal Image Migration

Parameter	Request
Amount of data collected	<1TB/time
Collection format	Text, pictures, videos
Collection time	48h
Processing	Normalized processing

The sampling results of remote coding and multimedia network technology are shown in Figure 4.

Responsibility

Caring

Virtuous

Revolt

Figure 4. Sampling Results of Mother Figures

Figure 4 delineates the foundational and the actual visualizations of the maternal image, with the foundational data serving as the scaffold, primarily illustrating the maternal image's migration, which is an amalgamation of substance and form. The comparative analysis presented in Figure 4 demonstrates that the integration of remote encoding with multimedia network technology augments the portrayal of the maternal image's migration, encapsulating folklore and thematic elements, thereby enhancing the precision in amalgamating maternal image migration datasets. This indicates that the characteristic analytic prowess of the aforementioned technologies is exemplary. A synopsis of the pertinent data is methodically cataloged in Table 6.

Table 6. Overview of the Characteristics of the Mother's Figure

Mother Figure	Vicissitude	Image Indicators	Image Weight
connotation	rise	9	0.85
	rise	15	0.73
representative	rise	14	0.80
	rise	7	0.43
	rise	11	0.01
implied meaning	rise	10	0.97
	rise	7	0.75

4.2 The Process of Extension of the Mother's Figure

The rules for characteristic analysis represent a framework for the in-depth examination of the transformative effects within the maternal image, encompassing both the overarching methodology and the detailed execution. The definitive outcomes of such identification are systematically explicated in Table 7.

Table 7. Changes in the Image of Mothers

Change Direction	Characteristic Indicators	The Degree of Change Analysis
Content changes	tenacity	67.35
	virtuous	72.46
	kindness	66.80
	rebel	65.24
	revolt	72.12
	liability	75.28
	maternal love	64.67
Connotation changes	symbol	77.62
	representative	70.06
	image	67.64
	era	69.28
	sign	69.13
The number of indexes	10	
maximum	77.62	
Maximum range of change	1.14~2.45	
The maximum magnitude of change	4.73	

Table 7's depiction of feature extraction outcomes indicates a characteristic intensity approaching an order of magnitude, signifying that the amalgamated application of remote coding and multimedia networking technologies suffices for authentic analytical assessment of variations. The procedural dynamics of maternal image alteration are graphically represented in Figure 5.

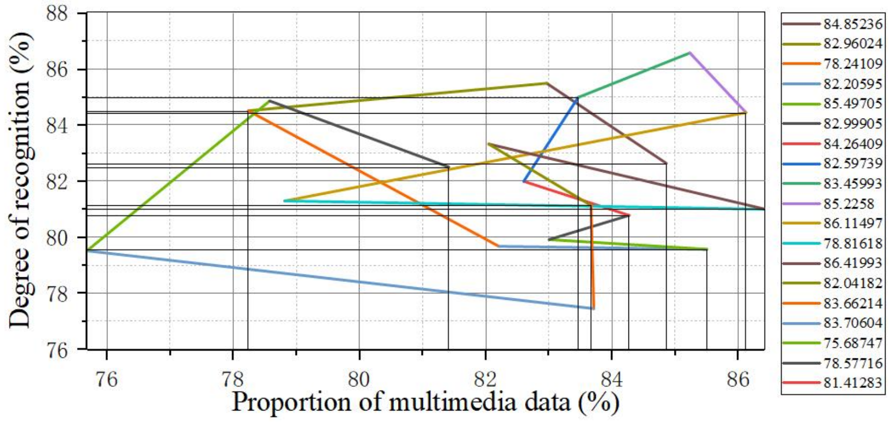

Figure 5. The Judgment Process of Maternal Image Migration of Mother Figure

Figure 5 delineates that the methodology propounded in this study attains a substantial recognition rate in tracking the transitions of the maternal image, with the specificity in the image's evolution exceeding 70%, and a trend of data augmentation. The genesis of these results predominantly lies in the integration of genetic algorithms which streamline the data curation process of the maternal image, complemented by the enhancements in data acquisition rates afforded by remote coding and multimedia network technologies. These innovations collectively diminish server load and facilitate the real-time replication of the maternal image.

4.3 Characteristic Recognition Rate of Mother Figure

Alterations to the maternal image exert influence on a spectrum of factors including color fidelity, data aggregation, port interoperability, rates of wireless data retrieval, and bandwidth utilization. Therefore, it is prudent to curtail the frequency of such modifications, as documented in Table 8.

Table 8. Characteristic Recognition Rate of Maternal Figures

Index	Content	Determination	Kindness	Rebel	Revolt	Virtuous
Characteristics of the times	Values	75.18	76.31	75.18	72.15	75.18
	philosophy	80.51	76.46	74.10	79.36	80.51
Represents the image	front	76.28	74.93	81.33	73.20	76.28
	Negative	70.04	77.78	71.06	87.94	80.04
The amount of data transferred	15.2M/s					
bandwidth	15Gpics					
Rate of change	10~12%					
stability	82.45%					

The changes in the genetic algorithm in Table 8 are shown in Figure 6.

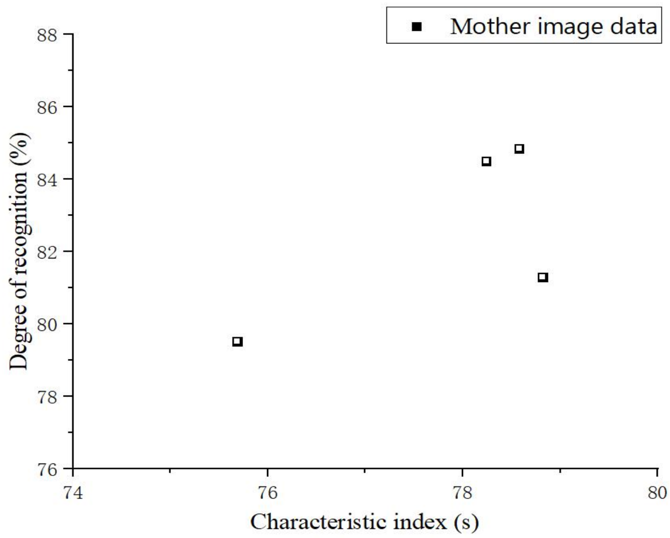

Figure 6. Changes in the Recognition of the Characteristics of the mother Image

Observations from Figure 6 reveal that, across varying degrees of recognition, the temporal characteristics and the migratory patterns of the maternal image remain substantially consistent, suggesting minimal impact from alterations within the maternal image content. Moreover, the temporal characteristic alterations are elemental, exerting negligible effects on the maternal image's essence, thereby substantiating the effectiveness of genetic algorithms in manifesting the cultural facets of script creation. This efficiency is attributed to the algorithm's capacity to diminish the rate of data collection errors, compress the analysis timeline of maternal image datasets, and bolster the volume of data procured per collection event through streamlined data acquisition, adequately serving the analytical requisites of maternal image migration.

4.4 Data Collection Effect of Multimedia Wireless Networks

The efficacy of selection processes underpins the analytical dissection of the maternal image's transformation. It is essential to conduct multimedia-based sampling and identification of feature points, with meticulous documentation of data content across various multimedia servers. The concrete outcomes of such procedures are illustrated in Figure 7.

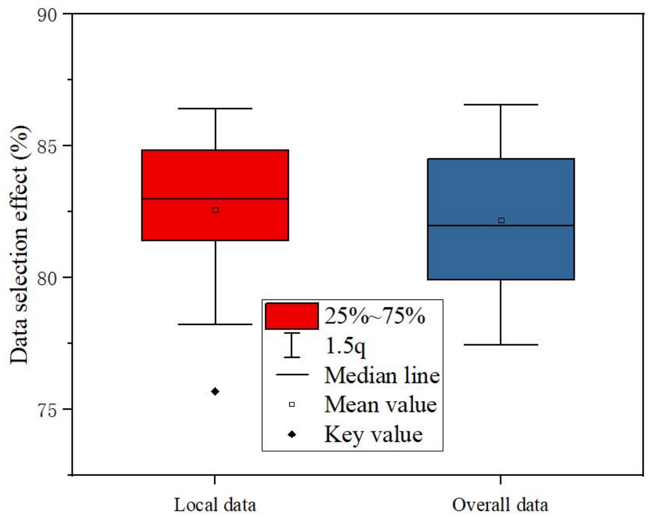

Figure 7. Selection Effect of Maternal Image Data

Figure 7 depicts that the maternal image data is dispersed, whereas the data on selection effects is more aggregated. This disparity between the maternal image content and the feature count is significant, implying a robust feature extraction for the maternal image with minimal disturbance from superfluous data. During acquisition, the dispersion of maternal image data on both ends is attributed to the data being distributed across diverse servers and being iteratively harvested in accordance with its unique transmission methodology, facilitating superior iterative computations. These observations affirm that genetic algorithms can efficaciously condense the attributes of maternal images and augment the processing capabilities of multimedia network data. Collating the information from Figure 7 yields the computational findings presented in Table 9.

Table 9. Server Selection Effect of Mother Figure

Vicissitude	**Parameter**	**Multimedia Recognition Rate**	**Select the Effect**	**Select the Metric**
Random transitions	image	72.79	73.92	16
	connotation	75.43	69.70	12
	Characteristics of the times	72.56	73.13	3
Fixed change	image	73.70	77.74	5
	connotation	75.00	66.25	11
	Characteristics of the times	68.04	63.47	12

The results pertaining to both consistent and stochastic variations have been ascertained, with the attributes of the image, its connotation, and temporal characteristics exceeding a threshold of 60%. A multimedia recognition rate stands at 68%, while the efficacy of analysis surpasses 70%. This signifies that within the milieu of disparate server data, the integration of remote encoding and multimedia network technology is competent in executing change analysis on maternal image data, thereby furnishing substantial support for research into the maternal image.

4.5 Accuracy of Maternal Figure Migration

The diversity of the mother image, the presentation of the details of the change, and the integration of different images require highly accurate analysis methods and high-performance network transmission, and the analysis results are shown in Figure 8 and 9.

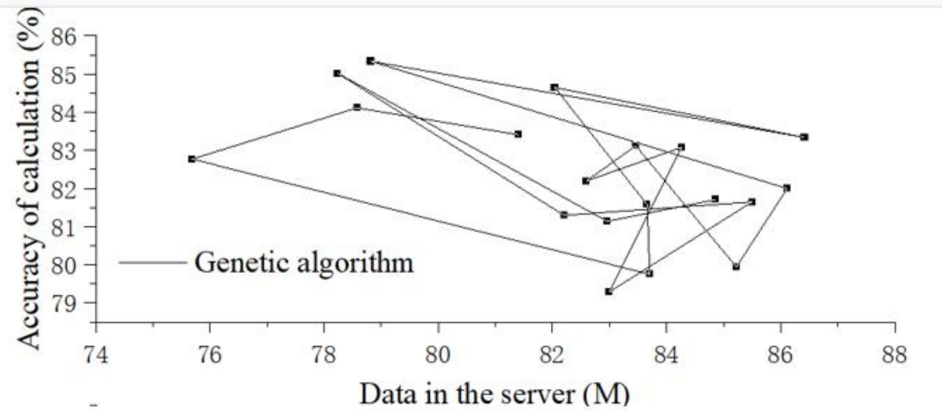

Figure 8. Collection Accuracy of Maternal Image Change Analysis 1

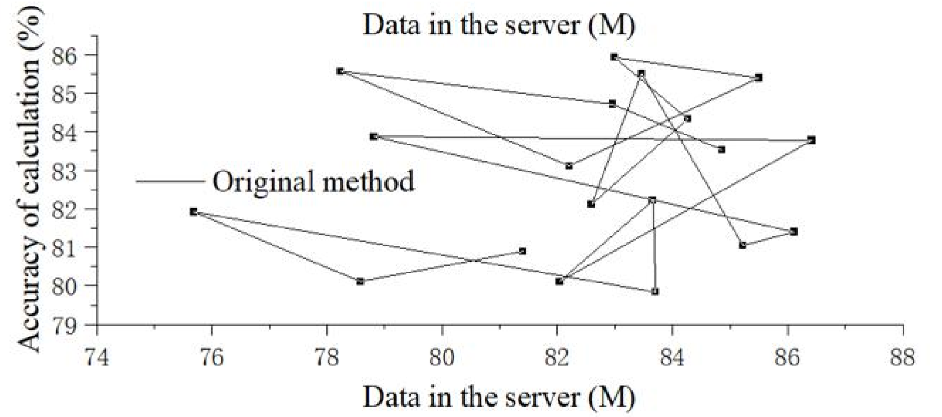

Figure 9. Collection Accuracy of Maternal Image Change Analysis 2

Figures 8 and 9 demonstrate the superior accuracy of feature collection via genetic algorithms compared to traditional methodologies. The congruence between collected index results and their actual manifestations suggests that the fusion of remote coding and multimedia network technologies can precisely facilitate feature extraction, thereby providing comprehensive support to the imaging of the mother. The detailed outcomes of this analysis are systematically tabulated in Table 10.

Table 10. Accuracy of Recognition of Maternal Image Changes

Retrieve the Server Number	**Genetic Algorithm Processing Results**		**Remote Coding, Multimedia Network Technology Processing**	
	connotation	image	connotation	image
3	72.11	74.16	65.64	65.83
11	79.23	75.97	70.51	75.35
8	73.01	73.48	67.89	69.86
16	71.09	74.09	76.75	74.35
3	76.45	77.79	74.81	76.64
12	82.05	68.00	71.28	71.97
15	75.61	75.92	74.04	68.57
16	67.28	77.21	72.14	73.97
8	72.84	72.03	79.27	69.50

Table 10's delineation of the recognition process reveals that the accuracy with which changes in the maternal image are identified is commendably high, with the data retrieval efficiency of remote coding and multimedia network technologies exceeding 60%. This efficacy is primarily attributable to the refinement of maternal image migration data via genetic algorithms, which streamlines the complexity inherent in the data for these technologies. This underscores the capability of remote coding and multimedia network technology collections to satisfy practical demands. Furthermore, the server selection phase was devoid of anomalous disruptions, thereby indicating an optimal processing outcome for the maternal image transformations.

5. Conclusion

In this paper, a genetic algorithm method for maternal image transfer extraction is proposed, which uses remote control and multimedia network technology to recognize the change of mother image to 65%. The test results show that the feature extraction rate of remote control and multimedia network technology is greater than 45%, and the genetic algorithm can simplify the mother image data, and the processing accuracy reaches more than 80%, which can meet the needs of mother image migration and extraction. Therefore, genetic algorithm, remote control and multimedia network technology can realize the in-depth analysis of mother image migration and promote the research of mother image.

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