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Research Article

Challenges and Countermeasures of Arab Immigrants and International Trade in the Era of Big Data

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In recent years, the development of intelligent iteration technology and the use of big data processing technology have set off an upsurge, and the analysis and application of artificial intelligence algorithms have been paid more and more attention. In order to face the challenges of Arab migration and international trade, this paper constructs the basic structure of the Arab migration action imitation model. In this paper, a simulated servo clustering algorithm based on big data and intelligent iteration is used. Then, through the analysis of pseudo servo clustering algorithm, an optimization model is established, and a big data analysis system is formed. This paper focuses on the wide application of big data statistics to solve the construction of Arab immigration and entrepreneurship data system. This paper studies and applies the big data statistics and intelligent iterative algorithm of Arab immigration behavior, focuses on the annual ladder degree of Arab immigrants, and constructs a pseudo servo cluster system based on Intelligent iterative algorithm. Finally, the simulation experiment verifies whether the clustering model can accurately retrieve the behavior of Arab immigrants in China. The era of big data provides good development opportunities for Arab immigrants and international trade, but it also faces severe challenges. The study provides a reference for strengthening the analysis of international trade, and puts forward perfect countermeasures in combination with the actual situation, so as to improve the efficiency of international trade management and promote the better implementation of international trade.

1. Introduction

With the development of science and technology, computer information technology is no longer limited to the application of information technology. The industries and are closely integrated. The emerging industries of "Internet plus" are emerging. Big data is a barrier-free information technology that ignores time and space. Once the massive application information is used in International trade, the trade processor can directly select partners who meet their own conditions. Over the years, developed countries have dominated the international trade market with their advanced science and technology and production experience, and even formed a monopoly in some electronic industries. A large amount of funds flow to developed countries, which in turn promotes their trade system innovation. This basic and superior condition has increased the total trade revenue between developed and developing countries. However, due to the increase of big data and information technology, trade forms become more flexible. International trade realizes product informatization, technology informatization, and transaction informatization. If developing countries accurately grasp trade information, analyze market data and timely reform and adjust their own economic structure, they can also gain advantages and benefits in international trade competition. Therefore, the background of big data provides new opportunities for the developing countries. As for big data technology, it is usually defined as analyzing some quantitative statistical results of big data, and its analysis method is to mix them through some internal logical restrictions. The common effective method to realize this analysis method is the intelligent iterative method [1]. Arab immigrants in all time periods produce a large amount of production capacity. The public often focuses on their

behavior after immigration, and the common method of collecting behavior data is still questionnaire flow survey [2]. Although the flow survey questionnaire has the advantages of simplicity and easy quantification, it is helpful to analyze and process the survey results and make it completed more efficiently [3]. Its disadvantages are also obvious. For such research on the whereabouts of international trade and employment, the form of questionnaire will not ensure the quality of research and stable recovery due to the subjective motivation, subjective thinking, and other factors of the respondents. These comprehensive factors will reduce the accuracy of analysis results [4]. Therefore, the Arabian immigration mimicry model using questionnaire survey has great limitations. However, the financial data of Arab immigrants has a large change rate and poor real-time coverage, which leads to the lack of coverage prediction of various data nodes in the common methods and models in the past, resulting in the overall error that is difficult to find in the development of prediction work. Therefore, it is necessary to study the construction model of pseudo nodes of Arab immigrants' financial international trade data. Reference [5]. Under this background, this paper studies and constructs the intelligent iterative servo cluster and big data analysis method under the pseudo model.

The innovation of this paper is to study the annual ladder of Arab immigrants and build a pseudo servo cluster system based on Intelligent iterative algorithm. The big data statistics and intelligent iterative algorithm of Arab immigration behavior are applied in the system. This paper focuses on the extensive application methods of big data statistics to solve the construction of Arab immigration and entrepreneurship data system. The system is to ensure the accuracy and predictability to a certain extent even if the model is not reconstructed when the sample data structure changes, so as to improve the efficiency of the previous model simulation data analysis. The efficient application of the model has been fully developed in the system, and effectively applied to the pseudo data query of the servo cluster.

This paper is mainly divided into four parts. The first part is an overview of the treatment status at home and abroad and the construction direction of this solution; The second part introduces the fields that have not yet applied and developed big data; The third part summarizes the application of big data, intelligent iteration technology, the establishment of pseudo servo cluster, and the construction of statistical pseudo analysis based on the existing common technologies; The fourth part, using the established servo cluster system with integrated intelligent iteration technology, carries out statistical data practice through open data sets, and carries out the test process to test whether the predicted servo cluster system can accurately predict the immigration financial operation of Arab immigrants. This paper analyzes the difficulties that China has traditionally been unable to imitate the international trade structure of Arab immigrants, and points out that the intelligent iteration based on the imitation servo cluster, combined with the big data integrated system, can realize the statistical simulation analysis of tracking and processing of Arab immigrants' destination data.

2. Related Work

Although relevant personnel have been trying to analyze and study countermeasures in the era of big data for many years, there are still some unsolved problems, that is, creating a financial scenario for the Arab migration model [6]. Zarrinpar et al. scholars proposed that in the era of big data of Arab immigrants in China, the goose swarm algorithm should be used to optimize accordingly, find the best function set, and intelligently iterate the HGT framework to maximize the expectation of Arab immigrants [7]. Razali et al. scholars, based on the coupling cross polarization method and the hierarchical polarization complex attached to the Kelvin discrete, have proved through experiments that the use of the characteristic international trade of Arab immigrants theoretically supports the corresponding strategies of Arab immigrants and international trade [8]. Li et al. scholars put forward the discrete normalization of hierarchical differentiation data, then carry out feature identification, and combine the coupling intelligent iterative operator to extract the positive elements of the financial behavior of Arab immigrants in China. This operation shows that the maximization of trade is related to the positive behavior elements of Arab immigrants, and effectively improves the error free rate to 93% [9]. Ma and Wang scholars analyzed the case of Arab immigrants by analyzing the cycle of the means of transportation, nonhuman factors, geographical conditions and other Arab immigrants, innovatively combined with the grey correlation algorithm to avoid the relevant adaptive failure of the algorithm, so as to achieve the characteristic value of no difference in the financial industry of Arab immigrants in China to 0.7, making this method meet the application requirements [10]. Hulme combined with the nine characteristics of expected migration of Arab immigrants in China, obtained analyzable big data through benchmarking, and effectively increased the utilization rate of big data to 98% by using hierarchical differentiation. By making full use of this conclusion, China's Arab immigrants timely adjust the corresponding planning cases and effectively improve the international financial evaluation index, which has an effective positive impact on improving the GDP [11]. Epanchin-Niell et al. believe that if China's Arab immigrants build a blockchain differentiation data query center, they can have statistical expectations on China's Arab immigrants' financial behavior through the advantages of blockchain stability, so as to make the financial behavior of Arab immigrants credible [12]. Wang et al. carried out statistical expectation big data, collected the information of Arab immigrants at the gateway, made corresponding planning prediction on the expectation big data through hierarchical differentiation, trapezoidal prediction and object stability method, allocated analysis resources for the financial behavior of pseudo Arab immigrants, and realized the high accuracy of big data statistical prediction in the integration of pseudo data model [13]. Shu et al. found that the singular discrete model can improve the construction efficiency of big data system. Through the layered complex subdatabase formed by the intelligent iteration of two terminals, they verified the improvement of

the efficiency of the singular discrete method and achieved the layered construction of Arab immigrants and entrepreneurs, but it is difficult to achieve mimicry [14]. Milsom et al. believe that building a database of Arab immigrants and international trade behavior, querying characteristic conditions, creating the best solution based on big data, creating a trusted field, finding the best environment for the working environment for Arab immigrants and entrepreneurs to make decisions, and analyzing the immigration trade status through hierarchical tracking of big data [15]. Quaglia et al. screened the data through the combined intelligent iteration strategy, separated the whereabouts data and behavioral eigenvalues of Arab immigrants in China, and then substituted them into the model for aggregate analysis to verify the feasibility, realizing the digital iteration of Arab immigrants, but the accuracy of mimicry is not enough to meet the universal standard [16].

To sum up, it can be seen that in the process of pseudo statistics and analysis of Arab migration and international trade, there is a lack of effective way to obtain real-time data of Arab migration, the error of the analysis model is large, the Arab migration statistical information database is small, and the analysis model has limitations [17, 18]. For the research on the challenges and Countermeasures Faced by Arab immigrants and international trade, most of the current research results are based on statistical data, but very few combine big data technology and artificial intelligence algorithms for diversified and convenient analysis. References [19–21]. On the other hand, big data analysis technology is mostly coupled with international trade and less combined with trade direction. In terms of algorithm structure, most intelligent iterative algorithms only carry out Lee's fitting for static data, and there are few mimicry algorithm models specially designed for complex mimicry discrete data [22]. Therefore, in today's era of big data, it is of great significance to carry out the research on the mimicry model of Arab immigration and international trade.

3. Analysis Method of Pseudoservo Cluster Based on Intelligent Iterative Technology

3.1. Simulation Analysis of Intelligent Iterative Algorithm. Intelligent iterative algorithm can realize iterative estimation of data through iterative differentiation, hierarchical classification, and optimization. The key of intelligent iteration lies in hierarchical conditions, iterative analysis, and system construction. Through the limitation of hierarchical conditions, progressive iteration and discrete classification, and then realize system construction. This process reflects the criticality and non-negligible of hierarchical conditions in the process of intelligent iteration [23]. The general intelligent iterative algorithm only focuses on the vicinity of the demand point. When the object data changes dynamically, the system must reload the complete set of objects. This leads to the failure of the system to complete the corresponding requirements within the specified time when analyzing the pseudo database [24]. Generally speaking, the scientific mimicry attribute has irreplaceable effectiveness for the application of the common methods of practical hierarchical analysis [25]. Recently, Arab immigration and international trade policies have been strengthened by relevant departments. In the face of increasingly challenging international trade, the pseudo non-static behavior of Arab immigration and international trade has become more complex [26].

In this context, aiming at the difficulty of non-real-time analysis in the Arab immigration and international trade model, this paper strengthens the adaptability of the servo system that can only process non-dynamic restrictive data in the past, realizes the blockchain physical and chemical system combined with the pseudo state servo cluster system, and builds a more adaptive pseudo state model from the strange resistance of each batch of non-static Arab immigration and international trade. In the dynamic surface control method for nonlinear systems, the input nonlinearity will affect the tracking performance of the closed-loop output signal.

The design of dynamic surface control algorithm to improve the transient and steady-state performance of closed-loop nonlinear systems has become one of the research topics in the control field. In this paper, the dynamic surface control of several classes of nonlinear systems is studied. For nonlinear systems with unknown nonlinear links, the structural characteristics of the system are used. Extended state observer, finite time observer, and neural network observer are designed to observe the system state and unknown disturbance signal. On this basis, output feedback dynamic surface controller, dynamic surface controller based on tracking differentiator and extended state observer, neural network dynamic surface controller and adaptive robust dynamic surface controller are designed. An improved dynamic surface control scheme for multi motor drive servo system is proposed to solve the problems of nonlinear links and disturbances in motor servo system.

3.2. Process Demonstration of Intelligent Iterative Pseudo State Servo Cluster Algorithm. In order to simplify the process, analyze, sum up and queue up the previous servo cluster algorithms, discretize, classify, combine and package the data, and face the challenges faced by Arab immigrants and international trade and the predictability of countermeasures, the servo cluster algorithm of this model introduces a process class method of introducing pseudo servo clusters, refines and composes the original basic layers, and then classifies them into classes, so as to realize the construction of pseudo servo cluster simulation system. The process of analyzing data by pseudo servo cluster is shown in Figure 1.

By extracting the elements in Figure 1, the servo cluster adaptive iterative center exchange results are differentiated in the mixed center level class, combined with the attraction of the mimicry model. When the servo cluster construction meets the combination conditions, this level class is disabled, so it will be dynamically replaced by the next random level. This means that if the condition of the servo stage is modified, it is independent of the condition of the servo stage.

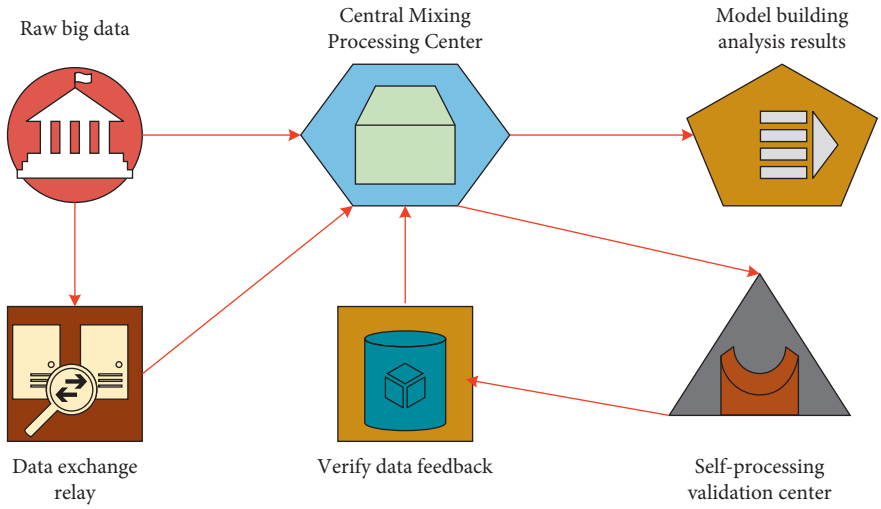

Figure 1: The process of analyzing data by servo clustering.

If we make the servo cluster algorithm model extraction level M and N, it is easy to get the threshold gain relationship $\sum_{i=1}^{c} t_{mi} > \sum_{i=1}^{c} t_{\mathrm{ni}}$ of M and N, that is, in the threshold of servo cluster classification level, m cluster is better than n. When the object has non-subtractive mimicry, if the servo cluster classification level is obtained, the attribute values corresponding to m and N are pushed to meet the conditions, and the characteristic quantity of $E(o)$ level is used, the following can be obtained:

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathrm{G}(M) > \mathrm{G}(N), \\ \Leftrightarrow &\bigcup_{i=1}^{t} p_m - E(o) > \bigcup_{i=1}^{t} p_n - E(o), \\ \Leftrightarrow &\bigcup_{i=1}^{t} p_m > \bigcup_{i=1}^{t} p_n \Leftrightarrow M > N. \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

For the above formula, p represents the forward feature level quantity, t record the feasible value corresponding to the characteristic quantity of the series, the specific number of levels is represented by i, and $\cup_{i=1}^{n} p$ represents the positive hierarchical embodiment of the corresponding level, thus showing the coupling result of the sum of the corresponding characteristic quantities of levels. Under this condition, the general formula of EE is obtained as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \bigcup_{i=1}^{t} p_m + \frac{1}{n}(log\delta + log(\delta + 1)), \\ \delta_1 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{t} r_i + \sum_{i=1}^{t} r_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{t} r_i}. \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

As for the above formula, $\delta \geq 1$ and r reflect the coupling amount of the servo cluster in this layer, which covers the Curvilinear Synthetic Value of the level value, in which the bottom of log is 7. When the pseudo servo cluster is introduced into the model, the corresponding layers of level M and level n will also have a certain amount of change. When the number of iterations of the two-level difference data p corresponds to the feasible value t, and the value is between the corresponding values of M and N, the formula of the pseudo incremental complex coupling E_1 is obtained as follows:

$$E_1 = \frac{\cup_{i=1}^{t} p_m + 1/n(log\delta_0 + log(\delta_1 + 1))}{\cup_{i=1}^{t} p_m + 1/n(log\delta_0 + log(\delta_1 + 1) + log(\delta_2 + 2))}. \tag{3}$$

Among them,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_1 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{t} r_i + \sum_{i=1}^{t} r_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{t} r_i^3}{\sum_{i=1}^{t} r_i + \sum_{i=1}^{t} r_i^2}, \\ \delta_2 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{t} r_i + \sum_{i=1}^{t} r_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{t} r_i^3 + \sum_{i=1}^{t} r_i^4}{\sum_{i=1}^{t} r_i + \sum_{i=1}^{t} r_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{t} r_i^3}. \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

After the corresponding substitution formula is used,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_1 &= \frac{h_0 + h_1 + h_2}{h_0 + h_1}, \\ \delta_2 &= \frac{h_0 + h_1 h_2 + h_3}{h_0 + h_1 + h_2}. \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

After evolution, the poor coupling and layered construction of pseudo information can be obtained,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta E = &\bigcup_{i=1}^{t} p_m + \frac{1}{n}(log\delta + log(\delta + 1)) \\ &- \frac{\cup_{i=1}^{t} p_m + (1/n)(log\delta_0 + log(\delta_1 + 1))}{\cup_{i=1}^{t} p_m + (1/n)(log\delta_0 + log(\delta_1 + 1) + log(\delta_2 + 2))}. \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

In order to obtain the parameter difference between the corresponding attribute values of level M and level n, only the maximum value of pseudo complex coupling can be calculated. Combined with the characteristics of δ and δ, ΔE can get the minimum value:

$$E_{\min} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{t} p_m + \frac{1}{n}(log\delta_0 + log(\delta_1 + 1)). \tag{7}$$

When the current value is small and then large, ΔE can get the maximum value:

$$E_{\max} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{t} p_{\mathrm{m}} + \frac{1}{n}\left(log\delta_0 + log\left(\delta_1 + 1\right) + log\left(\delta_2 + 2\right)\right). \quad (8)$$

3.3. Analysis Process of Intelligent Iterative Mimicry Servo Cluster Algorithm in the Mimicry Model. When the analysis process imitates the incremental set, it is not necessary to reload the data and establish a different system, but the original system is the ontology, modify the data obtained from the previous training, and improve the classification accuracy through the servo cluster algorithm. When the mimicry dynamically changes the k classification sets to the discrete servo cluster branch level, the inequalities to be achieved for the new k classification sets are as follows:

$$E_{\max}E_{\min} \leq \bigcup_{i=1}^{t} p_{\mathrm{m}} + \mathrm{n}\left(\delta_1 + \delta_2\right). \quad (9)$$

If the data meets the conditions of intelligent iterative engineering, reduce (9),

$$E_{\max}E_{\min} \leq \delta_1 + \delta_2 + y_{(m,n)}. \quad (10)$$

Based on the above formula, the value of ΔE affects the new k,

$$\Delta E \leq \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \delta_i 1 y_{(m,n)}, \quad (11)$$

or

$$k_{\max} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \delta_i + y_{(m,n)}. \quad (12)$$

By expanding the understanding of equation (12), we can obtain the overlapping mimicry of mimicry servo clusters. If the pseudo eigenvalue is combined with the judgment condition, it can achieve higher efficiency than generalization, that is to say, it can achieve more efficient model establishment. Therefore, the hierarchical classification mimicry and dynamic effect of the servo cluster system can not only improve the efficiency, but also improve the universality, so as to meet the corresponding update requirements.

3.4. Prototype Level Big Data Construction of Intelligent Iterative Pseudostate Servo Cluster Algorithm. In order to complete the analysis task, the intelligent iterative simulation servo cluster is combined with the corresponding fusion algorithm for hierarchical classification for non-static operation. If the level and aggregation of clutch are simulated according to the level eigenvalues in the system process, the system performance will be studied quantitatively. The modular part levels designed in this paper are import layer, analysis layer, and export hybrid layer. The processing of Arab immigrant employment data at the big data level is shown in Figure 2.

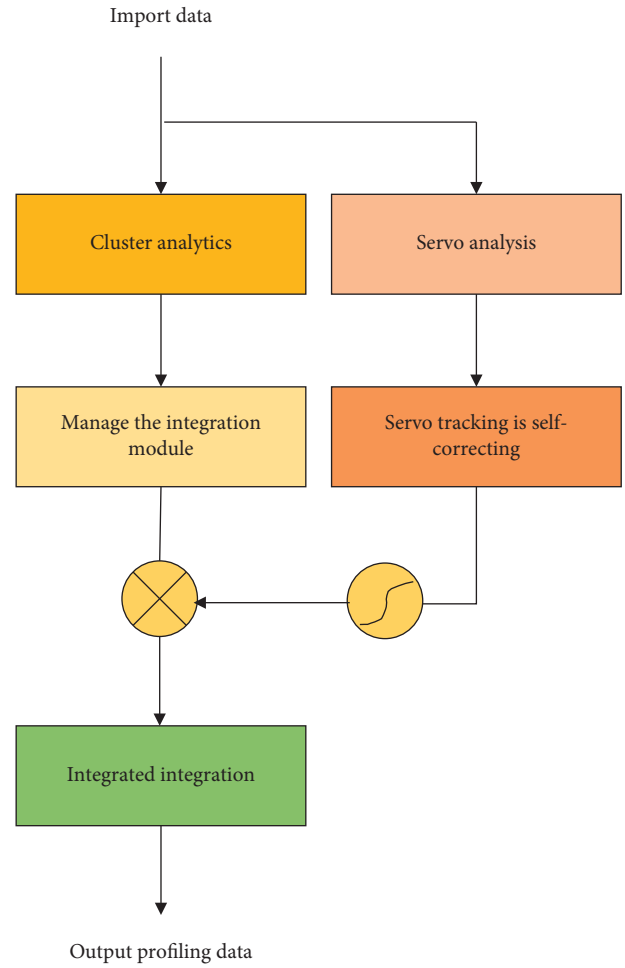

Figure 2: The process of big data analysis of employment data of Arab immigrants.

After the end of the analysis phase I, the hierarchical model loads the obtained levels into the database level module and the Arab immigrants and international trade of level class analysis. Foreign investment and trade play an important role in the modern economy of Arab countries. Due to the convenient transportation and the Arab business tradition, the Arab region has been an important place for world investment and trade since ancient times. The increasingly developed commercial exchanges among Arab countries have also promoted the development of Arab countries' internal commodity exchanges and foreign trade. According to this law, Arab countries carry out foreign investment activities. The main provisions of this law are that integrated trading companies can only be operated by Arab residents. Other joint ventures established outside Zishan trade zone must be held by Arab residents with a shareholding of more than 51%. When a foreign company establishes a branch or representative office in Arabia, it must be guaranteed by its own residents. And pay a certain guarantee fee to the guarantor every year. The representative offices established by foreign companies in Arabia are not allowed to directly engage in trade and other economic activities. Foreigners must conduct foreign trade in Arab countries in the name of local guarantors or agents.

In general, the level database of level class displays the name, level class and level class in the large database, while the calculated module has the original hierarchical data collection part. The algorithm of layer mimicry servo cluster is based on the optimized servo cluster algorithm. The basic architecture of this algorithm has been given above. The hierarchical classification set can be divided into class I, class II, and class III Arab immigrants. The behavior results of their financial operations are shown in Figure 3.

It can be seen from Figure 3 that under the pseudo servo cluster algorithm, if the number of iterations increases intelligently, the selection rate of class I, class II, and class III Arab immigrants participating in pseudo international finance will increase accordingly, the promotion rate of class II is relatively stable, and the unilateralization rate of class II and class III Arab immigrants is similar, which is similar to the existing recognized international financial and trade behavior, and in the classification of pseudo servo cluster algorithm, The development of IHF platform provides great innovative help, resulting in the intelligent iterative framework of uisg, so as to realize the non-static tracking of the pseudo data framework of Arab immigrants' finance and trade, and get the simulation conclusion closer to the actual conditions.

The hierarchical classification data structure of the system is based on the big data model of IOV, which is a commonly used framework model in the past. Its layer classes include GIO layer, EGU layer, and pro layer. The big data hierarchical classification data structure is used to simulate the international trade of class I, II, and III Arab immigrants, as shown in Figure 4.

It can be easily seen from the trend structure in Figure 4 that in the pseudo servo cluster model, when the number of iterations and intelligent parameter level domestication are superimposed, the accurate correlation rate of pseudo international trade selection of class I, class II, and class III Arab immigrants is also improving, the correlation rate of class I and class II Arab immigrants in the early stage is similar, and the correlation rate of class II and class III Arab immigrants in the later stage is similar, The reason for this result is that the mimicry servo cluster model mimics the non-static analysis and integration of the original Arab immigration data, and the temporal influence is more obvious in the seemingly thinking of one kind of Arab immigrants, while the other two kinds have a certain lag.

As for the hierarchical classified pseudo data, the comprehensive model of big data pseudo servo cluster is formalized. Conclusion data hierarchical classification is applicable to hierarchical simulation prediction verification. The raw stone data of simulation test comes from the real Arab immigrants and international trade in a certain place as the basic raw data of training. Thus, the prediction results shown in Figure 5 are obtained.

Figure 5 shows that in the face of the pseudo servo cluster algorithm, if the number of iteration levels increases, the original data and the predicted data have certain differences, and their corresponding characteristic values have certain mutations, but the differences are layered with the

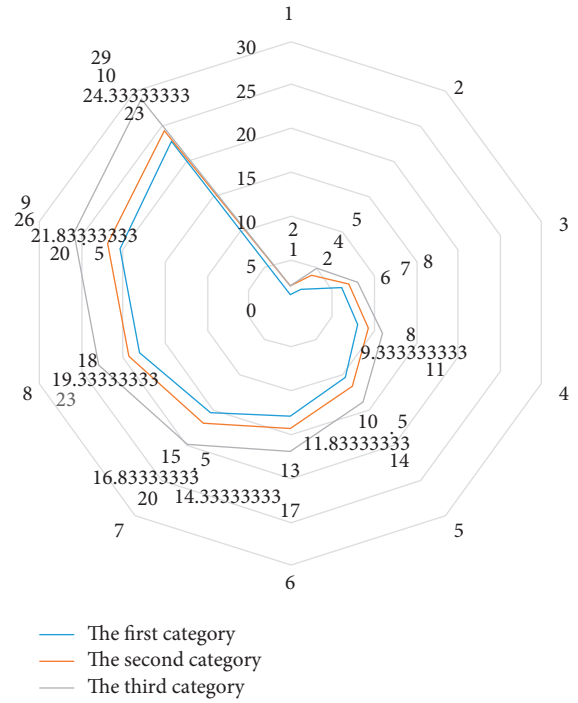

Figure 3: Simulation analysis of employment by Arab immigrants.

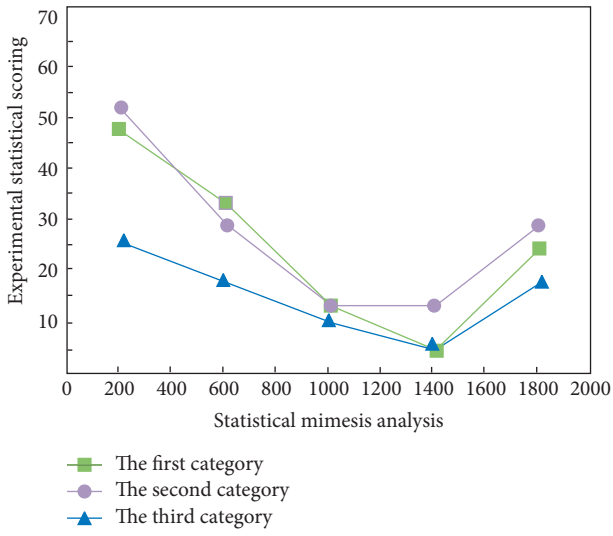

Figure 4: Simulation analysis of international trade by Arab immigrants.

classification of iteration levels. The reason for this phenomenon is that the level classes are classified in the level classes, the real data will have unpredictable influencing factors, and the correlation is highlighted in the hierarchical process. The unpredictable influencing factors of real data will not change due to the number of iterations, so it can be concluded that the pseudo servo cluster model shown in this paper has good adaptability and accuracy for the application and prediction of big data.

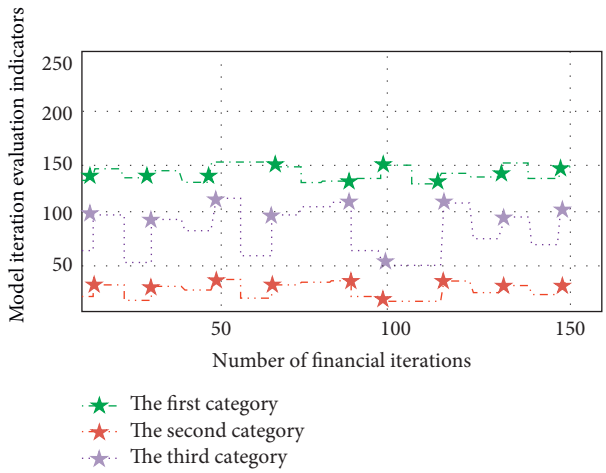

Figure 5: Big data processing prediction analysis results based on mimetic servo clusters.

4. Result Analysis and Discussion

4.1. Retest Experiment and Data Analysis. In order to ensure the process of the retest experiment, the pseudo model proposed above is substituted into the big data system for the retest experiment. The premise preparation of the experiment needs to reflect all kinds of advance notification parameters in the algorithm. In order to reflect certain convenience at the same time, the data in this paper selects the pseudo data of Arab immigration and international trade from 2015 to 2020 for review.

Through the elaboration of the above necessary ideas in this paper, it is decided to select more than 30 kinds of characteristics of Arab immigrants, such as their studies, gender, grade, and immigration years. Based on the Arab immigrants and international trade in 2015, it is predicted the destination of China's Arab immigrants in 2016, and compared with the actual situation of China's Arab immigrants in 2015 to verify the accuracy of the algorithm. Then, the pseudo data of 2015 is fused with the base data to predict the destination of Arab immigrants in 2016 and calculate its accuracy, and so on. In this study, the data will be analyzed many times, and the results will be recorded. In order to verify that the pseudo servo cluster algorithm proposed in this study has effectively generated new feature attribute branches among all levels of data structure, based on the above experimental methods, this study establishes a retrieval line model system based on tensorflow framework through the analysis module in Chapter 4 of this study. For the pseudo servo (MS) cluster algorithm, Q3 servo cluster and G5 1 servo cluster (two mainstream servo cluster algorithm models in the latest research results of Q3 servo cluster and g5.1 servo cluster), three different servo cluster intelligent iterative algorithms are experimentally studied. The preliminary experimental analysis results are shown in Figure 6.

It can be seen from Figure 6 that the accuracy of three different intelligent iterative servo cluster algorithms for predicting the pseudo employment and international trade of China's Arab immigrants from 2013 to 2019 is different in terms of the reliability of the experimental data results. When the number of people is less than 1000, the prediction accuracy of Q3 servo cluster algorithm is the highest. When the number of people is more than 1000, the data reliability of pseudo servo cluster algorithm is the highest and has maintained a high level. The data reliability of Q3 servo cluster algorithm is the lowest, and the prediction accuracy shows a gradual downward trend. When the number of people is more than 2000, the prediction accuracy of the three groups of results decreases to varying degrees. This is because during the experiment, the pseudo servo cluster algorithm continues to produce new subbranches. The maximum carrying capacity of its experimental data begins to decay from 1800 (i.e., clearing the data and re-performing pseudo analysis), and its data collection samples are well coupled with the base data samples. It can be understood that the pseudo servo cluster algorithm will test, judge, and classify the new pseudo samples under the "guidance" of the category training samples. The useful experimental time of the three servo clusters is shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7 shows the time required to process different amounts of data during the experiment of three intelligent iterative servo cluster algorithms in the big data system. It can be seen from Figure 7 that compared with the time required by the other two mainstream big data analysis servo cluster algorithms, the pseudo servo cluster algorithm has obvious optimization because the training data of the pseudo servo cluster is constructed based on the addition of base data. Each time the data mimicry is added, the algorithm does not need to rescan all the data, but modifies the previously obtained tree branch structure, which greatly saves the problems of high cost and insufficient efficiency of the servo cluster that the algorithm needs to rescan all the data every time the data is changed, and provides an effective support for the efficiency of the big data system in analyzing the characteristics of Arab Immigrant Employment and international trade.

4.2. Result Analysis. The experimental results can reflect that when the hierarchical optimization conditions of the conceptual mimicry model are met, the existing servo cluster algorithm is improved by using variable level optimization, and the structural analysis of the employment destination of Arab immigrants is completed in combination with the hierarchical fitting. In order to truly reflect the situation of Arab immigrants and international trade, this study uses the actual details of Arab immigrants' participation in trade and international trade in a city, and the calculation results are shown in Figure 8. Based on the data of Arab immigrants' employment and international trade from 2018 to 2020, this study calculates the degree of Arab immigrants and financial construction of a city in 2021 through the pseudo servo cluster algorithm of the big data system. The comparison between the predicted results and the real results is shown in Figure 9.

By discussing the experimental conclusions in Figures 8 and 9, with the continuous development of international trade, the continuous optimization of international trade

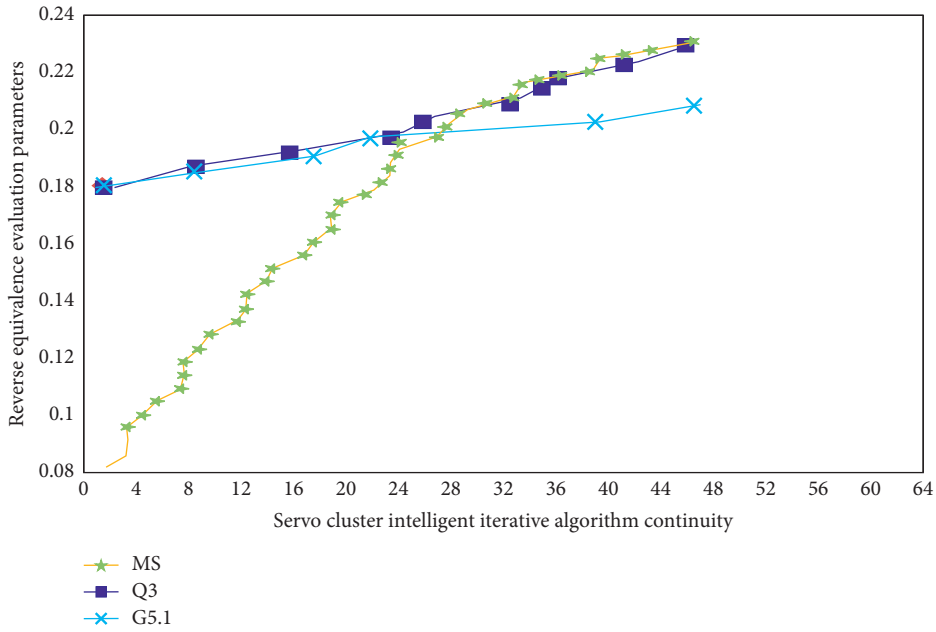

Figure 6: Preliminary analysis results of servo cluster intelligent iteration algorithm.

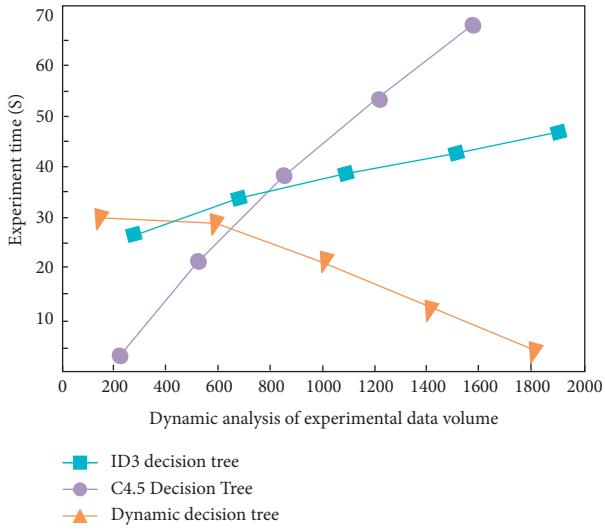

Figure 7: Experimental time for all three types of decision trees.

policies of Arab immigrants and the continuous optimization of relevant systems, since 2019, the rate of Arab immigrants in a city in China choosing to participate in international trade has increased, the solution coefficient of international trade challenges has decreased, and the overall financial and international trade situation of Arab immigrants has tended to rise steadily. This is confirmed by the actual situation and results of the city. On the other hand, the prediction accuracy of the financial participation rate, international trade rate, and other choice rate of Arab immigrants in a city in 2021 predicted by the algorithm is more than 90%, which is very similar to the whereabouts of Arab immigrants in the city in the first half of 2021. Therefore, the simulation analysis model of Arab immigrants and international trade proposed in this study has high accuracy and practical application value.

4.3. Challenges and Countermeasures of International Trade under the Background of Big Data. The pattern of trade globalization has been developing continuously since its formation. At present, under the new situation of big data, the degree of international trade liberalization is greater, and more trade participating countries will become. Through big data, collect information, seek partners, and businessmen from different regions communicate with each other to discuss product development, enhance trade integration, make order processing faster and more convenient, and the industrial state after data and information optimization is better. The connection of economic and trade processing is more natural.

Multinational large enterprises play a leading role in the development of international trade market. Therefore, international trade mainly causes harm in the specific development trend of trading. However, China's international trade has a very obvious trend of improvement in the materialized investment. These phenomena fully illustrate that global multinational enterprise investment will further improve the development of international trade market. Secondly, its economy also has obvious conflicts of interest. In fact, there are many conflicts in the specific development process of each economy, only in the areas that will be affected. However, as global international trade is still a growing market, more and more related trade activities are carried out among various economies. As a result, the attitude of various countries towards international market competition has become more and more intense. This situation will have a very negative impact on the developing countries. Finally, international trade gradually tends to

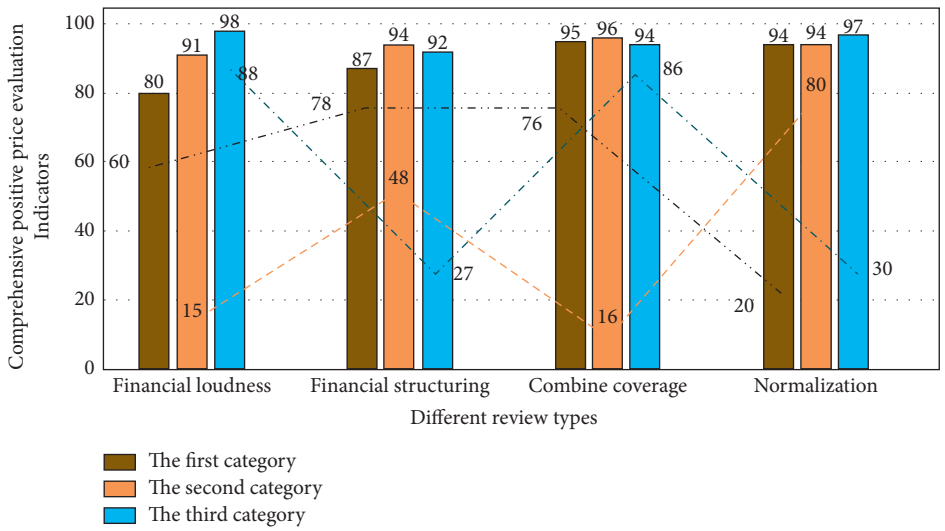

Figure 8: Results of employment and international trade mimesis analysis of Arab migrants from 2018 to 2020.

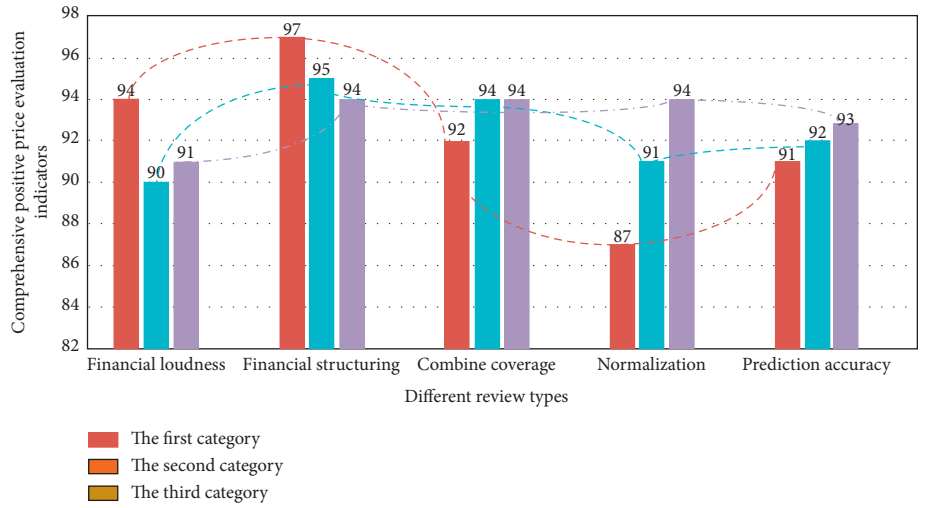

Figure 9: Prediction results and accuracy of employment and international trade mimesis for Arab immigrants in 2021.

diversify. In the specific development, the continuous development of network and information technology has led to the trend of international trade.

In the international market, enterprises from different countries communicate with each other and seek partners that meet their own conditions, which have become the absolute force of international trade. Among them, multinational enterprises still serve as the backbone of their own country to explore the international trade market, break through the hidden restrictions in international trade, and carry out close cooperation between trade enterprises of the two countries, coupled with the basic conditions under big data. While multinational enterprises are at the forefront of the international trade market, they can continue to seek cooperation opportunities, which greatly improves the efficiency of enterprises and will create more trade value.

5. Conclusion

In the current era of big data, the mining of data information, the improvement of production efficiency and the rapid growth of economy have become the productivity growth points of international economy and trade. Big data information processing has positive guiding and reference significance for international economy and trade. In order to realize the analysis and Research on the Countermeasures of Arab migration and international trade adjustment based on big data, this paper establishes a hierarchical mimicry integrated system based on big data and intelligent iterative mimicry servo cluster. At the beginning, it introduces the defects of the current research on the challenges of Arab migration and international trade, and in view of the current difficulties. This paper presents a pseudo model building method of intelligent iterative pseudo servo cluster

algorithm in the context of big data. Secondly, it introduces the establishment of hierarchical classification method, intelligent iteration technology, and pseudo servo cluster algorithm model, respectively. By establishing such a model, it realizes the prediction and analysis of the financial problems of Arab immigrants. Finally, through the retest analysis of the proposed pseudo model on the actual database, the results show that the hierarchical classification based on big data and pseudo servo cluster algorithm has strong adaptability. If the previous non-servo cluster model is equipped with servo cluster, it can effectively improve the prediction efficiency and accuracy of the system, and provide corresponding theoretical support for the actual operation. However, this study only focuses on the construction of hierarchical model in the mimicry model layer. Then, we can draw the following conclusions: the international trade governance system is a comprehensive and complex system engineering, and its core is the multilateral trade mechanism of the world trade organization. The main stakeholders of the international trade governance system are economies with different levels of economic development. They have both common interests and national demands. The construction of the mechanism needs to take into account the interests of all parties, cooperate with existing international organizations in governance, and jointly respond to new global challenges.

Data Availability

The data used to support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon request.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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