

## STUDY ON COSKQ GENERALIZING FOR LOCATION SEEKERS

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**Abstract-** This study analysis gives a crystal clear idea about the research concept over the collective spatial keyword query . The main aim of study is to collect some spatial keyword query for the contiguous keyword penetration . The current world enjoys with smart devices in its smartness , popularity and more functionality applications in people's daily lives are continuously increasing . To save the time to search the basic searched queries like hospitals , restaurants , road networks , locations etc., the collective spatial keyword queries penetration services can be useful and interoperable way .

### I. INTRODUCTION

COSkQ can able to connect servers like through , android browsers , windows browsers, ios and another applications . Where these Keywords are connected with each other, which is useful to communicate and convey information between user and server . These spatial keyword queries , ruled over the years by creating a new dimension to the world of information and communication technologies.

The proliferation of GPS-enabled devices such as smartphones and the prosperity of location-based service have witnessed an unprecedented collection of trajectory data. Latest work on spatio-temporal trajectories includes travel time estimation , trajectory compression , route recommendation , frequent path finding , etc.

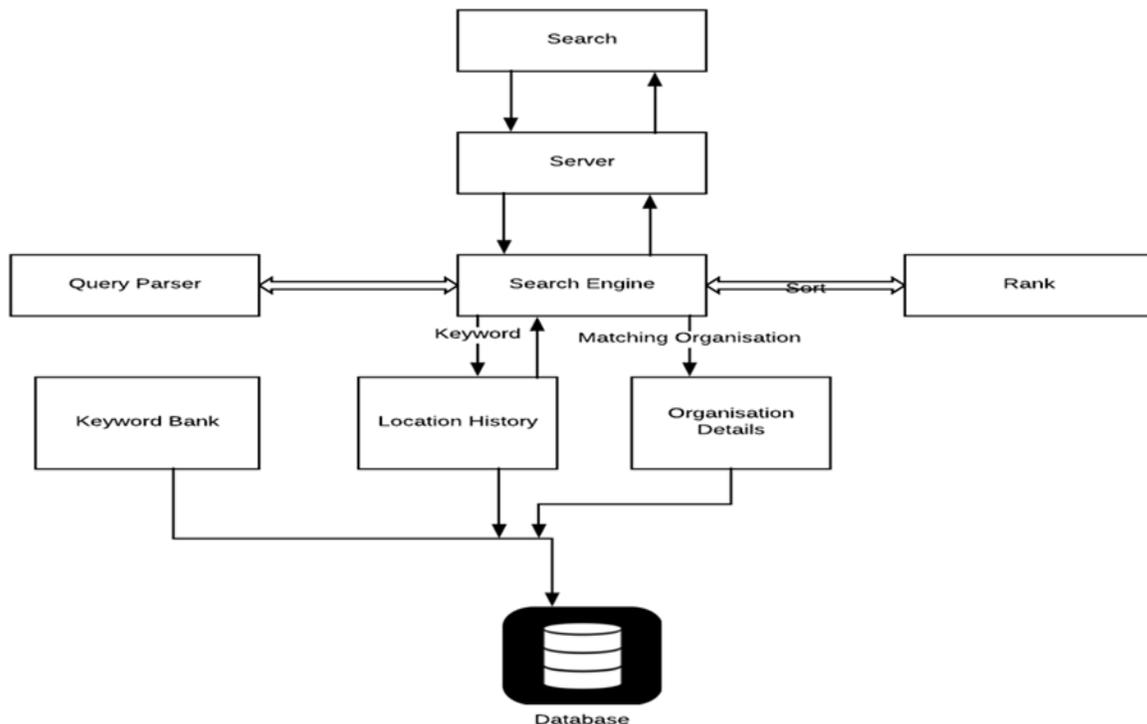
Today's Internet applications typically offer users the ability to associate geographical information to Web content, a process known as "geotagging" web services . For example, Wikipedia has standardized the COSKQ of their encyclopedia articles and images via templates . Basically, technological advances in digital cameras and mobile phones allow users to acquire the spatial keywords and associate spatial coordinates queries , via built-in GPS devices to media resources.

This fusion of geo-location and documents enables queries that take into account both location proximity and text relevancy. One study has found that about one fifth of web search queries are geographical and have local intent, as determined by the presence of geographical terms such as place names and postal codes .

Indeed commercial search engines have started to provide location based services, such as map services, local search, and local advertisements.

## II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this study, we broadly classify the study into major section namely using the types of spatial keyword queries. The COSKQ helps to control the fake e-commerce and online appliances by easily giving commands from anywhere at any time through the cloud computing. The COSKQ allows an addition access to control this automation through the internet.



It is based on the Unified cost function algorithm in which it includes , the concept of finding key query-object distance contributor , feasible set construction and optimal set updating of spatial keyword queries .

Harry Kai-Ho Chan, Cheng Long, and Raymond Chi-Wing Wong (September 2018) have introduced a novel method for collection of spatial keyword queries . The system present by these authors about the module which acts as an interface keyword between existing keyword queries server system , based on the unified cost function. This will help the user to be updated by the specified information , in a convenient manner . A unified cost function which expresses all existing cost functions and a few new cost functions that have not been studied before. The core idea of cost unified function is that first two distance components, namely the query-object

distance component and the object-object distance component, are defined, where the former is based on the distances between the query location and those of the objects and the latter is based on the pairwise distances among the set of objects and then cost unified is defined based on the two distance components carefully such that all existing cost functions are captured (Note that this is possible since all ingredients of defining a cost function are distances between the query location and those distances among objects which are captured by the two components.).

X. Cao, G. Cong, C. S. Jensen, and B. C. Ooi. (2011) have implemented the set of collective spatial keyword queries as  $\mathcal{Q}$ . To address about the query and about the query location, we consider a query  $Q$  that takes a user location  $P$  and set of keywords  $\mathcal{K}$  as arguments. Its search space is all subsets of the set of places  $D[2]$ . It undertakes a set of places such that

- (1) The textual descriptions of the objects collectively cover  $\mathcal{K}$ .
- (2) The result places are all close to  $P$ , and
- (3) The result placed by the keywords are relevant to each other.

There are two instantaneous of the query co-exists as,

1. Determine a group of objects  $\mathcal{O}$  that contains the keywords in  $Q$  such that the total sum of their spatial keyword distances to the query is minimized.
2. Determine a group of objects  $\mathcal{O}$  that cover the keywords in  $Q$  such that the total sum of the maximum distance between an object in  $\mathcal{O}$  and query  $Q$  and the maximum distance between two objects in  $\mathcal{O}$  is minimized.

A. Cary, O. Wolfson, and N. Rishé. (2010) have implemented the geospatial collections increase in size, the demand of efficient processing of collective spatial keyword queries with text constraints becomes more prevalent. Here, we propose a method for efficiently processing top-k nearest neighbor queries with text constraints where keywords are combined with the three basic Boolean operators AND, OR, and NOT. Our method uses an R-tree to guide the spatial search and an inverted file for text content retrieval, which are combined in a novel hybrid spatial-keyword index.

G. Cong, H. Lu, B. C. Ooi, D. Zhang (2012) have implemented the large amount of semantic trajectories are generated from location-based social networking services (LBSNs)[9], such as Foursquare and Twitter. Representative work includes pattern mining [22] and activity trajectories search [23].

G. Cong, C. S. Jensen, and D. Wu. (2009) have implemented the method of indexing framework for processing the location-aware top-k text retrieval (LkT) query. This framework combines to integrate the set of inverted file for text retrieval and the R-tree for spatial proximity querying to obtain an Inverted file R-tree. Within this framework, an index approach called the IR-tree is proposed that is essentially an R-tree extended with inverted files. An associated algorithm is proposed for the processing of the LkT query that is able to prune the search space by simultaneously making use of both spatial proximity and text relevancy.

I. D. Felipe, V. Hristidis, and N. Rishé. (2008) have implemented the presentation of efficient method to answer top-k spatial keyword queries. To do so, we introduce an indexing structure called IR-Tree (Information Retrieval R-Tree) which combines an R-Tree with superimposed

text signatures. It has implemented one algorithms that construct and maintain an IR-Tree, and use it to answer top-k spatial keyword queries. This algorithms are experimentally compared to current methods and are shown to have superior performance and excellent scalability.

### III. RELATED WORK

In future, this work shall be extended through hosting a spatial keyword with the user login query . In future, this work can be extended through hosting a collective spatial keyword query at the minimum unified cost function and time with the user required query .

The work differs in that we assume distance as ranking score, and we focus on efficiently processing Boolean constraints on textual query data. Before, none of the previous works offer efficient processing of the complement query logical operator, which limits their applicability to the k-SB queries. As example , modern Web search engines, like Google and Yahoo!, offer Local Search services.

Our work is also related to top-k query processing. propose a class of algorithms known as threshold algorithms. These algorithms, like the ones proposed for information retrieval, enable efficient computation of aggregate functions over multiple sorted lists. These algorithms can be easily integrated into the leaf-nodes in our framework (we need to process all entries in non-leaf nodes, so the threshold algorithm does not apply there);

### IV. CONCLUSION

Here ,we implement a unified cost function for CoSKQ. This cost function expresses all existing cost functions in the server system and a few cost functions that have not been updated before. We designed a unified approach, which consists of one exact algorithm and one approximate algorithm , to retrieve the collective spatial keyword query for public user.

Here we also proposed a disk-resident hybrid index for efficiently answering k-NN queries with Boolean constraints on textual content. We combined modified versions of R-trees and inverted files to achieve effective pruning of the collective spatial query search space. It's function showed increased performance and scalability on large, 10M and 20M sized, spatial datasets over alternate methods.

Here we also proposed a function to open a number of promising directions for future work. First, it is worth adapting existing optimization techniques developed for the inverted file (e.g., compression) and R-trees to the paper's setting. Second, it is of interest to develop algorithms for other type of queries, e.g., range queries, based on the hybrid index. Third, it would be interesting to understand how the top-k queries considered can best be processed if the spatial objects are constrained to a road network .

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