

An Efficient Indexing Method for Skyline Computations with Partially Ordered Domains

ABSTRACT

Skyline query computation has drawn extensive attention because significant high-dimensional data have become widely available. There are many multiple criteria decision-making applications which utilize skyline query computation, e.g., mobile information systems, geographic information systems and traffic monitoring systems.

EXISTING SYSTEM

Efficient processing of skyline queries with partially ordered domains has been intensively addressed in recent years. To further reduce the query processing time to support high-responsive applications, the skyline queries that were previously processed with user preferences similar to those of the new query contribute useful candidate result points. Hence, the answered queries can be cached with both their results and the user preferences such that the query processor can rapidly retrieve the result for a new query only from the result sets of cached queries with compatible user preferences. When caching a significant number of queries accumulated over time, it is essential to adopt effective access methods to index the cached queries to retrieve a set of relevant cached queries for facilitating the cache-based skyline query computations.

DRAWBACKS

- The skyline query computation suffers a high cost in high dimensions with partially ordered domains
- No Efficiency skyline query computation

PROPOSED SYSTEM

We intend an extended depth-first search indexing method (e-DFS for short) for accessing user preference profiles represented by directed acyclic graphs (DAGs), and emphasize the design of the e-DFS encoding that effectively encodes a user preference profile into a low-dimensional feature point which is eventually indexed by an R-tree. We obtain one or more traversal orders for each node in a DAG by traversing it through a modified version of the depth-first search

which is utilized to examine the topology structure and dominance relations to measure closeness or similarity. As a result, e-DFS which combines the criteria of similarity evaluation is able to greatly reduce the search space by filtering out most of the irrelevant cached queries such that the query processor can avoid accessing the entire data set to compute the query results.

ADVANTAGES

- Efficient skyline query computation is there.
- Computation time of processing a new query is significantly reduced.

MODULES

- Source-clustered Indexing
- Attribute Relational Graph Indexing
- Extended Depth-First Search Indexing

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

H/W System Configuration:-

Processor	-	Pentium –III
RAM	-	256 MB (min)
Hard Disk	-	20 GB
Key Board	-	Standard Windows Keyboard
Mouse	-	Two or Three Button Mouse
Monitor	-	SVGA

S/W System Configuration:-

Operating System	:	Windows95/98/2000/XP
Application Server	:	Tomcat5.0/6.X
Front End	:	HTML, Jsp

Scripts : JavaScript.
Server side Script : Java Server Pages.
Database : MySQL 5.0
Database Connectivity : JDBC

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