Searching Trajectories by Regions of Interest

ABSTRACT

The availability of GPS-equipped devices (e.g., vehicle navigation systems and smart phones) and online map-based services (e.g., Google Maps, Bing Maps, and MapQuest) enable people to capture their current location and to share their trajectories by means of services such as Bikely, GPS-Way-points, Share-My-Routes, and Microsoft Geo-Life. Also, more and more social networking sites, including Twitter, Four square9, and Facebook, support the sharing of trajectories. The availability of massive trajectory data enables novel mobile applications. Such applications may utilize trajectory search, which finds trajectories that are similar in some specific sense to query parameters (a set or sequence of locations).

EXISTING SYSTEM

In Existing System, trajectory search the query parameters are a set or sequence of locations. However, in some cases, a place may not be a point location, but may be a region of interest that contains several spatial objects (e.g., a scenic area, a commercial district, or a dining area, where spatial objects can be points of interest (POIs), geo-tagged photos, or geo-tagged tweets). Moreover, especially when planning a trip in an unfamiliar city, users may fail to specify intended locations exactly and may use intended regions.

DIS ADVANTAGES

- The trajectories in the overlap region will then be traversed more than once, which unnecessarily decreases performance.
- Increase the time and space costs.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

In Proposed System, we take the concept of query region and the density of spatial objects into account. This type of query is useful in many popular applications such as trip planning and recommendation, and location based services in general. To compute the TSR query efficiently, we develop a best-expansion search algorithm that exploits upper and lower bounds to prune the search space and adopt a query source selection strategy, as well as a

heuristic search strategy based on priority ranking to schedule multiple query sources. The performance of the TSR query was investigated through extensive experiments on both real and synthetic spatial data.

ADVANTAGES

- It maintains and makes use of a dynamic priority ranking heap when processing the query.
- Reduce the time and space costs.

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