

# International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

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## Spatial Index Keyword Search in Multi-Dimensional Database

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**ABSTRACT:** Nearest neighbor search in multimedia databases needs more support from similarity search in query processing. Range search and nearest neighbor search depends mostly on the geometric properties of the objects satisfying both spatial predicate and a predicate on their associated texts. We do have many mobile applications that can locate desired objects by conventional spatial queries. Current best solution for the nearest neighbor search are IR2 trees which have many performance bottlenecks and deficiencies. So, a novel method is introduced in this paper in order to increase the efficiency of the search called as Spatial Inverter Index. This new SI index method enhances the conventional inverted index scheme to cope up with high multidimensional data and along with algorithms that's compatible with the real time keyword search.

**KEYWORDS:** Querying, multi-dimensional data, indexing, hashing.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Multi dimensional objects such as points, rectangles managed by spatial databases provides fast access to those objects based on different selection criteria. For example, location of hospitals, hotels and theatres are represented as points whereas parks, lakes and shopping malls are represented as rectangles . For instance, GIS range search gives all the cafes in certain area and nearest neighbor gives location of café near to our geometrical location. Today, the search engine optimization has made a realistic approach to write a spatial query in a brand new style. Some of may have few applications which finds the objects in a huge multidimensional data along with its geometrical locations and associated texts. There are easy ways to support queries that combine spatial and text features. For example, if we want to search a café whose menu contains keywords {Mocha, Espresso, Cappuccino} it would fetch all the restaurants with the keywords and from that list gives the nearest one. This approach can also be in another way but this straight forward approach has a drawback, which they will fail to provide real time answers on difficult inputs. A typical example, while all the closer neighbors are missing at least one of the query keywords, that the real nearest neighbor lies quite far away from the query point. The introduction of internet has given rise to an ever increasing amount of text data associated with multiple dimensions (attributes), for example customer feedbacks in online shopping website like flip kart as they are always associated with the price, specifications and product model. Keyword query, one of the most popular and easy-to-use ways retrieves useful data from plain text documents. Given a set of keywords, existing methods aim to find joins or all the relevant items that contains a few or all the keywords. Spatial queries with keywords has not been explored. Recently, attention was diverted to multimedia databases . The integration of two well-known concepts: R-tree , a popular spatial index, and signature file , an effective method for keyword-based document retrieval. This makes to develop a structure called IR2 trees, which has strengths of both signature files and R-Trees. Like R-Trees, IR2 -Tree has object spatial proximity that solves spatial queries efficiently. On the other side, the IR2 -tree is able to filter a considerable portion of the objects that do not contain all the query keywords, like signature files

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## II. LITERATURE SURVEY

- 1) Paper Name:- De Felipe, V. Hristidis, and N. Rishe, "Keyword search on spatial databases"

Points:-

1. We take a step towards searching by document by addressing the mCK query.
2. Efficient in reducing query response time.
3. Text Description to query keyword.

- 2) Paper Name:-"SIMP: Accurate and efficient near neighbor search in high dimensional spaces".

Points:-

1. We propose a novel indexing and querying scheme called Spatial Intersection and Metric Pruning (SIMP).
2. Quality sensitive and need to efficiently and accurately support near neighbor queries for all query ranges.

- 3) Paper Name:- C. Long, R. C.-W. Wong, K. Wang, and A. W.-C. Fu, "Collective spatial keyword queries: A distance owner-driven approach".

Points:-

We studied two types of the CoSKQ problem, Namely MaxSum-CoSKQ and Dia-CoSKQ. Efficiency and Scalability. Suggest possible solutions to NKS.

- 4) Paper Name:- D. Zhang, B. C. Ooi, and A. K. H. Tung, "Locating mapped resources in web 2.0".

Points:-

We focus on the fundamental application of locating geographical resources and propose an efficient tag centric query processing strategy.

- 5) Paper Name:- "Collective spatial keyword queries: A distance owner-driven approach".

Points:-

We propose a distance owner-driven approach which involves two algorithms: one is an exact algorithm which runs faster than the best-known existing algorithm by several orders of magnitude and the other is an approximate algorithm.

## III. EXISTING SYSTEM APPROACH

Present system gives the real nearest neighbor that lies quite far away from the query location, while all the closer objects missing one or any of the keywords. This system mainly focuses on finding the nearest neighbor where each node satisfies all the query keywords. This leads to low efficiency for incremental query. The problem is Implement k nearest neighbor search algorithm using for given data set and to find out closest point from give query also analyzes.

The results fetch time and accuracy. Implement the Inverted index algorithm by extending point the k nearest neighbor and forming R tree to find closest point from given set of query and also analyze the result against time and result accuracy.

### Disadvantages:-

The IR2-tree is the first access method for answering NN queries with keywords. Although IR2 Trees gives pioneering solutions, it also has few drawbacks that affects its efficiency. The most important drawback is the result set may be empty or the number of false hits can be very large when the object of the final result is far away from query point. The query algorithm would need to load the documents of many objects, incurring expensive overhead.

The R-trees allow us to remedy awkwardness in the way NN queries are processed with an I-index. Recall that, to answer a query, currently we have to first get all the points carrying all the query words. Although the distance browsing is easy with R-Trees, the best-first algorithm is exactly designed to output data points in ascending order of their distances. A serious drawback of R-Trees are its not space efficient, as the point needed to be duplicated once for every word in its description.

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## IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM APPROACH

1. The drawbacks of R-Trees and inverted index can be overcome by designing a variant of inverted index that supports compressed coordinate embedding. This system deals with searching and nearer location issues and database manage multidimensional objects which resulted in failure of previous systems. To deal with spatial index as searching the entered keyword and from that find the nearest location having that keyword available and showing the location of restaurant having menus available in map. So easier to find the location of nearer restaurant in map having the available keyword.

Spatial databases manages multidimensional objects and provide quick access to those objects. The importance of spatial databases is mirrored by the convenience of modeling entities of reality in an exceedingly geometric manner.

The Inverted Index is compressed by coordinate encoding which makes Spatial Inverted Index (SI-Index). Query processing with an SI-index can be done either by together or merging with R-Trees in distance browsing manner. The inverted index compress eliminates the defect of a conventional index such that an SI-index consumes much less space.

### Advantages:-

Compression is already wide used technology to reduce the space of an inverted index where each inverted list contains only ids. So, the effective approach is used to record gaps with consecutive ids. Compressing an SI index is less straightforward than other approaches. For example, if we decide to sort the list by ids, gap-keeping on ids may lead to good space saving, but its application on the x- and y-coordinates would not have much effect.

## V. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

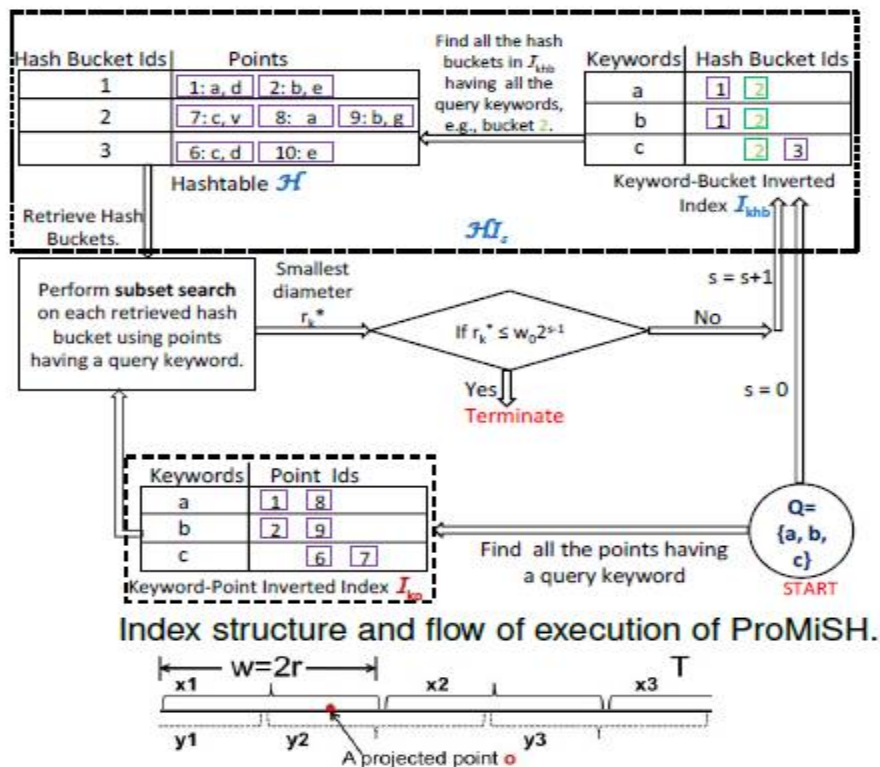


Fig No 01 System Architecture

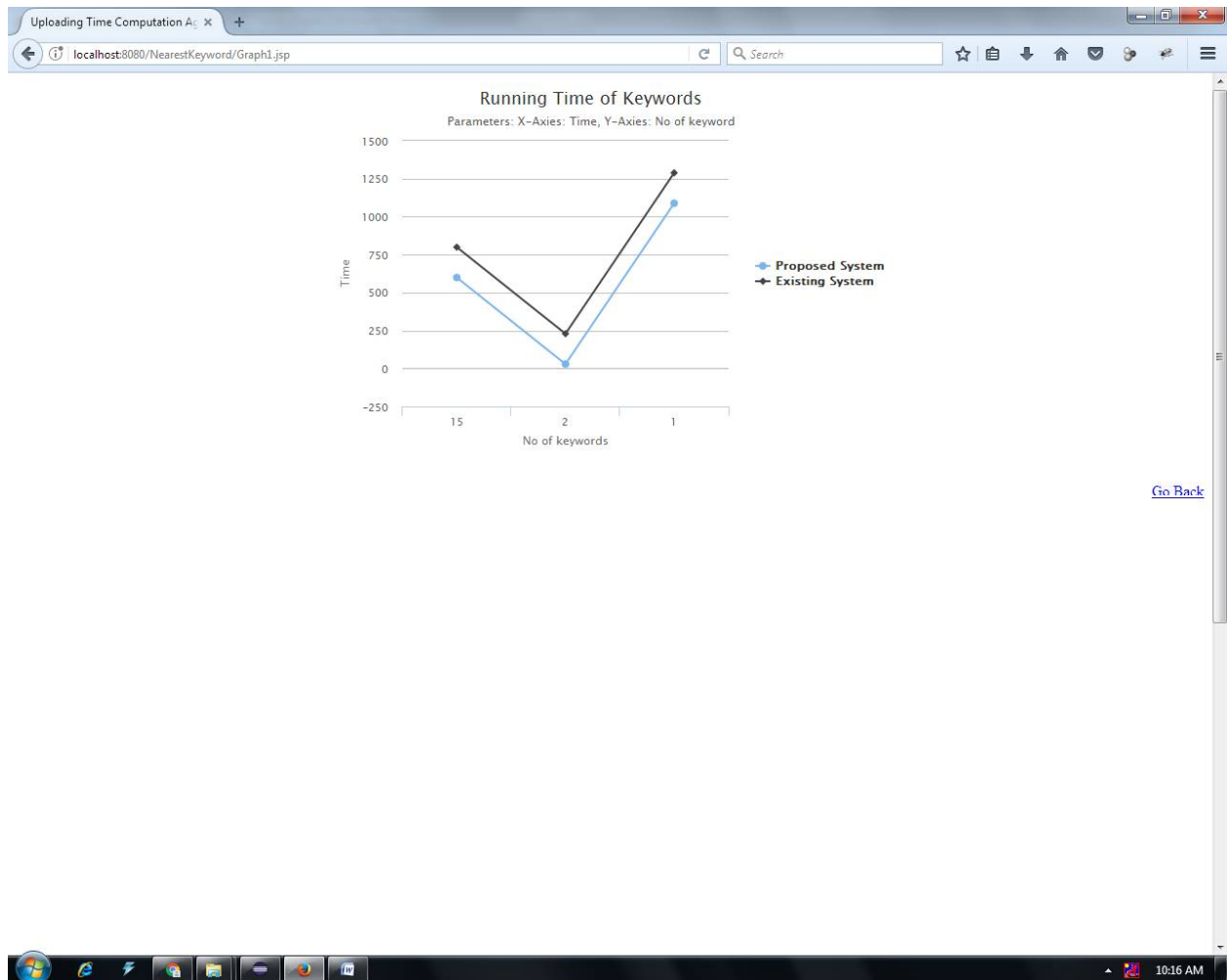
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## VI. GRAPH AND RESULT TABLE



### Result Table:-

No. of keyword Ids	Proposed System	Existing System
15	599	799
2	29	229
1	1088	1288

## VII. CONCLUSION

They are numerous numbers of applications of with a search engine which efficiently support novel forms of spatial queries integrated with keyword search. By all the above methods, the main goal is searching a relevant keyword with appropriate info with minimum time and with valid results. In this paper, we come to a conclusion by developing an access method called Spatial Inverted Index (SI-Index). SI Index has high space efficiency and also has the ability to perform keyword augmented NN search in time.

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