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Efficient Maintenance of Uncertain Databases

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ABSTRACT: Social search engines like Google, Bing answer factual questions but the recent research efforts have been focused on the social based question and answer (Q&A) system which resolve non-factual questions. The (Q&A) system cannot be resolved by a web search engines and does not depend on the centralized server or broadcasting methods in order to identify friends based on social network. Hence in the mobile Q&A system mobile nodes are accessed through internet however it cannot directly use centralized or broadcasting methods because generates high server bandwidth cost, node overload, and high cost of mobile internet access. In this paper, we propose a new method called Distributed Social- Based Mobile Q&A system (SOS) which gives quick response to the asker. In decentralized manner SOS enables mobile user to forward question and to get potential and efficient answerers. SOS is the engineering techniques of light weighted knowledge used to find accurately the person who are and willing to answer questions, thus reduce searching time and computational cost of mobile nodes. In this survey paper we compare various research parameters for social based Question & Answer system. In this paper I propose new technique called Mobile based Q&A System in the cloud based environment.

KEYWORDS*:* Put your keywords here, keywords are separated by comma.

I. INTRODUCTION

Database technology has made great strides in the past decades. Today, we are able to efficiently process ever larger numbers of ever more complex queries on ever more human- go us data sets. As a field, we can be justifiably proud of what we have accomplished. Although the performance of database systems has gained dramatic improvement in the past decades, they also become more and more difficult to use than ever. In recent years, there is a growing effort to improve the usability of database systems. A why-not question is being posed when a user wants to know why her expected tuples do not show up in the query result. Recently, a certain effort has worked on answering why-not questions on traditional relational/SQL queries However none of those can answer why-not questions on preference queries like top-k queries yet.[1-3]

Nowadays, relational databases are widely adopted by applications from various domains, and different search paradigms are needed by different users.[4][5] Experienced users, such as database administrators, need a search paradigm that can provide them accurate and fully functional accessing abilities. In contrast, most of unexperienced users, such as casual Internet users, hope to search databases as easily as possible. Besides, some users, such as system analysts, call for new search paradigms that leverage the usability (ease of use) and functionality (expressive power of queries).

Internet search engines have popularized keyword based search. Users submit keywords to the search engine and a ranked list of documents is returned to the user. An alternative to keyword search is structured search where users direct their search by browsing classification hierarchies. Both models are tremendously valuable success of both keyword search and the classification hierarchies are evident today.

Given a record set D and a query function F, a top-k preference query (top-k query for short) returns k records from D, whose values of function F on their attributes are the highest. Top-k queries are very popular in many applications. For example, a job seeker may want to find the best jobs fit to her preferences, such as near to her home, high salary, and short working time. For different applicants, they may have their own ranking by assigning different weights. Some

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may put a high weight on "salary", while others care more about "reputation" of the company. No matter what their preferences are, all these queries belong to top-k preference queries.[6-8]

While database system research has made tremendous advances on functionality and performance related issues over the years, research on improving database usability has not attracted as much attention as it deserves. [9]One useful feature that is missing from today's database systems is an explain capability for users to seek clarifications on query results. Although most database systems today provide an explain functionality to help database administrators understand and tune the performance of unexpected slow-running queries, there is no similar higher-level explain feature available to help end users understand the unexpected results in their query outputs.[10]

II. EXISTING AND PROPOSED SYSTEM

In existing system, this helps users to quantify their preferences as a set of weightings.[11][12] After gets the result of search queries a set of objects to choose, and try to infer the users' weightings based on the objects that they have chosen. In the why-not paradigm, users are quite clear with which are the missing objects and our job is to explain to them why those objects are missing. It tells the user how the data should be modified if she wants the missing answer back to the result. The latest result is which uses a query-refinement approach that tells the user how to revise her original SPJA queries so that the missing answers can return to the result.[13]

In this framework, trust and constraints are important for providing focused provenance of potential answers. We have designed an algorithm that exploits trust, domain constraints and unique constraints to systematically compute the provenance of potential answers for SPJ queries. At last the users get the result for the query search and randomly select the weighted objects. [14]Each query is executed by a progressive top k algorithm, which progressively reports each top ranking object one-by-one, until the missing object comes forth to the result set with a ranking. Since the problems are different, we use different explanation models for top-k queries and top-k dominating queries. Our case studies and experimental results show that our solutions efficiently return very high quality solutions.

Querying, or searching, is one of the most important issues in relational databases. There are many search paradigms, such as Structured Query Language (SQL), keyword search, and form search, a.k.a. Query-By-Example (QBE). Among them, QBE is a good trade-off between usability and functionality. [15-17]However, existing QBE systems are often inconvenient for users to compose high-quality queries quickly. Database systems today, for all their virtues, are extremely difficult for most people to interact with. This difficulty can- not be fixed just by improving the query interface. Rather, we must rethink the architecture of the database system as a whole. The problem of answering why-not questions on two types of top-k queries: the basic top-k query where users need to specify the set of weightings, and the top-k dominating query where users do not need to specify the set of weightings because the ranking function ranks an object higher if it can dominate more objects.

III. MODULES DESCRIPTION

A. Data Space

The data will load in database .In a database of n objects, each object and attribute values can be represented as a point p in a d-dimensional data space. For simplicity, we assume that all attribute values are numeric and a smaller value means a better score. The scoring function as any monotonic function the weighting space subject to the constraints The query result would then be a set of k objects whose scores are the smallest (in case objects with the same scores are tie at rank k-th, only one of them is returned).Data Space shows the size of the data.

B. Missing object

There is only one missing object. First, we execute a progressive top-k query based on the weighting vector in the user's original query, using any progressive top-k query evaluation algorithm , and stop when object comes forth to the result set with a ranking . If object does not appear in the query result, we report to the user that does not exist in the database and the process terminates.

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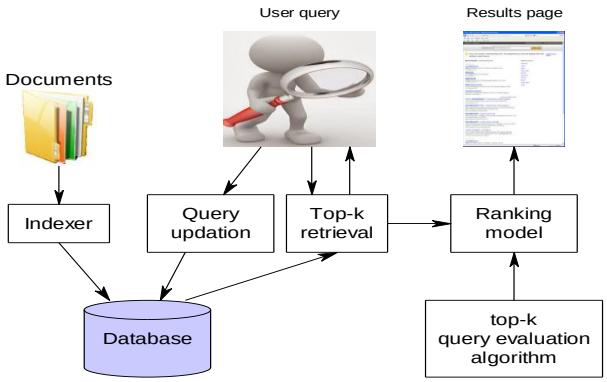
C. Weighting vectors

There are an infinite number of points in the weighting space. Recall that more sample weightings in S will increase the number of progressive top-k executions and thus the running time. Therefore, we hope S to be as small as possible while maintaining good approximation. We say a refined query is the refined query if its penalty is smaller than refined queries in the whole (infinite) answer space, and we hope the probability of getting at least one such refined query is larger than a certain threshold. The sample size s is independent of the data size but is controlled by two parameters: T and Pr.

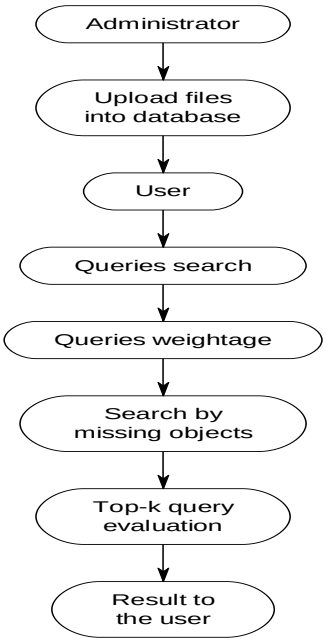
D. Answer space

The data in the data base have more data set. The data set contains statistics data of players. Each record represents the career performance of a player: player name (Player), points per game (PTS), rebounds per game (REB), assists per game (AST), steals per game (STL), blocks per game (BLK), field goal percentage (FG), free throw percentage (FT), and three-point percentage (3PT).

IV. ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



V. DATAFLOW DIAGRAM



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VI. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

A. IMPLEMENTATION PART

To start with, the foreground is extracted firstly by background removal using a reference image, then crowd density is computed as a function of the number of foreground pixels; the function itself is obtained by curve fitting. The foreground of moving crowds is detected by a Bayes decision rule [frames] for classification between background and foreground. The total number of people in a crowd is estimated by analyzing the sizes and positions of detected heads [feature set]. The method may fail if the observed area is so crowded that few heads can be detected. The degree of crowding is estimated in monocular image sequences. And future crowd densities and velocities can be predicted using the information obtained from a number of cameras.

CROWD EXPLAINATION

i. IMAGE RECTIFICATION:

The projective geometry intrinsic has the two different types of views and hence internal parameters as been installed on the cameras for relative working position. The geometry term where used to obtain 3-D positions for the space in the camera applications. The main advantages of this type of configuration searches the correspondence point of the image plane, in order to search the configuration on a single line. Therefore for getting the same perspective space from both cameras we should rectify the concern images by stereo type of the system. The intrinsic and extrinsic dataset has been obtained in stereo during offline.

ii. LOW LEVEL PROCESSING

Low level of processing information is carried out different type of information in the subsequent changes. The two important methods for low level processing are Motion Detection and People Candidate Height. Camera 1 used to detect human motions however the images which is detected are somewhat irrelevant to images captured in camera1 and camera 2. Hence the motion detection has been carried out in images on both the area by providing redundant process of the image. By dividing the consecutive images the position for the image has been obtained. Image differencing technique used for extracting the movement of background with low computational cost of performance with the image detection, motion detection requires the current and previous images rapidly should be changed for the background subtraction method hence where the changed images have the very impact factor.

Algorithms obtained by the height of public are generated by using auxiliary clusters with different type of iterations. Thus, edge detection as been followed by the interest of stereo matches but motion detection is not directly related to the iterations intensity for the later recognition. Stereo corresponds method is based on the two categories 1.Technique which is based on the intensity values 2.Technique which is based on the characteristics extraction from corners, and edges. Canny edge detector used to represent the best and effective performance in addition to the obtaining edges with smooth outlines. Images edges were not compared with whole image detection therefore it is necessary to obtain stereo correspondences. Correspondences method is calculated using the correlation matching execution.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, we have studied the problem of answering why-not questions on two types of top-k queries: the basic top-k query where users need to specify the set of weightings, and the top-k dominating query where users do not need to specify the set of weightings because the ranking function ranks an object higher if it can dominate more objects. Our target is to give an explanation to a user who is wondering why her expected answers are missing in the query result. Since the problems are different, we use different explanatory models for top-k queries and top-k dominating queries. For the former, we return the user a refined query with approximately minimal changes in the *k* value and their weightings. For the latter, we return the user a refined query with approximately minimal changes in the *k* value and the missing objects' data values. Our case studies and experimental results show that our solutions efficiently return very high quality solutions.

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FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

The Map Reduce platform has been widely used for large-scale data processing and analysis recently. It works well if the hardware of a cluster is well configured. However, our survey has indicated that common hardware configurations in small and medium-size enterprises may not be suitable for such tasks.

This situation is more challenging for memory-constrained systems, in which the memory is a bottleneck resource compared with the CPU power and thus does not meet the needs of large-scale data processing. The traditional high performance computing (HPC) system is an example of the memory-constrained system according to our survey. We plan to optimize the performance for running multiple jobs simultaneously our proposed model.

In order to realize the multi-job mode, i.e., run multiple jobs simultaneously, the same methodology as in this paper (i.e., the global memory and I/O management) can be applied. In order to optimize the performance in the multi-job mode, the key additional consideration is to take into account each job's characteristics. We plan to explore the following two potential approaches to achieving in future analysis.

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