RESULTING APPROXIMATE QUERIES USING XML DATA

Prof. S. S. Jaya	Mr. G. Sathish Kumar	Ms. S. Hari Priya	Mr. Eldose Paul	Ms. V. Vinitha
Assistant professor	UG Scholar	UG Scholar	UG Scholar	UG Scholar

Department of Computer Science and Engineering
RVS College of Engineering and Technology
Coimbatore,Tamilnadu, India

Abstract – Daunting for users to formulate precise queries and search correct answers. Therefore, approximate matching is introduced to trot out the problem in respondent users' queries, and this matching might be addressed by 1st reposeful the structure and content of a given question, so longing for answers that match the relaxed queries. Ranking and returning the foremost relevant results of a question became the foremost widespread paradigm in XML query process. However, the present proposals don't adequately take structures into consideration and those them so lack the strength to elegantly mix structures with contents to answer the relaxed queries. To handle this drawback, we have a tendency to 1st propose a classy framework of question relaxations for supporting approximate queries over XML information. The answers underlying this framework aren't compelled to strictly satisfy the given question formulation, instead they will be based on properties inferable from the initial question. we have a tendency to then develop a unique top-k retrieval approach.

Keywords – XML, XML Data, File upload.

I. INTRODUCTION

In this project we are going to implement propose a sophisticated framework of query relaxations for supporting approximate queries over XML data. The answers underlying this framework are not compelled to strictly satisfy the given query formulation, instead they can be founded on properties inferable from the original query. However, this approach suffers from an inherently limited capability in the semantics it can express. In addition, users cannot specify precisely how much of the database should be included in the result due to the absence of structures.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

In this section we review about xml queries In giovanni Acampora &vincenzo loia research paper he explained aboutThe evolution of the microprocessor industry, combined with the reduction on cost and increase of efficiency, gives rise to new scenario for ubiquitous computing where humans trigger seamlessly activities and tasks using unusual (often imperceptible) interfaces according to physical space and context. Many problems must be faced: adaptivity, hybrid control strategies, system (hardware) integration, and ubiquitous networking access. In this paper, a solution that attempts to provide a flexible and dependable solution to these complicated problems is illustrated. a markup language skilled for defining detailed structure of fuzzy control [1].

In sanjay agarwals research paper he explained Ranking and returning the most relevant results of a query is a popular paradigm in Information Retrieval. We discuss challenges and investigate several approaches to enable ranking in databases, including adaptations of known techniques from information retrieval. We present results [2] of preliminary experiments.

In paola spoletin paper he found XML has become a widespread format for data exchange over the Internet. The current state of the art in querying XML data is represented by XPath and XQuery, both of which define binary predicates. In this paper, we advocate [3] that binary selection can at times be restrictive due to very nature of XML, and to the uses that are made of it. We therefore suggest a querying framework, called FXPath, based on fuzzy logics. In particular, we propose the use of fuzzy predicates for the definition of more "vague" and softer queries.

III. PROBLEM FORMULATION

We propose a sophisticated framework of query relaxations for supporting approximate queries over XML data in this paper.Our approach adequately takes structures and the surmise of users' concerns into account, and it, therefore, has the ability to elegantly combine structures with contents to answer approximate queries. [4] The answers underlying our proposed framework are not compelled to strictly satisfy the given query formulation; instead, they can be founded on properties inferable from the original query. We, then, develop a novel top-k retrieval approach that can smartly generate the most promising answers in an order correlated with the ranking measures.In particular, rather than shifting the burden of

providing the similarity functions to the users, our approach can effectively extract the semantics inherently presented in the XML data sources and automatically rank the results satisfying the approximate queries.

In this module is used to help to admin has to upload a file into the database. If any file upload into the database it generate a security code to the particular file. That file also uploaded in a form of encrypted content. It is purpose of providing more security to the data's were stored in a database.
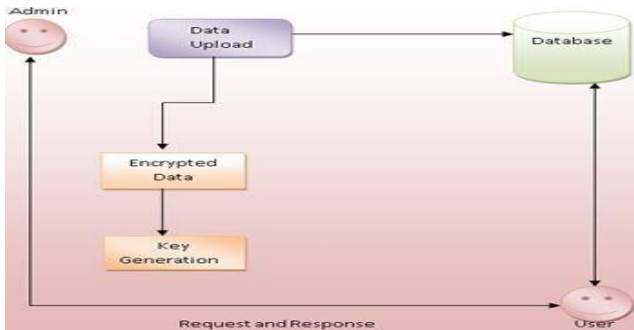

Fig 1 : File Upload ModuleRequest and Response

If the user already exits directly can login into the server else user must register their details such as username, password, Email id, City and Country into the server. Database will create the account for the entire user to maintain upload and download rate. Name will be set as user id. Logging in is usually used to enter a specific page. It will search the query and display the query.

IV.   SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 Admin Module

This module is used to help the Admin to view details and upload files with the security. The Admin has contains option the process to upload a file to their site. The Admin has view the searching details and the counting of file details. They also ask the server to update access data of the encrypted data stored in the database. After that, they will check whether the server has updated the data correctly.
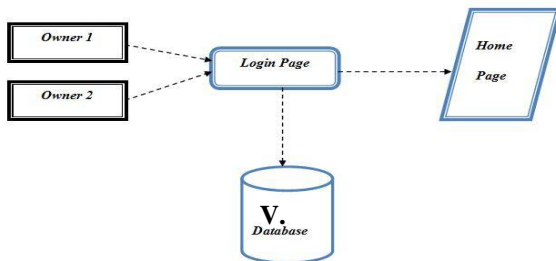
VI.   SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

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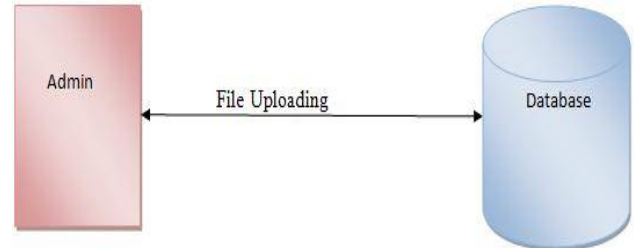

Fig 2 : User Interface Design

VII.   CONCLUSION

In this paper, we have proposed a sophisticated framework of query relaxations for supporting approximate queries over XML data. Typically, our approach surmises the factors that users are more concerned about based on the analysis of the user's original query and assigns a corresponding weight to each attribute node for supporting query relaxations. In addition, our approach adequately takes structures into account, and it, therefore, has the ability to elegantly combine structures with contents to answer approximate queries. Finally, the experiments confirm the effectiveness of our proposed approaches.

References

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