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Aggregate Estimation in Hidden Databases With Checkbox Interfaces

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ABSTRACT:

A large number of web data repositories are hidden behind restrictive web interfaces, making it an important challenge to enable data analytics over these hidden web databases. This module is used to enabling the aggregate queries over a hidden database with checkbox interface by issuing a small number of queries (sampling) through its web interface. Then i have analyzed that this approach will be handled in both synthetic and real datasets demonstrate the accuracy and efficiency of the algorithms. Before that in this paper i have done a survey on some papers about the concept what they processed about the data analytics over hidden databases with checkbox interfaces.

KEYWORDS: weight adjustment ,Hidden databases, checkbox, aggregate estimation.

A. INTRODUCTION

This paper discusses how knowledge technologies can be utilized in creating, an aggregate estimation algorithm is implemented and used that provides completely unbiased estimates for COUNT and SUM queries. When the number of queries exceeds their weight, the algorithm estimates and adjusts weight allocation, then performs new drill-down sampling. The algorithm produces unbiased aggregate estimations with small variances with the number of tuples and top-k restrictions.I estimate the size of a hidden

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database, one insightful idea is to perform the database record sampling. A left-deep-tree data structure which imposes an order of all queries.

I find that, for the purpose of data analytics, such checkbox-represented attributes differ fundamentally from the categorical/numerical.

B. OBJECTIVE

- To apply a novel problem of aggregate estimations over the hidden WEB databases with checkbox interfaces.
- To produce unbiased aggregate estimations over the hidden databases with checkbox interfaces and develop the data structure of left-deep-tree.
- Define the concept of designated query to form an injective mapping from tuples to queries supported by the WEB interface.
- To reduce the variance of aggregate estimations, web develop the ideas of webighted sampling and special tuple-crawling.
- The proposed system main contributions also include a comprehensive set of experiments which demonstrate the effectiveness of enhanced UNBIASED-WEBIGHTED-RAWL algorithm on aggregate estimation over real world hidden data- bases with checkbox interface, as well as the effective- ness of each of these ideas on improving the performance of UNBIASED-WEBIGHTED-CRAWL.

C. NOVEL PROBLEM

By checking the checkbox corresponding to a value v1, it ensures that all returned tuples contain the value v1. But it is impossible to enforce that no returned tuple contains v2—because unchecking v2 is interpreted as ”do-not-care” instead of ”not-containing-v ” in the interface.

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- If one considers a feature as a Boolean attribute, then the checkbox interface places a limitation that only TRUE, not FALSE, can be specified for the attribute.
- As a result, it is impossible to apply the existing techniques which require all values of an attribute to be specifiable through the input web interface.
- Such databases also have the same limitations as the hidden databases with drop-down-list interface.
- Cache results of previous queries are not maintained in web server space and so the burden of database server is more.

D. PROPOSAL

My first idea is to organize these overlapping queries in a left-deep-tree data structure which imposes an order of all queries. Based on this order, which is capable of mapping each tuple in **the hidden database to exactly one query in the tree**, which is referred as the designated query. By performing a drill-down based sampling process over the tree and testing whether a sample query is the designated one for its returned tuple, it develops an aggregate estimation algorithm that provides completely unbiased estimates for COUNT and SUM queries.Some of the benefits that i found was,

- A top-k restriction on the number of returned tuples.
- A limit on the number of queries one can issue through the web interface.
- Cache results of previous queries are maintained in web server space and so eliminated the burden of database server.

E.CONCLUSION

Enabling analytics on hidden WEB database is a problem that has drawn much attention in proposed system. In this paper, to address a novel problem where checkboxes exist in the WEB interface of a hidden database. To enable the approximation processing of aggregate queries and develops algorithm UNBIASED-WEBIGHTED-CRAWL which performs random drill-downs on a novel structure of queries which web refer to as a left-

deep tree and also propose webight adjustment and low probability crawl to improve estimation accuracy. Web found that, as predicted by the theoretical analysis, the relative error decreases when the number of queries issued increases.

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