Keyword Processing According to Rank in LBSP (Location-Based Service Providers)

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Abstract— When user searches for any place many LBSP like Bing, Google etc. provide result The results that are given by location based service providers not fully processed. It's not necessary the LBSP provides proper information. In practice, LBSPs are not faithful and may return fake query results for various bad motives, e.g., in favour of POIs willing to pay. In our approach when the data contributor searches for any query, it will process by the LBSP. But before result showing to the user, it will process by the data collector. There are various results for the same query. So each query processed and special top result according to the location will provide to the users. This paper presents three novel schemes for users to detect fake spatial snapshot and moving top-k query results as an effort to foster the practical deployment and use of the proposed system. The efficacy and efficiency of our schemes are thoroughly analysed and evaluated.

Key words: LBSP, POI, Bing, Data Collector

I. INTRODUCTION

Location based services provider major services offered through a mobile phone and with the help of the device's location. As a result of LBS measure mobile user's location, Searching users location is the target of the service provider system. To specify the mobile user's location, one methodology involves mistreatment the mobile phone network, the present cell ID will be used for distinctive the bottom transceiver station (BTS) that the phone is human action with. Once that's determined, the sole issue left is to purpose the placement of the bottom transceiver station (BTS).

The completeness of mobile devices with global positioning functionality (e.g., GPS) and Internet connectivity (e.g., 3G and Wi-Fi) has resulted in widespread development of location-based services (LBS). The examples of LBS include the local business search, here this concept use for the health care system (e.g., searching for hospitals and medicals within a user-specified range distance from a user), e-marketing is use for health seekers those are searching medicines which are available on very rare medicals (e.g., sending e-coupons to nearby users), social networking has very important role in the health care system, it is more and more convenient and motivating for mobile users to share with others their experience with all kinds of points of interests (POIs) such as hospitals and medicals. It becomes commonplace for people to perform various spatial POI queries at online location-based service providers (LBSPs) such as Google and Yelp. As probably the most familiar type of spatial queries, a spatial (or location-based) top-k query asks for the POIs in a certain region and with the highest k ratings for a given POI attribute (e.g., group of friends sharing a information about hospitals and medicals). As well as LBS provide valuable services for mobile users, revealing their private locations to potentially untreated location based service providers. In general, there are two types of LBS, one is snapshot and another is continuous LBS. First, snapshot LBS, a mobile user only needs to report its current location to a service provider once to get its useful information. On the other hand, a mobile user has to report its location to a service provider in a periodic or on-demand manner to obtain its desired continuous LBS. Although LBS provide many valuable and important services for end users, revealing personal location data to potentially untrustworthy service providers could pose privacy concerns.

The LBSP provides the service to the end users as per sorted by the location and user rating of that particular place. Alternative systems use GPS satellites. This methodology proves correct than the mentioned and square measure currently created easier by sensible phones. The explosive growth of Internet-capable location-aware cell phones and the surge in interpersonal organization use are encouraging synergistic data era and sharing on an exceptional scale [1].

All mobile phones have Wi-Fi Web get to and can simply get their exact locations through pre-introduced situating programming. Likewise attributable to the developing notoriety of informal communities, it is more advantageous and inspiring for versatile clients to impart to others their involvement with a wide range of purposes of intrigues. In the meantime, it gets to be regular spot for individuals to perform different spatial POI inquiries at online location-based administration suppliers (LBSPs) [4]. This paper concentrates on spatial top-k questions, and the expression "spatial" will be overlooked from now on for curtness

II. RELATED WORK

Man Lung Yiu, Yimin Lin, Kyriakos Mouratidis [1], they introduce the cloud computing is an emerging computing paradigm and also is a promising computing paradigm which recently has drawn extensive attention from both academia and industry. By combining a set of existing and new techniques from research areas such as Service-Oriented Architectures (SOA) and virtualization, cloud computing is regarded as such a computing paradigm in which resources in the computing infrastructure are provided as services over the Internet. N. Cao, C. Wang, M. Li, K. Ren, and W. Lou [2] they define and solve the problem of multi-keyword ranked search over encrypted cloud data, and establish a variety of privacy requirements. Among various multi-keyword semantics, we choose the efficient similarity measure of "coordinate matching", i.e., as many matches as possible, to effectively capture the relevance of outsourced documents to the query keywords, and use “inner product similarity” to quantitatively evaluate such similarity measure. For meeting the challenge of supporting multi-keyword semantic without privacy breaches, we propose a basic idea of MRSE using secure inner product computation.

A. Disadvantage

1) They not explore supporting other multi keyword semantics (e.g., weighted query) over encrypted data, integrity check of rank order in search result.

N. Cao, Z. Yang, C. Wang, K. Ren, and W. Lou [3] It proposes the Cloud Computing becomes prevalent, sensitive information are being increasingly centralized into the cloud. For the protection of data privacy, sensitive data has to be encrypted before outsourcing, which makes effective data utilization a very challenging task. Although traditional searchable encryption schemes allow users to securely search over encrypted data through keywords, these techniques support only Boolean search, without capturing any relevance of data files. In this paper, they define and solve the problem of effective yet secure ranked keyword search over encrypted cloud data. Ranked search greatly enhances system usability by returning the matching files in a ranked order regarding to certain relevance criteria (e.g., keyword frequency), thus making one step closer towards practical deployment of privacy-preserving data hosting services in Cloud Computing. They first give a straightforward yet ideal construction of ranked keyword search under the state-of-the-art searchable symmetric encryption (SSE) security definition, and demonstrate its inefficiency. To achieve more practical performance, we then propose a definition for ranked searchable symmetric encryption, and give an efficient design by properly utilizing the existing cryptographic primitive, order-preserving symmetric encryption (OPSE) . H. Yu, P. Gibbons, M. Kaminsky, and F. Xiao[4] they explains that open-access distributed systems such as peer-to-peer systems are particularly vulnerable to Sybil attacks, where a malicious user creates multiple fake identities (called Sybil nodes). Without a trusted central authority that can tie identities to real human beings, defending against Sybil attacks is quite challenging. Among the small number of decentralized approaches, our recent Sybil Guard protocol leverages a key insight on social networks to bound the number of Sybil nodes accepted. Despite its promising direction, Sybil Guard can allow a large number of Sybil nodes to be accepted. Furthermore, Sybil Guard assumes that social networks are fast-mixing, which has never been confirmed in the real world. In this paper they presents the novel Sybil Limit protocol that leverages the same insight as Sybil Guard, but offers dramatically improved and near-optimal guarantees . R. Zhang, Y. Zhang, and C. Zhang [5] considers a novel distributed system for collaborative location-based information generation and sharing which become increasingly popular due to the explosive growth of Internet-capable and location aware mobile devices. The system consists of a data collector, data contributors, location-based service providers (LBSPs), and system users. The data collector gathers reviews about points-of-interest (POIs) from data contributors i.e. common people, while LBSPs purchase POI data sets from the data collector and allow users to perform spatial top-k queries which ask for the POIs in a certain region and with the highest k ratings for an interested POI attribute .In practice, LBSPs are untrusted and may return fake query results for various bad motives, e.g., in favor of POIs willing to pay. This paper presents three novel schemes for users to detect fake spatial snapshot and moving top-k query results as an effort to foster the practical deployment and use of the proposed system. This paper focuses on spatial top-k queries.

B. Advantage

1) This proposed three novel schemes to enable secure top-k query processing via untrusted LBSPs for fostering the practical deployment and wide use of the envisioned system.

C. Disadvantages

They notice two essential drawbacks with current top-k query services.

1) First, individual LBSPs often have very small data sets comprising POI reviews. The data sets at individual LBSPs may not cover all the Italian restaurants within a search radius.
2) Second, LBSPs may modify their data sets by deleting some reviews or adding fake reviews and return tailored query results in favor of the restaurants that are willing to pay or against those that refuse to pay.

III. PROPOSED ALGORITHM

A. Module 1 Algorithm Steps (Module Name: Collecting Medical Location Data

1) Start
2) Registration of Medical
3) Process to find latitude and longitude number according to address
4) Calling to geocode function
5) Fetch the xml 0r JSON object from google API
6) Transfer the result in readable format & stored in Backend
7) Stop

B. Module 1 Algorithm Steps (Module Name: Collecting Hospital Location Data)

1) Start
2) Registration of hospital through admin
3) Process to find latitude and longitude number according to address
4) Calling to geocode function.
5) Fetch the xml 0r JSON object from Google API
6) Transfer the result in readable format & stored in Backend
7) Stop

C. Module 1 Algorithm Steps (Module Name: Result to User)

1) Start
2) Input from user
3) Start of Best Position Algorithm
4) Taking input in consideration, the location and medicine name

5) Pre-processing and Indexing storage
6) Fetching the list of medicals where the given medicine found
7) Process the address
8) Process to find latitude and longitude number according to address
9) Calling to geocode function
10) Fetch the xml 0r JSON object from Google API
11) Call the API "http://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/" to find route and distance
12) Fetching route information using "google.maps.TravelMode.DRIVING"
13) Fetching the distance information using "google.maps.DistanceMatrixService( )" method
14) Indexing the result according to distance
15) Result Evolution
16) Stop

IV. SIMULATION RESULTS

A. Comparison Between Propose System and Existing System

The general problem of answering top-k queries can be modelled using lists of data items sorted by their local scores. The most efficient algorithm proposed so far for answering top-k queries over sorted lists is the Threshold Algorithm (TA). However, TA may still incur a lot of useless accesses to the lists. In the propose system we propose the best position algorithm (BPA) which execute stop-k queries more efficiently than TA.

	FA(Fagins)	TA(Threshold)	BPA(Best Position)
10	4.1	4.3	3.2
15	4.6	4.2	3.8
20	4.6	4.1	4

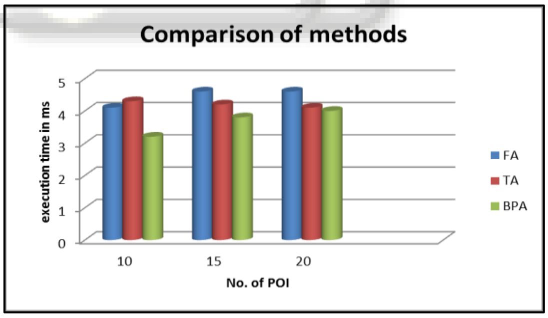
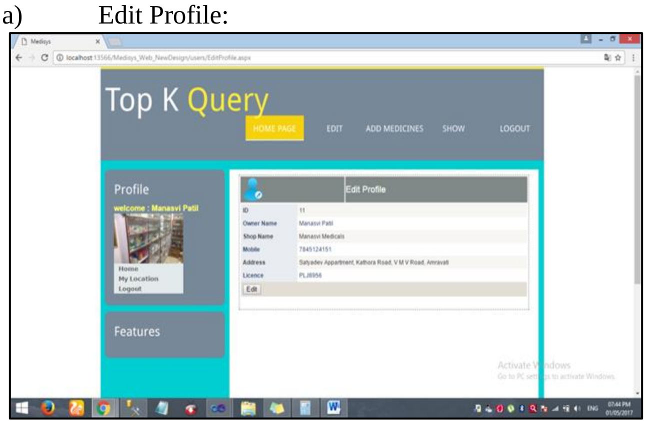


Fig 13: Graph for comparison of methods

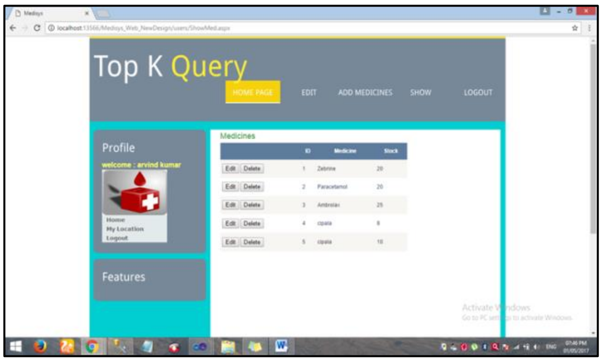
1) Screenshots:

a) Edit Profile:



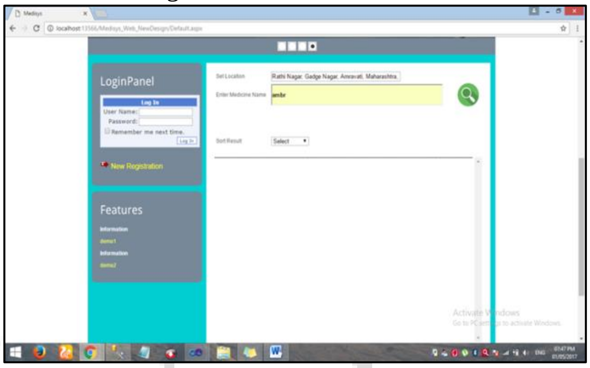
The above screenshot shows that edit profile page, in this medical owner can edit their profile.

b) Show Medicine:



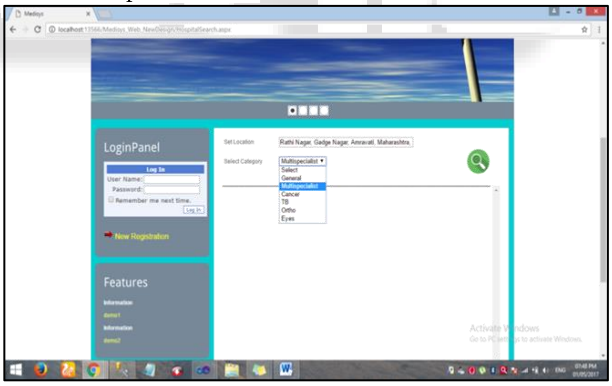
The above screenshot shows that list of medicines.

c) Searching for Medical Store:



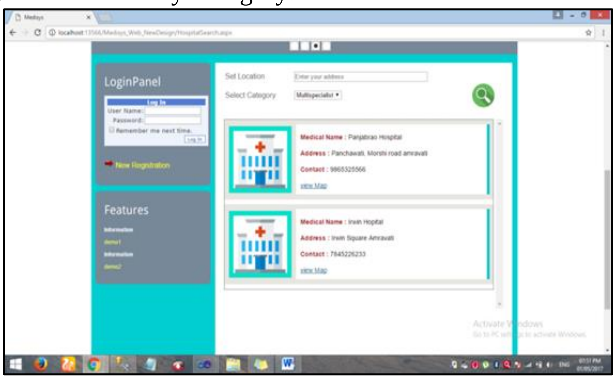
The above screenshot the window of searching for stores, in this user has to enter medical location and has to enter the medicine name.

d) Hospital Search:



The above screenshot shows that panel of hospital search. In this user has to set location and has to enter the category of hospital.

e) Search by Category:



The above screenshot shows the list of hospitals according to category.

V. Conclusion and Future Work

A. Conclusion

In this dissertation we proposed the Best Positioning Algorithm, using which we can get faster result point of interest according to distance and ranking. For calculation of distance between two points of interest, we use geo-code function. The efficacy and efficiency of our technique are confirmed by detailed evaluations. The best position algorithm executes the top k queries more efficiently rather than threshold algorithm. Best position algorithm avoids re-accessing data items via sorted and random access, without having to keep data at the query originator. We showed that best position algorithm is instance optimal over all databases, and its optimality ratio is better than or equal to that of threshold algorithm.

B. Future Scope

In this dissertation work we have described a best position algorithm which is able for answering top-k queries over sorted lists is the Threshold Algorithm (TA). However, TA may still incur a lot of useless accesses to the lists. As the developers and also the service-providers in the LBS sectors are trying to combat issues such as that of security and signal strength; in the coming days we are sure to get efficient services with a personalized appeal As future work, we plan to develop BPA-style algorithms for P2P systems, in particular for the popular DHTs where top-k query support is challenging. We also plan to adapt our BPA2 algorithm for replicated DHTs providing currency guarantees .This could be useful to perform top-k queries that involve results ranked by currency. The system is originally developed for end users. Various approaches are considered to improve the performance of system. By adding more features in the future it is expected that this system will go long way in a satisfying users requirements. The system is able to achieve the objective and provide the ultimate result. With a wide range of location scenarios demonstrate that project greatly improves user satisfaction by performing medical and hospital search effectively and efficiently.

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