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# Effective alignment of search results with content annotation and query value K.SRINU

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# **Abstract**

Numerous companies now produce and disseminate product descriptions in written form. The organized information in such textual collections is obscured by the abundance of unstructured material. The extraction of structured relationships is made easier by information extraction techniques, however these methods may be time-consuming, costly, and erroneous. In this paper, we describe a unique alternative method for generating structured metadata, one that does so by locating documents most likely to contain information of interest and which may be used in future database queries.

Search Terms: Annotated documents, dynamic forms, and groupware

#### 1. Introduction

Users generate and disseminate content in a wide variety of application disciplines. The "pay-as-you-go" querying approach is a relatively new area of research that aims to use more expressive queries by making use of such annotations. In order to make it easier to annotate data in the field, we offer a technology called Collaborative Adaptive Data Sharing (CADS). Our system's main innovation is that, in addition to analyzing the document's content, it also uses the query burden to guide the annotating process..

# 2. Existing system

Annotation of "untyped" keywords is sometimes the sole option in annotation systems. The "pay-as-you-go" querying approach makes advantage of the expressiveness of annotations with attribute-value pairs. Because of this, people using data input tend to disregard annotation features.

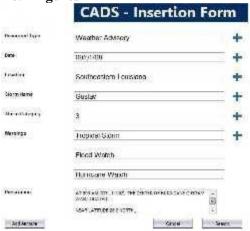
#### 2.1 Proposed system

We propose CADS (Collaborative Adaptive Data Sharing platform) as an infrastructure for "annotate-as-you-create" annotation of data in the field. To facilitate and reduce the price of producing well-annotated papers is CADS's primary objective. The creator (author) may review the form, make any required changes to the automatically created information, and then save the annotated document.



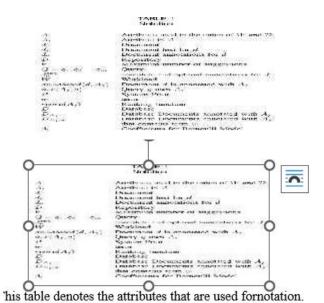
### 3. Figures and Tables

3.1 Figures



This figure shows the insertion form of CADS.

#### 3.2 Tables





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TABLE 2 Corpus Statistics

	Emergency	CNET	Amazon
Number of Documents	270	4840	12700
Maximum Size (KB)	35.8	904	410
Average Size (KB)	2.87	10.56	1.05
Minimum Size (KB)	0.37	0.16	0.002
Amotivious per Donnuerr (Max)	24	3	43
Annets ions per Documen (Min)	1	1	11
Annotations per Document (Avg)	7.9	9.61	4.82

This table denotes the corpus statistics of the document.

#### 4. conclusion

We presented two methods for combining these two types of evidence—content value and querying value—to propose adaptive techniques to suggest relevant attributes to annotate a document. Using the query burden, we demonstrate how the annotation process and the value of collective data may be considerably enhanced.

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For further information on optimal aggregation algorithms for middleware, see [3] R. Fagin, A. Lotem, and M. Naor's article from the June 2003 issue of the Journal of Computer Systems Sciences (http://portal.acm.org/citation.cfm?id= 861182.861185).

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