CHAPTER-3

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The most widely used search engine Google's products such as Google Earth and Google Maps, as well as other geographic applications, returns locations as objects as a search result. They return such results by querying the spatial databases. Thus spatial queries had become predominant in recent years.

Many queries exist and some of them include pure spatial queries such as range queries, mck queries, RTknn queries,nearest neighbor queries , range queries and spatial joins Queries on spatial objects associated with textual data are represented by set of keywords get more interest from the spatial database research community and the industry.

Spatial databases return a set of results for a search query. When we give the keyword for searching, the engine takes the keyword and it in turn produces three sets of data and locates them on Google map by pinpointing as a search result. The set of data it produces are,

> a) Name of the object.
>
> b) Review of the object.
>
> c) Address of the object.

So, it produces the search result objects as marking for all the resultant set objects. With this information, we get plenty of choices among which we have to select what we require. Since they were not listed in order, it gives a clumsy picture of non linear type. With this kind of search results, when we try to use them for obtaining some information through searching ,it provides a wide set of results. It takes more time to select what we require from them. It may even misguide the user to select a wrong option. Thus, it acts as the base problem that is to be treated.