

SkyRank: a unified toolkit for Skyline ranking, benchmarking and visualization

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Software

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Summary

SkyRank is an open source Python framework designed to implement, compare and visualize various Skyline (Börzsönyi et al., 2001) ranking algorithms implementations, including dp-idp (Valkanas et al., 2014) improved with dominance hierarchy, RankSky, CoSky and DeepSky (Martin Nevot & Lakhali, 2026). While these methods have been independently introduced in the literature, SkyRank provides a unified, reproducible, and extensible platform to evaluate and visualize them interactively.

SkyRank is designed for researchers, students, and practitioners working on multi-criteria decision making, Pareto dominance, and database preference queries. It includes a modular benchmarking backend, a LaTeX-compatible graph generator, and two graphical user interfaces (based on PyQt5 and Tkinter) for interactive data exploration.

Statement of need

Although the Skyline operator has been widely studied, few open-source tools exist for exploring, ranking, and visualizing Skyline points across various datasets and ranking models.

Interpreting Skyline remains difficult because Skyline queries do not provide visual or explanatory insight by default (Zhao et al., 2017). Implementations are often scattered, difficult to reproduce, and lack integrated visual support.

Most Skyline tools focus only on computation, not exploration or visualization, and even less so ranking.

To our knowledge, the only open-source visualization-focused Skyline tools are Skylens implementations such as: https://www.cg.tuwien.ac.at/courses/Visualisierung2/HallOfFame/2019/Zhao2018/html/html_doku.html, <https://github.com/miguelmota/skyline> / <https://lab.miguelmota.com/skyline> and <https://github.com/github/gh-skyline>. SkyLens is a visual analytics system designed specifically to explore, compare, and interpret Skyline points across multidimensional datasets (Zhao et al., 2017).

There are a few open-source tools for queries and Skyline visualization, but none for ranking. Examples include: gkoos/skyline (<https://github.com/gkoos/skyline>), SkylineProf (<https://skylineprof.github.io/>), SkylineDet-YOLOv11Seg (<https://github.com/kuazhangxiaoi/SkylineDet-YOLOv11Seg>).

SkyRank addresses this gap by:

- Providing ready-to-use implementations of major Skyline ranking approaches.
- Offering graphical interfaces to run algorithms and compare results visually.

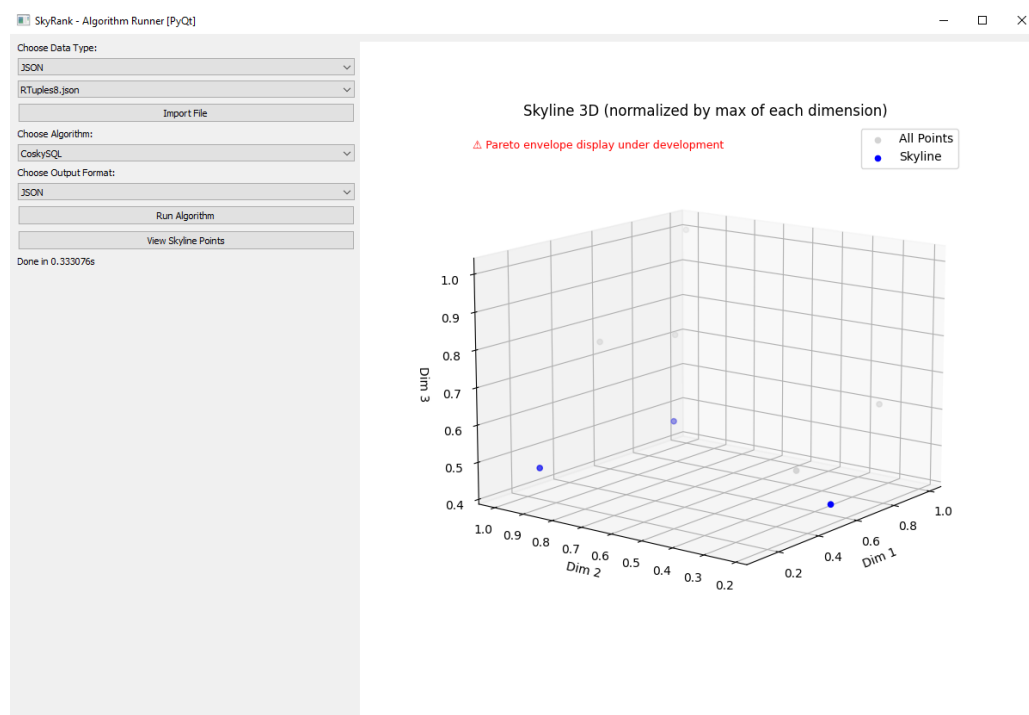


Figure 1: Graphical interface with Skyline points visualization.

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- Supporting **LaTeX-based chart generation** for scientific reporting.

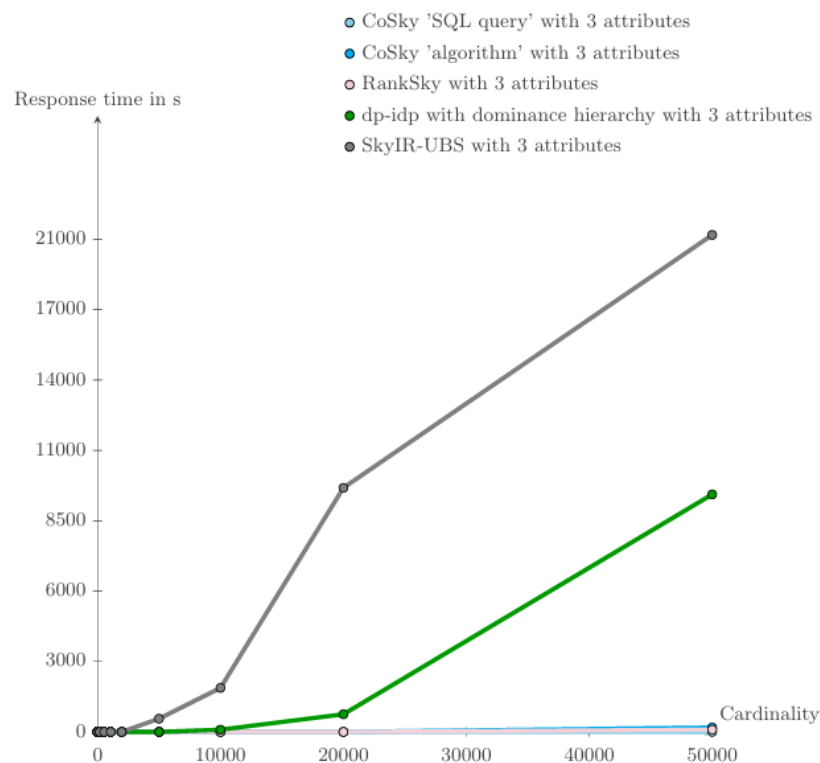


Fig. 4. Response time of different solutions

Figure 2: Latex graph generation.

- Enabling fast experimentation and educational use.

Features

- Implementations of dp-idp improved with dominance hierarchy, RankSky, CoSky, DeepSky
- Automatic scoring using with dominance hierarchy, PageRank (Page et al., 1998) and (Langville & Meyer, 2006), cosine similarity, and TOPSIS scoring (Lai et al., 1994)
- Modular architecture for adding new ranking methods
- GUI interfaces for ranking and visual inspection of results
- Graph export in LaTeX/TikZ format
- Installation via script or editable pip package
- Benchmarking on synthetic uncorrelated datasets with 3, 6, and 9 dimensions, ranging from 10 to 1,000,000,000 tuples

Software architecture

SkyRank relies on several Git repositories that are integrated as submodules to promote modularity and reuse:

- [SkyRank-Client](#) serves as the main interface and execution environment for SkyRank, allowing it to be used as a Python API.

- 55 ▪ [BBS-Python-3.x-](#) provides an implementation of the BBS (Branch and Bound Skyline)
- 56 algorithm.
- 57 ▪ [R-Tree-Python-3.x-](#) implements spatial indexing structures required by BBS.
- 58 These repositories are hierarchically embedded as follows: SkyRank-Client → SkyRank →
- 59 BBS-Python-3.x- → R-Tree-Python-3.x-.
- 60 This structure enables clean separation of features, encourages reusability, and simplifies
- 61 algorithmic extensions across the Skyline ecosystem.
- 62 The repository is organized into logically separated modules, with each directory serving a
- 63 dedicated purpose—from algorithmic implementation to UI, benchmarking tools, and export
- 64 features—ensuring modularity and clarity throughout the codebase.
- 65 ▪ Algorithms/ contains the core implementations of Skyline ranking methods, including
- 66 dp-idp improved with dominance hierarchy, RankSky, CoSky, and DeepSky.
- 67 ▪ Core/ hosts the application logic and UI entry points:
 - 68 – App.py handles global orchestration and job launching.
 - 69 – AppUI.py and AppUIPyQT.py provide Tkinter and PyQt5 graphical interfaces.
 - 70 – LatexMain.py generates ready-to-use LaTeX/TikZ charts.
- 71 ▪ Utils/ gathers reusable tools and utilities, organized by functionality:
 - 72 – DataModifier/ and DataTypes/ handle data preparation, data loading and internal
 - 73 structures.
 - 74 – Exporter/ defines data export interfaces (e.g., CSV, LaTeX).
 - 75 – Latex/ includes tools for LaTeX/TikZ generation.
- 76 ▪ Database/ provides database integration and mock data generation:
 - 77 – The Database class manages SQLite creation and insertion of random test data
 - 78 (with dynamic column scaling).
 - 79 – SqlDataMocker retrieves controlled subsets of rows/columns for benchmarking and
 - 80 converts them using a DataParser.
- 81 ▪ Assets/ contains benchmark datasets, test databases, execution logs, and configuration
- 82 files.
- 83 ▪ docs/ includes documentation built with pdoc.
- 84 ▪ paper/ contains the JOSS submission material (paper.md, paper.bib).
- 85 ▪ external/ hosts Git submodules for third-party algorithms ([BBS](#), [RTree](#)).

Acknowledgements

87 The CoSky method and the overall Skyline ranking approach are based on work by M. Martin

88 Nevot et al. ([Martin Nevot & Lakhal, 2026](#)).

89 SkyRank implements and adapts these methods in a unified open-source environment.

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