Volume 2, Issue 3, March 2017 ISSN (online): 2456-0006
International Journal of Science Technology Management and Research
Available online at: www.ijstmr.com

OPINION-Open Platform for Indian Non-Profitable Organizations

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***Abstract*: Many organizations are available now days that work for social welfare, some organizations are known while some remain unknown and unfamiliar to the world; hence, their work remains unrecognized. This project will provide an equal platform to all such non-profitable organizations and help to grow them. The people those are willing to work for society will find the details on a single platform. This project gives a single platform to all the people whether individual or a group to come up and help with charity.**

Keywords: Logical Design, Physical Design, Languages, Systems, Heterogeneous Databases, Database Machines, Database Administration, Database Applications, Miscellaneous

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's world there are many charitable organizations that work with no profit but unfortunately they are not known to most of the people. There are no proper input platforms and hence it leads to lack of funding and contribution towards needy people. Such non profitable organizations due to improper facilities are not recognized and their social contributions remain unseen and unknown to the world. At the same time, lots of people who are busy in their daily routine are really interested in contributing and donating for non-profitable organization and hence they need a common platform where all the information they need is present which will further reduce the gap between them i.e. the donors and the recipients. We are preparing an open platform where active social contributors with their interest can help the needful more efficiently. This will help people to observe, analyze, search, and retrieve the information that they need. They can select the subject as per their choice e.g. Education, Women empowerment, Health, Waste management etc. Our platform will provide a strict check to validate and also identify dummy or inefficient organizations. Our platform will also help to plan the future activities of the organizations and develop themselves. This would also let them know each other and synergies their operation, as more like-minded entities will come together. The efforts are being made to transform people from complainer to problem solver.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

This paper mostly focuses on the ranking and listing the user based queries in proper order. This mainly uses the technique of page ranking and key word search. The paper closely related to OPINION is "Agent Based Weighted Page Ranking Algorithm for Web Content Information Retrieval" [7]. It proposes the method to rank the pages that depends on retrieval of information. It is restricted to web mining and data mining only. Hence this method has limitations that are covered in personalized search algorithm used in this paper. The method proposed in this paper covers the drawbacks of the above paper and is not restricted to any specific area data can be retrieved from web as well as all the other data sets.

This paper also provides a location search approach to reduce user efforts. Most closely related to location based search algorithm is "Location Aware Keyword Query Suggestion Based on Document Proximity" [5]. This proposed the method that if any search is not completed due to keyword then it provides the output result on location basis. This works as an alternative to keyword based search as

one method (keyword search) fails then location can be given to the end user. OPINION combines the categories of keyword as well as location based algorithm so that the search never fails in any condition. OPINION will work as add on to location based search.

Also "Page Ranking Algorithms used in Web Mining" [6] is related to the idea. In this approach there are search functions. Different algorithms used for searching are compared and the best algorithm is explained. We have used this comparative study to understand the various search algorithms and used the best out of it.

PAGE RANKING ALGORITHM:

Analysis:

1) Web Mining Specification: Web structure mining
2) Parameters used : Inlink
3) Model : Random Surfer model
4) Method : Page Rank Computed During Indexing Phase
5) Limitations : Query Independent.

WEIGHTED PAGE RANK ALGORITHM:

Analysis:

1) Web Mining Specification: Web structure mining
2) Parameters used : Inlink and Outlinks
3) Model : Random Surfer model
4) Method : Page Rank Computed During Indexing Phase
5) Limitations : Query Independent.

QUERY DEPENDENT PAGE RANK ALGORITHM:

Analysis:

1) Web Mining Specification: Web content mining
2) Parameters used : Query and Outlinks
3) Model : Intelligent Surfer model.
4) Method : Selects the pages based on Relevance and computes page rank
5) Limitations : Not suitable for multitier query.

DISTANCE RANK ALGORITHM:

Analysis:

1) Web Mining Specification: Web structure mining
2) Parameters used : Inlink.
3) Model : Reinforcement learning
4) Method : Compute rank based on logarithmic distance.
5) Limitations : New page inserted into graph can increase computation.

"Stochastic Ranking Algorithm for Many-Objective Optimization Based on Multiple Indicators" [2] is also similar to the topic we are working on. It ranks the output on the basis of multiple objectives, like in personalized search we are trying to cluster the data and arrange it in heap sort.

III DETAILS OF PROPOSED METHOD:

This project divided into three modules

- NGO module
- Admin Module
- Client Module

NGO module:

This module includes NGO registration and information filling.

The website will provide the user id and password to the organization members which after sigh up can upload their details in the website.

This will be connected to the back end data base.

The following images provide all the details and steps to enter the data.

Admin module:

This model consists the admin rights to verify the details and provide access rights to the Organization members to access the respected URL and update their information further.

The following images will provide the details of how an Admin model works.

Here the details entered by the organizations will be visible to the admin and Admin will have all the access to data.
We have taken example of one Non-Profitable Organization Shree Kashi Math.

Client module:
This will implement the algorithm to sort the organizations and rank them in systemic order.
After the user enters the query the search and /keyword based algorithm will work and search the organization based on most relevant keyword match to least relevant keyword match.

- **ALGORITHM**

PERSONALIZED_SEARCH (q,v)
input: A keyword query q issued by v, Index G, Topic Space T,
and Topic-aware representative node sets S
output: Top-k PIT List Tk
1: Get query-related topics Tq from topic space T
2: Get representative node sets Sq ←{S1,….., $S_{|Tq|}$}
3: T' ←Tq
4: for each topic t € Tq do
5: vInner S_i ∩ Γ(v)
6: // Si is the representative node set of topic ti and Γ(v) is
the indexed nearby nodes of v, obtained from v.hashmap
7: for each node u € vInner do
8: influence += v:hashmap(u) ∗ Si[u]
9: // Si[u] is the local weight of u representing the local topic nodes to be calculated by methods in Section 3 and Section 4
10: Wr[ti]← 1← Si[u]
11: heap[ti]← influence
12: UPDATE(T^k,heap)
13: Si ←Si \vInner
14: Γ*(v) ← {u* € Γ(v)}
15: // Γ*(v) subset Γ(v) is the subset of marked nodes with potential capacity to be expanded
16: maxEP ← max{v:hashmap(u*)|u* € Γ*(v)
17: for each topic ti € Tq do
18: if Si = ❋ V min(T^K) ≥ Wr[ti] * maxEP + heap[ti] **then**
19: T'← T0 \ti
20: Remove $S_{t'}$ from S_q
21: if T'\ Tk =! ❋ **then**
22: EXPAND (Γ*(v),T', S_q, T^K ,Wr,heap,maxEP)
23: return Top-k PIT List T^K

The above algorithm will perform influential topic search. Given a set of topics T related to a query q issued by v, the key idea of a top-k PIT-Search algorithm is to first select the top-k topic candidates by probing the materialized node index of v, and the representative node sets of T. After all of the representative nodes appearing near v have been processed completely, some topics can be pruned from T if the topic cannot be in the top-k topic candidates based on the upper bound of the aggregate influence score. If there are still possible topic candidates that may make it into the top-k topic list, then additional neighbor nodes of v must be probed until the top-k topic candidates can no longer be affected.

The procedure of finding the top-k topics is presented in the Algorithm . At the beginning, the q-related topics T are retrieved and the materialized representative node sets

S ¼ fS1; :::; SjTjg. Before the topics are processed, a copy

topic set T0 is created to track the remaining unprocessed topics. In Lines 4-13, for each topic ti 2 T, the influence of ti to v is computed if there are representative nodes of ti occurring nearby (stored in GðvÞ), and the value is stored as vInner Si \ GðvÞ in Line 5. For each representative node u appearing in GðvÞ, the influence to v is calculated by multiplying the local weight Si½u for ti and the transition probability propagation to v. A heap maintains the current influence of topics on v.

After each topic ti has been processed, the visited nodes (vInner) are removed from the representative node set Si. The remaining local weight of each topic is recorded in Line 10.

Lines 14-16 are used to find the marked nodes that may be expanded and the upper bound of the transition probability of the expanded nodes. Then, the topics that cannot be in the top-k are pruned from T0 based on the intermediate results as shown in Lines 4-13. A topic ti can definitely be pruned under two conditions: (1) No remaining representative nodes are in Si; (2) The minimal value minðTkÞ is larger than or equal to the influence upper bound of ti, where the upper bound value of ti is the aggregate of the computed influence in heap½ti, and the maximum possible influence of the remaining representative nodes. This can be estimated by Wr½ti _ the maximum transition probability propagation of the marked nodes with remaining expansion capacity in the index of v.

Finally, the algorithm terminates when T0 ¼ Tk. Otherwise, function EXPAND is called to explore nodes further away from v in order to make sure that any remaining topics are considered.

CONCLUSION

The main purpose of this project is to help people in social welfare and development. The aim is to collect information of the social organizations in and around Nasik. They can be mostly NGOs. They can be individuals also. Registered or unregistered. These days there are trends that instead of spending on birthday or other parties, people would like to spend the money for helping the underprivileged and bring happiness into their lives. Even those people on death anniversaries of their beloved relatives, want to spend the money for some better cause. This project provides open platform for all such social contributors to come together and work. Till now there is no such platform where all non-portable organization is available on single click. This project in present and future will be beneficial to donors who want to help in social service. Even the people those are not a part of any social organization (common man) can do charity with the help of this project. This project is user friendly, easy to use, compatible to all the versions of windows.

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