

The prefetch algorithm of a mobile host using association rule

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가 .

STAP . STAP

가 - .

. STAP

가 . 가

.
- , , , ,

Abstract

Recently, location-based services are becoming very popular in mobile environments. In this paper, we propose a new association based prefetch algorithm (called by STAP) that efficiently supports information service based on the large quantity of spatial database in mobile environments. We apply the spatial-temporal relations that are meaningful for location-based queries in mobile environments. Moreover, STAP considers user's mobility and the weight of spatial data. The relation of services is a new aspect not considered in previous cache policies. So STAP is the first prefetch algorithm considering the spatial-temporal relations and thus the cache policy begins to gain a new dimension. We evaluate the performance of STAP and prove the efficiency of STAP.

Keyword – mobile computing, location-based services, prefetch algorithm, association rule, recommendation algorithm

1.

(Mobile Computing Environments)

가

[1,2].

, , ,

가

[3]. PDA

(LBS: Location-based Services)가

GPS(Global Positioning System)

가

가 가

[2].

LBS

STAP (Spatial &

Temporal Association based Prefetch algorithm)

(association rule)

(clustering)

가

가

STAP

. 1

2

, 3

. 4

STAP

, 5

가

가

가

STAP

6

2.

[2].

(broadcast)

가

가

[4].

가

가

[5].

가

(wireless-friendly format)

(up-load)

(down-load)

(recommendation)

가

[7].

[1,2]. 가

LRU

가

Ren

(semantic cache scheme) FAR

[6]

Zheng

PA PAID(Probability Area Inverse Distance) [7]

PAID

가

가

가

. Peng [8]

. Phatak [9]

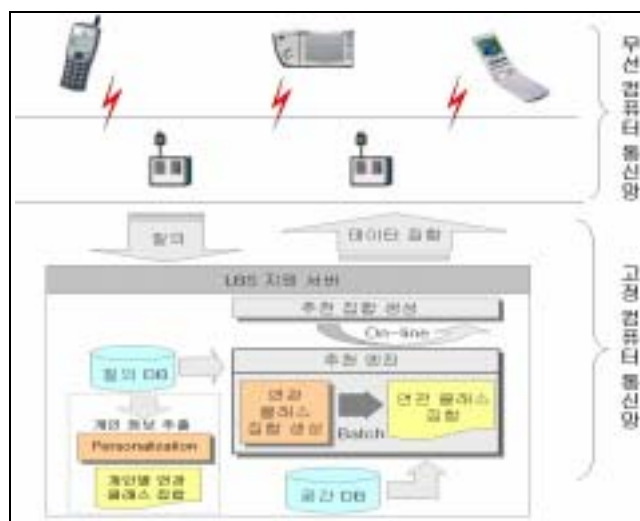
Morimoto [10]

(frequent neighboring class set)

[11]
 , [12]
 (CF : collaborative filtering), (personalization)
 . [13]
 GIS
 가
 가 ,
 가 가

3.

가 가 .
 (Mobile Support Station) (Mobile Host Mobile Unit)
 .
 가 2
 (geometric location model)
 GPS 가 .
 (fixed
 size) (update) (read-only) 가 .



[1]

1 . 가

LBS 3가

(batch job)

(on-line)

가

(personalized)

3.1 ,

4

3.1

가

가

가

(frequent service

set)

(Associative class set)

[14]

(server query log)

(preparation),

(transformation),

(pattern discovery)

가

(TW: time window)

TW

가 가

(TSNO: Temporal-spatial neighbor object)

가

가

가

가

가

가

(threshold)

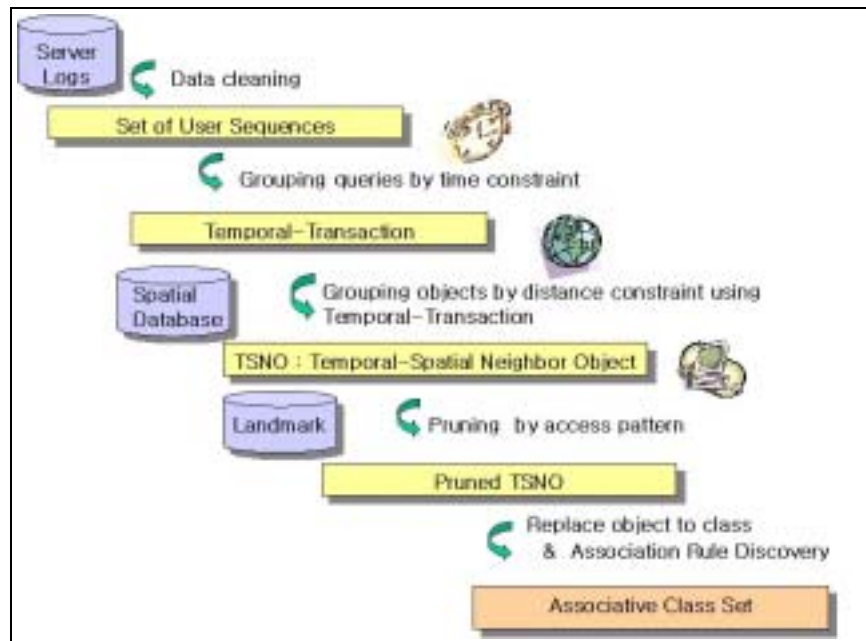
(landmark)

[13]

가

가

2



[2]

4.

3.1

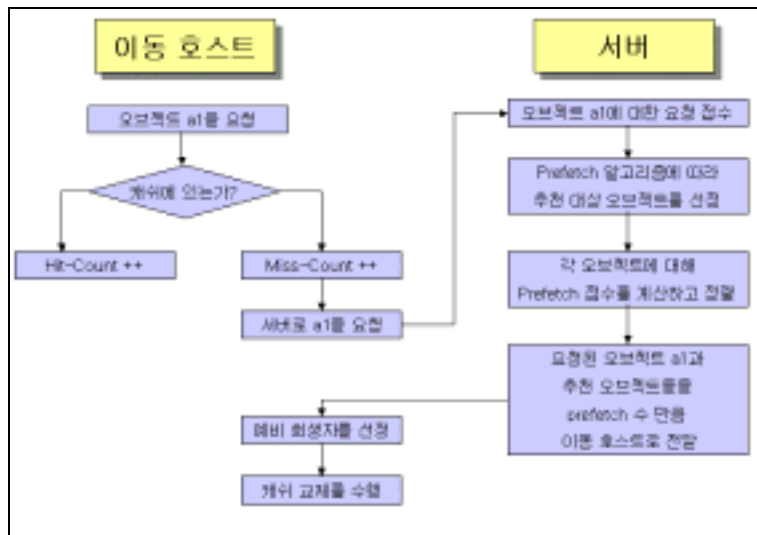
STAP (Spatial & Temporal Association based Prefetch algorithm)

STAP

가

4.1

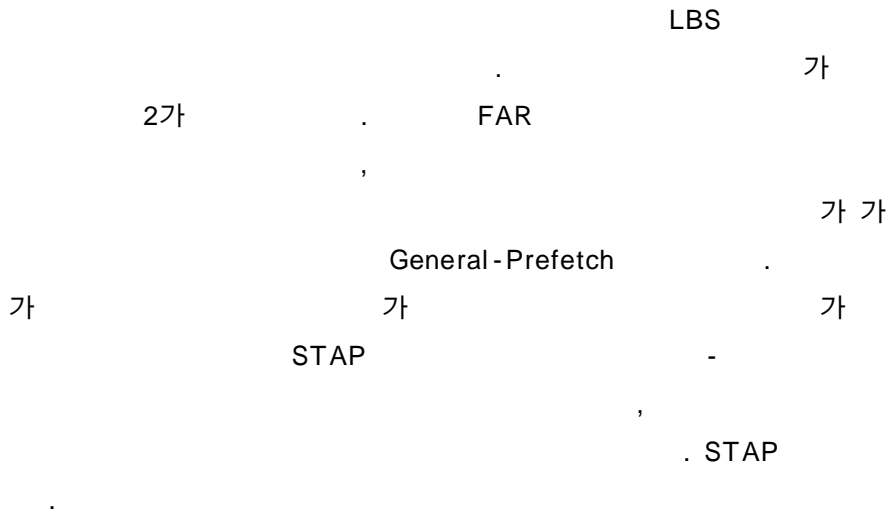
가
 가
 a₁
 miss-count 가
 a₁ a₁ 가
 hit-count
 가
 a₁



[3]

가 가 가
 가
 2가
 , 가 LRU 가
 FAR [6]
 가

4.2



[4] STAP

a_1 가 , STAP a_1
 a_1 가 A A 3.1
 SS(Set of Service
 class) , a_1 가
 OS(Object
 Set) , a_1 가 (LM: Landmark)
 OS 가
 (prefetch_score) . STAP
 1

(1)

$$\text{prefetch_score}(a_1, o_1) = (c_1 * \text{association_score}) + (c_2 * \text{weight_score}) + (c_3 * \text{distance_score});$$

a_1 , o_1 , a_1
 o_1 (association_score), o_1 (weight_score),
 a_1 o_1 (distance_score)
 (association_score) o_1 O
 a_1 A
 . A가
 3 가 . 가 1 .

[1]

1	A, B, C	0.1%
2	A, D, E, F	0.02%
3	A, X, Y	0.033%

B C

D,E,F,X,Y

(frequent item set)

(confidence)

가

(weight_score)

가

o_1

weight

o_1

(distance_score)

a_1

c_1, c_2, c_3

1:1:1

5. 가

가

(data)

(query),

(mobility)

(connectivity)

(execution guideline)

가

, 가 가

가

STAP

가

[15]

,

4

가

● :

● :

가 가

가

(LDQs :Location Dependent Queries)

가

[15].

가

LDQ

● : ()

● : 가

5.1

ID,

50,000

(point) (x, y)

(test area)

(0,0)

(1000,1000)

10

가 (Gaussian distribution)

가

가

500

가

[10]

500

50 ~ 150

가

가

[13]

200

가

가

[7]

가

가

1 20 10 20

1 가 (feedback) 가

가 90,735 100 가

900 가

3가 [15]. Location Aware Query(LAQ)

, Location Dependent Query(LDQ) 가

Non-Location Related Query(NLR_Q)

가 5가

% 2

[2]

	(%)	
Type 1	34,099 (38 %)	NLR_Q : ID (distance)
Type 2	8,400 (9 %)	LDQ : 가 가 (closest to)
Type 3	13,500 (15 %)	LAQ : (type2) 가 (distance)
Type 4	5,732 (6 %)	LAQ : (type2) 가 가 (closest to)
Type 5	29,004 (32 %)	NLR_Q : ID

LBS 가 가

가 [6]. 가

가 68% (type 1~ type4)

UserX UserY ,

Time 가

ObjectX ObjectY .

5.2

가

(connectivity)

(model of movement)

[2]

“workaholics”

가

“sleepers”

가

[15].

가

가

가

8가

(0

45

가

315

8

가

)

(one-way),

(Round

Trip),

(Random) 3가

S

T

S

T

180

S

5



[5]

가

(hit ratio),

(relevance),

(completeness)

가

가

%

가

[9]

R

, V

가

$$\text{Hit ratio} = \frac{\text{Hit_Query_Count}}{\text{Total_Query_Count}} * 100$$

$$\text{Relevance} = \frac{|R \cap V|}{|R|}$$

$$\text{Completeness} = \frac{|R \cap V|}{|V|}$$

[6] 가

5.3 가

가
 General-Prefetch STAP , 가
 가 (relevance) (completeness)
 가
 General-Prefetch STAP 가
 LRU, FAR . STAP
 1
 3 .

[3]

	DB 0.5%, 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5% 6가
	가 0.5%, 1%, 2%, 3% 4가
	1: General-Prefetch, 2: STAP
	1: LRU, 2: FAR
ID	ID (1~100)
ID	ID (1~14)

4 가 가
 가 . 1 65~70 .

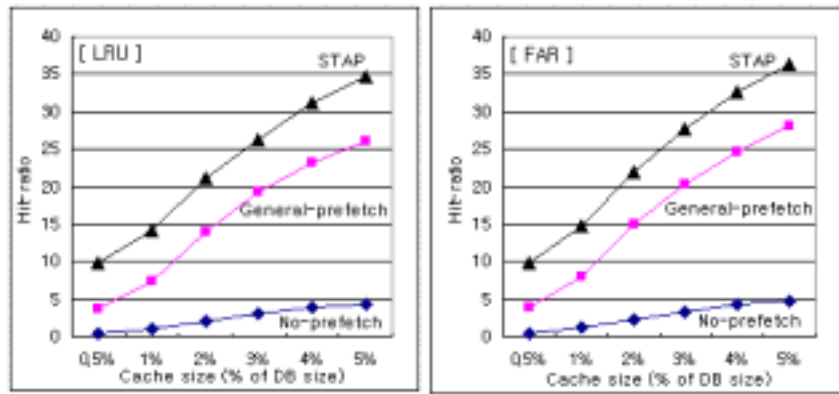
[4]

	1	2
	0.5%, 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%	3%
	2%	0.5%, 1%, 2%, 3%
	1: General-Prefetch, 2: STAP , 3: No-Prefetch	1: General-Prefetch, 2: STAP
	1: LRU, 2: FAR	1: LRU, 2: FAR
ID	1 ~ 10	11 ~ 20
ID	1 ~ 14	1 ~ 14
	5,040	2,240

5.3.1

1: 가

1 가 0.5% 5% 가 가 가 No-Prefetch General-Prefetch STAP No-Prefetch General-Prefetch FAR (2%) LRU 가



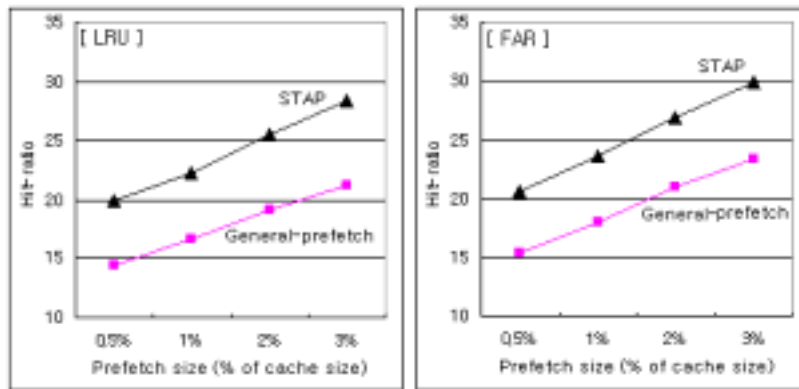
(a) : LRU (b) : FAR [7] 가

5.3.2 2:

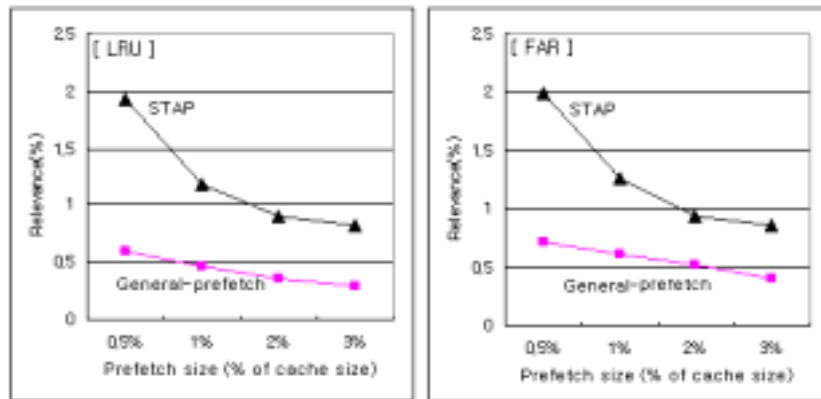
2 가 3% 가 가 0.5% 3% 가 가 8, 9, 10 가 가 가 STAP 가 General Prefetch FAR 가 LRU 가 가 가 STAP 가 0.5% 1%

가 7.5 (0.03*50,000*0.005=7.5) 15
 가 3%
 General Prefetch

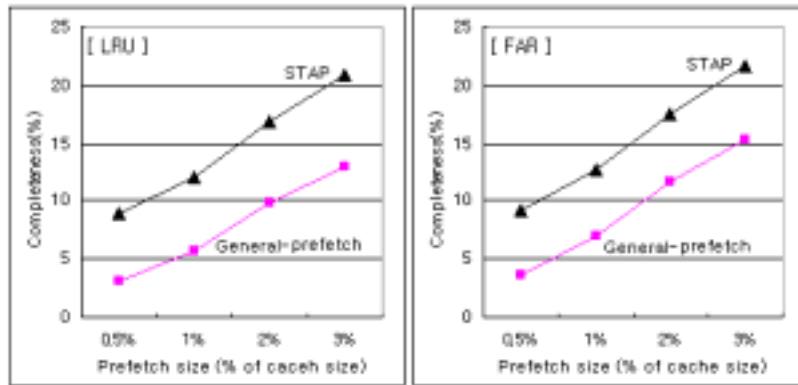
가 10
 가 General-Prefetch 5~7% STAP



(a) : LRU (b) : FAR
 [8]



(a) : LRU (b) : FAR
 [9]



(a) : LRU (b) : FAR
[10]

6.

STAP 가 STAP
가 ,
가 ,
가 STAP
General-Prefetch
가 (personalization)
(history) 가

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