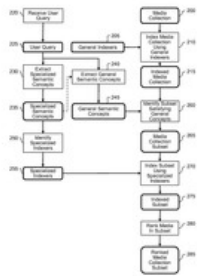
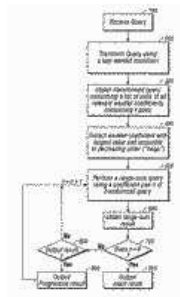
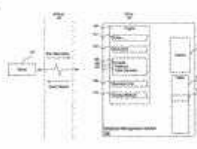
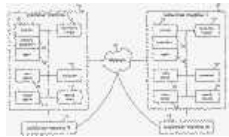
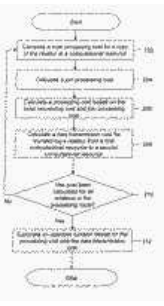
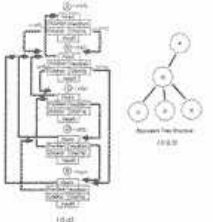
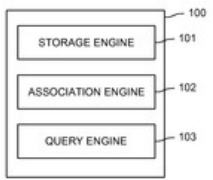
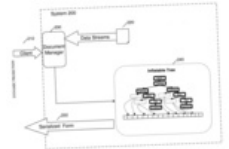


18 results for 9 - Collection: FAMPAT

#	  Title	Publication number	Publ. date	Applicant/Assignee	
1.	Lazy evaluation of semantic indexing	EP2510464	2012-10-17	MONUMENT PEAK VENTURES PAKON INTELLECTUAL VENTURES FUND 83 KODAK	
A method for searching a database of digital media assets, comprising: designating a database of digital media assets, wherein the database of digital media assets has been indexed according to a set of general indexers; receiving a search query; defining specialized search conditions by identifying one or more elements of the search query corresponding to one or more specialized indexers; defining general search conditions by identifying elements of the search query corresponding to the general indexers; identifying a subset of the digital media assets by applying the general search conditions; indexing the subset of the digital media assets using the identified specialized indexers; and ranking the subset of the digital media assets by applying the specialized search conditions.					
2.	Efficient hypothetical query evaluation in a database system	US5978789	1999-11-02	LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES	
A hypothetical query in a database system is transformed using algebraic equivalences involving explicit substitutions so as to produce one or more equivalent queries which can be evaluated more efficiently than the original hypothetical query. The hypothetical query may be of the form Q when (U) where Q is a relational algebra query and U is an update expression. The value assigned to the hypothetical query in a database state DB is the value that Q would return in the database state reached from DB by executing update U . One or more explicit substitutions are used to represent hypothetical database state changes, and algebraic equivalences involving the explicit substitutions are applied to the hypothetical query in order to generate at least one additional query which is equivalent to the hypothetical query. Several equivalent queries may be generated, and their estimated computation times compared, in order to select a particular equivalent query for direct evaluation. The use of explicit substitutions to represent hypothetical database state changes allows when constructs or other similar hypothetical programming constructs to be eliminated from the equivalent query. The evaluation process may be facilitated by configuring the original hypothetical query into an evaluable normal form, such that one or more hypothetical state expressions of the query correspond to explicit substitutions, and the hypothetical query does not utilize a composition operator. The selected equivalent query can be evaluated using a purely lazy evaluation strategy, or a hybrid lazy-eager evaluation strategy.					
3.	Methods for fast progressive evaluation of polynomial range-sum queries on real-time datacubes	WO03/048976	2003-06-12	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	
A method and system that optimize database queries using a wavelet transform of the query. A database query is received (100), the query is transformed using a lazy wavelet (200), and obtained after the transformation (300). The transformed query includes a list of pairs of all relevant wavelet coefficient having k pairs. Wavelets coefficient are extracted (400). Coefficients with largest value are assembled in decreasing order. A range-sum query using a coefficient pair n of the transformed query is performed (500) and obtained (600). When $n=k$ (700), an extract result is outputted (950) otherwise a test is made whether there is an output result (800). When there is an output result, a progressive result is outputted (900) and the method returns to perform a range sum query (500). Also, when there is an output result $n=n+1$, the method returns to perform a range-sum query (500).					
4.	Hybrid evaluation of expressions in dbms	EP2109814	2009-10-21	ANYWHERE SOLUTIONS MOBILE SOLUTIONS	
A hybrid approach for evaluating expressions in database management systems is described herein. For each expression in an execution location (XL), an execution strategy is selected. The strategies considered are lazy, lazy with memoization, eager, and eager with memoization. The execution strategies are assigned in a way that minimizes the estimated cost of evaluation.					
5.	Symbolic query exploration	US20110055237	2011-03-03	MICROSOFT TECHNOLOGY LICENSING	
A symbolic query exploration (QEX) module automatically produces output information that can be used to evaluate a database. The QEX module operates by converting an input query into a formula for processing by a satisfiability module theories (SMT) solver module. The SMT solver module generates a model that satisfies the formula. The model yields table information that is used to populate the database and, optionally, parameter information that is used to instantiate the query. A query evaluation module then submits the instantiated query to the populated database and evaluates whether an evaluation result produced thereby agrees with pre-specified condition information. The QEX module can preprocess the formula using either (or both) an eager expansion approach (in which the formula is expanded in an upfront manner) or a lazy expansion approach (in which axioms are identified for later possible expansion by the SMT solver module).					

6.	Virtualizing objects within queries	EP2300339	2011-03-30	MICROSOFT TECHNOLOGY LICENSING MICROSOFT	
The present invention extends to methods, systems, and computer program products for virtualizing objects within queries. Embodiments of the invention virtualize data access for use with queries. Virtualization can be implemented within any portion of a syntax tree. For example, data can be virtualized for a property of an object that is itself another object. Data virtualization facilitates lazy evaluation of query expressions. That is, actual property values for properties within a data construction statement are virtualized until a query specifically requests the actual property values. Further, data virtualization also conserves resources and results in more efficient query evaluations.					
7.	Packet routing via payload inspection and subscription processing in a publish-subscribe network	EP1419608	2004-05-19	PRECACHE PRIKAIHU	
A packet filter (10) network (Fig. 1) that filters packets and drops packets (10).					
8.	Integrated distributed query processor for data grids	US20090281987	2009-11-12	INFOSYS INFOSYS TECHNOLOGIES	
A method for processing a distributed query in a network of computational resources is provided. The method includes receiving a user-defined freshness criterion and a distributed query from a user. The user-defined data freshness criterion is based on the version of the distributed query results desired by the user. An integrated cost model is formulated to optimize the execution of the distributed query. The integrated cost model is based on one or more integrated cost model factors. Thereafter, an objective function is constructed, based on the processing cost for each of the one or more copies of the one or more relations, and a data transmission cost for the transfer of the one or more copies of the one or more relations from a first to a second computational resource. Subsequently, an optimal solution of the objective function is calculated by using one or more heuristic approaches.					
9.	A system and method for managing knowledge	EP1527414	2005-05-04	FAIRWEATHER JOHN FAIRWEATHER JOHN R C	
An intelligence system is provided that is comprised of the following basic components. First, a system for converting incoming unstructured data into a well described normalized form. Since the incoming data is multimedia and may represent some data type for which support is provided by the underlying OS platform, this normalized form includes the ability to fully describe and manipulate arbitrarily complex native or nonnative binary structures and collections. This support is preferably provided by a dedicated 'mining' language tied intimately to a system ontology. In the preferred embodiment, such collections support the ability to attach arbitrary tags or annotations to the binary data they contain without in any way altering the binary representation itself. Additionally, the system supports the concept of either null or dirty (i.e., has been changed locally) datum.					
10.	System and method for querying graphs distributed over multiple machines	US20160335371	2016-11-17	GENERAL ELECTRIC	
A method to perform query operations on nodes of large graphs distributed across multiple machines by applying a graph-query language that implements lazy evaluation techniques are disclosed. A method includes receiving a graph query expression from a client, wherein a graph comprises a plurality of edges linking a plurality of vertices, receiving a first request for evaluating the graph query expression, evaluating a partial result set for the graph query expression, and sending the partial result to the client. The partial result including at least one of a successor query and a predecessor query, wherein the successor query and the predecessor query enable evaluation of the graph query expression at a point in the graph query expression where the partial result evaluation terminated. A system and non-transitory computer readable medium are also disclosed.					
11.	Method and apparatus for lazy construction of xml documents	US20070005622	2007-01-04	IBM	
A method, information processing system, and computer readable medium for improved representation of hierarchical documents, particularly a document encoded in Extended Markup Language (XML). The method loads a hierarchical document and stores into an addressable data structure such as a byte array. It then expands the addressable data structure lazily in response to navigations requested by a client. Nodes requested by the client are materialized, that is, they are created in memory, whereas other nodes are left unmaterialized in byte form. The method reduces the memory footprint of an XML document, as well as, improves query evaluation time and serialization time.					

12.

Sql (structured query language) experimental system

CN105045591

2015-11-11

SHANDONG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

The invention discloses an SQL (Structured Query Language) experimental system. The SQL experimental system comprises an experimental management unit, an experimental display unit, an experimental storage unit, an experimental environment unit, an experimental operation unit and an experimental operation execution unit; the experimental operation unit is responsible for receiving operation of users and applying experimental operation in the experimental environment unit through the experimental operation execution unit; and the experimental operation execution unit is used for receiving the experimental operation transmitted by the experimental operation unit, applying the experimental operation in the experimental environment unit, transmitting change of the experimental environment unit to the experimental display unit and displaying to the users in real time. Compared with the traditional SQL experimental management, the SQL experimental system disclosed by the invention has the advantages that: management of the experimental process is emphasized; data, such as script codes and experimental results, generated in the experimental operation process is collected; the SQL experimental schedule can be accurately mastered through the data; states of integral experiments of a class and individual experiments of students can be grasped effectively; and thus, the SQL experimental teaching quality is improved.



13.

Multidimensional grouping operators

EP2783297

2014-10-01

MICROSOFT TECHNOLOGY LICENSING
MICROSOFT

A multidimensional object, such as a language-integrated query (LINQ) object, can be generated based upon a grouping set operator and zero or more key selectors. The object can be utilized to query over a non-relational data source. The object can include a sequence of functions corresponding to each grouping related to the grouping set operator in order to provide multidimensional grouping representation. Furthermore, the object includes nested structures for optimized execution of the grouping set operator.



14.

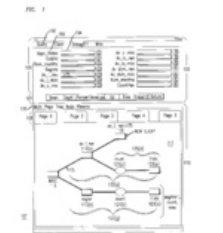
Interactive data exploration apparatus and methods

US5999192

1999-12-07

ALCATEL LUCENT
AT&T
LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES

A data exploration tool which has a graphical user interface that employs directed graphs to provide histories of the data exploration operations. Nodes in the directed graphs represent operations on data; the edges represent relationships between the operations. One type of the directed graphs is the derivation graph, in which the root of the graph is a node representing a data set and an edge leading from a first node to a second node indicates that the operation represented by the second node is performed on the result of the operation represented by the first node. Operations include query, segmentation, aggregation, and data view operations. A user may edit the derivation graph and may select a node for execution. When that is done, all of the operations represented by the nodes between the root node and the selected node are performed as indicated in the graph. The operations are performed using techniques of lazy evaluation and encachment of results with the nodes. Another type of the directed graphs is the subsumption graph, in which an edge leading from a first node to a second node indicates that the second node stands in a subsumption relationship to the first node. If a result of the operation represented by the first node has been computed, the result is available to calculate the result of the operation represented by the second node.



15.

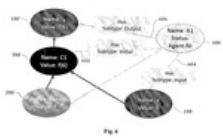
Graph based ontology modeling system

WO2015/019364

2015-02-12

JAYAKUMAR SUBRAMANIAN

A graph based ontology modeling system comprising a knowledge base server containing information in the form of graph comprising a plurality of nodes and a plurality of edges; a client system having a recursive-traversing interpreter (RTI) enabling queries on said graph using a combination of eager and lazy evaluation method and updating values of various nodes in said graph; wherein said graph comprises: dataflow edges; controlflow edges; property edges; data nodes; function nodes; combiner nodes; branch nodes; agent nodes; and model nodes; wherein based on query of a user specifying the starting node for traversal, RTI updates the values of various nodes.



16.

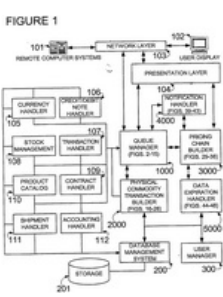
Computerized trading system and method useful therefor

EP1497779

2005-01-19

ARAZI MATAN
SETTON GUY

A computerized trading system (Fig. 1) includes a price information cache including a plurality of price information items originating from more than one transaction queries posed by more than one trader from among a population of traders, each of the price information items having a cached life cycle (Fig. 9), and a trading query processor operative to receive trading queries from the population of traders and to employ the price information cache in responding thereto.



17.

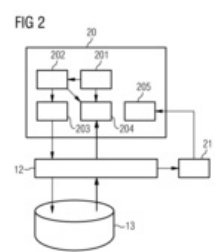
Test module and method for testing an o/r imaging middleware

EP2329374

2011-06-08

SIEMENS

The present invention relates to a testing of a middleware configured for the reciprocal imaging of object-oriented data of an object-oriented application and relational data of a relational database. For this purpose, testing is carried out utilizing a data model for modeling relational types of relational data models with regard to object-oriented data models, utilizing test data which is test data provided according to a data model of the object-oriented application, utilizing specified test cases for testing the middleware, wherein the test cases comprise queries corresponding to data queries of the object-oriented application to the relational database via the middleware, and by means of analysis of the results of the specified test cases. The present invention particularly relates to applications comprising O/R imaging middleware, and allows efficient and correct handling and operation of processes or sequences, and/or components or modules of an industry sector or products dependant on efficiently and correctly functioning O/R imaging middleware.



The present invention pertains to Chinese character input method on computer, considering that Chinese character is composed of unit body. The unit body has three types, one is positive code type comprising basic character components, a second is UV type comprising un-font body frequently met in Chinese characters, a third is complemental code type comprising other fonts in Chinese characters. The three types are called unit body character code. Wherein the positive code type and the complemental code type take phonetic first alphabet as code. The UV type takes UV as code. In addition, each character integer has its pronunciation, also takes first alphabet as code (self character code for short). Thus the unit body code and self character code compose whole tone code input method.

