ISSN(Online): 2320-9801
ISSN (Print): 2320-9798

International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Website: www.ijircce.com

Vol. 4, Issue 12, December 2016

Recommendation Survey paper on Web Service Approaches

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ABSTRACT: A Web service is a process of communication between two electronic systems over an internet. Web services enable various applications to interact with each other and share data and services among themselves. The idea behind Web services is to use it as a practical tool instead of just to use the Internet as a visual tool. This web services feature makes web service so popular and enabling organizations to sell their product on the web as a tool to access the web. This huge increase in the use of web services has also increased the difficulty select appropriate candidates to serve people in a large number of Web services. Therefore to effectively select well-suited web service, web ranking, and web recommendation becomes necessary which helps to satisfy the user potential requirements. The survey is performed on different types of filtering approach which enable reliable and well-suited recommendation to web services.

KEYWORDS: Web Service, Collaborative Filtering, Content-Based Filtering, Hybrid Method, QoS

I. INTRODUCTION

Web services are software components designed to help communication over the internet between two computers or electronic system. Fast development of technologies based on Web service increases the large quantities of Web services availability on the Internet Recommendation of web services helps in selecting a top quality Web service from a list of a large number of candidates. Now a day QoS for web services has become a key success to service providers. QoS (Quality of Service) of a web service is a key aspect that differentiates service provider offering similar services. The QoS mainly includes reliability, performance, capacity, security, accuracy, accessibility, availability and network. Selection of web service is considered as two sequential steps which are functional requirements and non-functional requirement. First step functional requirements are achieved by using Matching based method whereas filtering and ranking based method used for the non-functional requirement. The majority of the current approaches believe that functional equivalent Web services are obtained first, and then select the Web service with the best QoS for the user. However, the functional matching may not always return the correct or appropriate results due to the terminology mismatch or inadequate details provided in WSDL (Web Services Description Language) files. Therefore, functional relevance and QoS utility of Web services should be together considered for service selection.

A. COLLABORATIVE FILTERING(CF)

The Internet growth has added more difficulties to effectively extract all the useful information from online media. The users often do their selections on information received from business partners, friends and experts in the field or other people who have had experience with a certain Web service. Therefore, collaborative filtering approach should facilitate performance of Web service selection. Recommender system used the collaborative filtering method to predict and recommend favourite items to the user by finding similar user to that end user. The assumption of collaborative filtering is that if person X has the same opinion like person Y for an issue then person A is also assumed

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to have the same opinion or remark as person Y on different issues. This assumption divides the collaborative filtering into two algorithms, memory-based algorithm, and model-based algorithm.

1) Memory based collaborative filtering:

Memory based collaborative filtering consist user based approach, item based approaches and their combination User based approach: User based approach does rating prediction basis the rating of other similar users. It recommends items to the user which is preferred by highly correlated users. It makes the correlation between users using user-Item rating matrix. L. Shao, J. Zhang, Y. Wei, J. Zhao, B. Xie and H. Mei, presented Personalized QoS Prediction for Web Services via Collaborative Filtering [14] have proposed a User-based collaborative filtering method that uses Pearson Correlation Coefficient (PCC) to calculate the similarity between users on the basis of their knowledge of used web services. Item based approach: Item based approach does rating prediction basis the similarity of items. Item to item correlation is calculated using User-Item rating matrix. Items which are highly correlated recommended to the user. Memory-based collaborative filtering required very less or no training cost and can read the rating of the new user very easily so implementation of this algorithm is very easy. This method has failed in the case of a large number of user and items due to the high computation complexity.

Advantage: The features information of items does not require for users.
Disadvantages: Items having few rating are not easily recommended to

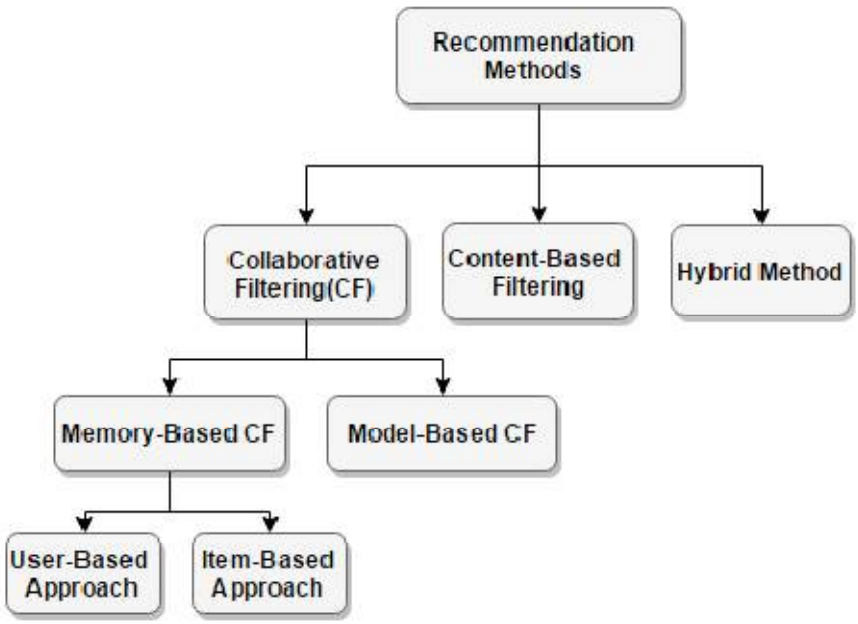

Fig. 1. Recommendation Methods

The user. Cold start problem occurs when a new user enters into the system. When items in large number to recommend data sparsity problem may occur and which degrades the performance of recommendation.

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2) Model Based Collaborative Filtering:

Model Based collaborative filtering algorithm prepare a model from the rating data made available using statistical and machine learning technique. This model can achieve good online performance by quickly generating the recommendation. The important functionality of collaborating filtering approach is that it uses the user history effectively to generate the quick recommendation.

B. CONTENT BASED FILTERING

Content-based service recommendation is established by exploring the description information of Web services and the user's own service usage history. Web services which are highly relevant to the user's service usage history are recommended to end users. Content base filtering approach basis the user usage history focused on both QoS preference and user interest into the recommendation of Web service. Content-based service recommender systems recommend top-k services which are optimal along with user-desired functional and non-functional requirements by considering the interest of user and QoS preference. With the customer usage history user's potential QoS preference is bought by the average QoS preference. All the service candidates used this potential QoS preference. This QoS preference may be not accurate because a user can have different QoS preferences to different services.

Advantages: It does not depend on other users ratings. It can recommend non popular and new items. It overcomes the problems occur in Collaborative filtering that is a cold start and Sparsity.
Disadvantage: It requires data in structure format.

C. HYBRID METHOD

Collaborative filtering and content-based filtering system both have their own limitation. Hybrid filtering technique combines collaborative filtering and content-based filtering to avoid their limitations and thereby improving the recommendation performance. Semantic content-based recommendation system is one of the hybrids filtering technique. This technique provides similar web services to the user that can be of their interest. This approach identifies the relating neighbor of the active user by computing the similarity between different users by looking at their personal profile information. Top K web services are recommended to the user depending upon the rank given to the semantic services used by active users.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

There are many web recommendation approaches presented by different authors. These approaches enable quality web services search using more reliable and accurate way.

G. Kang et al. (2015) presented the recommendation of web service, which is diversified via exploring service usage history [1]. Author propose a novel web benefit suggestion approach consolidating a client's potential QoS inclinations and assorted qualities highlight of client interests on web administrations. Client's interests and QoS inclinations on web administrations are initially mined by investigating the web benefit use history. At that point author process scores of web administration applicants by measuring their pertinence with authentic and potential client interests and their QoS utility finally, a wide variety of grain-based web service and web service graph derived from an original variation-aware web service ranking algorithm to rank the candidates.

Z. Zheng et al. (2013), have proposed Collaborative Web service QoS prediction using neighborhood integrated matrix factorization [2]. The author applies the method of usercollaboration for the web service using QoS information sharing. Then, based on the collected QoS data, a neighborhood Integrated approach to personalized web service is designed for QoS value estimation.

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Z. Zheng, H. Ma, M. Lyu, I. King. (2011), presented QoS- recommend aware Web service by collaborative filtering [3] which display a community oriented sifting approach for anticipating QoS estimations of Web administrations and making Web benefit suggestion by taking preferences of past utilization encounters of administration clients. It first proposes a client community oriented instrument for past Web benefit QoS data accumulation from various administration clients. At that point, in view of the gathered QoS information, a collective separating methodology is intended to foresee Web benefit QoS values.

J. Wu, L. Chen, Y. Feng, Z. Zheng, M. C. Zhou, Z. Wu.(2013), proposed selection method of Predicting the quality of service by neighborhood-based collaborative filtering [4] which displays an area based community oriented separating way to deal with anticipating such obscure qualities for QoSbased choice. Contrasted and existing techniques, the proposed strategy has three new elements: the proposed strategy has three new elements:1)Cosine-based similarity calculationadjusted to remove the effects of different amounts of QoS; 2) Forecast smooth process data to improve accuracy; 3) a similarity fusion approach is used to handle the data sparsity problem. In addition, a two-phase neighbor selection strategy is proposed to improve its scalability.

Shuhui Jiang, Xueming Qian, Jialie Shen, Yun Fu, Tao Mei (2015), presented Author Topic Model-Based Collaborative Filtering for Personalized POI Recommendations [5] explain that the topic model can solve the sparsity problem but not completely. An author-topic model based collaborative filtering (ATCF) Comprehensive method points of interest (POIs) has proposed recommendations for the users of social services. In this approach, client inclination themes, for example, social, cityscape, or point of interest, are removed from the geotag obliged literary depiction of photographs by means of the creator subject model rather than just from the geo-labels (GPS areas).

Yao, Quan Z. Sheng, Anne. H. H. NGU, Jian Yu, and Aviv Segev (2014), presented Unified Collaborative and Content- Based Web Service Recommendation [6]. The author proposes a novel hybrid approach that consolidates collaborative filtering and semantic content-based methods for a recommendation of services. This approach exploits a three-way aspect model at the same time holding the users and semantic web service content. User inclinations are spoken to utilizing a set of latent variables that can be statistically evaluated. It facilitates creation of two methodologies (data smoothing and implicit user-descriptor aspect model) to explicitly manage the overfitting issue brought about by data sparsity.

Liu, Hui Xion, Yanjie Fu, and Zijun Yao (2015), have proposed A General Geographical Probabilistic Factor Model (Geo-PFM) framework for Point of Interest Recommendation [7] which strategically takes various factors into consideration. In particular, this structure permits catching the geographical impacts on a user's check-in behavior. Likewise, user versatility behaviors can be viably utilized in the recommendation model. They developed a Poisson model geo- PFM, which is more attractive in the entire training process and display probabilistic distribution gives producers a huge gap between the numbers of user data check-in as well to complete construction recommendations POI.

Marin Silic, Goran Delac, and Sinisa Srbljic (2014), presented Prediction of Atomic Web Services Reliability for QoS-aware Recommendation [8] for the unwavering quality expectation of atomic web services benefits that gauges the dependability for an ongoing service invocation based on the data assembled from past summons. To enhance the exactness, they focused on user, service, and environmentspecific param parameters of the summon setting. To diminish the versatility issues introduce in the best in class approaches, it aggregates the past invocation data using K-means clustering algorithm.

Zibin Zheng and Michael R. Lyu (2013) presented Personalized Reliability Prediction of Web Services [9] which is neighborhood-based approach and model-based approach. The neighborhood-based approach utilizes disappointment information of similar neighbors (either service users or Web services) to anticipate the Web service dependability. On the other hand, the model-based approach fits a factor model based on the accessibleWeb service disappointment information and utilizes this factor model to make further dependability expectation.

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Q. Zhang, C. Ding, and C. H. Chi. (2011), in their research Collaborative filtering based service ranking using invocation histories [10]. The proposed scheme uses CF for service ranking based on invocation histories. In aggregate, existing administration positioning and choice methodologies concentrate on selecting the administration with the best QoS from an arrangement of administrations having effectively fulfilled clients' utilitarian prerequisite. Indeed, their useful pertinence is pretty much extraordinary. Functional matching may not necessarily return the accurate results due to the language mismatch or incomplete description information for function or QoS provided in WSDL files. Thus, functional relevance should be considered at the same time.

Y. Jiang et al. (2011) have proposed a powerful webbased personalized service filtering recommended approach [11]. Here similarities between different web services are computed to recommend a web service. User personal profile information has been considered to identify the similarity measurement model of Web services. Using personalized userbased algorithm and personalized item-based algorithm an effective Personalized Hybrid Collaborative Filtering (PHCF) technique is presented.

Y. Hu, Q. Peng, X. Hu and R. Yang, (2015) "Time-Aware and Data Sparsity Tolerant Web Service Recommendation Based on Improved Collaborative Filtering," [12] have proposed an improved time aware filtering approach for reliable and effective web recommendation system. Here time information has been integrated into both QoS prediction and similarity measurement. The hybrid personalized random algorithm is proposed to handle data sparsity problem. This algorithm is applied to both user graph and service graph. User graph is designed by considering users as nodes and similarity relationship between users as edges. Service graph is designed by considering services as nodes and similarity relation among services as edges. This paper has some limitations it does not take the properties of timestamps into consideration.

III. CONCLUSION

There are three main recommendation approaches mainly collaborative filtering, content-based filtering, and hybridbased filtering. The good recommendation system should be dynamic. It should be able to consider profiles updates in real time to have a positive recommendation. Further recommendation system should be able to do web ranking by studying customer usage history effectively. The recommendation system should also consider functional relevance, Collaborative filtering score, and QoS utility. User geographical location can add more value to the recommendation should be focused criteria in new recommendation approach.

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