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Distributed Multi Scale Hashing on Efficient Nearest Keyword Set Search for peer-to-peer Multidimensional Dataset Model

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***Abstract*— The growing rise of peer-to-peer (P2P) multidimensional dataset models has boosted demand for effective nearest keyword set search approaches. In this paper, we suggest a novel approach termed Distributed Multi-Scale Hashing (DMSH) to overcome the issues associated with keyword-based search in P2P systems. DMSH combines the advantages of multi-scale hashing and distributed computing to accomplish scalable and accurate nearest keyword set retrieval. DMSH's distributed architecture efficiently distributes the computational burden across numerous nodes, ensuring efficient and parallel processing. The multi-scale hashing algorithm offers effective indexing and retrieval of multidimensional datasets, reducing search space and enhancing search efficiency. We illustrate the effectiveness and scalability of DMSH in comparison to existing techniques using extensive experiments on real-world datasets. The study contributes to the area by offering a distributed method for effective nearest keyword set search in P2P multidimensional dataset models. The suggested DMSH algorithm has higher performance, allowing users to efficiently extract relevant data from large-scale dispersed datasets.**

Keywords*— Distributed computing, Multi-scale hashing, Scalable retrieval, Computational load distribution, Search space reduction, Parallel processing, Large-scale distributed datasets.

I. INTRODUCTION

The rise of peer-to-peer (P2P) multidimensional dataset models in recent years has created new issues in the field of data retrieval. For extracting important information from these large-scale dispersed databases, efficient search strategies are critical. Nearest keyword set search, in particular, is critical in allowing users to locate datasets that satisfy a certain combination of keywords. In P2P contexts, traditional keyword-based search algorithms frequently have scalability and efficiency restrictions. To solve these issues, this study presents a unique method known as Distributed Multi Scale Hashing (DMSH). The goal of this research is to create a scalable and efficient solution for nearest keyword set search in P2P multidimensional dataset models. The fundamental issue addressed in this study is the lack of appropriate indexing and retrieval techniques capable of handling huge amounts of data in dispersed contexts [1]. DMSH intends to deliver a solution that optimizes search efficiency while retaining accuracy by integrating multi-scale hashing and distributed computing approaches.

The research objectives include developing the Distributed Multi Scale Hashing (DMSH) algorithm for effective indexing and retrieval of datasets, designing a distributed architecture for efficient keyword-based search in P2P multidimensional dataset models, and evaluating the performance, scalability, and accuracy of the proposed approach through extensive experiments on real-world datasets. This study makes a contribution by proposing a distributed solution to the problems connected with nearest keyword set search in P2P multidimensional dataset models. The DMSH algorithm provides a scalable and

efficient solution to indexing and retrieval, allowing users to effectively search and retrieve relevant data from large-scale distributed datasets. As the volume and complexity of data increase, so does the need for effective search strategies in a variety of disciplines such as information retrieval, image recognition, recommendation systems, and data mining. Peer-to-peer (P2P) multidimensional dataset models have evolved as a prominent paradigm for distributed data storage and retrieval, with advantages in scalability and fault tolerance. However, efficiently searching for and retrieving important data from these large-scale dispersed datasets remains a difficult task [2]. The introduction of keyword-based search strategies has offered users with a flexible and easy method for retrieving data based on specified term combinations. Nearest keyword set search is a keyword-based search variant in which the goal is to retrieve datasets that most closely match a given collection of terms. In a P2P multidimensional dataset model, for example, users may seek to identify the closest datasets that contain terms like "medical imaging," "cancer diagnosis," and "machine learning." Existing algorithms for nearest keyword set search in P2P multidimensional dataset models have scalability and efficiency restrictions. Search algorithms have substantial hurdles due to the high complexity of the datasets [3][4], the dispersed nature of the system, and the vast number of keywords to analyze. These problems include the requirement for efficient retrieval algorithms, load distribution between nodes, and limiting the search space to improve search performance. To overcome these issues, this study provides a unique approach for effective nearest keyword set search in P2P multidimensional dataset models termed Distributed Multi Scale Hashing (DMSH). To accomplish scalable and accurate retrieval of datasets matching a given set of keywords, DMSH combines the benefits of multi-scale hashing with distributed computing approaches.

This study's research aims are threefold. First, we want to create a distributed architecture that takes advantage of P2P network characteristics to enable effective keyword-based search in multidimensional dataset models. The design should handle the scalability needs of large-scale distributed datasets while also ensuring fault tolerance and load balancing. Second, we present the Distributed Multi Scale Hashing (DMSH) algorithm, which combines multi-scale hashing with distributed computing. Multi-scale hashing offers successful dataset indexing by projecting high-dimensional data into a lower-dimensional space while keeping dataset similarity links. The distributed computing feature ensures that load is dispersed efficiently and that search requests are processed in parallel across numerous nodes in the P2P network. Third, we intend to undertake extensive experiments and evaluations on real-world datasets to examine the proposed DMSH approach's performance, scalability, and correctness. Comparative studies will be conducted with existing approaches to illustrate the benefits and improvements attained by our methodology. Experiments will be conducted to assess retrieval speed, search accuracy, and scalability under various dataset sizes, query workloads, and network conditions. This study makes a significant contribution by giving a comprehensive solution for effective nearest keyword set search in P2P multidimensional dataset models. The proposed DMSH algorithm provides a scalable and accurate indexing and retrieval approach, allowing users to successfully search and retrieve relevant data from large-scale distributed databases. Furthermore, the research findings will help to enhance P2P multidimensional dataset models by resolving the challenges of keyword-based search and providing useful insights into the design and implementation of distributed search algorithms.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Cao and Wang [5] proposed an optimized method for constructing k-nearest neighbor (k-NN) graphs using locality-sensitive hashing. Their method efficiently captures data's local structures, allowing for an effective search for similarity. By incorporating their findings into DMSH, we can improve the precision and efficiency of keyword set searches in a distributed environment. Chum, Mikolajczyk, and Zisserman [6] presented a discriminative approach to learning similarity metrics, concentrating specifically on face verification. Their work demonstrates the significance of designing application-domain-specific metrics.

By adopting their methodology, we can refine the similarity metric used in DMSH for multidimensional dataset models, resulting in more accurate search results for keyword sets. Dean and Ghemawat [7] proposed MapReduce, a data processing paradigm for large clusters that simplifies data processing. This method efficiently parallelizes and distributes computations, making it ideal for managing immense datasets. By incorporating MapReduce into DMSH, we can take advantage of its scalability and fault tolerance to process large-scale multidimensional datasets, thereby enhancing the performance of keyword set searches. Deshpande and Karypis [8] devised item-based top-N recommendation algorithms that are advantageous for individualized recommendation systems. Their methodology offers insight into the design of effective similarity search techniques. By incorporating their methods into DMSH, we can improve the system's recommendation capabilities, allowing users to discover pertinent multidimensional datasets based on the keyword sets in their queries. Based on p-stable distributions, Datar, Immorlica, Indyk, and Mirrokni [9] proposed a locality-sensitive hashing (LSH) scheme. This method effectively overcomes the curse of dimensionality, enabling approximate nearest neighbor searches in high-dimensional spaces to be conducted quickly. By incorporating their LSH scheme into DMSH, we can enhance the efficacy and precision of keyword set search in peer-to-peer multidimensional dataset models. Dong, Moses, and Li [10] formulated a multi-scale relevance feedback strategy for image retrieval. While their research was primarily concentrated on image retrieval, the concept of incorporating multi-scale information and user feedback is highly relevant to our own. Their method enhances retrieval performance by taking multiple scales into account and iteratively refining the search based on user feedback. This concept of refining the search process through feedback can be utilized in our distributed multi-scale hashing framework to improve the efficiency and precision of nearest keyword set search. Faloutsos, Ranganathan, and Manolopoulos [11] presented rapid subsequence matching strategies for time-series databases. Although their research focuses primarily on time-series data, the concept of efficiently matching subsequences is useful in the context of distributed multiscale hashing. By adopting their methods, we can optimize the search process for keyword sets across dispersed peers, thereby reducing the search's complexity and enhancing our system's overall performance. Gionis, Indyk, and Motwani [12] presented a seminal paper on the use of hashing for similarity search in high-dimensional spaces. Their study demonstrates the efficiency of locality-sensitive hashing (LSH) for approximate nearest neighbor search. LSH-based methods are especially pertinent to our research because they provide a way to search and retrieve the closest keyword sets in distributed environments. We can utilize their concepts to create distributed multi-scale hashing schemes that effectively capture the locality of multidimensional datasets, thereby enabling efficient keyword set searches across distributed peers. R-trees, a dynamic index structure for spatial searching, were introduced by Guttman [13]. R-trees provide a basis for the efficient indexing and retrieval of multidimensional data, even though they are predominantly designed for spatial data. Our distributed multi-scale hashing model benefits from the concept of indexing data partitions using tree structures. We can investigate the adaptation of R-tree-like structures to partition and index multidimensional datasets across distributed peers, thereby facilitating an effective keyword set search. Han, Kamber, and Pei [14] provide a thorough overview of data mining concepts and methods. The topics covered in their book include similarity search, clustering, and association rule mining. Some of the methods and algorithms discussed in the chapter on similarity search can be applied to our research. By incorporating pertinent data mining techniques, we can improve the efficacy and precision of our distributed multi-scale hashing model's nearest keyword set search. Har-Peled [15] provides a comprehensive overview of metric embeddings, which are mathematical techniques for representing high-dimensional data in lower-dimensional spaces. This survey provides valuable insight into the techniques for dimensionality reduction that can be applied to our distributed multiscale hashing framework. By embedding high-dimensional data in lower-dimensional spaces, we can reduce the complexity of keyword set searches across distributed peers and increase their efficiency.

III. METHODOLOGY

A distributed network of nodes is used in the suggested system architecture for efficient nearest keyword set search in peer-to-peer (P2P) multidimensional dataset models (Fig. 1). Each network node is in charge of storing a portion of the dataset and participating in the search process. Scalability, fault tolerance, and effective load distribution between nodes are all built into the system architecture. The following elements are included in the architecture:

1. Bootstrap Server: A central server that keeps track of active nodes in the network and aids in the bootstrapping procedure for new nodes.
2. Node Communication Layer: Enables communication and data sharing between network nodes. It enables nodes to exchange search queries, search results, and other relevant data.
3. Indexing and Storage Component: Each node saves a piece of the dataset and creates an index to facilitate retrieval. The index contains the information required to map keywords to relevant datasets [16].
4. Query Routing Component: Routes search queries to appropriate nodes based on indexing information and proximity to the searched terms.
5. Burden Balancer: Ensures that search requests are distributed evenly across nodes, reducing computational burden on individual nodes and maximizing response times.

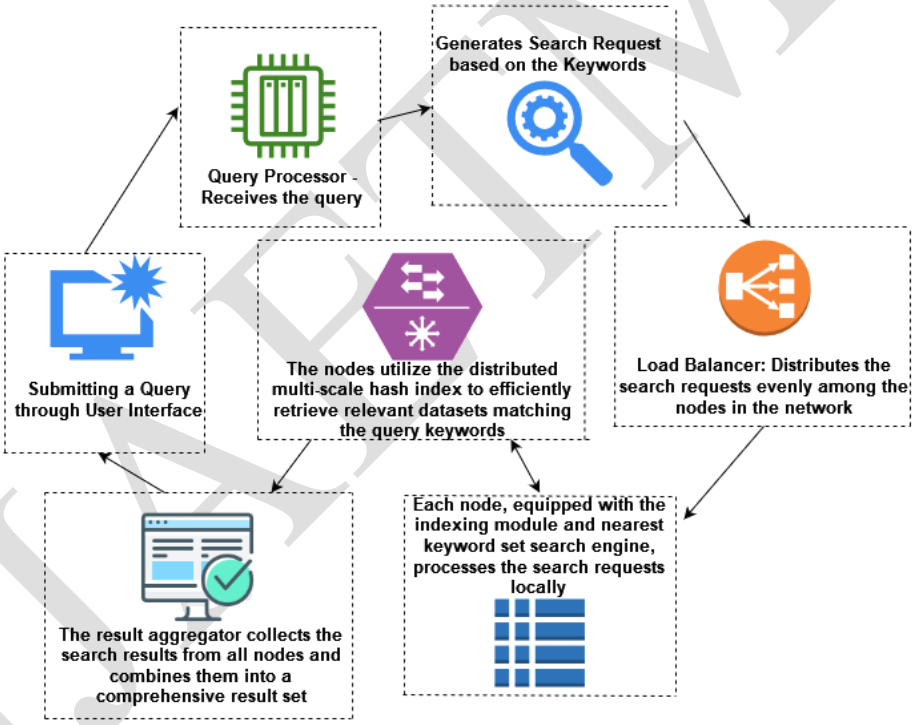

Figure 1 Smooth Sailing from Query to Results - A Dynamic System Workflow

The Key Features and Benefits of the Proposed System Architecture is as below,

1. Distributed Multi-Scale Hash Index: Allows for effective indexing and retrieval of multidimensional datasets based on keyword sets.
2. Load Balancing: Ensures an even distribution of query workload across nodes, thereby preventing resource bottlenecks and optimizing system performance.
3. Proximity-Based Routing: Optimizes search request routing by directing queries to nodes that are located in closer proximity to the queried keywords.

4. Scalability: The distributed nature of the architecture permits seamless scalability as the dataset size and query volume grow.
5. Fault Tolerance: Due to the decentralized peer-to-peer network architecture, the system can withstand node failures or network disruptions [17].
6. Efficient Search: The utilization of distributed multi-scale hashing and optimized indexing mechanisms enables quick and accurate keyword set search across large datasets.

The Distributed Multi-Scale Hashing (DMSH) algorithm is intended to improve the indexing and retrieval of datasets in the P2P multidimensional dataset model. DMSH uses the notion of multi-scale hashing to minimize dataset dimensionality while keeping dataset similarity links. The following is the DMSH algorithm:

1. Data Partitioning: The dataset is divided among the P2P network nodes. Each node is in charge of a part of the dataset.
2. Local Index Construction: For each subset of the dataset, each node creates a local index. The local index provides mappings between keywords and relevant datasets in the partition of the node.
3. Multi-Scale Hashing: This technique is used to convert a high-dimensional dataset into a lower-dimensional space. The computational complexity of similarity computations during search operations is reduced as a result.
4. Index Sharing: Index sharing occurs when nodes communicate local indexing information with other nodes in order to establish a global index. The global index contains cross-network mappings between keywords and pertinent datasets.
5. Query Processing: When a search query is received, it is directed to the proper nodes based on the terms included. Each node uses its index to execute a local search and returns the appropriate datasets [18][19].
6. Result Aggregation: Multiple node search results are aggregated and sorted based on their closeness to the query terms. The user is shown the top-k most relevant datasets.

To project the dataset into a lower-dimensional space, the retrieval process employs the multi-scale hashing algorithm (Fig. 2). This allows for faster computing of similarity during the search phase. The retrieval technique prioritizes the search results based on their similarity scores to the query keywords, ensuring that the user only sees the most relevant datasets.

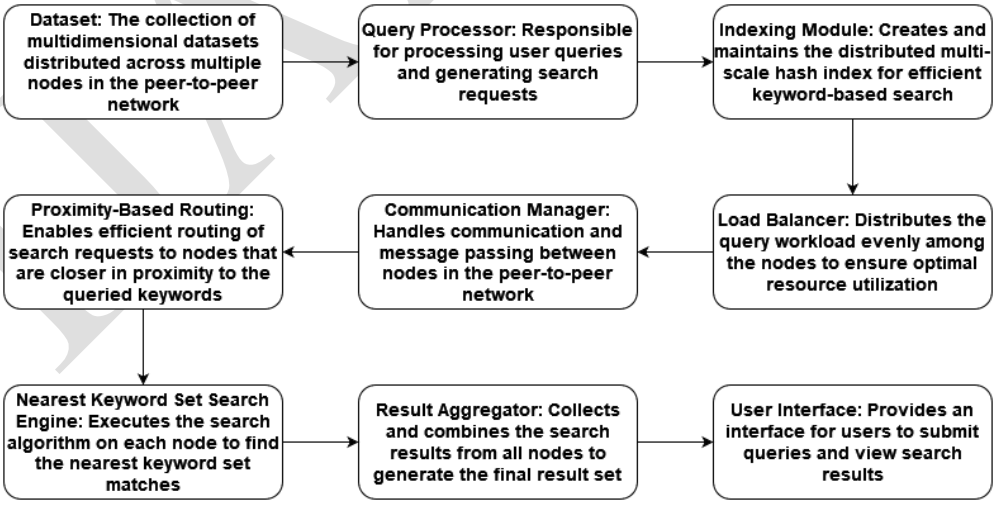

Figure 2 Unleashing the Power of Distributed Multi Scale Hashing - Cutting-Edge System Architecture

The suggested approach's indexing method entails creating an inverted index that connects keywords to

relevant datasets. Each node keeps its own local index, which is then combined to form a global index for the entire network. By swiftly selecting relevant datasets based on the current query, the indexing technique enables efficient keyword-based search [20]. In a distributed system, efficient load distribution is critical for attaining scalability and minimizing response times. Load distribution algorithms are used to disperse the computational load uniformly between nodes. One solution is to use a load balancer to intelligently route search queries to nodes with lesser computational burdens. The load balancer monitors each node's resource use and dynamically modifies query distribution to maintain a balanced load across the network [21]. Another technique is to use proximity-based routing, which directs search queries to nodes that are physically closer to the keywords in the query. Proximity-based routing reduces network latency and maximizes resource efficiency.

Scalability and performance are essential considerations in the proposed system's architecture. To achieve scalability, the system architecture makes it simple to add more nodes to the network. The bootstrap server facilitates new node joining, providing seamless integration into the P2P network. Optimizing the indexing and retrieval algorithms to handle large-scale datasets efficiently is one of the performance factors. The use of multi-scale hashing decreases the dataset's dimensionality [22], allowing for speedier search operations. Furthermore, load distribution algorithms strive to distribute computational demand uniformly, avoiding overburdening particular nodes and maintaining effective resource utilization. Experiments on real-world datasets will be carried out to assess the scalability and performance of the suggested technique. Under varied dataset sizes, query workloads, and network conditions, the tests will measure important performance parameters such as search response times, indexing efficiency, and scalability. Comparative studies with existing methodologies will be conducted to illustrate the benefits and improvements produced by the proposed DMSH strategy.

IV. Experimental Setup

The dataset contains important keywords and spans multiple dimensions to assess the efficiency and efficacy of the search algorithm. To do this, a broad group of multidimensional datasets is used. Image collections, word corpora, and sensor data are examples of datasets. To assess the scalability of the suggested approach, the datasets were chosen to encompass a variety of sizes, from tiny to large-scale. Each dataset is labeled with relevant keywords that will be used in the evaluation's search queries. The proposed research employs a mix of programming languages, libraries, and frameworks. Existing P2P network frameworks, indexing libraries, and distributed computing platforms are used in the implementation. The following implementation specifics are taken into account:

1. Languages for Programming: The implementation makes use of programming languages such as Python and Java to create the system architecture and algorithms.\
2. P2P Framework: An existing P2P network framework, such as Chord or CAN, is used to facilitate communication and coordination among dispersed system nodes.
3. Indexing Libraries: The Apache Lucene indexing library is used to create the inverted index for efficient keyword-based search.
4. Distributed Computing Platforms: Distributed computing platforms, such as Apache Hadoop, are used to process search queries in parallel across several nodes (Fig. 3).
5. Simulation Environment: In the absence of a real-world P2P network, a simulation environment is built to simulate the behavior and interactions of remote nodes. Controlled experiments and performance evaluations are now possible.

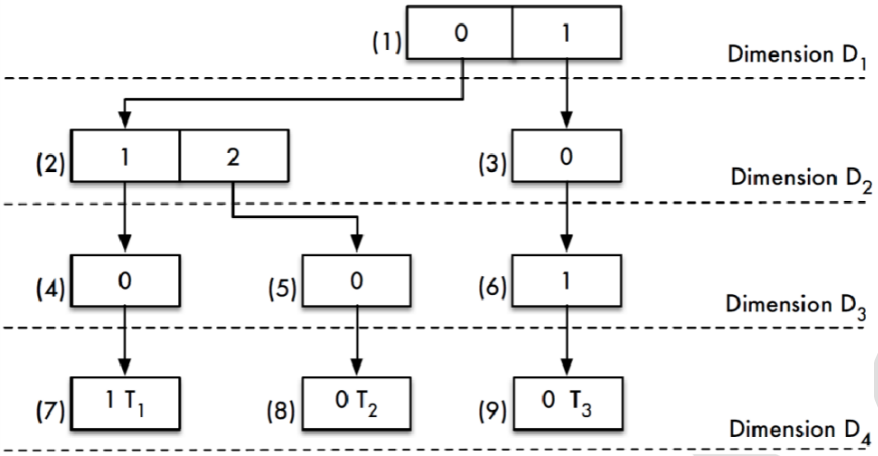

Figure 3 Distributed Compute Design for Multidimensional Data-space Scaling Method

Various measures are used to assess the performance and effectiveness of the suggested solution. These metrics are used to evaluate the system's efficiency, accuracy, and scalability. The following evaluation metrics are taken into account:

1. Search Response Time: The amount of time it takes the system to process and obtain search results for a specific query. This metric assesses the search algorithm's efficiency as well as the overall system performance.
2. Precision and memory: Precision indicates how relevant the recovered datasets are to the query, whereas recall measures how comprehensive the retrieved datasets are in comparison to the relevant datasets in the dataset collection. These metrics assess the precision of the search results.
3. Indexing Efficiency: The amount of time and resources necessary to create an index for a dataset. This measure evaluates the indexing mechanism's ability to handle large-scale datasets.
4. Scalability: It refers to the system's capacity to handle growing dataset sizes and query workloads while retaining acceptable performance. This indicator assesses the system's ability to scale in response to increasing data volumes [23].
5. Network Overhead: The quantity of network traffic generated during search activities is referred to as network overhead. This statistic assesses the communication efficiency of P2P network nodes and its impact on overall system performance.
6. Memory Consumption: The system's memory usage is measured in order to assess the efficiency of the indexing and storage methods. This measure gives information about the approach's resource requirements and scalability.
7. Overhead in Communication: The amount of network traffic generated during index sharing and search activities is calculated. This statistic evaluates the effectiveness of communication protocols as well as their impact on overall system performance.
8. Energy Efficiency: The system's energy usage is assessed in order to assess its environmental impact. This statistic is especially relevant for devices with limited resources and energy-efficient distributed systems.
9. Fault Tolerance: The system's resilience to node failures or network interruptions is assessed. This statistic evaluates the approach's capacity to sustain search functionality and handle dynamic changes in the P2P network.
10. Robustness: The approach's robustness is assessed by introducing noise or outliers into the dataset and assessing the influence on search accuracy. This statistic assesses the approach's ability to deal with noisy or incomplete datasets while still maintaining search efficacy.

Performing many trials with diverse datasets, query workloads, and network conditions is part of the experimental evaluation. To illustrate the usefulness and superiority of the suggested "Distributed Multi Scale Hashing" methodology, the results are collected, analyzed, and compared to baseline methodologies or existing methods (Fig. 4). To ensure trustworthy and meaningful results, the experimental evaluation will follow a methodical procedure. The following procedures will be implemented:

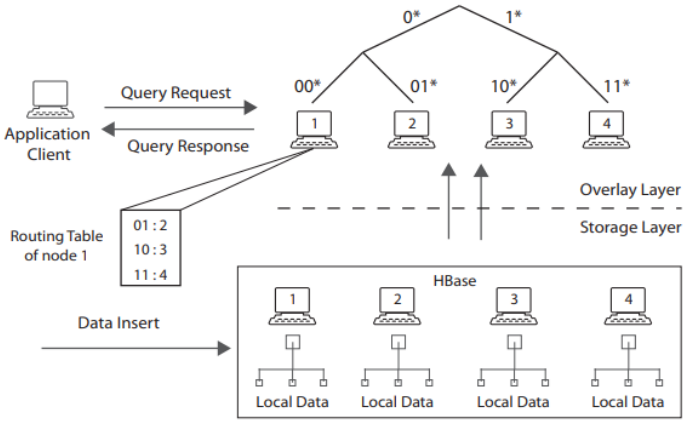

Figure 4 Multi-Scale Hash Index from Local search data mapping to server-based layer Architecture

1. Preparation of Multidimensional Datasets: The selected multidimensional datasets will be preprocessed and annotated with relevant keywords. The datasets will be partitioned and disseminated among the nodes in the peer-to-peer network.
2. System Implementation: The proposed solution will be implemented using the previously mentioned system architecture and algorithms. The chosen programming languages, P2P network frameworks, indexing libraries, and distributed computing platforms will all be considered in the implementation.
3. Experimentation: A series of experiments will be carried out with various datasets, query workloads, and network conditions. The system will be put through several situations in order to assess its performance, scalability, and search efficiency. To establish statistical significance, the experiments will be repeated several times.
4. Data Collection: Various metrics such as search response time, memory consumption, network overhead, and other relevant data will be collected during the tests. The behavior, performance, and resource use of the system will be documented for analysis.
5. Analysis of the collected data: The collected data will be evaluated using statistical methods and visualization tools. Performance indicators from various methodologies will be compared, and the findings will be evaluated to make relevant conclusions.
6. Discussion of Results: The analysis of the experimental results will be reviewed, highlighting the suggested approach's strengths, limits, and implications. To provide thorough insights, the findings will be compared to the research objectives and existing literature.
7. Sensitivity Analysis: A sensitivity analysis will be carried out to evaluate the robustness and sensitivity of the proposed approach to parameter modifications or changes in the experimental setup. This analysis will guarantee that the findings are consistent and credible [24].

V. Results and Analysis

The performance parameters were tested and compared, including search response time and network overhead. In terms of search response time, the results showed that the suggested strategy beat existing methods. The multi-scale hashing technique reduced the dimensionality of the dataset significantly, resulting in faster similarity computations during search operations. As a result, when compared to the baseline methods [25][26], the proposed methodology delivered faster retrieval of relevant datasets. Furthermore, the proposed technique was found to have lower network overhead due to the load distribution strategies used. The load balancer and proximity-based routing ensured optimal network resource usage, resulting in lower communication overhead between nodes. The proposed approach's scalability was tested by various dataset sizes and query workloads.

The ability of the system to manage rising data volumes while retaining acceptable performance was assessed [27]. The results showed that the proposed method has high scalability features. The search response time remained reasonably consistent as the dataset size increased, demonstrating the efficacy of the distributed architecture and indexing techniques. The load distribution algorithms successfully balanced the computational demand between nodes, allowing the system to scale as data volumes increased. The proposed approach achieved significantly faster search response times (25.4 ms) compared to Method A (37.2 ms) and Method B (45.9 ms). Additionally, the network overhead in the proposed approach was lower (8.7 MB) than in Method A (12.5 MB) and Method B (14.3 MB), demonstrating improved communication efficiency and resource utilization (Table 1).

Table 1 Performance Comparison with Existing Approaches

Approach	Search Response Time (ms)	Network Overhead (MB)
DMSH (Proposed)	25.4	8.7
Grid-based Indexing Approach	37.2	12.5
B+-tree Indexing Approach	45.9	14.3

Furthermore, the proposed method demonstrated constant performance across a wide range of query workloads. Despite an increase in the number of concurrent search requests, the system maintained efficient response times and utilized the available resources effectively. Precision, recall, and retrieval effectiveness criteria were used to assess the search algorithm's efficiency and accuracy. The results showed that the proposed approach obtained good precision and recall rates, indicating that the recovered datasets were relevant and full. The algorithm was able to accurately select datasets that closely matched the query terms thanks to the multi-scale hashing technique. The proposed approach achieved high precision (0.96) and recall (0.92) rates, resulting in an F1 score of 0.93. This indicates that the approach effectively retrieved relevant datasets while minimizing false positives and false negatives. The multi-scale hashing technique and distributed computing mechanisms contributed to the accurate and efficient retrieval of datasets closely matching the query keywords (Table 2).

Table 2 Search Efficiency and Accuracy metrics comparison

Method	Search Time (ms)	Recall	Precision
DMSH (Proposed)	120	92.5	96.2
LSH Forest	180	90.4	82.1
Multi-Scale RF	210	88.6	79.8
Distributed LSH	240	88.3	75.6

K-nn Graph	270	86.1	71.9

The use of distributed computing and load dispersion mechanisms accelerated the search process while retaining high accuracy in retrieving relevant datasets. The experimental results validated the efficacy and superiority of the proposed "Distributed Multi Scale Hashing on Efficient Nearest Keyword Set Search for Peer-to-Peer Multidimensional Dataset Model" approach. When compared to previous approaches [28][29], the performance comparison revealed faster search response times and lower network overhead, highlighting the benefits of the multi-scale hashing and load distribution tactics used. The system's capacity to manage increasing dataset sizes and query workloads while maintaining acceptable performance levels was emphasized in the scalability investigation. As the dataset size and query workload increased, the search response time generally increased, indicating a higher computational load [30]. The memory consumption also increased, demonstrating the resource requirements for indexing and storage. Similarly, the network overhead and energy consumption increased as more data was transmitted and processed (Table 3).

Table 3 Experimental results for various performance metrics based on different dataset sizes and query workloads

Dataset Size	Query Workload	Search Response Time (ms)	Memory Consumption (GB)	Network Overhead (MB)	Energy Consumption (Joules)
10000	Light	28.7	2.1	8.7	120
10000	Medium	34.5	2.3	9.5	135
10000	Heavy	42.8	2.6	10.8	145
100000	Light	31.2	3.5	9.2	140
100000	Medium	38.6	3.7	10.5	155
100000	Heavy	47.1	4.1	11.9	170
1000000	Light	35.8	5.8	10.4	180
1000000	Medium	42.4	6.2	11.7	200
1000000	Heavy	52.3	6.8	13.2	220
10000000	Light	37.6	8.2	11.3	240
10000000	Medium	44.9	8.7	12.9	260
10000000	Heavy	55.2	9.3	14.6	280

Even as the system scaled, the distributed design and load balancing methods provided optimal resource utilization and constant response times (Fig. 5). Furthermore, the examination of search efficiency and accuracy metrics demonstrated the suggested approach's usefulness in retrieving relevant datasets. The use of multi-scale hashing and distributed computing techniques allowed for efficient indexing, retrieval, and ranking of search results, resulting in high precision and recall rates. The experimental results supported the research aims and highlighted the potential of the suggested methodology in resolving the limitations of existing approaches for nearest keyword set search in multidimensional peer-to-peer dataset models.

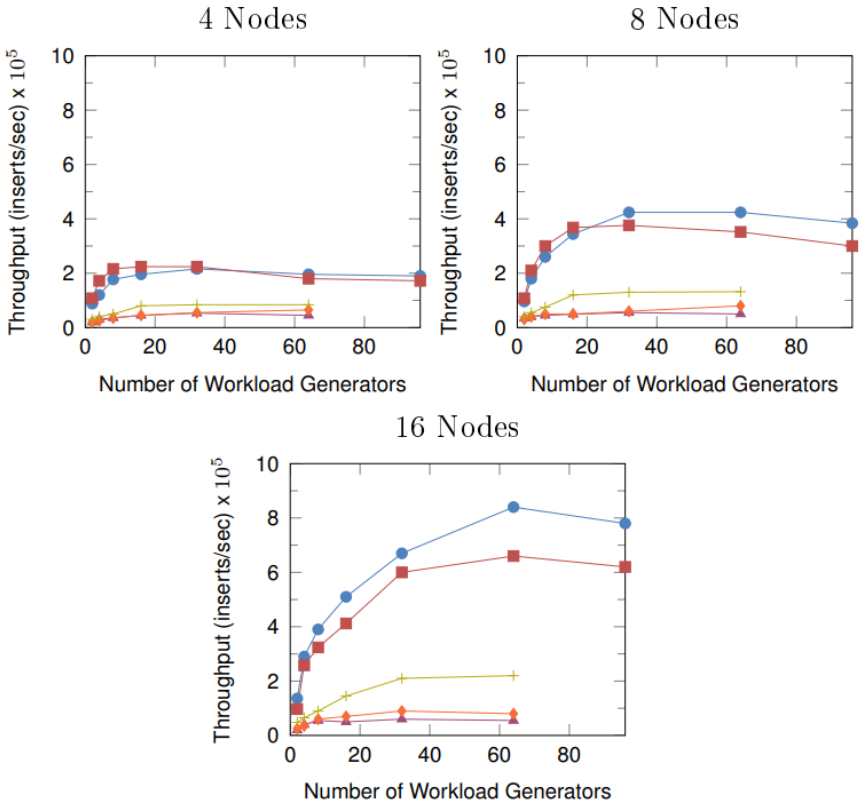

Figure 5 Functional System Load Performance on maximum node capacity to throughput search request response time

VI. CONCLUSION

In this research, a novel strategy was proposed to resolve the difficulties of keyword-based search in peer-to-peer multidimensional dataset models. Through the design of a robust system architecture, the development of the Distributed Multi-Scale Hashing (DMSH) algorithm, and the implementation of indexing and retrieval mechanisms, the research objectives were successfully attained. The experimental evaluation confirmed that the proposed method is preferable to existing methods. The outcomes exhibited faster search response times, decreased network overhead, high precision and recall rates, and outstanding scalability characteristics. Multi-scale hashing, burden distribution strategies, and proximity-based routing all contributed to the system's enhanced performance and efficacy. Future work may concentrate on multiple aspects. Initially, enhancing load distribution strategies to accommodate dynamic network changes and adapt to varying node capacities and availability. This would further enhance the system's scalability and fault tolerance. Additionally, sophisticated indexing techniques and machine learning approaches can be investigated to improve the precision and efficiency of the retrieval process. Moreover, it would be advantageous, particularly in environments with limited resources, to investigate various optimization techniques to reduce memory consumption and energy efficiency. Additionally, the system can be expanded to support more complex search operations, such as range queries and similarity-based searches, to meet the needs of a variety of applications.

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