

An Overview of the Research Carried Out at the Data Integration Group - OEG

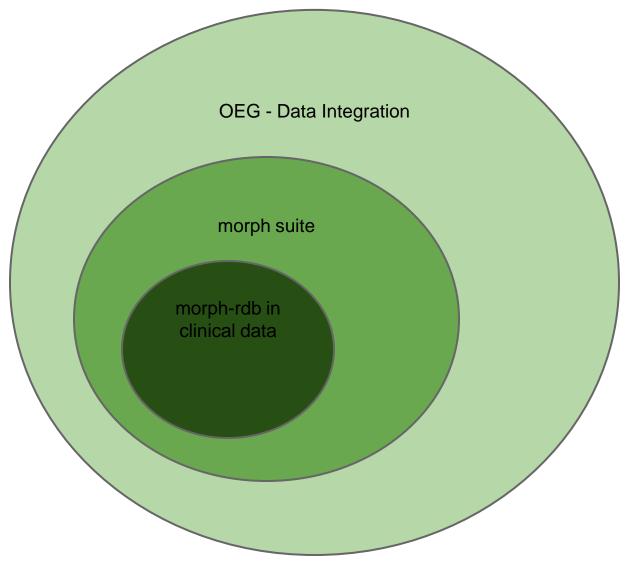
CrEDIBLE Workshop, October 9th, 2014

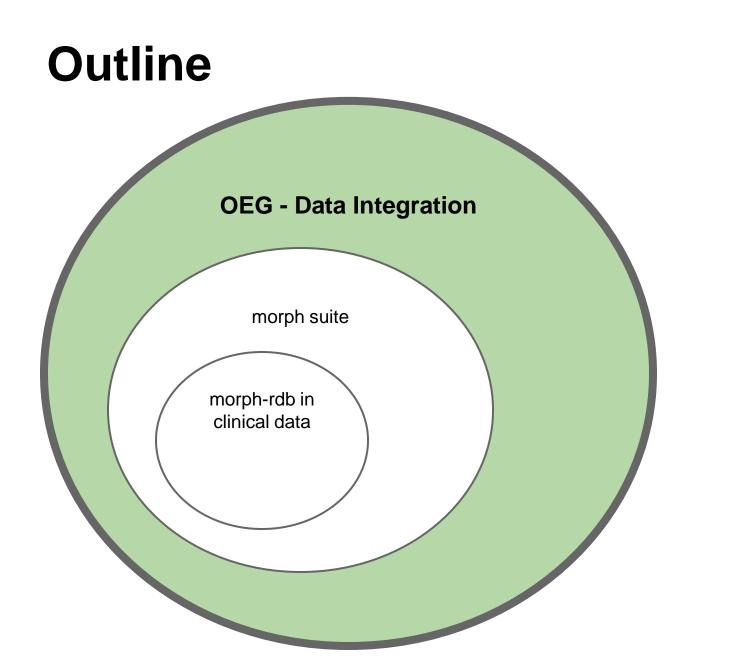
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With contributions from:

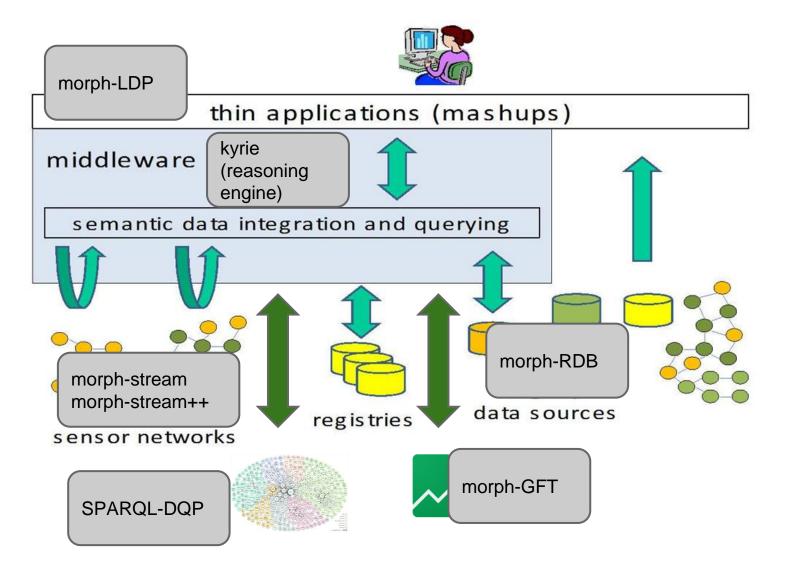
Oscar Corcho, Jose Mora (now at Università di Roma - Sapienza), Carlos Buil-Aranda (now at Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile), Jean Paul Calbimonte (now at École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne), Nandana Mihindukulasooriya, Alejandro Llaves

Outline

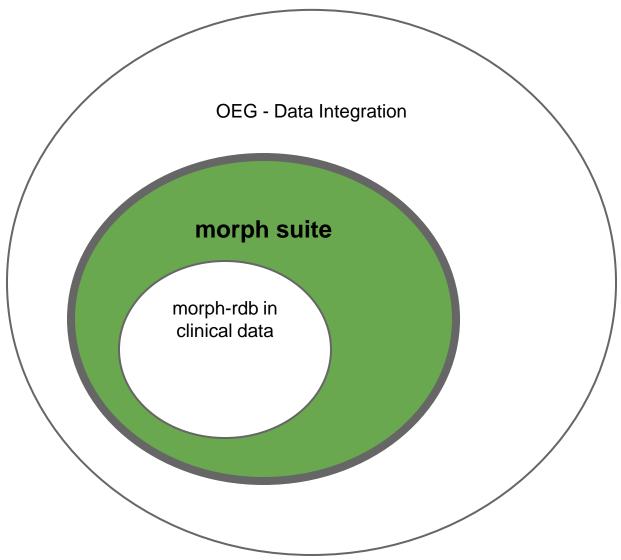




Ingredients



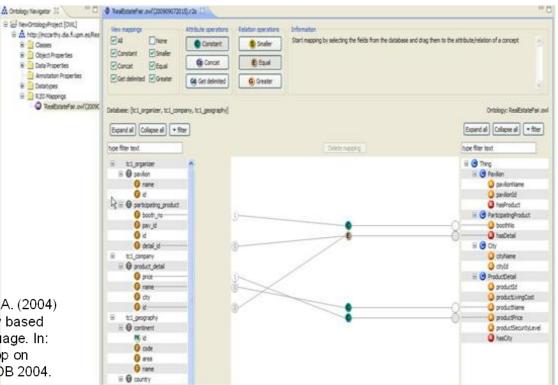
Outline



RDB2RDF: Our old system



- R2O and ODEMapster
- NeON Toolkit plug-in
- Domains:
 - o fund finding
 - o cultural
 - o fisheries



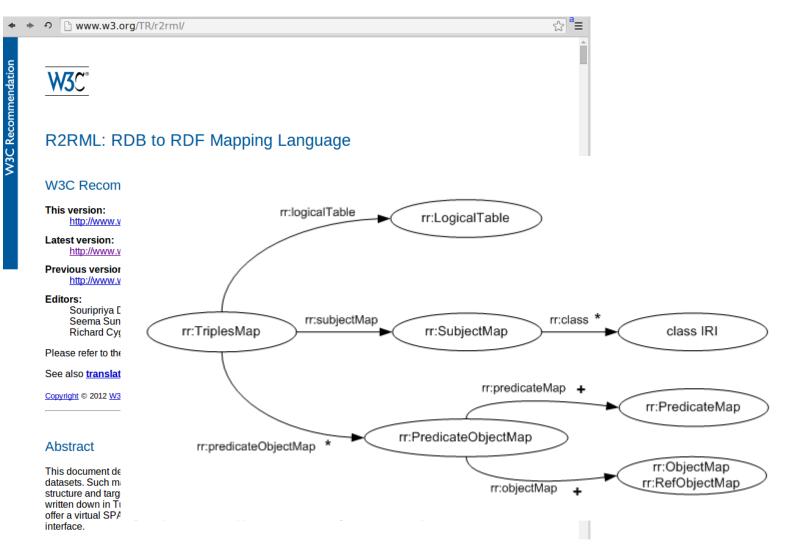


Barrasa J, Corcho O, Gómez-Pérez A. (2004) R2O, an extensible and semantically based database-to-ontology mapping language. In: Proceedings of the Second Workshop on Semantic Web and Databases, SWDB 2004.

RDB2RDF Current days

	Before	Current
Language	R2O	R2RML
Engine	ODEMapster	morph-RDB
Focus	GUI	Optimisation in Query Translation
Goodies	NeOn Toolkit Plugin	morph-GFT morph-LDP

R2RML



Federated Query Processing

W3C Recommendation

SPARQL 1.1 Federated Query

W3C Recommendation 21 March 2013

This version:

http://www.w3.org/TR/2013/REC-sparql11-federated-query-20130321/ Latest version:

http://www.w3.org/TR/spargl11-federated-guery/

Previous version:

http://www.w3.org/TR/2012/PR-spargl11-federated-query-20121108/

Editors:

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Please refer to the errata for this document, which may include some normative corrections.

SPARQL-DQP

Federated SPARQL Engine based on OGSA-DAI



Buil-Aranda, Carlos and Arenas, Marcelo and Corcho, Oscar. Semantics and optimization of the SPARQL 1.1 federation extension. The Semanic Web: Research and Applications. 2011



morph-GFT





- Accessing Google Fusion Tables (GFT) content via R2RML mappings, and integrating it with external information sources
 - morph-RDB (our R2RML engine)
 - SPARQL-DQP



Priyatna, Freddy and Aranda, Carlos Buil and Corcho, Oscar. Applying SPARQL-DQP for federated SPARQL querying over google fusion tables. ESWC 2013 Demo

morph-GFT

"Give me all the members of the Ontology Engineering Group coming from a country whose capital is Madrid"





morph-LDP

http://oeg-dev.dia.fi.upm.es/morph-ldp/

A marriage between:

- read-write morph-RDB
- LDP4j (our LDP implementation)

What it does:

- 1. Translate HTTP request into SPARQL
- 2. Translate SPARQL into SQL using R2RML mappings
- 3. Translate SQL Result into HTTP Response



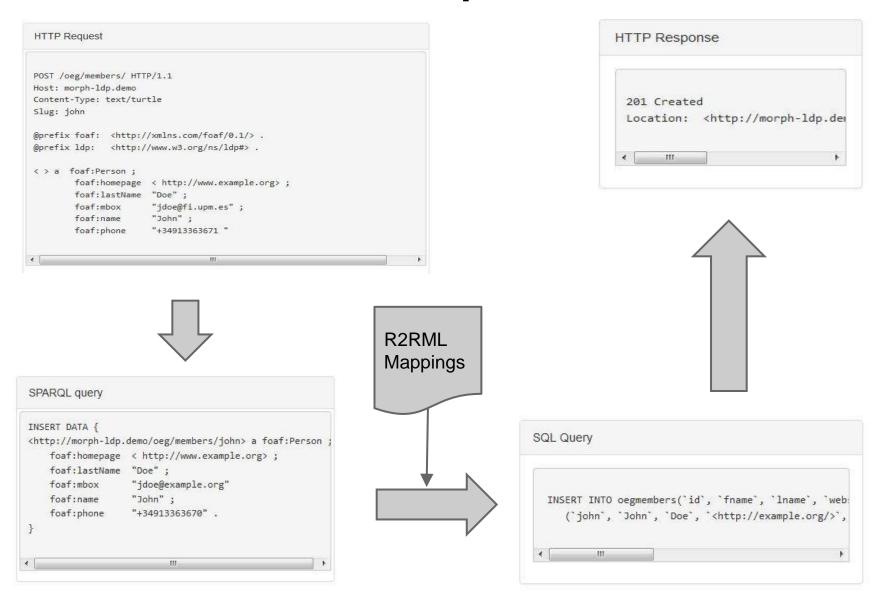
Mihindukulasooriya, Nandana and Priyatna, Freddy and Corcho, Oscar and Garcia-Castro, Raul and Esteban-Gutierrez, Miguel. morph-LDP: An R2RML-based Linked Data Platform implementation. ESWC 2014 Demo

morph-LDP Motivations

As a Linked Data application developer, I want to:

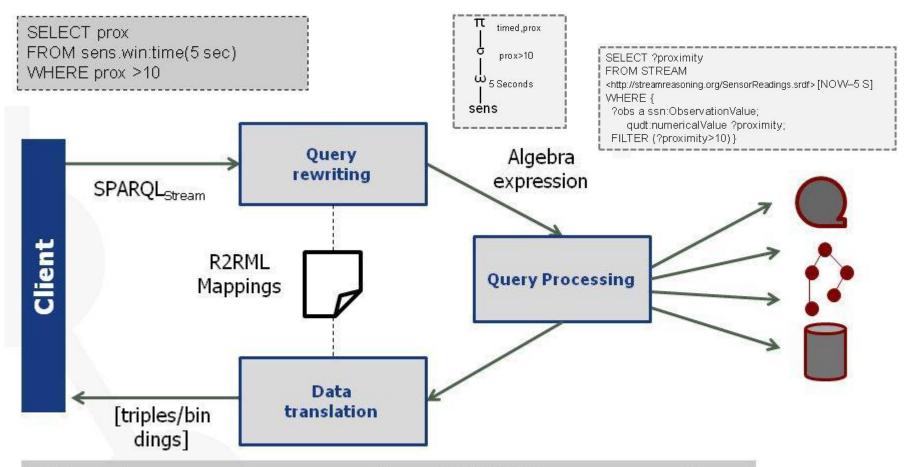
- retrieve the list of research group members
 retrieve an LDP Container.
- retrieve details of a certain group member
 retrieve an LDP Resource.
- update the details of a certain group member
 update an LDP Resource.
- create a new member record of the group
 - create a new LDP Resource.

morph-LDP Create Resource Example





morph-stream



Morph-streams processing SPARQL_{Stream} queries

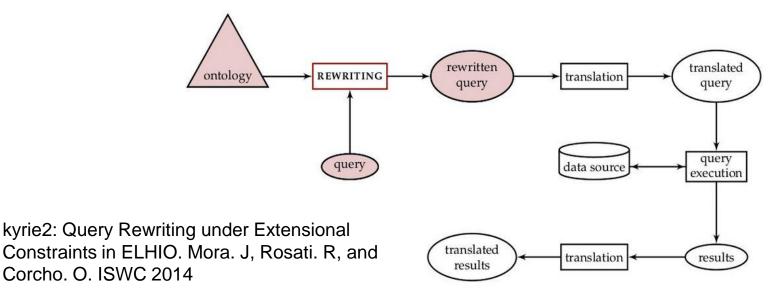


Calbimonte, Jean-Paul and Corcho, Oscar and Gray, Alasdair JG. Enabling ontology-based access to streaming data sources. ISWC 2010

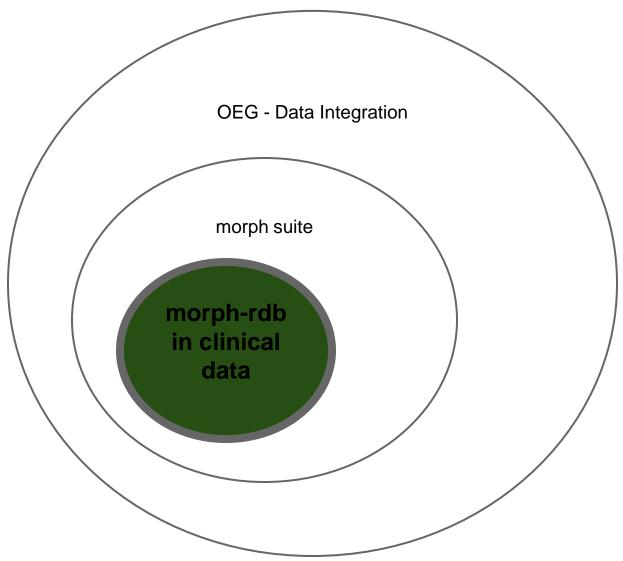
Reasoning Engine (kyrie)



- The TBox allows adding (intensional) facts to those in the ABox
- A reasoning engine allows doing this in query time, by extending the query, with no modification to the data sources and no materialization
- Query answering: Answers are extended with those that can be inferred (using the TBox) from data in the ABox (certain answers)
- Query rewriting: a form of query answering, produces a rewritten query to obtain all certain answers
- kyrie is a system that implements query rewriting for ELHIO TBoxes, including engineering optimisations



Outline



morph-RDB



Oran antina DODMI analina

$trans(tp, \alpha, \beta) =$ Select Distinct genPR- $SQL(tp, \beta, name)$ From $\alpha(tp)$ Where genCond- $SQL(tp, \beta)$; (13) $trans(gp_1 AND gp_2, \alpha, \beta) =$ Select Distinct name(a), $|a|a\in(terms(gp_1)-terms(gp_2))|$ name(b), $|b|b\in(terms(gp_2)-terms(gp_1))|$ $Coalesce(r_1.name(c), r_2.name(c))$ As $name(c), [c]c\in(terms(gp_1) \cap terms(gp_2))]$ From ($trans(gp_1, \alpha, \beta)$) r_1 Inner Join ($trans(gp_2, \alpha, \beta)$) r_2 (14)On (True And_[c]c \in (terms(gp₁) \cap terms(gp₂))] en (r1.name(c)=r2.name(c) Or r1.name(c) Is Null Or r2.name(c) Is Null)); where $r_1 = alias()$ and $r_2 = alias()$. $trans(gp_1 \ OPT \ gp_2, \alpha, \beta) =$ Select Distinct name(a), $|a|a \in (terms(gp_1) - terms(gp_2))|$ name(b), $|b|b \in (terms(gp_2) - terms(gp_1))|$ $Coalesce(r_1.name(c), r_2.name(c))$ As $name(c), [c|c \in (terms(gp_1) \cap terms(gp_2))]$ From ($trans(gp_1, \alpha, \beta)$) r_1 Left Outer Join ($trans(gp_2, \alpha, \beta)$) r_2 (15)SU On (True And_[c]c∈(terms(gp1) ∩ terms(gp2))] (r1.name(c)=r2.name(c) Or r1.name(c) Is Null Or r2.name(c) Is Null)); where $r_1 = alias()$ and $r_2 = alias()$. $trans(gp_1 UNION gp_2, \alpha, \beta) =$ Select name(a)_[a|a \in A], name(b)_[b|b \in B], r_1 .name(c)_[c|c \in C] As name(c) From $(trans(gp_1, \alpha, \beta))$ r_1 Left Outer Join $(trans(gp_2, \alpha, \beta))$ r_2 On (False) (16)Union Select $name(a)_{[a|a\in A]}$, $name(b)_{[b|b\in B]}$, $r_3.name(c)_{[c|c\in C]}$ is name(c)From $(trans(gp_2, \alpha, \beta))$ r_3 Left Outer Join $(trans(gp_1, \alpha, \beta))$ r_4 On (False); where r_1, r_2, r_3 , and $r_4 = alias(); A, B$, and C are ordered sets $(terms(gp_1) - terms(gp_2))$, $(terms(gp_2) - terms(gp_1))$, and $(terms(gp_1) \cap terms(gp_2))$, respectively. $trans(gp \ FILTER \ expr, \alpha, \beta) =$ Select * From ($trans(gp, \alpha, \beta)$) alias() Where transexpr(expr); (17) $trans(SELECT (v_1, v_2, ..., v_n) WHERE(gp), \alpha, \beta) =$ Select Distinct $name(v_1), name(v_2), \dots, name(v_n)$ From ($trans(gp, \alpha, \beta)$) alias();(18)



Priyatna. F, Corcho. O, Sequeda. J. Formalisation and Experiences of R2RML-based SPARQL to SQL Query Translation using Morph. WWW 2014

Clinical Data

• Data model (HL7 v3)

- Relational schema implementation
- Ontology implementation

Clinical Queries

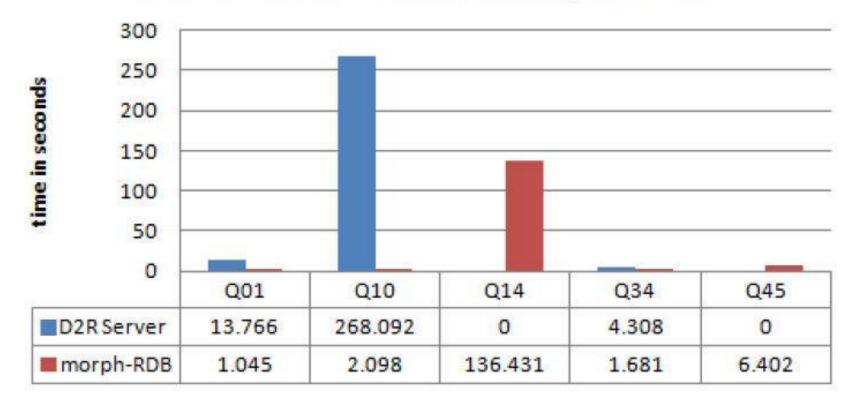
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Our attempts

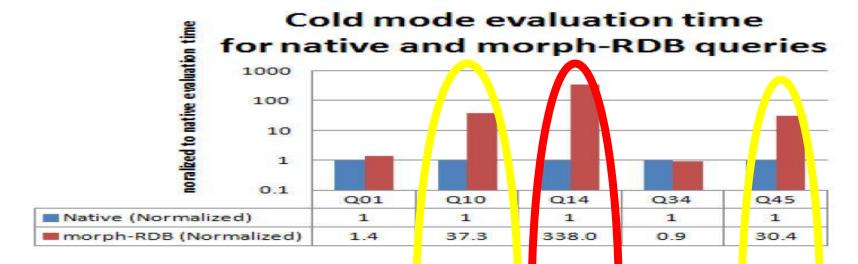
- First attempt
 - D2R + D2RQ
 - not applicable for various reasons
 - queries taking too long
 - too many joins
- Second attempt
 - R2RML + morph-RDB
 - 20 Triples Maps
 - 6 mapped to views
 - 364 Predicate Object Maps
 - 56 rr:refObjectMaps

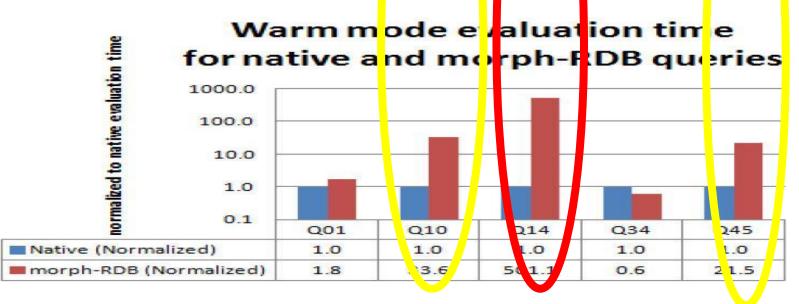
Evaluations

Running time for D2R Server and morph-RDB



Evaluations





Conclusion

Drivina

- We have seen the overview of work done in OEG's Data Integration group

 Possibility/call for collaboration
- morph-RDB makes it possible to run clinical queries
 - Some still need additional work (Q14)

REPENER

Integrative Cancer Research

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We have also applied morph-RDB in other real-world domains

BIZKAISENSE

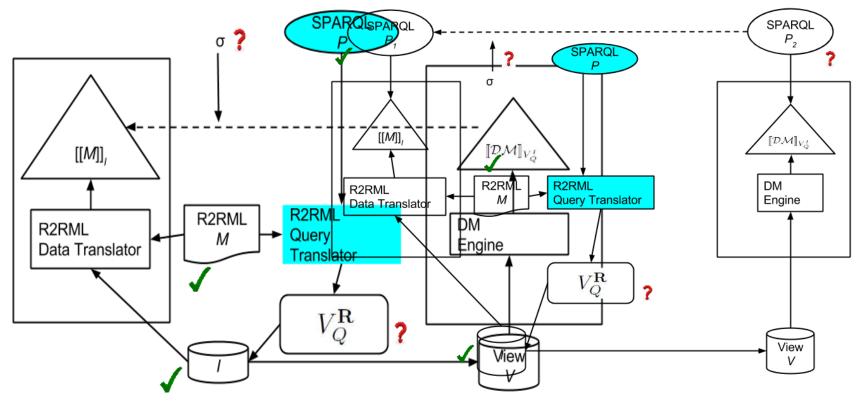
Infraestructura Sensorial Inteligente para

Mejora de la Sostenibilidad

Ongoing/Future Work (1) R2RML <-> Direct Mapping



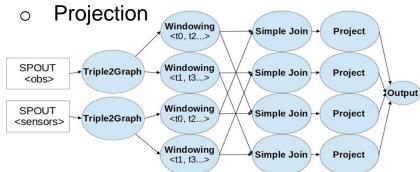
- Identifying the essential fragment of R2RML mapping language
- Studying the expressive power of Direct Mapping and its relationship with R2RML



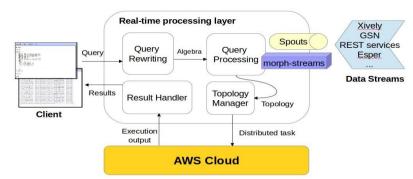
Ongoing/Future Work (2) morph-stream++



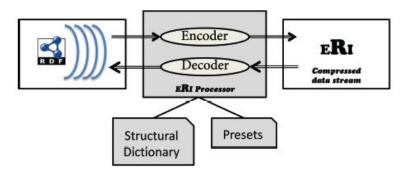
- Towards a scalable RDF stream processing engine
- Parallelization: Storm query operators
 - o Triple2Graph
 - Time-windowing
 - o Simple Join



• Modularity: distributed real-time layer



- Data compression: Efficient RDF Interchange (ERI)
 - Based on Efficient XML Interchange (EXI)
 - Main assumption: RDF streams have regular structure and are redundant
 - ERI processing model



- o Information encoded at two levels
 - o Structural dictionary
 - Presets (redundant values)