## Information Integration

# **Projects**

#### **Marco Console**

Master of Science in Engineering in Computer Science

Sapienza, University of Rome

Academic Year 2020/2021

### Information Integration – A Quick Overview

#### **Information Integration**

- Information integration is the process of reconciling the information coming from multiple sources.
- The mismatch between sources can be (mainly) of two kinds
  - Syntactic heterogeneity: data are stored in different formats.
    - Different data types or data models.
  - Semantic heterogeneity: data talk about different aspects of the same reality.
    - Different information.
- How do we reconcile data?

### **Information Integration Systems -- Intuition**

- At the formal level we make some simplifying assumptions.
- Data sources can be represented as a single relational database.
  - 1. No syntactic heterogeneity between sources
  - 2. A single set of predicates define the **source schema**

- The result of the integration takes the form of a relational database.
  - 1. No syntactic heterogeneity between sources
  - 2. A set of predicates define the target schema
  - 3. A set of constraints on the schema specifying further constraints

### **Information Integration Systems -- Syntax**

• An information integration system is a triple  $\langle G, M, S \rangle$ 

#### G is the global schema

- A logical theory over a relational alphabet  $A_G$  that describes how data resulting from the integration process should look like.

#### S is the source schema

– A logical theory over a relational alphabet  $A_S$  (disjoint from  $A_G$ ) that describes data sources.

#### M is the mapping between S and G

- A set of pairs  $\langle q_S, q_G \rangle$  where  $q_S$  is a query over  $A_S$  and  $q_G$  is a query over  $A_G$ .

### **Information Integration Systems -- Semantics**

- Assume an information integration system  $J = \langle G, M, S \rangle$  and a relational database D that satisfies S.
- The semantics of *J* with respect to *I* are defined as follows:

$$sem^D(J) = \{C \mid C \models G \text{ and } q_S^D \subseteq q_G^C \text{ for each } \langle q_S^D, q_G^C \rangle \in M\}$$

- This semantics is based on sound mappings
  - Different semantics for mappings are possible.

#### **Practical Information Integration**

- The theoretical perspective of information integration hides several fundamental aspects of an information integration process.
- 1. Data sources usually are syntactic heterogenous
  - How do we practically reconcile the different data formats and data models?
  - What format should the result of the integration take?
- 2. How do we represent the result of the integration?
  - What do we want to do with the data? Query? Data management?
  - Data at the sources change? Are we interested in fresh data?

# **Projects**

#### **Projects -- Overview**

- The project will require you to integrate data from one or more sources.
- Starting point: One or more data sources (databases, CSVs, excel sheets)
- Goal: Provide a reconciled view of the data.
  - Define a task e perform the integration of the data in such a way to allow the execution of the task.
- The project should (broadly) consist of three distinct phases.

#### Phase 1 – Data Gathering

- Define a domain of interest
  - Something that you like and won't mind spending some time on.
- Collect data about the domain of interest.
  - Where do I take the data?
    - Kaggle, USA data portal, European data portal...

- Define a task that you want to perform concerning the domain.
  - What kind of useful insight can I get from the data?

#### Phase 2 – Modelling

- Define a data integration system describing the domain of interest.
  - Describe how the source data should look like using the source schema.
  - Describe the result of the integration process using the target schema.
  - Reconcile source and target schema using the mapping layer.
  - Define queries on the target schema to perform the tasks you identified.

- For this step, you have to use the formal tools seen in the course.
  - First order logic.
  - More expressive query languages?

### Phase 3 – Implementation

- Convert the output of the previous two phases into a software!
- You can use a free data integration tool (preferable)
  - Tallend, Pentaho, IBM Infosphere
- Or you can write your own code
  - Python, Java
- You need to be able to actually perform the tasks defined in Phase 1

#### **Projects – Expected Outcome**

- For the exam, you will be asked to report on your project.
- Prepare a 15-20 minutes presentation detailing the following.
  - The scenario of interest, the data you collected, and the tasks you identified.
  - 2. The information integration system you defined
  - 3. How you implemented the output of the previous phases into a software
- Prepare a short demo of your software
  - 1. Show that you can actually perform the integration task you defined.
- Be prepared to answer instructor's questions on the topics of the course
  - 1. How your project connect with the concepts we see in the course

#### **Projects – Practical Steps**

- 1. Form a group of 1-2 students.
- 2. Choose data, a set of tasks and a tool for data integration (ETL).
- 3. Contact the instructor for approval.
- 4. If 3 succeeds, go ahead and prepare the material.
- 5. When ready, book an appointment with the instructor for the discussion.