Geist

A multimodal data transformation, query, and reporting language

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1. Welcome to Geist documentation

Geist is a new templating language for declarative data manipulation, query, and report generation. Building on the Jinja2 template engine, Geist is designed to support diverse data backends and query engines via predefined tags and filters, and may be extended with custom tags. A single Geist template may include multiple queries expressed in different languages, e.g. SQL and SPARQL, to leverage the strengths of each for clarity and ease of maintenance. Because Geist both can generate reports in diverse formats and perform inserts and updates on new or existing databases during template expansion, Geist templates may orchestrate data extraction, transformation, and load operations spanning multiple tools and data storage systems. The Geist Python package can be installed easily and accessed via the command line. If your dataset is stored in DuckDB and SPARQL queries are more suitable for your problem, then Geist might be for you! Check out our Poster for SciPy 2024!

At the moment, Geist supports DuckDB and RDFLib. More types of data backends will be available in the near future.

1.1 Features

Both CLI and Python API provide the following features:

• report feature: expand a report using dataset(s)

• create feature: create a new dataset

• destroy feature: delete a dataset

• export feature: export a graph

• graph feature: visualize a dataset

 \bullet load feature: import data into a dataset

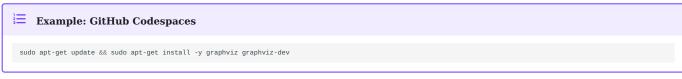
 \bullet $\,$ query feature: perform a query on a dataset

1.2 Demo for SciPy 2024

A Geist report that employs two different query languages. We demonstrate how Geist can be used to extract triples from a relational database, store them as a RDF dataset, and perform SPARQL queries on it. Instead of purely in-memory operations, Geist can be used to migrate data. With the hamming numbers dataset stored in DuckDB as an input, we generate a report to describe the original dataset and the subgraph extracted via SQL and SPARQL queries using a single Geist script.

2. Setup

Before installing Geist, please make sure Graphviz is installed.



Example: Google Colab (Jupyter Notebook)

apt install libgraphviz-dev

Install Geist:

```
pip install geist-p
```

To check Geist is working, run geist in the command line. You should get the following output:

```
Usage: geist [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...

Options:
--help Show this message and exit.

Commands:
create Create a new dataset
destroy Delete a dataset
export Export a dataset
graph Visualize a dataset
load Import data into a dataset
query Perform a query on a dataset
report Expand a report using dataset(s)
```

3. Geist Templates

3.1 Geist Templates

3.1.1 What is a Geist template?

A Geist template is a text file without a specific extension requirement although adding a "geist" extension is recommended. It is an extension of a Jinja template, therefore it follows the default Jinja delimiters:

- {% ... %} for Statements
- $\{\{\ldots\}\}$ for Expressions to print to the template output
- $\{\# \dots \#\}$ for Comments not included in the template output

3.1.2 How to write a Geist template?

A Geist template relies on tags and filters.

Tags

Tags are used within the statements, i.e., {% ... %}. There are two types of tags, StandaloneTag and ContainerTag. While the StandaloneTag does not require a closing tag, the ContainerTag does. Besides the Jinja predefined tags (e.g., for), Geist supports the following tags:

StandaloneTag:

- destroy
- graph
- graph2
- use

ContainerTag:

- create
- loadquery
- component
- map
- html
- img
- table

Custom tags can be defined through files with the use tag.

Filters

Filters are used to modify variables. Each filter can only take one variable as input. Multiple filters can be applied to a single variable in sequence. For example, {{ var|filter1|filter2|filter3 }} denotes the variable var will be processed through filter1 first, then filter2, and filter3 at the end.

Besides the Jinja predefined filters, Geist supports the following filters:

- head: extract the first 5 rows of a Pandas data frame
- ullet csv2df: convert a CSV string to a Pandas data frame
- dict2df: convert a dictionary to a Pandas data frame
- json2df: convert a JSON string to a Pandas data frame
- json2dict: convert a JSON string to a dictionary
- df2json: convert a Pandas data frame to a JSON string
- df2htmltable: convert a Pandas data frame to an HTML table
- $\bullet \ escape_quotes : \ escape \ both \ double \ and \ single \ quotation \ marks \\$
- process_str_for_html: preprocess a string to be displayed within an HTML document, e.g., replace < with <

3.1.3 How to execute (expand) a Geist template?



report command can expand a report (Geist template) using dataset(s).

Here are options of the *report* command:

```
Usage: geist report [OPTIONS]
Expand a report using dataset(s)
Options:
-ifile, --inputfile FILENAME Path of the file containing the report
                                         template to expand [required]
Path of the directory to store the expanded
report (default: current directory)
-oroot, --outputroot TEXT
-so, --suppressoutput BOOLEAN Suppress output or not (default: False)
-a, --args <TEXT TEXT>... Arguments to be passed to the report
                                               template, e.g., (arg, value) indicates that {{ arg }} in the report template will be
                                              replaced by value
Show this message and exit.
```

Example 1: expand a report from stdin

```
geist report << END TEMPLATE
{% create "test", datastore="rdflib", inputformat="nt", isfilepath=False %}
   <http://example.com/drewp> <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person> .
   <http://example.com/drewp> <http://example.com/says> "Hello World" .
{% endcreate %}
{% query "test", datastore="rdflib", isfilepath=False as all_triples %}
SELECT ?s ?p ?o
      ORDER BY ?s ?p ?o
{% endquery %}
 \{\% \  \, \text{for $\_$, row in all\_triples.iterrows() } \\ \text{Subject: $\{\{ \  \, \text{row}["s"] \ \}\}$, $Predicate: $\{\{ \  \, \text{row}["p"] \ \}\}$, $0$ bject: $\{\{ \  \, \text{row}["o"] \ \}\}$. } 
{% endfor %}
{% destroy "test", datastore="rdflib" %}
END_TEMPLATE
```

Example 2: expand a report from a file

qeist report --inputfile report.qeist

Here is the report.geist file:

```
 \{\% \ \mathsf{create} \ \mathsf{"test"}, \ \mathsf{datastore="rdflib"}, \ \mathsf{inputformat="nt"}, \ \mathsf{isfilepath=False} \ \% \} 
   {% endcreate %}
{% query "test", datastore="rdflib", isfilepath=False as all_triples %}
    SELECT ?s ?p ?o
    WHERE {
    ORDER BY ?s ?p ?o
{% endquery %}
{% for _, row in all_triples.iterrows() %}
\label{eq:subject: optimizer} Subject: $$\{ row["s"] \}$, Predicate: $$\{ row["p"] \}$, Object: $$\{ row["o"] \}$. $$$ endfor $$$$
{% destroy "test", datastore="rdflib" %}
```

Example 3: expand a report from a file with external arguments

geist report --inputfile report.geist --args sentence "Hello World" --args feeling Happy

Here is the report.geist file:



i Python API

 $\textbf{report} \ \text{function can expand a report (Geist template) using dataset(s)}.$

Parameters description for report():

Name	Туре	Description	Default
inputfile	string	A report to be expanded	[required]
isinputpath	bool	True if the inputfile is the file path, otherwise the inputfile is the content	False
outputroot	string	Path of the directory to store the expanded report	current directory, i.e., ./
suppressoutput	bool	True to suppress output	True
args	dict	External arguments, e.g., {"arg1": "value1", "arg2": "value2"} denotes that {{ arg1 }} and {{ arg2 }} in the report template will be replaced by value1 and value2 respectively	{}

Example 1: expand a report from a string

```
import geist
report = """
{% create "test", datastore="rdflib", inputformat="nt", isfilepath=False %}
    <http://example.com/drewp> <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person> .
    <http://example.com/drewp> <http://example.com/says> "Hello World" .
{% query "test", datastore="rdflib", isfilepath=False as all_triples %}
SELECT ?s ?p ?o
WHERE {
    ?s ?p ?o
     }
ORDER BY ?s ?p ?o
{% endquery %}
{% for _, row in all_triples.iterrows() %}
    Subject: {{ row["s"] }}, Predicate: {{ row["p"] }}, Object: {{ row["o"] }}.
{% endfor %}
{% destroy "test", datastore="rdflib" %}
# Return the expanded report as a string variable named expanded_report
expanded_report = geist.report(inputfile=report)
```

Example 2: expand a report from a file

Example 3: expand a report from a file with external arguments

 $\{\% \ \, \text{for} \ \, _, \ \, \text{row in all_triples.iterrows() } \\ \quad \text{Subject: } \{\{\ \, \text{row["s"] }\}\}, \ \, \text{Predicate: } \{\{\ \, \text{row["p"] }\}\}, \ \, \text{Object: } \{\{\ \, \text{row["o"] }\}\}. \\ \{\% \ \, \text{endfor } \%\}$

```
import geist

# Return the expanded report as a string variable named expanded_report
expanded_report = geist.report(
   inputfile='report.geist',
   isinputpath=True,
   args={
        "sentence": "Hello World",
        "feeling": "Happy"
   }
}
```

Here is the report.geist file:

?s ?p ?o } ORDER BY ?s ?p ?o {% endquery %}

{% destroy "test", datastore="rdflib" %}

3.2 Tags

3.2.1 Tag create

The create tag creates a dataset based on the given string. By default, the given string is a file path. However, it can be updated by setting the isfilepath field to False. Here are parameters of the create tag:

Name	Description
dataset	Name of RDF dataset to create (by default, kb)
datastore	Data backend. duckdb and rdflib are available for now. (by default, rdflib)
inputformat	Format of the file to be loaded as triples (by default, json-ld). It has to be one of $\{xml, n3, turtle, nt, pretty-xml, trix, trig, nquads, json-ld, hext, csv\}$
infer	Inference to perform on update choosing from { none, rdfs, owl, rdfs_owl} (by default, none). Please check OWL-RL document for detailed information.
isfilepath	A bool value to denote if the given data is a file path or not (by default: $True$, which denotes the given data is a file path)
table	Table name. Available for duckdb data backend only.
colnames	Column names of triples with the format of [[subject1, predicate1, object1], [subject2, predicate2, object2],] when the input format is csv (by default, None). Available for rdflib data backend only.

Example 1: the given string is not a file path

Example 2: the given string is a file path

Here is the test.nt file:

 $$$ \begin{array}{ll} <& \text{http://example.com/drewp} & \text{http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns\#type} & \text{http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person} & \text{http://example.com/drewp} & \text{http://example.com/says} & \text{Hello World} & . \\ \end{aligned}$

Code:

 $\{\% \text{ create "test", datastore="rdflib", inputformat="nt", isfilepath=True \%} \} \text{ test.nt } \{\% \text{ endcreate } \% \}$

3.2.2 Tag destroy

The destroy tag deletes a dataset. Here are parameters of the destroy tag:

Name	Description
dataset	Name of RDF dataset to be removed (default kb)
datastore	Data backend. duckdb and rdflib are available for now. (by default, rdflib)
quiet	Suppress error messages if the provided dataset does not exist

Example: delete the test dataset

{% destroy dataset="test" %}

OR

{% destroy "test" %}

The <code>.geistdata/test.pkl</code> file will be removed after this operation. By default, you will get an error message if the provided dataset (in this case, it is the <code>test</code> dataset) does not exist. To suppress this error message, you can add the <code>quiet</code> parameter:

{% destroy "test", quiet=True %}

3.2.3 Tag graph

The graph tag visualizes a dataset. Here are parameters of the graph tag:

Name	Description
dataset	Name of RDF dataset to be visualized (default kb)
datastore	Data backend. duckdb and rdflib are available for now. (by default, rdflib)
rankdir	Direction of the graph (default TB): TB or BT or LR or RL
mappings	File of the mappings to shorten text (str): path of a JSON file, where the key is the original text and the value is the shorter text.
on	Column(s) to be mapped (default None, which means all columns will be mapped)
samecolor	A bool value to denote if all edges are filled with the same color (default: True)



{% graph "test", datastore="rdflib" %}

3.2.4 Tag graph2

The graph2 tag visualizes a dataset. It does not rely on the PyGraphviz pacakge, which makes it more flexible compared to the graph tag. Here are parameters of the graph2 tag:

Name	Description
dataset	Name of RDF dataset to be visualized (default kb)
rankdir	Direction of the graph (default TB): TB or BT or LR or RL
mappings	File of the mappings to shorten text (str): path of a JSON file, where the key is the original text and the value is the shorter text.
on	Column(s) to be mapped (default None, which means all columns will be mapped)
	Graph attributes of Graphviz



3.2.5 Tag load

The $\ensuremath{\operatorname{load}}$ tag imports data into a dataset. Here are parameters of the $\ensuremath{\operatorname{load}}$ tag:

Name	Description
dataset	Name of RDF dataset to be removed (default kb)
datastore	Data backend. duckdb and rdflib are available for now. (by default, rdflib)
inputformat	Format of the file to be loaded as triples (default json-ld)
isfilepath	A bool value to denote if the given data is a file path or not (default $True$, which denotes the given data is a file path)
table	Table name to be loaded. Available for duckdb data backend only.
colnames	Column names of triples with the format of [[subject1, predicate1, object1], [subject2, predicate2, object2],] when the input format is csv. Available for rdflib data backend only.

Example: load a file into the test dataset

{% load "test", datastore="rdflib" %} test_add.jsonld {% endload %}

3.2.6 Tag query

The query tag performs a query on a dataset and returns a Pandas DataFrame. Here are parameters of the query tag:

Name	Description
dataset	Name of a dataset to query (default kb)
datastore	Data backend. duckdb and rdflib are available for now. (by default, rdflib)
isfilepath	A bool value to denote if the given data is a file path or not (default True, which denotes the given data is a file path)

Example 2: the given string is a file path {% query "test", datastore="rdflib", isfilepath=True %} query_file {% endquery %} Here is the query_file's content: SELECT ?s ?p ?0 WHERE { ?s ?p ?0 } ORDER BY ?s ?p ?0

3.2.7 Tag component

The component tag finds connected components in a graph. It will return a dict where the key is the index of a component (e.g., 0, 1, 2, ...) and the value is a connected component. By default, the given string is a file path. However, it can be updated by setting the isfilepath field to False. Here are parameters of the component tag:

Name	Description
isfilepath	A bool value to denote if the given data is a file path or not (by default: $True$, which denotes the given data is a file path)
edges	A list of list. [[start_node1, end_node1], [start_node2, end_node2],] or [[start_node1, end_node1, label1], [start_node2, end_node2, label2],] where these items are column names

3.2.8 Tag map

The map replaces the original string (JSON string) on selected columns (if provides) with the shorter ones based on the given mappings. By default, the given string is a file path. However, it can be updated by setting the <code>isfilepath</code> field to False. A Pandas DataFrame will be returned. Here are parameters of the <code>map</code> tag:

Name	Description
isfilepath	A bool value to denote if the given data is a file path or not (by default: True, which denotes the given data is a file path)
mappings	File of the mappings to shorten text (str): path of a JSON file, where the key is the original text and the value is the shorter text.
on	A column or a list of selected columns. All columns will be selected by default (None)

```
data.json

{
    "v1": {"0":"test_a1", "1":"test_b1", "2":"test_c1"},
    "v2": {"0":"test_a2", "1":"test_b2", "2":"test_c2"),
    "v3": {"0":"test_a3", "1":"test_b3", "3":"test_c3"}
}
```

```
i mapping.json

{"test_": ""}
```

```
Example 1: replace all columns

{%- map mappings="mappings.json" as res %} data.json {% endmap %}

{{ res }}

Expected output:

v1, v2, v3
a1, a2, a3
b1, b2, b3
c1, c2, c3
```

```
Example 2: replace selected columns

{% map mappings="mappings.json", on=["v1","v2"] as res %} data.json {% endmap %}
{{ res }}

Expected output:

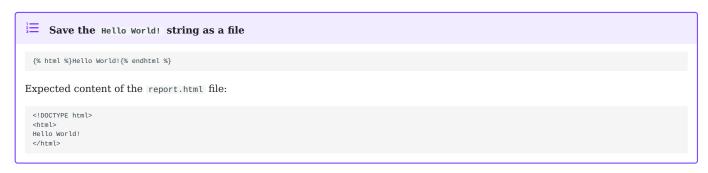
v1, v2, v3
a1, a2, test_a3
b1, b2, test_b3
c1, c2, test_c3

If only "v1" column need to be replaced, you can replace on=["v1","v2"] with on="v1".
```

3.2.9 Tag html

The $\mbox{\sc html}$ tag formats and saves the string as a HTML file. Here is a parameter of the $\mbox{\sc html}$ tag:

Name	Description
path	Path of the HTML file to be saved. By default, report.html



3.2.10 Tag img

The img tag renders Graphviz code as an image and embeds it into HTML. Here are parameters of the img tag:

Name	Description
src	Path of the rendered image to be saved. Various extensions are supported. Check PyGraphviz Docs for the whole list. Note: dot or gv will show code directly.
	Attributes of the HTML or the HTML tag

Example 1: render as svg

{% img src="test.svg" %}digraph test_graph { node1 -> node2 }{% endimg %}

A file named $\ensuremath{\operatorname{test.svg}}$ will be created and the Geist template will be updated as:

Example 2: render as gv

A file named test.gv will be created and the Geist template will be updated as:

<code>digraph test_graph { node1 -> node2 }</code>

3.2.11 Tag table

The table tag embeds query results to HTML as a table. Please make sure the stdin is a JSON string. Here are parameters of the table tag:

Name	Description
mappings	File of the mappings to shorten text (str): path of a JSON file, where the key is the original text and the value is the shorter text.
on	A column or a list of selected columns. All columns will be selected by default (None)

3.2.12 Tag use

The use tag can be used to define custom tags. Here is a parameter of the use tag:

Name		Description	
file	epath	Path of a file to define custom tags	

Here is the structure of tags to be defined within the file at the path filepath:

```
{% template TAG_NAME PARAM1 PARAM2 %}
CONTENT
{% endtemplate %}
```

You need to update TAG_NAME, PARAM1, PARAM2, and CONTENT based on your use case. TAG_NAME must be unique, which means you cannot define multiple tags with the same name. You can have any number of parameters, which means {% template TAG_NAME %} and {% template TAG_NAME PARAM1 PARAM2 PARAM3 %} are also valid. Nested tags are also supported, which means you can put another tag within the CONTENT part.

Example: define predicate_term and format_output tags

- 1. Write {% use "templates.geist" %} at the beginning of a Geist template, where you want to use the custom tags, i.e., predicate_term and format_output tags.
- 2. Define custom tags in file with the path of "templates.geist":

```
{% template predicate_term %}says{% endtemplate %}
{% template format_output person sent %}
{{ person }} {% predicate_term %} {{sent}}
{% endtemplate %}
```

3. Use custom tags in the Geist template as other predefined tags (e.g., create)

4. Expected output:

```
<http://example.com/test1> says Hello World.
<http://example.com/test2> says What a Nice Day.
```

4. CLI

4.1 Command report

report command can expand a report (Geist template) using dataset(s).

Here are options of the *report* command:

```
Usage: geist report [OPTIONS]

Expand a report using dataset(s)

Options:
-ifile, --inputfile FILENAME
-oroot, --outputroot TEXT
-oroot, --outputroot TEXT
-so, --suppressoutput BOOLEAN
-a, --args <TEXT TEXT>...

Path of the file containing the report template to expande [required]
Path of the directory to store the expanded report (default: current directory)

Suppress output or not (default: False)
Arguments to be passed to the report template, e.g., (arg, value) indicates that {arg}} in the report template will be replaced by value

Show this message and exit.
```

Example 1: expand a report from stdin

Example 2: expand a report from a file

```
geist report --inputfile report.geist
```

Here is the report.geist file:

Example 3: expand a report from a file with external arguments

{% for _, row in all_triples.iterrows() %}
 Subject: {{ row["s"] }}, Predicate: {{ row["p"] }}, Object: {{ row["o"] }}.
{% endfor %}

{% destroy "test", datastore="rdflib" %}

}
 ORDER BY ?s ?p ?o
{% endquery %}

4.2 Command create

The *create* command has two subcommands, both of which create a new dataset on disk. The dataset name <code>:memory:</code> is a reserved value for datasets that exist only in memory and is not allowed in the CLI.

```
Usage: geist create [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...

Create a new dataset

Options:
--help Show this message and exit.

Commands:
duckdb Create a new SQL dataset using DuckDB
rdflib Create a new RDF dataset using RDFLib
```

Usage: geist create duckdb [OPTIONS] Create a new SQL dataset using DuckDB Options: -d, --dataset TEXT -ifile, --inputfile FILENAME Path of the file to be loaded as a Pandas DataFrame [required] -iformat, --inputformat [csv|json] Format of the file to be loaded as a Pandas DataFrame (default csv) -t, --table TEXT Name of the table to be created (default "df") --help Show this message and exit. Example 1: create a test SQL dataset from stdin

```
geist create duckdb --dataset test --inputformat csv --table df << _END_INPUT__
v1,v2,v3
1,2,3
4,5,6
7,8,9
_END_INPUT__
```

Example 2: create a test dataset from a file

Here is the test.csv file:

v1, v2, v3 1, 2, 3 4, 5, 6 7, 8, 9

Code:

geist create duckdb --dataset test --inputfile test.csv --inputformat csv --table df

geist create rdflib [OPTIONS]

Usage: geist create rdflib [OPTIONS]

Create a new RDF dataset Options: -d, --dataset TEXT Name of RDF dataset to create (default "kb")
-ifile, --inputfile FILENAME Path of the file to be loaded as triples [required]
-iformat, --inputformat [xml|n3|turtle|nt|pretty-xml|trix|trig|nquads|json-ld|hext|csv]

--colnames TEXT

Format of the file to be loaded as triples (default json-ld)
Column names of triples with the format of [[subject1, predicate1, object1], [subject2, predicate2, object2], ...] when the input format is csv

--infer [none|rdfs|owl|rdfs_owl]

Inference to perform on update [none, rdfs, owl, rdfs_owl] (default "none")
Show this message and exit. --help

Example 1: create a test RDF dataset from stdin

geist create rdflib --dataset test --inputformat nt --infer none << __END_INPUT__</pre> < http://example.com/drewp> < http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type> < http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person> .<http://example.com/drewp> <http://example.com/says> "Hello World" END INPUT

Example 2: create a test dataset from a file

Here is the test.nt file:

Code:

geist create rdflib --dataset test --inputfile test.nt --inputformat nt --infer none

4.3 Command destroy

destroy command can delete a dataset. The .duckdb or the .pkl file of the corresponding dataset will be discarded.

There are two subcommands for destroy:

```
Usage: geist destroy [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...

Delete a dataset

Options:
--help Show this message and exit.

Commands:
duckdb Delete a SQL dataset
rdflib Delete an RDF dataset
```

i geist destroy duckdb [OPTIONS]

```
Usage: geist destroy duckdb [OPTIONS]

Delete a SQL dataset

Options:
-d, --dataset TEXT Name of SQL dataset to be removed (default "kb")
-q, --quiet Suppress error messages if the provided dataset does not exist
--help Show this message and exit.
```

Example: delete the test dataset

geist destroy duckdb --dataset test

The .geistdata/duckdb/test.duckdb file will be removed after this operation. By default, you will get an error message if the provided dataset (in this case, it is the test dataset) does not exist. To suppress this error message, you can add --quiet:

geist destroy duckdb --dataset test --quiet

geist destroy rdflib [OPTIONS]

```
Usage: geist destroy rdflib [OPTIONS]

Delete an RDF dataset

Options:
-d, --dataset TEXT Name of RDF dataset to be removed (default "kb")
-q, --quiet Suppress error messages if the provided dataset does not exist
--help Show this message and exit.
```

Example: delete the test dataset

geist destroy rdflib --dataset test

The .geistdata/rdflib/test.pkl file will be removed after this operation. By default, you will get an error message if the provided dataset (in this case, it is the test dataset) does not exist. To suppress this error message, you can add --quiet:

geist destroy rdflib --dataset test --quiet

4.4 Command export

export command can export a dataset.

There are two subcommands for export:

```
Usage: geist export [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...

Export a dataset

Options:
--help Show this message and exit.

Commands:
duckdb Export a SQL dataset
rdflib Export an RDF dataset
```

i geist export duckdb [OPTIONS]

```
Usage: geist export duckdb [OPTIONS]
Export a SQL dataset
Options:
-d, --dataset TEXT
                                            Name of SQL dataset to be exported (default
                                            "kb")
Path of the directory to store the exported
-oroot, --outputroot TEXT
                                            table (default: current directory). If the given path (i.e., --outputfile) is None or a relative path, it will be ignored.
Path of the file to store the exported table
-ofile, --outputfile TEXT
                                            (default: None)
-oformat, --outputformat [csv|json]
                                            Format of the exported table (default csv)
Name of the table to be exported (default
-t, --table TEXT
                                             "df")
--help
                                            Show this message and exit.
```

Example: export the df **table in** test **dataset**

By default, the exported table will be printed in terminal:

geist export duckdb --dataset test --table df

i geist export rdflib [OPTIONS]

```
Usage: geist export rdflib [OPTIONS]

Export an RDF dataset

Options:
-d, --dataset TEXT Name of RDF dataset to be exported (default "kb")

-oroot, --outputroot TEXT Path of the directory to store these exported triples (default: current directory). If the given path (i.e., --outputfile) is None or a relative path, it will be ignored.

-ofile, --outputfile TEXT Path of the file to store these exported triples (default: None)

-oformat, --outputformat [json-ld]n3|nquads|nt|hext|pretty-xml|trig|trix|turtle|longturtle|xml|
Format of the exported triples (default nt)

--help Show this message and exit.
```

Example: export the test dataset

By default, the exported triples will be printed in terminal:

geist export rdflib --dataset test

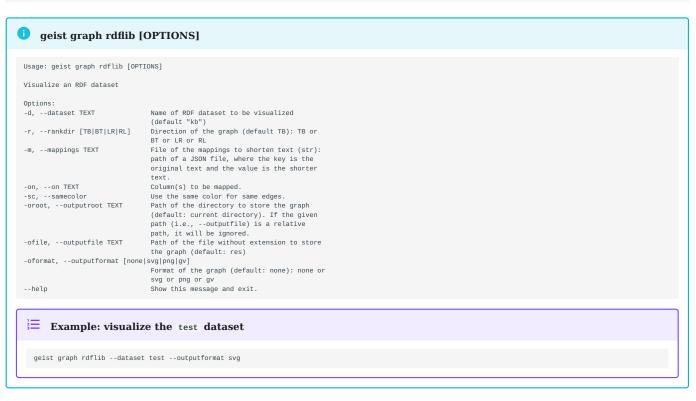
4.5 Command graph

graph command can visualize a dataset. Only rdflib is supported for now.

```
Usage: geist graph [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...

Visualize a dataset

Options:
--help Show this message and exit.
```



4.6 Command load

load command can import data into an existing dataset.

There are two subcommands for load:

```
Usage: geist load [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...

Import data into a dataset

Options:
--help Show this message and exit.

Commands:
duckdb Import data into a SQL dataset
rdflib Import data into a RDF dataset
```

Usage: geist load duckdb [OPTIONS] Import data into a SQL dataset Options: -d, --dataset TEXT Name of SQL dataset to load a file (default "kb") -ifile, --inputfile FILENAME Path of the file to be loaded as a table [required] -iformat, --inputformat [csv|json] Format of the file to be loaded as a table (default csv) -t, --table TEXT Name of the table to be created [required] -help Show this message and exit.

geist load duckdb --dataset test --inputfile test_add.csv --inputformat csv --table df

i geist load rdflib [OPTIONS]

Example: load a file into the test dataset

Here are options of the *load* command:

```
Usage: geist load rdflib [OPTIONS]

Import data into a RDF dataset

Options:
-d, --dataset TEXT

Name of RDF dataset to load a file (default
"kb")

-ifile, --inputfile FILENAME
-iformat, --inputformat [xml|n3|turtle|nt|pretty-xml|trix|trig|nquads|json-ld|hext|csv]
Format of the file to be loaded as triples
(default | Son-ld |
```

Example: load a file into the test dataset

geist load rdflib --dataset test --inputfile test_add.jsonld

4.7 Command query

query command can perform a query on a dataset.

There are two subcommands for query:

```
Usage: geist query [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...

Perform a query on a dataset

Options:
--help Show this message and exit.

Commands:
duckdb Perform a SQL query on a dataset
rdflib Perform a SPARQL query on a dataset
```

i geist query duckdb [OPTIONS]

```
Usage: geist query duckdb [OPTIONS]

Perform a SQL query on a dataset

Options:
-d, --dataset TEXT

-ifile, --inputfile FILENAME

-oroot, --outputroot TEXT

-oroot, --outputroot TEXT

-ofile, --outputfile TEXT
```

Example 1: all rows of the df table in test dataset from stdin

```
geist query duckdb --dataset test << __END_QUERY_
SELECT * FROM df
__END_QUERY__
```

Example 2: all rows of the test dataset from a query file

geist query duckdb --dataset test --inputfile query_file

Here is the query_file's content:

SELECT * FROM df

i geist query rdflib [OPTIONS]

```
Usage: geist query rdflib [OPTIONS]

Perform a SPARQL query on a dataset

Options:
-d, --dataset TEXT

Name of RDF dataset to be queried (default "kb")

-ifile, --inputfile FILENAME
SPARQL query to execute or provide the SPARQL query itself via stdin [required]

-oroot, --outputroot TEXT

Path of the directory to store the query results (default: current directory). If the given path (i.e., --outputfile) is None or a relative path, it will be ignored.

-ofile, --outputfile TEXT

-ofile, --outputfile TEXT

-ofile, --outputfile TEXT

-ofile, --outputfile SPARQL query to execute or provide the grant frequired]

-ofile, --outputfile TEXT

Options:

Name of RDF dataset to be queried (default rub")

--oroot, --dataset TEXT

Path of the directory to store the query results (default: None)

--ofile, --outputfile TEXT

Options:

Name of RDF dataset to be queried (default rub")
```

Example 1: all triples of the test dataset from stdin

```
geist query rdflib --dataset test << _END_QUERY_

SELECT ?s ?p ?o

WHERE {

    ?s ?p ?o

}

ORDER BY ?s ?p ?o

_END_QUERY_
```

Example 2: all triples of the test dataset from a query file

geist query rdflib --dataset test --inputfile query_file

Here is the query_file's content:

5. Python API

5.1 Class Connection

 $\textbf{Connection} \ class \ can \ interact \ with \ a \ dataset \ with \ \textit{create} \ , \ \textit{close} \ , \ \textit{destroy} \ , \ \textit{export} \ , \ \textit{graph} \ , \ \textit{load} \ , \ \textit{and} \ \ \textit{query} \ \ \textit{methods}.$

5.1.1 What is a Connection class?

A Connection class has three attributes:

Name	Туре	Description	Default
datastore	string	A backend datastore, i.e., 'rdflib' or 'duckdb'	[required]
dataset	string	Name of the dataset. Note that ':memory:' is a reserved value for datasets that exist only in memory	[required]
conn	object	A DuckPyConnection object OR a GeistGraph object	None

5.1.2 How to instantiate a Connection class?

If the dataset exists, the Connection class can be instantiated using its connect method:

```
# create a Connection object to an existing dataset named test connection = geist.Connection.connect(datastore='duckdb', dataset='test')
```

If the dataset does not exist, there are two approaches to create and connect:

Approach 1: use the create function, then initialize the Connection class				

create function

create function can create a new dataset on disk or in memory.

Parameters description for create():

Name	Туре	Description	Default
datastore	string	A backend datastore, i.e., 'rdflib' or 'duckdb'	[required]
dataset	string	Name of the dataset to be created. Note that ':memory:' is a reserved value for datasets that exist only in memory	[required]
inputfile	string	A file to be loaded	[required]
inputformat	string	Format of the file to be loaded	[required]
isinputpath	bool	True if the inputfile is the file path, otherwise the inputfile is the content	[required]
config	dict	A dictionary with configurations for certain backend store	see below

Description for the config parameter:



Name	Туре	Description	Default
table	string	Name of the table to be created	'df'

Example 1: create a test SQL dataset on disk from a string

 $The \ . \texttt{geistdata/duckdb/test.duckdb} \ file \ is \ created \ and \ a \ \texttt{DuckDBPyConnection} \ object \ is \ returned.$

```
import geist

csv_str = """
v1,v2,v3
1,2,3
4,5,6
7,8,9
"""

# Create a DuckPyConnection object
conn = geist.create(datastore='duckdb', dataset='test', inputfile=csv_str, inputformat="csv", isinputpath=False, config={"table": "df"})
```

Example 2: create a test SQL dataset on disk from a file

The .geistdata/duckdb/test.duckdb file is created and a DuckDBPyConnection object is returned.

Here is the test.csv file:

```
v1, v2, v3
1, 2, 3
4, 5, 6
7, 8, 9
```

Code:

```
import geist

# Create a DuckPyConnection object
conn = geist.create(datastore='duckdb', dataset='test', inputfile="test.csv", inputformat="csv", isinputpath=True, config={"table": "df"})
```

Example 3: create a SQL dataset in memory from a string

A DuckDBPyConnection object is returned.

```
import geist

csv_str = """
v1,v2,v3
1,2,3
4,5,6
7,8,9
"""

# Create a DuckPyConnection object
conn = geist.create(datastore='duckdb', dataset=':memory:', inputfile=csv_str, inputformat="csv", isinputpath=False, config={"table": "df"})
```

Example 4: create a SQL dataset in memory from a file

A DuckDBPyConnection object is returned.

Here is the test.csv file:

v1, v2, v3 1, 2, 3 4, 5, 6 7, 8, 9

Code:

import geist

Create a DuckPyConnection object conn = geist.create(datastore='duckdb', dataset=':memory:', inputfile="test.csv", inputformat="csv", isinputpath=True, config={"table": "df"})



datastore: rdflib

Name	Туре	Description	Default
colnames	string	Column names of triples with the format of [[subject1, predicate1, object1], [subject2, predicate2, object2],]	<pre>[required] when inputformat='csv'</pre>
infer	string	<pre>Inference to perform on update, i.e., 'none', 'rdfs', 'owl', or 'rdfs_owl'</pre>	'none'

Example 1: create a test RDF dataset on disk from a string

The .geistdata/rdflib/test.pkl file is created and a GeistGraph object is returned.

import geist

csv_str = """
subject,predicate,object
<http://example.com/drewp>,<http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type>,<http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person>
<http://example.com/drewp>,<http://example.com/says>,"Hello World"
"""

Create a GeistGraph object: a dictionary with 'rdf_graph' and 'infer' keys
conn = geist.create(datastore='rdflib', dataset='test', inputfile=csv_str, inputformat="csv", isinputpath=False, config={"colnames": "[['subject', 'predicate', 'object']]"})

Example 2: create a test RDF dataset on disk from a file

The .geistdata/rdflib/test.pkl file is created and a GeistGraph object is returned.

Here is the test.csv file:

subject, predicate, object
<http://example.com/drewp>, <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type>, <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person>
<http://example.com/drewp>, <http://example.com/says>, "Hello World"

Code:

import geist

Create a GeistGraph object: a dictionary with 'rdf_graph' and 'infer' keys conn = geist.create(datastore='rdflib', dataset='test', inputfile="test.csv", inputformat="csv", isinputpath=True, config={"colnames": "[['subject', 'predicate', 'object']]"})

Example 3: create a RDF dataset in memory from a string

A GeistGraph object is returned.

import geist

csv_str = """
subject,predicate,object
<http://example.com/drewp>,<http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type>,<http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person>
<http://example.com/drewp>,<http://example.com/says>, "Hello World"

Create a GeistGraph object: a dictionary with 'rdf_graph' and 'infer' keys
conn = geist.create(datastore='rdflib', dataset=':memory:', inputfile=csv_str, inputformat='csv', isinputpath=False, config={"colnames":
"[['subject', 'predicate', 'object']]"})

Example 4: create a RDF dataset in memory from a file

A GeistGraph object is returned.

Here is the test.csv file:

subject, predicate, object subject, predicate, object
http://example.com/drewp>,http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person>
<http://example.com/drewp>,http://example.com/says>, "Hello World"

Code:

import geist

Create a GeistGraph object: a dictionary with 'rdf_graph' and 'infer' keys
conn = geist.create(datastore='rdflib', dataset=':memory:', inputfile='test.csv', inputformat='csv', isinputpath=True, config={"colnames":
"[['subject', 'predicate', 'object']]"})

```
import geist
csv_str = """
v1,v2,v3
1,2,3
7,8,9
"""
 # create a Connection object
# create a commection object connection object connection geist.create(datastore='duckdb', dataset=':memory:', inputfile=csv_str, inputformat="csv", isinputpath=False, config={"table": "df"}) connection = geist.Connection(datastore='duckdb', dataset=':memory:', conneconn)
```

Approach 2: use the create method of the Connection class

0

create method of the Connection class

create method of the Connection class creates a new dataset on disk or in memory. It is very similar to the create() function.
The only difference is that the datastore and the dataset parameters do not need to be passed as they have already been specified while initializing the Connection class.

Parameters description for create method of the Connection class:

Name	Туре	Description	Default
inputfile	string	A file to be loaded	[required]
inputformat	string	Format of the file to be loaded	[required]
isinputpath	bool	True if the inputfile is the file path, otherwise the inputfile is the content	[required]
config	dict	A dictionary with configurations for certain backend store	see below

Description for the *config* parameter:



Key	Туре	Description	Default
table	string	Name of the table to be created	'df'

Example 1: create a test SQL dataset from a string

The .geistdata/duckdb/test.duckdb file is created and a Connection instance is returned.

```
import geist

csv_str = """
v1,v2,v3
1,2,3
4,5,6
7,8,9
"""

# Create a Connection instance
connection = geist.Connection(datastore='duckdb', dataset='test')
connection.create(inputfile=csv_str, inputformat="csv", isinputpath=False, config={"table": "df"})
```

Example 2: create a test SQL dataset from a file

The .geistdata/duckdb/test.duckdb file is created and a Connection instance is returned.

Here is the test.csv file:

```
v1,v2,v3
1,2,3
4,5,6
7,8,9
```

Code:

```
import geist

# Create a Connection instance
connection = geist.Connection(datastore='duckdb', dataset='test')
connection.create(inputfile="test.csv", inputformat="csv", isinputpath=True, config={"table": "df"})
```

Example 3: create a SQL dataset in memory from a string

A Connection instance is returned.

```
import geist

csv_str = """
v1,v2,v3
1,2,3
4,5,6
7,8,9

# Create a Connection instance
connection = geist.Connection(datastore='duckdb', dataset=':memory:')
connection.create(inputfile=csv_str, inputformat="csv", isinputpath=False, config={"table": "df"})
```

Example 4: create a SQL dataset in memory from a file A connection instance is returned.

Here is the test.csv file:

v1, v2, v3 1, 2, 3 4, 5, 6 7, 8, 9

Code:

import geist

Create a Connection instance
connection = geist.Connection(datastore='duckdb', dataset=':memory:')
connection.create(inputfile="test.csv", inputformat="csv", isinputpath=True, config={"table": "df"})



Key	Туре	Description	Default
colnames	string	Column names of triples with the format of [[subject1, predicate1, object1], [subject2, predicate2, object2],].	<pre>[required] when inputformat='csv')</pre>
infer	string	Inference to perform on update, i.e., 'none', 'rdfs', 'owl', Or 'rdfs_owl'	'none'

Example 1: create a test RDF dataset from a string

The .geistdata/rdflib/test.pkl file is created and a connection instance is returned.

```
import geist

csv_str = """
subject, predicate, object
<http://example.com/drewp>,<http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type>,<http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person>
<http://example.com/drewp>,<http://example.com/says>, "Hello World"
"""

# Create a Connection instance
connection = geist.Connection(datastore='rdflib', dataset='test')
connection.create(inputfile=csv_str, inputformat="csv", isinputpath=False, config={"colnames": "[['subject', 'predicate', 'object']]"})
```

Example 2: create a test RDF dataset from a file

The .geistdata/rdflib/test.pkl file is created and a connection instance is returned.

Here is the test.csv file:

```
subject, predicate, object
<http://example.com/drewp>, <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type>, <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person>
<http://example.com/drewp>, <http://example.com/says>, "Hello World"
```

Code:

```
import geist

# Create a Connection instance
connection = geist.Connection(datastore='rdflib', dataset='test')
connection.create(inputfile="test.csv", inputformat="csv", isinputpath=True, config={"colnames": "[['subject', 'predicate', 'object']]"})
```

Example 3: create a RDF dataset in memory from a string

A Connection instance is returned.

```
import geist

csv_str = """
subject, predicate, object
<http://example.com/drewp>,<http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type>,<http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person>
<http://example.com/drewp>,<http://example.com/says>, "Hello World"

# Create a Connection instance
connection = geist.Connection(datastore='rdflib', dataset=':memory:')
connection.create(inputfile=csv_str, inputformat="csv", isinputpath=False, config={"colnames": "[['subject', 'predicate', 'object']]"})
```



5.1.3 How to interact with a Connection class?

Once a Connection class is instantiated, we can interact with it using close, destroy, export, graph, load, and query methods.



close method of the *Connection* class is to close the dataset connection, i.e., reset all attributes to None. No parameters are required.

Example: close the connection

Suppose connection is the instance of the Connection class.

Close the connection
connection.close()

i destroy method

destroy method of the Connection class is to delete the dataset and close the dataset connection.

Example: delete the dataset and close the connection

Suppose connection is the instance of the *Connection* class for a DuckDB dataset named test stored on disk. The following code will delete the .geistdata/duckdb/test.duckdb file.

Delete the dataset and close the connection
connection.destroy()

export method

export method of the Connection class exports a dataset. It is very similar to the export() function. The only difference is that the datastore and the dataset parameters do not need to be passed as they have already been specified while initialzing the Connection

Parameters description for export method of the Connection class:

Name	Туре	Description	Default
hasoutput	bool	True to export as a file or print it out	[required]
config	dict	A dictionary with configurations for certain backend store	see below

Description for the *config* parameter:



datastore: duckdb

Key	Туре	Description	Default
outputroot	string	Path of the directory to store the exported table	1./1
outputfile	string	Path of the file to store the exported table	None
outputformat	string	Format of the exported table, i.e., 'csv' or 'json'	'csv'
table	string	Name of the table to be exported	'df'

Example 1: export all rows of the df table in test dataset on disk

There exist a file with the path of <code>.geistdata/duckdb/test.duckdb</code>. The following code returns a Pandas data frame named data.

import geist # Create a Connection instance # Create a commection = geist.Connection.connect(datastore='duckdb', dataset='test')
Export the df table of the test dataset
data = connection.export(hasoutput=False, config={'table': 'df'})

Example 2: export all rows of the df table in test dataset in memory

Suppose conn is a DuckPyConnection object points to a DuckDB dataset in memory. The following code returns a Pandas data frame named data.

import geist # Create a Connection instance # Grade a connection = geist.Connection(datastore='duckdb', dataset=':memory:', conn=conn)
Export the df table of the test dataset
data = connection.export(hasoutput=False, config={'table': 'df'})



datastore: rdflib

Key	Туре	Description	Default
outputroot	string	Path of the directory to store these exported triples	1./1
outputfile	string	Path of the file to store these exported triples	None
outputformat	string	Format of the exported triples, i.e., 'json-ld', 'n3', 'nquads', 'nt', 'hext', 'pretty-xml', 'trig', 'trix', 'turtle', 'longturtle', or 'xml'	'nt'

Example 1: export all triples of the test dataset on disk

There exist a file with the path of <code>.geistdata/rdflib/test.pkl</code> . The following code returns a string named <code>data.</code>

import geist # Create a Connection instance
connection = geist.Connection.connect(datastore='rdflib', dataset='test')
Export all triples of the test dataset as a string with the 'nt' format
data = connection.export(hasoutput=False)

Example 2: export all triples of the test dataset in memory

 $Suppose \ \ conn \ \ is \ a \ \ Geist Graph \ \ object \ points \ to \ a \ RDF \ dataset \ in \ memory. \ The following \ code \ returns \ a \ string \ named \ \ data \ .$

import geist # Create a Connection instance
connection = geist.Connection(datastore='rdflib', dataset=':memory:', conn=conn)
Export the df table of the test dataset
data = connection.export(hasoutput=False)

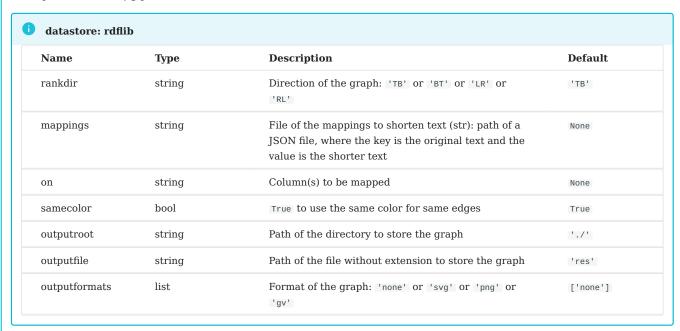
graph method

graph method of the Connection class exports a dataset. Only rdflib is supported for now. It is very similar to the graph() function. The only difference is that the datastore and the dataset parameters do not need to be passed as they have already been specified while initialzing the Connection class.

Parameters description for graph method of the Connection class:

Name	Туре	Description	Default
datastore	string	A backend datastore, i.e., 'rdflib' or 'duckdb'	[required]
dataset	string OR GeistGraph object	Dataset to load an object: (1) A string indicates the name of the dataset stored on disk OR (2) a GeistGraph object for dataset in memory	[required]
hasoutput	bool	True to export as a file or print it out	[required]
config	dict	A dictionary with configurations for certain backend store.	see below

Description for the *config* parameter:



Example 1: visualize the test dataset on disk

 $There\ exist\ a\ file\ with\ the\ path\ of\ . geist\ data/duckdb/test.duckdb.\ The\ following\ code\ visualizes\ the\ test\ dataset\ as\ a\ graph\ and\ of\ code\ visualizes\ the\ test\ dataset\ as\ a\ graph\ and\ of\ code\ visualizes\ the\ test\ dataset\ as\ a\ graph\ and\ of\ code\ visualizes\ the\ test\ dataset\ as\ a\ graph\ and\ of\ code\ visualizes\ the\ test\ dataset\ as\ a\ graph\ and\ of\ code\ visualizes\ the\ test\ dataset\ as\ a\ graph\ and\ of\ code\ visualizes\ the\ of\ code\ visualizes\ the\ of\ code\ visualizes\ of\ code\ of\ code\ visualizes\ of\ code\ of\ c$ saves it as the res.svg file.

```
import geist
# Create a Connection instance
connection = geist.Connection.connect(datastore='duckdb', dataset='test')
# Visualize the test dataset
connection.graph(hasoutput=True, config={'outputformats': ['svg']})
```

Example 2: visualize the test dataset in memory

Suppose conn is a DuckPyConnection object points to a DuckDB dataset in memory. The following code visualizes the test dataset as a graph and saves it as the res.svg file.

```
import geist
# Create a Connection instance
connection = geist.Connection(datastore='duckdb', dataset=':memory:', conn=conn)
# Visualize the test dataset
connection.graph(hasoutput=True, config={'outputformats': ['svg']})
```

load method

load method of the Connection class imports data into an existing dataset on disk or in memory. It is very similar to the load() function. The only difference is that datastore, dataset, and immemory parameters do not need to be passed as they have already been specified while initialzing the Connection class.

Parameters description for load method of the Connection class:

Name	Туре	Description	Default
inputfile	string	A file to be loaded	[required]
inputformat	string	Format of the file to be loaded	[required]
isinputpath	bool	True if the inputfile is the file path, otherwise the inputfile is the content	[required]
config	dict	A dictionary with configurations for certain backend store	see below

Description for the config parameter:



datastore: duckdb

Name	Туре	Description	Default
table	string	Name of the table to be loaded	[required]

Example: load a table into the test dataset

 $There\ exist\ a\ file\ with\ the\ path\ of\ . geist\ data/duckdb/test.duckdb.\ The\ csv_str\ will\ be\ imported\ into\ the\ df\ table.\ Note\ that$ the order of table columns should be consistent with the imported data.

```
import geist
v1, v2, v3
1,1,1
{\tt connection = geist.Connection.connect(datastore='duckdb', \ dataset='test')} \\ {\tt \# Load \ csv\_str \ to \ the \ df \ table \ of \ the \ test \ dataset}
connection.load (input file=csv\_str, input format='csv', is input path=False, config=\{'table': 'df'\})
```



datastore: rdflib

Name	Туре	Description	Default
colnames	string	Column names of triples with the format of [[subject1, predicate1, object1], [subject2, predicate2, object2],]	<pre>[required] when inputformat='csv'</pre>

import geist

Example: load a triple into the test dataset

 $There \ exist \ a \ file \ with \ the \ path \ of \ .geist data/rdflib/test.pkl. \ The \ csv_str \ will \ be \ imported \ into \ the \ test \ RDF \ dataset.$

```
csv_str = """
subject, predicate, object
<http://example.com/drewp>,<http://example.com/feels>, "Happy"
"""
# Create a Connection instance
connection = geist.Connection.connect(datastore='rdflib', dataset='test')
# Load csv_str to the test dataset
connection.load(inputfile=csv_str, inputformat='csv', isinputpath=False, config={"colnames": "[['subject', 'predicate', 'object']]"})
```

query method

query method of the Connection class can query a dataset stored on disk or in memory. It is very similar to the query() function. The only difference is that the datastore and the dataset parameters do not need to be passed as they have already been specified while initialze the Connection class.

Parameters description for query method of the Connection class:

Name	Туре	Description	Default
inputfile	string	File containing the query	[required]
isinputpath	bool	True if the inputfile is the file path, otherwise the inputfile is the content	[required]
hasoutput	bool	True to store the query results as a CSV file or print them out $ \\$	[required]
config	dict	A dictionary with configurations when hasoutput=True	see below

Description for the config parameter:

Name	Туре	Description	Default
outputroot	string	Path of the directory to store the query results	1./1
outputfile	string	Path of the file to store the query results	None

Example 1: all rows of the df table in test dataset on disk (query from a string)

 $There\ exist\ a\ file\ with\ the\ path\ of\ .geistdata/duckdb/test.duckdb\ .\ The\ following\ code\ returns\ a\ Pandas\ data\ frame\ named\ res$ with query results.

```
import geist
# Create a Connection instance
{\tt connection = geist.Connection.connect} ({\tt datastore='duckdb'}, \ {\tt dataset='test'}) \\ {\tt \# Query the df table of the test dataset}
res = connection.query(inputfile="SELECT * FROM df;", isinputpath=False, hasoutput=False)
```

Example 2: all rows of the df table in test dataset on disk (query from a file)

There exist a file with the path of .geistdata/duckdb/test.duckdb . The following code returns a Pandas data frame named res with query results.

Here is the query.txt file:

```
SELECT * FROM df;
```

Code:

import geist

Create a Connection instance

connection = geist.Connection.connect(datastore='duckdb', dataset='test')
Query the df table of the test dataset

res = connection.query(inputfile="query.txt", isinputpath=True, hasoutput=False)

Example 3: all rows of the df table in test dataset in memory (query from a string)

Suppose conn is a DuckPyConnection object points to a DuckDB dataset in memory. The following code returns a Pandas data frame named res with query results.

```
import geist
# Create a Connection instance
# Greate a connection = geist.Connection(datastore='duckdb', dataset=':memory:', conn=conn)
# Query the df table of the test dataset
res = connection.query(inputfile="SELECT * FROM df;", isinputpath=False, hasoutput=False)
```

Example 4: all rows of the df table in test dataset in memory (query from a file)

Suppose conn is a DuckPyConnection object points to a DuckDB dataset in memory. The following code returns a Pandas data frame named res with query results.

Here is the query.txt file:

SELECT * FROM df;

Code:

import geist # Create a Connection instance # Grate a connection = geist.Connection(datastore='duckdb', dataset=':memory:', conn=conn)
Query the df table of the test dataset
res = connection.query(inputfile="query.txt", isinputpath=True, hasoutput=False)

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5.2 Functions

5.2.1 Function report

report function can expand a report (Geist template) using dataset(s).

Return the expanded report as a string variable named expanded_report
expanded_report = geist.report(inputfile=report)

Parameters description for report():

Name	Туре	Description	Default
inputfile	string	A report to be expanded	[required]
isinputpath	bool	True if the inputfile is the file path, otherwise the inputfile is the content	False
outputroot	string	Path of the directory to store the expanded report	current directory,
suppressoutput	bool	True to suppress output	True
args	dict	External arguments, e.g., {"arg1": "value1", "arg2": "value2"} denotes that {{ arg1 }} and {{ arg2 }} in the report template will be replaced by value1 and value2 respectively	(3)

Example 2: expand a report from a file

```
import geist
 # Return the expanded report as a string variable named expanded_report
expanded_report = geist.report(inputfile='report.geist', isinputpath=True)
Here is the report.geist file:
 {% endcreate %}
  {% query "test", datastore="rdflib", isfilepath=False as all_triples %}
SELECT ?s ?p ?o
     ORDER BY ?s ?p ?o
  \{\% \text{ endquery } \%\}
 {% for _, row in all_triples.iterrows() %}
Subject: {{ row["s"] }}, Predicate: {{ row["p"] }}, Object: {{ row["o"] }}.
  {% endfor %}
```

Example 3: expand a report from a file with external arguments

```
# Return the expanded report as a string variable named expanded_report
expanded_report = geist.report(
   inputfile='report.geist',
     isinputpath=True,
    args={
    "sentence": "Hello World",
    "feeling": "Happy"
```

Here is the report.geist file:

{% destroy "test", datastore="rdflib" %}

```
{% endcreate %}
{% query "test", datastore="rdflib", isfilepath=False as all_triples %}
   SELECT ?s ?p ?o
WHERE {
     ?s ?p ?o
   ORDER BY ?s ?p ?o
{% endquery %}
{% for _, row in all_triples.iterrows() %}
   Subject: {{ row["s"] }}, Predicate: {{ row["p"] }}, Object: {{ row["o"] }}.
{% endfor %}
{% destroy "test", datastore="rdflib" %}
```

5.2.2 Function create

create function can create a new dataset on disk or in memory.

Parameters description for create():

Name	Туре	Description	Default
datastore	string	A backend datastore, i.e., 'rdflib' or 'duckdb'	[required]
dataset	string	Name of the dataset to be created. Note that <code>':memory:'</code> is a reserved value for datasets that exist only in memory	[required]
inputfile	string	A file to be loaded	[required]
inputformat	string	Format of the file to be loaded	[required]
isinputpath	bool	True if the inputfile is the file path, otherwise the inputfile is the content	[required]
config	dict	A dictionary with configurations for certain backend store	see below

Description for the config parameter:

i datastore: duckdb

import geist

Name	Туре	Description	Default
table	string	Name of the table to be created	'df'

Example 1: create a test SQL dataset on disk from a string

The .geistdata/duckdb/test.duckdb file is created and a DuckDBPyConnection object is returned.

```
csv_str = """
v1,v2,v3
1,2,3
4,5,6
7,8,9
"""

# Create a DuckPyConnection object
conn = geist.create(datastore='duckdb', dataset='test', inputfile=csv_str, inputformat="csv", isinputpath=False, config={"table": "df"})
```

Example 2: create a test SQL dataset on disk from a file

The .geistdata/duckdb/test.duckdb file is created and a DuckDBPyConnection object is returned.

Here is the test.csv file:

```
v1,v2,v3
1,2,3
4,5,6
7,8,9
```

Code:

```
import geist

# Create a DuckPyConnection object
conn = geist.create(datastore='duckdb', dataset='test', inputfile="test.csv", inputformat="csv", isinputpath=True, config={"table": "df"})
```

Example 3: create a SQL dataset in memory from a string

A DuckDBPyConnection object is returned.

```
import geist

csv_str = """
v1,v2,v3
1,2,3
4,5,6
7,8,9
"""

# Create a DuckPyConnection object
conn = geist.create(datastore='duckdb', dataset=':memory:', inputfile=csv_str, inputformat="csv", isinputpath=False, config={"table": "df"})
```

Example 4: create a SQL dataset in memory from a file

A DuckDBPyConnection object is returned.

Here is the test.csv file:

v1, v2, v3 1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9

Code:

import geist

Create a DuckPyConnection object conn = geist.create(datastore='duckdb', dataset=':memory:', inputfile="test.csv", inputformat="csv", isinputpath=True, config={"table": "df"})



datastore: rdflib

Name	Туре	Description	Default
colnames	string	Column names of triples with the format of [[subject1, predicate1, object1], [subject2, predicate2, object2],]	<pre>[required] when inputformat='csv'</pre>
infer	string	<pre>Inference to perform on update, i.e., 'none', 'rdfs', 'owl', or 'rdfs_owl'</pre>	'none'

Example 1: create a test RDF dataset on disk from a string

The .geistdata/rdflib/test.pkl file is created and a GeistGraph object is returned.

```
import geist
csv_str = '
subject, predicate, object <a href="http://example.com/drewp">http://example.com/drewp</a>, <a h
 <http://example.com/drewp>,<http://example.com/says>,"Hello World"
 # Create a GeistGraph object: a dictionary with 'rdf_graph' and 'infer' keys
conn = geist.create(datastore='rdflib', dataset='test', inputfile=csv_str, inputformat="csv", isinputpath=False, config={"colnames": "[['subject',
'predicate', 'object']]"})
```

Example 2: create a test RDF dataset on disk from a file

The <code>.geistdata/rdflib/test.pkl</code> file is created and a <code>GeistGraph</code> object is returned.

Here is the test.csv file:

subject, predicate, object < http://example.com/drewp>, < http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type>, < http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person> | http://xmlns.com/<http://example.com/drewp>,<http://example.com/says>,"Hello World"

Code:

import geist # Create a GeistGraph object: a dictionary with 'rdf_graph' and 'infer' keys conn = geist.create(datastore='rdflib', dataset='test', inputfile="test.csv", inputformat="csv", isinputpath=True, config={"colnames": "[['subject', 'predicate', 'object']]"})

Example 3: create a RDF dataset in memory from a string

A GeistGraph object is returned.

```
import geist
 subject, predicate, object subject, redicate, object subject subject, redicate, object subject s
 <http://example.com/drewp>,<http://example.com/says>,"Hello World"
# Create a GeistGraph object: a dictionary with 'rdf_graph' and 'infer' keys conn = geist.create(datastore='rdflib', dataset=':memory:', inputfile=csv_str, inputformat='csv', isinputpath=False, config={"colnames": "[['subject', 'predicate', 'object']]"})
```

Example 4: create a RDF dataset in memory from a file

A GeistGraph object is returned.

Here is the test.csv file:

subject, predicate, object subject, predicate, object

http://example.com/drewp>,
http://example.com/drewp>,
http://example.com/drewp>,
http://example.com/drewp>,
http://example.com/drewp>,
http://example.com/drewp>,
http://example.com/drewp>
<pr

Code:

import geist

Create a GeistGraph object: a dictionary with 'rdf_graph' and 'infer' keys conn = geist.create(datastore='rdflib', dataset=':memory:', inputfile='test.csv', inputformat='csv', isinputpath=True, config={"colnames": "[['subject', 'predicate', 'object']]"})

5.2.3 Function destroy

destroy function can delete a dataset.

Parameters description for *destroy()*:

Name	Туре	Description	Default
datastore	string	A backend datastore, i.e., 'rdflib' or 'duckdb'	[required]
dataset	string	Name of the dataset to be removed	[required]
quiet	bool	True to suppress error messages if the provided dataset does not exist	False

Example: delete the test dataset

import geist
geist.destroy(datastore='rdflib', dataset='test')

The .geistdata/rdflib/test.pkl file will be removed after this operation. By default, you will get an error message if the provided dataset (in this case, it is the test dataset) does not exist. To suppress this error message, you can set quiet=True:

import geist geist.destroy(datastore='rdflib', dataset='test', quiet=True)

5.2.4 Function export

export function can export a dataset.

Parameters description for export():

Name	Туре	Description	Default
datastore	string	A backend datastore, i.e., 'rdflib' or 'duckdb'	[required]
dataset	string OR DuckPyConnection object OR GeistGraph object	Dataset to load an object: (1) A string indicates the name of the dataset stored on disk OR (2) a DuckPyConnection object OR a GeistGraph object for dataset in memory	[required]
hasoutput	bool	True to export as a file or print it out	[required]
config	dict	A dictionary with configurations for certain backend store	see below

Description for the config parameter:

datastore: duckdb

Name	Туре	Description	Default
outputroot	string	Path of the directory to store the exported table	1./1
outputfile	string	Path of the file to store the exported table	None
outputformat	string	Format of the exported table, i.e., csv or json	'csv'
table	string	Name of the table to be exported	'df'

Example 1: export all rows of the df table in test dataset on disk

There exist a file with the path of <code>.geistdata/duckdb/test.duckdb</code> . The following code returns a Pandas data frame named <code>.data.duckdb/test.duckdb/test.duckdb</code> . and a DuckPyConnection object named conn.

Export the df table of the test dataset
(data, conn) = geist.export(datastore='duckdb', dataset='test', hasoutput=False, config={'table': 'df'})

Example 2: export all rows of the df table in test dataset in memory

Suppose conn is a DuckPyConnection object points to a DuckDB dataset in memory. The following code returns a Pandas data frame named data and the same DuckPyConnection object named conn.

Export the df table of the test dataset

(data, conn) = geist.export(datastore='duckdb', dataset=conn, hasoutput=False, config={'table': 'df'})



datastore: rdflib

Name	Туре	Description	Default
outputroot	string	Path of the directory to store these exported triples	1./1
outputfile	string	Path of the file to store these exported triples	None
outputformat	string	Format of the exported triples, i.e., 'json-ld', 'n3', 'nquads', 'nt', 'hext', 'pretty-xml', 'trig', 'trix', 'turtle', 'longturtle', Or 'xml'	'nt'



Example 1: export all triples of the test dataset on disk

 $There\ exist\ a\ file\ with\ the\ path\ of\ . geist\ data/rdflib/test.pkl\ .\ The\ following\ code\ returns\ a\ string\ named\ data\ and\ a\ Geist\ Graph$ object named conn.

import geist

Export all triples of the test dataset
(data, conn) = geist.export(datastore='rdflib', dataset='test', hasoutput=False)



Example 2: export all triples of the test dataset in memory

Suppose conn is a GeistGraph object points to a RDF dataset in memory. The following code returns a string named data and the same GeistGraph object named conn.

import geist

Export all triples of the test dataset
(data, conn) = geist.export(datastore='rdflib', dataset=conn, hasoutput=False)

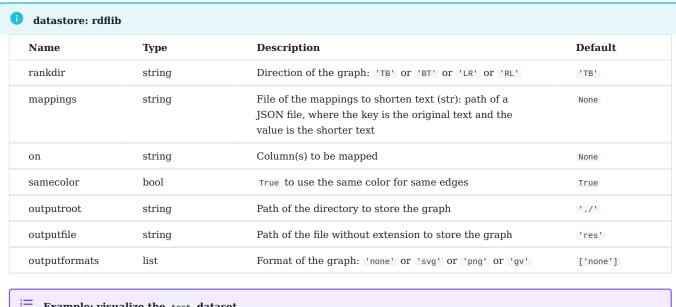
5.2.5 Function graph

graph function can visualize a dataset. Only rdflib is supported for now.

Parameters description for export():

Name	Туре	Description	Default
datastore	string	A backend datastore, i.e., 'rdflib' or 'duckdb'	[required]
dataset	string OR GeistGraph object	Dataset to load an object: (1) A string indicates the name of the dataset stored on disk OR (2) a GeistGraph object for dataset in memory	[required]
hasoutput	bool	True to export as a file or print it out	[required]
config	dict	A dictionary with configurations for certain backend store	see below

Description for the config parameter:



Example: visualize the test dataset

import geist

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} # Visualize the test dataset as a graph and save it as the res.svg file \\ geist.graph(datastore='rdflib', dataset='test', hasoutput=True, config={'outputformats': ['svg']}) \end{tabular}$

5.2.6 Function load

load function can import data into an existing dataset.

Parameters description for query():

Name	Туре	Description	Default
datastore	string	A backend datastore, i.e., 'rdflib' or 'duckdb'	[required]
dataset	string OR DuckPyConnection object OR GeistGraph object	Dataset to load an object: (1) A string indicates the name of the dataset stored on disk OR (2) a DuckPyConnection object OR a GeistGraph object for dataset in memory	[required]
inputfile	string	File to be loaded	[required]
inputformat	string	Format of the file to be loaded	[required]
isinputpath	bool	True if the inputfile is the file path, otherwise the inputfile is the content	[required]
config	dict	A dictionary with configurations for certain backend store	see below

Description for the *config* parameter:



Name	Туре	Description	Default
table	string	Name of the table to be loaded	[required]

Example: load a table into the test dataset

There exist a file with the path of <code>.geistdata/duckdb/test.duckdb</code> . The <code>csv_str</code> will be imported into the <code>df</code> table. Note that the order of table columns should be consistent with the imported data.

```
import geist

csv_str = """
v1,v2,v3
1,1,1
2,2,2
3,3,3
"""

# Load csv_str to the df table of the test dataset
geist.load(datastore='duckdb', dataset='test', inputformat='csv', isinputpath=False, config={'table': 'df'})
```



datastore: rdflib

Name	Туре	Description	Default
inmemory	bool	True if the new dataset (after loading data) is stored in memory only, otherwise it is stored on disk	False
colnames	string	Column names of triples with the format of [[subject1, predicate1, object1], [subject2, predicate2, object2],]	<pre>[required] when inputformat='csv'</pre>

Example: load a triple into the test dataset

There exist a file with the path of <code>.geistdata/rdflib/test.pkl</code> . The <code>csv_str</code> will be imported into the <code>test RDF</code> dataset.

import geist csv_str = """
subject, predicate, object
<http://example.com/drewp>,<http://example.com/feels>, "Happy"
""" # Load csv_str to the df table of the test dataset geist.load(datastore='rdflib', dataset='test', inputfile=csv_str, inputformat='csv', isinputpath=False, config={"colnames": "[['subject', 'predicate', 'object']]"})

5.2.7 Function query

query function can perform a query on a dataset.

Parameters description for query():

Name	Туре	Description	Default
datastore	string	A backend datastore, i.e., 'rdflib' or 'duckdb'	[required]
dataset	string OR DuckPyConnection object OR GeistGraph object	(1) A string indicates the name of the dataset stored on disk OR (2) a DuckPyConnection object OR a GeistGraph object for dataset in memory	[required]
inputfile	string	File containing the query	[required]
isinputpath	bool	True if the inputfile is the file path, otherwise the inputfile is the content	[required]
hasoutput	bool	True to store the query results as a CSV file or print them out	[required]
config	dict	A dictionary with configurations when hasoutput=True	see below

Description for the *config* parameter:

Name	Туре	Description	Default
outputroot	string	Path of the directory to store the query results	1./1
outputfile	string	Path of the file to store the query results	None

Example 1: all rows of the df table in test dataset on disk (query from a string)

There exist a file with the path of .geistdata/duckdb/test.duckdb . The following code returns a Pandas data frame named res with query results, and a DuckPyConnection object.

import geist

Query the df table of the test dataset

(res, conn) = geist.query(datastore='duckdb', dataset='test', inputfile="SELECT * FROM df;", isinputpath=False, hasoutput=False)

Example 2: all rows of the df **table in** test **dataset on disk (query from a file)**

 $There\ exist\ a\ file\ with\ the\ path\ of\ . geist data/duckdb/test.duckdb\ .\ The\ following\ code\ returns\ a\ Pandas\ data\ frame\ named\ res\ with$ query results, and a DuckPyConnection object.

Here is the query.txt file:

SELECT * FROM df;

Code:

import geist

Query the df table of the test dataset

(res, conn) = geist.query(datastore='duckdb', dataset='test', inputfile="query.txt", isinputpath=True, hasoutput=False)

Example 3: all rows of the df table in test dataset in memory (query from a string)

Suppose conn is a DuckPyConnection object points to a DuckDB dataset in memory. The following code returns a Pandas data frame named $\ensuremath{\mathsf{res}}$ with query results, and the same $\ensuremath{\mathsf{DuckPyConnection}}$ object.

import geist # Query the df table of the test dataset
(res, conn) = geist.query(datastore='duckdb', dataset=conn, inputfile="SELECT * FROM df;", isinputpath=False, hasoutput=False)

Example 4: all rows of the df table in test dataset in memory (query from a file)

Suppose conn is a DuckPyConnection object points to a DuckDB dataset in memory. The following code returns a Pandas data frame named res with query results, and the same DuckPyConnection object.

Here is the query.txt file:

SELECT * FROM df;

Code:

import geist

Query the df table of the test dataset
(res, conn) = geist.query(datastore='duckdb', dataset=conn, inputfile="query.txt", isinputpath=True, hasoutput=False)

6. Changelog

v0.3.1 (2025-01-06)

- Fix minor bug of the report feature: update TAGS and filters
- Fix minor bug of the load feature: update the rdflib load() function
- · Add external arguments for the report feature: {{ arg }} will be replaced by value in the report template

v0.3.0 (2024-12-26)

- Code refactoring: datastore -> api -> commands (e.g., code under the api folder is based on code under the datastore folder)
- Add Python API: (1) Connection class with create, close, destroy, export, graph, load, and query methods; and (2) create, destroy, export, graph, load, query, and report functions
- \bullet Update CLI of report and query commands: replace --file with --inputfile
- Update the documentation

v0.2.1 (2024-08-17)

- Add the Geist Poster for SciPy 2024
- Update the documentation: add descriptions for the demo of SciPy 2024

v0.2.0 (2024-03-15)

- SQL queries are supported by GEIST based on duckdb
- Update ContainerTag: return objects of any type, not just strings

v0.1.0 (2024-03-04)

- Add documentation
- \bullet Add the component tag to extract connected components of a given graph
- Add the process_str_for_html filter
- Make the map tag more flexible: make it possible to map selected columns
- Fix the quotes bug: keep the cell's original format

v0.0.1 (2023-09-21)

- The first version of GEIST with create, load, query, destroy, graph, graph2, map, use, html, img, and table tags
- SPARQL queries are supported by GEIST based on RDFLib