LDBC TUC

Context-Free Path Querying: Obstacles on the Way to Adoption

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https://research.jetbrains.org/groups/plt_lab/

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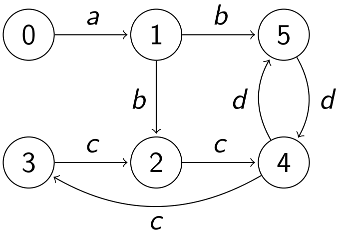
Formal language constrained path querying

Navigational queries in edge-labelled graph



- Path to find:

$$0 \xrightarrow{a} v_0 \xrightarrow{b} v_1 \underbrace{\xrightarrow{d} v_2 \xrightarrow{c} v_3 \ldots v_k \xrightarrow{c}}_{c \text{ or } d \text{ in arbitrary order}} v$$

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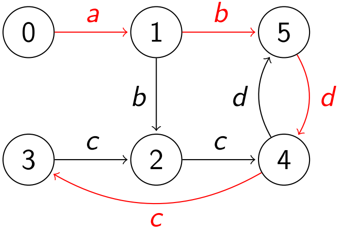

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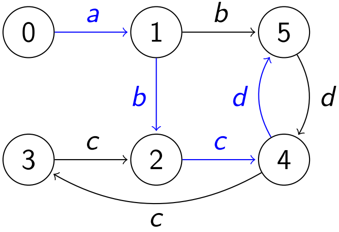

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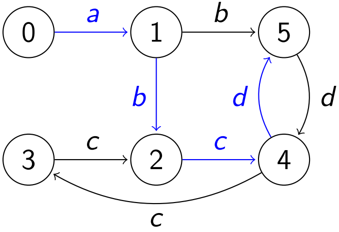

- $w(v_0 \xrightarrow{l_0} v_1 \xrightarrow{l_1} \dots \xrightarrow{l_{k-1}} v_k) = l_0 l_1 \dots l_{k-1}$
- $Q = \{(v_i, v_j) \mid \exists \pi = v_i \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow v_j ; w(\pi) \in \mathcal{L}\}$, where $\mathcal{L}$ — formal language
  - Regular, RPQ $(ab(c \mid d)^*)$
  - **Context-Free**, CFPQ $(a^n b^n)$
  - Multiple Context-Free $(a^n c^m b^n d^m)$

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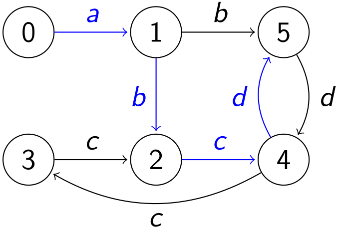

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Variations:

- All-pairs
- Multiple source
- Reachability
- All paths
- ...

Applications of Context-Free Path Querying

Hierarchy analysis: variations of the *same-generation queries* is the essence of CFPQ

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[2]Mihalis Yannakakis. 1990. "Graph-theoretic Methods in Database Theory".

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Graph structured data analysis

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- Biological data analysis
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Graph databases

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- ? What the algorithm is better for the specific problem?
- ? How can one detect that a newly developed algorithm is better than existing ones?
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Difficulties

- Data is spread over projects and papers in different communities
- There is a huge number of different subclasses of the problem
  - all-pairs, single source, multiple source, ...
  - reachability, single path, all path, ...

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There is no support of CFPQ in real-world graph databases

- ? Which database or graph analysis system one should use?
  - ☹ H. Miao and A. Deshpande: "Though the problem has been first studied in our community [40], there is little follow up and support in the context of modern graph databases ..."[4]

Difficulties

- ? Algorithm for query engine
  - ! Look at the previous slide
- ? Query language features to express context-free language constraints
  - ? Syntax
  - ? Semantics

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Our Results

- ✔ Collection of linear algebra based algorithms for CFPQ
  - SuiteSparse is utilized for sparse linear algebra subroutines
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- Full-stack support of CFPQ[5]
  - On top of RedisGraph: query engine is extended with CFPQ algorithm
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- Collecting of the dataset for CFPQ benchmarking has started
  - Synthetic graphs
  - Real-world graphs
    - Static code analysis
    - Biological data analysis
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Our Results Evaluation

- All-pairs reachability queries
- *geospecies, taxonomy* — biological data
- *crypto, drivers, fs* — points-to analysis
- Time in seconds

- GPU: Geforce GTX 1070, 1.5GHz, 8Gb RAM, 1920 CUDA cores
- CPU: Intel core i7-6700 CPU, 3.4GHz, DDR4 64Gb RAM

Graph	#V	#E	Neo4j[6]	RedisGraph[7]	Lin.al. CPU[8]	Lin.al. GPU[9]
geospecies	450 609	2 311 461	6 953.9	80.1	7.1	0.8
taxonomy	5 728 398	14 922 125	n.a.		1.1	0.7
crypto	3 464 970	5 976 774	n.a.		84.8	28.1
drivers	4 273 803	7 415 538	n.a.		269.9	62.5
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Ongoing research

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- Developing and evaluating GLL-based CFPQ algorithm for Neo4j
  - Multiple-source
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- Describing semantics of (subset of) openCypher in terms of linear algebra (in Coq)
- Utilizing multiple context-free languages as path constraints

What should we do?

- To publish unified benchmarks for formal language constrained path querying algorithms
  - Graphs: synthetic and real-world
  - Queries: templates and real-world queries
  - Tasks: all-pairs, single source, reachability, ...

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- To provide graph database support
  - Different algorithms for different systems
  - Syntax and semantics of query languages