# Prospective and Retrospective Provenance Queries Using YesWorkflow, RDF, and SPARQL

### Linh Hoang<sup>1</sup>, Hui Lyu<sup>2</sup>, Timothy McPhillips<sup>1</sup> and Bertram Ludäscher<sup>1</sup>

1. School of Information Sciences, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign 2. Department of Computer and Information Science, University of Pennsylvania



The iSchool at Illinois

#### **Motivation**

#### **DataONE**

Research projects in DataONE are using RDF to provide provenance from OAI-ORE\* data packages.

#### YesWorkflow

- ➤ Defines a set of annotations for declaring the expected dataflow patterns in scripts written in any text-based programming language<sup>[1]</sup>.
- YW builds a workflow model of the script based on these annotations, revealing the computational modules and dataflow dependencies in the script.
- YW can capture additional script-related artifacts, i.e., not only the workflow graph (prospective provenance) but also runtime observables (retrospective provenance) that can be queried by Prolog & Datalog.

#### Configure yw properties in RDF format **Annotated Source Scripts** rejected\_sample @desc Record which samples were rejected @out rejection log @uri file:run/rejected samples.txt Get YW Fact files in RDF DLV or XSB Extrac extract fact file @end log\_rejected\_sample Build workflow <sup>1</sup>Queries **SPARQL** model based Extracted Model YesWorkflow Queries DLV or XSB model fact file YW Graph Extracted Graph accepted\_sample Graphic Information Recon fact file WOIKIIOW log\_rejected\_sample collect\_data\_set rejection\_log transform\_images YesWorkflow Implementation Process Project Goals

#### **Project Goals**

- ➤ Allow YW-captured provenance information be easy to query together with other available provenance information which is already in RDF format.
- ➤ Enable all of the provenance information that can be collected by YesWorkflow and exported to Prolog facts, to be exported alternatively to an RDF representation<sup>[2]</sup>.
- Produce RDF documents that are both easy to read directly and also easy to query using SPARQL.

#### Methods

- (1) Conceptualized RDF model that captures the provenance related portions of YesWorkflow and created YW vocabularies.
- (2) "Hand-crafted" RDF document based on the model for a specific YW example.
- (3) Wrote SPARQL queries to mimic existing (working) Prolog / Datalog queries to ensure that the RDF model can support the same queries.
- (4) Using two different SPARQL query engines (ARQ, Virtuoso) to test the queries.

#### References

(1) McPhillips, T., Song, T., Kolisnik, T., Aulenbach, S., Belhajjame, K., Bocinsky, K., Cao, Y., Chirigati, F., Dey, S., Freire, J. and Huntzinger, D.: YesWorkflow: a user-oriented, language-independent tool for recovering workflow information from scripts (2015).
(2) DataONE Internships Summer 2017, <a href="https://www.dataone.org/internships#project3">https://www.dataone.org/internships#project3</a>.
(3) The ProvONE Data Model for Scientific Workflow Provenance, <a href="http://jenkins-">http://jenkins-</a>

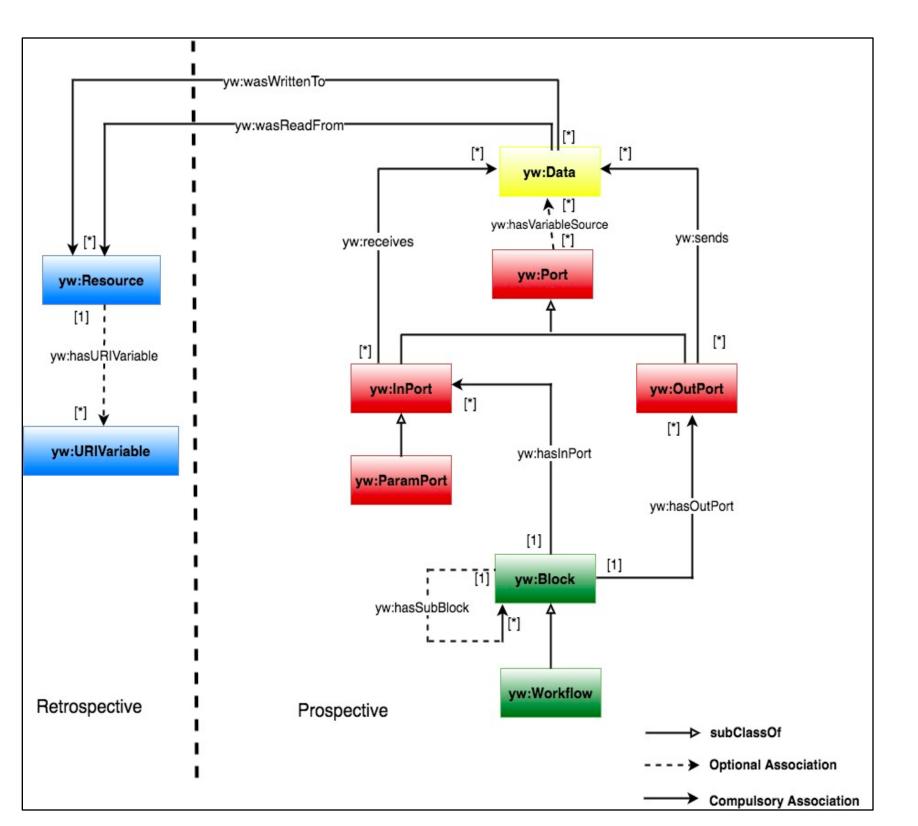
1.dataone.org/jenkins/view/Documentation%20Projects/job/ProvONE-Documentation-trunk/ws/provenance/ProvONE/v1/provone.html.

GitHub Repository

DataONE-Prov-Summer-2017 on GitHub, <a href="https://github.com/idaks/DataONE-Prov-Summer-2017">https://github.com/idaks/DataONE-Prov-Summer-2017</a>



#### (1) YW RDF Model



YesWorkflow RDF Model UML Diagram

➤ Was designed to integrate both prospective and retrospective provenance and was mapped with ProvONE\* Model<sup>[3]</sup>.

#### > Prospective information:

- Block which represents for computational tasks in the script.
- Port which represents for the connecting points in which blocks sending or receiving data to each other.
- Data which represents for the data that flows between blocks via ports through out the script.

#### > Retrospective information:

- Resource: which represents for physical instances of data generated during runtime events.
- URIVariable: which represents for resource file name with its path.

#### (3) (4) SPARQL Queries

#### Example 1: Recursive query using SPARQL property path

Question: What are the downstream blocks of the program block named "B1"? Query:

SELECT DISTINCT ?downstream\_block\_name WHERE

rdf:type

rdfs:label "B1". ?block (yw:hasOutPort/yw:sends/^yw:receives/^yw:hasInPort)+ ?down\_block.

yw:Block;

?down\_block rdf:type yw:Block; rdfs:label ?downstream\_block\_name.

# Example 2: Querying across between prospective and retrospective provenance<sup>[4]</sup>

**Question:** What URI variable value that associated with a data named "D1"? **Query:** 

SELECT DISTINCT ?variable\_value

WHERE

?block

{ ?data rdf:type yw:Data ; rdfs:label "D1" ;

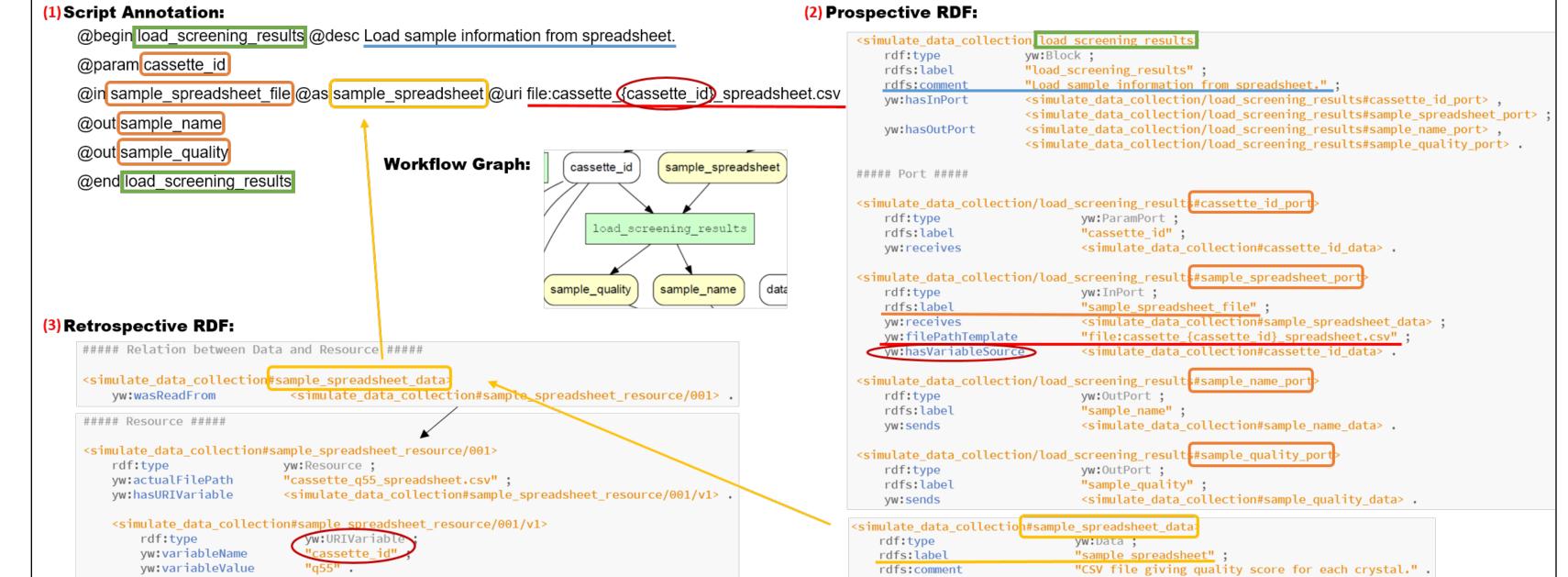
(yw:wasReadFrom|yw:wasWrittenTo) ?resource.

?resource rdf:type yw:Resource;

yw:hasURIVariable ?URIVariable.

?URIVariable rdf:type yw:URIVariable; yw:variableValue ?variable value.}

## (2) RDF Documents



Example of RDF representation & naming scheme

#### Findings & Possible Future Work

- ➤ ARQ vs. Virtuoso: ARQ took longer time to run all the queries than Virtuoso.
- > SPARQL property paths work nicely.
- ➤ Using standard RDF such as owl:sameAs, rdfs:subClassOf are not that helpful without reasoners.
- Examining the feasibility of YW RDF model, RDF representation & SPARQL queries with new examples.
- Defining "meaningful" queries that can be used by researchers.
- ➤ Judgments of using own RDF vocabulary instead of standard ProvONE vocabulary via real example.