**A REPORT**

**ON**

**Graph Data Digest Document Format (GDF)**

BY

Vipin Baswan 2017A7PS0429P

Suyash Raj 2017A7PS0191P

Yashdeep Gupta 2017A7PS0114P

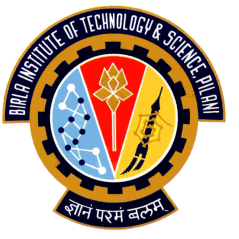
Abhinava Arsada 2017A7PS0028P

Sreyas Ravichandran 2017A7PS0275P

AT

**Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education (HBCSE)**

A Practice School-1 station of



Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani

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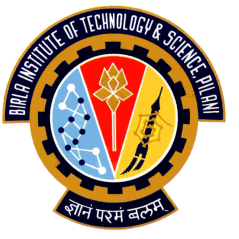
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**Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education (HBCSE)**

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**Pilani (Rajasthan)**

**Practice School Division**

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**Title of Project:** Graph Data Digest Document Format (GDF)

**Submitted By:**

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**Abstract**

Graph databases have always been a promising tool in increasing the querying efficiency on datasets. Hence, the prospect of data digest document format such as GDF seems very promising in today’s world where datasets interact in a complex manner and quick information retrieval is of prime import.

Our project deals with developing a format called GDF and the method to convert any document format into GDF. This will assist us in quick merging of different files as graphs can be merged easily. On completion of our project, we will be able to convert any file format into GDF and also view any file data in the form of graphs (only nodes and edges)! This format is essentially NoSQL type format since there are no tables.

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Signature of the Student Signature of PS Faculty

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Date Date

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**INTRODUCTION**

*The aim of our project is to develop a Data Digest Format which can be used to convert and represent information of any format.* The format is graph based, hence the name.

The scope of our project is to:

1. Decide the format of GDF
2. Write methods to convert a text file into GDF
3. Create meta-data in the GDF format from the meta-data in the text format
4. Develop a query language (based on SPARQL) for information retrieval

Since the idea of GDF is pretty innovative and unique in itself (Credit: Nagarjuna G.), not much literature is available to us for this exact format. But a similar data format called *Resource Description Format* (RDF) already exists. It is also graph based data format. Hence, we have gone through the literatures regarding RDF (links of the online resources have been given in the References section). Also, we have generated the sample data (for testing our code) using a python code but later we will collect more data from *DBPedia* (an online platform to get 3-column formatted data for various Wikipedia pages). Also, the query language for our format is based on *SPARQL*. We are referring to the official literature available on *SPARQL* (link for the same has been provided in References Section) for building our querying engine.

We wanted to limit the dependency of our code on various platforms. Hence, we have used BASH Scripting to write our code.

Due to time constraints, we will not be able to create our own renderer but we will be using already existing D3.js renderer.

The report initially gives a basic background information on Graph based database formats. Then, the *7-column format* has been discussed in detail. Since, the format is graph based, we also need to define nodes and edges of the graph. This is done through generating the meta-data file. The format of meta-data file is also discussed in detail. After this, the report explains the flow of the project (from text to Graph) through a flow chart. Since we have limited time to complete the project, we have also stated the current progress and what we have to achieve in two separate sections. The relevant code and readMe files have been attached in the appendix. The links of various resources we referred to have been given in the references section. Few important jargons have been defined in the glossary at the end.

**MAIN TEXT**

1. **BACKGROUND**

This data format can be said to be loosely inspired from the RDF format, additionally making use of the seven-column format, which has been described below. In both of these formats, *data is stored in the form of graphs* i.e. nodes as well as edges for easier and more efficient querying of data. We also decided to additionally generate unique IDs for each one of the tuples generated as well as each entity uniquely specified by the edges and nodes. The last addition to this data format is that we shall implement a constantly self-updating metadata section of our data which cannot be accessed by the users and contains information about the type of entities stored in our data which reduces our query time to a very large extent despite requiring a very large amount of storage space.

Tools used in this project are:

1. **Shell Scripting:** *to write most of the code*
2. **RDF:** *to understand how text can be shown as graph*
3. **D3.js:** *Renderer to get graph SGV*
4. **SPARQL:** *to design querying engine for GDF*
5. **7-COLUMN FORMAT**

Each tuple in the input file (can be in any format) can be viewed as an entity with a Subject, Object and a Predicate. For instance, in “*Yashdeep likes to eat ice-cream*”, ‘Yashdeep’ is the Subject, ‘ice-cream’ is the Object and ‘likes to eat’ is the Predicate.

Let’s see the graph given below:



*Fig.1: A graph representing the sentence “Yashdeep like to eat ice-cream”*

Here are the observations:

1. Both subject and object are represented by the nodes of the graph
2. Predicate is represented by the edge of the graph
3. Both nodes and edges have some text associated with them (like ‘Yashdeep’ and ‘Ice-cream’ associated with nodes and ‘Likes to eat’ associated with edge)
4. The edge originates from Subject and terminates at Object. Thus, *the graph we get is always a directed graph*
5. Subject, Objects and Predicates can also have ‘*qualifiers*’ associated with them. For example, in above graph, Subject Qualifier can be ‘Person’, Object Qualifier can be ‘Dessert’ and Predicate Qualifier can be ‘Preferences’. *In short, a qualifier gives more information about the subject/object/predicate.*

The above graph corresponds to a single tuple of the GDF file. This graph is represented by a 7-column format in our GDF File. The format is:

UID | Subject | Subject\_Qualifier | Predicate | Predicate\_Qualifier | Object | Object\_Qualifier

Hence, above graph will be represented by the following tuple in our GDF File:

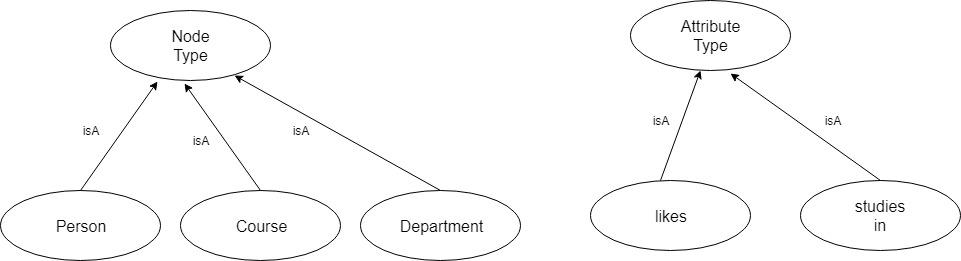
1242353353|Yashdeep|Person|LikesToEat|Preferences|Ice-cream|Dessert

The UID is generated by taking the hash of Subject, Predicate and Object (appended and then delimited by space). We have used built-in ‘md5sum’ hash of the bash. For each tuple in the input file, a tuple is generated in the GDF file. Finally, the output will contain a file with .gdf extension.

The code for the conversion of text into GDF file is attached in the appendices section along with the ReadMe file for the code. For complete detailed explanation on how the code works and what 7-column format is, please refer to the ReadMe file.

1. **META-DATA FORMAT**

Along with the GDF file a meta-data GDF file is also created. For creating this file, the user has to give the meta-data text file as the input. The meta-data file will also have a Graph based file format. For instance, see the graph below:



*Fig. 2: An example of Node and Attribute types for meta-data.gdf file*

The meta-data contains two basic entities: Node type and Attribute/Predicate type. This is used to define the nodes and edges within the graph.

In the example discussed previously, “*Yashdeep likes to eat ice-cream*”, Yashdeep is a Person and hence Yashdeep is a Member of Person Node type. This information can also be conveyed through the 7-column format:

UID | Subject | Subject\_Qualifier | memberOf | | Node\_Type |

UID | Predicate | Predicate\_Qualifier | memberOf | | Attribute\_Type |

UID | Object | Object\_Qualifier | memberOf | | Node\_Type |

In our example,

1243453453 | Yashdeep | | memberOf | | Person |

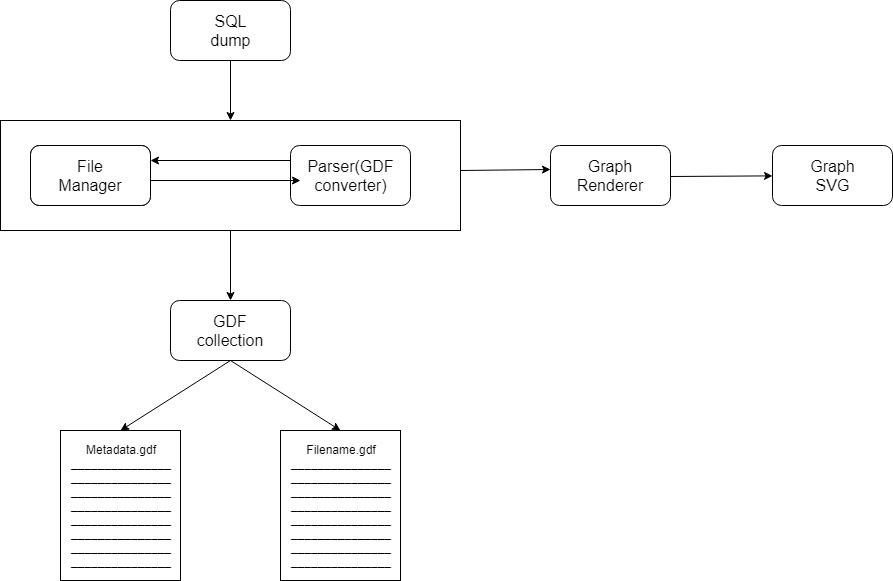
1453456564 | Ice-cream | | memberOf | | Food-items |

2434536456 | Likes to eat | | memberOf | | likes |

Hence, for each subject/object/predicate, our meta-data.gdf file will contain a tuple in it.

1. **TEXT TO GRAPH CONVERSION**

The conversion of input text file into Graph database can be represented by the following chart:



*Fig. 3: Processing of input file to get an interactive Graph SVG*

The sequence of steps has been explained below:

1. We will receive input from the user in the form of a table (called SQL Dump in the above chart). Mostly, user will also provide the corresponding meta-data file as another input file.
2. The parser will parse the input file and generate the GDF file along with the meta-data.gdf file. The availability of meta-data.gdf rests upon the availability of meta-data file as the input from user.
3. We need to convert the GDF file into the JSON objects and then render these JSON objects to Graph SVG. This will be done by the Graph Renderer. It will read our GDF file and generate the corresponding graph database.
4. **RDF**

Concepts and Abstract Syntax

The Resource Description Framework (RDF) is a framework for representing information in the Web. The framework is designed so that vocabularies can be layered. The RDF and RDF vocabulary definition (RDF schema) languages [[*RDF-VOCABULARY*](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-concepts/#ref-rdf-vocabulary)] are the first such vocabularies.

The design of RDF is intended to meet the following goals:

* having a simple data model
* having formal semantics and provable inference
* using an extensible URI-based vocabulary
* using an XML-based syntax
* supporting use of XML schema datatypes
* allowing anyone to make statements about any resource

 Graph Data Model

The underlying structure of any expression in RDF is a collection of triples, each consisting of a subject, a predicate and an object. A set of such triples is called an RDF graph (defined more formally in [*section 6*](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-concepts/#section-Graph-syntax)). This can be illustrated by a node and directed-arc diagram, in which each triple is represented as a node-arc-node link (hence the term "graph").



Each triple represents a statement of a relationship between the things denoted by the nodes that it links. Each triple has three parts:

1. a [*subject*](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-concepts/#dfn-subject),
2. an [*object*](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-concepts/#dfn-object), and
3. a [*predicate*](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-concepts/#dfn-predicate) (also called a [*property*](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-concepts/#dfn-property)) that denotes a relationship.

The direction of the arc is significant: it always points toward the object.

The [*nodes*](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-concepts/#section-Graph-Node) of an RDF graph are its subjects and objects.

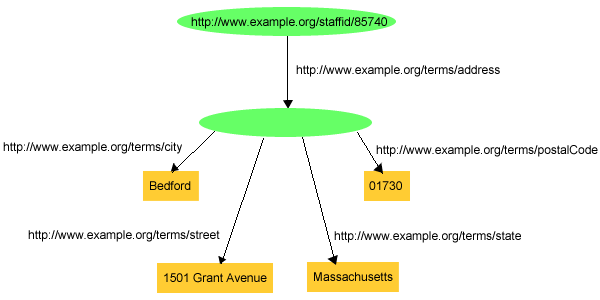
The assertion of an RDF triple says that some relationship, indicated by the predicate, holds between the things denoted by subject and object of the triple. The assertion of an RDF graph amounts to asserting all the triples in it, so the meaning of an RDF graph is the conjunction (logical AND) of the statements corresponding to all the triples it contains.

RDF Expression of Simple Facts

Some simple facts indicate a relationship between two things. Such a fact may be represented as an RDF triple in which the predicate names the relationship, and the subject and object denote the two things. A familiar representation of such a fact might be as a row in a table in a relational database. The table has two columns, corresponding to the subject and the object of the RDF triple. The name of the table corresponds to the predicate of the RDF triple. A further familiar representation may be as a two place predicate in first order logic.

Relational databases permit a table to have an arbitrary number of columns, a row of which expresses information corresponding to a predicate in first order logic with an arbitrary number of places. Such a row, or predicate, has to be decomposed for representation as RDF triples. A simple form of decomposition introduces a new blank node, corresponding to the row, and a new triple is introduced for each cell in the row. The subject of each triple is the new blank node, the predicate corresponds to the column name, and object corresponds to the value in the cell. The new blank node may also have an **rdf:type** property whose value corresponds to the table name.

As an example, consider Figure 6 from the [[*RDF-PRIMER*](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-concepts/#ref-rdf-primer)]:

  
RDF Primer Figure 6: Using a Blank Node

This information might correspond to a row in a table **"STAFFADDRESSES"**, with a primary key **STAFFID**, and additional columns **STREET**, **STATE**, **CITY** and **POSTALCODE**.

Thus, a more complex fact is expressed in RDF using a conjunction (logical-AND) of simple binary relationships. RDF does not provide means to express negation (NOT) or disjunction (OR).

Through its use of extensible URI-based vocabularies, RDF provides for expression of facts about arbitrary subjects; i.e. assertions of named properties about specific named things. A URI can be constructed for any thing that can be named, so RDF facts can be about any such things.

Entailment

The ideas on meaning and inference in RDF are underpinned by the formal concept of [*entailment*](http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-rdf-mt-20040210/#entail), as discussed in the RDF semantics document [[*RDF-SEMANTICS*](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-concepts/#ref-rdf-semantics)]. In brief, an RDF expression A is said to entail another RDF expression B if every possible arrangement of things in the world that makes A true also makes B true. On this basis, if the truth of A is presumed or demonstrated then the truth of B can be inferred .

RDF Triples

An RDF triple contains three components:

* the subject, which is an [*RDF URI reference*](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-concepts/#dfn-URI-reference) or a [*blank node*](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-concepts/#dfn-blank-node)
* the predicate, which is an [*RDF URI reference*](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-concepts/#dfn-URI-reference)
* the object, which is an [*RDF URI reference*](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-concepts/#dfn-URI-reference), a [*literal*](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-concepts/#dfn-literal) or a [*blank node*](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-concepts/#dfn-blank-node)

An RDF triple is conventionally written in the order subject, predicate, object.

The predicate is also known as the property of the triple.

Graph Equivalence

Two RDF graphs *G* and *G'* are equivalent if there is a bijection *M* between the sets of nodes of the two graphs, such that:

1. *M* maps blank nodes to blank nodes.
2. *M(lit)=lit* for all [*RDF literals*](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-concepts/#dfn-literal) *lit* which are nodes of *G*.
3. *M(uri)=uri* for all [*RDF URI references*](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-concepts/#dfn-URI-reference) *uri* which are nodes of *G*.
4. The triple *( s, p, o )* is in *G* if and only if the triple *( M(s), p, M(o) )* is in *G'*

RDF URI References

A URI reference within an RDF graph (an RDF URI reference) is a Unicode string [[*UNICODE*](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-concepts/#ref-unicode)] that:

* does not contain any control characters ( #x00 - #x1F, #x7F-#x9F)
* and would produce a valid URI character sequence (per RFC2396 [[*URI*](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-concepts/#ref-uris)], sections 2.1) representing an absolute URI with optional fragment identifier when subjected to the encoding described below.

1. **ABOUT SPARQL:**

We are using Sparql protocol in order to create a query engine. SPARQL allows users to write queries against what can loosely be called "key-value" data or, more specifically, data that follow the [RDF](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resource_Description_Framework) specification of the [W3C](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web_Consortium). Thus, the entire database is a set of "subject-predicate-object" triples. This is analogous to some [NoSQL](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NoSQL) databases' usage of the term "document-key-value", such as [MongoDB](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongodb).

In [SQL](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL) [relational database](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relational_database) terms, [RDF](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resource_Description_Framework) data can also be considered a table with three columns – the subject column, the predicate column, and the object column. The subject in RDF is analogous to an entity in a SQL database, where the data elements (or fields) for a given business object are placed in multiple columns, sometimes spread across more than one table, and identified by a [unique key](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unique_key). In RDF, those fields are instead represented as separate predicate/object rows sharing the same subject, often the same unique key, with the predicate being analogous to the column name and the object the actual data.

Unlike relational databases, the object column is heterogeneous: the per-cell data type is usually implied (or specified in the [ontology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ontology_(information_science))) by the [predicate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL#Language_elements) value. Also unlike SQL, RDF can have multiple entries per predicate; for instance, one could have multiple "child" entries for a single "person", and can return collections of such objects, like "children".

Thus, SPARQL provides a full set of analytic query operations such as JOIN, SORT, AGGREGATE for data whose [schema](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database_schema) is intrinsically part of the data rather than requiring a separate schema definition. However, schema information (the ontology) is often provided externally, to allow joining of different datasets unambiguously. In addition, SPARQL provides specific [graph](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graph_(data_structure)) traversal syntax for data that can be thought of as a graph.

**Query Forms :**

In the case of queries that read data from the database, the SPARQL language specifies four different query variations for different purposes.

**SELECT query :**

Used to extract raw values from a SPARQL endpoint, the results are returned in a table format.

**CONSTRUCT query :**

Used to extract information from the SPARQL endpoint and transform the results into valid RDF.

**ASK query :**

Used to provide a simple True/False result for a query on a SPARQL endpoint.

**DESCRIBE query :**

Used to extract an RDF graph from the SPARQL endpoint, the content of which is left to the endpoint to decide based on what the maintainer deems as useful information.

Each of these query forms takes a WHERE block to restrict the query, although, in the case of the DESCRIBE query, the WHERE is optional.

**MISCELLANEOUS** :

Variables are indicated by a ? or $ prefix. Bindings for ?capital and the ?country will be returned. When a triple ends with a semicolon, the subject from this triple will implicitly complete the following pair to an entire triple. So for example ex:isCapitalOf ?y is short for ?x ex:isCapitalOf ?y.

The SPARQL query processor will search for sets of triples that match these four triple patterns, binding the variables in the query to the corresponding parts of each triple. Important to note here is the "property orientation" (class matches can be conducted solely through class-attributes or properties – see Duck typing)

To make queries concise, SPARQL allows the definition of prefixes and base URIs in a fashion similar to Turtle. In this query, the prefix "ex" stands for “http://example.com/exampleOntology#”.

1. **OUR PROGRESS**

Till now, we have completed the following:

1. Creation of GDF Convertor to convert a text file into 7-column format
2. Creation of meta-data.gdf file from meta-data.txt file
3. Reading SPARQL

We will also start working on the querying engine within this week.

Everything that we have done has been committed to the GIT remote repository (<https://github.com/Sreyas-108/GDF>). Also, the code and readMe files have been attached in the Appendix section.

1. **FUTURE PROSPECTS**

We plan to complete the following objectives:

1. Conversion of our GDF file into JSON objects
2. Understand the working of D3.js renderer and use it to generate graph SVGs from the JSON objects generated from (a)
3. Complete the building of querying engine (based on SPARQL)
4. **SKILLS ACQUIRED**

We have learned the following:

1. Bash and Shell Scripting
2. RDF and SPARQL
3. GitHub
4. JSON

**CONCLUSION**

Graph databases show enormous promise in terms of efficiency, by one or more orders of magnitude and with latency much lower compared to batch processing of aggregates. Additionally, graph databases have a very flexible data model and a mode of delivery conforming to modern methods. GDF is another innovation in the direction. The aim is to create and modify a graph data digest and build a database engine to Create, Read, Update and Delete (CRUD). There are many steps in the process, the underlying storage, a GDF parser, a querying engine and a renderer. The paucity of time may not allow us to finish what we've started but we hope to build a foundation on which further progress can be made.

**APPENDIX**

*NOTE: The code attached here is already present on GitHub (*[*https://github.com/Sreyas-108/GDF*](https://github.com/Sreyas-108/GDF)*). Also, for sample input data and corresponding GDF file, please refer to the GitHub link.*

**Python code to generate sample input data:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

#import numpy as np

import random

students=['Yashdeep','Vipin','Suyash','Sreyas','Abhinava','Ayush','Sid','Anirudh','Arvind','Ravi','Kavi','Isha','Ritu','Jaya','Kapil','Divya','Pankaj','Sashan','Sushakt','Pratik','Saksham','Rachit','Shivam','Shalvi','Akriti','Bhoomi','Kavya','Sahil','Sargun','Swadesh','Kshitij','Anshuman','Samir']

teachers=['Ashish','Shan','Geeta','Ashu','Nago','Pogo','Sanjay','Sunita','Kalpana','GN','Mukesh','Suresh','Rohil','Ramesh','Manoj','Raman','Kannan','Sundar','Vishal','Amit','Kamlesh','Jenny']

fooditems=['Dosa','Pavbhaji','VadaPav','AlooParatha','BreadButter','BreadJam','BhelPuri','PaneerTikka','ShahiPaneer','Kadhi','Biryani','FriedRice','Pizza','Burger','Sandwich']

people=students+teachers

courses=['DSA','DBS','MuP','DD','POE','POM','DISCO','OOP','PAVA','CP','ES','TRW','MeOW','Thermo','M1','M2','M3','PnS','Bio','PPL','CompArch','DAA']

def createCrossData(list1,list2):

cross=[]

for l1 in list1:

for l2 in list2:

if random.randint(0,1)==1:

cross.append((l1,l2))

return cross

def createTripletStrings(crossTable,predName):

tripletList=[]

for l1,l2 in crossTable:

tripletList.append(l1+'|'+predName+'|'+l2)

return tripletList

def printStringListToFile(stringList,filename):

file = open(filename,'w')

for string in stringList:

file.write(string)

file.write('\n')

def isDataThere(text):

fhandle=open('metadata.txt','r')

lines=fhandle.readlines()

for line in lines:

line=line.rstrip()

items=line.split('|')

compare=items[0]

if compare==text:

fhandle.close()

return True

fhandle.close()

return False

def printStudentMetadata(crossTable1,crossTable2,crossTable3):

f=open('metadata.txt','a+')

string='|memberOf|student'

for t,s in crossTable1:

if f.closed==False:

f.close()

if isDataThere(s)==False:

f=open('metadata.txt','a+')

f.write(s+string+'\n')

for s,fo in crossTable2:

if f.closed==False:

f.close()

if students.count(s)!=0 and isDataThere(s)==False:

f=open('metadata.txt','a+')

f.write(s+string+'\n')

for s,co in crossTable3:

if f.closed==False:

f.close()

if isDataThere(s)==False:

f=open('metadata.txt','a+')

f.write(s+string+'\n')

def printTeacherMetadata(crossTable1,crossTable2):

f=open('metadata.txt','a+')

string='|memberOf|teacher'

for t,s in crossTable1:

if f.closed==False:

f.close()

if isDataThere(t)==False:

f=open('metadata.txt','a+')

f.write(t+string+'\n')

for s,fo in crossTable2:

if f.closed==False:

f.close()

if teachers.count(s)!=0 and isDataThere(s)==False:

f=open('metadata.txt','a+')

f.write(s+string+'\n')

def printFoodMetadata(crossTable1):

f=open('metadata.txt','a+')

string='|memberOf|foodItem'

for s,fo in crossTable1:

if f.closed==False:

f.close()

if isDataThere(fo)==False:

f=open('metadata.txt','a+')

f.write(fo+string+'\n')

def printCourseMetadata(crossTable1):

f=open('metadata.txt','a+')

string='|memberOf|course'

for s,co in crossTable1:

if f.closed==False:

f.close()

if isDataThere(co)==False:

f=open('metadata.txt','a+')

f.write(co+string+'\n')

teaches=createCrossData(teachers,students)

eats=createCrossData(people,fooditems)

registeredIn=createCrossData(students,courses)

tripTeaches=createTripletStrings(teaches,'teaches')

tripEats=createTripletStrings(eats,'likesToEat')

tripReg=createTripletStrings(registeredIn,'registeredIn')

tripAll=tripTeaches+tripReg+tripEats

printStringListToFile(tripAll,filename='sampleData.txt')

printStudentMetadata(teaches,eats,registeredIn)

printTeacherMetadata(teaches,eats)

printFoodMetadata(eats)

printCourseMetadata(registeredIn)

**Code (Shell script) to convert text file to GDF file**

#!/bin/bash

function xtoGDF {

filename=$1

outname=''

udi=''

#code to extract the primary name of the file

IFS='.'

fileArr=()

read -ra fileArr <<< "$filename"

outname="${fileArr[0]}.gdf"

IFS='|'

count=0

while IFS= read -r line

do

array=()

uidArr=()

############ Code to create 7 column format ##############

read -ra array <<< "$line"

cum="${array[0]} ${array[1]} ${array[2]}"

uid=$(echo "$cum" | md5sum)

IFS=' '

read -ra uidArr <<< "$uid"

IFS='|'

uid=${uidArr[0]}

############# Code to append data to GDF file #############

toWrite="$uid|${array[0]}|${array[3]}|${array[1]}|${array[4]}|${array[2]}|${array[5]}"

if [[ $count -eq 0 ]]

then

echo "$toWrite" > "$outname"

else

echo "$toWrite" >> "$outname"

fi

let count=$count+1

done < "$1"

IFS='|'

let count=0

while IFS= read -r line

do

read -ra array <<< "$line"

cum="${array[0]} ${array[1]} ${array[2]}"

uid=$(echo "$cum" | md5sum)

id=$(echo "${array[0]}" | md5sum)

IFS=' '

read -ra uidArr <<< "$uid"

read -ra idArr <<< "$id"

IFS='|'

uid=${uidArr[0]}

id=${idArr[0]}

toWrite="$uid|${array[0]}|$id|${array[1]}||${array[2]}"

if [[ $count -eq 0 ]]

then

echo "$toWrite" > "metadata.gdf"

else

echo "$toWrite" >> "metadata.gdf"

fi

let count=$count+1

done < "$2"

#set the IFS back to default

IFS=' '

}

xtoGDF $@

**ReadMe file for the above code**

SUBJECT: Text to GDF Convertor

---------------------------------------------------------------------------

RELATED FUNCTIONS:

xtoGDF() : Requires filename of the text file as the only command line argument

---------------------------------------------------------------------------

OUTPUT:

The command is a silent command. A new file with the same name as the input file (but with .gdf extension) will be generated containing the GDF format

---------------------------------------------------------------------------

SYNOPSIS:

Section 1: TEXT FILE FORMAT

The text file must be formtted by the following rules:

a) Each line must have only one entry

b) Multiple enteries (i.e. lines) must be seperated by a newline (\n) character

c) Each line should have the following format:

Subject\_Name|Predicate\_Name|Object\_Name|Subject\_Qualifier|Predicate\_Qualifier|Object\_Qualifier

NOTE:

c.1) All or any enteries can be omitted

c.2) If an entry from the middle of the format is omitted, even then the delimiters (i.e. |) must be kept

Eg: Yash|likes|IceCream|Intelligent||Chocolate

But if the entry omitted is not in the middle of the format, then successive enteries can be omitted too

Eg: Yash|likes|IceCream

c.3) If a line doesn't contain any entry, GDF format will be : UID||||||

---------------------------------------------------------------------------

Section 2: THE GDF FORMAT

The output file has the following format:

a) Corresponding to each entry(i.e. line) of the text file, an entry is written in .gdf file

b) Multiple enteries are separated by newline character

c) Each line has the following format:

UID|Subject\_Name|Subject\_Qualifier|Predicate\_Name|Predicate\_Qualifier|Object\_Name|Object\_Qualifier

NOTE:

c.1) UID is generated as the md5sum hash of (SubjectName' 'Predicate\_Name' 'ObjectName). Here ' ' indicates a space

c.2) Based on the input, each entry can have any or all enteries omitted. But delimiter '|' would still be present

---------------------------------------------------------------------------

**About( ) : Function to create a file that contains the names of all the unique subjects**

#!/bin/bash

function about {

filename=$1

IFS='.'

fileArr=()

read -ra fileArr <<< "$filename"

tmpname1=${fileArr[0]}\_tmp1.gdf

count=0

while IFS= read -r line

do

if [[ $count -eq 0 ]]

then

echo "$line" > "$tmpname1"

else

echo "$line" >> "$tmpname1"

fi

let count=$count+1

done < "$1"

tmpname2=${fileArr[0]}\_tmp2.gdf

sort -k 2,2 --field-separator='|' "$tmpname1" > "$tmpname2"

IFS='|'

tmpname3=${fileArr[0]}\_tmp3.gdf

count=0

while IFS= read -r line

do

IFS='|'

segment=()

read -ra segment <<< "$line"

if [[ $count -eq 0 ]]

then

echo "${segment[1]}" > $tmpname3

else

echo "${segment[1]}" >> $tmpname3

fi

let count=$count+1

done < "$tmpname2"

aboutFile=${fileArr[0]}\_about.gdf

uniq "$tmpname3" > "$aboutFile"

rm $tmpname1 $tmpname2 $tmpname3

IFS=' '

}

about $@

**separateBySub( ): Function to create a separate file for each subject having all information of that subject**

#!/bin/bash

function separateBySub

{

filename=$1

outname=''

rel=(NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN)

IFS=$'\n'

while read line #Loop to go through each relation in a gdf file

do

IFS='|' read -r -a rel<<<"$line" #Reading the line into array 'rel' separated by '|'

local outfile=${rel[1]}.gdf

flag=$(ls | grep $outfile) #Flag to check for existence of the filename

if [[ -z $flag ]]

then

touch $outfile #Creating the file from subject's name if it doesn't exist

fi

echo $line >> $outfile #Appending the relation

IFS=$'\n'

done < $filename

}

separateBySub $@ #calling the function

**REFERENCES**

1. <https://github.com/Sreyas-108/GDF> : Link to the GIT repository having all our work
2. <https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-concepts/> : Official documentation for RDF
3. <https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-sparql-query/> : Official documentation for SPARQL (Query language for RDF)
4. <https://d3js.org/> : Official website of D3.js, the renderer we are using
5. <https://wiki.dbpedia.org/> : Link to DBPedia – the site from where we will collect 3-column formatted data

**GLOSSARY**

**RDF:** Stands for Resource Description Framework. It is a graph-based database system (NoSQL)

**SPARQL:** The query language for RDF

**Meta-Data:** The data about data

**JSON:** Stands for Java Script Object Notation. It is a lightweight format for storing and transporting data.

**Renderer:** It is a software to read a data file. In context of our project, renderer will read the JSON objects generated from the GDF file and generate Graph SVG.

**SVG:** Stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. It is an XML based vector image format that supports interactivity and animation.

**D3.js:** JavaScript library for manipulating documents based on data. This is the renderer we are using in our project.