Ontology-based Access to Streaming Data

Jean-Paul Calbimonte[1], Oscar Corcho[1], and Alasdair J G Gray[2]

[1]Ontology Engineering Group, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Spain
jp.calbimonte@upm.es,ocorcho@fi.upm.es
[2]School of Computer Science, The University of Manchester, United Kingdom
a.gray@cs.man.ac.uk

Abstract. The availability of streaming data sources is progressively increasing thanks to the deployment of ubiquitous data capturing technologies such as sensor networks. We present an ontology-based streaming data access service, based on extensions to the R_2O mapping language and its query processor ODEMapster, and to the C-SPARQL RDF stream query language. A preliminary implementation of the approach is also presented. With this proposal we expect to set the basis for future efforts in ontology-based streaming data integration.

1 Ontology-based Streaming Data Access

Our approach consists in creating an Ontology-based Streaming Data Access service, depicted in Fig 1. The service receives $\text{SPARQL}_{\text{STR}}$ queries specified in terms of an ontology. Then the original query is transformed into queries in terms of the sources (*query canonisation*), using a set of S_2O mappings. These are based on the R_2O mapping language, which has been extended to support streaming queries and data, most notably window and stream operators. The transformed queries are written in a continuous query language (e.g. SNEEql), that is expressive enough to deal with both streaming and stored sources, and to apply window, aggregates and window-to-stream operations.

Afterwards, the query processing phase starts to extract the relevant data from the sources and perform the required operations. The result of the query processing will be a set of tuples that will be passed to a *data decanonisation* process, which will transform these tuples to ontology instances.

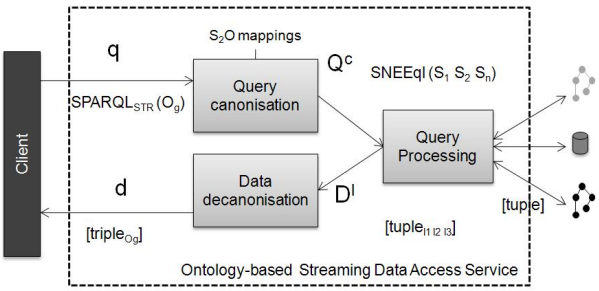

Fig. 1. Ontology-based Streaming Data Access service

2 Implementation

This approach has been implemented as an extension to the ODEMapster processor [2]. This implementation generates queries that can be executed by the SNEE streaming query processor using the SNEEql query language [3].

In the example, consider a stream `windsamples` and a table `sensors`, and the S_2Omapping to a *WindSpeedMeasurement* concept:

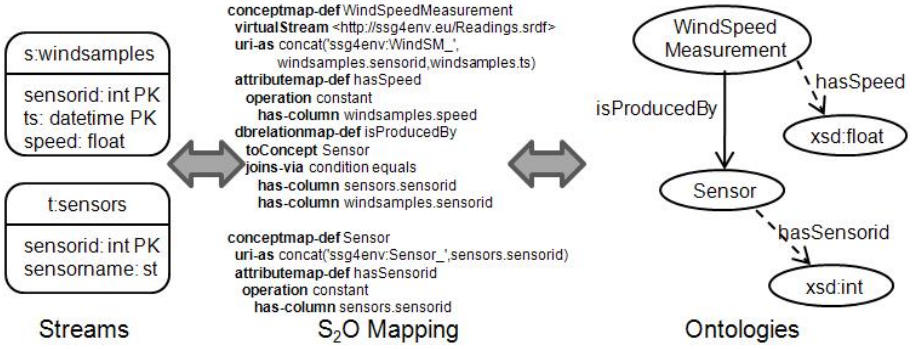

Fig. 2. S_2O mapping from stream to ontologies

Now we can pose a query over the ontology using $\text{SPARQL}_{\text{STR}}$ for example to obtain the wind speed measurements taken in the last 10 minutes:

```
PREFIX fire: <http://www.ssg4env.eu#>
PREFIX rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
SELECT ?speed
FROM STREAM <www.ssg4env.eu/SensorReadings.srdf> [RANGE 10 MINUTE STEP 1 MINUTE]
WHERE { ?WindSpeed a fire:WindSpeedMeasurement; fire:hasSpeed ?speed;}
```

The query atoms $WindSpeedMeasurement(x)$ and $hasSpeed(x, z)$ can be extracted from the $\text{SPARQL}_{\text{STR}}$ query. The window specification is also obtained. As it is defined in the S_2O mapping the $WindSpeedMeasurement$ instances are generated based on the `sensorid` and `ts` attributes of the `windsamples` stream. Similarly the S_2O mapping defines that *hasSpeed* properties are generated from the values of the speed attribute of the `windsamples` stream. The query generated in the SNEEql language is the following:

```
SELECT RSTREAM concat('http://ssg4env.eu#WindSM',windsensor.id,windsensor.ts )
as  id ,( windsamples.speed ) as  speed
FROM windsamples[FROM NOW - 10 MINUTE]
```

References

1. Sahoo, S.S., Halb, W., Hellmann, S., Idehen, K., Jr, T.T., Auer, S., Sequeda, J., Ezzat, A.: A survey of current approaches for mapping of relational databases to RDF. W3C (January 2009)
2. Barrasa, J., Óscar Corcho, Gómez-Pérez, A.: R2O, an extensible and semantically based database-to-ontology mapping language. In: SWDB2004. (2004) 1069–1070
3. Brenninkmeijer, C.Y., Galpin, I., Fernandes, A.A., Paton, N.W.: A semantics for a query language over sensors, streams and relations. In: BNCOD '08. (2008) 87–99