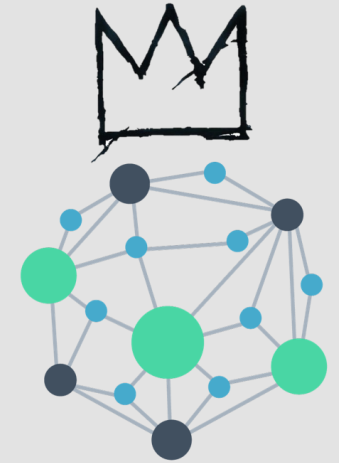


KMAP

Technical overview



Knowledge is King

Johannes Jablonski
Tobias Kopyto
Igor Shmelev (ret.)
Cato Trütschel
Jule van de Logt
Thomas Wehr
Yannick Zuber

KMAP – Technical overview

- High-level component overview
- Database
- Backend
- Frontend
- Query archetypes

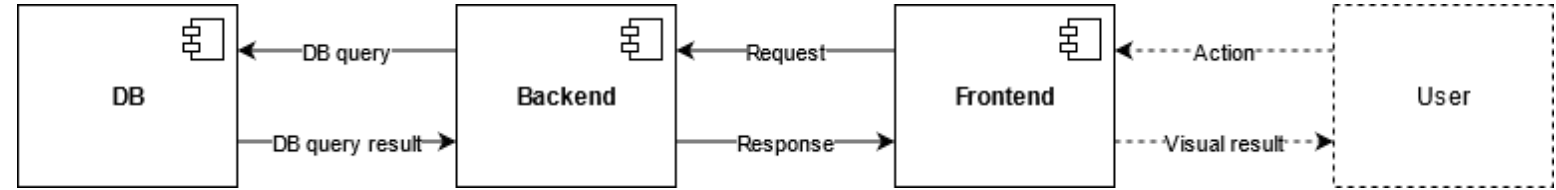


KMAP

<https://github.com/amosproj/amos-ss2021-project2-context-map>

High-level component overview

High-level component overview



- Three-tier architecture
 - Database
 - Backend (incl. Data-access layer)
 - Frontend
- Database is not publicly accessible
- Database can stay (logically) external
 - Use existing databases
 - No public ally available HTTP end-point
- Backend can pre-process request and post-process responses

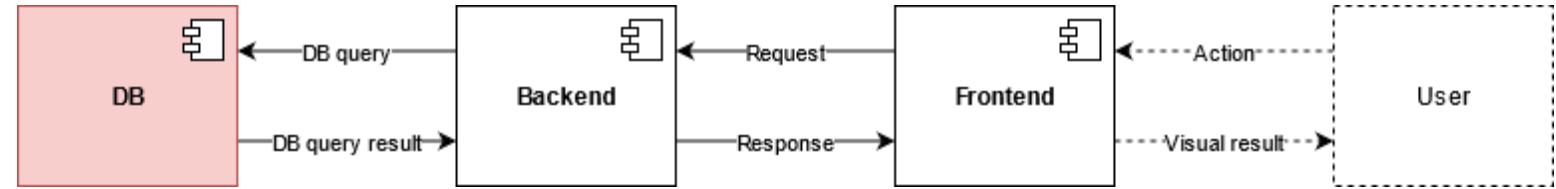


KMAP

<https://github.com/amosproj/amos-ss2021-project2-context-map>

Database

Database



- Requirements
 - Existing or new graph database
 - No write access required
 - Schema and data should not change currently due to caching (WIP)
 - DB system is pluggable by replacing DAL in backend
- Currently used DBMS is neo4j
 - Minimal configuration
 - APOC and GDS plugins needed (fallbacks are WIP)

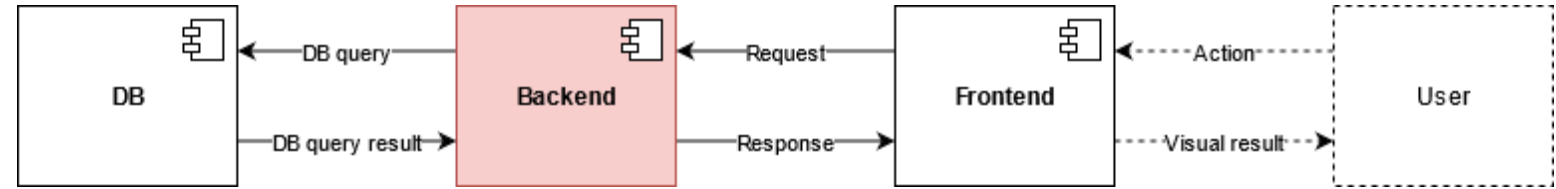


KMAP

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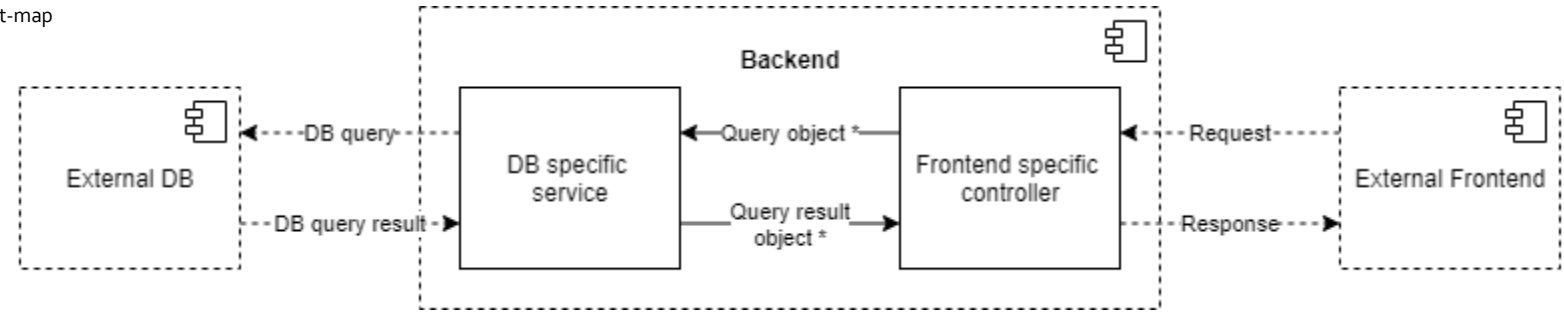
Backend

Backend



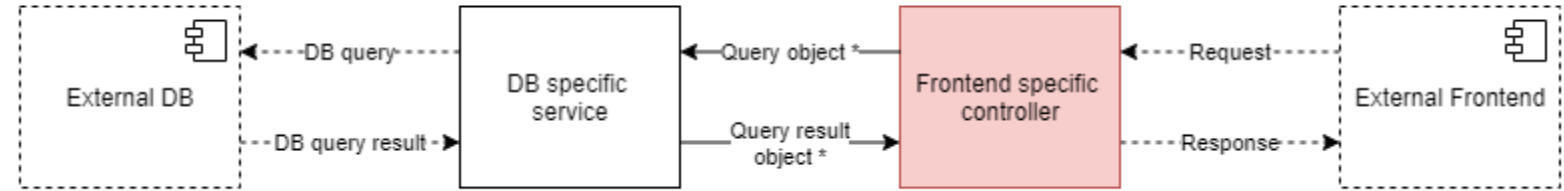
- Provide domain specific data-service
 - HTTP API via a webserver for web-clients (frontend)
 - Process domain specific queries from frontend
 - Formulate DB-Queries, execute them via the DB instance
 - Post-processes query results
- Additional application-wide services
 - Data-indexing
 - Caching
 - Data-projection
- Technologies and frameworks
 - Node.js <https://nodejs.org/en/>
 - NestJS <https://nestjs.com/>

Backend – Components



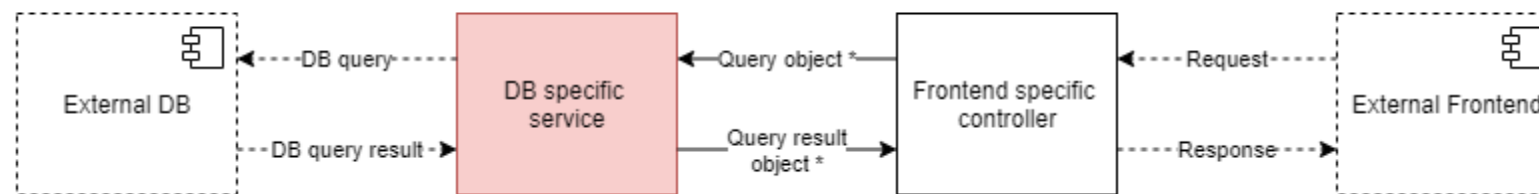
- Internal *Backend* components
 - DB specific services
 - Frontend specific controllers
- Reason for split
 - Adaption to two separate and distinct actors (SRP)
 - Support of testability via component tests
- Domain-specific *query* objects and *query-result* objects

Backend – Controller



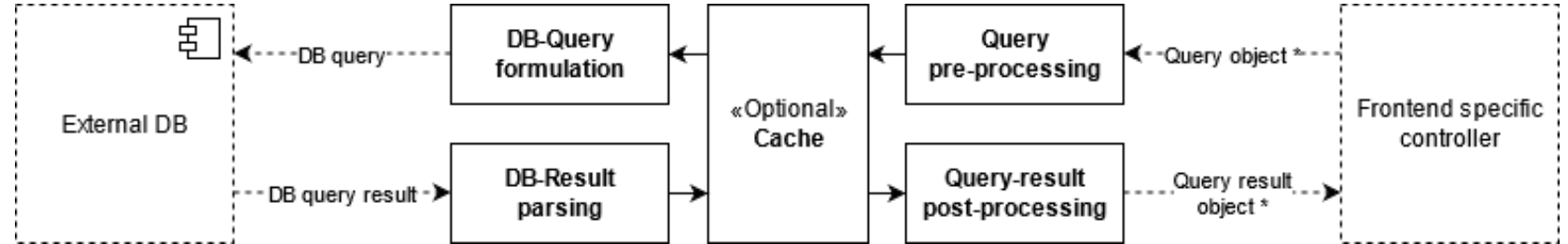
- Responsibility
 - Error-handling and validation of requests
 - Construction and augmentation of *request* objects
 - Ensure backwards-compatibility and support future API changes (via translation)
- NestJS controllers
- Makes available HTTP API to web-clients (frontend)
- API adapted to and specialized for frontend needs

Backend – Service (1)



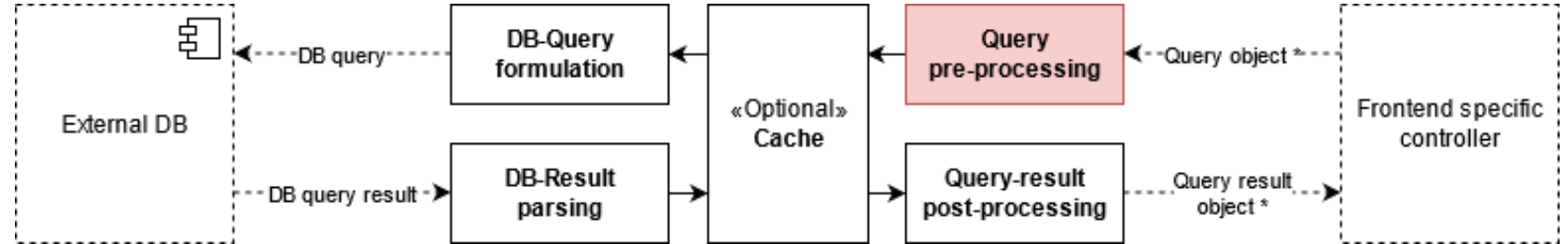
- Responsibility
 - Process domain specific request (*query* objects) and deliver self-contained response (*query-result* object)
- Injected, composable services
- Adapted to and specialized for the used database
- Includes the data-access layer (DAL)
- Support for other DBMS then neo4j
 - DB dedicated implementation of service interface for target DBMS
 - Replacement of injected service in service composition

Backend – Service (2)



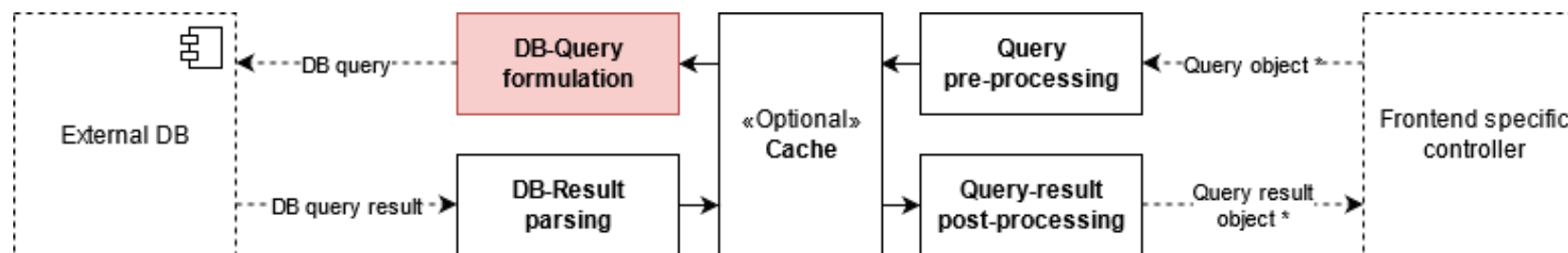
- Detailed structural design of a backend service
- Dataflow
 - Query object preprocessing
 - DB-Query formulation
 - DB-Query execution (external)
 - DB-Result parsing
 - Query-result post-processing
- Optional caching
- Other specialized services

Backend – Query pre- processing



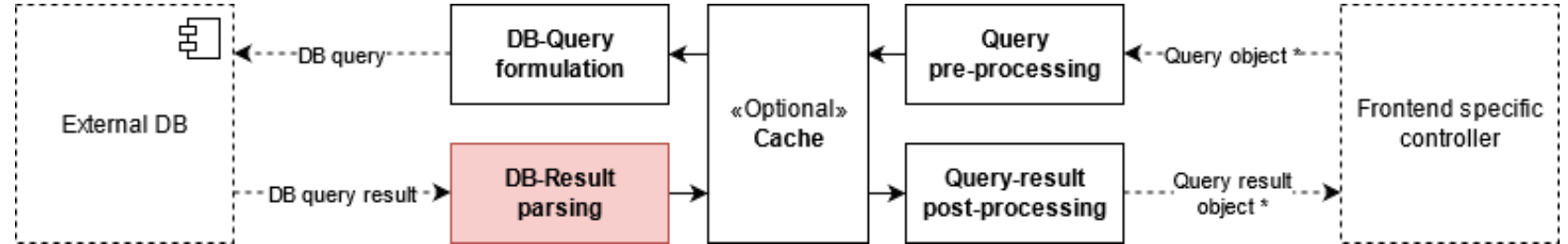
- Pre-processing of *query* objects
- Translation into internal (cacheable) format
- Preparation of query-formulation
- Example
 - Split into separate requests of nodes and edges
 - Split into two subqueries that are executed and the results combined

Backend – DB-Query formulation



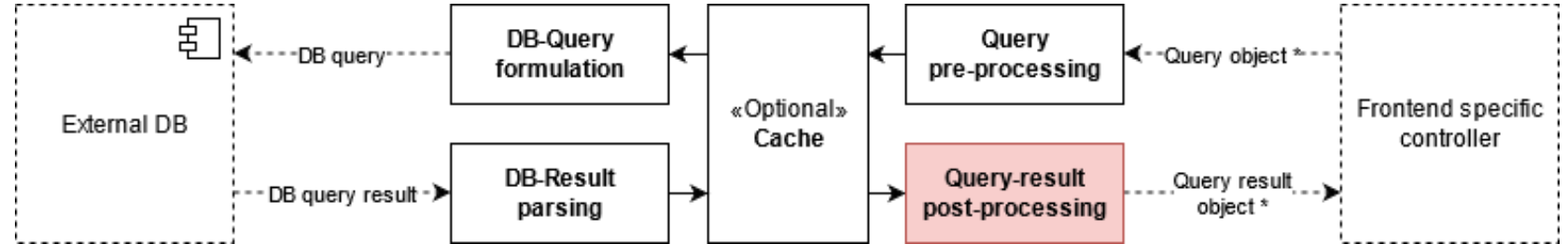
- Formulation of DB-query
- Using the DB specific query language (cypher for neo4j)
- Setting parameters from the *query* objects (or its internal representation)
- Construction of (rather) dynamic queries
 - Translation of domain specific query-language
 - Deep-first tree traversal
 - Used for filter-queries (see *query archetypes*)

Backend – DB-Result parsing



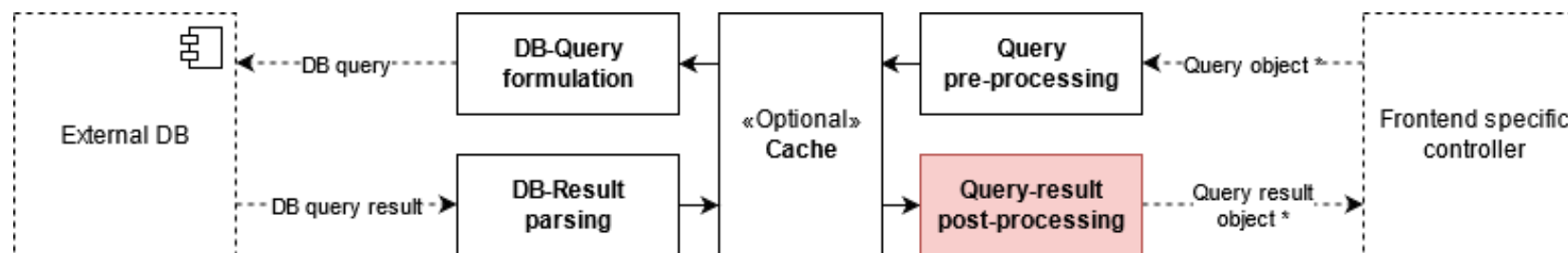
- Translation of DB query results to *query-result* objects (or its internal format)
- DB-Errors processing
 - Failure
 - No result

Backend – Query-Result post- processing (1)



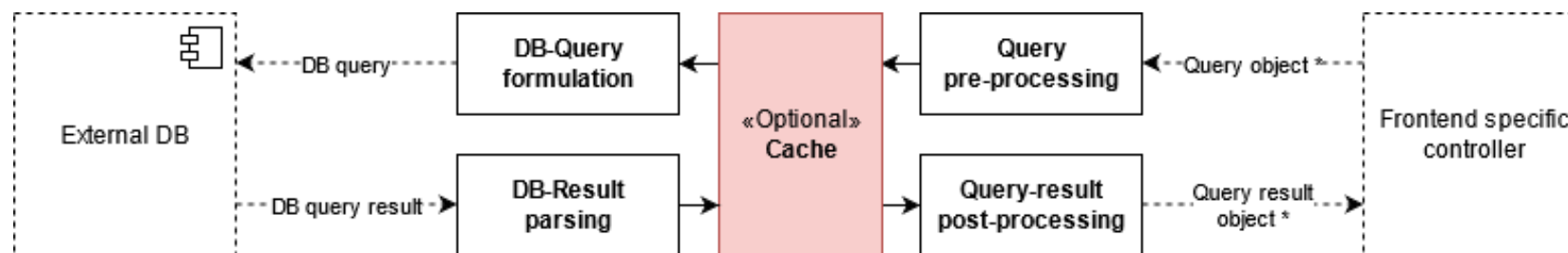
- Post-processing of *query-result* objects
- Translation from the internal format (if required)
- Combination of results
 - If additional services were used for execution
 - If query pre-processing split request into multiple parts
- Query-result object consolidation
 - Removing duplicate entries
 - Handle subsidiary nodes

Backend – Query-Result post- processing (2)



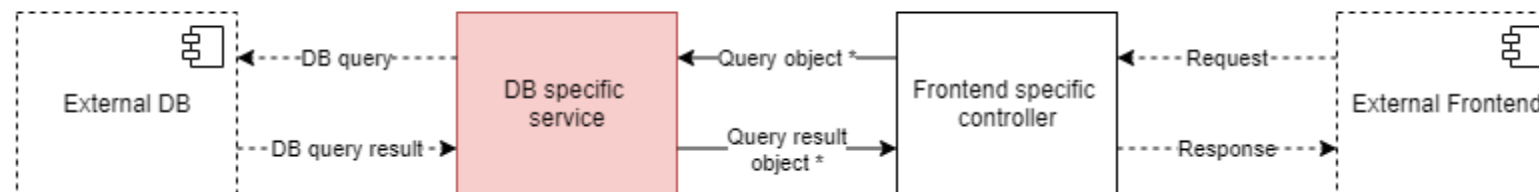
- Adding values from cache if present
- Example
 - Combine edge and node query result to a self-container query-result
 - Combine filter-result as received from external service with special query (See shortest-path query)

Backend – Optional Caching



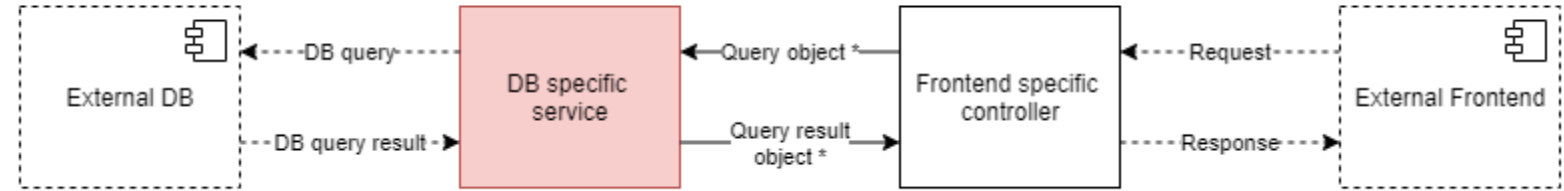
- Optional query-result caching
- Cache complete query-result for given key
- Cache partial query-results
 - Query pre-processing removes all query arguments that cache contains result for
 - Query-result post-processing combines cached results with results from database
- Cache is currently not updates and assumes a read-only database (WIP)
- Example
 - Caching of data schema
 - Search-index

Backend – Specialized services



- Specialized domain-specific services
- Cannot directly be represented with the service-pipeline
- Services are application global
- Examples
 - Projection of data-set into domain specific format for further processing
 - Indexing the dataset for fast full-text lookup

Backend – Composability



- Backend services are composable
- Services are injected via DI system
- Can built up on each others functionality
- Example:
 - Shortest-path service uses filter-service and combines results
 - Search-service uses general query-service to build search-index

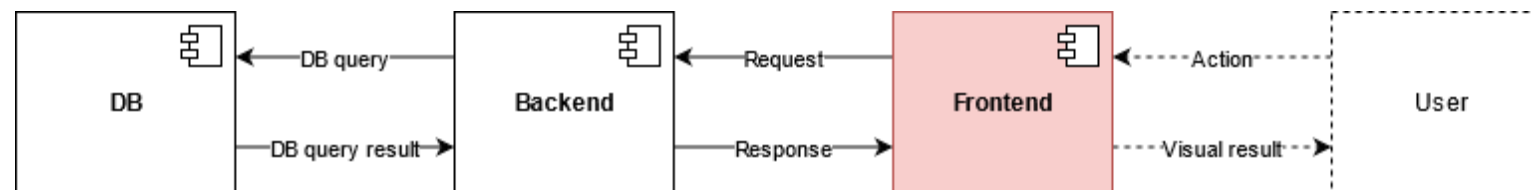


KMAP

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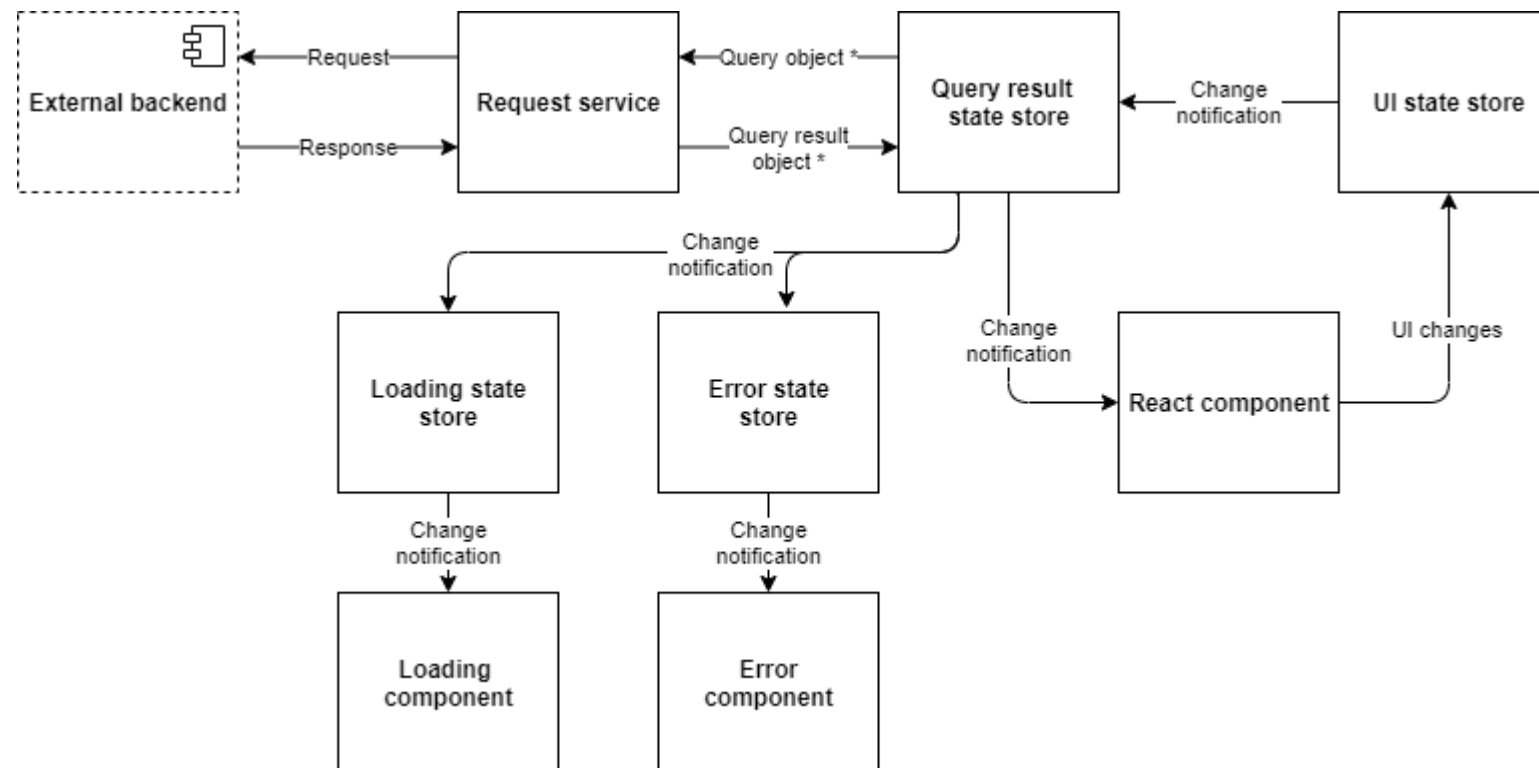
Frontend

Frontend

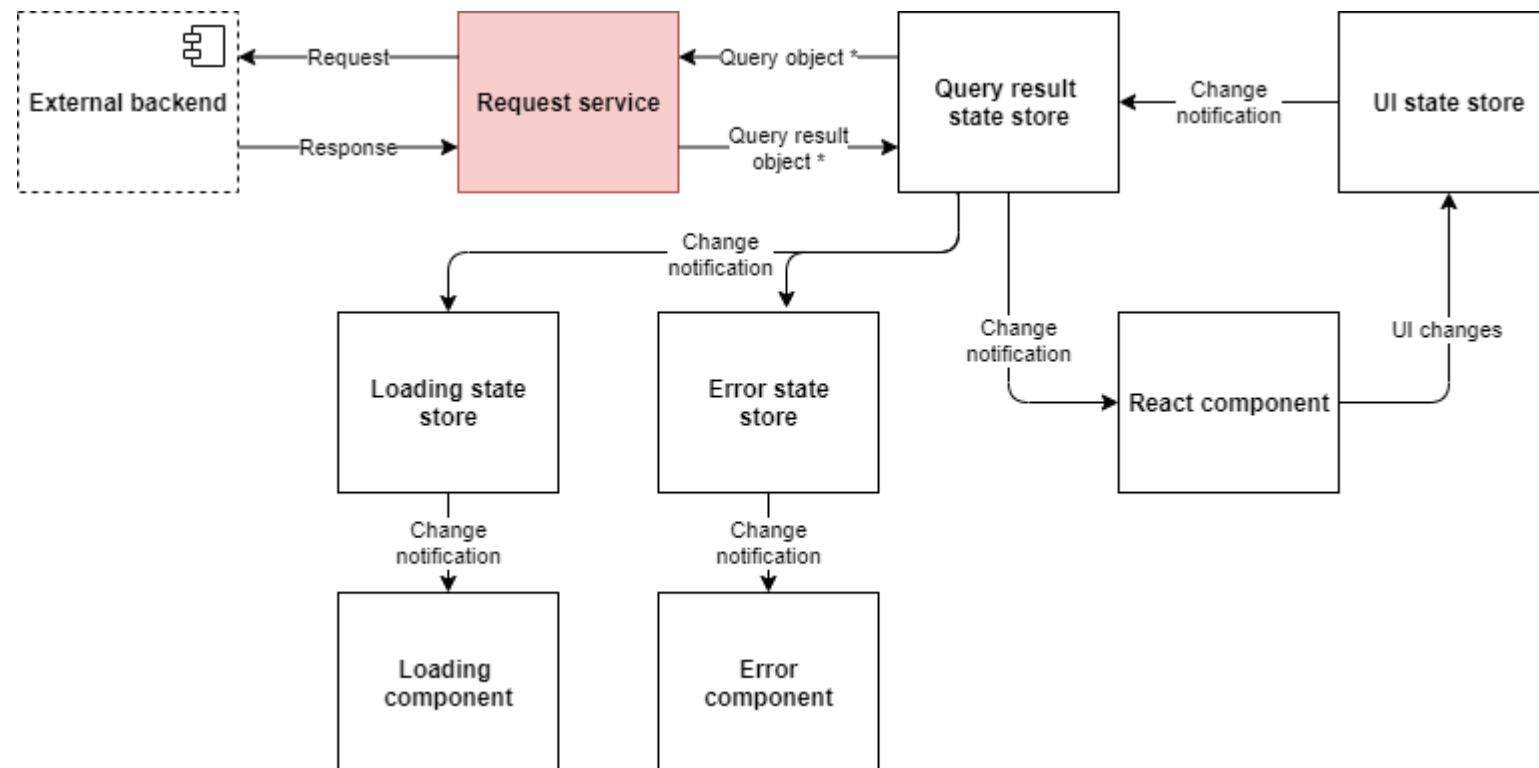


- Single page application (SPA) in the user's browser
- Displays graph and exploration results to user
- Processes action (request, queries, explorations) via HID
- Technologies and frameworks
 - Modern browser (Firefox, Chrome, Edge, Safari, etc.)
 - React <https://reactjs.org/>
 - Inversify <https://inversify.io/>
 - Material UI <https://material-ui.com/>
 - RxJS <https://rxjs.dev/>

Frontend – Components



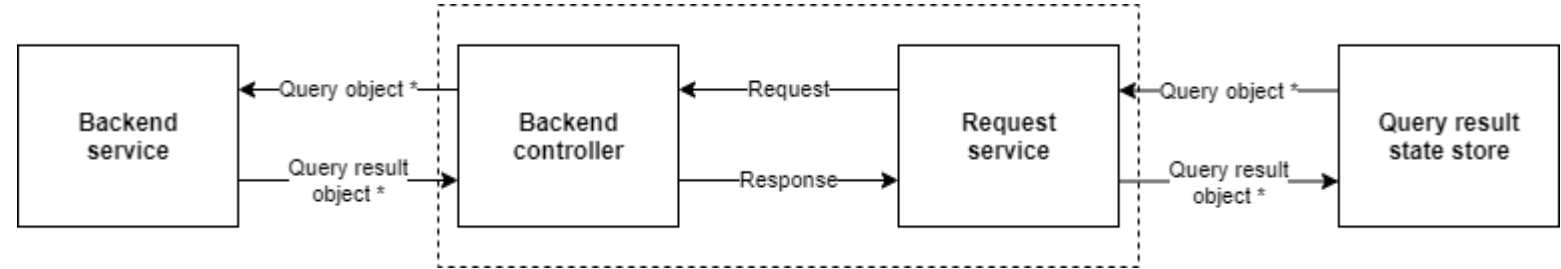
Frontend – Request service (1)



Frontend – Request service (2)

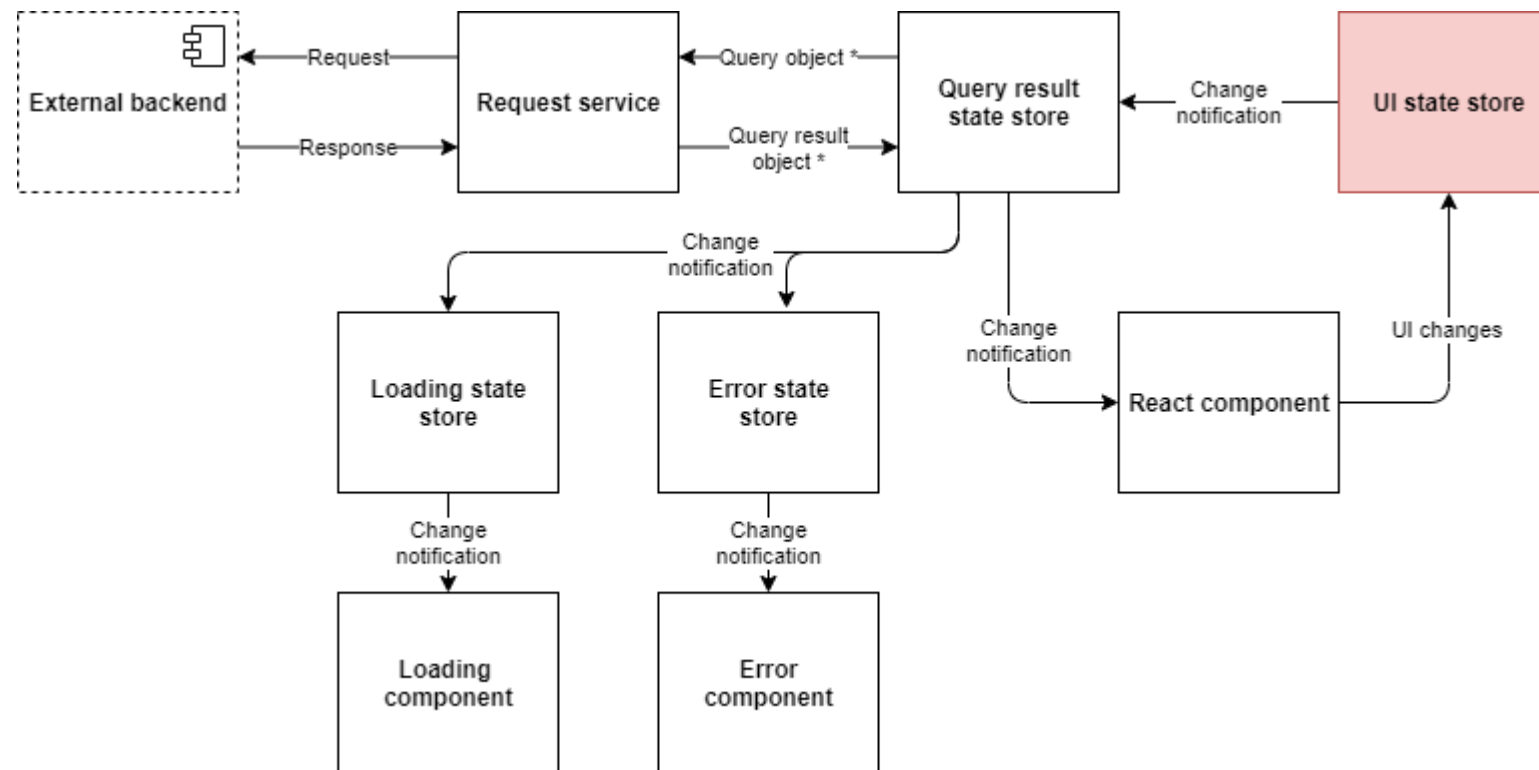
- Responsible for communication with backend
- Translates *query* objects from the app into HTTP calls
- Translates the HTTP Response from the backend into *query-result* objects
- Uses JSON serialization
- Error handling
 - Network errors
 - Bad requests
 - Internal server errors
- Uses asynchronous IO via Promises (no blocking IO)

Frontend – Request service (3)



- Together with the respective backend controller
 - Domain specific asynchronous RPC infrastructure
 - *Query* objects are passed through to the backend
 - *Query-result* objects are passed back to the frontend

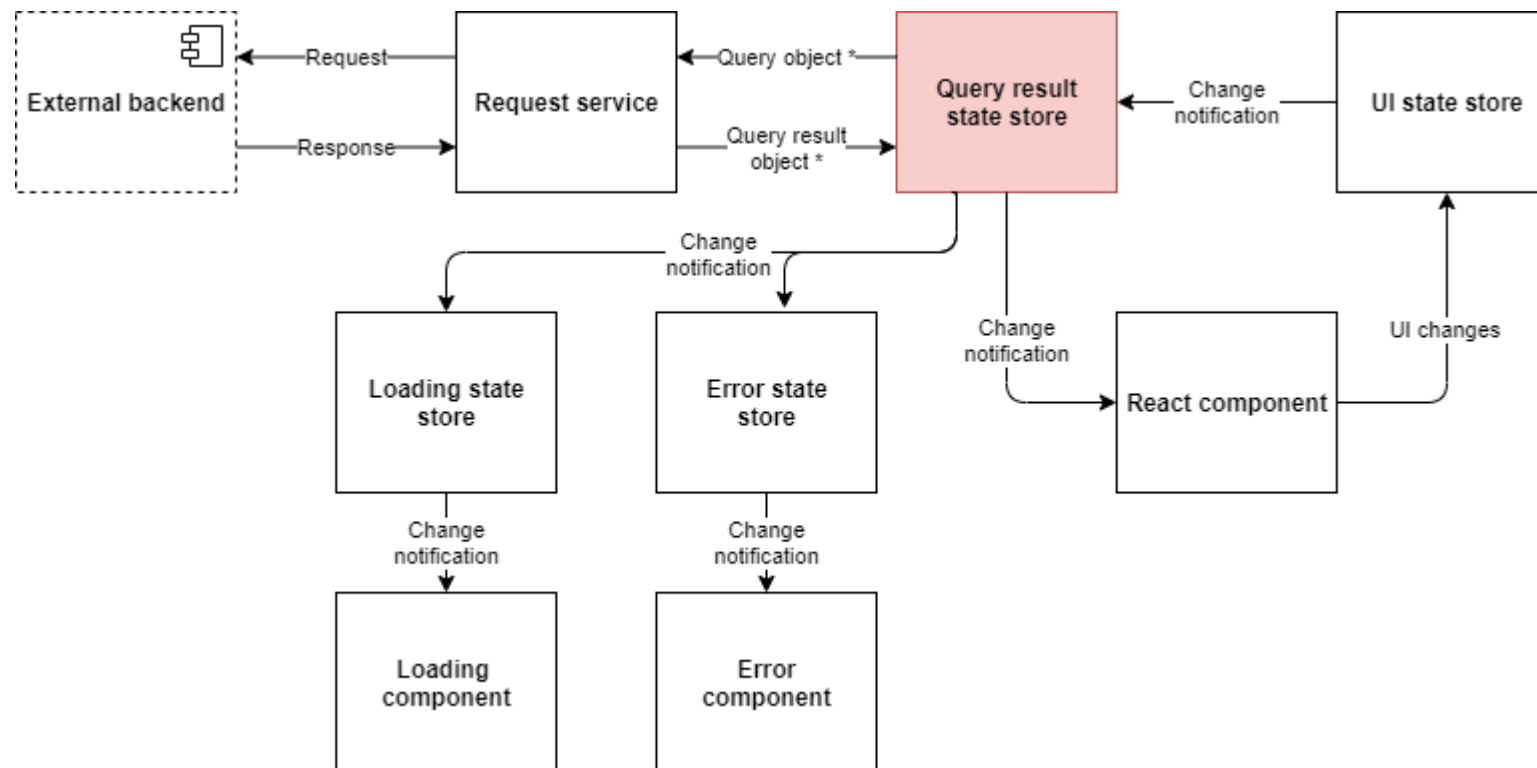
Frontend – UI state store (1)



Frontend – UI state store (2)

- Stores the current state of the user-interface (UI)
- Decouples state from the presentation of the state
- Modularization of application
- Notifies other components (that are subscribed) about UI state changes
- UI state is preserved when displayed page is switched
- Possible future use
 - Store state in local-storage for persistence
 - Undo/Redo

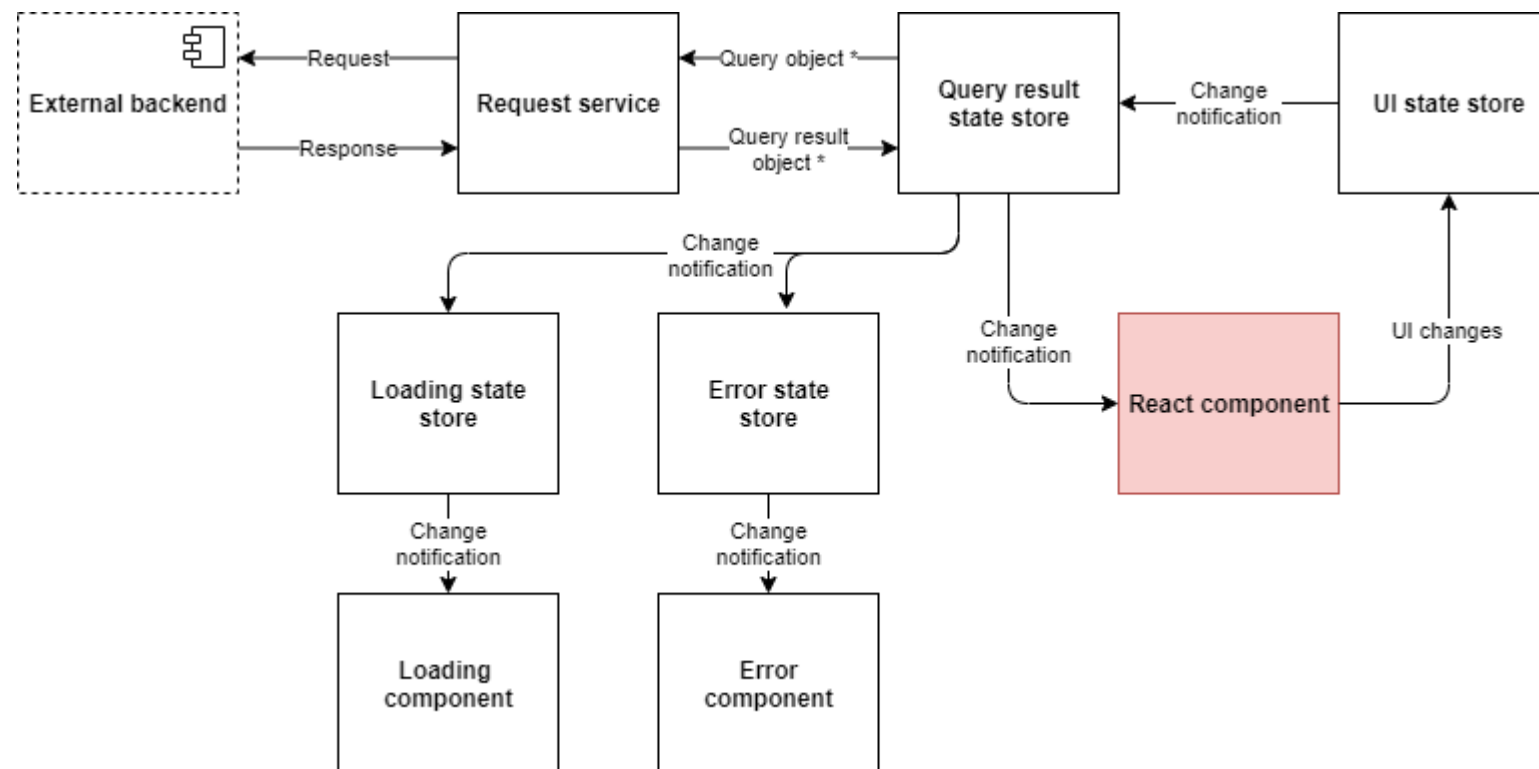
Frontend – Query result state store (1)



Frontend – Query result state store (2)

- Stores the result of the latest query-operation
- Updates the state when the *UI state-store* notifies about changes
- Builds query from the UI state
- Executes query via the *request-service*
- Notifies UI components about changes of state
- Handles also
 - Cancellation
 - Throttling
 - Loading
 - Errors

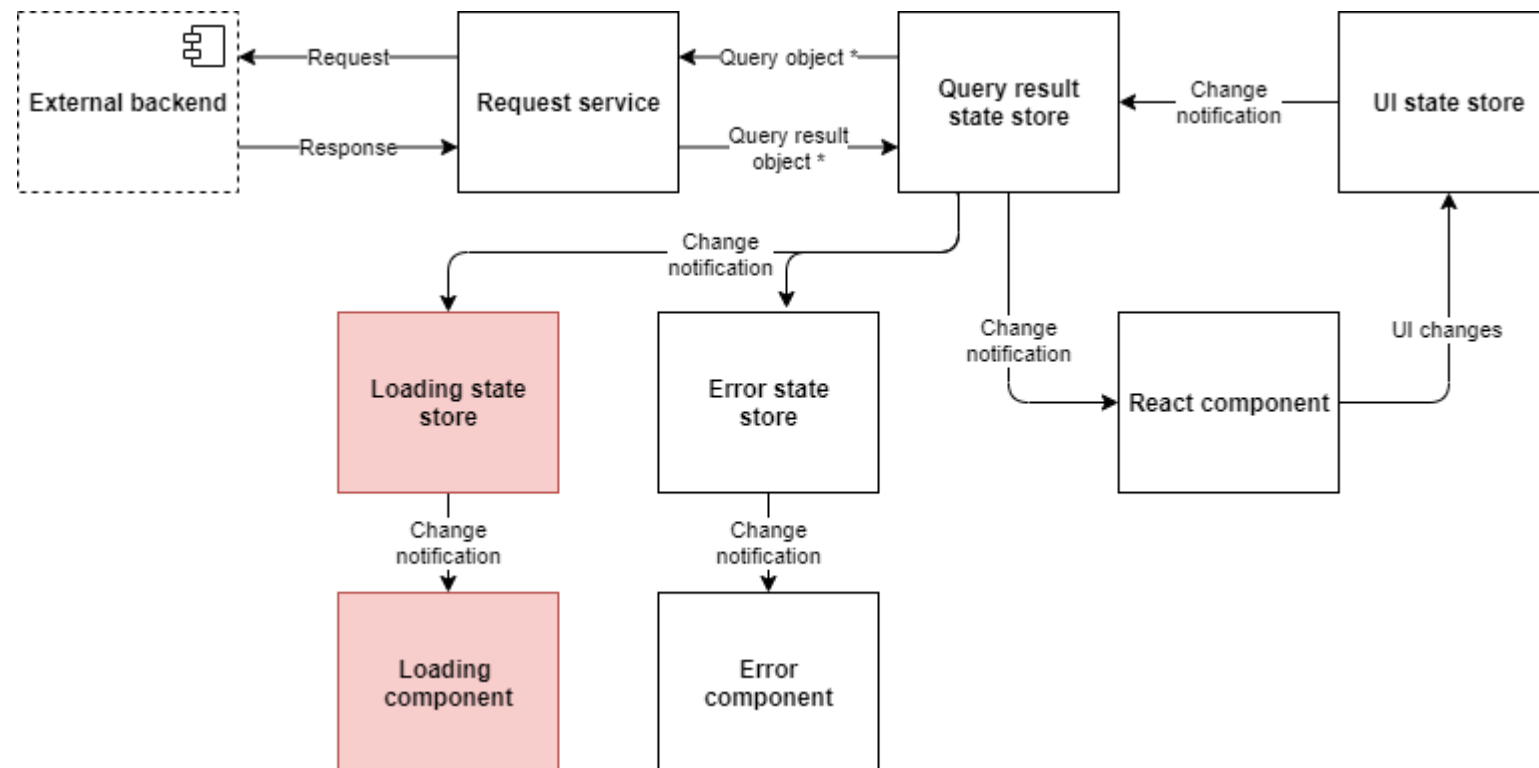
Frontend – UI Component (1)



Frontend – UI Component (2)

- Display the state, as stored in the subscribed *UI state-store*
- Can also display state in secondary stores (like the *query-result state store*)
- When not a read-only view, allow state changes via the UI
- Update the *UI state-store* about updates in the UI
- *UI components* are implemented via React components

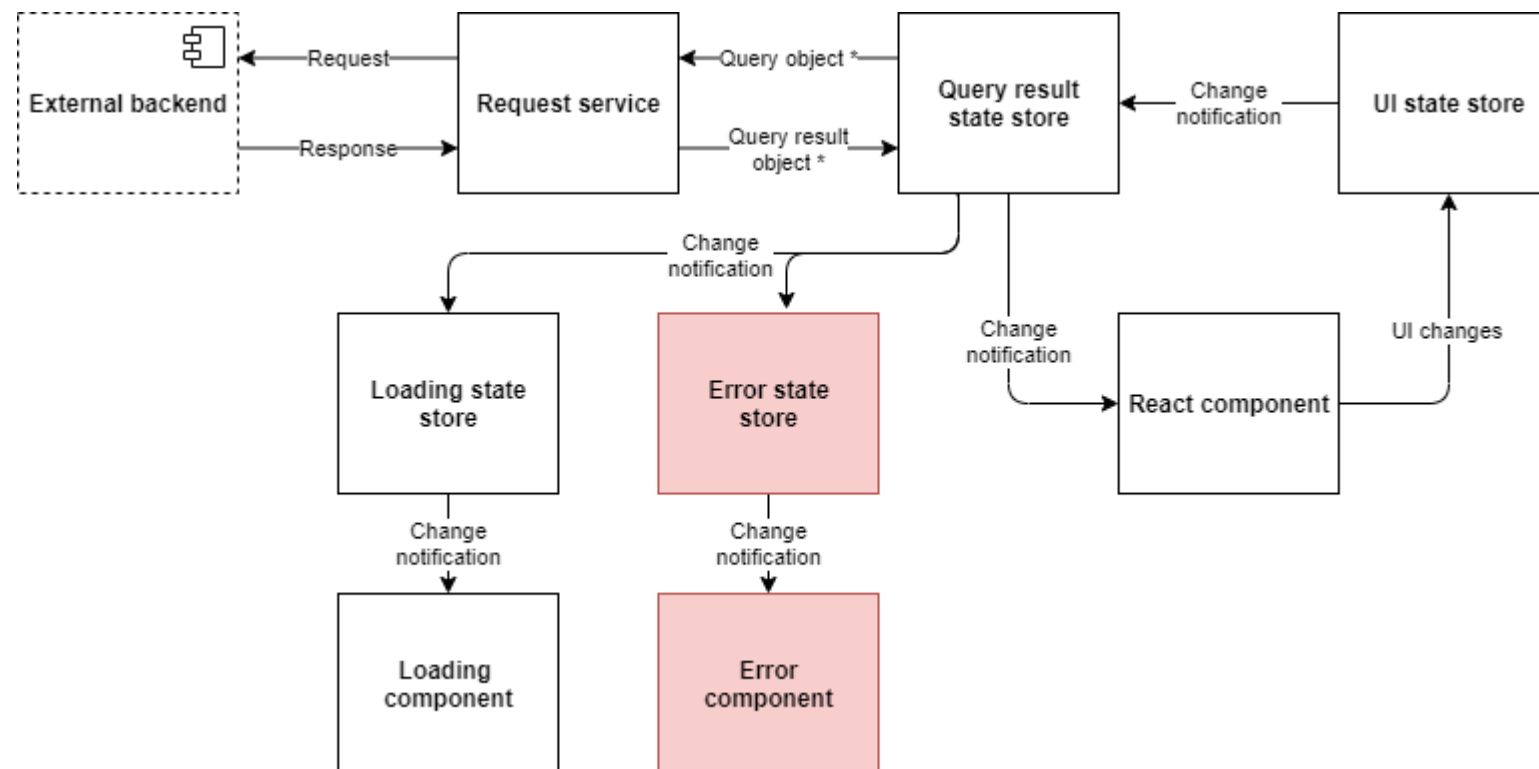
Frontend – Loading (1)



Frontend – Loading (2)

- A dedicated state store
- A dedicated *UI component*
- Store and display the loading operations in the current system
- Are notified of loading operations by other stores and services
- Display an option for cancellation that a loading operation can be canceled with

Frontend – Error (1)



Frontend – Error (2)

- Dedicated state store
- Dedicated UI component
- Store and display the latest application error
- Error types
 - Cancellation errors
 - Network errors
 - Server errors
 - Page not found (HTTP 404) errors
 - etc.
- Notified by other services, state stores and the page router about errors

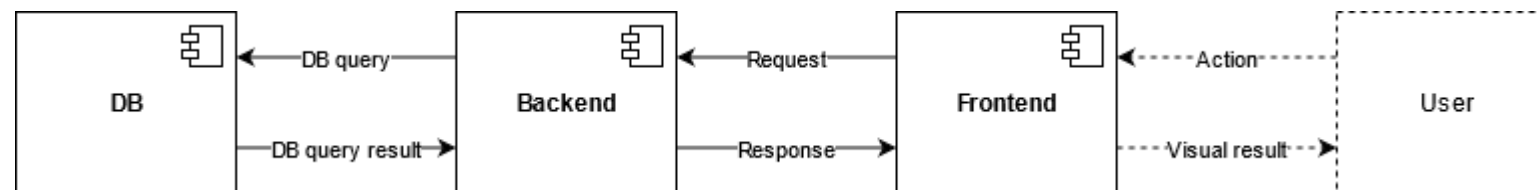
Query archetypes

Query archetypes

- Graph query
 - Filter
 - Shortest-path
 - etc.
- Schema query (without deep insight)
- Search query (without deep insight)

Graph query

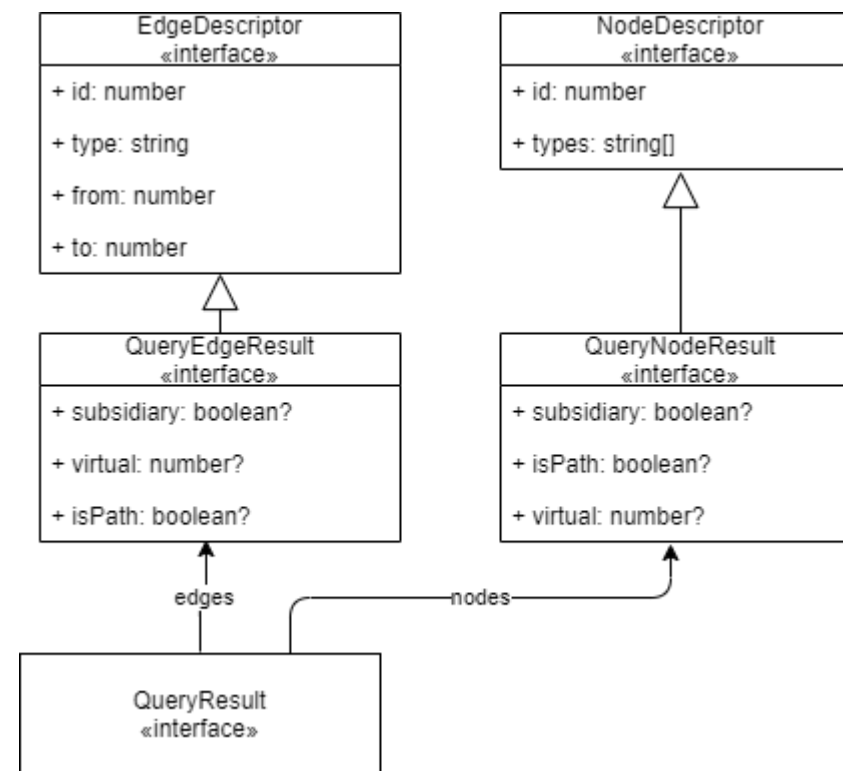
Graph query



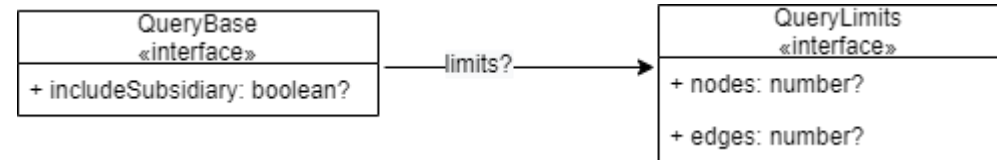
- Basic structure of all graph-queries
- User specifies meta-parameter via action
 - Filter settings
 - Start and end-node of shortest-path search
 - Etc.
- Domain specific *query* object is constructed in the frontend
- Backend processes *query* object and sends back *query-result* object
- *Query-result* object is displayed in the frontend

Graph query – Query result object

- Common *QueryResult* type
- Visualizations do not need to be adapted to query-archetype (Mix & Match)
- Entity properties
 - Subsidiary
 - Virtual
 - IsPath
- Query result is guaranteed to be consistent (See backend query-result post-processing)

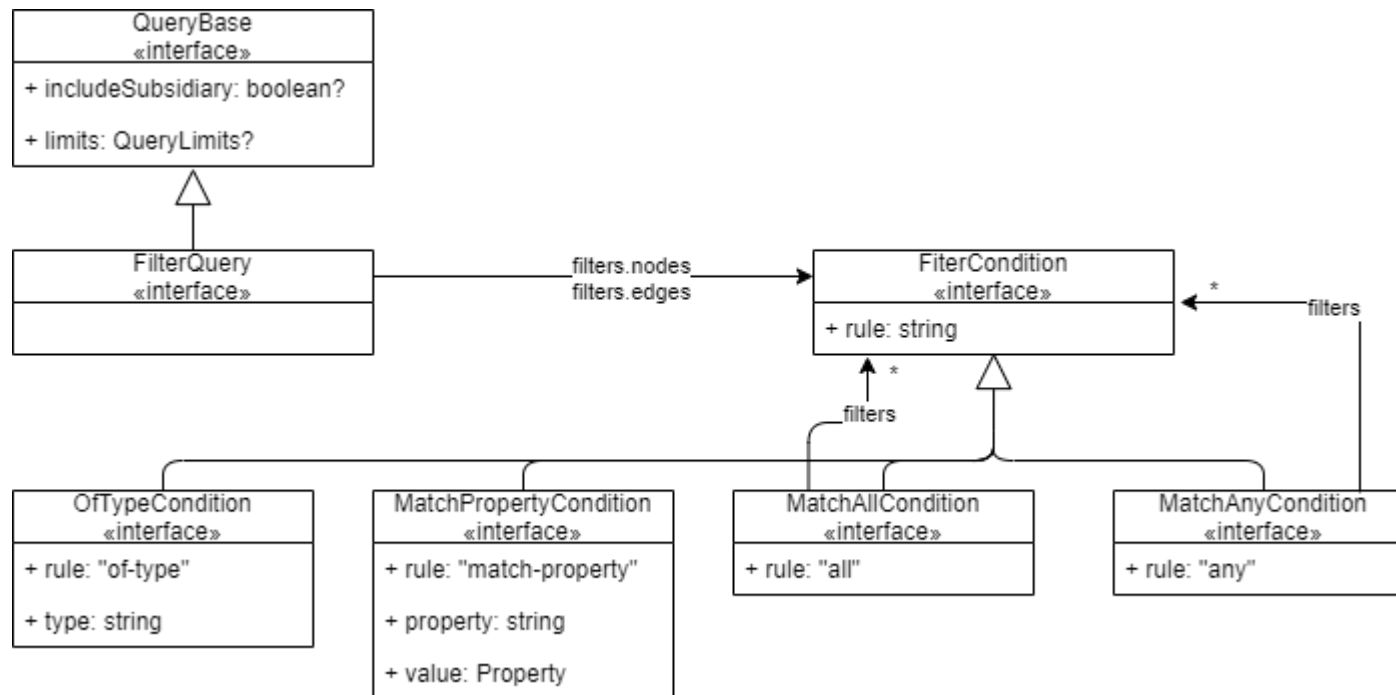


Graph query – Query object



- QueryBase interface as a common subtype for all queries
- Subsidiary filter option
- Node and edge limit

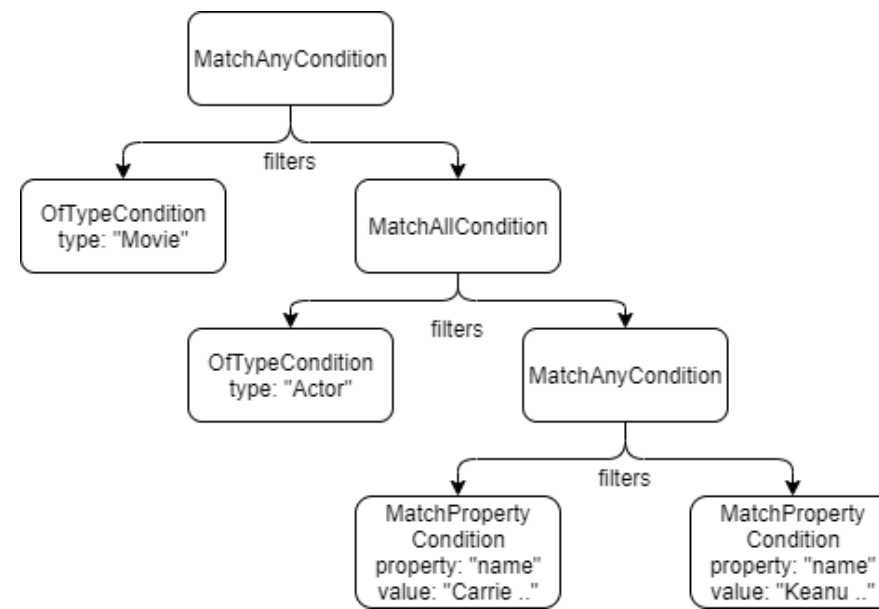
Graph query – Filter query (1)



- Formulation of arbitrary filters (predicates)
- Extensible to additional predicates
- Translated to DB specific query via deep search tree-traversal

Graph query – Filter query (2)

- Edges are unfiltered
- Nodes are filtered
- Condition
 - All nodes of type “Movie”
 - All nodes of type “Actor” where the name matches any of
 - Keanu Reeves
 - Carrie-Ann Moss

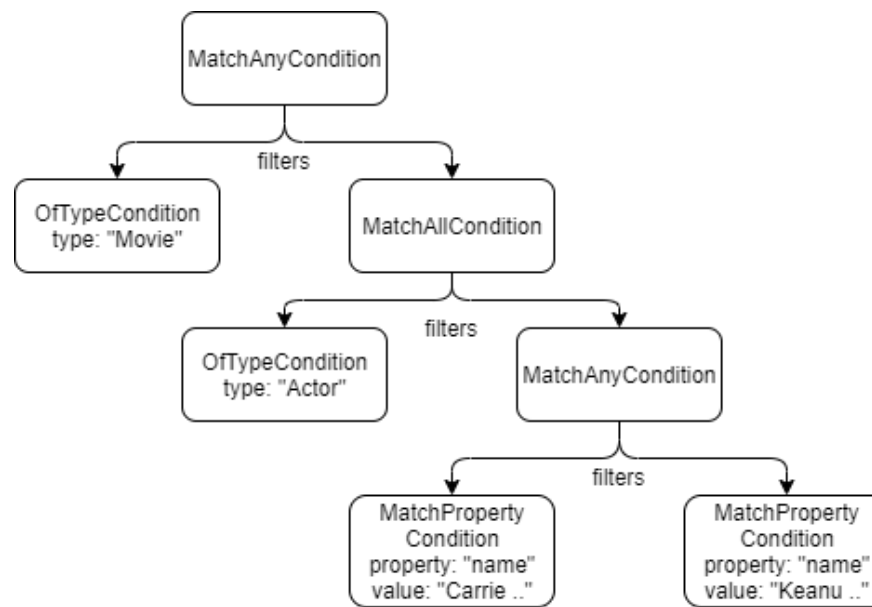


Graph query – Filter query (3)

```

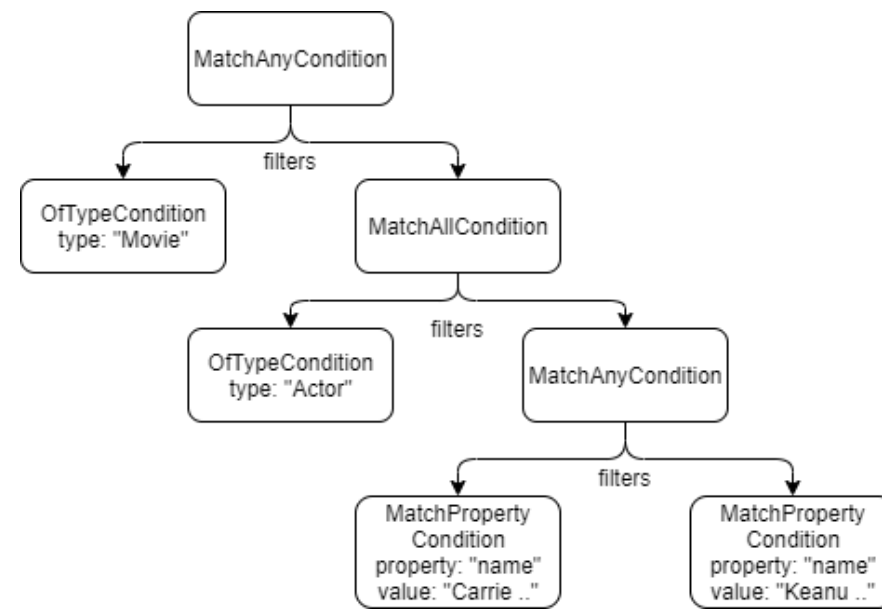
1  {
2    "filters" : {
3      "nodes" : {
4        "rule" : "any",
5        "filters" : [{
6          "rule" : "of-type",
7          "type" : "Movie"
8        }, {
9          "rule" : "all",
10         "filters" : [{
11           "rule" : "of-type",
12           "type" : "Actor"
13         }, {
14           "rule" : "any",
15           "filters" : [{
16             "rule" : "match-property",
17             "property" : "name",
18             "value" : "Keanu Reeves"
19           }, {
20             "rule" : "match-property",
21             "property" : "name",
22             "value" : "Carrie-Anne Moss"
23           }
24         ]
25       }
26     ]
27   }
28 }
29 }
30 }
31 }

```



Graph query – Filter query (4)

- Transformed to native cypher query via *ConditionVisitor* (performs deep-first tree traversal)

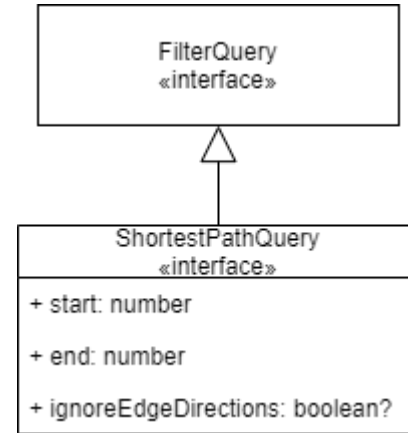


```

1  (
2    "Movie" in labels(n)
3  OR
4  (
5    "Actor" in labels(n)
6    AND
7    (
8      n["name"] = "Keanu Reeves"
9    OR
10   n["name"] = "Carrie-Anne Moss"
11  )
12 )
13 )

```

Graph query – Shortest path query



- Extended *FilterQuery*

Graph query – Entity details

- *Query result* objects only contains most relevant information about edges
- How to access entity details (i.e. property values)
- Solution: Specialized query-service
- Cache entity details in the frontend (by their id)

Schema query

Schema query

- Allows to query the schema
- Node types present in the dataset and their properties
- Edge types present in the dataset and their properties
- Which edge-type connects which node types (WIP)
- Massive caching in the frontend

Search query

Search query

- The *query* object is a single string
- Possibility to enhance the query object in the future for further options
 - Search only in specific fields
 - Case-sensitivity
 - etc.
- Search result
 - Nodes
 - Edges
 - Node types
 - Edge types