





Lenguajes de Mapeo para el acceso a datos heterogéneos

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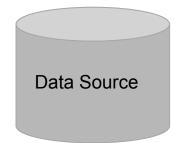




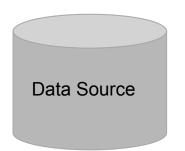


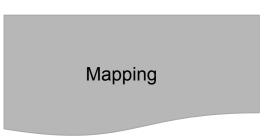


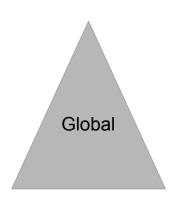
Data Source

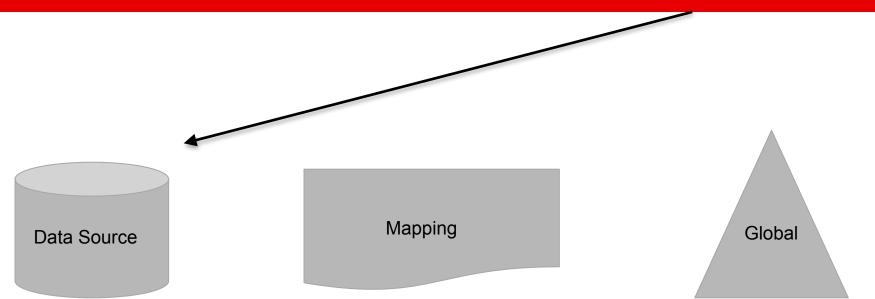


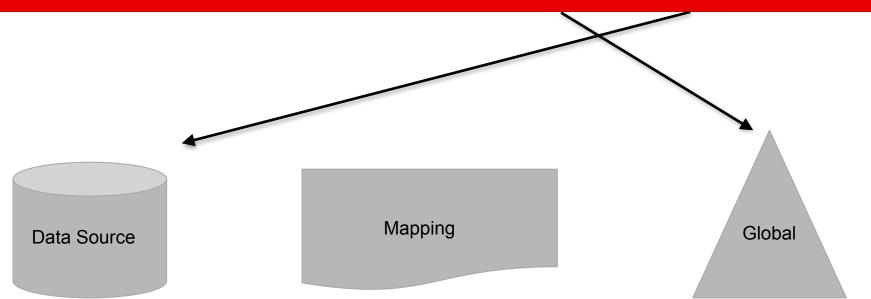


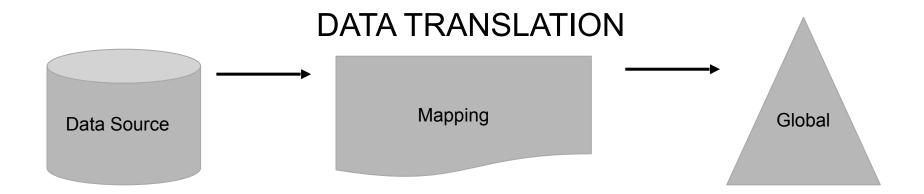


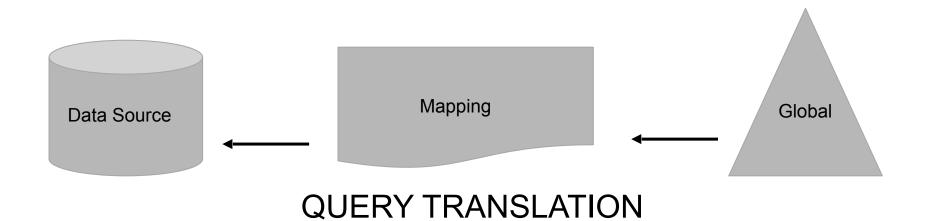


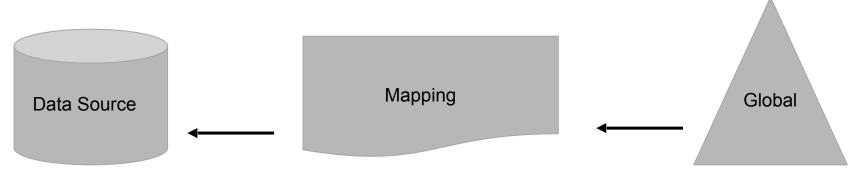




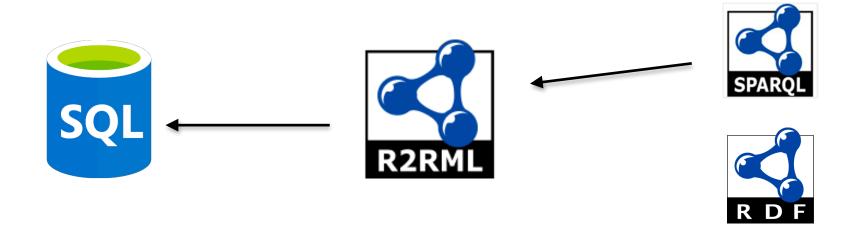


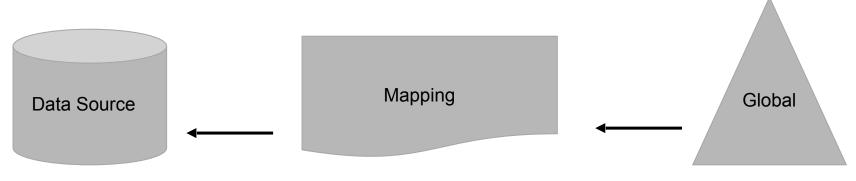




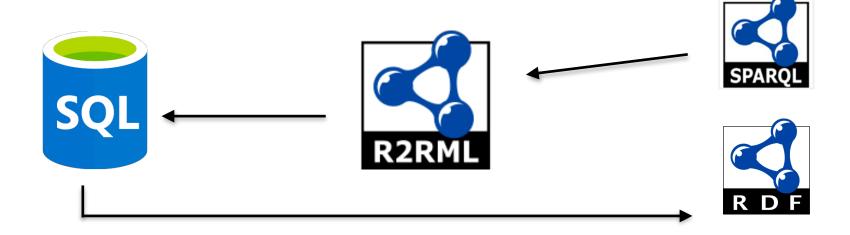


QUERY TRANSLATION

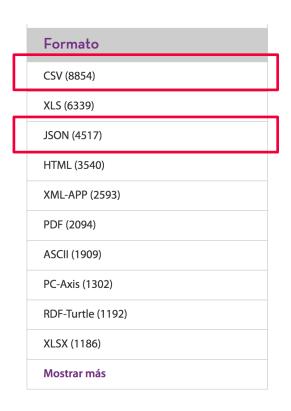




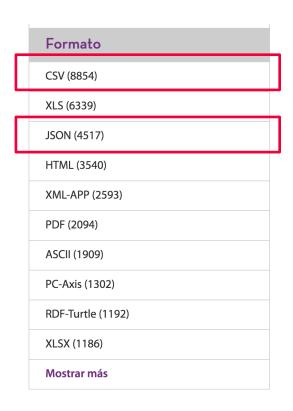
QUERY TRANSLATION

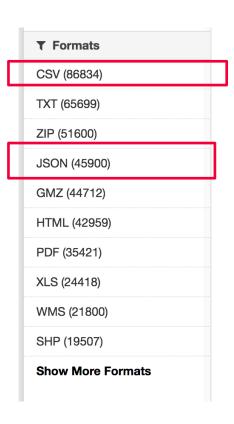


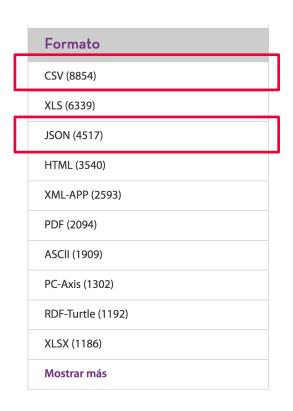
Formato
CSV (8854)
XLS (6339)
JSON (4517)
HTML (3540)
XML-APP (2593)
PDF (2094)
ASCII (1909)
PC-Axis (1302)
RDF-Turtle (1192)
XLSX (1186)
Mostrar más

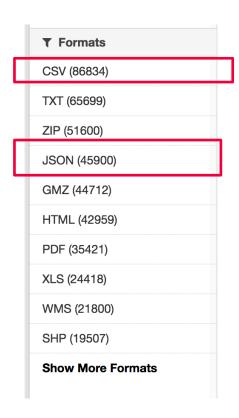


▼ Formats
CSV (86834)
TXT (65699)
ZIP (51600)
JSON (45900)
GMZ (44712)
HTML (42959)
PDF (35421)
XLS (24418)
WMS (21800)
SHP (19507)
Show More Formats

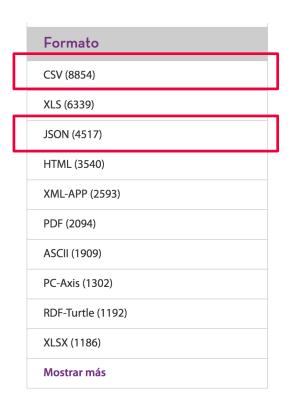


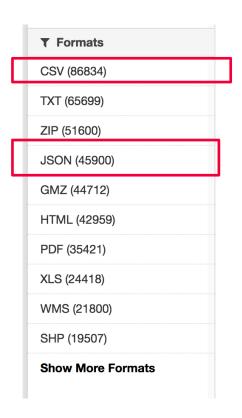


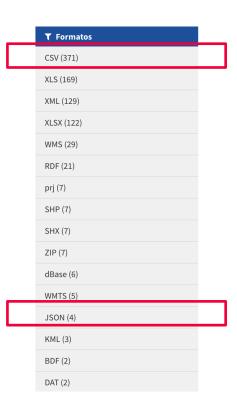






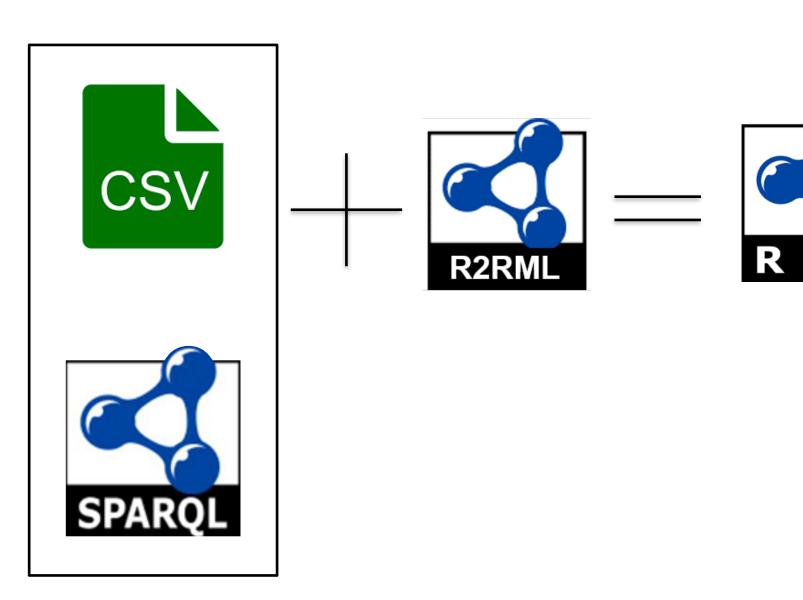


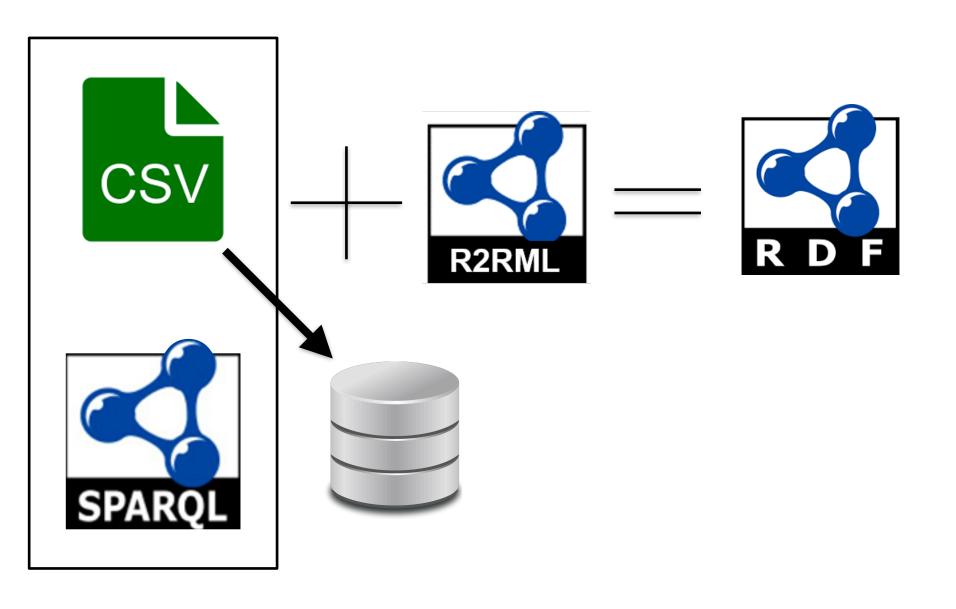


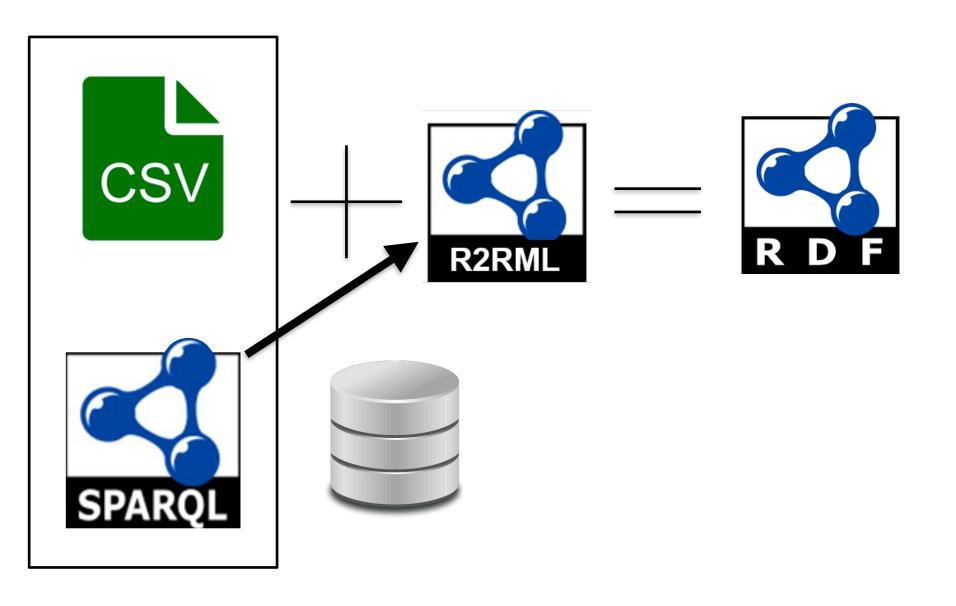


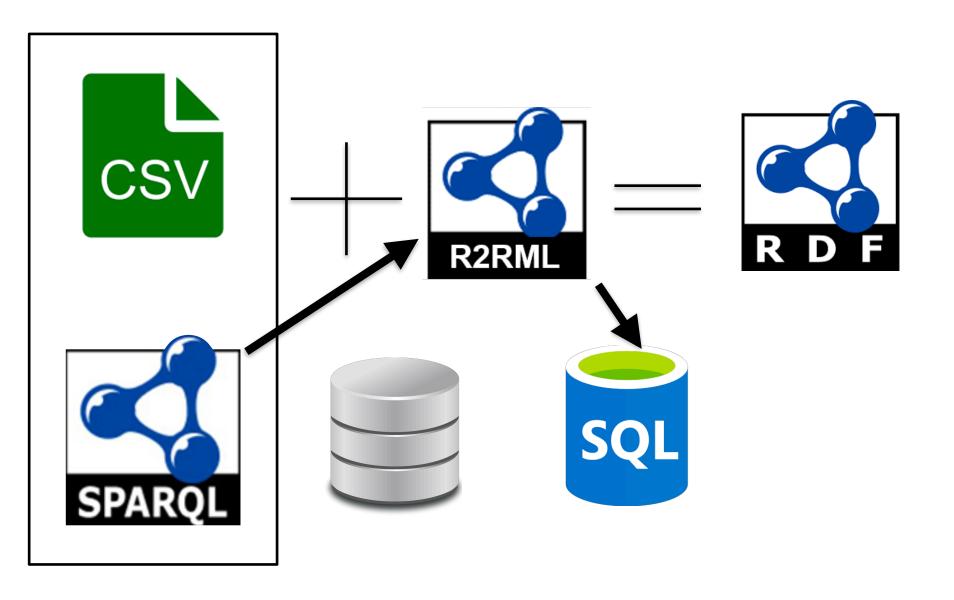
- ¿Cómo permitir acceso a múltiples archivos CSV utilizando un enfoque OBDA?
- ¿Cómo acercar las tecnologías de la Web Semántica a los desarrolladores con el fin de ofrecer acceso unificado a fuentes de datos heterogéneas?

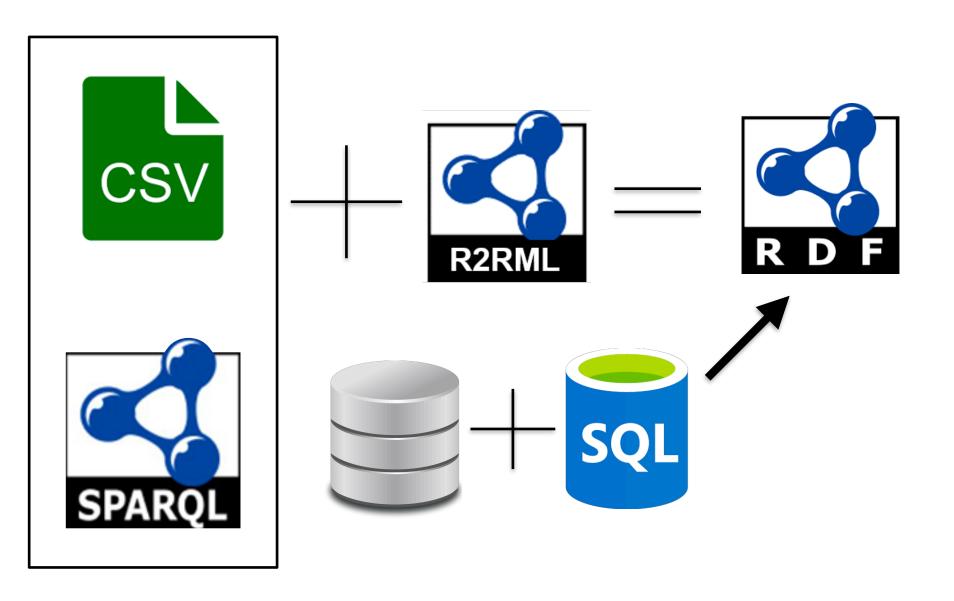
¿Cómo permitir acceso a múltiples archivos CSV utilizando un enfoque OBDA?











Enabling OBDA query-translation over CSV files

```
SELECT ?comment ?email ?country ?mod ?cour
WHERE {
    ?comment rdf:type ex:Comment;
    schema:author ?author;
    schema:dateModified ?m .
    ?m ex:hasValue ?mod .
    ?author ex:email ?email ;
    ex:hasCountry ?country;
    ex:nOfCourses ?cour }
```

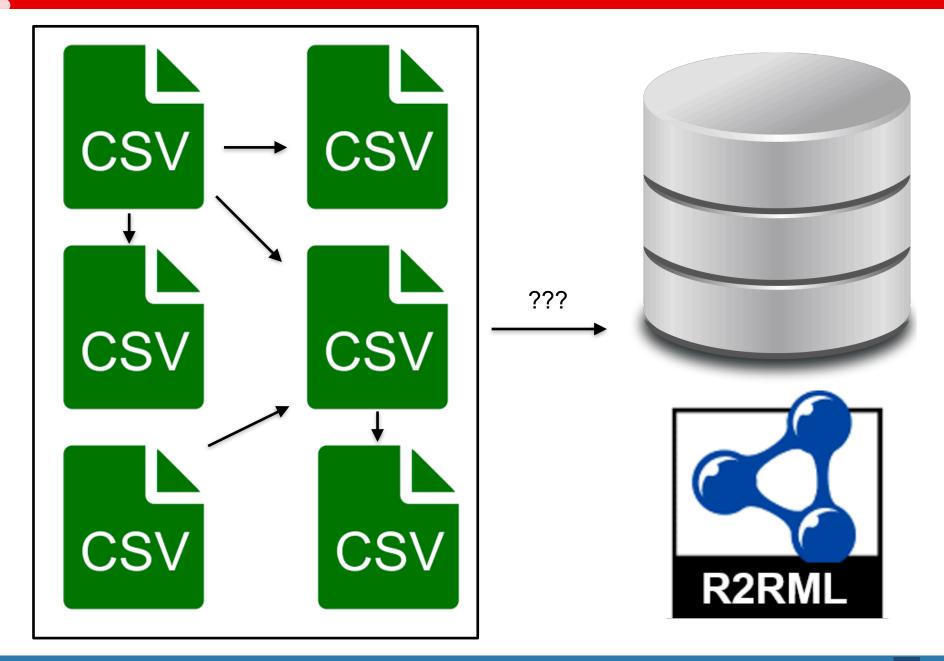
date, username, comment, modifiedDates,nOfLikes "20181001","fpriyatna","Hallo Dunia","20181001-20181101",1 "20181002","dchaves","Hola Mundo","20181002-20181204",8 "20181130","fpriyatna","Hello World","20181130",10 "20181128","dchaves","Hello World","20181128-20190101",50

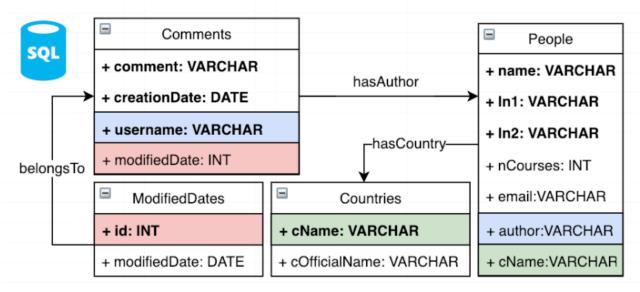
"Freddy","Priyatna","","Indonesia","Republic of Indonesia", "David","Chaves","Fraga","Spain","Kingdom of Spain",3 "Ahmad","Alobaid","", "Kuwait","State of Kuwait", "Oscar","Corcho","Garcia","Spain","Kingdom of Spain",7



?comment, ?email, ?country, ?mod, ?cour "Hallo Dunia", "fpriyatna@fi.upm.es", dbr:Indonesia, 2018-10-01, 0 "Hallo Dunia", "fpriyatna@fi.upm.es", 2018-10-01, dbr:Indonesia, 2018-11-01, 0 "Hola Mundo", "dchaves@fi.upm.es", 2018-10-02, dbr:Spain, 2018-12-04, 3

...





(a) Enriched RDB schema from CSV files

```
<TriplesMapPerson>
                                                         <TriplesMapModifiedDates>
 rr:logicalTable [ rr:tableName "People"; ] ;
                                                          rr:logicalTable [ rr:tableName "ModifiedDates"; ];
 rr:subjectMap [
                                                           rr:subjectMap [
  rr:template "http://ex.com/Person/{name}{In1}{In2}";
                                                             rr:template "http://ex.com/ModifiedDate/{id}";
  rr:class schema:Person: ]:
                                                             rr:class ex:ModifiedDate: ]:
 rr:predicateObjectMap [
                                                           rr:predicateObjectMap [
  rr:predicate schema:hasCountry;
                                                             rr:predicate ex:belongsTo;
  rr:refObjectMap [
                                                             rr:refObjectMap [
   rr:parentTriplesMap < TriplesMapCountry>;
                                                              rr:parentTriplesMap < TriplesMapPublication >;
   rr:joinCondition [
                                                              rr:joinCondition [
    rr:child "cName"; rr:parent "cName";
                                                               rr:child "id"; rr:parent "modifiedDate";
   ]; ]; ];
                                                              ]; ]; ];
```

(b) R2RML mappings that allow exploiting the data in the enriched RDB

Los CSVs...

- No proporcionan un schema
- No están normalizados
- No tienen un formato normalizado para los datos
- No suelen contener joins explícitos
- Pueden no incorporar algunos [Meta]datos

Los CSVs...

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¿Cómo aprovechar las optimizaciones en la traducción de consultas de SPARQL a SQL y el uso de R2RML para el acceso a CSVs?

Lenguajes de mapping o anotaciones para CSV:

- RML: RDF Mapping Language para datos heterogéneos
 - Permite traducción de datos a RDF
 - Múltiples formatos (XML, JSON, RDB, CSV)

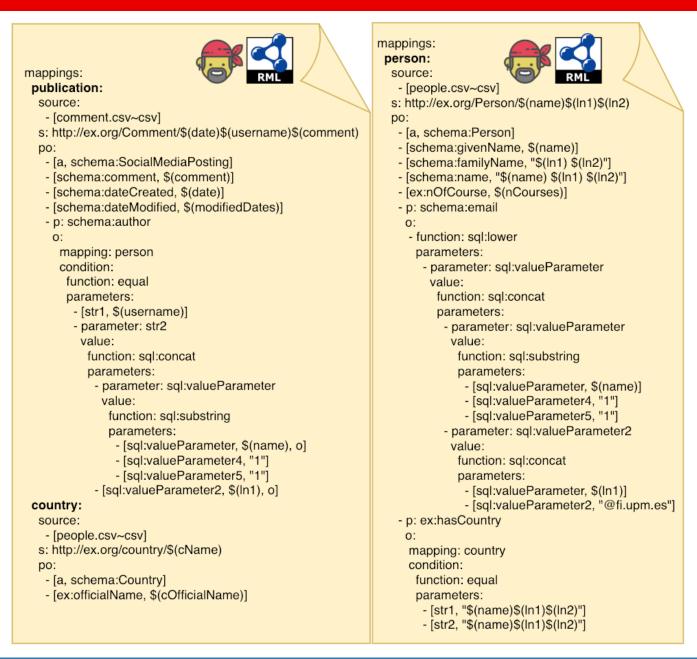


- CSVW: Metadatos para caracterizar CSVs en la Web (utilizado por Google)
 - Permite traducción de datos a RDF
 - Propiedades específicas del formato



- The Function Ontology: Ontología para la definición de funciones (e.g., transformarXtoY)
 - Integración con RML

Enabling OBDA query-translation over CSV files



```
"@context": ["http://www.w3.org/ns/csvw"],
"url": "comments.csv",
"tableSchema": {
  "columns": [{
    "titles": "date",
    "datatype": {
       "base": "date",
       "format": "yyyyMMdd"
     "titles": "modifyDate",
    "separator": "-",
    "datatype": {
       "base": "date",
       "format": "yyyyMMdd"
}}
```

```
"@context": ["http://www.w3.org/ns/csvw"],
"url": "people.csv",
"tableSchema": {
     "rowTitles":
        ["name","In1","In2","cName,"cOfficialName","nCourses"],
     "columns":[{
        "titles":"ln2",
        "null": ""
        }, {
        "titles":"nCourses",
         "default": 0
    }]
                                            W3C
```

- Definición de funciones de transformación en SQL con FnO_{SQL}
- Generación de una base de datos enriquecida usando la información proporcionada por las anotaciones
- Generación de R2RML a partir de RML

Reglas para la generación de la base de datos enriquecida

- Generación del schema básico
 - Definición de los títulos de las columnas
 - Formalización (csvw:separator)
 - Nuevas columnas con las funciones aplicadas
- Generación de las restricciones
 - Formato de fechas/números
 - Máximos y mínimos
 - NULL y default
- Generación de relaciones
 - Nuevas columnas con las funciones aplicadas
 - PK, FK e indices

Reglas para la creación de R2RML

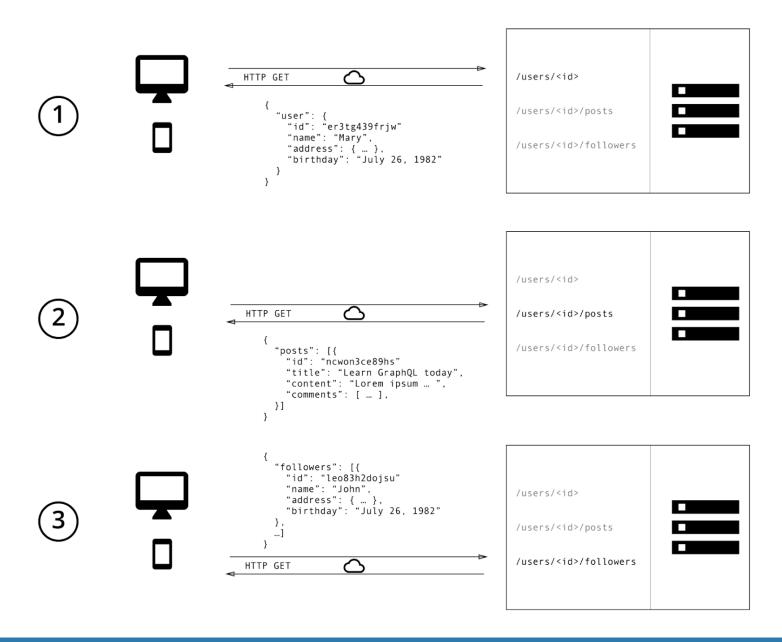
 Transformación de las propiedades correspondientes de RML a R2RML (e.g, rml:logicalSource to rr:logicalTable)

 Propiedades que contienen funciones se transforman a las correspondientes referencias de las columnas creadas en las generación de la RDB

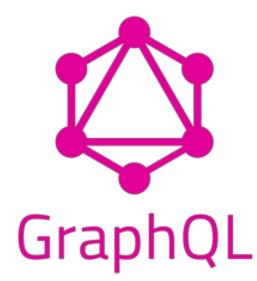
Resumen:

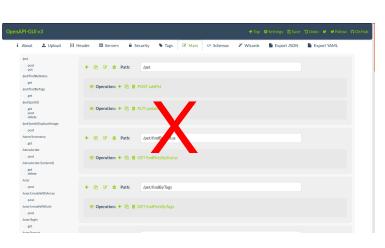
- Framework de acceso a CSV sin materialización
- Incorporación de la heterogeneidad del formato al proceso
- Uso de tecnologías semánticas del estado del arte
- Aprovechamiento de las optimizaciones de SPARQL-to-SQL
- Uso de cualquier herramienta que procese R2RML
- Nuevo concepto: Mapping Translation

¿Cómo acercar las tecnologías de la Web Semántica a los desarrolladores con el fin de ofrecer acceso unificado a fuentes de datos heterogéneas?











GraphQL resolvers generation

































































attendify bazinga! Blender Bottle











































































































































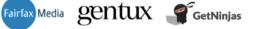




















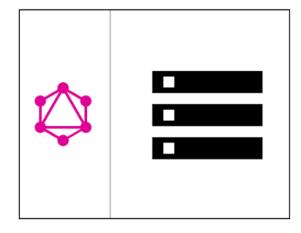


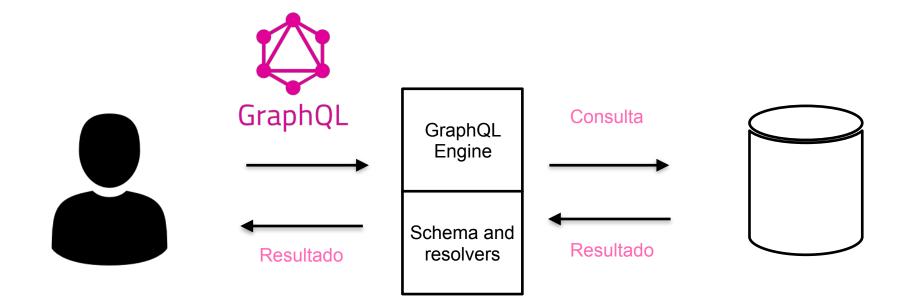






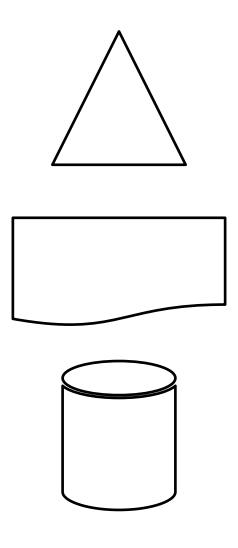
```
query {
           User(id: "er3tg439frjw") {
             name
             posts {
               title
             followers(last: 3) {
               name
HTTP POST
  "data": {
    "User": {
      "name": "Mary",
      "posts": [
        { title: "Learn GraphQL today" }
      "followers": [
         { name: "John" },
         { name: "Alice" },
        { name: "Sarah" },
```





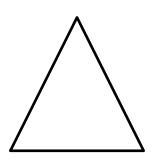
```
public Person person(String id) {
schema {
 query: Query
 mutation: Mutation
                                                         public Person createPerson(String name,
                                                                       String occupation) {
type Query {
 person(id: String!): Person
}
type Mutation {
 createPerson(name: String!,
       occupation: String): Person
}
```

OBDA

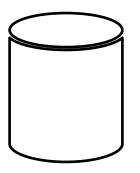


Query Language

- GraphQL Query
- Input Structure = Output Structure Query Translator
- Various Implementations
- Industry-grade
- · Read and Write





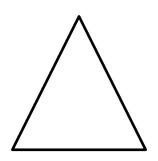


OBDA

Query Language

- SPARQL
- Input as Graph, Output as Table Query Translator
- Few implementations
- Academic-grade
- Read-only

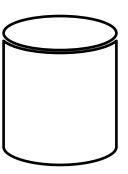
OBDA



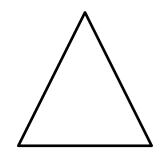
- Resolvers
- Code Involved
- Non Reusable



- W3C Standard & Extensions
- No Code Inolved
- Reusable

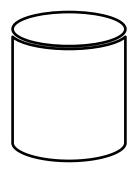


OBDA

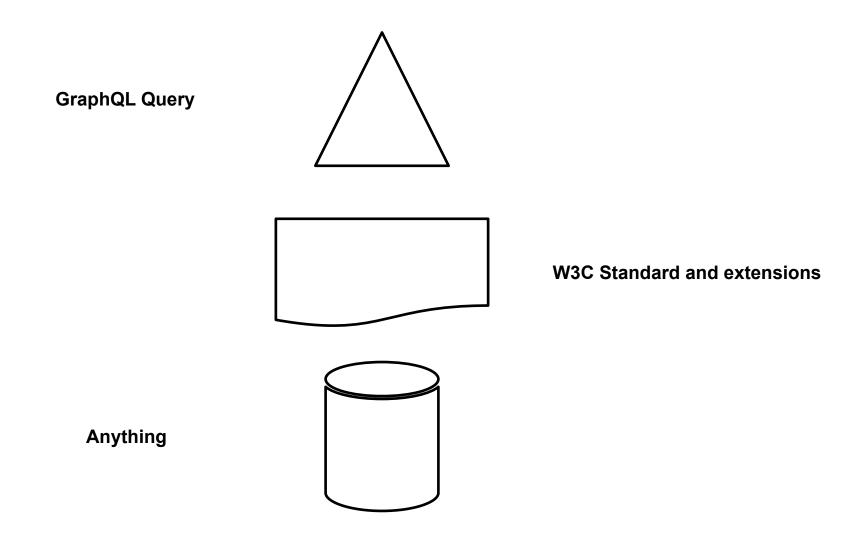


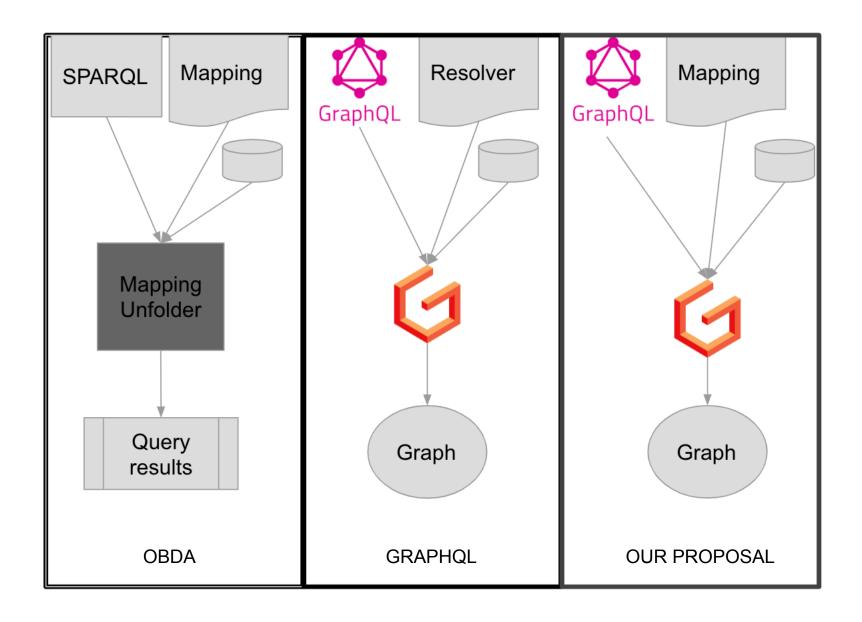


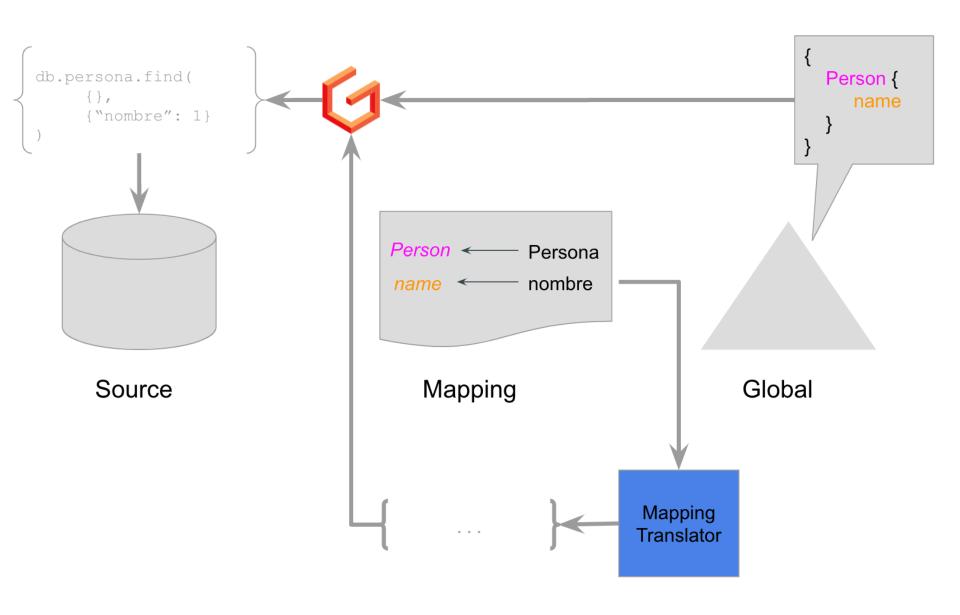
Anything



- RDB
- CSV/JSON/XML
- MongoDB



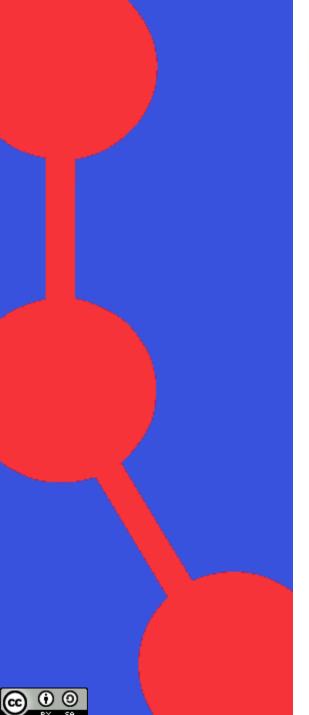




Resumen:

- GraphQL y Mappings para desarrolladores
- Generación automática de los GraphQL resolvers
- SPARQL != GraphQL
- Soporte industrial
- Nuevo concepto: Mapping Translation

	JavaScript	Python	Java
MongoDB		Yes	
SQLite	Yes		
CSV	Yes		
JSON			
XML			







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