Sinew is a system, which is used in multistructural database systems. It is used while reading the data from the databases. It creates a schema which can be queried during the reading of the data, thus we can use this SQL schema to query data from different database stores such as relational data or semi-structured data.

Sinew stores different documents in columns of the relational database system, which are key-value pairs. After that a layer is added which provides a dynamic relational view, on which we can query using SQL. Query rewriter is thus, an important component of the architecture of the Sinew, as it is a tool which converts any query while sending them to the storage layer. Different column references are validated, before converting any query for the storage layer.

Strong Points:
Sinew performs better than existing RDBMS systems, in terms of update and read task in the system. Also, since Sinew is built on top of the RDBMS, the system leverages the already built algorithms and mechanisms used for querying and indexing.

Weak Points:
Due to the coalesce functionality added during the query processing, few of the queries run slightly slower in the non-dirty columns.

Question:
Since, the sinew was run for benchmarking on an PostgreSQL version, without text search, I would like to know what would the performance be of sinew for text search, and how would it differ from other systems.