

Big Data Integration & Processing: further approaches and applications

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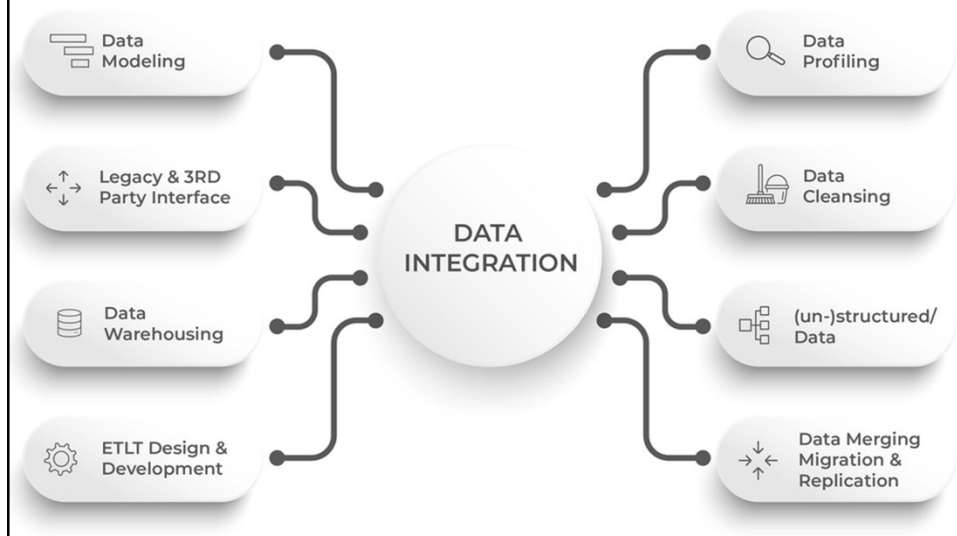
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Adaptive

- Adaptable: easily adapted to accommodate a change.
 - Customized, personalized, configurable
- Adaptive: consistently able to change itself, to accommodate and maximize the benefits of change.
 - Flexible, scalable, intelligent, dynamic

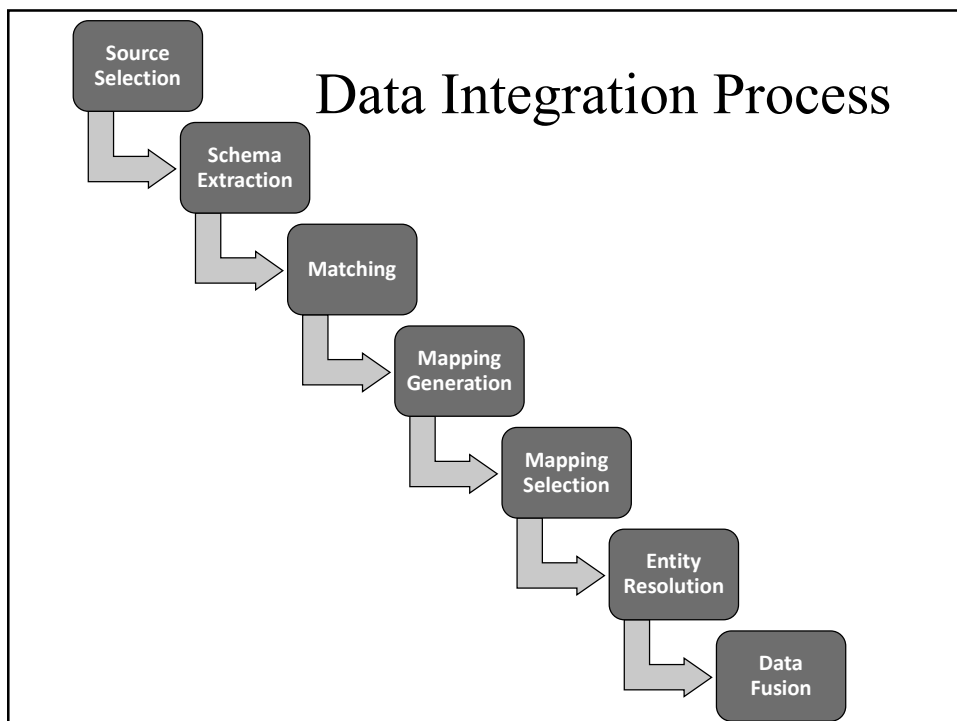
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Data Integration



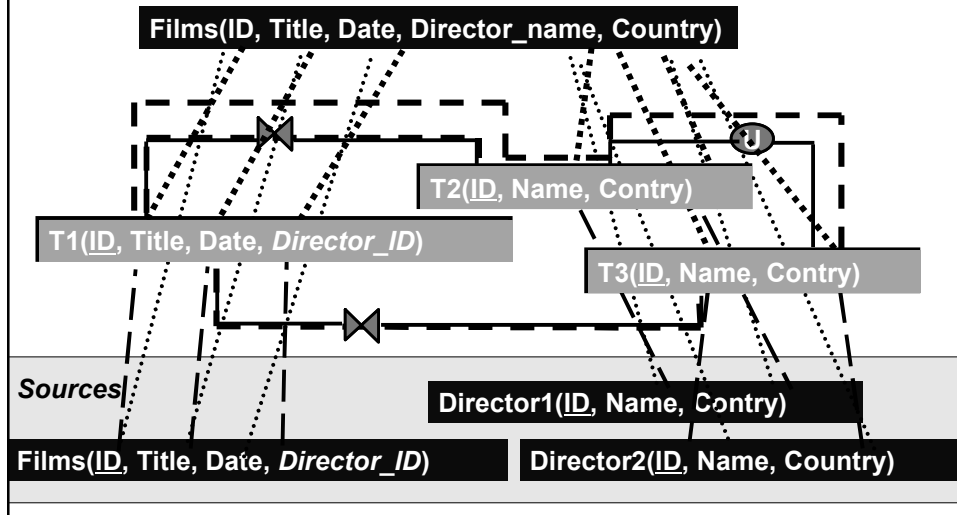
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Data Integration Process



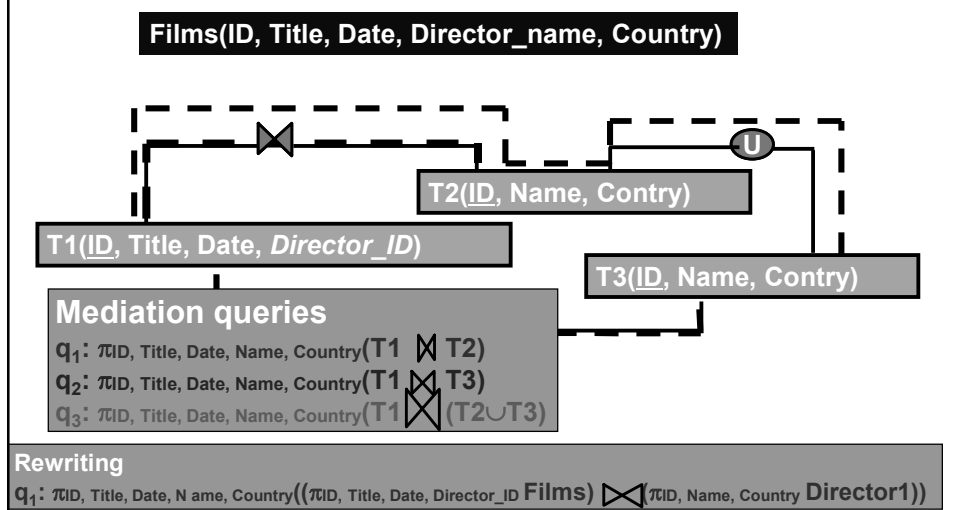
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Generating mediation queries



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Generating mediation queries (2)



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Pay-as-you-go approach

- Accessing multiple data sources without full integration
- Starting with some mapping, improving/discovering more overtime

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Using probabilistic model

PROBABILISTIC MEDIATED SCHEMA

$\{S_1, \dots, S_n\}$ be a set of schemas. A probabilistic mediated schema (p-med-schema) for $\{S_1, \dots, S_n\}$ is a set

$$\mathbf{M} = \{(M_1, Pr(M_1)), \dots, (M_l, Pr(M_l))\}$$

where

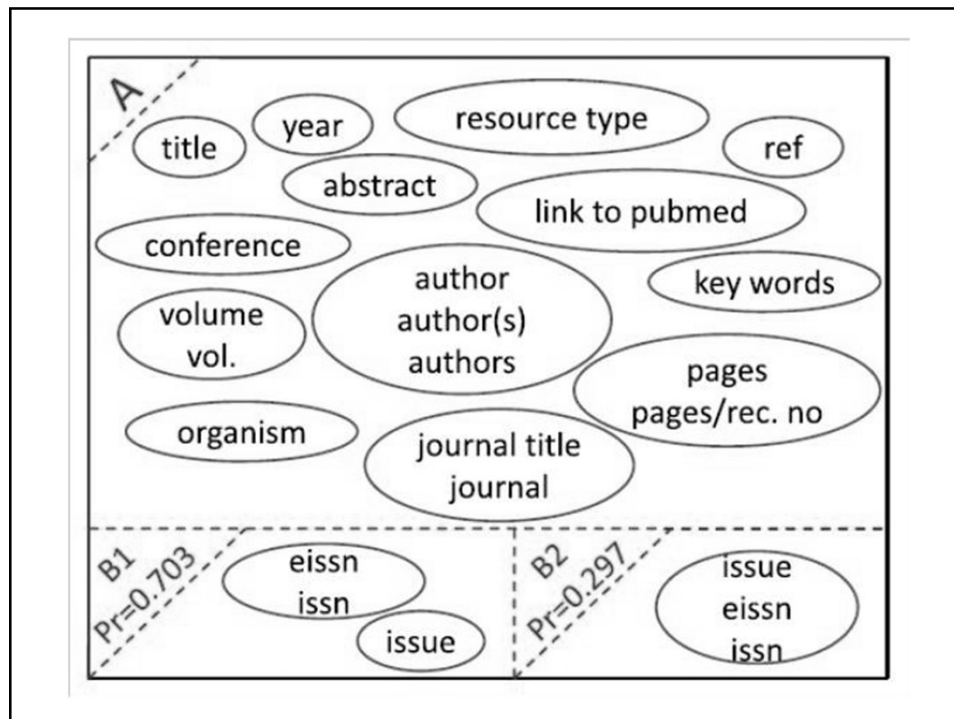
- for each $i \in [1, l]$, M_i is a mediated schema for S_1, \dots, S_n , and for each $i, j \in [1, l], i \neq j$, M_i and M_j correspond to different clusterings of the source attributes;
- $Pr(M_i) \in (0, 1]$, and $\sum_{i=1}^l Pr(M_i) = 1$. \square

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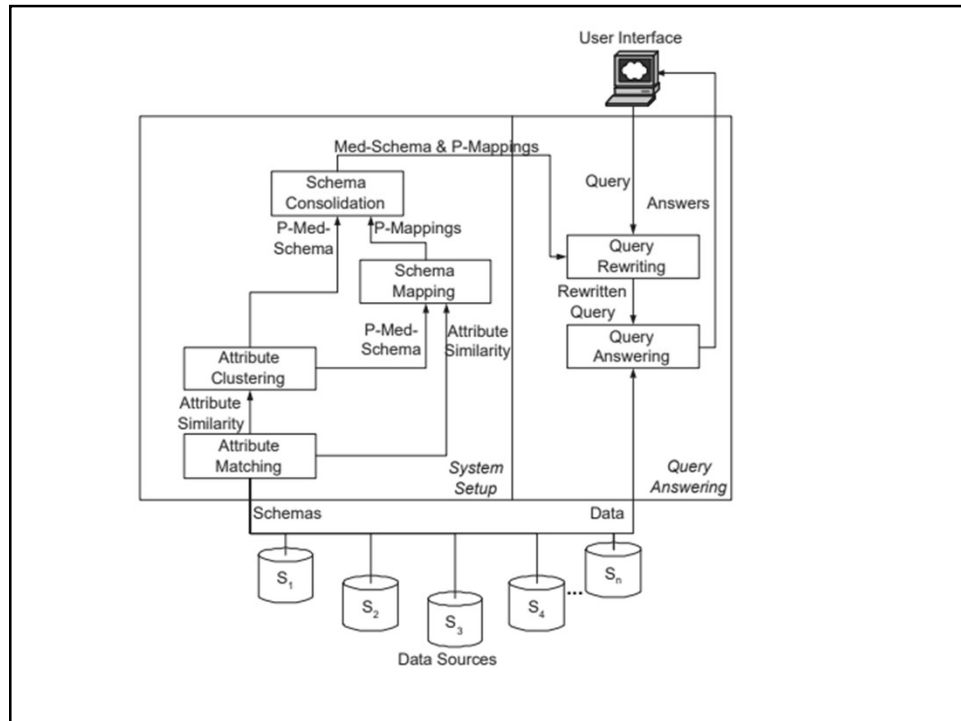
Using probabilistic model: Mediated Schema Generation

- Remove infrequent attributes
 - Ensure mediated schema contain most relevant attribute
- Construct weighted graph
 - Nodes are remaining attributes
 - Edges are values of some similarity measure $s(a_i, a_j)$
 - Threshold τ
 - Error ε (uncertain)
- Cluster nodes
 - Cluster is a connected component of the graph

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Using functional dependencies

$S_1(\text{name}, \text{hPhone}, \text{hAddr}, \text{oPhone}, \text{oAddr})$

$S_2(\text{name}, \text{phone}, \text{address})$

$F_1 = \{\text{hPhone} \rightarrow \text{hAddr}, \text{oPhone} \rightarrow \text{oAddr}\}$

$F_2 = \{\text{phone} \rightarrow \text{address}\}$

$M_1(\{\text{name}, \text{name}\}, \{\text{phone}, \text{hP}\}, \{\text{oP}\}, \{\text{address}, \text{hA}\}, \{\text{oA}\})$

$M_2(\{\text{name}, \text{name}\}, \{\text{phone}, \text{oP}\}, \{\text{hP}\}, \{\text{address}, \text{oA}\}, \{\text{hA}\})$

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FD heuristics

Heuristic 1 Let S_p and $S_q, p \neq q$, be two source schemas. Then,

$$\text{Match}(a_{p,i}, a_{q,k}) \Rightarrow \text{unmatch}(a_{p,i}, a_{q,l}) \wedge \text{unmatch}(a_{q,k}, a_{p,j})$$

where $a_{p,i} \in \text{att}(S_p), a_{p,j} \in \text{att}(S_p) \setminus \{a_{p,i}\}, a_{q,k} \in \text{att}(S_q), a_{q,l} \in \text{att}(S_q) \setminus \{a_{q,k}\}$.

Heuristic 2 Let $fd_p : a_{p,i} \rightarrow a_{p,j}$ and $fd_q : a_{q,k} \rightarrow a_{q,l}$ be two FDs, where $fd_p \in F_p, fd_q \in F_q, p \neq q$. Then, $\text{similarity}(a_{p,i}, a_{q,k}) > t_L \Rightarrow \text{Match}(a_{p,j}, a_{q,l})$ where t_L is a certain threshold and similarity is a given similarity function.

Heuristic 3 Let PK_p and $PK_q, p \neq q$, be the primary keys of S_p and S_q respectively. Then,

$$(\exists a_{p,i} \in PK_p, a_{q,j} \in PK_q \mid (a_{p,i}, a_{q,j}) = \arg \max_{a_p \in PK_p, a_q \in PK_q} \text{similarity}(a_p, a_q)) \wedge \\ (\text{similarity}(a_{p,i}, a_{q,j}) > t_{PK}) \Rightarrow \text{Match}(a_{p,i}, a_{q,j})$$

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FD heuristics (2)

Heuristic 4 Let PK_p and $PK_q, p \neq q$, be the primary keys of S_p and S_q respectively. Then,

$$(\exists a_{p,i} \in PK_p, a_{q,j} \in PK_q, fd_p \in F_p, fd_q \in F_q \mid \\ fd_p : a_{p,i} \rightarrow R_p, fd_q : a_{q,j} \rightarrow R_q) \Rightarrow \text{Match}(a_{p,i}, a_{q,j}) \quad (1)$$

and also

$$(\text{RHS}(1) \wedge R_p = \{a_{p,r}\} \wedge R_q = \{a_{q,s}\}) \Rightarrow \text{Match}(a_{p,r}, a_{q,s}) \quad (2)$$

Heuristic 5 Let PK_p and $PK_q, p \neq q$, be the primary keys of S_p and S_q respectively. Then,

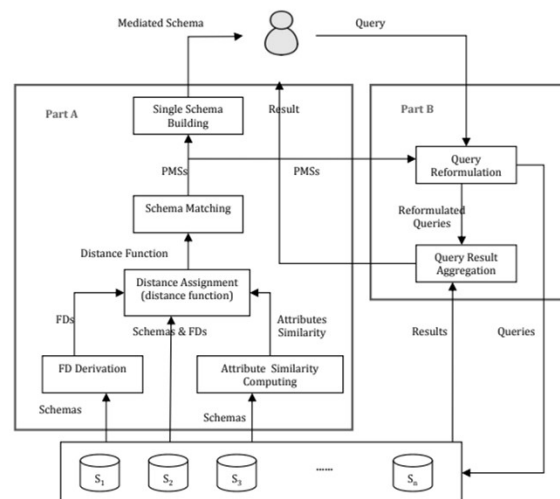
$$(\forall a_{p,r} \in PK_p \setminus \{a_{p,i}\}, \exists a_{q,s} \in PK_q \setminus \{a_{q,j}\} \mid \text{Match}(a_{p,r}, a_{q,s})) \wedge \\ (|PK_p| = |PK_q|) \Rightarrow \text{Match}(a_{p,i}, a_{q,j})$$

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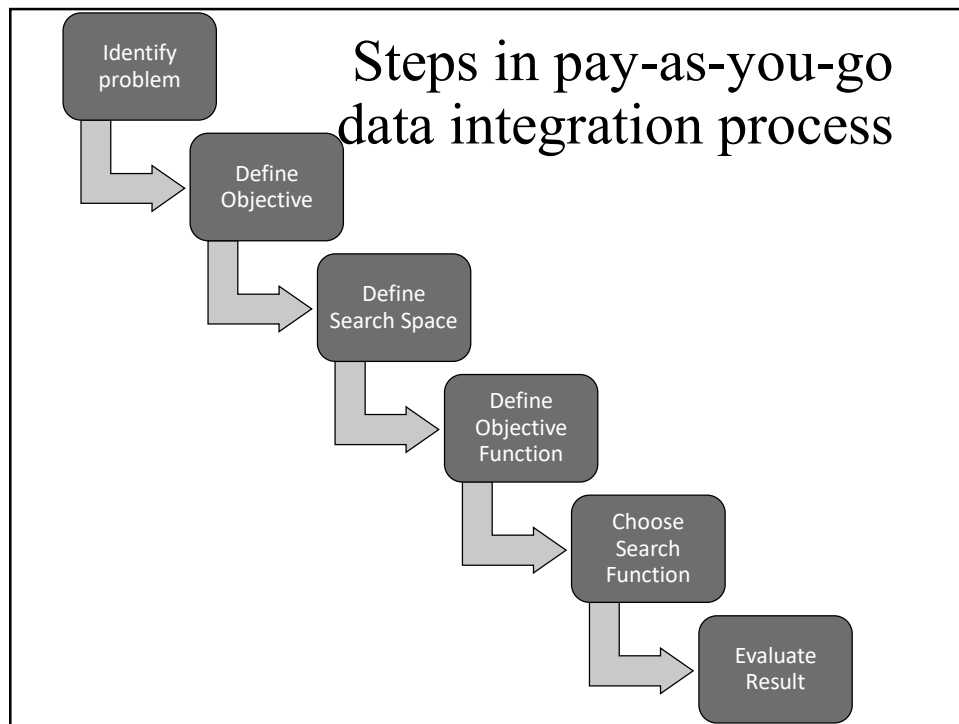
Distance Assignment

- find the attribute pairs (ap, aq) whose similarity is maximum
 - Probabilistic model, threshold
 - Match distance, unmatch distance
- Find FD pairs from different sources which their left sides match together and then try to match attribute pairs on the right sides of these FDs
- remove the matched attributes from the list of unmatched attributes, and repeat the matching process if there are still some attributes remaining for matching

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Mashup-based Linked Data Integration

- See 10.Mushup.pdf

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Applications

- Job portal (see 11_BKWork.pdf)
- Tourist (example <https://www.visitacity.com/>)
- A Scientific Data and Workflow Sharing System (see 12_scientificFlow_nus.pdf)

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References

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