

Stream Reasoning For Linked Data

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<http://streamreasoning.org/sr4ld2013>



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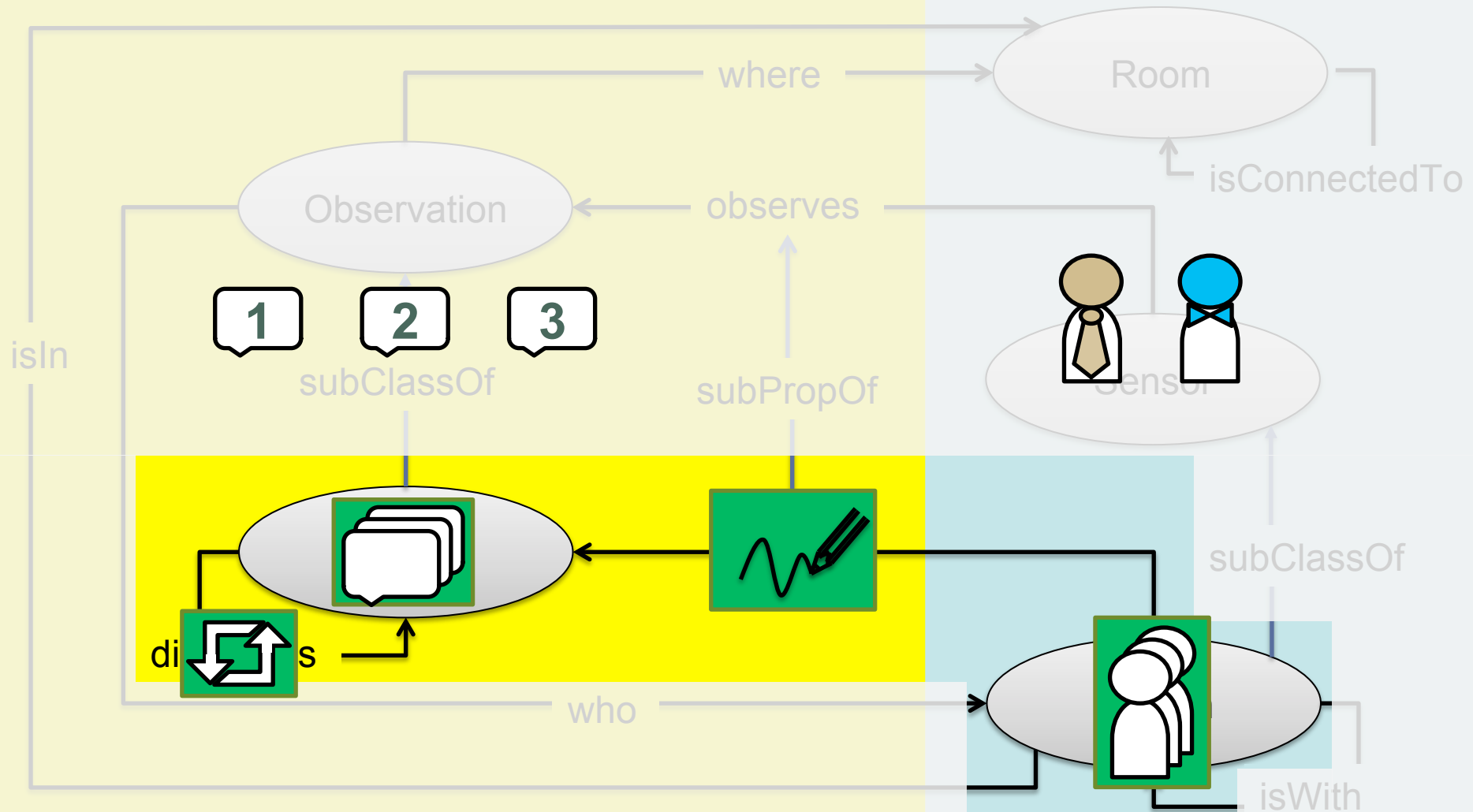
IMaRS: Incremental Materialization for RDF Streams

Daniele Dell'Aglio and Emanuele Della Valle

Running Example – Data Model

Streaming information

Background information



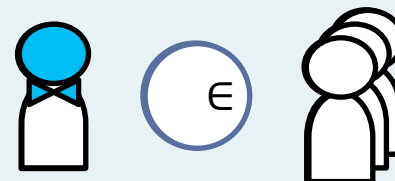
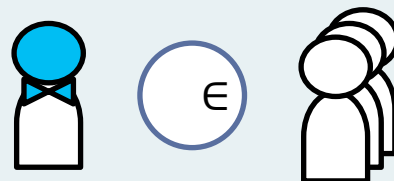
- Add reasoning in window-based RSPs
- Naïve solution: materialize everything, every time
- But windows slide:
 - The materialisation is executed every time the window updates
 - Only part of data changes at each window update
 - Materialisation is (usually) an expensive task

Naïve solution: an example

TBOX

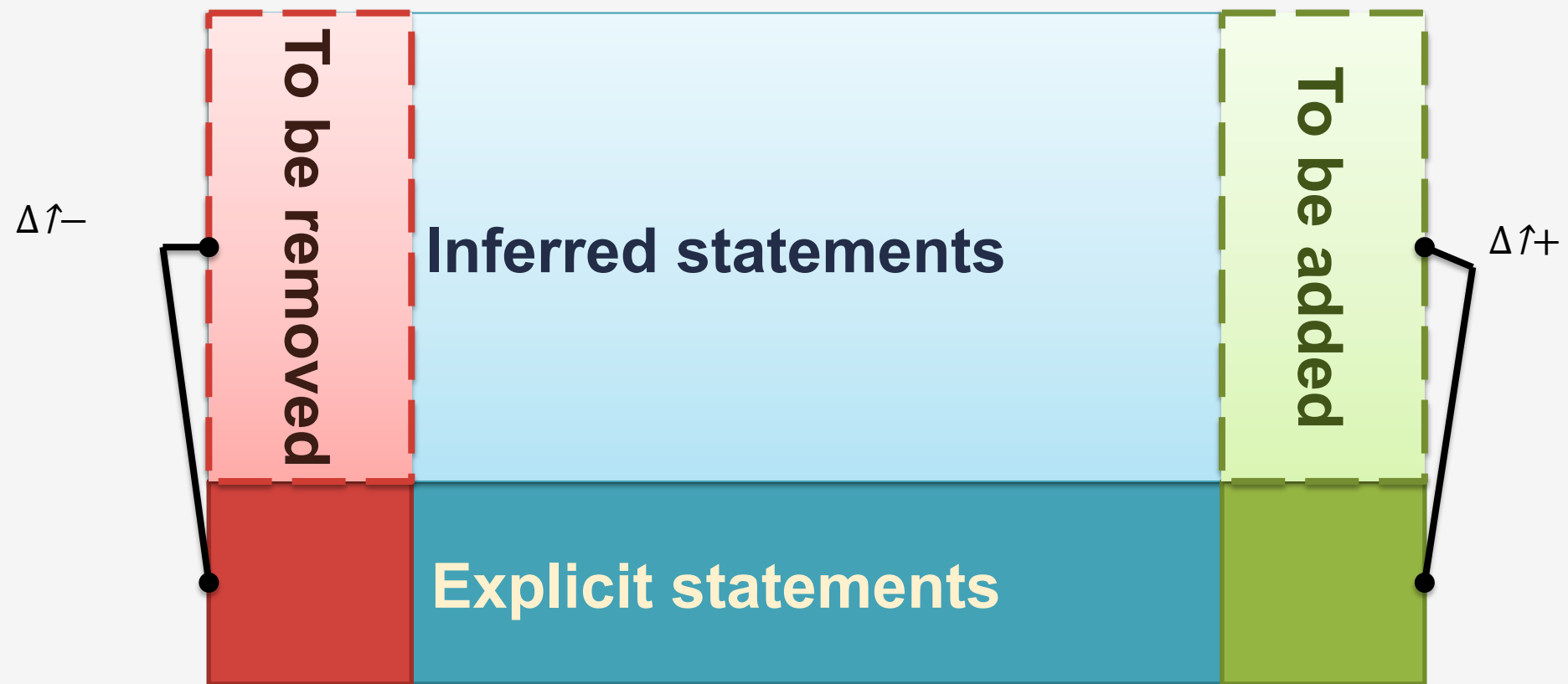
$\text{dom}(\text{wavy line with pencil}) \sqsubseteq$ 

$\text{rng}(\text{wavy line with pencil}) \sqsubseteq$ 

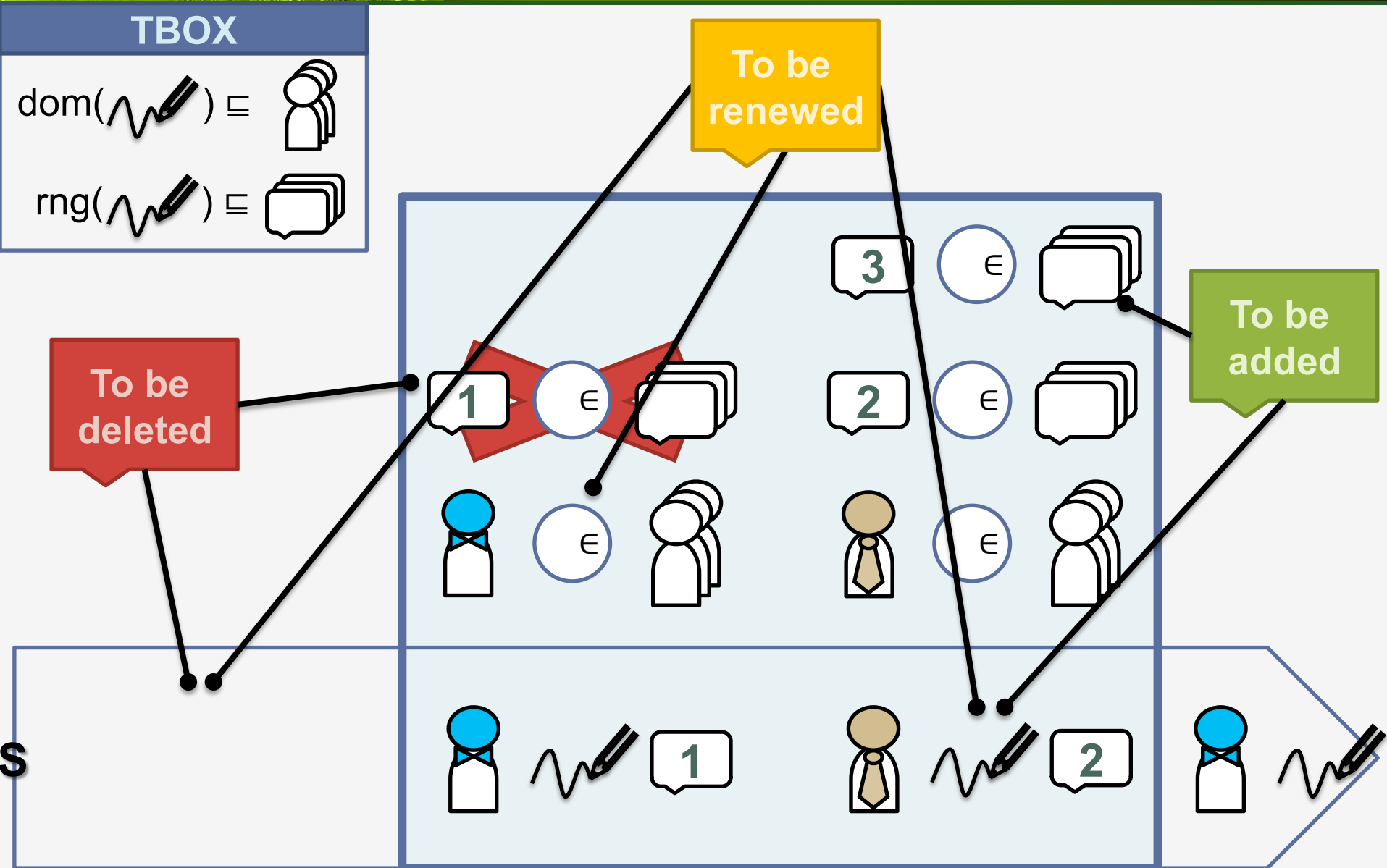


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- Adopt an incremental approach
- Compute only the differences that should be removed and added from the materialization



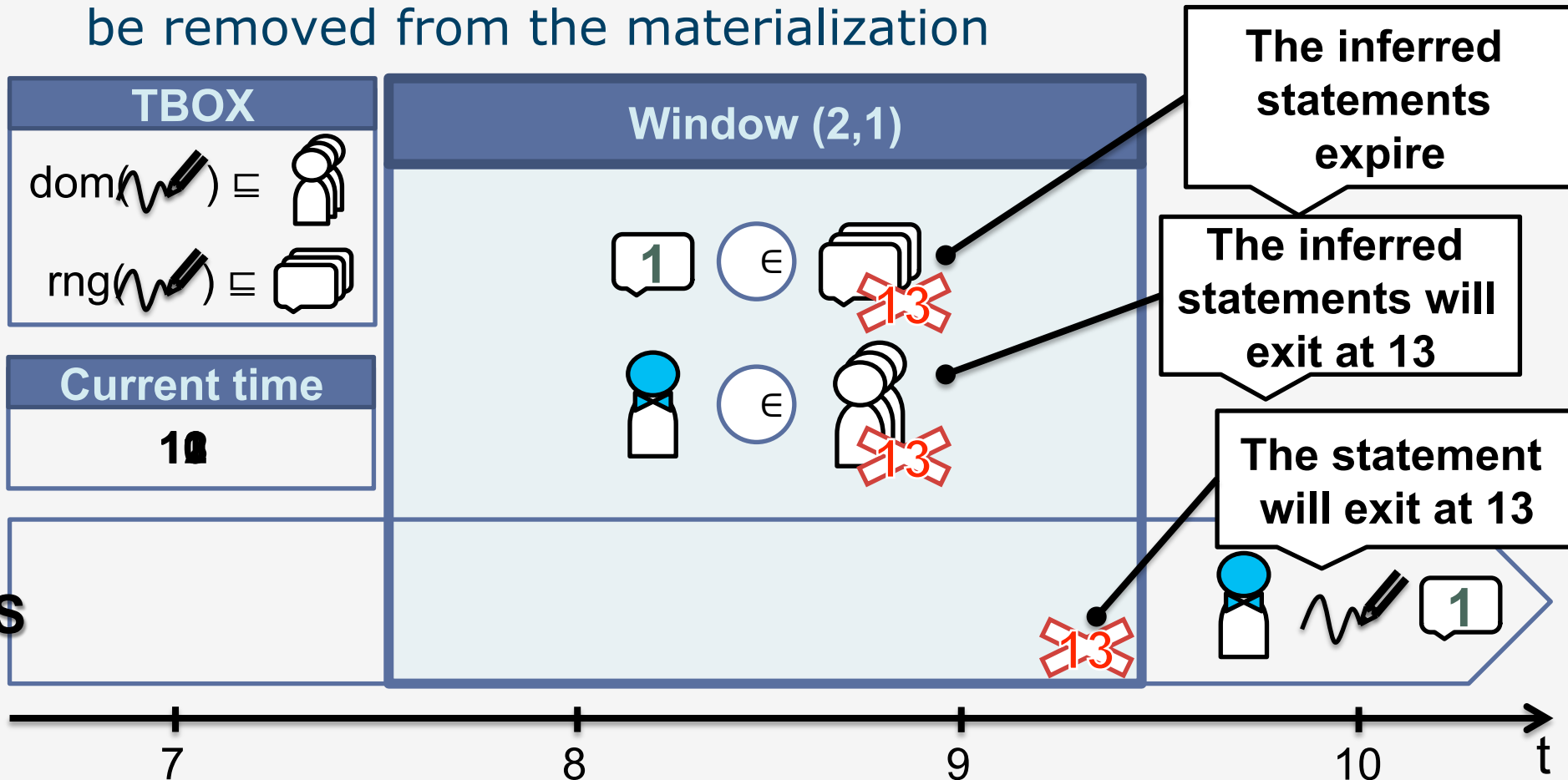
Incremental maintenance: an example



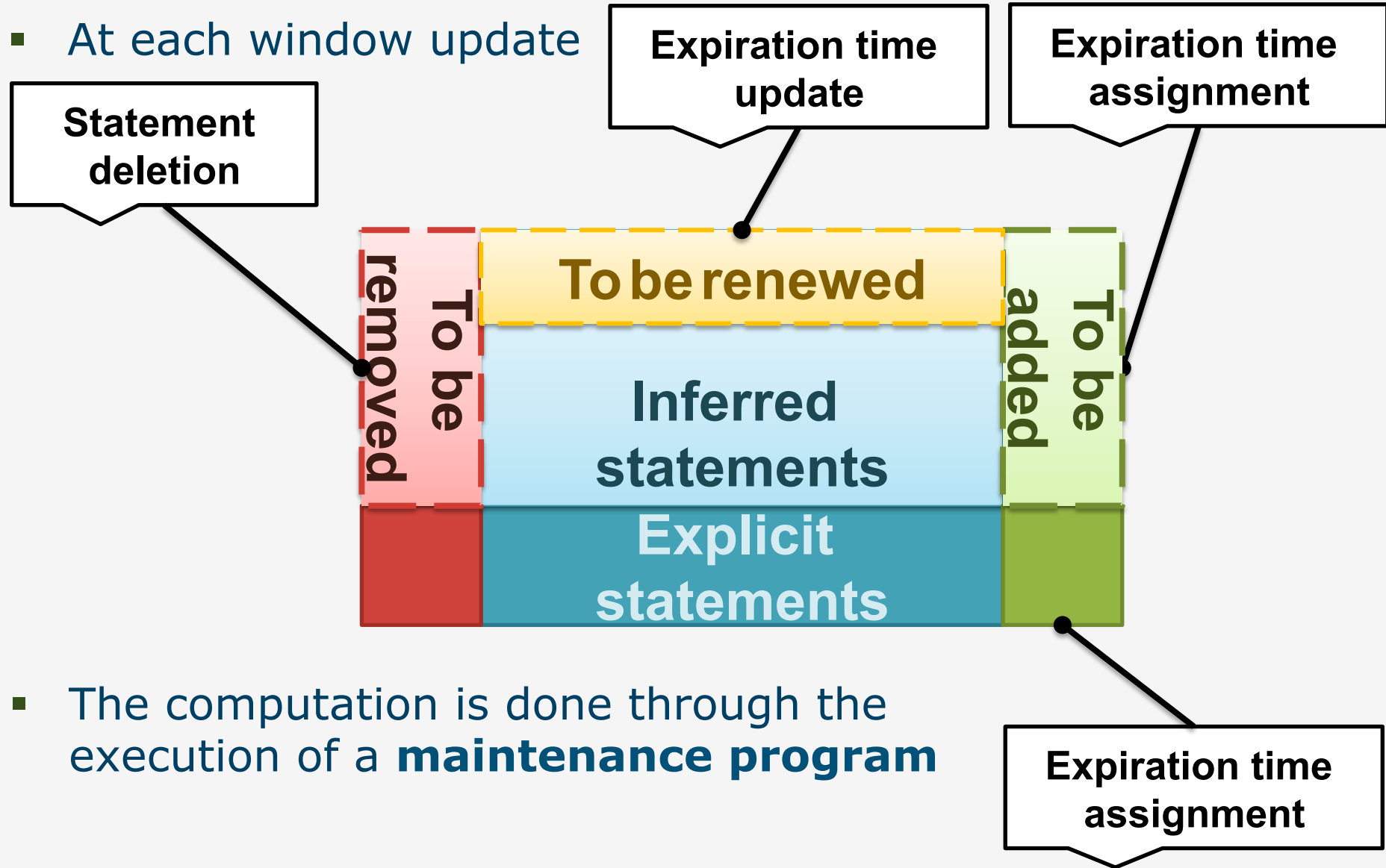
- The common problem in designing incremental maintenance techniques is in the management of **deletions**
- In general it is not possible to foresee the statement deletions
 - DRed works with random insertions and deletions
- In our setting it is possible
 - The window operator allow us to determine when statements will be removed

- Variation of DRed for RDF streams
- It pushes the maintenance algorithm in the window operator
- An IMaRS window is a sliding window with four parameters:
 - ω : the size of the window
 - β : the slide of the window
 - T: the TBox that describes the data model
 - M: the maintenance program
- One of the central IMaRS concepts is the **expiration time**

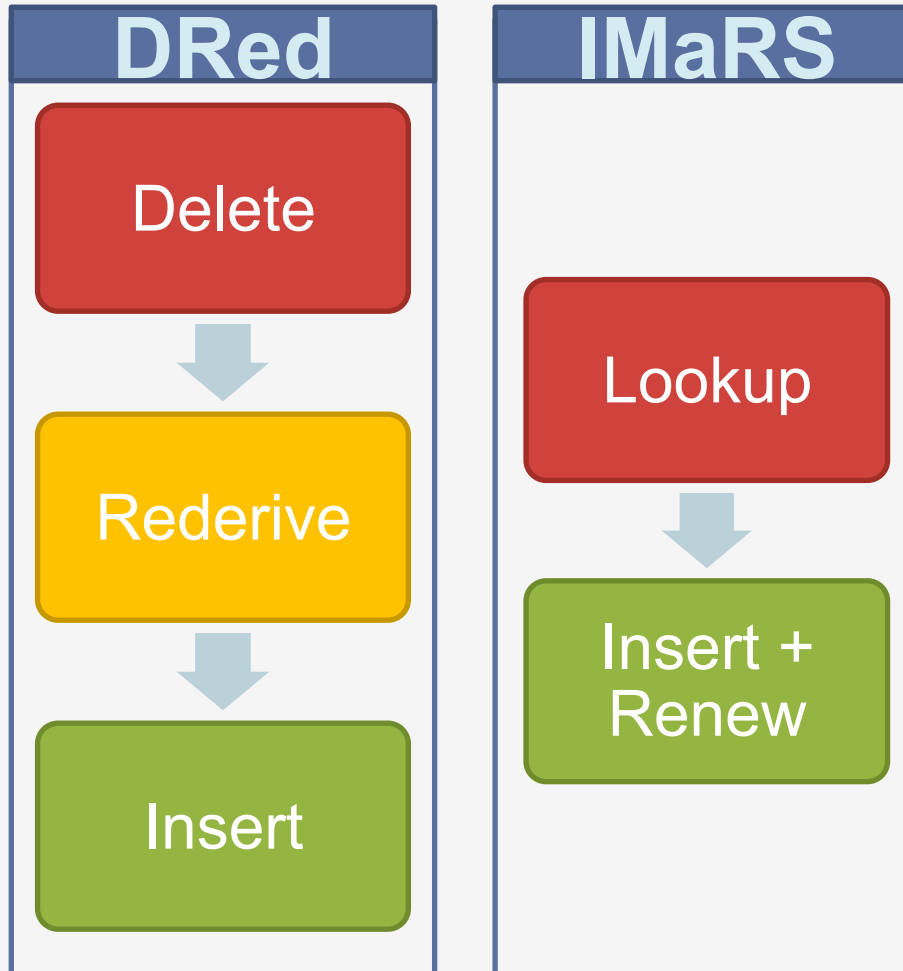
- Every time a statement is added to the window, it is annotated with an **expiration time**
- The expiration time indicates when the statement should be removed from the materialization



- At each window update



- The computation is done through the execution of a **maintenance program**



- The maintenance program computes the delta sets $\Delta\uparrow$ – and $\Delta\uparrow+$
 - It is a **logic program**
- The program is executed every time the content changes
 - In our context, the program is executed every time the window slides
- The program is composed by **maintenance rules**
 - A maintenance rule adds a statement in a set (**context**) if the preconditions are satisfied

- The maintenance program uses four contexts to build the delta sets $\Delta\uparrow-$ and $\Delta\uparrow+$
 - *Mat*: the current materialization
 - *Ins*: the input that enters the stream and the related inferred statements
- Additionally, two support sets are used:
 - *New*: statements to be added to the materialization
 - *Ren*: renewed statements
- The new materialization is computed as

$$Mat \cup \Delta\uparrow+ \setminus \Delta\uparrow-$$

- Two examples of maintenance rules:

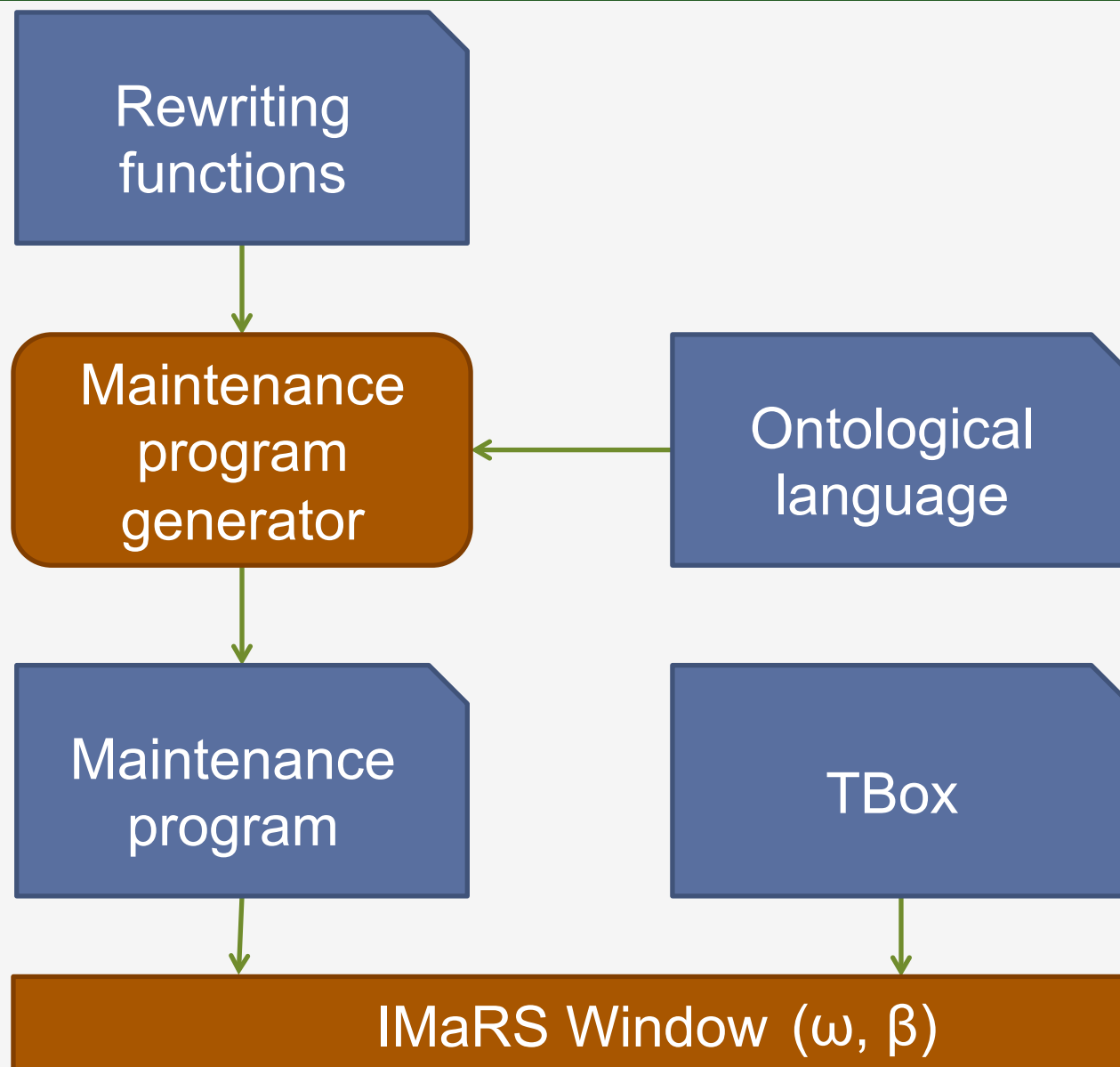
$$\Delta^{-} (?s, ?p, ?o) [e] \leftarrow \text{Mat} (?s, ?p, ?o) [e] \quad . \\ e < \text{now}$$

A triple is removed by the materialization when its expiration time expires

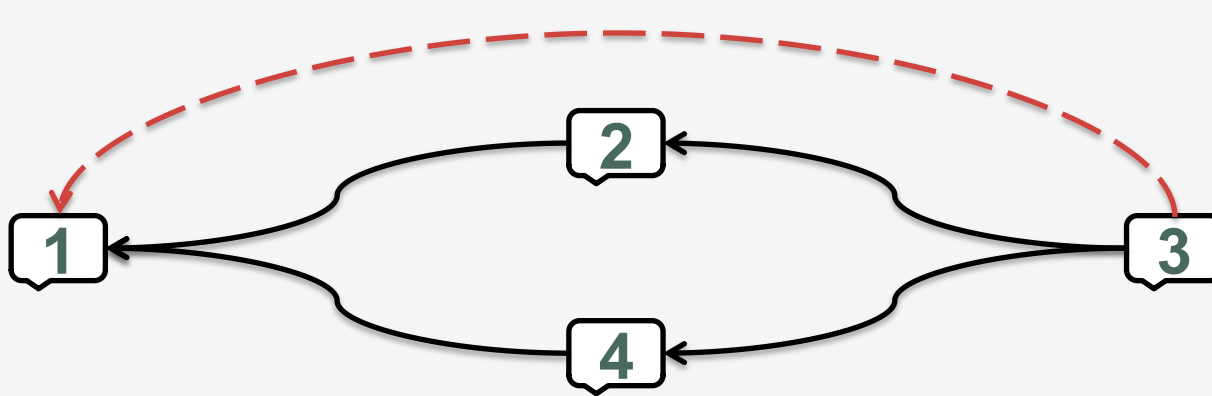
$$\text{Ins} (?x, ?p, ?z) [e] \leftarrow \text{New} (?x, ?p, ?y) [e_1] . \\ \text{Ins} (?x, ?p, ?y) [e_2] \quad . \quad \text{Ins} (? \\ p, \text{isA}, \text{TransitiveProperty}) [e_3] . \\ e = \min \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$$

When a triple $\langle s, p, o \rangle$ enters the window, p is transitive and there is a triple $\langle o, p, k \rangle$ in the *Ins* context, then the triple $\langle s, p, k \rangle$ is a candidate for the addition in the materialization

- The maintenance program is composed by two sets of maintenance rules:
 - One set of fixed maintenance rules
 - One dependent on the ontological language
- The ontological language should be expressed as a set of inference rules, e.g.
$$\begin{aligned} T(?x, ?p, ?z) :- \\ T(?p, \text{rdf:type}, \text{owl:TransitiveProperty}), \\ T(?x, ?p, ?y), T(?y, ?p, ?z) \end{aligned}$$
- It does not depend on the TBox!



Example: DRed



Delete



Rederive

TBOX

tr()

Current time

12

Window (3,1)



7

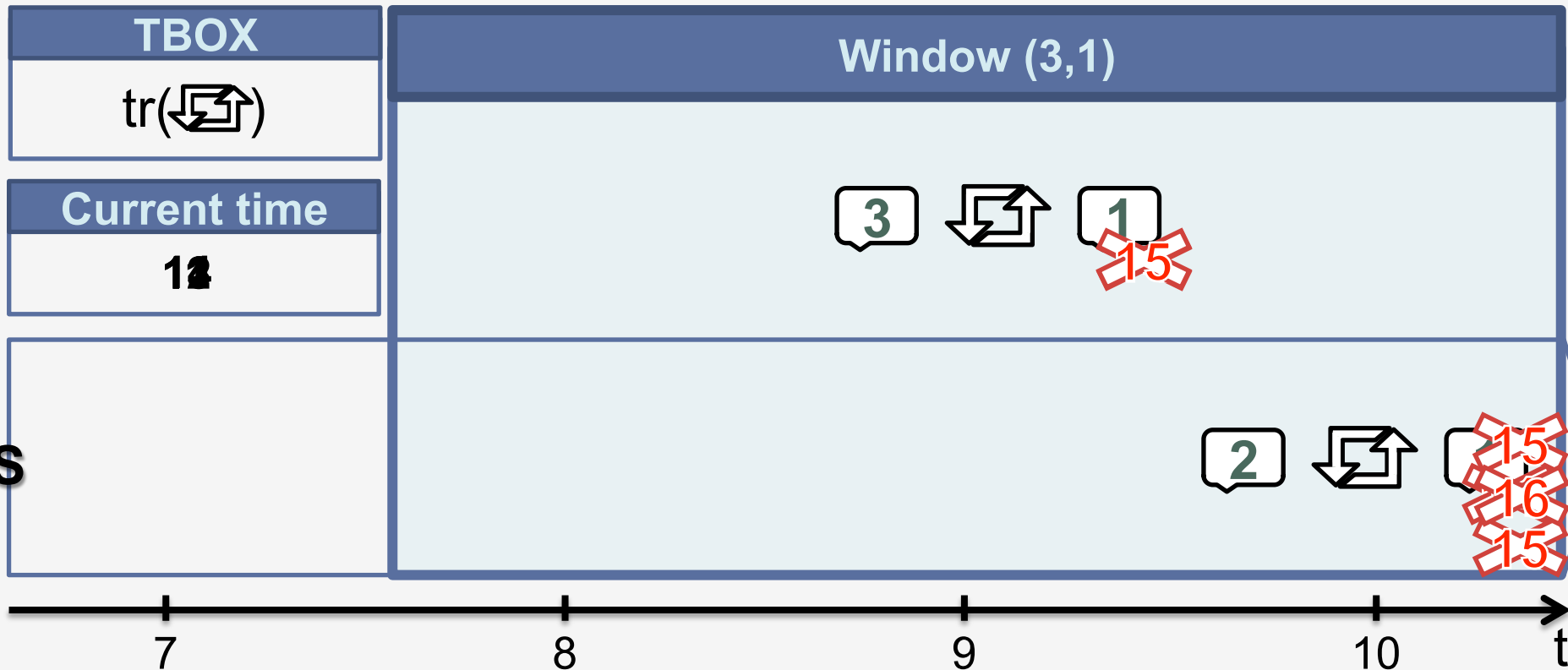
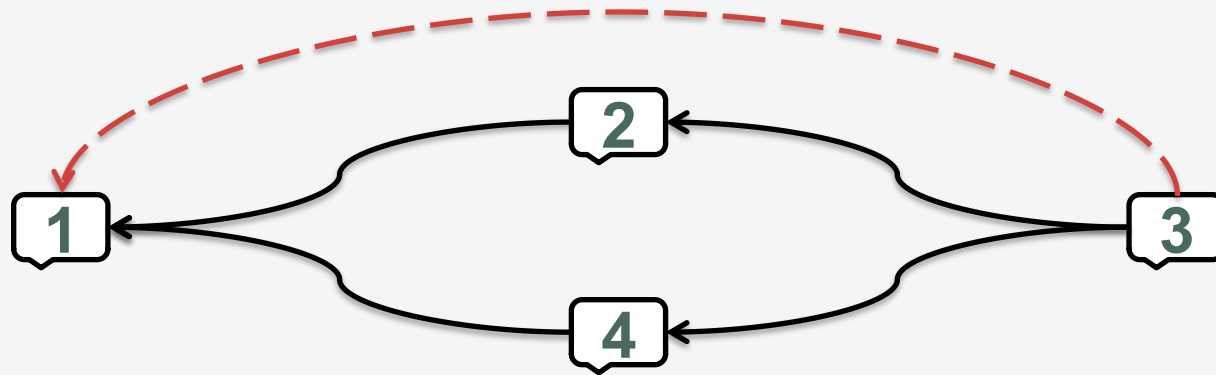
8

9

10

t

Example: IMaRS



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