BI / read / 8

BI 1	query	BI / read / 8
BI 2	title	Central person for a tag
BI 3 BI 4 BI 5 BI 6 BI 7 BI 8 BI 9 BI 10 BI 11 BI 12 BI 13	pattern	For each person with a matching hasInterest and/or hasCreator edge, compute person.score = (if hasInterest edge exists then 100 else 0) + count(message) Tag
BI 14 BI 15 BI 16 BI 17 BI 18 BI 19 BI 20	desc.	Given a Tag, find all Persons that are interested in the Tag and/or have written a Message (Post or Comment) with a creationDate after a given date and that has a given Tag. For each Person, compute the score as the sum of the following two aspects: • 100, if the Person has this Tag as their interest, or 0 otherwise • number of Messages by this Person with the given Tag Also, for each Person, compute the sum of the score of the Person's friends (friendsScore).
	params	1 tag Long String Tags with a similar amount of Messages are selected (A): A range during which a flashmob event happened (it should yield at least a 5× difference) (B): A regular range (does not include a flashmob event) 3 endDate Date
	result	1 person.id ID R 2 score 32-bit Integer A 3 friendsScore 32-bit Integer A The sum of the score of the person's friends
	sort	1 score + friendsScore ↓ 2 person.id ↑
	limit	100
	CPs	1.2, 2.1, 2.3, 3.2, 5.3, 8.2, 8.4, 8.5
	relevance	Similarly to BI 16, there are two major ways to compute this query: (1) creating an induced subgraph of the interested Persons and their friends and performing the scoring on this graph or (2) performing the scoring without creating an induced subgraph and scoring the friends of a Person on-the-fly. The first approach is more efficient as it avoids redundant computations, however, specifying it needs support for composable graph queries.