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IC 1	query	Interactive / complex / 7				
IC 2	title	Recent likers				
IC 3	pattern	<pre>graph LR person["person: Person
id = \$personId"] friend["friend: Person
id
firstName
lastName"] message["message: Message
id
content / imageFile"] person -- "«opt» knows" --> person person -- "hasCreator" --> message friend -- "likes «opt»" --> message message -- "creationDate" --> friend</pre>				
IC 4						
IC 5						
IC 6						
IC 7						
IC 8						
IC 9						
IC 10	desc.	Given a start Person, find the most recent likes on any of start Person’s Messages. Find Persons that liked (likes edge) any of start Person’s Messages, the Messages they liked most recently, the creation date of that like, and the latency in minutes (minutesLatency) between creation of Messages and like. Additionally, for each Person found return a flag indicating (isNew) whether the liker is a friend of start Person. In case that a Person liked multiple Messages at the same time, return the Message with lowest identifier.				
IC 11						
IC 12						
IC 13	params	1	personId	ID		
IC 14	result	1	friend.id	ID	R	
		2	friend.firstName	String	R	
		3	friend.lastName	String	R	
		4	likes.creationDate	DateTime	R	
		5	message.id	ID	R	
		6	message.content or message.imageFile (for photos)	Text	R	
		7	minutesLatency	32-bit Integer	C	Duration between creation of the Message and the creation of the like, in minutes
		8	isNew	Boolean	C	False if person and friend know each other, True otherwise
	sort	1	likes.creationDate	↓		
		2	friend.id	↑		
	limit	20				
	CPs	2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 5.1, 8.1, 8.3				
	relevance	This query looks for paths of length two, starting from a given Person, moving to its published messages and then to Persons who liked them. It tests several aspects related to join optimization, both at query optimization plan level and execution engine level. On the one hand, many of the columns needed for the projection are only needed in the last stages of the query, so the optimizer is expected to delay the projection until the end. This query implies accessing two-hop data, and as a consequence, index accesses are expected to be scattered. We expect to observe variate cardinalities, depending on the characteristics of the input parameter, so properly selecting the join operators will be crucial. This query has a lot of correlated sub-queries, so it is testing the ability to flatten the query execution plans.				