BI 1	query	BI / read / 1							
BI 2	title	Posting summary							
BI 3		morrage: Morrage							
BI 4		message: Message  creationDate < \$datetime							
BI 5	pattern	length							
BI 6		year(creationDate)							
BI 7		Given a datetime, find all Messages created before that moment. Group them by a 3-level group-							
BI 8		ing:							
BI 10									
BI 11		1. by year of creation							
BI 12		2. for each year, group into Message types: is Comment or not							
BI 13	desc.	3. for each year-type group, split into four groups based on length of their content							
BI 14		• 0: 0 ≤ length < 40 (short)							
BI 15		• 1: 40 ≤ length < 80 (one liner)							
BI 16		• 2: 80 ≤ length < 160 (tweet)							
BI 17		• 3: 160 ≤ length (long)							
BI 18									
BI 19		For later microbatches, later datetime parameters are							
BI 20	params	datetime DateTime DateTime Selected keep the variance low (<0.5%)							
		selected keep the variance low (x0.5 %)							
		1 year 32-bit Integer R year(message.creationDate)							
		2 isComment Boolean M True for Comments, False for Posts							
		3 lengthCategory 32-bit Integer C 0 for short, 1 for one-liner, 2 for tweet, 3 for							
		S2-bit integer   C   long							
		4 messageCount 32-bit Integer A Total number of Messages in that group							
	result	averageMessageLength 32-bit Float A Average length of the Message content in							
		that group							
		6 sumMessageLength 32-bit Integer A Sum of all Message content lengths							
		Number of Messages in group as a							
		7 percentageOfMessages 32-bit Float A percentage of all messages created before							
		the given date							
		1 year							
	sort	2 isComment ↑ False < True, i.e. Posts come first and Comments second							
		3 lengthCategory \ \ \ \ order based on the lengthCategory value							
	limit	n/a							
	CPs	1.2, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2, 8.5							
ı									

BI 1	query	BI / read / 2						
BI 2	title	Tag evolution						
BI 3 BI 4 BI 5 BI 6 BI 7 BI 8 BI 9 BI 10 BI 11 BI 12	pattern	TagClass  name = \$tagClass  hasType  tag: Tag  countWindow1 = count(message)  message: Message  creationDate in (\$date, \$date+100 days)  TagClass  name = \$tagClass  hasType  tag: Tag  countWindow2 = count(message)  message: Message  creationDate in (\$date, \$date+100 days)						
BI 13								
BI 14 BI 15 BI 16	desc.	Find the Tags under a given TagClass that were used in Messages during in the 100-day period starting at date and compare it with the 100-day period that follows. For the Tags and for both months, compute the count of Messages.						
BI 17 BI 18 BI 19	params	1 date Date 2 tagClass Long String TagClasses with a similar amount of Messages are selected						
BI 20	result	1 tag.name Long String R 2 countWindow1 32-bit Integer A Occurrences of the tagClass during the first time window 3 countWindow2 32-bit Integer A Occurrences of the tagClass during the second time window 4 diff 32-bit Integer A Absolute difference of countWindow1 and countWindow2						
	sort	1 diff ↓ 2 tag.name ↑						
	limit	100						
	CPs	2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.3, 6.1, 8.2, 8.5						

BI 1	query	BI / read / 3					
BI 2	title	Popular topics in a country					
BI 3 BI 4 BI 5 BI 6 BI 7 BI 8 BI 9 BI 10 BI 11 BI 12 BI 13 BI 14	pattern	Country  name = \$country  isPartOf  City  Tag  hasType  City  Tag  hasTag  count(message)  id  message: Message  forum: Forum  id title creationDate  TagClass  name = \$tagClass  name = \$tagCla					
BI 15 BI 16 BI 17 BI 18	desc.	Given a TagClass and a Country, find all the Forums created in the given Country, containing at least one Message with Tags belonging directly to the given TagClass, and count the Messages by the Person who created it and by the Forum which contains them.  The location of a Forum is identified by the location of the Forum's moderator.					
BI 19 BI 20	params	1 tagClass Long String TagClasses with a similar amount of Messages are selected 2 country Long String Big Countries are selected					
	result	1 forum.id ID R 2 forum.title Long String R 3 forum.creationDate DateTime R 4 person.id ID R 5 messageCount 32-bit Integer A					
	sort	1 messageCount ↓ 2 forum.id ↑					
limit 20							
	CPs	5 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 3.3, 8.2					

BI 1	query	BI / read / 4					
BI 2	title	Top message creators by country					
BI 3 BI 4 BI 5 BI 6 BI 7 BI 8 BI 9 BI 10 BI 11 BI 12 BI 13 BI 14 BI 15	pattern	1. select top 100 forums based on memberCount in country    Country					
BI 16 BI 17 BI 18 BI 19 BI 20	Find the most popular Forums by Country, where the popularity of a Forum is measured by number of members that Forum has from a given Country.  Calculate the top 100 most popular Forums. If a Forum is popular in multiple countries, it sh only be calculated once with its largest membership. In case of a tie, the Forum(s) with the sm id value(s) should be selected.  For each member Person of the 100 most popular Forums, count the number of Mess (messageCount) they made in any of those (most popular) Forums. Also include those mer Persons who have not posted any Messages (have a messageCount of 0).						
	params	1 date Date Selected from the first 30 days of the network					
	result	1 person.id ID R 2 person.firstName String R 3 person.lastName String R 4 person.creationDate DateTime R 5 messageCount 32-bit Integer A					
	sort	1 messageCount ↓ 2 person.id ↑					
	limit 100						
	CPs	1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.3, 5.3, 6.1, 8.2, 8.4					

BI 1	query	BI / read / 5
BI 2	title	Most active posters of a given topic
BI 3 BI 4 BI 5 BI 6 BI 7 BI 8 BI 9 BI 10 BI 11	pattern	Tag person: Person id hasCreator person.score = 1xmessageCount + 2xreplyCount + 10xlikeCount replyCount = count(comment) replyOf comment: Comment
BI 12 BI 13 BI 14 BI 15 BI 16 BI 17 BI 18 BI 19	desc.	Get each Person (person) who has created a Message (message) with a given Tag (direct relation, not transitive). Considering only these Messages, for each Person node:  • Count its messages (messageCount). • Count likes (likeCount) to its messages. • Count Comments (replyCount) in reply to it messages.  The score is calculated according to the following formula: 1 × messageCount + 2 × replyCount + 10 × likeCount.
BI 20	params	1 tag Long String Tags with a similar amount of Messages are selected
	result	1 person.id ID R 2 replyCount 32-bit Integer A 3 likeCount 32-bit Integer A 4 messageCount 32-bit Integer A 5 score 32-bit Integer A
	sort	1 score ↓ 2 person.id ↑
	limit	100
	CPs	1.2, 2.3, 8.2

BI 1	query	BI / read / 6					
BI 2	title	Most authoritative users on a given topic					
BI 3 BI 4 BI 5 BI 6 BI 7 BI 8 BI 9 BI 10 BI 11	pattern	Tag person: Person id p2: Person p3: Person p3: Person p3: Person p3: Person					
BI 12 BI 13 BI 14 BI 15 BI 16 BI 17 BI 18 BI 19	desc.	Given a Tag (tag), find all Persons (person) that ever created a Message with the Tag. For each of these Persons (person) compute their "authority score" as follows:  • The "authority score" is the sum of "popularity scores" of the Persons (p2) that liked any of that Person's Messages with the given Tag (same criterion as for message1).  • A Person's (p2) "popularity score" is defined as the total number of likes on all of their Messages (message2).					
BI 20	params	1 tag Long String Tags with a similar amount of Messages are selected					
	result	1 person.id ID R 2 authorityScore 32-bit Integer A					
	sort	1 authorityScore ↓ 2 person1.id ↑					
	limit	100					
	CPs	1.2, 2.3, 3.3, 6.1, 8.2					
	relevance	Computing the authority scores might involve computing the popularity score for the same Person multiple times. Implementations are advised to avoid such redundant computations.					

	BI / read / 7					
title	Related topics					
	tag: Tag					
nattorn	name = \$tag  name ≠ \$tag					
pattern	hasTag					
	Message comment: Comment					
	Find all Messages that have a given Tag. Find the related Tags attached to (direct) reply Comments					
desc.	of these Messages, but only of those reply Comments that do not have the given Tag.					
	Group the Tags by name, and get the count of replies in each group.					
	1 tag Long String Tags with a similar amount of Messages are selected					
params	Tags with a similar amount of wessages are selected					
	1 relatedTag.name Long String R					
result						
	2 count 32-bit Integer A					
	1					
sort	1 count					
	2 relatedTag.name					
limit	100					
CPs	1.4, 3.3, 5.2, 8.1					
	pattern  desc.  params  result  sort					

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 2 date Date Date Date Date Capable Date Capable Date Capable Date Date Date Date Date Date Date Dat						
	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 in Persons and their friends and performing the scoring on this graph or (2) performing the scoring without an induced subgraph and scoring the friends of a Person on-the-fly. The first approach is more efficient as redundant computations, however, specifying it needs support for composable graph queries.							

BI 1	query	BI / read / 9						
BI 2	title	Top thread initiators						
BI 3 BI 4 BI 5 BI 6	pattern	threadCount = count  Person  AbsCreator  Post  FelyOf*0  StartDate ≤ creationDate and creationDate and creationDate ≤ \$endDate  AbsCreator  Post  StartDate ≤ creationDate and creationDate and creationDate ≤ \$endDate						
BI 8 BI 9 BI 10 BI 11 BI 12 BI 13	desc.	For each Person, count the number of Posts they created in the time interval [startDate, endDate] (equivalent to the number of threads they initiated) and the number of Messages in each of their (transitive) reply trees, including the root Post of each tree. When calculating Message counts only consider Messages created within the given time interval.  Return each Person, number of Posts they created, and the count of all Messages that appeared in the reply trees (including the Post at the root of tree) they created.						
BI 14 BI 15 BI 16	params	1     startDate     Date     TODO       2     endDate     Date     8-10 days after the startDate						
BI 17 BI 18 BI 19 BI 20	result	1 person.id ID R 2 person.firstName String R 3 person.lastName String R 4 threadCount 32-bit Integer A The number of Posts created by that Person (the number of threads initiated) 5 messageCount 32-bit Integer A The number of Messages created in all the threads this Person initiated						
	sort	1 messageCount ↓ 2 person.id ↑						
	limit	100						
	CPs	1.2, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 8.1, 8.5						

BI 1	query	BI / read / 10								
BI 2	title	Experts in social circle								
BI 3		1								
BI 4					Count					
BI 5				na	me = \$countr	-				
BI 6					i	sPartOf	f			
BI 7					City	'				
BI 8		_			<u></u>	sLocate	edIn			
BI 9	pattern	startPerson: Person	knows* \$minPathDista \$maxPathDist	ance	pertCandidateF	Person:	Person		Та	gClass
BI 10		id = \$personId	şiilaxratiiDist	id					name = \$	tagClass
BI 11						hasCrea				hasType
BI 12					count for e	ach (ta	ig, person)			
BI 13		tag: Tag	← hasTag		Messa	ge		hasTag	<b>&gt;</b>	Tag
BI 14		name								
BI 15		Given a Person (star	tPerson) fin	d all of	her Perso	ns (e	expertCa	andidatePer	son) that	live in a given
BI 16		Country and are con	-							•
BI 17		tance, maxPathDista	_		•		cor p com			<b>50</b> [1 do510
BI 18		For each of these ex	- 0				eve all o	f their Mess	ages that	contain at least
BI 19	desc.	one Tag belonging t							•	
BI 20		all of its Tags.	o w <u>6</u> 1, o	, 0.000 (0	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		. 1100 010			
		Group the results by	Persons and	Tags, the	en count i	the N	√essages	by a certain	n Person	having a certain
		Tag.		- 6-,				- J		
					mi in	C .1			••	1
		1 personId	ID		The ID of the startPerson. Persons with a similar					
					degree of knows edges are selected					
		2 country	String	Countries Witl			. : 1 1	CD		
		Country					th a sim	mar numbe	r of Pers	ons are
		Z Counci y	Julig		selected		th a sim	mar numbe	r of Pers	ons are
	params	-		ring	selected	d ses W				Type edges are
	params	3 tagClass	Long Str	ring	selected	d ses W				
	params	-	Long Str		selected	d ses W				
	params	3 tagClass	Long Str	teger	selected TagClass selected	d ses W				
	params	3 tagClass 4 minPathDistar	Long Str	teger	TagClass selected	d ses W				
	params	3 tagClass 4 minPathDistar	Long Str ce 32-bit In ce 32-bit In	teger	TagClass selected	d ses W				
		3 tagClass 4 minPathDistar 5 maxPathDistar	Long Str ce 32-bit In ce 32-bit In	teger	TagClass selected 1 or 2 2 or 3	ses W				
	params	3 tagClass 4 minPathDistar 5 maxPathDistar 1 expertCandida 2 tag.name	Long Str ce 32-bit In ce 32-bit In	teger teger ID Long S	selected TagClass selected 1 or 2 2 or 3	d ses w d	vith a si	milar degre	ee of has	Type edges are
		3 tagClass 4 minPathDistar 5 maxPathDistar 1 expertCandida	Long Str ce 32-bit In ce 32-bit In	teger teger ID Long S	TagClass selected 1 or 2 2 or 3	d ses W d	vith a si		ges create	Type edges are
		3 tagClass 4 minPathDistar 5 maxPathDistar 1 expertCandida 2 tag.name	Long Str ce 32-bit In ce 32-bit In	teger teger ID Long S	selected TagClass selected 1 or 2 2 or 3	d ses w d	vith a si	milar degre	ges create	Type edges are
		3 tagClass 4 minPathDistar 5 maxPathDistar 1 expertCandida 2 tag.name	Long Str ce 32-bit In ce 32-bit In	teger teger ID Long S	selected TagClass selected 1 or 2 2 or 3	d ses w d	vith a si	milar degre	ges create	Type edges are
	result	3 tagClass 4 minPathDistar 5 maxPathDistar 1 expertCandida 2 tag.name 3 messageCount	Long Str ce 32-bit In ce 32-bit In	teger  ID  Long S  32-bit	selected TagClass selected 1 or 2 2 or 3	d ses w d	vith a si	milar degre	ges create	Type edges are
		3 tagClass 4 minPathDistar 5 maxPathDistar 1 expertCandida 2 tag.name 3 messageCount 1 messageCount 2 tag.name	Long Str ce 32-bit In ce 32-bit In tePerson.id	teger  ID  Long S  32-bit	selected TagClass selected 1 or 2 2 or 3	d ses w d	vith a si	milar degre	ges create	Type edges are
	result	3 tagClass 4 minPathDistar 5 maxPathDistar 1 expertCandida 2 tag.name 3 messageCount 1 messageCount 2 tag.name 3 expertCandida	Long Str ce 32-bit In ce 32-bit In tePerson.id	teger  ID  Long 5  32-bit	selected TagClass selected 1 or 2 2 or 3	d ses w d	vith a si	milar degre	ges create	Type edges are
	result	3 tagClass 4 minPathDistar 5 maxPathDistar 1 expertCandida 2 tag.name 3 messageCount 1 messageCount 2 tag.name	Long Str ce 32-bit In ce 32-bit In tePerson.id	teger  ID  Long S  32-bit	TagClass selected 1 or 2 2 or 3  String Integer	d ses w d	vith a si	milar degre	ges create	Type edges are

BI 1	query	BI / read / 11
BI 2	title	Friend triangles
BI 3 BI 4 BI 5 BI 6 BI 7 BI 8 BI 9 BI 10 BI 11 BI 12	pattern	Country  name = \$country  isPartOf  isPartOf  isPartOf  isPartOf  isLocatedIn  isLo
BI 13 BI 14 BI 15 BI 16 BI 17 BI 18 BI 19 BI 20	desc.	For a given country, count all the distinct triples of Persons such that:  • a is friend of b, • b is friend of c, • c is friend of a,  and these friendships were created after a given startDate.  Distinct means that given a triple $t_1$ in the result set $R$ of all qualified triples, there is no triple $t_2$ in $R$ such that $t_1$ and $t_2$ have the same set of elements.
	params	1 country Long String 2 startDate Date
	result	1 count 32-bit Integer A
	limit	n/a
	CPs	1.1, 2.3, 2.5

BI 1	query	BI / read / 12					
BI 2	title	How many persons have a given number of messages					
BI 3 BI 4 BI 5 BI 6 BI 7	pattern	2. personCount = count  Person  Message  count Persons grouped by messageCount value  1. messageCount = count  content not empty and length < \$lengthThreshold and \$date < creationDate  replyOf*0 Post  language in \$languages					
BI 8 BI 9 BI 10 BI 11 BI 12 BI 13 BI 14 BI 15 BI 16 BI 17 BI 18 BI 19 BI 20	desc.	For each Person, count the number of Messages they made (messageCount). Only count Messages with the following attributes:  • Its content is not empty (and consequently, the imageFile attribute is empty for Posts).  • Its length is below the lengthThreshold (exclusive, equality is not allowed).  • Its creationDate is after date (exclusive, equality is not allowed).  • It is written in any of the given languages.  — The language of a Post is defined by its language attribute.  — The language of a Comment is that of the Post that initiates the thread where the Comment replies to.  The Post and Comments in the reply tree's path (from the Message to the Post) do not have to satisfy the constraints for content, length and creationDate.  For each messageCount value, count the number of Persons with exactly messageCount Messages (with the required attributes).					
	params	1 date Date  2 lengthThreshold 32-bit Integer Selected as balanced against date to filter around 30% of the Messages within a language and keep the variance low  3 languages {String} Only the most frequently used languages are selected					
	result	1 messageCount 32-bit Integer A Number of Messages created 2 personCount 32-bit Integer A Number of Persons with messageCount Messages					
	sort	1 personCount ↓ 2 messageCount ↓					
	limit	n/a					
	CPs	1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 3.2, 4.2, 4.3, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5					

BI 1	query	BI / read / 13
BI 2	title	Zombies in a country
BI 3 BI 4 BI 5 BI 6 BI 7 BI 8 BI 9 BI 10 BI 11 BI 12 BI 13 BI 14 BI 15 BI 16 BI 17 BI 18	pattern	Country  name = \$country  isPartOf  City  zombie: Person  creationDate < \$endDate and (messageCount / months) < 1  2. For each zombie IN zombies, calculate: zombieScore = zombieLikeCount / totalLikeCount  zombie: Person  totalLikeCount = count(likerPerson) likerPerson: Person  creationDate < \$endDate and ikerZombie IN zombies  likes  Message  isLocatedIn  zombie: Person  likes  likes
BI 19 BI 20	desc.	Find zombies within the given country, and return their zombie scores. A zombie is a Person created before the given endDate, which has created an average of [0, 1) Messages per month, during the time range between profile's creationDate and the given endDate. The number of months spans the time range from the creationDate of the profile to the endDate with partial months on both end counting as one month (e.g. a creationDate of Jan 31 and an endDate of Mar 1 result in 3 months).  For each zombie, calculate the following:  • zombieLikeCount: the number of likes received from other zombies.  • totalLikeCount: the total number of likes received.  • zombieScore: zombieLikeCount / totalLikeCount. If the value of totalLikeCount is 0, the zombieScore of the zombie should be 0.0.  For both zombieLikeCount and totalLikeCount, only consider likes received from profiles that were created before the given endDate.
	params	1 country Long String Only the largest Countries are selected 2 endDate Date Selected from the last days of the initial data set
	result	1 zombie.id ID R 2 zombieLikeCount 32-bit Integer A 3 totalLikeCount 32-bit Integer A 4 zombieScore 64-bit Float A Determined as zombieLikeCount / totalLikeCount
	sort	1 zombieScore ↓ 2 zombie.id ↑
	limit	100
	CPs	1.2, 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 3.2, 3.3, 4.2, 5.1, 5.3, 8.2, 8.4, 8.5

BI 2 BI 3 BI 4 BI 5 BI 6 BI 7 BI 8 BI 9 BI 10 BI 11 BI 12 BI 13 BI 14 BI 15 BI 16 BI 17 BI 18 BI 19 BI 19 BI 19 BI 10 BI 11 BI 12 BI 13 BI 14 BI 15 BI 16 BI 17 BI 18 BI 19 BI	
BI 4  BI 4  BI 5  BI 6  BI 7  BI 8  BI 9  BI 10  BI 11  BI 12  BI 12  BI 13  BI 14  BI 15  BI 14  BI 15  BI 16  BI 17  BI 18  BI 19  BI 10  BI 10  BI 11  BI 12  BI 12  BI 13  BI 14  BI 15  BI 15  BI 16  BI 17  BI 18  BI 19  BI 10  BI 10  BI 11  BI 12  BI 13  BI 14  BI 15  BI 16  BI 17  BI 18  BI 19  BI 19  BI 10  BI 10  BI 11  BI 12  BI 12  BI 13  BI 14  BI 15  BI 16  BI 17  BI 18  BI 18	
BI 17 BI 18  person1: Person person2: Person	
Consider all pairs of people (person1, person2) such that one is located in a City of Country try1 and the other is located in a City of Country country2. For each City of Country country1, the highest scoring pair. The score of a pair is defined as the sum of the subscores award the following kinds of interaction. The initial value is score = 0.  1. person1 has created a reply Comment to at least one Message by person2: score += 4 2. person1 has created at least one Message that person2 has created a reply to: score += 3. person1 and person2 know each other: score += 15 4. person1 liked at least one Message by person2: score += 10 5. person1 has created at least one Message that was liked by person2: score += 1  Consequently, the maximum score a pair can obtain is: 4 + 1 + 15 + 10 + 1 = 31.  This query has two variants based on whether the input parameters are selected as corr (close countries) or uncorrelated (far countries).	return ded for = 1
params  A: correlated with parameter country2, i.e. the countries close and there are many Persons visiting both Countries.  B: uncorrelated with parameter country2, i.e. the countries are afar and there are few Persons visiting both Countries.  Country2 Long String	ries
result	
sort  1 score  2 person1.id ↑ 3 person2.id ↑	
limit n/a	
CPs 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 3.1, 3.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 8.3, 8.4	

between person1 to person2.  BI 5  BI 6  BI 7  BI 8  BI 9  BI 10  BI 10  BI 11  BI 12  BI 12  BI 13  BI 14  BI 15  BI 16  BI 15  BI 17  BI 18  BI 19  BI 10  BI 10  BI 10  BI 11  BI 12  BI 12  BI 12  BI 13  BI 14  BI 15  BI 15  BI 16  BI 17  BI 18  BI 19  BI 10  BI 10  BI 10  BI 11  BI 12  BI 12  BI 13  BI 14  BI 15  BI 16  BI 17  BI 18  BI 19  BI 10  BI 10  BI 10  BI 11  BI 12  BI 13  BI 14  BI 15  BI 16  BI 17  BI 18  BI 19  BI 10  BI 10  BI 10  BI 10  BI 11  BI 12  BI 13  BI 14  BI 15  BI 16  BI 17  BI 18  BI 19  BI 10  BI 11  BI 12  BI 13  BI 14  BI 15  BI 16  BI 17  BI 18  BI 19  BI 20	BI 1	query	BI / read / 15
BI 4 BI 5 BI 6 BI 7 BI 8 BI 9 BI 19 BI 10 BI 19 BI 10		title	Trusted connection paths through forums created in a given timeframe
Given two Persons, find all (unweighted) shortest paths between these two Persons, in the subginduced by the knows relationship.  Then, for each path calculate a weight. The nodes in the path are Persons, and the weight path is the sum of weights between every pair of consecutive Person nodes in the path.  The weight for a pair of Persons is calculated based on their interactions:  • Every direct reply (by one of the Persons) to a Post (by the other Person) contributes 1  • Every direct reply (by one of the Persons) to a Comment (by the other Person) contributes 1  • Every direct reply (by one of the Persons) to a Comment (by the other Person) contributes 1  • Every direct reply (by one of the Persons) to a Comment (by the other Person) contributes 1  • Every direct reply (by one of the Persons) to a Comment (by the other Person) contributes 1  • Every direct reply (by one of the Persons) to a Comment (by the other Person) contributes 1  • Every direct reply (by one of the Persons) to a Comment (by the other Person) contributes 1  • Every direct reply (by one of the Persons) to a Comment (by the other Person) contributes 1  • Every direct reply (by one of the Persons) to a Comment (by the other Person) contributes 1  • Every direct reply (by one of the Persons) to a Comment (by the other Person) contributes 1  • Every direct reply (by one of the Persons) to a Post (by the other Person) contributes 1  • Every direct reply (by one of the Persons) to a Post (by the other Person) contributes 1  • Every direct reply (by one of the Persons) to a Post (by the other Person) contributes 1  • Every direct reply (by one of the Persons) to a Post (by the other Person) contributes 1  • Every direct reply (by one of the Persons) to a Post (by the other Person) contributes 1  • Every direct reply (by one of the Persons) to a Post (by the other Person) contributes 1  • Every direct reply (by one of the Persons) to a Post (by the other Person) contributes 1  • Every direct reply (by one of the Persons) to a Post (by the other P	BI 4 BI 5 BI 6 BI 7 BI 8 BI 9 BI 10 BI 11 BI 12 BI 13 BI 14 BI 15 BI 16 BI 17	pattern	between person1 to person2.    based on interactions between the pair of Persons of the edge, calculated as a sum of cases #1 and #2 for the Persons (both ways), and the sum of these weights determine the total weight of each path.    case 1: Replies on Posts, weight += 1.0 × count(c)
params params	BI 18 BI 19 BI 20	desc.	<ul> <li>Then, for each path calculate a weight. The nodes in the path are Persons, and the weight of a path is the sum of weights between every pair of consecutive Person nodes in the path. The weight for a pair of Persons is calculated based on their interactions:</li> <li>Every direct reply (by one of the Persons) to a Post (by the other Person) contributes 1.0.</li> <li>Every direct reply (by one of the Persons) to a Comment (by the other Person) contributes 0.5.</li> <li>Only consider Messages that were created in a Forum that was created within the timeframe (interval) [startDate, endDate]. Note that for Comments, the containing Forum is that of the Post that the comment (transitively) replies to. Also note that interactions are counted both ways.</li> </ul>
4 endDate Date		params	2 person2Id ID 3 startDate Date
result   1 person.id [ID]   C   Ordered sequence of the Person IDs in the path   2 weight   64-bit Float   C		result	
sort		sort	
limit n/a		limit	
		CPs	1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 3.3, 5.1, 5.3, 7.2, 7.3, 7.5, 7.7, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6

BI 1	query	BI / read / 16
BI 2	title	Fake news detection
BI 3		For \$tagX/\$dayX in [tagA/dateA, tagB/dateB], compute scoreX = count(messageX)
BI 5		Create an induced subgraph of Persons who created a Message with Tag \$tagX on \$dateX
BI 6		tag: Tag Message hasCreator person: Person
BI 7		name = \$tagX   day(creationDate) = \$dateX
BI 8		2. In the subgraph, count the Messages (using the same conditions) from People with ≤ \$maxKnowsLimit friends
BI 9 BI 10	pattern	count(messageX)
BI 11		tag: Tag messageX: Message hasCreator hasCreator hasCreator
BI 12		count ≤ \$maxKnowsLimit «opt» knows
BI 13		Person
BI 14		
BI 15 BI 16		Given two Tag/date pairs (tagA/dateA and tagB/dateB), for each pair tagX/dateX:
BI 17		
BI 18		• Create an induced subgraph between Persons where for each pair of Persons person1/person2, both have created a Message on the day of dateX with Tag tagX.
BI 19		• In the induced subgraph, only keep pairs of Persons who have at most maxKnowsLimit friends
BI 20	desc.	(in the induced subgraph).
		• For these Persons, count the number of Messages created on dateX with Tag tagX.
		Return Persons who had at least one Messages for both tagA/dateA and tagB/dateB ranked by their
		total number of Messages (descending).
		1 tagA Long String
		2 dateA Date
	params	3 tagB Long String
		4 dateB Date
		5 maxKnowsLimit 32-bit Integer Selected between 3 and 6
		1 person.id ID R
	l+	2 messageCountA 32-bit Integer A Message count for tagA/dateA
	result	3 messageCountB 32-bit Integer A Message count for tagB/dateB
		or an integer with the stage countries tagged and the stage and the stag
		messageCountA +
	sort	messageCountB '
		2 person.id ↑
	limit	20
	CPs	5.3, 8.4, 8.5
	relevance	There are two major ways to compute this query: (1) create the induced subgraph as suggested by the specification (either as a view or in materialized form), or (2) skip greating the induced subgraph and perform on the fly check.
		(either as a view or in materialized form), or (2) skip creating the induced subgraph and perform on-the-fly check for the number of friends (who also posted at least one Message with the given Tag on the given date). The latter
		approach is easier to express in systems which do not provide graph views but might result in redundant computations
		(the query engine will might repeatedly check whether a Person has at least one Message that satisfies the conditions).

BI 1	query	BI / read / 17
BI 2	title	Information propagation analysis
BI 3 BI 4 BI 5 BI 6 BI 7 BI 8 BI 9 BI 10 BI 11 BI 12 BI 13 BI 14 BI 15 BI 16 BI 17	pattern	person1: Person id  hasCreator  message1: Message  creationDate  replyOf*0  post1: Post  name = \$tag  hasTag  hasTag  hasTag  message2: Message  message2: Message  message2: Message  message1: reationDate  forum1: Forum  hasMember  hasMember  hasCreator  hasCreator  hasCreator  hasCreator
BI 18 BI 19 BI 20	desc.	This query aims to identify instances of "information propagation" when a Person (person1) submits a Message (message1) with a given Tag (tag) to a Forum (forum1). This is read by other members of forum1, Persons person2 and person3. Some time later (specified by the delta parameter), these persons have a discussion with the same tag in a different Forum (forum2) where person1 is not a member. The discussion consists of a Message (message2) by person2 and a direct reply Comment (comment) by person3.  Return IDs of person1 with the number of interactions their Messages (might have) caused.
	params	1 tag Long String Tags with a similar amount of Messages are selected 2 delta 32-bit Integer Measured in hours, selected to be between 8 and 16 hours.
	result	1 person1.id ID R 2 messageCount 32-bit Integer A
	sort	1 messageCount ↓ 2 person1.id ↑
	limit	10
	CPs	2.1, 2.3, 8.1

BI 1	query	BI / read / 18
BI 2	title	Friend recommendation
BI 3 BI 4 BI 5 BI 6 BI 7 BI 8 BI 9 BI 10 BI 11	pattern	For each person1 compute top-k(person2) based on mutualFriendCount  tag: Tag  name = \$tag  hasInterest  person1: Person  id = \$person1!d  «neg» knows  knows  regs knows
BI 12 BI 13 BI 14 BI 15 BI 16 BI 17 BI 18	desc.	For a given Person (person1) and a Tag (tag), recommend new friends (person2) who  • do not yet know person1  • have many mutual friends with person1  • are interested in tag.  Rank Persons person2 based on the number of mutual friends.
BI 19 BI 20	params	person1Id ID Persons with a similar amount of friends are selected Long String Tags with a similar amount of Messages are selected
	result	1 person2.id ID R 2 mutualFriendCount 32-bit Integer A
	sort	1 mutualFriendCount ↓ 2 person2.id ↑
	limit	20
	CPs	2.5, 8.1

BI 1	query	BI / read / 19
BI 2	title	Interaction path between cities
BI 3 BI 4 BI 5 BI 6 BI 7 BI 8 BI 9 BI 10 BI 11 BI 12 BI 13 BI 14 BI 15 BI 16 BI 17 BI 18 BI 19 BI 20	pattern	Find the shortest paths between all pairs of Persons in city1 and city2  city1: City  id = \$city1id  isLocatedIn  person1: Person  knows.weight  person2: Person  Case i1: Reply from personA to Person B's Message  personA: Person  hasCreator  c: Comment  c: Comment
	desc.	Given two Cities city1, city2, find Persons person1, person2 living in these Cities (respectively) with the shortest <i>interaction path</i> between them. If there are multiple pairs of people with shortest paths having the same total weight, return all of them.  The shortest path is computed using a weight between two Persons defined as the reciprocal of the number of interactions (direct reply Comments to a Message by the other Person). Therefore, more interactions imply a smaller weight. <i>Note:</i> Interactions are counted both ways, i.e. if Alice writes 2 reply Comments to Bob's Messages and Bob writes 3 reply Comments to Alice's Messages, their total number of interactions is 5.
	params	1 city1Id ID Small Cities within the same Country are selected 2 city2Id ID
	result	1         person1.id         ID         R           2         person2.id         ID         R           3         totalWeight         64-bit Float         C
	sort	1 totalWeight ↑ 2 person1.id ↑ 3 person2.id ↑
	limit	20
	CPs	3.3, 7.6, 7.7, 8.4, 8.6
	relevance	Finding shortest paths between pairs of Persons in Cities can be implemented in theory with an <i>all-pairs shortest paths</i> algorithm. However, this needs to be executed on the whole Person-knows-Person graph (with edge weights derived from the number of interactions) so it is expected to be prohibitively expensive. A better approach is using multiple <i>single-source shortest path algorithms</i> (e.g. from the City with fewer inhibitants).

BI 1	query	BI / read / 20
BI 2	title	Recruitment
BI 3 BI 4 BI 5 BI 6 BI 7 BI 8 BI 9	pattern	company: Company  name = \$company  workAt  person1: Person  shortest path on knows.weight  person2: Person  shortest path on knows.weight  id = \$person2!d
BI 10 BI 11 BI 12 BI 13 BI 14 BI 15 BI 16	desc.	Given a Company company and a Person person2 (who is known to be working at another Company), find a different Person (person1) who works in company and is reachable by from person2 through people who have studied together. On this path, we only consider edges between Persons who know each other and attended the same university and set the weight of the edge to the absolute difference between the year of enrolment plus 1 (studyAt.classYear + 1). We return the 20 shortest paths.  If there are multiple Person person1 nodes with the same shortest path, return all of them.
BI 17 BI 18 BI 19 BI 20	params	1 company Long String Companies with a similar number of employees (former or current) are selected 2 person2Id ID
	result	1 person1.id ID R 2 totalWeight 64-bit Integer C
	sort	1 totalWeight ↑ 2 person1.id ↑
	limit	20
	CPs	3.3, 7.6, 7.7, 8.4, 8.6
	relevance	Implementations can either pre-compute edge weights or compute them on-the-fly. To find a weighted shortest path efficiently, implementations can use e.g. a bidirectional Dijkstra algorithm.