BI 1	query	BI / read / 1						
BI 2	title	Posting summary						
BI 3 BI 4 BI 5 BI 6 BI 7	pattern	message: Message creationDate < \$dateTime length year(creationDate)						
BI 8 BI 9 BI 10 BI 11 BI 12 BI 13 BI 14 BI 15 BI 16 BI 17 BI 18	desc.	Given a datetime, find all Messages created before that moment. Group them by a 3-level grouping: 1. by year of creation 2. for each year, group into Message types: is Comment or not 3. for each year-type group, split into four groups based on length of their content • \emptyset : $0 \le \text{length} < 40 \text{ (short)}$ • 1 : $40 \le \text{length} < 80 \text{ (one liner)}$ • 2 : $80 \le \text{length} < 160 \text{ (tweet)}$ • 3 : $160 \le \text{length} \text{ (long)}$						
BI 19 BI 20	params	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$						
	result	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 of for short, 1 for one-liner, 2 for tweet, 3 for long 4 messageCount 32-bit Integer A Total number of Messages in that group 5 averageMessageLength 32-bit Float A A A Sum of all Message content in that group 6 sumMessageLength 32-bit Integer A Sum of all Message content lengths 7 percentageOfMessages 32-bit Float A percentage of all messages created before the given date						
	sort CPs	1 year ↓ ↓ 2 isComment ↑ False < True, i.e. Posts come first and Comments second 3 lengthCategory ↑ order based on the lengthCategory value 1.2, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2, 8.5						

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 name countWindow1 = count(message) message: Message creationDate in [\$date, \$date+100 days, \$date+200 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	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 name isPartOf City isLocatedIn memberCount = count(member) hasMember forum: Forum member: Person hasMember forum: Forum creationDate > \$date 2. for each country, for each of the top 100 forums (topForum), find the top posters forum is in top 100 forum is in top 100 forum hasMember firstName lastName creationDate					
BI 16 BI 17 BI 18 BI 19 BI 20	desc.	Find the most popular Forums by Country, where the popularity of a Forum is measured by the number of members that Forum has from a given Country. Calculate the top 100 most popular Forums. In case of a tie, the Forum(s) with the smaller id value(s) should be selected. For each member Person of the 100 most popular Forums, count the number of Messages (messageCount) they made in any of those (most popular) Forums. Also include those member 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 tin 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 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 avoid 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 Post id firstName lastName StartDate ≤ creationDate and creationDate sendDate						
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					Count	rv					
BI 4 BI 5					name = \$counti	-					
BI 6				L	↑ i	sPartOt	f				
BI 7					City	,					
BI 8				_	↑ i	sLocate	edIn				
BI 9	pattern	startPerson: Person	knows*	ance	expertCandidateF	Person:	Person		Та	agClass	ı
BI 10		id = \$personId	\$maxPathDis	tance	id				name = \$	tagClass	
BI 11					^	hasCre	ator			hasTuna	
BI 12					count for e	ach (ta	g, person)			hasType	
BI 13		tag: Tag	← hasTag	-	Messa	ge		hasTag	>	Tag	
BI 14		name						J			
BI 15 BI 16		Given a Person (sta	rtPerson), fir	nd all	other Perso	ns (e	expert(CandidatePer	son) that	t live in a	given
BI 17		Country and are con	nected to giv	en Pe	rson by a s	hort	est pai	th with leng	th in ran	ge [minPat	thDis-
BI 18		tance, maxPathDista	ance] through	n the k	nows relation	on.					
BI 19	desc.	For each of these ex							_		
BI 20	ucse.	one Tag belonging t	o a given Tag	gClass	(direct rela	ation	not tr	ransitive). F	or each I	Message, re	trieve
		all of its Tags.	_ 1.		1 .			1	_	1 .	
		Group the results by	Persons and	Tags, t	hen count	the M	Message	es by a certai	n Person	having a c	ertain
-		Tag.									
		1 personId ID			The ID of the startPerson. Persons with a similar						r
		2 country String			degree of knows edges are selected						
					Countries with a similar number of Pers					ons are	
	params				selected						
	params	3 tagClass	tagClass Long String			TagClasses with a similar degree of hasType edges are selected					
			22 11 1								
		4 minPathDistar									
		5 maxPathDistar	nce 32-bit Ir	nteger	2 or 3						
		1 expertCandida	atePerson.id	ID		R					
		2 tag.name			String	R					
	result						Num	ber of Messa	ges create	ed by that	
		<pre>3 messageCount</pre>		32-bi	it Integer	Α		n containing	_	•	
-											
		1 messageCount		↓							
	sort	2 tag.name		1							
		3 expertCandida	atePerson.id	1							
	limit	100									
	CPs	1.2, 1.3, 2.3, 2.4, 3.	3. 5.3. 7 1 7	2.73	. 8.1. 8.6						
	C1 3	1.2, 1.0, 2.0, 2.1, 3.0, 3.0, 7.1, 7.2, 7.0, 0.1, 0.0									

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 City City City isLocatedIn isLocated
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
	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 BI 8	pattern	2. personCount = count hasCreator Message content not empty and length < \$lengthThreshold and \$date < creationDate 1. messageCount = count **COUNT Persons grouped by messageCount value **COUNT Persons grouped by messageCount Persons group					
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 Selected as balanced against date to filter around 2 lengthThreshold 32-bit Integer 30% of the Messages within a language and keep the					
	F	variance low 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 ↓					
	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 BI 2 BI 3 BI 4 BI 5 BI 6	query title	BI / read / 13 Zombies in a country 1. zombies = collect(zombie)
BI 4 BI 5	titie	
BI 5		1. zombies = collect(zombie)
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
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
		1 zombieScore ↓
	sort	2 zombie.id ↑
_	sort limit	2 zombie.id ↑ 100
	params	during the time range between profile's creationDate and the given endDate. The numb months spans the time range from the creationDate of the profile to the endDate with promoths on both end counting as one month (e.g. a creationDate of Jan 31 and an endDate of 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 zombieScore of the zombie should be 0.0. For both zombieLikeCount and totalLikeCount, only consider likes received from profiles that created before the given endDate. 1 country Long String Only the largest Countries are selected 2 endDate Date Selected from the last days of the initial data set 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

BI 1	auon.	BI / read / 14
BI 2	query title	
BI 3	titie	International dialog
BI 4 BI 5 BI 6 BI 7 BI 8 BI 9 BI 10 BI 11		For each pair of countries, calculate the cost as a sum of cases #1-5. Cases that have a match add to the final score with the specified value. Each case only counts once, multiple matches do not increase to the score. Country isPartOf City1: City isLocatedIn person1: Person id Country name = \$country2 Case 1: score += 4 Case 2: score += 1
BI 12 BI 13 BI 14 BI 15 BI 16 BI 17 BI 18 BI 19 BI 20	pattern	person1: Person hasCreator hasCreator Comment Case 3: score += 15 person1: Person hasCreator Message Case 4: score += 10 person2: Person hasCreator Message Case 5: score += 1 person1: Person likes Message
	desc.	Consider all pairs of people (person1, person2) such that one is located in a City of Country country1 and the other is located in a City of Country country2. For each City of Country country1, return the highest scoring pair. The score of a pair is defined as the sum of the subscores awarded for 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 += 1 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 correlated (close countries) or uncorrelated (far countries).
	params	A: correlated with parameter country2, i.e. the countries are 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
	result	1 person1.id ID R 2 person2.id ID R 3 city1.name Long String R 4 score 32-bit Integer C
	sort	1 score ↓ 2 person1.id ↑ 3 person2.id ↑
	CPs	1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 3.1, 3.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 8.3, 8.4

BI 1	query	BI / read / 15
BI 2	title	Trusted connection paths through forums created in a given timeframe
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	Enumerate all unweighted shortest paths on knows edges between person1 to person2. Description Description
	desc.	Given two Persons, find all (unweighted) shortest paths between these two Persons, in the subgraph induced by the knows relationship. 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: • Every direct reply (by one of the Persons) to a Post (by the other Person) contributes 1.0. • Every direct reply (by one of the Persons) to a Comment (by the other Person) contributes 0.5. 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. Return all paths with the Person IDs ordered by their weights descending.
	params	1 person1Id ID 2 person2Id ID 3 startDate Date 4 endDate Date
	result	1 person.id [ID] C Ordered sequence of the Person IDs in the path 2 weight 64-bit Float C
	sort	 weight ↓ The order of paths with the same weight is unspecified personIds ↑ The IDs in the paths are used for lexicographical sorting
	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	pattern	person1: Person id hasCreator message1: Message creationDate replyOf*0 replyOf*0 post1: Post name = \$tag hasTag message2: Message message1.creationDate forum1: Forum hasMember hasMember hasMember hasMember hasCreator hasCreator hasCreator containerOf message2: Message message1.creationDate + \$delta < creationDate replyOf comment: Comment
BI 17 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 person1.id ↑
	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 = \$person1Id «neg» knows
BI 12 BI 13 BI 14 BI 15 BI 16 BI 17 BI 18 BI 19 BI 20	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.
	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	<pre>1 mutualFriendCount ↓ 2 person2.id ↑</pre>
	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 19	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 id = \$person2!d
BI 10 BI 11 BI 12 BI 13 BI 14 BI 15	desc.	Given a Company company and a Person person2 (who is known to be working at another Company), find a Person (person1) working the in the company who have the top-20 shortest path to 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). If there are multiple Person person1 nodes with the same shortest path, return all of them.
BI 16 BI 17 BI 18 BI 19	params	1 company Long String Companies with a similar number of employees (former or current) are selected 2 person2Id ID
BI 20	result	1 person1.id ID R 2 totalWeight 64-bit Integer C
	sort	1 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.