

Contrasting RDF Stream Processing Semantics

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Outline

Illustrating Scenario

Divergence in RDF Stream Processing (RSP)

A **L**ogic for **A**nalyzing **R**easoning over **S**treams (LARS [Beck *et al.*, 2015])

Capturing and Comparing C-SPARQL and CQELS with LARS

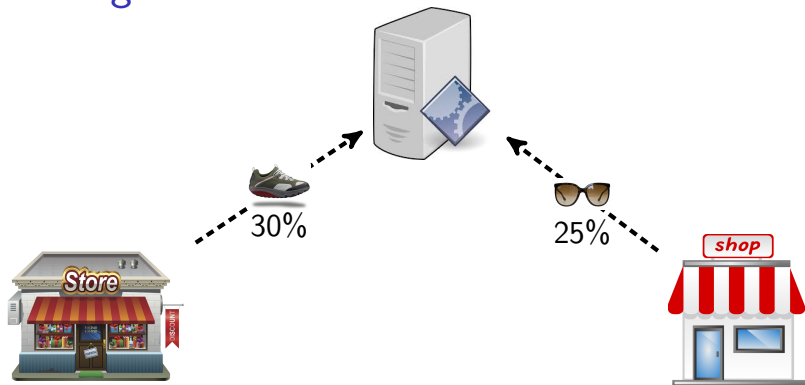
Illustrating Scenario



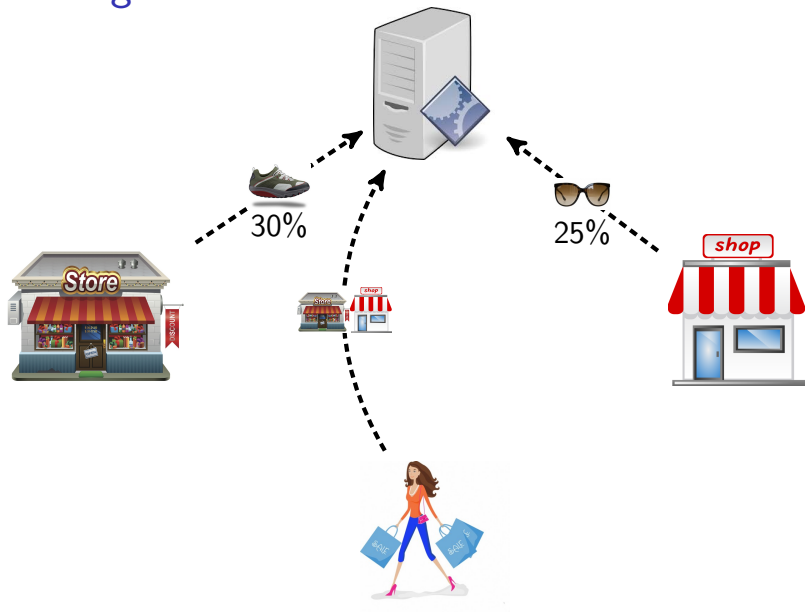
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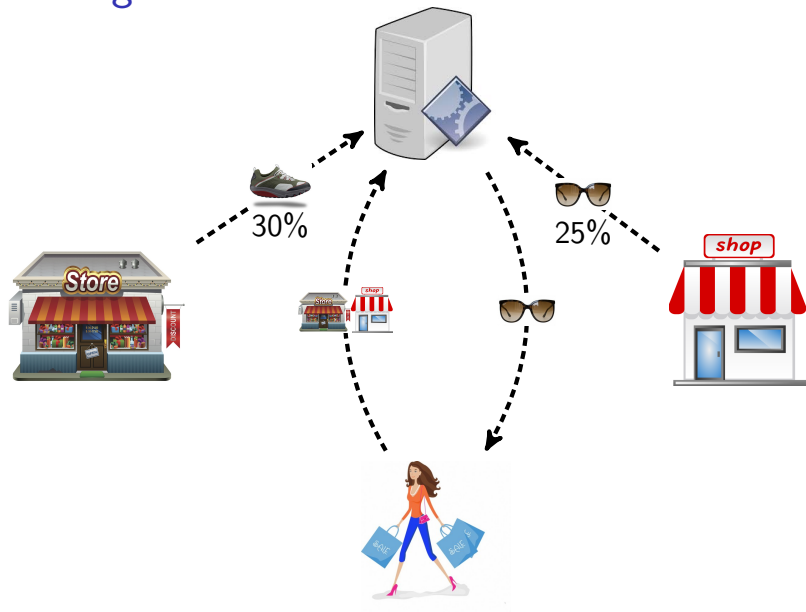
Illustrating Scenario



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RDF Stream Processing at a Glance

Extend RDF data model with the temporal aspect

- ▶ RDF streams = RDF triples/graphs + timestamps

Extend SPARQL with window operators

- ▶ Adapt CQL [Arasu *et al.*, 2006] to SPARQL

Recent Developments in RSP

RSP Query Engines:

- ▶ C-SPARQL [Barbieri *et al.*, 2010]
- ▶ CQELS [Phuoc *et al.*, 2011]
- ▶ SPARQL_{Stream} [Calbimonte *et al.*, 2010]
- ▶ ...

Benchmarking systems:

- ▶ LSBench [Phuoc *et al.*, 2012]
- ▶ SRBench [Zhang *et al.*, 2012]
- ▶ CSRBench [Dell'Aglio *et al.*, 2013]
- ▶ YABench [Kolchin and Wetz, 2015]

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All comparison at the operational level!

RSP Divergence

```
SELECT ?shop ?product ?percent
  FROM <products>
  STREAM <coupons> [RANGE 30m]
  STREAM <locations> [RANGE 5m]
WHERE {
  ?shop      :offers      ?coupon.  ?coupon :reduce ?percent.
  ?coupon    :on          ?product. ?user   :isNear ?shop.
  ?product  :g_classify ?gender.
  FILTER
  (?percent >= 20 && ?gender != 1)}
```

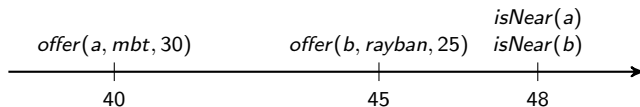
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SELECT ?shop ?product ?percent
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    ?coupon    :reduce      ?percent.
    ?coupon    :on          ?product. }
  STREAM <locations> [RANGE 5m] {
    ?user      :isNear      ?shop. }
  ?product  :g_classify ?gender.
  FILTER
  (?percent >= 20 && ?gender != 1)}
```

Key Differences between C-SPARQL and CQELS

	C-SPARQL	CQELS
create snapshot	merge patterns on input streams into the default graph	apply patterns on input streams
execution mode	pull-based	push-based

LARS in a Nutshell: Stream Representation

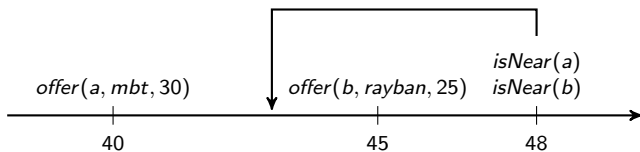
$$S = (T, v)$$



$$T = [0, 50]$$

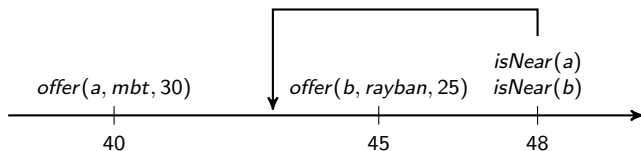
$$v = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 40 \mapsto \{ \textit{offer}(a, \textit{mbt}, 30) \}, 45 \mapsto \{ \textit{offer}(b, \textit{rayban}, 25) \} \\ 48 \mapsto \{ \textit{isNear}(a), \textit{isNear}(b) \} \end{array} \right\}$$

LARS in a Nutshell: Window functions



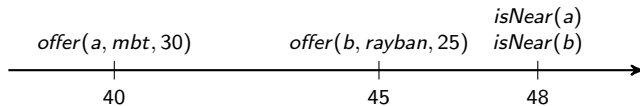
$$S' = w_t(S, t, \vec{x})$$

LARS in a Nutshell: Window functions



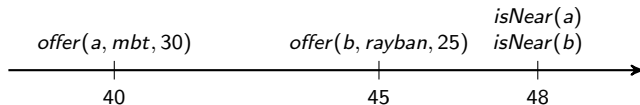
$$S' = w(S, 48, (5, 0, 1)) = ([43, 48], \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 45 \mapsto \{offer(b, rayban, 25)\} \\ 48 \mapsto \{isNear(a), isNear(b)\} \end{array} \right\})$$

LARS in a Nutshell: LARS formulas



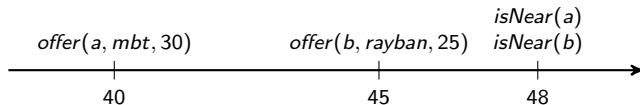
$\alpha ::=$

LARS in a Nutshell: LARS formulas



$\alpha ::= a \mid \neg\alpha \mid \alpha \wedge \alpha \mid \alpha \vee \alpha \mid \alpha \rightarrow \alpha$

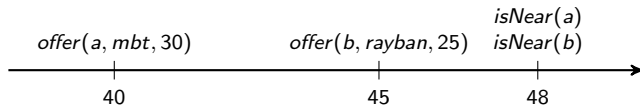
LARS in a Nutshell: LARS formulas



$\alpha ::= a \mid \neg\alpha \mid \alpha \wedge \alpha \mid \alpha \vee \alpha \mid \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \mid \diamond\alpha \mid \square\alpha \mid @_t\alpha$

- ▶ various ways for time references

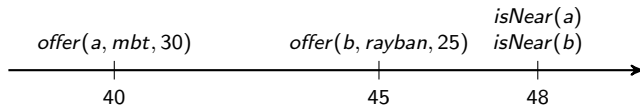
LARS in a Nutshell: LARS formulas



$\alpha ::= a \mid \neg\alpha \mid \alpha \wedge \alpha \mid \alpha \vee \alpha \mid \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \mid \diamond\alpha \mid \square\alpha \mid \mathbb{C}_t\alpha \mid \boxplus_t^x\alpha$

- ▶ various ways for time references
- ▶ window operators with possibility to nest

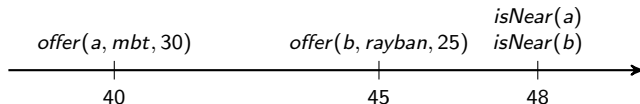
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- ▶ various ways for time references
- ▶ window operators with possibility to nest
- ▶ $\boxplus^{10}\diamond offer(Sh, Pr, Pe)$

LARS in a Nutshell: LARS formulas



$\alpha ::= a \mid \neg\alpha \mid \alpha \wedge \alpha \mid \alpha \vee \alpha \mid \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \mid \diamond\alpha \mid \square\alpha \mid \mathbb{C}_t\alpha \mid \boxplus_t^x\alpha$

- ▶ various ways for time references
- ▶ window operators with possibility to nest
- ▶ $\boxplus^{10}\diamond offer(Sh, Pr, Pe)$
- ▶ $\boxplus^5\square isNear(a)$

LARS in a Nutshell: LARS rules/programs

$$\alpha \leftarrow \beta_1, \dots, \beta_j, \text{not } \beta_{j+1}, \dots, \text{not } \beta_n.$$

LARS in a Nutshell: LARS rules/programs

$$\alpha \leftarrow \beta_1, \dots, \beta_j, \text{not } \beta_{j+1}, \dots, \text{not } \beta_n.$$

$$\text{ans}(Sh, Pr, Pe) \leftarrow \boxplus^{30} \diamond \text{offer}(Sh, Pr, Pe), \boxplus^5 \diamond \text{isNear}(Sh), \\ g_classify(Pr, Ge), Pe \geq 20, Ge \neq 1.$$

LARS in a Nutshell: Semantics

- ▶ extend Answer Set Programming semantics
- ▶ answer streams: input stream + intentional facts + satisfaction + minimality

LARS to Analyze RSP Queries

Translations from RSP queries to LARS programs:

- ▶ offer the correspondence between query answers and answer streams
- ▶ capture differences in RSP queries:
 - ▶ creating snapshots
 - ▶ execution modes

LARS to Analyze RSP Queries (cont'd)

Comparison based on LARS:

- ▶ Difference in creating snapshots: can be remedied in practice
- ▶ Difference in execution modes: agreement can only be possible interval-wise, on non-dense input streams.




Conclusions

Identify crucial divergences in RSP engines' semantics


Introduce a common model for RSP queries (details in paper)



Capture and analyze the difference of C-SPARQL and CQELS with LARS

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