



# SILURIAN: a Sparql vlsuaLizer for UndeRstanding querles And federatioNs

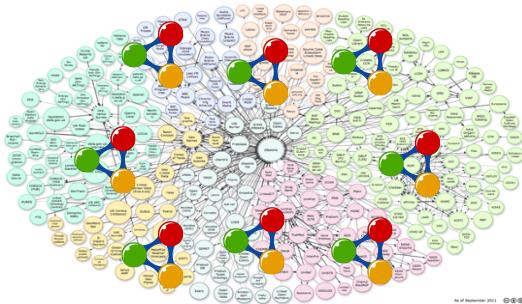
Simón Castillo, Guillermo Palma and María-Esther Vidal

{scastillo,gpalma,mvidal}@ldc.usb.ve

## Motivation

### Explosion on the number and size of Linked Datasets

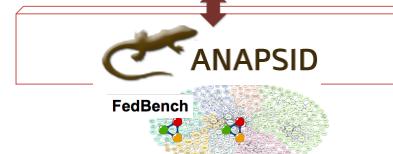
- SPARQL Endpoints to access RDF data.
- Applications from different domains require to gather data from several endpoints.
- Performance of Federated SPARQL queries can be affected by diverse parameters, e.g., number of triple patterns, endpoints and shape of the query.



### Goals:

- Visualize SPARQL queries and federations to understand the complexity of the different plans.

## Approach

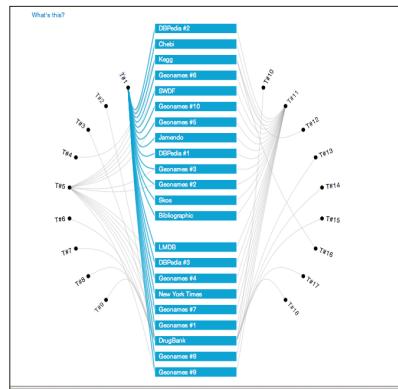


## Demonstration Use Cases

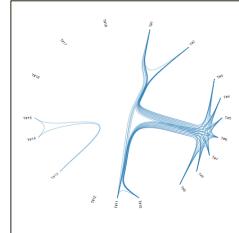
### Query: Drugs that possibly target Leukemia

```
PREFIX: drugbank: <http://www4.wiwiss.fu-berlin.de/drugbank/resource/drugbank/>
PREFIX dbcategory:<http://www4.wiwiss.fu-berlin.de/drugbank/resource/drugcategory/>
PREFIX owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>
PREFIX rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
PREFIX dboowl:<http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>
PREFIX kegg:<http://bio2rdf.org/ns/kegg#>
PREFIX diseaseome: <http://www4.wiwiss.fu-berlin.de/diseaseome/resource/diseases>
SELECT DISTINCT ?drug1
WHERE
{?drug1 drugbank:possibleDiseaseTarget diseaseome:673 .
?drug1 drugbank:target ?o.
?o drugbank:genbankIdGene ?g.
?o drugbank:locus ?l.
?o drugbank:molecularWeight ?mw.
?o drugbank:chprid ?hp.
?o drugbank:swissprotName ?sn.
?o drugbank:proteinSequence ?ps.
?o drugbank:generalReference ?gr.
?drug drugbank:target ?o.
?drug drugbanksynonym?o1 .
OPTIONAL {?drug owl:sameAs ?drug5 .
?drug5 rdf:type dbcategory:Drug .
?drug drugbank:keggCompoundId ?cpd .
?enzyme kegg:Substrate ?cpd .
?enzyme rdf:type kegg:Enzyme .
?reaction kegg:xEnzyme ?enzyme .
?reaction kegg:equation ?equation . } }
```

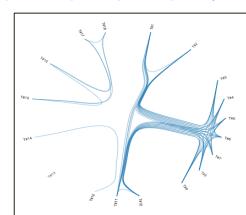
### Endpoint Distribution Per Triple Patterns



### Exclusive Groups Based Decomposition [1]



### Star-Shaped Group Multiple Endpoint (SSGM) Decomposition[2]



## Discussion

Triple patterns bound to general predicates, e.g., from RDFS or OWL,  
➤ all endpoints may need to be contacted to produce complete answers.

- Queries with **large number** of triple patterns may  
➤ be decomposed in a large number of **sub-queries**, and  
➤ require to execute **costly** sub-queries.

Data partition and replication may **negatively** impact on performance  
➤ Relevant endpoints increase according to data fragments,  
➤ Execution time may be affected by **vertical fragmentation**,  
➤ Completeness may be impacted for **horizontal fragmentation**.

## Conclusions and Future Work

Summarizing,

- **SILURIAN** visualizes parameters that impact on the complexity of federated queries, e.g.,
  - ✓ data fragmentation and replication,
  - ✓ triple patterns bound to general predicates,
  - ✓ query shape, and
  - ✓ between answer completeness and execution time.

In the Future,

- **SILURIAN** will visualize plans produced by state-of-the-art federated engines,
- Extend **SILURIAN** to understand the impact of dynamicity and data updates.

[1] Andreas Schwarte et al., "FedX: Optimization Techniques for Federated Query Processing on Linked Data". ISWC 2011.  
[2] Gabriela Montoya et al., "A Heuristic-Based Approach for Planning Federated SPARQL Queries". COLD 2012.