

Knowledge Cubes

A Proposal for Scalable and Semantically-Guided Management of Big Data

Amgad Madkour, Walid G. Aref, * Saleh Basalamah

Purdue University, USA

* Umm Al-Qura University, KSA



PURDUE
UNIVERSITY

Motivation

- Understand the **query intent**
 - **Query:** “Michael Jordan Bio”
 - Athlete (Basketball, Baseball) ? Professor (EECS Berkley) ?
 - Understanding the semantics of the the name and Bio
- Utilize **heterogeneous** sources to answer complex queries
 - **Query:** “Michael Jordan Bio”
 - Web ? Encyclopedia ? Social Media ? Most Accurate Source ?
- Architecture that **scales** well to accommodate Big Data sources

Vision

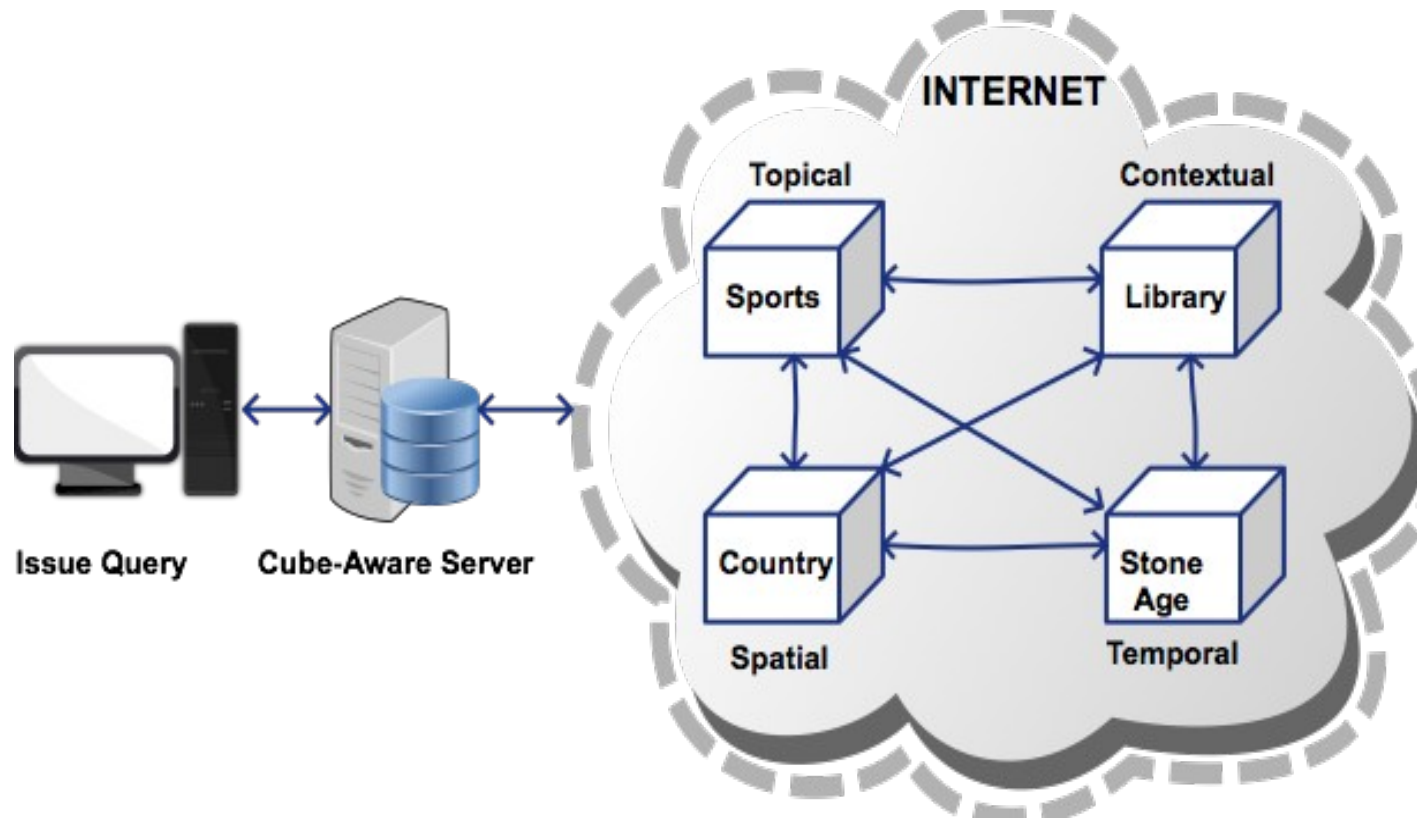
Building systems that are guided by the data semantics that includes topical, contextual, spatial and temporal aspects

- **Query:** *“Michael Jordan Bio”*
 - *University campus → Spatial*
 - *Statistics building → Contextual*
 - *“Michael Jordan”, “Bio” → Topic*
 - *Recently updated “Bio” → Temporal*

Knowledge Cubes

- A database instance capable of storing, analyzing, and searching data
 - **Intelligent** → Ingests data and presents accurate answers
 - **Adaptive** → Structurally evolves over time
- Established based on semantic aspects:
 - *Topical, Contextual, Spatial, or Temporal*
- **Specializes** in handling data only relevant to its semantics
- Uses **Linked Data** as its main building block with **RDF** as its data model
 - All data in **<Subject, Predicate, Object>** format

Knowledge Cubes

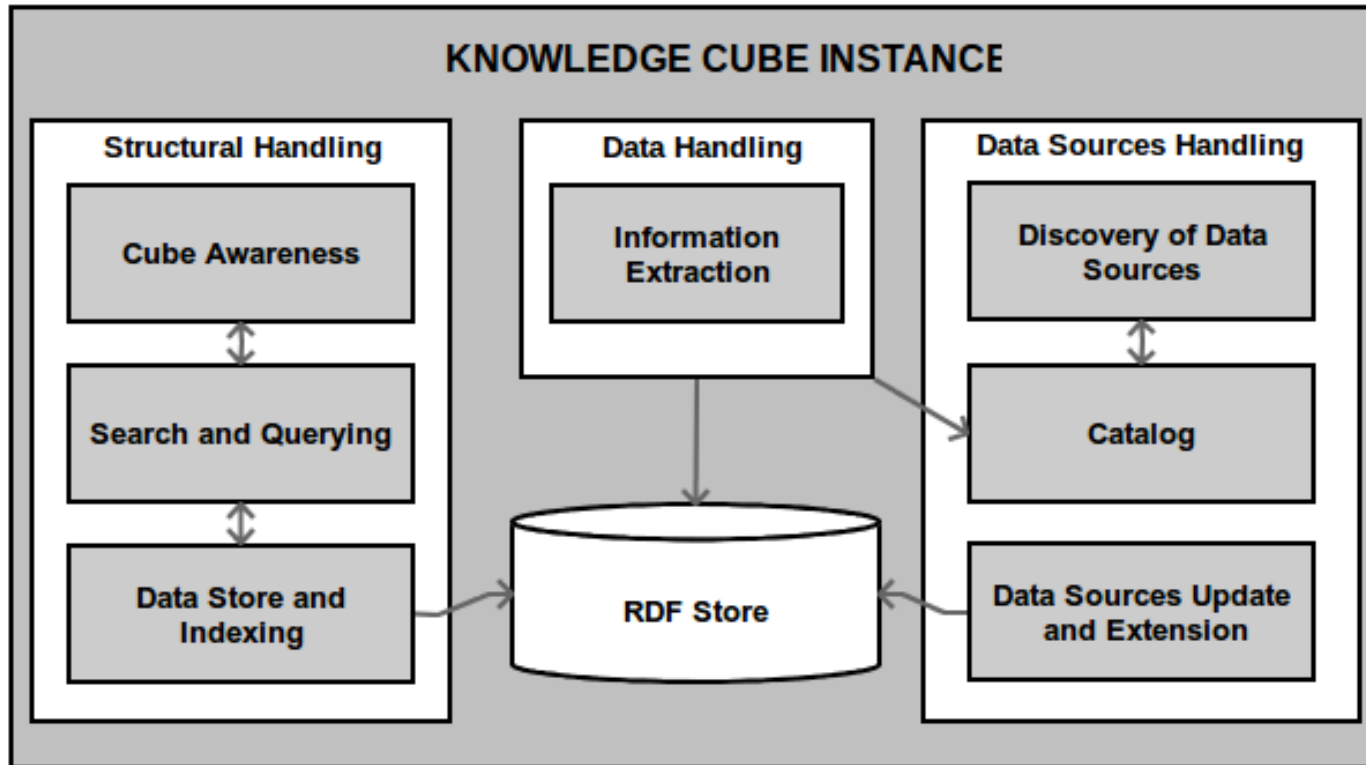


Architecture of Knowledge Cubes

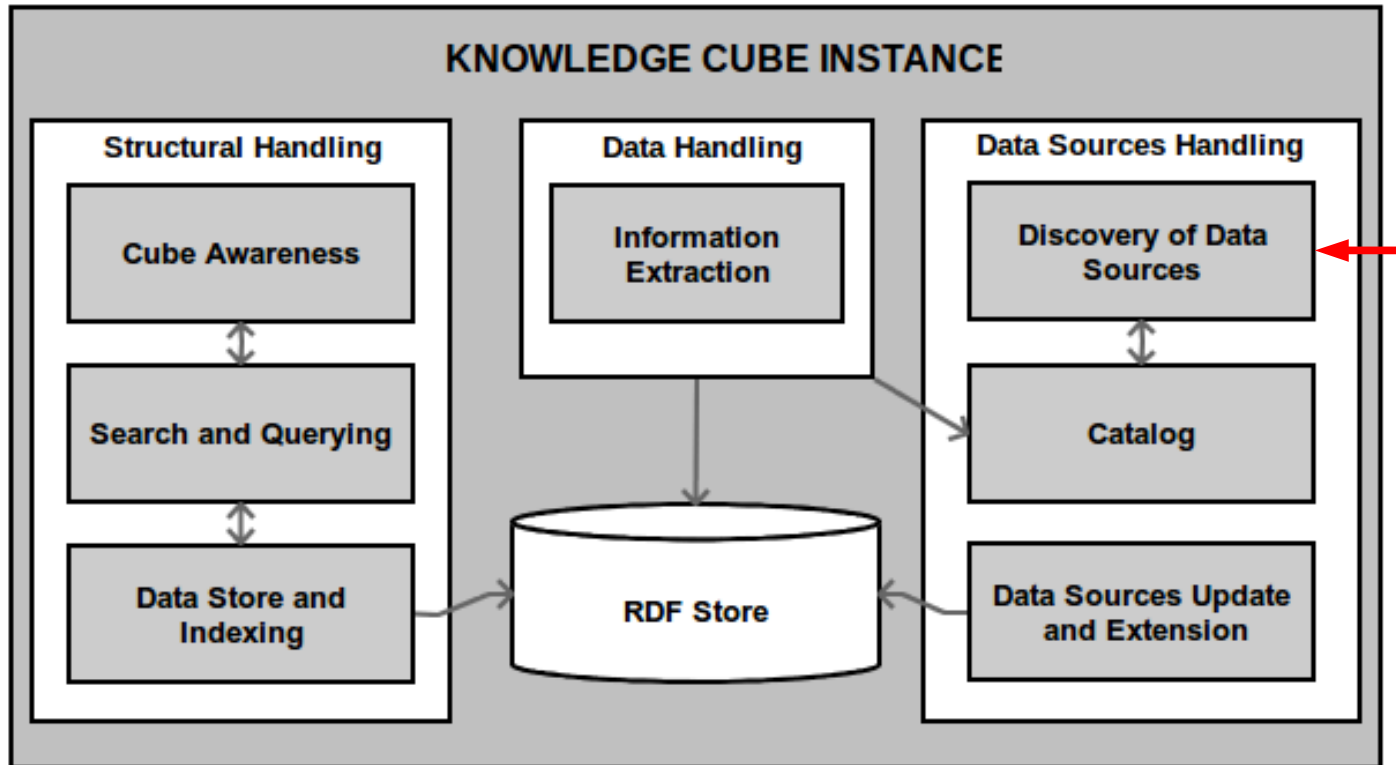
Founding Principles

- **Structural Evolution**
 - Evolves based on its newly attained size or semantic aspect by re-partitioning dynamically in an unsupervised fashion
- **Temporal Evolution**
 - Organizes its own data temporally using a time-roadmap
- **Analytic Distribution**
 - Distributes analytic load across multiple knowledge cubes and then communicates the results back according to relevance

Architecture



Architecture

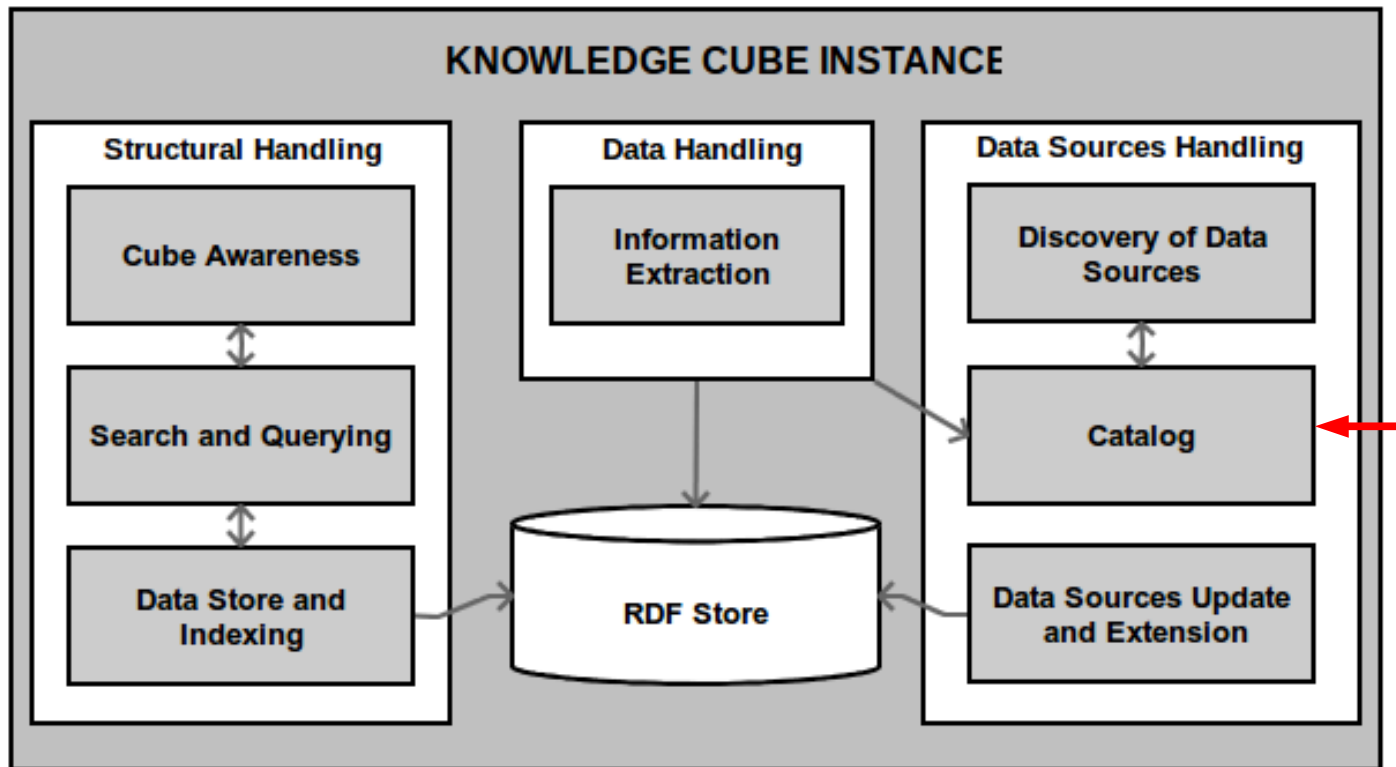


- **Discovery of Data Sources**

- Maintain and create relationships among data sources

- **Ex:** Probe the web for relevant data web sources and link them based on their semantics

Architecture

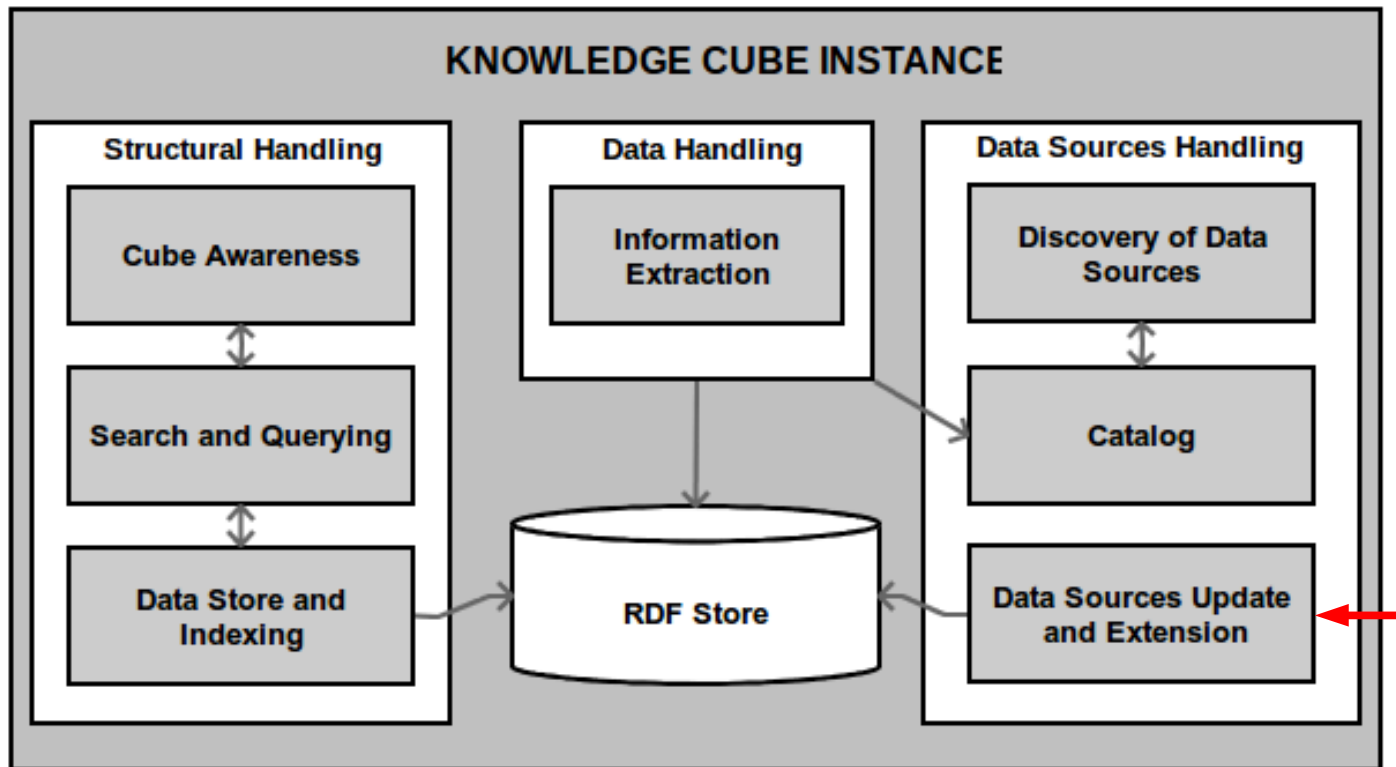


- **Catalog**

- Maintains all information related to data sources

- **Ex:** A catalog entry might include Wikipedia so we maintain its meta-information (last-updated etc.)

Architecture

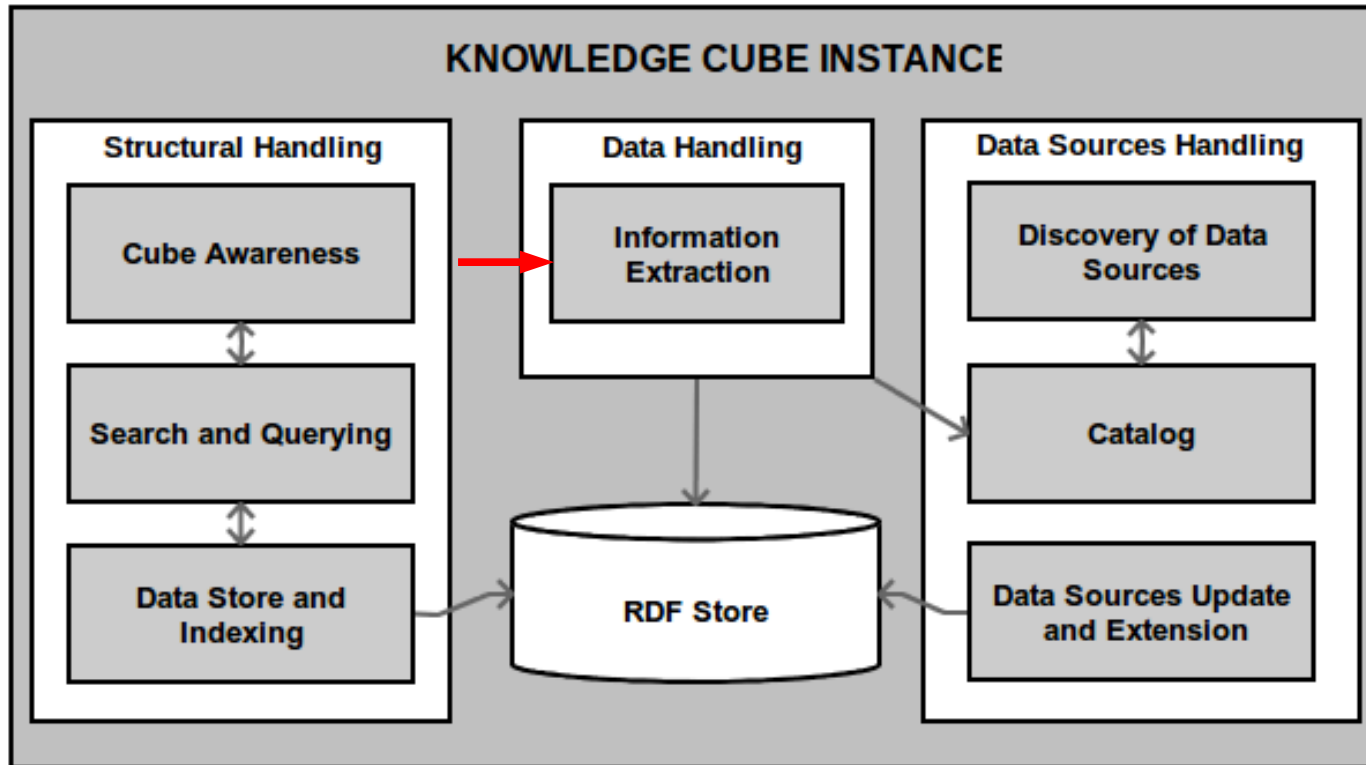


- **Data Sources Update and Extension**

- Integrate newly acquired data in an unsupervised manner

- **Ex:** A data source indicates that a certain <Subject> (ex: Bush) is no longer president

Architecture

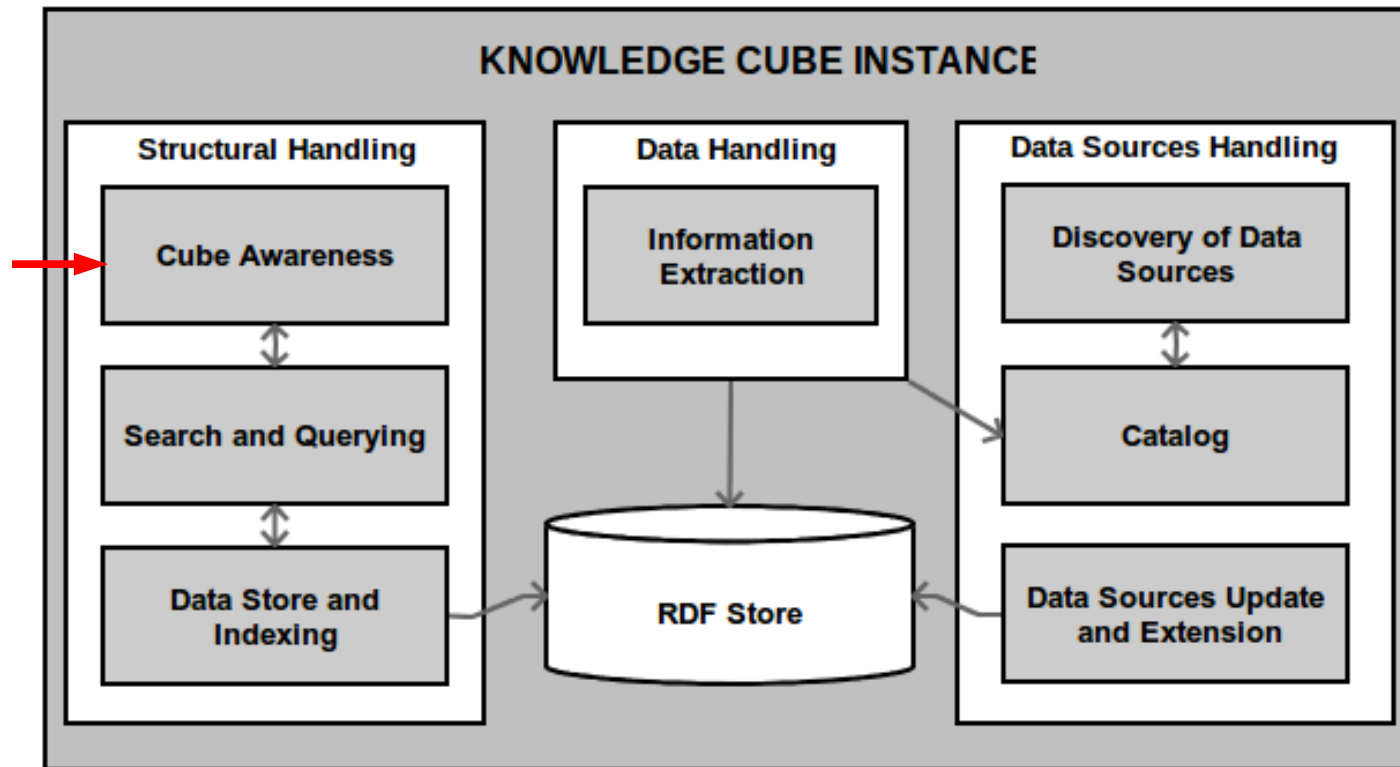


- **Information Extraction**

- Employs text analysis to extract and learn from structured and unstructured text

- **Ex:** Extract <Subject, Predicate, Object> using unsupervised techniques

Architecture

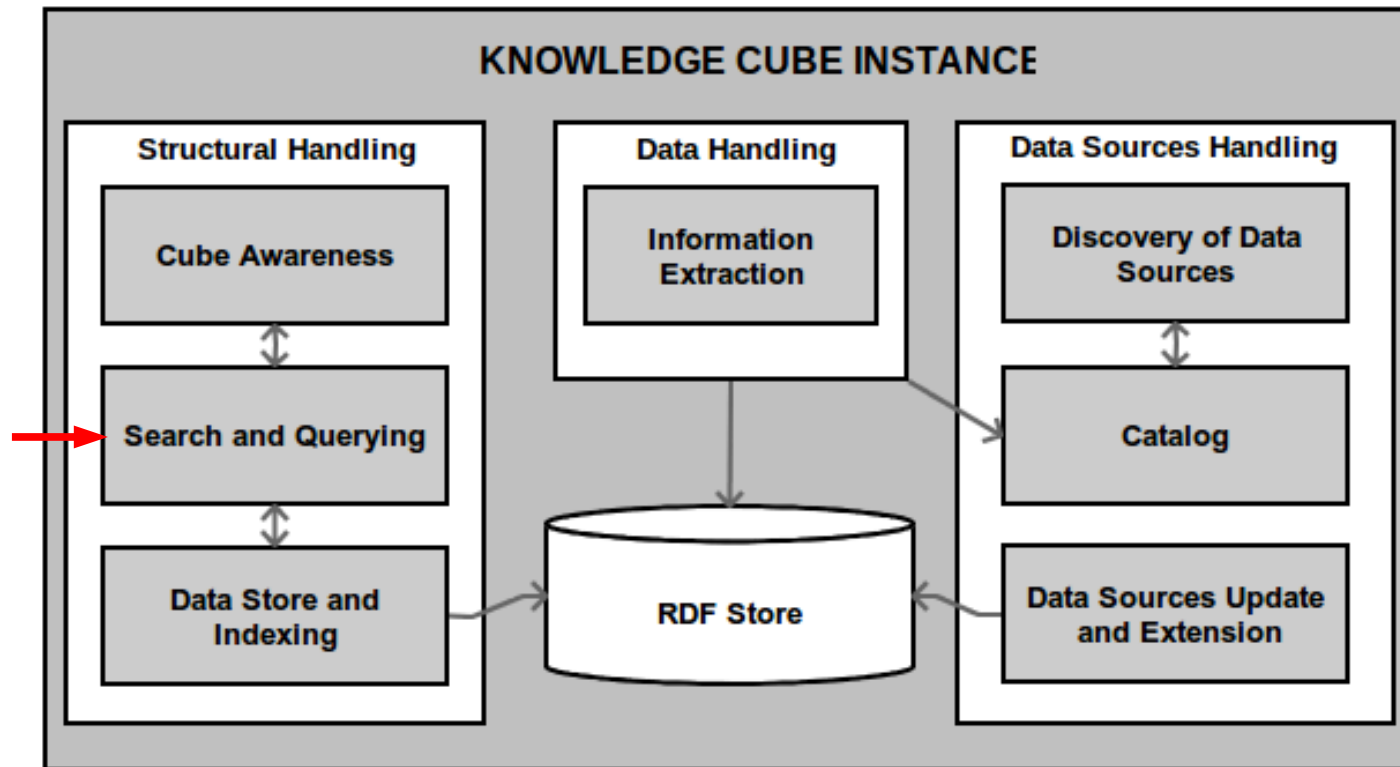


- **Cube Awareness**

- Provides structural or data-level updates to the cube

- **Ex:** New cube has been created that handles data about basketball

Architecture

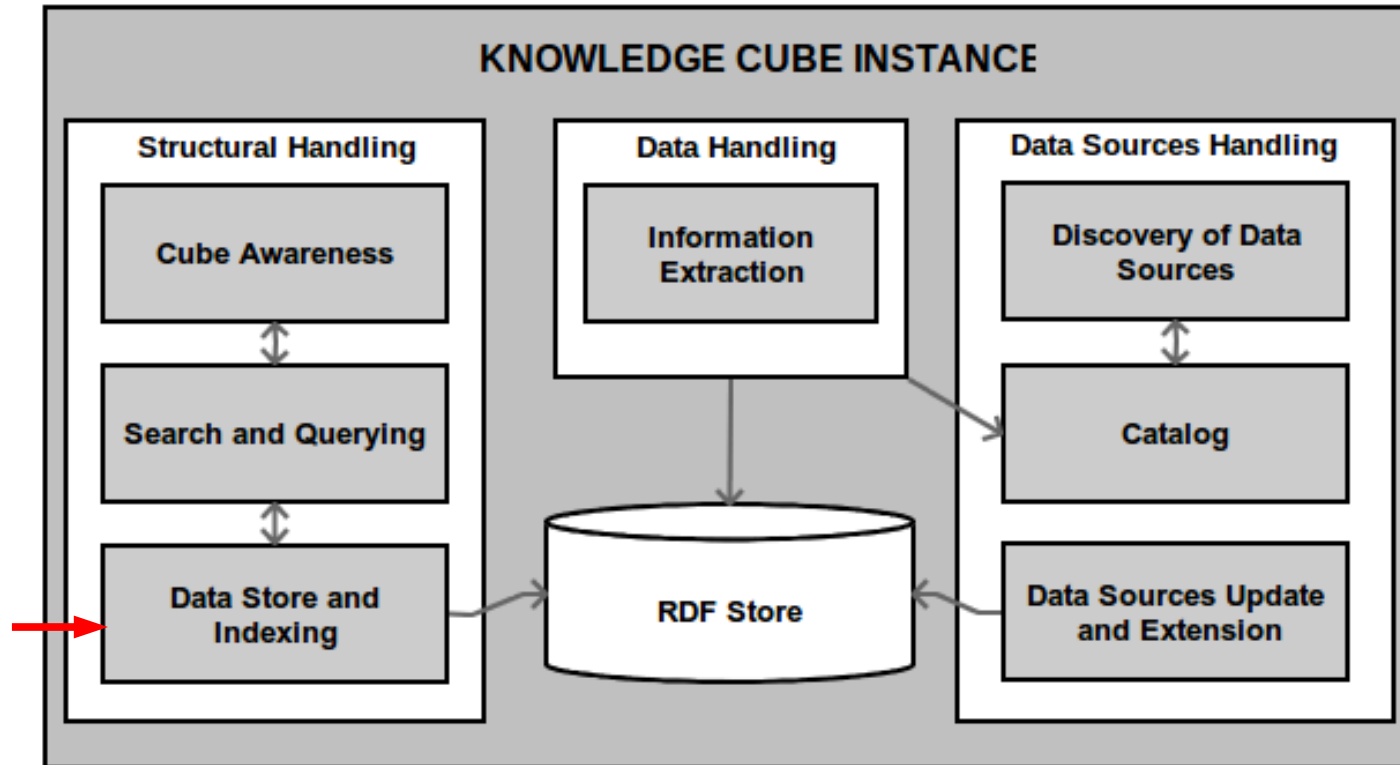


- **Search and Querying**

- Constructs to understand the semantics of the query terms

- **Ex:** Providing a SPARQL and Geo-SPARQL query capabilities

Architecture



- **Data Store and Indexing**

- Efficient and scalable storage and indexing mechanisms over RDF triples
 - **Ex:** Connect to Relational DBMS, Triplestore or other RDF data store

Challenges

- **Semantic Interpretation**

- Interpretation of ambiguous or imprecise data
 - **Ex:** Weather data (Is the data in Celsius ? Fahrenheit ?)

- **Uncertainty**

- Attach a truth value to the extracted data
 - **Ex:** 90% confident that this is Bush (President) and not Bush (Band or Plant)

- **Data Partitioning Scheme**

- Defining an efficient scheme for partitioning
 - Based on Named Entity Type (Sport, Organization, Name)?
Time? Spatial?

Challenges

- **Storage and Indexing**
 - Choice of **storage scheme**
 - **Ex:** Triplestores, Vertically-partitioned tables, schema-specific systems, Other?
- **Communication among Cubes**
 - Define a **protocol** that considers the overhead of contacting and retrieving content from other knowledge cubes
 - **Ex:** How many cubes should we contact to give a precise answer ?
- **Data Change Frequency**
 - Identify when a knowledge cube updates its Linked Data
 - Hourly ? Weekly ? On-Demand ?

Summary

- An architecture driven by **data semantics** called Knowledge Cubes
- The data semantics includes **spatial**, **temporal**, **topical** and **contextual**
- Knowledge cubes founding principles include **structural evolution**, **temporal evolution** and **analytic distribution**
- A Knowledge cube aggregates and responds to queries only **relevant** to its data semantics