SmartSlog knowledge patterns: initial experimental performance evaluation

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Smart Spaces and Smart-M3

- Publish-subscribe system
- Application consists of several KPs
- Smart Space consists of SIBs (which maintain space content in RDF triples)
- KPs communicate throw SSAP protocol



SmartSlog ADK Internet Smart Space developer

KP developer can think in abstract ontology terms with SmartSlog ADK

- ADK stands for Application Development Kit
- \blacksquare Ontology descripes with OWL (mapped to code: ANSI C or C#)
- SmartSlog uses KPI_Low library as low-level interface

naa

SmartSlog advantages

- Simplifying KP code using high-level OWL terms
 - ► SIB uses low-level RDF triples
 - ▶ KP uses high-level abstractions
- Speed development of huge amount of KPs
 - Multilingual support
 - Cross-platform code generation
- Target devices could be low-performance
 - ▶ Subset of ANSI C version
 - Modest code schemes
- Space search
 - ▶ Knowledge patterns...





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Knowledge Patterns: filtering

- KP storage "local space"
- Local objects are linked with Object Properties





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Knowledge Patterns: filtering

• Knowledge Patterns is an abstract object graph (K-graph)





Knowledge Patterns: filtering

• The result object would be placed to SIB





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Knowledge Patterns: searching, K-graph

- The same pattern could be used for searching objects in the "global" Smart Space
- Pattern would be mapped to RDF triples
- So Knowledge pattern would be used for searching triples

Summary:

- Filtering is used for transferring/delivering necessary parts of objects to/from the smart space
- Searching is used to deliver (search) new objects, existing in SS

Patterns search: the most complex operation

Here is a scheme how pattern based search works...



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K-graph: worst-case model

Size parameters for K-graph:

- **1** S_{wg} number of datatype properties that every object has (graph weight)
- **2** s_{wd} number of object properties that every object has (graph width)
- **3** S_{hg} longest path from a fixed node to other nodes (graph height)



We developed special KP for our experiment scenario:

- Generates ontology with defined parameters
- Sends ontology
- Generates pattern with defined parameters
- Time measuring

Parameters of experiments

Lets consider RDF-triples store:

 \pmb{N} – the number of triples stored in the smart space

 N_{ind} – individuals

It requires:

- \blacksquare $N_{\rm rdf}$ RDF triples with facts about individual
- N_{ont} RDF-scheme triples with high-level ontology declarations (constant)

$$N = N_{\rm ont} + N_{\rm ind} N_{\rm rdf}$$

$$egin{aligned} N_{
m rdf} &= 1 + s_{
m wg} + s_{
m wd} \ N_{
m ind} &= (s_{
m wd}^{s_{
m hg}} - 1)/(s_{
m wd} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

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Experiments

We vary $\mathbf{s}_{wg}, \mathbf{s}_{wd}$ from 1 to 10 and \mathbf{s}_{hg} from 1 to 5



Evaluation model

We measure the time

$$T(s_{\mathrm{wg}}, s_{\mathrm{hg}}, s_{\mathrm{wd}}) = b_0 \exp\left(b_1 s_{\mathrm{wg}} + b_2 s_{\mathrm{hg}} + b_3 s_{\mathrm{wd}}\right).$$

Applying multiple non-linear regression analysis $b_0 \approx 11.582, b_1 \approx 0.034, b_2 \approx 5.538, b_3 \approx 0.388$

Performance-impact proportion

$$s_{\rm hg}: s_{\rm wd}: s_{\rm wg} pprox 1: 10: 10^2.$$

Conclusion and Plan

Early measurements showed the basic trends

Complexity grows with size of Knowledge Patterns

Helps developer to decide the size limit of Knowledge Patterns

We plan...

- to continue this research applying other benchmarks and models
 - Measurments on every step
 - ▶ Reduce connections impact

• further focus on typical scenarios of real-life Smart-M3 applications

- Patterns based algorithms
- Subscriptions measurments

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References

- SmartSlog developers wiki: http://oss.fruct.org/wiki/SmartSlog/
- Open source code: http://sourceforge.net/projects/smartslog/

Thank you!

