

SmartSlog knowledge patterns: initial experimental performance evaluation

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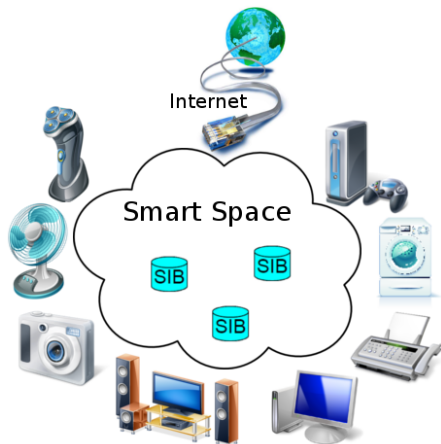
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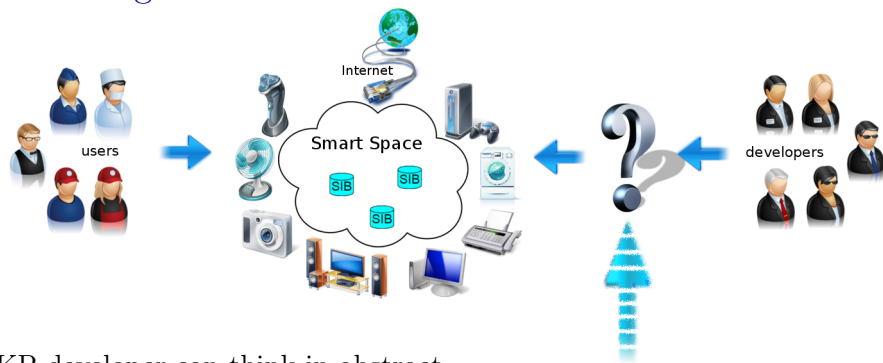


Smart Spaces and Smart-M3

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



SmartSlog ADK



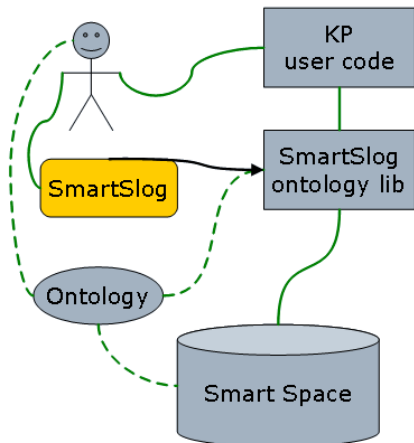
KP developer can think in abstract
ontology terms with **SmartSlog ADK**

- ADK stands for **A**pplication **D**evelopment **K**it
- Ontology describes with OWL (mapped to code: ANSI C or C#)
- SmartSlog uses KPI_Low library as low-level interface



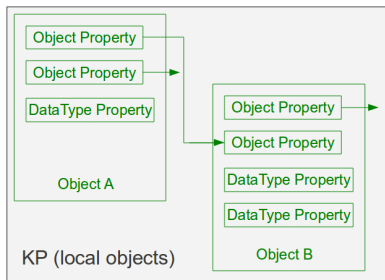
SmartSlog advantages

- 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...



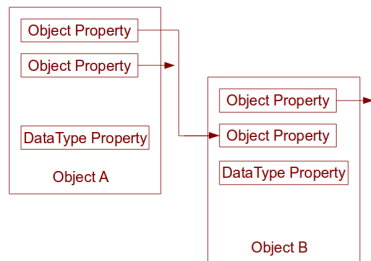
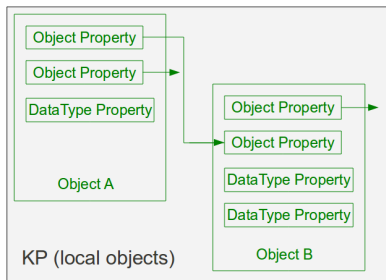
Knowledge Patterns: filtering

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



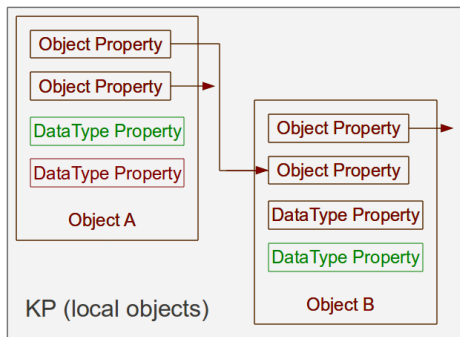
Knowledge Patterns: filtering

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



Knowledge Patterns: filtering

- The result object would be placed to SIB



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

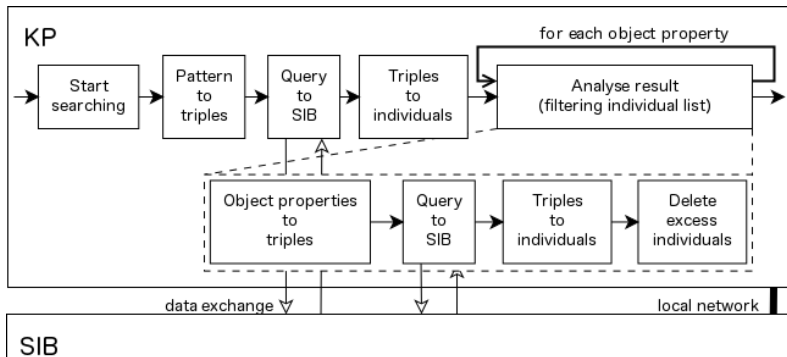
Summary:

- 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

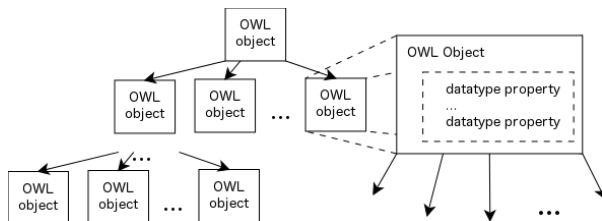
Here is a scheme how pattern based search works...



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)



Performance KP

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:

N – the number of triples stored in the smart space

N_{ind} – individuals

It requires:

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

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

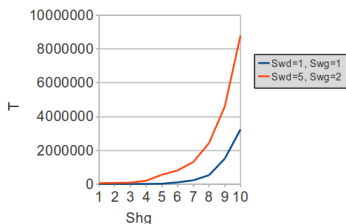
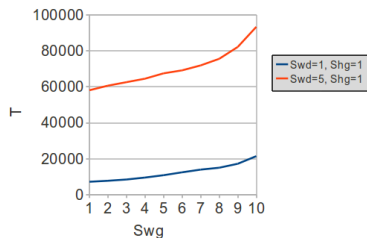
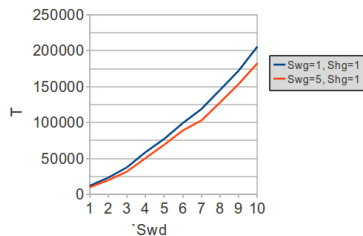
$$N_{\text{rdf}} = 1 + s_{\text{wg}} + s_{\text{wd}}$$

$$N_{\text{ind}} = (s_{\text{wd}}^{s_{\text{hg}}} - 1) / (s_{\text{wd}} - 1)$$



Experiments

We vary s_{wg} , s_{wd} from 1 to 10 and s_{hg} from 1 to 5



Evaluation model

We measure the time

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

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

$$s_{\text{hg}} : s_{\text{wd}} : s_{\text{wg}} \approx 1 : 10 : 10^2.$$



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
 - ▶ Measurements on every step
 - ▶ Reduce connections impact
- further focus on typical scenarios of real-life Smart-M3 applications
 - ▶ Patterns based algorithms
 - ▶ Subscriptions measurements



References

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

Thank you!

