

RDF stores and data persistence

Petr Křemen

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Outline

- RDF stores
 - GraphDB
 - StarDog
- Indexing Approaches
 - Vertical Table
 - Property Table
 - Horizontal Table
 - Mapping Dictionary
- Programmatic Access to Ontologies
 o Iow-level APIs Jena, OWLAPI
 - high-level APIs JOPA





RDF store

Triple store

- SPARQL API
- often REST API
- indexing crucial, e.g.
 - SPOC
 - POSC
- more indexes
 - faster queries,
 - slower updates,
 - bigger disk footprint

subject	predicate	object
:John	:loves	:Peggy
:Peggy	rdf:type	:Person

Quad store

subject	predicate	object	context
:John	:loves	:Peggy	:people
:Peggy	rdf:type	:Person	:people



Triple Table

subject	predicate	object
:John	:loves	:Peggy
:Peggy	rdf:type	:Person
:Mary	:loves	:George
:John	rdf:type	:Man

- + simple implementation
- - eliminates self-joins



Property Table

subject	:loves	rdf:type
:John	:Peggy	:Man
:Peggy		:Person
:Mary	:George	

- + eliminates self-joins
- - null values
- - single-valued properties



Vertical partioning table

subject	object
:John	:Peggy
:Mary	:George

subject	object
:Peggy	:Person
:John	:Man

- + eliminates self-joins
- - null values
- single-valued properties

:loves

rdf:type



Mapping dictionary

subject	predicate	object	id	node
3	1	4	:1	:loves
4	2	5	:2	rdf:type
			:3	:John
6	1	7	:4	:Peggy
3	2	8		

- + removes redundance
- - saving space



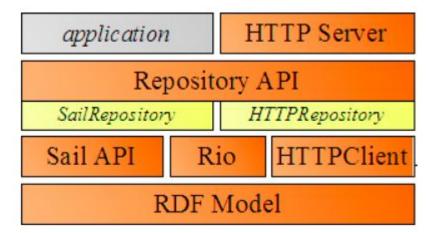
Triplestores

- RDF4J
- GraphDB
- Virtuoso
- Fuseki
- Stardog
- AllegroGraph
- Amazon Neptune
- BlazeGraph



RDF4J-based triple store (triple table)

- Memory Store (speed)
 - transactional RDF database using main memory with optional persistent sync to disk.
- Native Store (scalability, consistency)
 - transactional RDF database using direct disk IO for persistence.
 - B-Trees
- ElasticsearchStore (fast for read-only scenarios)
 - experimental RDF database that uses Elasticsearch for storage.
 - Elastic indexing



taken from https://graphdb.ontotext.com/documentation/free/architecture-components.html



RDF4j Inferencing

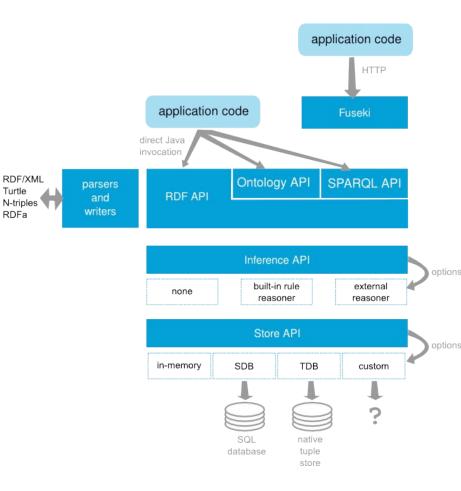
- Full materialization
 - upon save data
 inference rules are run
 and new triples inferred
 which are then stored
 together with original
 triples
- non-complete for OWL entailment regimes

subject	predicate	object conte			
:John	:loves :Peggy		:people		
:loves	rdf:type owl:Symmetric :people Property				
Id: prp_symp a <rdf:type> <owl:symmetricproperty> b a c c a b [Constraint a != <blank:node>]</blank:node></owl:symmetricproperty></rdf:type>					
subject	ubject predicate object context				
:Peggy	:loves	:John	explicit		



Jena + Fuseki

- RDF API for processing RDF data in various notations
- Ontology API for OWL and RDFS
- Rule-based inference engine and Inference API
- TDB a native triple store
- SPARQL query processor (ARQ).
- Fuseki a SPARQL end-point accessible over HTTP





StarDog inferencing

- Runtime Query Execution
 - upon query execution
 new data are inferred
- slower for queries
- faster for updates

subject	predicate	object	context
:John	:loves	:Peggy	:people

:loves <rdf:type> <owl:SymmetricProperty>

subject	predicate	object	context
:Peggy	:loves	:John	implicit



Access Control

- generally difficult, most systems offer RBAC only
- full data security is not solved, but approximations exist:
 - Fluree distributed cloud triplestore <u>https://github.com/fluree/db</u>
 - StarDog property-based security -<u>https://docs.stardog.com/operating-stardog/security/fi</u> <u>ne-grained-security</u>



StarDog - property-based security

- Defining sensitive predicates P
 - users with R permission to P
 - users without R permission to P
- Dor users without R permission to P, each SPARQL query is first prepended with the following one:

```
INSERT { ?subject ?property ?masked }
DELETE { ?subject ?property ?object }
WHERE {
    ?subject ?property ?object .
    FILTER (?property in { P }) # i.e., P is sensitive
    BIND(mask(?object) AS ?masked)
}
```

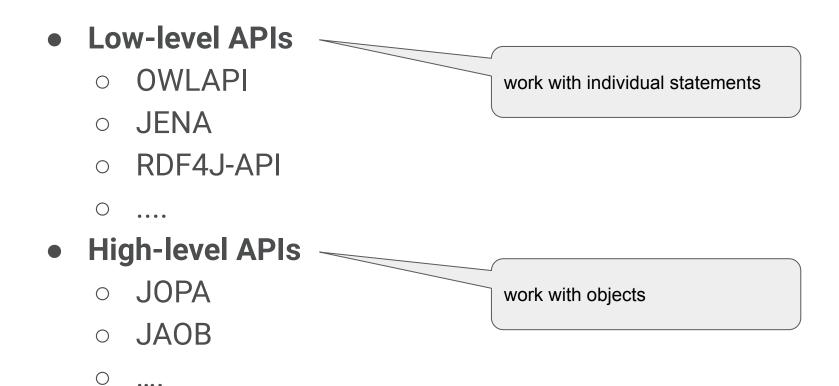
• This masks the value. As a side-effect it also disconnects the graph on ?object not allowing to follow the obfuscated link.



Application access to ontologies (Java/Kotlin)



Low-level vs. High-level APIs







• Reference implementation of OWL 2

- complete
- pluggable architecture for reasoners

```
OWLOntologyManager m = create();
```

OWLOntology o = m.loadOntologyFromOntologyDocument(pizza_iri);

```
for (OWLClass cls : o.getClassesInSignature()) {
```

```
System.out.println(cls);
```



JENA

• Long-history implementation of RDF

- complete
- extended towards OWL (but incomplete support)
 wide use

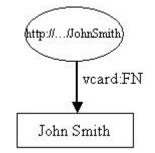
```
static String personURI = "http://somewhere/JohnSmith";
```

```
static String fullName = "John Smith";
```

```
Model model = ModelFactory.createDefaultModel();
```

```
Resource johnSmith = model.createResource(personURI);
```

```
johnSmith.addProperty(VCARD.FN, fullName);
```





Java OWL persistence API (JOPA)

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23 24

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- Annotation-based object-ontological mapping
- Inheritance, inferred knowledge access
- Query API with automatic mapping to entities
 - JPQL-like query language also available
- Access to unmapped types and properties
- Transactions, second-level cache
- Integrity constraints
 - Mapping definition, validation of participation constraints at runtime
- Object model generator (OWL2Java)

```
@Namespace(prefix = "foaf", namespace = "http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/")
@OWLClass(iri = "foaf:person")
public class Person implements Serializable {
    @Id(generated = true)
    private URI uri;
    @ParticipationConstraints(nonEmpty = true)
    (@OWLDataProperty(iri = "foaf:firstName")
    private String firstName;
    @ParticipationConstraints(nonEmpty = true)
    (@OWLDataProperty(iri = "foaf:lastName")
    private String lastName;
    (@OWLObjectProperty(iri = "foaf:knows")
    private Set<Person> acquaintances;
    @Inferred
    @Types
    private Set<String> types;
    @Properties
    private Map<String, Set<String>> properties;
```

https://github.com/kbss-cvut/jopa