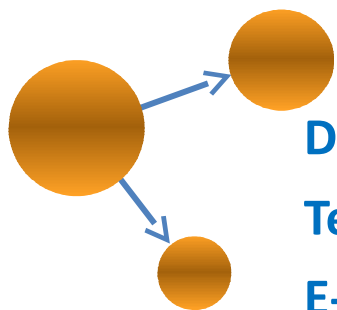


Optimized SPARQL performance management via native API



Date

Team lead

E-Mail

Time Zone

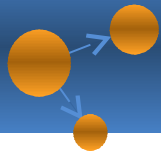
February 27, 2014.

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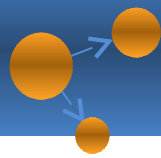
MSK, UTC+4

**Hackathon
Ontology Summit 2014**



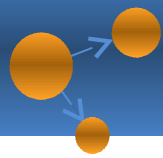
The Goals

- **Studying the kinds of queries revealing the advantages of one or another database**
 - Selection of a SPARQL subset from SP2Bench test, dataset and loading it to all triple-stores.
 - Implementing measurement aids, testing
 - Accurate time measurement, getting min, max, average and median times.
 - Reflection on the results, advantages and disadvantages of the triplestores on each selected query.



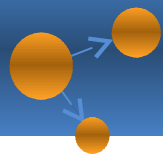
Triplestore selection

- **We are going to compare the following triplestores:**
 - Virtuoso
 - Stardog
 - NitrosBase
- **The triplestores have the following important advantages:**
 - Very high performance on sp2bench benchmark
 - Linux and Windows versions
 - Native API for fast query processing



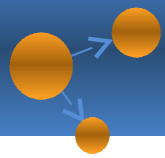
Writing codes for fast query execution

- **We are going to use native API for fast query execution**
 - **Virtuoso** provides Jena, Sesame and Virtuoso ODBC RDF Extensions for SPASQL
 - **Stardog** provides the core SNARL (Stardog Native API for the RDF Language) classes and interfaces
 - **NitroBase** provides C++ and .NET native API



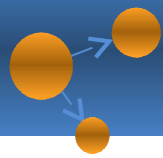
Writing codes for test environment

- **Writeing additional codes needed for testing:**
 - Accurate time measurement;
 - Functions for getting min, max, average and median times;
 - Functions for getting time of scanning through the whole query result;
 - Functions for getting time of retrieving first several records (for example, the first page of web grid);
 - Etc.



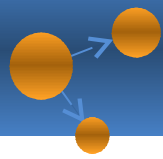
Loading test dataset

- **Selecting a data subset from sp2bench benchmark;**
- **Measuring data loading time;**
- **Data are considered as loaded as soon as the system is ready to perform a simplest search query. This is done to eliminate background processes (eg. indexing).**



Preparing SPARQL queries

- **We are going to explore the query execution performance by the databases under consideration.**
- **The queries should be fairly simple and cover the different techniques, for example:**
 - search the small range of values
 - search the big range of values
 - **Sorting**
 - **Aggregation**
 - **Several different join queries**
 - **Retrieving part of result**
 - **Retrieving whole result**
 - **etc.**



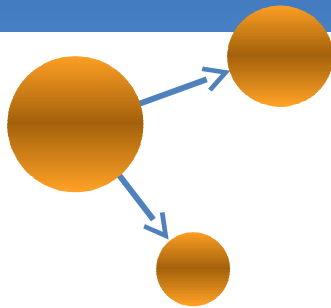
Testing, reflection, reporting

- **Testing by participants**

Note: During testing each database may allocate a lot of resources, that can affect the performance of other databases. That's why each test should be started from system reboot.

- **Reflection on results**
- **Report writing**

9. Contacts



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