




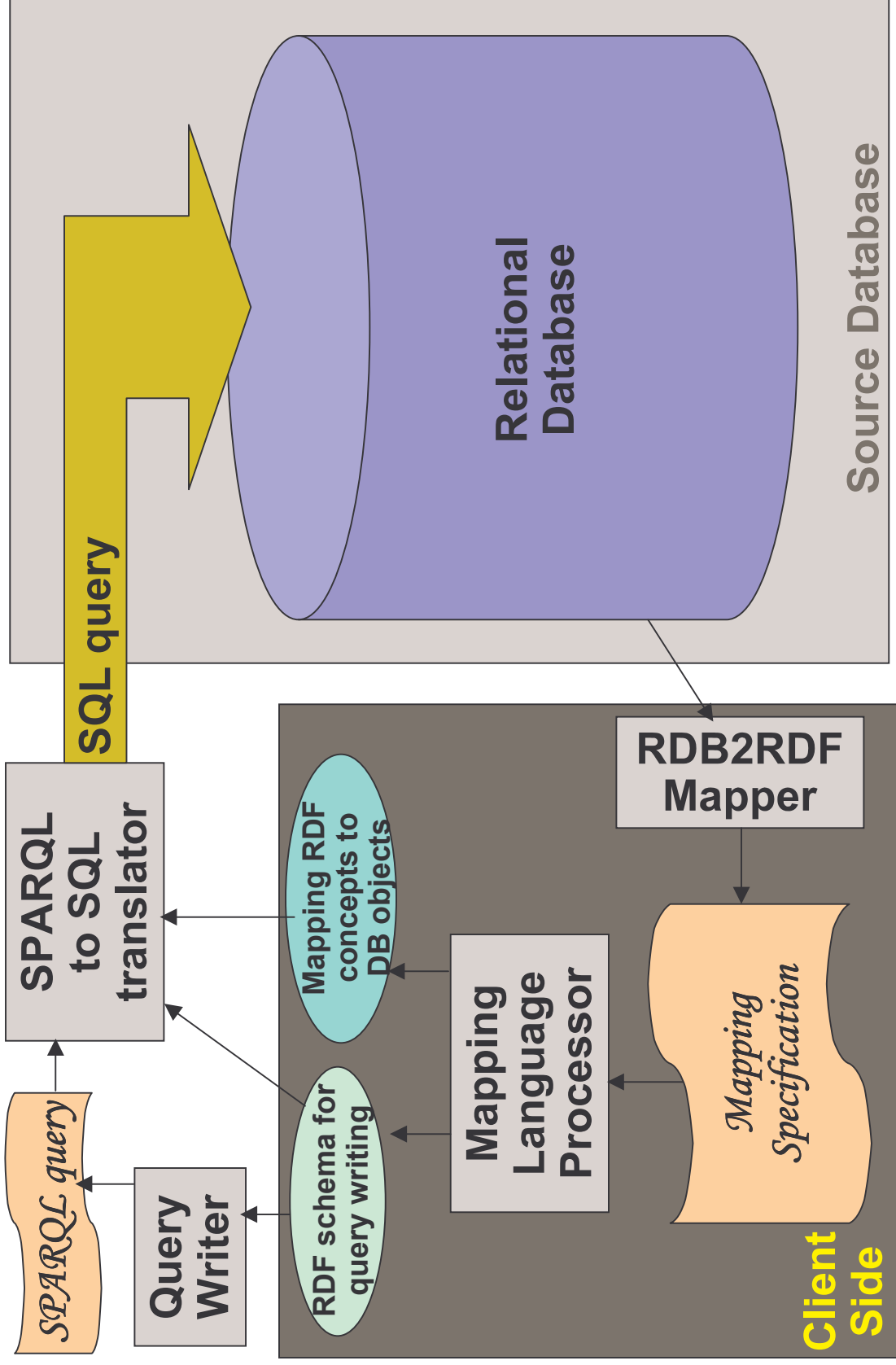
A SQL-based Approach for Mapping Relational Data to RDF

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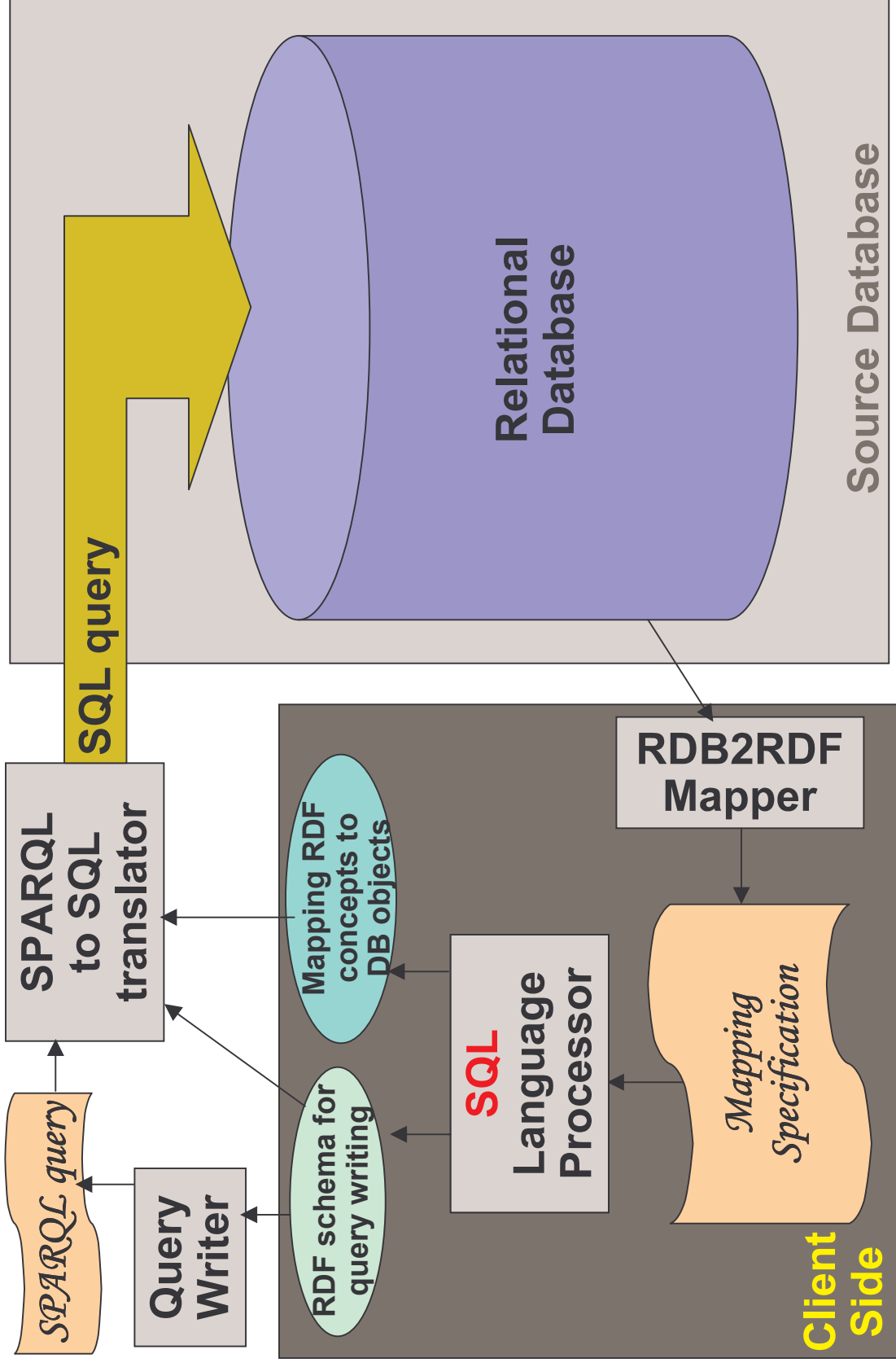


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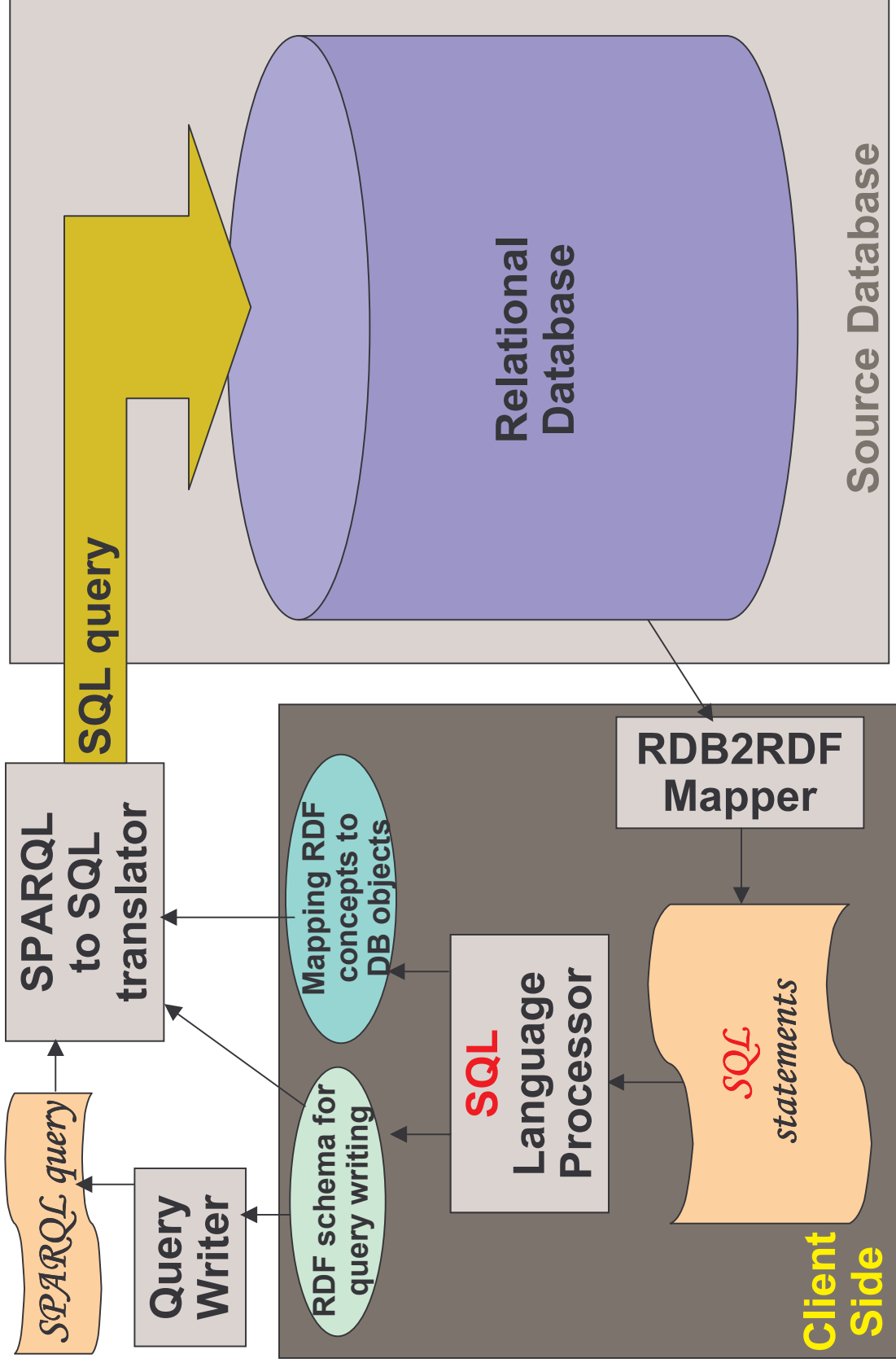
Architecture Diagram for RDB2RDF processing

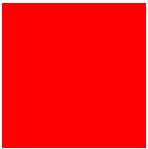


Architecture Diagram for RDB2RDF processing

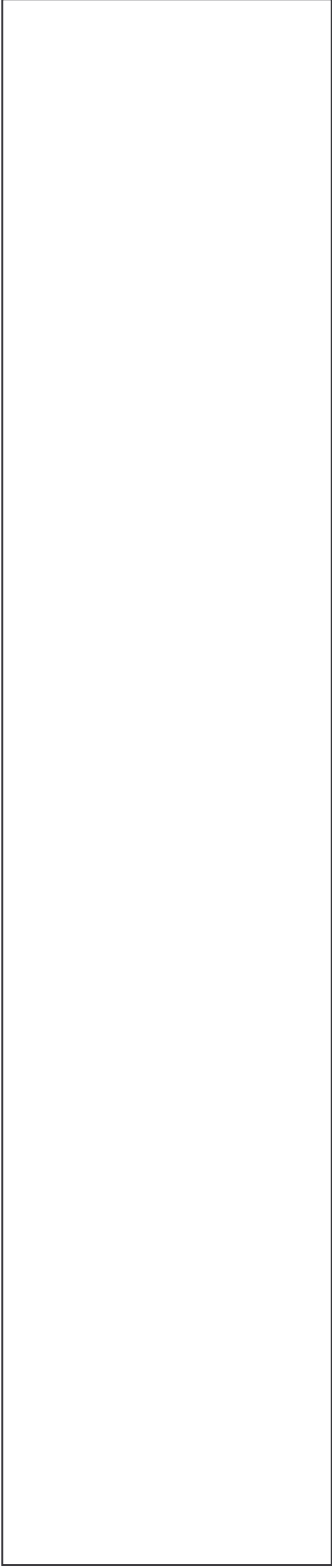


Architecture Diagram for RDB2RDF processing





Overview





Overview

- **Basis** for defining an RDFS/OWL class and its properties based on relational data stored in a source database:
 - A **SQL query** specifying **arbitrary transformation** of source relational data
 - Related foreign and unique (or primary) key constraint definitions.



Overview

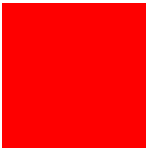
- **Basis** for defining an RDFS/OWL class and its properties based on relational data stored in a source database:
 - A **SQL query** specifying **arbitrary transformation** of source relational data
 - Related foreign and unique (or primary) key constraint definitions.
- Client side capabilities may vary
 - **Strong-DB**: An RDBMS with support for Views and Constraints on Views. (Example: Oracle database server)
 - **No-DB**: Only connects to database using JDBC or ODBC.

Overview

- **Basis** for defining an RDFS/OWL class and its properties based on relational data stored in a source database:
 - A **SQL query** specifying **arbitrary transformation** of source relational data
 - Related foreign and unique (or primary) key constraint definitions.

- Client side capabilities may vary
 - **Strong-DB**: An RDBMS with support for Views and Constraints on Views. (Example: Oracle database server)
 - **No-DB**: Only connects to database using JDBC or ODBC.

- Proposed mapping language
(Leverage **SQL on source database** and if available, **SQL on client side**)
 - **Strong-DB** → No new language. Employ some *conventions* with SQL (e.g., when naming Views, View cols, and constraints).
 - **No-DB** → Simple language to specify mapping between RDF classes, properties and SQL queries, query projections, constraints.



DB View → RDF Class and Properties

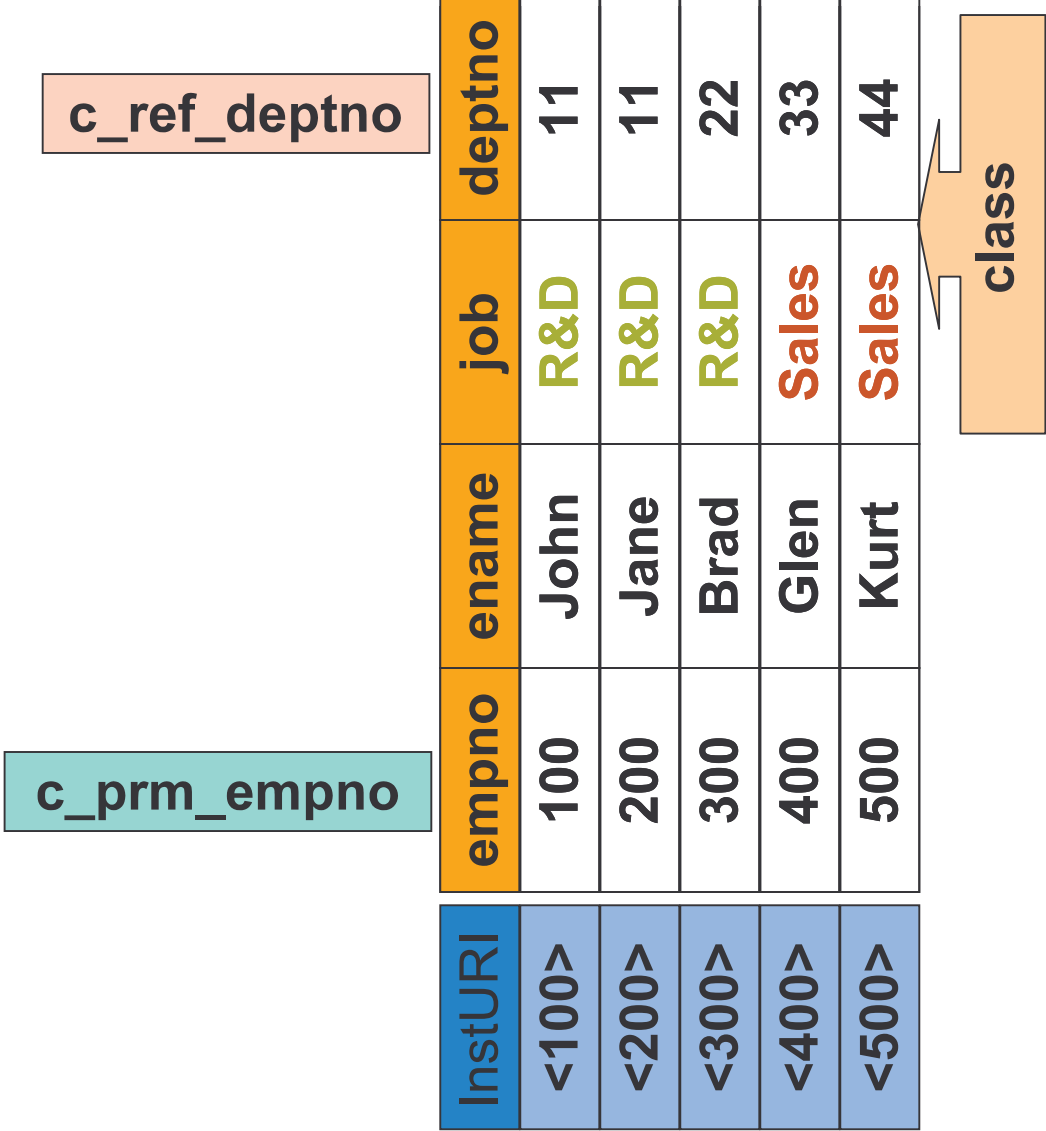
c_prm_empno

c_ref_deptno

empno	ename	job	deptno
100	John	R&D	11
200	Jane	R&D	11
300	Brad	R&D	22
400	Glen	Sales	33
500	Kurt	Sales	44



DB View → RDF Class and Properties



DB View → RDF Class and Properties

InstURI	empno	ename	job	deptno	rdf:type	etype	rdf:type
<100>	100	John	R&D	11	○	part	<part>
<200>	200	Jane	R&D	11	○	full	<full>
<300>	300	Brad	R&D	22	○	intrn	<intrn>
<400>	400	Glen	Sales	33	⊘	full	<full>
<500>	500	Kurt	Sales	44	⊘	full	<full>

Annotations:

- c_prm_empno** (teal box) points to empno
- c_ref_deptno** (orange box) points to deptno
- job-based classes** (grey box) points to rdf:type column
- status-based classes** (grey box) points to etype column
- class** (orange arrow) points to the Sales jobs in the job column

Example: DEPT view defines Class and Properties

```
CREATE VIEW "<xyz.com/dept>" AS
```

```
SELECT
```

```
'<xyz.com/dept/' || deptno || '>'
```

```
, deptno
```

```
, dname
```

```
, loc
```

```
FROM dept
```

Example: DEPT view defines Class and Properties

```
CREATE VIEW "<xyz.com/dept>" AS
SELECT
  '<xyz.com/dept/' || deptno || '>' InstURI
  , deptno
  , dname
  , loc
FROM dept
```

Example: DEPT view defines Class and Properties

```
CREATE VIEW "<xyz.com/dept>" AS
SELECT
    '<xyz.com/dept/' || deptno || '>' InstURI
    , deptno
    , dname
    , loc
FROM dept
```

```
ALTER VIEW "<xyz.com/dept>"
add constraint "<xyz.com/dept/c_unq_deptno>"
unique ("<xyz.com/dept/deptno>")
disable novalidate;
```



Example: EMP view defines Class and Properties

```
CREATE VIEW "<xyz.com/emp>" AS
```

```
SELECT
```

```
'<xyz.com/emp/' || empno || '>'  
, empno  
, ename  
, '<xyz.com/emp/job/' || job || '>'  
, job  
, deptno
```

```
FROM
```

```
emp
```


Example: EMP view defines Class and Properties

CREATE VIEW	“<xyz.com/emp>” AS	InstURI
SELECT	‘<xyz.com/emp/’ empno ‘>’	“<xyz.com/emp/empno>”
	, empno	“<xyz.com/emp/Name>”
	, ename	“rdf:type”
	, ‘<xyz.com/emp/job/’ job ‘>’	“<xyz.com/emp/job>”
	, job	“<xyz.com/emp/deptNum>”
	, deptno	
FROM	emp	

Example: EMP view defines Class and Properties

```
CREATE VIEW "<xyz.com/emp>" AS
SELECT
  '<xyz.com/emp/' || empno || '>'
  , empno
  , ename
  , '<xyz.com/emp/job/' || job || '>'
  , job
  , deptno
FROM emp
ALTER VIEW "<xyz.com/emp>"
add constraint "<xyz.com/emp/c_prm_empno>"
primary key ("<xyz.com/emp/empno>") disable novalidate;
```

'<xyz.com/emp/' empno '>'	InstURI
, empno	"<xyz.com/emp/empno>"
, ename	"<xyz.com/emp/Name>"
, '<xyz.com/emp/job/' job '>'	"rdf:type"
, job	"<xyz.com/emp/job>"
, deptno	"<xyz.com/emp/deptNum>"

primary Key

Example: EMP view defines Class and Properties

CREATE VIEW “<xyz.com/emp>” AS		
SELECT	‘<xyz.com/emp/’ empno ‘>’	InstURI
	, empno	“<xyz.com/emp/empno>”
	, ename	“<xyz.com/emp/Name>”
	, ‘<xyz.com/emp/job/’ job ‘>’	“rdf:type”
	, job	“<xyz.com/emp/job>”
	, deptno	“<xyz.com/emp/deptNum>”
FROM	emp	
ALTER VIEW “<xyz.com/emp>”		primary Key
add constraint “<xyz.com/emp/c_prm_empno>”		
primary key (“<xyz.com/emp/empno>”) disable novalidate;		
ALTER VIEW “<xyz.com/emp>”		foreign Key
add constraint “<xyz.com/emp/c_ref_deptno>”		
foreign key (“<xyz.com/emp/deptNum>”)		
references “<xyz.com/dept>” (“<xyz.com/dept/deptno>”) disable novalidate;		

Example: EMP view with multiple rdf:type columns

CREATE VIEW "**<xyz.com/emp>**" AS
SELECT

'<xyz.com/emp/' empno '>'	InstURI
, empno	"<xyz.com/emp/empno>"
, ename	"<xyz.com/emp/Name>"
, '<xyz.com/emp/job/' job '>'	"<xyz.com/emp/job/rdf:type>"
, job	"<xyz.com/emp/job>"
, deptno	"<xyz.com/emp/deptNum>"
, '<xyz.com/emp/etype/' etype '>'	"<xyz.com/emp/etype/rdf:type>"
, etype	"<xyz.com/emp/etype>"

FROM
emp

Example: EMP view with multiple rdf:type columns

CREATE VIEW “<xyz.com/emp>” AS
SELECT

	InstURI
‘<xyz.com/emp/’ empno ‘>’	
, empno	“<xyz.com/emp/empno>”
, ename	“<xyz.com/emp/Name>”
, ‘<xyz.com/emp/job/’ job ‘>’	“<xyz.com/emp/job/rdf:type>”
, job	“<xyz.com/emp/job>”
, deptno	“<xyz.com/emp/deptNum>”
, ‘<xyz.com/emp/etype/’ etype ‘>’	“<xyz.com/emp/etype/rdf:type>”
, etype	“<xyz.com/emp/etype>”

FROM
emp

ALTER VIEW “<xyz.com/emp>”
add constraint “<xyz.com/emp/c_prm_empno>”
primary key (“<xyz.com/emp/empno>”) disable novalidate;



Example: EMP view with multiple rdf:type columns

**CREATE VIEW “<xyz.com/emp>” AS
SELECT**

	InstURI
‘<xyz.com/emp/’ empno ‘>’	
, empno	“<xyz.com/emp/empno>”
, ename	“<xyz.com/emp/Name>”
, ‘<xyz.com/emp/job/’ job ‘>’	“<xyz.com/emp/job/rdf:type>”
, job	“<xyz.com/emp/job>”
, deptno	“<xyz.com/emp/deptNum>”
, ‘<xyz.com/emp/etype/’ etype ‘>’	“<xyz.com/emp/etype/rdf:type>”
, etype	“<xyz.com/emp/etype>”

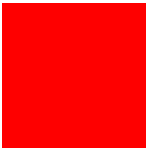
FROM
emp

**ALTER VIEW “<xyz.com/emp>”
add constraint “<xyz.com/emp/c_prm_empno>”
primary key (“<xyz.com/emp/empno>”) disable novalidate;**

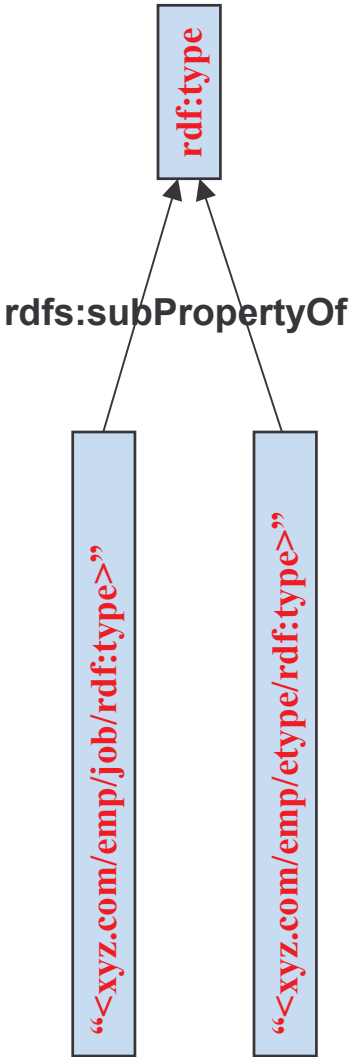


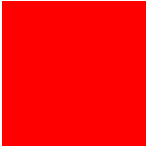
**ALTER VIEW “<xyz.com/emp>”
add constraint “<xyz.com/emp/c_ref_deptno>”
foreign key (“<xyz.com/emp/deptNum>”
references “<xyz.com/dept>” (“<xyz.com/dept/deptno>”)
disable novalidate;**





Subproperties of rdf:type





SPARQL Query: Involving generic rdf:type

```
SELECT ?x ?ename
WHERE {
  ?x <xyz.com/emp/Name> ?ename .
  ?x rdf:type <xyz.com/emp/job/SALES>
}
```


SPARQL Query: Involving generic rdf:type

```
SELECT ?x ?ename
WHERE {
  ?x <xyz.com/emp/Name> ?ename .
  ?x rdf:type <xyz.com/emp/job/SALES>
}
```

```
SELECT
  e.instURI x
, e.“<xyz.com/emp/Name>” ename
FROM
  “<xyz.com/emp>” e
WHERE
  e.“<xyz.com/emp/job/rdf:type>” = “<xyz.com/emp/job/SALES>”
or
  e.“<xyz.com/emp/etype/rdf:type>” = “<xyz.com/emp/job/SALES>”
```

Prefix-based DB identifiers (stay within length-limits)

RDF_PREFIX_MAP\$

View	Prefix	Expansion	
"xyz:emp"	xyz:	<xyz.com/>	Prefix for class name
"xyz:emp"	emp:	<xyz.com/emp/>	Prefix for cols/cons
"xyz:dept"	xyz:	<xyz.com/>	Prefix for class name
"xyz:dept"	dept:	<xyz.com/dept/>	Prefix for cols/cons

- **ADD Unique constraint (View, Prefix)**
- **ADD Unique constraint (View, Expansion)**



No DB: <ViewName, SQLdefString> info

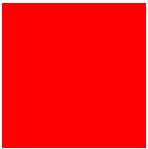
ViewName	SQLdefString
"xyz:dept"	<pre>SELECT ,deptno ,dname ,loc FROM dept</pre>
"xyz:emp"	<pre>SELECT ,empno ,ename , '<xyz.com/emp/job/' job '>' , job , deptno FROM emp</pre>

No DB: <ViewName, SQLdefString> info

ViewName	SQLdefString
"xyz:dept"	<pre>SELECT ,deptno ,dname ,loc FROM dept</pre>
"xyz:emp"	<pre>SELECT ,empno ,ename ,job ,deptno FROM emp</pre>

No DB: <ViewName, SQLdefString> info

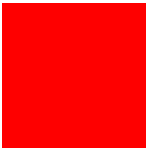
ViewName	SQLdefString
"xyz:dept"	<pre>SELECT '<xyz.com/dept/' deptno '>' , deptno , dname , loc FROM dept InstURI "dept:deptno" "dept:Name" "dept:Location"</pre>
"xyz:emp"	<pre>SELECT '<xyz.com/emp/' empno '>' , empno , ename , '<xyz.com/emp/job/' job '>' , job , deptno FROM emp InstURI "emp:empno" "emp:Name" "rdf:type" "emp:job" "emp:deptNum"</pre>



No DB: View Constraint info

ConsName	ConsType	ViewName	RefConsName
“dept:c_unq_deptno”	Unique	“xyz:dept”	
“emp:c_prim_empno”	Primary	“xyz:emp”	
“emp:c_ref_deptno”	Reference	“xyz:emp”	“dept:c_unq_deptno”

ConsName	ViewName	ColName	ColPosInKey
“dept:c_unq_deptno”	“xyz:dept”	“dept:deptno”	1
“emp:c_prim_empno”	“xyz:emp”	“emp:empno”	1
“emp:c_ref_deptno”	“xyz:emp”	“emp:deptNum”	1



No DB: <ViewName, ColPos, Property> info

ViewName	ColPos	Property
"xyz:dept"	1	InstURI
"xyz:dept"	2	dept:deptno
"xyz:dept"	3	dept:Name
"xyz:dept"	4	dept:Location
"xyz:emp"	1	InstURI
"xyz:emp"	2	emp:empno
"xyz:emp"	3	emp:Name
"xyz:emp"	4	rdf:type
"xyz:emp"	5	emp:job
"xyz:emp"	6	emp:deptNum
"xyz:emp"	0	emp:c_ref_deptno



No DB: A simple syntax for Classes

```
Class (ViewName, SQLdefString)
Class ("xyz:dept", <sql-def-for-dept>)
Class ("xyz:emp", <sql-def-for-emp>)
```


No DB: A simple syntax for Properties¹

```
Property (PropertyName, ViewName, ColPos)
```

```
Property ("dept:InstURI", "xyz:dept", 1)
```

```
Property ("dept:deptno", "xyz:dept", 2)
```

```
Property ("dept:Name", "xyz:dept", 3)
```

```
Property ("dept:location", "xyz:dept", 4)
```

```
Property ("emp:InstURI", "xyz:emp", 1)
```

```
Property ("emp:empno", "xyz:emp", 2)
```

```
Property ("emp:Name", "xyz:emp", 3)
```

```
Property ("emp:rdf:type", "xyz:emp", 4)
```

```
Property ("emp:job", "xyz:emp", 5)
```

```
Property ("emp:deptNum", "xyz:emp", 6)
```

```
Property ("emp:c_ref_deptno", "xyz:emp", 0)
```

¹ Inverse function specification for properties not shown, but can be added easily.

•Range information can be derived from type info obtained from SQL engine at source database.

No DB: A simple syntax for Constraints

```
Constraint (ConsName, ConsType, ViewName, RefConsName)
```

```
Constraint ("dept:c_unq_deptno", Unique, "xyz:dept", NULL)
```

```
Constraint ("emp:c_prm_empno", Primary, "xyz:emp", NULL)
```

```
Constraint ("emp:c_ref_deptno", Reference, "xyz:emp", "dept:c_unq_deptno")
```

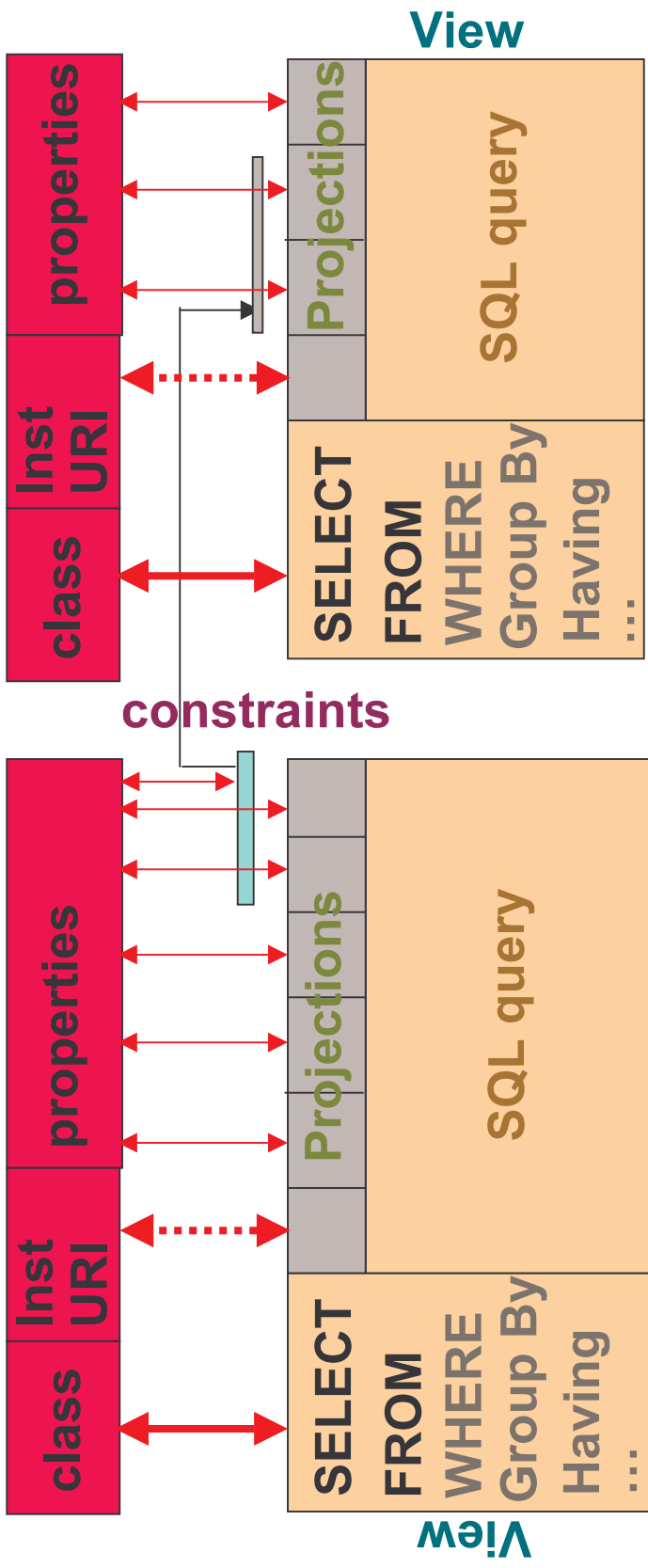
```
ConstraintColumn (ConsName, ViewName, ColName, ColPosInKey)
```

```
ConstraintColumn ("dept:c_unq_deptno", "xyz:dept", "dept:deptno", 1)
```

```
ConstraintColumn ("emp:c_prm_empno", "xyz:emp", "emp:empno", 1)
```

```
ConstraintColumn ("emp:c_ref_deptno", "xyz:emp", "emp:deptNum", 1)
```

Summary



- Proposed mapping language (Leverage SQL on source database and if available, SQL on client side)
 - Strong-DB → No new language. Employ some *conventions* with SQL (e.g., when *naming Views*, *View cols* (projections), and *constraints*).
 - No-DB → Simple language to specify *mapping* between RDF classes, properties and *SQL queries*, *query projections*, *constraints*.



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