

Partout: A Distributed Engine for Efficient RDF Processing

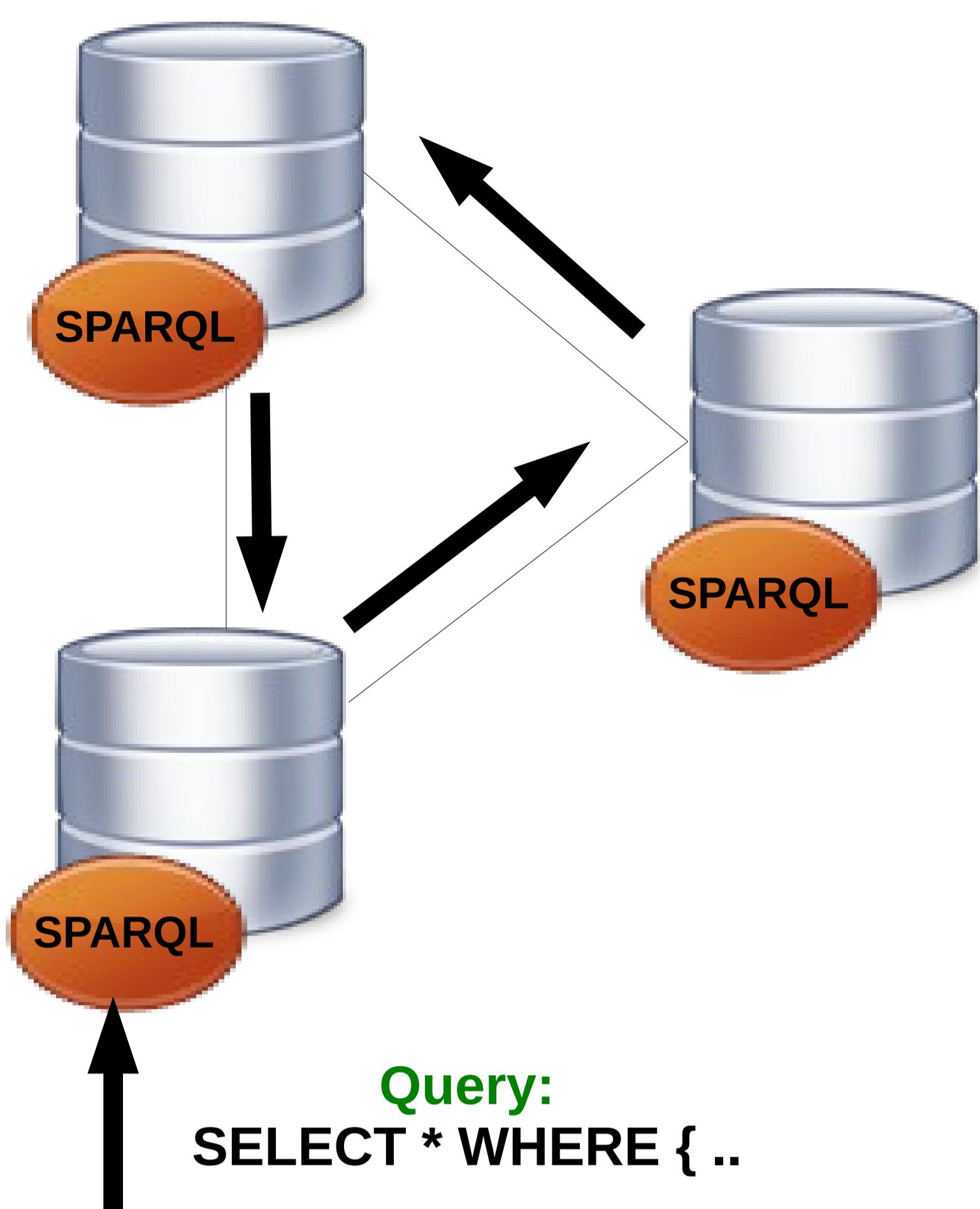
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Approaches for RDF Processing are
either slow or not scalable

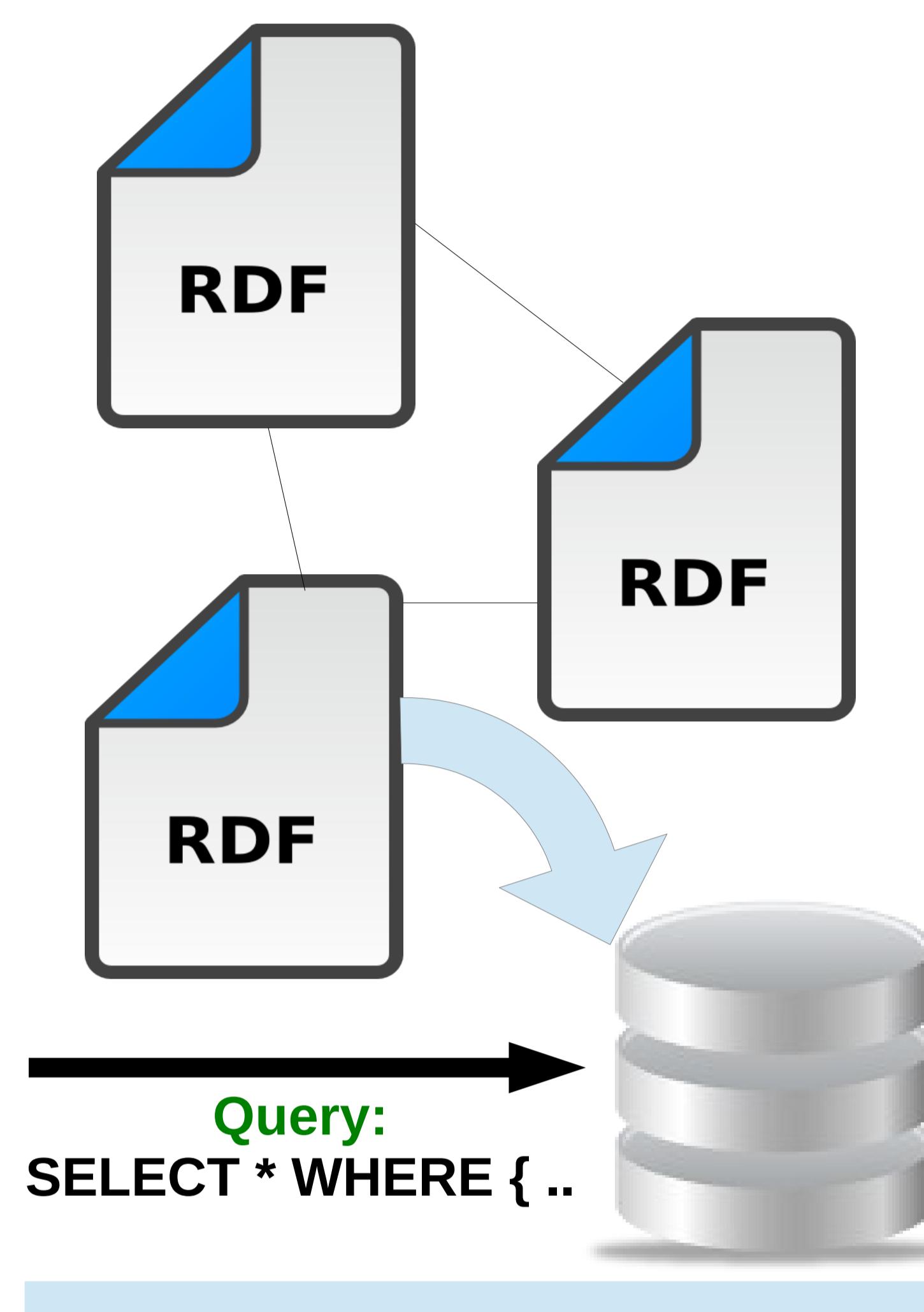
Query-time data retrieval



Data is up-to-date

No guarantees on response time

Data warehousing



Good response time
 Not scalable

Solution: Distributed RDF processing on warehouse

Query load aware partitioning

`select ?name where { ?city locatedIn Korea ?city label ?name }`

1. Extract boolean predicates from query load.

Predicate = locatedIn
Object = Korea
Predicate = label
Predicate = capitalOf
Object = Japan

Seoul locatedIn Korea
Seoul label "Seoul"
Daejeon locatedIn Korea
Tokyo capitalOf Japan
Tokyo locatedIn Japan

RDF

2. Apply optimal horizontal partitioning.

F1: Predicate = 'locatedIn' ^ Object = 'Korea'
F2: Predicate = 'locatedIn' ^ Object ≠ 'Korea'
F3: Predicate = 'label'
F4: Predicate = 'capitalOf'

Seoul locatedIn Korea
Daejeon locatedIn Korea
F1

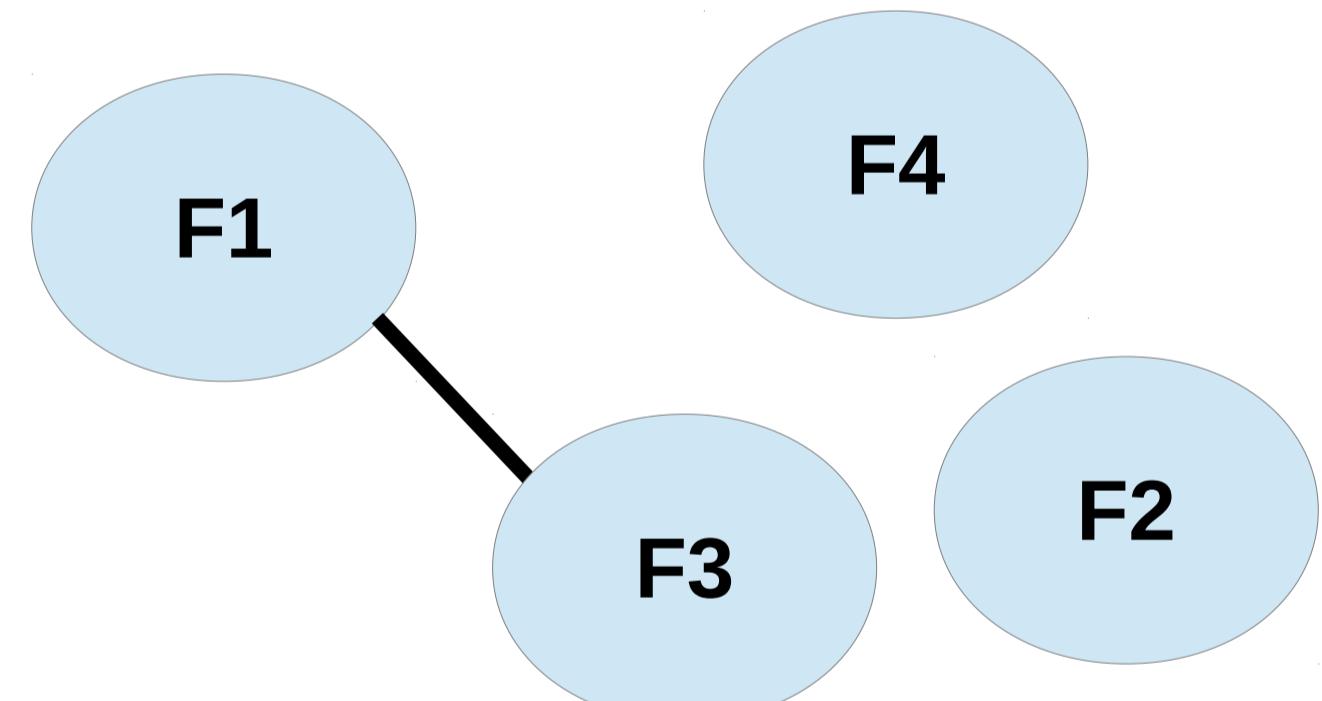
Tokyo locatedIn Japan
F2

Seoul label "Seoul"
F3

Tokyo capitalOf Japan
F4

Fragments allocation

4. Fragment query graph encodes fragment dependencies according to the query load.



5. Sort fragments in decreasing order by load and each time assign a fragment to the **most beneficial host** to guarantee: (1) local execution for queries and (2) load balancing.

$$\text{Load}(F) = \#-\text{of-triples}(F) * \#-\text{of-subqueries-using}(F)$$

$$\text{Benefit}(\text{Fragment}, \text{Host}) \propto$$

F1 (load = $2 * 1 = 2$)
F3 (load = $1 * 1 = 1$)
F2 (load = $1 * 0 = 0$)
F4 (load = $1 * 0 = 0$)

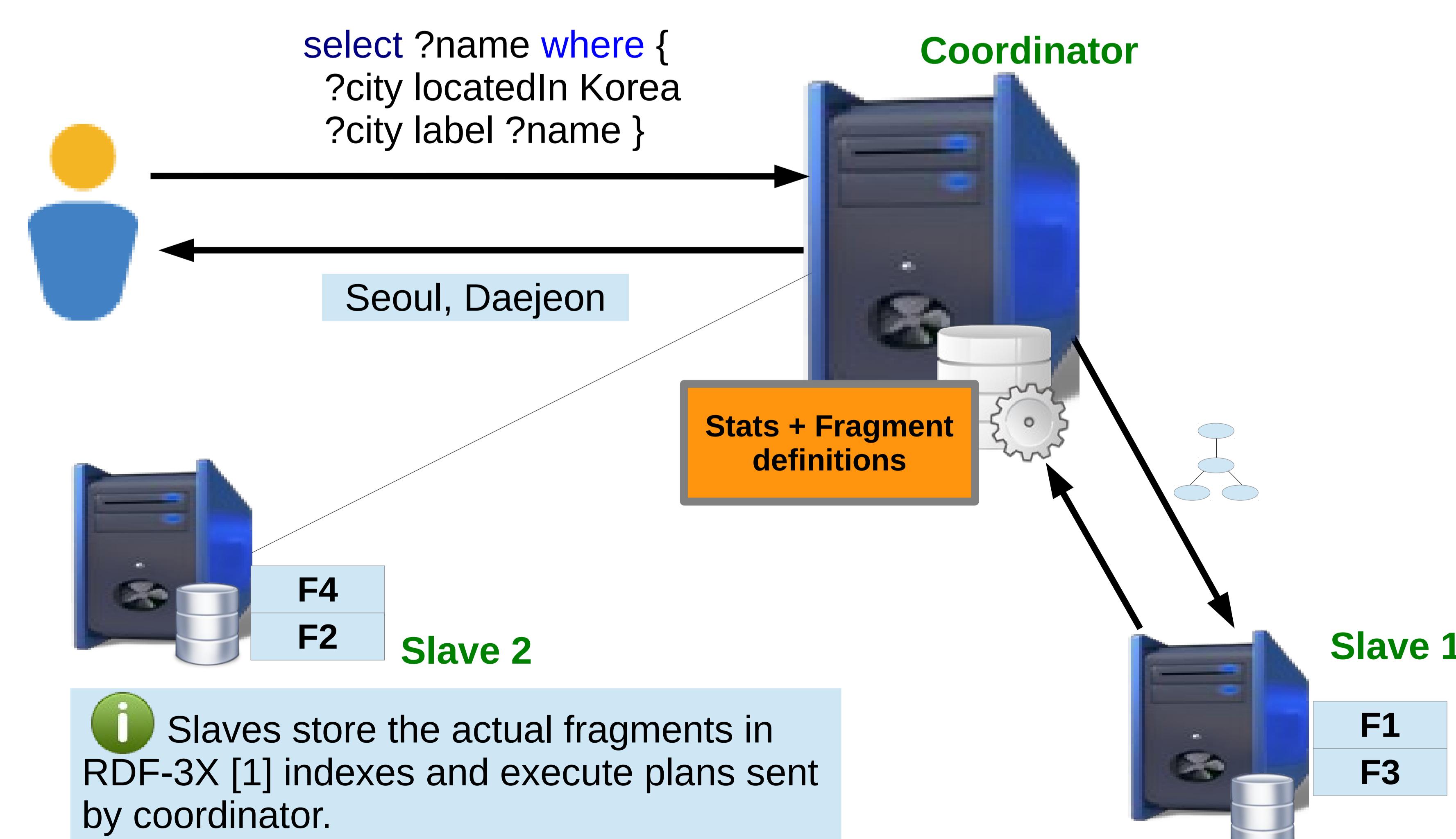


Number of fragments already assigned to host connected with the new fragment according to fragment query graph.

The inverse of the host's current load.

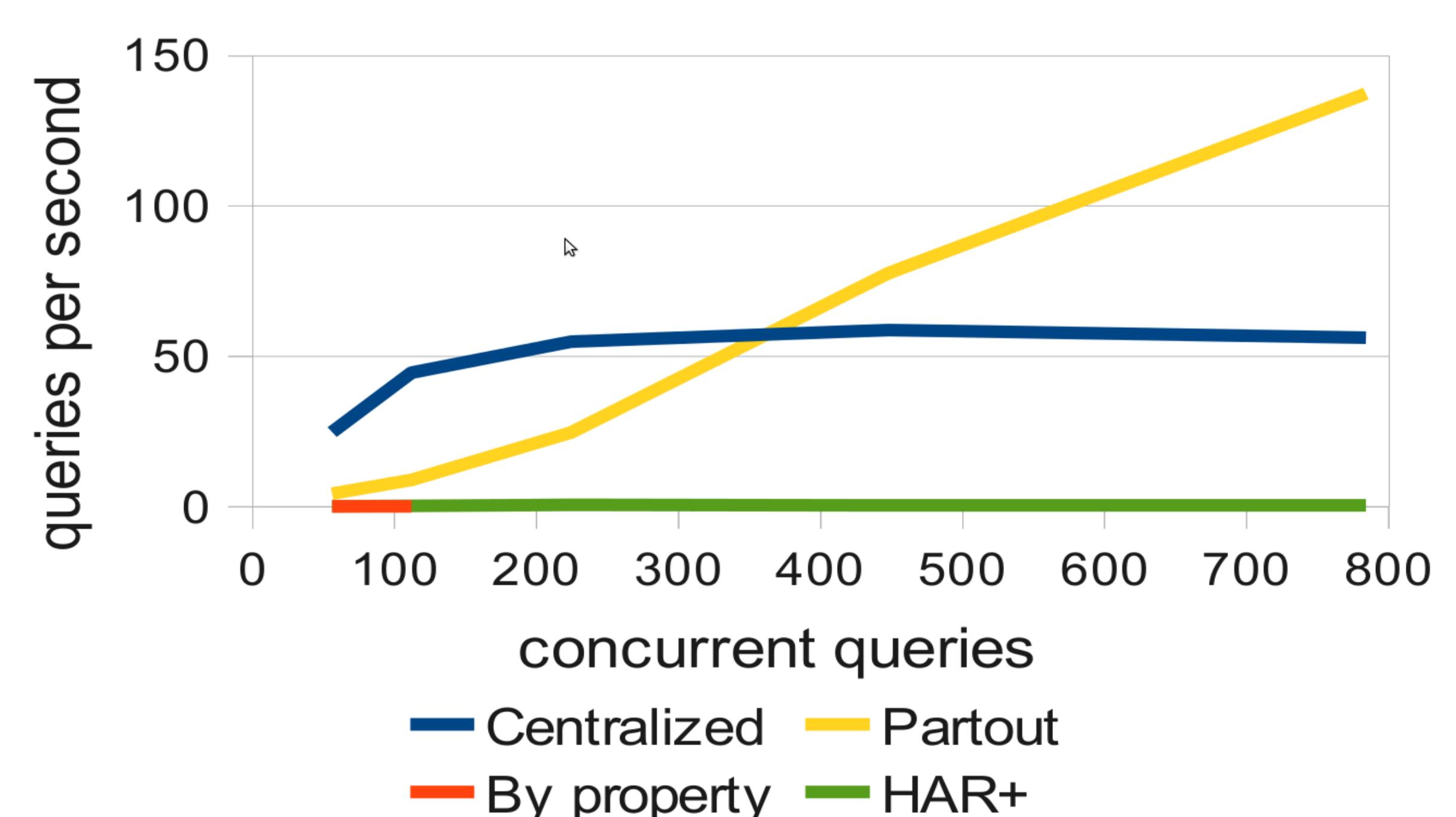
Query execution

Coordinator performs query planning, sends plan to slaves and gathers results.



Slaves store the actual fragments in RDF-3X [1] indexes and execute plans sent by coordinator.

Results on BTC 2008 dataset



Throughput compared against a centralized RDF index, a naive partitioning by property and the HAR+ approach, described in [2].