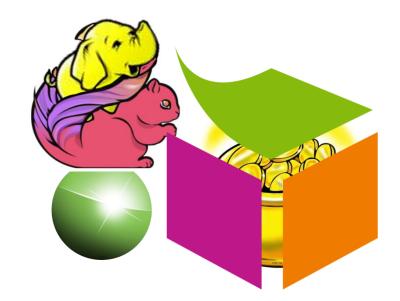
Semantic Big Data 2016

1st of July, w/ ACM SIGMOD 2016 in San Francisco, USA



Semantic Big Data for Tax Assessment



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The company (briefly)

- Okkam is
 - a SME based in Trento, Italy.
 - Started as joint spin-off of the University of Trento and FBK (2010)
- Okkam core business is
 - large-scale data integration using semantic technologies and an Entity Name System
- Okkam operative sectors
 - Services for public administration
 - Services for restaurants (and more)
 - Research projects
 - EU FP7, EU H2020, and Local agencies





Our toolbox









































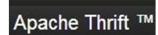








































Hardware-wise

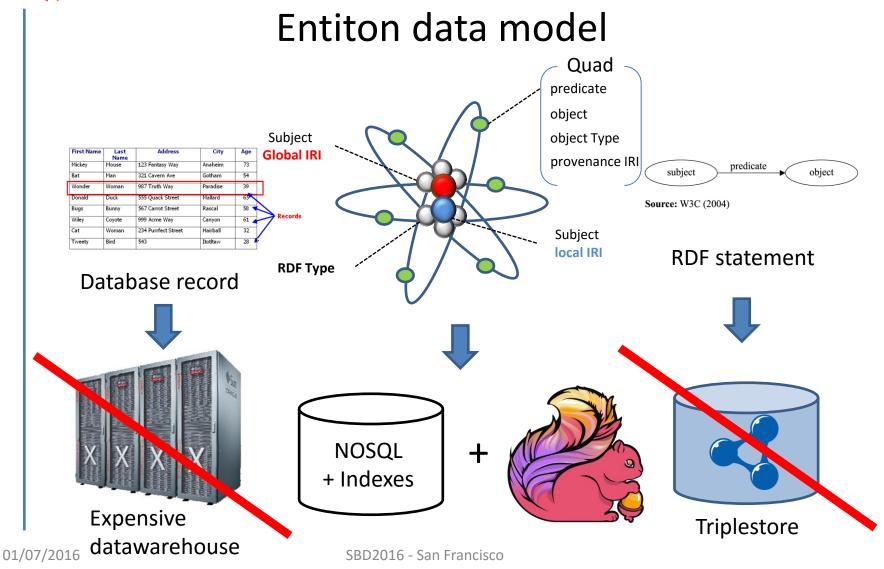


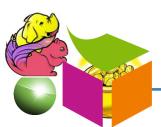
8 x Gigabyte Brix 16GB RAM 256GB SSD 1T HDD Intel I7 4770 3,2Ghz + 1 Gbit Switch

- We compete with expensive data warehouse solutions
 - e.g. Oracle Exadata Database Machines, IBM Netezza, etc.
- Test on small machines fosters optimization
 - If you don't want to wait, make your code faster!
- Our code is ready to scale, without big investments
- Fancy stuff can be done without large investments in HW



Using semantics at scale





Entition using Parquet+Thrift

```
namespace java
it.okkam.flink.entitons.serialization.thrift
                                                             Quad
struct EntitonOuad {
                                              Subject
       1: required string p;
                              //pred
                                              ENS IRI
       2: required string o; //obj
       3: optional string ot; //obj-type
                                                              Subject
                                                               local IRI
                                                RDF
       4: required string g; //sourceIRI
                                                Type
struct EntitonAtom {
       1: required string s;
                                              //local-IRI
                                             // ens-IRI
       2: optional string oid;
       3: required list<string> types;
                                             //rdf-types
       4: required list<EntitonQuad> quads; // quads
struct EntitonMolecule {
                                       //root atom
       1: required EntitonAtom r;
       2: optional list<EntitonAtom> atoms; //other atoms
```



Tax Assessment use case



Pilot project for ACI and Val d'Aosta

- Objectives are to investigate:
 - 1. Who did not pay Vehicle Excise Duty?
 - 2. Who did not pay Vehicle Insurance?
 - 3. Who skipped Vehicle Inspection?
 - 4. Who did not pay Vehicle Sales Taxes?
 - 5. Who violated circulation ban?
 - 6. Who violated exceptions to the above?

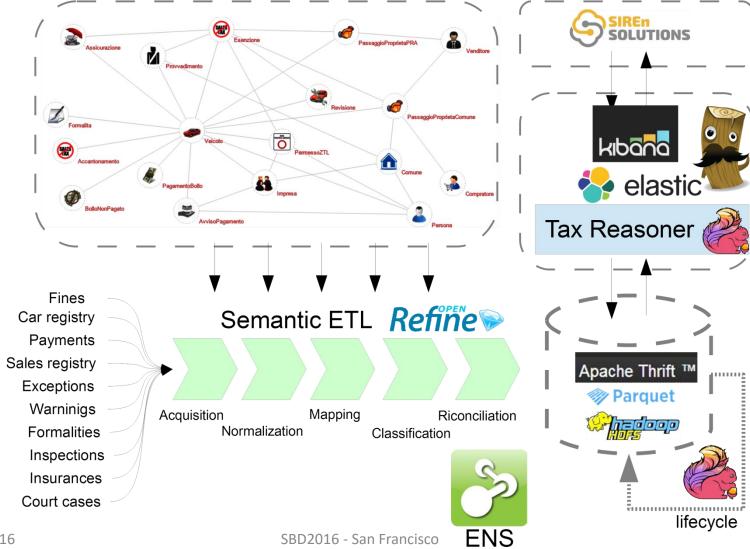


Dataset: **15 data sources** for 5 year with **12M records** about **950k vehicles** and **500k subjects** for a total of **82M NQuad** statements

Challenge: consider events (time) and infer implicit information.



Semantic Big Data ETL





Tax Assessment steps

- Load Entitons into POJOs
- Materialized implicit info, e.g.:
 - Car inspection and other lifecycle dates
 - Classify historical vehicles (as they are exempted)
- Check for circulation ban violations
 - Build the circulation ban for all vehicles
 - Join intervals with all events unusual for ban period and materialize irregularity
- Check VED payment violation
 - Compute the union of legitimate circulation and all exemptions
 - Check for gaps considering the assessment period and materialize irregular intervals above a threshold as VED violations
- Cross VED violation with notifications



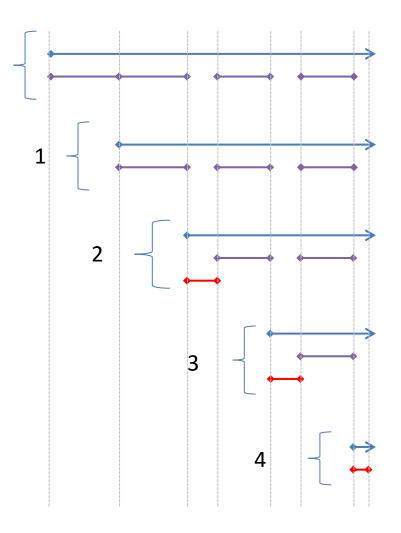
Gap detection for one vehicle

All legitimate events are represented as a sorted list of merged Joda Time Intervals to be verified against the assessment period

The algorithm iteratively checks each interval start and end to be contained in the assessment period, moving ahead the start of the assessment period when everything is correct

If there is difference between the start of the assessment period and the start of the next legitimate interval, then a gap interval is created

If legitimate interval ends before end of the assessment period, then a gap interval is created



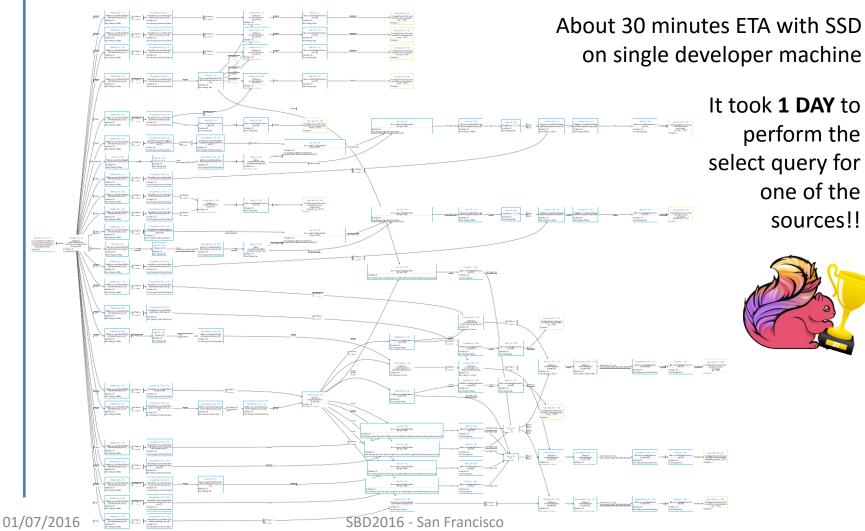
Output collected: ←→ ←→



Tax Reasoner

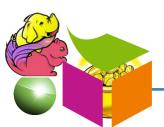






It took 1 DAY to perform the select query for one of the sources!!





Inference results

- On "cluster" the average execution time was ~6 min
 - 11.9M new NQuad statements inferred
 - 1.6M new entiton objects
 - 725k entitons updated
 - 53k VED violations
 - 5k circulation ban violations
- Between 11.3% and 15.5% of vehicle had issues with VED
- Near 7,6% of vehicles with car inspection issues
- Near 9.3% of vehicles circulated without insurance

Clerical review of some cases verified soundness of the inference process, improving of about 1% with respect to in place systems running on slow and expensive data warehouse solutions.

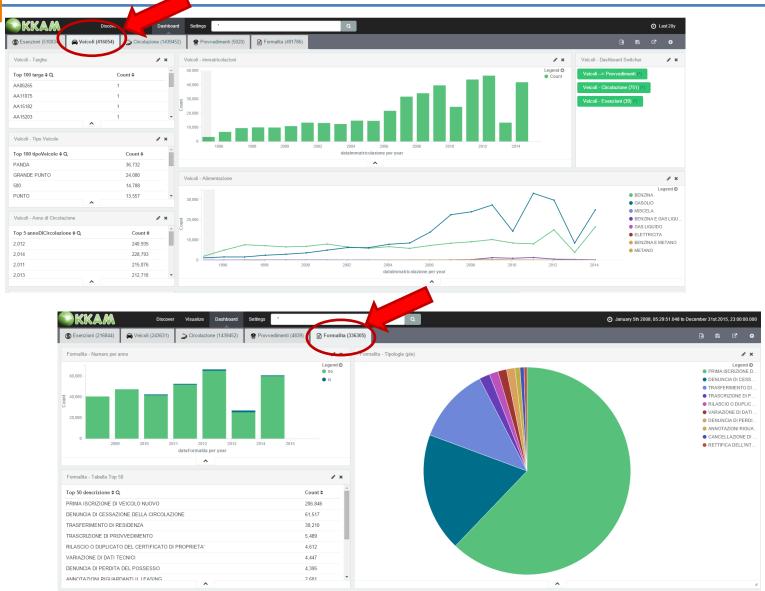


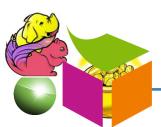
From Entitons to RDF Intelligence

- Each Entiton object is processed to produce a JSON document, exploring relational paths when required
 - e.g. to associate a plate number to VED evasion event entiton, we
 need to get the vehicle entiton, and therefore its plate
- Entiton JSON objects are grouped in files according to entity type defined in the ontology
- JSON files are loaded in ElasticSearch with LogStash, creating one index per entity type in the ontology
- We configure the relations among the indexes in SirenSolution KiBi to allow multi-dimensional and crossdashboard data exploration
- We create the dashboards presenting the data



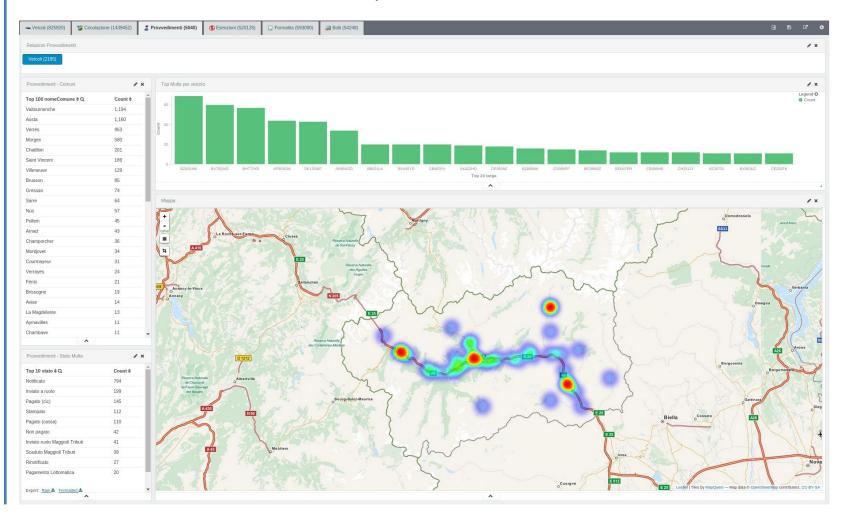
RDF Data Intelligence

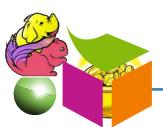




RDF Data Intelligence

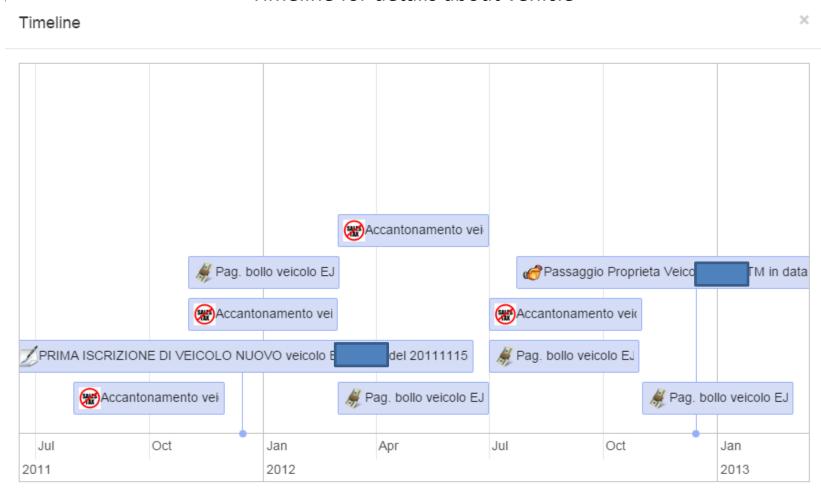
Geospatial indicators





RDF Data Intelligence

Timeline for details about vehicle





Technical Lessons learned

- Reversing String Tuples ids leads to performance improvements of joins
- When you make joins, ensure distinct dataset keys
- Reuse objects to reduce the impact of garbage collection
- When writing Flink jobs, start with small and debuggable unit tests first, then run it on the cluster on the entire dataset (waiting for big data debugging methods result of Marcus Leich work at Technical University of Berlin - DE)
- **Serialization matters**: less memory required, less gc, faster data loading → faster execution
- HD speed matters when RAM is not enough, SSD rulez
- Apache Parquet rulez: self-describing data, push-down filters



Future works

- Benchmark Entiton serialization models on Parquet (Avro vs Thrift vs Protobuf)
- Manage declarative data fusion policies
 - a-la LDIF: http://ldif.wbsg.de/
- Define an algebra for entiton operations (e.g. merge, project, select, filter, reconcile, smush)
- Manage provenance metadata for inferred data
- Try out Cloudera Kudu
 - novel Hadoop storage engine addressing both bulk loading stability, scan performance and random access
 - https://github.com/cloudera/kudu



Conclusions

- We think we are walking along the "last mile" towards real world enterprise Semantic Applications
- Combining big data and semantics allows us to be flexible, expressive and, thanks to Flink, very scalable at very competitive costs
- Apache Flink gives us the leverage to shuffle data around without much headache
- We proved cool stuff can be done in a simple and efficient way, with the right tools and mindset
- We need to automatize the process, but in this domain it does not sound too problematic



Thanks for your attention

Any Questions?