

JOIN QUERY ENHANCEMENT PROCESSING
(JQPro) WITH BIG RDF DATA ON A
DISTRIBUTED SYSTEM USING HASHING-
MERGE JOIN TECHNIQUE

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STUDENT'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work in this thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at Universiti Malaysia Pahang or any other institutions.

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ABSTRAK

Teknologi web semantik telah muncul beberapa tahun lalu merentasi pelbagai bidang kajian dan datanya bertambah dengan cepat. Secara khususnya, keupayaan penyimpanan dan penerbitan data di dalam format web telah menjadikan teknologi ini semakin maju. Jadi, data tersebut boleh dibaca oleh manusia dan dapat diproses oleh komputer. Keperluan terhadap pertanyaan *Resources Description Framework* (RDF) berganda yang kompleks menjadi penting dengan peningkatan RDF tiga kali ganda. Pertanyaan yang kompleks sebegitu kadangkala menghasilkan banyak subekspresi umum. Walaupun begitu, adalah sangat mencabar untuk mengurangkan jumlah pertanyaan RDF dan masa penghantaran bagi sebilangan besar data berkaitan RDF. Selain itu, kajian literatur terkini menunjukkan pemprosesan pertanyaan terhubung untuk RDF yang besar telah mengundang banyak masalah berkenaan masa pelaksanaan dan daya pemprosesan. Pengkodan berdasarkan hash menghasilkan masa pelaksanaan yang perlahan dan memerlukan lebih masa untuk memuatkan serta tidak mampu memuatkan kesemua graf. Hal ini kerana, RDF mengumpul dan menganalisa data yang besar di dalam kelompok, seterusnya perlu menghadapi cabaran yang wujud tentang penyimpanan data berkelompok yang efektif. Penyimpanan dan capaian data yang efektif, yang dilaksanakan ke atas sebilangan besar data tanpa skema, telah dibuktikan sangat sukar untuk penyimpanan data RDF. Sebagai contoh, adalah sukar untuk mempamerkan bahasa pertanyaan semantik dan (SPARQL) serta pola graf yang besar dan kompleks. Bagi mengatasi masalah ini, Join Query Processing Model (JQPro) telah diperkenalkan untuk data RDF yang besar. Antara objektif kajian ini adalah: (i) merumuskan rancangan algoritma penjana untuk pemprosesan pertanyaan terhubung berdasarkan kajian yang lepas, (ii) membangunkan penambahbaikan terhadap model Join Query Processing (JQPro) berdasarkan SPARQL dan Hadoop MapReduce menggunakan teknik terhubung *hashing-merge* bagi memproses data RDF yang besar dan (iii) menilai dan membandingkan prestasi masa pelaksanaan, daya pemprosesan dan penggunaan *Central Process Unit* (CPU) bagi model JQPro dengan model-model sedia ada. Masa pelaksanaan digunakan untuk mengukur masa dari permulaan kerja sehingga masa tindak balas. Selain itu, daya pemprosesan digunakan untuk mengukur unit maklumat yang boleh diproses oleh sistem di dalam setiap tempoh masa. Tambahan lagi, CPU digunakan sebagai elemen penting di dalam pemprosesan pertanyaan terhubung yang besar terutamanya semasa pemetaan bagi mengurangkan fasa-fasa. Selain itu, algoritma hash-join dan sort-merge digunakan untuk menghasilkan pemprosesan pertanyaan terhubung, dan ini adalah kerana keupayaan mereka membenarkan lebih banyak set data untuk dihubungkan. Kedua-dua proses disisih mengikut algoritma atribut terhubung dan kaitan yang digabungkan. Oleh itu, lajur terhubung mengasingkan kumpulan-kumpulan set data dengan nilai yang sama. Algoritma terhubung sort-merge mengasingkan set data pada atribut terhubung dan mencari tupel dengan menggabungkan dua set data. Seterusnya, satu kerangka pemprosesan untuk pertanyaan RDF telah diperkenalkan dan penanda aras digunakan untuk penilaian prestasi. Akhir sekali, pengesahan dilakukan dengan melakukan analisis statistik piawai untuk mengesahkan dan membandingkan prestasi model JQPro dengan model sedia ada. Tambahan lagi, penanda aras tiruan (LUBM) dan (WatDiv) v06 digunakan sebagai pengukuran. Hasil kajian menunjukkan terdapat kaitan yang kuat antara jangka masa pelaksanaan dan daya pelaksanaan dengan kekuatan 99.9% seperti yang telah disahkan oleh pekali perkaitan Pearson. Seterusnya, hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa penyelesaian JQPro adalah setanding dengan gStore RDF-3X, RDFox dan PARJ dan peratusan peningkatan prestasi masa pelaksanaan adalah sebanyak 87.77%. Penggunaan CPU sangat ketara meningkat dengan pemetaan yang luas dan pengurangan kod pengkomputeran. Hal ini menyimpulkan bahawa penyelesaian JQPro adalah tepat pada masanya dan inovatif, berikutan masa pelaksanaan dan penggunaan CPU yang efektif di mana pengguna dapat melaksanakan dengan sempurna pertanyaan yang lebih baik untuk pemprosesan data RDF yang besar.

ABSTRACT

Semantic web technologies have emerged in the last few years across different fields of study and their data are still growing rapidly. Specifically, the increased data storage and publishing capabilities in standard open web formats have made the technology much more successful. So, the data have become readable by humans, and they can be processed on a computer. The demand for complex multiple RDF queries is becoming significant with the increasing number of RDF triples. Such complex queries occasionally produce many common subexpressions. It is therefore extremely challenging to reduce the amount of RDF queries and transmission time for a vast number of related RDF data. Moreover, Recent literature shows that join query processing of Big RDF data has introduced many problems with respect to execution time and throughput. The hash-based encoding induces low execution time, which takes a long time to load and hence does not load all graphs. This is because the Resource Description Framework (RDF) collects and analyses large data in swarms, thereby having to deal with the inherent challenge of efficient swarm storage. The effective storage and data retrieval, which could be applied to high amounts of possible schema-less data, has also proven exceedingly difficult for RDF data storage. For instance, it is particularly difficult to view semantic and SPARQL query languages, as well as huge and complex graph patterns. To address this problem, a Join Query Processing Model (JQPro) is introduced for Big RDF data. The objectives of this research are: (i) formulate plan generator algorithms for join query processing on the basis of the previous research. (ii) develop an enhancement model of Join Query Processing (JQPro) based on SPARQL and Hadoop MapReduce using hashing-merge join technique to process Big RDF Data. (iii) evaluate and compare the performance based on the execution time, throughput, and CPU utilization of the JQPro model with existing models. On the other hand, the throughput was employed to measure the units of information that a system can process in each time frame. In addition, the CPU utilization was used in the big join query processing as an important resource element particularly during the map, to reduce phases. Furthermore, the hash-join and Sort-Merge algorithms were used to generate the join query processing, and this was employed due to their capacity to allow for more data sets to be joined. Both processes were sorted by algorithms on join attributes and the sorted relations was merged. Therefore, the join column sorted the groups of datasets with the same value. The sort-merge-join algorithm sorts the datasets on the joining attribute and then searches for tuples by merging the two datasets. Then, a processing framework for RDF queries was introduced and the benchmark was used for performance evaluation. Finally, the validation was conducted by standard statistical analysis to validate and compare the performance of the JQPro model with current models. In addition, the synthetic benchmarks Lehigh University Benchmark (LUBM) and Waterloo SPARQL Diversity Test Suite (WatDiv) v06 were used for measurement. The experiment was carried out on three datasets ranging from 10 million to 1 billion RDF triples produced by the generator of WatDiv data with a scale factor of 10, 100 and 1000, respectively. A selective dataset for each experimental query was also used for the processing of RDFs with a LUBM benchmark in sizes 500, 1000 and 2000 million triples. The result revealed that there is a strong correlation between execution time and throughput with a strength of 99.9% percent as confirmed by the Pearson correlation coefficient. Furthermore, the findings show that the JQPro solution was comparable to gStore RDF-3X, RDFox and PARJ and the percentage of improved performance was 87.77% in terms of execution time. The CPU utilization was significantly increased by extensive mapping and reduced code computing. It is therefore inferred that the JQPro solution is timely and innovative, as it provides an efficient execution time and CPU utilization where users could perform better queries for Big RDF data processing in a seamless manner.

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