Incremental Reasoning on RDFS
Jules Chevalier, Julien Subercaze, Christophe Gravier, Frederique Laforest

To cite this version:
Jules Chevalier, Julien Subercaze, Christophe Gravier, Frederique Laforest. Incremental Reasoning on RDFS. The Fourteenth International Symposium on Intelligent Data Analysis, Oct 2015, Saint Etienne, France. <hal-01261407>

HAL Id: hal-01261407
https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01261407
Submitted on 25 Jan 2016

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L’archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire HAL, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d’enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.
The Semantic Web enables to:
- describe knowledge from data
- leverage implicit knowledge through reasoning algorithms

The main limitations of current reasoning methods are:
- lack of scalability for large datasets
- inability to reason over knowledge from evolving data

We contribute to solving these problems by introducing Slider, an efficient incremental reasoner.

**Main Features**

- **Parallel and Scalable Execution**: Each inference rule is mapped to an independent module, receiving intended triples and later distributing them to other modules for further processing.
- **Duplicates Limitation**: Vertical partitioning [1] and multiple indexing limit the production of duplicates and avoid unnecessary computation.
- **Data Stream Support**: Slider can handle both dynamic triple streams and static triples sets by employing parallel architecture.
- **Fragment’s Customization**: Slider natively support both RDFS [4] and RDF [5] fragments, and can be extended to any other fragments.

**Architectural Overview**

**Input Manager** → **Buffers** → **Thread Pool** → **Distributors**

- **Explicit Triples**
- **Implicit Triples**

**Context**

**Experimentations**

- Comparison with OWLIM-SE [2]
- Inference on both RDFS and RDF
- 13 different ontologies
  - 5 generated with BSBM [3]
  - 2 from real-word datasets
  - 6 subClassOf ontologies
- 106.86% improvement for RDF
- 36.08% improvement for RDFS
- 71.47% improvement in average

**References**