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THE INFORMATION COMPANY

**Sandeepan Banerjee, Omar Alonso,
Mark Drake, Meeten Bhavsar**
Oracle Server Technologies

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Toward an Information Grid

The Information Grid

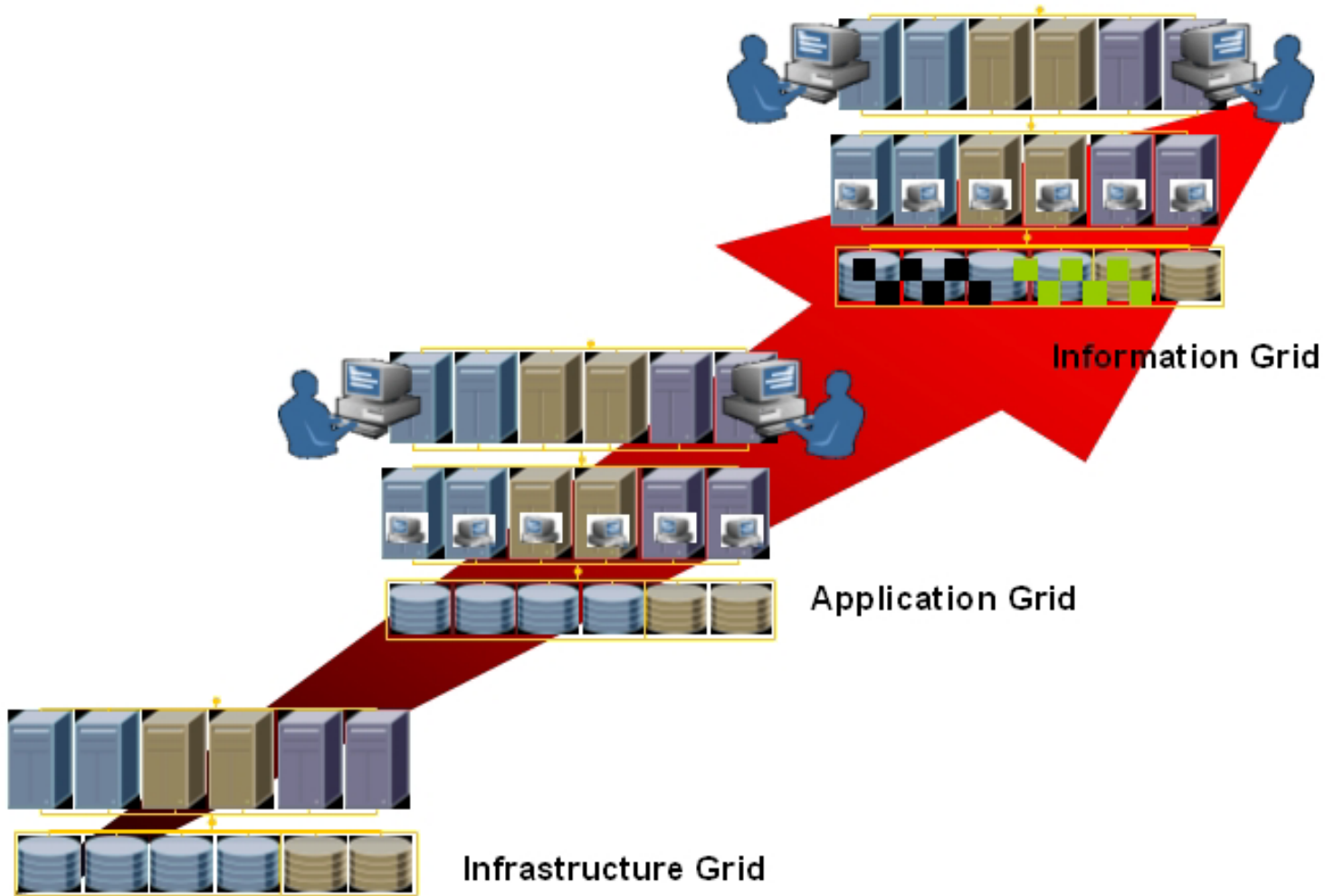
- Imagine a web of data
- Readable by machines
 - Search, Aggregate, Relate, Transform, Report On, Mine Data – automatically
- Comprehensible by humans
 - Analyze and Visualize easily
- Scalable
 - Machines are cheap, and the price is dropping
 - Network is now faster than disk
- Flexible
 - Move data around without breaking the apps

Virtualization and Convergence

- **Virtualization is a framework for dividing up the resources of an organization into multiple execution environments**
- **Convergence seeks to bring together the management of all your data assets.**
- **The Information Grid combines the benefits of Virtualization and Convergence.**

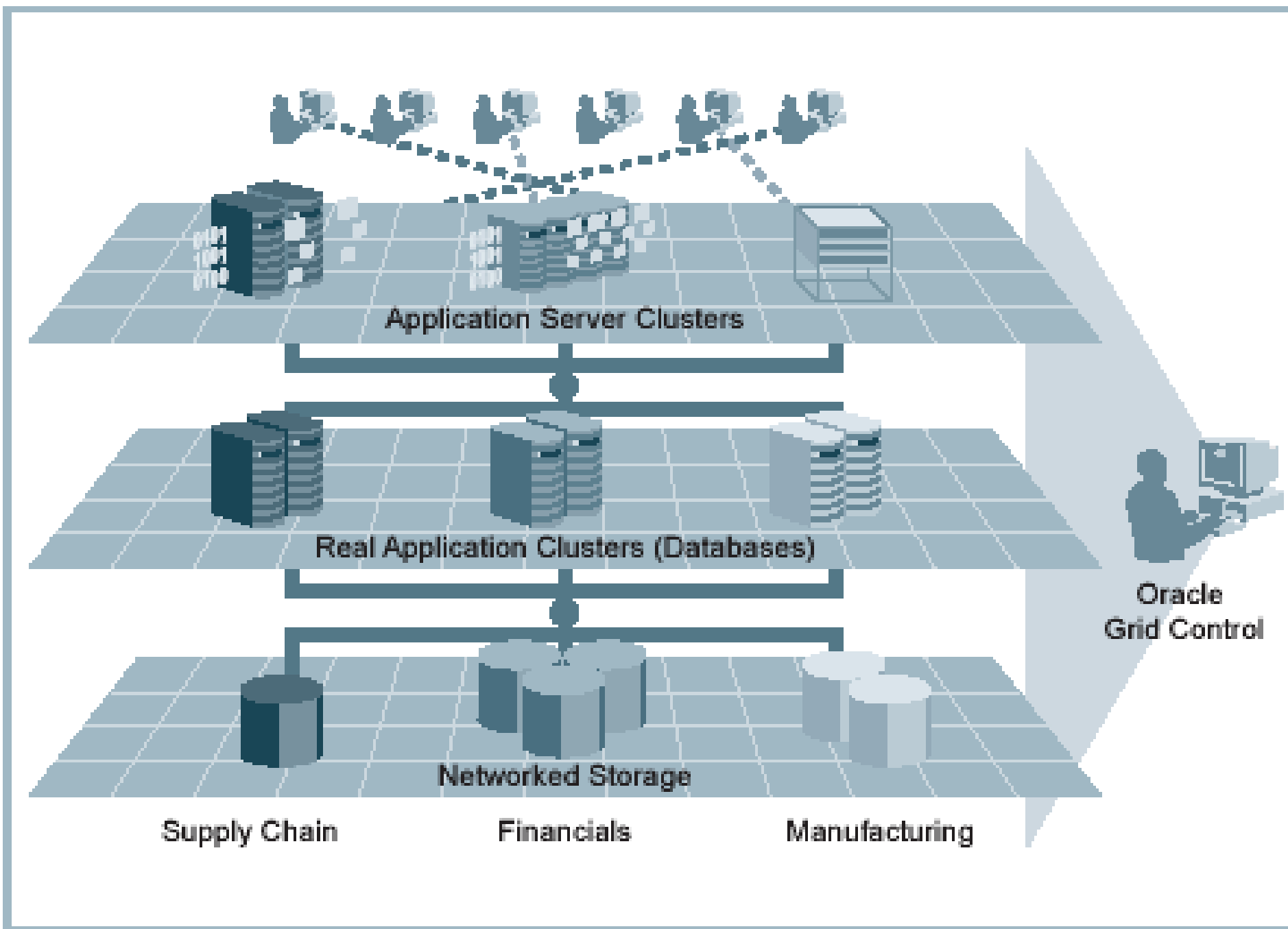


Evolution of the Information Grid



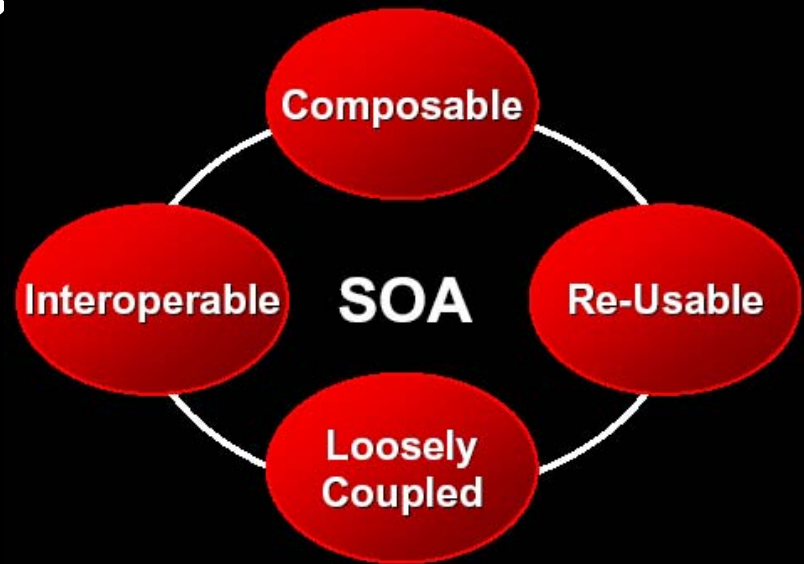
Infrastructure, Application and Information Grids

- Infrastructure Grid: Provisioning and failover
 - Virtualize coupling between processors, storage and running programs
 - Converge management
- Application Grid: SOA and Business Process Management
 - Virtualize coupling between client and server portions of a program
 - Converge delivery mechanisms and orchestrate
- Information Grid: Repository, Metadata, Search, Semantic Crawlers, Inferencing and Visualization
 - Virtualize coupling between data and applications
 - Converge seamless access to all kinds of data

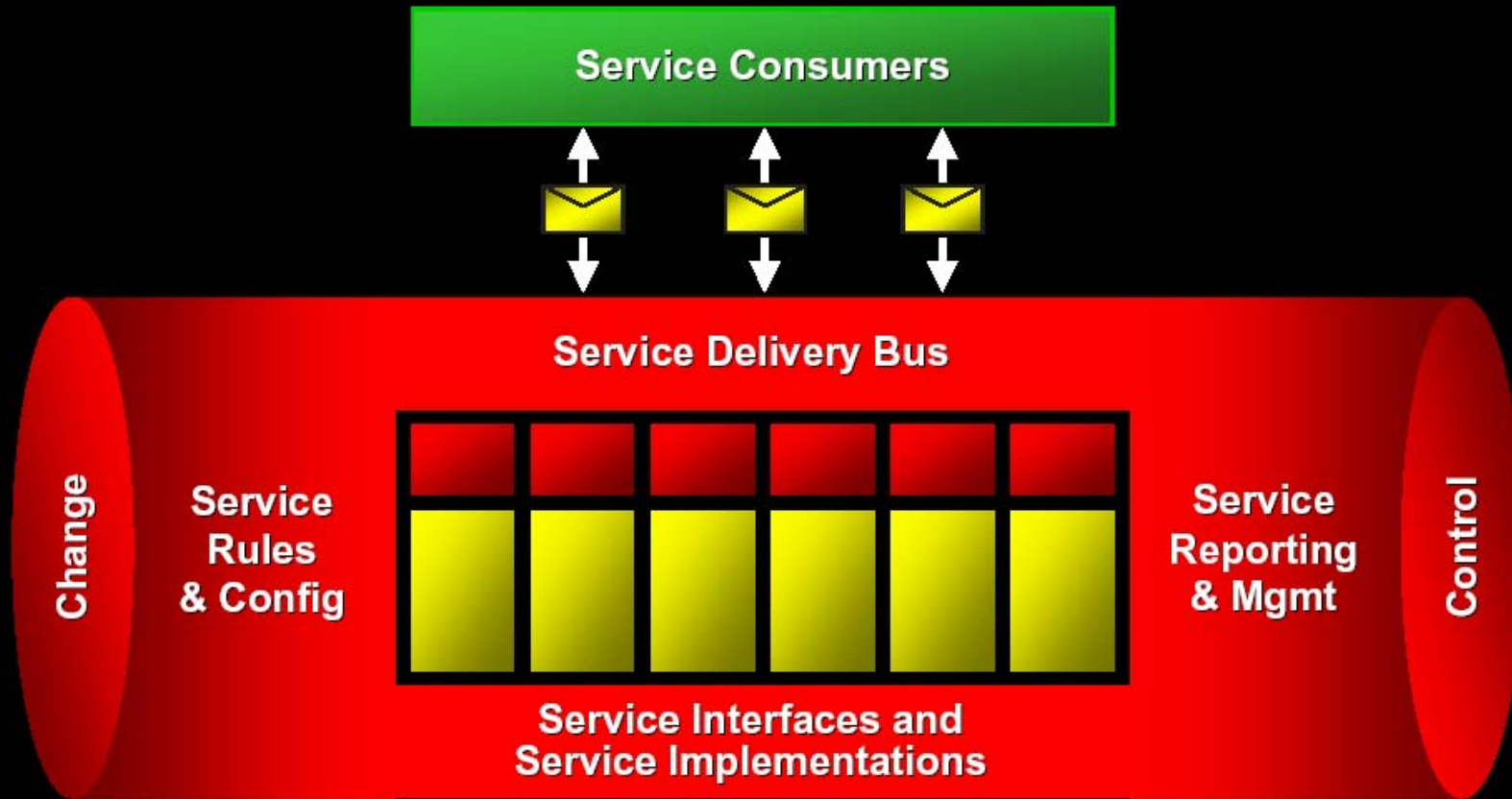


Application Grid

- Service-Oriented Architectures
 - IT infrastructure for request-reply applications
 - Application functions are modularized and presented as services
 - Services are loosely coupled
 - Interfaces are independent of implementation

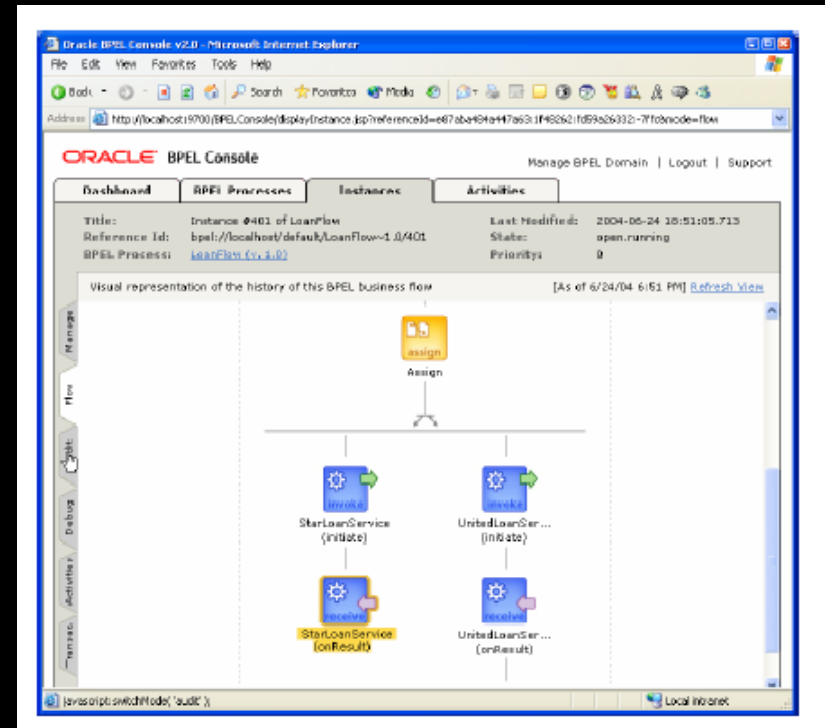


Why SOA?



Business Process Management

- BPEL is emerging as the standard for assembling a set of discrete services into an end-to-end process flow
- Allows you to port business processes stored in one system to another by defining open standards-based interfaces

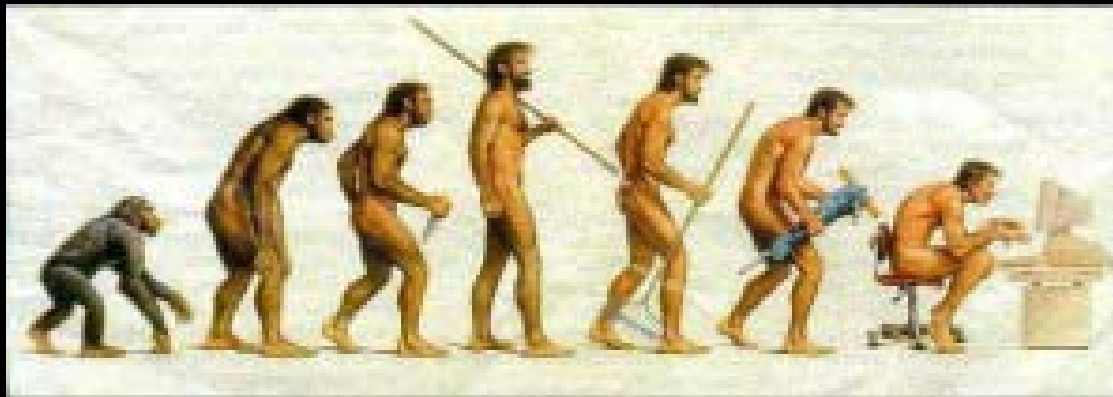


The Missing Layer

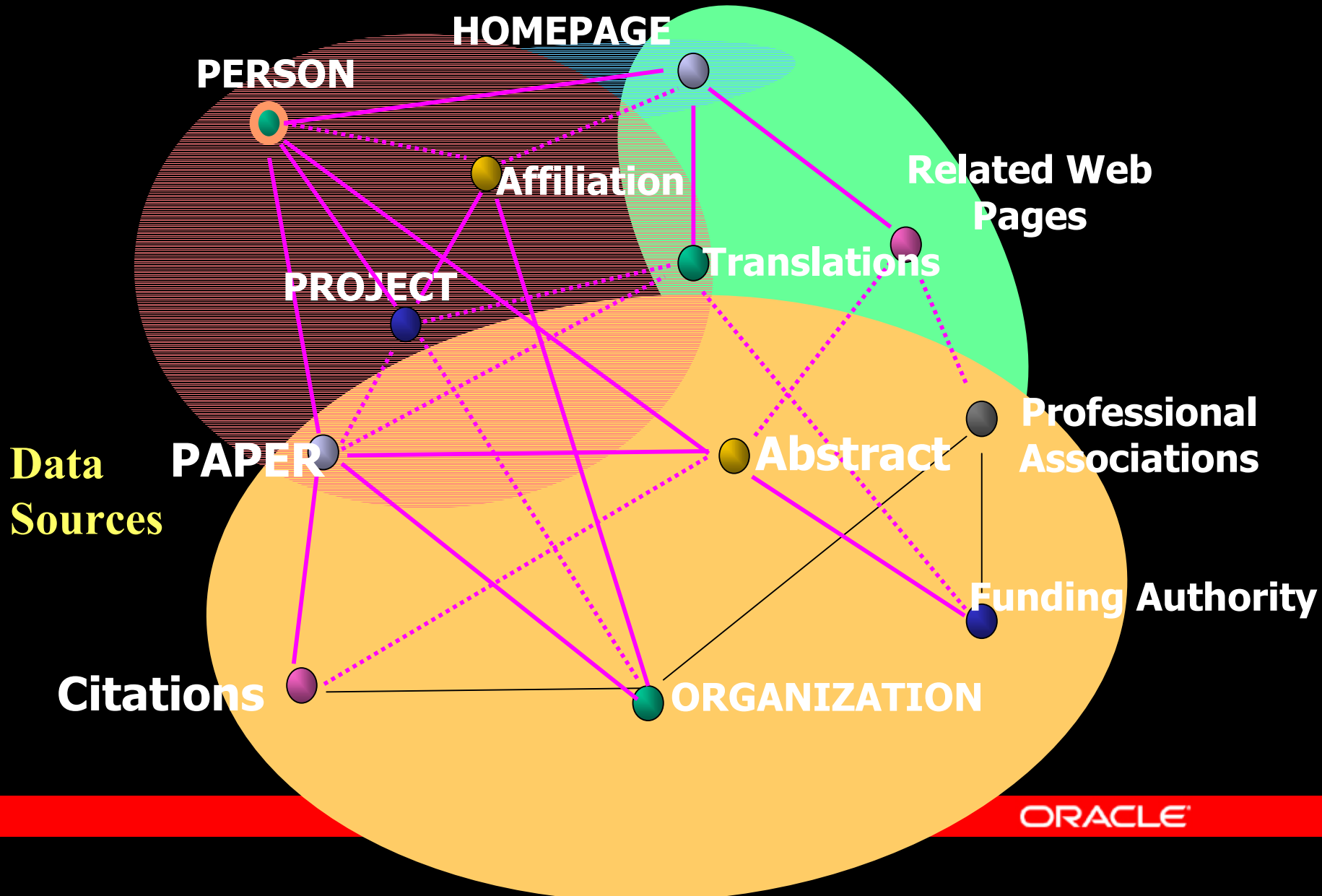
- The flexibility of a Grid cannot be realized
 - If application modules are too tightly coupled to data
 - If the creation or discovery of new kinds of data needs continuous UI or application code changes
 - If we cannot make more data machine readable
 - If we cannot provide seamless access to all kinds of data
 - If we cannot relate information across different sources, or analyze heterogeneous information

D E M O N S T R A T I O N

The Information Grid



Semantic Aggregation



Relating Information

- Search provides random access to data across sources
- Taxonomic classification provides dynamic categories which can be used to navigate better
- Ontologies help describe and relate information across sources
 - Better Decisions

What we will see

- Load the DBLP ontology and data into the Oracle XML DB Repository
 - Combine with Search, Clustering and Information Visualization for a rich, semantic search
 - Dynamic drill down into arbitrary structure across different sources and search for values, independent of location
- Focused semantic crawling to extract specific information from the web
 - Find pages on WWW that discuss DBLP researchers
 - Moving metadata on this information into XML DB
- Relating focused crawl information with other DBLP data
 - Inferencing of Home Pages
 - Building and Viewing Social Networks of Researchers

RDF

- A framework for describing and interchanging metadata
 - **A Resource** is anything that can have a URI – e.g. <http://www.oracle.com/technology/tech/xml/xquery/pdf/xquery10gr2v2.pdf>
 - **A Property** is a Resource that has a name e.g. Author, Title, Type
 - **A Statement** consists of the combination of a Resource, a Property, and a Value

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<rdf:Description
about='http://www.oracle.com/technology/tech/xml/xquery/pdf/xquery10gr2v2.p
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<Title> XML Query (XQuery)Support in Oracle Database 10g Release 2
</Title>
<Author>Sandeepan Banerjee</Author>
<Home-Page
rdf:resource='http://www.grandpoohbah.net/Sandeepan' /> </rdf:Description>
```

Ontologies

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<rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Document" />  
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```

```
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<rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Document" />  
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</owl:Class>
```

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```

DBLP

- The DBLP server provides bibliographic information on major computer science journals and conference proceedings
- Initially the server was focused on **Data Base systems and Logic Programming**, now it is gradually being expanded toward other fields of computer science, so as to become a **Digital Bibliography & Library Project**
- Started in the 1980s, now 660k articles (Aug 2005)
- <http://dblp.uni-trier.de/>

This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.

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- <rdf:RDF xml:base="http://sw.deri.org/~aharth/2004/07/dblp/dblp.owl">
- <owl:Ontology rdf:about="">
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  - <dc:description>
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  </dc:description>
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- <rdfs:subClassOf>
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</owl:Class>
- <owl:Class rdf:ID="Collection">
  <rdfs:label>Collection</rdfs:label>
- <rdfs:subClassOf>
  <owl:Class rdf:about="#Document"/>
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</owl:Class>
- <owl:Class rdf:about="#Document">
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</owl:Class>
- <owl:Class rdf:ID="Publication">

```

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<school>University of Sydney, Basser Department of Computer Science</school>
</rdf:Description>

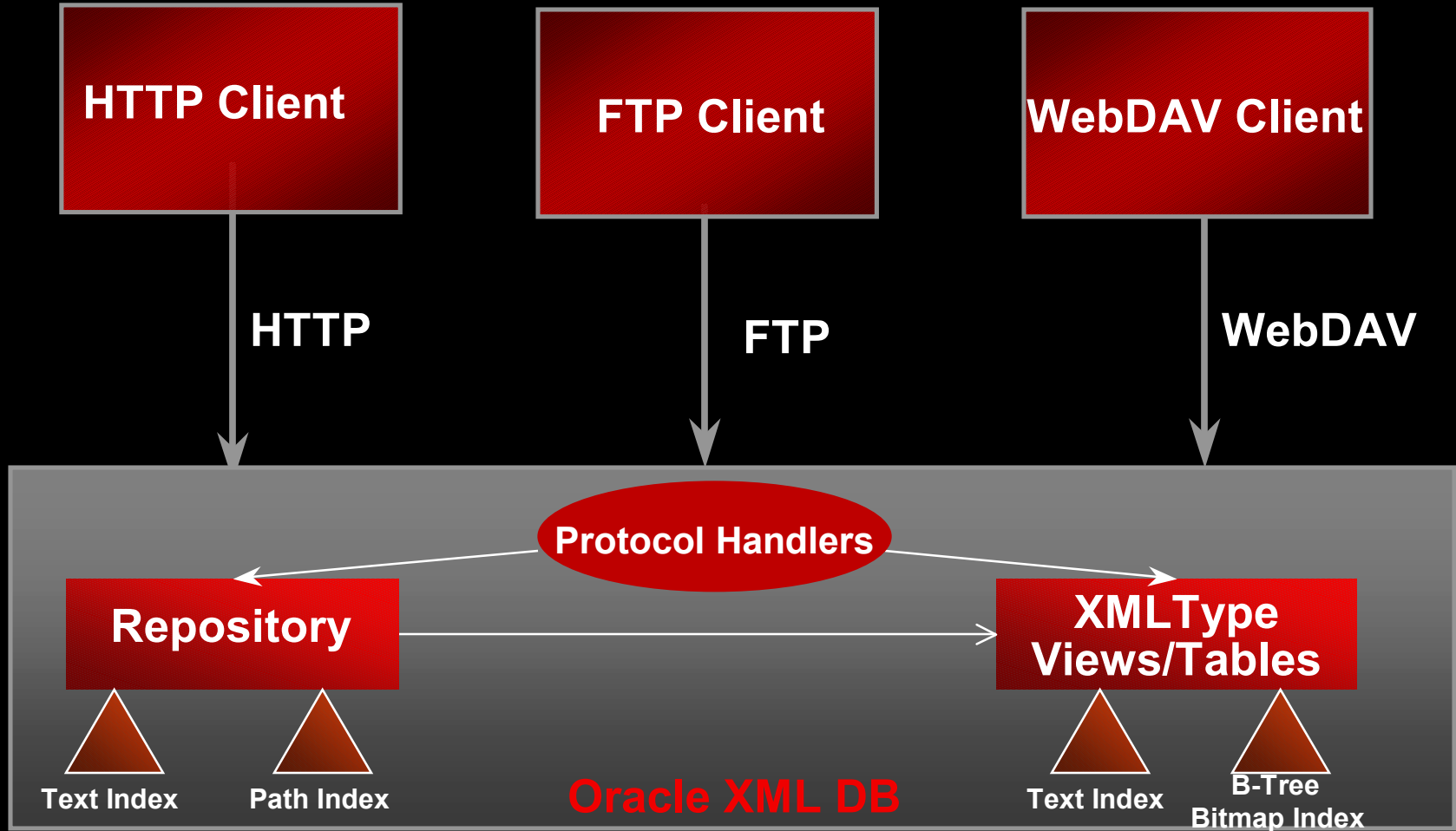
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<author>Gert Smolka</author>
<title rdf:parseType="Literal">Logic Programming over Polymorphically Order-Sort
ed Tyypes.</title>
<year>1989</year>
<school>Universit&#xE4;t Kaiserslautern</school>
</rdf:Description>

<rdf:Description><key>phd/VanRoy84</key><mdate>2002-01-03</mdate><rdf:type rdf:r
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<school>University of California at Berkeley</school>
</rdf:Description>

<rdf:Description><key>phd/VanRoy90</key><mdate>2002-01-03</mdate><rdf:type rdf:r
esource="http://example.org/#Phdthesis"/>
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<title rdf:parseType="Literal">Can Logic Programming Execute as Fast as Imperati
ve Programming?</title>
<year>1990</year>
<school>University of California at Berkeley</school>
</rdf:Description>

<rdf:Description><key>phd/Sullivan93</key><mdate>2002-01-03</mdate><rdf:type rdf:
resource="http://example.org/#Phdthesis"/>
<author>Mark Sullivan</author>
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ghly Available Database Management Systems.</title>
--(Unix)-- dblp_rest-20041207.rdf (Fundamental)--L1451-- 1%-----
```

XML DB Repository



Location Transparency

- Implementation of common protocols creates transparency between repositories
 - See files via a HTTP-server as Text/HTML
 - See a database as a filesystem via WebDAV
 - See an application as a RSS feed
 - ...
- Move data between these repositories without breaking applications



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Christian Schulte Entwurf und Implementierung eines übersetzenden Systems für das intuitionistische logische Programmieren auf der Warren Abstract Machine. (1991)

Kurt P. Brown PRPL: A Database Workload Specification Language, v1.3. (1992)

Tolga Yurek Efficient View Maintenance at Data Warehouses. (1997)

Peter Van Roy A Prolog Compiler for the PLM. (1984)

Tatu Ylönen Shadow Paging Is Feasible. (1994)

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Roberta Cochrane Issues in Integrating Actice Rules Into Database Systems (1992)

Leo Mark Self-Describing Database Systems - Formalization and Realization (1985)

Peter Van Roy Can Logic Programming Execute as Fast as Imperative Programming? (1990)

Hennie J. Steenhagen Optimization of Object Query Languages. (1995)

Gail Mitchell Extensible Query Processing in an Object-Oriented Database. (1993)

Lothar Breuer [Spatial Queues](#). (2000)

Sergey Khludov [Entwicklung von Algorithmen und Programmen für ein Archivierungs- und Kommunikationssystem zur internetbasierten Verwaltung medizinischer Bilder](#) (2000)

Gerd Hoff [Ein Verfahren zur thematisch spezialisierten Suche im Web und seine Realisierung im Prototypen HomePageSearch](#) (2002)

Dmitry Efrosinin [Controlled Queueing Systems with Heterogeneous Servers](#) (2004)

Joann J. Ordille Descriptive Name Services for Large Internets. (1993)

Frank Olken Random Sampling from Databases (1993)

John Sieg Jr. Making Extensible Database Technology Work. (1989)

Ulf Nilsson Abstract Interpretation & Abstract Machines: Contribution to a Methodology for the Implementation of Logic Programs. (1992)

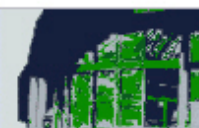
Iakovos Motakis Temporal Reasoning in Active Databases. (1997)

Michael H. Böhlen The Temporal Deductive Database System ChronoLog (1994)

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 URN: **urn:nbn:de:hbz:385-1196**
 URL: <http://ubt.opus.hbz-nrw.de/volltexte/2004/119/>

Breuer, Lothar

Spatial Queues

pdf-Format:

Kurzfassung in englisch

In the present thesis, a theoretical framework for the analysis of spatial queues is developed. Spatial queues are a generalization of the classical concept of queues as they provide the possibility of assigning properties to the users. These properties may influence the queueing process, but may also be of interest for themselves. As a field of application, mobile communication networks are modeled by spatial queues in order to demonstrate the advantage of including user properties into the queueing model. In this application, the property of main interest is the user's position in the network. After a short introduction, the second chapter contains an examination of the class of Markov-additive jump processes, including expressions for the transition probabilities and the expectation as well as laws of large numbers. Chapter 3 contains the definition and analysis of the central concept of spatial Markovian arrival processes (shortly: SMAPs) as a special case of Markov-additive jump processes, but also as a natural generalization from the well-known concept of BMAPs. In chapters 4 and 5, SMAPs serve as arrival streams for the analyzed periodic SMAP/M/c/c and SMAP/G/infinity queues, respectively. These types of queues find application as models or planning tools for mobile communication networks. The analysis of these queues involves new methods such that even for the special cases of BMAP inputs (i.e. non-spatial queues) new results are obtained. In chapter 6, a procedure for statistical parameter estimation is proposed along with its numerical results. The thesis is concluded by an appendix which collects necessary results from the theories of Markov jump



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Fusion, Propagation, and Structuring in Belief Networks.

Stability Analysis of Wireless Networks

Ensembling neural networks: Many could be better than all.

Match Algorithms for Generalized Rete Networks.

Fusion and Propagation with Multiple Observations in Belief Networks.

Credal networks.

The Metaphorical Brain2. Neural Networks and Beyond (Michael A. Arbib).

Dynamic tunneling based regularization in feedforward neural networks.

Oscillating iteration paths in neural networks learning.

A Method for Isolated Thai Tone Recognition Using a Combination of Neural Networks.

Comparative Evaluation of Hypermesh and Multi-stage Interconnection Networks.

Microcomputer Networks.

A simple protocol for the dynamic tuning of the backoff mechanism in IEEE 802.11 networks.

Basestation collaboration in Bluetooth voice networks.

On Reassembly Delay in Packet Switching Networks.

Granularity in all-optical WDM networks for large geographical areas.

Visualization

- A picture is worth a 1,000 words
 - In addition to pre-query refinement, enable post-query refinement through a visualization of results
 - Visual maps display what information is available in your documents, and how it is related and organized
- Quickly assimilate information
- Discovery
 - See patterns, leading causes, interconnections between documents, how documents are accessed.



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Adding Compression to Block Addressing Inverted Indexes.
A dynamic storage allocation algorithm suitable for file structures.
Ricardo A. Baeza-Yates Hierarchies of Indices for Text Searching .
Improved Bounds for the Expected Behaviour of AVL Trees.
A Trivial Algorithm Whose Analysis is Not: A Continuation.
An Algorithm for String Matching with a Sequence of don't Cares.
An Analysis of the Karp-Rabin String Matching Algorithm.
Some Average Measures in m-ary Search Trees.
Height Balance Distribution of Search Trees.
Gonzalo Navarro Very Fast and Simple Approximate String Matching .
Ricardo A. Baeza-Yates Optimal bounded disorder .
Ricardo A. Baeza-Yates A Framework to Animate String Algorithms .
Ricardo A. Baeza-Yates Fast and Practical Approximate String Matching .
Fast Two-Dimensional Pattern Matching.
Characterization of a protein binding sequence in the promoter region of the 16S rRNA gene of the spinach chloroplast genome.
Analysis of Linear Hashing Revisited.

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Volume 21, Issue 6, September 1996, Pages 497-514

[doi:10.1016/0306-4379\(96\)00025-7](#) [? Cite or Link Using DOI](#)

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Hierarchies of indices for text searching^{*1}

Ricardo Baeza-Yates^a, Eduardo F. Barbosa^b and Nivio Ziviani^b^a Departamento de Ciencias de la Computación Universidad de Chile, Santiago, Chile^b Departamento de Ciência da Computação Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil

Received 17 August 1994; revised 2 August 1996. Available online 11 June 1999.

Abstract

We present an efficient implementation of a recently known index for text databases, when the database is stored on secondary storage devices such as magnetic or optical disks. The implementation is built on top of a new and simple index for texts called pat array (or suffix array).

This Document

- ▶ **Abstract**
- [Abstract + References](#)
- [PDF \(1619 K\)](#)

Actions

- [E-mail Article](#)

AJAX

- Asynchronous Javascript And XML is a development technique for creating interactive web applications using a combination of:
 - HTML (or XHTML) and CSS for presenting information
 - The Document Object Model manipulated through Javascript to dynamically display and interact with the information presented
 - The XMLHttpRequest object to exchange data asynchronously with the web server



domain engineering Source: RDF Attributes: note Search Basic Search

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Generation of Text Search Applications for Databases. An Exercise on Doma
Experiences in process domain engineering at PRC Inc.
Domain Engineering: a "Radical Innovation" for Software and Systems Enginee
Patterns, Teams and Domain Engineering.
Using ontologies for the specification of domain-specific languages in multi-age
Domain Engineering: A Software Engineering Discipline in Need of Research.
Jargons for domain engineering.
DL-based Support to Domain Engineering.
Domain Engineering: The Challenge, Status, and Trends.
An ontological approach to domain engineering.
Objects and Domain Engineering - Panel Session.
Software Asset Management and Domain Engineering.
Measuring Domain Engineering Effects on Software Change Cost.
Domain Engineering And Reuse.

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- note
- rating
- url
- cite
- mdate
- pages
- volume
- crossref
- isbn
- ee
- school
- title
- publisher
- rdfs:subClassOf
- series
- label
- month
- rdf:Description
- rdfs:comment
- rdfs:label

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Using ontologies for the specification of domain-specific languages in multi-agent domain engineering.
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- • Focused semantic crawling to extract specific information from the web
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 - Inferencing of Home Pages
 - Building and Viewing Social Networks of Researchers

Inference-Based Retrieval

- The content of Web resources is in most part opaque to computers
 - Browsers display them and search engines locate words within them, but the level of "understanding" of the content is limited.
- A search engine, for example, might know that a resource contained the textual string "Alonso" but not that it was a representation of a *Person*, and that some *Persons* have *home-pages*, where a *home-page* is an URL that returns HTML.
- By enabling richer representation such as this, RDF makes it possible to express queries that go beyond simple text-matching.

baeza

Source:

Home pages

Attributes:

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ontology**

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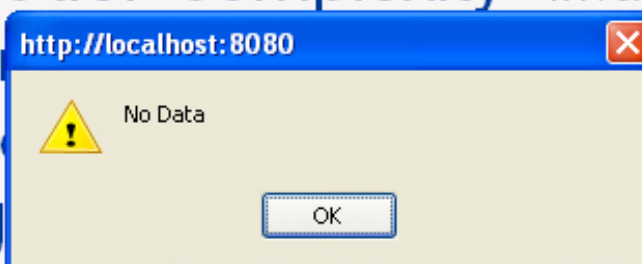
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constraint revisited external problem data libraries
games success project sprache algebras processing
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Focused Crawler Configuration

This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.

```
- <Homepages xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="Homepages.xsd">  
- <hp>  
  <name>Ricardo Baeza</name>  
  <affiliation>University of Chile</affiliation>  
  <url>http://www.dcc.uchile.cl/~rbaeza</url>  
</hp>  
</Homepages>
```

ftp://localhost:2100/home/DBLP/

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Search Folders

Address ftp://localhost:2100/home/DBLP/ Go

DocumentH... xsd hp1.xml

Other Places

- home
- My Documents
- My Network Places

Details

home_pages

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Search Folders

Address C:\Omar\dblp\home_pages

File and Folder Tasks

- Rename this file
- Move this file
- Copy this file
- Publish this file to the Web
- E-mail this file
- Delete this file

Other Places

- dblp
- My Documents
- My Computer
- My Network Places

Details

hp1 XML Document 1 KB

hp2 XML Document 1 KB

Install Oracle VPN 3.6 Current PC Replaceme... ora10g2 Text11gPL

iPass Connect database_d... Oracle Search Technologies aawseper...



university Source: Home pages Attributes: url Search Basic Search

- url
hp
name
affiliation
Homepages

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Table with 2 columns: Article Title, Affiliation. Rows include 'Adaptive Optimization in a Database Programming Language', 'Optimization of Large Join Queries', 'Nonclausal Logic Programming', 'Key Objects in Garbage Collection', 'The Design and Implementation of the SELF Compiler...', 'Glue: A Deductive Database Programming Language', 'Subgoal Order for Query Optimization in Logic Databases.', 'Query Optimization in Deductive and Relational Databases.'

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Browse clusters - text

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A large, stylized graphic of the letters 'Q' and 'A' in a dark grey, serif font. A red ampersand (&) is superimposed over the center of the 'Q' and 'A'.

**QUESTIONS
ANSWERS**

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