Querying and Updating Probabilistic Information in XML

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Fuzzy XML

EDBT '06 1 / 19

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- Many tasks generate imprecise data, with some confidence value:
 - Information Extraction

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- Natural Language Processing

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- Data Cleaning

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- Information Extraction
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- Need for a way to manage this imprecision, to work with it throughout an entire complex process.

Introduction A Probabilistic XML Warehouse

A Probabilistic XML Warehouse



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Outline





- Data Trees
- Queries
- Updates
- 3 Possible Worlds Model

4 Fuzzy Tree Model

Conclusion

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Data Trees

• Finite, unordered, trees.



Data Trees

- Finite, unordered, trees.
- No distinction between attribute and element nodes.



Data Trees

- Finite, unordered, trees.
- No distinction between attribute and element nodes.
- No mixed content.



Tree-Pattern With Join Queries

• Queries: Tree-Pattern With Join (TPWJ) (standard subset of XQuery)



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Tree-Pattern With Join Queries

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- Join: by value



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Tree-Pattern With Join Queries

- Queries: Tree-Pattern With Join (TPWJ) (standard subset of XQuery)
- Join: by value
- Result: minimal subtree containing all the nodes mapped by the query



• Set of elementary operations:

- Set of elementary operations:
 - Insertions of subtrees

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 - Deletions of subtrees

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- Update Transaction: TPWJ query + mapping, stating where to perform operations.
- Probabilistic update: update + confidence

Outline

Introduction

2) Framework

Possible Worlds Model
Model

Semantic Foundation

4 Fuzzy Tree Model

5 Conclusion

Model

Possible Worlds Model

Semantic foundation for probabilistic data: possible worlds model. Set of tree/probability pairs, one for each possible world.

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Model

Possible Worlds Model



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Possible Worlds Model

Semantic Foundation

Queries, Updates: Semantic Foundation

Definition

If $T = \{(t_i, p_i)\}$, the result of query Q over the Possible Worlds set T is the normalization of $\{(t, p_i) | t \in Q(t_i)\}$

Possible Worlds Model

Semantic Foundation

Queries, Updates: Semantic Foundation

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Definition

The result of an update t with confidence c on a Possible Worlds set T is the normalization of:

 $\{(t,p) \in \mathcal{T} \mid t \text{ is not selected by } Q \} \\ \bigcup \ \{(\tau(t), p \cdot c) \mid t \text{ is selected by } Q \} \\ \bigcup \ \{(t, p \cdot (1-c)) \mid t \text{ is selected by } Q \}$

Outline

Introduction

2 Framework

4

Possible Worlds Model

Fuzzy Tree Model

- Model and Possible Worlds Semantics
- Queries
- Updates
- Implementation

Conclusion

Fuzzy Trees

Data tree with event conditions (conjunction of probabilistic events or negations of probabilistic events) assigned to each node.



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Theorem

The fuzzy tree model is as expressive as the Possible Worlds model.

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Queries

Queries on Fuzzy Trees

Definition

Queries on fuzzy trees:

- Query on underlying tree.
- Probabilities: probability of the conjunction of the conditions of nodes of the mapping.

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Fuzzy Tree Model

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Fuzzy Tree Model



Example: Conditional Replacement

Replacement of C by D if B is present, with confidence 0.9.



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Perspectives

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• A model for representing probabilistic information for semi-structured data.

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- Sound and complete support for an important subset of XQuery.
- Sound and complete support for XUpdate-based transactions with inserts and deletes.
- An implementation based on compilation to XQuery/XUpdate.



• Complexity analysis: query, update, simplification.

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- Query optimization.

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- Query optimization.
- Fuzzy data simplification.



- Complexity analysis: query, update, simplification.
- Query optimization.
- Fuzzy data simplification.
- Extensions: negation, some limited order.

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