TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT DARMSTADT

Dealing with Heterogeneous Data in Publish/Subscribe Systems: The Concept-Based Approach

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Data Exchange Issues

Traditional Publish/Subscribe

- Provides asynchronous communications
- Dynamic number of producers and consumers
- It naturally decouples consumer and producer
 making them anonymous to each other
- Communication through a mediator (NS)
- Event/notification definition
 - global data structure (global repository)

Pub/Sub = data exchange among

loosely-coupled applications

But an homogeneous data context is globally assumed, which is a unrealistic assumption for open loosely-coupled systems





- Data from different sources/components is represented differently
- different organizations/departments use different units and representation formats
- Context information is usually left implicit and consequently it is lost when crossing component or institutional boundaries
 - (date) 7/11/2003 Which one is the month?
 - (price) 200 Currency? €?, U\$S?...
- Data from different apps needs to be interpreted by applications
 - no cultural assumption!
- ➔ To process events in a semantically meaningful way,
- explicit information about semantics of data is required

Clients are aware of different data assumptions They assume a de facto standard Depend on implicit assumptions

context

Event definition unaware of

 $(\rightarrow \text{ implicit data assumptions})$



The Concept-based Pub/Sub Approach

- Provide a higher level of abstraction to describe the interests of publishers and subscribers
- Events represented by using Ontologies (common vocabulary)
 common interpretation basis for data and events
- organized as infrastructure- and domain-specific ontologies
- Subscribers and Publishers can specify their assumptions
 Price < 100 [€]
 - DeliveryDate := 7/11/2003 [dd/mm/yyyy]
- Allow Ontology relationships for subscriptions

- This approach focuses on data integration aspects
- does not deal with msg routing strategies, transactions, QoS, etc which are delegated to the underlying delivery mechanism
- Data integration

consumer

- implicit assumptions are made explicit (semantic context)conversion functions are now part of the infrastructure
- The notification service delivers ready-to-process data to subscribers
 - no further (transformation) processing is needed



Contributions

- Richer msg data structures
 - not restricted to flat messages
- Explicit definition of context information
- Conversion functions are part of the infrastructure
 avoiding code scattering among participant applications
- avoiding code scattering among participant applicationsSubscriptions now include consumer's desired context
- automatic conversion of data according to desired context
 delivery of ready-to-process notifications
- More powerful subscription language
- use of ontology relationships (e.g. specialization)
 Empowers autonomy of participants
- Built as a layer that can run on top of different
- academic/commercial notification services
- Supports pub/sub interactions in open loosely-coupled systems

TUD

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