# **Data Integration**

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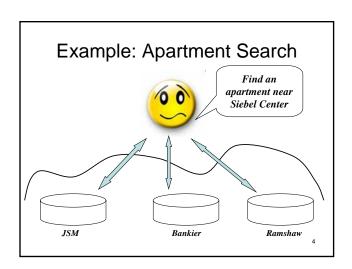
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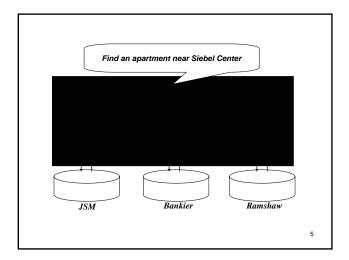
#### Overview

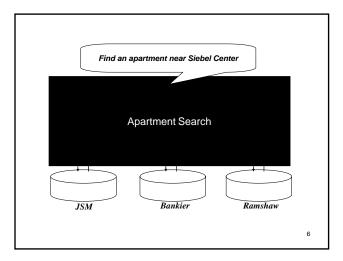
- Motivation
- Problem Definition
- Data Integration Approaches
  - -Virtual integration
  - -Data warehouse
- Issues
- Discussion

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# Why Data Integration?







# More Examples

- People Search
  - Build a yellowpage application on db people
    - Many people doing database stuff in the US
    - How can we find information about a database person, such as classes taught, publications, collaborators, etc?
      - Homepages
  - http://dblife.cs.wisc.edu/

# **Example Systems**

- Apartment Search
- DB People Search
- Etc...

#### **Data Integration**

- Arises in numerous contexts
  - on the Web, at enterprises, military, scientific cooperation, bio-informatics domains, ecommerce, etc.
- · Currently very hot
  - in both database research and industry
- · Current state of affairs
  - Mostly ad-hoc solution
    - create a special solution for every case; pay consultants a lot of money.

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#### Overview

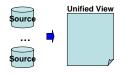
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## What is Data Integration?

#### The process of

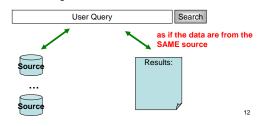
- 1. Combining data from different data sources
  - Data sources:
    - Databases, websites, documents, blogs, discussion forums, emails, etc
- 2. Presenting a unified view of these data



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# What is Data Integration? (2)

- The process of
  - 1. Combining data from different data sources
  - 2. Presenting a unified view of these data



#### **Problem Definition**

How can we access a set of heterogeneous, distributed, autonomous databases as if accessing a single database?

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#### Data Integration is Hard ®

- Data sources are heterogeneous, distributed, and autonomous
  - Sources Type
    - Relational database, text , xml, etc.
  - Query-Language
    - SQL queries, keyword queries, XQuery
  - Schema
    - Databases have different schemas
  - Data type & value
    - The same data are represented differently in different sources
      - Type (e.g. *time* represented as varchar or timestamp)
         Value (e.g. *8pm* represented as 8:00pm or 20:00:00)
  - Semantic
    - Words have different meanings at different sources (e.g. title)
  - Communication
    - · Some sources are accessed via HTTP, others FTP

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#### Overview

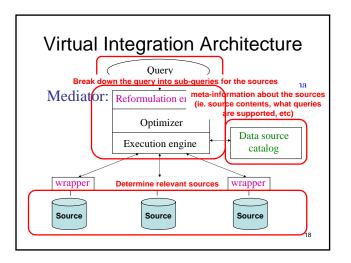
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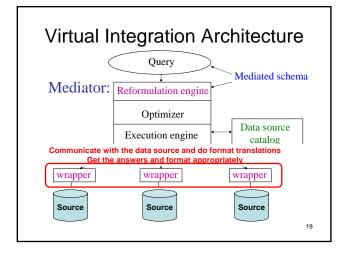
**Event Search** 

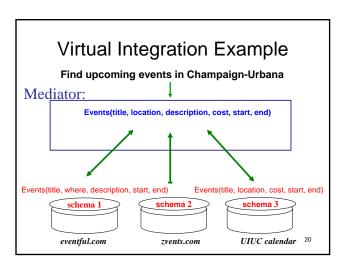
- Provide a comprehensive search on Champaign-Urbana events in one place
  - Search events by its title, description, location proximity, dates, venues, and/or data sources

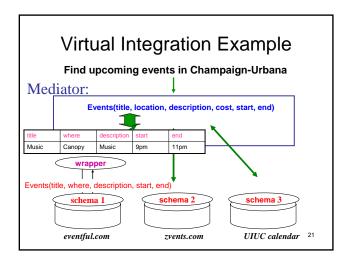
## Virtual Integration Approach

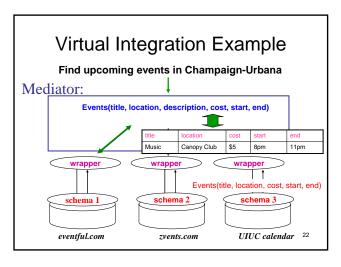
- · Leave the data in the sources
- When a query comes in:
  - Determine the relevant sources to the query
  - Break down the query into sub-queries for the sources
  - Get the answers from the sources, and combine them appropriately
- · Data is fresh

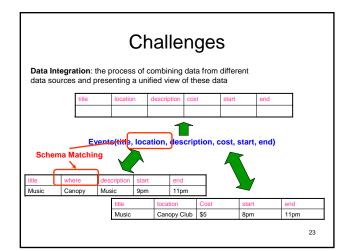


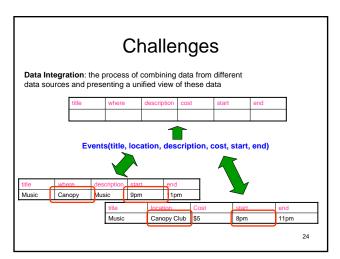


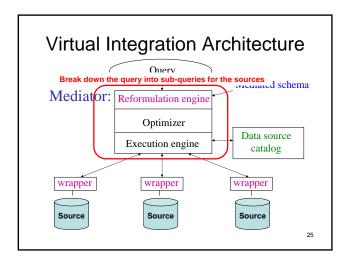


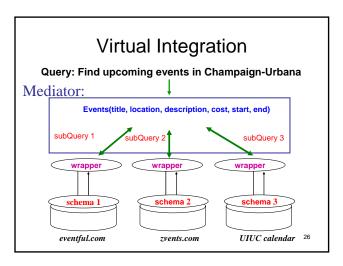


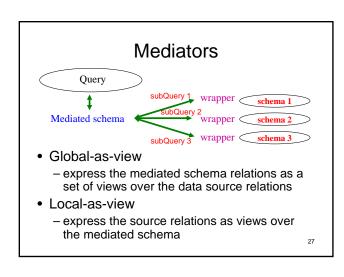












# Express the mediated schema relations as a set of views over the data source relations - The mediated schema is modeled as a set of views over the source schemas Design the mediated schema around the source schemas Mediated schema: Events(title, location, description, cost, start, end) Source schema: - S1: Events(title, where, description, start, end) - S2: Events(title, location, description, cost, start, end, performer) - S3: Events(title, location, cost, start, end) GAV: Create View Events AS select title, where AS location, description, NULL, start, end from S1 UNION select title, location, description, cost, start, end from S2 UNION select title, location, NULL, cost, start, end from S2

#### Global-as-View GAV (2)

- · Adding sources is hard
  - The core work is on how to retrieve elements from the source databases
  - Need to consider all other sources that are available

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#### Global-as-View GAV (3)

Mediated schema:
Events(title, location, description, cost, start, end)
Venues(location, city, state)

- S4: Events(title, description, city, state)

Create View Events AS select title, NULL, description, NULL, NULL, NULL from S4 Create View Venues AS select NULL, city, state from S4

What if we want to find events that are in Champaign?

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#### Local-as-View LAV

- Express the source relations as views over the mediated schema
- The mediated schema is already designed

   Create views on the source schemas
- Mediated schema:
- Events(title, location, description, cost, start, end) Source schema:

  - S1: Events(title, where, description, start, end)
     S2: Events(title, location, description, cost, start, end, performer)
  - S3: Events(title, location, cost, start, end) LAV:

Create View S1 select title, location AS where, description, start, end from Events Create View S2 select title, location, description, start, end, NULL from  $\underline{\mbox{\bf Events}}$ 

Create View S3 select title, location, cost, start, end from Events

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## Local-as-View LAV (2)

Mediated schema: Events(title, location, description, cost, start, end) Venues(location, city, state)

Source schema:

- S4: Events(title, description, city, state)

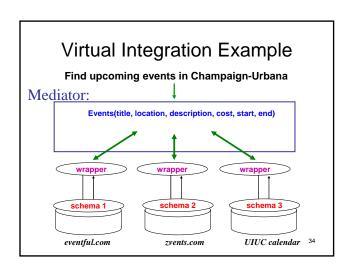
What if we want to find events that are in Champaign? LAV:

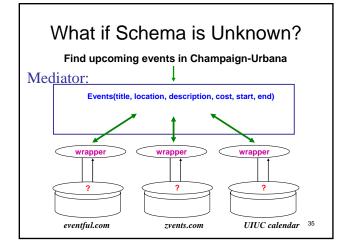
Create View S4
select title, description, city, state
from Events e, Venues v

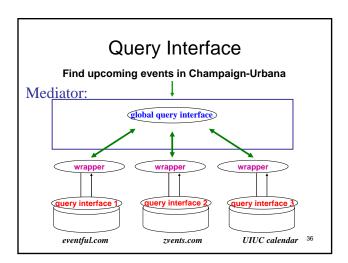
where e.location=v.location AND city= "champaign"

## Local-as-View LAV (3)

- Very flexible.
  - You have the power of the entire query language to define the contents of the source.
  - Hence, can easily distinguish between contents of closely related sources
- · Adding sources is easy
  - They're independent of each other

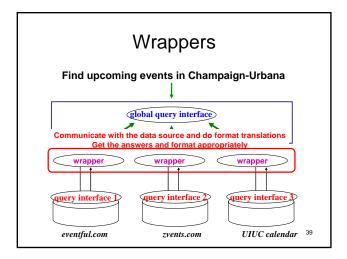














# Wrappers (2)

- Once the query is submitted via the query interface, results are returned
  - Formatting is specific to each source

Wrappers (2)

Ur ILLINOIS CAMPUS CALENDAR: GENERAL

Search Results (1:70)

Search Proof:
On 20, 2003 120 op an
Interval, U of I Variety Man's Glee Club
Proof:
On 20, 2003 120 op an
ILster IAIL University TMCA
The Geometry of Music
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Information Extraction

• What information to extract?

Atmosphere / Blueprint

| Marc 1966 | Marc 2067 | Marc 206



#### Wrappers

- Hard to build and maintain (very little science)
- · Major approaches
  - Machine Learning
  - Data-intensive, completely-automatic
    - Roadrunner

http://portal.acm.org/citation.cfm?doid=564691.564778

- Data sources are accessed via query interfaces
  - Query interface to each data source is different
- Scalability
  - One wrapper per source vs one wrapper per domain

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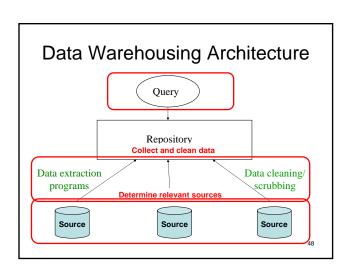
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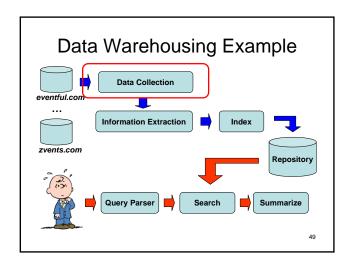
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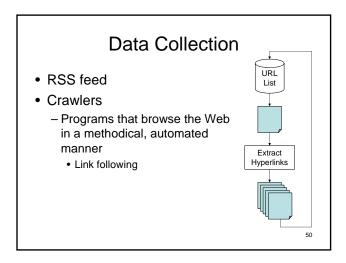
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## **Data Warehousing**

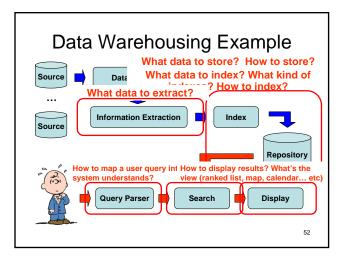
- Load all the data periodically into a central database (warehouse)
  - Performance is good
  - Data may not be fresh
  - Need to clean, scrub you data











## **Data Integration Approaches**

- Virtual integration
  - No data are collected offline
  - On a search, data are collected and processed from various sources at runtime
- · Data warehouse
  - Data are collected offline and stored in a central repository
  - Search is performed on the repository
- When should we take the virtual integration approach?
- When should we take the warehousing approach?

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## **Data Integration Issues**

- Data collection
  - Wrappers, crawlers, RSS
  - Duplications, spams
  - Freshness, completeness, etc
- · Information extraction
  - What information to extract?
- · Schema matching
- · Query optimization
- Query reformulation
- Scalability
  - When there are many sources out there, does the solution still work?

Discussion

# References

• Some slides taken from Professor Anhai Doan, from FALL2005 CS511, UIUC