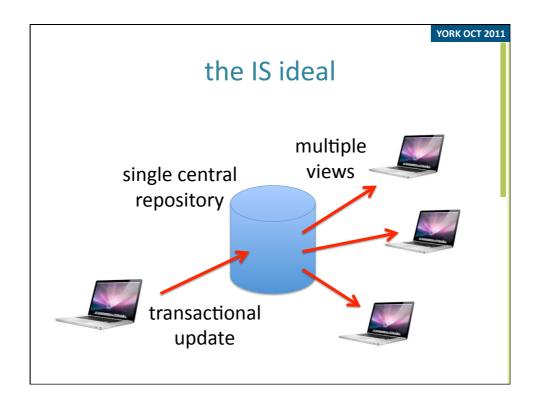
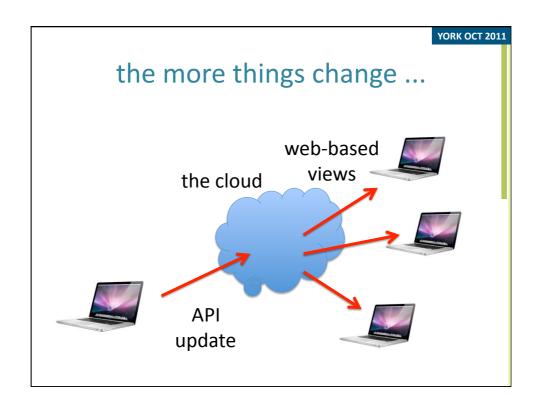
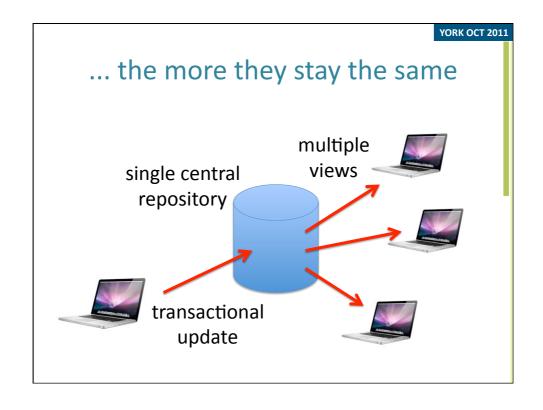


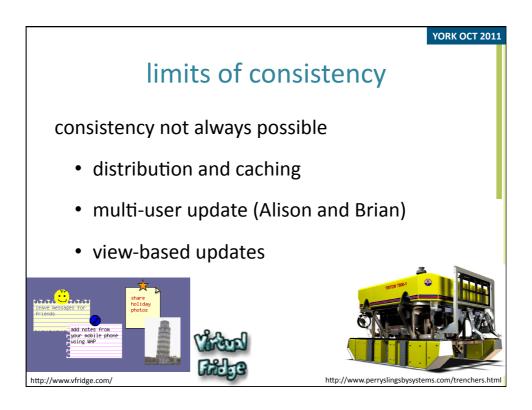
back in the 1980s ... Codd and all that

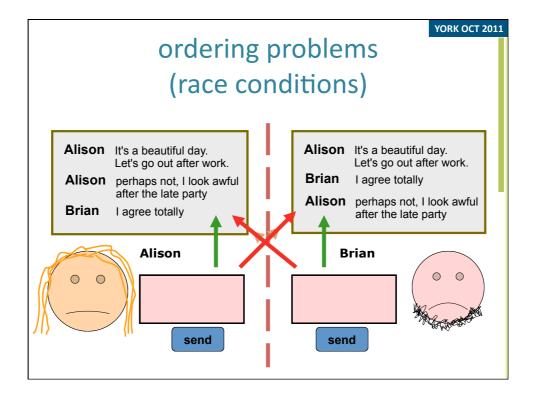
- in theory:
 - normalisation, atomicity
 - illusion of single use & strong internal consistency
- in practice
 - de-normalise for efficiency
 - maintain consistency through controlled transactions
 - business logic, APIs











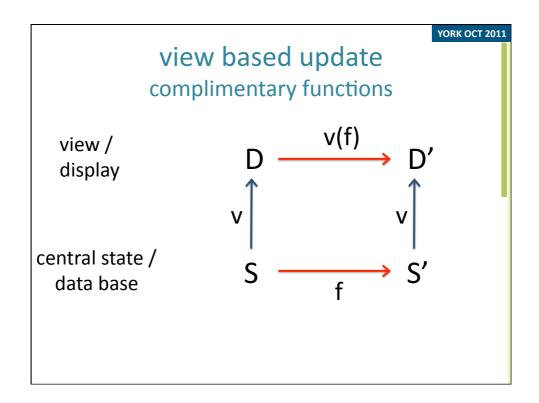
limits of consistency

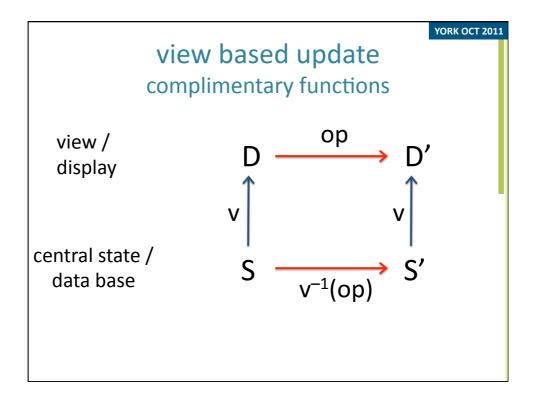
consistency not always possible

- distribution and caching
- multi-user update (Alison and Brian)
- view-based updates



http://www.perryslingsbysystems.com/trenchers.html





... always goal is eventual consistency

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sometime not possible

distributed garbage collection

- various algorithms ...
 aim to make sure referenced items not lost
- but always storagee node can die
- options:
 - prevent loss of referenced item
 - accept loss of referenced item
 - leases or "ref not found" exceptions

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what is consistent?

- conflicting updates
- long-term transactions
- synchronisation

... and Apple still can't get it right!!





nttp://www.vfridge.com/

internal and external consisitency

• the exam board

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is the world consistent anyway?

• departmental lists

a different approach

do not enforce consistency

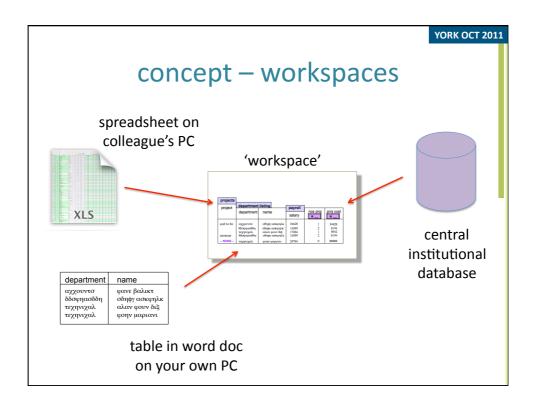
but highlight inconsistency

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a different approach

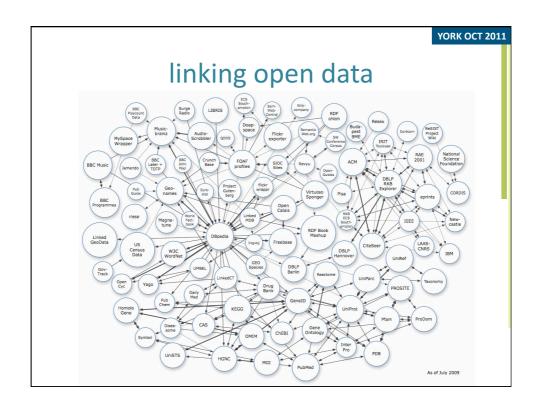
do not enforce consistency but highlight inconsistency

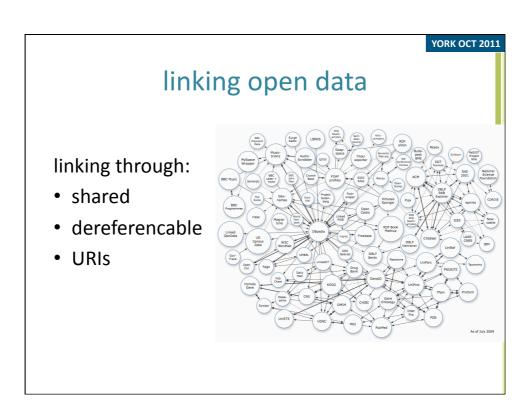
- instead of views of central data, related yet different sources
- specify connections and automatically check inform of updates, highlight discrepancies but allow divergence



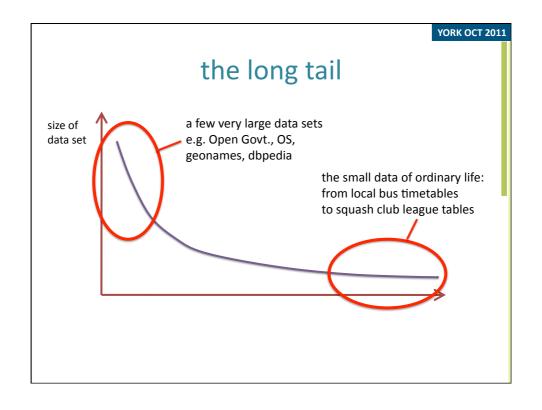
fast forward ten years ...

- · semantic web and RDF
 - open schema (but can be specified)
 - open world model
 - flexible and extensible (e.g. Volkswagen)
- individual data sets
 - ontology engineering getting the model right
- · linking open data
 - connecting web of data
 - shared vocabularies and URIs





fast forward ten years ... • semantic web and RDF - open schema (but can be specified) - open world model - flexible and extensible (e.g. Volkswagen) • individual data sets - ontology engineering – getting the model right • linking open data - connecting web of data - shared vocabularies and URIs



supporting small data?

Freebase google-refine





• mostly for 'middle' sized data

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really small?

personal, but also Govt.
often tables

describe semantics rather than 'converting'

- explicit simple description
- implicit semantics through interaction

explicit - 3 levels

- the table as it is:
 - there are 5 columns col 1 is called "name", col 2 is 'population
- internal semantics of table (in its dataset)
 - each row is the properties of a country entity defined by the 'name' column
- external linkage to standard data/vocab
 - rules + exceptions
 - country is 'sameAs' geoname country by matching name
 except 'Wales' is geoname administrative region ...

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implicit

action is specification:

- view a table and give it a name
- link items/columns from different data sources
- perform calculation

semantics are emergent through use

so ...

long history of consistency
... but not always possible or desirable

do not enforce consistency but highlight inconsistency

exploit the long tail of small data

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plus ...

come to
Tiree Tech Wave
3-7 Nov 2011