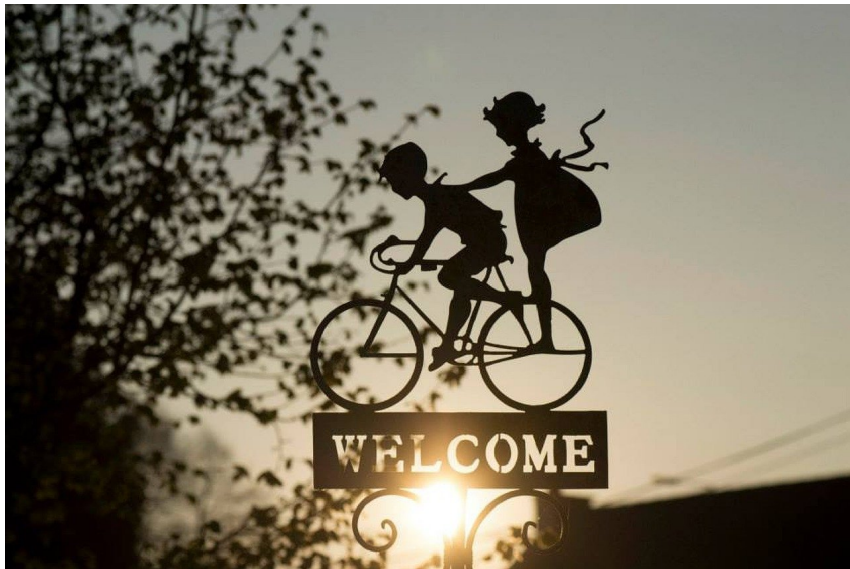


Research Project: A Graph Representation for Databases

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But, first: Ласкаво просимо!



Regarding the Project

Abilities / Knowledge (you should have)

- ▶ Programming knowledge (Java, JDK ≥ 1.8)
- ▶ A bit of databases knowledge
- ▶ Propositional logic
- ▶ Graphs

Also: a laptop/computer is needed

Rough Outline of the Project

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My motivating question:

How does ℓ_φ relate to k_φ in general?

Step 1: Which propositional formulas shall we use?

- ▶ max. 500 Variables (at first: start with fewer and try how it scales)
- ▶ get them from <https://www.cs.ubc.ca/~hoos/SATLIB/benchm.html>
- ▶ standard format: $(x_1 \vee x_3 \vee \neg x_4) \wedge (x_4) \wedge (x_2 \vee \neg x_3)$ goes to

```
c Example comment
```

```
p cnf 4 3
```

```
1 3 -4 0
```

```
4 0 2
```

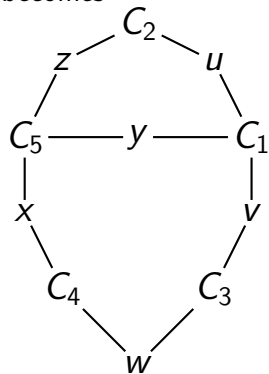
```
-3
```

So... Start with writing a parser first.

Step 2: Incidence Graph of Formulas

$$(u \vee \neg v \vee \neg y) \wedge (\neg u \vee z) \wedge (v \vee \neg w) \wedge (w \vee \neg x) \wedge (x \vee y \vee \neg z)$$

becomes



- ▶ each variable becomes a vertex
- ▶ each clause number becomes a vertex
- ▶ draw edges between clauses and their vertices

Step 2.5: How to Represent Graphs?

short answer: <https://pacechallenge.org/2017/treewidth/>

c path with five vertices and four edges.

p tw 5 4

1 2

2 3

3 4

4 5

Step 3: Treewidth, Definition

Definition

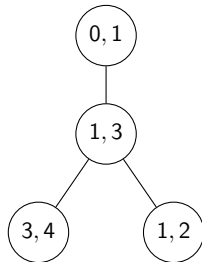
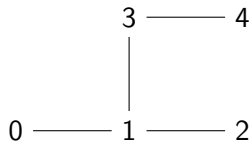
The **tree-decomposition** of a given graph $G = (V, E)$ is a tree $T = (B, E_T)$ such that:

- ▶ $\bigcup_{b \in B} b = V$,
- ▶ for every $\{u, v\} \in E$ there is a bag $b \in B$ with $u, v \in b$ and
- ▶ for all $v \in V$ the restriction of T to v is connected.

Width of a given tree-decomposition $T = (B, E_T)$ is $\max_{b \in B} |b| - 1$.

The **treewidth** of a given graph G is the minimum over all widths of tree-decompositions of G .

Step 3: Treewidth, Example



Step 3: Treewidth, Bad News

Definition

Problem TW (Treewidth Problem)

Instances Graph $G = (V, E)$, natural number $k \in \mathbb{N}$

Question Does G have a treewidth of k ?

This problem is NP-complete.

Step 3: Treewidth, Silver Lining

- ▶ Use a blackbox for it
- ▶ <https://github.com/twalgor/tw>

Step 4: Translate a Formula into a Database

$(x_1 \vee x_3 \vee \neg x_4) \wedge (x_4) \wedge (x_2 \vee \neg x_3)$ becomes two tables

| | | | v | s |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| c | v | s | 1 | + |
| C_1 | 1 | + | 1 | - |
| C_1 | 3 | + | 2 | + |
| C_1 | 4 | - | 2 | - |
| C_2 | 4 | + | 3 | + |
| C_3 | 2 | + | 3 | - |
| C_3 | 3 | - | 4 | + |
| | | | 4 | - |

Step 5: Graph Representation DBG

Vertices

- ▶ one per row in the table

Edges

- ▶ between rows of same c -value
- ▶ between rows of same (v, s) -value (also in-between the tables)

Step 6: Like Step 3

Last Step

- ▶ compare the two treewidth values
- ▶ how do they relate to each other?
- ▶ if they are different: how much do they differ?

Where Do You Store the Code?

`https://github.com/ArneMeier/db-repr-students`

Which e-mail addresses shall I use for invitation?

Send me an e-mail (`meier@thi.uni-hannover.de`) then I grant you access.

How often do we meet?

Bi-weekly at 14:00–15:30 (27.6., 11.7., ...) in this room 1611.

Stud.IP

Graph Representations for Databases

Further Contact

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