# 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

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#### My motivating question:

How does  $\ell_{\varphi}$  relate to  $k_{\varphi}$  in general?

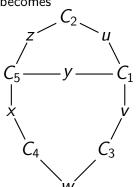
## Step 1: Which propositional formulas shall we use?

- 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:  $(x_1 \lor x_3 \lor \neg x_4) \land (x_4) \land (x_2 \lor \neg x_3)$  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

$$(u \lor \neg v \lor \neg y) \land (\neg u \lor z) \land (v \lor \neg w) \land (w \lor \neg x) \land (x \lor y \lor \neg z)$$
becomes
$$C_2 \qquad U$$



- 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

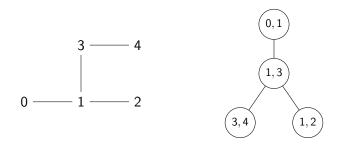
The tree-decomposition of a given graph G = (V, E) is a tree  $T = (B, E_T)$  such that:

- $\triangleright \bigcup_{b\in B} = V$ ,
- ▶ 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

 $(x_1 \lor x_3 \lor \neg x_4) \land (x_4) \land (x_2 \lor \neg x_3)$  becomes two tables

			V	S
С	V	5	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
- ightharpoonup 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?

#### **Formalities**

Where Do You Store the Code? https://github.com/ArneMeier/db-repr-students

Which e-mail addresses shall I use for invitation? The ones on the learning agreements?

How often do we meet?

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

Stud.IP

Projekt: Graph Representations for Databases