CS294-248 Special Topics in Database Theory Unit 6: Constraints, Incomplete and Probabilistic Databases

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Outline

- Today: Generalized Constraints, Semantics Optimization.

- Thursday: Repairs, Incomplete Databases

Constraints

A constraint is an assertion on the database $\boldsymbol{D}$ that must always hold.

How does this differ from invariants in programs?

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How does this differ from invariants in programs?

Constraints: we check them at runtime (this may be costly)

Invariants: we prove them offline, do not check at runtime.

Applications of Constraints

- Enforce database consistency.

  Most common constraint in practice:

  "Please type in your phone number using $XXX - XXX - XXXX$";

- Database normalization.

- Semantic optimization: given query Q find a "better" query Q' s.t. $Q \equiv Q'$ on databases satisfying the constraints.

- Database repair: if $\boldsymbol{D} \not\models \Sigma$, delete/insert tuples s.t. $\boldsymbol{D}' \models \Sigma$.

- Consistent query answering: given query Q return only those answers that are present in $Q(\boldsymbol{D}')$ for all repairs $\boldsymbol{D}'$.

Classical Database Constraints

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- Functional Dependencies (FD).
- Multivalued Dependencies (MVD).
- Join Dependencides (JD).
- Inclusion Dependencies (IND).

Functional Dependency

Notation: $\boxed{\boldsymbol{U} \rightarrow \boldsymbol{V}}$

Semantics: $R^D \models \boldsymbol{U} \rightarrow \boldsymbol{V}$ if:

$$\forall \boldsymbol{u}, \boldsymbol{v}_1, \boldsymbol{w}_1, \boldsymbol{v}_2, \boldsymbol{w}_2 (R(\boldsymbol{u}, \boldsymbol{v}_1, \boldsymbol{w}_1) \wedge R(\boldsymbol{u}, \boldsymbol{v}_2, \boldsymbol{w}_2) \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{v}_1 = \boldsymbol{v}_2)$$

Consequence

Lossless decomposition: $R(\boldsymbol{U}, \boldsymbol{V}, \boldsymbol{W}) = R_1(\boldsymbol{U}, \boldsymbol{V}) \bowtie R_2(\boldsymbol{U}, \boldsymbol{W})$.

The implication problem: axiomatizable (Armstrong), decidable in PTIME.

Multivalued Dependency

Notation: given a partition all attribute $\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{U} \cup \boldsymbol{V} \cup \boldsymbol{W}$:

$$\boxed{\boldsymbol{U} \twoheadrightarrow \boldsymbol{V}; \boldsymbol{W}}$$

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Equivalent Definition

Lossless decomposition: $R(\boldsymbol{U}, \boldsymbol{V}, \boldsymbol{W}) = R_1(\boldsymbol{U}, \boldsymbol{V}) \bowtie R_2(\boldsymbol{U}, \boldsymbol{W})$.

The implication problem for FD+MVD: axiomatizable, decidable.

Join Dependencies

Notation: given a cover of all attributes $\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{U}_1 \cup \ldots \cup \boldsymbol{U}_k$:

$$\boxed{\bowtie (\boldsymbol{U}_1, \boldsymbol{U}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{U}_k)}$$

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Semantics by example. $R^D(X, Y, Z) \models \bowtie (XY, YZ, XZ)$ if R^D satisfies

$$\boxed{\forall x, x', y, y, z, z'(R(x, y, z') \wedge R(x', y, z) \wedge R(x, y', z)) \Rightarrow R(x, y, z)}$$

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JD implication problem not axiomatizable [Abiteboul et al., 1995, pp.171].

FD+JD implication problem is decidable (later).

Inclusion Dependencies

Notation: relation schemas $R(\boldsymbol{X}), S(\boldsymbol{Y})$, $\boldsymbol{U} \subseteq \boldsymbol{X}$, $\boldsymbol{V} \subseteq \boldsymbol{Y}$, $|\boldsymbol{U}| = |\boldsymbol{Y}|$:

$$\boxed{R[\boldsymbol{U}] \subseteq R[\boldsymbol{V}]}$$

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Semantics: (what you expect, but watch the FO sentence):

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[Abiteboul et al., 1995, pp.171-202]:

- IND is axiomatizable (3 simple axioms).
- The implication problem for IND is PSPACE complete.
- The implication problem for FD+IND is undecidable.

Discussion

FDs, MVDs, JDs, INDs, . . ., why so many kinds?

It turns out that all can be captured by a single formalism:

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Relational schema: $R_1, R_2, \ldots$

A Generalized Dependency is a statement of one of these two forms:

Tuple-Generating Dependency (TGD):

$$\boxed{\forall \boldsymbol{x}(A_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge A_m) \Rightarrow \exists \boldsymbol{y}(B_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge B_k)}$$

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IND: $\forall x \forall x' (R(x, x') \Rightarrow \exists y S(x, y'))$.

Dissecting Generalized Dependencies

$\forall \boldsymbol{x}(A_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge A_m \Rightarrow \exists \boldsymbol{y}(B_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge B_k))$

- Need $\exists$ on the right, but not on the left:
  $\forall x(\exists y R(x, y) \Rightarrow \exists z S(x, z))$

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  $\forall x \forall y(R(x, y) \Rightarrow S(x) \wedge (x = y))$ equivalent to two GDs:
  $\forall x \forall y(R(x, y) \Rightarrow S(x))$ $\quad$ $\forall x \forall y(R(x, y) \Rightarrow (x = y))$

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- A GD is equivalent to a query containment assertion:
  $\forall x(\exists y(R(x,y) \Rightarrow \exists z S(x,z)))$ is equivalent to:
  $Q_1 \subseteq Q_2$ where $Q_1(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \exists y R(x,y)$, $Q_2(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \exists z S(x,z)$.

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- To check $\boldsymbol{D} \models \sigma$, compute $Q_1(\boldsymbol{D}), Q_2(\boldsymbol{D})$; in PTIME.

Discussion

- GDs are a fragment of FO, powerful enough to capture classical constraints, yet weak enough to be useful.

- Next: we show their utility in semantics optimization.

Semantic Query Optimization

Overview

Semantics Query Optimization means query optimization that uses the database constraints Σ

Replace a query Q by Q' such that $Q(\boldsymbol{D}) = Q'(\boldsymbol{D})$ for every database instance $\boldsymbol{D}$ that satisfies the constraints.

We write $\Sigma \models Q \equiv Q'$

Note that, in general, $Q \not\equiv Q'$.

Semantic optimization is an old idea [King, 1981, Chakravarthy et al., 1990].

Example

$$\boxed{Q_1(z) = R(x, 55) \wedge R(x, y) \wedge S(y, z)}$$

$$\boxed{Q_2(z) = S(55, z)}$$

Which of the following hold? $Q_1 \subseteq Q_2$? $Q_2 \subseteq Q_1$?

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(In class: show canonical database refuting these containments)

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Assume the database satisfies σ_1, σ_2. Then we can optimize Q_1 to Q_2

The Chase: Overview

- The Chase takes a query Q and a GD σ and creates a new query Q_1 by "applying" σ to Q.
- The important semantics property of the chase is: $\sigma \models Q \equiv Q_1$.
- By repeatedly applying the chase we obtain a sequence $Q, Q_1, Q_2, \ldots$
- To check $\Sigma \models Q \equiv Q'$ it suffices to find a chase sequence from Q to Q_m, and one from Q' to Q'_n, then prove $Q_m \equiv Q'_n$ (unconditioned).

Definition of the Chase

Let σ be $\forall \boldsymbol{x}(A \Rightarrow C)$ where A is a conjunction of atoms, Q be a CQ.

Definition (The Chase)

For a homomorphism $\theta : A \rightarrow Q$, we write $Q \stackrel{\sigma,\theta}{\rightarrow} Q'$ where Q' is:

- If σ is a TGD with $C \equiv \exists \boldsymbol{y} B$, then $Q' \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Q \wedge \theta(B)$.
- If σ is an EGD with $C \equiv (x_i = x_j)$, then $Q' \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Q[x_j/x_i]$.

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Chase Q with σ_1, $\theta_1 : (u,v,w) \mapsto (x,y,z)$.

$Q \stackrel{\sigma_1,\theta_1}{\to} ?$

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Let σ be $\forall \boldsymbol{x}(A \Rightarrow C)$ where A is a conjunction of atoms, Q be a CQ.

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For a homomorphism $\theta : A \to Q$, we write $Q \overset{\sigma,\theta}{\to} Q'$ where Q' is:

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$$Q' \overset{\sigma_2,\theta_2}{\to} ?$$

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- Given a set Σ of GD, we can repeatedly apply the chase:
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- **Fact**: if Σ does not contain EGDs, then the chase never fails.
- **Theorem** [Abiteboul et al., 1995, Theorem 8.4.18]: if Σ consists of full TGDs and EDGs (i.e. no $\exists$) and the chase succeeds[1] then all terminating chases end in the same query, denoted $\texttt{Chase}(Q)$.

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Soundness

Theorem (Soundness Theorem)

Let $\sigma = \boxed{\forall \boldsymbol{x}(A \Rightarrow C)}$ *be a GD. If* $Q \stackrel{\sigma,\theta}{\to} Q_1$ *then* $\sigma \models Q \subseteq Q_1$.

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Case 2: is an EGD $\boxed{\forall \boldsymbol{x}(A \Rightarrow (x_i = x_j))}$ In class.

Chase for Query Containment

We want to check $\Sigma \models Q \subseteq Q'$

- Simple (but important) observation. If $Q \to Q_1$ then $Q_1 \subseteq Q$ (unconditioned). Why?
- The Soundness Theorem proves $\Sigma \models Q \subseteq Q_1$.
- To check $\Sigma \models Q \subseteq Q'$, repeatedly chase Q:
$$Q \to Q_1 \to Q_2 \to \cdots$$
$$\cdots \subseteq Q_2 \subseteq Q_1 \subseteq Q \text{ (unconditioned)}$$
- If $Q_m \subseteq Q'$ (unconditioned) for some $m \geq 0$, then $\Sigma \models Q \subseteq Q'$ why?.

Chase for Query Equivalence

To check equivalence $\Sigma \models Q \equiv Q'$, we need to chase both Q and Q':

$$Q \to Q_1 \to Q_2 \to \cdots \qquad\qquad Q' \to Q'_1 \to Q'_2 \to \cdots$$

If $Q_m \equiv Q'_n$ for some m, n, then $\Sigma \models Q \equiv Q'$

Chase and Backchase

[Popa et al., 2000]
Semantics optimization of Q under constraints Σ.

Assume Σ has only *full* TGDs and EGDs.

Chase Chase Q to completion: $Q \xrightarrow{*} \texttt{Chase}(Q)$.

Backchase Go in reverse $\texttt{Chase}(Q) \leftarrow Q'_1 \leftarrow Q'_2 \leftarrow \cdots$
There are multiple choices for the backchase: this is an optimization problem.

Example: Using Physical Access Structures

Relation $R(k, x, y)$, key k, index $I(k, x)$ on $R.x$

Want to optimize $\boxed{Q(y) = R(k, 55, y)}$ to $\boxed{Q'(y) = R(k, x, y) \wedge I(k, 55)}$

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$$\boxed{\begin{array}{llll} Q \equiv & R(k,55,y) & \stackrel{\sigma_1}{\rightarrow} \quad R(k,55,y) \wedge I(k,55) & \equiv \texttt{Chase}(Q). \\ Q' \equiv & R(k,x,y) \wedge I(k,55) & \stackrel{\sigma_2}{\rightarrow} R(k,x,y) \wedge R(k,55,y') \wedge I(k,55) & \\ & & \stackrel{\sigma_0}{\rightarrow} R(k,55,y) \wedge I(k,55) & \equiv \texttt{Chase}(Q') \end{array}}$$

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Given Q, chase/Backchase computes $\texttt{Chase}(Q)$ the *searches* for Q':

$$Q \stackrel{\sigma_1}{\rightarrow} \stackrel{\sigma_0}{\leftarrow} \stackrel{\sigma_2}{\leftarrow} Q'$$

Summary

- Constraints are restricted sentences in FO.
- The implication problem: elegant theory because it's a special case of logical implication.
- Chase: simple, yet fundamental technique. Egg and Egglog use chase. Termination is undecidable in general. Understanding termination is a major open problem.

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