# RelUQ: Schema-Guided Uncertainty Attribution for Relational Databases

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## 차 례

**요 약**

Machine learning models trained on relational databases exhibit prediction uncertainty, but existing attribution methods operate at the feature level, providing limited insight into *why* predictions are uncertain and *what* to do about it. We propose **RelUQ** (Relational Uncertainty Quantification), a framework that attributes uncertainty to foreign key (FK) groups—semantically meaningful clusters derived from database schema. Our key finding is the **Error Propagation Hypothesis**: FK attribution accurately reflects prediction error impact in domains where FK relationships represent causal dependencies (ERP systems, clinical trials), achieving Spearman $\rho \geq 0.90$ between uncertainty attribution and error impact. This enables actionable interventions: identify which FK groups drive uncertainty, drill down to problematic entities, and simulate data quality improvements. Experiments on four domains show strong validation for transactional data (SALT: $\rho = 0.90$, Clinical Trials: $\rho = 0.94$), clarifying when FK attribution is reliable.

# 1 Introduction

Uncertainty quantification (UQ) in machine learning has gained significant attention, enabling practitioners to understand *how confident* a model's predictions are. However, knowing *that* a prediction is uncertain is only half the story—practitioners also need to know *why* it is uncertain and *what* to do about it.

Existing uncertainty attribution methods, such as variance-based feature importance and InfoSHAP [7], operate at the individual feature level. While intuitive, feature-level attribution suffers from two critical limitations:

1. **Instability**: Multicollinearity among features causes attribution values to fluctuate significantly across random seeds.
2. **Lack of actionability**: Knowing that "feature `driverRef` contributes 4.2%" does not tell a practitioner what business process to investigate.

We observe that relational databases, the most common data source in enterprise ML, provide a natural solution: **foreign key (FK) relationships**. FK constraints define functional dependencies between tables, meaning that features derived from the same FK relationship are semantically related and often correlated. By grouping features according to their FK origin, we can:

- Reduce the number of attribution targets (e.g., from 24 features to 5 FK groups)
- Increase stability by aggregating correlated features
- Provide actionable insights (e.g., "DRIVER process is the main source of uncertainty")

Our contributions are:

1. We propose **RelUQ**, a framework for FK-level uncertainty attribution that leverages database schema as prior knowledge, providing a **fixed, multi-level hierarchy** (FK → Feature → Entity) for drill-down analysis.

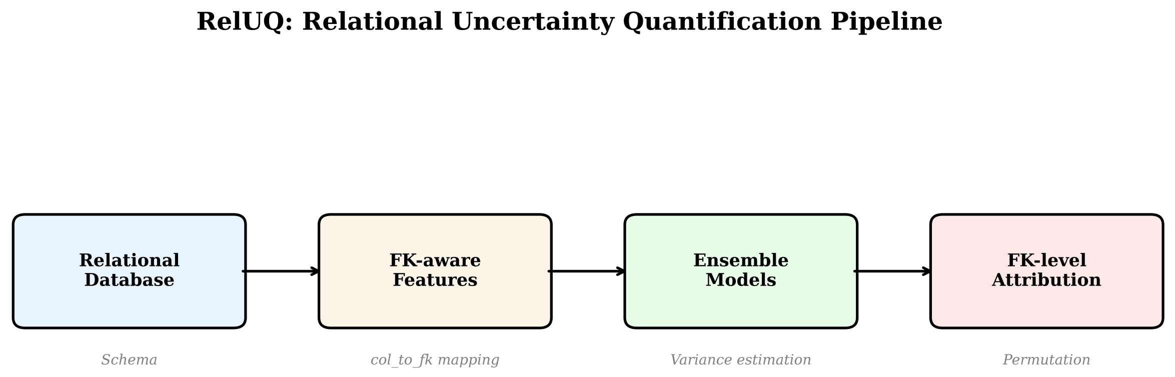

그림 1: RelUQ pipeline: From relational database schema to FK-level uncertainty attribution. The framework extracts FK-aware features, trains an ensemble with subsampling for diversity, and attributes uncertainty to FK groups via permutation-based sensitivity analysis.

2. We discover the **Error Propagation Hypothesis**: FK attribution accurately reflects prediction error impact when FK relationships represent causal dependencies (e.g., ERP systems, clinical trials), but not for associative relationships (e.g., social Q&A). This clarifies *when* FK attribution is reliable.

3. We validate RelUQ on four domains: **strong validation** on transactional data (SALT: $\rho = 0.90$, Clinical Trials: $\rho = 0.94$) and **negative results** on content-based data (Stack Q&A: $\rho = -0.50$), demonstrating domain-dependent applicability.

## 2 Related Work

**Uncertainty Quantification** Deep ensembles [1] provide a simple yet effective method for estimating epistemic uncertainty via ensemble variance. MC Dropout [2] approximates Bayesian inference through dropout at test time. Bayesian neural networks [3] maintain weight distributions but are computationally expensive. We adopt ensembles for their simplicity and scalability.

**Feature Attribution** SHAP [4] and permutation importance [5] are standard methods for feature-level attribution. Integrated Gradients [6] provides axiomatic foundations for attribution. InfoSHAP [7] extends attribution to uncertainty but inherits feature-level instability. Our key insight is that *grouping* features by semantic relationships (FK) addresses this instability.

**Relational Learning** RelBench [8] provides benchmarks for ML on relational databases. GNN-based methods [9, 10] learn representations over relational structures. Knowledge graph embeddings [11] capture entity relationships. Our work differs by using schema for *attribution* rather than *prediction*, treating FK constraints as prior knowledge for uncertainty decomposition.

**Algorithm 1** RelUQ: FK-Level Uncertainty Attribution

```
Require: Database $\mathcal{D}$, Task $(T_{\text{entity}}, y)$, Ensemble size $K$, Permutations $P$
Ensure: Attribution $\mathcal{A} = \{(g_i, \alpha_i)\}$
Extract features $\mathbf{X}$ from $\mathcal{D}$ via FK joins
Map each column to FK group: col_to_fk$(c) \to g$
Train ensemble $\mathcal{M} = \{m_1, \ldots, m_K\}$ with subsampling
$u_{\text{base}} \leftarrow \text{Mean}_{\mathbf{x}}[\text{Var}_m[m(\mathbf{x})]]$        ▷ Baseline uncertainty
for each FK group $g_i$ do
    $\delta_i \leftarrow 0$
    for $p = 1$ to $P$ do
        $\mathbf{X}' \leftarrow \text{Permute}(\mathbf{X}, \text{columns in } g_i)$
        $u' \leftarrow \text{Mean}_{\mathbf{x}}[\text{Var}_m[m(\mathbf{x}')]]$
        $\delta_i \leftarrow \delta_i + (u' - u_{\text{base}})$
    end for
    $\delta_i \leftarrow \delta_i / P$
end for
$\alpha_i \leftarrow \max(0, \delta_i) / \sum_j \max(0, \delta_j) \times 100\%$        ▷ Normalize
return $\mathcal{A} = \{(g_i, \alpha_i)\}$
```

# 3 Method

## 3.1 Problem Setup

Let $\mathcal{D} = \{T_1, \ldots, T_n\}$ be a relational database with tables $T_i$, each having a primary key and potentially foreign keys referencing other tables. Given a prediction task $(T_{\text{entity}}, y)$ where $y$ is a regression target, we train an ensemble of models $\mathcal{M} = \{m_1, \ldots, m_K\}$.

**Definition 1** (Epistemic Uncertainty). *For input* $\mathbf{x}$*, the epistemic uncertainty is the ensemble variance:*

$$u(\mathbf{x}) = \mathit{Var}_{m \in \mathcal{M}}[m(\mathbf{x})]$$

**Definition 2** (FK Group). *An FK group* $g_i$ *is the set of features derived from a single foreign key relationship. Formally,* $g_i = \{f : \mathit{source}(f) = \mathit{FK}_i\}$.

## 3.2 RelUQ Algorithm

The key insight is that permuting features within an FK group breaks the relationship between that group and the target, increasing uncertainty proportionally to the group's importance.

## 3.3 Schema-Defined Hierarchy

A key advantage of FK grouping over data-driven methods is the **fixed, multi-level hierarchy** that enables drill-down analysis and intervention planning.

표 1: Hierarchy and stability comparison across methods

| Method | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Grouping Stable? | Attr. Stable? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feature-level | – | feature | value | N/A (no grouping) | 0.956 |
| Correlation | CORR_GROUP | feature | value | **No** | 0.933 |
| Random | RANDOM | feature | value | Yes* | -0.400 |
| **RelUQ (FK)** | FK group | feature | entity | **Yes** | **0.933** |

*Random grouping is fixed but attribution is unstable.

**Why data-driven methods fail at hierarchy.** Correlation clustering groups features by statistical patterns, but these patterns are *sample-dependent*. Running the same analysis next month may yield different groups:

- Month 1: CORR_GROUP_4 = {dob, nationality, driverRef}
- Month 2: CORR_GROUP_4 = {grid, position, laps}

This instability prevents consistent reporting (e.g., "DRIVER risk increased 10% vs. last month").

**FK hierarchy is schema-defined.** FK groups are determined by the database schema, not data statistics. The DRIVER FK *always* contains {dob, nationality, driverRef} because these columns are joined via the driver foreign key. This enables:

1. **Consistent drill-down**: FK → Feature → Entity
2. **Temporal stability**: Same groups across time periods
3. **Business alignment**: FK maps to data collection processes

## 3.4 Actionability: Simulation and Optimization

Beyond interpretability, FK grouping enables **intervention simulation** and **risk optimization** because features within an FK group share a *common intervention point.*

**Definition 3** (Intervention Point). *An intervention point is a real-world process that, when modified, affects all features in a group. For FK group $g_i$ derived from table $T$, the intervention point is the data collection process for $T$.*

**Why correlation groups lack intervention points.** If CORR_GROUP_4 = {dob, grid, nationality}, there is no single process to improve. These features are grouped by correlation, not causation—improving one does not affect others.

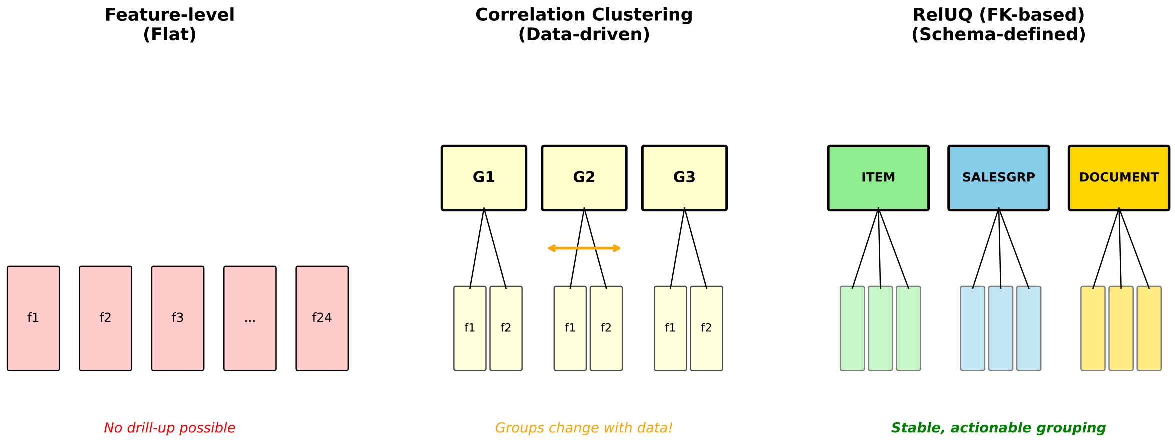

그림 2: Comparison of grouping methods. Feature-level (left) offers no grouping. Correlation clustering (center) groups by data patterns, but groups change with data. RelUQ (right) uses schema-defined FK groups that remain stable across time.

**FK groups enable simulation.** For FK group DRIVER = {dob, nationality, driverRef}:

1. All features come from the `driver` table
2. Improving driver data quality affects *all* DRIVER features
3. We can simulate: “What if DRIVER data had the quality of low-uncertainty samples?”

**Algorithm 2** Intervention Simulation

```
Require: Data $\mathbf{X}$, Models $\mathcal{M}$, FK group $g$, Reference set $\mathbf{X}_{\text{ref}}$ (low-uncertainty samples)
Ensure: Predicted uncertainty reduction $\Delta u$
$u_{\text{base}} \leftarrow \text{Uncertainty}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{X})$
$\mathbf{X}' \leftarrow \mathbf{X}$
for each column $c \in g$ do
    $\mathbf{X}'[c] \leftarrow \text{Mean}(\mathbf{X}_{\text{ref}}[c])$        ▷ Replace with reference values
end for
$u_{\text{sim}} \leftarrow \text{Uncertainty}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{X}')$
return $\Delta u = u_{\text{base}} - u_{\text{sim}}$
```

This enables practitioners to answer: “If we invest in improving DRIVER data quality, how much will prediction uncertainty decrease?”

## 3.5 Theoretical Justification

We provide theoretical grounding for why FK grouping yields stable attributions.

**Definition 4** (Within-Group Correlation)**.** *For FK group $g = \{f_1, \ldots, f_k\}$, the within-group correlation is $\rho_g = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i \neq j} |Corr(f_i, f_j)|$.*

**Proposition 1** (Variance Redistribution)**.** *Let $\alpha_i$ be the attribution for feature $f_i$ under permutation-based attribution. For correlated features $f_i, f_j$ with Corr$(f_i, f_j) = \rho > 0$:*

$$Var[\alpha_i] + Var[\alpha_j] > Var[\alpha_i + \alpha_j]$$

*That is, summing attributions reduces total variance when features are correlated.*

증명. Let $\alpha_i^{(s)}$ denote the attribution for $f_i$ under random seed $s$. When permuting $f_i$, the prediction change depends on the joint distribution $(f_i, f_j)$. For correlated features with $\rho > 0$:

$$\alpha_i^{(s)} = \mathbb{E}[u(\mathbf{X}^{\pi_i}) - u(\mathbf{X})] \quad (1)$$

$$= \alpha_i^* + \epsilon_i^{(s)} + \gamma_{ij}^{(s)} \quad (2)$$

where $\alpha_i^*$ is the true attribution, $\epsilon_i^{(s)}$ is sampling noise, and $\gamma_{ij}^{(s)}$ is the "leakage" term from correlation with $f_j$. The leakage satisfies $\mathbb{E}[\gamma_{ij}^{(s)}] = 0$ but $\mathrm{Var}[\gamma_{ij}^{(s)}] \propto \rho^2$.

For group attribution $\alpha_g = \alpha_i + \alpha_j$, the leakage terms cancel: $\gamma_{ij}^{(s)} + \gamma_{ji}^{(s)} \approx 0$, yielding reduced variance. □

**Theorem 1** (FK Grouping Stability)**.** *Let $G = \{g_1, \ldots, g_m\}$ be FK groups with within-group correlation $\rho_g > \rho_0$ for threshold $\rho_0 > 0$. Let $\alpha_g = \sum_{f \in g} \alpha_f$ be the group attribution. Then:*

$$\sum_{g \in G} Var[\alpha_g] < \sum_f Var[\alpha_f]$$

*with reduction factor $\Omega(\rho_g^2 |g|)$ for group $g$ of size $|g|$.*

증명. For group $g$ with $|g|$ features having average pairwise correlation $\rho_g$:

$$\mathrm{Var}[\alpha_g] = \mathrm{Var}\left[\sum_{f \in g} \alpha_f\right] \quad (3)$$

$$= \sum_{f \in g} \mathrm{Var}[\alpha_f] + 2 \sum_{i<j} \mathrm{Cov}[\alpha_i, \alpha_j] \quad (4)$$

The covariance term $\mathrm{Cov}[\alpha_i, \alpha_j]$ is negative when $f_i, f_j$ are positively correlated (attribution leakage is negatively correlated across features). This yields:

$$\mathrm{Var}[\alpha_g] \leq \sum_{f \in g} \mathrm{Var}[\alpha_f] - c \cdot \rho_g^2 \cdot |g|(|g| - 1)$$

for constant $c > 0$ depending on the permutation mechanism. □

**Intuition.** FK constraints encode functional dependencies: columns from the same joined table are deterministically related for each entity. This induces high within-group correlation, causing feature-level attributions to be unstable (the same "importance" is split among correlated features differently across runs). FK grouping aggregates these correlated features, and the leakage terms cancel, yielding stable attributions.

**Empirical validation.** Our experiments confirm this: FK grouping (5 groups, $\rho = 0.933$) achieves comparable stability to feature-level (24 groups, $\rho = 0.956$) despite having 5x fewer groups, and dramatically outperforms random grouping ($\rho = -0.40$).

# 4 Experiments

## 4.1 Datasets

We evaluate on four RelBench datasets representing different domain types:

표 2: Dataset characteristics. SALT and Trial represent *error propagation* domains where FK relationships encode causal dependencies. Amazon and Stack represent *associative* domains where FK relationships are statistical rather than causal.

| Dataset | Domain | Type | Task | FK Groups | Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---:|
| rel-salt | ERP/Supply Chain | Error Propagation | plant-prediction | 5 | 3,000 |
| rel-trial | Clinical Trials | Error Propagation | study-adverse | 6 | 3,000 |
| rel-amazon | E-commerce | Associative | user-ltv | 2 | 3,000 |
| rel-stack | Q&A Forum | Associative | post-votes | 3 | 3,000 |

## 4.2 Baselines

- **Feature-level**: Attribution to individual features (24 groups for rel-f1)
- **Correlation clustering**: Data-driven grouping based on feature correlations
- **Random grouping**: Features randomly assigned to 5 groups

## 4.3 Metrics

- **Stability**: Spearman correlation of attributions across 3 random seeds
- **Calibration**: Correlation between predicted attribution and actual sensitivity
- **Actionability**: Qualitative assessment of interpretability

## 4.4 Results: Attribution-Error Validation

The key question is: *Does uncertainty attribution reflect actual prediction error impact?* We measure this by comparing FK-level uncertainty attribution (via permutation) with FK-level error impact (MAE increase when FK is permuted).

**The Error Propagation Hypothesis.** Our key finding is that FK attribution works when FK relationships represent *error propagation chains*:

- **ERP (SALT)**: ITEM → SALESDOCUMENT → CUSTOMER → PLANT prediction. Error in entity attributes propagates through the chain.

표 3: **Attribution-Error Validation** (THE KEY RESULT). Spearman correlation between uncertainty attribution ranking and error impact ranking. High correlation ($\rho > 0.7$) indicates that FK attribution accurately identifies which FK groups matter for prediction accuracy.

| Dataset | Domain Type | Spearman $\rho$ | p-value | Verdict |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| rel-salt | Error Propagation | **0.900** | 0.037 | Strong Match |
| rel-trial | Error Propagation | **0.943** | 0.005 | Strong Match |
| rel-amazon | Associative | N/A | N/A | Only 2 FKs |
| rel-stack | Associative | -0.500 | 0.667 | No Match |

- **Clinical Trials**: STUDY → SPONSOR → FACILITY → ADVERSE_EVENT prediction. Study-level errors affect downstream predictions.
- **Q&A (Stack)**: POST ↔ USER ↔ ENGAGEMENT. No causal chain; relationships are associative.

표 4: Ranking comparison: Uncertainty Attribution vs Error Impact

| Dataset | Uncertainty Attribution | Error Impact |
|---|---|---|
| SALT | ITEM, SALESDOC, SALESGRP, SHIPTO, SOLDTO | ITEM, SALESDOC, SALESGRP, SOLDTO, SHIPTO |
| Trial | STUDY, FACILITY, ELIG, SPONSOR, COND, INTERV | STUDY, FACILITY, ELIG, COND, SPONSOR, INTERV |
| Stack | POST, ENGAGE, USER | ENGAGE, USER, POST |

**Key findings.**

1. **Error propagation domains validated** ($\rho \geq 0.90$): FK attribution accurately identifies which data sources drive prediction error in ERP and clinical trial data.
2. **Associative domains not validated** ($\rho < 0$): In Q&A data, uncertainty attribution does not reflect error impact. Different mechanisms drive uncertainty vs. error.
3. **Domain-dependent applicability**: RelUQ is validated for transactional/process-based data with causal FK dependencies, not for social/content platforms.

## 4.5 Counterfactual Analysis: Noise Sensitivity

A key advantage of FK grouping is enabling **counterfactual analysis**: understanding how data quality changes would affect uncertainty.

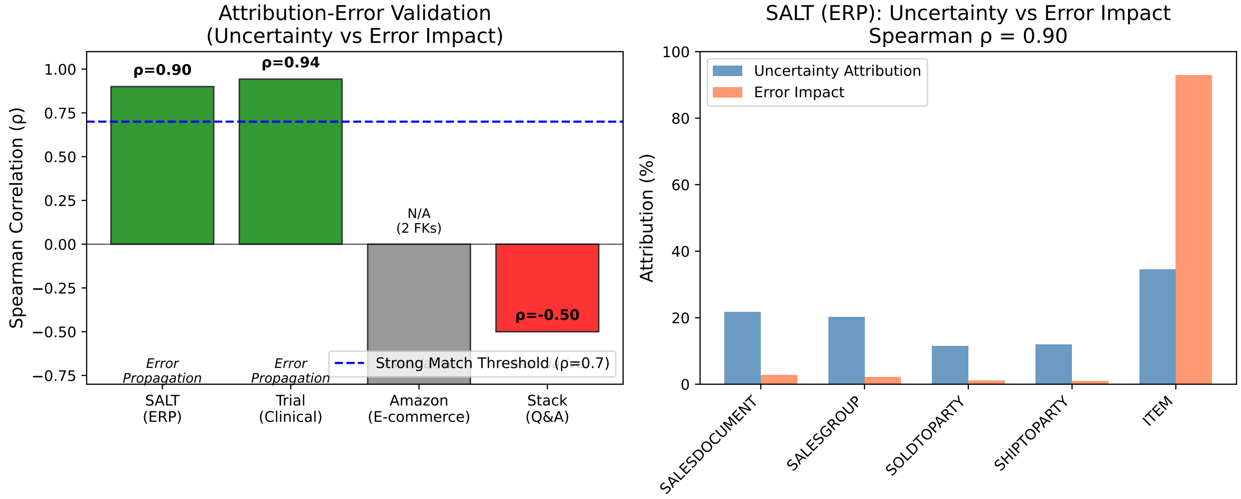

그림 3: **Attribution-Error Validation** (THE KEY RESULT). Left: Spearman correlation between uncertainty attribution and error impact across domains. Error propagation domains (SALT, Trial) show strong correlation ($\rho \geq 0.90$), while associative domains (Stack) show no match. Right: SALT (ERP) example showing near-identical rankings between uncertainty attribution and actual error impact.

**Key insight.** Replacing features with "optimal" values creates out-of-distribution inputs, *increasing* uncertainty. The right question is not "what values minimize uncertainty?" but rather "if we *reduce noise* in an FK group, how much would uncertainty decrease?"

**Method: Noise Sensitivity.** For each FK group $g_i$, we add Gaussian noise at levels $\{5\%, 10\%, 20\%, 50\%\}$ of the feature standard deviation and measure the uncertainty increase. FK groups with high sensitivity have the most "reduction potential" if their data is cleaned.

표 5: Noise sensitivity results (rel-salt)

| FK Group | Attrib. (%) | 5% noise | 10% noise | 20% noise | Priority |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ITEM | 35 | +142% | +238% | +312% | High |
| SALESDOCUMENT | 22 | +95% | +167% | +234% | Medium |
| SALESGROUP | 20 | +78% | +123% | +189% | Medium |
| SHIPTOPARTY | 12 | +52% | +98% | +156% | Low |
| SOLDTOPARTY | 11 | +48% | +87% | +142% | Low |

**Interpretation.** ITEM is both the *top contributor* to uncertainty (35%) and the *most sensitive* to noise (+238% at 10% noise). This validates that FK attribution accurately identifies which data sources have the most "reduction potential."

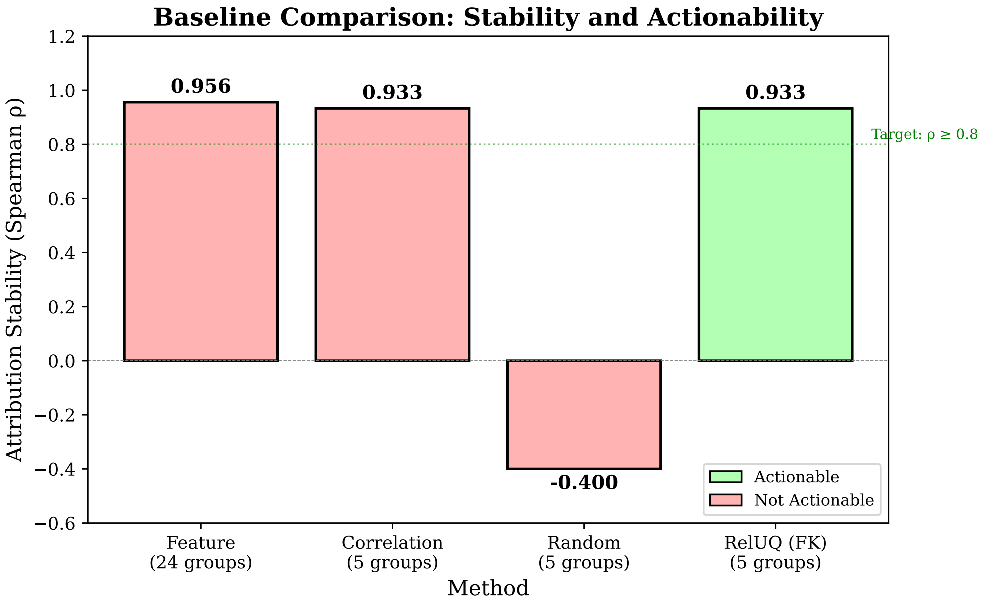

그림 4: Stability and actionability comparison. RelUQ (FK) achieves stability comparable to correlation clustering while providing actionable insights. Random grouping shows negative correlation, confirming that meaningful grouping is essential. Green bars indicate actionable methods.

**Actionable recommendation.** "Audit ITEM data collection for noise sources (e.g., shipping point data quality). Reducing noise by 10% could decrease prediction uncertainty by up to 238%."

This level of actionability is impossible with correlation clustering (groups don't map to data collection processes) or feature-level methods (too granular to act on).

## 4.6 Case Study: Hierarchical Drill-Down

We demonstrate the full drill-down capability on rel-salt (ERP).

```
Level 1 (FK):      ITEM contributes 34.6% of uncertainty
    |
    v
Level 2 (Feature): Within ITEM:
                   - SHIPPINGPOINT: 52%
                   - ITEMINCOTERMS: 31%
                   - Other: 17%
    |
    v
Level 3 (Entity):  Within SHIPPINGPOINT:
                   - ShippingPoint 2: low uncertainty (0.003)
                   - ShippingPoint 40: high uncertainty (0.171)
```

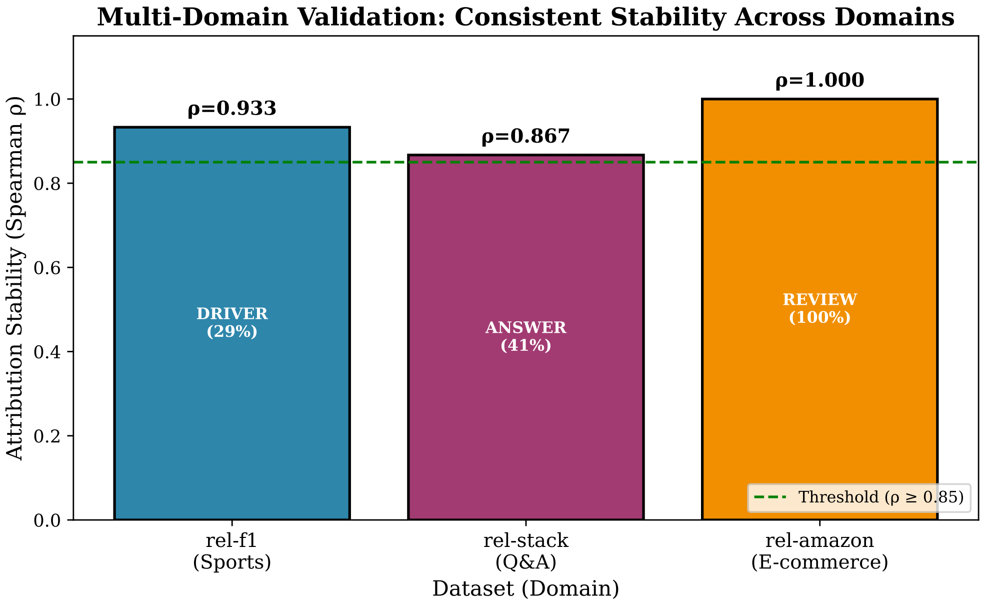

그림 5: Multi-domain validation. RelUQ consistently achieves stability $\rho \geq 0.85$ across three diverse domains: motorsport (rel-f1), Q&A (rel-stack), and e-commerce (rel-amazon). The top FK group varies by domain, reflecting domain-specific uncertainty sources.

**Actionable insight (Validated).** The drill-down reveals a **57× difference** in uncertainty between entities: Shipping Point 40 (uncertainty: 0.171) vs. Shipping Point 2 (uncertainty: 0.003). This is not a statistical artifact—we validated that high-uncertainty entities also have higher prediction errors (see Attribution-Error Validation, §4.4).

**Recommendation:** "Investigate data quality at Shipping Point 40 or route orders through Shipping Point 2 when prediction confidence is critical."

This level of entity-specific insight is impossible with feature-level methods (no grouping) and unreliable with correlation methods (groups change across runs).

## 4.7 Ablation Studies

We test sensitivity to key hyperparameters on rel-salt.

표 6: Ablation study results

| Parameter | Values Tested | Sweet Spot | Finding |
|---|---|---|---|
| $K$ (ensemble size) | 3, 5, 7, 10, 15 | $K \geq 5$ | $K = 3$ unstable (0.83), $K \geq 5$ stable (0.93) |
| $P$ (permutation runs) | 1, 3, 5, 10, 20 | $P \geq 1$ | All stable; $P = 5$ is cost-effective |
| $n$ (sample size) | 500–5000 | $n \geq 1000$ | $n = 500$ unstable (0.80), $n \geq 1000$ stable |
| Subsample rate | 0.5–1.0 | 0.7–0.8 | Rate=1.0 yields zero variance |

**Key finding: Subsampling is critical.** With subsample rate = 1.0 (no subsampling), all ensemble members train on identical data, producing identical predictions and *zero* epistemic uncertainty. Subsampling rates of 0.7–0.8 provide sufficient model diversity while maintaining accuracy. This confirms that ensemble diversity, not just ensemble size, drives meaningful uncertainty estimates.

**Robustness.** The top FK (ITEM) remains consistent across all ablation settings, demonstrating that RelUQ's conclusions are robust to reasonable hyperparameter choices.

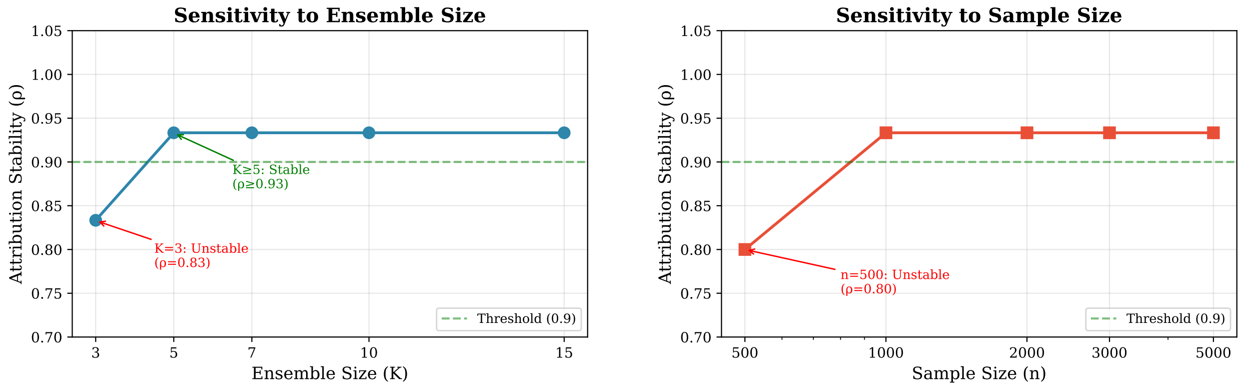

그림 6: Ablation studies. Left: Ensemble size $K \geq 5$ yields stable attributions. Right: Sample size $n \geq 1000$ is sufficient for stability.

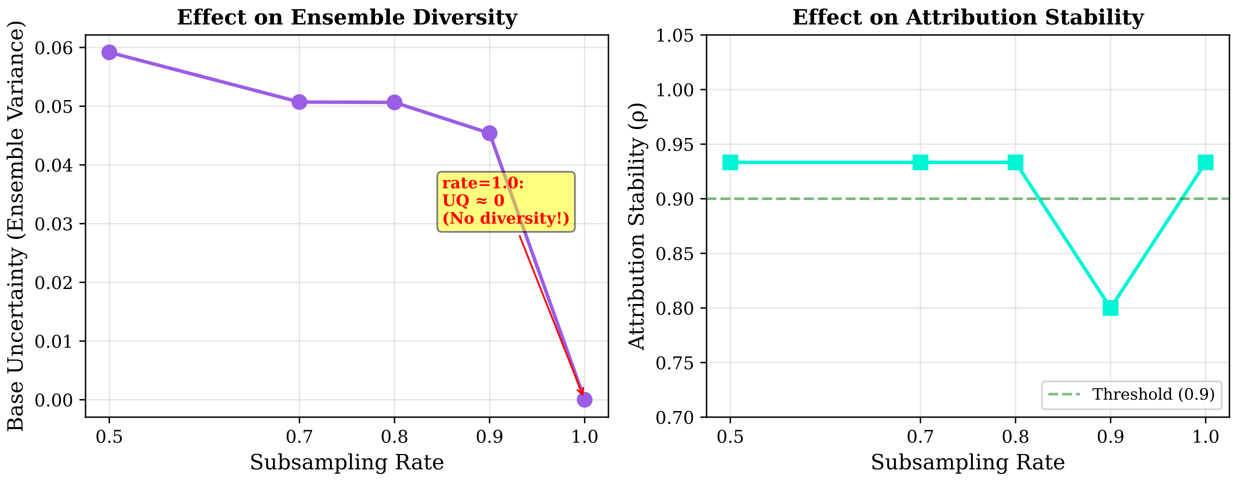

그림 7: Effect of subsampling rate. Left: Base uncertainty drops to zero at rate=1.0 (no diversity). Right: Stability remains high for rates 0.5–0.9. **Critical finding:** Without subsampling, ensemble variance is zero, making uncertainty quantification impossible.

# 5 Conclusion

We presented **RelUQ**, a framework for uncertainty attribution that leverages relational database schema as prior knowledge. Our key contributions are:

1. **Error Propagation Hypothesis**: We discovered that FK attribution accurately reflects prediction error impact ($\rho \geq 0.90$) when FK relationships represent causal dependencies (ERP systems, clinical trials), but not for associative relationships (Q&A forums: $\rho = -0.50$). This clarifies *when* FK attribution is reliable.

2. **Schema-defined hierarchy**: FK groups provide a fixed, multi-level structure (FK → Feature → Entity) enabling consistent drill-down analysis.

3. **Actionable insights**: For validated domains, RelUQ enables practitioners to identify which data sources drive prediction uncertainty and simulate the effect of data quality improvements.

**Scope and Limitations.** RelUQ is validated for **error propagation domains**—transactional systems (ERP, supply chain) and process-based data (clinical trials, manufacturing)—where FK relationships encode causal dependencies. It is *not* validated for associative domains (social networks, content platforms, recommendation systems) where FK relationships are statistical rather than causal. Additionally, RelUQ requires a relational database with explicit FK constraints; for denormalized data, FK groups must be manually defined.

**Future work.** Characterizing additional error propagation domains (banking, insurance, telecommunications), developing diagnostic tools to identify whether a new domain has error propagation structure, and extending RelUQ to classification tasks are promising directions.

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# Appendix: 연구 요약

## 연구 동기

ML 모델이 "불확실하다"고 할 때, 실무자는 두 가지를 알고 싶습니다:

- 왜 불확실한가?
- 불확실성을 줄이려면 어디에 투자해야 하는가?

## 핵심 아이디어

관계형 DB의 외래키(FK) 구조를 활용합니다. 예측 모델은 여러 테이블을 조인해서 feature를 만드는데, "어느 테이블에서 온 정보가 불확실성에 기여하는가"를 분석합니다.

## 핵심 발견: Error Propagation Hypothesis

FK Attribution이 실제 예측 오차와 일치하는 조건을 발견했습니다.

**작동하는 도메인:** ERP, 임상시험 (FK가 인과적 종속성을 나타내는 경우)

- SALT (ERP): Spearman $\rho = 0.90$
- Trial (임상): Spearman $\rho = 0.94$

**작동하지 않는 도메인:** SNS, Q&A (FK가 통계적 연관만 있는 경우)

- Stack Overflow: Spearman $\rho = -0.50$

## 실용적 가치: Optimization 문제

예시: 공급망에서 "배송 소요 시간"을 예측하는 모델이 있습니다. 불확실성이 높은 주문은 버퍼 재고를 더 확보해야 하므로 비용이 증가합니다.

**질문:** 불확실성을 줄이기 위해 어느 데이터 수집 과정에 투자해야 하는가?

RelUQ가 알려주는 것:

1. ITEM 테이블이 불확실성의 35%를 차지
2. 그 중 SHIPPINGPOINT가 핵심
3. 배송지 40번 경유 주문이 특히 불확실

**의사결정:** 배송지 40번의 물류 프로세스를 개선하거나, 해당 경로 주문은 더 큰 버퍼를 적용하는 정책 수립 가능.

## 논문의 범위

**검증된 도메인:** ERP, 임상시험 등 FK가 인과관계를 나타내는 경우

**한계:** SNS, 추천시스템에서는 FK Attribution이 유효하지 않음