

Example-Guided Synthesis of Relational Queries

Aalok Thakkar

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Our lab is offering PhD, visiting researcher, and internship positions.
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Example-Guided Synthesis of Relational Queries

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declarative logic programs

SQL

Datalog

Cypher

SPARQL

Example-Guided Synthesis of Relational Queries

declarative logic programs

PQL

Prolog

LogiQL

CodeQL

$$q = R \mid \sigma_c(q) \mid \pi_\alpha(q) \mid q \bowtie_\theta q$$

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PLDI 2021: $q = R \mid \pi_\alpha(q) \mid q \bowtie_\theta q \mid q \cup q$

VLDB 2023: $q = R \mid \sigma_c(q) \mid \pi_\alpha(q) \mid q \bowtie_\theta q \mid q \cup q$

OOPSLA 2023: $q = R \mid \sigma_c(q) \mid \pi_\alpha(q) \mid q \bowtie_\theta q \mid q \cup q \mid \text{recursion}$

$$q = R \mid \sigma_c(q) \mid \pi_\alpha(q) \mid q \bowtie_\theta q$$

$$q = R \mid \pi_\alpha(q) \mid q \bowtie_\theta q$$

PLDI 2021:

$$q = R \mid \pi_\alpha(q) \mid q \bowtie_\theta q \mid q \cup q$$

VLDB 2023:

$$q = R \mid \sigma_c(q) \mid \pi_\alpha(q) \mid q \bowtie_\theta q \mid q \cup q$$

OOPSLA 2023:

$$q = R \mid \sigma_c(q) \mid \pi_\alpha(q) \mid q \bowtie_\theta q \mid q \cup q \mid \text{recursion}$$

Program Analysis



Network Analysis



Knowledge Discovery



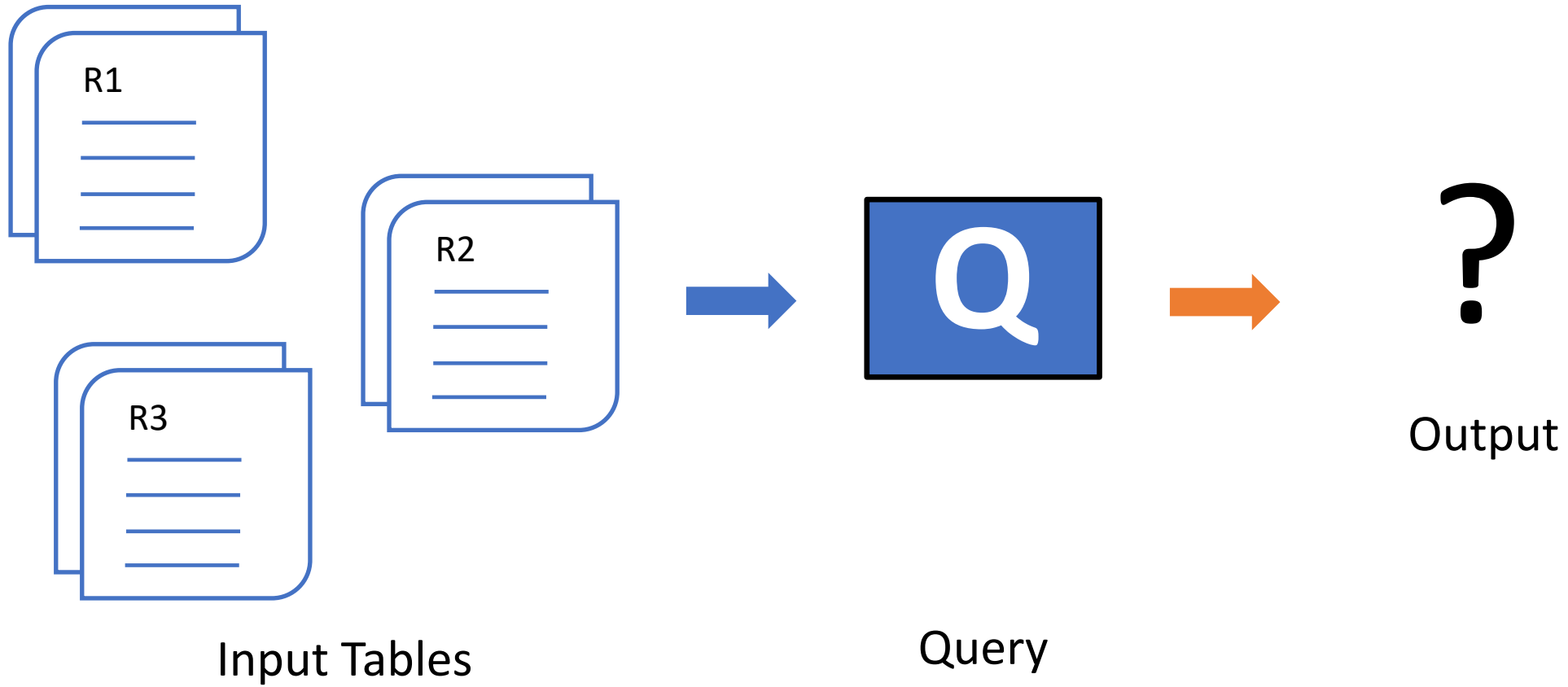
Database Querying



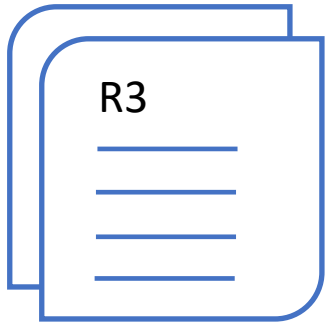
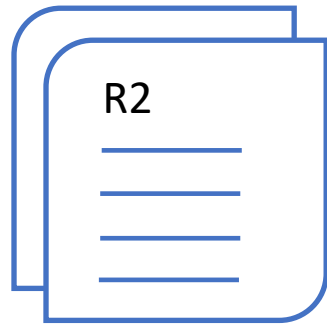
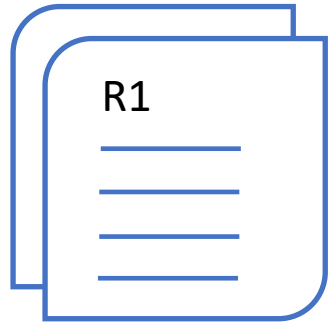
Industrial Applications

Example-Guided Synthesis of Relational Queries

Querying



Query Synthesis Problem

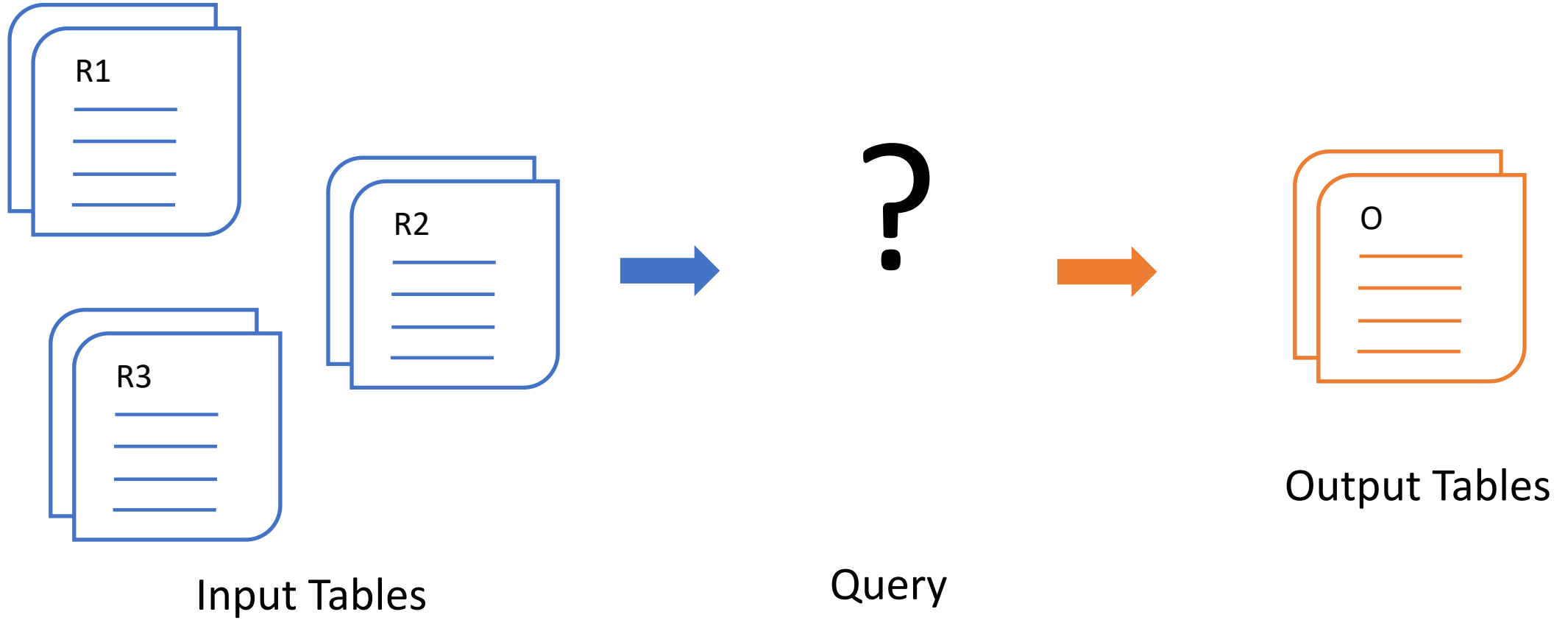


Input Tables



Output Tables

Query Synthesis Problem



End User



Select
rows with
maximum value
for each user.

Find rows with
duplicate values.

Calculate
running average.



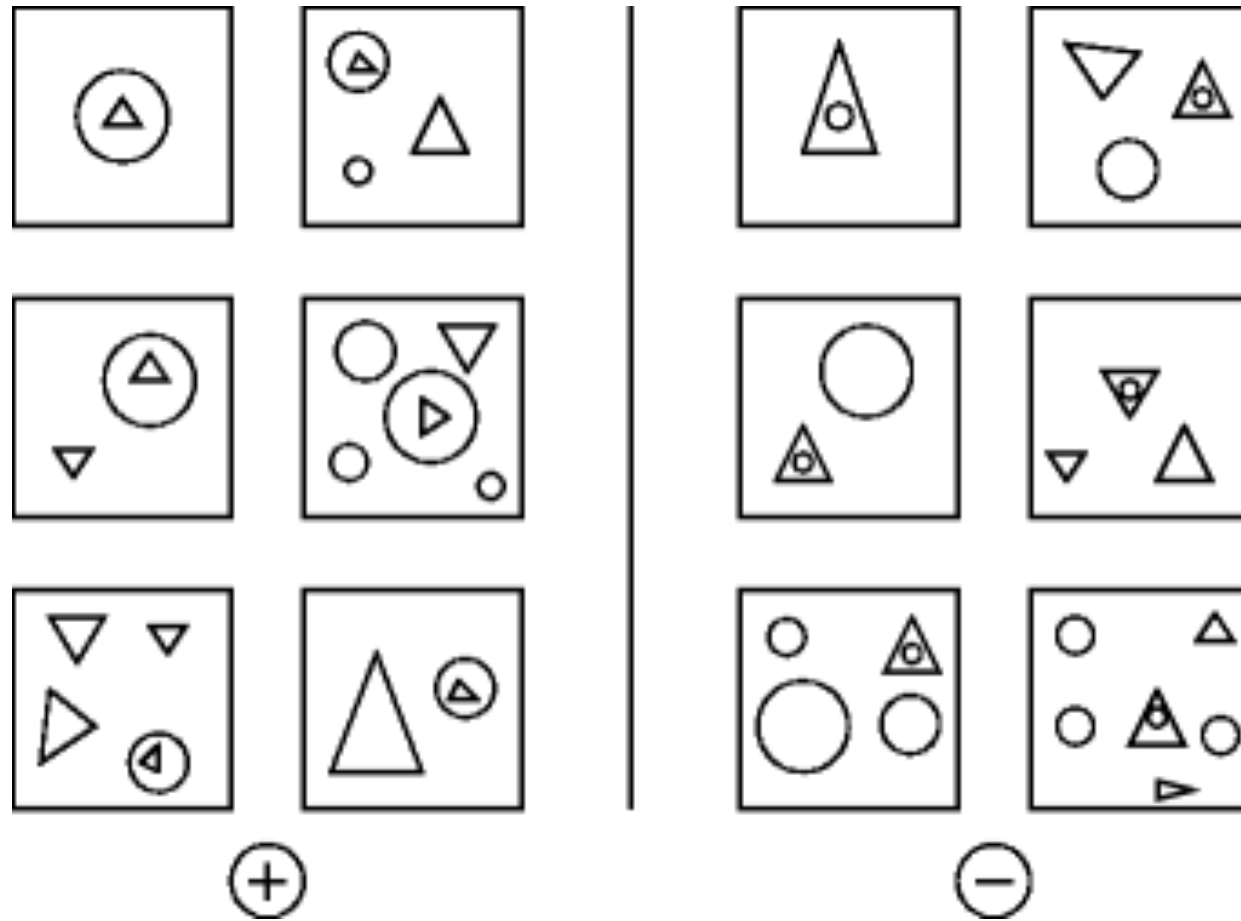
SQL

```
Select x.id, x.customer, x.total
From PURCHASES x
Join (Select p.customer,
           Max(total)
       From PURCHASES p
       Group By p.customer) y
On y.customer = x.customer
And y.max_total = x.total
```

```
Select *
From Users a
Where Exists
(Select *
 From Users b
 Where (a.name = b.name
        Or a.email = b.email)
 And a.ID <> b.id)
```

```
Select a.ord, a.val, Avg(b.val)
From t As a Join t As b
Where b.ord <= a.ord
Group By a.ord, a.val
Order By a.ord
```


Bongard problem 47



An Example



GreenSignal

Broadway
Liberty St
William St
Whitehall St

HasTraffic

Broadway
Wall St
William St
Whitehall St

An Example



GreenSignal

Broadway
Liberty St
William St
Whitehall St



Crashes

Broadway
Whitehall St

HasTraffic

Broadway
Wall St
William St
Whitehall St

An Example



GreenSignal

Broadway
Liberty St
William St
Whitehall St

HasTraffic

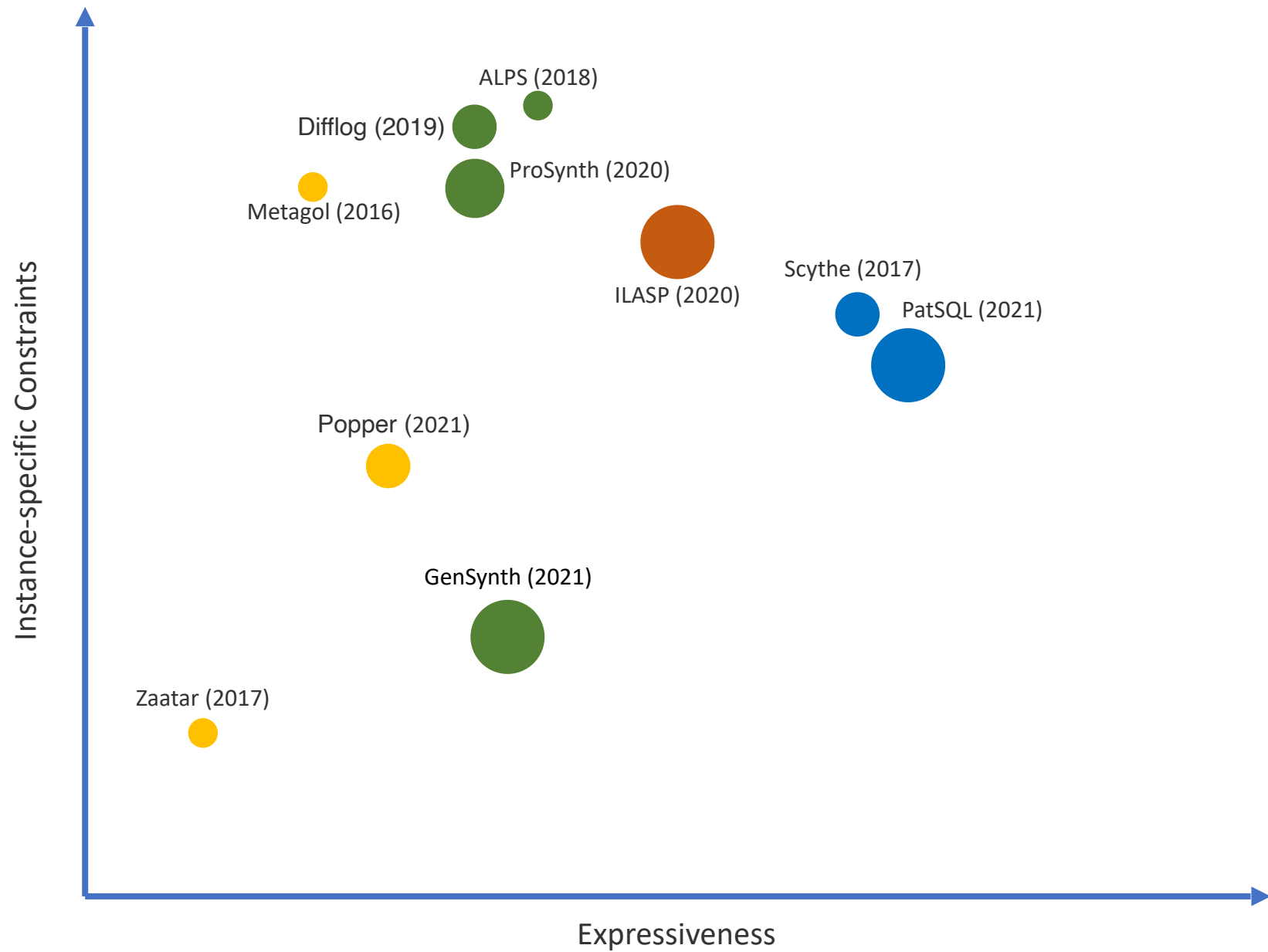
Broadway
Wall St
William St
Whitehall St

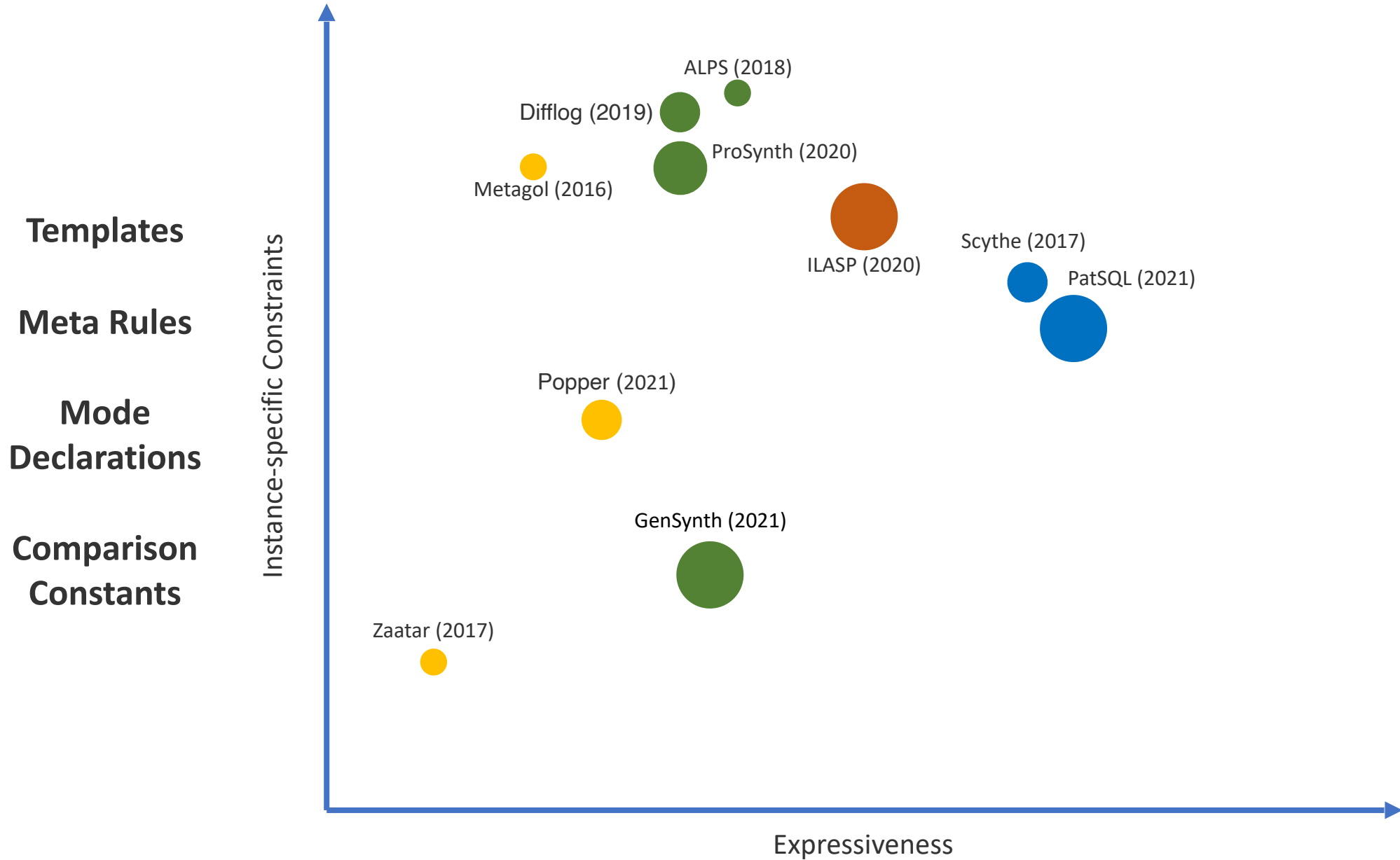


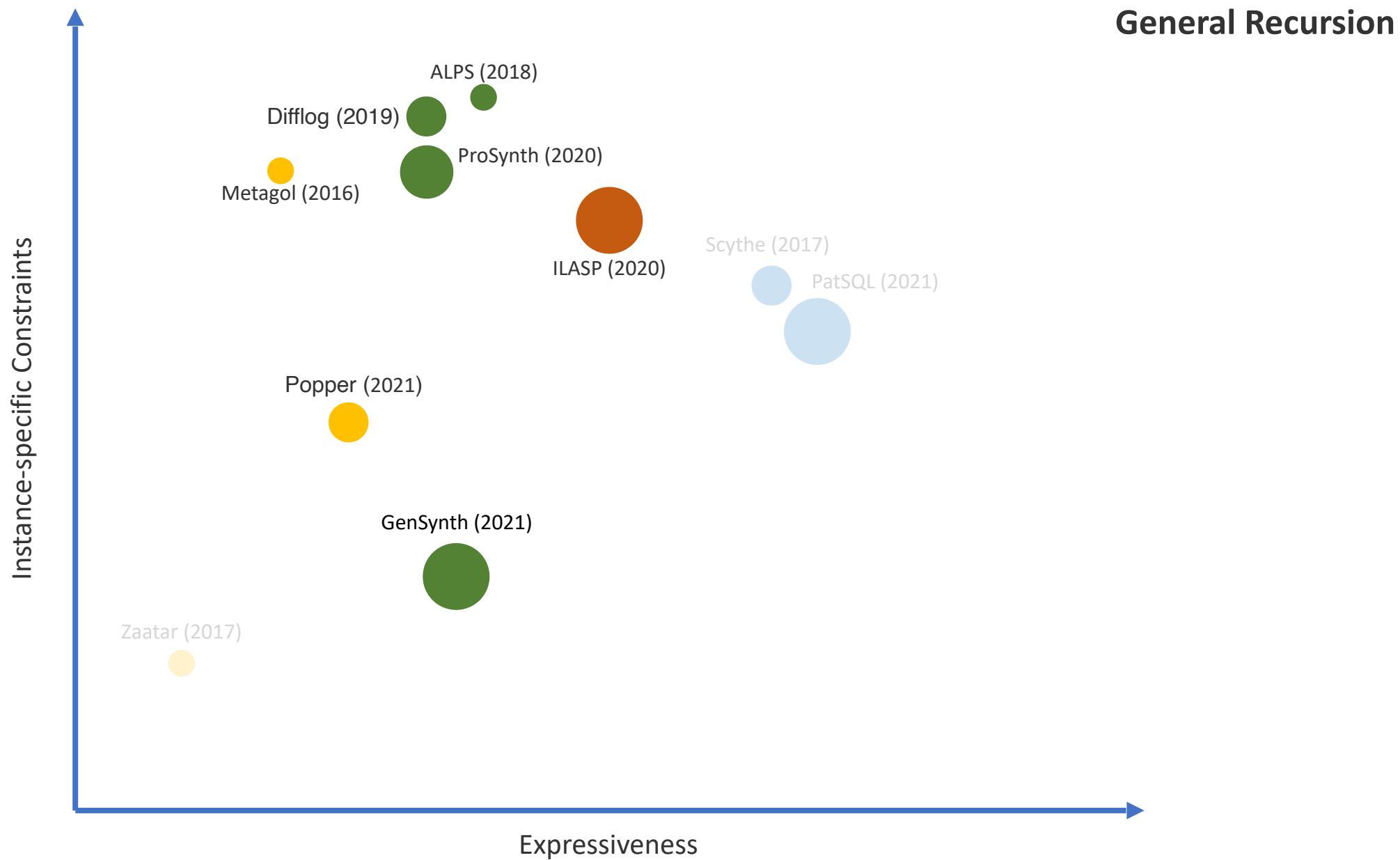
Crashes

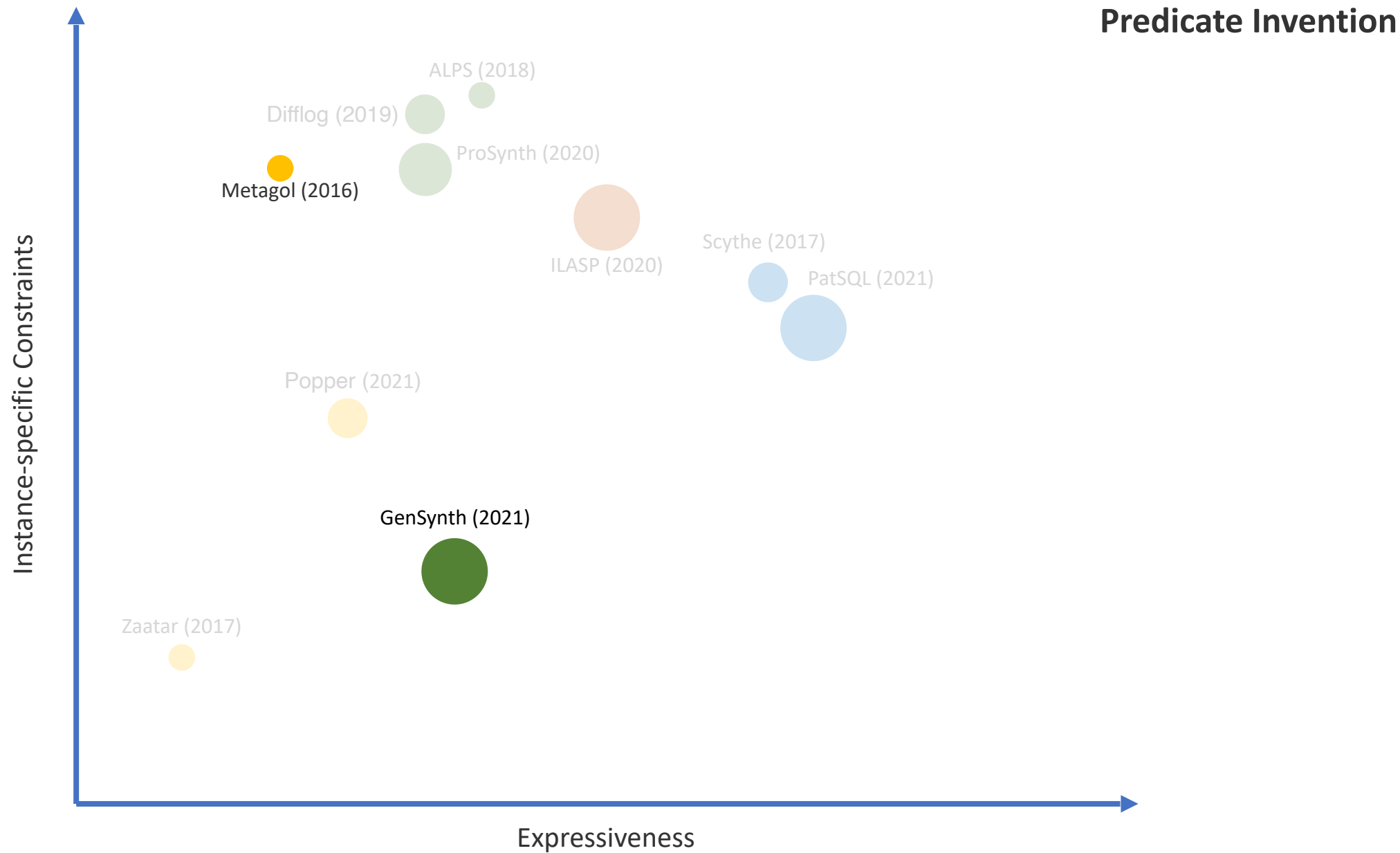
Broadway
Whitehall St

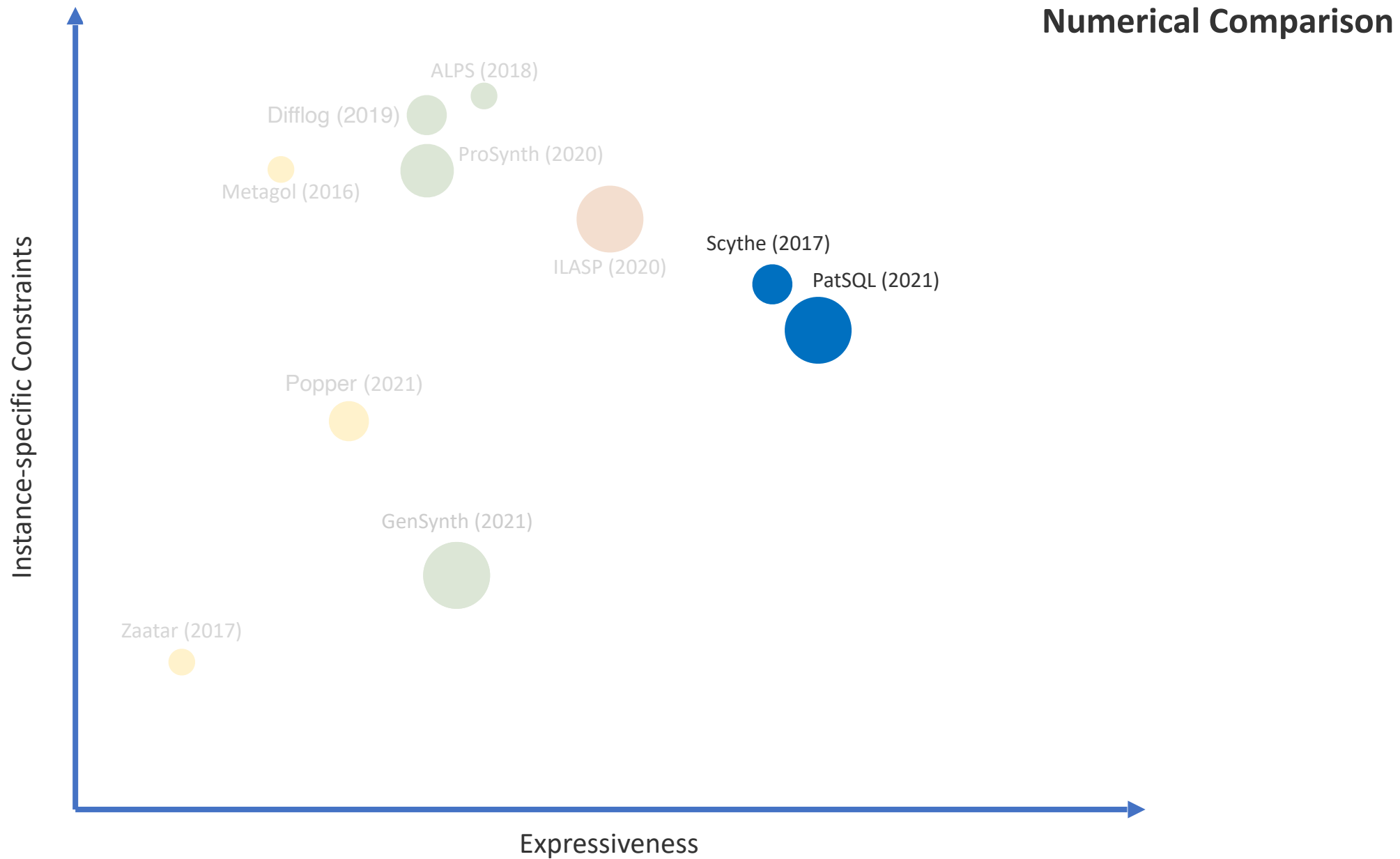
Crashes(x) : – HasTraffic(x), isGreen(x),
Intersects(x, y),
HasTraffic(y), isGreen(y).

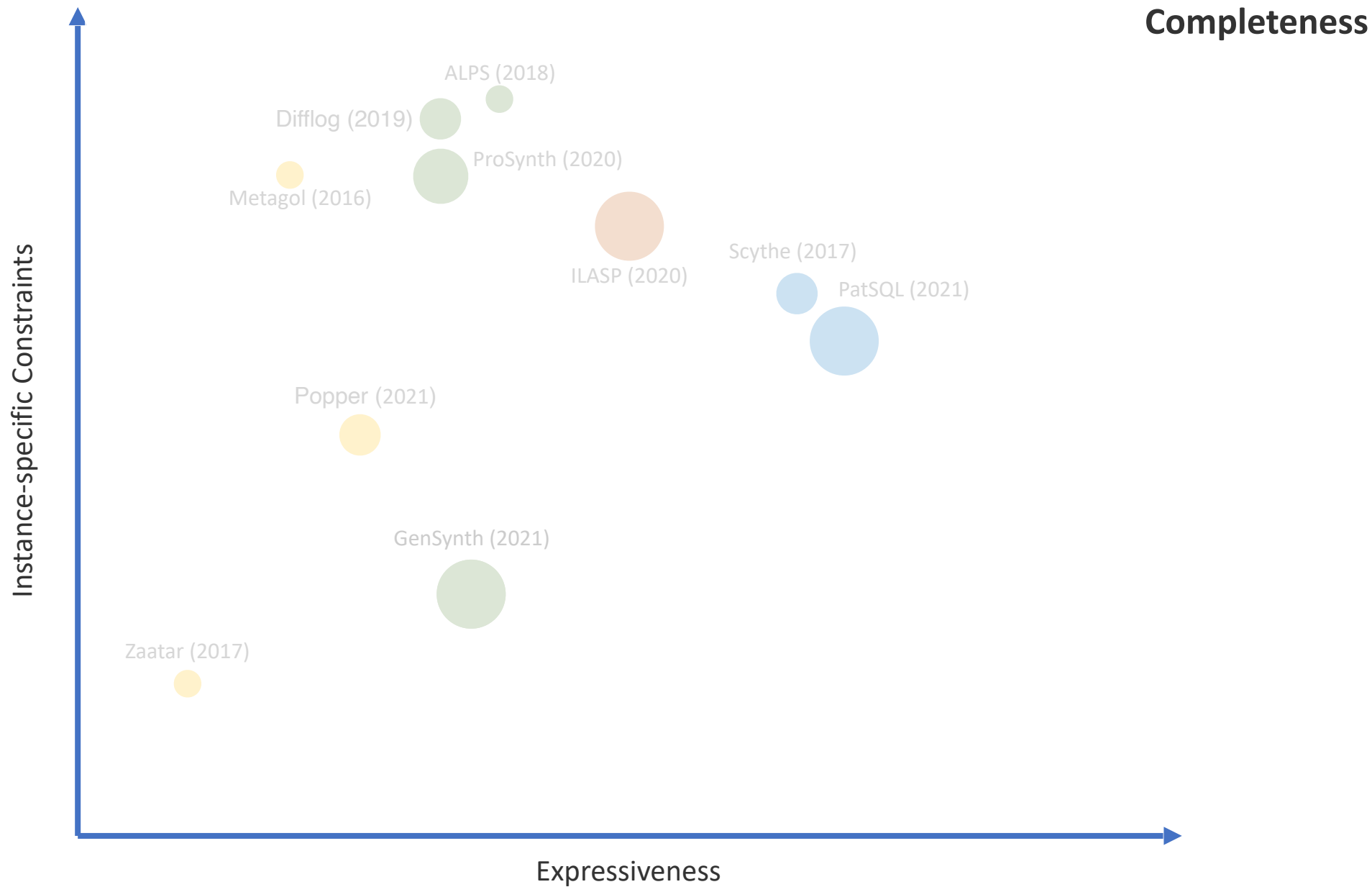


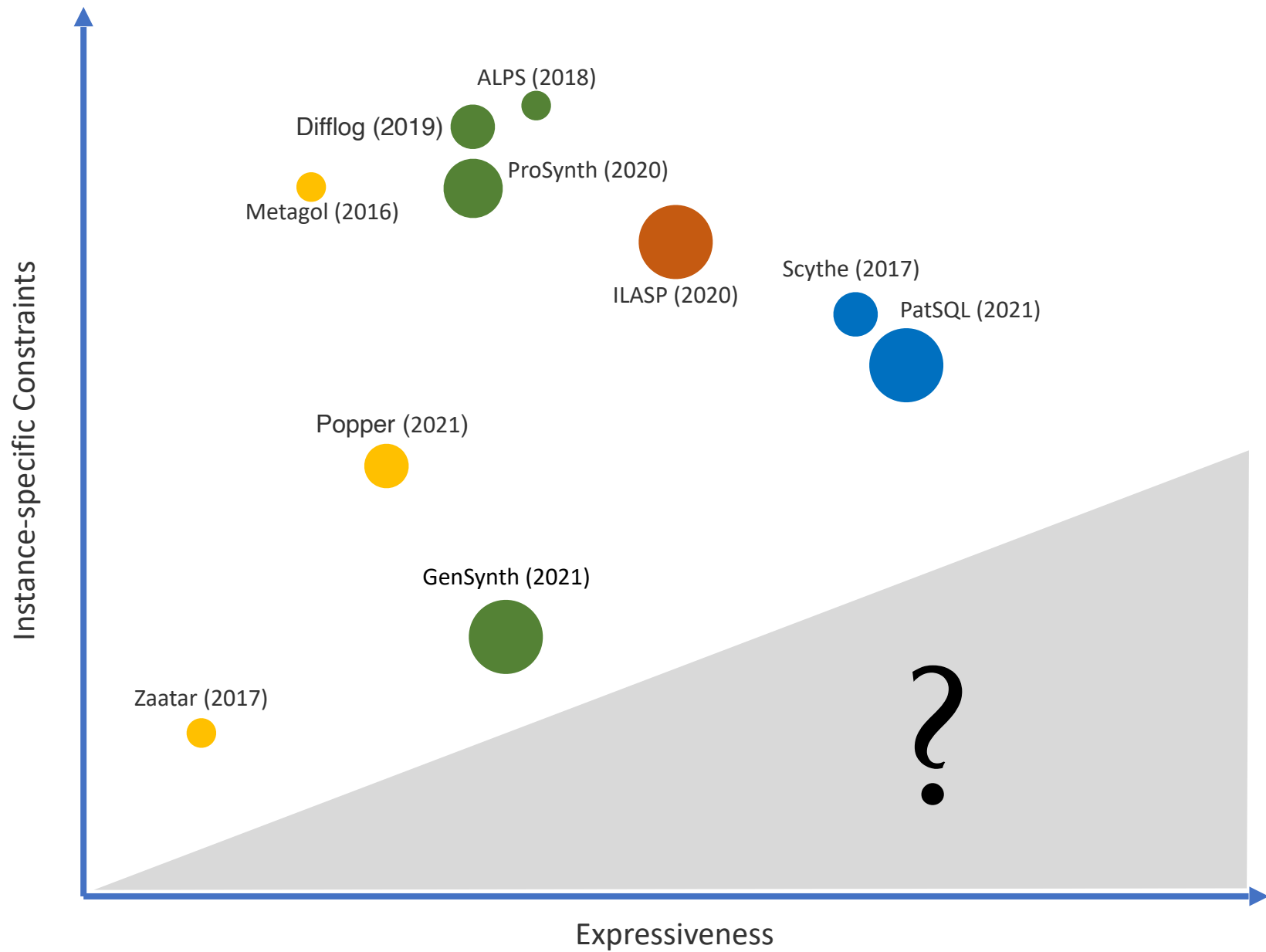












Decidability and Complexity



GreenSignal

Broadway
Liberty St
William St
Whitehall St

HasTraffic

Broadway
Wall St
William St
Whitehall St



Crashes

Broadway
Whitehall St

Decidability and Complexity



GreenSignal

Broadway
Liberty St
William St
Whitehall St

HasTraffic

Broadway
Wall St
William St
Whitehall St



Crashes

Broadway
Whitehall St

Constant-free Project-Join Queries

Decidability and Complexity



Conjunction of all the facts

GreenSignal

Broadway
Liberty St
William St
Whitehall St

HasTraffic

Broadway
Wall St
William St
Whitehall St



Crashes

Broadway
Whitehall St

Conclusion

Decidability and Complexity

Intersects(Liberty, Broadway),
Intersects(Broadway, Liberty),
Intersects(Broadway, Wall),
Intersects(Wall, Broadway),
Intersects(Liberty, William),
Intersects(William, Liberty),
Intersects(William, Wall),
Intersects(Wall, William),
Intersects(Whitehall, Broadway),
Intersects(Broadway, Whitehall)

GreenSignal(Broadway),
GreenSignal(Liberty),
GreenSignal(William),
GreenSignal(Whitehall)

HasTraffic(Broadway),
HasTraffic(Wall),
HasTraffic(William),
HasTraffic(Whitehall)



Crashes

Broadway

Whitehall St

Conjunction of all the facts

Conclusion

Decidability and Complexity

Intersects(Liberty, Broadway),
Intersects(Broadway, Liberty),
Intersects(Broadway, Wall),
Intersects(Wall, Broadway),
Intersects(Liberty, William),
Intersects(William, Liberty),
Intersects(William, Wall),
Intersects(Wall, William),
Intersects(Whitehall, Broadway),
Intersects(Broadway, Whitehall)

GreenSignal(Broadway),
GreenSignal(Liberty),
GreenSignal(William),
GreenSignal(Whitehall)

HasTraffic(Broadway),
HasTraffic(Wall),
HasTraffic(William),
HasTraffic(Whitehall)



Crashes

Broadway

Whitehall St

Abstraction of conjunction of all the facts

Conclusion

Decidability and Complexity

Crashes(x):

Intersects(x, y),	GreenSignal(y),
Intersects(y, x),	GreenSignal(x),
Intersects(y, z),	GreenSignal(w),
Intersects(z, y),	GreenSignal(u)
Intersects(x, w),	
Intersects(w, x),	
Intersects(w, z),	HasTraffic(y),
Intersects(z, w),	HasTraffic(z),
Intersects(u, y),	HasTraffic(w),
Intersects(y, u)	HasTraffic(u)

Crashes

Broadway

Whitehall St

Most specific constant-free project-join query

Decidability and Complexity

Crashes(x):

Intersects(w, x),	GreenSignal(x),
Intersects(x, w),	GreenSignal(w),
Intersects(x, u),	GreenSignal(v),
Intersects(u, x),	GreenSignal(y)
Intersects(w, v),	
Intersects(v, w),	
Intersects(v, u),	HasTraffic(x),
Intersects(u, v),	HasTraffic(u),
Intersects(y, x),	HasTraffic(v),
Intersects(x, y)	HasTraffic(y)

Crashes
Broadway
Whitehall St

Most specific constant-free project-join query

Decidability and Complexity

Most specific constant-free project-join query is consistent with the input-output examples if and only if the problem instance is realisable. Checking this is coNP complete.

End User



Select
rows with
maximum value
for each user.

Find rows with
duplicate values.

Calculate
running average.



SQL

```
Select x.id, x.customer, x.total
From PURCHASES x
Join (Select p.customer,
           Max(total)
       From PURCHASES p
       Group By p.customer) y
On y.customer = x.customer
And y.max_total = x.total
```

```
Select *
From Users a
Where Exists
(Select *
 From Users b
 Where (a.name = b.name
        Or a.email = b.email)
 And a.ID <> b.id)
```

```
Select a.ord, a.val, Avg(b.val)
From t As a Join t As b
Where b.ord <= a.ord
Group By a.ord, a.val
Order By a.ord
```

Crashes(x):

Intersects(w, x),
Intersects(x, w),
Intersects(x, u),
Intersects(u, x),
Intersects(w, v),
Intersects(v, w),
Intersects(v, u),
Intersects(u, v),
Intersects(y, x),
Intersects(x, y)

GreenSignal(x),
GreenSignal(w),
GreenSignal(v),
GreenSignal(y)

HasTraffic(x),
HasTraffic(u),
HasTraffic(v),
HasTraffic(y)

Crashes(x):

Intersects(w, x),
Intersects(x, w),
Intersects(x, u),
Intersects(u, x),
Intersects(w, v),
Intersects(v, w),
Intersects(v, u),
Intersects(u, v),
Intersects(y, x),
Intersects(x, y)

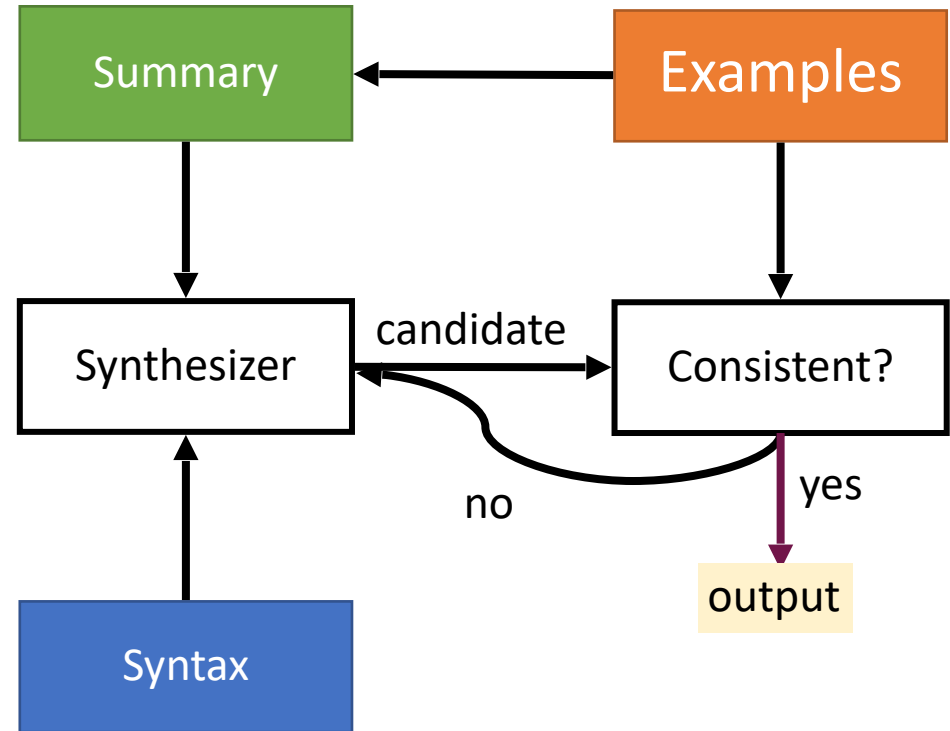
GreenSignal(x),
GreenSignal(w),
GreenSignal(v),
GreenSignal(y)

HasTraffic(x),
HasTraffic(u),
HasTraffic(v),
HasTraffic(y)

Example-Guided Synthesis of Relational Queries

Example-guided Synthesis

1. Examples cannot be replaced by an evaluation oracle
2. Uses the latent *structure* of examples to generate the candidate programs
3. Outperforms syntax-guided techniques for relational queries



Example-Guided Synthesis of Relational Queries

An Example

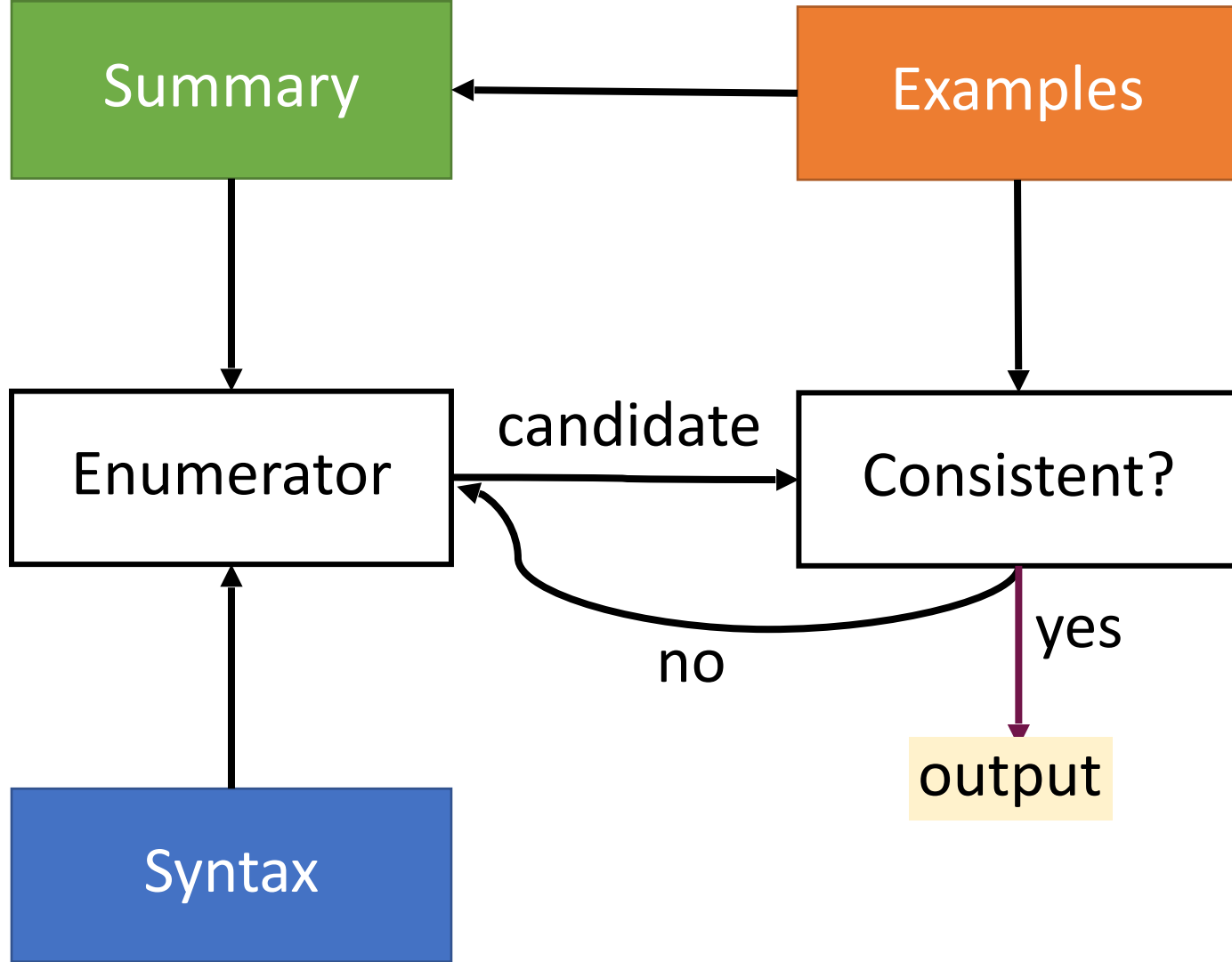


GreenSignal

Broadway
Liberty St
William St
Whitehall St

HasTraffic

Broadway
Wall St
William St
Whitehall St



An Example

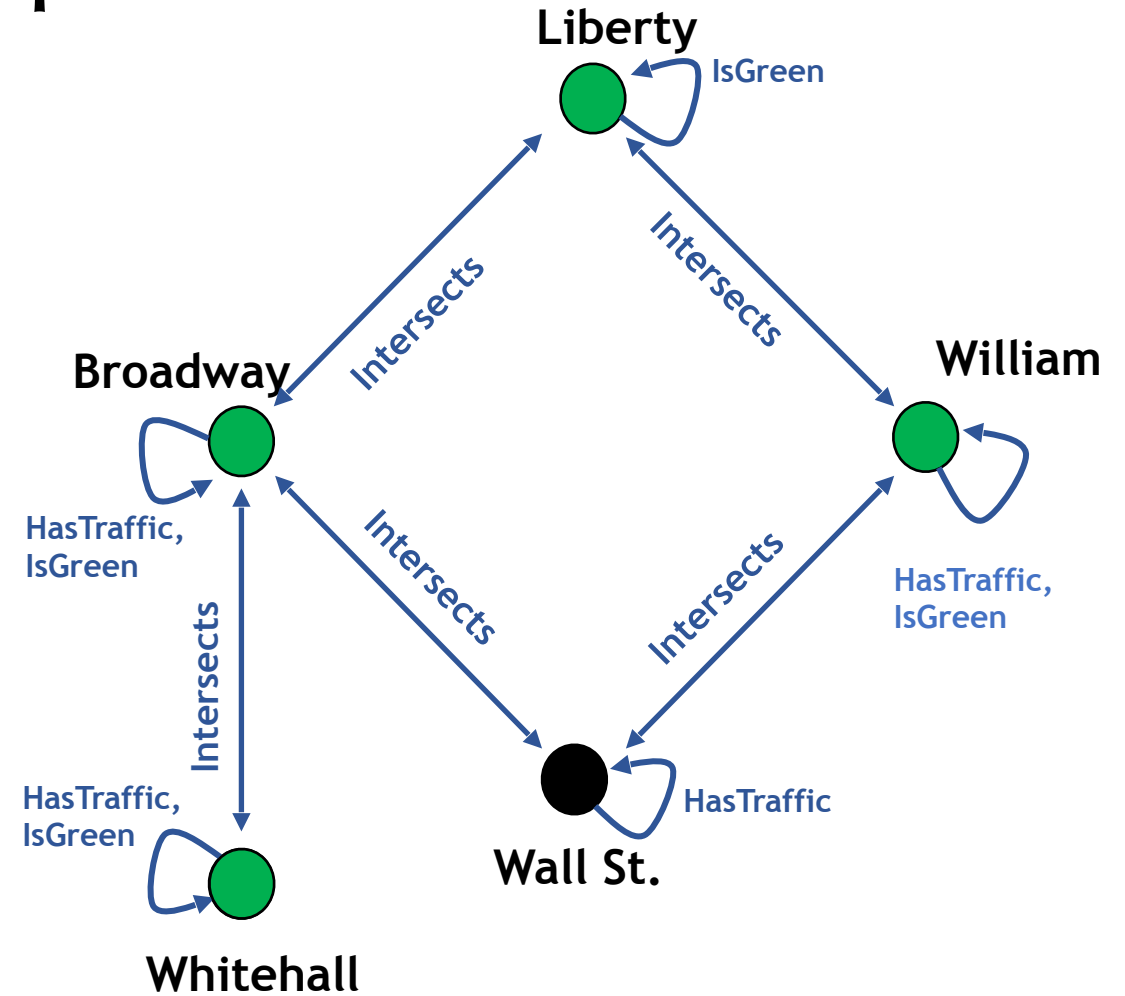


GreenSignal

Broadway
Liberty St
William St
Whitehall St

HasTraffic

Broadway
Wall St
William St
Whitehall St

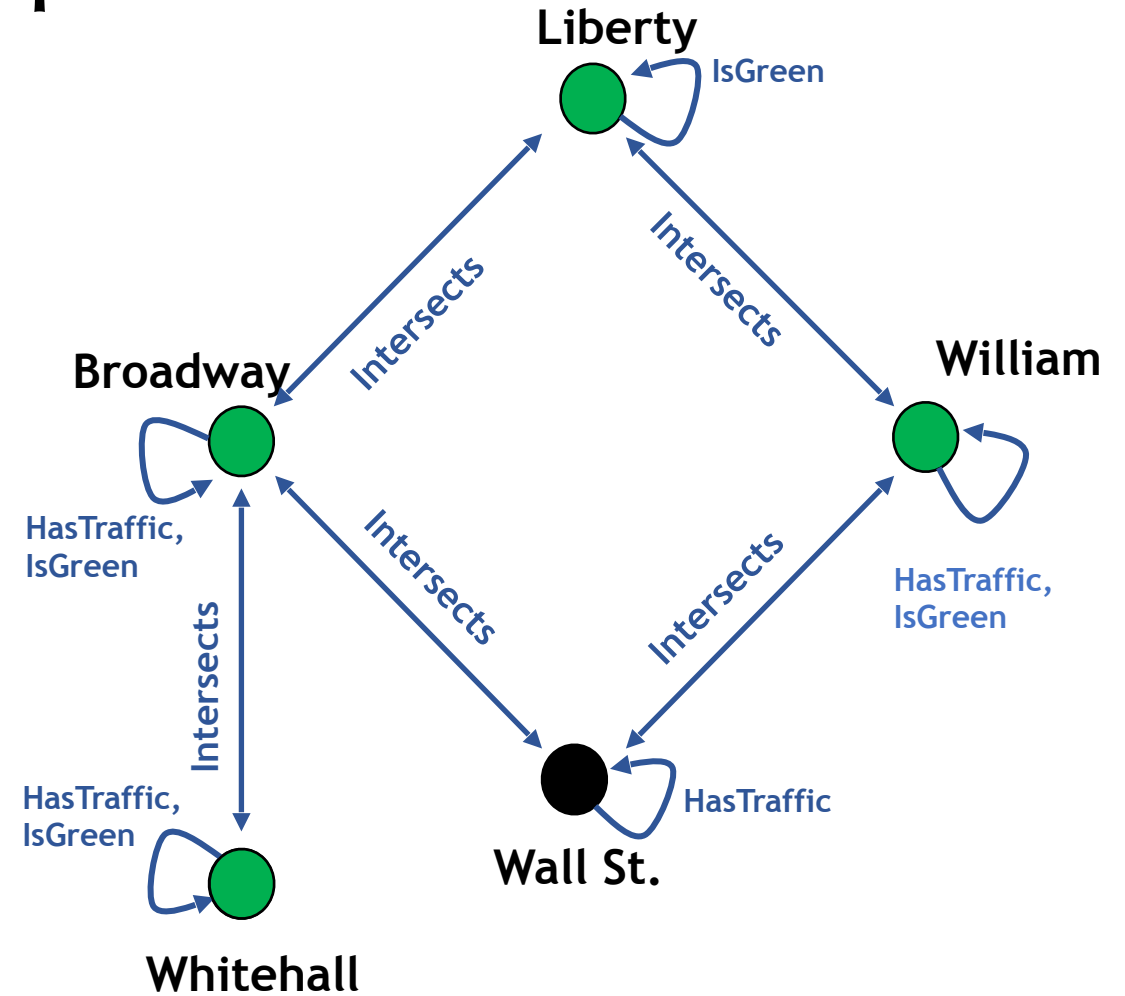


An Example

Crashes

Broadway

Whitehall St

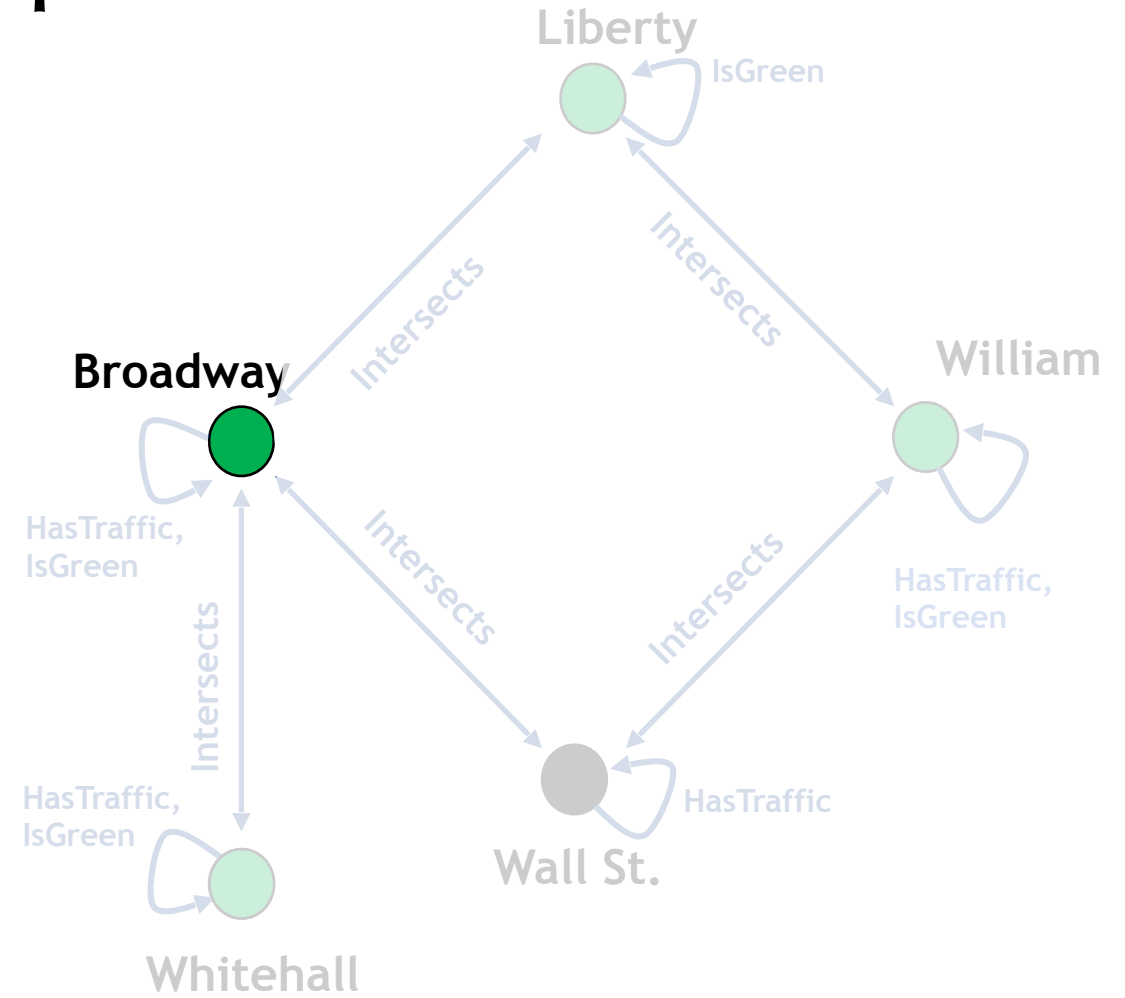


An Example

Crashes

Broadway

Whitehall St



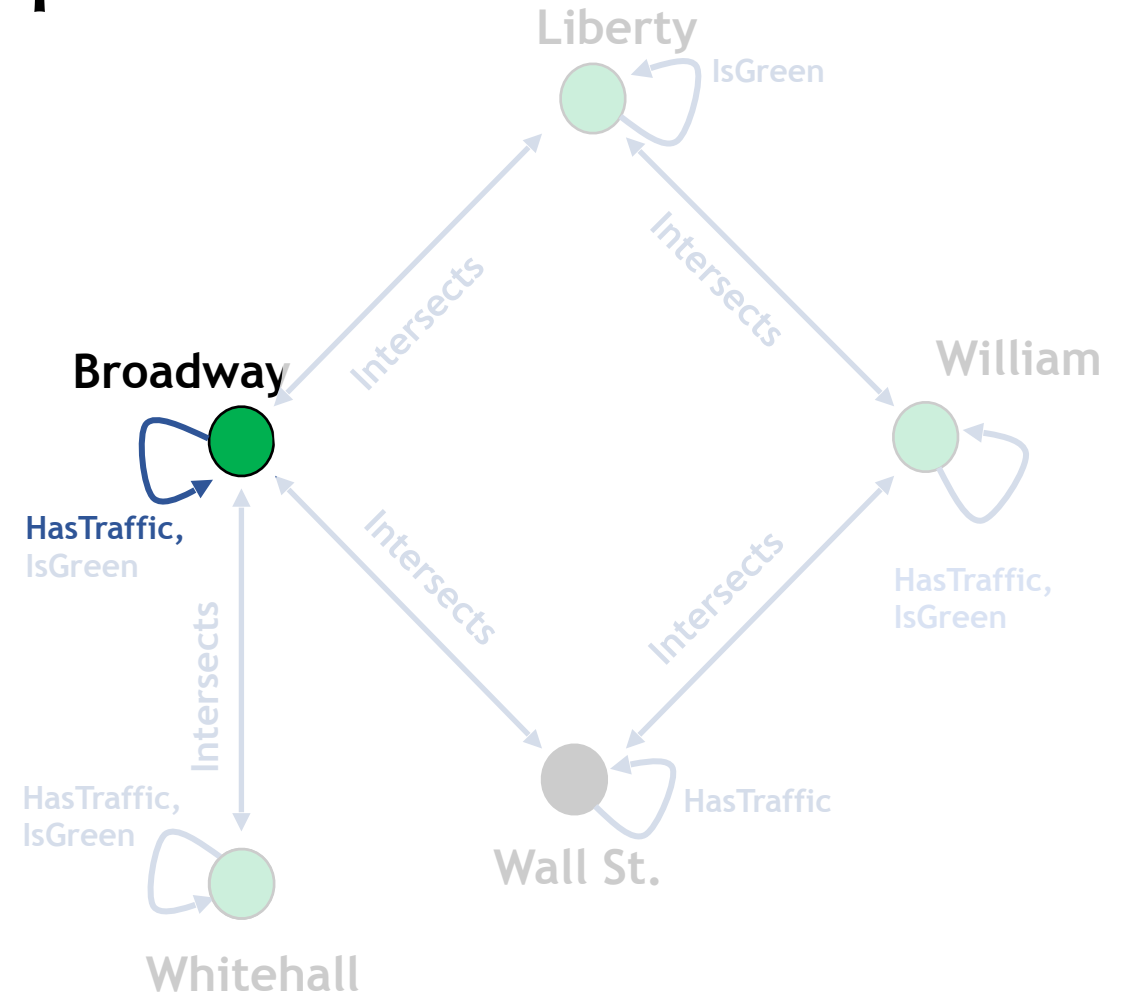
An Example

Crashes

Broadway

Whitehall St

Crashes(Broadway) \leftarrow HasTraffic(Broadway).



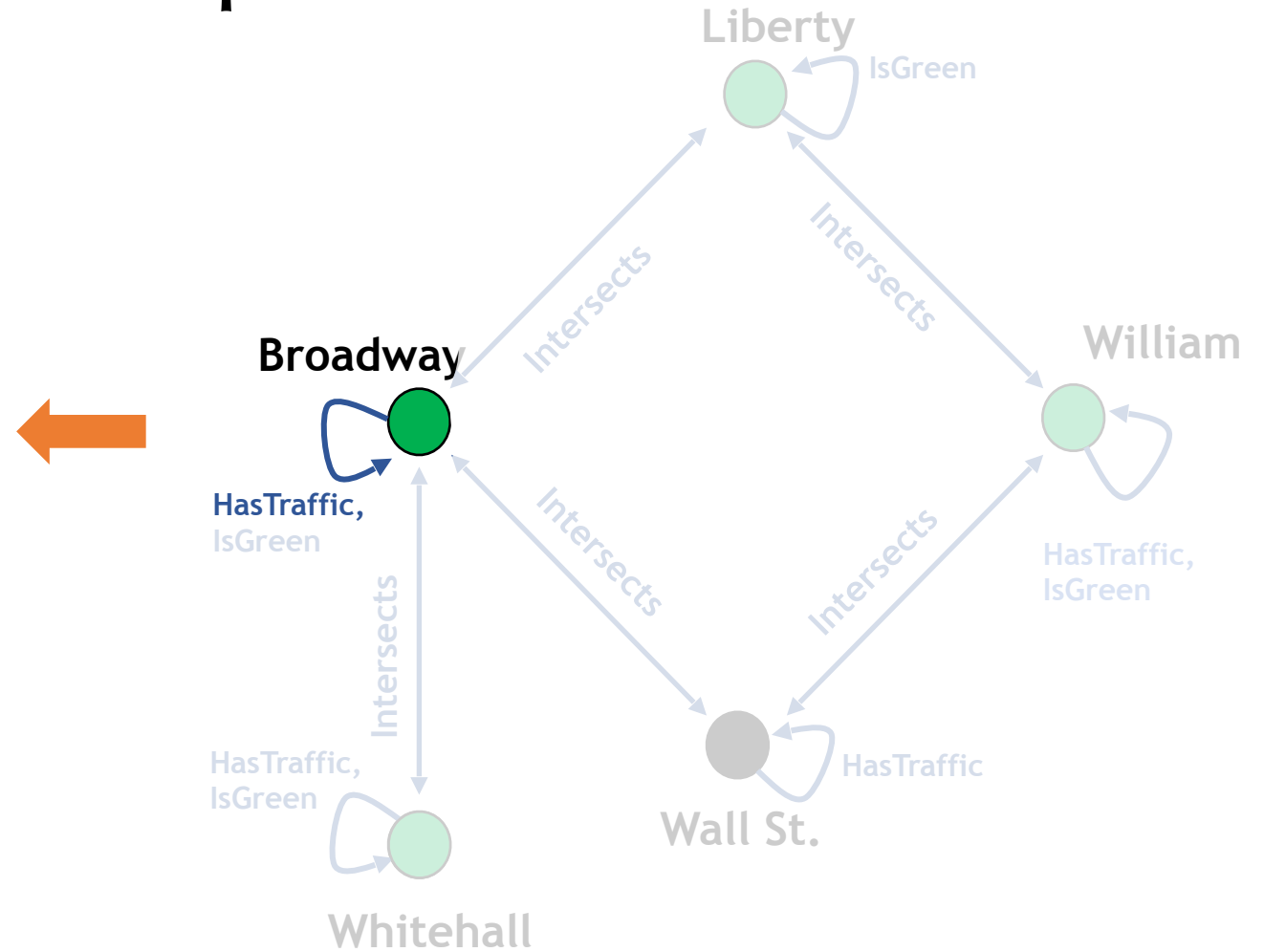
An Example

Crashes

Broadway

Whitehall St

$\text{Crashes}(x) : - \text{HasTraffic}(x).$



An Example

Crashes

Broadway

Whitehall St

$\text{Crashes}(x) : - \text{HasTraffic}(x).$

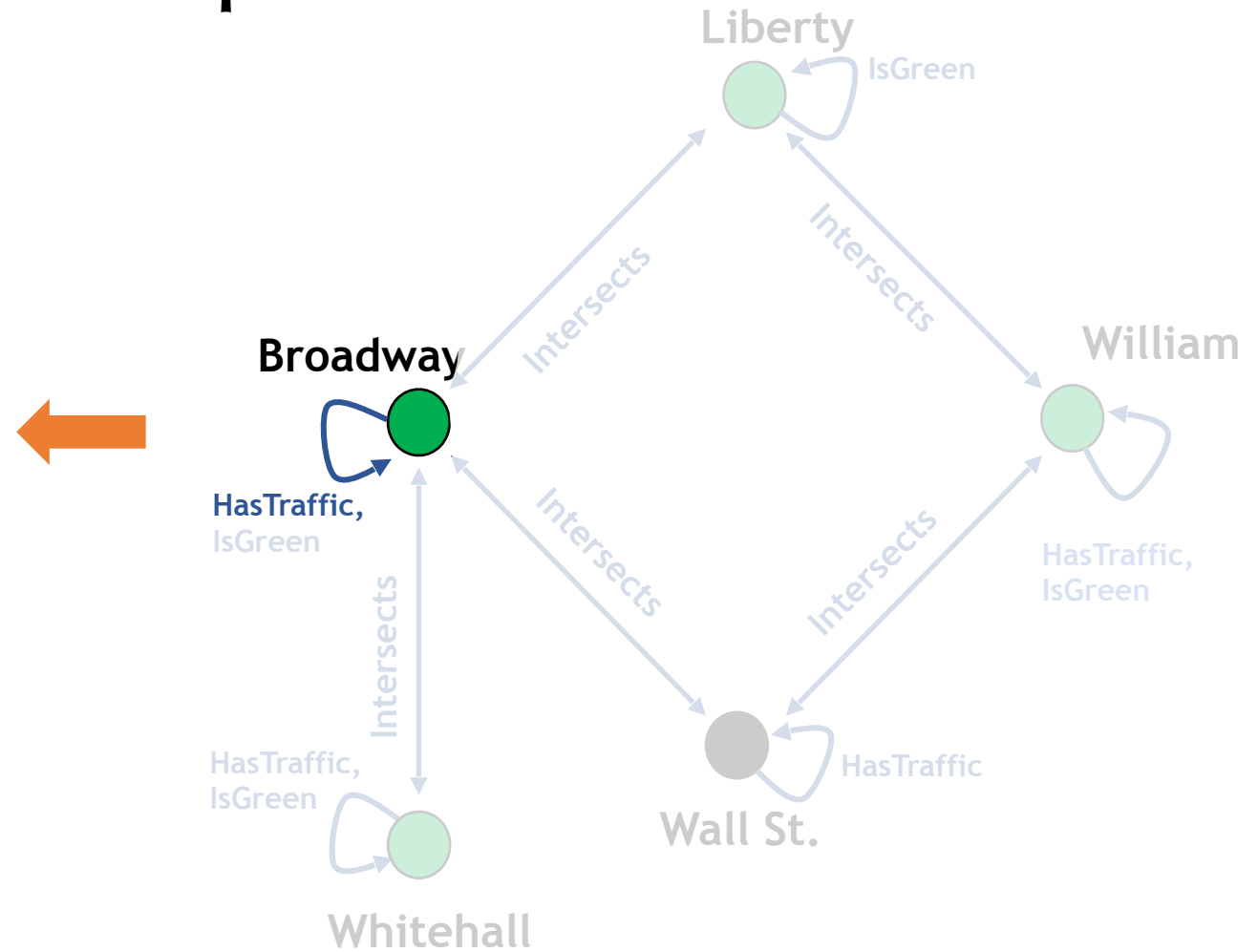
Crashes

Broadway

Wall St

William St

Whitehall St



An Example

Crashes

Broadway

Whitehall St

$\text{Crashes}(x) : - \text{HasTraffic}(x).$

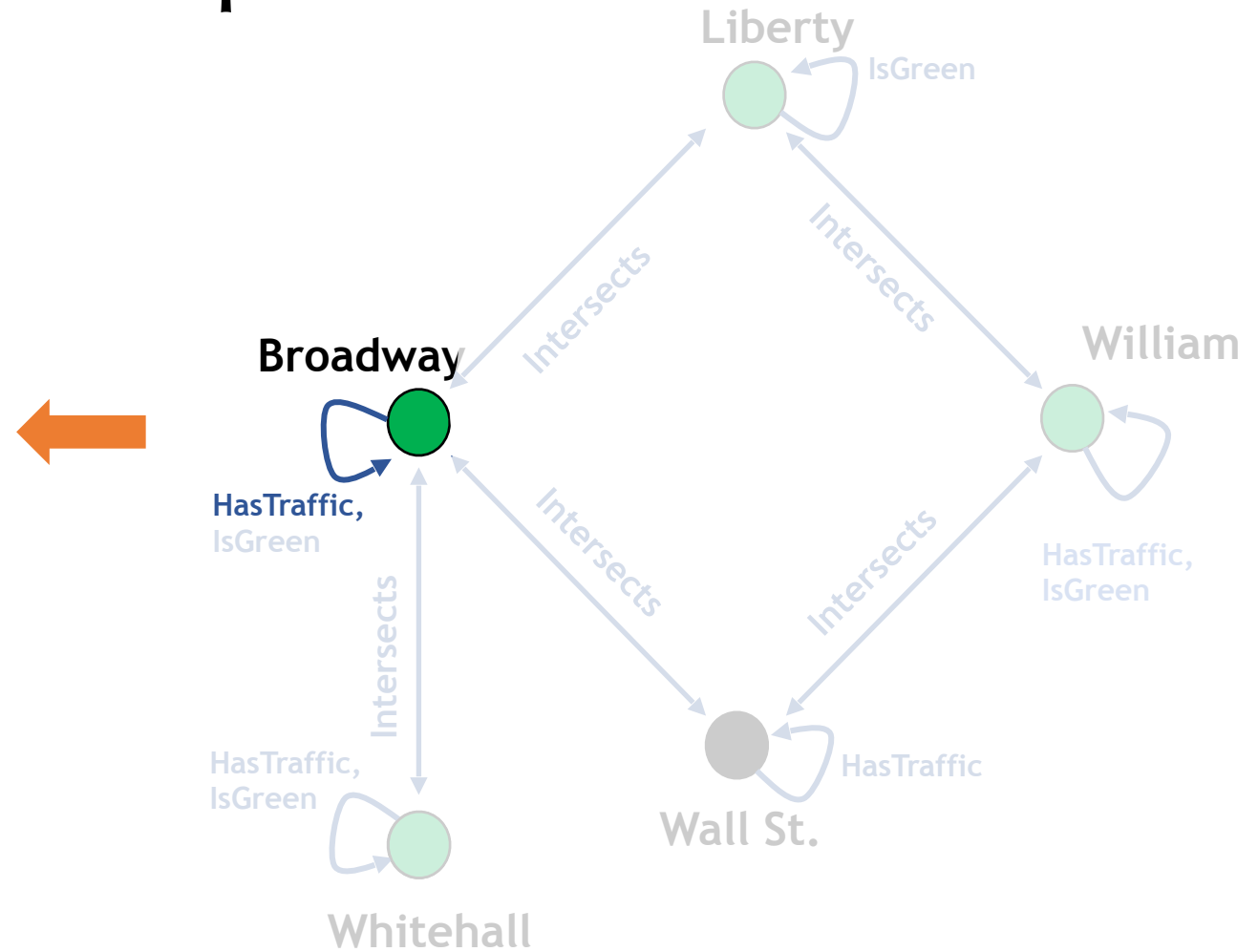
Crashes

Broadway

Wall St

William St

Whitehall St



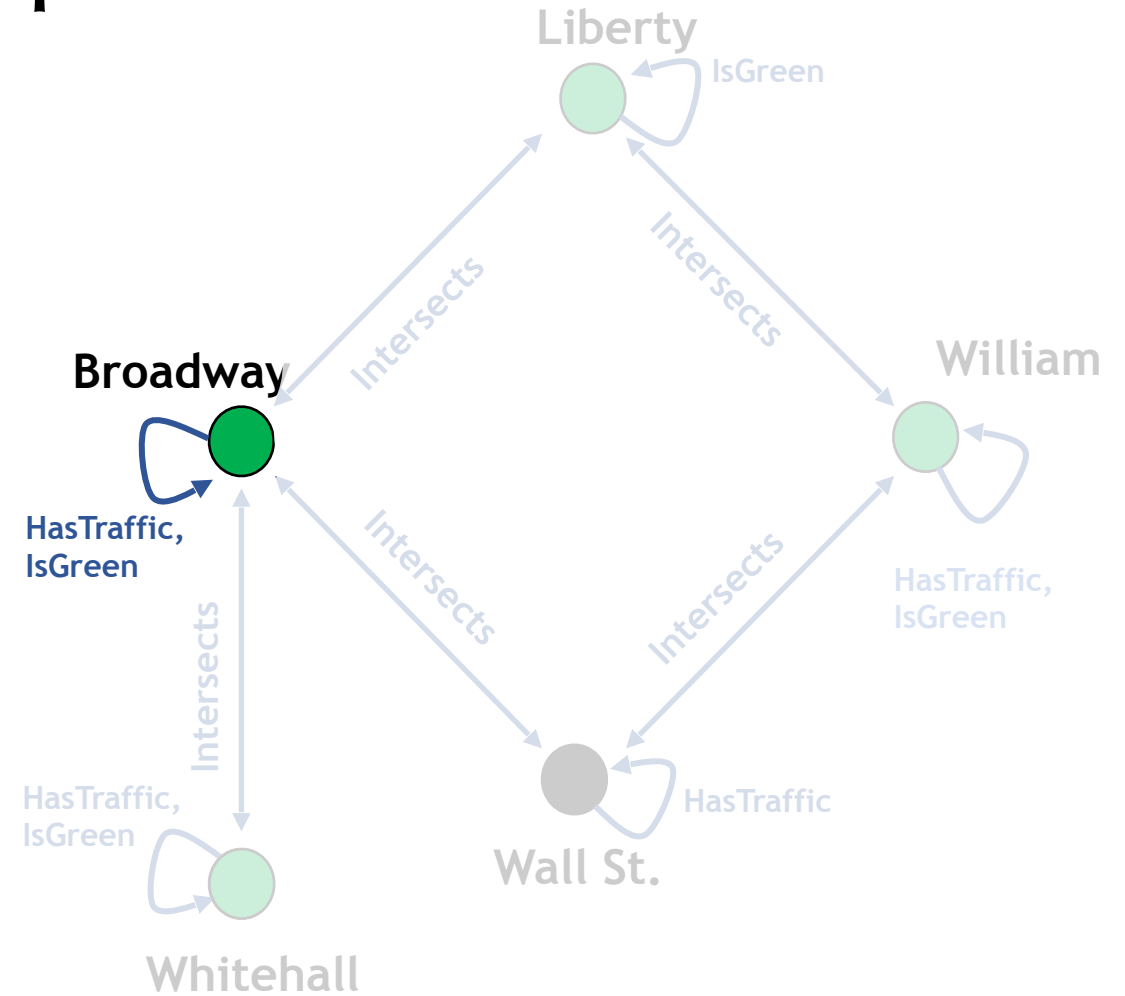
An Example

Crashes

Broadway

Whitehall St

$\text{Crashes}(x) : - \text{HasTraffic}(x), \text{isGreen}(x).$



An Example

Crashes

Broadway

Whitehall St

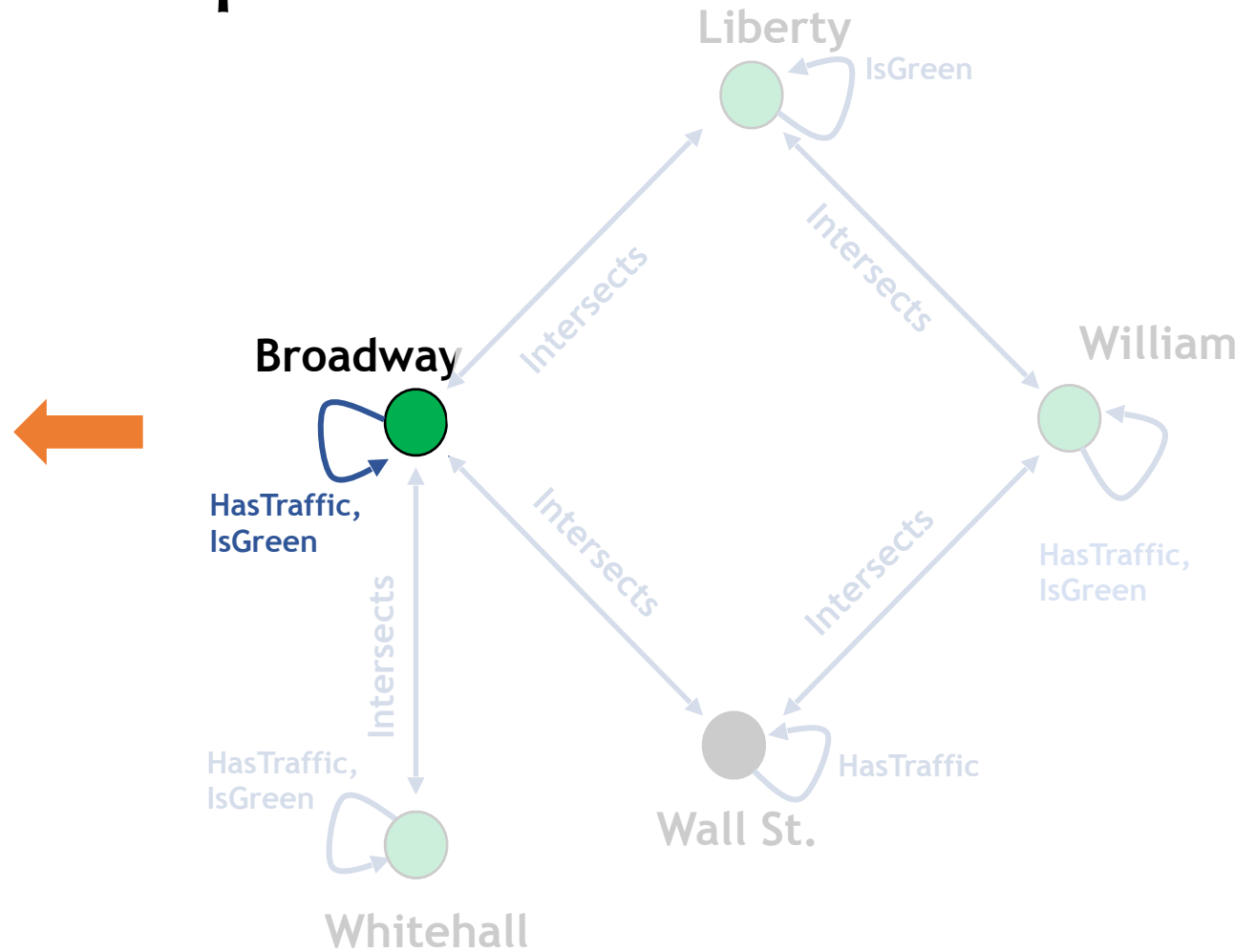
$\text{Crashes}(x) : - \text{HasTraffic}(x), \text{isGreen}(x).$

Crashes

Broadway

William St

Whitehall St



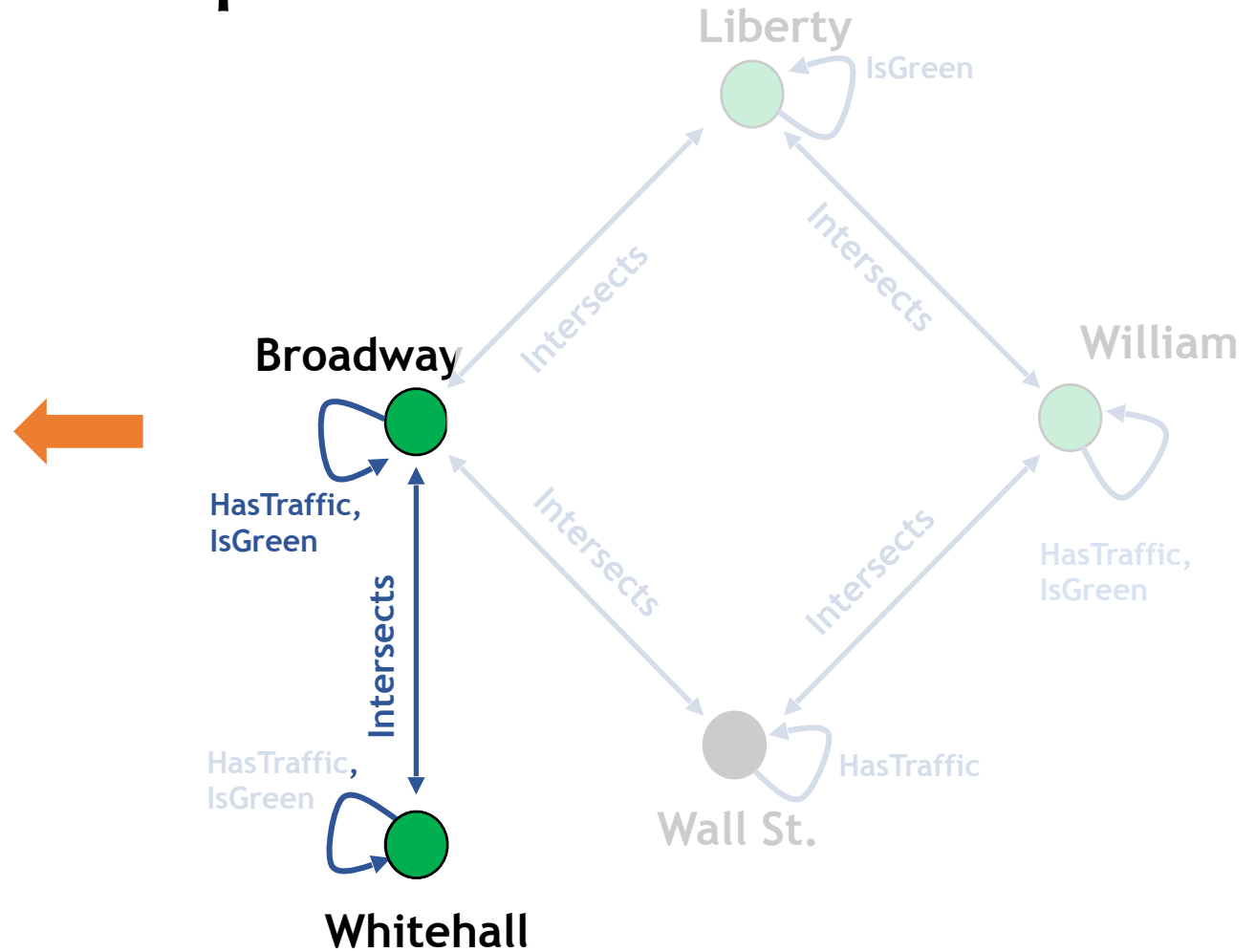
An Example

Crashes

Broadway

Whitehall St

$\text{Crashes}(x) : - \text{HasTraffic}(x), \text{isGreen}(x),$
 $\text{Intersects}(x, y).$



An Example

Crashes

Broadway

Whitehall St

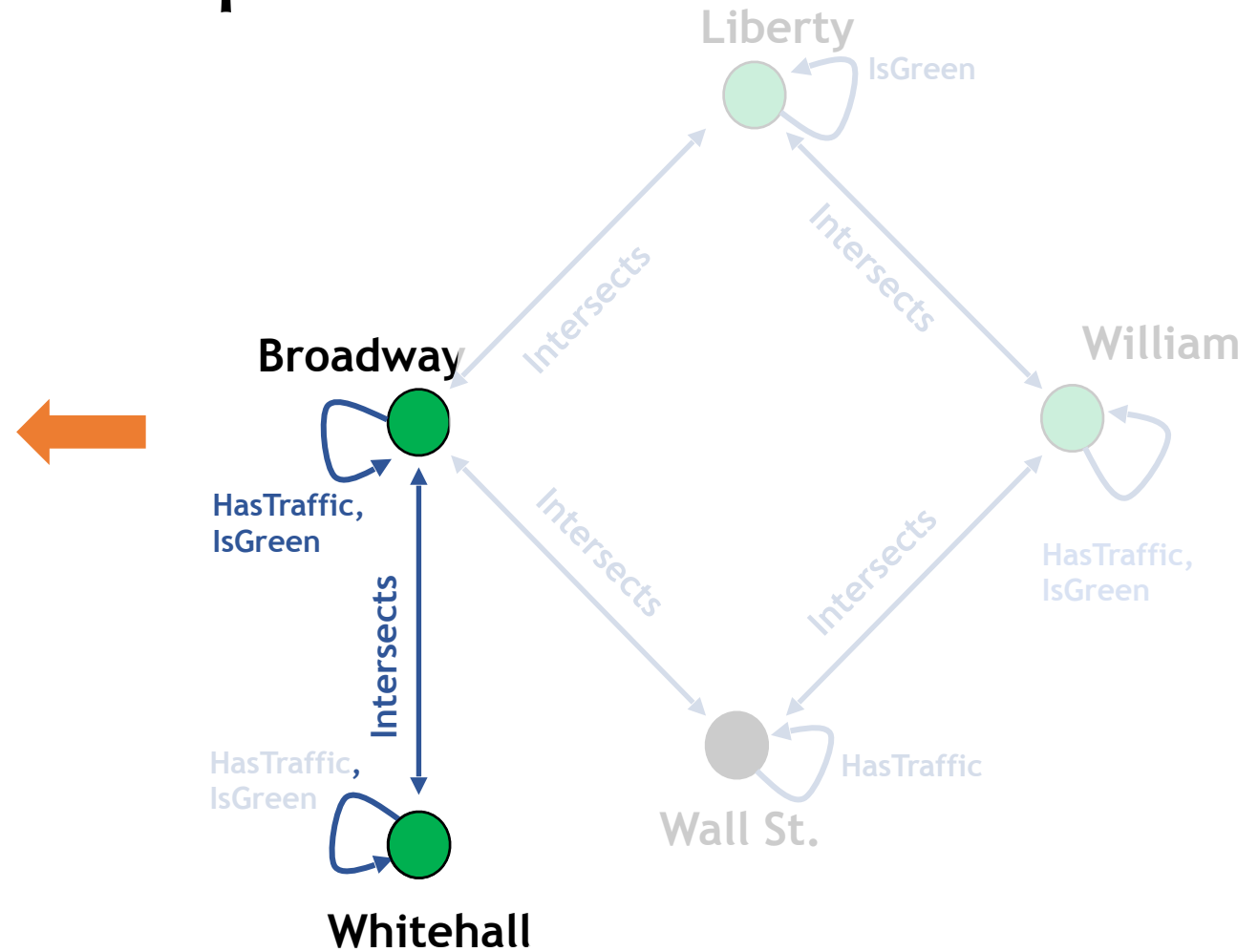
$\text{Crashes}(x) : - \text{HasTraffic}(x), \text{isGreen}(x),$
 $\text{Intersects}(x, y).$

Crashes

Broadway

William St

Whitehall St



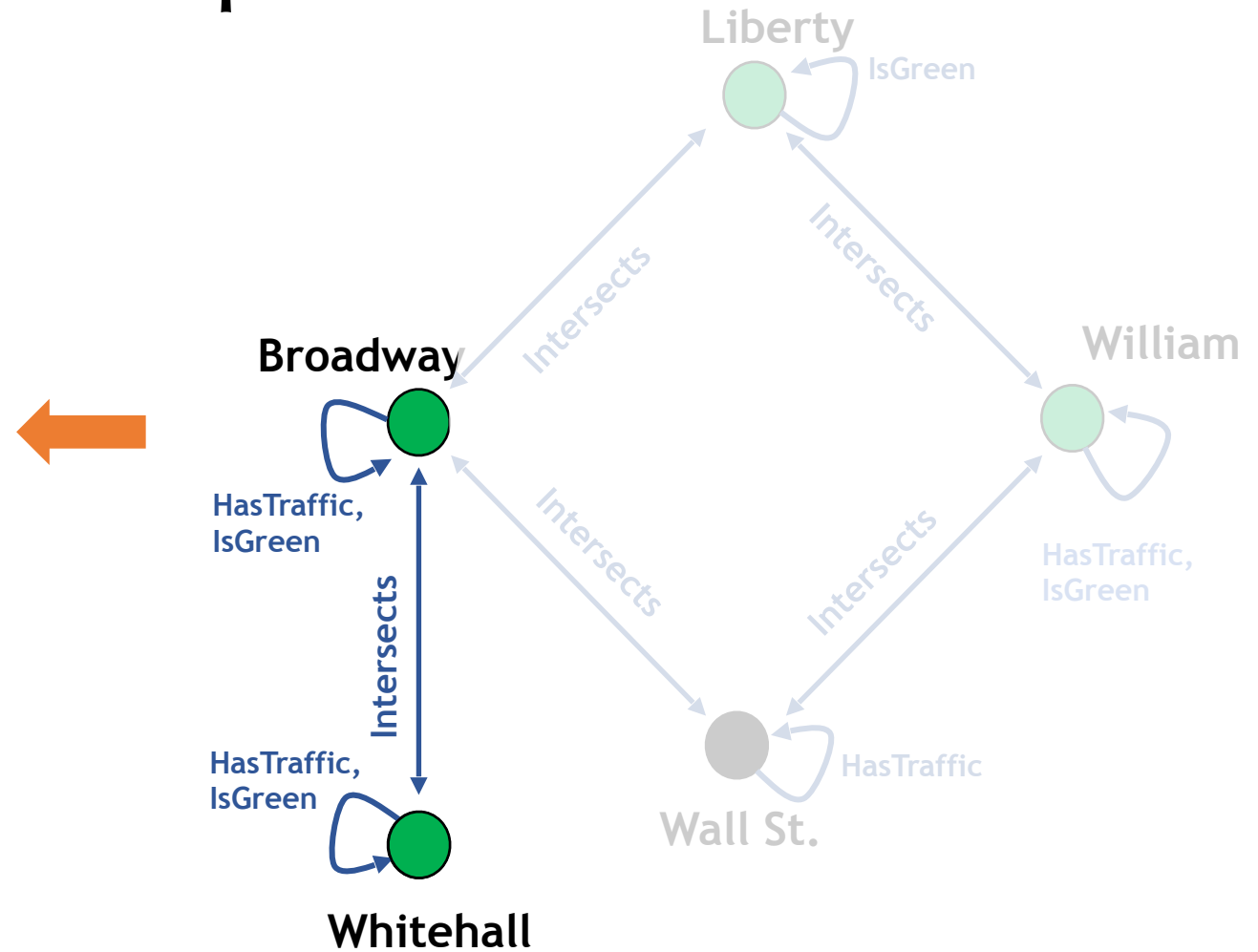
An Example

Crashes

Broadway

Whitehall St

$\text{Crashes}(x) : - \text{HasTraffic}(x), \text{isGreen}(x),$
 $\text{Intersects}(x, y),$
 $\text{HasTraffic}(y), \text{isGreen}(y).$



An Example

Crashes

Broadway

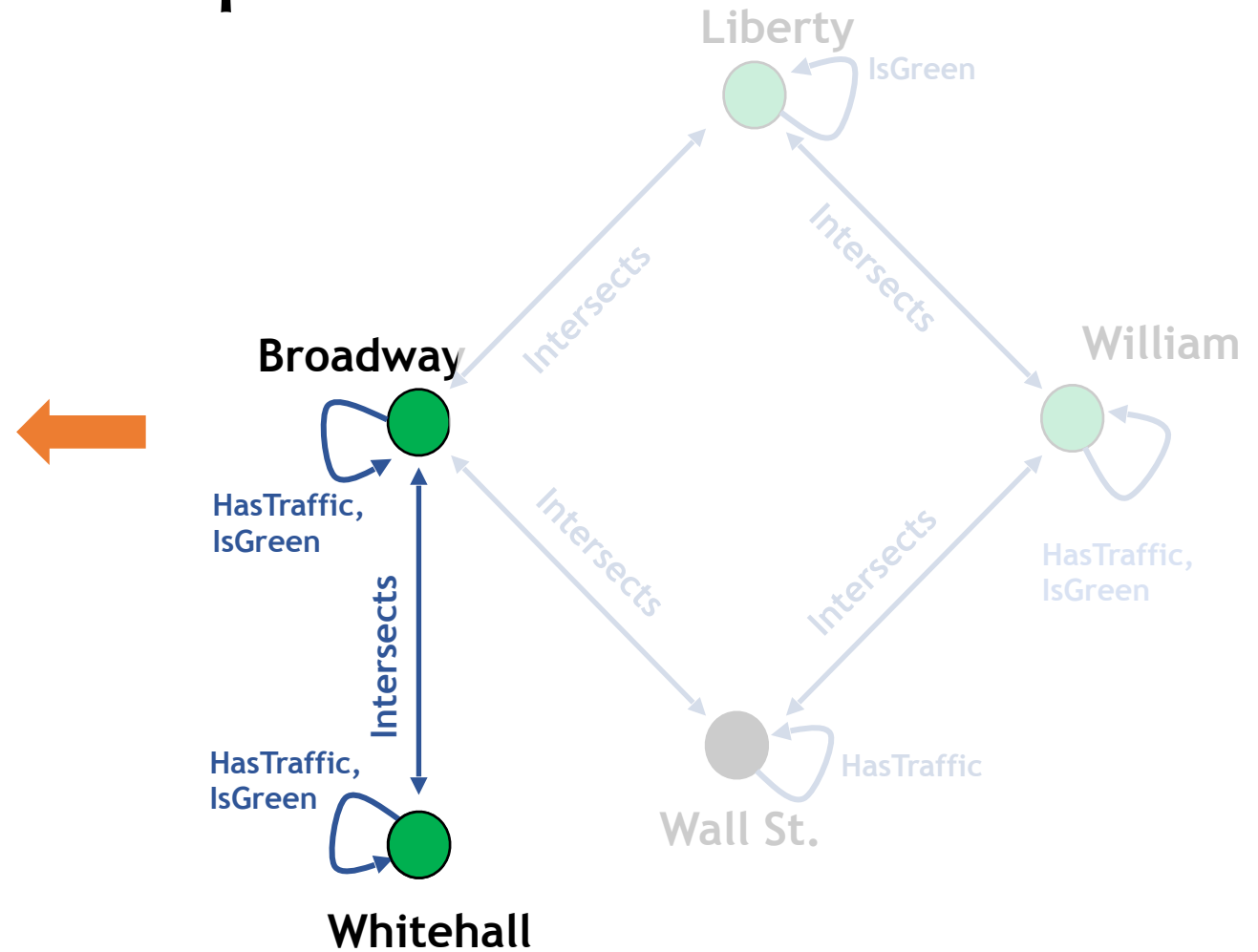
Whitehall St

$\text{Crashes}(x) : - \text{HasTraffic}(x), \text{isGreen}(x),$
 $\text{Intersects}(x, y),$
 $\text{HasTraffic}(y), \text{isGreen}(y).$

Crashes

Broadway

Whitehall St



Guarantees

1. EGS is terminating as there are finitely many subgraphs.
2. EGS is sound because consistency is verified as a part of synthesis.
3. EGS is complete because:

the query corresponding to the entire graph is consistent with the examples if and only if some consistent query exists.

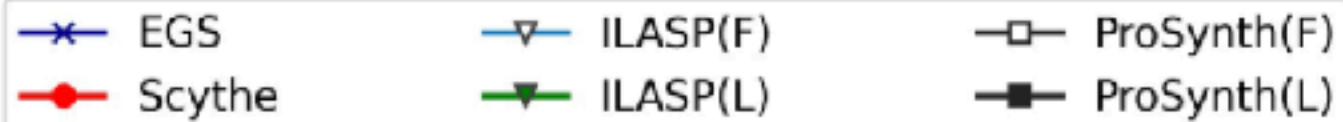
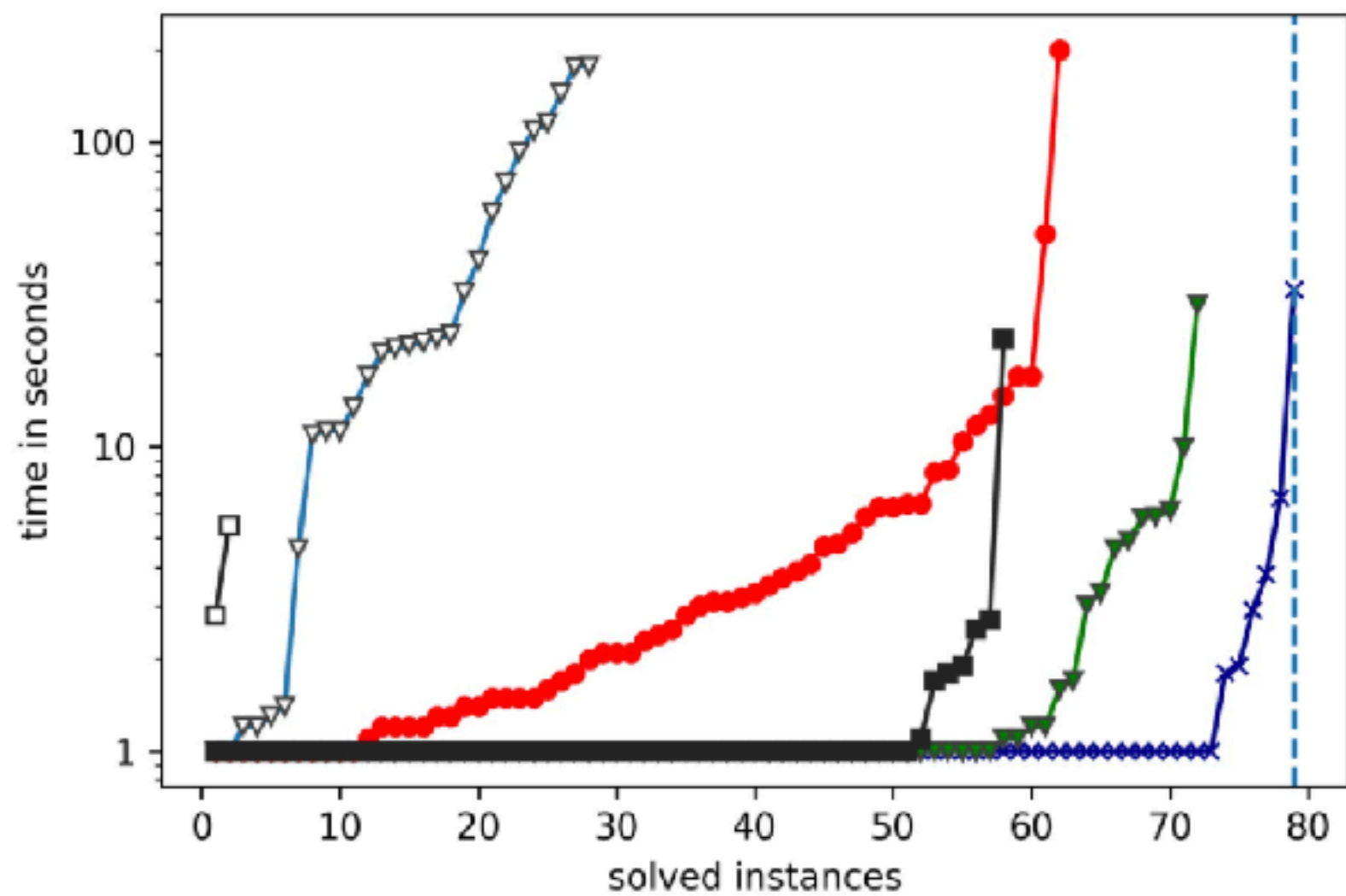
Extensions

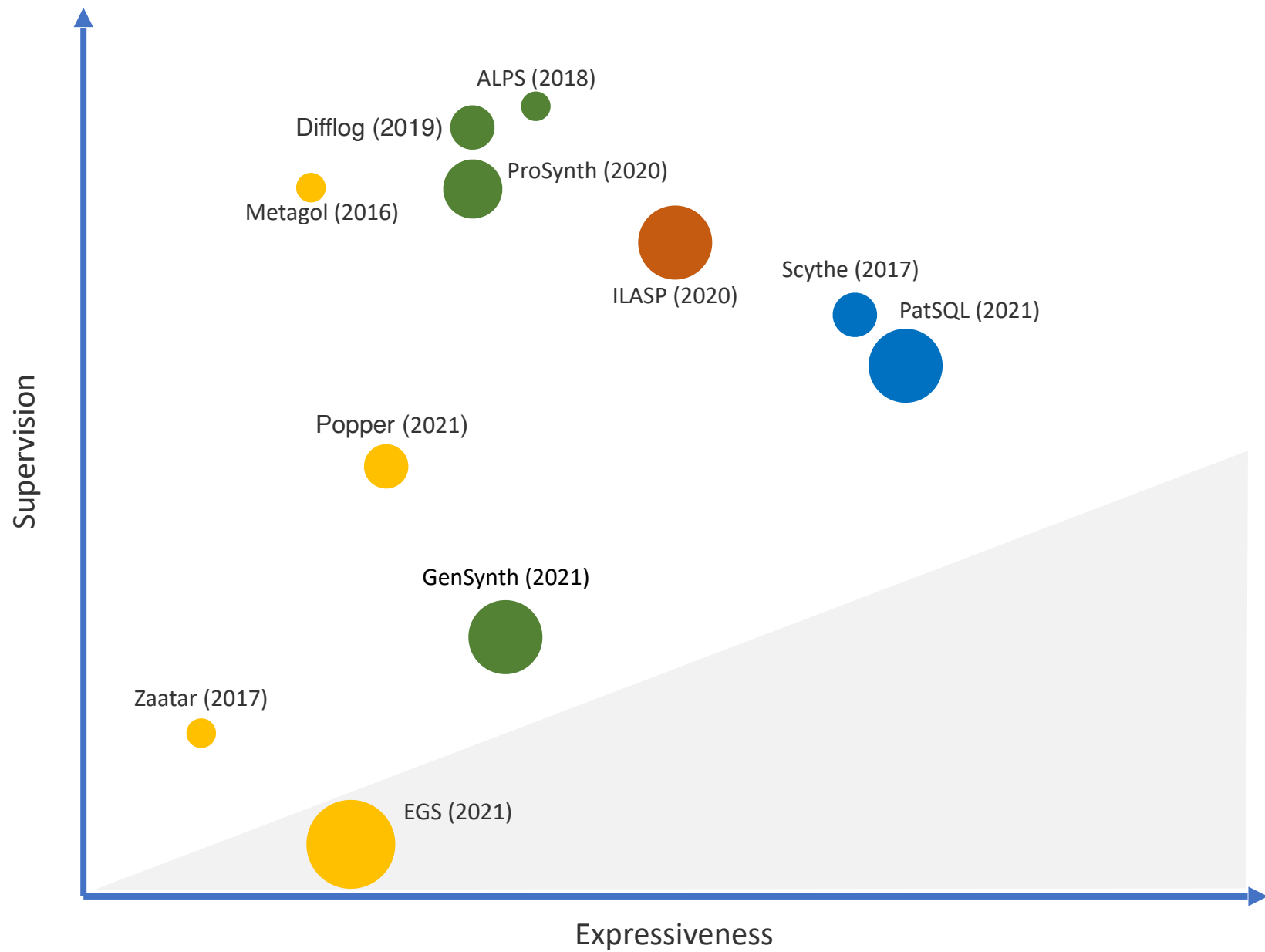


Union

Recursion

Comparison Predicates





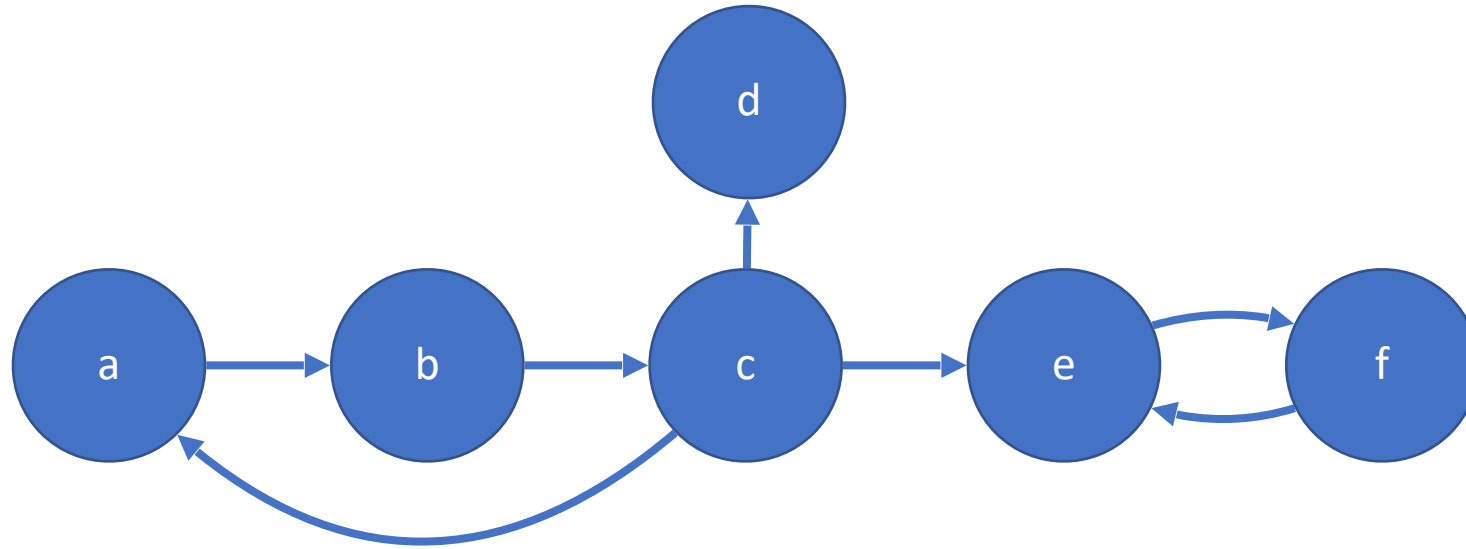
Extensions



Union

Recursion

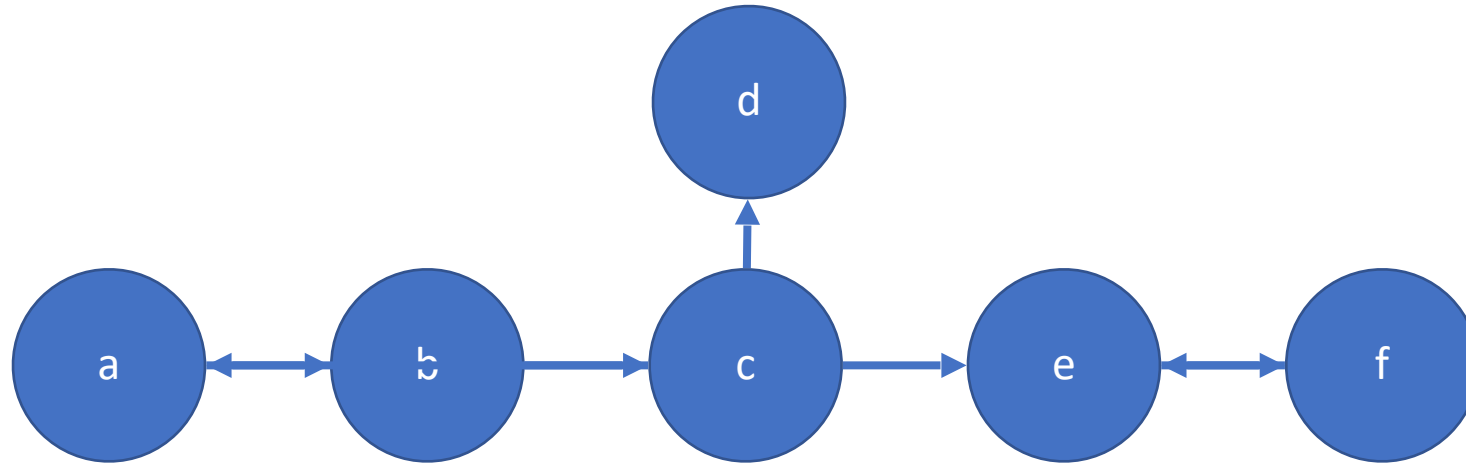
Comparison Predicates



$\text{scc}(x, y) : - \text{path}(x, y), \text{path}(y, x).$

$\text{path}(x, y) : - \text{edge}(x, y).$

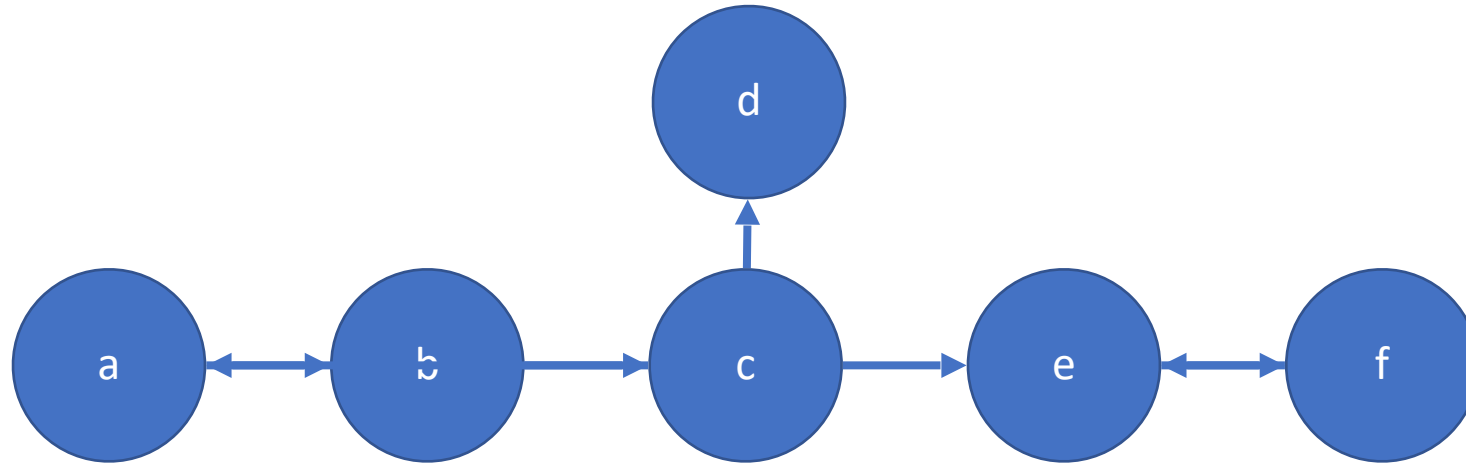
$\text{path}(x, y) : - \text{path}(x, z), \text{path}(z, y).$



$\text{scc}(x, y) : - \text{path}(x, y), \text{path}(y, x).$

$\text{path}(x, y) : - \text{edge}(x, y).$

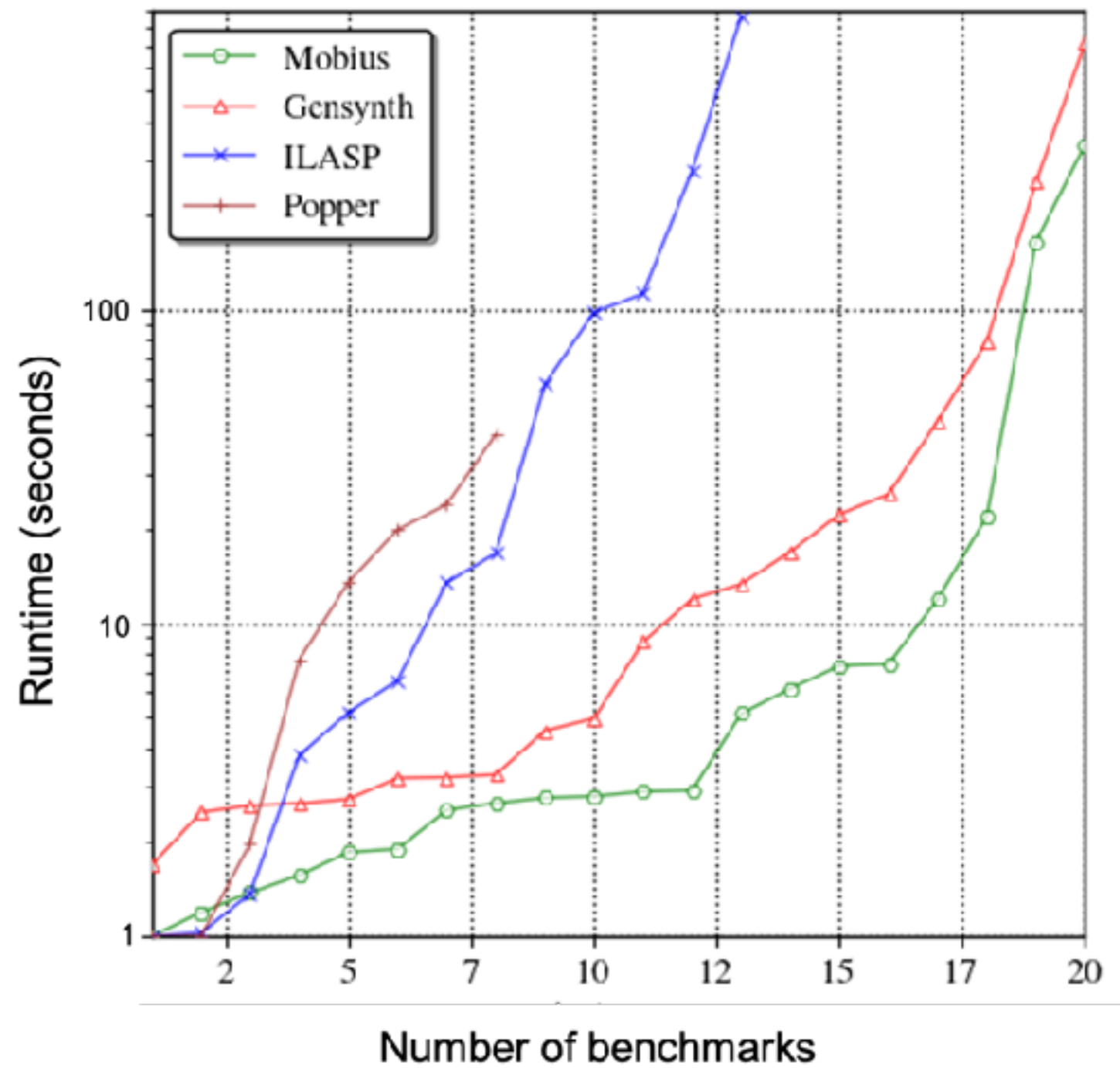
$\text{path}(x, y) : - \text{path}(x, z), \text{path}(z, y).$

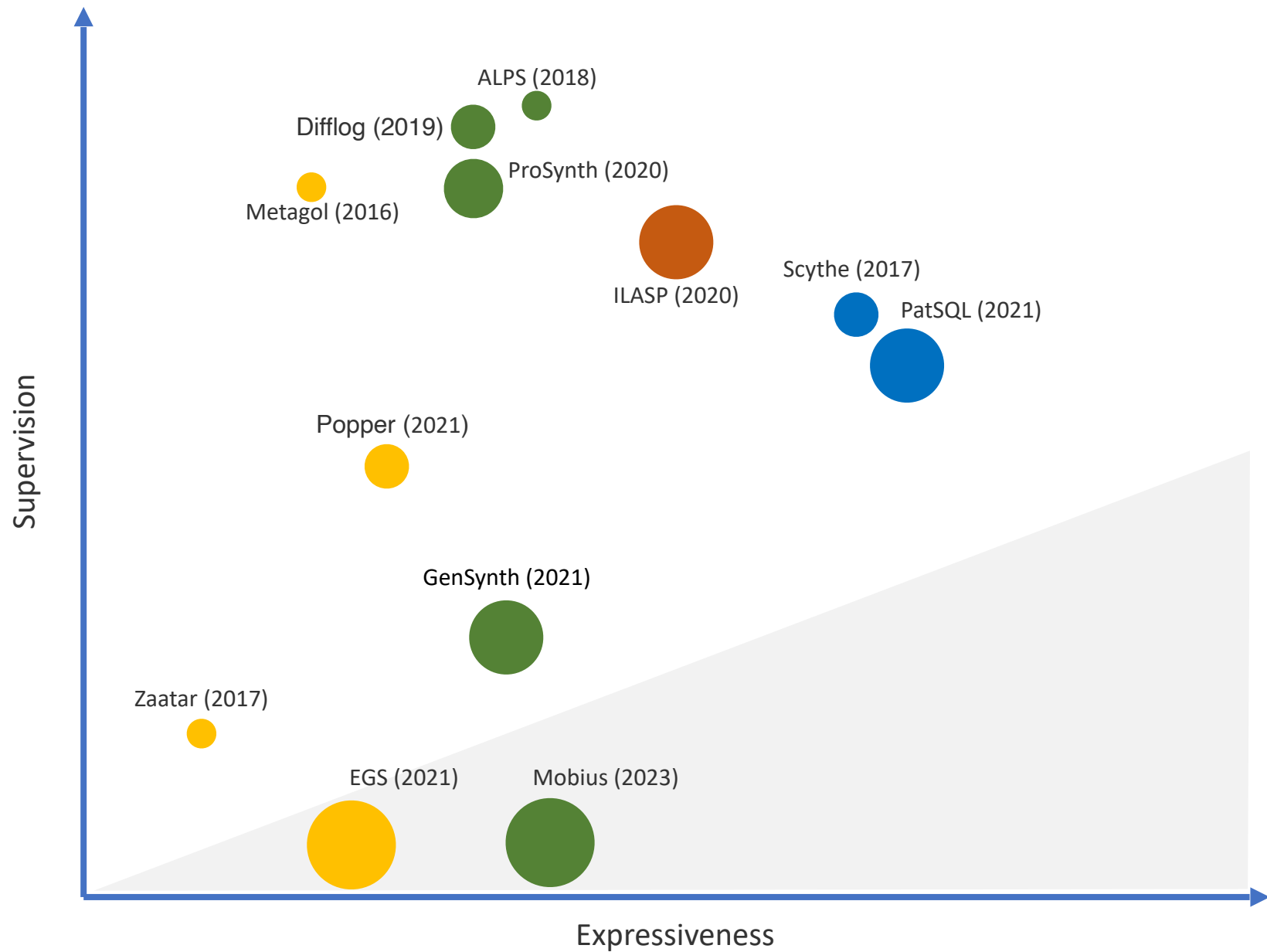


$\text{scc}(x, y) : - \text{path}(x, y), \text{path}(y, x).$

$\text{path}(x, y) : - \text{edge}(x, y).$

$\text{path}(x, y) : - \text{path}(x, z), \text{path}(z, y).$





Extensions



Union

Recursion

Comparison Predicates

```
SELECT registration.studentID
      FROM registration JOIN department
            ON registration.deptCode = department.deptCode
     WHERE registration.courseID < 500
            AND department.school = "Engineering"
```

```
SELECT registration.studentID  
      FROM registration JOIN department  
            ON registration.deptCode = department.deptCode
```

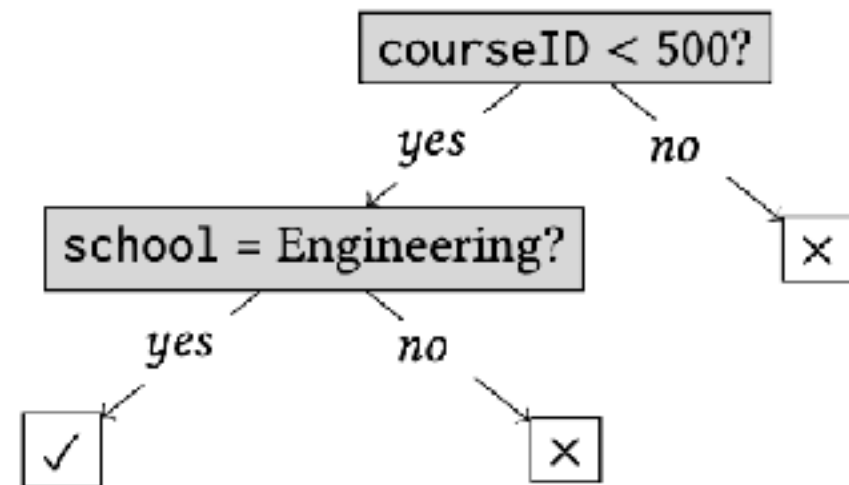
```
SELECT registration.studentID  
      FROM registration JOIN department  
            ON registration.deptCode = department.deptCode  
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            AND department.school = "Engineering"
```

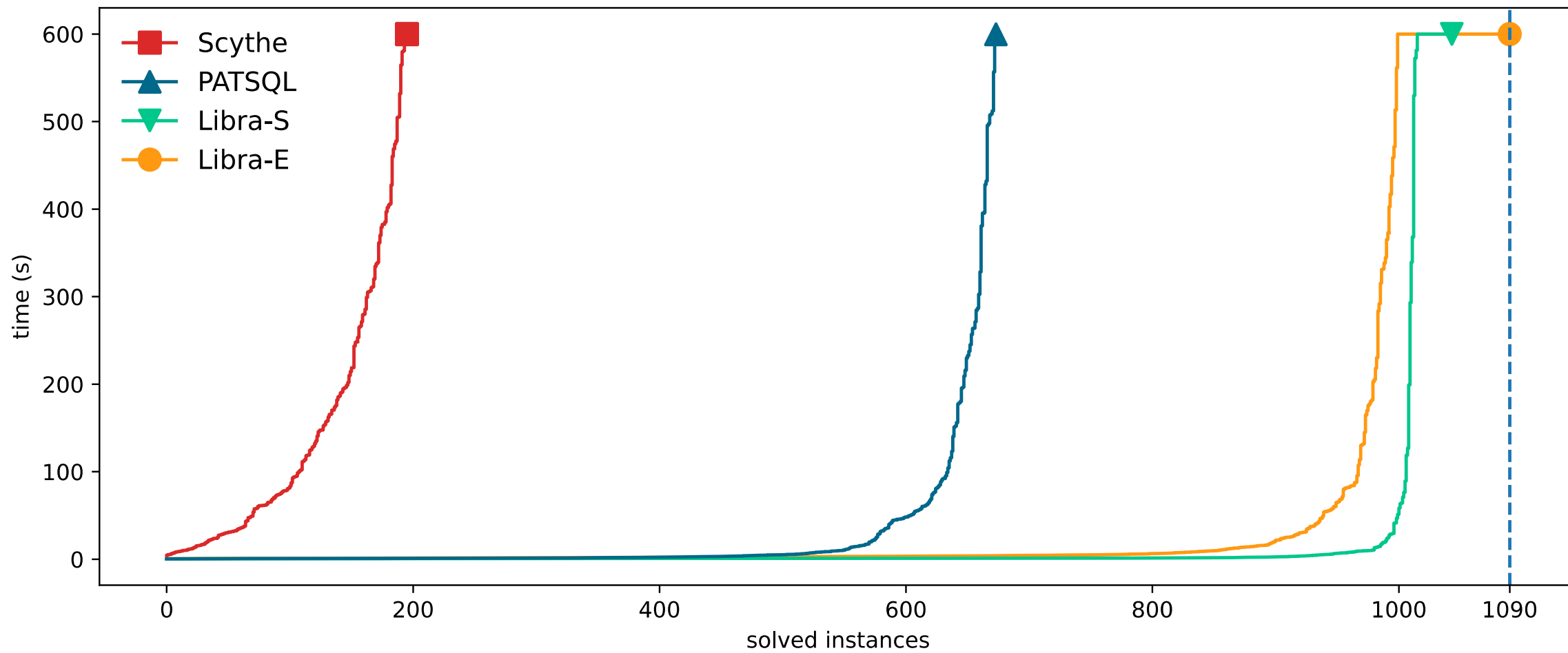
```

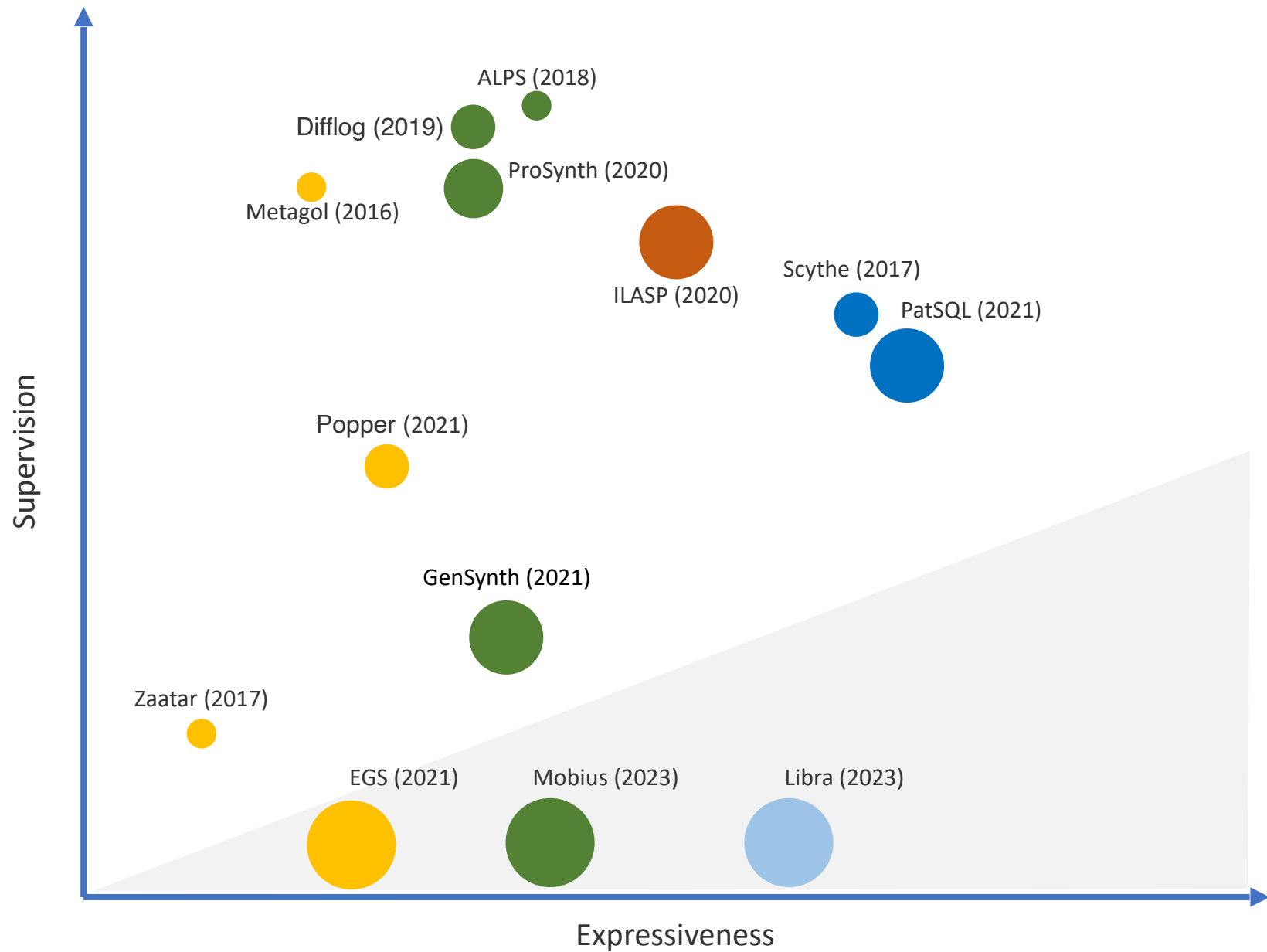
SELECT registration.studentID
      FROM registration JOIN department
            ON registration.deptCode = department.deptCode
      WHERE registration.courseID < 500
            AND department.school = "Engineering"

```

studentID	deptCode	courseID	school
Alice	Comp.	201	Engineering
Alice	Chem.	310	Arts and Science
Alice	Mech.	550	Engineering
Bob	Mech.	320	Engineering
Bob	Mech.	550	Engineering
Charlie	Chem.	310	Arts and Science
David	Comp.	500	Engineering
David	Mech.	502	Engineering
Erin	Chem.	310	Arts and Science





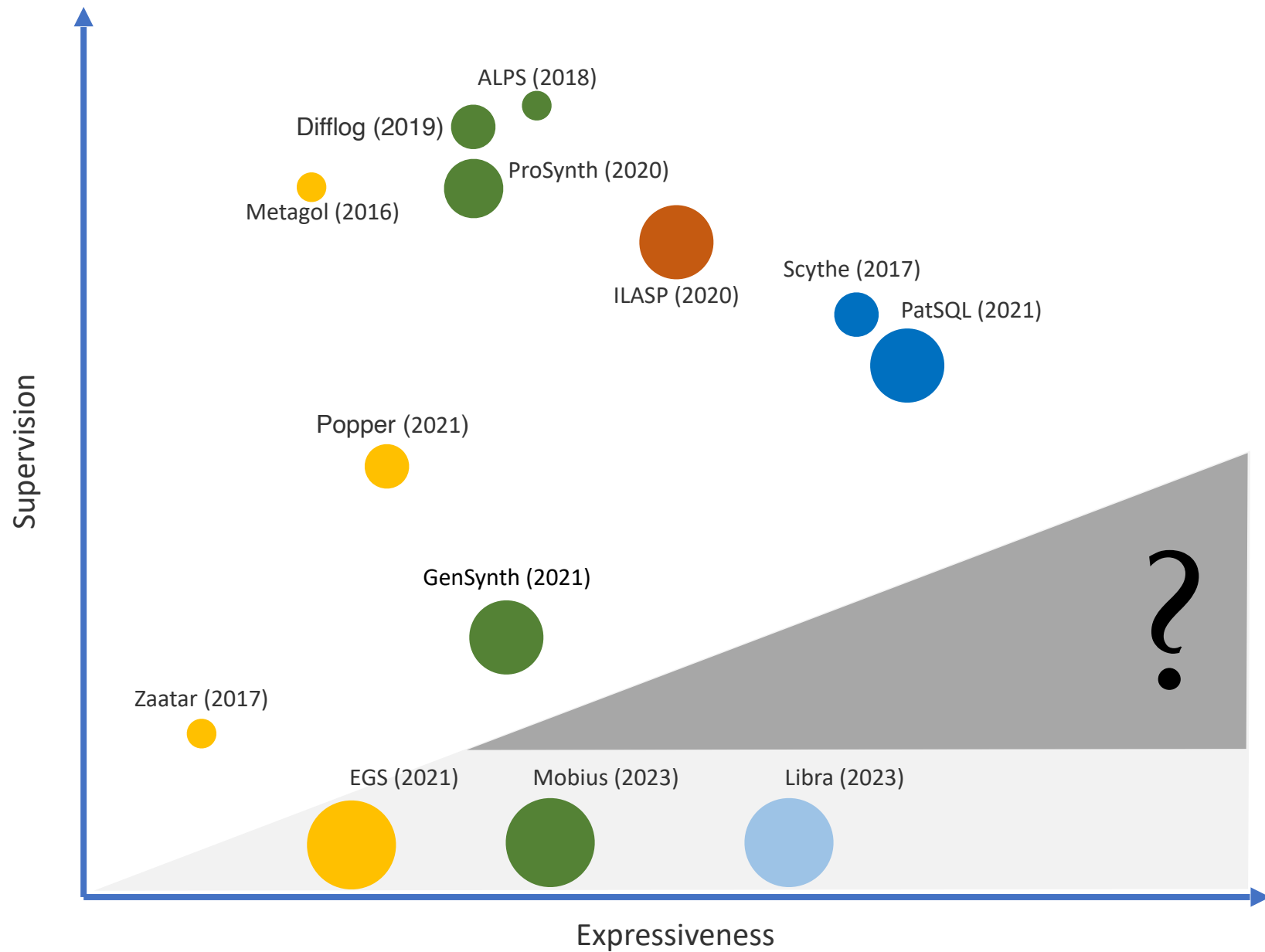


Future Directions

Synthesis in Presence of Noise

Scalability

More Expressibility (Aggregation)

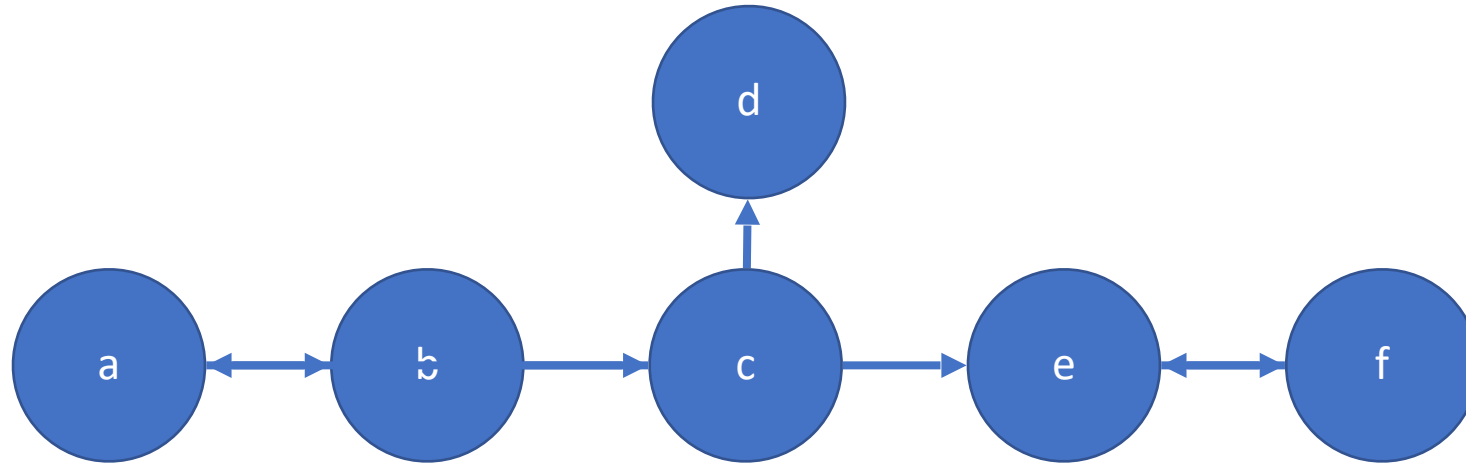


Pre-doctoral Research Workshop

January 9-11, 2025

tinyurl.com/ashokacs-prw2025





$\text{scc}(x, y) : - \text{edge}(x, y), \text{edge}(y, x).$

$\text{scc}(x, y) : - \text{edge}(x, y), \text{edge}(y, z), \text{edge}(z, x).$

$\text{scc}(x, z) : - \text{edge}(x, y), \text{edge}(y, z), \text{edge}(z, x).$

Normalization

$\text{scc}(x, y) : - \text{edge}(x, y), \text{edge}(y, x).$

$\text{scc}(x, y) : - \text{edge}(x, y), \text{edge}(y, z), \text{edge}(z, x).$

$\text{scc}(x, z) : - \text{edge}(x, y), \text{edge}(y, z), \text{edge}(z, x).$

Normalization

$\text{scc}(x, y) : - R(x, y), R(y, x).$

$\text{scc}(x, y) : - R(x, y), R(y, z), R(z, x).$

$\text{scc}(x, z) : - R(x, y), R(y, z), R(z, x).$

$R(x, y) : - \text{edge}(x, y).$

Normalization

$\text{scc}(x, y) : - R(x, y), R(y, x).$

$\text{scc}(x, y) : - R(x, y), S(y, x).$

$\text{scc}(x, z) : - S(x, z), R(z, x).$

$R(x, y) : - \text{edge}(x, y).$

$S(x, z) : - R(x, y), R(y, z).$

Normalization

$\text{scc}(x, y) : - R(x, y), R(y, x).$

$\text{scc}(x, y) : - S(x, z), R(z, x).$

$\text{scc}(x, z) : - S(x, z), R(z, x).$

$R(x, y) : - \text{edge}(x, y).$

$S(x, z) : - R(x, y), R(y, z).$

Unification

$\text{scc}(x, y) : - P(x, y), P(y, x).$

$\text{scc}(x, y) : - P(x, y), P(z, y).$

$\text{scc}(x, z) : - P(x, z), P(z, x).$

$P(x, y) : - \text{edge}(x, y).$

$P(x, z) : - P(x, y), P(y, z).$

Unification

$\text{scc}(x, y) : - P(x, y), P(y, x).$

$P(x, y) : - \text{edge}(x, y).$

$P(x, z) : - P(x, y), P(y, z).$

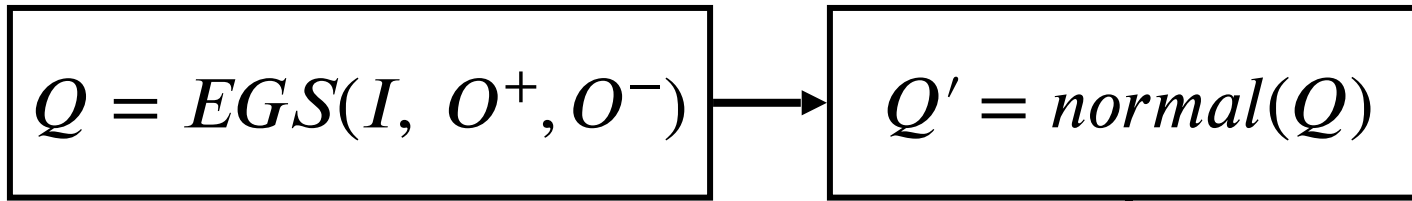
$$Q = EGS(I, O^+, O^-)$$



$$Q' = \textit{normal}(Q)$$



Mobius



Constraint
Solver

Mobius

Program
Evaluator

$$Q = EGS(I, O^+, O^-)$$



$$Q' = normal(Q)$$



Constraint
Solver



Mobius

$$Q', \sigma$$



Program
Evaluator



$$Q = EGS(I, O^+, O^-)$$



$$Q' = normal(Q)$$



Constraint
Solver

Mobius

Program
Evaluator



minimal program?

$$Q', \sigma$$

$$\mu_1(Q')$$



