

### Problem List 4

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We are considering graphs with a single binary relation  $E(s, t)$ . In this list, we are interested in paths of non-zero length.

**1 (1 pt)** Let's consider the following query in Datalog:

$$\begin{aligned} T(X, Y) &:- E(X, Y). \\ T(X, Y) &:- T(X, Z), T(Z, Y). \end{aligned}$$

Recall the definition of Datalog semantics, and then show that for each  $i \in \mathbb{N}_+$  it holds that  $T^i = \{(a, b) \mid \text{there is a path from } a \text{ to } b \text{ of length } \leq 2^{i-1}\}$ .

Write the following Datalog queries. Use constants  $n$  and  $m$  where needed.

- 2 (0.5 pts)** Return the vertices that can be reached by a path from  $n$  or by a path from  $m$ .
- 3 (0.5 pts)** Return the vertices that can be reached by a path from both  $n$  and  $m$ .
- 4 (1 pt)** Return pairs of vertices that can be reached from vertex  $n$  by paths of the same length.
- 5 (1 pt)** Return pairs of vertices  $x, y$  such that there exist paths from  $n$  to  $x$  and to  $y$  with different lengths.

We consider graphs with a ternary relation  $E(s, t, a)$ . In the third column, we store the color of the edge (from a palette of 16 million colors). Write each of the following Datalog queries, or prove that it does not exist.

- 6 (0.5 points)** Return pairs of vertices  $x, y$  such that there is no path from  $x$  to  $y$ .
- 7 (0.5 points)** Return pairs of vertices  $x, y$  such that there exists a monochromatic path from  $x$  to  $y$ .
- 8 (0.5 points)** Return pairs of vertices  $x, y$  such that every path from  $x$  to  $y$  is composed of edges of at least two colors.
- 9 (1 point)** Return pairs of vertices  $x, y$  such that there exists a path from  $x$  to  $y$  composed of edges of at most two colors.
- 10\* (0 points, bonus up to 2 points)** We consider graphs with a binary relation  $E(s, t)$ . Find out what Ehrenfeucht-Fraïssé games are, and use them to show that first-order logic (DRC/TRC) cannot express the query  $P_*(x, y)$  which is satisfied when there exists a path from  $x$  to  $y$  of any length.