

# Homomorphisms to model navigational queries of graph databases

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Database (DB) : storage system + organisation of numerical data.

Relational database (RDB) : model defined by Codd, 1970.

Set of tables with keys identifying each data tuple.

The diagram illustrates three relational tables connected by their primary keys:

- PubAddress** (Top Table):

PubID	Publisher	PubAddress
03-4472822	Random House	123 4th Street, New York
04-7733903	Wiley and Sons	45 Lincoln Blvd, Chicago
03-4859223	O'Reilly Press	77 Boston Ave, Cambridge
03-3920886	City Lights Books	99 Market, San Francisco
- Author** (Middle Table):

AuthorID	AuthorName	AuthorBDay
345-28-2938	Haile Selassie	14-Aug-92
392-48-9965	Joe Blow	14-Mar-15
454-22-4012	Sally Hemmings	12-Sept-70
663-59-1254	Hannah Arendt	12-Mar-06
- Books** (Bottom Table):

ISBN	AuthorID	PubID	Date	Title
1-34532-482-1	345-28-2938	03-4472822	1990	Cold Fusion for Dummies
1-38482-995-1	392-48-9965	04-7733903	1985	Macrame and Straw Tying
2-35921-499-4	454-22-4012	03-4859223	1952	Fluid Dynamics of Aquaducts
1-38278-293-4	663-59-1254	03-3920886	1967	Beads, Baskets & Revolution

Relationships are indicated by lines connecting the primary key of one table to the foreign key of another table. Specifically, the PubID from the PubAddress table connects to the PubID in the Books table, and the AuthorID from the Author table connects to the AuthorID in the Books table.

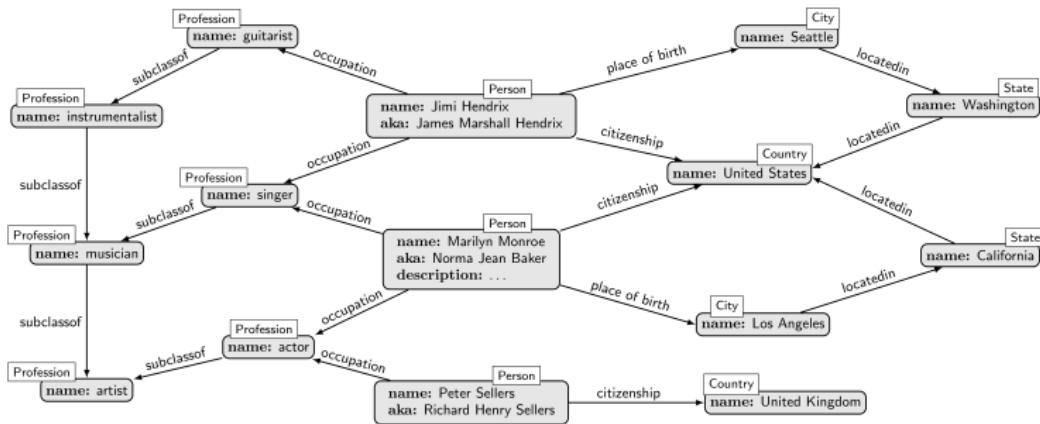
Query : interrogation of the DB to obtain some information

Typical query language : SQL, Structured Query Language ("sequel")  
Boyce-Chamberlain, IBM, 1979

ex : SELECT AuthorID FROM Books WHERE Date > 1970 ;

Graph database (GDB) : all relations are **binary**.

Data is stored as a **graph** ("data graph").



Fast-developing technology → Neo4J, OrientDB, GraphDB...

Query languages : Cypher, SPARQL, XPath...

Part of the recent trend for graph-based IT systems

→ Google (Pregel), Facebook (Graph API), Twitter (Cassovary)...

## Conference ACM SIGMOD'18 : industry and academics try to design future standards for “Graph Query Languages”

Industry 4: Graph databases & Query Processing on Modern Hardware

SIGMOD'18, June 10-15, 2018, Houston, TX, USA

### Cypher: An Evolving Query Language for Property Graphs

Nadime Francis<sup>\*</sup>  
Université Paris-Est

Leonid Libkin  
University of Edinburgh

Stefan Plantikow  
Neo4j

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Paolo Guagliardo  
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Victor Marsault  
University of Edinburgh

Petra Selmer  
Neo4j

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### G-CORE A Core for Future Graph Query Languages

Designed by the LDBC Graph Query Language Task Force<sup>\*</sup>

Renzo Angles  
Universidad de Talca

Peter Boncz  
CWI, Amsterdam

Tobias Lindaaker  
Neo4j

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Stefan Plantikow  
Neo4j

Hannes Voigt  
Technische Universität Dresden



Cypher (2011) + Open Cypher (2015) on [Property graphs](#)

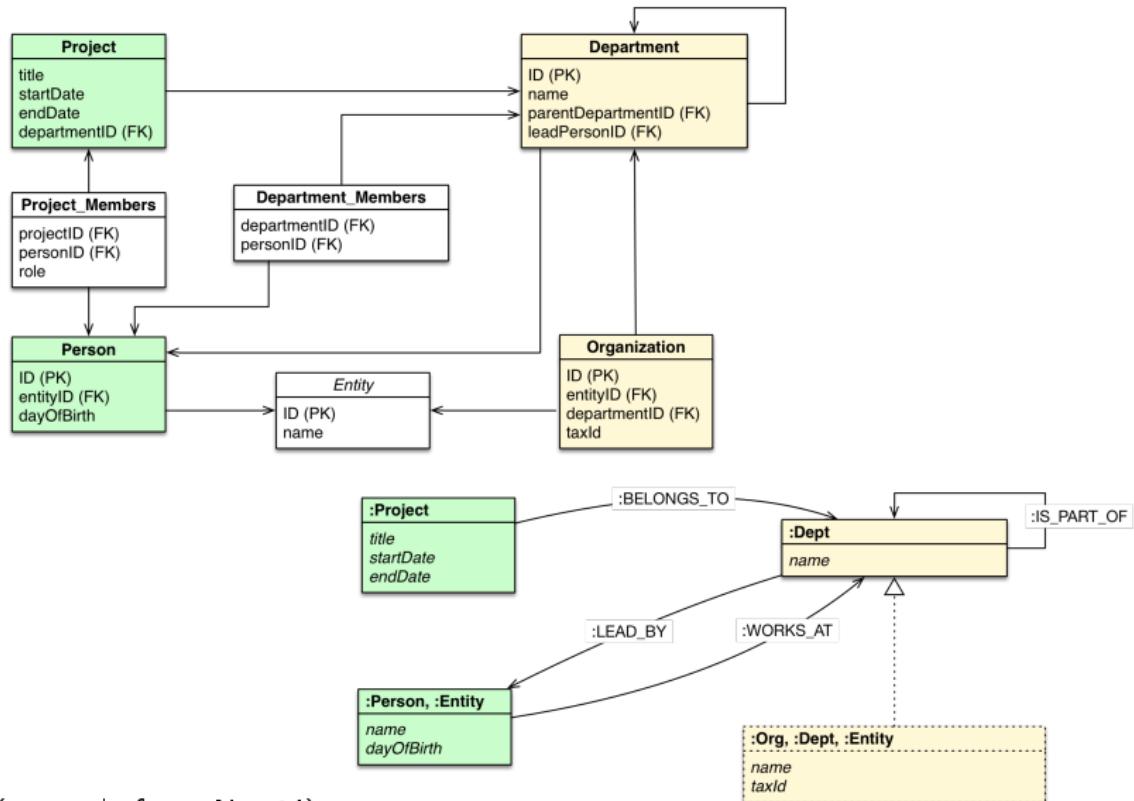
Examples of Cypher queries :

```
MATCH( :Person {name :'Jennifer'})-[ :WORKS_FOR]->(c :Company)  
RETURN c
```

```
MATCH p=(a :Person)-[*1..3]-(b :Person)  
WHERE a.name='Alice' AND b.name='Bob'  
RETURN p
```

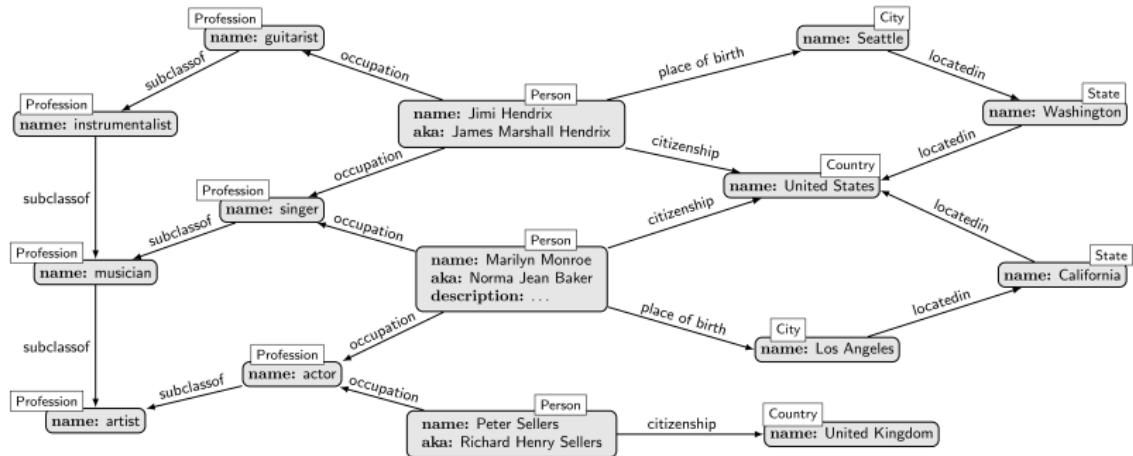
Also : shortest paths

Graphs : both **simple** and **expressive**

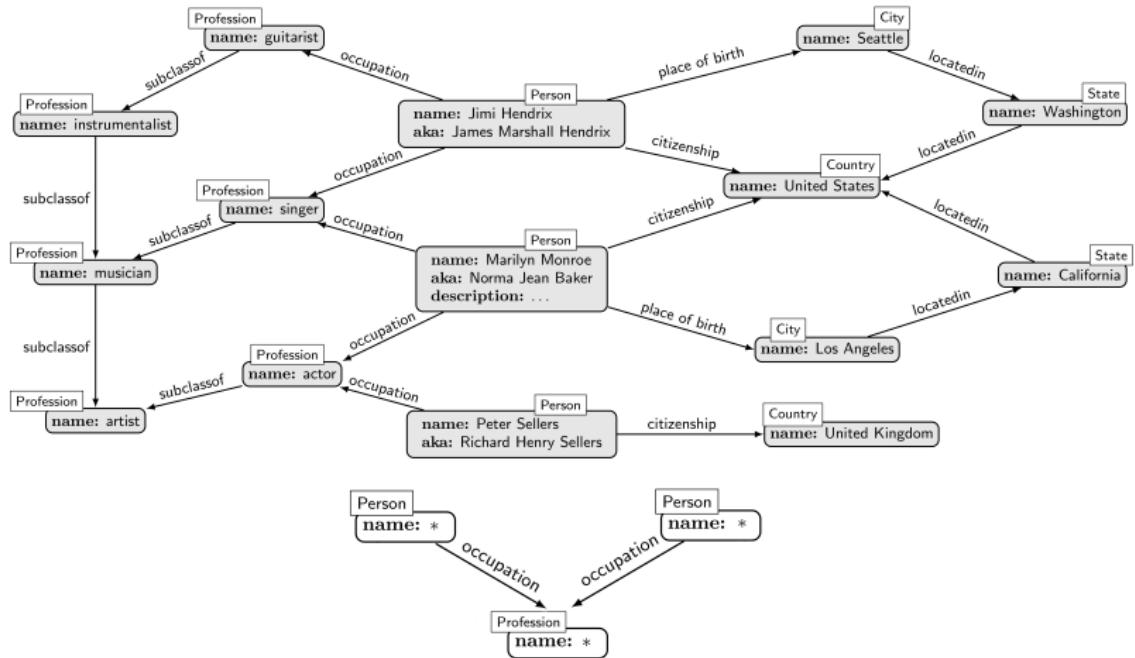


(example from Neo4J)

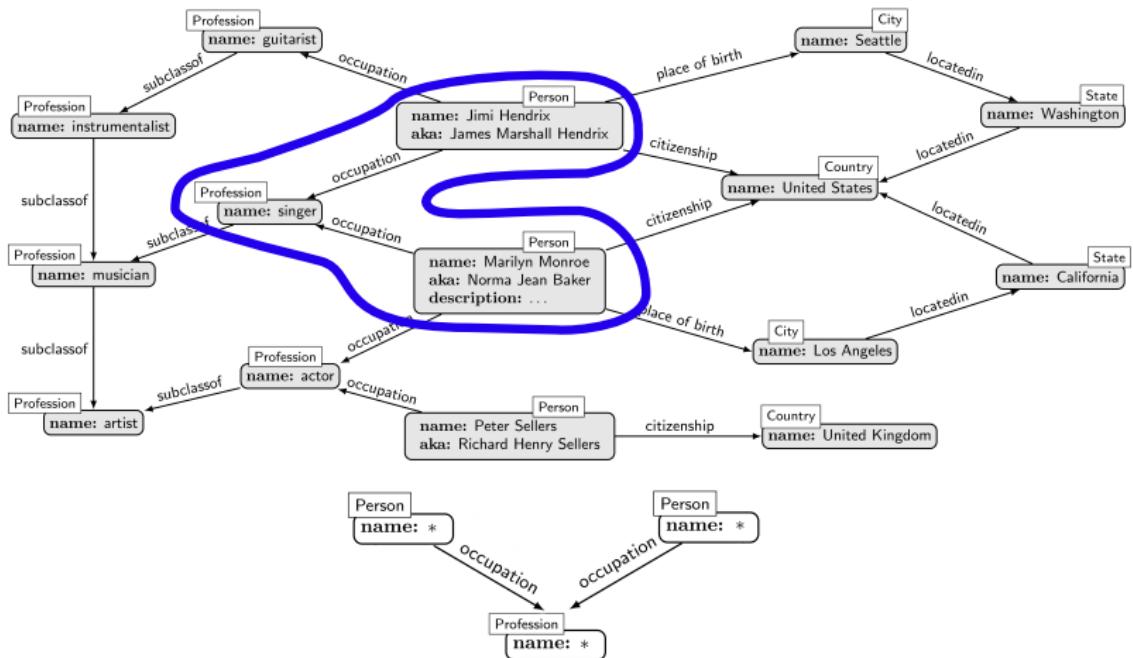
# Graph databases - queries



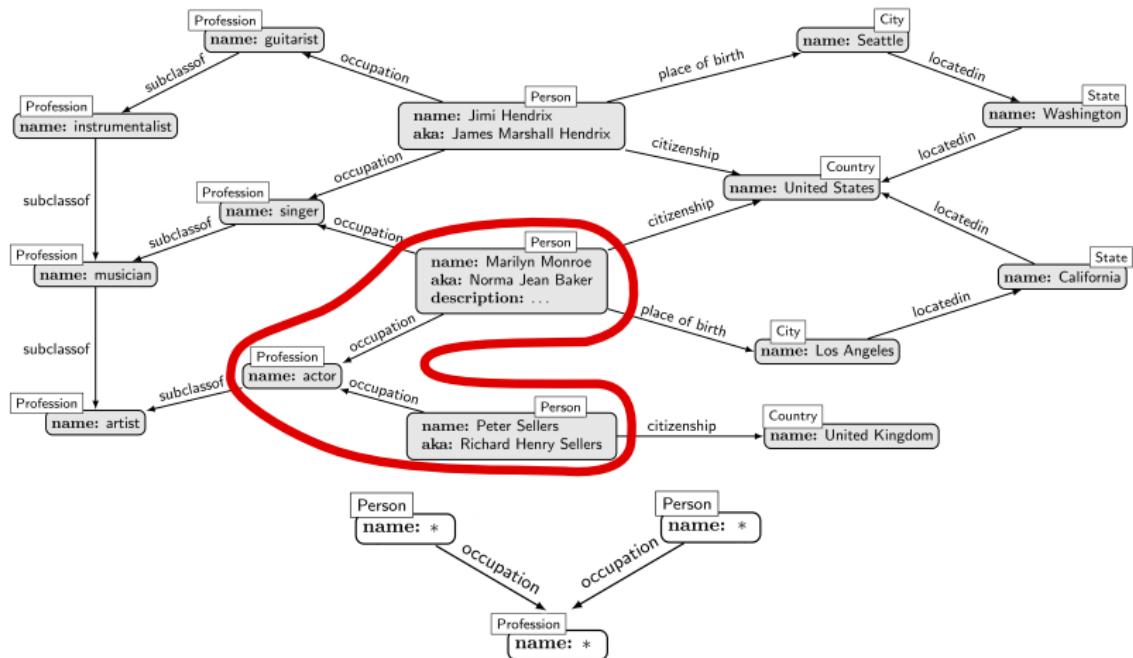
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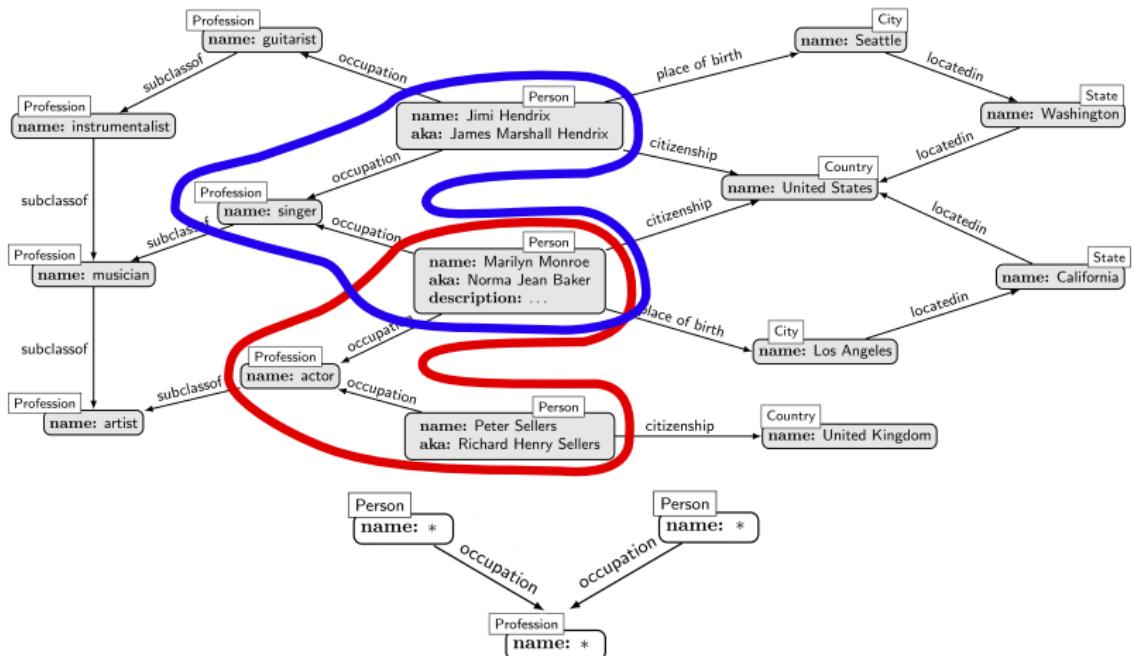
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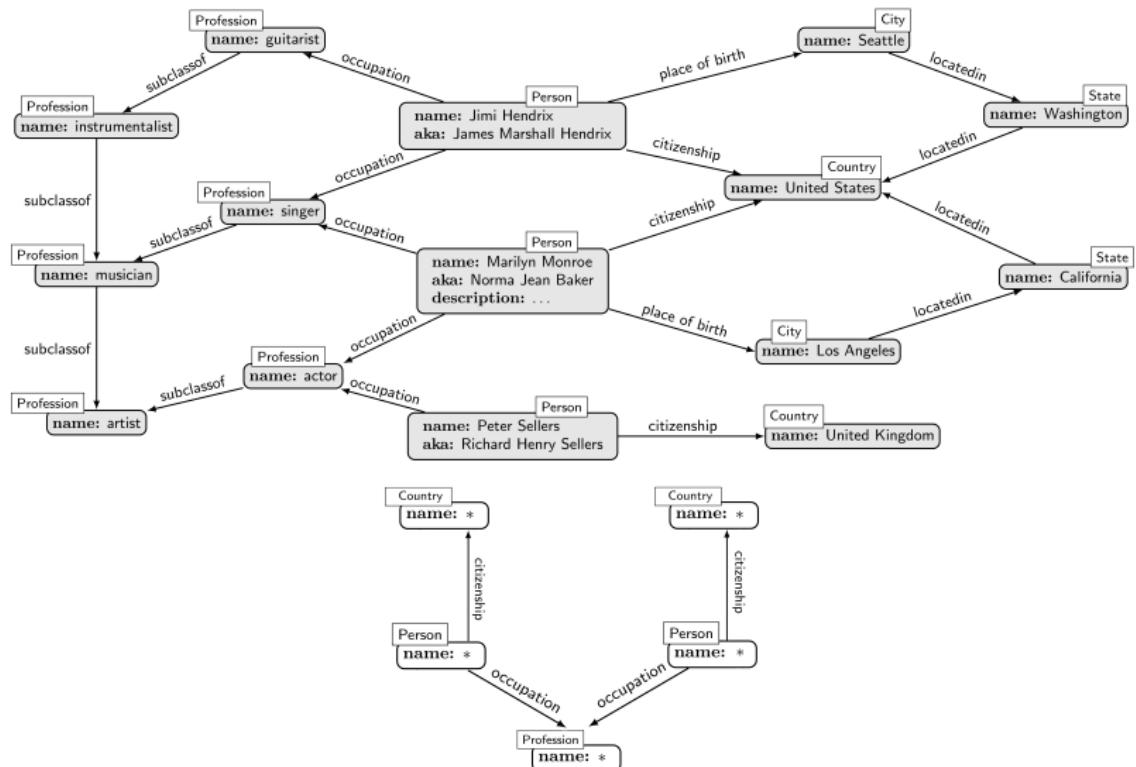
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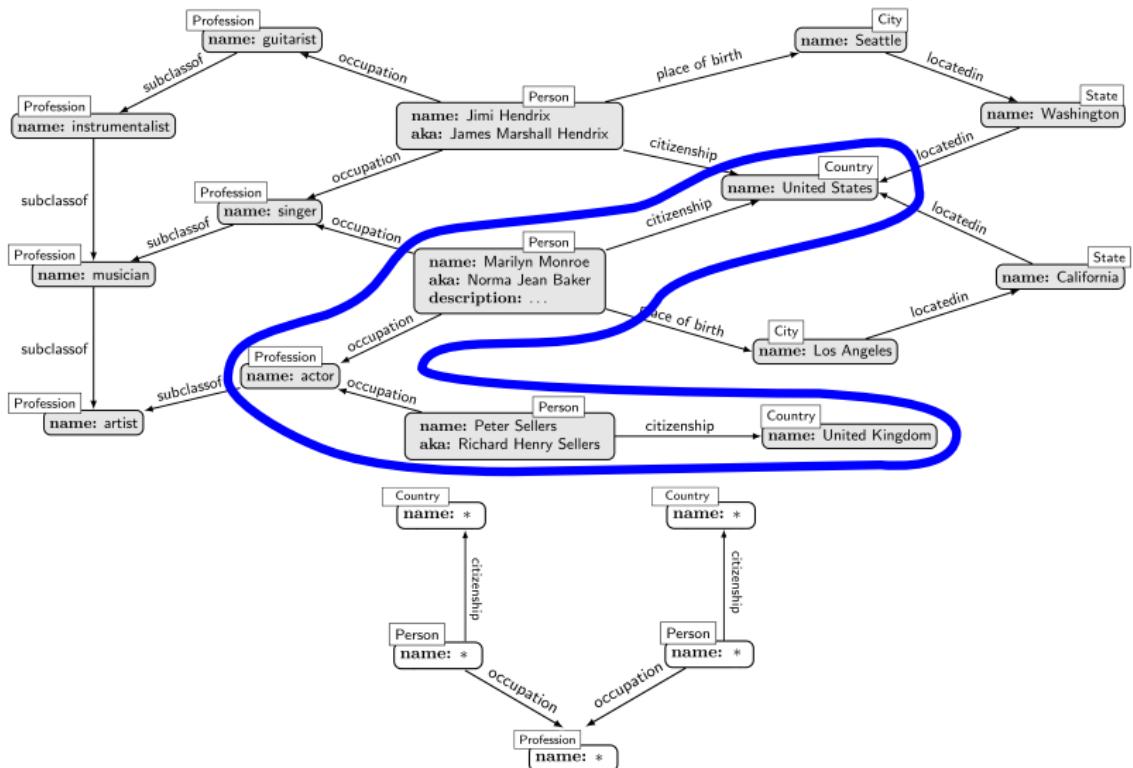
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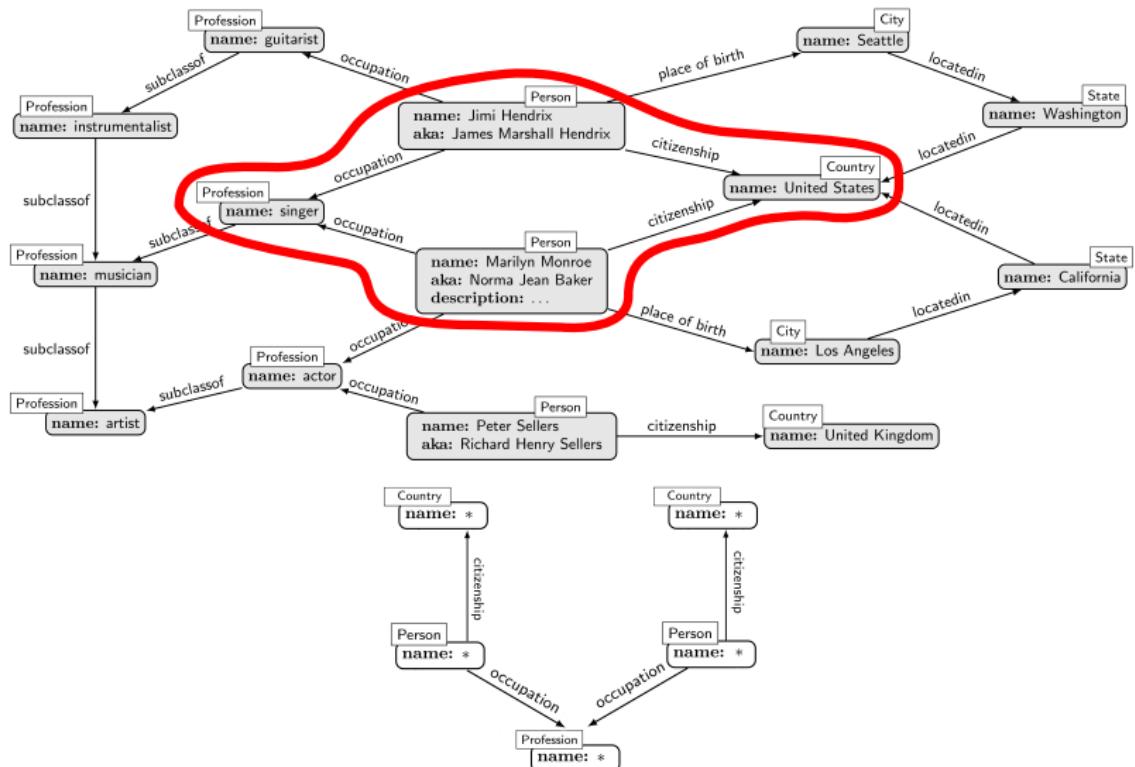
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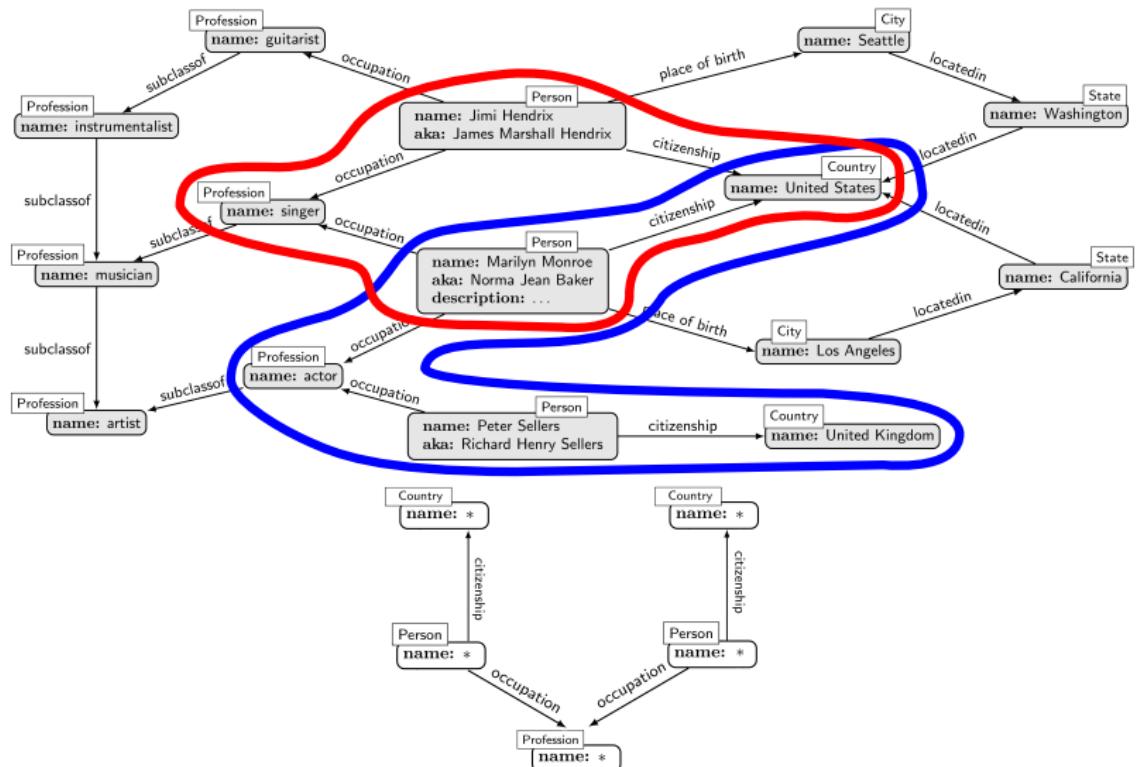
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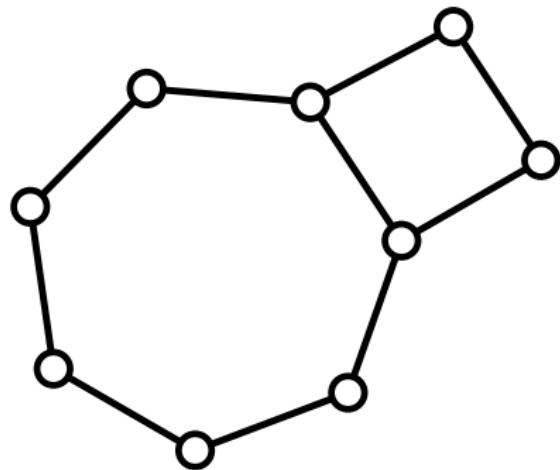
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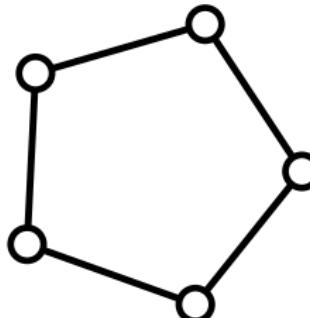
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Target graph :  $H = C_5$

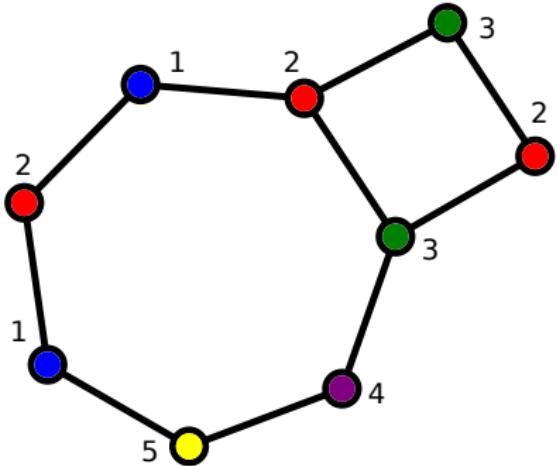


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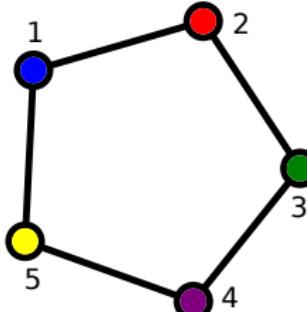
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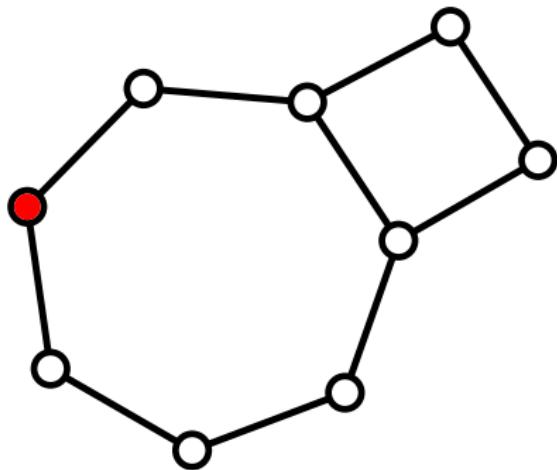


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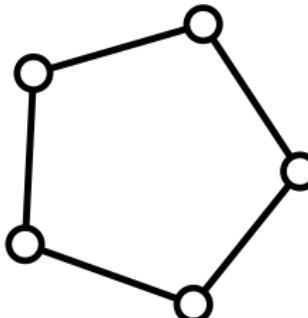
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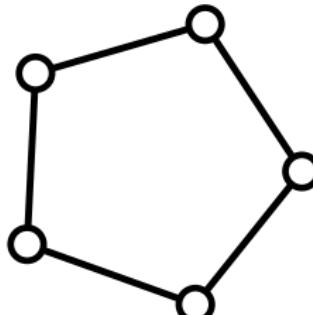
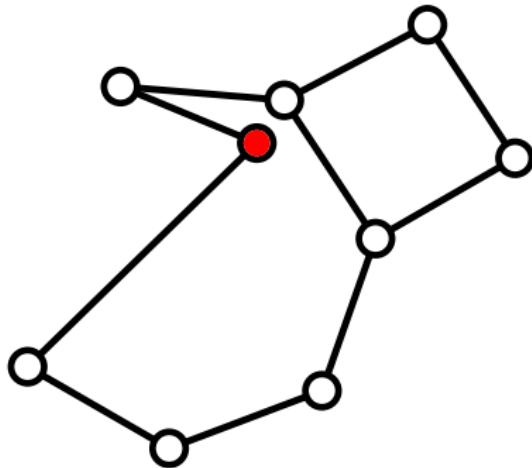
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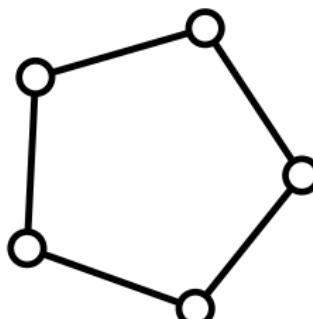
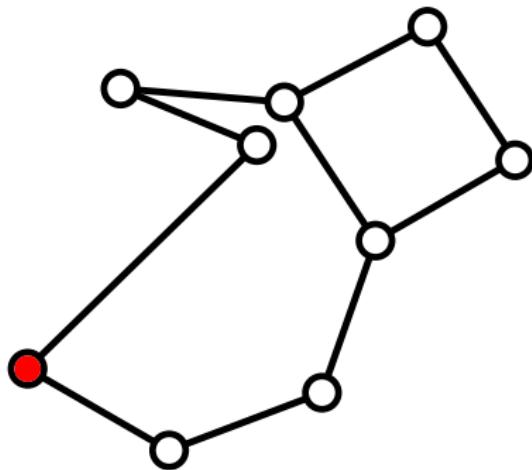
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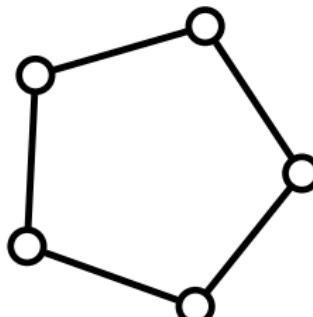
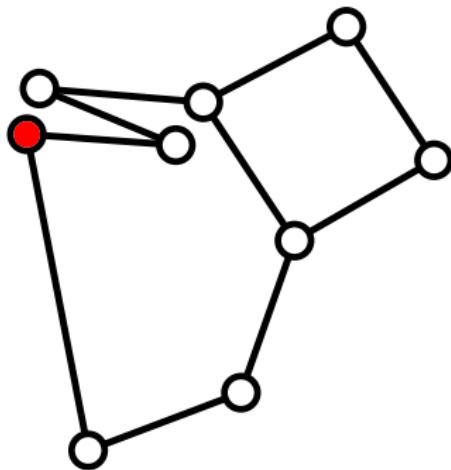
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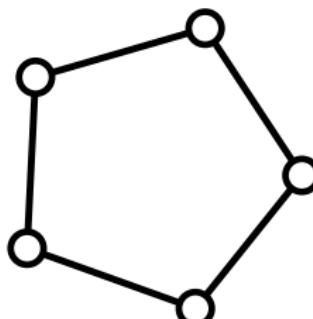
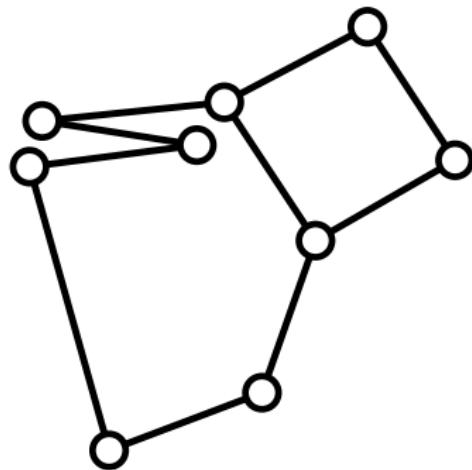
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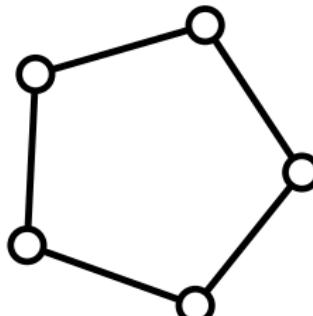
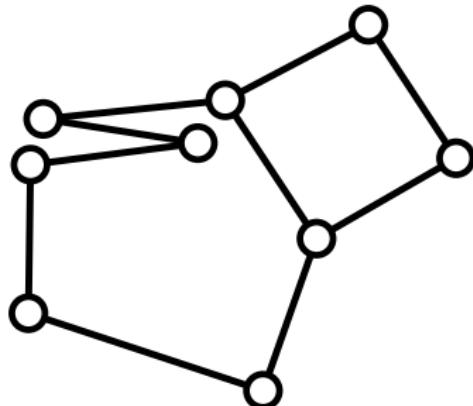
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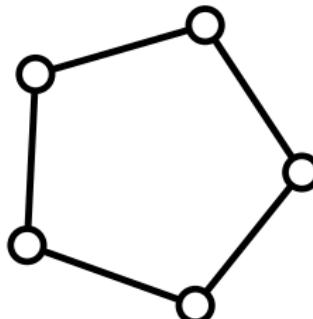
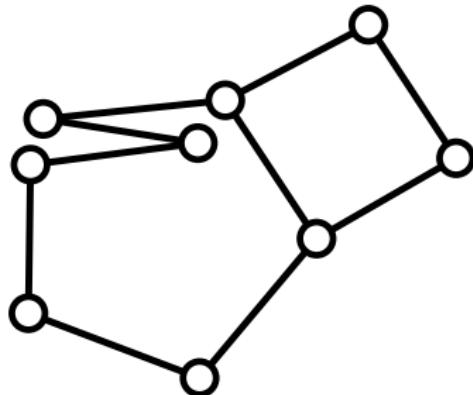
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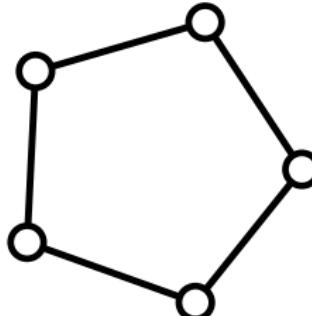
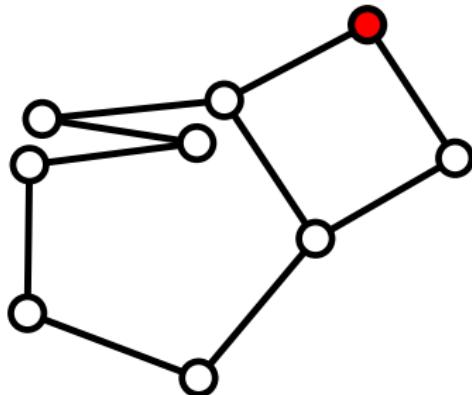
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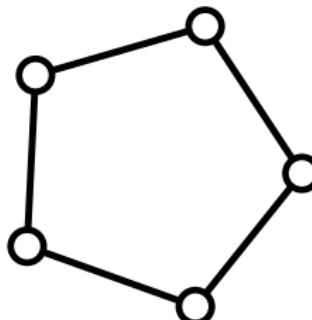
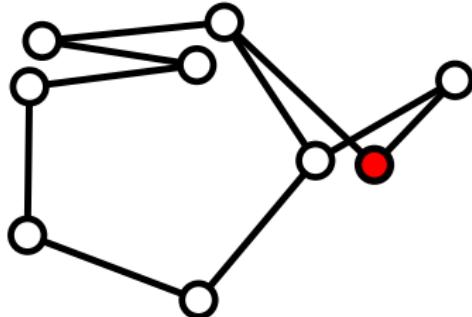
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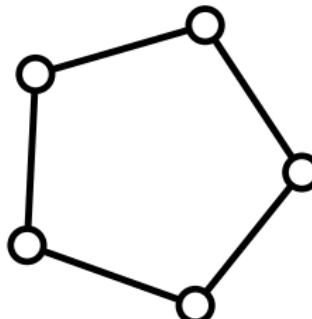
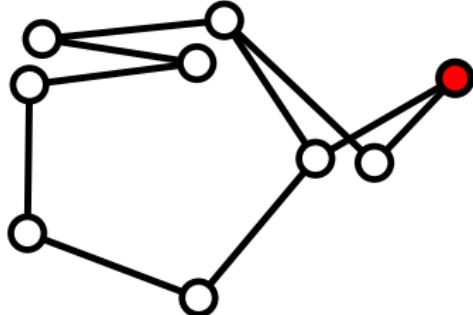
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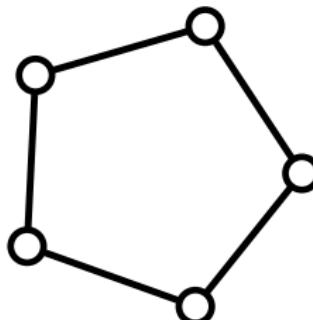
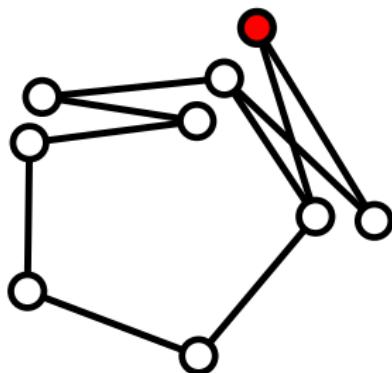
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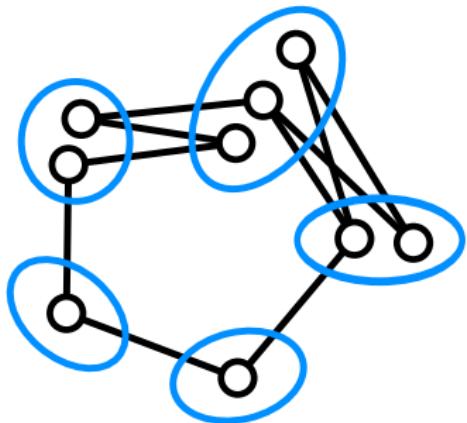


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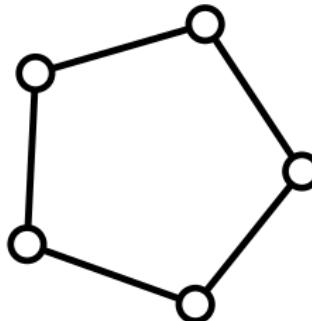
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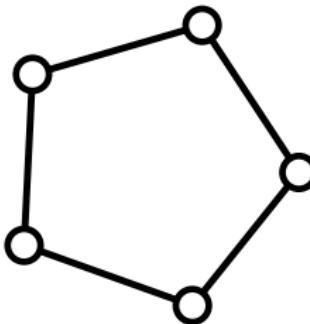
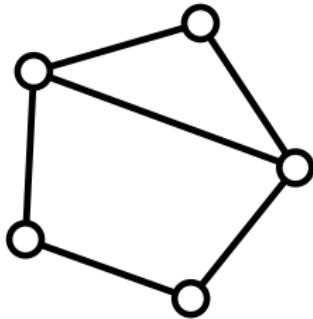
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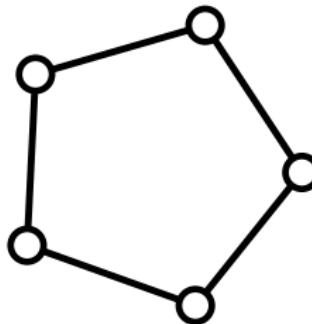
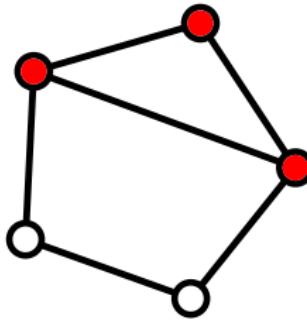
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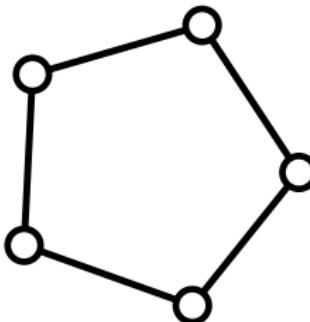
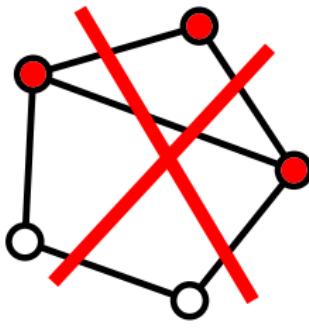
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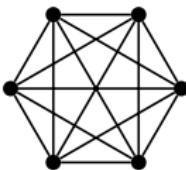


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Complete graph  $K_6$

Remark: Homomorphisms generalize proper colourings

$$G \rightarrow K_k \text{ if and only if } \chi(G) \leq k$$

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The core of a graph is unique (up to isomorphism)

**Examples :**

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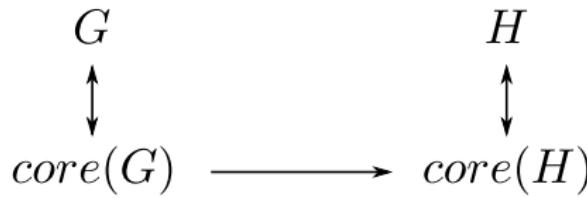
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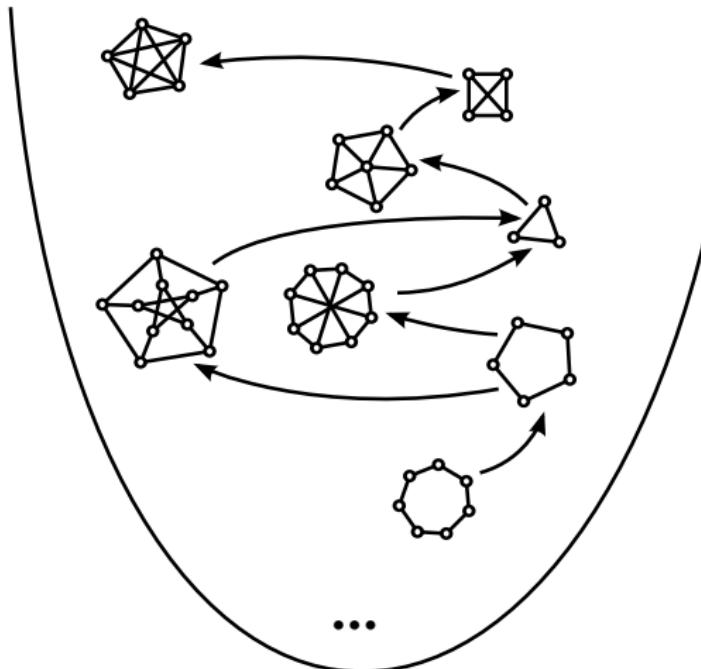
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## Definition - Homomorphism quasi-order

Defined by  $G \preceq H$  iff  $G \rightarrow H$  (if restricted to cores : partial order).



$\preceq$  is :

- reflexive
- transitive
- antisymmetric (on cores)

The order is :

- dense
- universal
- fractal

## $H$ -COLOURING

INPUT : a graph  $G$ .

QUESTION : Does  $G$  have a homomorphism to  $H$ ?

### Theorem (Hell-Nešetřil, 1990)

$H$ -COLOURING is polynomial-time if  $H$  is bipartite or has a loop.  
Otherwise, it is NP-complete.

Note : for directed graphs, such nice dichotomy is unknown (and probably does not exist) !

# Constraint Satisfaction Problem (CSP)

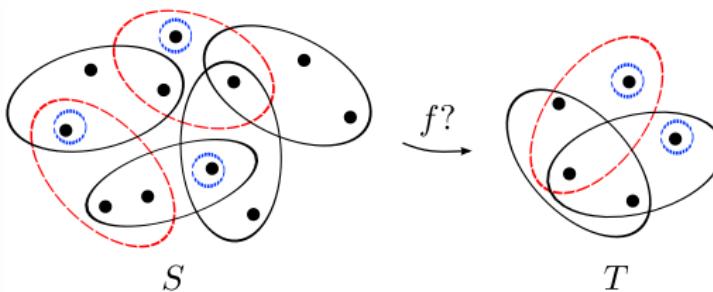
Relational structure  $S = (X, V)$  : domain  $X$  + relations  $R_1, \dots, R_k$  of arity  $a_1, \dots, a_k$  ( $R_i \subseteq X^{a_i}$ ).

Ex : graphs, digraphs, k-SAT Boolean formulae...

## CSP decision problem

INPUT : two relational structures  $S$  et  $T$ .

QUESTION : Does  $S$  have a homomorphism to  $T$  ?



# Constraint Satisfaction Problem (CSP)

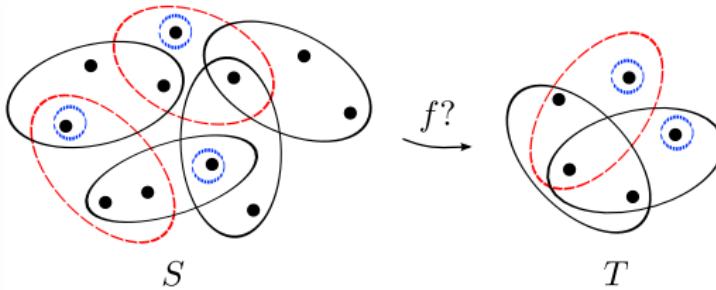
Relational structure  $S = (X, V)$  : domain  $X$  + relations  $R_1, \dots, R_k$  of arity  $a_1, \dots, a_k$  ( $R_i \subseteq X^{a_i}$ ).

Ex : graphs, digraphs, k-SAT Boolean formulae...

## (Non-uniform) CSP decision problem for a fixed template $T$

INPUT : a relational structure  $S$ .

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For every relational structure  $T$ ,  $T$ -CSP is either NP-complete or polynomial-time (i.e. not NP-intermediate).

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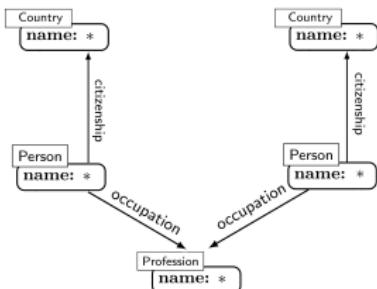
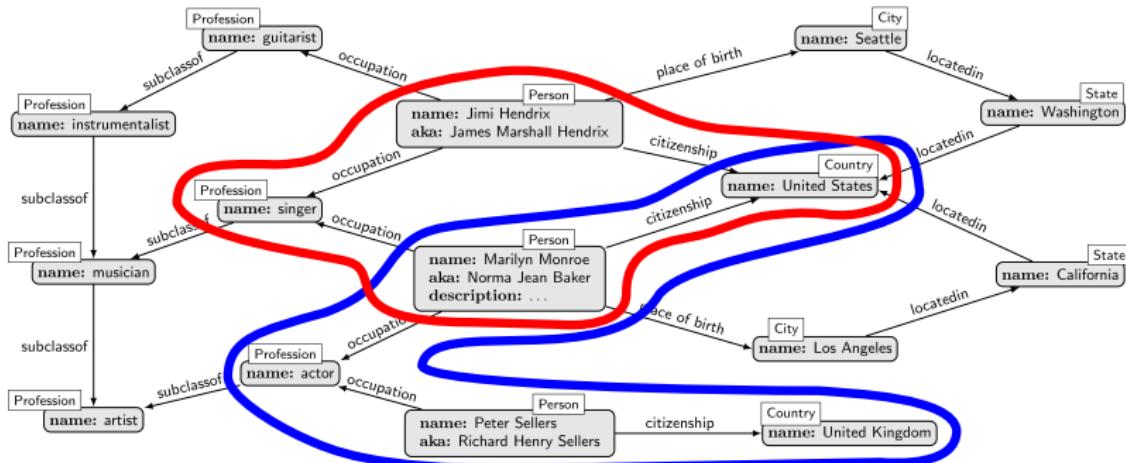
Siggers polymorphism : homomorphism  $f : T^4 \rightarrow T$  with  
 $f(a, r, e, a) = f(r, a, r, e)$  for all  $a, e, r \in T$ .

## Theorem (Bulatov 2017 + Zhuk 2017)

If  $T$  has a Siggers polymorphism,  $T$ -CSP is polynomial. Otherwise, NP-hard.

Proved after 20 years of intensive works using algebraic techniques

# Back to our queries



## Query evaluation problem

INPUT : a database  $B$  and a query  $Q$ .

QUESTION : Does there exist a match of  $Q$  in  $B$  ?

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## Enumerative query evaluation problem

INPUT : a database  $B$  and a query  $Q$ .

TASK : List all matches of  $Q$  in  $B$ .

### Query minimization

INPUT : a query  $Q$ .

QUESTION : Is  $Q$  minimal (is a core) ?

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## Query equivalence

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## Query equivalence

INPUT : two queries  $Q_1$ ,  $Q_2$ .

QUESTION : Are  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  equivalent ?

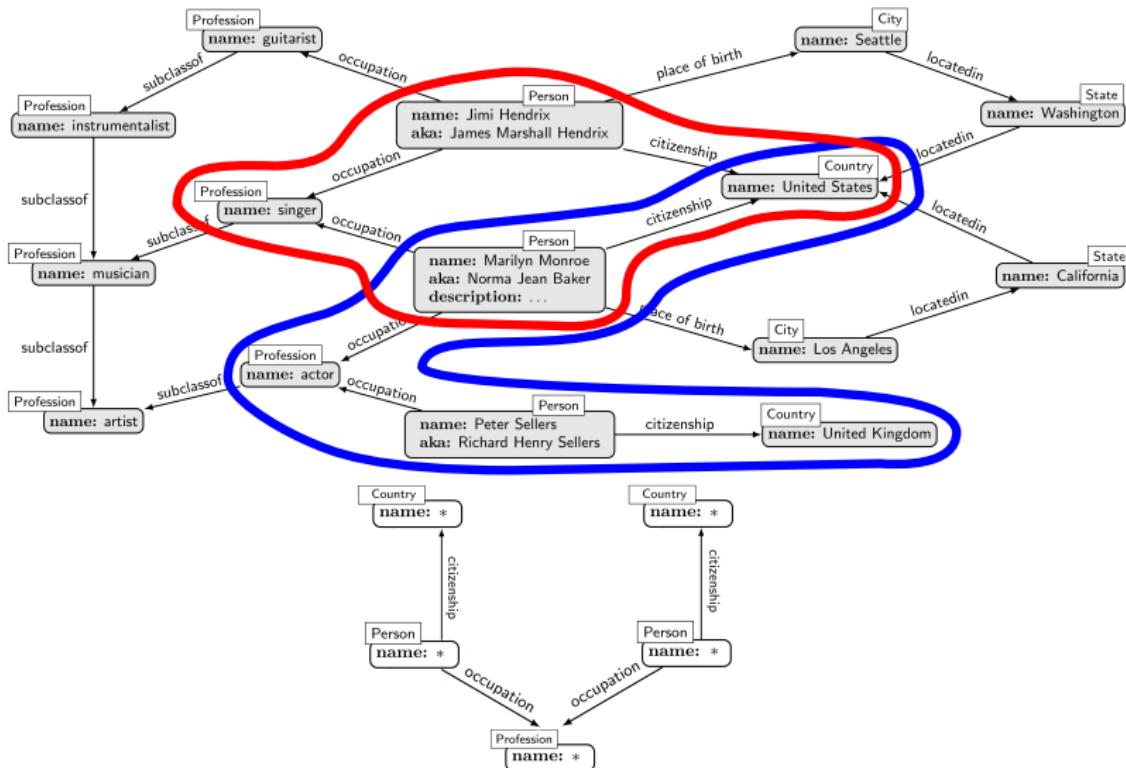
$Q_1$  is contained/included in  $Q_2$  if for each database  $B$ , any match of  $Q_1$  in  $B$  is a match of  $Q_2$  in  $B$ .

## Query containment

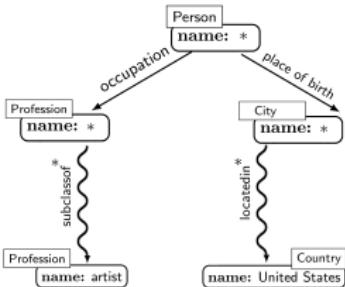
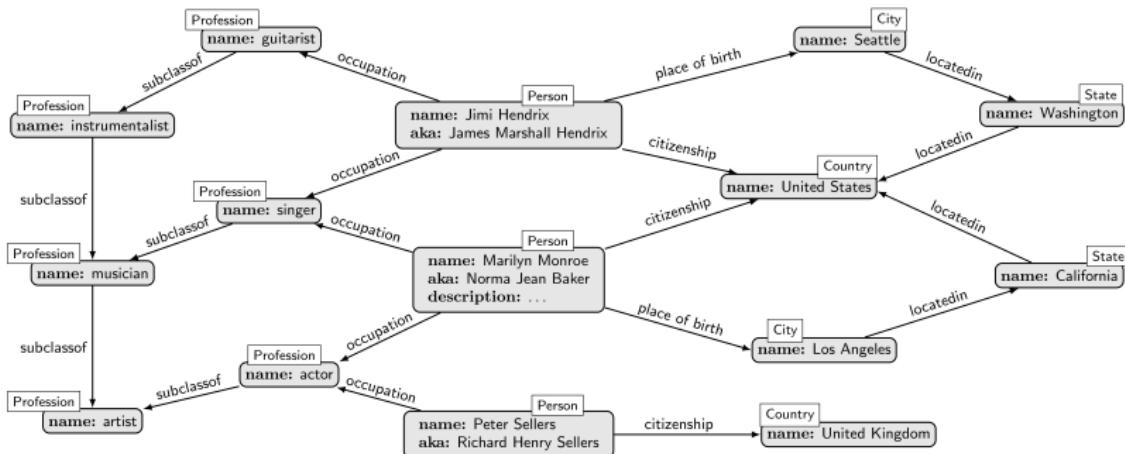
INPUT : two queries  $Q_1$ ,  $Q_2$ .

QUESTION : Is  $Q_1$  contained in  $Q_2$  ?

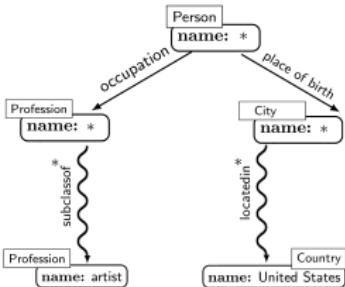
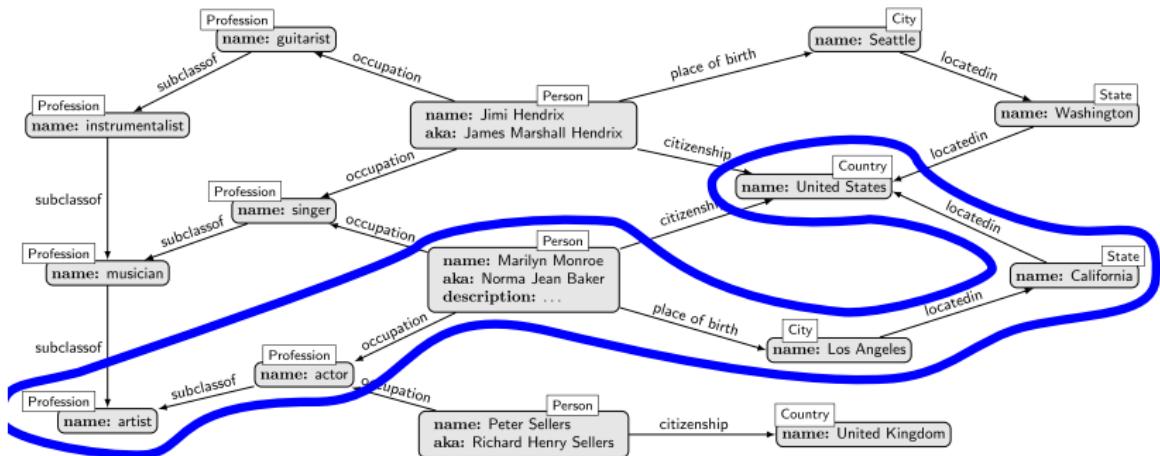
# Navigational queries



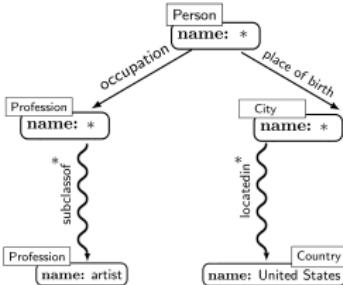
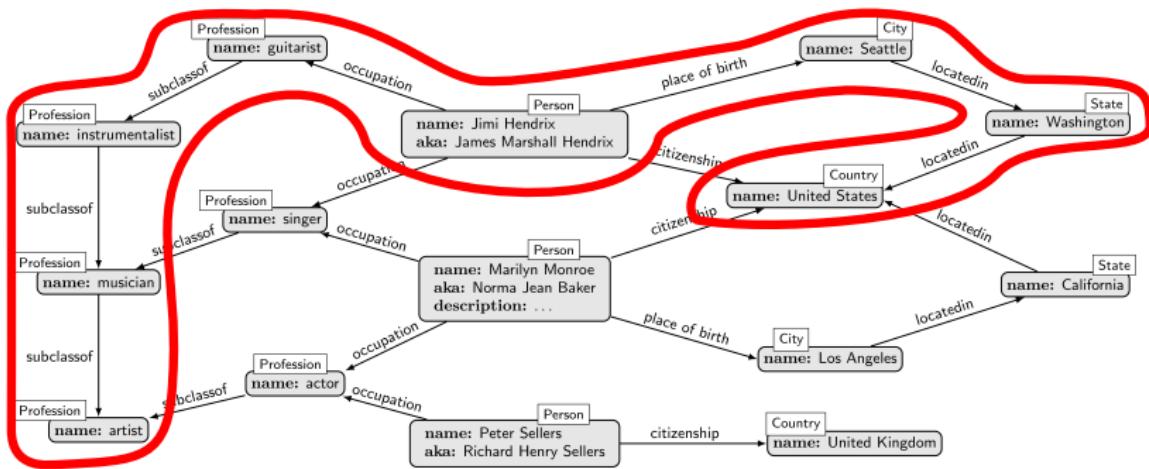
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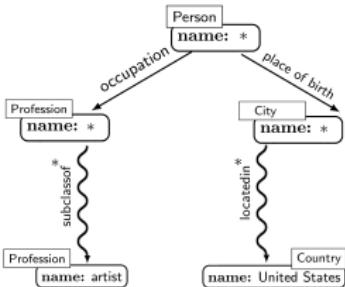
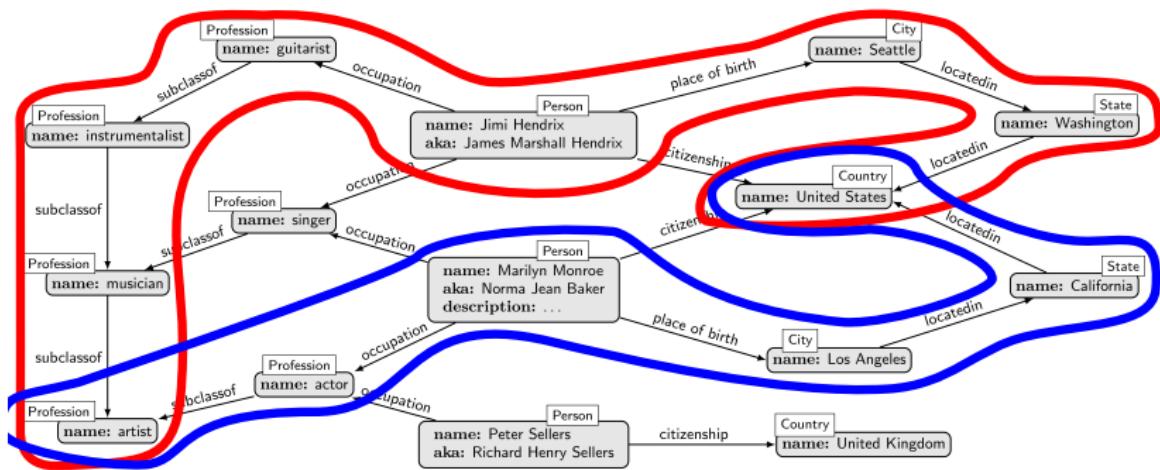
# Navigational queries



# Navigational queries



# Navigational queries



# Navigational homomorphisms

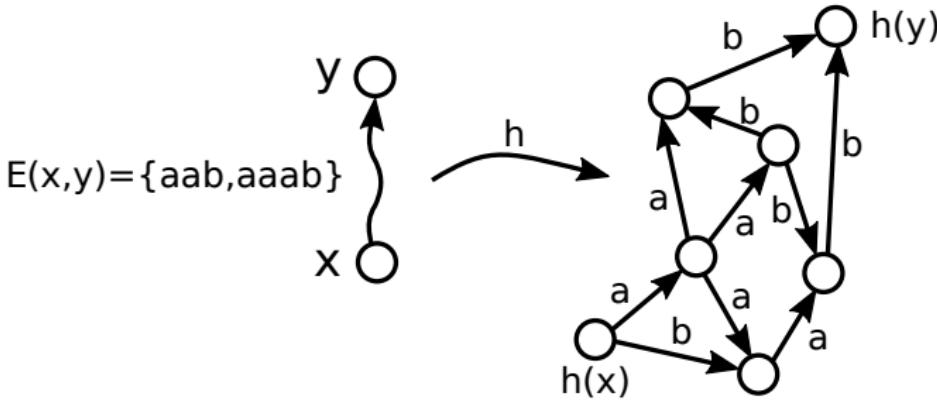
Graph database : Arc-labeled directed graph, labels are from a fixed alphabet  
 $\Sigma = \{a, b, c, \dots\}$

Query graph : Directed graph with label  $E(x, y)$  for each arc  $(x, y)$ .  
Labels are sets of words over  $\Sigma$ .

## Definition - Navigational homomorphism of $Q$ to $B$

Mapping  $h : V(G) \rightarrow V(H)$  that preserves labels :

$(x, y) \in A(Q) \implies$  there exists a directed walk from  $h(x)$  to  $h(y)$  in  $B$  whose associated word is in  $E(x, y)$ .

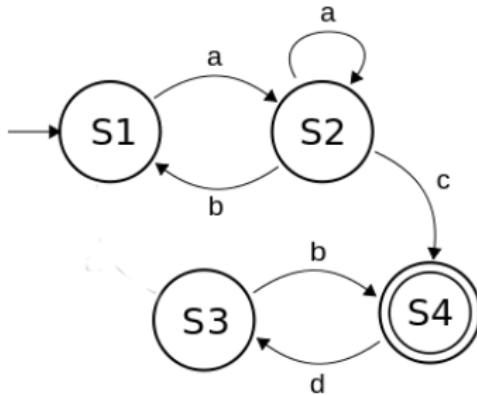


The sets of words labeling the arcs are regular languages.

**Regular language** : set of words over alphabet  $\Sigma$  that is closed under union +, concatenation, and Kleene-star \*.

Example :  $a(a^*ba)^*c(db)^*$

Correspond to word sets recognized by finite automata :



RPQ : one arc

conjunctive RPQ (CRPQ) : regular graph pattern (“graph of RPQs”)

$B$  : a fixed database

### CRPQ evaluation for $B$

INPUT : a regular graph pattern  $Q$ .

QUESTION : Does there exist a match ( $n$ -homomorphism) of  $Q$  in  $B$  ?

→ Barceló-Romero-Vardi (LICS'17) : NP-complete/polynomial dichotomy using the CSP dichotomy theorem (Bulatov'17 + Zhuk'17)

How to model navigational query containment using homomorphisms?

Query graphs : Directed graphs with label  $E(x,y)$  for each arc  $(x,y)$ .

Labels are sets of words over  $\Sigma$ . Example :  $\{a, aa, ab, ba, bcab\}$

### Definition - Navigational homomorphism between two CRPQs $Q_1$ and $Q_2$

Mapping  $h : V(Q_1) \rightarrow V(Q_2)$  such that :

$(x,y) \in A(Q_1) \implies$  there exists a directed walk from  $h(x)$  to  $h(y)$  in  $Q_2$  whose associated concatenation of sets of words is in  $E(x,y)$ .

**Homomorphism-based CRPQ containment**

INPUT : two CRPQs  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$ .

QUESTION : Does there exist a homomorphism of  $Q_1$  to  $Q_2$  ?

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**Theorem** (Beaudou, F., Madelaine, Nourine, Richard, 2019)

**Homomorphism-based CRPQ containment** is in EXPTIME, but PSPACE-hard.

hardness : trivial reduction from **Regular Language Inclusion**.

$L|_n$  :  $n$ -truncation of  $L$  (words of  $L$  of length at most  $n$ )

**Lemma**

$A, B_1, \dots, B_k$  regular languages recognized by automata with  $n_A, n_1, \dots, n_k$  states.  
Then,  $L(B_1) \cdot \dots \cdot L(B_k) \subseteq L(A)$  if and only if  $L(B_1)|_{n_A n_1} \cdot \dots \cdot L(B_k)|_{n_A n_k} \subseteq L(A)$ .

**Theorem** (Beaudou, F., Madelaine, Nourine, Richard, 2019)

**Homomorphism-based CRPQ containment** is in EXPTIME, but PSPACE-hard.

Remark : General CRPQ containment is EXPSPACE-complete  
(Florescu et al. PODS'98)

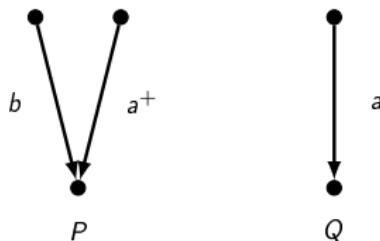


Fig :  $Q \not\rightarrow P$  but  $Q$  contained in  $P$

Special case of unary alphabet :  $\Sigma = \{a\}$  and walks of type “ $a$ ” or “ $a^+$ ”  
( $a^+ = \{a, aa, aaa, aaaa, \dots\}$ )

Motivation : XPath (XML Path Language), SPARQL ()

XPath operators “`child` node” and “`descendants-or-self`”

`objectsprice` : returns all prices that are below the “`items`”

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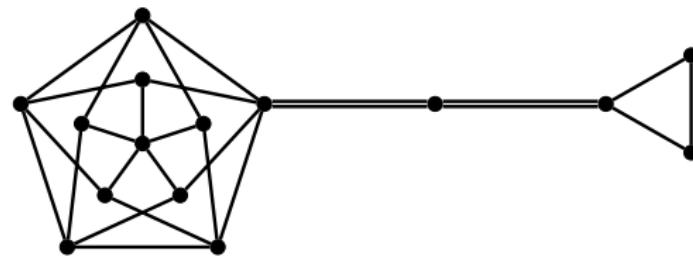
**Proposition**

**Homomorphism-based  $\{a, a^+\}$ -CRPQ containment** has a polynomial/NP-complete dichotomy.

Special case of unary alphabet :  $\Sigma = \{a\}$  and walks of type “a” or “a<sup>+</sup>” ( $a^+ = \{a, aa, aaa, aaaa, \dots\}$ )

### Theorem (Beaudou, F., Madelaine, Nourine, Richard, 2019)

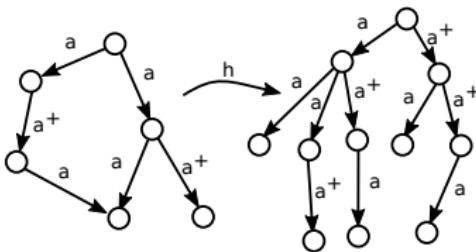
**Homomorphism-based  $\{a, a^+\}$ -CRPQ containment** for undirected CRPQs is polynomial-time if the core of the target has at most one edge, NP-complete otherwise.



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**Theorem** (Beaudou, F., Madelaine, Nourine, Richard, 2019)

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**Theorem** (Beaudou, F., Madelaine, Nourine, Richard, 2019)

**Homomorphism-based  $\{a, a^+\}$ -CRPQ containment** is polynomial-time if the target is a directed path.

**Proof.** If only  $a$ 's : parallel scheduling with relative deadlines.

Generally : majority (median) polymorphism.

**ternary majority polymorphism** of  $T$  : homomorphism  $h: T^3 \rightarrow T$  with  
 $h(x, x, y) = h(x, y, x) = h(y, x, x) = x$

**Theorem** (Feder-Vardi)

If  $T$  has a **ternary majority polymorphism**, then  $\text{CSP}(T)$  can be solved in cubic time by path-consistency.

Interface of rich research areas :

Databases - Graph theory/algorithms - CSP - Language/automata theory

Some selected problems :

- Is **Homomorphism-based CRPQ containment** EXPTIME-hard or in PSPACE ?
- Is **Homomorphism-based  $\{a, a^+\}$ -CRPQ containment** NP-complete on rooted directed trees ?
- Many special cases are interesting !  
*Examples :  $\{a, a^+\}$ ;  $\{a, a^*\}$ ;  $\{a^k, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ ; Unary regular languages in general...*