Knowledge graph completion (KGC) received a lot of attention in recent years and is of high practical relevance inside and outside of academia. KGs are often incomplete and potentially noisy which hinders information extraction. Many different techniques are used to approach the knowledge graph completion problem including various embeddings and rule-based methods. Prior research indicates that inductive logic programming and embedding models can be used together to improve inference quality. This can be done by combining embedding models and constraints derived from rules as the objective function of an integer linear programming problem or by employing other methods focused on combining the results of different approaches. Another method (could be/is) the use of rules during the training of embedding models. Especially in the latter case, there is a significant need for a time-efficient database architecture which is used to identify rules that implicate the predictions of the embedding models. To contribute to this research area, we compare different database architectures using different indexing, hashing and pre-processing methods.