

A.

1.

$$(a) \ g(x, y, z) : -R(x), T(y), U(z), S(x, y, z)$$

the Fractional edge covers: $(u_R, u_T, u_U, u_S) = (0, 0, 0, 1)$

the Output size upper bound is $N^0 \cdot N^0 \cdot N^0 \cdot N^1 = N$

$$(b) \ g(x, y, z, w, t) : -R(x, y), S(y, z), T(z, w), U(w, x), V(x, t)$$

Fractional edge covers: $(u_R, u_S, u_T, u_U, u_V) = (0, 1, 0, 1, 1)$

Output size upper bound is $N^0 \cdot N^1 \cdot N^0 \cdot N^1 \cdot N^1 = N^3$

$$(c) \ g(x, y, z, w) : -R(x, y, z), S(x, z, w), T(x, y, w), U(y, z, w)$$

Fractional edge covers: $(u_R, u_S, u_T, u_U) = (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$

Output size upper bound is $(N^{\frac{1}{3}})^4 = N^{\frac{4}{3}}$

2.

Given $k \in \mathbb{R}$ and $0 \leq k \leq 1$, the fractional edge covers could be

$$(u_{R1}, u_{R2}, u_{R3}, u_{R4}) = (1, k, 1-k, 1)$$

Then the maximum output size is $N_1 \cdot N_4 \cdot N_2^k \cdot N_3^{1-k}$

1°. if $N_2 \geq N_3$, choose $k=1$, the answer is $\underline{N_1 \cdot N_4 \cdot N_2}$

2°. if $N_3 > N_2$, choose $k=0$, the answer is $\underline{N_1 \cdot N_4 \cdot N_3}$

B.

1. Yes, it is equivalent to a UCQ query

$$q_B = L(x, Y) \cup \pi_{x, Y}(T(x) \bowtie B(z, Y))$$

2.

(a) The datalog program ^P that performs transitive closure could be as:

$$T(x, y) :- R(x, y) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$T(x, y) :- T(x, w), R(w, y) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

In (2), each iteration is to find reachable vertices of next level.

Given n the number of vertices, the longest path to reach from an initial node should be n , and the step number of P is also proportional to n . Thus, P is not bounded.

(b) Below Datalog program ends in $O(1)$ step.

$$T(y, z) :- R(y, z)$$

$$T(y, z) :- T(y, z)$$

4. $T^{bf}(x, y) :- [sup_0^1(x)] F(x, y) [sup_1^1(x, y)]$

$$T^{bf}(x, y) :- [sup_0^2(x)] up(x, z_1), [sup_1^2(x, z_1)], T^{bf}(z_1, z_2), [sup_2^2(x, z_2)] F(z_2, z_3), [sup_3^2(x, z_3)] T^{bf}(z_3, z_4), [sup_4^2(x, z_4)] down(z_4, y) [sup_5^2(x, y)]$$

$$f(y) :- T^{bf}(a, y)$$

↓

$$sup_0^1(x) :- in_T^{bf}(x)$$

$$sup_1^1(x, y) :- sup_0^1(x), F(x, y)$$

$$T^{bf}(x, y) :- sup_1^1(x, y)$$

$$sup_0^2(x) :- in_T^{bf}(x)$$

$$sup_1^2(x, z_1) :- sup_0^2(x), up(x, z_1)$$

$$sup_2^2(x, z_2) :- sup_1^2(x, z_1), T^{bf}(z_1, z_2)$$

$$sup_3^2(x, z_3) :- sup_2^2(x, z_2), F(z_2, z_3)$$

$$sup_4^2(x, z_4) :- sup_3^2(x, z_3), T^{bf}(z_3, z_4)$$

$$sup_5^2(x, y) :- sup_4^2(x, z_4), down(z_4, y)$$

$$T^{bf}(x, y) :- sup_5^2(x, y)$$

initialize the input relations :

$$in_T^{bf}(x) :- T^{bf}(x, y)$$

$$in_T^{bf}(a) :-$$

$$f(y) :- T^{bf}(a, y)$$

5. There is only one stratification which partitions the Datalog program into P_1, P_2, P_3 as :

$$P_1: \begin{cases} T(x) :- S(x), \neg R(x) \\ S(x) :- T(x), \neg R(x) \end{cases}$$

$$P_2: U(x) :- R(x), \neg T(x), \neg S(x)$$

$$P_3: V(x, y) :- V(x, y), \neg U(x), \neg U(y)$$