

Conjunctive Queries: Minimization

(Chapter 16 of DBT)

[DBT] Database Theory, <https://github.com/pdm-book/community>

Complexity of Query Evaluation

Theorem: CQ-Evaluation is NP-complete, and in PTIME in data complexity

Proof:

(NP-membership) Guess-and-check:

- Consider a database D , a CQ $Q(x_1, \dots, x_k) :- \text{body}$, and a tuple (a_1, \dots, a_k) of values
- Guess a substitution $h : \text{terms}(\text{body}) \rightarrow \text{terms}(D)$
- Verify that h is a match of Q in D , i.e., $h(\text{body}) \subseteq D$ and $(h(x_1), \dots, h(x_k)) = (a_1, \dots, a_k)$

(NP-hardness) Reduction from 3-colorability

(in PTIME) For every substitution $h : \text{terms}(\text{body}) \rightarrow \text{terms}(D)$, check if $h(\text{body}) \subseteq D$ and $(h(x_1), \dots, h(x_k)) = (a_1, \dots, a_k)$

Complexity of Static Analysis

Theorem: Let Q_1 and Q_2 be conjunctive queries. The problem of deciding whether there exists a query homomorphism from Q_2 to Q_1 is NP-complete

Proof:

(NP-membership) Guess a substitution, and verify that is a query homomorphism

(NP-hardness) Easy reduction from CQ-Evaluation

By applying the homomorphism theorem we get that:

Corollary: CQ-Equivalence and CQ-Containment are NP-complete

Minimizing Conjunctive Queries

- **Goal:** minimize the number of joins in a query
- A conjunctive query Q_1 is **minimal** if there is no conjunctive query Q_2 such that:
 1. $Q_1 \equiv Q_2$
 2. Q_2 has fewer atoms than Q_1
- The task of **CQ minimization** is, given a conjunctive query Q , to compute a minimal one that is equivalent to Q

Homomorphism Theorem

A **query homomorphism** from $Q_1(x_1, \dots, x_k) :- \text{body}_1$ to $Q_2(y_1, \dots, y_k) :- \text{body}_2$ is a substitution $h : \text{terms}(\text{body}_1) \rightarrow \text{terms}(\text{body}_2)$ such that:

1. h is a homomorphism from body_1 to body_2
2. $(h(x_1), \dots, h(x_k)) = (y_1, \dots, y_k)$

Homomorphism Theorem: Let Q_1 and Q_2 be conjunctive queries. It holds that:

$Q_1 \subseteq Q_2$ iff there exists a query homomorphism from Q_2 to Q_1

Minimization by Deletion

By exploiting the homomorphism theorem we can show the following:

Theorem: Consider a conjunctive query $Q_1(x_1, \dots, x_k) :- \text{body}_1$.

If Q_1 is equivalent to a conjunctive query $Q_2(y_1, \dots, y_k) :- \text{body}_2$ where $|\text{body}_2| < |\text{body}_1|$, then Q_1 is equivalent to a query $Q_3(x_1, \dots, x_k) :- \text{body}_3$ such that $\text{body}_3 \subseteq \text{body}_1$

↓

The above theorem says that to minimize a conjunctive query $Q_1(x_1, \dots, x_k) :- \text{body}$ we simply need to remove some atoms from body

Minimization Procedure

Minimization($Q(x_1, \dots, x_k) :- \text{body}$)

Repeat until no change

choose an atom $\alpha \in \text{body}$ such that the variables x_1, \dots, x_k appear in $\text{body} \setminus \{\alpha\}$

if there is a query homomorphism from $Q(x_1, \dots, x_k) :- \text{body}$ to $Q(x_1, \dots, x_k) :- \text{body} \setminus \{\alpha\}$

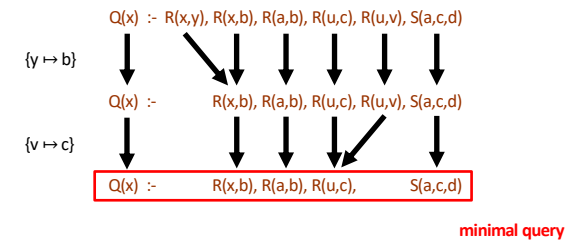
then $\text{body} := \text{body} \setminus \{\alpha\}$

Return $Q(x_1, \dots, x_k) :- \text{body}$

Note: if there is a query homomorphism from $Q(x_1, \dots, x_k) :- \text{body}$ to $Q(x_1, \dots, x_k) :- \text{body} \setminus \{\alpha\}$, then the two queries are equivalent since there is trivially a query homomorphism from the latter to the former query

Minimization Procedure: Example

(a,b,c,d are constants)



Note: the mapping $x \mapsto a$ is not valid since x is a distinguished variable

Uniqueness of Minimal Queries

Natural question: does the order in which we remove atoms from the body of the input conjunctive query matter?

Theorem: Consider a conjunctive query Q . Let Q_1 and Q_2 be minimal conjunctive queries such that $Q_1 \equiv Q$ and $Q_2 \equiv Q$. Then, Q_1 and Q_2 are isomorphic (i.e., they are the same up to variable renaming)

Therefore, given a conjunctive query Q , the result of $\text{Minimization}(Q)$ is unique (up to variable renaming) and is called the **core** of Q .