

# Certain Query Answering in Partially Consistent Databases

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## Definition (Uncertain database)

A database in which primary keys need not be satisfied.

## Definition (Repair)

A maximal subset of tuples that satisfy primary keys.

## Example

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	Ed	Smith	1960	50K	Acri	Italy
	Ed	Smith	1960	60K	Acri	Italy
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## Definition (The problem $CERTAINTY(q)$ )

For a fixed boolean query  $q$  (parameter of the problem), the problem  $CERTAINTY(q)$  is the following:

**Input:** Uncertain database **db**.

**Question:** Is  $q$  true in every repair of **db**?

## Complexity classification problem

**Input:** Acyclic Boolean conjunctive query  $q$  without self-join.

**Question:** Determine the complexity class of  $CERTAINTY(q)$ , in particular:

- Is  $CERTAINTY(q)$  first-order definable, and hence solvable in SQL?
- Is  $CERTAINTY(q)$  in P?
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$q_1 = \exists x \exists y S(\underline{x}, \text{Belgium}, y) \Rightarrow$  The answer to *CERTAINTY*( $q_1$ ) is "no"

$q_2 = \exists x \exists y \exists z R(\text{Ed}, \text{Smith}, 1960, x, \text{Acri}, z) \wedge S(\underline{\text{Acri}}, z, y)$

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## Definition (First-order definable)

$CERTAINTY(q)$  is first-order definable if there exists a first-order sentence  $\phi$  such that for every uncertain database  $\mathbf{db}$ , the following are equivalent:

- $q$  is true in every repair of  $\mathbf{db}$ ; and
- $\phi$  is true in  $\mathbf{db}$ .

We call  $\phi$ , if it exists, a consistent FO rewriting.

## Example

$$q_3 = \exists x \exists y S(\underline{x}, \text{Italy}, y)$$

$$\phi_3 = \exists x \exists y ( S(\underline{x}, \text{Italy}, y) \wedge (\forall z_1 \forall z_2 S(\underline{x}, z_1, z_2) \rightarrow z_1 = \text{Italy})) )$$

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## Definition (The problem $CERTAINTY(q, \Sigma)$ )

- fixed boolean query  $q$
- fixed set  $\Sigma$  of constraints:
  - functional dependencies
  - at most one key-join dependency per relation
- Input: uncertain database **db** satisfying every constraint in  $\Sigma$
- Question: is  $q$  true in every repair of **db** ?

## Theorem

*Given  $\Sigma$  (as above) and an acyclic boolean conjunctive query  $q$  without self-join, it is decidable whether  $CERTAINTY(q, \Sigma)$  is first-order definable. Furthermore, we can construct a consistent FO rewriting if it exists.*

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$$q_4 = \exists x \exists y S(\underline{x}, \text{Italy}, y), \Sigma_4 = \{S : \text{City}_1 \rightarrow \text{Country}_2\}$$

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$$q_5 = \exists u \exists v \exists w \exists x \exists y \exists z R(\underline{u}, \underline{v}, w, x, y, z) \wedge S(\underline{y}, z, \text{***})$$

There exists no consistent FO rewriting for  $q_5$ .

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## Original

```
SELECT R.Sal FROM R, S
WHERE R.City = S.City AND R.Country = S.Country AND S.Stars = '***';
```

## Consistent FO rewriting, encoded in SQL

```
SELECT R1.Sal FROM R AS R1
WHERE NOT EXISTS (
  SELECT * FROM R AS R2
  WHERE R2.First = R1.First AND R2.Last = R1.Last
  AND (R2.Sal <> R1.Sal OR NOT EXISTS (
    SELECT * FROM S AS S1
    WHERE S1.City = R2.City AND S1.Country = R2.Country
    AND S1.Stars = '***'
    AND NOT EXISTS (
      SELECT * FROM S AS S2
      WHERE S2.City = S1.City
      AND (S2.Country <> S1.Country OR S2.Stars <> '***')))))));
```

