



# Uniform Reliability of Self-Join-Free Conjunctive Queries

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→ Let's review the line of work on **probabilistic query evaluation**

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- **Uniform reliability** amounts to a TID where **all facts have probability 1/2**



## Probabilistic query evaluation (PQE)

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## Existing results

- Complexity of PQE shown in [Dalvi and Suciu, 2007] for **self-join-free CQs** (SJFCQs)
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### Theorem [Dalvi and Suciu, 2007]

*Let  $Q$  be a SJFCQ. Then:*

- *Either  $Q$  is **hierarchical** and  $\text{PQE}(Q)$  is in **PTIME***
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What is this class of **hierarchical CQs**?



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For a CQ  $Q$ , write  $\text{atoms}(x)$  for the set of atoms where  $x$  appears

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**Rest of the talk:** proof sketch of this result

## Reducing to *R-S-T*-type queries

- An *R-S-T-type query* is a non-hierarchical SJFCQ of the form:

$$R_1(x), \dots, R_r(x), S_1(x, y), \dots, S_s(x, y), T_1(y), \dots, T_t(y)$$

for some integers  $r, s, t > 0$

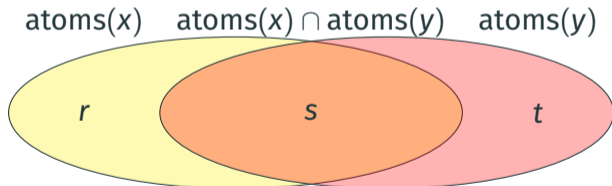
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- Lemma:** for any non-hierarchical SJFCQ  $Q$ , there is an *R-S-T*-type query  $Q'$  such that  $UR(Q')$  reduces to  $UR(Q)$



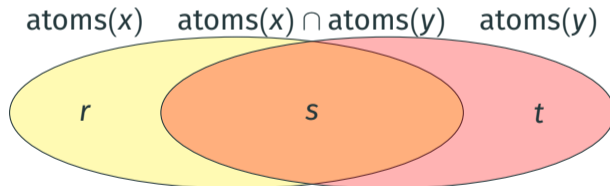
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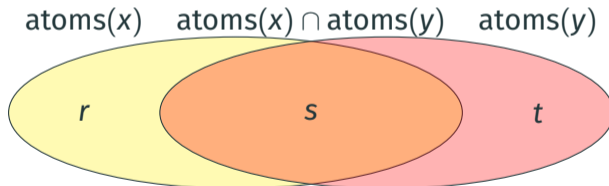
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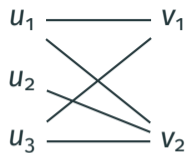
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- In this talk:** we focus for simplicity on  $Q_1 : \exists x y R(x), S(x, y), T(y)$

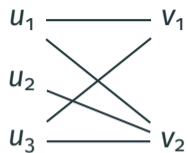
## Hard problem: counting independent sets of bipartite graphs



- **Independent set** of a bipartite graph: subset of its vertices that contains no edge
  - **Example:**  $\{u_2, v_1\}$

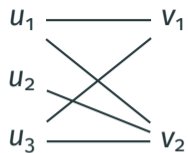


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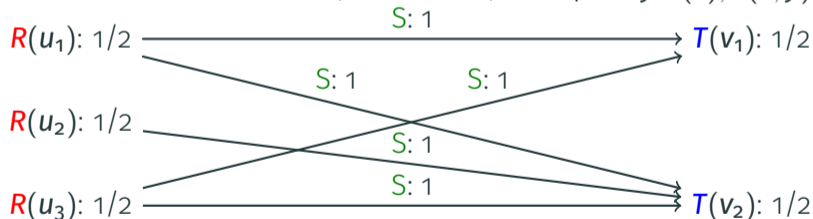
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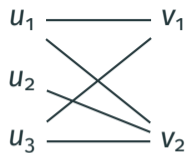


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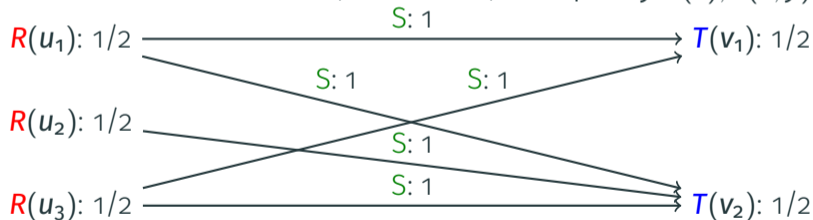


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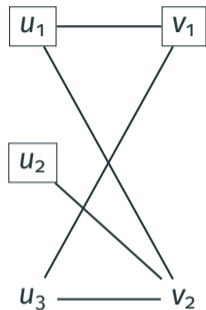
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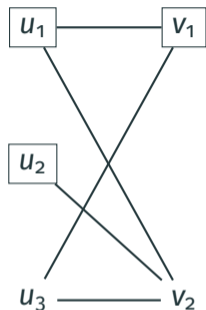
We will show how to reduce from counting independent sets to  $UR(Q_1)$

## Idea: parameterizing the count



For a bipartite graph  $(U, V, E)$  and a subset  $W \subseteq U \cup V$  of vertices, write:

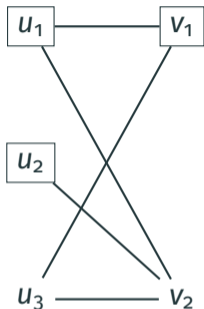
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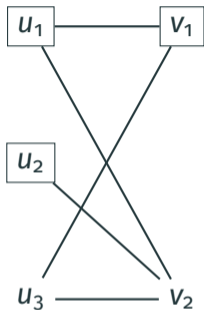
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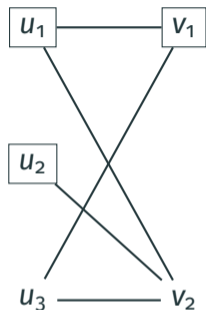
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- $e(W)$  the number of edges **excluded from**  $W$ 
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## Idea: parameterizing the count

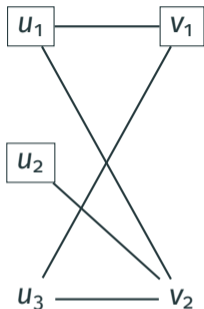


For a bipartite graph  $(U, V, E)$  and a subset  $W \subseteq U \cup V$  of vertices, write:

- $c(W)$  the number of edges **contained** in  $W$ 
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  - $d(W)$  (resp.,  $d'(W)$ ) the number of edges having exactly their left (resp., right) endpoint in  $W$ 
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- **Hard problem:** counting independent sets  $X = |\{W \subseteq U \cup V \mid c(W) = 0\}|$
- **Harder problem:** computing all the values:

$$X_{c,d,d',e} = |\{W \subseteq U \cup V \mid c(W) = c \text{ and } d(W) = d \text{ and } d'(W) = d' \text{ and } e(W) = e\}|$$

## Idea: coding to several copies

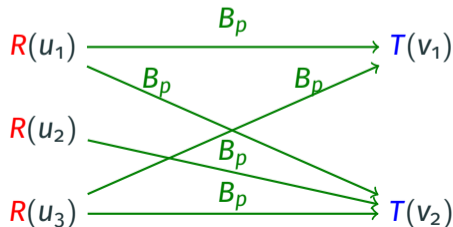
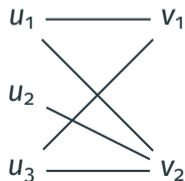
- We want to design a **reduction**:
  - We reduce **from** (we want): given a bipartite graph  $G$ , compute the  $X_{c,d,d',e}$
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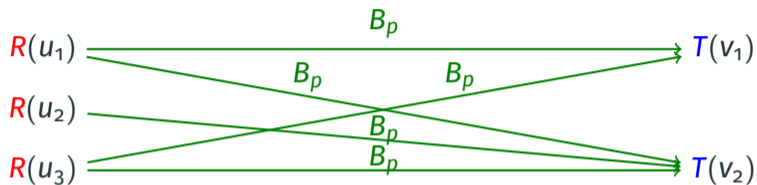
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- **Idea**: code  $G$  to a **family** of instances  $D_p$  **indexed** by  $p > 0$
- Fix a **box**  $B_p(a, b)$  for index  $p > 0$ : an instance with two distinguished elements  $(a, b)$
- **Code**  $G$  for index  $p > 0$  to an instance by:
  - putting an **R**-fact on each  $U$ -vertex and a **T**-fact on each  $V$ -vertex
  - coding every edge  $(u, v)$  by a **copy of the box**  $B_p(u, v)$



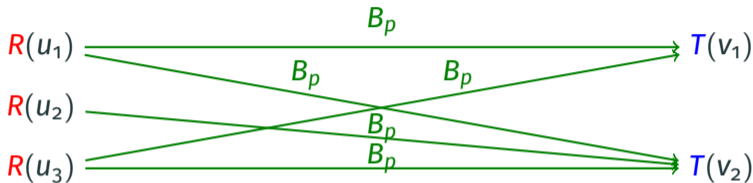
## Getting an equation system

Take the coding of  $G$  for index  $p$ , and compute the number  $N_p$  of subinstances **violating**  $Q_1$



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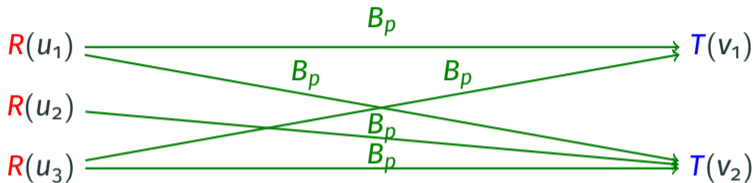
- We have:

$$N_p = \sum_{W \subseteq V} N_p^W$$

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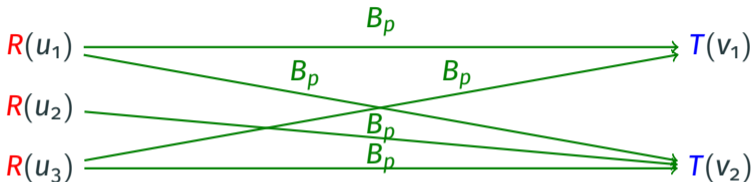
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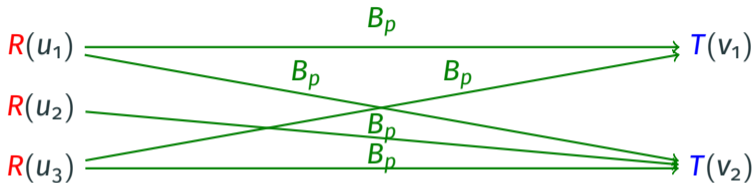
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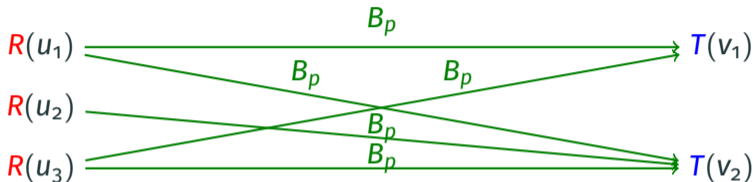
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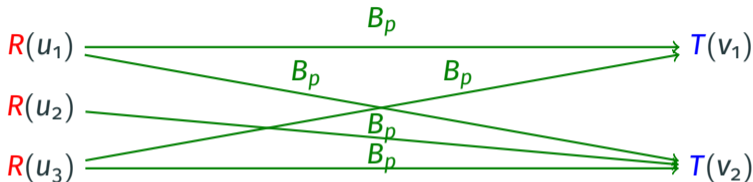
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We find a box family where  $M$  is **invertible**, so we recover  $\vec{X}$  from  $\vec{N}$ , showing hardness

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Thanks for your attention!

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