Uncertain Data Management
Boolean c-tables

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c-tables

Remember c-tables:

Member $\bowtie$ Booking

id	date	teacher	class	room	
1	2015-12-07	$\mathtt{NULL}_1$	UDM	$\mathtt{NULL}_2$	
2	2015-12-07	$\mathtt{NULL}_1$	UDM	$\mathtt{NULL}_2$	
3	2015-12-07	$\mathtt{NULL}_1$	UDM	$\mathtt{NULL}_2$	*if $NULL_0$ is "UDM"*

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→ Variant: Only allow NULLs in the conditions

NULLs in conditions

- The possible tuples are exactly the rows
- Each row may either be kept or deleted
  - $\rightarrow$ Depends on the condition

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- $\rightarrow$ at most 2^N if we have N rows

Example

Member $\bowtie$ Booking

id	date	teacher	class	room	
1	2015-12-07	Antoine	UDM	C42	*if* $NULL_1$ *is "Antoine"*
2	2015-12-07	Antoine	UDM	C42	*if* $NULL_1$ *is "Antoine"*
3	2015-12-07	Antoine	UDM	C42	*if* $NULL_1$ *is "Antoine"*
1	2015-12-07	Silviu	UDM	C42	*if* $NULL_1$ *is "Silviu"*
2	2015-12-07	Silviu	UDM	C42	*if* $NULL_1$ *is "Silviu"*
3	2015-12-07	Silviu	UDM	C42	*if* $NULL_1$ *is "Silviu"*

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→ We replace $x_i = \texttt{True}$ by just x_i

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→ We can rewrite:

  - $x_i = x_j$ to $(x_i \wedge x_j) \vee (\neg x_i \wedge \neg x_j)$
  - $x_i \neq x_j$ to $(x_i \wedge \neg x_j) \vee (\neg x_i \wedge x_j)$

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→ We can rewrite:

- $x_i = x_j$ to $(x_i \land x_j) \lor (\neg x_i \land \neg x_j)$
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→ The conditions become Boolean expressions

Expressiveness

Theorem

We can always rewrite a c-table having `NULL`*s only in conditions to a Boolean c-table.*

Expressiveness

Theorem

We can always rewrite a c-table having `NULL`s only in conditions to a Boolean c-table.

Two steps:

1. We can pick the `NULL`s in a finite domain
2. We can rewrite any finite domain to `True` and `False`

Reducing to a finite domain

- We can choose among infinitely many values for the $\mathtt{NULL}$s
- However, the values only appear in the conditions:
  - $\mathtt{NULL}_i = \mathtt{NULL}_j$
  - $\mathtt{NULL}_i =$ "c"
  - Boolean combinations

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- However, the values only appear in the conditions:
  - $\mathtt{NULL}_i = \mathtt{NULL}_j$
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  - Boolean combinations
- We call two assignments of values to $\mathtt{NULL}$s equivalent if all conditions evaluate to the same

Reducing to a finite domain (example)

$\rightarrow$ Call two assignments of values to NULLs equivalent if all conditions evaluate to the same.

Consider the following:

- $\mathtt{NULL}_1 = \mathtt{NULL}_2$
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$\rightarrow$ E.g.: The assignment (a, d) is equivalent to (b, d)

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→ E.g.: The assignment (a, d) is equivalent to (b, d)

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  → true, true
- (x, c) with $x \neq c$
  → false, true
- (x, x) with $x \neq c$
  → true, false
- (y, x) with $x \neq c$ and $y \neq x$
  → false, false

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- Consider N different values $\mathcal{V}$,
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Lemma

For any c-table with `NULL`s only in conditions, its set of possible worlds is the same:

- *under the standard semantics*
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- *under the standard semantics*
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$\rightarrow$ For simplicity, let's pad $\mathcal{D}$ to have exactly 2^k values for some k

Rewriting to Boolean variables

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$\rightarrow$ Can we translate the conditions?

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- $\texttt{NULL}_7 \neq 001$
  - $\rightarrow$ negate the above
- $\texttt{NULL}_7 = \texttt{NULL}_8$
  - $\rightarrow$ $x_7^1 = x_8^1$ and $x_7^2 = x_8^2$ and $x_7^3 = x_8^3$

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- $\texttt{NULL}_7 = 001$

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- $\texttt{NULL}_7 \neq 001$

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  - $\rightarrow$ $\neg x_7^1 \wedge \neg x_7^2 \wedge x_7^3$
- $\texttt{NULL}_7 \neq 001$
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- $\texttt{NULL}_7 = \texttt{NULL}_8$
  - $\rightarrow$ $x_7^1 = x_8^1$ and $x_7^2 = x_8^2$ and $x_7^3 = x_8^3$
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Concluding

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- → We have rewritten to Boolean variables (we changed the table)
- → It suffices to study Boolean c-tables

Table of contents

Strong representation system

- Are Boolean c-tables a strong representation system for relational algebra? ...

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  $\rightarrow$ Yes!

Strong representation system

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  → Yes!

  → c-tables are

  → `NULL`s will never appear by themselves

Capturing all uncertain relations

- Fix a set of possible tuples
- A possible world: a subset of the possible tuples
- An uncertain relation: set of possible worlds

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date	teacher	room
23	Antoine	C017
23	Silviu	C017
23	Silviu	C47
30	Antoine	C017
30	Antoine	C47
30	Silviu	C017

Booking

date	teacher	room
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→ Can we capture all uncertain relations?

Capturing uncertain relations

- Make multiple copies of possible worlds so there are 2^k possible worlds
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00	
v	**w**
a	d
b	e
c	f

01	
v	**w**
a	d
b	e
c	f

10	
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10	
v	**w**
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Numbering tuples

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b	e
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11

v	w
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v	w				
a	d	00	01	10	11
b	e		01		
c	f		01	10	11

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- Create one non-Boolean variable
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- Obtain a non-Boolean c-table

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b	e	$x = 01$
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v	w	
a	d	$\neg x_1 \land \neg x_2 \lor \neg x_1 \land x_2 \lor x_1 \land \neg x_2 \lor x_1 \land x_2$
b	e	$\neg x_1 \land x_2$
c	f	$\neg x_1 \land x_2 \lor x_1 \land \neg x_2 \lor x_1 \land x_2$

Conclusion

We have studied:

- First:
  - Codd tables with `NULL`s
  - v-tables with named `NULL`s
  - c-tables with named `NULL`s and conditions

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  - c-tables with NULLs only in conditions
  - Boolean c-tables: Boolean variables

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We have studied:

- First:
  - Codd tables with NULLs
  - v-tables with named NULLs
  - c-tables with named NULLs and conditions
- Then:
  - c-tables with NULLs only in conditions
  - Boolean c-tables: Boolean variables

We have shown:

→ Any c-table with NULLs only in conditions rewrites to a Boolean c-table

→ Boolean c-tables capture all finite uncertain tables

→ Boolean c-tables are a strong representation system

→ c-tables are a strong representation system

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