



Query Lineages and Knowledge Compilation

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Query Lineage Definitions

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<hr/>	

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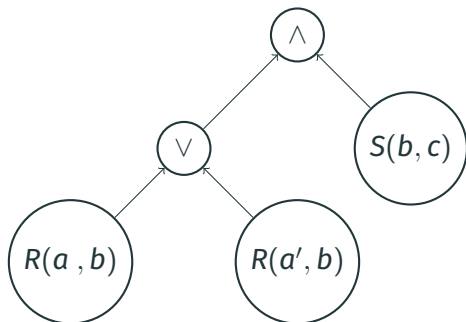
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- **Evaluation:** the lineage gives you the query answer
- **Counting:**
 - Compute the **probability** that the query is true
 - Count **how many subinstances** satisfy the query
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- **Explanation:**
 - Representation of **why** the query is true
 - **What-if:** is the query still true without these facts?

Another application: Query answers

Lineages can also represent the **answers** to **non-Boolean queries**!

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→ The circuit C represents the **query answers** (a, b) and (a', b)

We can **count** the answers, **enumerate** them, etc.

Related work: Semiring provenance

Semiring provenance ([Green et al., 2007], PODS ToT award): annotate results of a **relational algebra** query with a **semiring expression**

A	B	C	
<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>p</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>r</i>
<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>s</i>

(a)

A	C	
<i>a</i>	<i>c</i>	$\{p\}$
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(b)

A	C	
<i>a</i>	<i>c</i>	$2p^2$
<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	pr
<i>d</i>	<i>c</i>	pr
<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	$2r^2 + rs$
<i>f</i>	<i>e</i>	$2s^2 + rs$

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Figure 5: Why-prov. and provenance polynomials

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- **Circuit representation**: more concise

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- Unions of Conjunctive Queries (UCQ)

Theorem

For any *UCQ*, given an instance, we can construct its lineage in *polynomial time*.

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- **Datalog**: see [Deutch et al., 2014], **PTIME**

Computing lineages: practice

- **ProvSQL**: PostgreSQL extension to compute query lineages
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```
a3nm=# SELECT id, name, city FROM personnel;
```

```
id | name | city
```

```
-----+-----
```

```
1 | John | New York
```

```
2 | Paul | New York
```

```
3 | Dave | Paris
```

```
4 | Ellen | Berlin
```

```
5 | Magdalen | Paris
```

```
6 | Nancy | Paris
```

```
7 | Susan | Berlin
```

```
(7 rows)
```

```
a3nm=# SELECT *, formula(provenance(), 'personnel_id') FROM
```

```
(SELECT DISTINCT city FROM personnel) t;
```

```
city | formula
```

```
-----+-----
```

```
Paris | (3 ⊕ 5 ⊕ 6)
```

```
Berlin | (4 ⊕ 7)
```

```
New York | (1 ⊕ 2)
```

```
(3 rows)
```

You can run it! <https://github.com/PierreSenellart/provsql>

Knowledge compilation and tractable circuit classes

Knowledge compilation:

- Translate your problem to a **circuit**
- Design **general-purpose algorithms** on the circuits
 - Satisfiability, counting, probability computation, enumeration...

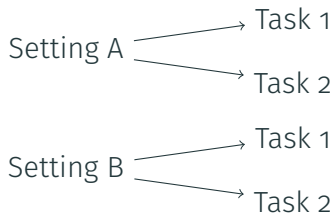
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$O(n^2)$ algorithms



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Setting A —————> **Circuit**

Setting B —————> **Circuit**

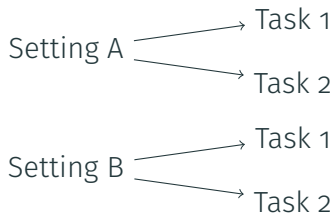
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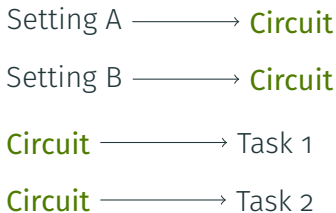
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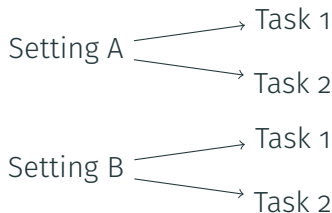
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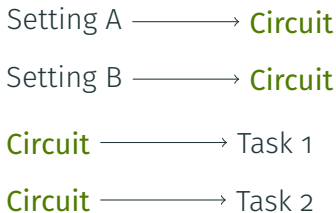
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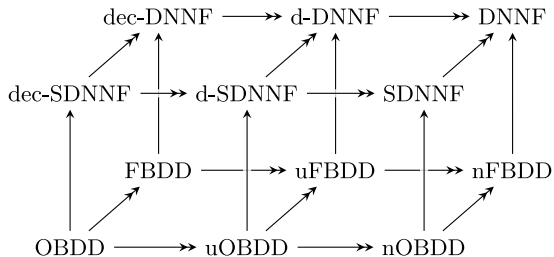
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→ Tractability: use tractable **circuit classes**

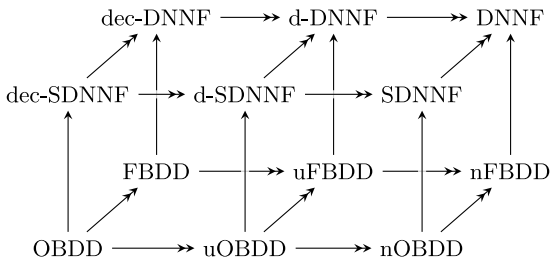
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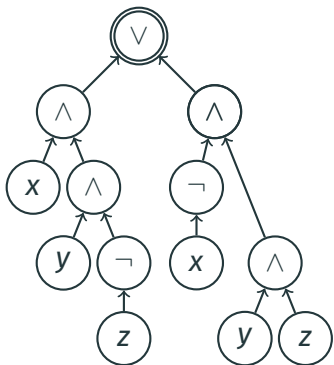
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But in **practice** there are solvers for arbitrary circuits:

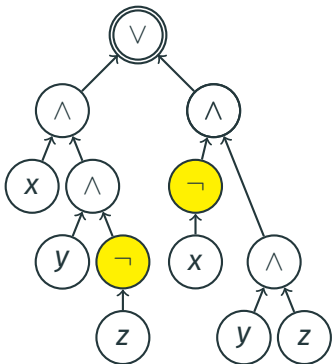
- **Satisfiability (SAT)**: MapleSAT, Cadical, Glucose, etc.
- **Counting**: c2d, d4, dsharp, etc.

A tractable circuit class: d-SDNNF

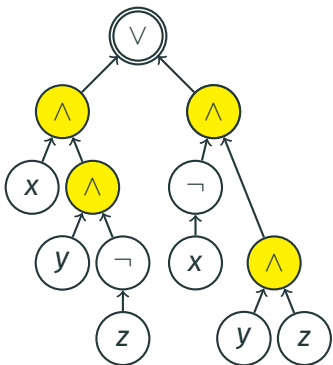


A tractable circuit class: d-SDNNF

- **Negation Normal Form:** negations only applied to the leaves

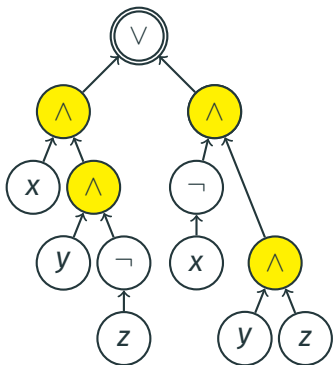


A tractable circuit class: d-SDNNF



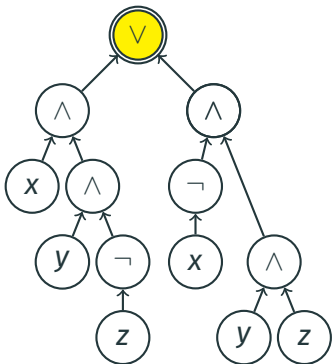
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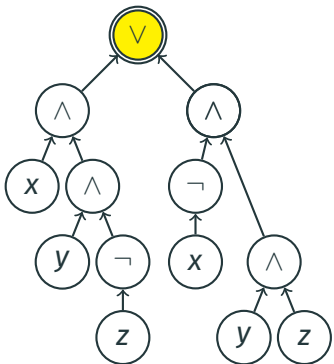
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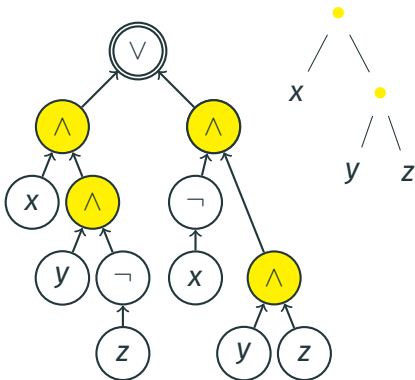
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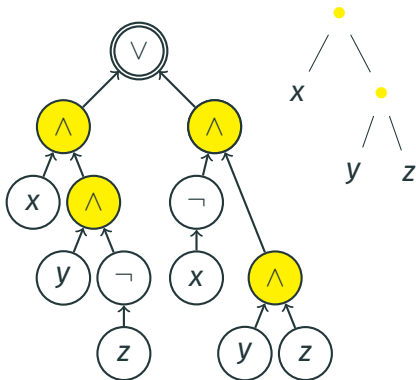
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- **Structured**: there is a **vtree** that structures the \wedge -gates
→ efficient **enumeration**

Computing lineages in tractable classes

- **Self-join-Free Conjunctive Queries** (SFCQs)

Theorem [Jha and Suciu, 2013]

For any *safe SFCQ*, given an instance, we can construct an *OBDD representation* of the lineage in *polynomial time*.

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Theorem [Amarilli et al., 2015]

For any **MSO query**, given a tree (or word), we can construct a **d-SDNNF representation** (or OBDD) of the lineage in **linear time**.

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Conjecture (see [Monet, 2020])

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Thanks for your attention!

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To appear.