

Worst-Case Optimal Querying of Very Expressive Description Logics with Path Expressions and Succinct Counting



**TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DRESDEN**

Bartosz Bednarczyk & Sebastian Rudolph

firstname.lastname@tu-dresden.de

Technische Universität Dresden
and University of Wrocław



Uniwersytet
Wrocławski

IJCAI 2019

Macau, August 15th, 2019

Running example (*ZOIQ* KB)

Database



HasParent (Heracles, Zeus)

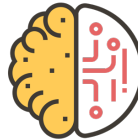
HasParent (Perseus, Zeus)

male (Zeus)

deity (Zeus)

mortal (Alcmene)

Knowledge



Running example ($ZOIQ$ KB)

Database



HasParent (Heracles, Zeus)

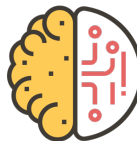
HasParent (Perseus, Zeus)

male (Zeus)

deity (Zeus)

mortal (Alcmene)

Knowledge



mortal \sqsubseteq \neg *deity*

\top \sqsubseteq \exists *HasFather*.*male* \sqcap \exists *HasMother*.*female*

HasParent \equiv *HasMother* \cup *HasFather*

\forall *HasParent*.*mortal* \sqsubseteq *mortal*

deity \sqsubseteq \forall *HasParent**.*deity*

Positive 2-Way Regular Path Query

$$\exists x, y, z \underbrace{(\text{HasParent}^* \circ \text{HasParent}^{-*})(x, y) \wedge \text{HasParent}(z, x) \wedge \text{HasParent}(z, y)}_{x \text{ and } y \text{ are relatives with a common children } z}$$

Positive 2-Way Regular Path Query

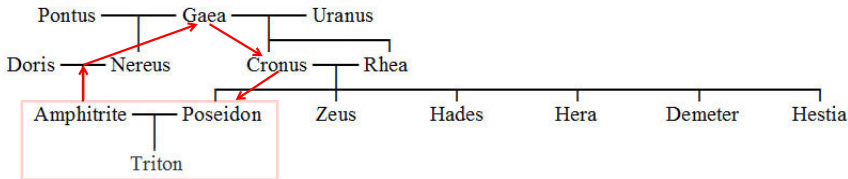
$$\exists x, y, z \underbrace{(\text{HasParent}^* \circ \text{HasParent}^{-*})(x, y) \wedge \text{HasParent}(z, x) \wedge \text{HasParent}(z, y)}_{x \text{ and } y \text{ are relatives with a common children } z}$$

An example match π in a model \mathcal{I} :

$$\pi(x) = \text{Amphitrite}^{\mathcal{I}}$$

$$\pi(y) = \text{Poseidon}^{\mathcal{I}}$$

$$\pi(z) = \text{Triton}^{\mathcal{I}}$$



Important logical features

- Unary concepts: male, diety, \neg mortal + a little more

Important logical features

- Unary concepts: male, diety, \neg mortal + a little more
- Simple roles: HasSon,

Important logical features

- Unary concepts: male, diety, \neg mortal + a little more
- Simple roles: HasSon, Quantifiers: $\top \sqsubseteq \exists$ HasFather.male

Important logical features

- Unary concepts: male, diety, \neg mortal + a little more
- Simple roles: HasSon, Quantifiers: $\top \sqsubseteq \exists$ HasFather.male
- Boolean role combinations **b**: HasParent \equiv HasMom \cup HasDad

Important logical features

- Unary concepts: male, diety, \neg mortal + a little more
- Simple roles: HasSon, Quantifiers: $\top \sqsubseteq \exists$ HasFather.male
- Boolean role combinations **b**: HasParent \equiv HasMom \cup HasDad
- Regular expressions **reg**: Relatives \equiv HasParent^{*} \circ HasParent^{-*}

An example logic employing all these features is called \mathcal{Z} .

Important logical features

- Unary concepts: male, diety, \neg mortal + a little more
- Simple roles: HasSon, Quantifiers: $\top \sqsubseteq \exists$ HasFather.male
- Boolean role combinations **b**: HasParent \equiv HasMom \cup HasDad
- Regular expressions **reg**: Relatives \equiv HasParent^{*} \circ HasParent^{-*}

An example logic employing all these features is called \mathcal{Z} .

- Inverses **I**: HasChildren \equiv HasParent⁻

Important logical features

- Unary concepts: male, diety, \neg mortal + a little more
- Simple roles: HasSon, Quantifiers: $\top \sqsubseteq \exists$ HasFather.male
- Boolean role combinations **b**: HasParent \equiv HasMom \cup HasDad
- Regular expressions **reg**: Relatives \equiv HasParent^{*} \circ HasParent^{-*}

An example logic employing all these features is called \mathcal{Z} .

- Inverses **I**: HasChildren \equiv HasParent⁻
- Nominals (constants) **O**: {Zeus}

Important logical features

- Unary concepts: male, diety, \neg mortal + a little more
- Simple roles: HasSon, Quantifiers: $\top \sqsubseteq \exists$ HasFather.male
- Boolean role combinations **b**: HasParent \equiv HasMom \cup HasDad
- Regular expressions **reg**: Relatives \equiv HasParent* \circ HasParent^{-*}

An example logic employing all these features is called \mathcal{Z} .

- Inverses **I**: HasChildren \equiv HasParent⁻
- Nominals (constants) **O**: {Zeus}
- Counting **Q**: {Zeus} \sqsubseteq (≥ 100 HasChildren). \top

Important logical features

- Unary concepts: male, diety, \neg mortal + a little more
- Simple roles: HasSon, Quantifiers: $\top \sqsubseteq \exists$ HasFather.male
- Boolean role combinations **b**: HasParent \equiv HasMom \cup HasDad
- Regular expressions **reg**: Relatives \equiv HasParent^{*} \circ HasParent^{-*}

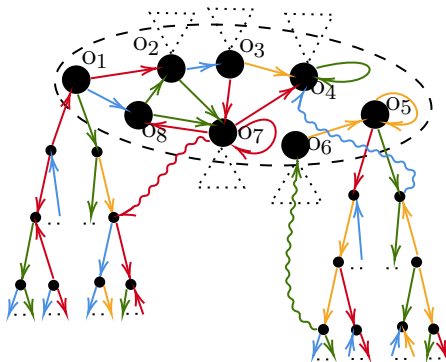
An example logic employing all these features is called \mathcal{Z} .

- Inverses **I**: HasChildren \equiv HasParent⁻
- Nominals (constants) **O**: {Zeus}
- Counting **Q**: {Zeus} \sqsubseteq (≥ 100 HasChildren). \top

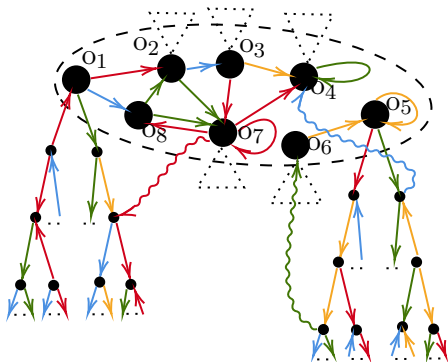
Extensions of \mathcal{Z}

Even more expressive logics: \mathcal{ZIQ} , \mathcal{ZOO} and \mathcal{ZOI}

Quasi-forest model property (QFMP)



Quasi-forest model property (QFMP)



QFMP for \mathcal{Z} family [Calvanese et al, IJCAI'09]

Logics \mathcal{ZIQ} , \mathcal{ZOQ} and \mathcal{ZOI} enjoy QFMP.

SAT "only" **ExpTime-complete** (with **bin encoding** of \mathcal{Q}).

Querying \mathcal{Z} with P2RPQs (existing results)

P2RPQ entailment for \mathcal{Z} family [Calvanese et al, IJCAI'09]

Testing P2RPQ entailment for ZIQ, ZOQ, ZOI can be done in 3ExpTime (2ExpTime-c. under unary encoding).

Querying \mathcal{Z} with P2RPQs (existing results)

P2RPQ entailment for \mathcal{Z} family [Calvanese et al, IJCAI'09]

Testing P2RPQ entailment for ZIQ, ZOQ, ZOI can be done in **3ExpTime** (2ExpTime-c. under unary encoding).

- Quite complicated...
- Heavy machinery on automata theory...



Querying \mathcal{Z} with P2RPQs (our results)

P2RPQ entailment for \mathcal{Z} family [Calvanese et al, IJCAI'09]

Testing P2RPQ entailment for ZIQ, ZOQ, ZOI can be done in 3ExpTime (2ExpTime-c. under unary encoding).

Querying \mathcal{Z} with P2RPQs (our results)

~~P2RPQ entailment for \mathcal{Z} family [Chen et al, IJCAI'09]~~

~~Testing P2RPQ entailment for ZIQ, ZOQ, ZOI can be done in $3ExpTime$ ($2ExpTime-c.$ under unary encoding).~~

P2RPQ entailment for \mathcal{Z} family [this paper!]

P2RPQ entailment for ZIQ, ZOQ, ZOI is $2ExpTime-c.$, even under binary encoding. Moreover once the number of atoms in the query is bounded, entailment is in $ExpTime$.

Querying \mathcal{Z} with P2RPQs (our results)

~~P2RPQ entailment for \mathcal{Z} family [Chen et al, IJCAI'09]~~

~~Testing P2RPQ entailment for ZIQ, ZOQ, ZOI can be done in 3ExpTime (2ExpTime-c. under unary encoding).~~

P2RPQ entailment for \mathcal{Z} family [this paper!]

P2RPQ entailment for ZIQ, ZOQ, ZOI is 2ExpTime-c. , even under binary encoding. Moreover once the number of atoms in the query is bounded, entailment is in ExpTime .

- Reduction to satisfiability (works under binary enc)
- P2RPQ version of so-called "rolling-up" technique used for CQs
- Simulate automata on quasi-forest-models = Match calculus

Querying \mathcal{Z} with P2RPQs (our results)

P2RPQ entailment for \mathcal{Z} family [this paper!]

P2RPQ entailment for ZIQ, ZOQ, ZOI is 2ExpTime-c.

Querying \mathcal{Z} with P2RPQs (our results)

P2RPQ entailment for \mathcal{Z} family [this paper!]

P2RPQ entailment for ZIQ, ZOQ, ZOI is 2ExpTime-c.

- For simplicity we assume that the input query q is C2RPQ

Querying \mathcal{Z} with P2RPQs (our results)

P2RPQ entailment for \mathcal{Z} family [this paper!]

P2RPQ entailment for ZIQ, ZOQ, ZOI is 2ExpTime-c.

- For simplicity we assume that the input query q is C2RPQ
- q can be represented as a set of NFAs without ε -transitions

Querying \mathcal{Z} with P2RPQs (our results)

P2RPQ entailment for \mathcal{Z} family [this paper!]

P2RPQ entailment for ZIQ, ZOQ, ZOI is 2ExpTime-c.

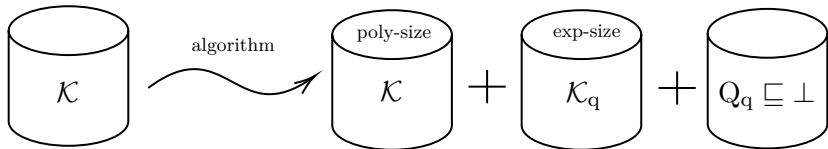
- For simplicity we assume that the input query q is C2RPQ
- q can be represented as a set of NFAs without ε -transitions
- We annotate models \mathcal{I} with Q_M predicates (rolling-up):
 - Q_M indicate that there is a match M in \mathcal{I}

Querying \mathcal{Z} with P2RPQs (our results)

P2RPQ entailment for \mathcal{Z} family [this paper!]

P2RPQ entailment for ZIQ, ZOQ, ZOI is $2ExpTime-c$.

- For simplicity we assume that the input query q is C2RPQ
- q can be represented as a set of NFAs without ε -transitions
- We annotate models \mathcal{I} with Q_M predicates (rolling-up):
 - Q_M indicate that there is a match M in \mathcal{I}
 - basically we simulate automaton on quasi-forest models.

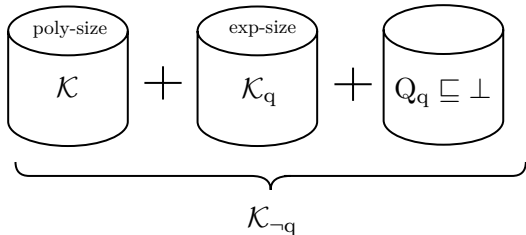


Generated with match calculus

Querying \mathcal{Z} with P2RPQs (our results)

P2RPQ entailment for \mathcal{Z} family [this paper!]

P2RPQ entailment for $\mathcal{Z}IQ, \mathcal{Z}OQ, \mathcal{Z}OI$ is 2ExpTime-c .

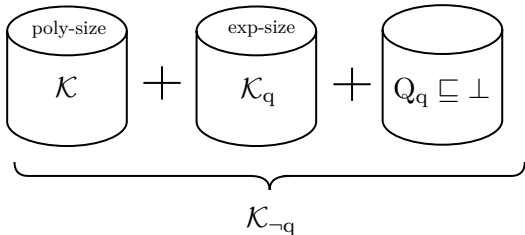


- $\mathcal{K} \models q$ iff \mathcal{K}_{-q} is unsatisfiable

Querying \mathcal{Z} with P2RPQs (our results)

P2RPQ entailment for \mathcal{Z} family [this paper!]

P2RPQ entailment for ZIQ, ZOQ, ZOI is 2ExpTime-c .

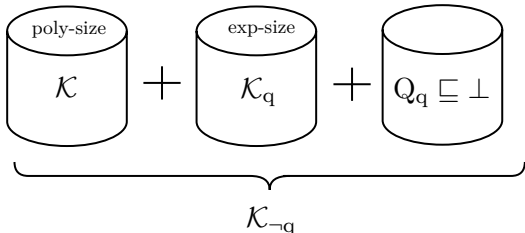


- $\mathcal{K} \models q$ iff \mathcal{K}_{-q} is unsatisfiable
- Obtained KB \mathcal{K}_{-q} is **only exp** in $|q|$ and poly in $|\mathcal{K}|$

Querying \mathcal{Z} with P2RPQs (our results)

P2RPQ entailment for \mathcal{Z} family [this paper!]

P2RPQ entailment for $\mathcal{Z}IQ, \mathcal{Z}OQ, \mathcal{Z}OI$ is 2ExpTime-c .

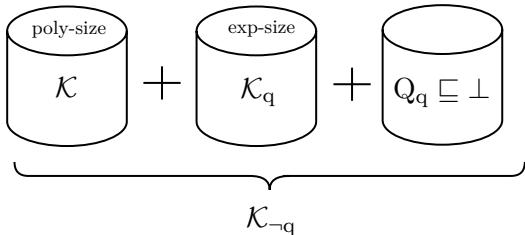


- $\mathcal{K} \models q$ iff \mathcal{K}_{-q} is unsatisfiable
- Obtained KB \mathcal{K}_{-q} is **only exp** in $|q|$ and poly in $|\mathcal{K}|$
- Testing unsatisfiability can be done in **ExpTime** w.r.t $|\mathcal{K}_{-q}|$

Querying \mathcal{Z} with P2RPQs (our results)

P2RPQ entailment for \mathcal{Z} family [this paper!]

P2RPQ entailment for ZIQ, ZOQ, ZOI is 2ExpTime-c .



- $\mathcal{K} \models q$ iff \mathcal{K}_{-q} is unsatisfiable
- Obtained KB \mathcal{K}_{-q} is **only exp** in $|q|$ and poly in $|\mathcal{K}|$
- Testing unsatisfiability can be done in **ExpTime** w.r.t $|\mathcal{K}_{-q}|$
- Thus in **2ExpTime** w.r.t. $|\mathcal{K}| + |q|$

Applications to other logics

We presented a reduction from \mathcal{GC}^2 to ZIQ , hence we conclude:

Positive regular path queries in \mathcal{GC}^2

P2RPQ entailment for \mathcal{GC}^2 is 2ExpTime-complete.

Applications to other logics

We presented a reduction from \mathcal{GC}^2 to \mathcal{ZIQ} , hence we conclude:

Positive regular path queries in \mathcal{GC}^2

P2RPQ entailment for \mathcal{GC}^2 is 2ExpTime-complete.

By reusing exponential reduction from \mathcal{SR} to \mathcal{Z} :

Positive regular path queries in \mathcal{SR} family

P2RPQ entailment for $\mathcal{SR}(\mathcal{OI}, \mathcal{IQ}, \mathcal{OQ})$ is in 3ExpTime.

Applications to query containment

Query containment

Testing query containment $\mathcal{K} \models q \subseteq q'$ is:
in 2ExpTime for:

- \mathcal{K} in *ZOQ* or *ZOI* and $q, q' \in \text{P2RPQ}$
- \mathcal{K} in *ZIQ* and $q \in \text{P2RPQ}$, $q' \in \text{CQ}$

and in 3ExpTime for:

- \mathcal{K} in *SROQ* or *SROI* and $q, q' \in \text{P2RPQ}$
- \mathcal{K} in *SRIQ* and $q \in \text{P2RPQ}$, $q' \in \text{CQ}$

Applications to query containment

Query containment

Testing query containment $\mathcal{K} \models q \subseteq q'$ is:
in 2ExpTime for:

- \mathcal{K} in $\mathcal{Z}OQ$ or $\mathcal{Z}OI$ and $q, q' \in \text{P2RPQ}$
- \mathcal{K} in $\mathcal{Z}IQ$ and $q \in \text{P2RPQ}$, $q' \in \text{CQ}$

and in 3ExpTime for:

- \mathcal{K} in $\mathcal{S}ROQ$ or $\mathcal{S}ROI$ and $q, q' \in \text{P2RPQ}$
- \mathcal{K} in $\mathcal{S}RIQ$ and $q \in \text{P2RPQ}$, $q' \in \text{CQ}$

Moreover **once the number of the atoms from the query is bounded**
complexities of each problem **drops by one exponential.**

Conclusions and open problems

Our results

P2RPQ entailment for ZIQ, ZOQ, ZOI is $2\text{ExpTime-c} +$
P2RPQ entailment for $SRIQ, SROQ, SROI$ in $3\text{Exp} +$
P2RPQ containment in $2\text{ExpTime} +$
One exp less for all problems when $\#\text{atoms}(q) \leq \text{Const.}$

Open problems

Conclusions and open problems

Our results

P2RPQ entailment for ZIQ, ZOQ, ZOI is $2\text{ExpTime-c} +$
P2RPQ entailment for $SRIQ, SROQ, SROI$ in $3\text{Exp} +$
P2RPQ containment in $2\text{ExpTime} +$
One exp less for all problems when $\#\text{atoms}(q) \leq \text{Const.}$

Open problems

- Data complexity?
- Finite query entailment?
- Sat of $ZOIQ$?

Conclusions and open problems

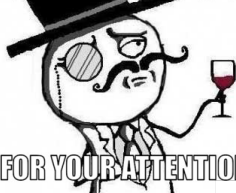
Our results

P2RPQ entailment for ZIQ, ZOQ, ZOI is $2\text{ExpTime-c} +$
P2RPQ entailment for $SRIQ, SROQ, SROI$ in $3\text{Exp} +$
P2RPQ containment in $2\text{ExpTime} +$
One exp less for all problems when $\#\text{atoms}(q) \leq \text{Const.}$

Open problems

- Data complexity?
- Finite query entailment?
- Sat of $ZOIQ$?

THANK YOU



FOR YOUR ATTENTION!