

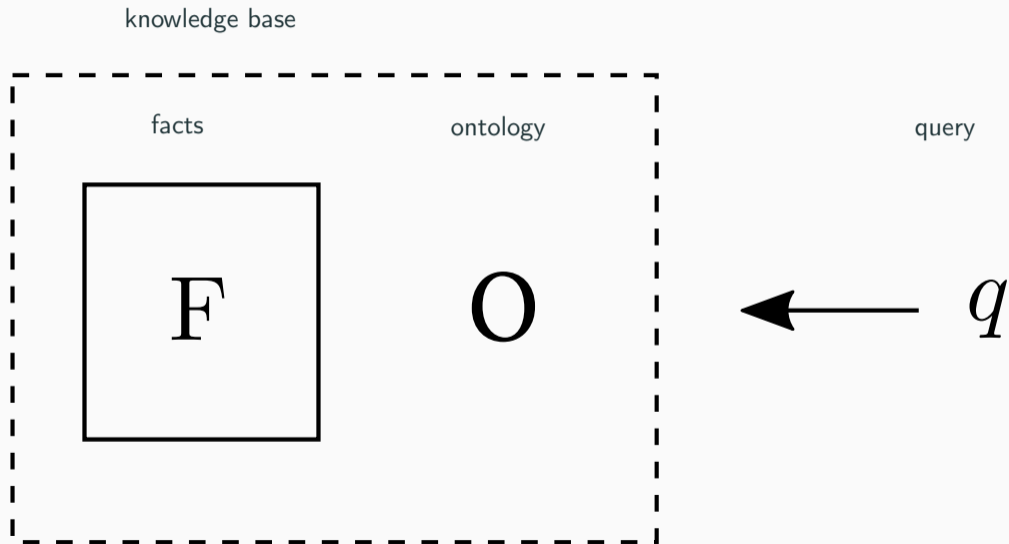
# Représentation des connaissances et raisonnement

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# Ontology-based Query Answering Problem



# Query Answering on an Example

## Facts

*Human(Alice)*

*ParentOf(Bob, Alice)*

## Ontology

$Human(x) \wedge ParentOf(y, x) \rightarrow Human(y)$

$Human(x) \rightarrow \exists z ParentOf(z, x)$

## Query

*Human(Bob) ?*

# Query Answering on an Example

Facts	Ontology	Query
<i>Human(Alice)</i>	<i>Human(x) ∧ ParentOf(y, x) → Human(y)</i>	<i>Human(Bob) ?</i>
<i>ParentOf(Bob, Alice)</i>	<i>Human(x) → ∃z ParentOf(z, x)</i>	

# Query Answering on an Example

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*Human(Alice)*

*ParentOf(Bob, Alice)*

## Ontology

*Human(x)  $\wedge$  ParentOf(y, x)  $\rightarrow$  Human(y)*

*Human(x)  $\rightarrow$   $\exists z$  ParentOf(z, x)*

## Query

$\exists u$  *ParentOf(u, Bob)* ?

## Query Answering on an Example

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### Query

$\exists u ParentOf(u, u) ?$

# Conjunctive Query Answering using Existential Rules

An **existential rule** is a FOL formula:

$$\forall \bar{x} \forall \bar{y} B(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \rightarrow \exists \bar{z} H(\bar{x}, \bar{z})$$

where  $B$  and  $H$  are conjunctions of atoms

## An undecidable problem

- $F$  a set of relational facts
- $\mathcal{R}$  a set of existential rules
- $q$  a conjunctive query

$F, \mathcal{R}$  entails  $q$  ?

# Conjunctive Query Answering using Existential Rules

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## An undecidable problem

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$F, \mathcal{R}$  entails  $q$  ?

What are the class of rule sets for which QA is always decidable ?



# Decidable Query Answering: Materialization-based Approach

## Saturation of facts

Facts	Rules	Query
<i>Human(Alice)</i>	<i>Human(x) ∧ ParentOf(y, x) → Human(y)</i>	<i>Human(Bob) ?</i>
<i>ParentOf(Bob, Alice)</i>	<i>Human(x) → ∃z ParentOf(z, x)</i>	
<i>Human(Bob)</i>		

# Decidable Query Answering: Materialization-based Approach

## Saturation of facts

### Facts

*Human(Alice)*

*ParentOf(Bob, Alice)*

*Human(Bob)*

*ParentOf( $n_0$ , Bob)*

### Rules

$Human(x) \wedge ParentOf(y, x) \rightarrow Human(y)$

$Human(x) \rightarrow \exists z ParentOf(z, x)$

### Query

$\exists u ParentOf(u, Bob) ?$

# Decidable Query Answering: Materialization-based Approach

## Saturation of facts

Facts	Rules	Query
<i>Human(Alice)</i>	$Human(x) \wedge ParentOf(y, x) \rightarrow Human(y)$	$\exists u ParentOf(u, u) ?$
<i>ParentOf(Bob, Alice)</i>	$Human(x) \rightarrow \exists z ParentOf(z, x)$	
<i>Human(Bob)</i>		
<i>ParentOf(n<sub>0</sub>, Bob)</i>		
<i>ParentOf(n<sub>1</sub>, n<sub>0</sub>)</i>		
...		

# Decidable Query Answering: Materialization-based Approach

## Saturation of facts

Facts	Rules	Query
<i>Human(Alice)</i>	$Human(x) \wedge ParentOf(y, x) \rightarrow Human(y)$	$\exists u ParentOf(u, u) ?$
<i>ParentOf(Bob, Alice)</i>	$Human(x) \rightarrow \exists z ParentOf(z, x)$	
<i>Human(Bob)</i>		
<i>ParentOf(n<sub>0</sub>, Bob)</i>		
<i>ParentOf(n<sub>1</sub>, n<sub>0</sub>)</i>		
...		

We can decide the query answering problem if the saturation is finite.

# Decidable Query Answering: Query Rewriting Approach

## Rewriting of the query

Facts	Rules	Query
<i>Human(Alice)</i>	$Human(x) \wedge ParentOf(y, x) \rightarrow Human(y)$	<i>Human(Bob)</i>
<i>ParentOf(Bob, Alice)</i>		?

# Decidable Query Answering: Query Rewriting Approach

## Rewriting of the query

### Facts

*Human(Alice)*

*ParentOf(Bob, Alice)*

### Rules

*Human(x) ∧ ParentOf(y, x) → Human(y)*

### Query

*Human(Bob)*

$\forall \exists x \text{ Human}(x) \wedge \text{ParentOf}(\text{Bob}, x)$

?

# Decidable Query Answering: Query Rewriting Approach

## Rewriting of the query

### Facts

*Human(Alice)*

*ParentOf(Bob, Alice)*

### Rules

$AncestorOf(x, y) \wedge ParentOf(y, z) \rightarrow$   
 $AncestorOf(x, z)$

### Query

$\exists u AncestorOf(u, Bob) \quad ?$

# Decidable Query Answering: Query Rewriting Approach

## Rewriting of the query

Facts	Rules	Query
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*Human(Alice)*

*ParentOf(Bob, Alice)*

*AncestorOf(x, y)  $\wedge$  ParentOf(y, z)  $\rightarrow$   
AncestorOf(x, z)*

$\exists u$  *AncestorOf(u, Bob)*  
 $\vee \exists u, y$  *AncestorOf(u, y)  $\wedge$   
ParentOf(y, Bob) ?*



# Decidable Query Answering: Query Rewriting Approach

## Rewriting of the query

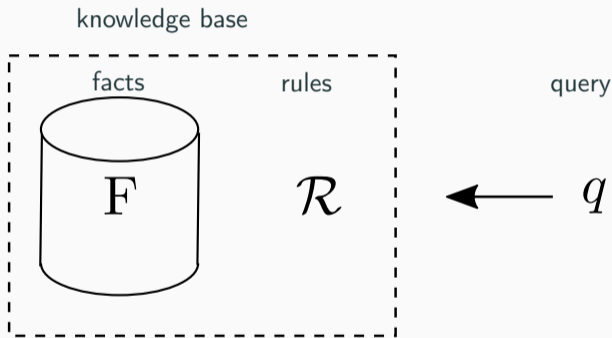
Facts	Rules	Query
<i>Human(Alice)</i>	<i>AncestorOf(x, y) ∧ ParentOf(y, z) →</i>	$\exists u \text{ AncestorOf}(u, \text{Bob})$
<i>ParentOf(Bob, Alice)</i>	<i>AncestorOf(x, z)</i>	$\vee \exists u, y \text{ AncestorOf}(u, y) \wedge$ <i>ParentOf(y, Bob)</i> $\vee \exists u, y, y' \text{ AncestorOf}(u, y') \wedge$ <i>ParentOf(y', y) \wedge</i> <i>ParentOf(y, Bob) \dots ?</i>

We can decide the query answering problem if the query rewriting is finite.

# Rule Sets with Decidable Query Answering

- Finite saturation rule set : Datalog
- Finite rewriting rule set :  $DL_{lite}$
- Bounded tree width rule set : most of the DLs

# In Practice: Ontology-based Data Management



## Materialization-based approach

- Time and stockage for saturation
- Good query time
- Updates require a saturation maintenance

## Query rewriting approach

- Query rewriting may be large
- Updates for free

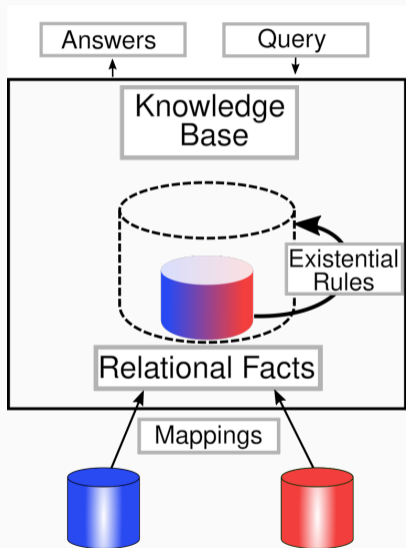
## Handling infinite saturation

- Take advantage of regularity of saturation
- Create a finite representation of the infinite saturation

## Pruning infinite rewriting

- Take advantage of the facts at hand
- Avoid unnecessary rewriting steps

# Ontology-Based Data Access



- Integrating the facts coming from heterogeneous sources through mappings
- Use ontologies to manage the semantic heterogeneity
- Mediation-based approach :
  1. query rewriting with the rules and mappings
  2. evaluation using mediator engine