

Dynamic descriptive complexity of FO-definable modifications

Nils Vortmeier

Joint work with

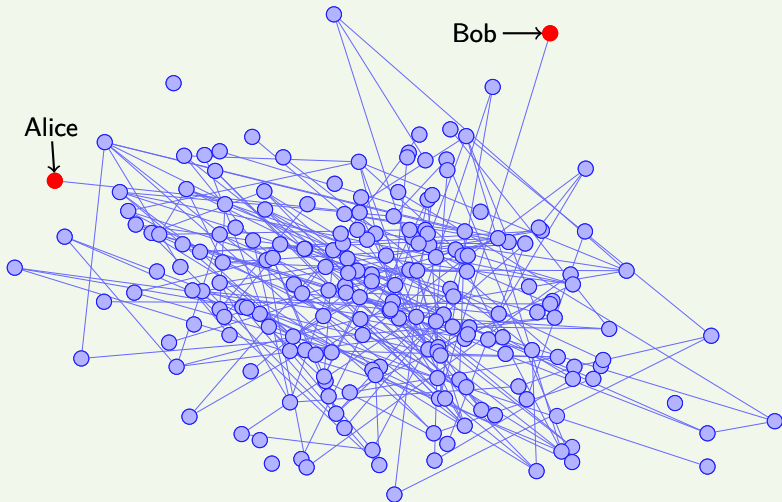
Thomas Schwentick Thomas Zeume



Highlights, September 2016

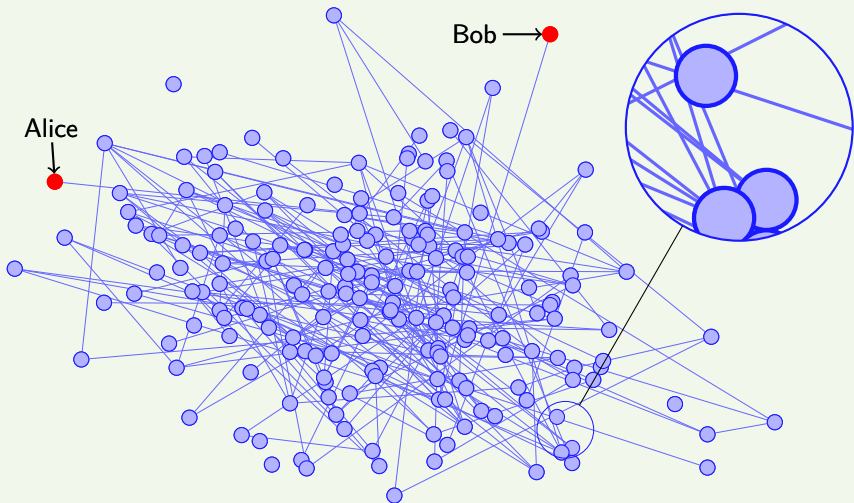
Social networks

Does Alice know someone who knows someone ... who knows Bob?



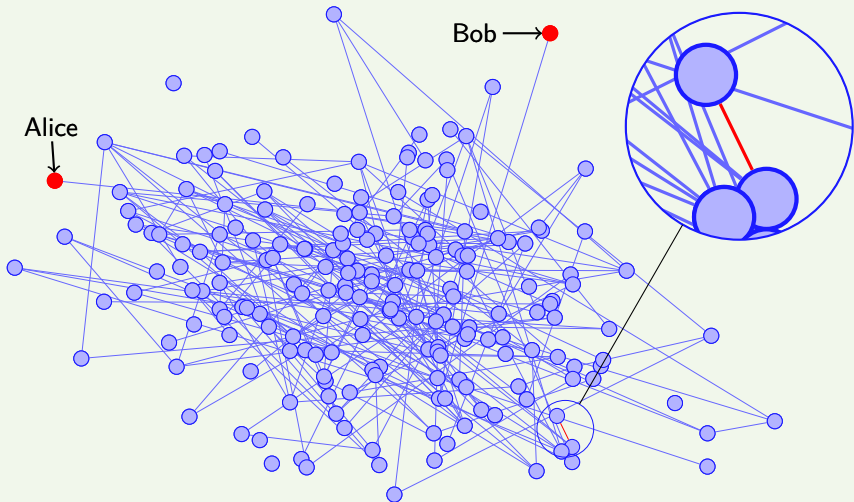
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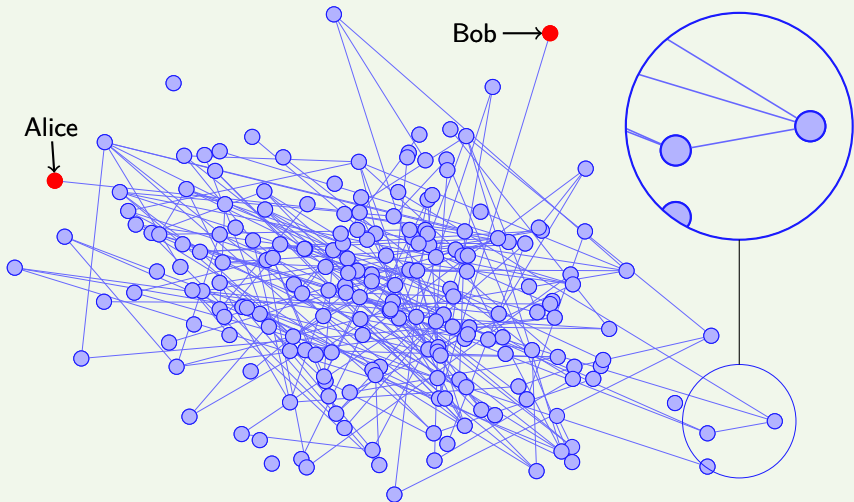
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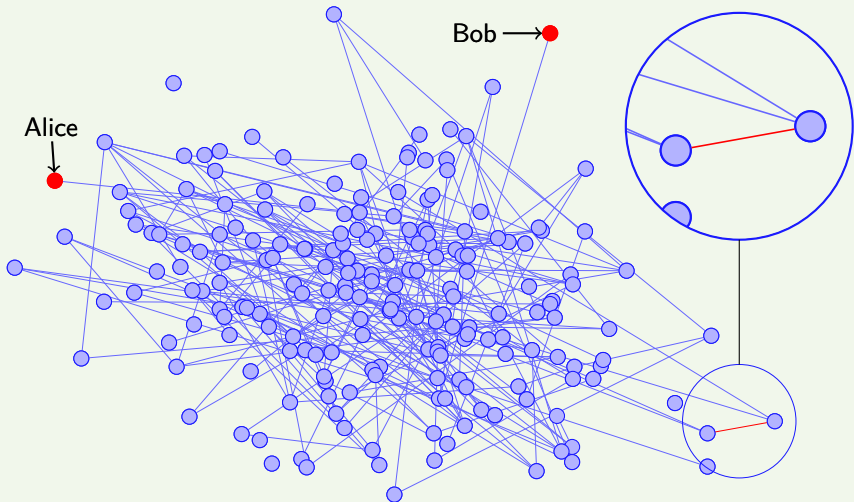
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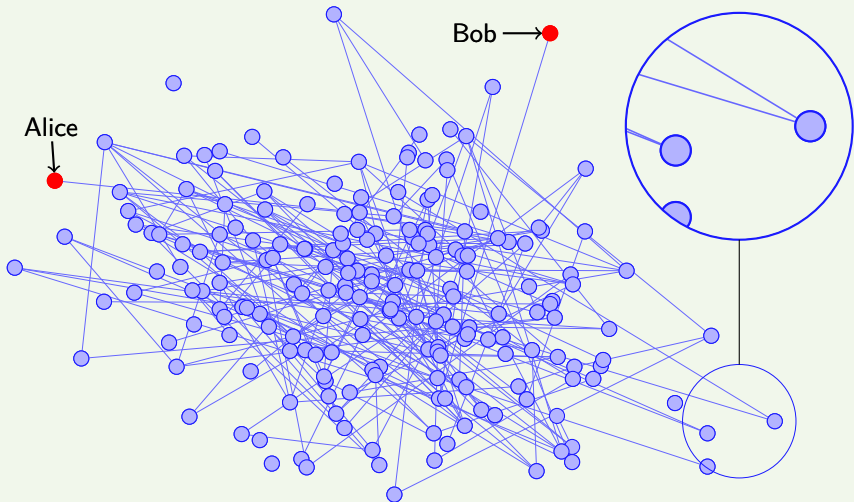
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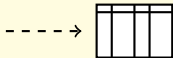
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The Dynamic Setting

Dynamic Evaluation of a query



Input data



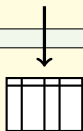
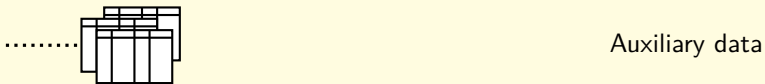
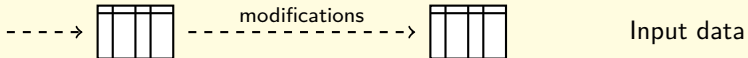
Auxiliary data



Query result

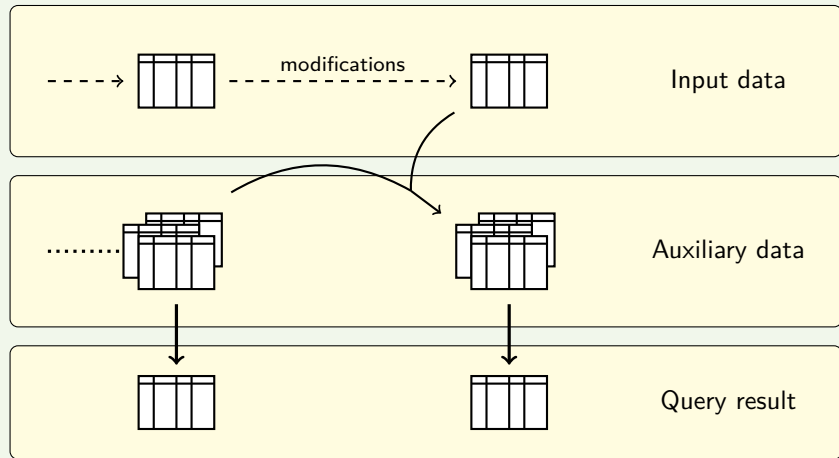
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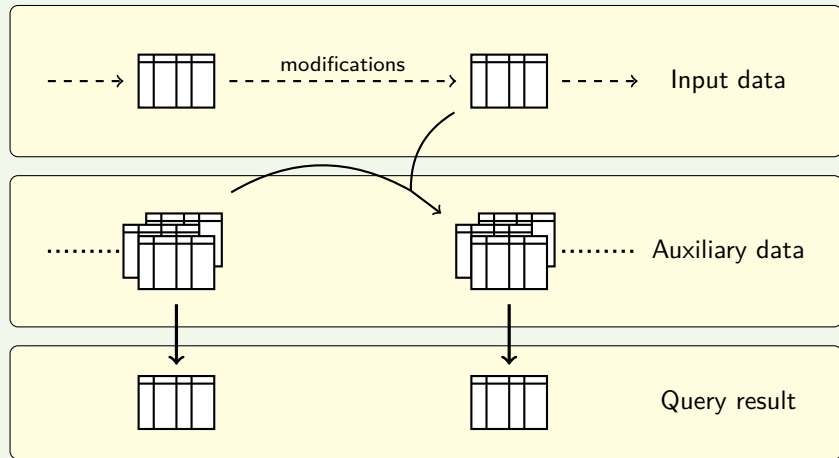
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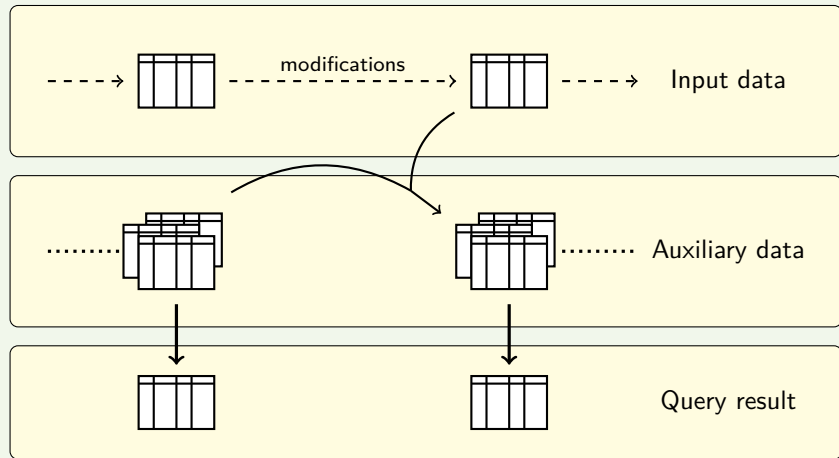
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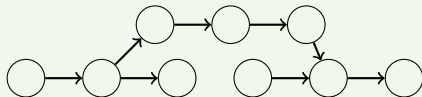
Dynamic Evaluation of a query



- Descriptive approach: Update auxiliary data by logical formulas

Example ([Patnaik and Immerman 1997])

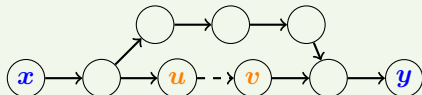
Reachability on acyclic graphs: single edge insertion



- Goal: Maintain the transitive closure in an auxiliary relation T

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Reachability on acyclic graphs: single edge insertion

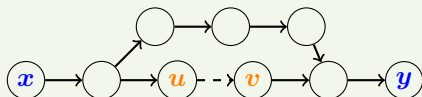


- Goal: Maintain the transitive closure in an auxiliary relation T
- Is $(x, y) \in T$ after an edge (u, v) is inserted?

$$\phi_{\text{ins}} = T(x, y) \vee (T(x, u) \wedge T(v, y))$$

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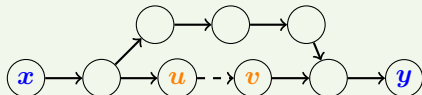
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- Formula for single edge deletion is slightly more complex

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- Dynamic Program: Collection of first-order formulas defining auxiliary relations after modifications

How much can change in one step?

- Arbitrary modifications
 - often used in View Maintenance (for example [Gupta et al. 1993])
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 - but: if database changes arbitrarily, old information might be useless

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- Insertion or deletion of sets with some structural property
 - appears in [Dong et al. 1995]: insertion of sets closed under some operation
 - in [Dong and Pang 1997]: Reachability under deletions of “anti-chains” of edges/nodes

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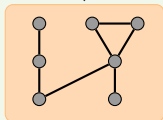
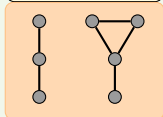
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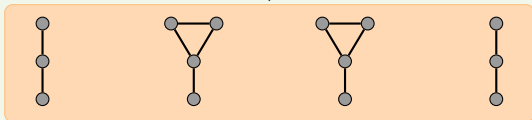
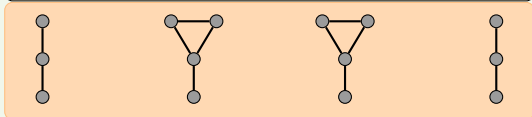
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Example: modifying graphs

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A graph changed by the modification

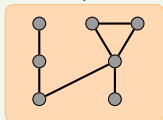
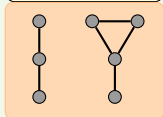


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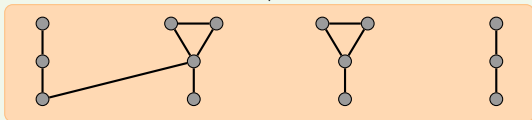
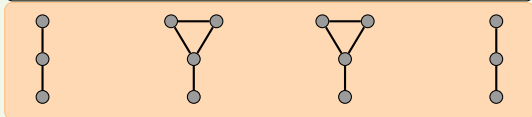
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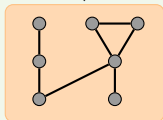
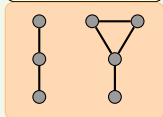


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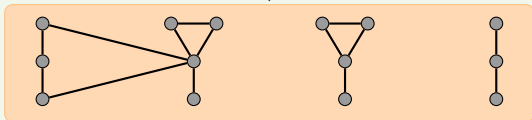
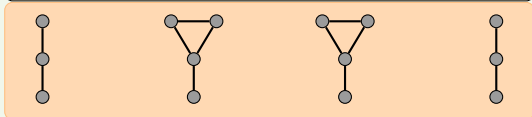
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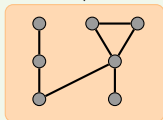
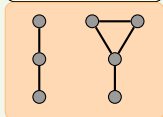


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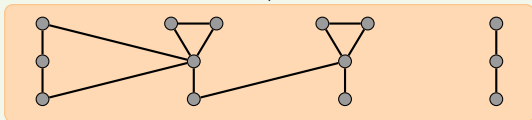
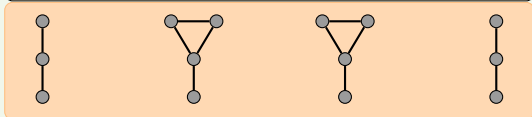
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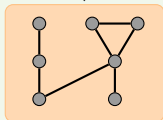
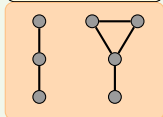


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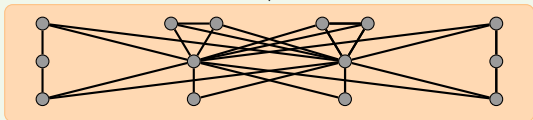
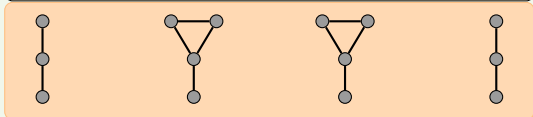
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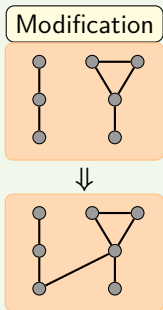
Parameter-free modifications

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Maintaining Reachability in undirected graphs

- Proof idea: paths only need boundedly many new edges

Maintaining Reachability for the example modification

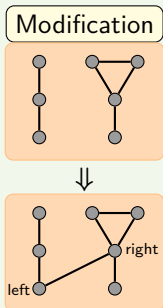


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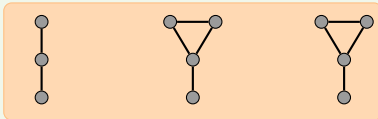
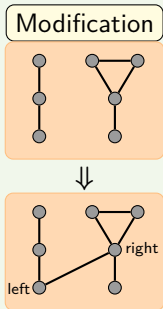


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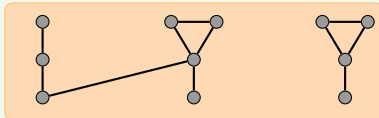
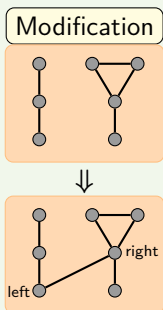


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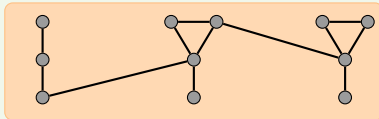
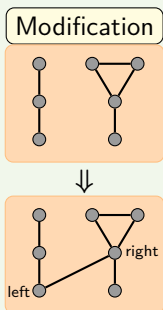


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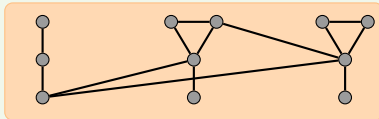
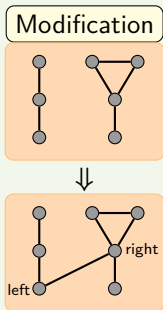


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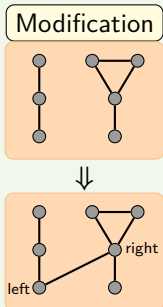
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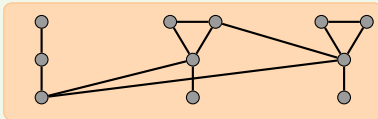
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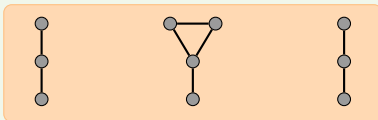
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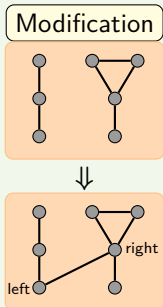
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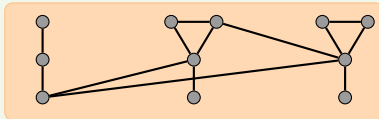
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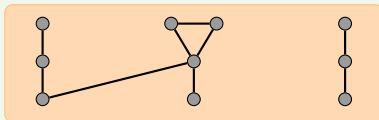
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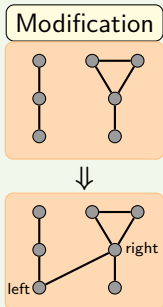
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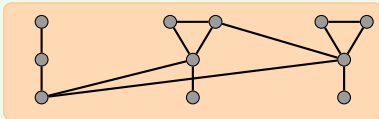
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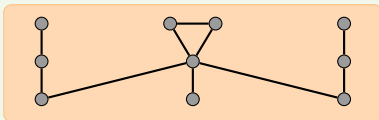
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Reachability under first-order deletions

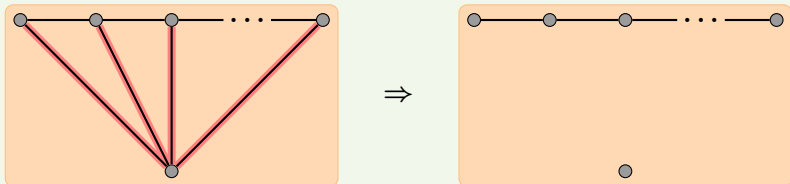
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First-order deletions

How to maintain a spanning tree in the following situation?



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- For stronger modifications the techniques do not suffice




Conclusion

- We study modifications of databases definable in (fragments) of first-order logic
 - Number of affected tuples is non-constant!
- Interesting queries can be maintained under wide classes of modifications
 - Undirected Reachability under first-order insertions
 - Acyclic Reachability under quantifier-free insertions
 - Context-free languages under existential first-order modifications
 - All AC^1 queries on ordered databases under parameter-free first-order modifications
- For stronger modifications the techniques do not suffice
- To do: Show unmaintainability results for first-order modifications
 - Reachability under deletions
 - Reachability with quantifier-free update formulas



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