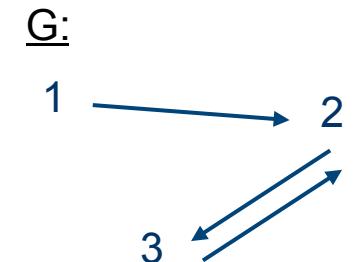


Datalog: Recursive Queries

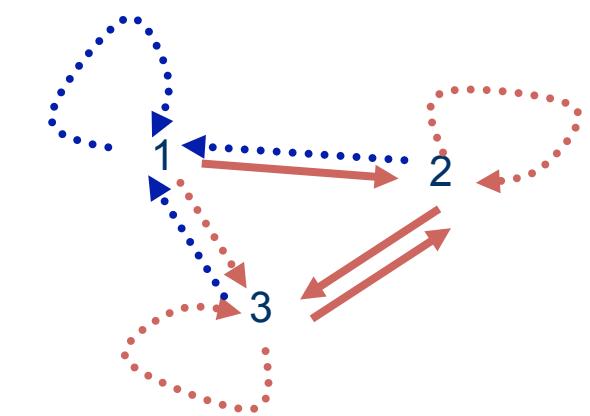
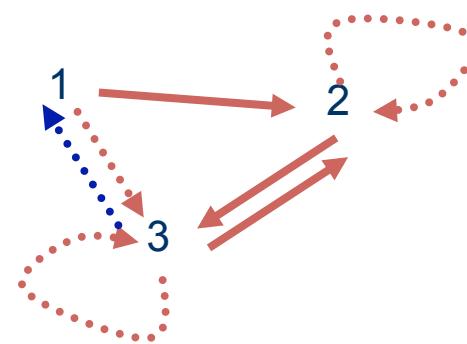
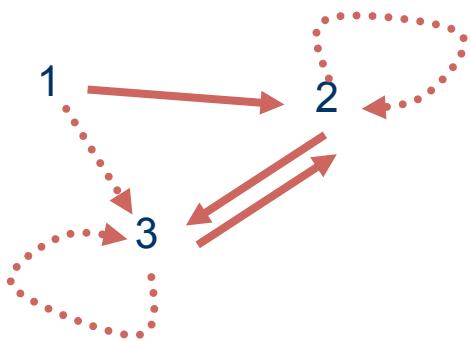
$\forall x,y (T(x,y) \leftarrow G(x,y))$

$\forall x,y,z (T(x,y) \leftarrow (G(x,z) \wedge T(z,y)))$

$G(1, 2), G(2, 3), G(3, 2)$



Possible solutions:

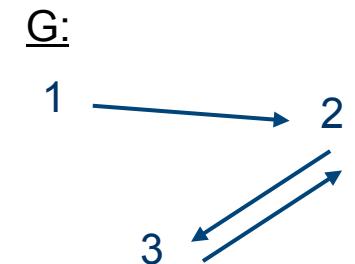


Model Theoretic Approach

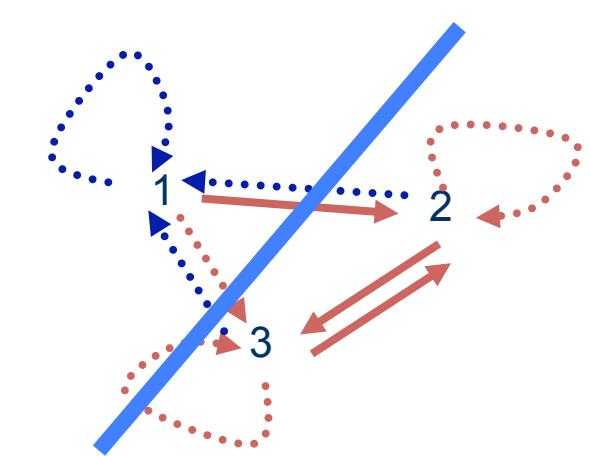
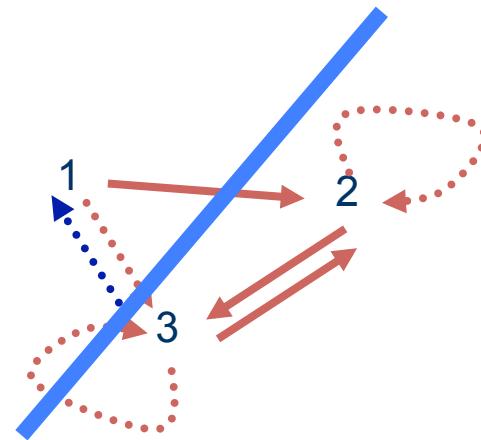
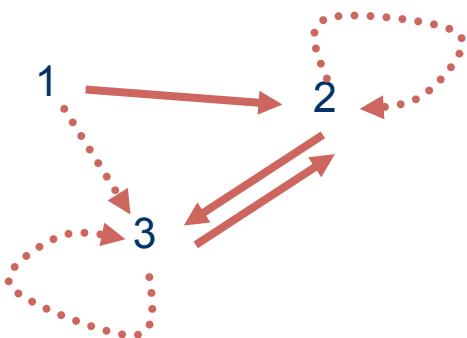
$\forall x,y(T(x,y) \leftarrow G(x,y))$

$\forall x,y,z(T(x,y) \leftarrow (G(x,z) \wedge T(z,y)))$

$G(1,2), G(2,3), G(3,2)$



Possible solutions:



→ Choose the **minimum model** ←
T consists of the smallest set of facts that make the sentences true.

Logic programming revisited

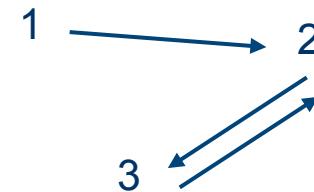
Transitive closure of a graph:

$T(x, y) :- G(x, y)$

$T(x, y) :- G(x, z), T(z, y)$

Intuition

Transitive closure of a graph:



$T(x, y) :- G(x, y)$

T
—
|
—

$T(x, y) :- G(x, z), T(z, y)$

G	
1	2
2	3
3	2

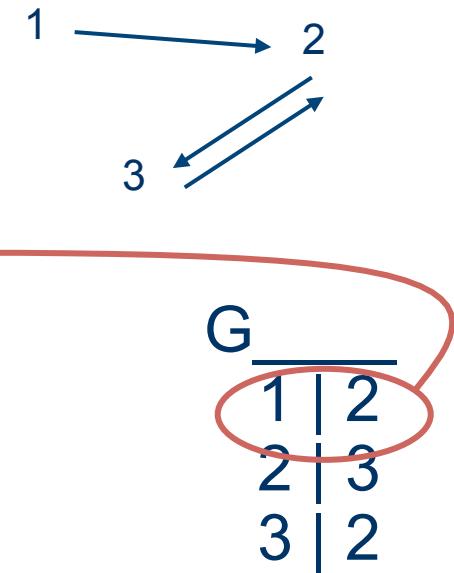
Intuition

Transitive closure of a graph:

$T(x, y) :- G(1, 2)$

$T(x, y) :- G(x, z), T(z, y)$

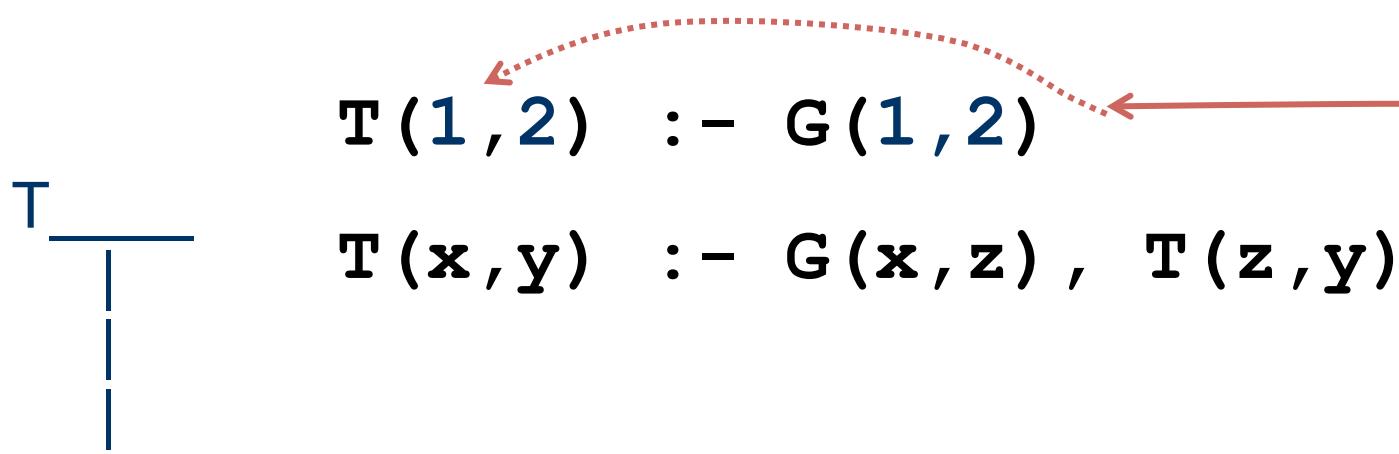
$\begin{array}{c} T \\ \hline \end{array}$



(1) Map from instances
over the relations in the rule body

Intuition

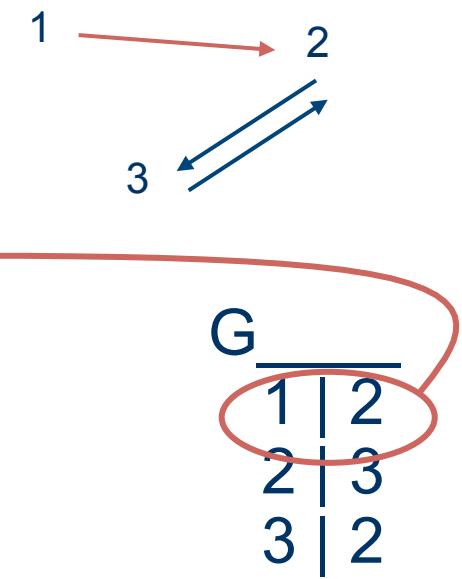
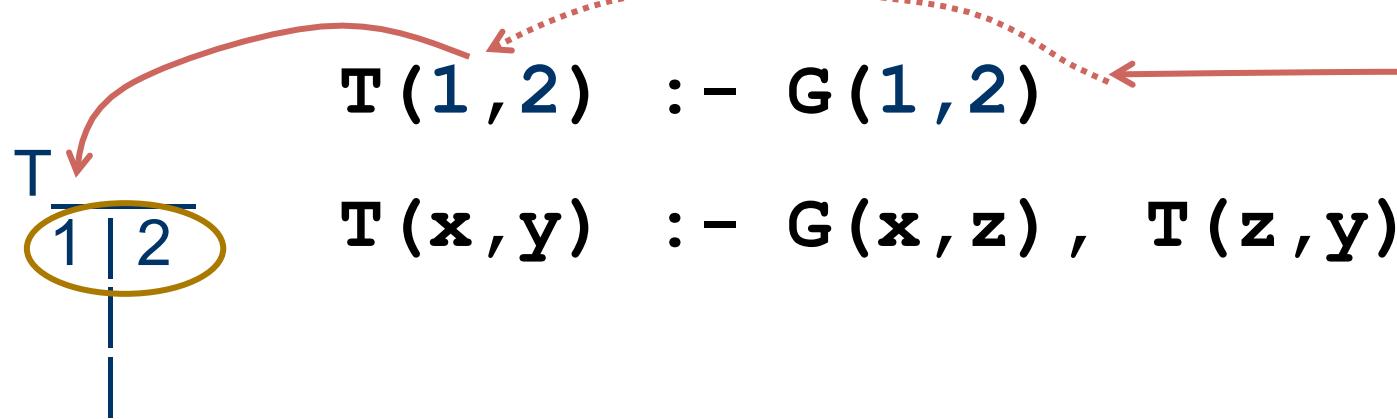
Transitive closure of a graph:



(2) ... map to instances
over the relations in the rule head

Intuition

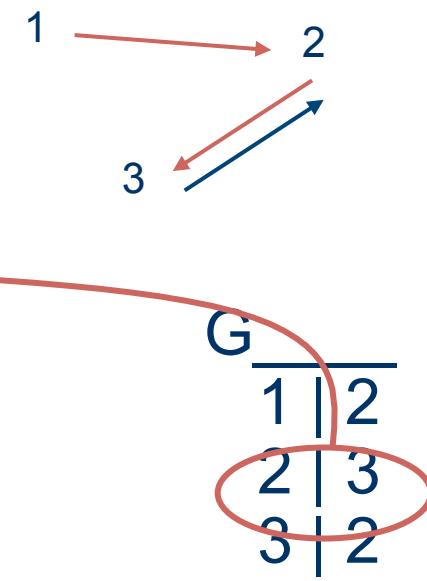
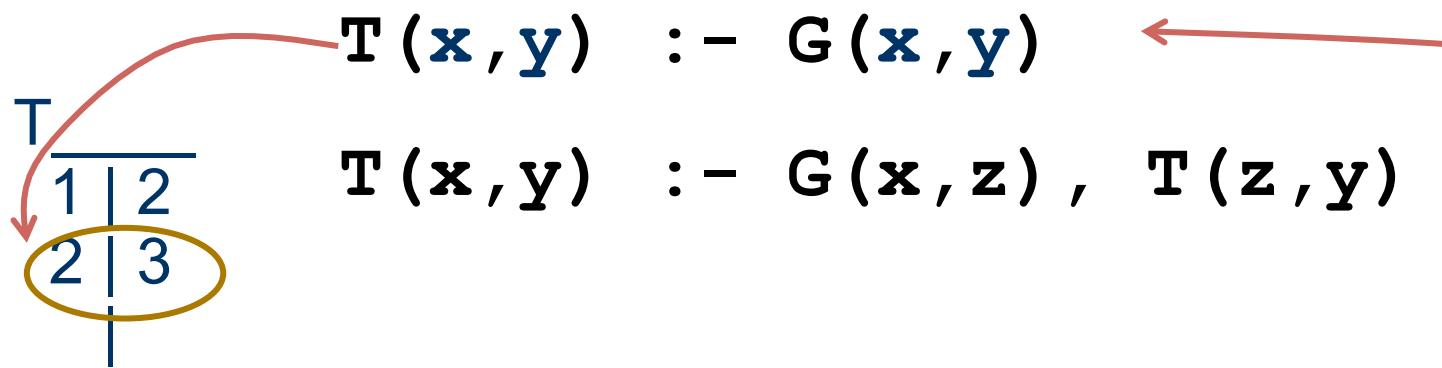
Transitive closure of a graph:



(2) ... map to instances
over the relations in the rule head

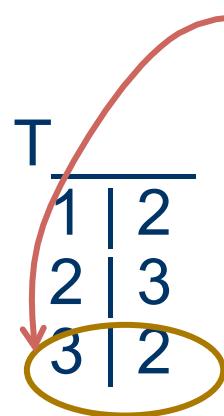
Intuition

Transitive closure of a graph:



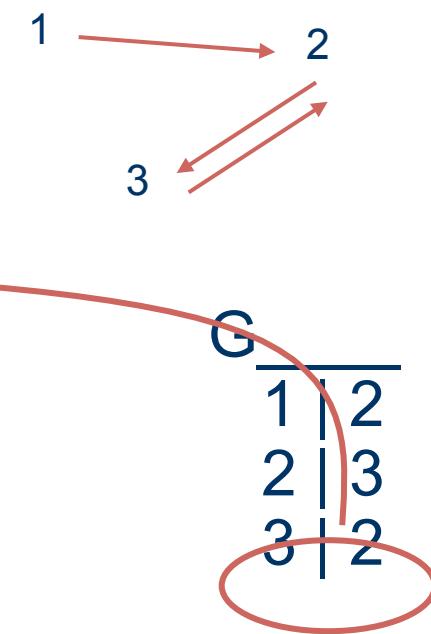
Intuition

Transitive closure of a graph:



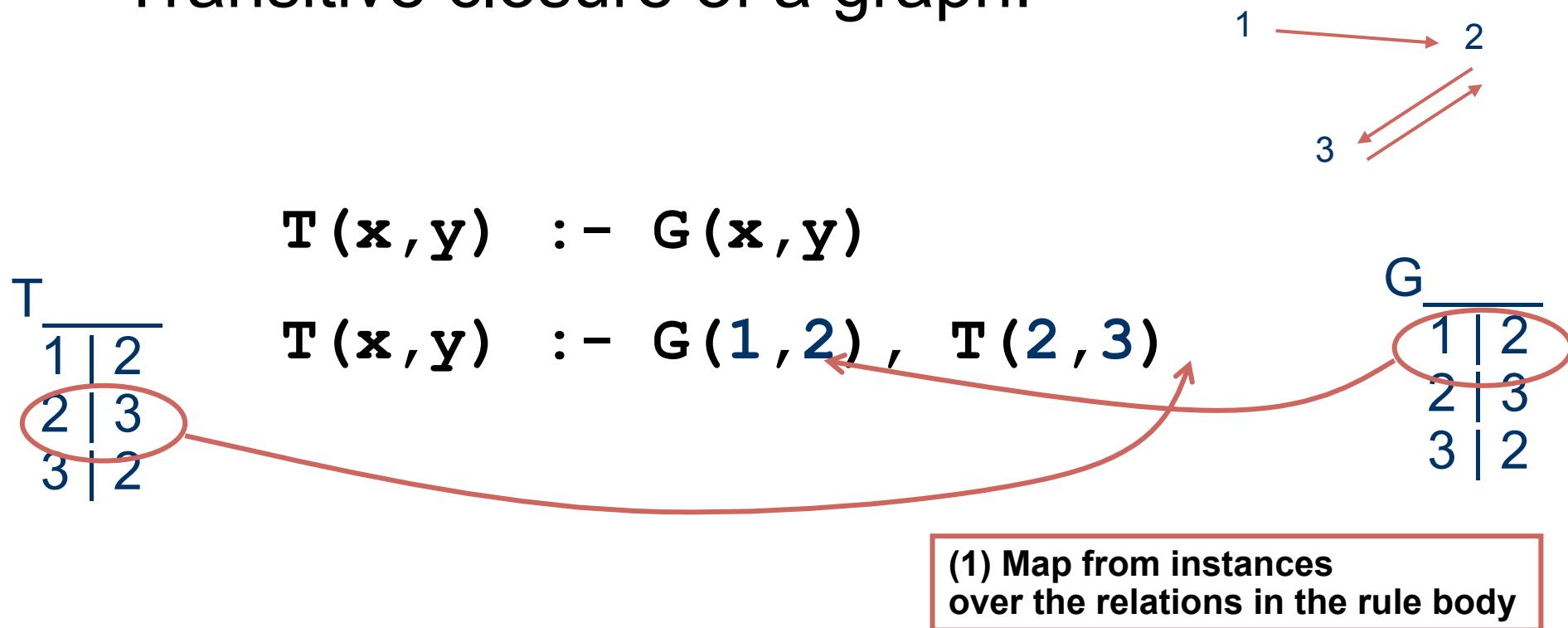
$T(x, y) :- G(x, y)$

$T(x, y) :- G(x, z), T(z, y)$



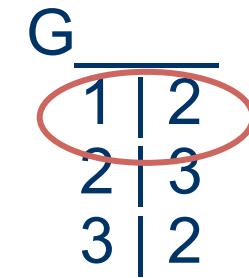
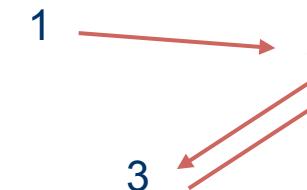
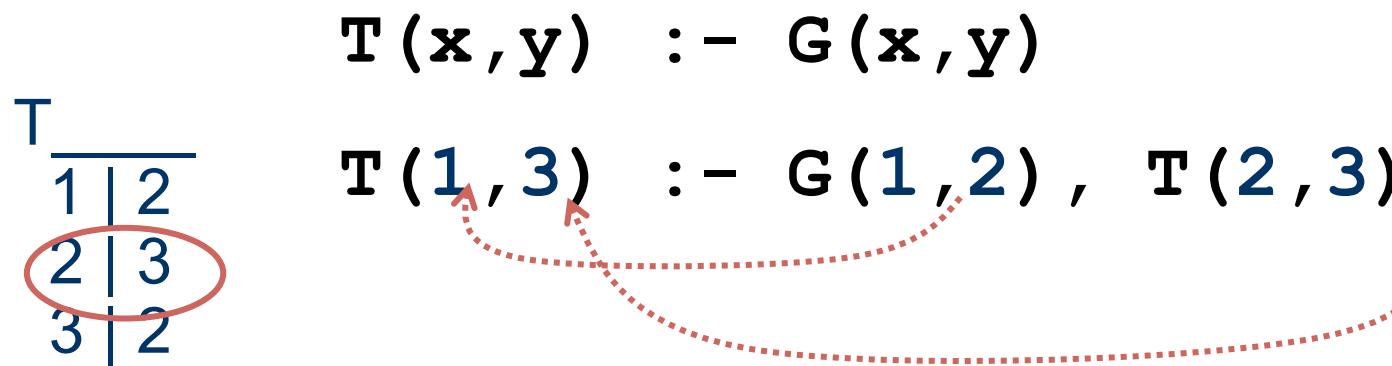
Intuition

Transitive closure of a graph:



Intuition

Transitive closure of a graph:



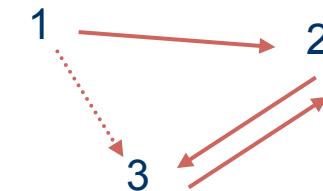
(2) ... map to instances
over the relations in the rule head

Intuition

Transitive closure of a graph:

$$T(x, y) :- G(x, y)$$
$$T(1, 3) :- G(1, 2), T(2, 3)$$

T	
1	2
2	3
3	2
1	3

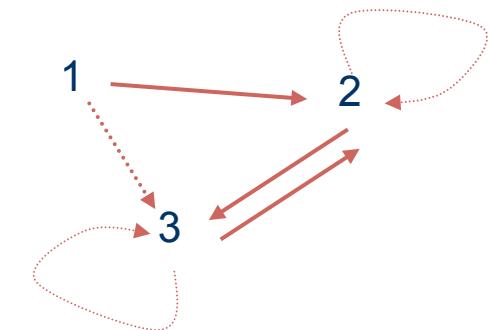


G	
1	2
2	3
3	2

(2) ... map to instances
over the relations in the rule head

Intuition

Transitive closure of a graph:



T	
1	2
2	3
3	2
1	3
2	2
3	3

$T(x, y) :- G(x, y)$

$T(x, y) :- G(x, z), T(z, y)$

G	
1	2
2	3
3	2

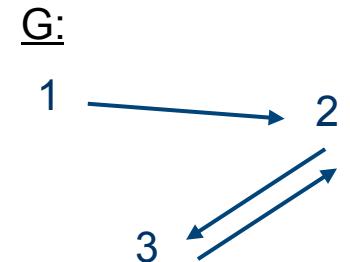
... repeat until fixpoint is reached
(datalog without negation is monotone)

Model Theoretic Approach

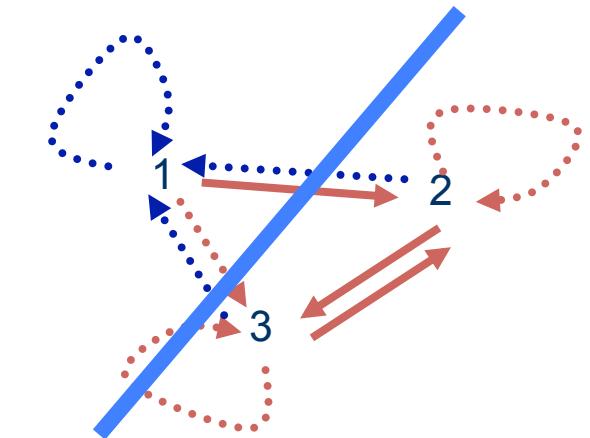
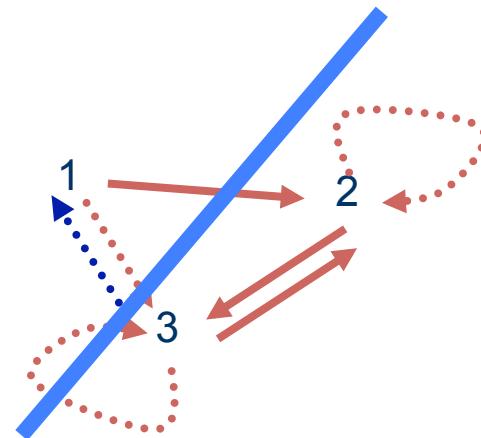
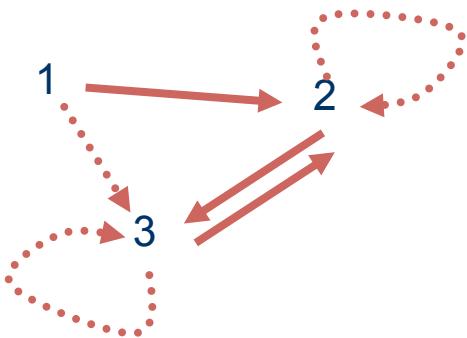
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$$\forall x,y \ \forall z \ (T(x,y) \leftarrow (G(x,z) \wedge T(z,y)))$$

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Possible solutions:



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