

# CSE 344: Section 4

# Datalog

April 19th, 2018

# Datalog Terminology

Head - Body - Atom/Subgoal/Relational predicate

Base Relations (EDB) vs Derived Relations (IDB)

- Negation + Aggregate

Wildcard

```
Helper(a,b):-Base1(a,b,_)
```

```
NonAns(j):-Base2(j,k),!Base3(k)
```

```
Ans(x):-Helper(x,y),!NonAns(y)
```

# Query Safety

Need a positive relational atom of every variable

What's wrong with this query?

Find all of Alice's children without children:

```
U(x) :- ParentChild("Alice", x), !ParentChild(x, y)
```

# Query Safety

```
U(x) :- ParentChild("Alice",x), !ParentChild(x,y)
```

It is domain dependent! Unsafe!

Double negation to the rescue. Why does this work?

```
NonAns(x) :- ParentChild("Alice",x), ParentChild(x,y)
```

```
# All of Alice's children with children
```

```
U(x) :- ParentChild("Alice",x), !NonAns(x)
```

```
# All of Alice's children without children (safe!)
```

But we can do better...

# Query Safety

But we can do better...

```
hasChild(x) :- ParentChild(x,_)
# People with children
U(x) :- ParentChild("Alice",x), !hasChild(x)
# All of Alice's children without children (safe!)
```

# Datalog with Recursion

Able to write complicated queries in a few lines

Graph analysis

Done with query once output does not change.

VERY similar idea to context-free grammars (CSE 311)

# Stratified Datalog

Recursion might not work well with negation

E.g.

```
A(x) :- Table(x), !B(x)
```

```
B(x) :- Table(x), !A(x)
```

Solution: Don't negate or aggregate on an IDB predicate until it is defined  
Stratified Datalog Query

# Stratified Datalog

Only IDB predicates defined in strata 1, 2, ..., n may appear under ! or agg in stratum n+1

