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CS520

Data Integration, Warehousing, and Provenance

1. Introduction

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Outline

- 0) Course Info
- 1) Introduction**
- 2) Data Preparation and Cleaning
- 3) Schema matching and mapping
- 4) Virtual Data Integration
- 5) Data Exchange
- 6) Data Warehousing
- 7) Big Data Analytics
- 8) Data Provenance




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Overview

- Topics covered in this part
 - Heterogeneity and Autonomy
 - Data Integration Tasks
 - Data Integration Architectures (Methods)
 - Some Formal Background (sorry!)



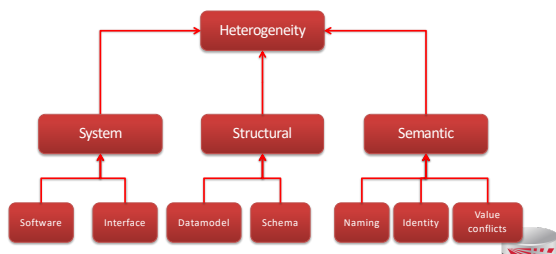
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1.1 Heterogeneity + Autonomy

- Taxonomy of Heterogeneity



```

    graph TD
      Heterogeneity --> System
      Heterogeneity --> Structural
      Heterogeneity --> Semantic
      System --> Software
      System --> Interface
      Structural --> Datamodel
      Structural --> Schema
      Semantic --> Naming
      Semantic --> Identity
      Semantic --> Value_conflicts[Value conflicts]
    
```





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1.1 System Heterogeneity

- Hardware/Software
 - Different hardware capabilities of sources
 - Different protocols, binary file formats, ...
 - Different access control mechanism
- Interface Heterogeneity
 - Different interfaces for accessing data from a source
 - HTML forms
 - XML-Webservices
 - Declarative language



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1.1 System Heterogeneity

- Hardware/Software
 - Different hardware capabilities of sources
 - **Mobile phone vs. server:** Cannot evaluate cross-product of two 1GB relations on a mobile phone
 - Different protocols, binary file formats, ...
 - **Order information stored in text files:** line ending differs between Mac/Window/Linux, character encoding
 - Different access control mechanism
 - **FTP-access to files:** public, ssh authentication, ..

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1.1 System Heterogeneity

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- Interface Heterogeneity
 - Different interfaces for accessing data from a source
 - HTML forms
 - Services (SOA)
 - Declarative language
 - Files
 - Proprietary network protocol
 - ...

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1.1 System Heterogeneity

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- Interface Heterogeneity – Expressiveness
 - Keyword-search vs. query language
 - **Predicates**: equality (=), inequality (<, !=)
 - **Logical connectives**: conjunctive (AND), disjunctive (OR), negation
 - **Complex operations**: aggregation, quantification
 - **Limitations**: restriction to particular tables, predicates, fixed queries with parameters, ...

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1.1 System Heterogeneity

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- Interface Heterogeneity – Examples
 - Google search (+/-, site:, intitle:, filetype:)

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1.1 System Heterogeneity

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- Interface Heterogeneity – Examples
 - SQL

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1.1 System Heterogeneity

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- Interface Heterogeneity – Examples
 - SQL

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1.1 System Heterogeneity

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- Interface Heterogeneity – Examples
 - Web-form (with DB backend?)

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1.1 System Heterogeneity

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- Interface Heterogeneity – Examples
 - Email-client

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1.1 System Heterogeneity

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- Problems with interface heterogeneity
 - Global query language is more powerful
 - User queries may not be executable
 - Integration system has to evaluate part of the query
 - Bound parameters are incompatible with query
 - User query may not be executable

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1.1 System Heterogeneity

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- Example: more expressive global language
 - SQL with one table
 - books (title, author, year, isbn, genre)
 - Web form for books about history shown below
 - What problems do may arise translating user queries?

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1.1 System Heterogeneity

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- Integration system has to process part of the query

```

SELECT title
FROM books
WHERE author = 'Steven King'
      AND year = 2012;
    
```

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1.1 System Heterogeneity

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- Query requires multiple requests

```

SELECT title
FROM books
WHERE author LIKE '%King%';
    
```

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1.1 System Heterogeneity

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- Query cannot be answered

```

SELECT title
FROM books
WHERE genre = 'SciFi';
    
```

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1.1 Heterogeneity +Autonomy

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- Taxonomy of Heterogeneity

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1.1 Structural Heterogeneity

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- Data model
 - Different semantic/expressiveness
 - Different structure
- Schema
 - Integrity constraints, keys
 - Schema elements:
 - use attribute or separate relations)
 - Structure:
 - e.g., normalized vs. denormalized relational schema

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1.1 Structural Heterogeneity

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- Data model
 - Relational model
 - XML model
 - Object-oriented model
 - Ontological model
 - JSON
 - ...

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1.1 Structural Heterogeneity

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- Example: data model
 - Relational model
 - XML model
 - JSON
 - OO
- Person and their addresses

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1.1 Structural Heterogeneity

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- Schema
 - Modeling choices
 - Relation vs. attribute
 - Attribute vs. value
 - Relation vs. value
 - Naming
 - Normalized vs. denormalized (relational concept)
 - Nesting vs. reference

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1.1 Structural Heterogeneity

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Example: Modeling choices

```

Male(id, firstname, lastname)
Female(id, firstname, lastname)
Person(id, firstname, lastname, male, female)
Person(id, firstname, lastname, gender)
    
```

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1.1 Structural Heterogeneity

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- **Relation-relation conflicts**
 - Naming conflicts
 - Relations with different name representing the same data (**synonym**)
 - Relations with same name representing different information (**homonym**)
 - Structural conflicts
 - Missing attributes
 - Many-to-one
 - Missing, but derivable attributes
 - Integrity constraint conflicts

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1.1 Structural Heterogeneity

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Example: Conflicts between relations

```

Person(Id, firstname, lastname, male, female)
Person(Id, name, gender, birthday)
Manager(Id, name, gender, age)
  
```

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1.1 Structural Heterogeneity

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Example: Conflicts between relations

```

Person(Id, firstname, lastname, male, female)
Person(Id, name, gender, birthday)
Manager(Id, name, gender, age)
  
```

Multiple attribute vs one attribute

Missing derivable attribute: Role

Derivable attribute: Compute age from birthday

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1.1 Structural Heterogeneity

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- **Attribute-attribute conflicts**
 - Naming conflicts
 - Attributes with different name representing the same data (**synonym**)
 - Attributes with same name representing different information (**homonym**)
 - Default value conflict
 - Integrity constraint conflicts
 - Datatype
 - Constraints restricting values

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1.1 Structural Heterogeneity

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Example: Conflicts between attributes and attributes

SSN	FirstName	LastName	Age
333-333-3333	Peter	Schmeter	30
333-333-9999	Hans	Glanz	NULL

SSN	FirstName	SurName	Age
3333333333	Peter	Schmeter	30
3333339999	Hans	Glanz	-1

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1.1 Structural Heterogeneity

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Example: Conflicts between attributes and attributes

SSN	FirstName	LastName	Age
333-333-3333	Peter	Schmeter	30
333-333-9999	Hans	Glanz	NULL

SSN	FirstName	SurName	Age
3333333333	Peter	Schmeter	30
3333339999	Hans	Glanz	-1

Conflicting format

Conflicting datatype

Conflicting constraint

Conflicting default value

synonym

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1.1 Structural Heterogeneity

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- **Normalized vs. denormalized**
 - E.g., relational model: Association between entities can be represented using multiple relations and foreign keys or one relation

Example

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1.1 Structural Heterogeneity

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- **Nested vs. flat**
 - Association between entities can be represented using nesting or references (previous slides)

Example

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1.1 Structural Heterogeneity

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- **Problems caused by schema heterogeneity**
 - Unified access to multiple schemas or integrate schemas into new schema
 - **Schema level:** schema mapping, model management operators, schema languages
 - **Data Level:** virtual data integration, data exchange, warehousing (ETL)

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1.1 Heterogeneity + Autonomy

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- **Taxonomy of Heterogeneity**

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1.1 Semantic Heterogeneity

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- **Semantic Heterogeneity**
 - Naming Conflicts
 - Identity Conflicts (Entity resolution)
 - Value Conflicts (Data Fusion)

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1.1 Semantic Heterogeneity

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- **Naming Conflicts**
 - Ontological (concepts)
 - Birds vs. Animals
 - Synonyms
 - Surname vs. last name
 - Homonyms
 - Units
 - Gallon vs. liter
 - Values
 - Manager vs. Boss

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1.1 Semantic Heterogeneity

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- **Ontological concepts**
 - Relationships between concepts
 - $A = B$ - Equivalence
 - $A \subseteq B$ - Inclusion
 - $A \cap B$ - Overlap
 - $A \neq B$ - Disjunction

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1.1 Semantic Heterogeneity

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- **Ontological concepts**
 - Relationships between concepts
 - $A = B$ - Equivalence
 - $A \subseteq B$ - Inclusion
 - $A \cap B$ - Overlap
 - $A \neq B$ - Disjunction

Example

- Equivalence: Human vs Homo sapiens
- Inclusion: Bird vs Animal
- Overlap: Animal vs aquatic lifeform
- Disjunction: Fish vs Mammal

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1.1 Semantic Heterogeneity

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- **Naming concepts (synonyms)**
 - Different words with same meaning

Example

Person (Name, Age)
Human (LastName, Age)

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1.1 Semantic Heterogeneity

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- **Naming concepts (homonyms)**
 - Same words with different meaning

Example

Person (Title, Name)
Movie (Title, Year)

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1.1 Semantic Heterogeneity

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- **Naming concepts (units)**

Example

Person (Title, Name, Salary) \$
Person (Title, Name, Salary) CAD

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1.1 Semantic Heterogeneity

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- **Identity Conflicts**
 - What is an object?
 - E.g., multiple tuples in relational model
 - Central question:
 - Does object A represent the same entity as B
 - This problem has been called
 - **Entity resolution**
 - **Record linkage**
 - **Deduplication**
 - ...

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1.1 Semantic Heterogeneity

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- Identity Conflicts

Example

(IBM,300000000,USA)

(International Business Machines Corporation,50000)

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1.1 Semantic Heterogeneity

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- Value Conflicts
 - Objects representing the same entities have conflicting values for semantically equivalent attributes
 - We have to identified that these objects are represent the same entity first!
 - Resolving such conflicts requires **Data Fusion**
 - Pick value from conflicting values
 - Numerical methods: e.g., average
 - Preferred value
 - ...

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1.1 Autonomy

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- How autonomous are data sources
 - One company
 - Can enforce, e.g., schema and software
 - ...
 - The web
 - Website decides
 - Interface
 - Determines access restrictions and limits
 - Availability
 - Format
 - Query restrictions
 - ...

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1.2 Data integration tasks

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- Cleaning and preparation
- Entity resolution
- Data Fusion
- Schema matching
- Schema mapping
- Query rewrite
- Data translation

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1.3 Data integration architectures

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- Virtual data integration
- Data Exchange
- Peer-to-peer data integration
- Datawarehousing
- Big Data analytics

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1.4 Formal Background

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- Query Equivalence
 - Complexity for different query classes
- Query Containment
 - Complexity for different query classes
- Datalog
 - Recursion + Negation
- Integrity Constraints
 - Logical encoding of integrity constraints
- Similarity Measures/Metrics

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1.4 Boolean Logic

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- Boolean Logic (syntax)**
 - Atomic formulas:**
 - Boolean constants (**true, false**)
 - Boolean Variables (can take Boolean constants as values)
 - Formulas:**
 - Any atomic formula is also a formula
 - If ϕ, ψ are formulas then the following are also valid formulas:

$\neg \phi$	$\phi \wedge \psi$	
$\phi \vee \psi$	$\phi \rightarrow \psi$	

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1.4 Boolean Logic

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- Boolean Logic (semantics)**
 - Valuation:**
 - Assign truth values to the variables of a formula
 - Under a valuation a formula evaluates to a Boolean value (true or false)
 - If there exists a valuation that makes the formula ψ true then the formula ψ is called **satisfiable**
 - Semantics:**
 - Expected semantics of Boolean operators:

	$\top \wedge \perp = \perp$
	$\top \wedge \top = \top$
	$\perp \vee \top = \top$
	\dots

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1.4 Boolean Logic

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Example

Formula:

$$(x \vee y) \wedge \neg z$$

A possible valuation:

$$\nu : x = \top, y = \perp, z = \top$$

Evaluating the formula:

$$(\top \vee \perp) \wedge \neg \top = \top \wedge \perp = \perp$$

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1.4 First-order logic (FO)

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- Concepts**
 - Domain of discourse \mathbb{D}**
 - These are the values that we can bind variables to
 - Values from the domain can also be used as constants in formulas
 - A set of predicate symbols (each with an arity)**

$$R_1, \dots, R_n$$
 - These represent relations (in the mathematical sense)
 - An infinite set of variables \mathcal{X}**

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1.4 FO Syntax

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- Terms**
 - Variables:** any variable from \mathcal{X} is a term
 - Constants:** any constant from \mathbb{D} is a term
- Atomic formulas:**
 - For any n-ary predicate R and terms t_1, \dots, t_n $R(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ is an atomic formula
- Formulas:**
 - If ϕ, ψ are formulas then the following are also valid formulas:

$\psi \wedge \phi$	$\psi \vee \phi$	$\neg \phi$
$\psi \rightarrow \phi$	$\exists x : \psi$	$\forall x : \psi$

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1.4 Free / Bound Variables

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- Free variables of a formula**
 - All variables not bound by quantifiers

$$\begin{aligned}
 free(\neg\psi) &= free(\psi) \\
 free(\psi \wedge \phi) &= free(\psi) \cup free(\phi) \\
 free(\psi \vee \phi) &= free(\psi) \cup free(\phi) \\
 free(\forall x : \psi) &= free(\psi) - \{x\} \\
 free(\exists x : \psi) &= free(\psi) - \{x\} \\
 free(R(t_1, \dots, t_n)) &= free(t_1) \cup \dots \cup free(t_n) \\
 free(x) &= \{x\} \\
 free(c) &= \emptyset
 \end{aligned}$$


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1.4 FO Semantics

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- **Model \mathcal{M}**
 - an interpretation of the predicates, i.e., we assign each predicate to a concrete relation
 - We select a domain of discourse \mathbb{D}
- **Valuations μ for a formula ψ**
 - Assigns free variables of ψ to values from \mathbb{D}
- **Substitutions**
 - Replace all free occurrences of variable x with c

$$\psi[x \leftarrow c]$$


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1.4 FO Semantics

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- **Given a model \mathcal{M} and valuation μ**
 - The “result” of a formula $\llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu}$

$$\llbracket c \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu} = c$$

$$\llbracket x \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu} = \mu(x)$$

$$\llbracket R(t_1, \dots, t_n) \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu} = \begin{cases} \top & \text{if } (\llbracket t_1 \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu}, \dots, \llbracket t_n \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu}) \in R \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$


$$\llbracket \psi \wedge \phi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu} = \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu} \wedge \llbracket \phi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu}$$

$$\llbracket \psi \vee \phi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu} = \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu} \vee \llbracket \phi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu}$$

$$\llbracket \neg \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu} = \neg \llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu}$$

$$\llbracket \exists x : \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu} = \bigvee_{c \in \mathbb{D}} \llbracket \psi[x \leftarrow c] \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu}$$

$$\llbracket \forall x : \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu} = \bigwedge_{c \in \mathbb{D}} \llbracket \psi[x \leftarrow c] \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu}$$



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1.4 FO semantics

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Example


Formula: $\psi = \forall y : R(x, y)$

Model: $\mathcal{M} = \{R = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\}$
 $\mathbb{D} = \{1, 2, 3\}\}$

Valuation: $\mu(x) = 1$

Result:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \forall y : R(x, y) \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu} \\ &= \llbracket R(x, 1) \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu} \wedge \llbracket R(x, 2) \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu} \wedge \llbracket R(x, 3) \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu} \\ &= \llbracket (x, 1) \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu} \in R \wedge \llbracket (x, 2) \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu} \in R \wedge \llbracket (x, 3) \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu} \in R \\ &= (\mu(x), 1) \in R \wedge (\mu(x), 2) \in R \wedge (\mu(x), 3) \in R \\ &= (1, 1) \in R \wedge (1, 2) \in R \wedge (1, 3) \in R \\ &= \top \wedge \top \wedge \top \\ &= \top \end{aligned}$$




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1.4 FO Problems

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- **Model checking**
 - Given a model \mathcal{M} and formula ψ without free variables
 - Is $\llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu}$ true?
- **Satisfiability**
 - Given a formula ψ does there exist a model \mathcal{M} and valuation μ such that $\llbracket \psi \rrbracket_{\mathcal{M}, \mu}$ is true?




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1.4 Integrity constraints

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- **You know some types of integrity constraints already**
 - **Functional dependencies**
 - Keys are a special case
 - **Foreign keys**
 - We have not really formalized that




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1.4 Integrity constraints

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- Other types are
 - Conditional functional dependencies
 - E.g., used in cleaning
 - Equality-generating dependencies
 - Multi-valued dependencies
 - Tuple-generating dependencies
 - Join dependencies
 - Denial constraints
 - ...




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1.4 Integrity constraints

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- How to manage all these different types of constraints?
 - Has been shown that these constraints can be expressed in a logical formalism.
 - Formulas which consist of relational and comparison atoms. Variables represent values
 - $R(x,y,z)$
 - $x = y$



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1.4 Integrity Constraints

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Example

Primary Key $R(\underline{A}, B)$:



$$\forall x, y, z : R(x, y) \wedge R(x, z) \rightarrow y = z$$

Functional Dependency $R(A, B)$ with $A \rightarrow B$:

$$\forall x, y, z, a : R(x, y) \wedge R(z, a) \wedge x = z \rightarrow y = a$$

Foreign Key $R(\underline{A}, B)$, $S(C, D)$ where D is FK to R :

$$\forall x, y : S(x, y) \rightarrow \exists z : R(y, z)$$





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1.4 Integrity constraints

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- Types of constraints we will use a lot
 - Tuple-generating dependencies (**tgds**)
 - Implication with conjunction of relational atoms
 - Foreign keys and schema mappings (later)
$$\forall \vec{x} : \phi(\vec{x}) \rightarrow \exists \vec{y} : \psi(\vec{x}, \vec{y})$$
 - Equality-generating dependencies (**egds**)
 - Generalizes keys, FDs
$$\forall \vec{x} : \phi(\vec{x}) \rightarrow \bigwedge_{k=1}^n x_{i_k} = x_{j_k}$$




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1.4 Datalog

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- What is Datalog?
 - Prolog for databases (syntax very similar)
 - A logic-based query language
- Queries (Program) expressed as set of rules

$$Q(\vec{x}) : -R_1(\vec{x}_1), \dots, R_n(\vec{x}_n).$$
- One Q is specified as the answer relation (the relation returned by the query)



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1.4 Datalog - Intuition

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- A **Datalog rule**

$$Q(\vec{x}) : -R_1(\vec{x}_1), \dots, R_n(\vec{x}_n).$$
- **Procedural Interpretation:** For all bindings of variables that makes the RHS true (conjunction) return bindings of \vec{x}

Example

$Q(\text{Name}) :- \text{Person}(\text{Name}, \text{Age}).$

Return names of persons




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1.4 Datalog - Syntax

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- A **Datalog program** is a set of Datalog rules
 - Optionally a distinguished answer predicate
- A **Datalog rule** is

$$Q(\vec{x}) : -R_1(\vec{x}_1), \dots, R_n(\vec{x}_n).$$
- **X's** are lists of variables and constants
- **Ri's** are relation names
- **Q** is a relation name



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1.4 Datalog - Terminology

- Left-hand side of a rule is called its **head**
- Right-hand side of a rule is called its **body**
- Relations are called **predicates**
- $R(\vec{x})$ is called an **atom**
- An **instance** I of a database is the data
- The **active domain** $\text{adom}(I)$ of an instance I is the set of all constants that occur in I

$$Q(\vec{x}) : -R_1(\vec{x}_1), \dots, R_n(\vec{x}_n).$$

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1.4 Datalog - Terminology

Example

$$Q(N) :- \text{Person}(N, A).$$

N, A are **variables**
 $Q(N)$, $\text{Person}(N, A)$ are **atoms**
 Person and Q are **predicates**

Name	Age
peter	34
bob	45

Active domain
 $\text{adom}(I) = \{\text{peter}, \text{bob}, 34, 45\}$

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1.4 Datalog - Terminology

- **Intensional** vs. **extensional**
 - Extensional database (**edb**)
 - What we usually call database
 - Intensional database (**idb**)
 - Relations that occur in the head of rules (are populated by the query)
- Usually we assume that these do not overlap

$$Q(\vec{x}) : -R_1(\vec{x}_1), \dots, R_n(\vec{x}_n).$$

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1.4 Datalog - Safety

- A Datalog program is safe if all its rules are **safe**
- A rule is **safe** if all variables in \vec{x} occur in at least one \vec{x}_i

$$Q(\vec{x}) : -R_1(\vec{x}_1), \dots, R_n(\vec{x}_n).$$

Example

$$Q(\text{Name}) :- \text{Person}(\text{Name}, \text{Age}). \quad \text{(safe)}$$

$$Q(\text{Name}, \text{Sal}) :- \text{Peron}(\text{Name}, \text{Age}). \quad \text{(unsafe)}$$

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1.4 Datalog - Semantics

- The instance of an idb predicate Q in a datalog program for an edb instance I contains all facts that can be derived by applying rules with Q in the head
- A rule derives a fact $Q(c)$ if we can find a binding of variables of the rule to constants from $\text{adom}(I)$ such that x is bound to c and the body is true

$$Q(\vec{x}) : -R_1(\vec{x}_1), \dots, R_n(\vec{x}_n).$$

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1.4 Datalog - Semantics

Example

$$Q(N) :- \text{Person}(N, A).$$

N=peter, A=peter: $Q(\text{peter}) :- \text{Person}(\text{peter}, \text{peter}).$
 N=peter, A=bob: $Q(\text{peter}) :- \text{Person}(\text{peter}, \text{bob}).$
N=peter, A=34: $Q(\text{peter}) :- \text{Person}(\text{peter}, 34).$
 N=bob, A=peter: $Q(\text{bob}) :- \text{Person}(\text{peter}, \text{peter}).$
 N=bob, A=bob: $Q(\text{bob}) :- \text{Person}(\text{peter}, \text{bob}).$
N=bob, A=34: $Q(\text{bob}) :- \text{Person}(\text{bob}, 34).$
 N=34, A=peter: $Q(34) :- \text{Person}(34, \text{peter}).$
 N=34, A=bob: $Q(34) :- \text{Person}(34, \text{bob}).$
 N=34, A=34: $Q(34) :- \text{Person}(34, 34).$

N
peter
bob

Active domain
 $\text{adom}(I) = \{\text{peter}, \text{bob}, 34\}$

Name	Age
peter	34
bob	34

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1.4 Datalog

- Different flavors of datalog
 - Conjunctive query**
 - Only one rule
 - Expressible as Select-project-join (SPJ) query in relational algebra (only equality and AND in selection)
 - Union of conjunctive queries**
 - Also allow union
 - SPJ + set union in relational algebra
 - Rules with the same head in Datalog
 - Conjunctive queries with inequalities**
 - Also allow inequalities, e.g., <

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1.4 Datalog

- Different flavors of datalog
 - Recursion**
 - Rules may have recursion:
 - E.g., head predicate in the body
 - Fixpoint semantics based on immediate consequence operator
 - Negation (first-order queries)**
 - Negated relational atoms allowed
 - Require that every variable used in a negated atom also occurs in at least on positive atom (**safety**)
 - Combined Negation + recursion**
 - Stronger requirements (e.g., stratification)

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1.4 Datalog – Semantics (Negation)

- A rule derives a fact $Q(c)$ if we can find a binding of variables of the rule to constants from $adom(I)$ such that x is bound to c and the body is true
- A negated atom $not R(X)$ is true if $R(X)$ is not part of the instance

$$Q(\vec{x}) : \neg R_1(\vec{x}_1), \dots, R_n(\vec{x}_n).$$

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1.4 Datalog - Semantics

Example

```

Q(N) :- Person(N,A), not Lives(N).
N=peter,A=peter: Q(peter) :- Person(peter,peter),
                               not Lives(peter).
N=peter,A=bob: Q(peter) :- Person(peter,bob),
                               not Lives(peter).
...
N=peter,A=34: Q(bob) :- Person(bob,34),
                               not Lives(bob).
    
```

Result	
N	bob

Lives	
Name	peter

Person	
Name	Age
peter	34
bob	34

Active domain
 $adom(I) = \{peter, bob, 34\}$

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1.4 Datalog

Example

Relation **hop(A,B)** storing edges of a graph.

```

Q2hop(x,z) : hop(x,y), hop(y,z).
Qreach(x,y) : hop(x,y).
Qreach(x,z) : Qreach(x,y), Qreach(y,z).
Qnode(x) : hop(x,y).
Qnode(x) : hop(y,x).
    
```

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1.4 Datalog

Example

Relation **hop(A,B)** storing edges of a graph.

```

Qnode(x) : hop(x,y).
Qnode(x) : hop(y,x).
QnotReach(x,y) : Qnode(x), Qnode(y),
                  not Qreach(x,y).
    
```

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1.4 Datalog versus FO

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- A Datalog rule is a FO implication:
 $Q(X, Y) : \neg R(X, Z), R(Z, Y).$

Means

$$\forall x, y : \exists z : R(x, z) \wedge R(z, y) \rightarrow Q(x, y)$$

- Databases can be expressed as rules!
 $R = \{(Peter, Bob), (Bob, Alice)\}$

$$R(Peter, Bob) : -$$

$$R(Bob, Alice) : -$$



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1.4 Model-theoretic semantics

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- The result of a Datalog program P is the smallest model \mathcal{M} for the program if interpreted as a logical formula




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1.4 Free Datalog Systems

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- Datalog Education System (DES)
 - <http://des.sourceforge.net/>
- DLV
 - <http://www.dlvsystem.com/dlv/>



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1.4 Containment and Equivalence

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Definition: Query Equivalence
 Query Q is equivalent to Q' iff for every database instance I both queries return the same result

$$Q \equiv Q' \Leftrightarrow \forall I : Q(I) = Q'(I)$$

Definition: Query Containment
 Query Q is contained in query Q' iff for every database instance I the result of Q is contained in the result of Q'

$$Q \sqsubseteq Q' \Leftrightarrow \forall I : Q(I) \subseteq Q'(I)$$



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1.4 Equivalence

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- The problem of checking query equivalence is of different complexity depending on the **query language** and whether we consider **set** or **bag semantics**



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1.4 Containment and Equiv.

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Example


$$Q_1(x, y) : R(x, y), R(x, z).$$

$$Q_2(x, y) : R(x, y).$$

$$Q_3(x, x) : R(x, x).$$

$$Q_4(x, y) : R(x, y).$$

$$Q_5(x, x) : R(x, y), R(x, x).$$

$$Q_6(x, z) : R(x, y), R(y, z).$$


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1.4 Containment and Equiv.

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Example

Relation **hop(A,B)** storing edges of a graph.

$Q_{2hop}(x, z) : \text{hop}(x, y), \text{hop}(x, z).$

$Q_{up2Hop}(x, z) : \text{hop}(x, y), \text{hop}(x, z).$

$Q_{sym}(x, y) : \text{hop}(x, y).$

$Q_{sym}(x, y) : \text{hop}(y, x).$

$Q_{sym2Hop}(x, y) : Q_{sym}(x, y), Q_{sym}(y, z).$

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1.4 Complexity of Eq. and Cont.

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Set semantics	Relational Algebra	Conjunctive Queries (CQ)	Union of Conjunctive Queries (UCQ)	Monotone Queries/ CQ*
Query Evaluation (Combined Complexity)	PSPACE-complete	NP-complete	NP-complete	NP-complete
Query Evaluation (Data Complexity)	LOGSPACE (that means in P)	LOGSPACE (that means in P)	LOGSPACE (that means in P)	LOGSPACE (that means in P)
Query Equivalence	Undecidable	NP-complete	NP-complete	Π_2^P -complete
Query Containment	Undecidable	NP-complete	NP-complete	Π_2^P -complete

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1.4 Complexity of Eq. and Cont.

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Bag semantics	Relational Algebra	Conjunctive Queries (CQ)	Union of Conjunctive Queries (UCQ)
Query Equivalence	Undecidable	Equivalent to graph isomorphism	Undecidable
Query Containment	Undecidable	Open Problem	Undecidable

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1.4 Containment Mappings

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- NP-completeness for set semantics CQ and UCQ for the containment, evaluation, and equivalence problems is based on reducing these problems to the same problem – [Chandra & Merlin, 1977]
- Notational Conventions:
 - head(Q) = variables in head of query Q
 - body(Q) = atoms in body of Q
 - vars(Q) = all variable in Q

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1.4 Boolean Conjunctive Queries

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- A conjunctive query is boolean if the head does not have any variables
 - $Q() :- \text{hop}(x,y), \text{hop}(y,z)$
 - We will use $Q :- \dots$ as a convention for $Q() :- \dots$
 - What is the result of a Boolean query
 - Empty result {}, e.g., no $\text{hop}(x,y), \text{hop}(y,z)$
 - If there are tuples matching the body, then a tuple with zero attributes is returned {}
 - > We interpret {} as **false** and {} as **true**
 - Boolean query is essentially an existential check

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1.4 Boolean Conjunctive Queries

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- BCQ in SQL

Example

Hop relation: Hop(A,B)

$Q :- \text{hop}(x, y)$

SELECT EXISTS (SELECT * FROM hop)

Note: in Oracle and DB2 we need a from clause

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1.4 Boolean Conjunctive Queries

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Example

```
SELECT
  CASE WHEN EXISTS (SELECT *
                    FROM hop)
  THEN 1 ELSE 0
  END AS x
FROM dual;
```

Notes:

- Oracle and DB2 FROM not optional
- Oracle has no boolean datatype

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1.4 Boolean Conjunctive Queries

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- BCQ in SQL

Example

```
Q :- hop(x,y), hop(y,z)

SELECT EXISTS
  (SELECT *
   FROM hop l, hop r
   WHERE l.B = r.A)
```

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1.4 Containment Mappings

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- How to check for containment of CQs (set)

Definition: Variable Mapping

A variable mapping ψ from query Q to query Q' maps the variables of Q to constants or variables from Q'

Definition: Containment Mapping

A containment mapping from query Q to Q' is a variable mapping ψ such that:

$$\Psi(head(Q)) = head(Q')$$

$$\forall R(\vec{x}_i) \in body(Q) : \Psi(R(\vec{x}_i)) \in body(Q')$$

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1.4 Containment Mappings

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Theorem: Containment Mappings and Query Containment

Query Q is contained in query Q' iff there exists a containment mapping ψ from Q' to Q

$$Q \sqsubseteq Q' \Leftrightarrow \exists \Psi : \Psi \text{ is a containment mapping } Q' \rightarrow Q$$

Example

```
Q1(u, z) : R(u, z) .
Q2(x, y) : R(x, y) .
```

Can we find a containment mapping?

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1.4 Containment Mappings

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Theorem: Containment Mapping and Query Containment

Query Q is contained in query Q' iff there exists a containment mapping ψ from Q' to Q

Example

```
Q1(u, z) : R(u, z) .
Q2(x, y) : R(x, y) .

Q1 -> Q2 : \Psi(u) = x, \Psi(z) = y
Q2 -> Q1 : \Psi(x) = u, \Psi(y) = z
```

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1.4 Containment Mappings

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Example

```
Q1(a, b) : R(a, b), R(b, c) .
Q2(x, y) : R(x, y) .
```

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1.4 Containment Mappings

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Example

$Q_1(a, b) : R(a, b), R(b, c).$
 $Q_2(x, y) : R(x, y).$

Do containment mappings exist?

$Q_1 \rightarrow Q_2$: none exists
 $Q_2 \rightarrow Q_1$: $\Psi(x) = a, \Psi(y) = b$

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1.4 Containment Mappings

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Example

$Q_1(a, b) : R(a, b), R(c, b).$
 $Q_2(x, y) : R(x, y).$

$Q_1 \rightarrow Q_2$: $\Psi(a) = x, \Psi(b) = y, \Psi(c) = x$
 $Q_2 \rightarrow Q_1$: $\Psi(x) = a, \Psi(y) = b$

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1.4 Containment Background

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- It was shown that query evaluation, containment, equivalence as all reducible to homomorphism checking for CQ
 - Canonical conjunctive query Q^I for instance I
 - Interpret attribute values as variables
 - The query is a conjunction of all atoms for the tuples
 - $I = \{\text{hop}(a,b), \text{hop}(b,c)\} \rightarrow Q^I :- \text{hop}(a,b), \text{hop}(b,c)$
 - Canonical instance I^Q for query Q
 - Interpret each conjunct as a tuple
 - Interpret variables as constants
 - $Q :- \text{hop}(a,a) \rightarrow I^Q = \{\text{hop}(a,a)\}$

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1.4 Containment Background

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- Containment Mapping \leftrightarrow Containment
- Proof idea (boolean queries)
 - (if direction)
 - Assume we have a containment mapping Q_1 to Q_2
 - Consider database D
 - $Q_2(D)$ is true then we can find a mapping from $\text{vars}(Q_2)$ to D
 - Compose this with the containment mapping and prove that this is a result for Q_1

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1.4 Containment Mappings

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Example

$Q_1() : R(a, b), R(c, b).$
 $Q_2() : R(x, y).$
 $Q_2 \rightarrow Q_1$: $\Psi(x) = a, \Psi(y) = b$

$D = \{R(1, 1), R(1, 2)\}$

$Q_1(D) = \{(1, 1), (1, 2)\}$
 $\varphi(a) = 1, \varphi(b) = 2, \varphi(c) = 1$

$\Psi \varphi(x) = 1, \Psi \varphi(y) = 2$

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1.4 Containment Background

ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

- Containment Mapping \leftrightarrow Containment
- Proof idea (boolean queries)
 - (only-if direction)
 - Assume Q_2 contained in Q_1
 - Consider canonical (frozen) database I^{Q_2}
 - Evaluating Q_1 over I^{Q_2} and taking a variable mapping that is produced as a side-effect gives us a containment mapping

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1.4 Containment Mappings

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Example

```

Q1 () : R(a,b), R(c,b) .
Q2 () : R(x,y) .
Q2 -> Q1 : Ψ(x)=a, Ψ(y)=b

IQ1 = { (a,b), (c,b) }

Q2(IQ1) = { }
φ(x)=a, φ(y)=b

φ is our containment mapping Ψ
    
```

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1.4 Containment Background

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- If you are not scared and want to know more:
 - Look up Chandra and Merlins paper(s)
 - The text book provides a more detailed overview of the proof approach
 - Look at the slides from Phokion Kolaitis excellent lecture on database theory
 - <https://classes.soe.ucsc.edu/cmsc277/Winter10/>

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1.4 Containment Background

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- A more intuitive explanation why containment mappings work
 - Variable naming is irrelevant for query results
 - If there is a containment mapping Q to Q'
 - Then every condition enforced in Q is also enforced by Q'
 - Q' may enforce additional conditions

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1.4 Containment Mappings

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Example

```

Q1 () : R(a,b), R(c,b) .
Q2 () : R(x,y) .
Q2 -> Q1 : Ψ(x)=a, Ψ(y)=b

If there exists tuples
R(a,b) and R(c,b)
in R that make Q1 true, then we
take
R(a,b)
to fulfill Q2
    
```

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1.4 Containment Background

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- From boolean to general conjunctive queries
 - Instead of returning true or false, return bindings of variables
 - Recall that containment mappings enforce that the head is mapped to the head
 - > same tuples returned, but again Q' s condition is more restrictive

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1.4 Containment Mappings

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Example

```

Q1 (a) : R(a,b), R(c,b) .
Q2 (x) : R(x,y) .
Q2 -> Q1 : Ψ(x)=a, Ψ(y)=b

For every
R(a,b) and R(c,b)
Q1 returns (a) and for every
R(a,b)
Q2 returns (a)
    
```


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1.4 Similarity Measures

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- **Problem faced by multiple integration tasks**
 - Given two objects, how similar are they
 - **E.g., given two attribute names in schema matching, given two values in data fusion/entity resolution, ...**




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1.4 Similarity Measures

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- **Object models**
 - **Multidimensional (feature vector model)**
 - Object is described as a vector of values - one for each dimension out of a given set of dimensions
 - E.g., Dimensions are gender (male/female), age (0-120), and salary (0-1,000,000). An example object is [male,80,70,000]
 - **Strings**
 - E.g., how similar is “Poeter” to “Peter”
 - **Graphs and Trees**
 - E.g., how similar are two XML models



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1.4 Similarity Measures


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Definition: Similarity Measure

Function $d(p,q)$ where p and q are objects, that returns a real score with

- $d(p,p) = 0$
- $d(p,q) >= 0$

(Note: often scores are normalized to the range [0,1])



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1.4 Similarity Measures



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Example

String equality: $d(p,q) = 0$ if $p=q$
 $d(p,q) = 1$ else

Euclidian distance: $d(p,q) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (p[i] - q[i])^2}$
 N-dimensional space

Edit distance: $d(p,q)$ = minimum number of single character insertions, deletions, replacements to transform p into q

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1.4 Similarity Measures

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Definition: Metric

Function $d(p,q)$ where p and q are objects, that returns a real score with

- **Non-negative** $d(p,q) >= 0$
- **Symmetry** $d(p,q) = d(q,p)$
- **Identity of indiscernibles** $d(p,q) = 0$ iff $p=q$
- **Triangle inequality** $d(p,q) + d(q,r) >= d(p,r)$



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1.4 Similarity Measures

ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Definition: Metric

Function $d(p,q)$ where p and q are objects, that returns a real score with

- **Non-negative** $d(p,q) >= 0$
- **Symmetry** $d(p,q) = d(q,p)$
- **Identity of indiscernibles** $d(p,q) = 0$ iff $p=q$
- **Triangle inequality** $d(p,q) + d(q,r) >= d(p,r)$



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1.4 Similarity Measures

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- **Why do we care whether d is a metric?**
 - Some data mining algorithms only work for metrics
 - E.g., some clustering algorithms such as k-means
 - E.g., clustering has been used in entity resolution
 - Metric spaces allow optimizations of some methods
 - E.g., Nearest Neighborhood-search: find the most similar object to an object p . This problem can be efficiently solved using index structures that only apply to metric spaces



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Summary

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- Heterogeneity
 - Types of heterogeneity
 - Why do they arise?
 - Hint at how to address them
- Autonomy
- Data Integration Tasks
- Data Integration Architectures
- Background
 - Datalog + Query equivalence/containment + Similarity + Integrity constraints



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Outline

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- 0) Course Info
- 1) Introduction
- 2) Data Preparation and Cleaning**
- 3) Schema matching and mapping
- 4) Virtual Data Integration
- 5) Data Exchange
- 6) Data Warehousing
- 7) Big Data Analytics
- 8) Data Provenance



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