

SQL: negation and closed (?)
 world:
 Calculus query:

$$F(I, C) \equiv \exists \text{Prov} : \text{geo_island}(I, C, \text{Prov})$$

$$\wedge \neg \exists \text{Code, Name, City, Prov} : \text{airport}(\text{Code, Name, } C, \text{City, Prov, } I)$$

Apr 29-10:04

SQL:

```

select island, country
from geo_island
where (island, country) not in (select island, country from airport)
    
```

51 results

Same?

132 results

135 results

```

(select island, country
from geo_island g)
minus
(select island, country
from airport a)
distinct
select island, country
from geo_island g
where not exists
(select * from airport a
where a.island = g.island
and a.country = g.country)
    
```

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Reason: NULL values

SQL: null values do not
violate any constraint
(Condition)

select name, country, city, island from airport where country='D'

⇒ null values for island - column
these airports might be on any
island

⇒ actual answer is based on
Open world
(Null values with "N")

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Slide 477

relational style:

$$\forall x, a: \text{person}(x) \wedge \text{age}(x, a) \wedge a \geq 18 \\ \rightarrow \text{adult}(x)$$

functional style:

$$\forall x: \text{person}(x) \wedge \text{age}(x) \geq 18 \rightarrow \text{adult}(x)$$

Description logic (SenWeb)

$$\left(\text{Person} \sqcap \text{age} \geq 18 \sqsubseteq \text{Adult} \right)$$

SQL view:

Create View Adult as

(select * from Person

where age \geq 18)

"Simple" positive RULE

→ can be expressed as SQL view

Apr 29-11:08

$\forall x : (\exists y : \text{hasChild}(x,y) \leftrightarrow \text{parent}(x))$

existence knowledge ←
not a simple rule

$\forall x,y. \text{hasChild}(x,y) \rightarrow \text{parent}(x)$

can be converted into a simple rule
No "←" direction

DL:
 $\text{Parent} \equiv \exists \text{hasChild}. T$
 \rightarrow cannot be done in SQL!

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Consider FOL tableau calculus

$\forall x (\exists y : \text{hasChild}(x,y) \leftrightarrow \text{parent}(x))$

parent(mary)

$\neg \text{parent}(x)$ $\exists y : \text{hasChild}(x,y)$

...
 \exists -rule
 chosen fact:

$\exists x \rightarrow \text{mary}$ $\text{hasChild}(x, f_{hc}(x))$

$\text{hasChild}(\text{mary}, f_{hc}(\text{mary}))$

\Rightarrow one of the children of mary

\Rightarrow Reasoning can deal with existential knowledge

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