

Ex 1.2.d: \bowtie of SPARKQL:

$$\Omega_1 \bowtie \Omega_2 =$$

$$\Omega_1 \bowtie \Omega_2 \cup$$

$$\Omega_1 \setminus_s (\Omega_1 \setminus_s (\Omega_1 \bowtie \Omega_2))$$

results in Ω_1 that have a
match in Ω_2

$\hat{=}$ to from RelAlg. S. DB97

left semijoin
from RelAlg.

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Ex 1.4

Consider (A OPT B):

Solutions of (A OPT B) are

- solutions of both A and B = $A \bowtie B$

- solutions of A that are not solutions of B

how to compute?

- not algebraic \rightarrow no bottom-up computation

- idea: iterator-based computation from left-to-right:

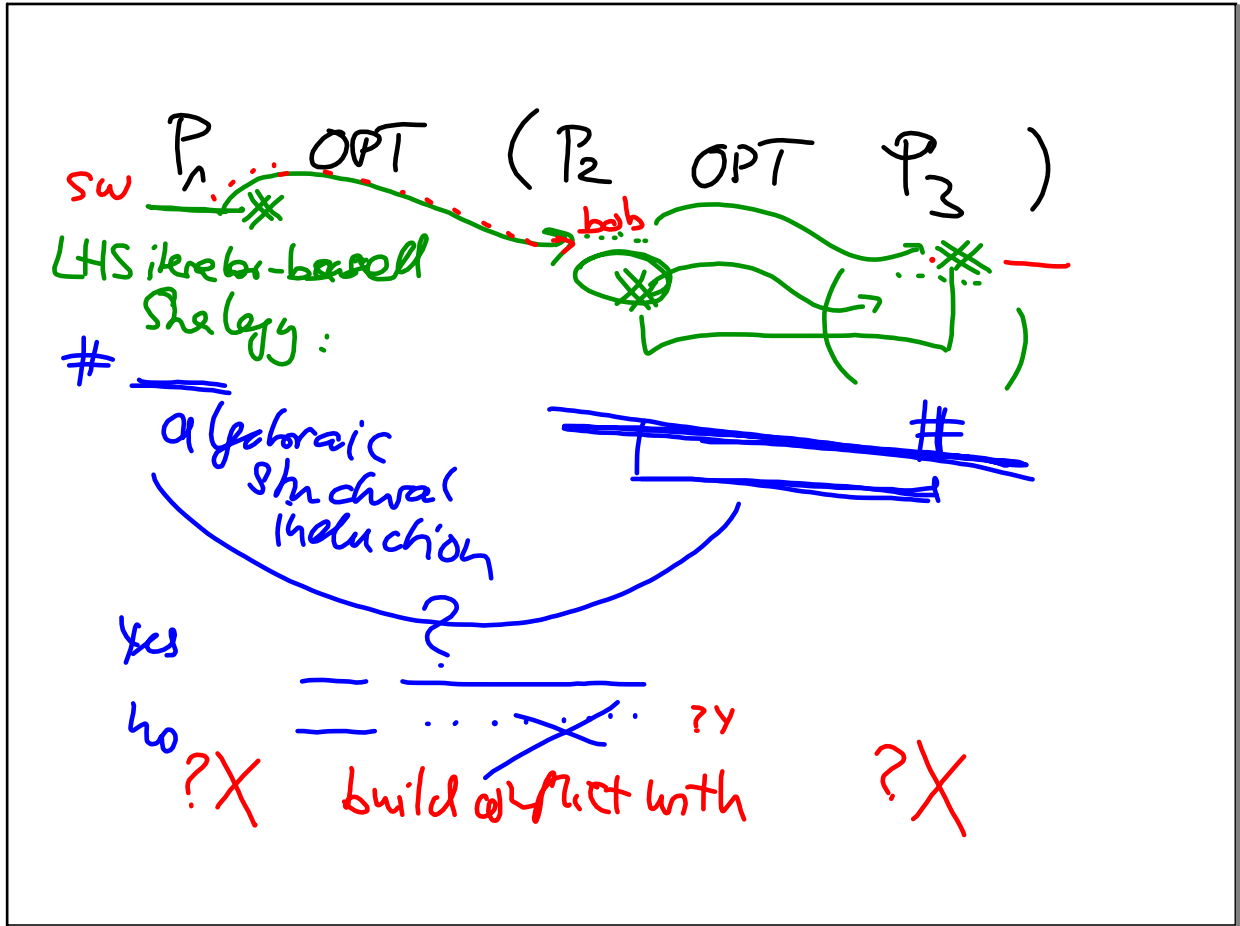
1) compute solutions to A

2) for each of them, try to extend

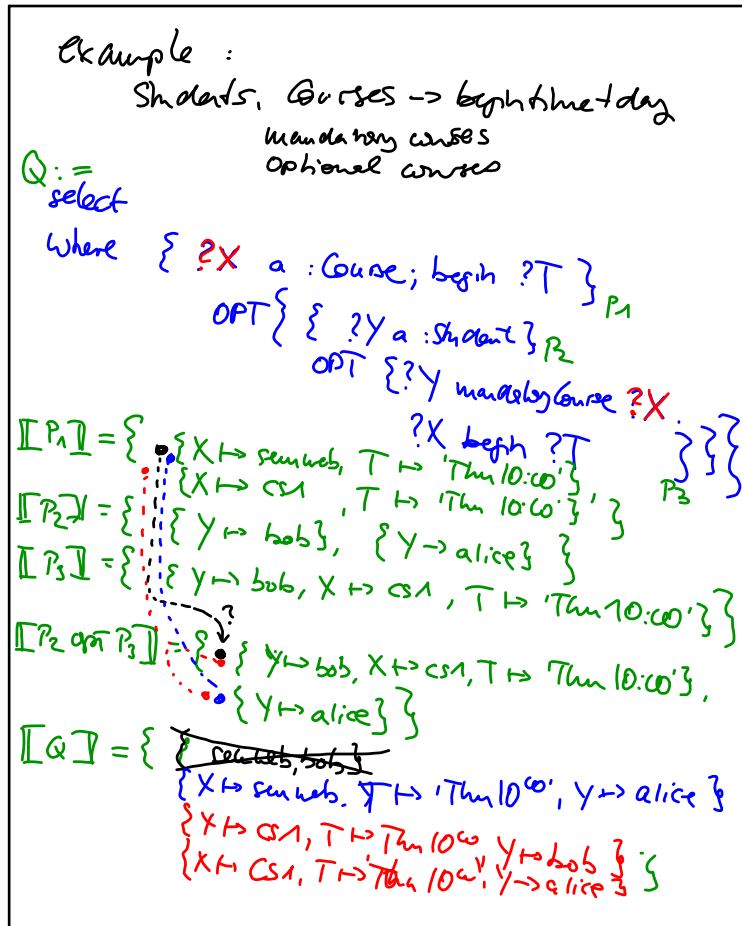
\rightarrow seems to be computable with B

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bob a Student.

alice a Student.

seminars a Course; begin = 'Thu 10:00'.

cs1 a Course; begin = 'Thu 10:00'.

bob mandelbrot Course cs1.

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Considers the following 'answer'

$$\mu := \begin{cases} X \mapsto \text{seminars} \\ Y \mapsto \text{bob} \\ T \mapsto \text{Thu 10:00} \end{cases} \quad ?$$

- is not an answer wtd $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket$,
application: is not an intended/possible answer

- 2006-Definition:

μ is a solution to Q if:

(~~μ is a solution to P_1~~ \checkmark and
 μ is a solution to (P_2 OR P_3))) or

$\Leftrightarrow \checkmark$ and

μ is a solution to P_2 \checkmark and ~~P_3~~ ,

\Leftrightarrow true or μ is a solution to P_2 \checkmark and not to $P_2 \wedge P_3$ \checkmark

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$OneChildParent \equiv = 1 \text{ child. } T$
 cf. $John \text{ a } OneChildParent. ("OCP")$
 $Parent \equiv \exists \text{ child. } T$
 $AtleastTwoChildren \equiv \geq 2 \text{ child. } T$
 $AtleastTwoSons \equiv \geq 2 \text{ child. Male}$

$OCP(john) \wedge$
 $\forall x (OCP(x) \leftrightarrow \forall y, z: \text{child}(x,y) \wedge \text{child}(x,z) \rightarrow y=z)$

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Material implication

$$A \rightarrow B \equiv \neg A \vee B$$

This (inconsistent) ontology ψ has no models!

\Leftrightarrow in all its models, false evaluates to true \hookrightarrow

\Rightarrow Tallyan

ψ
 \vdots
 \square

$\neg \psi \Leftrightarrow \psi \neq \psi$
 \vdots
 $\square \dots \rightarrow \text{yes!}$

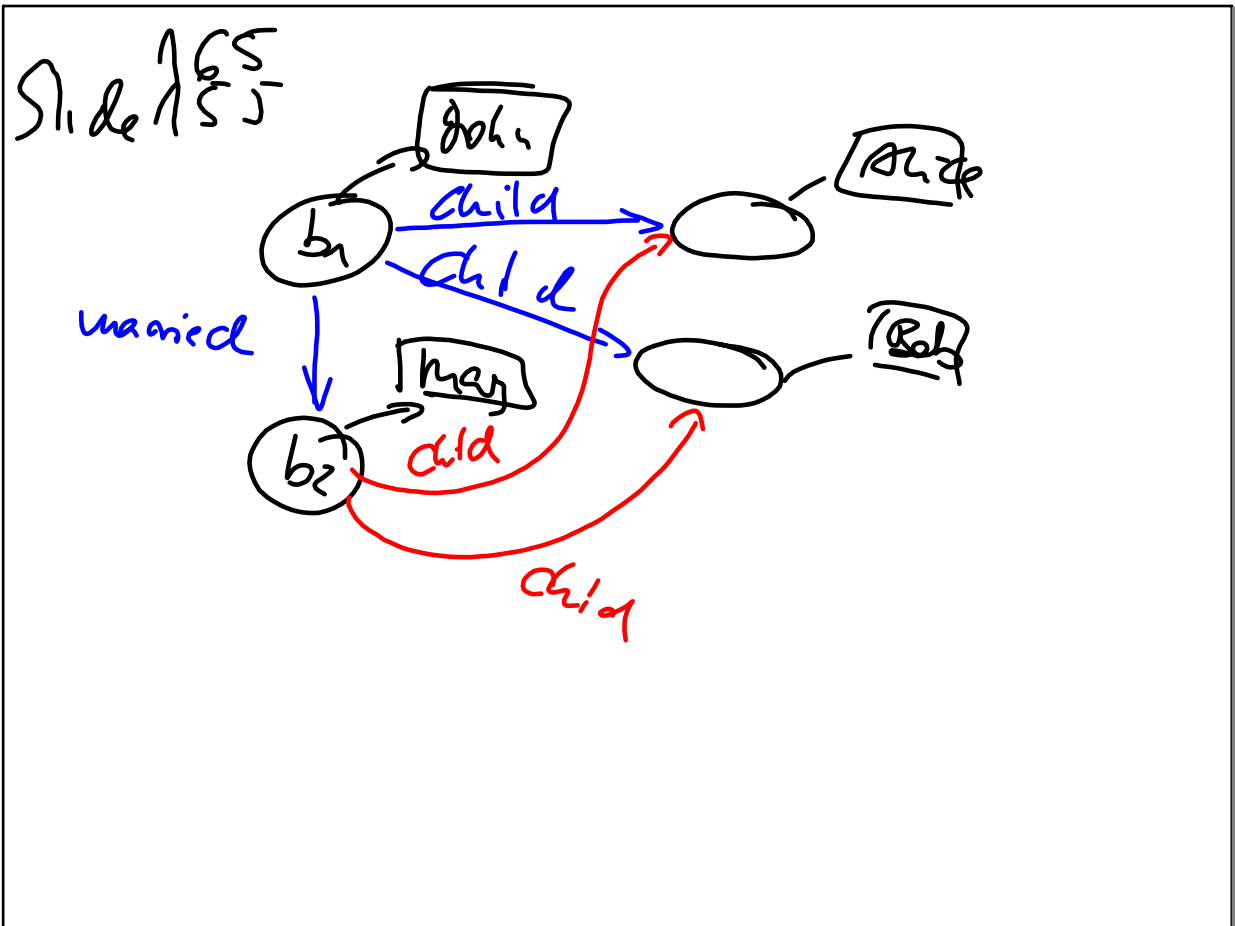
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age a and: Functional Property. Statement

Higher-Order
broken down
first-order logic
inference
problem

$\forall x, y : ((age(x, a_1) \wedge age(y, a_2) \wedge a_1 \neq a_2) \rightarrow x \neq y)$

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