

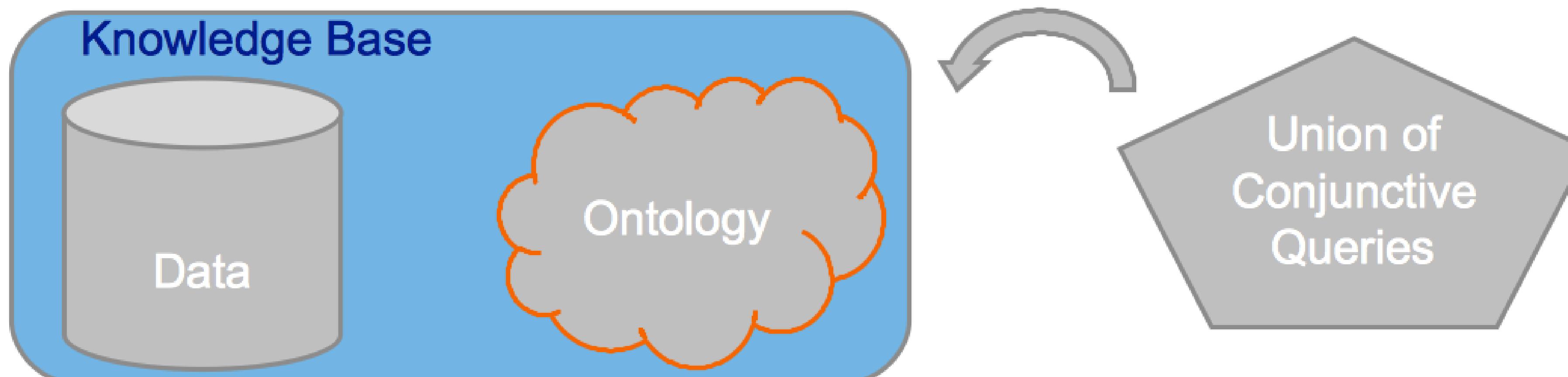
From \mathcal{EL} to Tractable Existential Rules with Complex Role Inclusions

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Ontology-Based Data Access (OBDA)



Representing Ontologies

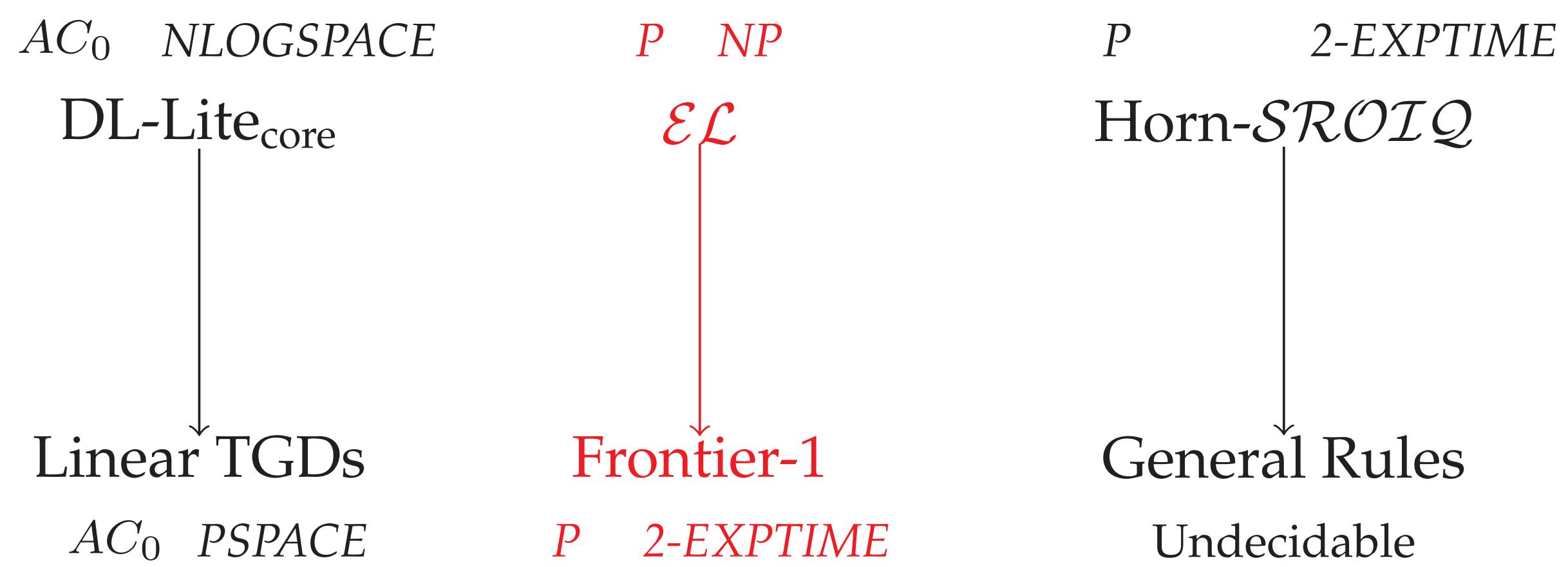
- Description Logics: disjunction, negation,...

$$\exists R.C \sqsubseteq B$$

- Existential Rules:** any arity, cyclic dependencies on variables

$$\forall x \forall y r(x, y) \wedge c(y) \rightarrow b(x)$$

Decidable Classes for Existential Rules



Contribution

A class of existential rules “tightly” covering \mathcal{EL} (namely, *orientable rules*)

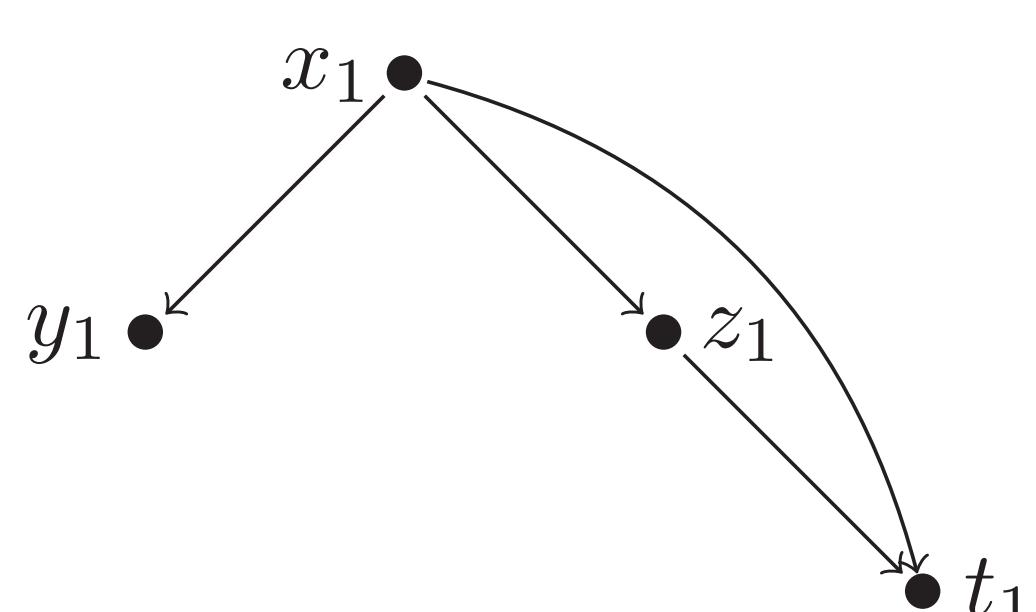
A worst-case optimal adaptation of the algorithm of [KR12] for that class

A generalization with complex role inclusions

An Example of Orientable Rules

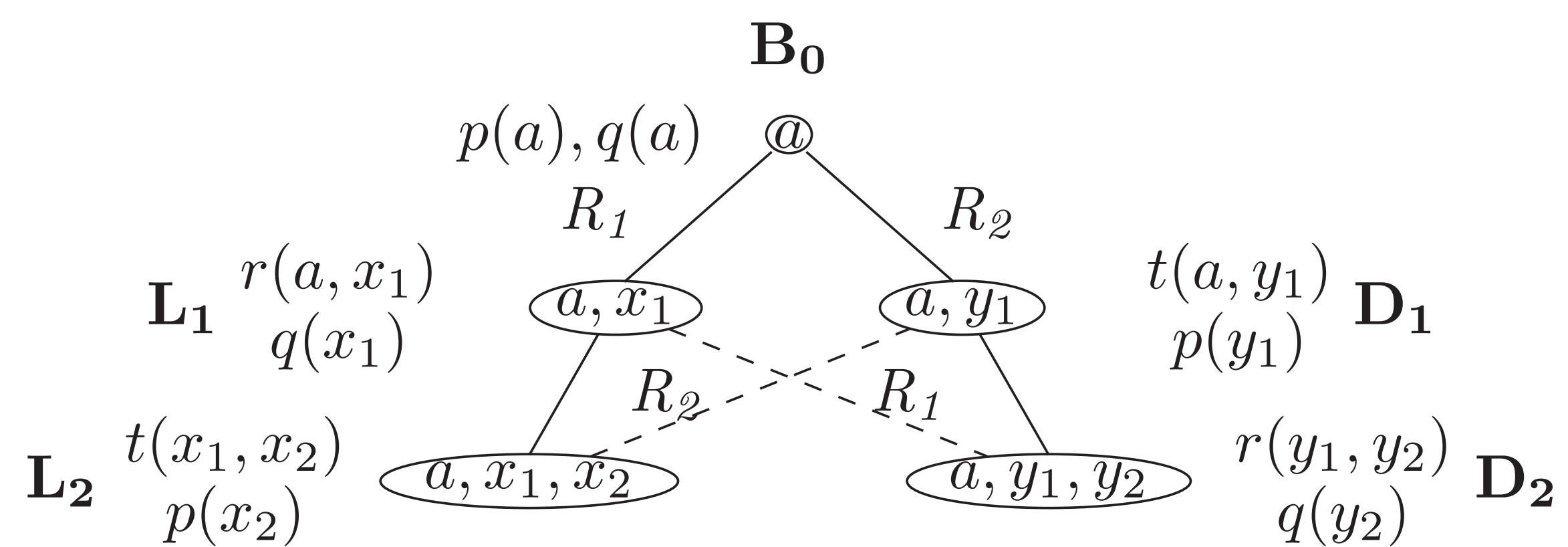
Let $\mathcal{R} = \{R_1, R_2\}$ with:

- $R_1 = \forall x_1 \forall y_1 (r(x_1, y_1) \wedge p(y_1) \rightarrow \exists z_1 \exists t_1 q(x_1, z_1, t_1) \wedge s(z_1, t_1))$
- $R_2 = \forall x_2 \forall y_2 \forall z (q(x_2, y_2, z_2) \wedge s(y_2, z_2) \rightarrow \exists t_2 v(x_2, t_2) \wedge r(t_2, t_2) \wedge p(t_2))$



Or any set of so-called \mathcal{EL} -rules.

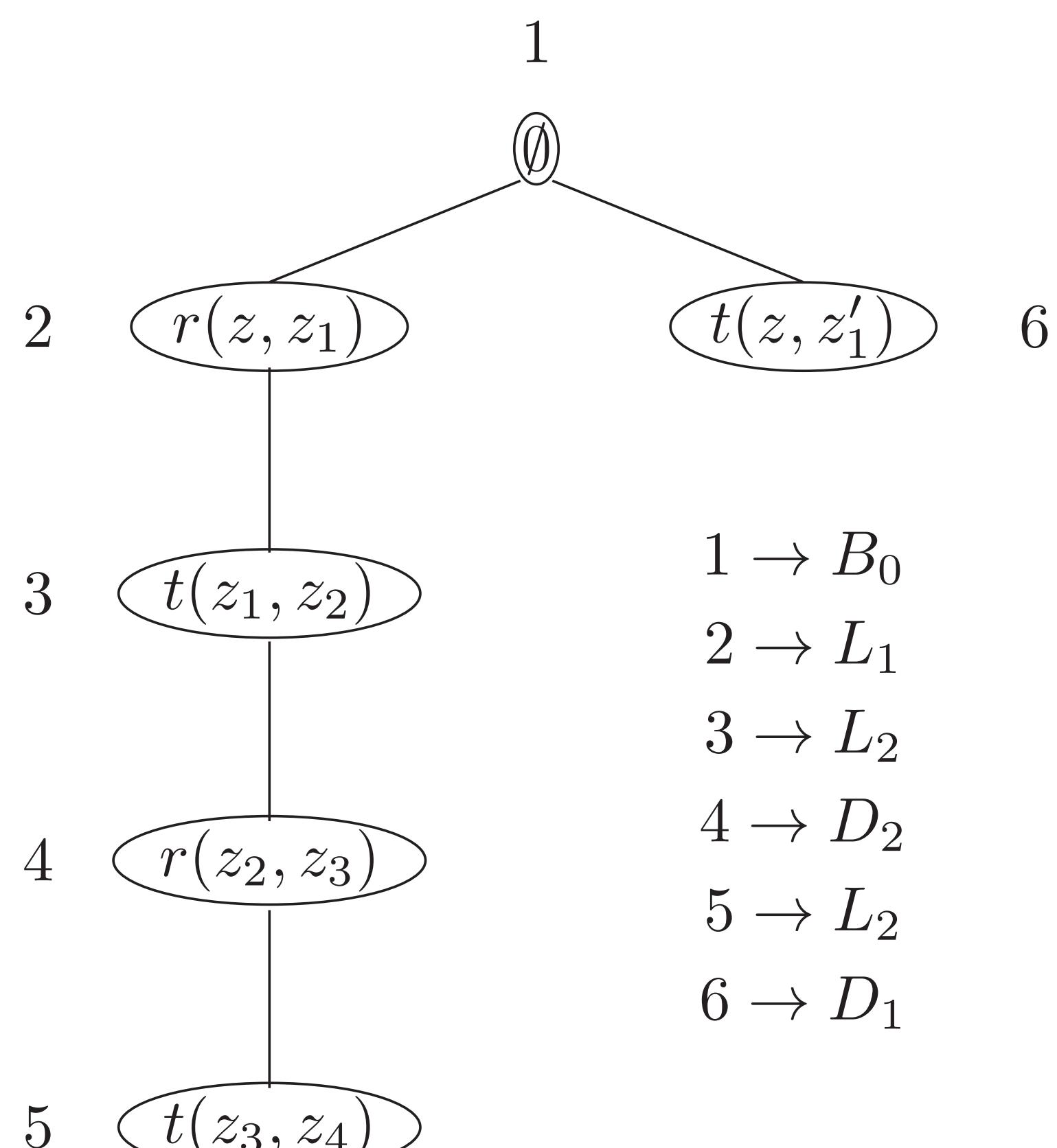
A Finite Representation of an Infinite Tree Decomposition



We have taken $F = \{p(a), q(a)\}$ and the following \mathcal{EL} -rules:

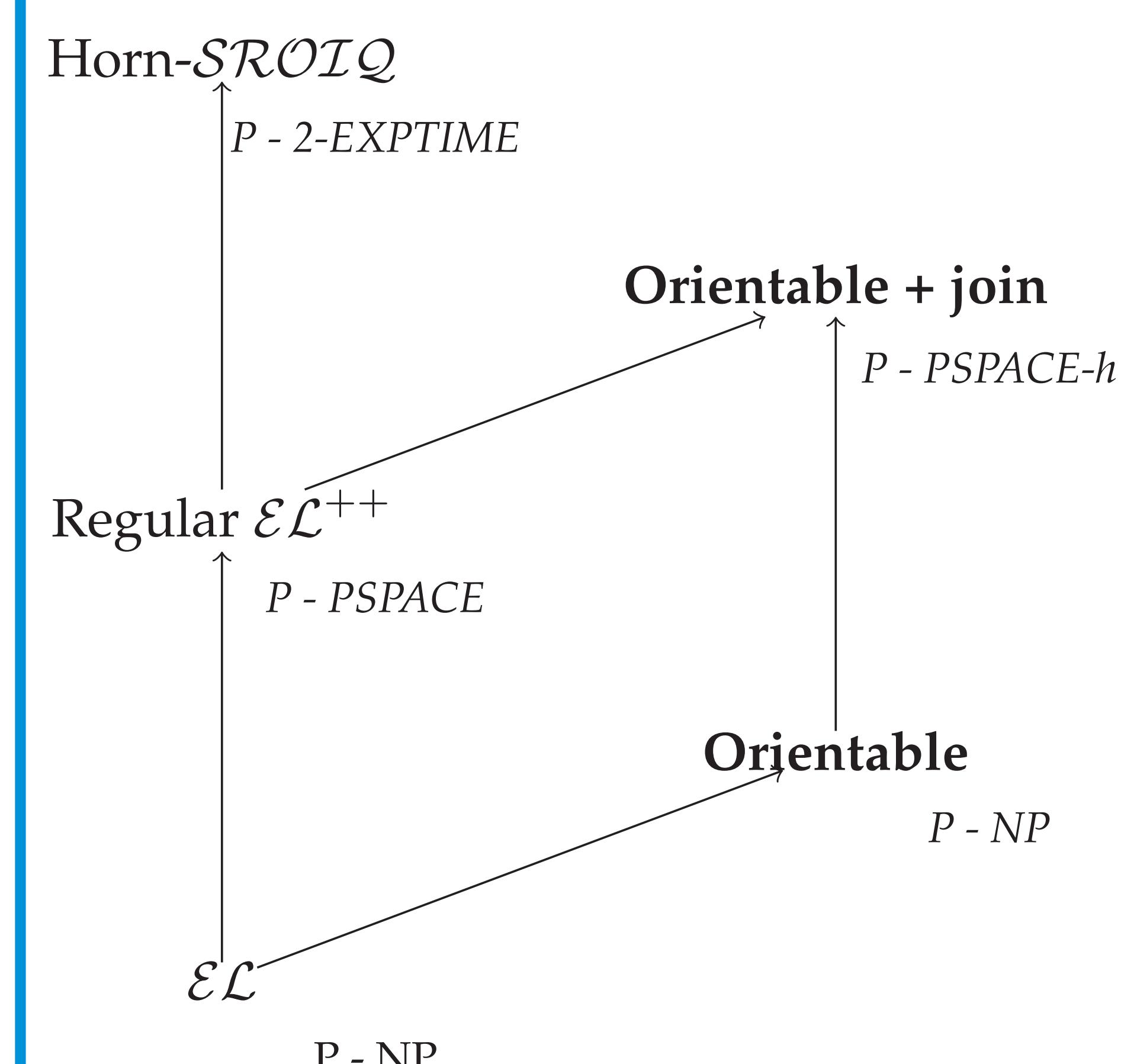
- $p(x) \rightarrow r(x, y) \wedge q(y)$
- $q(x) \rightarrow t(x, y) \wedge p(y)$

The Querying Operation: *-homomorphism



- 1 → B_0
- 2 → L_1
- 3 → L_2
- 4 → D_2
- 5 → L_2
- 6 → D_1

Synthetic map



Adding Complex Role Inclusion

Modification of the *-homomorphism to take complex role inclusions into account

Similar regularity condition as in $\mathcal{SRQI}\mathcal{Q}$