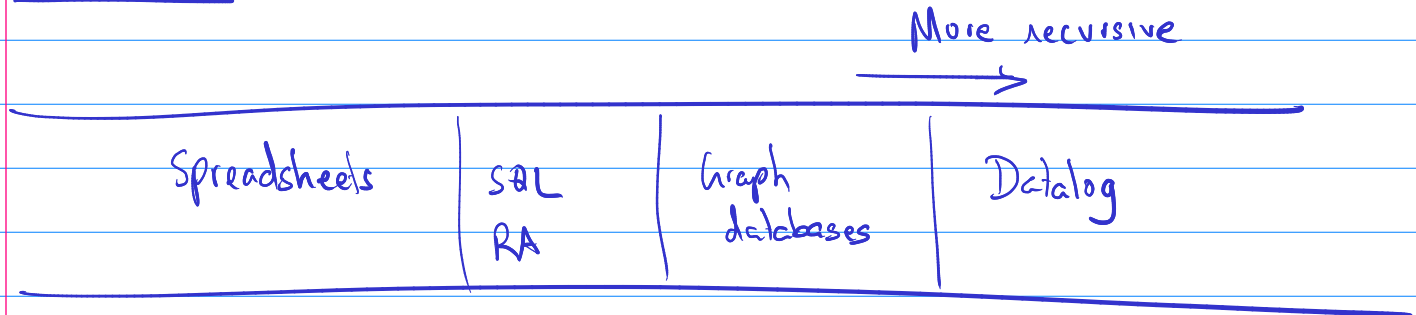
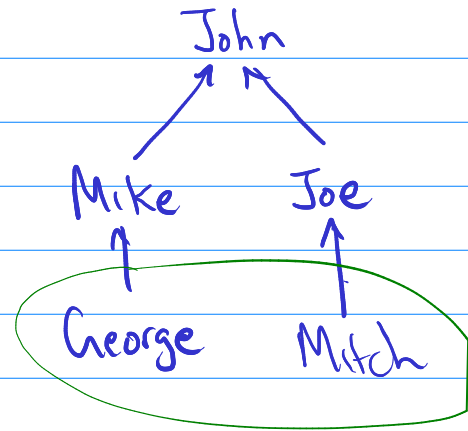
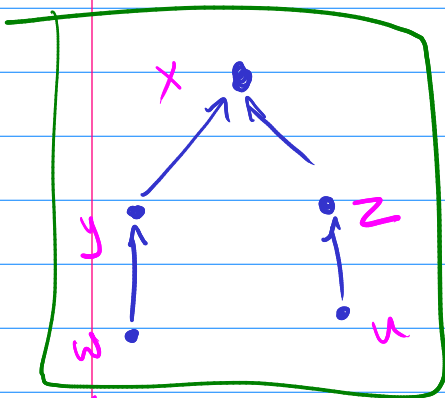


# Datalog



Ex : Given : Family tree    parent (x y)

To find : All pairs of cousins  
↑  
people sharing  
the same  
grandparent.



Idea #1 : Instead of explicitly writing down SPJ queries  
write down rules.

Whenever I can find five people x y z w u  
with relationships as in the fig, w & u are cousins.

$\forall x y z w u,$

(Cousins (w u)  $\iff$  parent (x y)  $\wedge$  parent (x z)  $\wedge$  parent (y w)  $\wedge$  parent (z u).)

Input: edge (x y)

Output: path (x y)

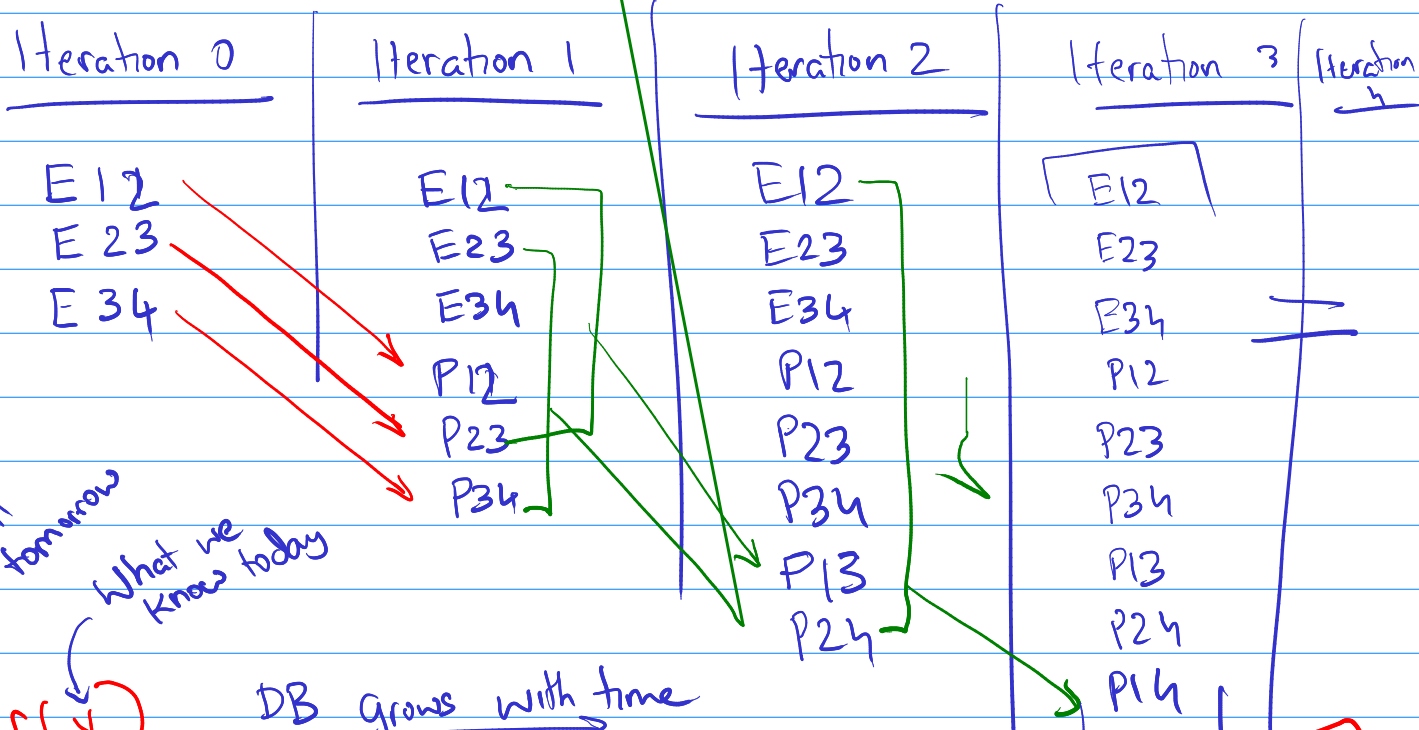
EDB

IDB

(R1) path (x y) :- edge (x y)

(R2) path (x z) :- edge (x y) path (y z).  
then if

1  $\rightarrow$  2  $\rightarrow$  3  $\rightarrow$  4



What we will know tomorrow  
 $x = f(x)$   
 What we know today

DB grows with time

Least

Fixpoint

~~Erroneous tuples Not supported by evidence~~

P22	P21	P41
P21	P32	P42
P11	P33	P43
		P44

Forest 1 : 1 tiger } 10 tiger  
 100 deer } 50 deer

Forest 2 : 10 tiger } 150 tiger  
 10000 deer } 6000 deer



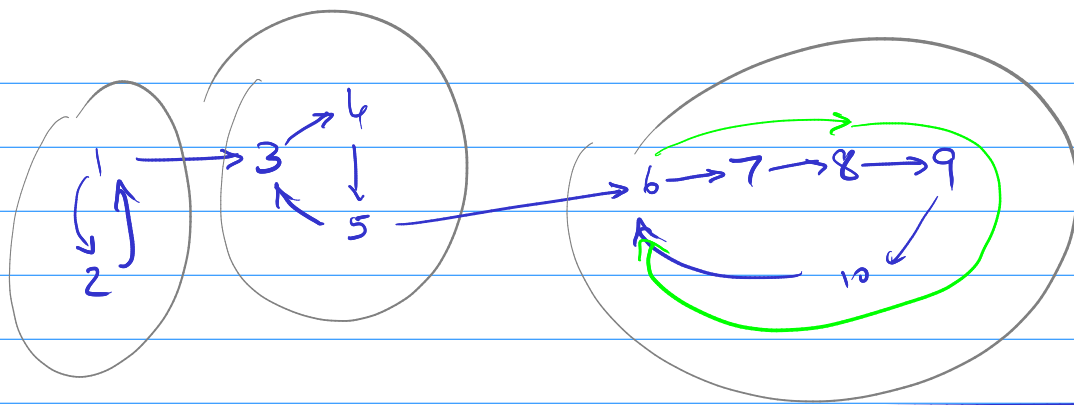
Rule 9

Extend on the left

Rule 10

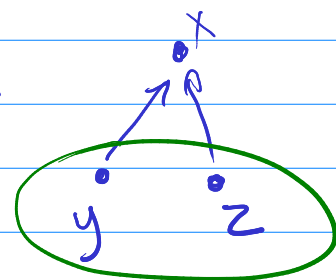
Extend on the right

Ex:

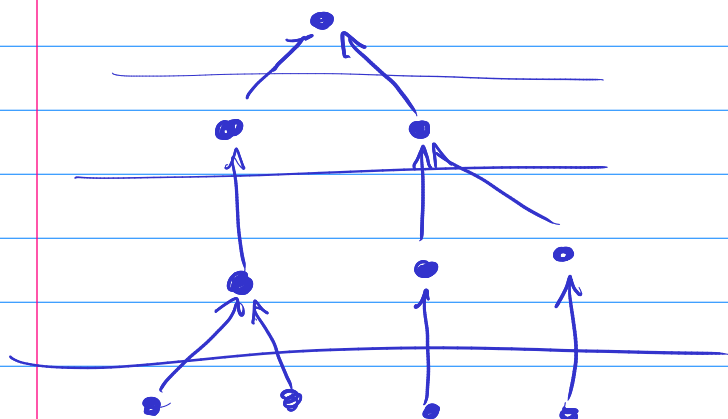
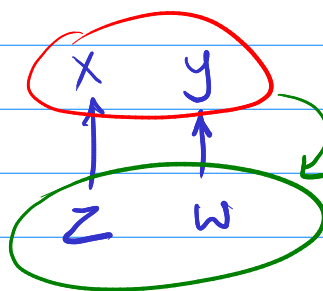


Ex: Same gen When are two people in the same generation?

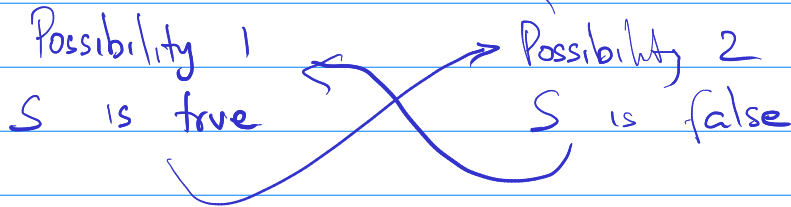
Fact #1: Siblings are always in the same gen.



Fact #2 Transitive case



S: This sentence is a lie.



## The Problem of Negation

