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The main topic for this exercise is Datalog, as described in the textbook and its Web supplement.

- 1. List the members of your group below. Underline your name.
- 2. Given schema R(A,B,C), S(D,E), provide a Datalog equivalent of the algebra query  $\mathcal{T}_{AC}(R \bowtie_{C=D} S)$ .

3. Outline an algorithm for converting an algebra query to an equivalent Datalog one.

4. Consider the following Datalog program and database instance:

$$\begin{split} \text{rpath}(\textbf{x},\textbf{y}) \; \leftarrow \; & \text{Edge}(\textbf{x},\;\textbf{y},\;\textit{red})\,. \\ \text{rpath}(\textbf{x},\textbf{y}) \; \leftarrow \; & \text{rpath}(\textbf{x},\textbf{z}),\; & \text{rpath}(\textbf{z},\textbf{y})\,. \end{split}$$

- (a) Exhibit a minimal fixed point and a non-minimal fixed point for rpath.
- (b) Treating the Datalog rules as logical sentences ( $\leftarrow$  being the logical if), exhibit a non-minimal model and a minimal model that satisfies these sentences.

Edge		
S	D	color
1	2	$\operatorname{red}$
1	5	green
2	3	green
2	4	$\operatorname{red}$
3	1	$\operatorname{red}$
3	2	blue
3	4	green
4	1	$\operatorname{red}$
5	3	$\operatorname{red}$