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A Generic Querying Algorithm for Greedy Sets of Existential Rules

Michaël Thomazo
Univ. Montpellier 2
France
thomazo@lirmm.fr

Jean-François Baget
INRIA
France
baget@lirmm.fr

Marie-Laure Mugnier
Univ. Montpellier 2
France
mugnier@lirmm.fr

Sebastian Rudolph
KIT
Germany
rudolph@kit.edu

Abstract

Answering queries in information systems that allow for expressive inferencing is currently a field of intense research. This problem is often referred to as ontology-based data access (OBDA). We focus on conjunctive query entailment under logical rules known as tuple-generating dependencies, existential rules or Datalog+/-. One of the most expressive decidable classes of existential rules known today is that of greedy bounded treewidth sets (gbts). We propose an algorithm for this class, which is worst-case optimal for data and combined complexities, with or without bound on the predicate arity. A beneficial feature of this algorithm is that it allows for separation between offline and online processing steps: the knowledge base can be compiled independently from queries, which are evaluated against the compiled form. Moreover, very simple adaptations of the algorithm lead to worst-case-optimal complexities for specific subclasses of gbts which have lower complexities, such as guarded rules.

Introduction

Answering conjunctive queries (CQs) in information systems that allow for expressive inferencing is currently a field of intense research, receiving input from several other domains. Instances of this problem have been addressed in different research domains, most notably the field of Semantic Web technologies where the problem is referred to as ontology-based data access (OBDA), and the database area, where the interest focusses on CQ entailment under rule-based deduction formalisms such as tuple-generating dependencies (TGDs) (Beeri and Vardi 1984) or Datalog+- (Cali, Gottlob, and Kifer 2008; Calì, Gottlob, and Lukasiewicz 2009), also referred to as existential rules (Baget et al. 2009; 2011). The body and the head of these rules are arbitrary conjunctions of atoms (without function symbols) and variables occurring in the head but not in the body are existentially quantified. While entailment with existential rules is undecidable in general, lately, a plethora of logical fragments has been identified for which CQ answering is decidable, alongside with tight complexity bounds for most of them. One of the most expressive decidable class of existential rules known today is that of greedy bounded treewidth sets (gbts) (Baget et al. 2011), which subsumes well-known formalisms such as (plain) Datalog and guarded rules, as well as generalizations of these (Cali, Gottlob, and Kifer 2008; Baget, Leclère, and Mugnier 2010; Krötzsch and Rudolph 2011). These fragments cover the core of lightweight description logics dedicated to query answering, namely DL-Lite (Calvanese et al. 2007), EÌ (Baader, Brandt, and Lutz 2005; Lutz, Toman, and Wolter 2009) – which are the basis of the tractable fragments of the OWL Web Ontology Language – and more broadly the family of Horn description logics (Krötzsch, Rudolph, and Hitzler 2007; Ortiz, Rudolph, and Simkus 2011).

While the decidability and complexity landscape of these formalisms is clearing up, few attempts have been made to find algorithms for CQ answering that are of more than just theoretical interest – notable exceptions being OWL tractable fragments and very simple Datalog+- classes. Beyond these lightweight formalisms, CQ answering is usually considered a problem too hard to be practically solvable.

We undertake a step in this direction by devising an algorithm that sharply improves over an earlier proposal (Baget et al. 2011) by (i) allowing a more direct computation without the use of oracles thus being conceptually simpler and much easier to understand, (ii) allowing beneficial separation between offline and online processing steps, as the knowledge base can be compiled independently from queries, which are evaluated against the compiled form, and (iii) exhibiting worst-case-optimal complexity for gbts, as well as for specific subclasses of gbts which have lower complexities, by very simple adaptations of the algorithm.

Moreover, our endeavor is not without theoretical merit. First, our algorithm improves over the earlier one in terms of combined complexity from 3EXP-Time to 2EXP-Time, thereby establishing a novel upper bound and yielding that deciding CQ entailment under gbts rules is in fact 2EXP-Time-complete. Second, we establish a novel tight bound for query complexity since we prove that CQ entailment under gbts rules is NP-complete for query complexity.

Outline

We give here an informal high-level description of the algorithm. Due to the existential variables in rule heads, a forward chaining mechanism (like for instance the so-called chase in databases) does not halt in general. However, for
Given a rule or a set of rules, each sequence of rule applications gives rise to a so-called derivation tree, which is a decomposition tree of the derived set of facts; moreover, this tree can be built in a greedy way: each rule application produces a new tree node (called a bag), which contains the atoms created by the rule application, such that the derived set of facts is the union of all bag atoms from this tree.

The algorithm proceeds in two steps: first, it computes a finite tree, called a (full) blocked tree, which finitely represents all possible derivation trees; second, it evaluates a query against this blocked tree. Building a blocked tree relies on two notions:

- **bag patterns**: each bag is associated with a pattern, which encodes all ways of mapping a (subset of a) rule body to the current facts, while using some terms from this bag. It follows that a rule is applicable to the current facts iff one of the bag patterns contains its rule body. Then, the forward chaining can be performed “on the bag-level” by forgetting about the current facts and considering solely the derivation tree decorated with patterns. At each step, patterns are maintained and kept up-to-date by a propagation procedure based on a join operation between the patterns of adjacent bags.

- an equivalence relation on bags: thanks to patterns, an equivalence relation can be defined on bags, so that two bags are equivalent if and only if the “same” derivation subtrees can be built under them. The algorithm develops only one node per equivalence class, the other being blocked (note however that equivalence classes evolve during the computation, thus a blocked node can later become unblocked, and vice-versa). This tree grows until no new rule application can be performed to unblocked bags: the full blocked tree is then obtained.

The evaluation of a conjunctive query against a blocked tree cannot be performed by a simple homomorphism test. Instead, we define the notion of a $*$-homomorphism, which can be seen as a homomorphism to an “unfolding” or “development” of this blocked tree. As the length of the developed paths is bounded with an exponent that depends only on the size of the original rule, the evaluation of a conjunctive query against a blocked tree is time polynomial in data complexity and nondeterministically time polynomial in query complexity.

**Preliminaries**

An **atom** is of the form $p(t_1, \ldots, t_k)$ where $p$ is a predicate with arity $k$, and the $t_i$ are terms, i.e. variables or constants. A **conjunct** $C[x]$ is a finite conjunction of atoms, where $x$ is the set of variables occurring in $C$. A **fact** is the existential closure of a conjunct.\(^1\) A Boolean conjunctive query (CQ) has the same form as a fact, thus we identify both notions. We also represent conjuncts, facts and CQs as sets of atoms. Given an atom or a set of atoms $A$, $\text{vars}(A)$ and $\text{terms}(A)$ denote its set of variables and of terms, respectively. Given conjuncts $F$ and $Q$, a homomorphism $\pi$ from $Q$ to $F$ is a substitution of $\text{vars}(Q)$ by terms of $F$ s.t. $\pi(Q) \subseteq F$ (we say that $\pi$ maps $Q$ to $F$). First-order semantic entailment is denoted by $\models$. It is well-known that, given two facts $F$ and $Q$, $F \models Q$ iff there is a homomorphism from $Q$ to $F$.

**Definition 1 (Existential Rule)** An existential rule (or simply rule when not ambiguous) is a formula $R = \forall x \forall y (B[x, y] \rightarrow (\exists z H[y, z]))$ where $B = \text{body}(R)$ and $H = \text{head}(R)$ are conjuncts, called the body and the head of $R$, respectively. The frontier of $R$, denoted $fr(R)$, is the set of variables $\text{vars}(B) \cap \text{vars}(H) = y$.

We can now omit quantifiers since there is no ambiguity.

**Definition 2 (Application of a Rule)** A rule $R$ is applicable to a fact $F$ if there is a homomorphism $\pi$ from $\text{body}(R)$ to $F$: the result of the application of $R$ to $F$ w.r.t. $\pi$ is a fact $\alpha(F, R, \pi) = F \cup \pi(\text{head}(R))$ where $\pi(\text{head}(R))$ is a substitution of $\text{head}(R)$, that replaces each $x \in fr(R)$ with $\pi(x)$, and each other variable with a “fresh” variable, i.e., not introduced before. As $\alpha$ only depends on $\pi|_{fr(R)}$ (the restriction of $\pi$ to $fr(R)$), we also write $\alpha(F, R, \pi|_{fr(R)})$.

**Example 1** Let $F = \{r(a, b), r(c, d), p(d)\}$ and $R_1 = r(x, y) \rightarrow r(y, z)$. There are two applications of $R_1$ to $F$, respectively by $h_1 = \{(x, a), (y, b)\}$ and $h_2 = \{(x, c), (y, d)\}$. Let $F_1 = \alpha(F, R_1, h_1) = F \cup \{r(b, z_1)\}$. Let $F_2 = \alpha(F, R_1, h_2) = F_1 \cup \{r(d, z_2)\}$.

**Definition 3 (R-derivation)** Let $F$ be a fact, and $R$ be a set of rules. An $R$-derivation (from $F$ to $F_k$) is a finite sequence $(F_0 = F), (R_0, \pi_0, F_1), \ldots, (R_{k-1}, \pi_{k-1}, F_k)$ s.t. for all $0 \leq i < k$, $R_i \in R$ and $\pi_i$ is a homomorphism from $\text{body}(R_i)$ to $F_i$ s.t. $F_{i+1} = \alpha(F_i, R_i, \pi_i)$. When only the successive facts are needed, we note $(F_0 = F), F_1, \ldots, F_k$.

**Theorem 1 (Soundness and Completeness)** Let $F$ and $Q$ be two facts, and $R$ be a set of rules. Then $F, R \models Q$ iff there exists an $R$-derivation from $F$ to $F_k$ s.t. $F_k \models Q$.

A knowledge base (KB) $K = (F, R)$ is composed of a finite set of facts (seen as a single fact) $F$ and a finite set of rules $R$. W.l.o.g. we assume that the rules have pairwise disjoint sets of variables. We denote by $C$ the set of constants occurring in $(F, R)$ and by $T_0$ (called the “initial terms”) the set $\text{vars}(F) \cup C$, i.e., $T_0$ includes not only the terms from $F$ but also the constants occurring in rules. The **Boolean CQ entailment** problem is the following: given a KB $K = (F, R)$ and a Boolean CQ $Q$, does $F, R \models Q$ hold?

A fact can naturally be seen as a hypergraph whose nodes are the terms in the fact and whose hyperedges encode atoms. The primal graph (also called Gaifman graph) of this hypergraph has the same set of nodes and there is an edge between two nodes if they belong to the same hyperedge. The treewidth of a fact is defined as the treewidth\(^2\) of its associated primal graph. Given a fact $F_i$, a derivation $S$ to $F_i$ or a tree decomposition $T$ of $F_i$, we note $\text{atoms}(S) = \text{atoms}(T) = F_i$.

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\(^1\)Note that hereby we generalize the classical notion of a fact in order to take existential variables into account.

\(^2\)We assume that the reader is familiar with this notion, see e.g. (Robertson and Seymour 1984).
A set of rules $\mathcal{R}$ is called a \textit{bounded treewidth set} (bts) if for any fact $F$ there exists an integer $b$ such that, for any fact $F'$ that can be $\mathcal{R}$-derived from $F$, \text{treewidth}(F') \leq b.

The proof of decidability of CQ entailment with bts relies on a result by Courcelle (Courcelle 1990), that states that classes of first-order logic having the bounded treewidth model property are decidable. It does not (at least not directly) provide a halting algorithm. Very recently, a subclass of bts has been defined, namely \textit{greedy bts} (gbts), which is equipped with a halting algorithm (Baget et al. 2011). A derivation is said to be \textit{greedy} if, for every rule application in this derivation, all the frontier variables not being mapped to the initial terms $T_0$ are jointly mapped to terms added by a single previous rule application. This allows to build a tree decomposition of a derived fact in a greedy way.

\textbf{Definition 4 (Greedy Derivation)} An $\mathcal{R}$-derivation $F_0, \ldots, F_k$ is said to be greedy if, for all $i$ with $0 < i < k$, there is $j \leq i$ s.t. $\pi_i(\text{fr}(R_i)) \subseteq \text{vars}(A_j) \cup T_0$, where $A_j = \pi^\text{safe}(\text{head}(R_j))$ (any $j \leq i$ can be chosen if fr($R_i$) is mapped to $T_0$).

\textbf{Definition 5 (Greedy bounded-treewidth set of rules (gbts))} $\mathcal{R}$ is said to be a greedy bounded-treewidth set (gbts) if (for any fact $F$) any $\mathcal{R}$-derivation (from $F$) is greedy.

From now on, we restrict our focus to gbts and we assume that $\mathcal{R}$ denotes a gbts rule set.

Any greedy derivation gives rise to a derivation tree, whose root corresponds to the initial fact, and each other node corresponds to a rule application of the derivation. To each node is assigned a set of terms and a set of atoms. Note that the set of terms assigned to the root is $T_0$, i.e., it includes the constants that may be brought by rule applications. Moreover, $T_0$ is included in the set of terms of all nodes. This ensures that the derivation tree is a decomposition tree of the associated derived fact.

\textbf{Definition 6 (Derivation Tree)} Let $S = (F_0 = F), \ldots, F_k$ be a greedy derivation. The derivation tree assigned to $S$, notation $DT(S)$, is a rooted tree $T = (B, \text{terms}, \text{atoms}, U, \lambda)$, where $B = \{B_0, \ldots, B_k\}$ is a set of nodes, also called bags, $U$ is the set of edges, terms and atoms are bag labeling mappings, and $\lambda$ is an edge labeling mapping, such that:

1. the root of $T$ is $B_0$ with terms($B_0$) = $T_0$ and atoms($B_0$) = atoms($F$).

2. For $0 < i \leq k$, let $R_{i-1}$ be the rule applied according to \textit{homomorphism} $\pi_{i-1}$ to produce $F_i$: then terms($B_i$) = vars($A_{i-1}$) $\cup$ $T_0$ and atoms($B_i$) = atoms($A_{i-1}$), where $A_{i-1} = \pi^\text{safe}_i(\text{head}(R_{i-1}))$. There is an edge between $B_i$ and the node $B_j$ s.t. $j$ is the smallest integer for which $\pi_{i-1}(\text{fr}(R_{i-1})) \subseteq \text{terms}(B_j)$ (since the derivation is greedy, such a $B_j$ always exists); this edge is labeled by $(R_{i-1}, \pi_{i-1}(\text{fr}(R_{i-1}))).$

The derivation tree is a decomposition tree of $F_k$, whose width is bounded by $|T_0| + \max_{R \in \mathcal{R}}(|\text{vars}(\text{head}(R))|)$.

\textbf{Example 1 (contd.)} See also Figure 1. We build $DT(S)$ for $S = (F_0 = F), (R_1, h_1, F_1), (R_1, h_2, F_2)$. Let $B_0$ be the root of the $DT(S)$. $(R_1, h_1)$ yields a bag $B_1$ child of $B_0$, with atoms($B_1$) = \{r(b, z_1)\} and terms($B_1$) = \{a, b, c, d, z_1\}. $(R_1, h_2)$ yields a bag $B_2$ with atoms($B_2$) = \{r(d, z_2)\} and terms($B_2$) = \{a, b, c, d, z_2\}. $fr(R_1) = \{y\}$ and $h_2(y) = d$, which is both in terms($B_0$) and terms($B_1$), $B_2$ is thus added as a child of the highest bag, i.e., $B_0$. $R_1$ can be applied again, with homomorphisms $h_3 = \{(x, b), (y, z_1)\}$ and $h_4 = \{(x, d), (y, z_2)\}$, which leads to create two bags, $B_3$ and $B_4$, under $B_1$ and $B_2$ respectively. Clearly, this can be repeated indefinitely.

Given a rooted tree $T$ and a node $B$ in $T$, the \textit{subtree rooted in} $B$ contains all descendants of $B$ in $T$, including $B$. A \textit{prefix subtree} of a rooted tree $T$ is obtained from $T$ by deleting some of its subtrees (i.e., turning some nodes of $T$ into leafs). Given derivations $S$ and $S'$, if $S' = S.S''$ (i.e., the sequence $S$ is a prefix of the sequence $S'$) then $DT(S)$ is a prefix subtree of $DT(S')$, but the converse is false.

It is not known whether gbts is recognizable,\footnote{We conjecture that it is.} however large and easily recognizable subsets of gbts are known. These subsets are based on the guardedness notion, inspired from guarded logic (Andréka, Némethi, and van Benthem 1998), and/or on properties of rule frontiers. A rule $R$ is said to be \textit{guarded} if there is an atom $a$ in its body, called a guard, that contains all the variables from the body, i.e., $\text{vars}(a) = \text{vars(body}(R))$ (Cali, Gottlob, and Kifer 2008). Since any rule application necessarily maps a guard to the atom of a bag from the derivation tree, it follows that all derivations with guarded rules are greedy. The guardedness constraint can be relaxed in two ways: first, by noticing that variables necessarily mapped to initial terms do not need to be guarded, we obtain \textit{weakly guarded} rules (Cali, Gottlob, and Kifer 2008); second, by noticing that only frontier variables need to be guarded, we obtain \textit{frontier-guarded rules} (Baget, Leclère, and Mugnier 2010); finally, both relaxations can be combined, which yields \textit{weakly frontier-guarded rules} (Baget, Leclère, and Mugnier 2010). More precisely, a rule $R$ is weakly guarded (wg) if there is an $a \in \text{body}(R)$ that contains all affected variables from $\text{body}(R)$; a variable is said to be affected if it occurs only in affected predicate positions, which are positions that may contain a new variable generated by forward chaining (this notion requires to consider the whole set of rules). The reader is referred to (Fagin et al. 2005) for a syntactic characterization...

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{example_derivative_tree}
\caption{Derivation tree of Example 1. Only the image of the single frontier variable from $R_1$ is mentioned in edge labels.}
\end{figure}
of affected variables. A rule $R$ is frontier-guarded (fg) if there is an $a \in \text{body}(R)$ with $\text{vars}(fr(R)) \subseteq \text{vars}(a)$. Note that frontier-guarded rules generalize another class based on a simple property of the frontier: a rule $R$ is frontier-one (fr1) if $|fr(R)| = 1$ (Baget et al. 2009). A rule $R$ is weakly-frontier guarded (wfg) if there is an $a \in \text{body}(R)$ that contains all affected variables from $fr(R)$. By refining the notion of an affected variable, w(f)g can be further generalized into jointly-(frontier)-guarded (j-(f)g) (Krötzsch and Rudolph 2011).

Table 1 summarizes the complexity results for the above rule classes, in terms of combined complexity (i.e., w.r.t. the size of $F$, $\text{R}$ and $Q$), with unbounded or bounded predicate arity (noted $w$), and of data complexity (i.e., w.r.t. the size of $F$ only, while $\text{R}$ and $Q$ are assumed to be fixed). Note that frontier-guarded rules are the largest known subclass of $\text{gbts}$ that enjoys polynomial data complexity. That the combined complexity for $\text{gbts}$ with unbounded arity is in 2EXPTIME is a novel result.

### Patterned Forward Chaining

This section focuses on bag patterns. We first show that forward chaining can be performed by considering solely the derivation tree endowed with bag patterns. Then we define joins on patterns in order to update them incrementally after each rule application.

**Definition 7 (Pattern)** A pattern of a bag $B$ is a set of pairs $(G, \pi)$, where $G$ is a subset of a rule body and $\pi$ is a partial mapping from terms($G$) to terms($B$). $G$ and $\pi$ are possibly empty.

For any derivation sequence $S$, we obtain a patterned derivation tree, noted $\text{PDT}(S)$, by enriching the derivation tree $DT(S)$ assigning a pattern $P(B)$ to each bag $B$ of $DT(S)$.

**Definition 8 (Pattern soundness and completeness)** Let $F_k$ be a fact obtained via a derivation sequence and let $B$ be a bag in $\text{PDT}(S)$. $P(B)$ is said to be sound w.r.t. $F_k$ if for all $(G, \pi) \in P(B)$, $\pi$ is extendible to a homomorphism from $G$ to $F_k$. $P(B)$ is said to be complete w.r.t. $F_k$ (and $\mathcal{R}$), if for any $R \in \mathcal{R}$, any $sb_R \subseteq \text{body}(R)$ and any homomorphism $\pi$ from $sb_R$ to $F_k$, $P(B)$ contains $(sb_R, \pi^\prime)$, where $\pi^\prime$ is the restriction of $\pi$ to the inverse image of terms($B$). $\text{PDT}(S)$ is said to be sound and complete w.r.t. $F_k$ if for all its bags $B$, $P(B)$ is sound and complete w.r.t. $F_k$.

Provided that $\text{PDT}(S)$ is sound and complete w.r.t. $F_k$, a rule $R$ is applicable to $F_k$ iff there is a bag in $\text{PDT}(S)$ whose pattern contains a pair $(\text{body}(R), \pi)$; then, the bag created by a rule application $(R, \pi)$ on $F_k$ has parent $B_j$ in $\text{DT}(S)$ if $B_j$ is the bag in $\text{PDT}(S)$ at the smallest depth s.t. $P(B_j)$ contains $(\text{body}(R), \pi^\prime)$, with the restrictions of $\pi^\prime$ and $\pi$ to $fr(R)$ being equal. Patterns are managed as follows: (1) The pattern of $B_0$ is the minimal sound and complete pattern with respect to $F$; (2) after each addition of a bag $B_i$, the patterns of all bags are updated to ensure the soundness and completeness with respect to $F_i$. It follows that we can define a patterned derivation, where rule applicability is checked on patterns, and the associated sound and complete patterned derivation tree, which is isomorphic to the derivation tree associated with the (regular) derivation.

Remember that our final goal is to avoid building the current derived fact. We will now incrementally maintain sound and complete patterns by a propagation mechanism on patterns. This is where we need to consider patterns with subsets of rule bodies and not just full rule bodies. We recall that the rules have pairwise disjoint sets of variables.

**Definition 9 (Elementary Join)** Let $B_1$ and $B_2$ be two bags, $e_1 = (sb_{R_1}^1, \pi_1) \in P(B_1)$ and $e_2 = (sb_{R_2}^2, \pi_2) \in P(B_2)$ where $sb_{R_1}^1$ and $sb_{R_2}^2$ are subsets of body($R$) for some rule $R$. Let $V = \text{vars}(sb_{R_1}^1) \cap \text{vars}(sb_{R_2}^2)$. The (elementary) join of $e_1$ with $e_2$, noted $J(e_1, e_2)$, is defined iff there exists $x$ in $V$, $\pi_1(x) = \pi_2(x)$. Then $J(e_1, e_2) = (sb_{R_1}, \pi)$, where $sb_{R_1} = sb_{R_1}^1 \cup sb_{R_2}^1$ and $\pi = \pi_1 \cup \pi_2$, where $\pi_1^\prime$ is the restriction of $\pi_2$ to the inverse image of terms($B_1$) (i.e., the domain of $\pi_2^\prime$ is the set of terms with image in terms($B_1$)).

Note that $V$ may be empty. The elementary join is not a symmetrical operation since the range of the obtained mapping is included in terms($B_1$).

**Definition 10 (Join)** Let $B_1$ and $B_2$ be two bags with respective patterns $P_1$ and $P_2$. The join of $P_1$ with $P_2$, denoted $J(P_1, P_2)$, is the set of pairs $J(e_1, e_2)$, where $e_1 = (sb_{R_1}^1, \pi_1) \in P_1$, $e_2 = (sb_{R_2}^2, \pi_2) \in P_2$, $sb_{R_1}^1$ and $sb_{R_2}^2$ are subsets of body($R$) for some rule $R$.

Note that $P_1 \subseteq J(P_1, P_2)$ since each pair from $P_1$ can be obtained by an elementary join with $(\emptyset, \emptyset)$. Similarly, $J(P_1, P_2)$ contains all pairs $(G, \pi)$ obtained from $(G, \pi_2) \in P_2$ by restricting $\pi_2$ to the inverse image of terms($B_1$).

If a pattern is sound w.r.t. $F_{i-1}$ then it is sound w.r.t. $F_i$. The following property follows from the definitions:

**Property 2** If $P_1$ and $P_2$ are sound w.r.t. $F_i$ then $J(P_1, P_2)$ is sound w.r.t. $F_i$.

We consider now the step from $F_{i-1}$ to $F_i$ in a (patterned) derivation sequence: let $B_c$ be the created bag and $B_p$ be its parent in $\text{PDT}(S)$.

**Definition 11 (Initial pattern)** The initial pattern of $B_c$ is the set of pairs $(G, \pi)$ s.t. $G$ is a subset of a rule body and $\pi$ is a homomorphism from $G$ to $\text{atoms}(B_c)$.

**Property 3** (Soundness of initial pattern of $B_c$ w.r.t. $F_i$) The initial pattern of $B_c$ is sound with respect to $F_i$.

**Property 4** (Completeness of $J(P(B_c), P(B_p))$ w.r.t. $F_i$) Let $P(B_c)$ be the initial pattern of $B_c$ and $B_p$ be the parent

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*: 2EXPTIME membership proven in this paper

Table 1: Combined and Data complexity for gbsite classes. Upper and lower bounds coincide.
of \( B_e \). Assume that \( P(B_e) \) is complete w.r.t. \( F_{i-1} \) and \( R \). Then \( J(P(B_e), P(B_p)) \) is complete w.r.t. \( F_i \).

**Proof:** Let \( \pi \) be a homomorphism from \( sb_R \subseteq \text{body}(R) \) to \( F_i \), for some rule \( R \). We show that \( J(P(B_e), P(B_p)) \) contains \( (sb_{B_e}, \pi') \), where \( \pi' \) is the restriction of \( \pi \) to the inverse image of \( \text{terms}(B_e) \). Let us partition \( sb_R \) into \( b_{i-1} \), the subset of atoms mapped by \( \pi \) to \( F_{i-1} \), and \( b_i \) the other atoms from \( sb_R \), which are necessarily mapped by \( \pi \) to \( F_1 \setminus F_{i-1} \), i.e., atoms(\( B_e \)). If \( b_i \) is not empty, by definition of the initial pattern, \( P(B_e) \) contains \((b_i, \pi_c)\), where \( \pi_c \) is the restriction of \( \pi \) to \( \text{terms}(b_i) \). If \( b_{i-1} \) is not empty, by hypothesis (completeness of \( P(B_e) \) w.r.t. \( F_{i-1} \)), \( P(p) \) contains \((b_{i-1}, \pi_p)\), where \( \pi_p \) is the restriction of \( \pi \mid_{b_{i-1}} \) to the inverse image of \( \text{terms}(b_i) \). If \( b_{i-1} \) or \( b_i \) is empty, \((sb_R, \pi')\) belongs to \( J(P(B_e), P(B_p)) \) (Points 1 and 2 in Def. 10). Otherwise, consider \( J((b_i, \pi_c), (b_{i-1}, \pi_p)) \); it is equal to \((sb_R, \pi')\) (Point 3 in Def. 10).

**Property 5 (Completeness of join-based propagation)**

Assume that \( PDT(S) \) is complete w.r.t. \( F_{i-1} \), and \( P(B_e) \) is computed by \( J(P(B_e), P(B_p)) \), where \( P(B_e) \) is the initial pattern of \( B_e \). Let \( d(B) \) denote the distance of a bag \( B \) to \( B_e \) in \( PDT(S) \). Updating a bag \( B \) consists in performing \( J(P(B_e), P(B')) \), where \( B' \) is the neighbor of \( B \) s.t. \( d(B') < d(B) \). Let \( T' \) be obtained from \( PDT(S) \) by updating all bags by increasing value of \( d \). Then \( T' \) is complete w.r.t. \( F_i \).

**Proof:** Similar to the proof of Prop. 4. The crucial point is that if \( \pi \) maps an atom \( a \) of \( sb_R \) to an atom \( b \) of \( F_1 \setminus F_{i-1} \), and \( b \) shares a term \( e \) with \( B_e \), then \( e \in \text{terms}(B_e) \), hence, thanks to the running intersection property of the decompostion tree, \( e \in \text{terms}(B') \), thus \((e, \pi(e))\) will be propagated to \( P(B) \).

It follows that the following steps performed at each bag creation (where \( B_e \) is introduced as a child of \( B_p \)) allow to maintain the soundness and completeness of the patterned DT: (1) initialize \( P(B_e) \) with its initial pattern; (2) update \( P(B_e) \) with \( J(P(B_e), P(B_p)) \) (3) propagate: first, propagate from \( P(B_e) \) to \( P(B_p) \), i.e., update \( P(B_p) \) by \( J(P(B_e), P(B_p)) \); then, for each bag \( B \) updated from a bag \( B' \), update its children \( B_i \) (for \( B_i \neq B' \)) by \( J(P(B_i), P(B)) \) and its parent \( B_j \) by \( J(P(B_j), P(B)) \).

**Bag Equivalence**

In this section, we define an adequate relation of equivalence on patterns, which will allow us to develop only one bag per equivalence class. We begin with the immediate notion of structural equivalence, then show that it has to be refined.

**Definition 12 (Structural Equivalence)** Let \( B \) and \( B' \) be two bags in the same (partial) DT, or in two (partial) DTs respectively created by applications \( (R, \pi_1) \) and \( (R, \pi_2) \) of the same rule \( R \). \( B \) and \( B' \) are structurally equivalent if:

- \( \forall f, f' \in \text{fr}(R), \pi_1(f) = \pi_2(f') \Rightarrow \pi_2(f) = \pi_1(f') \)
- \( \forall a \in T_0, \forall f \in \text{fr}(R), \pi_1(f) = a \Leftrightarrow \pi_2(f) = a \)

**Example 1 (contd.)** Consider the DT in Example 1, depicted in Fig. 1. Although both \( B_3 \) and \( B_5 \) result from \( R_3 \), they are not structurally equivalent because \( \text{fr}(R_1) = y \), \( b_1(y) \in T_0 \), and \( b_1(y) \neq b_2(y) \). \( B_3 \) and \( B_4 \) are structurally equivalent.

Structural equivalence is not sufficient to ensure that the “same” derivations can be carried out under equivalent bags, as shown by the next example.

**Example 1 (contd.)** Let us add the rule \( R_2 = r(x, y) \land r(y, z) \land p(x) \rightarrow f(z) \). \( R_2 \) is applicable to \( B_4 \) (i.e., with its frontier mapped to \( \text{terms}(B_4) \)) but not to \( B_3 \).

When \( B \) and \( B' \) are structurally equivalent, a natural bijection can be built between \( B \) and \( B' \), which maps each initial term to itself, and each term introduced in \( B \) to the respective term introduced in \( B' \). We will use this natural bijection to compare patterns and refine bag equivalence.

**Definition 13 (Natural bijection)** Let \( B \) and \( B' \) be two structurally equivalent bags in a (partial) DT. The natural bijection from \( \text{terms}(B) \) to \( \text{terms}(B') \) (in short from \( B \) to \( B' \)), denoted \( \psi_{B \rightarrow B'} \), is defined as follows:

- if \( x \in T_0 \), \( \psi_{B \rightarrow B'}(x) = x \)
- otherwise, let \( \text{orig}(x) = \{ u \in \text{vars} \text{(head}(R)) | \pi_1^{\text{safe}}(u) = x \} \). Since \( B \) and \( B' \) are structurally equivalent, \( \forall u, u' \in \text{orig}(x), \pi_2^{\text{safe}}(u) = \pi_1^{\text{safe}}(u') \). We define \( \psi_{B \rightarrow B'}(x) = \pi_2^{\text{safe}}(u) \).

**Definition 14 (Pattern inclusion / equivalence)** Let \( B \) and \( B' \) be two bags in a (partial) DT with respective patterns \( P(B) \) and \( P(B') \). We say that \( P(B) \) includes \( P(B') \), denoted \( P(B') \subseteq P(B) \), if:

- \( B \) and \( B' \) are structurally equivalent
- \( P(B) \) contains all elements from \( P(B') \), up to a variable renaming given by the natural bijection: \( (G, \pi') \in P(B') \Rightarrow (G, \psi_{B \rightarrow B'} \circ \pi') \in P(B) \).

We say that \( P(B) \) and \( P(B') \) are equivalent, denoted \( P(B) \sim P(B') \), if \( P(B') \subseteq P(B) \) and \( P(B) \subseteq P(B') \).

By extension, two bags are said to be equivalent if their patterns are equivalent. Given a derivation \( S \), if two bags \( B \) and \( B' \) in \( DT(S) \) are equivalent, then the “same” derivations can be made under them (i.e., with rule applications that map the root frontier to the subtree rooted in \( B \), resp. \( B' \)).

**Full Blocked Tree**

We now define the notion of a full blocked tree, which finitely represents all the \( R \)-derivations that can be performed in the KB. Informally, for every derivation \( S \), \( DT(S) \) can be generated from this tree by copying the root, then repeatedly copying children of unblocked nodes, while respecting structural equivalence.

**Definition 15 (Blocked Tree)** A blocked tree is a structure \( (T_0, \sim) \), where \( T_0 \) is a prefix of a patterned derivation tree and \( \sim \) is the equivalence relation on the bags of \( T_0 \) s.t. for each \( \sim \)-class, all but one bag are said to be blocked; this bag is called the representative of its class and is the only one that may have children.
With a blocked tree $T_b$ is associated a possibly infinite set of decomposition trees obtained by copying its bags. More precisely, this set is composed of pairs $(T, f)$, where $T$ is a decomposition tree obtained from $T_b$ and $f$ is a mapping from the bags of $T$ to the bags of $T_b$ such that for any $B \in T$, $B$ and $f(B)$ are structurally equivalent. We first define the bag copy operation:

**Definition 16 (Bag Copy)** Let $B_1$ and $B_2$ be structurally equivalent bags with natural bijection $\psi_{B_1 \rightarrow B_2}$. Let $B'_1$ be a child of $B_1$. Copying $B'_1$ under $B_2$ (according to $\psi_{B_1 \rightarrow B_2}$) consists in adding a child $B'_2$ to $B_2$, s.t. terms($B'_2$) is obtained by the following bijection $b$, and atoms($B'_2$) = $b(\text{atoms}(B'_1))$: for all $x \in$ terms($B'_1$), if $x \in$ terms($B_1$) then $b(x) = \psi_{B_1 \rightarrow B_2}(x)$, otherwise $b(x)$ is a fresh variable.

**Property 6** Let $B'_2$ be obtained by copying $B'_1$ under $B_2$ as in the previous definition. Let $(R, \pi)$ be the label of the edge $(B_1, B'_1)$. Then $B'_2$ can be obtained by applying $R$ to $B_2$ w.r.t. $\psi_{B_1 \rightarrow B_2} \circ \pi$ (up to fresh variable renaming). Moreover, $B'_1$ and $B'_2$ are structurally equivalent and $\psi_{B_1 \rightarrow B_2} = b$.

**Definition 17 (Set of Trees generated by a Blocked Tree)** With a blocked tree $T_b$ is associated a set $G(T_b)$ inductively defined as follows:

- The pair $(T_b[\text{root}], \text{identity})$, where $T_b[\text{root}]$ is the restriction of $T_b$ to its root, belongs to $G(T_b)$.
- Given a pair $(T, f) \in G(T_b)$, let $B$ be a bag in $T$, and $B' = f(B)$; let $B'_1$ be the representative of $B'$ ~class ($B'_1 \neq B'$ if $B'$ is blocked) and $B'_2$ be a child of $B'_1$. If $B$ has no child structurally equivalent to $B'_2$, let $T_{\text{new}}$ be obtained from $T$ by copying $B'_2$ under $B$ (according to $\psi_{B'_2 \rightarrow B}$), which yields a new bag $B_c$. Then $(T_{\text{new}}, f \cup \{B'_c, B_c\})$ belongs to $G(T_b)$.

For each pair $(T, f) \in G(T_b)$, $T$ is said to be generated by $T_b$ via $f$.

Note that a generated decomposition tree is not necessarily a derivation tree, but it is a prefix of a derivation tree.

**Definition 18** A full blocked tree $T^*$ (of $F$ and $R$) is a blocked tree satisfying the two following properties:

- (Soundness) If $T'$ is generated by $T^*$, then there is $T''$ generated by $T^*$ and an R-derivation $S$ from $F$ such that atoms($T''$) = atoms($S$) (up to fresh variable renaming) and $T''$ is a prefix subtree of $T^*$.
- (Completeness) For all R-derivations from $F$, DT($S$) is generated by $T^*$.

**Building a Full Blocked Tree**

To build a full blocked tree, the algorithm starts from a single bag corresponding to $F$. Rules are applied on the bag level, i.e., by considering only bag patterns. Patterns are updated by means of join propagation. For each bag equivalence class, all bags but one are blocked, which means that no existential rule can be applied to these bags. However, in order to obtain a full blocked tree, we cannot simply block bags, as shown by the next example.

---

**Example 2 (Yoyo rules)** Let $F = \{p(a), p(b), r(a, b)\}$. Consider the following rules:

$R_1$: $r(x, y) \rightarrow r_1(x, z)$, $R_2$: $r_2(x, y) \rightarrow f(y)$

Figure 2 shows the DT that should be obtained. In particular, the atoms $f(a)$ and $f(b)$ are produced. Assume now that patterned forward chaining is performed, and that $B'_2$ is created just after $B_2$. Since these bags are equivalent, $B'_2$ is blocked. However, to apply $R_2$ to $B'_1$ to produce $f(z'_1)$ (i.e., mapping the frontier variable $x$ to $z'_1$) – which will then allow to produce $f(b)$, we need to have the pair $(r_2(x, y) \land f(y), \{(x, z'_1)\})$ in $P(B'_1)$. $(r_2(x, y), \{(x, z'_1)\})$ belongs to $P(B'_1)$ but it cannot be expanded into $(r_2(x, y) \land f(y), \{(x, z'_1)\})$ since $R_4$ is not applied to $z'_1$ ($B'_2$ is blocked). This shows that the pattern of a blocked bag has to evolve “as if the derivation subtree rooted in this bag was built”, in order to correctly apply the rules on its ancestors.

Therefore, we introduce a set $\Gamma$ of pseudo-rules to propagate pattern updates. A pseudo-rule has the form $P \rightarrow P'$ (“$P$ evolves to $P'$”), where $P$ and $P'$ are patterns. It is applicable to any bag $B$ with $P(B) \sim P$ and its effect is to replace $P(B)$ by $P'$. All the rules in $\Gamma$ are “justified”, in the sense that for all bags $B$, if $P(B)$ is equivalent to $P$, then there is a patterned derivation s.t. the pattern of $B$ at the end of the derivation contains $P'$.

The sub-algorithms UPDATEPARENT and UPDATECHILD perform join propagation, respectively from a bag to its parent, and from a bag to one of its children. The reason for having two procedures instead of one is that only UPDATEPARENT can create new pseudo-rules.

In addition to the derivation tree $T$ and the set of pseudo-rules $\Gamma$, we use a structure $B$, which allows to assign to each bag its pattern and to create pseudo-rules. $B$ is a set of pairs of lists $(L_p, L_b)$ s.t. $L_p$ is a list of pattern equivalence classes and $L_b$ is a list of bags, whose patterns belong to $L_p$. We maintain the following properties:

- the head of $L_p$ includes all other patterns of $L_p$;
- the head of $L_b$ is the representative of the bags with pattern the head of $L_p$; it is unblocked, while all other bags in $L_b$ are blocked;
• if \( B \in L_b \), its pattern can evolve (by an appropriate sequence of pseudo-rule applications) to a pattern equivalent to the head of \( L_p \).

**Algorithm 1: FULLBLOCKEDTREE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data: A fact ( F ), a gbf rule set ( R )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Result: A full blocked tree of ((F, R))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let ( T ) be the decomposition tree initialized with a single bag ( B_0 ), s.t. ( \text{terms}(B_0) = T_0 ), ( \text{atoms}(B_0) = F ) and ( P(B_0) ) is its initial pattern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( B = {(P(B_0)), [B_0]}; )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \Gamma = \emptyset; )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{while} ) There is a new rule application ((R, \pi)) on an unblocked node ( B_p ) do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{Apply } (R, \pi), \text{creating } B_c \text{ (with } P(B_c) \text{ its initial pattern);} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{UPDATECHILD}(T, B, \Gamma, B_c, B_p); )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{UPDATEPARENT}(T, B, \Gamma, B_p, \text{Parent}(B)) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>return ( T, B )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We use below the following notations:

• for any bag \( B \), \( L_b(B) \) denotes the unique list containing \( B \). \( L_p(B) \) denotes the list of patterns associated with \( L_b(B) \),

• the dual notation is used for \( L_p(P) \) and \( L_b(P) \).

When we remove a bag \( B \) from the tree, we remove it also from \( L_b(B) \). If it becomes empty, \((L_p, L_b)\) is deleted.

**Algorithm 2: UPDATECHILD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data: ( T, B, \Gamma, B_c ) and ( B_p ), two bags of ( T ), where ( B_c ) is a child of ( B_p )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Result: ( T ) and ( B ) updated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let ( P = \text{JOIN}(P(B_c), P(B_p)); )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{if } P \neq P(B_c) \text{ then} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{Remove } B_c \text{ from } L_b(B_c); )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{if } P \text{ appears in } B ) then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{Remove the descendants of } B_c; )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{if } B_c \text{ is blocked} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{Add } ({P}, [B_c]) \text{ to } B; \text{// } B_c \text{ is unblocked} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{else} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{for any child } B_c' \text{ of } B_c \text{ do} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{UPDATECHILD}(T, B, \Gamma, B_c', B_p) )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Let \( s \) be the maximum size of a pattern, \( n_b \) the number of patterns, \( f \) the maximum size of a rule frontier, \( b \) the maximum size of a bag.

**Property 7** Algorithm 1 terminates in polynomial time in the number of patterns.

**Proof:** The maximum number of bags \( n_b \) in a blocked tree is upper-bounded by \( p(1 + |R|b^f) \). The maximum size of all patterns in a blocked tree is upper-bounded by \( n_b \times s \). As long as no bag is removed from \( T \), at least one of the following parameters increases at each loop iteration: either the number of bags, or the sum of the sizes of the patterns. However, during calls to either UpdateParent or UpdateChild, these parameters might decrease (due to descendants removal). We refine then the study by noticing that UPDATECHILD can only delete a bag if is has been called by UPDATEPARENT. Moreover, UPDATEPARENT has an effect only if it creates a new pseudo-rule, and there are at most \( p^2 \) of them, where \( p \) is the number of patterns. Thus, at most \( (p^2 + 1)(n_b + n_bs) \) loop iterations are performed. The cost of a, inner loop iteration is linear in the size of the decomposition tree, i.e., polynomial in \( p \). In the end, the algorithm runs in polynomial time in the number of patterns.

**Theorem 8** Algorithm 1 outputs a full blocked tree of \((F, R)\).

**Proof:** (sketch) Let \( T^* \) be the blocked tree produced by the algorithm. **Completeness:** We prove by induction on the length of a derivation \( S \) that \( DT(S) \in G(T^*) \). **Correctness:** We prove by induction on the number of bags in \( T \) that for any \((T, f) \in G(T^*)\) there is \( S \) s.t. \( T \) is isomorphic (by \( \Psi \)) to a prefix of \( DT(S) \), and, for any bag \( B \) in \( T \), \( P(\Psi(B)) \) in \( DT(S) \) includes \( P(f(B)) \) in \( T^* \).

Summing up, a full blocked tree is built in polynomial time in the number of patterns. The number of pairs in a pattern is upper-bounded by \( 2^{n_b} \times b^{|R|b^f} \) (where \( a_B \) (resp. \( l_B \)) is the maximal number of atoms (resp. terms) in a rule body). \( p \) is thus a double exponential in \( F \) and \( R \), which drops to a single exponential when \( R \) is fixed. This yields a novel upper bound for the combined complexity of CQ entailment. Indeed, \( Q \) can be considered as a rule \( Q \rightarrow \text{match} \) (where \( \text{match} \) is a new 0-ary predicate). Then, \( F, R \models Q \) iff a pair \((Q, \pi)\) (with any \( \pi \)) appears in a bag pattern from the full.
Theorem 9 CQ entailment for gbts is in 2EXPTime for combined complexity.

Proof: Follows from the preceding remark and Theorem 8. □

Querying the Full Blocked Tree

As noted in the preceding section, building a full blocked tree is sufficient to solve CQ entailment. However, we would like to process Q independently from the rules, so that the full blocked tree built from the KB can be reused for any query. Next to providing a tight bound for query complexity, this would allow to design an algorithm that precompiles the KB offline in order to speed up the online query answering step. To this end, in this section, we define an extension of the notion of homomorphism, called ∗-homomorphism, s.t. there is a homomorphism from Q to a fact derived from (F, R) iff there is a ∗-homomorphism from Q to T∗ = FULLBLOCKEDTREE(F, R).

From the soundness and completeness properties of T∗, it follows that F, R ⊨ Q iff there is a homomorphism from Q to (the atoms of) some tree in G(T∗). However, G(T∗) being potentially infinite, we will have to ensure that only a bounded finite part of it needs to be explored.

A homomorphism from Q to some tree (T, f) in G(T∗) induces a partition of the atoms of Q (two atoms are in the same set if they are mapped to the same bag), and the tree structure over these bags induces a tree structure over the subsets of the partition. A pre-∗-homomorphism encodes such a possible structure over Q, along with the mapping from the partition sets to bags of T∗.

Definition 19 (Pre-∗-homomorphism) Let Q be a query and T∗ be a full blocked tree of (F, R). A pre-∗-homomorphism from Q to T∗ is a tuple Π = ((Π₁, fΠ₁), (Q₁, π₁), ..., (Qₚ, πₚ)) where:

- the Qᵢ are pairwise disjoint (possibly empty) subsets of Q s.t. ∪₁≤i≤p Qᵢ = Q;
- TΠ₁ is a rooted tree whose nodes are the Qᵢ;
- fΠᵢ maps each node of TΠᵢ to a bag of T∗;
- If Qᵢ is empty, we define terms(Qᵢ) as the set of terms shared by at least two of its children;
- ∀1 ≤ i ≤ p, πᵢ is a substitution from terms(Qᵢ) to terms(fΠᵢ(Qᵢ)). If, moreover, Qᵢ is not empty, then πᵢ is a homomorphism from Qᵢ to atoms(fΠᵢ(Qᵢ)).

Example 3 Let F = {p(a), q(a)} and R = {R₁ : p(x) → r(x, y) ∧ q(y); R₂ : q(x) → t(x, y) ∧ p(y)}. The full blocked tree output by Algorithm 1 is drawn in Fig. 3. Let Q = {r(z, z₁), t(z₁, z₂), r(z₂, z₃), t(z₃, z₄), t(z, z₁')}.

Among the pre-∗-homomorphisms are the following two:

- TΠ₁ = TΠ₂, as drawn in Fig. 4,
- fΠ₁(1) = fΠ₂(1) = B₀, fΠ₁(2) = fΠ₂(2) = L₁, fΠ₁(3) = fΠ₂(3) = L₂, fΠ₁(4) = fΠ₂(4) = L₃, fΠ₁(6) = fΠ₂(6) = D₁,
- fΠ₁(5) = D₃, fΠ₂(5) = D₁.

\[ \begin{align*}
L₁ & \quad r(a, x₁) \quad q(x₁) \\
L₂ & \quad t(x₁, x₂) \quad p(x₂) \\
L₃ & \quad r(x₂, x₃) \quad q(x₃) \\
R₁ & \quad a, x₁ \\
R₂ & \quad a, x₁, x₂ \\
D₁ & \quad t(a, y₁) \\
D₂ & \quad a, y₁, y₂ \\
D₃ & \quad t(y₂, y₃) \\
R₁ & \quad a, y₁, y₂ \\
R₂ & \quad a, y₂, y₃ \\
D₀ & \quad a, y₁ \\
D₁ & \quad t(a, y₁) \\
D₂ & \quad a, y₁, y₂ \\
D₃ & \quad t(y₂, y₃) \\
\end{align*}\]

Figure 3: The full blocked tree generated by Algorithm 1 (Example 3); L₂ and D₃ are equivalent, as well as L₃ and D₂

\[ \begin{align*}
1 & \quad \emptyset \\
2 & \quad r(z, z₁) \\
3 & \quad t(z₁, z₂) \\
4 & \quad r(z₂, z₃) \\
5 & \quad t(z₃, z₄) \\
\end{align*}\]

Figure 4: TΠ₁ = TΠ₂ (Example 3)

- for i = 1, 2, π₁(z) = π₂(z) = π₃(z) = π₄(z) = a, π₁(z₁) = π₂(z₁) = π₃(z₁) = π₄(z₁) = x₁, π₁(z₂) = π₂(z₂) = π₃(z₂) = π₄(z₂) = x₂, π₁(z₃) = π₂(z₃) = x₃, π₃(z₃) = y₁,
- π₁(z₄) = y₂, π₂(z₄) = y₃, π₃(z₄) = a, π₄(z₄) = y₁

With a pre-∗-homomorphism, we have fixed, relying only upon Q and T∗, what will hopefully become a homomorphism from Q to some tree in G(T∗). Note that the empty Qᵢ are used to encode the possible joins of their children.

Definition 20 (∗-homomorphism) Let Π = ((Π₁, fΠ₁), (Q₁, π₁), ..., (Qₚ, πₚ)) be a pre-∗-homomorphism from Q to T∗. We say that Π is a ∗-homomorphism if there exists (T, f) ∈ G(T∗) and an injective mapping ω (called a ∗-proof) from the nodes of TΠᵢ to the bags of T such that:

- Qᵢ is a descendant of Qᵢj in TΠᵢ iff ω(Qᵢ) is a descendant of ω(Qᵢj) in T;
- for every node Qᵢ in TΠᵢ, fΠᵢ(Qᵢ) = f(ω(Qᵢ));
- ∀t ∈ terms(Qᵢ), we note πᵢ(t) = ψfΠᵢ(Qᵢ)→ω(Qᵢj)(πᵢj(t)). Then for every term t shared by a node Qᵢ and its parent Qᵢj, we have πᵢ(t) = πⱼ(t).
Example 3 (contd.) The pre-*-homomorphism \( \Pi^1 \) given in the previous example is actually a *-homomorphism: we build \( T \) by copying \( D_1 \) below \( L_3 \) (creating \( L_4 \)) and we define \( \omega(1) = B_0, \omega(2) = L_1, \omega(3) = L_2, \omega(4) = L_3, \omega(5) = L_4, \omega(6) = D_1 \).

\( \Pi^2 \) is not a *-homomorphism: since \( D_1 \) cannot be copied under any node, and that 5 is mapped to \( D_1 \), all ancestors of 5 should be mapped to \( B_0 \), which is not the case.

Let us first point out that, if there exists a *-homomorphism from \( Q \) to \( T^* \), then there exists a *-homomorphism \( \Pi = ((T_11, f_{11}), (Q_1, \pi_1), \ldots, (Q_p, \pi_p)) \) from \( Q \) to \( T^* \) such that:

- the leaves of \( T_11 \) are not empty and any empty node has at least 2 children;
- a term \( t \) of \( Q_i \) is called fixed if \( \pi_i(t) \in T_{0i} \); in that case, for every \( Q_j \) in \( t \) which appears one has \( \pi_j(t) = \pi_i(t) \);
- for any non-fixed term \( t \), the nodes \( Q_i \) containing \( t \) form a connected component of \( T_11 \).

A pre-*-*-homomorphism that fulfills these additional conditions is called reduced (since any *-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*--
Thereby, the lower bound comes from the well-known NP-complete query complexity of plain (i.e., rule-free) CQ entailment.

Complexity of the Algorithm on gbts Subclasses

We point out here that the algorithm can be adapted to specific gbts rules with smaller complexity (see Table 1) in order to maintain worst-case optimality.

The combined complexity for (weakly) guarded rules drops down to ExpTime in the bounded arity case. For these kinds of rules, a rule application necessarily maps all the terms of a rule body to terms occurring in a single bag. If we store all the possible mappings of a rule body atom, we are able to construct any homomorphism from a rule body to the current fact. The blocking procedure is then unchanged. Since there are at most \(|\text{terms(bag)}|^w\) such homomorphisms for an atom, the number of (non-equivalent) patterns is simply exponential in the input (w being fixed).

The data complexity for guarded, fg and frt rules drops down to PTime. To get that bound, we slightly modify the content of a bag. Instead of including in each bag all initial terms (\(T_B\)) in addition to the terms occurring in the atoms created by the rule application, we just take them in account the latter. Since all terms to which the frontier is mapped are argument of the same atom, we can still build a correct decomposition tree this way. The number of patterns is then upper-bounded by \(1 + 2^{|\mathcal{R}| \times 2^{a_B} \times t_B}\) (where \(a_B\) (resp. \(t_B\)) is the maximal number of atoms (resp. terms) in a rule body and \(t_B\) is the maximal number of terms in a rule head). When \(\mathcal{R}\) is fixed, this number is polynomial. The querying part being polynomial when \(Q\) is fixed, we get the PTime upper-bound.

Conclusion

In this paper we introduced a query answering algorithm that is uniformly applicable to existential rule fragments that qualify as greedy bounded treewidth sets. The algorithm gives rise to novel tight complexity bounds w.r.t. combined and query complexity and is also worst-case optimal for data complexity. A slight modification of the algorithm allowed us to maintain worst-case optimality for certain easier gbts subclasses.

Compared to a predecessor version, the algorithm comes with several theoretically and practically advantageous features:

First, it provides a way of finitely representing infinite models by means of a specific data-structure. This data-structure and the way it is obtained exhibits similarities to tableau procedures in Description Logics (Baader et al. 2007) with the notable exception that instead of single individuals, whole bags are created, updated, and blocked. Conceptually, the applied blocking technique is reminiscent of anywhere blocking (Buchheit, Donini, and Schaerf 1993; Motik, Shearer, and Horrocks 2009) in that the blocking entity does not need to be a predecessor in the tree.

Second, our algorithm allows for pre-compilation of the fact and rule set (i.e. the knowledge base) irrespective of the query. This speeds up the subsequent query answering step and particularly pays off if many different queries are to be posed against a fixed knowledge base. It also allows for establishing our query complexity result. Similar pre-compilation (aka materialization) techniques have been proposed and proven useful for query answering in lightweight description logics (Kontchakov et al. 2011). These logics however, feature the tree model property which makes blocking and query answering much more straightforward than in our case.

Third, by a more economic formulation of the notion of patterns, the algorithm does now run in 2ExpTimeworst case complexity and allows for earlier blocking. Note also that patterns (which could be referred to as “bag-types”) are created on the fly as they occur in the constructed model representation (instead of being a-priori present like in type-elimination-based reasoning techniques), hence just like for tableau procedures, a good performance for practical cases can be expected.

There is still much to do to enhance the practical interest of the algorithm by (1) improving the complexity of the *-homomorphism search (2) tuning the algorithm for special subclasses of gbts, including lightweight description logics like EL, which should lead to simpler patterns and *-homomorphism tests. This theoretical work done, we will implement our algorithm on restricted subclasses of g.b.t.s., such as rules translating EL ontologies or generalizations of them.

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References


Definition 22 (Fusion of the frontier) Let $R$ be a rule. A fusion of $fr(R)$ is a substitution of $fr(R)$ by $fr(R) \cup T_0$.

Definition 23 (Fusion induced by $\pi$) Let $R = (B, H)$ be a rule, $V$ be a set of variables. Let $\pi$ be a substitution of terms($B$) by $T_0 \cup V$. A fusion of $fr(R)$ induced by $\pi$, denoted by $\sigma_\pi$ is such that

- $\sigma_\pi(x) = \sigma_\pi(y) \iff \pi(x) = \pi(y)$
- $\sigma_\pi(a) = a \in T_0 \iff \pi(x) = a$

Definition 24 (Abstract bag) Let $R = (B, H)$ be a rule, $\sigma$ a fusion of $fr(R)$. The abstract bag assigned to $(R, \sigma)$ (notation: $ab(R, \sigma)$) is the set of terms $\sigma(\text{terms}(H)) \cup T_0$ labeled by the atoms $\sigma(H)$.

We naturally extend the notion of structural equivalence between bags to structural equivalence between bags and abstract bags. We then define the usual $\psi$'s.

Definition 25 (Path) A path $\delta$ is a sequence of pairs $((R_i, \pi_i))_{i \leq n}$ s.t. $\pi_i$ is a mapping from $fr(R_i)$ to $\text{terms}(ab(R_{i-1}, \sigma_{\pi_{i-1}}))$. The end of the path (denoted by $\iota(\delta)$) is $ab(R_n, \sigma_{\pi_n})$.

Definition 26 (Path in a derivation tree) Let $S$ be a derivation. $B = B_0, \ldots, B' = B_n$ a sequence of bags of $DT(S)$ s.t. $B_i$ is a child of $B_{i-1}$ for every $i \geq 1$. The path from $B$ to $B'$ is the sequence of pairs $(R_i, \psi_{B_{i-1} \rightarrow ab(R_{i-1}, \sigma_{\pi_{i-1}})} \circ \pi_i)$ where $(R_i, \pi_i)$ is the label of the edge $(B_{i-1}, B_i)$ in $DT(S)$. If $B = B'$, the path is empty.

Definition 27 (Derivation scheme) A derivation scheme is a pair $(C, \Lambda)$ such that:

- $C$ is an abstract bag assign to $(R, \sigma)$ for some rule $R$ and some fusion $\sigma$ of $fr(R)$
- $\Lambda = ((R_1, \delta_1, \pi_1), \ldots, (R_n, \delta_n, \pi_n))$ such that:
  - $R_i = (H_i, C_i)$ is a rule,
  - $\delta_i$ is a path,
  - $\pi_i$ is a mapping from $fr(R_i)$ to terms($\iota(\delta_i)$).

Definition 28 Let $S$ be a derivation, $B$ a bag of $DT(S)$. A derivation scheme. $\Delta = (C, \Lambda)$ is applicable to $B$ in $S$ if $B$ is structurally equivalent to $C$ and:

- either $\Lambda$ is empty. The application of $\Delta$ to $B$ in $S$ leaves $S$ unchanged.
- or $\Lambda = \Lambda'.((R_n, \delta_n, \pi_n))$ and the following conditions hold:
  - $\Delta'$ is applicable to $B$ in $S$,
  - there is $B'$ s.t. the path from $B$ to $B'$ is $\delta_n$ (and if it exists, it is unique)
  - $\psi_{\sigma_{\pi_{n-1}}(h_{\pi_n}) \circ \pi_n}$ can be extended to a homomorphism from $H_n$ to $\Delta'(S, B)$.

In the later case, applying $\Delta$ results in $\Delta'(S, B)$ if $(R_n, \pi_n)$ has already been applied to $B'$, and $\alpha(\Delta'(S, B), R_n, \pi_n)$ otherwise.

The next property shows that the definition of bag equivalence captures the idea that the same derivations can be performed on and below these bags.

Definition 29 Let $S$ be a derivation, $B$ a bag of $DT(S)$. The derivation scheme $\Delta_S(B)$ applied to $B$ in $S$ is defined as follows:
• the root of $\Delta_S(B)$ is the abstract bag structurally equivalent to $B$
• start with $\Delta$ empty. For each rule application $(R, \pi)$ (taken in the order of the derivation) that adds a child to a descendant $B'$ of $B$ ($B'$ may be equal to $B$), let $\delta$ be the path from $B$ to $B'$, we add at the end of $\Delta$ the triple $(R, \delta, \psi_{B'\rightarrow\delta}(\delta) \circ \pi)$.

**Property 13** Let $S$ be a derivation, $B$ and $B'$ two bags of $DT(S)$. If $B$ and $B'$ are equivalent then, for any derivation scheme $\Delta$ applicable to $B$, the derivation scheme $\Delta_S(B).\Delta$ is applicable to $B'$.

**Proof:** (sketch) We first show that $\Delta_S(B)$ is applicable to $B'$, by induction on the length of $\Delta_S(B)$. We then prove by induction on the length of $\Delta$ that $\Delta_S(B).\Delta$ is applicable to $B'$.

Let $T^*$ be the blocked tree produced by the algorithm.

**Property 14** Let $S$ be a derivation to $F_k$ s.t. $DT(S)$ is isomorphic to a $T$ with $(T, f) \in G(T^*)$. For every bag $B$ of $T$, $P(B)$ is included in $P(f(B))$ in $T^*$.

**Proof:** (sketch) By induction on the length of $S$, using the monotonicity of the join w.r.t. pattern inclusion.

**Property 15** If $P \rightarrow P'$ is a rule created by the algorithm, then there is a derivation scheme $\Delta_{P \rightarrow P'}$, applicable to any bag $B$ with $P \subseteq P(B)$ s.t. $P' \subseteq P(B)$ after application of $\Delta_{P \rightarrow P'}$.

**Proof:** (sketch) By induction on the rank of $P \rightarrow P'$ (i.e., order in which pseudo-rules are created by the algorithm).

• if $P \rightarrow P'$ has rank 1, we apply to a bag $B'$ with $P \subseteq P(B)$ the derivation scheme that has been applied to $B_P$ (the representative of $P$). This derivation scheme is well defined since no blocking has been performed yet.

• if $P \rightarrow P'$ is a rule of rank $n$, let $B_P$ the representative of $P$ when $P \rightarrow P'$ is created. We define $\Delta_{P \rightarrow P'}$ by appending the existential rule applications and the derivation schemes associated with pseudo-rules that have been applied below $B$. $\Delta_{P \rightarrow P'}$ is applicable to $B$, and after application of $\Delta_{P \rightarrow P'}$, we have $P' \subseteq P(B)$.

**Proof of Theorem 8**

**Completeness:** let $S$ be a derivation from $F$. By induction on the length of $S$, we prove that $DT(S) \in G(T^*)$. If $S$ is of length 0, this is trivial. Otherwise, let $S'$ be a derivation of length $n - 1$, $R$ a rule applied to $F_{n-1}$ by $\pi$, and $B$ the bag of $DT(S')$ to which we add a child $B'$ by applying $(R, \pi)$. Since $(DT(S'), f)$ is generated by $T^*$, $f(B)$ is a bag of $T^*$ whose pattern includes $P(B)$. Since $(R, \pi)$ is applicable to $B$, $(body(R), \pi) \in P(B)$. Thus, $(body(R), \psi_{B \rightarrow f(B)}) \in P(f(B))$. Since no more rule can be applied to $T^*$, there is a child of $f(B)$ in $T^*$ which has been created by the application $(R, \psi_{B \rightarrow f(B)})$. Then, $B'$ can be obtained by copying this child under $B$, which shows that $DT(S)$ can be generated by $T^*$.

**Correctness:** We show by induction on the number of bags in $T$ that for any $(T, f) \in G(T^*)$ there is $S$ s.t. $T$ is isomorphic (by $\Psi$) to a prefix of $DT(S)$, and, for any bag $B$ in $T$, $P(\Psi(B))$ in $DT(S)$ includes $P(f(B))$ in $T^*$.

• if $T$ is a single bag $B$ (then $f$ is defined by $f(B) = root(T^*)$), there is a trivial isomorphism $\Psi$ from $B$ to a bag containing $F$. Moreover, since the root of $T^*$ never appears as second argument of $UpdateChild$, there is a pseudo-rule $P \rightarrow P^*$, where $P$ is the initial pattern of $F$, and $P^*$ is the pattern of $root(T^*)$. By Property 15, we can apply $\Delta_{P \rightarrow P^*}$ to the only bag of the derivation. After this application, $P^* \subseteq P(\Psi(B))$.

• let $(T', f') \in G(T^*)$ fulfilling the induction assumption. Let $B'$ be a bag of $T'$ and $B = f'(B')$; let $B_r$ be the representative of the equivalence class of $B$. We copy a child $B_c$ of $B_r$ under $B'$, yielding $B'_c$. Since $B_c$ is a child of $B_r$, there is a rule $R$ and a mapping $\pi$ from $f'(R)$ s.t. $(body(R), \pi) \in P(B_r)$. Since $B_r$ is the representative of $B'$ and $P(\Psi(B))$ includes $P'(B')$ (induction assumption), $(body(R), \psi_{B_r \rightarrow \Psi(B)}(\pi))$ belongs to $P(\Psi(B))$. Thus, $R$ is applicable to $\Psi(B)$ by $\psi_{B_r \rightarrow \Psi(B)}(\pi)$, yielding a bag $B''_c$. If this rule application is new, we denote by $S''$ the extension of $S$ with this rule application, otherwise $S'' = S$. $P(B''_c)$ in $DT(S'')$ is equal to the join of $P(\Psi(B))$ and the initial pattern of $B'_c$. In particular, $P(B''_c)$ includes the initial $P(B_c)$. Thus, by Property 15, we can build from the sequence of pseudo-rules $P_1 \rightarrow P_2, \ldots, P_{n-1} \rightarrow P_n$, with $P_n = P(B_c)$, a sequence of derivation schemes $\Delta_{P_1 \rightarrow P_2}, \ldots, \Delta_{P_{n-1} \rightarrow P_n}$ which is applicable to $B''_c$, and s.t. $P(B_c) \subseteq P(B''_c)$ after these derivation scheme applications.