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To cite this version:

HAL Id: lirmm-01892558
https://hal-lirmm.ccsd.cnrs.fr/lirmm-01892558
Submitted on 10 Oct 2018

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Inconsistency-Tolerant Ontology-Based Data Access Revisited:
Taking Mappings into Account

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Abstract

Inconsistency-tolerant query answering in the presence of ontologies has received considerable attention in recent years. However, existing work assumes that the data is expressed using the vocabulary of the ontology and is therefore not directly applicable to ontology-based data access (OBDA), where relational data is connected to the ontology via mappings. This motivates us to revisit existing results in the wider context of OBDA with mappings. After formalizing the problem, we perform a detailed analysis of the data complexity of inconsistency-tolerant OBDA for ontologies formulated in DL-Lite and other data-tractable description logics, considering three different semantics (AR, IAR, and brave), two notions of repairs (subset and symmetric difference), and two classes of global-as-view (GAV) mappings. We show that adding plain GAV mappings does not affect data complexity, but there is a jump in complexity if mappings with negated atoms are considered.

1 Introduction

Ontology-based data access aims to improve access to data (typically stored in a relational database) by using an ontology to provide a conceptual view of the data that describes the semantic relationships holding between different terms [Poggi et al., 2008]. As the ontology usually introduces a more convenient high-level vocabulary that abstracts from the way data is stored, mappings are used to relate the terms in the ontology with the relations in the database. The user query is formulated using the ontology vocabulary, and query answers are computed by combining the information from the data, the mapping, and ontology. Most of the work on OBDA considers ontologies expressed using description logics (DLs) [Baader et al., 2017]. The DL-Lite family of DLs [Calvanese et al., 2007; Artale et al., 2009] has been shown to be especially well suited for OBDA, as it is possible for query answering to be reduced, via query rewriting and unfolding, to query evaluation over relational databases.

The focus of this paper is on handling data inconsistencies in OBDA. It is widely acknowledged that real-world data suffers from numerous data quality issues, and errors in data are frequent. In the OBDA setting, such errors can lead to logical contradictions, in which case standard OBDA semantics (based upon classical first-order logic) trivializes. Fixing the errors by making changes to the underlying data is typically impossible, as we often do not have permission to modify the data (and even if we do, it may not be clear which modifications should be made). A solution is to adopt inconsistency-tolerant semantics, which allow meaningful answers to be obtained from inconsistent data.

The problem of querying inconsistent data using alternative semantics has been extensively studied by the database community, under the name of consistent query answering [Arenas et al., 1999; Bertossi, 2011; Chomicki, 2007]. In the database setting, inconsistencies arise from violations of integrity constraints, and a repair is a database that satisfies the constraints and differs minimally from the original database. Various notions of repairs have been considered, among them, subset repairs ($\subseteq$-repairs), which are maximal consistent subsets of the database, and symmetric difference repairs ($\oplus$-repairs), which may both add and delete facts and minimize the set of such changes. Consistent query answering semantics returns those query answers that hold in every repair.

The topic of inconsistency-tolerant query answering has been recently taken up by the DL community, and the last few years have seen a flurry of activity, with proposals of different inconsistency-tolerant semantics [Lembo et al., 2010; Bienvenu and Rosati, 2013], extensive studies of the complexity of query answering under said semantics [Rosati, 2011; Bienvenu, 2012], and some first implemented systems [Bienvenu et al., 2014; Lembo et al., 2015; Tsalapati et al., 2016]. We refer the reader to the survey [Bienvenu and Bourgaux, 2016] for an overview and further references. However, all of these works focus on a simplified version of OBDA, in which the data is given as a set of ABox facts using the vocabulary of the ontology (aka TBox). The question of how to define repairs in the full OBDA setting with mappings, and how the presence of mappings and type of repair affects the complexity of query answering have not yet been addressed.

The present paper constitutes a first study of full-fledged inconsistency-tolerant OBDA. We begin by proposing a notion of OBDA repair, which is defined at the level of the database, with the mapping and ontology serving to define consistent instances. As the repairs involve modifications of the database, we in fact consider two notions: $\subseteq$-repairs...
and ⊕-repairs. We then show how to transfer existing repair-based semantics to our setting. We consider three such semantics: AR semantics (the DL name for consistent query answering semantics), brave semantics (the dual of AR, which requires a query to hold in some answering semantics), and IAR semantics: AR semantics (the DL name for consistent query answering semantics), brave semantics (the dual of AR, which requires a query to hold in some answering semantics), and IAR semantics (a strengthening of AR semantics, which queries the intersection of all repairs).

We perform a detailed study of the data complexity of OBDA under these semantics. We show results both for DL-Lite and for the general class of ‘data-tractable’ DLs, i.e. DLs for which consistency checking and query answering are in PTIME for data complexity. This class includes DLs of the \(\mathcal{EL}\) family [Baader et al., 2005] as well as more expressive Horn DLs like Horn-SHIQ [Eiter et al., 2008]. Mappings in OBDA typically take the form of global-as-view (GAV) mappings. For this initial study, we consider two forms of GAV mappings, one which only allows positive atoms in mapping bodies and a more expressive form of GAV mapping whose bodies can contain negated atoms and inequalities. Mappings with complex bodies (in particular, negated atoms) are supported by existing OBDA systems and have been shown to be useful in applications of OBDA (see discussion in Section 6).

Our data complexity results are summarized in Figure 1. For GAV mappings without negated atoms, we obtain precisely the same complexity as in the simple OBDA setting without mappings, and in particular, the tractability results for DL-Lite under IAR and brave semantics are preserved. By contrast, for the richer form of GAV mappings with negation, there is a sharp increase in complexity, with all problems moving to the second level of the polynomial hierarchy. Interestingly, although they require different techniques, ⊑-repairs and ⊕-repairs also yield the same complexity.

### 2 Preliminaries

We recall basic notions about relational databases, description logics, and ontology-based data access (OBDA).

**Databases** A database signature \(\Sigma_{DB}\) consists of a finite set of relation symbols, each with an associated arity. A database instance over signature \(\Sigma_{DB}\) (or \(\Sigma_{DB}\)-instance) is a finite set of facts of the form \(P(c_1, \ldots, c_n)\), where \(P \in \Sigma_{DB}\) is an \(n\)-ary relation symbol, and \(c_1, \ldots, c_n\) are constants. Every instance \(D\) corresponds to a finite first-order logic interpretation, whose domain contains the constants in \(D\) and which interprets relation \(P\) as \(\{\epsilon | P(\epsilon) \in D\}\).

We consider three types of atoms: relational atoms of the form \(P(t_1, \ldots, t_n)\), equality atoms of the form \(t_1 = t_2\), and inequality atoms \(t_1 \neq t_2\), where the terms \(t_i\) are either constants or variables. A first-order query (FO-query) is a first-order formula built up from such atoms using the usual Boolean connectives (\(\land, \lor, \neg\)) and quantifiers (\(\forall, \exists\)). We will consider several types of FO-queries. Conjunctive queries (CQs) are existentially quantified conjunctions of relational atoms. Conjunctive queries with inequality (CQs) additionally allow for inequality atoms. Conjunctive queries with safe negation (CQs) extend CQs with negated relational atoms, but require that every variable that appears in a negated relational atom also appears in a positive relational atom. We use CQs and UCQs to refer to CQs with both inequalities and safe negation. Unions of conjunctive queries (UCQs) are disjunctions of CQs such that every disjunction has the same set of free variables. We can define in the same manner UCQx s and UCQy s. A query is Boolean if it contains no free variables. A Boolean query \(q\) is satisfied by instance \(D\), written \(D \models q\), if \(q\) evaluates to true in the interpretation corresponding to \(D\).

Integrity constraints express properties that database instances should satisfy. Universal constraints take the form \(\forall \vec{x} \, (\alpha_1 \land \ldots \land \alpha_n \land \epsilon \rightarrow \beta_1 \lor \ldots \lor \beta_m)\) where the \(\alpha_i\) and \(\beta_j\) are relational atoms all of whose terms belong to \(\vec{x}\), and \(\epsilon\) is a (possibly empty) conjunction of inequality atoms. Denial constraints are a subclass of universal constraints in which the right-hand side of the implication is empty, denoted \(\bot\). Note that denial constraints capture functional dependencies (FDs) and key constraints, two common forms of constraints. An instance \(D\) satisfies a set of constraints \(C\), written \(D \models C\), if every constraint in \(C\) evaluates to true in the interpretation corresponding to \(D\). A database instance \(D\) is consistent w.r.t. \(C\) if \(D \models C\), and inconsistent otherwise.

**Description Logics** A DL knowledge base (KB) consists of an ABox and a TBox, which are constructed from a set \(N_c\) of concept names (unary relation symbols) and a set of \(N_R\) of role names (binary relation symbols). The ABox (dataset) is a finite set of facts of the forms \(A(a)\) and \(R(a, b)\), with \(A \in N_c\) and \(R \in N_R\). The TBox (ontology) consists of a finite set of axioms whose form depends on the chosen DL.

We will be particularly interested in DLs from the DL-Lite family. The core DL-Lite language allows only for concept inclusions \(B_1 \sqsubseteq \neg B_2\) where each \(B_i\) is either some \(A \in N_c\) or \(\exists P\), with \(P\) either a role name \(R\) or inverse role \(R^{-}\). However, our results will hold for all common DL-Lite dialects, including ones whose TBoxes allow for role inclusions, or functionality assertions [Calvanese et al., 2007].

Another DL we will consider is \(\mathcal{EL}\) [Baader et al., 2005], whose TBoxes consist of concept inclusions \(C \sqsubseteq D\), where \(C, D\) are complex concepts formed according to the grammar

\[ C ::= \top \mid \bot \mid A \mid \exists R.C \mid C \sqcap C, \text{ where } A \in N_c \text{ and } R \in N_R. \]

We observe that \(\mathcal{EL}\) can express atomic concept disjointness using inclusions of the form \(A \sqcap B \sqsubseteq \bot\) (which is equivalent to the DL-Lite axiom \(A \sqsubseteq \neg B\)).

The semantics of DL KBs is given by first-order logic interpretations \(I = (\Delta^I, \cdot^I)\), where \(\Delta^I\) is a non-empty domain and \(\cdot^I\) maps every \(A \in N_c\) to a unary relation \(A^I \subseteq \Delta^I\) and every \(R \in N_R\) to a binary relation \(R^I \subseteq \Delta^I \times \Delta^I\). The function \(\cdot^I\) is extended to complex concepts and roles, e.g. \(\bot^I = \emptyset\) and \((C \sqcap D)^I = C^I \sqcap D^I\). A concept inclusion \(C \sqsubseteq D\) is satisfied in \(I\) if \(C^I \subseteq D^I\). A model of a KB \((A, T)\) is an interpretation that satisfies all axioms in \(T\) and
facts in \( \mathcal{A} \). We say that \( \langle A, T \rangle \) is consistent if it has a model, and otherwise, it is inconsistent, written \( \langle A, T \rangle \models \bot \).

**Querying DL KBs** Conjunctive queries are the main query language used to query DL KBs. To simplify the presentation, we focus w.l.o.g. on Boolean CQs. We say that a Boolean CQ \( q \) is entailed from a KB \( \langle A, T \rangle \), written \( \langle A, T \rangle \models q \), if \( q \) is satisfied in every model of \( \langle A, T \rangle \).

Query rewriting is a technique that can be used to reduce KB consistency and CQ entailment to database query evaluation. Formally, we say that an FO-query \( q \) is a rewriting of inconsistency w.r.t. \( T \) if \( \langle A, T \rangle \models \top \) if and only if \( \mathcal{A}_D \models q \). For every ABox \( A \) we have that \( \mathcal{A}_D \models \top \) if and only if \( \mathcal{A}_D \models q \), for every ABox \( A \).

It is well known that for every DL-Lite TBox \( T \), we can construct a UCQ \( \varphi^\exists \) that is a rewriting of inconsistency, and for every Boolean CQ \( q \), we can construct a UCQ \( \varphi^\exists q \) that is a rewriting of \( q \) w.r.t. \( T \) [Calvanese et al., 2007].

**Ontology-based Data Access** In OBDA, we have a TBox \( T \), but data is stored in a relational database \( D \), rather than an ABox. Typically, \( D \) is formulated using a different signature than \( T \), so a mapping is used to relate \( D \) and \( T \). In this paper, we consider two forms of global-as-view (GAV) mappings. A (plain) GAV mapping consists of a set of rules \( \forall x \varphi \rightarrow \gamma \), where \( \varphi \) is a CQ all of whose variables are free and among \( x \), and \( \gamma \) is either a concept atom \( A(x) \) or role atom \( R(x, x') \) with \( x, x' \in \mathcal{E} \). GAV\(^\exists\) mappings are defined similarly, except that \( \varphi \) can be a CQ\(^\exists\). To simplify the presentation, we will typically omit the initial \( \forall x \) when writing mappings.

We use the term *OBDA specification* to refer to a triple \( \langle \Sigma_D, M, T \rangle \), consisting of a database signature \( \Sigma_D \), mapping \( M \), and TBox \( T \); by restricting to mappings \( M \) from the mapping language \( L_M \) and TBoxes \( T \) from the DL \( L_O \), we obtain the class of \( \langle L_M, L_O \rangle \) OBDA specifications. An *OBDA instance* is also a triple, \( \langle D, M, T \rangle \), but with an instance \( D \) in the first position. Given an instance \( D \) and mapping \( M \), the *induced ABox* \( M(D) \) is the ABox obtained by applying the mapping to \( D \) and collecting the resulting facts. More precisely, for every \( \varphi \rightarrow \gamma \in M \) and variable assignment \( \nu \) such that \( \nu(\varphi) \) holds in \( D \), the ABox \( M(D) \) contains the fact \( \nu(\gamma) \) (and \( M(D) \) contains only such facts). We say that a CQ \( q \) is entailed by an OBDA instance \( \langle D, M, T \rangle \), written \( \langle D, M, T \rangle \models q \), if \( \langle M(D), T \rangle \models q \).

When \( T \) is a DL-Lite TBox, we can perform query entailment as follows: (1) compute a rewriting \( q^\exists \) of the input query \( q \) w.r.t. \( T \), (2) unfold \( q^\exists \) w.r.t. \( M \) to get \( q' \), and (3) evaluate \( q' \) over \( D \). Intuitively, the unfolding of \( q^\exists \) w.r.t. \( M \) works by replacing each DL atom \( A(t) \) or \( R(t, t') \) by a disjunction of the mapping bodies that can create the atom. We refer the reader to [Poggi et al., 2008] for more details of the construction of the induced ABox \( M(D) \) and the unfolding operation.

**Remark 1.** When computing the induced ABox \( M(D) \), mapping bodies are evaluated using standard (closed-world) database semantics: each database instance corresponds to a single finite interpretation that is intended to provide a (locally) complete. For example, hospital data could be expected to contain a complete list of all diagnoses made within the hospital. The use of a closed-world semantics on the underlying relational data is entirely compatible with the open-world interpretation of the induced ABox. Indeed, ontologies typically introduce new terms, or give a wider meaning to existing terms. For example, diagnoses from the hospital data will be used to populate ontology terms about medical conditions, but will generally only provide a partial view of a patient’s medical conditions (as some diagnoses may have made elsewhere, or the patient may have undiagnosed conditions).

Importantly, however, because the database relations are intended to be complete, it can be meaningful to use negation in the bodies of mappings, e.g. to identify patients that are not on the opt-in organ donation list.

**Complexity** We focus on data complexity, which is measured with respect to the size of the data (either a database instance or ABox). We consider the following standard complexity classes: \( \text{PTIME} \) (solvable in deterministic polynomial time), \( \text{NP} \) (solvable in non-deterministic polynomial time), \( \text{coNP} \) (complement is in \( \text{NP} \)), \( \Sigma^p_2 \) (solvable in non-deterministic polynomial time with access to an \( \text{NP} \) oracle), and \( \Pi^p_2 \) (complement is in \( \Sigma^p_2 \)). We will also mention a circuit complexity class \( \text{AC}^0 \subseteq \text{PTIME} \). It is known that FO-query evaluation over database instances is in \( \text{AC}^0 \) w.r.t. data complexity.

### 3 Inconsistency-Tolerant OBDA

As previously mentioned, there is a large body of literature on inconsistency-tolerant query answering over relational databases and DL knowledge bases. In this section, we review the key notions from this body of work and then show how to adapt them to the OBDA setting.

#### 3.1 Database and ABox Repairs

Intuitively, a repair of a database \( D \) w.r.t. integrity constraints \( C \) is a database that satisfies \( C \) and is as close as possible to \( D \). In this paper, we consider two well-studied forms of repairs: symmetric difference repairs (\( \oplus \)-repairs) and subset repairs (\( \subseteq \)-repairs). Symmetric difference repairs are the most commonly used and are appropriate in settings where both fact insertions and fact deletions can be used to fix constraint violations (i.e., when facts may be both missing or erroneous).

Formally, a \( \oplus \)-repair of an instance \( D \) w.r.t. \( C \) is an instance \( R \) such that (i) \( R \models C \), and (ii) there is no \( R' \) such that \( R' \oplus D \subseteq R \oplus D \) and \( R' \models C \). Here \( \oplus \) denotes the symmetric difference operation: \( S_1 \oplus S_2 = (S_1 \setminus S_2) \cup (S_2 \setminus S_1) \). If only fact deletions are permitted (i.e. constraint violations are due to the presence of erroneous facts, rather than missing facts), we can use \( \subseteq \)-repairs instead: an \( R \) is a \( \subseteq \)-repair of \( D \) w.r.t. \( C \) iff (i) \( R \subseteq D \), (ii) \( R \models C \), and (iii) there is no \( R' \) such that \( R \subseteq R' \) and \( R' \models C \). We use \( \text{Rep}_{\oplus}(D, C) \) and \( \text{Rep}_{\subseteq}(D, C) \) to denote the sets of \( \oplus \) - and \( \subseteq \)-repairs, respectively.

In the DL setting, we have the corresponding notion of ABox repair, first proposed in [Lembo et al., 2010]. Formally, an ABox repair of an ABox \( A \) w.r.t. a TBox \( T \) is an ABox \( R \subseteq A \) such that (i) \( (R, T) \models \bot \), and (ii) there is no \( R' \) such that \( R \subseteq R' \) and \( (R', T) \models \bot \). Note that in contrast to the database setting, adding facts to an ABox can never restore consistency, which is why it only makes sense to con-
In this paper, we consider three natural repair-based semantics that have been proposed for querying DL KBs. A query is entailed under AR semantics if it is entailed from every ABox repair. The AR semantics essentially corresponds to the standard semantics used for consistent query answering over databases [Arenas et al., 1999] but translated to the DL setting [Lembo et al., 2010]. Under the stronger IAR semantics, put forth in [Lembo et al., 2010], a query is entailed if it is entailed from the intersection of the repairs, i.e. from the ‘surest’ ABox facts. The weakest reasonable semantics is the so-called brave semantics [Bienvenu and Rosati, 2013], which only requires that a query be entailed from some repair. These semantics can be profitably used together, either to identify query results of different levels of confidence, or to improve efficiency, as the IAR and brave semantics can sometimes be used as tractable upper and lower approximations of AR semantics, see [Bienvenu and Bourgaux, 2016] for discussion. For $S \in \{AR, IAR, brave\}$, we will use $\langle A, T \rangle |_{S}$ for query entailment over DL KB $\langle A, T \rangle$ under $S$ semantics.

To more easily relate semantics based upon ABox, database, and OBDA repairs, we will adopt the notation $\langle D, C \rangle |_{r}$, where $r \in \{\oplus, \subseteq\}$ indicating the type of repair, to refer to query entailment using the database analog of semantics $S \in \{AR, IAR, brave\}$. For $S = AR$ and $S = brave$, the definition is the same but uses database repairs in place of ABox repairs (when $S = AR$, this is just the standard consistent query answering semantics). Suitably translating the IAR semantics to the database setting proves more subtle and will be addressed later in the section (Definition 10).

### 3.2 OBDA Repairs

In order to transfer the preceding repair-based semantics to the OBDA setting, we need to formalize what we mean by a repair of an OBDA instance $\langle D, M, T \rangle$. There are two natural options: either we consider the ABox repairs of $M(D)$ w.r.t. $T$ (‘map then repair’ approach), or we compute repairs of $D$ using the pair $(M, T)$ to determine consistent database instances (‘repair at source’ approach).

The ‘map then repair’ approach has some appealing characteristics, as it leads to repairs preserving more ABox facts and allows us to more easily reuse techniques for querying ABox repairs. Moreover, similar strategies have been employed in the data integration setting [Bravo and Bertossi, 2003; Call et al., 2003]. However, it has one major disadvantage: as the approach does not keep track of the origins of the mapped facts, it is possible for repairs to contain ABox facts that originate from conflicting database facts.

**Example 2** Consider the instance $D^\forall = \{T(a, b, c), U(a, c)\}$, TBox $T^\forall = \{\exists P \subseteq \neg A\}$, and mapping $M^\forall = \{U(x, y) \rightarrow A(x), U(x, y) \rightarrow B(y), T(x, y, z) \rightarrow P(x, z), T(x, y, z) \rightarrow R(y, z)\}$. The ABox $M^\forall(D)$ contains four facts: $P(a, c), R(b, c), A(a), B(b)$. There are two repairs of $M(D)$: $R_3$ drops $P(a, c)$, and $R_2$ drops $A(a)$. Note that $B(b) \land R(b, c)$ holds in both repairs, even though $B(b)$ and $R(b, c)$ originate from conflicting facts. If we adopt the ‘repair at source’ approach, we will have two repairs: $S_1 = \{T(a, b, c)\}$ and $S_2 = \{U(a, c)\}$, with $M(S_1) = \{P(a, c), R(b, c)\}$ and $M(S_2) = \{A(a), B(b)\}$.

In a recent work on inconsistency-tolerant data exchange [ten Cate et al., 2016], the authors similarly faced a decision as to whether to define repairs on the source dataset, or to perform the repair on the mapped data. They opt for the former in order to avoid the semantic anomalies that can arise when combining facts derived from conflicting facts.

The preceding considerations lead us to investigate the ‘repair at source’ approach, which can be formalized as follows:

**Definition 3.** A database instance $R$ is an $\oplus$-repair of an OBDA instance $\langle D, M, T \rangle$ if (a) $\langle R, M, T \rangle \not\models \bot$, and (b) there is no $R'$ with $R' \oplus D \subseteq R \oplus D$ with $\langle R', M, T \rangle \not\models \bot$. An instance $R$ is a $\subseteq$-repair of $\langle D, M, T \rangle$ if (a) $R \subseteq D$, (b) $\langle R, M, T \rangle \not\models \bot$, and (c) there is no $R'$ with $R \subseteq R'$ such that $\langle R', M, T \rangle \not\models \bot$. For $r \in \{\oplus, \subseteq\}$, we use $Rep_r(D, M, R)$ to refer to the set of $r$-repairs of $\langle D, M, T \rangle$.

**Remark 4.** Another advantage of defining repairs at the level of the database instances is that it is straightforward to integrate database constraints. Indeed, we can easily adapt Definition 3 to the case where the instance comes with a set of integrity constraints $C$ by simply requiring that possible repairs $R$ satisfy $R \models C$ in addition to $\langle R, M, T \rangle \not\models \bot$.

The following easy lemma, an immediate consequence of Def. 3, shows that every $\oplus$-repair is also a $\subseteq$-repair:

**Lemma 5.** For every OBDA instance $\langle D, M, T \rangle$: $Rep_\oplus(D, M, R) \subseteq Rep_\subseteq(D, M, R)$.

In general, however, some $\oplus$-repairs are not $\subseteq$-repairs, as illustrated by the following example:

**Example 2 (continued).** Reconsider $D^\forall$ and $T^\forall$, but now with the mapping $M^* = \{T(x, y, z) \land \neg N(y) \rightarrow P(x, y), U(x, y) \rightarrow A(x)\}$. There are two $\subseteq$-repairs of $\langle D^\forall, M^*, T^\forall\rangle$: $S_1$ and $S_2$. If we consider $\oplus$-repairs instead, then we have a third repair $S_3 = D^\forall \cup \{N(b)\}$. Indeed, by adding $N(b)$, we block the derivation of $P(a, b)$.

### 3.3 Repair-based Semantics for OBDA

With a notion of repair in hand, we can now define variants of the AR, brave, and IAR semantics for OBDA instances.

**Definition 6.** Consider an OBDA instance $\langle D, M, T \rangle$, CQ $q$, and $r \in \{\oplus, \subseteq\}$. Then:

- $\langle D, M, T \rangle \models_{AR} q$ iff $\langle M(R), T \rangle \models q$ for every $R \in Rep_q(D, M, T)$
- $\langle D, M, T \rangle \models_{brave} q$ iff $\langle M(R), T \rangle \models q$ for some $R \in Rep_q(D, M, T)$

**Example 7.** Consider the OBDA instance with $D^\dagger = \{P(a), R(a), S(a)\}$, $M^\dagger = \{P(x) \rightarrow A(x), R(x) \rightarrow B(x), S(x) \rightarrow D(x), S(x) \land \neg P(x) \rightarrow E(x)\}$, and $T^\dagger = \{A \subseteq \neg B, A \subseteq C, B \subseteq C\}$. The two $\oplus$- and $\subseteq$-repairs are: $R_1^\dagger = \{P(a), S(a)\}$ and $R_2^\dagger = \{R(a), S(a)\}$. 

\[To facilitate comparisons, we are committing an abuse of notation and terminology, as AR and IAR stand for ‘ABox Repair’ and ‘Intersection of ABox Repairs’ (conveniently, they also abbreviate the mnemonic ‘All Repairs’ and ‘Intersection of All Repairs’).\]
Their induced ABoxes are: \( M \vdash (R^1_{\perp}) = \{ A(a), D(a) \} \) and \( M \vdash (R^1_{\cup}) = \{ B(a), D(a), E(a) \} \). Under brute semantics, \( A(a), B(a), C(a), D(a), \) and \( E(a) \) can all be derived, while under AR semantics, only \( C(a) \) and \( D(a) \) are entailed.

The most obvious way of defining the IAR semantics in the OBDA setting would be to consider a query \( q \) to be entailed if \( \langle M(R_{\gamma}), T \rangle \models q \) where \( R_{\gamma} = \bigcap_{R \in \text{Rep}(D, M, T)} R \). Note however that \( R_{\gamma} \) satisfies a negated fact if the fact is absent from even a single repair, whereas a positive fact must appear in all repairs. To correct this asymmetry and stay closer to the spirit of the original IAR definition, we propose to compute the induced ABox using the negated facts common to all repairs. This can be formalized as follows, where \( F_s \) and \( F_p \) are intended to contain respectively the set of sure and possible positive facts (i.e. those holding in all / some repair(s)).

**Definition 8.** Fix two sets of facts \( F_s \subseteq F_p \). A CQ \( q \) is satisfied in \( (F_s, F_p) \) under variable assignment \( \nu \) (written \( (F_s, F_p) \models_\nu q \)) if \( \nu \) satisfies all inequality atoms in \( q \) and

- for every positive atom \( \alpha \in q; \nu(\alpha) \in F_s \)
- for every negated atom \( \neg \beta \in q; \nu(\beta) \notin F_p \)

Given a GAV mapping \( M \), we define \( M(F_s, F_p) \) as the ABox consisting of those facts \( \nu(\gamma) \) for which there exists \( \varphi \rightarrow \gamma \in M \) such that \( (F_s, F_p) \models_\nu \varphi \).

**Definition 9.** Consider an OBDA instance \( \langle D, M, T \rangle \) with \( M \) a GAV mapping. CQ \( q \), and \( r \in \{ \oplus, \ominus \} \). Then \( \langle D, M, T \rangle \models_{\text{IAR}} q \) if \( (M(R_{\gamma}, R_{\cup}), T) \models q \) where

\[
R_{\gamma} = \bigcap_{R \in \text{Rep}(D, M, T)} R \quad R_{\cup} = \bigcup_{R \in \text{Rep}(D, M, T)} R
\]

We return to our example to illustrate the IAR semantics.

**Example 7.** (continued). By intersecting and unioning the repairs of \( \langle D^\oplus, M^\oplus, T^\oplus \rangle \), we get \( R_{\oplus}^\gamma = \{ S(a) \} \) and \( R_{\oplus}^\cup = \{ P(a), B(a), S(a) \} \). The ABox \( M^\oplus(R_{\oplus}^\gamma, R_{\oplus}^\cup) \) consists of a single fact, \( D(a) \). Note that the mapping \( S(x) \land \neg P(x) \rightarrow E(x) \) cannot be applied since \( P(a) \in R_{\oplus}^\cup \), whereas \( E(a) \) would be entailed with the naive definition of IAR semantics.

Similar considerations apply when translating the IAR semantics to the database setting, leading us to propose the following definition:

**Definition 10.** Consider an instance \( D \), set of integrity constraints \( C, r \in \{ \oplus, \ominus \}, \) and UCQ \( q \). Then \( \langle D, C \rangle \models_{\text{IAR}} q \) if \( (R_{\gamma}, R_{\cup}) \models_{\mu} q_i \) for some \( 1 \leq i \leq n \) and variable assignment \( \mu \), where \( R_{\gamma} \) (resp. \( R_{\cup} \)) denotes the intersection (resp. union) of all \( r \)-repairs of \( D, C \).

The next theorem shows that, as one would hope, the semantics we have defined based upon OBDA repairs obey the same relationships as those for ABox repairs. Note that this result crucially depends on the way the IAR semantics is defined; indeed, it does not hold if one adopts the ‘naïve’ definition (to see why, consider \( \langle D^\oplus, M^\oplus, T^\oplus \rangle \) from Example 7).

**Theorem 11.** For every OBDA instance \( \Gamma, CQ q, \) and \( r \in \{ \oplus, \ominus \}, \) \( \Gamma \models_{\text{IAR}} q \Rightarrow \Gamma \models_{\text{AR}} q \Rightarrow \Gamma \models_{\text{brave}} q. \) The converse implications do not hold in general.
mapping (GAV or GAV\(^{\neg \top}\)). In addition to deciding query entailment under the three semantics, we will consider the repair checking problem, which as its name suggests, is to check whether a given instance is a repair.

4 Results for GAV Mappings

In this section, we describe how we obtain the results for GAV mappings. We begin by observing that when GAV mappings are used, it is sufficient to study \(\subseteq\)-repairs, as every \(\supseteq\)-repair is a \(\subseteq\)-repair. This is essentially a rephrasing of an analogous result for databases with denial constraints and exploits the fact that consistency can never be recovered by adding facts.

**Lemma 14.** For every OBDA instance \((D, M, T)\) with \(M\) a GAV mapping, \(\text{Rep}_\subseteq(D, M, T) = \text{Rep}_\oplus(D, M, T)\).

Another easy observation is that when GAV mappings are considered, our way of defining the IAR semantics (Def. 9) coincides with the ‘naïve’ definition.

**Lemma 15.** For every OBDA instance \((D, M, T)\) with \(M\) a GAV mapping, \((D, M, T) \models_{\text{IAR}}^\subseteq q \iff (M(R_\cap), T) \models q\) where \(R_\cap = \bigcap_{R \in \text{Rep}_\subseteq(D, M, T)} R\).

We next establish the upper bounds in Table 1 for ‘PTIME DLs’, i.e. DLs for which both consistency and CQ answering are in PTIME for data complexity.

**Theorem 16.** Let \(L\) be a PTIME description logic. Then CQ answering w.r.t. (GAV, \(L\)) OBDA specifications is:

- coNP in data complexity, for AR and IAR semantics
- NP in data complexity, for brave semantics.

**Proof.** The upper bounds for AR and brave semantics are easy and lift the corresponding results for DL KBs.

We first observe that it is in PTIME to recognize \(\subseteq\)-repairs. Indeed, to show that \(R\) is not a repair, it suffices to iterate over all \(\tau \in D \setminus R\), and show that some \(R \cup \{\tau\}\) is inconsistent.

For AR semantics, we can show that \((D, M, T) \not\models_{\text{AR}}^\subseteq q\) by guessing \(R \subseteq D\) and verifying that (i) \(R \in \text{Rep}_\subseteq(D, M, T)\), and (ii) \((M(R), T) \not\models q\). Both checks are in PTIME.

For brave semantics, we can show that \((D, M, T) \not\models_{\text{brave}}^\subseteq q\) by guessing \(R \subseteq D\) and verifying in PTIME that (i) \(R \in \text{Rep}_\subseteq(D, M, T)\), and (ii) \((M(R), T) \models q\).

For IAR semantics, we adapt an upper bound from [Rosati, 2011]. By Lemma 15, \((D, M, T) \models_{\text{IAR}}^\subseteq q \iff (M(R_\cap), T) \models q\) where \(R_\cap = \bigcap_{R \in \text{Rep}_\subseteq(D, M, T)} R\). To show \((M(R_\cap), T) \models q\), we guess a subset \(N \subseteq D\) as well as a subset \(R_\cap \subseteq D\) for every \(\tau \notin D \setminus N\). We then verify that (i) every \(R_\cap \subseteq \tau\) is a repair such that \(\tau \notin R_\cap \tau\), and (ii) \((M(N), T) \not\models q\). It follows from (i) that \(R_\cap \subseteq N\), which implies \(M(R_\cap) \subseteq M(N)\), since \(M\) is a GAV mapping. We then use (ii) to get \((M(R_\cap), T) \not\models q\).

The preceding upper bounds match existing lower bounds for inconsistency-tolerant query answering over KBs expressed in \(\mathcal{E}_{\Sigma} \subseteq\) [Rosati, 2011; Bienvenu and Bourgaux, 2016], one of the simplest PTIME DLs. The next result allows us to transfer these lower bounds to the OBDA setting.

**Lemma 17.** For every DL \(L\) and \(S \in \{\text{AR, IAR, brave}\}\), there is a data-independent reduction from CQ answering under \(S\) semantics over \(L\) knowledge bases to CQ answering under \(S\) semantics w.r.t. (GAV, \(L\)) OBDA specifications.

**Proof.** Consider a TBox \(T\) with signature \(\Sigma\), and let \(M_{\text{copy}} = \{P(z) \rightarrow P(z) \mid P \in \Sigma\}\). As \(M_{\text{copy}}(\langle A \rangle) = A\), we have \(A \text{Rep}(\langle A, T\rangle) = \text{Rep}_g(A, M_{\text{copy}}, T)\). It follows that \((A, T) \models_S q \iff (\langle A, M, T\rangle) \models_S q\) for every query \(q\) and \(S \in \{\text{AR, IAR, brave}\}\) (for IAR, we again use Lemma 15).

It is known that CQ answering under IAR and brave semantics is tractable for DL-Lite knowledge bases [Lembo et al., 2015; Bienvenu and Rosati, 2013], and we will show that these positive results hold also in the OBDA setting with GAV mappings. We start by giving a reduction to inconsistency-tolerant query answering in the database setting.

**Theorem 18.** For every (DL-Lite, GAV) OBDA specification \((\Sigma_{\text{DB}}, M, T)\) and every CQ \(q\), there exists a set \(C_{M, T}\) of denial constraints and a UCQ \(Q\) such that

\[
(D, M, T) \models_{\Sigma_{\text{DB}}} q \iff (D, C_{M, T}) \models_{\Sigma_{\text{DB}}} Q
\]

for every \(\Sigma_{\text{DB}}\)-instance \(D\) and \(S \in \{\text{AR, IAR, brave}\}\).

**Proof.** Given a (GAV, DL-Lite) OBDA specification \((\Sigma_{\text{DB}}, M, T)\), we proceed as follows:

1. Construct a UCQ\(\not\models q\) such that for every \(\Sigma_{\text{DB}}\)-instance \(D\) such that \((D, M, T) \not\models D \models q\) iff \((D, M, T) \models q\).
2. Construct a UCQ\(\not\models Q\) such that for every \(\Sigma_{\text{DB}}\)-instance \(D\) such that \(D \models Q\) iff \((D, M, T)\) is inconsistent.
3. Let \(C_{M, T} = \{q_i \rightarrow \bot \mid q_i \in Q\}\).

Steps 1 and 2 can be performed by applying existing query rewriting and unfolding procedures (as described in [Poggi et al., 2008; Kontchakov and Zakharyaschev, 2014]), followed by standard equivalence-preserving transformations. To show correctness of the reduction, we use the facts that \(\text{Rep}_\subseteq(D, M, T) = \text{Rep}_\subseteq(D, C_{M, T})\), and that \((M(R), T) \models q\) iff \(R \models Q\), for every repair \(R\).

Next we show that UCQ\(\not\models q\) answering with denial constraints under IAR and brave semantics can be achieved by query rewriting. We do this by adapting a result from [Bienvenu and Rosati, 2013] on CQ answering under brave and IAR semantics for first-order rewritable ontology languages.

**Theorem 19.** For every data signature \(\Sigma_{\text{DB}}\), set of denial constraints \(C, S \in \{\text{IAR, brave}\}\), and UCQ\(\not\models q\), there exists a first-order query \(q_S\) such that \((D, C) \models_{\Sigma_{\text{DB}}} q_S\) iff \(D \models q_S\) for every \(\Sigma_{\text{DB}}\)-instance \(D\).

**Proof.** A result from [Bienvenu and Rosati, 2013] shows that CQ answering under IAR and brave semantics can be reduced to FO-query evaluation for all known FO-rewritable ontology languages. The construction starts with a UCQ\(\not\models Q\) that identifies inconsistent datasets and a UCQ\(\not\models Q\) that is a rewriting of the input query \(q\) w.r.t. the ontology. These two queries are then manipulated to obtain FO-queries implementing the IAR and brave semantics. Every set \(C\) of denial constraints gives rise to a UCQ\(\not\models Q\) that holds on instances.
every valuation implies that we take the instance in the presence of denial constraints over the data signature.

We claim that $\varphi$ is satisfiable iff $\forall \ell \in N$, $\varphi(\ell) = \tau$ is a positive literal.

We use the preceding result to derive the remaining upper bounds in Figure 1.

\begin{theorem}
Let $L$ be a PTIME description logic. Then CQ answering w.r.t. (GAV$^-\neq$, L) OBDA specifications is:

- $\Pi_2$ in data complexity, under AR and IAR semantics
- $\Sigma_2^p$ in data complexity, under brave semantics, for both $\subset$- and $\supset$-repairs.
\end{theorem}

\begin{proof}
By adapting a result about $\supset$-repairs w.r.t. universal constraints [Staurok and Chomicki, 2010], we can show that $\supset$-repairs can be adapted from a similar result for universal constraints [Staurok and Chomicki, 2010].

We thus focus on the lower bound for $\subset$-repairs, which is proven by reduction from unsatisfiability of 3CNF formulas. Consider a SAT instance $\varphi = \bigwedge_{i=1}^n \bigwedge_{j=1}^{\ell_i} \varphi_{ij}$, where $\varphi_{ij} \equiv (v_j \land \exists_{x_j}) \lor (v_j \land \exists_{x_j}) \lor (v_j \land \exists_{x_j})$. We use $\varphi(\ell)$ to refer to the variable of literal $\ell$ and set $\text{sgn}(\ell) = \tau$ (resp. $\text{sgn}(\ell) = \tau$) if $\ell$ is a positive (resp. negative) literal.

We consider the TBox $\mathcal{T}_{\text{sat}} = \{T \subset V, F \subset V, T \subset \neg F, V \subset \neg V', C \subset \neg U\}$ and the mapping $\mathcal{M}$ that contains:

- $A^x(x) \rightarrow T(x)$ and $A^y(y) \rightarrow F(y)$
- For $s \in \{t, f\}$: $A^x(x) \land \neg Z \rightarrow V'(x)$
- For every $(s_1, s_2, s_3) \in \{t, f\}^3$:
  - $Z \land S_1 \land S_2 \land S_3 \land (x_1, y_1, z_1) \rightarrow C(x)$
  - $S_1 \land S_2 \land S_3 \land (x_1, y_1, z_1) \land \neg A^y(y) \land \neg A^z(z) \rightarrow U(x)$

We take the instance $\mathcal{D}_\varphi$ consisting of the tuples

\[\{Z\} \cup \{A^x(v_j), A^y(v_j) \mid 1 \leq j \leq m\} \cup\]
\[\{S_1 \land S_2 \land S_3 \land (c_i, u_1, u_2, u_3) \mid \forall i \leq i \leq n \forall \ell \in \{1, 2, 3\} : u_1 = \text{var}(\ell, i) \text{ and } \text{sgn}(\ell, i) = s_1\}\]

and let $\mathcal{D}'$ be the restriction of $\mathcal{D}_\varphi$ to the relations $S_1 \land S_2 \land S_3$.

We claim that $\varphi$ is satisfiable iff $\mathcal{D}' \notin \text{Rep}_C(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{T}_{\text{sat}})$. Indeed, if $\varphi$ has a satisfying valuation $\nu$, then $\mathcal{D}' \cup \{Z\} \cup \{A^x(v_j) \mid \nu(v_j) = \tau\} \cup \{A^y(v_j) \mid \nu(v_j) = \tau\}$ is consistent, so $\mathcal{D}'$ is not a repair. Conversely, suppose there is a repair $\mathcal{R}$ with $\mathcal{D}' \subseteq \mathcal{R}'$. Consistency of $\mathcal{R}$ implies that for every $\ell$, either $A^x(v_j) \in \mathcal{R}$ or $A^y(v_j) \in \mathcal{R}$. Therefore, there exists a valuation $\nu_{\mathcal{R}}$ for $v_1, \ldots, v_m$ such that $A^y(v_j) \in \mathcal{R}$ implies $\nu(v_j) = \tau$. We claim that $\nu_{\mathcal{R}}$ satisfies $\varphi$. Indeed, $\mathcal{R} \cap \mathcal{D}' = \emptyset$, so $\mathcal{R}$ contains another $Z$ of the form $A^x(v_j)$.

We thus establish matching lower bounds:
Theorem 24. For every PTIME DL $L$ that can express atomic concept disjointness, CQ answering w.r.t. (GAV$^{−,−}$, $L$) OBDA specifications is

- $\Pi_2^n$-hard in data complexity, for AR and IAR semantics
- $\Sigma_2^n$-hard in data complexity, for brave semantics, for both $\subseteq$- and $\oplus$-repairs.

Proof. For $\oplus$-repairs, we can adapt an existing lower bound for query answering under AR semantics w.r.t. universal constraints [Staworko and Chomicki, 2010]. As the reduction uses a ground atomic query, it directly applies to IAR semantics and can be slightly modified to handle brave semantics.

For $\subseteq$-repairs, we give a reduction from $\forall\exists$-QBF validity. Consider a $\forall\exists$-QBF instance $\Phi = \forall v_1, \ldots, v_n \exists u_{k+1} \ldots u_m \varphi$ where $\varphi = \lambda_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \lambda_n$ is a 3CNF formula, defined as in the proof of Theorem 21. We use the TBox $T_{sat}$ from before, and consider the mapping $M$ consisting of:

- for $p \in \{ \forall, \exists \}$: $A^{\forall,q}(x) \rightarrow T(x)$ and $A^{\exists,q}(x) \rightarrow F(x)$
- for $s \in \{ t, f \}$: $A^{\exists,\beta}(x) \wedge \neg Z \rightarrow V'(t)$
- for every $(s_1, s_2, s_3) \in \{ t, f \}^3$ and $(p_1, p_2, p_3) \in \{ \forall, \exists \}^3$:
  - $Z \wedge S^{s_1p_1s_2p_2s_3p_3}(x, y_1, y_2, y_3) \rightarrow C(x)$
  - $S^{s_1p_1s_2p_2s_3}(x, y_1, y_2, y_3) \wedge \neg A^{s_1p_1}(y_1) \wedge \neg A^{s_2p_2}(y_2) \wedge \neg A^{s_3p_3}(y_3) \rightarrow U(x)$
- $Z_0(x) \wedge Z \rightarrow Q(x)$

We consider the following DBox instance $D_{\Phi}$:

\[
\{ Z, Z_0(a) \} \cup \{ A^{\forall,\nu}(v_i) \mid 1 \leq i \leq k, s \in \{ t, f \} \} \cup \{ A^{\exists,\beta}(v_i) \mid k + 1 \leq i \leq m, s \in \{ t, f \} \} \cup \{ S^{s_1p_1s_2p_2s_3p_3}(c_1, u_1, u_2, u_3) \mid \exists i \leq n \forall \ell \in \{ 1, 2, 3 \}, u_i = \text{var}({\ell}_i, s_i) = \text{sgn}({\ell}_i, p_i) = \text{quant}(u_i) \}
\]

where $\text{quant}(v_i) = \forall$ when $1 \leq i \leq k$ and $\text{quant}(v_i) = \exists$ when $k + 1 \leq i \leq m$.

We claim that $\Phi$ is valid iff every $R \in \text{Rep}_{\subseteq}(D_{\forall}, M, T_{sat})$ contains $Z$. First suppose for a contradiction that $\Phi$ is valid, but there is a repair $R$ such that $Z \notin R$. As $R$ is a $\subseteq$-maximal consistent subset, it must contain $Z_0(a)$ and all of the $S^{s_1p_1s_2p_2s_3p_3}$-facts, and cannot contain any $A^{\exists,\beta}(v_i)$ or $A^{\forall,\nu}(v_i)$ facts. Moreover, for every $1 \leq j \leq k$, exactly one of $A^{\forall,\nu}(v_j)$ and $A^{\exists,\beta}(v_j)$ belongs to $R$. We can thus define an assignment $\nu$ to $v_1, \ldots, v_k$ by setting $\nu(v_i) = t$ if $A^{\forall,\nu}(v_i) \in R$ and $\nu(v_i) = f$ if $A^{\forall,\nu}(v_i) \in R$. As $\Phi$ is valid, there exists an extension $\nu'$ of $\nu$ to the variables $v_{k+1}, \ldots, v_m$ that satisfies all clauses in $\Phi$. Let $R'$ be obtained from $R$ by adding $Z$ and all facts $A^{\exists,\beta}(v_i)$ such that $\nu(v_i) = s$ and $k + 1 \leq i \leq m$. It can be verified that $R'$ is consistent, contradicting the maximal consistency of $R$. For the other direction, suppose every repair $R \in \text{Rep}_{\subseteq}(D_{\forall}, M, T_{sat})$ contains $Z$, and consider a valuation $\nu$ of the universal variables. Then there exists a repair $R'$ such that $A^{\forall,\nu}(v_i) \in R'$ if $\nu(v_i) = t$, and $A^{\exists,\beta}(v_i) \in R'$ if $\nu(v_i) = f$. As $R'$ is consistent, it contains at most one of $A^{\exists,\beta}(v_i)$ and $A^{\forall,\nu}(v_i)$ for every $1 \leq i \leq m$. We let $\nu'$ be a variable assignment to $v_1, \ldots, v_k$ ‘induced’ by $R$ (observe that $\nu'$ extends $\nu$). Consider some clause $\lambda_i$. As $R$ contains $Z$ and $S^{s_1p_1s_2p_2s_3p_3}(c_i, u_1, u_2, u_3)$, $C(c_i) \in M(R)$, hence $U(c_i) \notin M(R)$. It follows that $R$ contains at least one of $A^{s_1p_1}(u_1)$, $A^{s_2p_2}(u_2)$, and $A^{s_3p_3}(u_3)$, from which we can infer that $\nu'$ satisfies $\lambda_i$.

To complete the proof, we note that for $S \in \{ \text{AR, IAR} \}$, $\langle D_{\Phi}, M, T \rangle \models S Q(a)$ if every $R \in \text{Rep}_{\subseteq}(D_{\forall}, M, T_{sat})$ contains $Z$. Indeed, $Q(a)$ holds in the induced ABox just in the case that the repair (or positive intersection of repairs) contains $Z_0(a)$ and $Z$ (and $Z_0(a)$ holds in every repair). For brave semantics, a similar reduction can be used: it suffices to replace $Z_0(x) \wedge Z \rightarrow Q(x)$ by $Z_0(x) \wedge \neg Z \rightarrow Q(x)$. 

We remark that all upper bounds in this section hold also in the presence of universal constraints over the data signature.

6 Discussion and Future Work

This paper provides a first study of inconsistency-tolerant querying in the OBDA setting, where data are stored in relational databases and linked to the ontology via mappings. Interestingly, while our framework builds upon existing work on querying inconsistent DL KBs, the addition of mappings introduces significant conceptual and computational challenges. Indeed, it is not immediately clear how to appropriately transfer the notion of repairs to the OBDA setting, nor how to define a suitable OBDA analog of the IAR semantics. To justify our proposed definitions, we have exhibited desirable properties that our definitions satisfy but which alternative definitions do not. Our complexity study showed that the inconsistency-tolerant semantics are highly sensitive to the shape of mappings (unlike standard OBDA semantics): while plain GAV mappings do not increase the complexity compared to the mapping-free setting, our three repair-based semantics jump to the second level of the polynomial hierarchy for mappings with negated atoms.

The experience gained in deploying the OBDA paradigm in practical applications has highlighted the need for rich mappings (allowing for complex mapping bodies, with negation, subqueries, and even aggregation), in order to bridge the (often large) semantic gap between the database and ontology vocabularies. For example, in a project on the Italian public debt, the data contained a relation storing all loans and another with all shared loans, and a mapping with negation was required to be able to access single-borrower loans [Antonioli et al., 2014]. It is also relevant to note that the R2RML mapping language (a W3C standard for mapping relational data to RDF), allows for arbitrary SQL expressions in mapping bodies, and R2RML mappings is used by the well-known OBDA systems Ontop [Calvanese et al., 2017] and Mastro.

In future work, we plan to extend our investigation to a wider range of mapping languages (in particular, full R2RML) and to develop practical algorithms. Initially, we plan to focus on DL-Lite ontologies and leverage the reduction to the database setting. We expect that we will be able
to exploit some existing algorithms and optimizations from consistent query answering, but we will also need to develop new techniques, in particular, for handling the IAR and brave semantics with constraints, as these semantics are as of yet little explored in the database setting.

Acknowledgments
This work was partially funded by the ANR project GoAsQ (ANR-15-CE23-0022). The author would like to thank the reviewers for insightful remarks that led to examining further properties of the proposed framework.

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