# On Decidability and Tractability of Querying in Temporal EL 

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joint work with Víctor Gutiérrez-Basulto and Jean Christoph Jung
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## OBDA with Temporal Data

query $\quad q(x)=$ RequiresBloodTest $(x$, today $)$

## ontology

Patient $\sqcap \bigcirc_{P}^{5} \exists$ vaccinated.LiveVirus $\sqsubseteq$ ViableParticipant
Patient $\sqcap$ RequiresBloodTest $\sqsubseteq \bigcirc_{F}^{3}$ RequiresBloodTest
Patient(john, 21/04/16)
RequiresBloodTest(john, 18/04/16)
ABOX vaccinated(john, measles, 16/04/16)
LiveVirus(measles, 01/01/16)
timestamped data: vaccinations, blood tests, etc.

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## Querying Temporal $\mathcal{E L}$

temporal atomic query $\boldsymbol{A}(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{t}) \quad \boldsymbol{A}$ is a concept name
entailment for $a \in \operatorname{ind}(\mathcal{A})$ and $i \in \mathbb{Z} \quad$ time instants are represented in unary

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\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{A} \models A(a, i) \quad \text { iff } \quad \mathfrak{J} \models A(a, i), \quad \text { for all models } \mathfrak{J} \text { of } \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{A}
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certain answers $(a, n) \in \operatorname{ind}(\mathcal{A}) \times \underbrace{\dagger \operatorname{tem}(\mathcal{A})}_{\min \mathcal{A} \leq n \leq \max \mathcal{A}}$ such that $\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{A} \models A(a, n)$

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Theorem TAQ answering over full $\mathcal{T E L}$ is undecidable
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hint: express $\sqcup$ using $\diamond_{F}$ on the right-hand side of Cls
$\mathcal{T E L}{ }^{\circ}$ is $\mathcal{T E L}$ without $\diamond_{*}$
Theorem TAQ answering over $\mathcal{E E L}^{\circ}$ with functional roles
is undecidable for data complexity
Theorem TAQ answering over $\mathcal{T E L}^{\circ}$ with inverse roles is undecidable for data complexity

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normal form: $A \sqcap A^{\prime} \sqsubseteq B, \quad \bigcirc_{\star} B \sqsubseteq A, \quad A \sqsubseteq \exists r . B, \quad \exists r . B \sqsubseteq A$

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## Ultimate Periodicity

a quasimodel is ultimately $p$-periodic if
for each trace $\boldsymbol{\pi}$, there are positive integers $\boldsymbol{m}_{P}, \boldsymbol{p}_{P}, \boldsymbol{m}_{\boldsymbol{F}}, \boldsymbol{p}_{\boldsymbol{F}} \leq \boldsymbol{p}$ such that $\pi_{B}\left(n-p_{P}\right)=\pi_{B}(n)$, for all $n \leq-m_{P}$

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rewriting into DATALOG ${ }_{1 S}$ an extension of datalog with one successor function [Chomicki \& Imielinski, 1988]
terms $t+i$ and $t-i$
for a 'temporal variable' $t$ and $i$ is a non-negative integer constant
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observation: traces are ultimately periodic with the 'prefix' $|\mathcal{A}|+2^{O(|\mathcal{T}|)}$ and period $2^{O(|\mathcal{T}|)}$

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proof: rewriting into DATALOG $_{1 S}$

## Standard Acyclicity

acyclic TBoxes: definitions $\boldsymbol{A} \equiv \boldsymbol{C} \quad$ (the relation 'defined by' is acyclic)
Theorem TAQ answering over acyclic $\mathcal{T E L}^{\circ}$ is in LOGTIme-uniform $\mathrm{AC}^{0}$ in data and in PTime in combined complexity
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$\bigcirc_{P} \boldsymbol{A} \sqsubseteq \boldsymbol{B}$ or $\bigcirc_{F} \boldsymbol{B} \sqsubseteq \boldsymbol{A} \Longrightarrow$
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$N B$ : contains full $\mathcal{E L}$


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NB: contains the full Horn-LTL and can express rigid concepts

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NB: can express rigid concepts $\diamond_{P} \diamond_{F} C \sqsubseteq C$

## Summary



- full $\mathcal{T E L}^{\circ}$
- conjunctive queries
- binary representation of time instants / interval encoding, e.g., $\boldsymbol{A}\left(a,\left[n_{1}, n_{2}\right]\right)$

