# Database Theory – ICDT 2010

13th International Conference on Database Theory Lausanne, Switzerland, March 23–25, 2010 Proceedings Database Theory – ICDT 2010 Proceedings of the 13th International Conference on Database Theory Lausanne, Switzerland, March 23–25, 2010

Editor: Luc Segoufin

The Association for Computing Machinery 2 Penn Plaza, Suite 701 New York, NY, 10121-0701

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ACM ISBN: 978-1-60558-947-3

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## Foreword

The papers in this volume were presented at the 13th International Conference on Database Theory (ICDT'10), held in Lausanne, Switzerland, March 23–25, 2010. Starting last year, ICDT is being held jointly with the EDBT (Extending Database Technology) conference. EDBT took place on March 24–26, 2010.

In response to the Call for Papers, 55 submissions were received by the submission deadline of September 6, 2009. All were submitted electronically through EasyChair. EasyChair was also used for the Program Committee deliberations, which were held completely electronically. The Program Committee selected 20 papers for presentation. The paper "Composition with Target Constraints" by Marcelo Arenas, Ronald Fagin and Alan Nash was selected for the ICDT Best Paper Award. The papers "Answering Non-Monotonic Queries in Relational Data Exchange" by André Hernich, and "Forward-XPath and extended register automata on data-trees" by Diego Figueira were selected for the ICDT Best Student Paper Award.

In addition, there were three ICDT keynote speakers: Pierre Fraigniaud, Martin Grohe, and Amol Deshpande. Furthermore, Ian Horrocks and Val Tannen were keynote speakers for EDBT.

The submissions were not formally refereed and many of the papers are reports of ongoing research. It is expected that most will appear in a more polished and complete form in scientific journals.

Alan Nash, one of the recipients of this year's ICDT Best Paper Award, died in a tragic bicycle accident on November 15, 2009. Alan received a dual PhD in Computer Science and Mathematics from U.C. San Diego in 2006, after which he worked at the IBM Almaden Research Center. Alan was not only a brilliant researcher but also a fascinating and warm person who will be greatly missed by our community.

This proceedings are dedicated to his memory.

Luc Segoufin INRIA & ENS Chacan, France ICDT 2010 Program Committee Chair

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## **Provenance for Database Transformations**

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#### ABSTRACT

Network representations play an important role in many domains of computer science, ranging from data structures and graph algorithms, to parallel and distributed computing, and communication networks. Traditional network representations are usually global in nature. That is, in order to retrieve useful information, one must access a global data structure representing the entire network, even if the desired information is solely local, pertaining to only a few nodes. In contrast, the notion of informative labeling schemes suggests the use of a local representation of the network. The principle is to associate a label with each node, selected in a way that enables to infer information about any two nodes directly from their labels, without using any additional sources of information. Hence in essence, this method bases the entire representation on the set of labels alone. Obviously, labels of unrestricted size can be used to encode any desired information, including in particular the entire graph structure. The focus is thus on informative labeling schemes which use labels as short as possible.

This talk will introduce the notion of informative labeling scheme to the audience, and will survey some of the important results achieved in this context. In particular, we will focus on the design of compact adjacency-, ancestry-, and distance-labeling schemes for trees. These schemes find applications in various contexts, including the design of small universal graphs, and the design of small universal posets. We will actually specifically emphasis the importance of ancestry- labeling scheme for the design of compact such schemes finds applications in XML search engines. In this context, even small improvements in the label size are important, and we will survey the most recent results in this domain.

The interested person is referred to the following paper, that includes pointers to many of the most important references on informative labeling schemes: Pierre Fraigniaud and Amos Korman, Compact Ancestry Labeling Schemes for XML Trees, in ACM-SIAM Symposium on Discrete Algorithms (SODA), 2010.

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