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Containment for Rule-Based Ontology-Mediated Queries

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ABSTRACT
Many efforts have been dedicated to identifying restrictions on
ontologies expressed as tuple-generating dependencies (tgds),
a.k.a. existential rules, that lead to the decidability of the problem
of answering ontology-mediated queries (OMQs). This has given
rise to three families of formalisms: guarded, non-recursive, and
sticky sets of tgds. We study the containment problem for OMQs
expressed in such formalisms, which is a key ingredient for solving
static analysis tasks associated with them. Our main contribution
is the development of specially tailored techniques for OMQ con-
tainment under the classes of tgds stated above. This enables us to
obtain sharp complexity bounds for the problems at hand.

1. INTRODUCTION

Motivation and goals. The novel application of knowledge
representation tools for handling incomplete and heteroge-
neous data is giving rise to a new field, recently coined as
knowledge-enriched data management [2]. A crucial prob-
lem in this field is ontology-based data access (OBDA) [39],
which refers to the utilization of ontologies (i.e., sets of logi-
cal sentences) for providing a unified conceptual view of vari-
ous data sources. Users can then pose their queries solely in
the schema provided by the ontology, abstracting away from
the specifics of the individual sources. In OBDA, one inter-
prets the ontology Σ and the user query q, which is typically
a union of conjunctive queries (UCQ), as two components
of one composite query Q = (S, Σ, q), known as ontology-
mediated query (OMQ); S is called the data schema, indicat-
ing that Q will be posed on databases over S [14]. Therefore,
OBDA is often realized as the problem of answering OMQs.

While in this setting description logics (DLs) are often
used for modeling ontologies, it is widely accepted that for
handling arbitrary arity relations in relational databases it is
easier to use tuple-generating dependencies (tgds), a.k.a.
edential rules or Datalog+ rules; cf. [28]. Several
aspects of OMQs in which the ontology is a set of tgds and
the actual query is a UCQ (simply called OMQs from now
on) have been studied in the data management literature;
most notably (a) query evaluation [4, 18, 19, 20], i.e., given
an OMQ Q = (S, Σ, q), a database D over S, and a tuple of
constants c, does c belong to the evaluation of q over every
extension of D that satisfies Σ, or, equivalently, is c a certain
answer for Q over D? and (b) relative expressiveness [14,
30, 31]: how does the expressiveness of OMQs compare to
the one of other query languages?

This work focuses on another crucial task for OMQs;
namely, containment: for two OMQs Q1 and Q2 with data
schema S, does Q1(D) ⊆ Q2(D) hold for every (finite)
database D over S (where Q(D) denotes the certain an-
swers for Q over D)? Apart from the traditional applications
of containment, such as query optimization or view-based
query answering, it has been recently shown that OMQ con-
tainment has applications on other important static analysis
tasks, namely, distribution over components [11], and UCQ
rewritability [12]. Surprisingly, despite its prominence, no
work to date has carried out an in-depth investigation of con-
tainment for OMQs based on tgds.

As one might expect, when considered in its full gener-
ality, the OMQ containment problem is undecidable. To
understand, on the other hand, which restrictions on the tgds
lead to decidability, we recall the two main reasons that ren-
der the general containment problem undecidable:

Undecidability of query evaluation: OMQ evaluation is, in
general, undecidable [8], and it can be reduced to OMQ con-
tainment. More precisely, OMQ containment is undecidable
whenever query evaluation for at least one of the involved
languages (i.e., the language of the left-hand or the right-
hand side query) is undecidable.

Undecidability of containment for Datalog: decidability of
query evaluation does not ensure decidability of query con-
tainment. A prime example is Datalog, or, equivalently, the
OMQ language based on full tgds. Datalog containment is
undecidable [41]; thus, OMQ containment is undecidable if
the involved languages extend Datalog.

In view of the above observations, we focus on languages
that have a decidable query evaluation, and do not extend
datalog. The main classes of tgds, which give rise to OMQ
datalog with the desirable properties, can be classified into
three main families depending on the underlying syntac-
tic restrictions: (i) (frontier-)guarded tgds [4, 18], which
contain inclusion dependencies and linear tgds, (ii) non-
recursive sets of tgds [26], and (iii) sticky sets of tgds [20].

While the decidability of containment for the above OMQ
languages can be established via translations into query lan-
guages with a decidable containment problem, such transla-
tions do not lead to optimal complexity upper bounds (de-
tails are given below). Therefore, the main goal of our paper
is to develop specially tailored decision procedures for the
containment problem under the OMQ languages in question,
and, ideally, obtain precise complexity bounds.
Our contributions. The complexity of OMQ containment for the languages in question is given in Table 1. Using small fonts, we recall the complexity of OMQ evaluation.

Table 1: Complexity of OMQ containment – in small fonts, we recall the complexity of OMQ evaluation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Arbitrary Arity</th>
<th>Bounded Arity</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linear</td>
<td>PSPACE-c</td>
<td>$\Pi_2^P$-c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PSPACE-c</td>
<td>NP-c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sticky</td>
<td>coNExpTime-c</td>
<td>$\Pi_2^P$-c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ExpTime-c</td>
<td>NP-c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-recursive</td>
<td>in coNExpTime$^\text{NP}$ and P$^\text{NEXP}$-hard</td>
<td>in coNExpTime$^\text{NP}$ and P$^\text{NEXP}$-hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guarded</td>
<td>2ExpTime-c</td>
<td>2ExpTime-c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2ExpTime-c</td>
<td>ExpTime-c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontier-guarded</td>
<td>2ExpTime-c</td>
<td>2ExpTime-c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                      | 2ExpTime-c                                | 2ExpTime-c      |

Finally, for OMQs based on non-recursive sets of tgd, containment is in coNExpTime$^\text{NP}$ and hard for P$^\text{NEXP}$, even for fixed arity. The lower bound is shown by exploiting a recently introduced tiling problem [25].

We conclude that in all these cases OMQ containment is harder than evaluation, with one exception: the OMQs based on linear tgd over schemas of unbounded arity, where both problems are PSPACE-complete. Regarding OMQs based on non-recursive sets of tgd, although our upper bound is not optimal, it is nearly optimal. Indeed, NExpTime$^\text{NP}$, which forms the $\Delta_2$-level of the exponential hierarchy (EH), and P$^\text{NEXP}$, which forms the $\Delta_2$-level of the strong EH, are tightly related: if the oracle access in NExpTime$^\text{NP}$ is restricted too much, then it collapses to P$^\text{NEXP}$ [33].

Guarded tgd. The OMQ language based on guarded tgd is not UCQ rewritable, which forces us to develop different tools to study its containment problem. Let us remark that guarded OMQs can be rewritten as guarded Datalog queries (by exploiting the translations devised in [5, 31]), for which containment is decidable in 2ExpTime [15]. But, again, the known rewritings are very large [31], and hence the reduction of containment for guarded OMQs to containment for guarded Datalog does not yield optimal upper bounds.

To obtain optimal bounds for the problem in question, we exploit two-way alternating parity automata on trees (2WAPA) [23, 43]. We show that if $Q_1$ and $Q_2$ are guarded OMQs such that $Q_1$ is not contained in $Q_2$, then this is witnessed over a class of “tree-like” databases that can be represented as the set of trees accepted by a 2WAPA $\mathcal{A}$. We then build a 2WAPA $\mathcal{B}$ with exponentially many states that recognizes those trees accepted by $\mathcal{A}$ that represent witnesses to non-containment of $Q_1$ in $Q_2$. Hence, $Q_1$ is contained in $Q_2$ iff $\mathcal{B}$ accepts no tree. Since the emptiness problem for 2WAPA is feasible in exponential time in the number of states [23], we obtain that containment for guarded OMQs is in 2ExpTime. A matching lower bound, even for fixed arity schemas, follows from [12].

Similar ideas based on 2WAPA have been recently used to show that containment for OMQs based on expressive DLs is in 2ExpTime [12]. In the DL context, schemas consist only of unary and binary relations. Our automata construction,
Frontier-guarded tgds. Frontier-guarded tgds generalize guarded tgds, and as a matter of fact the techniques we develop for studying OMQ containment for the latter do not extend in a straightforward manner to the former. Instead, we provide a translation from a frontier-guarded OMQ $Q$ into a guarded OMQ $Q'$ such that $Q$ and $Q'$ are equivalent over acyclic databases. This allows to exploit the machinery developed for guarded OMQs, and show that containment for frontier-guarded OMQs is in 2EXPTime. As for guarded OMQs, a matching lower bound is inherited from [12], even for fixed arity schema. Let us stress that the employed translation from frontier-guarded into guarded OMQs does not preserve the query answers over arbitrary databases, but only over acyclic databases. This is not surprising since frontier-guarded OMQs are strictly more expressive than guarded OMQs; see, e.g., [30].

Combining languages. The above complexity results refer to the containment problem relative to a certain OMQ language $\mathcal{O}$, i.e., both queries fall in $\mathcal{O}$. However, it is natural to consider the version of the problem where the involved OMQs fall in different languages. Unsurprisingly, if the left-hand side query is expressed in a UCQ rewritable OMQ language (based on linear, non-recursive, or sticky sets of tgds), we can use the algorithm that relies on the small witness property discussed above, which provides optimal upper bounds for almost all the considered cases (the only exception is the containment of sticky in non-recursive OMQs over schemas of unbounded arity). Things are more interesting if the ontology of the left-hand side query is expressed using guarded or frontier-guarded tgds, while the ontology of the right-hand side query is not (frontier-)guarded. By using automata techniques, we show that containment of (frontier-)guarded in non-recursive OMQs is in 3EXPTime, while containment of (frontier-)guarded in sticky OMQs is in 2EXPTime. We establish matching lower bounds, even over schemas of fixed arity, by refining techniques from [22].

Organization. Preliminaries are given in Section 2. In Section 3 we introduce the OMQ containment problem. Containment for UCQ rewritable OMQs is studied in Section 4, for guarded OMQs in Section 5, and for frontier-guarded OMQs in Section 6. We consider the case where the involved queries fall in different languages in Section 7. Finally, we conclude in Section 8. Full proofs and additional details can be found in the attached appendix.

2. PRELIMINARIES

Databases and conjunctive queries. Let $C$, $N$, and $V$ be disjoint countably infinite sets of constants, (labeled) nulls, and (regular) variables (used in queries and dependencies), respectively. A schema $S$ is a finite set of relation symbols (or predicates) with associated arity. We write $R/n$ to denote that $R$ has arity $n$. A term is a either a constant, null, or variable. An atom over $S$ is an expression of the form $R(\bar{v})$, where $R \in S$ is of arity $n > 0$ and $\bar{v}$ is an $n$-tuple of terms. A fact is an atom whose arguments consist only of constants. An instance over $S$ is a (possibly infinite) set of atoms over $S$ that contain constants and nulls, while a database over $S$ is a finite set of facts over $S$. We may call an instance and a database over $S$ an $S$-instance and $S$-database, respectively. The active domain of an instance $I$, denoted $\text{dom}(I)$, is the set of all terms occurring in $I$.

A conjunctive query (CQ) over $S$ is a formula of the form:

$$q(\bar{x}) := \exists \bar{y}(R_1(v_1) \land \cdots \land R_m(v_m)),$$

where each $R_i(v_i)$ ($1 \leq i \leq m$) is an atom without nulls over $S$, each variable mentioned in the $v_i$’s appears either in $\bar{x}$ or $\bar{y}$, and $\bar{x}$ are the free variables of $q$. If $\bar{x}$ is empty, then $q$ is a Boolean CQ. As usual, the evaluation of CQs is defined in terms of homomorphisms. Let $I$ be an instance and $q(\bar{x})$ a CQ of the form (1). A homomorphism from $q$ to $I$ is a mapping $h$, which is the identicity on $C$, from the variables that appear in $q$ to the set of constants and nulls $\mathbb{C} \cup \mathbb{N}$ such that $R_i(h(v_i)) \in I$, for each $1 \leq i \leq m$. The evaluation of $q(\bar{x})$ over $I$, denoted $q(I)$, is the set of all tuples $h(\bar{x})$ of constants such that $h$ is a homomorphism from $q$ to $I$. We denote by $\mathcal{CQ}$ the class of conjunctive queries.

A union of conjunctive queries (UCQ) over $S$ is a formula of the form $q(\bar{x}) := q_1(\bar{x}) \lor \cdots \lor q_n(\bar{x})$, where each $q_i(\bar{x})$ is a CQ of the form (1). The evaluation of $q(\bar{x})$ over $I$, denoted $q(I)$, is the set of tuples $\bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq n} q_i(I)$. We denote by $\mathcal{UCQ}$ the class of union of conjunctive queries.

Tgds and the chase procedure. A tuple-generating dependency (tgd) is a first-order sentence of the form:

$$\forall \bar{x} \forall \bar{y} \left( \phi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \rightarrow \exists \bar{z} \psi(\bar{x}, \bar{z}) \right),$$

where $\phi$ and $\psi$ are conjunctions of atoms without nulls. For brevity, we write this tgd as $\phi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \rightarrow \exists \bar{z} \psi(\bar{x}, \bar{z})$ and use comma instead of $\land$ for conjoining atoms. Notice that $\phi$ can be empty, in which case the tgd is called fact tgd and is written as $\top \rightarrow \exists \bar{z} \psi(\bar{x}, \bar{z})$. We assume that each variable in $\bar{x}$ is mentioned in some atom of $\psi$. We call $\phi$ and $\psi$ the body and head of the tgd, respectively. The tgd in (2) is logically equivalent to the expression $\forall \bar{z}(q_0(\bar{x}) \rightarrow q_0(\bar{x}))$, where $q_0(\bar{x})$ and $q_0(\bar{x})$ are the CQs $\exists \bar{z} \phi(\bar{x}, \bar{z})$ and $\exists \bar{z} \psi(\bar{x}, \bar{z})$, respectively. Thus, an instance $I$ over $S$ satisfies this tgd iff $q_0(I) \subseteq q_0(I)$. We say that an instance $I$ satisfies a set $\Sigma$ of tgds, denoted $I \models \Sigma$, if $I$ satisfies every tgd in $\Sigma$. We denote by $\mathcal{TGD}$ the class of (finite) sets of tgds.

The chase is a useful algorithmic tool when reasoning with tgds [18, 26, 35, 38]. We start by defining a single chase step. Let $I$ be an instance over a schema $S$ and $\tau = \phi(\bar{a}, \bar{b}) \rightarrow \exists \bar{z} \psi(\bar{a}, \bar{z})$ a tgd over $S$. We say that $\tau$ is applicable w.r.t. $I$ if there exists a tuple $(\bar{a}, \bar{b})$ of terms in $I$ such that $\phi(\bar{a}, \bar{b})$ holds in $I$. In this case, the result of applying $\tau$ over $I$ with $(\bar{a}, \bar{b})$ is the instance $J$ that extends $I$ with every atom in $\psi(\bar{a}, \bar{z})$, where $\downarrow$ is the tuple obtained by simultaneously replacing each variable $z \in \bar{z}$ with a fresh distinct null not occurring in $I$. For such a single chase step we write $I_0 \xrightarrow{\tau_0, \bar{c}_{0\bar{b}}} I_1 \xrightarrow{\tau_1, \bar{c}_{1\bar{b}}} I_2 \cdots$.
of chase steps such that: (1) \( I_0 = I \); (2) for each \( i \geq 0 \), \( \tau_i \) is a tgd in \( \Sigma \); and (3) \( \bigcup_{i \geq 0} I_i = \Sigma \). We call \( \bigcup_{i \geq 0} I_i \) the result of this chase sequence, which always exists. Although the result of a chase sequence is not necessarily unique (up to isomorphism), each such result is equally useful for our purposes, since it can be homomorphically embedded into every other result. Thus, from now on, we denote by \text{chase}(I, \Sigma)\) the result of an arbitrary chase sequence for \( I \) under \( \Sigma \).

**Ontology-mediated queries.** An ontology-mediated query (OMQ) is a triple \((S, \Sigma, q)\), where \( S \) is a schema, \( \Sigma \) is a set of tgds (the ontology), and \( q \) is a \((U)\text{CQ}\) over \( S \cup \text{sch}(\Sigma) \) (and possibly other predicates), with \( \text{sch}(\Sigma) \) the set of predicates occurring in \( \Sigma \). We call \( S \) the data schema. Notice that the set of tgds can introduce predicates not in \( S \), which allows us to enrich the schema of the UCQ \( q \). Moreover, the tgds can modify the content of a predicate \( R \in S \) or, in other words, \( R \) can appear in the head of a tgd of \( \Sigma \). We have explicitly included \( \text{sch} \) in the specification of the OMQ to emphasize that it will be evaluated over \( S \)-databases, even though \( \Sigma \) and \( q \) might use additional relational symbols.

The semantics of an OMQ is given in terms of certain answers. The certain answers to a UCQ \( q(\bar{x}) \) w.r.t. a database \( D \) and a set \( \Sigma \) of tgds is the set of tuples:

\[
\text{cert}(q, D, \Sigma) = \bigcap_{D \subseteq I \text{ and } I \models \Sigma} \{ \bar{e} \in \text{dom}(I)^{|\bar{x}|} \mid \bar{e} \in q(I) \}.
\]

Consider an OMQ \( Q = (S, \Sigma, q) \). The evaluation of \( Q \) over an \( S \)-database \( D \), denoted \( Q(D) \), is defined as \( \text{cert}(q, D, \Sigma) \). It is well-known that \( \text{cert}(q, D, \Sigma) = q(\text{chase}(D, \Sigma)) \); see, e.g., [18]. Thus, \( Q(D) = q(\text{chase}(D, \Sigma)) \).

**Ontology-mediated query languages.** We write \((C, Q)\) for the OMQ language that consists of all OMQs of the form \((S, \Sigma, q)\), where \( S \) falls in the class \( C \) of tgds, i.e., \( C \subseteq \text{TGD} \) (concrete classes of tgds are discussed below), and the query \( q \) falls in \( Q \in \{\text{CQ}, \text{UCQ}\} \). A problem that is quite important for our work is \text{OMQ evaluation}, defined as follows:

**Problem:** \text{Eval}(C, Q)

**Input:** An OMQ \( Q = (S, \Sigma, q(\bar{x})) \in (C, Q) \), an \( S \)-database \( D \), and \( \bar{e} \in \text{dom}(D)^{|\bar{x}|} \).

**Question:** Does \( \bar{e} \in Q(D) \)?

It is well-known that \text{Eval}(\text{TGD}, \text{CQ}) \) is undecidable; implicit in [8]. This has led to a flurry of activity for identifying syntactic restrictions on sets of tgds that make the latter problem decidable. Such a restriction defines a subclass \( C \) of tgds. The known decidable classes of tgds are classified into three main decidability paradigms, which, in turn, give rise to decidable OMQ languages:

- **Guardedness:** A tgd is guarded (frontier-guarded) if it has a body-atom, called guard (frontier-guard), that contains all the body-variables (all the body-variables that appear in the head). A guarded tgd is trivially frontier-guarded, but there are frontier-guarded tgds that are not guarded. Although the chase under (frontier-)guarded tgds does not necessarily terminate, the problem of deciding whether a tuple of constants

---

3OMQs can be defined for arbitrary first-order theories, not only tgds, and first-order queries, not only UCQs [14].

4\text{Eval}(C, (U)\text{CQ}) means \text{Eval}(C, \text{CQ}) and \text{Eval}(C, \text{UCQ}).
It is not difficult to show that: class of tgds, an OMQ 
and a tuple are strongly connected. In fact, as we explain below,
lower) bounds it suffices to focus on CQs (resp., UCQs).
later complexity analysis since for establishing upper (re sp.,
rewritten as an OMQ in $(\Sigma, q(\bar{x}))_c \in (C, CQ)$, 
problem in question is $\text{coCont}_{(O_1, O_2)}$ for fixed arity.

3. OMQ CONTAINMENT: THE BASICS

The goal of this work is to study in depth the problem of
checking whether an OMQ $Q_1$ is contained in an OMQ $Q_2$, both over the same data schema $\Sigma$, or, equivalently, whether
$Q_1(D) \subseteq Q_2(D)$ over every (finite) $\Sigma$-database $D$. In this
case we write $Q_1 \subseteq Q_2$; we write $Q_1 \equiv Q_2$ if $Q_1 \subseteq Q_2$ and
$Q_2 \subseteq Q_1$. The OMQ containment problem in question is
defined as follows; $O_1$ and $O_2$ are OMQ languages $(C, Q)$, 
where $C$ is a class of tgds (e.g., linear, non-recursive, sticky, 
etc.), and $Q \in \{CQ, UCQ\}$:

PROPOSITION 4. [20] The problem $\text{Eval}(S, (U)CQ)$ is
EXPTIME-complete, and NP-complete for fixed arity.

3.1 Evaluation vs. Containment

As one might expect, OMQ evaluation and OMQ containment
are strongly connected. In fact, as we explain below,
the former can be easily reduced to the latter. But let us first introduce some auxiliary notation. Consider a database $D$ and a tuple $\bar{c} = (c_1, \ldots, c_n) \in \text{dom}(D)^n$, where $n \geq 0$.
We denote by $q_{D,\bar{c}}(\bar{x})$, where $\bar{x} = (x_{c_1}, \ldots, x_{c_n})$, the CQ obtained from the conjunction of atoms occurring in $D$ after replacing each constant $c$ with the variable $x_c$. Consider now an OMQ $Q = (S, \Sigma, q(\bar{x})) \in (C, CQ)$, where $C$ is some class of tgds, an $S$-database $D$, and a tuple $\bar{c} \in \text{dom}(D)^{|\bar{c}|}$.

It is not difficult to show that:

$$\bar{c} \in Q(D) \iff (\text{sch}(\Sigma), \emptyset, q_{D,\bar{c}}) \subseteq (\text{sch}(\Sigma), \Sigma, q).$$

Let $O_{\emptyset}$ be the OMQ language that consists of all OMQs of
the form $(S, \emptyset, q)$, i.e., the set of tgds is empty, where $q$ is a
CQ. It is clear that $Q_1 \in O_{\emptyset}$ and $Q_2 \in (C, CQ)$. Therefore,
for every OMQ language $O = (C, CQ)$, where $C$ is a class of
tgds, we immediately get that:

PROPOSITION 5. $\text{Eval}(O)$ can be reduced in polynomial
time into $\text{coCont}(O_{\emptyset}, O)$.

We now show that the problem of evaluation is also reducible to the complement of containment. Let us say that, for technical reasons which will be made clear in a while, we focus our attention on classes $C$ of tgds that are closed under fact tgd extension, i.e., for every set $\Sigma \subseteq C$, a set obtained from $\Sigma$ by adding a (finite) set of fact tgds is still in $C$. This is not an unnatural assumption since every reasonable class of tgds, such as the ones introduced above, enjoy this property.

Consider now an OMQ $Q = (S, \Sigma, q(\bar{x})) \in (C, CQ)$,
where $C$ is some class of tgds, an $S$-database $D$, and a tuple $\bar{c} \in \text{dom}(D)^{|\bar{c}|}$. It is easy to see then that:

$$\bar{c} \in Q(D) \iff (\Sigma, q(\bar{x}), \emptyset) \not\subseteq (\Sigma, q, \exists x P(x)).$$

where $\Sigma_q^c$ is obtained from $\Sigma$ by renaming each predicate $R$ in $\Sigma$ into $R_\ast \not\in S$ and adding the set of fact tgds:

$$\{T \rightarrow R_\ast (c_1, \ldots, c_k) \mid R(c_1, \ldots, c_k) \in D\},$$

$q_\ast$ is obtained from $q(\bar{c})$ by renaming each predicate $R$ into $R_\ast \not\in S$, and the predicate $P$ does not occur in $S$. Indeed, the above equivalence holds since $P \not\in S$ implies that $Q_2(D) = \emptyset$, for every $S$-database $D$. Since $C$ is closed under fact tgd extension, $Q_1 \in (C, CQ)$, while $Q_2 \in O_{\emptyset}$. We write $\text{coCont}(O_1, O_2)$ for the complement of $\text{Cont}(O_1, O_2)$.

Hence, for every OMQ language $O = (C, CQ)$, where $C$ is a class of tgds (closed under fact tgd extension), it holds that:

PROPOSITION 6. $\text{Eval}(O)$ can be reduced in polynomial
time into $\text{coCont}(O_1, O_2)$.

By definition, $O_{\emptyset}$ is contained in every OMQ language
$(C, CQ)$, where $C$ is a class of tgds. Therefore, as a corollary
of Propositions 5 and 6, we obtain an initial boundary for the decidability of OMQ containment: we can obtain a positive result only if the evaluation problem for the involved OMQ languages is decidable. More formally:

COROLLARY 7. $\text{Cont}(O_1, O_2)$ is undecidable if
$\text{Eval}(O_1)$ is undecidable or $\text{Eval}(O_2)$ is undecidable.

Can we prove the converse of Corollary 7: $\text{Cont}(O_1, O_2)$ is decidable if both $\text{Eval}(O_1)$ and $\text{Eval}(O_2)$ are decidable? The answer to this question is negative. This is due to the fact that containment of Datalog queries is undecidable [41]. Since Datalog queries can be directly encoded in the OMQ language based on the class $F$ of full tgds, i.e., those without existentially quantified variables, we obtain the following:

PROPOSITION 8. [41] $\text{Cont}(F, CQ)$ is undecidable.

This result, combined with the fact that $\text{Eval}(F)$ is decidable (since the chase under full tgds always terminates), implies that the converse of Corollary 7 does not hold. Proposition 8 also rules out the OMQ languages that are based on classes of tgds that generalize $F$; e.g., the weak versions
of the ones introduced in Section 2, called weakly frontier-guarded [4], weakly guarded [18], weakly acyclic [26], and weakly sticky [20] that guarantee the decidability of OMQ evaluation.\footnote{The idea of those classes is the same: relax the conditions in the definition of the class, so that only those positions that receive null values during the chase are taken into account.} The question that comes up concerns the decidability and complexity of containment for the OMQ languages that are based on the non-weak versions of the above classes, i.e., frontier-guarded, guarded, non-recursive, and sticky. This will be the subject of the next three sections.

### 3.2 From UCQs to CQs

Before we proceed with the complexity analysis of containment for the OMQ languages in question, let us state the following useful result:

**Proposition 9.** Given an OMQ \(Q \in (C, \text{UCQ})\), where \(C \in \{\text{FG, G, L, NR, S}\}\), we can construct in polynomial time an OMQ \(Q' \in (C, \text{CQ})\) such that \(Q \equiv Q'\).

The proof of Proposition 9 relies on the idea of encoding boolean operations (in our case the ‘or’ operator) using a set of atoms; this idea has been used in several other works (see, e.g., [10, 16, 29]). Proposition 9 allows us to focus on OMQs that are based on CQs. In fact, let us assume that \(C_1, C_2 \in \{\text{FG, G, L, NR, S}\}\) and \(C\) is a complexity class that is closed under polynomial time reductions, then:

\[
\text{Cont}((C_1, \text{CQ}), (C_2, \text{CQ})) \text{ is } C\text{-complete } \iff \text{Cont}((C_1, \text{UCQ}), (C_2, \text{UCQ})) \text{ is } C\text{-complete.}
\]

### 3.3 Plan of Attack

We are now ready to proceed with the complexity analysis of containment for the OMQ languages in question. Our plan of attack can be summarized as follows:

- We consider, in Section 4, \(\text{Cont}((C, \text{CQ}))\), for \(C \in \{\text{L, NR, S}\}\). These languages enjoy a crucial property, called UCQ rewritability, which is very useful for our purposes. This property allows us to show the following result: if the containment does not hold, then this is witnessed via a “small” database, which in turn allows us to devise simple guess-and-check algorithms.

- We then proceed, in Section 5, with \(\text{Cont}((\text{FG, CQ}))\). This OMQ language does not enjoy UCQ rewritability, and the task of establishing a small witness property that leads to an optimal upper bound turned out to be challenging. However, if the containment does not hold, then this is witnessed via a “tree-like” database, which allows us to devise a decision procedure based on two-way alternating parity automata on finite trees.

- The problem \(\text{Cont}((\text{FG, CQ}))\) is studied in Section 6. It does not seem straightforward to extend the containment algorithm for \((\text{G, CQ})\) to \((\text{FG, CQ})\) (recall that the latter is strictly more expressive than the former). However, after focussing on acyclic databases, frontier-guarded OMQs can be equivalently rewritten as guarded OMQs, which essentially provides a reduction from \(\text{Cont}((\text{FG, CQ}))\) to \(\text{Cont}((\text{G, CQ}))\).

- In Section 7, we study the case where the OMQ containment problem involves two different languages. If the left-hand side language is UCQ rewritable, then we can devise a guess-and-check algorithm by exploiting the above small witness property. The challenging case is when the left-hand side language is \((\text{FG, CQ})\), where again we employ tree automata techniques.

### 4. UCQ Rewritable Languages

We now focus on OMQ languages that enjoy the crucial property of UCQ rewritability. Roughly, an OMQ language \(\emptyset\) is UCQ rewritable if every query in \(\emptyset\) can be equivalently rewritten as a UCQ. The formal definition follows:

**Definition 1.** (UCQ Rewritability) An OMQ language \((C, \text{CQ})\), where \(C \subseteq \text{TGD}\), is UCQ rewritable if, for each \(\text{OMQ} Q = (\Sigma, \text{q}(x)) \in (C, \text{CQ})\) we can construct a UCQ \(q'(x)\) such that \(Q(D) = q'(D)\) for every \(\text{S-database} D\).

We proceed to establish our desired small witness property based on UCQ rewritability. By the definition of UCQ rewritability, for each language \(\emptyset\) that is UCQ rewritable, there exists a computable function \(f_0\) from \(\emptyset\) to the natural numbers such that the following holds: for every \(\text{OMQ} Q = (\Sigma, \text{q}(x)) \in \emptyset\), and UCQ rewriting \(q_1(x) \lor \cdots \lor q_n(x)\) of \(Q\), it is the case that \(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |q_i| \leq f_0(Q)\), where \(|q_i|\) denotes the number of atoms occurring in \(q_i\). Then:

**Proposition 10.** Consider a UCQ rewritable language \(\emptyset\), and two \(\text{OMQs} Q \in \emptyset\) and \(Q' \in (\text{TGD}, \text{CQ})\), both with data schema \(S\). If \(Q \not\subseteq Q'\), then there exists an \(S\)-database \(D\), where \(|D| \leq f_0(Q)\), such that \(Q(D) \not\subseteq Q'(D)\).

**Proof (sketch).** We assume that \(q(\vec{x}) = \bigvee_{i=1}^n q_i(\vec{x})\) is a UCQ rewriting of \(Q\). Since, by hypothesis, \(Q \not\subseteq Q'\), we conclude that \(q \not\subseteq Q'\), which in turn implies that there exists an \(i \in \{1, \ldots, n\}\) such that \(q_i \not\subseteq Q'\). It is easy to show that \(c(\vec{x}) \not\subseteq Q'(D_{q_i})\), where \(c(\vec{x})\) is a tuple of constants obtained by replacing each variable \(x\) in \(\vec{x}\) with the constant \(c(x)\), and \(D_{q_i}\) is the \(\text{S-database}\) obtained from \(q_i\) after replacing each variable \(x\) in \(q_i\) with the constant \(c(x)\). Since \(c(\vec{x}) \in Q(D_{q_i})\), we get that \(c(\vec{x}) \in Q(D_{q_i'})\). Therefore, \(Q(D_{q_i'}) \not\subseteq Q'(D_{q_i'})\), and the claim follows since \(|D_{q_i'}| \leq f_0(Q)\).

In Proposition 10 we only assume that the left-hand side query falls in a UCQ rewritable language, without any assumption on the language of the right-hand side query. Thus, we immediately get a decision procedure for \(\text{Cont}(\emptyset_1, \emptyset_2)\) if \(\emptyset_1\) is UCQ rewritable and \(\text{Eval}(\emptyset_2)\) is decidable. Given \(Q_1 = (\Sigma, \text{q}_1(\vec{x})) \in \emptyset_1\) and \(Q_2 = (\Sigma, \text{q}_2(\vec{x})) \in \emptyset_2\):

1. Guess an \(S\)-database \(D\) such that \(|D| \leq f_0(Q_1)\), and a tuple \(\bar{c} \in \text{dom}(D)^{|\vec{x}|}\); and

2. Verify that \(\bar{c} \in Q_1(D)\) and \(\bar{c} \not\in Q_2(D)\).

We immediately get that:

**Theorem 11.** \(\text{Cont}(\emptyset_1, \emptyset_2)\) is decidable if \(\emptyset_1\) is UCQ rewritable and \(\text{Eval}(\emptyset_2)\) is decidable.

This generic result shows that \(\text{Cont}((C, \text{CQ}))\) is decidable for every class \(C \in \{\text{L, NR, S}\}\), but it says nothing about complexity. This will be the subject of the rest of the section.
4.1 Linearity

The problem of computing UCQ rewritings for OMQs in \((L, CQ)\) has been studied in [28], where a resolution-based procedure, called XRewrite, has been proposed. This rewriting algorithm accepts a query \(Q = (S, \Sigma, q(x)) \in (L, CQ)\) and constructs a UCQ rewriting \(g(x)\) over \(S\) by starting from \(q\) and exhaustively applying rewriting steps based on resolution. Due to the fact that the set of tgdbs is linear, i.e., the tgd-bodies consist of a single atom, during the execution of XRewrite, it is not possible to obtain a CQ that has more atoms than the original one. Therefore:

**Proposition 12.** \(f_{(L, CQ)}(S, \Sigma, q) \leq |q|\).

Having the above result in place, it can be shown that the algorithm underlying Theorem 11 guesses a polynomially sized witness to non-containment, and then calls a \(C\)-oracle for solving query evaluation under linear OMQs, where \(C\) is PSPACE in general, and NP if the arity is fixed; these complexity classes are obtained from Proposition 2. Therefore, coCon((L, CQ)) is in PSPACE in general, and in \(\Sigma_n^P\) in case of fixed arity. Regarding the lower bounds, Proposition 5 allows us to inherit the PSPACE-hardness of Eval(L, CQ); this holds even for constant-free tgdbs. Unfortunately, in the case of fixed arity, we can only obtain NP-hardness, while Proposition 6 allows to obtain coNP-hardness. Nevertheless, it is implicit in [13] (see the proof of Theorem 9), where the containment problem for OMQ languages based on description logics is considered, that Con(L, CQ) is \(\Pi^P_2\)-hard, even for tgdbs of the form \(P(x) \rightarrow R(x)\). Then:

**Theorem 13.** Con((L, CQ)) is PSPACE-complete, and \(\Pi^P_2\)-complete if the arity of the schema is fixed. The lower bounds hold even for tgdbs without constants.

4.2 Non-Recursiveness

Although the OMQ language \((NR, CQ)\) is not explicitly considered in [28], where the algorithm XRewrite is defined, the same algorithm can deal with \((NR, CQ)\). By analyzing the UCQ rewritings constructed by XRewrite, whenever the input query falls in \((NR, CQ)\), we can establish the following result; here, \(body(\tau)\) denotes the body of the tgd \(\tau\):

**Proposition 14.** It holds that:
\[
f_{NR,CQ}(S, \Sigma, q) \leq |q| \cdot \left(\max_{\tau \in \Sigma} |body(\tau)|\right)^{|sch(\Sigma)|}.
\]

Proposition 14 implies that non-containment for queries that fall in \((NR, CQ)\) is witnessed via a database of at most exponential size. We show next that this bound is optimal:

**Proposition 15.** There are sets of \((NR, CQ)\) OMQs
\[
\{Q^1_n = (S, \Sigma_n, q_1)\}_{n>0} \quad \text{and} \quad \{Q^2_n = (S, \Sigma_n, q_2)\}_{n>0},
\]
where \(|sch(\Sigma_n^1)| = |sch(\Sigma_n^2)| = n + 2\), such that for every \(S\)-database \(D\), if \(Q^1_n(D) \nsubseteq Q^2_n(D)\) then \(|D| \geq 2^{n-1}\).

Let us now focus on the complexity of Con((NR, CQ)). By naively combining the algorithm underlying Theorem 11 and the exponential bound provided by Proposition 14, we get that coCon((NR, CQ)) is feasible in non-deterministic exponential time with access to a NEXPTIME oracle; the oracle is needed for solving Eval(NR, CQ). Nevertheless, this rough upper bound can be significantly improved; in fact, it can be decreased to NEXPTIME\(^{NP}\), which is nearly optimal (more details are given below), by employing a refined version of the algorithm underlying Theorem 11. Recall that NEXPTIME\(^{NP}\) forms the second level of the exponential hierarchy, a.k.a. \(\Sigma_2^{NP}\), and it collects all the decision problems that can be solved via an alternating exponential time algorithm with two alternations that starts from an existential state, i.e., it can perform a series of existential steps followed by a series of universal steps. The refined version of the algorithm underlying Theorem 11 is such an algorithm.

Before giving this algorithm, let us recall a crucial property of non-recursive OMQs. Given a database \(D\), an OMQ \((S, \Sigma, q(x)) \in (NR, CQ)\), and a tuple \(\bar{c} \in \text{dom}(D)^{|x|}\), if \(\bar{c} \in Q(D)\) then there exists a finite chase sequence:
\[
D = I_0 \xrightarrow{\tau_0, \bar{c}_0} I_1 \xrightarrow{\tau_1, \bar{c}_1} \cdots I_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\tau_{n-1}, \bar{c}_{n-1}} I_g(D, \Sigma)
\]
for \(D\) under \(\Sigma\), where:
\[
g(D, \Sigma) = |D| \cdot \left(\max_{\tau \in \Sigma} |body(\tau)|\right)^{|sch(\Sigma)|}
\]
such that \(\bar{c} \in q(I_g(D, \Sigma))\) [37]. Having this property in place, we can now present our alternating algorithm. Given \(Q_1 = (S, \Sigma_1, q_1(\bar{x}))\) and \(Q_2 = (S, \Sigma_2, q_2(\bar{x}))\):

1. Guess an \(S\)-database \(D\) of size at most \(f_{NR,CQ}(Q_1)\), and a tuple \(\bar{c} \in \text{dom}(D)^{|x|}\).
2. Guess a chase sequence
\[
D \xrightarrow{\tau_0, \bar{c}_0} I_1 \xrightarrow{\tau_1, \bar{c}_1} \cdots I_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\tau_{n-1}, \bar{c}_{n-1}} I_g(D, \Sigma_1)
\]
for \(D\) under \(\Sigma_1\).
3. Guess a mapping \(h\), which is the identity on \(C\), from the variables in \(q_1\) to \(\text{dom}(I_g(D, \Sigma_1))\).
4. If \(h\) is a homomorphism from \(q_1\) to \(I_g(D, \Sigma_1)\) such that \(h(\bar{x}) = \bar{c}\), then proceed; otherwise, reject.
5. Universally select each chase sequence
\[
D \xrightarrow{\tau_0, \bar{c}_0} I_1 \xrightarrow{\tau_1, \bar{c}_1} \cdots I_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\tau_{n-1}, \bar{c}_{n-1}} I_g(D, \Sigma_2)
\]
for \(D\) under \(\Sigma_2\).
6. Universally select each mapping \(h\), which is the identity on \(C\), from the variables in \(q_2\) to \(\text{dom}(I_g(D, \Sigma_2))\).
7. If \(h\) is a homomorphism from \(q_2\) to \(I_g(D, \Sigma_2)\) such that \(h(\bar{x}) = \bar{c}\), then reject; otherwise, accept.

It is clear that the above algorithm is an alternating exponential time algorithm with two alternations that starts from an existential state. Moreover, it accepts iff \(Q_1 \not= Q_2\), and the desired upper bound follows.

It is not known whether our problem is coNEXPTIME\(^{NP}\)-complete. Nevertheless, we provide a nearly matching lower bound, i.e., \(P^{NEXP}\)-hardness. More details on how the above complexity classes are related are discussed below. Let us now explain how \(P^{NEXP}\)-hardness is obtained. To this end,
we exploit a tiling problem that has been recently introduced in [25]. Roughly speaking, an instance of this tiling problem is a triple \((m, T_1, T_2)\), where \(m\) is an integer in unary representation, and \(T_1, T_2\) are standard tiling problems for the exponential grid \(2^n \times 2^n\). The question is whether, for every initial condition \(w\) of length \(m\), \(T_1\) has no solution with \(w\) or \(T_2\) has some solution with \(w\). The initial condition \(w\) simply fixes the first \(m\) tiles of the first row of the grid. We construct in polynomial time two \((\text{NR}, \text{CQ})\) queries \(Q_1\) and \(Q_2\) such that \((m, T_1, T_2)\) has a solution iff \(Q_1 \subseteq Q_2\). The idea is to force every input database to store an initial condition \(w\) of length \(m\), and then encode the problem whether \(T_1\) has a solution with \(w\) into \(Q_i\), for each \(i \in \{1, 2\}\). Then:

**Theorem 16.** \(\text{Cont}((\text{NR}, \text{CQ}))\) is in co\(\text{NEXP}\)\(^\text{NP}\), and \(\text{P}^\text{NEXP}\)-hard. The lower bound holds even if the arity of the schema is fixed and the tgds are without constants.

**NEXP\(^\text{NP}\) vs. \(\text{P}^\text{NEXP}\).** It is known that \(\text{NEXP}\(^\text{NP}\)\) is a delicate class: if we restrict its oracle access too much, it collapses to \(\text{P}^\text{NEXP}\) \cite{[33]} For example, following the notation of \cite{[33]}, \(\text{P}^\text{NEXP}\) coincides with \(\text{NEXP}\(^\text{NP}\)[polytime], where only polynomially many oracle calls are allowed throughout the computation tree of the Turing machine. Also, \(\text{NEXP}\) coincides with \(\text{NEXP}\(^\text{NP}\)[polytime]\(\exppoly\), where only polynomially many oracle calls are allowed on each path of the computation tree, and exponentially many calls with a “yes” answer throughout the computation tree of the Turing machine. The above results support our claim that \(\text{P}^\text{NEXP}\) is a nearly matching lower bound for \(\text{Cont}((\text{NR}, \text{CQ}))\).

4.3 Stickiness

We now focus on OMQs that fall in \((\Sigma, \text{CQ})\). As shown in \cite{[28]}, given a query \((\Sigma, \Sigma, q)\), there exists an execution of \text{XRRewrite} that constructs a UCQ rewriting \(q_1(\bar{x}) \lor \cdots \lor q_n(\bar{x})\) over \(S\) with the following property: for each \(i \in \{1, \ldots, n\}\), if a variable \(v\) occurs in \(q_i\) in more than one atom, then \(v\) already occurs in \(q\). This property has been used in \cite{[28]} to bound the number of atoms that can appear in a single CQ \(q_i\). We write \(T(q)\) for the set of terms (constants and variables) occurring in \(q\); \(C(\Sigma)\) for the set of constants occurring in \(\Sigma\); and \(ar(S)\) for the maximum arity over all predicates of \(S\).

**Proposition 17.** It holds that

\[
\begin{align*}
\phi((\Sigma, \Sigma, q) \in (S, \text{CQ})) & \leq |\Sigma| \cdot (|T(q)| + |C(\Sigma)| + 1)^{ar(S)}.
\end{align*}
\]

Proposition 17 implies non-containment for \((\Sigma, \text{CQ})\) queries is witnessed via a database of at most exponential size. As for \((\text{NR}, \text{CQ})\) queries, we can show that this bound is optimal; here, for a set \(\Sigma\) of tgds, we denote by \(|\Sigma|\) the number of symbols occurring in \(\Sigma\).

**Proposition 18.** There exists a set of \((\Sigma, \text{CQ})\) OMQs:

\[
\{Q^n = ((S/n), \Sigma^n, q(\bar{x}))\}_{n>0}, \text{ where } |\Sigma^n| \in O(n^2),
\]

such that for every \(Q = ((S), \Sigma', q(\bar{x})) \in (\text{TGD}, \text{CQ})\) and \((S)\)-database \(D\), if \(Q^n(D) \not\subseteq Q(D)\) then \(|D| \geq 2^{\frac{n^2}{2}}\).

We now study the complexity of \(\text{Cont}((\Sigma, \text{CQ}))\). Let us first look at schemas of unbounded arity. Proposition 17 implies that the algorithm underlying Theorem 11 runs in exponential time assuming access to a C-oracle, where C is a complexity class powerful enough for solving Eval(S, CQ) and its complement. But, since Eval(S, CQ) is in Exptime (see Proposition 4), both Eval(S, CQ) and its complement are in NEXPtime, and thus, the oracle call is not really needed. From this discussion, we conclude that coCont((C, CQ)) is in NEXPtime. A matching lower bound is obtained by a reduction from the standard tiling problem for the exponential grid \(2^n \times 2^n\). In fact, the same lower bound has been recently established in \cite{[11]}; however, our result is stronger as it shows that the problem remains hard even if the right-hand side query is a linear OMQ of a simple form — this is also discussed in Section 7, where containment of queries that fall in different OMQ languages is studied. Regarding schemas of fixed arity, Proposition 17 provides a witness for non-containment of polynomial size, which implies that the algorithm underlying Theorem 11 runs in polynomial time with access to an NP-oracle. Therefore, coEval(S, CQ) is in \(\Sigma_2^P\), while a matching lower bound is implicit in \cite{[13]}. Then:

**Theorem 19.** \(\text{Cont}((\Sigma, \text{CQ}))\) is co\(\text{NEXP}-\text{complete}\), even if the set of tgds uses only two constants. In the case of fixed arity, it is \(\Pi_2^P\)-complete, even for constant-free tgds.

5. GUARDEDNESS

We proceed with the problem of containment for guarded OMQs, and we establish the following result:

**Theorem 20.** \(\text{Cont}((G, \text{CQ}))\) is 2\(\text{Exptime}\)-complete. The lower bound holds even if the arity of the schema is fixed, and the tgds are without constants.

The lower bound is immediately inherited from \cite{[12]}, where it is shown that containment for OMQs based on the description logic \(\mathcal{ELT}\) is 2\(\text{Exptime}\)-hard. Recall that a set of \(\mathcal{ELT}\) axioms can be equivalently rewritten as a constant-free set of guarded tgds using only unary and binary predicates, which implies the lower bound stated in Theorem 20. However, we cannot immediately inherit the desired upper bound since the DL-based OMQ languages considered in \cite{[12]} are either weaker than or incomparable to \((G, CQ)\). Nevertheless, the technique developed in \cite{[12]} was extremely useful for our analysis. Actually, our automata-based procedure exploits a combination of ideas from \cite{[12, 32]}, The rest of this section is devoted to providing a high-level explanation of this procedure.

For the sake of technical clarity, we focus on constant-free tgds and CQs, but all the results can be extended to the general case at the price of more involved definitions and proofs. Moreover, for simplicity, we focus on Boolean CQs. In other words, we study the problem for \((G, BCQ)\), where BCQ denotes the class of Boolean CQs. This does not affect the generality of our proof since it is known that Cont((G, CQ)) can be reduced in polynomial time to Cont((G, BCQ)) \cite{[12]}.

**A first glimpse.** As said, \((G, CQ)\) is not UCQ rewritable and, therefore, we cannot employ Proposition 10 in order to establish a small witness property as in Section 4. We have tried, by following a different route, to establish a small witness property for \((G, CQ)\), which can then be used for obtaining an optimal upper bound for Cont((G, CQ)), but it turned out to be a difficult task. Nevertheless, we can show a tree witness property, which states that non-containment for
(G, CQ) is witnessed via a tree-like database. This allows us to devise a procedure based on alternating tree automata. Summing up, the proof for the 2EXP TIME membership of (G, CQ) proceeds in three steps:

1. Establish a tree witness property;
2. Encode the tree-like witnesses as trees that can be accepted by an alternating tree automaton; and
3. Construct an automaton that decides Cont((G, CQ)); in fact, we reduce Cont((G, CQ)) into emptiness for two-way alternating parity automata on finite trees.

Each one of the above three steps is discussed in more details in the following three sections. Let us say that our automata-based approach provides a small witness property for (G, CQ). We obtain that non-containment is witnessed via a triple-exponentially-sized database; details are given below. However, we do not know whether this is optimal.

5.1 Tree Witness Property

From the above informal discussion, it is clear that tree-like databases are crucial for our analysis. Let us make this notion more precise using guarded tree decompositions. A tree decomposition of a database D is a labeled rooted tree T = (V, E, λ), where λ : V → 2dom(D), such that: (i) for each atom R(t_1, ..., t_n) ∈ D, there exists v ∈ V such that λ(v) ⊇ {t_1, ..., t_n}, and (ii) for every term t ∈ dom(D), the set {v ∈ V | t ∈ λ(v)} induces a connected subtree of T. The tree decomposition T is called U-guarded, where U ⊆ V, if, for every node v ∈ V \ U, there exists an atom R(t_1, ..., t_n) ∈ D such that λ(v) ⊆ {t_1, ..., t_n}. We write root(T) for the root node of T, and D_T(v), where v ∈ V, for the subset of D induced by λ(v). We are now ready to formalize the notion of the tree-like database:

Definition 2. An S-database D is a C-tree, where C ⊆ D, if there is a tree decomposition D of T such that:

1. D_T(root(T)) = C and
2. T is [{root(T)}]-guarded.

Roughly, whenever a database D is a C-tree, C is the cyclic part of D, while the rest of D is tree-like. Interestingly, for deciding Cont((G, B CQ)) it suffices to focus on databases that are C-trees and |dom(C)| depends only on the left-hand side OM. Recall that for a schema S we write ar(S) for the maximum arity over all predicates of S. Then:

Proposition 21. Let Q_i = (S, Σ_i, q_i) ∈ (G, B CQ), for i ∈ {1, 2}. The following are equivalent:

1. Q_1 ⊆ Q_2.
2. Q_1([L]) ⊆ Q_2([L]), for every C-tree S-database D such that |dom(C)| ≤ (ar(S ∪ sch(Σ_1)) \cdot |q_1|).

The fact that (1) ⇒ (2) holds trivially, while (2) ⇒ (1) is shown by using a variant of the notion of guarded unravelling and compactness. Let us clarify that the above result does not provide a decision procedure for Cont((G, B CQ)), since we have to consider infinitely many databases that are C-trees with |dom(C)| ≤ (ar(S ∪ sch(Σ_1)) \cdot |q_1|).

5.2 Encoding Tree-like Databases

It is generally known that a database D whose treewidth is bounded by an integer k can be encoded into a tree over a finite alphabet of double-exponential size in k that can be accepted by an alternating tree automaton; see, e.g., [9]. Consider an alphabet Γ, and let N^k be the set of finite sequences of natural numbers, including the empty sequence. A Γ-labeled tree is a pair L = (T, λ), where T ⊆ N^k is closed under prefixes, and λ : T → Γ is the labeling function. The elements of T identify the nodes of L. It can be shown that D and a tree decomposition T of D with width k can be encoded as a Γ-labeled tree, where Γ is an alphabet of double-exponential size in k, such that each node of T corresponds to exactly one node of L and vice versa.

Consider now a C-tree S-database D, and let T be the tree decomposition that witnesses that D is a C-tree. The width of T is at most k = (|dom(C)| + ar(S) - 1), and thus, the treewidth of D is bounded by k. Hence, from the above discussion, D and T can be encoded as a Γ-labeled tree, where Γ is of double-exponential size in k. In general, given an S-database D that is a C-tree due to the tree decomposition T, we show that D and T can be encoded as a Γ_S,1-labeled tree, where Γ is double-exponential in |dom(S)| and exponential in |S| and l.

Although every C-tree S-database D can be encoded as a Γ_S,1-labeled tree, the other direction does not hold. In other words, it is not true that every Γ_S,1-labeled tree encodes a C-tree S-database D and its corresponding tree decomposition. In view of this fact, we need the additional notion of consistency. A Γ_S,1-labeled tree is called consistent if it satisfies certain syntactic properties – we do not give these properties here since they are not vital in order to understand the high-level idea of the proof. Now, given a consistent Γ_S,1-labeled tree L, we can show that L can be decoded into an S-database [L] that is a C-tree with |dom(C)| ≤ l. From the above discussion and Proposition 21, we obtain:

Lemma 22. Let Q_i = (S, Σ_i, q_i) ∈ (G, B CQ), for i ∈ {1, 2}. The following are equivalent:

1. Q_1 ⊆ Q_2.
2. Q_1([L]) ⊆ Q_2([L]), for every consistent Γ_S,1-labeled tree L, where l = (ar(S ∪ sch(Σ_1)) \cdot |q_1|).

5.3 Constructing Tree Automata

Having the above result in place, we can now proceed with our automata-based procedure. We use two-way alternating parity automata (2WAPA) that run on finite labeled trees. Two-way alternating automata process the input tree while branching in an alternating fashion to successor states, and thereby moving either down or up the input tree. Our goal is to reduce Cont((G, B CQ)) to the emptiness problem for 2WAPA. As usual, given a 2WAPA A, we denote by L(A) the language of A, i.e., the set of labeled trees it accepts. The emptiness problem is defined as follows: given a 2WAPA A, does L(A) = ∅? Thus, given Q_1, Q_2 ∈ (G, B CQ), we need to construct a 2WAPA A such that Q_1 ⊆ Q_2 iff L(A) = ∅.

Footnote 5: Recall that the treewidth of a database D is the minimum width among all possible tree decompositions T = (V, E, λ) of D, while the width of T is defined as max_{v ∈ V} {λ(v)} - 1.
It is well-known that deciding whether \( L(\mathfrak{A}) \) is empty is feasible in exponential time in the number of states, and in polynomial time in the size of the input alphabet [23]. Therefore, we should construct \( \mathfrak{A} \) in double-exponential time, while the number of states must be at most exponential.

We first need a way to check consistency of labeled trees. It is not difficult to devise an automaton for this.

**Lemma 23.** Consider a schema \( S \) and an integer \( l > 0 \). There is a 2WAPA \( \mathfrak{A}_{S,l} \) that accepts a \( \Gamma_{S,l} \)-labeled tree \( L \) iff \( L \) is consistent. The number of states of \( \mathfrak{A}_{S,l} \) is logarithmic in the size of \( \Gamma_{S,l} \). Furthermore, \( \mathfrak{A}_{S,l} \) can be constructed in polynomial time in the size of \( \Gamma_{S,l} \).

Now, the crucial task is, given an OMQ \( Q \in \langle G, BCQ \rangle \), to devise an automaton that accepts labeled trees which correspond to databases that make \( Q \) true.

**Lemma 24.** Let \( Q = (S, \Sigma, q) \in \langle G, BCQ \rangle \). There is a 2WAPA \( \mathfrak{A}_{Q,l} \), where \( l > 0 \), that accepts a consistent \( \Gamma_{S,l} \)-labeled tree \( L \) iff \( Q(\llbracket L \rrbracket) \neq \emptyset \). The number of states of \( \mathfrak{A}_{Q,l} \) is exponential in \( |Q| \) and \( l \). Furthermore, \( \mathfrak{A}_{Q,l} \) can be constructed in double-exponential time in \( |Q| \) and \( l \).

The intuition underlying \( \mathfrak{A}_{Q,l} \) can be described as follows. \( \mathfrak{A}_{Q,l} \) tries to identify all the possible ways the CQ \( Q \) can be satisfied. These “possible ways” correspond to *squid decompositions*, a notion introduced in [18] that indicates which part of the query is mapped to the cyclic part \( C \) of \( D \), and which to the tree-like part of \( D \). The automaton exhaustively checks all squid decompositions by traversing the input tree and, at the same time, explores possible ways how the single parts of the squid decomposition at hand. The automaton finally accepts if it finds a squid decomposition that can be mapped to \( chase(D, \Sigma) \).

Having the above automata in place, we can proceed with our main technical result, which shows that \( Cont(\langle G, BCQ \rangle) \) can be reduced to the emptiness problem for 2WAPA. But let us first recall some key results about 2WAPA, which are essential for our final construction. It is well-known that languages accepted by 2WAPAs are closed under intersection and complement. Given two 2WAPAs \( \mathfrak{A}_1 \) and \( \mathfrak{A}_2 \), we write \( \mathfrak{A}_1 \cap \mathfrak{A}_2 \) for a 2WAPA, which can be constructed in polynomial time, that accepts the language \( L(\mathfrak{A}_1) \cap L(\mathfrak{A}_2) \). Moreover, for a 2WAPA \( \mathfrak{A} \), we write \( \overline{\mathfrak{A}} \) for the 2WAPA, which is also constructible in polynomial time, that accepts the complement of \( L(\mathfrak{A}) \). We can now show the following:

**Proposition 25.** Consider \( Q_1, Q_2 \in \langle G, BCQ \rangle \). We can construct in double-exponential time a 2WAPA \( \mathfrak{A} \), which has exponentially many states, such that

\[
Q_1 \subseteq Q_2 \iff L(\mathfrak{A}) = \emptyset.
\]

**Proof (sketch).** Let \( Q_i = (S_i, \Sigma_i, q_i) \), for \( i \in \{1,2\} \), and \( l = (ar(S_i \cup sch(\Sigma_i)) \cdot |q_i|) \). Then \( \mathfrak{A} \) is defined as \( (\mathfrak{C}_{S_i} \cap \mathfrak{A}_{Q_i,l_i}) \cap \mathfrak{A}_{Q_2,l_2} \). Since \( \Gamma_{S_i} \) has double-exponential size, Lemmas 23 and 24 imply that \( \mathfrak{A} \) can be constructed in double-exponential time, while it has exponentially many states. Lemma 22 implies that \( Q_1 \subseteq Q_2 \) iff \( L(\mathfrak{A}) = \emptyset \). □

Proposition 25 implies that \( Cont(\langle G, BCQ \rangle) \) is in 2EXP-Time, and Theorem 20 follows. The above proposition provides a small witness property for \( Cont(\langle G, BCQ \rangle) \). In particular, if \( Q_1 \not\subseteq Q_2 \), then this is witnessed via a database \( [L] \), where \( L \) is a tree accepted by the automaton \( \mathfrak{A} \) in Proposition 25. Since \( \mathfrak{A} \) has exponentially many states, we can conclude that the trees accepted by \( \mathfrak{A} \) have size at most triple-exponential. This is because \( \mathfrak{A} \) can be transformed into a non-deterministic tree automaton with double-exponentially many states, which in turn accepts trees of size at most triple-exponential. Therefore, \( [L] \) is a triple-exponentially-sized database. It is open whether this is an optimal upper bound.

### 6. FRONTIER-GUARDEDNESS

We proceed to show that Theorem 20 can be extended to OMQs based on frontier-guarded tgds:

**Theorem 26.** \( Cont(\langle FG, CQ \rangle) \) is complete for 2EXP-Time. The lower bound holds even if the arity of the schema is fixed, and the tgds are without constants.

As for \( Cont(\langle G, CQ \rangle) \), the lower bound is immediately inherited from [12]. The rest of this section is devoted to establishing the desired upper bound. As in the previous section, we focus on constant-free tgds and constant-free BCQs, but the result can be extended to the general case. In fact, in order to simplify our analysis even more, let us observe that for containment purposes under OMQs based on frontier-guarded tgds, it suffices to focus on atomic Boolean queries, i.e., BCQs consisting of a single atom; we refer to this class of queries as \( BAQ \). The reason for this is because a BCQ can be seen as frontier-guarded tgd. More precisely, an OMQ \( (S, \Sigma, q) \in \langle FG, BCQ \rangle \) can be equivalently rewritten as the OMQ \( (S, \Sigma \cup \{ \rightarrow Ans \}, Ans) \in \langle FG, BAQ \rangle \), where each variable in \( q \rightarrow Ans \) is interpreted as a universally quantified variable. From the above discussion, it suffices to show that \( Cont(\langle FG, BAQ \rangle) \) is in 2EXP-Time.

Our goal is to provide a reduction from \( Cont(\langle FG, BAQ \rangle) \) to \( Cont(\langle G, BAQ \rangle) \), and then apply Theorem 20. The main ingredients of our reduction are the following:

1. A query \( Q \in \langle FG, BAQ \rangle \) can be rewritten as a query \( Q' \in \langle G, BAQ \rangle \) in such a way that \( Q \) and \( Q' \) are equivalent over acyclic databases, i.e., databases that have a \( \{\emptyset\} \)-guarded tree decomposition.

2. We observe that for \( \langle G, BAQ \rangle \) we can characterize satisfiability via acyclic databases. In other words, if there exists a database that satisfies a \( \langle G, BAQ \rangle \) query \( Q \), then \( Q \) is satisfied by an acyclic database.

Let us make the above statements more formal. The translation of \( \langle FG, BAQ \rangle \) into \( \langle G, BAQ \rangle \) relies on the notion of *treeification* (see, e.g., [6, 7]), and is inspired by a construction given in [7] that translates guarded negation fixed point sentences into guarded negation sentences. Our goal is to transform a frontier-guarded tgd into a set of guarded tgds by treeifying the body of the former. In fact, the treeification procedure will first transform a tgd-body, which is essentially a CQ, to a set of strictly acyclic CQs, i.e., CQs that are acyclic and have an atom that contains its free variables. Then each strictly acyclic query will give rise to linearly many guarded tgds. Let us now recall treeifications.
Consider a CQ $q(\bar{x})$ over a schema $S$. The T-treeification of $q(\bar{x})$, where $T \supseteq S$, is the set $\Lambda_T^q$ of all strictly acyclic CQs $q'(\bar{y})$ over $T$ of size at most $3|q|$ such that (i) $q' \subseteq q$, and (ii) is minimal, i.e., by removing an atom would render into a CQ that is not strictly acyclic or $q' \not\subseteq q$. The set $\Lambda_T^q$ can be seen as the UCQ $\Lambda_T^q(\bar{x})$ defined as the disjunction of all CQs contained in $\Lambda_T^q$. Notice that the query $q(\bar{x})$ is in general not equivalent to its treeification. However, $q(\bar{x})$ and $\Lambda_T^q(\bar{x})$ are equivalent over acyclic T-databases [6, 7].

We are now ready to explain how a frontier-guarded OMQ is transformed into a guarded OMQ. Consider a frontier-guarded tgd $\tau$: $\phi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \rightarrow \exists \psi(\bar{x}, \bar{z})$ and a schema $T$. Let $f_T^\tau(\tau)$, where $C$ is a predicate not in $T$, be the set of tgds

$$\left\{ q(\bar{x}) \rightarrow \exists \psi(\bar{x}, \bar{z}) \mid q(\bar{x}) \in \Lambda_T^{T\cup\{C\}}_{\phi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})} \right\}.$$  

Notice that the tgds in $f_T^\tau(\tau)$ may not be guarded. However, by construction, their bodies are strictly acyclic CQs, and this allows us to rewrite each tgd in $f_T^\tau(\tau)$ into linearly many guarded tgds, which we denote by $g_T^\tau(\tau)$. Now, given an OMQ $Q = (S, \Sigma, q) \in (FG, BAQ)$, let

$$g_C(Q) = \left\{ S \cup \{C\}, \bigcup_{\tau \in \Sigma} g_{S \cup sch(\Sigma)}^c(\tau), q \right\} \in (G, BAQ),$$

where $C$ is an auxiliary predicate not in $S \cup \text{sch}(\Sigma)$. This completes the translation from frontier-guarded to guarded OMGs. We can show the following crucial lemma, which actually formalizes the first intuitive statement given above. Given a schema $S$ and a predicate $C/n \notin S$, for brevity, we write $S_C$ for $S \cup \{C\}$. Given an S-database $D$, let $D_C$ be the $S_C$-database $D \cup \{C(\bar{f}) \mid \bar{f} \in \text{dom}(D)^n\}$. By the width of an OMQ $Q$, written $\text{width}(Q)$, we mean the maximum number of variables in the body of a tgd of $Q$.

**Lemma 27.** Let $Q = (S, \Sigma, q) \in (FG, BAQ)$, and $Q' = g_C(Q)$, where $C \not\in S$ has arity at least $\text{width}(Q)$. Then:

1. For each acyclic $S_C$-database $D$, $Q(D) = Q'(D)$.
2. For each $S$-database $D$, $Q(D) \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow Q'(D_C) \neq \emptyset$.

Let us now formalize the second intuitive statement given above. Actually, the next result is implicit in the proof of Proposition 21, which establishes that non-containment for $(G, CQ)$ is witnessed via a tree-like database. We write $I \rightarrow D$ for the fact that the instance $I$ can be mapped via a homomorphism to the database $D$.

**Lemma 28.** Consider an $S$-database $D$, and an OMQ $Q = (S, \Sigma, q) \in (G, BAQ)$. If $Q(D) \neq \emptyset$, then there is a finite acyclic $S$-instance $I$ such that $Q(I) \neq \emptyset$ and $I \rightarrow D$.

Having the above lemmas in place, it is easy to show that $g_C(Q)$ provides a reduction from $\text{Cont}((FG, BAQ))$ to $\text{Cont}((G, BAQ))$, if the arity of $C$ is sufficiently large.

**Proposition 29.** Let $Q_i = (S_i, \Sigma_i, q_i) \in (G, BAQ)$, for $i \in \{1, 2\}$, and consider a predicate $C \not\in (S \cup \text{sch}(S_1) \cup \text{sch}(S_2))$ that has arity $\max_{i \in \{1, 2\}} \text{width}(Q_i)$. Then,

$$Q_1 \subseteq Q_2 \iff g_C(Q_1) \subseteq g_C(Q_2).$$

**Proof (Sketch).** Let $Q'_i = g_C(Q_i)$, for $i \in \{1, 2\}$. Assume that $Q_1 \not\subseteq Q_2$. This implies that there exists an $S$-database $D$ such that $Q_1(D) \neq \emptyset$ and $Q_2(D) = \emptyset$. By Lemma 27, $Q'_1(D_C) \neq \emptyset$, and thus, by Lemma 28, there exists a finite acyclic $S_C$-instance $I$ such that $Q'_1(I) \neq \emptyset$ and $I \rightarrow D_C$. Since $Q_2(D_C) = Q_2(D) = \emptyset$, and $Q_2$ is closed under homomorphisms, $Q_2(I) = \emptyset$. Consequently, by Lemma 27, $Q'_2(I) = \emptyset$, which implies that $Q'_1 \not\subseteq Q'_2$. The other direction can be shown analogously.

The above proposition provides the desired reduction from $\text{Cont}((FG, BAQ))$ to $\text{Cont}((G, BAQ))$, which allows us to apply the algorithm for $\text{Cont}((G, CQ))$, devised in Section 5. However, it should not be overlooked that this reduction takes exponential time due to the treeification procedure. In fact, for a CQ $q$, $|\Lambda_T^q| \leq |T|^{O(|w|)}(|q|^{O(|w|)}$, where $w$ is the maximum arity over all predicates of $T$ [6, 7]. Nevertheless, since the reduction provided by Proposition 29 increases the arity of the schema only polynomially, while the algorithm for $\text{Cont}((G, BAQ))$ provided by Theorem 20 is double-exponential only on the arity of the underlying schema, we conclude that $\text{Cont}((FG, BAQ))$ is feasible in double-exponential time, as needed.

We would like to conclude this section by saying that, as for guarded OMGs, we obtain a small witness property for $\text{Cont}((FG, CQ))$, which states that non-containment is witnessed via a triple-exponentially-sized database. More precisely, $Q_1 \not\subseteq Q_2$ implies $g_C(Q_1) \not\subseteq g_C(Q_2)$, and we can show that the latter non-containment is witnessed via a triple-exponentially-sized acyclic database $D$. Since, by Lemma 27, $Q_1$ and $g_C(Q_1)$, for $i \in \{1, 2\}$, are equivalent over acyclic databases, $D$ is a witness for $Q_1 \not\subseteq Q_2$.

7. **COMBINING LANGUAGES**

In the previous three sections, we studied the containment problem relative to a language $\mathcal{O}$, i.e., both OMGs fall in $\mathcal{O}$. However, it is natural to consider the version of the problem where the involved OMGs fall in different languages. This is the goal of this section. Our analysis proceeds by considering the two cases where the left-hand side (LHS) query falls in a UCQ rewritable OMG language or it is guarded. Notice that the two cases where the LHS query is guarded or frontier-guarded behave in the same way. Thus, for brevity, we only focus on the former case.

7.1 **The LHS Query is UCQ Rewritable**

As an immediate corollary of Theorem 11 we obtain the following result: $\text{Cont}((C_1, CQ), (C_2, CQ))$, for $C_1 \neq C_2$, $C_1 \in \{L, NR, S\}$ and $C_2 \in \{L, NR, S, FG, G\}$, is decidable. By exploiting the algorithm for Theorem 11, we establish optimal upper bounds for all the problems at hand with the only exception of $\text{Cont}((S, CQ), (NR, CQ))$. For the latter, we obtain a $\text{NEXPTIME}^\text{NP}$ upper bound, by providing a similar analysis as for $\text{Cont}((NR, CQ))$, while a $\text{NEXPTIME}$ lower bound is inherited from query evaluation by exploiting Proposition 5. It is rather tedious to go through all the containment problems in question and explain in detail how the exact upper bounds are obtained.\[6\]

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\[6\]There are twenty-four different cases obtained by considering all
Regarding the matching lower bounds, in most of the cases they are inherited from query evaluation or its complement by exploiting Propositions 5 and 6, respectively. There are, however, some exceptions:

- Cont((S, CQ), (L, CQ)) in the case of unbounded arity, where the problem is coNEXPTIME-hard, even for sets of tgds that use only two constants. This is shown by a reduction from the standard tiling problem for the exponential grid $2^n \times 2^n$.
- Cont((L, CQ), (S, CQ)) and Cont((S, CQ), (L, CQ)) in the case of bounded arity, where both problems are $\Pi^p_2$-hard even for constant-free tgds; implicit in [13].

### 7.2 The LHS Query is Guarded

We proceed with the case where the LHS query is guarded, and we show the following result:

**Theorem 30.** The problem $\text{Cont}((G, CQ), (C, CQ))$ is $C$-complete, where:

$$C = \begin{cases} 
2\text{ExpTime}, & \text{if } C \in \{L, S\}, \\
3\text{ExpTime}, & \text{if } C = \text{NR}.
\end{cases}$$

The lower bounds hold even if the arity of the schema is fixed. Moreover, for $C = L$ (resp., $C \in \{\text{NR}, S\}$) it holds even for tgds with one constant (resp., without constants).

**Upper bounds.** The $2\text{ExpTime}$ membership when $C = L$ is an immediate corollary of Theorem 20. This is not true when $C \in \{\text{NR}, S\}$ since the right-hand side query is not guarded. But in this case, since $(\text{NR, CQ})$ and $(S, CQ)$ are UCQ rewritable, one can rewrite the right-hand side query as a UCQ, and then apply the machinery developed in Section 5 for solving $\text{Cont}((G, CQ))$. More precisely, given OMQs $Q_1 \in (G, CQ)$ and $Q_2 \in (C, CQ)$, where $C \in \{\text{NR}, S\}$, $Q_1 \subseteq Q_2$ iff $Q_1 \subseteq q$, where $q$ is a UCQ rewriting of $Q_2$. Thus, an immediate decision procedure, which exploits the algorithm XRrewrite, is the following:

1. Let $q = \text{XRrewrite}(Q_2)$;
2. For each $q' \in q$: if $Q_1 \subseteq q'$, then proceed; otherwise, reject; and
3. Accept.

The above procedure runs in triple-exponential time. The first step is feasible in double-exponential time [28]. Now, for a single CQ $q' \in q$ (which is a guarded OMQ with an empty set of tgds) the check whether $Q_1 \subseteq q'$ can be done by using the machinery developed in Section 5, which reduces our problem to checking whether the language of a 2WAPA $\mathcal{A}$ is empty. However, it should not be forgotten that $q'$ is of exponential size, and thus, the automaton $\mathcal{A}$ has double-exponentially many states. This in turn implies that checking whether $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}) = \emptyset$ is in 3ExpTime, as claimed.

Although the above algorithm establishes an optimal upper bound for non-recursive OMQs, a more refined analysis is needed for sticky OMQs. In fact, we need a more refined complexity analysis for the problem $\text{Cont}((G, CQ), UCQ)$, that is, to decide whether a guarded OMQ is contained in a UCQ. To this end, we provide an automata construction different from the one employed in Section 5, which allows us to establish a refined complexity upper bound for the problem in question. Consider a $(G, CQ)$ query $Q$, and a UCQ $q = q_1 \lor \cdots \lor q_n$. As usual, we write $|Q|$ and $|q_i|$ for the number of symbols that occur in $Q$ and $q_i$, respectively, and we write $\text{var}_{\geq 2}(q_i)$ for the set of variables that appear in more than one atom of $q_i$. By exploiting our new automata-based procedure, we show that the problem of checking if $Q \subseteq q$ is feasible in double-exponential time in $|Q| + \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{|\text{var}_{\geq 2}(q_i)\}|$, exponential time in $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{|q_i|\}$, and polynomial time in $n$.

This result allows us to show that the above procedure establishes 2ExpTime-membership when the right-hand side OMQ is sticky. But first we need to recall the following key properties of the UCQ rewriting $q = \text{XRrewrite}(Q_2)$, constructed during the first step of the algorithm:

1. $q$ consists of double-exponentially many CQs,
2. each CQ of $q$ is of exponential size, and
3. for each $q' \in q$, $\text{var}_{\geq 2}(q')$ is a subset of the variables of the original CQ that appears in $Q_2$.

By combining these key properties with the complexity analysis performed above, it is now straightforward to show that $\text{Cont}((G, CQ), (S, CQ))$ is in 2ExpTime.

**Lower Bounds.** We establish matching lower bounds by refining techniques from [22], where it is shown that containment of Datalog in UCQ is 2ExpTime-complete, while containment of Datalog in non-recursive Datalog is 3ExpTime-complete; the lower bounds hold for fixed-arity predicates, and constant-free rules. Interestingly, the LHS query can be transformed into a Datalog query such that each rule has a body-atom that contains all the variables, i.e., is guarded. This is achieved by increasing the arity of some predicates in order to have enough positions for all the body-variables. However, for each rule, the number of unguarded variables that we need to guard is constant, and thus, the arity of the schema remains constant. We conclude that $\text{Cont}((G, CQ), (\text{NR, CQ}))$ is 3ExpTime-hard. Moreover, containment of guarded OMQs in UCQs is 2ExpTime-hard, even if the set of linear tgds uses only one constant, while $\text{Cont}((G, CQ), (S, CQ))$ is 2ExpTime-hard, even for tgds without constants.

### 8. CONCLUSIONS

We have concentrated on the fundamental problem of containment for OMQ languages based on the main decidable classes of tgds, and we have developed specially tailored techniques that allow us to obtain a relatively complete picture for the complexity of the problem at hand. Our main conclusion is that for most of the OMQ languages in question, the containment problem is harder (under widely accepted complexity assumptions) than query evaluation.
9. REFERENCES


