Relational algebra by way of adjunctions
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Relational Algebra by Way of Adjunctions

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1. Summary

- bulk types (sets, bags, lists) are **monads**
- monads have nice *mathematical foundations via adjunctions*
- monads support **comprehensions**
- comprehension syntax provides a *query* notation
  
  \[
  \begin{array}{c}
  \{ (\text{customer}.\text{name}, \text{invoice}.\text{amount}) \\
  | \text{customer} \leftrightarrow \text{customers}, \\
  \hspace{1cm} \text{invoice} \leftrightarrow \text{invoices}, \\
  \hspace{1cm} \text{customer}.\text{cid} = \text{invoice}.\text{customer}, \\
  \hspace{1cm} \text{invoice}.\text{due} \leq \text{today} \}
  \end{array}
  \]

- monad structure explains *selection, projection*
- less obvious how to explain *join*
2. Galois connections

Relating monotonic functions between two ordered sets:

\[ (A, \leq) \quad \Downarrow \quad (B, \sqsubseteq) \quad \text{means } f(b) \leq a \iff b \sqsubseteq g(a) \]

For example,

\[ (\mathbb{R}, \leq_{\mathbb{R}}) \quad \Downarrow \quad (\mathbb{Z}, \leq_{\mathbb{Z}}) \quad \text{inj} \]

\[ (\mathbb{Z}, \leq) \quad \Downarrow \quad (\mathbb{Z}, \leq) \quad \times k \]

“Change of coordinates” can sometimes simplify reasoning; eg rhs gives
\[ n \times k \leq m \iff n \leq m \div k, \] and multiplication is easier to reason about than rounding division.
3. Category theory from ordered sets

A category $\mathbf{C}$ consists of

- a set* $|\mathbf{C}|$ of objects,
- a set* $\mathbf{C}(X, Y)$ of arrows $X \to Y$ for each $X, Y : |\mathbf{C}|$,
- identity arrows $\text{id}_X : X \to X$ for each $X$,
- composition $f \cdot g : X \to Z$ of compatible arrows $g : X \to Y$ and $f : Y \to Z$,
- such that composition is associative, with identities as units.

Think of a directed graph, with vertices as objects and paths as arrows.

An ordered set $(A, \leq)$ is a degenerate category, with objects $A$ and a unique arrow $a \to b$ iff $a \leq b$.

$$\ldots \to -2 \to -1 \to 0 \to 1 \to 2 \to \ldots$$

Many categorical concepts are generalisations from ordered sets.

*proviso...
4. Concrete categories

Ordered sets are a *concrete category*: roughly,

- the objects are *sets with additional structure*
- the arrows are *structure-preserving mappings*

Many useful categories are of this form.

For example, the category **CMon** has commutative monoids \((M, \otimes, \epsilon)\) as objects, and homomorphisms \(h : (M, \otimes, \epsilon) \rightarrow (M', \oplus, \epsilon')\) as arrows:

\[
\begin{align*}
h (m \otimes n) &= h m \oplus h n \\
h \epsilon &= \epsilon'
\end{align*}
\]

Trivially, category **Set** has sets as objects, and total functions as arrows.
5. Functors

Categories are themselves structured objects...

A functor $F : C \to D$ is an operation on both objects and arrows, preserving the structure: $F f : F X \to F Y$ when $f : X \to Y$, and

$$F \ id_X = id_{F X}$$
$$F \ (f \cdot g) = F f \cdot F g$$

For example, forgetful functor $U : \text{CMon} \to \text{Set}$:

$$U (M, \otimes, \epsilon) = M$$
$$U (h : (M, \otimes, \epsilon) \to (M', \oplus, \epsilon')) = h : M \to M'$$

Conversely, $\text{Free} : \text{Set} \to \text{CMon}$ generates the free commutative monoid (ie bags) on a set of elements:

$$\text{Free} A = (\text{Bag} A, \uplus, \emptyset)$$
$$\text{Free} (f : A \to B) = \text{map} f : \text{Bag} A \to \text{Bag} B$$
6. Adjunctions

Adjunctions are the categorical generalisation of Galois connections. Given categories $\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{D}$, and functors $L : \mathbf{D} \to \mathbf{C}$ and $R : \mathbf{C} \to \mathbf{D}$, adjunction

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathbf{C} & \perp & \mathbf{D} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\mathbf{D} & \perp & \mathbf{C}
\end{array}
\]

means* $[-] : \mathbf{C}(L X, Y) \simeq \mathbf{D}(X, R Y) : [-]$.

A familiar example is given by currying:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Set} & \perp & \text{Set} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\text{Set} & \perp & \text{Set}
\end{array}
\]

with $\text{curry} : \text{Set}(X \times P, Y) \simeq \text{Set}(X, Y^P) : \text{curry}^\circ$.

hence definitions and properties of $\text{apply} = \text{uncurry} \ id_{Y^P} : Y^P \times P \to Y$.
7. Products and coproducts

with

\[
\text{fork} : \mathbf{Set}^2(\Delta A, (B, C)) \cong \mathbf{Set}(A, B \times C) : \text{fork}^\circ
\]
\[
\text{junc}^\circ : \mathbf{Set}(A + B, C) \cong \mathbf{Set}^2((A, B), \Delta C) : \text{junc}
\]

hence

\[
dup = \text{fork id}_{A,A} : \mathbf{Set}(A, A \times A)
\]
\[
(fst, snd) = \text{fork}^\circ \text{id}_{B \times C} : \mathbf{Set}^2(\Delta (B, C), (B, C))
\]

give tupling and projection. Dually for sums and injections, and generally for any arity—even zero.
8. Free commutative monoids

Adjunctions often capture embedding/projection pairs:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{CMon} & \perp & \text{Set} \\
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Free} \\
\Upsilon
\end{array} & \text{with } [-] : \text{CMon}(\text{Free } A, (M, \otimes, \epsilon)) \\
\approx \text{Set}(A, \Upsilon(M, \otimes, \epsilon)) & : [-]
\end{array}
\]

Unit and counit:

- \(\text{single } A = [id_{\text{Free } A}] : A \to \Upsilon(\text{Free } A)\)
- \(\text{reduce } M = [id_M] : \text{Free } (\Upsilon M) \to M \quad \text{-- for } M = (M, \otimes, \epsilon)\)

whence, for \(h : \text{Free } A \to M\) and \(f : A \to \Upsilon M = M\),

\(h = \text{reduce } M \cdot \text{Free } f \iff \Upsilon h \cdot \text{single } A = f\)

ie 1-to-1 correspondence between homomorphisms from the free commutative monoid (bags) and their behaviour on singletons.
9. Aggregation

Aggregations are bag homomorphisms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aggregation</th>
<th>monoid</th>
<th>action on singletons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>count</td>
<td>((\mathbb{N}, 0, +))</td>
<td>({a} \rightarrow 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sum</td>
<td>((\mathbb{R}, 0, +))</td>
<td>({a} \rightarrow a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max</td>
<td>((\mathbb{Z}, \text{minBound}, \text{max}))</td>
<td>({a} \rightarrow a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min</td>
<td>((\mathbb{Z}, \text{maxBound}, \text{min}))</td>
<td>({a} \rightarrow a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>((\mathbb{B}, \text{True}, \land))</td>
<td>({a} \rightarrow a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>any</td>
<td>((\mathbb{B}, \text{False}, \lor))</td>
<td>({a} \rightarrow a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selection is a homomorphism, to bags, using action

\[
\text{guard} : (A \rightarrow \mathbb{B}) \rightarrow \text{Bag} A \rightarrow \text{Bag} A
\]

\[
\text{guard } p \ a = \text{if } p \ a \text{ then } \{a\} \text{ else } \emptyset
\]

Laws about selections follow from laws of homomorphisms (and of coproducts, since \(\mathbb{B} = 1 + 1\)).
10. Monads

Bags form a *monad* \((\text{Bag}, \text{union}, \text{single})\) with

\[
\text{Bag} = U \cdot \text{Free}
\]

\[
\text{union} : \text{Bag} (\text{Bag} A) \to \text{Bag} A
\]

\[
\text{single} : A \to \text{Bag} A
\]

which justifies the use of comprehension notation \(\{ f \ a \ b \mid a \leftarrow x, b \leftarrow g \ a \}\).

In fact, for any adjunction \(L \dashv R\) between \(C\) and \(D\), we get a monad \((T, \mu, \eta)\) on \(D\), where

\[
T = R \cdot L
\]

\[
\mu A = R \ [id_A] \ L : T (T A) \to T A
\]

\[
\eta A = [id_A] : A \to T A
\]
11. Maps

Database indexes are essentially maps $\text{Map } K V = V^K$. Maps $(-)^K$ from $K$ form a monad (the Reader monad in Haskell), so arise from an adjunction. The laws of exponents arise from this adjunction, and from those for products and coproducts:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Map } 0 V & \simeq 1 \\
\text{Map } 1 V & \simeq V \\
\text{Map } (K_1 + K_2) V & \simeq \text{Map } K_1 V \times \text{Map } K_2 V \\
\text{Map } (K_1 \times K_2) V & \simeq \text{Map } K_1 (\text{Map } K_2 V) \\
\text{Map } K 1 & \simeq 1 \\
\text{Map } K (V_1 \times V_2) & \simeq \text{Map } K V_1 \times \text{Map } K V_2 : \text{merge}
\end{align*}
\]
12. Indexing

Relations are in 1-to-1 correspondence with set-valued functions:

\[
\text{Rel} \xrightarrow{J} \downarrow \xrightarrow{\perp} \text{Set}
\]

where \( J \) embeds, and \( E \ R : A \to \text{Set} \ B \) for \( R : A \sim B \).

Moreover, the correspondence remains valid for bags:

\[
\text{index} : \text{Bag} \ (K \times V) \cong \text{Map} \ K \ (\text{Bag} \ V)
\]

Together, \textit{index} and \textit{merge} give efficient relational joins:

\[
x \ f \bowtie g \ y = \text{flatten} \ (\text{Map} \ K \ cp \ (\text{merge} \ ( \text{groupBy} \ f \ x, \text{groupBy} \ g \ y)))
\]

\textit{groupBy} : \((V \to K) \to \text{Bag} \ V \to \text{Map} \ K \ (\text{Bag} \ V)

\textit{flatten} : \text{Map} \ K \ (\text{Bag} \ V) \to \text{Bag} \ V
13. Pointed sets and finite maps

Model *finite maps* $\text{Map}_*$ not as partial functions, but *total* functions to a *pointed* codomain $(A, a)$, i.e. a set $A$ with a distinguished element $a : A$.

Pointed sets and point-preserving functions form a category $\text{Set}_*$. There is an adjunction to $\text{Set}$, via

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Set}_* & \downarrow & \text{Set} \\
\downarrow \text{Maybe} & & \downarrow \text{U} \\
\text{Set}_* & \downarrow \bot & \text{Set}
\end{array}$$

where $\text{Maybe } A \simeq 1 + A$ adds a point, and $\text{U} (A, a) = A$ discards it.

In particular, $(\text{Bag } A, \emptyset)$ is a pointed set. Moreover, $\text{Bag } f$ is point-preserving, so we get a functor $\text{Bag}_* : \text{Set} \to \text{Set}_*$.

Indexing remains an isomorphism:

$$\text{index} : \text{Bag}_* (K \times V) \simeq \text{Map}_* K (\text{Bag}_* V)$$
14. Graded monads

A catch: finite maps aren’t a monad, because

\[ \eta a = \lambda k \to a : A \to \text{Map } K A \]

in general yields an infinite map.

However, finite maps are a \textit{graded monad}*: for monoid \((M, \otimes, \epsilon)\),

\[ \mu X : T_m (T_n X) \to T_{m \otimes n} X \]
\[ \eta X : X \to T_\epsilon X \]

satisfying the usual laws. These too arise from adjunctions*.

We use the monoid \((\mathbb{K}, \times, 1)\) of finite key types under product.
15. Conclusions

- *Monad comprehensions* for database queries
- Structure arising from *adjunctions*
- Equivalences from *universal properties*
- Fitting in *relational joins*, via indexing
- To do: calculating *query optimisations*

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