

The Complexity of Resilience for Digraph Queries

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STACS
10 March 2026



FWF Austrian
Science Fund

ERC Synergy Grant POCOCOP (GA 101071674)

FWF Grant COVID (10.55776/ESP6949724)

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database – a relational structure \mathfrak{A}

conjunctive query – a formula q of the form $\exists y_1, \dots, y_l (\psi_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \psi_m)$,
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Output: Can we **remove** $\leq u$ **tuples** from relations of \mathfrak{A} so that $\mathfrak{A} \not\models q$?

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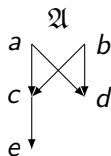
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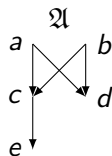
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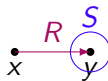
Goal: **Classify complexity** of resilience for all q (always in **NP**).



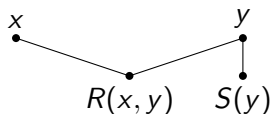
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canonical structure

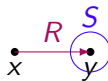


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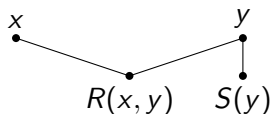
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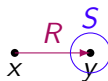
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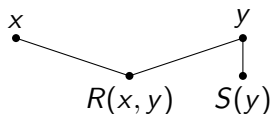
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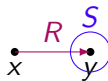
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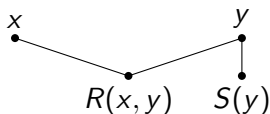
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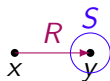
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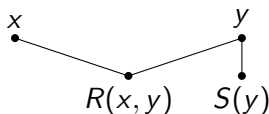
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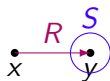
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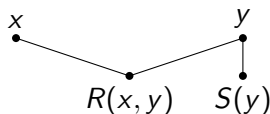
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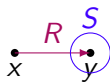
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oligomorphic – countable domain C_q and the action of $\text{Aut}(\mathfrak{C}_q)$ on $(C_q)^n$ has **finitely many orbits** for every $n \geq 1$

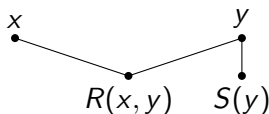
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Example: For every finite directed graph G we have:

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \not\rightarrow G \Leftrightarrow G \rightarrow \uparrow \end{array}$$

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Definition (VCSP(Δ))

Input: $u \in \mathbb{Q}$, an expression

$$\phi(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_i \psi_i,$$

where each ψ_i is an atomic τ -formula

Output: Is

$$\inf_{t \in D^n} \phi(t) \leq u \text{ in } \Delta?$$

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turn it into a valued structure Δ_q with cost functions taking values 0 and 1

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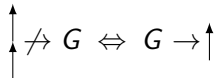
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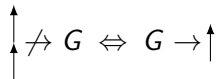
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resilience problem for $q_p = \text{VCSP}(\Delta_{q_p})$

= Max-Cut problem for directed multigraphs (NP-complete)



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Fact (Bodirsky, S., Lutz '24): If $\text{Aut}(\Gamma)$ is oligomorphic and Γ pp-constructs Δ , then $\text{VCSP}(\Delta)$ reduces to $\text{VCSP}(\Gamma)$ in polynomial time.

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Theorem (Bodirsky, S. '26)

Let q be a minimal digraph query. If $q \in \{q_\ell, q_e, q_c\}$, then the resilience problem for q is in P . Otherwise, Δ_q pp-constructs 1-in-3-SAT and the resilience problem for q is NP-complete.

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Corollary: The first theorem is true **without** the **assumption** that q is **self-join-free**.

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- Hence, \mathfrak{C}_q can be chosen finite and without directed cycles.
- We use the longest path in \mathfrak{C}_q to pp-construct Δ_{q_p} in Δ_q .

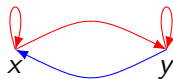
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- If q contains an oriented cycle of length ≥ 3 , then Δ_q pp-constructs 1-in-3-SAT.
- Suppose that q does not contain such cycle and $q \notin \{q_\ell, q_e, q_c\}$.
- Then, by minimality, q is an orientation of a tree.
- Hence, \mathfrak{C}_q can be chosen finite and without directed cycles.
- We use the longest path in \mathfrak{C}_q to pp-construct Δ_{q_p} in Δ_q .
- Δ_{q_p} pp-constructs 1-in-3-SAT.

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- We are done by the transitivity of pp-constructability.

Next to-do: Prove a **P vs. NP-complete complexity dichotomy** for conjunctive queries over a **binary signature**.



Thank you for your attention

Funding statement: This research was funded in whole or in part by the Austrian Science Fund (FWF) 10.55776/ESP6949724 and by the European Union (ERC, POCOCOP, 101071674). Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Research Council Executive Agency. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.