

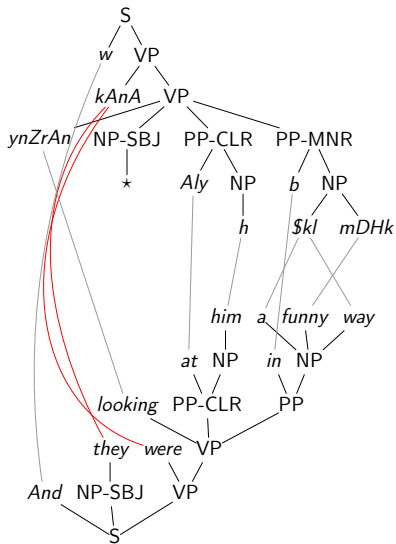
Linking Theorems for Tree Transducers

Andreas Maletti

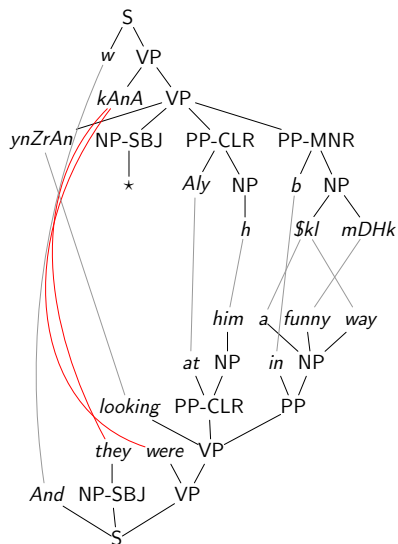
`maletti@ims.uni-stuttgart.de`

Speyer — October 1, 2015

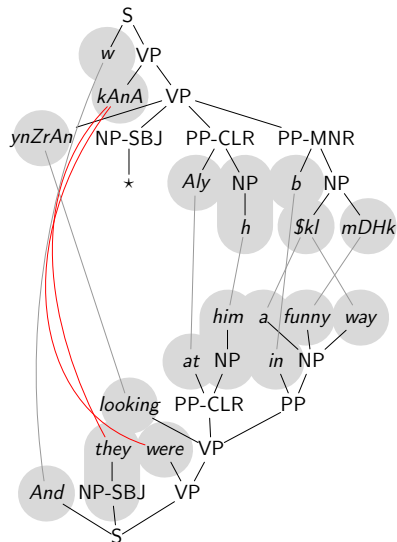
Statistical Machine Translation



Statistical Machine Translation

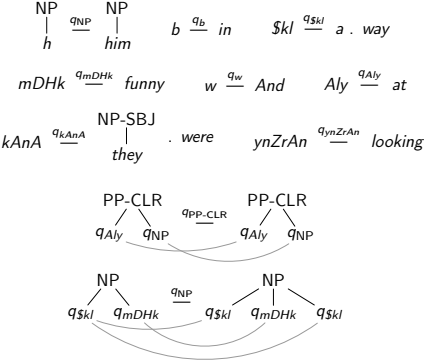
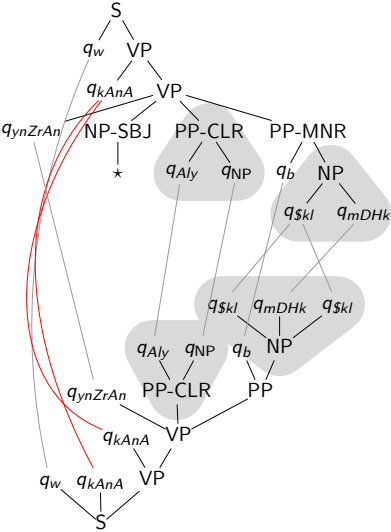


Statistical Machine Translation

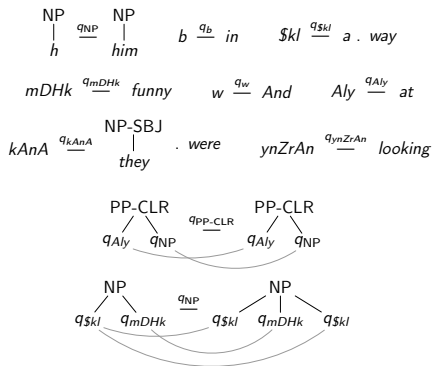
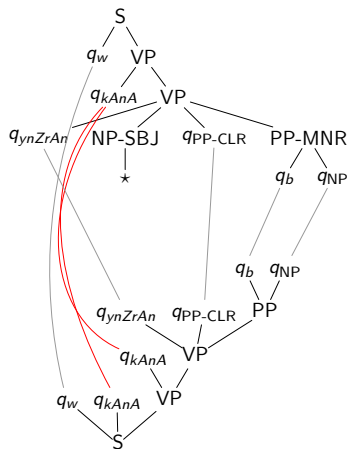


$\text{NP} \xrightarrow{q_{\text{NP}}} \text{NP}$ $b \xrightarrow{q_b} \text{in}$ $\$kl \xrightarrow{q_{\$kl}} a \cdot \text{way}$
 h him
 $mDHk \xrightarrow{q_{mDHk}} \text{funny}$ $w \xrightarrow{q_w} \text{And}$ $Aly \xrightarrow{q_{Aly}} \text{at}$
 $kAnA \xrightarrow{q_{kAnA}}$ NP-SBJ $\cdot \text{were}$ $ynzrAn \xrightarrow{q_{ynzrAn}} \text{looking}$
 $they$

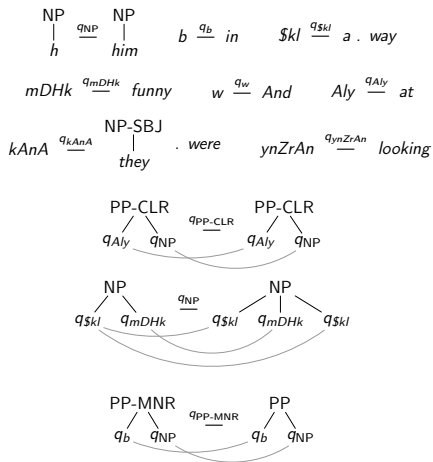
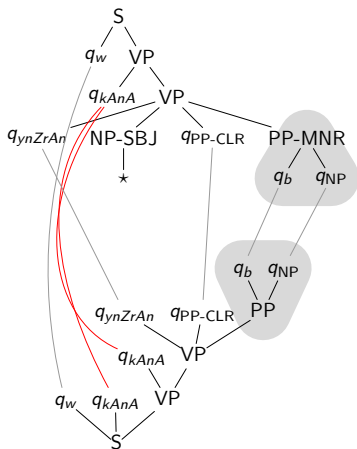
Statistical Machine Translation



Statistical Machine Translation

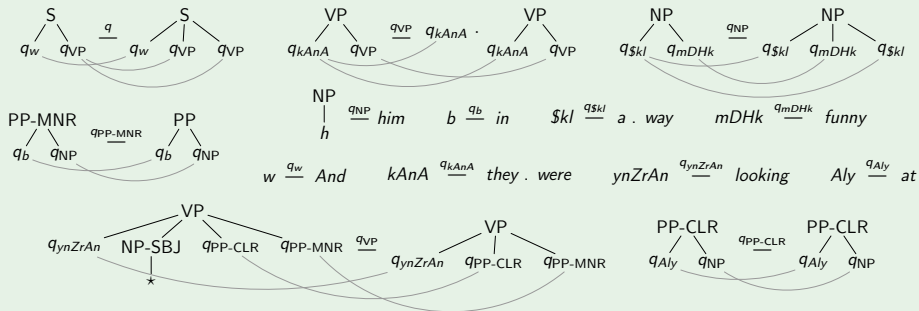


Statistical Machine Translation



Statistical Machine Translation

Extracted rules



Linear Multi Tree Transducer

MBOT

linear multi tree transducer (Q, Σ, I, R)

- finite set Q states
- alphabet Σ input and output symbols
- $I \subseteq Q$ initial states
- finite set $R \subseteq T_{\Sigma}(Q) \times Q \times T_{\Sigma}(Q)^*$ rules
 - each $q \in Q$ occurs at most once in ℓ $(\ell, q, \vec{r}) \in R$
 - each $q \in Q$ that occurs in \vec{r} also occurs in ℓ $(\ell, q, \vec{r}) \in R$

Linear Multi Tree Transducer

Syntactic properties

MBOT (Q, Σ, I, R) is

- **linear tree transducer with regular look-ahead** (XTOP^R)
if $|\vec{r}| \leq 1$ $\forall (\ell, q, \vec{r}) \in R$
- **linear tree transducer** (XTOP)
if $|\vec{r}| = 1$ $\forall (\ell, q, \vec{r}) \in R$

Linear Multi Tree Transducer

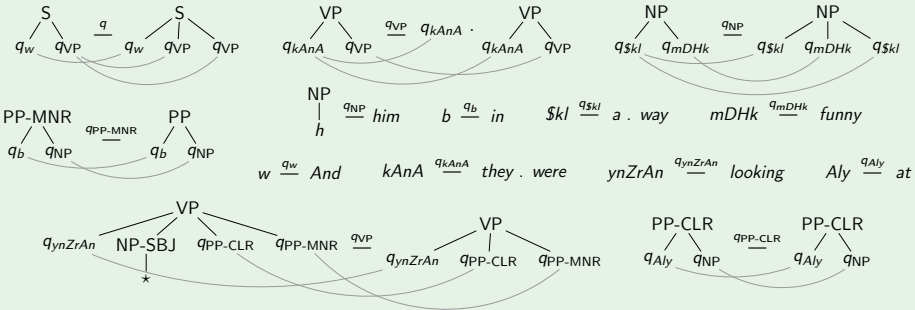
Syntactic properties

MBOT (Q, Σ, I, R) is

- **linear tree transducer with regular look-ahead** (XTOP^R)
if $|\vec{r}| \leq 1$ $\forall (l, q, \vec{r}) \in R$
- **linear tree transducer** (XTOP)
if $|\vec{r}| = 1$ $\forall (l, q, \vec{r}) \in R$
- **ϵ -free** if $l \notin Q$ $\forall (l, q, \vec{r}) \in R$

Linear Multi Tree Transducer

Extracted rules



Properties

XTOP^R: **X**

XTOP: **X**

ϵ -free: **✓**

Another Example

Textual example

MBOT $M = (Q, \Sigma, \{\star\}, R)$

- $Q = \{\star, q, \text{id}, \text{id}'\}$
- $\Sigma = \{\sigma, \delta, \gamma, \alpha\}$
- the following rules in R :

$$\sigma(\star, q) \xrightarrow{\star} \sigma(\star, q)$$

$$\sigma(\star, q) \xrightarrow{q} q$$

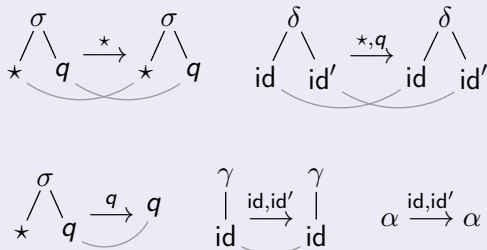
$$\delta(\text{id}, \text{id}') \xrightarrow{\star, q} \delta(\text{id}, \text{id}')$$

$$\gamma(\text{id}) \xrightarrow{\text{id}, \text{id}'} \gamma(\text{id})$$

$$\alpha \xrightarrow{\text{id}, \text{id}'} \alpha$$

Another Example

Graphical representation



Properties

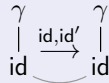
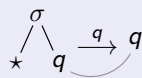
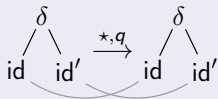
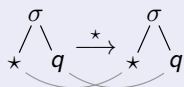
XTOP^R: ✓

XTOP: ✓

ϵ -free: ✓

Semantics

Rules

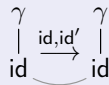
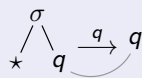
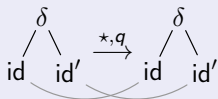
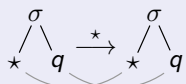


$$\alpha \xrightarrow{id,id'} \alpha$$

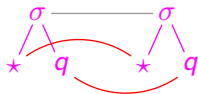
★ ——— ★

Semantics

Rules

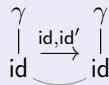
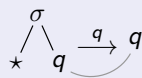
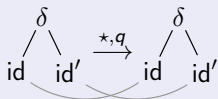
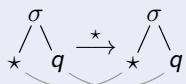


$$\alpha \xrightarrow{\text{id, id}'} \alpha$$

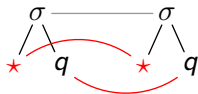


Semantics

Rules

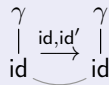
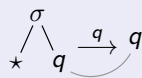
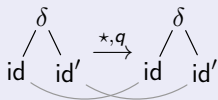
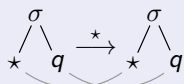


$$\alpha \xrightarrow{id, id'} \alpha$$

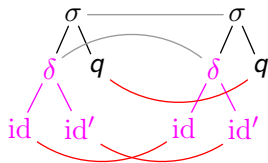


Semantics

Rules

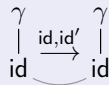
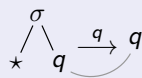
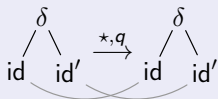
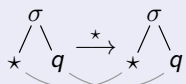


$$\alpha \xrightarrow{id, id'} \alpha$$

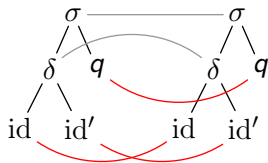


Semantics

Rules

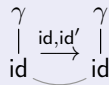
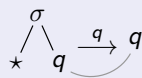
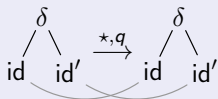
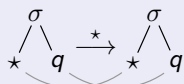


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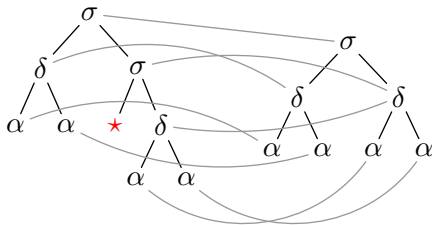


Semantics

Rules

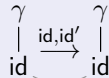
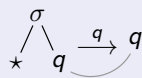
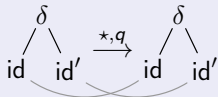
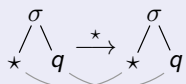


$$\alpha \xrightarrow{\text{id}, \text{id}'} \alpha$$

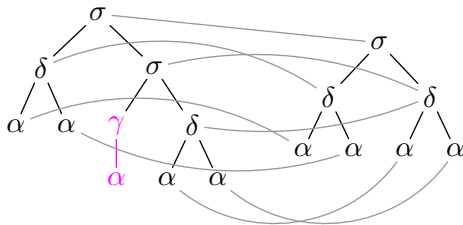


Semantics

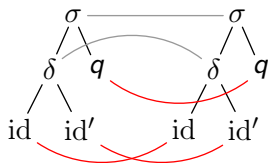
Rules



$$\alpha \xrightarrow{\text{id}, \text{id}'} \alpha$$



Semantics



Sentential forms

$\langle t, A, D, u \rangle$

- $t \in T_{\Sigma}(Q)$
- $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}^* \times \mathbb{N}^*$
- $D \subseteq \mathbb{N}^* \times \mathbb{N}^*$
- $u \in T_{\Sigma}(Q)$

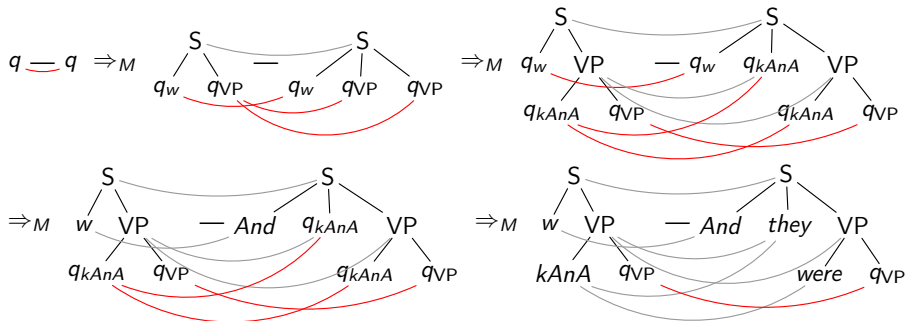
input tree

active links (red)

disabled links (gray)

output tree

Semantics



Semantics

Dependencies and relation

- state-computed dependencies:

$$M_q = \{ \langle t, D, u \rangle \mid t, u \in T_\Sigma, \langle q, \{(\varepsilon, \varepsilon)\}, \emptyset, q \rangle \Rightarrow_M^* \langle t, \emptyset, D, u \rangle \}$$

- computed dependencies:

$$\text{dep}(M) = \bigcup_{q \in I} M_q$$

Semantics

Dependencies and relation

- state-computed dependencies:

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- computed dependencies:

$$\text{dep}(M) = \bigcup_{q \in I} M_q$$

- computed transformation:

$$\tau_M = \{(t, u) \mid \langle t, D, u \rangle \in \text{dep}(M)\}$$

Further Properties

Regularity-preserving

transformation $\tau \subseteq T_\Sigma \times T_\Sigma$ **preserves regularity**

if $\tau(L) = \{u \mid (t, u) \in \tau, t \in L\}$ is regular for all regular $L \subseteq T_\Sigma$

rp-MBOT = regularity preserving transformations computable by MBOT

Compositions

- $\tau_1 ; \tau_2 = \{(s, u) \mid \exists t: (s, t) \in \tau_1, (t, u) \in \tau_2\}$
- support modular development
- allow integration of external knowledge sources
- occur naturally in query rewriting

Contents

1 Basics

2 Linking technique

Dependencies

Recent research

- Bojańczyk, ICALP 2014
- Maneth et al., ICALP 2015

on models with dependencies

Dependencies

Hierarchical properties

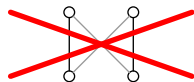
A dependency $\langle t, D, u \rangle$ is

- **input hierarchical** if

① $w_2 \not\leq w_1$

② $\exists (v_1, w_1') \in D$ with $w_1' \leq w_2$

for all $(v_1, w_1), (v_2, w_2) \in D$ with $v_1 < v_2$



Dependencies

Hierarchical properties

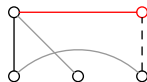
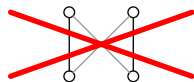
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Dependencies

Hierarchical properties

A dependency $\langle t, D, u \rangle$ is

- **input hierarchical** if

- 1 $w_2 \not\leq w_1$
- 2 $\exists (v_1, w'_1) \in D$ with $w'_1 \leq w_2$

for all $(v_1, w_1), (v_2, w_2) \in D$ with $v_1 < v_2$

- **strictly input hierarchical** if

- 1 $v_1 < v_2$ implies $w_1 \leq w_2$
- 2 $v_1 = v_2$ implies $w_1 \leq w_2$ or $w_2 \leq w_1$

for all $(v_1, w_1), (v_2, w_2) \in D$

Dependencies

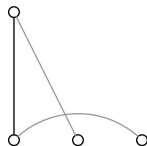
Distance properties

A dependency $\langle t, D, u \rangle$ is

- **input link-distance bounded by $b \in \mathbb{N}$**

if for all $(v_1, w_1), (v_1 v', w_2) \in D$ with $|v'| > b$

$\exists (v_1 v, w_3) \in D$ such that $v < v'$ and $1 \leq |v| \leq b$

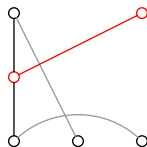


Dependencies

Distance properties

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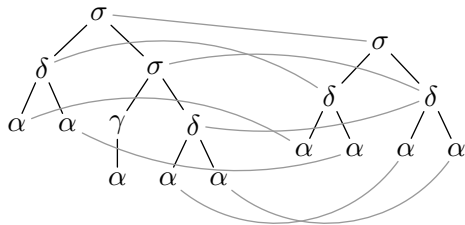
Dependencies

Distance properties

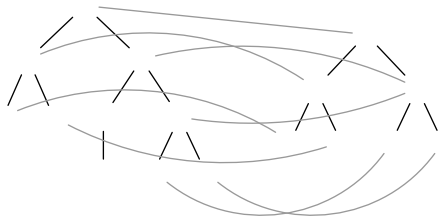
A dependency $\langle t, D, u \rangle$ is

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if for all $(v_1, w_1), (v_1 v', w_2) \in D$ with $|v'| > b$
 $\exists (v_1 v, w_3) \in D$ such that $v < v'$ and $1 \leq |v| \leq b$
- **strict input link-distance bounded by b**
if for all $v_1, v_1 v' \in \text{pos}(t)$ with $|v'| > b$
 $\exists (v_1 v, w_3) \in D$ such that $v < v'$ and $1 \leq |v| \leq b$

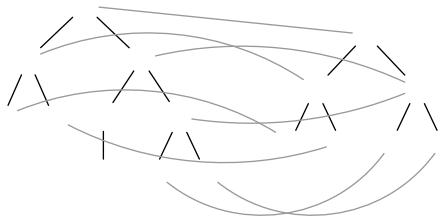
Dependencies



Dependencies

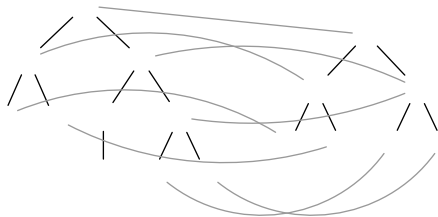


Dependencies



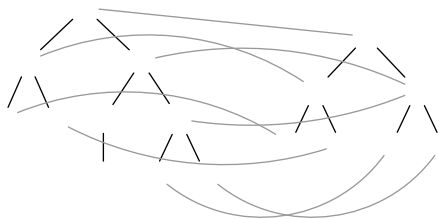
strictly input hierarchical

Dependencies



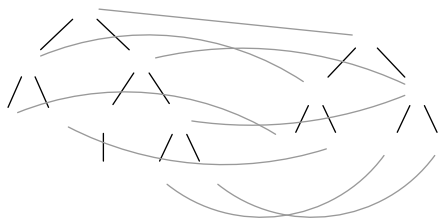
strictly input hierarchical and strictly output hierarchical

Dependencies



strictly input hierarchical and strictly output hierarchical
with strict input link-distance 2

Dependencies



strictly input hierarchical and strictly output hierarchical
with strict input link-distance 2 and strict output link-distance 1

Dependencies

Model \ Property	hierarchical		link-distance bounded	
	input	output	input	output
XTOP ^R	strictly	strictly	✓	strictly
MBOT	✓	strictly	✓	strictly

Linking Theorem

Theorem

Let M_1, \dots, M_k be ε -free $XTOP^R$ over Σ such that

$$\{(c[t_1, \dots, t_n], c'[t_1, \dots, t_n]) \mid t_1, \dots, t_n \in T\} \subseteq \tau_{M_1}; \dots; \tau_{M_k}$$

for some contexts $c, c' \in C_\Sigma(X_n)$ and special $T \subseteq T_\Sigma$.

$$\forall 1 \leq i \leq k, \forall 1 \leq j \leq n$$

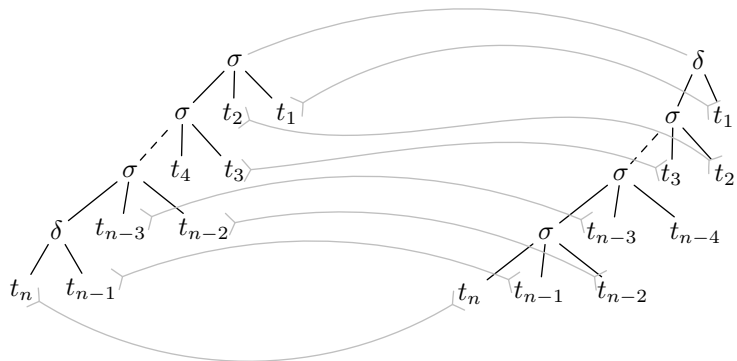
$\exists t_j \in T, \exists \langle u_{i-1}, D_i, u_i \rangle \in \text{dep}(M_i), \exists (v_{ji}, w_{ji}) \in D_i$ such that

- $u_0 = c[t_1, \dots, t_n]$ and $u_k = c'[t_1, \dots, t_n]$
- $\text{pos}_{x_j}(c') \leq w_{jk}$
- $v_{ji} \leq w_{j(i-1)}$ if $i \geq 2$
- $\text{pos}_{x_j}(c) \leq v_{j1}$

Linking Theorem

Corollary [Arnold, Dauchet, TCS 1982]

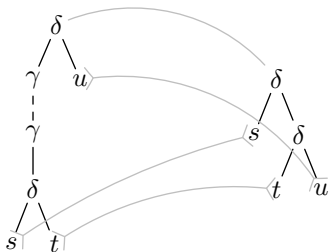
Illustrated relation τ cannot be computed by any ε -free XTOP^R



Linking Theorem

Corollary [M. et al., SICOMP 2009]

Illustrated relation τ cannot be computed by any ε -free XTOP^R



Topicalization

Example

- *It rained yesterday night.*

Topicalized: *Yesterday night, it rained.*

Topicalization

Example

- *It rained yesterday night.*

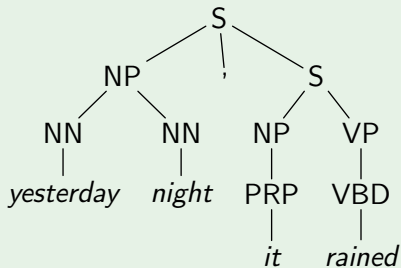
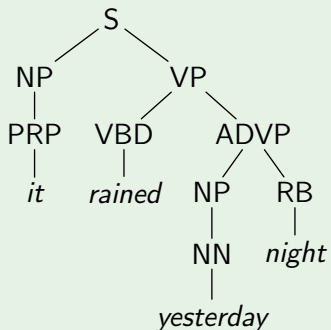
Topicalized: *Yesterday night, it rained.*

- *We toiled all day yesterday at the restaurant that charges extra for clean plates.*

Topicalized: *At the restaurant that charges extra for clean plates, we toiled all day yesterday.*

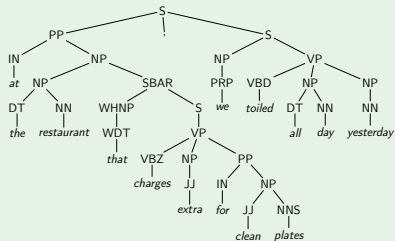
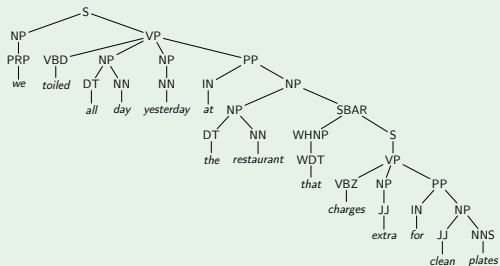
Topicalization

On the tree level

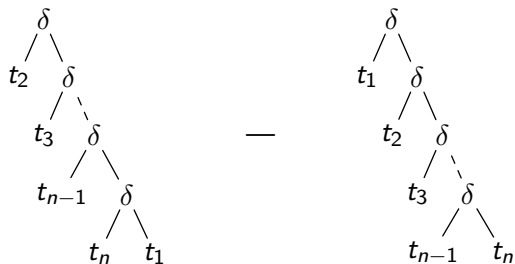


Topicalization

On the tree level



Topicalization



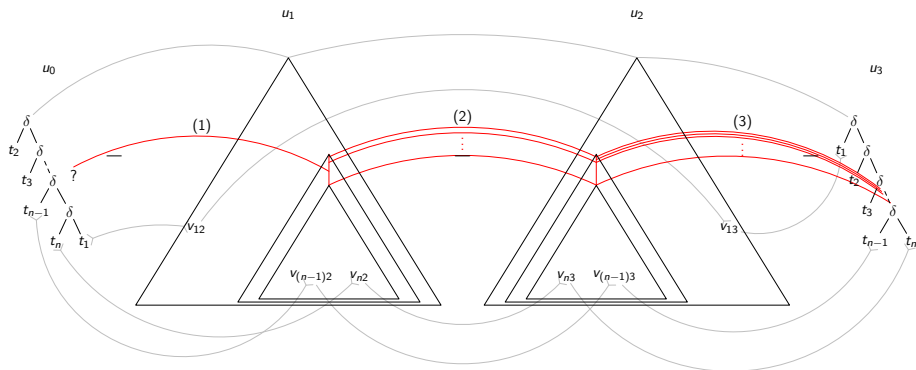
Theorem

Topicalization is in rp-MBOT

Topicalization

Theorem

Topicalization cannot be computed by any composition of ε -free XTOP^R



3 ε -free XTOP^R sufficient to simulate any composition of ε -free XTOP^R

Topicalization

Corollary

$$(X\text{TOP}^R)^* \subsetneq \text{rp-MBOT}$$

Linking Theorem

Theorem

Let $M = (Q, \Sigma, I, R)$ be an ε -free MBOT such that

$$\{(c[t_1, \dots, t_n], c'[t_1, \dots, t_n]) \mid t_1, \dots, t_n \in T\} \subseteq \tau_M$$

for some contexts $c, c' \in C_\Sigma(X_n)$ and special $T \subseteq T_\Sigma$.

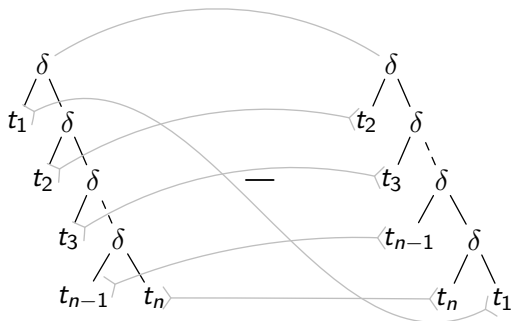
$\forall 1 \leq j \leq n, \exists t_j \in T, \exists \langle u, D, u' \rangle \in \text{dep}(M), \exists (v_j, w_j) \in D$ with

- $u = c[t_1, \dots, t_n]$ and $u' = c'[t_1, \dots, t_n]$
- $\text{pos}_{x_j}(c) \leq v_j$
- $\text{pos}_{x_j}(c') \leq w_j$

Linking Theorem

Corollary

Inverse of topologicalization cannot be computed by any ε -free MBOT



Summary & References

Summary

- 1 $(\text{XTOP}^{\text{R}})^* \subsetneq \text{rp-MBOT}$
- 2 rp-MBOT not closed under inverses
- 3 What happens to invertible MBOT?

Summary & References

Summary

- 1 $(\text{XTOP}^R)^* \subsetneq \text{rp-MBOT}$
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- 3 What happens to invertable MBOT?

References

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