

GPO: A Path Ordering for Graphs

Nachum Dershowitz and Jean-Pierre Jouannaud

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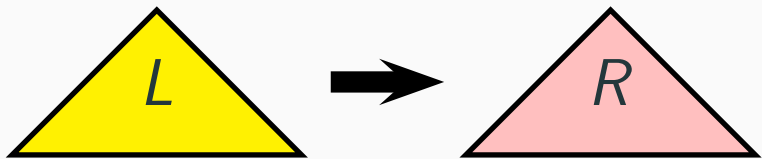
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Motivation

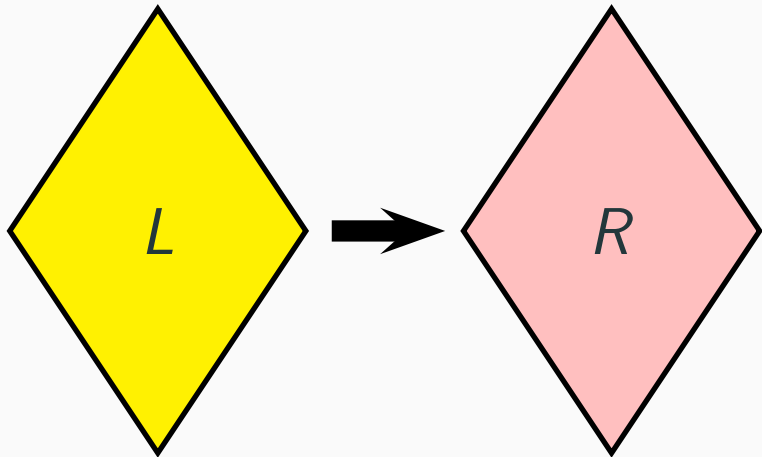
Goals

- Design a total order for comparing polynomials over graphs (algebraic operads)
- *Design a framework for rewriting graphs that generalizes term-rewriting*
- Design a recursive ordering for proving termination

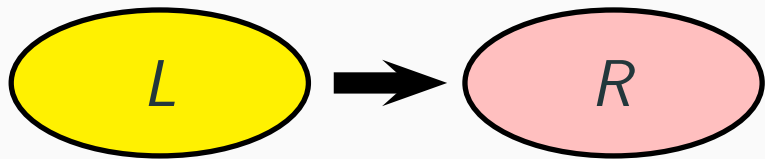
Tree Rewriting



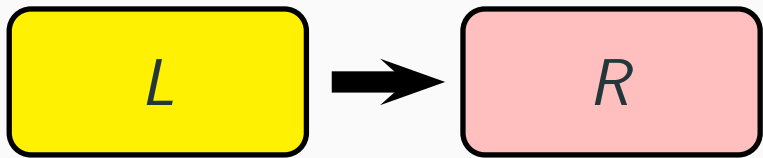
Dag Rewriting



Graph Rewriting



Drag Rewriting



Drags

Drags

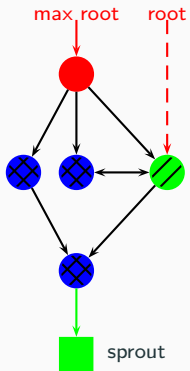
Σ functions: ● ● ●

Ξ variables: ■ □

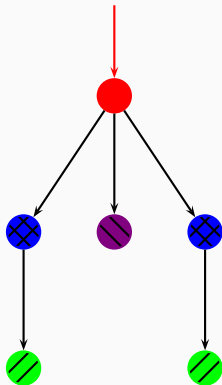
A *drag* consists of

- *vertices* V
- *roots* $R \in V^*$
- *sprouts* $S \subseteq V$
- *labels* $L : S \rightarrow \Xi$
 $L : V \setminus S \rightarrow \Sigma$
- *successors* $X : V \rightarrow V^*$

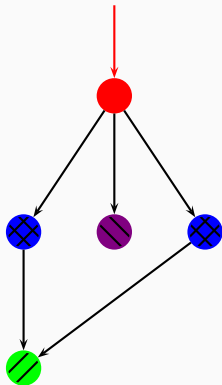
Drag



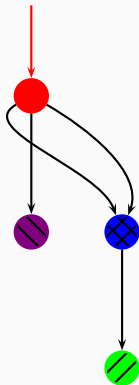
Example 1: Tree



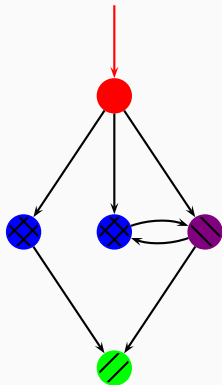
Example 2: Sharing



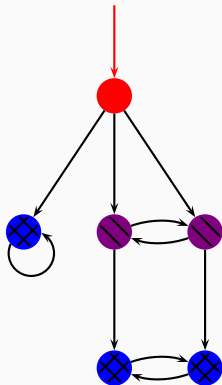
Example 4: More Sharing



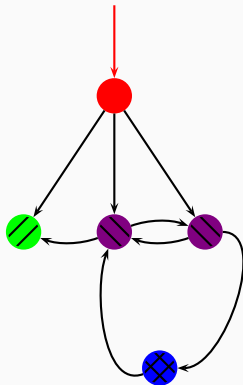
Example 5: Horizontal Sharing



Example 6: Cycles

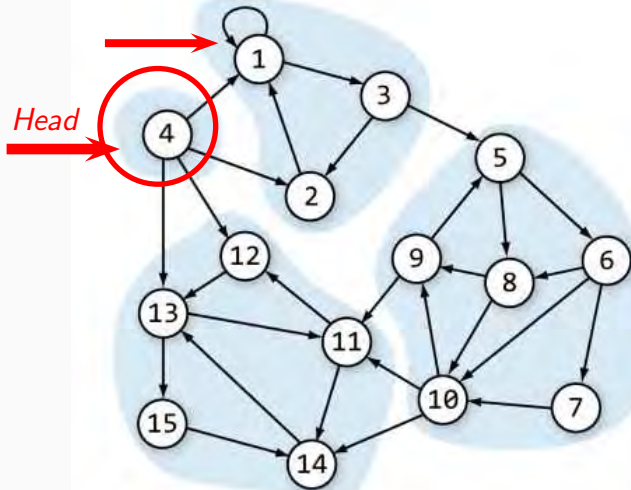


Example 7: Big Cycle

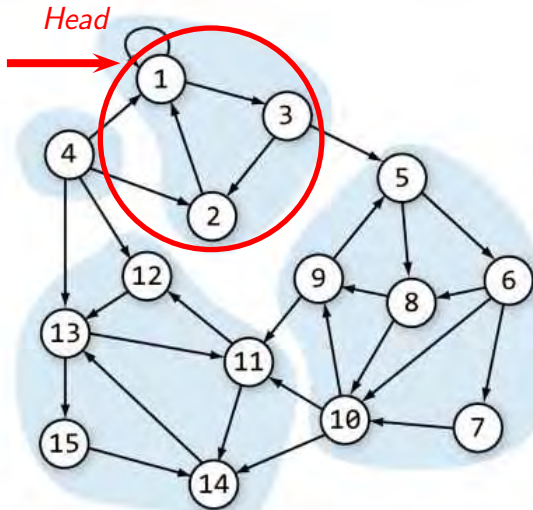


Composition

Components



Components



Subdrag

A *subdrag* is a reachability-closed subset of components – plus their inter-connections.

Switchboard

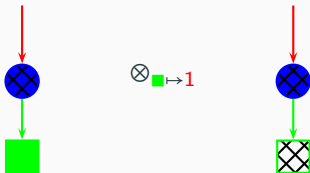
- A *switchboard* links two drags
- Maps **sprouts** of one to **roots** of other (and vice-versa)
- Sprouts with same name point to roots of the same (or isomorphic) subdrags

Switchboard Example

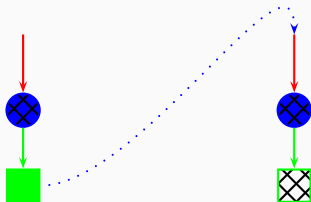
■ \mapsto 1

☒ \mapsto 2

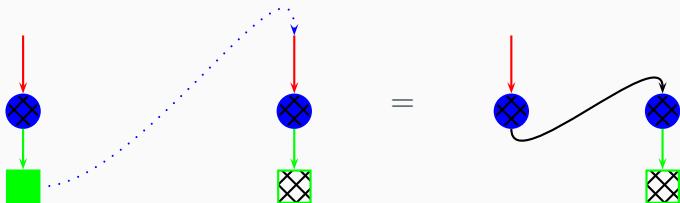
Directional Composition



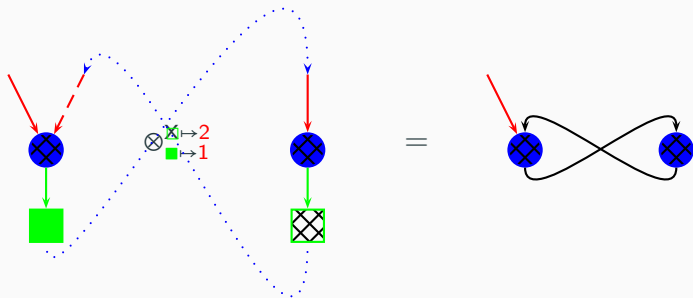
Directional Composition



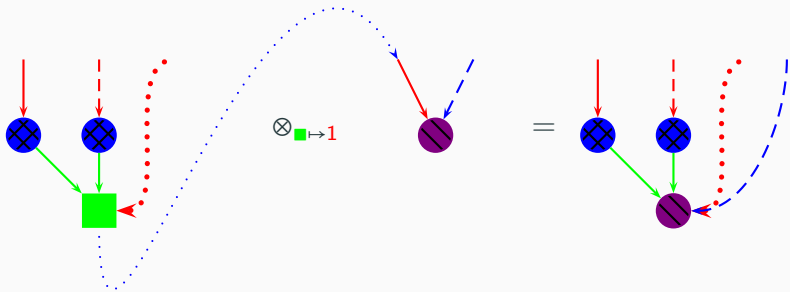
Directional Composition



Cyclic Composition



Root Transfer



Rewriting Switchboard

A *rewriting switchboard* ξ connects context/substitution D to drag *pattern* L

We say $D\xi$ *extends* L

- Roots of L are connected
- Sprouts of L are connected
- Extension variables appear once

Properties

Composition is

- *commutative* (up to permutation of roots)
- *associative* (if names don't conflict)
- enjoys *identities* (switchboards whose vertices are *both* sprouts and roots)

Decomposition

Subdrag

The *subdrag* $D|_{V'}$ of D generated by subset V' of its vertices:

- vertices reachable from V'
- reachable sprouts
- labels and successors restricted to remaining vertices
- remaining roots plus “induced” roots

Antecedent A and *directed* switchboard ζ s.t.

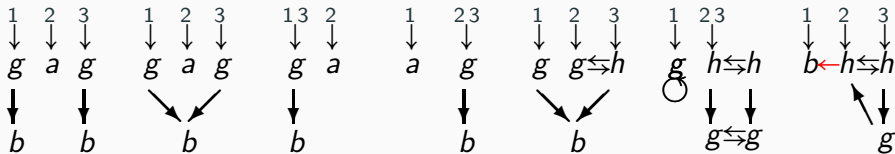
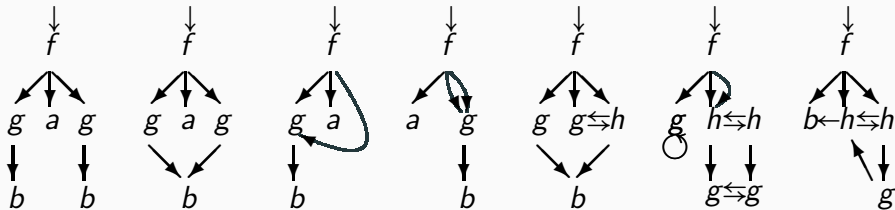
$$D = A \zeta D|_{V'}$$

Head and Tail

- The *head* \widehat{D} includes vertices from which a maximal root is reachable
- The *tail* ∇D includes all the rest (only *one* tail)
- There's a directed switchboard ζ s.t. $D = \widehat{D} \zeta \nabla D$

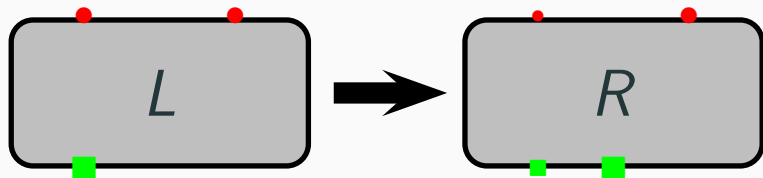
Two drags are isomorphic iff heads and tails are isomorphic

Examples



Rewriting

Rules



- matching roots on both sides
- no extra variables on right

$D \rightarrow D'$ if there's an extension $W\xi$ of L s.t.

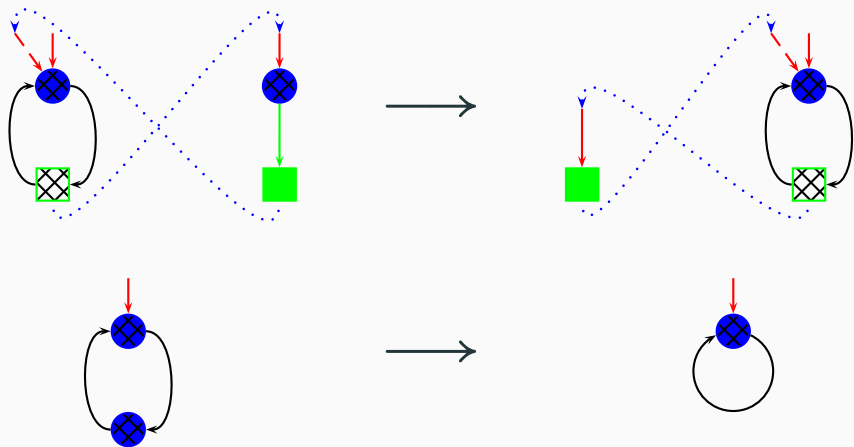
- $D = W\xi L$
- $D' = W\xi R$

Rewriting tail does not affect head!

Example: Shrinking



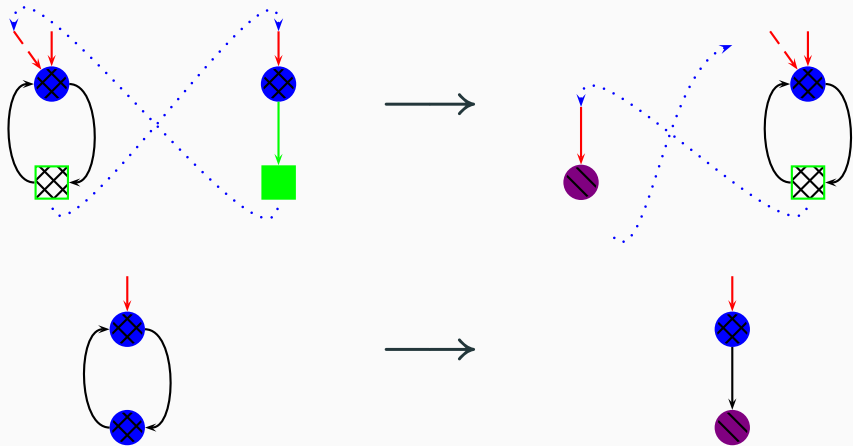
Example: Shrinking



Example: Breaking



Example: Breaking



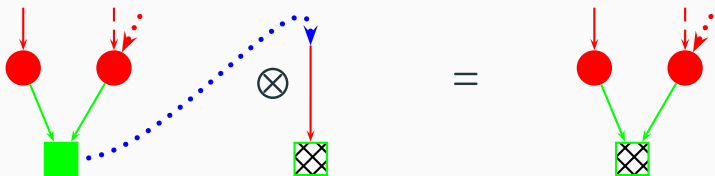
Cyclic Extensions

An extension of D is *cyclic* if all its (non-sprout) vertices are reachable from (roots of) D in the composition



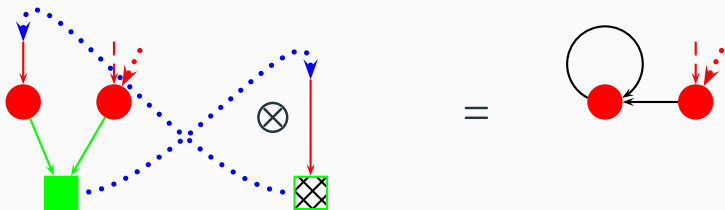
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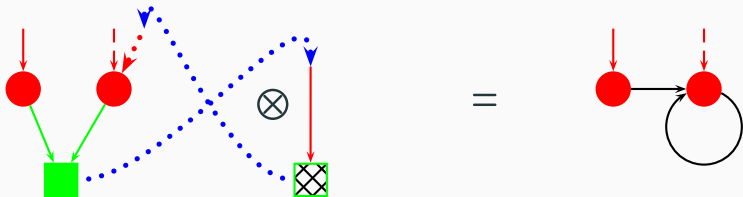
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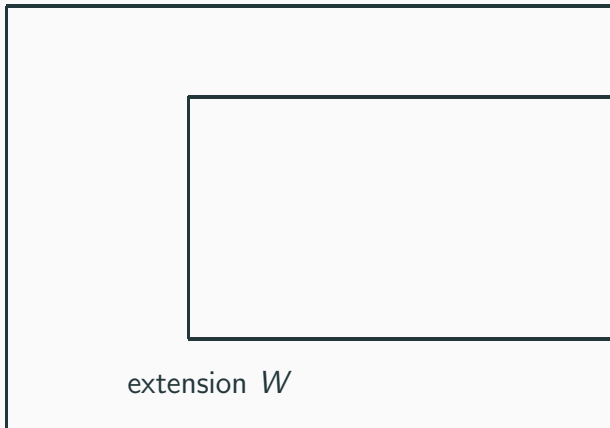
Matching

Extension Decomposition: $D = A\zeta(B\theta C)$

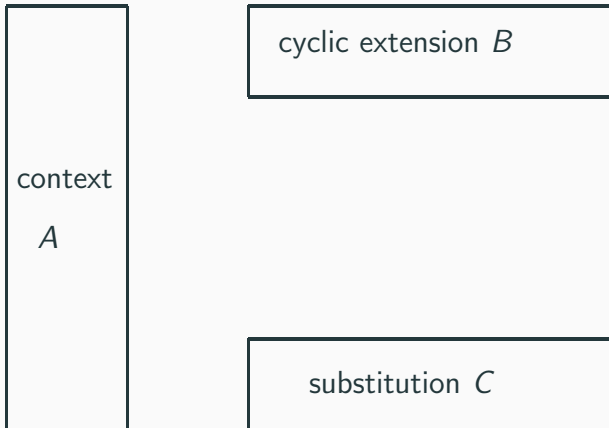
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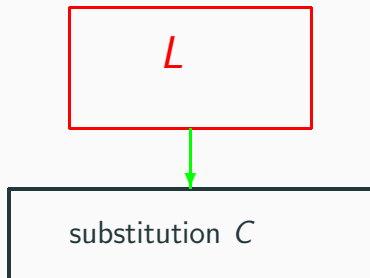
Extension Decomposition: $D = A\zeta(B\theta C)$



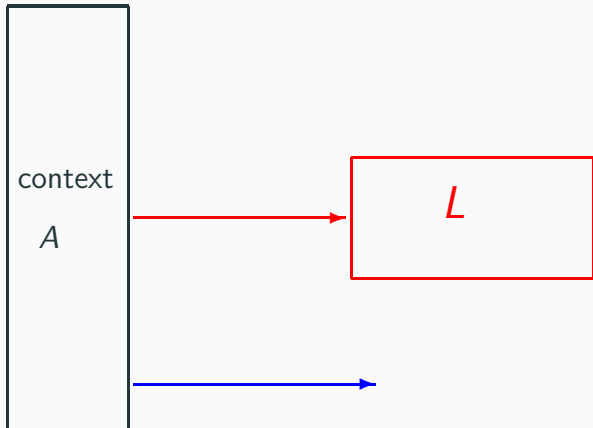
Extension Decomposition: $D = A\zeta(B\theta C)$



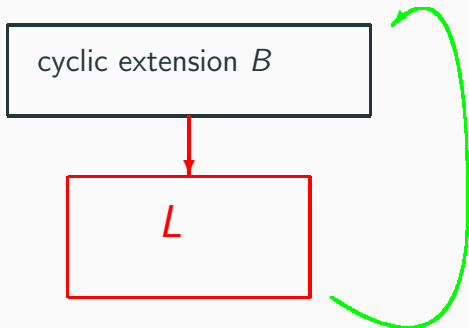
Extension Decomposition: $D = A\zeta(B\theta C)$



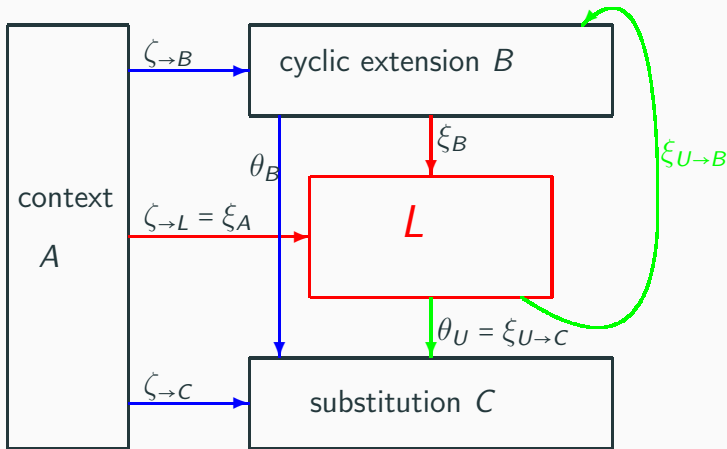
Extension Decomposition: $D = A\zeta(B\theta C)$



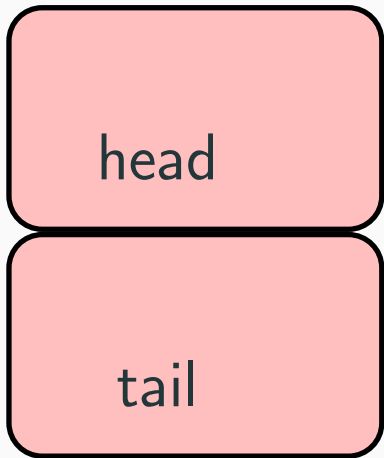
Extension Decomposition: $D = A\zeta(B\theta C)$



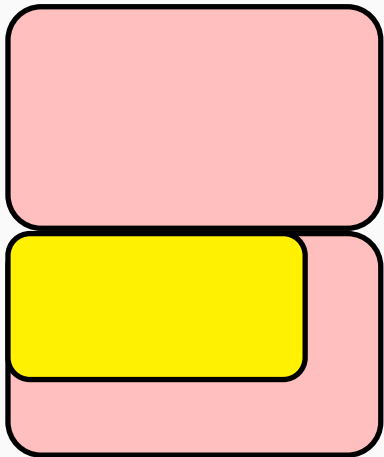
Extension Decomposition: $D = A\zeta(B\theta C)$



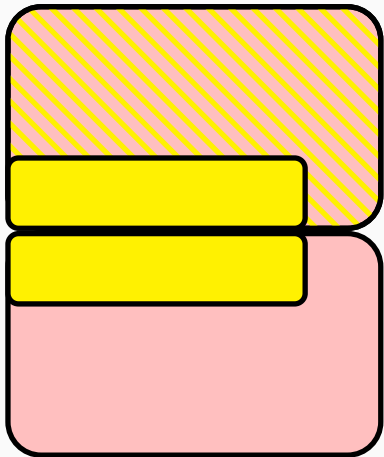
Drag Matching



Drag Matching: Tail



Drag Matching: Circular Extension



Termination

Graph Rewrite Ordering

A *rewrite ordering* $>$ is

- *well-founded*
- *compatible* with isomorphism
- *monotonic* wrt substitutions and contexts

Termination

Terminates iff there's an ordering $>$ such that

$$L \xi B > R \xi B$$

for all rules $L \rightarrow R$ and *cyclic* extensions ξB of L

Graph Path Order (GPO)

Given *head order* \geq , $s > t$ in GPO if one of

- $\nabla s \geq t$
- $\widehat{s} > \widehat{t}$ and $s > \nabla t$
- $\widehat{s} \doteq \widehat{t}$, $\nabla s > \nabla t$, $s > \nabla t$

GPO Properties

$s \triangleright t$ means t is a tail of s

- \triangleright is well-founded (excluding empty drags)
- Empty is minimal: $D \geq \emptyset$
- Subdrags are smaller: $\triangleright \subseteq >$
- $D > E \Rightarrow \mathcal{V}ar(D) \supseteq \mathcal{V}ar(E)$
- $>$ is transitive

GPO is Good

GPO is...

- a rewrite ordering
- well-founded
- total (modulo isomorphism) when the head order is

Head Order

Compare V, X

1. compare multiset V of vertices – vis-à-vis precedence \geq
2. compare multiset X of edges – as (lexicographic) pairs of symbols

Example



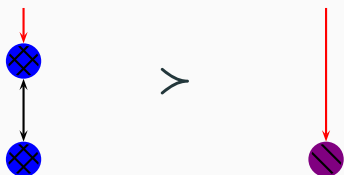
Compare heads...

Example



Compare heads...: Subdrag

Example

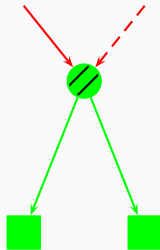
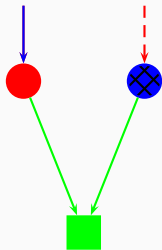


Right tail...: Precedence $\bullet > \bullet$ does the trick

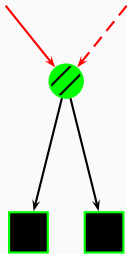
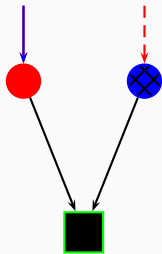
GPO Decidability

Decidable whether rules terminate under GPO – provided \forall fragment of head-order constraints is decidable

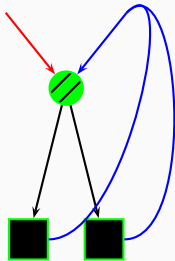
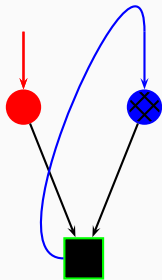
Comparing Extensions



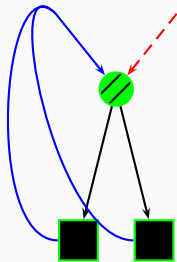
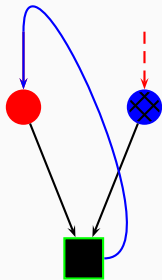
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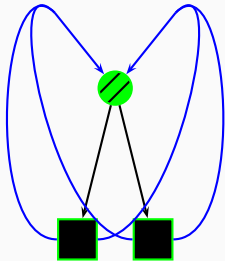
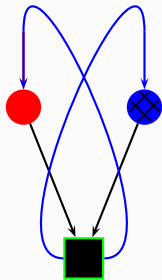
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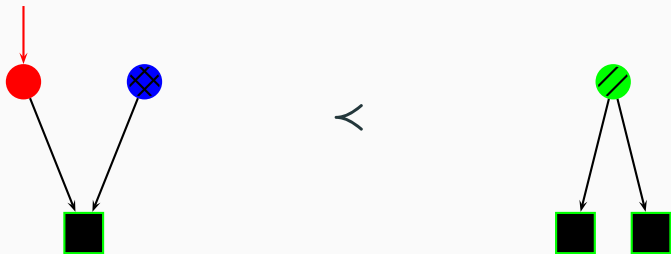
Comparing Extensions



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