

# DAG Automata and DAG Transducers

Dagstuhl Seminar 17142 – Formal Methods of Transformations

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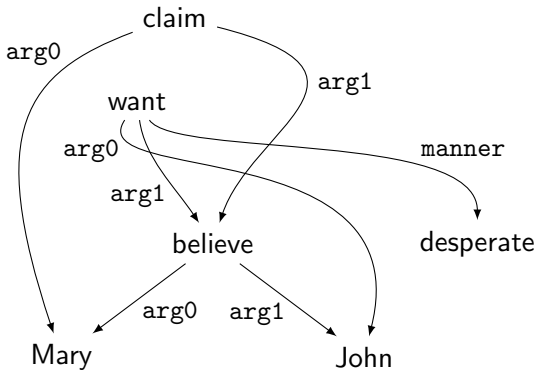
- ① Why DAGs?
- ② DAG automata
- ③ What a difference a root makes
- ④ DAG transducers – a proposal

# DAG Automata



# Motivation: Natural Language Semantics

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“John desperately wants Mary to believe him, and she claims she does.”

[inspired by [Abstract Meaning Representation](#)]



Various earlier notions of DAG automata exist:

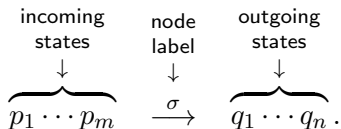
- Kamimura & Slutzki 1981
- Charatonik 1999 and Anantharaman et al. 2005
- Priese 2007
- Fujiyoshi 2010
- Quernheim & Knight 2012
- ... and a few others.

None of them fits very well, and most are too powerful. We want a **simple** type of DAG automaton.

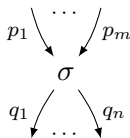
- Nodes have bounded rank  
[use symmetric version of first-child-next-sibling otherwise]
- Incoming/outgoing edges are totally ordered  
[no disadvantage, but makes determinism reasonable]
- Edges are unlabelled  
[can be encoded by auxiliary nodes]

Obvious idea: Computations assign states to edges.

A DAG Automaton consists of states, node labels, and rules of the form

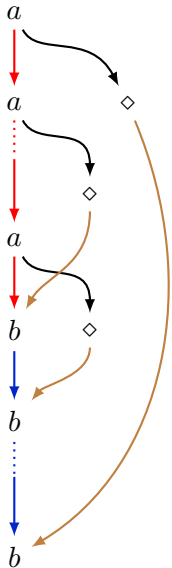


A run is an assignment of states to edges. It is accepting if it locally coincides with a rule at each node:



- The model is **symmetric** with respect to “up” and “down”.
- **No initial/final states**; use rules  $\varepsilon \xrightarrow{\sigma} q_1 \cdots q_n$  and  $p_1 \cdots p_m \xrightarrow{\sigma} \varepsilon$ .
- The automata as such do not ensure/require acyclicity, but we do.
- We consider only **nonempty connected DAGs** because a disjoint union of DAGs is accepted iff each component is.
- In particular, this makes it meaningful to talk about **emptiness** and **finiteness** of accepted languages.
- **Swapping** targets of edges with the same state preserves acceptance.





$$\varepsilon \xrightarrow{a} \bullet \bullet$$

$$\bullet \xrightarrow{a} \bullet \bullet$$

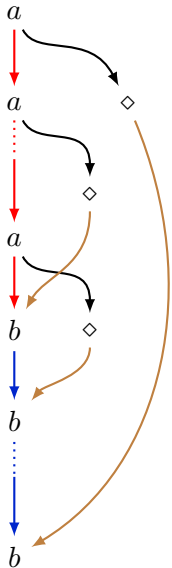
$$\bullet \xrightarrow{\diamond} \bullet$$

$$\bullet \bullet \xrightarrow{b} \bullet$$

$$\bullet \bullet \xrightarrow{b} \bullet$$

$$\bullet \bullet \xrightarrow{b} \varepsilon$$

$paths(L(A)) \cap a^*b^* = \{a^n b^n \mid n > 0\}$   
 (likewise for  $a^n b^n c^n$  etc)



$$\varepsilon \xrightarrow{a} \bullet \bullet$$

$$\bullet \xrightarrow{a} \bullet \bullet$$

$$\bullet \xrightarrow{\diamond} \bullet$$

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$paths(L(A)) \cap a^*b^* = \{a^n b^n \mid n > 0\}$   
 (likewise for  $a^n b^n c^n$  etc)

## What a Difference a Root Makes

All (?) the previously proposed notions of DAG automata can restrict the number of roots.

	our model	restricted to single root
emptiness	polynomial	non-elementary
finiteness	polynomial	?
path languages	regular	? (but not context-free)
unfolding	regular tree language	? (but non-regular)
membership	NP-complete	NP-complete
Parikh image		?semi-linear?

# DAG Transducers – a Proposal



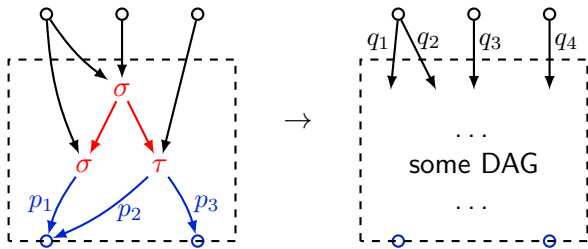
Possible uses:

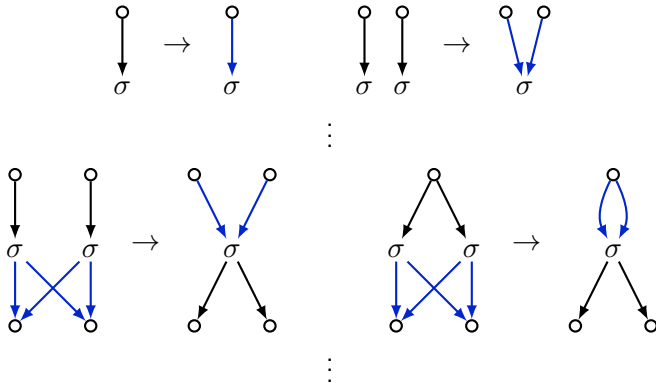
- Turn syntax tree into semantic DAG (tree-to-DAG)
- Manipulate semantic DAG (DAG-to-DAG)
- Generate syntax tree from DAG (DAG-to-tree)

Ideally:

- “Natural” extension of the linear bottom-up tree transducer.
- **Simple** “local” rules to allow for training/learning.
- **Extended** rules should be covered.
- They should have some **(un-)folding** ability.
- Top-down should be the dual case.

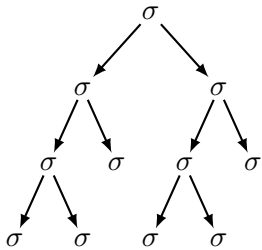
# Proposed Rule Type, Intuition



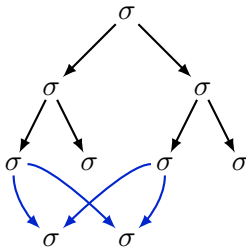


(+ many more rules that don't fold)

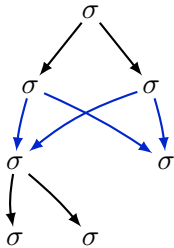
# Example: Folding



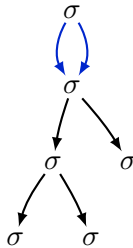
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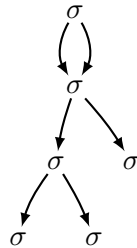
$\rightarrow^2$



$\rightarrow$



$\rightarrow$





- **Origin information** could be useful (comes naturally from training corpora).
- **Symbolic versions** can be of interest.
- I did not mention **weights**, but they are needed for NLP.
- Learning/training will be crucial.
- **It's fun, please join!**

Thank you!