Modeling overlapping structures: Graphs and serializability

Yves Marcoux

Université de Montréal, Canada

Michael Sperberg-McQueen

Black Mesa Technologies

Claus Huitfeldt

University of Bergen, Norway

Overview of the talk

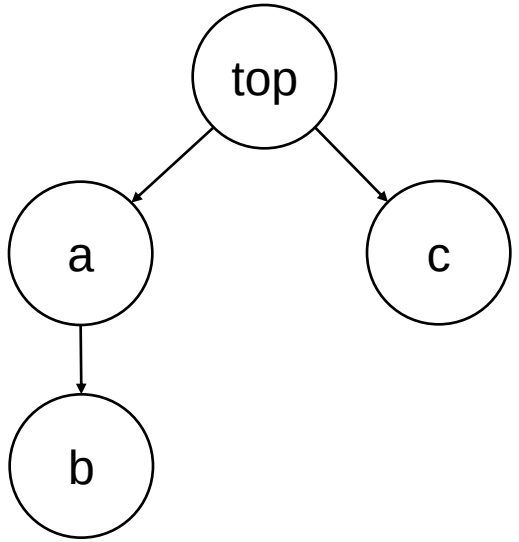
1. Graph representations of structured documents
   - Overlap, in markup and structure
   - Overlap-only-TexMECS
   - Child-arc-ordered DGs (CODGs)
2. 2008 / 2011 results and consequences
3. Solution to the 2011 thorn
4. Future work

1. Graph representations of structured documents

XML document = tree

```
<top>
  <a>
    <b/>
  </a>
  <c/>
</top>
```

⇔

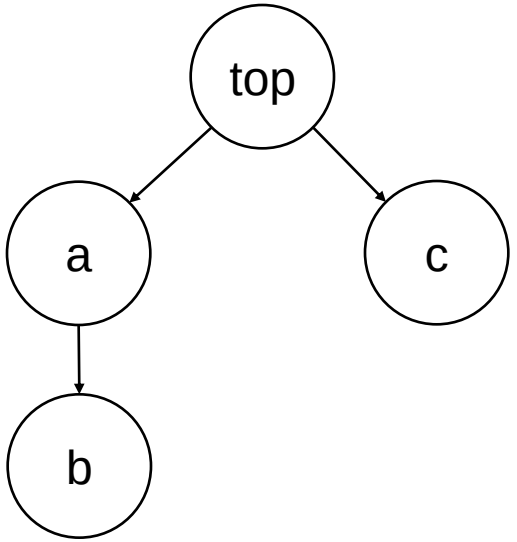


Embedding in markup ⇔ Ancestor-descendant in tree

Any tree ⇒ an XML document

```
<top>
  <a>
    <b/>
  </a>
  <c/>
</top>
```

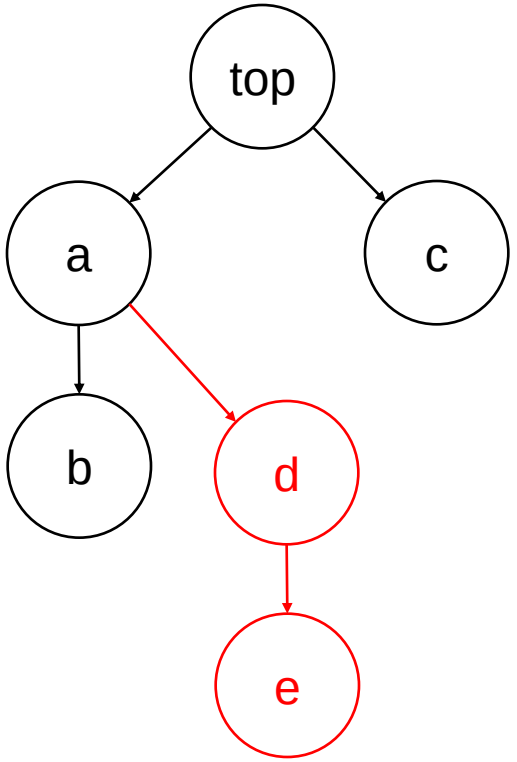
⇔



Any tree ⇒ an XML document

```
<top>
  <a>
    <b/>
    <d><e/></d>
  </a>
  <c/>
</top>
```

⇔



Perfect isomorphism !

In a graph-based editor…

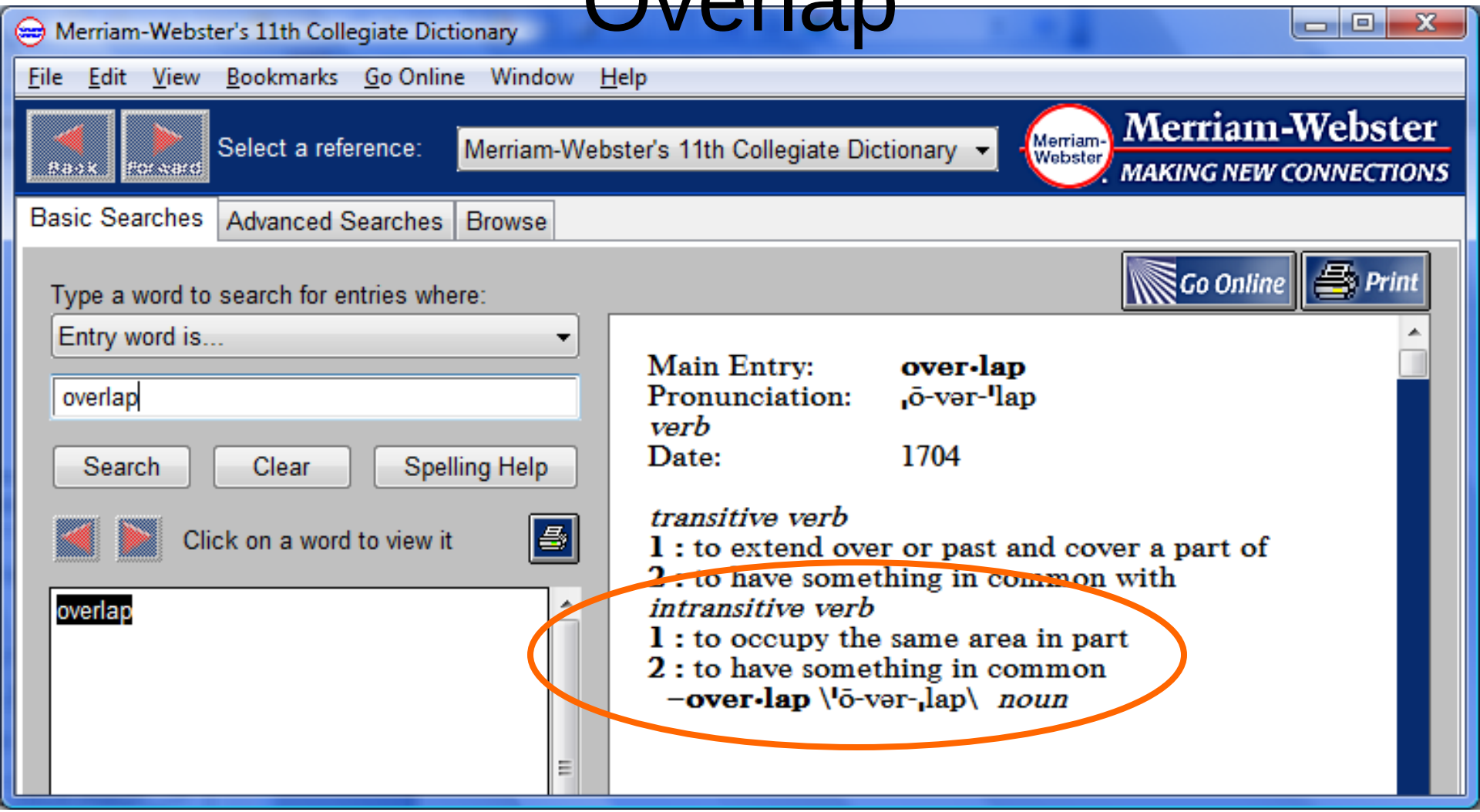
- It suffices to make sure that the graph remains a tree
  - Guarantees serializability as an XML document

Overlap, in markup and structure

Problem of overlap

- In real life (outside of XML documents!), information is often not purely hierarchical
- Classical examples:
  - verse structure *vs* sentence structure
  - speech structure *vs* line structure
- In general: multiple structures applied (at least in part) to same contents

Overlap


Merriam-Webster's 11th Collegiate Dictionary
File Edit View Bookmarks Go Online Window Help
Back Forward
Select a reference:
Merriam-Webster's 11th Collegiate Dictionary
Merriam-Webster
MAKING NEW CONNECTIONS
Basic Searches
Advanced Searches
Browse
Type a word to search for entries where:
Entry word is...
overlap
Search
Clear
Spelling Help
Click on a word to view it
overlap
Go Online
Print
Main Entry: over·lap
Pronunciation: ˌō-vər-ˈlap
verb
Date: 1704
transitive verb
1 : to extend over or past and cover a part of
2 : to have something in common with
intransitive verb
1 : to occupy the same area in part
2 : to have something in common
–over·lap \ˈō-vər-ˌlap\ noun

Two views of overlap

- Geometric view: overlapping *markup*
- Common contents view:
  non-tree *graph structure*

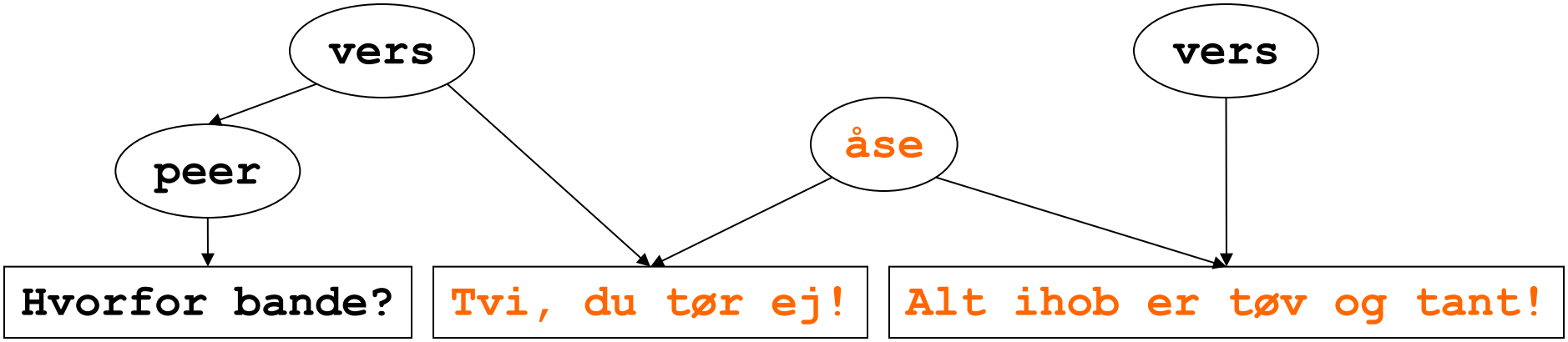
Example (markup)

(Peer) Hvorfor bande? (Åse) Tvi, du tør ej!
Alt ihob er tøv og tant!

```
<vers>
  <peer>Hvorfor bande?</peer><åse>Tvi, du tør ej!
</vers>
<vers>
  Alt ihob er tøv og tant!</åse>
</vers>
```

Example (graph)

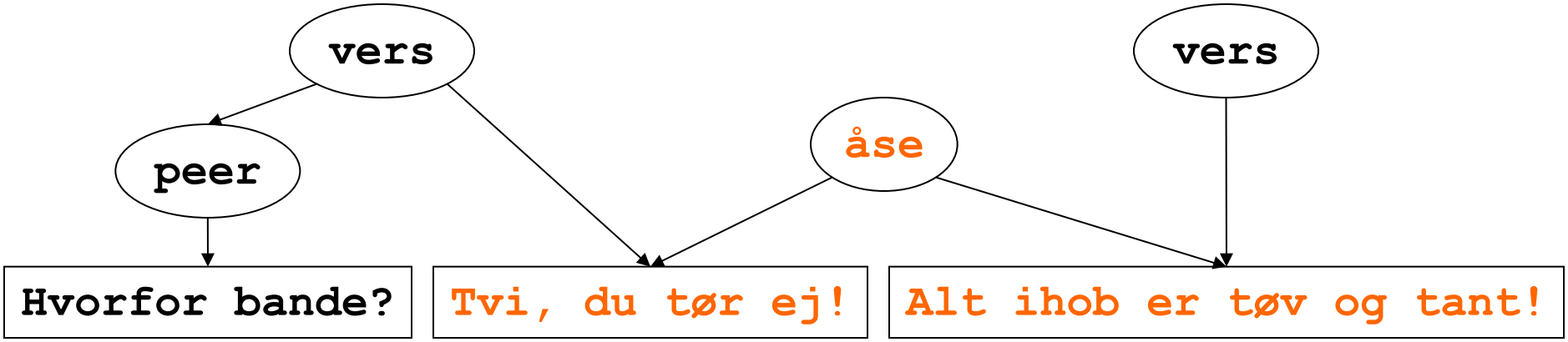
(Peer) Hvorfor bande? (Åse) Tvi, du tør ej!
Alt ihob er tøv og tant!



Document – graph correspondence ?

Embedding ⇔ Ancestor-descendant ? Yes, still true

```
<vers>
  <peer>Hvorfor bande?</peer><åse>Tvi, du tør ej!
</vers>
<vers>
  Alt ihob er tøv og tant!</åse>
</vers>
```

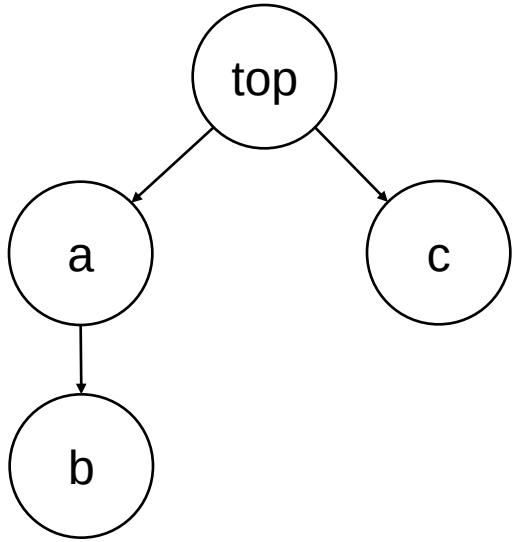


XML document = tree

FLASHBACK

```
<top>
  <a>
    <b/>
  </a>
  <c/>
</top>
```

⇔



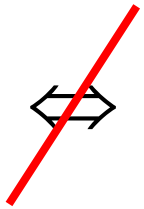
Embedding in markup ⇔ Ancestor-descendant in tree

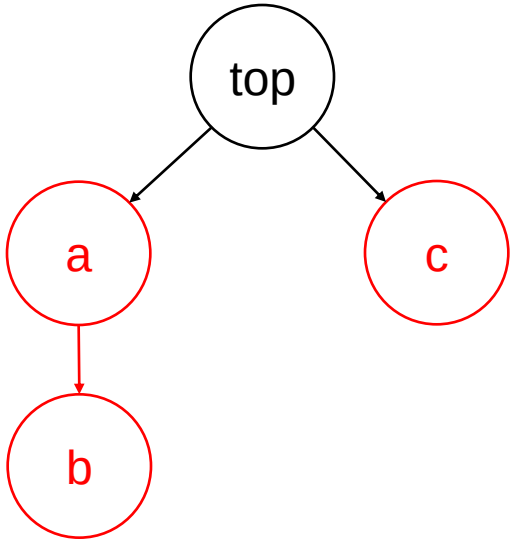
Since order matters….

- There was a (tacit) *additional rule* for a tree to correspond to a document:
  - Any node must correspond to a segment of the document that *precedes* the segment corresponding to any younger sibling
- … and since overl*h*ap*pens* ***not*** in XML
  - “precedes” really means “ends before the other starts”

Example

```
<top>
   <c/>
   <a>
      <b/>
   </a>
</top>
```

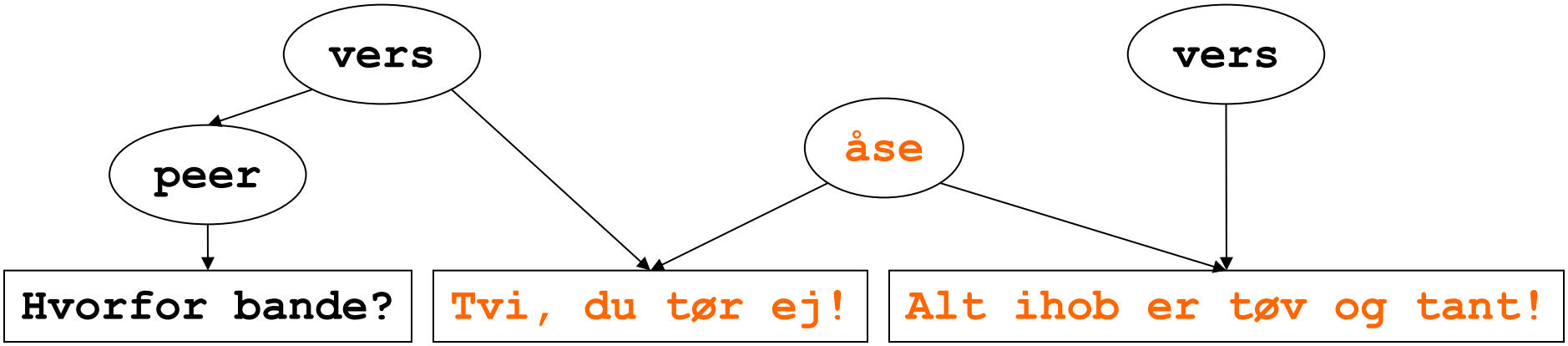




Need: additional rule for order

Any node “starts before” its younger siblings

```
<vers>
  <peer>Hvorfor bande?</peer><åse>Tvi, du tør ej!
</vers>
<vers>
  Alt ihob er tøv og tant!</åse>
</vers>
```

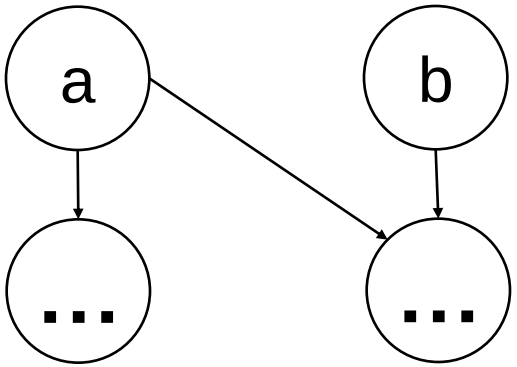


Please, observe that…

- Any node will not only start before, but also *end before* all of its younger siblings, because
- Otherwise, it would be a *parent* and not an older sibling
  - By virtue of the “embedding ⇔ ancestor-descendant” rule

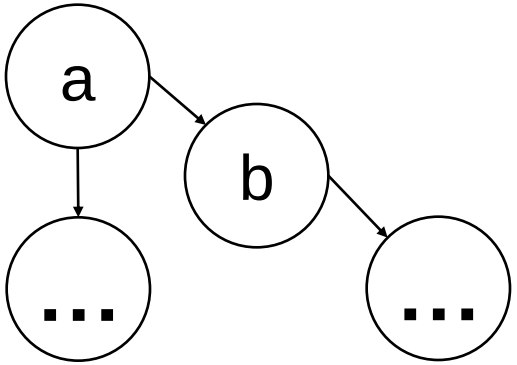
Visually… (1/2)

<a>......



Visually… (2/2)

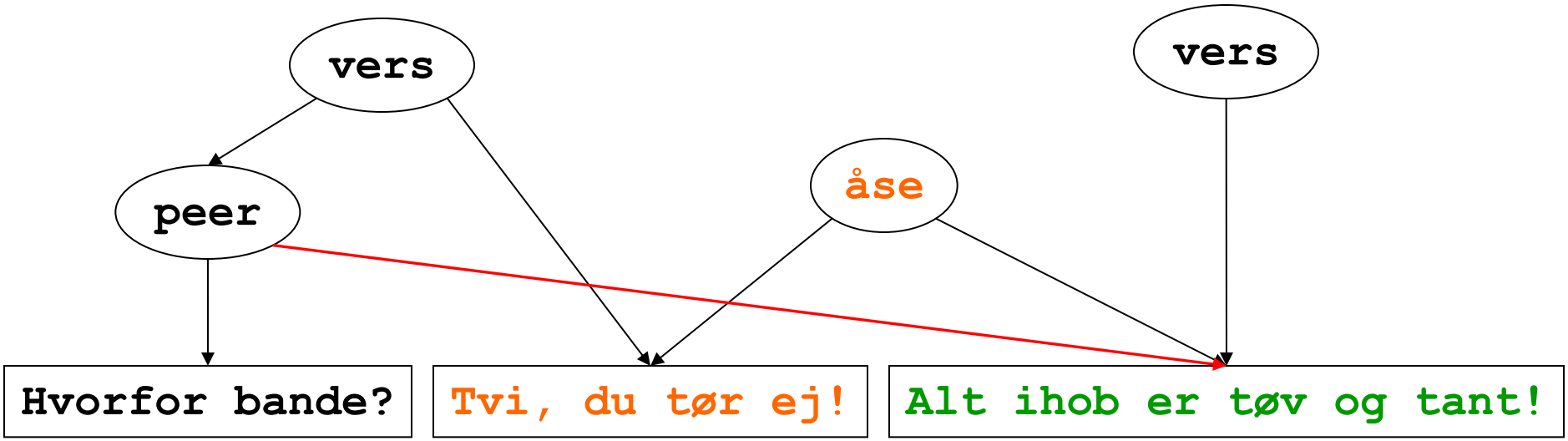
<a>......



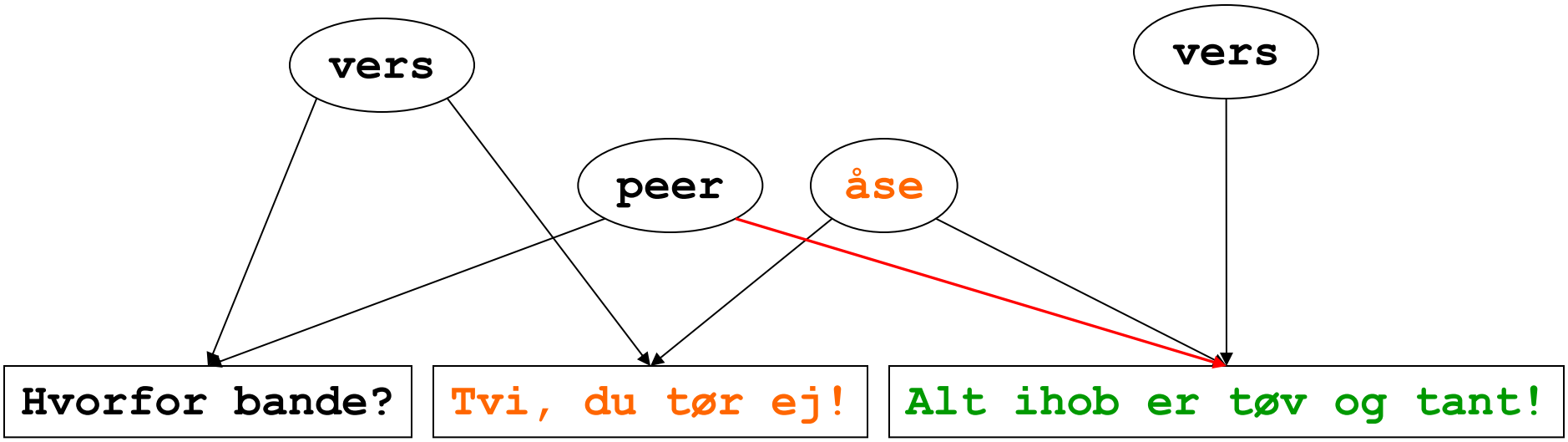
Still perfect isomorphism?

- Not for graphs in general... cycles !
- Maybe for *acyclic* graphs ?
- Let's try more examples...

What if the last verse is said in chorus by Peer & Åse ?



Last verse in chorus (alt.)



Either way: acyclic, but… *no corresponding OO-document !*

So, *imperfect* isomorphism

- Some acyclic graphs have corresponding OO-documents
- Some (apparently) don't...
- Manipulations of the graph (DOM) may leave it non-OO-serializable!

- *Which graphs have corresponding OO-documents?*

Overlap-only-TexMECS

TexMECS

- A particular proposal to address the overlap problem *with overlapping markup*
- MECS (Huitfeldt 1992-1996)
  - Multi-element code system
- TexMECS (Huitfeldt & SMcQ 2003)
  - "Trivially extended MECS"
- Markup Languages for Complex Documents (MLCD) project

Overlap-only TexMECS

- TexMECS allows overlapping markup...
- but also much more:
  - virtual elements, interrupted elements, etc.
- OO-TexMECS 101
  - Start-tags: **<a|**
  - End-tags: **|a>**
  - Overlapping elements allowed
  - Natural notion of well-formedness

Child-arc-ordered DGs (CODGs)

Content ordering

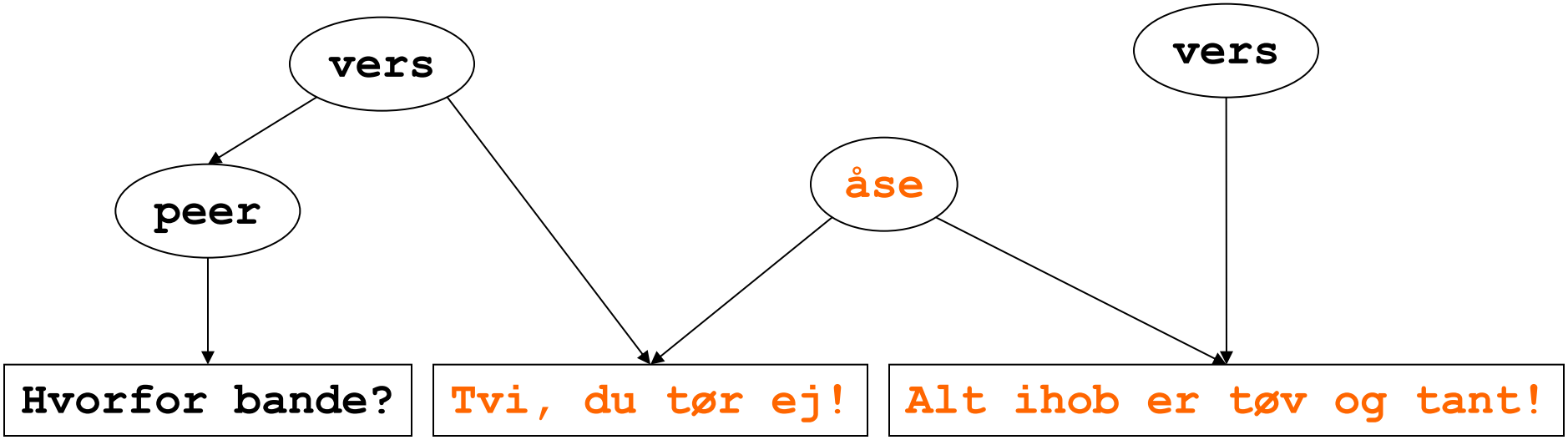
- In a serialized document, content appears in some order
- The order is often significant
  - Procedure steps, verses in a poem, etc.
- Thus, the order must be present in graph representations
  - XML: children ordered

Child-arc-ordered DGs

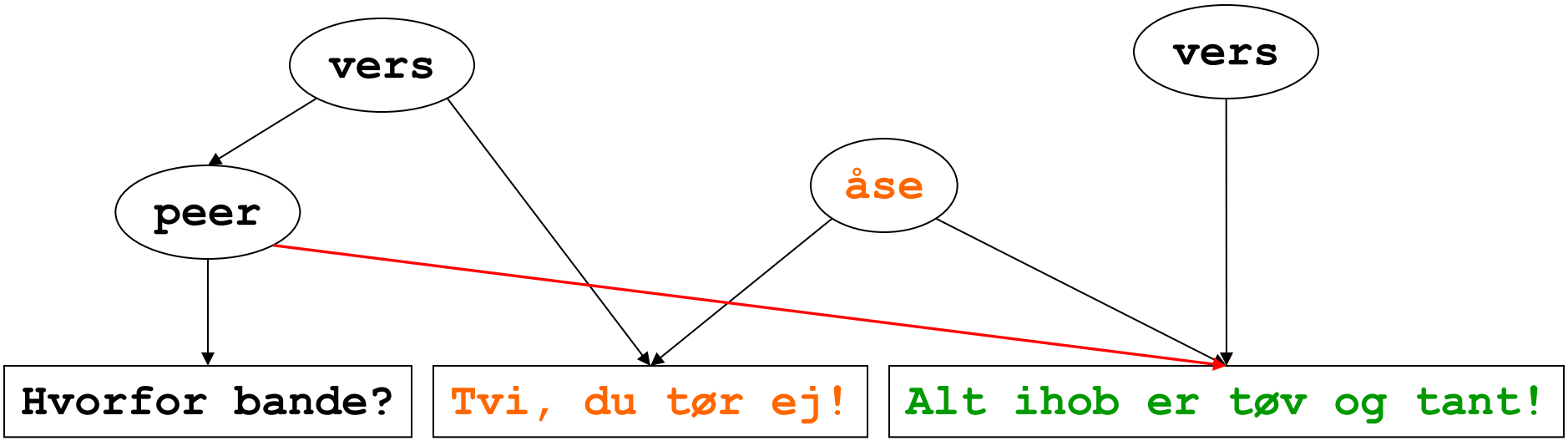
- CODGs (pronounced “codger”)
- Essentially a DG with outgoing arcs (“child-arcs”) ordered

CODG example 1

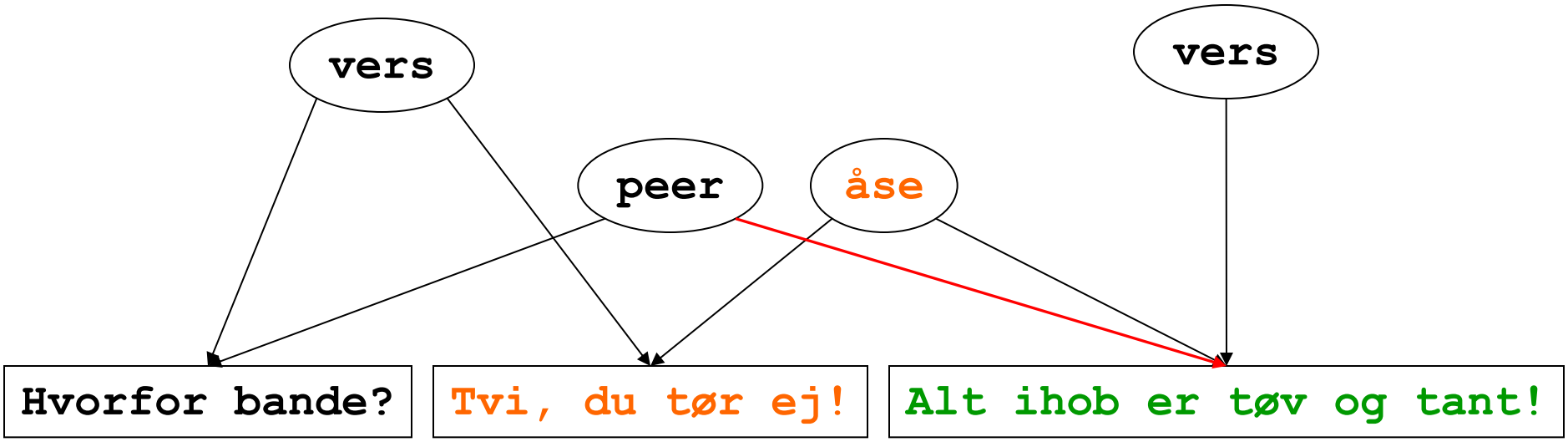
(Peer) Hvorfor bande? (Åse) Tvi, du tør ej!¶
Alt ihob er tøv og tant!¶



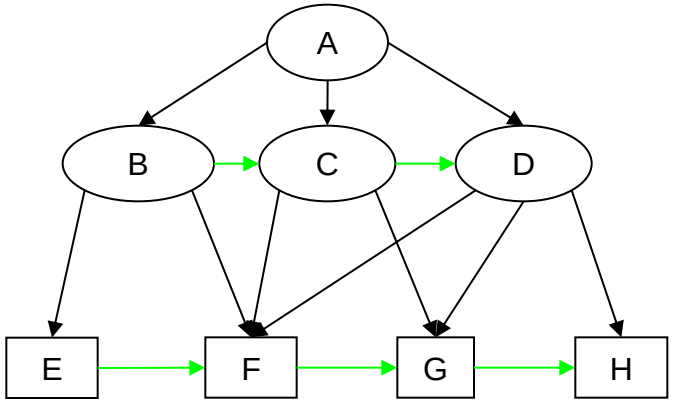
CODG example 2
(last verse in chorus)

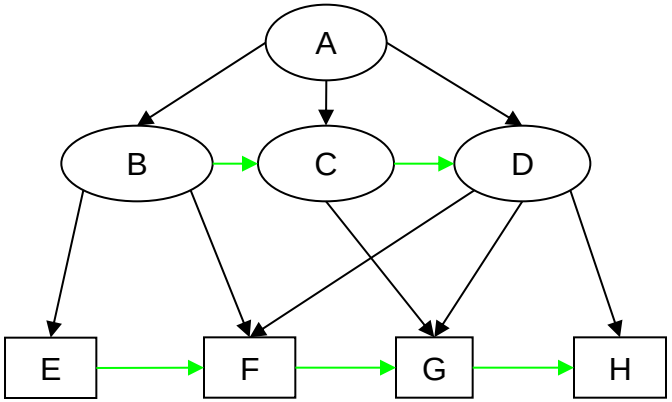


CODG example 3
(last verse in chorus, alt.)



CODG examples 4 and 5





2. 2008 / 2011 results and consequences

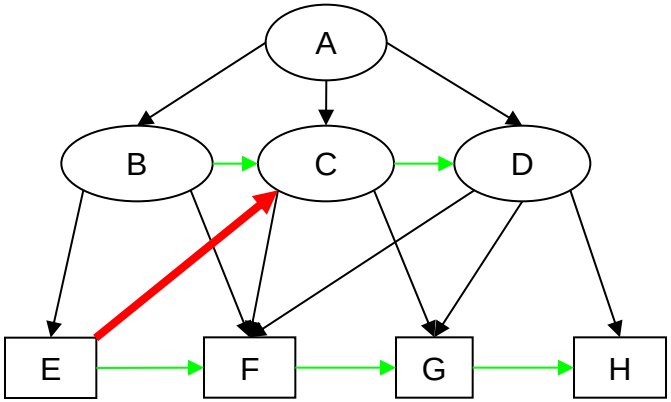
Remember the question?

- *Which graphs have corresponding OO-documents?*
- That is:
  - Which CODGs have a corresponding OO-TexMECS document?
- Or (equivalently):
  - Which CODGs are serializable in OO-TexMECS?

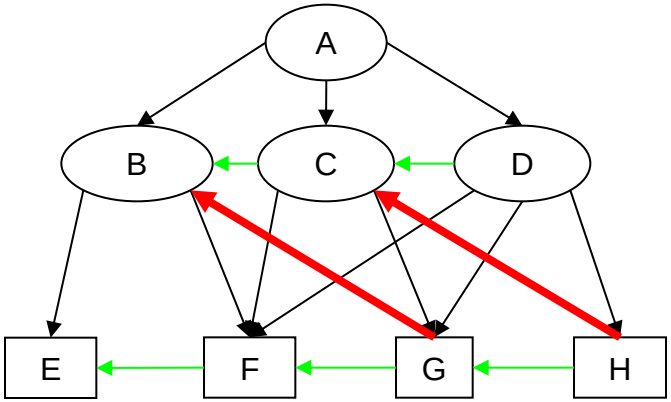
Answer: completions

- Intuition: combination of parent-child relationships & child-arc-ordering dictates constraints on the relative positioning of certain tags in any *eventual* corresponding OO-TexMECS document
- When contradictory constraints are observed: the graph is not OO-TexMECS serializable

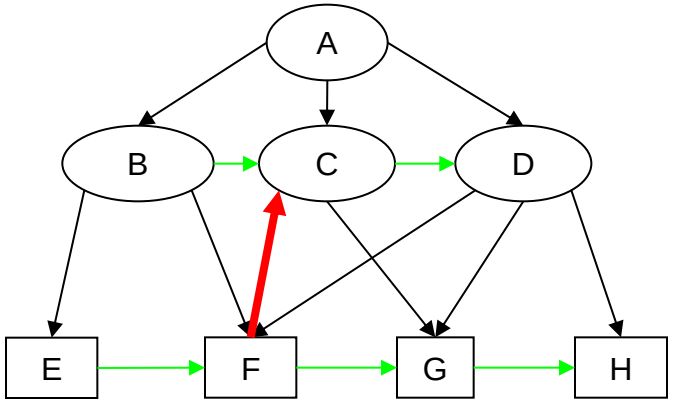
"starts-before" completion



"ends-after" completion

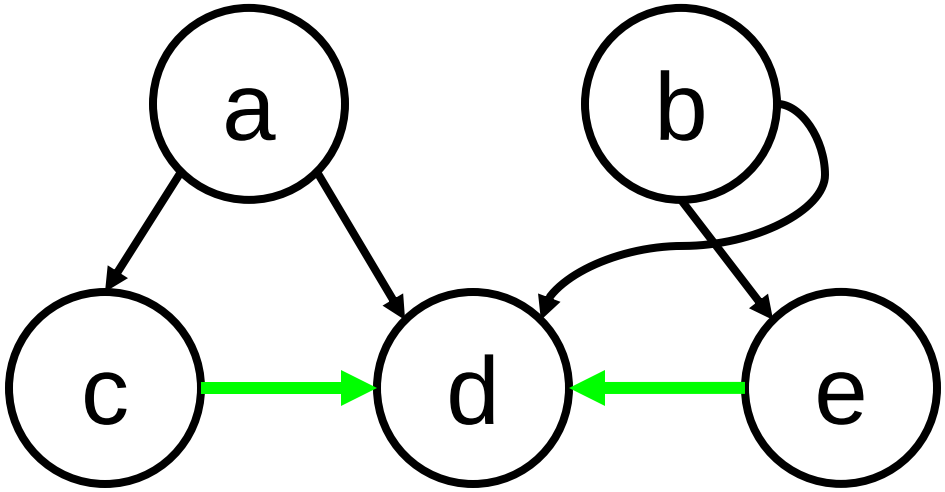


Cycle = contradiction !



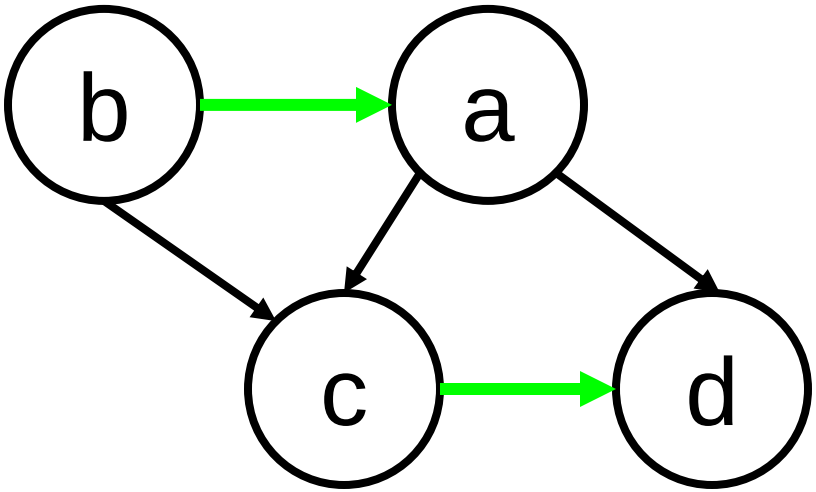
Completion-acyclic ≡ each completion is acyclic

But, if more than one root



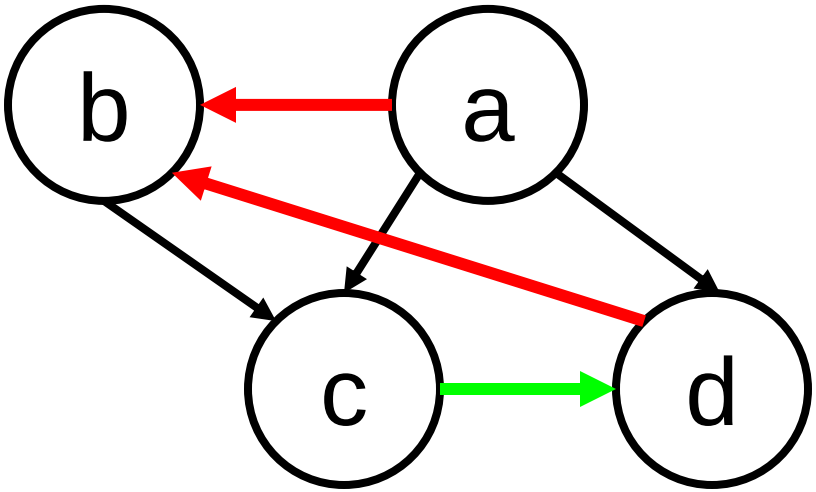
- Completion-acyclic, yet not OO-TexMECS serializable
- Reason: unordered roots
  - If ordered (either way): completion-*cyclic*

But how we order roots matters…



- OK: no completion is cyclic

But how we order roots matters…



- SB-completion is cyclic !

Full-completion-acyclicity

- If *at least one* root-ordering gives rise to acyclic completions, we say the CODG is *fully completion-acyclic*

Results and consequences (1/3)

- A CODG is serializable in OO-TexMECS iff it is FCA
- Any OO-TexMECS well-formed document can be obtained by serializing some FCA CODG
- You don't gain any expressivity by allowing ordering over and above child-arc-ordering

Results and consequences (2/3)

- We now know what to check in a CODG to maintain OO-serializability (FCA)
- A graph-based editor is *complete*
- Round-tripping is possible between FCA CODGs and OO-TexMECS
- Results also apply to similar formalisms
  - TexMECS with more features *except* virtual and interrupted elements

Results and consequences (3/3)

- *If you need to express more complex structures than FCA CODGs, you must extend XML with more than overlap*
  - or, of course, use *ad hoc* layers of semantics

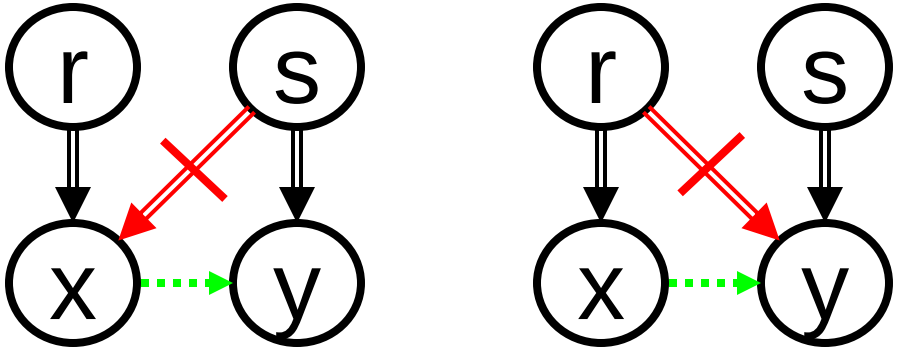
“2011 thorn”

- How do we determine whether *some* ordering of the roots of a CODG gives rise to acyclic completions?
  - We can try them all…
  - But for n roots, there are n! orderings
    - That’s a lot…
- How do we *find* such a root-ordering?

3. Solution to the 2011 thorn

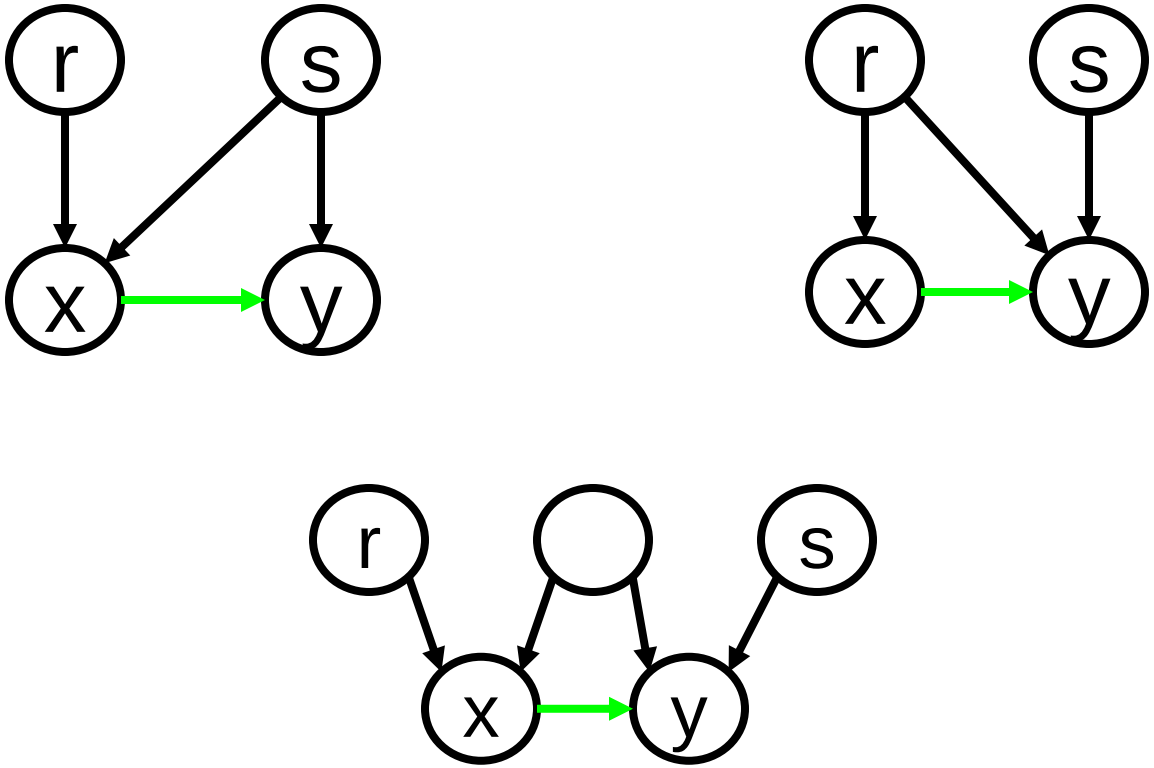
Take pairs of roots

- There are “only” n^2 pairs
- Look for one of these patterns:



- If found, conclude: r *must start before* s

Examples

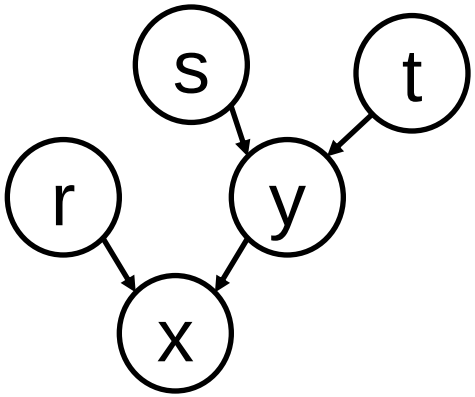


Key point

- After processing all pairs of roots
- if no cycle has been found
- then, the CODG is FCA

Last point

- Some pairs may remain unordered



- They can be ordered “almost” randomly to get a complete root-ordering
  - and, hence, an OO-TexMECS serialization

Results

- FCA can be determined in poly-time
- An OO-TexMECS serialization of an FCA CODG can be computed in poly-time

4. Future work

- Optimal algorithm for verification of FCA
- Optimal serialization algorithm
- Exact relationships with GODDAGs, in particular, *restricted* GODDAGs (SMcQ & Huitfeldt 2004)

Thank you !

Questions ?

<ymarcoux@gmail.com>