

New Foundations for String Diagram Rewriting

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University College London

Birmingham, June 2, 2017

Collaborators



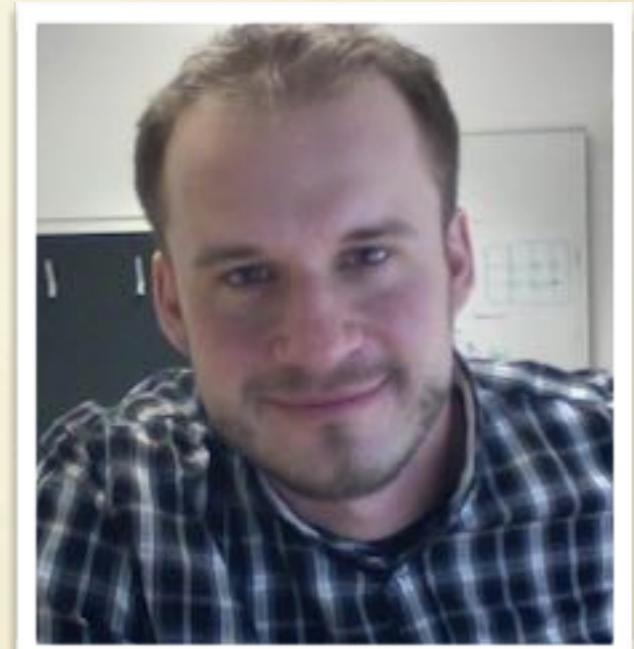
Filippo
Bonchi



Fabio
Gadducci



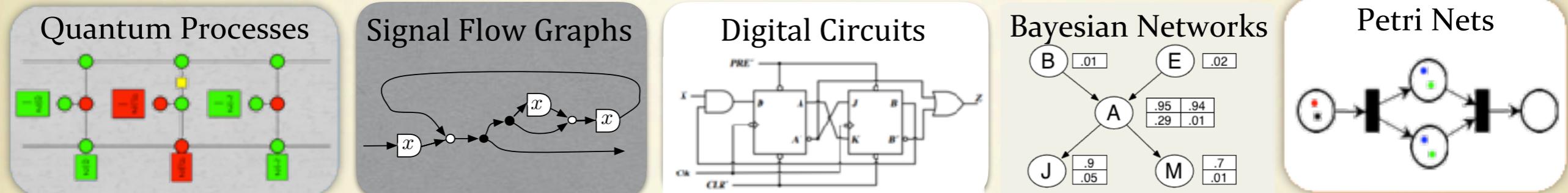
Aleks
Kissinger



Pawel
Sobocinski

Context and Motivation

The algebraic approach to network diagrams



Diagrammatic languages studied using the compositional methods of programming language theory.

Syntax

+

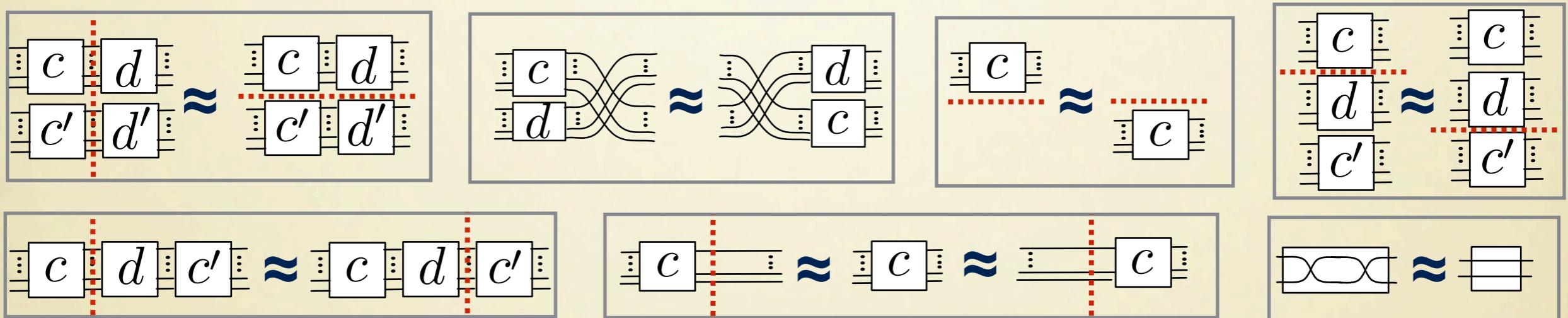
Equations

Graphical syntax

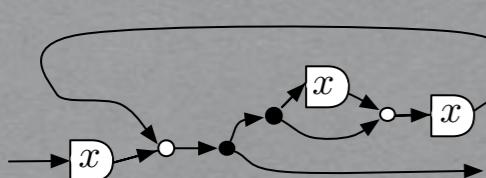
$$o \in \Sigma$$

$\boxed{c}, \boxed{d} ::= \square \mid \square \mid \square \mid \boxed{o} \mid \begin{array}{c} c \\ \hline d \end{array} \mid \boxed{c} \boxed{d}$

Quotiented by the *laws of symmetric monoidal categories*:



Signal Flow Graphs

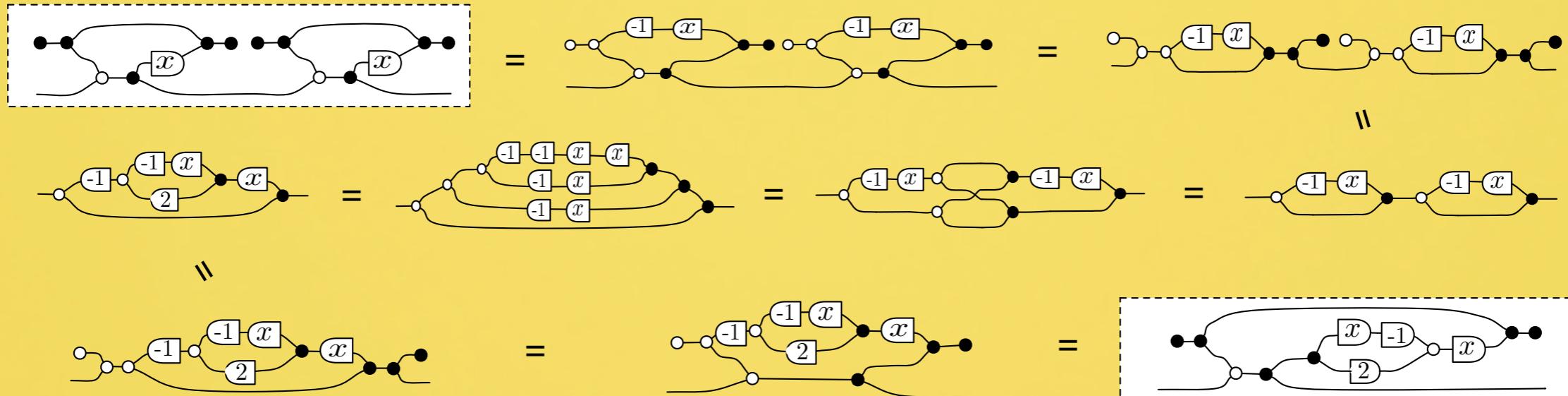


$$\boxed{c}, \boxed{d} ::=$$

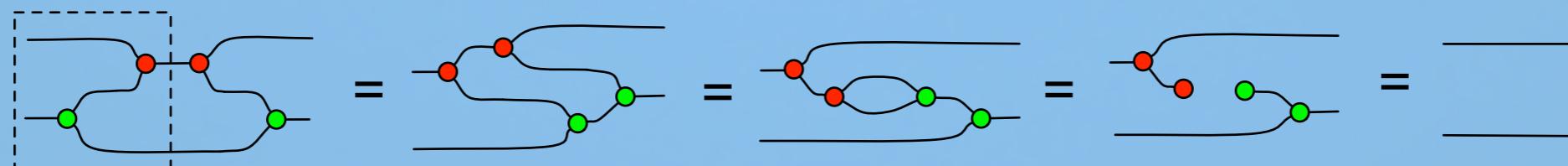
$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \square \\ \square \\ k \\ x \\ \textcircled{D} \\ \textcircled{\textcircled{D}} \\ o \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \square \\ \square \\ k \\ x \\ \textcircled{D} \\ \textcircled{\textcircled{D}} \\ o \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \square \\ \square \\ k \\ x \\ \textcircled{D} \\ \textcircled{\textcircled{D}} \\ o \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \square \\ \square \\ k \\ x \\ \textcircled{D} \\ \textcircled{\textcircled{D}} \\ o \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{c} c \\ \hline d \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{c} c \\ \hline d \end{array}$$

Equational theories of diagrams

Signal flow graphs: circuit equivalence



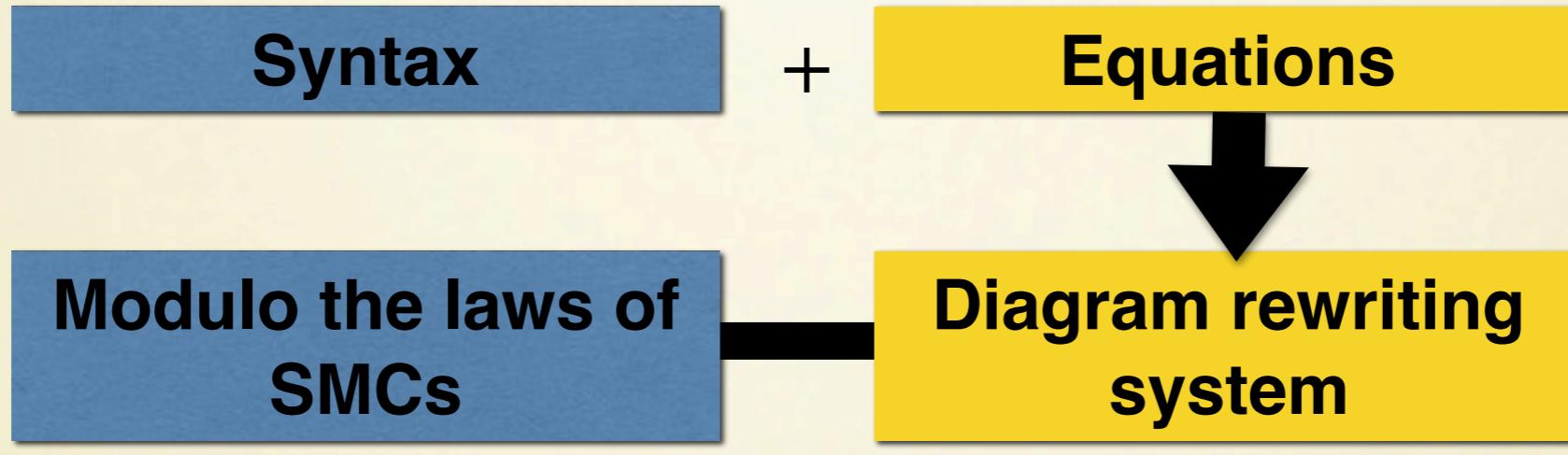
Quantum processes: the CNOT gate is unitary



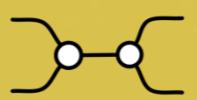
Bayesian reasoning: disintegration



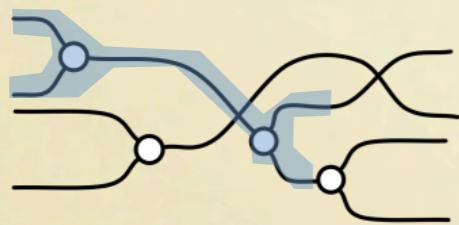
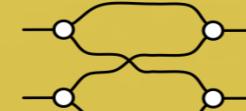
Perspective of this work



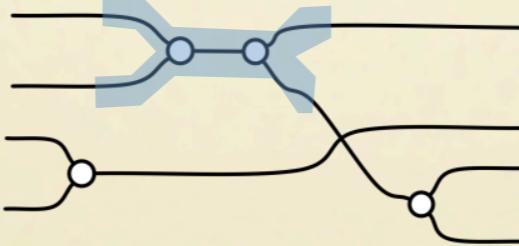
(R)



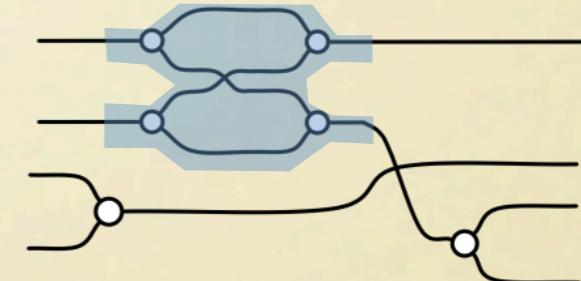
\Rightarrow



\approx_{SMC}



\Rightarrow_R

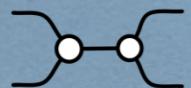


How to implement rewriting modulo symmetric monoidal structure in a simple, yet rigorous way?

Implementing Diagram Rewriting

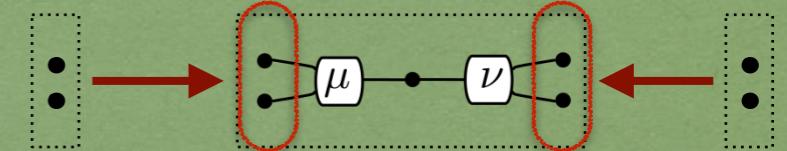
The graph interpretation (LICS'16)

Diagram



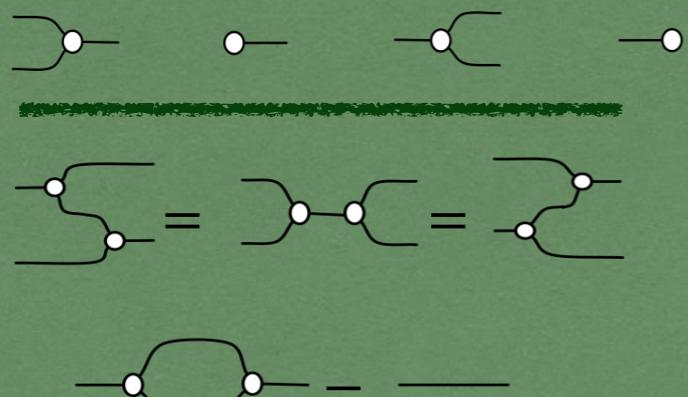
Faithful

Hypergraph with interfaces



Rewriting modulo
symmetric monoidal structure

Rewriting modulo
SM + Frobenius structure



Complete
but unsound

Sound &
Complete

Sound &
Complete

Double pushout (DPO)
rewriting of hypergraphs
with interfaces

Convex DPO rewriting

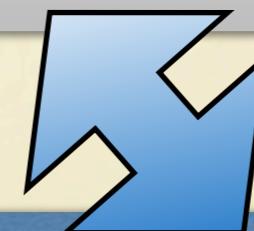
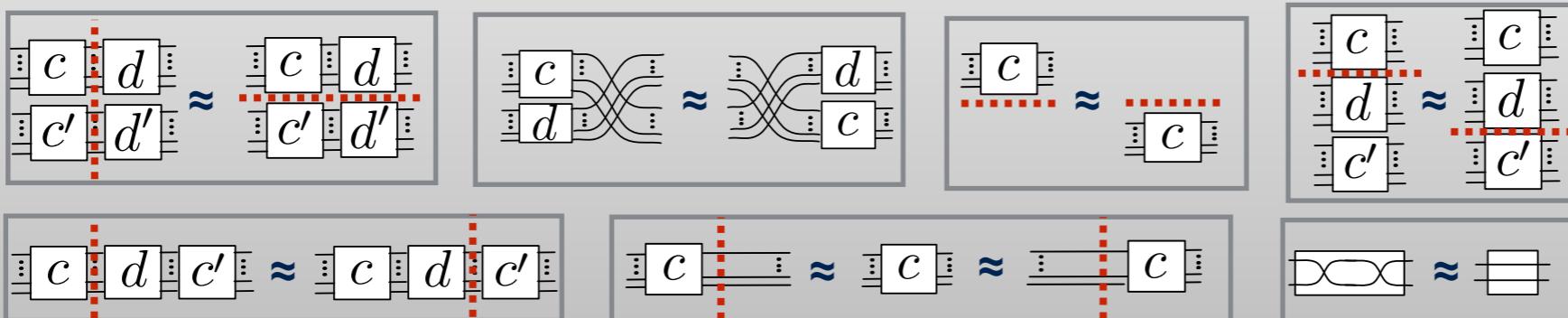
Props

A prop is (just) a symmetric monoidal category with set of objects Σ

Graphical Syntax

$$o \in \Sigma$$
$$\boxed{c} \quad \boxed{d} \quad ::= \quad \square \mid \square \mid \square \mid \boxed{o} \mid \boxed{\begin{matrix} c \\ d \end{matrix}} \mid \boxed{c} \boxed{d}$$

Quotiented by the *laws of symmetric monoidal categories*:

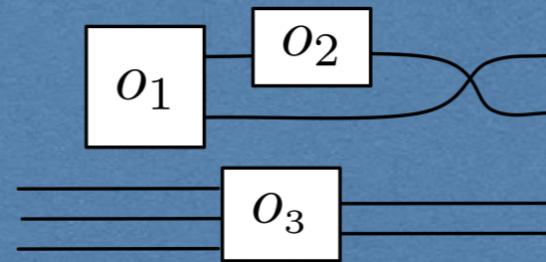


Prop **$Syn(\Sigma)$**
freely generated by $\{\boxed{o} \mid o \in \Sigma\}$

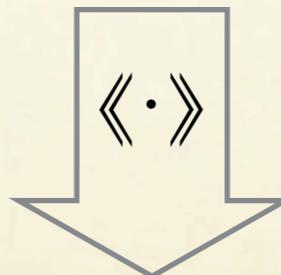
Hypergraph interpretation

prop **$Syn(\Sigma)$** of syntax
freely generated by

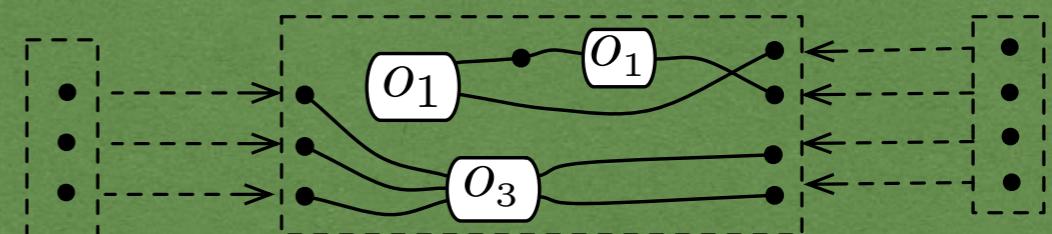
$$\Sigma = \{ [o_1], [o_2], [o_3] \}$$



Operations in Σ ~ Hyperedges
L/R boundary ~ Cospan structure



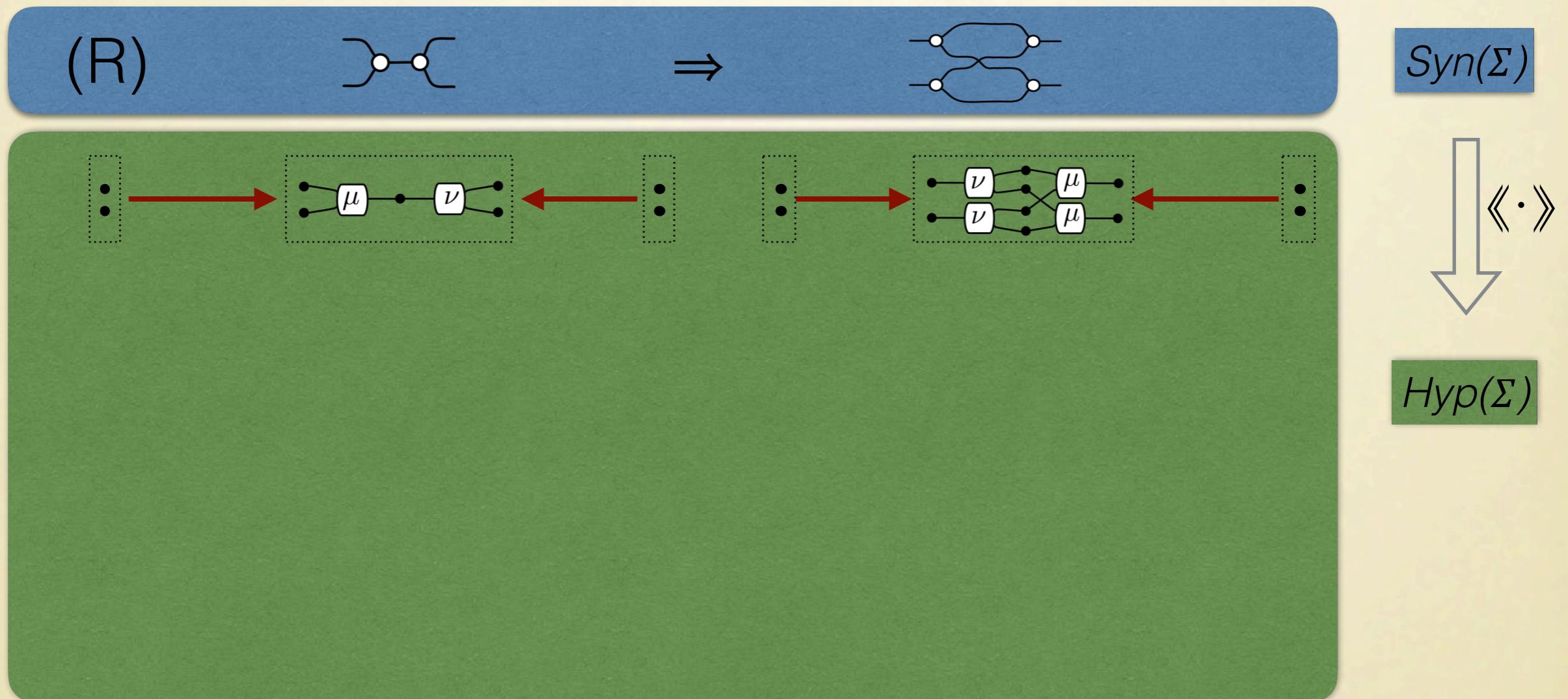
prop **$Csp(Hyp(\Sigma))$** of (discrete) cospans
 Σ -labelled hypergraphs



Proposition $\langle\langle \cdot \rangle\rangle : Syn(\Sigma) \rightarrow Csp(Hyp(\Sigma))$ is faithful.

DPO rewriting with interfaces

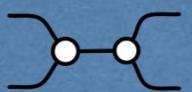
$Hyp(\Sigma)$ is an *ahdesive category* (Lack & Sobociński)
and thus adapted to DPO rewriting.



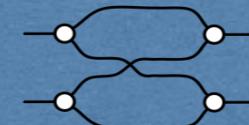
DPO rewriting with interfaces

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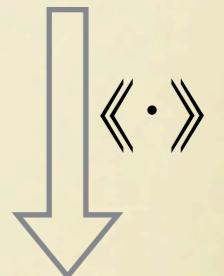
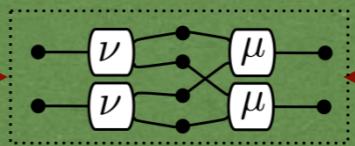
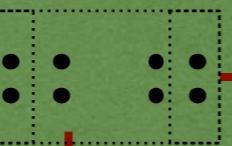
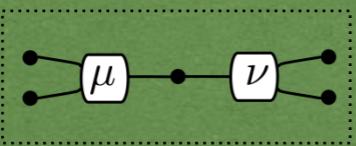
(R)



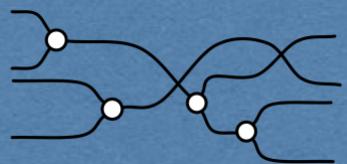
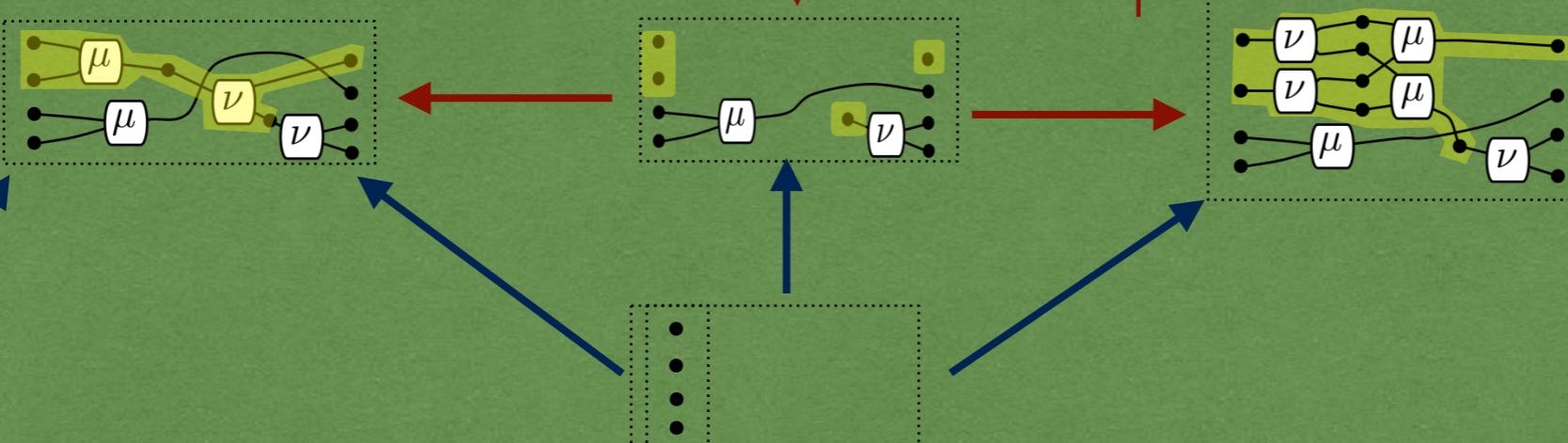
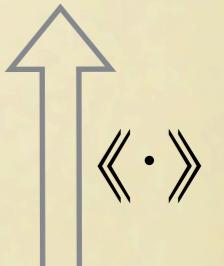
\Rightarrow



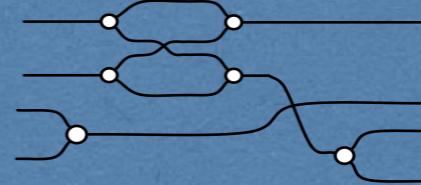
$Syn(\Sigma)$



$Hyp(\Sigma)$



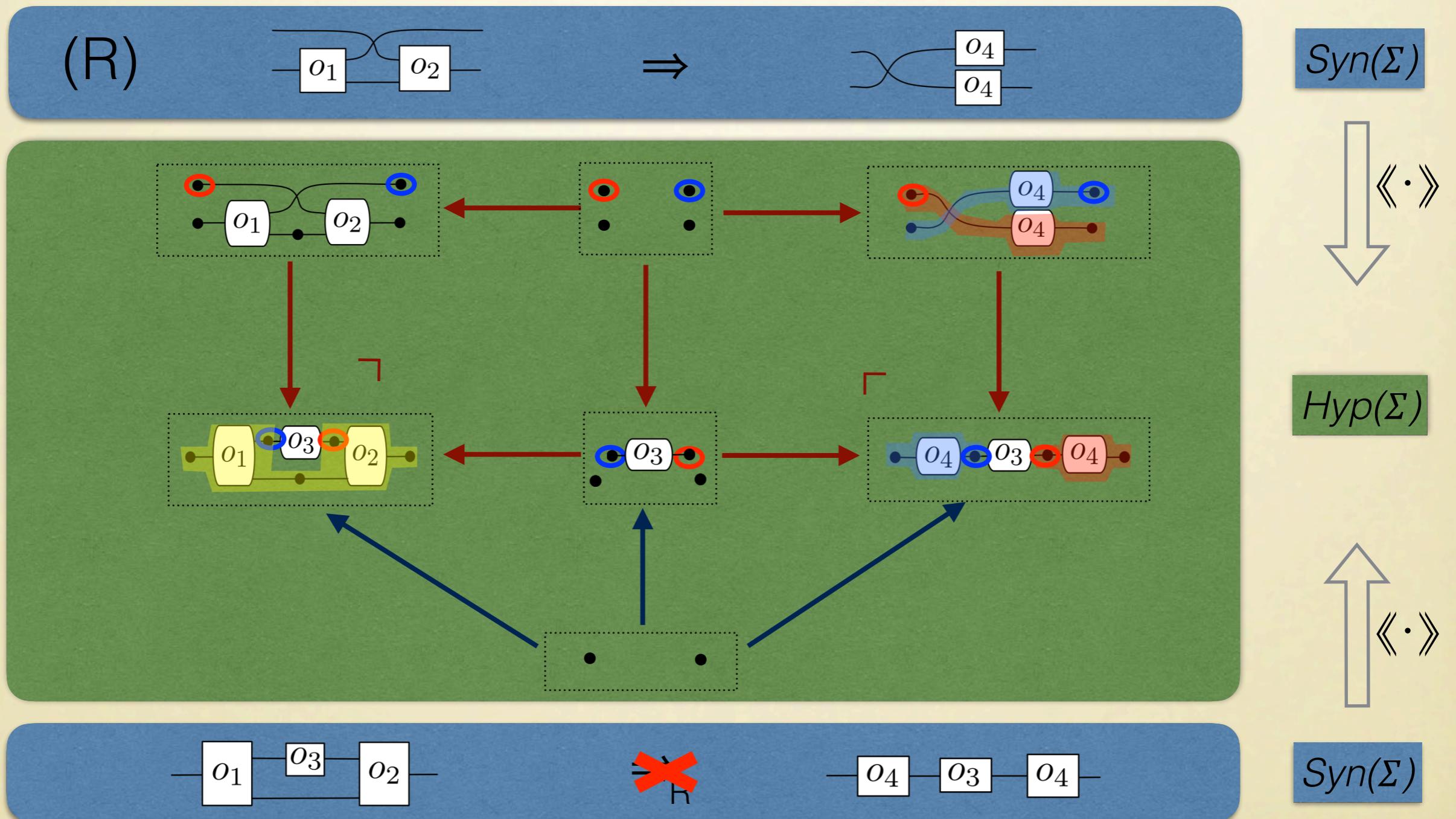
\Rightarrow_R



$Syn(\Sigma)$

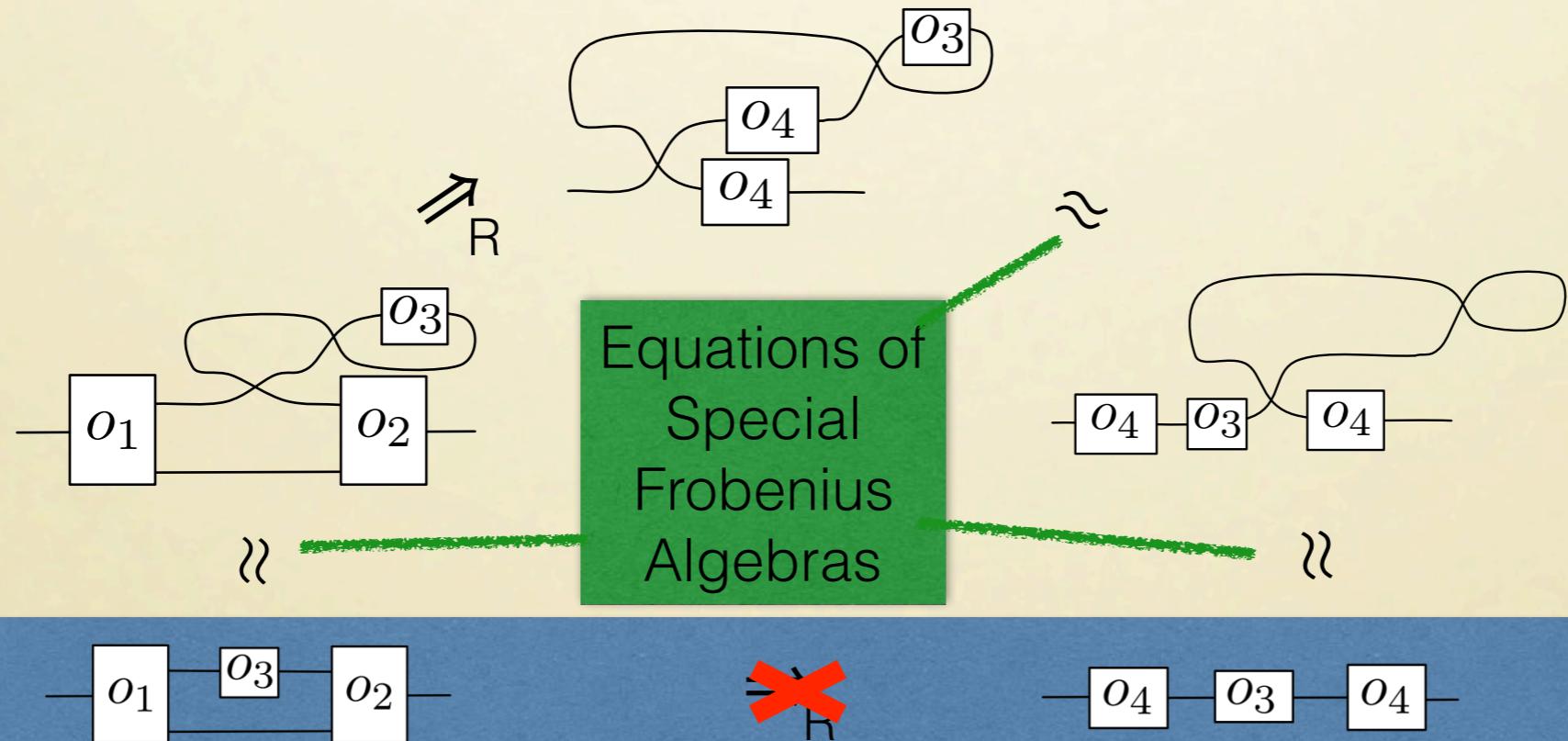
DPO rewriting can be unsound

Rewriting in $Hyp(\Sigma)$ is complete but generally not sound



DPO rewriting can be unsound

Rewriting in $Hyp(\Sigma)$ is complete but generally not sound



Frobenius makes DPO rewriting sound

Theorem I

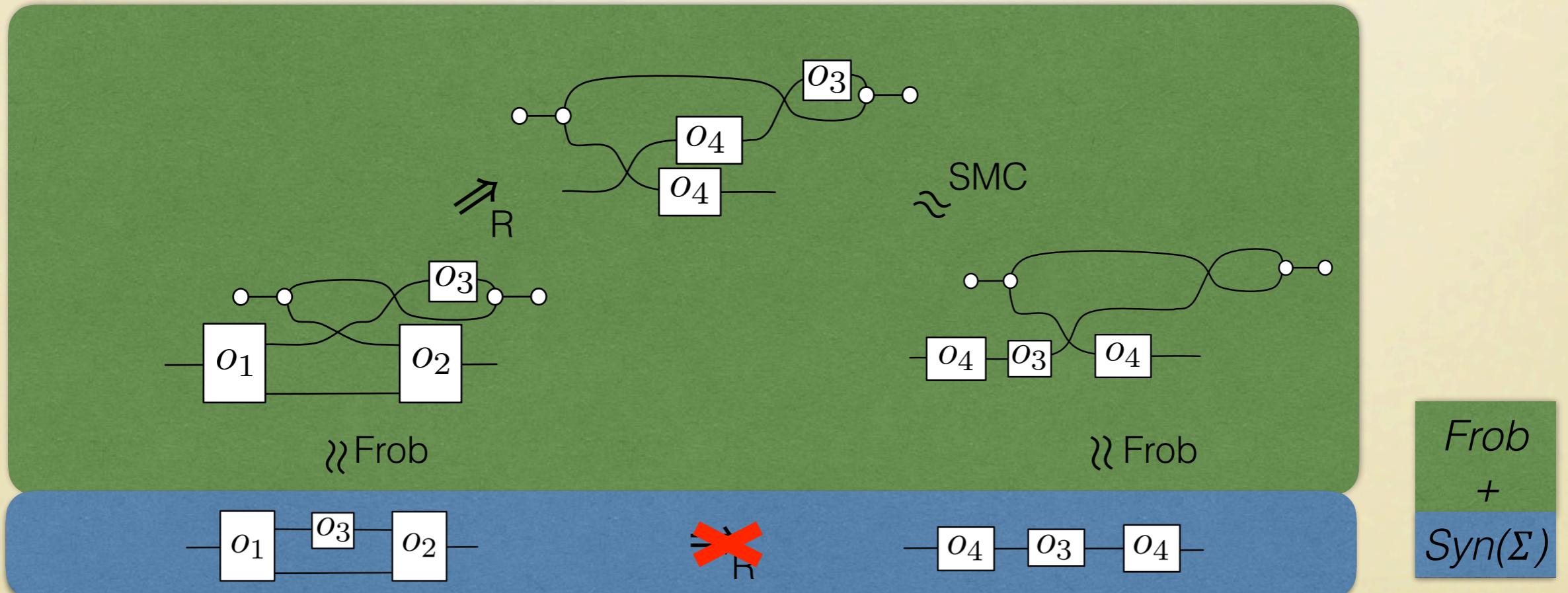
DPO rewriting with interfaces is *sound and complete* for symmetric monoidal categories with a chosen *special Frobenius structure*.

prop of special Frobenius algebras

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \text{Diagram 1} & \text{Diagram 2} & \text{Diagram 3} & \text{Diagram 4} \\ \text{Diagram 5} & \text{Diagram 6} & \text{Diagram 7} & \text{Diagram 8} \\ \text{Diagram 9} & = & \text{Diagram 10} & = \\ \text{Diagram 11} & & \text{Diagram 12} & \\ \text{Diagram 13} & = & \text{Diagram 14} & \end{array}$$

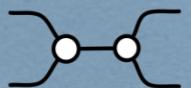
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Syn}(\Sigma) + \text{Frob} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \text{Csp}(\text{Hyp}((\Sigma))) \\ & \cong & \end{array}$$

Frobenius makes DPO rewriting sound



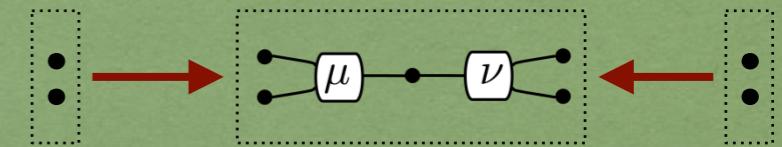
Where we are, so far

Diagram



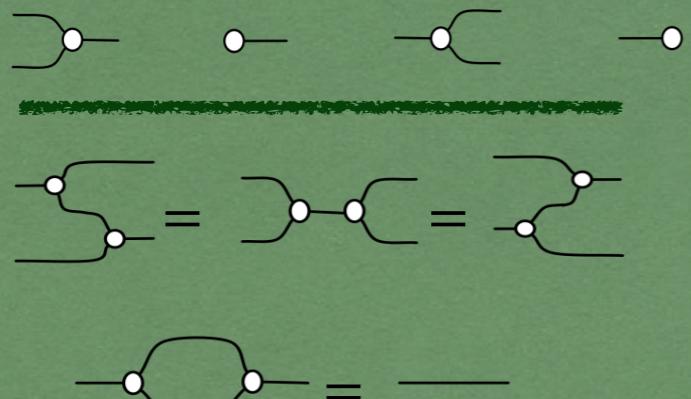
Faithful

Hypergraph with interfaces



Rewriting modulo symmetric monoidal structure

Rewriting modulo SM + Frobenius structure



Complete
but unsound

Sound &
Complete

Sound &
Complete

Double pushout (DPO) rewriting of hypergraphs with interfaces

Convex DPO rewriting

How does sound DPO rewriting look like?

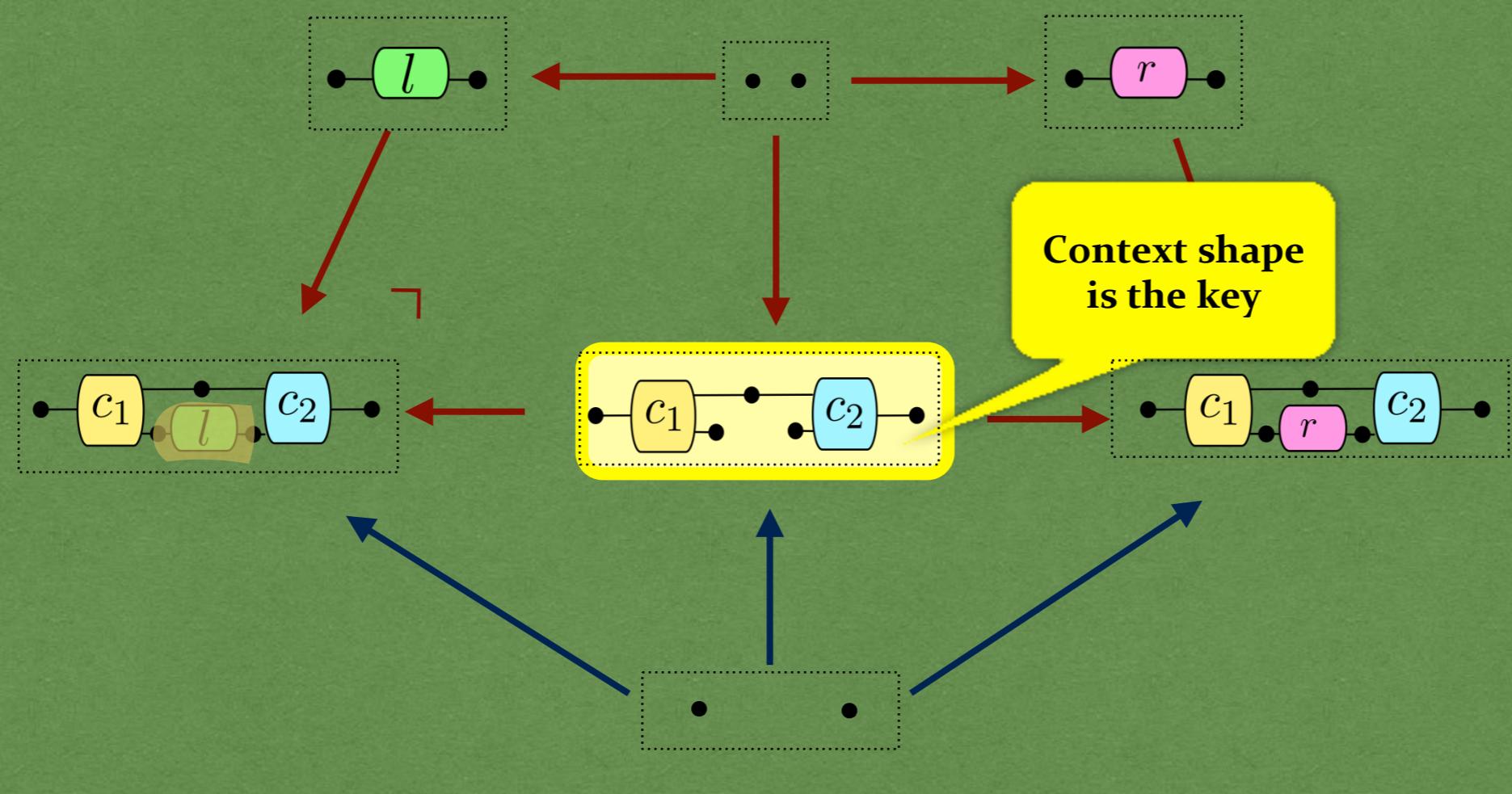
(R)

\boxed{l}

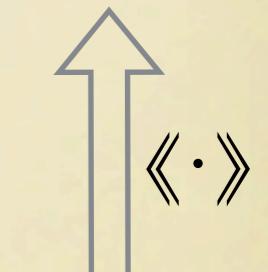
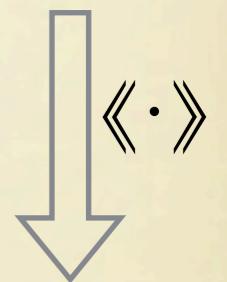
\Rightarrow

\boxed{r}

$Syn(\Sigma)$



$Hyp(\Sigma)$



\boxed{c}

\approx_{SMC}

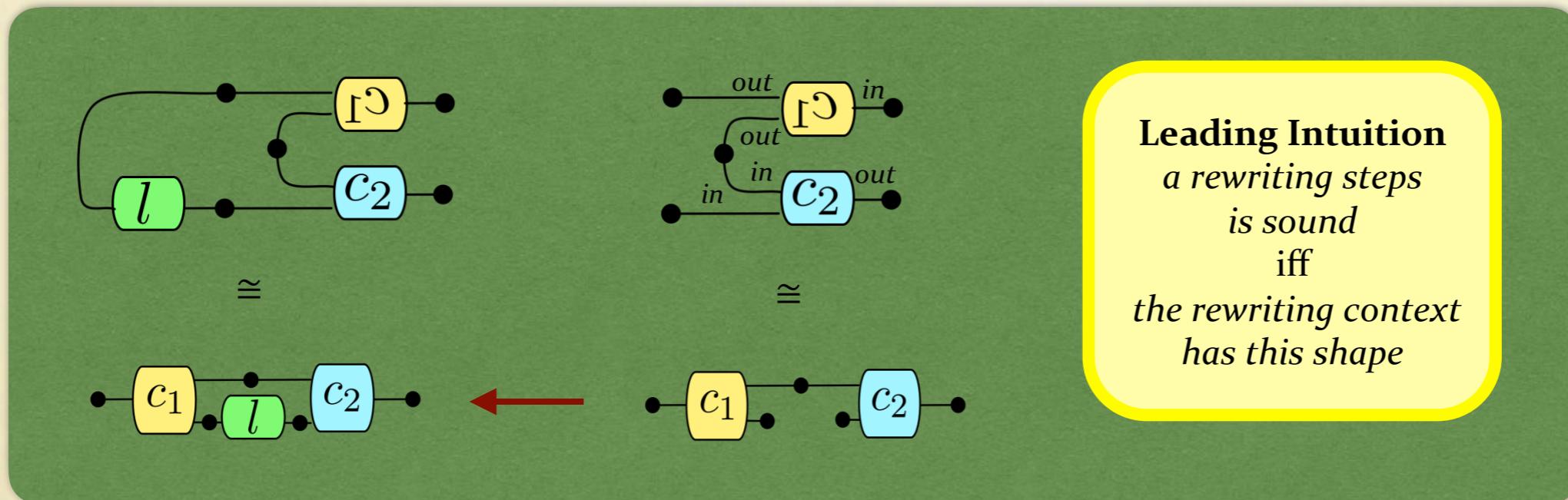
$\boxed{c_1} \quad \boxed{l} \quad \boxed{c_2}$

\Rightarrow_R

$\boxed{c_1} \quad \boxed{r} \quad \boxed{c_2}$

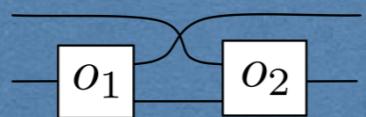
$Syn(\Sigma)$

How does sound DPO rewriting look like?

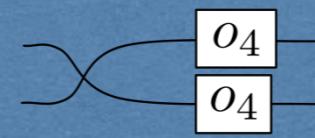


Back to the soundness counterexample

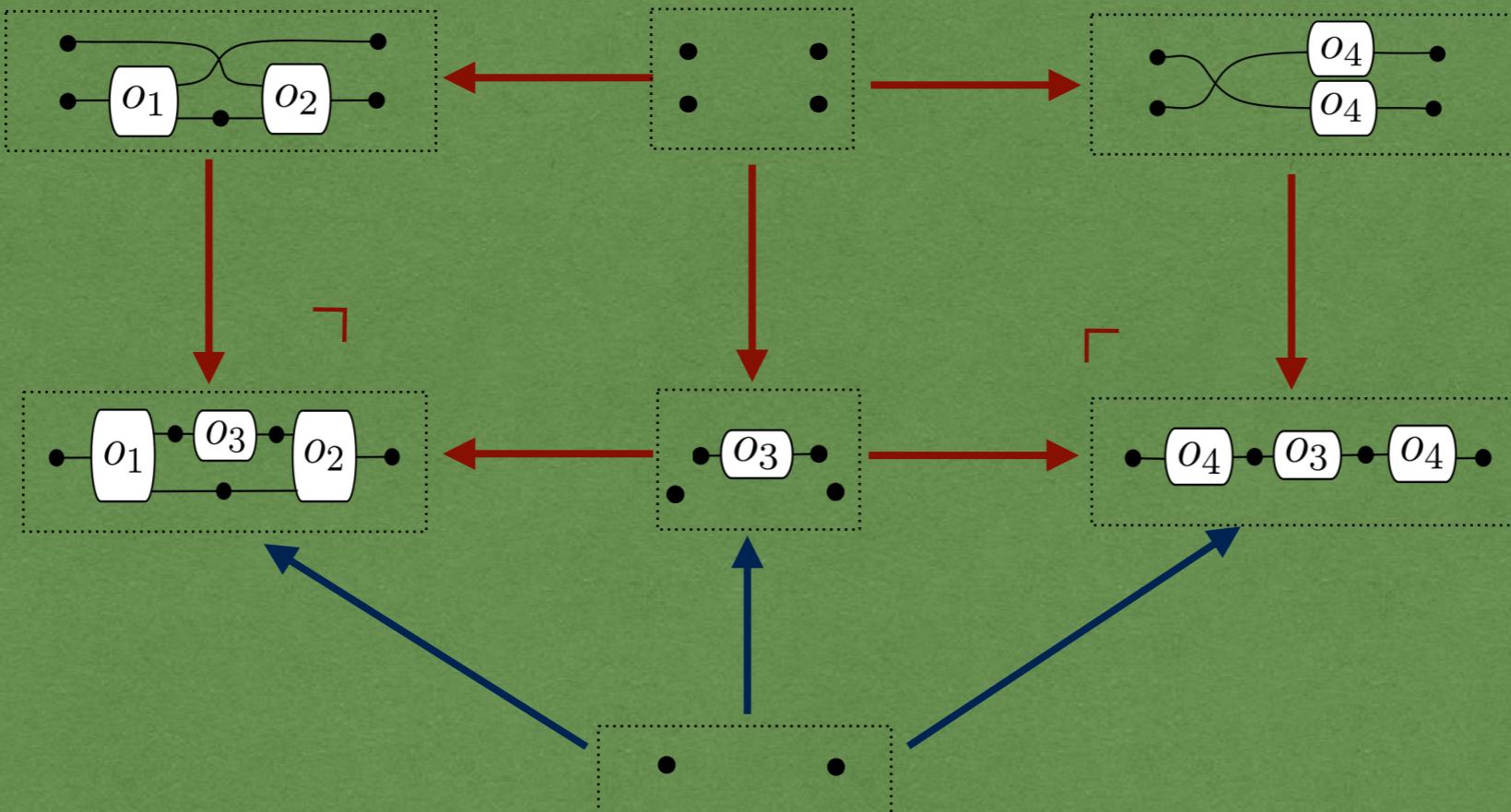
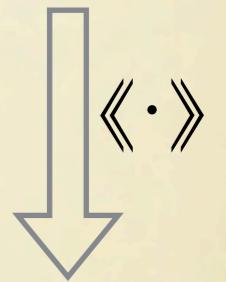
(R)



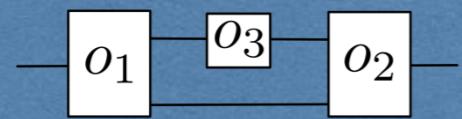
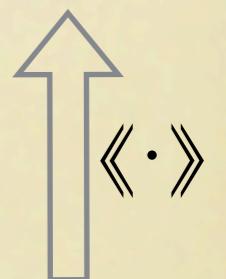
\Rightarrow



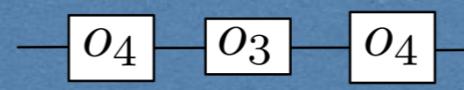
$Syn(\Sigma)$



$Hyp(\Sigma)$



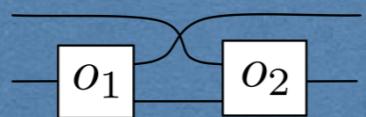
\Rightarrow_R



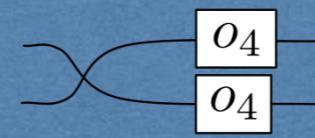
$Syn(\Sigma)$

Back to the soundness counterexample

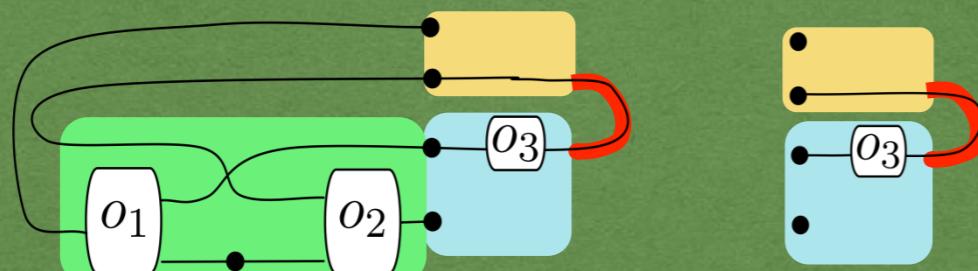
(R)



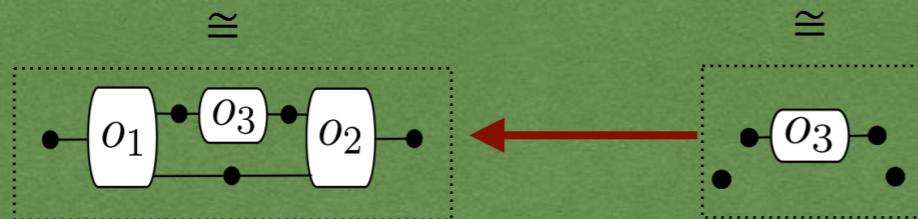
\Rightarrow



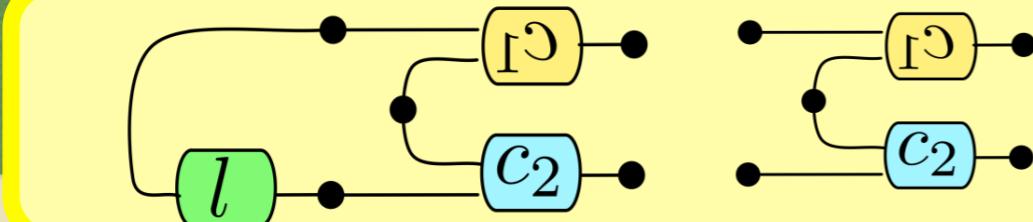
$Syn(\Sigma)$



Unsound context shape



$Hyp(\Sigma)$



Sound context shape

Convex DPO rewriting is sound

Theorem I

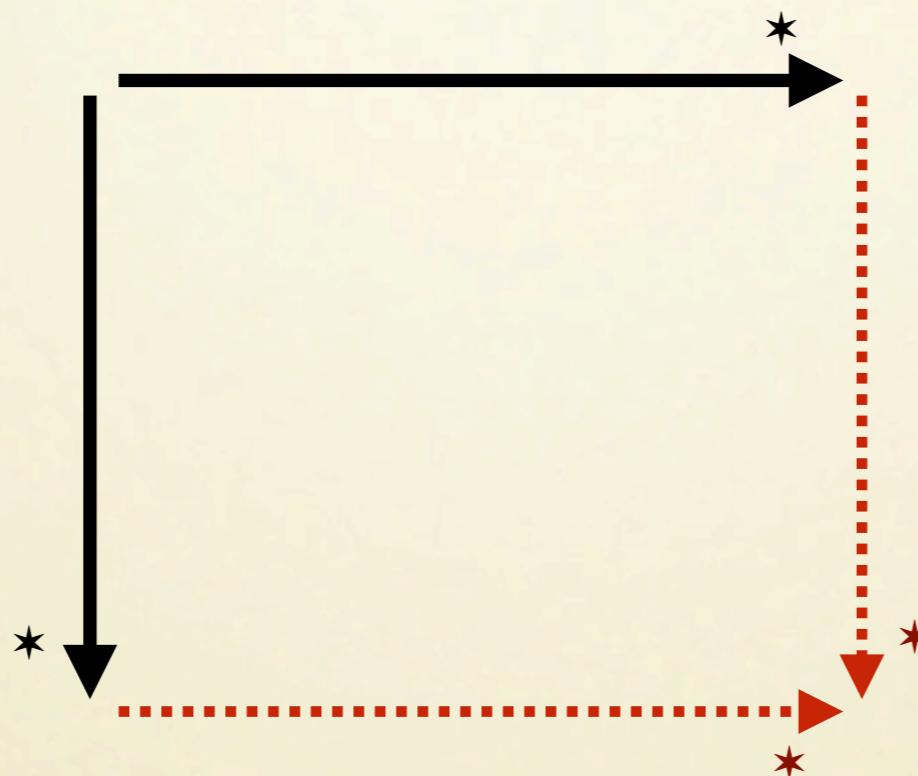
DPO rewriting with interfaces is *sound and complete* for symmetric monoidal categories with a chosen *special Frobenius structure*.

Theorem II

Convex DPO rewriting with interfaces is *sound and complete* for symmetric monoidal categories.

Decidability of Confluence

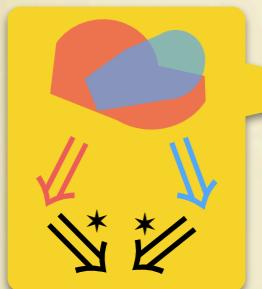
Confluence, abstractly



If E is confluent & terminating
then $x \stackrel{E}{=} y$ becomes decidable.

Decidability of Confluence

In term rewriting, confluence is **decidable** for terminating systems



All the critical pairs
are joinable



The system is
confluent

(Knuth-Bendix)

In DPO (hyper)graph rewriting, confluence is **undecidable** (Plump)

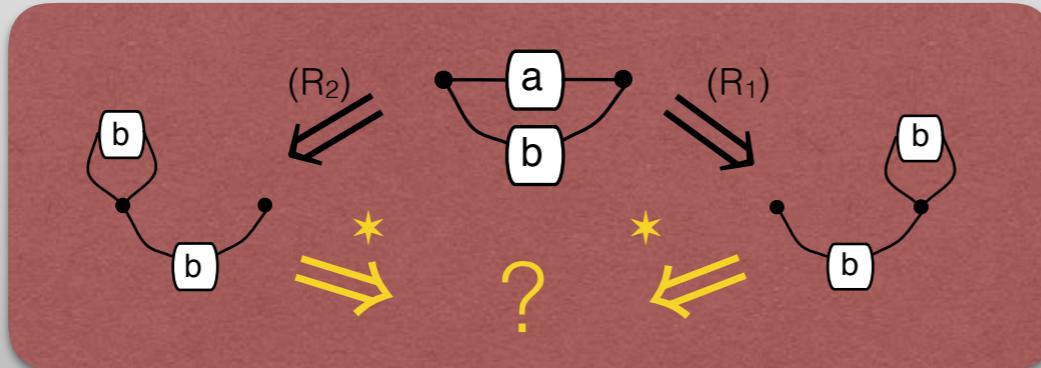
$$\bullet \xrightarrow[0]{a} \bullet \xrightarrow[1]{a} \bullet \Rightarrow \bullet \xrightarrow[0]{b} \bullet \quad (R_1)$$

$$\bullet \xrightarrow[0]{a} \bullet \xrightarrow[1]{a} \bullet \Rightarrow \bullet \xrightarrow[0]{b} \bullet \quad (R_2)$$

$$\bullet \xleftarrow{(R_2)} \bullet \xrightarrow{(R_1)} \bullet$$

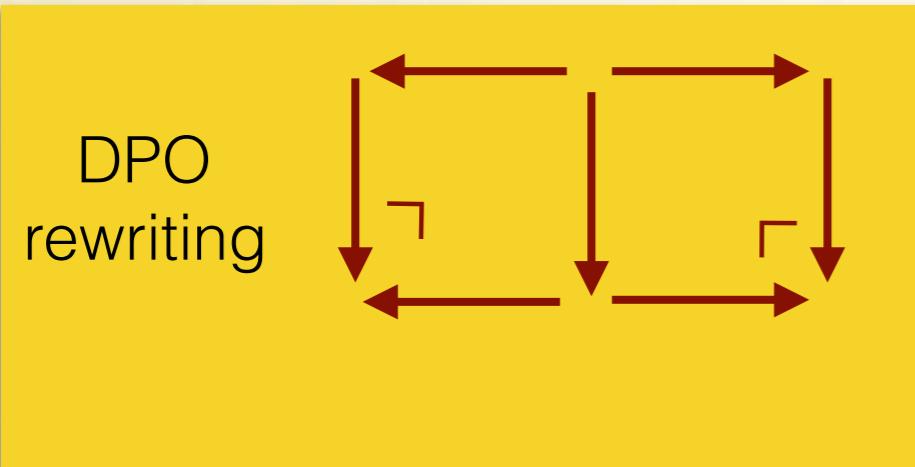
$$\bullet \xleftarrow{(R_1)} \bullet \xrightarrow{(R_2)} \bullet$$

All the critical pairs
are joinable...

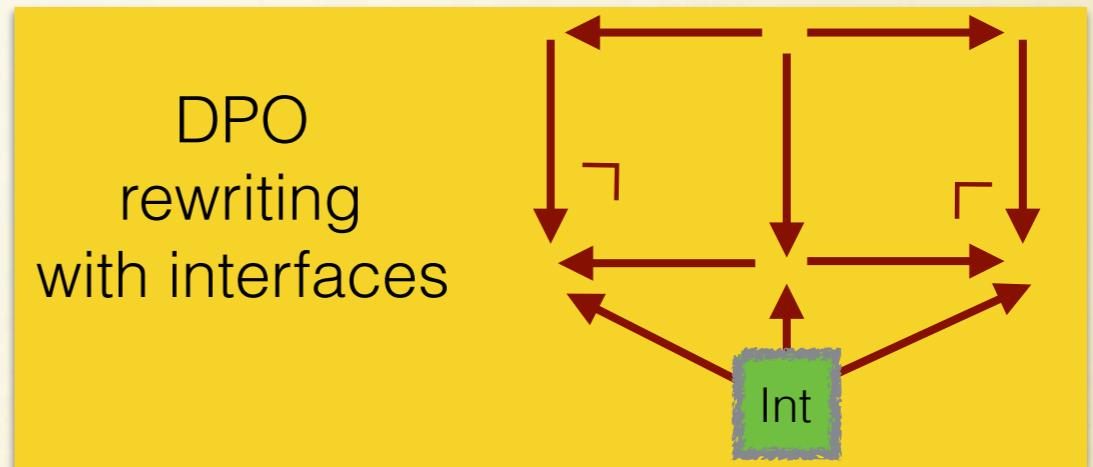


... but the system
is not confluent.

Interfaces to the Rescue

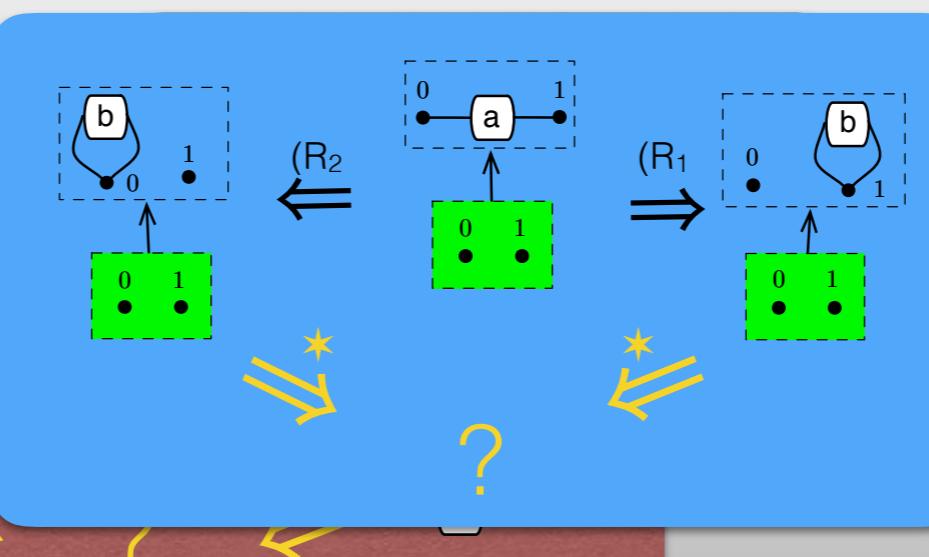
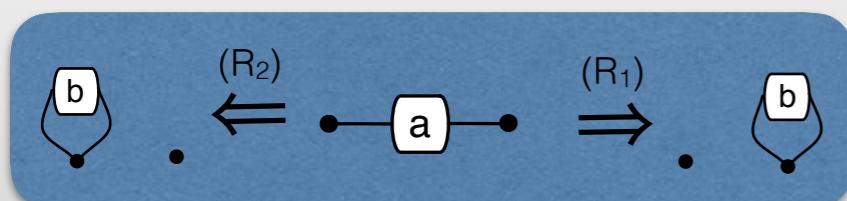


VS



$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overset{0}{\bullet} & \boxed{a} & \overset{1}{\bullet} \\ \Rightarrow & & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \bullet \end{array} \quad (R_1)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overset{0}{\bullet} & \boxed{a} & \overset{1}{\bullet} \\ \Rightarrow & & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \bullet \end{array} \quad (R_2)$$



All the transition pairs
are enabled ...

... but the system
is not confluent.

Theorem In DPO rewriting with *interfaces*, confluence is decidable.

Confluence is decidable

Theorem I

DPO rewriting with interfaces is *sound and complete* for symmetric monoidal categories with a chosen *special Frobenius structure*.

Theorem II

Convex DPO rewriting with interfaces is *sound and complete* for symmetric monoidal categories.

Confluence is decidable

Theorem I bis

DPO rewriting with interfaces is *sound and complete* for symmetric monoidal categories with a chosen *special Frobenius structure*.

Confluence is decidable for terminating rewriting systems on such categories.

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Convex DPO rewriting with interfaces is *sound and complete* for symmetric monoidal categories.

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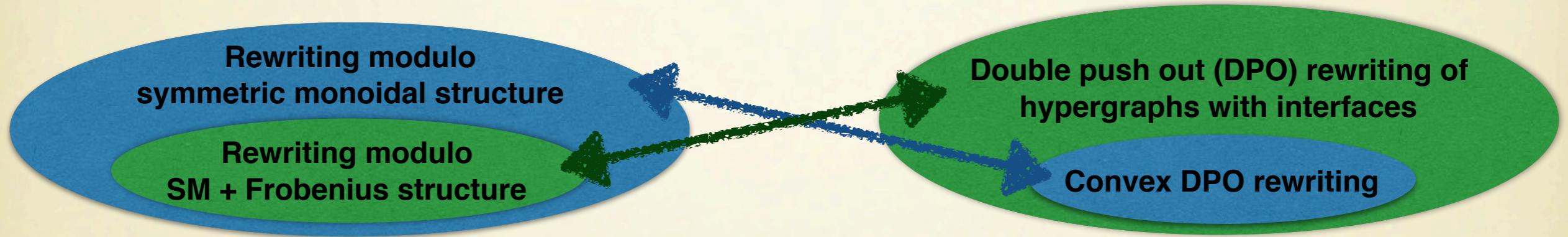
Theorem II bis

Convex DPO rewriting with interfaces is *sound and complete* for symmetric monoidal categories.

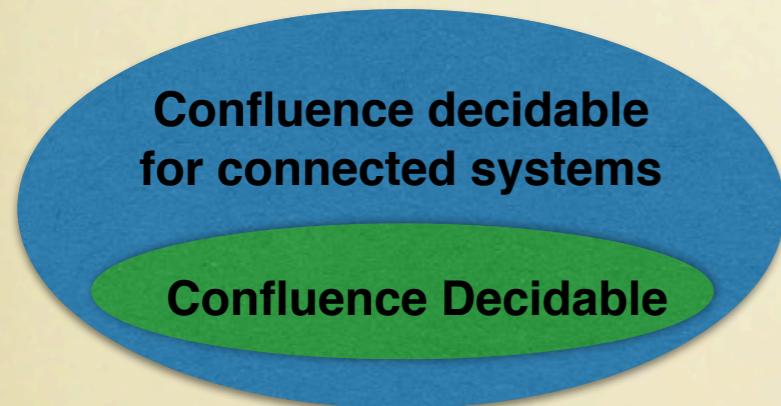
Confluence is decidable for *connected* terminating rewriting systems on such categories.

Conclusions

Adequacy



Confluence



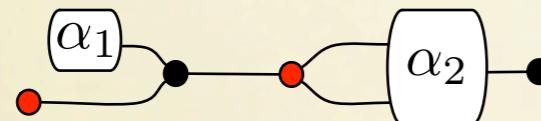
	Terminating term rewriting systems	Terminating DPO-with-interface systems
Confluence for ground objects	<i>undecidable</i> (Kapur et al.)	<i>undecidable (Plump)</i>
Confluence	<i>decidable</i> (Knuth-Bendix)	<i>decidable</i>

What's next

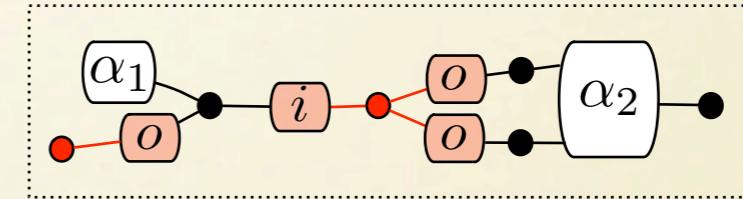
Rewriting modulo *multiple* Frobenius structures

Each Frobenius structure gets absorbed by a different node sort

Syntax



Bipartite hypergraph (kind of)



$$Syn(\Sigma, A) + \sum_{a \in A} Frob^a \cong Csp(Hyp((\Sigma, A)))$$

Applications:

Diagrammatic algebras with multiple Frobenius structures (ZX-calculus, calculus of signal flow diagrams, calculus of stateless connectors, graphical linear algebra...)

Nominal calculi (each name is a Frobenius structure)

Termination for commutative operators

$$\text{Diagram showing termination rules for commutative operators. The first diagram is } \text{Diagram } \mu \xrightarrow{\text{SMC}} \text{Diagram } \mu \approx \text{Diagram } \mu \text{. The second diagram is } \text{Diagram } \mu \xrightarrow{\text{C}} \text{Diagram } \mu \text{. The third diagram is } \text{Diagram } \mu \xrightarrow{\text{C}} \text{Diagram } \mu \approx \text{Diagram } \mu \text{. The fourth diagram is } \text{Diagram } \mu \xrightarrow{\text{C}} \dots$$

Algebraic analysis of bipartite graphs