Rewriting Systems

http://d3s.mff.cuni.cz

Pavel Parízek
Motivation: executable specifications

- Systematic rewriting based on equations

- Example: list length

- Rewrite systems
  - Theory (background)
  - Practice (Maude)
Substitution

- Signature: the set $V$ of variable names

- Substitution $\sigma : V \rightarrow X$
  - Unifier of $t_1$ and $t_2$ if $\sigma(t_1) = \sigma(t_2)$

- Inductively defined sub-expressions

- Reducible sub-expression $t_1[\beta] \ // \ redex$
  - If $\sigma(\beta) = \sigma(t_2)$
Rewriting rules & systems

- Rule $r : l \rightarrow p$
- Application of a rule
  - $\sigma(t)[\beta \leftarrow \sigma(p)]$

- Rewriting system: set $R$ of rules

- Derivation $t \rightarrow_R u$
  - Reflexive transitive closure $\rightarrow_{R^*}$

- Irreducible expressions
  - Normal form (canonical)
Properties of rewriting systems

• Confluence

  \[ \forall t, t_1, t_2 \cdot ((t \rightarrow_{R^*} t_1 \land t \rightarrow_{R^*} t_2) \Rightarrow \exists u \cdot t_1 \rightarrow_{R^*} u \land t_2 \rightarrow_{R^*} u) \]

• Terminating

  ▪ Normal form always exists

• Canonical

  ▪ Single normal form
Canonical values

- Classes of equivalent terms (expressions)
  - Generated by equations (sentences) in the set $E$

- Canonical representatives of classes

- Canonical values (forms) of expressions
Knuth-Bendix procedure

- **Input:** \( Q = (S, \Sigma, E), \leq \subseteq X \times X \)

- **Algorithm**
  1) \( R := \emptyset \)
  2) if \( E == \emptyset \) then return \( R // \) canonical rewriting system
  3) take any \( t_1 = t_2 \in E \) such that either \( t_1 \leq t_2 \) or \( t_2 \leq t_1 \)
     3a) if \( \exists t_1 = t_2 \) then \( E := E - \{t_1 = t_2\} \)
     3b) if \( t_1 \) and \( t_2 \) not comparable then fail // \( R \) cannot be created
  4) if \( t_2 \leq t_1 \) then \( R := R \cup \{R(t_1) \rightarrow R(t_2)\} \)
  5) if \( t_1 \leq t_2 \) then \( R := R \cup \{R(t_2) \rightarrow R(t_1)\} \)
  6) if \( R(t_1) \neq R(t_2) \) then \( E := E \cup \{R(t_1) = R(t_2)\} \)
  7) continue with step 3
Connection to algebraic specifications

- Equations
  - Simple rewriting semantics (simplification)
  - Left-hand side replaced by right-hand side
Maude

- Web: [http://maude.cs.illinois.edu/](http://maude.cs.illinois.edu/)
  - source code, documentation, examples
- Current version: 2.7.1

- Main features
  - Functional modules and theories
    - Algebraic specifications
  - Numeric and string data types
  - Computation (rewriting, equations)
    - membership equational logic
  - much more (check the web site)
Maude: installation & running

- **Linux**

- **Windows**
  - [http://maude.cs.illinois.edu/download/windows.html](http://maude.cs.illinois.edu/download/windows.html)

- **Running**
  - `C:\Program Files (x86)\MaudeFW\maude.exe`
  - From the command-line in a working directory that contains your input files
Maude: basic commands

1) Prepare specification in a text file
2) run the Maude tool
3) load your input file: load <file>
4) apply rewriting on some expression
   reduce [in <module> :] <expr>
5) Exit the Maude prompt: quit
Maude programs: syntax and semantics

• Functional modules
  - sorts, variables, operations, equations

• Notation for operations: prefix, mixfix

• Comments

• Built-in sorts and modules
  - Bool, NAT, INT, FLOAT, RAT, QID, STRING
Maude programs: syntax and semantics

- Examples
  - Natural numbers (Peano arithmetic)
  - Stack of natural numbers

- Theories
  - Conditional equations
  - Membership axioms

- Attributes of operations
Maude programs: advanced concepts

- Parameterized modules (generic)
  - Example: generic stack

- Importing modules
  - protecting
  - extending
  - including