Studies in Computational Intelligence

Volume 673

Series editor

Janusz Kacprzyk, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland

e-mail: kacprzyk@ibspan.waw.pl

About this Series

The series "Studies in Computational Intelligence" (SCI) publishes new developments and advances in the various areas of computational intelligence—quickly and with a high quality. The intent is to cover the theory, applications, and design methods of computational intelligence, as embedded in the fields of engineering, computer science, physics and life sciences, as well as the methodologies behind them. The series contains monographs, lecture notes and edited volumes in computational intelligence spanning the areas of neural networks, connectionist systems, genetic algorithms, evolutionary computation, artificial intelligence, cellular automata, self-organizing systems, soft computing, fuzzy systems, and hybrid intelligent systems. Of particular value to both the contributors and the readership are the short publication timeframe and the worldwide distribution, which enable both wide and rapid dissemination of research output.

More information about this series at http://www.springer.com/series/7092

Wojciech Wieczorek

Grammatical Inference

Algorithms, Routines and Applications



Wojciech Wieczorek Institute of Computer Science University of Silesia Faculty of Computer Science and Materials Science Sosnowiec Poland

ISSN 1860-949X ISSN 1860-9503 (electronic)
Studies in Computational Intelligence
ISBN 978-3-319-46800-6 ISBN 978-3-319-46801-3 (eBook)
DOI 10.1007/978-3-319-46801-3

Library of Congress Control Number: 2016952872

© Springer International Publishing AG 2017

This work is subject to copyright. All rights are reserved by the Publisher, whether the whole or part of the material is concerned, specifically the rights of translation, reprinting, reuse of illustrations, recitation, broadcasting, reproduction on microfilms or in any other physical way, and transmission or information storage and retrieval, electronic adaptation, computer software, or by similar or dissimilar methodology now known or hereafter developed.

The use of general descriptive names, registered names, trademarks, service marks, etc. in this publication does not imply, even in the absence of a specific statement, that such names are exempt from the relevant protective laws and regulations and therefore free for general use.

The publisher, the authors and the editors are safe to assume that the advice and information in this book are believed to be true and accurate at the date of publication. Neither the publisher nor the authors or the editors give a warranty, express or implied, with respect to the material contained herein or for any errors or omissions that may have been made.

Printed on acid-free paper

This Springer imprint is published by Springer Nature
The registered company is Springer International Publishing AG
The registered company address is: Gewerbestrasse 11, 6330 Cham, Switzerland

Preface

Grammatical inference, the main topic of this book, is a scientific area that lies at the intersection of multiple fields. Researchers from computational linguistics, pattern recognition, machine learning, computational biology, formal learning theory, and many others have their own contribution. Therefore, it is not surprising that the topic has also a few other names such as grammar learning, automata inference, grammar identification, or grammar induction. To simplify the location of present contribution, we can divide all books relevant to grammatical inference into three groups: theoretical, practical, and applicable. In greater part this book is practical, though one can also find the elements of learning theory, combinatorics on words, the theory of automata and formal languages, plus some reference to real-life problems.

The purpose of this book is to present old and modern methods of grammatical inference from the perspective of practitioners. To this end, the Python programming language has been chosen as the way of presenting all the methods. Included listings can be directly used by the paste-and-copy manner to other programs, thus students, academic researchers, and programmers should find this book as the valuable source of ready recipes and as an inspiration for their further development.

A few issues should be mentioned regarding this book: an inspiration to write it, a key for the selection of described methods, arguments for selecting Python as an implementation language, typographical notions, and where the reader can send any critical remarks about the content of the book (subject—matter, listings etc.).

There is a treasured book entitled "Numerical recipes in C", in which along with the description of selected numerical methods, listings in C language are provided. The reader can copy and paste the fragments of the electronic version of the book in order to produce executable programs. Such an approach is very useful. We can find an idea that lies behind a method and immediately put it into practice. It is a guiding principle that accompanied writing the present book.

For the selection of methods, we try to keep balance between importance and complexity. It means that we introduced concepts and algorithms which are essential to the GI practice and theory, but omitted that are too complicated or too

vi Preface

long to present them as a ready-to-use code. Thanks to that, the longest program included in the book is no more than a few pages long.

As far as the implementation language is concerned, the following requirements had to be taken into account: simplicity, availability, the property of being firmly established, and allowing the use of wide range of libraries. Python and FSharp programming languages were good candidates. We decided to choose IronPython (an implementation of Python) mainly due to its integration with the optimization modeling language. We use a monospaced (fixed-pitch) font for the listings of programs, while the main text is written using a proportional font. In listings, Python keywords are in bold.

The following persons have helped the author in preparing the final version of this book by giving valuable advice. I would like to thank (in alphabetical order): Prof. Z.J. Czech (Silesian University of Technology), Dr. P. Juszczuk, Ph.D. student A. Nowakowski, Dr. R. Skinderowicz, and Ph.D. student L. Strak (University of Silesia).

Sosnowiec, Poland 2016

Wojciech Wieczorek

Contents

| 1 | Introduction | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|---|----|--|--|
| | 1.1 | The P | roblem and Its Various Formulations | 1 | | |
| | | 1.1.1 | Mathematical Versus Computer Science Perspectives | 1 | | |
| | | 1.1.2 | Different Kinds of Output | 2 | | |
| | | 1.1.3 | Representing Languages | 3 | | |
| | | 1.1.4 | Complexity Issues | 5 | | |
| | | 1.1.5 | Summary | 6 | | |
| | 1.2 | Assess | sing Algorithms' Performance | 7 | | |
| | | 1.2.1 | Measuring Classifier Performance | 7 | | |
| | | 1.2.2 | McNemar's Test | 8 | | |
| | | 1.2.3 | 5 × 2 Cross-Validated Paired t Test | 9 | | |
| | 1.3 | Exem | plary Applications | 9 | | |
| | | 1.3.1 | Peg Solitaire | 10 | | |
| | | 1.3.2 | Classification of Proteins | 12 | | |
| | 1.4 | Biblio | graphical Background | 15 | | |
| | Refe | eferences | | | | |
| 2 | | | | 19 | | |
| 2 | 2.1 | | ring Algorithms | 19 | | |
| | | | ninaries | 21 | | |
| | 2.2 | | | | | |
| | 2.3 | | s Idea | 23 | | |
| | 2.4 | | matical Inference with MDL Principle | 27 | | |
| | | 2.4.1 | The Motivation and Appropriate Measures | 28 | | |
| | | 2.4.2 | The Proposed Algorithm | 28 | | |
| | 2.5 | | graphical Background | 30 | | |
| | Refe | erences. | | 31 | | |
| 3 | Part | ition-B | ased Algorithms | 33 | | |
| | 3.1 | | ninaries | 33 | | |
| | 3.2 | The k- | -tails Method | 36 | | |
| | 3.3 | Gramr | matical Inference by Genetic Search | 37 | | |
| | | | What Are Genetic Algorithms? | 37 | | |
| | | | | | | |

viii Contents

| | | 3.3.2 Basic Notions of the Genetic Algorithm for GI | 37 |
|---|------|---|----|
| | | 3.3.3 Our Implementation | 39 |
| | 3.4 | CFG Inference Using Tabular Representations | 40 |
| | | 3.4.1 Basic Definitions | 41 |
| | | 3.4.2 The Algorithm | 41 |
| | | 3.4.3 Our Implementation | 43 |
| | 3.5 | Bibliographical Background | 45 |
| | Refe | erences | 45 |
| 4 | Sub | string-Based Algorithms | 47 |
| | 4.1 | Error-Correcting Grammatical Inference | 47 |
| | | 4.1.1 The GI Algorithm | 47 |
| | | 4.1.2 Our Implementation | 49 |
| | 4.2 | Alignment-Based Learning | 50 |
| | | 4.2.1 Alignment Learning | 51 |
| | | 4.2.2 Selection Learning | 54 |
| | | 4.2.3 Our Implementation | 54 |
| | 4.3 | Bibliographical Background | 55 |
| | | prences | 56 |
| | | | |
| 5 | | tification Using Mathematical Modeling | 57 |
| | 5.1 | 8 | 57 |
| | | 5.1.1 Encoding | 57 |
| | | 5.1.2 Our Implementation | 58 |
| | 5.2 | From NFA Identification to a Satisfiability Problem | 61 |
| | | 5.2.1 Encoding | 61 |
| | | 5.2.2 Our Implementation | 62 |
| | 5.3 | From CFG Identification to a CSP | 64 |
| | | 5.3.1 Encoding | 64 |
| | | 5.3.2 Our Implementation | 65 |
| | 5.4 | Bibliographical Background | 67 |
| | Refe | erences | 67 |
| 6 | A D | ecomposition-Based Algorithm | 69 |
| | 6.1 | Prime and Decomposable Languages | 69 |
| | | 6.1.1 Preliminaries | 69 |
| | | 6.1.2 Cliques and Decompositions | 70 |
| | 6.2 | CFG Inference | 71 |
| | | 6.2.1 The GI Algorithm | 71 |
| | | 6.2.2 Our Implementation | 72 |
| | 6.3 | Bibliographical Background | 75 |
| | | prences | 75 |
| _ | | | |
| 7 | | Algorithm Based on a Directed Acyclic Word Graph | 77 |
| | 7.1 | Definitions | 77 |
| | 7.2 | Constructing a DAWG From a Sample | 78 |

Contents ix

| | 7.3 | nplementation | 79 | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|---|-----|--|--|--|--|
| | 7.4 | graphical Background | 81 | | | | | |
| | Refe | rences. | | 81 | | | | |
| 8 | Applications of GI Methods in Selected Fields | | | | | | | |
| | 8.1 | Discov | very of Generating Functions | 83 | | | | |
| | | 8.1.1 | Generating Functions | 83 | | | | |
| | | 8.1.2 | The Schützenberger Methodology | 84 | | | | |
| | | 8.1.3 | Applications | 85 | | | | |
| | 8.2 | Minim | izing Boolean Functions | 93 | | | | |
| | | 8.2.1 | Background and Terminology | 94 | | | | |
| | | 8.2.2 | The Algorithm | 96 | | | | |
| | | 8.2.3 | Our Implementation | 97 | | | | |
| | | 8.2.4 | Examples | 98 | | | | |
| | 8.3 | Use of | Induced Star-Free Regular Expressions | 100 | | | | |
| | | 8.3.1 | Definitions and an Algorithm | 100 | | | | |
| | | 8.3.2 | An Application in Classification of Amyloidogenic | | | | | |
| | | | Hexapeptides | 103 | | | | |
| | | 8.3.3 | An Application in the Construction of Opening Books | 105 | | | | |
| | 8.4 | Bibliog | graphical Background | 108 | | | | |
| | Refe | rences. | | 109 | | | | |
| Appendix A: A Quick Introduction to Python | | | | | | | | |
| Αŗ | pend | ix B: P | ython's Tools for Automata, Networks, Genetic | | | | | |
| | | A | lgorithms, and SAT Solving | 129 | | | | |
| Αŗ | Appendix C: OML and its Usage in IronPython | | | | | | | |

Acronyms

CFG

RPNI

SAT TSP

XML

CGT Combinatorial game theory **CNF** Chomsky normal form **CNF** Conjunctive normal form **CSP** Constraint satisfaction problem DFA Deterministic finite automaton **DNF** Disjunctive normal form Evidence driven state merging **EDSM** GA Genetic algorithm GI Grammatical inference **GNF** Greibach normal form ILP Integer linear programming LP Linear programming MDL Minimum description length **MILP** Mixed integer linear programming Non-deterministic finite automaton NFA NLP Non-linear programming NP Non-deterministic polynomial time OGF Ordinary generating function **OML** Optimization modeling language PTA Prefix tree acceptor

Regular positive and negative inference

Boolean satisfiability problem

Traveling salesman problem

Extensible markup language

Context-free grammar