

# ZIML Translation

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# 1 Given:

## 1.1 Annotated text

$\Sigma$  - alphabet

$L$  - labels

$\Sigma \cap L = \emptyset$

$(t_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  - plain text,  $t : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \Sigma$

$(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  - annotation,  $a : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow 2^L$

## 1.2 ZIML text

$(c_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  - cipher text,  $c : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \Sigma$

$\forall i, j \in \mathbb{N} : \langle t_i, a_i \rangle \neq \langle t_j, a_j \rangle \iff c_i \neq c_j$

Observation:

Relation  $\{\langle c_i, t_i \rangle : i \in \mathbb{N}\}$  is a function.

Relation  $\{\langle c_i, a_i \rangle : i \in \mathbb{N}\}$  is a function.

Given the observation, fix functions:

For  $i \in \mathbb{N}$  :

$decrypt\_char : c[\mathbb{N}] \rightarrow t[\mathbb{N}], decrypt\_char(c_i) = t_i$

$decrypt\_anno : c[\mathbb{N}] \rightarrow a[\mathbb{N}], decrypt\_anno(c_i) = a_i$

## 1.3 Regex language

### 1.3.1 Regex syntax

$E^\Sigma$  - language of regular expressions over  $\Sigma$

$$\emptyset \in E; \varepsilon \in E; \Sigma \subset E$$

for  $e, f \in E$  :

$$e|f \in E; e \cdot f \in E; e^* \in E$$

### 1.3.2 Regex semantics in plain text

$\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_T$  - relational interpretation of  $E^\Sigma$  in family  $2^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}$  of sets of spans of text ( $t_n$ ) with operations of  $\cup$  for alternative  $e|f$ , relational composition for concatenation  $e \cdot f$ , empty relation for  $\emptyset$ , identity for  $\varepsilon$ , reflexive transitive closure for  $*$ , and classes  $T_a, T_b, \dots$  of one character long occurrences of characters  $a, b, \dots \in \Sigma$  as individua designated by them. This interpretation models the search for regex matches in plain text with a standard regex engine.

$$\text{for } \alpha \in \Sigma : T_\alpha = \{\langle i, i+1 \rangle : i \in \mathbb{N} \wedge t_i = \alpha\}$$

$$\llbracket \emptyset \rrbracket_T = \{\}$$

$$\llbracket \varepsilon \rrbracket_T = \{\langle i, i \rangle : i \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$\text{for } \alpha \in \Sigma : \llbracket \alpha \rrbracket_T = T_\alpha$$

for  $e, f \in E$  :

$$\llbracket e|f \rrbracket_T = \llbracket e \rrbracket_T \cup \llbracket f \rrbracket_T$$

$$\llbracket e \cdot f \rrbracket_T = \{\langle i, k \rangle : \exists j (\langle i, j \rangle \in \llbracket e \rrbracket_T \wedge \langle j, k \rangle \in \llbracket f \rrbracket_T)\}$$

$$\llbracket e^* \rrbracket_T = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \llbracket e^n \rrbracket_T$$

$$e^n = \begin{cases} \varepsilon, & \text{if } n = 0, \\ e \cdot e^{n-1}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

### 1.3.3 Regex semantics in cipher text

$\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_C$  - the same relational interpretation as  $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_T$  but in spans of cipher text ( $c_n$ ) instead of plain text ( $t_n$ ) and with occurrences  $C_a, C_b, \dots$  of characters in cipher not plain text ( $T_a, T_b, \dots$ ).

$$\text{for } \alpha \in \Sigma : C_\alpha = \{\langle i, i+1 \rangle : i \in \mathbb{N} \wedge c_i = \alpha\}$$

$$\text{for } \alpha \in \Sigma : \llbracket \alpha \rrbracket_C = C_\alpha$$

## 1.4 Extended regex

### 1.4.1 Extended regex syntax

$E^{\Sigma \cup L}$  - extended language of regular expressions over  $\Sigma \cup L$ , language of z-regexes  
 $\emptyset \in E^{\Sigma \cup L}$ ,  $\varepsilon \in E^{\Sigma \cup L}$ ,  $\Sigma \subset E^{\Sigma \cup L}$ ,  $L \subset E^{\Sigma \cup L}$

for  $e, f \in E^{\Sigma \cup L}$  :  
 $e|f \in E^{\Sigma \cup L}$ ;  $e \cdot f \in E^{\Sigma \cup L}$ ;  $e^* \in E^{\Sigma \cup L}$

### 1.4.2 Extended regex semantics

$\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_{TA}^+$  - extended interpretation of z-regexes in the family of sets of spans of both annotation ( $a_n$ ) and text ( $t_n$ ). Regex engines fail to implement this desired behaviour.

for  $\alpha \in \Sigma$  :  $T_\alpha = \{\langle i, i+1 \rangle : i \in \mathbb{N} \wedge t_i = \alpha\}$   
for  $l \in L$  :  $A_l = \{\langle i, i+1 \rangle : i \in \mathbb{N} \wedge l \in a_i\}$

$\llbracket \emptyset \rrbracket_{TA}^+ = \{\}$   
 $\llbracket \varepsilon \rrbracket_{TA}^+ = \{\langle i, i \rangle : i \in \mathbb{N}\}$

for  $\alpha \in \Sigma$  :  $\llbracket \alpha \rrbracket_{TA}^+ = T_\alpha$   
for  $l \in L$  :  $\llbracket l \rrbracket_{TA}^+ = A_l$

for  $e, f \in E^{\Sigma \cup L}$  :

$\llbracket e|f \rrbracket_{TA}^+ = \llbracket e \rrbracket_{TA}^+ \cup \llbracket f \rrbracket_{TA}^+$

$\llbracket e \cdot f \rrbracket_{TA}^+ = \{\langle i, k \rangle : \exists j (\langle i, j \rangle \in \llbracket e \rrbracket_{TA}^+ \wedge \langle j, k \rangle \in \llbracket f \rrbracket_{TA}^+)\}$

$\llbracket e^* \rrbracket_{TA}^+ = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \llbracket e^n \rrbracket_{TA}^+$

$e^n = \begin{cases} \varepsilon, & \text{if } n = 0, \\ e \cdot e^{n-1}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

## 2 Definitions

We define paradigms of plain characters, markup of labels and the regex encrypting function  $z$  from z-regexes over  $\Sigma \cup L$  to standard regexes over  $\Sigma$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{paradigm} &: \Sigma \rightarrow 2^{c[\mathbb{N}]} \\ \text{paradigm}(\alpha) &= \text{decrypt\_char}[\{\alpha\}] = \{\beta \in c[\mathbb{N}] : \text{decrypt\_char}(\beta) = \alpha\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{markup} &: L \rightarrow 2^{c[\mathbb{N}]} \\ \text{markup}(l) &= \text{decrypt\_anno}[\{l\}] = \{\beta \in c[\mathbb{N}] : l \in \text{decrypt\_anno}(\beta)\} \end{aligned}$$

$z$  - regex encrypting function :  $E^{\Sigma \cup L} \rightarrow E$

$$\begin{aligned} z(\emptyset) &= \emptyset \\ z(\varepsilon) &= \varepsilon \\ \text{for } \alpha \in \Sigma : z(\alpha) &= \bigvee_{\beta \in \text{paradigm}(\alpha)} \beta \\ \text{for } l \in L : z(l) &= \bigvee_{\beta \in \text{markup}(l)} \beta \\ \text{for } e, f \in E : \\ z(e|f) &= z(e)|z(f) \\ z(e \cdot f) &= z(e) \cdot z(f) \\ z(e^*) &= z(e)^* \end{aligned}$$

## 3 Claim

Searching for a z-regex pattern  $e$  in the annotated text with a hypothetical engine implementing the extended semantics results in the same matches as searching for its encrypted counterpart  $z(e)$  in the cipher text with a standard engine.

$$\forall e \in E^{\Sigma \cup L} : \llbracket e \rrbracket_{TA}^+ = \llbracket z(e) \rrbracket_C$$

## 4 Proof

### 4.1 Domain independent meaning

To  $\emptyset$ ,  $\varepsilon$ ,  $e|f$ ,  $e \cdot f$ ,  $e^*$  both interpretations assign identical relational operations independent of structures.

## 4.2 Meaning of characters

For  $e = \alpha \in \Sigma$  :

$$\llbracket \bigvee_{\beta \in \text{paradigm}(\alpha)} \beta \rrbracket_C \stackrel{?}{=} \llbracket \alpha \rrbracket_{TA}^+$$

$$\bigcup_{\beta \in \text{paradigm}(\alpha)} \llbracket \beta \rrbracket_C$$

$$\bigcup_{\beta \in \text{paradigm}(\alpha)} \{\langle i, i+1 \rangle : c_i = \beta\}$$

$$\{\langle i, i+1 \rangle : c_i \in \text{paradigm}(\alpha)\}$$

$$\{\langle i, i+1 \rangle : c_i \in \{\beta \in c[\mathbb{N}] : \text{decrypt\_char}(\beta) = \alpha\}\}$$

$$\{\langle i, i+1 \rangle : \text{decrypt\_char}(c_i) = \alpha\}$$

$$\{\langle i, i+1 \rangle : t_i = \alpha\}$$

$$\llbracket \alpha \rrbracket_{TA}^+$$

## 4.3 Meaning of labels

For  $e = l \in L$  :

$$\llbracket \bigvee_{\beta \in \text{markup}(l)} \beta \rrbracket_C \stackrel{?}{=} \llbracket l \rrbracket_{TA}^+$$

$$\bigcup_{\beta \in \text{markup}(l)} \llbracket \beta \rrbracket_C$$

$$\bigcup_{\beta \in \text{markup}(l)} \{\langle i, i+1 \rangle : c_i = \beta\}$$

$$\{\langle i, i+1 \rangle : c_i \in \text{markup}(l)\}$$

$$\{\langle i, i+1 \rangle : c_i \in \{\beta \in c[\mathbb{N}] : l \in \text{decrypt\_anno}(\beta)\}\}$$

$$\{\langle i, i+1 \rangle : l \in \text{decrypt\_anno}(c_i)\}$$

$$\{\langle i, i+1 \rangle : l \in a_i\}$$

$$\llbracket l \rrbracket_{TA}^+$$