

The `polymake` XML File Format

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polymake

Software for polyhedral geometry and more

An XML File Format

Goal: maximum flexibility

Relax NG

A schema language for XML

polymake

- ▶ software for polyhedral geometry and applications
 - ▶ convex polytopes, cones, polyhedral fans, matroids, ...
 - ▶ linear/combinatorial optimization
 - ▶ toric/tropical geometry
 - ▶ combinatorial topology
- ▶ open source, GNU Public License
- ▶ co-authored (since 1996) with Evgenij Gawrilow and many other contributors
 - ▶ current version 3.0 from January 2016

```
polytope> $P = product( cube(3), dodecahedron() );  
polytope> print $P->F_VECTOR;  
160 480 576 352 114 18
```

polymake Design Concept

many object types

- ▶ wide range of mathematical concepts
- ▶ each version of the software may define new objects
- ▶ extension system for third party authors

individual objects . . .

- ▶ may have many properties of various types
- ▶ only has a small subset of those properties present

properties . . .

- ▶ may be added with a new version
- ▶ encoding may change with a new version

⇒ file format needs to be sufficiently flexible

Example: polymake XML File Encoding a Square [1/3]

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2 <?pm chk="56e977e8"?>
3 <object name="square"
4     type="polytope::Polytope<Rational>"
5     version="3.0"
6     xmlns="http://www.math.tu-berlin.de/polymake/#3">
7 <description><![CDATA[2-cube]]></description>
8 <property name="VERTICES">
9     <m>
10        <v>1 0 0</v>
11        <v>1 1/3 0</v>
12        <v>1 0 1/3</v>
13        <v>1 1/3 1/3</v>
14    </m>
15 </property>
16 <property name="FACETS"
17     type="SparseMatrix<Rational,NonSymmetric>">
18     <m cols="3">
19         <v> <e i="1">1</e> </v>
20         <v> <e i="0">1/3</e> <e i="1">-1</e> </v>
```

Example: polymake XML File Encoding a Square [2/3]

```
13         <v>1 1/3 1/3</v>
14     </m>
15 </property>
16 <property name="FACETS"
17     type="SparseMatrix<Rational,NonSymmetric>">
18     <m cols="3">
19         <v> <e i="1">1</e> </v>
20         <v> <e i="0">1/3</e> <e i="1">-1</e> </v>
21         <v> <e i="2">1</e> </v>
22         <v> <e i="0">1/3</e> <e i="2">-1</e> </v>
23     </m>
24 </property>
25 <property name="LINEALITY_SPACE"><m /></property>
26 <property name="BOUNDED" value="true" />
27 <property name="N_FACETS" value="4" />
28 <property name="N_VERTICES" value="4" />
29 <property name="VOLUME" value="1/9" />
30 <property name="TRIANGULATION">
31     <object name="unnamed#0">
32         <property name="FACETS">
```

Example: polymake XML File Encoding a Square [3/3]

```
25 <property name="LINEALITY_SPACE"><m /></property>
26 <property name="BOUNDED" value="true" />
27 <property name="N_FACETS" value="4" />
28 <property name="N_VERTICES" value="4" />
29 <property name="VOLUME" value="1/9" />
30 <property name="TRIANGULATION">
31   <object name="unnamed#0">
32     <property name="FACETS">
33       <m>
34         <v>0 1 2</v>
35         <v>1 2 3</v>
36       </m>
37     </property>
38     <property name="F_VECTOR">
39       <v>4 5 2</v>
40     </property>
41   </object>
42 </property>
43 </object>
```

Two Features

- ▶ top level object type and version

```
3 <object name="square"  
4   type="polytope::Polytope<Rational>"  
5   version="3.0"  
6   xmlns="http://www.math.tu-berlin.de/polymake/#3">
```

- ▶ content elements serialized with few XML tags

```
8 <property name="VERTICES">  
9   <m>  
10    <v>1 0 0</v>  
11    <v>1 1/3 0</v>  
12    <v>1 0 1/3</v>  
13    <v>1 1/3 1/3</v>  
14   </m>  
15 </property>
```


Feature Overview

- ▶ top level object type and version
- ▶ content elements serialized with few XML tags
- ▶ property types
 - ▶ encoded by `polymake` version
 - ▶ implemented via C++ class template library
- ▶ template types come with their serialization
 - ▶ future goal: let `polymake` write RNG schema for all properties of all top level objects of a given version
- ▶ XSLT transformation for conversion between versions

Example: An Array of Polynomials

```
1 <data type="Array<Polynomial<QuadraticExtension>>"&g
2   version="3.0"
3   xmlns="http://www.math.tu-berlin.de/polymake/#3">
4   <v>
5     <t>
6       <m>
7         <t>
8           <v dim="2"> <e i="0">2</e> </v>
9           <t>0 1/5 5</t>
10          </t>
11         <t>
12           <v dim="2"> <e i="1">3</e> </v>
13           <t>-1 0 0</t>
14          </t>
15        </m>
16        <t id="1">
17          <v>x y</v>
18        </t>
19      </t>
20    </v>
21  </data>
```

RELAX NG: An XML Schema Language

Clark, Murata et al. 2001

- ▶ complexity between DTD and XML Schema
- ▶ concept based on finite tree automata
 - ▶ great expressive power (e.g., composability, nesting)
 - ▶ efficient to parse
 - ▶ no inheritance
- ▶ supports types and XML namespaces
- ▶ infrastructure
 - ▶ has both an XML syntax and a compact non-XML syntax
 - ▶ software support for validation and conversion

relaxng.org

RELAX NG compact syntax

<code>start = ...</code>	Defines the pattern for the root element.
<code>PatternName = ...</code>	Defines a pattern with a chosen name.
<code>element, attribute</code>	Define XML tags / attributes.
<code>{ ... }</code>	Describes the content of an element or attribute.
<code> </code>	Pattern alternatives.
<code>&</code>	Combine two patterns in arbitrary order.
<code>?, +, *</code>	Quantifiers: At most one, one or more, zero or more.

Conclusion

- ▶ XML file format which is fairly light weight
- ▶ easily encodes all kinds of objects occurring in geometric or algebraic computations
- ▶ flexible enough for software environment which evolves over time

```
1  start = TopObject | LooseData
2
3  TopObject = element object { TopAttribs, ObjectContent }
4
5  TopAttribs = attribute type {
6      xsd:string { pattern = "[a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z_0-9]*::.*" } },
7      attribute version { xsd:string { pattern = "[\d.]+ " } }?,
8      attribute tm { xsd:hexBinary }?
9
10 ObjectContent =
11     attribute name { text }?,
12     attribute ext { text }?,
13     element description { text }?,
14     element credit { attribute product { text }, text }*,
15     ( Property* & Attachment* )
16
17 Property = element property {
18     SimpleName,
19     attribute ext { text }?,
20     ( ( attribute undef { "true" }, empty )
```

```
17 Property = element property {
18     SimpleName,
19     attribute ext { text }?,
20     ( ( attribute undef { "true" }, empty )
21       | ( attribute type { text }?, PropertyData )
22       | Text | SubObject+ ) }
23
24 SubObject = element object
25     { attribute type { text }?, ObjectContent }
26
27 Attachment = element attachment {
28     SimpleName, attribute ext { text }?, AttachmentData }
29
30 LooseData = element data {
31     TopAttribs, attribute ext { text }?,
32     element description { text }?, PropertyData }
33
34 SimpleName = attribute name
35     { xsd:string { pattern = "[a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z_0-9]*" } }
```

```
37 PropertyData = ( attribute value { text }, empty )
38   | IdReference | Complex | element m { SubObject+ }
39
40 AttachmentData =
41   ( attribute type { text }?, attribute value { text }, emp
42   | ( attribute type { text }, attribute construct { text }
43     Complex ) | Text
44
45 Text = attribute type { "text" }, text
46
47 Complex = Vector | Matrix | Tuple
48
49 VectorContents = text
50   | ( attribute dim { xsd:nonNegativeInteger }?,
51     ( element e { ElementIndex, text }*
52     | element t { ElementIndex?, TupleContents }+ ) )
53
54 ElementIndex = attribute i { xsd:nonNegativeInteger }
```



```
56 IdReference = element r {
57     attribute id { xsd:nonNegativeInteger }?, empty }
58
59 Vector = element v { VectorContents }
60
61 MatrixContents =
62     ( attribute cols { xsd:nonNegativeInteger }?, Vector* )
63     | ( attribute dim { xsd:nonNegativeInteger },
64         element v { ElementIndex, VectorContents }*)
65     | Matrix+ | Tuple+
66
67 Matrix = element m { MatrixContents }
68
69 TupleContents = attribute id { xsd:nonNegativeInteger }?,
70     ( text | ( Vector | Matrix | Tuple
71         | IdReference | element e { text } )+ )
72
73 Tuple = element t { TupleContents }
```