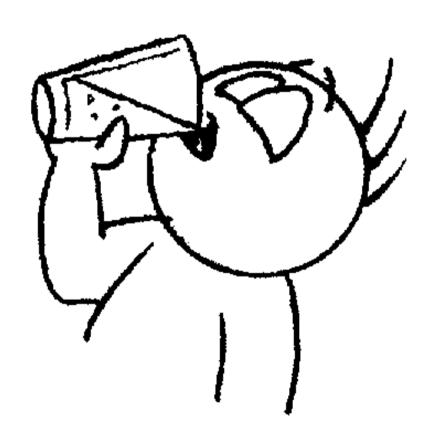
Bottom-Up Parsing

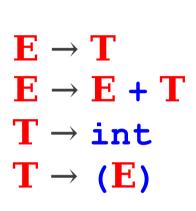
What is Bottom-Up Parsing?

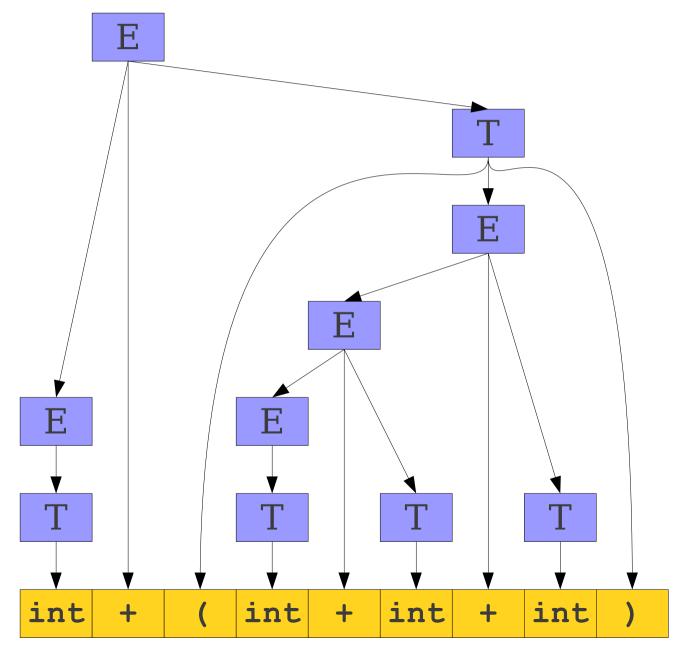
- Idea: Apply productions **in reverse** to convert the user's program to the start symbol.
- As with top-down, could be done with a DFS or BFS, though this is rarely done in practice.
- We'll be exploring four directional, predictive bottom-up parsing techniques:
 - **Directional**: Scan the input from left-to-right.
 - **Predictive**: Guess which production should be inverted.

Bottoms Up!



One View of a Bottom-Up Parse





A Second View of a Bottom-Up Parse

```
\mathbf{E} \to \mathbf{T}
                           int + (int + int + int)
\mathbf{E} \to \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{T}
                       \Rightarrow T + (int + int + int)
T \rightarrow int
                       \Rightarrow E + (int + int + int)
T \rightarrow (E)
                       \Rightarrow E + (T + int + int)
                       \Rightarrow E + (E + int + int)
                       \Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)
                       \Rightarrow E + (E + int)
                       \Rightarrow E + (E + T)
                       \Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + (\mathbf{E})
                       \Rightarrow E + T
                       \Rightarrow F.
```

A Second View of a Bottom-Up Parse

```
\mathbf{E} \to \mathbf{T}
                           int + (int + int + int)
\mathbf{E} \to \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{T}
                       \Rightarrow T + (int + int + int)
T \rightarrow int
                       \Rightarrow E + (int + int + int)
T \rightarrow (E)
                       \Rightarrow E + (T + int + int)
                       \Rightarrow E + (E + int + int)
                       \Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)
                       \Rightarrow E + (E + int)
                       \Rightarrow E + (E + T)
                       \Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + (\mathbf{E})
                       \Rightarrow E + T
                       \Rightarrow F.
```

A left-to-right, bottom-up parse is a rightmost derivation traced in reverse.

```
int + (int + int + int)
\Rightarrow T + (int + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (int + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (T + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + T)
\Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + (\mathbf{E})
\Rightarrow E + T
\Rightarrow \mathbf{F}
```

Each step in this bottom-up parse is called a reduction.

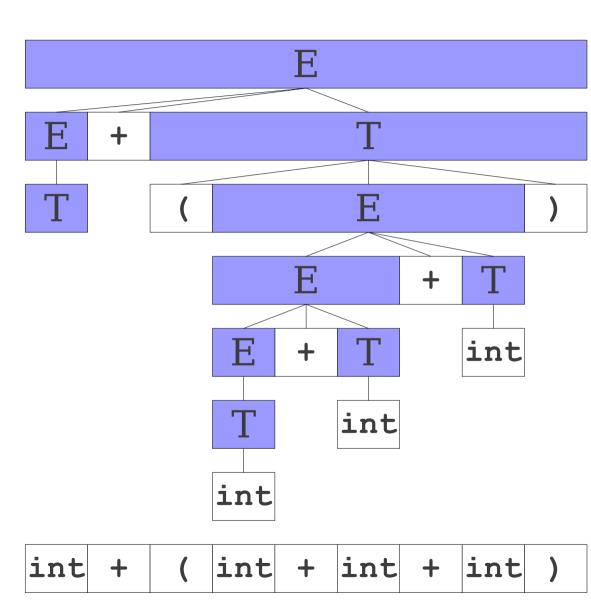
We reduce a substring of the sentential form back to a nonterminal.

```
Ε
  int + (int + int + int)
                                         Ε
\Rightarrow T + (int + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (int + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (T + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + int + int)
                                        int
                                                             Е
                                                                        +
\Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + int)
                                                        Ε
                                                                           int
\Rightarrow E + (E + T)
                                                                 int
\Rightarrow E + (E)
\Rightarrow E + T
                                                       int
\Rightarrow \mathbf{F}
                                                       int +
                                        int
                                                                int +
                                                                           int
```

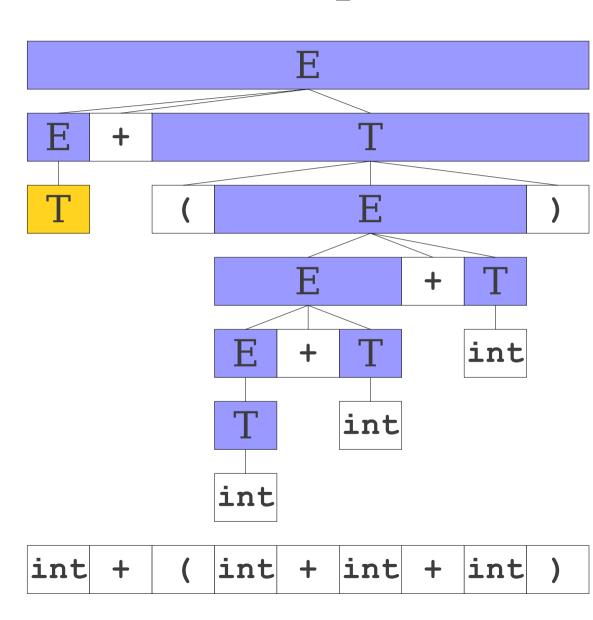
```
Ε
  int + (int + int + int)
                                         Ε
\Rightarrow T + (int + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (int + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (T + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + int + int)
                                        int
                                                             Е
                                                                        +
\Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + int)
                                                        Ε
                                                                           int
\Rightarrow E + (E + T)
                                                                 int
\Rightarrow E + (E)
\Rightarrow E + T
                                                       int
\Rightarrow \mathbf{F}
                                                       int +
                                        int
                                                                int +
                                                                           int
```

```
Ε
  int + (int + int + int)
                                         Ε
\Rightarrow T + (int + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (int + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (T + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + int + int)
                                        int
                                                             Е
                                                                        +
\Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + int)
                                                        Ε
                                                                           int
\Rightarrow E + (E + T)
                                                                 int
\Rightarrow E + (E)
\Rightarrow E + T
                                                       int
\Rightarrow \mathbf{F}
                                                       int +
                                                                int +
                                        int
                                                                           int
```

```
\Rightarrow T + (int + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (int + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (T + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + T)
\Rightarrow E + (E)
\Rightarrow E + T
\Rightarrow \mathbf{F}
```



```
\Rightarrow T + (int + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (int + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (T + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + T)
\Rightarrow E + (E)
\Rightarrow E + (E)
\Rightarrow E + T
\Rightarrow E
```



```
⇒ E + (int + int + int)

⇒ E + (T + int + int)

⇒ E + (E + int + int)

⇒ E + (E + T + int)

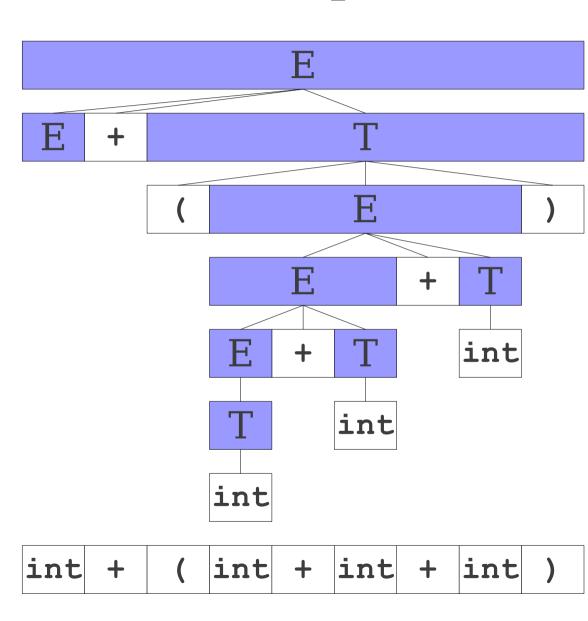
⇒ E + (E + int)

⇒ E + (E + T)

⇒ E + (E)

⇒ E + T

⇒ E
```



```
⇒ E + (int + int + int)

⇒ E + (T + int + int)

⇒ E + (E + int + int)

⇒ E + (E + T + int)

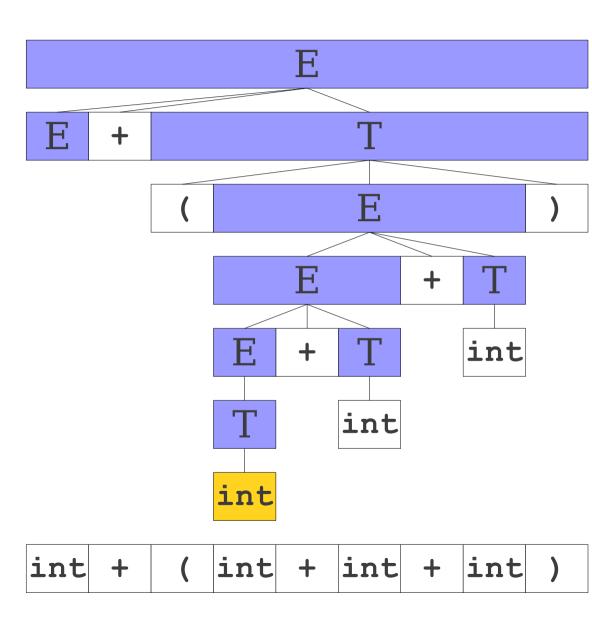
⇒ E + (E + int)

⇒ E + (E + T)

⇒ E + (E)

⇒ E + T

⇒ E
```



int

$$\Rightarrow E + (T + int + int)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + (E + int + int)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)$$

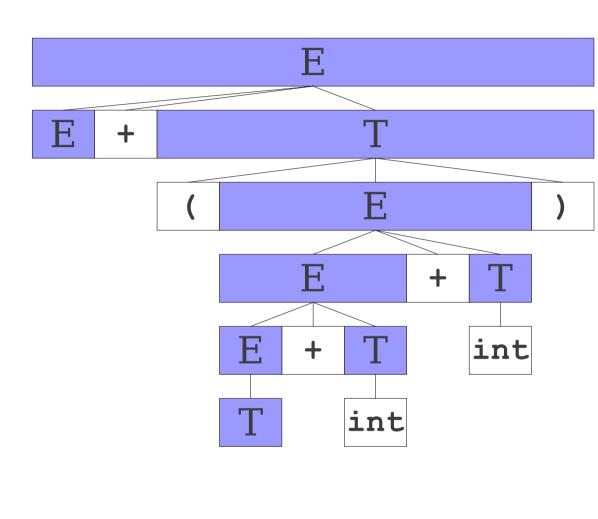
$$\Rightarrow E + (E + int)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + (E + T)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + (E)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + T$$

$$\Rightarrow E$$



int +

int +

int

```
⇒ E + (T + int + int)

⇒ E + (E + int + int)

⇒ E + (E + T + int)

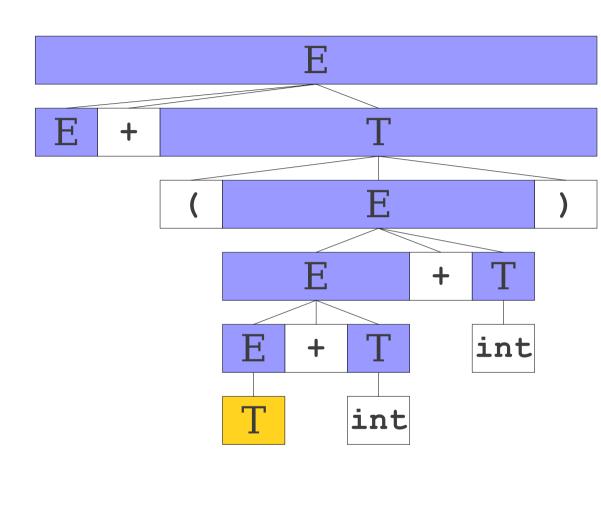
⇒ E + (E + int)

⇒ E + (E + T)

⇒ E + (E)

⇒ E + T

⇒ E
```



int

$$\Rightarrow E + (E + int + int)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)$$

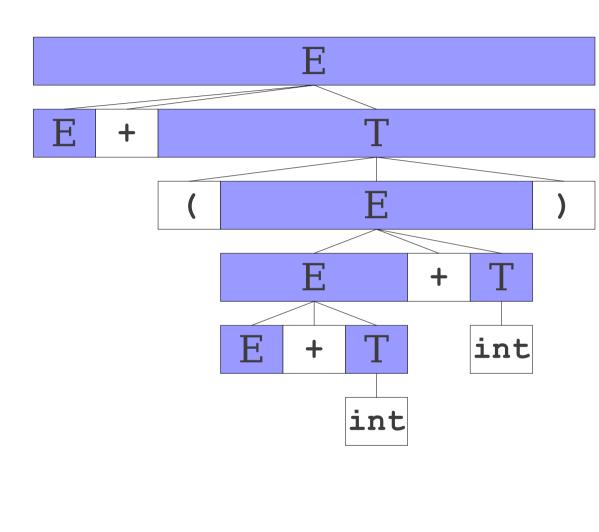
$$\Rightarrow E + (E + int)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + (E + T)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + (E)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + T$$

$$\Rightarrow E$$



int +

int +

int

$$\Rightarrow E + (E + int + int)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)$$

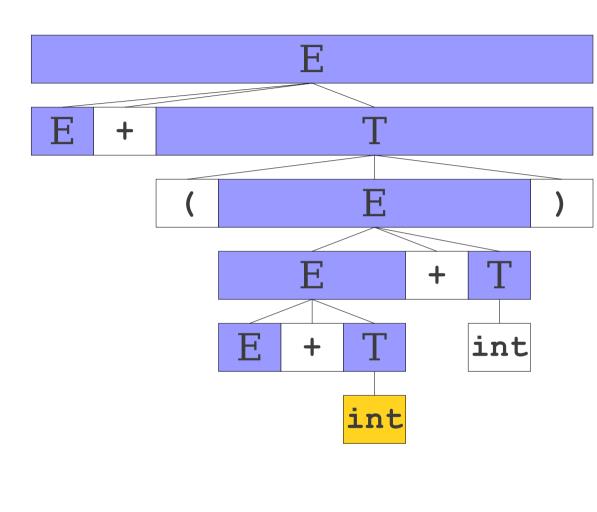
$$\Rightarrow E + (E + int)$$

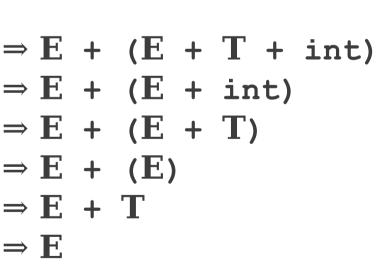
$$\Rightarrow E + (E + T)$$

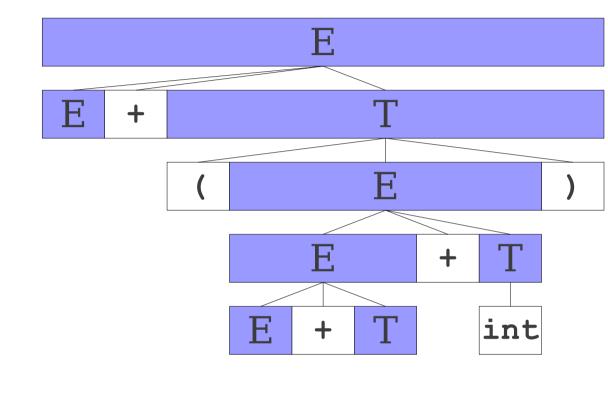
$$\Rightarrow E + (E)$$

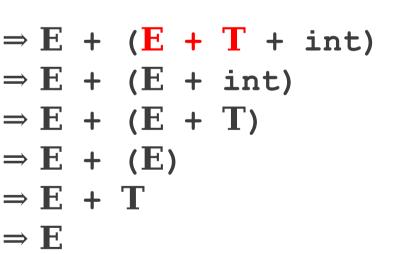
$$\Rightarrow E + T$$

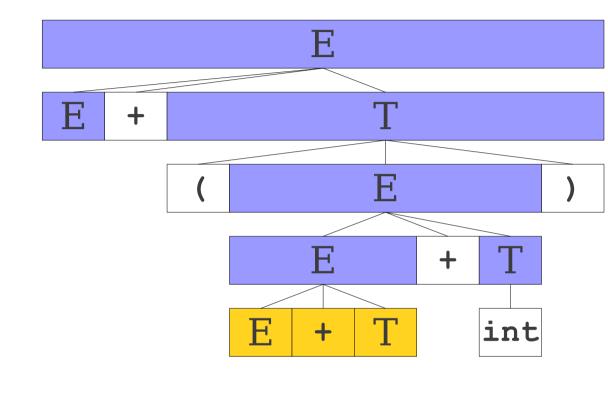
$$\Rightarrow E$$

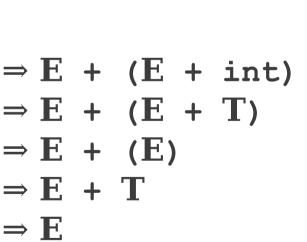


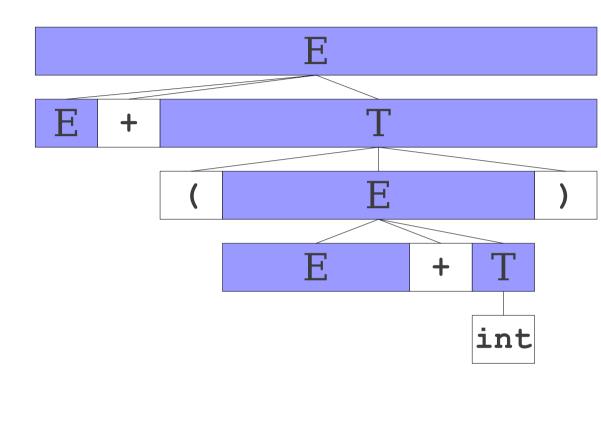


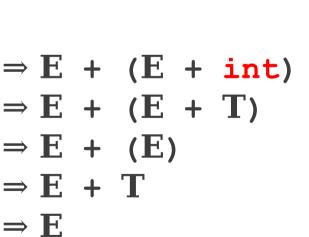


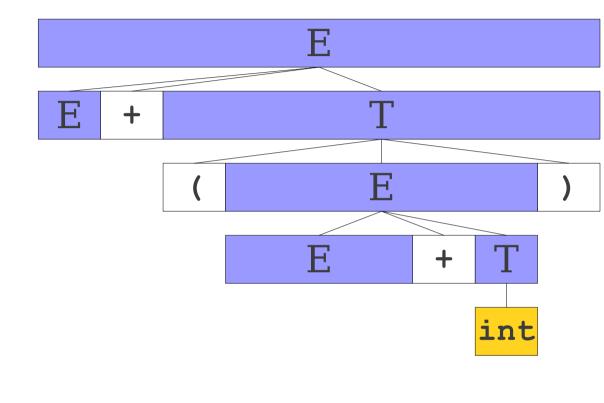


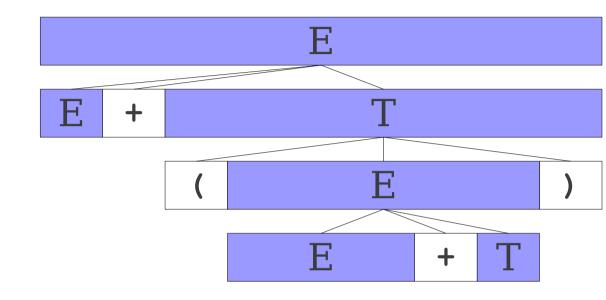










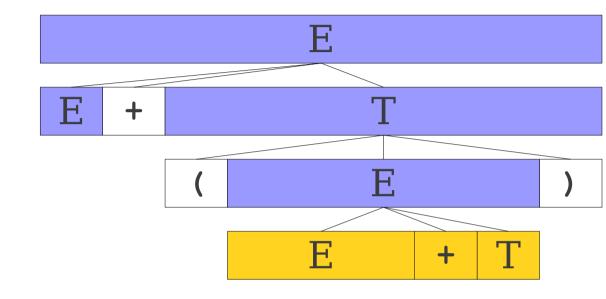


$$\Rightarrow E + (E + T)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + (E)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + T$$

$$\Rightarrow E$$

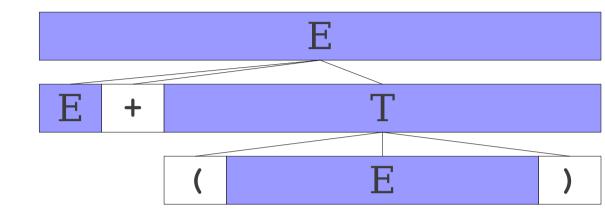


$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + (\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{T})$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + (\mathbf{E})$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{T}$$

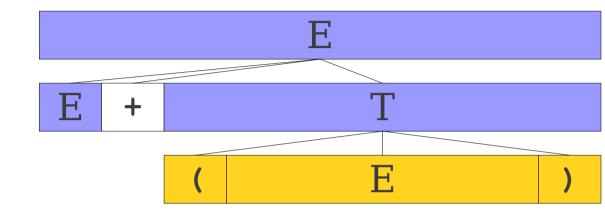
$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E}$$



$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + (\mathbf{E})$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{T}$$

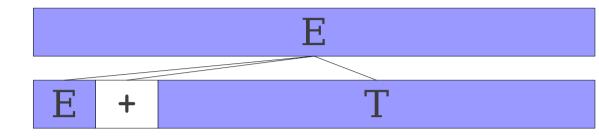
$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E}$$



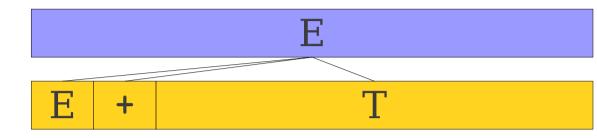
$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + (\mathbf{E})$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{T}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E}$$



$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{T}$$
$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E}$$



$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{T}$$
$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E}$$

Ε

```
\Rightarrow \mathbf{F}
```

```
int + ( int + int + int )
```

Handles

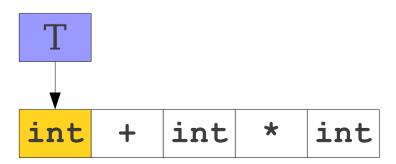
- The **handle** of a parse tree *T* is the leftmost complete cluster of leaf nodes.
- A left-to-right, bottom-up parse works by iteratively searching for a handle, then reducing the handle.

Summarizing Our Intuition

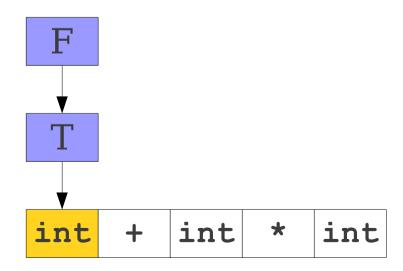
- Our first intuition (reconstructing the parse tree bottom-up) motivates how the parsing should work.
- Our second intuition (rightmost derivation in reverse) describes the order in which we should build the parse tree.
- Our third intuition (handle pruning) is the basis for the bottom-up parsing algorithms we will explore.

$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
 $\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}$
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}$
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}$
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}$
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})$

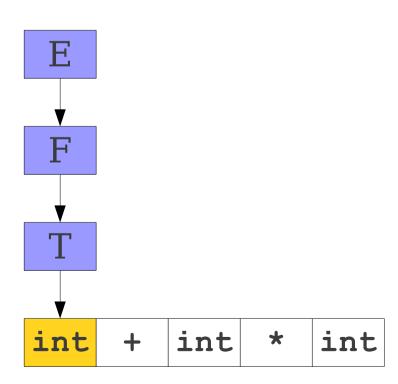
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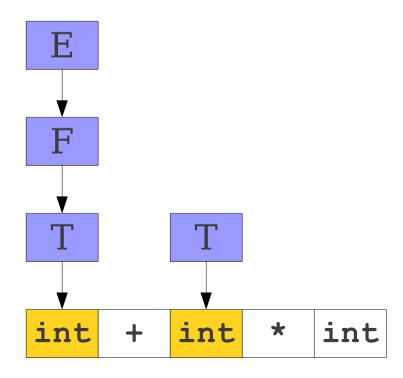
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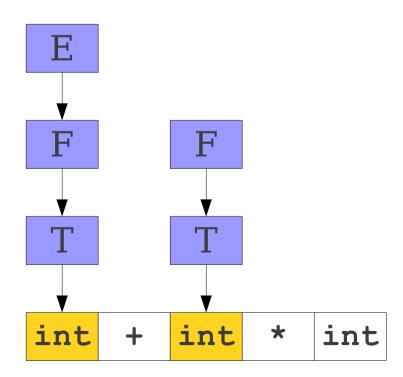
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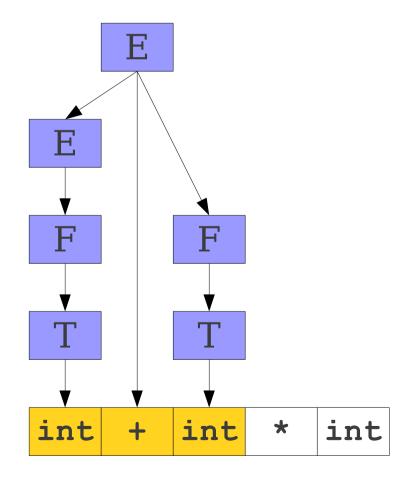
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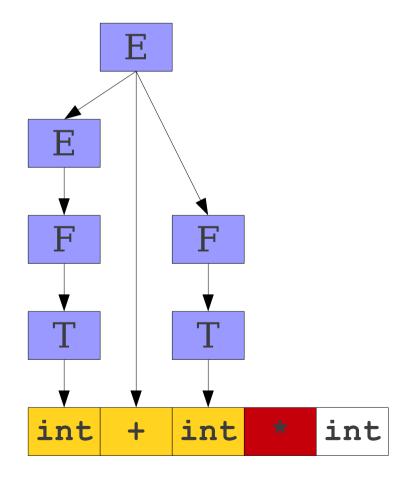
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 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}$
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})$



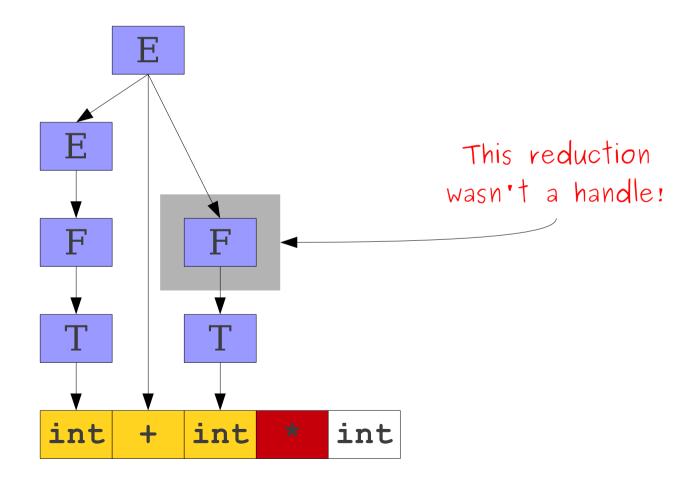
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 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})$



$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
 $\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}$
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}$
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}$
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$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
 $\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}$
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}$
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}$
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}$
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})$



The leftmost reduction isn't always the handle.

Finding Handles

- Where do we look for handles?
 - Where in the string might the handle be?
- How do we search for possible handles?
 - Once we know where to search, how do we identify candidate handles?
- How do we recognize handles?
 - Once we've found a candidate handle, how do we check that it really is the handle?

Question One:

Where are handles?

Where are Handles?

- Recall: A left-to-right, bottom-up parse traces a rightmost derivation in reverse.
- Each time we do a reduction, we are reversing a production applied to the *rightmost* nonterminal symbol.
- Suppose that our current sentential form is $\alpha \gamma \omega$, where γ is the handle and $A \rightarrow \gamma$ is a production rule.
- After reducing γ back to A, we have the string $\alpha A\omega$.
- Thus ω must consist purely of terminals, since otherwise the reduction we just did was not for the rightmost terminal.

Why This Matters

- Suppose we want to parse the string y.
- We will break γ into two parts, α and ω , where
 - α consists of both terminals and nonterminals, and
 - ω consists purely of terminals.
- Our search for handles will concentrate purely in α .
- As necessary, we will start moving terminals from ω over into α .

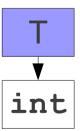
Shift/Reduce Parsing

- The bottom-up parsers we will consider are called shift/reduce parsers.
 - Contrast with the LL(1) predict/match parser.
- Idea: Split the input into two parts:
 - Left substring is our work area; all handles must be here.
 - Right substring is input we have not yet processed; consists purely of terminals.
- At each point, decide whether to:
 - Move a terminal across the split (shift)
 - Reduce a handle (reduce)

```
\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}
\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}
\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}
\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}
\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}
\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})
```

$$\mathbf{E}
ightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
 $\mathbf{E}
ightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}$
 $\mathbf{F}
ightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}$
 $\mathbf{F}
ightarrow \mathbf{T}$
 $\mathbf{T}
ightarrow \mathbf{int}$
 $\mathbf{T}
ightarrow (\mathbf{E})$

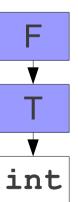
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 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}$
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 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}$
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})$





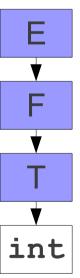


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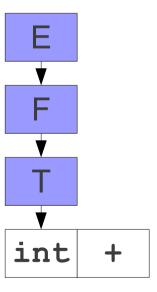


$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
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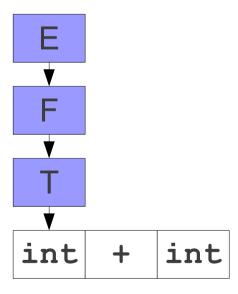
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int * int + int

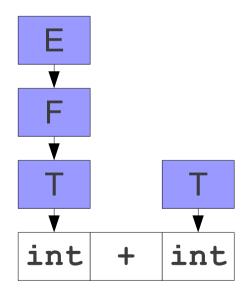
$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
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 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}$
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})$





* int + int

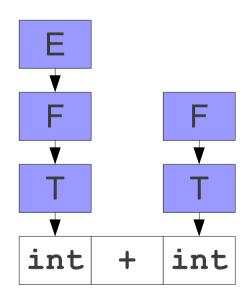
$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
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 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}$
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* int + int

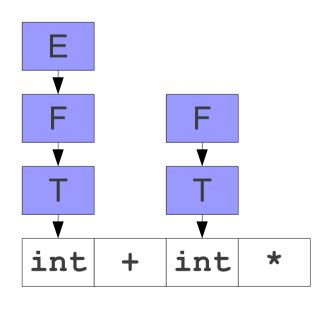
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 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}$
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})$





* int + int

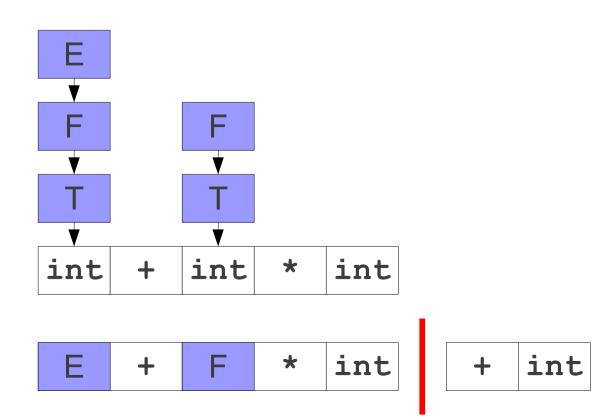
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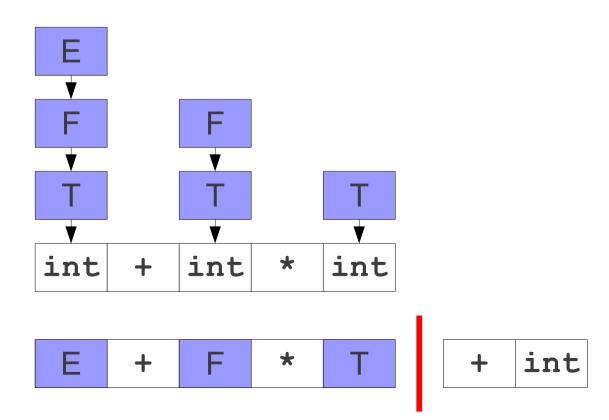


int + int

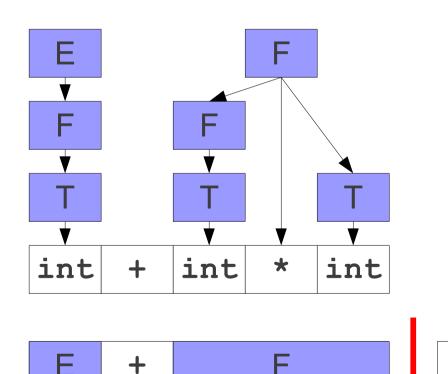
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 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}$
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}$
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})$



$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
 $\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}$
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}$
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}$
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}$
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})$

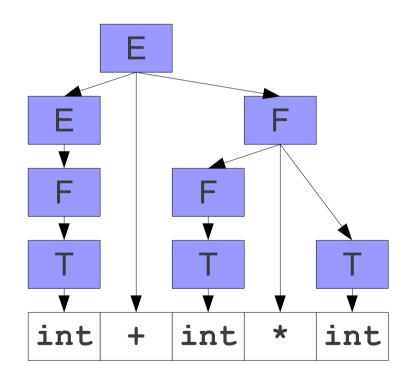


$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
 $\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}$
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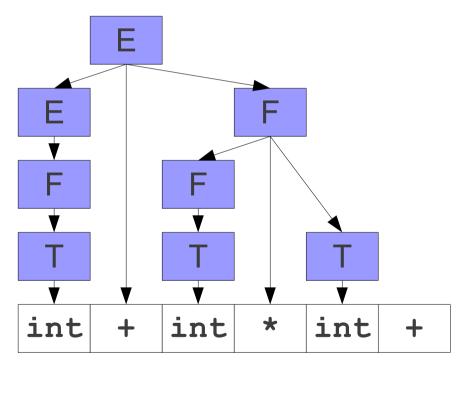
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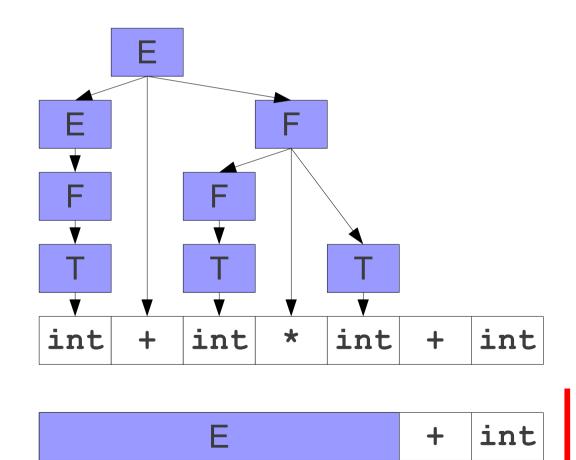
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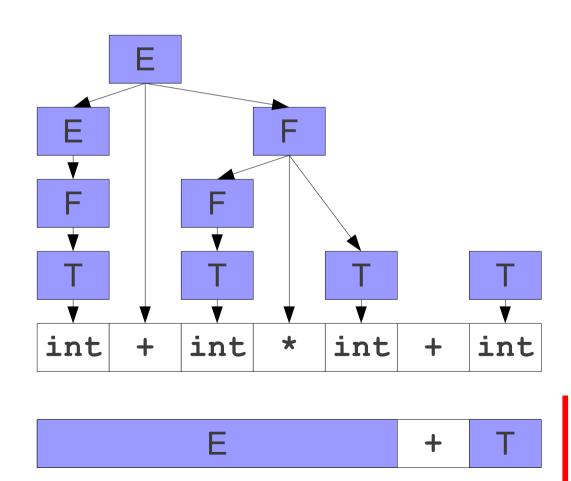




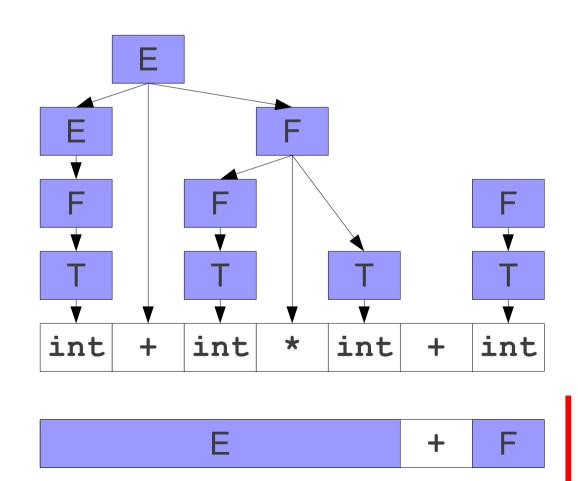
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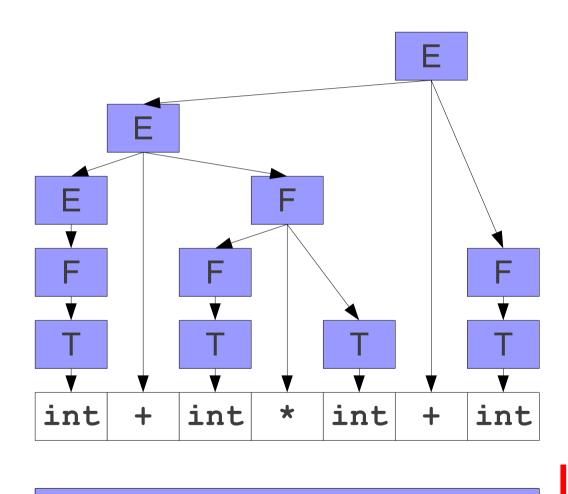
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An Important Observation

- All of the reductions we applied were to the far right end of the left area.
- This is not a coincidence; all reductions are always applied all the way to the end of the left area.
- Inductive proof sketch:
 - After no reduces, the first reduction can be done at the right end of the left area.
 - After at least one reduce, the very right of the left area is a nonterminal. This nonterminal must be part of the next reduction, since we're tracing a rightmost derivation backwards.

An Important Corollary

- Since reductions are always at the right side of the left area, we never need to shift from the left to the right.
- No need to "uncover" something to do a reduction.
- Consequently, shift/reduce parsing means
 - **Shift**: Move a terminal from the right to the left area.
 - **Reduce**: Replace some number of symbols at the right side of the left area.

Simplifying our Terminology

- All activity in a shift/reduce parser is at the far right end of the left area.
- Idea: Represent the left area as a stack.
- Shift: Push the next terminal onto the stack.
- Reduce: Pop some number of symbols from the stack, then push the appropriate nonterminal.

Finding Handles

- Where do we look for handles?
 - At the top of the stack.
- How do we search for handles?
 - What algorithm do we use to try to discover a handle?
- How do we recognize handles?
 - Once we've found a possible handle, how do we confirm that it's correct?