

Stuttgart Fall School in CL

Class 3:

Dr. Meaghan Fowlie

September 17, 2019

Review Quiz

G ; S is the start category

- 1 $S \rightarrow a S$
- 2 $S \rightarrow b B$
- 3 $B \rightarrow b B$
- 4 $S \rightarrow \epsilon$
- 5 $B \rightarrow \epsilon$

- 1 Draw parse trees for $aabb$ and $aaaab$ using G
- 2 True or False?
 - a $L(G)$ is a regular language
 - b $L(G)$ is a context free language
 - c $L(G)$ is a context sensitive language
 - d $L(G)$ is a recursively enumerable language

Getting a tree

Task 1: given a grammar and a string, figure out if the string is in the language

Task 2: given a grammar and a string, give (all of the) parse tree(s) for that string

Question: How do you do these tasks?

Question: Could we write an algorithm to do these tasks?

Exercise: Sketch an algorithm that might solve Task 1 and/or Task 2

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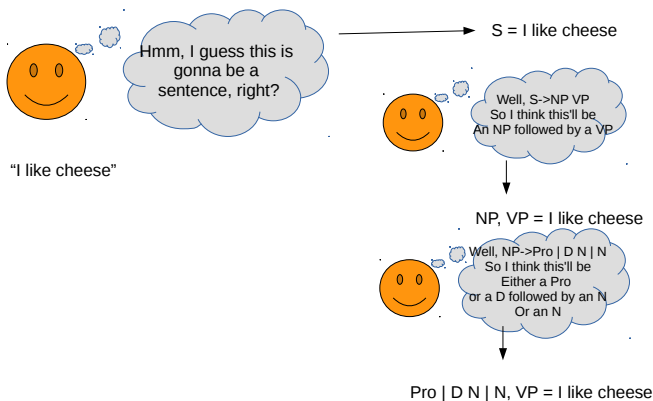
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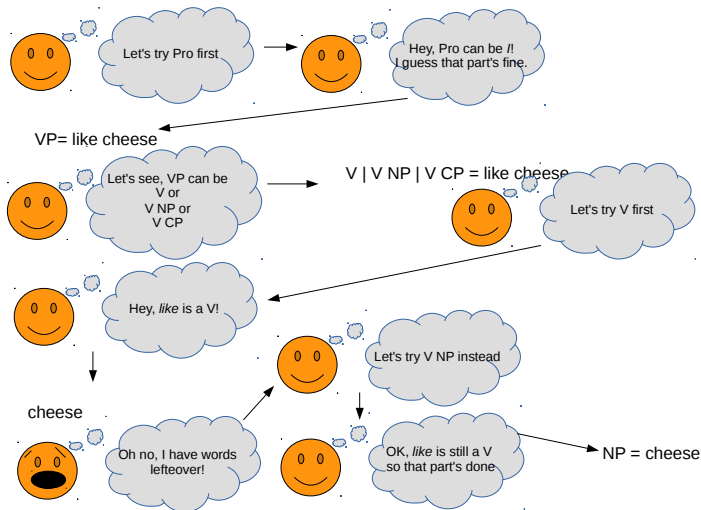
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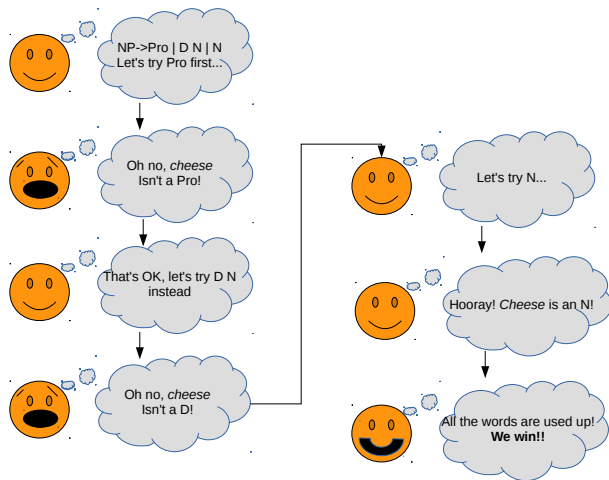
Top-Down recogniser



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Top-Down recogniser

- Also called LL for **L**eft-to-right and **L**eftmost derivation
- 2 functions/inference rules
 - ① `expandComplete` expands a predicted category into its right hand side
 - ② `shiftComplete` removes the first word of the input and the first predicted element when they match
- **Notation:** for $s, t \in \Sigma^*$, $C, D \in V^*$, $(s, C) \vdash (t, D)$ means there's a step (`expandComplete` or `shiftComplete`) from (s, C) to (t, D) .
- **Notation:** A predicted category/word C is written with a line over it: \overline{C}

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Top-Down recogniser

Notation: $f(a, b) = c \quad \frac{(a, b)}{c} f$

$$\frac{(\text{input}, \overline{C} \text{ cats})}{(\text{input}, \overline{x_0 x_1 \dots x_n} \text{ cats})} (\text{expandComplete})$$

if $C \mapsto x_0 x_1 \dots x_n$

$$\frac{(w \text{ input}, \overline{w} \text{ cats})}{(\text{input}, \text{cats})} (\text{shiftComplete})$$

for $w \in \Sigma$

If you can derive (ϵ, ϵ) from $(\text{sentence}, \text{Start})$, sentence is in the language.

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① $S \rightarrow a S b$

② $S \rightarrow \epsilon$

Q: Is *aabb* in *L*?

① (*aabb*, \overline{S})

② (*aabb*, \overline{aSb})

③ (*abb*, \overline{Sb})

④ (*abb*, \overline{aSbb})

⑤ (*bb*, \overline{Sbb})

⑥ (*bb*, \overline{bb})

⑦ (*b*, \overline{b})

⑧ (ϵ , ϵ)

Start

expandComplete ($S \rightarrow aSb$)

shiftComplete

expandComplete ($S \rightarrow aSb$)

shiftComplete

expandComplete ($S \rightarrow \epsilon$)

shiftComplete

shiftComplete

Top-Down recogniser

This is “right”, in that it’s sound and complete.

- **Sound:** if you can derive (ϵ, ϵ) from (s, Start) then s is indeed in the language
- **Complete:** If s is in the language, then you can derive (ϵ, ϵ) from (s, Start)

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A Grammar

- $S \rightarrow \text{DP VP}$
- $\text{DP} \rightarrow \text{D NP}$
- $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{AP NP} \mid \text{NP PP} \mid \text{N (PP)} \mid \text{N CP}$
- $\text{AP} \rightarrow (\text{Adv}) \text{A}$
- $\text{PP} \rightarrow \text{P DP}$
- $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{V (DP)} \mid \text{V CP}$
- $\text{CP} \rightarrow \text{C } S$
- $\text{D} \rightarrow \text{the} \mid \text{every} \mid \text{some} \mid \text{a}$
- $\text{N} \rightarrow \text{idea} \mid \text{cat} \mid \text{boy} \mid \text{claim}$
- $\text{Adv} \rightarrow \text{very} \mid \text{surprisingly}$
- $\text{A} \rightarrow \text{good} \mid \text{big} \mid \text{silly} \mid \text{clever}$
- $\text{P} \rightarrow \text{to} \mid \text{on} \mid \text{with}$
- $\text{V} \rightarrow \text{slept} \mid \text{saw} \mid \text{thought} \mid \text{believed}$
- $\text{C} \rightarrow \text{that} \mid \epsilon$

Top-Down recogniser

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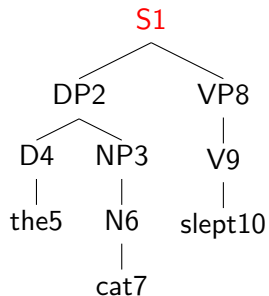
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Top-Down recogniser

Query: How do we chose the right expansion of a rule?

Top-Down recogniser + backtracking

Q: How do we chose the right expansion of a rule?

A: Try the first one, but give ourselves the possibility of backing up and trying the next one, by recording all expansions.

Write down all the expansions of pair of (input, predictions):

$$\frac{pair :: pairs}{p_0 p_1 \dots p_n :: pairs}(\text{step}) \qquad \text{if } pair \vdash \{p_0, p_1, \dots p_n\}$$

If we're stuck, go on to the next guess:

$$\frac{pair :: pairs}{pairs}(\text{backtrack}) \qquad \text{if } pair \vdash \emptyset$$

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A Grammar

- $S \rightarrow DP VP$
- $DP \rightarrow D NP$
- $NP \rightarrow A NP \mid N \mid N PP$
- $PP \rightarrow P DP$
- $VP \rightarrow V \mid V DP \mid V CP$
- $CP \rightarrow C S$
- $D \rightarrow \text{the}$
- $N \rightarrow \text{idea} \mid \text{cat} \mid \text{claim}$
- $A \rightarrow \text{good} \mid \text{big}$
- $P \rightarrow \text{to}$
- $V \rightarrow \text{slept} \mid \text{saw}$
- $C \rightarrow \text{that}$

Top-Down recogniser + backtracking

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 - (cat slept, $\bar{N} \overline{VP}$)
 - (cat slept, $\bar{N} \overline{PP} \overline{VP}$)
- 7
 - (cat slept, $\overline{good} \overline{NP} \overline{VP}$)
 - (cat slept, $\overline{big} \overline{NP} \overline{VP}$)
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Top-Down recogniser + backtracking

- 1 (The cat slept, \bar{S})
- 2 (The cat slept, $\overline{DP} \overline{VP}$)
- 3 (The cat slept, $\overline{D} \overline{NP} \overline{VP}$)
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Top-Down recogniser + backtracking

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 - (cat slept, $\overline{big} \ \overline{NP} \ \overline{VP}$)
 - (cat slept, $\overline{N} \ \overline{VP}$)
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- 9
 - (cat slept, $\overline{N} \ \overline{VP}$)
 - (cat slept, $\overline{N} \ \overline{PP} \ \overline{VP}$)
- 10
 - (cat slept, $\overline{idea} \ \overline{VP}$)
 - (cat slept, $\overline{cat} \ \overline{VP}$)
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 - (cat slept, $\overline{cat} \ \overline{VP}$)
 - (cat slept, $\overline{claim} \ \overline{VP}$)
 - (cat slept, $\overline{N} \ \overline{PP} \ \overline{VP}$)
- 12
 - (slept, \overline{VP})
 - (cat slept, $\overline{claim} \ \overline{VP}$)
 - (cat slept, $\overline{N} \ \overline{PP} \ \overline{VP}$)

Top-Down recogniser + backtracking

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 - (cat slept, $\overline{claim} \overline{VP}$)
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Top-Down recogniser + backtracking

- 13
 - (slept, \overline{V})
 - (slept, $\overline{V \ DP}$)
 - (slept, $\overline{V \ CP}$)
 - (cat slept, $\overline{claim \ VP}$)
 - (cat slept, $\overline{N \ PP \ VP}$)
- 14
 - (slept, \overline{slept})
 - (slept, \overline{saw})
 - (slept, $\overline{V \ DP}$)
 - (slept, $\overline{V \ CP}$)
 - (cat slept, $\overline{claim \ VP}$)
 - (cat slept, $\overline{N \ PP \ VP}$)
- 15
 - (ϵ , ϵ)
 - (slept, \overline{saw})
 - (slept, $\overline{V \ DP}$)
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Top-Down recogniser + backtracking

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Top-Down recogniser + backtracking

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Exercise

G_{Eng}			
S	\rightarrow	DP VP	
DP	\rightarrow	D NP	
NP	\rightarrow	A NP N	
VP	\rightarrow	V V DP	
D	\rightarrow	the	
N	\rightarrow	idea cat claim	
A	\rightarrow	good big	
V	\rightarrow	slept saw	
			G_{ab}
			S \rightarrow S S
			S \rightarrow a b

① Use the top-down recogniser to check if G_{Eng} generates these:

- ① the idea slept the big claim
- ② cat
- ③ (a sentence of your own making)

② Use the top-down recogniser to check if G_{ab} generates these:

- ① aabb
- ② b

Discussion

What did you notice about the top-down parser?

CKY recogniser

S → DP VP
 DP → D NP
 D → the | every
 N → cat | dog
 VP → slept | V DP
 V → saw

(1) ₀ the ₁ cat ₂ slept ₃

	1	2	3
0	D	DP	S
1		N	
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- a type of chart parsing
- sound and complete (Shieber et al., 1995)
- for sentence length n , maximum number of steps is proportional to n^3 (Aho and Ullman, 1972)
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For string $s = w_0 w_1 \dots w_n$ and for $i, j, k \leq n$, we use the following rules:

- $(i - 1, i) : w_i$ (AXIOMS)
- $\frac{(i, j) : w}{(i, j) : A}$ (REDUCE1) if $A \rightarrow w$
- $\frac{(i, j) : B \quad (j, k) : C}{(i, k) : A}$ (REDUCE2) if $A \rightarrow B C$

$s \in L$ iff the closure of the axioms under the inference rules is $(0, n) : S$

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CKY

- $S \rightarrow S S$
- $S \rightarrow a$

- (2)
- a a a a
 - 0 a 1 a 2 a 3 a 4

	1	2	3	4
0	S	S	S	S
1		S	S	S
2			S	S
3				S

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1		S	S	S
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	1	2	3	4
0	S	S	S	S
1		S	S	S
2			S	S
3				S

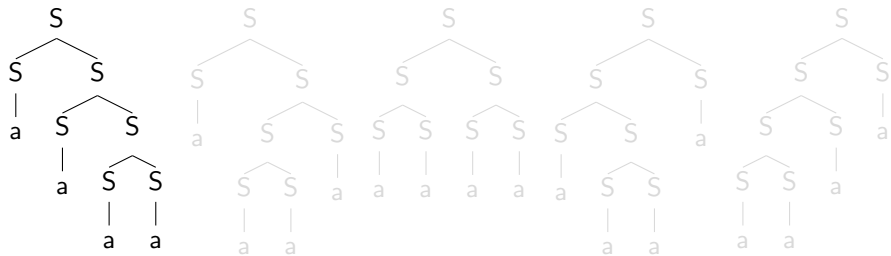
CKY

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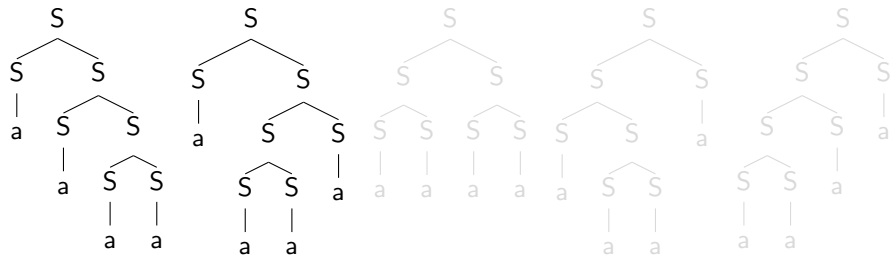
- (2)
- a a a a
 - 0 a 1 a 2 a 3 a 4

	1	2	3	4
0	S	S	S	S
1		S	S	S
2			S	S
3				S

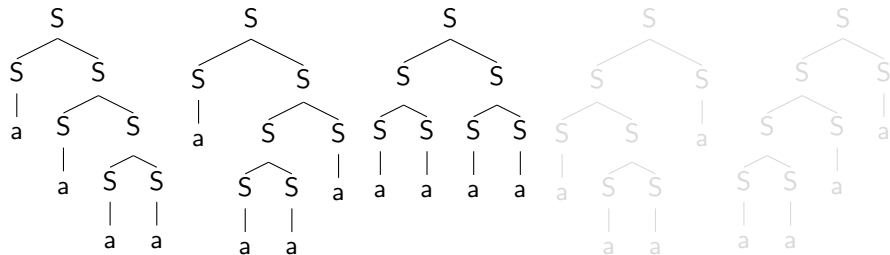
CKY



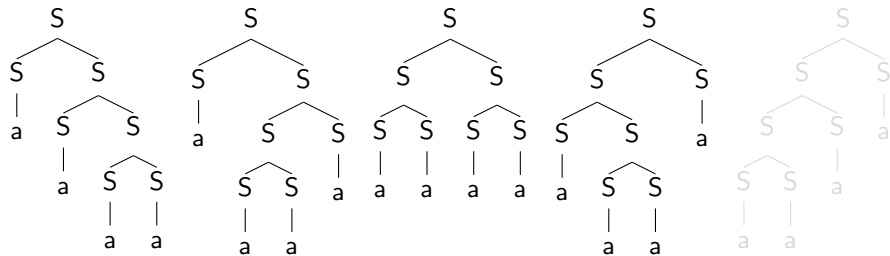
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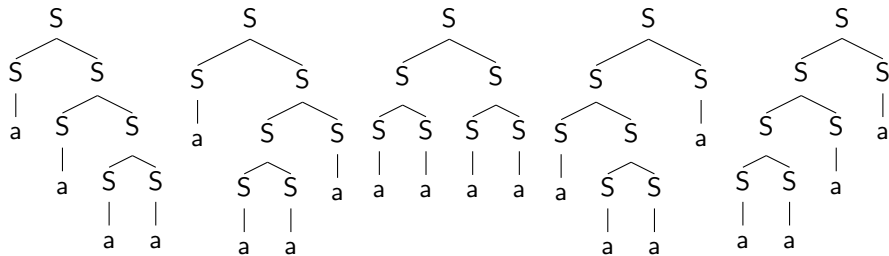
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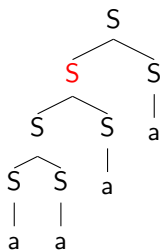
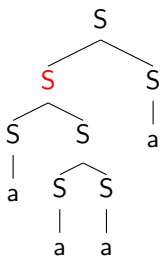
CKY



CKY

	1	2	3	4
0	S	S	S	S
1		S	S	S
2			S	S
3				S

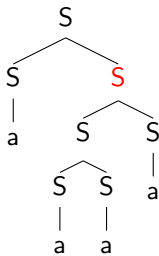
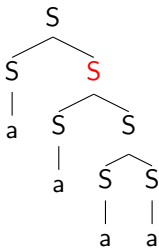
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0	S	S	S	S
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CKY practice

- $S \rightarrow DP\ VP$
- $DP \rightarrow D\ NP$
- $D \rightarrow \text{the, a}$
- $NP \rightarrow \text{man, woman, cat, telescope, NP PP}$
- $PP \rightarrow P\ DP$
- $P \rightarrow \text{with, on, to}$
- $VP \rightarrow \text{slept, fell, V DP, VP PP}$
- $V \rightarrow \text{saw, hit}$

- (3) the woman with the cat fell
- (4) the man saw the woman with the telescope
- (5) the woman the cat with

Chomsky normal form

Traditionally, CKY parsers are defined over grammars in Chomsky Normal Form:

Definition

G is in CNF iff all production rules have one of the following forms:

- $A \rightarrow x$ $A \in \text{Cat}, x \in \Sigma$
- $A \rightarrow B C$ $A, B, C \in \text{Cat}$

If $\epsilon \in L$ we also allow a rule $S \rightarrow \epsilon$ as long as S never appears on the RHS of a rule

Generalising from CNF

Add reduction rules:

- $\frac{}{(i, i) : A}$ (REDUCE0) if $A \rightarrow \epsilon$
- $\frac{(i, j) : B \quad (j, k) : C \quad (k, l) : D}{(i, l) : A}$ (REDUCE3) if $A \rightarrow B C D$
- $\frac{(i, j) : B \quad (j, k) : C \quad (k, l) : D \quad (l, m) : E}{(i, m) : A}$ (REDUCE4) if $A \rightarrow B C D E$
- ...

I'm not aware of any logic that would allow an infinite number of deduction rules, but for a given grammar you can cap it at the longest RHS that you have.

CKY parsing with these additional rules is less efficient.

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- Leave record of how each cell was filled (*backpointers*)
- Go back through the tree and use backpointers to extract derivation(s)

Backpointer: (RHS of rule used, partition of interval)

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(6) ₀ the ₁ cat ₂ slept ₃

	1	2	3
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CKY parsing

	1	2	3
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1		N (cat,0)	
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cell (i,j) with RHS w and partition 0: no need to look

cell (i,j) with RHS A B and partition k: look in (i,i+k) for A; look in (i+k,j) for B

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S: (0,3) with partition 2: DP in (0,2), VP in (2,3)

cell (i,j) with RHS w and partition 0: no need to look

cell (i,j) with RHS A B and partition k: look in (i,i+k) for A; look in (i+k,j) for B

CKY parsing: practice

Add backpointers to your charts:

- $S \rightarrow DP\ VP$
- $DP \rightarrow D\ NP$
- $D \rightarrow \text{the, a}$
- $NP \rightarrow \text{man, woman, cat, telescope, NP PP}$
- $PP \rightarrow P\ DP$
- $P \rightarrow \text{with, on, to}$
- $VP \rightarrow \text{slept, fell, V DP, VP PP}$
- $V \rightarrow \text{saw, hit}$

(7) The woman with the cat fell

(8) The man saw the woman with the telescope

(9) The woman the cat with

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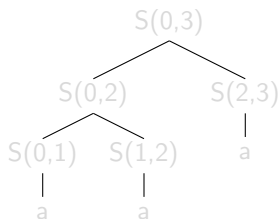
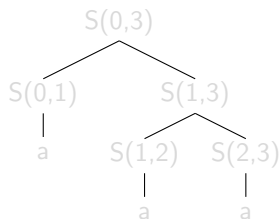
Tree collector

$$G_{a^+}$$

$$S \rightarrow S S$$

$$S \rightarrow a$$

	1	2	3
0	$S \{(a,0)\}$	$S \{(SS,1)\}$	$S \{(SS,1),(SS,2)\}$
1		$S \{(a,0)\}$	$S \{(SS,1)\}$
2			$S \{(a,0)\}$



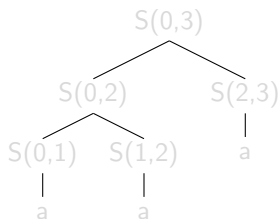
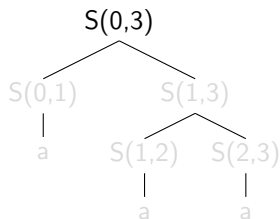
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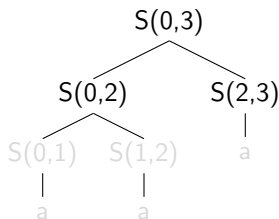
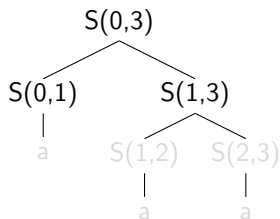
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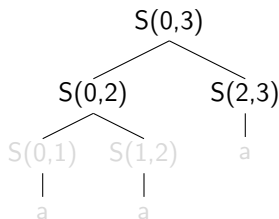
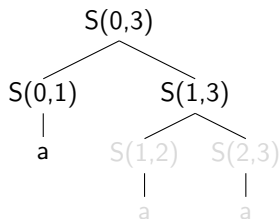


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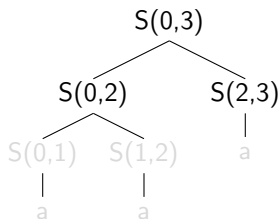
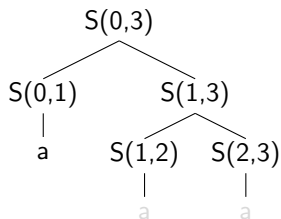
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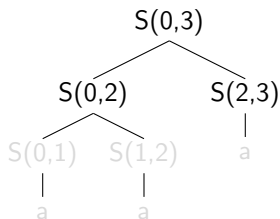
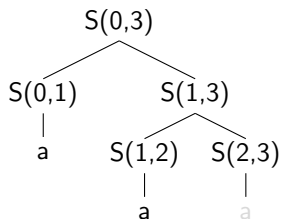
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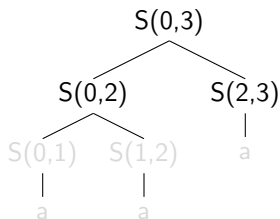
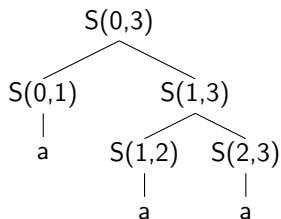


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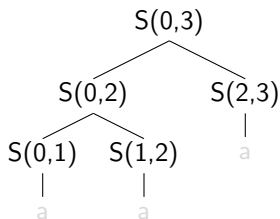
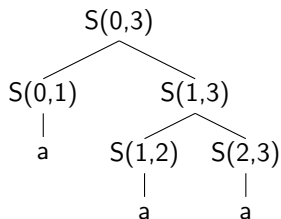


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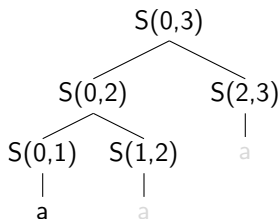
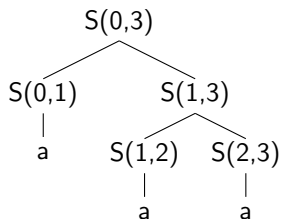


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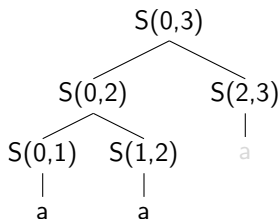
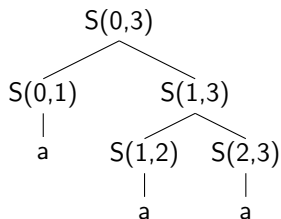
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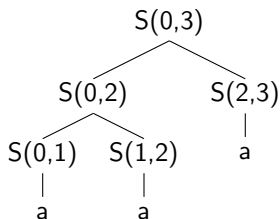
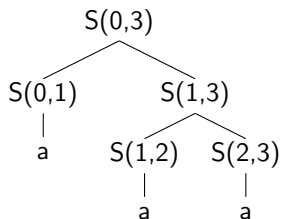


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- ➊ For each start category S in cell $(0,n)$, start a tree with the $S(0,n)$ at the root. Start at the root of the first tree.
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- ➌ Traverse the tree in preorder fashion until you get to a nonterminal leaf. If you run out of tree, go to the root of the next tree. If you run out of trees, you're done. Go to the last step.
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- ➊ *Add backpointers to your charts if necessary and extract trees.*
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- Shieber, Stuart M, Yves Schabes, and Fernando CN Pereira. 1995. Principles and implementation of deductive parsing. *The Journal of logic programming* 24:3–36.