CS251: Introduction to Language Processing

Bottom-Up Parsing

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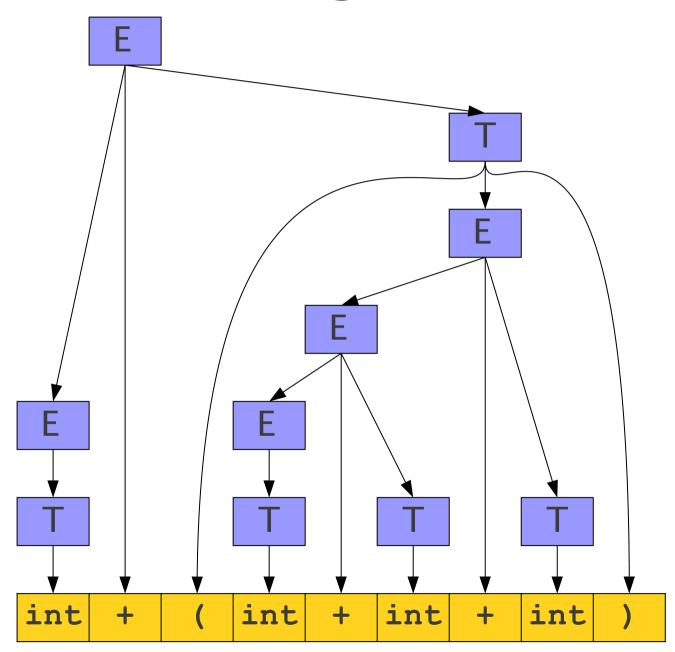


Acknowledgement

- Today's slides are modified from that of Stanford University:
 - https://web.stanford.edu/class/archive/cs/cs
 143/cs143.1128/

Parsing

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



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

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

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

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

T \rightarrow int T \rightarrow (E)
```

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

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

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

T \rightarrow (E)
```

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

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

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

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

```
\begin{array}{lll} E \rightarrow T & & \text{int} + (\text{int} + \text{int} + \text{int}) \\ E \rightarrow E + T & \Rightarrow T + (\text{int} + \text{int} + \text{int}) \\ T \rightarrow \text{int} & \Rightarrow E + (\text{int} + \text{int} + \text{int}) \\ T \rightarrow (E) & \Rightarrow E + (T + \text{int} + \text{int}) \\ & \Rightarrow E + (E + \text{int} + \text{int}) \end{array}
```

```
\begin{array}{lll} E \rightarrow T & & \text{int} + (\text{int} + \text{int} + \text{int}) \\ E \rightarrow E + T & \Rightarrow T + (\text{int} + \text{int} + \text{int}) \\ T \rightarrow \text{int} & \Rightarrow E + (\text{int} + \text{int} + \text{int}) \\ T \rightarrow (E) & \Rightarrow E + (T + \text{int} + \text{int}) \\ & \Rightarrow E + (E + \text{int} + \text{int}) \\ & \Rightarrow E + (E + T + \text{int}) \end{array}
```

```
\begin{array}{lll} E \rightarrow T & & \text{int} + (\text{int} + \text{int} + \text{int}) \\ E \rightarrow E + T & \Rightarrow T + (\text{int} + \text{int} + \text{int}) \\ T \rightarrow \text{int} & \Rightarrow E + (\text{int} + \text{int} + \text{int}) \\ T \rightarrow (E) & \Rightarrow E + (T + \text{int} + \text{int}) \\ & \Rightarrow E + (E + \text{int} + \text{int}) \\ & \Rightarrow E + (E + T + \text{int}) \\ & \Rightarrow E + (E + \text{int}) \end{array}
```

```
\mathsf{E} \to \mathsf{T}
                    int + (int + int + int)
              \Rightarrow T + (int + int + int)
E \rightarrow E + T
              \Rightarrow E + (int + int + int)
T \rightarrow int
                \Rightarrow E + (T + int + int)
T \rightarrow (E)
                 \Rightarrow E + (E + int + int)
                 \Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)
                 \Rightarrow E + (E + int)
                 \Rightarrow E + (E + T)
                             (E)
                  \Rightarrow E +
```

```
\mathsf{E} \to \mathsf{T}
                     int + (int + int + int)
              \Rightarrow T + (int + int + int)
E \rightarrow E + T
              \Rightarrow E + (int + int + int)
T \rightarrow int
                \Rightarrow E + (T + int + int)
T \rightarrow (E)
                  \Rightarrow E + (E + int + int)
                  \Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)
                  \Rightarrow E + (E + int)
                  \Rightarrow E + (E + T)
                  \Rightarrow E + (E)
                  \Rightarrow E +
```

```
\mathsf{E} \to \mathsf{T}
                     int + (int + int + int)
               \Rightarrow T + (int + int + int)
E \rightarrow E + T
               \Rightarrow E + (int + int + int)
T \rightarrow int
                 \Rightarrow E + (T + int + int)
T \rightarrow (E)
                  \Rightarrow E + (E + int + int)
                  \Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)
                  \Rightarrow E + (E + int)
                  \Rightarrow E + (E + T)
                  \Rightarrow E + (E)
                  \Rightarrow E +
                  \Rightarrow E
```

Overview of Bottom-Up Parsing

```
\mathsf{E} \to \mathsf{T}
                      int + (int + int + int)
E \rightarrow E + T \Rightarrow T + (int + int + int)
            \Rightarrow E + (int + int + int)
T \rightarrow int
                  \Rightarrow E + (T + int + int)
\mathsf{T} \to (\mathsf{E})
                   \Rightarrow E + (E + int + int)
                   \Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)
                   \Rightarrow E + (E + int)
                   \Rightarrow E + (E + \mathsf{T})
                   \Rightarrow E + (E)
                   \Rightarrow E + T
                   \Rightarrow E
```

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

Handles

- The basic steps of a bottom-up parser are
 - to identify a substring within a rightmost sentential form which matches the RHS of a rule.
 - when this substring is replaced by the LHS of the matching rule, it must produce the previous rightmost-sentential form.
- Such a substring is called a handle
- A left-to-right, bottom-up parse works by iteratively searching for a handle, then reducing the handle.

Finding Handles

Where do we look for handles?

- 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?

Question One:

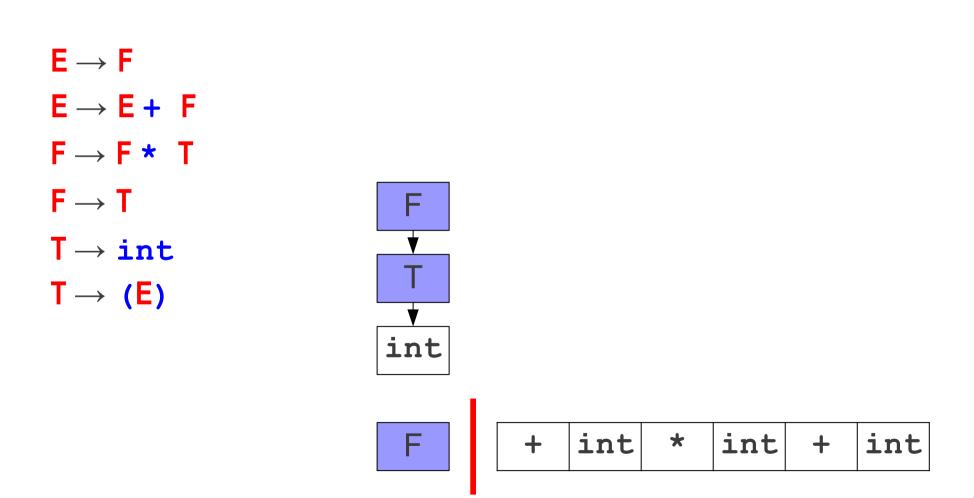
Where are handles?

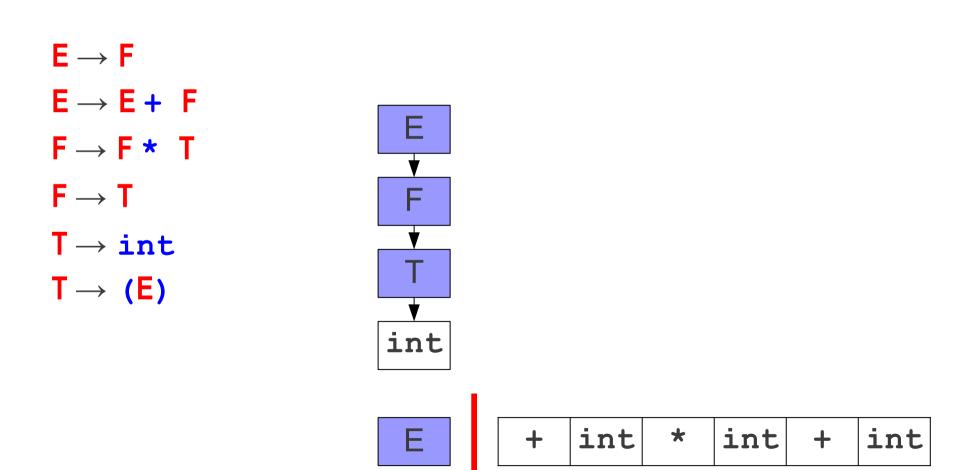
```
E \rightarrow F
E \rightarrow E + F
F \rightarrow F * T
F \rightarrow T
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```

```
E \rightarrow F
E \rightarrow E + F
F \rightarrow F * T
F \rightarrow T
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```

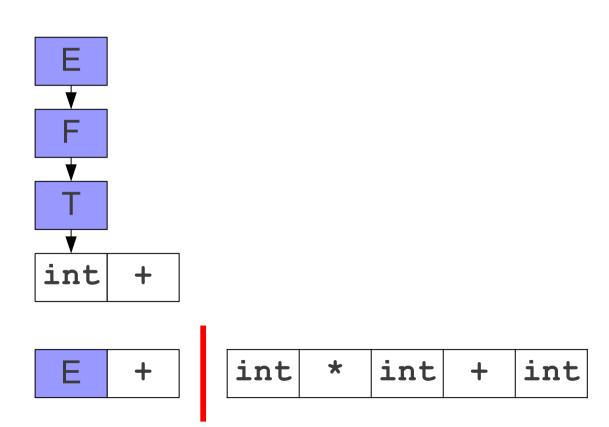


```
\mathsf{E} \to \mathsf{F}
E \rightarrow E + F
F \rightarrow F \star T
\mathsf{F} \to \mathsf{T}
T → int
T \rightarrow (E)
                                              int
                                                                         int
                                                                                              int
                                                                                                                  int
```

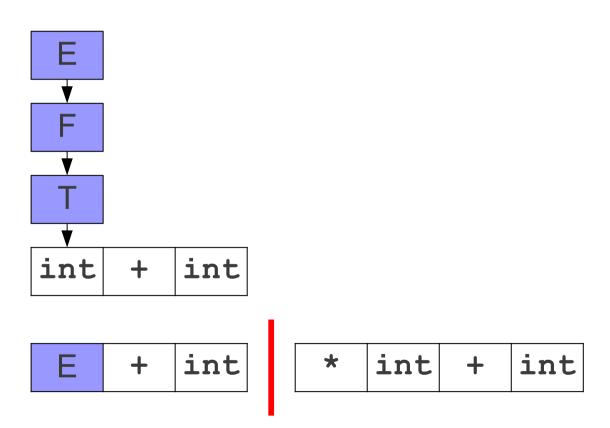




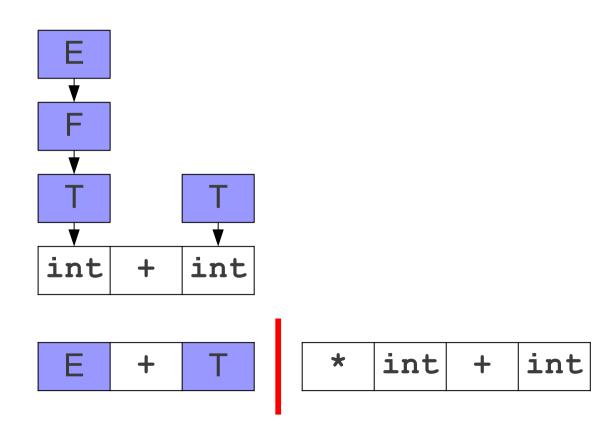
```
E \rightarrow F
E \rightarrow E + F
F \rightarrow F * T
F \rightarrow T
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```



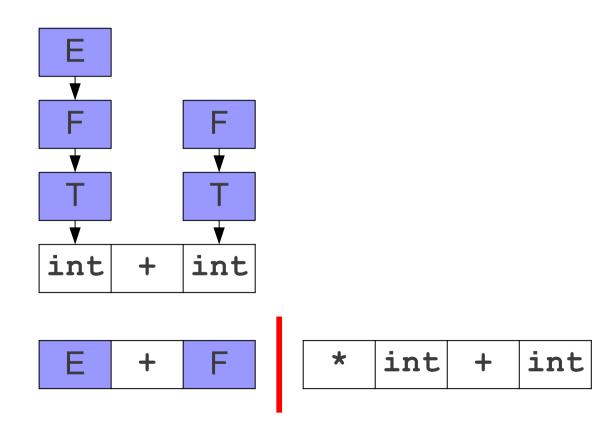
```
E \rightarrow F
E \rightarrow E + F
F \rightarrow F * T
F \rightarrow T
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```



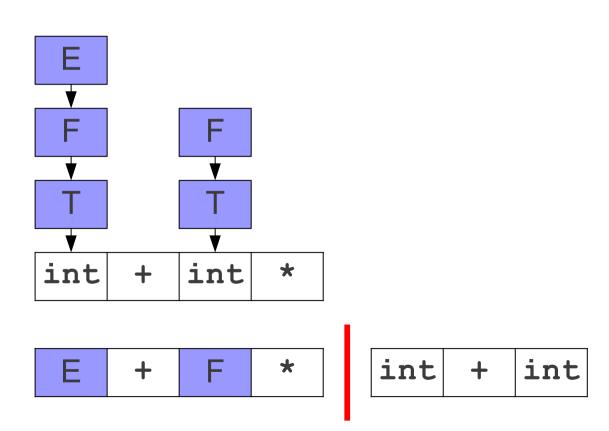
```
E \rightarrow F
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F \rightarrow F * T
F \rightarrow T
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```



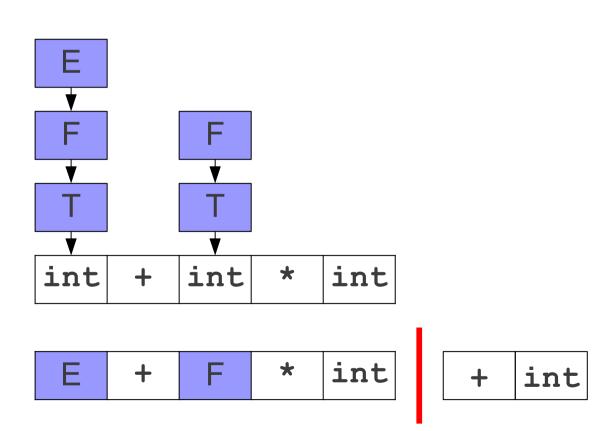
$$E \rightarrow F$$
 $E \rightarrow E + F$
 $F \rightarrow F * T$
 $F \rightarrow T$
 $T \rightarrow int$
 $T \rightarrow (E)$



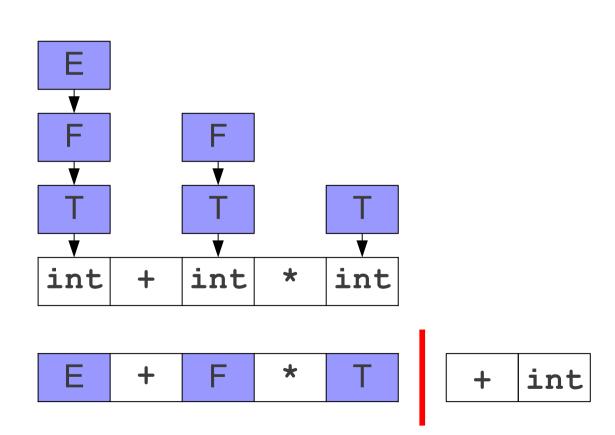
$$E \rightarrow F$$
 $E \rightarrow E + F$
 $F \rightarrow F * T$
 $F \rightarrow T$
 $T \rightarrow int$
 $T \rightarrow (E)$



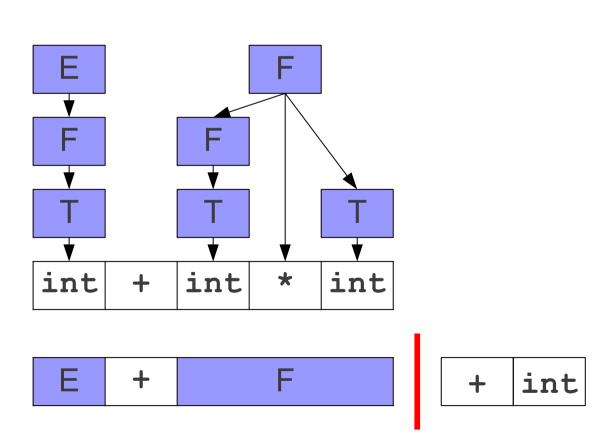
$$E \rightarrow F$$
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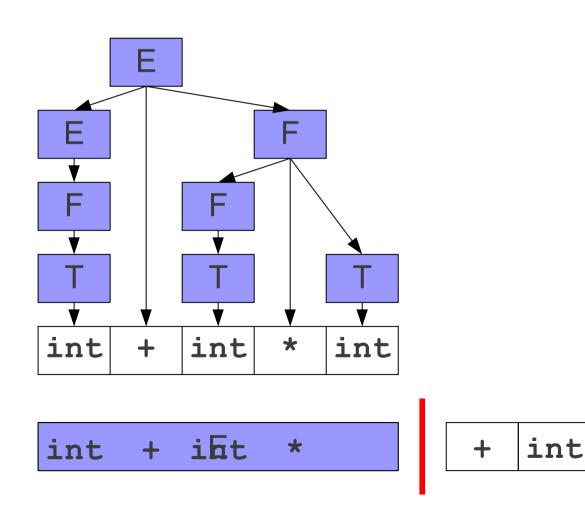
$$E \rightarrow F$$
 $E \rightarrow E + F$
 $F \rightarrow F * T$
 $F \rightarrow T$
 $T \rightarrow int$
 $T \rightarrow (E)$



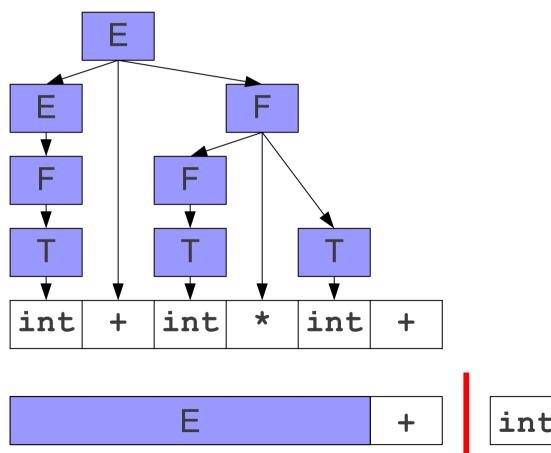
$$E \rightarrow F$$
 $E \rightarrow E + F$
 $F \rightarrow F * T$
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 $T \rightarrow int$
 $T \rightarrow (E)$



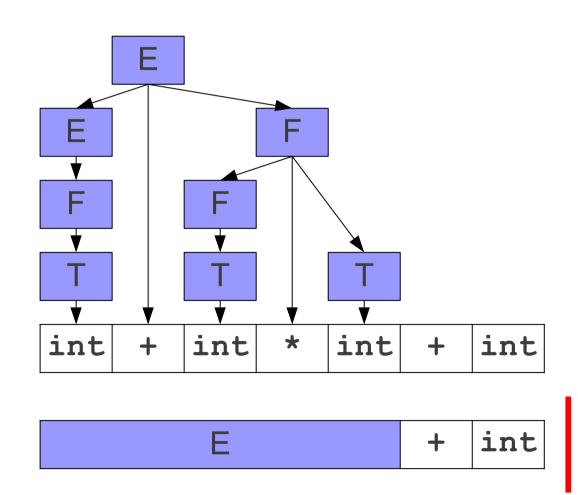
```
E \rightarrow F
E \rightarrow E + F
F \rightarrow F * T
F \rightarrow T
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```



```
E \rightarrow F
E \rightarrow E + F
F \rightarrow F \star T
F \rightarrow T
T → int
T \rightarrow (E)
```

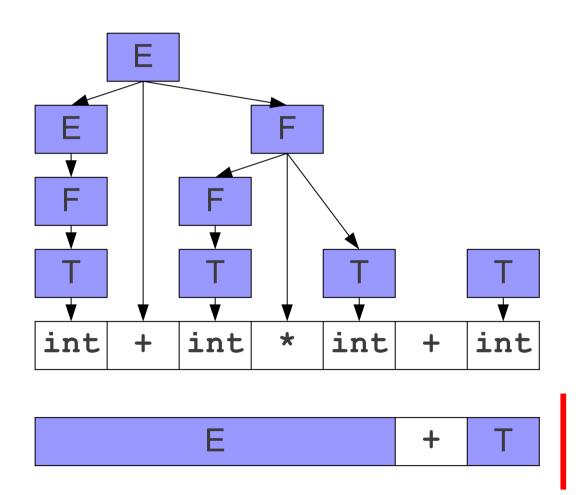


```
E \rightarrow F
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F \rightarrow F * T
F \rightarrow T
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```



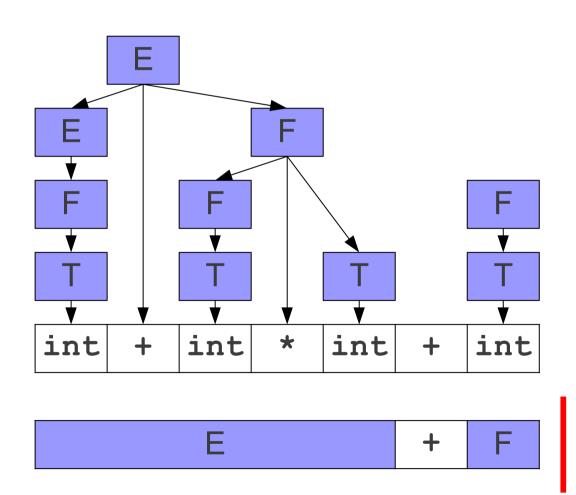
A Sample Shift/Reduce Parse

$$E \rightarrow F$$
 $E \rightarrow E + F$
 $F \rightarrow F * T$
 $F \rightarrow T$
 $T \rightarrow int$
 $T \rightarrow (E)$



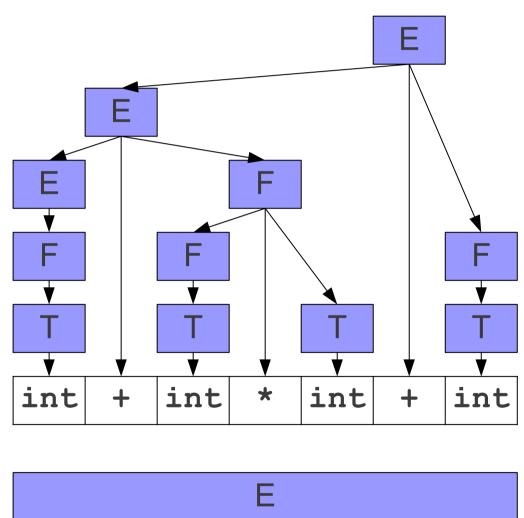
A Sample Shift/Reduce Parse

```
E \rightarrow F
E \rightarrow E + F
F \rightarrow F * T
F \rightarrow T
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```



A Sample Shift/Reduce Parse

```
E \rightarrow F
E \rightarrow E + F
F \rightarrow F \star T
F \rightarrow T
T → int
T \rightarrow (E)
```



Shift/Reduce Parsing

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.

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?

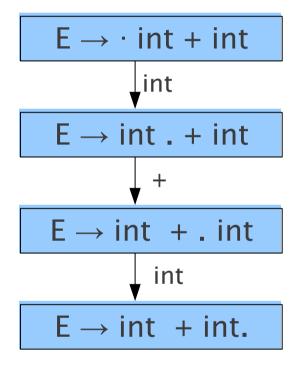
Question Two:

How do we search for handles?

Exploring the Left Side

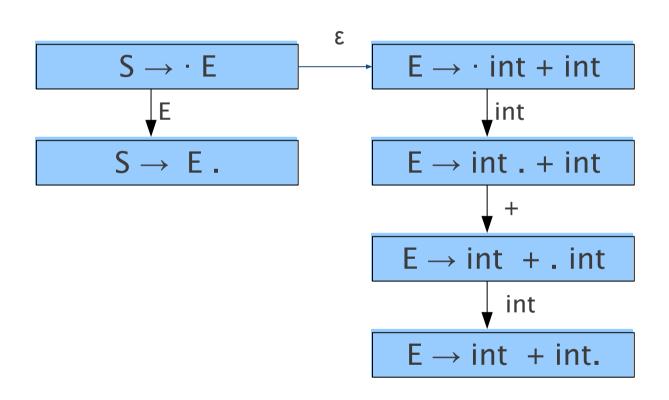
- The handle will always appear at the end of string in the left side of the parser.
- Can <u>any string</u> appear on the <u>left side</u> of the parser, or <u>are there restrictions</u> on what sorts of strings can appear there?
- If we can find a pattern to the strings that can appear on the left side, we might be able to exploit it to detect handles.

How to Track Handles?



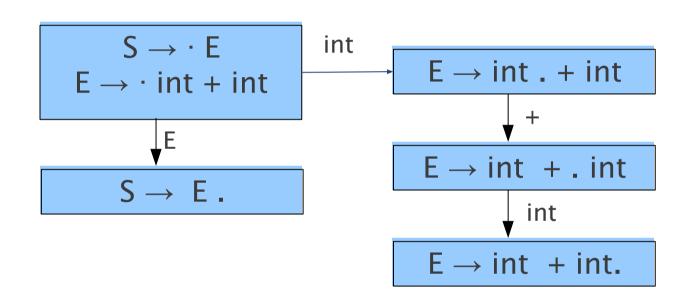
$$E \rightarrow int + int$$

How to Track Handles?

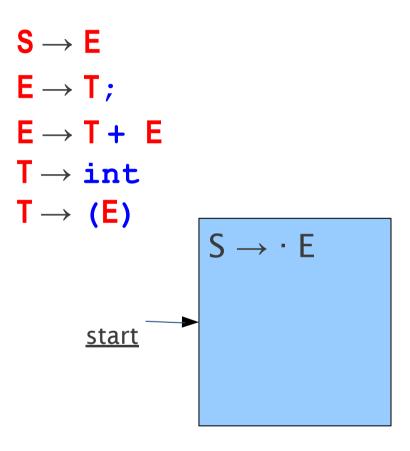


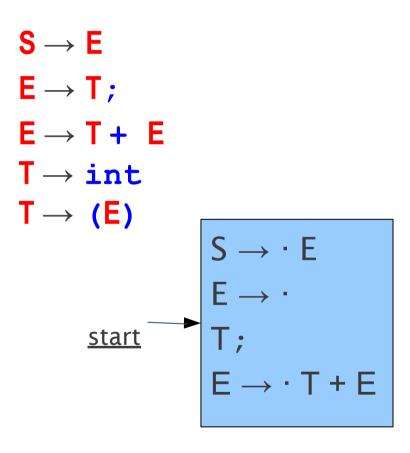


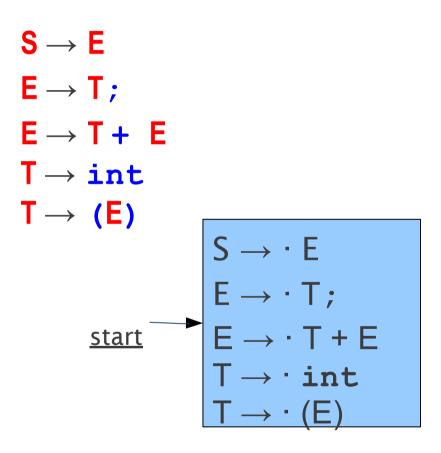
How to Track Handles?



$$S \rightarrow E$$
 $E \rightarrow int + int$

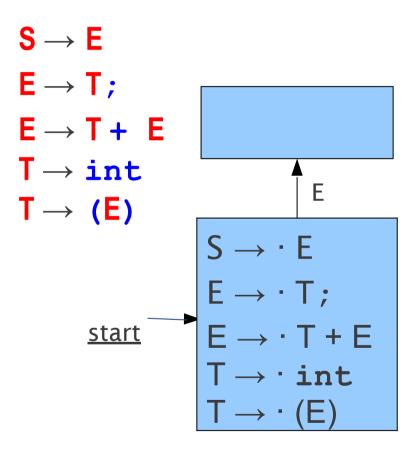


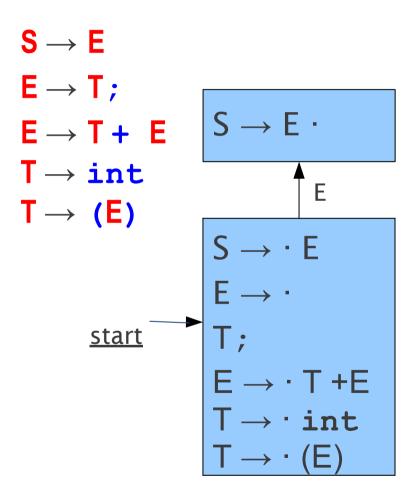


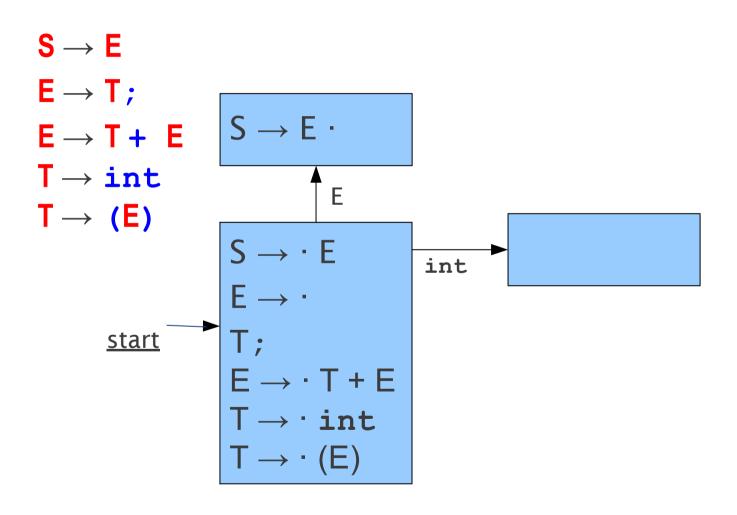


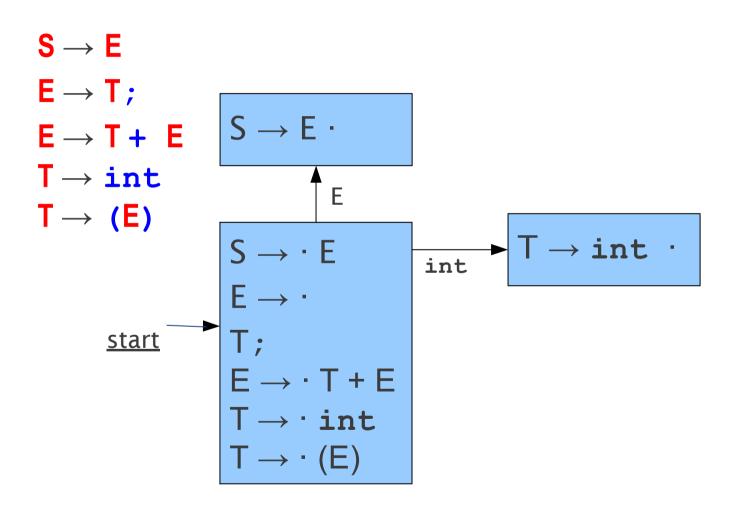
Constructing the Automaton

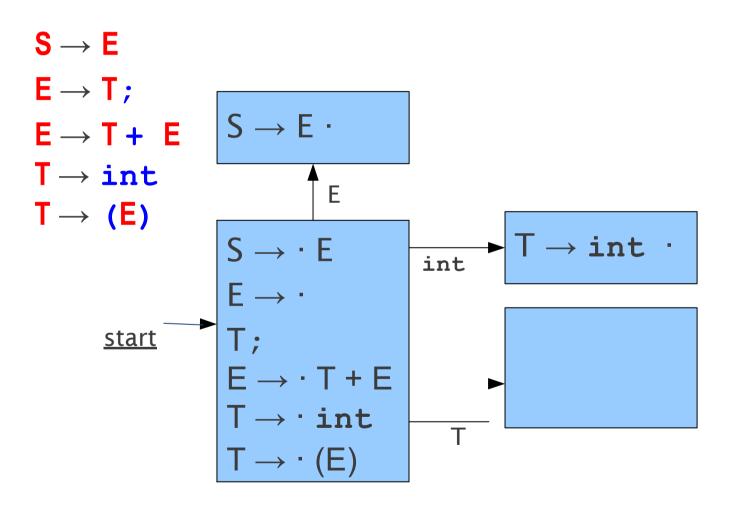
- Begin in a state containing $S \rightarrow A$, where S is the augmented start symbol.
- Compute the closure of the state:
 - If $A \rightarrow a \cdot B\omega$ is in the state, add $B \rightarrow \gamma$ to the state for each production $B \rightarrow \gamma$.

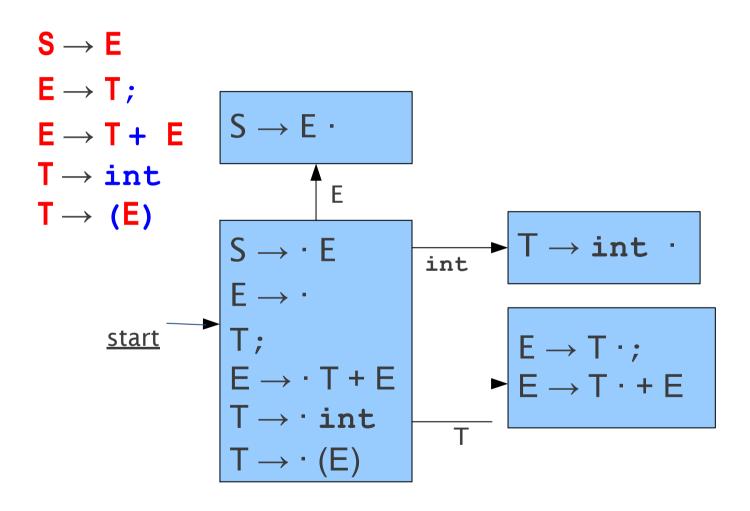


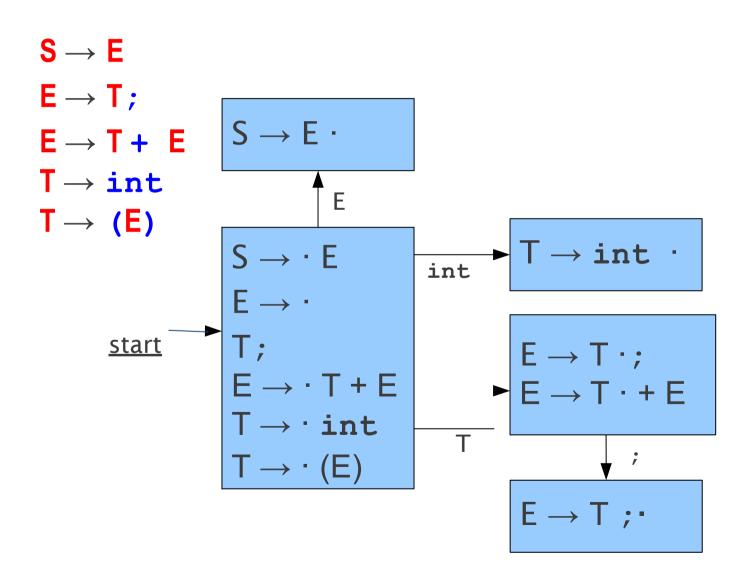






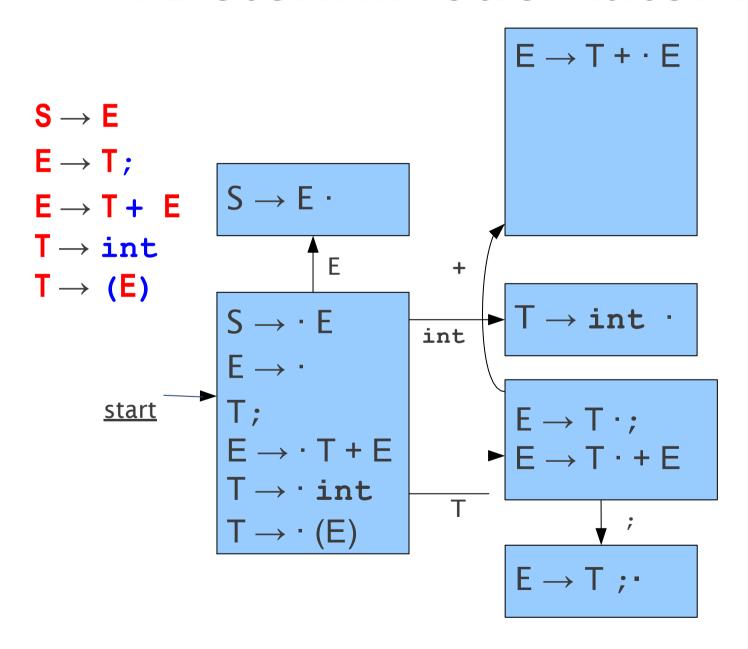


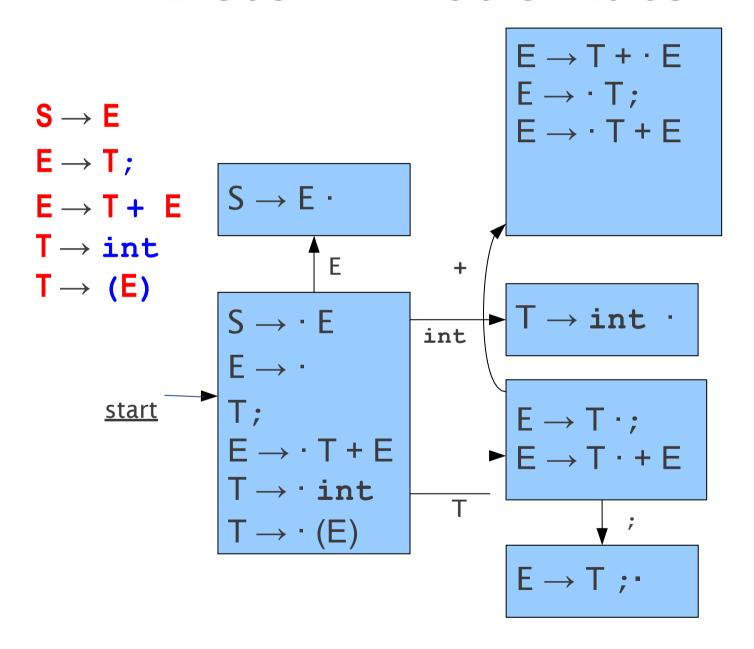


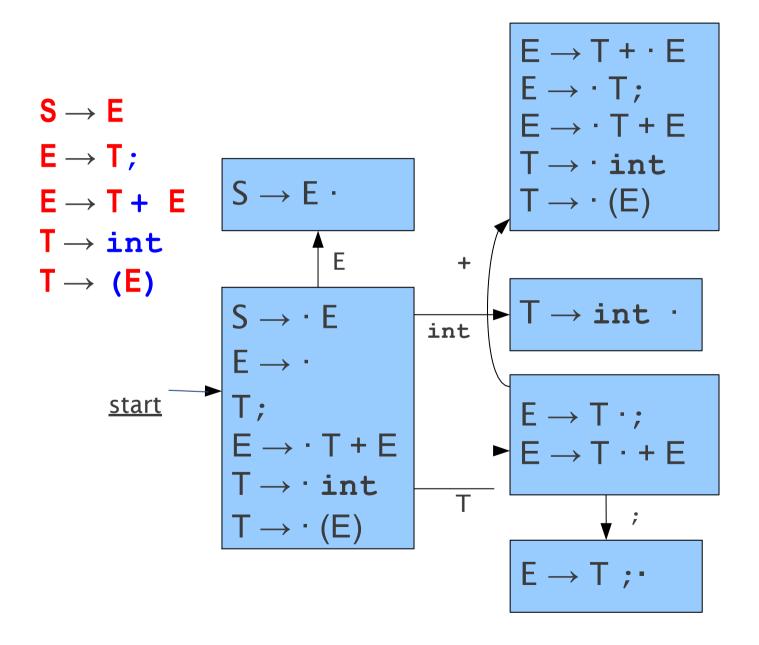


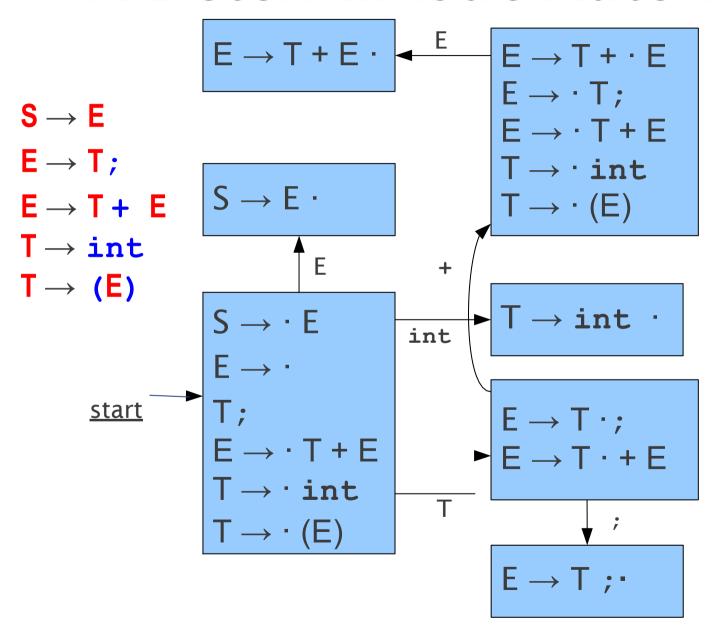
Constructing the Automaton

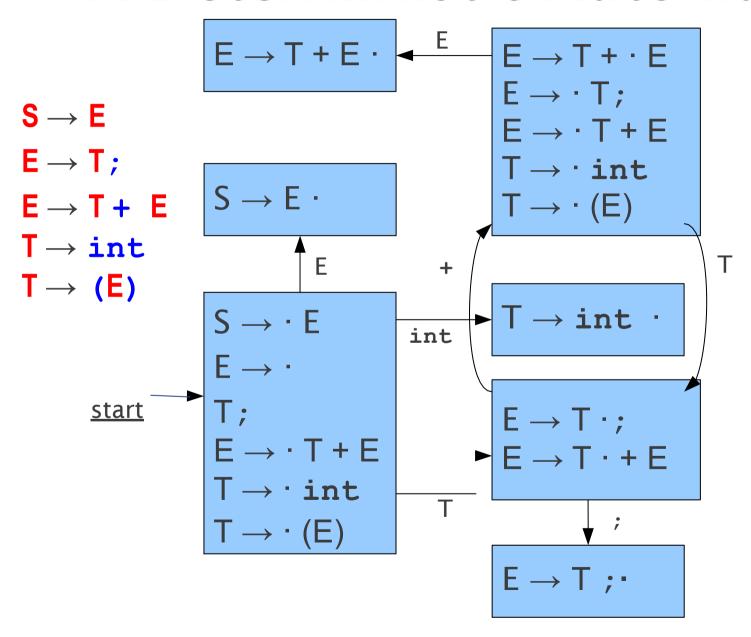
- Repeat until no new states are added:
 - If a state contains a production $A \rightarrow a \cdot x\omega$ for symbol x, add a transition on x from that state to the state containing the closure of $A \rightarrow ax \cdot \omega$

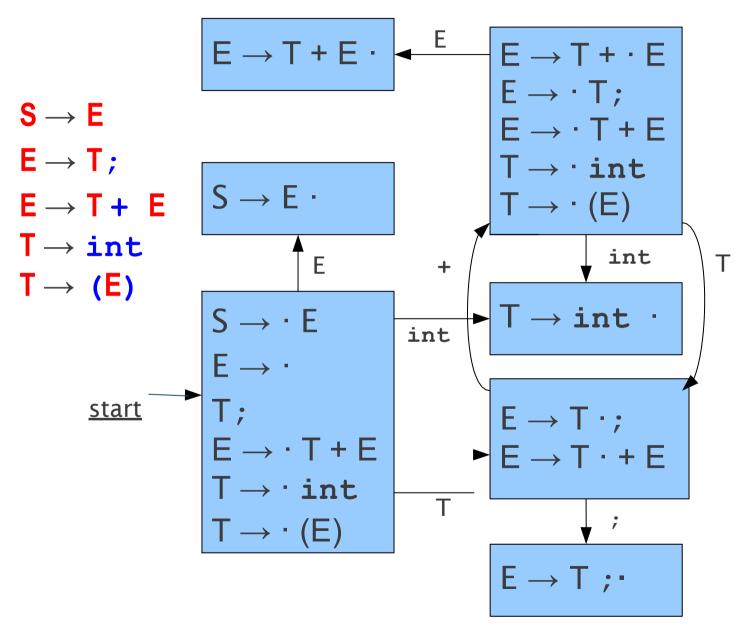


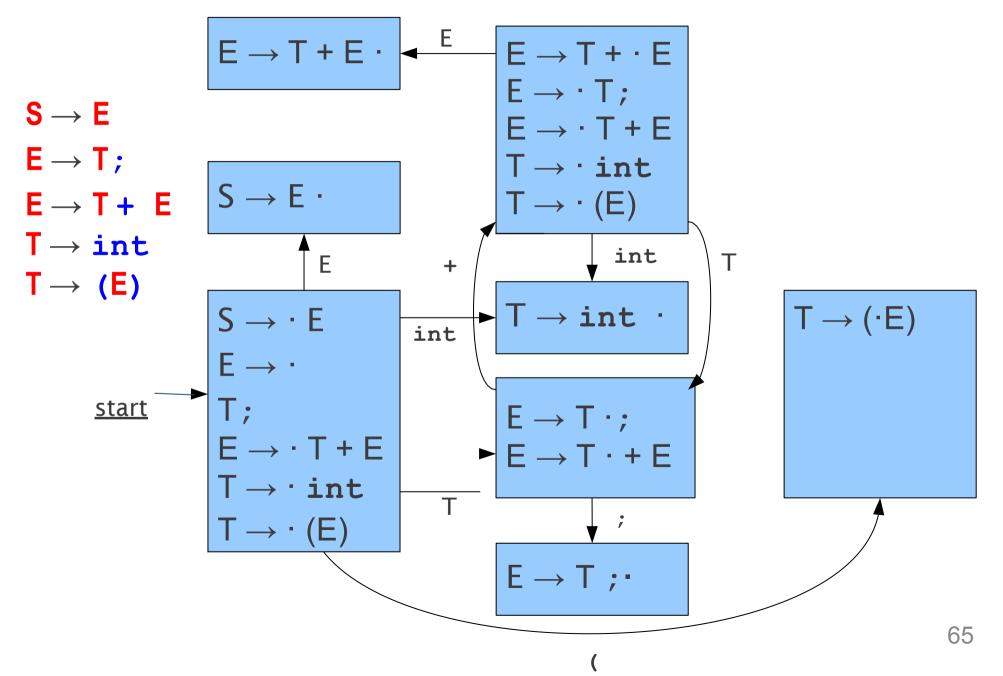


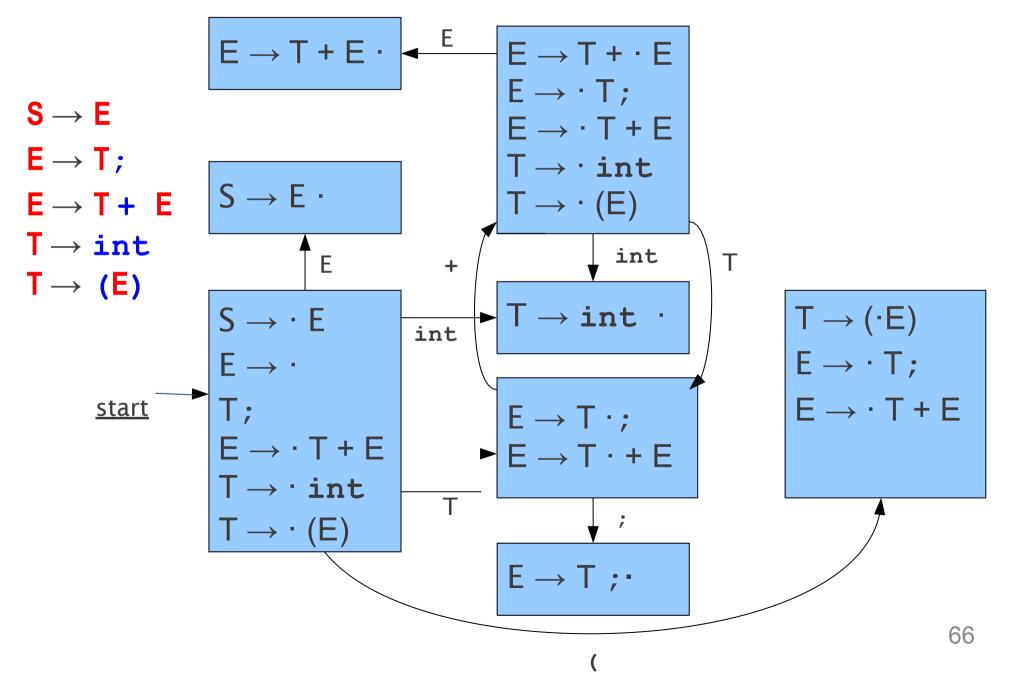


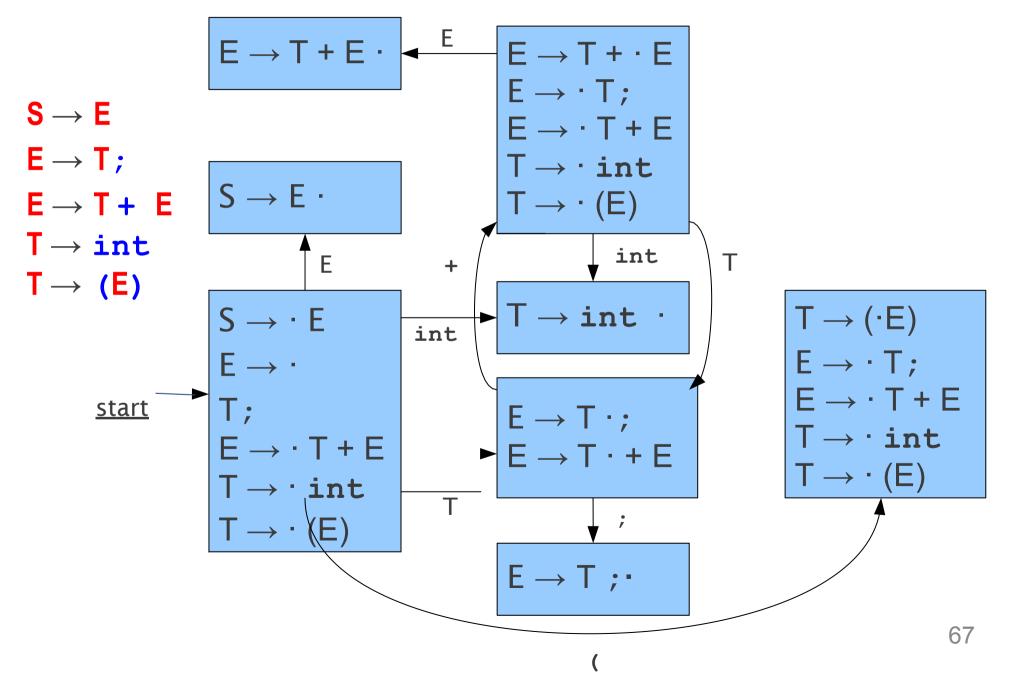


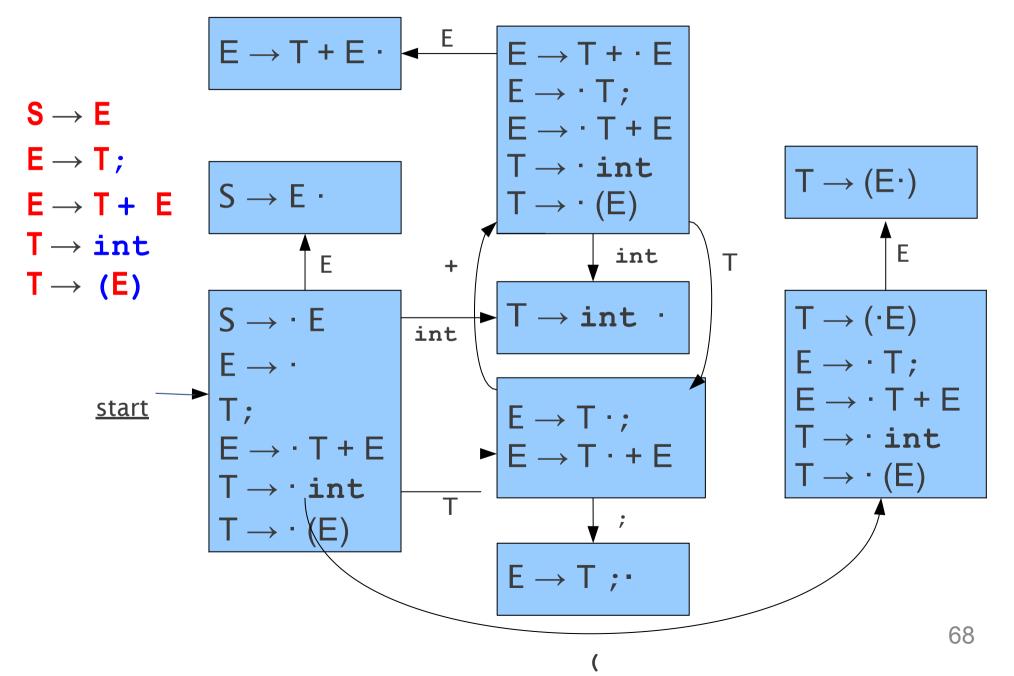


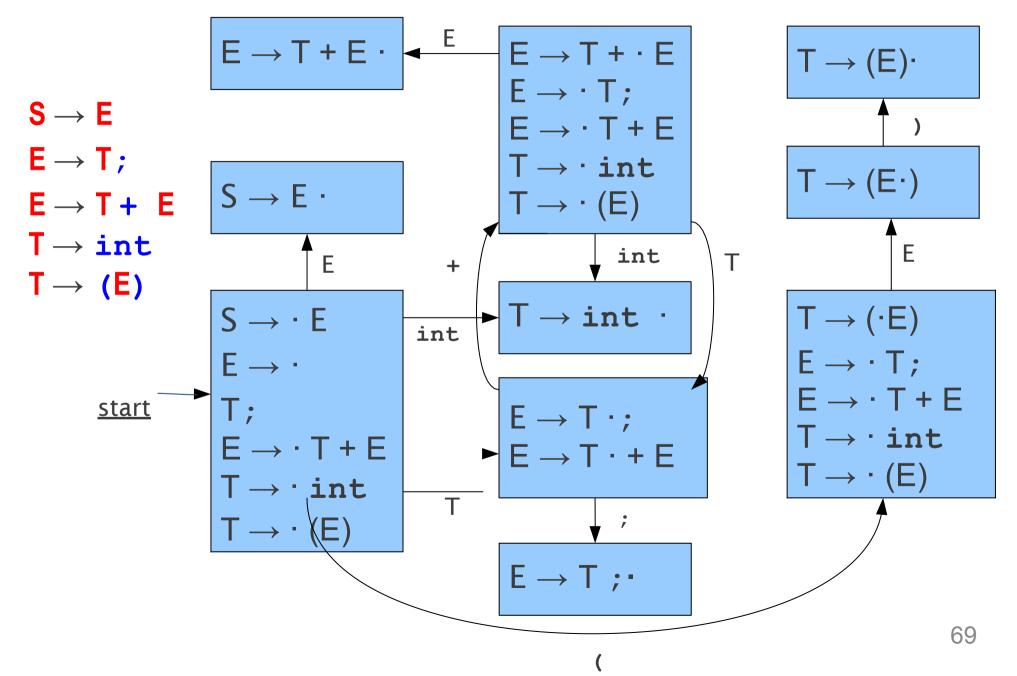


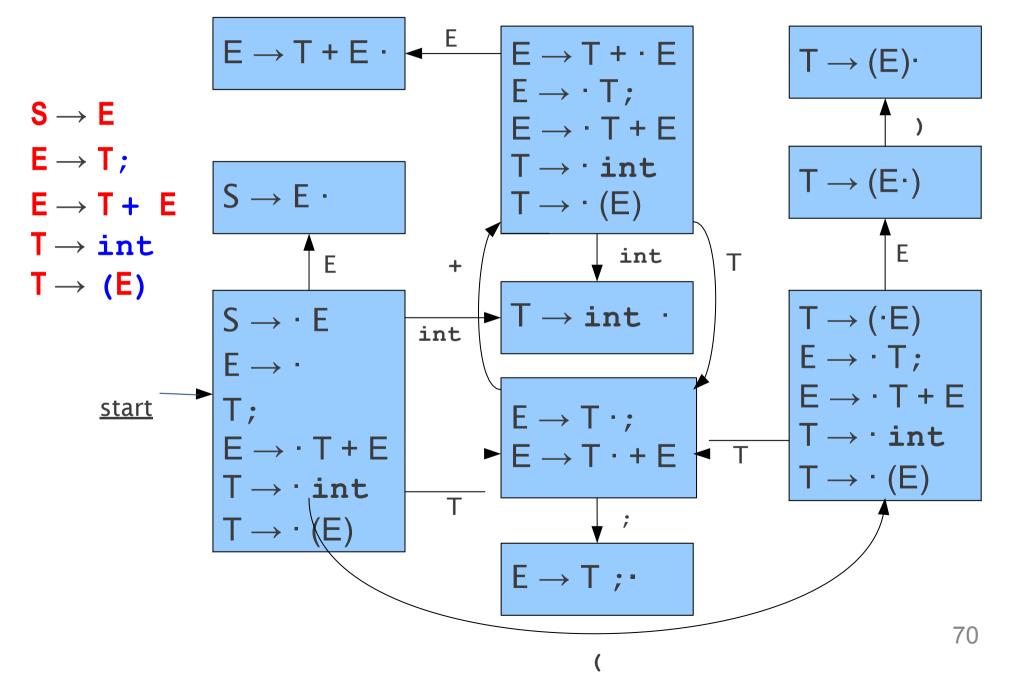


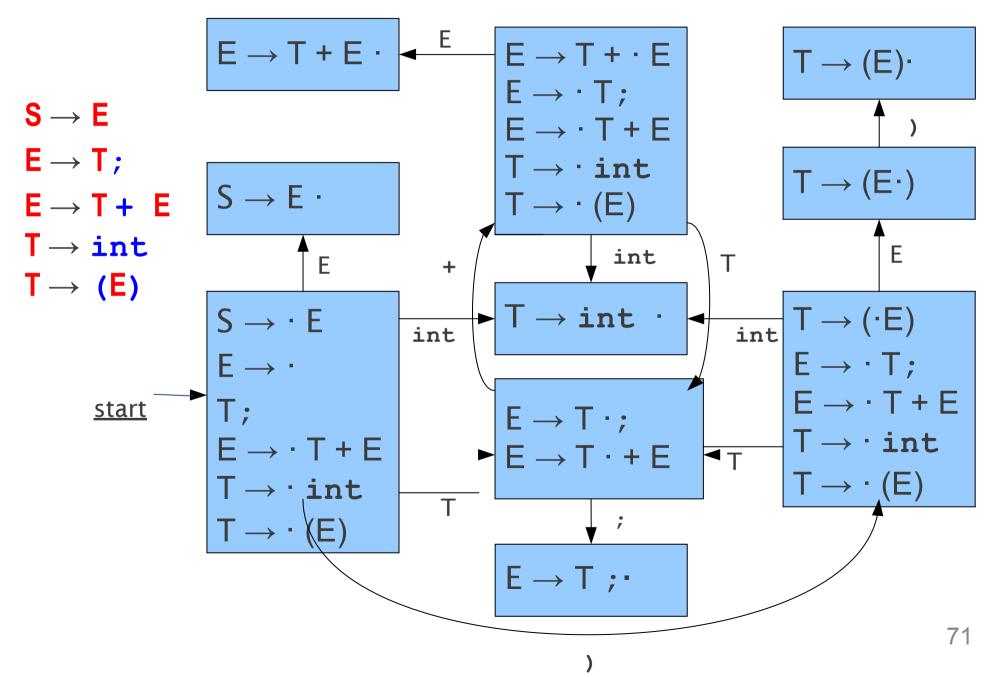


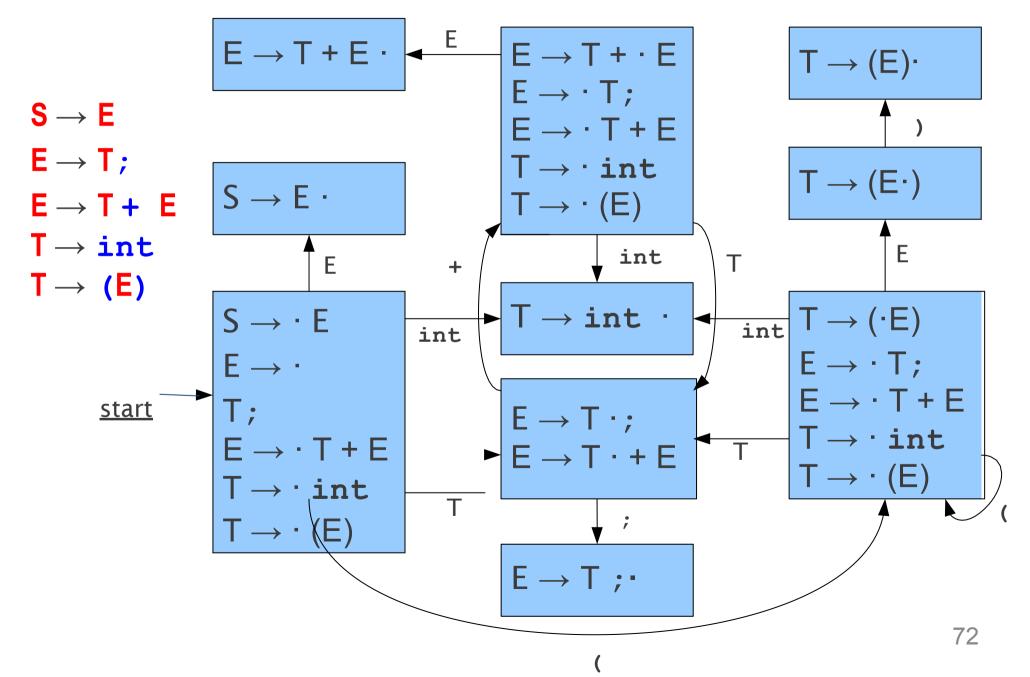




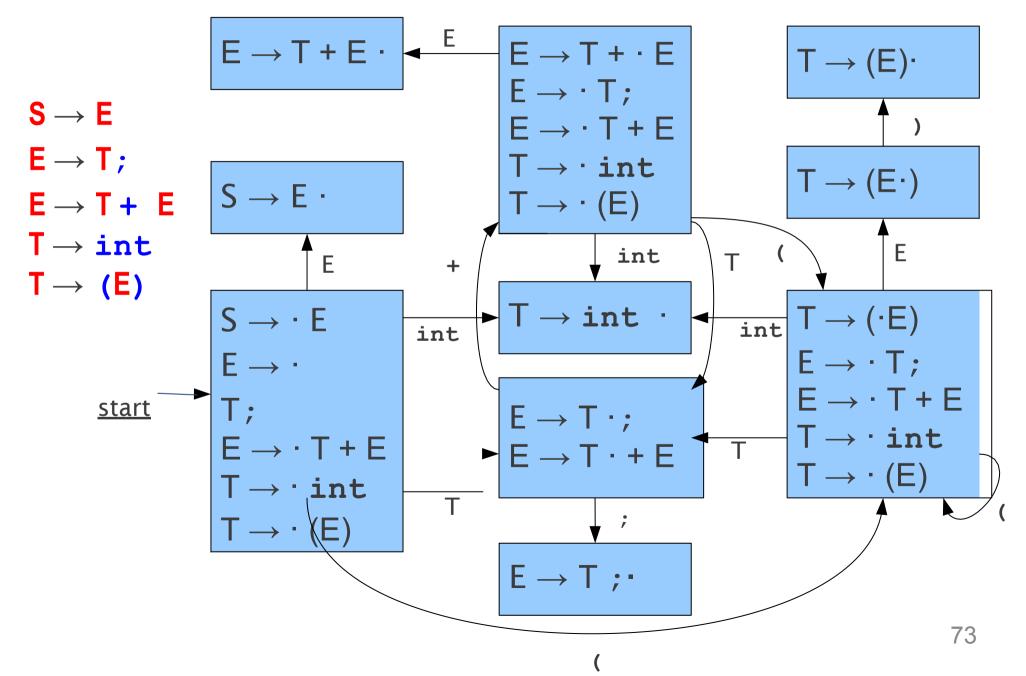




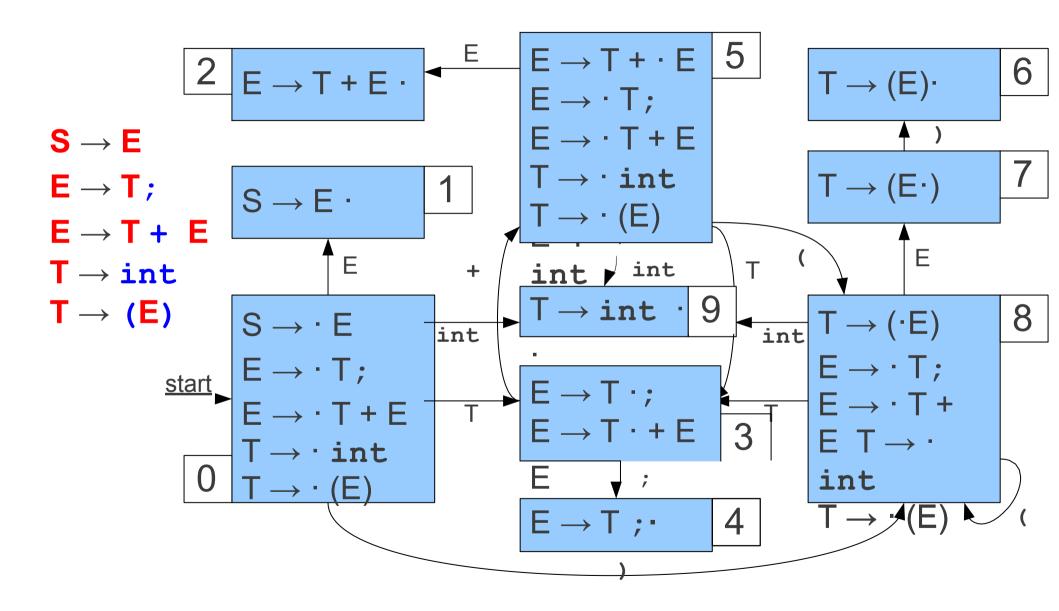




A Deterministic Automaton



A Deterministic Automaton



A Deterministic Automaton

	int	+	;	()	Е	Т
0	S9			S8		S1	S3
1							
2							
3		S5	S4				
4							
5	S9			S8		S2	S3
6							
7					S6		
8	S9			S8		S7	S3
9							

Why This Matters

- Our initial goal was to find handles.
- When running this automaton, if we ever end up in a state with a rule of the form

$$A \rightarrow \omega$$

- Then we might be looking at a handle.
- This automaton can be used to discover possible handle locations!

Finding Handles

- Where do we look for handles?
 - At the top of the stack.
- How do we search for handles?
 - Build a handle-finding automaton.
- How do we recognize handles?
 - Once we've found a possible handle, how do we confirm that it's correct?

Question Three:

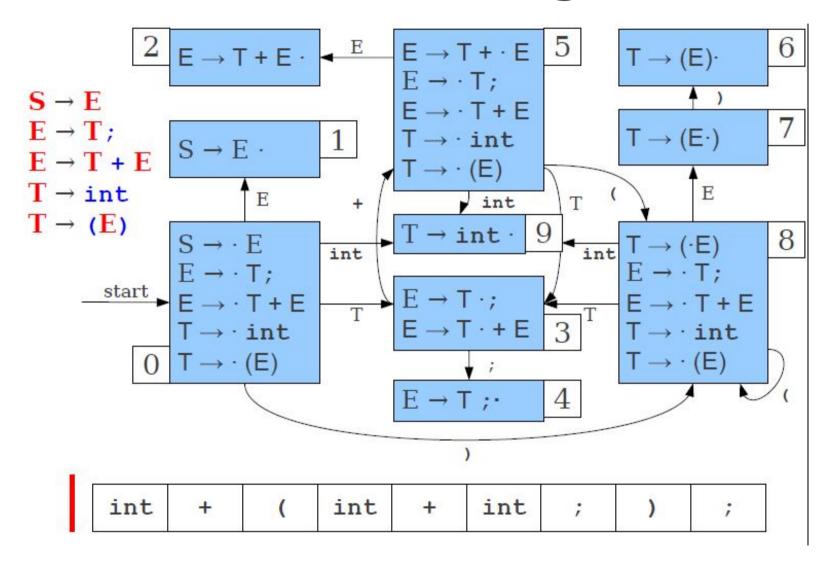
How do we recognize handles?

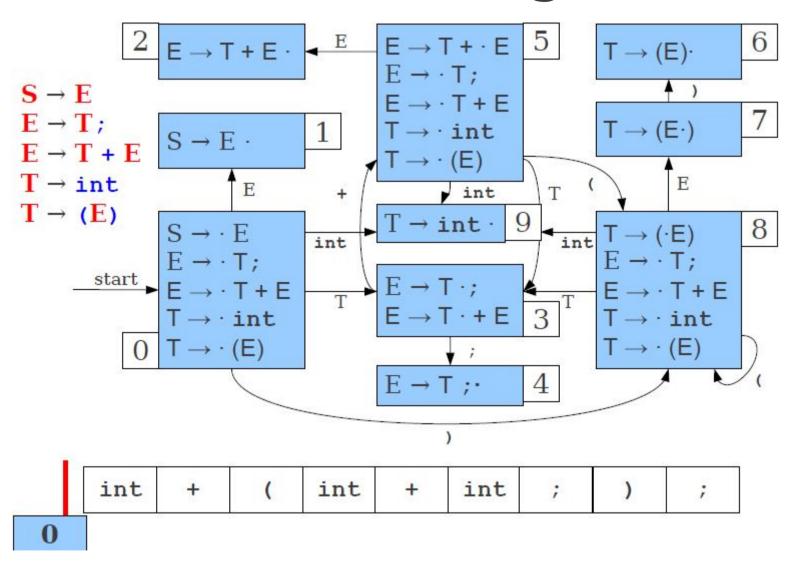
Handle Recognition

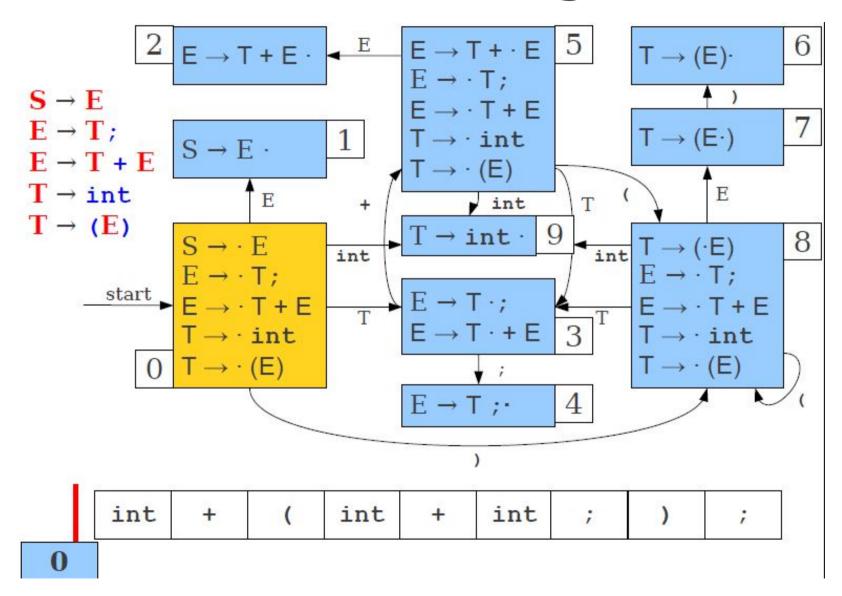
- Our automaton will tell us all places where a handle might be.
- However, if the automaton says that there might be a handle at a given point, we need a way to confirm this.
- We'll thus use predictive bottom-up parsing:
 - Have a deterministic procedure for guessing where handles are.
- There are many predictive algorithms, each of which recognize different grammars.

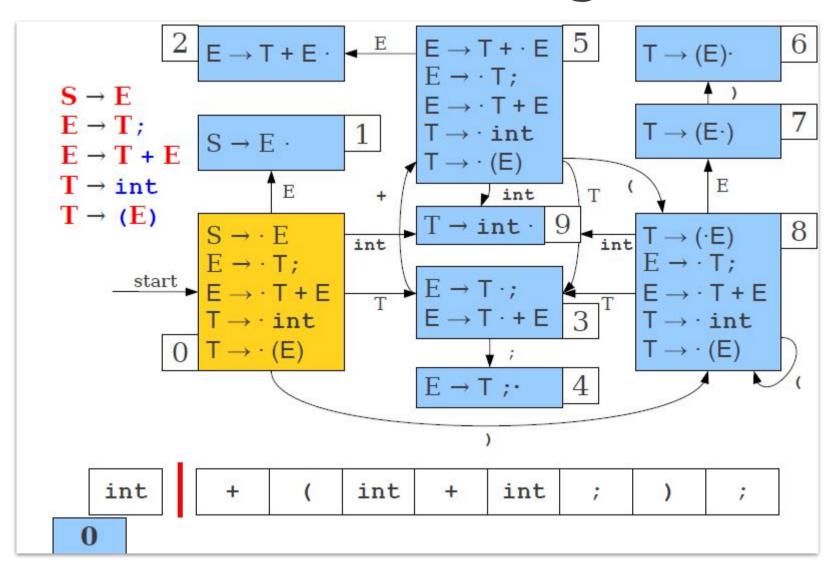
Our First Algorithm: LR(0)

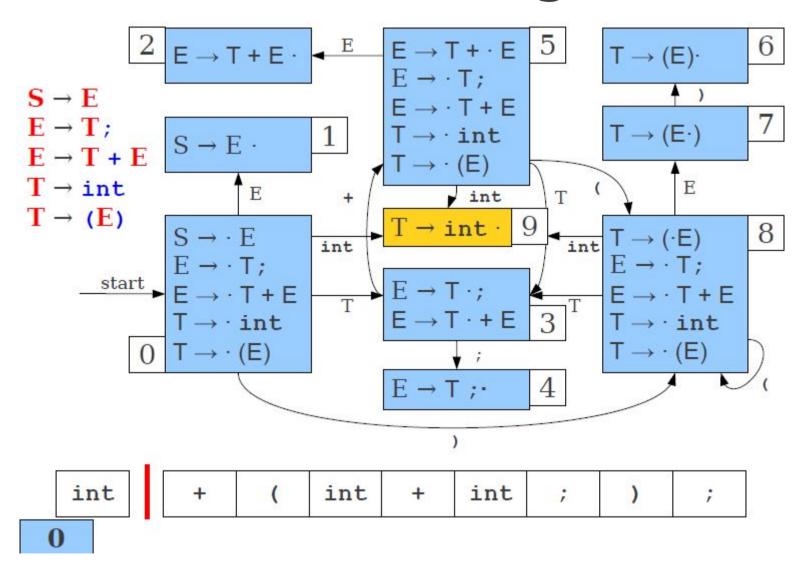
- Bottom-up predictive parsing with:
 - L: Left-to-right scan of the input.
 - R: Rightmost derivation.
 - (0): Zero tokens of lookahead.
- Use the handle-finding automaton, without any lookahead, to predict where handles are.











LR(0) Tables

$$(1) \quad S \to E$$

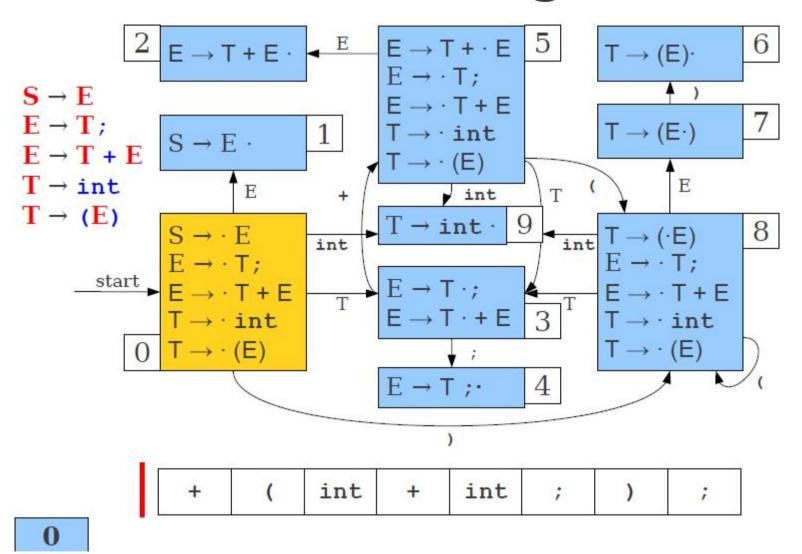
(2)
$$E \rightarrow T$$
;

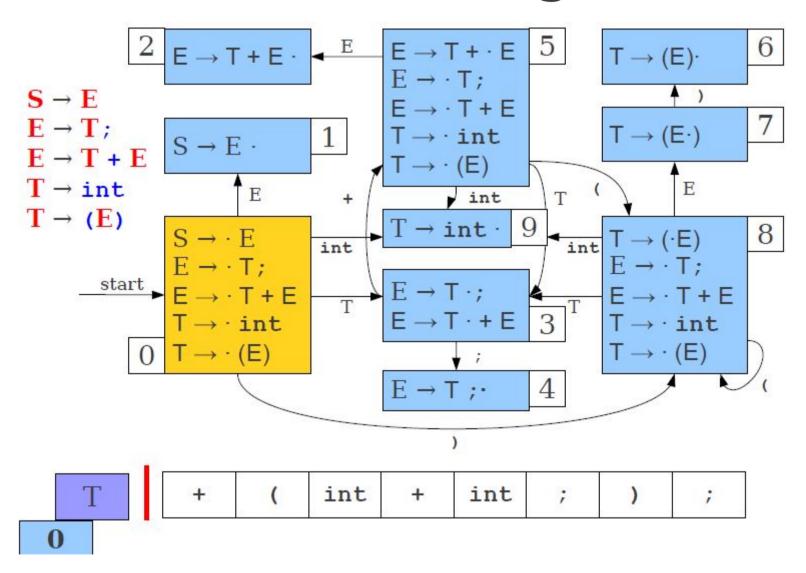
(3)
$$E \rightarrow T + E$$

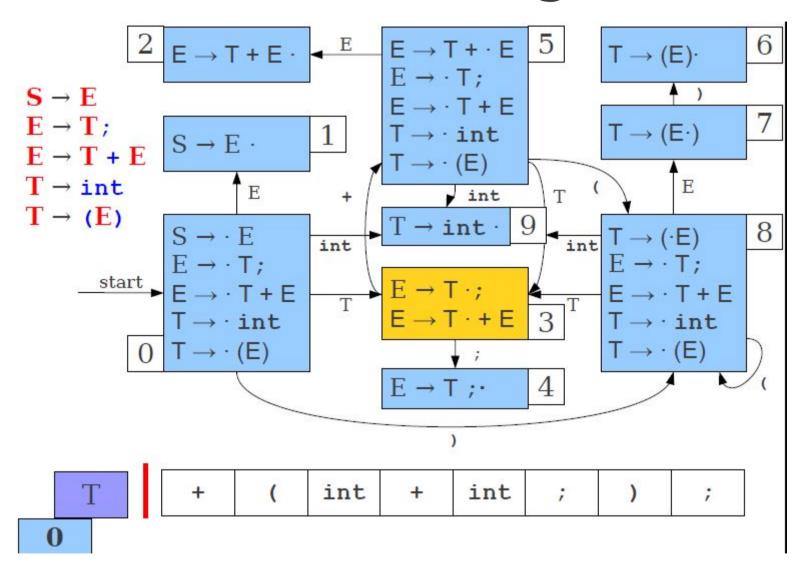
(4)	T	\longrightarrow	i	n	t
\	,				

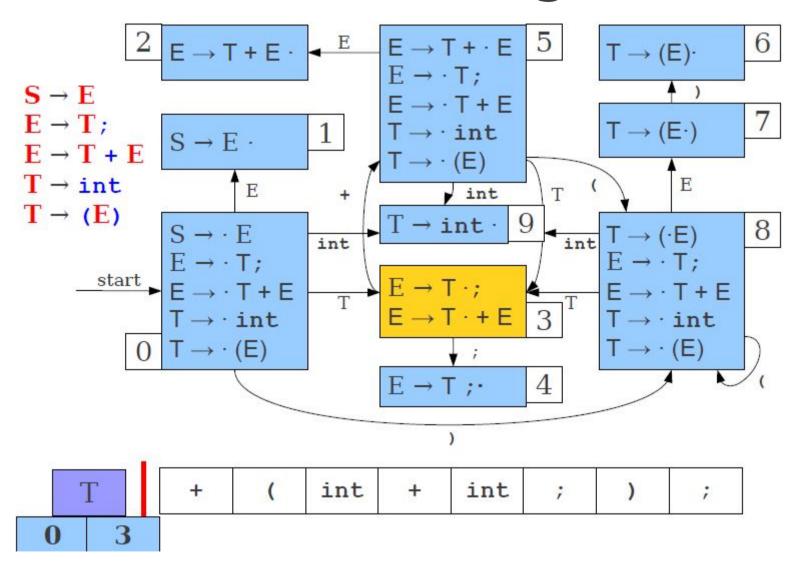
$$(5) T \rightarrow (E)$$

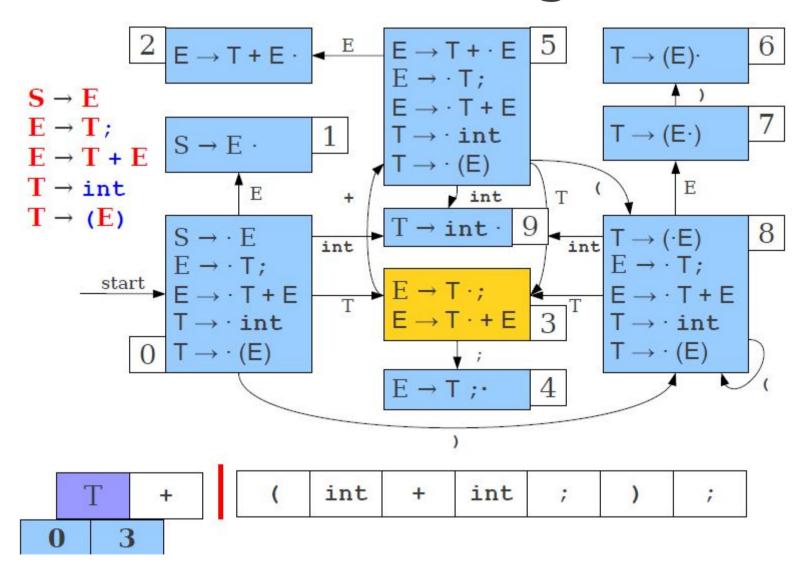
	int	+	;	()	Е	Т
0	S9			S8		S1	S3
1							
2	r3	r3	r3	r3	r3		
3		S5	S4				
4							
5	S 9			S8		S2	S 3
6							
7					s6		
8	S9			S8		S7	S3
9	r4	r4	r4	r4	r4		

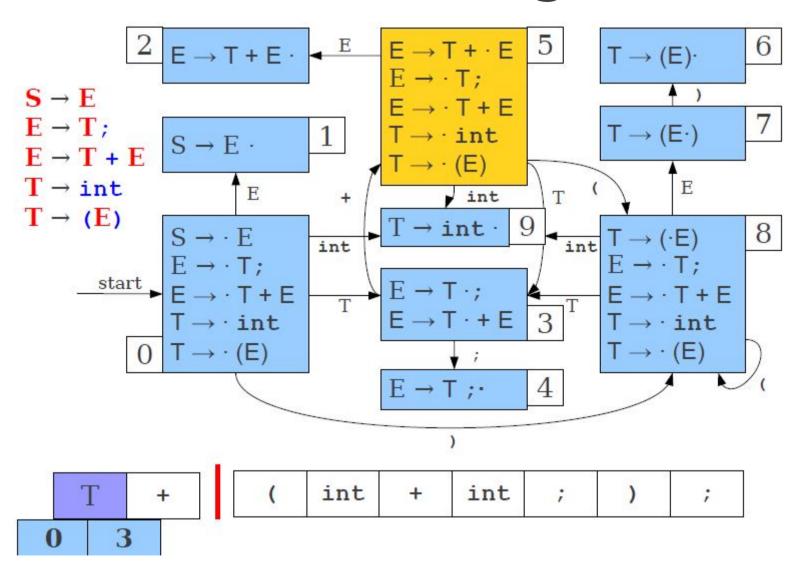


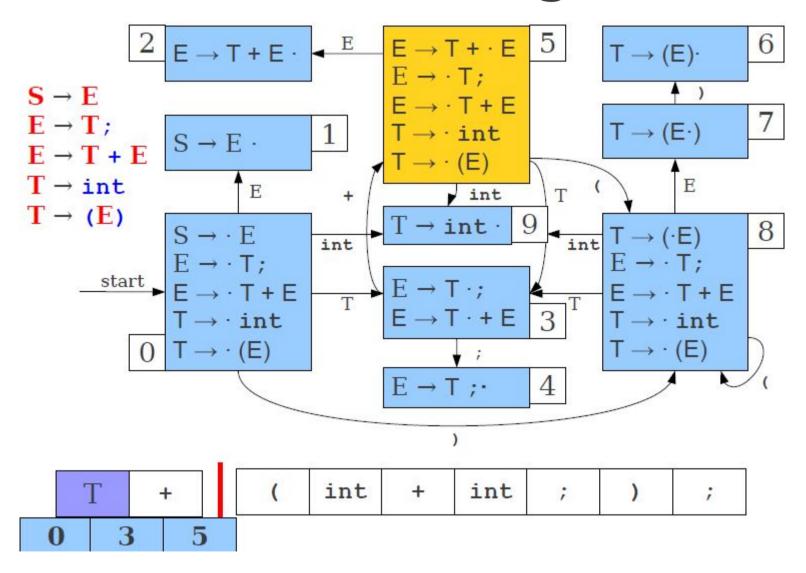


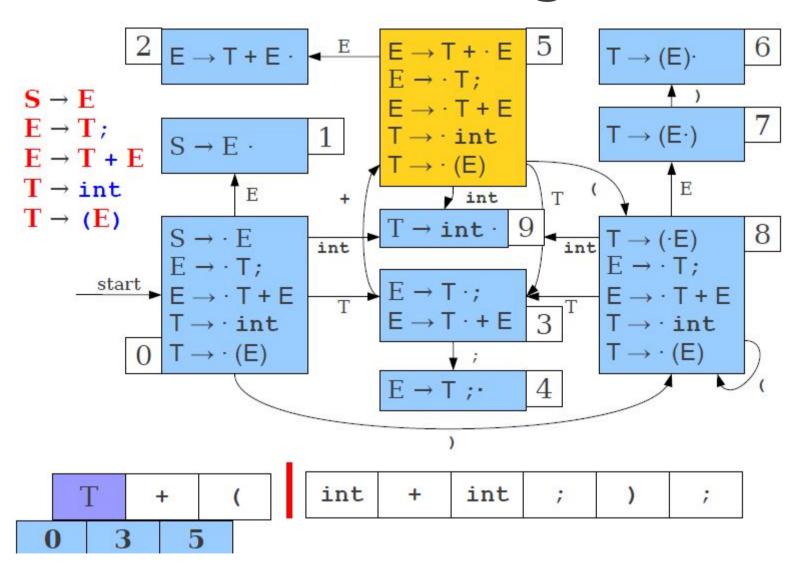


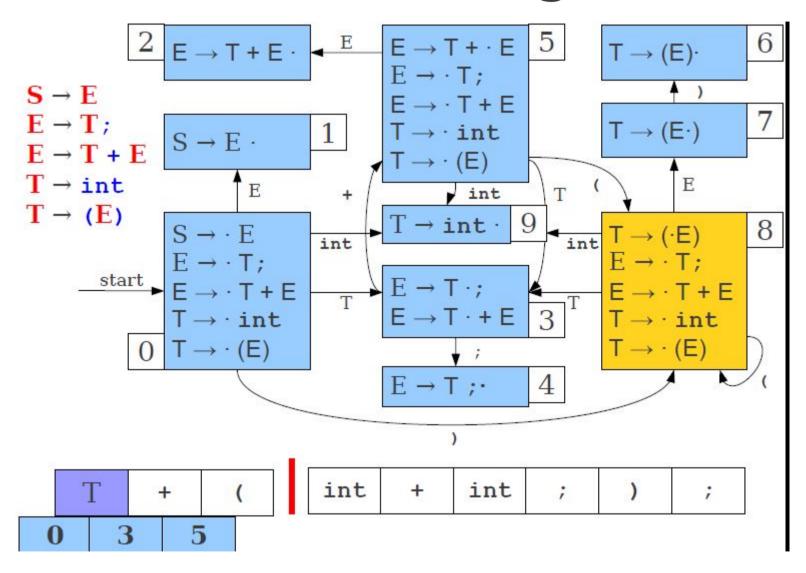


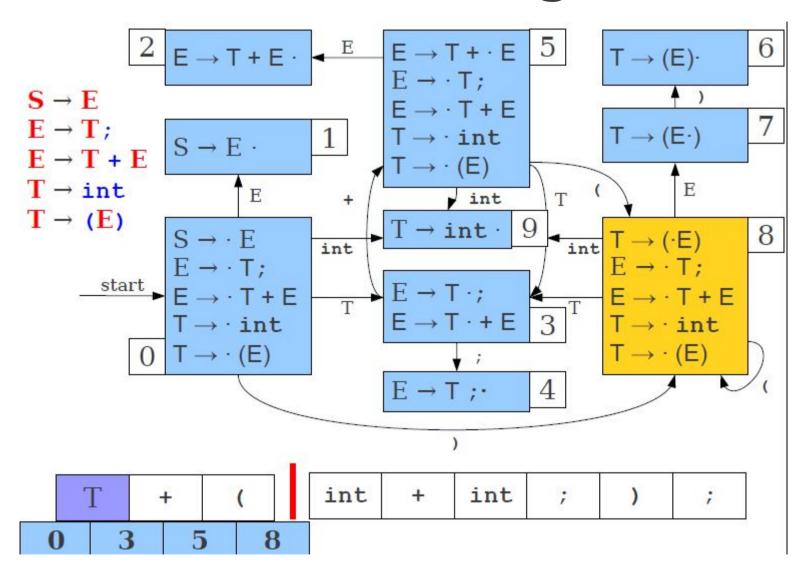


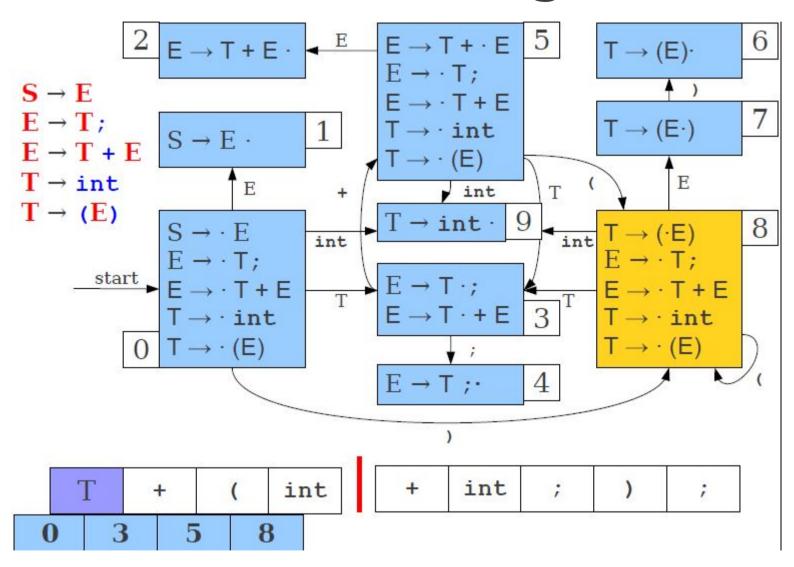


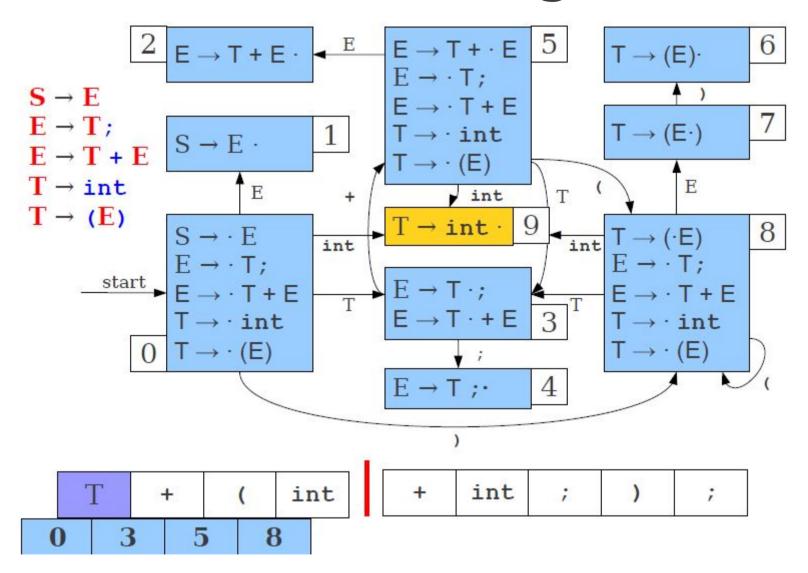


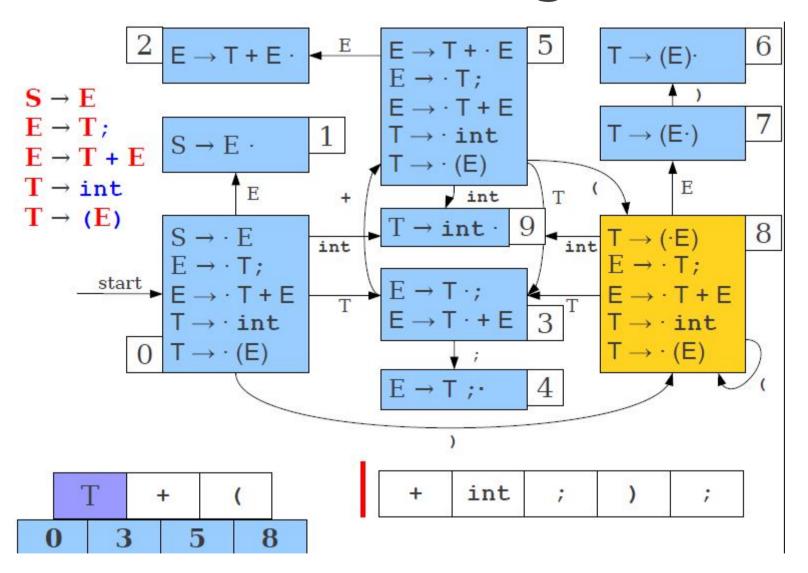


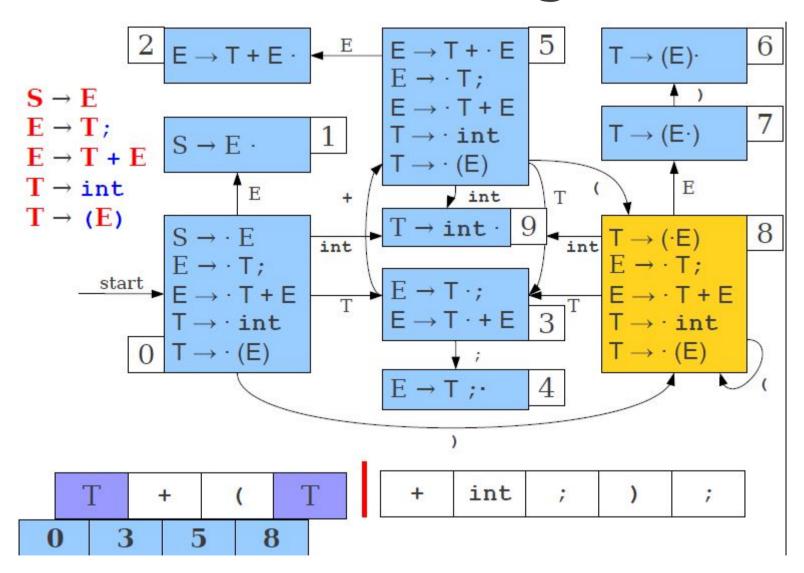


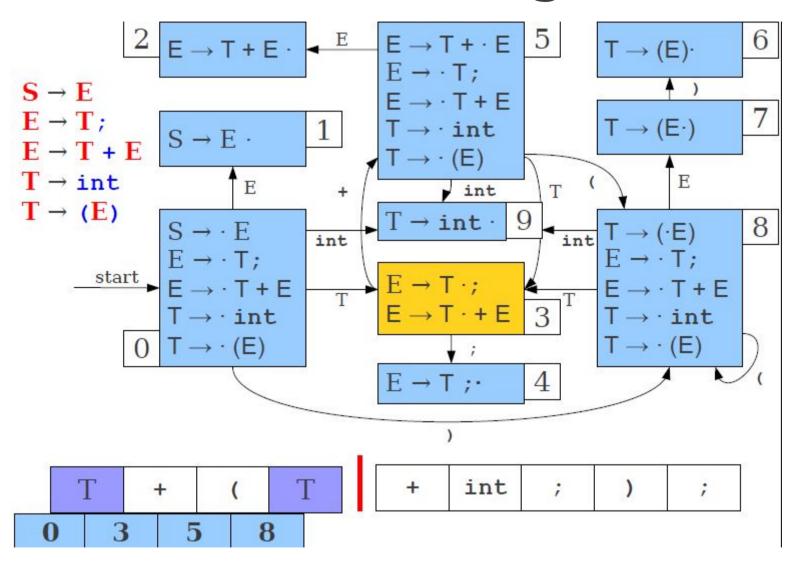


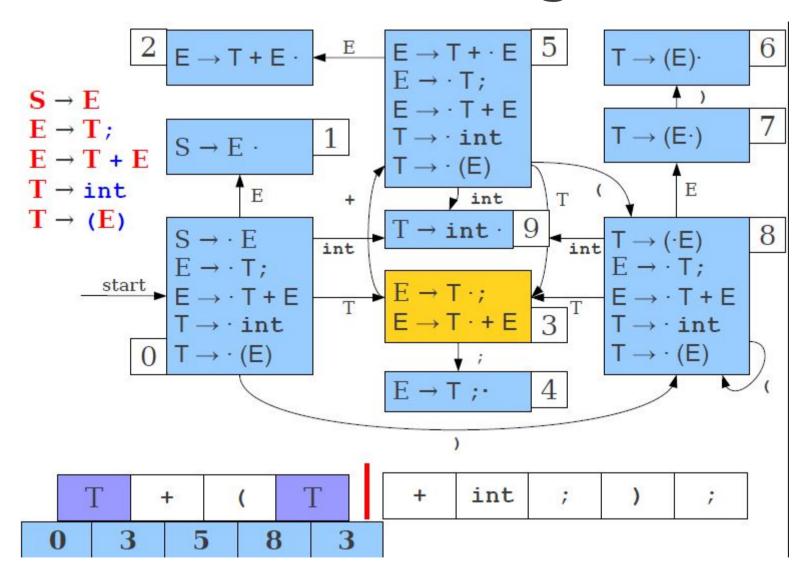


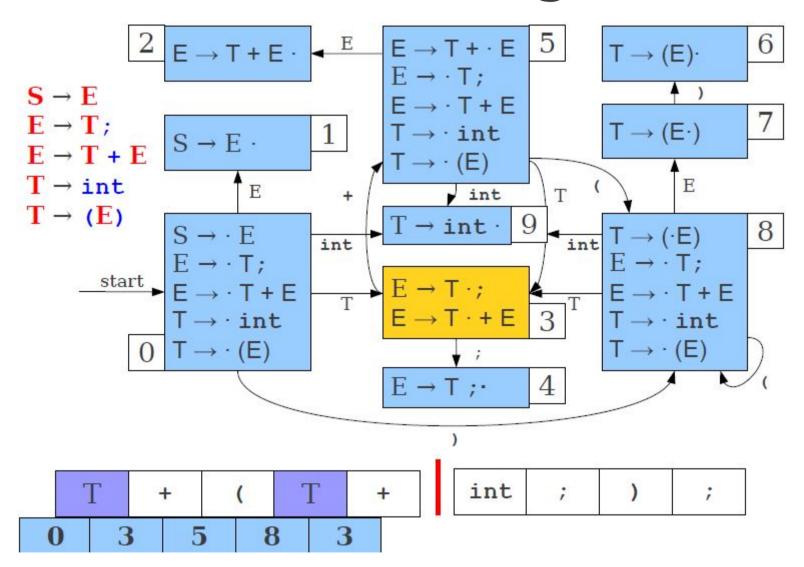


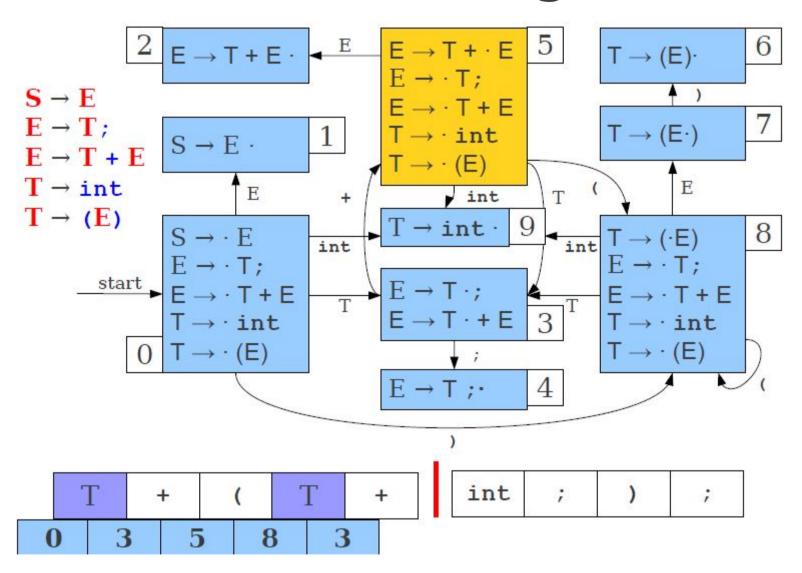


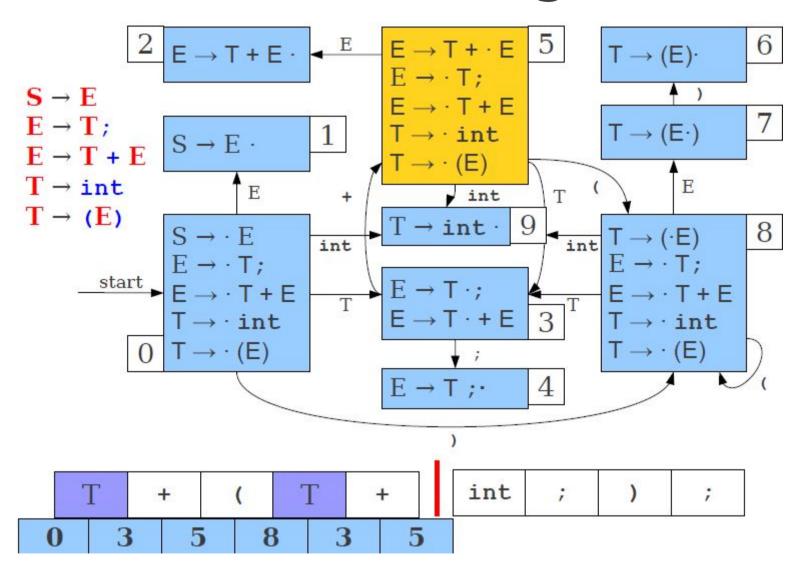


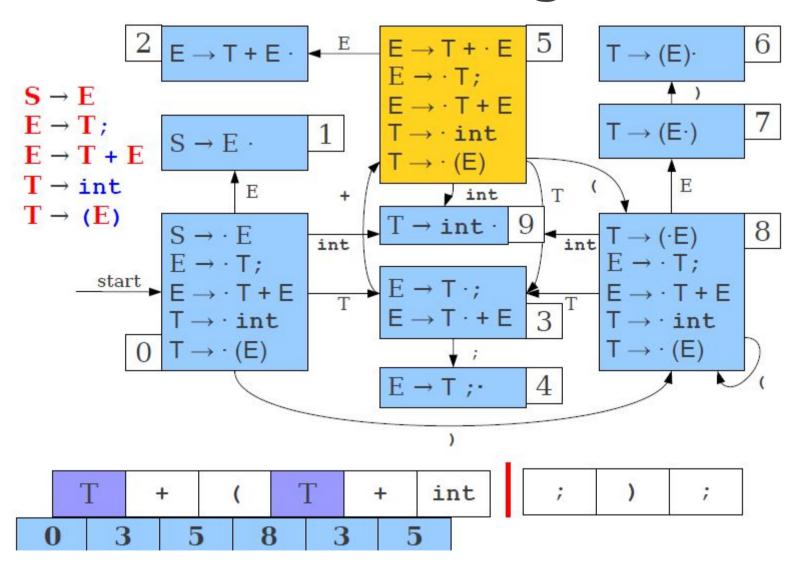


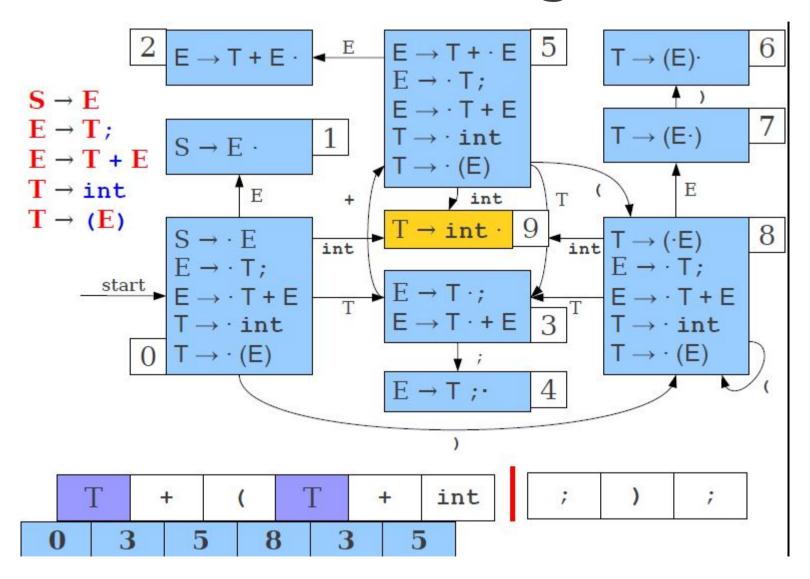


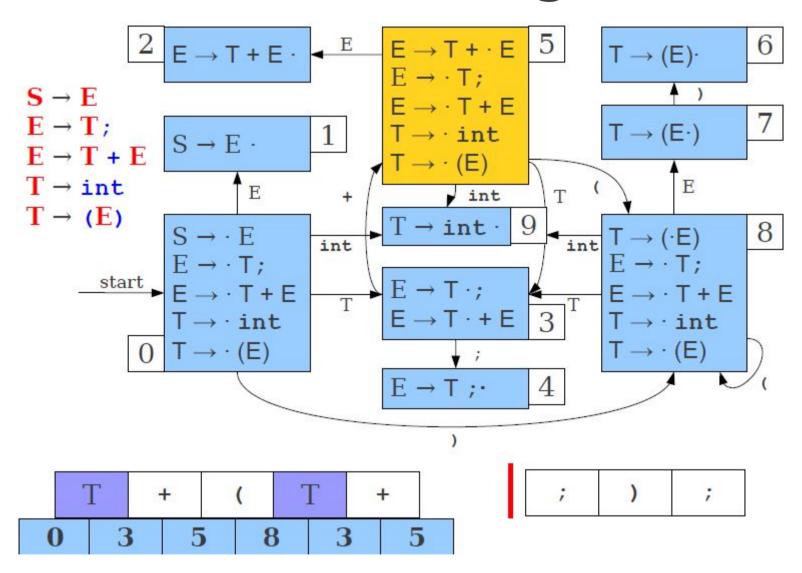


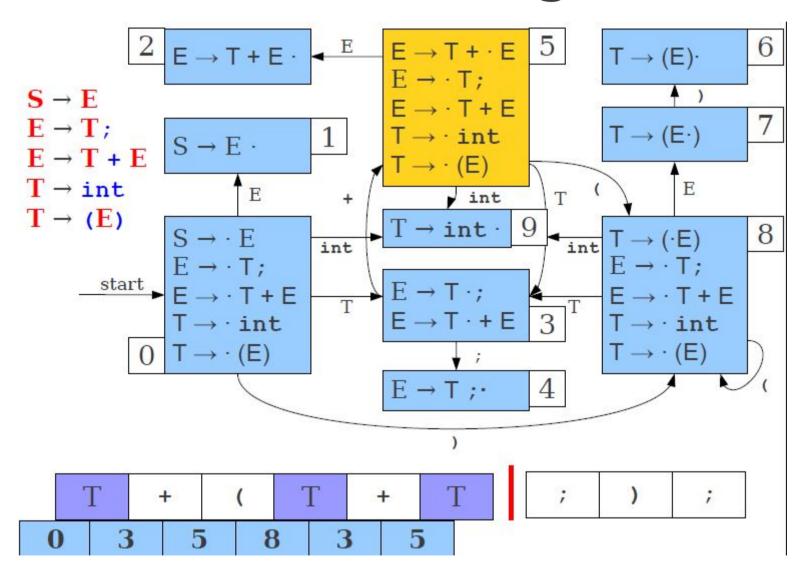


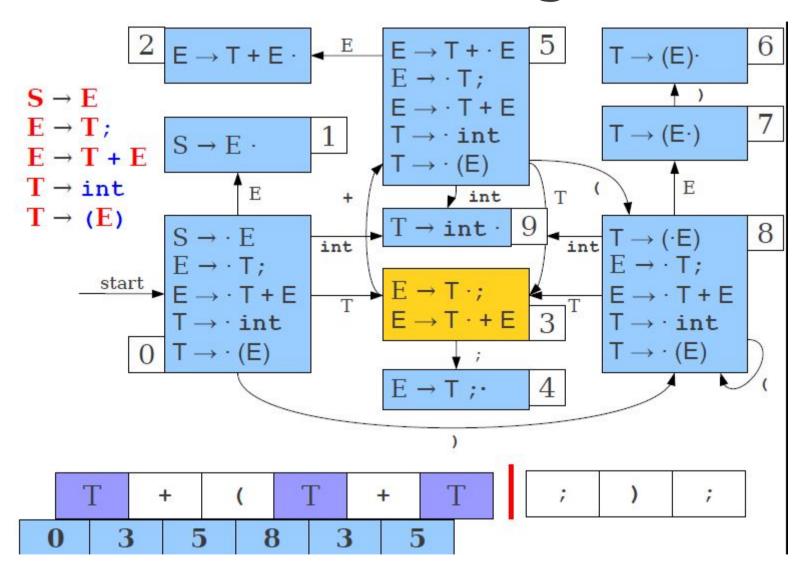


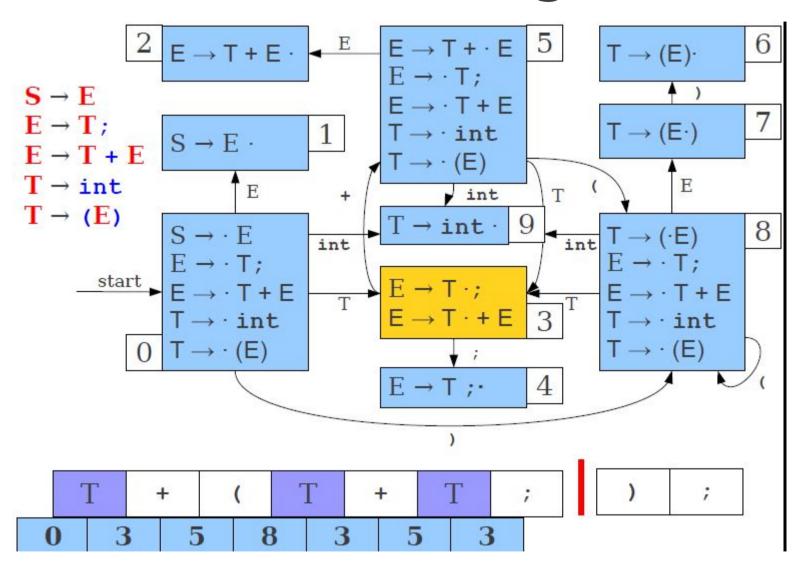


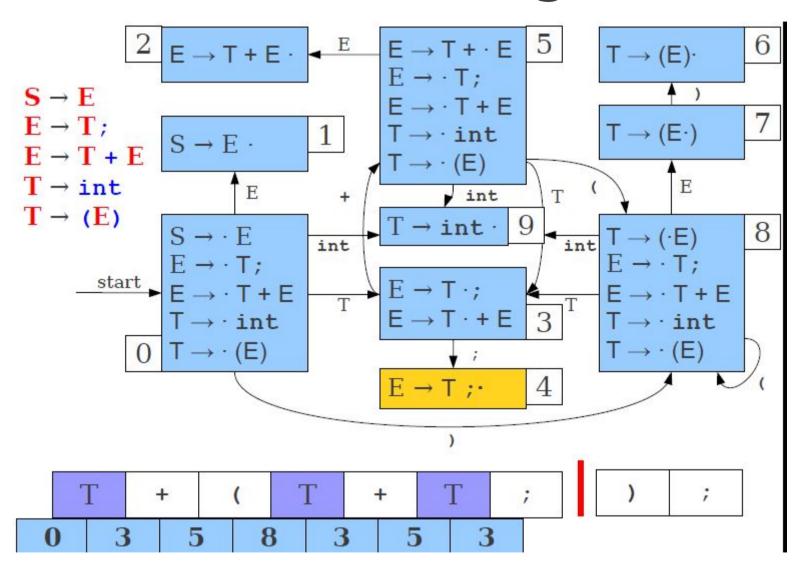












LR(0) Tables

$$(1) \quad S \to E$$

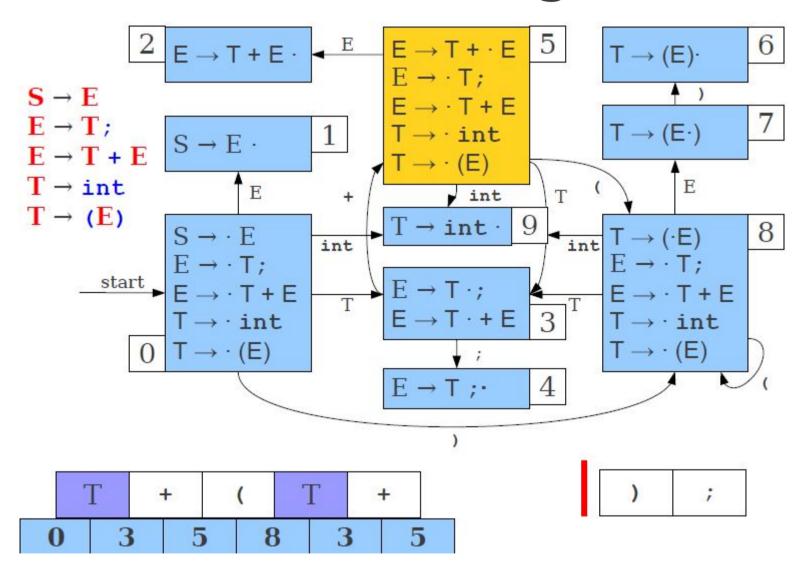
(2)
$$E \rightarrow T$$
;

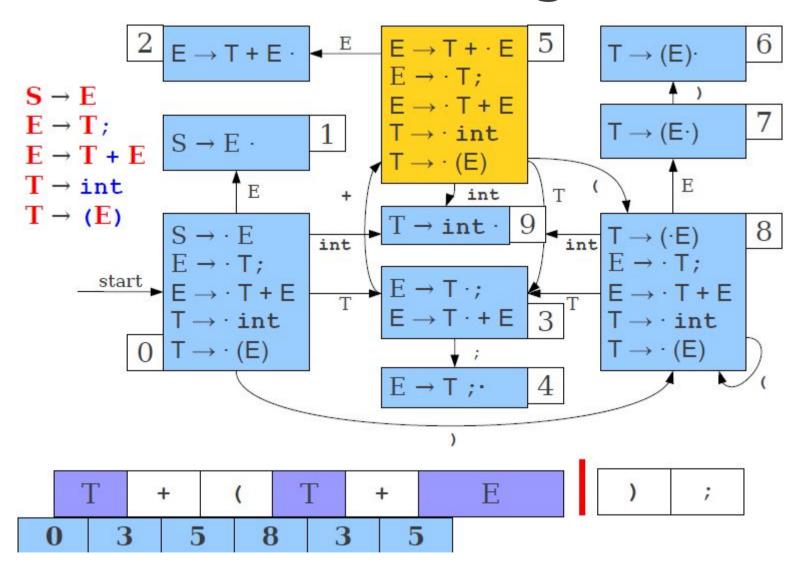
(3)
$$E \rightarrow T + E$$

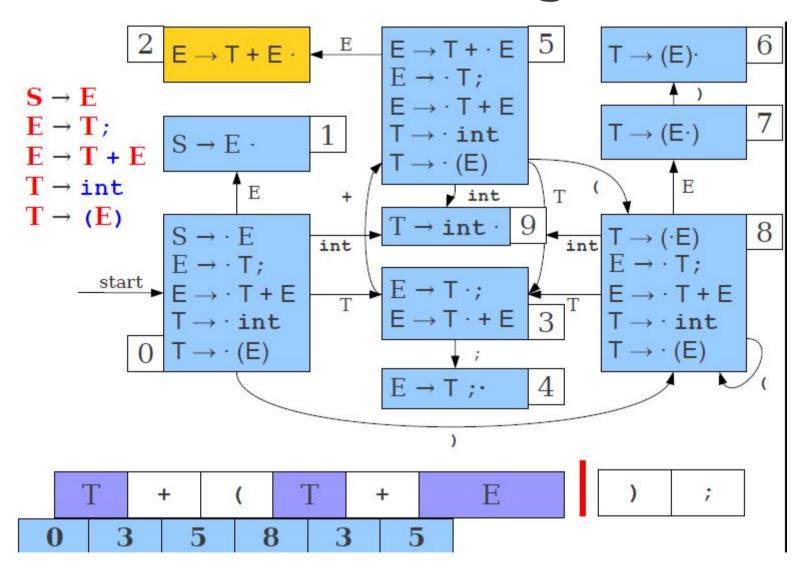
(4)	T	\longrightarrow	ir	nt
· · /	_			_

$$(5) T \rightarrow (E)$$

	int	+	;	()	Е	Т
0	S 9			S8		S 1	S3
1							
2	r3	r3	r3	r3	r3		
3		S5	S4				
A	r2	r2	r2	r2	r2		
5	S 9			S8		S2	S 3
6							
7					s6		
8	S 9			S8		S 7	S 3
9	r4	r4	r4	r4	r4		







LR(0) Tables

$$(1) \quad S \to E$$

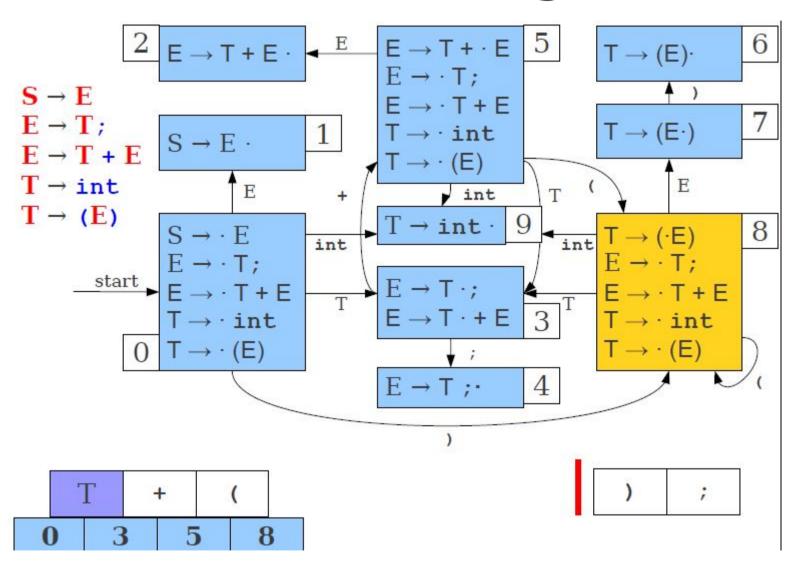
(2)
$$E \rightarrow T$$
;

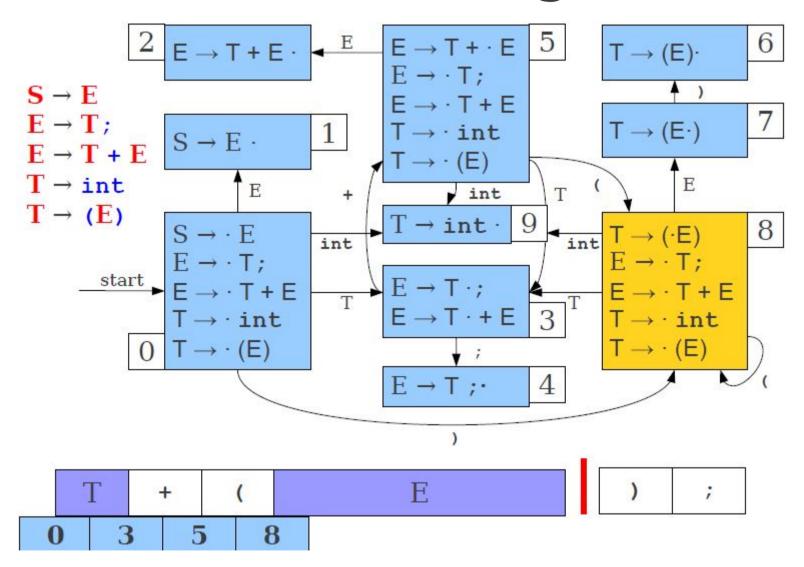
(3)
$$E \rightarrow T + E$$

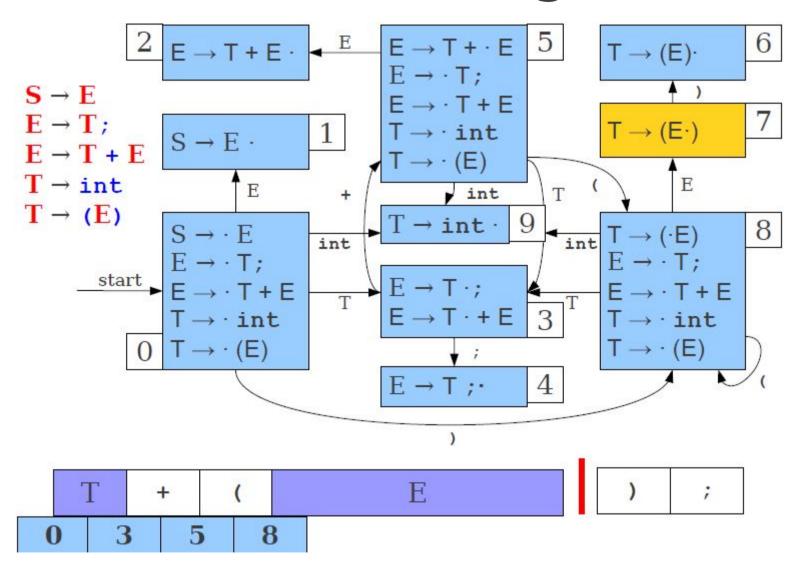
(4)	T	\longrightarrow	iı	nt
` '				

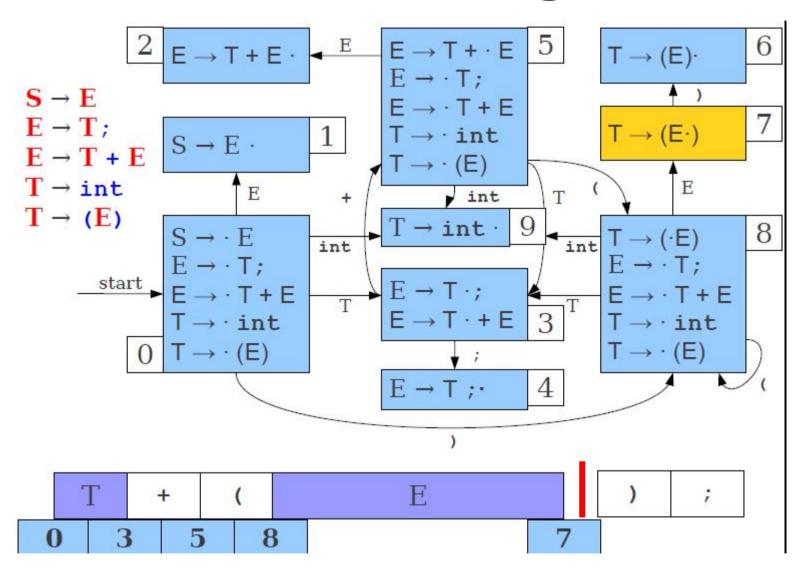
$$(5) \mathsf{T} \rightarrow (\mathsf{E})$$

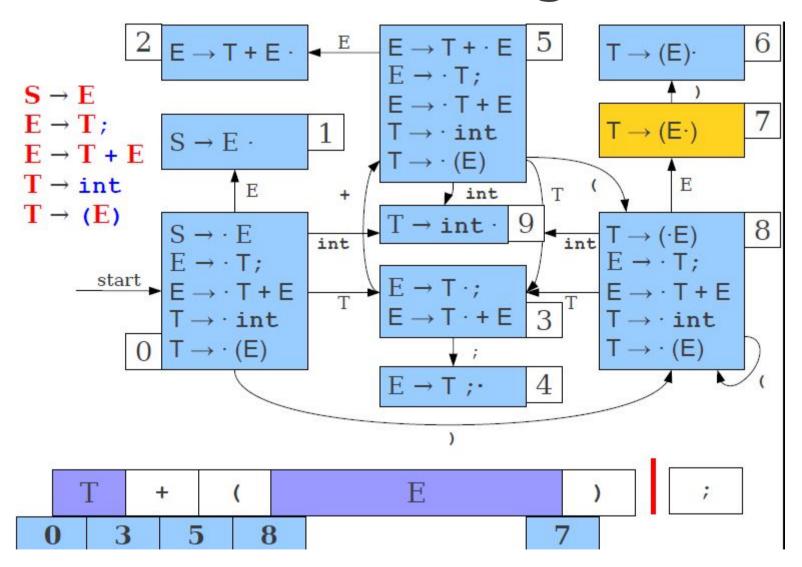
	int	+	;	()	Е	Т
0	S9			S8		S1	S3
1							
2	r3	r3	r3	r3	r3		
3		S5	S4				
4							
5	S9			S8		S2	S3
6	r5	r5	r5	r5	r5		
7					s6		
8	S9			S8		S7	S3
9	r4	r4	r4	r4	r4		

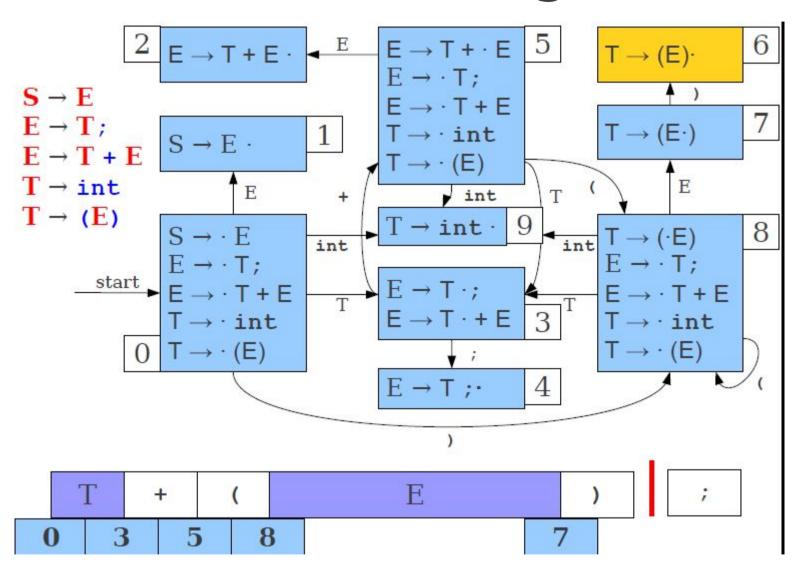












LR(0) Tables

(1)	S-	\rightarrow E
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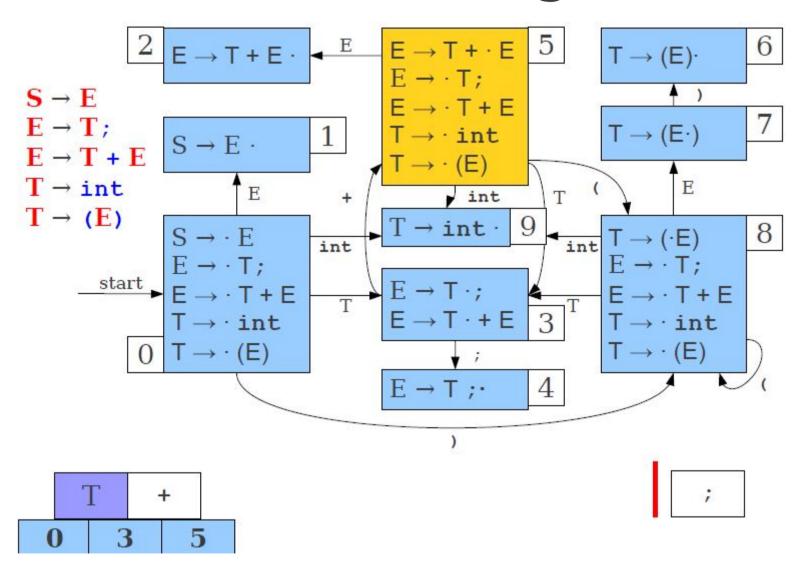
(2)
$$E \rightarrow T$$
;

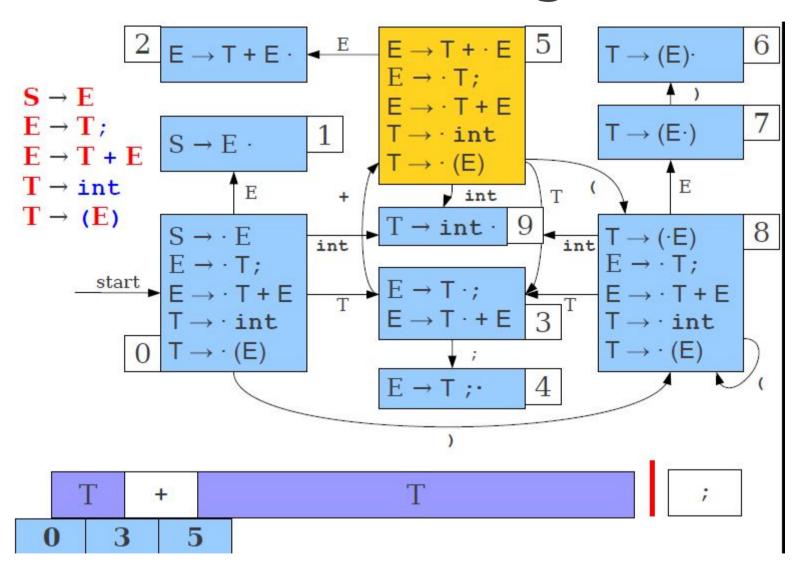
(3)
$$E \rightarrow T + E$$

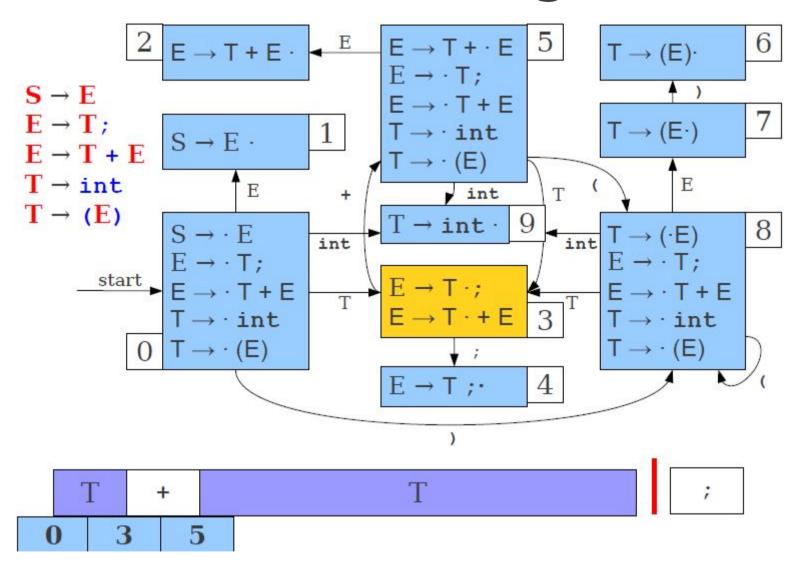
(4)	T	\longrightarrow	ir	nt
\	_			_

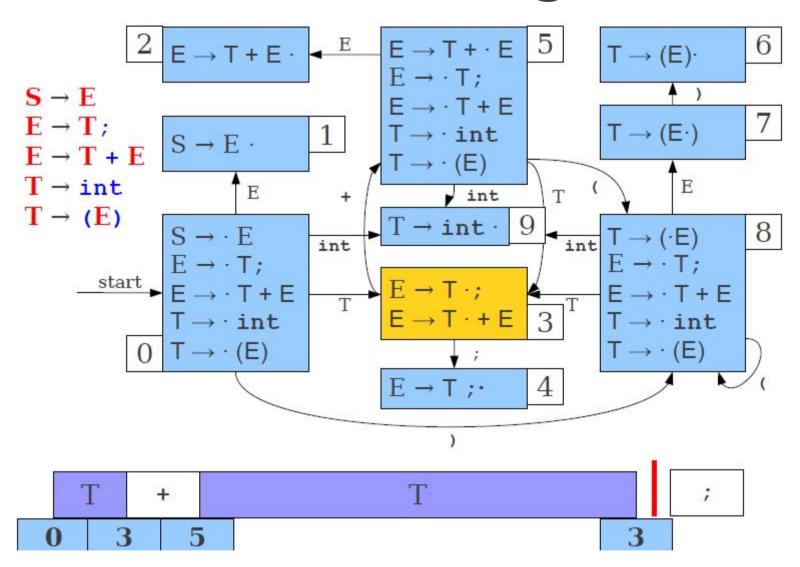
$$(5) T \rightarrow (E)$$

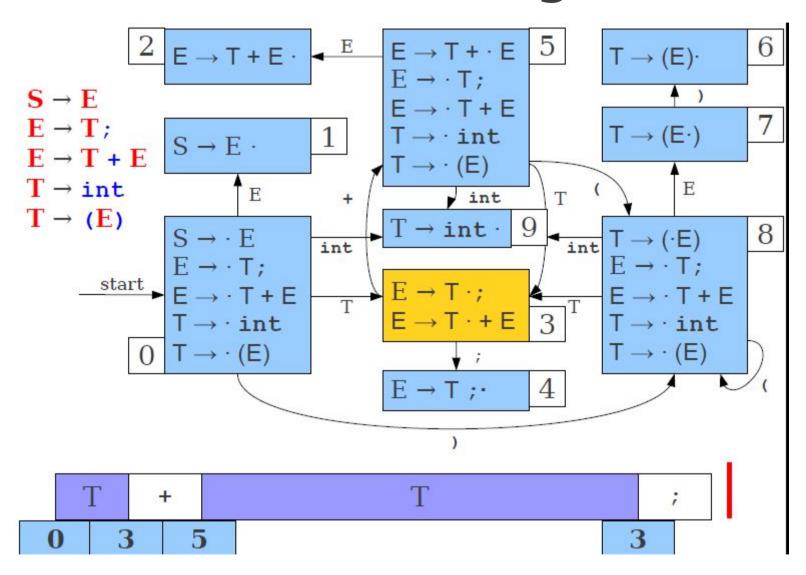
	int	+	;	()	Е	Т
0	S9			S8		S 1	S3
1							
2	r3	r3	r3	r3	r3		
3		S5	S4				
4	r2	r2	r2	r2	r2		
5	S9			S8		S2	S3
6	r5	r5	r5	r5	r5		
7					s6		
8	S 9			S8		S7	S3
9	r4	r4	r4	r4	r4		

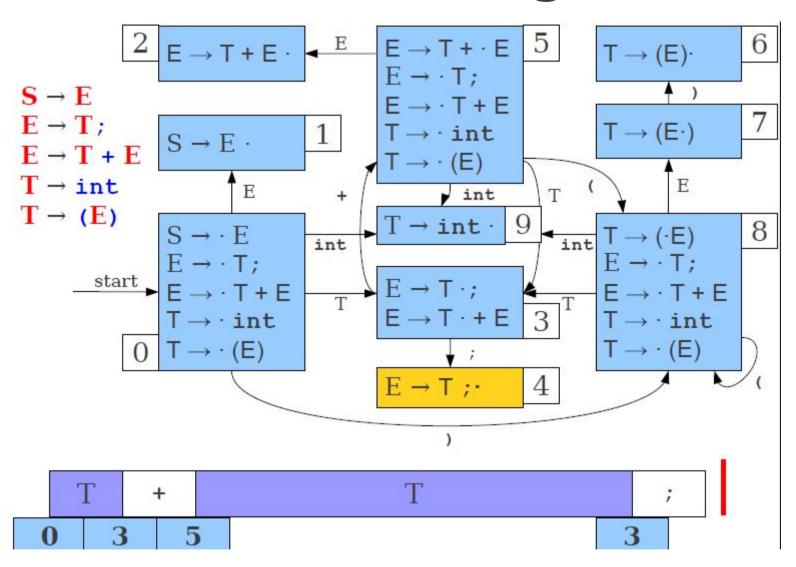


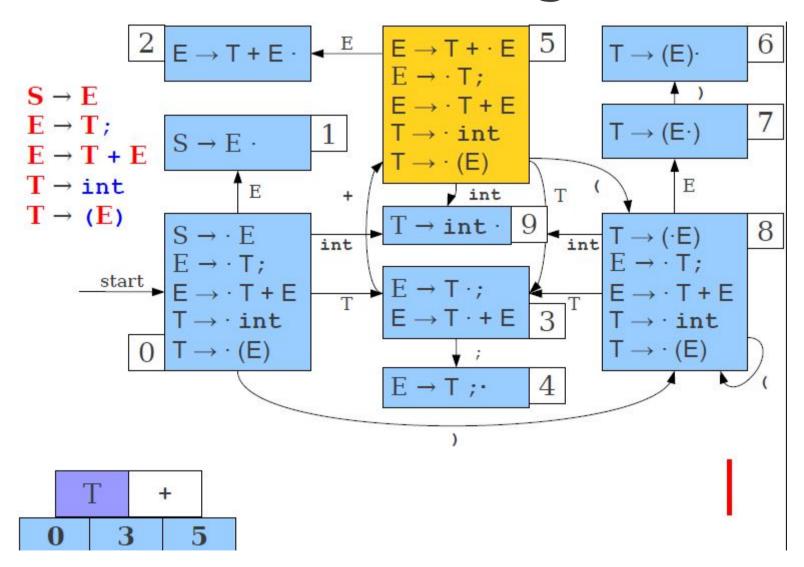


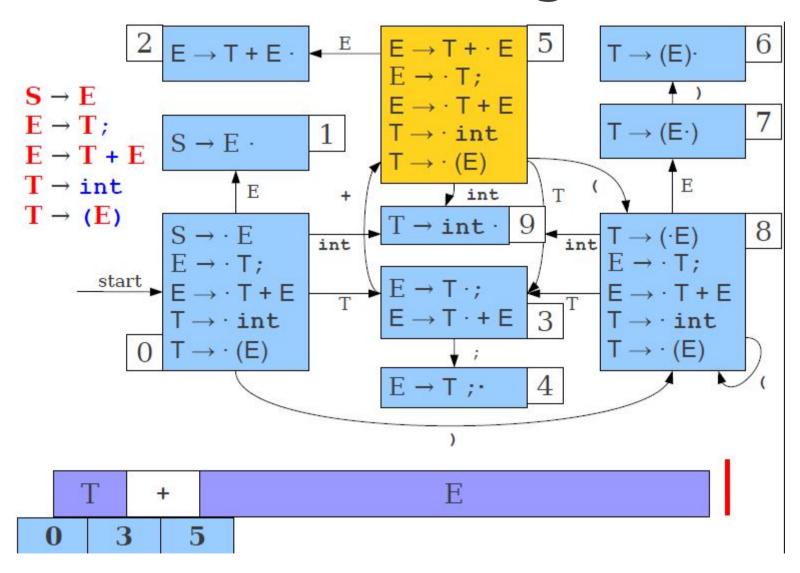


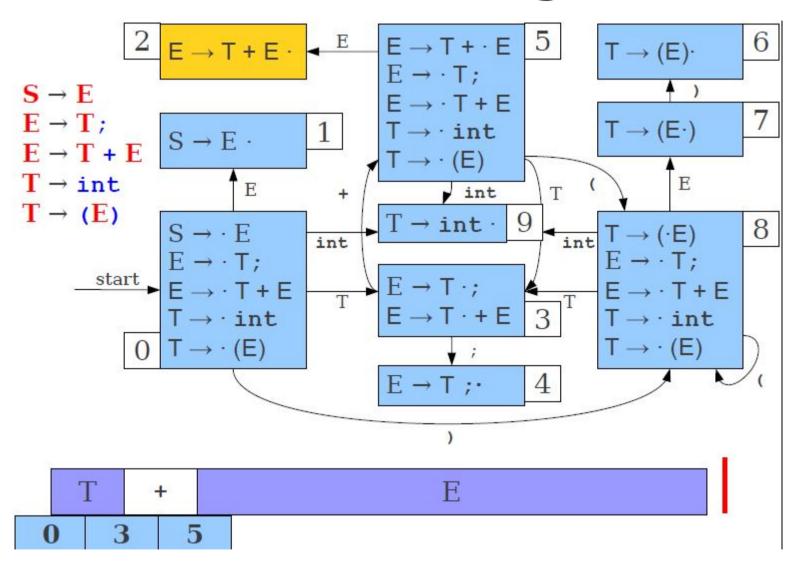


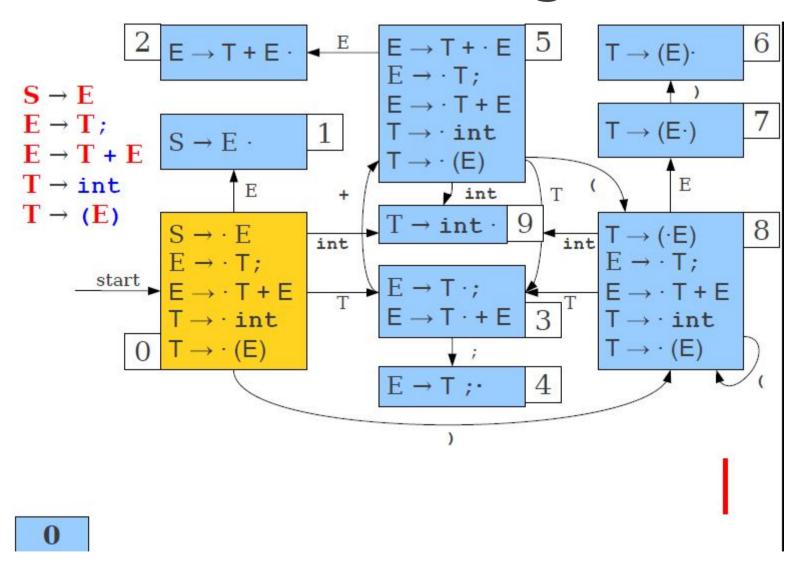


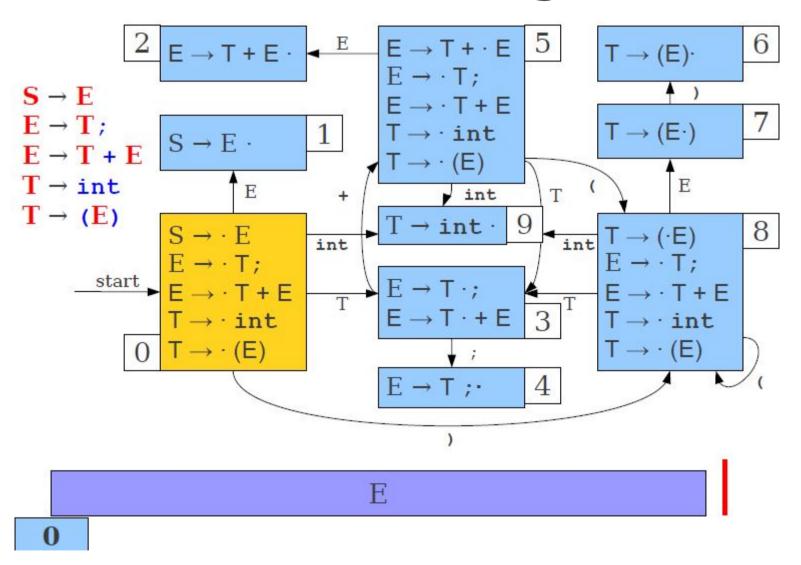


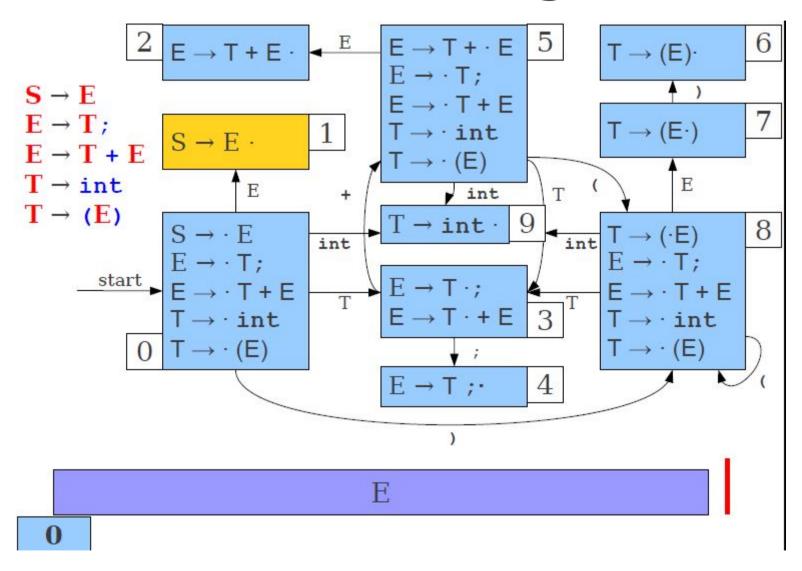












LR(0) Tables

(1)	S	\rightarrow	
/	_	_	

101		_	
(2)	E.	\longrightarrow	;
\			•

(3)
$$E \rightarrow T + E$$

(4) $T \rightarrow int$
(5) $T \rightarrow (E)$

(4)	Т	\longrightarrow	ir	nt
\ '		,		<u> </u>

$$(5) \mathsf{T} \rightarrow (\mathsf{E})$$

	Action					G	oto
	int	+	;	()	Е	Т
0	S 9			S8		S 1	S3
\bigvee	Acc	Acc	Acc	Acc	Acc		
2	r3	r3	r3	r3	r3		
3		S 5	S4				
4	r2	r2	r2	r2	r2		
5	S 9			S8		S 2	S3
6	r5	r5	r5	r5	r5		
7					s6		
8	S 9			\$8		S 7	S3
9	r4	r4	r4	r4	r4		

Representing the Automaton

- LR(0) parsers are usually represented via two tables: an action table and a goto table.
- The action table maps each state to an action:
 - shift, which shifts the next terminal, and
 - reduce $A \rightarrow \omega$, which performs reduction $A \rightarrow \omega$.
 - Any state of the form A → ω does that reduction;
 everything else shifts.
- The goto table maps state to a next state.
 - This is just the transition table for the automaton.

LR(0) Tables

(1)	S	\rightarrow	
/	_	_	

101			_
(2)		\longrightarrow	:
_/	_		- /

(3)
$$E \rightarrow T + E$$

(4) $T \rightarrow int$
(5) $T \rightarrow (E)$

(4)	T	\longrightarrow	ir	nt
· · /	-			_

$$(5) \mathsf{T} \rightarrow (\mathsf{E})$$

	Action				Goto		
	int	+	;	()	Е	Т
0	S 9			S8		S 1	S3
\bigvee	Acc	Acc	Acc	Acc	Acc		
2	r3	r3	r3	r3	r3		
3		S 5	<u>\$4</u>				
A	r2	r2	r2	r2	r2		
5	S 9			S8		S 2	S3
P	r5	r5	r5	r5	r5		
7					s6		
8	S9			S8		S 7	S3
9	r4	r4	r4	r4	r4		

The LR(0) Algorithm

- Maintain a stack of (symbol, state) pairs, which is initially (?, 1) for some dummy symbol ?.
- While the stack is not empty:
 - Let state be the top state.
 - If action[state] is shift:
 - Let t be the next symbol in the input.
 - _ Push (t, goto[state, t]) atop the stack.
 - If action[state] is reduce $A \rightarrow \omega$:
 - Remove $|\omega|$ symbols from the top of the stack.
 - Let top-state be the state on top of the stack.
 - _ Push (A, goto[top-state, A]) atop the stack.
 - Otherwise, report an error.