

Cutting Languages Down to Size

Student Project

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by

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Acronyms

ATP	automated theorem proving
BNF	Backus-Naur form
CFG	context-free grammar
CNF	first-order clause normal form
EBNF	extended Backus-Naur form
FOF	full first-order logic
PLY	Python Lex-Yacc
TFF	typed first-order logic
THF	typed higher-order logic
TPTP	Thousands of Problems for Theorem Provers

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1 Introduction

1.1 Problem Statement and Goals

Computer languages are likely to grow over time as they are getting more complex when their functionality is extended and more application cases are covered. On the one hand that leads to a more powerful language. However, on the other hand it becomes harder to understand the language and to implement it. Thus, it becomes harder for new users to use the language.

This problem can be addressed by extracting smaller sub-languages for particular use cases. This could be done manually, but using this method is likely to raise errors or divergences from the original grammar.

Therefore, the approach considered in this report is to develop an application that is able to automatically extract sub-languages from a language. A sub-language should be specified by the user using the application.

This report focusses on the Thousands of Problems for Theorem Provers ([TPTP](#)) language for automated theorem proving. Sub-languages of interest are for example a grammar just for first-order clause normal form ([CNF](#)) or full first-order logic ([FOF](#)). The grammar of the language is provided in an extended Backus-Naur form ([EBNF](#)). The first step to extract a sub-language is to build a lexer takes the grammar of the [TPTP](#) language as input and generates tokens. Subsequently a parser should build a parse tree that represents the grammar rules of the [TPTP](#) language. This parse tree should be visually presented to the user and the user can then choose which grammar rules should not be included in the desired sub-language. After the user specified the sub-language, the developed application should extract the sub-language from the [TPTP](#) language and present the sub-language in the same format as the original [TPTP](#) syntax. Also, comments present in the [TPTP](#) syntax should be maintained and associated with the corresponding rules in the reduced syntax.

1.2 Structure of the Report

This report is structured into six chapters. In the first chapter the research problem and goals of this research are stated. Then in chapter 2 the necessary background information for the following chapters 3 and 4 is provided. In chapter 3 the concept for the software tool is developed. Based on this, the implementation of the application is featured in chapter 4. TODO In chapter 5 the results of the TODO reduced grammar is tested on a problem which is presented in a form corresponding to the reduced grammar. Chapter 6 sums up the results achieved in this research and offers an outlook for possible future research.

2 Background and Theory

[1] Compiler: Translate (high-level) programming language into machine language

Different phases for writing a compiler, phases are processed sequentially

2.1 TPTP Language

The Thousands of Problems for Theorem Provers ([TPTP](#)) is a library of problems for automated theorem proving ([ATP](#)). Problems within the library are described in the [TPTP](#) language. The [TPTP](#) language is a formal language and its grammar is specified in an [EBNF](#). [2]

2.2 Backus-Naur form ([BNF](#))

The Backus-Naur form ([BNF](#)) is a language to describe context-free grammars. In the Backus-Naur form ([BNF](#)) nonterminal symbols are distinguished from terminal symbols by being enclosed by angle brackets, e. g. $\langle TPTP_File \rangle$ denotes the nonterminal symbol $TPTP_File$. Productions are described using the " $::=$ " symbol and alternatives are specified using the "|" symbol. [3] An example for a [BNF](#) production would be $TPTP_File ::= \langle TPTP_Input \rangle \mid \langle comment \rangle$. Using this pattern of notation whole grammars can be specified.

The [EBNF](#) extends the [BNF](#) by with following rules:

- optional expressions are surrounded by square brackets.
- repetition is denoted by curly brackets.
- parentheses are used for grouping.
- terminals are enclosed in quotation marks.

[4]

Different phases for writing a compiler, phases are processed sequentially

2.3 Grammar

Unlike regular expressions, grammars not only describe a language but also define a structure among the words of a language(?)(->additionally defines structure on the strings in the language it defines). Lexing or a so called lexical analysis is the division of input into units so called tokens [5]. The input is a string containing a sequence of characters. Often, the lexer is generated by a lexer generator and not written manually. When writing the lexer manually TODO A lexer generator takes a specification of tokens as input and generates the lexer automatically. The specification is usually written using regular expressions. A regular expression describes a formal language and can be described by a finite automata. A formal language describes a set of words belonging to the language. These words are built over the alphabet of the language. Shorthands are common to simplify a regular expression. For example all alphabetic letters in lower and upper case are combined and represented by [a-zA-Z]. The same principle can be also be applied to represent a set of numbers. However, using not clearly defined intervals e.g. [0-b] is not common as it has different interpretations by different lexer generators and thus can lead to mistakes. [1]

A grammar is a list of rules that defines the relationships among tokens [5]. These rules are also referred to as production rules. Given a start symbol, this symbol can be replaced by other symbols using the production rules. Using a recursive notation, production rules define derivations for symbols. The derived symbols can then once again be replaced until the derivation is a terminal symbol. Terminal symbols describe symbols that cannot be further derived. The alphabet of the described language build the set of terminal symbols. Nonterminal symbols however can be further derived and build merged with the terminal symbols the vocabulary of a grammar. Nonterminal symbols and terminal symbols are disjoint.

Reduced Grammar

Grammars are called reduced if each nonterminal symbol is terminating and reachable [Cremers75].

Given the set of terminal symbols Σ , a nonterminal symbol ξ is called terminating if there are productions $\xi \xrightarrow{*} z$ so that ξ can be derivated to z and $z \in \Sigma^*$. In other words, a nonterminal symbol ξ is terminating if there exist production rules so that ξ can be replaced by terminal symbols. [Cremers75]

Given the set of terminal symbols Σ and the start symbol S , a nonterminal symbol ξ is called reachable if there are production rules $S \xrightarrow{*} u\xi v$ so that S can be derivated to $u\xi v$ and $u, v \in \Sigma^*$. In other words, a nonterminal symbol ξ is reachable if there exist production rules so that the start symbol can be replaced by a symbol containing ξ . [Cremers75]

Context-free grammar

2.4 Lexer

Lexing or a so called lexical analysis is the division of input into units so called tokens [5]. Tokens are for example variable names or keywords. The input is a string containing a sequence of characters, the output is a sequence of tokens. Afterwards, the output can be used for further processing e.g. `??`. A lexer needs to distinguish different types of tokens and furthermore decide which token to use if there are multiple ones that fit the input. [1]

A simple approach to build a lexer is to build an automata for each token definition and then test to which automata the input corresponds. However, this would be slow as all automatas need to be passed through in the worst case. Therefore, it is convenient to build a single automata that tests each token simultaneously. This automata can be build by combining all regular expressions by disjunction. Each final state from each regular expression is marked to know which token has been identified.

It is possible, that final states overlap as a consequence of one token being a subset of another token. For solving such conflicts a precedence of tokens can be declared.

Usually the token that is being defined the earliest has a higher precedence and thus will be chosen if multiple tokens fit the input. [1]

Another task of the lexer is separating the input in order to divide it into tokens. Per convention the longest input that matches any token is chosen. [1]

2.5 Parser

Building a syntax tree out of the generated tokens [1]

Similar to lexers, parsers can be generated automatically. Therefore a parser generator takes as input a description of the relationship among tokens in form of a grammar. The output is the generated parser. [5]

Syntax analysis

Parsing: establish relationship among tokens [5] Grammar: list of rules that defines the relationships [5]

In this phase a parser will take a string of tokens and form a syntax tree with this construct by finding the matching derivations. The matching derivation can be found by using different approaches for example random guessing (predictive parsing) or LR parsing. Input: description of grammar [5] Output: parser [5]

-bottom up (LR parsing): parser takes inputs and searches for production where input is on the right side of a production rule and then replaces it by the left side

-top down (predictive parsing): parser takes input and searches for production where input is on the left side of a production rule

2.6 PLY

Python Lex-Yacc (PLY) [6] is an implementation of lex and yacc in python. [LALR-parsing] consists of lex.py and yacc.py

lex.py tokenizes an input string

2.7 Python?

3 Concept

This chapter outlines the concept and the architecture of the software tool. First, in section 3.3, the requirements the software tool needs to meet are described. Then, in section 3.2, the components needed are introduced. Then the proposed software architecture is described. After that the concept of each component is developed.

why python

3.1 Requirements

3.2 todo maybe rename Overview

Figure 3.1 outlines the procedure of extracting a sublanguage of the **TPTP** language. The first task is to import the **TPTP** language grammar specification file and extract the tokens using the lexer. The next phase is for the parser to create a data structure from the tokens, also checking if the syntax in the grammar file was correct. Then, a graph representing the imported **TPTP** grammar should be built.

This graph is subject to manipulation by disabling certain transitions or selecting a new start symbol in the following phase. This includes computation of the remaining reachable and terminating grammar. That new graph represents the grammar of the extracted language. To make this grammar usable, lastly the language specification has to be printed, based on the new graph, in the same format as the original language specification.

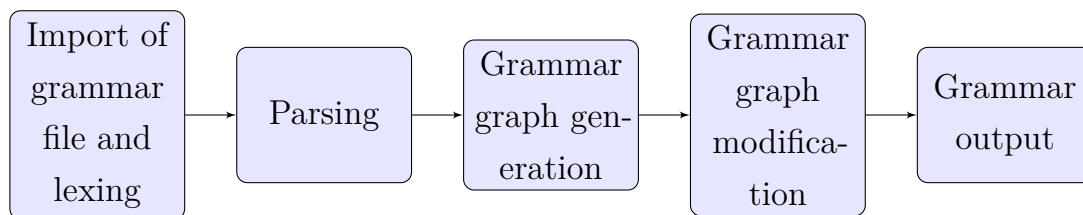


Figure 3.1: Procedure of extracting a sublanguage

3.3 Requirements

The tool should meet the following requirements:

The tool has a GUI that is the interface between the tool and a user. Hence, the user communicates with the tool via the GUI. The user should be able to import a grammar file. After the grammar file is imported, the grammar file should be displayed. This includes displaying by the grammar defined productions as well as comments that are associated with grammar productions. The user can select a new start symbol and can select which productions should be blocked. Productions can either be blocked as a whole or partly if the production is a disjunction. After the user made his choice, the new reduced grammar should be generated and displayed. The tool should also generate a control file listing blocked productions and the start symbol. Furthermore, the tool should be able to import a control file and reduce a given grammar based on this control file instead of reducing a grammar based on a users selection of blocked productions. The new reduced grammar should be exported to .txt format. Also, comments referring to the remaining productions should be kept and comments referring to productions that fell away should not be included in the new grammar.

3.3.1 Proposed Architecture

The architecture of the software tool should take the procedure of extracting a sublanguage (section 3.2) into consideration. From that, five main components can be identified: An import module responsible for importing the [TPTP](#) language specification from a file; A lexer for extracting tokens from the language specification; A parser for creating a data structure from the tokens; A graph builder and manipulator; An export module for exporting the graph in a text representation corresponding to the original language specification.

In addition to the components that provide the main functionality a graphical user interface and a console interface for user convenience is desired.

todo architecture diagram

3.4 Lexer

The lexer is responsible for extracting the tokens from the **TPTP** language grammar specification file. todo why lexer with ply, what does ply help **PLY** offers a lexer generator for python (see section 2.6). Using **PLY** a lexer can be built by specifying tokens as regular expressions.

Therefore the **TPTP** language grammar specification needs to be analysed in order to find elementary tokens and regular expressions, that precisely describe these tokens.

3.4.1 Elementary Tokens

todo check if bnf or ebnf

The grammar of the **TPTP** language is specified in a modified **EBNF** todo source. Therefore there are deviations from standard **EBNF** (see 2.2) that need to be analysed to specify elementary tokens. The standard **EBNF** only uses one production symbol (":="). In the **TPTP** language additional production symbols have been added. The following table 3.1 contains the production symbols used in the **TPTP** language, that also have to be recognized by the lexer.

Table 3.1: **TPTP** language production symbols [7]

Symbol	Rule Type
::=	Grammar
:==	Strict
::-	Token
:::	Macro

Another deviation from **EBNF** is that repetition is not denoted by surrounding curly brackets, but with a trailing * symbol.

Curly brackets have no special meaning in the **TPTP** language grammar specification and can be treated as terminal symbols.

The meaning of the alternative symbol `|` is unchanged and also parentheses and square brackets can appear as meta symbols.

Also, there are line comments in the [TPTP](#) language specification. A comment starts with the `%` symbol at the beginning of a line and ends at the end of that line. Following standard [BNF](#), nonterminal symbols are enclosed by the `<` and `>` symbol and terminal symbols are written without any special marking.

todo regular expressions

todo explain token nt symbol + production rule bc. of parser

3.4.2 Regular Expressions

3.5 Parser

In the [TPTP](#) language specification square brackets not necessarily denote that an expression is optional. In token and macro rules they have the same meaning as in traditional [EBNF](#) and in grammar and semantic rules square brackets are terminals.

3.5.1 Data Structure

The [TPTP](#) grammar, extracted from the [TPTP](#) grammar file, needs to be stored in a data structure that allows for modification. A graph representing possible transitions within the

3.5.2 Production Rules

The output of the parser is a list of the rules and the comments from the [TPTP](#) language specification file.

3.6 todo Graph Generation

-number rules -challenge that one start symbol can have multiple rule types -uml
NTNode

3.7 Generation of the reduced Grammar

3.8 Control File

A format for specifying the desired start symbol and blocked productions has to be developed. Using a file-based format enables the user to store desired configurations and for example a manual selection in the graphical user interface is not necessary. It also helps with using the command line interface, because there manual selection is not possible.

The format should be easy to parse and allow to specify all necessary information. This includes the desired start symbol and all production rules that should be blocked.

The proposed way to describe this information is to:

- define the desired start symbol in the first line.
- define blocked productions grouped by nonterminal symbol and production symbol separating each group by a new line. First defining the nonterminal symbol, then the production symbol and after that the index of the alternatives that should be blocked (indexing starts at zero).

Identifying the production symbol is necessary because there may be a nonterminal symbol that has productions with more than one production symbol.

Listing 3.1 contains a sample control file. In this file in the first line `<TPTP_File>` is specified as start symbol. The second line means, that the second grammar production alternative of the nonterminal symbol `<TPTP_input>` should be disabled. Analogue to that, the first, second, third and fifth grammar production alternative of the nonterminal symbol `<annotated_formula>` are said to be disabled in line 3.

todo further describe control file, is it understood, which production is disabled?
maybe graphical help??

```

1 <TPTP_file>
2 <TPTP_input>, ::=, 1
3 <annotated_formula>, ::=, 0, 1, 2, 5

```

Listing 3.1: Example of a control file

3.8.1 Selection of blocked Productions

3.8.2 Determination of the remaining reachable Productions

3.8.3 Determination of the remaining terminating Productions

3.9 Maintainig Comments

In the [TPTP](#) language specification there are comments providing supplemental information about the language and its symbols and rules. When generating a reduced grammar maintaining of comments is desired. This means that comments from the original language specification should be associated with the rule they belong to and if the rule is still present in the reduced grammar, also the comment should be.

Therefore a mechanism has to be designed for the association of comments to grammar rules.

Listing 3.2 features an example of a comment in the [TPTP](#) language specification.

```

1 %——Top of Page——
2 %——TFF formulae.
3 <tff_formula> ::= <tff_logic_formula> | <tff_atom_typing> |
4 <tff_subtype> | <tfx_sequent>

```

Listing 3.2: Example of a comment in the [TPTP](#) language specification

heuristic: comments near the rule the refer to associate comment with r

bei tree building temporäres startsymbol nutzen (da mehrere Startsymbole möglich)

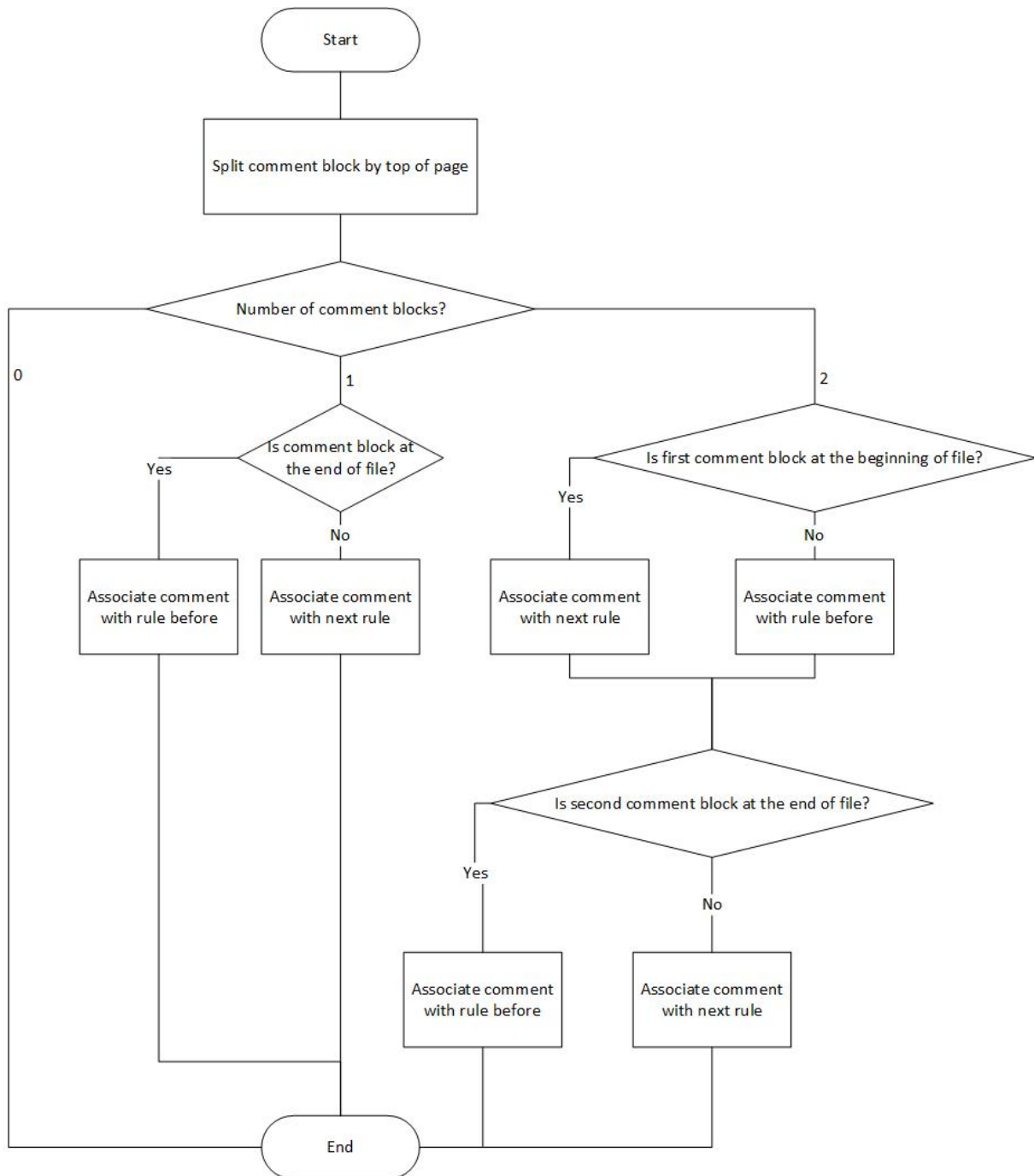


Figure 3.2: Maintaining Comments

3.10 Console Interface

3.11 GUI

cd /

4 Implementation

4.1 Lexer

-Definition of tokens

-Tabs and newlines ignored

-Newline would be helpful to identify comments because a comment is a newline followed by the percentage sign, as well as new rules if each rule would be represented in one line. However, there are rules that cover multiple lines. That is the main reason newlines are ignored.

-A comment is identified by the lexer as a percentage sign followed by an arbitrary character excluding "]". This is followed by any arbitrary character. A comment can not only be identified by a percentage sign as the percentage sign is also part of the terminal symbols. However, the percentage symbol when used as terminal symbol is embedded in square brackets.

Tokens: LGRAMMAR/TOKEN/STRICT/MACRO EXPRESSION:

Any arbitrary symbol that is the name of the rule followed by the symbol itself
(:==,:::,...)

Non terminal symbol:

A non terminal symbol starts with "<" and ends with ">". In between there is any arbitrary sequence of numbers, underscores and small or capital letters.

T SYMBOL:

COMMENT:

OPEN SQUARE BRACKET/CLOSE SQUARE BRACKET, OPEN/CLOSE PARENTHESIS, ALTERNATIVE SYMBOL, REPETITION SYMBOL:

-is recognized and represented by the symbol itself

test

4.2 Parser

The parser is taking the tokens from the lexer and matches them to defined production rules.

4.3 GUI

5 Validation

back to back testing show advantages and useful for tptp users...

comment association

6 Conclusion

6.1 Future Work

comment association

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