Last Class: Parsing
1. Grammars and parsing
2. Top-down and bottom-up parsing
3. A top-down parser

Today: Parsing
1. Bottom-up chart parsing
2. Earley algorithm

#### General Parsing Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammar</th>
<th>Top-Down</th>
<th>Bottom-Up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. S → NP VP</td>
<td>S → NP VP</td>
<td>NAME ate the cat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. VP → V NP</td>
<td>→ NAME VP</td>
<td>→ NAME V the cat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. NP → NAME</td>
<td>→ Beav V VP</td>
<td>→ NAME V ART cat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. NP → ART N</td>
<td>→ Beav V NP</td>
<td>→ NAME V ART N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. NAME → Beavis</td>
<td>→ Beav ate NP</td>
<td>→ NP V ART N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. V → ate</td>
<td>→ Beav ate ART N</td>
<td>→ NP V NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ART → the</td>
<td>→ Beav ate the N</td>
<td>→ NP VP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. N → cat</td>
<td>→ Beav ate the cat</td>
<td>→ S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Algorithm for a Top-Down Parser

\[
PSL \leftarrow (((S) \ 1))
\]

1. **Check for failure.** If PSL is empty, return NO.
2. **Select the current state,** \( C \leftarrow \text{pop} \ (PSL) \).
3. **Check for success.** If \( C = ((()) \ <\text{final-position}>)) \), YES.
4. **Otherwise, generate the next possible states.**
   (a) \( s_1 \leftarrow \text{first-symbol}(C) \)
   (b) If \( s_1 \) is a *lexical symbol* and next word can be in that class, create new state by removing \( s_1 \), updating the word position, and adding it to \( PSL \).
   (c) If \( s_1 \) is a *non-terminal*, generate a new state for each rule in the grammar that can rewrite \( s_1 \). Add all to \( PSL \).

#### Problems with the Top-Down Parser
1. Only judges grammaticality.
2. Stops when it finds a single derivation.
3. No semantic knowledge employed.
4. No way to rank the derivations.
5. Problems with left-recursive rules.
6. Problems with ungrammatical sentences.
7. **Terribly inefficient!!**

*Have the first year Phd students in the computer science department take the Q-exam.*

*Have the first year Phd students in the computer science department taken the Q-exam?*
Chart Parsers

**chart:** data structure that stores partial results of the parsing process in such a way that they can be reused. The chart for an \( n \)-word sentence consists of:

- \( n + 1 \) vertices
- a number of edges that connect vertices

\[ \text{S} \rightarrow \text{NP} . \text{VP} \]
\[ \text{VP} \rightarrow \text{V} \text{NP} . \]

**Chart Parsing: The General Idea**

The process of parsing an \( n \)-word sentence consists of forming a chart with \( n + 1 \) vertices and adding edges to the chart one at a time.

- **Goal:** To produce a complete edge that spans from vertex 0 to \( n \) and is of category \( S \).
- There is no backtracking.
- Everything that is put in the chart stays there.
- Chart contains all information needed to create parse tree.

**Bottom-UP Chart Parsing Algorithm**

Do until there is no input left:

1. If the agenda is empty, get next word from the input, look up word categories, add to agenda (as constituent spanning two postions).
2. Select a constituent from the agenda: constituent \( C \) from \( p_1 \) to \( p_2 \).
3. Insert \( C \) into the chart from position \( p_1 \) to \( p_2 \).
4. For each rule in the grammar of form \( X \rightarrow C X_1 \ldots X_n \), add an active edge of form \( X \rightarrow C \circ X_1 \ldots X_n \) from \( p_1 \) to \( p_2 \).
5. Extend existing edges that are looking for a \( C \).
   (a) For any active edge of form \( X \rightarrow X_1 \ldots \circ CX_n \) from \( p_0 \) to \( p_1 \), add a new active edge \( X \rightarrow X_1 \ldots \circ X \circ X_n \) from \( p_0 \) to \( p_2 \).
   (b) For any active edge of form \( X \rightarrow X_1 \ldots X_n \circ C \) from \( p_0 \) to \( p_1 \), add a new (completed) constituent of type \( X \) from \( p_0 \) to \( p_2 \) to the agenda.
Grammar and Lexicon

Grammar:
1. \( S \rightarrow NP \: VP \)
2. \( NP \rightarrow ART \: N \)
3. \( NP \rightarrow ART \: ADJ \: N \)
4. \( VP \rightarrow V \: NP \)

Lexicon:
- the: ART
- man: N, V
- old: ADJ, N
- boat: N

Sentence: 1 The 2 old 3 man 4 the 5 boat 6

---

Example

\[
\begin{array}{c}
S \quad \text{(rule 1)} \\
NP1 \text{ (rule 2)} \quad VP1 \quad NP2 \text{ (rule 3)} \quad VP2 \text{ (rule 4)} \\
\begin{array}{c}
The \quad old \\
ART1 \quad ADJ1 \\
N2 \quad V1 \\
\end{array} \\
\begin{array}{c}
man \\
ART2 \\
N3 \\
\end{array} \\
\begin{array}{c}
the \\
ART \quad ADJ \quad N \\
\end{array} \\
\begin{array}{c}
boat. \\
\end{array} \\
\end{array}
\]

---

Bottom-up Chart Parser

Is it any less naive than the top-down parser?
1. Only judges grammaticality. [fixed]
2. Stops when it finds a single derivation. [fixed]
3. No semantic knowledge employed.
4. No way to rank the derivations.
5. Problems with ungrammatical sentences. [better]
6. Terribly inefficient [??]

---

Efficient Parsing

\( n = \text{sentence length} \)

Time complexity for naive algorithm: exponential in \( n \)

Time complexity for bottom-up chart parser: \( \bigO(n^3) \)

Options for improving efficiency:
1. Don’t do twice what you can do once.
2. Don’t represent distinctions that you don’t need.
   
   Full leaves fall and spring leaves spring.
3. Don’t do once what you can avoid altogether.
   
   The can holds the water. (“can”: AUX, V, N)
Top-Down Chart Parser

For all S rules of the form $S \rightarrow X_1 \ldots X_k$, add a (top-down) edge from 1 to 1 labeled: $S \rightarrow \circ X_1 \ldots X_k$.

Do until there is no input left:

1. If the agenda is empty, look up word categories for next word, add to agenda.
2. Select a constituent from the agenda: constituent $C$ from $p_1$ to $p_2$.
3. Using the (bottom-up) edge extension algorithm, combine $C$ with every active edge on the chart (adding $C$ to chart as well). Add any new constituents to the agenda.
4. For any active edges created in Step 3, add them to the chart using the top-down edge introduction algorithm.

Grammar and Lexicon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammar</th>
<th>Lexicon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. $S \rightarrow NP , VP$</td>
<td>the: ART</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. $NP \rightarrow ART , ADJ , N$</td>
<td>large: ADJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. $NP \rightarrow ART , N$</td>
<td>can: N, AUX, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. $NP \rightarrow ADJ , N$</td>
<td>hold: N, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. $VP \rightarrow AUX , VP$</td>
<td>water: N, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. $VP \rightarrow V , NP$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sentence: 1 The 2 large 3 can 4 can 5 hold 6 water 7