

Module 6: ANNIC



The art and craft of JAPE rules



- You know by now how to write some simple JAPE rules
- The question is: how do you design them? How do you find patterns which are frequent in your test corpus?
- Given a dataset of tweets, how can you be sure that the JAPE LHS pattern you are about to implement doesn't do more harm than good?

ANNIC: Annotations in Context



- Motivation
 - Need for a corpus analysis tool
 - Useful for authoring of IE patterns for rules

- ANNIC is an IR engine that can search over:
 - Document Content (words)
 - Metadata (Annotation types, features and values)
 - for example: Person.gender=="male"

ANNIC



- is based on Apache Lucene technology.
- can index any document supported by GATE
- is integrated in GATE as a Searchable Datastore
- has an advanced GUI that provides:
 - view of annotation mark-ups over the matched patterns
 - interactive way of developing new patterns
 - annotation statistics

How does it work?



- Initialization
 - where to store
 - what to index and what to exclude
 - context boundary (e.g. restricted within sentence or paragraph boundaries)
- Index actions linked with Datastore actions
 - when document is saved, index or re-index if already indexed
 - when document is deleted, delete it from the index

Hands-on 1: creating a datastore



In GATE, right click on Datastores, then Create Datastore



- Specify a new empty directory for the index
- By default, the annotation sets to be indexed are the default set (<null>) and the Key set (where by convention we put goldstandard annotations
- We want to index only the PreProcess annotation set
- This needs to be specified at index creation time we cannot change it later

Create Lucene Datastore (2)



- Click on the pencil button opposite Annotation Sets
- In the list box, delete the default values, type PreProcess and press the Add button



- Leave all else with default values
- Click OK, the new datastore is now ready to use

ANNIC: The Query Language



- JAPE –like LHS Pattern syntax
 - String within quotes or without quotes
 - e.g. "ubuntu"
 - {AnnotationType}
 - e.g. {Person}
 - {AnnotationType == string}
 - e.g. {Organization == "University of Sheffield"}
 - {AT.featureName==value}
 - e.g. {Person.gender == male}
 - {AT.feature==value, AT.feature==value}
 - e.g. {Token.orth == "upperInitial", Token.length == "3"}

ANNIC: The Query Language (2)



- Klene Operator + and * but they need to be quantified
 - {Person}{Token}*3{Organization} find all Person and Organization annotations within up to 3 tokens of each other
- Logical | (OR) operator
 - {A}({B} | {C})
- Order of query terms is very important



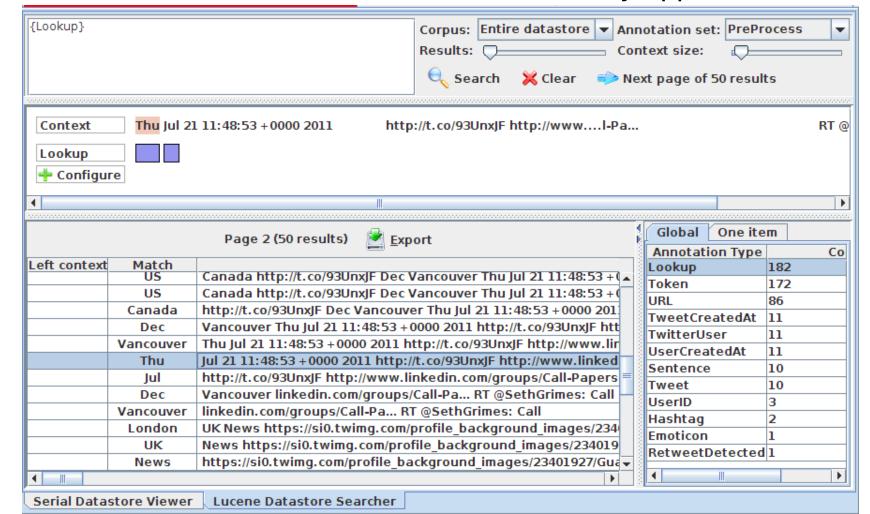
Hands-on: ANNIC Pattern Searches

- Create a corpus and save it to the newly created Lucene Datastore
- Populate the corpus from the corpus/annic-documents directory
- Note: if you populate the corpus before saving it, all documents are loaded in memory – this might be bad if you have a lot!
- Double click on the datastore
- Click on the "Lucene Datastore Searcher" tab at the bottom
- Choose over which annotation set you wish to search (top right). Enter a test ANNIC query (e.g. {Lookup} or {Hashtag}) in the big search field, then press Search

Example: Building a Date pattern



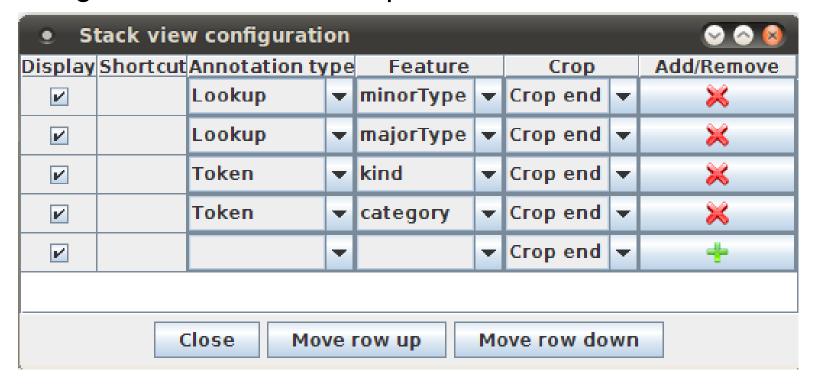
 Let us first start by checking the {Lookup} annotations in the PreProcess set and the context in which they appear



Seeing More Context

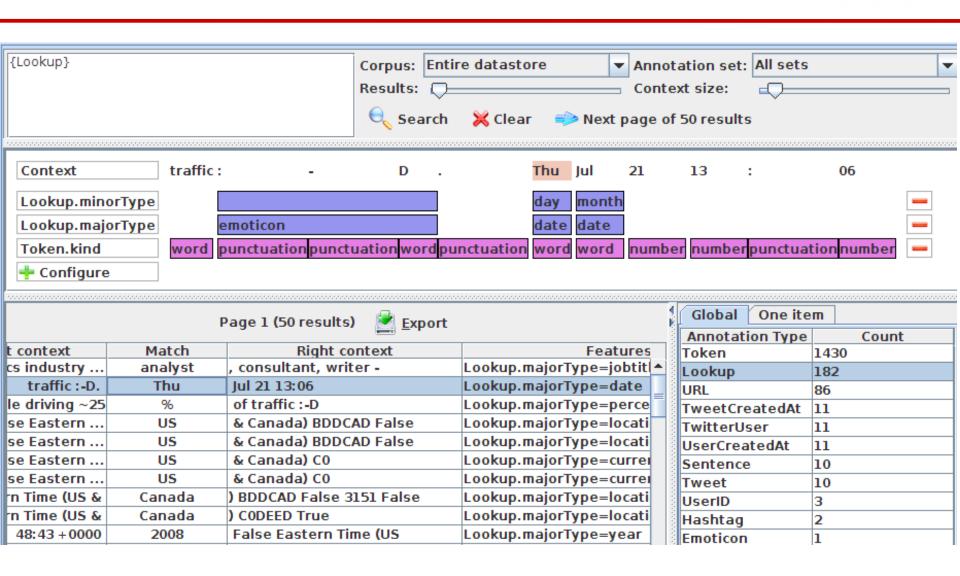


- Click the Configure button
- + Configure
- In the dialog box, keep adding rows for the annotation types (and optionally features) that you'd like displayed in the viewer
- A good set for our example is this:



Seeing More Context (2)





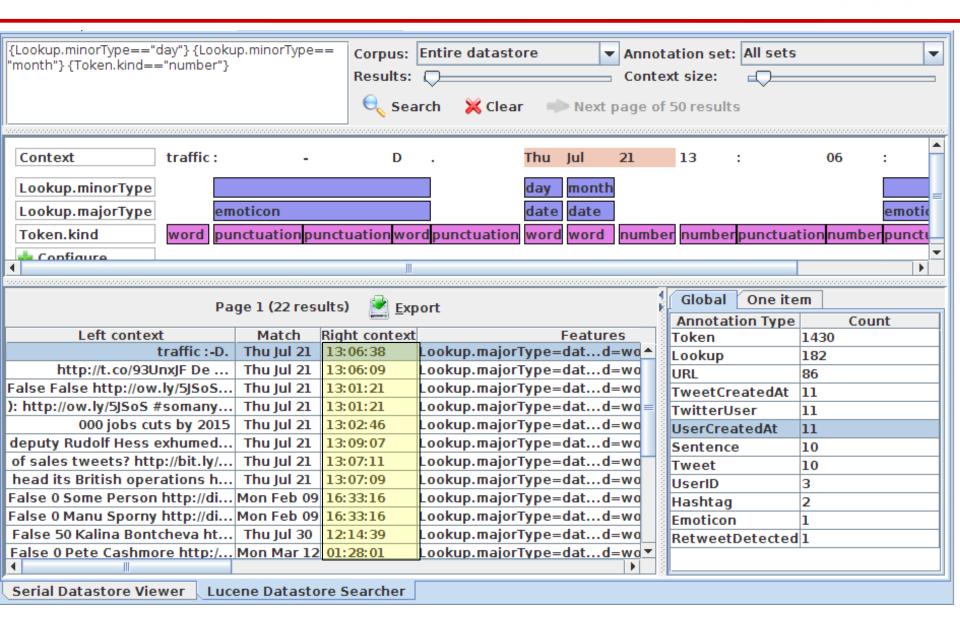
Building Up A Date Pattern



- Let's look for dates which contain a day of the week
- We start the query by typing {Lookup.minorType=="day"}
- 22 results are returned. The subsequent word is typically a Lookup of type month
- Expand the query: {Lookup.minorType=="day"}
 {Lookup.minorType=="month"}
- This still returns 22 results, which means we haven't lost anything or introduced noise
- From inspection, we notice that what follows next is a number.
 These can be recognised from Token.kind == "number"
- Final Date LHS pattern: {Lookup.minorType=="day"}
 {Lookup.minorType=="month"}{Token.kind=="number"}

Example Results





Hands-on: Expand to include the time

- Double-click on the datastore, open the ANNIC GUI
- In the ANNIC GUI:
 - Expand the pattern to include the time expressions

Page 1 (22 results) Export				
	Match		Right context	Fe
traffic:-D.	Thu Jul 21	13:06:38	+0000 2011 False 36	Lookup.majorType
://t.co/93UnxJF De	Thu Jul 21	13:06:09	+0000 2011 False 3	Lookup.majorType
manyerrorsitsfunny	Thu Jul 21	13:01:21	+0000 2011 False 93	Lookup.majorType
manyerrorsitsfunny	Thu Jul 21	13:01:21	+0000 2011 False 93	Lookup.majorType
00 jobs cuts by 2015	Thu Jul 21	13:02:46	+0000 2011 False 9402955	Lookup.majorType
http://bbc.in/q8E6g2	Thu Jul 21	13:09:07	+0000 2011 False 36	Lookup.majorType
http://bit.ly/oKd8lQ	Thu Jul 21	13:07:11	+0000 2011 False 46	Lookup.majorType
http://bit.ly/pkqXy0	Thu Jul 21	13:07:09	+0000 2011 False 65	Lookup.majorType

Converting the Pattern to a JAPE Rule

- You might wish to create several different annotations from this JAPE LHS, e.g. Date, Time, and Offset
- Use different named blocks in the pattern to achieve this
- We leave this as homework, especially if you wish to link the year (which appears at the end) with the rest of the date
- A relevant PR here is the DateNormalizer:
 - http://gate.ac.uk/userguide/sec:misccreole:datenormalizer

Other interesting searches



