MDSWriter: Annotation tool for creating high-quality multi-document summarization corpora

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- Screenshots -

Source code:

https://github.com/UKPLab/mdswriter

Video tutorial:

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC1-qTfTCnVBZklJwCj2kGDQ

Dashboard

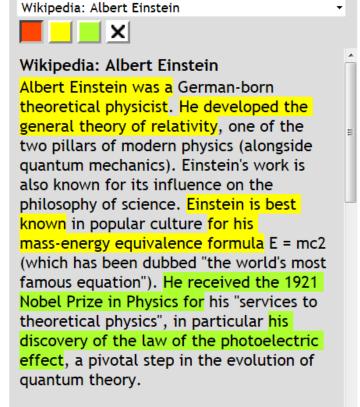
ID	Topic	Documents	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7
1	Albert Einstein	10	√	√	✓	√	√	√	0
2	AlphaGo vs. Lee Sedol	11	√	√	√	✓	✓	✓	√
3	Zika Virus	9	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0
4	Brexit	25	√	✓	√	✓	0	×	×
5	46th World Economic Forum	15	√	✓	√	0	×	×	×
6	US presidential election 2016	13	√	✓	√	√	✓	0	×
7	Refugee Crisis	20	√	√	0	×	×	×	×
8	Rio Olympics	15	√	√	0	×	×	×	×
9	Myanmar general elections	15	0	×	×	×	×	×	×
10	Helmut Schmidt	11	0	×	×	×	×	×	×

Dashboard | User: Demo (Logout)

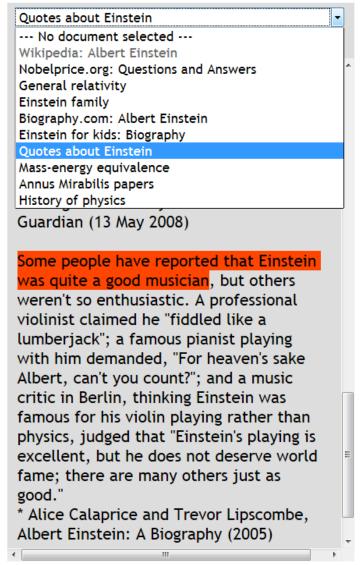
Step Complete

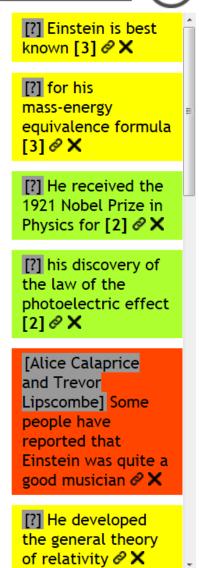


1. Nugget identification



Near the beginning of his career, Einstein thought that Newtonian mechanics was no longer enough to reconcile the laws of classical mechanics with the laws of the electromagnetic field. This led to the development of his special theory of relativity. He realized, however, that the

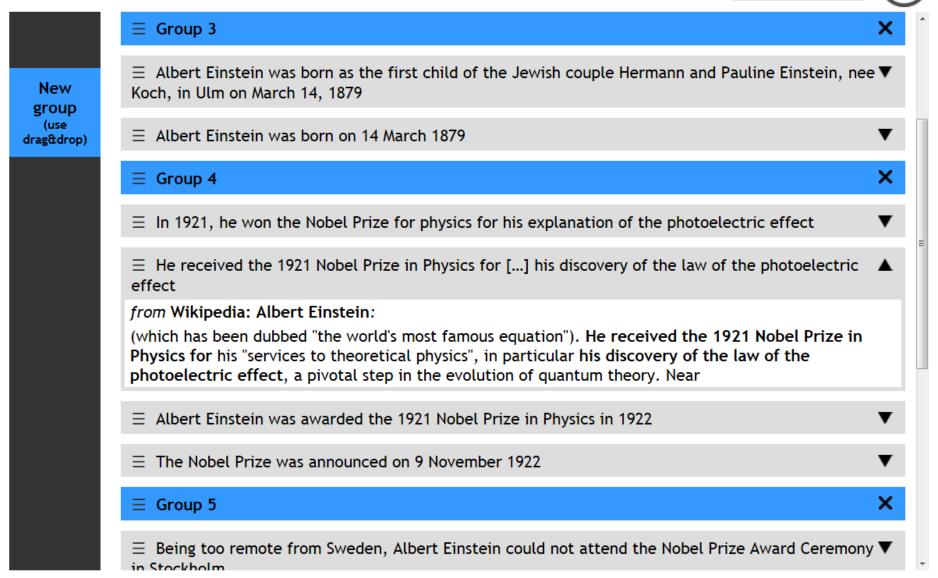




MDSWriter: Albert Einstein Dashboard | User: Demo (Logout)

2. Redundancy removal





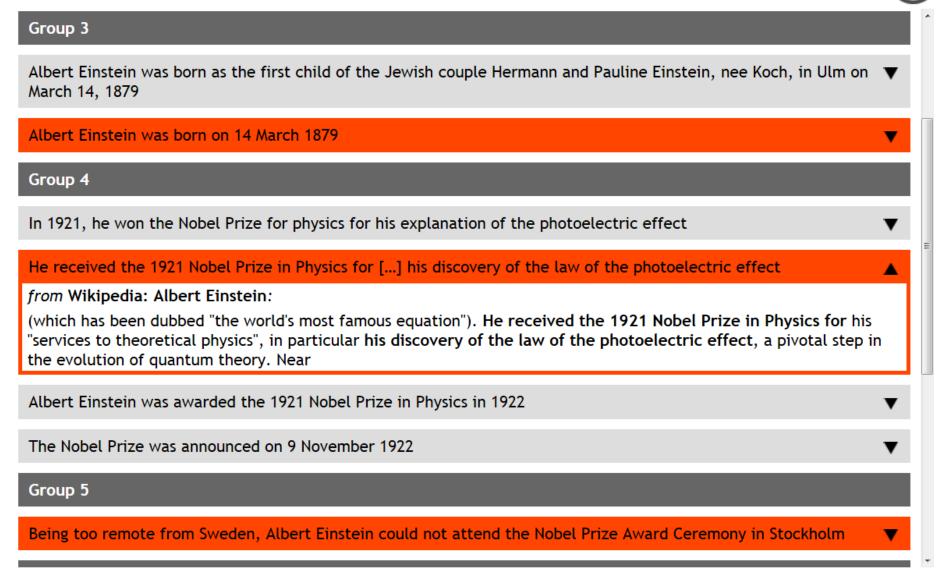
Step 2: Group redundant information

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3. Best nugget selection

Step Complete





Step 3: Choose representative information

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4. Co-reference resolution

Step Complete



Original nugget

1905 he published several of his important scientific works.

One of them deals with the ground-breaking special theory of relativity. Another work contains the most famous formula of the

Modified nugget

One of them [scientific works] deals with the groundbreaking special theory of relativity

Previous nugget Nugget 4 of 9 Next nugget

A short time later the Einstein family went to Munich where Albert first attended elementary school and subsequently Luitpold grammar school. He was an "average" pupil but already very early interested in science and mathematics. He did not like lessons in grammar school as they were held with strict discipline and as he was forced to learn. When he turned 15 he left school without any degree and followed his family to Milan. To make up for the missed degree he attended school in Aarau (Switzerland) from 1895 to 1896 when he successfully took his A-levels and began to study in Zurich. His ambition was to obtain the diploma of a subject teacher for mathematics and physics. He successfully finished his studies in July 1900.

He moved to Bern and was given work at the Patent Office. In his leisure time he worked in the area of theoretical physics. In 1905 he published several of his important scientific works. One of them deals with the ground-breaking special theory of relativity. Another work contains the most famous formula of the world "E = $m \cdot c2$ ". This formula states that matter can be converted into energy.

In this mathematical equation, E stands for energy, m for mass and c for the speed of the light in a vacuum (ca. 300,000 km/s).

5. Sentence formulation



Step Complete



Original nugget

(which has been dubbed "the world's most famous equation").

He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics for his "services to theoretical physics", in particular his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect, a pivotal step in the evolution of quantum theory. Near

Modified nugget

Albert Einstein received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect.

Previous nugget Nugget 6 of 9 Next nugget

Wikipedia: Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein was a German-born theoretical physicist. He developed the general theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics (alongside quantum mechanics). Einstein's work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of science. Einstein is best known in popular culture for his mass-energy equivalence formula E = mc2 (which has been dubbed "the world's most famous equation"). He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics for his "services to theoretical physics", in particular his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect, a pivotal step in the evolution of quantum theory.

Near the beginning of his career, Einstein thought that Newtonian mechanics was no longer enough to reconcile the laws of classical mechanics with the laws of the electromagnetic field. This led to the development of his special theory of relativity. He realized, however, that the principle of relativity could also be extended to gravitational fields, and with his subsequent theory of gravitation in 1916, he published a paper on general relativity. He continued to deal with problems of statistical mechanics and quantum theory, which led to his explanations of particle theory and the motion of molecules. He also investigated the thermal properties of light which laid the foundation of the photon theory of light. In 1917, Einstein applied the

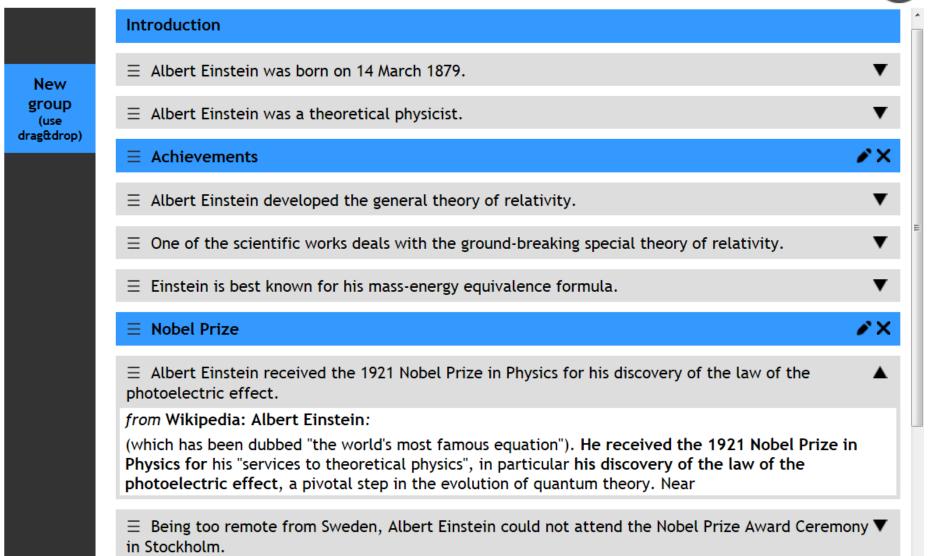
Step 5: Rewrite nuggets as full sentences

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6. Summary organization

Step Complete





Step 6: Order the sentences thematically

7. Summary composition







Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein was born on 14 March 1879. He was a theoretical physicist.

Albert Einstein developed the general theory of relativity. One of his important scientific works deals with the ground-breaking special theory of relativity. He is best known for his mass-energy equivalence formula.

For his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect, he received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics. Being too remote from Sweden, Albert Einstein could not attend the Nobel Prize Award Ceremony in Stockholm.

Alice Calaprice and Trevor Lipscombe note that some people have reported that Einstein was quite a good musician. Later, he immigrated to the U.S. [...]

All Nuggets

All Nuggets

- Einstein is best known...for his mass-energy equivalence formula
- He developed the general theory of relativity
- Albert Einstein was born as the first child of the Jewish couple Hermann and Pauline Einstein, nee Koch, in Ulm on March 14, 1879
- Albert Einstein was born on 14 March 1879
- In 1921, he won the Nobel Prize for physics for his explanation of the photoelectric effect
- He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics for...his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect
- Albert Einstein was awarded the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics in 1922
- The Nobel Prize was announced on 9 November 1922
- Being too remote from Sweden, Albert Einstein could not attend the Nobel Prize Award Ceremony in Stockholm
- One of them deals with the ground-breaking special theory of relativity
- Some people have reported that Einstein was quite a good musician
- Albert Einstein was a...theoretical physicist
- immigrated to the U.S.

ca. 106/300 Words

Step 7: Write the final summary