Introduction au Traitement Automatique des Langues

3 - Les niveaux de traitement - de «bas niveau»

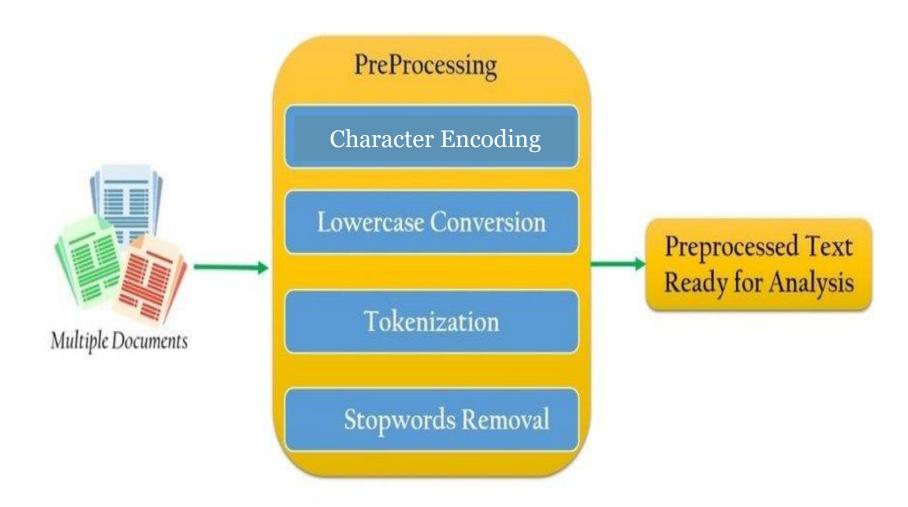
Introduction au traitement automatique des langues

Contenu de la matière :

- 1) Introduction Générale
- 2) Les applications du TAL
- 3) Les niveaux de traitement Traitements de «bas niveau»
- 4) Les niveaux de traitement Le niveau lexical
- 5) Les niveaux de traitement Le niveau syntaxique
- 6) Les niveaux de traitement Le niveau sémantique
- 7) Les niveaux de traitement Le niveau pragmatique

Traitement bas niveau

Prétraitement (PreProcessing) d'un énoncé textuel :



Traitement bas niveau

• Série TP 1 - Python

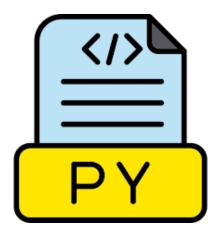


Partie 1 - Découverte



Partie 2 - Exercices

Traitement bas niveau



Partie 1 – Découverte

- Character Encoding
- Tokenization: whitespace & regex



Partie 2 - Exercices

Série TP 1 - Python

- Variables & types
- Type casting
- Assignation multiple de variables
- Affichage : print & string formatting
- Lecture : input
- Data structures : List, Dictionnary, Set, Tuple
- List : Declaration, Indexes (pos et neg), Slicing, Unpacking,
 Methods/Functions : append, insert, pop, len, sort.
- o Dict: Declaration, Element Access/Modify, methods (keys, values, items).
- o Sets & Tuples
- if .. elif .. else
- Les boucles : for & while
- Les fonctions

```
# Afficher tous les encodages qui existent
import sys
import encodings
# Récuperer le nom des encodages
encodages = encodings.aliases.aliases.values()
# Eliminer Les doublants
encodages = set(encodages)
# Trier les éléments de la liste
encodages = sorted(encodages)
# join permet de mettre un séparateur entre les éléments pour les afficher
print("\n".join(encodages))
```

```
# Recuperer le codepoint en décimal d'un caractère : ord()
 ord('A')
65
 print(ord('é'))
  print(ord('€'))
  233
  8364
  # Recuperer le caractère par son codepoint en décimal : chr()
  chr(65)
  'A'
  print(chr(97))
  print(chr(237))
  print(chr(8364))
  а
  ĺ
```

```
# Afficher tous les caractères (le Charset) de l'encodage ASCII 7 bits - 128 caractères for i in range(128):
    print(chr(i))
```

```
# Afficher les caractères arabes
for i in range(1536, 1791):
    print(chr(i))
```

. . .

```
# Afficher les caractères tifinagh
for i in range(11568 , 11631):
    print(chr(i))
```

```
# Afficher un caractère par son code point Unicode : \u + codepoint en 4 chiffres
print('\u0636')
                                                                                             FileFormat.Info » In
ض
                                                          Unicode Character 'ARABIC LETTER DAD' (U+0636)
print('\u1F68')
Ö
                                                                         ARABIC LETTER DAD
# Afficher des formules chimiques avec codepoint unicode : \u
print("The chemical formula of water is H\u20820.Water dissociates into H\u207A and OH\u207B")
```

The chemical formula of water is H₂O.Water dissociates into H⁺ and OH⁻

```
: # En Python3, il existe deux types de chaine de caractère: str (character string) et bytes (byte string
ch = 'Bonjour'
print(ch, type(ch))

bt = b'Bonsoir'
print(bt, type(bt))

Bonjour <class 'str'>
b'Bonsoir' <class 'bytes'>
```

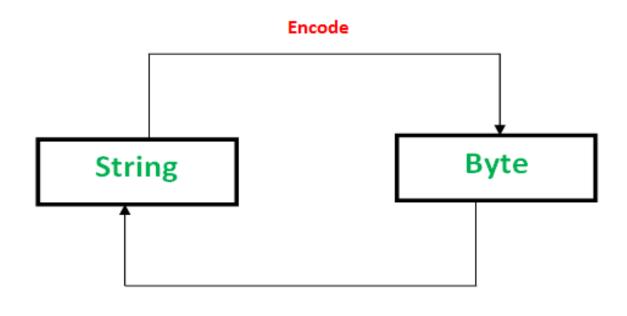
- Use str for textual data, as it supports Unicode.
- Use bytes for binary data, such as file I/O, networking, or encryption.
- Convert between them using .encode() and .decode().

```
while Len(sensed_values) < 100 :
    sensor = arduino_serial.readline().decode('ascii').strip()</pre>
```

```
: # En Python3, il existe deux types de chaine de caractère: str (character string) et bytes (byte string
 ch = 'Bonjour'
 print(ch, type(ch))
 bt = b'Bonsoir'
 print(bt, type(bt))
  Bonjour <class 'str'>
 b'Bonsoir' <class 'bytes'>
  # A noter que : bytes ne peut contenir que des caractères ASCII (1 octet)
  'مرحبا'bt_2 = b'مرحبا
    Input In [11]
      'مرحبا' bt_2 = b
  SyntaxError: bytes can only contain ASCII literal characters.
```

Encoding schema:

- 1. ASCII
- 2. UTF-8
- 3. UTF-16
- 4. UTF-32



Decode

```
# Encoder (convertir) une chaine de caractères str vers bytes en utilisant
my_str = 'I am a string'
my_bt = my_str.encode('utf-8')
print(my bt)
b'I am a string'
# Decoder (reconvertir) le bytes vers str : decode()
my bt.decode('utf-8')
'I am a string'
```

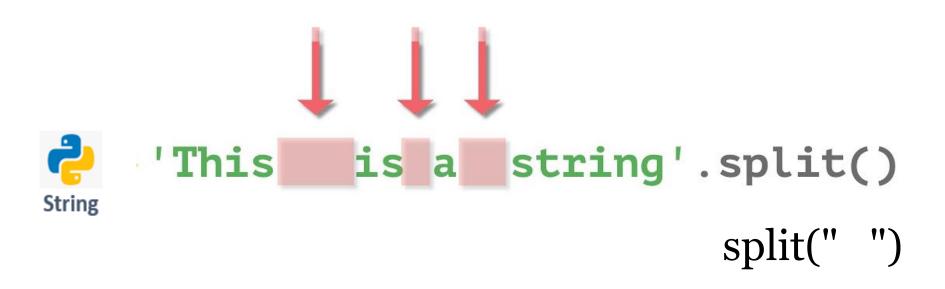
```
# Encoder (convertir) une chaine de caractères str vers bytes en
my_str = 'I am a string'
my_bt = my_str.encode('ascii')
# Rappel: les chaînes bytes ne sont pas lisibles par l'humain, P
print(my_bt)
b'I am a string'
# Decoder (reconvertir) le bytes vers str : decode()
my bt.decode('ascii')
'I am a string'
```

```
# Attention aux erreurs - caractères non pris en compte par l'encodage : UnicodeDecodeError
utf str = "Euro symbol is a non ASCII character: €"
ascii bt = utf str.encode('ascii')
print(ascii bt)
UnicodeEncodeError
                                          Traceback (most recent call last)
Input In [17], in <cell line: 3>()
      1 # Attention aux erreurs - caractères non pris en compte par l'encodage : UnicodeDecodeError
     2 utf_str = "Euro symbol is a non ASCII character: €"
----> 3 ascii_bt = utf_str.encode('ascii')
     4 print(ascii_bt)
UnicodeEncodeError: 'ascii' codec can't encode character '\u20ac' in position 38: ordinal not in rang
e(128)
```

```
\\u20ac
                                                                            \\N{EURO SIGN}
# Solution : le paramètre errors ('replace', 'backslashreplace', 'ignore', 'namereplace')
utf str = "Euro symbol is a non ASCII character: €"
ascii bt = utf str.encode('ascii', errors="ignore")
print(ascii_bt)
b'Euro symbol is a non ASCII character: '
# Solution : le paramètre errors ('replace', 'backslashreplace', 'ignore', 'namereplace')
utf_str = "Euro symbol is a non ASCII character: €"
ascii_bt = utf_str.encode('ascii', errors="replace")
print(ascii bt)
b'Euro symbol is a non ASCII character: ?'
# Reconvertir/décoder vers le str
 ascii bt.decode("ascii") # perte du caractère € dans la chaine originale, remplacé par le ?, car non re
```

^{&#}x27;Euro symbol is a non ASCII character: ?'

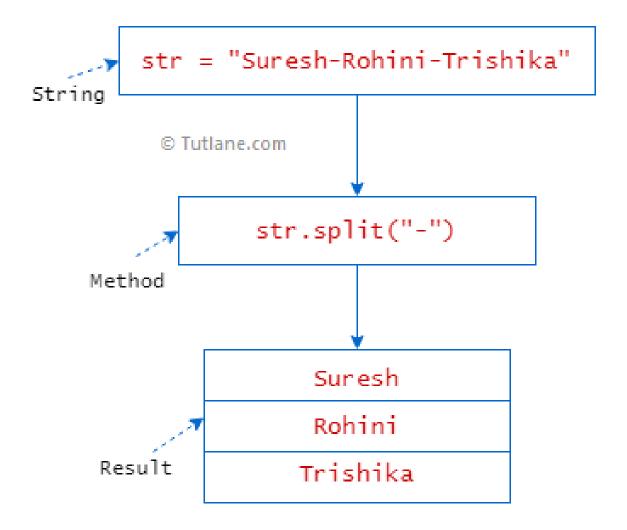
2 - Segementation - Tokenization





This is a string	
------------------	--

['This', 'is', 'a', 'string']



2 - Segementation - Tokenization

Syntax

string.split(separator, maxsplit)

Parameter Values

Parameter	Description
separator	Optional. Specifies the separator to use when splitting the string. By default any whitespace is a separator
maxsplit	Optional. Specifies how many splits to do. Default value is -1, which is "all occurrences"

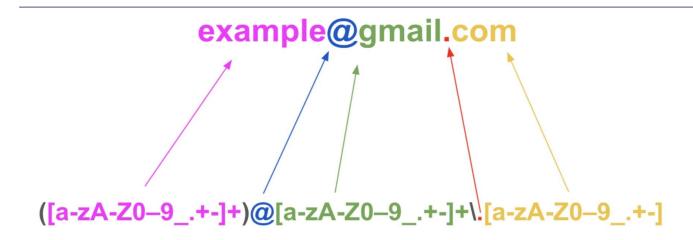
```
example = "apple#banana#cherry#orange"
x = example.split("#")
print(x)

['apple', 'banana', 'cherry', 'orange']

example.split("#", maxsplit=1)

['apple', 'banana#cherry#orange']
```

```
text = "I'm Very Hungry. I want to eat something, maybe an apple."
# Sentence tokenization : split(separator, maxsplit)
text.split(".")
["I'm Very Hungry", ' I want to eat something, maybe an apple', '']
# Word tokenization - White space : split(separator, maxsplit)
text.split(" ")
["I'm",
 'Very',
 'Hungry.',
 'I',
 'want'.
 'to',
 'eat',
 'something,',
 'maybe',
```





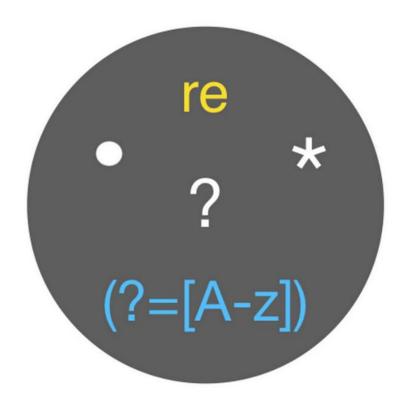
2 - Segementation - Tokenization

Python

regex

Regular Expression

re module → import re



2 - Segementation - Tokenization

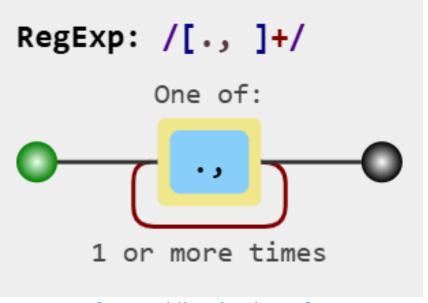
RegEx Functions

The re module offers a set of functions that allows us to search a string for a match:

Function	Description
<u>findall</u>	Returns a list containing all matches
<u>search</u>	Returns a Match object if there is a match anywhere in the string
<u>split</u>	Returns a list where the string has been split at each match
sub	Replaces one or many matches with a string

- veut dire n'importe quel caractère
- ^ veut dire commence par
- \$ veut dire se termine par
- * Indicateur de répétition de car correspond à zéro ou plusieurs instances de ce caractère
- + Indicateur de répétitionde car correspond à un ou plusieurs instances de ce caractère
- ? Indicateur de répétition de car correspond à zéro ou une instance de ce caractère
- *? correspond zéro fois ou plus, mais le moins de fois possible.
- [] un ensemble de caractères
- {} exactement le nombe spécifié de caractères
- [a-z] n'importe quelle lettre minuscule
- [0-9] N'importe quel chiffre

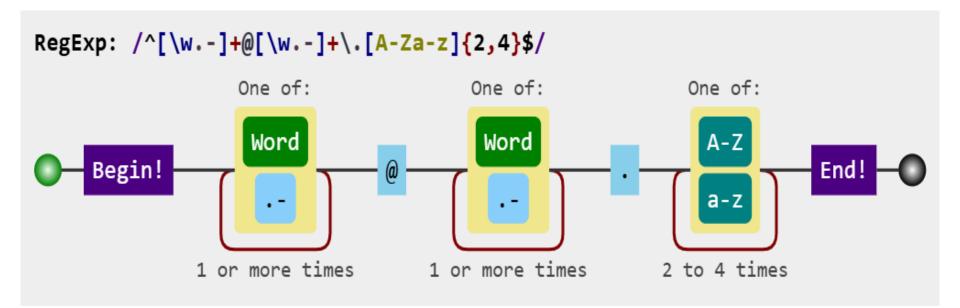
```
# Tokenize par des exp-reg simples
re.split("[., ]+", text)
["I'm",
 'Very',
 'Hungry',
 'I',
 'want',
 'to',
 'eat',
 'something',
 'maybe',
 'an',
 'apple',
```



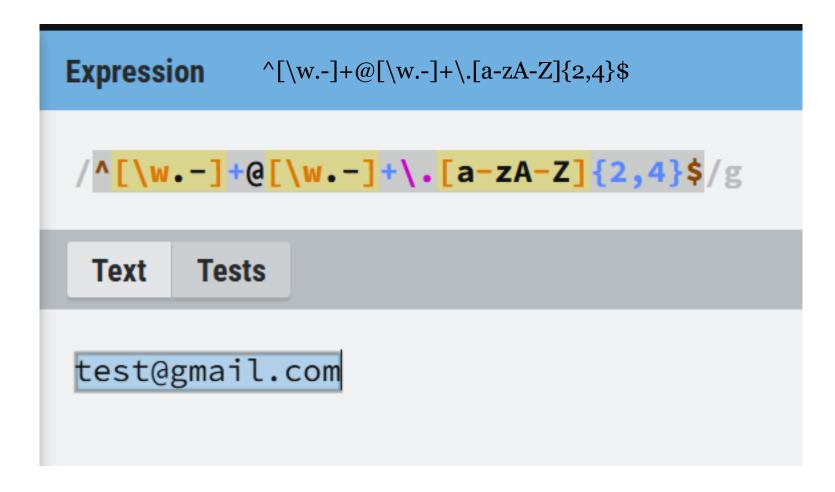
https://jex.im/regulex

```
# Tokenize par des exp-reg simples, en gardant la ponctuation
re.split("([., ]+)", text)
["I'm",
 'Very',
                                RegExp: /([., ]+)/
 'Hungry',
                                            Group #1
 'want',
                                             One of:
 'eat',
 'something',
                                        1 or more times
 'maybe',
```

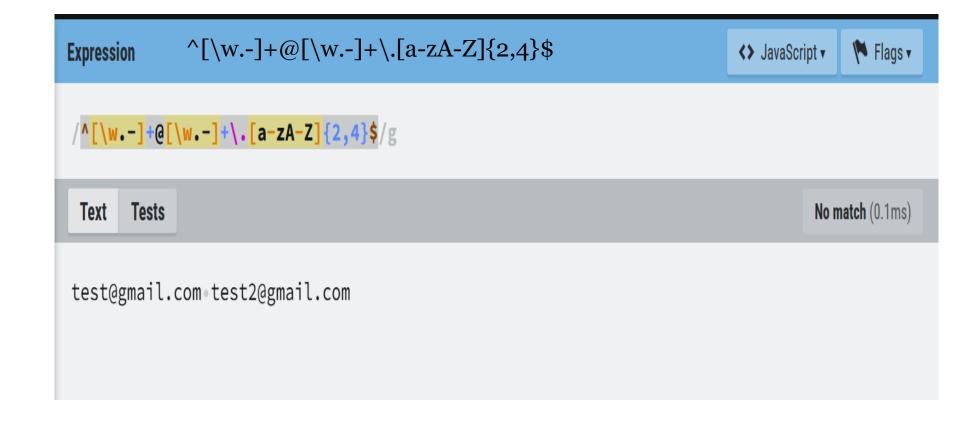
https://regexr.com/3e480

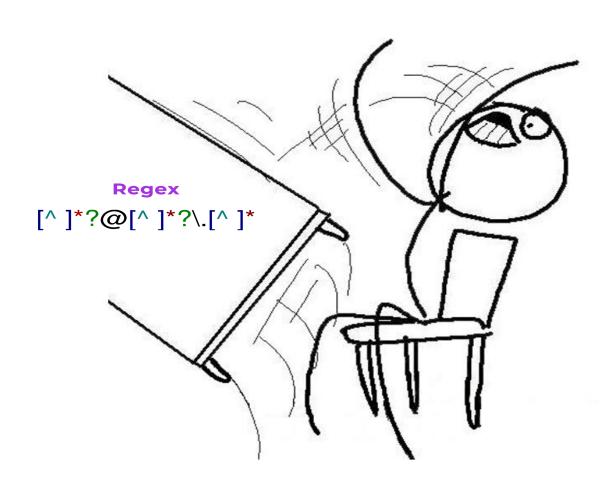


https://regexr.com/3e480

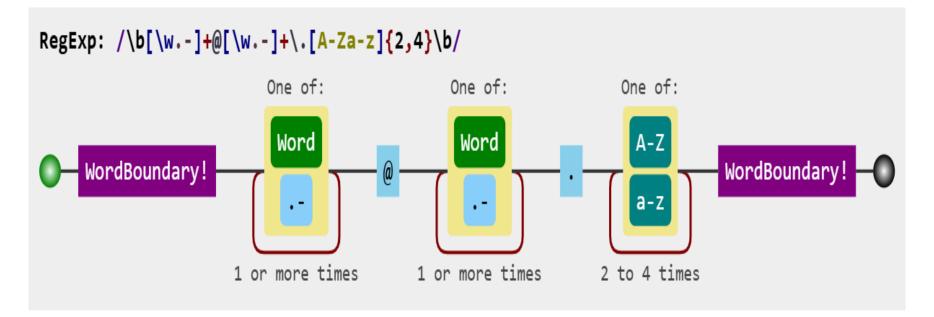


https://regexr.com/3e480



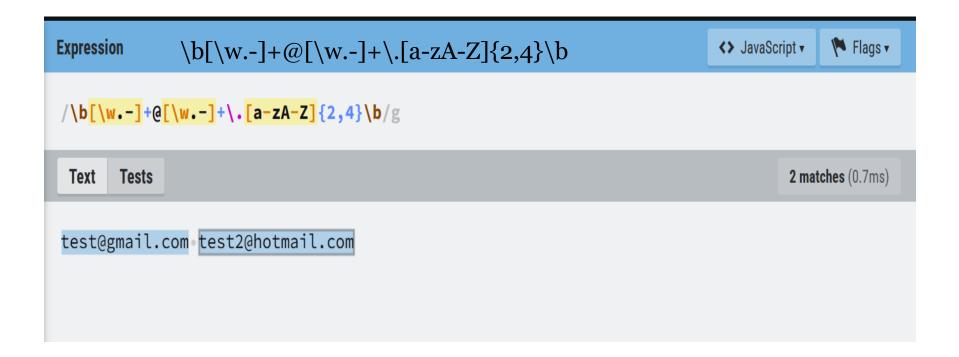


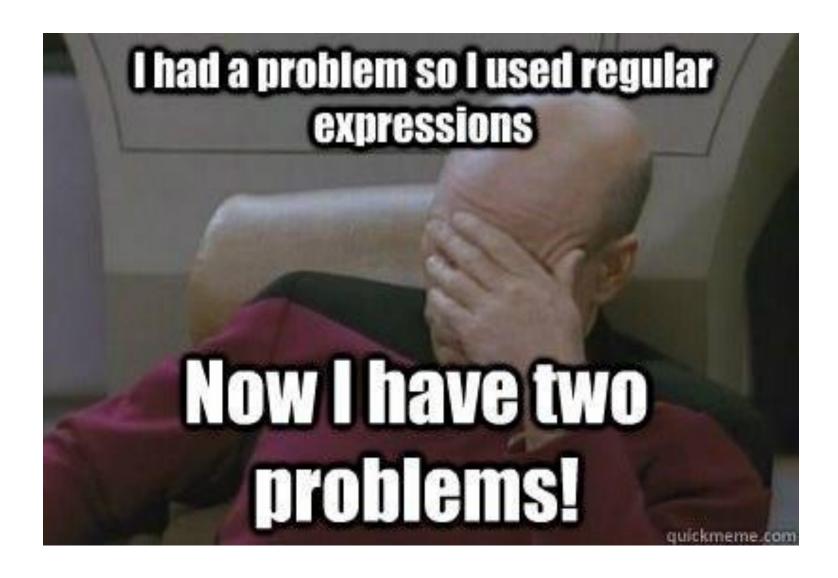
https://regexr.com/3e480



https://regexr.com/3e480

https://jex.im/regulex





text = "I'm Very Hungry. I want to eat something, maybe an apple."

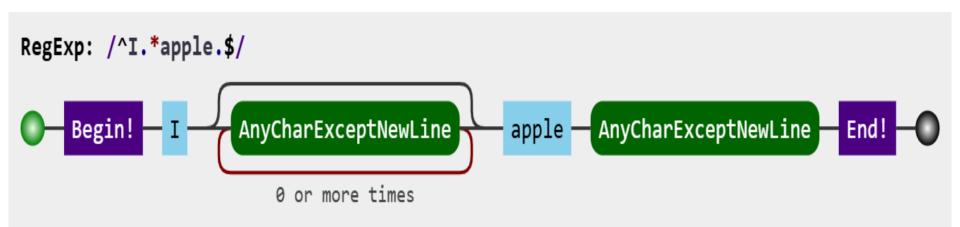
```
: # Word tokenization - regex : split() from re module
import re
```

```
# Vérifie si text commence par I et se termine par apple.
bl = re.search("^I.*apple.$", text)
if bl:
   print("YES! We have a match!")
else:
   print("No match")
```

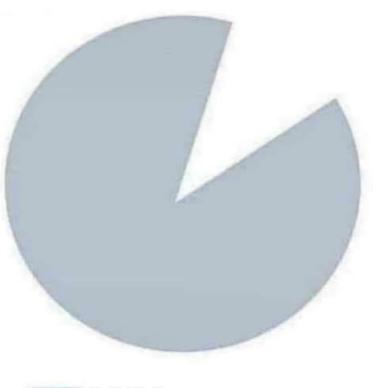
YES! We have a match!

https://regexr.com/3e480





The chances of me understanding REGEX



- NULL
- Also NULL, but in white

Références

Livre - Speech and Language Processing, de Dan Jurafsky.

Cours - François Yvon – Une petite introduction au Traitement Automatique des Langues Naturelles,

https://perso.limsi.fr/anne/coursM2R/intro.pdf

Codage des caractères : https://www.fil.univ-lille1.fr/~wegrzyno/portail/Info/Doc/HTML/seq7 codage caracteres.html

Text Processing with Unicode - http://nltk.sourceforge.net/doc/en/app-unicode.html

Data Cleaning Challenge: Character Encodings - https://www.kaggle.com/rtatman/data-cleaning-challenge-character-encodings

Tokenization for Natural Language Processing https://towardsdatascience.com/tokenization-for-natural-language-processing-a179a891bad4?gi=6b15f97fe07d

Cours - ARIES Abdelkrime - Le traitement automatique du langage naturel. https://github.com/projeduc/ESI 2CS TALN