

MS548 NLP Teach-back

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What is Chunking

- Extracting meaning from patterns in natural language.
- Heavily relies on POS tagging.
- Patterns depend on language and context.
- Chunks can range from general or specific (chunking-up or -down).
- Often visualized as trees.



Natural language describing game logic.

What are Game Rules



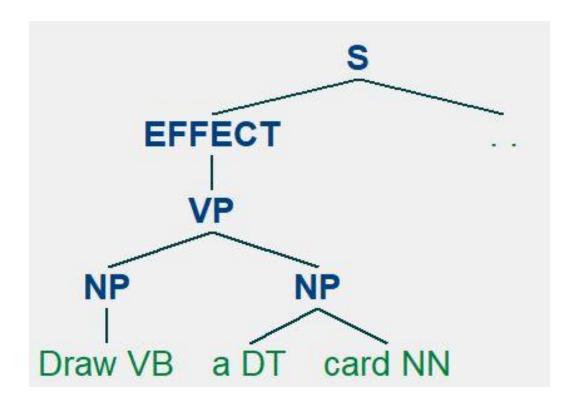
Written by non-engineers using human-readable text.



Specific words and phrases have functional meanings.

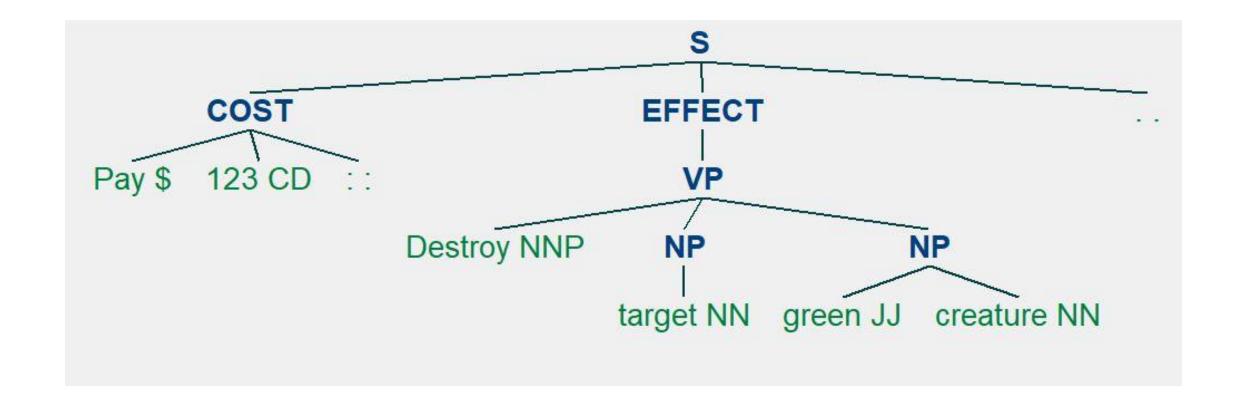
"Draw a card."

- Very simple example.
- Single effect, with no cost or additional parts.



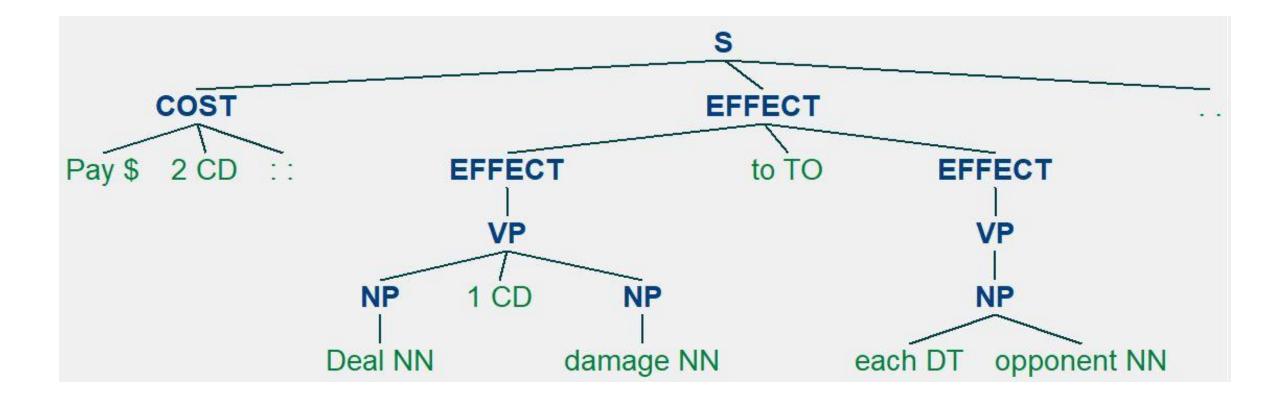
"Pay 123: Destroy target green creature."

- Intermediate example.
- Includes both a cost and effect group, including noun qualifiers.



"Pay 2: Deal 1 damage to each opponent."

- Advanced example.
- Cost phrase, as well as a complex Effect phrase with numbers, determiners, and an action target.



How does any of this work?

```
chunker which is designed to parse (relatively simple) ability text into meaningful
chunker = RegexpParser(
def parse_ability_text(text: str) -> nltk.tree.Tree:
   tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(text) # tokenize the string into individual words
   tags = nltk.pos_tag(tokens) # tag each word with it's part-of-speech
   return chunker.parse(tags) # parse tagged text into meaningful chunks tree
```

- 1. Tokenize the phrase into words.
- Tag each word with its part-ofspeech.
 - Default NLTK tagger used here, real code would need a better POS tagger.
- 3. Parse the tag collection using the Regex parser.
 - Cost defined as verb pairs or numerals followed by a colon.
 - Effect defined as verb pairs, noun pairs, and/or groups of effects.

But why would this ever be useful?

- Hard-coding logic is expensive, bad, and fragile.
- As new chunk-patterns emerge, they can be codified into game logic.
- Allows non-engineers to create, iterate, and expand upon game rules without engineer support (to an extent).
- Allows smaller teams to support larger projects.