

Bilingual NLP pipeline

Paul Huygen <paul.huygen@huygen.nl>

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Abstract

This is a description and documentation of the installation of an instrument to annotate Dutch or English documents with NLP tags.

Contents

1	Introduction	3
1.1	List of the modules to be installed	3
1.2	The things that are not open-source yet	6
1.3	Multi-linguality	6
1.4	File-structure of the pipeline	6
2	How to obtain modules and other material	8
2.1	Location-dependency	8
2.2	Reversible update	8
2.3	Download materials	9
2.4	Installation from Github	9
2.5	Installation from the snapshot	10
2.6	Download other materials	11
3	Shared libraries	11
3.1	Autoconf	11
3.2	libxml2 and libxslt	12
4	Java, Python en Perl	12
4.1	Java	13
4.2	Maven	14
4.3	Java 1.6	15
4.4	Python	15
4.4.1	Virtual environment	16
4.4.2	Transplant the virtual environment	18
4.4.3	KafNafParserPy	18
4.4.4	Python packages	18
4.5	Perl	19
5	Installation of the modules	20
5.1	Conditional installation of the modules	20
5.2	The installation script	21
5.3	Check availability of resources	26
5.4	Parameters in module-scripts	27

5.5	Install utilities and resources	28
5.5.1	Process synchronisation	28
5.5.2	Prefix of scripts that run modules	28
5.5.3	Language detection	29
5.5.4	Alpino	30
5.5.5	Treetagger	31
5.5.6	Timbl and Ticcutils	32
5.5.7	The Boost library	33
5.5.8	Spotlight	34
5.5.9	VUA-pylib	40
5.5.10	vua-resources	40
5.5.11	SVMLight	40
5.6	Install modules	41
5.6.1	Install tokenizer	41
5.6.2	Topic analyser	42
5.6.3	Morphosyntactic parser	43
5.6.4	Pos tagger	44
5.6.5	Constituent parser	45
5.6.6	NED-reranker	45
5.6.7	Wikify module	46
5.6.8	UKB	46
5.6.9	IMS-WSD	47
5.6.10	SRL server	47
5.6.11	SRL Dutch nominals	51
5.6.12	FBK-time module	51
5.6.13	FBK-temprel module	54
5.6.14	FBK-causalrel module	55
5.6.15	Factuality modules	56
5.6.16	Nominal coreference-base	57
5.6.17	Named entity recognition (NERC)	57
5.6.18	Wordsense-disambiguation	59
5.6.19	Lexical-unit converter	60
5.6.20	NED	61
5.6.21	Dark entity relinker	62
5.6.22	Ontotagger, Framenet-SRL and nominal events	63
5.6.23	Heideltime	64
5.6.24	Semantic Role labelling	65
5.6.25	SRL postprocessing	67
5.6.26	Event coreference	67
5.6.27	Dbpedia-ner	68
5.6.28	Opinion miner	69
6	Utilities	71
6.1	Run-script and test-script	71
6.2	Logging	75
6.3	Misc	75
A	How to read and translate this document	76
A.1	Read this document	76
A.2	Process the document	77
A.3	The Makefile for this project.	78
A.4	Get Nuweb	79
A.5	Pre-processing	79
A.5.1	Process ‘dollar’ characters	80

A.5.2 Run the M4 pre-processor	80
A.6 Typeset this document	80
A.6.1 Figures	80
A.6.2 Bibliography	82
A.6.3 Create a printable/viewable document	82
A.6.4 Create HTML files	85
A.7 Perform the installation	88
A.8 Test whether it works	89
A.9 Restore paths after transplantation	89
B References	90
B.1 Literature	90
C Indexes	90
C.1 Filenames	90
C.2 Macro's	91
C.3 Variables	93

1 Introduction

This document describes the current set-up of a pipeline that annotates texts in order to extract knowledge. The pipeline has been set up by the Computational Lexicology and Terminology Lab (CLTL¹) as part of the newsreader² project. It accepts and produces texts in the NAF (Newsreader Annotation Format) format.

Apart from describing the pipeline set-up, the document actually constructs the pipeline. The pipeline has been installed on a (Ubuntu) Linux computer.

The installation has been parameterised. The locations and names that you read (and that will be used to build the pipeline) have been read from variables in file `inst.m4` in the `nuweb` directory.

The pipeline is bi-lingual. It is capable to annotate Dutch and English texts. It recognizes the language from the “lang” attribute of the NAF element of the document.

The aim is, to install the pipeline from open-source modules that can e.g. be obtained from Github. However, that aim is only partially fulfilled. Some of the modules still contain elements that are not open-source or data that are not freely available. Because of lack of time, the current version of the installer installs the English pipeline from a frozen repository of the Newsreader Project.

1.1 List of the modules to be installed

Table 2 lists the modules in the pipeline. The column *source* indicates the origin of the module. The modules are obtained in one of the following ways:

1. If possible, the module is directly obtained from an open-source repository like Github.
2. Some modules have not been officially published in a repository. These modules have been packed in a tar-ball that can be obtained by the author. In table 2 this has been indicated as SNAPSHOT.

The modules themselves use other utilities like dependency-taggers and POS taggers. These utilities are listed in table 1.

1. <http://wordpress.let.vupr.nl>

2. <http://www.newsreader-project.eu>

Module	Version	Section	Source
KafNafParserPy	Feb 1, 2015	4.4.3	Github
Alpino	20706	5.5.4	RUG
Ticcutils	0.7	5.5.6	ILK
Timbl	6.4.6	5.5.6	ILK
Treetagger	3.2	5.5.5	Uni. München
Spotlight server	0.7	5.5.8	Spotlight

Table 1: List of the modules to be installed. Column description: **directory:** Name of the subdirectory below `mod` in which it is installed; **Source:** From where the module has been obtained; **script:** Script to be included in a pipeline.

Module	Source	Section	Commit	Script	language
Tokenizer	https://github.com/ixa-ehu/ixa-pipe-tok.git	5.6.1	56f8...	tok	en/nl
Topic detection	https://github.com/ialdabe/ixa-pipe-topic.git	5.6.2	40be...	topic	en/nl
Morpho-syntactic parser	https://github.com/cltl/morphosyntactic_parser_nl.git	5.6.3	d5f0...	mor	nl
POS-tagger	snapshot	5.6.4	...	pos	en
Named-entity rec/class	https://github.com/ixa-ehu/ixa-pipe-nerc	5.6.17	ca02...	nerc	en/nl
Dark-entity relinker	https://github.com/cltl/entity-relink-pipeline.git	5.6.21	90d7...	nerc	en/nl
Constituent parser	snapshot	5.6.5	...	constpars	en
Word-sense disamb. nl	https://github.com/cltl/svm_wsd.git	5.6.18	0300...	wsd	nl
Word-sense disamb. en	snapshot	5.6.9	...	ewsd	en
Named entity/DBP	snapshot	5.6.20	...	ned	en/nl
NED reranker	snapshot	5.6.6	...	nedrerscript	en
Wikify	snapshot	5.6.7	...	wikify	en
UKB	snapshot	5.6.8	...	ukb	en
Coreference-base	snapshot	5.6.16	...	coreference-base	en
Heideltime	https://github.com/ixa-ehu/ixa-pipe-time.git	5.6.23	0fd3...	heideltime	nl
Onto-tagger	https://github.com/cltl/OntoTagger.git	5.6.22	9ea0...	onto	nl
Semantic Role labeling nl	https://github.com/newsreader/vua-srl-nl.git	5.6.24	675d...	srl	nl
Semantic Role labeling en	snapshot	5.6.10	...	eSRL	en
Nominal Event ann.	https://github.com/cltl/OntoTagger.git	5.6.22	9ea0...	nomevent	nl
SRL dutch nominals	https://github.com/newsreader/vua-srl-dutch-nominal-events	5.6.11	6115...	srl-dutch-nominals	nl
Framenet-SRL	https://github.com/cltl/OntoTagger.git	5.6.22	9ea0...	framesrl	nl
FBK-time	snapshot	5.6.12	...	FBK-time	en
FBK-temprel	snapshot	5.6.13	...	FBK-temprel	en
FBK-causalrel	snapshot	5.6.14	...	FBK-causalrel	en
Opinion-miner	https://github.com/rubenIzquierdo/opinion_miner_deluxePP	5.6.28	40a7...	opinimin	en/nl
Event-coref	https://github.com/cltl/EventCoreference.git	5.6.26	a01f...	evcoref	en/nl
Factuality tagger	https://github.com/cltl/vua_factuality.git	5.6.15	58fa...	factuality	en
Factuality tagger	https://github.com/cltl/multilingual_factuality	5.6.15	cbad...	factuality	nl

Table 2: List of the modules to be installed. Column description: **directory**: Name of the subdirectory below subdirectory *modules* in which it is installed; **source**: From where the module has been obtained; **commit**: Commit-name or version-tag **script**: Script to be included in a pipeline.

1.2 The things that are not open-source yet

The aim is, that the pipeline-system is completely open-sourced, so that anybody can install it from sources like Github. However, a lot of elements are not yet open-sourced, but need private kludges. The following is a list of not-yet open things.

1.3 Multi-linguality

This version of the pipeline is multi-lingual, i.e. it can annotate Dutch as well as English documents. It finds the language of the document in the `language` attribute of the NAF element. Actually, the current version is bi-lingual, because it is only able to process Dutch or English documents.

1.4 File-structure of the pipeline

The files that make up the pipeline are organised in set of directories as shown in figure 1. The

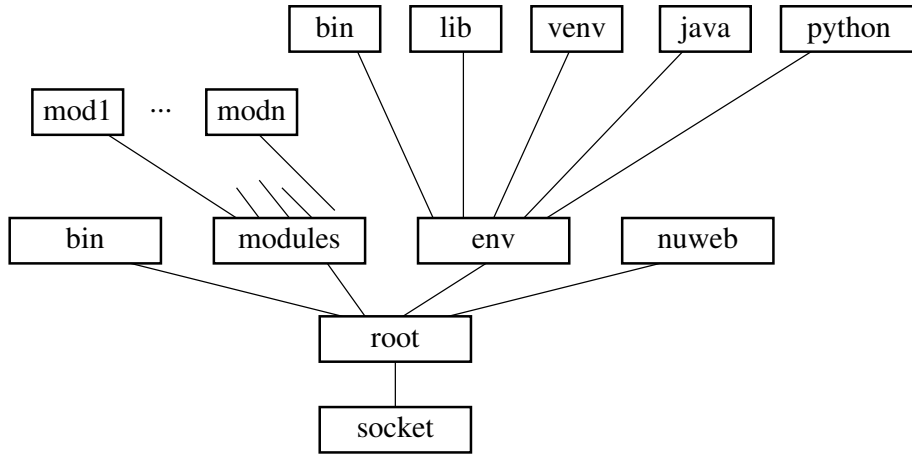


Figure 1: Directory-structure of the pipeline (see text).

directories have the following functions.

socket: The directory in the host where the pipeline is to be implemented.

root: The root of the pipeline directory-structure.

nuweb: This directory contains this document and everything to create the pipeline from the open sources of the modules.

modules: Contains subdirectories with the NLP modules that can be applied in the pipeline.

bin: Contains for each of the applicable modules a script that reads NAF input, passes it to the module in the `modules` directory and produces the output on standard out. Furthermore, the subdirectory contains the script `install-modules` that performs the installation, and a script `test` that shows that the pipeline works in a trivial case.

env: The programming environment. It contains a.o. the Java development kit, Python, the Python virtual environment (`venv`), libraries and binaries.

$\langle \text{directories to create } 6 \rangle \equiv$
`../modules` \diamond

Fragment defined by 6, 7abc, 13c, 14bf, 17c, 83b.

Fragment referenced in 88b.

```

< directories to create 7a > ≡
    ../bin ../env/bin ◇

```

Fragment defined by 6, 7abc, 13c, 14bf, 17c, 83b.
 Fragment referenced in 88b.

```

< directories to create 7b > ≡
    ../env/lib ◇

```

Fragment defined by 6, 7abc, 13c, 14bf, 17c, 83b.
 Fragment referenced in 88b.

```

< directories to create 7c > ≡
    ../env/etc ◇

```

Fragment defined by 6, 7abc, 13c, 14bf, 17c, 83b.
 Fragment referenced in 88b.

The following macro defines variable `piperoot` and makes it to point to the root directory in figure 1. Next it defines variables that point to other directories in the figure. The value-setting of `piperoot` can be overruled by defining the variable before running any of the script. In this way the directory tree can be moved to another location, even to another computer, after successful installation.

```

< set variables that point to the directory-structure 7d > ≡
    if
        [ "$piperoot" == "" ]
    then
        export piperoot=/home/paul/temp/nlpp
    fi
    export pipesocket=${piperoot%/nlpp}
    export nuwebdir=$piperoot/nuweb
    export envdir=$piperoot/env
    export envbindir=$envdir/bin
    export envlibdir=$envdir/lib
    export modulesdir=$piperoot/modules
    export pipebin=$piperoot/bin
    export javadir=$envdir/java
    export jarsdir=$javadir/jars
    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 7de, 10f, 14h.
 Fragment referenced in 8a, 22a, 90.
 Uses: nuweb 84d.

Add the environment `bin` directory to `PATH`:

```

< set variables that point to the directory-structure 7e > ≡
    export PATH=$envbindir:$PATH
    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 7de, 10f, 14h.
 Fragment referenced in 8a, 22a, 90.
 Defines: PATH 14ah, 15d, 19f, 57a.

Put the macro to set variables in a script that can later be sourced by the scripts of the pipeline modules.

```

"../env/bin/progenv" 8a≡
    #!/bin/bash
    < set variables that point to the directory-structure 7d, ... >
    export progenvset=0
    ◇

```

File defined by 8a, 13b, 48.

2 How to obtain modules and other material

As illustrated in tables 2 and 1, most of the modules are obtained as source-code from Github, some of the modules or parts of some modules are downloaded from a snapshot, and some of the utilities are obtained in binary form from the supplier.

This section builds standardised methods to obtain modules and utilities from Github or from the snapshot.

2.1 Location-dependency

The basic way of installation is, to clone this repository from Github on the intended location in the file-system of the target computer and then run the install-scripts. However, it may be advantageous to be able to transplant a complete installation to another location in another computer. This could be done by making all path-descriptions in all scripts relative to anchorpoints within the installation, while it may be hard to find such anchorpoints in advance. Therefore, we take another approach in which we supply a script that repairs paths-descriptions after the transplantation (section A.9).

2.2 Reversible update

This script might be used to update an existing installation. To minimize the risk that the “update” actually ruins an existing installation, move existing modules away before installing the latest version. When the new modules has been installed succesfully, the moved module will be removed. The following macro’s help to achieve this:

```

< move module 8b > ≡
    if
    [ -e @1 ]
    then
        mv @1 old.@1
    fi
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 10a, 76a.

```

< remove old module 8c > ≡
    rm -rf old.@1
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 10a, 76a.


```

⟨ re-instate old module 9a ⟩ ≡
    mv old.@1 @1
    MESS="Replaced previous version of @1"
    ⟨ logmess (9b $MESS ) 75d ⟩

```

◇

Fragment referenced in 10a, 76a.

2.3 Download materials

This installer needs to download a lot from different sources:

- Most of the NLP-modules will be built up from their sources in Github. The sources must be cloned.
- Many modules need external resources, e.g. the Alpino tagger. Often these utilities must be downloaded from a location specified by the supplier.
- Many modules use extra resources like model-data, that must be obtained separately.
- Some of the resources are not publicly available. They must be obtained from a pass-word protected URL.
-

Usually downloads are slow, and the duration is only little determined by the resources in the installing computer, but by the network and the performance of the systems from which we download. Therefore, we may speed up by first downloading things, if possible in parallel processes.

We put the following the beginning of the install-script:

```

⟨ download everything 9c ⟩ ≡
    ⟨ download stuff 11a, ... ⟩
    echo Waiting for downloads to complete ...
    wait
    echo Download completed
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 22a.

2.4 Installation from Github

The following macro can be used to install a module from Github. Before issuing this macro, the following four variables must be set:

MODNAM: Name of the module.

DIRN: Name of the root directory of the module.

GITU: Github URL to clone from.

GITC: Github commit-name or version tag.

```

< install from github 10a > ≡
    cd $modulesdir
    < move module (10b $DIRN ) 8b >
    git clone $GITU
    if
        [ $? -gt 0 ]
    then
        < logmess (10c Cannot install current $MODNAM version ) 75d >
        < re-instate old module (10d $DIRN ) 9a >
    else
        < remove old module (10e $DIRN ) 8c >
        cd $modulesdir/$DIRN
        git checkout $GITC
    fi

```

◇

Fragment referenced in 40e, 44a, 51d, 56c, 59e, 61c, 64d, 66a, 69ad.

2.5 Installation from the snapshot

The sources for the non-open parts of the pipeline are collected in directory `t_nlpp_resources`. They can be accessed via SSH from url `m4_snapshotURL`. Before installing the pipeline download the snapshot on top of directory `snapshotsocket`.

```

< set variables that point to the directory-structure 10f > ≡
    if
        [ ! $snapshotsocket ]
    then
        export snapshotsocket=/home/paul/temp
    fi
    if
        [ ! $snapshotdirectory ]
    then
        export snapshotdirectory=t_nlpp_resources
    fi

```

◇

Fragment defined by 7de, 10f, 14h.

Fragment referenced in 8a, 22a, 90.

The snapshot can be accessed over `scp` on URL `newsreader@kyoto.let.vu.nl`. Access is protected by a public/private key system. So, a private key is needed and this program expects to find the key as `$pipesocket/nrkey`. The key can be obtained from the author. Let us check whether we indeed do have the key:

```

< check this first 10g > ≡
    if
        [ ! -e /home/paul/temp/nrkey ]
    then
        echo "No key to connect to snapshot!"
        exit 1
    fi

```

◇

Fragment defined by 10g, 26e.

Fragment referenced in 22a.

Update the local snapshot repository.

```
< download stuff 11a > ≡
    cd $snapshotsocket
    mkdir -p $snapshotdirectory
    ( rsync -e "ssh -i /home/paul/temp/nrkey" -
      rLt newsreader@kyoto.let.vu.nl:t_nlpp_resources . ) &
◇
```

Fragment defined by 11ac, 14c, 19b, 34b, 41a, 42d, 61d.

Fragment referenced in 9c.

2.6 Download other materials

Apart from the material that we obtain from the snapshot, we need to download resources from different places in the Internet. Downloading can take much time. While working on this installer, we do not want to repeat downloading every time that we run it e.g. to test something. Therefore, we download everything in the snapshot-directory, and check whether it is already there before we start downloading.

```
< need to wget 11b > ≡
    if
        [ ! -e $snapshotsocket/$snapshotdirectory/@1 ]
    then
        cd $snapshotsocket/$snapshotdirectory
        ( wget @2 ) &
    fi
◇
```

Fragment referenced in 11c, 14c, 19b, 34b, 41a, 42d, 61d.

3 Shared libraries

When we do not want to rely on what the host can present to us, we need to make our own shared libraries. For the present, we will generate the shared libraries `libxslt` and `libxml2`. We do the following:

1. install autoconf, needed to compile the libs.
2. install libxslt
3. install libxml2

3.1 Autoconf

Gnu autoconf is a system to help configure the Makefiles for a software package. Software packages that use this, supply a file `configure`, `configure.in` or `configure.ac`. To compile and install a package from source we can then perform 1) `./configure --prefix=<environment>`; 2) `make`; 3) `make install`.

Get autoconf:

```
< download stuff 11c > ≡
    < need to wget (11d autoconf-2.69.tar.gz, 11e http://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/autoconf/autoconf-2.69.tar.gz ) 11b >
◇
```

Fragment defined by 11ac, 14c, 19b, 34b, 41a, 42d, 61d.

Fragment referenced in 9c.

Install autoconf:

$\langle \text{install shared libs 12a} \rangle \equiv$

```
autoconfdir='mktemp -d -t autoconf.XXXXXX'
cd $autoconfdir
tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/$snapshotdirectory/autoconf-2.69.tar.gz
cd autoconf-2.69
./configure --prefix=$envdir
make
make install
cd $piperoot
rm -rf $autoconfdir
◇
```

Fragment defined by 12ac.

Fragment referenced in 22a.

Uses: install 89a.

3.2 libxml2 and libxslt

Compilation and installation of libxml2 and libxslt goes similar, according to the following template:

$\langle \text{install libxml2 or libxslt 12b} \rangle \equiv$

```
shtmpdir='mktemp -d -t shl.XXXXXX'
cd $shtmpdir
git clone @1
packagedir='ls -1'
cd $packagedir
./autogen.sh --prefix=$envdir
make
make install
cd $piperoot
rm -rf $shtmpdir
◇
```

Fragment referenced in 12c.

Uses: install 89a.

$\langle \text{install shared libs 12c} \rangle \equiv$

```
 $\langle \text{install libxml2 or libxslt (12d git://git.gnome.org/libxml2) 12b} \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{install libxml2 or libxslt (12e git://git.gnome.org/libxslt) 12b} \rangle$ 
◇
```

Fragment defined by 12ac.

Fragment referenced in 22a.

4 Java, Python en Perl

To be independent from the software environment of the host computer and to perform reproducible processing, the pipeline features its own Java, Perl and Python environments. The costs

of this feature are that the pipeline takes more disk-space by reproducing infra-structure that is already present in the system and that installation takes more time.

The following macro generates a script that specifies the programming environment. Initially it is empty, because we have to create the programming environment first.

```
< create javapython script 13a > ≡
    echo '#!/bin/bash' > /home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/bin/javapython
    ◇
```

Fragment referenced in 22a.

Cause the module scripts to read the javapython script.

```
"../env/bin/progenv" 13b≡
    source $envbindir/javapython
    ◇
```

File defined by 8a, 13b, 48.

4.1 Java

To install Java, download `server-jre-7u72-linux-x64.tar.gz` from <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/server-jre7-downloads-1931105.html>. Find it in the root directory and unpack it in a subdirectory of `envdir`.

```
< directories to create 13c > ≡
    ../env/java ◇
```

Fragment defined by 6, 7abc, 13c, 14bf, 17c, 83b.

Fragment referenced in 88b.

```
< set up java 13d > ≡
    < begin conditional install (13e java_installed ) 20c >
        cd $envdir/java
        tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/$snapshotdirectory/server-jre-7u72-linux-x64.tar.gz
    < end conditional install (13f java_installed ) 21b >
    ◇
```

Fragment defined by 13d, 14a.

Fragment referenced in 22a.

Remove the java-ball when cleaning up:

```
< clean up 13g > ≡
    rm -rf $pipesocket/server-jre-7u72-linux-x64.tar.gz
    ◇
```

Fragment defined by 13g, 15a, 31b, 79c.

Fragment referenced in 78d.

Set variables for Java.

< set up java 14a > ≡

```
echo 'export JAVA_HOME=$envdir/java/jdk1.7.0_72' >> /home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/bin/javapython
echo 'export PATH=$JAVA_HOME/bin:$PATH' >> /home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/bin/javapython
export JAVA_HOME=$envdir/java/jdk1.7.0_72
export PATH=$JAVA_HOME/bin:$PATH
◇
```

Fragment defined by 13d, 14a.

Fragment referenced in 22a.

Uses: PATH 7e.

Put jars in the jar subdirectory of the java directory:

< directories to create 14b > ≡
../env/java/jars ◇

Fragment defined by 6, 7abc, 13c, 14bf, 17c, 83b.

Fragment referenced in 88b.

4.2 Maven

Some Java-based modules can best be compiled with [Maven](#). So download and install Maven:

< download stuff 14c > ≡

```
< need to wget (14d apache-maven-3.0.5-bin.tar.gz, 14e http://apache.rediris.es/maven/maven-3/3.0.5/binaries) > ≡
wget http://apache.rediris.es/maven/maven-3/3.0.5/binaries/apache-maven-3.0.5-bin.tar.gz
◇
```

Fragment defined by 11ac, 14c, 19b, 34b, 41a, 42d, 61d.

Fragment referenced in 9c.

< directories to create 14f > ≡
../env/apache-maven-3.0.5 ◇

Fragment defined by 6, 7abc, 13c, 14bf, 17c, 83b.

Fragment referenced in 88b.

< install maven 14g > ≡
 cd \$envdir
 tar -xzf /home/paul/temp/t_nlpp_resources/apache-maven-3.0.5-bin.tar.gz
 ◇

Fragment referenced in 22a.

< set variables that point to the directory-structure 14h > ≡
 export MAVEN_HOME=\$envdir/apache-maven-3.0.5
 export PATH=\${MAVEN_HOME}/bin:\${PATH}
 ◇

Fragment defined by 7de, 10f, 14h.

Fragment referenced in 8a, 22a, 90.

Uses: PATH 7e.

When the installation has been done, remove maven, because it is no longer needed.

```

< clean up 15a > ≡
    rm -rf ../env/apache-maven-3.0.5
    < remove installed-variable (15b maven_installed ) 21c >
    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 13g, 15a, 31b, 79c.
 Fragment referenced in 78d.

4.3 Java 1.6

Java 1.7 is able to run nearly all the modules of the pipeline that are based on Java. However, there is one exception, i.e. the `ims-wsd` module, that needs Java version 1.6. So, we have to install that version of Java as well.

```

< install Java 1.6 15c > ≡
    cd $envdir/java
    $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/jre-6u45-linux-x64.bin
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 22a.

Insert the following macro in scripts that need to run Java 1.6.

```

< set up Java 1.6 15d > ≡
    export JAVA_HOME=$envdir/java/jre1.6.0_45
    export PATH=$JAVA_HOME/bin:$PATH
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 47b.
 Uses: PATH 7e.

4.4 Python

Set up the environment for Python (version 2.7). I could not find an easy way to set up Python from scratch. Therefore we will use Python 2.7 if it has been installed on the host. Otherwise, we will use a binary distribution obtained from [ActiveState](#). A tarball of ActivePython can be obtained from the snapshot.

In order to be independent of the software on the host, we generate a virtual Python environment. In the virtual environment we will install `KafNafParserPy` and other Python packages that are needed.

```

< set up python 15e > ≡
    < check/install the correct version of python 16a >
    < create a virtual environment for Python 16c >
    < activate the python environment 17b, ... >
    < update pip 18a >
    < install python packages 19a, ... >
    < install kafnaparserpy 18c >
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 22a.

```

< check/install the correct version of python 16a > ≡
pythonok='python --
version 2>&1 | gawk '{if(match($2, "2.7")) print "yes" ; else print "no" }'
if
[ "$pythonok" == "no" ]
then
  < install ActivePython 16b >
fi
◇

```

Fragment referenced in 15e.

Defines: pythonok Never used.

Uses: print 82b.

Unpack the tarball in a temporary directory and install active python in the `env` subdirectory of `nlpp`. It turns out that you must upgrade `pip`, `virtualenv` and `setuptools` after the installation (see <https://github.com/ActiveState/activepython-docker/commit/10fff72069e51dbd36330cb8a7c2f0845bcd7b3> and <https://github.com/ActiveState/activepython-docker/issues/1>).

```

< install ActivePython 16b > ≡
pytinsdir='mktemp -d -t activepyt.XXXXXX'
cd $pytinsdir
tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/ActivePython-2.7.8.10-linux-x86_64.tar.gz
acdir='ls -1'
cd $acdir
./install.sh -I $envdir
cd $piperoot
rm -rf $pytinsdir
pip install -U virtualenv setuptools
◇

```

Fragment referenced in 16a.

Uses: install 89a, virtualenv 17a.

4.4.1 Virtual environment

Create a virtual environment. To begin this, we need the Python module `virtualenv` on the host.

```

< create a virtual environment for Python 16c > ≡
< test whether virtualenv is present on the host 17a >
cd $envdir
virtualenv venv
◇

```

Fragment referenced in 15e.

Uses: virtualenv 17a.


```

< test whether virtualenv is present on the host 17a > ≡
    which virtualenv
    if
        [ $? -ne 0 ]
    then
        echo Please install virtualenv
        exit 1
    fi
◇

```

Fragment referenced in 16c.

Defines: **virtualenv** 16bc.

Uses: **install** 89a.

Activate the virtual environment immediately in the installation-script, and add the activation-instruction to the initialisation-script.

```

< activate the python environment 17b > ≡
    source $envdir/venv/bin/activate
    echo 'source $envdir/venv/bin/activate' >> /home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/bin/javapython
◇

```

Fragment defined by 17bde.

Fragment referenced in 15e, 22a.

Defines: **activate** 18b.

Subdirectory `$envdir/python` will contain general Python packages like KafnafParserPy.

```

< directories to create 17c > ≡
    ../env/python ◇

```

Fragment defined by 6, 7abc, 13c, 14bf, 17c, 83b.

Fragment referenced in 88b.

Activation of Python include pointing to the place where Python packages are:

```

< activate the python environment 17d > ≡

    echo export 'PYTHONPATH=$envdir/python:$PYTHONPATH' >> /home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/bin/javapython
    export PYTHONPATH=$envdir/python:$PYTHONPATH
◇

```

Fragment defined by 17bde.

Fragment referenced in 15e, 22a.

Defines: **PYTHONPATH** Never used.

We will use home-brewed shared libraries in Python, e.g. libxml2 and libxslt:

```

< activate the python environment 17e > ≡

    echo export 'LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$envlibdir:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH' >> /home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/bin/javapython
    export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$envdir/python:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
◇

```

Fragment defined by 17bde.

Fragment referenced in 15e, 22a.

Defines: **LD_LIBRARY_PATH** 46g, 57a.

Update pip in the virtual environment, because otherwise it keeps complaining about outdated versions

```

< update pip 18a > ≡
    pip install --upgrade pip
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 15e.
 Uses: install 89a.

4.4.2 Transplant the virtual environment

It turns out that the script “activate” to engage the virtual environment contains an absolute path, in the definition of VIRTUAL_ENV

```

< set paths after transplantation 18b > ≡
    transdir='mktemp -d -t trans.XXXXXX'
    cd $transdir
    cat <<EOF >redef.awk
    #!/usr/bin/gawk -f
    BEGIN { envd="$envdir/venv"}

    /^VIRTUAL_ENV=/ { print "VIRTUAL_ENV=\"" envd "\""
                      next
                      }

    {print}
    EOF

    mv $envdir/venv/bin/activate .
    gawk -f redef.awk ./activate > $envdir/venv/bin/activate
    cd $projroot
    rm -rf $transdir
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 90.
 Uses: activate 17b, print 82b.

4.4.3 KafNafParserPy

A cornerstone Pythonmodule for the pipeline is [KafNafParserPy](#). Currently it is extremely easy installed:

```

< install kafnafparserpy 18c > ≡
    pip install KafNafParserPy
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 15e.
 Uses: install 89a.

4.4.4 Python packages

Install python packages:

lxml:

pyyaml: for coreference-graph

pynaf:

requests: for networkx

networkx: for corefbase.

```

< install python packages 19a > ≡
    pip install lxml
    pip install pyyaml
    pip install --upgrade git+https://github.com/ixa-ehu/pynaf.git
    pip install --upgrade requests
    pip install --upgrade networkx
    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 19a, 67a.

Fragment referenced in 15e.

Defines: `lxml` Never used, `networkx` Never used, `pyyaml` Never used.

Uses: `install` 89a.

4.5 Perl

Install Perl locally, to be certain that Perl is available and to enable to install packages that we need (in any case: `XML::LibXML`).

```

< download stuff 19b > ≡

    < need to wget (19c perl-5.22.1.tar.gz, 19d http://www.cpan.org/src/5.0/perl-5.22.1.tar.gz ) 11b >

    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 11ac, 14c, 19b, 34b, 41a, 42d, 61d.

Fragment referenced in 9c.

```

< install perl 19e > ≡
    tmpdir='mktemp -d -t perl.XXXXXX'
    cd $tmpdir
    tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/$snapshotdirectory/perl-5.22.1.tar.gz
    cd perl-5.22.1
    ./Configure -des -Dprefix=$envdir/perl
    make
    make test
    make install
    cd $progroot
    rm -rf $tmpdir
    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 19ef, 20a.

Fragment referenced in 22a.

Uses: `install` 89a.

Make sure that modules use the correct Perl

```

< install perl 19f > ≡
    echo 'export PERL_HOME=$envdir/perl' >> /home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/bin/javapython
    echo 'export PATH=$PERL_HOME/bin:$PATH' >> /home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/bin/javapython
    export PERL_HOME=$envdir/perl
    export PATH=$PERL_HOME/bin:$PATH
    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 19ef, 20a.

Fragment referenced in 22a.

Uses: `PATH` 7e.

Install what is called `XML::XMLLib` in the Perl world.

It should be done with the following statement:

```
perl -MCPAN -e 'install XML::LibXML'
```

but that doesn't seem to work in all cases. It worked during an installation in ArchLinux, but not in an installation in Ubuntu a few weeks later.

Therefore, get the lib from the snapshot.

```
< install perl 20a > ≡
    cd $envdir/perl/lib
    tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/20160520_nlpp_perllib.tgz
◇
```

Fragment defined by 19ef, 20a.

Fragment referenced in 22a.

5 Installation of the modules

This section describes how the modules are obtained from their (open-)source and installed.

5.1 Conditional installation of the modules

Next section generates a script that installs everything.

Installation is very time-intensive. To prevent that everything is re-installed every time that the module-installer is run, there is a list of variables, the *modulelist*, that are set when a module has been installed. To re-install that module, remove the variable from the list and then re-run the installer. It maintains a list of the modules and utilities that it has installed and installs only modules and utilities that are not on the list. So in order to re-install a module that has already been installed, remove it from the list and then re-run the module-installer.

The modulelist is in fact a script named `/home/paul/temp/nlpp/installed_modules` that sets Bash variables. It ought to be sourced if it is present.

Initially the list is not present. When a module or a utility has been installed, an instruction to set a variable is written in or appended to the list.

```
< read the list of installed modules 20b > ≡
    if
        [ -e /home/paul/temp/nlpp/installed_modules ]
    then
        source /home/paul/temp/nlpp/installed_modules
    fi
◇
```

Fragment referenced in 22a.

```
< begin conditional install 20c > ≡
    if
        [ ! $01 ]
    then
        ◇
```

Fragment referenced in 13d, 22a, 23aj, 24aj, 25ahq, 26a.

```

< else conditional install 21a > ≡
    else
    ◇

```

Fragment never referenced.

```

< end conditional install 21b > ≡
    echo "export @1=0" >> /home/paul/temp/nlpp/installed_modules
    fi
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 13d, 22a, 23aj, 24aj, 25ahq, 26a.

Remove a variable from the list of installed modules, e.g. after a clean-up.

```

< remove installed-variable 21c > ≡
    cd $piperoot
    mv /home/paul/temp/nlpp/installed_modules old.modulelist
    cat old.modulelist | gawk '/@1/ {next}; {print}' >/home/paul/temp/nlpp/installed_modules
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 15a.

Uses: print 82b.

5.2 The installation script

The installation is performed by script `install-modules`.

The first part of the script installs the utilities:

```

"../bin/install-modules" 22a≡
    #!/bin/bash
    echo Set up environment
    < set variables that point to the directory-structure 7d, ... >
    < read the list of installed modules 20b >
    < check this first 10g, ... >
    < download everything 9c >
    < variables of install-modules 75c >
    < begin conditional install (22b shared_libs ) 20c >
        < install shared libs 12a, ... >
    < end conditional install (22c shared_libs ) 21b >
    < create javapython script 13a >
    echo ... Java
    < set up java 13d, ... >
    < begin conditional install (22d maven_installed ) 20c >
        < install maven 14g >
    < end conditional install (22e maven_installed ) 21b >
    < begin conditional install (22f java16_installed ) 20c >
        < install Java 1.6 15c >
    < end conditional install (22g java16_installed ) 21b >

    echo ... Python
    if
        [ $python_installed ]
    then
        < activate the python environment 17b, ... >
    fi
    < begin conditional install (22h python_installed ) 20c >
        < set up python 15e >
    < end conditional install (22i python_installed ) 21b >
    < begin conditional install (22j perl_installed ) 20c >
        < install perl 19e, ... >
    < end conditional install (22k perl_installed ) 21b >

    < begin conditional install (22l sematree_installed ) 20c >
        < install sematree 28a >
    < end conditional install (22m sematree_installed ) 21b >
    echo ... Alpino
    < begin conditional install (22n alpino_installed ) 20c >
        < install Alpino 30c >
    < end conditional install (22o alpino_installed ) 21b >
    echo ... Spotlight
    < begin conditional install (22p spotlight_installed ) 20c >
        < install the Spotlight server 35a, ... >
    < end conditional install (22q spotlight_installed ) 21b >
    echo ... Treetagger
    < begin conditional install (22r treetagger_installed ) 20c >
        < install the treetagger utility 31c, ... >
    < end conditional install (22s treetagger_installed ) 21b >
    echo ... Ticcutils and Timbl
    < begin conditional install (22t ticctimbl_installed ) 20c >
        < install the ticcutils utility 33a >
        < install the timbl utility 33b >
    < end conditional install (22u ticctimbl_installed ) 21b >
    echo ... Boost
    < begin conditional install (22v boost_installed ) 20c >
        < install boost 34a >
    < end conditional install (22w boost_installed ) 21b >
    echo ... VUA-pylib, SVMlight, CRFsuite
    < begin conditional install (22x miscutils_installed ) 20c >
        < install VUA-pylib 40d >
        < install SVMlight 41d >
    < end conditional install (22y miscutils_installed ) 21b >
    ◇

```

File defined by 22a, 23aj, 24aj, 25ahq, 26a.

Next, install the modules:

```
"../bin/install-modules" 23a≡
echo Install modules
  < begin conditional install (23b tokenizer_installed ) 20c >
    echo ... Tokenizer
    < install the tokenizer 41e >
  < end conditional install (23c tokenizer_installed ) 21b >
  < begin conditional install (23d topic_installed ) 20c >
    echo ... Topic detector
    < install the topic analyser 42c >
  < end conditional install (23e topic_installed ) 21b >
  < begin conditional install (23f morpar_installed ) 20c >
    echo ... Morphosyntactic parser
    < install the morphosyntactic parser 44a >
  < end conditional install (23g morpar_installed ) 21b >
  < begin conditional install (23h pos_installed ) 20c >
    echo "... Pos tagger (for english docs)"
    < install the pos tagger 45a >
  < end conditional install (23i pos_installed ) 21b >
◇
```

File defined by 22a, 23aj, 24aj, 25ahq, 26a.

```
"../bin/install-modules" 23j≡
  < begin conditional install (23k constparse_installed ) 20c >
    echo "... Constituent parser (for english docs)"
    < install the constituents parser 45d >
  < end conditional install (23l constparse_installed ) 21b >
  < begin conditional install (23m nerc_installed ) 20c >
    echo ... NERC
    < install the NERC module 58a >
  < end conditional install (23n nerc_installed ) 21b >
  < begin conditional install (23o ned_installed ) 20c >
    echo ... NED
    < install the NED module 61c >
  < end conditional install (23p ned_installed ) 21b >
  < begin conditional install (23q der_installed ) 20c >
    echo ... Dark-entity relinker
    < install the de-link module 62d >
  < end conditional install (23r der_installed ) 21b >
  < begin conditional install (23s nedrer_installed ) 20c >
    echo ...NED reranker
    < install the NED-reranker module 45g >
  < end conditional install (23t nedrer_installed ) 21b >
  < begin conditional install (23u wikify_installed ) 20c >
    echo ...WIKIfy module
    < install the wikify module 46c >
  < end conditional install (23v wikify_installed ) 21b >
◇
```

File defined by 22a, 23aj, 24aj, 25ahq, 26a.

```

"../bin/install-modules" 24a≡
  < begin conditional install (24b UKB_installed ) 20c >
    echo ... UKB module
    cd $modulesdir
    tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/20151220_EHU-ukb.v30.tgz
  < end conditional install (24c UKB_installed ) 21b >
  < begin conditional install (24d ims_wsd_installed ) 20c >
    echo ...ims-wsd module
    < install the ims-wsd module 47a >
  < end conditional install (24e ims_wsd_installed ) 21b >
  < begin conditional install (24f srl_server_installed ) 20c >
    echo ...srl-server module
    < install the srl-server module 50b >
  < end conditional install (24g srl_server_installed ) 21b >
  < begin conditional install (24h srl_dutch_nominals_installed ) 20c >
    echo ...srl-dutch-nominal module
    < install the srl-dutch-nominals module 51d >
  < end conditional install (24i srl_dutch_nominals_installed ) 21b >
  ◇

```

File defined by 22a, 23aj, 24aj, 25ahq, 26a.

```

"../bin/install-modules" 24j≡
  < begin conditional install (24k FBK_time_installed ) 20c >
    echo ... FBK-time module
    < install the FBK-time module 52 >
  < end conditional install (24l FBK_time_installed ) 21b >
  < begin conditional install (24m FBK_temprel_installed ) 20c >
    echo ... FBK-temprel module
    < install the FBK-temprel module 54b >
  < end conditional install (24n FBK_temprel_installed ) 21b >
  < begin conditional install (24o FBK_causalrel_installed ) 20c >
    echo ... FBK-causalrel module
    < install the FBK-causalrel module 55c >
  < end conditional install (24p FBK_causalrel_installed ) 21b >
  < begin conditional install (24q factuality_installed ) 20c >
    echo ... factuality module
    < install the factuality modules 56c >
  < end conditional install (24r factuality_installed ) 21b >
  ◇

```

File defined by 22a, 23aj, 24aj, 25ahq, 26a.


```

"../bin/install-modules" 25a≡
  < begin conditional install (25b corefb_installed ) 20c >
    echo ... Coreference base
    < install coreference-base 57c >
  < end conditional install (25c corefb_installed ) 21b >
  < begin conditional install (25d wsd_installed ) 20c >
    echo ... WSD
    < install the WSD module 59e >
  < end conditional install (25e wsd_installed ) 21b >
  < begin conditional install (25f ontojar_installed ) 20c >
    echo ... Ontotagger
    < install the ontotagger repository 63c >
  < end conditional install (25g ontojar_installed ) 21b >
  ◇

```

File defined by 22a, 23aj, 24aj, 25ahq, 26a.

```

"../bin/install-modules" 25h≡
  < begin conditional install (25i heidel_installed ) 20c >
    echo ... Heideltime
    < install the heideltime module 64c >
  < end conditional install (25j heidel_installed ) 21b >
  < begin conditional install (25k SRL_installed ) 20c >
    echo ... SRL
    < install the srl module 66a >
  < end conditional install (25l SRL_installed ) 21b >
  < begin conditional install (25m eventcoref_installed ) 20c >
    echo ... Event-coreference
    < install the event-coreference module 68a >
  < end conditional install (25n eventcoref_installed ) 21b >
  < begin conditional install (25o lu2synset_installed ) 20c >
    echo ... lu2synset
    < install the lu2synset converter 60e >
  < end conditional install (25p lu2synset_installed ) 21b >
  ◇

```

File defined by 22a, 23aj, 24aj, 25ahq, 26a.

```

"../bin/install-modules" 25q≡
  < begin conditional install (25r dbpner_installed ) 20c >
    echo ... dbpedia-ner
    < install the dbpedia-ner module 69a >
  < end conditional install (25s dbpner_installed ) 21b >
  < begin conditional install (25t post_SRL_installed ) 20c >
    echo ... post-SRL
    < install the post-SRL module 67b >
  < end conditional install (25u post_SRL_installed ) 21b >
  ◇

```

File defined by 22a, 23aj, 24aj, 25ahq, 26a.

```

"../bin/install-modules" 26a≡
  < begin conditional install (26b opimin_installed ) 20c >
    echo ... opinion-miner
    < install the opinion-miner 69d, ... >
  < end conditional install (26c opimin_installed ) 21b >

  echo Final
  ◇

```

File defined by 22a, 23aj, 24aj, 25ahq, 26a.

```

< make scripts executable 26d > ≡
  chmod 775 ../bin/install-modules
  ◇

```

Fragment defined by 26d, 37a, 88c.

Fragment referenced in 88d.

Uses: install 89a.

5.3 Check availability of resources

Test for some resources that we need and that may not be available on this host.

```

< check this first 26e > ≡
  < check whether program is present (26f git ) 26j >
  < check whether program is present (26g tar ) 26j >
  < check whether program is present (26h unzip ) 26j >
  < check whether program is present (26i tcsh ) 26j >
  < check whether mercurial is present 27a >
  ◇

```

Fragment defined by 10g, 26e.

Fragment referenced in 22a.

```

< check whether program is present 26j > ≡
  which @1
  if
    [ $? -ne 0 ]
  then
    echo Please install @1.
    exit 1
  fi
  ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 26e.

Uses: install 89a.

```

< check whether mercurial is present 27a > ≡
    which hg
    if
        [ $? -ne 0 ]
    then
        echo Please install Mercurial.
        exit 1
    fi
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 26e.

Defines: **hg** Never used.

Uses: **install** 89a.

5.4 Parameters in module-scripts

Some modules need parameters. All modules need a language specification. The language can be passed as exported variable **naflang**, but it can also be passed as argument **-l**. Furthermore, some modules need contact with a Spotlight server. With the arguments **-h** and **-b** the host and port of a running Spotlight-server can be passed.

The code to obtain command-line arguments in Bash has been obtained from [Stackoverflow](#). The following fragment reads the arguments **-l language**, **-h spotlighthost** and **-p spotlightport**:

```

< get commandline-arguments 27b > ≡
    while [[ $# > 1 ]]
    do
        key="$1"

        case $key in
            -l|--language)
                naflang="$2"
                shift # past argument
                ;;
            -h|--spothost)
                spotlighthost="$2"
                shift # past argument
                ;;
            -p|--spotport)
                spotlightport="$2"
                shift # past argument
                ;;
            *)
                # unknown option
                ;;
        esac
        shift # past argument or value
    done
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 36a.

Uses: **naflang** 73.

5.5 Install utilities and resources

5.5.1 Process synchronisation

We will see that we sometimes have to install server-applications. However, it is possible that multiple processes are running pipeline modules in parallel, and then it may occur that two instances of a module try to install the same server-application. Therefore, we must make sure that only one application at a time is able to start the server.

The program `sematree`, found at <http://www.pixelbeat.org/scripts/sematree/> enables to do this. When invoked with argument “acquire”, the name of a “lockfile” and a time to wait (-1 means “wait an indefinite time”), it checks whether the lockfile exists. If that is the case, it either waits or fails. When the lockfile is not (or no longer) present, `sematree` creates the lockfile.

When installing `sematree`, set the default directory for lock-files. We set this as a subdirectory of the `env` tree. However, in some cases, e.g. when multiple compute nodes use the same file-system, we need a directory on the local filesystem of the node itself. In that case you can set variable `semaworkdir` to override the default directory.

```
< install sematree 28a > ≡
    cat $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/sematree \
    | sed "s|workdir|semaworkdir|g" \
    | sed "s|/var/run|/home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/etc/sematree|g" \
    > $envbindir/sematree
    chmod 775 $envbindir/sematree
    ◇
```

Fragment referenced in 22a.

5.5.2 Prefix of scripts that run modules

Each module will be run by a Bash script located in subdirectory `bin`. The start of these scripts will have similar content. Insert the following macro to include this similar content, with the name of the module-directory as argument:

```
< start of module-script 28b > ≡
    #!/bin/bash
    < get the path to the module-script 29a >
    source /home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/bin/progenv
    export LC_ALL=en_US.UTF-8
    export LANG=en_US.UTF-8
    export LANGUAGE=en_US.UTF-8
    ROOT=$piperoot
    MODDIR=$modulesdir/@1
    < run in subshell when naflang is not known 30a >
    < run only if language is English or Dutch 30b >
    ◇
```

Fragment referenced in 42a, 43c, 44b, 45be, 46adg, 47b, 51ae, 53a, 55a, 56ad, 57d, 59ac, 60c, 61a, 62b, 63adf, 64a, 65d, 66b, 67c, 68b, 69b, 71a.

Set variable `scriptpath` to the full path of the script that is running, order to be able to re-run it.

```

⟨get the path to the module-script 29a⟩ ≡
    scriptdir="$( cd "$( dirname "${BASH_SOURCE[0]}" )" && pwd )"
    scriptname=${0##*/}
    scriptpath=$scriptdir/$scriptname
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 28b.

Defines: `scriptpath` 30a.

5.5.3 Language detection

The following script `../env/bin/langdetect.py` discerns the language of a NAF document. If it cannot find that attribute it prints `unknown`. The macro `set the language variable` uses this script to set variable `naflang`. All pipeline modules expect that this variable has been set.

```

"../env/bin/langdetect.py" 29b≡
    #!/usr/bin/env python
    # langdetect -- Detect the language of a NAF document.
    #
    import xml.etree.ElementTree as ET
    import sys
    import re
    xmldoc = sys.stdin.read()
    #print xmldoc
    root = ET.fromstring(xmldoc)
    # print root.attrib['lang']
    lang = "unknown"
    for k in root.attrib:
        if re.match(".*lang$", k):
            language = root.attrib[k]
    print language
    ◇

```

Uses: `print` 82b.

The module-scripts depend on the existence of variable `naflang`. In most cases this is not a problem because the scripts run in a surrounding script that sets `naflang`. However, a users may occasionally run a module-script stand-alone e.g. to debug. In that case, we can read the language from the NAF, set variable `naflang`, and then run the module-script in a subshell. We assume that variable `scriptpath` contains the path of the script itself.

The macro does the following if `naflang` has not been set:

1. Save the content of standard in to a temporary file.
2. Run `langdetect` with the temporary file as input and set the `naflang` variable.
3. Run the script `$scriptpath` (i.e. itself) with the temporary file as input.
4. Remove the temporary file.
5. Exit itself with the errorcode of the sub-script that it has run.

```

⟨ run in subshell when naflang is not known 30a ⟩ ≡
    if
        [ -z "${naflang+x}" ]
    then
        naffile='mktemp -t naf.XXXXXX'
        cat >$naffile
        naflang='cat $naffile | python $envbindir/langdetect.py'
        export naflang
        cat $naffile | $scriptpath
        result=$?
        rm $naffile
        exit $result
    fi
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 28b.

Uses: `naflang` 73, `scriptpath` 29a.

```

⟨ run only if language is English or Dutch 30b ⟩ ≡
    if
        [ ! "$naflang" == "nl" ] && [ ! "$naflang" == "en" ]
    then
        exit 6
    fi
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 28b.

Uses: `naflang` 73.

5.5.4 Alpino

Binary versions of Alpino can be obtained from the [official Alpino website](#) of Gertjan van Noort. However, it seems that older versions are not always retained there, or the location of older versions change. Therefore we have a copy in the snapshot.

Module

```

⟨ install Alpino 30c ⟩ ≡
    if
        [ ! $alpino_installed ]
    then
        cd $modulesdir
        tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/Alpino-x86_64-linux-glibc2.5-20706-
        sicstus.tar.gz
        echo "export alpino_installed=0" >> /home/paul/temp/nlpp/installed_modules
    fi
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 22a.

Currently, alpino is not used as a pipeline-module on its own, but it is included in other pipeline-modules. Modules that use Alpino should set the following variables:

```

< set alpinohome 31a > ≡
    export ALPINO_HOME=$modulesdir/Alpino
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 44b.

Defines: ALPINO_HOME Never used.

Remove the tarball when cleaning up:

```

< clean up 31b > ≡
    rm -rf $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/Alpino-x86_64-linux-glibc2.5-20706-
    sicstus.tar.gz
    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 13g, 15a, 31b, 79c.

Fragment referenced in 78d.

5.5.5 Treetagger

Installation of Treetagger goes as follows (See [Treetagger's homepage](#)):

1. Download and unpack the Treetagger tarball. This generates the subdirectories `bin`, `cmd` and `doc`
2. Download and unpack the tagger-scripts tarball

The location where Treetagger comes from and the location where it is going to reside:

```

< install the treetagger utility 31c > ≡
    TREETAGDIR=treetagger
    TREETAG_BASIS_URL=http://www.cis.uni-muenchen.de/%7Eeschmid/tools/TreeTagger/data/
    TREETAGURL=http://www.cis.uni-muenchen.de/%7Eeschmid/tools/TreeTagger/data/
    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 31cde, 32abcd.

Fragment referenced in 22a.

The source tarball, scripts and the installation-script:

```

< install the treetagger utility 31d > ≡
    TREETAGSRC=tree-tagger-linux-3.2.tar.gz
    TREETAGSCRIPTS=tagger-scripts.tar.gz
    TREETAG_INSTALLSCRIPT=install-tagger.sh
    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 31cde, 32abcd.

Fragment referenced in 22a.

Uses: `install` 89a.

Parametersets:

```

< install the treetagger utility 31e > ≡
    DUTCHPARS_UTF_GZ=dutch-par-linux-3.2-utf8.bin.gz
    DUTCH_TAGSET=dutch-tagset.txt
    DUTCHPARS_2_GZ=dutch2-par-linux-3.2-utf8.bin.gz
    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 31cde, 32abcd.

Fragment referenced in 22a.

Download everything in the target directory:

```

< install the treetagger utility 32a > ≡
    mkdir -p $modulesdir/$TREETAGDIR
    cd $modulesdir/$TREETAGDIR
    wget $TREETAGURL/$TREETAGSRC
    wget $TREETAGURL/$TREETAGSCRIPTS
    wget $TREETAGURL/$TREETAG_INSTALLSCRIPT
    wget $TREETAGURL/$DUTCHPARS_UTF_GZ
    wget $TREETAGURL/$DUTCH_TAGSET
    wget $TREETAGURL/$DUTCHPARS_2_GZ
    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 31cde, 32abcd.

Fragment referenced in 22a.

Run the install-script:

```

< install the treetagger utility 32b > ≡
    chmod 775 $TREETAG_INSTALLSCRIPT
    ./$TREETAG_INSTALLSCRIPT
    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 31cde, 32abcd.

Fragment referenced in 22a.

Make the treetagger utilities available for everybody.

```

< install the treetagger utility 32c > ≡
    chmod -R o+rx $modulesdir/$TREETAGDIR/bin
    chmod -R o+rx $modulesdir/$TREETAGDIR/cmd
    chmod -R o+r $modulesdir/$TREETAGDIR/doc
    chmod -R o+rx $modulesdir/$TREETAGDIR/lib
    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 31cde, 32abcd.

Fragment referenced in 22a.

Remove the tarballs:

```

< install the treetagger utility 32d > ≡
    rm $TREETAGSRC
    rm $TREETAGSCRIPTS
    rm $TREETAG_INSTALLSCRIPT
    rm $DUTCHPARS_UTF_GZ
    rm $DUTCH_TAGSET
    rm $DUTCHPARS_2_GZ
    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 31cde, 32abcd.

Fragment referenced in 22a.

5.5.6 Timbl and Ticcutils

Timbl and Ticcutils are installed from their source-tarballs. The installation is not (yet?) completely reproducibe because it uses the C-compiler that happens to be available on the host. Installation involves:

1. Download the tarball in a temporary directory.
2. Unpack the tarball.

3. `cd` to the unpacked directory and perform `./configure`, `make` and `make install`. Note the argument that causes the files to be installed in the `lib` and the `bin` sub-directories of the `env` directory.

```

< install the ticcutils utility 33a > ≡
    URL=http://software.ticc.uvt.nl/ticcutils-0.7.tar.gz
    TARB=ticcutils-0.7.tar.gz
    DIR=ticcutils-0.7
    < unpack ticcutils or timbl 33c >
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 22a, 33d.

```

< install the timbl utility 33b > ≡
    TARB=timbl-6.4.6.tar.gz
    DIR=timbl-6.4.6
    < unpack ticcutils or timbl 33c >
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 22a, 33d.

```

< unpack ticcutils or timbl 33c > ≡
    SUCCES=0
    ticbeldir='mktemp -t -d tickbel.XXXXXX'
    cd $ticbeldir
    tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/$TARB
    cd $DIR
    sh ./bootstrap.sh
    ./configure --prefix=$envdir
    make
    make install
    cd $piperoot
    rm -rf $ticbeldir
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 33ab.

Uses: `install` 89a.

When the installation has been transplanted, Timbl and Ticcutils have to be re-installed.

```

< re-install modules after the transplantation 33d > ≡
    < install the ticcutils utility 33a >
    < install the timbl utility 33b >
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 90.

5.5.7 The Boost library

Theoretically, it is possible to download a tarball with boost from [it's repository](#) and then install it. However, I did not succeed in doing this. Therefore, I ripped the installed boost from Surfsara's Hadoop installation and put it in the `env` dir.

```

⟨ install boost 34a ⟩ ≡
    cd $envdir
    tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/20160103_boost_1_54_bin.tgz
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 22a.

5.5.8 Spotlight

A Spotlight server occupies a lot of memory and we need two of them, one for each language. We may be lucky and have a spotlight server running somewhere. Otherwise we have to install the server ourselves.

Install Spotlight in the way that Itziar Aldabe (<mailto:itziar.aldabe@ehu.es>) described:

The NED module works for English, Spanish, Dutch and Italian. The module returns multiple candidates and correspondences for all the languages. If you want to integrate it in your Dutch or Italian pipeline, you will need:

1. The jar file with the dbpedia-spotlight server. You need the version that Aitor developed in order to correctly use the "candidates" option. You can copy it from the English VM. The jar file name is `dbpedia-spotlight-0.7-jar-with-dependencies-candidates.jar`
2. The Dutch/Italian model for the dbpedia-spotlight. You can download them from: <http://spotlight.sztaki.hu/downloads/>
3. The jar file with the NED module: `ixa-pipe-ned-1.0.jar`. You can copy it from the English VM too.
4. The file: `wikipedia-db.v1.tar.gz`. You can download it from: <http://ixa2.si.ehu.es/ixa-pipes/models/wikipedia-db.v1.tar.gz>. This file contains the required information to do the mappings between the wikipedia-entries. The zip file contains three files: `wikipedia-db`, `wikipedia-db.p` and `wikipedia-db.t`

To start the dbpedia server: Italian server:

```

java -jar -Xmx8g dbpedia-spotlight-0.7-jar-with-dependencies-candidates.jar \
    it http://localhost:2050/rest

```

Dutch server:

```

java -jar -Xmx8g dbpedia-spotlight-0.7-jar-with-dependencies-candidates.jar nl http://localhost:2

```

We set 8Gb for the English server, but the Italian and Dutch Spotlight will require less memory.

So, let us do that.

First, get the Spotlight model data that we need:

```

⟨ download stuff 34b ⟩ ≡

    ⟨ need to wget (34c nl.tar.gz,34d http://spotlight.sztaki.hu/downloads/archive/2014/nl.tar.gz ) 11b ⟩
    ⟨ need to wget (34e en_2+2.tar.gz,34f http://spotlight.sztaki.hu/downloads/archive/2014/en_2+2.tar.gz ) 11b ⟩
    ⟨ need to wget (34g wikipedia-db.v1.tar.gz,34h http://ixa2.si.ehu.es/ixa-pipes/models/wikipedia-db.v1.tar.

    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 11ac, 14c, 19b, 34b, 41a, 42d, 61d.

Fragment referenced in 9c.

```

< install the Spotlight server 35a > ≡
    cd $envdir
    tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/spotlightnl.tgz
    cd $envdir/spotlight
    tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/nl.tar.gz
    tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/en_2+2.tar.gz
    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 35ac.

Fragment referenced in 22a.

```

< get spotlight model ball 35b > ≡
    if
        [ -e $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/@1 ]
    then
        tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/@1
    else
        wget http://spotlight.sztaki.hu/downloads/archive/2014/@1
        tar -xzf @1
        rm @1
    fi
    ◇

```

Fragment never referenced.

We choose to put the Wikipedia database in the spotlight directory.

```

< install the Spotlight server 35c > ≡
    cd $envdir/spotlight
    tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/$snapshotdirectory/wikipedia-db.v1.tar.gz
    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 35ac.

Fragment referenced in 22a.

The macro `check/start spotlight` does the following:

1. Check whether spotlight runs on the default spotlighthost.
2. If that is not the case, and the default host is not `localhost`, check whether Spotlight runs on `localhost`.
3. If a running spotlightserver is still not found, start a spotlightserver on `localhost`.

Start Spotlight if it doesn't run already. Spotlight ought to run on `localhost` unless variable `spotlighthost` exists. In that case, check whether a Spotlight server can be contacted on that host. Otherwise, change `spotlighthost` to `localhost` and check whether a Spotlight server runs there. If that is not the case, start up a Spotlight server on `localhost`.

The following script, `check_start_spotlight`, has the following three optional arguments:

language: Default is exported variable `naflang` if it exists, or `en`.

spotlighthost: Name of a host that probably runs a Spotlightserver. Default: exported variable `spotlighthost` if it exists, or `localhost`.

spotlightport: Default: exported variable `spotlightport` if it exists or either 2020 or 2060 for English resp. Dutch.

```
"../bin/check_start_spotlight" 36a≡
    #!/bin/bash
    source /home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/bin/progenv
    ⟨ get commandline-arguments 27b ⟩
    ⟨ set default arguments for Spotlight 36b ⟩
    ◇
```

File defined by 36ac.

Fill in default values when they cannot be found in exported variables nor in command-line arguments.

```
⟨ set default arguments for Spotlight 36b ⟩ ≡
    if
        [ "$spotlighthost" == "" ]
    then
        spotlighthost=localhost
    fi
    if
        [ "$spotlightport" == "" ]
    then
        if
            [ "$naflang" == "nl" ]
        then
            spotlightport=2060
        else
            spotlightport=2020
        fi
    fi
    ◇
```

Fragment referenced in 36a.

Uses: naflang 73.

```
"../bin/check_start_spotlight" 36c≡
    ⟨ check listener on host, port (36d $spotlighthost,36e $spotlightport ) 37d ⟩
    if
        [ $spotlightrunning -ne 0 ]
    then
        if
            [ ! "$spotlighthost" == "localhost" ]
        then
            export spotlighthost="localhost"
            ⟨ check listener on host, port (36f $spotlighthost,36g $spotlightport ) 37d ⟩
        fi
    fi
    if
        [ $spotlightrunning -ne 0 ]
    then
        ⟨ start the Spotlight server on localhost 39a, ... ⟩
    fi
    echo $spotlighthost:$spotlightport
    ◇
```

File defined by 36ac.

```

<make scripts executable 37a> ≡
    chmod 775 ../bin/check_start_spotlight
    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 26d, 37a, 88c.

Fragment referenced in 88d.

Use function `check_start_spotlight` to find and exploit a running Spotlight-server or to die (with exit code 5) if no server can be found or created. The macro uses implicitly the exported variables `spotlighthost` and `spotlightport` if they exist.

```

<find a spotlightserver or exit 37b> ≡
    spothostport='/home/paul/temp/nlpp/bin/check_start_spotlight -l $naflang'
    export spotlighthost='echo $spothonstport | gawk -F ":" '{print $1}''
    export spotlightport='echo $spothonstport | gawk -F ":" '{print $2}''
    echo "Spotlight server found on $spothonstport." >&2
    if
        [ "$spotlighthost" == "none" ]
    then
        echo "No Spotlight-server found."
        exit 5
    fi
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 46d, 62b.

Uses: `naflang` 73, `print` 82b.

Set the port-number and the language resource for Spotlight, dependent of the language that the user gave as argument.

```

<get spotlight language parameters 37c> ≡
    if
        [ "$naflang" == "nl" ]
    then
        spotlightport=2060
    else
        spotlightport=2020
    fi
    ◇

```

Fragment never referenced.

Uses: `naflang` 73.

The following macro has a hostname and a port-number as arguments. It checks whether something in the host listens on the port and sets variable `success` accordingly:

```

<check listener on host, port 37d> ≡
    exec 6<>/dev/tcp/@1/@2 2>/dev/null
    spotlightrunning=$?
    exec 6<&-
    exec 6>&-
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 36c, 40a.

If variable `spotlighthost` does not exist, set it to localhost. Test whether a Spotlightserver runs on `spotlighthost`. If that fails and `spotlighthost` did not point to localhost, try localhost.

If the previous attempts were not succesfull, start the spotlightserver on localhost.

If some spotlightserver has been contacted, set variable `spotlightrunning`. Otherwise exit. At the end variable `spotlighthost` ought to contain the address of the Spotlight-host.

```

< try to obtain a running spotlightserver 38a > ≡
  < test whether spotlighthost runs (38b $spotlighthost ) 38e >
  if
    [ ! $spotlightrunning ]
  then
    if
      [ "$spotlighthost" != "localhost" ]
    then
      export spotlighthost=localhost
      < test whether spotlighthost runs (38c $spotlighthost ) 38e >
    fi
  fi
  if
    [ ! $spotlightrunning ]
  then
    < start the Spotlight server on localhost 39a, ... >
    < test whether spotlighthost runs (38d $spotlighthost ) 38e >
  fi
  if
    [ ! $spotlightrunning ]
  then
    echo "Cannot start spotlight"
    exit 4
  fi
  ◇

```

Fragment never referenced.

Test whether the Spotlightserver runs on a given host. The “spotlight-test” does not really test Spotlight, but it tests whether something is listening on the port and host where we expect Spotlight. I found the test-construction that is used here on [Stackoverflow](#). If the test is positive, set variable `spotlightrunning` to 0. Otherwise, unset that variable.

```

< test whether spotlighthost runs 38e > ≡
  exec 6<>/dev/tcp/@1/2060
  if
    [ $? -eq 0 ]
  then
    export spotlightrunning=0
  else
    spotlightrunning=
  fi
  exec 6<&-
  exec 6>&-
  ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 38a.

When trying to start the Spotlight-server on localhost, take care that only one process does this. So we do this:

1. Try to acquire a lock without waiting for it.
2. If we got the lock, run the Spotlight java program in background.
3. If we got the lock, release it.
4. If we did not get the lock, wait for the lock to be released by the process that started the spotlight-server.

But first, we specify the resources for the Spotlight-server.

```

⟨ start the Spotlight server on localhost 39a ⟩ ≡
  if
    [ "$naflang" == "nl" ]
  then
    spotresource="nl"
  else
    spotresource="en_2+2"
  fi
  spotlightjar=dbpedia-spotlight-0.7-jar-with-dependencies-candidates.jar
  ◇

```

Fragment defined by 39ab.

Fragment referenced in 36c, 38a.

Uses: `naflang` 73.

```

⟨ start the Spotlight server on localhost 39b ⟩ ≡
  local oldd='pwd'
  cd /home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/spotlight
  $envbindir/sematree acquire spotlock 0
  gotit=$?
  if
    [ $gotit == 0 ]
  then
    java -jar -Xmx8g $spotlightjar $spotresource \
      http://localhost:$spotlightport/rest &
    ⟨ wait until the spotlight server is up or faulty 40a ⟩
    $envbindir/sematree release spotlock
  else
    ⟨ wait until the spotlight server is up or faulty 40a ⟩
  fi
  cd $oldd
  ◇

```

Fragment defined by 39ab.

Fragment referenced in 36c, 38a.

When the Spotlight server has been started, it takes up to a minute until it really listens on its port. When there is something wrong, it will never listen, of course. Therefore, we give it three minutes. If after that time still nothing listens, we set `spotlighthost` to `none`, indicating that something has gone wrong.

```

⟨ wait until the spotlight server is up or faulty 40a ⟩ ≡
    trial=0
    maxtrials=12
    while
        trial=$((trial+1))
        ⟨ check listener on host, port (40b $spotlighthost,40c $spotlightport ) 37d ⟩
        [ $spotlightrunning -ne 0 ] && [ $trial -le $maxtrials ]
    do
        sleep 10
    done
    if
        [ $spotlightrunning -ne 0 ]
    then
        export spotlighthost="none"
    fi
◇

```

Fragment referenced in 39b.

Start the Spotlight if it is not already running. First find out what the host is on which we may expect to find a listening Spotlight.

Variable `spotlighthost` contains the address of the host where we expect to find Spotlight. If the expectation does not come true, and the Spotlighthost was not localhost, test whether Spotlight can be found on localhost. If the spotlight-server cannot be found, start it up on localhost.

5.5.9 VUA-pylib

Module VUA-pylib is needed for the opinion-miner. Install it in the Python library

```

⟨ install VUA-pylib 40d ⟩ ≡
    cd $envdir/python
    git clone https://github.com/cltl/VUA_pylib.git
◇

```

Fragment referenced in 22a.

5.5.10 vua-resources

Some modules created by the CLTL group, notably the Event-coreference module, need resources that can be found in the [vua-resources](#) github repo. So, we need to install that module.

```

⟨ install vua-resources 40e ⟩ ≡
    MODNAM=vua-resources
    DIRNAM=vua-resources
    GITU=https://github.com/cltl/vua-resources.git
    GITC=e730ce672f2a13457393028b679e9147334c490e
    ⟨ install from github 10a ⟩
◇

```

Fragment never referenced.

5.5.11 SVMlight

SVMlight supplies a Support Vector Machine. It is used by the opinion-miner. SVMlight can be obtained from [the site](#) where it is documented.

< download stuff 41a > \equiv

```
< need to wget (41b svm_light.tar.gz, 41c http://download.joachims.org/svm_light/current/svm_light.tar.gz )
◇
```

Fragment defined by 11ac, 14c, 19b, 34b, 41a, 42d, 61d.

Fragment referenced in 9c.

Installation goes like this:

```
< install SVMLight 41d >  $\equiv$ 
  tempdir='mktemp -d -t SVMlight.XXXXXX'
  cd $tempdir
  #tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/$snapshotdirectory/m4_SVMlightball
  wget http://download.joachims.org/svm_light/current/svm_light.tar.gz
  tar -xzf svm_light.tar.gz
  make
  cp svm_classify /home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/bin/
  cp svm_learn /home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/bin/
  cd /home/paul/temp/nlpp
  rm -rf $tempdir
◇
```

Fragment referenced in 22a.

Uses: svm_classify 70b, svm_learn 70b.

5.6 Install modules

5.6.1 Install tokenizer

Module The tokenizer is just a jar that has to be run in Java. Although the jar is directly available from <http://ixa2.si.ehu.es/ixa-pipes/download.html>, we prefer to compile the package in order to make this thing ready for reproducible set-ups.

To install the tokenizer, we proceed as follows:

1. Clone the source from github into a temporary directory.
2. Compile to produce the jar file with the tokenizer.
3. move the jar file into the jar directory.
4. remove the tempdir with the sourcecode.

```
< install the tokenizer 41e >  $\equiv$ 
  tempdir='mktemp -d -t tok.XXXXXX'
  cd $tempdir
  git clone https://github.com/ixa-ehu/ixa-pipe-tok.git
  cd ixa-pipe-tok
  git checkout 56f83ce4b61680346f15e5d4e6de6293764f7383
  mvn clean package
  mv target/ixa-pipe-tok-1.8.0.jar $jarsdir
  cd $piperoot
  rm -rf $tempdir
◇
```

Fragment referenced in 23a.

Script The script runs the tokenizerscript.

```
"../bin/tok" 42a≡
  < start of module-script (42b $jarsdir ) 28b>
  JARFILE=$jarsdir/ixa-pipe-tok-1.8.0.jar
  java -Xmx1000m -jar $JARFILE tok -l $naflang --inputkaf
  ◇
```

5.6.2 Topic analyser

Install the topic tool `ixa-pipe-topic` that is based on [JEX](#).

Installation goes as follows:

1. Clone from Github.
2. Download JEX resources and JEX jar libraries and put them at proper places.
3. Download and run a utility, `install-to-project-repo.py`, that puts the JEX libraries in a place where Maven can find them.
4. run maven

```
< install the topic analyser 42c> ≡
  cd $modulesdir
  git clone https://github.com/ialdabe/ixa-pipe-topic.git
  cd ixa-pipe-topic
  git checkout 40be8debb88093b426ae3520d60df60161968e27
  tempdir='mktemp -d -t topinambour.XXXXXX'
  moddir=$modulesdir/ixa-pipe-topic
  < install the jex resources and libraries 43a>
  < compile the topic-tool jar 43b>
  cd $modulesdir
  rm -rf $tempdir
  ◇
```

Fragment referenced in [23a](#).

The two zip-balls `en-eurovoc-1.0.zip` and `nl-eurovoc-1.0.zip` contain resources in a subdirectory `resources` and jar libs in a subdirectory `jar`. The jars in the two zip-balls are identical, so the jars from one of the balls can be copied to the `lib` subdirectory of the module where the compilation-tool expects them. The `resources` directories are placed in subdirectories `en` resp. `nl` of the `jex` subdirectory of the module directory.

```
< download stuff 42d> ≡
  < need to wget (42e en-eurovoc-1.0.zip,42f http://optima.jrc.it/Resources/Eurovoc/indexing/en-eurovoc-1.0.zip)
  < need to wget (42g nl-eurovoc-1.0.zip,42h http://optima.jrc.it/Resources/Eurovoc/indexing/nl-eurovoc-1.0.zip)
  ◇
```

Fragment defined by [11ac](#), [14c](#), [19b](#), [34b](#), [41a](#), [42d](#), [61d](#).

Fragment referenced in [9c](#).

```

< install the jex resources and libraries 43a > ≡
  moddir=$modulesdir/ixa-pipe-topic
  cd $moddir
  mkdir -p jex/en
  mkdir -p jex/nl
  mkdir -p lib
  cd $tempdir
  unzip -q $snapshotsocket/$snapshotdirectory/en-eurovoc-1.0.zip
  unzip -q $snapshotsocket/$snapshotdirectory/nl-eurovoc-1.0.zip
  cp -r en-eurovoc-1.0/resources $moddir/jex/en/
  cp -r nl-eurovoc-1.0/resources $moddir/jex/nl/
  cp -r nl-eurovoc-1.0/lib/*.jar $moddir/lib/
  ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 42c.

To make the jar's in the lib directory accessible for Maven, we use the [install-to-project-repo](#) utility. So, unpack and run this utility and finally, run Maven:

```

< compile the topic-tool jar 43b > ≡
  git clone https://github.com/paulhuygen/install-to-project-repo.git
  cd $modulesdir/ixa-pipe-topic
  python $tempdir/install-to-project-repo/install-to-project-repo.py
  mvn clean install
  ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 42c.

Uses: [install 89a](#).

Script: The topic module uses a temporary directory to store intermediate results. To tell the Java program where the temp storage is, a config file has to be generated on the fly.

```

"../bin/topic" 43c ≡
  < start of module-script (43d ixa-pipe-topic ) 28b >
  tempdir='mktemp -d -t jex.XXXXXX'
  mkdir $tempdir/documents
  mkdir $tempdir/results
  cat $MODDIR/default.prop \
    | sed 's|jex/resources|'${MODDIR}'/jex/LANG/resources|g' \
    | sed 's|jex/result|'${tempdir}'/jex/result|g' \
    | sed 's|LANG|'${naflang}'|g' \
    >$tempdir/conf.prop
  java -Xmx1000m -jar $MODDIR/target/ixa-pipe-topic-1.0.3.jar -p $tempdir/conf.prop
  rm -rf $tempdir
  ◇

```

5.6.3 Morphosyntactic parser

Module

```

< install the morphosyntactic parser 44a > ≡
MODNAM=morphsynparser
DIRN=morphosyntactic_parser_nl
GITU=https://github.com/cltl/morphosyntactic_parser_nl.git
GITC=d5f002605d7c06545f24c84386342b79e5cb9c86
< install from github 10a >
cd $modulesdir/morphosyntactic_parser_nl
git checkout d5f002605d7c06545f24c84386342b79e5cb9c86
◇

```

Fragment referenced in 23a.

Script The morpho-syntactic module parses the sentences with Alpino. Alpino takes a lot of time to handle long sentences. Therefore the morpho-syntactic module has an option `-t` to set a time-out (in minutes) for sentence parsing.

```

"../bin/mor" 44b≡
< start of module-script (44c morphosyntactic_parser_nl ) 28b >
< get the mor time-out parameter 44d >
< set alpinohome 31a >
cat | python $MODDIR/core/morph_syn_parser.py $timeoutarg
◇

```

Use `getopts` to read the `-t` option.

```

< get the mor time-out parameter 44d > ≡
OPTIND=1
stimeout=
timeoutarg=
while getopts "t:" opt; do
    case "$opt" in
        t) stimeout=$OPTARG
           ;;
        esac
done
shift $((OPTIND-1))
if
[ $stimeout ]
then
    timeoutarg="-t $stimeout"
fi
◇

```

Fragment referenced in 44b.

5.6.4 Pos tagger

In the Dutch pipeline the morpho-syntactic parser fulfills the role of Pos tagger. In the English pipeline we use the pos-tagger from EHU.

Module

```

< install the pos tagger 45a > ≡
  cd $modulesdir
  tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/20151220_EHU-pos.v30.tgz
  cd $modulesdir/ixa-pipe-topic
  ◇

```

Fragment referenced in [23a](#).

Script

```

"../bin/pos" 45b ≡
  < start of module-script (45c EHU-pos.v30 ) 28b >
  java -Xmx1000m -jar ${MODDIR}/ixa-pipe-pos-1.4.3.jar tag -m ${MODDIR}/en-maxent-
  100-c5-baseline-dict-penn.bin
  ◇

```

5.6.5 Constituent parser

Module

```

< install the constituents parser 45d > ≡
  cd $modulesdir
  tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/20151220_EHU-parse.v30.tgz
  cd $modulesdir/conspardir
  chmod 775 *.jar
  chmod 775 *.bin
  ◇

```

Fragment referenced in [23j](#).

Script

```

"../bin/constpars" 45e ≡
  < start of module-script (45f EHU-parse.v30 ) 28b >
  java -Xmx1000m -jar ${MODDIR}/ixa-pipe-parse-1.1.1.jar parse -g sem -
  m ${MODDIR}/en-parser-chunking.bin
  ◇

```

5.6.6 NED-reranker

The NED-reranker is not open-source yet. It must be retrieved from the snapshot.

Module

```

< install the NED-reranker module 45g > ≡
  cd $modulesdir
  pip install SPARQLWrapper
  tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/20151220_VUA-popen-nedreranker.v30.tgz
  ◇

```

Fragment referenced in [23j](#).

Uses: [install 89a](#).

Script

```
"../bin/nedrer" 46a≡
  ⟨ start of module-script (46b VUA-popen-nedreranker.v30 ) 28b ⟩
  cd $MODDIR
  python $MODDIR/domain_model.py
  ◇
```

5.6.7 Wikify module

Module Wikify is still obtained from the snapshot. Make sure that the jar of the module is accessible for everybody.

```
⟨ install the wikify module 46c ⟩ ≡
  cd $modulesdir
  tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/20151220_EHU-wikify.v30.tgz
  chmod 775 $modulesdir/EHU-wikify.v30/ixa-pipe-wikify-1.2.1.jar
  ◇
```

Fragment referenced in 23j.

Script The Wikify module needs DBpedia to generate “markables”.

```
"../bin/wikify" 46d≡
  ⟨ start of module-script (46e EHU-wikify.v30 ) 28b ⟩
  ⟨ find a spotlightserver or exit 37b ⟩
  cd $MODDIR
  java -Xmx1000m -jar ${MODDIR}/ixa-pipe-wikify-1.2.1.jar -s http://$spotlighthost -
  p $spotlightport
  ◇
```

5.6.8 UKB

UKB needs boost libraries and Perl version 5. For now, we consider them installed.

Module

```
⟨ install the UKB module 46f ⟩ ≡
  ◇
```

Fragment never referenced.

Script Put the path to the boost libraries in the LD_LIBRARY_PATH variable and then run UKB.

Note that we cannot call perl implicitly with the hashbang.

```
"../bin/ukb" 46g≡
  ⟨ start of module-script (46h EHU-ukb.v30 ) 28b ⟩
  cd $MODDIR
  export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:$envdir/boost_1_54_0/stage/lib
  perl ${MODDIR}/naf_ukb/naf_ukb.pl -x ${MODDIR}/ukb/bin/ukb_wsd -K ${MODDIR}/wn30-
  ili_lkb/wn30g.bin64 -D ${MODDIR}/wn30-ili_lkb/wn30.lex - -- --dict_weight --
  dgraph_dfs --dgraph_rank ppr
  ◇
```

5.6.9 IMS-WSD

Module The package itself supplies an installation script that seems usable. However, today I am in a hurry and just install the module as it comes from the EHU repository.

Although the Hadoop implementation runs this module with Java 1.7, I could only run `ims+wsd` Java 1.6. Using Java 1.7 causes run-time errors “Platform not recognised” and the resulting NAF’s do not contain WordNet references. So, we had to install Java 1.6.

The scripts contain explicit paths that must be corrected:

`ims/testPlain`: Explicit path to Java binary.

`path_to_ims.py`: Set variable `PATH_TO_IMS`.

```
<install the ims-wsd module 47a> ≡
cd $modulesdir
tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/20151220_VUA-ims-wsd.v30.tgz
cd VUA-ims-wsd.v30
thisDir='pwd'
echo PATH_TO_IMS = "'"$thisDir/ims"'> path_to_ims.py
cd ims
cp testPlain.bash old.testPlain.bash
sedcommand='s|/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.6.0-openjdk-1.6.0.0.x86_64/jre/bin/java|java|g'
cat old.testPlain.bash | sed $sedcommand >testPlain.bash
◇
```

Fragment referenced in 24a.

Script

```
"../bin/ewsd" 47b≡
<start of module-script (47c VUA-ims-wsd.v30 ) 28b>
<set up Java 1.6 15d>
#Setting the output to be ili-wn30 synsets instead of sensekeys
$MODDIR/call_ims.py -ili30
◇
```

5.6.10 SRL server

The EHU SRL-module, that we use for English documents, has been set up as a server/client system. Hence, we have to start the server before we can process something.

We don’t know in advance whether we run the pipeline for a single text or from a whole bunch of text and hence we do not know whether it is advisable that the server keeps running, occupying precious memory.

Anyway, we need a script that starts the server if it is not already running. We must be aware that in some applications a bunch of parallel processes may be running this script at the same time, which causes synchronisation errors. So do as follows:

1. Check whether the server is in the air (listening on its port). If that is the case, we are ready.
2. Otherwise, gain exclusive permission to proceed. (**P** operation)
3. Check whether the “pidfile” (file that contains the process-id of the server) exists.
4. If the pidfile does not exist, start the server (and write its pid in the pidfile). Give up exclusive permission (**V** operation). We are ready.
5. Otherwise, if the pid-file exists, check whether a process with the given pid is running.

6. If such a process is running, the server has been started, but it is may not yet be up. Give up exclusive permission (**V** operation). We are ready.
7. If no running process has the given pid, the server may have been aborted. Start the server. Give up exclusive permission. We are ready.

The following scheme shows the process:

Server up?

yes: **ready**

no: **P**

PID-file exists?

no: start server

V

ready

yes: **process with PID exists?**

yes: **V**

ready

no: start server

V

ready

Set a default location or the directory for the pidfile, that can be overridden by user-set variable.

```
"../env/bin/progenv" 48≡
  if
    [ -z ${eSRL_piddir+x} ]
  then
    export eSRL_piddir=/home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/etc/srllpid
  fi
  ◇
```

File defined by [8a](#), [13b](#), [48](#).


```

⟨ start EHU SRL server if it isn't running 49a ⟩ ≡
    pidFile=$eSRL_piddir/SRLServer.pid
    mkdir -p $eSRL_piddir
    portInfo=$(nmap -p 5005 localhost | grep open)
    if
        [ -z "$portInfo" ]
    then
        sematree acquire esrl_lock
        if
            [ ! -e "$pidFile" ]
        then
            start_eSRL_server
        else
            pid='cat $pidFile'
            ps -p $pid > /dev/null
            result=$?
            if
                [ $result -ne 0 ]
            then
                start_eSRL_server
            fi
        fi
        sematree release esrl_lock
    fi
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 50c.

```

⟨ function to start EHU SRL server 49b ⟩ ≡
    function start_eSRL_server {
        pidFile=$eSRL_piddir/SRLServer.pid
        java -Xms2500m -cp $MODDIR/IXA-EHU-srl-
        3.0.jar ixa.srl.SRLServer en &> /dev/null &
        pid=$!
        echo $pid > $pidFile
    }
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 50c.

When the server is up and running, it serves port 5005. So when we know that the server has been started up, let us wait until that port is served. When it takes too long, give up.

```

< wait for SRL server 50a > ≡
    nr_of_trials=0
    maxtrials=20
    while
        portInfo=$(nmap -p 5005 localhost | grep open)
        [ -z "$portInfo" ] && [ $nr_of_trials -le $maxtrials ]
    do
        sleep 10
        nr_of_trials=$((nr_of_trials+1))
    done
    if
        [ -z "$portInfo" ]
    then
        echo "eSRL server does not start." >&2
    fi
◇

```

Fragment referenced in 51a.

Module

```

< install the srl-server module 50b > ≡
    cd $modulesdir
    tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/20151220_EHU-srl-server.tgz
    cd EHU-srl-server
    mkdir -p /home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/etc/srllpid
    chmod o+rwX /home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/etc/srllpid
◇

```

Fragment referenced in 24a.

Scripts Generate three scripts: `start_eSRL`, `stop_esrl` and `eSRL`, resp. to start the SRL server, to stop it and to process a NAF file.

```

"../bin/start_eSRL" 50c≡
    #!/bin/bash
    source /home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/bin/progenv
    ROOT=$piperoot
    MODDIR=$modulesdir/EHU-srl-server
    < function to start EHU SRL server 49b >
    < start EHU SRL server if it isn't running 49a >
◇

```

```

"../bin/stop_eSRL" 50d≡
    #!/bin/bash
    source /home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/bin/progenv
    ROOT=$piperoot
    pidFile=$eSRL_piddir/SRLServer.pid
    if
        [ -e "$pidFile" ]
    then
        kill 'cat $pidFile'
        rm $pidFile
    fi
◇

```

```

"../bin/eSRL" 51a≡
  ⟨ start of module-script (51b EHU-srl-server ) 28b⟩
  /home/paul/temp/nlpp/bin/start_eSRL
  ⟨ wait for SRL server 50a⟩
  java -Xmx1000m -cp $MODDIR/IXA-EHU-srl-3.0.jar ixa.srl.SRLClient en
  ◇

⟨ start EHU SRL server 51c⟩ ≡
  pidFile=$eSRL_piddir/SRLServer.pid
  java -Xms2500m -cp $MODDIR/IXA-EHU-srl-3.0.jar ixa.srl.SRLServer en &> /dev/null &
  pid=$!
  echo $pid > $pidFile
  ◇

```

Fragment never referenced.

5.6.11 SRL Dutch nominals

Module

```

⟨ install the srl-dutch-nominals module 51d⟩ ≡
  MODNAM=srl-dutch-nominals
  DIRN=vua-srl-dutch-nominal-events
  GITU=https://github.com/newsreader/vua-srl-dutch-nominal-events
  GITC=6115b3168978acf809916cd2da512295d109d8fb
  ⟨ install from github 10a⟩
  cd $modulesdir/vua-srl-dutch-nominal-events
  ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 24a.

Script

```

"../bin/srl-dutch-nominals" 51e≡
  ⟨ start of module-script (51f vua-srl-dutch-nominal-events ) 28b⟩
  cd $MODDIR
  cat | python $MODDIR/vua-srl-dutch-additional-roles.py
  ◇

```

5.6.12 FBK-time module

The FBK-time module is obtained from a tarball that has been ripped from the Newsreader server.

Note: on june 15, 2016 jar file TimeProNorm_v2.6.jar has been added to the lib subdirectory.

Anne-Lyse Minard wrote in an e-mail on june 10, 2016:

For the following example:

```
"*will* have a collective chance to discuss the British demands at an EU summit on October 15-16"
```

The day "16" is considered as the year, it is why it is annotated as 2016-10-15.

I cannot do much because "15-16" is considered as one token. In TimeML it would have been annotated as
 <TIMEEX3 value="2015-10-15">October 15</TIMEEX3>-<TIMEEX3 value="2015-10-16">16</TIMEEX3>.

But in NAF as the annotation is done at the token level this is not possible.

What I have done to solve these types of errors is to consider only "October 15" and so to normal 16" as "2015-10-15".

A new version of TimeProNorm can be download from <https://github.com/alminard/TimeProNorm/blob/master/time.v30/lib/> and change in FBK-time.v30/run.sh the version of the library).

I don't have time now to test the changes I have done (I have just run it on 2 files).
How urgent is it for you to process the data?

Module

```
⟨install the FBK-time module 52⟩ ≡
  cd $modulesdir
  tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/20160616_FBK-time.v30.tgz
  ◇
```

Fragment referenced in 24j.

Script The script is rather complicated. I just copied it from the original makers, with one exception: Originally at the end of the script there was a pipe consisting of two Java programs. However, that didn't seem to work in one of the computers that we use, therefore we have split the pipe using `mytemp` as temporary storage.

```

"../bin/FBK-time" 53a≡
  < start of module-script (53b FBK-time.v30 ) 28b >
  BEGINTIME='date +%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S%Z'
  YAMCHA=$MODDIR/tools
  timdir='mktemp -d -t time.XXXXXX'
  FILETXP=$timdir/TimePro.txp
  CHUNKIN=$timdir/TimePro.naf
  FILEOUT=$timdir/TimeProOUT.txp
  TIMEPRONORMIN=$timdir/TimeProNormIN.txp
  JAVAMAXHEAP=2g
  mytemp=$timdir/mytemp
  result=0
  cd $MODDIR
  cat > $CHUNKIN

  JAVACLASSPATH="lib/jdom-2.0.5.jar:lib/kaflib-naf-1.1.9.jar:lib/NAFtoTXP_v11.jar"
  JAVAMODULE=eu.fbk.newsreader.naf.NAFtoTXP_v11
  cat $CHUNKIN | \
    java -Xmx$JAVAMAXHEAP -cp $JAVACLASSPATH $JAVAMODULE $FILETXP chunk+entity timex
  < stop on error (53c Java: $JAVACLASSPATH:$JAVAMODULE ) 54a >
  #echo "Saving... $FILETXP"
  tail -n +4 $FILETXP | awk -f resources/english-rules > $FILEOUT
  head -n +4 $FILETXP > $TIMEPRONORMIN

  cat $FILEOUT | \
    $YAMCHA/yamcha-0.33/usr/local/bin/yamcha \
      -m models/tempeval3_silver-data.model \
    >> $TIMEPRONORMIN
  < stop on error (53d yamcha ) 54a >
  JAVACLASSPATH="lib/scala-library.jar:lib/timenorm-0.9.1-SNAPSHOT.jar"
  JAVACLASSPATH=$JAVACLASSPATH:"lib/threetenbp-0.8.1.jar:lib/TimeProNorm_v2.5.jar"
  JAVAMODULE=eu.fbk.timePro.TimeProNormApply
  cat $TIMEPRONORMIN | \
    java -Xmx$JAVAMAXHEAP -cp $JAVACLASSPATH $JAVAMODULE $FILETXP
  < stop on error (53e Java: $JAVACLASSPATH:$JAVAMODULE ) 54a >
  rm $FILEOUT
  rm $TIMEPRONORMIN

  JAVACLASSPATH="lib/jdom-2.0.5.jar:lib/kaflib-naf-1.1.9.jar:lib/NAFtoTXP_v11.jar"
  JAVAMODULE=eu.fbk.newsreader.naf.NAFtoTXP_v11
  cat $CHUNKIN | java -Xmx$JAVAMAXHEAP -
  cp $JAVACLASSPATH $JAVAMODULE $FILEOUT chunk+morpho+timex+event eval
  < stop on error (53f Java: $JAVACLASSPATH:$JAVAMODULE ) 54a >
  JAVACP1="lib/TXptoNAF_v5.jar:lib/jdom-2.0.5.jar:lib/kaflib-naf-1.1.9.jar"
  JAVAMOD1=eu.fbk.newsreader.naf.TXptoNAF_v4
  JAVACP2="lib/kaflib-naf-1.1.9.jar:lib/jdom-2.0.5.jar:lib/TimeProEmptyTimex_v2.jar"
  JAVAMOD2=eu.fbk.timepro.TimeProEmptyTimex
  java -Xmx$JAVAMAXHEAP -Dfile.encoding=UTF8 -
  cp $JAVACP1 $JAVAMOD1 $CHUNKIN $FILETXP "$BEGINTIME" TIMEX3 > $mytemp
  cat $mytemp | java -Xmx$JAVAMAXHEAP -Dfile.encoding=UTF8 -
  cp $JAVACP2 $JAVAMOD2 $FILEOUT
  < stop on error (53g Java: $JAVACLASSPATH:$JAVAMODULE ) 54a >
  rm $FILETXP
  rm $CHUNKIN
  rm -rf $timdir
  ◇

```

When one of the programs in the script fail, stop processing. Pass the error-code and write a message to locate the failing program. Remove the temporary directory. However, there is a problem. One of the java programs always results with result-code 1.

```

< stop on error 54a > ≡
    result=$?
    if
        [ $result -ne 0 ]
    then
        cd $MODDIR
        echo Error: @1 >&2
        rm -rf $timdir
        exit $result
    fi
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 53a.

5.6.13 FBK-temprel module

Module

```

< install the FBK-temprel module 54b > ≡
    cd $modulesdir
    tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/20151220_FBK-temprel.v30.tgz
    < repair FBK-*rel's run.sh.hadoop (54c FBK-temprel.v30 ) 54d >
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 24j.

Script run.sh.hadoop seems to be obsolete in the original tarball:

1. The class-path argument in one of the Java statement refers to an obsolete jar (**kaflib-naf-1.1.8** instead of **kaflib-naf-1.1.9**)
2. Another class-path argument refers to **PredicateTimeAnchor_tlink.jar** instead of **PredicateTimeAnchor.jar**
3. A “sh” statement is used. The problem is, that in Ubuntu **/bin/sh** points to **bin/dash** and the script (**temprel-pipeline-per-file-NWR.sh**) does not seem to be compatible with **dash**.

Therefore, we need to repair the script. We will need to repair the script in the **FBK-causalrel** module in a similar way, and therefore provide the module-directory as argument.

```

< repair FBK-*rel's run.sh.hadoop 54d > ≡
    cd $modulesdir/@1
    mv run.sh.hadoop old.run.sh.hadoop
    cat old.run.sh.hadoop | \
        sed s/kaflib-naf-1.1.8/kaflib-naf-1.1.9/g | \
        sed s/TimeAnchor_tlink.jar/TimeAnchor.jar/g | \
        sed "s/sh temprel/bash temprel/g" | \
        sed "s/java /java -Xmx2g /g" \
    >run.sh.hadoop
    chmod 775 run.sh.hadoop
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 54b, 55c.

Script The original run script seems to not only read the input naf from standard in, but also to obtain the input naf as a file that an argument points to. This constructions makes the pipeline complicated, therefore, we generate the naf file within the script.

The original script generates temporary files in the `temp` directory of the host-computer, and prefixes the names of the temporary files with a random number to prevent confusion between tempfiles of different instances of this module. We generate a temp-directory per instance.

```
"../bin/FBK-temprel" 55a≡
  ⟨ start of module-script (55b FBK-temprel.v30 ) 28b ⟩
  cd $MODDIR
  scratchDir='mktemp -d -t temprel.XXXXXX'
  cat >$scratchDir/in.naf
  ./run.sh.hadoop $MODDIR $scratchDir $scratchDir/in.naf
  rm -rf $scratchDir

  ◇
```

5.6.14 FBK-causalrel module

Module

```
⟨ install the FBK-causalrel module 55c ⟩ ≡
  cd $modulesdir
  tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/20151220_FBK-causalrel.v30.tgz
  ⟨ repair FBK-*rel's run.sh.hadoop (55d FBK-causalrel.v30 ) 54d ⟩
  ◇
```

Fragment referenced in 24j.

Like in FBK-temprel, script run.sh.hadoop seems not to work out of the box:

1. The class-path argument in one of the Java statement refers to an obsolete jar (`kaflib-naf-1.1.8` instead of `kaflib-naf-1.1.9`)
2. A “sh” statement is used. The problem is, that in Ubuntu `/bin/sh` points to `bin/dash` and the script (`temprel-pipeline-per-file-NWR.sh`) does not seem to be compatible with `dash`.

Therefore, we need to repair that script like we did in FBK-temprel.

```
⟨ repair causalrel's run.sh.hadoop 55e ⟩ ≡
  cd $modulesdir/FBK-causalrel.v30
  mv run.sh.hadoop old.run.sh.hadoop
  cat old.run.sh.hadoop | \
    sed s/kaflib-naf-1.1.8/kaflib-naf-1.1.9/g | \
    sed s/TimeAnchor_tlink.jar/TimeAnchor.jar/g | \
    sed s/sh temprel/bash temprel/g | \
  >run.sh.hadoop
  chmod 775 run.sh.hadoop
  ◇
```

Fragment never referenced.

Script

```

"../bin/FBK-causalrel" 56a≡
  ⟨ start of module-script (56b FBK-causalrel.v30 ) 28b ⟩
  cd $MODDIR
  scratchDir='mktemp -d -t causalrel.XXXXXX'
  cat >$scratchDir/in.naf
  ./run.sh.hadoop $MODDIR $scratchDir $scratchDir/in.naf
  rm -rf $scratchDir
  ◇

```

5.6.15 Factuality modules

At this moment there is not yet a single factuality modules that server Dutch as well as English. In spite of it's name, the [multilingual_factuality](#) module serves only Dutch on production-quality level. For English, we have the [VUA_factuality](#) module.

Modules

```

⟨ install the factuality modules 56c ⟩ ≡
  MODNAM=vua_factuality
  DIRN=vua_factuality
  GITU=https://github.com/cltl/vua_factuality.git
  GITC=58fae1dc27d503642f4899460a3481417f044e95
  ⟨ install from github 10a ⟩
  MODNAM=multilingual_factuality
  DIRN=multilingual_factuality
  GITU=https://github.com/cltl/multilingual_factuality
  GITC=cbad4849b7d4421790589b018a9073d646ca45e3
  ⟨ install from github 10a ⟩
  ◇

```

Fragment referenced in [24j](#).

Script

```

"../bin/factuality" 56d≡
  ⟨ start of module-script (56e LATER ) 28b ⟩
  if
    [ "$naflang" == "nl" ]
  then
    MODDIR=$modulesdir/multilingual_factuality
    ⟨ run dutch factuality 57b ⟩
  else
    MODDIR=$modulesdir/vua_factuality
    ⟨ run english factuality 57a ⟩
  fi
  ◇

```



```

⟨ run english factuality 57a ⟩ ≡
    rootDir=${MODDIR}
    tmpDir=$(mktemp -d -t factuality.XXXXXX)
    export PATH=$PATH:${rootDir}:.
    export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:/home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/lib/
    cd $rootDir
    python ${rootDir}/vua_factuality_naf_wrapper.py -
    t /home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/bin/timbl -p ${rootDir} ${tmpDir}/
    rm -rf $tmpDir >& /dev/null
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 56d.

Uses: LD_LIBRARY_PATH 17e, PATH 7e.

To run the Dutch factuality is very simple. It is a Python script that finds out its own location.

```

⟨ run dutch factuality 57b ⟩ ≡
    cd $MODDIR/feature_extractor
    cat | python ./rule_based_factuality.py
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 56d.

5.6.16 Nominal coreference-base

The source of this module in Github (<https://github.com/opener-project/coreference-base.git>) does not seem to work well with NAF. Therefore, we use the version from the official English pipeline, that we find in the snapshot.

Module

```

⟨ install coreference-base 57c ⟩ ≡
    cd $modulesdir
    tar -xzf /home/paul/temp/t_nlpp_resources/20151220_EHU-corefgraph.v30.tgz
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 25a.

Script

```

"../bin/coreference-base" 57d≡
    ⟨ start of module-script (57e EHU-corefgraph.v30 ) 28b ⟩
    cd $MODDIR/corefgraph
    cat | python -m corefgraph.process.file --reader NAF --writer NAF
    ◇

```

5.6.17 Named entity recognition (NERC)

Module The Nerc program can be installed from Github (<https://github.com/ixa-ehu/ixa-pipe-nerc>). However, the model that is needed is not publicly available. Therefore, models have been put in the snapshot-tarball.

```

< install the NERC module 58a > ≡
  < compile the nerc jar 58b >
  < get the nerc models 58d >

```

◇

Fragment referenced in 23j.

The nerc module is a Java program that is contained in a jar. Put the source from Github in a temporary directory, compile the jar with java and move the jar to the jars directory.

```

< compile the nerc jar 58b > ≡
  TEMPDIR='mktemp -d -t nerc.XXXXXX'
  cd $TEMPDIR
  git clone https://github.com/ixa-ehu/ixa-pipe-nerc
  cd ixa-pipe-nerc/
  git checkout ca02c931bc0b200ccdb8b5795a7552e4cc0d4802
  mvn clean package
  mv target/ixa-pipe-nerc-1.5.4.jar $jarsdir/
  cd $nuwebdir
  rm -rf $TEMPDIR

```

◇

Fragment referenced in 58a.

The current version of the pipeline uses the following models, that have been made available by Rodrigo Agerri on december 15, 2015.

The tarball `dutch-nerc-models.tar.gz` contains the models `nl-clusters-conll102.bin` and `nl-clusters-sonar.bin`. Both models have been placed in subdirectory `/m4_nerc_nl_dir/nerc_models/nl` of the snapshot.

The model for English can be found in the newsreader-repository.

Choose a model dependent of the language.

```

< select language-dependent features 58c > ≡
  if
    [ "$naflang" == "nl" ]
  then
    export nercmodel=nl/nl-clusters-conll102.bin
  else
    export nercmodel=en/en-newsreader-clusters-3-class-muc7-conll103-ontonotes-4.0.bin
  fi

```

◇

Fragment never referenced.

Uses: `naflang` 73.

The tarball `20160301_nerc_models.tgz` contains in subdirectories `nl` and `en` a dutch resp. an english nerc-model. They have been randomly selected from a number of models that are available in <http://ixa2.si.ehu.es/ixa-pipes/models/nerc-models-1.5.4.tgz>.

```

< get the nerc models 58d > ≡
  cd $modulesdir
  tar -p -xzf /home/paul/temp/t_nlpp_resources/20160301_nerc_models.tgz

```

◇

Fragment referenced in 58a.

Script Make a script that uses the conll02 model and a script that uses the Sonar model

```

"../bin/nerc_conll02" 59a≡
  ⟨ start of module-script (59b m4_nerc_nl_dir ) 28b ⟩
  JAR=$jarsdir/ixa-pipe-nerc-1.5.4.jar
  MODEL=nl-clusters-conll02.bin
  cat | java -Xmx1000m -jar $JAR tag -m $MODDIR/nl/$MODEL
  ◇

"../bin/nerc" 59c≡
  ⟨ start of module-script (59d nerc-models ) 28b ⟩
  JAR=$jarsdir/ixa-pipe-nerc-1.5.4.jar
  if
    [ "$naflang" == "nl" ]
  then
    nercmodel=$modulesdir/nerc_models/nl/nl-6-class-clusters-sonar.bin
  else
    nercmodel=$modulesdir/nerc_models/en/en-best-clusters-conll03.bin
  fi
  java -Xmx1500m -jar $JAR tag -m $nercmodel
  ◇

```

5.6.18 Wordsense-disambiguation

Install WSD from its Github source (https://github.com/cltl/svm_wsd.git). According to the *readme* of that module, the next thing to do is, to execute install-script `install.sh` or `install_naf.sh`. The latter script installs a “Support-Vector-Machine” (svm) module, “Dutch-SemCor” (DSC) models and `KafNafParserPy`.

Module

```

⟨ install the WSD module 59e ⟩ ≡
  MODNAM=wsd
  DIRN=svm_wsd
  GITU=https://github.com/cltl/svm_wsd.git
  GITC=030043903b42f77cd20a9b2443de137e2efe8513
  ⟨ install from github 10a ⟩
  cd $modulesdir/svm_wsd
  ⟨ install svm lib 60a ⟩
  ⟨ download svm models 60b ⟩
  ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 25a.

This part has been copied from `install_naf.sh` in the WSD module.

```

< install svm lib 60a > ≡
    mkdir lib
    cd lib
    wget --no-check-
    certificate https://github.com/cjlin1/libsvm/archive/master.zip 2>/dev/null
    zip_name='ls -1 | head -1'
    unzip $zip_name > /dev/null
    rm $zip_name
    folder_name='ls -1 | head -1'
    mv $folder_name libsvm
    cd libsvm/python
    make > /dev/null 2> /dev/null
    echo LIBSVM installed correctly lib/libsvm
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 59e.

This part has also been copied from `install_naf.sh` in the WSD module.

```

< download svm models 60b > ≡
    cd $modulesdir/svm_wsd
    #tar -xzf $pipesocket/m4_wsd_snapball
    wget --user=cltl --
    password='.cltl.' kyoto.let.vu.nl/~izquierdo/models_wsd_svm_dsc.tgz 2> /dev/null
    echo 'Unzipping models...'
    tar -xzf models_wsd_svm_dsc.tgz
    rm models_wsd_svm_dsc.tgz
    echo 'Models installed in folder models'
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 59e.

Script

```

"../bin/wsd" 60c≡
    < start of module-script (60d svm_wsd ) 28b >
    WSDSCRIPT=dsc_wsd_tagger.py
    cat | python $MODDIR/$WSDSCRIPT --naf -ref odwnSY
    ◇

```

5.6.19 Lexical-unit converter

Module There is not an official repository for this module yet, so copy the module from the tarball.

```

< install the lu2synset converter 60e > ≡
    cd $modulesdir
    tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/lu2synset.tgz
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 25h.

Script

```
"../bin/lu2synset" 61a≡
  < start of module-script (61b lexicalunitconverter ) 28b>
  JAVAILIBDIR=$MODDIR/lib
  RESOURCESDIR=$MODDIR/resources
  JARFILE=WordnetTools-1.0-jar-with-dependencies.jar
  java -Xmx812m -
  cp $JAVAILIBDIR/$JARFILE vu.wntools.util.NafLexicalUnitToSynsetReferences \
    --wn-lmf "$RESOURCESDIR/cornetto2.1.lmf.xml" --format naf
  ◇
```

5.6.20 NED

The NED module is rather picky about the structure of the NAF file. In any case, it does not accept a file that has been produced by the ontotagger. Hence, in a pipeline NED should be executed before the ontotagger.

The NED module wants to consult the Dbpedia Spotlight server, so that one has to be installed somewhere. For this moment, let us suppose that it has been installed on localhost.

Module

```
< install the NED module 61c> ≡
  < put spotlight jar in the Maven repository 62a>
  MODNAM=ned
  DIRN=ixa-pipe-ned
  GITU=https://github.com/ixa-ehu/ixa-pipe-ned.git
  GITC=d35d4df5cb71940bf642bb1a83e2b5b7584010df
  < install from github 10a>
  cd $modulesdir/ixa-pipe-ned
  mvn -Dmaven.compiler.target=1.7 -Dmaven.compiler.source=1.7 clean package
  mv target/ixa-pipe-ned-1.1.1.jar $jarsdir/
  ◇
```

Fragment referenced in 23j.

NED needs to have dbpedia-spotlight-0.7.jar in the local Maven repository. That is a different jar than the jar that we use to start Spotlight. The Dutch data in `nl.tar.gz` seems to be needed as well. We already downloaded that resource for Spotlight itself, so we do not download that again.

```
< download stuff 61d> ≡
  < need to wget (61e dbpedia-spotlight-0.7.jar,61f http://spotlight.sztaki.hu/downloads/archive/2014/dbpedia)
  ◇
```

Fragment defined by 11ac, 14c, 19b, 34b, 41a, 42d, 61d.

Fragment referenced in 9c.

```

<put spotlight jar in the Maven repository 62a> ≡
    echo Put Spotlight jar in the Maven repository.
    tempdir='mktemp -d -t simplespot.XXXXXX'
    cd $tempdir
    cp $snapshotsocket/$snapshotdirectory/dbpedia-spotlight-0.7.jar .
    tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/$snapshotdirectory/nl.tar.gz
    MVN_SPOTLIGHT_OPTIONS="-Dfile=dbpedia-spotlight-0.7.jar"
    MVN_SPOTLIGHT_OPTIONS="$MVN_SPOTLIGHT_OPTIONS -DgroupId=ixa"
    MVN_SPOTLIGHT_OPTIONS="$MVN_SPOTLIGHT_OPTIONS -DartifactId=dbpedia-spotlight"
    MVN_SPOTLIGHT_OPTIONS="$MVN_SPOTLIGHT_OPTIONS -Dversion=0.7"
    MVN_SPOTLIGHT_OPTIONS="$MVN_SPOTLIGHT_OPTIONS -Dpackaging=jar"
    MVN_SPOTLIGHT_OPTIONS="$MVN_SPOTLIGHT_OPTIONS -DgeneratePom=true"
    mvn install:install-file $MVN_SPOTLIGHT_OPTIONS

    cd $PROJROOT
    rm -rf $tempdir
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 61c.

Uses: install 89a.

Script NED needs to contact a Spotlight-server.

```

"../bin/ned" 62b≡
    <start of module-script (62c ) 28b>
    ROOT=$piperoot
    JARDIR=$jarsdir
    <find a spotlightserver or exit 37b>
    cat | java -Xmx1000m -jar $jarsdir/ixa-pipe-ned-1.1.1.jar -
    H http://$spotlighthost -p $spotlightport -e candidates -
    i $envdir/spotlight/wikipedia-db -n nlEn
    ◇

```

5.6.21 Dark entity relinker

The “Dark Entity Relinker” tries to link “Dark entities” (named entities that have not been recognized) to the link of a known entity with a similar name structure that has been found in the same text.

Module Install the module from Github.

```

<install the de-link module 62d> ≡
    cd $modulesdir
    git clone https://github.com/cltl/entity-relink-pipeline.git
    cd entity-relink-pipeline
    git checkout 90d7b64840dda8ce3baf744e140891a6f8419052
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 23j.

script

```
"../bin/dere1" 63a≡
  ⟨ start of module-script (63b entity-relink-pipeline ) 28b ⟩
  cd $MODDIR/
  cat | python relinkDarkEntities.py
  ◇
```

5.6.22 Ontotagger, Framenet-SRL and nominal events

The three modules `ontotagger` (aka “`predicatematrix`”), `Framenet-SRL` and nominal event detection are based on the same software packages and resources. The three modules need the same jar `ontotagger-1.0-jar-with-dependencies.jar`, they need resources from the `cltl/vua_resources` Github repository and they are going to execute a script that resides in the `scripts` directory of the `cltl/OntoTagger` repository. So, what we have to do is:

1. Install from the `cltl/OntoTagger` repository.
2. Create the jar and put it in an appropriate place.
3. install from the `cltl/vua_resources` repository.
4. generate a script for each of the modules.

In fact, items 2 and 3 are performed by script `install.sh` from the `OntoTagger` repository.

Modules

```
⟨ install the ontotagger repository 63c ⟩ ≡
  cd $modulesdir
  git clone https://github.com/cltl/OntoTagger.git
  cd OntoTagger
  git checkout 9ea03d73eef1c9f4c85a0f05bc8137149e51335c
  chmod 775 ./install.sh
  ./install.sh
  cd $piperoot
  ◇
```

Fragment referenced in 25a.

Uses: `install` 89a.

Scripts The “`onto`” (`predicatematrix`) script:

```
"../bin/onto" 63d≡
  ⟨ start of module-script (63e OntoTagger ) 28b ⟩
  cd $MODDIR/scripts
  cat | $MODDIR/scripts/predicate-matrix-tagger.sh
  ◇
```

The “`Framenet SRL`” script:

The script contains a hack, because the `framesrl` script produces spurious lines containing “`frameMap.size()=...`”. A GAWK script removes these lines.

```
"../bin/framesrl" 63f≡
  ⟨ start of module-script (63g OntoTagger ) 28b ⟩
  cd $MODDIR/scripts
  cat | $MODDIR/scripts/srl-framenet-
  tagger.sh | gawk '/^frameMap.size()/ {next}; {print}'
  ◇
```

The “nomevent” script:

```
"../bin/nomevent" 64a≡
  < start of module-script (64b OntoTagger ) 28b >
  cd $MODDIR/scripts
  cat | $MODDIR/scripts/nominal-events.sh
  ◇
```

5.6.23 Heideltime

Module The code for Heideltime can be found in [Github](#). However, we use a compiled Heideltime Jar, compiled by Antske Fokkens, because some bugs have been repaired in that version.

Use Heideltime via a wrapper, *ixa-pipe-time*, obtained from [Github](#).

Heideltime uses treetagger. It expects to find the location of treetagger in a variable `Treetagger-Home` in config-file `config.props`.

```
< install the heideltime module 64c > ≡
  moduledir=/home/paul/temp/nlpp/modules/ixa-pipe-time
  heideltemp='mktemp -d -t heidel.XXXXXX'
  < clone the heideltime wrapper 64d >
  < put miscellaneous stuff in the heideltime module 64f >
  < compile the heideltime wrapper 65a >
  rm -rf $heideltemp
  ◇
```

Fragment referenced in [25h](#).

```
< clone the heideltime wrapper 64d > ≡
  MODNAM=heideltime
  DIRN=ixa-pipe-time
  GITU=https://github.com/ixa-ehu/ixa-pipe-time.git
  GITC=0fd3b5bd4c9a82b1624928a487b3a963a266f10c
  < install from github (64e ixa-pipe-time ) 10a >
  ◇
```

Fragment referenced in [64c](#).

In the wrapper we need the following extra material:

- A debugged version of the Heidelberg jar.
- A configuration file `config.props`, although it does not seem to be actually used.
- Another configuration file: `alpino-to-treetagger.csv`

The extra material has been provided by Antske Fokkens.

```
< put miscellaneous stuff in the heideltime module 64f > ≡
  cd $heideltemp
  tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/20151123_antske_heideltime_stuff.tgz
  cp antske_heideltime_stuff/config.props $moduledir/
  wget http://ixa2.si.ehu.es/~jibalar/jvntextpro-2.0.jar
  mv jvntextpro-2.0.jar $moduledir/lib/
  git clone https://github.com/carchrae/install-to-project-repo.git
  ◇
```

Fragment referenced in [64c](#).

Uses: [install 89a](#).

Compile the Heideltime wrapper according to the [instruction](#) on Github.

```

< compile the heideltime wrapper 65a > ≡
  cd /home/paul/temp/nlpp/modules/$DIRN
  python $heideltemp/install-to-project-repo/install-to-project-repo.py
  mvn clean install
  ◇

```

Fragment referenced in [64c](#).

Uses: [install 89a](#).

Script `install-to-project-repo.py` generates a library in subdirectory `repo` and copies the jars that it finds in the `lib` subdirectory in this repo in such a way that Maven finds it there. Somewhere in the `install-to-project.py ... mvn` process the jars are copied in your local repository (`~/.m2`) too. As a result, only a Maven Guru understands precisely where Maven obtains its jar from and the best thing to do is to empty the `repo` subdirectory and the local repository before (re-) applying `install-to-project-repo.py`.

```

< activate the install-to-project-repo utility 65b > ≡
  < remove outdated heideltime jars 65c >
  cd /home/paul/temp/nlpp/modules/$DIRN/
  git clone git@github.com:carchrae/install-to-project-repo.git
  mv install-to-project-repo/install-to-project-repo.py .
  rm -rf install-to-project-repo
  python ./install-to-project-repo.py
  ◇

```

Fragment never referenced.

Uses: [install 89a](#).

```

< remove outdated heideltime jars 65c > ≡
  rm -rf /home/paul/temp/nlpp/modules/$DIRN/repo
  mkdir -p /home/paul/temp/nlpp/modules/$DIRN/repo/local
  rm -rf $HOME/.m2/repository/local/de.unihd.dbs.heideltime.standalone
  rm -rf $HOME/.m2/repository/local/jvntextpro-2.0
  ◇

```

Fragment referenced in [65b](#).

Script

```

"../bin/heideltime" 65d ≡
  < start of module-script (65e ixa-pipe-time ) 28b >
  MODDIR=$modulesdir/ixa-pipe-time
  cd $MODDIR
  iconv -t utf-8//IGNORE | java -Xmx1000m -jar target/ixa.pipe.time.jar -
  m lib/alpino-to-treetagger.csv -c config.props
  ◇

```

5.6.24 Semantic Role labelling

Module

```

< install the srl module 66a > ≡
MODNAM=srl
DIRN=vua-srl-nl
GITU=https://github.com/newsreader/vua-srl-nl.git
GITC=675d22d361289ede23df11dcdb17195f008c54bf
< install from github 10a >
◇

```

Fragment referenced in 25h.

Script First:

1. set the correct environment. The module needs python and timble.
2. create a tempdir and in that dir a file to store the input and a (scv) file with the feature-vector.

```

"../bin/srl" 66b≡
< start of module-script (66c vua-srl-nl ) 28b >
MODDIR=$modulesdir/vua-srl-nl
TMPDIR='mktemp -d -t SRLTMP.XXXXXX'
cd $MODDIR
INPUTFILE=$TMPDIR/inputfile
FEATUREVECTOR=$TMPDIR/csvfile
TIMBLOUTPUTFILE=$TMPDIR/timblpredictions
◇

```

File defined by 66bdefg.

Create a feature-vector.

```

"../bin/srl" 66d≡
cat | tee $INPUTFILE | python nafAlpinoToSRLFeatures.py > $FEATUREVECTOR
◇

```

File defined by 66bdefg.

Run the trained model on the feature-vector.

```

"../bin/srl" 66e≡
timbl -m0:I1,2,3,4 -i 25Feb2015_e-mags_mags_press_newspapers.wgt -
t $FEATUREVECTOR -o $TIMBLOUTPUTFILE >/dev/null 2>/dev/null
◇

```

File defined by 66bdefg.

Insert the SRL values into the NAF file.

```

"../bin/srl" 66f≡
python timblToAlpinoNAF.py $INPUTFILE $TIMBLOUTPUTFILE
◇

```

File defined by 66bdefg.

Clean up.

```

"../bin/srl" 66g≡
rm -rf $TMPDIR
◇

```

File defined by 66bdefg.

5.6.25 SRL postprocessing

In addition to the Semantic Role Labeling there is hack that finds additional semantic roles.

Module Get the module from Github. Note that this module needs rdflib

```
<install python packages 67a> ≡
    pip install rdflib
◇
```

Fragment defined by 19a, 67a.

Fragment referenced in 15e.

Defines: rdflib Never used.

Uses: install 89a.

```
<install the post-SRL module 67b> ≡
    cd $modulesdir
    if
        [ -d vua-srl-postprocess ]
    then
        cd vua-srl-postprocess
        git pull
    else
        git clone https://github.com/newsreader/vua-srl-postprocess.git
        cd vua-srl-postprocess
    fi
◇
```

Fragment referenced in 25q.

Script

```
"../bin/postsr1" 67c≡
    <start of module-script (67d vua-srl-postprocess ) 28b>
    cd $MODDIR
    tmpdir='mktemp -d -t postsr1.XXXXX'
    cat >$tmpdir/infile
    python $MODDIR/main.py -i $tmpdir/infile -o $tmpdir/outfile
    cat $tmpdir/outfile
    rm -rf $tmpdir
◇
```

5.6.26 Event coreference

The event-coreference module is language-independent. It is a module in a jar-file that can be built with the Github <https://github.com/ctrl/EventCoreference.git> repo. The module uses resources from the `vua-resources` Github repo.

Module The `vua-resources` has already been installed Install the EventCoreference-module from the Github resource:

1. Clone the correct commitset of the Github repo in a temporary directory and cd into it.
2. Run the install script.
3. When all went well, a jar has been generated in subdir `lib`. Move it to the jar directory.

4. rm the temporary directory.

```

< install the event-coreference module 68a > ≡
  tmpdir='mktemp -d -t EventCoreference.XXXXXX'
  cd $tmpdir
  git clone https://github.com/cltl/EventCoreference.git
  cd EventCoreference
  git checkout a01f02fc31a1e9248c7782ad50d23dd4f593e078
  ./install.sh
  mv lib/EventCoreference-v3.1.2-jar-with-dependencies.jar $jarsdir/
  cd $piperoot
  rm -rf $tmpdir
◇

```

Fragment referenced in 25h.

Uses: install 89a.

Script

```

"../bin/evcoref" 68b≡
  < start of module-script (68c vua-resources ) 28b >
  RESOURCEDIR=$modulesdir/vua-resources
  JARFILE=$jarsdir/EventCoreference-v3.1.2-jar-with-dependencies.jar

  if
    [ "$naflang" == 'nl' ]
  then
    lang_resource="odwn_orbn_gwg-LMF_1.3.xml.gz"
  else
    lang_resource="wneng-30.lmf.xml.xpos.gz"
  fi

  JAVAMODULE=eu.newsreader.eventcoreference.naf.EventCorefWordnetSim
  JAVAOPTIONS="--method leacock-chodorow"
  JAVAOPTIONS="$JAVAOPTIONS --wn-lmf $RESOURCEDIR/$lang_resource"
  JAVAOPTIONS="$JAVAOPTIONS --sim 2.0"
  JAVAOPTIONS="$JAVAOPTIONS --wsd 0.8"
  JAVAOPTIONS="$JAVAOPTIONS --
relations XPOS_NEAR_SYNONYM#HAS_HYPERONYM#HAS_XPOS_HYPERONYM#event"

  java -Xmx812m -cp $JARFILE $JAVAMODULE $JAVAOPTIONS
◇

```

5.6.27 Dbpedia-ner

Dbpedia-ner finds more named entities than NER, because it checks DBpedia for the candidate NE-'s.

Module

```

< install the dbpedia-ner module 69a > ≡
MODNAM=dbpedia_ner
DIRN=dbpedia_ner
GITU=https://github.com/PaulHuygen/dbpedia_ner.git
GITC=ab1dcdbd860f0ff29bc979f646dc382122a101fc2
< install from github 10a >
◇

```

Fragment referenced in 25q.

Script The main part of the module is a Python script. The `README.md` file of the Github repo lists the options that can be applied. One of the options is about the URL of the Spotlight server.

```

"../bin/dbpner" 69b≡
< start of module-script (69c dbpedia_ner ) 28b >
cat | iconv -f ISO8859-1 -t UTF-8 | $MODDIR/dbpedia_ner.py -
url http://$spotlighthost:2060/rest/candidates
◇

```

5.6.28 Opinion miner

Get `opinion-miner_deluxePP` from Github. The repository contains an install script `install_me` that installs the following:

- KfNafParserPy (we have this already);
- The “Conditional Random Fields” program, that is included in the tarball;
- The `SVM_light` utility that we installed in section 5.5.11.
- Trained models (hotels, news).
- Polarity-models.

So, we need to do the following:

- Get the module from the Github repo.
- Install the included CRF program.
- Link the binaries of SVM to a place where the opinion-miner expects it.
- Download and install the models.

Module Install the module from Github.

```

< install the opinion-miner 69d > ≡
MODNAM=opinion_miner_deluxePP
DIRN=opinion_miner_deluxePP
GITU=https://github.com/rubenIzquierdo/opinion_miner_deluxePP
GITC=40a714c9823d439262caa29f3a14c5ce2be91241
< install from github 10a >
◇

```

Fragment defined by 69d, 70abcd.

Fragment referenced in 26a.

Install the CRF utility:

```

< install the opinion-miner 70a > ≡
    moduledir=$modulesdir/opinion_miner_deluxePP
    #Install CRF++
    crfdir='mktemp -d -t crf.XXXXXX'
    cd $crfdir
    tar -xzf $moduledir/crf_lib/CRF++-0.58.tar.gz
    rm -rf $moduledir/crf_lib/CRF++-0.58.tar.gz
    cd CRF++-0.58
    ./configure --prefix=$envdir
    make
    make install
    echo "PATH_TO_CRF_TEST='$envbindir/crf_test'" > $moduledir/path_crf.py
    cd $moduledir
    rm -rf $crfdir
    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 69d, 70abcd.

Fragment referenced in 26a.

Uses: install 89a.

The opinion-miner expects the SVM-light executables in a subdirectory `svm_light`.

```

< install the opinion-miner 70b > ≡
    cd $moduledir
    mkdir $moduledir/svm_light
    ln -s /home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/bin/svm_classify $moduledir/svm_light/
    ln -s /home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/bin/svm_learn $moduledir/svm_light/
    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 69d, 70abcd.

Fragment referenced in 26a.

Defines: `svm_classify` 41d, `svm_learn` 41d.

Download the trained models.

```

< install the opinion-miner 70c > ≡
    ##Download the models
    cd $moduledir
    echo Downloading the trained models.
    tar -xzf $snapshotsocket/t_nlpp_resources/models_opinion_miner_deluxePP.tgz
    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 69d, 70abcd.

Fragment referenced in 26a.

```

< install the opinion-miner 70d > ≡
    wget http://kyoto.let.vu.nl/~izquierdo/public/polarity_models.tgz
    tar -xzf polarity_models.tgz
    rm polarity_models.tgz
    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 69d, 70abcd.

Fragment referenced in 26a.

Defines: `polarity_models.tgz` Never used.

Script

```

"../bin/opinimin" 71a≡
  ⟨ start of module-script (71b opinion_miner_deluxePP ) 28b ⟩
  cd $MODDIR
  python tag_file.py -polarity -d hotel
  ◇

```

6 Utilities

6.1 Run-script and test-script

The script `nlpp` reads a NAF document from standard in and produces an annotated NAF on standard out. The script `test` annotates either a test-document that resides in the `nuweb` directory or a user-provided document and leaves the intermediate results in its working directory `nlpp/test`, so that, in case of problems, it is easy traceable what went wrong.

The annotation process involves a sequence in which an NLP module reads a file that contains the output from a previous module (or the input NAF file), processes it and writes the result in another file.

The following function, `runmodule`, performs the action of a single module in the sequence. It needs three arguments: 1) the name of the NAF file that the previous module produced or the input file; 2) the name of the script that runs the module and 3) the name of the output NAF.

The function uses variable `moduleresult` to decide whether it is really going to annotate. If this variable is "false" (i.e., not equal to zero), this means that one of the previous modules failed, and it is of no use to process the input file. In that case, the function leaves `moduleresult` as it is and does not process the input-file. Otherwise, it will process the input-file and it sets `moduleresult` to the result of the processing module.

```

⟨function to run a module 71c⟩ ≡
  export moduleresult=0

  function runmodule {
    local infile=$1
    local modulecommand=$BIND/$2
    local outfile=$3
    if
      [ $moduleresult -eq 0 ]
    then
      cat $infile | $modulecommand > $outfile
      moduleresult=$?
      if
        [ $moduleresult -gt 0 ]
      then
        failmodule=$modulecommand
        echo "Failed: module $modulecommand; result $moduleresult" >&2
        exit $moduleresult
      else
        echo "Completed: module $modulecommand; result $moduleresult" >&2
      fi
    fi
  }

  ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 74b, 75a.

Defines: `BIND` 75b, `moduleresult` 74b, 75a, `runmodule` 72ab, 73.

Note: that variable BIND has to be defined prior to using this function.

Use the function to annotate a NAF file that `infile` points to and write the result in a file that `outfile` points to:

```

⟨ annotate dutch document 72a ⟩ ≡
  runmodule $infile tok tok.naf
  runmodule tok.naf topic top.naf
  runmodule top.naf mor mor.naf
  runmodule mor.naf nerc nerc.naf
  runmodule nerc.naf wsd wsd.naf
  runmodule wsd.naf ned ned.naf
  runmodule ned.naf derel derel.naf
  runmodule derel.naf heideltime times.naf
  runmodule times.naf onto onto.naf
  runmodule onto.naf srl srl.naf
  runmodule srl.naf nomevent nomev.naf
  runmodule nomev.naf srl-dutch-nominals psrl.naf
  runmodule psrl.naf framesrl fsrl.naf
  runmodule fsrl.naf factuality fact.naf
  runmodule fact.naf opinimin opin.naf
  runmodule opin.naf evcoref $outfile
  ◇

```

Fragment never referenced.

Uses: `runmodule 71c`.

Similar for an English naf:

```

⟨ annotate english document 72b ⟩ ≡
  runmodule $infile tok tok.naf
  runmodule tok.naf topic top.naf
  runmodule top.naf pos pos.naf
  runmodule pos.naf constpars consp.naf
  runmodule consp.naf nerc nerc.naf
  runmodule nerc.naf ned ned.naf
  runmodule ned.naf derel derel.naf
  runmodule derel.naf nedrer nedr.naf
  runmodule nedr.naf wikify wikif.naf
  runmodule wikif.naf ukb ukb.naf
  runmodule ukb.naf ewsd ewsd.naf
  runmodule ewsd.naf coreference-base coref.naf
  runmodule coref.naf eSRL esrl.naf
  runmodule esrl.naf FBK-time time.naf
  runmodule time.naf FBK-temprel trel.naf
  runmodule trel.naf FBK-causalrel crel.naf
  runmodule crel.naf evcoref ecrf.naf
  runmodule ecrf.naf factuality fact.naf
  runmodule fact.naf opinimin $outfile
  ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 73.

Uses: `runmodule 71c`.

Determine the language and select one of the above macro's to annotate the document. In fact, consider the document as an English document unless `naflang` is "nl"


```

⟨ annotate 73 ⟩ ≡
  naflang='cat $infile | /home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/bin/langdetect.py'
  export naflang
  if
    [ "$naflang" == "nl" ]
  then
    runmodule $infile      tok          tok.naf
    runmodule tok.naf      topic        top.naf
    runmodule top.naf      mor          mor.naf
    runmodule mor.naf      nerc         nerc.naf
    runmodule nerc.naf     wsd          wsd.naf
    runmodule wsd.naf      ned          ned.naf
    runmodule ned.naf      derel        derel.naf
    runmodule derel.naf    heideltime   times.naf
    runmodule times.naf    onto         onto.naf
    runmodule onto.naf     srl          srl.naf
    runmodule srl.naf      nomevent     nomev.naf
    runmodule nomev.naf    srl-dutch-nominals  psrl.naf
    runmodule psrl.naf     framesrl     fsrl.naf
    runmodule fsrl.naf     factuality   fact.naf
    runmodule fact.naf     opinimin     opin.naf
    runmodule opin.naf     evcoref      $outfile
  else
    ⟨ annotate english document 72b ⟩
  fi
  ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 74b, 75a.

Defines: `naflang` 27b, 30ab, 36b, 37bc, 39a, 42a, 43c, 56d, 58c, 59c, 68b.

Uses: `runmodule` 71c.

Use the above “annotate” macro in a test script and in a run script. The scripts set a working directory and put the input-file in it, and then annotate it.

The test-script uses a special test-directory and leaves it behind when it is finished. If the user specified a language, the script copies a NAF testfile from the nuweb directory as input-file. Otherwise, the script expects the test-directory to be present, with an input-file (named `in.naf`) in it.

```

< get a testfile or die 74a > ≡
    cd $workdir
    if
        [ "$1" == "en" ]
    then
        cp $ROOT/nuweb/test.en.in.naf $infile
    else
        if
            [ "$1" == "nl" ]
        then
            cp $ROOT/nuweb/test.nl.in.naf $infile
        fi
    fi
    if
        [ ! -e $infile ]
    then
        echo "Please supply test-file $workdir/$infile or specify language"
        exit 4
    fi
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 74b.

Uses: nuweb 84d.

This is the test-script:

```

"../bin/test" 74b≡
    #!/bin/bash
    olddd='pwd'
    < set variables for test/run script 75b >
    workdir=$piperoot/test
    mkdir -p $workdir
    cd $workdir
    < get a testfile or die 74a >
    < function to run a module 71c >
    < annotate 73 >
    if
        [ $moduleresult -eq 0 ]
    then
        echo Test succeeded.
    else
        echo Something went wrong.
    fi
    exit $moduleresult
    ◇

```

Uses: moduleresult 71c.

The run-script `nlpp` reads a “raw” naf from standard in and produces an annotated naf on standard out. It creates a temporary directory to store intermediate results from the modules and removes this directory afterwards.

```

"../bin/nlpp" 75a≡
    #!/bin/bash
    oldd='pwd'
    < set variables for test/run script 75b >
    workdir='mktemp -d -t nlpp.XXXXXX'
    cd $workdir
    cat >$workdir/$infile
    < function to run a module 71c >
    < annotate 73 >
    if
        [ $moduleresult -eq 0 ]
    then
        cat $outfile
    fi
    cd $oldd
    rm -rf $workdir
    exit $moduleresult
◇

```

Uses: moduleresult 71c.

```

< set variables for test/run script 75b > ≡
    ROOT=/home/paul/temp/nlpp
    source /home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/bin/progenv
    BIND=$pipebin
    infile=in.naf
    outfile=out.naf
◇

```

Fragment referenced in 74b, 75a.

Uses: BIND 71c.

6.2 Logging

Write log messages to standard out if variable LOGLEVEL is equal to 1.

```

< variables of install-modules 75c > ≡
    LOGLEVEL=1
◇

```

Fragment referenced in 22a.

```

< logmess 75d > ≡
    if
        [ $LOGLEVEL -gt 0 ]
    then
        echo @1
    fi
◇

```

Fragment referenced in 9a, 10a, 76a.

6.3 Misc

Install a module from a tarball: The macro expects the following three variables to be present:

URL: The URL from where the tarball can be downloaded.

TARB: The name of the tarball.

DIR: Name of the directory for the module.

Arg 1: URL; Arg 2: tarball; Arg 3: directory.

```

< install from tarball 76a > ≡
  SUCCES=0
  cd $modulesdir
  < move module (76b $DIR ) 8b >
  wget $URL
  SUCCES=$?
  if
    [ $SUCCES -eq 0 ]
  then
    tar -xzf $TARB
    SUCCES=$?
    rm -rf $TARB
  fi
  if
    [ $SUCCES -eq 0 ]
  then
    < logmess (76c Installed $DIR ) 75d >
    < remove old module (76d $DIR ) 8c >
  else
    < re-instate old module (76e $DIR ) 9a >
  fi
  ◇

```

Fragment never referenced.

A How to read and translate this document

This document is an example of *literate programming* [1]. It contains the code of all sorts of scripts and programs, combined with explaining texts. In this document the literate programming tool **nuweb** is used, that is currently available from Sourceforge (URL:nuweb.sourceforge.net). The advantages of Nuweb are, that it can be used for every programming language and scripting language, that it can contain multiple program sources and that it is very simple.

A.1 Read this document

The document contains *code scraps* that are collected into output files. An output file (e.g. `output.fil`) shows up in the text as follows:

```

"output.fil" 4a ≡
  # output.fil
  < a macro 4b >
  < another macro 4c >
  ◇

```

The above construction contains text for the file. It is labelled with a code (in this case 4a) The constructions between the < and > brackets are macro's, placeholders for texts that can be found in other places of the document. The test for a macro is found in constructions that look like:

```

< a macro 4b > ≡
  This is a scrap of code inside the macro.

```

It is concatenated with other scraps inside the macro. The concatenated scraps replace the invocation of the macro.

Macro defined by 4b, 87e

Macro referenced in 4a

Macro's can be defined on different places. They can contain other macro's.

< a scrap 87e > \equiv

This is another scrap in the macro. It is concatenated to the text of scrap 4b.

This scrap contains another macro:

< another macro 45b >

Macro defined by 4b, 87e

Macro referenced in 4a

A.2 Process the document

The raw document is named `a_nlpp.w`. Figure 2 shows pathways to translate it into print-

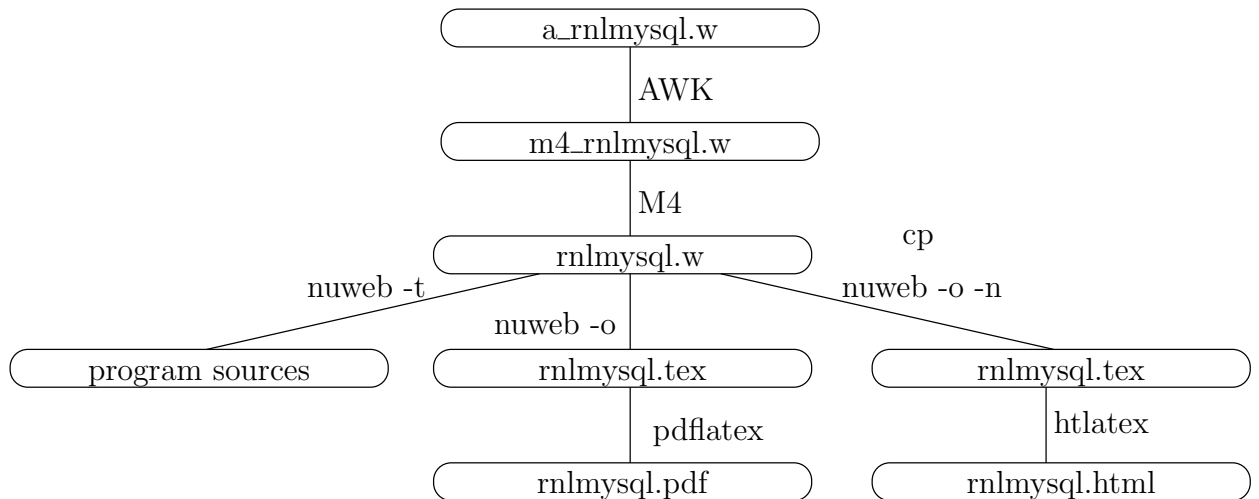


Figure 2: Translation of the raw code of this document into printable/viewable documents and into program sources. The figure shows the pathways and the main files involved.

able/viewable documents and to extract the program sources. Table 3 lists the tools that are

Tool	Source	Description
gawk	www.gnu.org/software/gawk/	text-processing scripting language
M4	www.gnu.org/software/m4/	Gnu macro processor
nuweb	nuweb.sourceforge.net	Literate programming tool
tex	www.ctan.org	Typesetting system
tex4ht	www.ctan.org	Convert \TeX documents into <code>xml/html</code>

Table 3: Tools to translate this document into readable code and to extract the program sources

needed for a translation. Most of the tools (except Nuweb) are available on a well-equipped Linux system.

\langle *parameters in Makefile 78a* $\rangle \equiv$
 NUWEB=../env/bin/nuweb
 ◇

Fragment defined by 78a, 79a, 81ab, 83c, 85b, 88a.
 Fragment referenced in 78b.
 Uses: nuweb 84d.

A.3 The Makefile for this project.

This chapter assembles the Makefile for this project.

"Makefile" 78b \equiv
 \langle *default target 78c* \rangle

 \langle *parameters in Makefile 78a, ...* \rangle

 \langle *impliciete make regels 81c, ...* \rangle
 \langle *expliciete make regels 79b, ...* \rangle
 \langle *make targets 78d, ...* \rangle
 ◇

The default target of make is all.

\langle *default target 78c* $\rangle \equiv$
 all : \langle *all targets 78e* \rangle
 .PHONY : all
 ◇

Fragment referenced in 78b.
 Defines: all Never used, PHONY 82a.

\langle *make targets 78d* $\rangle \equiv$
 clean:
 \langle *clean up 13g, ...* \rangle
 ◇

Fragment defined by 78d, 82b, 83a, 86c, 88bd, 89abc.
 Fragment referenced in 78b.

The default is, to install nlpp.

\langle *all targets 78e* $\rangle \equiv$
 install◇

Fragment referenced in 78c.
 Uses: install 89a.

We use many suffixes that were not known by the C-programmers who constructed the `make` utility. Add these suffixes to the list.

\langle *parameters in Makefile 79a* $\rangle \equiv$
`.SUFFIXES: .pdf .w .tex .html .aux .log .php`

◇

Fragment defined by 78a, 79a, 81ab, 83c, 85b, 88a.
 Fragment referenced in 78b.
 Defines: SUFFIXES Never used.
 Uses: pdf 82b.

A.4 Get Nuweb

An annoying problem is, that this program uses nuweb, a utility that is seldom installed on a computer. Therefore, we are going to install that first if it is not present. Unfortunately, nuweb is hosted on sourceforge and it is difficult to achieve automatic downloading from that repository. Therefore I copied one of the versions on a location from where it can be downloaded with a script.

Put the nuweb binary in the nuweb subdirectory, so that it can be used before the directory-structure has been generated.

\langle *expliciete make regels 79b* $\rangle \equiv$

```
nuweb: $(NUWEB)

$(NUWEB): ../nuweb-1.58
    mkdir -p ../env/bin
    cd ../nuweb-1.58 && make nuweb
    cp ../nuweb-1.58/nuweb $(NUWEB)
```

◇

Fragment defined by 79bd, 80ab, 82a, 83d, 85c, 86b.
 Fragment referenced in 78b.
 Uses: nuweb 84d.

\langle *clean up 79c* $\rangle \equiv$
`rm -rf ../nuweb-1.58`

◇

Fragment defined by 13g, 15a, 31b, 79c.
 Fragment referenced in 78d.
 Uses: nuweb 84d.

\langle *expliciete make regels 79d* $\rangle \equiv$

```
../nuweb-1.58:
    cd .. && wget http://kyoto.let.vu.nl/~huygen/nuweb-1.58.tgz
    cd .. && tar -xzf nuweb-1.58.tgz
```

◇

Fragment defined by 79bd, 80ab, 82a, 83d, 85c, 86b.
 Fragment referenced in 78b.
 Uses: nuweb 84d.

A.5 Pre-processing

To make usable things from the raw input `a_nlpp.w`, do the following:

1. Process \$ characters.
2. Run the m4 pre-processor.
3. Run nuweb.

This results in a L^AT_EX file, that can be converted into a PDF or a HTML document, and in the program sources and scripts.

A.5.1 Process ‘dollar’ characters

Many “intelligent” T_EX editors (e.g. the auctex utility of Emacs) handle \$ characters as special, to switch into mathematics mode. This is irritating in program texts, that often contain \$ characters as well. Therefore, we make a stub, that translates the two-character sequence \\$ into the single \$ character.

```
< expliciete make regels 80a > ≡
m4_nlpp.w : a_nlpp.w
          gawk '{if(match($$0, "@%")) {printf("%s", substr($$0,1,RSTART-
1))} else print}' a_nlpp.w \
          | gawk '{gsub(/[\$]/, "$$");print}' > m4_nlpp.w
```

◇

Fragment defined by 79bd, 80ab, 82a, 83d, 85c, 86b.

Fragment referenced in 78b.

Uses: print 82b.

A.5.2 Run the M4 pre-processor

```
< expliciete make regels 80b > ≡
nlpp.w : m4_nlpp.w inst.m4
        m4 -P m4_nlpp.w > nlpp.w
```

◇

Fragment defined by 79bd, 80ab, 82a, 83d, 85c, 86b.

Fragment referenced in 78b.

A.6 Typeset this document

Enable the following:

1. Create a PDF document.
2. Print the typeset document.
3. View the typeset document with a viewer.
4. Create a HTMLdocument.

In the three items, a typeset PDF document is required or it is the requirement itself.

A.6.1 Figures

This document contains figures that have been made by xfig. Post-process the figures to enable inclusion in this document.

The list of figures to be included:

< parameters in Makefile 81a > ≡
 FIGFILES=fileschema directorystructure

◇

Fragment defined by 78a, 79a, 81ab, 83c, 85b, 88a.
 Fragment referenced in 78b.
 Defines: FIGFILES 81b.

We use the package `figlatex` to include the pictures. This package expects two files with extensions `.pdftex` and `.pdftex_t` for `pdflatex` and two files with extensions `.pstex` and `.pstex_t` for the `latex/dvips` combination. Probably `tex4ht` uses the latter two formats too.

Make lists of the graphical files that have to be present for `latex/pdflatex`:

< parameters in Makefile 81b > ≡
 FIGFILENAMES=\$(foreach fil,\$(FIGFILES), \$(fil).fig)
 PDFT_NAMES=\$(foreach fil,\$(FIGFILES), \$(fil).pdftex_t)
 PDF_FIG_NAMES=\$(foreach fil,\$(FIGFILES), \$(fil).pdftex)
 PST_NAMES=\$(foreach fil,\$(FIGFILES), \$(fil).pstex_t)
 PS_FIG_NAMES=\$(foreach fil,\$(FIGFILES), \$(fil).pstex)

◇

Fragment defined by 78a, 79a, 81ab, 83c, 85b, 88a.
 Fragment referenced in 78b.
 Defines: FIGFILENAMES Never used, PDFT_NAMES 83a, PDF_FIG_NAMES 83a, PST_NAMES Never used,
 PS_FIG_NAMES Never used.
 Uses: FIGFILES 81a.

Create the graph files with program `fig2dev`:

< impiciete make regels 81c > ≡
 %.eps: %.fig
 fig2dev -L eps \$< > \$@

 %.pstex: %.fig
 fig2dev -L pstex \$< > \$@

 .PRECIOUS : %.pstex
 %.pstex_t: %.fig %.pstex
 fig2dev -L pstex_t -p \$*.pstex \$< > \$@

 %.pdftex: %.fig
 fig2dev -L pdftex \$< > \$@

 .PRECIOUS : %.pdftex
 %.pdftex_t: %.fig %.pstex
 fig2dev -L pdftex_t -p \$*.pdftex \$< > \$@

◇

Fragment defined by 81c, 86a.
 Fragment referenced in 78b.
 Defines: `fig2dev` Never used.

A.6.2 Bibliography

To keep this document portable, create a portable bibliography file. It works as follows: This document refers in the `|bibliography|` statement to the local `bib`-file `nlpp.bib`. To create this file, copy the auxiliary file to another file `auxfil.aux`, but replace the argument of the command `\bibdata{nlpp}` to the names of the bibliography files that contain the actual references (they should exist on the computer on which you try this). This procedure should only be performed on the computer of the author. Therefore, it is dependent of a binary file on his computer.

```
< expliciete make regels 82a > ≡
    bibfile : nlpp.aux /home/paul/bin/mkportbib
              /home/paul/bin/mkportbib nlpp litprog

    .PHONY : bibfile
◇
```

Fragment defined by 79bd, 80ab, 82a, 83d, 85c, 86b.

Fragment referenced in 78b.

Uses: PHONY 78c.

A.6.3 Create a printable/viewable document

Make a PDF document for printing and viewing.

```
< make targets 82b > ≡
    pdf : nlpp.pdf

    print : nlpp.pdf
            lpr nlpp.pdf

    view : nlpp.pdf
            evince nlpp.pdf
◇
```

Fragment defined by 78d, 82b, 83a, 86c, 88bd, 89abc.

Fragment referenced in 78b.

Defines: pdf 79a, 83a, print 16a, 18b, 21c, 29b, 37b, 63f, 80a, view Never used.

Create the PDF document. This may involve multiple runs of `nuweb`, the \LaTeX processor and the `bibTeX` processor, and depends on the state of the `aux` file that the \LaTeX processor creates as a by-product. Therefore, this is performed in a separate script, `w2pdf`.

The w2pdf script The three processors `nuweb`, \LaTeX and `bibTeX` are intertwined. \LaTeX and `bibTeX` create parameters or change the value of parameters, and write them in an auxiliary file. The other processors may need those values to produce the correct output. The \LaTeX processor may even need the parameters in a second run. Therefore, consider the creation of the (PDF) document finished when none of the processors causes the auxiliary file to change. This is performed by a shell script `w2pdf`.

```

< make targets 83a > ≡
    nlpp.pdf : nlpp.w $(W2PDF) $(PDF_FIG_NAMES) $(PDFT_NAMES)
              chmod 775 $(W2PDF)
              $(W2PDF) $*

```

◇

Fragment defined by 78d, 82b, 83a, 86c, 88bd, 89abc.

Fragment referenced in 78b.

Uses: pdf 82b, PDFT_NAMES 81b, PDF_FIG_NAMES 81b.

The following is an ugly fix of an unsolved problem. Currently I develop this thing, while it resides on a remote computer that is connected via the `sshfs` filesystem. On my home computer I cannot run executables on this system, but on my work-computer I can. Therefore, place the following script on a local directory.

```

< directories to create 83b > ≡
    ../nuweb/bin ◇

```

Fragment defined by 6, 7abc, 13c, 14bf, 17c, 83b.

Fragment referenced in 88b.

Uses: nuweb 84d.

```

< parameters in Makefile 83c > ≡
    W2PDF=../nuweb/bin/w2pdf
    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 78a, 79a, 81ab, 83c, 85b, 88a.

Fragment referenced in 78b.

Uses: nuweb 84d.

```

< expliciete make regels 83d > ≡
    $(W2PDF) : nlpp.w $(NUWEB)
              $(NUWEB) nlpp.w
    ◇

```

Fragment defined by 79bd, 80ab, 82a, 83d, 85c, 86b.

Fragment referenced in 78b.

```

"../nuweb/bin/w2pdf" 83e≡
    #!/bin/bash
    # w2pdf -- compile a nuweb file
    # usage: w2pdf [filename]
    # 20180228 at 1136h: Generated by nuweb from a_nlpp.w
    NUWEB=../env/bin/nuweb
    LATEXCOMPILER=pdflatex
    < filenames in nuweb compile script 84b >
    < compile nuweb 84a >

```

◇

Uses: nuweb 84d.

The script retains a copy of the latest version of the auxiliary file. Then it runs the four processors nuweb, L^AT_EX, MakeIndex and bibT_EX, until they do not change the auxiliary file or the index.

```

⟨ compile nuweb 84a ⟩ ≡
    NUWEB=/home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/bin/nuweb
    ⟨ run the processors until the aux file remains unchanged 85a ⟩
    ⟨ remove the copy of the aux file 84c ⟩
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 83e.

Uses: nuweb 84d.

The user provides the name of the nuweb file as argument. Strip the extension (e.g. .w) from the filename and create the names of the L^AT_EX file (ends with .tex), the auxiliary file (ends with .aux) and the copy of the auxiliary file (add old. as a prefix to the auxiliary filename).

```

⟨ filenames in nuweb compile script 84b ⟩ ≡
    nufil=$1
    trunk=${1%.*}
    texfil=${trunk}.tex
    auxfil=${trunk}.aux
    oldaux=old.${trunk}.aux
    indexfil=${trunk}.idx
    oldindexfil=old.${trunk}.idx
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 83e.

Defines: auxfil 85a, 87ab, indexfil 85a, 87a, nufil 84d, 87ac, oldaux 84c, 85a, 87ab, oldindexfil 85a, 87a, texfil 84d, 87ac, trunk 84d, 87acd.

Remove the old copy if it is no longer needed.

```

⟨ remove the copy of the aux file 84c ⟩ ≡
    rm $oldaux
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 84a, 86e.

Uses: oldaux 84b, 87a.

Run the three processors. Do not use the option -o (to suppress generation of program sources) for nuweb, because w2pdf must be kept up to date as well.

```

⟨ run the three processors 84d ⟩ ≡
    $NUWEB $nufil
    $LATEXCOMPILER $texfil
    makeindex $trunk
    bibtex $trunk
    ◇

```

Fragment referenced in 85a.

Defines: bibtex 87cd, makeindex 87cd, nuweb 7d, 74a, 78a, 79bcd, 83bce, 84a, 85b, 86d.

Uses: nufil 84b, 87a, texfil 84b, 87a, trunk 84b, 87a.

Repeat to copy the auxiliary file and the index file and run the processors until the auxiliary file and the index file are equal to their copies. However, since I have not yet been able to test the aux file and the idx in the same test statement, currently only the aux file is tested.

It turns out, that sometimes a strange loop occurs in which the aux file will keep to change. Therefore, with a counter we prevent the loop to occur more than 10 times.

⟨ run the processors until the aux file remains unchanged 85a ⟩ ≡

```
LOOPCOUNTER=0
while
  ! cmp -s $auxfil $oldaux
do
  if [ -e $auxfil ]
  then
    cp $auxfil $oldaux
  fi
  if [ -e $indexfil ]
  then
    cp $indexfil $oldindexfil
  fi
  ⟨ run the three processors 84d ⟩
  if [ $LOOPCOUNTER -ge 10 ]
  then
    cp $auxfil $oldaux
  fi;
done
◇
```

Fragment referenced in 84a.

Uses: auxfil 84b, 87a, indexfil 84b, oldaux 84b, 87a, oldindexfil 84b.

A.6.4 Create HTML files

HTML is easier to read on-line than a PDF document that was made for printing. We use `tex4ht` to generate HTML code. An advantage of this system is, that we can include figures in the same way as we do for `pdflatex`.

To create a HTML doc, we do the following:

1. Create a directory `../nuweb/html` for the HTML document.
2. Put the nuweb source in it, together with style-files that are needed (see variable `HTML-SOURCE`).
3. Put the script `w2html` in it and make it executable.
4. Execute the script `w2html`.

Make a list of the entities that we mentioned above:

```
⟨ parameters in Makefile 85b ⟩ ≡
htmlmdir=../nuweb/html
htmlsource=nlpp.w nlpp.bib html.sty artikel3.4ht w2html
htmlmaterial=$(foreach fil, $(htmlsource), $(htmlmdir)/$(fil))
htmltarget=$(htmlmdir)/nlpp.html
◇
```

Fragment defined by 78a, 79a, 81ab, 83c, 85b, 88a.

Fragment referenced in 78b.

Uses: nuweb 84d.

Make the directory:

```
⟨ expliciete make regels 85c ⟩ ≡
$(htmlmdir) :
    mkdir -p $(htmlmdir)
◇
```

Fragment defined by 79bd, 80ab, 82a, 83d, 85c, 86b.

Fragment referenced in 78b.

The rule to copy files in it:

```
< implicate make regels 86a > ≡
    $(htmldir)/% : % $(htmldir)
    cp $< $(htmldir)/
```

◇

Fragment defined by 81c, 86a.

Fragment referenced in 78b.

Do the work:

```
< expliciete make regels 86b > ≡
    $(htmltarget) : $(htmlmaterial) $(htmldir)
    cd $(htmldir) && chmod 775 w2html
    cd $(htmldir) && ./w2html nlpp.w
```

◇

Fragment defined by 79bd, 80ab, 82a, 83d, 85c, 86b.

Fragment referenced in 78b.

Invoke:

```
< make targets 86c > ≡
    htm : $(htmldir) $(htmltarget)
```

◇

Fragment defined by 78d, 82b, 83a, 86c, 88bd, 89abc.

Fragment referenced in 78b.

Create a script that performs the translation.

```
"w2html" 86d≡
#!/bin/bash
# w2html -- make a html file from a nuweb file
# usage: w2html [filename]
# [filename]: Name of the nuweb source file.
# 20180228 at 1136h: Generated by nuweb from a_nlpp.w
echo "translate " $1 >w2html.log
NUWEB=/home/paul/temp/nlpp/env/bin/nuweb
< filenames in w2html 87a >

< perform the task of w2html 86e >
```

◇

Uses: nuweb 84d.

The script is very much like the w2pdf script, but at this moment I have still difficulties to compile the source smoothly into HTML and that is why I make a separate file and do not recycle parts from the other file. However, the file works similar.

```
< perform the task of w2html 86e > ≡
    < run the html processors until the aux file remains unchanged 87b >
    < remove the copy of the aux file 84c >
```

◇

Fragment referenced in 86d.

The user provides the name of the nuweb file as argument. Strip the extension (e.g. `.w`) from the filename and create the names of the L^AT_EX file (ends with `.tex`), the auxiliary file (ends with `.aux`) and the copy of the auxiliary file (add `old.` as a prefix to the auxiliary filename).

```
<filenames in w2html 87a> ≡
    nufil=$1
    trunk=${1%.*}
    texfil=${trunk}.tex
    auxfil=${trunk}.aux
    oldaux=old.${trunk}.aux
    indexfil=${trunk}.idx
    oldindexfil=old.${trunk}.idx
◇
```

Fragment referenced in 86d.

Defines: `auxfil` 84b, 85a, 87b, `nufil` 84bd, 87c, `oldaux` 84bc, 85a, 87b, `texfil` 84bd, 87c, `trunk` 84bd, 87cd.

Uses: `indexfil` 84b, `oldindexfil` 84b.

```
<run the html processors until the aux file remains unchanged 87b> ≡
    while
        ! cmp -s $auxfil $oldaux
    do
        if [ -e $auxfil ]
        then
            cp $auxfil $oldaux
        fi
        <run the html processors 87c>
    done
    <run tex4ht 87d>
◇
```

Fragment referenced in 86e.

Uses: `auxfil` 84b, 87a, `oldaux` 84b, 87a.

To work for HTML, nuweb *must* be run with the `-n` option, because there are no page numbers.

```
<run the html processors 87c> ≡
    $NUWEB -o -n $nufil
    latex $texfil
    makeindex $trunk
    bibtex $trunk
    htlatex $trunk
◇
```

Fragment referenced in 87b.

Uses: `bibtex` 84d, `makeindex` 84d, `nufil` 84b, 87a, `texfil` 84b, 87a, `trunk` 84b, 87a.

When the compilation has been satisfied, run `makeindex` in a special way, run `bibtex` again (I don't know why this is necessary) and then run `htlatex` another time.

```
<run tex4ht 87d> ≡
    tex '\def\filename{{nlpp}{idx}{4dx}{ind}} \input idxmake.4ht'
    makeindex -o $trunk.ind $trunk.4dx
    bibtex $trunk
    htlatex $trunk
◇
```

Fragment referenced in 87b.

Uses: `bibtex` 84d, `makeindex` 84d, `trunk` 84b, 87a.

A.7 Perform the installation

Run nuweb, but suppress the creation of the L^AT_EX documentation. Nuweb creates only sources that do not yet exist or that have been modified. Therefore make does not have to check this. However, “make” has to create the directories for the sources if they do not yet exist. So, let’s create the directories first.

```
⟨ parameters in Makefile 88a ⟩ ≡
    MKDIR = mkdir -p
```

◇

Fragment defined by 78a, 79a, 81ab, 83c, 85b, 88a.

Fragment referenced in 78b.

Defines: MKDIR 88b.

```
⟨ make targets 88b ⟩ ≡
    DIRS = ⟨ directories to create 6, ... ⟩
```

```
$(DIRS) :
    $(MKDIR) $@
```

◇

Fragment defined by 78d, 82b, 83a, 86c, 88bd, 89abc.

Fragment referenced in 78b.

Defines: DIRS 88d.

Uses: MKDIR 88a.

```
⟨ make scripts executable 88c ⟩ ≡
    chmod -R 775 ../bin/*
    chmod -R 775 ../env/bin/*
```

◇

Fragment defined by 26d, 37a, 88c.

Fragment referenced in 88d.

The target “sources” unpacks the nuweb file and creates the program scripts, i.e. the scripts that will apply modules on a NAF file and the script `install_modules` that installs the modules themselves and that creates the software environment the the modules need.

```
⟨ make targets 88d ⟩ ≡
    sources : nlpp.w $(DIRS) $(NUWEB)
              $(NUWEB) nlpp.w
              ⟨ make scripts executable 26d, ... ⟩
```

◇

Fragment defined by 78d, 82b, 83a, 86c, 88bd, 89abc.

Fragment referenced in 78b.

Uses: DIRS 88b.

The “install” target performs the complete installation.


```

< make targets 89a > ≡
    install : sources
             ../bin/install-modules

```

◇

Fragment defined by 78d, 82b, 83a, 86c, 88bd, 89abc.

Fragment referenced in 78b.

Defines: **install** 10c, 12ab, 16b, 17a, 18ac, 19ae, 26dj, 27a, 31d, 33c, 43b, 45g, 62a, 63c, 64f, 65ab, 67a, 68a, 70a, 78e, 89b.

A.8 Test whether it works

The targets `testnl` and `testen` perform the test-script (section ??) to test the dutch resp. english pipeline.

```

< make targets 89b > ≡

    testnl : install test.nl.in.naf
            rm -rf ../test
            mkdir ../test
            cd ../test && ../bin/test nl

    testen : install test.en.in.naf
            rm -rf ../test
            mkdir ../test
            cd ../test && ../bin/test en

```

◇

Fragment defined by 78d, 82b, 83a, 86c, 88bd, 89abc.

Fragment referenced in 78b.

Defines: **testen** Never used, **testnl** Never used.

Uses: **install** 89a.

A.9 Restore paths after transplantation

When an existing installation has been transplanted to another location, many path indications have to be adapted to the new situation. The scripts that are generated by `nuweb` can be repaired by re-running `nuweb`. After that, configuration files of some modules must be modified.

```

< make targets 89c > ≡
    transplant :
                touch a_nlpp.w
                $(MAKE) sources
                ../env/bin/transplant

```

◇

Fragment defined by 78d, 82b, 83a, 86c, 88bd, 89abc.

Fragment referenced in 78b.

In order to work as expected, the following script must be re-made after a transplantation.

```

"../env/bin/transplant" 90≡
    #!/bin/bash
    LOGLEVEL=1
    < set variables that point to the directory-structure 7d, ... >
    < set paths after transplantation 18b >
    < re-install modules after the transplantation 33d >

    ◇

```

B References

B.1 Literature

References

- [1] Donald E. Knuth. Literate programming. Technical report STAN-CS-83-981, Stanford University, Department of Computer Science, 1983.

C Indexes

C.1 Filenames

```

"../bin/check_start_spotlight" Defined by 36ac.
"../bin/constpars" Defined by 45e.
"../bin/coreference-base" Defined by 57d.
"../bin/dbpner" Defined by 69b.
"../bin/derel" Defined by 63a.
"../bin/eSRL" Defined by 51a.
"../bin/evcoref" Defined by 68b.
"../bin/ewsd" Defined by 47b.
"../bin/factuality" Defined by 56d.
"../bin/FBK-causalrel" Defined by 56a.
"../bin/FBK-temprel" Defined by 55a.
"../bin/FBK-time" Defined by 53a.
"../bin/framesrl" Defined by 63f.
"../bin/heideltime" Defined by 65d.
"../bin/install-modules" Defined by 22a, 23aj, 24aj, 25ahq, 26a.
"../bin/lu2synset" Defined by 61a.
"../bin/mor" Defined by 44b.
"../bin/ned" Defined by 62b.
"../bin/nedrer" Defined by 46a.
"../bin/nerc" Defined by 59c.
"../bin/nerc_conll02" Defined by 59a.
"../bin/nlpp" Defined by 75a.
"../bin/nomevent" Defined by 64a.
"../bin/onto" Defined by 63d.
"../bin/opinimin" Defined by 71a.
"../bin/pos" Defined by 45b.
"../bin/postersrl" Defined by 67c.
"../bin/srl" Defined by 66bdefg.
"../bin/srl-dutch-nominals" Defined by 51e.
"../bin/start_eSRL" Defined by 50c.
"../bin/stop_eSRL" Defined by 50d.
"../bin/test" Defined by 74b.
"../bin/tok" Defined by 42a.

```

"../bin/topic" Defined by 43c.
 "../bin/ukb" Defined by 46g.
 "../bin/wikify" Defined by 46d.
 "../bin/wsd" Defined by 60c.
 "../env/bin/langdetect.py" Defined by 29b.
 "../env/bin/progenv" Defined by 8a, 13b, 48.
 "../env/bin/transplant" Defined by 90.
 "../nuweb/bin/w2pdf" Defined by 83e.
 "Makefile" Defined by 78b.
 "w2html" Defined by 86d.

C.2 Macro's

<activate the install-to-project-repo utility 65b> Not referenced.
 <activate the python environment 17bde> Referenced in 15e, 22a.
 <all targets 78e> Referenced in 78c.
 <annotate 73> Referenced in 74b, 75a.
 <annotate dutch document 72a> Not referenced.
 <annotate english document 72b> Referenced in 73.
 <begin conditional install 20c> Referenced in 13d, 22a, 23aj, 24aj, 25ahq, 26a.
 <check listener on host, port 37d> Referenced in 36c, 40a.
 <check this first 10g, 26e> Referenced in 22a.
 <check whether mercurial is present 27a> Referenced in 26e.
 <check whether program is present 26j> Referenced in 26e.
 <check/install the correct version of python 16a> Referenced in 15e.
 <clean up 13g, 15a, 31b, 79c> Referenced in 78d.
 <clone the heideltime wrapper 64d> Referenced in 64c.
 <compile nuweb 84a> Referenced in 83e.
 <compile the heideltime wrapper 65a> Referenced in 64c.
 <compile the nerc jar 58b> Referenced in 58a.
 <compile the topic-tool jar 43b> Referenced in 42c.
 <create a virtual environment for Python 16c> Referenced in 15e.
 <create javapython script 13a> Referenced in 22a.
 <default target 78c> Referenced in 78b.
 <directories to create 6, 7abc, 13c, 14bf, 17c, 83b> Referenced in 88b.
 <download everything 9c> Referenced in 22a.
 <download stuff 11ac, 14c, 19b, 34b, 41a, 42d, 61d> Referenced in 9c.
 <download svm models 60b> Referenced in 59e.
 <else conditional install 21a> Not referenced.
 <end conditional install 21b> Referenced in 13d, 22a, 23aj, 24aj, 25ahq, 26a.
 <expliciete make regels 79bd, 80ab, 82a, 83d, 85c, 86b> Referenced in 78b.
 <filenames in nuweb compile script 84b> Referenced in 83e.
 <filenames in w2html 87a> Referenced in 86d.
 <find a spotlightserver or exit 37b> Referenced in 46d, 62b.
 <function to run a module 71c> Referenced in 74b, 75a.
 <function to start EHU SRL server 49b> Referenced in 50c.
 <get a testfile or die 74a> Referenced in 74b.
 <get commandline-arguments 27b> Referenced in 36a.
 <get spotlight language parameters 37c> Not referenced.
 <get spotlight model ball 35b> Not referenced.
 <get the mor time-out parameter 44d> Referenced in 44b.
 <get the nerc models 58d> Referenced in 58a.
 <get the path to the module-script 29a> Referenced in 28b.
 <impliciete make regels 81c, 86a> Referenced in 78b.
 <install ActivePython 16b> Referenced in 16a.
 <install Alpino 30c> Referenced in 22a.
 <install boost 34a> Referenced in 22a.
 <install coreference-base 57c> Referenced in 25a.

<install from github 10a> Referenced in 40e, 44a, 51d, 56c, 59e, 61c, 64d, 66a, 69ad.
 <install from tarball 76a> Not referenced.
 <install Java 1.6 15c> Referenced in 22a.
 <install kafnaparserpy 18c> Referenced in 15e.
 <install libxml2 or libxslt 12b> Referenced in 12c.
 <install maven 14g> Referenced in 22a.
 <install perl 19ef, 20a> Referenced in 22a.
 <install python packages 19a, 67a> Referenced in 15e.
 <install sematree 28a> Referenced in 22a.
 <install shared libs 12ac> Referenced in 22a.
 <install svm lib 60a> Referenced in 59e.
 <install SVMLight 41d> Referenced in 22a.
 <install the constituents parser 45d> Referenced in 23j.
 <install the dbpedia-ner module 69a> Referenced in 25q.
 <install the de-link module 62d> Referenced in 23j.
 <install the event-coreference module 68a> Referenced in 25h.
 <install the factuality modules 56c> Referenced in 24j.
 <install the FBK-causalrel module 55c> Referenced in 24j.
 <install the FBK-temprel module 54b> Referenced in 24j.
 <install the FBK-time module 52> Referenced in 24j.
 <install the heideltime module 64c> Referenced in 25h.
 <install the ims-wsd module 47a> Referenced in 24a.
 <install the jex resources and libraries 43a> Referenced in 42c.
 <install the lu2synset converter 60e> Referenced in 25h.
 <install the morphosyntactic parser 44a> Referenced in 23a.
 <install the NERC module 58a> Referenced in 23j.
 <install the ontotagger repository 63c> Referenced in 25a.
 <install the opinion-miner 69d, 70abcd> Referenced in 26a.
 <install the pos tagger 45a> Referenced in 23a.
 <install the post-SRL module 67b> Referenced in 25q.
 <install the Spotlight server 35ac> Referenced in 22a.
 <install the srl module 66a> Referenced in 25h.
 <install the srl-dutch-nominals module 51d> Referenced in 24a.
 <install the srl-server module 50b> Referenced in 24a.
 <install the ticcutils utility 33a> Referenced in 22a, 33d.
 <install the timbl utility 33b> Referenced in 22a, 33d.
 <install the tokenizer 41e> Referenced in 23a.
 <install the topic analyser 42c> Referenced in 23a.
 <install the treetagger utility 31cde, 32abcd> Referenced in 22a.
 <install the UKB module 46f> Not referenced.
 <install the wikify module 46c> Referenced in 23j.
 <install the WSD module 59e> Referenced in 25a.
 <install the NED-reranker module 45g> Referenced in 23j.
 <install the NED module 61c> Referenced in 23j.
 <install VUA-pylib 40d> Referenced in 22a.
 <install vua-resources 40e> Not referenced.
 <logmess 75d> Referenced in 9a, 10a, 76a.
 <make scripts executable 26d, 37a, 88c> Referenced in 88d.
 <make targets 78d, 82b, 83a, 86c, 88bd, 89abc> Referenced in 78b.
 <move module 8b> Referenced in 10a, 76a.
 <need to wget 11b> Referenced in 11c, 14c, 19b, 34b, 41a, 42d, 61d.
 <parameters in Makefile 78a, 79a, 81ab, 83c, 85b, 88a> Referenced in 78b.
 <perform the task of w2html 86e> Referenced in 86d.
 <put miscellaneous stuff in the heideltime module 64f> Referenced in 64c.
 <put spotlight jar in the Maven repository 62a> Referenced in 61c.
 <re-install modules after the transplantation 33d> Referenced in 90.
 <re-instate old module 9a> Referenced in 10a, 76a.
 <read the list of installed modules 20b> Referenced in 22a.

<remove installed-variable [21c](#)> Referenced in [15a](#).
 <remove old module [8c](#)> Referenced in [10a](#), [76a](#).
 <remove outdated heideltime jars [65c](#)> Referenced in [65b](#).
 <remove the copy of the aux file [84c](#)> Referenced in [84a](#), [86e](#).
 <repair causalrel's run.sh.hadoop [55e](#)> Not referenced.
 <repair FBK-*rel's run.sh.hadoop [54d](#)> Referenced in [54b](#), [55c](#).
 <run dutch factuality [57b](#)> Referenced in [56d](#).
 <run english factuality [57a](#)> Referenced in [56d](#).
 <run in subshell when naflang is not known [30a](#)> Referenced in [28b](#).
 <run only if language is English or Dutch [30b](#)> Referenced in [28b](#).
 <run tex4ht [87d](#)> Referenced in [87b](#).
 <run the html processors [87c](#)> Referenced in [87b](#).
 <run the html processors until the aux file remains unchanged [87b](#)> Referenced in [86e](#).
 <run the processors until the aux file remains unchanged [85a](#)> Referenced in [84a](#).
 <run the three processors [84d](#)> Referenced in [85a](#).
 <select language-dependent features [58c](#)> Not referenced.
 <set alpinohome [31a](#)> Referenced in [44b](#).
 <set default arguments for Spotlight [36b](#)> Referenced in [36a](#).
 <set paths after transplantation [18b](#)> Referenced in [90](#).
 <set up java [13d](#), [14a](#)> Referenced in [22a](#).
 <set up Java 1.6 [15d](#)> Referenced in [47b](#).
 <set up python [15e](#)> Referenced in [22a](#).
 <set variables for test/run script [75b](#)> Referenced in [74b](#), [75a](#).
 <set variables that point to the directory-structure [7de](#), [10f](#), [14h](#)> Referenced in [8a](#), [22a](#), [90](#).
 <start EHU SRL server [51c](#)> Not referenced.
 <start EHU SRL server if it isn't running [49a](#)> Referenced in [50c](#).
 <start of module-script [28b](#)> Referenced in [42a](#), [43c](#), [44b](#), [45be](#), [46adg](#), [47b](#), [51ae](#), [53a](#), [55a](#), [56ad](#), [57d](#), [59ac](#), [60c](#),
[61a](#), [62b](#), [63adf](#), [64a](#), [65d](#), [66b](#), [67c](#), [68b](#), [69b](#), [71a](#).
 <start the Spotlight server on localhost [39ab](#)> Referenced in [36c](#), [38a](#).
 <stop on error [54a](#)> Referenced in [53a](#).
 <test whether spotlightserver runs [38e](#)> Referenced in [38a](#).
 <test whether virtualenv is present on the host [17a](#)> Referenced in [16c](#).
 <try to obtain a running spotlightserver [38a](#)> Not referenced.
 <unpack ticcutils or timbl [33c](#)> Referenced in [33ab](#).
 <update pip [18a](#)> Referenced in [15e](#).
 <variables of install-modules [75c](#)> Referenced in [22a](#).
 <wait for SRL server [50a](#)> Referenced in [51a](#).
 <wait until the spotlight server is up or faulty [40a](#)> Referenced in [39b](#).

C.3 Variables

activate: [17b](#), [18b](#).
 all: [78c](#).
 ALPINO_HOME: [31a](#).
 auxfil: [84b](#), [85a](#), [87a](#), [87b](#).
 bibtex: [84d](#), [87cd](#).
 BIND: [71c](#), [75b](#).
 DIRS: [88b](#), [88d](#).
 fig2dev: [81c](#).
 FIGFILENAMES: [81b](#).
 FIGFILES: [81a](#), [81b](#).
 hg: [27a](#).
 indexfil: [84b](#), [85a](#), [87a](#).
 install: [10c](#), [12ab](#), [16b](#), [17a](#), [18ac](#), [19ae](#), [26dj](#), [27a](#), [31d](#), [33c](#), [43b](#), [45g](#), [62a](#), [63c](#), [64f](#), [65ab](#), [67a](#), [68a](#), [70a](#),
[78e](#), [89a](#), [89b](#).
 LD_LIBRARY_PATH: [17e](#), [46g](#), [57a](#).
 lxml: [19a](#).
 makeindex: [84d](#), [87cd](#).

MKDIR: [88a](#), [88b](#).
moduleresult: [71c](#), [74b](#), [75a](#).
naflang: [27b](#), [30ab](#), [36b](#), [37bc](#), [39a](#), [42a](#), [43c](#), [56d](#), [58c](#), [59c](#), [68b](#), [73](#).
networkx: [19a](#).
nufil: [84b](#), [84d](#), [87a](#), [87c](#).
nuweb: [7d](#), [74a](#), [78a](#), [79bcd](#), [83bce](#), [84a](#), [84d](#), [85b](#), [86d](#).
oldaux: [84b](#), [84c](#), [85a](#), [87a](#), [87b](#).
oldindexfil: [84b](#), [85a](#), [87a](#).
PATH: [7e](#), [14ah](#), [15d](#), [19f](#), [57a](#).
pdf: [79a](#), [82b](#), [83a](#).
PDFT_NAMES: [81b](#), [83a](#).
PDF_FIG_NAMES: [81b](#), [83a](#).
PHONY: [78c](#), [82a](#).
polarity_models.tgz: [70d](#).
print: [16a](#), [18b](#), [21c](#), [29b](#), [37b](#), [63f](#), [80a](#), [82b](#).
PST_NAMES: [81b](#).
PS_FIG_NAMES: [81b](#).
pythonok: [16a](#).
PYTHONPATH: [17d](#).
pyyaml: [19a](#).
rdflib: [67a](#).
runmodule: [71c](#), [72ab](#), [73](#).
scriptpath: [29a](#), [30a](#).
SUFFIXES: [79a](#).
svm_classify: [41d](#), [70b](#).
svm_learn: [41d](#), [70b](#).
testen: [89b](#).
testnl: [89b](#).
texfil: [84b](#), [84d](#), [87a](#), [87c](#).
trunk: [84b](#), [84d](#), [87a](#), [87cd](#).
view: [82b](#).
virtualenv: [16bc](#), [17a](#).