Technical Report: Automated Obituary Generation

Ashish Upadhyay April 16, 2020

Aim

This document gives an overview of a **Flask-Service** created to support the **Case-Based** process for the automated obituary generation.

1 Natural Language Generation

Natural Language Generation (NLG) is one of the sub-field of Artificial Intelligence (AI) where we aim to generate a text/document from non-linguistic input. In our case the main challenging task is to develop an automated **data-driven** process for the generation of obituaries. For this we choose to use a Case-Based Reasoning (CBR) approach which applies lazy learning algorithm for the automated NLG. CBR provides a way to dynamically generate different templates from previous data. A series of experiments were performed to choose best possible algorithm for various sub-tasks in the NLG process.

A technical paper on experiments is accepted at the International Conference on Case-Based Reasoning (ICCBR) - 2020. Please refer to that document for NLG and CBR related stuff.

2 REST API

An RESTful API has been developed to support the NLG process so that it can be easily integrated wherever possible. The service is a RESTful API that takes POST request (input features) from a form and pass it to a CBR component which generates four different obituary texts to be send back.

The code-base for the API is uploaded on a private GitHub repository for sharing with the concerned members. The link to the API is:

https://github.com/panditu2015/Obituary-Generation

A brief explanation for the code-base is given in the following sections.

2.1 Directory Structure

The directory structure of the code-base is as follows:

```
Obituary-Generation (root directory)
 \_app (flask-services)
    __messages (CBR component)
       _data (case-base for the CBR component)
          _basic.csv
          _funeral_component.csv
          __personal_component.csv
          __relations_component.csv
        resources (a list of features categorised in different components)
          _feature_list.csv
        __init__.py
       \_\,\mathtt{basic.py}
       _erros.py
       _{
m L} funeral.py
       _{\mathtt{main.py}}
       __personal_info.py
       _{
m relations.py}
       __README.md (instructions specific to CBR component)
     templates (HTML templates for flask app)
      __index.html
     __init__.py
    routes.py (file for all the routes)
   labelling (framework for data labelling and creation of case-base)
    __data (final tabular representation created)
       _basic.csv
       _funeral_component.csv
       _personal_component.csv
      __relations_component.csv
    resources (jsonlines and xml files)
      __tagged.json1 (tagged obituaries downloaded from doccano)
      __xml-tagged.xml (tagging in xml version)
       _xml-tagged-comps.xml (same tagging done component wise)
      __basic.png (example output from basic-retrieval method)
        _comps.png (example output from component-retrieval method)
      __input-form.png (screen capture of input form)
    _create_csv.py
    _create_csv_comps.py
    _create_xml.py
    __README.md (instructions specific to data labelling)
  _migrations (database stuff: can be easily ignored)
   .gitignore
 _cbrobit.py (main flask-app file)
```

```
LICENSE (currently licensed as GNU v3.0)
README.md (main instructions file)
requirements.txt (required libraries to run the app)
```

It is noted that the files which are not mentioned here and still available in the repository might not be useful and thus can be easily ignored.

2.2 Using the App

To run the app, please install the required libraries by using the following command from inside the Obituary-Generation directory:

```
$ pip install -r requirements.txt
```

Now to run on:

- Unix Bash (Linux/Mac):
 - \$ export FLASK_ENV=''development','
 \$ export FLASK_APP=''cbrobit.py','
 \$ flask run
- Windows Powershell:

```
> $env:FLASK_ENV=''development''
> $env:FLASK_APP=''cbrobit.py''
> flask run
```

• Windows CMD:

```
> set FLASK_ENV=''development''
> set FLASK_APP=''cbrobit.py''
> flask run
```

After starting the service, go to the following link where a form will appear:

```
https://localhost:5000
```

A screen capture of the form is shown in fig. 1. After submitting the form by clicking the submit button, a json file will appear on :

```
https://localhost:5000/result
```

The input json will contain all the input features in attribute-value pair and four generated obituaries from those features. In figs. 2 and 3, we can see the possible outputs for both basic and component retrieval methods respectively.



Figure 1: Screen capture of the input form.

```
**Temperative** (**)
**Tempera
```

Figure 2: Output in Basic-Retrieval method.

```
**Testers: 1 | Tage 1 | Tage 2 | Tage 3 | Tage 3 | Tage 4 | Tage 4
```

Figure 3: Output in Component-Retrieval method.

2.3 Case-Base Creation

The case-base is generated using a semi-automated process. First a manual labelling is done for 100 samples to annotate the attribute-value pairs using a open-source sequence labelling app named **doccano**¹. The app generates a jsonlines file in the popular CoNLL format that can be found at:

/Obituary-Generation/labelling/resources/tagged.json1

The jsonlines file contains a json object in each line, where each object will have a key text with a string non-annotated obituary as value and labels with a list of all features in that text followed by there starting and ending index in the obituary string. The jsonlines file is then converted into a xml file using the following script:

/Obituary-Generation/labelling/create_xml.py

which will create the following file:

/Obituary-Generation/labelling/resources/xml-tagged.xml

Note this will create the tagged file for basic-retrieval method. To create the component-retrieval tagged file, a further manual annotation is required to segregate the obituary sentences into different components. The component version of above file can be found at:

/Obituary-Generation/labelling/resources/xml-tagged-comps.xml

Now that we have the xml files, we can run the following code to convert them into a tabular format stored in csv files:

For basic-retrieval method:

/Obituary-Generation/labelling/create_csv.py

this will create the following file:

/Obituary-Generation/labelling/data/basic.csv

For component-retrieval method:

/Obituary-Generation/labelling/create_csv_comps.py

this will create the following files:

/Obituary-Generation/labelling/data/personal_component.csv

/Obituary-Generation/labelling/data/relations_component.csv

/Obituary-Generation/labelling/data/funeral_component.csv

¹https://github.com/doccano/doccano

2.4 Future Work

The possible future works to update the application can be:

- Add a deep learning framework for the solution adaptation.
- Add an active learning framework for data labelling.
- Automate the process of sequence labelling.