CSE556 - Natural Language Processing Assignment 2 Report

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1 Assumptions

- I have considered that a paragraph must end with at least a 2-length sequence of \n , \t , \n .
- I have assumed that the sentence may end with a period, exclamation mark, question mark or closing brackets. This mark if followed by a white space, and then the new sentence starts.
- I have considered abbreviations, hyphenated words, URLs and numbers to be single words.
- For a word to start a sentence, it must either be in all caps or capitalised.
- I am only considering the occurrence of the word to be counted if it is in lowecase, uppercase or capitalised. Other cases like camel case, etc. are ignored.
- Word count only works for normal dictionary type words (no hyphenations, contractions, etc.)

2 Methodology

2.1 Regex for paragraphs

$$["?!..] \] (\n|\r|\t| {4,}){2,}\t*$$

- A paragraph would typically optionally end on a punctuation mark used to end a sentence (such a period, quote, parentheses, etc.) as indicated by the first disjunction.
- Then I have assumed that a new paragraph must be preceded by some combination of newline or carriage return or tab (eg. \nr , \nr , \nr), \nr
- After this combination, it may be followed by as many tabs as needed.

2.2 Regex for sentences

- The first group ([a-zA-Z\.]{3,}?|[0-9]+) handles the abbreviations and sentences ending in numbers.
- After this, we have the punctuation mark that might end a sentence in the next disjunction.
- After the punctuation mark we must have at least one whitespace character (this is an assumption).
- This is followed by a Capital letter, or a number or an opening bracket or inverted comma. It might also be a newline.

2.3 Regex for words

- First come the punctuation marks or spaces that may precede a word. These must not be matched.
- This is followed by the alphabets or numbers that may make up the word. This is matched by greedy kleene plus matching. We have an optional comma.
- Then we match one or more punctuation marks/spaces.