

My Experience @

KuDiBa -BREAKATHON

27-29 NOV 2020

Presented by Adam TAN



Agenda

Friday, 27.11.2020

18.00 - 20.00 Zoom Call: "BREAKATHON Kick-off"

- Getting to know each other.
- Introduction of the mentors and explanation of the hackathon challenges.
- Q&A.
- Afterwards, team-building for the individual challenges in breakout rooms.
- Mentors are still available as contact persons in main room of Zoom-call.

20.00 - 21.30 Meeting on Slack

- Move to the Slack "BREAKATHON Workspace ".
- Teams gather in the corresponding channels of their challenges.
- Teams organize themselves and collect ideas for solutions.
- Mentors are available until 22.00 o'clock to help with questions.
- Hackers make plan-to-action and distribute tasks in the teams.

Saturday, 28.11.2020

10.00 - 12.00 Zoom-Call: Presentation of ideas

- Meeting of all participants on Zoom.
- Teams present their ideas for solutions on which they will work for the next hours.
- Mentors ask questions and give tips.

12.00- 24.00 BREAKATHON auf Slack

- All participants and mentors meet on Slack.
- Mentors will be available for questions and assistance throughout the day.
- Teams work on the Hackathon-Challenges in the respective channels.
- A zoom room is always available for quick communication.

Sunday, 28.11.2020

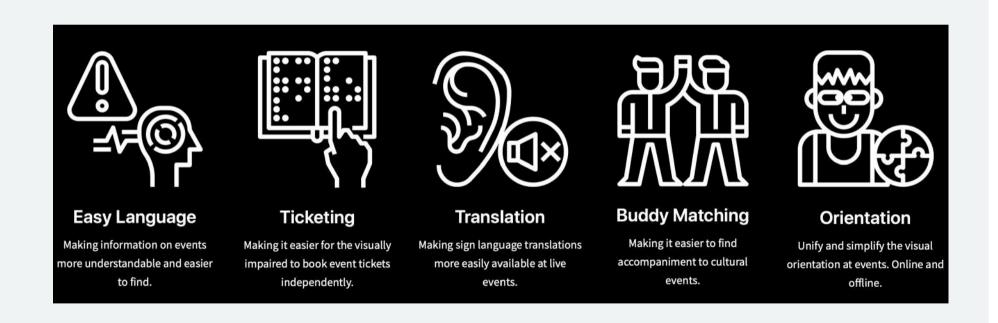
11.00 - 17.30 Hacking & Slacking

- Short feedback session to discuss any problems that might have occurred.
- Mentors will be available on Slack the rest of the day.
- Teams work on the Hackathon-Challenges in the channels.
- A zoom room is always available for quick communication.
- At 15.00 o'clock coordination between team and mentor for the respective challenge.

16.00 - 17.30 Final Presentations on Zoom

- Team-Presentations of the hacking results (concepts, prototypes, MVPs, etc.)
- 10 minutes team for each presentation/team.
- After each presentation 10 minutes Q & A with mentors und jury.

Challenges



PLAIN LANGUAGE - CHALLENGE

Existing web app for to help writers to write in more understandable language:

http://www.hemingwayapp.com/

https://languagetool.org/

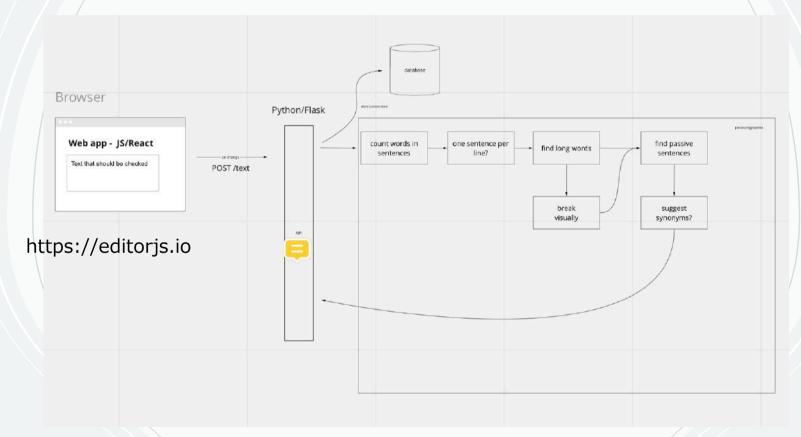
Example of website with easy language/plain language

https://www.dnb.de/EN/Kulturell/kulturell_node.html

https://mog61.de/ueber-uns/leichte-sprache/

Leichter Sprache

Initial Concept



https://miro.com/app/board/o9J ldOVV2s=/

Ideas

- A tool to assist writers with writing texts in plain language
- Combine differrent tools:
 - editor + readable score for words usage
 - words lookup for simple definition
 - picture lookup for words
- create a database to save plain language for further machine learning model to generate plain language

My Coding Experience

Natural Language Processing tools use to build the app - SpaCy , NLTK.

- Steps:
 - 1. to split long text to sentences
 - 2. to count the length of each sentences
 - 3. to flag sentences more than 6 words
 - 4. to detect passive sentence
 - 5. to identity rare words usage in the sentence

Existing words dataset available for generating score for german.

- Using pandas to clean the dataset

PLangTool/nlp.py

split long text to sentences

count the lengths of each sentences

```
def long_sentence(text,number_of_words:int):
    to show the text has long sentence
    param: text (string)
    param: number_of_words (integer)
    return: long sentences
    length = sentence_length(text)
    s = re.split(r'(? <= [^A-Z].[.?]) + (? = [A-Z])', text)
    print(f'The following sentences have more than {number_of_words} words:')
    print(f'Die folgenden Sätze haben mehr als {number_of_words} Wörter:')
    sentence = []
    for i in range(len(length)):
        if length[i] > number_of_words: # number of words
            sentence.append(s[i])
            print(f'Sentence {i+1} ({length[i]} words): {s[i]}')
        else: pass
    return sentence
```

detect passive sentence

```
def passive_en(sentences):
  using spacy to check parser if passive verb is used in english
  return passive sentences
  111
  nlp = spacy.load('en_core_web_sm')
  for i, sent in enumerate (sentences,1):
   doc = nlp(sent)
   for j ,word in enumerate (doc,1):
     if word.dep_ == 'auxpass':
       print(f'Sentence {i} is a passive sentence with word {j} is passive verb : {sent}')
    return
def passive_de(sentences):
    using spacy to check parser if passive verb is used in german
    return passive sentences
    111
    nlp = spacy.load('de_core_news_sm')
    for i, sent in enumerate (sentences,1):
       doc = nlp(sent)
       for j ,word in enumerate (doc,1):
           if word.dep_ == 'og':
               print(f'Satz {i} ist ein passiver Satz mit Wort {j} ist Passivverb : {sent}')
    return
```

Processing words

```
def remove_numbers(text):
    '''remove numbers from the text'''
   text = re.sub(r'\d+', '', text)
    return text
def split_word(text):
    '''split words from the text'''
    return text.split()
def remove_punctuation(words):
   """Remove punctuation from the text"""
    new words = []
    for word in words:
        new\_word = re.sub(r'[^\w\s]', '', word)
        if new word != '':
           new_words.append(new_word)
    return new words
def to_lowercase(words):
    """Convert all characters to lowercase from list of words"""
    new words = []
    for word in words:
        new word = word.lower()
        new_words.append(new_word)
    return new_words
```

```
def normalize(sentence):
    words = []
    for text in range(len(sentence)):
        word = remove_numbers(sentence[text])
        word = split_word(word)
        word = remove_punctuation(word)
        word = to_lowercase(word)
        #word = stemmed_word(word)
        words.append(word)
    return words
```

Scoring words

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

de_vocab = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kaiyungtan/PLangTool/adam/de_vocab_rev1.csv')

filt = de_vocab['pos'] == 'NN'

de_vocab_nn = de_vocab[filt]

# mean normalization for frequency
max_value = de_vocab_nn['frequency'].max()
min_value = de_vocab_nn['frequency'].min()
de_vocab_nn['frequency_normalized_nn'] = (de_vocab_nn['frequency'] - min_value) / (max_value - min_value)

de_vocab_nn = de_vocab_nn.reset_index()
```

identity rare words

```
def check_rare_word(rare_word):
    for i in range(len(rare_word)):
        key = list(rare_word[i].keys())[0]
        if rare_word[i][key] < 0.000402:
            print(f'This is a rare word: {key}')
    return</pre>
```

Takeaway

The takeaway from the Breakathon:

- 1. To clarify the purpose of the challenge right from the start
- 2. To identify expertise in certain domain (NLP) to participate
- 3. To communicate progress by using tools available
- 4. To experience working with/for needs of people with special needs
- 5. To work virtually with others
- 6. To have fun!

Other Challenges

Buddy matching:

https://wingbuddy.herokuapp.com

Ticketing:

https://7b85fbe5548b.ngrok.io

Accessibility guide

https://cms.fokus-d.de/preview/1b8a34fe?device=all

