#### HW #4

#### Probabilistic Parsing

- Goals:
  - Learn about PCFGs
  - Implement PCKY
  - Analyze Parsing Evaluation
  - Assess improvements to PCFG Parsing

#### Tasks

- 1. Train a PCFG
  - 1. Estimate rule probabilities from treebank
  - 2. Treebank is already in CNF
  - 3. More ATIS data from Penn Treebank
- 2. Build PCKY Parser
  - 1. Modify (your) existing CKY implementation

#### Tasks

- 3. Evaluation
  - 1. Evaluate your parser using standard metric
  - 2. We will provide evalb program and gold standard
- 4. Improvement
  - 1. Improve your parser in some way:
    - 1. Coverage
    - 2. Accuracy
    - 3. Speed
  - 2. Evaluate new parser

#### Improvement Possibilities

- Coverage:
  - Some test sentences won't parse as is!
    - Lexical gaps (aka out-of-vocabulary [OOV] tokens)
      - ...remember to model the probabilities, too
- Better context modeling
  - e.g. Parent Annotation
- Better Efficiency
  - e.g. Heuristic Filtering, Beam Search
- No "cheating" improvements:
  - improvement can't change training by looking at test data

#### evalb

- evalb available on dropbox in hw4/tools
- evalb [...] <gold-file> <test-file>
- evalb --help for more info
- NB: specify full/absolute path to evalb when invoking in your scripts

#### HW #4 Notes

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- If your improvement is along a dimension not measured by evalb (e.g. runtime):
  - Still run evalb on both old and improved code and report both results
    - NB: improved runtime cannot occur at "drastic" reduction in accuracy
  - Write code to measure your performance, and report before/after results in the readme

## HW #4: OOV Handling

- As we discussed previously, you will find OOV tokens
- Sometimes this as as simple as case-sensitivity:

## OOV: Case Sensitivity

Sentence #23: "Arriving before four p.m."

"arriving" is in our grammar, but not "Arriving"

## OOV: Case Sensitivity

Sentence #23: "Arriving before four p.m."

```
I TOP -> 0.FRAG_VP.4 4.PUNC.5 [-21.1981] I
VBQ -> "arriving" [-1.0372]
                                                         I PRIME -> 0•VBG•1 1•PP•4 [-19.6776]
                                                           I VP_PRIME -> 0•VBG•1 1•PP•4 [-18.0049] I TOP -> 0•VP•4 4•PUNC•5 [-20.1503]
   _VBG -> "arriving" [-0.6931] |
                                                            I VP -> 0•VBG•1 1•PP•4 [-17.6629]
  VP_VBG -> "arriving" [0.0000] I
                                                | FRAG_VP -> 0•VBG•1 1•PP•4 [-16.2257] |
                                                I FRAG_VP_PRIME -> 0. VBG. 1 1. PP. 4 [-15.8691] I
                                                       I PP -> 1•IN•2 2•NP•4 [-13.9845]
                                                                                            I TOP -> 1•PP•4 4•PUNC•5 [-19.4677]
                  I IN -> "before" [-3.8326] I
                                                | FRAG_PP -> 1•IN•2 2•NP•4 [-13.1613] | TOP -> 1•FRAG_PP•4 4•PUNC•5 [-18.6445] |
                                  I CD -> "four" [-4.3438] I PRIME -> 2•CD•3 3•RB•4 [-10.3372]
                                                                                                I TOP -> 2•NP•4 4•PUNC•5 [-11.4025]
                                                I NP_PRIME -> 2•CD•3 3•RB•4 [-10.2784]
                                                INP -> 2•CD•3 3•RB•4 [-8.9233]
                                                I RB -> "p.m" [-1.1144]
                                                                          I PUNC -> "." [-0.3396]
```

## HW #4: OOV Handling

Propose some number of N most likely tags at runtime...

"Show me Ground transportation in Denver during weekdays." — No "during"!

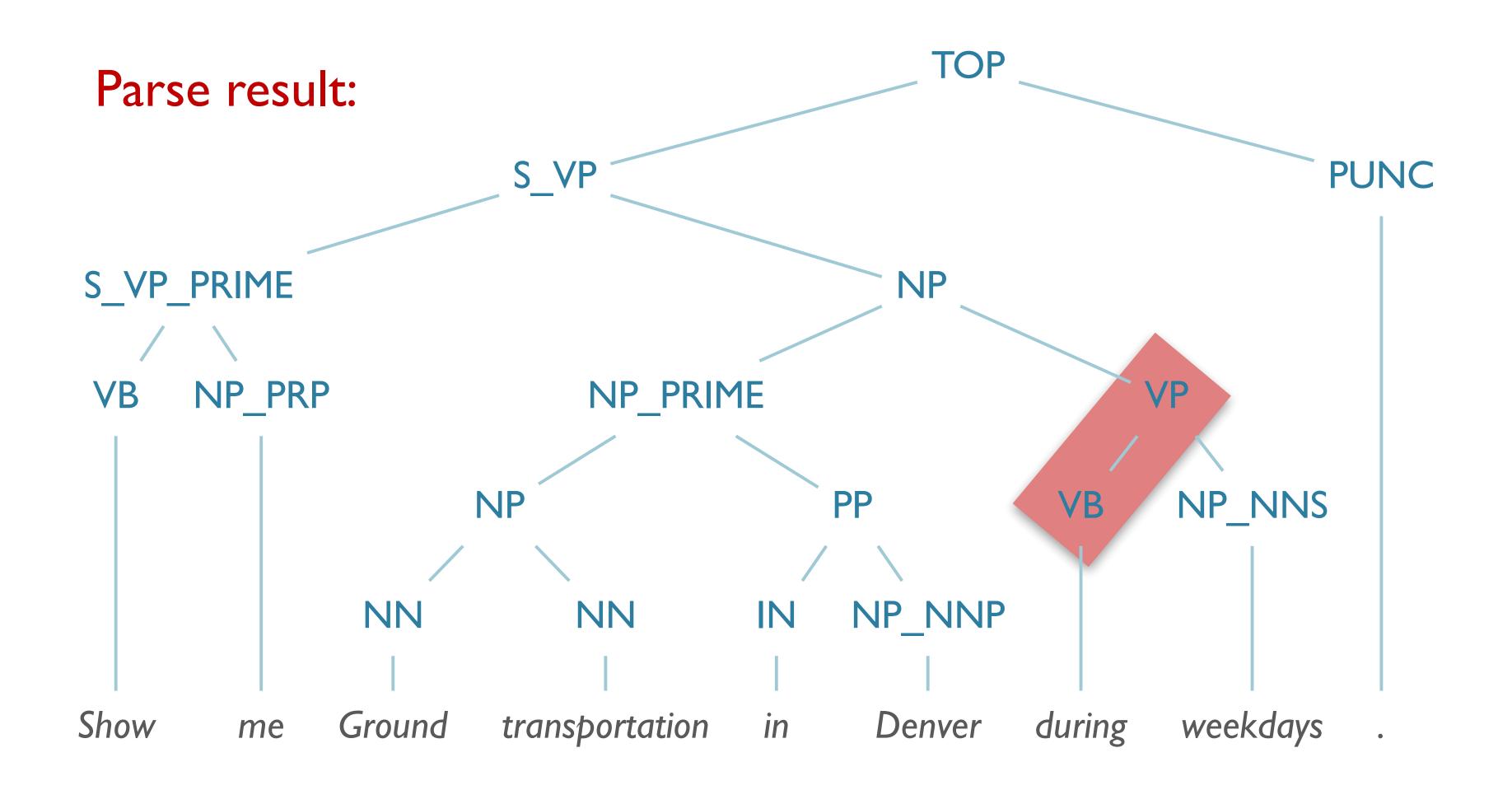
	FRAG_NP_PRIME → 2FRAG_NP_PRIME 4 PP 6[-21.810] FRAG_NP → 2FRAG_NP_PRIME 4 PP 6[-20.858]			
	NP_PRIME → 3 NN 4 PP 6[-16.296] PRIME → 3 NN 4 PP 6[-15.949]			
IN → "in" [-2.4018]	PP → 4 IN 5 NP_NNP 6[-7.505] FRAG_PP → 4 IN 5NP_NNP 6 [-6.828]			
5	NNP → "Denver" [-4.4002] NP_NNP → "Denver" [-3.3280]			
	6			
		7	NNS → "weekdays" [-5.5759] NP_NNS → "weekdays" [-3.7257]	TOP → 7NP_NNS 8PUNC 9[-11.001]
			8	PUNC → "." [-0.3396]

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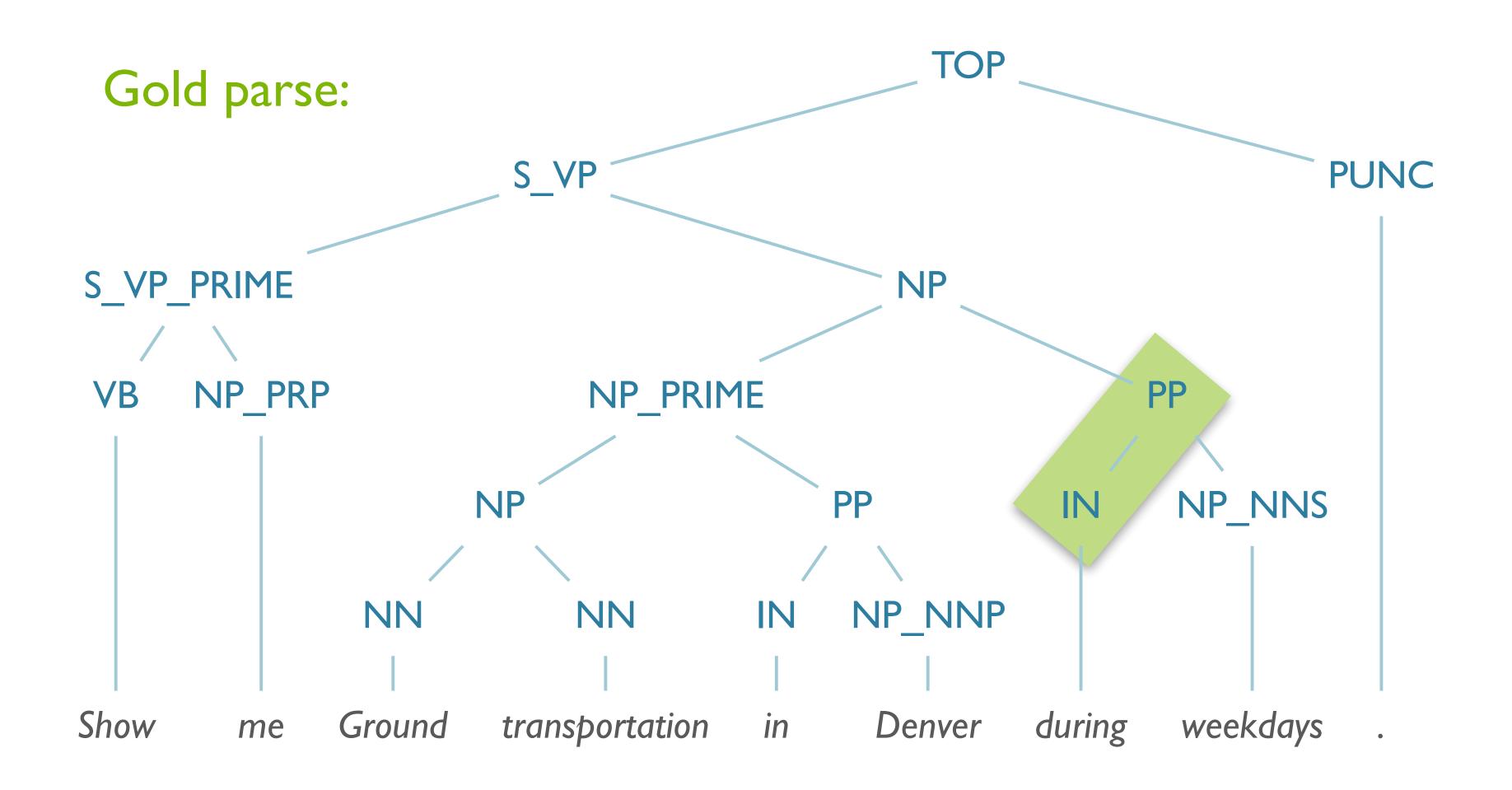
"Show me Ground transportation in Denver during weekdays." — No "during"!

FRAG_NP_PRIME →	FRAG_NP_PRIME →	FRAG_NP → FRAG_NP →	TOP → 2FRAG_NP 8 PUNC 9[-34.939]
FRAG_NP →	FRAG_NP →		TOP → 2FRAG_NP 8 PUNC 9[-34.006]
NP_PRIME →	PRIME → 3 NN 4PP 7 [-17.145]	NP → 3 PRIME 7NNS 8 [-26.542]	TOP → 3NP 8PUNC 9[-29.022]
PRIME →	QP → 3 PRIME 6CD 7 [-15.930]	NP → 3 QP 7 NNS 8 [-26.398]	TOP → 3NP 8PUNC 9[-28.877]
PP →	PP → 4 IN 5 NP 7[-8.701]	PP → 4 IN 5 NP 8[-19.056]	TOP $\rightarrow$ 4PP 8PUNC 9[-24.540]
FRAG_PP →	FRAG_PP → 4 IN 5NP 7 [-7.878]	FRAG_PP → 4 IN 5NP 8 [-18.233]	TOP $\rightarrow$ 4FRAG_PP 8 PUNC 9[-23.716]
NNP → "Denver" [-4.4002]	NP_PRIME → 5NNP 6 NNP 7[-6.110]	NP → 5 NP 7 NNS 8 [-17.330]	TOP → 5NP 8PUNC 9[-19.809]
NP_NNP → "Denver" [-3.3280]	NP → 5 NNP 6NNP 7 [-5.070]	NP → 5NP_PRIME 7 NNS 8 [-15.426]	TOP → 5NP 8PUNC 9[-17.905]
6	NNP → "during" [1.0000] NN → "during" [1.0000] NP_NNP → "during" [1.0000] VB → "during" [1.0000] CD → "during" [1.0000]	VP → 6 VB 7NP_NNS 8[-8.922] S_VP → 6 VB 7NP_NNS 8[-6.611]	TOP → 6VP 8PUNC 9[-11.410] TOP → 6S_VP 8PUNC 9[-9.176]
	7	NNS → "weekdays" [-5.5759] NP_NNS → "weekdays" [-3.7257]	TOP → 7NP_NNS 8 PUNC 9[-11.001]
		8	PUNC → "." [-0.3396]

"Show me Ground transportation in Denver during weekdays." — No "during"!



"Show me Ground transportation in Denver during weekdays." — No "during"!



# Problems with this approach?

## Handling OOV

#### Option #1:

- Choose subset of training data vocab to be hidden
- Hidden words replaced by <UNK>
- Run induction as usual, but some words are now '<UNK>'

#### Option #2:

- Implicit vocab creation:
  - Replace all words occurring less than n times with <UNK>
  - Fix size of V (e.g. 50,000), anything not among IVI most frequent is <UNK>
- (See J&M 2<sup>nd</sup> ed 4.3.2 <u>3rd ed, 3.3.1</u>)

## Problems with These Approaches?

#### Option #1

- May sample "closed-class" words
- Closed-class words are disproportionately more common
  - : Approximation will be worse the more data there is, because Zipf

#### Option #2

- Con: Requires a lot more data
- Pros: Samples from all word classes
  - Will only count closed-class words once