COMS 4705 NLP
Sec 01

HW 2

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Upload folder format

--root

-- cfg.counts // temporary counts file, fine to delete

-- cfg.rare.counts // temporary counts file, fine to delete

-- count_cfg_freq.py // file to count frequencies

-- parser.py // the main entrance of the program

-- parse_dev.dat //dev file

-- parse_dev.key // dev key file

-- parse_train_vert.dat // q6 dev file

-- parse_train.dat // train file

-- parse_train.RARE.dat

-- q4.py // code logic for q4

-- q5_prediction_file

-- q5_eval.txt

-- q5.py //code logic for q5 and q6

-- parse_train_vert.RARE.dat

-- q6_prediction_file

-- q6_eval.txt

-- Readme.pdf

Normally, q5 takes ~40 seconds and q6 takes ~70 seconds, and q4 is much faster

Question 5:

Type	Total	Precision	Recall	F1 Score
.	370	1.000	1.000	1.000
ADJ	164	0.827	0.555	0.664
ADJP	29	0.333	0.241	0.280
ADJP+ADJ	22	0.542	0.591	0.565
ADP	204	0.955	0.946	0.951
ADV	64	0.694	0.531	0.602
ADVP	30	0.333	0.133	0.190
ADVP+ADV	53	0.756	0.642	0.694
CONJ	53	1.000	1.000	1.000
DET	167	0.988	0.976	0.982
NOUN	671	0.752	0.842	0.795
NP	884	0.629	0.527	0.574
NP+ADJ	2	0.286	1.000	0.444
NP+DET	21	0.783	0.857	0.818
NP+NOUN	131	0.641	0.573	0.605
NP+NUM	13	0.214	0.231	0.222
NP+PRON	50	0.980	0.980	0.980
NP+QP	11	0.667	0.182	0.286
NUM	93	0.984	0.645	0.779
PP	208	0.579	0.615	0.597
PRON	14	1.000	0.929	0.963
PRT	45	0.957	0.978	0.967
PRT+PRT	2	0.400	1.000	0.571
QP	26	0.647	0.423	0.512
S	587	0.629	0.785	0.698
SBAR	25	0.091	0.040	0.056
VERB	283	0.683	0.799	0.736
VP	399	0.559	0.594	0.576
VP+VERB	15	0.250	0.267	0.258
total	4664	0.714	0.714	0.714

We can notice that

1) The result of `.`, `ADP`, `DET`, `PRON` and `PRT` is fairly good since there is no much ambiguity in such words.
2) The result of `SBAR`, `ADVP`, `ADJP` is relatively bad since it's because such words may have some dependency on words long before or after them (e.g., SBAR involves long distance dependencies).
3) Rare words (count < 5) don't perform much well, but not that bad, so sparsity lead to some problem but rare counts may help to mitigate this.

Question 6:

Type	Total	Precision	Recall	F1 Score
.	370	1.000	1.000	1.000
ADJ	164	0.689	0.622	0.654
ADJP	29	0.324	0.414	0.364
ADJP+ADJ	22	0.591	0.591	0.591
ADP	204	0.960	0.951	0.956
ADV	64	0.759	0.641	0.695
ADVP	30	0.417	0.167	0.238
ADVP+ADV	53	0.700	0.660	0.680
CONJ	53	1.000	1.000	1.000
DET	167	0.988	0.994	0.991
NOUN	671	0.795	0.845	0.819
NP	884	0.617	0.548	0.580
NP+ADJ	2	0.333	0.500	0.400
NP+DET	21	0.944	0.810	0.872
NP+NOUN	131	0.610	0.656	0.632
NP+NUM	13	0.375	0.231	0.286
NP+PRON	50	0.980	0.980	0.980
NP+QP	11	0.750	0.273	0.400
NUM	93	0.914	0.688	0.785
PP	208	0.623	0.635	0.629
PRON	14	1.000	0.929	0.963
PRT	45	1.000	0.933	0.966
PRT+PRT	2	0.286	1.000	0.444
QP	26	0.650	0.500	0.565
S	587	0.704	0.814	0.755
SBAR	25	0.667	0.400	0.500
VERB	283	0.790	0.813	0.801
VP	399	0.663	0.677	0.670
VP+VERB	15	0.294	0.333	0.312
total	4664	0.742	0.742	0.742

We can notice that

1) There is around ~0.03 increase with regard to q5, vertical markovization works in this problem.
2) The type `SBAR`(and `ADVP`, `ADJP`) works fairly bad in q5 improves a lot here, mainly because we incorporate more contextual information and dependency by vertical markovization (use syntactic information from its parent node) instead of the strong independency assumption.
3) The accuracy of type ` ADVP+ADV', 'NP+ADJ` decreases. As mentioned in the HW2 instruction, the vertical markovization greatly increases the number of rules N in the grammar potentially causing data sparsity issues when estimating the probability model q, and some of such non-terminal have little occurrences in the test corpus, which makes their accuracy decreases.