A DISCOURSE PATTERNS CATALOG

Pattern code: NP_BE_BINARY_VALUE
Description: A data element is assigned a binary value (e.g., *true/false, on/off, out/inout...*) by using an auxiliary verb.
Rule: [data] [be] [binary-value]
[data] ∈ {NP}
[be] ∈ {*be, allow, remain, show*}
[binary-value] ∈ {JJ, VVN, $binary-word}
[$binary-word] ∈ {*true/false, on/off, out/inout...*}
Example:[Background mode] [is] [on] (from jedit-5.6)

Pattern code: NP_BE_VALUE
Description: A data element is assigned a concrete value by using an auxiliary verb.
Rule: [data] [be] [value]
[data] ∈ {NP}
[be] ∈ {*be, allow, remain, show*}
[value] ∈ {NP, CD}
Example:[Default maxwait] [is] [3 minutes] (from apache-ant-1.10.6)

Pattern code: NP_CD_TO_CD
Description: A data element is assigned a range of numeric values. The lower bound and upper bound are connected by a preposition/conjunction pair (*e.g. from... to, between... and*).
Rule: [data] [num][to][num] | [data] [from] [num][to][num]
[data] ∈ {NP}
[from] ∈ {*from, between*}
[num] ∈ {CD}
[to] ∈ {*to, and*}
[num2] ∈ {CD}
Example1: [South latitude extent] [-90] [to] [90] (from swarm-2.8.11)
Example2: [hour] [from] [00] [to] [23] (from joda_time-2.10.3)

Pattern code: NP_OF_VALUE
Description: A data element is assigned a concrete value by using an preposition *"of"*. The value appears after the data element.
Rule: [data] of [value]
[data] ∈ {NP}
[value] ∈ {NP, CD}
Example: [RSAM period] of [10 seconds] (from swarm-2.8.11)

Pattern code: SET_NP_TO_BINARY_VALUE
Description: A data element is assigned a binary value (e.g., *true/false, on/off, out/inout...*) by using a phrase composed of an auxiliary verb and a preposition. The data element is positioned between the auxiliary verb and the preposition.
Rule: [set] [data] [to] [binary-value] | [data] [to] [binary-value]
[set] ∈ {*set, define, mark*}
[data] ∈ {NP}
[to] ∈ {*to, as, =*}
[binary-value] ∈ {JJ, VVN, $binary-word}
[$binary-word] ∈ {*true/false, on/off, out/inout...*}
Example: [set] [the usefile attribute] [to] [false] (from apache-ant-1.10.6)

Pattern code: NP_SET_TO_BINARY_VALUE
Description: A data element is assigned a binary value (e.g., *true/false, on/off, out/inout...*) by using a phrase composed of an auxiliary verb and a preposition. The value assignment phrase is positioned after the data element.
Rule: [data] [set to] [binary-value] | [data] [be] [set to] [binary-value]
[data] ∈ {NP}
[be] ∈ {*is, are, can be*}
[set to] ∈ {*set to, mark as, require to be*}
[binary-value] ∈ {JJ, VVN, $binary-word}
[$binary-word] ∈ {*true/false, on/off, out/inout...*}
Example: [ignoreContents] [is] [set to] [true] (from apache-ant-1.10.6)

Pattern code: CD_NP
Description: A data element is assigned a numeric value. The data element appears directly after the value.
Rule: [num] [data]
[num] ∈ {CD}
[data] ∈ {NP}
Example: [100] [edits] (from jedit-5.6pre0)

Pattern code: NP_COMP_NP
Description: Compare the value of a data element with the value of another data element using the defined comparison words or symbols.
Rule: [data] [compare to] [data]
[data] ∈ {NP}
[compare to] ∈ {*<=, >=, =, above, before, below, greater than, lower than, newer than, greater than or equal to, less than, more than, less than or equal to, at or before, equal to or earlier than, equal to or later than, equal to or greater than, equal to or less than, the same as...*}
Example: [signal] [above] [corner frequency] (from swarm-2.8.11)

Pattern code: SET_NP_TO_VALUE
Description: A data element is assigned a concrete value by using a phrase composed of an auxiliary verb and a preposition. The data element is positioned between the auxiliary verb and the preposition.
Rule: [set] [data] [to] [value] | [data] [to] [value]
[set] ∈ {*set, define, mark*}
[data] ∈ {NP}
[to] ∈ {*to, as, =*}
[value] ∈ {NP, CD}
Example: [set] [the frequency axis] [to] [log mode] (from swarm-2.8.11)

Pattern code: NP_IN_VALUESET
Description: A categorical data element is assigned a finite set of values by using a preposition or a symbol.
Rule: [data] [in] [valueset]
[data] ∈ {NP}
[in] ∈ {*in, include, be, ":", "(", ",", "-"*}
[valueset]: {[value]...[value]}
[value] ∈ {NP, CD}
Example: [Encoding considerations] [:] ["7bit", "8bit", or "binary"] (from apache-httpcomponents-4.5.9)

Pattern code: NP_SET_TO_VALUE
Description: A data element is assigned a concrete value by using a phrase composed of an auxiliary verb and a preposition. The value assignment phrase is positioned after the data element.
Rule: [data] [set to] [value] | [data] [be] [set to] [value]
[data] ∈ {NP}
[be] ∈ {*is, are, can be*}
[set to] ∈ {*set to, mark as, require to be*}
[value] ∈ {NP, CD}
Example: [the fileIndex attribute] [is] [set to] ["min"] (from log4j-2.13.3)

Pattern code: NP_IF_BINARY_VALUE
Description: Check whether the value of a data element equals a binary value (e.g., *true/false, on/off, out/inout...*) with the conjunction *"if"*. The conjunction "if" is positioned after the data element and before its binary value.
Rule: [data], if [binary-value]
[data] ∈ {NP}
[binary-value] ∈ {JJ, VVN, $binary-word}
[$binary-word] ∈ {*true/false, on/off, out/inout...*}
Example: ["pages" field], if [set] (from jabref-5.0)

Pattern code: NP_EXIST
Description: Check whether a data element exists by using the word *"exist"*.
Rule: [data], exist
[data] ∈ {NP}
Example: [output file], exists (from apache-ant-1.10.6)

Pattern code: VALUE_FOR_NP
Description: A data element is assigned a concrete value by using an preposition *"for"*. The value appears before a data element.
Rule: [value] for [data]
[value] ∈ {NP, CD}
[data] ∈ {NP}
Example: [NULL] for [the content type] (from apache-httpcomponents-4.5.9)

Pattern code: NP_CD
Description: A data element is assigned a numeric value. The value appears directly after a data element.
Rule: [data] [num]
[data] ∈ {NP}
[num] ∈ {CD}
Example: [the status code] [501] (from apache-httpcomponents-4.5.9)