



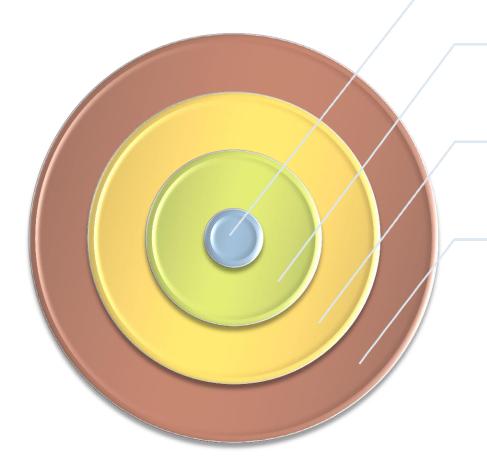
Ontology Construction: Vocabulary Management

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System Knowledge Base: Ontology

What is an ontology for TRC?



Controlled vocabulary: valid terms, forbidden terms... Optionally can include a Glossary (description for every term)

Thesaurus:

Relationships between terms: hierarchies, associations, synonyms...

Light Ontology:

syntactic and Semantic groupings for Terms and Actions (verbs). Domain terms and verbs

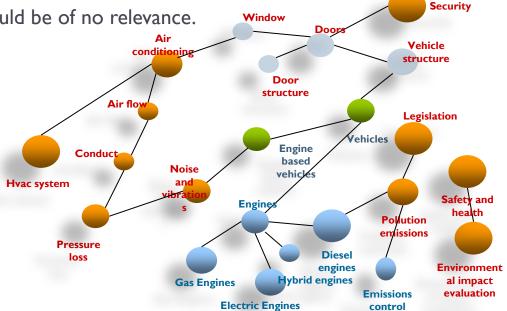
Patterns and Representation Schemas for Identifying (patterns) and representing (Schemas) the semantics of knowledge in Electronic Artifacts



Controlled Vocabulary

- Needed for standardizing and normalizing the terminology used in the custom application. The input information must/should match the controlled vocabulary.
- Using a glossary with different categories of terms, the ontology may store:
 - Business related Terms: those terms central to the business area to be treated
 - General Language Terms:
 - Syntactically relevant phrases: Adverbs, Adjectives, etc.

Invalid terms: those terms that could be of no relevance.

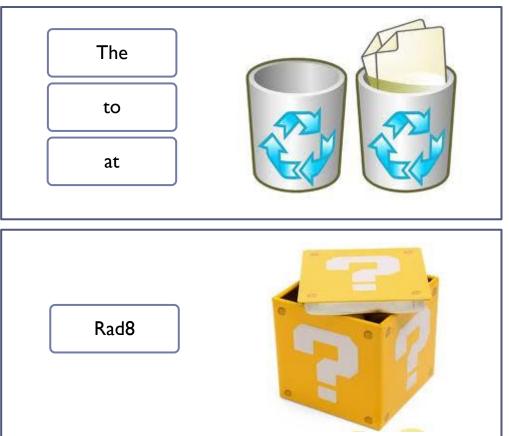




Controlled Vocabulary: Example for Requirements Authoring (RA)

UR044: The Rad8 shall be able to identify hits at a minimum rate of 10 units per second







What is knowledgeMANAGER





What is knowledeMANAGER

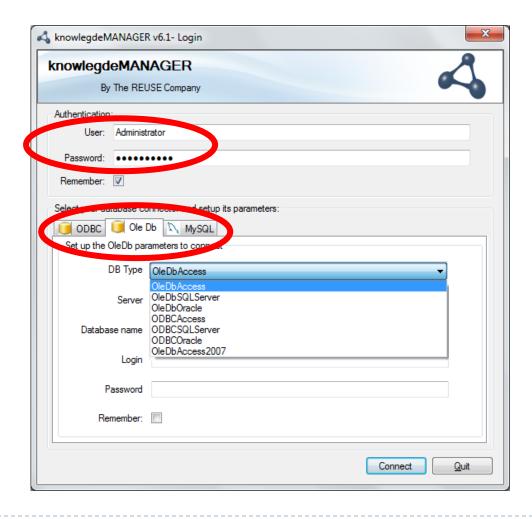
- knowledeMANAGER (kM) is a tool by TRC aimed to manage ontologies
- kM covers a bunch of different concepts:
 - Linguistic issues, vocabulary management, relationships, thesauri, patterns...
- kM (together with ontologies) represents the core of many TRC's projects
 - For RQA: managing vocabulary and relationships among concepts
 - For RAT: it allows to create boilerplates together with their formalization
 - For Semantic Search Engines and Reusable Repositories: it helps creating the semantics of the concepts



Connection screen and common interface

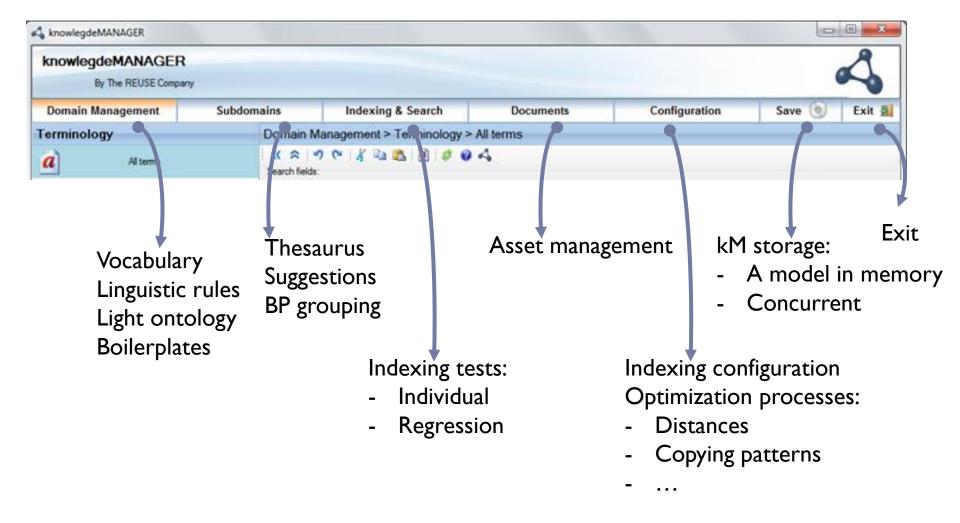


Connection screen



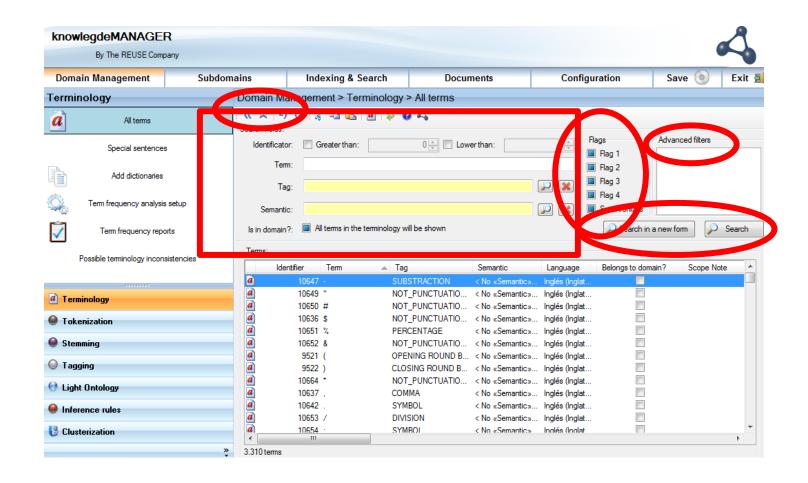


Interface: Main menu



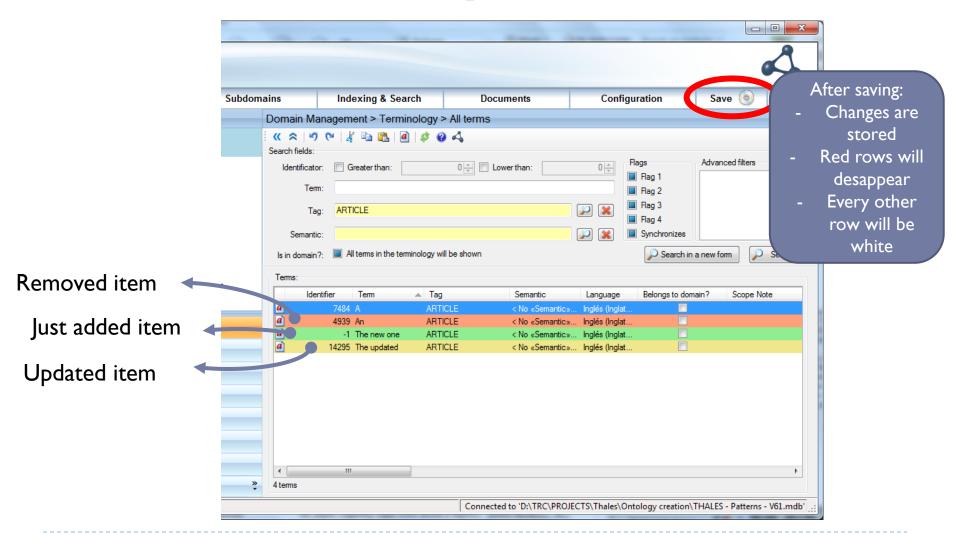


Filtering



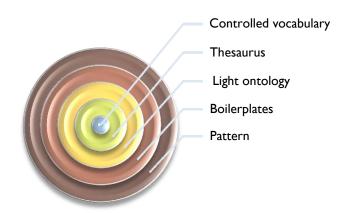


Common interface: new, updated, removed items





Vocabulary gathering





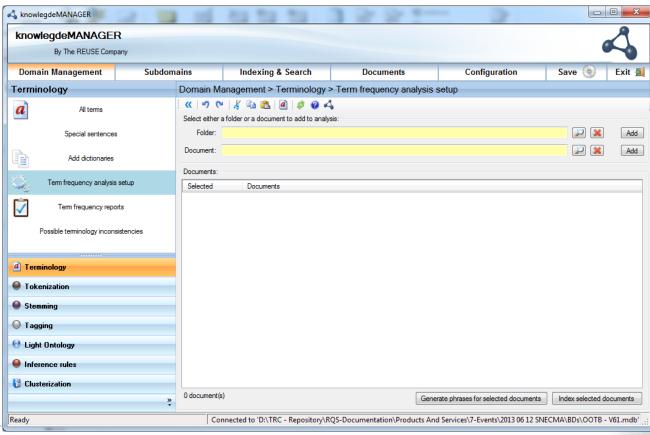
Gathering Vocabulary - To identify:

- Verbs Study and Identification
- Adjectives and Adverbs Study and Identification
- Acronyms identification
- Nouns identification
- Named Entities identification
- Simple terms identification
- Simple terms Validation
- Compound terms (phrases) Identification
- Verification and Validation of terms



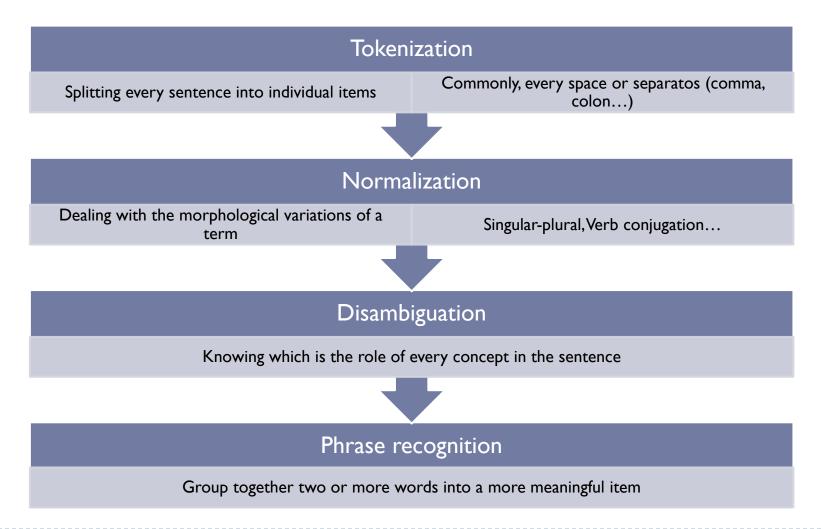
Gathering Vocabulary – How to:

- Indexing Requirements or other documents
- An iterative process (do not be afraid of repeating the process)





Gathering Vocabulary: How it works





Vocabulary Gathering: How it works

All Radars shan't identify the following targeting enemy objectives:

Tokenization

[All] [Radars] [shall] [not] [identify] [the] [following] [targeting] [enemy] [objectives] [:]

Normalization

[All] [Radar] [shall] [not] [identify] [the]
[following/follow] [targeting/Target] [enemy] [objective] [:]

Disambiguation

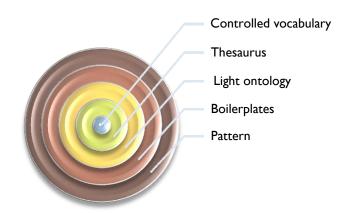
[All] [Radar] [shall] [not] [identify] [the] [following] [Target] [enemy] [objective] [:]

Phrase Identification

[All] [Radar] [shall] [not] [identify] [the] [following] [Target] [enemy objective] [:]

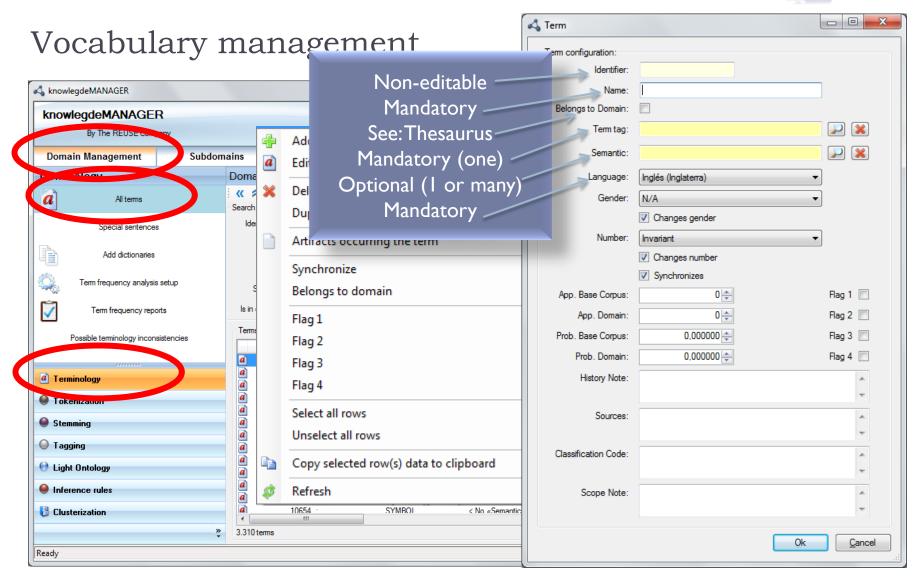


Vocabulary management



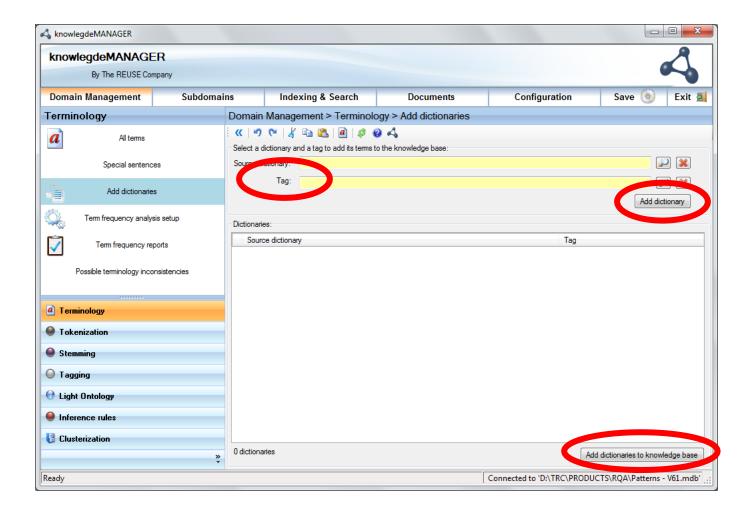
Vocabulary Management





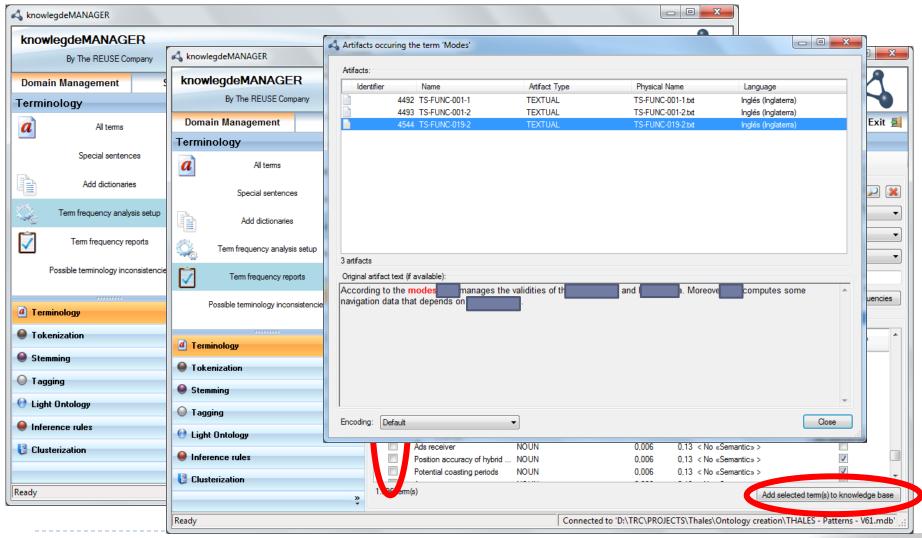


Vocaburaly: add dictionaries



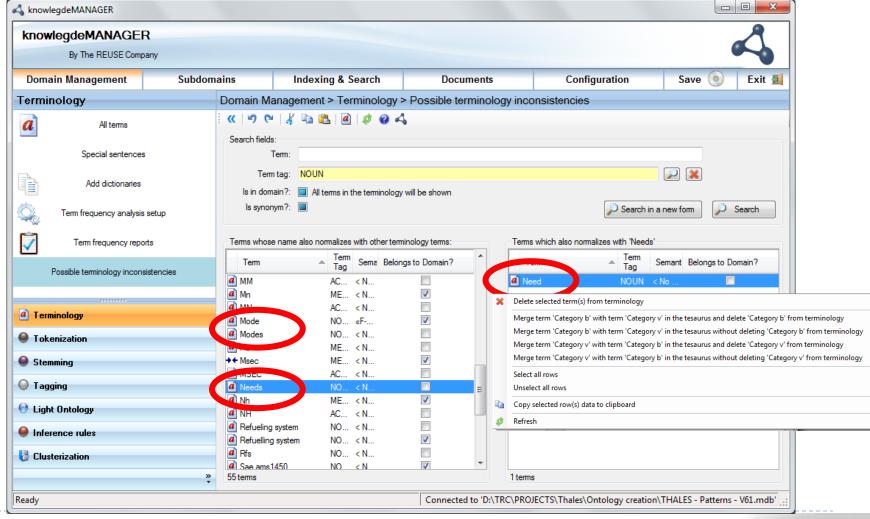


Vocaburaly: freq analysis





Vocabulary: inconsistencies



Vocabulary Management



- This can happen when importing thesaurus
- Or normalization rules
- Or disambiguation rules



Tokenization

- Objective: to get tokens out of input text
- To correct possible misspelling problems
- To change input phrases
- To identify Named Entities:
 - Regular expressions



Tokenization Process

- 0 Misspelling
 - Always first
- I Sorted sequence of Regular Expressions
 - Order defined by the user



Misspelling Types

- 'PRE-PROCESSING
- MS_PRE_Contiguous_Double_Chars = I
- MS_PRE_Word_Endings = 2
- MS_PRE_Whole_Word = 3
- ' PROCESSING
- MS_PROC_Contiguous_Double_Chars = 8
- 'IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS WRITTEN LETTERS
- Identification_Words_To_Numbers = 9

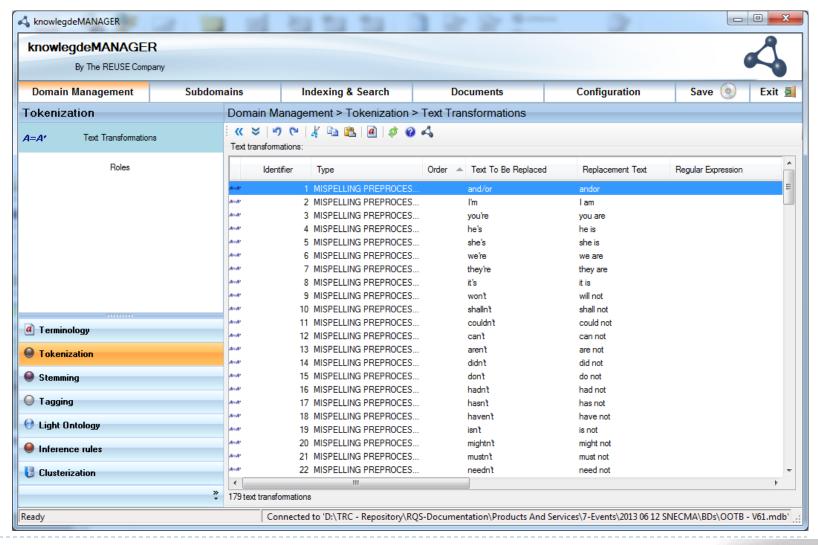


Regular Expressions Types

- RE_SimpleReplace = 10
- RE_Groups_Replace = 11
- Remove_Symbols = 12
- Remove_Multiple_Spaces = 13
- Separate_Symbols = 14
- Separate_Symbols_From_Entities = 15
- RE_Named_Entities_Identification = 20
- RE_Named_Entities_Identification_With_Delimiters = 21

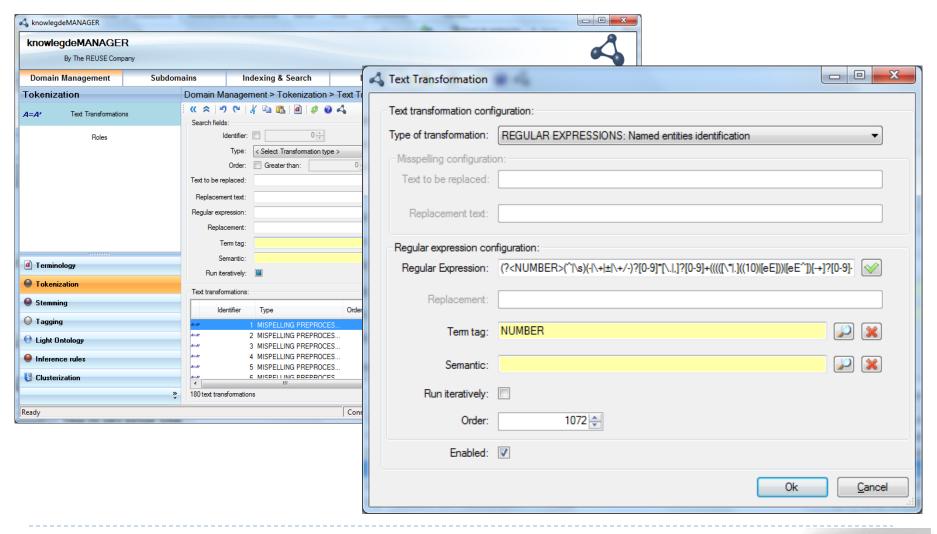


Tokenization





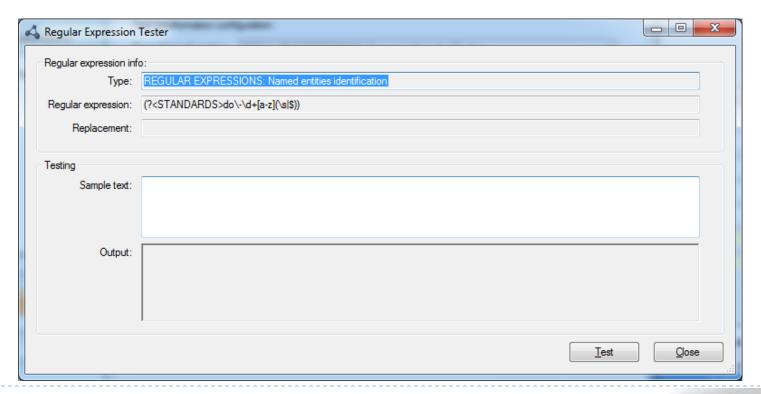
Tokenization





Tokenization: Testing Regular Expressions

- NOT valid regular expressions presuming Upper case input
 - The indexer transforms everything to LOWER



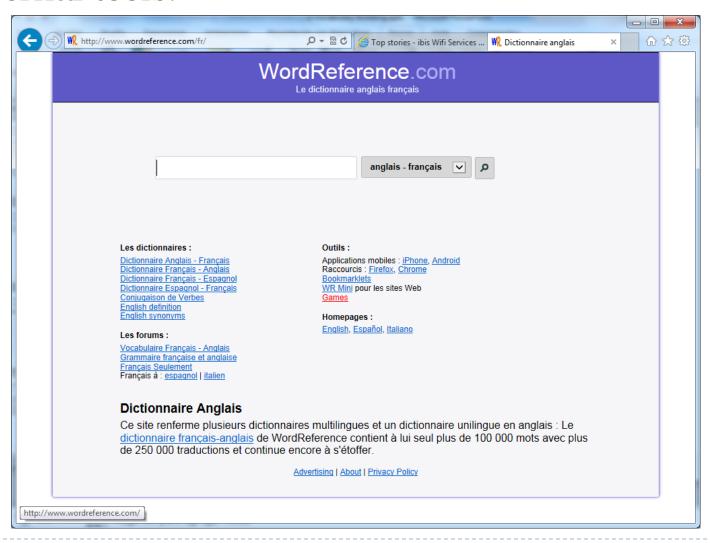


Tokenization Problems

- The tokenization process can produce strange results when a domain changes
 - Ex: the following RegEX: $(?<1>[a-z]+)(?<2>[\-/])(?<3>[0-9a-z]+)$
 - works well in English language to separate units and words by /, like in Km/h, or Input/Output, but if it is used in French, the Arrêt/Démarrage, would produce a strange result Arrê t / D émarrage
 - Solution:
 - (?<|>[a-záéíóúàèìòùâêîôûäëïöü]+)(?<2>[\-/])(?<3>[0-9a-záéíóúàèìòùâêîôûäëïöü]+)
- The tokenization process can produce strange results, depending on the order of application of the regular expressions

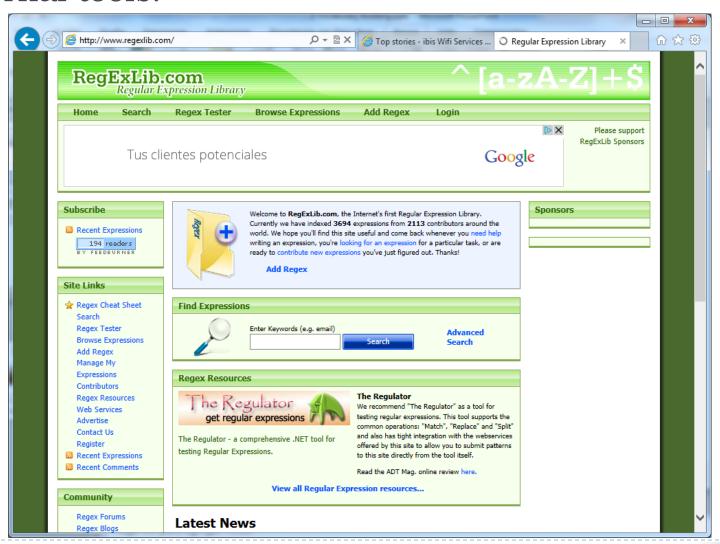


External tools:



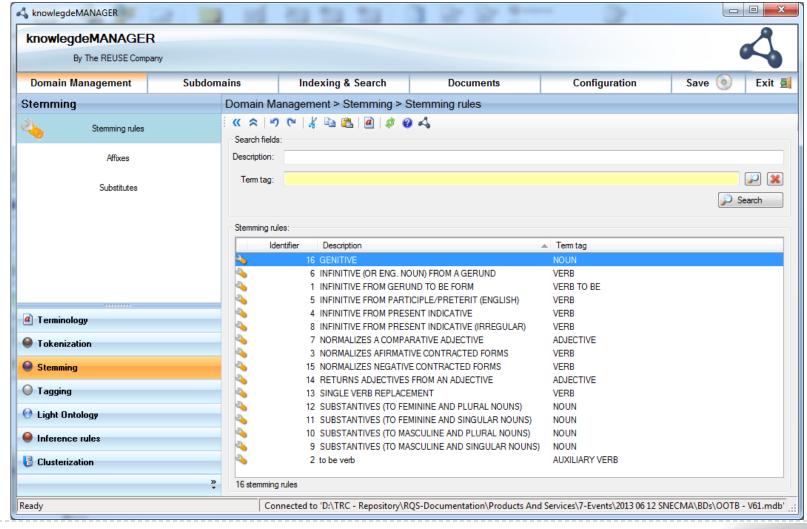


External tools:



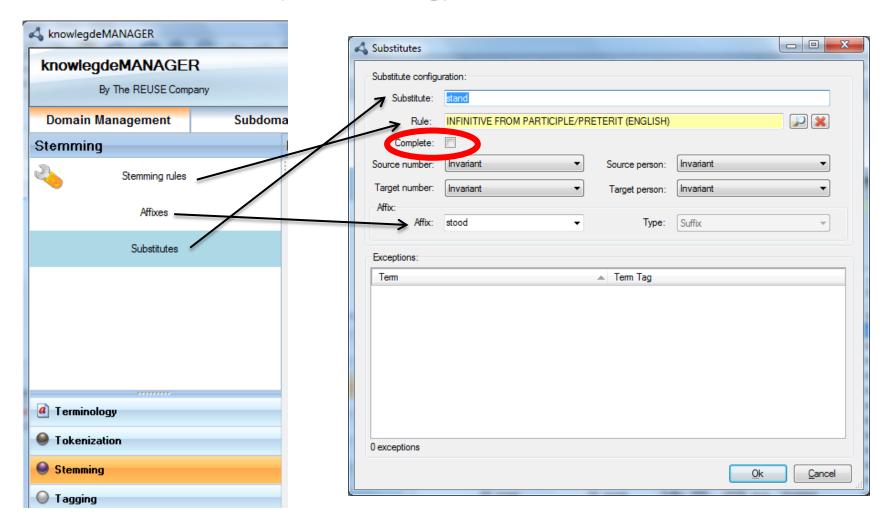


Normalization / Stemming





Normalization (Stemming)



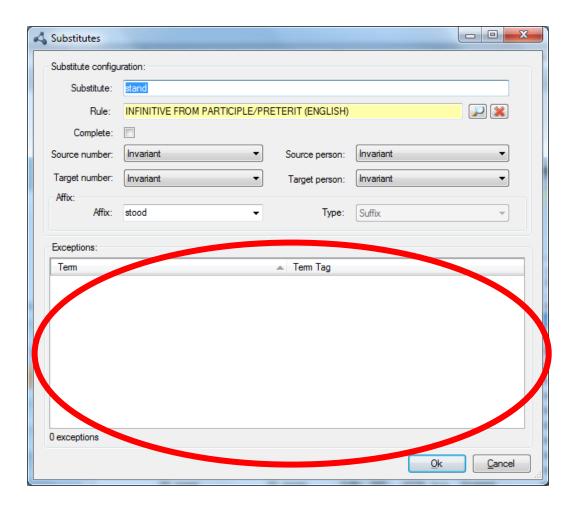


Normalization to Plural

- The Normalization rule should be "nothing" to "s" or "es" or...
- No support to "empty" suffix
- So particular rules should be created
- Eg. For Interface -> Suffix "ace" to "aces"
- Etc.



Normalization (Stemming) - Exceptions



- Exceptions are applied to terms before the affix work
- If a term is the exception => do not apply the substitution.
- For Latin Languages,
 Exceptions are also
 applied after reflective
 word separations
 - Eg. Retirarse
 - Retirar SE



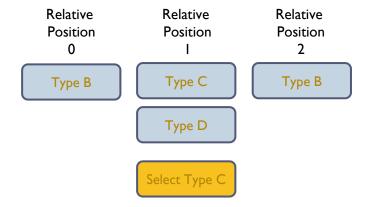
Disambiguation / Tagging

- Process needed to solve multiple candidates created by the normalization process.
- Based on Context
 - At both sides of the ambiguous term
- Based on Disambiguation rules + Bigrams Statistics + Rules of thumb
- Application Order:
 - Disambiguation rules
 - Bigrams Statistics
 - Rules of Thumb
 - The tag of the candidate that matches with the input text (if not unclassified)
 - The tag with more probability of occurrence by itself
 - The Noun tag if a candidate is of that type
 - The tag of the first candidate



Disambiguation / Tagging : (Rules)

Disambiguation rules

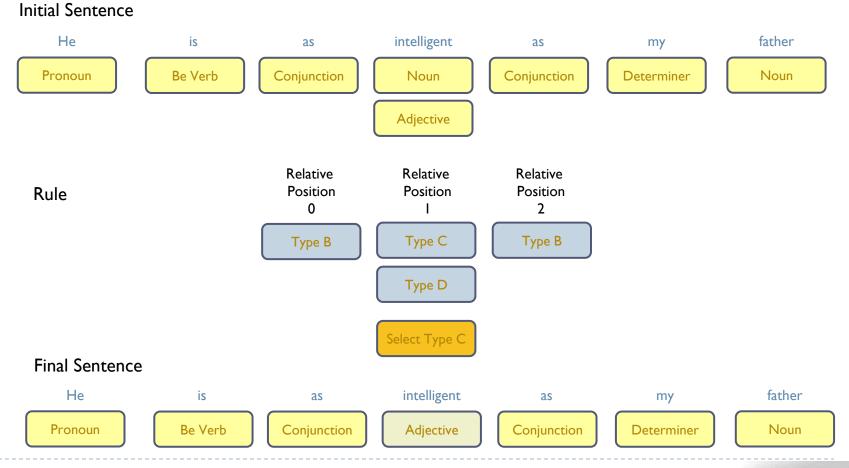


If In Position 0 we have a candidate of type B and in Position I we have a candidate of Type C and a Candidate of Type D and in position 2 we have a candidate of type B => select the candidate of type C in position I as the right one



Disambiguation / Tagging: (Rules)

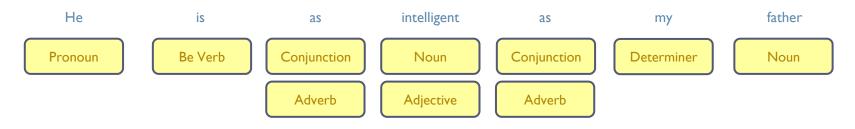
Example:



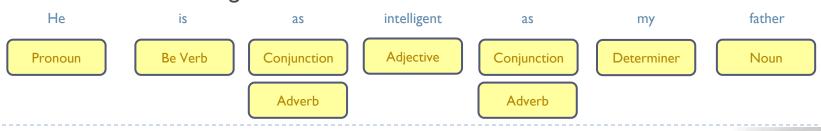


Disambiguation / Tagging: (Rules)

- Rules are applied in Order of weight
- All the valid candidates at the moment of the application of the rule are considered
 - Which can imply possible problems
- Eg. If the sentence is:

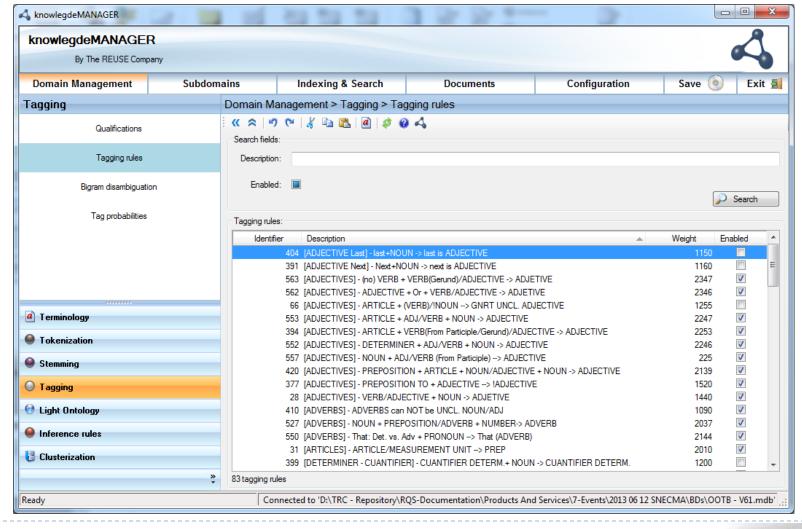


And the rule of the previous slide is applied first => the rest of the rules should work with the following sentence:





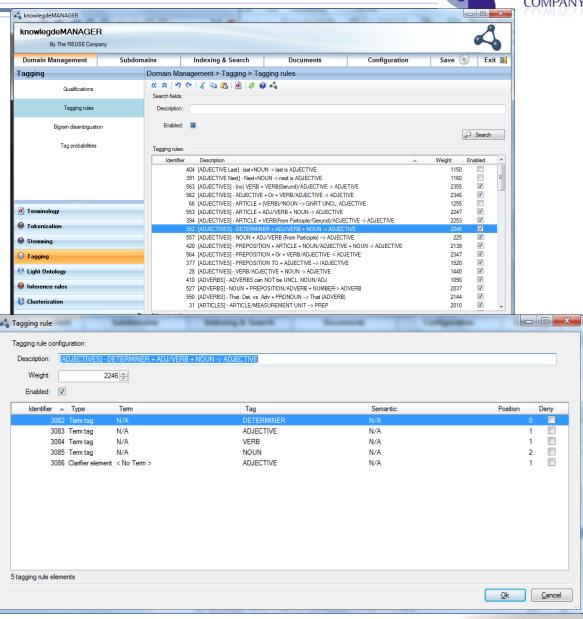
Disambiguation / Tagging: (Rules)



Vocabulary Management

Tagging: (Rules)







Disambiguation / Tagging: (Bigrams)

Eg. If the sentence is:

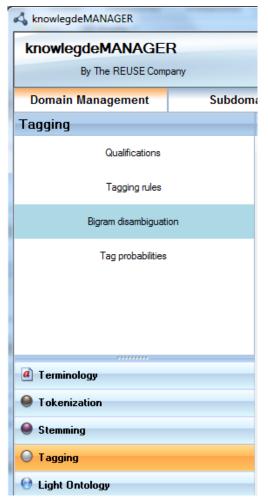


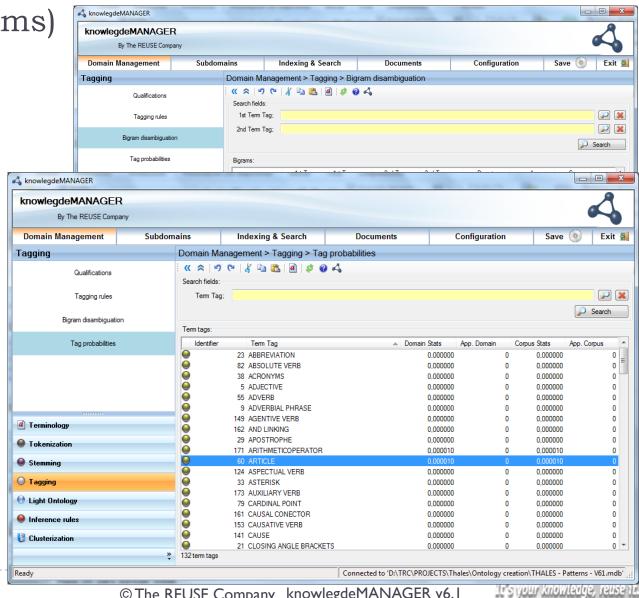
- The following statistics will be checked:
 - ▶ Be Verb − Conjunction
 - ▶ Be Verb Adverb
 - Conjunction Adjective
 - Adverb Adjective
 - To decide which is the right tag for the first "AS"

Vocabulary Management



Tagging: (Bigrams)











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