

# 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

# HW4 Notes

- 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

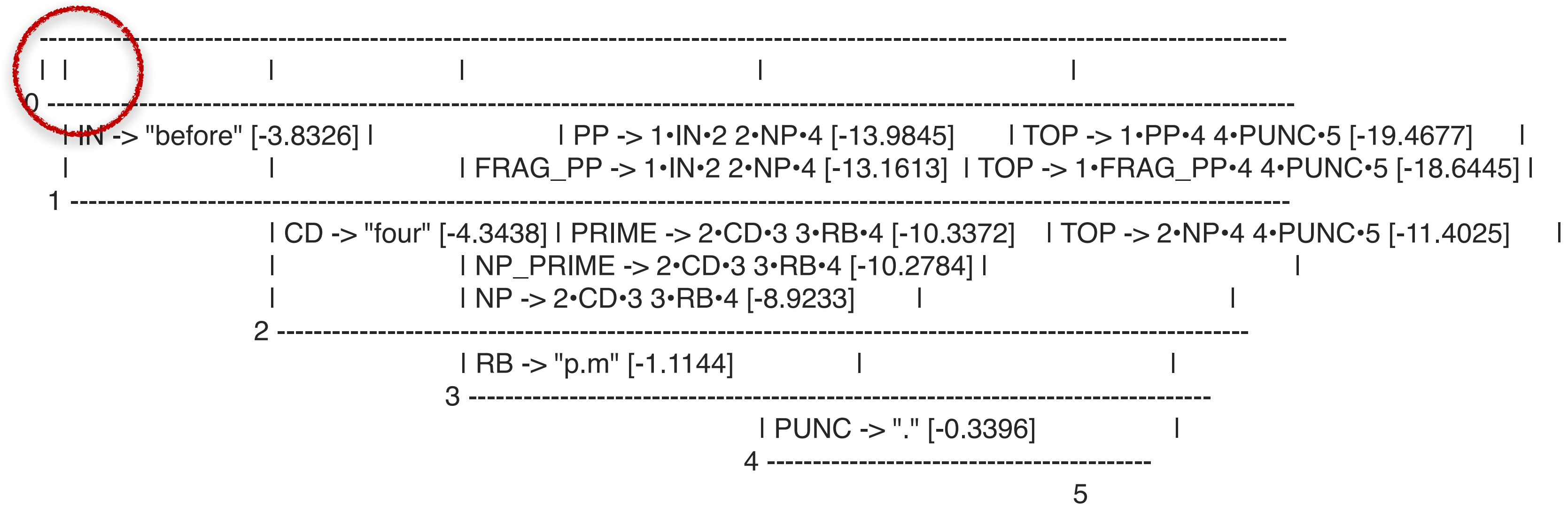


# HW #4: OOV Handling

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

# OOV: Case Sensitivity

Sentence #23: “Arriving before four p.m .”



“**a**rriving” is in our grammar, but not “**A**rriving”

# OOV: Case Sensitivity

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

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

# HW #4: OOV Handling

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

# OOV: Propose POS Tags

“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]
				9

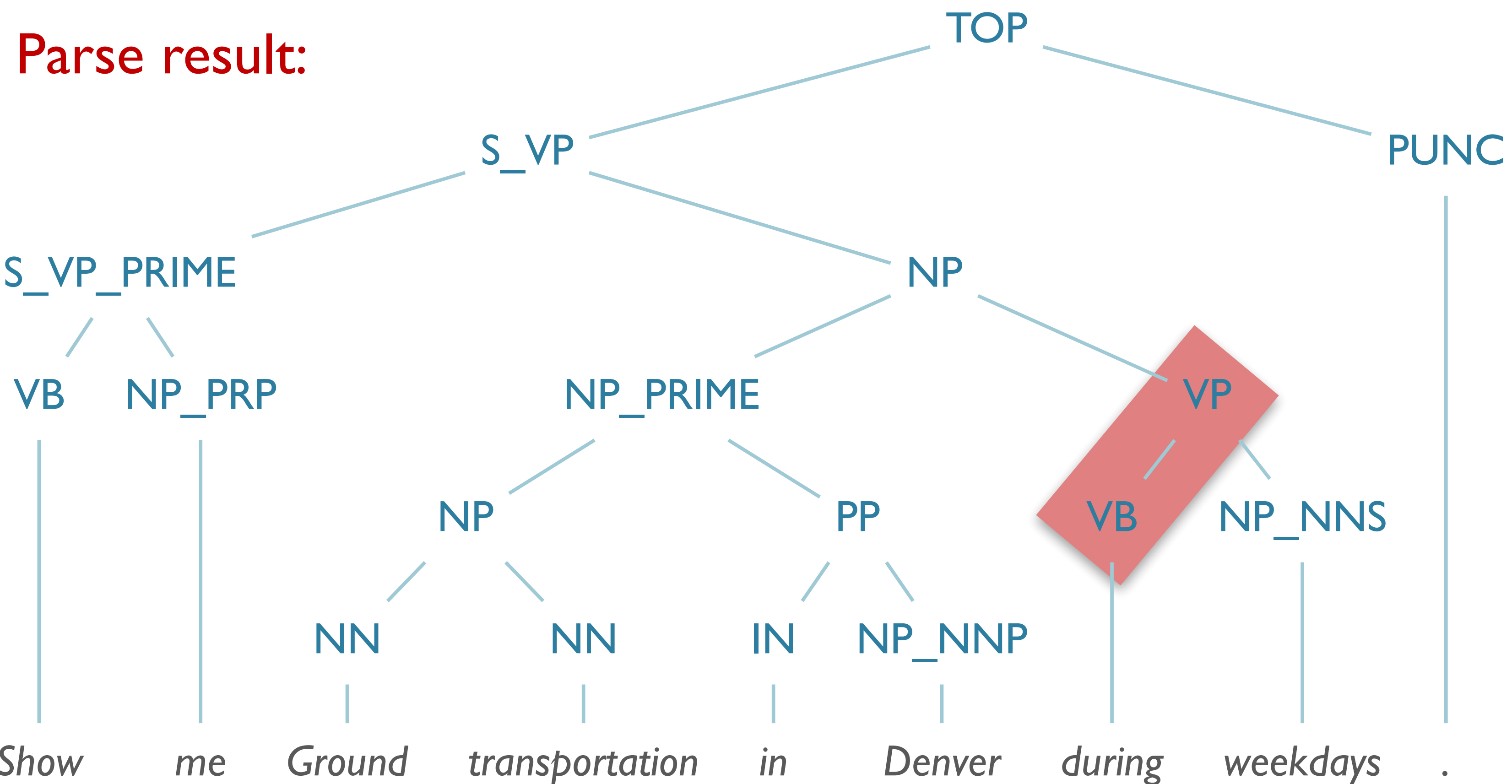
# OOV: Propose POS Tags

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

FRAG_NP_PRIME → ... FRAG_NP → ...	FRAG_NP_PRIME → ... FRAG_NP → ...	FRAG_NP → ... FRAG_NP → ...	TOP → 2FRAG_NP 8 PUNC 9[-34.939] TOP → 2FRAG_NP 8 PUNC 9[-34.006]
NP_PRIME → ... PRIME → ...	PRIME → 3 NN 4PP 7 [-17.145] QP → 3 PRIME 6CD 7 [-15.930]	NP → 3 PRIME 7NNS 8 [-26.542] NP → 3 QP 7 NNS 8 [-26.398]	TOP → 3NP 8PUNC 9[-29.022] TOP → 3NP 8PUNC 9[-28.877]
PP → ... FRAG_PP → ...	PP → 4 IN 5 NP 7[-8.701] FRAG_PP → 4 IN 5NP 7 [-7.878]	PP → 4 IN 5 NP 8[-19.056] FRAG_PP → 4 IN 5NP 8 [-18.233]	TOP → 4PP 8PUNC 9[-24.540] TOP → 4FRAG_PP 8 PUNC 9[-23.716]
NNP → "Denver" [-4.4002] NP_NNP → "Denver" [-3.3280]	NP_PRIME → 5NNP 6 NNP 7[-6.110] NP → 5 NNP 6NNP 7 [-5.070]	NP → 5 NP 7 NNS 8 [-17.330] NP → 5NP_PRIME 7 NNS 8 [-15.426]	TOP → 5NP 8PUNC 9[-19.809] 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]

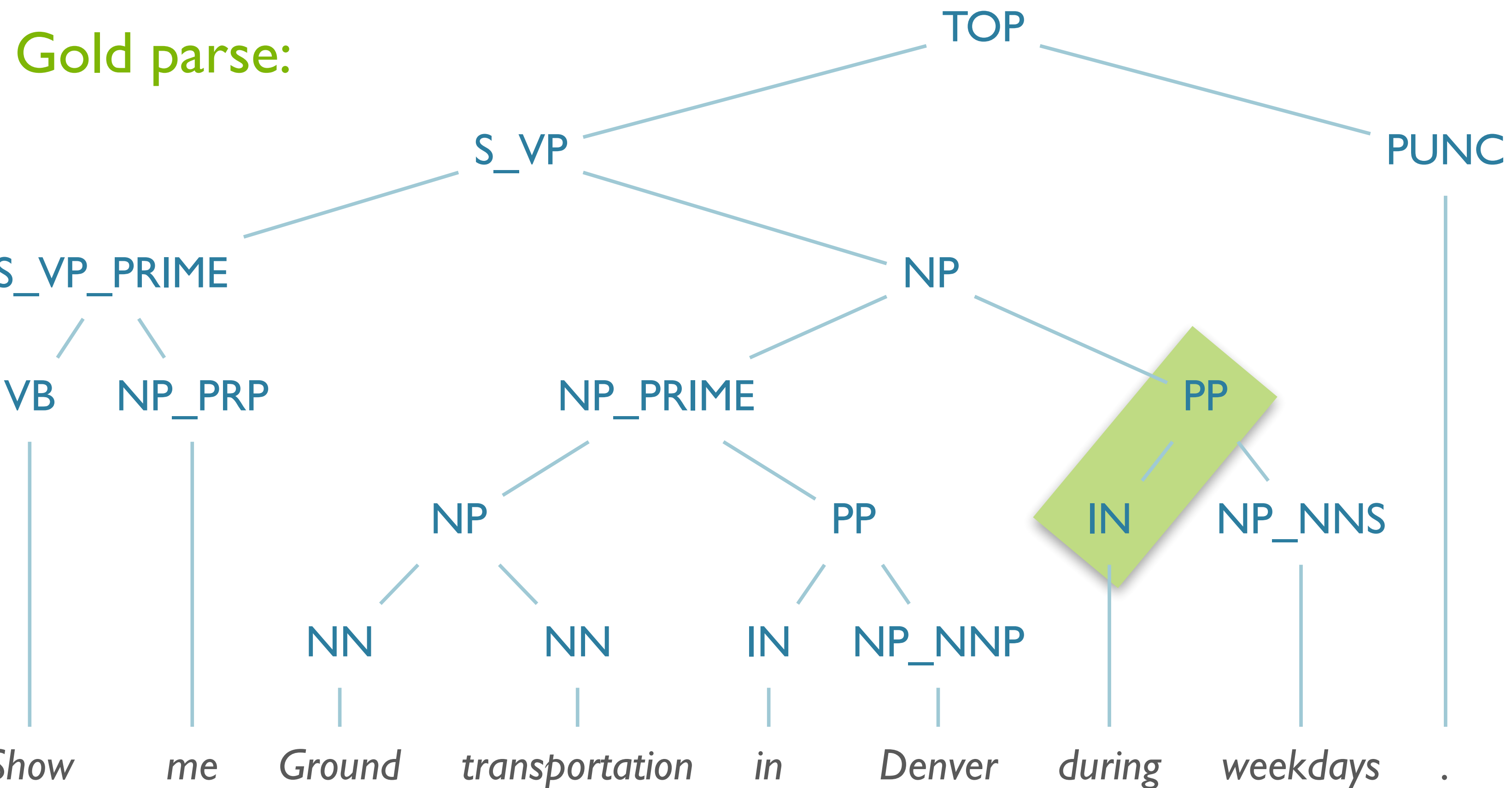
# OOV: Propose POS Tags

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



# OOV: Propose POS Tags

“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  $|V|$  most frequent is <UNK>
- (See J&M 2<sup>nd</sup> ed 4.3.2 — [3rd ed, 3.3.1](#))

# 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