

LAP: The CLARINO Language Analysis Portal

Emanuele Lapponi, Stephan Oepen, Arne Skjærholt, and Erik Velldal

University of Oslo,
Department of Informatics

October 16, 2015



- ▶ Introduction & high level goals
- ▶ Design & Implementation: Galaxy
- ▶ LAF as a model for tool interchange in LAP
- ▶ Tool integration & versioning with the LAP tree
- ▶ Reaching out to other research communities
- ▶ Current state of development and future plans

LAP:

- ▶ A portal providing easy access to NLP tools
- ▶ Unlike other processing environments:
 - ▶ LAP is not web-service based
 - ▶ Tools run on a high-capacity compute cluster
 - ▶ Annotation representation and interchange format

LAP:

- ▶ A portal providing easy access to NLP tools
- ▶ Unlike other processing environments:
 - ▶ LAP is not web-service based
 - ▶ Tools run on a high-capacity compute cluster
 - ▶ Annotation representation and interchange format
- ▶ Part of an ongoing PhD project that investigates how NLP can benefit SSH research

A web-app platform for
accessing and configuring
tools, organizing datasets and
annotations, and share results.



A web-app platform for
accessing and configuring
tools, organizing datasets and
annotations, and share results.

Tools

search tools

Import

Segmentation

[Tokenizer: Rule-Based Sentence Segmenter](#) determine 'sentences' (top-level utterances)

[PEPP: Regular Expression-Based Tokenizer](#) determine word-like units

[NLTK Punkt Sentence Segmenter](#) determine 'sentences' (top-level utterances)

[NLTK Tokenizer](#) determine word-like units

Tagging

[HunPOS: Part of Speech Tagger](#) determine word classes

Parsing

[MalParser: Linear-Time Dependency Parsing](#) determine bi-lexical syntactic dependencies

[Bohnet & Nivre \(2012\) Joint Part of Speech Tagger and Parser](#) determine word classes and bi-lexical syntactic dependencies

GislaTekno

Oslo-Bergen Tagger

Export

[Export as Tab-Separated Values](#) CoNLL-style annotations

[Export to VISO CG-3 Format](#) Constraint Grammar annotations

[Export to RDF](#) LAF graphs in LAP Ontology

A web-app platform for
accessing and configuring
tools, organizing datasets and
annotations, and share results.

Tools

search tools

Import

Segmentation

MailParser: Linear-Time Dependency Parsing (version 0.0.1)

Select Data:

4: HunPOS: Part of Speech Tagger on data 3

Use Sentences:

punkt

Provide the name of an available 'sentence' annotation for this dataset (or 'any' to use the first available)

Use Tokens:

repp

Type the name of an available 'token' annotation for this dataset (or 'any' to use the first available)

Use Parts of Speech:

hunpos

Type the name of an available 'morphology' annotation for this dataset (or 'any' to use the first available)

determine word classes

Parsing

[MailParser: Linear-Time Dependency Parsing](#) determine bi-lexical syntactic dependencies

[Bohnet & Nivre \(2012\) Joint Part of Speech Tagger and Parser](#) determine word classes and bi-lexical syntactic dependencies

Glellatekno

Oslo-Bergen Tagger

Export

[Export as Tab-Separated Values](#)
CoNLL-style annotations

[Export to VISO CG-3 Format](#)
Constraint Grammar annotations

[Export to RDF](#) LAF graphs in LAP Ontology

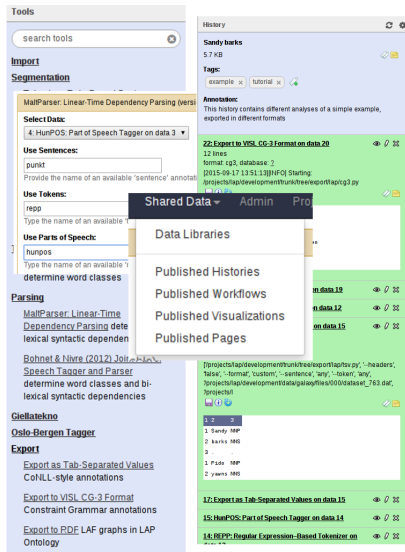
A web-app platform for
accessing and configuring
tools, organizing datasets and
annotations, and share results.



The screenshot displays the Galaxy web interface, which is a platform for accessing and configuring tools, organizing datasets, and sharing results. The interface is divided into several sections:

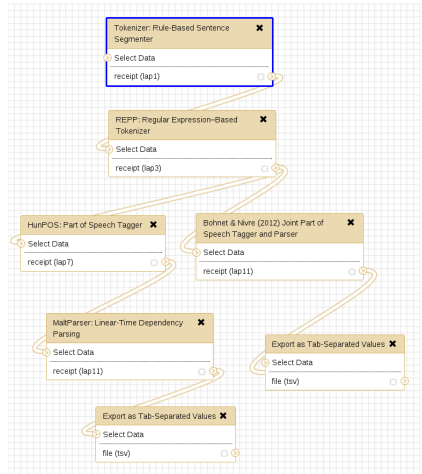
- Tools:** A search bar and a list of tools. The 'MailParser: Linear-Time Dependency Parsing (version 1.0.0)' tool is selected, showing its configuration options:
 - Select Data:** A dropdown menu showing '4: HunPOS: Part of Speech Tagger on data 3'.
 - Use Sentences:** A text input field with 'punkt' entered.
 - Use Tokens:** A text input field with 'repp' entered.
 - Use Parts of Speech:** A text input field with 'hunpos' entered.
- History:** A list of recent jobs. The 'Sandy barks' job is highlighted, showing its details:
 - Size:** 5.7 KB
 - Tags:** 'example', 'tutorial'.
 - Annotation:** A text area containing the output of the tool, which is a list of words and their part-of-speech tags, such as 'Sandy', 'subst prep', 'barks', 'subj appell', 'wash up', 'etc', 'gas', 'etc', 'etc'.
- Export:** A section with links to export data in various formats:
 - [Export as Tab-Separated Values](#)
 - [CoNLL-style annotations](#)
 - [Export to VISI CG-3 Format](#)
 - [Constraint Grammar annotations](#)
 - [Export to PDF LAF graphs in LAP Ontology](#)

A web-app platform for
accessing and configuring
tools, organizing datasets and
annotations, and share results.



The screenshot displays the Galaxy web interface. On the left, the 'Tools' panel shows a search bar and a list of tools under the 'Segmentation' category. The 'MailParser: Linear-Time Dependency Parsing (version 3.1.1)' tool is selected, showing its configuration options: 'Select Data' (set to '4: HunPOS: Part of Speech Tagger on data 3'), 'Use Sentences' (set to 'punkt'), 'Use Tokens' (set to 'repp'), and 'Use Parts of Speech' (set to 'hunpos'). Below the tool configuration, the 'Parsing' section lists other tools like 'MailParser: Linear-Time Dependency Parsing' and 'Bohnet & Nivre (2012) Joint POS, LAC, and Dependency Parser'. The right panel shows the 'History' section with a list of analyses, including 'Sandy barks' (5.7 KB) and '22: Export to VQS CG-3 Format on data 20'. A 'Shared Data' menu is open, showing options for 'Data Libraries', 'Published Histories', 'Published Workflows', 'Published Visualizations', and 'Published Pages'.

A GUI to build (potentially complex) workflows



Requirements:

- ▶ Stand-off
- ▶ Scalable in terms of coverage of linguistic information and data volume
- ▶ Granular: on-demand access of relevant annotations

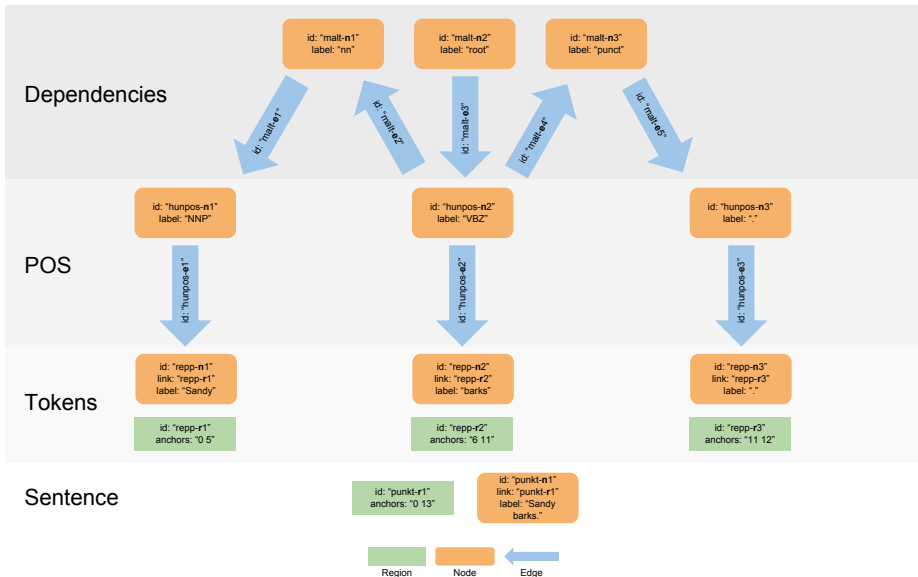
Data model: **L**inguistic **A**nnotation **F**ramework [2]

- ▶ Stand-off: text regions linked to a graph that describes them
- ▶ Content agnostic
- ▶ Flexible structure

Implementation: MongoDB

- ▶ Records describing the structural LAF elements:
Regions, Nodes and Edges
- ▶ Flexible data-access

Tool interchange format



Not in competition with richer end-user formats!

A LAP tool is made of:

- ▶ binaries for the actual annotator (i.e. the B&N parser)
- ▶ a *wrapper* that communicates with MongoDB

A LAP tool is made of:

- ▶ binaries for the actual annotator (i.e. the B&N parser)
- ▶ a *wrapper* that communicates with MongoDB

Which means:

- ▶ Different programming languages
- ▶ Different virtual machines and interpreters
- ▶ Different versions

The LAP Tree

- ▶ A version controlled repository of the core LAP parts (i.e. those that transcend Galaxy and the OS)
- ▶ Easily relocatable
- ▶ Enables reproducibility of experiments performed with historical versions of tools



If we build it, will they come? [3]

Our position:

- ▶ Start out with actual research questions
- ▶ Work jointly with SSH researchers
- ▶ Investigate how and to what degree this work can be generalized into workflows

Our position:

- ▶ Start out with actual research questions
- ▶ Work jointly with SSH researchers
- ▶ Investigate how and to what degree this work can be generalized into workflows

So far:

- ▶ Joint work with Political Scientists
- ▶ Data-driven analysis of plenary debate speeches in the European Parliament [1]

Talk of Europe

- ▶ A project that aims at curating EP datasets to linked data

Our contribution:

- ▶ State-of-the-art syntacto-semantic annotations in rdf triples
(and possible ontological means to connect them to the ToE graph)

LAP, currently:

- ▶ A feide- and eduGAIN-accessible development instance
- ▶ HPC-ready tools for English, Sami and Norwegian
- ▶ Tabulated, cg3 and rdf export
- ▶ Basic user documentation

Short- to mid-term goals:




- ▶ Broaden the range of processing types (e.g. deep semantic parsing)
- ▶ Preprocessing tools for e.g. xml-datasets
- ▶ Export interfaces with other CLARINO platforms such as Corpuscle and Glossa

Thank you!



Thank you!

<https://lap.hpc.uio.no/>

-  B. Høyland, J.-F. Godbout, E. Lapponi, and E. Velldal.
Predicting party affiliations from European Parliament debates.
In Proceedings of the 52nd Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Workshop on Language Technologies and Computational Social Science, page 56 – 60, Baltimore, MD, USA, 2014.
-  N. Ide and K. Suderman.
The Linguistic Annotation Framework: A standard for annotation interchange and merging.
Language Resources and Evaluation, (forthcoming), 2013.
-  J. v. Zundert.
If you build it, will we come? Large scale digital infrastructures as a dead end for digital humanities.
Historical Social Research, 37(3), 2012.