

Adaptive Parsing

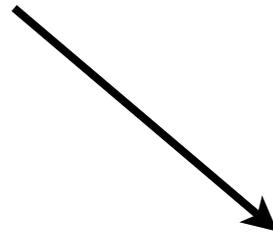
Adrian Sampson
Harvey Mudd College

December 18, 2007
CSI52, Fall 2007; Professor Robert Keller

Parsing

Flat text

```
<hwlist>
<name>Problem Set #1</name><due>09/11/2007</due>
<name>Problem Set #2</name><due>09/18/2007</due>
<name>Problem Set #3</name><due>09/25/2007</due>
<name>Problem Set #4</name><due>10/02/2007</due>
<name>Problem Set #5</name><due>10/18/2007</due>
<name>Problem Set #6</name><due>10/30/2007</due>
<name>Problem Set #7</name><due>11/06/2007</due>
<name>Problem Set #8</name><due>11/20/2007</due>
<name>Problem Set #9</name><due>11/27/2007</due>
<name>Problem Set #10</name><due>12/04/2007</due>
</hwlist>
```



Data structure

```
[[ '1', '09/11'], [ '2', '09/18'], [ '3',
'09/25'], [ '4', '10/02'], [ '5', '10/18'],
[ '6', '10/30'], [ '7', '11/06'], [ '8',
'11/20'], [ '9', '11/27'], [ '10', '12/04']]
```

Adaptive Parsing

Flat text

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</hwlist>
```

(minimal syntax information)



Data structure

```
[[ '1', '09/11'], [ '2', '09/18'], [ '3',
'09/25'], [ '4', '10/02'], [ '5', '10/18'],
[ '6', '10/30'], [ '7', '11/06'], [ '8',
'11/20'], [ '9', '11/27'], [ '10', '12/04']]
```

Neural Problem

Find patterns in text representing delimiters

⇒ Cluster substrings

⇒ Vector quantization (strings are vectors)

⇒ Competitive learning algorithm

Substrings Are Input Vectors

```
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</hwlist>
```



w

```
<hwlist
hwlist
wlist>
list>
ist>
st>
t>
na
>
nam
->
name
<name>
name>P
ame>Pr
me>Pro
e>Prob
>Probl
Proble
.
.
.
```

Euclidean Distance of Byte Strings

aaa
(97, 97, 97)

aba
(97, 98, 97)

aza
(97, 122, 97)

Euclidean Distance of **One-Hot** Strings

aaa

aza

aba

$(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 0)$

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</hwlist>

Filtering Output

legitimate
delimiter
clusters

mostly
delimiters,
some junk

just junk



drop items outside one standard deviation of average

Filtering Output

legitimate
delimiter
clusters



still junk



drop clusters whose standard deviation is too high

Filtering Output

legitimate
delimiter
clusters

Shifting Output

Delimiters will repeat n times where n is the number of vectors

⇒ Prefer vectors whose popularity is *uniform*

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</hwlist>

Delimiting Records

- Find first contiguous sequence of delimiters
- Collect sequence of cluster IDs

`<name, name>, ame>P, me>Pr, ...`

- Search for delimiter sequences whose IDs match this sequence

```
<hwlist>
```

```
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```

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```

```
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```

```
</hwlist>
```

Finding Fields

$$w = 5$$

ob1em Set #1</name><due

The diagram shows the text "ob1em Set #1</name><due" on a white background. A horizontal red bar highlights the characters "ob1em Set #1". Below this red bar, a green bar highlights the characters "Set #1".

w vectors on left and w vectors on right of each field
are unpopular

⇒ fields marked by w contiguous unpopular vectors

```
[[ '1', '09/11'], ['2', '09/18'],  
 ['3', '09/25'], ['4', '10/02'],  
 ['5', '10/18'], ['6', '10/30'],  
 ['7', '11/06'], ['8', '11/20'],  
 ['9', '11/27'], ['10', '12/04']]
```

Awesome!

Another Example

```
( ('Problem Set #1', '09/11/2007'), ('Problem Set  
#2', '09/18/2007'), ('Problem Set #3', '09/25/2007'),  
 ('Problem Set #4', '10/02/2007'), ('Problem Set #5',  
'10/18/2007'), ('Problem Set # 6', '10/30/2007'),  
 ('Problem Set #7', '11/06/2007'), ('Problem Set #8',  
'11/20/2007'), ('Problem Set #9', '11/27/2007'),  
 ('Problem Set #10', '12/04/2007'), )
```

```
[['1', '09/11/2', ' '],  
 ['2', '09/18/2', ' '],  
 ['3', '09/25/2', ' '],  
 ['4', '10/02/2', ' '],  
 ['5', '10/18/2', ' '],  
 [' 6', '10/30/2', ' '],  
 ['7', '11/06/2', ' '],  
 ['8', '11/20/2', ' '],  
 ['9', '11/27/2', ' '],  
 ['10', '12/04/2']]
```

Observations

- Choosing w is the hardest (least automatable) task
- Delicate balance: tolerance to noise vs. sensitivity to fields

Future Work

- Implement competitive learning myself
- Use distance metric that incorporates insertions & deletions

... faster than one-hot strings?

Future Work

- Use sequence clustering work from bioinformatics

Future Work

- Runtime
 - Keep “training” to parse future modifications/additions to document easily