

## GATE APIs

### Track II, Module 6

#### Fourth GATE Training Course May 2011

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## Outline

- 1 Using Java in JAPE
  - Basic JAPE
  - Java on the RHS
  - Common idioms
- 2 The GATE Ontology API
  - 5 minute guide to ontologies
  - Ontologies in GATE Embedded
- 3 Optional Material
  - Advanced JAPE

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## JAPE

### Pattern matching over annotations

- JAPE is a language for doing regular-expression-style pattern matching over *annotations* rather than text.
- Each JAPE rule consists of
  - Left hand side specifying the patterns to match
  - Right hand side specifying what to do when a match is found
- JAPE rules combine to create a phase
- Phases combine to create a grammar

## An Example JAPE Rule

```

1 Rule: University1
2 (
3   {Token.string == "University"}
4   {Token.string == "of"}
5   {Lookup.minorType == city}
6 ):orgName
7 -->
8 :orgName.Organisation =
9   {kind = "university", rule = "University1"}

```

Left hand side specifies annotations to match, optionally labelling some of them for use on the right hand side.

## LHS Patterns

### Elements

Left hand side of the rule specifies the pattern to match, in various ways

- Annotation type: {Token}
- Feature constraints:
  - {Token.string == "University"}
  - {Token.length > 4}
  - Also supports <, <=, >=, != and regular expressions =~, ==~, !~, !=~.
- Negative constraints:
  - {Token.length > 4, !Lookup.majorType == "stopword"}
  - This matches a Token of more than 4 characters that does not start at the same location as a "stopword" Lookup.
- Overlap constraints:
  - {Person within {Section.title == "authors"}}

## LHS Patterns

### Combinations

Pattern elements can be combined in various ways

- Sequencing: {Token}{Token}
- Alternatives: {Token} | {Lookup}
- Grouping with parentheses

Usual regular expression multiplicity operators

- zero-or-one: ({MyAnnot})?
- zero-or-more: ({MyAnnot})\*
- one-or-more: ({MyAnnot})+
- exactly *n*: ({MyAnnot})[n]
- between *n* and *m* (inclusive): ({MyAnnot})[n,m]

## LHS Patterns

### Labelling

Groups can be labelled. This has no effect on the matching process, but makes matched annotations available to the RHS

```

1 (
2   {Token.string == "University"}
3   {Token.string == "of"}
4   ({Lookup.minorType == city}):uniTown
5 ):orgName

```

## LHS Patterns

### Delimiting operator range

Use round brackets to delimit the range of the operators  
One or more cities or countries in any order and combination

```
1 (
2 {Lookup.minorType == city} |
3 {Lookup.minorType == country}
4 )+
```

One city OR one or more countries

```
1 ( {Lookup.minorType == city} |
2 ({Lookup.minorType == country})+
3 )
```

## RHS Actions

On the RHS, you can use the labels from the LHS to create new annotations:

```
6 -->
7 :uniTown.UniversityTown = {},
8 :orgName.Organisation =
9 {kind = "university", rule = "University1"}
```

The `:label.AnnotationType = {features}` syntax creates a new annotation of the given type whose span covers all the annotations bound to the label.

- so the `Organisation` annotation will span from the start of the “University” Token to the end of the `Lookup`.

## JAPE Grammars and Multiple Phases

Each JAPE file must contain a set of headers at the top:

```
1 Phase: University //alphanumeric chars and underscores only
2 Input: Token Lookup //if not given, all annots used
3 Options: control = appelt //see User Guide for details
```

A typical JAPE grammar will contain different rules, divided into phases.

The set of phases is run sequentially over the document.

Multi-phase transducers - the JAPE file looks like this:

```
1 MultiPhase: TestTheGrammars
2 Phases:
3 first
4 findnames
5 cleanup
```

## Macros

- You may find yourself re-using the same patterns in several places in a grammar.

- e.g.

```
{Token.string ==~ "[A-Z]" }({Token.string == "."})?)+
to match initials.
```

- JAPE allows you to define *macros* - labelled patterns that can be re-used.

```
1 Macro: INITIALS
2 ({Token.string ==~ "[A-Z]" }({Token.string == "."})?)+
3
4 Rule: InitialsAndSurname
5 ( (INITIALS)?
6 {Token.orth == "upperInitial" } ):per
7 -->
8 :per.Person = {rule = "InitialsAndSurname"}
```

## Templates

- Templates are to values as macros are to pattern fragments.
- Declare a template once, reference it many times.
- Template value can be a quoted string, number or boolean (**true** or **false**).
- Template reference can go anywhere a quoted string could go.

```

1 Template: threshold = 0.6
2 Template: source = "Interesting location finder"
3
4 Rule: IsInteresting
5 ({Location.score > [threshold]}) :loc
6 -->
7 :loc.Entity = { kind = "Location", source = [source]}

```

## Templates (cont)

- String templates can have *parameters*, parameter values supplied in the call.
- Useful if you have many similar strings in your grammar.

```

1 Template:
2   wp = "http://${lang}.wikipedia.org/wiki/${page}"
3
4 Rule: EnglishWPCat
5 ({a.href =~ [wp lang="en", page="Category:"]}) :wp
6 -->
7 :wp.WPCategory = { lang = "en" }

```

- In a multi-phase grammar, templates and macros declared in one phase can be used in later phases.

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## Beyond Simple Actions

It's often useful to do more complex operations on the RHS than simply adding annotations, e.g.

- Set a new feature on one of the matched annotations
- Delete annotations from the input
- More complex feature value mappings, e.g. concatenate several LHS features to make one RHS one.
- Collect statistics, e.g. count the number of matched annotations and store the count as a document feature.
- Populate an ontology (later).

JAPE has no special syntax for these operations, but allows blocks of arbitrary Java code on the RHS.

## Java on the RHS

```
1 Rule: HelloWorld
2 (
3   {Token.string == "Hello"}
4   {Token.string == "World"}
5 ):hello
6 -->
7 {
8   System.out.println("Hello world");
9 }
```

The RHS of a JAPE rule can have any number of `:bind.Type = {}` assignment expressions and blocks of Java code, separated by commas.

## How JAPE Rules are Compiled

For each JAPE rule, GATE creates a Java class

```
1 package japeactionclasses;
2 // various imports, see below
3
4 public class /* generated class name */
5     implements RhsAction {
6     public void doit(
7         Document doc,
8         Map<String, AnnotationSet> bindings,
9         AnnotationSet annotations, // deprecated
10        AnnotationSet inputAS,
11        AnnotationSet outputAS,
12        Ontology ontology) throws JapeException {
13        // ...
14    }
15 }
```

## JAPE Action Classes

- Each block or assignment on the RHS becomes a block of Java code.
- These blocks are concatenated together to make the body of the `doit` method.
  - Local variables are local to each block, not shared.
- At runtime, whenever the rule matches, `doit` is called.

## Java Block Parameters

The parameters available to Java RHS blocks are:

- doc** The document currently being processed.
- inputAS** The `AnnotationSet` specified by the `inputASName` runtime parameter to the JAPE transducer PR. Read or delete annotations from here.
- outputAS** The `AnnotationSet` specified by the `outputASName` runtime parameter to the JAPE transducer PR. Create new annotations in here.
- ontology** The ontology (if any) provided as a runtime parameter to the JAPE transducer PR.
- bindings** The bindings map...

## Bindings

- `bindings` is a Map from string to AnnotationSet
- Keys are labels from the LHS.
- Values are the annotations matched by the label.

```
1 (
2   {Token.string == "University"}
3   {Token.string == "of"}
4   ({Lookup.minorType == city}):uniTown
5 ):orgName
```

- `bindings.get("uniTown")` contains one annotation (the Lookup)
- `bindings.get("orgName")` contains three annotations (two Tokens plus the Lookup)

## Hands-on exercises

- The easiest way to experiment with JAPE is to use GATE Developer.
- The `hands-on` directory contains a number of sample JAPE files for you to modify, which will be described for each individual exercise.
- There is an `.xgapp` file for each exercise to load the right PRs and documents.
  - Good idea to *disable* session saving using Options → Configuration → Advanced (or GATE 6.0-beta1 → Preferences → Advanced on Mac OS X).

## Exercise 1: A simple JAPE RHS

- Start GATE Developer.
- Load `hands-on/jape/exercisel.xgapp`
- This is the default ANNIE application with an additional JAPE transducer “exercise 1” at the end.
- This transducer loads the file `hands-on/jape/resources/simple.jape`, which contains a single simple JAPE rule.
- Modify the Java RHS block to print out the type and features of each annotation the rule matches. You need to right click the “Exercise 1 Transducer” and reinitialize after saving the `.jape` file.
- Test it by running the “Exercise 1” application.

## Imports

- By default, every action class imports `java.io.*`, `java.util.*`, `gate.*`, `gate.jape.*`, `gate.creole.ontology.*`, `gate.annotation.*`, and `gate.util.*`.
- So classes from these packages can be used unqualified in RHS blocks.
- You can add additional imports by putting an import block at the top of the JAPE file, before the `Phase :` line:

```
1 Imports: {
2   import my.pkg.*;
3   import static gate.Utills.*;
4 }
```

You can import any class available in the GATE core or in any loaded plugin. A useful class is `gate.Utills`, which provides static utility methods for common tasks that are frequently used in RHS Java code.

## Named Java Blocks

```
1 -->
2 :uniTown{
3   uniTownAnnots.iterator().next().getFeatures()
4   .put("hasUniversity", Boolean.TRUE);
5 }
```

- You can label a Java block with a label from the LHS
- The block will only be called if there is at least one annotation bound to the label
- Within the Java block there is a variable `labelAnnots` referring to the `AnnotationSet` bound to the label
  - i.e. `AnnotationSet xyAnnots = bindings.get("xy")`

## Exceptions

- Any `JapeException` or `RuntimeException` thrown by a Java RHS block will cause the JAPE Transducer PR to fail with an `ExecutionException`
- For non-fatal errors in a RHS block you can throw a `gate.jape.NonFatalJapeException`
- This will print debugging information (phase name, rule name, file and line number) but will not abort the transducer execution.
  - However it will interrupt this rule, i.e. if there is more than one block or assignment on the RHS, the ones after the `throw` will not run.

## Returning from RHS blocks

- You can `return` from a Java RHS block, which prevents any later blocks or assignments for that rule from running, e.g.

```
1 -->
2 :uniTown{
3   String townString = doc.getContent().getContent(
4     uniTownAnnots.firstNode().getOffset(),
5     uniTownAnnots.lastNode().getOffset())
6     .toString();
7   // don't add an annotation if this town has been seen before. If we
8   // return, the UniversityTown annotation will not be created.
9   if(!((Set) doc.getFeatures().get("knownTowns"))
10     .add(townString)) return;
11 },
12 :uniTown.UniversityTown = {}
```

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## Common Idioms for Java RHS

Setting a new feature on one of the matched annotations

```
1 Rule: LcString
2 ({Token}):tok
3 -->
4 :tok {
5     for (Annotation a : tokAnnots) {
6         // get the FeatureMap for the annotation
7         FeatureMap fm = a.getFeatures();
8         // get the "string" feature
9         String str = (String)fm.get("string");
10        // convert it to lower case and store
11        fm.put("lcString", str.toLowerCase());
12    }
13 }
```

## Exercise 2: Modifying Existing Annotations

- Load hands-on/jape/exercise2.xgapp
- As before, this is ANNIE plus an extra transducer, this time loading hands-on/jape/resources/general-pos.jape.
- Modify the Java RHS block to add a generalCategory feature to the matched Token annotation holding the first two characters of the POS tag (the category feature).
- Remember to reinitialize the “Exercise 2 Transducer” after editing the JAPE file.
- Test it by running the “Exercise 2” application.

## Common Idioms for Java RHS

Removing matched annotations from the input

```
1 Rule: Location
2 ({Lookup.majorType = "location"}):loc
3 -->
4 :loc.Location = { kind = :loc.Lookup.minorType,
5                 rule = "Location"},
6 :loc {
7     inputAS.removeAll(locAnnots);
8 }
```

This can be useful to stop later phases matching the same annotations again.

## Common Idioms for Java RHS

Accessing the string covered by a match

```
1 Rule: Location
2 ({Lookup.majorType = "location"}):loc
3 -->
4 :loc {
5     try {
6         String str = doc.getContent().getContent(
7             locAnnots.firstNode().getOffset(),
8             locAnnots.lastNode().getOffset())
9             .toString();
10    }
11    catch (InvalidOffsetException e) {
12        // can't happen, but won't compile without the catch
13    }
14 }
```



## Utility methods

- `gate.Utills` provides static utility methods to make common tasks easier
  - <http://gate.ac.uk/gate/doc/javadoc/gate/Utills.html>
- Add an `import static gate.Utills.*;` to your Imports: block to use them.
- Accessing the string becomes `stringFor(doc, locAnnots)`
- This is also useful for division of labour
  - Java programmer writes utility class
  - JAPE expert writes rules, importing utility methods

## Example: start and end

To get the start and end offsets of an `Annotation`, `AnnotationSet` or `Document`.

```
1 Rule: NPTokens
2 ({NounPhrase}):np
3 -->
4 :np {
5     List<String> posTags = new ArrayList<String>();
6     for(Annotation tok : inputAS.get("Token")
7         .getContained(start(npAnnots), end(npAnnots))) {
8         posTags.add(
9             (String)tok.getFeatures().get("category"));
10    }
11    FeatureMap fm =
12        npAnnots.iterator().next().getFeatures();
13    fm.put("posTags", posTags);
14    fm.put("numTokens", (long)posTags.size());
15 }
```

## Exercise 3: Working with Contained Annotations

- Load `hands-on/jape/exercise3.xgapp`
- As before, this is ANNIE plus an extra transducer, this time loading `hands-on/jape/resources/exercise3-main.jape`.
- This is a multiphase grammar containing the `general-pos.jape` from exercise 2 plus `num-nouns.jape`.
- Modify the Java RHS block in `num-nouns.jape` to count the number of nouns in the matched `Sentence` and add this count as a feature on the sentence annotation.
- Remember to reinitialize the “Exercise 3 Transducer” after editing the JAPE file.
- Test it by running the “Exercise 3” application.

## Passing state between rules

To pass state between rules, use document features:

```
1 Rule: Section
2 ({SectionHeading}):sect
3 -->
4 :sect {
5     doc.getFeatures().put("currentSection",
6         stringFor(doc, sectAnnots));
7 }
8
9 Rule: Entity
10 ({Entity}):ent
11 -->
12 :ent {
13     entAnnots.iterator().next().getFeatures()
14         .put("inSection",
15             doc.getFeatures().get("currentSection"));
16 }
```

## Passing state between rules

- Remember from yesterday - a `FeatureMap` can hold any Java object.
- So can pass complex structures between rules, not limited to simple strings.

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## Ontologies

### A 5 minute introduction

- A set of concepts and relationships between them.
- GATE uses the *OWL* formalism for ontologies
- Classes, subclasses, instances, relationships
- Multiple inheritance
  - a class can have many superclasses
  - an instance can belong to many classes



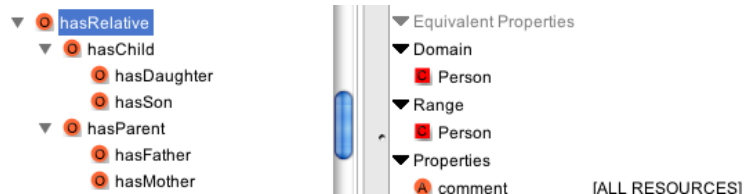
## Why Ontologies?

- Semantic annotation: rather than just annotating the word “Sheffield” as a location, link it to an ontology instance
  - Sheffield, UK rather than Sheffield, Massachusetts or Sheffield, Tasmania, etc.
- Reasoning
  - Ontology tells us that this particular Sheffield is part of the country called the United Kingdom, which is part of the continent Europe.
  - So we can infer that this document mentions a city in Europe.
- Ontology Population: discover new facts from text and add them as new information to the ontology.

## Ontologies

### Properties

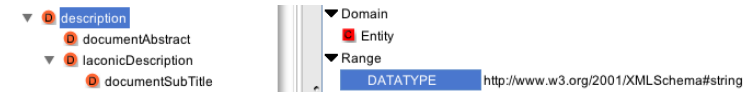
- *Properties* represent relationships between, and data about, instances.
- Properties can have hierarchy.



- *Object* properties relate one instance to another (DCS *partOf* University of Sheffield) — domain and range specify which classes the instances must belong to
- Can be symmetric, transitive

## Ontologies

### Datatype Properties



- *Datatype* properties attach simple data (*literals*) to instances.
- Available data types are taken from XML Schema.

## Ontologies

### Annotation Properties



- *Annotation* properties used to annotate classes, instances and other properties (collectively known as *resources*, confusingly).
- Similar to datatype properties, but those can only be attached to instances, not classes.
- e.g. RDFS defines properties like *comment* and *label* (a human-readable name for an ontology resource, as opposed to formal name of the resource which is a URI).

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## Ontologies in GATE Embedded

- GATE represents ontologies using abstract data model defined by interfaces in `gate.creole.ontology` package in `gate.jar`
- `Ontology` interface represents an ontology, `OCClass`, `OInstance`, `OURL` etc. represent ontology components.
- Implementation provided by `Ontology` plugin, based on OWLIM version 3.
  - Alternative OWLIM 2-based implementation in `Ontology_OWLIM2` plugin for backwards compatibility only
  - Not possible to load both plugins at the same time.
- You need to load the plugin in order to create an `Ontology` object, but code should only interact with the interfaces.
  - <http://gate.ac.uk/gate/doc/javadoc/?gate/creole/ontology/package-summary.html>

## Creating an empty ontology

```
1 Gate.init();
2 // load the Ontology plugin
3 Gate.getCreoleRegister().registerDirectories(
4     new File(Gate.getPluginsHome(), "Ontology")
5         .toURI().toURL());
6
7 Ontology emptyOnto = (Ontology)Factory.createResource(
8     "gate.creole.ontology.impl.sesame.OWLIMOntology");
```

## Loading an existing OWL file

More useful is to load an existing ontology. `OWLIMOntology` can load RDF/XML, N3, ntriples or turtle format.

```
1 // init GATE and load plugin as before...
2
3 URL owl = new File("ontology.owl").toURI().toURL();
4 FeatureMap params = Factory.newFeatureMap();
5 params.put("rdfXmlURL", owl);
6
7 Ontology theOntology = (Ontology)Factory.createResource(
8     "gate.creole.ontology.impl.sesame.OWLIMOntology",
9     params);
```

## Under the Covers: Sesame

- The `Ontology` plugin implementation is built on OpenRDF Sesame version 2.
- `OWLIMOntology LR` creates a Sesame repository using a particular configuration of OWLIM as the underlying SAIL (Storage And Inference Layer)
- Other configurations or SAIL implementations can be used via alternative LRs: `CreateSesameOntology` (to create a new repository) and `ConnectSesameOntology` (to open an existing one).
  - though some parts of the GATE ontology API depend on the reasoning provided by OWLIM, so other SAILS may not behave exactly the same.

## Persistent Repositories

- When loading an `OWLIMOntology` LR from RDF/ntriples, etc. OWLIM parses the source file and builds internal representation
- Can set persistent parameter to `true` and specify a `dataDirectoryURL` to store this internal representation on disk as a Sesame repository.
- `ConnectSesameOntology` LR can use the existing repository — much faster to init, particularly for large ontologies (e.g. 12k instances, 10 seconds to load from RDF, < 0.2s to open repository).

## Exploring the ontology

```
1 // get all the 'top' classes
2 Set<OClass> tops = ontology.getOClasses(true);
3
4 // list them along with their labels
5 for(OClass c : tops) {
6     System.out.println(c.getONodeID() +
7         " (" + c.getLabels() + ")");
8 }
9
10 // find a class by URI
11 OURI uri = ontology.createOURIForName("Person");
12 OClass personClass = ontology.getOClass(uri);
```

## Exploring the ontology

```
1 // get direct instances of a class
2 Set<OInstance> people = ontology.getOInstances(
3     personClass, OConstants.Closure.DIRECT_CLOSURE);
4
5 // get instances of a class or any of its subclasses
6 Set<OInstance> allPeople = ontology.getOInstances(
7     personClass, OConstants.Closure.TRANSITIVE_CLOSURE);
```

## Exploring the ontology

```
1 // get a datatype property
2 OURI namePropURI = ontology.createOURI(
3     "http://example.org/stuff/1.0/hasName");
4 DatatypeProperty nameProp = ontology
5     .getDatatypeProperty(namePropURI);
6
7 // find property values for an instance
8 for(OInstance person : allPeople) {
9     List<Literal> names =
10         ontology.getDatatypePropertyValues(nameProp);
11     for(Literal name : names) {
12         System.out.println("Person " + person.getONodeID()
13             + " hasName " + name.toTurtle());
14     }
15 }
```

## Exploring the ontology

```
1 // University of Sheffield instance
2 OURI uosURI = ontology.createOURIForName (
3     "UniversityOfSheffield");
4 OInstance uosInstance = ontology.getOInstance(uosURI);
5
6 // worksFor property
7 OURI worksForURI = ontology.createOURIForName (
8     "worksFor");
9 ObjectProperty worksFor = ontology.getObjectProperty (
10     worksForURI);
11
12 // find all the people who work for the University of Sheffield
13 List<OResource> uniEmployees =
14     ontology.getOResourcesWith(worksFor, uosInstance);
```

## A note about URIs

- Ontology resources are identified by URIs.
- URI is treated as a *namespace* (everything up to and including the last #, / or :, in that order) and a *resource name* (the rest)
- Ontology LR provides factory methods to create OURI objects:
  - createOURI takes a complete URI string
  - createOURIForName takes the resource name and prepends the ontology LR's *default namespace*
  - generateOURI takes a resource name, prepends the default NS and adds a unique suffix.
- Only ASCII letters, numbers and certain symbols are permitted in URIs, other characters (including spaces) must be escaped.
  - OUtils defines common escaping methods.

## Extending the ontology

```
1 OURI personURI = ontology.createOURIForName("Person");
2 OClass personClass = ontology.getOClass(personURI);
3
4 // create a new class as a subclass of an existing class
5 OURI empURI = ontology.createOURIForName("Employee");
6 OClass empClass = ontology.addOClass(empURI);
7 personClass.addSubClass(empClass);
8
9 // create an instance
10 OURI fredURI = ontology.createOURIForName("FredSmith");
11 OInstance fred = ontology.addOInstance(fredURI,
12     empClass);
13
14 // Fred works for the University of Sheffield
15 fred.addObjectPropertyValue(worksFor, uosInstance);
```

## Exporting the ontology

```
1 OutputStream out = ....
2 ontology.writeOntologyData(out,
3     OConstants.OntologyFormat.RDFXML, false);
```

- **false** means don't include OResources that came from an import (**true** would embed the imported data in the exported ontology).
- Other formats are TURTLE, N3 and NTRIPLES.

## Ontology API in JAPE

- Recall that JAPE RHS blocks have access to an `ontology` parameter.
- Can use JAPE rules for ontology *population* or *enrichment*
- Create new instances or property values in an ontology based on patterns found in the text.

## Exercise 1: Basic Ontology API

- Start GATE Developer.
- Load `hands-on/ontology/exercisel.xgapp`
- This xgapp loads two controllers. “Exercise 1 application” is a “trick” application containing a JAPE grammar `exercisel.jape` with a single rule that is guaranteed to fire exactly once when the application is run.
- The application loads `hands-on/ontology/demo.owl` and configures the JAPE transducer with that ontology.
- We treat the RHS of the rule as a “scratch pad” to test Java code that uses the ontology API.
- Also loads “Reset ontology” application you can use to reset the ontology to its original state.

## Exercise 1: Basic Ontology API

- The initial JAPE file contains comments giving some suggested tasks.
- See how many of these ideas you can implement.
- Each time you modify the JAPE file you will need to re-init the “Exercise 1 transducer” then run the “Exercise 1 application”.
- Open the ontology viewer to see the result of your changes.
- You will need to close and re-open the viewer each time.
- Use the reset application as necessary.

Remember: ontology API JavaDocs at

<http://gate.ac.uk/gate/doc/javadoc/?gate/creole/ontology/package-summary.html>

## Ontology-aware JAPE

- When supplied with an ontology parameter, JAPE can do ontology-aware matching.
- In this mode the feature named “class” on an annotation is special: it is assumed to be an ontology class URI, and will match any subclass.
- If the class feature is not a complete URI, it has the ontology’s default namespace prepended.
  - e.g. `{Lookup.class == "Location"}` with our demo ontology would match Lookup annotations with any subclass of `http://www.owl-ontologies.com/unnamed.owl#Location`, in the class feature, including “City”, “Country”, etc.
- When an ontology parameter is *not* specified, class is treated the same as any other feature (not the case prior to GATE 5.2).

## Ontology Population

- Ontology population is the process of adding instances to an ontology based on information found in text.
- We will explore a very simple example, real-world ontology population tasks are complex and domain-specific.

## Ontology population example

- The demo ontology from exercise 1 contains a “Location” class with subclasses “City”, “Country”, “Province” and “Region”.
- These correspond to subsets of the ANNIE named entities.
- We want to populate our ontology with instances for each location in a document.
- Very simple assumption – if two Location annotations have the same text, they refer to the same location.
  - Typically you would need to disambiguate, e.g. with coreference information.

## Exercise 2: Ontology population

- Start GATE Developer
- Load `hands-on/ontology/exercise2.xgapp`
- This xgapp again loads the demo ontology and defines the ontology reset controller.
- Second controller in this case is a normal ANNIE with two additional JAPE grammars.

## ANNIE `locType` to Ontology Class

- ANNIE creates `Location` annotations with a `locType` feature, and `Organization` annotations with an `orgType` feature.
  - e.g. `locType = region`
- The first of the two additional grammars (“NEs to Mentions”) creates annotations of type `Mention` with a “class” feature derived from the `locType` or `orgType`.
- `Location` (or `Organization`) annotations without a `locType` (or `orgType`) are mapped to the top-level `Location` (`Organization`) class.



## Populating the ontology

- Given these Mention annotations, we can now populate the ontology.
- We want to create one instance for each distinct entity.
- Use the RDFS “label” annotation property to associate the instance with its text.
- So for each Mention of a Location, we need to:
  - determine which ontology class it is a mention of
  - see if there is already an instance of this class with a matching label, and if not, create one, and
  - store the URI of the relevant ontology instance on the Mention annotation.

## Exercise 2: Ontology population

Over to you!

- Fill in `hands-on/ontology/exercise2.jape` to implement this algorithm.
- As before, you need to re-init the Exercise 2 transducer each time you edit the JAPE file.
- Use the “Reset ontology” application to clean up the ontology between runs (though if you do it right it won’t create extra instances if you run again without cleaning).

## Conclusions and further reading on ontologies

- This is a good example of a case where utility classes are useful.
- We have used this technique in other projects, e.g. [gate.ac.uk/sale/icsd09/sprat.pdf](http://gate.ac.uk/sale/icsd09/sprat.pdf)
- Lots of tutorial materials on ontologies, OWL, etc. available online.
- For GATE, best references are the user guide and javadocs.

## Outline

- 1 Using Java in JAPE
  - Basic JAPE
  - Java on the RHS
  - Common idioms
- 2 The GATE Ontology API
  - 5 minute guide to ontologies
  - Ontologies in GATE Embedded
- 3 Optional Material
  - Advanced JAPE

## Contextual Operators in JAPE

- The contextual operators “contains” and “within” match annotations within the context of other annotations
- `{Organization contains Person}` matches if an Organization annotation completely contains a Person annotation.
- `{Person within Organization}` matches if a Person annotation lies completely within an Organization annotation
- The difference between the two is that the first annotation specified is the one matched
- In the first example, Organization is matched
- In the second example, Person is matched

## Regular Expression Operators

- On the LHS you can also use `=~` and `==~` to match regular expressions
- `{Token.string ==~ "[Dd]ogs"}` matches a Token whose string feature value is (exactly) either “dogs” or “Dogs”
- `{Token.string =~ "[Dd]ogs"}` is the same but matches a Token whose string feature CONTAINS either “dogs” or “Dogs” within it
- Similarly, you can use `!~` and `!=~`
- In the first example, it would match a Token whose string feature is NOT either “dogs” or “Dogs”
- In the second example, it would match a Token whose string feature does NOT contain either “dogs” or “Dogs” within it

## Annotation Sets and Ordering

- An AnnotationSet is a set, so it is not ordered

```

38 Rule: SimpleNPRule1
39 (
40   ({Token.generalCategory=="DET"})?
41   ({Token.generalCategory=="JJ"}) [0,4]
42   ({Token.generalCategory=="NN"})+
43 ) : nnp
44 -->
45 : nnp {
46   System.out.println("_____");
47   System.out.println(stringFor(doc, nnpAnnots));
48   System.out.println("The individual tokens:");
49
50   for (Annotation tok : nnpAnnots) {
51     System.out.println(stringFor(doc, tok));
52   }
53 }

```

- The grammar for this example is in `hands-on/jape/resources/match-nps.jape`. To run the example yourself, load `exercise2.xgapp` in GATE Developer, load an extra JAPE Transducer PR, and give it as a parameter this grammar file. Finally, add the resulting new PR at the end of the Exercise 2 application and re-run it.

## Annotation Sets and Ordering (Continued)

- Here is a sample output, if you execute this rule on our test document

```

waste management businesses
Now printing the matched individual tokens:
businesses
waste
management

```

- Instead, use from `gate.Utils` this method:  
`static List<Annotation> inDocumentOrder(AnnotationSet as),`  
which returns a list containing the annotations in the given annotation set, in document order (i.e. increasing order of start offset).
- As an additional exercise, try instead to implement this functionality yourself, by modifying the RHS of the rule above and using the `OffsetComparator` from `gate.Utils`.