

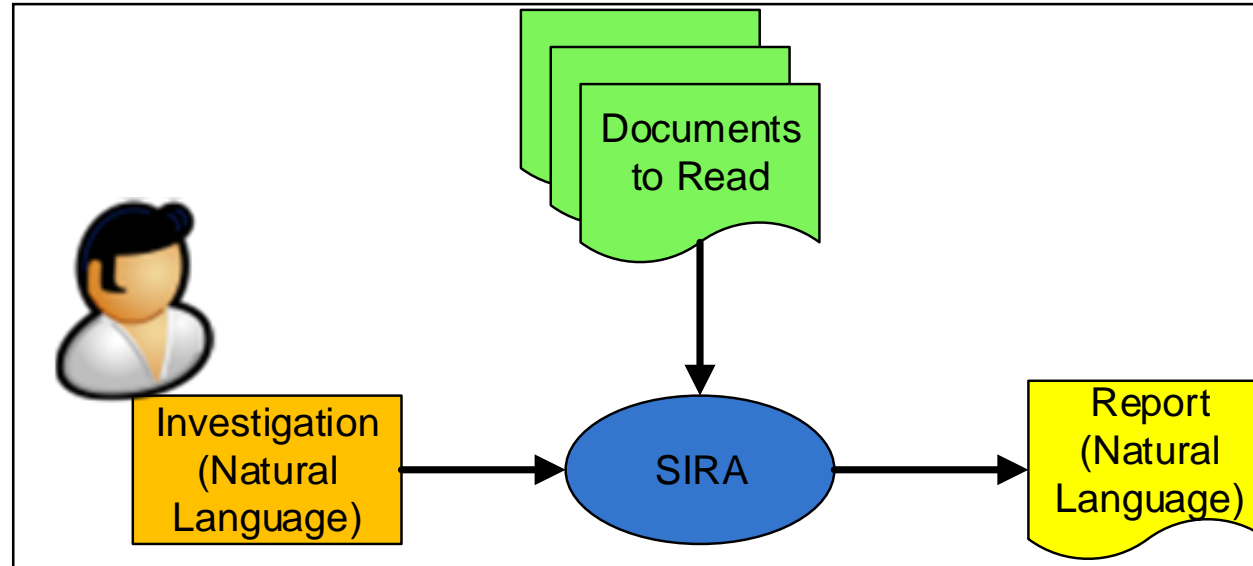
Natural Language Understanding Applied to Research (an introduction and demo)

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Semantic Insights Research Assistant (SIRA) Technology

- The Semantic Insights Research Assistant (SIRA) Technology was developed to address the need to:
 - Capture and apply enough human knowledge to automate reading Natural Language prose to:
 - Read a potentially a vast number of documents,
 - Look for specific information of interest and
 - Render the findings in useful ways
- Along the way, we found ourselves in the thick of Natural Language Understanding, Reasoning, Machine Learning, Discovery, Natural Language generation, Big Data, Semantic Web, and Graph Databases (e.g. Triplestores).
- For more information visit: <http://www.semanticinsights.com>

View of SIRA by General Users



1. An Investigation (i.e. query) is stated in Natural Language
2. The corpus of documents to “machine read” are identified
3. The kind of report is selected and generated

About “The Investigation”

- *The Investigation* (actually the “query”) is a natural language text (English for now) consisting of one or more sentences.
- These sentences can also contain open variables
 - For example, the term “#?#” stands for an “unknown thing”
 - Sample usage: “#?# is traveling to Tunisia on Tuesday.”
- Sentences can also contain closed variables
 - For example; let #my-equities# refer to the list of stocks I am interested in.
 - Sample usage: “the price of #my-equities# fell.”



About “The Source Documents”

- Must contain some form of natural language text
- Can be encoded in .html, .docx, .rtf, .txt, .pptx., .pdf (non-image), others
- Text can come from databases, email, web pages, documents, and social media feeds.
- Source Documents are machine read line-by-line/sentence-by-sentence
- Source Documents are not preprocessed



About “The Report”

- The Kind of Report is selected
 - The format of the report is taken from a template that has been previously created via a SIRA Report Editor.
- SIRA can currently generate reports in these renderings (.txt, .csv, .html, .pdf); others can be easily created
- The most common general report contains verbatim Natural Language text with Bibliography.

Demos (two basic on-line tools)

- Research Assistant™ is a Google Chrome™ plugin that
 - Starting from the current web page, and a research description you provide,
 - Research Assistant “reads” the given web page + links + links of links and
 - generates a research report with bibliography
 - Demo
 - “What causes Autism?”
 - <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autism>
- Research Librarian™ is a website that
 - Starting from a selected set of information sources, and a research description you provide,
 - Research Librarian “reads” each document in the selected source + links and
 - Generates a research report with bibliography
 - Demo
 - Example: “What inhibits CYP2D6?”
 - <http://52.205.34.110:8082/ResearchAssistant/loginResearchLibrarian>

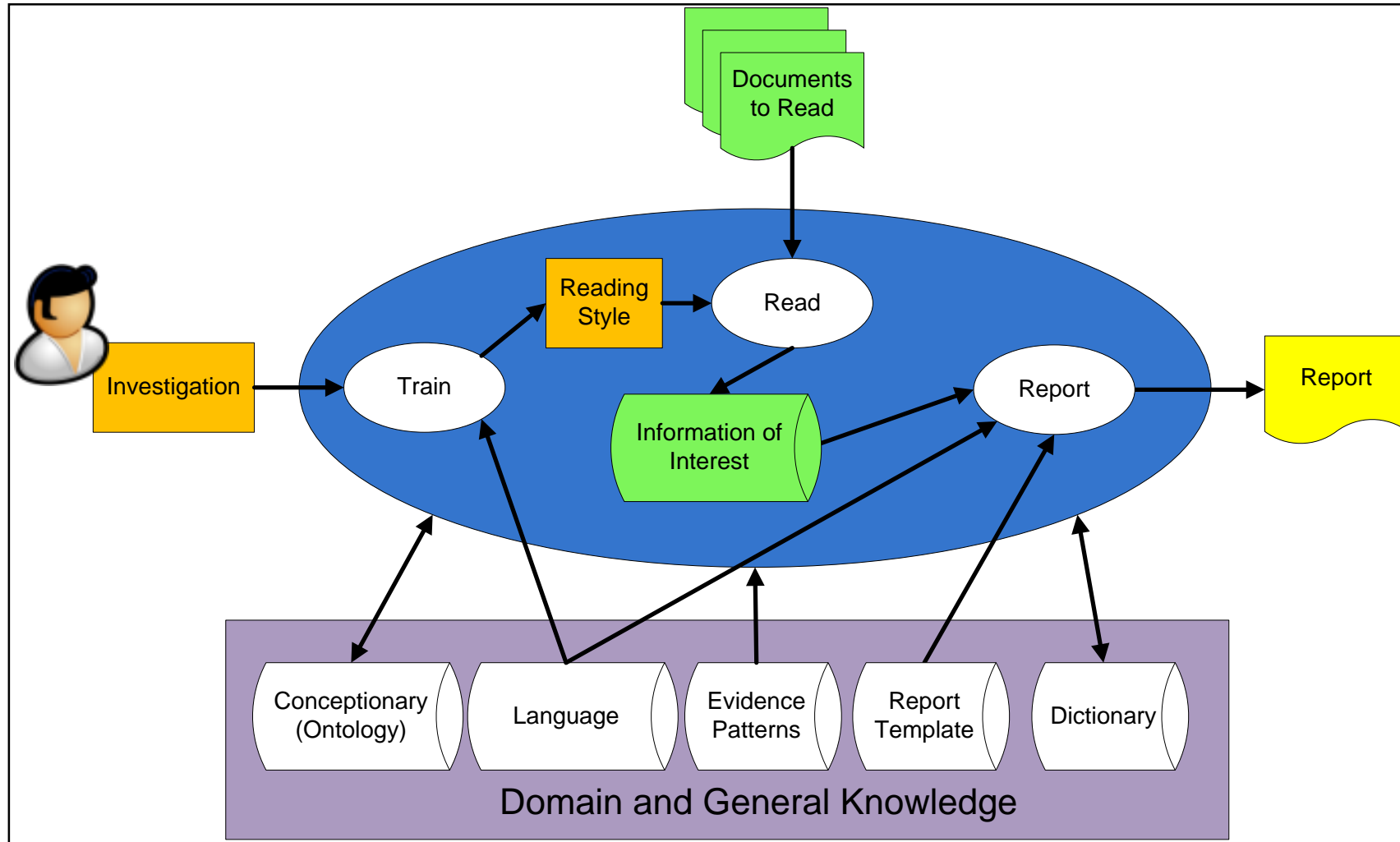


Another on-line tool with more information

- PriArt is an on-line Research tool that
 - Gather's information based on your research statements and
 - Generates research reports with bibliography and hyperlinks containing information relevant to your research
 - PriArt provides more control of language and presentation than Research Assistant or Research Librarian
- Demo
 - <http://www.autism-society.org/what-is/>



A little more detail



Unsupervised Learning of a given Domain

➤ Domain Knowledge Bootstrap

1. Load pre-existing domain-dictionaries
2. Run the Unrecognized Term Identifier on a set of domain-specific documents to identify terms missing from the dictionary and look them up in common and domain-specific web dictionaries.
3. Use the Hypernym Recognizer to generate hierarchy relationships in the Ontology and add the terms to the dictionary.
4. Use a set of domain-specific documents as the investigation to bootstrap the domain dictionary (terms) and Ontology (relationships)

➤ To learn what else is known about a given topic

1. Start with a set of statements of interest (i.e. the initial Investigation)
2. Read a corpus of documents
3. Add the relevant sentences in the results to the current investigation and re-read the corpus
4. Continue this process until condition is reached (e.g. no new relevant sentences)



About reading the Internet...

- PriArt doesn't really read the whole internet. Of course that would take a long time. The main limiting factor is bandwidth.
- However, if you want PriArt to effectively read a large document corpus (like the internet), you can direct PriArt to automatically gather relevant documents by using a keyword search engine.
- PriArt will create and execute a search strategy for you. This includes executing a number of keyword queries, each designed to find the most relevant documents based on examining your statement of investigation.
- You still may get millions of documents to read. So, you can direct PriArt to read a specific number of most relevant documents found according to the search engine ranking.

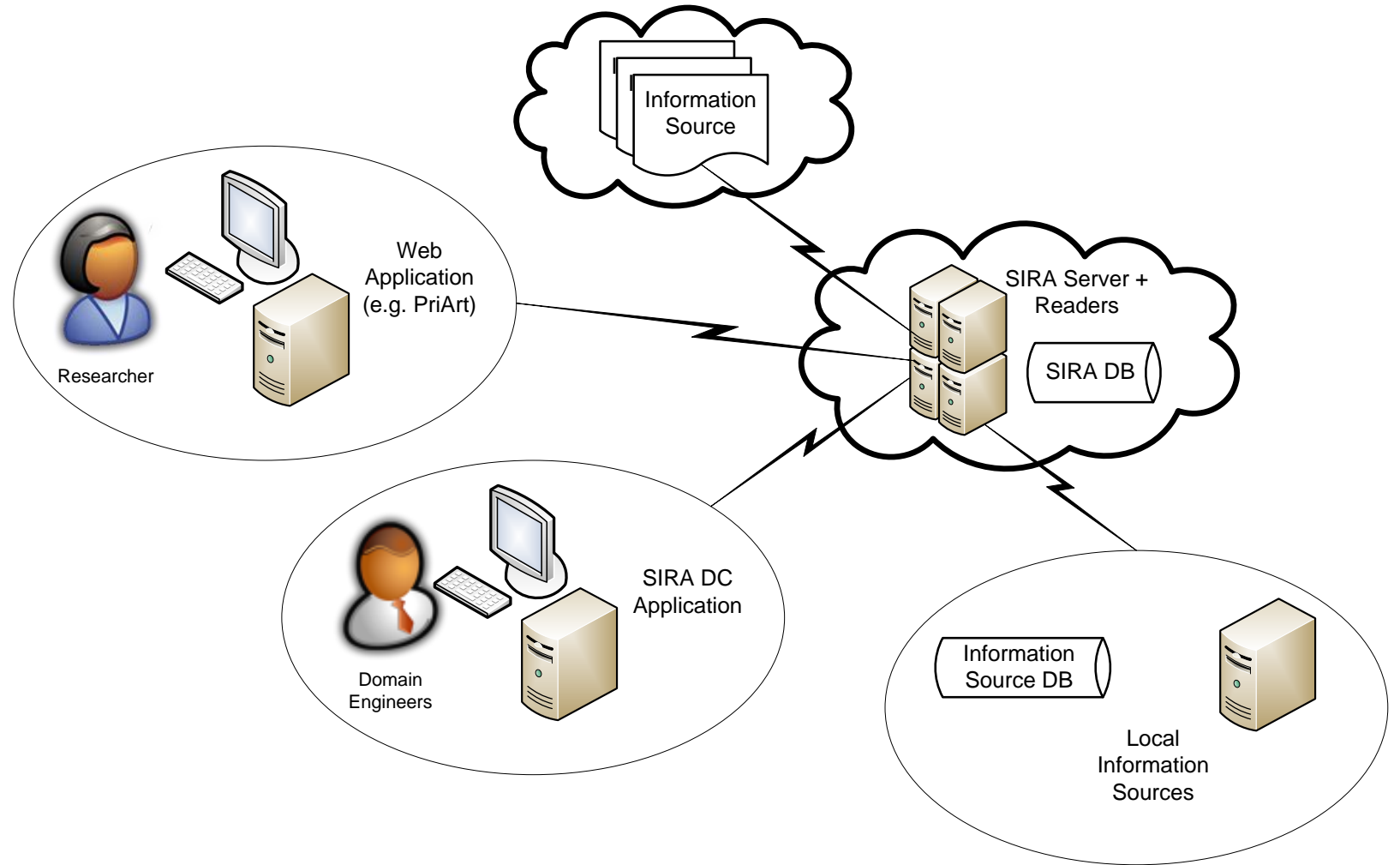
Learning as you go

- Every time you provide SIRA with an investigation, the investigation is subjected to deep linguistic analysis
- This analysis can add to the Dictionary and create new relationships in the Ontology
- Other forms on experienced-based learnings are under development



Physical SIRA Configuration

- SIRA Server
- SIRA Readers
- Web Applications
- SIRA Development Center (thick Client)
- Multiple Information Sources



Development Tools Provided with SIRA

1. PriArt: A Semantic Research Assistant

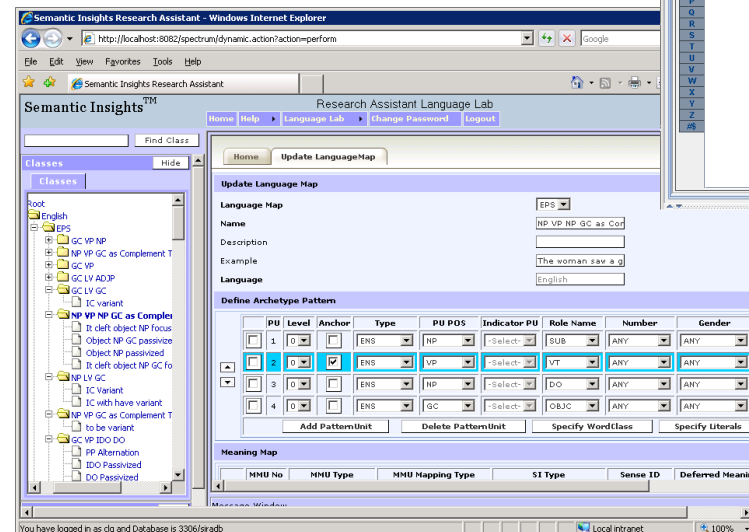
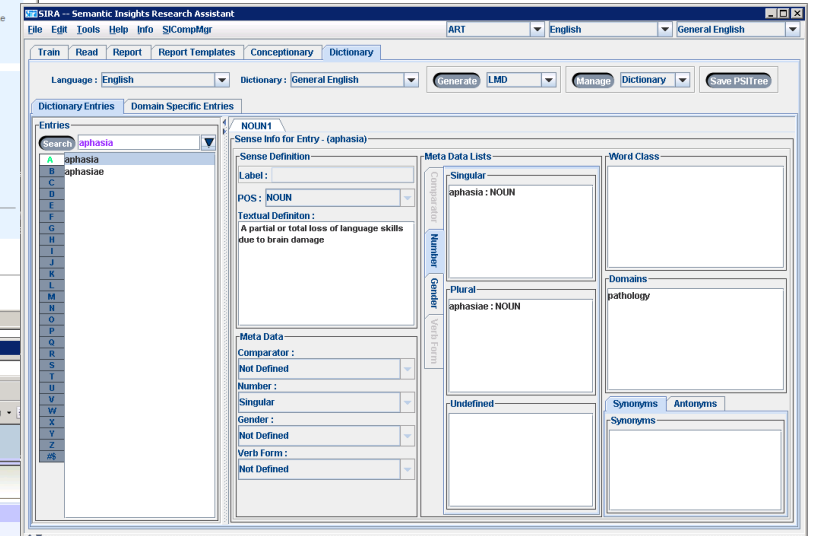
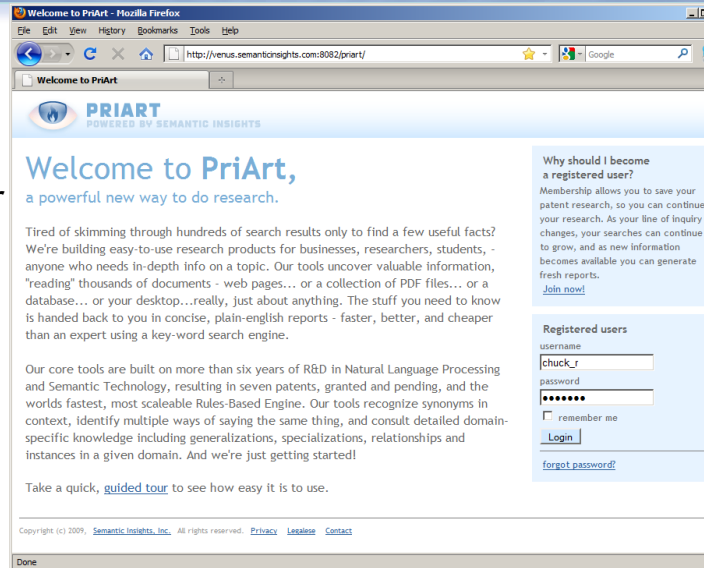
- Browser-based UI
- Used to demonstrate and test via Browser Interface

2. SIRA Development Center

- Desktop Application
- Used to develop and manage World Knowledge
 - Ontologies, Dictionaries, Testing and Training
- Used to develop and manager Report Templates

3. Language Lab

- Browser-based UI
- Used to define Language and Genre
- Syntax, Grammar and Meaning Maps





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