# CLEF Simpletext Tasks 1-3



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## SimpleText

## ElasticSearch to retrieve documents

## LLMs to rewrite, explain and identifly difficult terms







# Task 1: "What is in (or out)?"

- Using the ElasticSearch API to retrieve abstracts
- Take the first 5 entries from task1\_queries and call the ES API for each of them
- TF-IDF vectorization
- rel\_score based on cosine similarity of query and abstract







def flesch\_kincaid\_grade\_level(text):
 # Constants for the formula
 ASL = average\_sentence\_length(text)
 ASW = average\_syllables\_per\_word(text)

# Calculating the score
score = 0.39 \* ASL + 11.8 \* ASW - 15.59

# Normalize score to range from 0 to 1
normalized\_score = normalize(score, min\_score=0, max\_score=25) # 20+ is academic level texts

return normalized\_score

```
def normalize(value, min_score, max_score):
    # Normalize value to range from 0 to 1
    return (value - min_score) / (max_score - min_score) if max_score != min_score else 0.5
```

### def average\_sentence\_length(text):

sentences = text.split('.')
num\_sentences = len(sentences)
words = text.split()
num\_words = len(words)

return num\_words / num\_sentences

```
def average_syllables_per_word(text):
```

words = text.split()
total\_syllables = 0
for word in words:
 total\_syllables += count\_syllables(word)

return total\_syllables / len(words)

# Task 1: "What is in (or out)?"

- comb\_score based on FKGL take into account complexity
- Abstracts are usually on a College graduate level
- Need to simplify them for general public

## Task 2: "What is unclear?"

- Using LLMs to analyze texts
- Using langchain replicate (ran out of tokens...)
- Switched to LLAMA2\_13B\_CHAT
- One shot prompting for difficulty
- Few shot prompting for explanations
- Create a list of difficult terms using LLAMA, split them and then ask the LLAMA model to provide explanations

## prompt\_difficulty="""

test

You are a robot that rates the difficulty of different terms. You provide ONE LEVEL o difficulty for scientific terms. You need to consider two words as one term. Provide ONE rating for the understablity difficulty of term provided. There are 3 levels. You need to use: e for easy, m for medium and d for difficult. Give the rating inside of curly braces like this {e} You can reply with ONLY one word. Example source: autonomous vehicles Example answer: {'m'} Now here is my sentence:

# prompt\_explanation=""" You are a robot that explains difficult scientific terms. D0 NoT add intro like "Sure, I'd be happy to help!" Use only once sentance and wrap the sentance in curly braces. Don't justify your answers. Don't give information not mentioned in the CONTEXT INFORMATION. Example answer: ('a system in which devices makes use of Radio Frequency connections between nodes in the network a system in which devices are co Example answer: ('a system in which devices makes use of Radio Frequency connections between nodes in the network a system in which devices are co Example answer: ('short-range wireless communication technology that allows devices to connect and exchange data. It facilitates data exchange bet Example source: application Example source: PDA Example answer: ('software program or tool designed to perform specific tasks or functions on electronic devices. It can range from productivity t Example source: plot study Example answer: ('a preliminary research investigation conducted on a small Now here is my ONE sentence explanation: """" test.loc[test['difficulty'] == 'd', 'explanation'] = test.loc[test['difficulty'] == 'd', 'term'].apply(lambda x: completion(prompt\_explanation + x))



# Task 2: "What is unclear?"

- Wiki library for definitions (not working well considering terms marked as difficult are not available)
- Using regex to process the output of LLAMA model to make text seem "human like"

### import re

### def remove\_redundant\_text(text):

- # Define patterns to search for
  - patterns = [
    - r'^Hey there!',
    - r'^Sure!',
    - r'^As a scientific journalist,',
    - r'I\'m here to break down a complex study into simple terms for you\.',
    - r'Here\'s a simplified version of the text',
    - r'Let me break it down for you:',
    - $\mathbf{r}^{\prime} \text{I}^{\text{m}}$  here to break down a complex study into simple terms for you/.',
    - r'I\'m here to break down complex scientific concepts into simple, easy-to-understand language.',
    - $\mathbf{r}$ 'I\'m here to break down a complex topic into simpler terms for you. So, let\'s talk about',
    - ${\bf r}$  Here is my one sentence explanation of

## # Compile regular expressions regex\_patterns = [re.compile(pattern) for pattern in patterns]

### # Remove patterns from text

for pattern in regex\_patterns: text = re.sub(pattern, '', text).strip()

return text

```
[ ] test = test.head(5)
    test['all_terms'] = test['source_snt'].apply(lambda x: extract_terms_from_string(completion(prompt_terms + x)))
    test = test.dropna(subset=['all_terms'])
    test
```

```
[ ] test['term']=test['all_terms'].str.split(";")
    test=test.explode('term').reset_index(drop=True)
    test.drop_duplicates(inplace=True,subset=['snt_id','term'])
    test
```





# Rewrite this! Rewriting scientific text

- Ilama-2-7b-chat, increased the context window so that abstracts can fit
- Possibility to also use other LLAMA models with larger context, 32k tokens
- Could have also used context splitting
- Loaded last 25 sentances from the train set



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 r'I\'m here to break down a complex study into simple terms for you\.',

# Rewrite this! Rewriting scientific text

- Prompting the model to simplify the sentence
- Removing "fluff" again
- Formatting to json
- Same approach for abstracts

|     | query_id |                    |                  | query_text  | doc_id  | abs_id  | source_abs                                     | s simplified_abs                                 |
|-----|----------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|---------|--|--|
| 155 | M1       | Alcohol interfer w | ith recovery and | adaptation  | 3       | M1_3    | Muscle contraction and the intake of leucine-r | Muscles contract and consume leucine-rich prot   |
| 156 | M1       | Alcohol interfer w | ith recovery and | adaptation  | 4       | M1_4    | The ingestion of ~20–25 g of high quality prot | Eating about 20-25 grams of high-quality prote   |
| 157 | M1       | Alcohol interfer w | ith recovery and | adaptation  | 6       | M1_6    | The cultural environment surrounding some spor | Many athletes in team sports consume excessive   |
| 158 | M1       | Alcohol interfer w | ith recovery and | adaptation  | 7       | M1_7    | The outcomes of binge drinking after exercise  | . Binge drinking after exercising can have two m |
|     |          |                    |                  |             |         |         |  |  |
|     | query_id | query_text         | doc_id           |             | snt_id  |         | source_snt                                     | simplified_snt                                   |
| 933 | G01.1    | Digital assistant  | 1533716782       | G01.1_15337 | 16782_2 | W       | e are interested in studying the effect of us  | AnResearchers want to know how people's behav    |
| 934 | G01.1    | Digital assistant  | 1533716782       | G01.1_15337 | 16782_3 | We disc | uss three common transformation approac        | the three common approaches for displaying web   |
| 935 | G01.1    | Digital assistant  | 1533716782       | G01.1_15337 | 16782_4 | We int  | roduce a new Overview method, called the       | Introducing "Gateway": A New Way to Browse Sci   |
| 936 | G01.1    | Digital assistant  | 1533716782       | G01.1_15337 | 16782_5 | т       | he users in an initial study prefer using the  | In a recent study, participants preferred usin   |
| 937 | G01.1    | Digital assistant  | 1534162055       | G01.1_15341 | 62055_1 | Th      | e limitations and constraints of mobile syst   | In order to create effective software, it's im   |
|     |          |                    |                  |             |         |         |  |  |



# Questions?