

# **Key features of iManage Extract**

Collect



Connect to iManage Work or other document repositories through API or simply upload documents using drag and drop

**Cluster & Classify** 



Use Machine Learning to cluster and classify documents based on content

Workflow



Create workflows to manage training, review, and quality assurance processes

Search, Tag & Filter



Conduct bulk searches, locate and organise documents and extraction results

**Extract** 



Use Pre-Trained extractors from the Extractor Library or easily train new extractors using the Extractor Toolbox to identify key information from documents

**Export** 



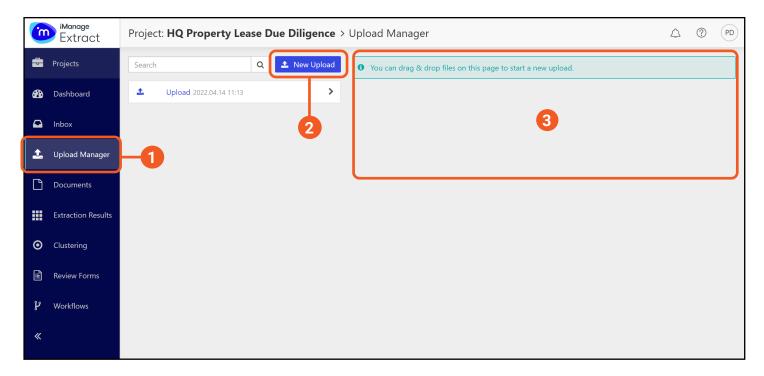
Export the extracted structured data and use it in a way that will bring you value





### **Collect**

You can upload files into Extract projects by either using the **Upload Manager** feature in the Extract front-end or use the latest **Extract API** to connect your current documents repository system with Extract and ingest documents directly from there.



#### 1. The Upload Manager tab

The **Upload Manager** tab is situated within a project, in the left navigation pane.

### 2. The New Upload button

Select **New Upload**, then select the files/folders/archives you to upload and select **Open**.

#### 3. Drag and Drop uploading

Drag the files from your source on to the Extract Upload Manager interface to upload the files.

**NOTE:** Currently, we support uploading multiple file types, including simple folder, .zip, .pdf, .doc and others.

#### 4. Extract API

Use the **Extract API** to upload documents or connect with your existent documents repository.

The Extract API is organized around **REST**. Our API has predictable resource-oriented URLs, accepts JSON-encoded request bodies, returns JSON-encoded responses, and uses standard HTTP response codes, authentication, and verbs.

NOTE: You can upload files to a project if you are either a Superuser or a user assigned the role of Ingester in the project.

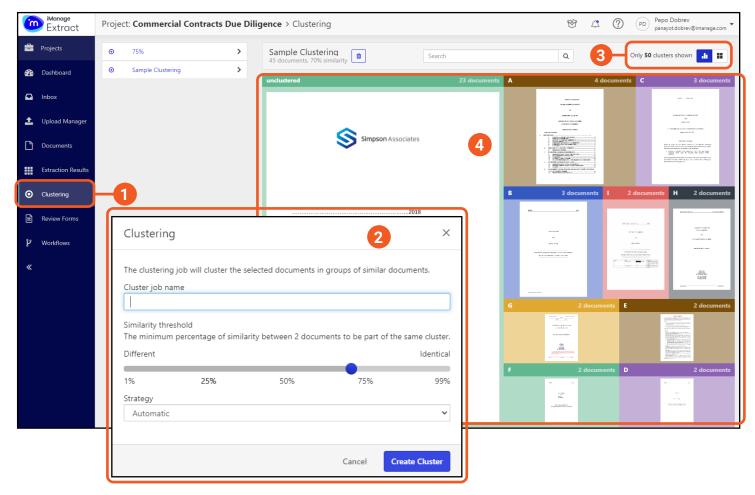
# iManage Making knowledge work

## **EXTRACT QUICK START GUIDE**



# **Cluster & Classify**

**Clustering** in **Extract** is an unsupervised, machine learning technique that groups documents based on those which appear to originate from a similar template. You can create up to five cluster jobs per project. Leverage this classification feature to help you with your extraction strategy.



### 1. The Upload Manager tab

The **Upload Manager** tab is situated within a project, in the left navigation pane.

#### 2. Creating a new Cluster

In the **Documents** tab, select all the documents you would like to **Cluster & Classify** and select the **Cluster** button.

A dialog window will open where you will be able to give a Cluster job name, select Similarity threshold and Strategy.

#### 3. Cluster View mode

You can choose to view the clustering job either in **Proportional** mode or **Equal** mode.

#### 4. Clustered Documents

After the clustering job has been completed, you can see the number of documents that have clustered and classified and percentage of similarity threshold.

NOTE: You can view the Clustering page and perform clustering tasks if you are assigned the Ingester, Trainer or Superuser roles.

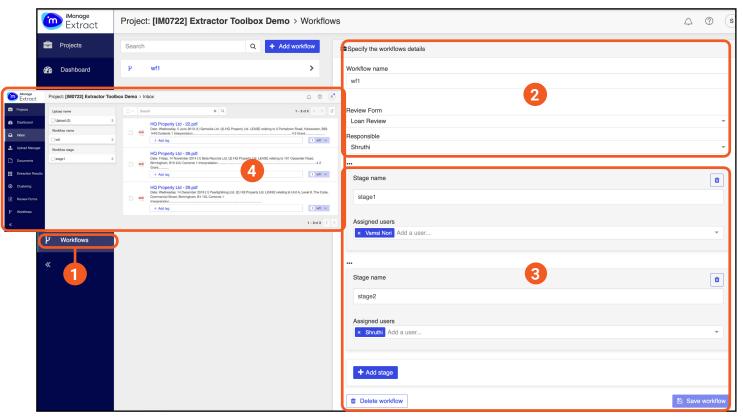




## Workflows

**Workflow** in **Extract** is the journey a document goes through before it is fully reviewed. Workflows have **stages**, and different users can be responsible for different stages of the workflow. For example, an employment contract document have to pass through various users, including the interviewer, recruitment manager, finance manager, and business head, in that particular order. At each stage the reviewer must **sign-off** on the document to move it to the next stage.

A workflow can be created per review team, per document type, per project. Workflows are manually created and a project can have more than one workflow.



#### 1. The Wofklows tab

The **Worfklows** tab is situated within a project, in the left navigation pane. You can view, create and edit workflows from here.

#### 2. Creating a new Workflow

After selecting **Add workflow** you will need to configure your new workflow. You can enter a **name**, assign a relevant review form from the **Review Form** drop-down list and select a user, who is responsible for adding documents to the workflow in the **Responsible** field.

#### 3. Adding Stages

To add workflow stages, select **Add stage**. Each stage must be given a **name** and have users **assigned** to it. Multiple users can be assigned to a stage, and a user may be assigned to multiple stages. Assigning users to a stage enables them to use their **Inbox** to view only the documents, which are ready for them to review.

#### 4. Inbox

If you are an assigned user for a stage in a workflow, when the documents move to your workflow stage, in the **Inbox** you can view the documents to act upon. After you take the necessary action on the task, it moves to the next stage and the user responsible to act next receives the documents in their **Inbox**.

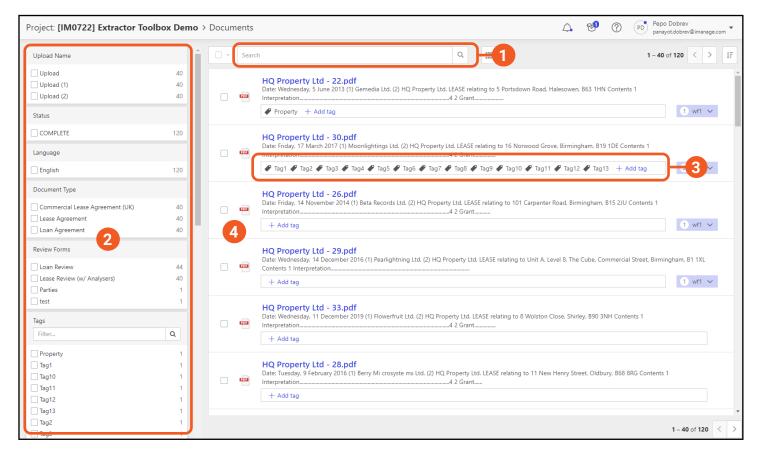
NOTE: Only users with Admin or Superuser role can perform the tasks described here. Users with Reviewer role can view the Inbox.





# Search, Tag and Filter

From the **Documents** page, you can search for a document, run tasks on the documents, and export the extractions. You can also **search** the text and title of a document, **filter** out documents using facets and **tag** documents, so you can easily find them at a later date.



#### 1. Search

The **Search** field enables you to search the text and title of a document. Boolean and Exact phrase searching are available. Group searching and Field based search is also supported.

\*See Search Reference Table at the end of this guide

#### 2. Filter/Facets

Filter by **facets** and tags to organize documents and focus review. Facets appear only if there is at least one document that has a value in that Facet. Some useful facets include: **Document Type**, **Upload Name**, **Review Form**, **Tags**, **Governing Law**, **File Type** and others. Facets can also be added, changed, or removed using API.

#### 3. Tagging

Documents can be tagged either **individually** or in **bulk**, and this adds a facet to enable documents to be filtered by the tag.

When documents are being ingested into iManage Extract during the Upload process, some tags are **auto-generated** by the system.

To tag a document, select the **Add tag** filed under the document, enter the tag text and press enter. When the page is refreshed, the tag appears in the Tags facet on the left.

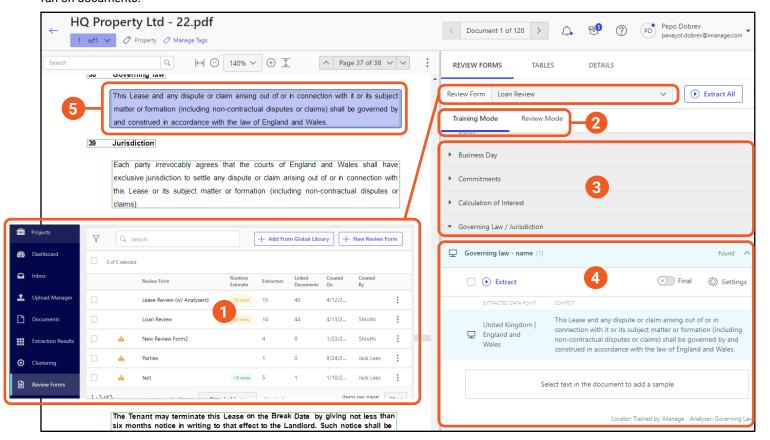
To tag multiple documents at once, select the checkbox next to the relevant documents, or the **Select all** check box, and then select **Tag**.





### Extract

The key feature of iManage Extract is the use of AI, Machine Learning and other techniques to automate the extraction of critical data points, creating structured data that enhances the quality of the services you provide. Extract manages this by utilising a tool called extractor which is responsible for finding the value of a data point in a document. Extractors can be trained by the user or available pretrained by our internal iManage Lab Knowledge Engineers. Extractors are part of Review Forms which is a list of extractors that can be run on documents.



### **Review Form**

You can create a new review form, add extractors to it and link it to documents from the Review Forms tab. Review forms are project specific and are not available to other projects, however you can save a Review Form to the Global **Library** and then import it to other projects.

#### **Training and Review Modes**

Training mode is to train a machine learning model to find your data points within your documents by adding samples.

**Review mode** does not train the machine learning model. It can only view or edit already extracted data points or add additional data points without changing the extractor behaviour.

#### **Extractors**

View and configure extractors and their data points that are part of the selected Review Form.

#### **Extractor Details**

Run a single extractor, view extracted data points, add samples to train the model and configure a particular extractor.

#### **Highlight Data/View Extracted Data Point**

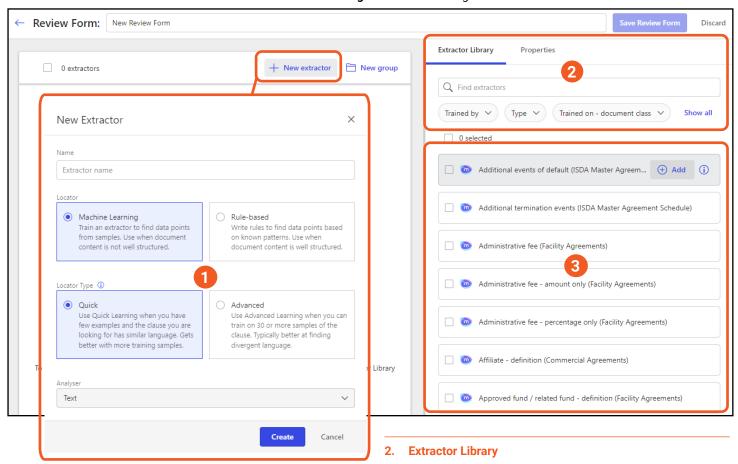
Highlight the relevant data/text within a document while you have the corresponding extractor open on the review form panel to automatically populate as a sample for your extractor.





### **Extract** Continued

In iManage Extract, you can either choose any of the hundreds readily available to you **pre-trained** extractors or choose to create your own from scratch. Custom extractors can utilise **Machine Learning** or be created using a set of rules - **Rules-based** extractors.



### 1. Extractor Types

Machine Learning - ML extractors allow end-users to "teach" Extract how to perform the data point extraction. The user provides a set of **samples** which are used by Extract to search for data points in previously unseen documents. There are two types of ML extractors - Quick Learning and Advanced Learning.

**Quick Learning** is the entry level machine learning method. You can start extracting data with just a single sample.

**Advanced Learning** is the bigger brother to Quick Learning. It is more sophisticated in the extraction process and it requires at least 30 samples.

**Rules-based** - These extractors don't require any samples to run. Instead they rely on user inputted search and regex queries to locate and analyse data points from the text of documents.

The **Extractor Library** contains a wide range of pre-trained Machine Learning models, as well as any custom extractors that you have created. You can **sort**, **filter** or **view** information regarding your extractors here.

#### 3. Pre-trained Extractors

The **Pre-trained extractors** aim to provide users of Extract an extremely quick route into data extraction. They are available to use immediately after installation, so this means that there is little to no time before data extractions can start to happen.

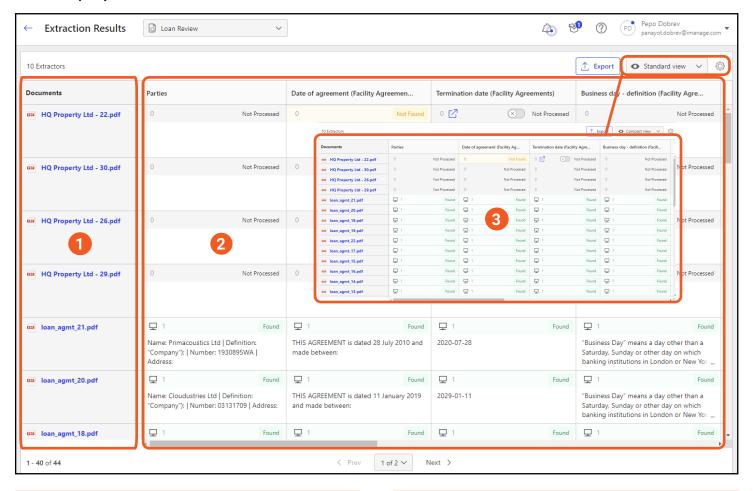
You can use and view the properties of as many Pre-trained extractors as you wish, however you are not able to configure or re-train these extractors.





### **Extraction Results**

The **Extraction Results** page lets you see the extractors and quickly review their extracted data points based on the Review Form all in one place. You are able to see if a data point or an extractor has been **Not Processed**, **Not Found**, **Found**, **Trained** or **Final**. There's also an indication if the data point has been extracted by the **machine**, added by the **user** or both **machine** and **human**. From this page, you can also **Export** your results.



#### 1. Documents

View the documents that data points have been **extracted** from. You can also quickly navigate to that document by selecting it.

#### 2. Extracted Data Points

You can see an **overview** of the extracted data points across the documents and the name of the extractor. Hovering over a cell and selecting the data point will direct the user to the right document with the extractor open.

From here, you can also **finalize** an extractor. This prevents further modifications for the extractor and the data point.

#### 3. Table Settings

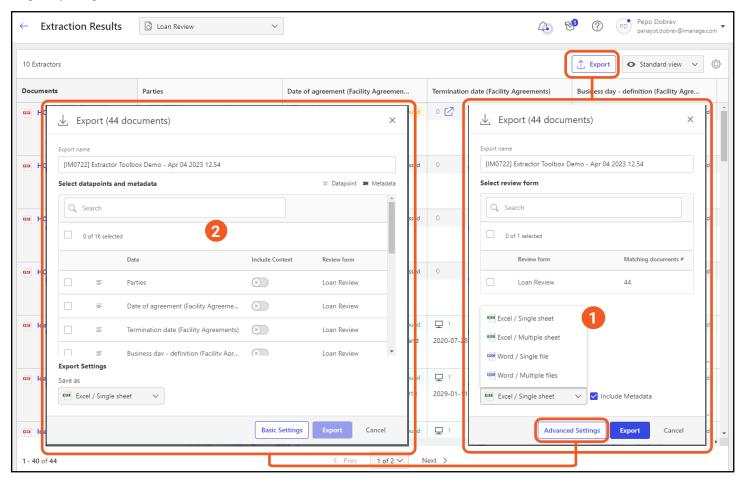
Selecting the **Cogs** icon on the right will let the user select only particular extractors to be shown and hide or show what columns to be displayed.

You can also change the view of the Extraction Results table. Choose between **Standard view** if you would like to view more details or **Compact view** if you would like to quickly review the status of each extractor.





In **iManage Extract**, you have the option to **export** all your extracted data points in a structured way that can be used in various ways after to bring you value. You can export your results either from the **Documents** page, by selecting all the required documents and selecting **Export** or through the **Extraction Results** page by selecting the **Export** button on the top right and following the steps. Any export task is being saved in Extract for 30 days after the initial export, so you don't have to export multiple times which saves time on larger exporting tasks.



#### 1. Basic Export

**Basic Exporting** allows you to select any Review Forms and export all the data points from all the extractor under that Review Form. Select **Include Metadata** check box if you want to include the document metadata in the output.

Results can be exported in either **Microsoft Excel** or **Microsoft Word**.

#### 2. Advanced Export

You can select **Advanced Settings** if you would like to select or deselect particular extractors for your export. This feature gives the user more granular options on what results to be exported.

If you want to include the evidence of particular data point, enable the data point **Include context** slider.

**NOTE:** You can export data points only if you have the **Reviewer** or **Superuser** role.



Search Operator	Search String	Result	Method of Operation	Description
и и	"credit agreement"	The exact phrase credit agreement without stemming	A search for <b>credit</b> returns files containing the words credits, credited, and crediting. A search for "credit" enclosed in double quotes returns files with the exact term credit. A search for "credit agreement" returns files with the exact phrase credit agreement.	The double quotation marks operator locates files that contain an exact word or phrase. Use it to perform a literal search. You can use double quotation marks with any of the other operators. When you include search terms in quotation marks, iManage Insight removes any stop words (common words like and, or, the), but does not apply stemming. It matches only the exact word that appears within the quotation marks.
AND	amendment AND termination	The words amendment and termination	To find files that contain the words amendment and termination, enter amendment AND termination.	The AND operator locates files containing both terms on either side of it.
	"lease agreement" AND "maintenance obligation"	The exact phrases lease agreement and maintenance obligation (without stemming)	To find files that contain the phrases lease agreement and maintenance obligation, enter lease agreement AND maintenance obligation.	
OR	statutory OR sanctioned	The word <b>statutory</b> or the word <b>sanctioned</b>	To find files with one or both of the words <b>statutory</b> and <b>sanctioned</b> , enter <b>statutory OR sanctioned</b> .	The OR operator finds files that contain at least one of the terms on either side of it. It enlarges the search scope, and is normally used to look for terms that have similar meaning or refer to similar subjects.
NOT	"stock purchase agreement" NOT "asset purchase agreement"	The phrase stock purchase agreement but not the phrase asset purchase agreement	To find files that contain the phrase stock purchase agreement but not the phrase asset purchase agreement, enter: "stock purchase agreement" AND NOT "asset purchase agreement". The following example query does not return any results: NOT enactment.	The NOT modifier is used with the AND and OR operators to exclude files that contain a specified term.  For the NOT modifier to work, you must first enter a positive search term.
?	pr?scribe	The terms prescribe and proscribe	If you are uncertain whether the term is Prescribe or Proscribe, enter Pr?scribe to return files containing either term variation.	The question mark (?) is a wildcard operator that represents any single alphanumeric character. You can use more than one question mark within a term. Leading wildcards (? at the beginning of the word string) are not supported.
*	*ment	All words ending in ment e.g. judgement, amendment, enactment etc.	A search for <b>s*tion</b> returns all files containing words such as section, station, sanction, and so on. A search for <b>*ment*</b> returns files with judgement, amendment, enactment, and so on. A search for <b>*ion</b> matches the words termination, addition, limitation, and so on.	The asterisk (*) is a wildcard operator that represents any number of alphanumeric characters.  When using the asterisk wildcard, try to narrow the potential scope of the wildcard entry as much as possible.