

# CS395T: Structured Models for NLP

## Lecture 25: Information Extraction



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## Administrivia

- ▶ Project presentations coming up next week! Come to OHs or email me if you don't feel like you're on track to have something
- ▶ Course evaluations: please do these!



## Chatbots

| message  | SEQ2SEQ                                    | MMI $P(T S) - \lambda P(T)$             |
|--|--|---|
| I did not get the report from an mi-6 agent.                         | I don't think that's a good idea.          | You did the right thing, did you?       |
| You haven't been given an assignment in this case.                   | I don't know what you are talking about.   | I've been looking all over for you.     |
| I'm losing my grip.  | I don't know what you are talking about.   | I'm the only one in the world.          |
| I am ready to help.  | Come on, come on                           | I have something we need to talk about. |
| You programmed me to gather intelligence. That's all I've ever done. | You know that, don't you?                  | You do have fun, don't you?             |
| I mean, we'd have to talk to him.                                    | I mean, I don't know.                      | I mean, he's a good guy.                |
| This has nothing to do with him.                                     | You don't know anything about him, do you? | I know him as much.                     |
| How come you never say it?   | I don't know                               | Because I don't want to hurt you        |

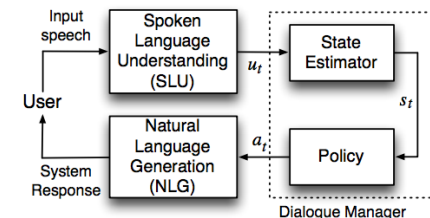
- ▶ Can model as machine translation, but need to endow with diversity, add consistency among answers, ...

Li et al. (2016)



## Task-oriented dialogue

- ▶ Involves both generation and language understanding
- ▶ Dialogue state: reflects any information about the conversation (e.g., search history)



- ▶ User utterance -> **update dialogue state** -> **take action** (e.g., query the restaurant database) -> **say something**

Young et al. (2013)



## Full Dialogue Task

Find me a good sushi restaurant in Chelsea

```
restaurant_type <- sushi
```

```
location <- Chelsea
```

```
curr_result <- execute_search()
```

Sushi Seki Chelsea is a sushi restaurant in Chelsea with 4.4 stars on Google

How expensive is it?

```
get_value(cost, curr_result)
```

Entrees are around \$30 each



## This Lecture

- ▶ How do we represent information for information extraction?
- ▶ Relation extraction
- ▶ Slot filling
- ▶ Open Information Extraction

## Representing Information



## Semantic Representations

- ▶ “World” is a set of entities and predicates

| person | president | stab          |
|--------|-----------|---------------|
| Brutus | Obama     | Brutus Caesar |
| Caesar | Bush      | ...           |
| Obama  | ...       |               |
| Bush   |           |               |
| ...    |           |               |

- ▶ Statements are logical expressions that evaluate to true or false

*Brutus stabs Caesar*       $\text{stab}(\text{Brutus}, \text{Caesar}) \Rightarrow \text{true}$

*Caesar was stabbed*       $\exists x \text{stab}(x, \text{Caesar}) \Rightarrow \text{true}$

Example credit: Asad Sayeed



## Semantic Representations

*Brutus stabs Caesar*

stab(Brutus, Caesar)

*Brutus stabbed Caesar with a knife*

stab(Brutus, Caesar, instrument=knife)

*Brutus stabbed Caesar with a knife in the agora*

stab(Brutus, Caesar, instrument=knife, location=agora)

*Brutus stabbed Caesar with a knife in the agora on the Ides of March*

...

Example credit: Asad Sayeed



## Neo-Davidsonian Events

*Brutus stabbed Caesar with a knife in the agora on the Ides of March*

$$\exists e \text{ stabs}(e, \text{Brutus}, \text{Caesar}) \wedge \text{with}(e, \text{knife}) \wedge \text{location}(e, \text{agora}) \\ \wedge \text{time}(e, \text{Ides of March})$$

- ▶ Lets us describe events as having properties
- ▶ Unified representation of events and entities:

*some clever driver in America*

$$\exists x \text{ driver}(x) \wedge \text{clever}(x) \wedge \text{location}(x, \text{America})$$

Example credit: Asad Sayeed



## Real Text

Barack Obama signed the Affordable Care act on Tuesday. He gave a speech later that afternoon on how the act would help the American people. Several prominent Republicans were quick to denounce the new law.

which afternoon?      which Tuesday?      who?

???

- ▶ Need to impute missing information, resolve coreference, etc.
- ▶ Still unclear how to represent some things precisely or how that information could be leveraged (several prominent Republicans)



## Other Challenges

*Bob and Alice were friends until he moved away to attend college*

$$\exists e1 \exists e2 \text{ friends}(e1, \text{Bob}, \text{Alice}) \wedge \text{moved}(e2, \text{Bob}) \wedge \text{end\_of}(e1, e2)$$

- ▶ How to represent temporal information?

*Bob and Alice were friends until **around the time** he moved away to attend college*

- ▶ Representing truly open-domain information is very complicated



## (At least) Two Solutions

- Entity-relation-entity triples: focus on entities and their relations (note that prominent events can still be entities)

(Barack Obama, presidentOf, United States)

- Slot filling: specific ontology, populate information in a predefined way



## Entity-Relation-Entity Pairs

- Represent semantics as relationships between entities; relationships are drawn from a fixed ontology

**Table 5: Sample facts of YAGO**

|               |               |                            |
|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Zidane        | TYPE+SUBCLASS | football player            |
| Zidane        | TYPE          | Person from Marseille      |
| Zidane        | TYPE          | Legion d'honneur recipient |
| Zidane        | BORNIN YEAR   | 1972                       |
| "Paris"       | FAMILYNAMEOF  | Priscilla Paris            |
| "Paris"       | GIVENNAMEOF   | Paris Hilton               |
| "Paris"       | MEANS         | Paris, France              |
| "Paris"       | MEANS         | Paris, Texas               |
| Paris, France | LOCATEDIN     | France                     |
| Paris, France | TYPE+SUBCLASS | capital                    |
| Paris, France | TYPE          | Eurovision host city       |
| Paris, France | ESTABLISHEDIN | -300                       |

Suchanek et al. (2007)



## Entity-Relation-Entity Pairs

- Can easy query about relations in the knowledge base

*when was Barack Obama born?*       $\lambda x. \text{born}(\text{Barack\_Obama}, x)$

*how many children does Barack Obama have?*

$\text{sizeof}(\lambda x. \text{isParent}(x, \text{Barack\_Obama}))$

*how old was Barack Obama when he became president?*

— no timeOfBecomingPresident relation

*how many Wimbledon victories has Serena Williams had?*

— Wimbledons are listed, but no isWimbledon predicate



## Open IE

- Entity-relation-entity triples aren't necessarily grounded in an ontology
- Extract strings and let a downstream system figure it out

*Barack Obama signed the Affordable Care act on Tuesday. He gave a speech later that afternoon on how the act would help the American people. Several prominent Republicans were quick to denounce the new law.*

(Barack Obama, signed, the Affordable Care act)

(Several prominent Republicans, denounce, the new law)



## Slot Filling

- ▶ Represent information about a particular event like an earthquake

*Indian Express* — A massive earthquake of **magnitude 7.3** struck Iraq on **Sunday**, 103 kms (64 miles) southeast of the city of As-Sulaymaniyah, the US Geological Survey said, reports Reuters. US Geological Survey initially said the quake was of a magnitude 7.2, before revising it to 7.3. **epicenter**



## IE: The Big Picture

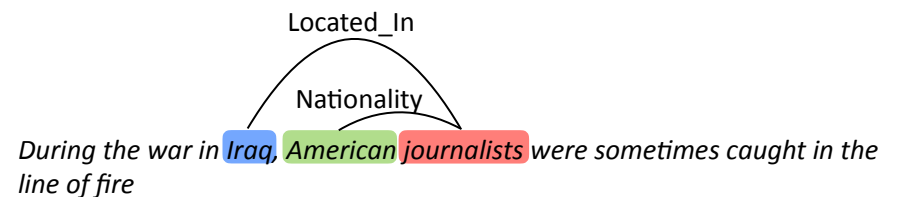
- ▶ How do we represent information? What do we extract?
  - ▶ Entity-relation-entity triples (fixed ontology or open)
  - ▶ Slot fillers
- ▶ Where does that information come from? (closed vs. open IE)
  - ▶ Closed: limited set of documents, domain-specific
  - ▶ Open: try to use lots of information (the whole Internet)

## Relation Extraction



## Relation Extraction

- ▶ Extract entity-relation-entity triples from a fixed inventory



- ▶ Pipelined classifiers looking at surface level, syntactic features (dependency paths), semantic roles
- ▶ Problem: limited data for scaling to big ontologies

ACE (2003-2005)



## Hearst Patterns

- Syntactic patterns especially for finding hypernym-hyponym pairs (“is a” relations)

*Y is a X*                      *Berlin is a city*

*X such as [list]*            *cities such as Berlin, Paris, and London.*

*other X including Y*        *other cities including Berlin*

- Totally unsupervised way of harvesting world knowledge for tasks like parsing and coreference (Bansal and Klein, 2011-2012)

Hearst (1992)



## Distant Supervision

- Lots of relations in our knowledge base already (e.g., 23,000 film-director relations); use these to bootstrap more training data
- If two entities in a relation appear in the same sentence, assume the sentence expresses the relation

*[Steven Spielberg]’s film [Saving Private Ryan] is loosely based on the brothers’ story*

*Allison co-produced the Academy Award-winning [Saving Private Ryan], directed by [Steven Spielberg]*

Mintz et al. (2009)



## Distant Supervision

- Learn decently accurate classifiers for ~100 Freebase relations

| Relation name                              | 100 instances |             |             | 1000 instances |             |             |
|--|---------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
|  | Syn           | Lex         | Both        | Syn            | Lex         | Both        |
| /film/director/film                        | <b>0.49</b>   | 0.43        | 0.44        | <b>0.49</b>    | 0.41        | 0.46        |
| /film/writer/film                          | <b>0.70</b>   | 0.60        | 0.65        | <b>0.71</b>    | 0.61        | 0.69        |
| /geography/river/basin_countries           | 0.65          | 0.64        | <b>0.67</b> | <b>0.73</b>    | 0.71        | 0.64        |
| /location/country/administrative_divisions | 0.68          | 0.59        | <b>0.70</b> | <b>0.72</b>    | 0.68        | <b>0.72</b> |
| /location/location/contains                | 0.81          | <b>0.89</b> | 0.84        | <b>0.85</b>    | 0.83        | 0.84        |
| /location/us_county/county_seat            | 0.51          | 0.51        | <b>0.53</b> | 0.47           | <b>0.57</b> | 0.42        |
| /music/artist/origin                       | 0.64          | 0.66        | <b>0.71</b> | 0.61           | <b>0.63</b> | 0.60        |
| /people/deceased_person/place_of_death     | 0.80          | 0.79        | <b>0.81</b> | 0.80           | <b>0.81</b> | 0.78        |
| /people/person/nationality                 | 0.61          | 0.70        | <b>0.72</b> | 0.56           | 0.61        | <b>0.63</b> |
| /people/person/place_of_birth              | <b>0.78</b>   | 0.77        | <b>0.78</b> | 0.88           | 0.85        | <b>0.91</b> |
| Average                                    | 0.67          | 0.66        | <b>0.69</b> | <b>0.68</b>    | 0.67        | 0.67        |

Mintz et al. (2009)

Slot Filling



## Slot Filling

- ▶ Extract a fixed set of roles from a relatively ordered text like a seminar announcement

*Speaker: [Alan Clark]<sub>Speaker</sub>*  
*["Gender Roles in the Holy Roman Empire"]<sub>Title</sub>*  
*[Allagher Center Main Auditorium]<sub>Location</sub>*

*This talk will discuss...*

- ▶ Old work: HMMs, later CRFs trained per role

Freitag and McCallum (2000)



## Slot Filling: MUC

### Template

(a)

| SELLER      | BUSINESS    | ACQUIRED   | PURCHASER |
|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| CSR Limited | Oil and Gas | Delhi Fund | Esso Inc. |

### Document

(b)

|  |
|--|
| [S CSR] has said that [S it] has sold [S its] [B oil interests] held in [A Delhi Fund]. [P Esso Inc.] did not disclose how much [P they] paid for [A Dehli]. |
|--|

- ▶ Key aspect: need to combine information across multiple mentions of an entity using coreference

Haghighi and Klein (2010)



## Slot Filling: Forums

- ▶ Extract product occurrences in cybercrime forums, but not everything that looks like a product is a product

TITLE: [ buy ] Backconnect **bot**  
 BODY: Looking for a solid backconnect **bot** .  
 If you know of anyone who codes them please let me know

(a) File 0-initiator4856

TITLE: Exploit **cleaning** ?  
 BODY: Have some **Exploits** i need **fud** .

(b) File 0-initiator10815

Not a product in this context

Portnoff et al. (2017), Durrett et al. (2017)



## Open IE + IR

- ▶ Can retrieve additional information about specific events
- ▶ If we're uncertain about extractions, fetch another article to improve confidence

current belief

latest extraction

|             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| ShooterName | Scott Westerhuis |
| NumKilled   | 4                |
| NumWounded  | 2                |
| City        | Platte           |

|             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| ShooterName | Scott Westerhuis |
| NumKilled   | 6                |
| NumWounded  | 0                |
| City        | Platte           |

Narasimhan et al. (2016)

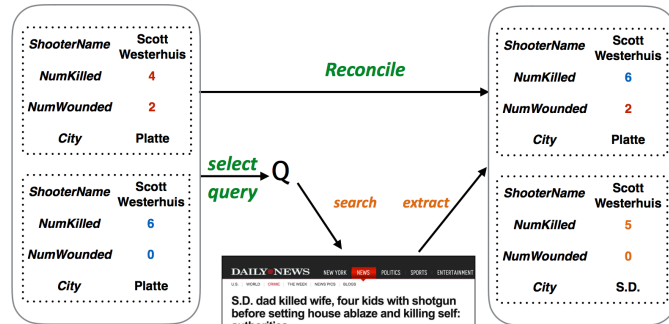


## Open IE + IR

- ▶ Can retrieve additional information about specific events
- ▶ If we're uncertain about extractions, fetch another article to improve confidence

current belief

latest extraction



Narasimhan et al. (2016)



## Open IE + IR

- ▶ Use reinforcement learning to send queries about specific things

$\langle title \rangle + (\text{police} \mid \text{identified} \mid \text{arrested} \mid \text{charged})$   
 $\langle title \rangle + (\text{killed} \mid \text{shooting} \mid \text{injured} \mid \text{dead} \mid \text{people})$   
 $\langle title \rangle + (\text{injured} \mid \text{wounded} \mid \text{victim})$   
 $\langle title \rangle + (\text{city} \mid \text{county} \mid \text{area})$

| System                     | Shootings   |              |              |              |
|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                            | ShooterName | NumKilled    | NumWounded   | City         |
| CRF extractor              | 9.5         | 65.4         | 64.5         | 47.9         |
| Maxent extractor           | 45.2        | 69.7         | 68.6         | 53.7         |
| Confidence Agg. ( $\tau$ ) | 45.2 (0.6)  | 70.3 (0.6)   | 72.3 (0.6)   | 55.8 (0.6)   |
| RL-Extract                 | <b>50.0</b> | <b>77.6*</b> | <b>74.6*</b> | <b>65.6*</b> |
| ORACLE                     | 57.1        | 86.4         | 83.3         | 71.8         |

Narasimhan et al. (2016)

## Open IE



## Open Information Extraction

- ▶ “Open”ness — want to be able to extract all kinds of information from open-domain text
- ▶ “Machine reading the web” — acquire commonsense knowledge just from reading about it, but need to process lots of text
- ▶ Typically no fixed relation inventory





## TextRunner

- Supervised system
  - Extract positive examples of (e, r, e) triples via parsing and heuristics
  - Train a Naive Bayes classifier to filter pairs from raw text: uses features on POS tags, lexical features, stopwords, etc.

*Barack Obama, 44th president of the United States, was born on August 4, 1961 in Honolulu*

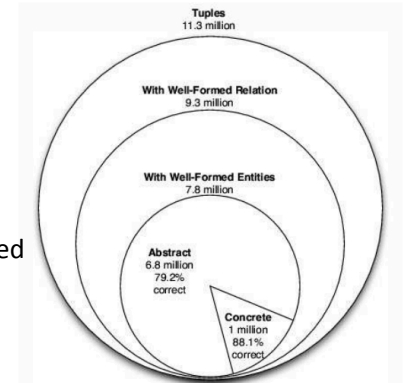
=> *Barack\_Obama, was born in, Honolulu*

- 80x faster than running a parser
  - Use multiple instances of extractions to assign probability to a relation
- Banko et al. (2007)



## Exploiting Redundancy

- 9M web pages / 133M sentences
- 2.2 tuples extracted per sentence, filter based on probabilities
- Concrete: definitely true  
Abstract: possibly true but underspecified
- Hard to evaluate: can assess precision of extracted facts, but how do we know recall?



Banko et al. (2007)



## ReVerb

- More constraints: open relations have to begin with verb, end with preposition, be contiguous (e.g., *was born on*)
- Extract more meaningful relations, particularly with light verbs

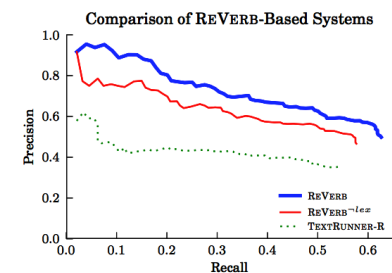
|      |   |
|------|---|
| is   | is an album by, is the author of, is a city in      |
| has  | has a population of, has a Ph.D. in, has a cameo in |
| made | made a deal with, made a promise to                 |
| took | took place in, took control over, took advantage of |
| gave | gave birth to, gave a talk at, gave new meaning to  |
| got  | got tickets to, got a deal on, got funding from     |

Fader et al. (2011)



## ReVerb

- For each verb, identify the longest sequence of words following the verb that satisfy a POS regex ( $V \cdot * P$ ) and which satisfy heuristic lexical constraints on specificity
- Find the nearest arguments on either side of the relation
- Annotators labeled relations in 500 documents to assess recall



Fader et al. (2011)



## NELL

- Entity typing/resolution + relation classification to read facts about things, combine with logical inference as well
- Coupling constraints: types of arguments to relations must match the relation extracted

`zooInCity(Cincinatti Zoo, Cincinatti)`

The **Cincinnati Zoo** is located north of downtown **Cincinnati**  
 Zoo City

Mitchell et al. (2015)



## QA from Open IE

(a) **CCG parse** builds an underspecified semantic representation of the sentence.

| Former  | municipalities                        | in  | Brandenburgh         |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| $\lambda f \lambda x. f(x) \wedge \text{former}(x)$   | $\lambda x. \text{municipalities}(x)$ | $\lambda f \lambda x \lambda y. f(y) \wedge \text{in}(y, x)$        | $\text{Brandenburg}$ |
| $\lambda x. \text{former}(x) \wedge \text{municipalities}(x)$   |                                       | $\lambda f \lambda y. f(y) \wedge \text{in}(y, \text{Brandenburg})$ |                      |
| $l_0 = \lambda x. \text{former}(x) \wedge \text{municipalities}(x) \wedge \text{in}(x, \text{Brandenburg})$ |                                       |   |                      |

(b) **Constant matches** replace underspecified constants with Freebase concepts

$l_0 = \lambda x. \text{former}(x) \wedge \text{municipalities}(x) \wedge \text{in}(x, \text{Brandenburg})$   
 $l_1 = \lambda x. \text{former}(x) \wedge \text{municipalities}(x) \wedge \text{in}(x, \text{Brandenburg})$   
 $l_2 = \lambda x. \text{former}(x) \wedge \text{municipalities}(x) \wedge \text{location.contains}(x, \text{Brandenburg})$   
 $l_3 = \lambda x. \text{former}(x) \wedge \text{OpenRel}(x, \text{Municipality}) \wedge \text{location.contains}(x, \text{Brandenburg})$   
 $l_4 = \lambda x. \text{OpenType}(x) \wedge \text{OpenRel}(x, \text{Municipality}) \wedge \text{location.contains}(x, \text{Brandenburg})$

- Combine open IE with Freebase for question answering Choi et al. (2015)



## Takeaways

- Relation extraction: well-defined task for specific relations, can collect data with distant supervision
- Slot filling: tied to a specific ontology, can be complex and needs annotated data
- Open IE: extracts lots of things, but hard to know how good or useful they are
  - Can combine with standard question answering
  - Add new facts to knowledge bases