

Relation Extraction

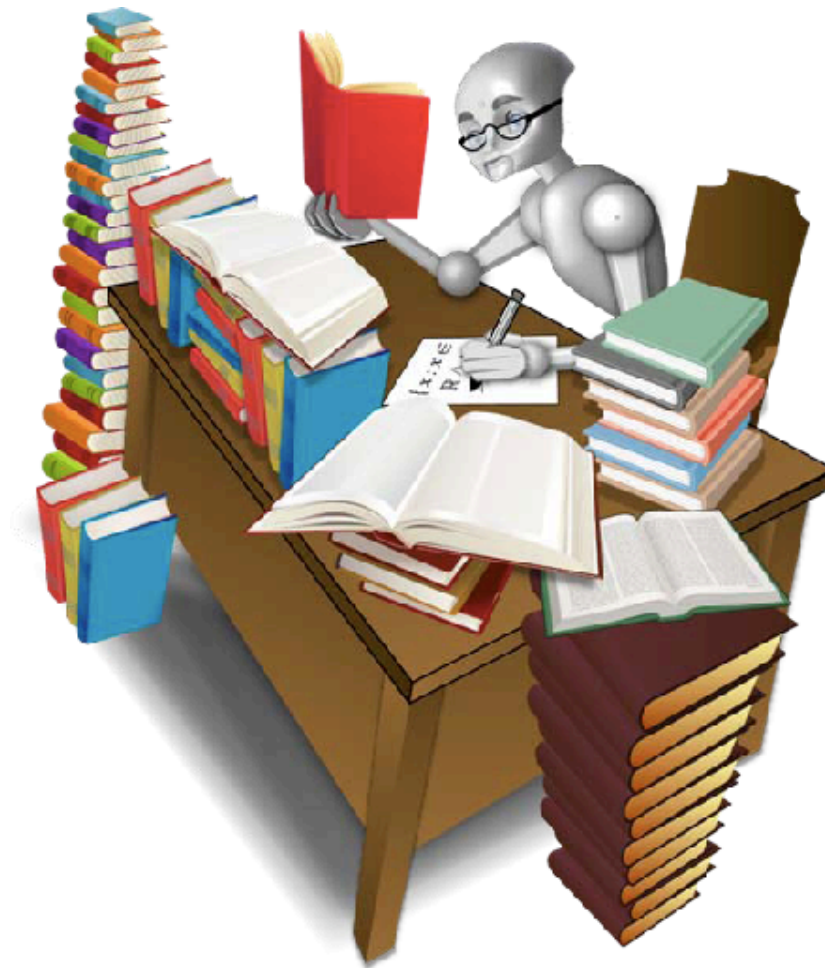
Bill MacCartney

CS224U

26 January 2012

A mish-mash of slides from many people, including Dan Jurafsky, Rion Snow, Jim Martin, Chris Manning, William Cohen, and others

Goal: “Machine Reading”



Background: Information Extraction

- IE = extracting information from text
- Sometimes called *text analytics* commercially
- Extract **entities**
 - (the people, organizations, locations, times, dates, genes, diseases, medicines, etc. in a text)
- Extract the **relations** between entities
- Figure out the larger **events** that are taking place

What is Information Extraction?

As a task:

Filling slots in a database from sub-segments of text.

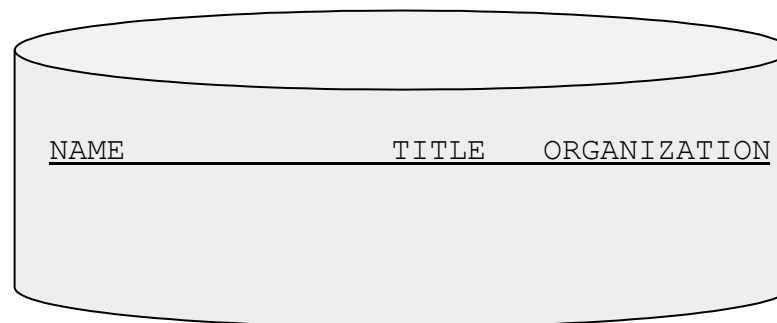
October 14, 2002, 4:00 a.m. PT

For years, Microsoft Corporation CEO Bill Gates railed against the economic philosophy of open-source software with Orwellian fervor, denouncing its communal licensing as a "cancer" that stifled technological innovation.

Today, Microsoft claims to "love" the open-source concept, by which software code is made public to encourage improvement and development by outside programmers. Gates himself says Microsoft will gladly disclose its crown jewels--the coveted code behind the Windows operating system--to select customers.

"We can be open source. We love the concept of shared source," said Bill Veghte, a Microsoft VP. "That's a super-important shift for us in terms of code access."

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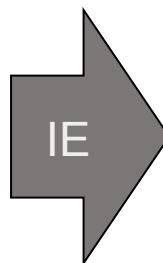
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Bill Veghte	VP	Microsoft
Richard Stallman	founder	Free Soft..

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Information Extraction =
segmentation + classification + association + clustering

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Extracting Structured Knowledge

Each article can contain hundreds or thousands of items of knowledge...

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory** (LLNL) in **Livermore, California** is a scientific research laboratory founded by the University of California in 1952. It is funded by the United States Department of Energy (DOE) and managed by Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC (LLNS), a partnership of the University of California, Bechtel Corporation, Babcock and Wilcox, the URS Corporation, and Battelle Memorial Institute. On October 1, 2007 LLNS assumed management of LLNL from the University of California, which had exclusively managed and operated the Laboratory since its inception 55 years before.

Contents (hide)

- 1 Background
- 2 Origins
- 3 Weapons projects
- 4 Plutonium research
- 5 National Ignition Facility and photon science
- 6 Global security program
- 7 Other programs
- 8 Key accomplishments
- 9 Unique facilities
- 10 World-class computers
- 11 Sponsors
- 12 Directors
- 13 Organization
- 14 Footnotes
- 15 References
- 16 External links and sources

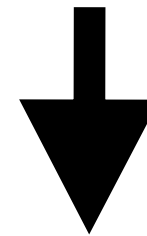
Background

LLNL is self-described as "a premier research and development institution for science and technology applied to national security."^[1] Its principal responsibility is ensuring the safety, security and reliability of the nation's nuclear weapons through the application of advanced science, engineering and technology. The Laboratory also applies its special expertise and multidisciplinary capabilities to preventing the proliferation and use of weapons of mass destruction, bolstering homeland security and solving other nationally important problems, including energy and environmental security, basic science and economic competitiveness.

LLNL is home to many unique facilities and a number of the most powerful computer systems in the world, according to the TOP500 list, including Blue Gene/L, the world's fastest computer from 2004 until Los Alamos National Laboratory's Roadrunner supercomputer surpassed it in 2008. The Lab is a leader in technical innovation: since 1978, LLNL has received a total of 118 prestigious R&D 100 Awards, including

Motto	"Science in the national interest"
Established	1952 by the University of California
Research Type	National security, nuclear science
Budget	US\$1.6 billion
Director	George H. Miller
Staff	6,800
Location	Livermore, California
Campus	3.2 km² (800 acres)
Operating Agency	Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC
Website	www.llnl.gov

“The Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) in Livermore, California is a scientific research laboratory founded by the University of California in 1952.”

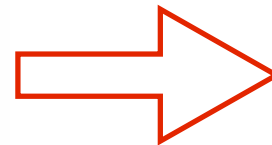


LLNL EQ Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
LLNL LOC-IN California
Livermore LOC-IN California
LLNL IS-A scientific research laboratory
LLNL FOUNDED-BY University of California
LLNL FOUNDED-IN 1952

Goal: Machine-readable summaries



Textual abstract:
Summary for human



Subject	Relation	Object
p53	is_a	protein
Bax	is_a	protein
p53	has_function	apoptosis
Bax	has_function	induction
apoptosis	involved_in	cell_death
Bax	is_in	mitochondrial outer membrane
Bax	is_in	cytoplasm
apoptosis	related_to	caspase activation
...

Structured knowledge extraction:
Summary for machine

From Unstructured Text to Structured Knowledge

Unstructured Text

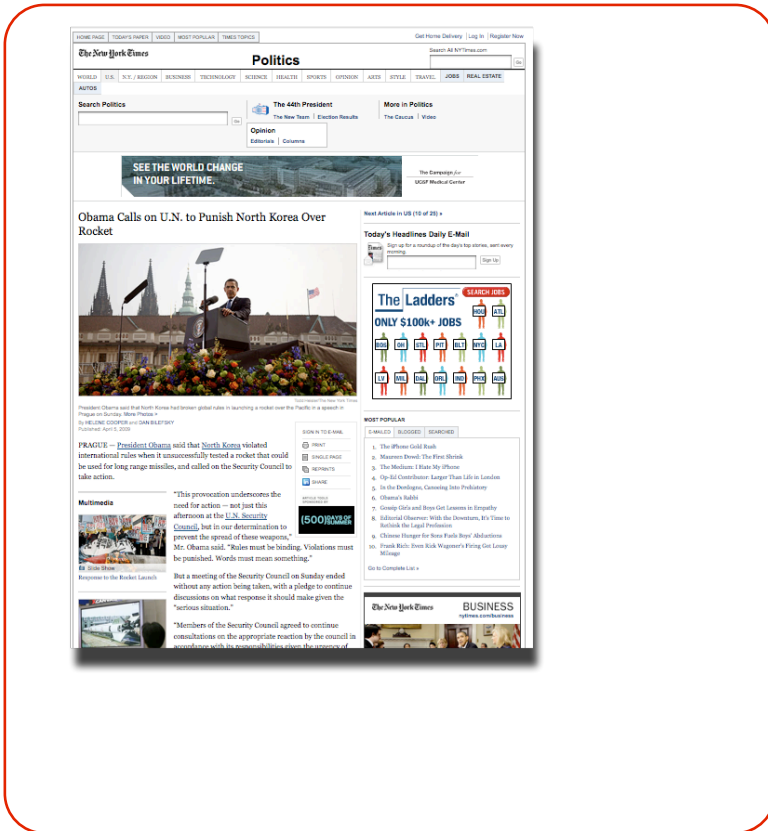


News articles...

slide from Rion Snow

From Unstructured Text to Structured Knowledge

Unstructured Text



Blog posts....

slide from Rion Snow

From Unstructured Text to Structured Knowledge

Unstructured Text



Scientific journal articles...

slide from Rion Snow

From Unstructured Text to Structured Knowledge

Unstructured Text



Tweets, instant messages, chat logs...

slide from Rion Snow

Unstructured Text

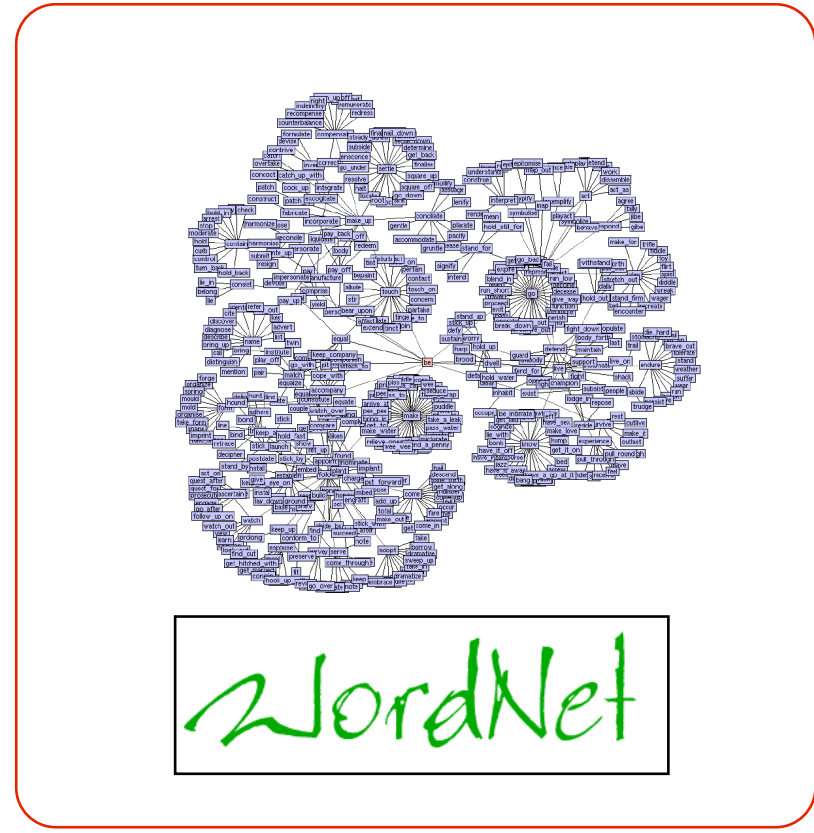


From Unstructured Text to Structured Knowledge

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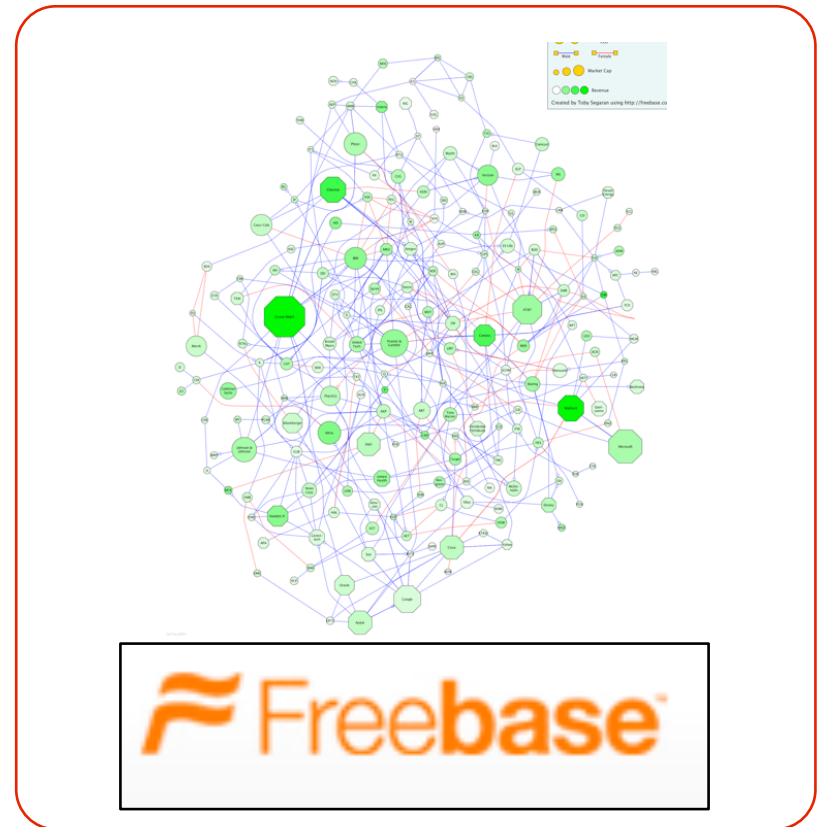


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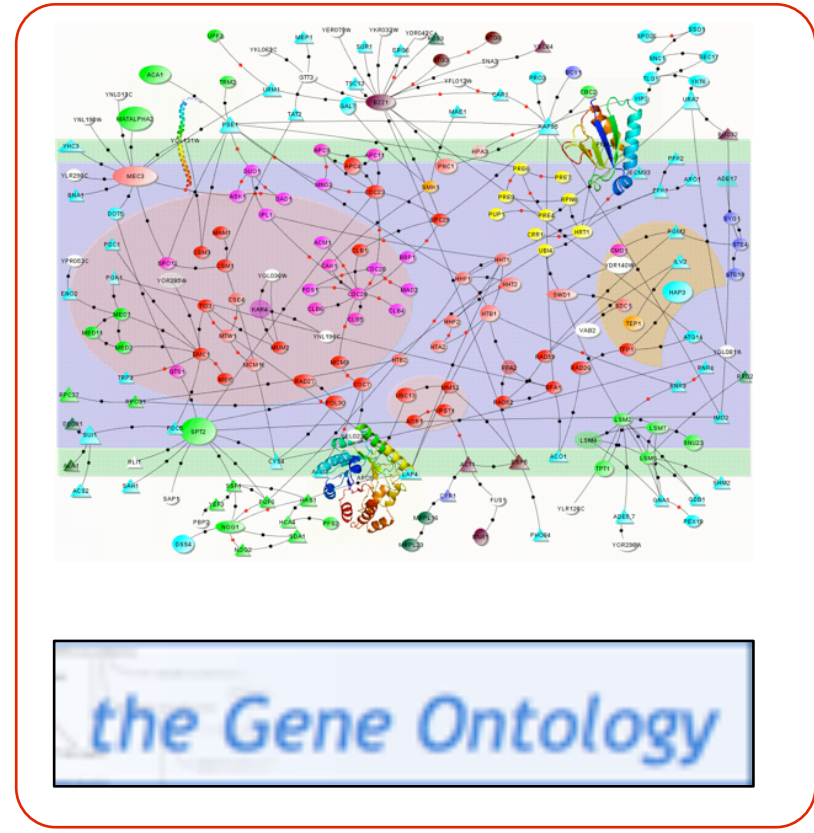


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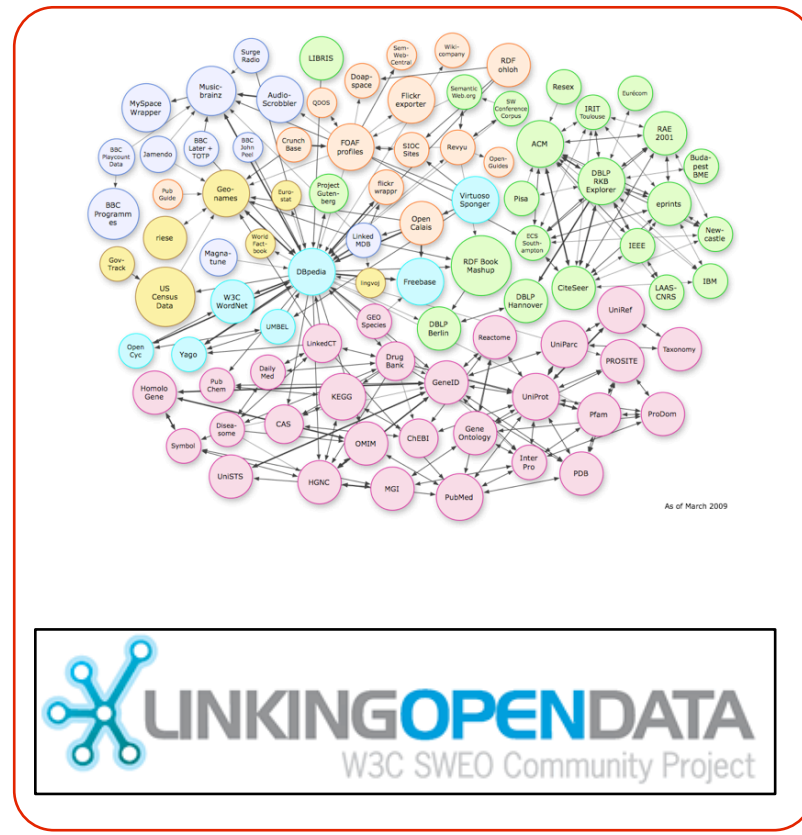


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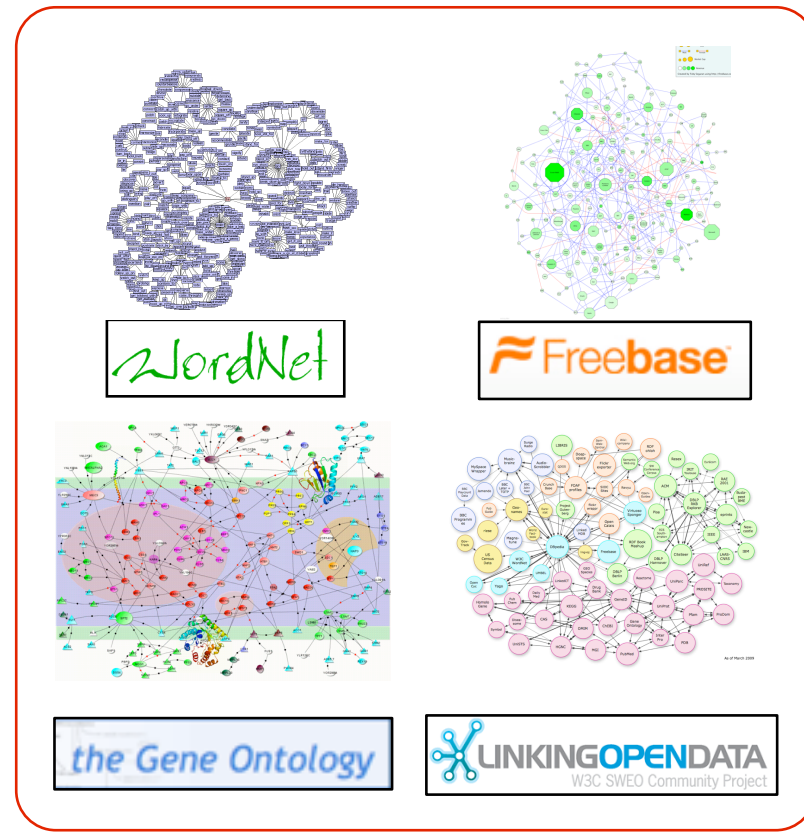


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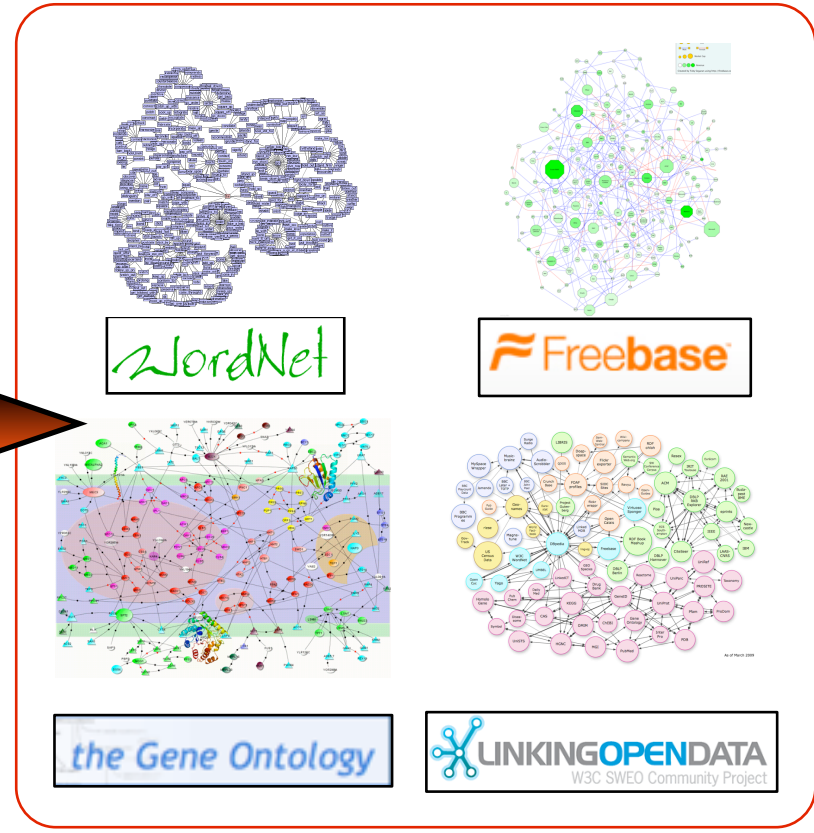
Structured Knowledge



From Unstructured Text to Structured Knowledge

Unstructured Text

Structured Knowledge



More applications of IE?

More applications of IE

- Building & extending knowledge bases and ontologies
- Scholarly literature databases: Google Scholar, CiteSeerX
- People directories: Rapleaf, Spoke, Naymz
- Shopping engines & product search
- Bioinformatics: clinical outcomes, gene interactions, ...
- Patent analysis
- Stock analysis: deals, acquisitions, earnings, hirings & firings
- SEC filings
- Intelligence analysis for business & government








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roller coasters							7 items
Item Name	Image	Description	Capacity	Height	Speed	Add cc	
<input type="checkbox"/> Millennium Force		Millennium Force is a high-speed giga roller coaster. Guests must be in good health to ride this ride. Guests with disabilities are mainstreamed through the ...	1,600 riders per hour	310 ft	93 mph		
<input type="checkbox"/> Texas Giant		At more than 14 stories tall, the Texas Giant is one of the tallest, fastest wooden roller coasters to be found anywhere. The Giant was named the #1 roller ...	1600 riders per hour	143 ft	62-MPH		
<input type="checkbox"/> Cyclone		For other roller coasters named Cyclone , see Cyclone (disambiguation). The Coney Island Cyclone is an ACE Coaster Classic and Coaster Landmark; ...	1200 riders per hour	85 feet	60-MPH		
<input type="checkbox"/> Mean Streak		The Mean Streak is a high-speed wooden roller coaster. The lap bar and seatbelt must be fastened and tightened securely. Special access is via the exit ramp ...	1,600 riders per hour	161 ft	65 mph		
<input type="checkbox"/> SuperMan The Escape		Superman: The Escape is a launched shuttle roller coaster located in the Samurai Summit area of Six Flags Magic Mountain in Valencia, California that opened ...	1050 riders per hour	415 feet	100 mph		
<input type="checkbox"/> Riddler's Revenge		This article is about the Six Flags Magic Mountain roller coaster. For the episode of The Batman, see Riddler's Revenge (The Batman). ...	No value found	156'	65 mph		
<input type="checkbox"/> Alpengeist		Alpengeist is the tallest and one of the fastest full circuit inverted roller coasters in the world. Alpengeist opened in 1997 at Busch Gardens Williamsburg ...	1820 riders per hour	195 ft	67 mph		
<input type="text" value="Add items"/>	<input type="button" value="Add"/>	or Add next 10 items					

Not finding the right items? [Start with an empty Square.](#)

Google Squared

small dogs - Google Squared

http://www.google.com/squared/search?q=small+dogs

Web Images Maps News Video Gmail more

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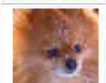

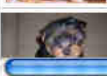
Google Squared LABS

small dogs

Square it Add to this Square

Sign in to save your Squares

10 items

Item Name	Image	Description	Weight	Height	Group	Add cc
<input type="checkbox"/> Chihuahua		Do not let the Chihuahua get away with things you would not allow a large dog to do (Small Dog Syndrome), such as jumping up on humans. ...	6 lb	6-9 inches	Toy	
<input type="checkbox"/> Maltese		Do not allow these dogs to develop Small Dog Syndrome , human induced behaviors, ... Today, the glamorous Maltese is an adored pet and sought-after show dog	8 lbs	18 to 24"	Toy	
<input type="checkbox"/> Bichon Frise		A Bichon Frisé (French, literally meaning curly lap dog) is a small breed of dog of the Bichon type. They are popular pets, similar in appearance to, ...	7-12 lbs	9 - 12 inches	Non Sporting	
<input type="checkbox"/> Affenpinscher		Description, The Affenpinscher is a small dog with a harsh, shaggy coat, and longer hair all over the face. It is a smaller version of a working terrier and ...	7-10 lbs.	10 - 15 inches	Toys	
<input type="checkbox"/> Brussels Griffon		Brussels Griffon Breed Standard. Toy Group. General Appearance A toy dog, intelligent, alert, sturdy, with a thickset, short body, a smart carriage and ...	6-12 pounds	7-8 inches	Toy	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pomeranian		You may find Pomeranian puppies for sale and Pomeranian dogs for sale from quality dog She Is Soo Small . She Has A Gorgous Little Baby Doll Face, ...	4lbs	7-12 inches	Toy	
<input type="checkbox"/> Havanese		The Havanese gives a rugged impression of a little dog , it is sturdy, and while a small breed, it is neither fragile nor overdone. ...	7-13	8-11	Toy	
<input type="checkbox"/> Australian Terrier		"Dedicated to the Advancement of Quality, Purebred Australian Terriers ". Founded	12 - 14 lb	10 in	Terrier	

Named Entity Recognition

- Labeling names of things in web pages:
 - An entity is a discrete thing like “IBM Corporation”
 - But often extended in practice to things like dates, instances of products and chemical/biological substances that aren’t really entities...
 - “Named” means called “IBM” or “Big Blue” not “it”
- E.g.,
 - Many web pages tag various entities
 - “Smart Tags” (Microsoft) inside documents
 - Reuters’ OpenCalais

Named Entity Extraction

- The task: **find** and **classify** names in text, for example:

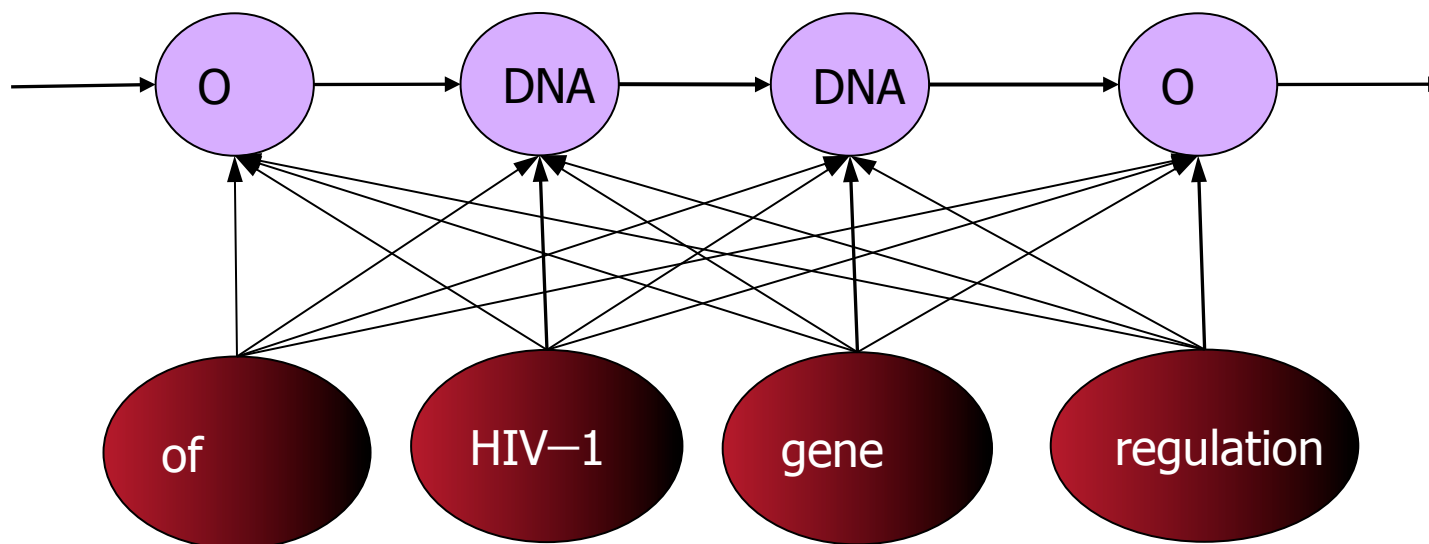
The **European Commission** [ORG] said on Thursday it disagreed with **German** [MISC] advice.

Only **France** [LOC] and **Britain** [LOC] backed **Fischler** [PER] 's proposal .

"What we have to be extremely careful of is how other countries are going to take Germany 's lead", **Welsh National Farmers ' Union** [ORG] (**NFU** [ORG]) chairman **John Lloyd Jones** [PER] said on **BBC** [ORG] radio .

- The purpose:
 - ... a lot of information is really associations between named entities.
 - ... for question answering, answers are usually named entities.
 - ... the same techniques apply to other slot-filling classifications.

Maximum Entropy Markov Model



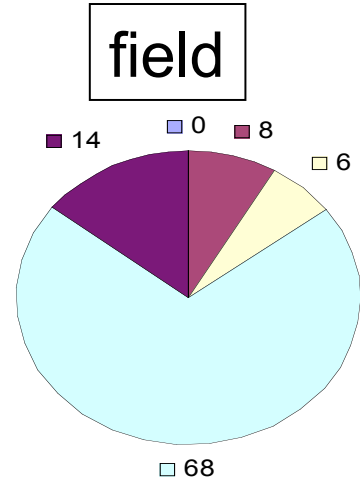
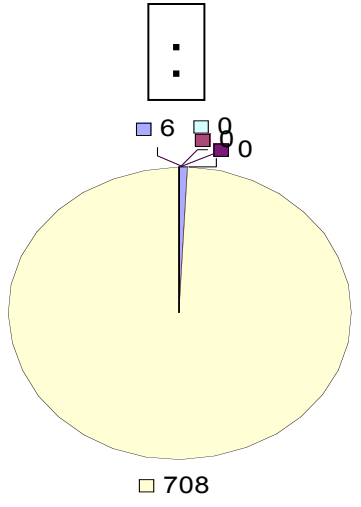
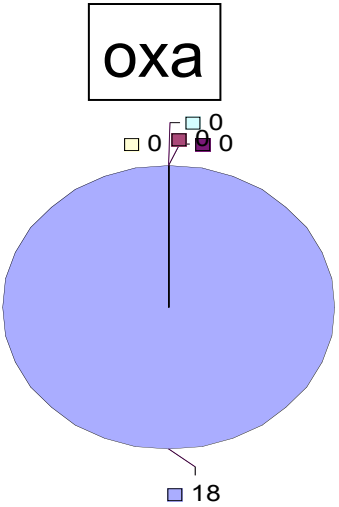
$$P(t | h) = \frac{\exp\left(\sum_{j=1}^m f_j(h, t) \lambda_j\right)}{\sum_{k=1}^K \exp\left(\sum_{j=1}^m f_j(h, t_k) \lambda_j\right)}$$

Interesting Features

- Words
- Word shapes
- Part-of-speech tags
- Parsing information
- Searching the web for the word in a given context
 - *X gene, X mutation, X antagonist*
- Gazetteer
 - list words whose classification is known
- Abbreviation extraction (Schwartz and Hearst, 2003)
 - Identify short and long forms when occurring together in text

... Zn finger homeodomain 2 (Zfh 2) ...

Orthographic (letter *n*-gram) features: what's in a name?



- drug
- company
- movie
- place
- person

Cotrimoxazole

Wethersfield

Alien Fury: Countdown to Invasion

Named entity recognition results

- NER is commonly thought of as a *solved* problem
- Accuracies of >90% are typical
 - (But very genre-dependent: BioMed NER is *much* harder)
- NER isn't usually considered part of NLU
- Reminiscent of “The AI Effect”:
“Every time we figure out a piece of it, it stops being magical; we say, *Oh, that's just a computation.*” —Rodney Brooks

Relation extraction example

CHICAGO (AP) — Citing high fuel prices, United Airlines said Friday it has increased fares by \$6 per round trip on flights to some cities also served by lower-cost carriers. **American Airlines, a unit AMR**, immediately matched the move, **spokesman Tim Wagner** said. **United, a unit of UAL**, said the increase took effect Thursday night and applies to most routes where it competes against discount carriers, such as Chicago to Dallas and Atlanta and Denver to San Francisco, Los Angeles and New York.

Relation types

For generic news texts...

Relations		Examples	Types
Affiliations	Personal	<i>married to, mother of</i>	PER → PER
	Organizational	<i>spokesman for, president of</i>	PER → ORG
	Artifactual	<i>owns, invented, produces</i>	(PER ORG) → ART
Geospatial	Proximity	<i>near, on outskirts</i>	LOC → LOC
	Directional	<i>southeast of</i>	LOC → LOC
Part-Of	Organizational	<i>a unit of, parent of</i>	ORG → ORG
	Political	<i>annexed, acquired</i>	GPE → GPE

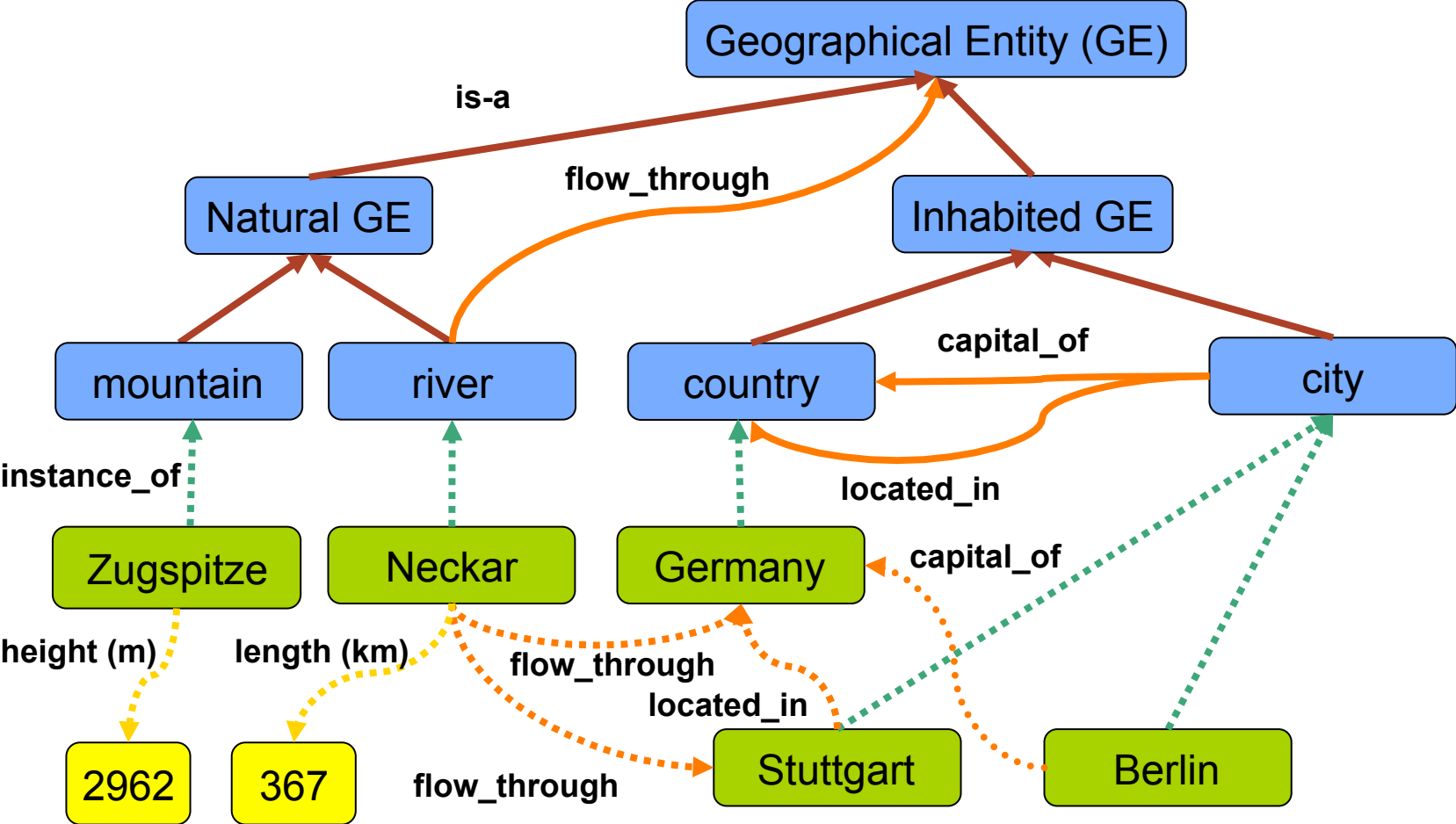
Types of ACE Relations, 2003

- **ROLE** - relates a person to an organization or a geopolitical entity
 - Subtypes: **member, owner, affiliate, client, citizen**
- **PART** - generalized containment
 - Subtypes: subsidiary, physical part-of, set **membership**
- **AT** - permanent and transient locations
 - Subtypes: **located, based-in, residence**
- **SOCIAL**- social relations among persons
 - Subtypes: **parent, sibling, spouse, grandparent, associate**

Frequent Freebase Relations

Relation name	Size	Example
/people/person/nationality	281,107	John Dugard, South Africa
/location/location/contains	253,223	Belgium, Nijlen
/people/person/profession	208,888	Dusa McDuff, Mathematician
/people/person/place_of_birth	105,799	Edwin Hubble, Marshfield
/dining/restaurant/cuisine	86,213	MacAyo's Mexican Kitchen, Mexican
/business/business_chain/location	66,529	Apple Inc., Apple Inc., South Park, NC
/biology/organism_classification_rank	42,806	Scorpaeniformes, Order
/film/film/genre	40,658	Where the Sidewalk Ends, Film noir
/film/film/language	31,103	Enter the Phoenix, Cantonese
/biology/organism_higher_classification	30,052	Calopteryx, Calopterygidae
/film/film/country	27,217	Turtle Diary, United States
/film/writer/film	23,856	Irving Shulman, Rebel Without a Cause
/film/director/film	23,539	Michael Mann, Collateral
/film/producer/film	22,079	Diane Eskenazi, Aladdin
/people/deceased_person/place_of_death	18,814	John W. Kern, Asheville
/music/artist/origin	18,619	The Octopus Project, Austin
/people/person/religion	17,582	Joseph Chartrand, Catholicism
/book/author/works_written	17,278	Paul Auster, Travels in the Scriptorium
/soccer/football_position/players	17,244	Midfielder, Chen Tao
/people/deceased_person/cause_of_death	16,709	Richard Daintree, Tuberculosis
/book/book/genre	16,431	Pony Soldiers, Science fiction
/film/film/music	14,070	Stavisky, Stephen Sondheim
/business/company/industry	13,805	ATS Medical, Health care

Relations in ontologies: geographical



Design: Philipp Cimiano

Other relations: disease outbreaks

May 19 1995, Atlanta -- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, which is in the front line of the world's response to the deadly **Ebola** epidemic in **Zaire**, is finding itself hard pressed to cope with the crisis...

Disease Outbreaks in *The New York Times*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Disease Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Jan. 1995	Malaria	Ethiopia
July 1995	Mad Cow Disease	U.K.
Feb. 1995	Pneumonia	U.S.

**Information
Extraction System
(e.g., NYU's
Proteus)**

Other relations: protein interactions

„We show that CBF-A and CBF-C interact with each other to form a CBF-A-CBF-C complex and that CBF-B does not interact with CBF-A or CBF-C individually but that it associates with the CBF-A-CBF-C complex.“

CBF-A $\xleftrightarrow[\text{complex}]{\text{interact}}$ CBF-C

CBF-B $\xrightarrow{\text{associates}}$ CBF-A-CBF-C complex

Other relations: UMLS

- **Unified Medical Language System**
 - integrates linguistic, terminological and semantic information
 - Semantic Network consists of 134 semantic types and 54 relations between types

Pharmacologic Substance	affects	Pathologic Function
Pharmacologic Substance	causes	Pathologic Function
Pharmacologic Substance	complicates	Pathologic Function
Pharmacologic Substance	diagnoses	Pathologic Function
Pharmacologic Substance	prevents	Pathologic Function
Pharmacologic Substance	treats	Pathologic Function

Relations in ontologies: GO (Gene Ontology)

- **GO (Gene Ontology)**

- Aligns descriptions of gene products in different databases, including plant, animal and microbial genomes
- Organizing principles are molecular function, biological process and cellular component

Accession:	GO:0009292
Ontology:	biological process
Synonyms:	broad: genetic exchange
Definition:	In the absence of a sexual life cycle, the processes involved in the introduction of genetic information to create a genetically different individual.
Term Lineage	all : all (164142) GO:0008150 : biological process (115947) GO:0007275 : development (11892) GO:0009292 : genetic transfer (69)

Why this is hard: Ambiguity!

Which relations hold between two entities?



Treatment

Cure?
Prevent?
Side Effect?



Disease

Relations between disease & treatment

- Cure

These results suggest that con A-induced hepatitis was ameliorated by pretreatment with TJ-135.

- Prevent

A two-dose combined hepatitis A and B vaccine would facilitate immunization programs.

- Vague

... effect of interferon on hepatitis B.

Relations between words

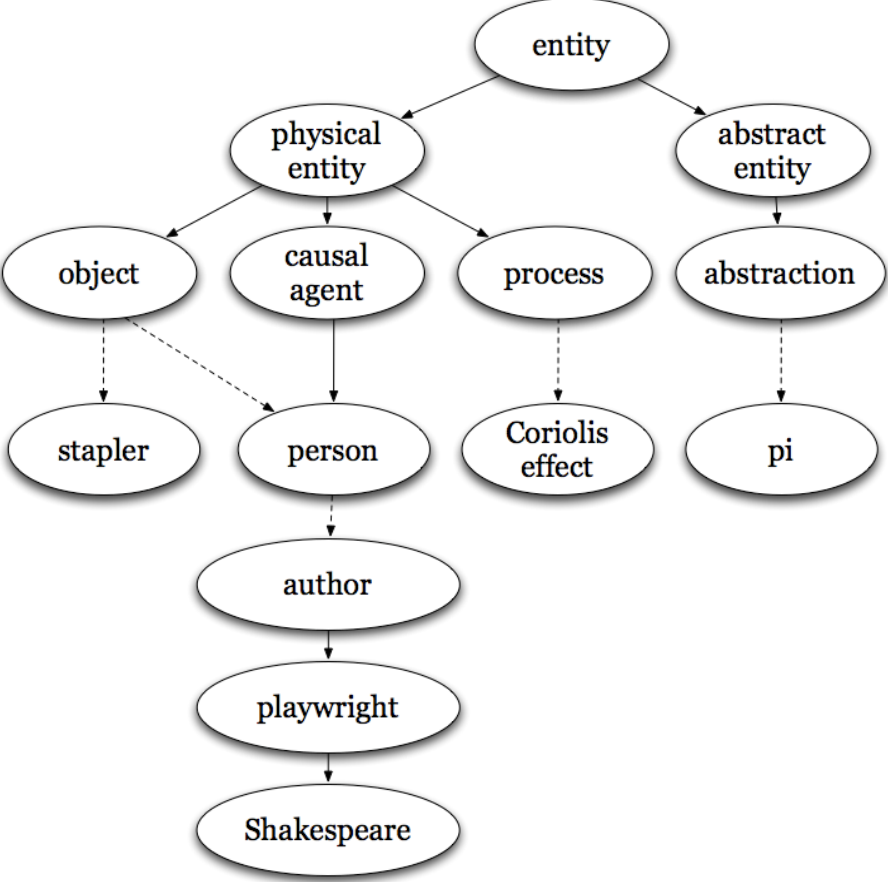
- Language understanding applications need word meaning!
 - Question answering
 - Conversational agents
 - Summarization
- One key meaning component: word relations
 - Hierarchical (hypernym/hyponym) relations
 - “San Francisco” is a “city”
 - Other relations between words
 - “alternator” is a part of a “car”

Hyponymy

- One sense is a **hyponym** of another if the first sense is more specific, denoting a subclass of the other
 - *car* is a hyponym of *vehicle*
 - *dog* is a hyponym of *animal*
 - *mango* is a hyponym of *fruit*
- Conversely
 - *vehicle* is a hypernym/superordinate of *car*
 - *animal* is a hypernym of *dog*
 - *fruit* is a hypernym of *mango*

superordinate	vehicle	fruit	furniture	mammal
hyponym	car	mango	chair	dog

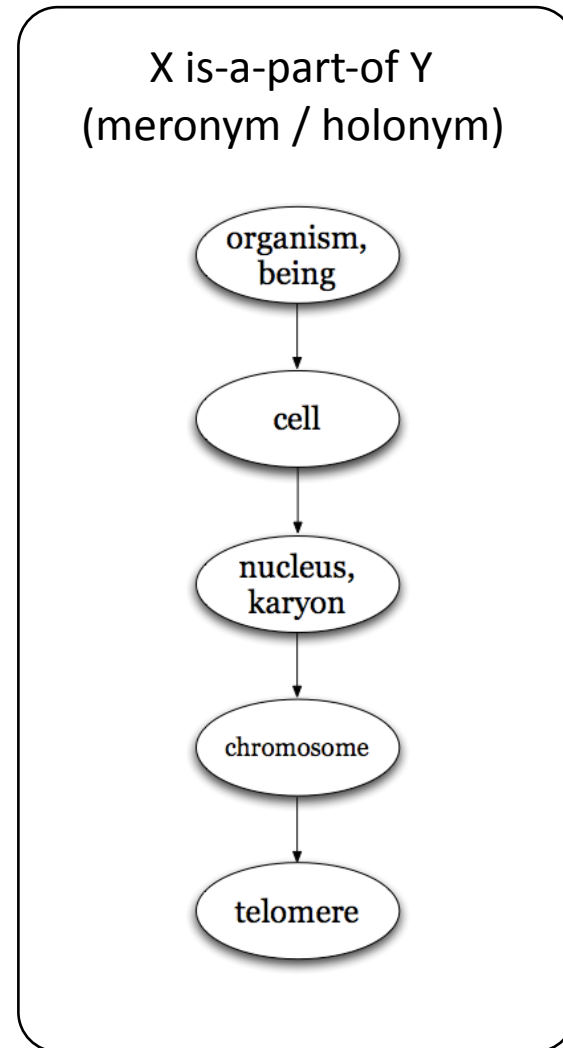
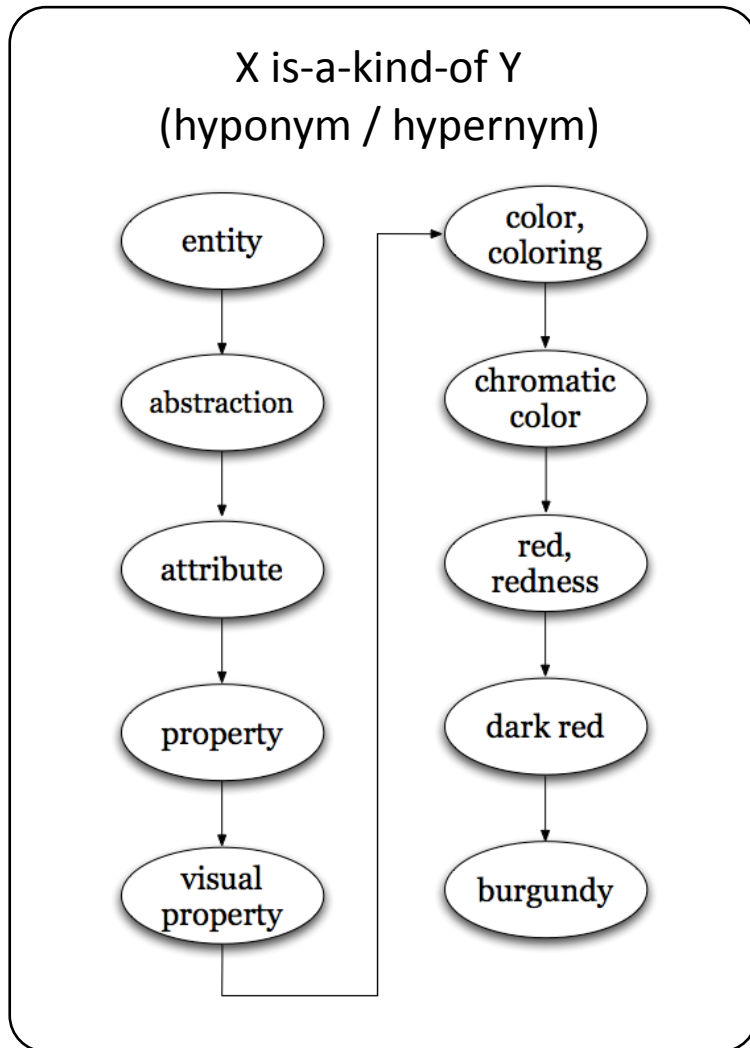
The WordNet noun hierarchy



Properties:
Transitive, Acyclic

<http://wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn>

WordNet relations



WordNet Noun Relations

Relation	Also Called	Definition	Example
Hypernym	Superordinate	From concepts to superordinates	<i>breakfast</i> ¹ → <i>meal</i> ¹
Hyponym	Subordinate	From concepts to subtypes	<i>meal</i> ¹ → <i>lunch</i> ¹
Instance Hypernym	Instance	From instances to their concepts	<i>Austen</i> ¹ → <i>author</i> ¹
Instance Hyponym	Has-Instance	From concepts to concept instances	<i>composer</i> ¹ → <i>Bach</i> ¹
Member Meronym	Has-Member	From groups to their members	<i>faculty</i> ² → <i>professor</i> ¹
Member Holonym	Member-Of	From members to their groups	<i>copilot</i> ¹ → <i>crew</i> ¹
Part Meronym	Has-Part	From wholes to parts	<i>table</i> ² → <i>leg</i> ³
Part Holonym	Part-Of	From parts to wholes	<i>course</i> ⁷ → <i>meal</i> ¹
Substance Meronym		From substances to their subparts	<i>water</i> ¹ → <i>oxygen</i> ¹
Substance Holonym		From parts of substances to wholes	<i>gin</i> ¹ → <i>martini</i> ¹
Antonym		Semantic opposition between lemmas	<i>leader</i> ¹ ↔ <i>follower</i> ¹
Derivationally Related Form		Lemmas w/same morphological root	<i>destruction</i> ¹ ↔ <i>destroy</i> ¹

WordNet is incomplete

Ontological relations are missing for many words:

In WordNet 3.1	Not in WordNet 3.1
insulin progesterone	leptin pregnenolone
combustibility navigability	affordability reusability
HTML	XML
Google, Yahoo	Microsoft, IBM

Esp. for specific domains: restaurants, auto parts, finance

Relation extraction: 5 easy methods

1. Hand-built patterns
2. Supervised methods
3. Bootstrapping (seed) methods
4. Unsupervised methods
5. Distant supervision

Relation extraction: 5 easy methods

- 1. Hand-built patterns**
2. Supervised methods
3. Bootstrapping (seed) methods
4. Unsupervised methods
5. Distant supervision

A complex hand-built extraction rule

```
;;; For <company> appoints <person> <position>

(defun appoint
  "np-sem(C-company)? rn? sa? vg(C-appoint) np-sem(C-person) ', '?
  to-be? np(C-position) to-succeed?:
  company-at=1.attributes, sa=3.span, lv=4.span, person-at=5.attributes
  position-at=8.attributes |
  ...
  (defun when-appoint (phrase-type)
    (let ((person-at (binding 'person-at))
          (company-entity (entity-bound 'company-at))
          (person-entity (essential-entity-bound 'person-at 'C-person))
          (position-entity (entity-bound 'position-at))
          (predecessor-entity (entity-bound 'predecessor-at))
          new-event)
      (not-an-antecedent position-entity)
      ;; if no company is specified for position, use agent
      ...
```

NYU Proteus

Problems

- Have to write many new rules for each possible relation
 - hard to write
 - hard to maintain
 - there are a zillion of them
 - domain-dependent
- Can we do something more general?

Adding hyponyms to WordNet

- Intuition from Hearst (1992)
 - “Agar is a substance prepared from a mixture of red algae, such as *Gelidium*, for laboratory or industrial use”
- What does *Gelidium* mean?
- How do you know?



Adding hyponyms to WordNet

- Intuition from Hearst (1992)
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- What does *Gelidium* mean?
- How do you know?



Predicting the hyponym relation

“...works by such **authors** as Herrick, Goldsmith, and **Shakespeare**.”

“If you consider **authors** like **Shakespeare**...”

“Some **authors** (including **Shakespeare**)...”

“**Shakespeare** was the **author** of several...”

“**Shakespeare**, **author** of *The Tempest*...”



Shakespeare IS-A **author** (0.87)

How can we capture the variability of expression of a relation in natural text from a large, unannotated corpus?

Hearst's lexico-syntactic patterns

“Y such as X ((, X)* (, and/or) X)”

“such Y as X...”

“X... or other Y”

“X... and other Y”

“Y including X...”

“Y, especially X...”

(Hearst, 1992): Automatic Acquisition of Hyponyms

Examples of Hearst patterns

Hearst pattern	Example occurrences
X and other Y	...temples, treasuries, and other important civic buildings.
X or other Y	bruises, wounds, broken bones or other injuries...
Y such as X	The bow lute, such as the Bambara ndang...
such Y as X	...such authors as Herrick, Goldsmith, and Shakespeare.
Y including X	...common-law countries, including Canada and England...
Y, especially X	European countries, especially France, England, and Spain...

Patterns for detecting part-whole relations (meronym-holonym)

Berland and Charniak (1999)



Berland pattern	Example occurrences
NP_Y 's NP_X :	...building's basement...
NP_X of {the a} NP_Y :	...basement of a building...
NP_X in {the a} NP_X :	...basements in a building...
NP_X of NP_Y :	...basements of buildings...
NP_X in NP_Y :	...basements in buildings...

Results with hand-built patterns

- Hearst: hypernyms
 - 66% precision with “X and other Y” patterns
- Berland & Charniak: meronyms
 - 55% precision

Problem with hand-built patterns

- Requires that we hand-build patterns for each relation!
- Don't want to have to do this for all possible relations!
- Plus, we'd like better accuracy

Relation extraction: 5 easy methods

1. Hand-built patterns
2. **Supervised methods**
3. Bootstrapping (seed) methods
4. Unsupervised methods
5. Distant supervision

Supervised relation extraction

- Sometimes done in 3 steps:
 1. Find all pairs of named entities
 2. Decide if the two entities are related
 3. If yes, then classify the relation
- Why the extra step?
 - Cuts down on training time for classification by eliminating most pairs
 - Producing separate feature-sets that are appropriate for each task

Relation analysis

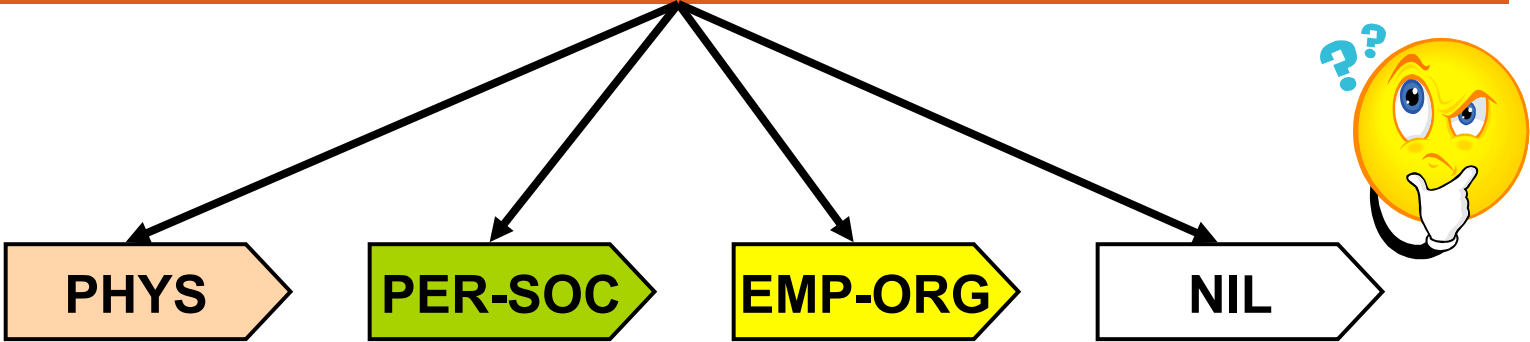
- Usually just run on named entities within the same sentence

```
function FINDRELATIONS(words) returns relations  
  
  relations ← nil  
  entities ← FINDENTITIES(words)  
  forall entity pairs  $\langle e1, e2 \rangle$  in entities do  
    if RELATED?(e1, e2)  
      relations ← relations + CLASSIFYRELATION(e1, e2)
```


Relation extraction

- Task definition: to label the semantic relation between a pair of entities in a sentence (fragment)

...[**leader** arg-1] of a minority [**government** arg-2]...



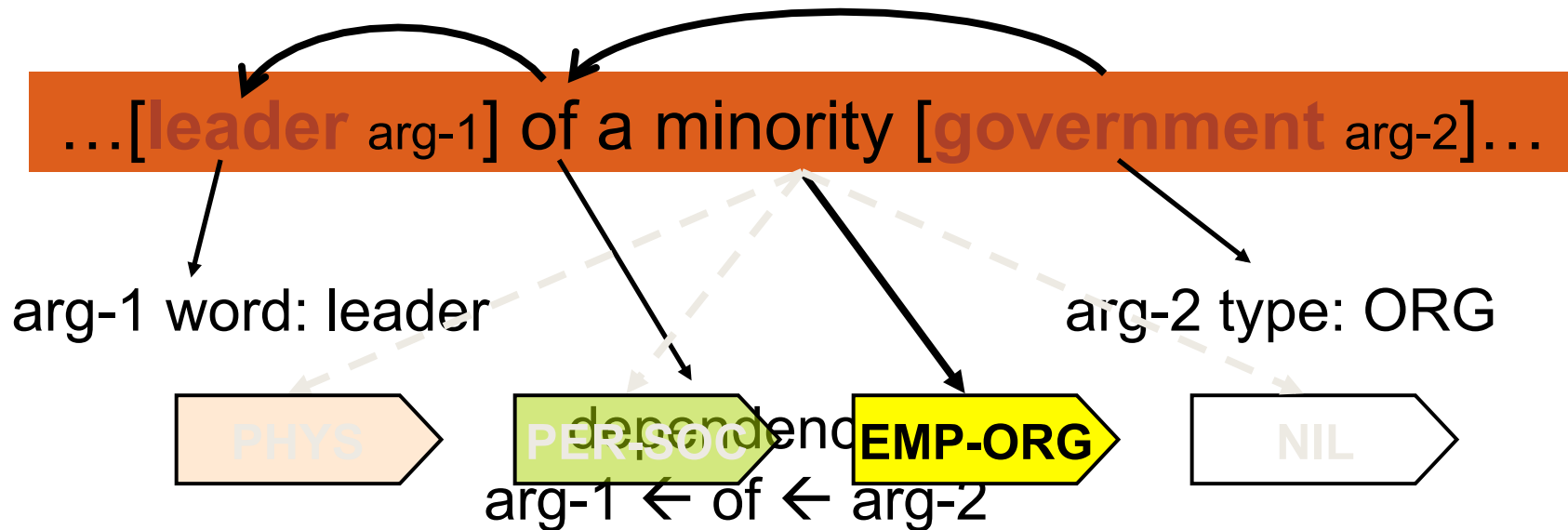
PHYS: Physical

PER-SOC: Personal / Social

EMP-ORG: Employment / Membership / Subsidiary

Supervised learning

- Supervised machine learning (e.g. [Zhou et al. 2005], [Bunescu & Mooney 2005], [Zhang et al. 2006], [Surdeanu & Ciaramita 2007])



- Training data is needed for each relation type

ACE 2008 tasks

- EDR (Entity Detection and Recognition)
 - within-document (“local”)
 - cross-document (“global”)
- RDR (Relation Detection and Recognition)
 - within-document (“local”)
 - cross-document (“global”)

ACE 2008

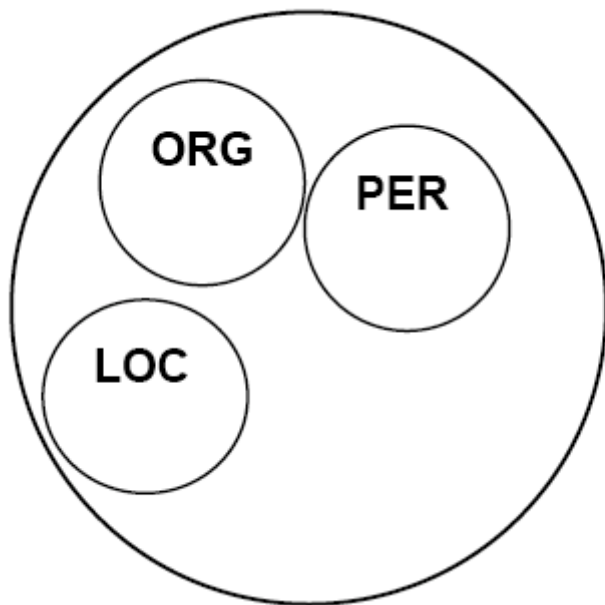
- An **entity** is an object or set of objects in the world.
- A **mention** is a reference to an entity.
 - Name Mention: *Joe Smith*
 - Nominal Mention: *the guy wearing a blue shirt*
 - Pronoun Mentions: *he, him*

ACE 2008: five entity types

- **Person (PER)** - Human individual or group.
 - PER.Individual [Bill Clinton], [The President of the U.S.]
 - PER.Group: [Analysts], [IBM's lawyers] [the house painters]
- **Organization (ORG)** - Corporation, agencies, etc. groups
 - ORG.GOV: [*KGB*], [*the administration*]
 - ORG.COM, ORG.EDU, ORG.NONGOV "*The Red Cross*"
 - ORG.REL, ORG.SCI, ORG.SPO
 - ORG.ENT: [*the Roundabout Theater Company*]

ACE 2008: five entity types

- **Geo-political Entity (GPE)** - GPE entities are geographical regions defined by political and/or social groups
 - NATION, CONTINENT, STATE, POPCENTER, etc
 - [France], [The people of France]



- **GPE.ORG** - France signed a treaty with Germany last week.
- **GPE.PER** - France vacations in August.
- **GPE.LOC** - The world leaders met in France yesterday.
- **GPE.GPE** - France produces better wine than New Jersey.

ACE 2008: five entity types

- **Location (LOC)** - Location entities are limited to geographical entities such as geographical areas and landmasses, bodies of water, and geological formations.
 - ADDRESS, BOUNDARY, CELESTIAL, WATER-BODY, LAND-REGION-NATURAL, REGION-GENERAL
- **Facility (FAC)** - Buildings and other permanent man-made structures
 - AIRPORT, PLANT, PATH (street, bridge), etc.

ACE 2008: EDR

- For each entity, all mentions of the entity are recorded and coreferenced

ACE 2008: six relation types

Type	Subtype
ART (artifact)	User-Owner-Inventor-Manufacturer
GEN-AFF (General affiliation)	Citizen-Resident-Religion-Ethnicity, Org-Location
METONYMY*	<i>None</i>
ORG-AFF (Org-affiliation)	Employment, Founder, Ownership, Student-Alum, Sports-Affiliation, Investor-Shareholder, Membership
PART-WHOLE (part-to-whole)	Artifact, Geographical, Subsidiary
PER-SOC* (person-social)	Business, Family, Lasting-Personal
PHYS* (physical)	Located, Near

ACE **Agent-Artifact** Relation

- User-Owner-Inventor-Manufacturer

PER-FAC

<i>[My house] is in West Philadelphia</i>			
Class	Type	Argument 1	Argument 2
<i>Possessive Asserted Unspecified</i>	<i>Agent-Artifact.UOIM</i>	<i>My</i>	<i>My house</i>

ACE General-Affiliation Relation

- Citizen-Resident-Religion-Ethnicity

PER-GPE

<i>a sheep shearer from New Zealand</i>			
Class	Type	Argument 1	Argument 2
<i>Preposition Asserted Unspecified</i>	<i>Gen-Aff.CRRE</i>	<i>a sheep shearer from New Zealand</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>

- Org-Location-Origin

ORG-LOC

<i>a small robotics company in a St. Louis suburb</i>			
Class	Type	Argument 1	Argument 2
<i>Preposition Asserted Unspecified</i>	<i>Gen-Aff.Loc-Origin</i>	<i>a small robotics company in a St. Louis suburb</i>	<i>a St. Louis suburb</i>

ACE **ORG-Affiliation** Relation

- Employment

PER-ORG

<i>the CEO of Microsoft</i>			
Class	Type	Argument 1	Argument 2
<i>Preposition Asserted Unspecified</i>	<i>Org-Aff.Employment</i>	<i>the CEO of Microsoft</i>	<i>Microsoft</i>

- Owner

PER-ORG

<i>[Dallas Cowboys owner] Jerry Jones</i>			
Class	Type	Argument 1	Argument 2
<i>PreMod Asserted Unspecified</i>	<i>Org-Aff.Ownership</i>	<i>Dallas Cowboys owner</i>	<i>Dallas Cowboys</i>

- + Founder, Membership, Sports-Affiliation, Shareholder

ACE Part-Whole Relation

- GEO

FAC-FAC

<i>St. Vartan's Cathedral, on Second Avenue</i>			
Class	Type	Argument 1	Argument 2
<i>Preposition Asserted Unspecified</i>	<i>Part-Whole.Geo</i>	<i>St. Vartan's Cathedral, on Second Avenue</i>	<i>Second Avenue</i>

- SUBSIDIARY

ORG-ORG

<i>Microsoft's accounting department</i>			
Class	Type	Argument 1	Argument 2
<i>Possessive Asserted Unspecified</i>	<i>Part-Whole.Subsidiary</i>	<i>Microsoft's accounting department</i>	<i>Microsoft</i>

ACE Personal-Social Relation

- Business

PER-PER

<i>his lawyer</i>			
Class	Type	Argument 1	Argument 2
<i>Possessive Asserted Unspecified</i>	<i>Per-Social.Business</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his lawyer</i>

- Family

PER-PER

<i>relatives of the dead</i>			
Class	Type	Argument 1	Argument 2
<i>Preposition Asserted Unspecified</i>	<i>Per-Social.Family</i>	<i>relatives of the dead</i>	<i>the dead</i>

- Lasting

PER-PER

<i>his friendship with some right-wing mayors</i>			
Class	Type	Argument 1	Argument 2
<i>Possessive Asserted Unspecified</i>	<i>Per-Social.Lasting</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>some right-wing mayors</i>

ACE **Physical** Relation

- **LOCATED**

PER-GPE

<i>He was campaigning in his home state of Tennessee</i>			
Class	Type	Argument 1	Argument 2
<i>Verbal Asserted Past</i>	<i>Physical.Located</i>	<i>He</i>	<i>his home state of Tennessee</i>

- **NEAR**

GPE-GPE

<i>a town some 50 miles south of Salzburg in the central Austrian Alps</i>			
Class	Type	Argument 1	Argument 2
<i>Preposition Asserted Unspecified</i>	<i>Physical.Near</i>	<i>a town some 50 miles south of Salzburg in the central Austrian Alps</i>	<i>Salzburg</i>

PER-FAC

<i>Muslim youths recently staged a half dozen rallies in front of the embassy</i>			
Class	Type	Argument 1	Argument 2
<i>Other Asserted Past</i>	<i>Physical.Near</i>	<i>Muslim youths</i>	<i>the embassy</i>

ACE 2008 Training data

Source	Training epoch	Approximate size
English Resources		
Broadcast News	3/03 – 6/03	55,000 words
Broadcast Conversations	3/03 – 6/03	40,000 words
Newswire	3/03 – 6/03	50,000 words
Weblog	11/04 – 2/05	40,000 words
Usenet	11/04 – 2/05	40,000 words
Conversational Telephone Speech	11/04-12/04 (differentiated by topic vs. eval)	40,000 words
Arabic Resources		
Broadcast News	10/00 – 12/00	30,000+ words
Newswire	10/00 – 12/00	55,000+ words
Weblog	11/04 – 2/05	20,000+ words

Features: words

American Airlines, a unit of AMR, immediately matched the move, spokesman *Tim Wagner* said.

Bag-of-words features

WM1 = {American, Airlines}, WM2 = {Tim, Wagner}

Head-word features

HM1 = Airlines, HM2 = Wagner, HM12 = Airlines+Wagner

Words in between

WBNULL = false, WBFL = NULL, WBF = a, WBL = spokesman,
WBO = {unit, of, AMR, immediately, matched, the, move}

Words before and after

BM1F = NULL, BM1L = NULL, AM2F = said, AM2L = NULL

Word features yield good precision, but poor recall

Features: NE type & mention level

American Airlines, a unit of AMR, immediately matched the move, spokesman *Tim Wagner* said.

Named entity types (ORG, LOC, PER, etc.)

ET1 = ORG, ET2 = PER, ET12 = ORG-PER

Mention levels (NAME, NOMINAL, or PRONOUN)

ML1 = NAME, ML2 = NAME, ML12 = NAME+NAME

Named entity type features help recall a lot

Mention level features have little impact

Features: overlap

American Airlines, a unit of AMR, immediately matched the move, spokesman *Tim Wagner* said.

Number of mentions and words in between

#MB = 1, #WB = 9

Does one mention include in the other?

M1>M2 = false, M1<M2 = false

Conjunctive features

ET12+M1>M2 = ORG-PER>false

ET12+M1<M2 = ORG-PER>false

HM12+M1>M2 = Airlines+Wagner>false

HM12+M1<M2 = Airlines+Wagner>false

These features hurt precision a lot, but also help recall a lot

Features: base phrase chunking

American Airlines, a unit of AMR, immediately matched the move, spokesman Tim Wagner said.

Parse using the [Stanford Parser](#), then apply Sabine Buchholz's [chunklink.pl](#):

0	B-NP	NNP	American	NOFUNC	Airlines	1	B-S/B-S/B-NP/B-NP
1	I-NP	NNPS	Airlines	NP	matched	9	I-S/I-S/I-NP/I-NP
2	O	COMMA	COMMA	NOFUNC	Airlines	1	I-S/I-S/I-NP
3	B-NP	DT	a	NOFUNC	unit	4	I-S/I-S/I-NP/B-NP/B-NP
4	I-NP	NN	unit	NP	Airlines	1	I-S/I-S/I-NP/I-NP/I-NP
5	B-PP	IN	of	PP	unit	4	I-S/I-S/I-NP/I-NP/B-PP
6	B-NP	NNP	AMR	NP	of	5	I-S/I-S/I-NP/I-NP/I-PP/B-NP
7	O	COMMA	COMMA	NOFUNC	Airlines	1	I-S/I-S/I-NP
8	B-ADVP	RB	immediately	ADVP	matched	9	I-S/I-S/B-ADVP
9	B-VP	VBD	matched	VP/S	matched	9	I-S/I-S/B-VP
10	B-NP	DT	the	NOFUNC	move	11	I-S/I-S/I-VP/B-NP
11	I-NP	NN	move	NP	matched	9	I-S/I-S/I-VP/I-NP
12	O	COMMA	COMMA	NOFUNC	matched	9	I-S
13	B-NP	NN	spokesman	NOFUNC	Wagner	15	I-S/B-NP
14	I-NP	NNP	Tim	NOFUNC	Wagner	15	I-S/I-NP
15	I-NP	NNP	Wagner	NP	matched	9	I-S/I-NP
16	B-VP	VBD	said	VP	matched	9	I-S/B-VP
17	O	.	.	NOFUNC	matched	9	I-S

[_{NP} American Airlines], [_{NP} a unit] [_{PP} of] [_{NP} AMR], [_{ADVP} immediately]
[_{VP} matched] [_{NP} the move], [_{NP} spokesman Tim Wagner] [_{VP} said].

Features: base phrase chunking

[_{NP} American Airlines], [_{NP} a unit] [_{PP} of] [_{NP} AMR], [_{ADVP} immediately]
[_{VP} matched] [_{NP} the move], [_{NP} spokesman Tim Wagner] [_{VP} said].

Phrase heads before and after

CPHBM1F = NULL, CPHBM1L = NULL, CPHAM2F = said, CPHAM2L = NULL

Phrase heads in between

CPHBNULL = false, CPHBFL = NULL, CPHBF = unit, CPHBL = move

CPHBO = {of, AMR, immediately, matched}

Phrase label paths

CPP = [NP, PP, NP, ADVP, VP, NP]

CPPH = NULL

These features increased both precision & recall by 4-6%

Features: syntactic features

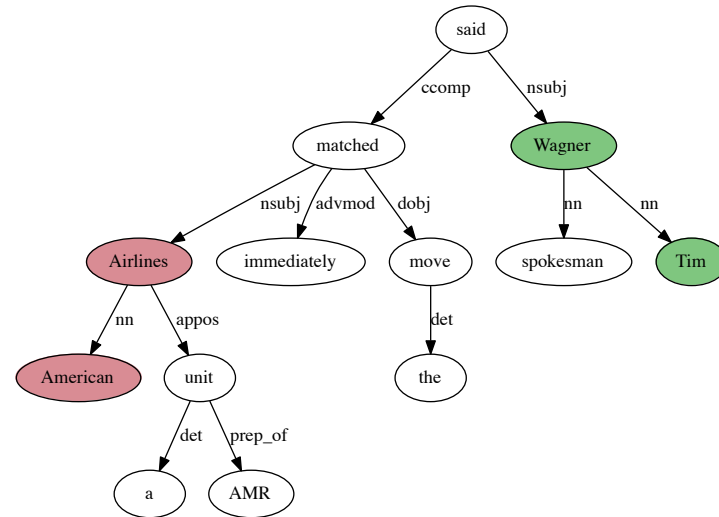
Features of mention dependencies

ET1DW1 = ORG:Airlines

H1DW1 = matched:Airlines

ET2DW2 = PER:Wagner

H2DW2 = said:Wagner



Features describing entity types and dependency tree

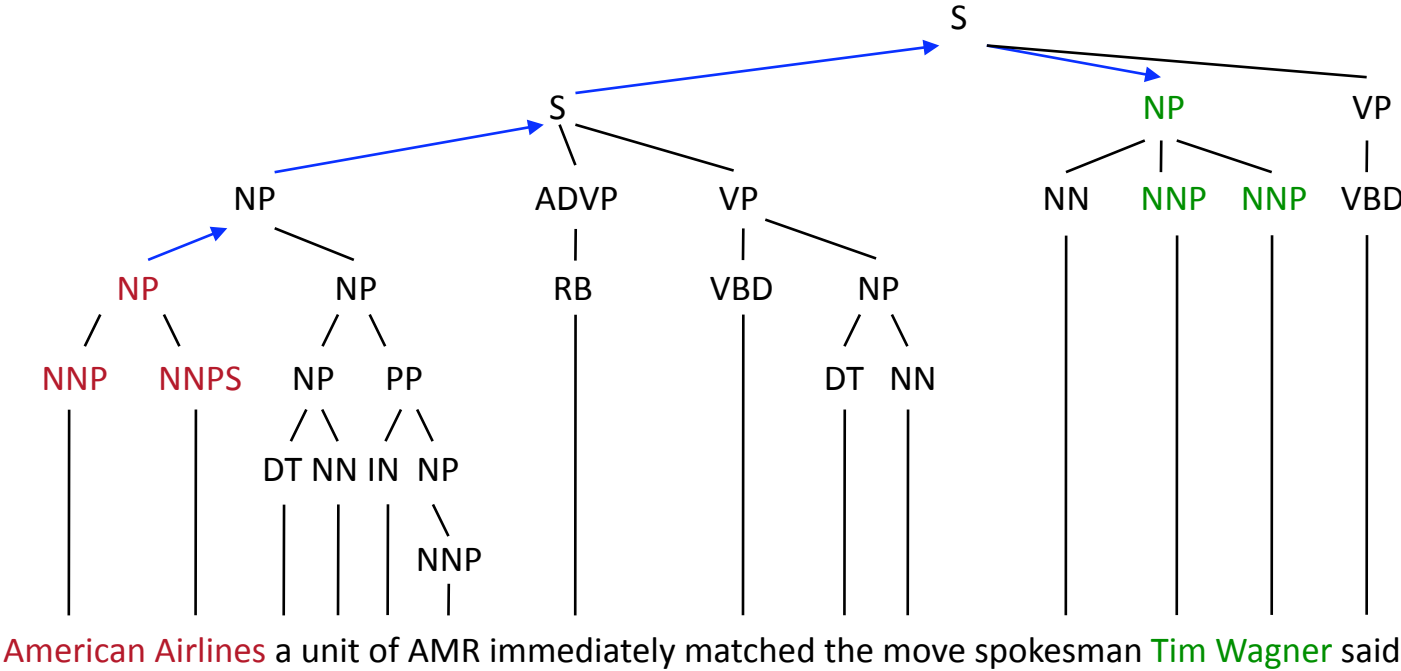
ET12SameNP = ORG-PER-false

ET12SamePP = ORG-PER-false

ET12SameVP = ORG-PER-false

These features had disappointingly little impact!

Features: syntactic features



Phrase label paths

PTP = [NP, S, NP]

PTPH = [NP:Airlines, S:matched, NP:Wagner]

These features had disappointingly little impact!

Feature examples

American Airlines, a unit of AMR, immediately matched the move, spokesman *Tim Wagner* said.

Entity-based features

Entity ₁ type	ORG
Entity ₁ head	<i>airlines</i>
Entity ₂ type	PERS
Entity ₂ head	<i>Wagner</i>
Concatenated types	ORGPERS

Word-based features

Between-entity bag of words	{ <i>a, unit, of, AMR, Inc., immediately, matched, the, move, spokesman</i> }
Word(s) before Entity ₁	NONE
Word(s) after Entity ₂	<i>said</i>

Syntactic features

Constituent path	$NP \uparrow NP \uparrow S \uparrow S \downarrow NP$
Base syntactic chunk path	$NP \rightarrow NP \rightarrow PP \rightarrow NP \rightarrow VP \rightarrow NP \rightarrow NP$
Typed-dependency path	<i>Airlines</i> \leftarrow_{subj} <i>matched</i> \leftarrow_{comp} <i>said</i> \rightarrow_{subj} <i>Wagner</i>

Classifiers for supervised methods

Now use any classifier you like:

- SVM
- Logistic regression
- Naïve Bayes
- etc.

[Zhou et al. used a one-vs-many SVM]

Sample results

	Count				Cost (%)						
	Ent	Detection		Rec	Detection		Rec	Value	Value-based		
	Tot	FA	Miss	Err	FA	Miss	Err	(%)	Pre	Rec	F
ART	261	38	157	84	9.1	63.9	2.5	24.5	74.2	33.6	46.2
GEN-AFF	235	28	120	92	9.1	51.5	5.0	34.5	75.6	43.6	55.3
ORG-AFF	503	71	216	237	9.6	45.4	4.0	41.0	78.9	50.6	61.6
PART-WHOLE	354	57	182	110	12.1	48.9	2.2	36.8	77.4	48.9	59.9
PER-SOC	213	24	90	116	5.6	38.5	2.4	53.5	88.0	59.1	70.7
PHYS	428	76	298	113	8.7	69.1	6.2	16.0	62.3	24.7	35.4
total	1994	294	1063	752	9.4	53.5	4.0	33.1	76.1	42.5	54.5

Surdeanu & Ciaramita 2007

Sample results

	Count				Cost (%)						
	Ent	Detection		Rec	Detection		Rec	Value	Value-based		
	Tot	FA	Miss	Err	FA	Miss	Err	(%)	Pre	Rec	F
Artifact	14	0	13	1	0.0	92.0	2.4	5.6	70.0	5.6	10.4
Business	63	4	39	24	2.2	63.8	3.4	30.7	85.6	32.8	47.5
Citizen...	171	23	83	73	10.5	49.6	5.7	34.1	73.3	44.6	55.5
Employment	344	61	113	189	12.1	34.8	4.0	49.1	79.1	61.2	69.0
Family	118	19	32	79	8.6	20.9	0.4	70.1	89.7	78.7	83.8
Founder	6	0	5	1	0.0	88.8	3.4	7.8	70.0	7.8	14.1
Geographical	223	33	102	71	10.4	42.0	1.9	45.7	82.1	56.1	66.7
Investor...	8	0	5	3	0.0	57.1	2.9	40.0	93.3	40.0	56.0
Lasting-Personal	32	1	19	13	1.9	50.6	7.8	39.8	81.2	41.6	55.0
Located	382	72	263	102	9.2	68.3	6.6	15.9	61.4	25.1	35.6
Membership	96	8	55	33	6.0	61.3	4.2	28.5	77.2	34.5	47.7
Near	46	4	35	11	4.9	75.2	3.2	16.7	72.8	21.6	33.3
Org-Location	64	5	37	19	5.9	55.6	3.2	35.3	82.0	41.2	54.8
Ownership	15	2	13	2	5.0	87.5	0.0	7.5	71.4	12.5	21.3
Sports-Affiliation	17	0	15	2	0.0	88.4	3.5	8.1	70.0	8.1	14.6
Student-Alum	17	0	10	7	0.0	60.0	7.5	32.5	81.2	32.5	46.4
Subsidiary	117	24	67	38	16.1	58.8	2.9	22.2	66.8	38.3	48.7
User-Owner...	261	38	157	84	9.1	63.9	2.5	24.5	74.2	33.6	46.2
total	1994	294	1063	752	9.4	53.5	4.0	33.1	76.1	42.5	54.5

Surdeanu & Ciaramita 2007

Relation extraction: summary

- Supervised approach can achieve high accuracy
 - At least, for *some* relations
 - If we have lots of hand-labeled training data
- But has significant limitations!
 - Labeling 5,000 relations (+ named entities) is expensive
 - Doesn't generalize to different relations
- Next time: beyond supervised relation extraction
 - Semi-supervised relation extraction
 - Distantly supervised relation extraction
 - Unsupervised relation extraction