

# NYU at Cold Start 2015: Experiments on KBC with NLP Novices

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**NYU**

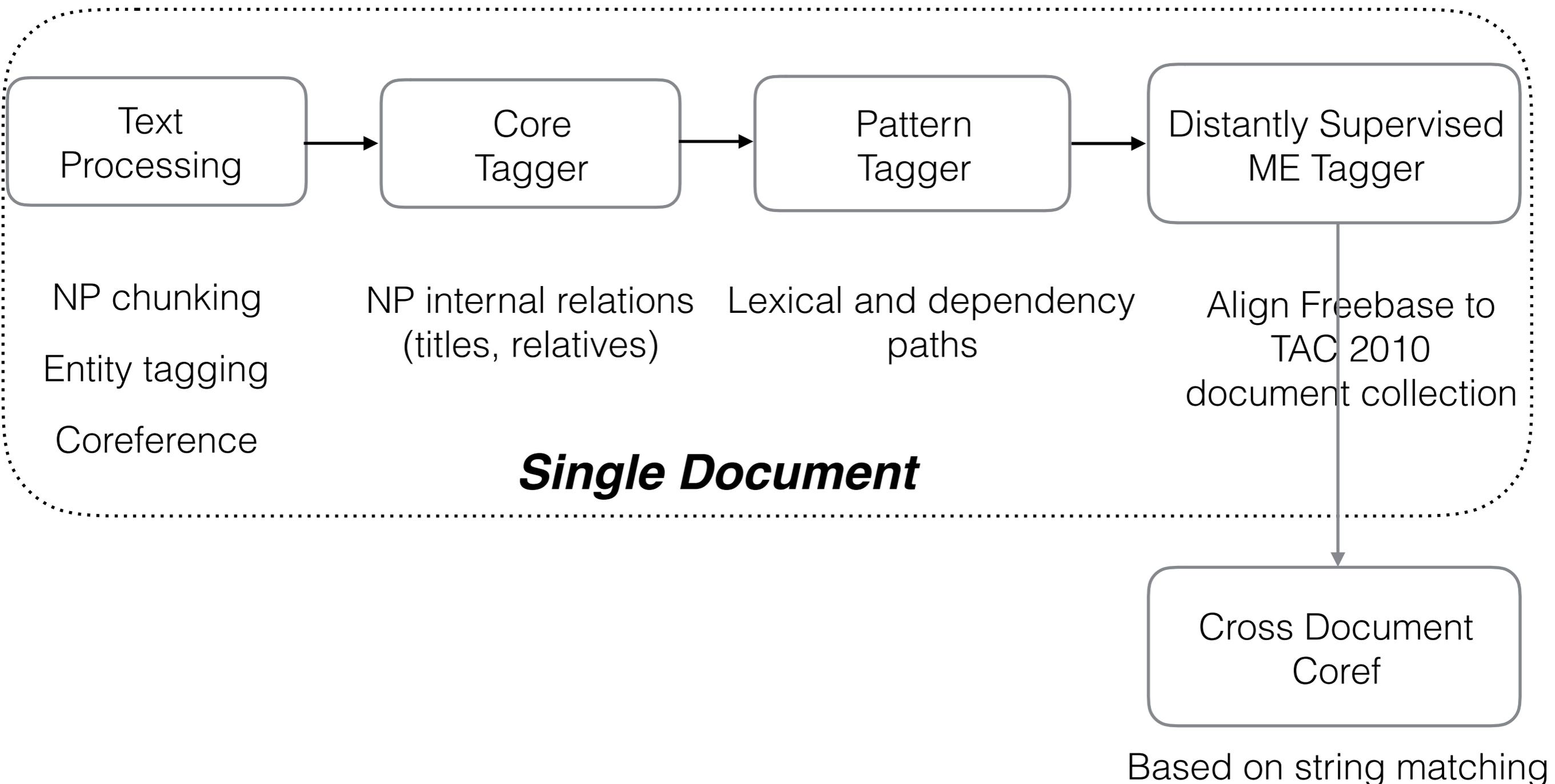
# The KBP Cold Start Task and Common Approaches

- The KBP Cold Start task builds a knowledge base from scratch using a given document collection and a predefined schema for the entities and relations
- Common approaches
  - Hand-written rules (Grishman and Min, 2010)
  - Supervised relation classifiers
    - Weakly supervised classifiers: distant supervision (Mintz et al., 2009; Surdeanu et al., 2012), active learning / crowd sourcing (Angeli et al., 2014)

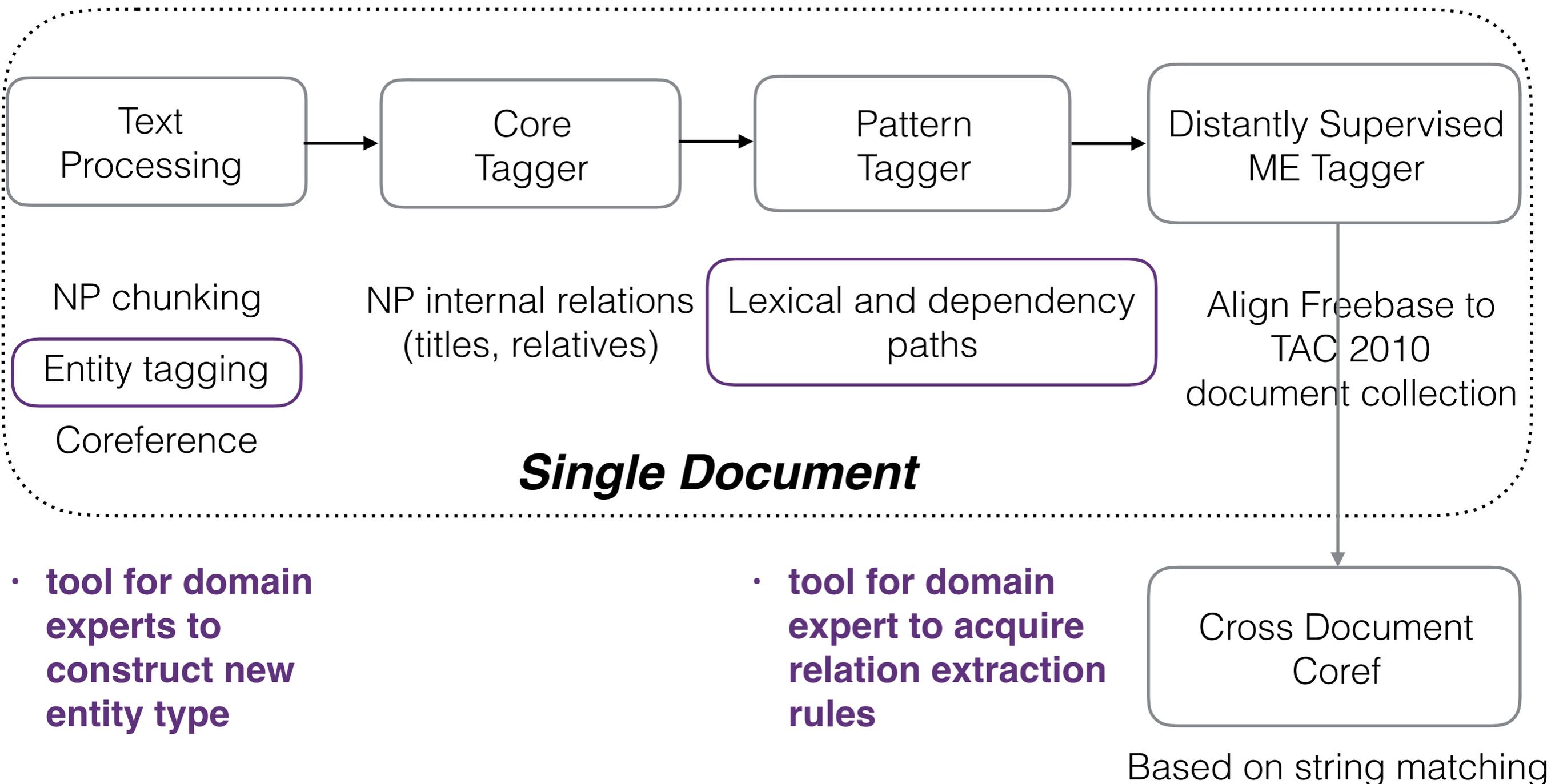
# Focus this year: NLP Novices

- Current approaches often require NLP expertise
  - NYU rules are tuned every summer for 7 years
  - Supervised systems: annotation and algorithm design
  - Crowdsourcing: secret documents?
- **Can a domain expert construct an in-house knowledge base from scratch, by herself, (using tools)?**

# NYU Cold Start Pipeline



# NYU Cold Start Pipeline

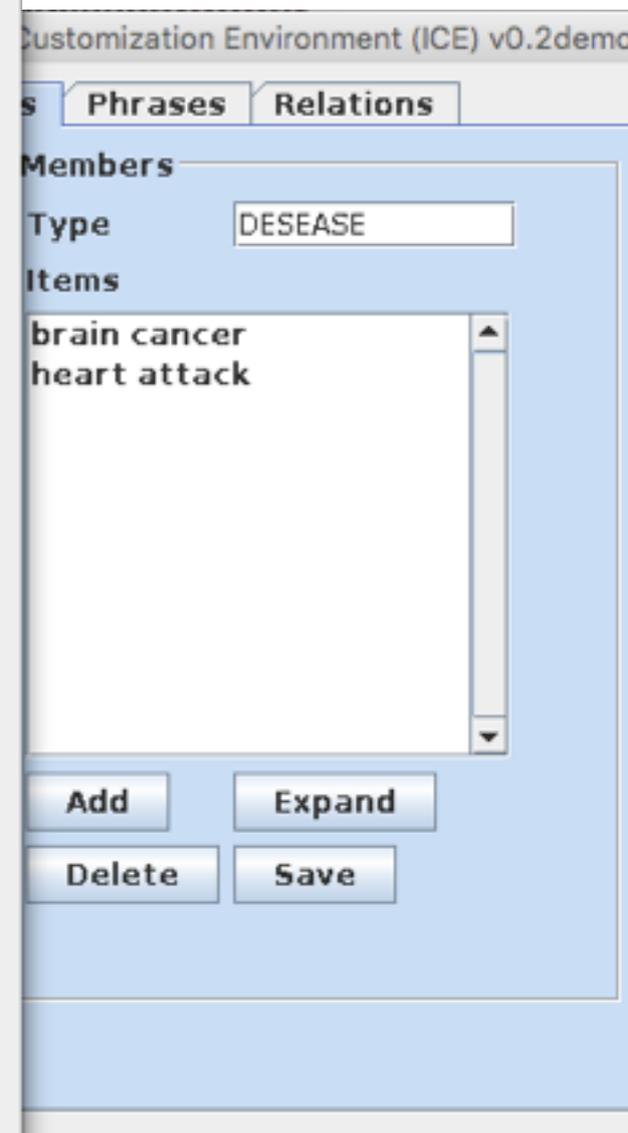
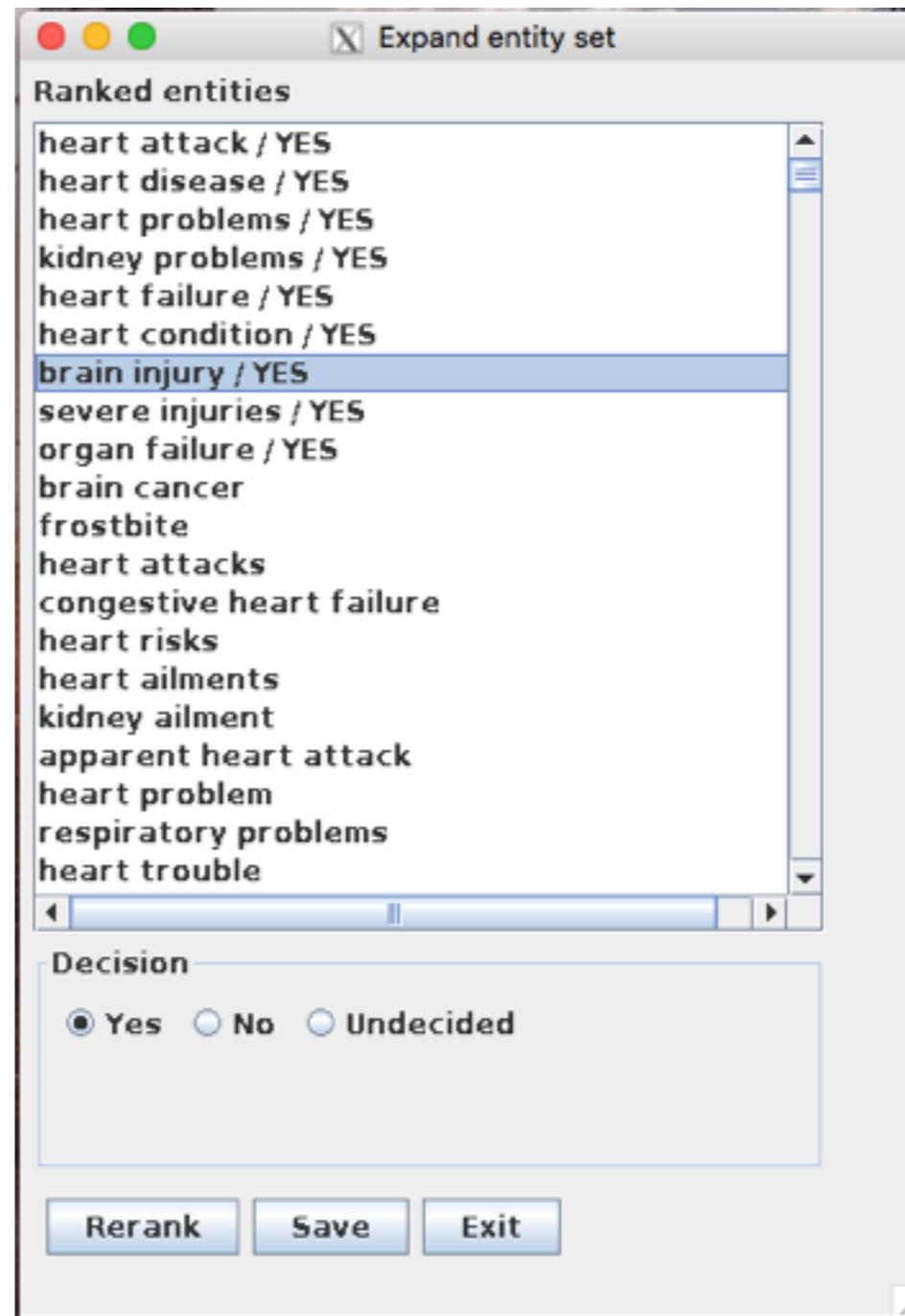


# Entity Type and Relation Construction with ICE

- ICE [Integrated Customization Environment for Information Extraction]
  - easy tool for non-NLP experts to rapidly build customized IE systems for a new domain
- Entity set construction
- Relation extraction

# Constructing Entity Sets

- New entity class (e.g. **DISEASE** in *per:cause\_of\_death*) by dictionary
  - users are not likely to do a good job assembling such a list
  - users are much better at reviewing a system-generated list
- Entity set expansion: start from 2 seeds, offer more to review



# Ranking Entities

- Entities are represented with context vectors
  - Contexts are dependency paths from and to the entity
  - $V_{\text{heroin}}: \{\text{dobj\_sell}:5, \text{nn\_plant}:3, \text{dobj\_seize}:4, \dots\}$
  - $V_{\text{heart\_attack}}: \{\text{prep\_from\_suffer}:4, \text{prep\_of\_die}:3, \dots\}$
- Entities ranked by distance to the cluster centroid (Min and Grishman, 2011)

# Constructing Relations: Challenges

- Handle new entity types in relation (solved by entity set expansion: ICE recognizes **DISEASE** after it is built)
- Capture variations in linguistic constructions
  - **ORGANIZATION** *leader* **PERSON** vs. **ORGANIZATION** *revived under* **PERSON** (*'s leadership*)
- User comprehensible rules

# Rules: Dependency Path

- Lexicalized dependency paths (LDPs) extractors
  - Simple, transparent approach; no feature engineering
  - Straightforward for bootstrapping
  - Most important component in NYU's slot-filling / cold start submissions (Sun et al. 2011; Min et al. 2012)

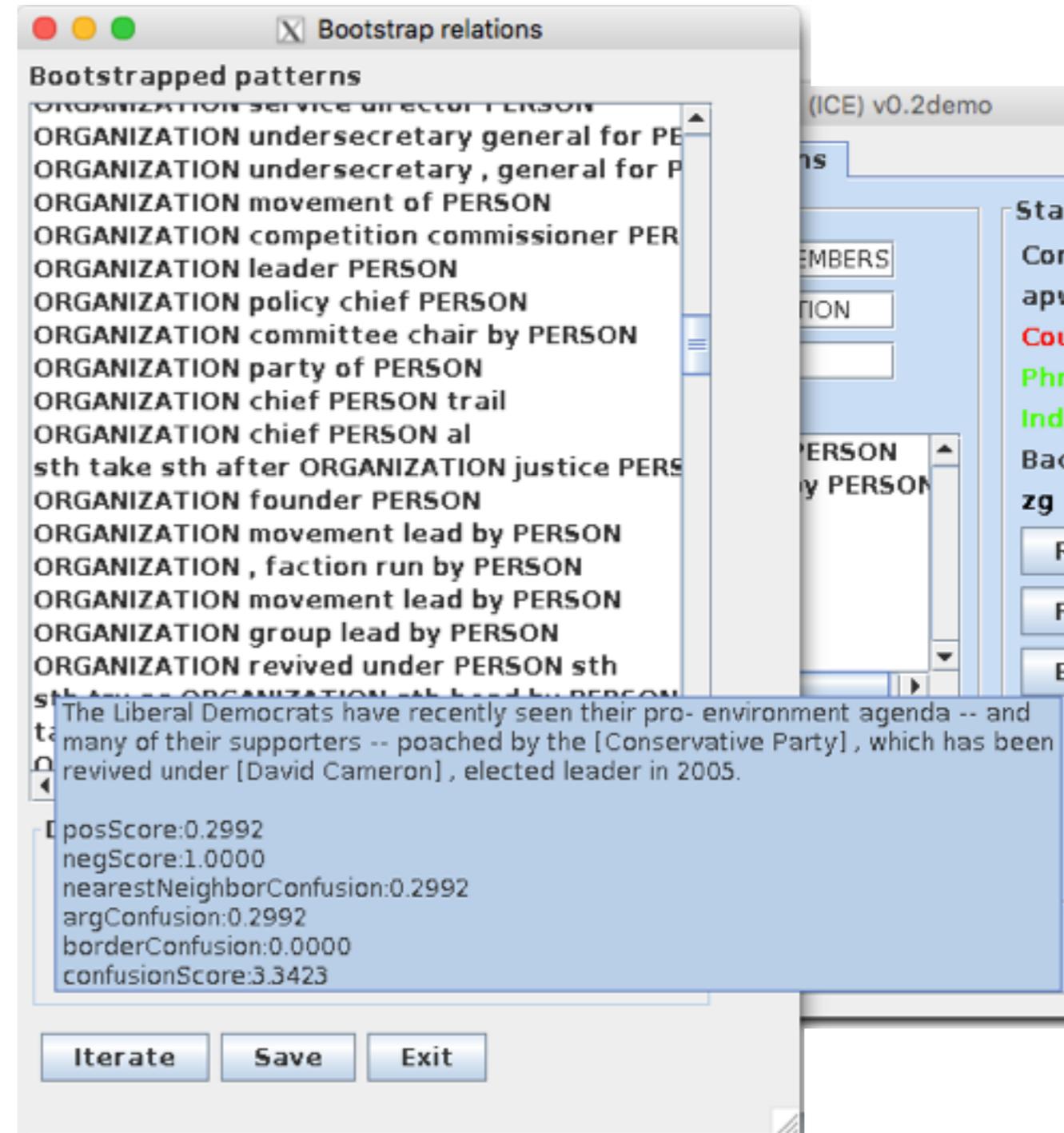
## **LDP**

ORGANIZATION — dobj-1:revived:prep\_under — PERSON

Can user understand this?

# Comprehensible Rules: Linearized LDPs

- Linearize LDP into English phrases
  - User reviews linearized English phrases
  - Based on word order in original sentence
  - Insert syntactic elements for fluency: indirect objects, possessives etc.
  - Lemmatize words except passive verbs



# Bootstrapping: Finding Varieties in Rules

- Dependency path acquisition with the classical (active) Snowball bootstrapping (Agichtein and Gravano, 2000)
- Algorithm skeleton

**ORGANIZATION** *leader* **PERSON**

*Conservative\_Party:Cameron*

**ORGANIZATION** *revived under* **PERSON**

*Microsoft:Nadela*

**ORGANIZATION** *ceo* **PERSON**

1. User provide seeds

2. Collect arguments from seeds

3. New paths for review

4. Iterate

# Experiments

- Entity set expansion and relation bootstrapping on Gigaword AP newswire 2008 data
  - Construct DISEASE entity type
  - Bootstrap all relations, only using seeds from slot descriptions
- **CoreTagger**: only use the core tagger which tags NP internal relations
- **Setting 1**: 5 iterations of bootstrapping, review 20 instances per iteration - 553 dependency path rules
- **Setting 2**: 5 iterations of bootstrapping, review as many phrases as possible, bootstrap with coreference (Gabbard et al., 2011) - 1,559 dependency path rules
- **“Proteus”**: NYU submission that uses 1,402 dependency patterns, 2,495 lexical patterns, and an add-on distantly supervised relation classifier

# Experiments

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~20 min  
per  
relation

~1 hr  
per  
relation

7 summers

# Results: Hop0

	<b>P</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>CoreTagger</b>	0.71	0.06	0.11
<b>CoreTagger +Setting1</b>	0.44	0.08	0.13
<b>CoreTagger +Setting2</b>	0.54	0.13	0.21
<b>CoreTagger +Proteus</b>	0.46	0.25	0.32

TAC 2014 Evaluation Data; Proteus = Patterns + Fuzzy Match + Distant Supervision

# Results: Hop0+Hop1

	<b>P</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>CoreTagger</b>	0.47	0.04	0.07
<b>CoreTagger +Setting1</b>	0.34	0.05	0.08
<b>CoreTagger +Setting2</b>	0.37	0.08	0.13
<b>CoreTagger +Proteus</b>	0.31	0.20	0.24

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# Summary

- Pilot experiments on bootstrapping a KB constructor from scratch using an open-source tool
  - Builds high-precision/modest recall KBs
  - Friendly to domain experts who are not familiar with NLP: user only reviews plain English examples
  - Builds rule-based interpretable models for both entity and relation recognition

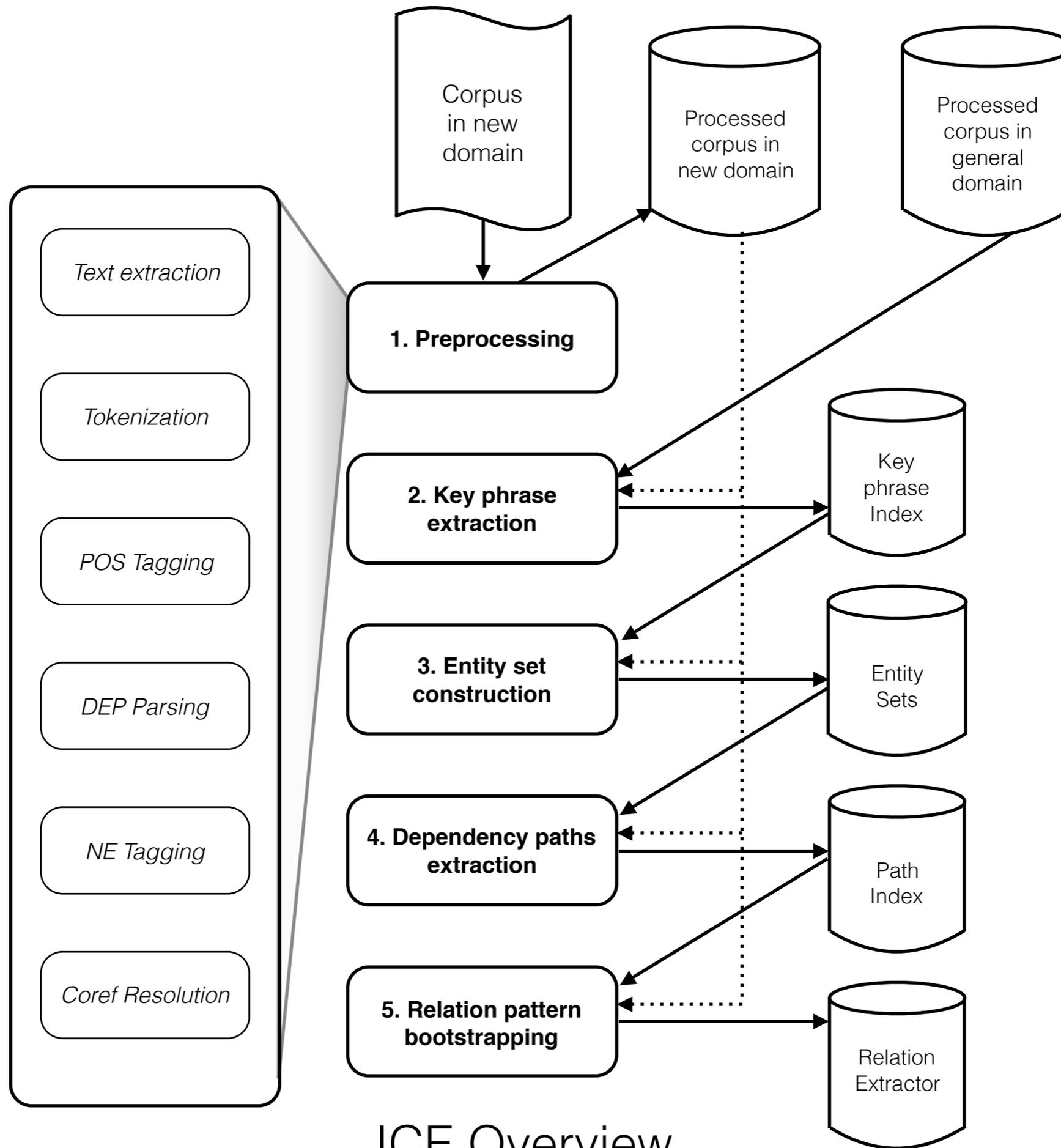
# More To Be Done

- Better annotation instance selection
  - So that the casual user can perform similarly to a serious user
- More expressive rules beyond dependency paths
  - Event extraction
- Leverage existing KB

# Thank you

<http://nlp.cs.nyu.edu/ice>

<http://github.com/rgrishman/ice>



ICE Overview

Filter options:  Include deleted links | Timestamp  to

View options:  Sort oldest to newest |  Show full timestamp |  Show full attribution

## Links

	Subject	Predicate	Object/Value
1	<a href="#">/m/0gg9kfr</a> 2011 Christchurch earthquake	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/0j_2yw_</a> St Luke's Church, Christchurch
2	<a href="#">/m/0gg9kfr</a> 2011 Christchurch earthquake	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/0gg7hn1</a> Hotel Grand Chancellor, Christchurch
3	<a href="#">/m/0gg9kfr</a> 2011 Christchurch earthquake	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/0by116z</a> Christchurch Hospital
4	<a href="#">/m/0qtw9</a> Chelyabinsk Event	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/0r944hl</a> Ice Palace "Ural Lightning"
5	<a href="#">/m/0qtw9</a> Chelyabinsk Event	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/0qzqcvy</a> Chelyabinsk Zinc Factory
6	<a href="#">/m/0qtw9</a> Chelyabinsk Event	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/0qtx4gt</a> Chelyabinsk Drama Theatre
7	<a href="#">/m/0qtw9</a> Chelyabinsk Event	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/064pnfg</a> Traktor Ice Arena
8	<a href="#">/m/0j0z2w4</a> Port Said Stadium disaster	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/0b72i9</a> Port Said Stadium
9	<a href="#">/m/0gh6mkc</a> 2011 Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/02vk_7d</a> Fukushima Daini Nuclear Power Plant
10	<a href="#">/m/0gh6mkc</a> 2011 Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/02vkzy2</a> Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant
11	<a href="#">/m/0b4mlj</a> Katowice Trade Hall roof collapse	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/02r05rb</a> Katowice International Fair
12	<a href="#">/m/01v8cd</a> Summerland disaster	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/05bgrl4</a> Summerland Leisure Centre
13	<a href="#">/m/0dc3pc</a> Royal Suspension Chain Pier	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/0dc3pc</a> Royal Suspension Chain Pier
14	<a href="#">/m/05252dm</a> Tay Bridge disaster	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/04zjqhp</a> The Tay Bridge
15	<a href="#">/m/098sht</a> Buncefield fire	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/098sp5</a> Buncefield oil depot
16	<a href="#">/m/0d0vp3</a> September 11 attacks	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/09w3b</a> The Pentagon
17	<a href="#">/m/0807k3</a> 1983 United States Senate bombing	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/07vth</a> United States Capitol
18	<a href="#">/m/01y23_</a> 16th Street Baptist Church bombing	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/0bf9_v</a> 16th Street Baptist Church
19	<a href="#">/m/0244k9</a> MGM Grand fire	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/033vpy</a> MGM Grand Las Vegas
20	<a href="#">/m/053zwd</a> 1996 Garley Building fire	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/05bgrkg</a> Garley Building
21	<a href="#">/m/07hxss</a> 1992 Windsor Castle fire	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/0chgsm</a> Windsor Castle
22	<a href="#">/m/0b_94y</a> Whiskey Au Go Go fire	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/05bgrmw</a> Whiskey Au Go Go
23	<a href="#">/m/02vnpxc</a> Uphaar Cinema fire	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/05bgrjk</a> Uphaar Cinema
24	<a href="#">/m/0b27k1</a> Dee Bridge disaster	/event/disaster/structures_damaged	<a href="#">/m/0cfigmk</a> Old Dee Bridge

# Entity Set Expansion/ Ranking

- In each iteration, present the user with ranked entity list, ordered by the distance to the “positive centroid” (Min and Grishman, 2011):

$$c = \frac{\sum_{p \in P} p}{|p|} - \frac{\sum_{n \in N} n}{|n|}$$

- where  $c$  is the positive centroid,  $P$  is the set of positive seeds (initial seeds and entities accepted by user), and  $N$  is the set of negative seeds (entities rejected by user)
- Update centroid for  $k$  iterations

# Entity Representation

- Represent each phrase with a context vector, where contexts are dependency paths from and to the phrase
  - DRUGS share *dobj*(sell, X) and *dobj*(seize, X) contexts
  - DISEASE share *prep\_of*(die, X) and *prep\_from*(suffer) contexts
- Examples: count vectors of dependency contexts
  - $V_{\text{heroin}}: \{\text{dobj\_sell}:5, \text{nn\_plant}:3, \text{dobj\_seize}:4, \dots\}$
  - $V_{\text{heart\_attack}}: \{\text{prep\_from\_suffer}:4, \text{prep\_of\_die}:3, \dots\}$
- Features weighted by PMI; word embedding on large data sets for dimension reduction

# Entity Representation II

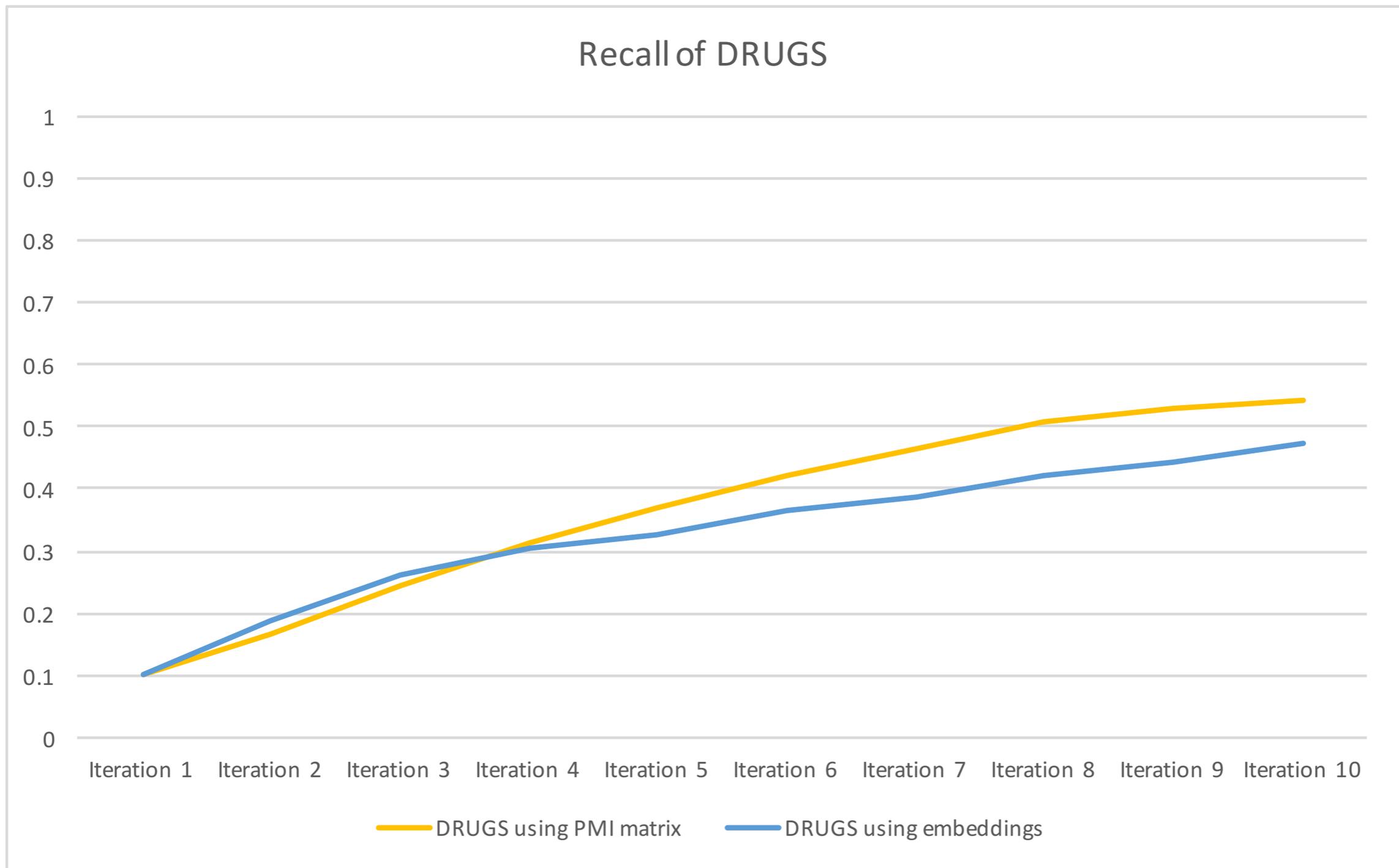
- Using raw vectors cannot provide live response
- Dimension reduction via word embeddings
- Skip-gram model with negative sampling, using dependency context (Levy and Goldberg, 2014a)
- Equivalent of factorization of the original\* feature matrix (Levy and Goldberg, 2014b)

\* shifted; PPMI instead of PMI0

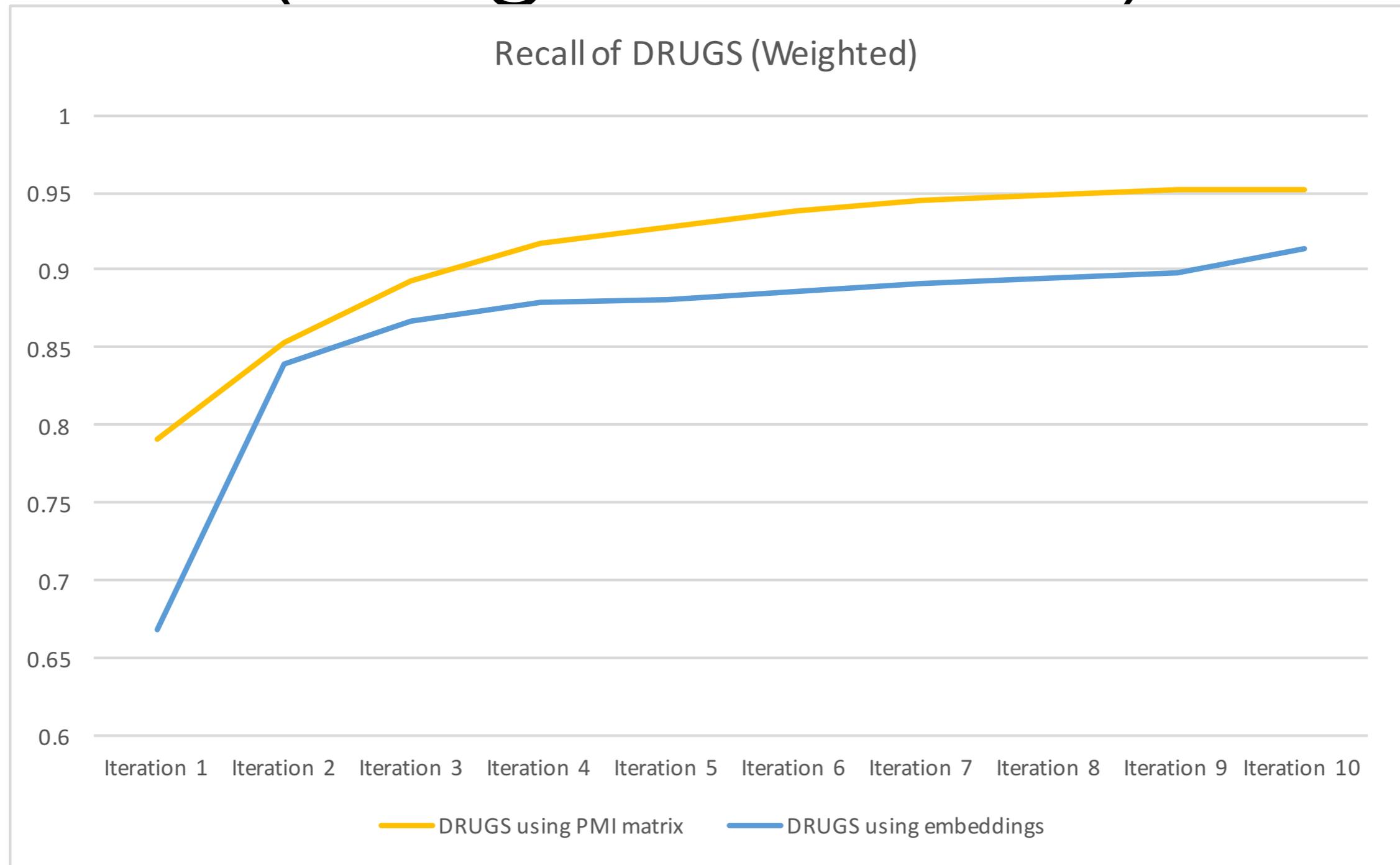
# Experiment of Entity Set Expansion

- Finding Drugs in Drug Enforcement Agency news releases
- 10 iterations, review 20 entity candidates per iteration
- Measure recall on a pre-compiled list of 181 drug names from 2,132 key phrases
- DISEASES: ICE 129 diseases; Manual 19 diseases

# Constructing Drugs Type

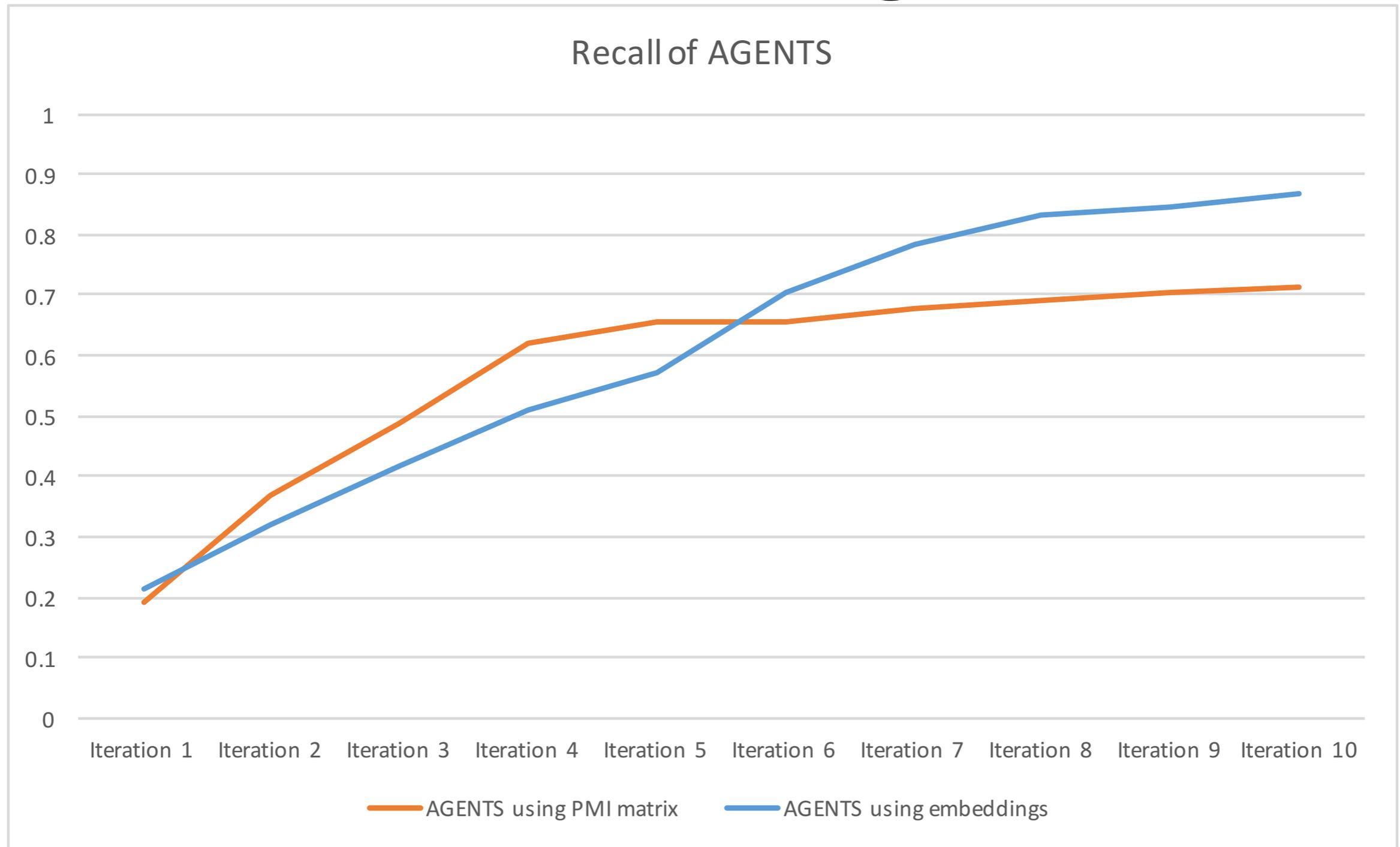


# Constructing **Drugs** Type (Weighted Result)



- Recall score weighted by frequency of entities

# Results - Agents



- 84 positive examples from 2,132 candidates

# Results: Hop0 - w/ FM

	P	R	F
CoreTagger	0.71	0.06	0.11
CoreTagger +Setting1	0.44	0.08	0.13
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# Results: Overall - w/ FM

	P	R	F
CoreTagger	0.47	0.04	0.07
CoreTagger +Setting1	0.34	0.05	0.08
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# Fuzzy dependency path match for small rule set

- Improve recall for small rule sets
  - Also tested in our 2015 KBP Cold Start submission
- Match two LDPs with edit distance on dependency chains
  - Weight of edit operations set by grid search on dev set (substitution: 0.8, insertion: 1.2, deletion: 0.3; feature-based see paper)
  - Substitution cost determined by word similarity based on word embeddings

# Fuzzy dependency path match-based extraction: example

dsubj:END\$	0.3	0
nsubj-1:distribute	0.28*0.8	
	nsubj-1:sell	dobj:prescription
		nn-1:END\$

Edit costs  
 substitution: 0.8  
 insert: 1.2  
 delete: 0.3

$$\begin{aligned}
 cost &= \frac{weightedDistance}{|rule|} \\
 &= \frac{0.28 * 0.8 + 0.3}{3} \\
 &= 0.17
 \end{aligned}$$

# Official Run Results

	NestedNames+Pattern+DS+FM			Pattern+DS		
	P	R	F	P	R	F
Hop0	0.44	0.20	0.27	0.51	0.18	0.27
Hop1	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.15	0.09	0.11
MicroAvg	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.30	0.14	0.20
MacroAvg			0.18			0.17

Main goal: testing the fuzzy match paradigm  
False positives on NIL slots from Fuzzy Match in Hop 0 was penalized heavily in Hop1