

Information Extraction Using Hidden Markov Models

2001 2

Information Extraction Using Hidden Markov Models

2000 10

2000 12

_____ ED
_____ ED
_____ ED

(Hidden Markov Model, HMM)
(automata) 가

left-to-right HMM
HMM

가 (Self-Organizing
Hidden Markov Model: S-HMM)
S-HMM 가

Call-For-Papers, CMU
, LA (<http://www.laweekly.com/>)

S-HMM 가

가
12% 4%

:

: 99419-524

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1.

1.1

가
(information overload)
[Maes, 1994]. 가
가
가
(filtering) 가
가
가
(grammar rule), (machine learning), 가
가

. , 가 가
가

HMM [David, 1999] . ,

HMM
, , 가
(learner)

regression
(multistrategy) .

가

. 가
가 (Call for Papers)

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가 . ,
가

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1.2

(speech recognition) 가
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.
HMM
.
Viterbi
[Rabiner, 1989].
HMM
Leek . Leek HMM
[Leek, 1997]. Leek HMM
(language modeling) 가 . Leek (syntax)
(network topology) , (unigram)
(token) (gap state)
. Leek HMM
.
Bikel
. Bikel HMM MUC-6(Message
Understanding Conference) (name entity)
Nymble [Bikel et al., 1997]. Nymble

Seymore[Seymore et al., 1999]

HMM . , (fully connected) . , (sparse training data) (emission probabilities) (transition probabilities) . (shrinkage) . , , EM 가 (optimal mixture weight) .

HMM . David[1999] 가 , 가 HMM . HMM . David

TREC(Text REtrieval Conference) TREC-6, TREC-7 ad hoc retrieval $f \cdot idf$ [David et al., 1999]. HMM (blind feedback) , bigram 가 .

HMM (profile) . Lane[Lane 1990] HMM (anormality) . Lane 가 HMM . . Lane 가

. Seymore [Semore et al., 1999] HMM .

Seymore 가

HMM .

, HMM 가 ,

가 HMM .

,

가 가 , 가 .

가

(regression)

(multistrategy)

,

Riloff[Riloff,

1999] (dictionary) (semantic lexicon)

(extraction pattern)

(Multi-level mutual bootstrapping)

(seed word)

,

1.3

(Self-Organizing Hidden Markov Model)

. EM(Expectation-Maximization)

[Dempster et al., 1997]

HMM

HMM

.

가

가 가

가

1 가 가 CFP

. 1 , , ,

URL 가 ,

가 가 ,

가 . 1

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가

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가

SECOND CALL FOR PAPERS
FIFTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
COMPUTATIONAL MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

(RECOMB 2001)

April 21-24, 2001
Montreal, Canada

Organized by
Centre de recherches mathématiques
Université de Montréal

Sponsored by
Association for Computing Machinery (ACM-SIGACT)

with support from
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Compugen
IBM Corporation
International Society for Computational Biology (ISCB)
SLOAN Foundation
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US Department of Energy
US National Science Foundation

<http://recomb2001.gmd.de>

The Fifth Annual Conference on Research in Computational Molecular Biology (RECOMB 2001), sponsored by the Association for Computing Machinery Special Interest Group on Algorithms and Computation Theory (ACM-SIGACT) with support from Celera Genomics, Compugen, IBM Corporation, SLOAN Foundation, International Society for Computational

1. RECOMB 2001 CFP

가 HMM

가

가

HMM

HMM

1.4

. 2

(Forward Algorithm) - (Forward-Backward Algorithm)

,

EM

Viterbi

. 3

가

CFP(Call-For-Papers)

, 4

가 .

5

.

2. (Hidden Markov Model)

2.1

HMM 가 (hidden) (stochastic process)
가 (symbol)
(modeling) . 가
,
. HMM 2
3 5 .

· (hidden state set)

· 가 (observable state set)

· π

가 $t = 1$

·

·

가

, HMM 가

. HMM

가 .

$$P(q_t = j | q_{t-1} = i, q_{t-2} = k, \dots) = P(q_t = j | q_{t-1} = i) \quad (1)$$

$$P(q_t = j | q_{t-1} = i) = P(q_{t+1} = j | q_{t+1-1} = i) \quad (2)$$

(1) ,

. , t q_t 가 j $t-1$
 q_{t-1} . 1 가 (first order
 Markov assumption) HMM (2)

t .
 (observation symbol
 sequence) (3)

$$O = O_1, O_2, \dots, O_{T-1}, O_T \quad (3)$$

T . N
 , M .

$$Q = \{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n\} \quad (4)$$

$$(4) \quad \cdot$$

$$V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m\} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{가} \quad (5) \quad \text{가} \quad \cdot$$

$$(\lambda) \quad (\Pi, A, B) \quad \text{3가} \quad \cdot$$

$$\cdot \Pi = (\pi_i), \quad \pi_i = P(q_1 = i), \quad 1 \leq i \leq N$$

$$\cdot A = (a_{ij}), \quad a_{ij} = P(q_t = j | q_{t-1} = i), \quad 1 \leq i, j \leq N$$

$$\cdot B = (b_j(k)), \quad b_j(k) = P(o_t = v_k | q_t = j), \quad 1 \leq k \leq M, \quad 1 \leq j \leq N$$

$$P(o_i(k) | q_j) \quad \cdot$$

$$A \quad \cdot$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots & a_{1N} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2j} & \cdots & a_{2N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{ij} & \cdots & a_{iN} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{N1} & a_{N2} & \cdots & a_{Nj} & \cdots & a_{NN} \end{pmatrix} \quad (6)$$

$$(6) \quad \text{가} \quad (7) \quad \cdot, \quad a_{ij} \quad (8), (9)$$

·

$$a_{ij} = P(q_t = j | q_{t-1} = i) \quad 1 \leq i, j \leq N \quad (7)$$

$$a_{ij} \geq 0, \quad \forall i, j \quad (8)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij} = 1, \quad \forall i \quad (9)$$

A, B 가 ,
 가 가 . ,
 HMM
 가
 .

HMM
 3가 .

1. (probability estimation)

$O = (o_1, o_2, \dots, o_T)$ $\lambda = (\Pi, A, B)$
 HMM $P(O | \lambda)$.

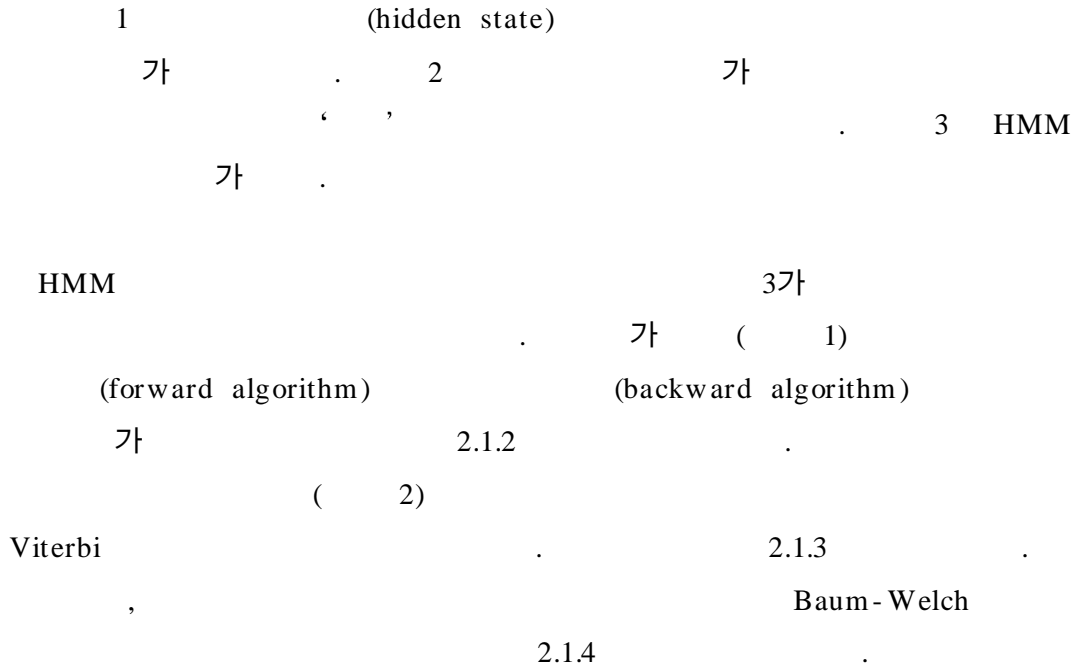
2. (optimal sequence)

$O = (o_1, o_2, \dots, o_T)$ λ
 $q = (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_T)$ 가
 .

3. (parameter estimation)

$O = (o_1, o_2, \dots, o_T)$ $P(O | \lambda)$
 $\lambda = (\Pi, A, B)$ (parameter)
 .

$$\max_{\lambda} \{P(O|\lambda)\} \quad (10)$$



2.2

(Forward Algorithm)

$$O = (o_1, o_2, \dots, o_T) \quad , \quad \lambda = (\Pi, A, B)$$

$$P(o_1, o_2, \dots, o_T | \lambda)$$

Algorithm

- Let $q = (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_T)$ be a state sequence.
- Assume the observations are independent:

$$P(O | q, \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^T P(o_i | q_i, \lambda)$$

$$= b_{q_1}(o_1) b_{q_2}(o_2) \cdots b_{q_T}(o_T)$$

- Probability of a particular state sequence is:

$$P(q | \lambda) = \pi_{q_1} a_{q_1 q_2} a_{q_2 q_3} \cdots a_{q_{T-1} q_T}$$

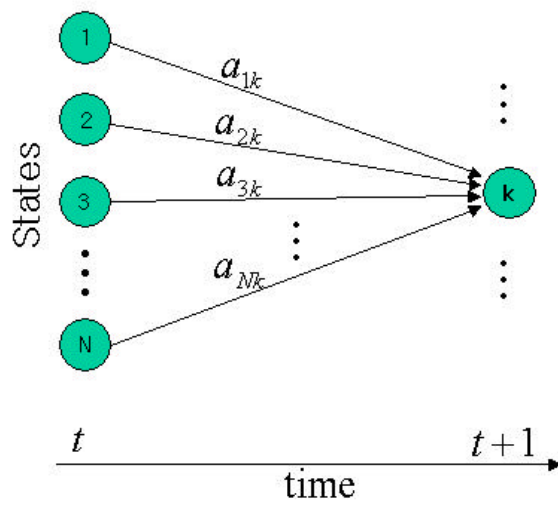
- Also, $P(O, q | \lambda) = P(O | q, \lambda) P(q | \lambda)$
- Enumerate paths and sum probabilities:

$$P(O | \lambda) = \sum_q P(O | q, \lambda) P(q | \lambda)$$

1.

$$O(T) \quad 1 \quad N^T$$

$O(TN^T)$ 가
 T 가
 $, T$ 가



2. (Forward Procedure)

가

(forward variable) $\alpha_t(i)$

$$\alpha_t(i) = P(o_1, o_2, \dots, o_t, q_t = i | \lambda) \quad (11)$$

$$\alpha_t(i) = \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_{t-1}(j) a_{ji} b_i(o_t) \quad (2)$$

가 $O(N^2T)$

T

- Induction

1. Initialization:

$$\alpha_1(i) = \pi_i b_i(o_1)$$

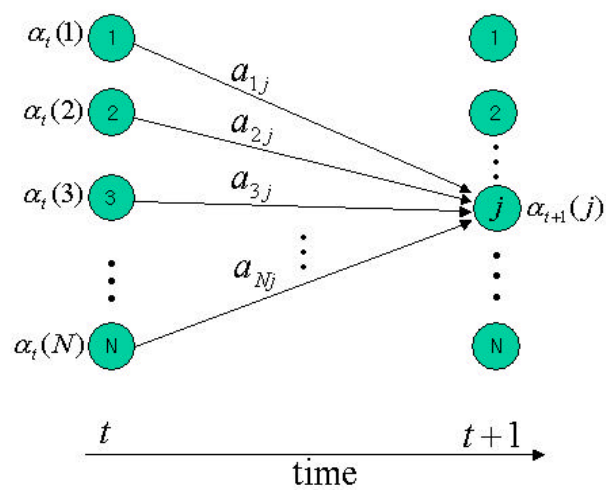
2. Induction:

$$\alpha_{t+1}(j) = \left[\sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_t(i) a_{ij} \right] b_j(o_{t+1})$$

3. Termination:

$$P(O|\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_T(i)$$

2.



3.

$$\alpha_{t=1}^{t=T}.$$

(Backward Algorithm)

variable) . $\beta_t(i)$ (backward

$$\beta_t(i) = P(o_{t+1}, o_{t+2}, \dots, o_T | q_t = i, \lambda) \quad (12)$$

$$\beta_t(i) = \sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij} b_j(o_{t+1}) \beta_{t+1}(j) \quad (3)$$

- Induction

1. Initialization:

$$\beta_T(i) = 1$$

2. Induction:

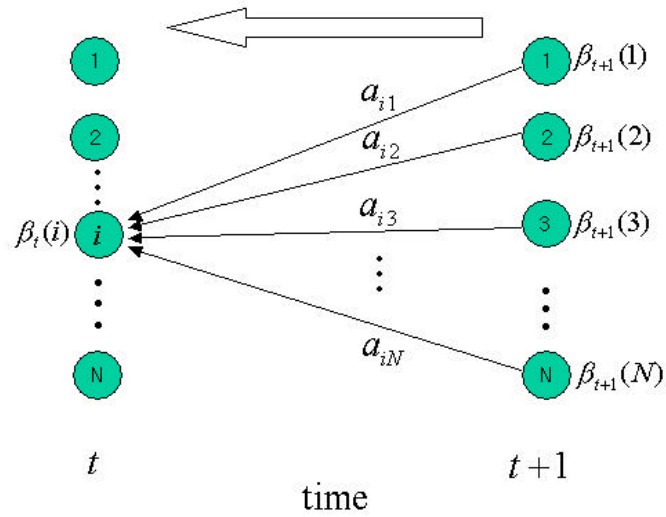
$$\beta_t(i) = \sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij} b_j(o_{t+1}) \beta_{t+1}(j)$$

$$1 \leq i \leq N,$$

$$t = T - 1, \dots, 1$$

3.

$$\beta_{t=1}^{t=T}.$$



4.

2.3 (state sequence)

,

가

(dynamic programming)

Viterbi

(Viterbi algorithm)

Viterbi

O

λ 가

O

(state sequence) $(q_1, \dots, q_t, \dots, q_T)$

.

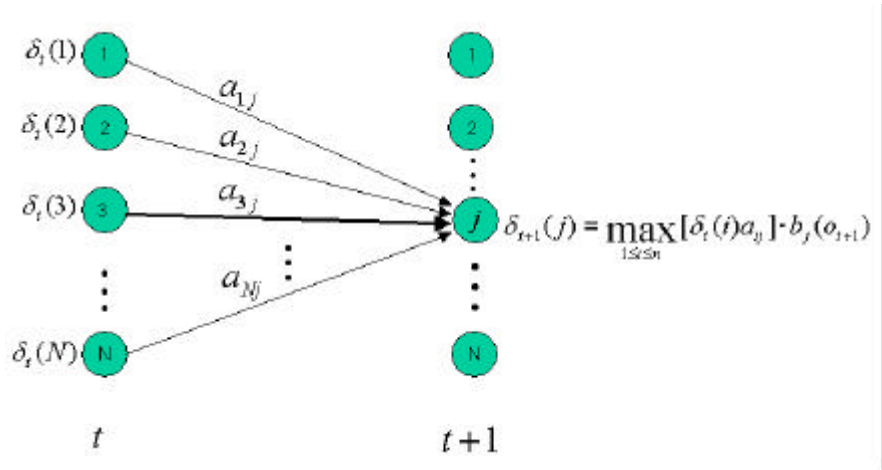
O

λ

(13)

$$P(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_T | O, \lambda) \tag{13}$$

5 t $t + 1$ 가



5. Viterbi

5 $\delta_t(j)$ j 가

$$(14)$$

$$\delta_t(i) = \max_{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{t-1}} P(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_t = i, o_1, o_2, \dots, o_t | \lambda) \tag{14}$$

$$\delta_{t+1}(j) = \max_i [\delta_t(i) a_{ij}] \cdot b_j(o_{t+1}) \tag{15}$$

$$(14) \quad (15)$$

t $t+1$,
가

.

- Initialization

$$\delta_1(i) = \pi_i b_i(o_1), \quad 1 \leq i \leq N$$

$$\phi_1(i) = 0$$

- Recursion

$$\delta_t(j) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} [\delta_{t-1}(i) a_{ij}] b_j(o_t)$$

$$\phi_t(j) = \arg \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} [\delta_{t-1}(i) a_{ij}]$$

$$2 \leq t \leq T, \quad 1 \leq j \leq N$$

- Termination

$$P^* = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} [\delta_T(i)]$$

$$q_T^* = \arg \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} [\delta_T(i)]$$

- Path (state sequence) backtracking

$$q_t^* = \phi_{t+1}(q_{t+1}^*), \quad t = T-1, T-2, \dots, 1$$

4. Viterbi

$$4 \quad \phi_t(i) \quad t \quad i$$

$$\cdot \quad \phi_t(i) \quad \phi_t(j) = \arg \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} [\delta_{t-1}(i) a_{ij}] \quad (t-1)$$

$$\text{가} \quad \delta_{t-1} \quad t \quad j$$

가 .

2.4

가

$O = (o_1, o_2, \dots, o_T)$ (parameter) $P(O|\lambda)$ (analytic) $\lambda = (\Pi, A, B)$ EM

Baum - Welch

EM (Baum - Welch)

Baum - Welch (λ_0) , O
 (λ) .
 가

5 .

Step 1. Let initial model be λ_0 .
 Step 2. Compute new λ based on λ_0 and observation O .
 Step 3. If $\log P(O|\lambda) - \log P(O|\lambda_0) < \text{DELTA}$ then stop.
 Step 4. Else set $\lambda_0 = \lambda$ and goto step 2.

5. EM (Baum - Welch)

, Baum-Welch

가 . (16) t i , $t+1$

j . 가 , (17) t

가 i .

$$\xi(i, j) = \frac{\alpha_t(i) a_{ij} b_j(o_{t+1}) \beta_{t+1}(j)}{P(O|\lambda)} \quad (16)$$

$$= \frac{\alpha_t(i) a_{ij} b_j(o_{t+1}) \beta_{t+1}(j)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_t(i) a_{ij} b_j(o_{t+1}) \beta_{t+1}(j)}$$

$$\gamma_t(i) = \sum_{j=1}^N \xi_t(i, j) \quad (17)$$

$$(16) \quad \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \xi(i, j) \quad O \quad i \quad j$$

$$\sum_{t=1}^T \gamma_t(i)$$

O i 가 .

(16) α β , - (forward-backward)

6

.

EM

(reestimate) , (18) (20) .

$$\hat{\pi}_i = \gamma_1(i) \quad (18)$$

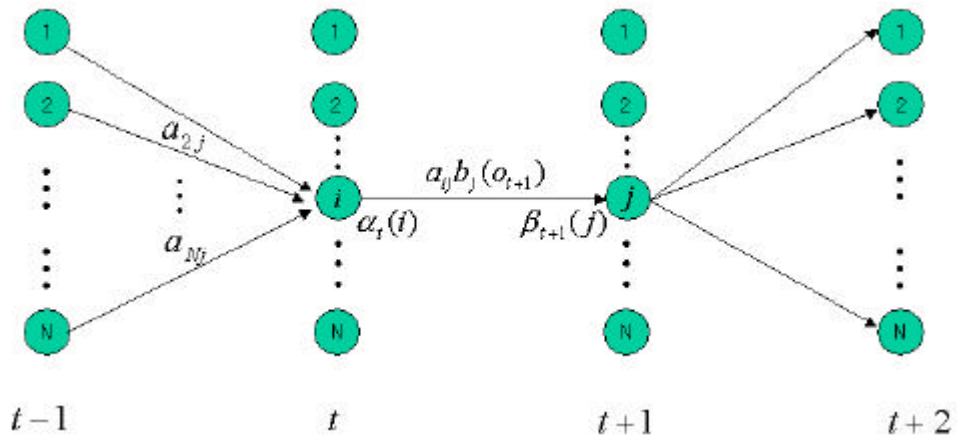
$$\hat{a}_{ij} = \frac{\sum \xi_t(i, j)}{\sum \gamma_t(i)} \quad (19)$$

$$\widehat{b}_j(k) = \frac{\sum_{t, o_t = k} \gamma_t(j)}{\sum_t \gamma_t(j)} \quad (20)$$

$$, \quad (18) \quad t = 1, \quad i$$

$$. \quad (19) \quad i, \quad j, \quad (20)$$

$$j, \quad .$$



$$6. \text{ EM},$$

3.

3.1

, HMM
(mapping) . ,

. HMM
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3.1.1 HMM

, HMM HMM
.

, HMM O , 가
.
가
.
가
6 9 .
3 .
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+ 1
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$$Number\ of\ Initial\ Model\ States = 2 \times (Number\ of\ Target\ Fields) + 1 \quad (21)$$

(21)

(21)

6 9

3

가

	{n-NAME_SYM + year }, {n-NAME_SYM + "" + year }, {n-NAME_SYM + "- " + year }, {n-NAME_SYM + " " + year }, etc. NAME_SYM := Capital character Begin with Capital Character year := 4-digit 2-digit $2 \leq n \leq 15$	ICONIP 2000 SIGIR'2001 PRICAI'01 KDD01 EC-Web 2000 CL2000 GECCO 2000 CEC 2001
	{day + month + "," + year }, {day + "," + month + "," + year }, {day + th + D_SYM + day + "th + month + year }, {day + D_SYM + day + "," + year }, {month + day + D_SYM + day + "," + year }, etc. D_SYM := "- " "to"	23 September 2000 24th to 28th July, 2000 8-12 July 1999 August 20-23, 2000

6. CFP(Call-For-Papers)

	{PLACE + <NL> + CITY + "," + COUNTRY}, {PLACE + "," + CITY + "," + COUNTRY}, etc. NL := new line character	Riviera Hotel Las Vegas, Nevada USA
URL	{URL_MARK + URL }, etc. URL_MARK := "http://" "www."	http://www.genetic-algorithm.org/GECCO2000/gecco2000mainpage.htm
	{DUE_SYM + <NL> + date }, {DUE_SYM + ":" + date }, {DUE_SYM + date }, etc. DUE_SYM := "Important Dates" "Deadline" "Due Dates" "Submission Deadline" "Paper Submission" "Dates" "Schedule" "Conference Schedule" "CALENDAR"	Important Dates December 20, 1999: Deadline for the submissions of the proposals. S U B M I S S I O N DEADLINE: January 26, 2000
	{CON_SYM1 + ":" + number }, {CON_SYM2 + ":" + e-mail }, etc. CON_SYM1 := "Phone" "Tel" "Fax" CON_SYM2 := "E-MAIL"	Phone: 650-328-3123 FAX: 650-321-4457 E-MAIL: gecco@aaai.org

7. CFP(Call-For-Papers)

()

	{TOPIC_SYM + ":" + topic}, etc. TOPIC_SYM := "Topic" + "Title"	Topic: SKVORETZ Seminar
	{DATE_SYM + ":" + date}, etc. DATE_SYM := "Dates" date := day + "-" + month + "-" + +year day := 1-digit 2-digit month := month year := 4-digit 2-digit	Dates: 4-May-95 Dates: 15-April-1997
	{LOC_SYM + location}, etc. LOC_SYM := "in" "at"	5:30 in PH 223D. at Porter Hall A18C.
	{PER_SYM + name}, etc. PER_SYM := "Mr." "Dr." "President"	DR. WILLIAM FISH MR. Jill Fain Lehman
	{TIME_SYM + ":" + time}, etc. TIME_SYM := "Time" time := number + ":" + number	<u>3:30</u> -5:00
	{"-" + time}, etc. time := number + ":" + number	3:30- <u>5:00</u>

8. CMU

CMU 8
가 .
,
.
가 가 .

	{NAME_SYM + name + RST_SYM}, etc. NAME_SYM := "Named after" RST_SYM := "RESTAURANT"	EL FLORIDITA RESTAURANT 1253 N. Vine St., L.A. (213) 871-8612 ...
	{STREET NO + STREET + "," + CITY}, etc.	1253 N. Vine St., L.A.
	{"(" + number + ")" + number + "- " + number }, etc.	(213) 871-8612
	{SECTION_SYM + Review + SECTION_SYM}, etc. SECTION_SYM := new line new line + tab	Named after Hemingway- 's favorite hangout ... weekend reservations su- ggested.
	{n-CD + card + SECTION_SYM}, etc. CD = {card + ","} card := AE CB V MC DC DIC BC $0 \leq n \leq 7$	AE, CB, DC, DIS, MC, V.

9. LA

6 9

HMM O

가

7 , CFP 가

6 7 CFP

O (6 7 1 6

가 . S : , E :).

$$O = (o_1, o_2, \dots, o_T) = S \ 1 \ a \ 2 \ b \ 3 \ c \ 4 \ d \ 5 \ e \ 6 \ E \quad (22)$$

SECOND CALL FOR PAPERS

FIFTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
COMPUTATIONAL MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

(RECOMB 2001)

April 21-24, 2001
Montreal, Canada

US National Science Foundation

<http://recomb2001.gmd.de>

The Fifth Annual Conference on Research in Computational Molecular

...

CALENDAR:

Deadline for submission of papers: Sep 30, 2000
Notification of acceptance/rejection: Dec 5, 2000
Deadline for reception of final papers: Jan 5, 2001

STEERING COMMITTEE:

...

INFORMATION:

...

CANADA H3C 3J7

Tel: (514) 343-7501
Fax: (514) 343-2254
email: recomb01@CRM,UMontreal,CA

7. CFP

3.1.2

HMM

HMM

, HMM .

(21) . (21)

(S) (E) .

가

HMM 가 CFP

, HMM 8

[Seymore et al., 1999].

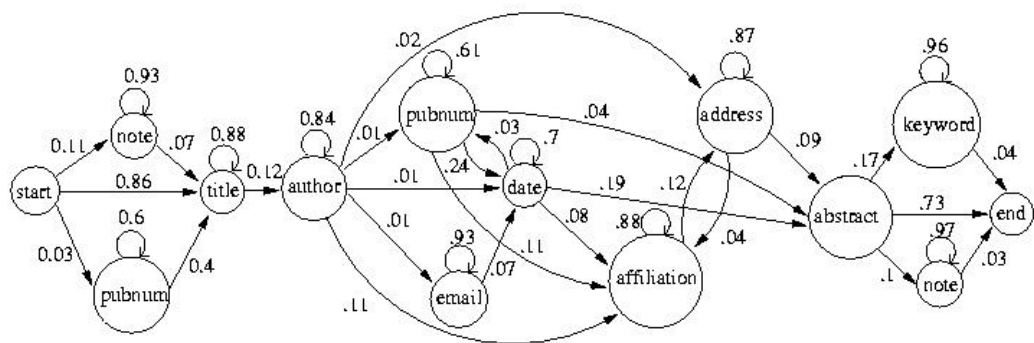
HMM

, 1

가 -

(forward-backward algorithm) Viterbi , EM

가



8. 가 HMM [Seymore et al., 1999]

,
가 가 ,
HMM .

9 7

9 λ_0 λ_0

(MID),

Step 0. Do data preprocessing and generate a field generation rule R for each field.
 τ = initial model state by equation (21).

Step 1. Construct initial model λ_0 with internal state τ and rule R .

Step 2. If ($nState_{\min} \leq nState_{\lambda} < nState_{\max}$) Goto Step 5.

Step 3. Compute field distance of model λ_0 .

Step 4. if (exist(state pair within state distance θ)) then
Merge nearest two states(one pair).
 $nState_{\lambda} = nState_{\lambda} - 1$, Goto Step 2.
else Goto Step 5.

Step 5. Compute $P(O|\lambda)$ with observation $O = (o_1, o_2, o_2, \dots, o_T)$
and model $\lambda = (\pi, A, B)$

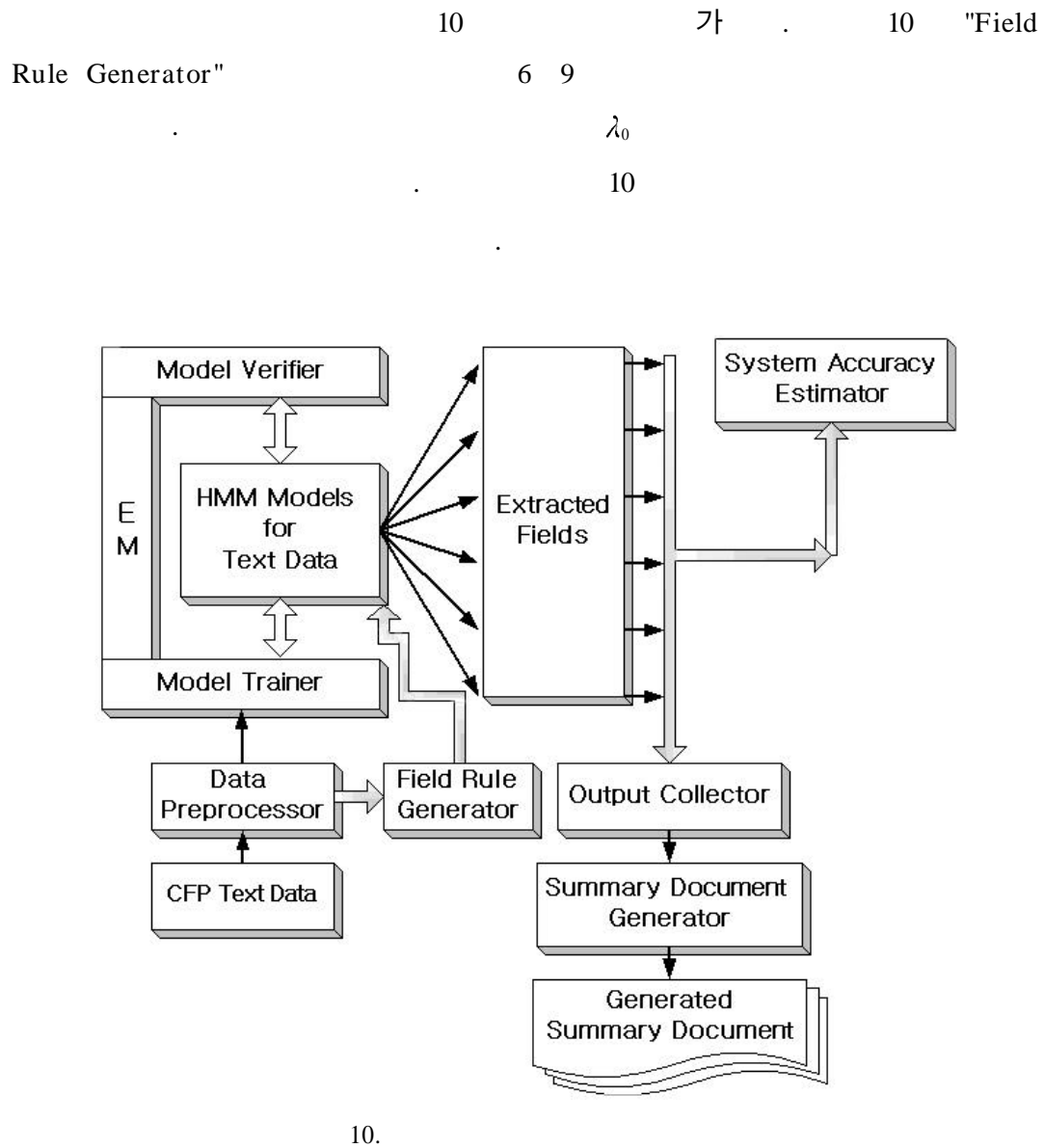
Step 6. Estimate optimal model parameters with the EM algorithm in Table 5.

Step 7. Find the optimal state sequence $q = (q_1, q_2, q_2, \dots, q_T)$
with given observation $O = (o_1, o_2, o_2, \dots, o_T)$ and model λ .

10. HMM (pseudo-code)

10 Step 3 i, j , 가
 θ
가
 θ

3.2 HMM



10.

HMM

CFP

10

10 CFP Text

Data

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가

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HTML

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4.

4.1 (Call-For-Paper Data)

CFP
.
, , , , (topic), ,
, .
CFP 11 SGML (tagging)
. SGML
. CFP (Computer Science)
(Conference) CFP 200 CFP 100
300 CFP
2051K .
1 RECOMB 2001 CFP
. 1 CFP 11 SGML
11 . 11 "<NL>"
(new line character) .
300 CFP 200 CFP
, 100
.

```

<NL>
<paragraph><sentence> SECOND CALL FOR PAPERS </sentence></paragraph>
<NL>
<paragraph><sentence> FIFTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
COMPUTATIONAL MOLECULAR BIOLOGY </sentence></paragraph>
<NL>
<sentence><paragraph>(<c_name>RECOMB 2001</c_name>)</sentence></paragraph>
<NL>
<paragraph><date>April 21-24, 2001</date></paragraph>
<paragraph><location>Montreal, Canada</location></paragraph>
<NL>
<paragraph><sentence>Organized by <NL> Centre de recherches math?atiques
<NL> Universite de Montreal <NL></sentence></paragraph>
<NL>
<paragraph><sentence>Sponsored by <NL>
Association for Computing Machinery (ACM-SIGACT)</sentence></paragraph>
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<paragraph><sentence>with support from <NL> Celera Genomics <NL>
Compugen <NL> IBM Corporation <NL>
International Society for Computational Biology (ISCB) <NL>
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US Department of Energy <NL>
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Computational Molecular <NL> Biology (<c_name>RECOMB 2001</c_name>),
sponsored by the Association for Computing <NL>
Machinery Special Interest Group on Algorithms and Computation Theory <NL>
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11. CFP (SGML)

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11. CFP

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Topic:     SKVORETZ Seminar
Dates:     4-May-95
Time:      4:00 - 5:30
PostedBy:  Carole Deaunovich on 2-May-95 at 11:00 from andrew.cmu.edu
Abstract:

Professor John Skvoretz, U. of South Carolina, Columbia, will present
a seminar entitled "Embedded Commitment," on Thursday, May 4th from
4-5:30 in PH 223D.
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12. CMU ()

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<paragraph><sentence><speaker>Professor John Skvoretz</speaker>, U. of South Carolina, Columbia, will present
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13. CMU (SGML)

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14. LA Weekly

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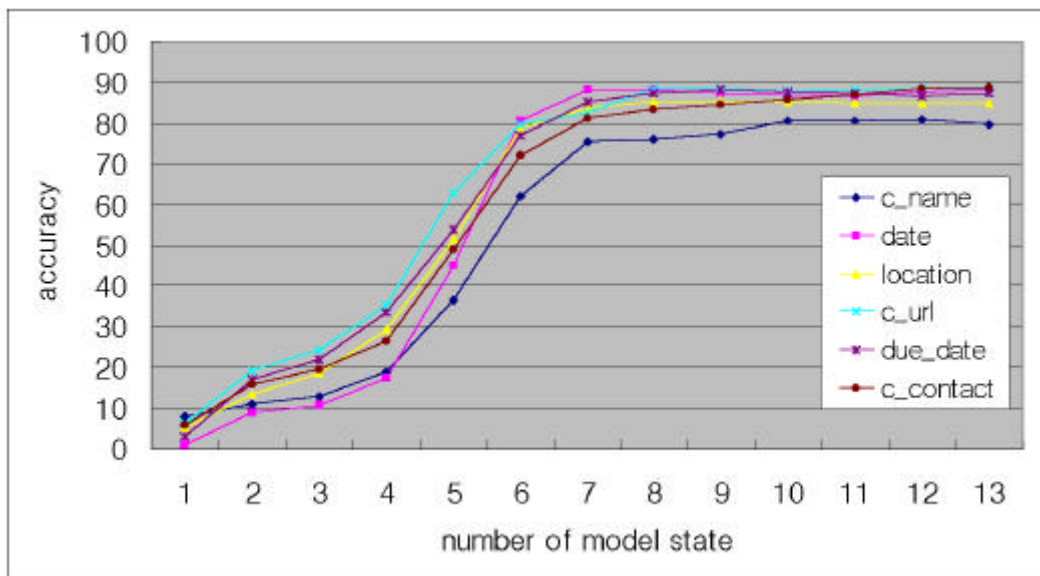
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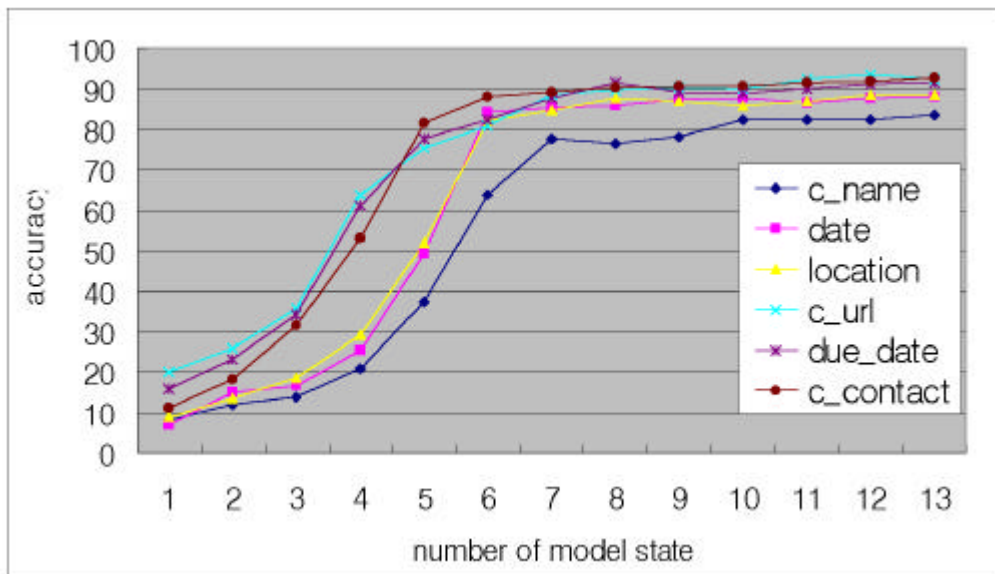
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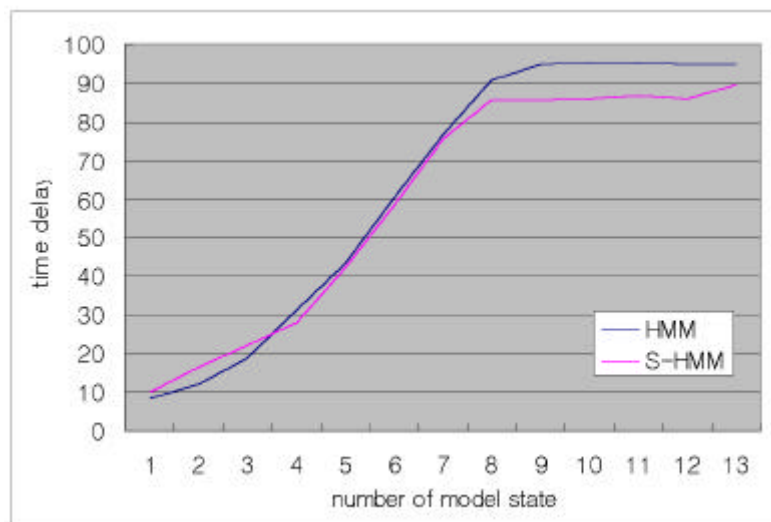
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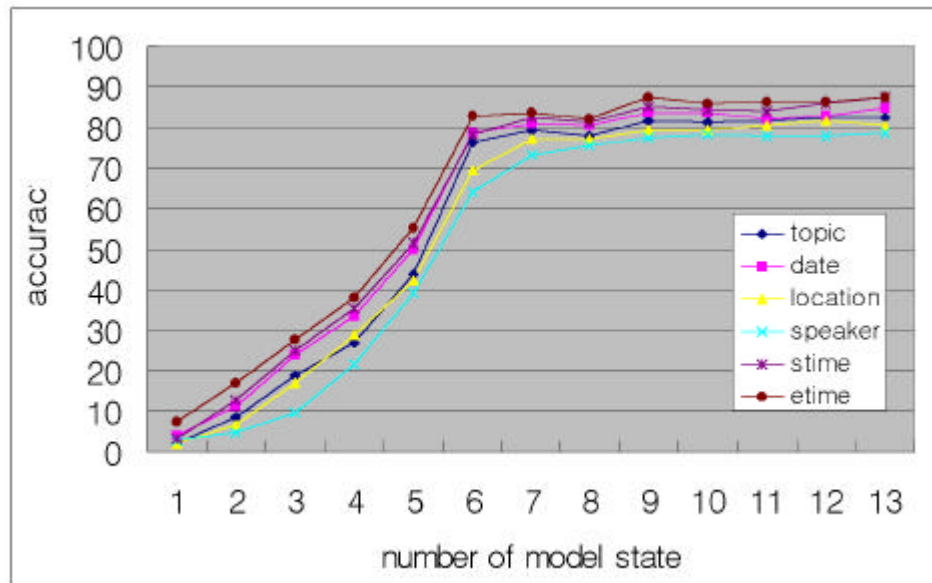


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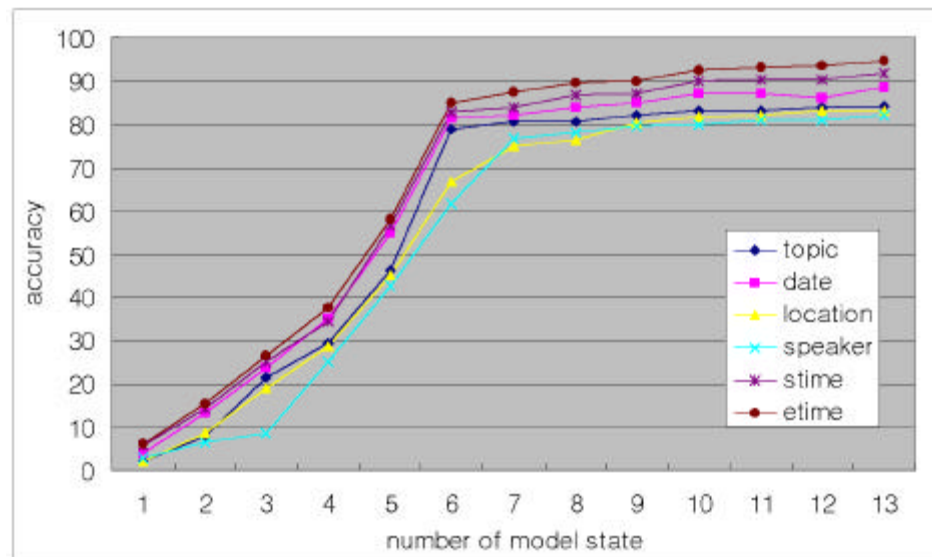
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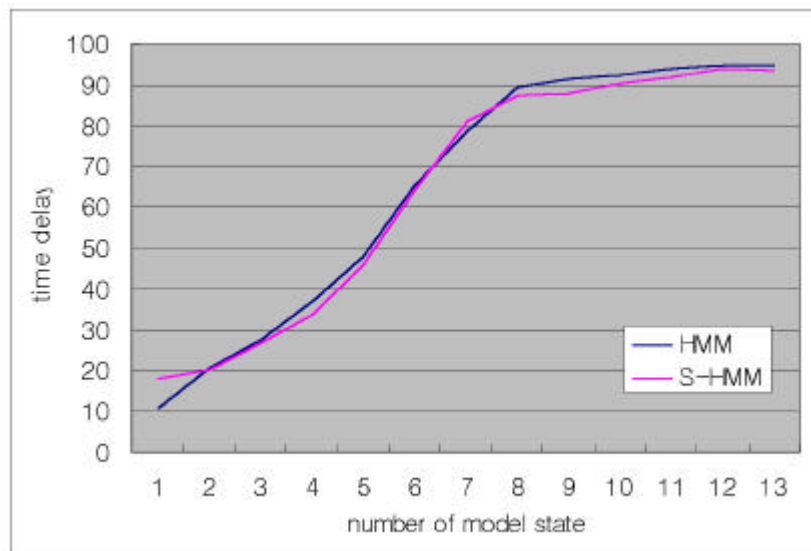
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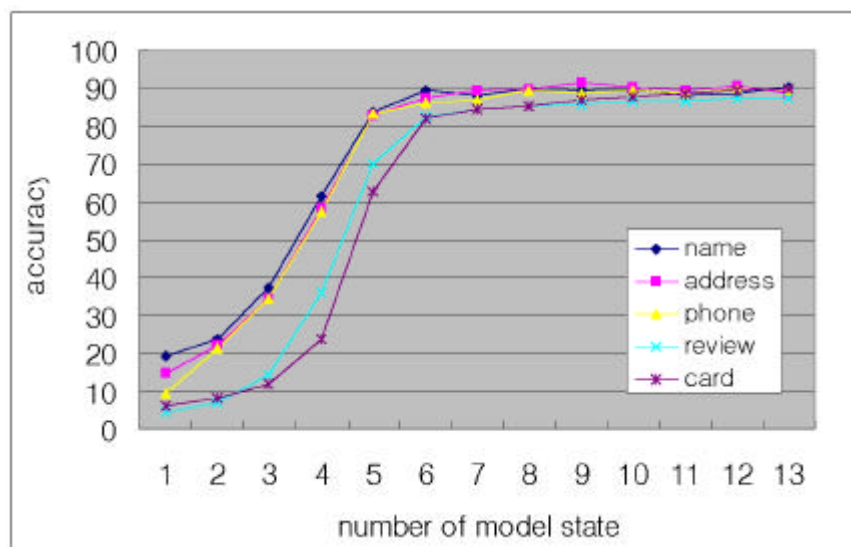
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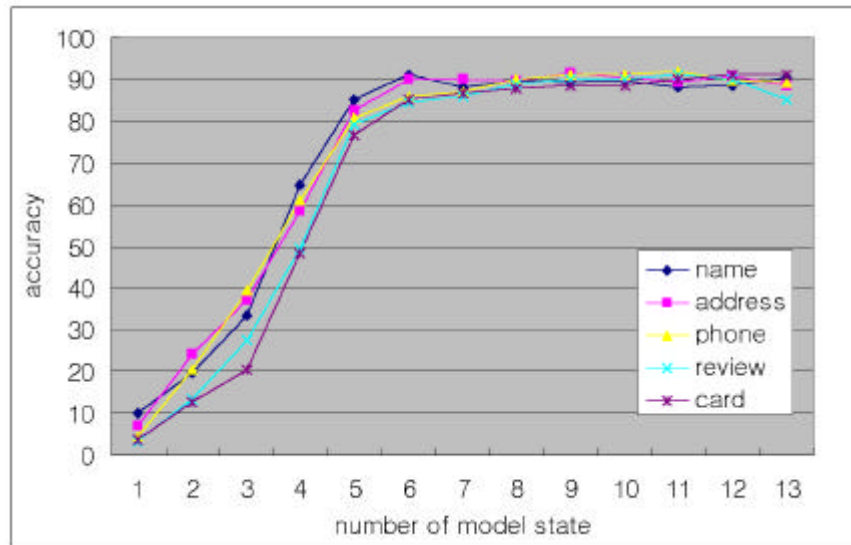
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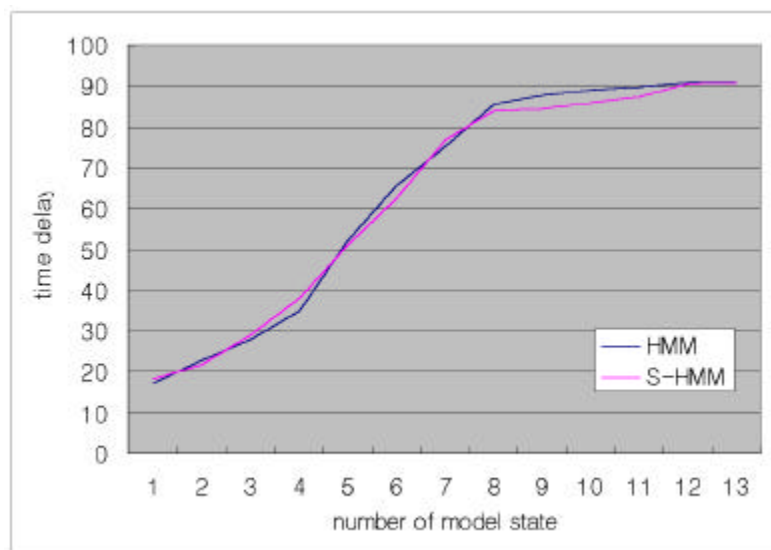
20. HMM S-HMM - CMU



21. HMM LA Weekly



22. HMM LA Weekly



23. HMM S-HMM - LA Weekly

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Abstract

HMM is a kind of automata and it's internal state transitions are decided with some probabilistic values. HMM is used widely for an application with temporal data of sequential characteristics, for example, speech data. This thesis presents a new effective method for building HMM structure for information extraction tasks.

For information extraction tasks, we used HMM based on left-to-right structure. Traditional HMM are used with pre-constructed static model structure and trained its model parameter after model construction. We present here a new HMM called S-HMM (Self-Organizing Hidden Markov Model) that constructs it's structure with the rules that are obtained from training dataset.

In this paper, we used S-HMM for information extraction tasks from Call-For-Papers data, CMU online seminar announcement data, and LA restaurants review and recommendation data (<http://www.laweekly.com/>). We construct model structure using S-HMM from initial abstract model structure to more detailed structure with the set of rules learned from training data. We could find more appropriate structure with this set of rules. The experimental results show improved average extraction accuracy of 12% increase in average extraction speed in comparison with fixed-state HMM.

Keywords: Information Extraction, Hidden Markov Model, Model Structure Learning, Self-Organizing Hidden Markov Model

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