



## End-to-End Bootstrapping Neural Network for Entity Set Expansion

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December 22, 2019

Introduction

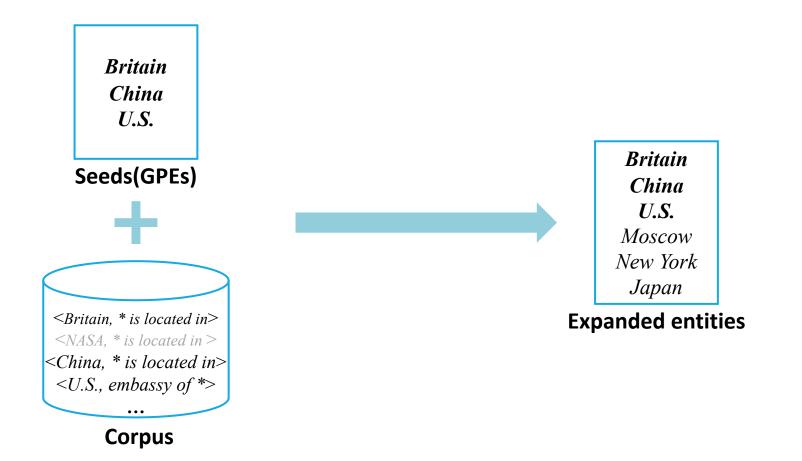
End-to-End Bootstrapping NN(BootstrapNet)

Experiments

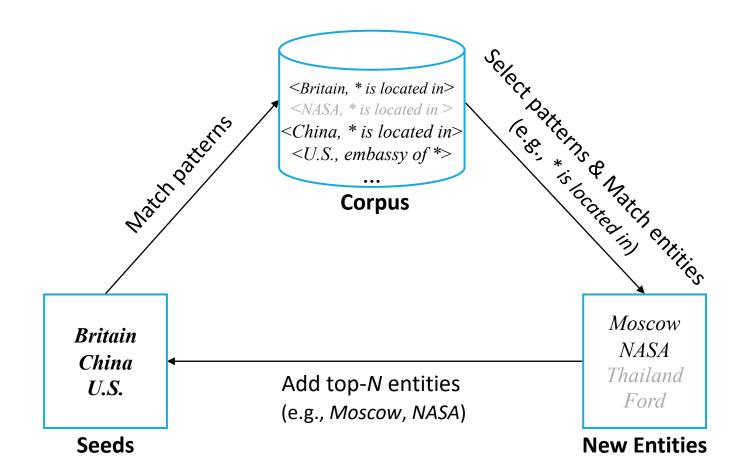
Conclusions

- Introduction
  - What's entity set expansion (ESE)?
  - How does bootstrapping for ESE work?
  - What are the problems of previous methods?
- End-to-End Bootstrapping NN(BootstrapNet)
- Experiments
- Conclusions

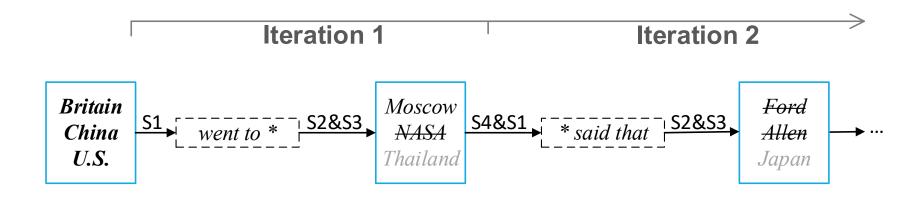
- Entity Set Expansion (ESE)
  - Expanding seeds to new entities belonging to the same category



- Bootstrapping for ESE
  - Iteratively expanding by adding new entities to the seeds



 Previous paradigm—Multi-step Pipeline (Riloff and Jones, 1999; Gupta and Manning, 2014)



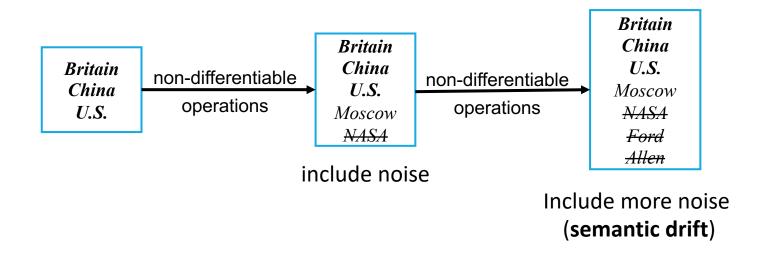
S1: Matching patterns via expanded entities

S3: Matching entities via selected patterns

S2: Evaluating and selecting patterns

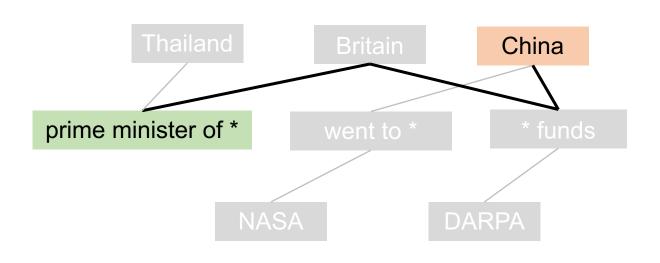
S4: Evaluating and expanding entities

- Problem 1: Separate multi-step expansion
  - Previous noisy expanded entities are directly used as golden entities, which tends to include more noise.



- Problem 2: Ignoring high-order information
  - Mainly using first-order relations, ignoring high-order relations (which are also important)

```
<China, went to *>
<China, * agreed to>
<China, * funds>
<Thailand, prime minister of *>
<NASA, went to *>
<Britain, prime minister of *>
<Britain, funds *>
<DARPA, * funds>
<DARPA, * is trying to>
```



**First-order relations** 

**High-order relations** 

- Main ideas to solve these problems
  - 1. Tightly coupling expansion steps
    - Previous expansions have different confidence scores to guide next expansions.
    - Expansion results can be used as feedback to improve previous expansion.
  - 2. Capturing both the first- and the higher-order relation information

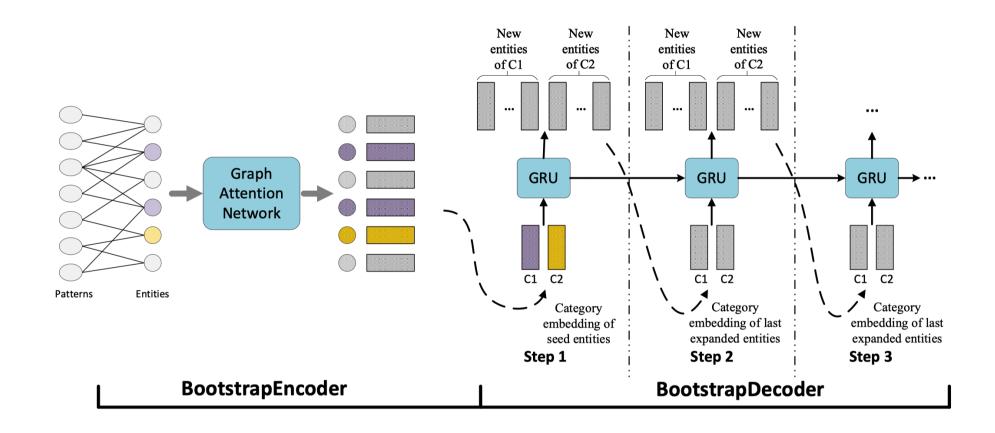
- And above ideas can be modeled in an end-to-end framework
  - Encoder (capturing first- and the higher-order information)
  - Decoder (tightly expanding by considering long-term dependencies)

Introduction

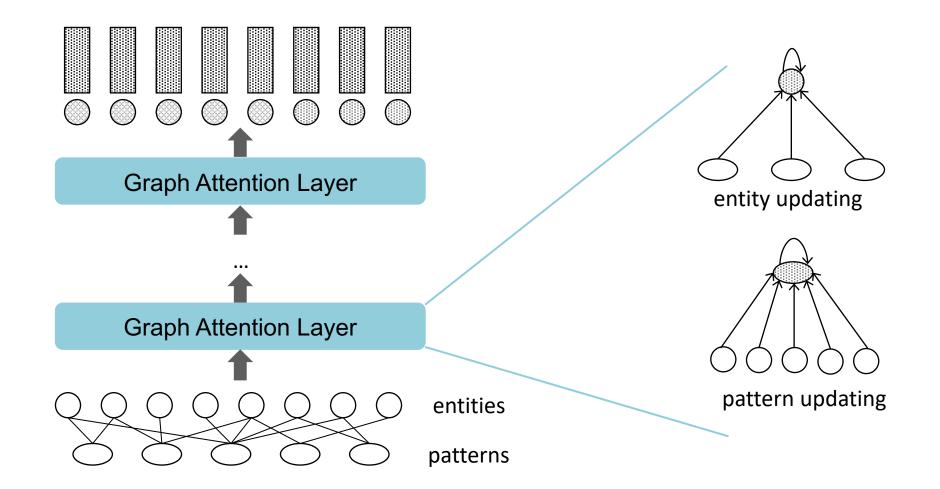
- End-to-End Bootstrapping NN(BootstrapNet)
  - Encoder
  - Decoder
  - Multi-view learning
- Experiments
- Conclusions

#### Introduction-BootstrapNet-Experiments-Conclusions

- End-to-End Bootstrapping NN—BootstrapNet
  - Encoder: encoding the first- and high-order entity-pattern relations
  - Decoder: modeling the entity expansion as the expansion generation

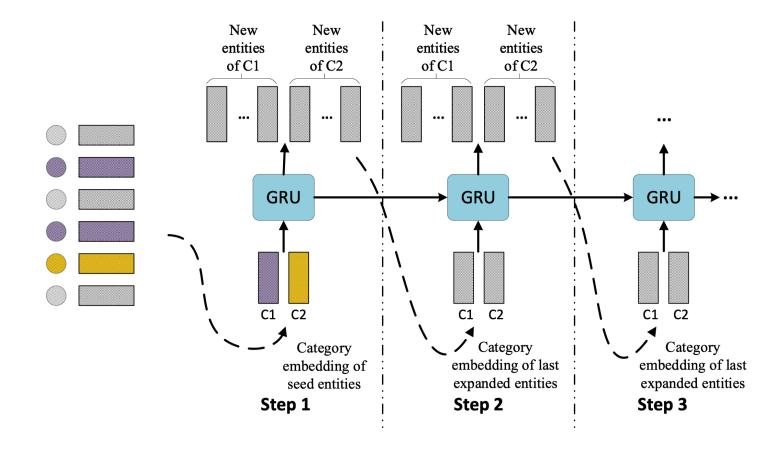


- Encoder—BootstrapEncoder
  - Graph Attention Network over entity-pattern bipartite graph

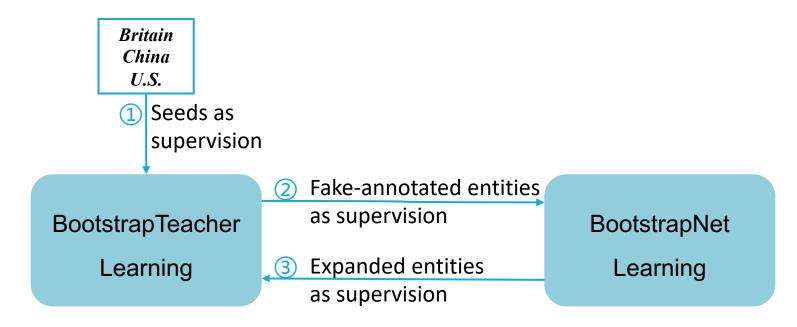


#### Introduction-BootstrapNet-Experiments-Conclusions

- Decoder—BootstrapDecoder
  - RNN-based model to sequentially generate expansion by considering long-term dependencies



- Multi-view Learning
  - View 1: Sequential expanding process
    - Expansion generation by considering long-term dependencies (via BootstrapNet)
  - View 2: Non-sequential expanding process
    - Classification based on the embeddings (via auxiliary model—BootstrapTeacher)



Introduction

End-to-End Bootstrapping NN(BootstrapNet)

Experiments

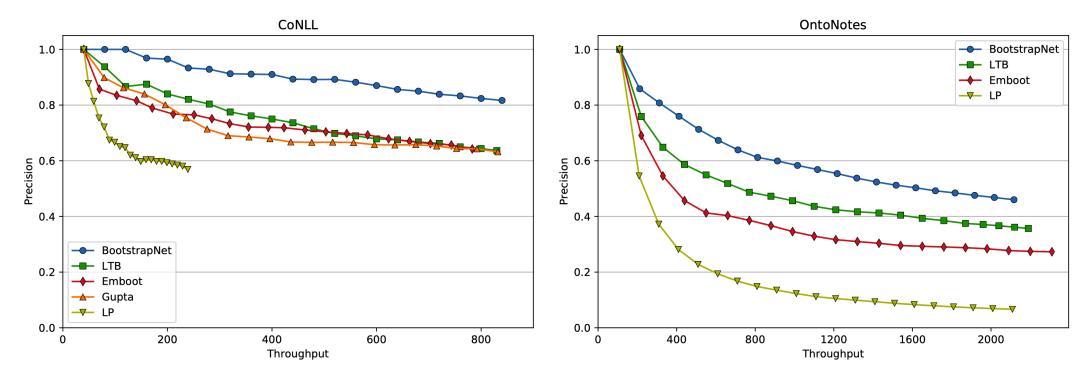
Conclusions

- Dataset:
  - CoNLL and OntoNotes (Zupon et al., 2019)

Dataset	# Categories	# Entities	# Patterns	# Links
CoNLL	4	5,522	8,477	13,916
OntoNotes	11	19,984	33,985	67,229

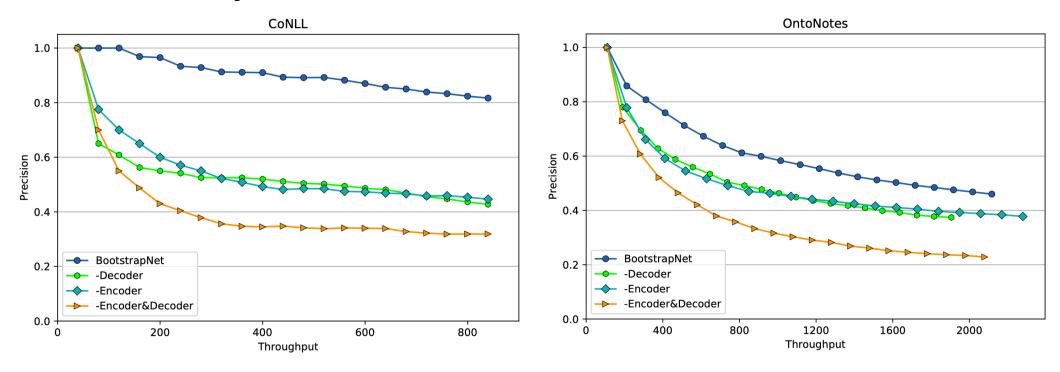
- Main settings:
  - Seed number: 10 seeds/category
  - Iteration number: 20

#### Overall results



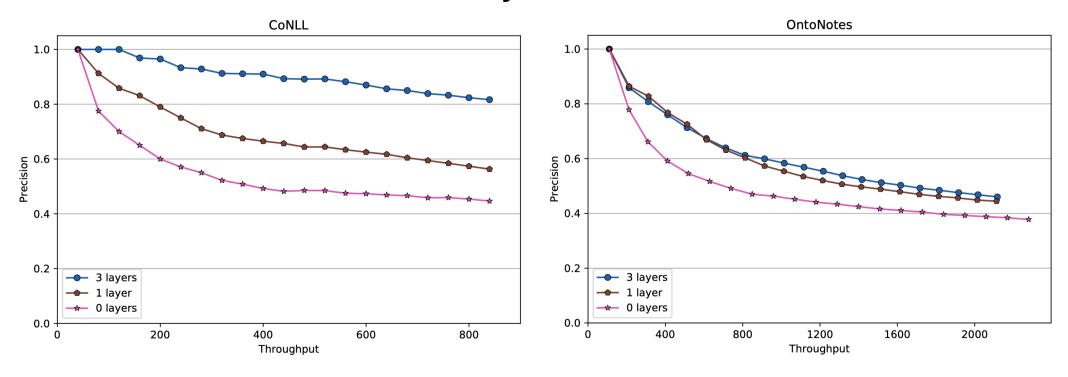
 BootstrapNet can significantly reduce the semantic drift problem in the bootstrapping technique.

### Ablation study



 Capturing high-order information and modeling the sequential expanding process are both important in bootstrapping for ESE.

### • Performance with different layer



 Bootstrapping methods can benefit from capturing first-order information and further capturing higher-order information.

Introduction

End-to-End Bootstrapping NN(BootstrapNet)

Experiments

Conclusions

- 1. We propose the first end-to-end neural network for bootstrapping for entity set expansion.
- 2. This model can be further used in other IE tasks. For example, we use the < head entity, tail entity> pair as the instance and the context around it as the pattern, this model can be easily for relation extraction/expansion task.
- 3. We design a multi-view learning algorithm to efficiently using sparse supervision signals.



# Thanks! Any Question?