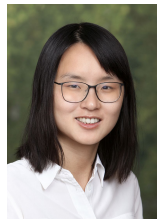




A Frustratingly Easy Approach for Entity and Relation Extraction



Zexuan Zhong



Danqi Chen

Princeton University

Entity and Relation Extraction: Problem Definition

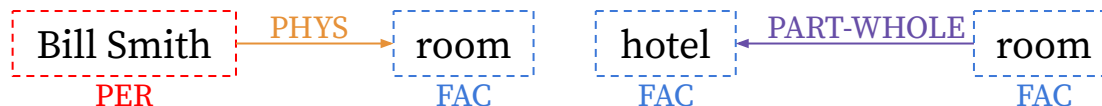
Input

Bill Smith was in the hotel room

Named Entity Recognition



Relation Extraction



Entity and Relation Extraction: Problem Definition

Input: a piece of unstructured text

- A sequence of tokens $X = x_1, \dots, x_n$
 - a set of spans $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_m\}$

Output:

- A set of entities: $Y_e = \{(s_i, e) : s_i \in S, e \in \mathcal{E}\}$
 - s : span, e : entity type
- A set of relations: $Y_r = \{(s_i, s_j, r) : s_i, s_j \in S, r \in \mathcal{R}\}$
 - s : subject/object span, r : relation type

Existing Approaches (2014+)

Existing Approaches (2014+)

	Edward	Thomas	is	from	Minnesota	,	United	States
Edward	B-PER	⊥	⊥	⊥	live_in	⊥	live_in	live_in
Thomas	⊥	I-PER	⊥	⊥	live_in	⊥	live_in	live_in
is	⊥	⊥	O	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥
from	⊥	⊥	⊥	O	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥
Minnesota	live_in	live_in	⊥	⊥	B-LOC	⊥	loc_in	loc_in
,	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥	O	⊥	⊥
United	live_in	live_in	⊥	⊥	loc_in	⊥	B-LOC	⊥
States	live_in	live_in	⊥	⊥	loc_in	⊥	⊥	I-LOC

Structured Prediction

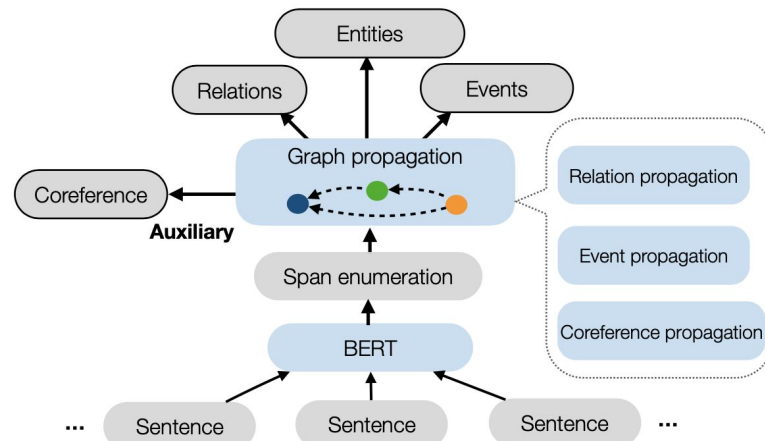
Li and Ji, 2014; Zhang et al., 2017; Katiyar and Cardie, 2017;
Li et al., 2019; Wang and Lu, 2020

Existing Approaches (2014+)

	Edward	Thomas	is	from	Minnesota	,	United	States
Edward	B-PER	⊥	⊥	⊥	live_in	⊥	live_in	live_in
Thomas	⊥	I-PER	⊥	⊥	live_in	⊥	live_in	live_in
is	⊥	⊥	O	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥
from	⊥	⊥	⊥	O	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥
Minnesota	live_in	live_in	⊥	⊥	B-LOC	⊥	loc_in	loc_in
,	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥	O	⊥	⊥
United	live_in	live_in	⊥	⊥	loc_in	⊥	B-LOC	⊥
States	live_in	live_in	⊥	⊥	loc_in	⊥	⊥	I-LOC

Structured Prediction

Li and Ji, 2014; Zhang et al., 2017; Katiyar and Cardie, 2017;
Li et al., 2019; Wang and Lu, 2020



Multi-task Learning

Miwa and Bansal, 2016; Bekoulis et al., 2018; Luan et al., 2019;
Wadden et al., 2019; Lin et al., 2020

This Work

1. Our model: **PURE**

- A **pipelined** approach outperforming all previous joint models!

2. **Why** does it work well?

- **Understanding** modeling choices between entity and relation extraction

3. An **efficient** approximation model w/ large speedup

This Work

1. Our model: **PURE**

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Entity Model

Input

Bill Smith was in the hotel room

Output

Bill Smith

PER

hotel

FAC

room

FAC

Entity Model

Input

Bill

Smith

was

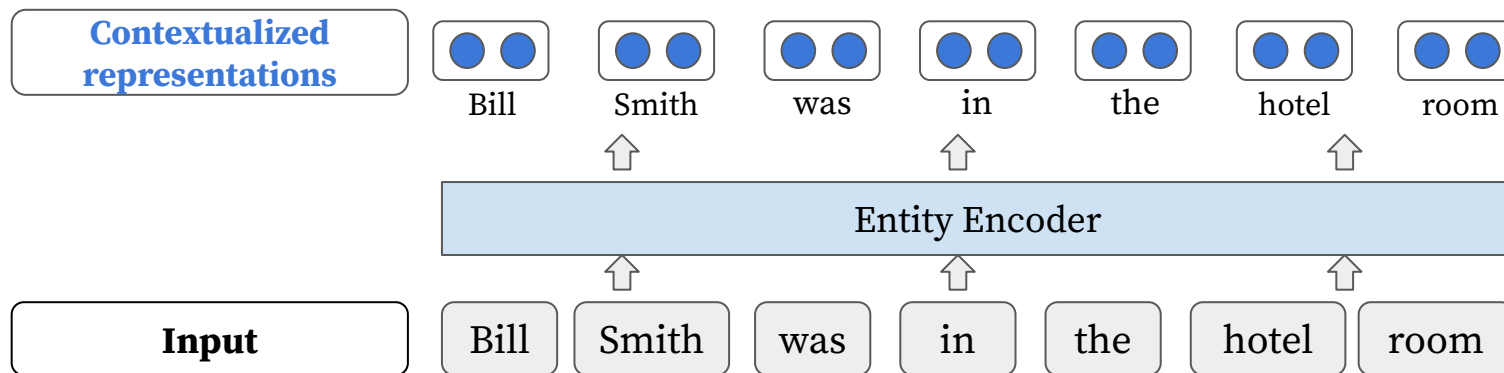
in

the

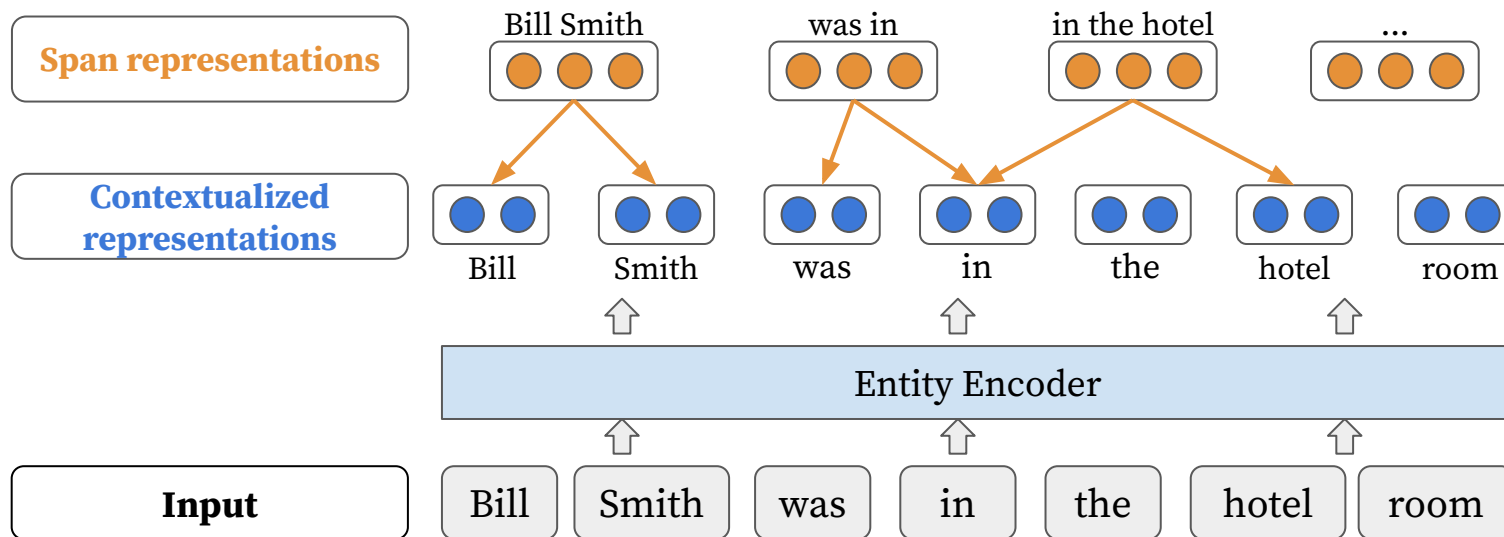
hotel

room

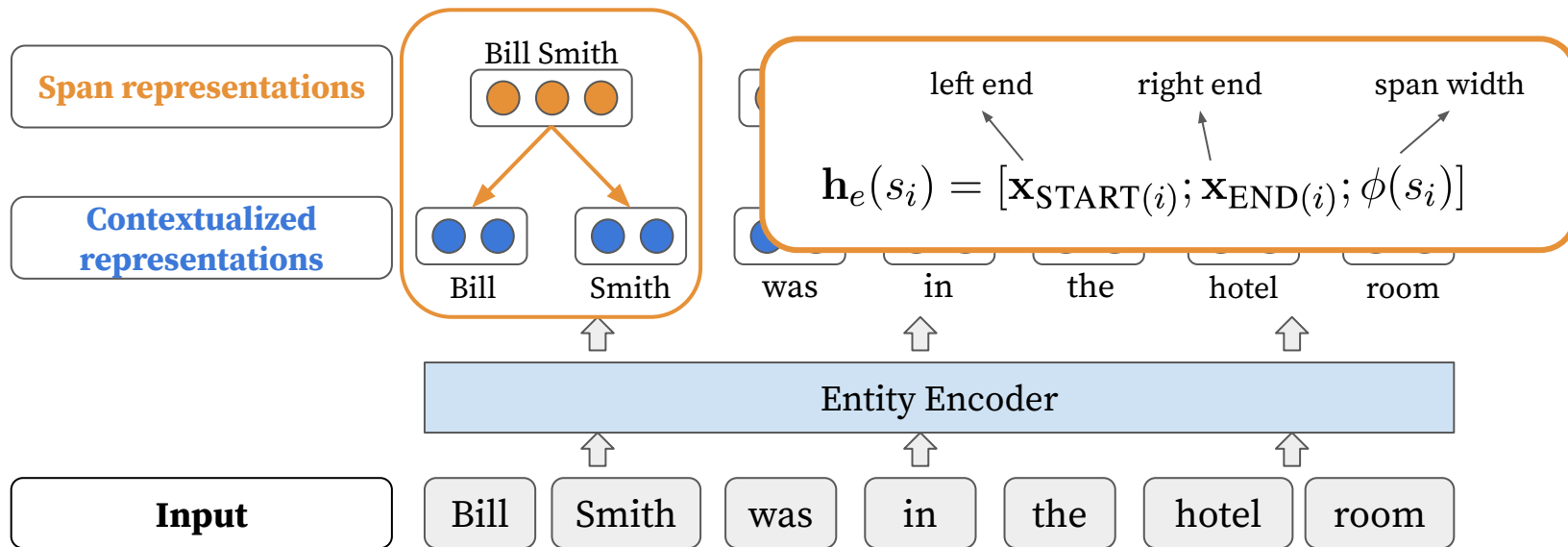
Entity Model



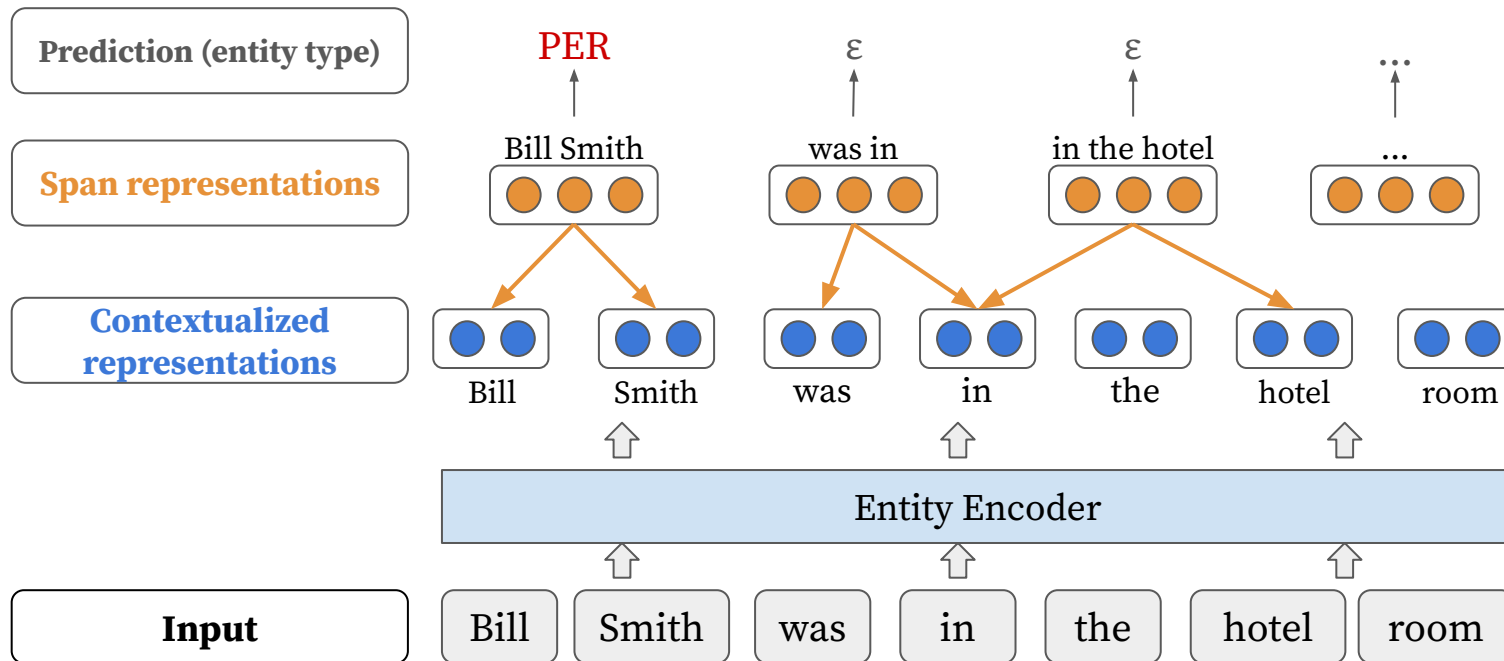
Entity Model



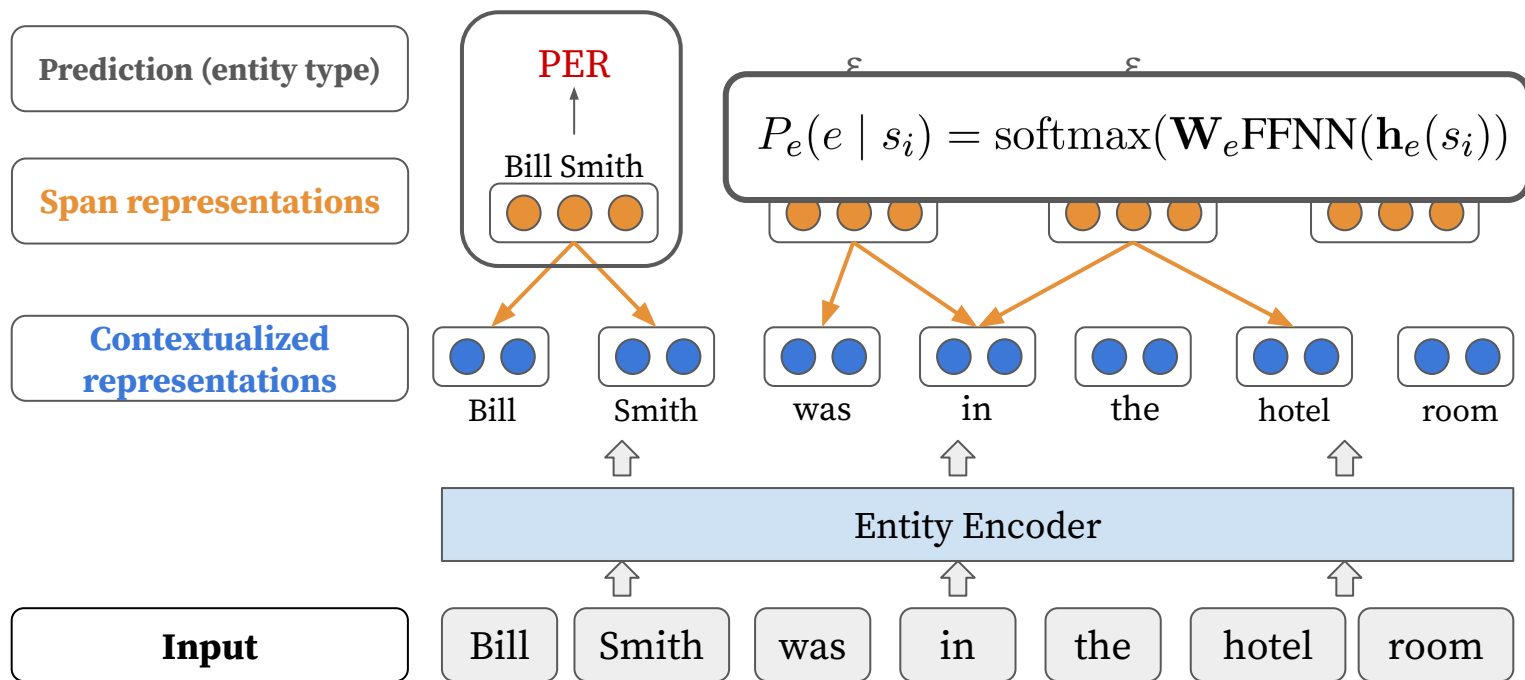
Entity Model



Entity Model



Entity Model



Relation Model

Input

Bill Smith was in the hotel room

Bill Smith

PER

hotel

FAC

room

FAC

Output

Bill Smith

PER

PHYS

room

FAC

hotel

FAC

PART-WHOLE

room

FAC

Relation Model: Inserting Markers

Bill Smith was in the hotel room

PER FAC FAC

Bill Smith hotel

PER FAC

Relation Model: Inserting Markers

Bill Smith was in the hotel room

PER FAC FAC

Bill Smith hotel

PER FAC

[S:PER] Bill Smith [/S:PER] was in [O:FAC] hotel [/O:FAC] room

Relation Model: Inserting Markers

Bill Smith was in the hotel room

PER FAC FAC

Bill Smith hotel

PER FAC

[S:PER] Bill Smith [/S:PER] was in [O:FAC] hotel [/O:FAC] room

Bill Smith room

PER FAC

[S:PER] Bill Smith [/S:PER] was in hotel [O:FAC] room [/O:FAC]

hotel room

FAC FAC

Bill Smith was in [S:FAC] hotel [/S:FAC] [O:FAC] room [/O:FAC]

...

...

Relation Model

Modified input

[S:PER]

Bill

Smith

[/S:PER]

was

in

the

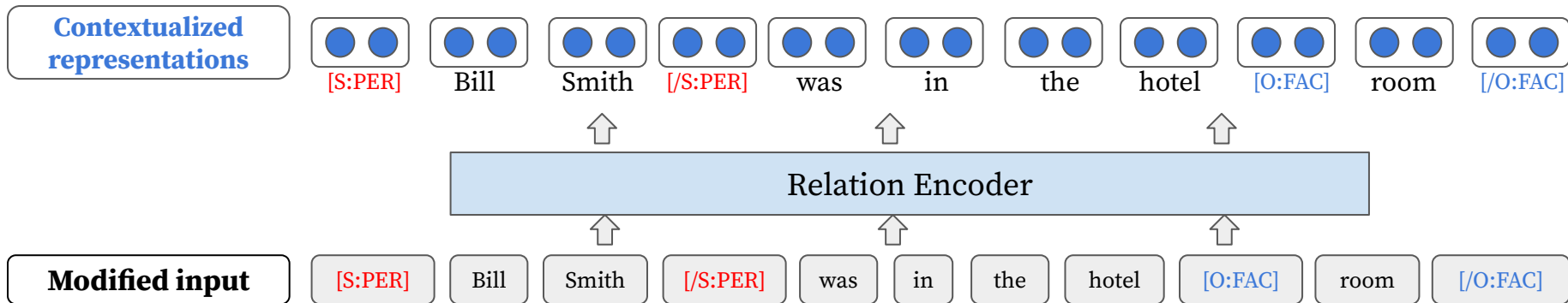
hotel

[O:FAC]

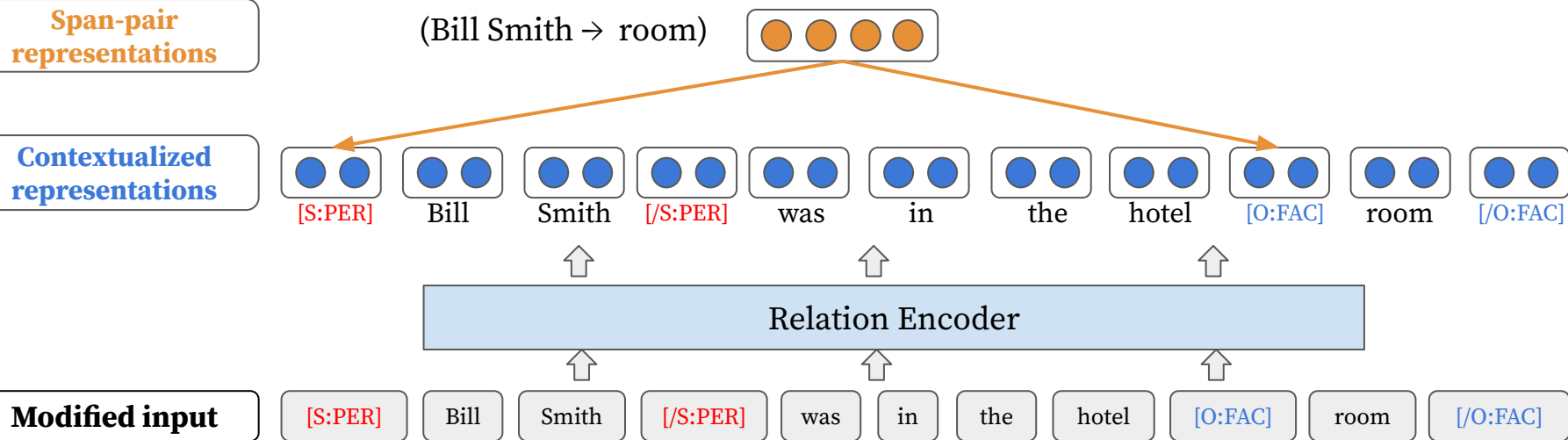
room

[/O:FAC]

Relation Model



Relation Model



Relation Model

$$\mathbf{h}_r(s_i, s_j) = [\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{\widehat{\text{START}}(i)}; \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{\widehat{\text{START}}(j)}]$$

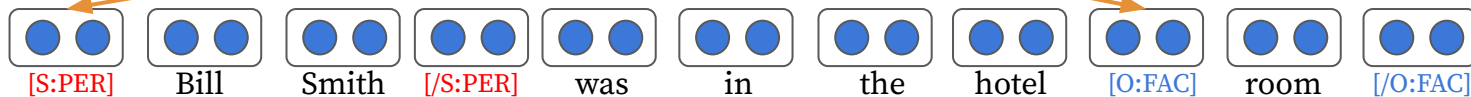
Rep. of [S:e_i] Rep. of [O:e_j]

**Span-pair
representations**

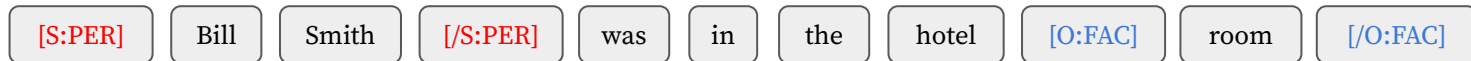
(Bill Smith → room)



**Contextualized
representations**



Modified input



Relation Encoder

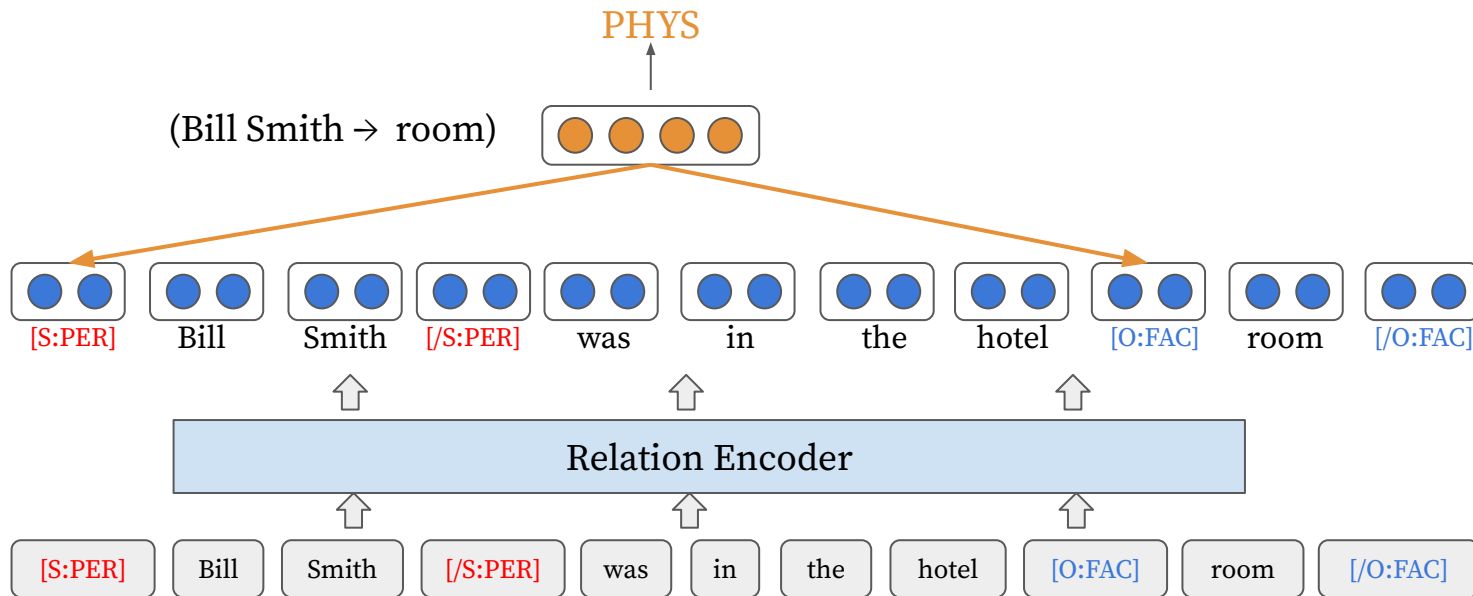
Relation Model

Prediction
(relation type)

Span-pair
representations

Contextualized
representations

Modified input



Relation Model

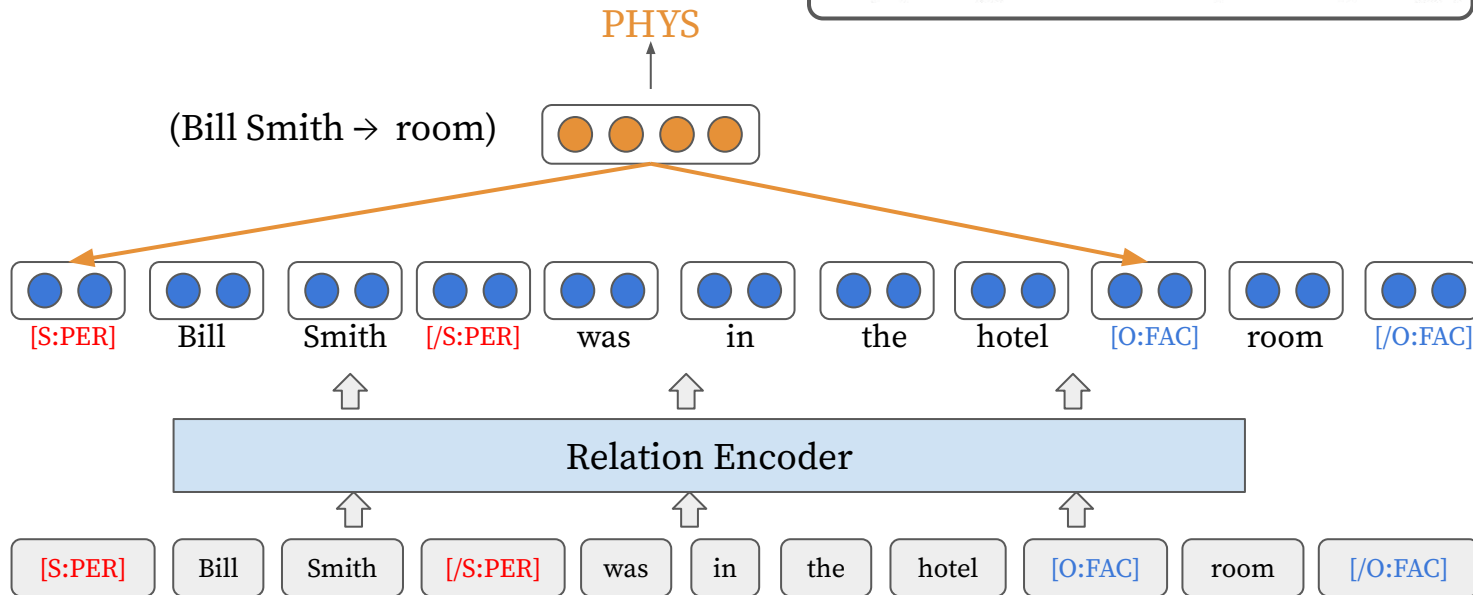
Prediction
(relation type)

Span-pair
representations

Contextualized
representations

Modified input

$$P_r(r|s_i, s_j) = \text{softmax}(\mathbf{W}_r \mathbf{h}_r(s_i, s_j))$$



Experimental Settings

Datasets

- ACE04, ACE05: newswire, online forums
- SciERC: scientific articles



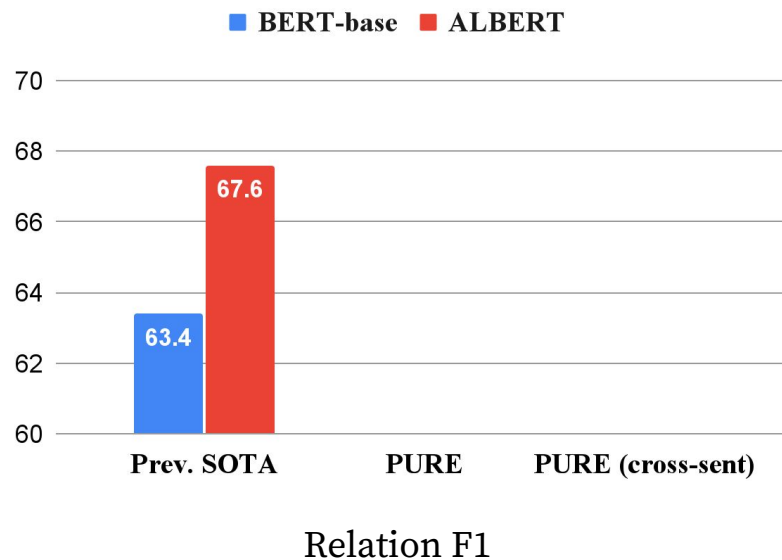
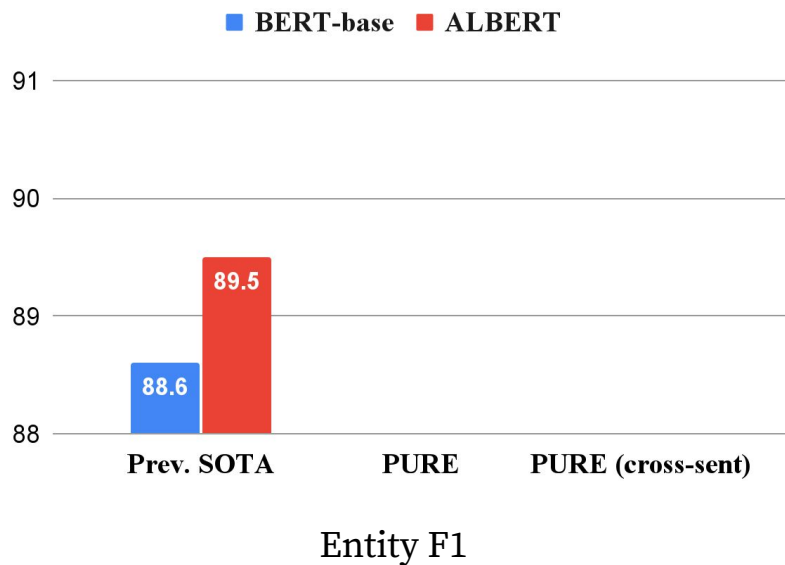
Evaluation metrics

- Entity F1
- Relation F1

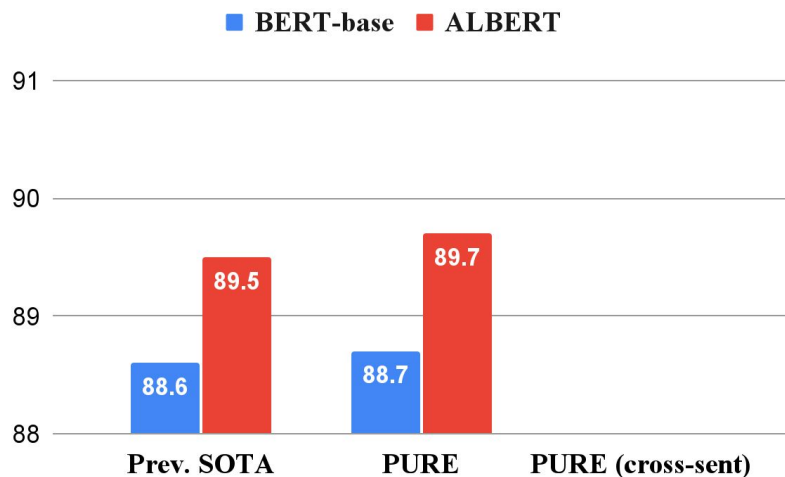
Context information

- Single-sentence
- Cross-sentence

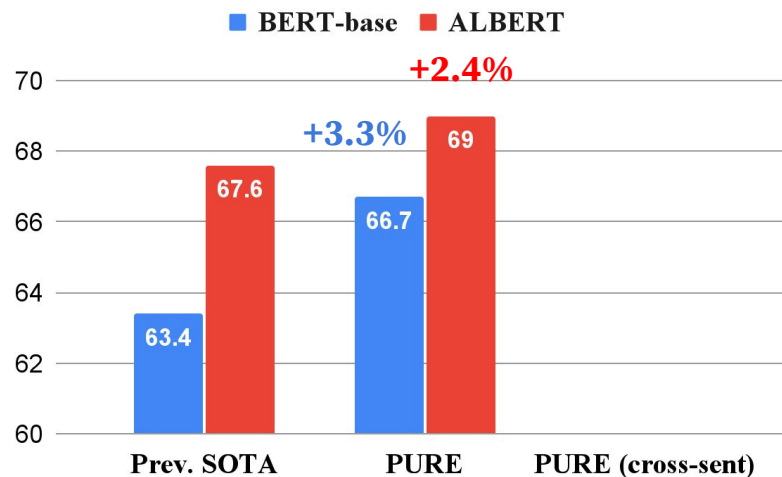
Results on ACE05



Results on ACE05



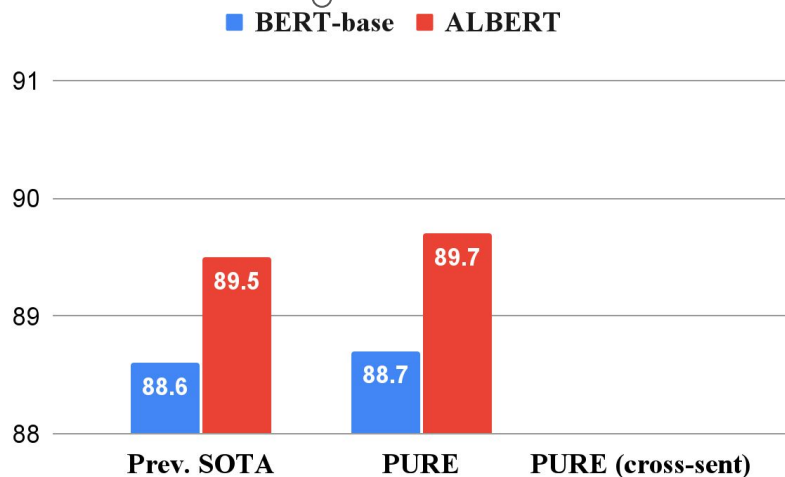
Entity F1



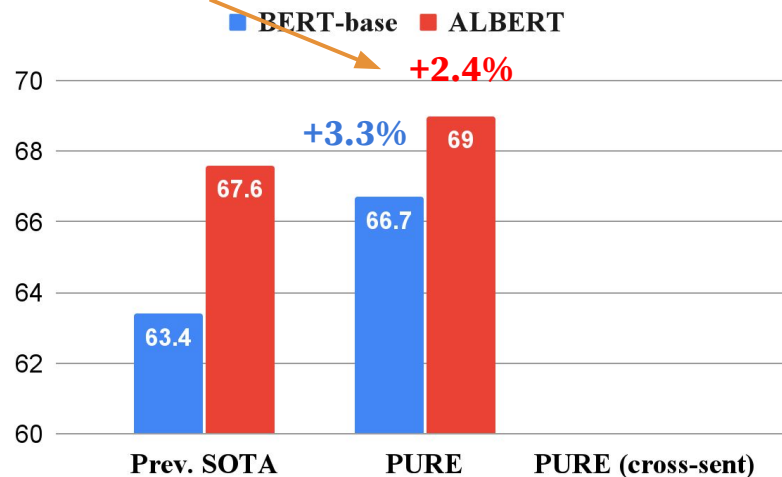
Relation F1

Results on ACE05

With the same pre-trained encoder, PURE significantly outperforms previous SOTA.

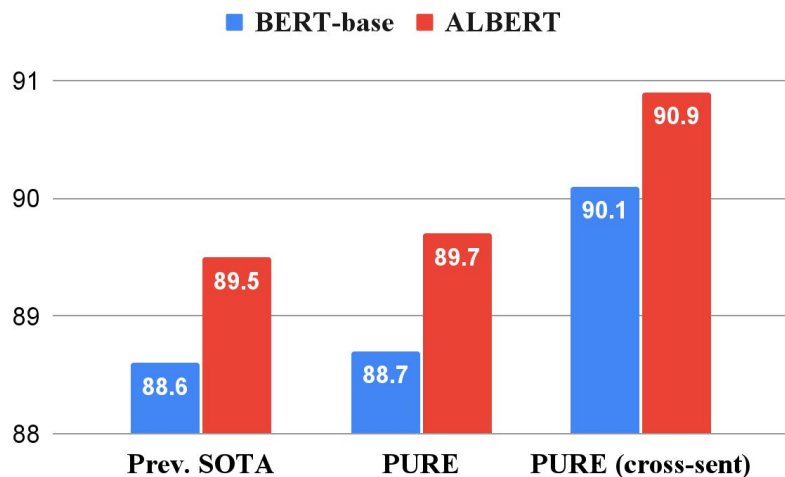


Entity F1

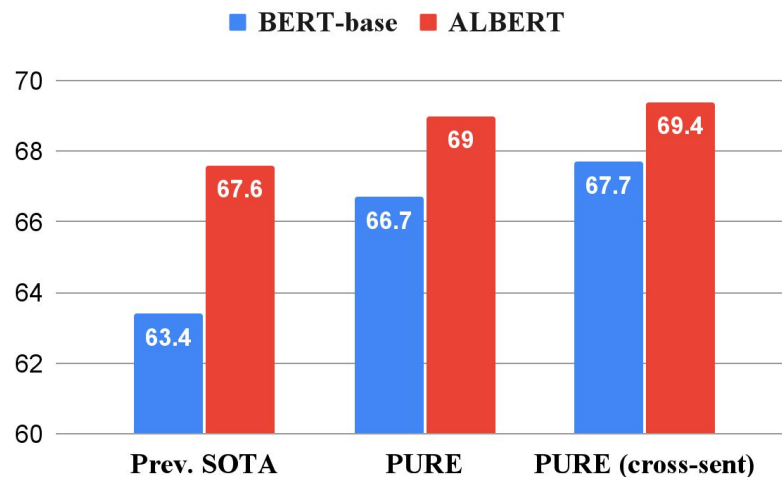


Relation F1

Results on ACE05



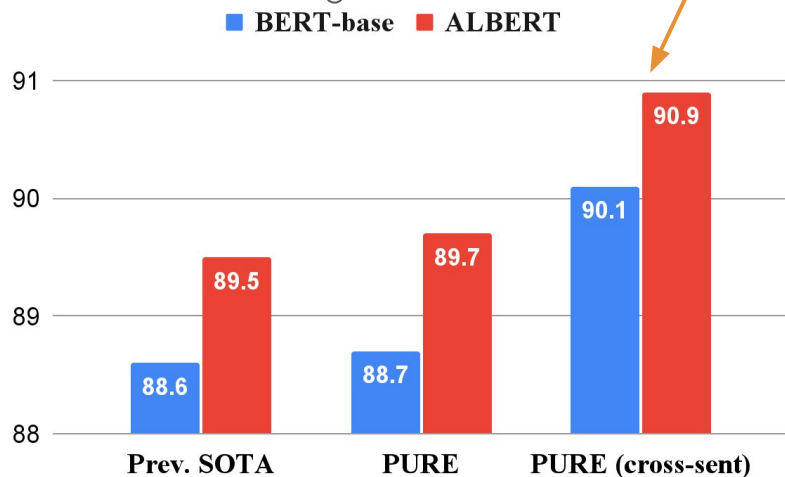
Entity F1



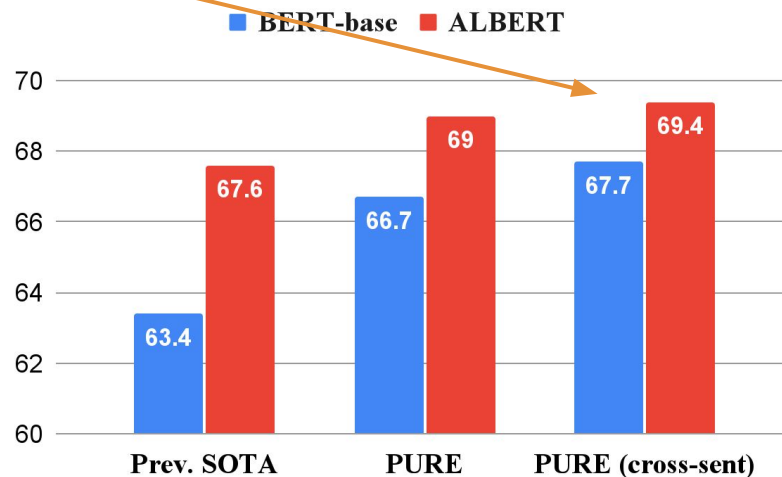
Relation F1

Results on ACE05

Incorporating cross-sentence information can further improve the performance.

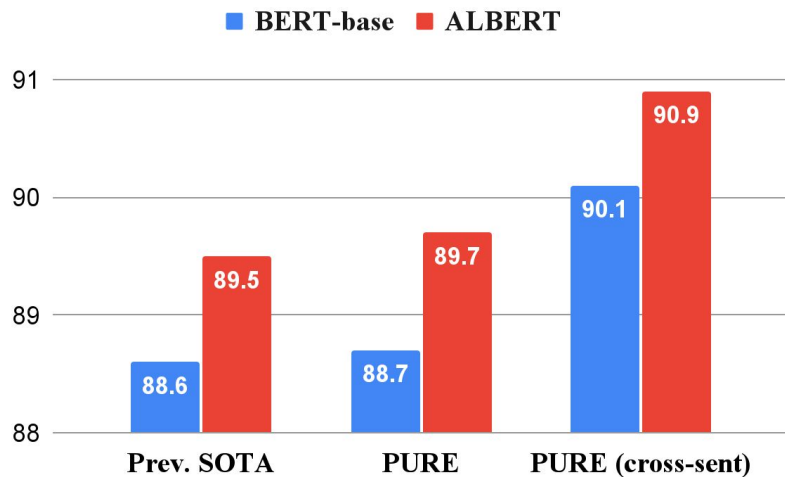


Entity F1

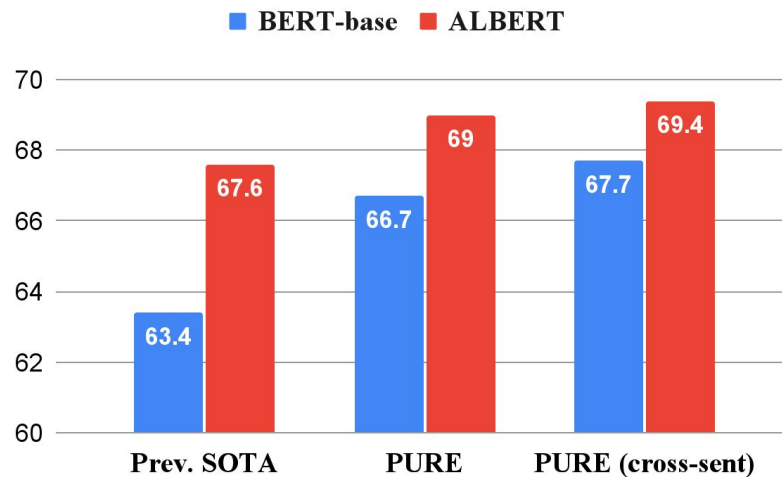


Relation F1

Results on ACE05

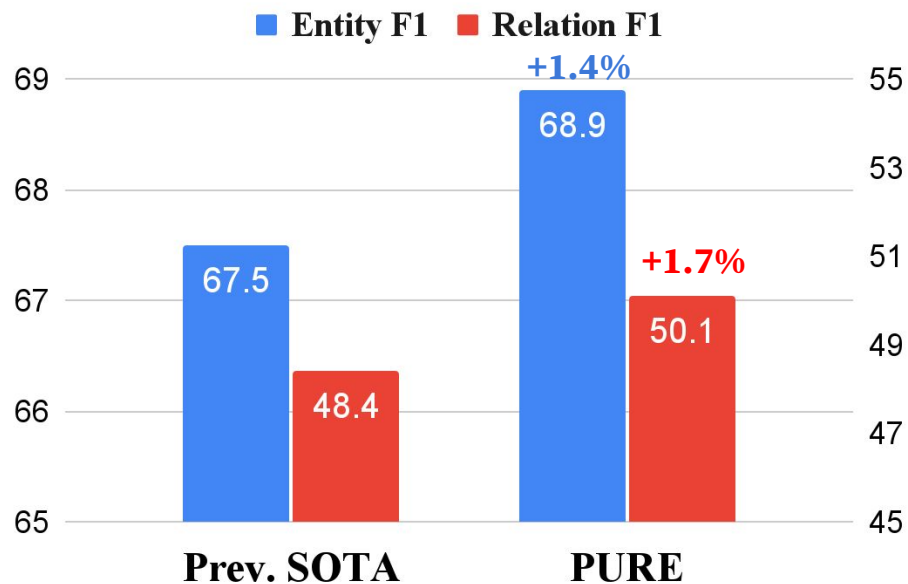


Entity F1



Relation F1

Results on SciERC



This Work

1. Our model: PURE

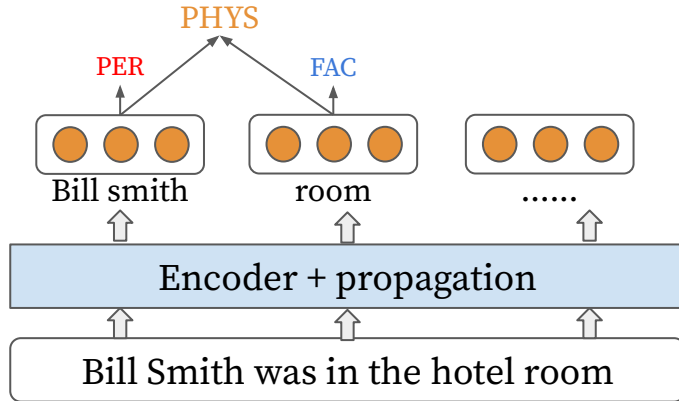
- A **pipelined** approach outperforming all previous joint models!

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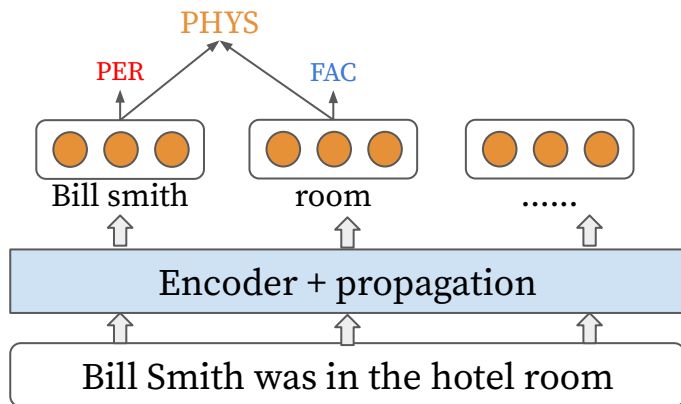
3. An efficient approximation model w/ large speedup

Comparison: Out Approach vs Joint Models

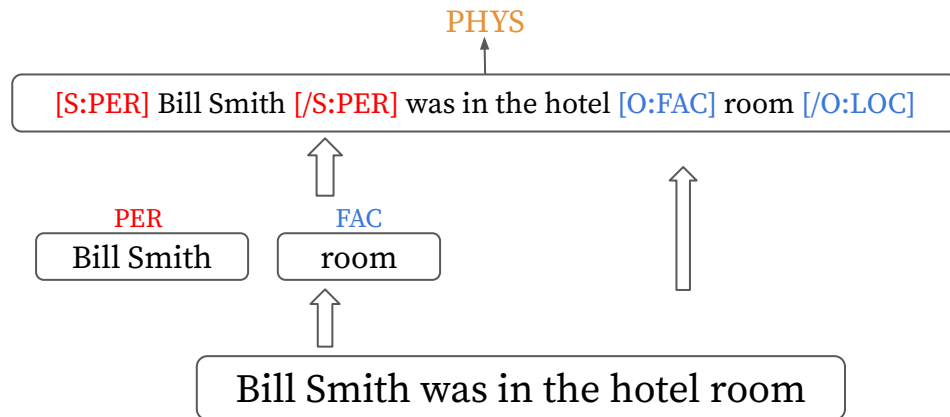


DYIE++
(Wadden et al. 2019)

Comparison: Our Approach vs Joint Models



DYIE++
(Wadden et al. 2019)

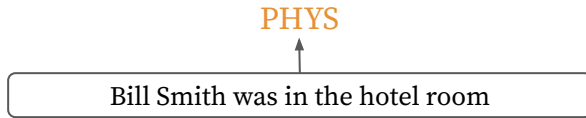


PURE (ours)

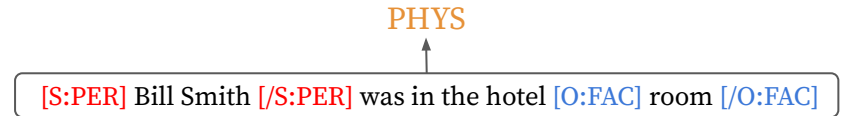
Importance of Typed Markers

Importance of Typed Markers

No marker

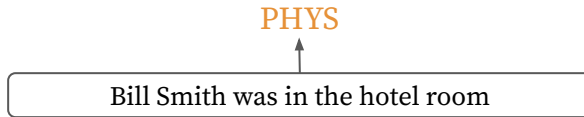


Typed markers

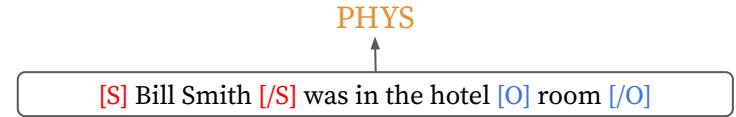


Importance of Typed Markers

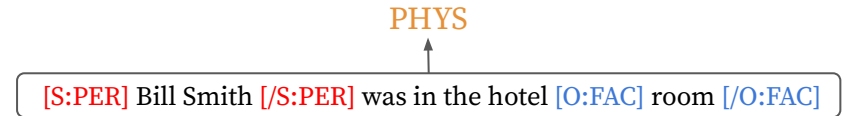
No marker



Untyped markers

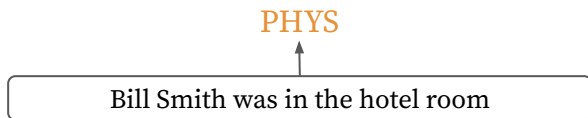


Typed markers

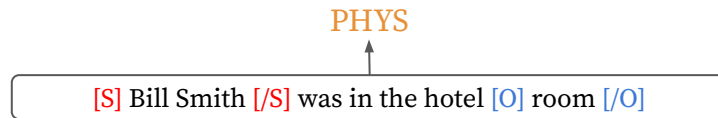


Importance of Typed Markers

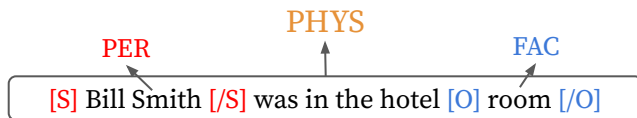
No marker



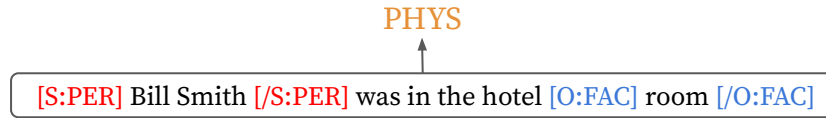
Untyped markers



Markers + entity auxiliary loss



Typed markers



Importance of Typed Markers

Relation F1

No marker

67.6%

PHYS

Bill Smith was in the hotel room

Untyped markers

70.5%

PHYS

[S] Bill Smith [/S] was in the hotel [O] room [/O]

Markers + entity auxiliary loss

70.7%

PHYS

PER

FAC

[S] Bill Smith [/S] was in the hotel [O] room [/O]

Typed markers

72.6%

PHYS

[S:PER] Bill Smith [/S:PER] was in the hotel [O:FAC] room [/O:FAC]

Why Pipelined Model?

Why Pipelined Model?

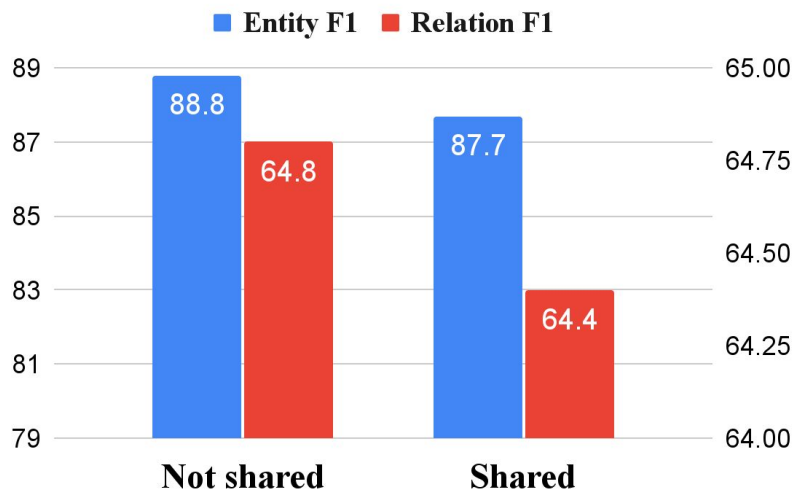
1. Two encoders capture distinct information!

Does **sharing encoders** help?

Why Pipelined Model?

1. Two encoders capture distinct information!

Does **sharing encoders** help? **No!**



Why Pipelined Model?

2. Modeling entity-relation interaction

Why Pipelined Model?

2. Modeling entity-relation interaction

Entity → Relation? 😊

- Use typed markers!

Why Pipelined Model?

2. Modeling entity-relation interaction

Entity → Relation? 😊

- Use typed markers!

Relation → Entity? 😞

- Adding a relation auxiliary in the entity model does not help!

Why Pipelined Model?

3. Error propagation?

Why Pipelined Model?

3. Error propagation?

- Both **jackknifing** and **beam pruning** (Lee et al., 2017; Luan et al., 2018) didn't improve performance!

This Work

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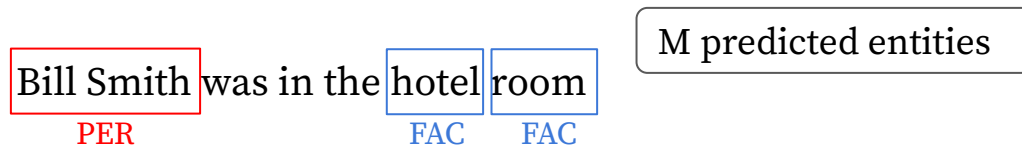
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Improving Runtime Efficiency of PURE



Improving Runtime Efficiency of PURE

Bill Smith was in the hotel room

PER FAC FAC

M predicted entities

$O(M^2)$ entity pairs!

[S:PER] Bill Smith [/S:PER] was in [O:FAC] hotel [/O:FAC] room

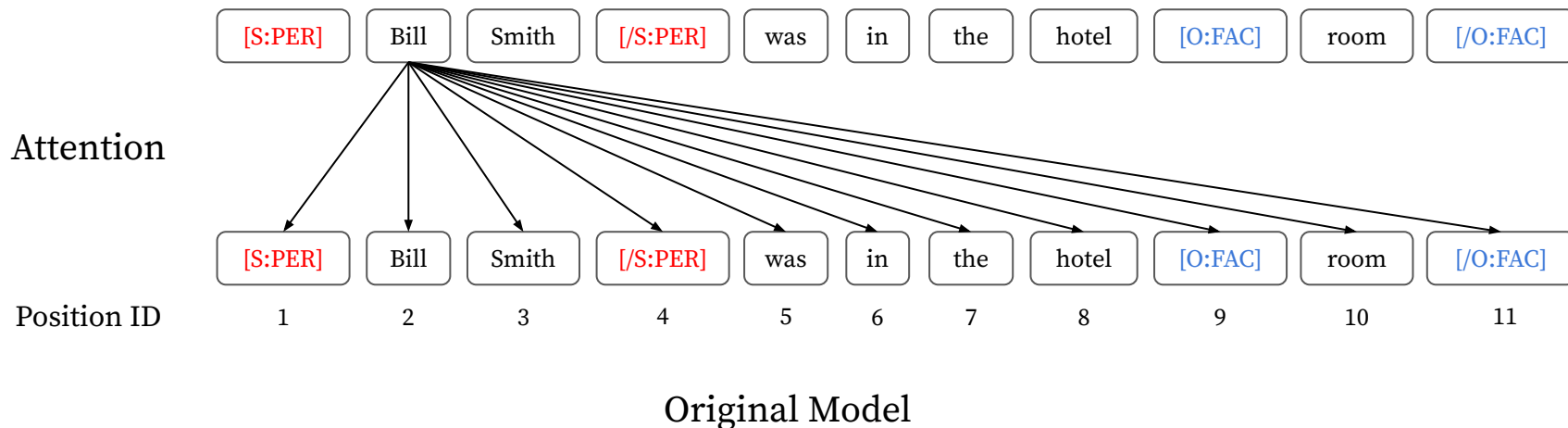
[S:PER] Bill Smith [/S:PER] was in hotel [O:FAC] room [/O:FAC]

Bill Smith was in [S:FAC] hotel [/S:FAC] [O:FAC] room [/O:FAC]

...

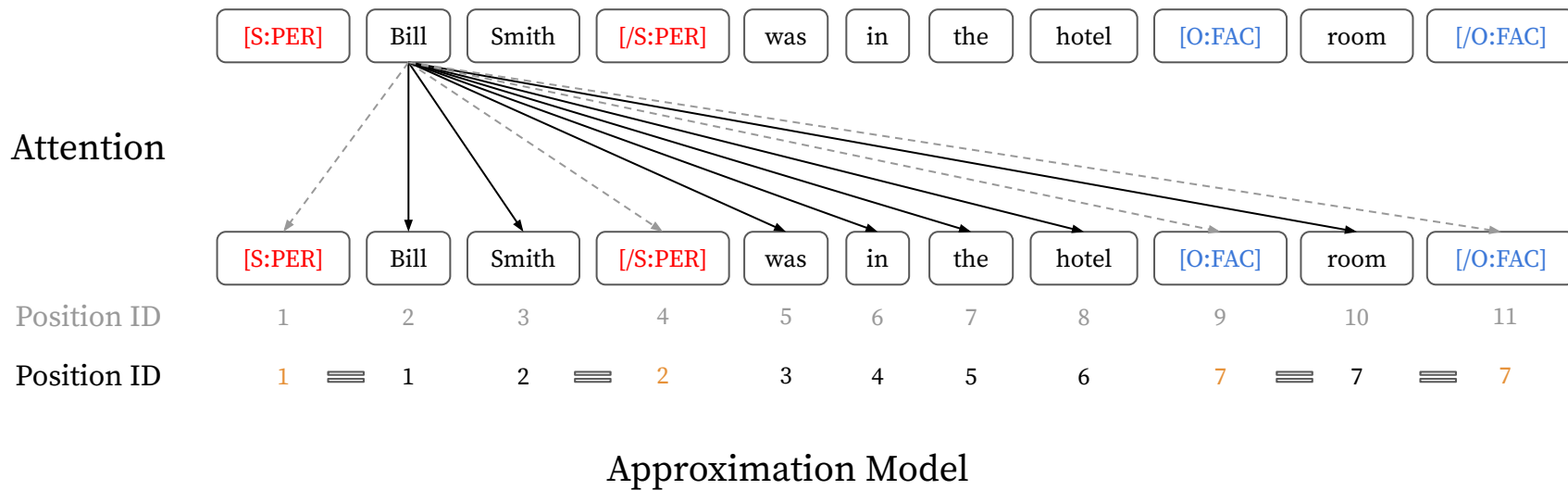
Addressing the Efficiency Issue

Key idea: re-use computations for different pairs of spans in the same sentence



Addressing the Efficiency Issue

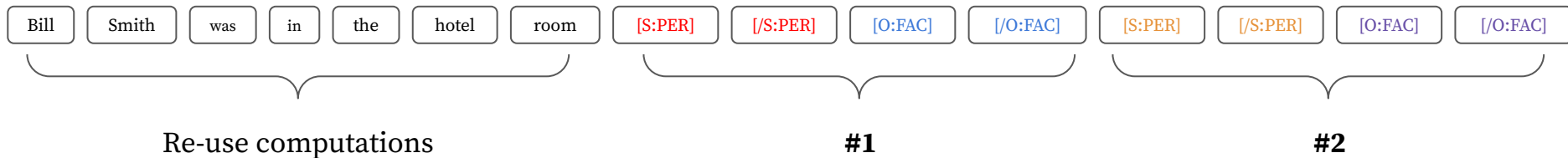
Key idea: re-use computations for different pairs of spans in the same sentence



Approximation Model with Batch Computations

#1: [S:PER] Bill Smith [/S:PER] was in [O:FAC] hotel [/O:FAC] room

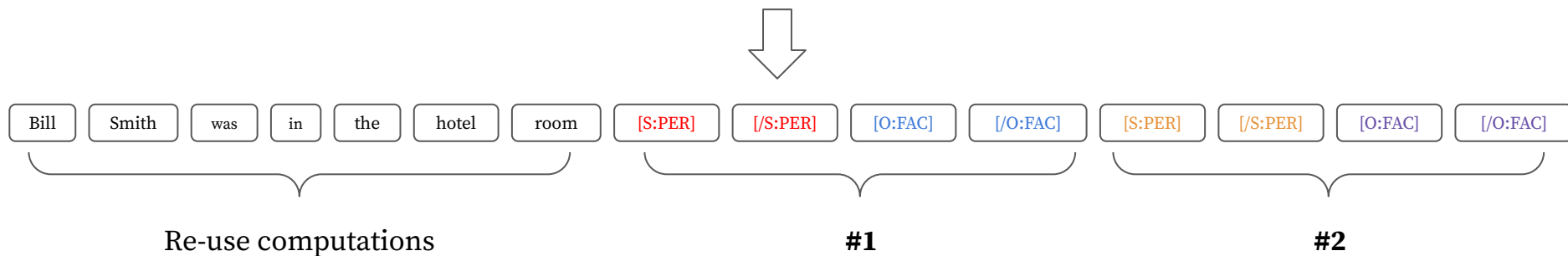
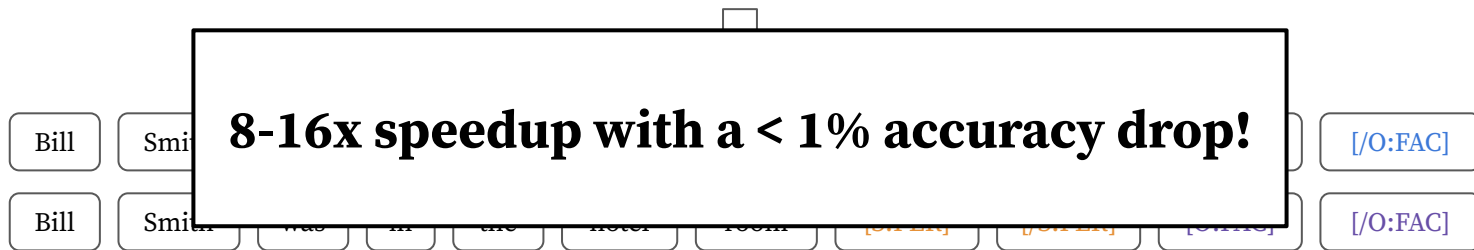
#2: [S:PER] Bill Smith [/S:PER] was in hotel [O:FAC] room [/O:FAC]



Approximation Model with Batch Computations

#1: [S:PER] Bill Smith [/S:PER] was in [O:FAC] hotel [/O:FAC] room

#2: [S:PER] Bill Smith [/S:PER] was in hotel [O:FAC] room [/O:FAC]



Conclusions

PURE: A simple and effective approach for entity and relation extraction

- Learns two independent encoders
- Outperforms all previous joint model on three datasets
- An efficient approximation: 8-16x speedup with a small accuracy drop

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PURE: A simple and effective approach for entity and relation extraction

- Learns two independent encoders
- Outperforms all previous joint model on three datasets
- An efficient approximation: 8-16x speedup with a small accuracy drop

Let's rethink the value of joint training in entity and relation extraction!



Thank You!

Paper: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2010.12812.pdf>

Code: <https://github.com/princeton-nlp/PURE>