

# TETIS Text Mining

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### Introduction



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### Motivation

In the context of our research, we apply text mining:

- Epidemiology Event Based Surveillance
- Food Security

#### On tasks such as:

- Graph based analysis
- Text classification

... And we already use QCRI data (crisisNLP)



# Methodology



# Hypothesis

1. Fine-tune Bert like models available on HuggingFace

2. Use a Gazetteer (OSM) to improve results

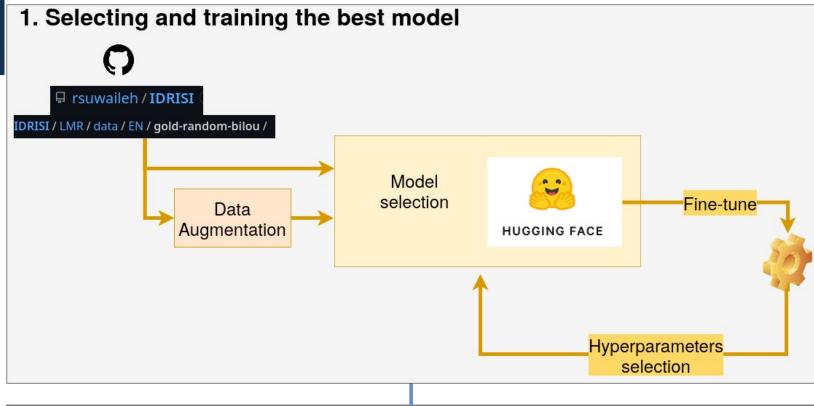
3. Apply Data augmentation to enlarge the training dataset

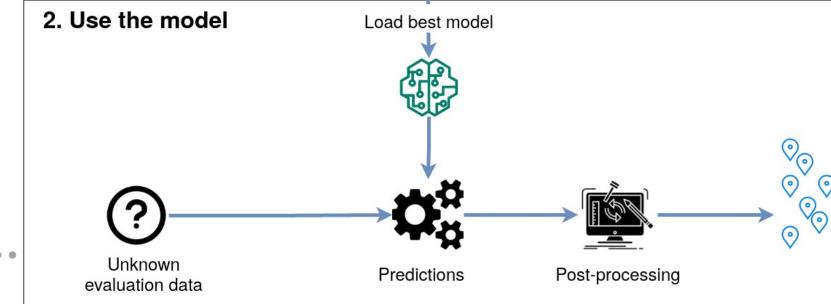




- 1. Fine-tune Bert like models accessible on HuggingFace
- → The best trained models are the best models (see IBM research: Choshen et al - 2022: "Where to start? ...")
- 2. Use a Gazetteer (OSM) to improve results
- → The models were good enough for City / State / Country. For the others (Island, NPOI, ...), the disambiguation could be too hard
- 3. Apply Data augmentation to enlarge the training dataset
- → It introduces too much noise









# Implementation details





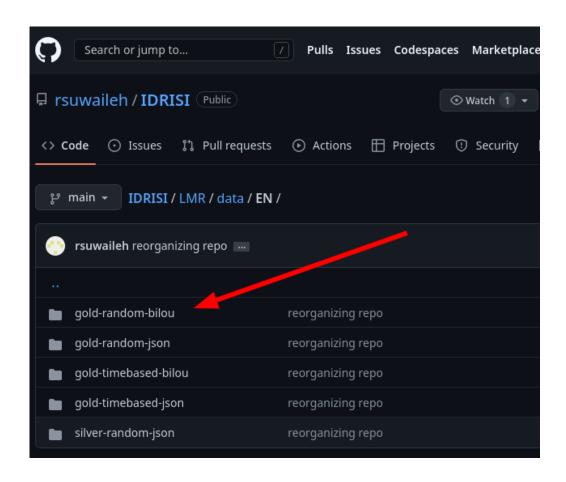




### Evaluation



# Training data





# Training data

```
label_encoding_dict =
{"B-CONT" : 1, "B-CTRY" : 2, "B-STAT" : 3, "B-CNTY" : 4, "B-CITY" : 5, "B-DIST" : 6,
"B-NBHD" : 7, "B-ISL" : 8, "B-NPOI" : 9, "B-HPOI" : 10, "B-ST" : 11, "B-OTHR" : 12, "I-CONT" : 13, "I-CTRY" : 14, "I-STAT" : 15, "I-CNTY" : 16, "I-CITY" : 17, "I-DIST" : 18,
"I-NBHD" : 19, "I-ISL" : 20, "I-NPOI" : 21, "I-HPOI" : 22, "I-ST" : 23, "I-OTHR" : 24,
"L-CONT" : 25, "L-CTRY" : 26, "L-STAT" : 27, "L-CNTY" : 28, "L-CITY" : 29, "L-DIST" : 30, "L-NBHD" : 31, "L-ISL" : 32, "L-NPOI" : 33, "L-HPOI" : 34, "L-ST" : 35, "L-OTHR" : 36, "U-CONT" : 37, "U-CTRY" : 38, "U-STAT" : 39, "U-CNTY" : 40, "U-CITY" : 41, "U-DIST" : 42, "U-NBHD" : 43, "U-ISL" : 44, "U-NPOI" : 45, "U-HPOI" : 46, "U-ST" : 47, "U-OTHR" : 48,
"0":0}
```

```
B: Begining of a NER
I: Inside the current NER
L: Last: the final token of a multi-token
U: Unit: a single-token entity
O: Out: a non-entity token
```

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# Tuning the model

```
args = TrainingArguments(
   f"test-{self.task}",
   evaluation_strategy = "epoch",
   learning_rate=self.learning_rate,
   per_device_train_batch_size=self.batch_size,
   per_device_eval_batch_size=self.batch_size,
   num_train_epochs=self.num_train_epochs,
   load_best_model_at_end=True,
   seed=42,
   save_strategy = "epoch",
   # weight_decay=1e-5,
```



# Compare the results

#### 1. On the test dataset

On type-less:

On type-full:

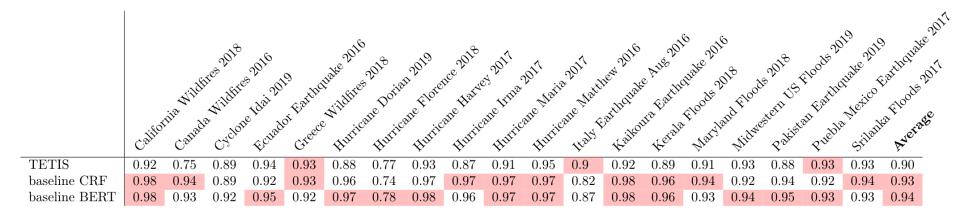
TETIS: 0.87CRF: 0.87

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CRF: 0.81

Bert: 0.79

#### 2. On the evaluation dataset



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# Compare the results

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#### On type-full:

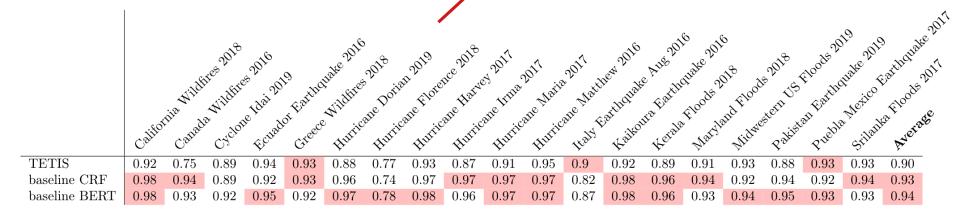
TETIS: 0.83

CRF: 0.81

Bert: 0.79

Question to the organizers: Do the baselines were trained on each event separately?

#### 2. On the evaluation dataset





### Issues to address

#### 1. Type of location



#### 2. Understand why some events have such bad results

- Canada Wildfires (75%)
- Hurricane Florence (77%)



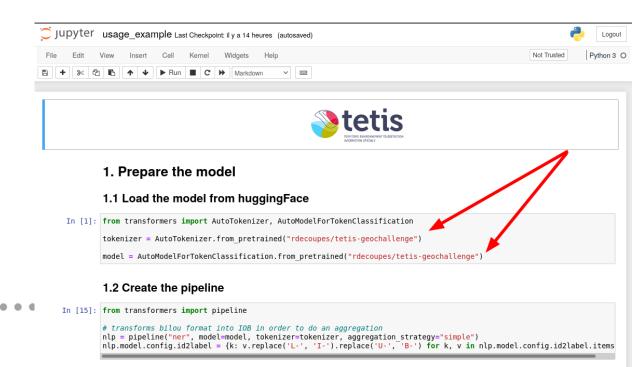
# Takeaway messages



### Good to know

- 1. Use a tool to track experiments (such as mlflow)
- 2. As always analyse manually the data
- 3. Our model could be reused! (Check the repo)







# Thank you for your attenion

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