Information Extraction

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(baseado nos slides do curso de PLN de Stanford e livro Speech and Language Processing)

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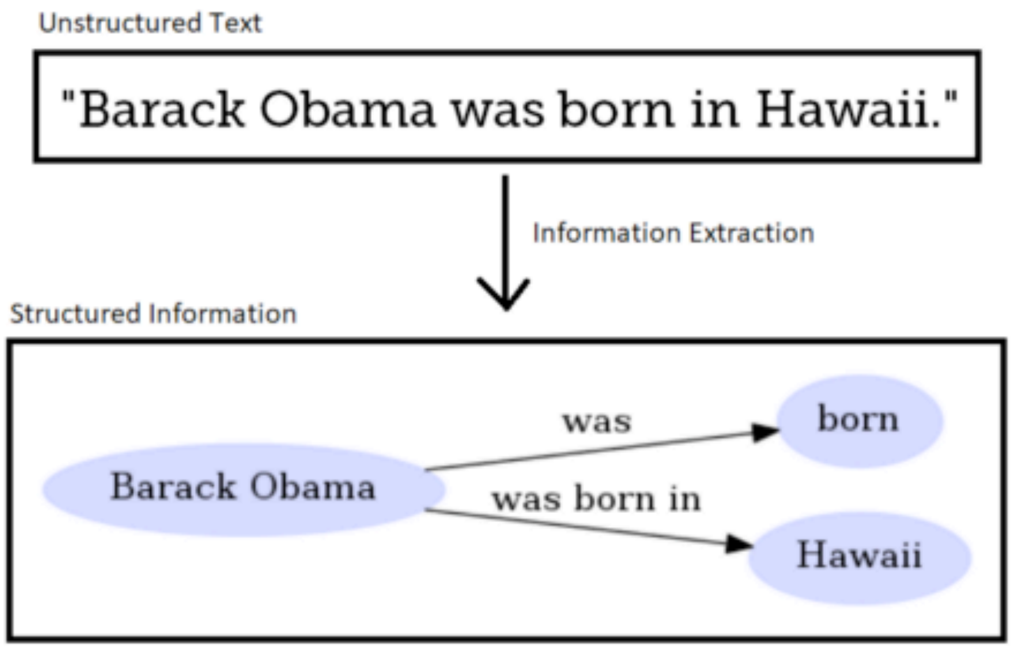
Objetivo

- Extrair estrutura a partir de dados não estruturados



Sequence Labeling

- Objetivo: atribuir um dado rótulo a cada palavra de um sentença
- Rótulos dependem de outras palavras da sequência (não é i.i.d)

Named Entity Recognition

- Identificar nomes de pessoas, locais etc no texto

people organizations places

  – Michael Dell is the CEO of Dell Computer Corporation and lives in Austin Texas.

- Extrair partes de informação relevante para uma dada aplicação

make model year mileage price

  – For sale, 2002 Toyota Prius, 20,000 mi, $15K or best offer. Available starting July 30, 2006.

Semantic Role Labeling

- Determina o papel semântico de cada noun phrase que é argumento do verbo

  agent patient source destination instrument

  - John drove Mary from Austin to Dallas in his Toyota Prius.
  - The hammer broke the window.

Bioinformática

- Rotular sequências genéticas

  extron intron

  – AGCTAACGTTCGATACGGATTACAGCCT

Part-of-Speech Tagging

- Atribuir a classe gramatical a cada palavra de uma sentença (substantivo, adjetivo, verbo etc)
- Útil para tarefa de desambiguação: palavras podem ter mais de uma classe gramatical
  - Ex: book, that etc
- Classe mais frequente da palavra já tem alta acurácia

John	saw	the	saw	and	decided	to	take	it	to	the	table.
PN	V	Det	N	Con	V	Part	V	Pro	Prep	Det	N

Exemplos

There/PRO/EX are/VERB/VBP 70/NUM/CD children/NOUN/NNS there/ADV/RB ./PUNC/.

Preliminary/ADJ/JJ findings/NOUN/NNS were/AUX/VBD reported/VERB/VBN in/ADP/IN today/NOUN/NN ’s/PART/POS New/PROPN/NNP England/PROPN/NNP Journal/PROPN/NNP of/ADP/IN Medicine/PROPN/NNP

Part-of-Speech Tagging

- Pequena proporção das palavras possui mais de uma classe
- Palavras com mais de uma classe são mais frequentes

		WSJ		Brown	
Types:					
Unambiguous	(1 tag)	44,432	(**86%**)	45,799	(**85%**)
Ambiguous	(2+ tags)	7,025	(**14%**)	8,050	(**15%**)
Tokens:					
Unambiguous	(1 tag)	577,421	(**45%**)	384,349	(**33%**)
Ambiguous	(2+ tags)	711,780	(**55%**)	786,646	(**67%**)

- Exemplo: back

earnings growth took a **back/JJ** seat
a small building in the **back/NN**
a clear majority of senators **back/VBP** the bill
Dave began to **back/VB** toward the door
enable the country to buy **back/RP** debt
I was twenty-one **back/RB** then

Principais POS (Inglês)

	Tag	Description	Example
Open Class	ADJ	Adjective: noun modifiers describing properties	*red, young, awesome*
	ADV	Adverb: verb modifiers of time, place, manner	*very, slowly, home, yesterday*
	NOUN	words for persons, places, things, etc.	*algorithm, cat, mango, beauty*
	VERB	words for actions and processes	*draw, provide, go*
	PROPN	Proper noun: name of a person, organization, place, etc..	*Regina, IBM, Colorado*
	INTJ	Interjection: exclamation, greeting, yes/no response, etc.	*oh, um, yes, hello*
Closed Class Words	ADP	Adposition (Preposition/Postposition): marks a noun's spacial, temporal, or other relation	*in, on, by under*
	AUX	Auxiliary: helping verb marking tense, aspect, mood, etc.,	*can, may, should, are*
	CCONJ	Coordinating Conjunction: joins two phrases/clauses	*and, or, but*
	DET	Determiner: marks noun phrase properties	*a, an, the, this*
	NUM	Numeral	*one, two, first, second*
	PART	Particle: a preposition-like form used together with a verb	*up, down, on, off, in, out, at, by*
	PRON	Pronoun: a shorthand for referring to an entity or event	*she, who, I, others*
	SCONJ	Subordinating Conjunction: joins a main clause with a subordinate clause such as a sentential complement	*that, which*
Other	PUNCT	Punctuation	; , ()
	SYM	Symbols like $ or emoji	$, %
	X	Other	asdf, qwfg

Tipos de POS

- Closed class:
  - Preposições e pronomes
  - Tendem a ser curtos
  - Alta frequência
- Open class:
  - Substativos, verbos, adjetivos e advérbios
  - Constantemente sendo criados

POS no Penn Treebank

Tag	Description	Example	Tag	Description	Example	Tag	Description	Example
CC	coord. conj.	*and, but, or*	NNP	proper noun, sing.	*IBM*	TO	"to"	*to*
CD	cardinal number	*one, two*	NNPS	proper noun, plu.	*Carolinas*	UH	interjection	*ah, oops*
DT	determiner	*a, the*	NNS	noun, plural	*llamas*	VB	verb base	*eat*
EX	existential 'there'	*there*	PDT	predeterminer	*all, both*	VBD	verb past tense	*ate*
FW	foreign word	*mea culpa*	POS	possessive ending	*'s*	VBG	verb gerund	*eating*
IN	preposition/ subordin-conj	*of, in, by*	PRP	personal pronoun	*I, you, he*	VBN	verb past partici-ple	*eaten*
JJ	adjective	*yellow*	PRP$	possess. pronoun	*your, one's*	VBP	verb non-3sg-pr	*eat*
JJR	comparative adj	*bigger*	RB	adverb	*quickly*	VBZ	verb 3sg pres	*eats*
JJS	superlative adj	*wildest*	RBR	comparative adv	*faster*	WDT	wh-determ.	*which, that*
LS	list item marker	*1, 2, One*	RBS	superlatv. adv	*fastest*	WP	wh-pronoun	*what, who*
MD	modal	*can, should*	RP	particle	*up, off*	WP$	wh-possess.	*whose*
NN	sing or mass noun	*llama*	SYM	symbol	*+,%, &*	WRB	wh-adverb	*how, where*

Named Entity Recognition (Information Extraction)

- Named entity: tudo que se refere a um nome próprio (regra geral)

Type	Tag	Sample Categories	Example sentences
People	PER	people, characters	**Turing** is a giant of computer science.
Organization	ORG	companies, sports teams	The **IPCC** warned about the cyclone.
Location	LOC	regions, mountains, seas	**Mt. Sanitas** is in **Sunshine Canyon**.
Geo-Political Entity	GPE	countries, states	**Palo Alto** is raising the fees for parking.

- Pode ser qualquer entidade: produto, doenças etc
- Usado em Natural Language Understanding: Q&A, chatbot
- Dificuldades:
  - Encontrar o pedaço do texto que contém a entidade
  - Ambiguidade: JFK (pessoa ou aeroporto)

BIO Tagging

- Convenção para rotulagem de sequência

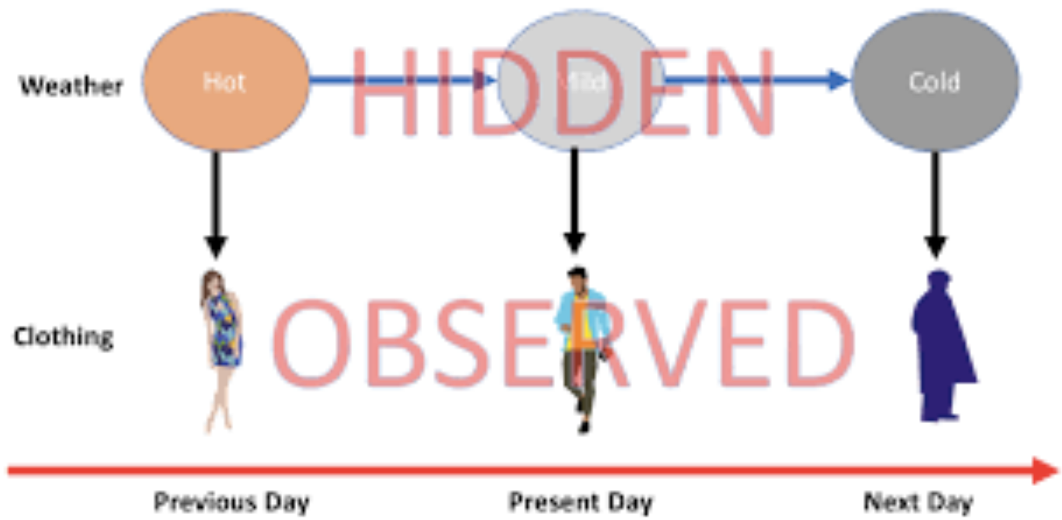
Words	IO Label	BIO Label	BIOES Label
Jane	I-PER	B-PER	B-PER
Villanueva	I-PER	I-PER	E-PER
of	O	O	O
United	I-ORG	B-ORG	B-ORG
Airlines	I-ORG	I-ORG	I-ORG
Holding	I-ORG	I-ORG	E-ORG
discussed	O	O	O
the	O	O	O
Chicago	I-LOC	B-LOC	S-LOC
route	O	O	O
.	O	O	O

HMM POS Tagging

- Modelo probabilístico sequencial
- Computa a probabilidade para possíveis sequências de rótulos
- Escolhe a melhor sequência

Hidden Markov Model

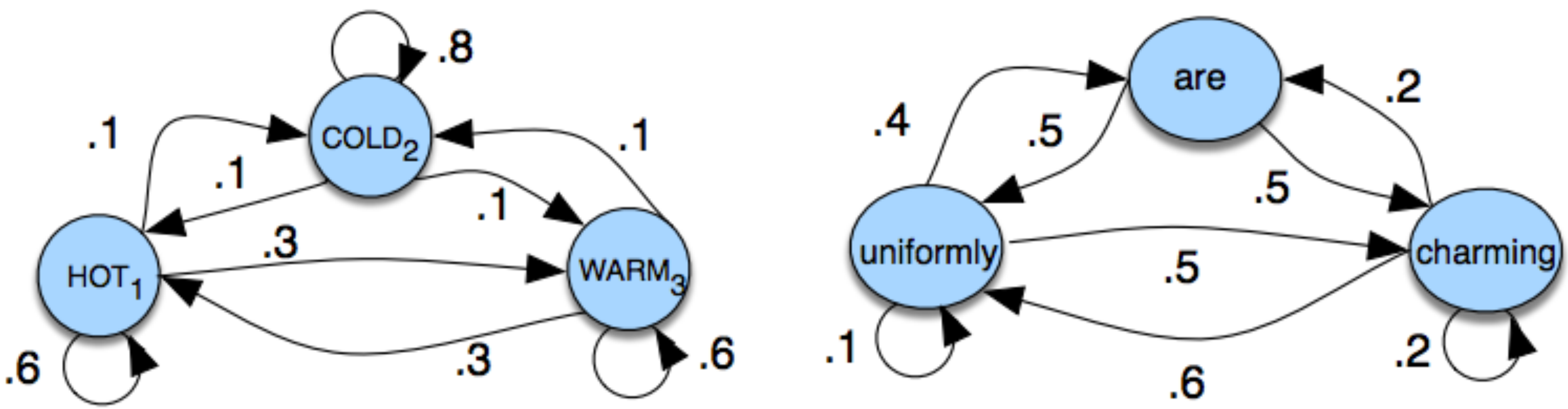
- Rótulos estão escondidos (hidden)
- Observa palavras
- Inferir rótulos (ex. POS) da sequência de palavras



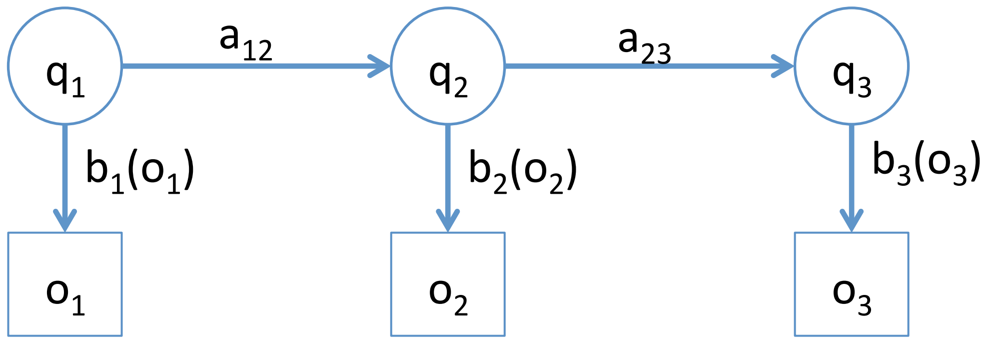
Markov Chain

- Probabilidade do próximo rótulo só depende do anterior

$$P(q_i = a | q_1 ... q_{i-1}) = P(q_i = a | q_{i-1})$$



Hidden Markov Model: Componentes



$Q = q_1 q_2 \ldots q_N$	a set of N **states**
$A = a_{11} \ldots a_{ij} \ldots a_{NN}$	a **transition probability matrix** A, each a_{ij} representing the probability of moving from state i to state j, s.t. $\sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{ij} = 1 \quad \forall i$
$O = o_1 o_2 \ldots o_T$	a sequence of T **observations**, each one drawn from a vocabulary $V = v_1, v_2, ..., v_V$
$B = b_i(o_t)$	a sequence of **observation likelihoods**, also called **emission probabilities**, each expressing the probability of an observation o_t being generated from a state q_i
$\pi = \pi_1, \pi_2, ..., \pi_N$	an **initial probability distribution** over states. π_i is the probability that the Markov chain will start in state i. Some states j may have $\pi_j = 0$, meaning that they cannot be initial states. Also, $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \pi_i = 1$

Markov Assumption: $P(q_i | q_1, ..., q_{i-1}) = P(q_i | q_{i-1})$

Output Independence: $P(o_i | q_1, \ldots q_i, \ldots, q_T, o_1, \ldots, o_i, \ldots, o_T) = P(o_i | q_i)$

HMM Tagger

- Matriz A: probabilidades de transição das tags

$$P(t_i|t_{i-1}) = \frac{C(t_{i-1},t_i)}{C(t_{i-1})}$$

WSJ corpus

$$P(VB|MD) = \frac{C(MD,VB)}{C(MD)} = \frac{10471}{13124} = .80$$

verbo modal

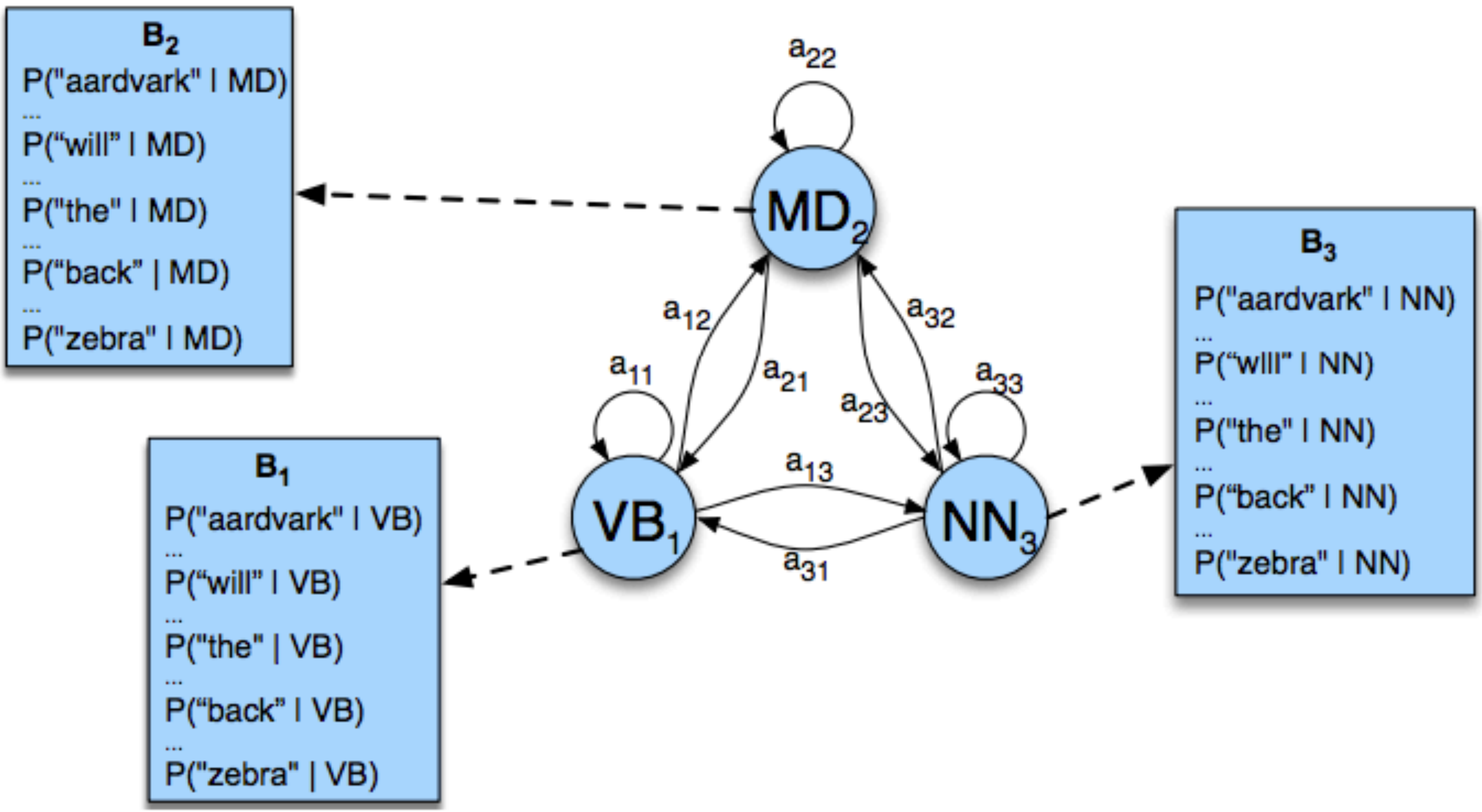
HMM Tagger

- Matriz B: probabilidades de uma palavra associada a uma tag

$$P(w_i|t_i) = \frac{C(t_i, w_i)}{C(t_i)}$$

WSJ corpus $$P(will|MD) = \frac{C(MD, will)}{C(MD)} = \frac{4046}{13124} = .31$$

HMM Tagger: Exemplo



Decoding

- Dado um HMM como entrada: matrizes (A,B) e uma sequência de observações (palavras), encontrar a sequência de estados mais prováveis

$$\hat{t}_{1:n} = \underset{t_1 \ldots t_n}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(t_1 \ldots t_n | w_1 \ldots w_n)$$

$$\hat{t}_{1:n} = \underset{t_1 \ldots t_n}{\operatorname{argmax}} \frac{P(w_1 \ldots w_n | t_1 \ldots t_n) P(t_1 \ldots t_n)}{P(w_1 \ldots w_n)}$$

$$\hat{t}_{1:n} = \underset{t_1 \ldots t_n}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(w_1 \ldots w_n | t_1 \ldots t_n) P(t_1 \ldots t_n)$$

$$\hat{t}_{1:n} = \underset{t_1 \ldots t_n}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(t_1 \ldots t_n | w_1 \ldots w_n) \approx \underset{t_1 \ldots t_n}{\operatorname{argmax}} \prod_{i=1}^{n} \overbrace{P(w_i | t_i)}^{\text{emission}} \overbrace{P(t_i | t_{i-1})}^{\text{transition}}$$

Matriz B

Matriz A

Decoding com Viterbi Algorithm

- Input: Janet will back the bill
- Output: Janet/NNP will/MD back/VB the/DT bill/NN

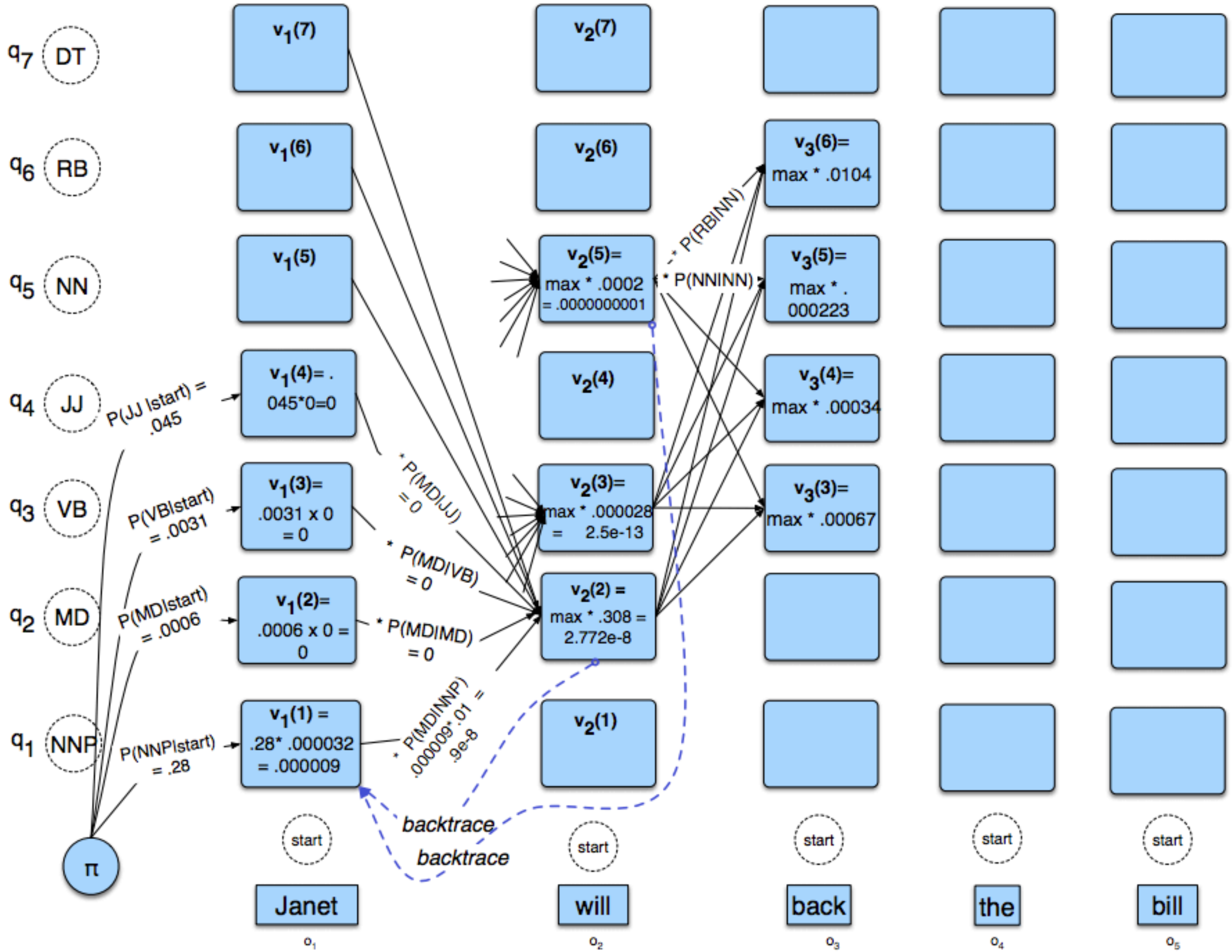
	NNP	MD	VB	JJ	NN	RB	DT
$<s>$	0.2767	0.0006	0.0031	0.0453	0.0449	0.0510	0.2026
NNP	0.3777	0.0110	0.0009	0.0084	0.0584	0.0090	0.0025
MD	0.0008	0.0002	0.7968	0.0005	0.0008	0.1698	0.0041
VB	0.0322	0.0005	0.0050	0.0837	0.0615	0.0514	0.2231
JJ	0.0366	0.0004	0.0001	0.0733	0.4509	0.0036	0.0036
NN	0.0096	0.0176	0.0014	0.0086	0.1216	0.0177	0.0068
RB	0.0068	0.0102	0.1011	0.1012	0.0120	0.0728	0.0479
DT	0.1147	0.0021	0.0002	0.2157	0.4744	0.0102	0.0017

Matriz A (WSJ corpus)

Viterbi Algorithm

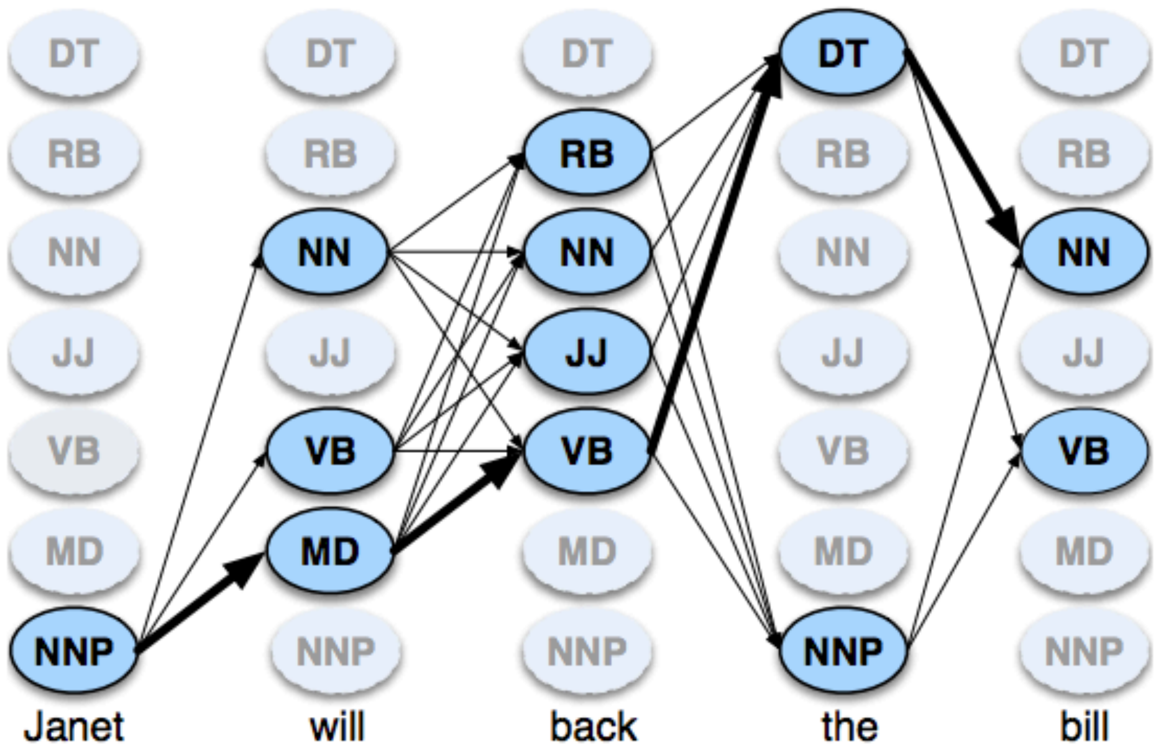
	Janet	will	back	the	bill
NNP	0.000032	0	0	0.000048	0
MD	0	0.308431	0	0	0
VB	0	0.000028	0.000672	0	0.000028
JJ	0	0	0.000340	0	0
NN	0	0.000200	0.000223	0	0.002337
RB	0	0	0.010446	0	0
DT	0	0	0	0.506099	0

Matriz B (WSJ corpus)

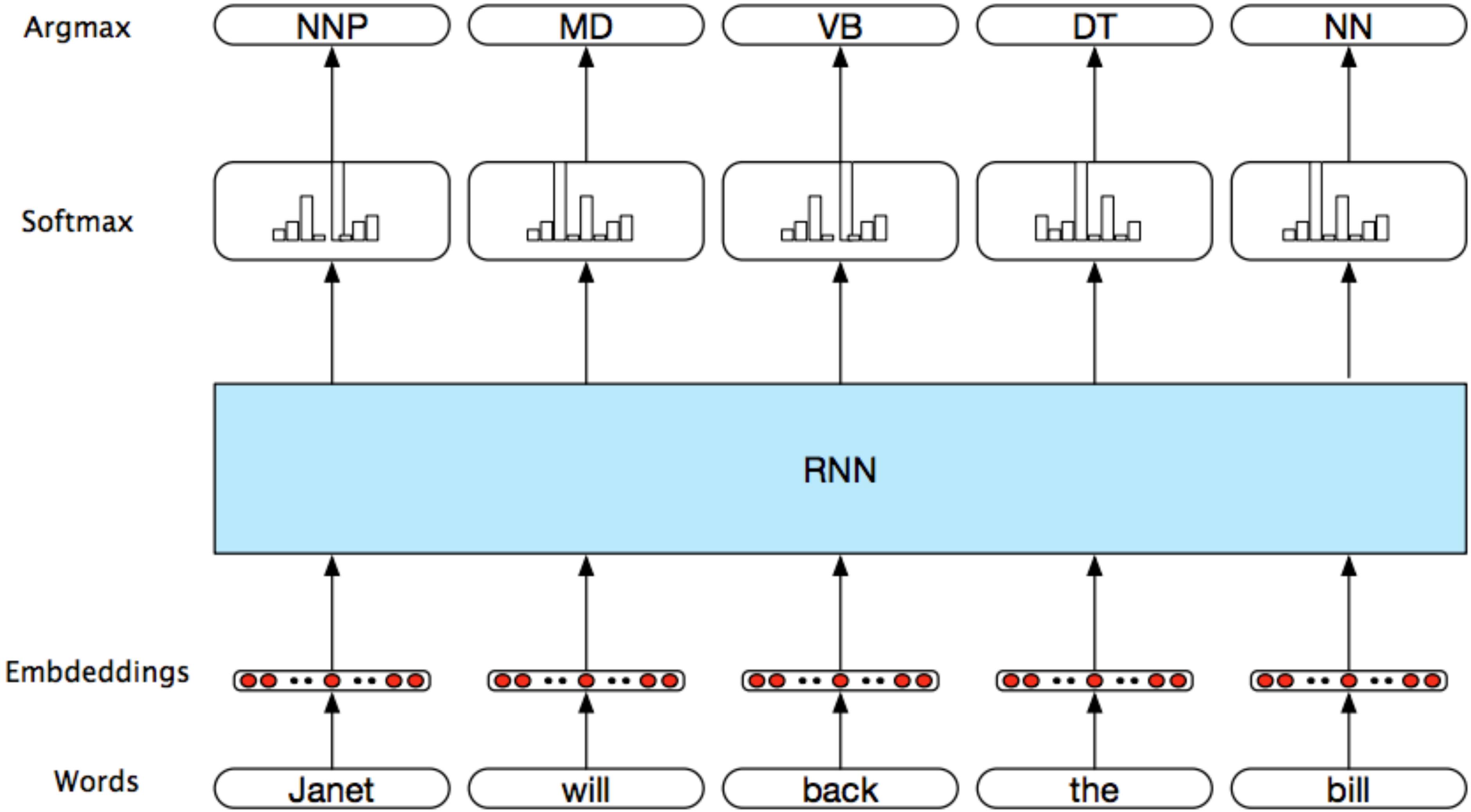

q7 DT
q6 RB
q5 NN
q4 JJ
q3 VB
q2 MD
q1 NNP
π
v1(7)
v1(6)
v1(5)
v1(4)= . 045*0=0
v1(3)= .0031 x 0 = 0
v1(2)= .0006 x 0 = 0
v1(1) = .28* .000032 = .000009
P(JJ |start) = .045
P(VB|start) = .0031
P(MD|start) = .0006
P(NNP|start) = .28
* P(MD|JJ) = 0
* P(MD|VB) = 0
* P(MD|MD) = 0
* P(MD|NNP) .000009*.01 = .9e-8
v2(7)
v2(6)
v2(5)= max * .0002 = .0000000001
v2(4)
v2(3)= max * .000028 = 2.5e-13
v2(2) = max * .308 = 2.772e-8
v2(1)
* P(RB|NN)
* P(NN|NN)
v3(6)= max * .0104
v3(5)= max * . 000223
v3(4)= max * .00034
v3(3)= max * .00067
backtrace
backtrace
start
start
start
start
start
Janet
will
back
the
bill
o1
o2
o3
o4
o5

Em resumo: Viterbi

- Input: Janet will back the bill
- Output: Janet/NNP will/MD back/VB the/DT bill/NN



RNN para POS Tagging

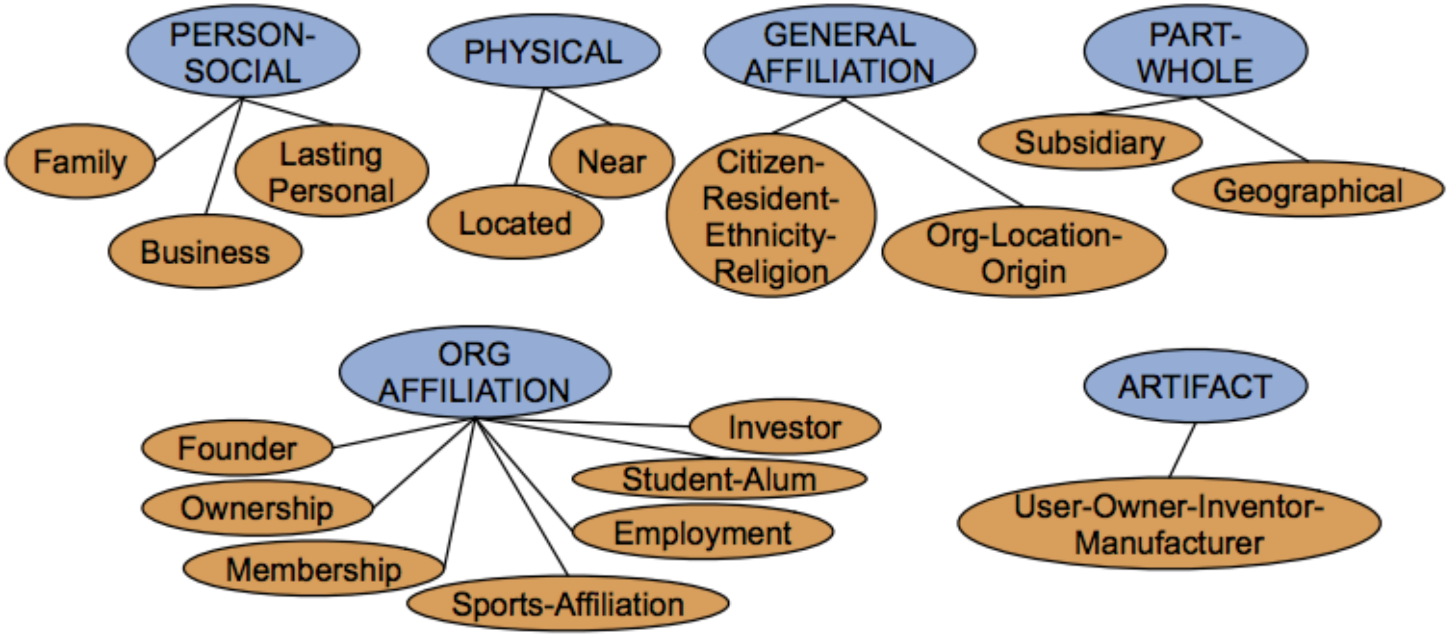


Relation Extraction

- Encontrar e classificar relações entre entidades

Citing high fuel prices, [$_{ORG}$ **United Airlines**] said [$_{TIME}$ **Friday**] it has increased fares by [$_{MONEY}$ **$6**] per round trip on flights to some cities also served by lower-cost carriers. [$_{ORG}$ **American Airlines**], a unit of [$_{ORG}$ **AMR Corp.**], immediately matched the move, spokesman [$_{PER}$ **Tim Wagner**] said. [$_{ORG}$ **United**], a unit of [$_{ORG}$ **UAL Corp.**], said the increase took effect [$_{TIME}$ **Thursday**] and applies to most routes where it competes against discount carriers, such as [$_{LOC}$ **Chicago**] to [$_{LOC}$ **Dallas**] and [$_{LOC}$ **Denver**] to [$_{LOC}$ **San Francisco**].

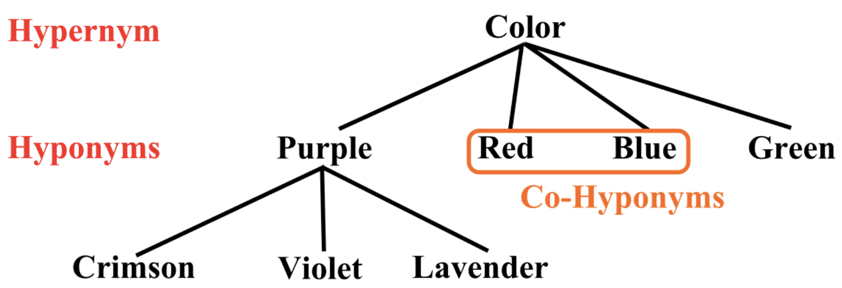
Exemplos de Relações



Relations	Types	Examples
Physical-Located	PER-GPE	**He** was in **Tennessee**
Part-Whole-Subsidiary	ORG-ORG	**XYZ**, the parent company of **ABC**
Person-Social-Family	PER-PER	**Yoko**'s husband **John**
Org-AFF-Founder	PER-ORG	**Steve Jobs**, co-founder of **Apple**...

Extração Baseada em Padrões

- Hearst para extração de hyponyms



- Exemplo

  Agar is a substance prepared from a mixture of red algae, such as Gelidium, for laboratory or industrial use.

- Padrão:

$$NP_0 \text{ such as } NP_1\{,NP_2 \ldots, (and|or)NP_i\}, i \geq 1$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\text{hyponym}(\text{Gelidium}, \text{red algae})$$

Extração Baseada em Padrões

- Hearst para extração de hyponyms

NP {, NP}* {,} (and|or) other NP_H	temples, treasuries, and other important civic buildings
NP_H such as {NP,}* {(or|and)} NP	red algae such as Gelidium
such NP_H as {NP,}* {(or|and)} NP	such authors as Herrick, Goldsmith, and Shakespeare
NP_H {,} including {NP,}* {(or|and)} NP	common-law countries, including Canada and England
NP_H {,} especially {NP}* {(or|and)} NP	European countries, especially France, England, and Spain

Extração Baseada em ML

1. Definem-se as relações e entidades a serem extraídas
2. Anotam-se exemplos para treinamento

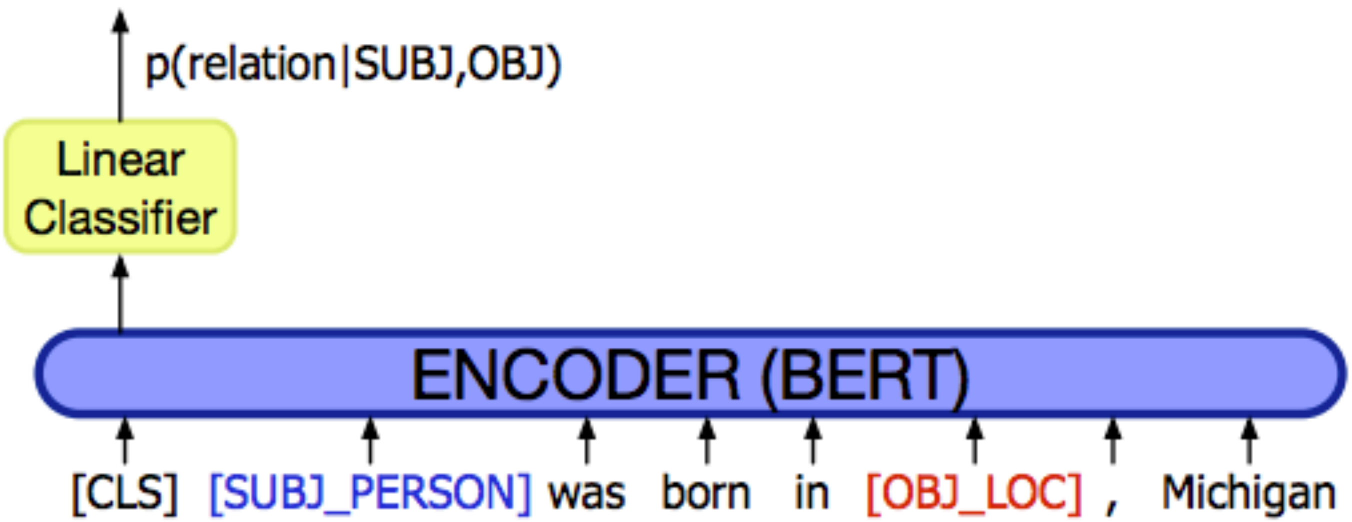
```
function FINDRELATIONS(words) returns relations

    relations ← nil
    entities ← FINDENTITIES(words)
    forall entity pairs ⟨e1, e2⟩ in entities do
        if RELATED?(e1, e2)
            relations ← relations+CLASSIFYRELATION(e1, e2)
```

Exemplos de Features

- BOW e bigramas nas entidades
  - American, Airlines, Tim, Wagner, American Airlines, Tim Wagner
- Palavras ou bigramas ao redor
- Tipos das entidades
- Número de entidades entre as entidades candidatas
- Part-of-speech

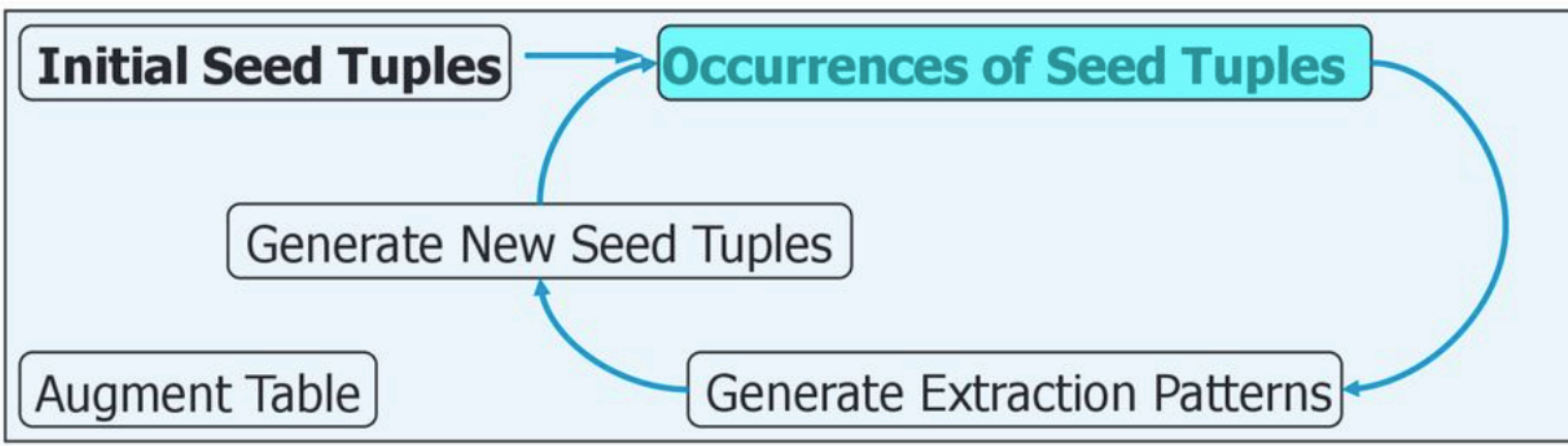
American Airlines, a unit of AMR, immediately matched the move, spokesman **Tim Wagner** said

Baseado em Rede Neural



Distant Supervision: Bootstrapping

- Rótulos são difíceis de obter



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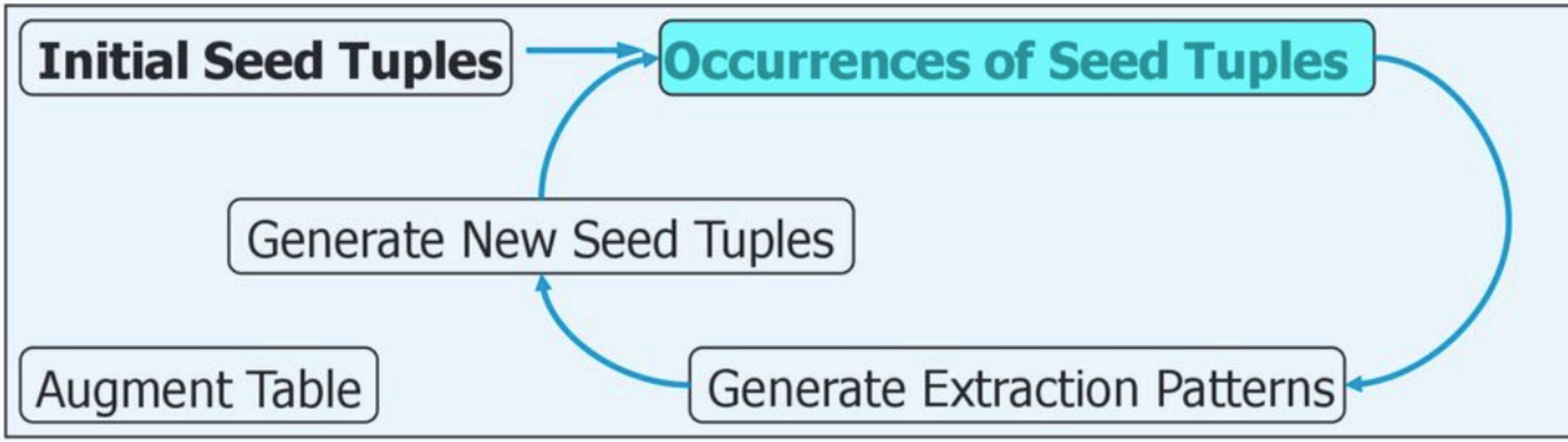
Bootstrapping



Occurrences of seed tuples:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION
MICROSOFT	REDMOND
IBM	ARMONK
BOEING	SEATTLE
INTEL	SANTA CLARA

Computer servers at Microsoft's headquarters in Redmond...

In mid-afternoon trading, share of Redmond-based Microsoft fell...

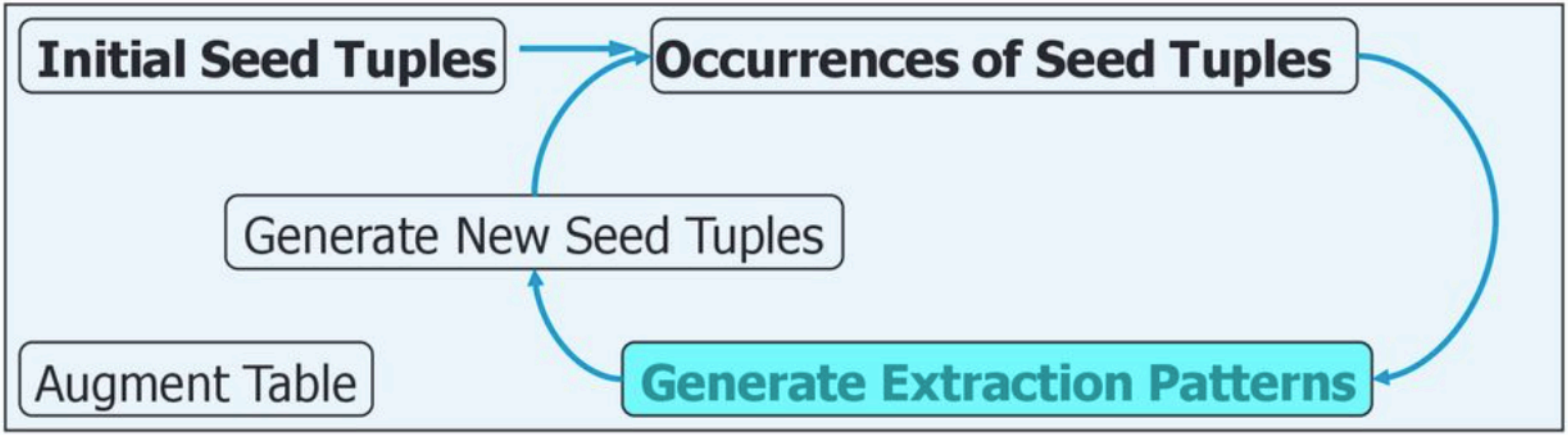
The Armonk-based IBM introduced a new line...

The combined company will operate from Boeing's headquarters in Seattle.

Intel, Santa Clara, cut prices of its Pentium processor.

Bootstrapping

- Padrões aprendidos:
  - <STRING1>’s headquarters in <STRING2>
  - <STRING1>-based <STRING2>
  - <STRING1>, <STRING2>



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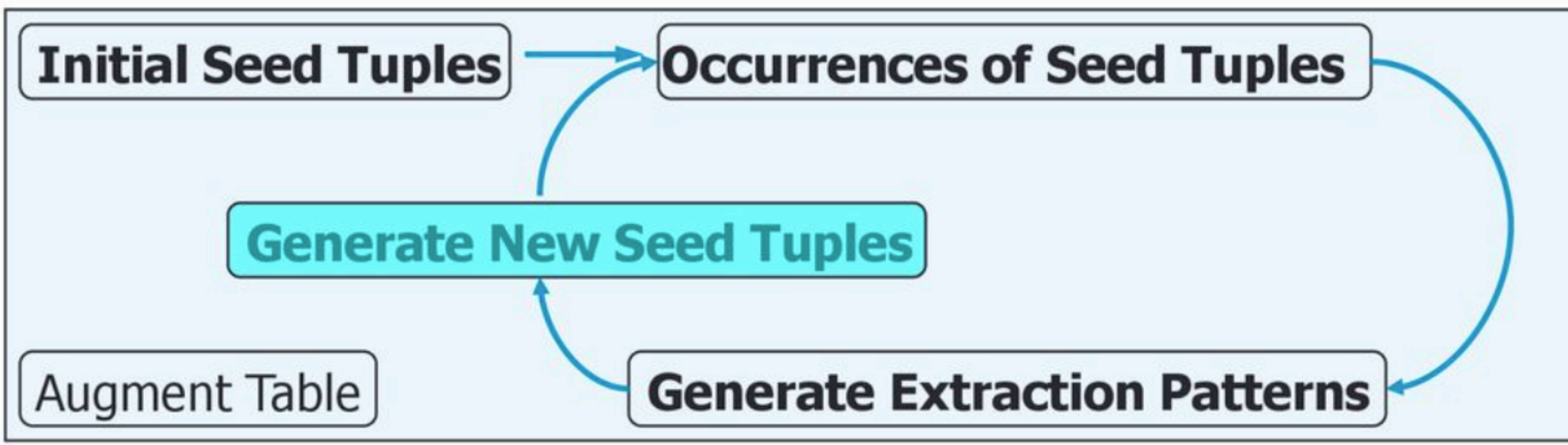
Bootstrapping: Gerando Novas Sementes

- Uso dos padrões aprendidos

ORGANIZATION	*LOCATION*
AG EDWARDS	ST LUIS
157TH STREET	MANHATTAN
7TH LEVEL	RICHARDSON
3COM CORP	SANTA CLARA
3DO	REDWOOD CITY
JELLIES	APPLE
MACWEEK	SAN FRANCISCO



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