

Named Entity Recognition for Recipe Data Using Conditional Random Fields

- Rohit Chandel

Objective

- The goal of this assignment is to train a Named Entity Recognition (NER) model using Conditioned Random Fields (CRF) to extract key entities from recipe data. The model will classify words into predefined categories such as ingredients, quantities and units, enabling the creation of a structured database of recipes and ingredients that can be used to power advanced features in recipe management systems, dietary tracking apps, or e-commerce platforms.

Data Description

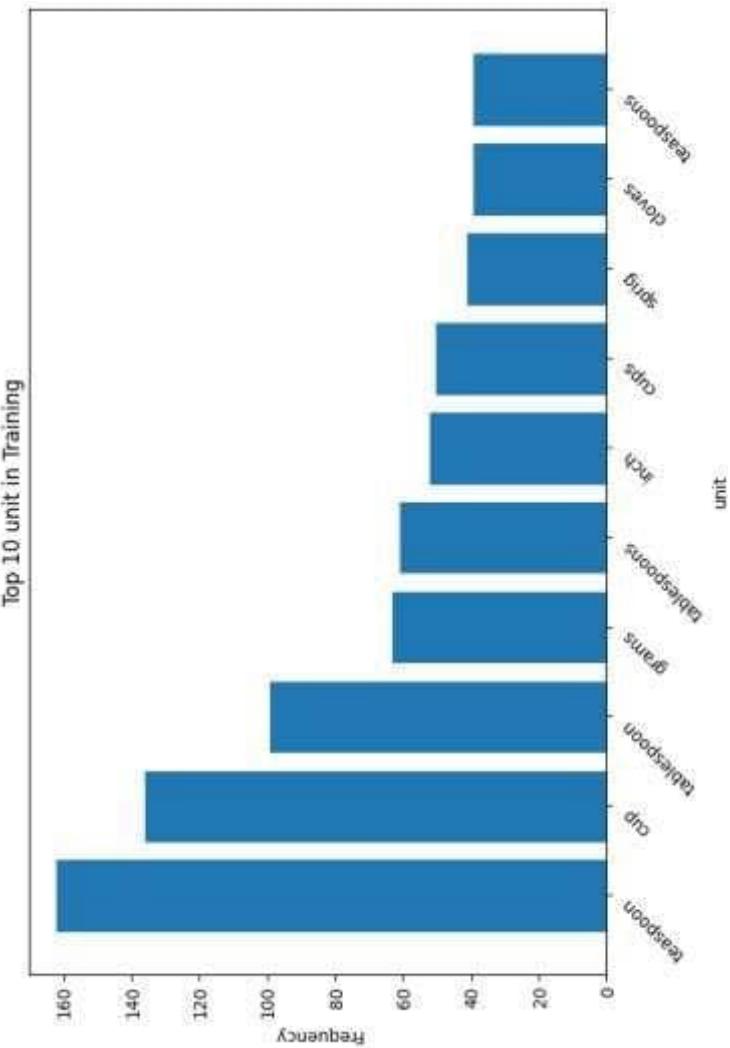
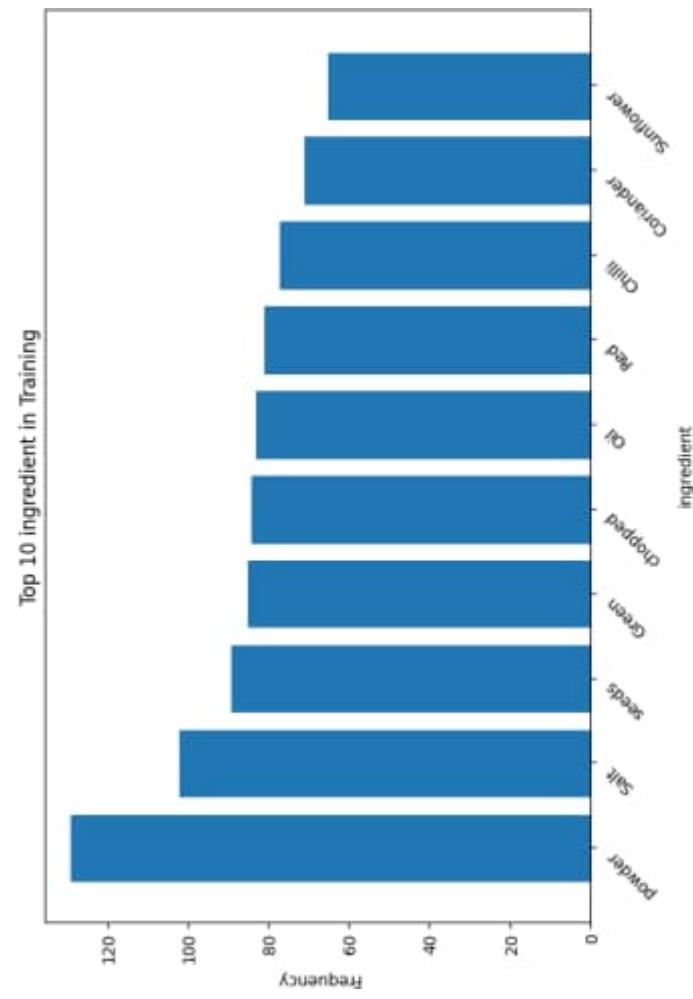
- **Data Format:** JSON with structured recipe ingredient lists
 - **Dataset :**
 - Shape – (285,2)
 - input: Raw ingredient list from recipes
 - pos: Corresponding NER labels (quantity, ingredient, unit)
 - **Sample Data:**

Data Preparation & Cleaning

- **Data Validation:**
 - Checked alignment between input tokens and POS labels
 - Removed misaligned records
 - Final dataset shape after cleaning - (280, 6)
- **Data Split:** 70% training, 30% validation
- **Label Distribution:** Three main entity types
 - Ingredient
 - Quantity
 - unit

Exploratory Data Analysis

- Identified top 10 ingredients and units in the training data



Feature Engineering Strategy

- Multi-Layered Feature Architecture (27+ Features)
- Core Linguistic Features (16)
 - spaCy Integration: Token, lemma, POS tags, dependency parsing
 - Character Analysis: Digits, alpha, hyphens, slashes, case patterns
 - Shape & Structure: Token shape, punctuation, stopwords
- Recipe-Specific Features (7)
 - Domain Keywords: 45 units + 62 quantities
 - Quantity Patterns: $\wedge d+\$|\wedge d+\backslash d+\wedge d+\$|\wedge d+-\backslash d+\wedge d+\$$
 - Entity Detection: is_quantity, is_unit, is_numeric, is_fraction
- Contextual Features (8)
 - Sequential Context: Previous/next token analysis
 - Boundary Markers: Beginning/End of sequence (EOS/EOB)
 - Neighborhood Intelligence: Adjacent entity type prediction

Class Imbalance Handling

- Observed unequal distribution of entity types based on weighted class method

```
quantity: 2.4197  
unit: 2.9240  
ingredient: 0.4455
```

- **Ingredient Penalization:** Applied 0.5x weight to ingredient class

```
ingredient: 0.2227  
quantity: 2.4197  
unit: 2.9240
```

Model Architecture & Training

- Algorithm: Conditional Random Fields (CRF)
- Hyperparameters:
 - Algorithm: L-BFGS
 - L1 regularization (c1): 0.5
 - L2 regularization (c2): 1.0
 - Max iterations: 100
- Training Strategy: Weighted feature extraction with class weights
- Training Accuracy: High training accuracy observed

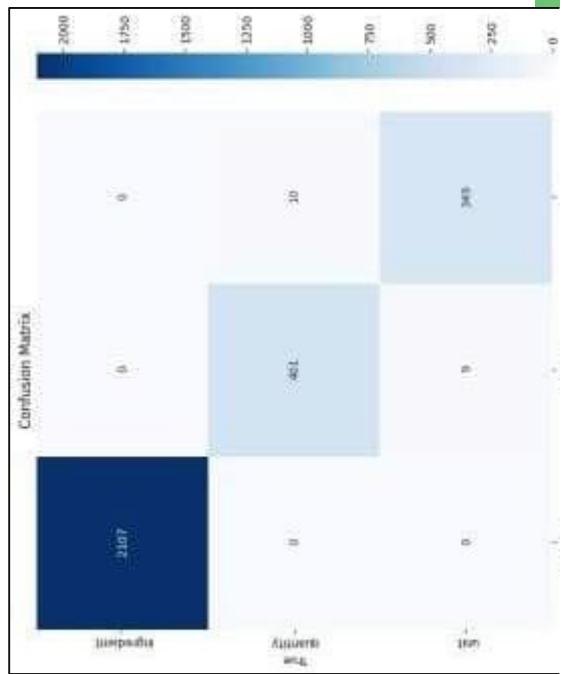
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
ingredient	1.00	1.00	1.00	5323
quantity	0.99	0.99	0.99	980
unit	0.98	0.99	0.98	811
accuracy			1.00	7114
macro avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	7114
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	7114

Model Performance - Validation Results

- Validation Accuracy: 99% overall accuracy
- Per-Class Performance:
 - Ingredients: 100% precision, recall, F1-score
 - Quantities: 98% across all metrics
 - Units: 97% precision, recall, F1-score

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
ingredient	1.00	1.00	1.00	2107
quantity	0.98	0.98	0.98	411
unit	0.97	0.97	0.97	358
accuracy			0.99	2876
macro avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	2876
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	2876

- Validation Confusion Matrix:



Error Analysis

- **Error Rate:** Only 1% error rate on validation data
- **Error Distribution by Label and Sample Misclassifications:**
 - Total errors 19/280 (~1%)

	Label:	quantity		Errors:	10		Class Weight:	2.42
	Label:	unit		Errors:	9		Class Weight:	2.92
	token	true_label	predicted_label					
0		1/4	quantity			unit		
1		9	quantity			unit		
2	julienned		unit			quantity	Ginger	
3	to		unit			quantity		
4		3	quantity			unit		
5	cold		unit			quantity		
6		1-1/2	quantity			unit		
7	into		unit			quantity		
8		2	quantity			unit		
9	tablespoon		unit			quantity		
10		1/3	quantity			unit		

Key Insights & Findings

- **Model Effectiveness:** CRF with comprehensive features works well for recipe NER
- **Feature Importance:** Domain-specific patterns and contextual information crucial
- **Class Weighting Success:** Effective handling of imbalanced data
- **Generalization:** Strong performance across all entity types
- **Success Metrics:** 99% accuracy achieved on validation data
- **Robust Performance:** Consistent results across all entity types