Master in Artificial Intelligence

DDI Baseline

General Structure

Resources

Core task

Goals & Deliverables

Advanced Human Language Technologies



UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA
BARCELONATECH

Facultat d'Informàtica de Barcelona



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Session 3 - DDI baseline

Assignment

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Write a python program that parses all XML files in the folder given as argument and classifies drug-drug interactions between pairs of drugs. The program must use **simple heuristic rules** to carry out the task.

```
$ python3 ./baseline-DDI.py data/Devel/
DDI-DrugBank.d278.s0|DDI-DrugBank.d278.s0.e0|DDI-DrugBank.d278.s0.e1|null
DDI-MedLine.d88.s0|DDI-MedLine.d88.s0.e0|DDI-MedLine.d88.s0.e1|null
DDI-MedLine.d88.s0|DDI-MedLine.d88.s0.e0|DDI-MedLine.d88.s0.e2|null
DDI-MedLine.d88.s0|DDI-MedLine.d88.s0.e0|DDI-MedLine.d88.s0.e2|null
DDI-DrugBank.d398.s0|DDI-DrugBank.d398.s0.e0|DDI-DrugBank.d398.s0.e1|effect
DDI-DrugBank.d398.s0|DDI-DrugBank.d398.s0.e0|DDI-DrugBank.d398.s0.e2|effect
DDI-DrugBank.d398.s0|DDI-DrugBank.d398.s0.e2|DDI-DrugBank.d398.s0.e3|null
DDI-DrugBank.d398.s1|DDI-DrugBank.d398.s0.e2|DDI-DrugBank.d398.s0.e3|null
DDI-DrugBank.d398.s1|DDI-DrugBank.d398.s1.e0|DDI-DrugBank.d398.s1.e1|null
DDI-DrugBank.d211.s2|DDI-DrugBank.d211.s2.e0|DDI-DrugBank.d211.s2.e5|mechanism
DDI-DrugBank.d211.s2|DDI-DrugBank.d211.s2.e1|DDI-DrugBank.d211.s2.e2|null
...
```

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General Structure - Main function

```
# process each file in directory
for f in listdir(datadir) :
   # parse XML file, obtaining a DOM tree
   tree = parse(datadir + "/" + f)
   # process each sentence in the file
   sentences = tree.getElementsByTagName("sentence")
   for s in sentences :
      sid = s.attributes["id"].value # get sentence id
      stext = s.attributes["text"].value # get sentence text
      # load sentence entities into a dictionary
      entities = {}
      ents = s.getElementsBvTagName("entity")
      for e in ents :
          eid = e.attributes["id"].value
          entities[eid] = e.attributes["charOffset"].value.split("-")
      # Tokenize, tag, and parse sentence
      analysis = analyze(stext)
      # for each pair in the sentence, decide whether it is DDI and its type
       pairs = s.getElementsByTagName("pair")
       for p in pairs:
          id e1 = p.attributes["e1"].value
          id_e2 = p.attributes["e2"].value
          ddi type = check interaction(analysis, entities, id e1, id e2)
          if ddi_type != None :
             print(sid+"|"+id_e1+"|"+id_e2+"|"+ddi_type], file = outf)
# get performance score
evaluator.evaluate("DDI",inputdir,outputfile)
```

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We will use Stanford CoreNLP dependency parser, which can be called via nltk, and integrates a tokenizer, a part-of-speech tagger, and a dependency parser.

- Download and uncompress Stanford CoreNLP.
- Provided class deptree.py will handle calling the parser and access the resulting structure

Functions - Analyze text

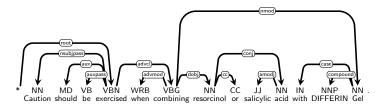
```
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```
text = 'Caution should be exercised when combining resorcinol or
    salicylic acid with DIFFERIN Gel'
analysis = deptree(text)
analysis.get_lemma(tk)
analysis.get_tag(tk)
analysis.get_rel(tk)
analysis.get_parent(tk)
analysis.get_children(tk)
analysis.get_children(tk)
analysis.get_ancestors(tk)
analysis.get_up_path(tk1,tk2)
```



Functions - Check for Drug-Drug Interactions

```
def check interaction(analysis.entities.e1.e2) :
Task:
  Decide whether a sentence is expressing a DDI between two drugs.
  Input:
    analysis: a DependencyGraph object with all sentence information
    entites: A list of all entities in the sentence (id and offsets)
    e1,e2: ids of the two entities to be checked.
  Output: Returns the type of interaction ('effect', 'mechanism', 'advice
   ', 'int') between e1 and e2 expressed by the sentence, or 'None' if no
    interaction is described.
# get head token for each gold entity
tkE1 = tree.get_fragment_head(entities[e1]['start'],entities[e1]['end'])
tkE2 = tree.get fragment head(entities[e2]['start'].entities[e2]['end'])
p = patterns.check_LCS_svo(tree,tkE1,tkE2)
 if p is not None: return p
p = patterns.check_wib(tree,tkE1,tkE2,entities,e1,e2)
 if p is not None: return p
 ## add more patterns to improve performance
 # p = patterns.check XXXX(tree.tkE1.tkE2....)
 # if p is not None: return p
 return "null"
```

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Predefined Functions - Evaluation

Performance evaluation functions are available in module evaluator, so you need to add to your main program

```
from evaluator import evaluate
```

The behaviour and parameters of evaluate are:

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Detecting interactions - First baseline

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Goals & Deliverables Function check_interaction will implement our *simple* rule-based interaction detector.

- It is a *baseline*, i.e. a lower bound for the performance of ML systems that we will build later.
- It must consist of an if-then-else cascade of simple rules. Do not implement statistical approaches.

Detecting interactions - Choosing the rules

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- Examine (by hand or collecting simple statistics) the train dataset and try to infer general rules that are right in most cases, even if they seldom apply (high precision, low recall).
- Express your observations in terms of if-then-else rules. Note that the order in which the rules are checked will alter the results, so you should apply first those rules with higher precision.
- Use the train dataset to make your observations. Use provided program explore.py to implement a new rule and get an idea of its potential utility

Detecting interactions - Initial rules

The initial version if baseline-DDI.py has two rules, based on the following explorations:

- When the two target entites are one under the subject (nsubj) and the other under the direct object (obj) of a verb, then it is likely that there is an interaction. Some verbs will be indicative of certain relations.
 - Pattern check_LCS_svo in patterns.py spots trees with this structure, and check for some relevant verbs
- Tree structure is not matched often. A more relaxed pattern could be checking whether certain words appear in between both entities.
 - Pattern check_wib in patterns.py checks whether certain words appear in between the two target entities.

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Detecting interactions - Improving the rules

Suggestions to improve performance

- Use program explore.py to get possible words to add to the lists in existing patterns check_LCS_svo and check_wib.
- Identify weak classes in your predictor (e.g. class advise has very low recall) and try to identify patterns that could help improving them.
 - E.g. Using explore.py to find examples of class advise, we see that the main verb is very often modified with *should*. Try adding a pattern in patterns.py that checks whether the LCS of both entities is a verb with a *should* child, and return 'advise' if it is.
- Identify other weak spots (e.g. mechanism has low recall) and try to figure out some patterns that could help improving that class.

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Exercise Goals

What you should do:

- Derive simple rules from data observation (using explore.py may be helfpul)
- Create a <u>simple</u> baseline for DDI using an <u>if-then-else</u> sequence of patterns rules.

What you should **NOT** do:

- Apply statistical algorithms or weighted information combination that are not a cascade of if-then-else rules.
- Try too hard: The goal is to calibrate the difficulty of the task, seeing how far can we get with little effort.
 However: This task is not as easy as NER, and the code checking the applicability of the rules will be more complex.
 Maintain the structure of provided check_interaction function, just adding new patterns (which should be in patterns.py)

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Exercise Goals

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Orientative results:

- Provided initial version achieves 29% macro average F1 on devel with two rules.
- Improve/extend the rule set to achieve 35%-40% macro average F1 on devel (see suggestions on previous slides)

Deliverables

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- You'll be expected to produce a report at the end of DDI task.
- By now, just keep track of the information you'll need later:
 - Observations drawn from the data
 - Rules build from those observations
 - Rules tried and discarded/kept
 - Performance results on devel and test corpus using different rule combinations