

Bootstrapping via Graph Propagation

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Bootstrapping

- Semi-supervised (vs supervised)
- Single domain (vs domain adaptation)
- Small amount of seed data/rules (vs domain adaptation)

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Assumption:

No transductive learning

General approaches to semi-supervised learning

- Clustering concept must be identifiable
- Maximum likelihood problems with local optima

generative

discriminative

- Co-training learn from agreement between models; need independent views
- Self-training learn from agreement between features

- Yarowsky algorithm: self-training algorithm by David Yarowsky (1995)
- Works well empirically
- ► Little theoretical analysis



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Co-training by Avrim Blum and Tom Mitchell (1998):

The paper has been cited over 1000 times, and received the 10 years Best Paper Award at the 25th International Conference on Machine Learning (2008)

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 - The paper has been cited over 1000 times, and received the 10 years Best Paper Award at the 25th International Conference on Machine Learning (2008)
- Collins and Singer (1999) provide Co-Boost: co-training with a per-iteration objective function and good accuracy
- Can we do the same for the Yarowsky algorithm?

Data from Canadian Hansards (Eisner and Karakos, 2005):

- 2 labels (senses)
- features are adjacent and context (nearby) words
- 2 seed rules

303 unlabelled training examples:

- ► Full time should be served for each **sentence** .
- ▶ The Liberals inserted a **sentence** of 14 words which reads :
- They get a concurrent sentence with no additional time added to their sentence.
- ► The words tax relief appeared in every second **sentence** in the federal government's throne speech .

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 \rightarrow 76.99% accuracy on unseen test set

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2 seed rules: context: served sense 1 context: reads sense 2 $\rightarrow 76.99\%$ accuracy on unseen test set non-seeded accuracy (Daume, 2011)

Data from NYT (Collins and Singer, 1999):

- 3 labels (person, location, organization)
- spelling features from words in phrase, context features from parse tree
- 7 seed rules

89305 unlabelled training examples:

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- ▶ Union Bank would automatically give it a foothold in this market in **California** .
- ► It is an ironic agreement , given Mr. Jobs' historical disdain for **IBM**
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7

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- ▶ It is an ironic agreement , given **Mr. Jobs**' historical disdain for IBM .

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7 seed rules:

spelling: New-York
spelling: California location
spelling: U.S. location
spelling: Microsoft
spelling: I.B.M. organization
spelling: *Incorporated*
spelling: *Mr.*
location
location
organization
organization
organization
person

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location
organization
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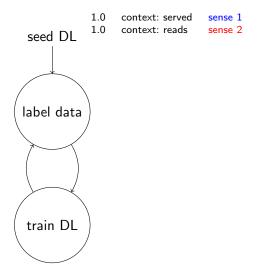
89305 unlabelled training examples:

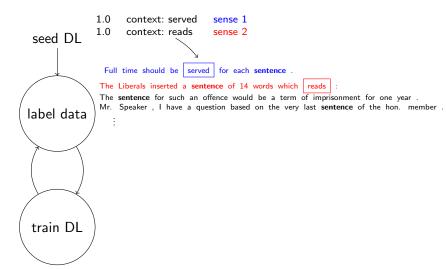
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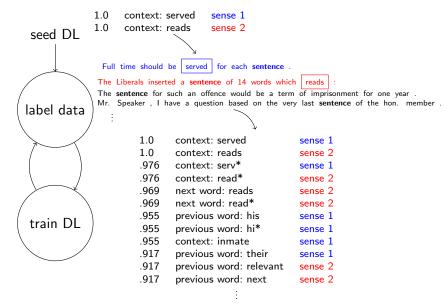
7 seed rules:

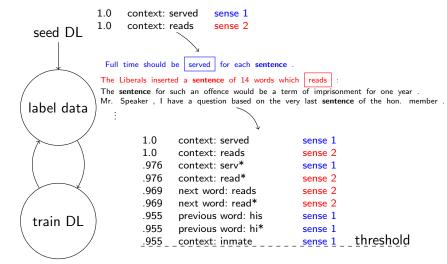
spelling: New-York location spelling: California location spelling: U.S. location spelling: Microsoft organization \rightarrow 89.97% test accuracy spelling: I.B.M. organization spelling: *Incorporated* organization spelling: *Mr.*

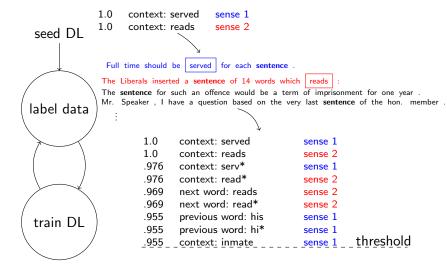


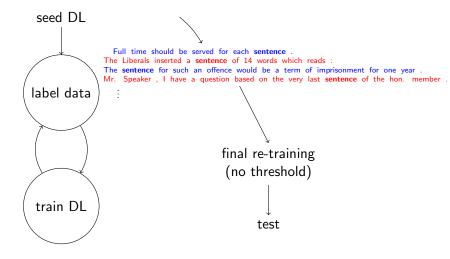








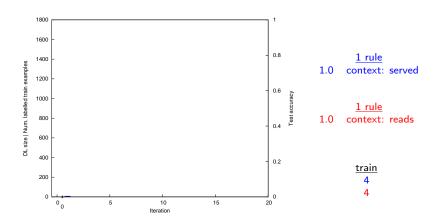




Example decision list for the named entity task

Rank	Score	Feature	Label
1	0.999900	New-York	loc.
2	0.999900	California	loc.
3	0.999900	U.S.	loc.
4	0.999900	Microsoft	org.
5	0.999900	I.B.M.	org.
6	0.999900	Incorporated	org.
7	0.999900	Mr.	per.
8	0.999976	U.S.	loc.
9	0.999957	New-York-Stock-Exchange	loc.
10	0.999952	California	loc.
11	0.999947	New-York	loc.
12	0.999946	court-in	loc.
13	0.975154	Company-of	loc.
		•	

Context features are indicated by *italics*; all others are spelling features. Seed rules are indicated by **bold** ranks.

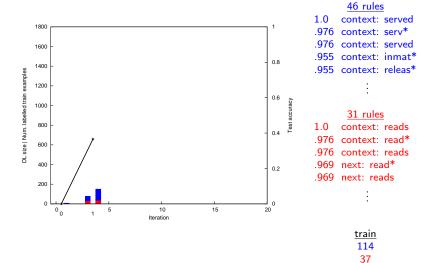


Iteration 0

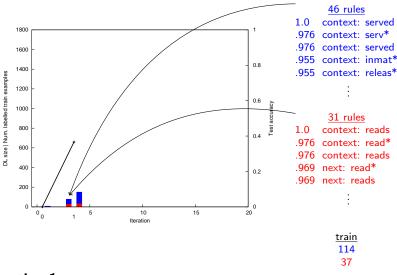


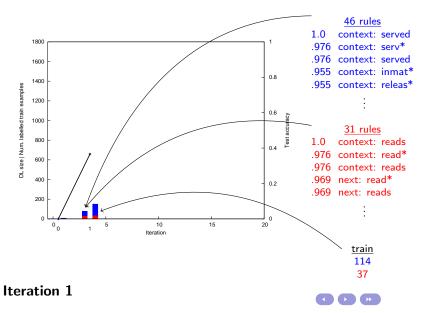


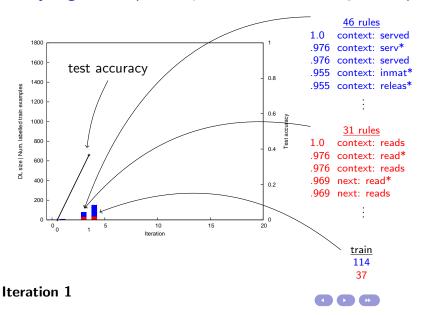


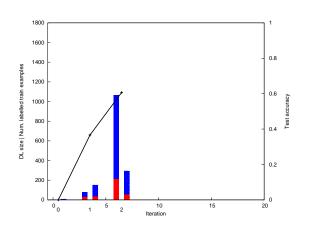


Iteration 1









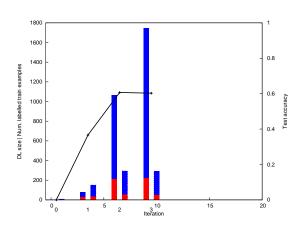
```
854 rules
     context: served
.998
     next: .*
.998 next: .
.995 context: serv*
.995 context: prison*
      214 rules
     context: reads
     context: read*
     context: read
.976 context: reads
.969 context: 11*
```

train 238 56









```
1520 rules
     context: served
.998 next: .*
.998 next: .
.960 context: life*
.960 context: life
      223 rules
     context: reads
     context: read*
     context: read
.984 next: :*
.984 next: :
```

train 242 49

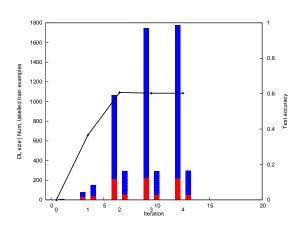








Yarowsky algorithm (Yarowsky, 1995; Collins and Singer, 1999)

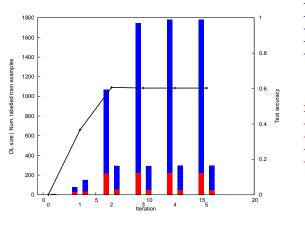


```
1557 rules
     context: served
.998 next: .*
.998 next: .
.996 context: life*
.996 context: life
      221 rules
     context: reads
     context: read*
.984 context: read
.984 next: :*
.984 next: :
```

247 49



Yarowsky algorithm (Yarowsky, 1995; Collins and Singer, 1999)



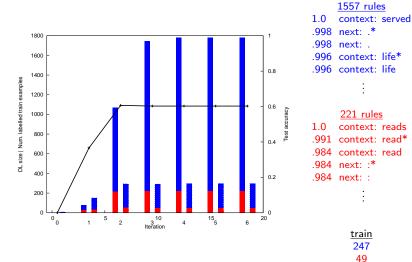
```
1557 rules
     context: served
.998 next: .*
.998 next: .
.996 context: life*
.996 context: life
      221 rules
     context: reads
     context: read*
.984 context: read
.984 next: :*
.984 next: :
        train
        247
```

Iteration 5



49

Yarowsky algorithm (Yarowsky, 1995; Collins and Singer, 1999)



Iteration 6

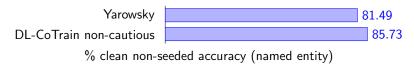


Performance



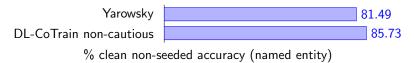
Vs. co-training

DL-CoTrain from (Collins and Singer, 1999):



Vs. co-training

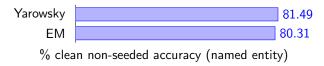
DL-CoTrain from (Collins and Singer, 1999):



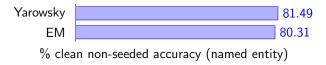
Co-training needs two views, eg:

- adjacent words { next word: a, next word: about, next word: according, . . . }
- ► context words { context: abolition, context: abundantly, context: accepting, . . . }

EM algorithm from (Collins and Singer, 1999):

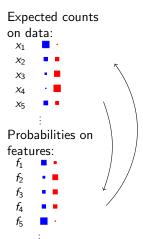


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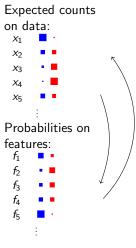


With Yarowsky we can exploit type-level information in the DL

EM

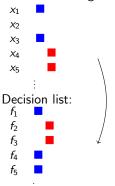


ΕM

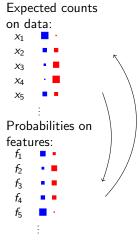


Yarowsky

Labelled training data:

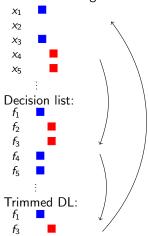


ΕM



Yarowsky

Labelled training data:



Cautiousness

Can we improve decision list trimming?

Cautiousness

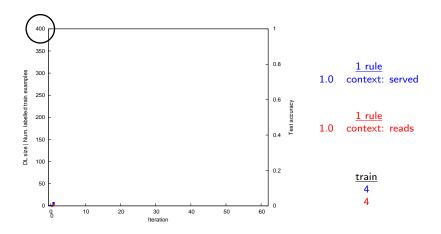
Can we improve decision list trimming?

• (Collins and Singer, 1999) cautiousness: take top n rules for each label $n = 5, 10, 15, \ldots$ by iteration

Cautiousness

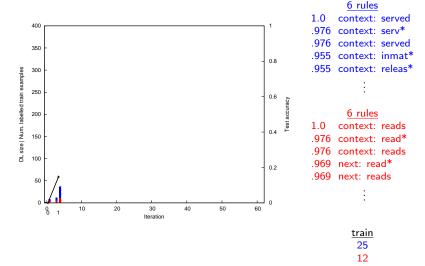
Can we improve decision list trimming?

- (Collins and Singer, 1999) cautiousness: take top n rules for each label $n = 5, 10, 15, \ldots$ by iteration
- Yarowsky-cautious
- DL-CoTrain cautious

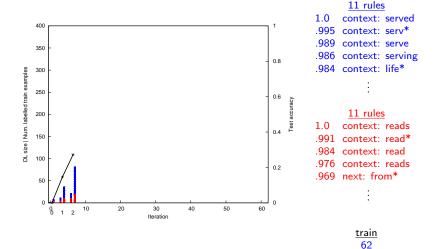


Iteration 0





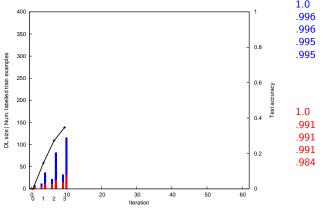
Iteration 1



Iteration 2



20



```
16 rules
     context: served
     context: life*
.996 context: life
.995 context: serv*
.995 context: prison*
       16 rules
     context: reads
     context: read*
     next: from*
     next: from
.984 context: read
```

train 84 32

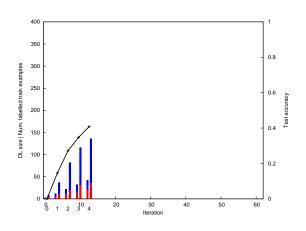


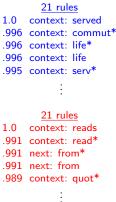
Iteration 3







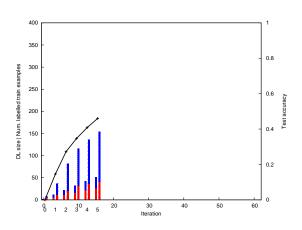


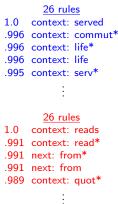








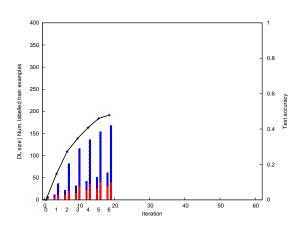


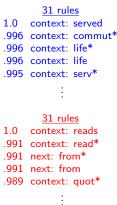








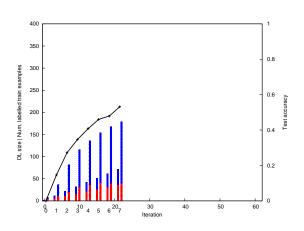


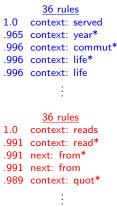










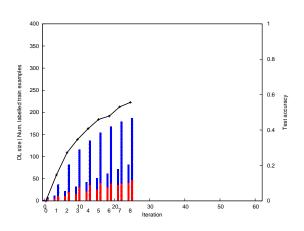


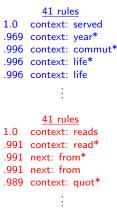
139 40









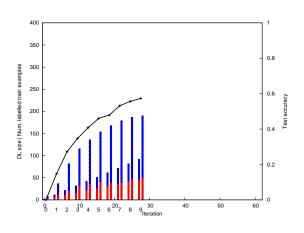


139 48







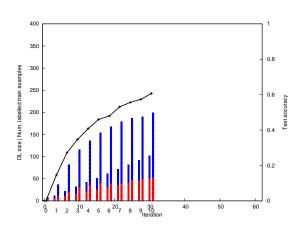


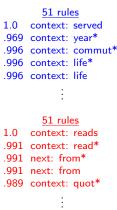
```
46 rules
     context: served
     context: year*
.996 context: commut*
.996 context: life*
.996 context: life
        46 rules
     context: reads
     context: read*
     next: from*
.991 next: from
.989 context: quot*
```







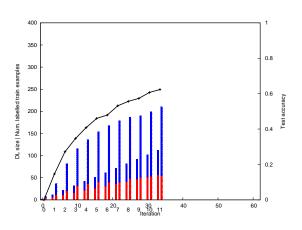












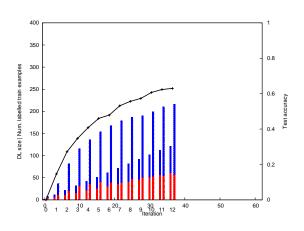
```
56 rules
     context: served
     context: year*
.996 context: commut*
.996 context: life*
.996 context: life
        56 rules
     context: reads
     context: read*
     next: from*
.991 next: from
.989 context: quot*
```

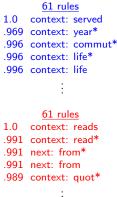










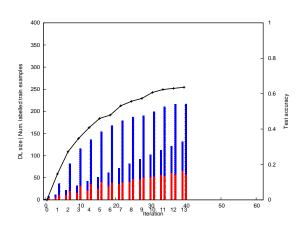


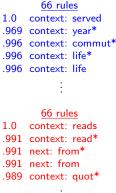










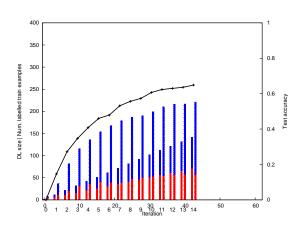


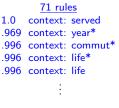










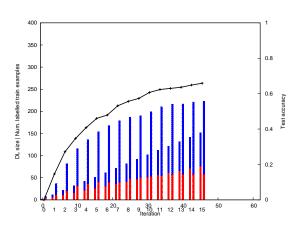












```
76 rules

1.0 context: served
.969 context: year*
.996 context: life*
.996 context: life
...
...
.76 rules

1.0 context: reads
.991 context: read*
```

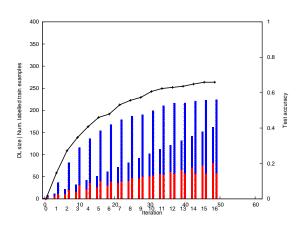
1.0 context: reads
.991 context: read*
.991 next: from*
.991 next: from
.989 context: quot*

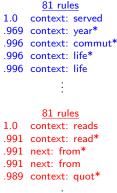






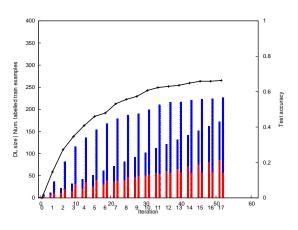


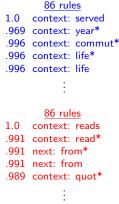




Iteration 16





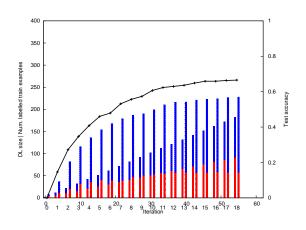


Iteration 17











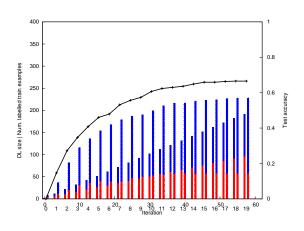
1.0 context: reads
.991 context: read*
.991 next: from*
.991 next: from
.989 context: quot*











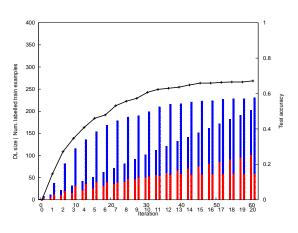


1.0 context: reads
.991 context: read*
.991 next: from*
.991 next: from
.989 context: quot*







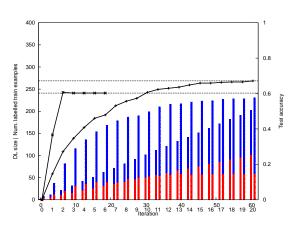


```
101 rules
10
     context: served
     context: year*
.996 context: commut*
.996 context: life*
.996 context: life
       101 rules
     context: reads
     context: read*
.991 next: from*
.991 next: from
.989 context: quot*
        train
         172
```

Iteration 20



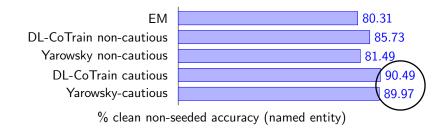
59

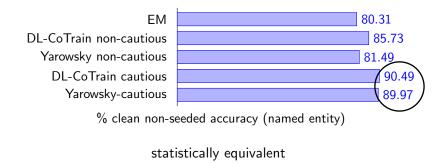


```
101 rules
     context: served
.969 context: year*
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.996 context: life*
.996 context: life
       101 rules
     context: reads
.991 context: read*
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.991 next: from
.989 context: quot*
        train
         172
         59
```

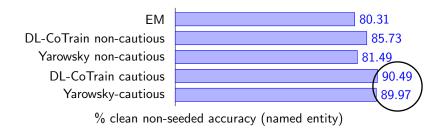
Iteration 20





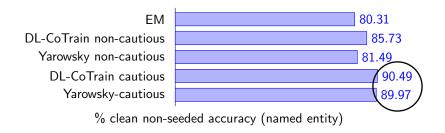


Yarowsky performs well



statistically equivalent

- Yarowsky performs well
- Cautiousness is important

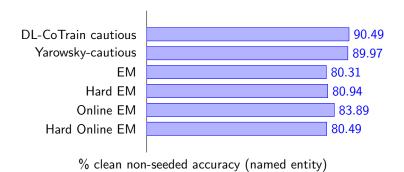


statistically equivalent

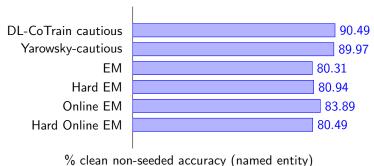
- Yarowsky performs well
- Cautiousness is important
- Yarowsky does not need views

Did we really do EM right?

Did we really do EM right?



Did we really do EM right?



70 Clean non-seeded accuracy (named entiti

Multiple runs of EM. Variance of results:

► EM: ±.34

► Hard EM: ±2.53

► Online EM: ±.45

► Hard Online EM: ±.68

Yarowsky algorithm lacks theoretical analysis

Yarowsky algorithm lacks theoretical analysis

► (Abney, 2004) gives bounds for some variants (no cautiousness, no algorithm)



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- ► (Abney, 2004) gives bounds for some variants (no cautiousness, no algorithm)
- Basis for our work



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Basis for our work

Training examples x, labels j:

- Full time should be served for each sentence .
- The Liberals inserted a sentence of 14 words which reads :
- They get a concurrent sentence with no additional time added to their sentence .
- The words tax relief appeared in every second **sentence** in the federal government's throne speech .

labelling distributions $\phi_x(j)$ peaked for labelled example x uniform for unlabelled example x

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Features f, labels j:

context: reads
context: served
context: inmate
next: the
previous: introductory
previous: passing
next: said

labelling distributions $\phi_x(j)$ peaked for labelled example x uniform for unlabelled example x

parameter distributions $\theta_f(j)$ normalized DL scores for feature fDL chooses $\arg\max_j \max_{f \in F_x} \theta_f(j)$

Yarowsky algorithm lacks theoretical analysis

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Basis for our work Training examples x, labels j:

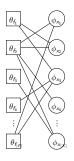
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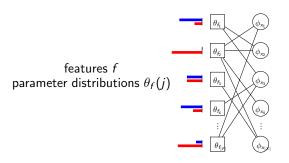
Features f, labels j:

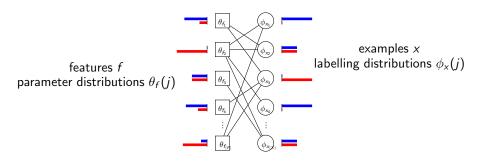
context: reads
context: served
context: inmate
next: the
context: article
previous: introductory
previous: passing
next: said

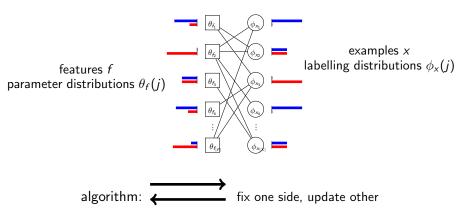
labelling distributions $\phi_x(j)$ peaked for labelled example x uniform for unlabelled example x

- parameter distributions $\theta_f(j)$ normalized DL scores for feature fDL chooses $\arg\max_j \max_{f \in F_x} \theta_f(j)$ alternative: $\arg\max_j \sum_{f \in F_x} \theta_f(j)$









▶ KL divergence between two probability distributions:

$$KL(p||q) = \sum_{i} p(i) \log \frac{p(i)}{q(i)}$$

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► The Objective Function:

$$\mathcal{K}(\phi, \theta) = \sum_{(f_i, x_j) \in \text{Edges}} KL(\theta_{f_i} || \phi_{x_j}) + H(\theta_{f_i}) + H(\phi_{x_j}) + \text{Regularizer}$$

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The Objective Function:

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 Reduce uncertainty in the labelling distribution while respecting the labeled data

▶ Bregman divergence between two probability distributions:

$$B_{\psi}(p||q) = \sum_{i} \psi(p(i)) - \psi(q(i)) - \psi'(q(i))(p(i) - q(i))$$

$$B_{t \log t}(p||q) = KL(p||q)$$

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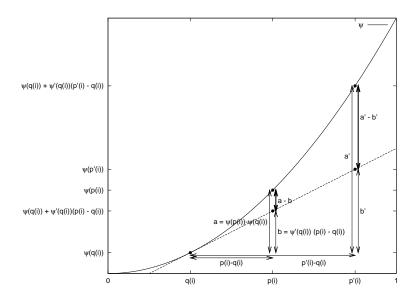
• ψ -Entropy of a distribution:

$$H_{\psi}(p) = -\sum_{i} \psi(p(i))$$

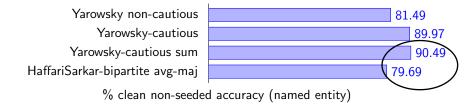
 $H_{t \log t}(p) = H(p)$

▶ The Generalized Objective Function:

$$\mathcal{K}_{\psi}(\phi, \theta) = \sum_{(f_i, x_i) \in \text{Edges}} B_{\psi}(\theta_{f_i} || \phi_{x_j}) + H_{\psi}(\theta_{f_i}) + H_{\psi}(\phi_{x_j}) + \text{Regularizer}$$

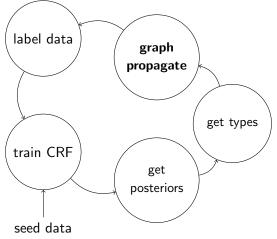


Variants from (Abney, 2004; Haffari and Sarkar, 2007)

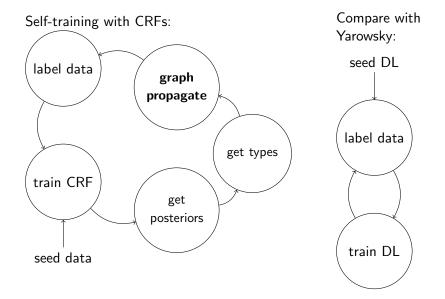


Graph-based Propagation (Subramanya et al., 2010)

Self-training with CRFs:



Graph-based Propagation (Subramanya et al., 2010)



Our contributions

1. A cautious, well-performing Yarowsky variant with a per-iteration objective

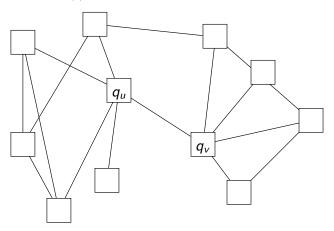
Our contributions

- 1. A cautious, well-performing Yarowsky variant with a per-iteration objective
- Unification of various bootstrapping algorithms: (Collins and Singer, 1999), (Abney, 2004), (Haffari and Sarkar, 2007), (Subramanya et al., 2010)

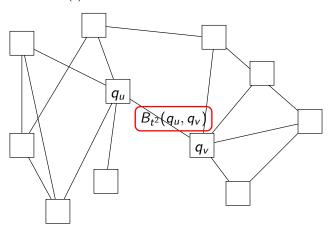
Our contributions

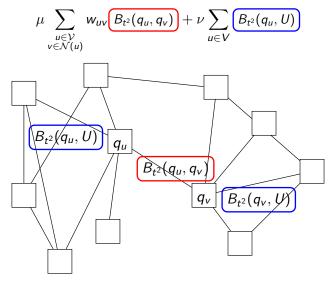
- 1. A cautious, well-performing Yarowsky variant with a per-iteration objective
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- 3. More evidence that cautiousness is important

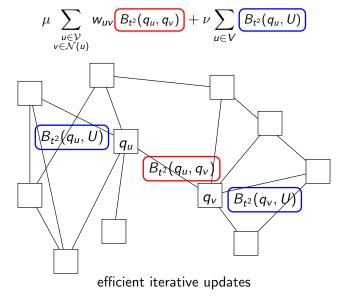
$$\mu \sum_{\substack{u \in \mathcal{V} \\ v \in \mathcal{N}(u)}} w_{uv} \ B_{t^2}(q_u, q_v) \ + \nu \sum_{u \in V} \ B_{t^2}(q_u, U)$$



$$\mu \sum_{\substack{u \in \mathcal{V} \\ v \in \mathcal{N}(u)}} w_{uv} \underbrace{B_{t^2}(q_u, q_v)} + \nu \sum_{u \in V} B_{t^2}(q_u, U)$$

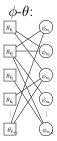






Using graph propagation

$$\mu \left(\sum_{\substack{u \in \mathcal{V} \\ v \in \mathcal{N}(u)}} w_{uv} B_{t^2}(q_u, q_v) + H_{t^2}(q_u) \right) + \nu \sum_{u \in V} B_{t^2}(q_u, U)$$

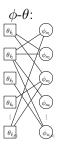


use bipartite graph from (Haffari and Sarkar, 2007)

(motivated by similar objective)

Using graph propagation

$$\mu \left(\sum_{\substack{u \in \mathcal{V} \\ v \in \mathcal{N}(u)}} w_{uv} B_{t^2}(q_u, q_v) + H_{t^2}(q_u) \right) + \nu \sum_{u \in V} B_{t^2}(q_u, U)$$



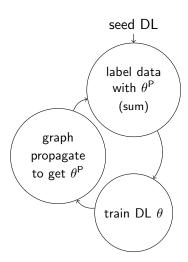
use bipartite graph from (Haffari and Sarkar, 2007)

 $\theta ext{-only}$: $heta_{\delta_{\delta}}$

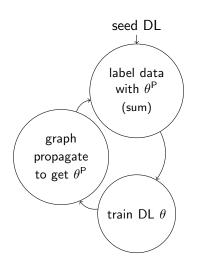
use only θ in unipartite graph

(motivated by similar objective)

Yarowsky-prop (our algorithm)

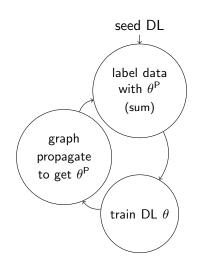


Yarowsky-prop (our algorithm)



Can use ϕ - θ (bipartite) or θ -only (unipartite) (or two more, in ACL 2012 paper)

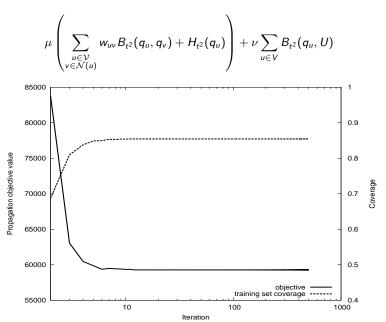
Yarowsky-prop (our algorithm)



Can use ϕ - θ (bipartite) or θ -only (unipartite) (or two more, in ACL 2012 paper)

- Optimizes (Subramanya et al., 2010)'s objective per iteration
- Use cautiousness decisions of θ , label with θ^{P}

Yarowsky-prop: objective behaviour



The basic Yarowsky algorithm.

Require: training data X and a seed DL $\theta^{(0)}$

- 1: **for** iteration t = 1, 2, ... to maximum or convergence **do**
- 2: apply $\theta^{(t-1)}$ to X to produce $Y^{(t)}$
- 3: train a new DL $\theta^{(t)}$ on $Y^{(t)}$, keeping only rules with score above ζ
- 4: end for
- 5: train a final DL heta on the last $Y^{(t)}$ // retraining step

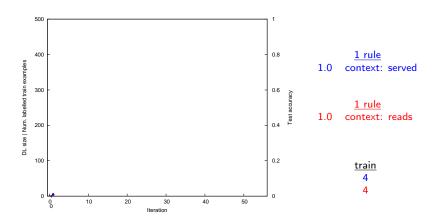
Yarowsky-prop algorithm (θ -only form)

- 1: let θ_{fj} be the scores of the seed rules // crf_train
- 2: **for** iteration t to maximum or convergence **do**

3: let
$$\pi_x(j) = \frac{1}{|F_x|} \sum_{f \in F_x} \theta_{fj}$$
 // post._decode

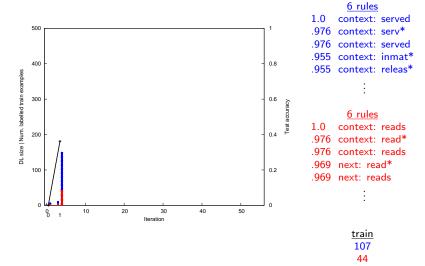
4: let
$$\theta_{fj}^{\mathsf{T}} = \frac{\sum_{x \in X_f} \pi_x(j)}{|X_f|}$$
 // token_to_type

- 5: propagate θ^{T} to get θ^{P} // graph_propagate
- 6: label the data with θ^{P} // viterbi_decode; cautiousness
- 7: train a new DL θ_{fj} // crf_train
- 8: end for



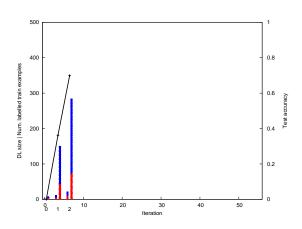
Iteration 0





Iteration 1

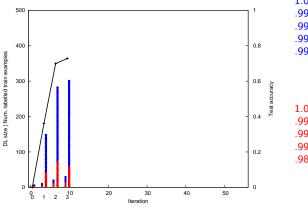




```
11 rules
     context: served
     context: serv*
.989 context: serve
.986 context: serving
.984 context: life*
      11 rules
     context: reads
     context: read*
     context: read
    context: reads
.969 next: from*
```

train 211 73





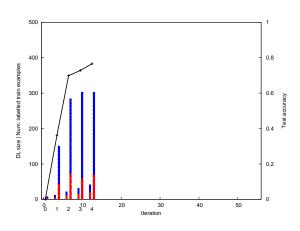
```
16 rules
10
     context: served
     context: life*
.996 context: life
.995 context: serv*
.995 context: prison*
      16 rules
     context: reads
     context: read*
991 next: from*
991 next: from
.984 context: read
```









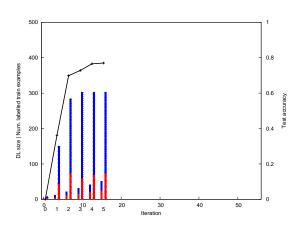


```
21 rules
10
     context: served
.996 context: commut*
.996 context: life*
.996 context: life
.995 context: serv*
        21 rules
     context: reads
     context: read*
991 next: from*
991 next: from
.989 context: quot*
```

train 233 70



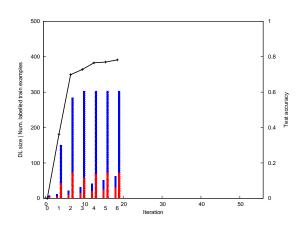
Iteration 4



```
26 rules
10
     context: served
.996 context: commut*
.996 context: life*
.996 context: life
.995 context: serv*
        26 rules
     context: reads
     context: read*
991 next: from*
991 next: from
.989 context: quot*
```



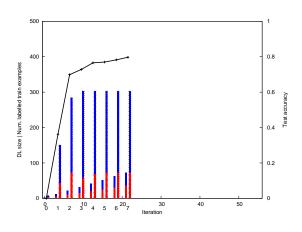




```
31 rules
10
     context: served
.996 context: commut*
.996 context: life*
.996 context: life
.995 context: serv*
        31 rules
     context: reads
     context: read*
991 next: from*
991 next: from
.989 context: quot*
```





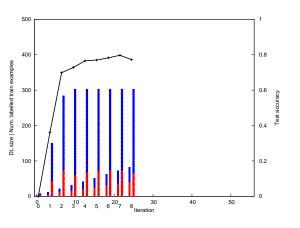


```
36 rules
1.0
     context: served
.996 context: commut*
.996 context: life*
.996 context: life
.995 context: serv*
        36 rules
     context: reads
     context: read*
.989 context: quot*
.988 context: quote
.984 context: put*
```









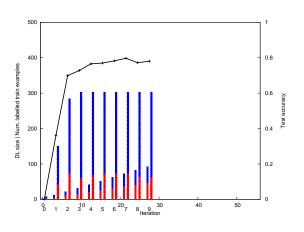
```
41 rules
1.0
     context: served
     context: year*
.996 context: commut*
.996 context: life*
.996 context: life
        41 rules
     context: reads
     context: read*
.989 context: quot*
.988 context: quote
.984 context: put*
```

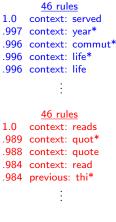
train 238 65









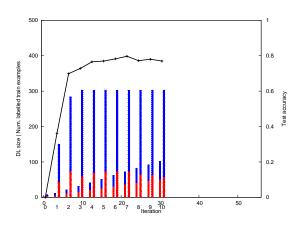


240 63



train

Iteration 9



```
51 rules
1.0
     context: served
     context: year*
.996 context: commut*
.996 context: life*
.996 context: life
        51 rules
     context: reads
     context: read*
     context: quot*
.988 context: quote
.984 context: read
```

245 58

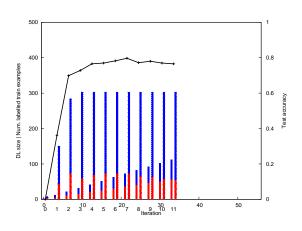
train









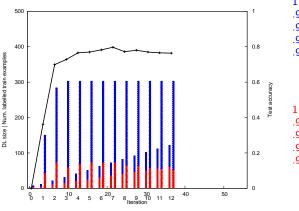


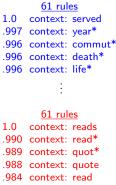
```
56 rules
1.0
     context: served
     context: year*
.996 context: commut*
.996 context: death*
.996 context: life*
        56 rules
     context: reads
     context: quot*
.988 context: quote
984 context: read
.984 next: :*
```

train 248 55

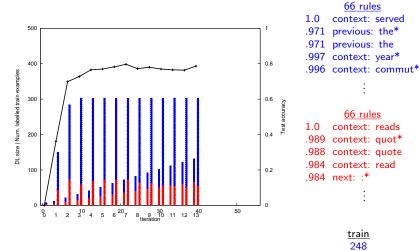






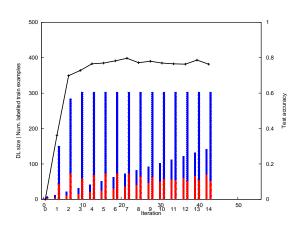


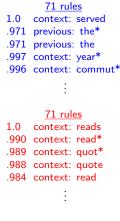




Iteration 13



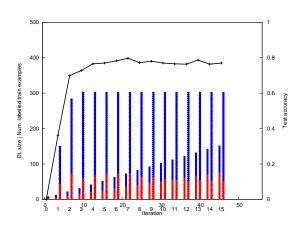




train 250 53



Iteration 14

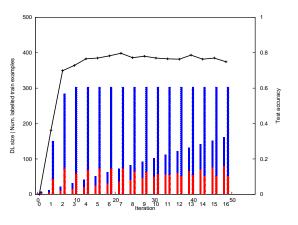




Iteration 15



25053

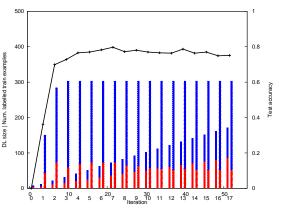


```
81 rules
1.0
     context: served
     previous: the*
.971 previous: the
.997 context: year*
.996 context: commut*
        81 rules
     context: reads
     context: quot*
.988 context: quote
984 context: read
.984 next: :*
        train
```

Iteration 16



25053

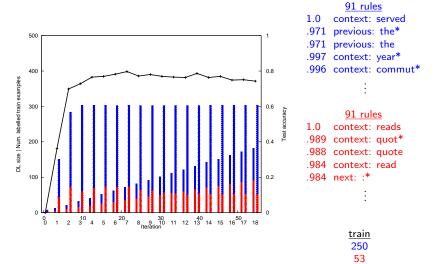


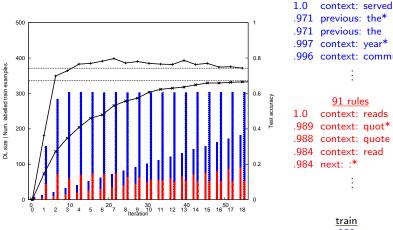
```
86 rules
1.0
     context: served
     previous: the*
.971 previous: the
.997 context: year*
.996 context: commut*
        86 rules
     context: reads
     context: quot*
.988 context: quote
984 context: read
.984 next: :*
        train
         250
```

Iteration 17



53



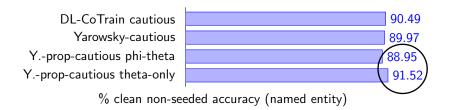


Iteration 18



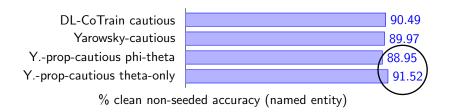
91 rules

Results



Statistically equivalent to DL-CoTrain

Results



Statistically equivalent to DL-CoTrain

But:

- No need for views
- Per-iteration objective

Correct Yarowsky-prop Examples

Gold label	Features			
location	X0_Waukegan X01_maker, X3_LEFT			
location	X0_Mexico, X42_president, X42_of			
	X11_president-of, X3_RIGHT			
location	X0_La-Jolla, X2_La, X2_Jolla			
X01_company, X3_LEFT				

Figure: Named entity test set examples where Yarowsky-prop θ -only is correct and no other tested algorithms are correct.

Software available at https://github.com/sfu-natlang/yarowsky

Thank you!

Introduction

The Yarowsky algorithm

Graph-based Propagation

Our algorithm

Extra slides

References

More results

Algorithm	Task			
Algorithm	named entity	drug	land	sentence
Num. train	89305	134	1604	303
Num. test examples	962	386	1488	515
DL-CoTrain (non-cautious)	85.73	58.73	77.72	51.05
DL-CoTrain (cautious)	90.49	58.17	77.72	65.69
Yarowsky	81.49	57.62	78.41	54.81
Yarowsky-cautious	89.97	52.63	78.48	76.99
Yarowsky-cautious-sum	90.49	52.63	77.72	76.99
HS-bipartite avg-maj	79.69	50.14	77.72	51.67
EM	80.31	52.49	31.12	65.23
土	0.34	0.28	0.03	3.55
Yarowsky-prop ϕ - θ	77.89	51.80	77.72	51.88
Yarowsky-prop θ -only	75.84	52.91	77.72	51.05
Yarowsky-prop-cautious ϕ - $ heta$	88.95	55.40	77.72	72.18
Yarowsky-prop-cautious $ heta$ -only	91.52	57.06	77.72	73.22

clean non-seeded accuracy

EM results

Algorithm	Task			
Algorithm	named entity	drug	land	sentence
Num. train	89305	134	1604	303
Num. test examples	962	386	1488	515
Yarowsky	81.49	57.62	78.41	54.81
Yarowsky-cautious	89.97	52.63	78.48	76.99
Yarowsky-prop-cautious θ -only	91.52	57.06	77.72	73.22
EM	80.31	52.49	31.12	65.23
土	0.34	0.28	0.03	3.55
Hard EM	80.95	52.91	40.12	63.47
土	2.53	0.74	13.39	6.37
Online EM	83.89	54.29	45.00	56.25
土	0.45	0.94	21.29	3.28
Hard online EM	80.41	54.54	50.51	56.28
±	0.68	1.03	23.02	3.56

clean non-seeded accuracy

Decision lists

(Collins and Singer, 1999)'s DL scores:

$$heta_{\mathit{fj}} \propto rac{|\mathsf{\Lambda}_{\mathit{fj}}| + \epsilon}{|\mathsf{\Lambda}_{\mathit{f}}| + \mathsf{L}\epsilon}$$

max definition of π (strict DL):

$$\pi_{x}(j) \propto \max_{f \in F_{x}} \theta_{fj}$$

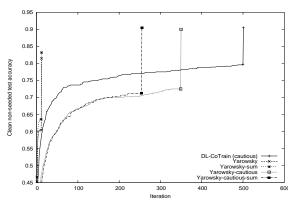
sum definition of π :

$$\pi_{\mathsf{x}}(j) = \frac{1}{|F_{\mathsf{x}}|} \sum_{f \in F_{\mathsf{x}}} \theta_{fj}$$

HS-bipartite.

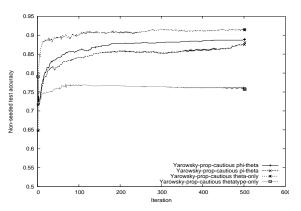
```
1: apply \theta^{(0)} to X produce a labelling Y^{(0)}
2: for iteration t to maximum or convergence do
       for f \in F do
3:
          let p = \text{examples-to-feature}(\{\phi_x : x \in X_f\})
 4:
          if p \neq U then let \theta_f = p
 5:
     end for
6:
7:
    for x \in X do
          let p = \text{features-to-example}(\{\theta_f : f \in F_x\})
8:
          if p \neq U then let \phi_x = p
9:
       end for
10:
11: end for
```

Acuracy plot: (Collins and Singer, 1999) algorithms



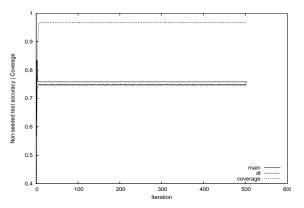
Non-seeded test accuracy versus iteration for various algorithms on named entity. The results for the Yarowsky-prop algorithms are for the propagated classifier θ^P , except for the final DL retraining iteration.

Acuracy plot: Yarowsky-prop cautious



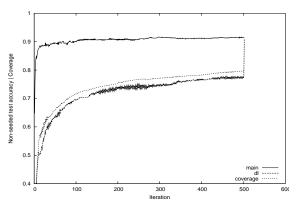
Non-seeded test accuracy versus iteration for various algorithms on named entity. The results for the Yarowsky-prop algorithms are for the propagated classifier θ^P , except for the final DL retraining iteration.

Accuracy and coverage plot: non-cautious



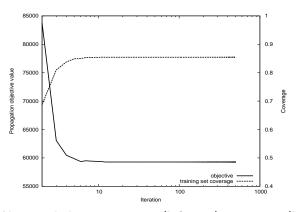
Internal train set coverage and non-seeded test accuracy (same scale) for Yarowsky-prop θ -only on named entity.

Accuracy and coverage plot: cautious



Internal train set coverage and non-seeded test accuracy (same scale) for Yarowsky-prop θ -only on named entity.

Objective plot

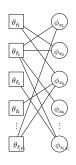


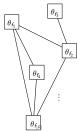
Non-seeded test accuracy (left axis), coverage (left axis, same scale), and objective value (right axis) for Yarowsky-prop ϕ - θ . Iterations are shown on a log scale. We omit the first iteration (where the DL contains only the seed rules) and start the plot at iteration 2 where there is a complete DL.

Graph structures for propagation.

Method		$\mathcal{N}(u)$	q_u
ϕ - θ	$X \cup F$	$\mathcal{N}_{x} = F_{x}, \ \mathcal{N}_{f} = X_{f}$	$q_{x} = \phi_{x}, \ q_{f} = \theta_{f}$
π - θ	$X \cup F$	$\mathcal{N}_{x} = \mathcal{F}_{x}, \ \mathcal{N}_{f} = \mathcal{X}_{f}$	$ q_x = \pi_x, q_f = \theta_f$
heta-only	F	$\left \mathcal{N}_f = \bigcup_{x \in X_f} F_x \setminus f \right $	$q_f = heta_f$
θ^{T} -only	F	$\mathcal{N}_f = \bigcup_{x \in X_f} F_x \setminus f$	$q_f = heta_f^T$

$$\mu \sum_{\substack{u \in \mathcal{V} \\ v \in \mathcal{N}(u)}} w_{uv} B_{t^2}(q_u, q_v) + \nu \sum_{u \in V} B_{t^2}(q_u, U)$$





Introduction

The Yarowsky algorithm

Graph-based Propagation

Our algorithm

Extra slides

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