

w.r.t finding Country's President Person at Time Task

- 1) "... The former French president Jacques Chirac, a self-styled affable rogue who was head of state from 1995 to 2007 ..." (posted on Sept. 26, 2019 [text gen. time] ) "
- 2) "... Emmanuel Macron, now President of France, graduated from ENA in 2004..." (posted on Sept. 19, 2019) "



Extracted by

--From news data

## Textual Pattern

- Pattern 1: former Country president Person
- Pattern 2: Person, now president of Country

## Time Signal:

- temporal tag
- text generate time

# Temporal Fact Extraction from unstructured text data

1) “... The former **French** [Country: France] president **Jacques Chirac** [Person], a self-styled affable rogue who was head of state from **1995** [temporal tag] to 2007 ...” (posted on Sept. 26, **2019** [text gen. time] ) “

2) “... **Emmanuel Macron** [Person], now President of **France** [Country], graduated from ENA in **2004** [temporal tag] ...” (posted on Sept. 19, **2019** [text gen. time]) “

--From news data

## Textual Pattern

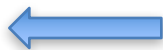
Pattern 1: former Country president Person

Pattern 2: Person, now president of Country

## Time Signal:

- temporal tag
- text generate time

## Temporal Fact Extraction



- ✓ (France, Jacques Chirac, 1995): **P1** and **temporal tag**;
- ✗ (France, Jacques Chirac, 2019): **P1** and **text gen.time**;
- ✗ (France, Emmanuel Macron, 2004): **P2** and **temporal tag**;
- ✓ (France, Emmanuel Macron, 2019): **P2** and **text gen.time**.

Here, we have some observations about Temporal Fact Extraction:

**O1: Not every pattern is reliable, Patterns have reliability .**

pattern such as “*Person visited Country*” is very likely to be unreliable; and pattern such as “*current Country’s president Person*” is very likely to be reliable.

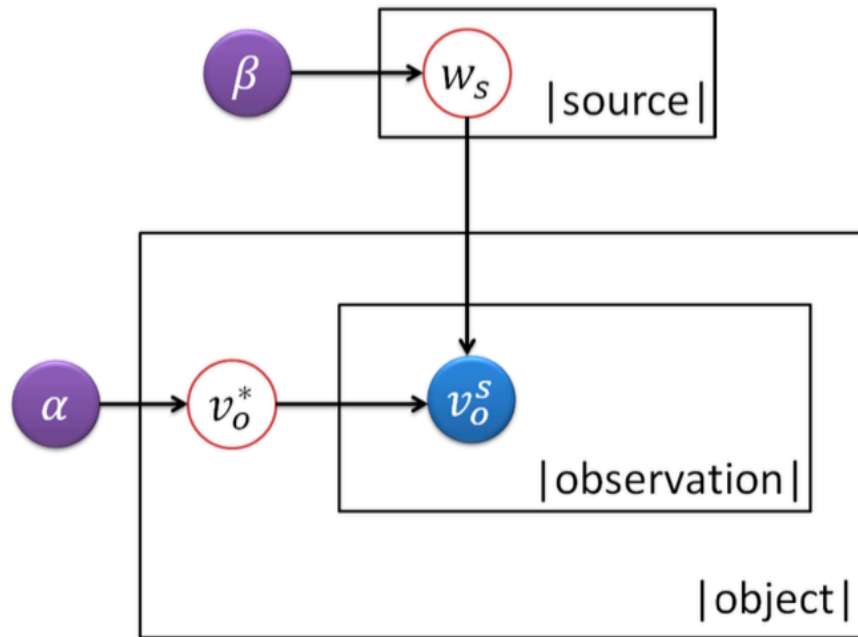
**O2: There is a dependency between pattern and type of time signal**

For temporal fact extraction, different types of time signals might be either reliable or unreliable depending on the pattern.

# Truth Discovery via PGM

Truth discovery approaches follow two fundamental principles:

- (1) If a **source** provides much trustworthy **information**, its reliability is high
- (2) If an **Information** is supported by many reliable **source**, this **information** is more likely to be true.



How to design a PGM for temporal truth discovery?



# Temporal Truth: Commonsense constraint

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Here, we have some **commonsense constraint** about Temporal Truth:

## For country's president:

- one president serves only one country;
- one country has only one president at a time;
- one country can have multiple presidents in the history (e.g., United States, France).

## For sports team's player:

- one player serves only one club at a time;
- one club has multiple players and one player can serve multiple clubs in his/her career.



**generalize**

- C1: one value matches with only one entity;
- C2: one entity matches with only one value;
- C3: one value matches with only one entity at a time;
- C4: one entity matches with only one value at a time.

# Temporal Truth: Commonsense constraint

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## Commonsense Constraint Rules

- C1: one value matches with only one entity;
- C2: one entity matches with only one value;
- C3: one value matches with only one entity at a time;
- C4: one entity matches with only one value at a time.

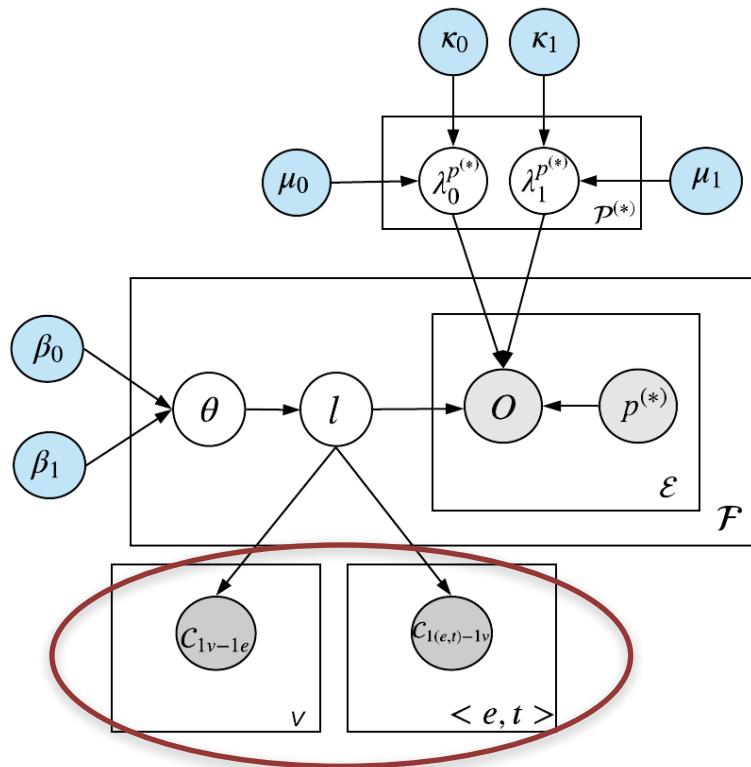
However, In probabilistic graphic model, all the nodes are variable

## How to add Commonsense Constraint Rules to PGMs ?



# PGMCC:

## Probabilistic Graphical Model with Commonsense Constraint



Constraint variable

Symbol	Description
$\theta_f$	$[0, 1]$ , trustworthiness of temporal fact tuple $f$
$l_f$	Boolean: label of temporal fact $f$
$o_e$	Integer: the observed frequency of fact $f_e$ extracted by pattern $p_e^{(*)}$
$\lambda_0^{p^{(*)}}, \lambda_1^{p^{(*)}}$	Real numbers: reliability of pattern $p^{(*)}$ on giving false/true fact tuples
$C_{1v-1e}$	Real number: the number of entities given one value $v$
$C_{1(e,t)-1v}$	Real number: the sum of values given one entity $e$ and one time $t$
<b>Hyper-Parameter</b>	
$\mu_0, \mu_1$	Integers: prior counts of false/true tuples extracted by a textual pattern
$\kappa_0, \kappa_1$	Integers: prior sums of false/true tuples extracted by a textual pattern
$\beta_0, \beta_1$	Integers: prior counts of false/true tuples

Table 2: Symbols and their descriptions used in the model.

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Take a **MCMC** method to inference it.

## Dataset:

- 9,876,086 news articles (4 billion words) published from 1994– 2010.
- focus on attribute country's president.
- 57,472 textual patterns, 116,631 temporal fact tuples, and 1,326,164 extractions.

## Experiment Result:

- Compare with Truth discovery model(without constraint) **LTM**, PGMCC improve the AUC and F1 by **40%+**.
- Compare with Truth finding method **TFWIN** (a bootstrap method not PGMs), PGMCC improve the AUC and F1 by **7%+**.



# PGMCC: case study

Method	Entity e	Value v	Year t
PGMCC $C_{1(e,t)-1v}$	France	j.r_chirac	1995
	France	j.r_chirac	1996
	France	j.r_chirac	1997
	France	j.r_chirac	1998
	France	<b>j.r_chirac</b> (n.s_sarkozy)	1993
	<b>Spain</b> (France)	j.r_chirac	1996
	<b>Greece</b> (France)	j.r_chirac	2003
	<b>Tunisia</b> (France)	j.r_chirac	2003
PGMCC $C_{1(e,t)-1v}$ , $C_{1v-1e}$	France	j.r_chirac	1995
	France	j.r_chirac	1996
	France	j.r_chirac	1999
	France	j.r_chirac	1997
	France	j.r_chirac	1998
	Spain	l_enrique	1996
	Greece	<b>c._photopoulos</b> (k_stephanopoulos)	2003
	Tunisia	a_ben_ali	2003

Table 4: False case analysis for comparing PGMCC of partial and complete commonsense constraints.

$C_{1(e,t)-1v} \rightarrow$  one country one year has only one president

$C_{1v-1e} \rightarrow$  one President only serve one Country

**Red** means false, **Green** means right answer