

# Information Extraction

Lecture 6 – Linear Models (Basic Machine Learning)

CIS, LMU München

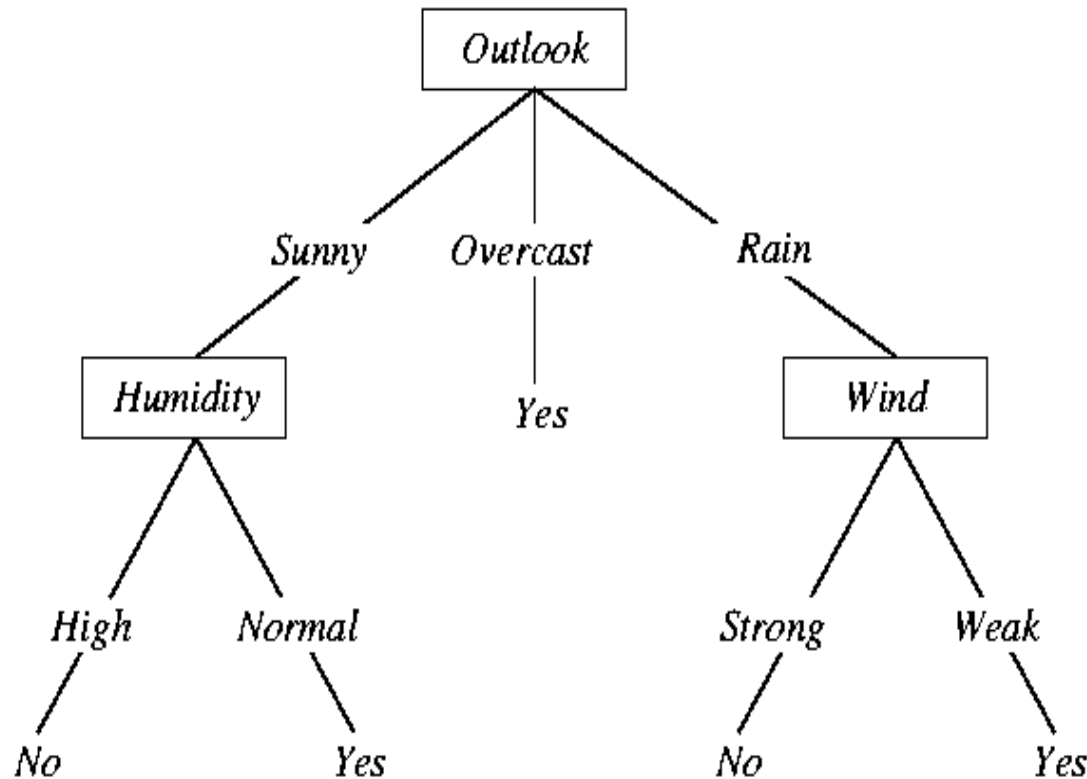
Winter Semester 2023-2024

Prof. Dr. Alexander Fraser, CIS

# Basic Machine Learning (Classification)

- I'm going to start by presenting a very brief review of decision trees
  - I'll also briefly discuss overfitting
- Then I'll talk about linear models, which were the workhorse of discriminative classification most used in NLP until recently
- The example I am repeatedly using here is the CMU seminars task, a standard Information Extraction task
  - I will explain this task in a few slides

# Decision Tree Representation for 'Play Tennis?'



- Internal node  
~ test an attribute
- Branch  
~ attribute value
- Leaf  
~ classification result

# When is it useful?

- ❑ Medical diagnosis
- ❑ Equipment diagnosis
- ❑ Credit risk analysis
- ❑ etc

# Decision Trees vs. Linear Models

- Decision Trees are an intuitive way to learn classifiers from data
  - They fit the training data well
  - With heavy pruning, you can control overfitting
- NLP practitioners often use linear models instead
- Most of the models discussed in Sarawagi Chapter 3 are linear models

# Decision Trees for NER

- So far we have seen:
  - How to learn rules for NER
  - A basic idea of how to formulate NER as a classification problem
  - Decision trees
    - Including the basic idea of **overfitting** the training data
- How can we use decision trees for NER?

# Rule Sets as Decision Trees

- Decision trees are quite powerful
- It is easy to see that complex rules can be encoded as decision trees
- For instance, let's go back to border detection in CMU seminars...

# CMU Seminars - Example

<0.24.4.93.20.59.10.jgc+@NL.CS.CMU.EDU (Jaime Carbonell).0>

Type: cmu.cs.proj.mt

Topic: <speaker>Nagao</speaker> Talk

Dates: 26-Apr-93

Time: <stime>10:00</stime> - <etime>11:00 AM</etime>

PostedBy: jgc+ on 24-Apr-93 at 20:59 from NL.CS.CMU.EDU (Jaime Carbonell)

Abstract:

<paragraph><sentence>This Monday, 4/26, <speaker>Prof. Makoto Nagao</speaker> will give a seminar in the <location>CMT red conference room</location> <stime>10</stime>-<etime>11 am</etime> on recent MT research results</sentence>.</paragraph>



... the Seminar at <stime> 4 pm will ...

Position	Condition	Context-independent features			Context Dep.	Action
	Word	Lemma	Capitalization	SemCat	POS	
-3	the	the	lowercase		Art	
-2	Seminar	seminar	uppercase		Noun	
-1	at	at	lowercase		Prep	<b>stime</b>
+1	4	4	lowercase		Digit	
+2	pm	pm	lowercase	timeid	Other	
+3	will	will	lowercase		Verb	

... the Seminar at <stime> 4 pm will ...

Position	Condition	Context-independent features			Context Dep.	Action
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-3						
-2						
-1		at				stime
+1					Digit	
+2				timeid		
+3						

# A Path in the Decision Tree

- The tree will check if the token to the left of the possible start position has "at" as a lemma
- Then check if the token after the possible start position is a Digit
- Then check the second token after the start position is a timeid ("am", "pm", etc)
- If you follow this path at a particular location in the text, then the decision should be to insert a <stime>

# Linear Models

- However, in practice decision trees are not used so often in NLP
- Instead, linear models are used
- Let me first present linear models
- Then I will compare linear models and decision trees

# Binary Classification

- I'm going to first discuss linear models for binary classification, using binary features
- We'll take the same scenario as before
- Our classifier is trying to decide whether we have a `<stime>` tag or not at the current position (between two words in an email)
- The first thing we will do is encode the context at this position into a feature vector

# Feature Vector

- Each feature is true or false, and has a position in the feature vector
- The feature vector is typically sparse, meaning it is mostly zeros (i.e., false)
- The feature vector represents the full feature space. For instance, consider...

... the Seminar at <stime> 4 pm will ...

Position	Condition	Context-independent features			Context Dep.	Action
	Word	Lemma	Capitalization	SemCat	POS	
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Example modified from Ciravegna 2009

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- Our features represent this table using binary variables
- For instance, consider the lemma column
- Most features will be false (false = off = 0)
- The lemma features that will be on (true = on = 1) are:
  - 3\_lemma\_the
  - 2\_lemma\_Seminar
  - 1\_lemma\_at
  - +1\_lemma\_4
  - +2\_lemma\_pm
  - +3\_lemma\_will



# Classification

- To classify we will take the dot product of the feature vector with a learned weight vector
- We will say that the class is true (i.e., we should insert a `<stime>` here) if the dot product is  $> 0$ , and false otherwise
- Because we might want to shift the decision boundary, we add a feature that is always true
  - This is called the bias
  - By weighting the bias, we can shift where we make the decision (see next slide)

# Feature Vector

- We might use a feature vector like this:  
(this example is simplified – really we'd have all features for all positions)

1	Bias term
0	... (say, -3_lemma_giraffe)
1	-3_lemma_the
0	...
1	-2_lemma_Seminar
0	...
0	...
1	-1_lemma_at
1	+1_lemma_4
0	...
1	+1_Digit
1	+2_timeid

# Weight Vector

- Now we'd like the dot product to be  $> 0$  if we should insert a `<stime>` tag
- To encode the rule we looked at before we have three features that we want to have a positive weight
  - `-1_lemma_at`
  - `+1_Digit`
  - `+2_timeid`
- We can give them weights of 1
- Their sum will be three
- To make sure that we only classify if all three weights are on, let's set the weight on the bias term to `-2`

# Dot Product - I

1	Bias term
0	
1	-3_lemma_the
0	
1	-2_lemma_Seminar
0	
0	
1	-1_lemma_at
1	+1_lemma_4
0	
1	+1_Digit
1	+2_timeid

-2	To compute
0	the dot
0	product first
0	take the
0	product of
0	each row, and
0	then sum these
1	
0	
0	
1	
1	

# Dot Product - II

1	Bias term	-2	$1 \cdot -2$	$1 \cdot -2$
0		0	$0 \cdot 0$	
1	-3_lemma_the	0	$1 \cdot 0$	
0		0	$0 \cdot 0$	
1	-2_lemma_Seminar	0	$1 \cdot 0$	
0		0	$0 \cdot 0$	
0		0	$0 \cdot 0$	
1	-1_lemma_at	1	$1 \cdot 1$	$1 \cdot 1$
1	+1_lemma_4	0	$1 \cdot 0$	
0		0	$0 \cdot 0$	
1	+1_Digit	1	$1 \cdot 1$	$1 \cdot 1$
1	+2_timeid	1	$1 \cdot 1$	$1 \cdot 1$
				<hr/>
				1

# Learning the Weight Vector

- The general learning task is simply to find a good weight vector!
  - This is sometimes also called "training"
- Basic intuition: you can check weight vector candidates to see how well they classify the training data
  - Better weights vectors get more of the training data right
- So we need some way to make (smart) changes to the weight vector
  - The goal is to make better decisions on the training data
- I will talk more about this later

# Feature Extraction

- We run **feature extraction** to get the feature vectors for each position in the text
- We typically use a text representation to represent true values (which are sparse)
- Often we define **feature templates** which describe the feature to be extracted and give the name of the feature (i.e., -1\_lemma\_XXX)

-3\_lemma\_the -2\_lemma\_Seminar -1\_lemma\_at +1\_lemma\_4 +1\_Digit +2\_timeid STIME

-3\_lemma\_Seminar -2\_lemma\_at -1\_lemma\_4 -1\_Digit +1\_timeid +2\_lemma\_will NONE

...

# Training vs. Testing

- When training the system, we have gold standard labels (see previous slide)
- When testing the system on new data, we have no gold standard
  - We run the same feature extraction first
  - Then we take the dot product with the weight vector to get a classification decision
- Finally, we have to go back to the original text to write the <stime> tags into the correct positions



# Summary so far

- So we've seen training and testing
- We have an idea about train error and test error (key concepts!)
- We are aware of the problem of overfitting
  - And we know what overfitting means in terms of train error and test error!
- Now let's compare decision trees and linear models

# Linear models are weaker

- Linear models are weaker than decision trees
  - This means they can't express the same richness of decisions as decision trees can (if both have access to the same features)
- It is easy to see this by extending our example
- Recall that we have a weight vector encoding our rule (see next slide)
- Let's take another reasonable rule

... the Seminar at <stime> 4 pm will ...

Position	Condition	Context-independent features			Context Dep.	Action
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-2	Seminar	seminar	uppercase		Noun	
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... the Seminar at <stime> 4 pm will ...

Position	Condition	Context-independent features			Context Dep.	Action
	Word	Lemma	Capitalization	SemCat	POS	
-3						
-2						
-1		at				stime
+1					Digit	
+2				timeid		
+3						

- The rule we'd like to learn is that if we have the features:
  - 2\_lemma\_seminar
  - 1\_lemma\_at
  - +1\_Digit
- We should insert a <stime>
- This is quite a reasonable rule, it lets us correctly cover the new sentence:  
"The Seminar at 3 will be given by ..."  
(there is no timeid like "pm" here!)
- Let's modify the weight vector

# Adding the second rule

1	Bias term	-2
0		0
1	-3_lemma_the	0
0		0
1	-2_lemma_Seminar	1
0		0
0		0
1	-1_lemma_at	1
1	+1_lemma_4	0
0		0
1	+1_Digit	1
1	+2_timeid	1



- Let's first verify that both rules work with this weight vector
- But does anyone see any issues here?

# How many rules?

- If we look back at the vector, we see that we have actually encoded quite a number of rules
  - Any combination of three features with ones will be sufficient so that we have a `<stime>`
  - This might be good (i.e., it might generalize well to other examples). Or it might not.
- But what is definitely true is that it would be easy to create a decision tree that only encodes exactly our two rules!
- This should give you an intuition as to how linear models are weaker than decision trees
- Linear models are used heavily in NLP exactly because they are weaker, since being weaker means they have less problems with overfitting
  - This is particularly important in NLP problems because often NLP researchers like to use a very large number of features (which might lead to really huge decision trees)



# How can we get this power in linear models?

- Change the features!
- For instance, we can create combinations of our old features as new features
- For instance, clearly if we have:
  - One feature to encode our first rule
  - Another feature to encode our second rule
  - And we set the bias to 0
- We now get the same as the decision tree
- Sometimes these new compound features would be referred to as trigrams (they each combine three basic features)

# Feature Selection

- A task which includes automatically finding such new compound features is called **feature selection**
  - This is built into some machine learning toolkits
  - Or you can implement it yourself by trying out feature combinations and checking the training error
    - Use human intuition to check a small number of combinations
    - Or do it automatically, using a script

# Training

Training is **automatically adjusting** the weight vector so as to better fit the training corpus! **Intuition: make small adjustments** to get a better score on the training data (these all fit our example!)

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} -2.01 \\ 0.04 \\ 0.0004 \\ 0 \\ 1.1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0.9001 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0.89 \\ 0.91 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} -1.99 \\ 0.04 \\ 0.002 \\ 0 \\ 1.101 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0.9111 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0.892 \\ 0.91 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} -2.01 \\ 0.043 \\ 0.0003 \\ 0 \\ 1.1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0.9144 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0.93 \\ 1.01 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Perceptron Update I

- One way to do this is using a so-called **perceptron**
- Algorithm:
  - Read the training examples one at a time
  - For each training example, decide how to update the weight vector
  - The perceptron update rule says:
    - If a training example is classified correctly:
      - Do nothing (because the current weight vector is fine)
    - If a training example is classified incorrectly:
      - Adjust the weight of every active feature by a small amount towards the desired decision
      - So that the example will score a bit better next time it is observed
- Intuition: we hope that by making many small changes
  - The weights on important features increase consistently to the desired values which work well on the entire training set
  - The changes to unimportant feature weights will be random (sometimes up, sometimes down), and the weights will tend towards zero (meaning: no effect on the classification)

# Perceptron Update II

Say we have -2 0 0 0 ... 0 0 0 0.5, and see this training example. Clearly we will get it wrong...

1	Bias term	-2	$1 * -2$	-2
0		0		
1	-3_lemma_the	0		
0		0		
1	-2_lemma_Seminar	0		
0		0		
0		0		
1	-1_lemma_at	0		
1	+1_lemma_4	0		
0		0		
1	+1_Digit	0		
1	+2_timeid	0.5	$1 * 0.5$	<u>0.5</u>
				-1.5

# Perceptron Update III

So change the weight vector, by adding 0.1 to all active features. Score is now better (but still wrong)

1	Bias term	-1.9	$1 * -1.9$	-1.9
0		0		
1	-3_lemma_the	0.1	$1 * 0.1$	0.1
0		0		
1	-2_lemma_Seminar	0.1	$1 * 0.1$	0.1
0		0		
0		0		
1	-1_lemma_at	0.1	$1 * 0.1$	0.1
1	+1_lemma_4	0.1	$1 * 0.1$	0.1
0		0		
1	+1_Digit	0.1	$1 * 0.1$	0.1
1	+2_timeid	0.6	$1 * 0.6$	<u>0.6</u>
				-0.8

# Perceptron Update IV

After looking at many other examples, irrelevant features (like "-3\_lemma\_the") are pushed back towards zero, and important features have stronger weights.

We have learned a good weight vector for this example, no further update is needed

1	Bias term	-2.1	1*-2.1	-2.1
0		0		
1	-3_lemma_the	-0.1	1*-0.1	-0.1
0		0		
1	-2_lemma_Seminar	0.1	1*0.1	0.1
0		0		
0		0		
1	-1_lemma_at	0.7	1*0.7	0.7
1	+1_lemma_4	0		
0		0		
1	+1_Digit	1.1	1*1.1	1.1
1	+2_timeid	1.2	1*1.2	<u>1.2</u>
				0.9

# Word embeddings

- Word embeddings such as the popular word2vec embeddings are a clever way to get better features
  - Word embeddings are learned on huge amounts of text
  - Details in next week's lecture
- Word-types are represented as positions in a 50-dimensional space
  - For each word-type, we look up its embedding in a table
- Similar words are close to each other in this space, for instance:
  - AM and PM (words for which SemCat=timeid) will have very similar representations
  - Different words with the same lemma will have very similar representations
- So when using word embeddings, we do not need the context-independent features
  - And the embedding space captures many generalizations about word-types that we didn't actively know would help!
  - These generalizations become available to the learner, which can choose to use them if they are helpful for learning the training data



... the Seminar at <stime> 4 pm will ...

Position	Condition	50-dimen. word-type embeddings (only 3 dimensions shown)			Context Dep.	Action
	Word	Dim 1	Dim 2	Dim 3 ...	POS	
-3	the	-0.234	0.155	0.001	Art	
-2	Seminar	0.555	0.888	0.002	Noun	
-1	at	-0.165	-0.122	0.001	Prep	<b>stime</b>
+1	4	0.122	0.095	-0.003	Digit	
+2	pm	0.001	0.001	<b>0.999</b>	Other	
+3	will	-0.812	0.201	0.002	Verb	

# Contextualized embeddings

- Contextualized word embeddings allow us to get a different representation of each word token, rather than word-type
  - The entire sentence is used as context
  - Some popular contextualized embeddings are ELMO and BERT
- Contextualized word embeddings capture the same information as word-type embeddings
- But they additionally capture features that are context-dependent
- Makes many more generalizations available to the learner!
  - Part-of-Speech (POS) distinctions will be accessible (as in our example)
  - Polysemy, tokens of a word-type with the same word sense will have similar embeddings
  - Syntactic positions will be captured (e.g., Subject, Verb, Object)
  - Semantic roles will also be captured (e.g., Agent, Patient in a passive sentence)
  - Etc.
- Typically something like 400 dimensional vectors for each word token
  - Input for computing the word-token embeddings is the entire sentence

# Two classes

- So far we discussed how to deal with a single label
  - At each position between two words we are asking whether there is a `<stime>` tag
- This is called **binary classification**
- However, we are interested in `<stime>` and `</stime>` tags
- How can we deal with this?
- We can simply train one classifier on the `<stime>` prediction task
  - Here we are treating `</stime>` positions like every other non `<stime>` position
- And train another classifier on the `</stime>` prediction task
  - Likewise, treating `<stime>` positions like every other non `</stime>` position
- If both classifiers predict "true" for a single position, take the one that has the highest dot product

# More than two labels

- We can generalize this idea to many possible labels
- This is called **multiclass classification**
  - We are picking one label (class) from a set of classes
- For instance, maybe we are also interested in the `<etime>` and `</etime>` labels
  - These labels indicate seminar end times, which are also often in the announcement emails (see next slide)

# CMU Seminars - Example

<0.24.4.93.20.59.10.jgc+@NL.CS.CMU.EDU (Jaime Carbonell).0>

Type: cmu.cs.proj.mt

Topic: <speaker>Nagao</speaker> Talk

Dates: 26-Apr-93

Time: <stime>10:00</stime> - <etime>11:00 AM</etime>

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Abstract:

<paragraph><sentence>This Monday, 4/26, <speaker>Prof. Makoto Nagao</speaker> will give a seminar in the <location>CMT red conference room</location> <stime>10</stime>-<etime>11 am</etime> on recent MT research results</sentence>.</paragraph>

# One against all

- We can generalize the way we handled two binary classification decisions to many labels
- Let's add the `<etime>` and `</etime>` labels
- We can train a classifier for each tag
  - Just as before, every position that is not an `<etime>` is a negative example for the `<etime>` classifier, and likewise for `</etime>`
- If multiple classifiers say "true", take the classifier with the highest dot product
- This is called **one-against-all**
- It is a quite reasonable way to use binary classification to predict one of multiple classes
  - It is not the only option, but it is easy to understand (and to implement too!)

# Summary: Multiclass classification

- We discussed **one-against-all**, a framework for combining binary classifiers
- It is not the only way to do this, but it often works pretty well
  - There are also techniques involving building classifiers on different subsets of the data and voting for classes
  - And other techniques can involve, e.g., a sequence of classification decisions (for instance, a tree-like structure of classifications)

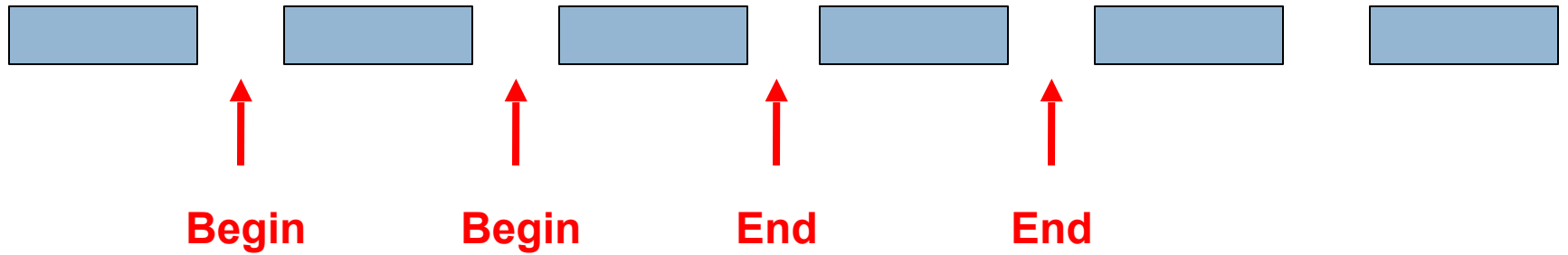
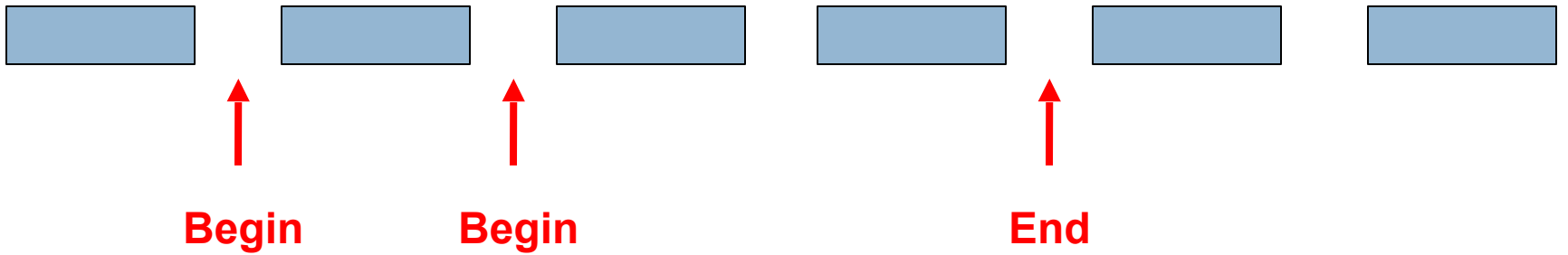
# Binary classifiers and sequences

- As we saw recently, we can detect seminar start times by using two binary classifiers:
  - One for `<stime>`
  - One for `</stime>`
- And recall that if they both say "true" to the same position, take the highest dot product



- Then we need to actually annotate the document
- But this is problematic...

# Some concerns



# A basic approach

- One way to deal with this is to use a greedy algorithm
- Loop:
  - Scan the document until the `<stime>` classifier says true
  - Then scan the document until the `</stime>` classifier says true
- If the last tag inserted was `<stime>` then insert a `</stime>` at the end of the document
- Naturally, there are smarter algorithms than this that will do a little better
- But the major problem here is more basic.
  - Relying on these two **independent** classifiers is not optimal!

# How can we deal better with sequences?

- We can make our classification decisions dependent on previous classification decisions
- For instance, think of the Hidden Markov Model as used in POS-tagging
- The probability of a verb increases after a noun

# Basic Sequence Classification

- We will do the following
  - We will add a feature template into each classification decision representing the **previous classification decision**
  - And we will change the labels we are predicting, so that in the span between a start and end boundary we are predicting a different label than outside

# Basic idea

Seminar          at          4          pm  
                         <stime>          in-stime          </stime>

- The basic idea is that we want to use the previous classification decision
- We add a special feature template `-1_label_XXX`
- For instance, between 4 and pm, we have:  
`-1_label_<stime>`
- Suppose we have learned reasonable classifiers
- How often should we get a `<stime>` classification here? (Think about the training data in this sort of position)

# -1\_label\_<stime>

- This should be an extremely strong indicator not to annotate a <stime>
- What else should it indicate?
  - It should indicate that there must be either a in-stime or a </stime> here!

# Changing the problem slightly

- We'll now change the problem to a problem of annotating tokens (rather than annotating boundaries)
- This is traditional in IE, and you'll see that it is slightly more powerful than the boundary style of annotation
- We also make less decisions (see next slide)



# IOB markup

Seminar	at	4	pm	will	be	on	...
O	O	B-stime	I-stime	O	O	O	

- This is called IOB markup (or BIO = begin-in-out)
- This is a standardly used markup when modeling IE problems as sequence classification problems
- We can use a variety of models to solve this problem
- One popular model is the Hidden Markov Model, which you have seen in Statistical Methods
  - There, the label is the state
- However, in this course we will (mostly) stay more general and talk about binary classifiers and one-against-all

# (Greedy) classification with IOB

Seminar	at	4	pm	will	be	on	...
O	O	B-stime	I-stime	O	O	O	

- To perform greedy classification, first run your classifier on "Seminar"
- You can use a label feature here like -1\_Label\_StartOfSentence
- Suppose you correctly choose "O"
- Then when classifying "at", use the feature: -1\_Label\_O
- Suppose you correctly choose "O"
- Then when classifying "4", use the feature: -1\_Label\_O
- Suppose you correctly choose "B-stime"
- Then when classifying "pm", use the feature: -1\_Label\_B-stime
- Etc...

# Training

- How to create the training data (do feature extraction) should be obvious
  - We can just use the gold standard label of the previous position as our feature

# BIEWO Markup

- A popular alternative to IOB markup is BIEWO markup
- E stands for "end"
- W stands for "whole", meaning we have a one-word entity (i.e., this position is both the begin and end)

Seminar	at	4	pm	will	be	on	...
○	○	B-stime	E-stime	○	○	○	

Seminar	at	4	will	be	on	...
○	○	W-stime	○	○	○	

# BIEWO vs IOB

- BIEWO fragments the training data
  - Recall that we are learning a binary classifier for each label
  - In our two examples on the previous slide, this means we are not using the same classifiers!
- Use BIEWO when single-word mentions require different features to be active than the first word of a multi-word mention

# Conclusion

- I've taught you the basics of:
  - Binary classification using features
    - I also briefly presented word-type embeddings (word2vec) and contextualized word-token embeddings (e.g., BERT, ELMO)
  - Multiclass classification (using one-against-all)
  - Sequence classification (using a feature that uses the previous decision)
    - And IOB or BIEWO labels
- I've skipped a lot of details
  - I haven't talked about non-greedy ways to do sequence classification
  - And I didn't talk about probabilities, which are used directly, or at least approximated, in many kinds of commonly used linear models!
- Hopefully what I did tell you is fairly intuitive and helps you understand classification, that is the goal

- Further reading:
  - Tom Mitchell. *Machine Learning*. McGraw Hill 1997 (text book, not free)
- More advanced, highly recommended:
  - Hal Daumé III. *A Course in Machine Learning*. 2017 (beta version 0.99, free, or 1.0, not free)
- Word embeddings (including word2vec, ELMO, BERT):
  - Noah Smith. *Contextual Word Representations: A Contextual Introduction*. arXiv 2019 (short article, free)

- Questions?



- Thank you for your attention!