

# Relation Extraction

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# Introduction

*Reminder:*

- Information extraction (IE)  $\approx$  extracting structured information from unstructured documents
- Acquire knowledge from natural language text, and store it in a machine-readable format

*We already learned how to do (cf. previous IE lectures):*

- Named entity recognition (NER)

*Next: With named entities already annotated, **how can we gather facts from text documents?***

- Structured information that may be used to populate a knowledge base
- Such as (typed) **relations between named entities**

*Relation extraction is an enabling technology for:*

- Question answering (QA), spoken dialogue systems, recommender systems, text summarization, ...

# Outline

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Example Tasks
- 3 Hand-crafted Rules
- 4 Rule Learning
- 5 Supervised Machine Learning
- 6 Machine Learning with Distant Supervision
- 7 Conclusion and Outlook

# RELATION EXTRACTION: MOTIVATION

# Relations between Entities: Motivation

Shortly before Christmas 1966, more than seven years since they first met, Presley proposed to Priscilla Beaulieu. They were married on May 1, 1967, in a brief ceremony in their suite at the Aladdin Hotel in Las Vegas.

[[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elvis\\_Presley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elvis_Presley), 6 Dec. 2016]

- NER: PERSON / DATE / LOCATION
- Relation extraction: (We may also utilize a coreference resolution system to resolve *They* / *their*.)
  - *Has\_married*(Elvis Presley, Priscilla Beaulieu)
  - *Married\_in*(Elvis Presley, Las Vegas)
  - *Married\_on*(Elvis Presley, May 1, 1967)
- Application in QA:
  - “Where did Priscilla Beaulieu get married?”
  - Analyze question and issue database query
  - *Married\_in*(Priscilla Beaulieu, *x*) not in knowledge base.  
(We could have added it, though.)
  - But: *Has\_married*(*y*, Priscilla Beaulieu) and *Married\_in*(*y*, *x*)

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# Relations between Entities: Motivation



"Where did Priscilla Beaulieu get married?"



All

Images

News

Videos

Maps

More

Settings

Tools

About 223,000 results (1.37 seconds)

No results found for "Where did Priscilla Beaulieu get married?".

Results for **Where did Priscilla Beaulieu get married?** (without quotes):

Priscilla Ann Beaulieu married Elvis Aron Presley on May 1, 1967, in **Las Vegas**, Nev. She was 21; he was 32. The wedding culminated a seven-year romance.



[Priscilla Presley : My Life With and Without Elvis Presley : Ladies ...  
priscilla.elvispresley.com.au/1973-priscilla-presley-ladies-home-journal.html](https://priscilla.elvispresley.com.au/1973-priscilla-presley-ladies-home-journal.html)

*About this result • Feedback*

[Priscilla Presley - Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Priscilla_Presley)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Priscilla\\_Presley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Priscilla_Presley) ▼

Priscilla Ann Presley (née Wagner; born May 24, 1945) is an American actress and business ... On August 10, 1944, at the age of 23, he married Priscilla's mother; they had been .... Priscilla says in her autobiography that she and Elvis did not have sex until their ..... Child Bride: The Untold Story of Priscilla Beaulieu Presley.

# Relations between Entities: Motivation

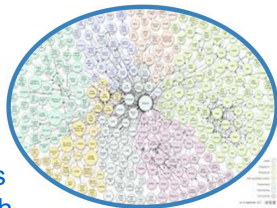
Automatically constructing knowledge bases  
(or further populating existing ones)

 Freebase

  
yago  
select knowledge

  
DBpedia

Facebook's  
Entity Graph



Microsoft's  
Satori



OpenIE  
(Reverb, OLLIE)

Google's  
Knowledge Graph

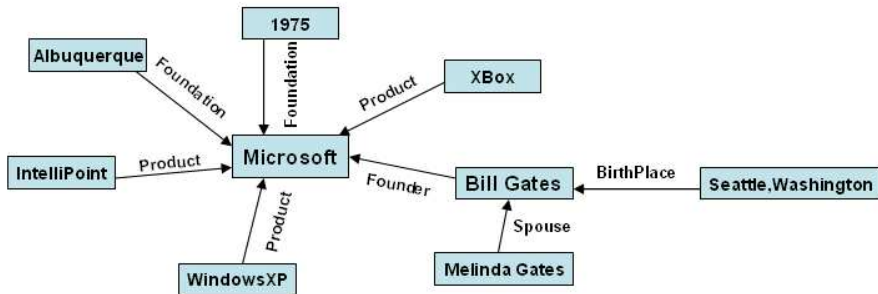
[Antoine Bordes and Evgeniy Gabrilovich. KDD 2014 Tutorial on Constructing and Mining Web-scale Knowledge Graphs, New York, August 24, 2014. Page 8.

<http://www.cs.technion.ac.il/~gabr/publications/papers/KDD14-T2-Bordes-Gabrilovich.pdf>

[Linking Open Data cloud diagram 2014, by Max Schmachtenberg, Christian Bizer, Anja Jentzsch and Richard Cyganiak. <http://lod-cloud.net/>. Available under a CC-BY-SA license.]

# Relations between Entities: Motivation

Knowledge representation as a directed graph:  
entities = nodes, relations = edges



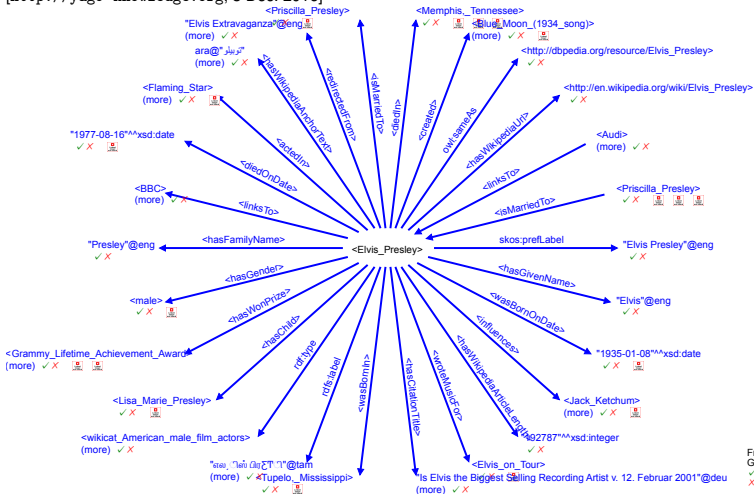
[Dat P.T Nguyen, Yutaka Matsuo, and Mitsuru Ishizuka. Exploiting Syntactic and Semantic Information for Relation Extraction from Wikipedia, IJCAI Workshop on Text-Mining & Link-Analysis, Hyderabad, India, 2007. Page 11.]

# Relations between Entities: Motivation

## Graph browsing the YAGO knowledge base

- > 10 million entities (like persons, organizations, cities, etc.)
- > 120 million facts about these entities

[<http://yago-knowledge.org>, 8 Dec. 2016]



From <http://yago-knowledge.org>  
Give us feedback:  
✓ = fact is correct  
X = fact is false

[<https://gate.d5.mpi-inf.mpg.de/webyago3spot1x/SvgBrowser>, 8 Dec. 2016]

# RELATION EXTRACTION: EXAMPLE TASKS





# Example 1: Geographical Location

Some basic structured information is sometimes provided along with unstructured text, e.g. Wikipedia Infoboxes. How to exploit it?

 Flag	 Coat of arms
 Coordinates: <span><span><span><span><span>48°08′N</span> <span>11°34′E</span></span></span><span><span>﻿</span> / <span>﻿</span></span><span><span></span></span></span></span>	
<b>Country</b>	Germany
<b>State</b>	Bavaria
<b>Admin. region</b>	Upper Bavaria
<b>District</b>	Urban district
<b>First mentioned</b>	1158
<b>Government</b>	
<span> </span> • <b>Lord Mayor</b>	Dieter Reiter (SPD)
<span> </span> • <b>Governing parties</b>	SPD / CSU
<b>Area</b>	
<span> </span> • <b>City</b>	310.43 <span> </span> km <sup>2</sup> (119.86 <span> </span> sq <span> </span> mi)
<b>Elevation</b>	520 <span> </span> m (1,710 <span> </span> ft)
<b>Population</b> <span>(2015-12-31)</span> <sup>[1]</sup>	
<span> </span> • <b>City</b>	1,450,381
<span> </span> • <b>Density</b>	4,700/km <sup>2</sup> (12,000/sq <span> </span> mi)
<span> </span> • <b>Urban</b>	2,606,021
<b>Time zone</b>	CET/CEST (UTC+1/+2)
<b>Postal codes</b>	80331–81929
<b>Dialling codes</b>	089
<b>Vehicle registration</b>	M
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.muenchen.de">www.muenchen.de</a>

[<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Munich>, 6 Dec. 2016]

```
{Infobox German location
|imagesize           = 300px
|image_caption       = From left to right:<br />The [[Munich Frauenkirchen]]
|Bürgermeistertitel = Oberbürgermeister
|Gemeineschlüssel    = 09 1 62 000
|Stand               = 2015-10-31
|pop_urban           = 2606021
|pop_ref             = http://www.muenchen.de/sehenswuerdigkeiten/muenchen
|name                = München
Munich
|German_name         =
|image_photo         = München collage.jpg
|type                = City
|image_coa           = Muenchen Kleines Stadtwappen.svg
|image_flag          = Flag of Munich (striped).svg|120px
|lat_deg             = 48
|lat_min=            = 08
|lon_deg             = 11
|lon_min=            = 34
|Höhe                = 520
|state               = Bavaria
|region              = Upper Bavaria
|district            = urban
|elevation            = 519
|area                = 310.43
|population          = 1520408
|postal_code         = 80331-81929
|PLZ-alt             = 8000
|area_code           = 089
|licence             = M
|LOCODE              = DE MUC
|divisions            = [[Boroughs of Munich|25 boroughs]]
```



## Example 2: Food Domain

I usually have mashed potatoes with my fish fingers.

Entity types:

- FOOD-ITEM
- EVENT
- DISH
- DISPOSITION

Relations:

- *Suits-to*(FOOD-ITEM, EVENT)
- *Can-be-Served-with*(FOOD-ITEM, FOOD-ITEM)
- *Can-be-Substituted-by*(FOOD-ITEM, FOOD-ITEM)
- *Ingredient-of*(FOOD-ITEM, DISH)
- *Recommended-for-People-with*(FOOD-ITEM, DISPOSITION)
- *Not-Recommended-for-People-with*(FOOD-ITEM, DISPOSITION)

## Example 2: Food Domain

### *Suits-to(??, picnic)*

sandwiches, wraps, noodle salad, potato salad, fruit salad, meat balls, filet of pork, vegetables, apples, melons, strawberries, muffins, biscuits, antipasti, . . .

### *Can-be-Served-with(??, falafel)*

lettuce, coleslaw, sauce, yoghurt, tomato salad, olives onions, sesame paste, pita, cucumbers, radish, fries, carrots

### *Can-be-Substituted-by(??, porridge)*

millet gruel, muesli, semolina pudding, cornflakes, grits, oat meal, . . .

### *Ingredient-of(??, apple pie)*

apples, flour, eggs, sugar, cinnamon, yeast, baking powder, butter, milk, margarine, honey, almonds, almond paste, baking soda, sour cream, . . .

### *Recommended-for-People-with(??, diabetes)*

dietary fibre, fish, vegetables, lettuce, fruits, potatoes, magnesium, low-fat yoghurt, low-fat cheese, mineral water, unsweetened tea, muesli, . . .

### *Not-Recommended-for-People-with(??, diabetes)*

alcohol, pastries, butter, soft drinks, sugar, convenience products, fat, sweets, honey, rice pudding, fructose, lactose, fries, sweetened bread spread, . . .

## Example 3: Biological Domain

SeeDev task at BioNLP-ST 2016:

- Event extraction of genetic and molecular mechanisms involved in plant seed development

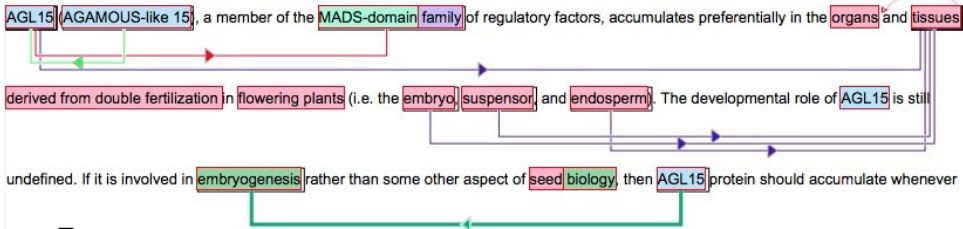
Entity types:

- Gene Gene\_Family Box Promoter RNA Protein Protein\_Family Protein\_Complex Protein\_Domain Hormone Regulatory\_Network Pathway Genotype Tissue Development\_Phase Environmental\_Factor

Relations:

- *Binds\_To*( Functional\_Molecule: Functional\_Molecule, Molecule: Molecule )
- *Composes\_Primary\_Structure*( DNA\_Part: Box | Promoter, DNA:DNA )
- *Composes\_Protein\_Complex*( Amino\_Acid\_Sequence: Protein | Protein\_Family | Protein\_Complex | Protein\_Domain, Protein\_Complex: Protein\_Complex )
- *Exists\_At\_Stage*( Functional\_Molecule: Functional\_Molecule, Development: Development\_Phase )
- ...

# Example 3: Biological Domain



## Events:

<p><b>Where and When</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence_In_Genotype</li> <li>• Occurrence_In_Genotype</li> <li>• Presence_At_Stage</li> <li>• Occurrence_During</li> <li>• Localization</li> </ul> <p><b>Function</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involvement_In_Process</li> <li>• Transcription_Or_Translation</li> <li>• Functional_Equivalence</li> </ul>	<p><b>Regulation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulation_Of_Accumulation</li> <li>• Regulation_Of_Development_Phase</li> <li>• Regulation_Of_Expression</li> <li>• Regulation_Of_Molecule_Activity</li> <li>• Regulation_Of_Process</li> <li>• Regulation_Of_Tissue_Development</li> </ul>	<p><b>Composition and Membership</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary_Structure_Composition</li> <li>• Protein_Complex_Composition</li> <li>• Protein_Domain_Composition</li> <li>• Family_Membership</li> <li>• Sequence_Identity</li> </ul> <p><b>Interaction</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interaction</li> <li>• Binding</li> </ul>
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## Example 4: NIST Automatic Content Extraction

*“The objective of the Automatic Content Extraction (ACE) series of evaluations has been to develop human language understanding technologies that provide **automatic detection and recognition of key information about real-world entities, relations, and events** in source language text, and to **convert that information into a structured form**, which can be used by follow-on processes, such as classification, filtering and selection, database update, relationship display, and many others.”*

ACE08 Evaluation Plan v1.2d, 7 April 2008

[<http://www.itl.nist.gov/iad/mig/tests/ace/2008/doc/ace08-evalplan.v1.2d.pdf>]

Data sources: broadcast conversations, broadcast news, meetings, newswire, telephone, usenet, weblogs

## Example 4: NIST Automatic Content Extraction

Entities (ACE08):

<b>Type</b>	<b>Subtypes</b>
FAC (Facility)	Airport, Building-Grounds, Path, Plant, Subarea-Facility
GPE (Geo-Political Entity)	Continent, County-or-District, GPE-Cluster, Nation, Population-Center, Special, State-or-Province
LOC (Location)	Address, Boundary, Celestial, Land-Region-Natural, Region-General, Region-International, Water-Body
ORG (Organization)	Commercial, Educational, Entertainment, Government, Media, Medical-Science, Non-Governmental, Religious, Sports
PER (Person)	Group, Indeterminate, Individual

## Example 4: NIST Automatic Content Extraction

Relations (ACE08):

Type	Subtypes
ART (artifact)	User-Owner-Inventor-Manufacturer
GEN-AFF (General affiliation)	Citizen-Resident-Religion-Ethnicity, Org-Location
METONYMY	None
ORG-AFF (Org-affiliation)	Employment, Founder, Ownership, Student-Alum, Sports-Affiliation, Investor-Shareholder, Membership
PART-WHOLE (part-to-whole)	Artifact, Geographical, Subsidiary
PER-SOC (person-social)	Business, Family, Lasting-Personal
PHYS (physical)	Located, Near

## Example 4: NIST Automatic Content Extraction

Annotated corpus:

Sample of the Datasets for Generic Relation Extraction (LDC2011T08)  
in Edinburgh Regularized ACE (reACE) mark-up

[<http://benhachey.info/data/gre/examples/ace.xml>, 7 Dec. 2016]

```
- <doc id="15">
  - <text>
    - <p>
      - <s id="s17">
        <w id="w292">American</w>
        <w id="w293">saxophonist</w>
        <w id="w294">David</w>
        <w id="w295">Murray</w>
        <w id="w296">recruited</w>
        <w id="w297">Amidu</w>
        <w id="w298">Berry</w>
        <w id="w299">and</w>
        <w id="w300">DJ</w>
        <w id="w301">Awadi</w>
        <w id="w302">.</w>
      </s>
    </p>
  </text>
```



# Example 4: NIST Automatic Content Extraction

```
- <markup>
- <nes>
  - <ne id="e62" gid="E20" fr="w292" to="w292" t="GPE" st="Nation">
    <textspan type="extent">American</textspan>
    <textspan type="head">American</textspan>
    <exattr n="CLASS" v="SPC"/>
    <exattr n="LDCTYPE" v="PRE"/>
  </ne>
  - <ne id="e61" gid="E18" fr="w292" to="w293" hfr="w293" hto="w293" t="PER">
    <textspan type="extent">American saxophonist</textspan>
    <textspan type="head">saxophonist</textspan>
    <exattr n="CLASS" v="SPC"/>
    <exattr n="LDCTYPE" v="PRE"/>
  </ne>
  - <ne id="e60" gid="E18" fr="w292" to="w295" hfr="w294" hto="w295" t="PER">
    <textspan type="extent">American saxophonist David Murray</textspan>
    <textspan type="head">David Murray</textspan>
    <exattr n="CLASS" v="SPC"/>
    <exattr n="LDCTYPE" v="NAM"/>
  </ne>
  - <ne id="e4" gid="E38" fr="w297" to="w298" t="PER">
    <textspan type="extent">Amidu Berry</textspan>
    <textspan type="head">Amidu Berry</textspan>
    <exattr n="CLASS" v="SPC"/>
    <exattr n="LDCTYPE" v="NAM"/>
  </ne>
  - <ne id="e5" gid="E1" fr="w300" to="w301" hfr="w301" hto="w301" t="PER">
    <textspan type="extent">DJ Awadi</textspan>
    <textspan type="extent">Awadi</textspan>
    <exattr n="CLASS" v="SPC"/>
    <exattr n="LDCTYPE" v="NAM"/>
  </ne>
</nes>
```

## Example 4: NIST Automatic Content Extraction

```
-<rels>  
  <rel id="11-1" gid="11" e1="e61" e2="e62" t="GPE-AFF" st="Citizen-or-Resident"/>  
  <rel id="2-1" gid="2" e1="e60" e2="e4" t="PER-SOC" st="Business"/>  
  <rel id="3-1" gid="3" e1="e60" e2="e5" t="PER-SOC" st="Business"/>  
</rels>  
</markup>  
</doc>
```

# HAND-CRAFTED RULES FOR RELATION EXTRACTION

# Relation Extraction via Pattern Matching

- Manually identify a set of lexico-syntactic patterns
- Write rules to recognize the patterns in text

**Example:** hyponym relation  $Is\_a(x,y)$

The bow lute, such as the Bambara ndang, is plucked and has an individual curved neck for each string.

**Pattern:**  $ENTITY_0$  such as  $\{ ENTITY_1 , ENTITY_2 \dots , (and | or) \} ENTITY_n$

**implies:**  $\forall ENTITY_i, 1 \leq i \leq n, Is\_a(ENTITY_i, ENTITY_0)$

**i.e.:**  $Is\_a(\text{Bambara ndang}, \text{bow lute})$

[Marti A. Hearst. Automatic Acquisition of Hyponyms from Large Text Corpora, Fourteenth International Conference on Computational Linguistics, Nantes, France, 1992.]

# Hearst's Patterns for Hyponym Relations

Hyponym relation  $Is_a(x,y)$

Pattern	Example occurrence
$y$ such as $x$	The bow lute, such as the Bambara ndang, ...
such $y$ as $x$	... works by such authors as Herrick, Goldsmith, and Shakespeare.
$x$ or other $y$	Bruises, wounds, broken bones or other injuries ...
$x$ and other $y$	... temples, treasuries, and other important civic buildings.
$y$ including $x$	All common-law countries, including Canada and England ...
$y$ , especially $x$	... most European countries, especially France, England, and Spain.

[Marti A. Hearst. Automatic Acquisition of Hyponyms from Large Text Corpora, Fourteenth International Conference on Computational Linguistics, Nantes, France, 1992.]

# Harnessing Named Entity Tags

Intuition: relations often hold between specific entities

- *Located\_in* ( ORGANIZATION, LOCATION )
- *Founded* ( PERSON, ORGANIZATION )
- *Cures* ( DRUG, DISEASE )
- *Serves\_as* ( PERSON, POSITION )

Start with named entity tags to help extract relation.

Pattern	Example occurrence
PERSON, POSITION of ORG	George Marshall, Secretary of State of the United States
PERSON (named appointed ...) PERSON POSITION	Truman appointed Marshall Secretary of State
PERSON [be]? (named appointed ...) ORG POSITION	George Marshall was named US Secretary of State

# Hand-crafted Rules: Pros and Cons

## Pros:

- Human patterns tend to be high-precision
- Can be tailored to specific domains

## Cons:

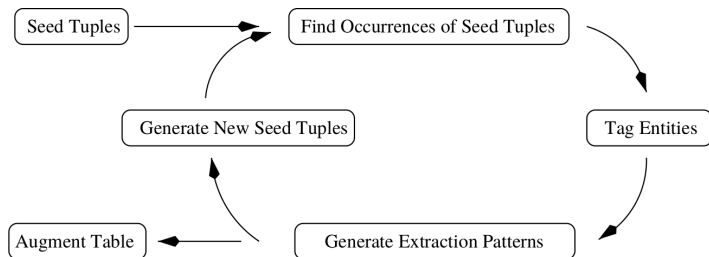
- Human patterns are often low-recall
- A lot of work to think of all possible patterns
- Don't want to have to do this for every relation type
- We'd like better accuracy

# RULE LEARNING FOR RELATION EXTRACTION



# Learning New Patterns (Semi-Supervised)

Initialize with hand-crafted rules, iteratively find new ones  
(*bootstrapping*)



[Eugene Agichtein and Luis Gravano. Snowball: Extracting Relations from Large Plain-Text Collections, Fifth ACM Conference on Digital Libraries. San Antonio, TX, USA, 2000. Page 3.]

# Learning New Patterns (Semi-Supervised)

- 1 Hand-crafted pattern for *Located\_in* ( ORGANIZATION, LOCATION ):  
ORGANIZATION [be]? located in LOCATION
- 2 Apply existing patterns to data:  
LMU is located in Germany.  
The University of Edinburgh is located in Scotland.
- 3 Extract seed tuples: (LMU, Germany) (University of Edinburgh, Scotland)
- 4 Find occurrences of known tuples in data:  
LMU is among Germany's oldest universities.  
The University of Edinburgh is one of Scotland's ancient universities.
- 5 Generate new patterns for relation *Located\_in*:  
ORGANIZATION [be]? among LOCATION's  
ORGANIZATION [be]? one of LOCATION's
- 6 Apply updated set of patterns to data:  
RWTH is among Germany's Top Universities.  
Dundee University is one of Europe's most innovative universities.
- 7 Generate new tuples: (RWTH, Germany) (Dundee University, Europe)

# Rule Learning: Pros and Cons

## Pros:

- More relations can be discovered
- Less human effort (when using a small amount of hand-crafted, high-quality seed patterns for bootstrapping)
- (It might even work without any hand-crafted patterns if instead some seed relations are known from an external source)

## Cons:

- The set of patterns becomes more error-prone with each iteration (“semantic drift”)
- Need to find best practices for generalizing the context around tuple occurrences when generating new patterns
- Extending to new relation types requires additional seed patterns, these need to be created manually

# SUPERVISED MACHINE LEARNING FOR RELATION EXTRACTION

# Supervised Machine Learning

How to **build a statistical classifier** for relation extraction:

- 1 Manually annotate a corpus with relations between named entities (typically relations within individual sentences or paragraphs)
- 2 Divide corpus into training, development, and test sets
- 3 Train statistical classifier on the training set
  - The overall task can be split into subtasks with separate classifiers for each:
    - (a) detecting related entity pairs, and
    - (b) deciding on the relation type of a related entity pair
- 4 Evaluate with precision/recall/ $F_1$

# Statistical Classification of Relations

How to **apply a statistical classifier** for relation extraction:

- 1 Preprocess raw document
- 2 Run NER
- 3 Run any other auxiliary tools, such as coreference resolution, or POS tagging, dependency parsing
- 4 For all pairs of entities (within each sentence or paragraph): decide whether they are related or not (binary classification)
- 5 For related entity pairs: classify the relation type

# Statistical Classification of Relations: Example

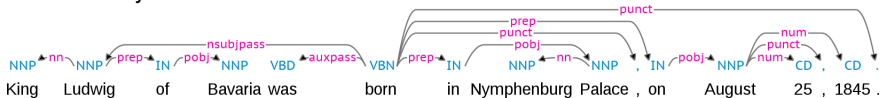
## 1 Preprocess

King Ludwig of Bavaria was born in Nymphenburg Palace , on August 25 , 1845 .

## 2 Run NER (here: PERSON / DATE / LOCATION)

King Ludwig of Bavaria was born in Nymphenburg Palace , on August 25 , 1845 .

## 3 Run auxiliary tools



## 4 For all pairs of entities: decide whether they are related

(King Ludwig of Bavaria, Nymphenburg Palace) ? Related.

(King Ludwig of Bavaria, August 25 , 1845) ? Related.

(Nymphenburg Palace, August 25 , 1845) ? Unrelated.

## 5 For related entity pairs: classify the relation type

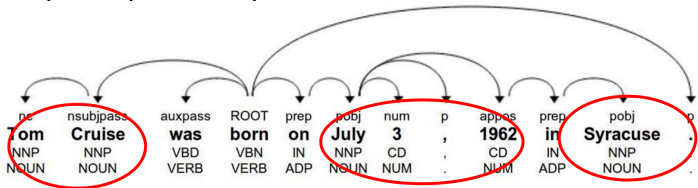
*Born\_in*(King Ludwig of Bavaria, Nymphenburg Palace)

*Born\_on*(King Ludwig of Bavaria, August 25 , 1845)

# Supervised Machine Learning: Features

Typical features for the statistical classifier:

- context words + POS
- dependency path between entities
- named entity tags
- token/parse-path/entity distance



X was born on DDDD in Y

• **DEP**: X <nsubjpass / born prep> on pobj> DATE prep> in pobj> Y

- **NER**: X = PER, Y = LOC
- **POS**: X = NOUN, NNP; Y = NOUN, NNP
- **Context**: born, on, in, "born on"

[Antoine Bordes and Evgeniy Gabrilovich. KDD 2014 Tutorial on Constructing and Mining Web-scale Knowledge Graphs, New York, August 24, 2014. Pages 83–84.

<http://www.cs.technion.ac.il/~gabr/publications/papers/KDD14-T2-Bordes-Gabrilovich.pdf>]



# Supervised Machine Learning: Pros and Cons

## Pros:

- Can get high accuracies with enough hand-labeled training data, if test similar enough to training

## Cons:

- Annotating a large corpus is expensive
- Supervised models are brittle, don't generalize well to different domains (topics and genres)

# MACHINE LEARNING WITH DISTANT SUPERVISION FOR RELATION EXTRACTION

# Machine Learning with Distant Supervision

If you want to build a statistical classifier but there is **no manually annotated training corpus**:

- Relations from an **existing (hand-crafted) knowledge base** can be employed for corpus annotation
- Automatically create corpus annotation by labeling all cooccurrences of entity pairs that are related according to the knowledge base
  - assuming that sentences that contain a related pair are expressing the type(s) of relationship(s) that these entities have in the knowledge base
- Train classifier
- Ideally, evaluate on a small amount of gold-standard data

# Distant Supervision: Pros and Cons

## Pros:

- Less manual effort
- Scalability: can use large amounts of unlabeled data

## Cons:

- Noisy automatic annotation of the training corpus: sentences with entity cooccurrences might not express the seed relation
- No explicit negative samples for classifier training

## CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK

# Summary

- Relation extraction: find relations of entities in unstructured text
  - Relation types such as *Is\_a*(entity\_x, entity\_y), *Instance\_of*(entity\_x, entity\_y), *Has*(entity\_x, entity\_y), *Happened\_on*(entity\_x, entity\_y), ...
- Relation extraction techniques:  
pattern matching vs. statistical classifiers
  - Hand-crafted rules
  - Rule learning (relation bootstrapping)
  - Supervised machine learning  
(annotated training data + feature engineering)
- Relations can be stored in a database/knowledge graph, which can be queried in use cases such as question answering, etc.

## Beyond This Presentation

*Here:* (mostly) limited domains, closed sets of entities and relations, relation detection within individual documents.

- *Confidence:* With what probability is a relation extracted from text actually true?
- *Open IE:* Can new (emerging) types of entities and relations be discovered automatically?
- *Commonsense knowledge* often not explicitly expressed in text: Include external knowledge sources.
- Cross-document references
- Temporal aspect of acquired knowledge:  
*Is\_Married\_to*(Priscilla Presley, *x*)  
Elvis? Divorced in 1973. (And yes, Elvis is dead.)

THE END! Questions?

Thank you for your attention

Thanks to Matthias Huck for the slides



## Additional References

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