

Searching Patterns for Relation Extraction over the Web: Rediscovering the Pattern-Relation Duality

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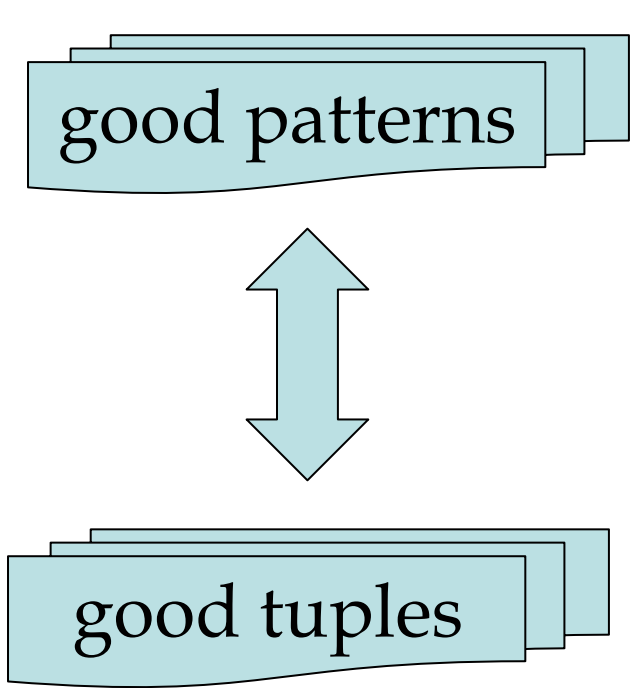
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Key Finding: *Pattern-Relation Duality (PR Duality)*

Original Intuition [Brin'98]



Given a good set of patterns, we can build a good set of tuples. Given a good set of tuples, we can build a good set of patterns.

But...

What are considered “good?”

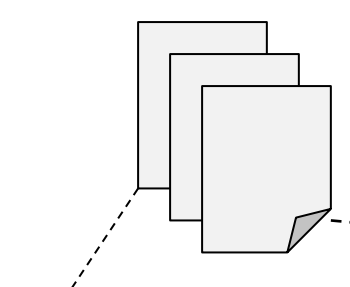
How does the “goodness” mutually reinforce?

Formal Principle

Tuples and patterns for a desired relation R can be qualified by the metrics of **precision** and **recall**, both of which are propagated between matching patterns and tuples—essentially such propagations correspond to random walks on a graph of interrelated patterns and tuples: recall is a **forward walk** from R to tuples and patterns, and precision is a **backward walk** from tuples and patterns to R .

Problem: *Pattern Search*

- Motivation:** Use syntactic *patterns* to extract *tuples*.



E.g., use $\langle \#city \text{ is } \dots \text{ capital city of } \#country \rangle$ to extract capital relation from webpages.

Paris is the capital city of <i>France</i> ...
Paris is the largest city of <i>France</i> ...
Ottawa is the national capital city of <i>Canada</i> ...
Toronto is the largest city of <i>Canada</i> ...

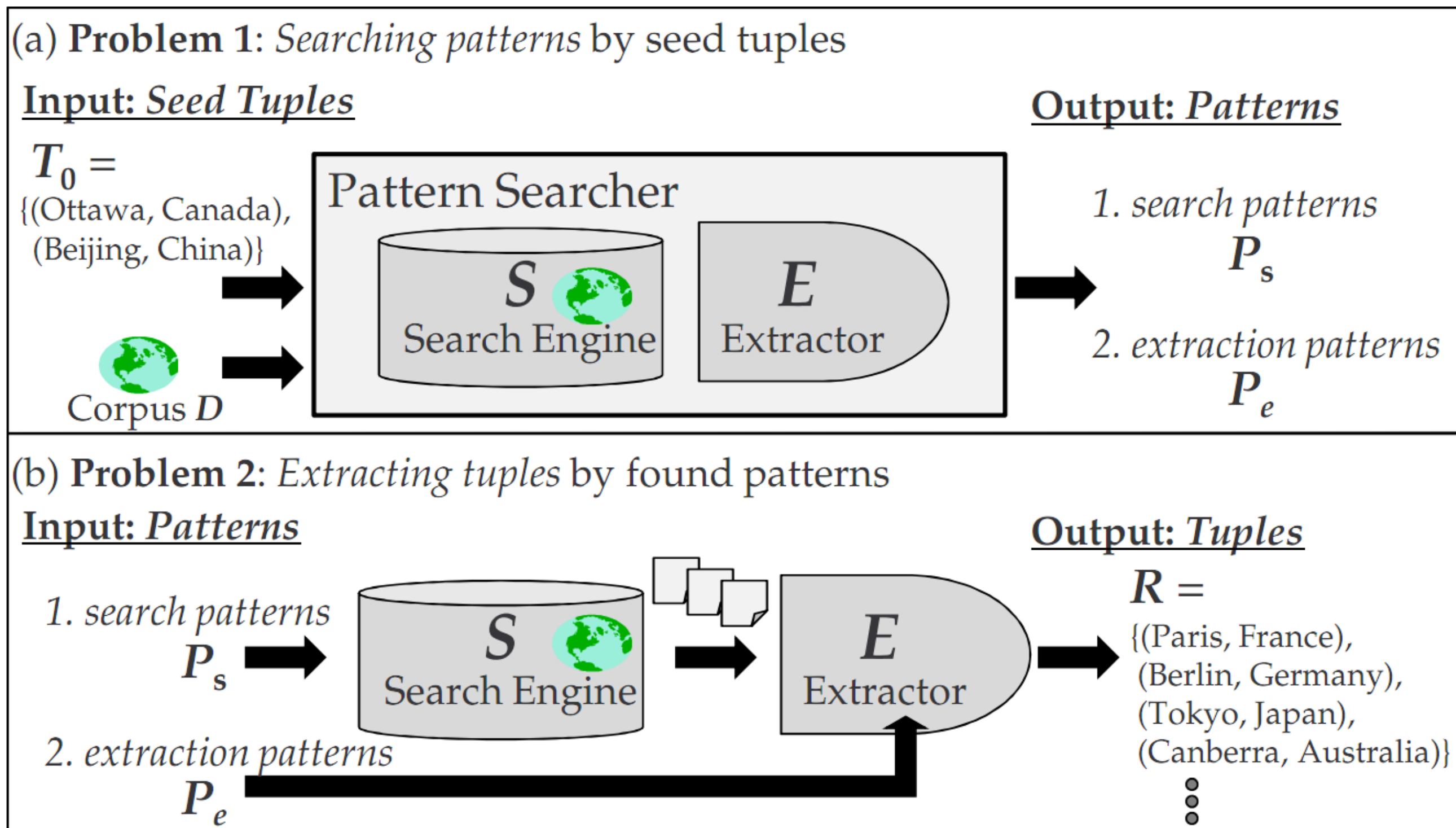
Extracted tuples

$t_1 = (\text{Paris, France})$
 $t_2 = (\text{Ottawa, Canada})$

- Dual problems:

➤ How to rank patterns?

➤ How to rank tuples using the patterns?

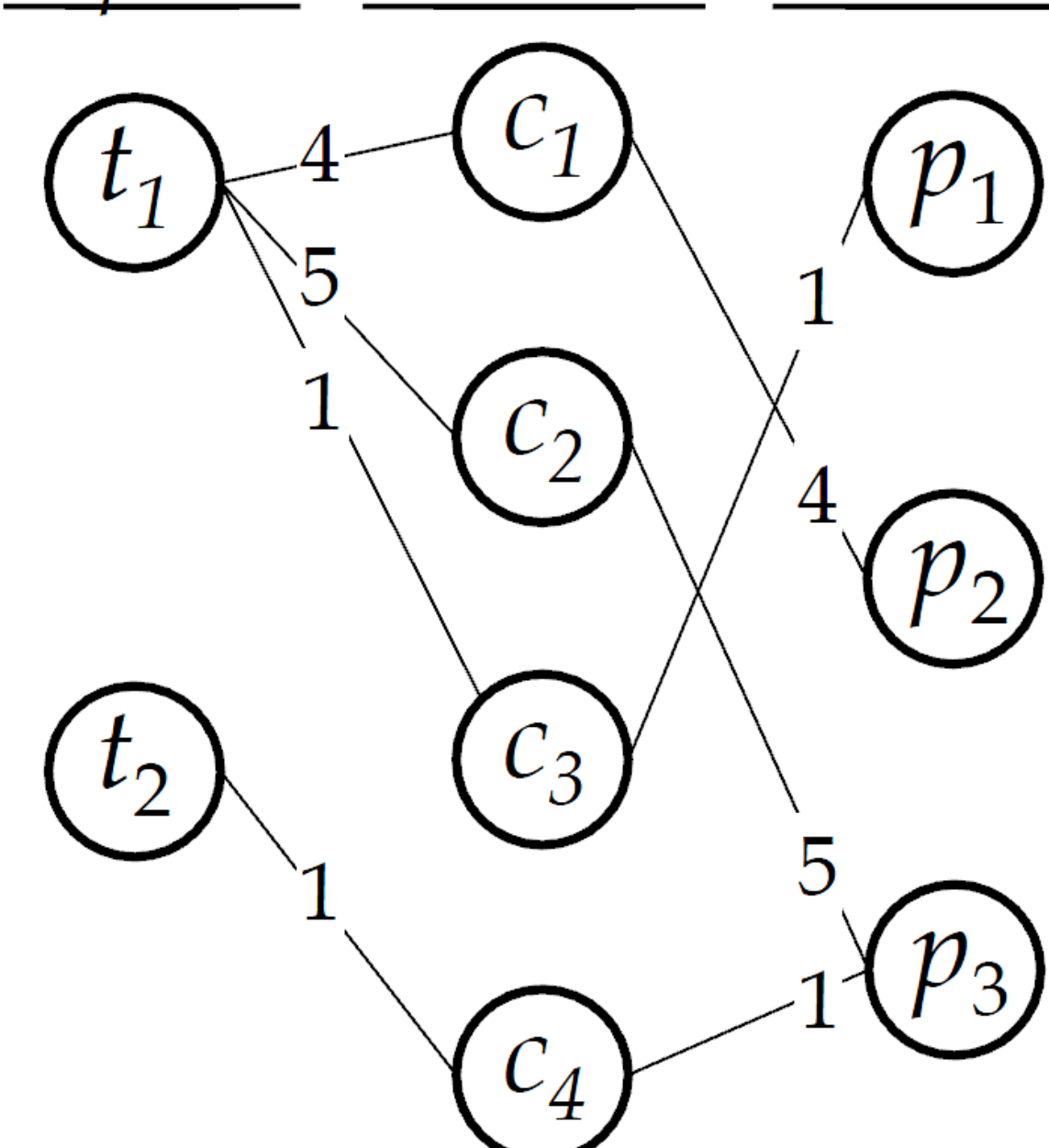


How to Interrelate Patterns and Tuples?

- Need to interrelate them for mutual reinforcement
- Patterns and tuples co-occur in text fragments
- Co-occurring p and t form a context $c = (t, p)$
- A context is a particular “interpretation”
 - Whether the pair (t, p) is relevant or irrelevant
- Contexts thus interrelate tuples and patterns into a Context Graph
 - Which is an affinity graph of semantic relationships

Example Context Graph $G = (T, C, P)$

Tuples T Context C Patterns P



$t_1 = (\text{Beijing, China})$
 $t_2 = (\text{Shanghai, China})$

$p_1 = \#city \text{ is } \dots \text{ capital of } \#country$
 $p_2 = \#city \text{ is an ancient city in } \#country$
 $p_3 = \#city, \text{ a big city in } \#country$

t_1 and p_2 co-occur as c_1 in text fragment
“Beijing is an ancient city in China, ...”
for 4 times.

t_1 and p_3 co-occur as c_2 in text fragment
“Beijing, a big city in China, ...”
for 5 times.

How to Qualify Patterns and Tuples?

- Let C_R be the set of relevant contexts
- View patterns as retrieving a set of contexts I_p
- Deterministic precision and recall:
 $\mathcal{P}(p) = |C_R \cap I_p| / |I_p|$ $\mathcal{R}(p) = |C_R \cap I_p| / |C_R|$
- Probabilistic precision and recall:
 $\mathcal{P}(p) = \Pr(c \in C_R | c \in I_p)$ $\mathcal{R}(p) = \Pr(c \in I_p | c \in C_R)$
- Can be similarly defined on tuples

How to Propagate the Metrics?

- Probabilistic Inferences between tuples and patterns
- Through contexts (acting as bridges)

1) QuestP: *Quest Backward for Precision Inference*

$$\underline{P1}: \mathcal{P}(p) = \sum_{t_i \in \tau(p)} \mathcal{P}(t_i) \cdot \frac{|I_{t_i p}|}{|I_p|}$$

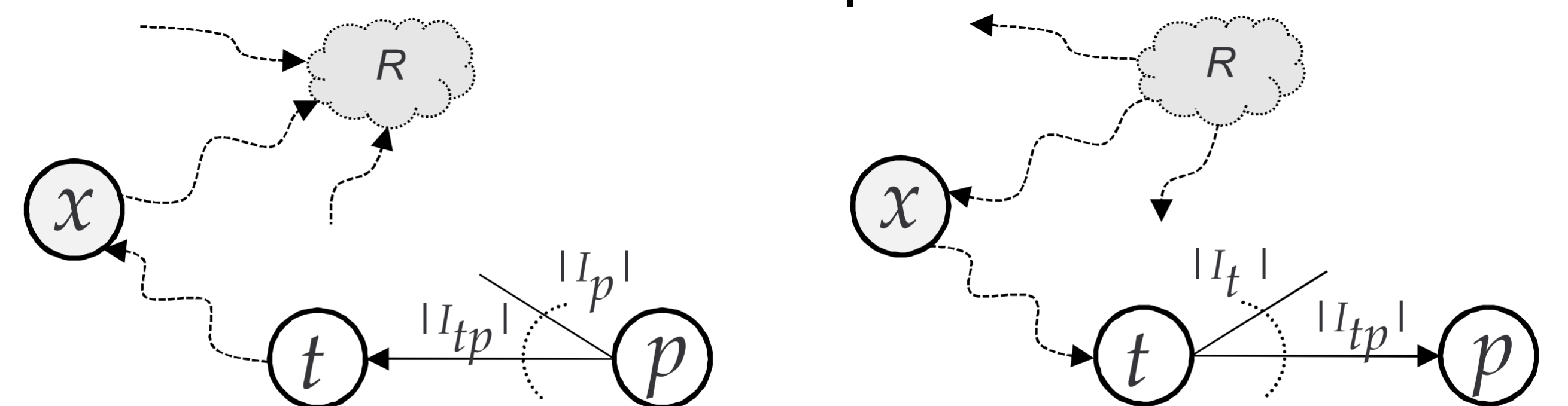
$$\underline{P2}: \mathcal{P}(t) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{P}_0(t) & \text{if } t \in T_0; \\ \mathcal{P}(t) = \sum_{p_i \in \pi(t)} \mathcal{P}(p_i) \cdot \frac{|I_{t p_i}|}{|I_t|} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

2) QuestR: *Quest Forward for Recall Inference*

$$\underline{R1}: \mathcal{R}(p) = \sum_{t_i \in \tau(p)} \frac{|I_{t_i p}|}{|I_{t_i}|} \mathcal{R}(t_i)$$

$$\underline{R2}: \mathcal{R}(t) = \sum_{p_i \in \pi(t)} \frac{|I_{t p_i}|}{|I_{p_i}|} \mathcal{R}(p_i)$$

- The inferences can be interpreted as random walks



(a) Precision by backward random walk (b) Recall by forward random walk.

- “Rediscovery” of PR Duality (see our **Key Finding**)

Experiment: *Our Results*

- Extracting three target relations on the Web
- Baselines: QXtract and Snowball (Q&S)
- Three different schemes of PRDualRank:
 - Dual-Ext (scoring tuples with extraction patterns only)
 - Dual-Sch (scoring tuples with search patterns only)
 - Dual-Combine (average of the above two)

