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# Knowledge-Guided IE

## New Frontiers of Information Extraction (Part III)

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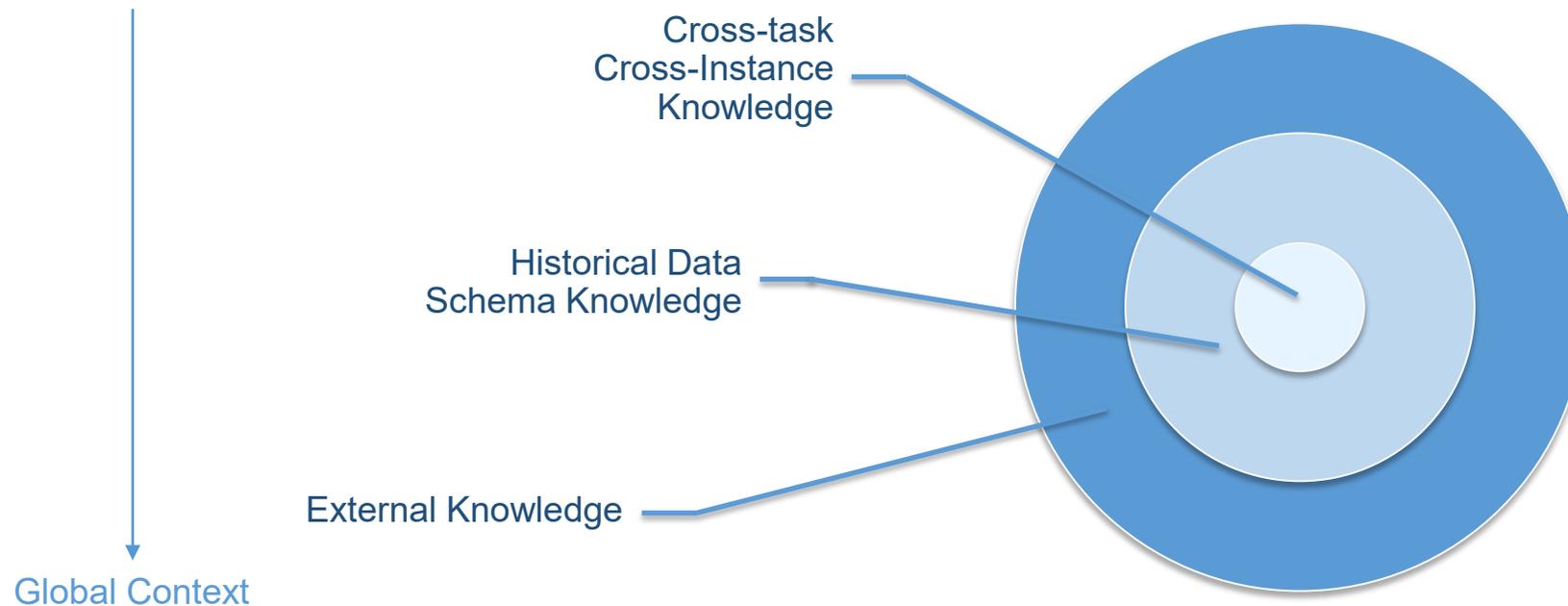
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**NAACL Tutorials**

**New Frontiers of Information Extraction**



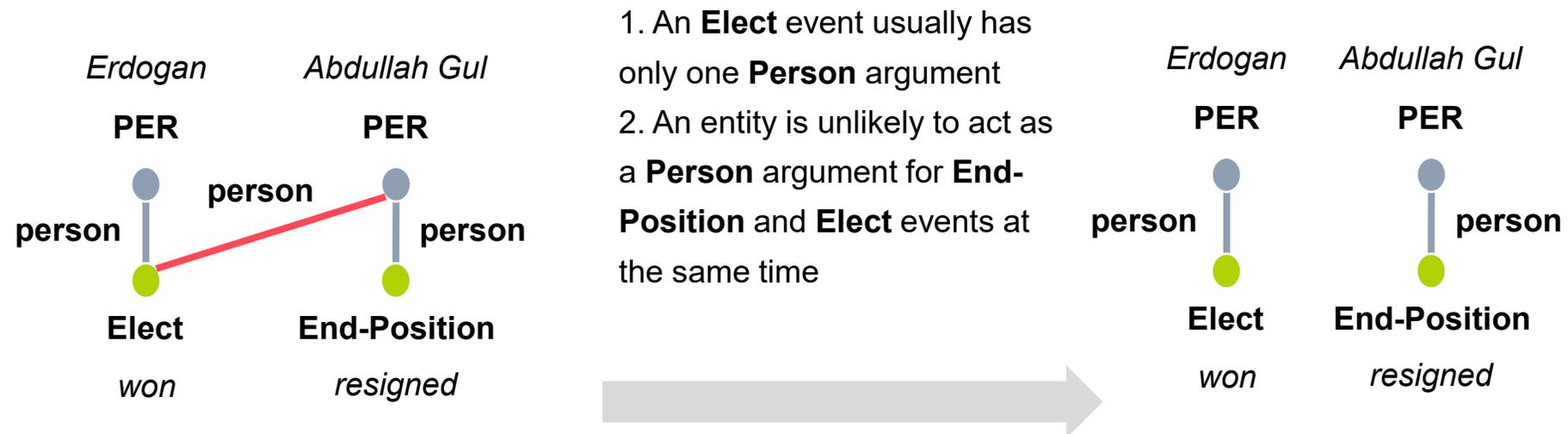
- What knowledge is useful for information extraction?
  - cross-task cross-instance knowledge such as the interactions between knowledge elements
  - schema knowledge induced from historical data
  - external knowledge such as commonsense knowledge



# Cross-task Cross-instance Knowledge



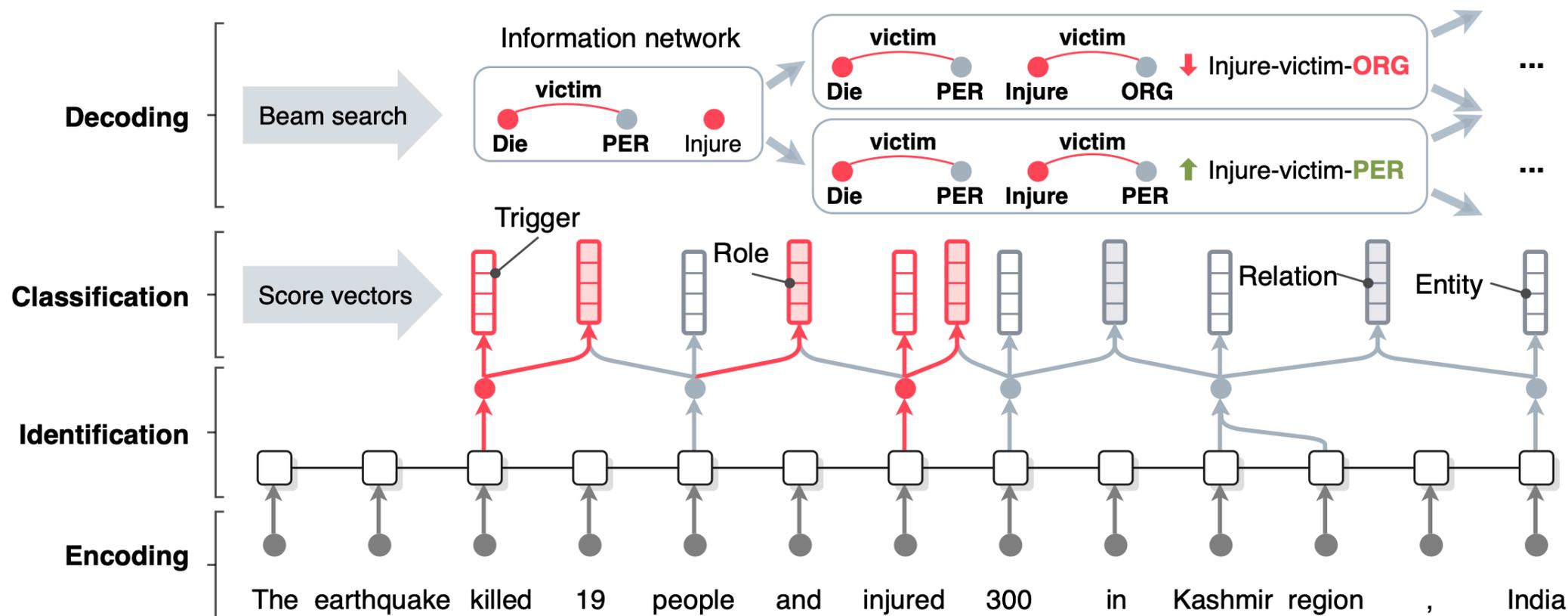
- Existing neural models do not explicitly model cross-task and cross-instance interactions among knowledge elements
- Example: *Prime Minister **Abdullah Gul** resigned earlier Tuesday to make way for **Erdogan**, who won a parliamentary seat in by-elections Sunday.*



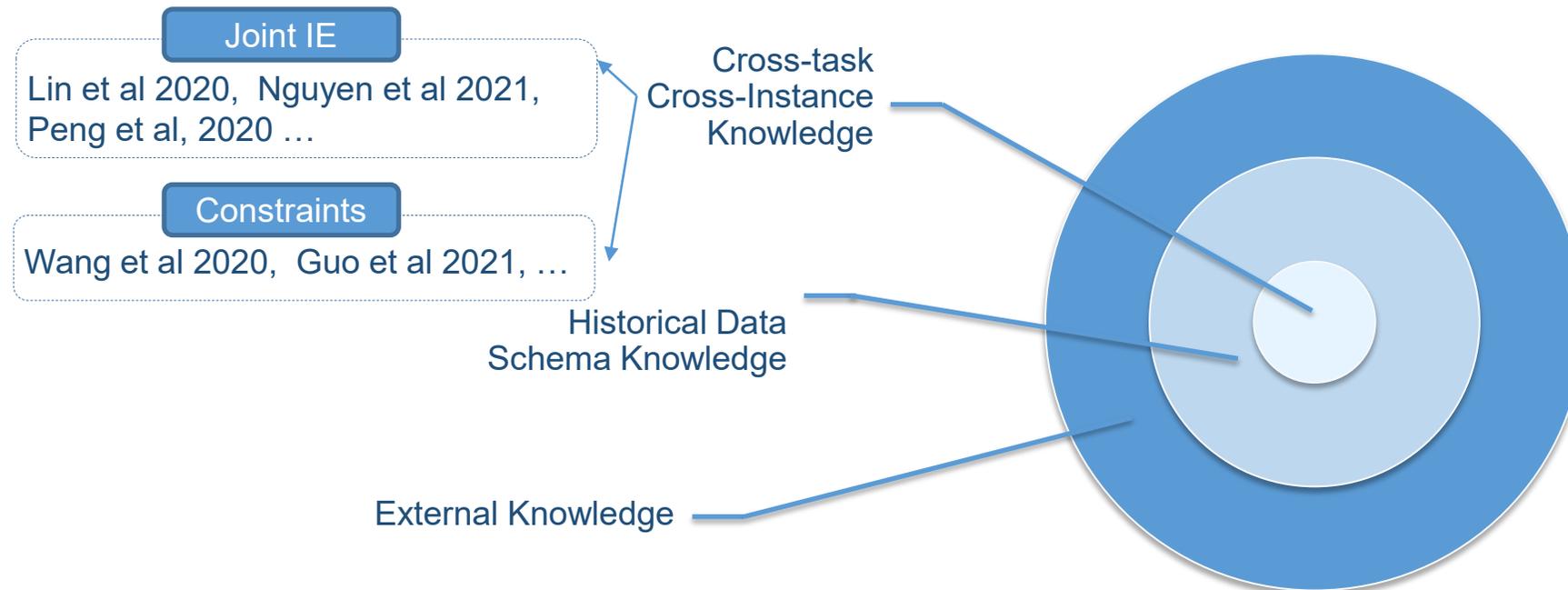
# OneIE: Justify whether the entire graph makes sense



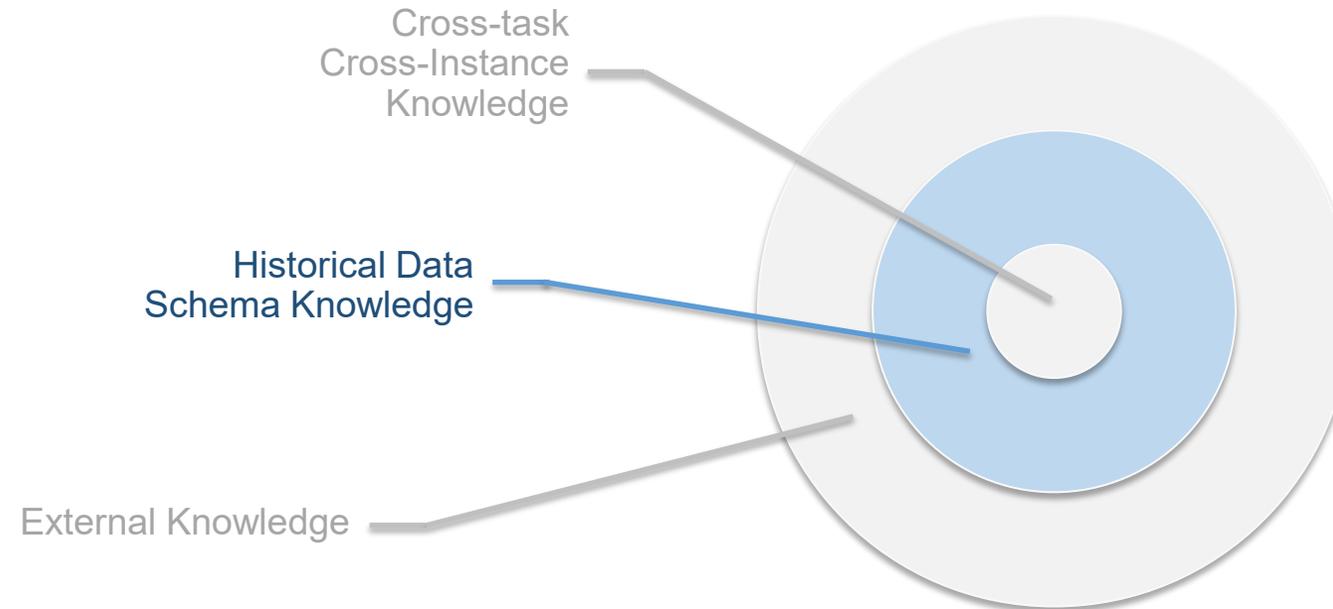
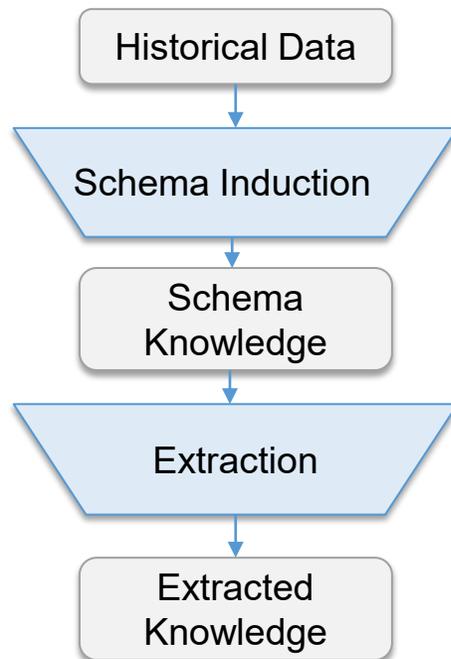
- OneIE framework extracts the **information graph** (nodes: entities and events, edges: relations and arguments) from a given sentence. (Lin et al., 2020)
- Main challenge for Joint IE: **How to capture interactions between knowledge elements?**



- What knowledge is useful for information extraction?
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- What knowledge is useful for information extraction?
  - cross-task cross-instance knowledge such as the interactions between knowledge elements
  - **schema knowledge** induced from historical data
  - external knowledge such as commonsense knowledge, or domain knowledge



# Schema Knowledge: Path Language Model



- A good schema consists of **salient** and **coherent** paths between them (Li et al, 2020).
  - Salience: recurring event-event connection patterns
  - Coherence: semantically coherent

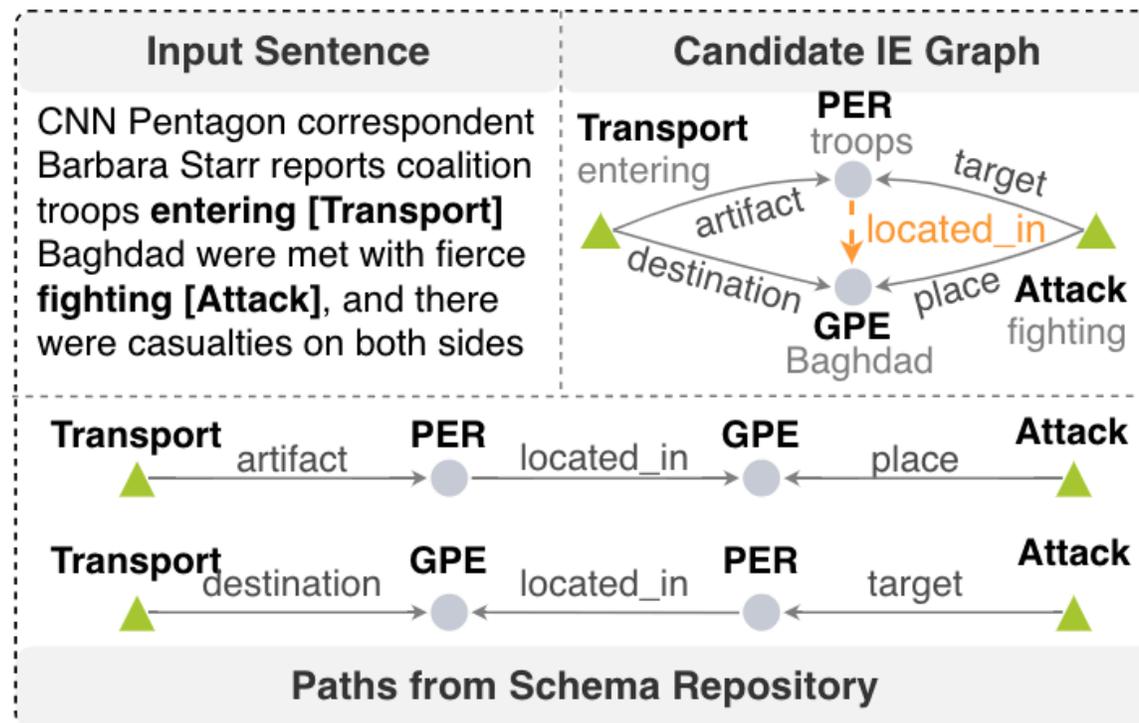
Criteria		Examples	Frequency
Single Path	Salience	High Transport $\xrightarrow{\text{agent}}$ GPE $\xleftarrow{\text{affiliation}}$ PER $\xleftarrow{\text{attacker}}$ Attack 	31
		Low Transport $\xrightarrow{\text{destination}}$ GPE $\xleftarrow{\text{affiliation}}$ PER $\xleftarrow{\text{attacker}}$ Attack 	2
	Semantic Coherence	High Transport $\xrightarrow{\text{origin}}$ FAC $\xrightarrow{\text{part-whole}}$ LOC $\xleftarrow{\text{part-whole}}$ GPE $\xleftarrow{\text{affiliation}}$ PER $\xleftarrow{\text{attacker}}$ Attack 	9
		Low Transport $\xrightarrow{\text{agent}}$ GPE $\xleftarrow{\text{affiliation}}$ PER $\xleftarrow{\text{affiliation}}$ GPE $\xleftarrow{\text{resident}}$ PER $\xleftarrow{\text{target}}$ Attack 	24
Multiple Paths	Semantic Consistency	High Transport $\xrightarrow{\text{destination}}$ GPE $\xrightarrow{\text{place}}$ Attack 	20
		High Transport $\xrightarrow{\text{artifact}}$ PER $\xleftarrow{\text{located\_in}}$ GPE $\xleftarrow{\text{place}}$ Attack 	
		Low Transport $\xrightarrow{\text{destination}}$ GPE $\xrightarrow{\text{place}}$ Attack Transport $\xrightarrow{\text{origin}}$ GPE $\xleftarrow{\text{place}}$ Attack 	0



# Schema-Guided Information Extraction



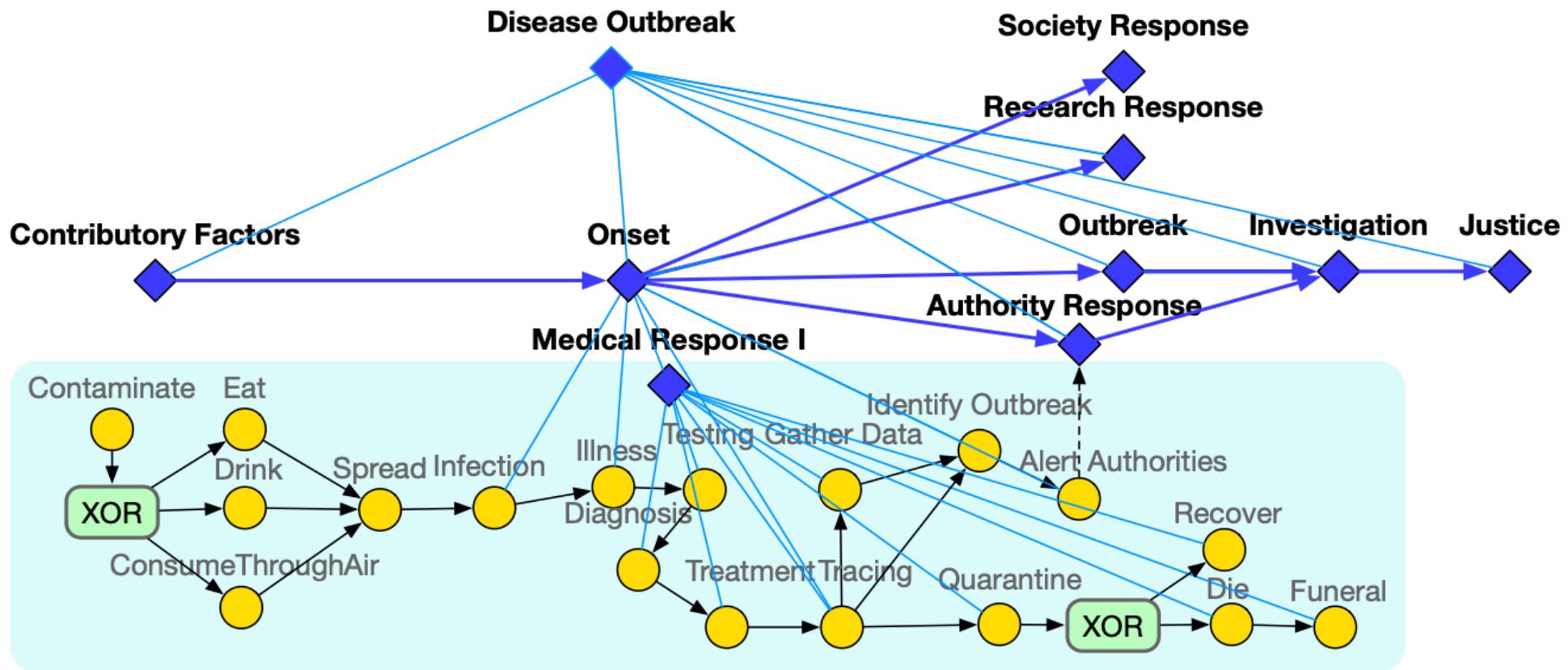
- Use the state-of-the-art IE system OneIE (Lin et al, 2020) to decode converts each input document into an IE graph
- Each path in the graph schema is encoded as a single global feature for scoring candidate IE graphs
- OneIE promotes candidate IE graphs containing paths matching schema graphs
- <http://blender.cs.illinois.edu/software/oneie>
- F-scores (%) on ACE2005 data [Lin et al., ACL2020]:

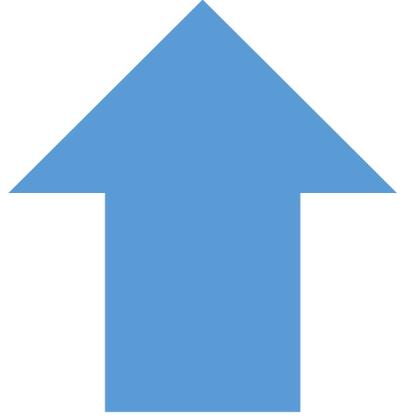


Dataset	Entity	Event Trigger Identification	Event Trigger Classification	Event Argument Identification	Event Argument Classification	Relation
Baseline	90.3	75.8	72.7	57.8	55.5	44.7
+PathLM	90.2	<b>76.0</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>60.9</b>

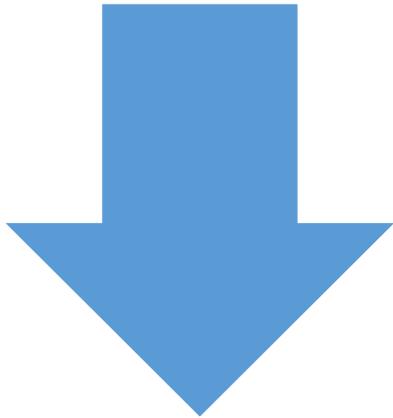
# Schema Knowledge: Graph Schema

- Example schema of Disease Outbreak (Du et al, 2022)





How to obtain schema knowledge?



How to leverage schema knowledge in IE?



# Graph Schema Induction



## Temporal Graph Schema (Li et al, 2021, Jin et al, 2022)

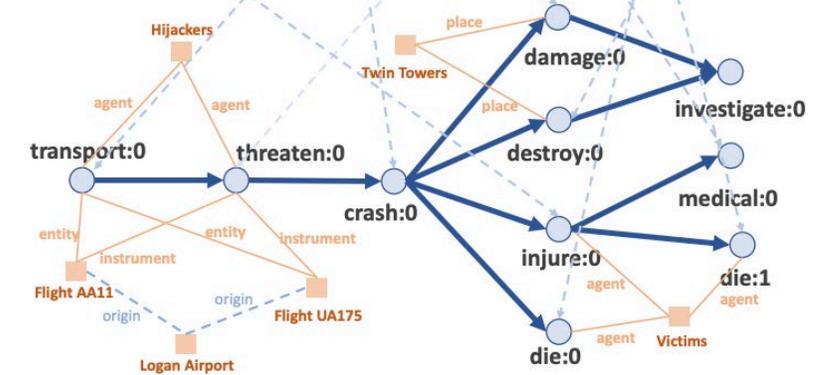
- Goal:
  - Learn the frequent recurring patterns.

- Idea:
  - Schemas are the hidden knowledge to control instance graph generation.

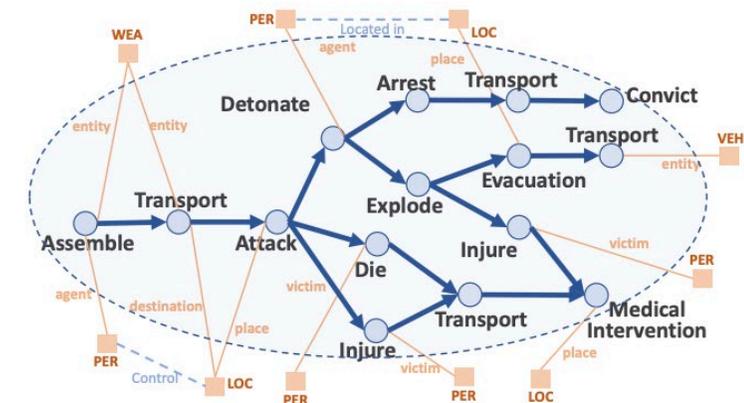
- Design:
  - Graph Generation Model

- Model as schemas:
  - Prediction ability
  - Condition on instance graph

The September 11 attacks were a series of four coordinated terrorist attacks. Four commercial airliners **traveling** from the northeastern U.S. to California were hijacked mid-flight by 19 al-Qaeda terrorists. Each group had one hijacker who took over **control** of the aircraft. Their explicit goal was to **crash** each plane into a prominent American building, causing mass **casualties** and partial or complete **destruction** of the targeted buildings. The attacks resulted in 2,977 **fatalities**, over 25,000 **injuries**, and substantial long-term **health consequences**.



(a) Event instance graph



(b) Event schema graph



# Generative Event Graph Model

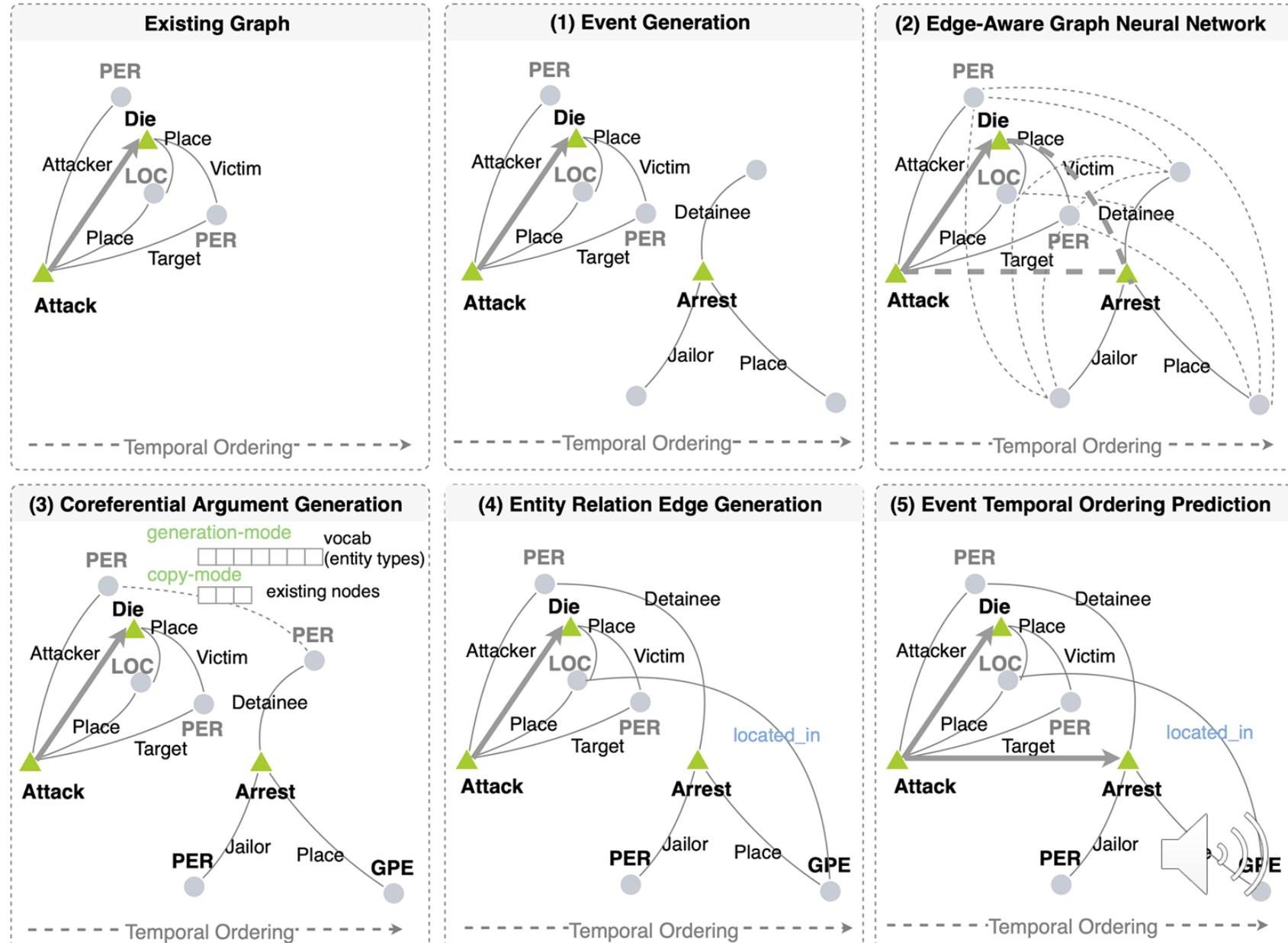


Schema as graph generation

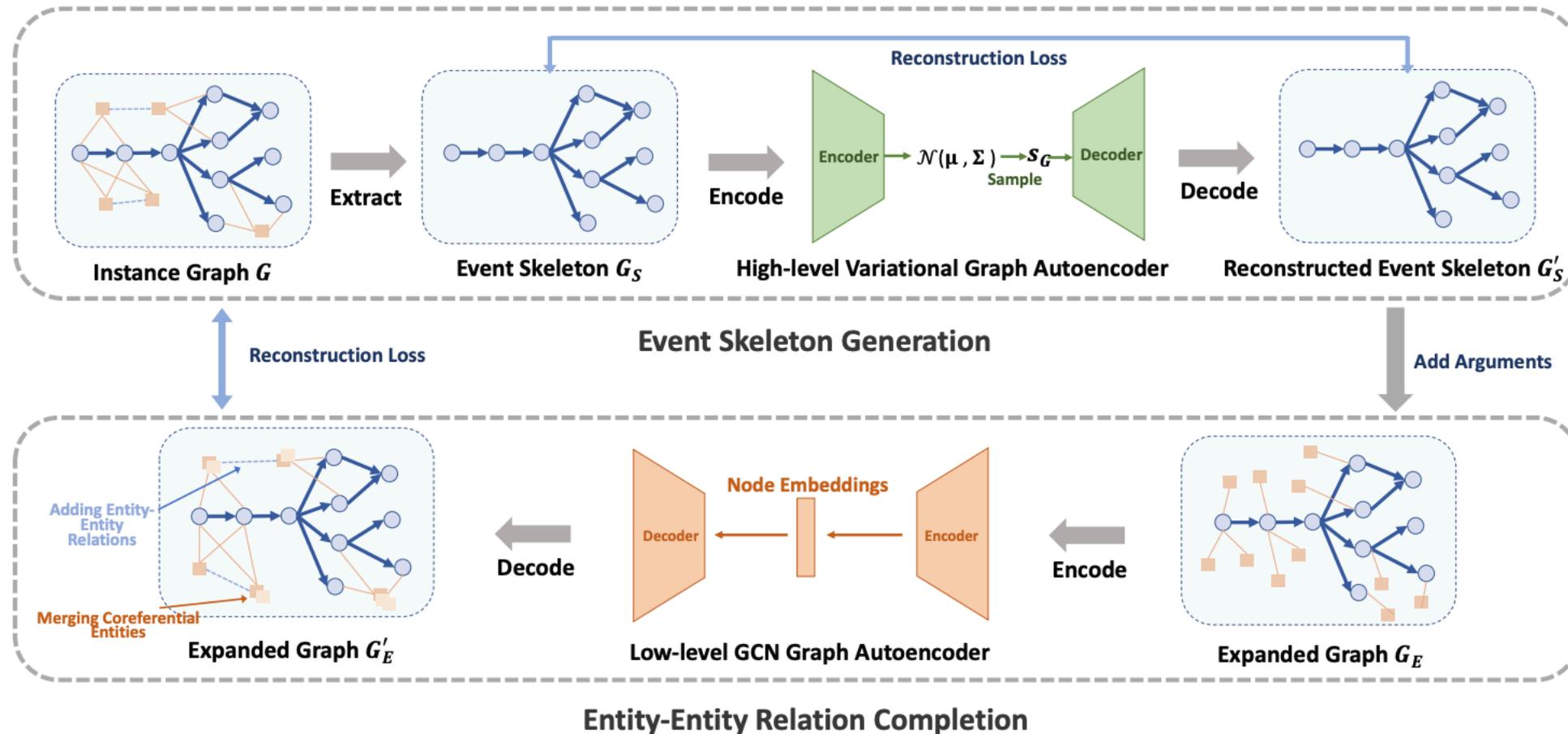
$$p(G) = \prod_{i=0}^{|\mathcal{E}|} p(G_i | G_{<i}).$$

- Step 1. Event Node Generation
- Step 2. Message Passing
- Step 3. Argument Node Generation
- Step 4. Relation Edge Generation
- Step 5. Temporal Edge Generation

[Li et al, 2021]



## Two-stage Graph Generation Model (Jin et al, 2022)

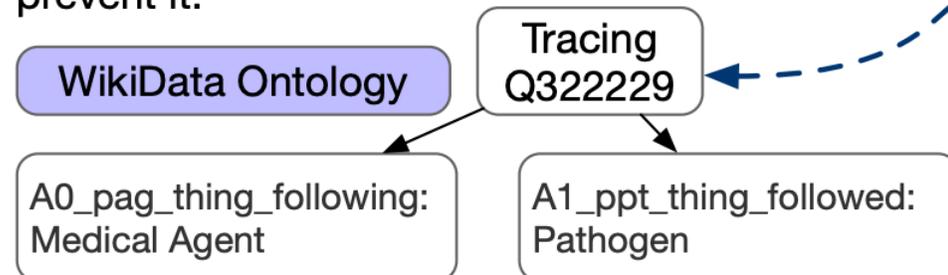


- RESIN-11: A library of hierarchical schemas for 11 scenarios (Du et al, 2022)
  - capturing a wide coverage of newsworthy events.

*Prompt: What are the steps involved in a disease outbreak?*

GPT-3

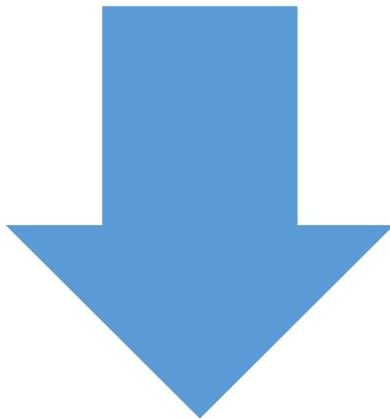
1. Monitor and track disease spread.
2. Identify and isolate the sick.
3. Quarantine the sick and those who have been in contact with them.
4. Disinfect and clean contaminated areas.
5. Educate the public about the disease and how to prevent it.



Scenario	# Episodes	# Events	# Ents	# Rels
Business Change	18	81	24	54
Civil Unrest	6	34	18	24
Disease Outbreak	19	102	27	93
Election	8	35	14	33
International Conflict	17	95	56	50
Kidnapping	9	66	15	56
Mass Shooting	8	37	13	31
Sports Events	4	17	14	19
Terrorist Attacks	8	36	11	26
Disaster/Manmade Disaster	8	38	10	29
Disaster/Natural Disaster	4	23	8	18
IED/General Attack	19	52	40	22
IED/General IED	10	48	18	39
IED/Drone Strikes	10	50	19	43
IED/Backpack IED	10	49	18	40
IED/Roadside IED	10	48	19	39
IED/Car IED	10	50	19	43



How to obtain schema knowledge?



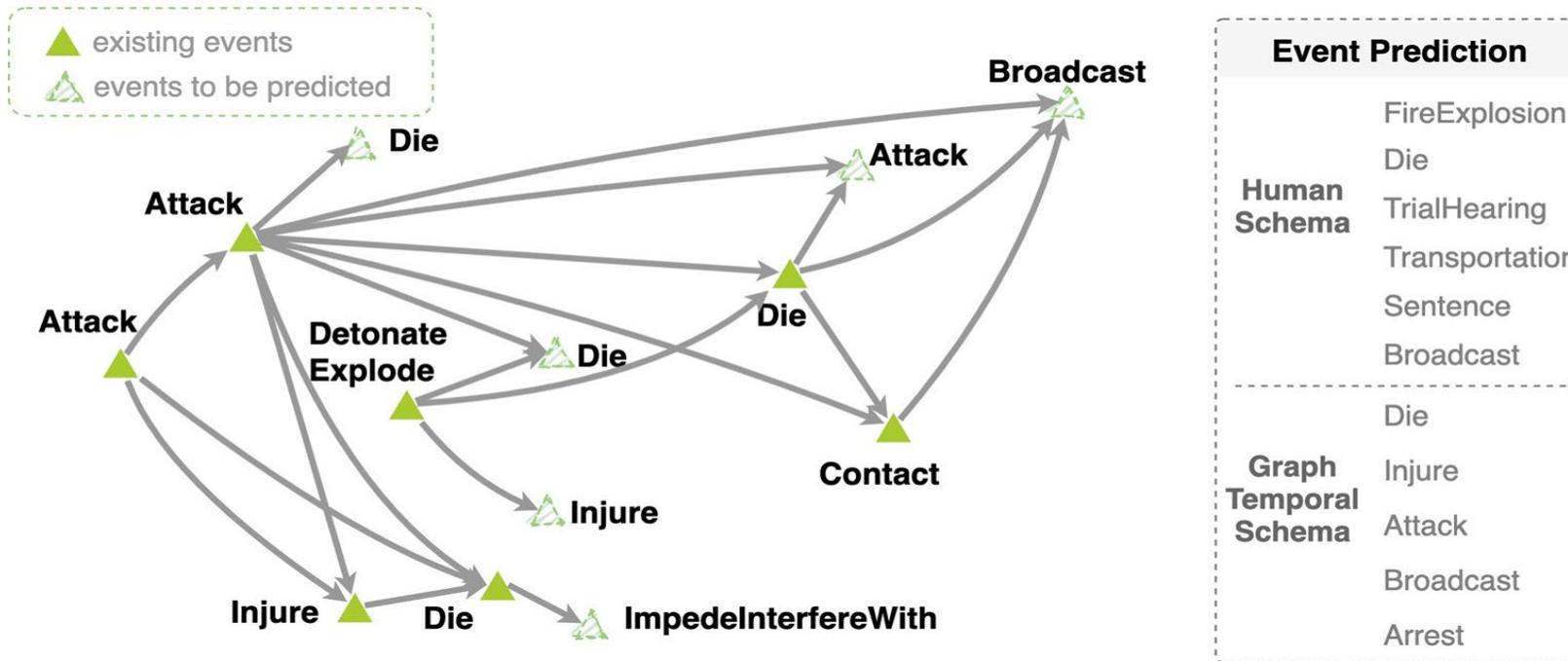
How to leverage schema knowledge in IE?



# “Model as Schema” for Event Prediction



- **Schema-guided Event Prediction:** The task aims to predict ending events of each graph.
  - Considering that there can be multiple ending events in one instance graph, we rank event type prediction scores and adopt MRR and HITS@1 as evaluation metrics.



Dataset	Models	MRR	HITS@1
General	Human Schema	0.173	0.205
	<b>Event Graph Model</b>	<b>0.401</b>	<b>0.520</b>

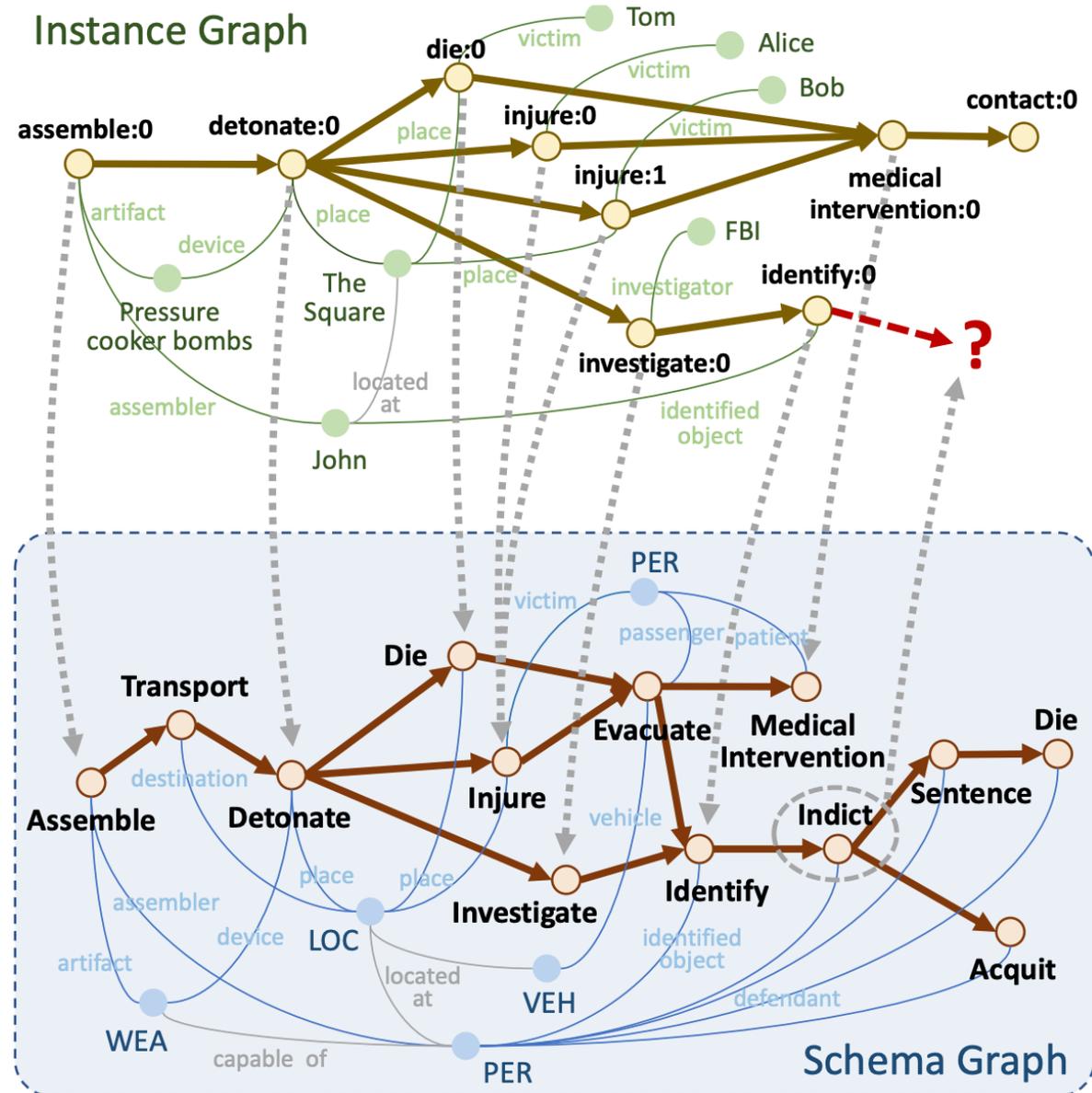
Dataset	Models	MRR	HITS@1
IED	Human Schema	0.072	0.222
	<b>Event Graph Model</b>	<b>0.224</b>	<b>0.741</b>



# Schema Library Guided Event Graph Completion



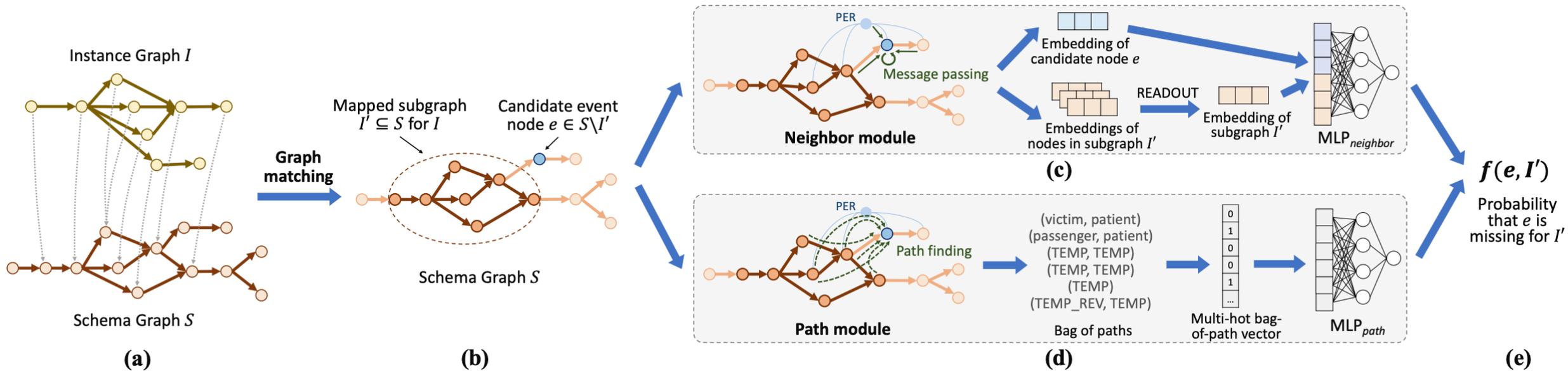
- Problem:
  - Missing event nodes
  - Missing edges
- Task: Event Graph Completion (Wang et al, 2022)
- Input
  - Incomplete event graph
  - Schema graph
- Output
  - Complete event graph



# Schema Library Guided Event Graph Completion



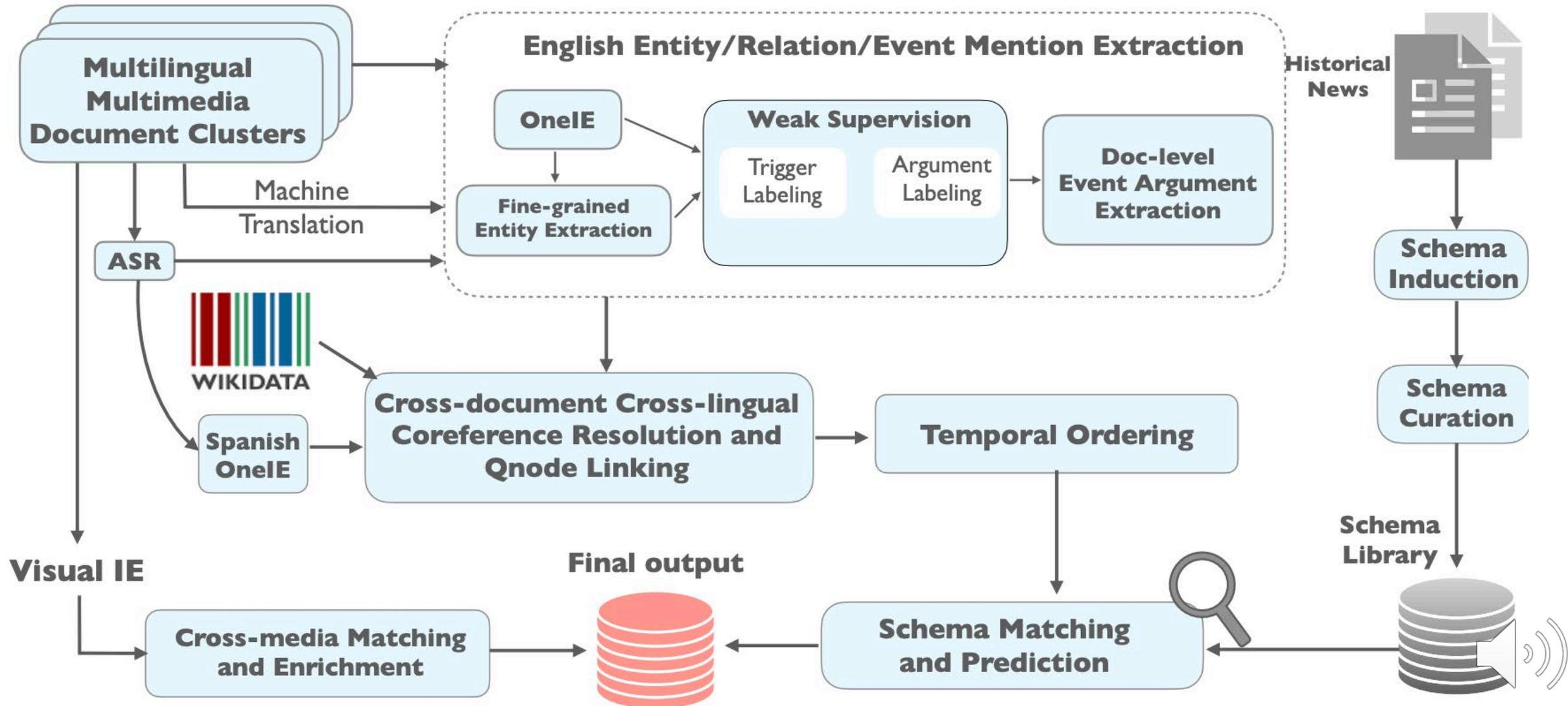
- Step 1: Matching between event graph and schema graph
- Step 2: Decide whether add a node according to the schema graph, based on:
  - neighbors of the candidate node and the matched subgraph
  - paths that connect the candidate node and the matched subgraph.



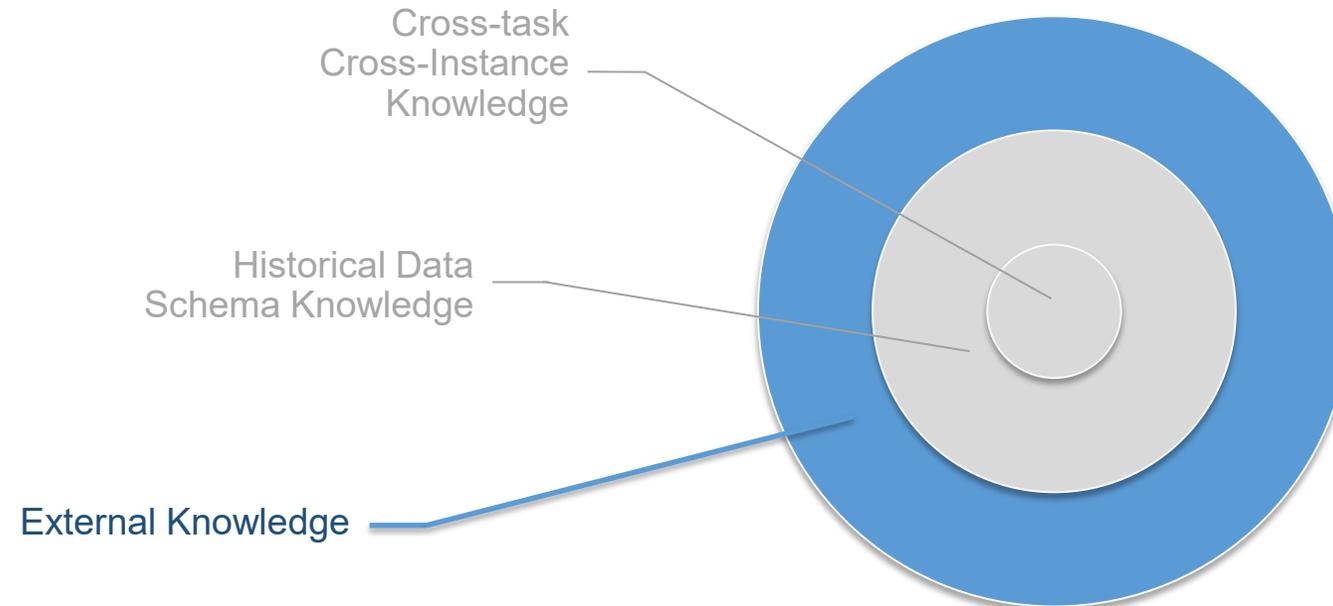
# Schema-Guided Event Prediction: RESIN-11



Dockerized system publicly available at Github: <https://github.com/RESIN-KAIROS/RESIN-11>



- What knowledge is useful for information extraction?
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- Human can construct a latent timeline about events' start and end times

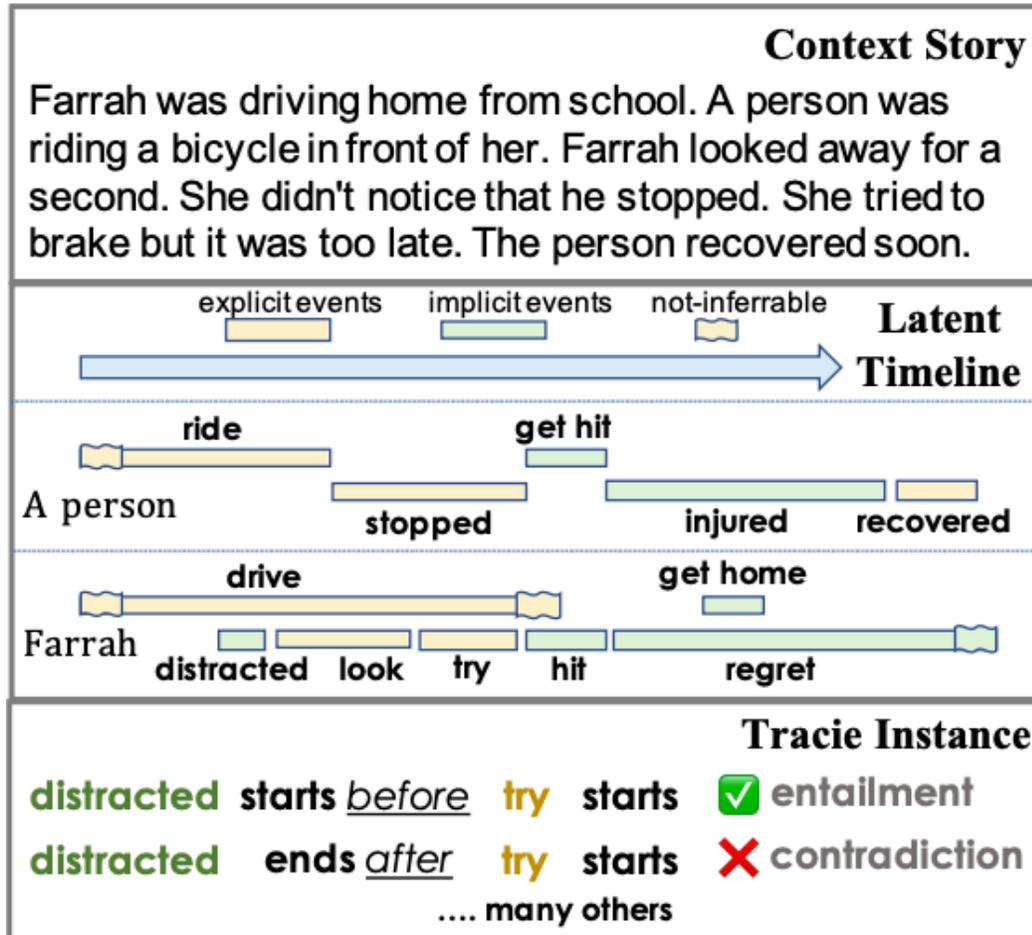
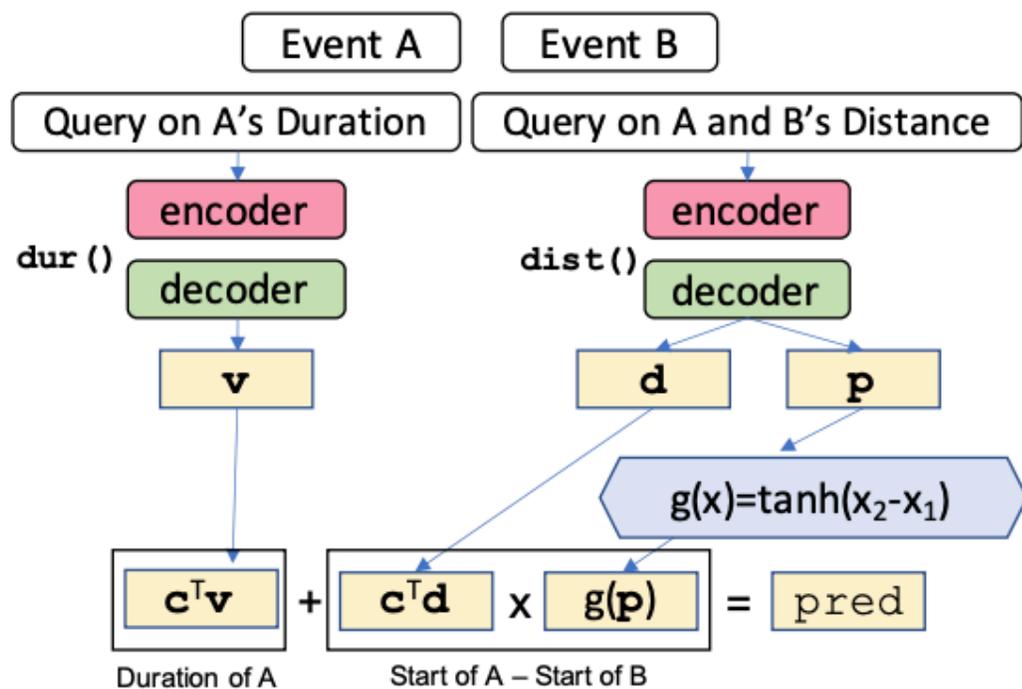


Illustration	Allen's Relation	Tracie's Relation
	Precedes, Meets	Starts Before Ends Before
	Overlaps, Finished-by, Contains, Starts, Equals, Started-by	Starts Before Ends After
	During, Finishes, Overlapped-by, Met-by, Preceded-by	Starts After Ends After

- Key idea: Leveraging duration

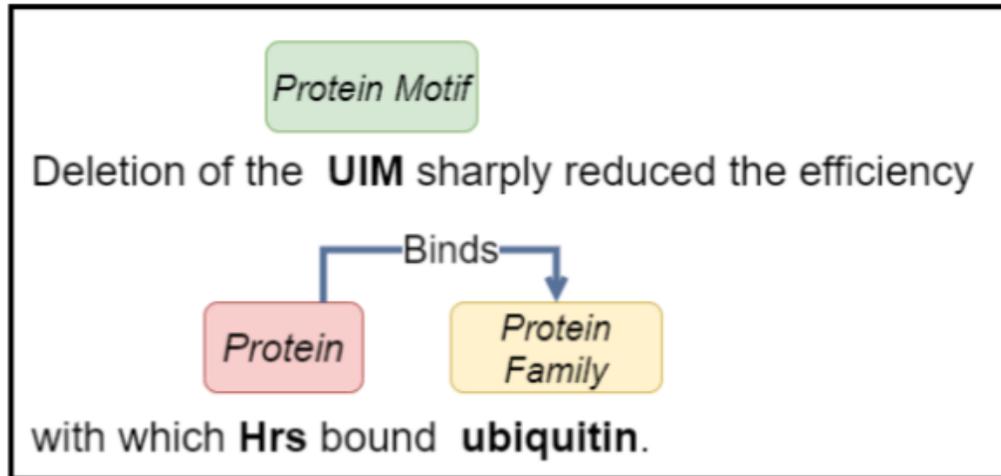


**text**  
 I went to the park on January 1<sup>st</sup>. I was very hungry after some hiking. Luckily, I purchased a lot of food before I went to the park. I enjoyed the trip and wrote an online review about the trip on the 10<sup>th</sup>.

**within-sentence**  
 [I purchased food, I went to the park.]: **before**

**cross-sentence**  
 [I went to the park, I wrote a review]: **before**, weeks

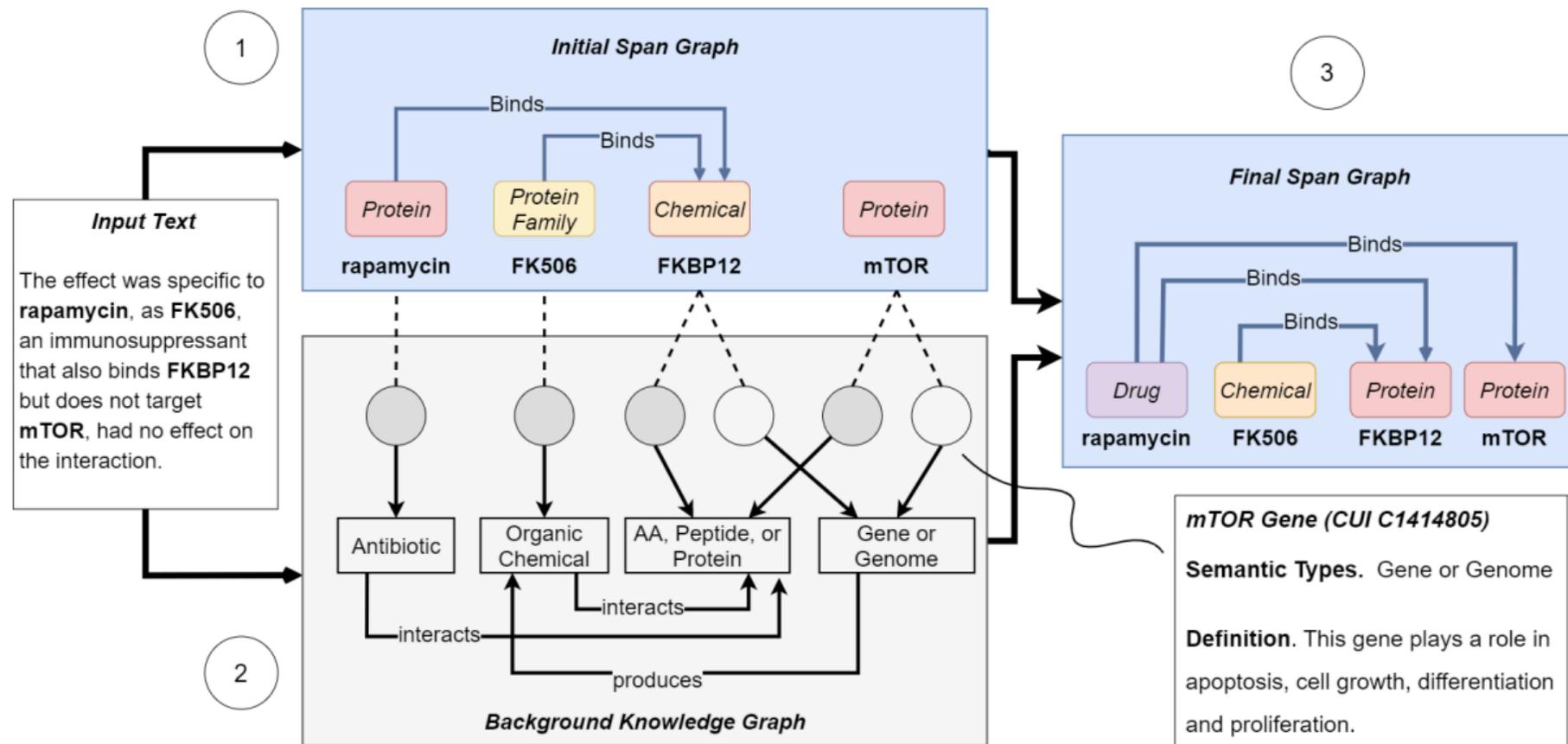
System	Start	End	All	Story
Majority	57.3	69.8	64.1	18.1
BiLSTM	53.7	63.5	59.1	10.9
Roberta-Large	78.5	78.3	78.4	26.1
T5-3B	79.4	77.4	78.3	26.9
BaseLM (T5-large)	75.5	75.4	75.4	22.6
BaseLM-MATRES	76.7	76.3	76.5	25.3
PTNTIME (ours)	81.4	77.5	79.3	31.0
SYMTIME (ours)	<b>82.1</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>32.0</b>
SYMTIME-ZEROSHOT	77.0	73.1	74.9	21.6

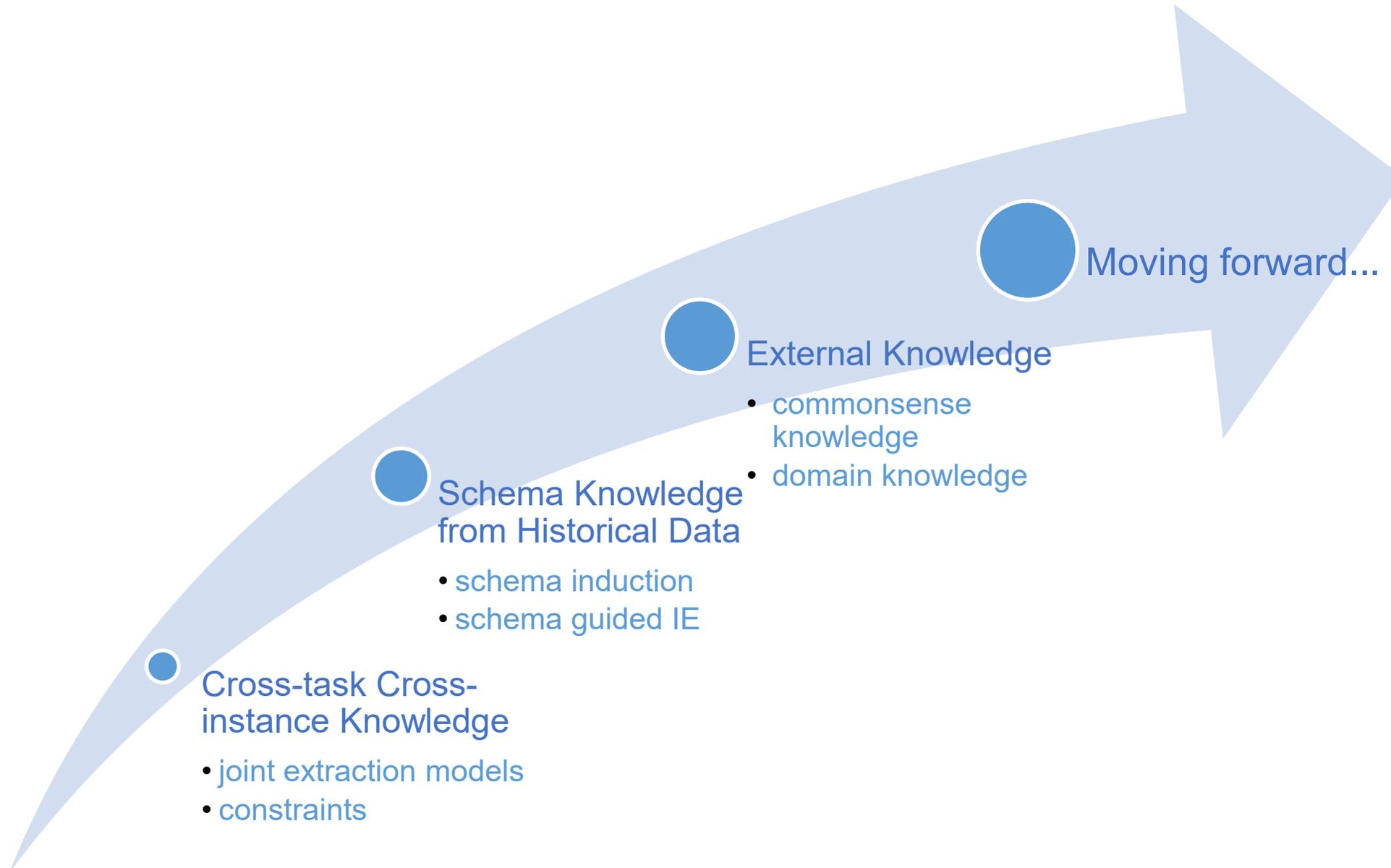


**UIM** is an abbreviation of “Ubiquitin-Interacting Motif”.  
Our baseline SciBERT model incorrectly predicts the  
mention as a “DNA”.

- IE from biomedical text requires broad domain knowledge.
  - Many highly specialized terms, acronyms, and abbreviations.
- We introduce **KECI** (Knowledge-Enhanced Collective Inference), an end-to-end framework that utilizes external domain knowledge for joint entity and relation extraction.

- Idea: linking to build a **background knowledge graph** containing all potentially relevant biomedical entities from an external KB.





## Moving forward...

- How to induce schema knowledge?
- How to apply knowledge of different forms?
- How to capture wider and more global context, such as resolving corpus-level coreference during knowledge reasoning?



**Thank You**

