

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

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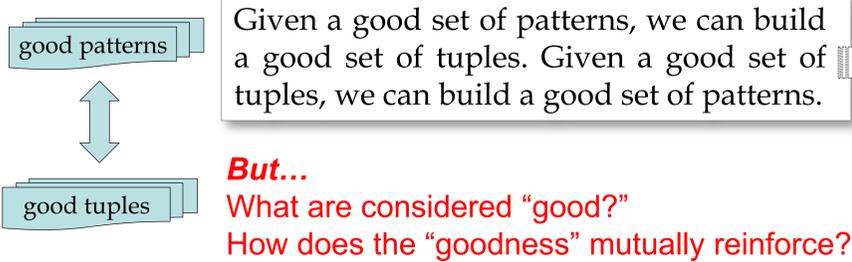
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## Key Finding: Pattern-Relation Duality (PR Duality)

### Original Intuition [Brin'98]

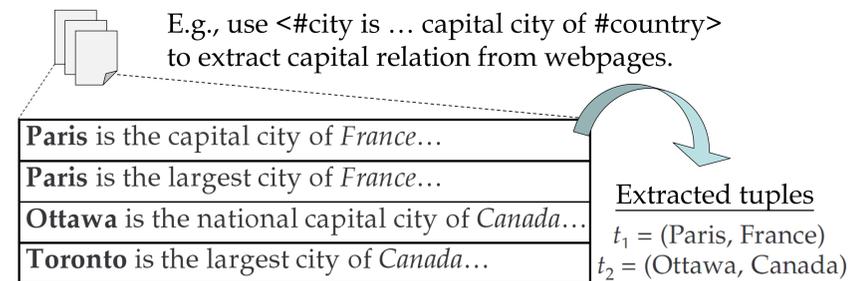


### Formal Principle

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  $R$ .

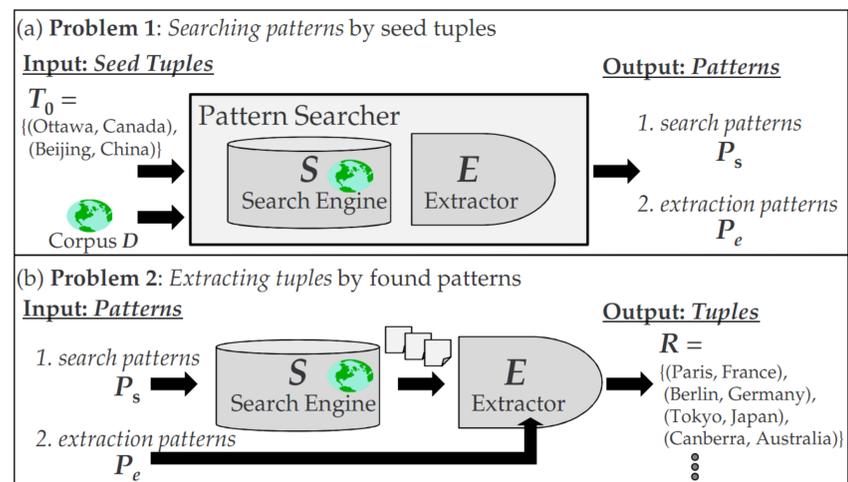
## Problem: Pattern Search

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



- Dual problems:

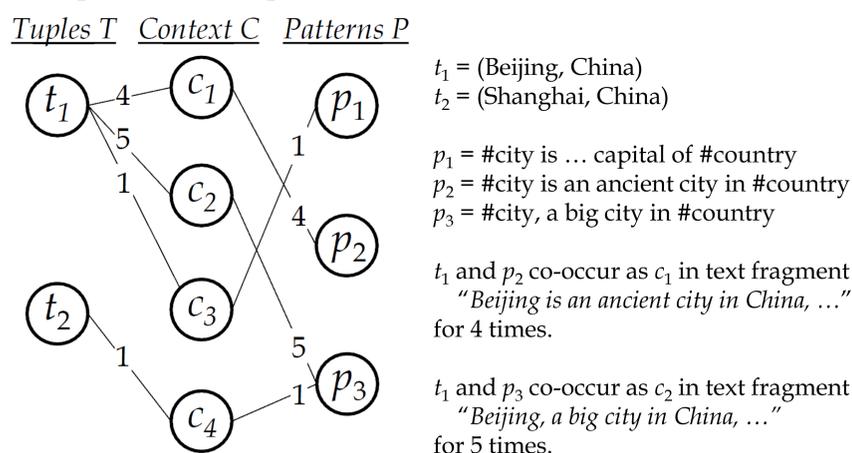
- How to rank patterns?
- How to rank tuples using the patterns?



## 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  $G = (T, C, P)$



## 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

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

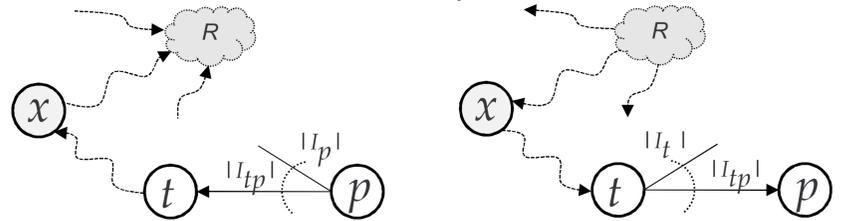
$$\underline{P2}: \mathcal{P}(t) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{P}_0(t) & \text{if } t \in T_0; \\ \mathcal{P}(t) = \sum_{p_i \in \pi(t)} \mathcal{P}(p_i) \cdot \frac{|I_{t p_i}|}{|I_t|} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

### 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)

