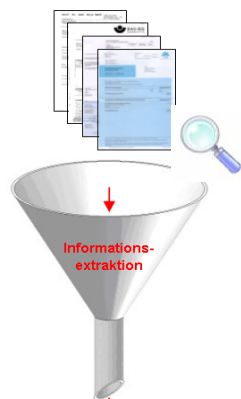


## 7 Information Extraction - Automated Indexing

### Information Extraction



ID	PKB	TITEL	VORNAME	NACHNAME	STRASSE	PLZ	LAND
12345	1	ORAL	Klaus Peter	Schmidt	Rosenstr. 88	50753	NRW
12346	1	ORAL	Alice	Deck	Schloß 7	39100	Hannov
002581-00021	1	ORAL	Laurent	Bucher	Konstanty-Gutschow-Straße	30625	Hannov
12347	2	ORAL	Christian	Beck	Hauptbahnhofstr. 1	50068	Köln
12348	1	ORAL	Hans	Kaltheimer	Im Backgarten 50	50269	Pfalz
12349	2	ORAL	Sabine	Kaltheimer	Im Backgarten 50	50269	Pfalz

- Information Extraction is the **automatic identification** and **structured representation** of **relevant information** in documents
  - ◆ extract well-defined pieces of relevant information from collections of document
  - ◆ goal: populate a database (e.g. metadata)
- General Functionality
  - ◆ Input
    - Templates coding relevant information, e.g. metadata attributes
    - set of real world texts
  - ◆ Output
    - set of instantiated templates filled with relevant text fragments

## ***Application Scenarios for Information Extraction***

- Indexing: Creating indexes for information retrieval systems
  - ◆ Automated determination of metadata of documents
- Question Answering
  - ◆ Answer an arbitrary question by using textual documents as knowledge base
- Mail distribution
  - ◆ Identification of recipients in incoming letters of a company
- Converting unstructured text to structured data
  - ◆ automatic insertion of data into operative application systems and databases
- Evaluation of surveys
  - ◆ Capturing and analysis of questionnaires

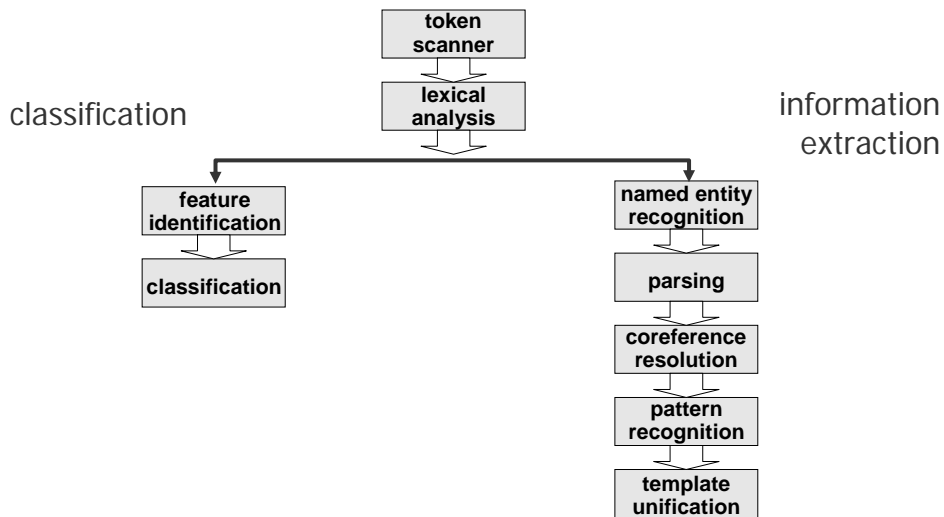


## ***Information extraction depends on ...***

- ... structural degree of input data
  - ◆ **structured**: tables with typed data like numbers
  - ◆ **semi-structured**: XML, tables with text
  - ◆ **non-structured**: text
- ... format
  - ◆ electronic information
    - coded
    - non-coded
  - ◆ paper documents
- ... structural degree of output data
  - ◆ text summary
  - ◆ fulltext index
  - ◆ structured data: database, attributes, classification



## 7.1 Information Extraction from Text Documents



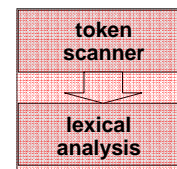
## Lexical Analysis

### ■ Token scanner:

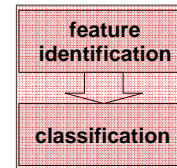
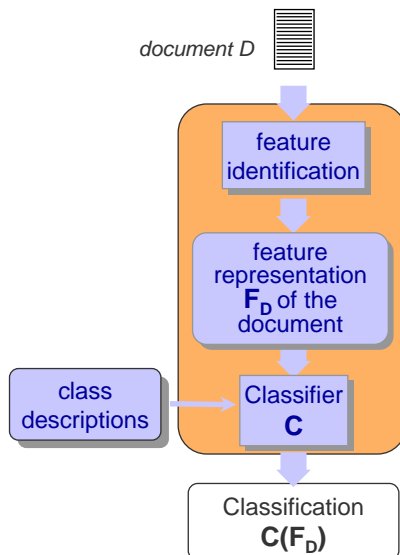
- ◆ Identification of text structure (e.g. paragraphs, title etc.) and special strings (tokens) like date, time, punctuations
- ◆ HTML or XML-parsers can be applied for markup documents

### ■ Lexical analysis (morphology):

- ◆ Determination of word forms (singular-plural)
- ◆ Determination of the kind of word (verb,noun)
  - Part of Speech tagging, POS
- ◆ in German: composita analysis (in German)



## Automatic Classification



- Each document is described by a set of features
- Each class is described using the same kind of features
- A document is associated to the class(es) where the features are most similar. This can be tested using rules or similarity measures.

## Rule-based Text Classification

- The features are keywords that are either associated to a document as metadata or that occur in the documents
- Example: Assume there are three classes:
  - business
  - computer science
  - information systems

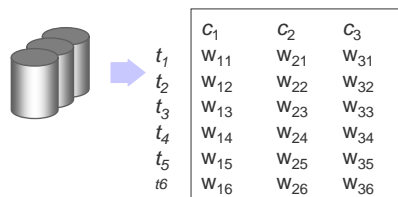
The keywords in this example are:

- process
- OOP
- accounting
- ERP
- database

- The classifier can be represented as a set of rules:
  - IF** a documents has the keywords process, accounting, and ERP  
**THEN** the document belongs to class „business“
  - IF** a documents has the keywords OOP and database  
**THEN** the document belongs to class „computer science“
  - IF** a documents has the keywords process, database, and ERP  
**THEN** the document belongs to class „information systems“

## Fulltext Classification

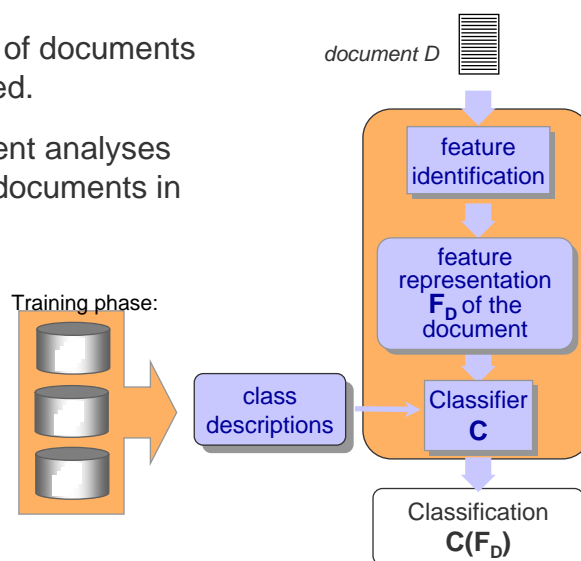
- In the full text classification, the features are the terms occurring in the documents (fulltext index)
- The classes are represented as vectors



- The classification of a document is computed using a well-known ranking function well-known from information retrieval (cosinus).

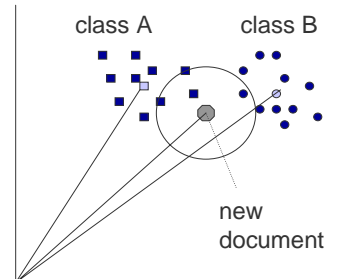
## Automatic Learning of Classification Rules

- A characteristic set of documents is manually classified.
- A learning component analyses the features of the documents in the classes



## Classification Methods

- Specific Document classifiers, e.g.
  - ◆ Linear Least Square Fit (LLSF)
  - ◆ Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA)
- Adaptation of general Classifiers, e.g.
  - ◆ Decision Trees
    - Explicit rules to test document features
  - ◆ K Nearest Neighbor
    - Documents are represented as vectors
    - A new document is compared with all documents of the training set
    - The majority of the k most similar documents gives the classification
  - ◆ Zentroid
    - Each class is represented by a prototypical vector
  - ◆ Neural Network



## Information Extraction

- Example: From business news information about job changes should be extracted
- Sample text:

Peter Smith left Arconia Ltd. The former director retired on 31 March 2007. His successor is Susan Winter. At the same time George Young became sales manager. He followed John Kelly.

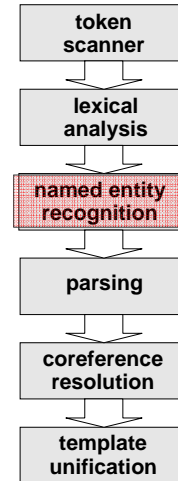
Template Instances that should be extracted from the sample text

PersonOut	Peter Smith
PersonIn	Susan Winter
Position	director
Organization	Arconia Ltd
Date	31 March 2007
PersonOut	John Kelly
PersonIn	George Young
Position	sales manager
Organization	Arconia Ltd
Date	31 March 2007

## Named Entity Recognition

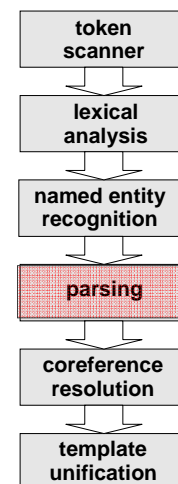
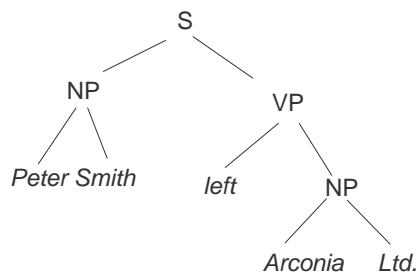
- Mark into the text each string that represents a person, organization, or location name, or a date or time, or a currency or percentage figure.
- Example:

```
<name type=person>Peter Smith</name>, left
<name type=organisation>Arconia Ltd. </name>.
The former director retired on <date>31 March
2007</date>. His successor is <name
type=person>Susan Winter</name>. At the same
time <name type=person>George Young</name>
became sales manager. He followed <name
type=person>John Kelly</name>.
```



## Parsing

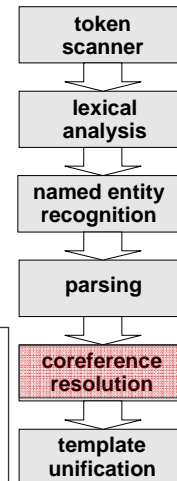
- Parsing: Identification of phrase structures: noun phrase (NP), verb phrase (VP), ..



## Coreference Resolution

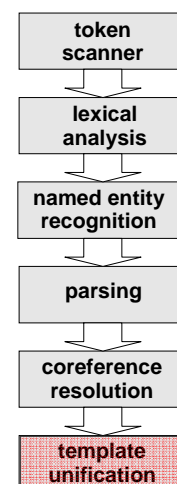
- Capture information on corefering expressions, i.e. all mentions of a given entity, including those marked in NE and TE (nouns, noun phrases, pronouns).
- Example:
  - ◆ „the former director“ refers to „Peter Smith“
  - ◆ „His“ refers to „Peter Smith“
  - ◆ „He“ refers to „Georgs Young“
  - ◆ „At the same time“ refers to „31 March 2007“

```
<name type=person>Peter Smith</name>, left <name type=organisation>Arconia Ltd. </name>. The former director retired on <date>31 March 2007</date>. His successor is <name type=person>Susan Winter</name>. At the same time <name type=person>George Young</name> became sales manager. He followed <name type=person>John Kelly</name>.
```



## Template Unification

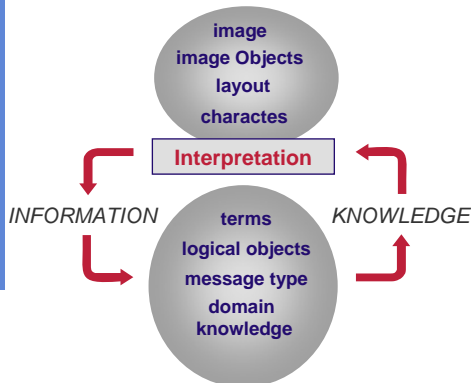
- Information for instantiating a single template often is distributed over multiple sentences. This information has to be collected and unified.
- Template Unification can comprise multiple tasks:
  - ◆ **Template Element Recognition (TE)**  
Extract basic information related to organization, person, and artifact entities, drawing evidence from everywhere in the text
  - ◆ **Scenario Template Recognition (ST)**  
Extract prespecified event information and relate the event information to particular organization, person, or artifact entities.
  - ◆ **Pattern Recognition (PR)**  
Identification of domain specific patterns  
("Microsoft founder" = "Bill Gates")



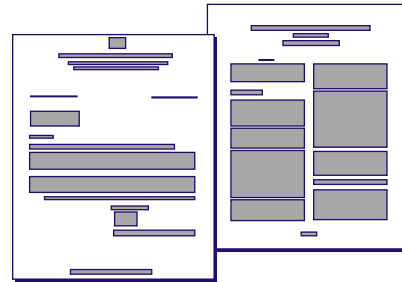


## 7.2 Information Extraction from (semi-)structured Document

- Integrated consideration of
  - ◆ layout structure
  - ◆ logical structure
  - ◆ content (semantics)

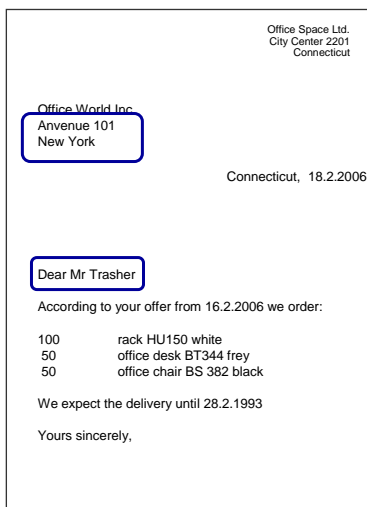


Example:



Source: A. Dengel, DFKI

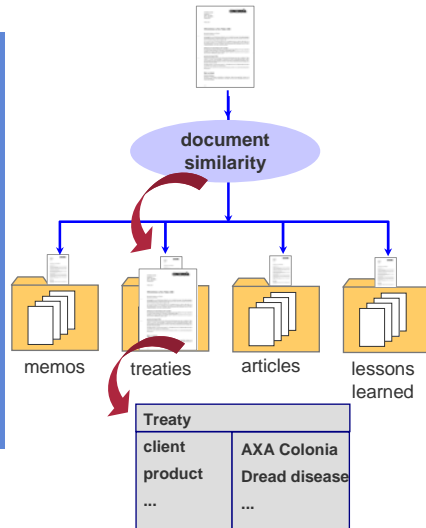
## Information Extraction using Layout, Logical Structure and Content



Example: Letter

- Address of Recipient
  - Layout:** General Rules for position of address block
  - Structure:** Recipient consists of name and address
- Recipient
  - Content:** Knowledge about named entities and context  
„Dear Mr Trasher“

## Guiding Extraction by Classification



Knowledge about document structure can target information extraction

### 1. Classification:

- ◆ Assigning documents to predefined document classes
- ◆ For the document classes the structural objects are defined

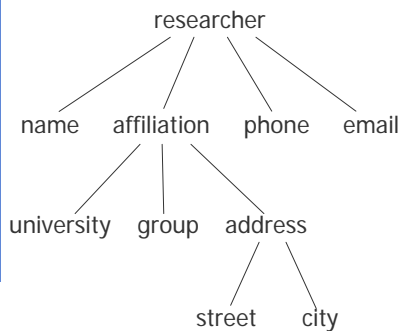
### 2. Information Extraction

- ◆ Identification of relevant information
- ◆ Targeted search in structural elements

## Information Extraction from Markup Documents: XML

Predefined markup guides information extraction and recognition:

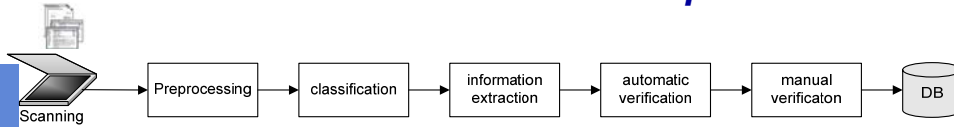
- ◆ Elements (tags, attributes)
- ◆ Structure



```

<researcher>
  <name> Knut Hinkelmann </name>
  <affiliation>
    <university> Fachhochschule
      Nordwestschweiz</university>
    <group> Wirtschaftsinformatik</group>
  </affiliation>
  <address>
    <street> Riggerbachstrasse 16 </street>
    <city> 4600 Olten </city>
  </address>
  <phone > ++41 62 286 00 80 </phone>
  <email> knut.hinkelmann@fhnw.ch </email>
</researcher>
  
```

## 7.3 Information Extraction from Paper Documents



### ■ Scanning

- ◆ Result: Image of the document (non-coded information)

### ■ Preprocessing

- ◆ Correction
- ◆ Optical Character Recognition OCR
- ◆ Intelligent Character Recognition ICR (advanced OCR e.g. hand writing)
- ◆ Result: Content as text (coded information)

### ■ Classification

- ◆ Result: Document class (e.g. invoice of Hamilton Inc., ...)

### ■ Information extraction

- ◆ Result: Relevant information in structured form (e.g. amount invoiced)

## Information Extraction from forms

**Antrag auf eine Lebensversicherung**

Alle Leistungen Lebensversicherungs-gesellschaft AG

RD-ED: Frankfurt

Polizzenummer: 422043

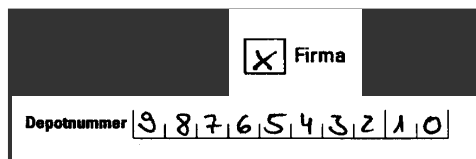
V.Nr.: 02.02.48:96

1. Antragsteller (Name, Wohnort): **MICHAEL MÜSTERHANN**

2. Zu versichernde Person 1: **BRUNO OBERURTEL**

3. Zu versichernde Person 2: **BANKRAUF RAN**

4. Technische Daten: **100.000.-**



- In forms the layout (position) determines the meaning of information
- The layout must be known to the recognition system
- The form must be separated from the entries (content)

## Types of documents

### Fixed form

space for entries fixed

### Dynamic form

forms with space for free entries (text, tables)

Pos.	Bezeichnung	Menge	Preis	Netto	Brutto
14.04.98	1	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
15.04.98	2	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
16.04.98	3	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
17.04.98	4	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
18.04.98	5	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
19.04.98	6	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
20.04.98	7	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
21.04.98	8	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
22.04.98	9	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
23.04.98	10	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
24.04.98	11	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
25.04.98	12	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
26.04.98	13	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
27.04.98	14	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
28.04.98	15	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
29.04.98	16	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
30.04.98	17	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
31.04.98	18	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
32.04.98	19	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
33.04.98	20	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
34.04.98	21	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
35.04.98	22	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
36.04.98	23	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
37.04.98	24	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
38.04.98	25	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
39.04.98	26	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
40.04.98	27	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
41.04.98	28	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
42.04.98	29	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
43.04.98	30	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
44.04.98	31	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
45.04.98	32	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
46.04.98	33	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
47.04.98	34	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
48.04.98	35	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
49.04.98	36	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
50.04.98	37	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
51.04.98	38	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
52.04.98	39	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
53.04.98	40	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
54.04.98	41	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
55.04.98	42	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
56.04.98	43	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
57.04.98	44	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
58.04.98	45	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
59.04.98	46	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
60.04.98	47	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
61.04.98	48	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
62.04.98	49	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
63.04.98	50	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
64.04.98	51	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
65.04.98	52	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
66.04.98	53	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
67.04.98	54	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
68.04.98	55	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
69.04.98	56	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
70.04.98	57	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
71.04.98	58	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
72.04.98	59	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
73.04.98	60	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
74.04.98	61	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
75.04.98	62	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
76.04.98	63	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
77.04.98	64	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
78.04.98	65	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
79.04.98	66	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
80.04.98	67	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
81.04.98	68	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
82.04.98	69	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
83.04.98	70	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
84.04.98	71	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
85.04.98	72	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
86.04.98	73	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
87.04.98	74	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
88.04.98	75	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
89.04.98	76	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
90.04.98	77	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
91.04.98	78	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
92.04.98	79	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
93.04.98	80	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
94.04.98	81	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
95.04.98	82	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
96.04.98	83	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
97.04.98	84	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
98.04.98	85	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00
99.04.98	86	1,00	10,00	1,00	11,00
100.04.98	87	2,00	20,00	2,00	22,00

### Free documents

no predefined layout

## Dokumentklassen

- Um Informationen extrahieren zu können, muss der Aufbau der Dokumente bekannt sein.
- Dokumentklassen sind Dokumente mit gleichartigem Aufbau
- Dokumentklassen steuern die Informationsextraktion
  - ◆ Zu jeder Dokumentklasse ist definiert, wo welche Information extrahiert wird
  - ◆ Beispiel: Rechnung:
 

> Adresse	> Kunden-Nr.
> Bank	> Bankleitzahl
> Kontonummer	> Betrag
- Dokumentklassen können sehr spezifisch sein
  - ◆ z.B. Rechnungsformular der Firma Meyer GmbH
  - ◆ in diesem Fall ist genau bekannt, wo die gesuchte Information zu finden ist
- Dokumentklassen können sehr allgemein sein
  - ◆ z.B. allgemeine Arztrechnung
  - ◆ in diesem Fall ist mehr Aufwand bei der Suche nach Information auf dem Dokument notwendig

## Phase 1: Preprocessing

Elimination of lines:  
lines negatively influence OCR results

Noise elimination

Upside-down-correction

Rotation correction

## Problems with OCR/ICR

- Errors in
- Ambiguities

- Wrong segmentation

11 Beratung, auch telefonisch  
1201 Subj. Refraktionsbest. sphär.  
-zylindrisch  
1202 Obj. Refraktionsbestimmung  
1216 Unters. Heterophorie/Strabismus  
1240 Spaltlampenmikroskopie

## Phase 2: Classification

Using layout and logic structure as additional features for classification

Layout: lines, tables, ...

table structure and content ...

Ziffer	Art (Art - Vertrag)	Einfach	Faktor	Betrag
1	Beratung / auch telefonisch	9.12	2.000	20.99
2	Zuschlag f. Lsg. außerh. d. Sprechst. zw. 20-22 Uhr, 6-8 Uhr	20.02	1.000	20.52
3	Beratung / auch telefonisch	9.12	2.000	20.99
200	Medikament, Infiltrationsbeh. i. Bereich mehrerer Körperreg.	14.02	2.500	34.99

predefined search patterns  
(regular expressions)

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,

hiermit kündige ich obige Versicherung fristgerecht  
Zusendung einer schriftlichen Kündigungsbestätigung

## Definition of Document Classes in Document Analysis Systems

insurance number

Document Definition Interface:

- Use the mouse to marks areas with relevant information
- Define search pattern, regular expression (e.g. for date) etc. for the expected information

table

## Phase 3: Information Extraction

Extract relevant Information from

- Form fields with fixed position

Firma

Depotnummer | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |

- Search patterns

Kempten, den 02.11.98  
Rechnungs-Nr.: 8952

- Tables

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
-------------------------------------

- Regular expression

hiermit kündige ich zum 31.12.2003  
mein Abonnement ...

## Phase 4: Automatic Verification

- Database matching: Compare extracted information with content of a database (Levenstein distance)

Herrn	Patie	VNR	PNR	TITEL	VORNAME	NAME	STRASSE	PLZ	WOHN
Hans Kallmeyer	Kallm	12345	1	<NULL>	Klaus-Peter	Schmidt	Rosenstr. 88	50733	Köln
Im Bachgarten 60		12346	1	<NULL>	Ayse	Deli	Schloß 9	35410	Hunger
50259 Pulheim	Datum	0305814	0002 1	<NULL>	Laurent	Bucher	Konstanty-Gutschow	30625	Hannov
	Re.-N	12347	2	<NULL>	Christian	Beck	Vogelsanger Weg 1	50858	Köln
		12348	1	<NULL>	Hans	Kallmeyer	Im Bachgarten 60	50259	Pulheim
		12348	2	<NULL>	Sabine	Kallmeyer	Im Bachgarten 60	50259	Pulheim

- Logical verification: Checking logical or mathematical conditions

Zwischensumme		571,35 DM	Field `Netto`
Mehrwertsteuer	15 %	85,70 DM	Field `Mwst`
<b>Rechnungsbetrag</b>		<b>657,05 DM</b>	<b>Field `Brutto`</b>

Nettosumme + Mehrwertsteuer = Bruttosumme

Expression: EQUAL(ROI('Brutto'), SUM(ROI('Netto'), ROI('Mwst')))

## Phase 5: Manual Verification

Document Analysis Tools provide an interface for manual verification

