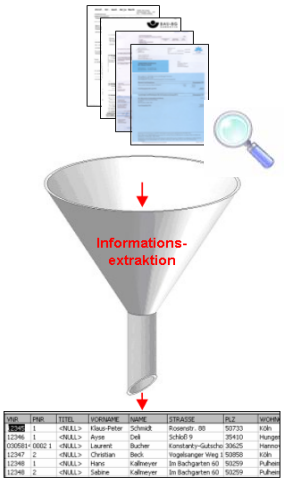
7 Information Extraction - Automated Indexing

Information Extraction



- 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 atributes
    - 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

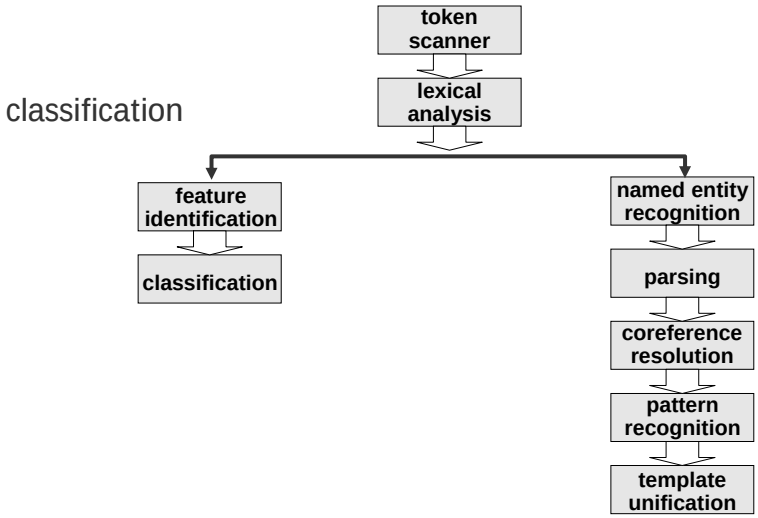
Information extraction depends on …

… 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

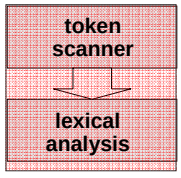
… structural degree of output data
- text summary
- fulltext index
- structured data: database, attributes, classification

7.1 Information Extraction from Text Documents

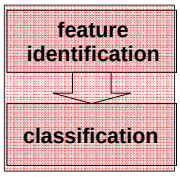


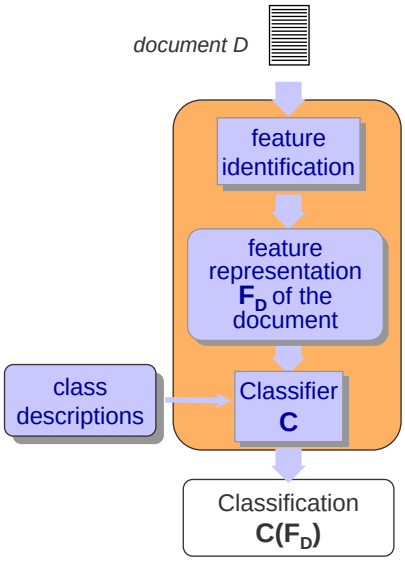
Lexical Analysis

- **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:

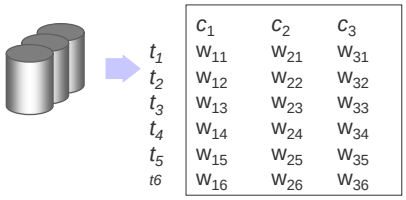
  IF a documents has the keywords process, accounting, and ERP
  THEN the document belongs to class „business“

  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 occuring in the documents (fulltext index)
- The classes are represented as vectors

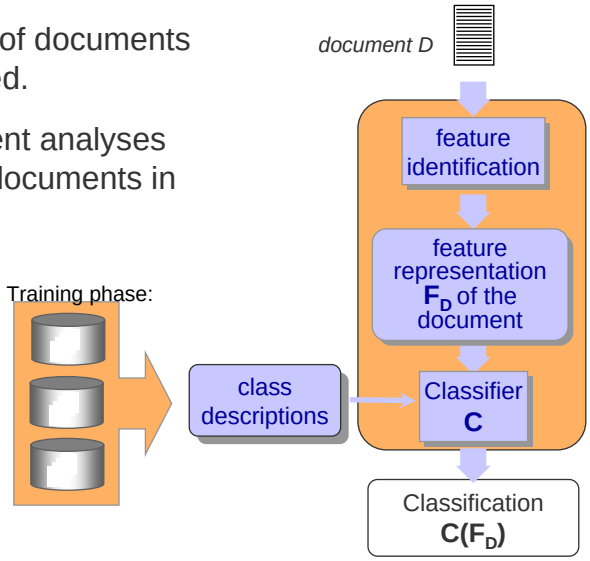


	c_1	c_2	c_3
t_1	w_{11}	w_{21}	w_{31}
t_2	w_{12}	w_{22}	w_{32}
t_3	w_{13}	w_{23}	w_{33}
t_4	w_{14}	w_{24}	w_{34}
t_5	w_{15}	w_{25}	w_{35}
$t6$	w_{16}	w_{26}	w_{36}

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

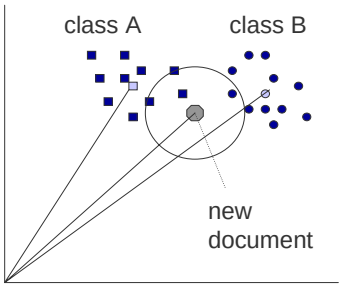
Automatic Learning of Classification Rules

- 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

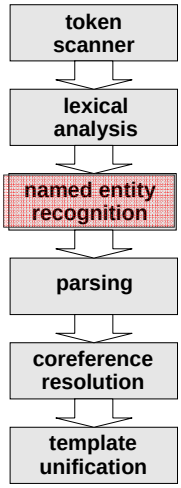
PersonOut	Peter Smith
PersonIn	Susan Winter
Position	director
Organization	Arconia Ltd
Date	31 March 2007

PersonOut	John Kelly
PersonIn	George Young
Position	sales manager
Organization	Arconia Ltd
Date	31 March 2007

Named Entity Recognition

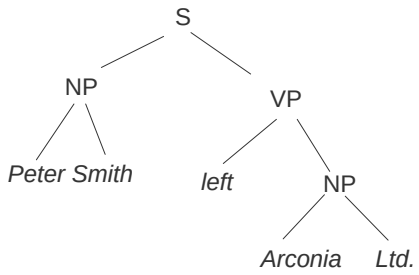
- Mark into the text each string that represents a person, organization, or location name, or a date or time, or a currency or percentage figure.
- Example:

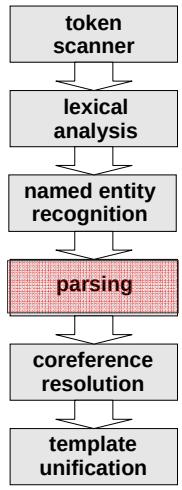
<name type=person>Peter Smith</name>, left <name type=organisation>Arconia Ltd. </name>. The former director retired on <date>31 March 2007</date>. His successor is <name type=person>Susan Winter</name>. At the same time <name type=person>George Young</name> became sales manager. He followed <name type=person>John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



Parsing

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

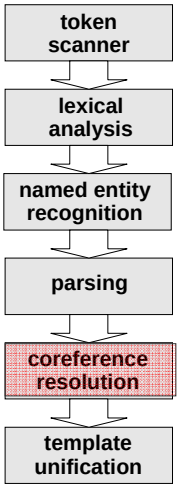




Coreference Resolution

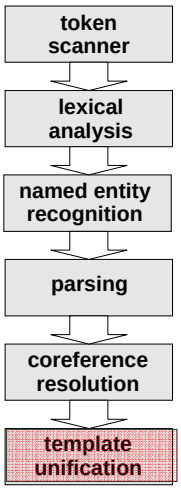
- Capture information on corefering expressions, i.e. all mentions of a given entity, including those marked in NE and TE (nouns, noun phrases, pronouns).
- Example:
  - „the former director“ refers to „Peter Smith“
  - „His“ refers to „Peter Smith“
  - „He“ refers to „Georgs Young“
  - „At the same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



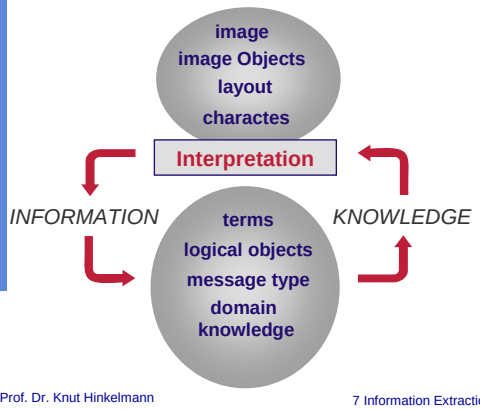
Template Unification

- 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”

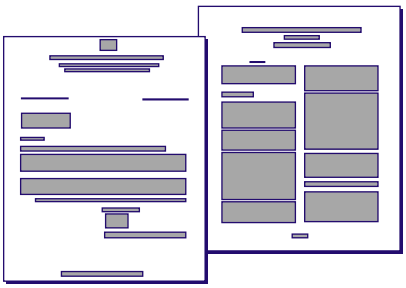


7.2 Information Extraction from (semi-)structured Document

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



Example:



Source: A. Dengel, DFKI

Information Extraction using Layout, Logical Structure and Content

Office Space Ltd.
City Center 2201
Connecticut

Office World Inc
Anvenue 101
New York

Connecticut, 18.2.2006

Dear Mr Trasher

According to your offer from 16.2.2006 we order:

100	rack HU150 white
50	office desk BT344 frey
50	office chair BS 382 black

We expect the delivery until 28.2.1993

Yours sincerely,

Example: Letter

- Address of Recipient

  Layout: General Rules for position of address block

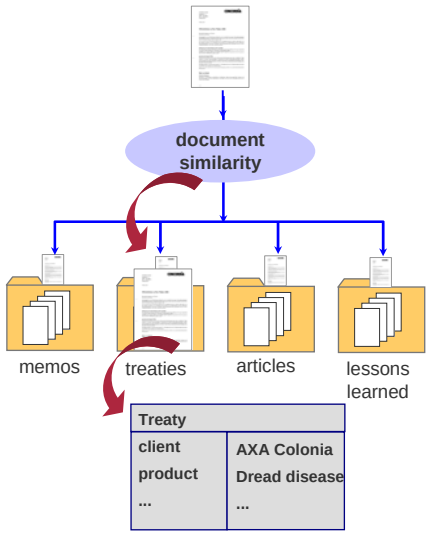
  Structure: Recipient consists of name and address

- Recipient

  Content: Knowledge aboutnamed entities and context

  „Dear Mr Trasher“

Guiding Extraction by Classification

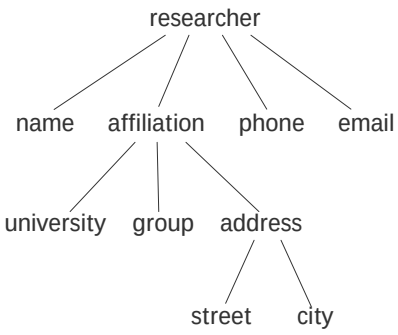


Knowledge about document structure can target information extraction

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 seach in structural elements

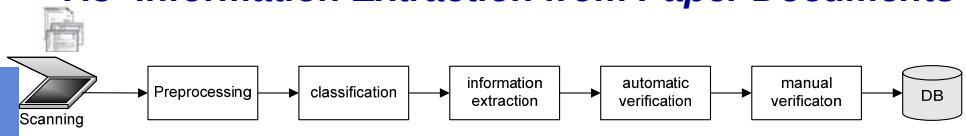
Information Extraction from Markup Documents: XML

Predefined markup guides information extraction and recognition:
- Elements (tags, attributes)
- Structure



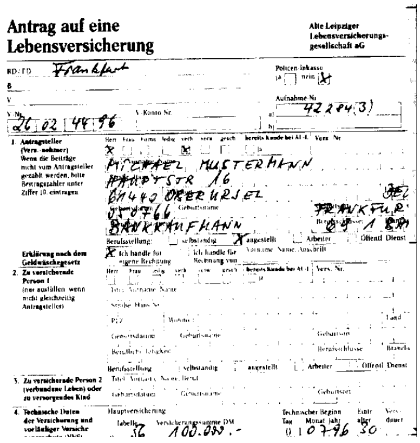

```
<researcher>
<name> Knut Hinkelmann </name>
<affiliation>
    <university> Fachhochschule
        Nordwestschweiz</university>
    <group> Wirtschaftsinformatik</group>
    <address>
        <street> Riggenbachstrasse 16 </street>
        <city> 4600 Olten </city>
    </address>
</affiliation>
<phone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

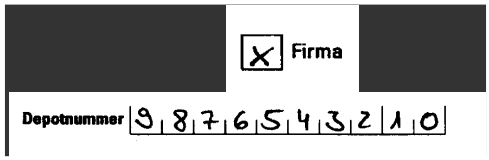
7.3 Information Extraction from Paper Documents



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

Information Extraction from forms



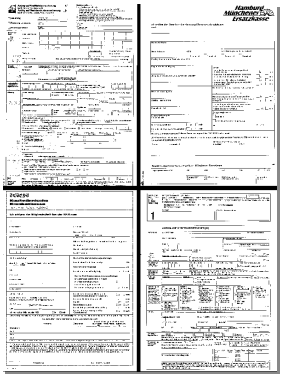


- In forms the layout (position) determines the meaning of information
- The layout must be known to the recognition system
- The form must be sparated from the entries (content)

Types of documens

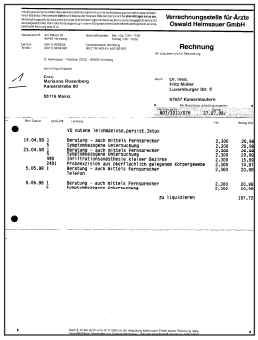
Fixed form

space for entries fixed



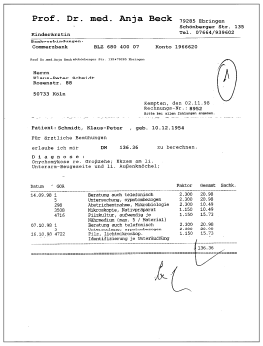
Dynamic form

forms with space for free entries (text, tables)



Free documents

no predefined layout



Dokumentklassen

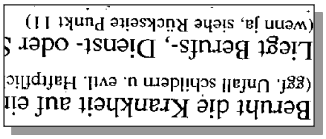
- Um Informationen extrahieren zu können, muss der Aufbau der Dokumente bekann sein.
- Dokumentklassen sind Dokumente mit gleichartigem Aufbau
- Dokumentklassen steuern die Informationsextraktion
  - Zu jeder Dokumentklasse ist definiert, wo welche Information extrahiert wird
  - Beispiel: Rechnung:
    > Adresse
    > Bank
    > Kontonummer
    > Kunden.-Nr.
    > Bankleitzahl
    > Betrag
- Dokumentklassen können sehr spezifisch sein
  - z.B. Rechnungsformular der Firma Meyer GmbH
  - in diesem Fall ist genau bekannt, wo die gesucht 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

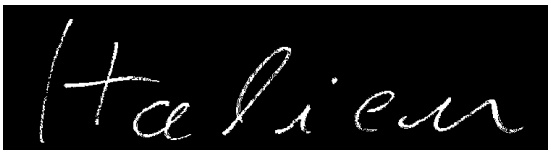
Uside-down-correction



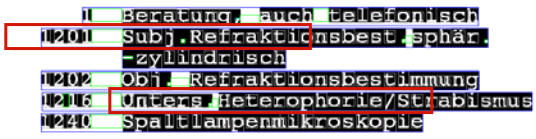
Rotation correction

Problems with OCR/ICR

- Errors in
- Ambiguities



- Wrong segmentation



Phase 2: Clasification

Using layout and logic structure as additional features for classification

Layout: lines, tables, ...

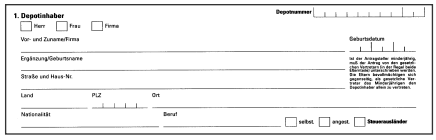
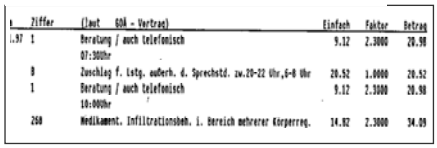
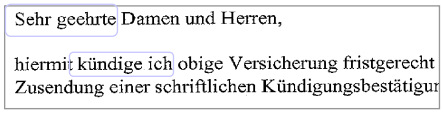


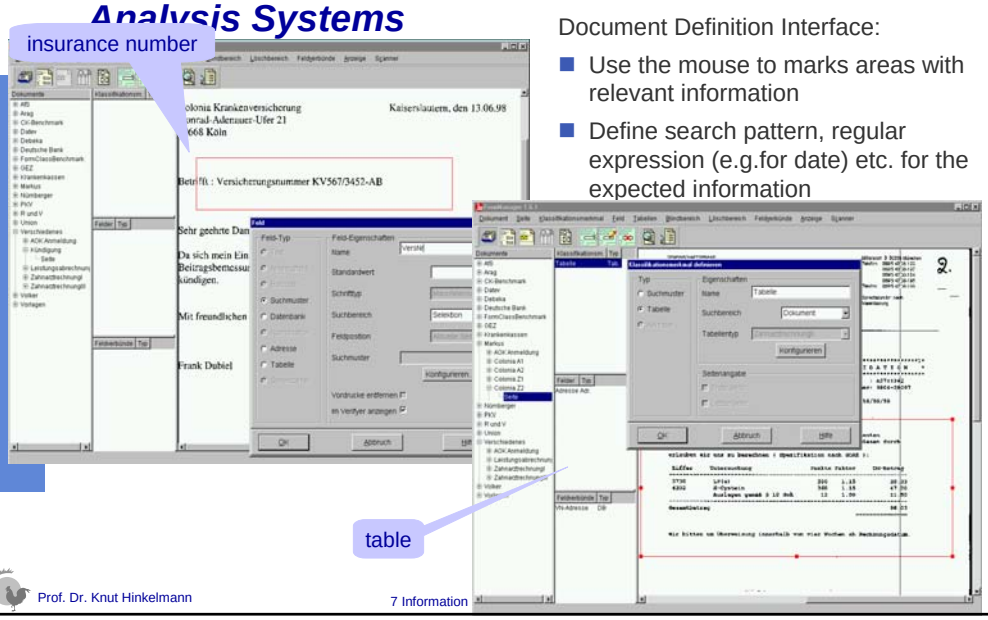
table structure and content ...



predefined search patterns
(regular expressions)



Definition of Document Classes in Document Analysis Systems



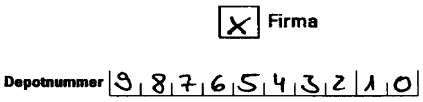
Document Definition Interface:

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

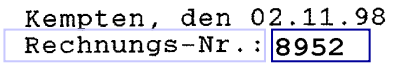
Phase 3: Information Extraction

Extract relevant Information from

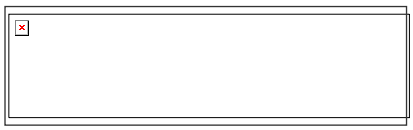
- Form fields with fixed position



- Search patterns



- Tables



- Regular expression

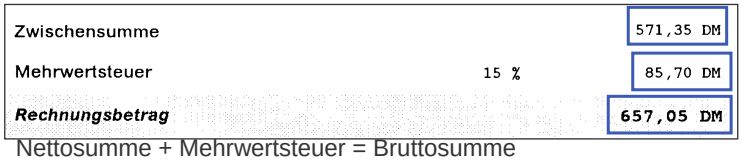
hiermit kündige ich zum 31.12.2003
mein Abonnement ...

Phase 4: Automatic Verification

- Database matching: Compare extracted ifnormation with content of a database (Levensthein distance)

VNR	PNR	TITEL	VORNAME	NAME	STRASSE	PLZ	WOHN
12345	1	<NULL>	Klaus-Peter	Schmidt	Rosenstr. 88	50733	Köln
12346	1	<NULL>	Ayse	Deli	Schloß 9	35410	Hunger
030581<	0002 1	<NULL>	Laurent	Bucher	Konstanty-Gutscho	30625	Hanno
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



Nettosumme + Mehrwertsteuer = Bruttosumme

Expression: EQUAL(ROI(`Brutto´), SUM(ROI(`Netto´), ROI(`Mwst´)))

Phase 5: Manual Verification

Document Analysis Tools provide an interface for manual verifcation