# NEVER-ENDING LANGUAGE LEARNING SYSTEM

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## Read the Web @ CMU

- A research project at the Carnegie Mellon University
  - <u>http://rtw.ml.cmu.edu/rtw/</u>
- Research Goals:
  - Develop a never-ending machine learning system for extracting structured information from unstructured Web pages
  - The development of the world largest structured KB that
    - reflects the factual content of the Web,
    - continually grows in terms of both predicates and instances,
    - could be useful to many AI efforts

## Read the Web @ CMU (2)

The underlying assumptions

- the vast redundancy of information on the Web many facts are stated multiple times in different ways
- different learning methods can be used to extract complementary information, and to validate the extracted information items
- periodic human feedback can prevent the 'semantic drift'



#### An example of 'semantic drift'

Source: ACM Webinar "Never-Ending Learning to Read the Web" by Tom Mitchell, April 2013

## Read the Web @ CMU (3)

- Input for learning:
  - Ontology defining hundreds of categories of things and semantic relations between those things
    - Categories: person, athlete, sportsTeam, fruit, emotion,...
    - Relations: playsOnTeam(athlete,sportsTeam),...
  - Seed: 10-15 examples for each category and relation
  - Access to a huge collection of Web pages
    - >500M Web pages from the <u>ClueWeb09 dataset</u>
    - Search engine APIs

#### Never Ending Language Learner (NELL)

NELL is an implementation of the Read the Web approach

It performs 2 tasks each day, 7 days per week:

- Reading task: extract new instances of categories and relations from texts on the Web, and thus extend the KB
- Learning task: learn to 'read' better each day, as evidenced by the ability to extract more information more accurately
  - the learning components continuously retrain themselves using the growing KB as a set of training examples

## One can follow NELL while it 'reads', and help it *learn* to 'read' better

#### Recently-Learned Facts witter

Refresh

instance	iteration	date learned	confidence
<u>chris_briton</u> is a <u>Mexican person</u>	818	03-mar-2014	90.4 🗳 🖏
oscar_villarreal is an athlete	818	03-mar-2014	100.0 🗳 🖏
spinal_gray_matter is a kind of brain tissue	821	11-mar-2014	90.9 🗳 🕄
home_goods is a <u>retail store</u>	818	03-mar-2014	90.7 🗳 🖏
<u>mt_kilimanjaro</u> is a <u>mountain range</u>	820	08-mar-2014	91.7 🍃 🖏
los_angeles is the home city of the sports team southwestern_university	823	19-mar-2014	93.8 🍃 🖏
<u>vladimir_guerrero</u> is a sports coach <u>also known as ervin_santana</u>	820	08-mar-2014	96.3 🗳 🖏
commerzbank is a bank that bought dresdner bank	823	19-mar-2014	100.0 🖾 🖏
new york mets is a sports team that won the pennant	821	11-mar-2014	98.4 🗳 🖏
oswald and john f kennedy are siblings	821	11-mar-2014	93.8 🗳 🖏

Source: web site of the Read the Web project: http://rtw.ml.cmu.edu/rtw/

# NELL on Twitter: @cmunell





Source: ACM Webinar "Never-Ending Learning to Read the Web" by Tom Mitchell, April 2013

# **NELL (4)**

- Combined use of different learning components:
  - A free-text extractor which (interchangeably) learns and makes use of contextual patterns to extract instances of categories and relations
    - patterns like "mayor of X" and "X plays for Y "
  - A component that extracts novel instances from semi-structured Web data (e.g., tables, lists)
  - A set of binary (logistic regression) classifiers one per category which classify NPs based on various morphological features
  - A component that learns probabilistic rules for inferring new kinds of relations from already learned relations

# **NELL (5)**

- Presently, NELL is not a targeted reader
  - it picks facts from here and there, without domain/topic specific focus
- An announcement for this year: "knowledge on demand"
  - one would give NELL a query, and NELL would do targeted reading to be able to answer the given query
  - this would enable both semantic labeling of Web content, and construction of domain-specific structured KBs