

Analyzing Errors in OpenIE Systems

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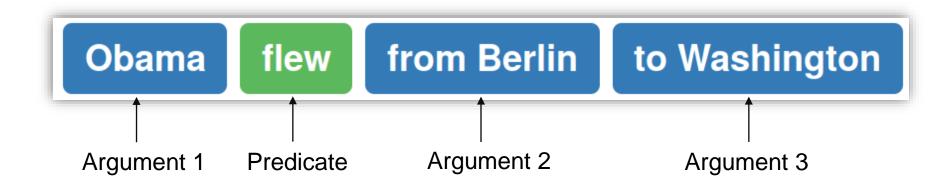
"Open Information Extraction (OpenIE) is an extraction paradigm that facilitates **domain-independent** discovery of relations extracted from text and readily scales to the **diversity** and **size** of the Web corpus."

(Banko et. al., 2007)





n-ary tupel consisting of *n Arguments* and one *Predicate*.





Methods do not agree on Common Benchmark



System	# Sentences	Domain	Metric	Type of Judge
TextRunner [2]	~ 400	Web	% Correct	Human (Authors)
ReVerb [5]	500	Web	Precision / Recall – AUC	Human (?)
KrakeN [3]	500	Web	% Correct	Human (?)
Ollie [1]	300	News, Wiki, Biology	Precision / Yield – AUC	Human (?)
ClausIE [4]	800	Web, Wiki, News	Precision / Yield	Human (?)
Stanford OpenIE [6]	2,01M Documents	News, Web, Forum	TAC KBP Slot Filling 2013 - Precision	Machine
NestlE [8]	400	Wiki, News	Informativeness	Human (2 CS-Students)





Four well known OpenIE systems evaluated on four datasets

Evaluated OpenIE Systems

- N-ary
 - OpenIE 4.2 [7]
 - ClausIE [4]
 - PredPat [12]
- Binary
 - Stanford OpenIE [6]
 - ClausIE (binary mode)

Datasets

Name	Type	Domain	Sent.	# Tuple
NYT-222	n-ary	News	222	222
WEB-500	binary	Web/News	500	461
PENN-100	binary	Mixed	100	51
OIE2016	n-ary	Wiki	3200	10359



Systems are quantitative and qualitative evaluated in two experiments

Quantitative Benchmark

- 2590 sentences
- Precision
- Recall
- F2 Score

Qualitative Benchmark

- 68 sentences
- 749 manually evaluated extractions
- Qualitative error classes





What is correct?

Strict Containment Match

- Gold Predicate is fully contained.
- Number of Arguments is equal.
- All arguments are fully contained.

Relaxed Containment Match

- Gold Predicate is fully contained.
- All arguments are fully contained.



Strict Containment vs. Relaxed Containment

Strict Containment

Relaxed Containment



Gold Annotation

The airfield hosted an internationally recognised Air Show for several years.

Predicted Annotation

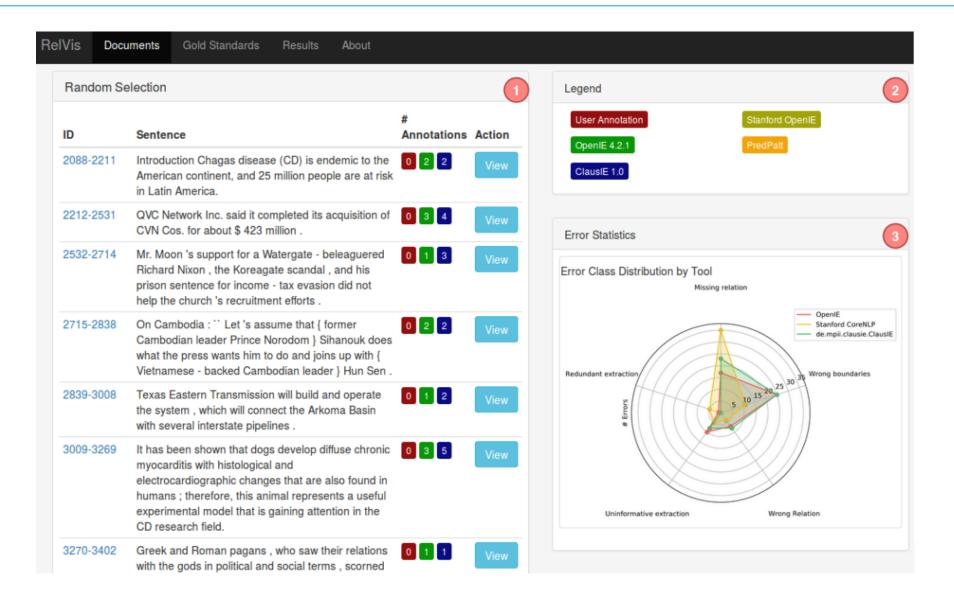
The airfield hosted an internationally recognised Air Show

for several years



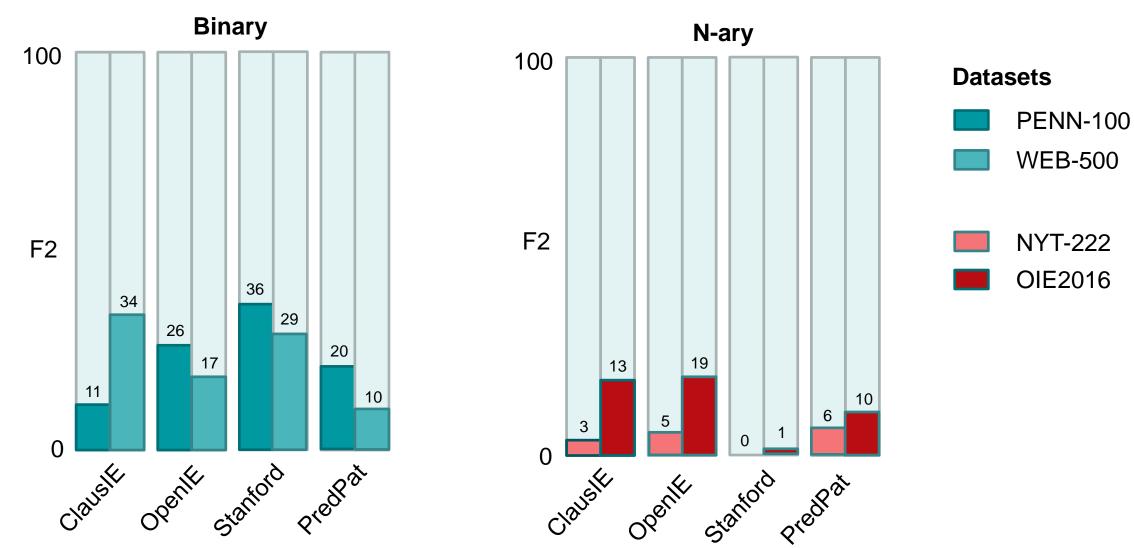
RelVis – Benchmarking Tool for OpenIE Systems







OpenIE systems seem to be biased towards binary tuples and not robust against noise



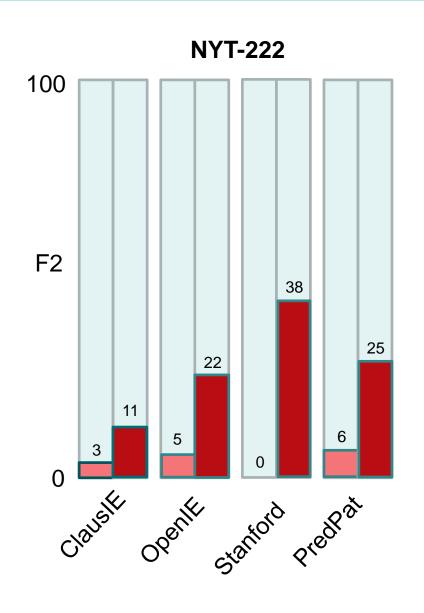


Evaluating boundaries is important

- Stanford outperforms all systems if relaxed match is applied
 - Over-specific arguments
 - Additional effort for downstream applications

Matching Strategy

- Strict Containment
- Relaxed Containment





Impact of Error Classes from Literature



Error Class	True Positives	False Positives	False Negatives
Wrong Boundaries [2]	Less	More	More
Redundant Extraction [4]	No Impact	More	No Impact
Missing Relation [5]	Less	No Impact	More
Uninformative Extraction [5]	No Impact	More	No Impact
Wrong Relation [6]	No Impact	More	No Impact
Out of Scope	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact

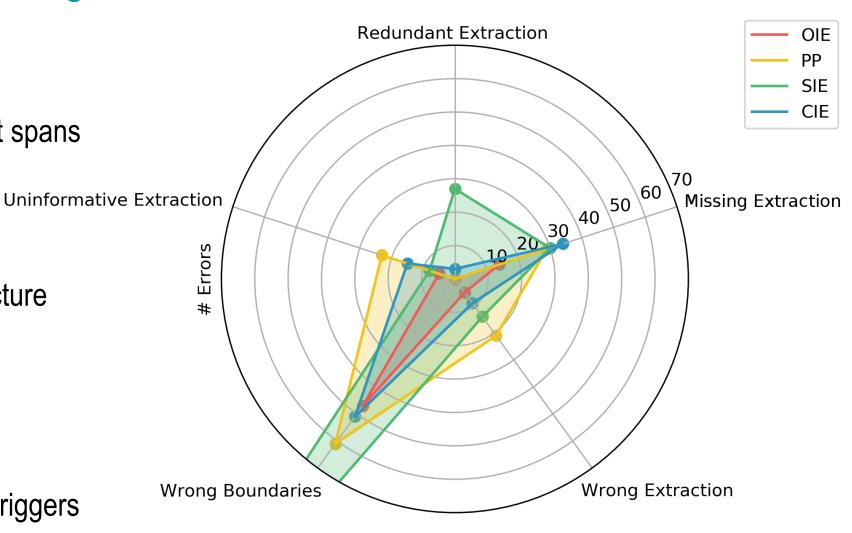


Error Occurrences of All Evaluated Systems



Wrong Boundaries and Missing Extractions are the main causes for errors

- Wrong Boundaries
 - Annotation style
 - Overestimating argument spans
- Missing extraction
 - Noise
 - Wrong intermediate structure
- Wrong and uninformative
 - Missed negations
 - Co-reference
 - Processing of adjectival triggers





We need adaptable and generalizing OpenIE Systems with a well defined Annotation policy

Task in general

We need a stringent formalized annotation policy

Datasets

- We observe many Out of Scope "errors"
 - Datasets do not cover the capabilities of current OpenIE systems.
- Large datasets with consistent annotation policy
- Datasets for idiosyncratic domains

Next generation OIE systems

- Apply normal forms form data base theory
- Be (fast) adaptable to downstream tasks
- Effective resolution of co-references
- (Do not rely on intermediate structure)
- Generalize better to unseen text
 - Robust against noisy data
 - Perform well on idiosyncratic texts





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