

# Never Ending Learning

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New paradigm for Machine Learning:

## Never-ending learning agents

- Persistent software individual
- Learns many functions / knowledge types
- Learns easier things first, then more difficult
- The more it learns, the more it can learn next
- Learns from experience, and from advice

# NELL: Never-Ending Language Learner

Inputs:

- initial ontology
- dozen examples of each ontology predicate
- the web
- occasional interaction with human trainers

The task:

- run 24x7, forever
- each day:
  1. extract more facts from the web to populate the ontology
  2. learn to read (perform #1) better than yesterday

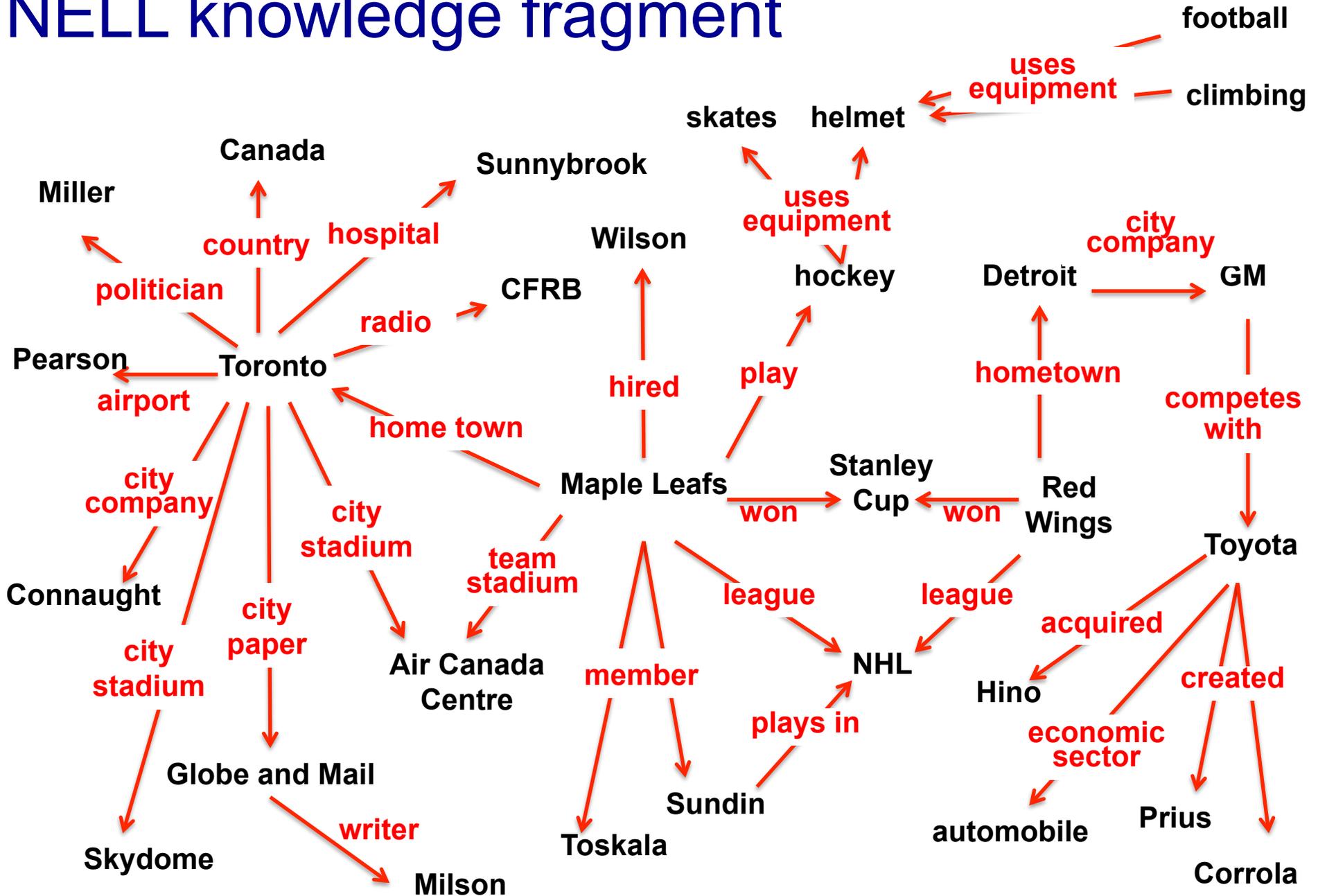
# NELL today

Running 24x7, since January, 12, 2010

Result:

- KB with > 50 million candidate beliefs, growing daily
- learning to read better each day
- learning to reason, as well as read
- automatically extending its ontology

# NELL knowledge fragment



# NELL Today

- <http://rtw.ml.cmu.edu> ← follow NELL here [NELL on demand](#)
- eg. “[diabetes](#)”, “[Avandia](#)”, “[tea](#)”, “[IBM](#)”, “[love](#)” “[baseball](#)”  
“[BacteriaCausesCondition](#)” “[kitchenItem](#)” “[ClothingGoesWithClothing](#)” ...

## Recently-Learned Facts

Instance	Iteration	date learned	conf
<a href="#">sacramento convention center</a> is a <a href="#">stadium or event venue</a>	737	04-jun-2013	
<a href="#">john kenneth macalister</a> is a <a href="#">criminal</a>	737	04-jun-2013	
<a href="#">birth control drugs</a> is a <a href="#">personal care product</a>	737	04-jun-2013	
<a href="#">almond chocolate</a> is a kind of <a href="#">candy</a>	742	18-jun-2013	
<a href="#">garlic shoots</a> is an <a href="#">agricultural product</a>	739	09-jun-2013	
<a href="#">hagar</a> has husband <a href="#">abraham</a>	742	18-jun-2013	
<a href="#">dave murray</a> is a musician who <a href="#">plays</a> the <a href="#">guitar</a>	739	09-jun-2013	
<a href="#">hart</a> is a city <a href="#">located in</a> the state or province <a href="#">georgia</a>	742	18-jun-2013	
<a href="#">wood prarie farm</a> is a farm <a href="#">in the state or province</a> <a href="#">maine</a>	742	18-jun-2013	
<a href="#">pepper</a> is an <a href="#">agricultural product</a> that is usually cooked with <a href="#">canola oil</a>	737	04-jun-2013	

How does NELL work?

# Semi-Supervised Bootstrap Learning

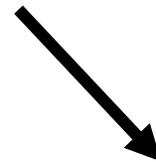
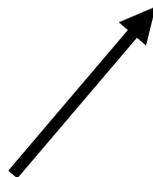
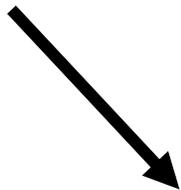
Find cities:

it's underconstrained!!

Paris  
Pittsburgh  
Seattle  
Montpelier

San Francisco  
Berlin  
denial

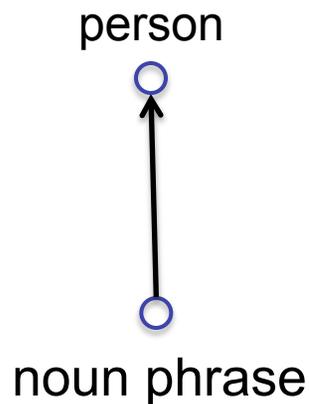
anxiety  
selfishness  
London



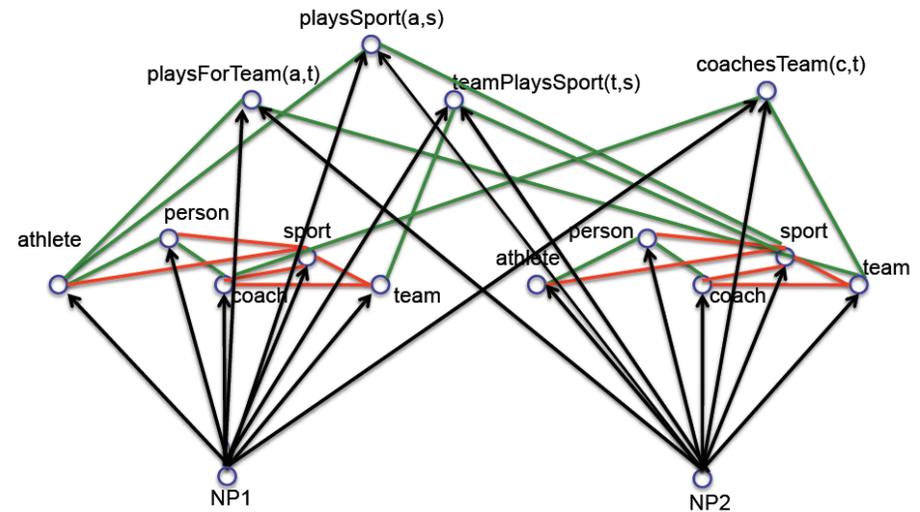
mayor of arg1  
live in arg1

arg1 is home of  
traits such as arg1

# Key Idea 1: Coupled semi-supervised training of many functions



**hard**  
(underconstrained)  
semi-supervised  
learning problem

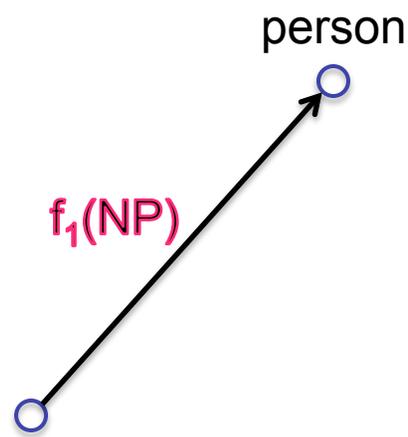


**much easier** (more constrained)  
semi-supervised learning problem

# Type 1 Coupling: Co-Training, Multi-View Learning

Supervised training of 1 function:

$$\text{Minimize: } \sum_{\langle np, person \rangle \in \text{labeled data}} |f_1(np) - person|$$



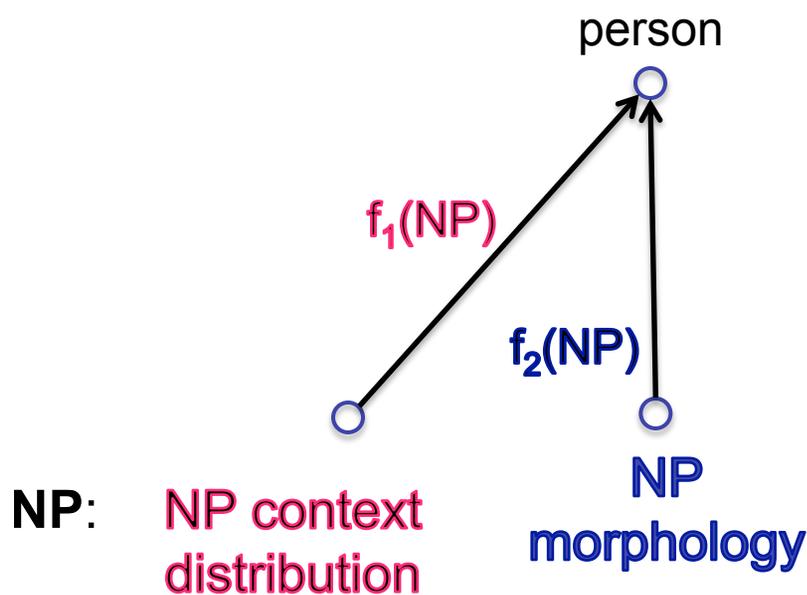
**NP:** NP context  
distribution

*\_\_ is a friend*  
*rang the \_\_*  
...  
*\_\_ walked in*

# Type 1 Coupling: Co-Training, Multi-View Learning

Coupled training of 2 functions:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Minimize: } & \sum_{\langle np, person \rangle \in \text{labeled data}} |f_1(np) - person| \\ & + \sum_{\langle np, person \rangle \in \text{labeled data}} |f_2(np) - person| \\ & + \sum_{np \in \text{unlabeled data}} |f_1(np) - f_2(np)| \end{aligned}$$



*\_\_ is a friend  
rang the \_\_*

...  
*\_\_ walked in*

*capitalized?  
ends with '...ski'?*

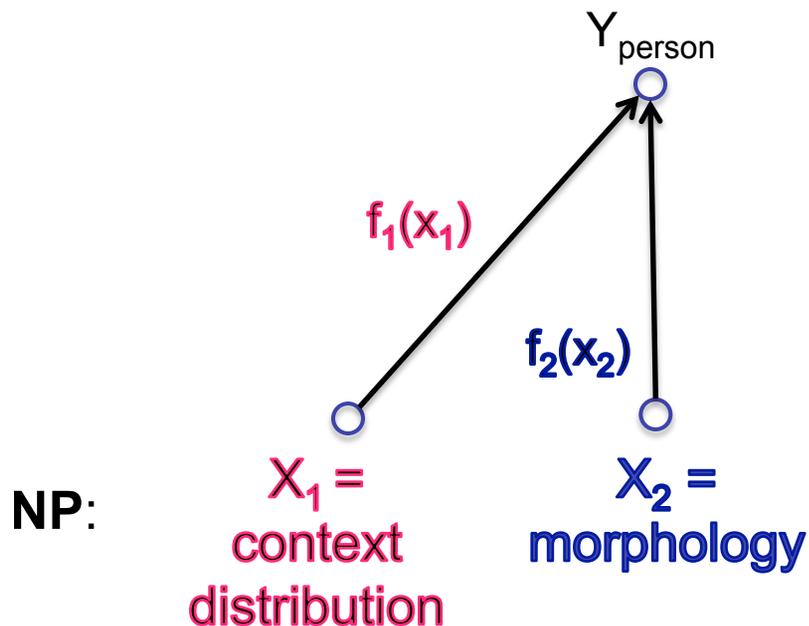
...  
*contains "univ."?*

# Type 1 Coupling: Co-Training, Multi-View Learning

## Theorem (Blum & Mitchell, 1998):

If  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  are PAC learnable from noisy labeled data, and  $X_1, X_2$  are conditionally independent given  $Y$ ,

Then  $f_1, f_2$  are PAC learnable from polynomial unlabeled data plus a weak initial predictor



*\_\_ is a friend  
rang the \_\_*

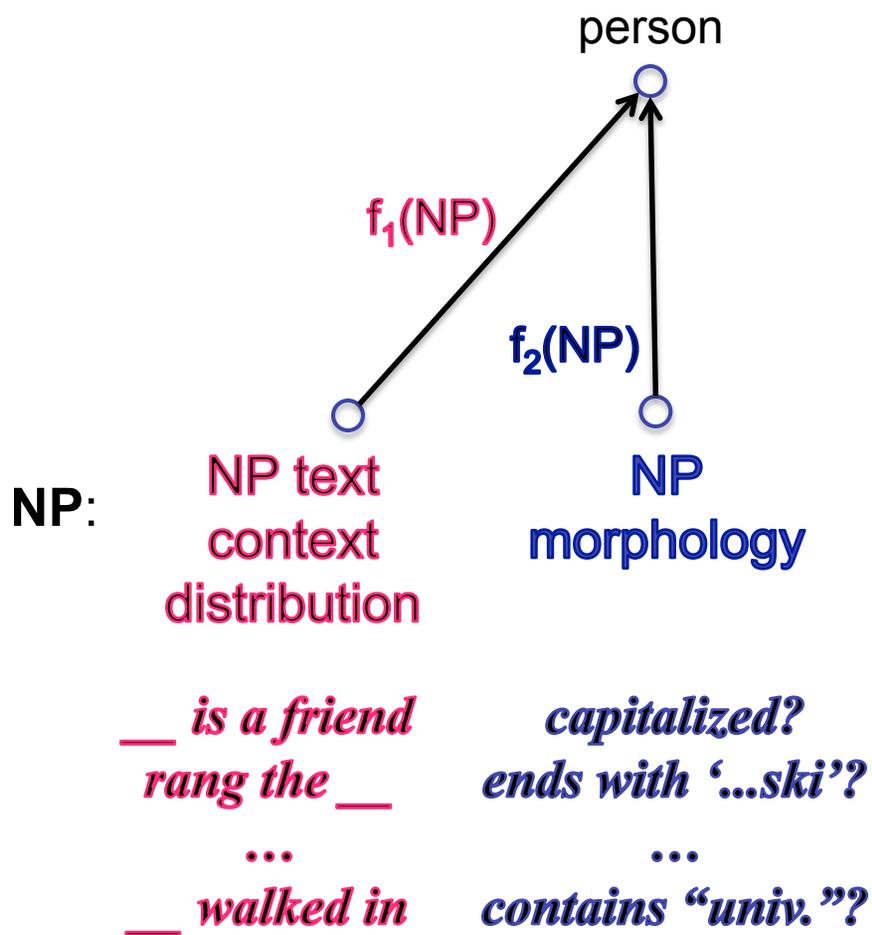
...  
*\_\_ walked in*

*capitalized?  
ends with '...ski'?*

...  
*contains "univ."?*

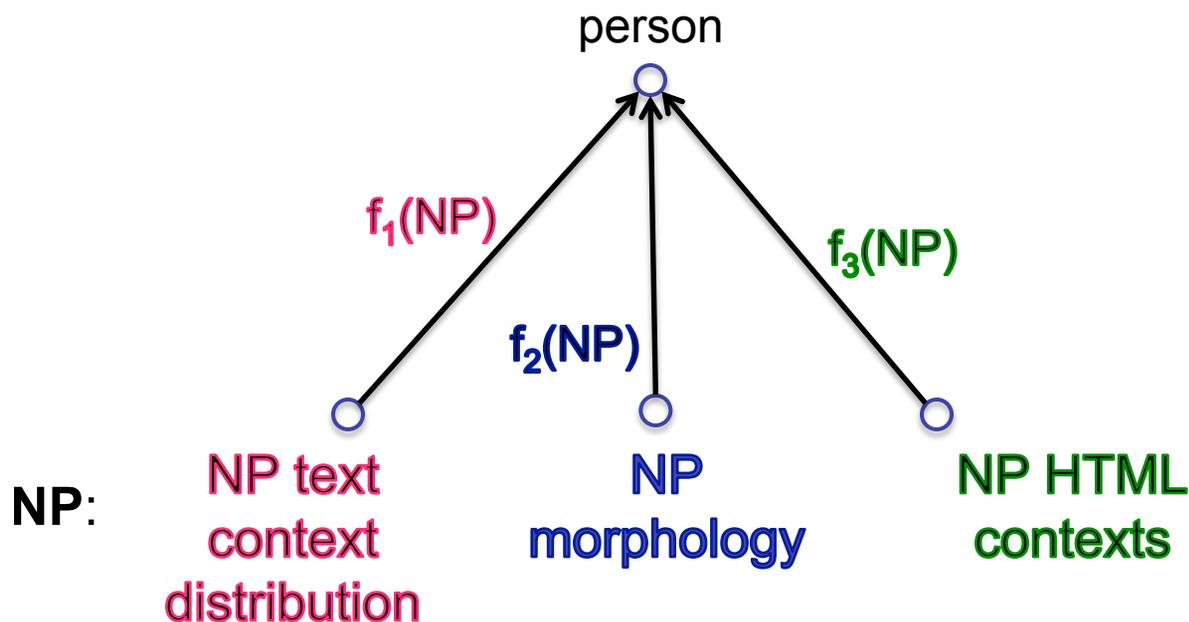
# Type 1 Coupling: Co-Training, Multi-View Learning

[Blum & Mitchell; 98]  
[Dasgupta et al; 01 ]  
[Ganchev et al., 08]  
[Sridharan & Kakade, 08]  
[Wang & Zhou, ICML10]



# Type 1 Coupling: Co-Training, Multi-View Learning

[Blum & Mitchell; 98]  
[Dasgupta et al; 01 ]  
[Ganchev et al., 08]  
[Sridharan & Kakade, 08]  
[Wang & Zhou, ICML10]



**NP:**  
*\_\_ is a friend  
rang the \_\_  
...  
\_\_ walked in*

*capitalized?  
ends with ‘...ski’?  
...  
contains “univ.”?*

*www.celebrities.com:*  
*<li> \_\_ </li>  
...  
...*

# Type 2 Coupling: Multi-task, Structured Outputs

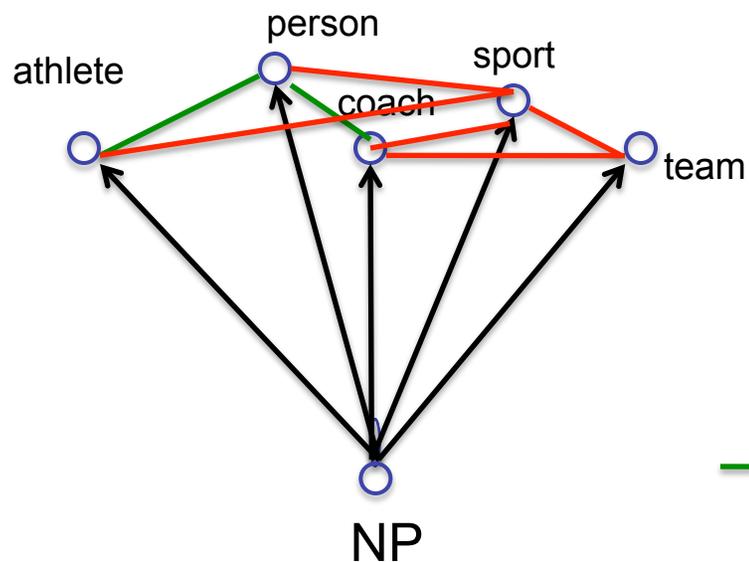
[Daume, 2008]

[Bakir et al., eds. 2007]

[Roth et al., 2008]

[Taskar et al., 2009]

[Carlson et al., 2009]

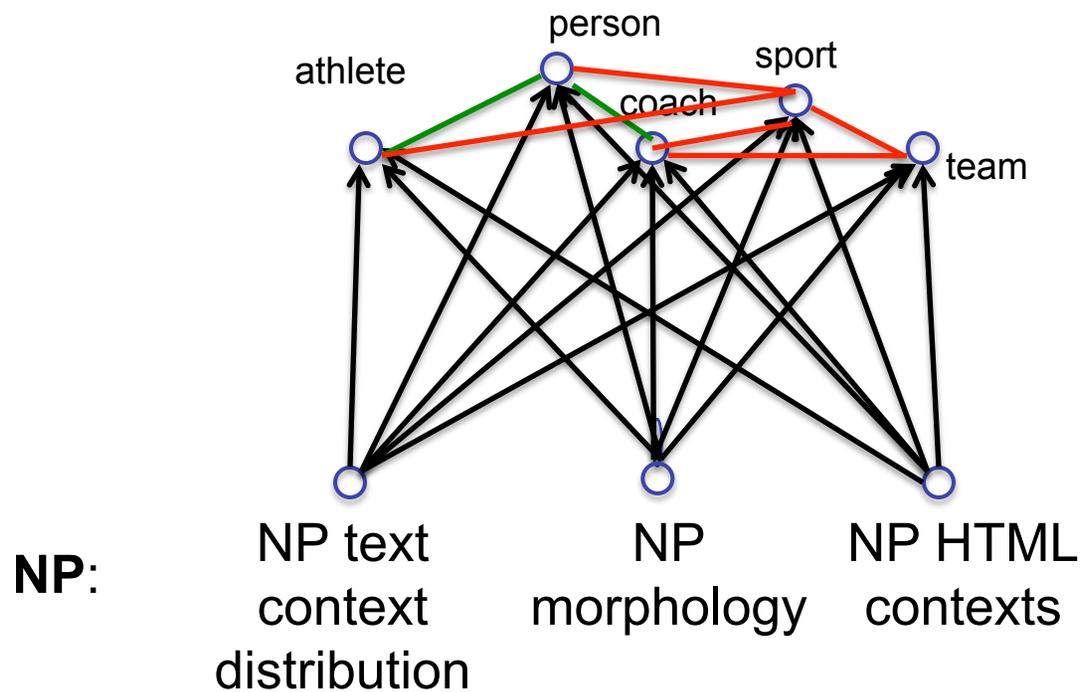


— athlete(NP) → person(NP)

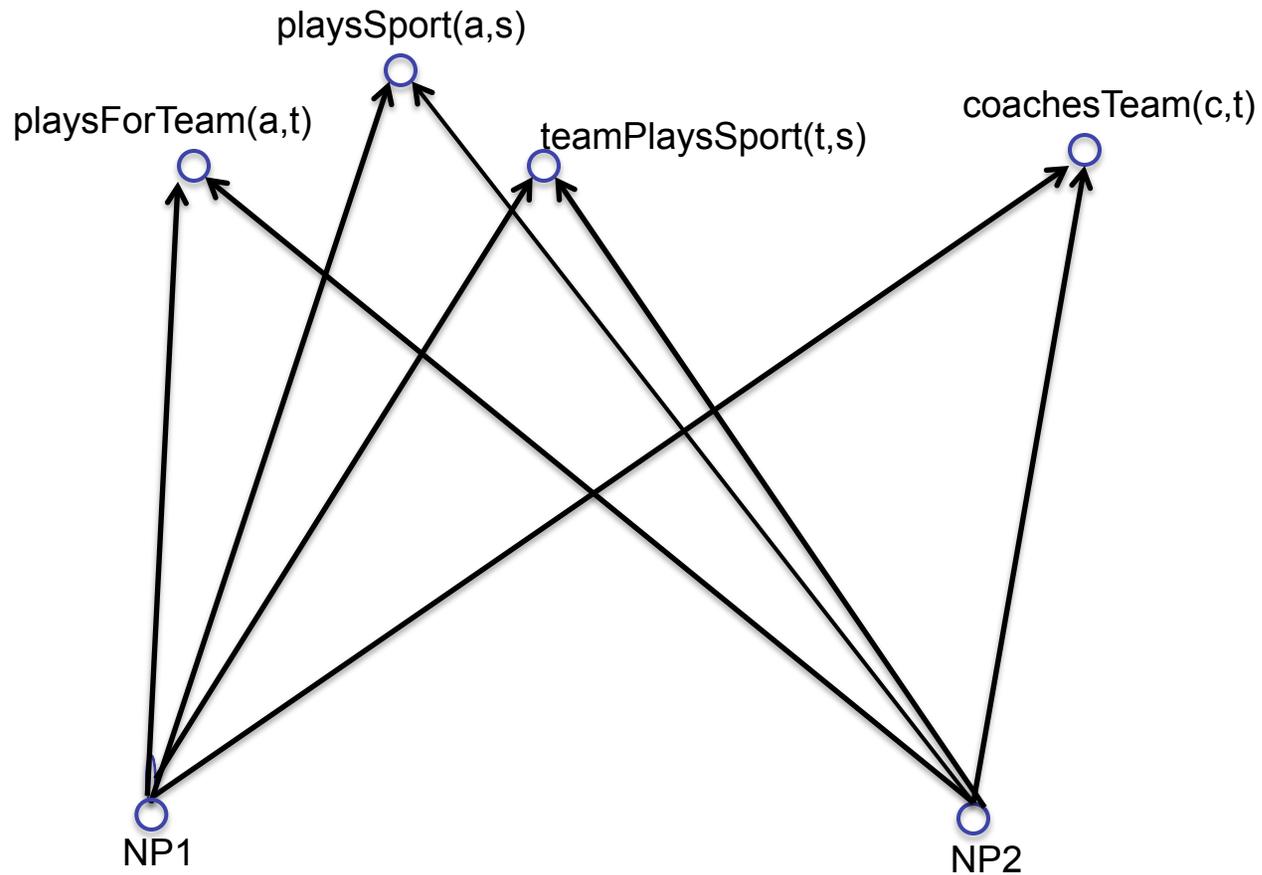
— athlete(NP) → NOT sport(NP)

NOT athlete(NP) ← sport(NP)

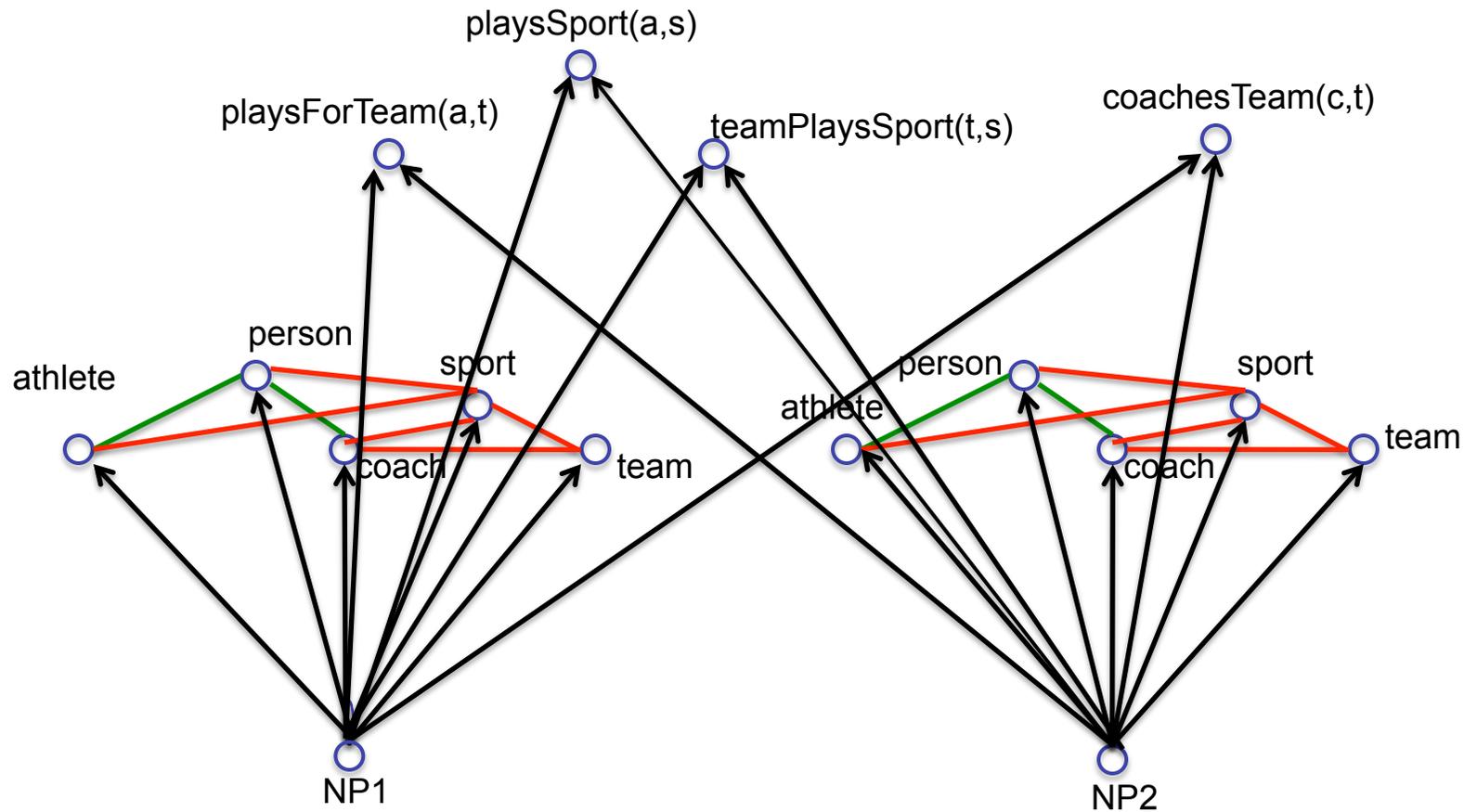
# Multi-view, Multi-Task Coupling



# Type 3 Coupling: Learning Relations

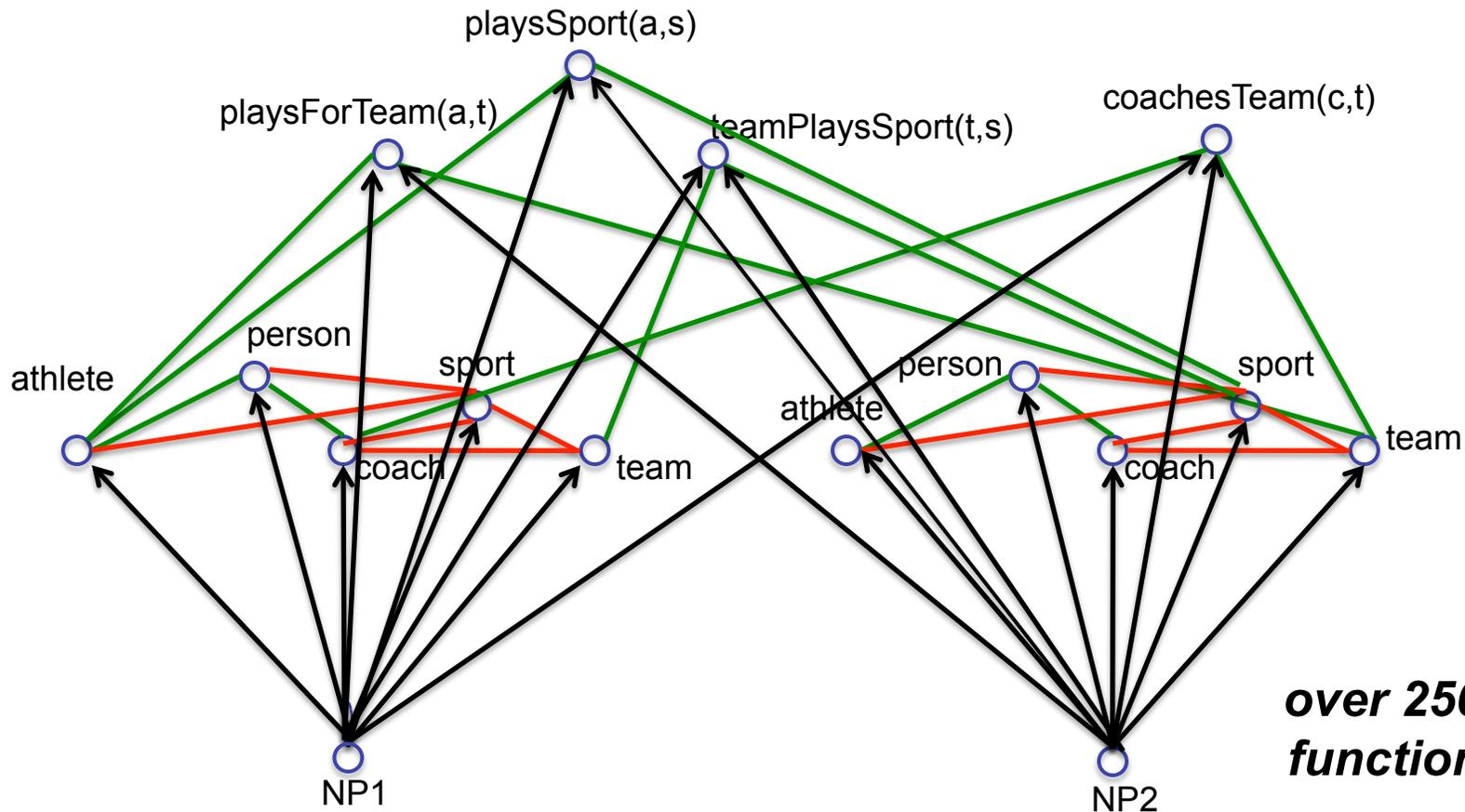


# Type 3 Coupling: Argument Types



# Type 3 Coupling: Argument Types

`playsSport(NP1, NP2) → athlete(NP1), sport(NP2)`



*over 2500 coupled functions in NELL*

# NELL: Learned reading strategies

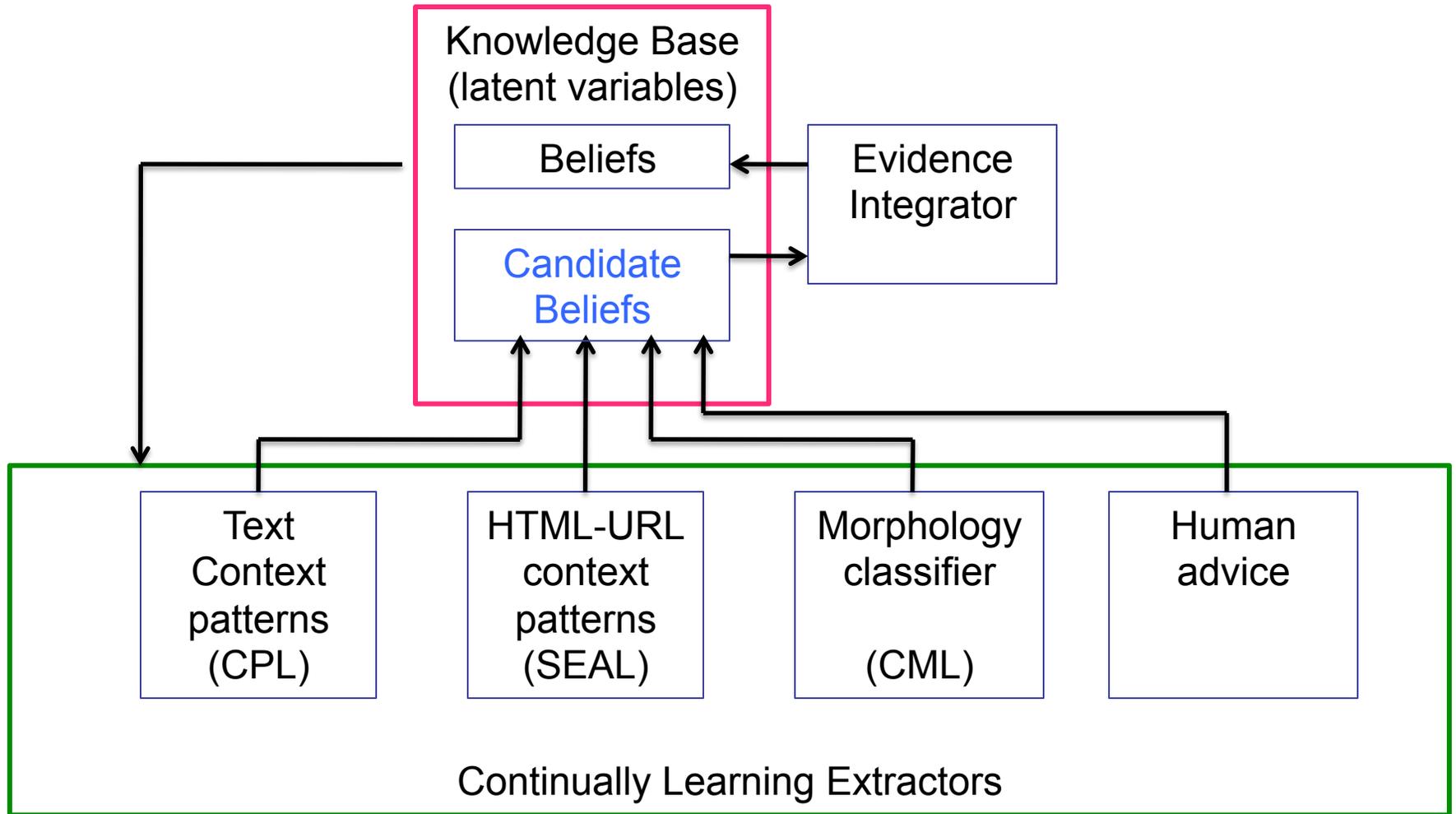
Plays\_Sport(arg1,arg2):

arg1\_was\_playing\_arg2 arg2\_megas  
 arg2\_player\_named\_arg1 arg2\_prod  
 arg1\_is\_the\_tiger\_woods\_of\_arg2 an  
 arg2\_greats\_as\_arg1 arg1\_plays\_arg  
 arg2\_legends\_arg1 arg1\_announced  
 arg2\_operations\_chief\_arg1 arg2\_pla  
 arg2\_and\_golfing\_personalities\_includ  
 arg2\_greats\_like\_arg1 arg2\_players  
 arg2\_great\_arg1 arg2\_champ\_arg1  
 arg2\_professionals\_such\_as\_arg1 arg  
 arg2\_icon\_arg1 arg2\_stars\_like\_arg1  
 arg1\_retires\_from\_arg2 arg2\_phenon  
 arg2\_architects\_robert\_trent\_jones\_ar  
 arg2\_pros\_arg1 arg2\_stars\_venus\_a  
 arg2\_superstar\_arg1 arg2\_legend\_a  
 arg2\_players\_is\_arg1 arg2\_pro\_arg1  
 arg2\_and arg1 arg2 idol arg1 arg1

Predicate	Feature	Weight
mountain	LAST=peak	1.791
mountain	LAST=mountain	1.093
mountain	FIRST=mountain	-0.875
musicArtist	LAST=band	1.853
musicArtist	POS=DT_NNS	1.412
musicArtist	POS=DT_JJ_NN	-0.807
newspaper	LAST=sun	1.330
newspaper	LAST=university	-0.318
newspaper	POS=NN_NNS	-0.798
university	LAST=college	2.076
university	PREFIX=uc	1.999
university	LAST=state	1.992
university	LAST=university	1.745
university	FIRST=college	-1.381
visualArtMovement	SUFFIX=ism	1.282

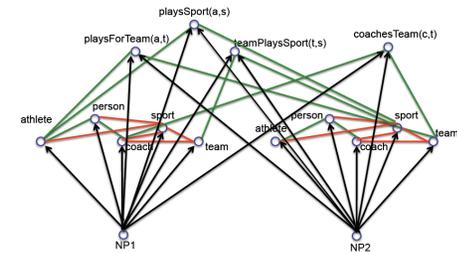
Predicate	Web URL	Extraction Template
academicField	<a href="http://scholendow.ais.msu.edu/student/ScholSearch.Asp">http://scholendow.ais.msu.edu/student/ScholSearch.Asp</a>	&nbsp;[X] -
athlete	<a href="http://www.quotes-search.com/d_occupation.aspx?o=+athlete">http://www.quotes-search.com/d_occupation.aspx?o=+athlete</a>	<a href='d_author.aspx?a=[X]' >-
bird	<a href="http://www.michaelforsberg.com/stock.html">http://www.michaelforsberg.com/stock.html</a>	<option>[X]</option>
bookAuthor	<a href="http://lifebehindthecurve.com/">http://lifebehindthecurve.com/</a>	</li> <li>[X] by [Y] &#8211;

# Initial NELL Architecture



If coupled learning is the key,  
how can we get new coupling constraints?

## Key Idea 2:



## Discover New Coupling Constraints

- first order, probabilistic horn clause constraints:

0.93 athletePlaysSport(?x,?y) ← athletePlaysForTeam(?x,?z)  
teamPlaysSport(?z,?y)

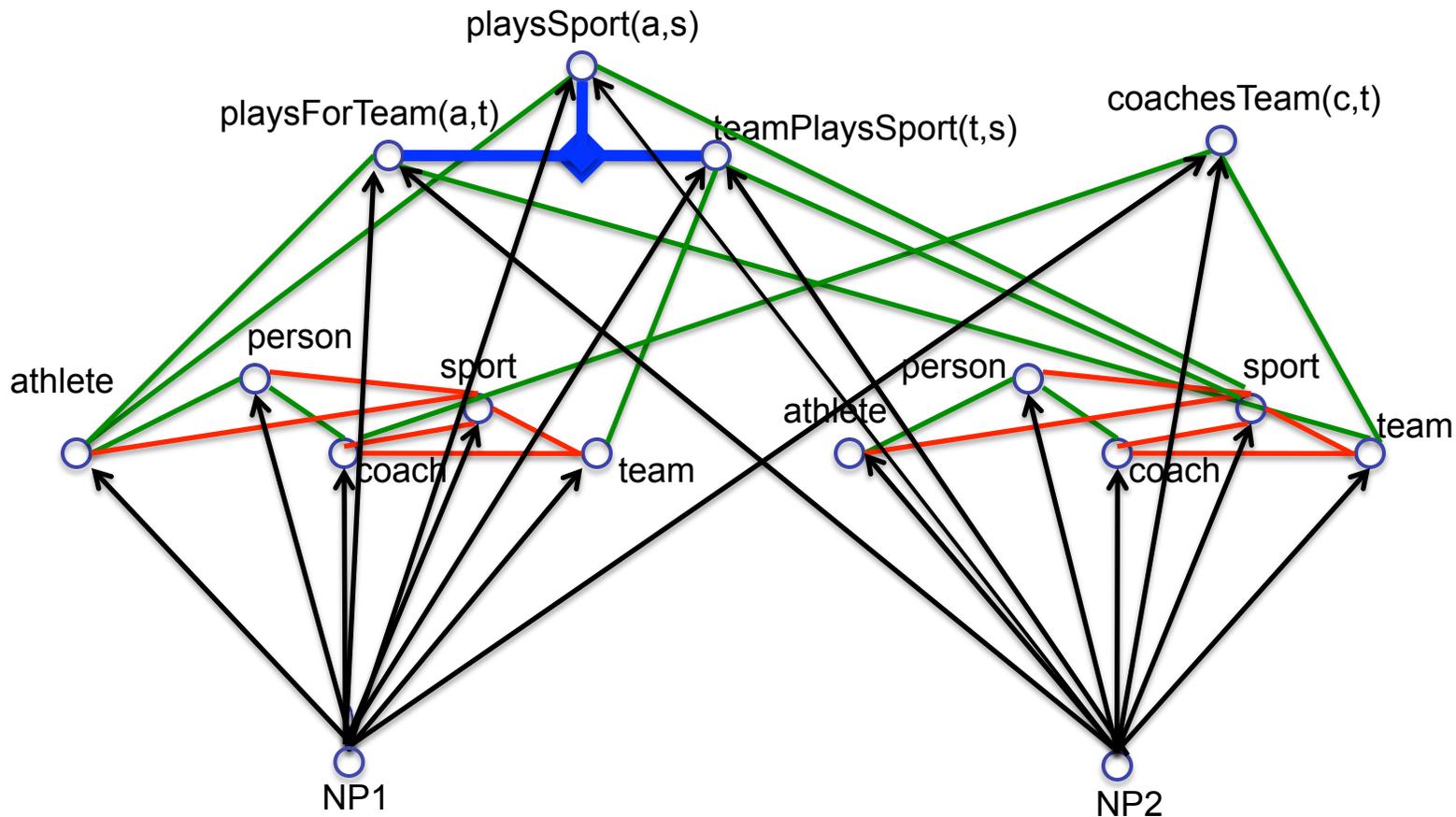
- connects previously uncoupled relation predicates
- infers new beliefs for KB
- modified version of FOIL [Quinlan]
- restricted rule language: form connected KB subgraphs

# Example Learned Horn Clauses

- 0.95 athletePlaysSport(?x,basketball)  $\leftarrow$  athleteInLeague(?x,NBA)
- 0.93 athletePlaysSport(?x,?y)  $\leftarrow$  athletePlaysForTeam(?x,?z)  
teamPlaysSport(?z,?y)
- 0.91 teamPlaysInLeague(?x,NHL)  $\leftarrow$  teamWonTrophy(?x,Stanley\_Cup)
- 0.90 athleteInLeague(?x,?y)  $\leftarrow$  athletePlaysForTeam(?x,?z),  
teamPlaysInLeague(?z,?y)
- 0.88 cityInState(?x,?y)  $\leftarrow$  cityCapitalOfState(?x,?y), cityInCountry(?y,USA)
- 0.62\* newspaperInCity(?x,New\_York)  $\leftarrow$  companyEconomicSector(?x,media)  
generalizations(?x,blog)

# Learned Probabilistic Horn Clause Rules

0.93  $\text{playsSport}(?x,?y) \leftarrow \text{playsForTeam}(?x,?z), \text{teamPlaysSport}(?z,?y)$



Key Idea 3:

Automatically extend ontology

# Ontology Extension (1)

[Mohamed et al., *EMNLP* 2011]

Goal:

- Add new relations to ontology

Approach:

- For each pair of categories C1, C2,
  - co-cluster pairs of known instances, and text contexts that connect them

# Example Discovered Relations

[Mohamed et al. *EMNLP* 2011]

Category Pair	Text contexts	Extracted Instances	Suggested Name
MusicInstrument Musician	ARG1 master ARG2 ARG1 virtuoso ARG2 ARG1 legend ARG2 ARG2 plays ARG1	sitar , George Harrison tenor sax, Stan Getz trombone, Tommy Dorsey vibes, Lionel Hampton	Master
Disease Disease	ARG1 is due to ARG2 ARG1 is caused by ARG2	pinched nerve, herniated disk tennis elbow, tendonitis blepharospasm, dystonia	IsDueTo
CellType Chemical	ARG1 that release ARG2 ARG2 releasing ARG1	epithelial cells, surfactant neurons, serotonin mast cells, histomine	ThatRelease
Mammals Plant	ARG1 eat ARG2 ARG2 eating ARG1	koala bears, eucalyptus sheep, grasses goats, saplings	Eat
River City	ARG1 in heart of ARG2 ARG1 which flows through ARG2	Seine, Paris Nile, Cairo Tiber river, Rome	InHeartOf

# NELL: sample of self-added relations

- athleteWonAward
- animalEatsFood
- languageTaughtInCity
- clothingMadeFromPlant
- beverageServedWithFood
- fishServedWithFood
- athleteBeatAthlete
- athleteInjuredBodyPart
- arthropodFeedsOnInsect
- animalEatsVegetable
- plantRepresentsEmotion
- foodDecreasesRiskOfDisease
- clothingGoesWithClothing
- bacteriaCausesPhysCondition
- buildingMadeOfMaterial
- emotionAssociatedWithDisease
- foodCanCauseDisease
- agriculturalProductAttractsInsect
- arteryArisesFromArtery
- countryHasSportsFans
- bakedGoodServedWithBeverage
- beverageContainsProtein
- animalCanDevelopDisease
- beverageMadeFromBeverage

# Ontology Extension (2)

[Burr Settles]

Goal:

- Add new subcategories

Approach:

- For each category  $C$ ,
  - train NELL to **read** the relation  
 $\text{SubsetOf}_C: C \rightarrow C$

\*no new software here

# NELL: example self-discovered subcategories

Animal:

- **Pets**
  - Hamsters, Ferrets, Birds, Dog, Cats, Rabbits, Snakes, Parrots, Kittens, ...
- **Predator**
  - Bears, Foxes, Wolves, Coyotes, Snakes, Racoons, Eagles, Lions, Leopards, Hawks, Humans, ...

Learned reading patterns for Subset(arg1,arg2)

"arg1 and other medium sized arg2"  
"arg1 and other jungle arg2" "arg1 and other magnificent arg2" "arg1 and other pesky arg2" "arg1 and other mammals and arg2" "arg1 and other Ice Age arg2" "arg1 or other biting arg2" "arg1 and other marsh arg2" "arg1 and other migrant arg2" "arg1 and other monogastric arg2" "arg1 and other mythical arg2" "arg1 and other nesting

# NELL: example self-discovered subcategories

## Animal:

- **Pets**
  - Hamsters, Ferrets, Birds, Dog, Cats, Rabbits, Snakes, Parrots, Kittens, ...
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## Learned reading patterns:

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## Chemical:

- **Fossil fuels**
  - Carbon, Natural gas, Coal, Diesel, Monoxide, Gases, ...
- **Gases**
  - Helium, Carbon dioxide, Methane, Oxygen, Propane, Ozone, Radon...

## Learned reading patterns:

"arg1 and other hydrocarbon arg2" "arg1 and other aqueous arg2" "arg1 and other hazardous air arg2" "arg1 and oxygen are arg2" "arg1 and such synthetic arg2" "arg1 as a lifting arg2" "arg1 as a tracer arg2" "arg1 as the carrier arg2" "arg1 as the inert arg2" "arg1 as the primary cleaning arg2" "arg1 and other noxious arg2" "arg1 and other trace arg2" "arg1 as the reagent arg2" "arg1 as the tracer

# Key Idea 4: Cumulative, Staged Learning

Learning X improves ability to learn Y

1. Classify noun phrases (NP's) by category
  2. Classify NP pairs by relation
  3. Discover rules to predict new relation instances
  4. Learn which NP's (co)refer to which latent concepts
  5. Discover new relations to extend ontology
  6. Learn to infer relation instances via targeted random walks
  7. Learn to assign temporal scope to beliefs
  8. Learn to microread single sentences
- 
9. Vision: co-train text and visual object recognition
  10. Goal-driven reading: predict, then read to corroborate/correct
  11. Make NELL a conversational agent on Twitter
  12. Add a robot body to NELL

thank you



and thanks to:

Darpa, Google, NSF, Intel, Yahoo!, Microsoft, Fullbright