1 Overview

Historically Natural Language Processing (NLP) focuses on unstructured data (speech and text) understanding while Data Mining (DM) mainly focuses on massive, structured or semi-structured datasets. The general research directions of these two fields also have followed different philosophies and principles. For example, NLP aims at deep understanding of individual words, phrases and sentences (“micro-level”), whereas DM aims to conduct a high-level understanding, discovery and synthesis of the most salient information from a large set of documents when working on text data (“macro-level”). But they share the same goal of distilling knowledge from data. In the past five years, these two areas have had intensive interactions and thus mutually enhanced each other through many successful text mining tasks. This positive progress mainly benefits from some innovative intermediate representations such as “heterogeneous information networks” [Han et al., 2010, Sun et al., 2012b].

However, successful collaborations between any two fields require substantial mutual understanding, patience and passion among researchers. Similar to the applications of machine learning techniques in NLP, there is usually a gap of at least several years between the creation of a new DM approach and its first successful application in NLP. More importantly, many DM approaches such as gSpan [Yan and Han, 2002] and RankClus [Sun et al., 2009a] have demonstrated their power on structured data. But they remain relatively unknown in the NLP community, even though there are many obvious potential applications. On the other hand, compared to DM, the NLP community has paid more attention to developing large-scale data annotations, resources, shared tasks which cover a wide range of multiple genres and multiple domains. NLP can also provide the basic building blocks for many DM tasks such as text cube construction [Tao et al., 2014]. Therefore in many scenarios, for the same approach the NLP experiment setting is often much closer to real-world applications than its DM counterpart.

We would like to share the experiences and lessons from our extensive inter-disciplinary collaborations in the past five years. The primary goal of this tutorial is to bridge the knowledge gap between these two fields and speed up the transition process. We will introduce two types of DM methods: (1). those state-of-the-art DM methods that have already been proven effective for NLP; and (2). some newly developed DM methods that we believe will fit into some specific NLP problems. In addition, we aim to suggest some new research directions in order to better marry these two areas and lead to more fruitful outcomes. The tutorial will thus be useful for researchers from both communities. We will try to provide a concise roadmap of recent perspectives and results, as well as point to the related DM software and resources, and NLP data sets that are available to both research communities.

2 Outline

We will focus on the following three perspectives.

2.1 Where do NLP and DM Meet

We will first pick up the tasks shown in Table 1 that have attracted interests from both NLP and DM, and give an overview of different solutions to these problems. We will compare their fundamental differences in terms of goals, theories, principles and methodologies.
Table 1. Examples for Tasks Solved by Different NLP and DM Methods

| Tasks                      | DM Methods                                                                 | NLP Methods                                      |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Phrase mining / Chunking   | Statistical pattern mining [El-Kishky et al., 2015; Danilevsky et al., 2014; Han et al., 2014] | Supervised chunking trained from Penn Treebank |
| Topic hierarchy / Taxonomy construction | Combine statistical pattern mining with information networks [Wang et al., 2014] | Lexical/Syntactic patterns (e.g., COLING2014 workshop on taxonomy construction) |
| Entity Linking             | Graph alignment [Li et al., 2013]                                           | TAC-KBP Entity Linking methods and Wikification  |
| Relation discovery         | Hierarchical clustering [Wang et al., 2012]                                 | ACE relation extraction, bootstrapping           |
| Sentiment Analysis         | Pseudo-friendship network analysis [Deng et al., 2014]                       | Supervised methods based on linguistic resources |

2.2 Successful DM Methods Applied for NLP

Then we will focus on introducing a series of effective DM methods which have already been adopted for NLP applications. The most fruitful research line exploited Heterogeneous Information Networks [Tao et al., 2014; Sun et al., 2009ab, 2011, 2012ab, 2013, 2015]. For example, the meta-path concept and methodology [Sun et al., 2011] has been successfully used to address morph entity discovery and resolution [Huang et al., 2013] and Wikification [Huang et al., 2014]; the Co-HITS algorithm [Deng et al., 2009] was applied to solve multiple NLP problems including tweet ranking [Huang et al., 2012] and slot filling validation [Yu et al., 2014]. We will synthesize the important aspects learned from these successes.

2.3 New DM Methods Promising for NLP

Then we will introduce a wide range of new DM methods which we believe are promising to NLP. We will align the problems and solutions by categorizing their special characteristics from both the linguistic perspective and the mining perspective. One thread we will focus on is graph mining. We will recommend some effective graph pattern mining methods [Yan and Han, 2002&2003; Yan et al., 2008; Chen et al., 2010] and their potential applications in cross-document entity clustering and slot filling. Some recent DM methods can also be used to capture implicit textual cues which might be difficult to generalize using traditional syntactic analysis. For example, [Kim et al., 2011] developed a syntactic tree mining approach to predict authors from papers, which can be extended to more general stylistic analysis. We will carefully survey the major challenges and solutions that address these adoptions.

2.4 New Research Directions to Integrate NLP and DM

We will conclude with a discussion of some key new research directions to better integrate DM and NLP. What is the best framework for integration and joint inference? Is there an ideal common representation, or a layer between these two fields? Is Information Networks still the best intermediate step to accomplish the Language-to-Networks-to-Knowledge paradigm?

2.5 Resources

We will present an overview of related systems, demos, resources and data sets.

3 Tutorial Instructors

Jiawei Han is Abel Bliss Professor in the Department of Computer Science at the University of Illinois. He has been researching into data mining, information network analysis, and database systems, with over 600 publications. He served as the founding Editor-in-Chief of ACM Transactions on Knowledge Discovery from Data (TKDD). He has received ACM SIGKDD Innovation Award (2004), IEEE Computer Society Technical Achievement Award (2005), IEEE Computer Society W. Wallace McDowell Award (2009), and Daniel C. Drucker Eminent Faculty Award at UIUC (2011). He is a Fellow of ACM and a Fellow of IEEE. He is currently the Director of Information Network Academic Research Center (INARC) supported by the Network Science-Collaborative Technology Alliance (NS-CTA) program of U.S. Army Research Lab and
also the Director of KnowEnG, an NIH Center of Excellence in big data computing as part of NIH Big Data to Knowledge (BD2K) initiative. His co-authored textbook "Data Mining: Concepts and Techniques" (Morgan Kaufmann) has been adopted worldwide. He has delivered tutorials in many reputed international conferences, including WWW’14, SIGMOD’14 and KDD’14.

Heng Ji is Edward H. Hamilton Development Chair Associate Professor in Computer Science Department of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. She received "AI’s 10 to Watch" Award in 2013, NSF CAREER award in 2009, Google Research Awards in 2009 and 2014 and IBM Watson Faculty Awards in 2012 and 2014. In the past five years she has done extensive collaborations with Prof. Jiawei Han and Prof. Yizhou Sun on applying data mining techniques to NLP problems and jointly published 15 papers, including a "Best of SDM2013" paper and a "Best of ICDM2013" paper. She has delivered tutorials at COLING2012, ACL2014 and NLPCC2014.

Yizhou Sun is an assistant professor in the College of Computer and Information Science of Northeastern University. She received her Ph.D. in Computer Science from the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign in 2012. Her principal research interest is in mining information and social networks, and more generally in data mining, database systems, statistics, machine learning, information retrieval, and network science, with a focus on modeling novel problems and proposing scalable algorithms for large scale, real-world applications. Yizhou has over 60 publications in books, journals, and major conferences. Tutorials based on her thesis work on mining heterogeneous information networks have been given in several premier conferences, including EDBT 2009, SIGMOD 2010, KDD 2010, ICDE 2012, VLDB 2012, and ASONAM 2012. She received 2012 ACM SIGKDD Best Student Paper Award, 2013 ACM SIGKDD Doctoral Dissertation Award, and 2013 Yahoo ACE (Academic Career Enhancement) Award.

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