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ERG3020 REPORT

ZHUOYU LI& BOKAI XU& XIYAN LUO

2021.5.5

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

This project is a demo of social network comment section with a special algorithm on the sorting and the presentation of comments. We aim at find and tell the truth so that we combine Natural Language Processing and Markov Networks to make a demo of social network comment section and we hope that a better social network comment section can be guaranteed.

* *School of Data Science, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen, China*

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Properties of Markov Network and the Origin of Our Idea

Markov Network is an undirected graphical model for representing dependencies between random variables.

A Markov network can be represented by an undirected graph $G = (V, E)$ where the nodes in V represent random variables and edges in E represent dependency relationships.

Let us consider X, a kind of assignment of values to the variables in a Markov Network. We call C the set of maximal cliques in the network and assign a factor ψ_c to each clique $c \in C$. The probability $P(X)$ is,

$$P(X = x) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_k \phi_k(x_{(k)}) \tag{1}$$

We know that Markov Network can be used to represent a system, where this system is in general form, because the random variables in V can be either numerical or categorical.

If we want to represent a world in the form of Markov Network, we can consider binary case, for example, if Tom lied, we can assign **True** to the random variable **lie(Tom)**. So each random variable in our desired network can only take one of the two binary values **{True, False}**.

The world above is an assignment of values of V.

We are continuously thinking about the way to infer the truth of the event. PageRank algorithm by Jimmy Page gave us the confidence to utilize graph theory to solve the truth of an event. We tried PageRank Algorithm to infer the truth of an event by assigning the relationship **{Entailment, Contradiction, Independence}** between any pairs of comments on the social network. Then we construct a directed graph of this set of comments. Each comment will post its importance to the comment that it entails, and we can construct a transition matrix, and then calculate A^{500} or above, until the matrix converges. Then we can find the stationary point. Then we can rank the comments according to their PageRank value. In this process, we observe the specific property of graph. However, this algorithm may not work very well in practice, because its time complexity is $O(n!)$. Now we focus on the combination of graph and First Order Logic.

We find that un-directional graph may perform better than directional graph. Because the computer cannot really understand what you mean at a extremely high precision, and the sentences generated by users may not entail each other by our definition. So, to use First Order Logic and build an un-directional graph may be better than PageRank algorithm when we analyse the comments by netizens.

1.2 Why We Use The First Order Logic

Atom clauses can be easily understood by programming languages, and it is similar to functions and thus can be easily processed by algorithms. In this project, we aim to convert every natural language sentence into atom clauses of First Order Logic. For example, **Tom accuses Bob of stealing** can be converted into First Order Logic expression . And this form can be utilized by Markov Network as we mentioned above, because can be assigned a value between **{True, False}**. The combination of First Order Logic and Markov Network can utilize the strength of two models.

However, we have to mention that the First Order Logic can be used with Markov Network in two ways: The first role is the representation of events. The second role is to help us determine the possible Markov Network. Why? Because the assignment of values of Markov Network is not known. We have to determine which possible way of assignment is more probable. Then we consider some constrains. These **contrains** are also written in First Order Logic form and can help to contruct Markov **Logic** Network.

1.3 The Nature of Markov Logic Networks

We can view Markov Logic Network (MLN) as the template of Markov Network. MLN is underdetermined and uncertain. We need to determine the variable value. However, because the value is difficult to determine, MLN uses constrains in First Order Logic (FOL) to select those most feasible world. Worlds with more conflicts with stronger constrains has a low probabilty of existence. So MLN meets our demand very well.

1.4 The Components of Markov Logic Networks

Before we get started, we shall first define the components of MLN. MLN consists of four parts represented in FOL:

1. **Knowledge Base** Some facts about this possible world, written in FOL. For example, "Tom accuses Bill of stealing the money" is represented as "accuseofstealingmoney$Tom, Bill$".
2. **Function Declaration** Some functions mentioned in the world, written in FOL. For example, "accuseofstealing$person, person$". This function has two inputs, the first argument is a person and the second argument is also a person.
3. **Named Entities** Some entities that belong to some specific categories. For example, "person = {Tom, Jerry, Bob, Nazarbayev}".
4. **Predicates** $Constrains$ Some general rules without pointing out any named entities, objects in the constrians are represented as

x,y,z, and some underdetermined objects. For example, stealthemoneyx^- .1667emaccuseofstealingx, y then liey means "if x stole the money and y did not accuse x of stealing money y lied."

2 KNOWLEDGES USED IN THE PROJECT

2.1 Natural Language Processing

Natural language processing (NLP) is a field concerned with the interactions between computers and human language, in particular how to program computers to process and analyze large amounts of natural language data. The result is a computer capable of "understanding" the contents of documents, including the contextual nuances of the language within them [1].

We have to deal with the natural language records so that we have to choose some NLP algorithms. The most important part is to do text segmentations, transfer the texts into first order logic and atomic sentences to match the requirements of the Markov Logic Network.

2.2 Markov Logic Networks

The markov networks model used in this project comes from the article written by Richardson and Domingos in 2006 [2]. The below statements in this subsection are from the article.

A Markov network (also known as Markov random field) is a model for the joint distribution of a set of variables $X = (X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n) \in \mathcal{X}$. The joint distribution represented by a Markov network is given by

$$P(X = x) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_k \phi_k(x_{(k)}) \tag{2}$$

where $x_{(k)}$ is the state of the kth clique (i.e., the state of the variables that appear in that clique). Z, known as the *partition function*, is given by $Z = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \prod_k \phi_k(x_{(k)})$.

Definition 1 (Markov logic network)**.** A Markov logic network L is a set of pairs (F_i, w_i), where F_i is a formula in first-order logic and w_i is a real number. Together with a finite set of constants $C = c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_{|C|}$, it defines a Markov network $M_{L,C}$ (Equations 1 and 2) as follows:

1. $M_{L,C}$ *contains one binary node for each possible grounding of each predicate appearing in* L. *The value of the node is* 1 *if the ground atom is true, and* 0 *otherwise.*

2. $M_{L,C}$ *contains one feature for each possible grounding ofeach formula* F_i *in* L. *The value ofthis feature is* 1 *if the ground formula is true, and* 0 *otherwise. The weight ofthe feature is the wi associated with* F_i *in* L.

All the formulas and the constants in the Markov Logic Networks have to meet the 3 assumptions below:

1. **Unique names.** *Different constants refer to different objects.*
2. **Domain closure.** *The only objects in the domain are those representable using the constant and function symbols in* (L, C)
3. **Known functions.** *For each function appearing in* L, *the value of the function applied to every possible tuple of arguments is known, and is an element of* C.

3 THE ARCHITECTURE OF JIANFENG DEMO

3.1 Users Can Post 3 Kinds of Comments

Difference from traditional social network, here users can choose 3 different columns to post their comments: *Facts*, *Predicates*, *Emotional*.

For *Facts* column, users can post the facts they have mastered. For example, if the user know that *Albert accuses Bob of stealing the final paper*, he or she could type *Albert accuses Bob of stealing the final paper*. To make sure that the facts are valid, citation and source verification features will be added in the future.

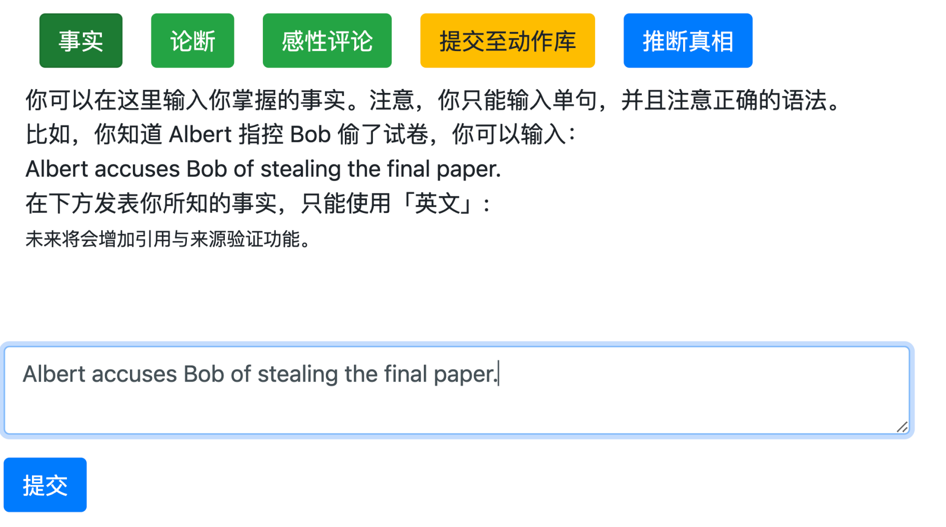

Figure 1: Prompting Users to Post facts

For *Predicates* column, users can post their own judgements and theories. These predicates are general and can reveal their thoughts. To make sure the meaning of the logic expression is correct, we only accept First Order Logic expressions. We expect well educated users to post on *Predicates* column. To make this process more smooth, we provide a toolbox for our users. For example, we provide widely used logic operators, function library, undetermined objects.

Figure 2: Prompting Users to Post Facts

3.2 For Less Educated Users

Jianfeng is desgined to the serve the public, and its users are mainly less educated users. Less educated users accounts for the majority of our users. So, we carefully designed the architecture of Jianfeng.

Less educated users can post the facts they know just by typing English sentences.

The facts in natural language will be processed by AllenNLP Open Information Extraction module [cite: https://demo.allennlp.org/open-information-extraction] first. The result given by AllenNLP is as follows: AllenNLP gives multiple results of one single sentence, and we want to find one that can best model that sentence. We choose the verb which can recognize most words as its arguments. We call that verb the best verb of that sentence.

Then we consider the best verb and its arguments. For example, we input the sentence *Albert accuses Bob of stealing the final paper.*, and the output has two possible results: *accuse* and *steal*. Then we choose *accuse* as our best verb because it can utilize 3 components as its arguments.

The next step is to utilize AllenNLP Named Entity Recognition module to check each argument to see if it is a named entity, for example, *Albert* and *Bob* will be recognized as *Person*; *of stealing the final pa-*

The facts in natural language will be processed by AllenNLP Open Information Extraction module [cite: https://demo.allennlp.org/open-information-extraction] first. The result given by AllenNLP is as follows: AllenNLP gives multiple results of one single sentence, and we

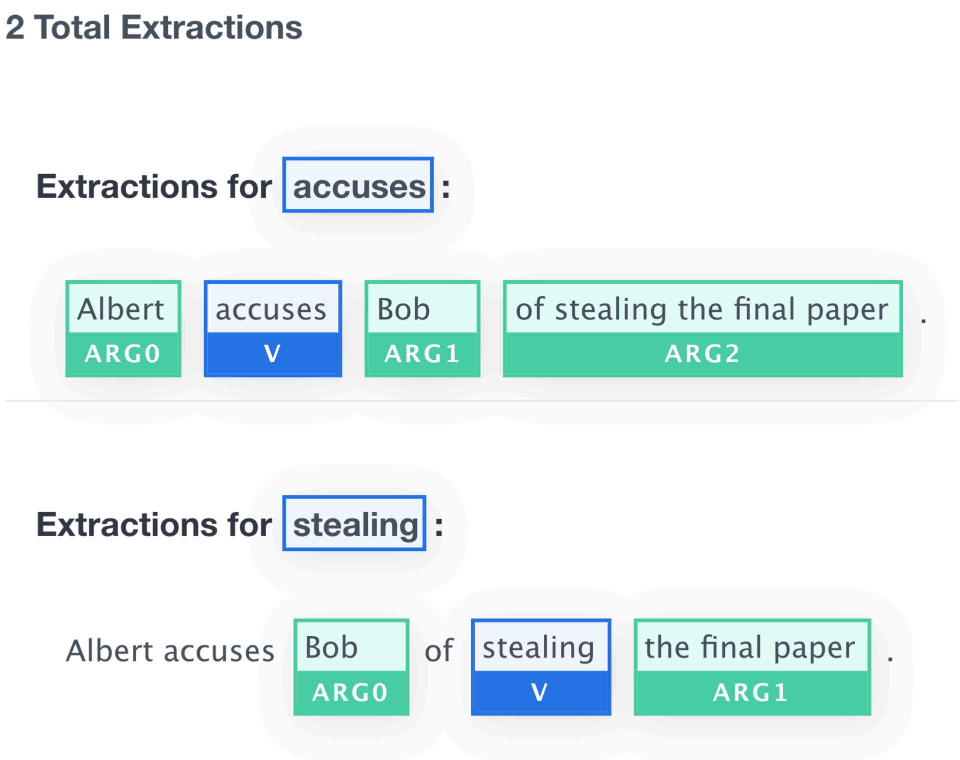

Figure 4: Primary Result Given by AllenNLP Open Information Extraction module

want to find one that can best model that sentence. We choose the verb which can recognize most words as its arguments. We call that verb the best verb of that sentence.

Then we consider the best verb and its arguments. For example, we input the sentence *Albert accuses Bob of stealing the final paper.*, and the output has two possible results: *accuse* and *steal*. Then we choose *accuse* as our best verb because it can utilize 3 components as its arguments.

The next step is to utilize AllenNLP Named Entity Recognition module to check each argument to see if it is a named entity, for example, *Albert* and *Bob* will be recognized as *Person*; *of stealing the final paper* will be not recognized. Then, we append *of stealing the final paper* to the verb and only keep *Albert* and *Bob* as arguments. Then we can construct the function `accuses_of_stealing_the_final_paper` with two input arguments *ARG0: Person* and *ARG1: Person*. Here we can express this fact as `accuse_of_stealing_the_final_paper(Albert, Bob)`.

After we extract the function mode, we will first append this function to the library, in Jianfeng Demo, we call it *The Actions Extracted*

From User Comments. But in consideration the experience of less educated users, we design an algorithm to convert functions into natural language expressions. For example, if the user submitted *Albert accuses Bob of stealing the money*, we will first extract the function mode and store it into *action library* and then compile it into natural language expression, then display it on the front end.

Less educated users can also post emotional comments. We give them a choice to post whatever they want. Users can choose *Emotional* module to post their comments.

We also design an algorithm to convert First Order Logic expression into natural language. Because some well educated users can post First Order Logic expressions and complex expressions, it is usually hard to read for less educated users. It is necessary to convert every piece of logic expression into natural language.

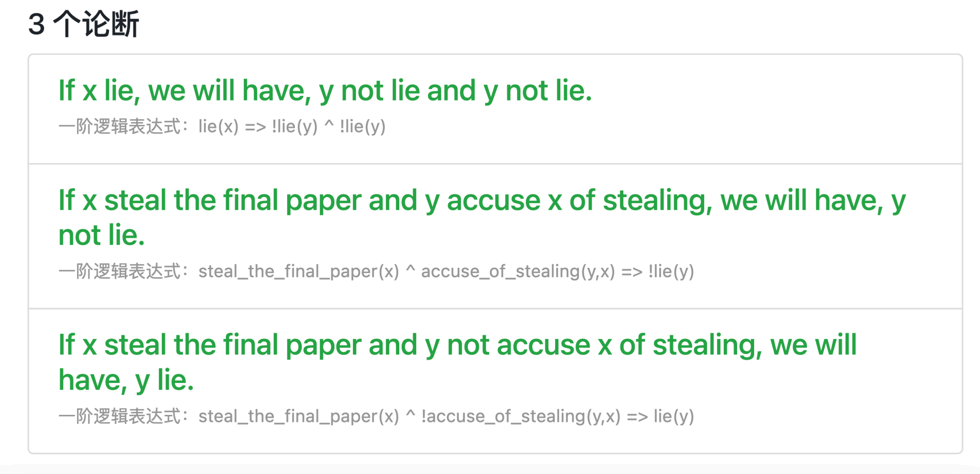

Figure 5: Natural Language Converted

To realize such function, we

4 PACKAGES USED IN THE PROJECT

4.1 Natural Language Processing

The NLP package used in this project is **AllenNLP** [?]. We use the methods of AllenNLP to do text segmentations, transfer the texts into first order logic and atomic sentences so that we can match the requirements from the Markov Logic Network.

4.2 Markov Logic Networks

Pracmln is a toolbox for statistical relational learning and reasoning and as such also includes tools for standard graphical models [?]. We

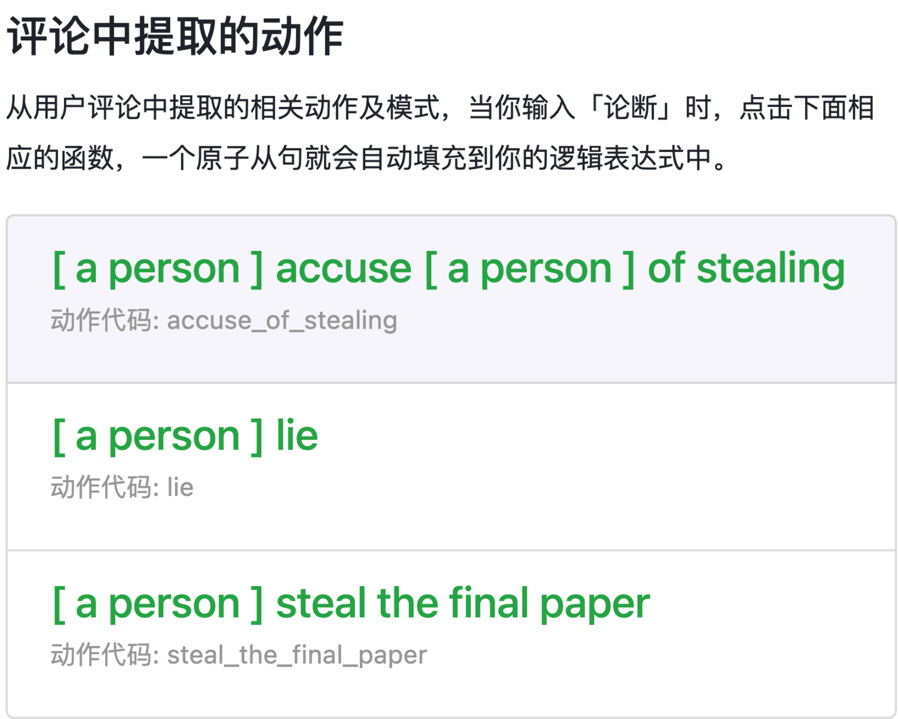

Figure 6: Natural Language Expression of Action Library

use this package to build the markov logic networks and give the results.

4.3 Flask

Flask is a micro web framework written in Python [**?**]. We use **Flask** to show the demo of social network comments section. From the **figure 1**:

we can find that we can input and post comments in a text area. We even can choose the type of the comments. However, if we choose the wrong type, the NLP model will indentify it and change the type into the correct one. All of the comments will be showed below the text area. Also, the names and functions in the comments will be showed in the left sides. The result of the Markov Logic Networks will be showed below them.

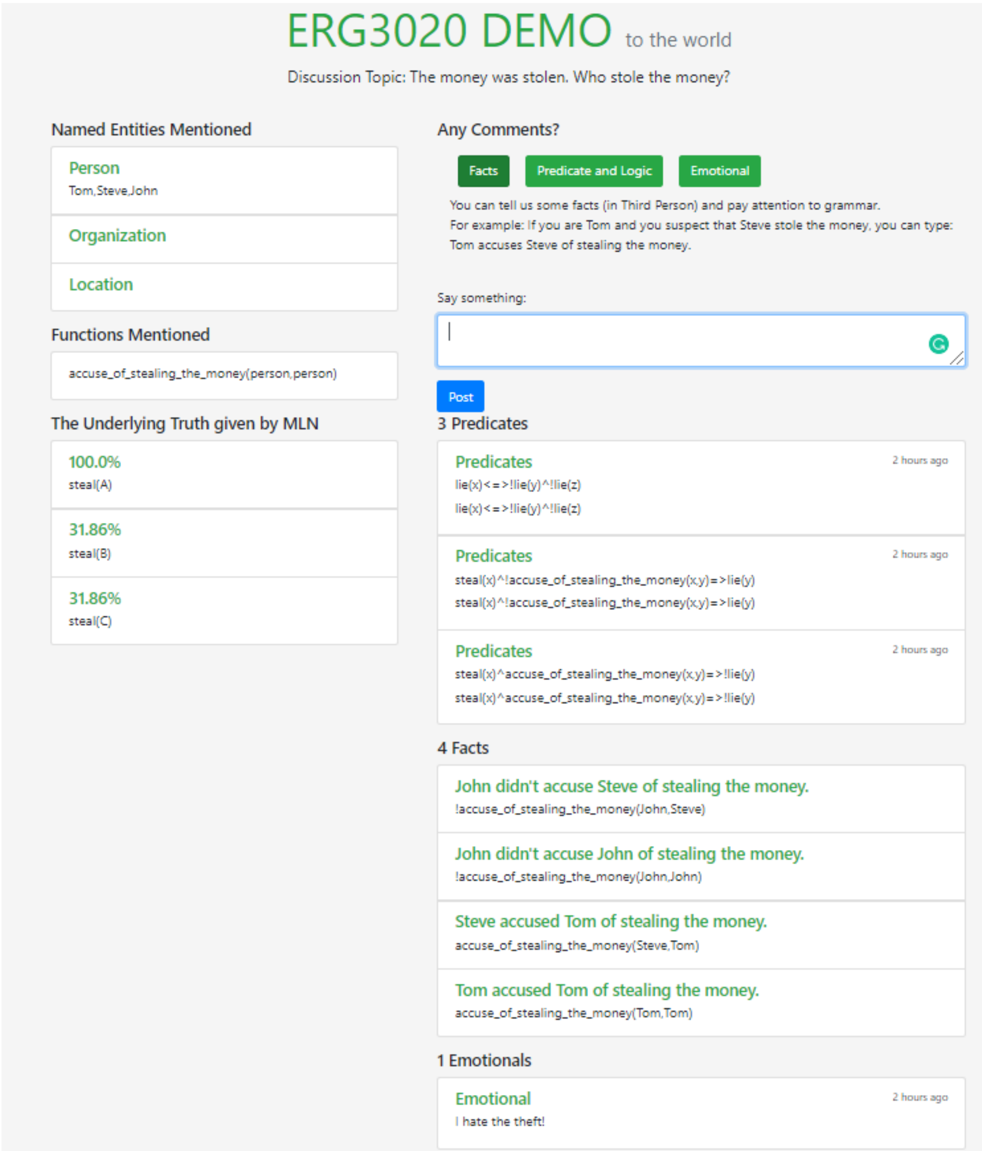

Figure 7: An Screenshot of the website

5 EXAMPLE

Here we show a example with full steps of the usage of the demo.

We first input some facts:

facts.jpg

Then we input some predicates and logic:

predicatesandlogic.jpg

Also we can input some emotionals (Whichever the type we choose they will be shown as the emotionals finally):

emotionals.jpg

Now, we can find that all of the names and functions appeared in the comments are clearly showed in the left side:

appear.jpg

We click the button of running the markov logic networks and find that the result is showed below in the form of probabilities:

result.jpg

6 CONCLUSION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

7 INTRODUCTION

A statement requiring citation.

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8 METHODS

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8.1 Paragraphs

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8.2 Math

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$$\cos^3 \theta = \frac{1}{4} \cos \theta + \frac{3}{4} \cos 3\theta \tag{3}$$

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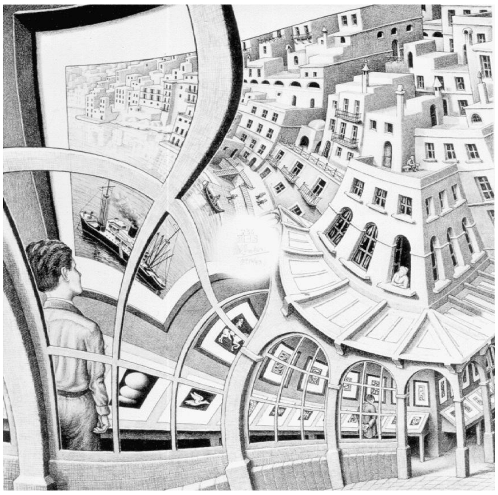

Figure 8: An example of a floating figure (a reproduction from the *Gallery of prints*, M. Escher, from http://www.mcescher.com/).

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Definition 2 (Gauss)**.** To a mathematician it is obvious that $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2}\,dx = \sqrt{\pi}$.

Theorem 1 (Pythagoras)**.** *The square of the hypotenuse (the side opposite the right angle) is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.*

Proof. We have that $\log(1)^2 = 2\log(1)$. But we also have that $\log(-1)^2 = \log(1) = 0$. Then $2\log(-1) = 0$, from which the proof. $\square$

9 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Reference to Figure 8.

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9.1 Subsection

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9.1.1 *Subsubsection*

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WORD Definition

CONCEPT Explanation

IDEA Text

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9.1.2 *Table*

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Table 1: Table of Grades

Name		
First name	Last Name	Grade
John	Doe	7.5
Richard	Miles	2

Reference to Table 1.

9.2 Figure Composed of Subfigures

Reference the figure composed of multiple subfigures as Figure 9 on the following page. Reference one of the subfigures as Figure 9b on the next page.

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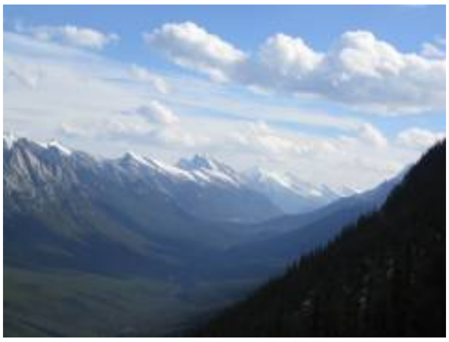
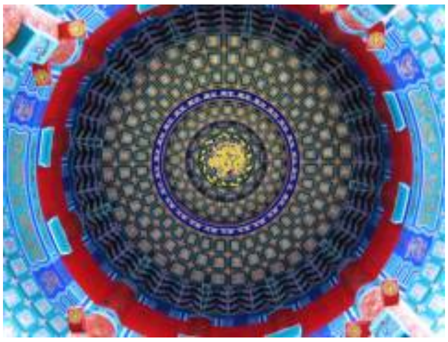
(a) A city market.

(b) Forest landscape.



(c) Mountain landscape.



(d) A tile decoration.

Figure 9: A number of pictures with no common theme.

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A A GUIDENCE TO RUNNING CODE

First we have to make sure the working director of the ternimal is the code folder. Then we type the below codes:

```
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

Then we can find that all the requirements are installed. The next steps are to run the flask app.

```
$env:FLASK_APP = "sayhello"
```

And then

```
flask run --host 127.0.0.1 -p 80
```

Therefore, the flask app is run and we can see the website.