

# Module V: Knowledge Graph Inference and Applications

2:20 pm - 3:30 pm

## Knowledge Graph Inference

- What & Why
- How
  - Problem formulation & Overview
  - Knowledge Graph Embedding

## Knowledge Graph Applications

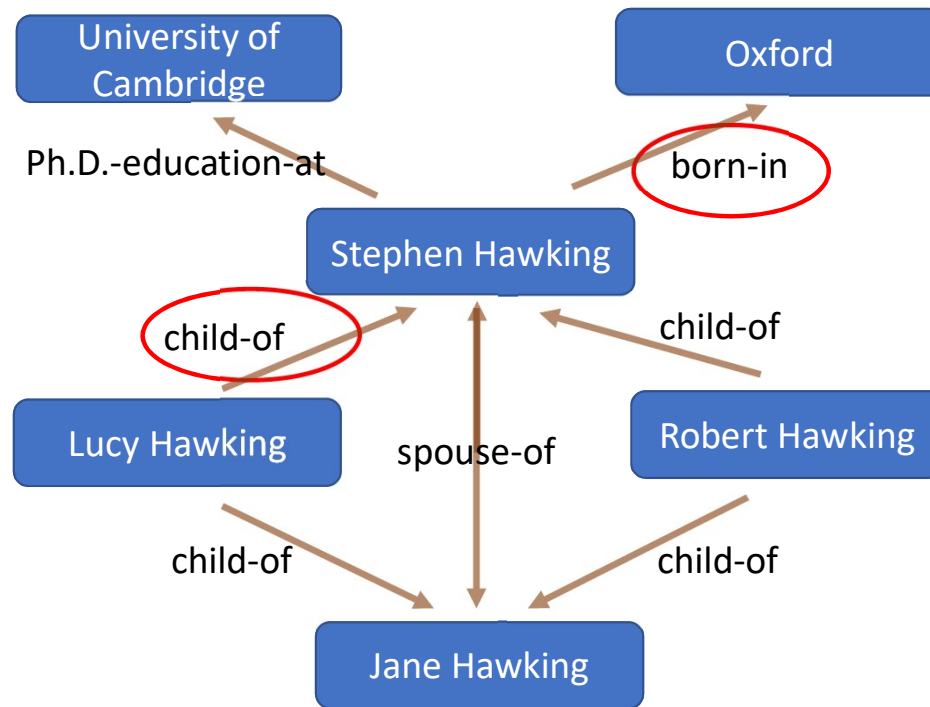
- Entity Recommendation

## Lab 5 – Structural + Textual Similarity in **MAG**

# Module 5 Overview

## KG Inference and Applications





KNOWLEDGE GRAPH INFERENCE -WHAT



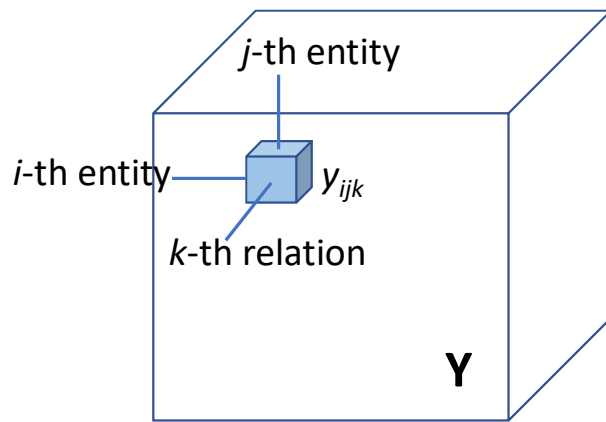
- Knowledge Base is largely incomplete
- Need systematic and scalable approaches to complete knowledge graph

Relation	Percentage unknown	
	<i>All 3M</i>	<i>Top 100K</i>
PROFESSION	68%	24%
PLACE OF BIRTH	71%	13%
NATIONALITY	75%	21%
EDUCATION	91%	63%
SPOUSES	92%	68%
PARENTS	94%	77%
CHILDREN	94%	80%
SIBLINGS	96%	83%
ETHNICITY	99%	86%

Incompleteness of Freebase for some relations that apply to entities of type PERSON. Left: all 3M Freebase PERSON entities. Right: only the 100K most frequent PERSON entities.

West, et al., WWW'14, Knowledge Base Completion via Search-Based Question Answering

## KNOWLEDGE GRAPH INFERENCE - WHY



$$Y_{ijk} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if the triple } (e_i, r_k, e_j) \text{ exists;} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Element-wise

$$Y \in \{0, 1\}^{N_e \times N_e \times N_r}$$

adjacency tensor  
(adjacency matrix)

$$P(Y)$$

Estimate the joint-distribution

$$P(y_{ijk})$$

Predict unobserved triples

# KNOWLEDGE GRAPH INFERENCE – HOW PROBLEM FORMULATION

► Within existing KG

► Graph feature model

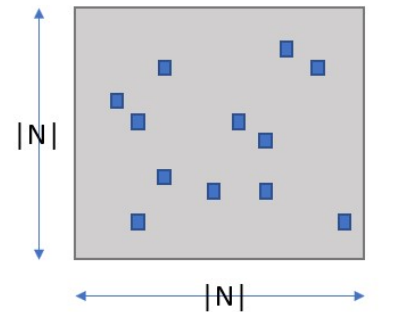
► “Similar” entities

- Local – common neighbors
- Global – random walk
- Quasi-local – random walk with bounded length

► Latent feature model

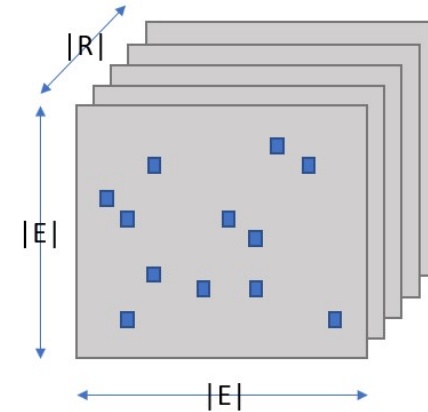
► Use external sources / information

► QnA system



$|N|$ : Number of Nodes in Graph

Graph



$|E|$ : Number of Entities in Knowledge Graph

$|R|$ : Number of Relations in Knowledge Graph

Knowledge  
Graph

# KNOWLEDGE GRAPH INFERENCE – HOW

OVERVIEW

## ► Entity Representation

- Low dimensional vector:  $e_i$
- Initialization
  - Random
  - Average word vector with pre-trained vectors (  $V_{\text{word}}$  ), e.g.

$$e_{\text{homo sapiens}} = 0.5 \times (V_{\text{homo}} + V_{\text{sapiens}})$$

## ► Relation type representation

- Each relation type as **matrix**:
  - $W_k$  : bilinear weight matrix
  - $A_k$  : linear feature map
- Each relation type as **vector**:  $r_k$

## ► Entity-Relation interaction

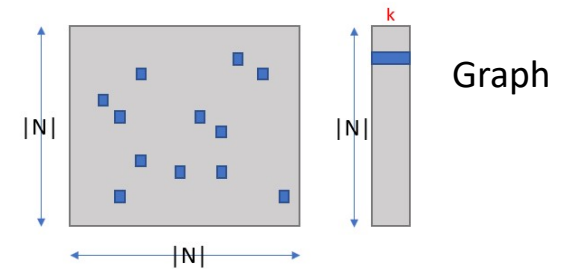
- Linear :  $A_k e_i$
- Bilinear:  $e_i^T W_k e_j$

## ► Scoring function

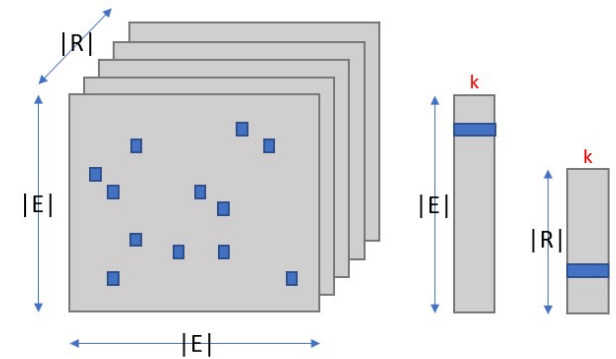
- Margin-based ranking loss Maximize the margin btw existing & non-existing triples

$$\sum_{(s,r,o) \in T} \sum_{(s',r,o') \in T^c} \max(0, 1 + f(s',r,o') - f(s,r,o))$$
- Negative sampling loss Negative log-likelihood of the correct triples & sampled corrupted triples

$$- \sum_{(s,r,o) \in T} (\log \sigma(f(s,r,o))) + \sum_{(s',r,o') \in T^c} \log \sigma(-f(s',r,o'))$$



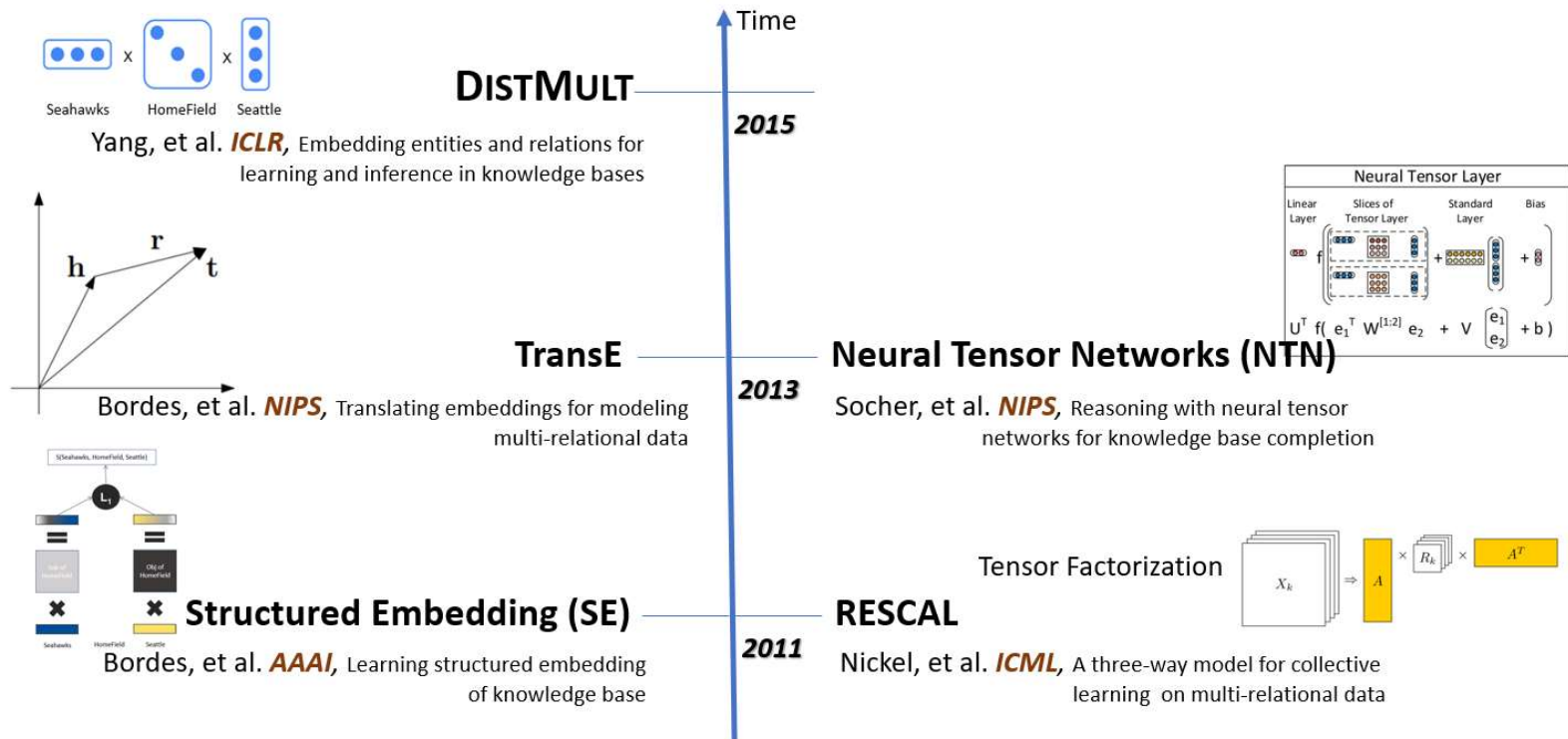
$|N|$ : Number of Nodes in Graph  
 $k$ : Dimensionality



$|E|$ : Number of Entities in Knowledge Graph  
 $|R|$ : Number of Relations in Knowledge Graph  
 $k$ : Dimensionality

# KNOWLEDGE GRAPH INFERENCE – HOW LATENT FEATURE MODELS

Knowledge  
Graph

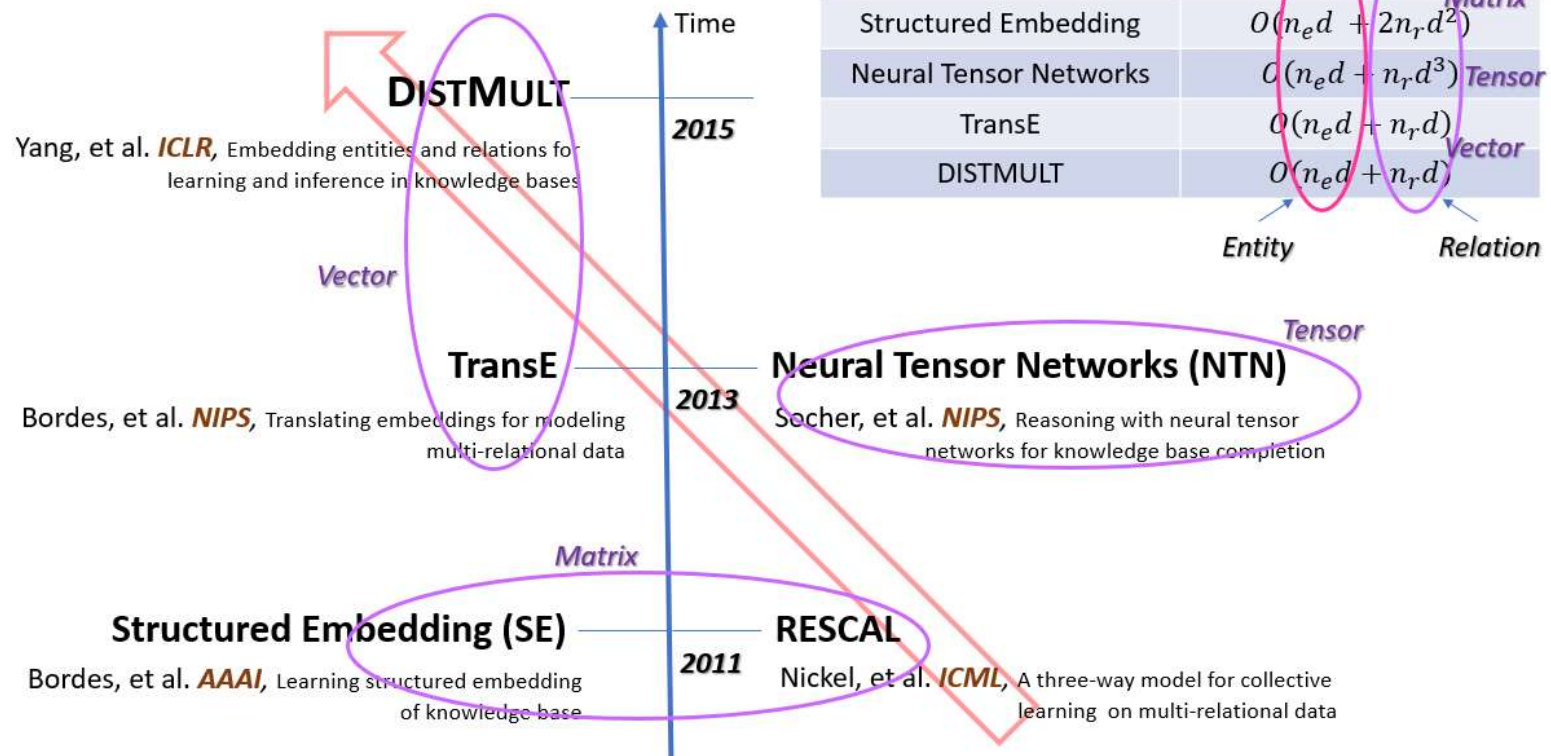


# KNOWLEDGE GRAPH INFERENCE – HOW

## LATENT FEATURE MODELS – MILESTONES



## Scalability [# of params]



## KNOWLEDGE GRAPH INFERENCE – HOW

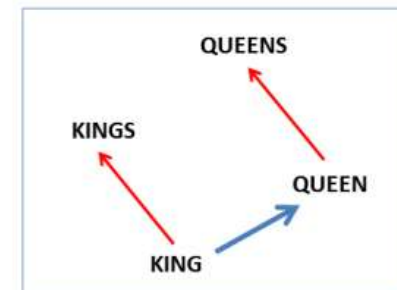
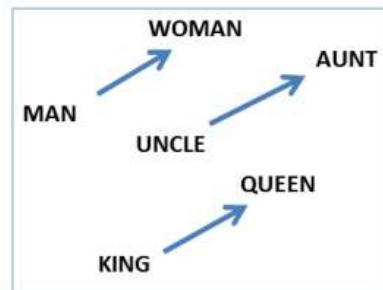
### LATENT FEATURE MODELS – SCALABILITY

# The Wisdom of Crowds



- ▶ **Co-occurrence** based
  - ▶ Search user behavior
  - ▶ Wikipedia
  - ▶ Web documents

- ▶ **Similarity** based
  - ▶ Textual (tf-idf)
  - ▶ Embedding



## KNOWLEDGE GRAPH APPLICATION

### ENTITY RECOMMENDATION

# Paper Recommendation

- ▶ **Co-occurrence** based
  - ▶ Co-citation
  - ▶ Co-author
  - ▶ Co-venue
  - ▶ Graph embedding
- ▶ **Similarity** based
  - ▶ Tf-idf
  - ▶ Word2Vec

## KNOWLEDGE GRAPH APPLICATION

### ENTITY RECOMMENDATION – CASE STUDY

- Task : Paper recommendation
  - Based on co-citation
  - Based on textual (tf-idf) similarity
  - Based on semantic (word embedding) similarity

## Lab 5: Structural + Textual Similarity in MAG