# Module IV: Knowledge Graph Fundamentals and Construction

1:00 pm - 2:05 pm

## Module 4 Overview

#### KG Fundamentals and Construction

A brief history of Knowledge Graph (KG)

KG representation and examples

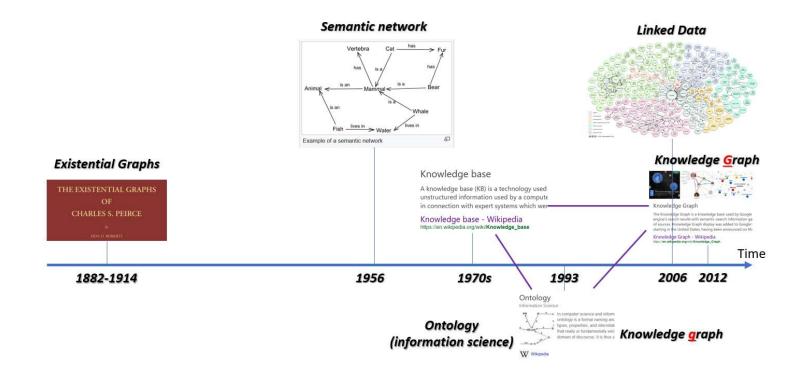
#### **KG Construction**

- General overview
- NLP techniques
- MAG case study

<u>Lab 4 – Demo: enrich concepts</u>



# A Brief History of Knowledge Graph



## Knowledge Graph Representation

- ► Graph
  - ▶ Node
    - ► Attribute1
    - ► Attribute2
    - ► Attribute3
    - **>** ...
  - ▶ Edge

(Node1, Node2, weights)

Homogeneous vs Heterogeneous

Node: 1 table

Rode: multiple tables

Edge: multiple tables

- (<u>S</u>ubject, <u>P</u>redicate, <u>O</u>bject)
  - Each node has a universal id (<u>s</u>)
  - Its attribute is represented as:
     (S, attributeName (P), attributeValue(O))
  - An *edge* connected two nodes (e.g. <u>\$1</u>, <u>\$2</u>):
     (<u>\$1</u>, relationName (<u>P</u>), <u>\$2(O</u>))

Homogeneous vs Heterogeneous

Node + Edge: SINGLE table

# Knowledge Graph Construction



Unstructured **Documents** 



Natural language processing (NLP)



**Existing** Relational Databases

Data pipeline processing



Human Common Sense

Manual efforts



Knowledge in the *graph* form

- ▶ Sentence Level
  - ► Part-of-speech (PoS) Tagging
  - ► Named entity recognition (NER)
  - ▶ Dependency Parsing

- ▶ Document Level
  - ► Coreference resolution
  - ► Topic model
  - ► Classification

- ► Information Extraction
  - ► Entity resolution
  - ► Entity linking
  - ► Relation extraction



## NLP Techniques

for Knowledge Graph Construction – At a glance

## Knowledge Graph Construction

► Challenges:

Precision Slow

- ► Incomplete
- ► Inconsistent
- ► Ambiguous



Supervised



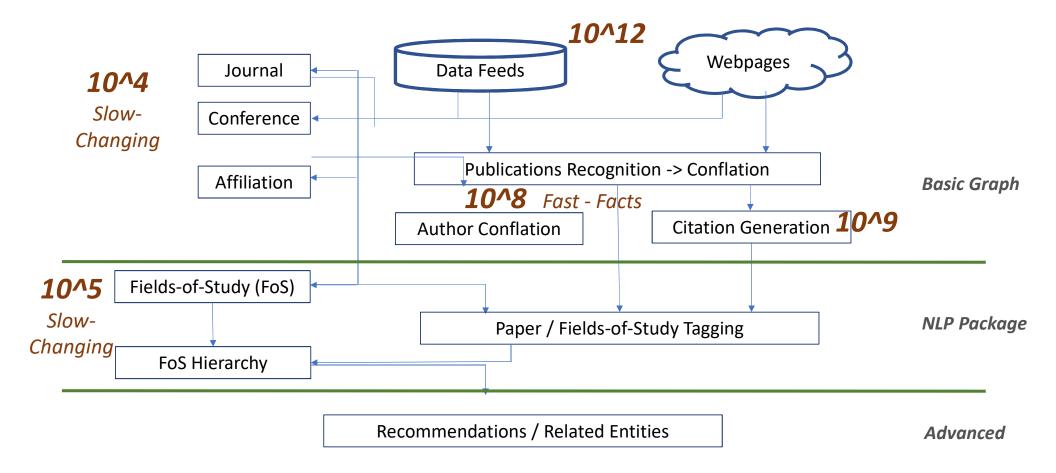
Semi-supervised (Distantly-supervised)



Unsupervised

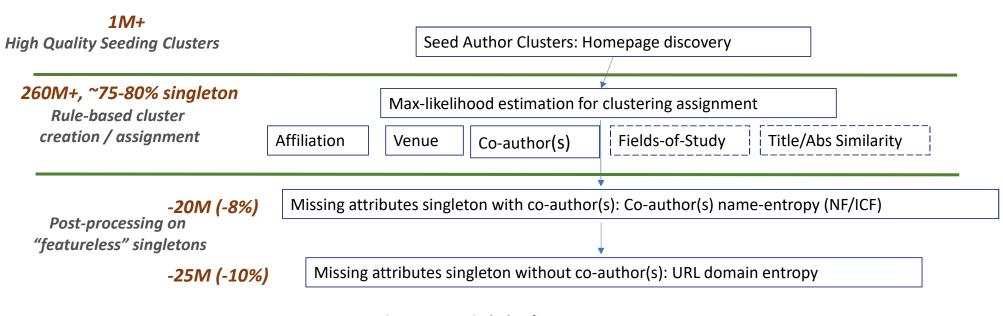
Recall Fast

## Microsoft Academic Graph (MAG) Construction



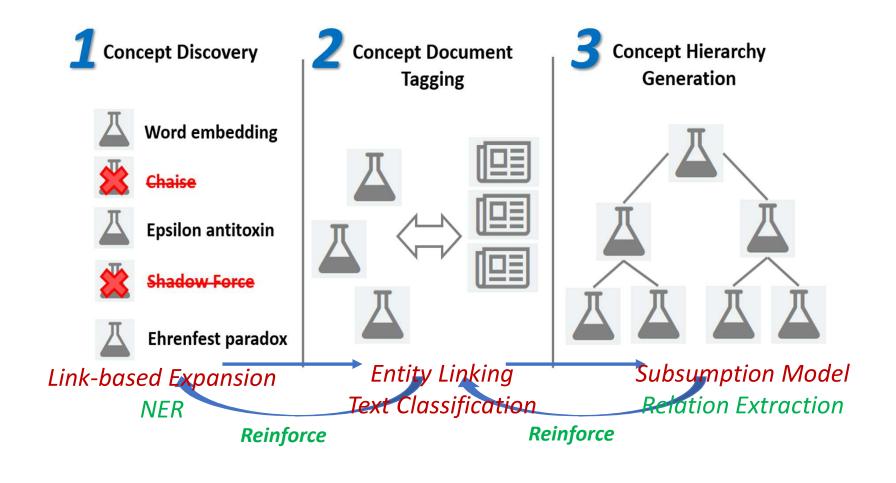
#### Author Recognition/conflation

**Guiding principles**: prefer under-conflation than over-conflation (<0.1%)



215M+, ~70% singleton

Concept Recognition/Tagging/Hierarchy



#### Concept / Publication representation

Language Features

	Word	Concept	Publication
Discrete Space	1-hot vector	Bag-of-Words (Desc.)	Bag-of-Words (Title + Abstract)
Continuous Space	Word Vector *	Concept Embeddings **	Bag-of-Concepts (Title + Abstract)

Structural Features

Discrete Space	Related Concepts	Citation / Venue [/Author]
Continuous Space	Heterogenous Graph Embedding	Homogenous Graph Embedding

#### **Mixture Model** to represent Concepts & Publications (or any documents)

<sup>\*</sup>Word vector are train on Skip-gram model with 13B tokens of 130M English publications, vocab size: ~2M

<sup>\*\*</sup>Concept embeddings - average of the word vector in concept description. (*Description* is important!)

#### Concept Hierarchy Results

L5	L4	L3	L2	L1	L0
Convolutional Deep	Deep belief	Deep	Artificial	Machine	Computer
Belief Networks	network	learning	neural network	learning	Science
(Methionine synthase)	Methionine		Amino	Biochemistry /	Chemistry /
reductase	synthase	Methionine	acid	Molecular biology	Biology
(glycogen-synthase-D)	Phosphorylase	Glycogen			
phosphatase	kinase	synthase	Glycogen	Biochemistry	Chemistry
	Fréchet	Generalized extreme	Extreme		
	distribution	value distribution	value theory	Statistics	Mathematics
Hermite's	Hermite	Spline		Mathematical	
problem	spline	interpolation	Interpolation	analysis	Mathematics

Completely Data-Driven (L2-L5)

6-Level Hierarchy with 660K+ Concepts

# Lab 4: Enrich Concepts

• Demo: Named Entity Recognition (NER) for new concept discovery

Model	Description	CONLL 2003 F1
TagLM (Peters+, 2017)	LSTM BiLM in BLSTM Tagger	91.93
ELMo (Peters+, 2018)	ELMo in BLSTM	92.22
BERT-Base (Devlin+, 2019)	Transformer bidi LM + fine tune	92.4
CVT Clark	Cross-view training + multitask learn	92.61
BERT-Large (Devlin+, 2019)	Transformer bidi LM + fine tune	92.8
Flair	Character-level language model	93.09