Knowledge Graphs

Methodology, Tools and Selected Use Cases

Chapter3 2021.01.21

3.1 Introduction

- About how Knowledge Graphs built based on content, data, and service annotations can improve search engine results and conversational systems.
 - Introduce the merger of AI and Internet technology.
 - How to access Knowledge Graphs and optimize the interaction with them.
 - Introduce this architecture as a means for open dialog systems.

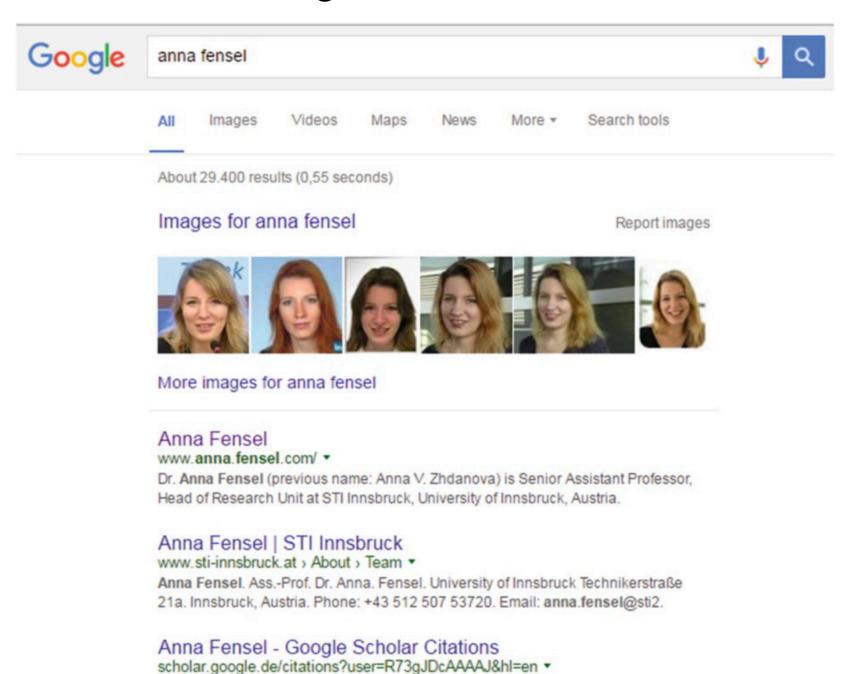
3.2 Merging Artificial Intelligence and the Internet

- 60 Years of Al in a Glimpse
 - Early on, the underlying assumptions were simple:
 - Logic expressions can define any problem (or solution)
 - A solution can be found by applying a formal reasoning engine
 - Logic reasoning is inherently complex
 - Without any grounding knowledge, any (of potential infinite) possible reasoning traces must be explored.
 - "Knowledge is power"
 - Researches providing means for presenting knowledge formally to make it machine-understandable were started.

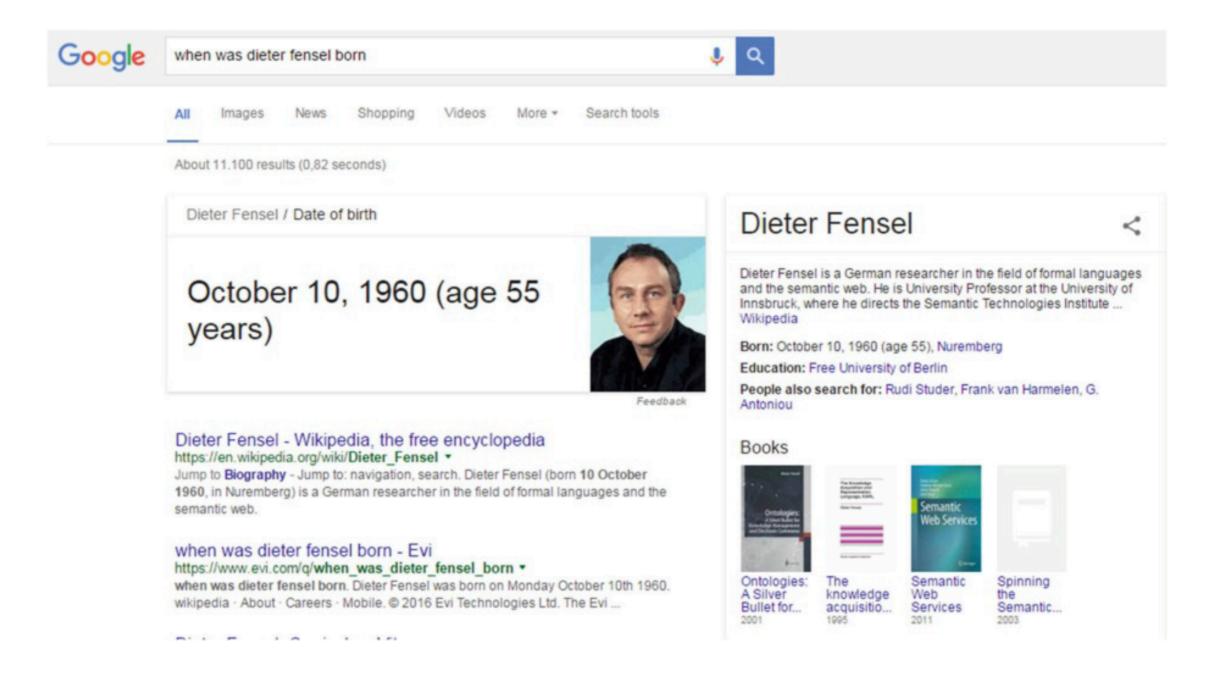
60 Years of Al in a Glimpse

- Knowledge acquisition bottleneck:
 - Acquiring, modeling, and representing this knowledge was an extremely costly endeavor.
 - Most knowledge systems were small, shallow, not connected to overall processes in the enterprise, and not applicable to additional domains and tasks that steadily evolve.

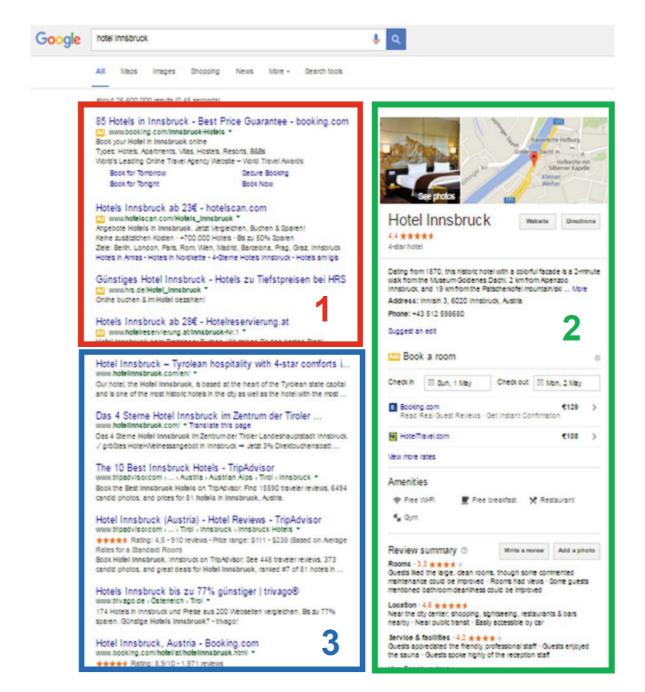
Google as a Search engine



Google as a query-answering engine



Search for "Hotel Innsbruck" with Google



- Successful access to new conversation-based information.
 - Need to understand user requests precisely.
 - Need to have access to vast sources of smart content, data, and services.
 - Need to proper match-making of intents identified by NLP with semantically annotated resource.
 - Steady improvement and adaptation of achieved solutions through semiautomatic and fully automatic techniques.

3.3 Knowledge Access Layer

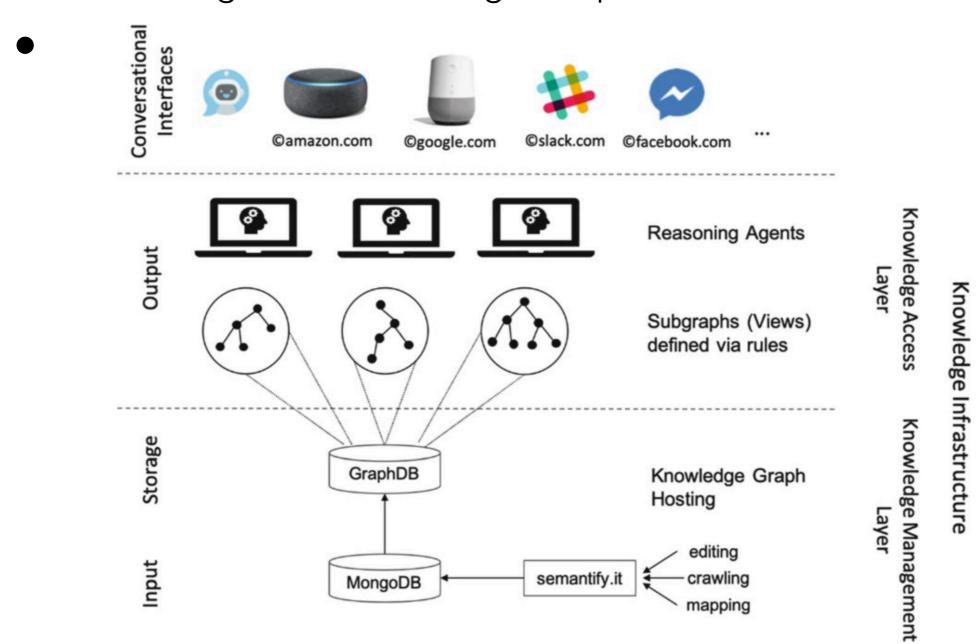
- The inference engines access this information to obtain data
 - for their reasoning that provides input to the dialog engine interacting with the human user.
 - Handling of dynamic and active data.

Loosely Connected Boxes Defining Logic-Based Views on Knowledge Graphs

- Reasoning is about discovering new knowledge from existing one.
 - It starts with one or more general premises and links them to reach specific conclusions.
 - It operates on logical propositions that may be either true or false.
 - Identification and reclassification of misclassified knowledge are also needed, as well as the incorporation of probabilities into reasoning to deal with uncertainty.

Loosely Connected Boxes Defining Logic-Based Views on Knowledge Graphs

 Reasoning can be used to find errors, correct errors, and enrich the knowledge in a Knowledge Graph.



Dynamic and Active Data: Semantic Web Services

- 3 different types of data:
 - Static data are data that do not likely change frequently.
 - Dynamic data change with a high frequency, for instance, age, weather forecast, traffic information, or share prices.
 - Active data, which changing the state of an external resource.

Dynamic and Active Data: Semantic Web Services

- Overview of the Semantic Web services technology that enables semantic description of web services allowing them to integrate dynamic and active data.
 - Heavyweight approaches, targeting mainly SOAP web services.
 - IRS-II, OWL-S, MEATEOR-s, ...
 - Lightweight approaches that enable semantic descriptions of RESTful web services.
 - WSMO-Lite, RESTDesc, ...

3.4 Open and Service-Oriented Dialog Systems

- As intelligent dialog systems,
 - The general case of Knowledge Graph-supported dialog systems.
 - The role of semantic description of services for building dialogbased systems.

Open Dialog Systems

- From the dialog strategy perspective, dialog systems can be classified into three categories:
 - System initiative systems where only the system guides the dialog.
 - User initiative where only the user asks the questions.
 - Mixed initiative where both parties can guide the dialog.
- Question-Answering System (QAS)
 - Running typical NLP tasks for syntactic analysis of the question.
 - Entity mapping and disambiguation over the Knowledge Graph.
 - Query construction (e.g., SPARQL), query execution, and answer provision.

Open Dialog Systems

- Applying such a pipeline bares certain challenges at each step.
 - Lexical Gap
 - The situation where the vocabulary used in the question does not directly match the vocabulary used in the labels of the resources in a Knowledge Graph.
 - Ambiguity
 - The notion of the same phrase having different meanings.
 - Multilingualism
 - The notion of being able to handle questions and answers in multiple languages.
 - Complex questions and queries
 - Complex questions may require queries with a more sophisticated structure (e.g., subqueries, union patterns, aggregation).

Open Dialog Systems

- How Knowledge Graphs can be used to improve dialog systems,
 Chatbots and Intelligent Personal Assistants.
 - To power the language understanding part of the dialog system.
 - Use the Knowledge Graphs to provide training data for the NLU service.
 - To react on the conversations and provide additional interactions
 - React to the conversations and provide additional interactions, information, and recommendations to the user.

Service-Guided Dialogs

- For goal-oriented dialog systems that aim beyond simple question answering,
 - Guide users to elicit all the necessary information that is needed to achieve their goal.

User:	I want a hotel room in Seefeld from 12.09.2019 to 14.09.2019
Bot:	How many guests?
User:	2
Bot:	Ok I have found following hotel rooms: 1. Double room, shower or bathtub, WC offered by Alpenpark resort for 200 EUR per night. 2. Double room, shower or bath, toilet offered by central Seefeld for 119 EUR per night. You can purchase an offer.
User:	Ok I want number 2.
Bot:	Done. Here is the reservation: