



GRAMS: A Graph-based Approach for Inferring Semantic Descriptions of Wikipedia Tables

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University of Southern California



Motivating Example

- Wikipedia has 7.5 millions tables covering many domains

List of albums in 2019 (USA)

Date	Album	Artist	Genre (s)
5	<i>Metawar</i>	3Teeth	Industrial · industrial metal
	<i>Stonechild</i>	Jesca Hoop	Folk · blues · pop
	<i>Hotel Diablo</i>	Machine Gun Kelly	Hip hop
	<i>FLYGOD is an Awesome GOD</i>	Westside Gunn	Hip hop



Motivating Example

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List of albums in 2019 (USA)		List of public schools in New South Wales				
Date	Album	Name	Suburb	LGA	Opened	Website
5	<i>Metawar</i>	Adaminaby Public School	Adaminaby	Snowy Monaro	1869	Website ↗
	<i>Stonechild</i>	Albion Park Public School	Albion Park	Shellharbour	1872	Website ↗
	<i>Hotel Diablo</i>	Albion Park Rail Public School	Albion Park Rail	Shellharbour	1959	Website ↗
	<i>FLYGOD is an Awesome GOD</i>	Westside Gunn	Hip hop			



Motivating Example

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List of historic railway stations

Name on closure	Place	Opened	Closed to passengers	Railway company
Abbey & West Dereham	West Dereham	1882	1930	Great Eastern
Aldeby	Aldeby	1854	1959	Great Eastern
Ashwellthorpe	Ashwellthorpe	1881	1939	Great Eastern
Hotel Diablo	School	Rail	Shellharbour	1959
FLYGOD is an Awesome GOD	westside Gunn	Hip hop		

	Opened	Website
Maro	1869	Website ↗
Sur	1872	Website ↗



Motivating Example

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List of historic railway stations

Name on closure	Place
Abbey & West Dereham	West Dereham
Aldeby	Aldeby
Ashwellthorpe	Ashwellthorpe

List of drugs granted breakthrough therapy designation

Drug	Manufacturer	Indication
Psilocybin	Usona Institute	major depressive disorder ^[1]
B38M (JNJ-4528)	Legend Biotech/Janssen	multiple myeloma
Rilonacept	Kiniska Pharmaceuticals	recurrent pericarditis
Inmazeb	Regeneron	Ebola Virus
Olorofim	F2G	invasive mold infections

Hotel Diablo

School

Rail

Shellharbour

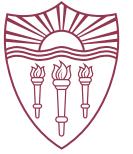
1959

Website ↗

FLYGOD is an Awesome GOD

westside Gunn

Hip hop



Motivating Example

- Wikipedia has 7.5 millions tables covering many domains

Members of 56th New Brunswick Legislature

Name	Party	Riding	kthrough therapy designation
Indication			
Hédard Albert	Liberal	Caraquet	
David Alward	Progressive Conservative	Woodstock	Depressive disorder ^[1]
Donald Arseneault	Liberal	Dalhousie-Restigouche East	Multiple myeloma
John Betts	Progressive Conservative	Moncton Crescent	Acute pericarditis
Dereham	Dereham	Inmazeb	Regeneron
Aldeby	Aldeby	Olorofim	F2G
Ashwellthorpe	Ashwellthorpe	1881	1939
		Great Eastern	
Hotel Diablo	School	Rail	Shellharbour
FLYGOD is an Awesome GOD	Westside Gunn	Hip hop	1959
			Website ↗



Motivating Example

- Wikipedia has 7.5 millions tables covering many domains

List of players won [Walter Payton Award](#)

Members of 56th New Brunswick Legislature

Name	Party	Ridings
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David Alward	Progressive Conservative	Woodstock
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John Betts	Progressive Conservative	Moncton Crescent

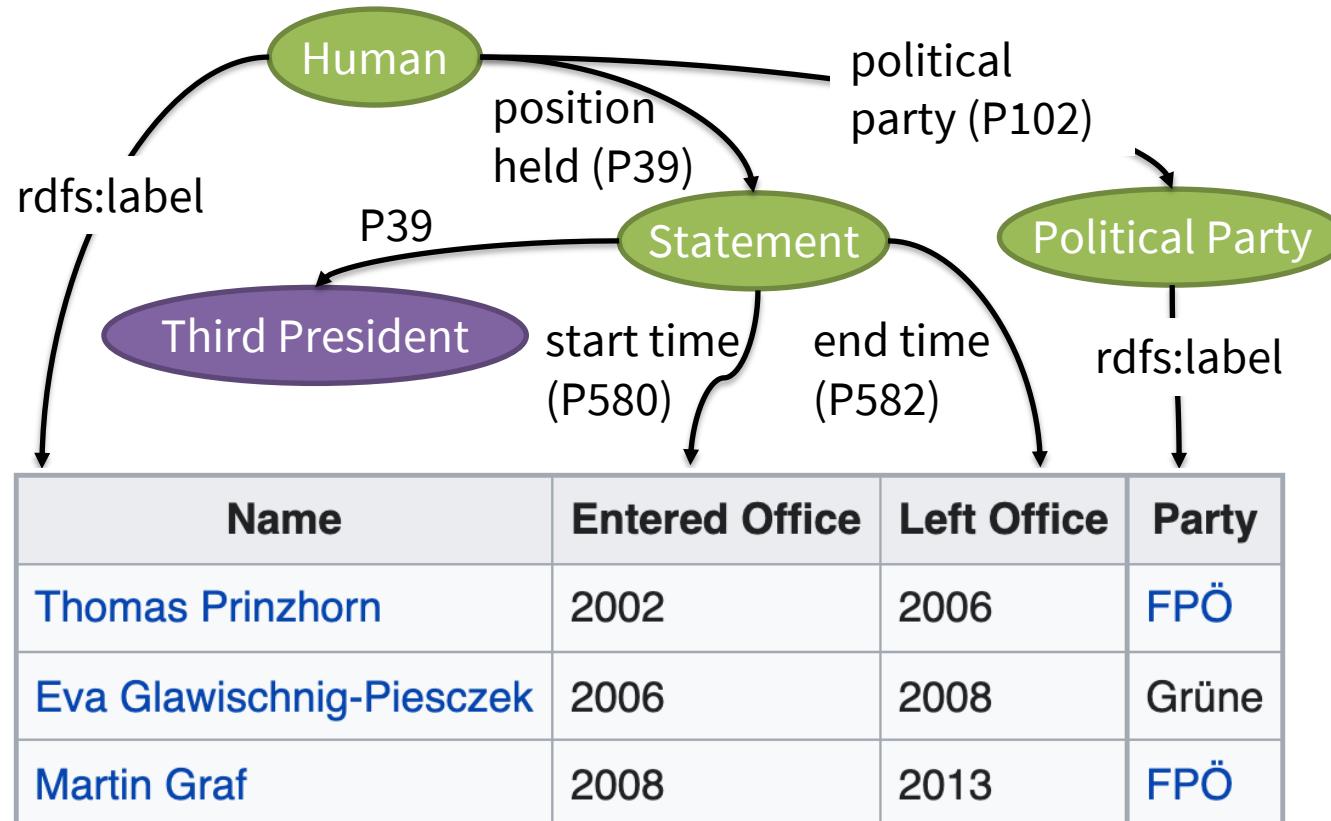
Year	Player	School	Position
1987	Kenny Gamble	Colgate	RB
1988	Dave Meggett	Towson State	RB
2018	Devlin Hodges	Samford	QB
2019	Trey Lance	North Dakota State	QB

Dereham	Dereham	Inmazeb	Regeneron	Ebola Virus
Aldeby	Aldeby	Olorofim	F2G	invasive mold infections
Ashwellthorpe	Ashwellthorpe	1881	1939	Great Eastern
Hotel Diablo	School	Rail	Shellharbour	1959
FLYGOD is an Awesome GOD	westside Gunn	Hip hop	Website	



Source Modeling Problem

- Building semantic descriptions of tables
 - Describing data source using classes and properties in ontologies

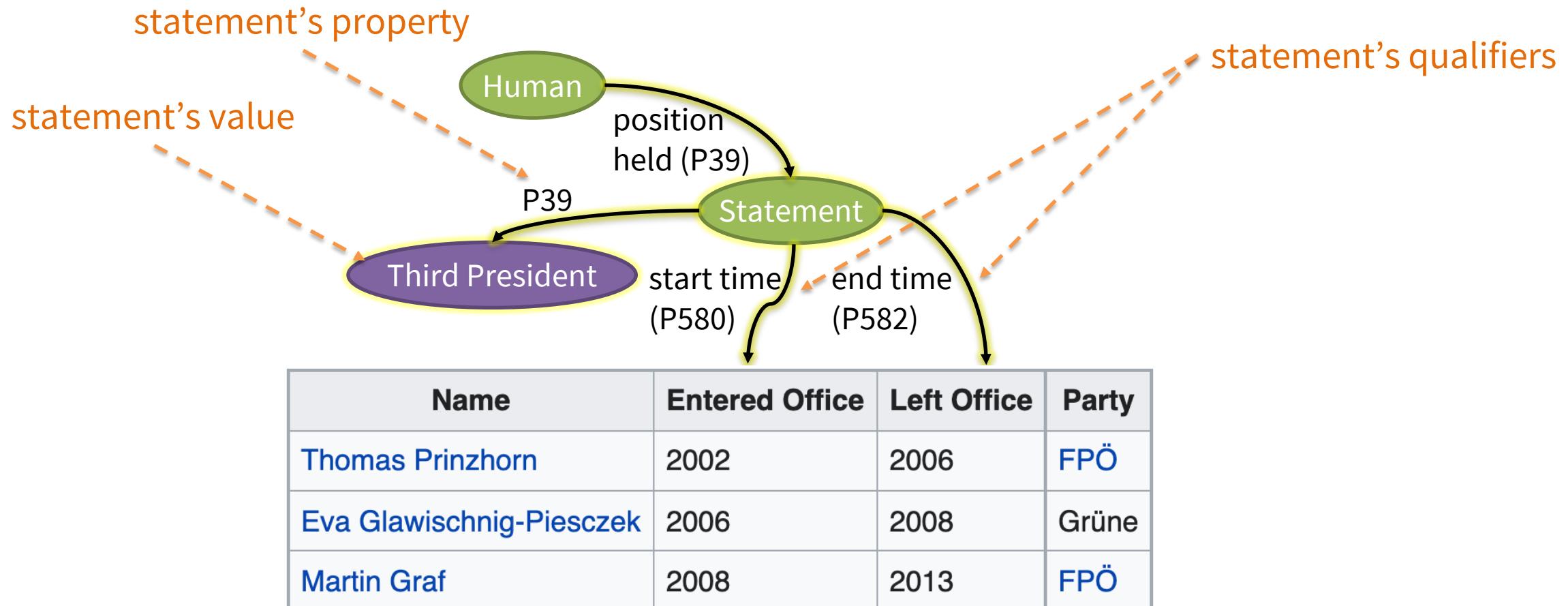


Third Presidents of National Council (Austria)

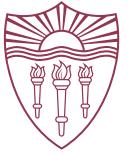


Source Modeling Problem

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Third Presidents of National Council (Austria)



Main Idea

- Information of entities in KGs can help source modeling
 ⇒ **need little training data**

President of the National Council (Austria)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

List of third presidents [\[edit \]](#)

Name	Entered Office	Left Office	Party
Thomas Prinzhorn	2002	2006	FPÖ
Eva Glawischnig-Piesczek	2006	2008	Grüne
Martin Graf	2008	2013	FPÖ



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Martin Graf	2008	2013	FPÖ

→

Eva Glawischnig-Piesczek (Q93870)	
Austrian politician	
member of political party	edit
Die Grünen	
position held	
Third President of the National Council of Austria	
start time	30 October 2006
end time	28 October 2008



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edit

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position held

Third President of the National Council of Austria

start time

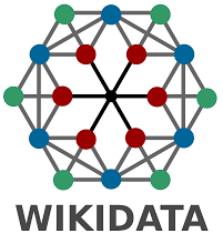
30 October 2006

end time

28 October 2008

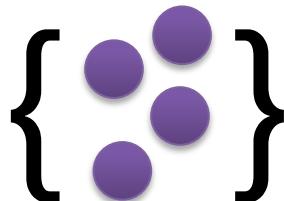


Approach

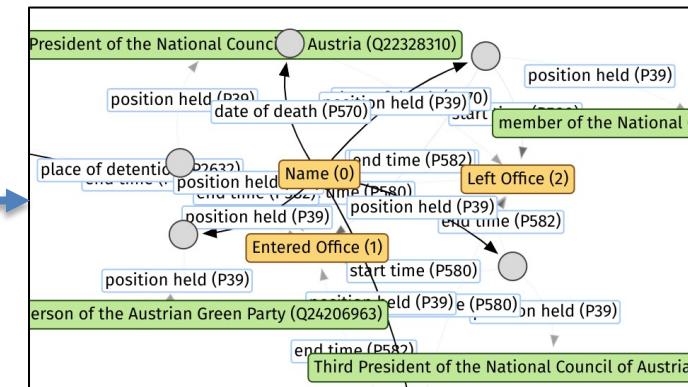


Name	Entered Office	Left Office	Party
Willi Brauneder	1996	1999	FPÖ
Thomas Prinzhorn	2002	2006	FPÖ
Eva Glawischnig-Piesczek	2006	2008	Grüne
Martin Graf	2008	2013	FPÖ

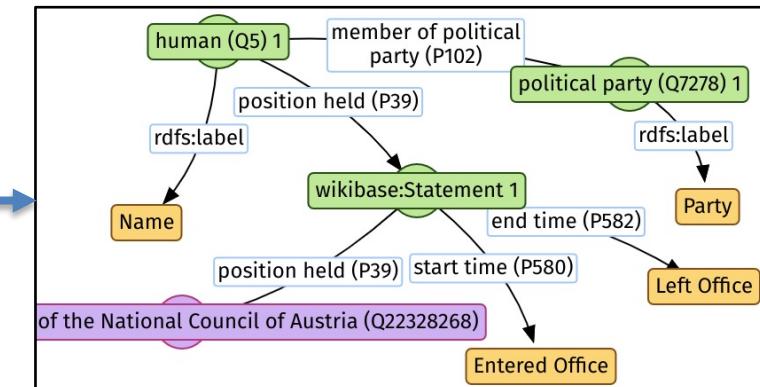
Linked table



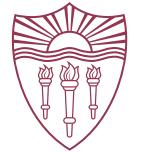
Contextual values



Candidate Graph



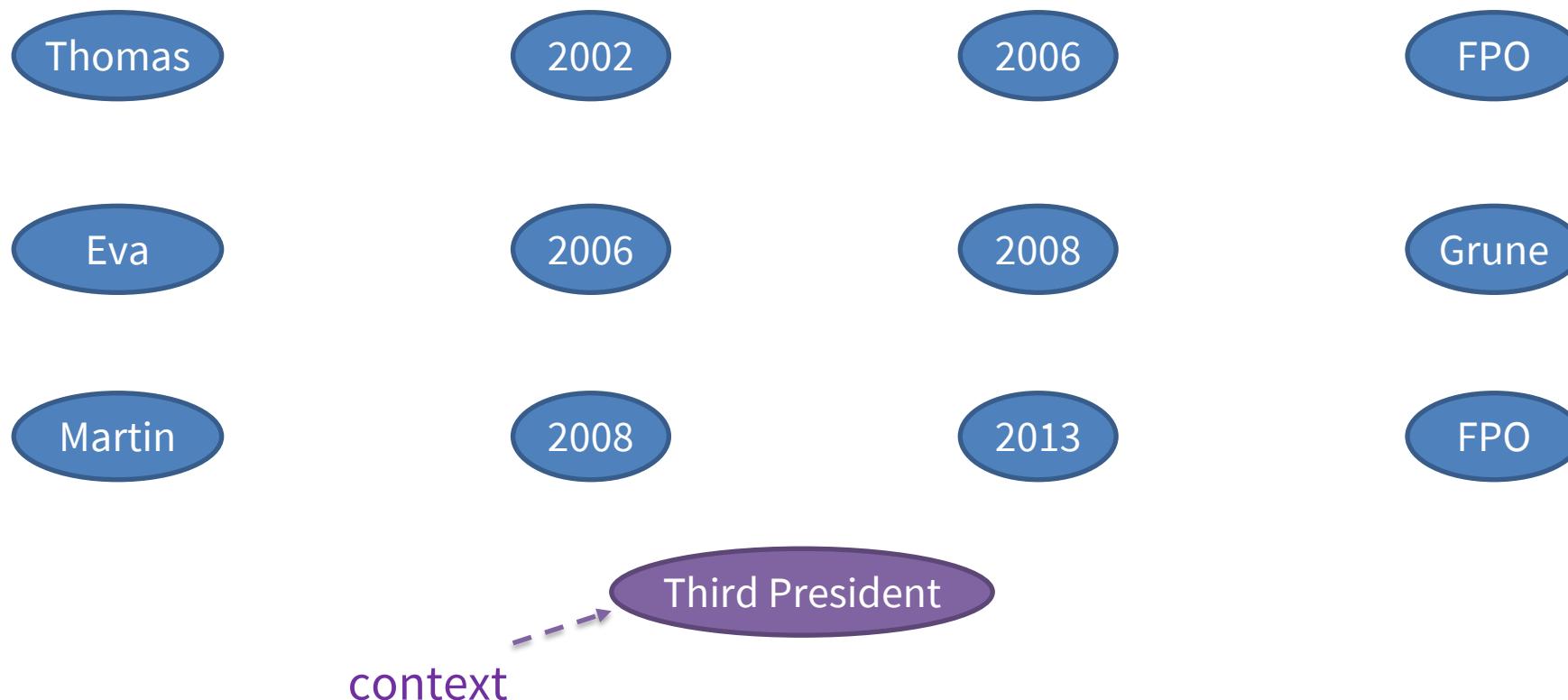
Semantic Description



Construct Candidate Graph: Discovering Links

- Create a graph of cells and context

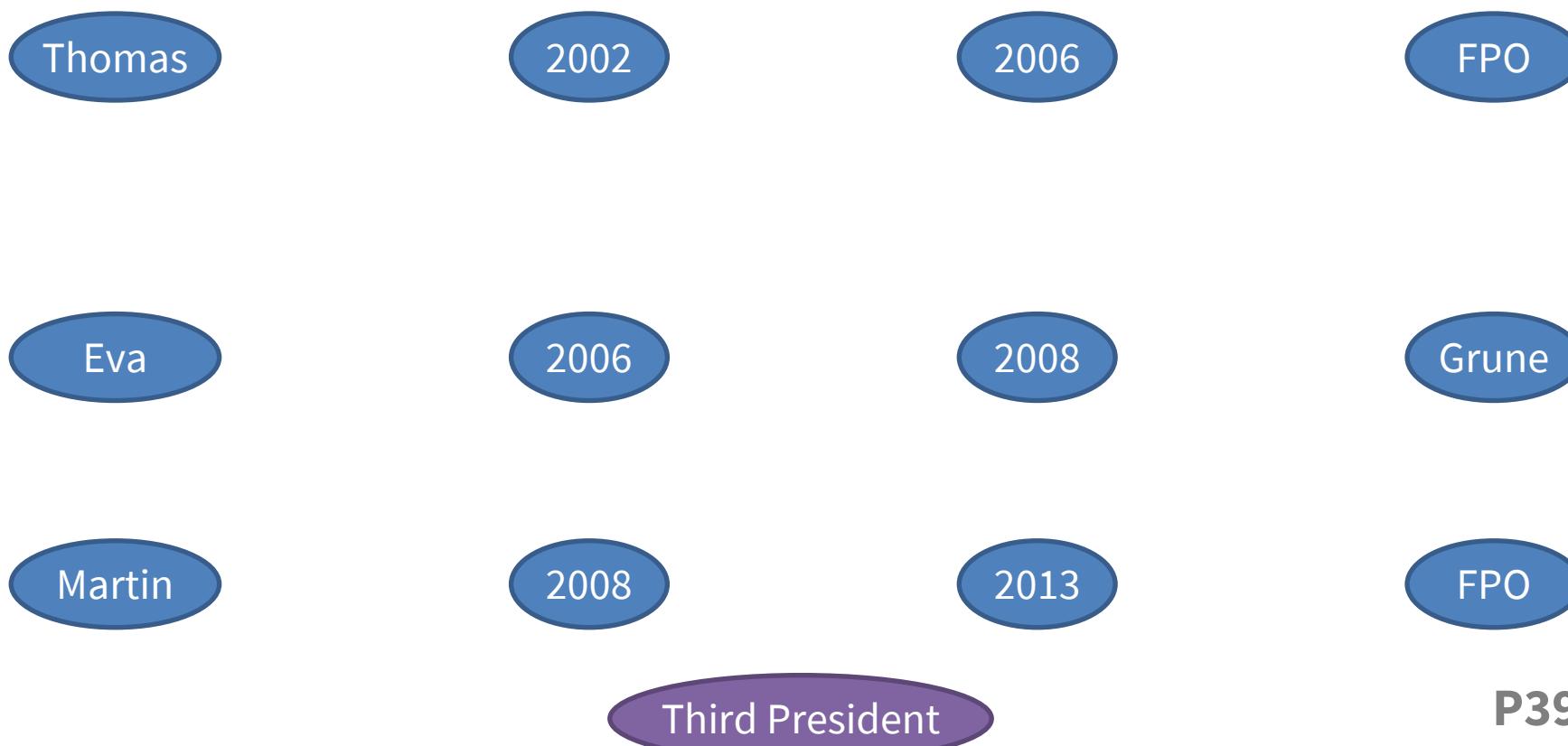
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Construct Candidate Graph: Discovering Links

- Add links discovered from knowledge in Wikidata

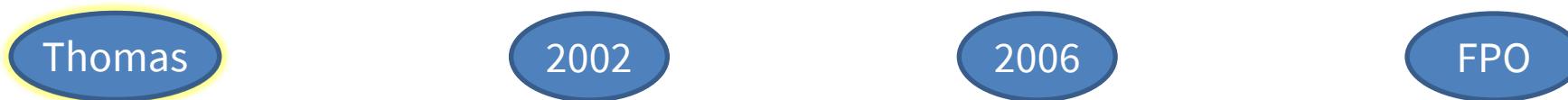


P39 : position held
P580: start time
P582: end time



Construct Candidate Graph: Discovering Links

- Add links discovered from knowledge in Wikidata



Thomas Prinzhorn (Q88195)

Austrian entrepreneur and politician

member of political party	P102	FPÖ	▼ 0 references
position held	P39	Second President of the National Council of Austria	
	P580	start time	29 October 1999
	P582	end time	20 December 2002



Construct Candidate Graph: Discovering Links

- Add links discovered from knowledge in Wikidata



Thomas Prinzhorn (Q88195)

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P102

FPÖ

▼ 0 references

position held

P39

Second President of the National Council of Austria

P580 start time

29 October 1999

P582 end time

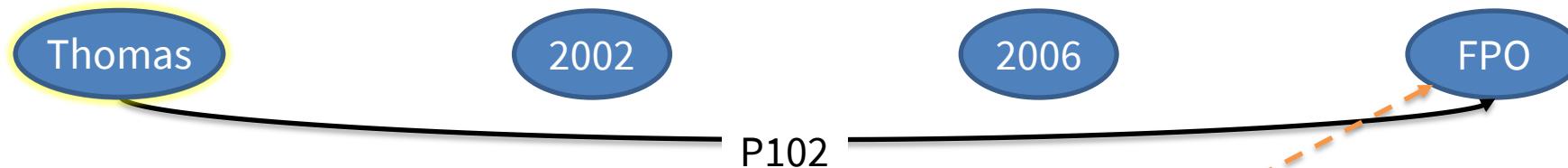
20 December 2002

The diagram shows a screenshot of a Wikidata entity page for Thomas Prinzhorn. The page title is "Thomas Prinzhorn (Q88195)". Below the title, the description "Austrian entrepreneur and politician" is shown. A section titled "member of political party" contains the P102 property value "FPÖ", which is connected by a dashed orange arrow to the "FPO" node in the candidate graph above. Another section titled "position held" lists "Second President of the National Council of Austria" with properties P39, P580 (start time: 29 October 1999), and P582 (end time: 20 December 2002).



Construct Candidate Graph: Discovering Links

- Add links discovered from knowledge in Wikidata



Thomas Prinzhorn (Q88195)

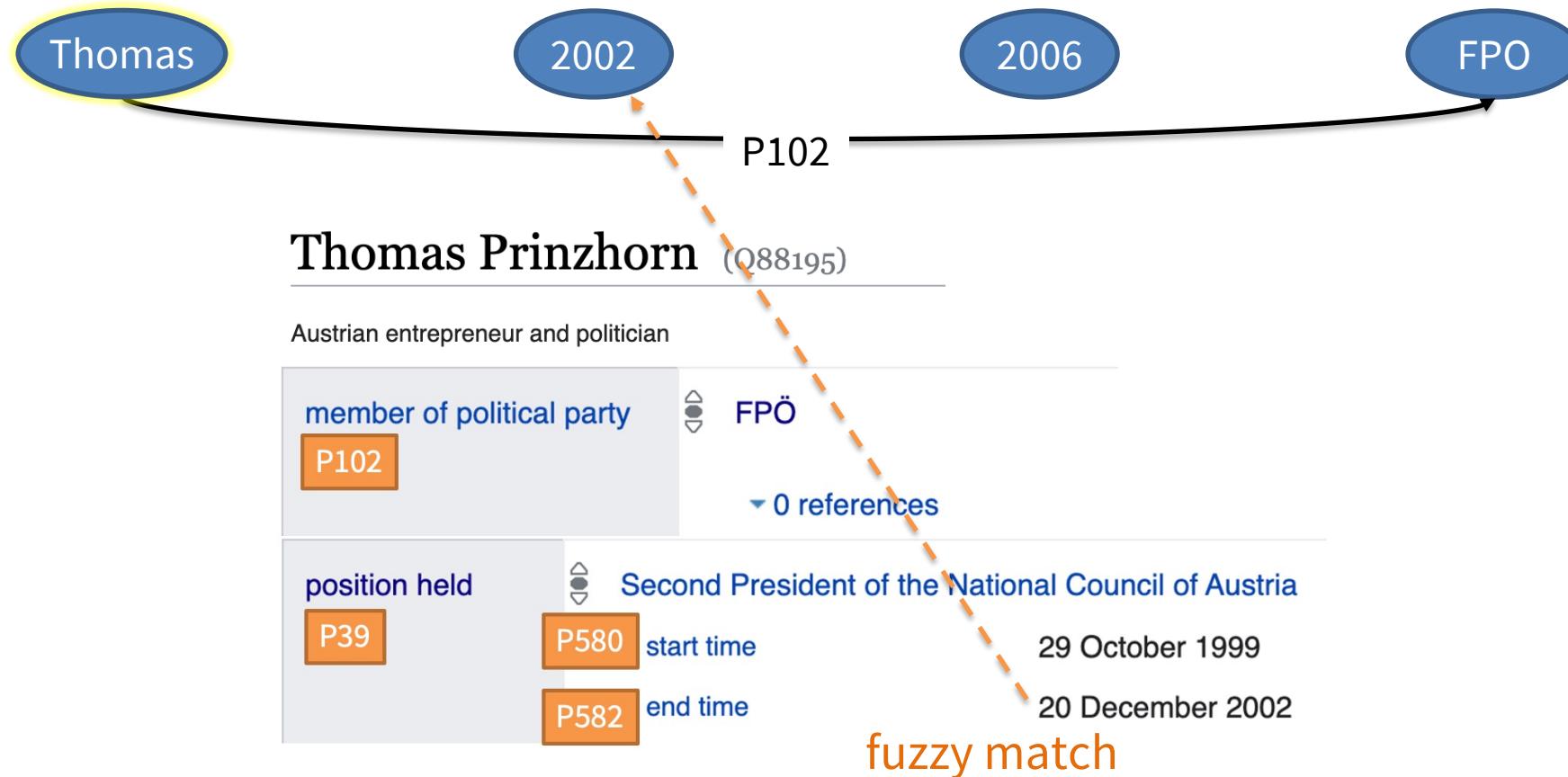
Austrian entrepreneur and politician

member of political party	P102	FPÖ
▼ 0 references		
position held	P39	Second President of the National Council of Austria
	P580	start time 29 October 1999
	P582	end time 20 December 2002



Construct Candidate Graph: Discovering Links

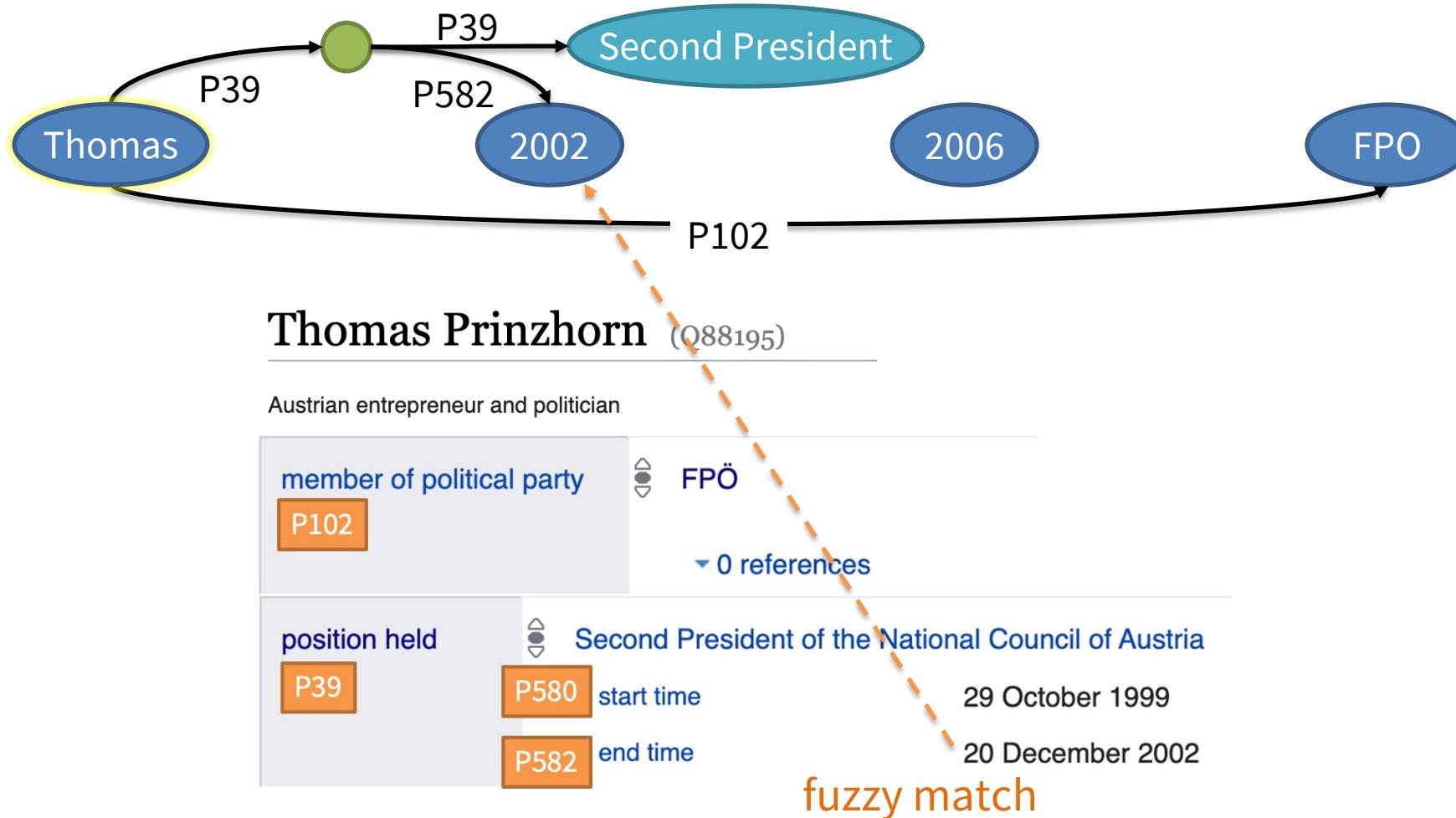
- Add links discovered from knowledge in Wikidata





Construct Candidate Graph: Discovering Links

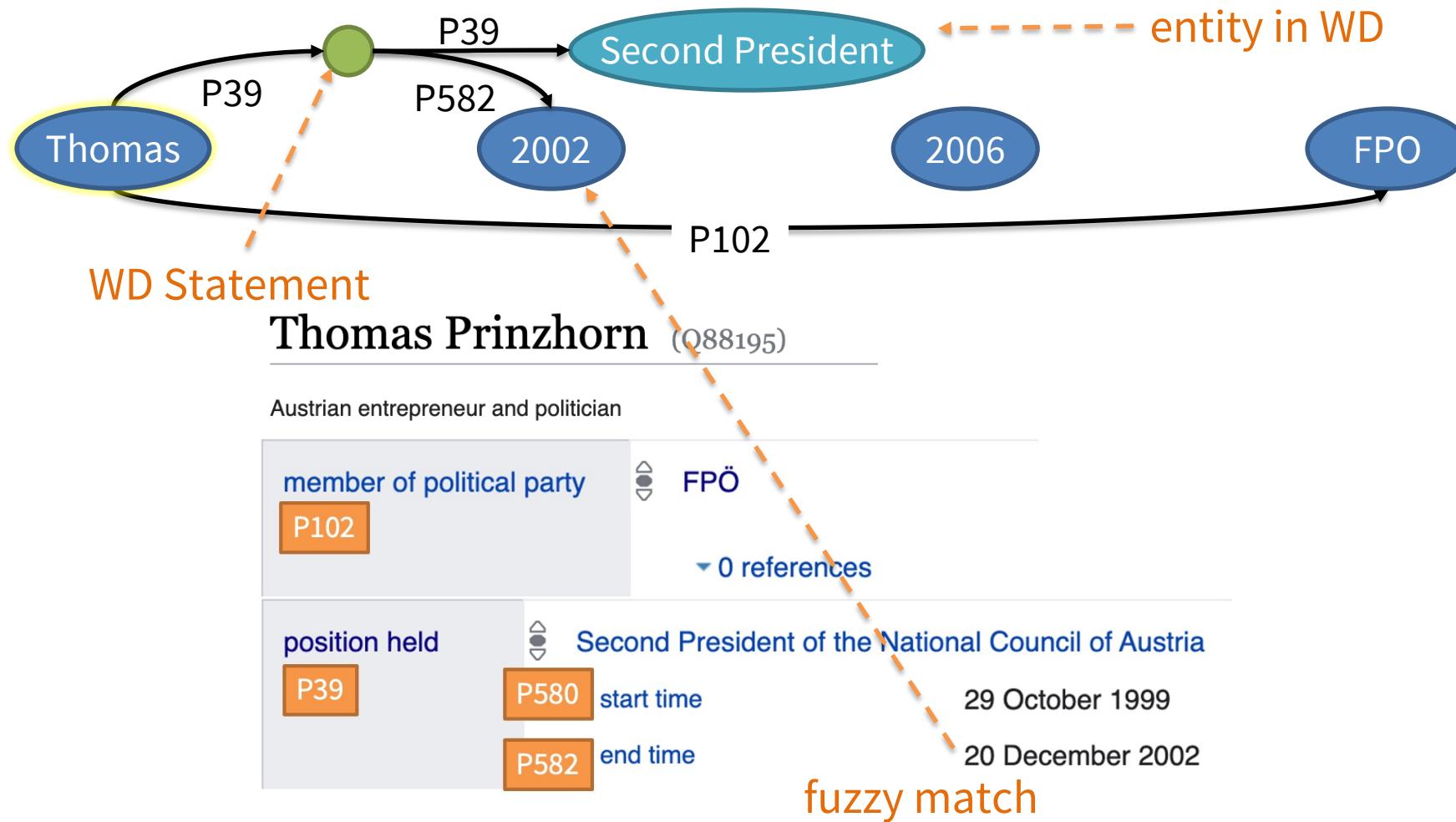
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Construct Candidate Graph: Discovering Links

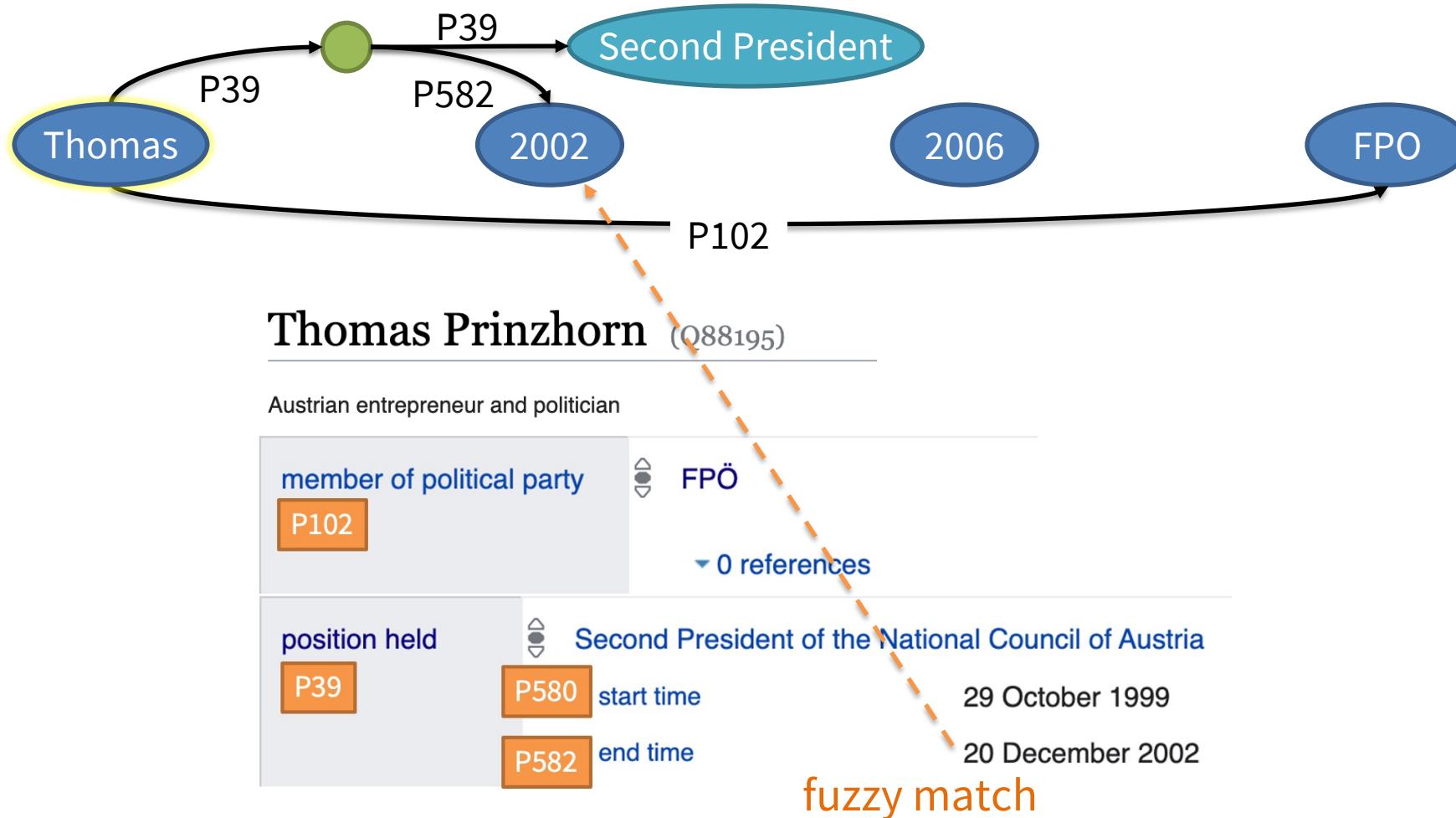
- Add links discovered from knowledge in Wikidata





Construct Candidate Graph: Discovering Links

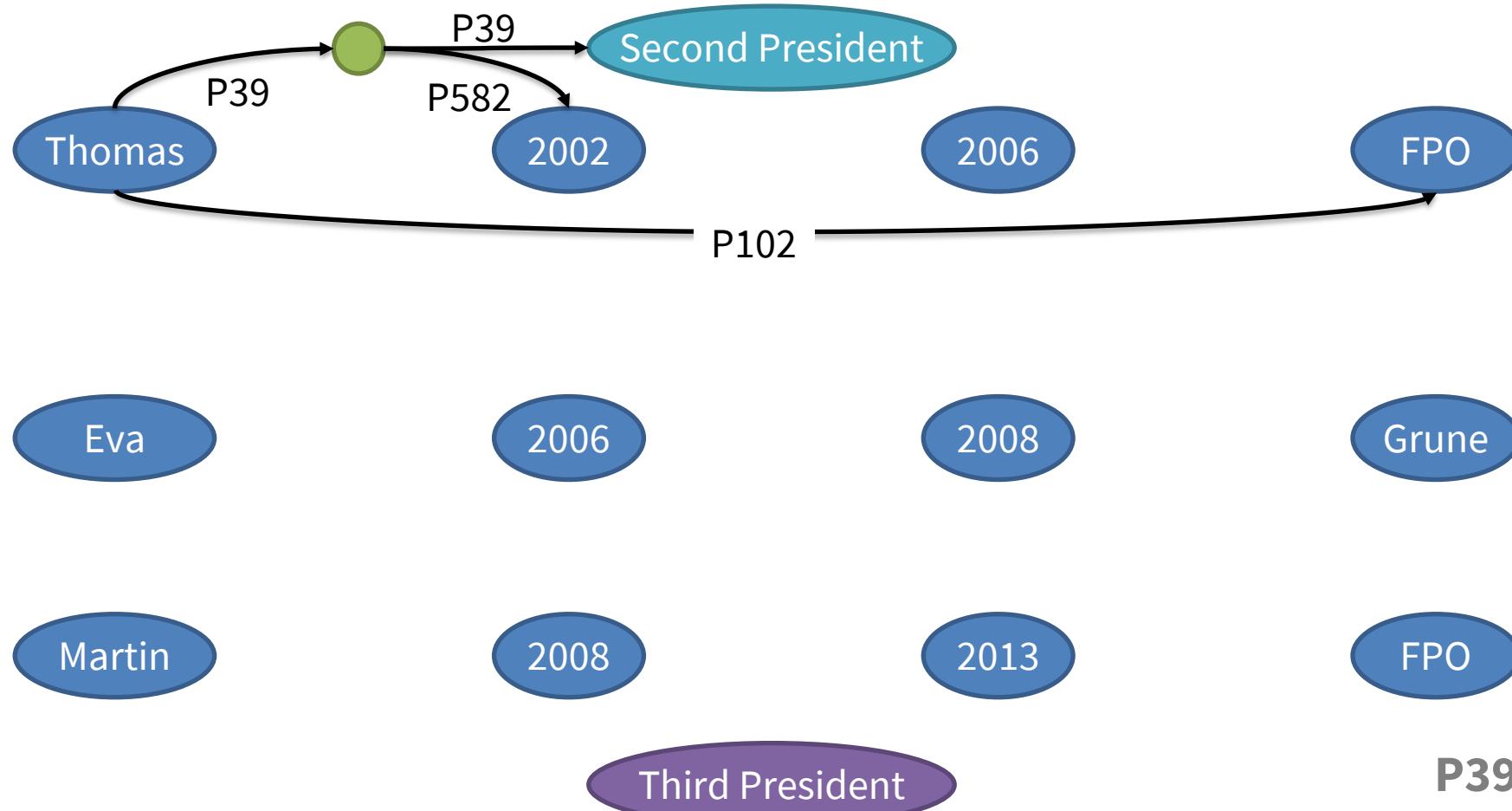
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Construct Candidate Graph: Discovering Links

- Add links discovered from knowledge in Wikidata

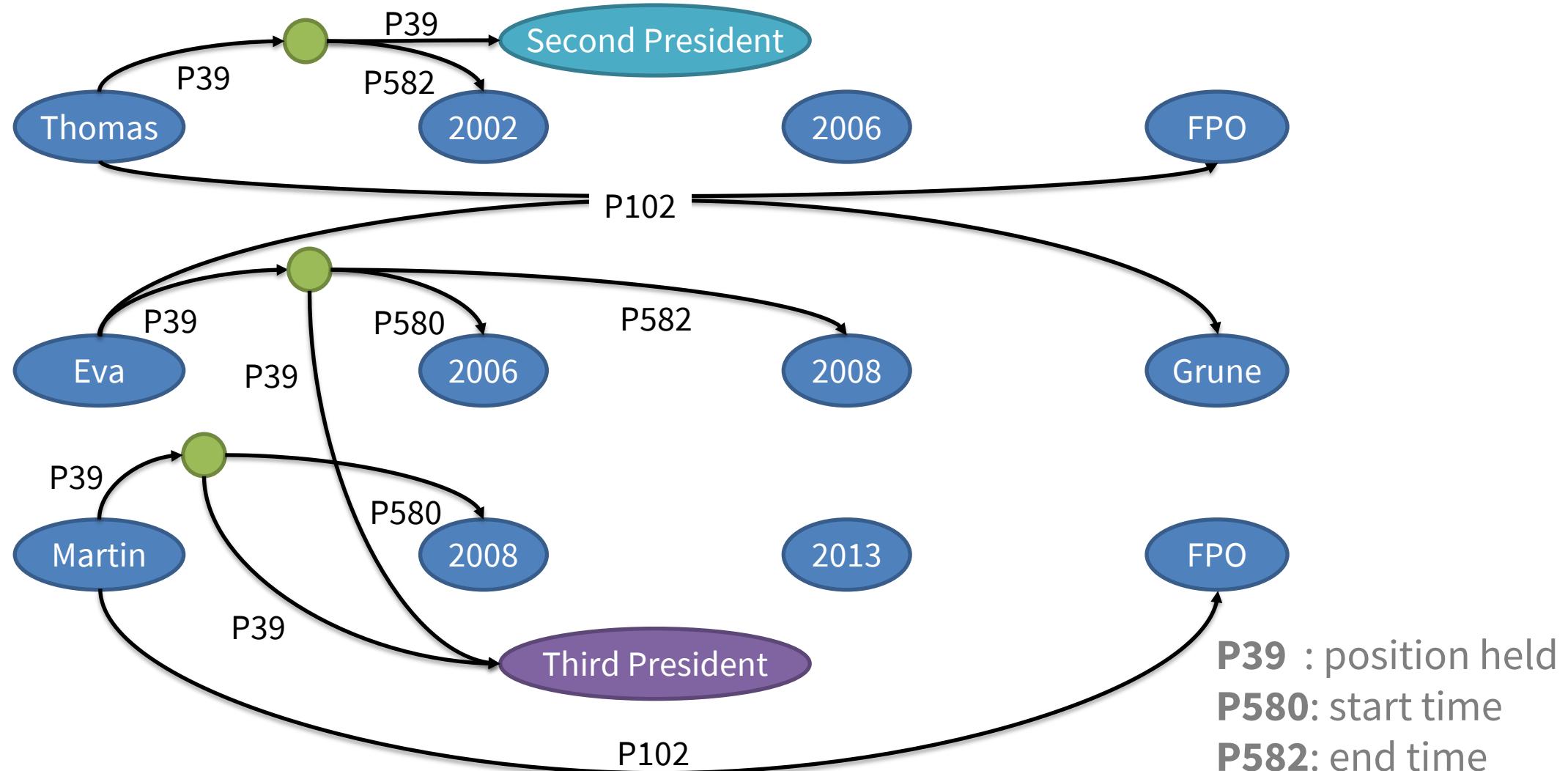


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Construct Candidate Graph: Discovering Links

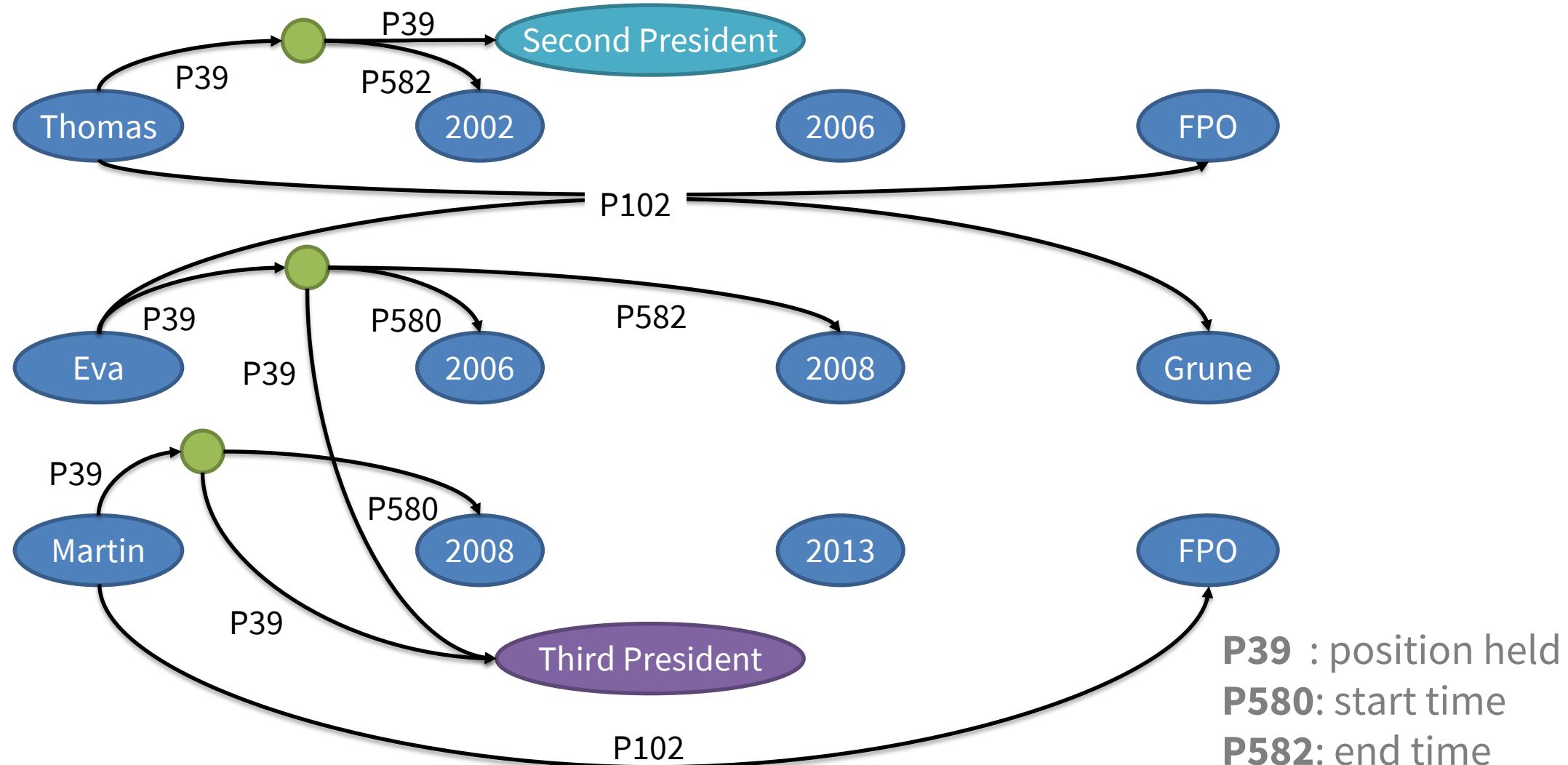
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Construct Candidate Graph: Summarization

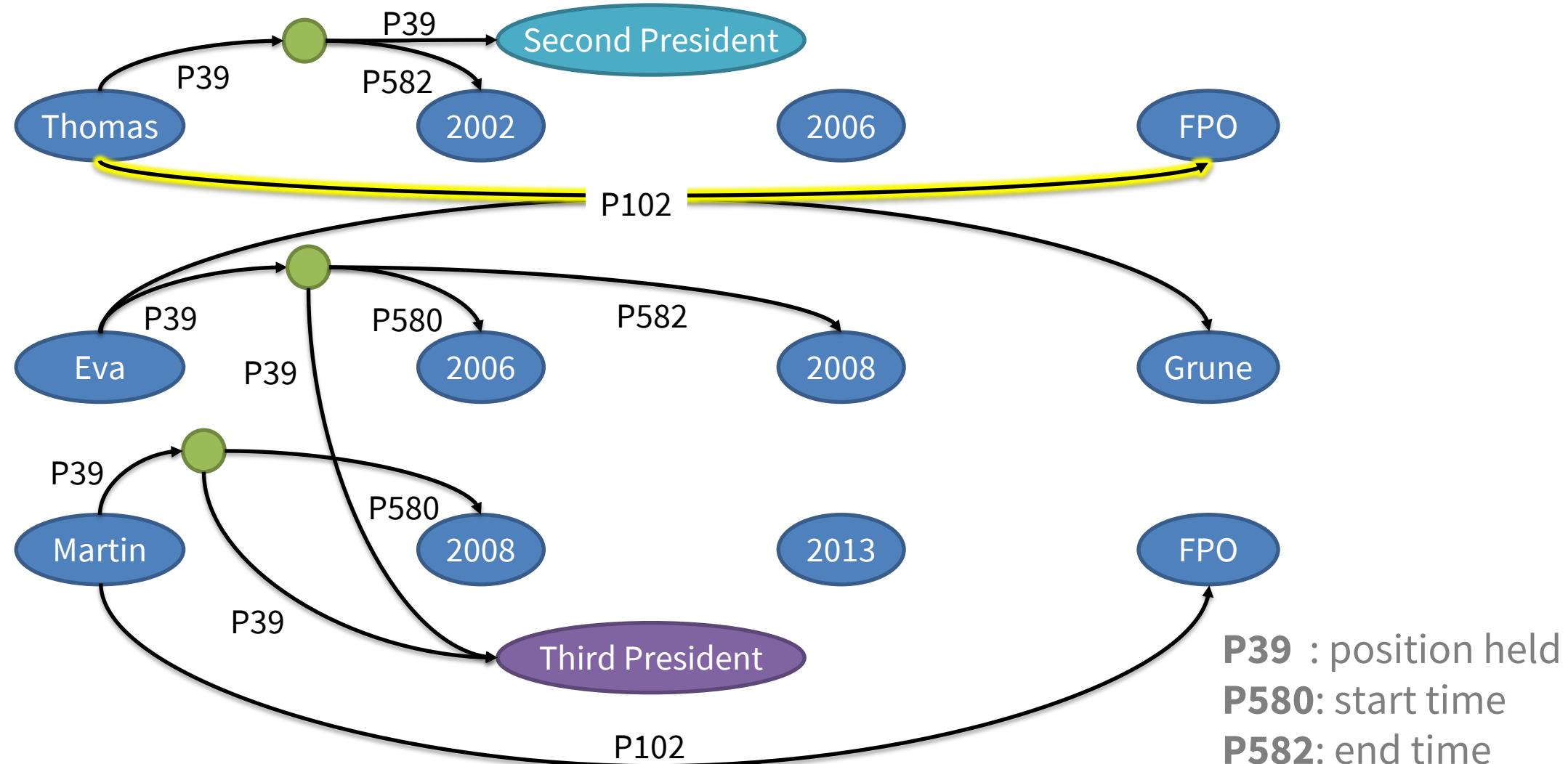
- Group links of cells from same source & target columns/context





Construct Candidate Graph: Summarization

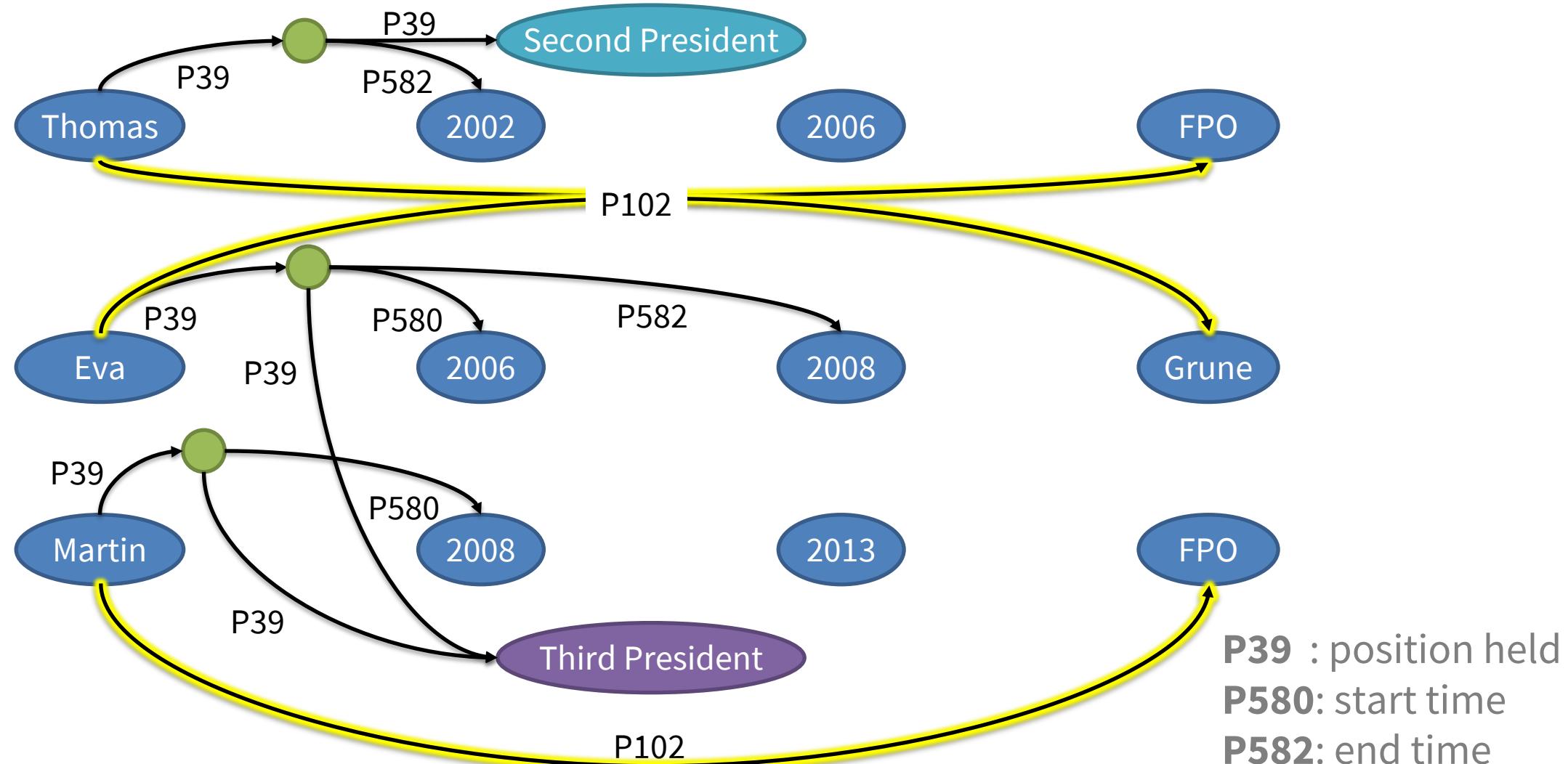
- Group links of cells from same source & target columns/context





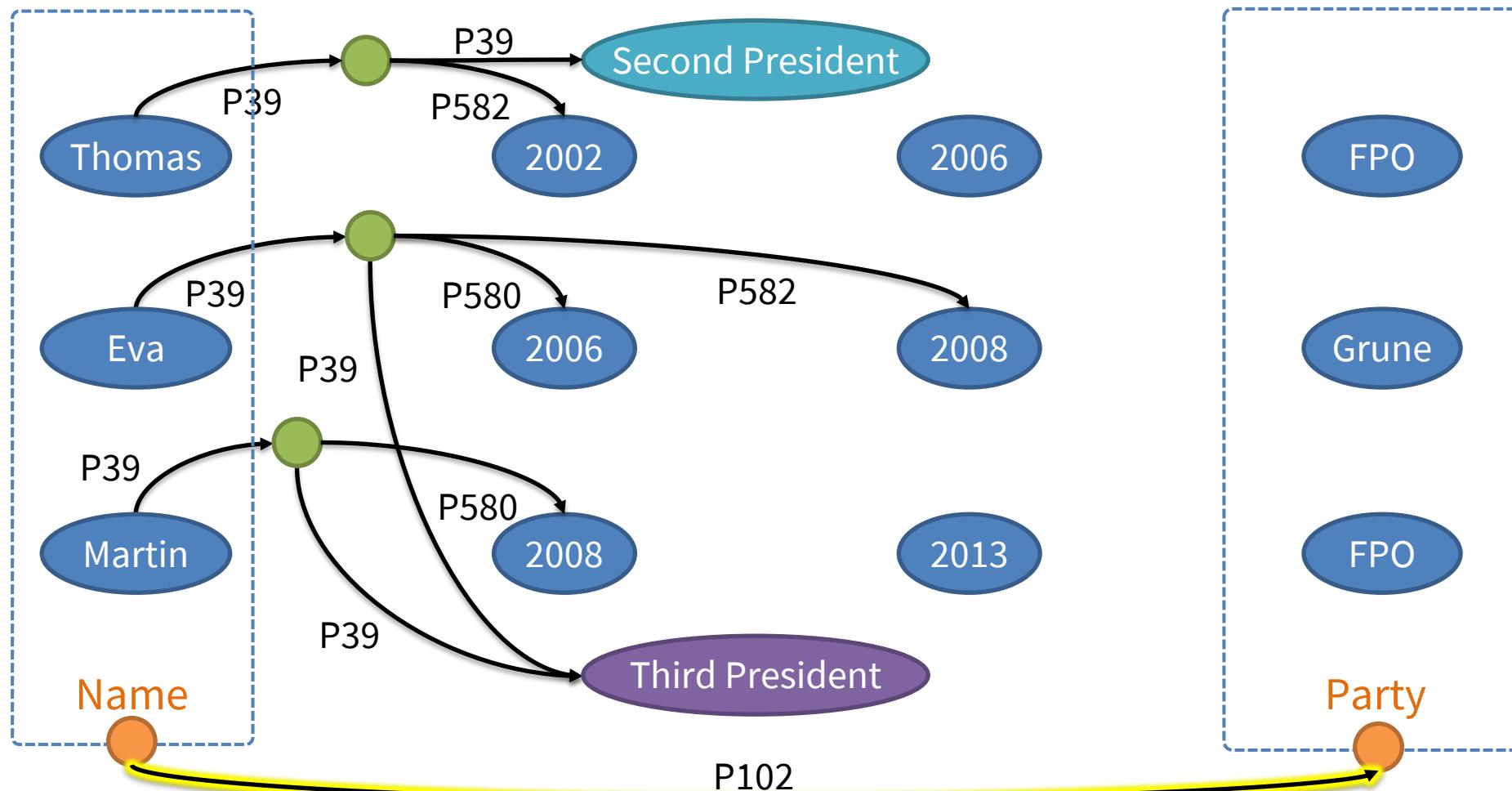
Construct Candidate Graph: Summarization

- Group links of cells from same source & target columns/context





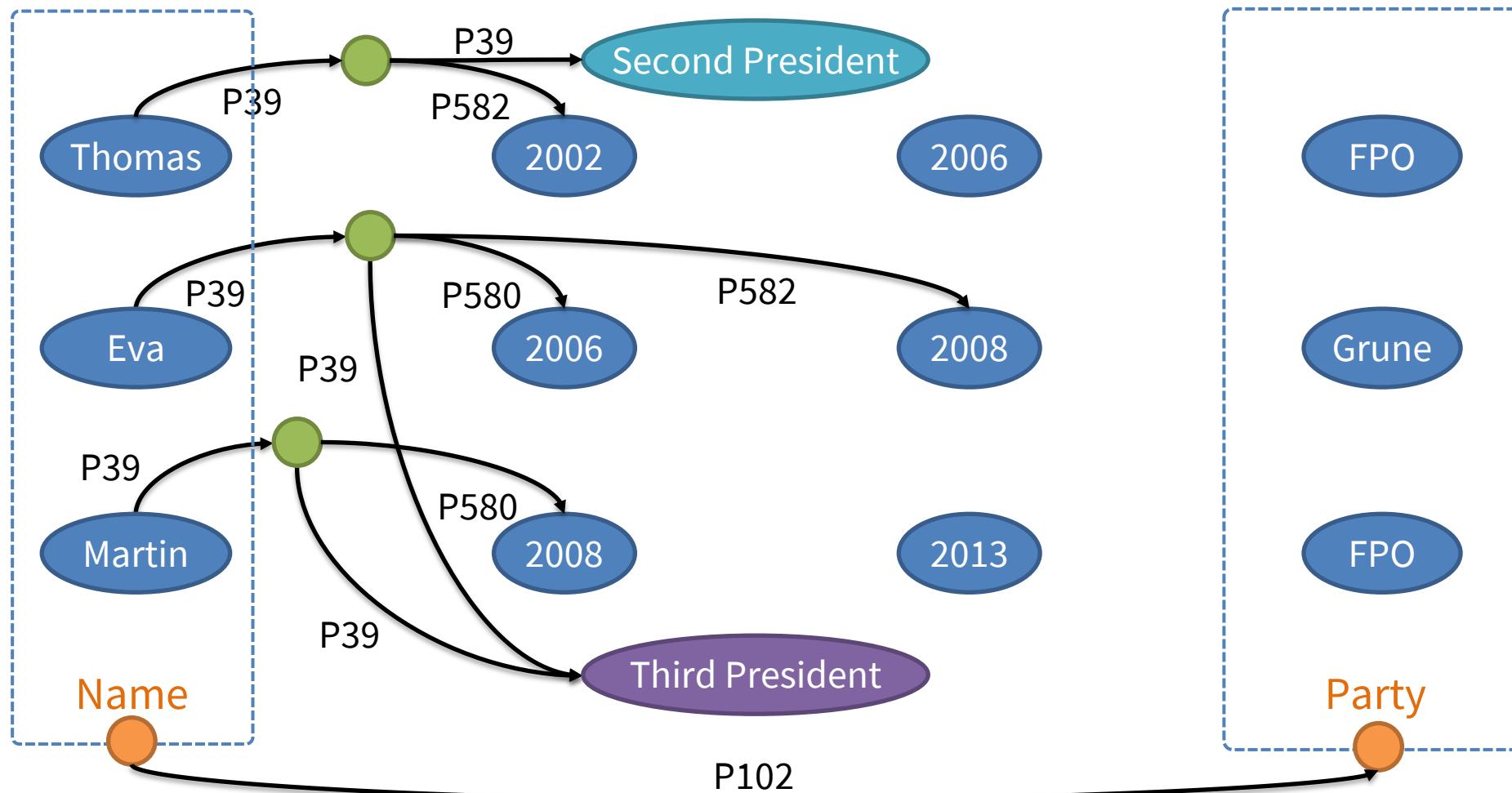
Construct Candidate Graph: Summarization



P39 : position held
P580: start time
P582: end time



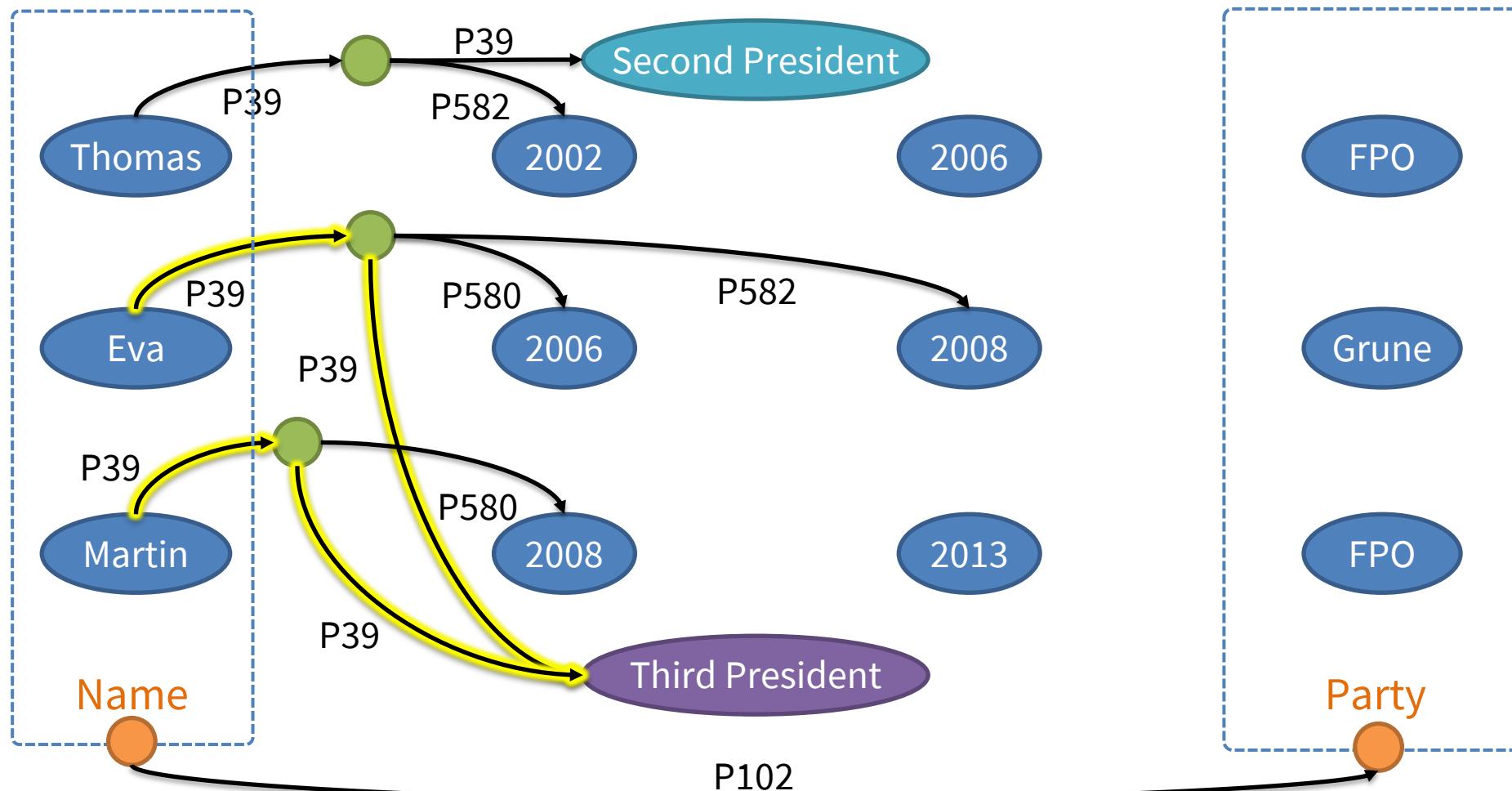
Construct Candidate Graph: Summarization



P39 : position held
P580: start time
P582: end time



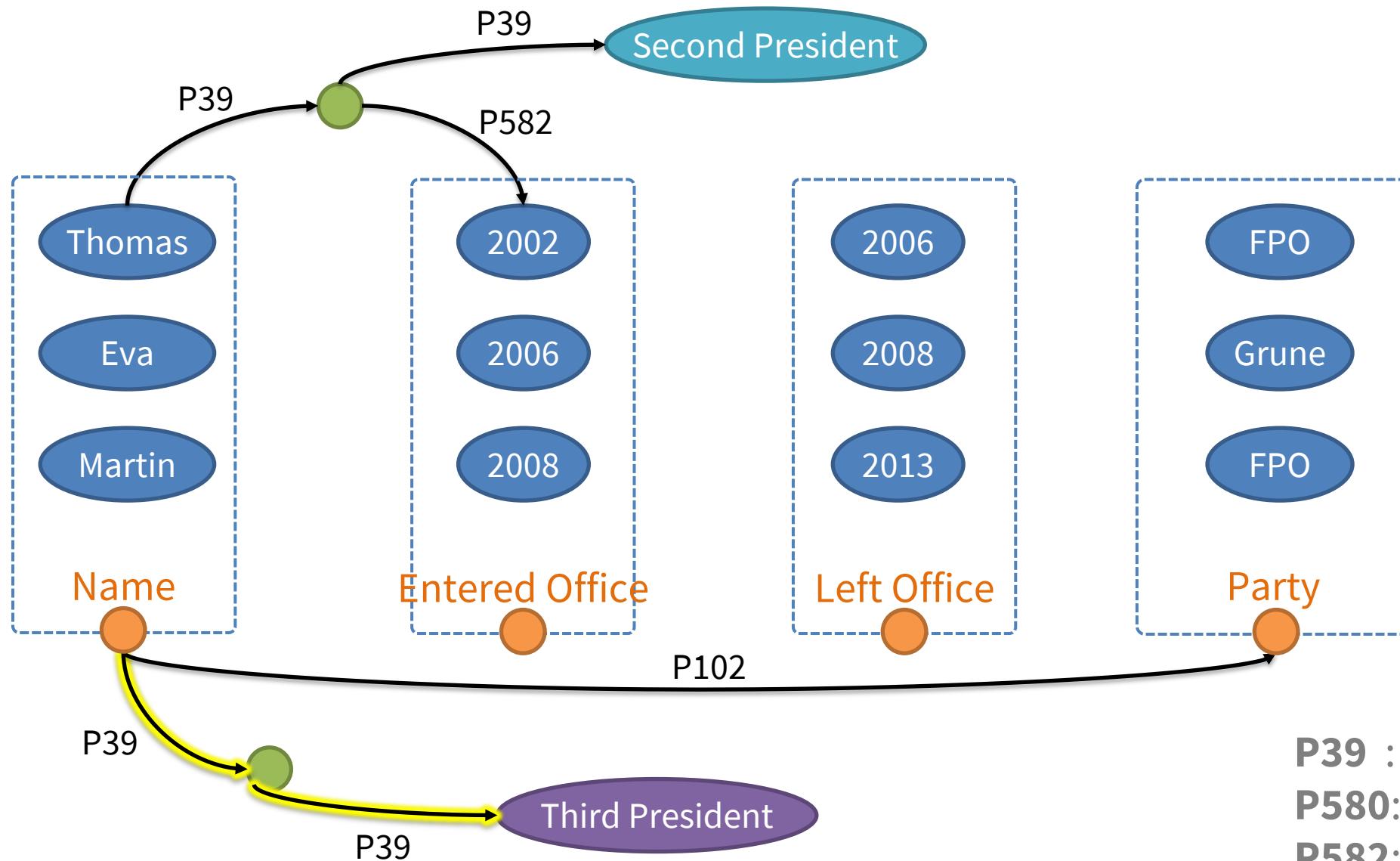
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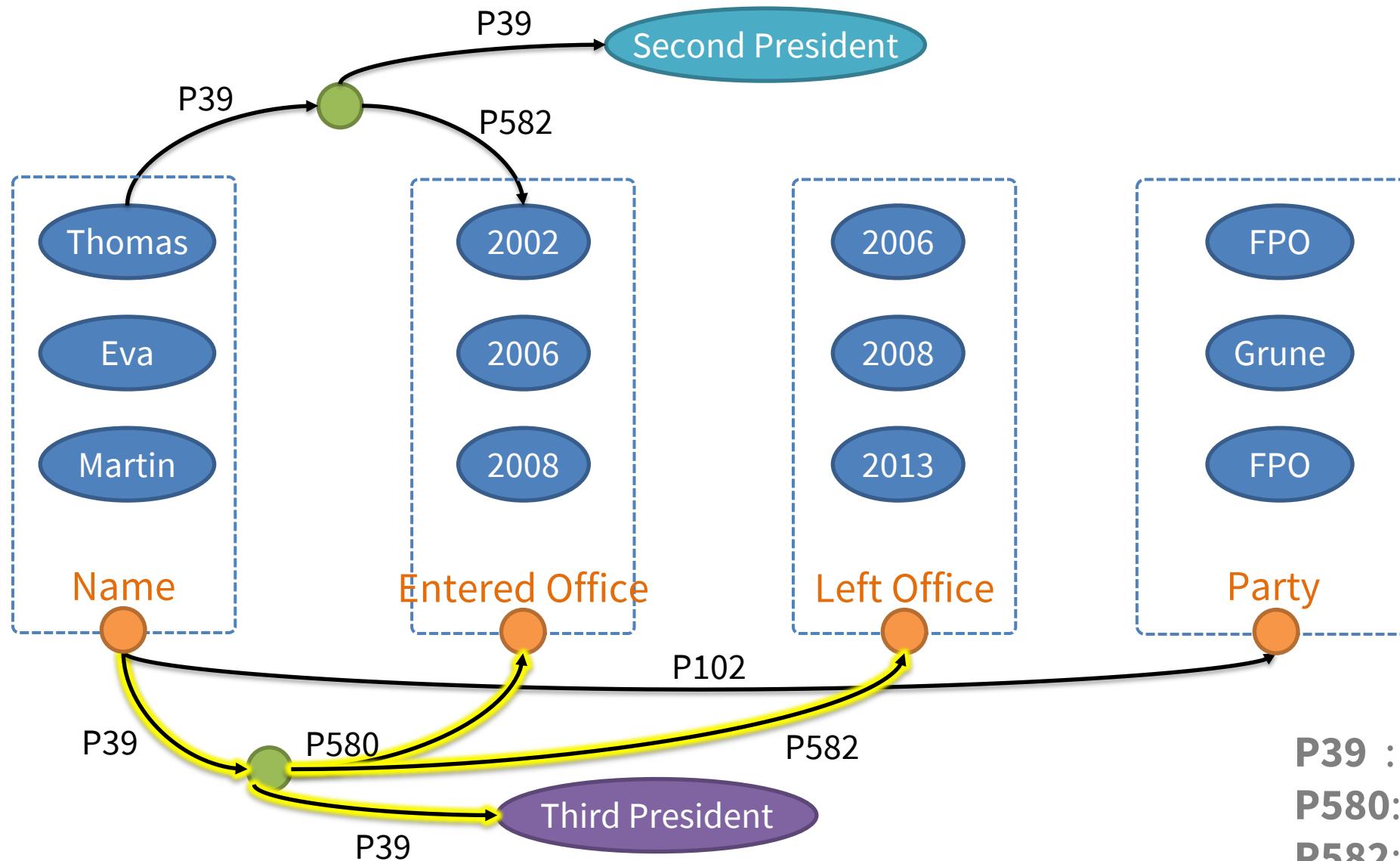


Construct Candidate Graph: Summarization



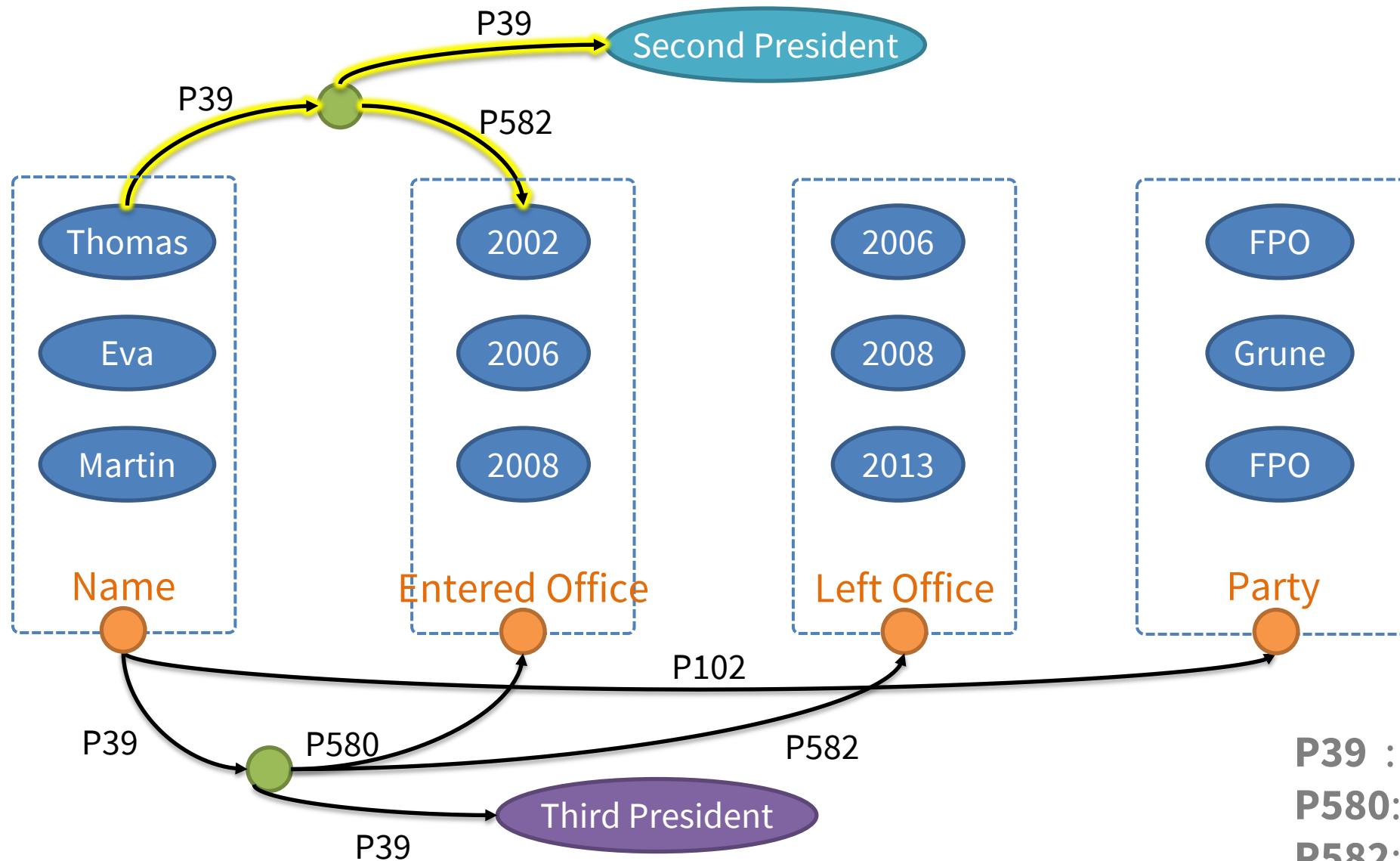


Construct Candidate Graph: Summarization



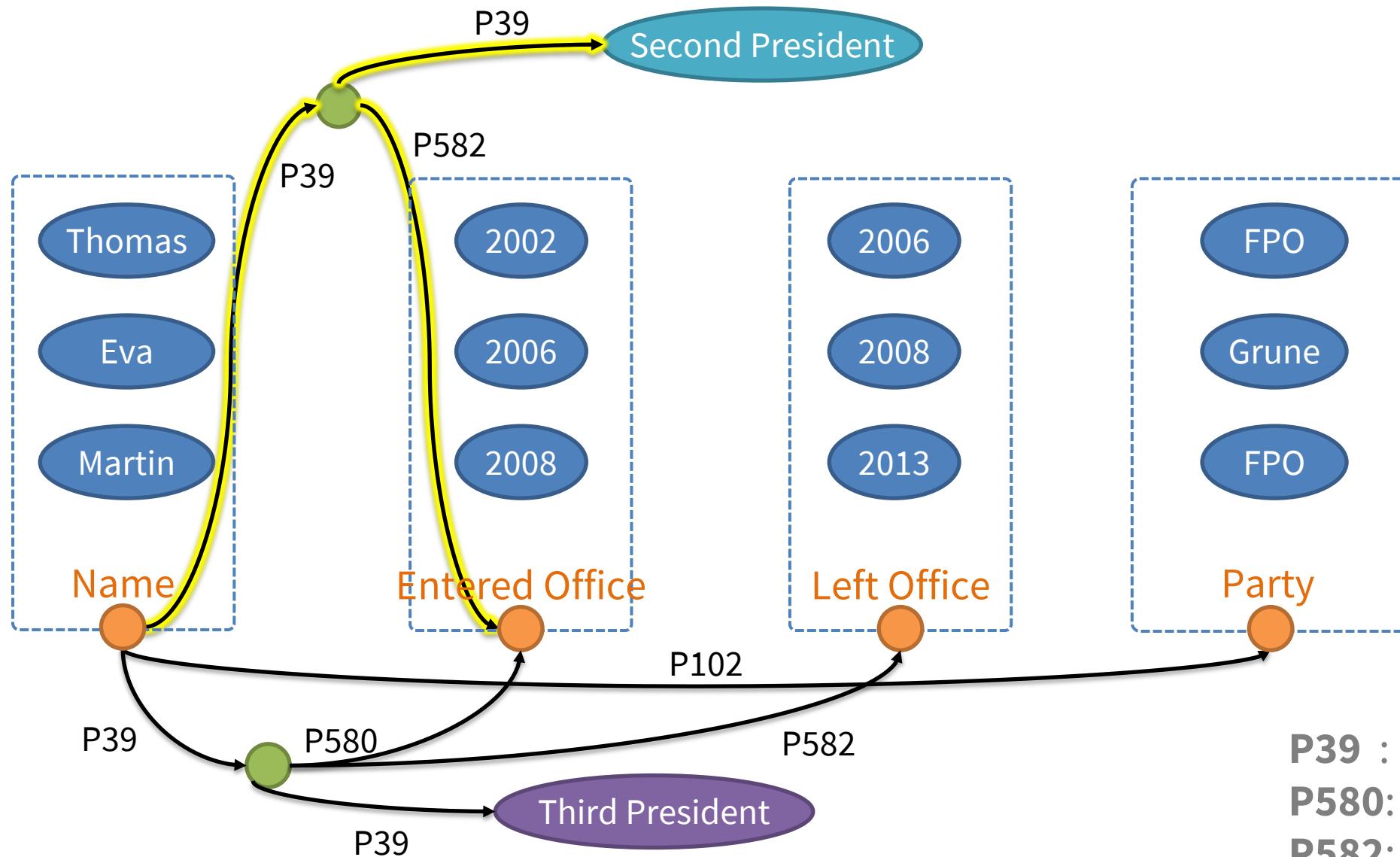


Construct Candidate Graph: Summarization





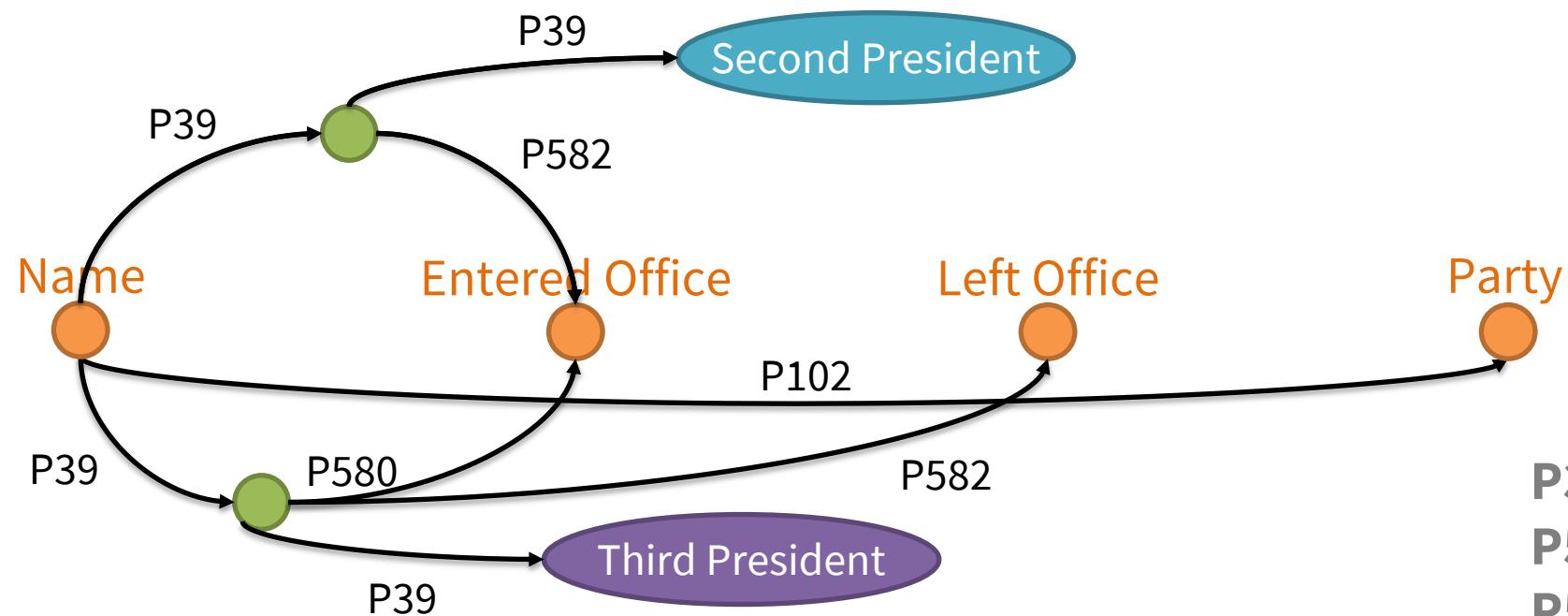
Construct Candidate Graph: Summarization





Construct Candidate Graph: Summarization

- Final candidate graph

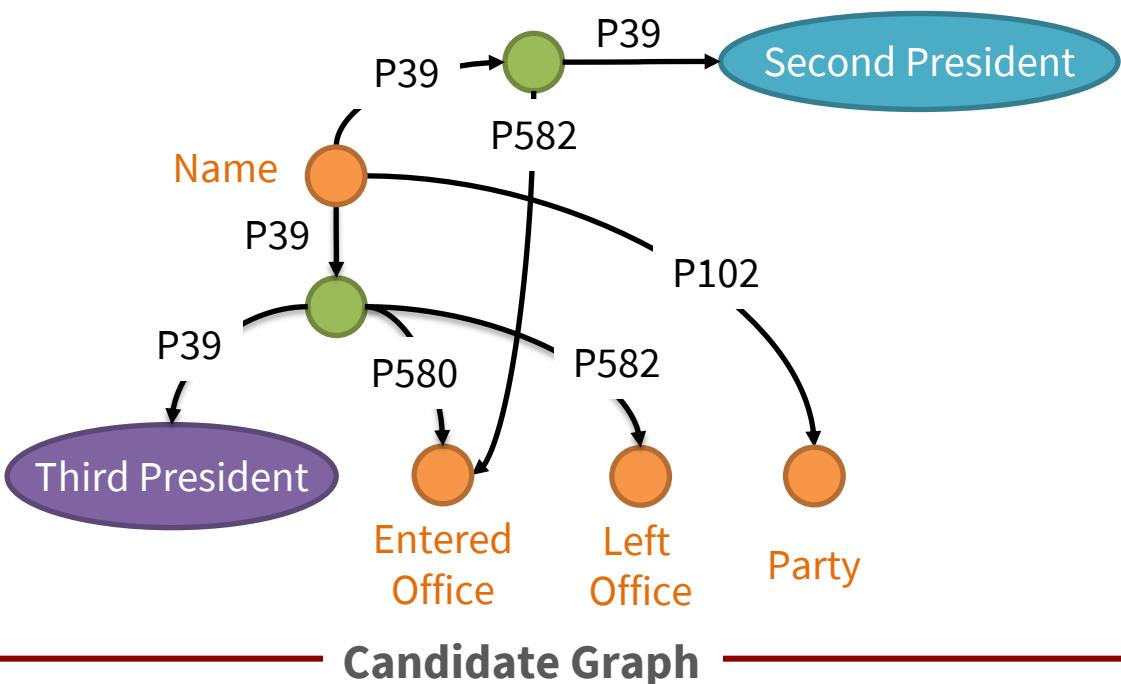


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After Building Candidate Graph

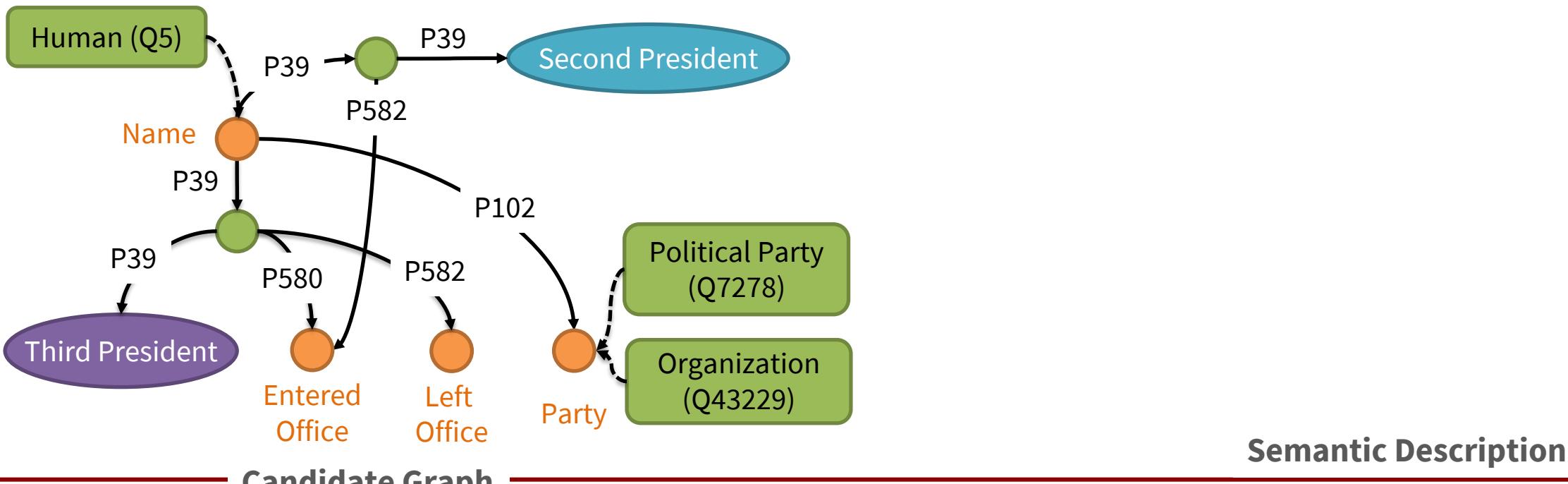
- Candidate (n-ary) relationships *from the candidate graph*





After Building Candidate Graph

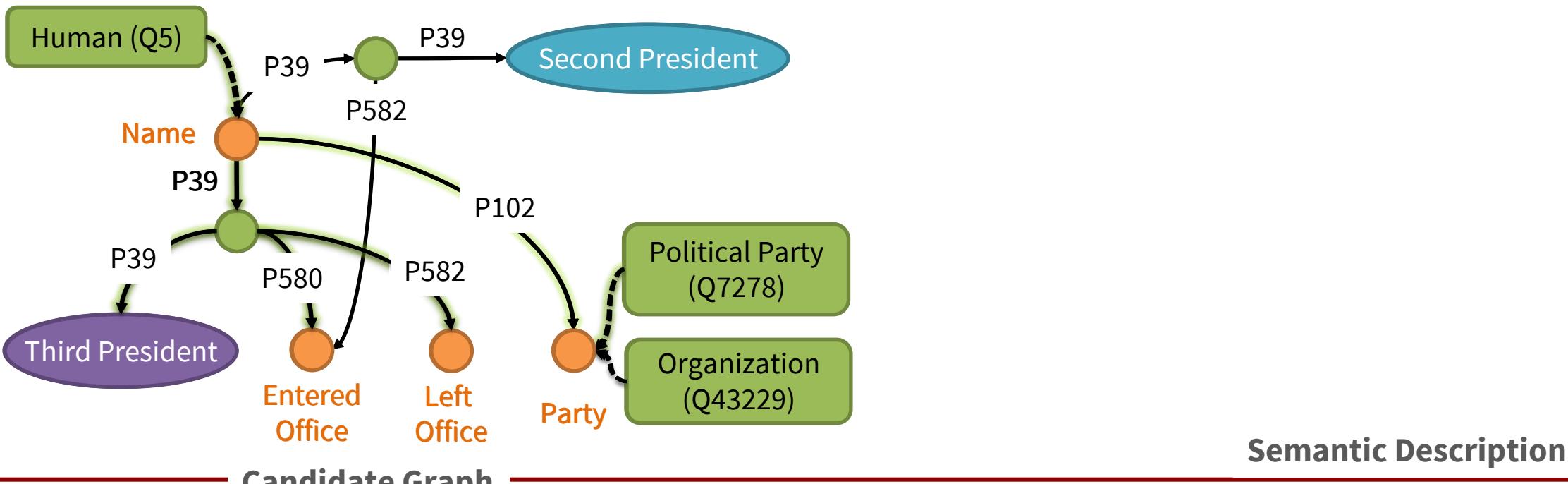
- Candidate (n-ary) relationships *from the candidate graph*
- Candidate columns' types *from entities in table columns*





After Building Candidate Graph

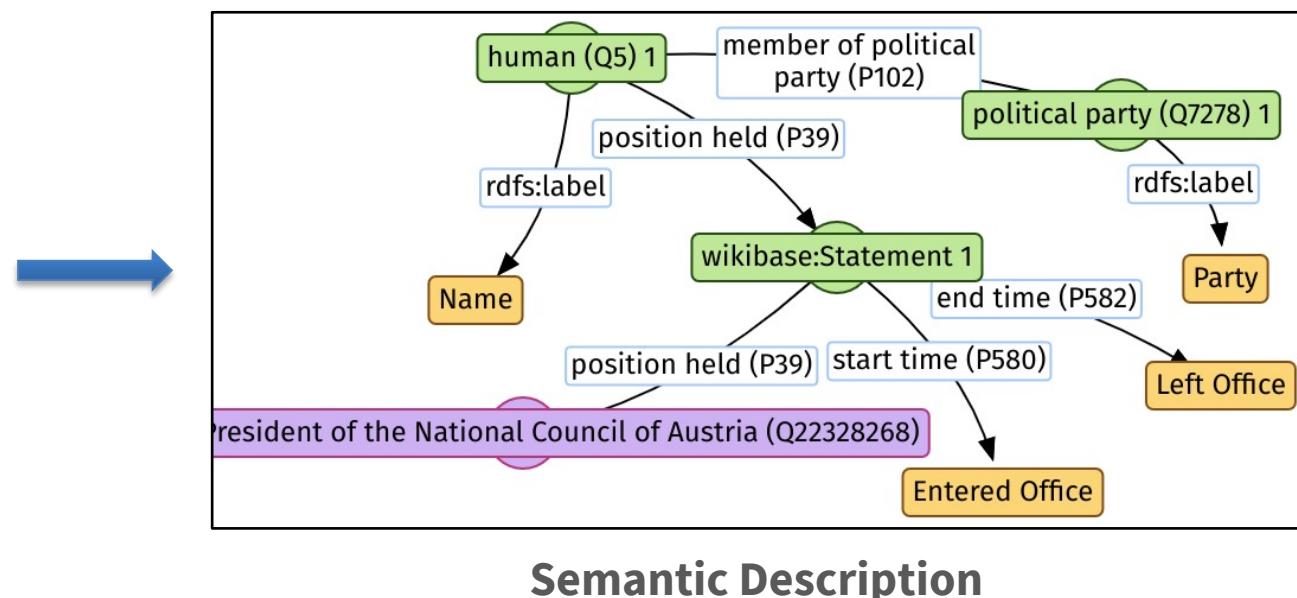
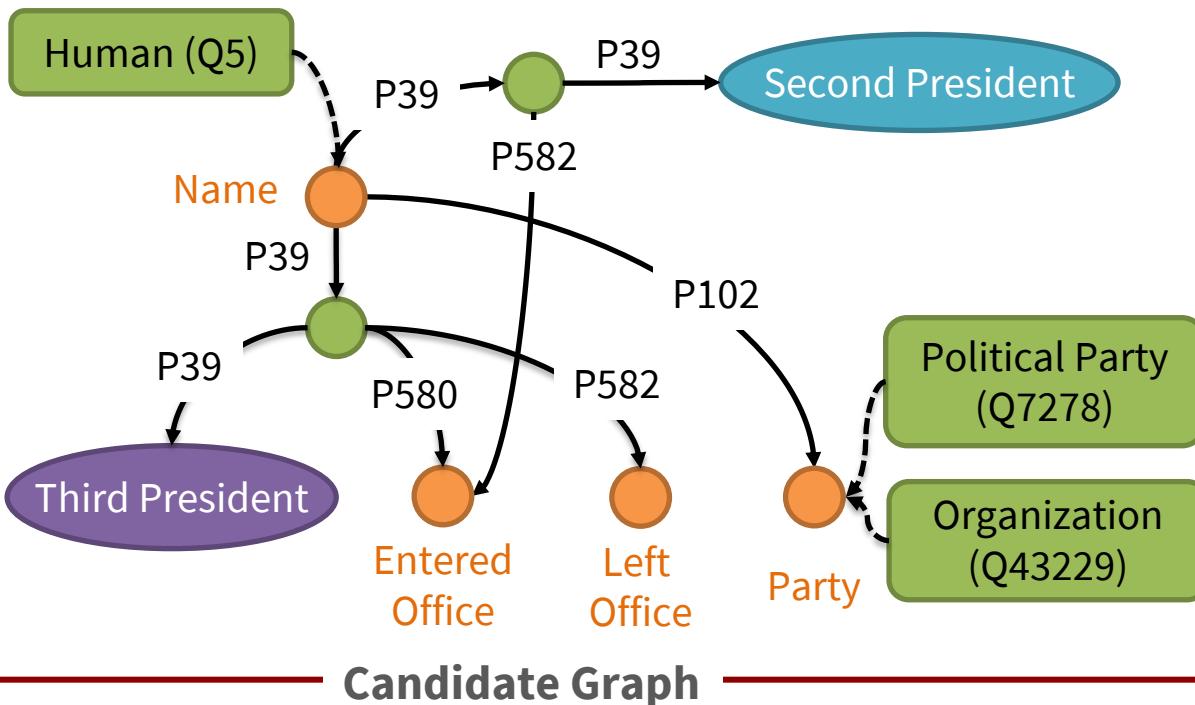
- Candidate (n-ary) relationships *from the candidate graph*
 - Candidate columns' types *from entities in table columns*
- ⇒ Need to select the most appropriate relationships and types.





After Building Candidate Graph

- Candidate (n-ary) relationships *from the candidate graph*
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Approach

Inputs

- A target knowledge graph: Wikidata
- A linked relational table T
- A set of contextual values C

1. Construct candidate graph

2. Infer semantic description

Outputs:

- A semantic description of (T, C)



Collective Reasoning Problem

- **Probabilistic Soft Logic (PSL)**

“A probabilistic graphical models framework using first-order logic”

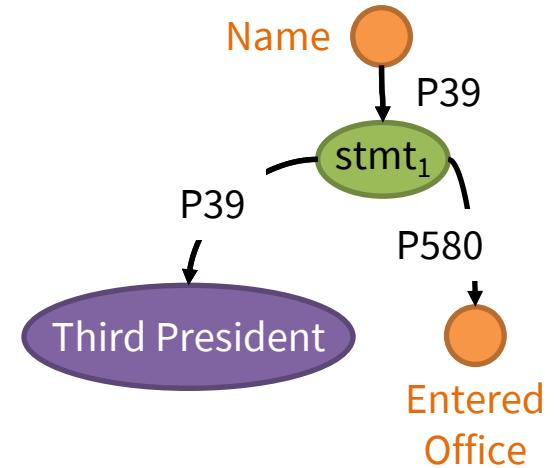
- Two main elements: **predicates** and **rules**
 - Predicates have “soft” value in [0, 1]
 - Rules converted to exponential function to approximate $P(\mathbf{x})$



PSL Predicates (examples)

- **CorrectRel(N_1, N_2, P):** if a relationship is correct

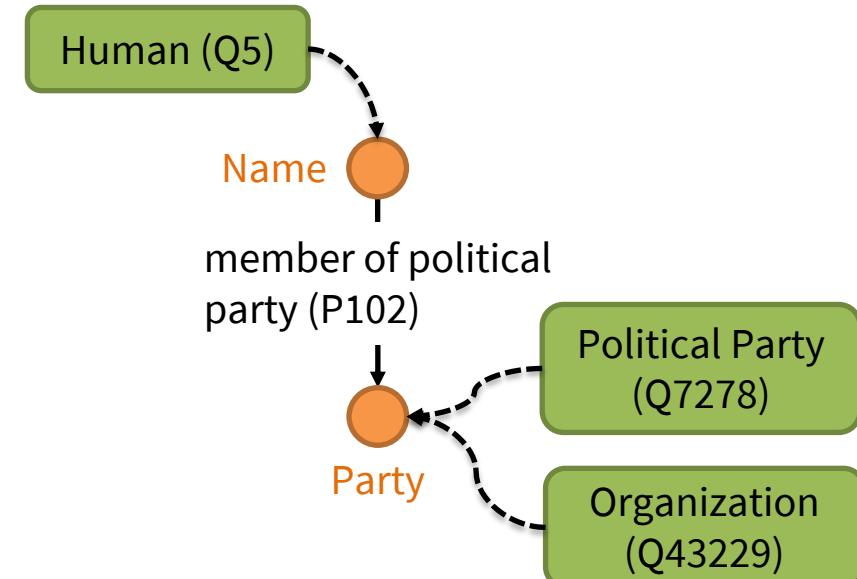
- CorrectRel(Name, stmt₁, P39)
- CorrectRel(stmt₁, Entered Office, P580)
- CorrectRel(stmt₁, Third President, P39)



- **CorrectType(N_1, T):** if a column type assignment is correct

- CorrectType(Party, Organization)
- CorrectType(Party, Political Party)
- CorrectType(Name, Human)

- ... and more





PSL Rules (examples)

1. By default, relationships/types are incorrect

- 1a. $\neg \text{CorrectRel}(N_1, N_2, P)$
- 1b. $\neg \text{CorrectType}(N_1, T)$

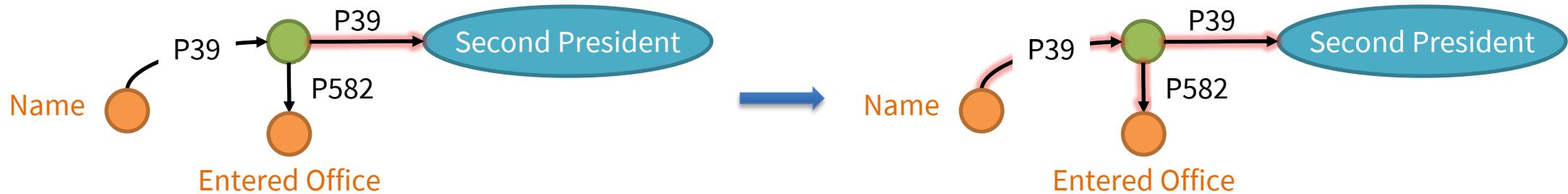
2. Relationships/types are correct/incorrect based on evidence

- 2a. $\text{FreqMatch}(N_1, N_2, P) \rightarrow \text{CorrectRel}(N_1, N_2, P)$
- 2b. $\text{FreqDiff}(N_1, N_2, P) \rightarrow \neg \text{CorrectRel}(N_1, N_2, P)$
- 2c. $\text{FreqTypeMatch}(N_1, T) \rightarrow \text{CorrectType}(N_1, T)$
- 2d. ...and more

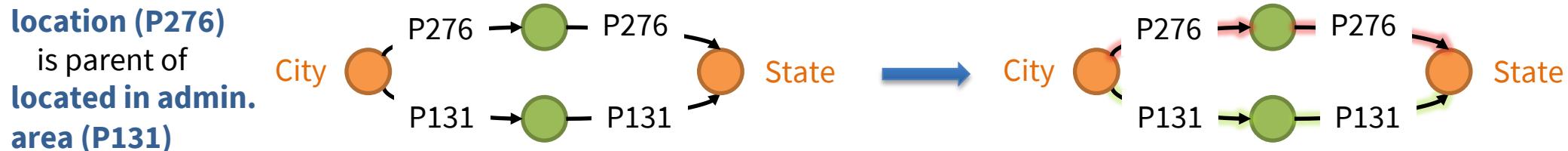


PSL Rules (examples)

3. If a statement value is incorrect, then the statement's qualifiers are also incorrect



4. We prefer fine-grain properties than high-level properties

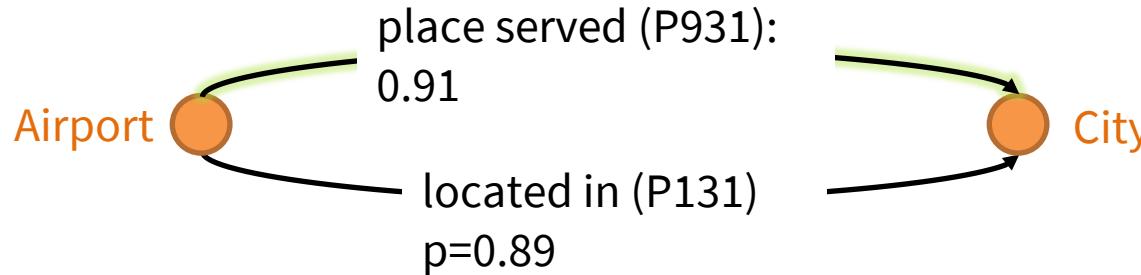


5. ...and more



Post-Processing

- PSL outputs probability of each relationships and types.



- Use BANK algorithm to choose the most probable relationships
 - Avoid unnecessary loops
 - Prefer tree structure if possible





Evaluation of GRAMS

- Collective reasoning is beneficial
 - Avoid cascading errors from subject column detection phase
 - Handle complex schema: multiple entities' types and n-ary relationships

Dataset	Method	CPA			CTA		
		Precision	Recall	F_1	Precision	Recall	F_1
250WT	MantisTable	0.535	0.442	0.484	0.928	0.331	0.488
	MantisTable*	0.559	0.569	0.564	0.940	0.394	0.556
	BBW	0.796	0.123	0.214	0.850	0.233	0.367
	BBW*	0.740	0.559	0.638	0.759	0.777	0.768
	GRAMS-ST	0.526	0.681	0.594	-	-	-
	GRAMS	0.824	0.650	0.726	0.819	0.813 0.816	
SemTab2020	MantisTable	0.985	0.976	0.981	0.977	0.800	0.880
	BBW	0.996	0.995	0.995	0.980	0.980	0.980
	GRAMS-ST	0.990	0.989	0.990	-	-	-
	GRAMS	0.996	0.994	0.995	0.982	0.981 0.982	

Wikipedia
Tables

Synthetic
Tables

MantisTable* and BBW* are modified to retrieve correct subject column



Related Work

	Method	Data Hungry	Modeling Capabilities		
			Handle Literal Columns	Handle Qualifiers	Denormalized Tables
Custom Ontologies	Taheriyani et al. 2016	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Vu et al. 2019	Y	Y	Y	Y
KG Ontologies	Iterative Method	Ritze et al. 2015	-	Y	N
		Zhang et al. 2017	-	Y	N
		SemTab systems	-	Y	N
	Graphical Models	Limaye et al. 2010	-	N	N
		Mulward et al. 2013	-	N	N
		GRAMS	-	Y	Y



Discussion and Future work

- **Contribution:** A novel graph-based approach, GRAMS, for building semantic descriptions of Wikipedia Tables.
 - The candidate graph makes it easy to represent and discover n-ary relationships.
 - Using PSL to collectively infer correct relationships and types.
- Future work:
 - Handle unlinked tables



- Generate large labeled dataset from Wikipedia tables to train semantic modeling systems