

# Knowledge Graph Embedding With Attentional Triple Context

Huan Gao<sup>1,2</sup>, Jun Shi<sup>1,2</sup>, Guilin Qi<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Computer Science and Engineering, Southeast University, Nanjing, China

## Abstract

Knowledge graph embedding can represent entities and relations with efficient low-dimensional embedding vectors. The outstanding performance on knowledge graph completion has led to an increase in the knowledge graph embedding research. State-of-the-art knowledge graph embedding approaches treat each triple independent and neglect structure information. However, as a fact, the rich graph features in knowledge graph can be considered as contexts of a triple which contain large information to describe entities and relations. In this paper, we propose an Attentional-Triple-Context-based knowledge Embedding model(ATCE), which formulates a local structure around a triple as a context. For each triple, two kinds of structure information are considered as its context, which we refer to as *triple context*: 1) Neighbor context is the outgoing relations and neighboring entities of an entity; 2) Path context is connective relation paths between a pair of entities, both of which contain rich useful and unrelated information for entities and relations. ATCE learns embedding for entities and relations with an attention mechanism and is expected to select the useful information in triple context. The experimental results show that our model outperforms the state-of-the-art methods for link prediction and entity prediction.

to generate new probabilistic type assertions. We then introduced novel definitions of support and confidence using negative examples as constraints. The experimental results were provided to compare our system with existing one and showed that SIFS-P performs better with respect to precision and recall in most cases.

In the future, we plan to extend the SIFS-P to learn more kinds of axioms such as the axioms with existential restriction, universal restriction and the limited extensional quantification.

## References

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In this paper, we proposed a novel approach to learning disjointness and subclass axioms from incomplete semantic data under OWA. We first applied the type inference algorithm