

# Rule Learning from Knowledge Graphs Guided by Embedding Models



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#### 1. Motivation

- ► Knowledge Graphs: huge collections of positive unary and binary facts treated under Open World Assumption (e.g. isMarriedTo(alice, bob), researcher(mat))
- ► Automatically constructed, thus incomplete ⇒ Knowledge Graph Completion

#### Rule-based approach

 $livesIn(X, Z) \leftarrow spouse(X, Y), livesIn(Y, Z)$ 

- + Interpretable
- + Limited training data
- Local patterns
- Not extendable

# **Embedding-based approach**

score(< Jack, livesIn, Chicago >) = 0.8

- Hard to interpret
- A lot of training data
- + Global patterns
- + Extendable (e.g., text)

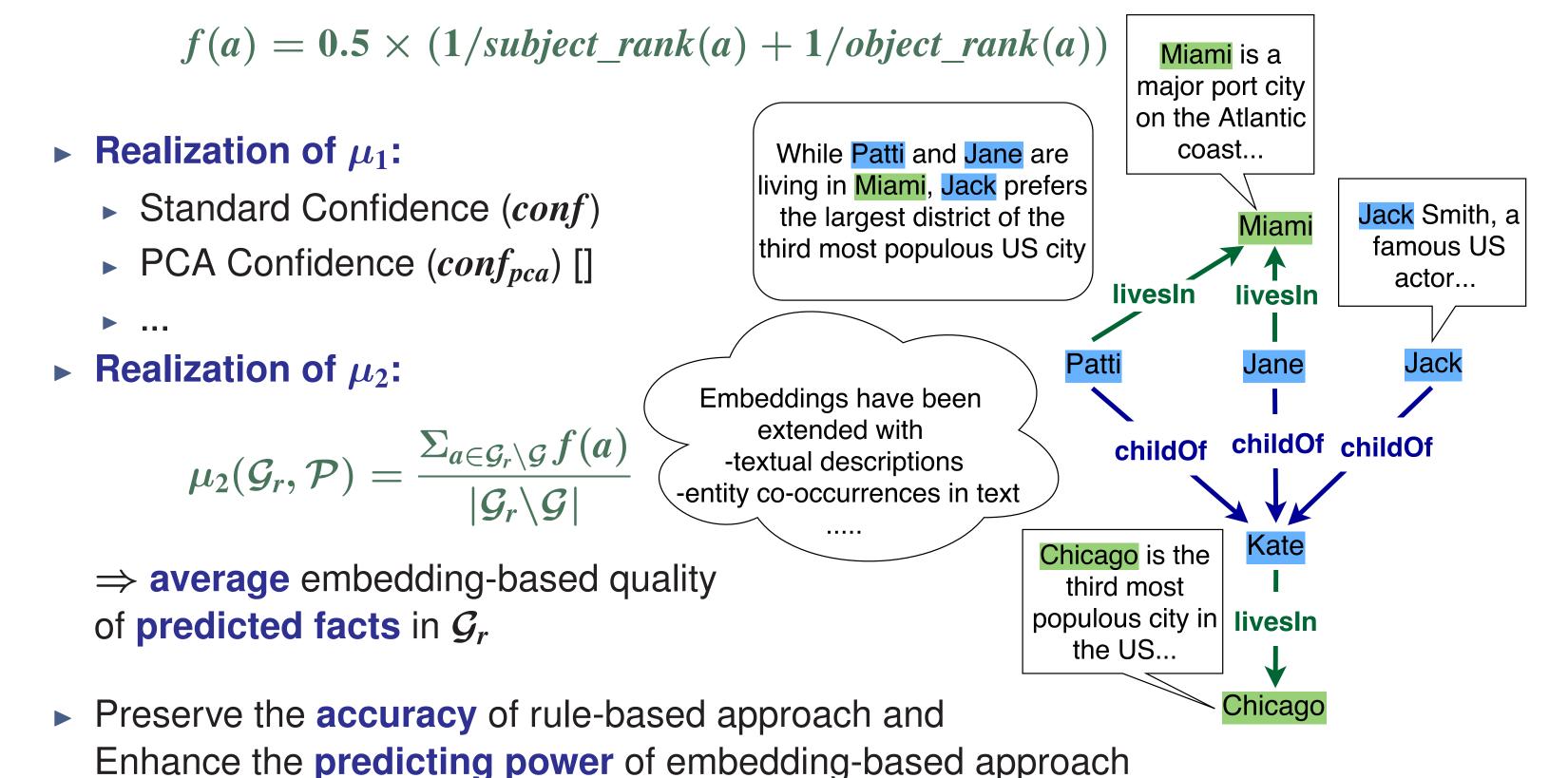
#### Our approach:

Mine rules with support from KG embeddings

- Challenges: conceptual difference between two approaches
- **▶** Contributions:
  - Framework for rule learning guided by external sources
  - Concrete framework instantiation utilizing feedback from embedding models
  - Interactive non-monotonic rules mining mechanism
  - Experiments on real-world Knowledge Graphs

#### 3. Embedding-based Rule Evaluation

► Realization of f using embeddings [with additional textual data]:



## 5. Rule Refinement and Filters

add dangling atom

livesIn(X, Y) ← ੍

livesln(X, Y)  $\leftarrow$  actedln(X,Z) livesln(X, Y)  $\leftarrow$  marriedTo(X,Z),

livesIn(Z,Y)

livesln(X, Y)  $\leftarrow$  marriedTo(X,Z), livesln(Z,Y),

not researcher(X)

add negated atom

## Refinement Operators add:

- dangling atom
- instantiated atom
- closing atom
- negated instantiated atom
- negated closing atom add closing atom
- Filtering rules on:
- rule form support (supp)
- head coverage (hc)
- confidence (conf)
- the hybrid measure ( $\mu$ ) guides the dynamic rules construction

livesln(X, Y)  $\leftarrow$  actedln(X,Z),

exception confidence:

$$e ext{-}conf(r,\mathcal{G})=conf(r',\mathcal{G})$$

where  $r':body^-(r) \leftarrow body^+(r), not\ head(r) \Rightarrow$  ensure the quality of exceptions

producedIn(Z,Y)

# References

- ▶ V. T. Ho, D. Stepanova, M. Gad-Elrab, E. Kharlamov, G. Weikum. Rule Learning from Knowledge Graphs Guided by Embedding Models. In proc. International Semantic Web Conference, 2018.
- ▶ D. H. Tran., D. Stepanova, M. Gad-Elrab, Francesca A. Lisi, G. Weikum. Towards Nonmonotonic Rule Learning from Knowledge Graphs. *Inductive Logic Programming*, 2016.
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## 2. Rule Learning Guided by External Sources

#### Given:

- ▶ Knowledge Graph G
- External Source
  - Probability function f reflecting trustfulness of  $\mathcal{G}$ 's missing facts

### Find:

► A ordered rule list extracted from *G* with respect to the support from the quality function f

Our solution: Introduce the novel Hybrid Rule Quality Function  $\mu$  as follows:

▶ Measure the **descriptive quality**  $\mu_1$  of rule r over  $\mathcal{G}$ :

$$\mu_1:(r,\mathcal{G})\mapsto lpha\in[0,1]$$

- $\Rightarrow$  any classical quality measure which describes  $\mathcal{G}$  properly
- ▶ Measure the **predictive quality**  $\mu_2$  of  $\mathcal{G}_r$  relying on  $\mathcal{P} = (\mathcal{G}, f)$ :

$$\mu_2: (\mathcal{G}_r, \mathcal{P}) \mapsto lpha \in [0,1]$$

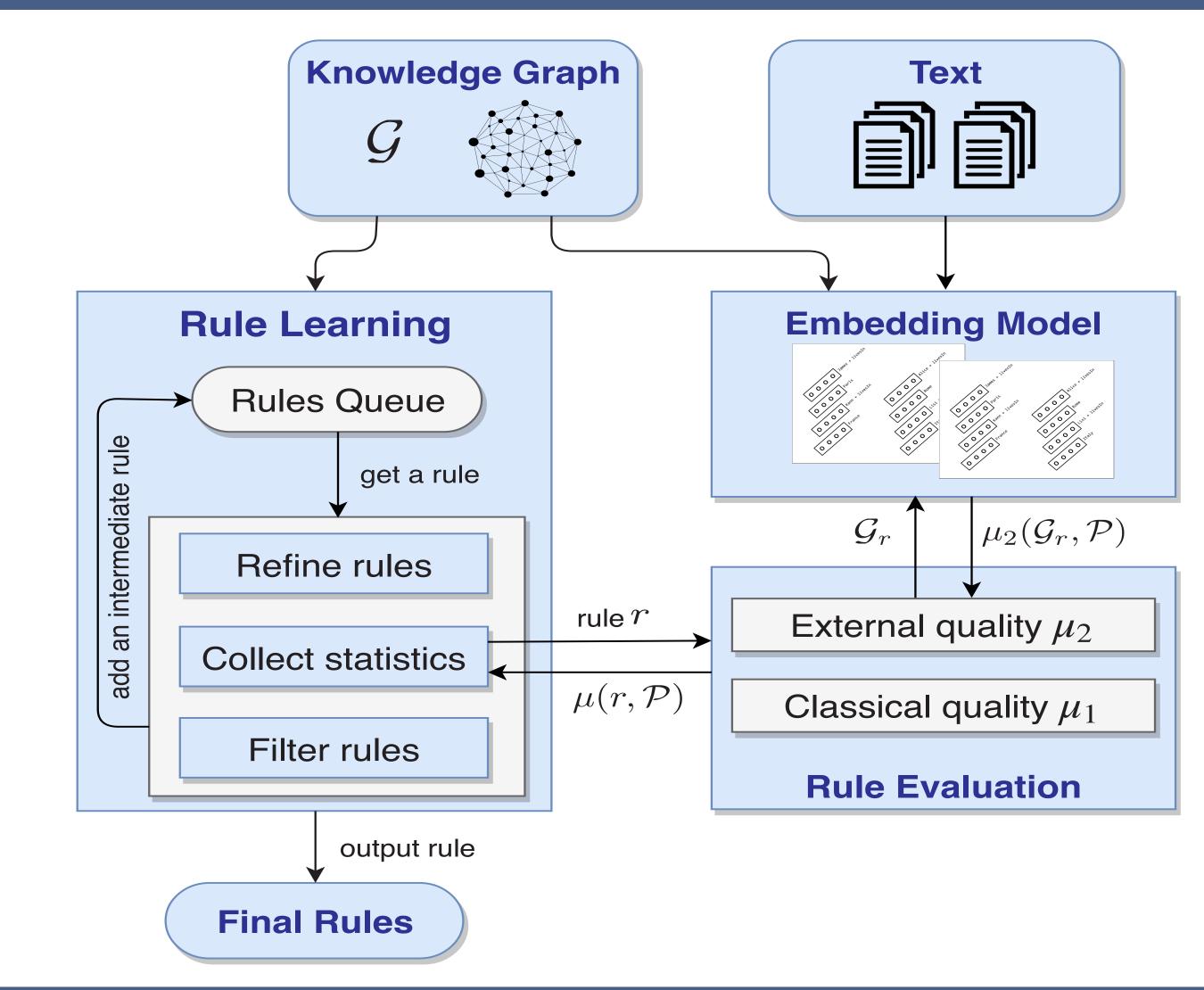
where  $\mathcal{G}_r$  is a extension of  $\mathcal{G}$  by applying r

- $\Rightarrow$  capture **information about missing facts** in  $\mathcal{G}$  that are relevant for r
- Combine the result as the weighted sum:

$$\mu(r,\mathcal{P}) = (1-\lambda) imes \mu_1(r,\mathcal{G}) + \lambda imes \mu_2(\mathcal{G}_r,\mathcal{P})$$

weighting factor  $\lambda \in [0,1]$  control the distribution of  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$ 

## 4. Non-monotonic Rule Mining with Embedding Support



## 6. Experiments

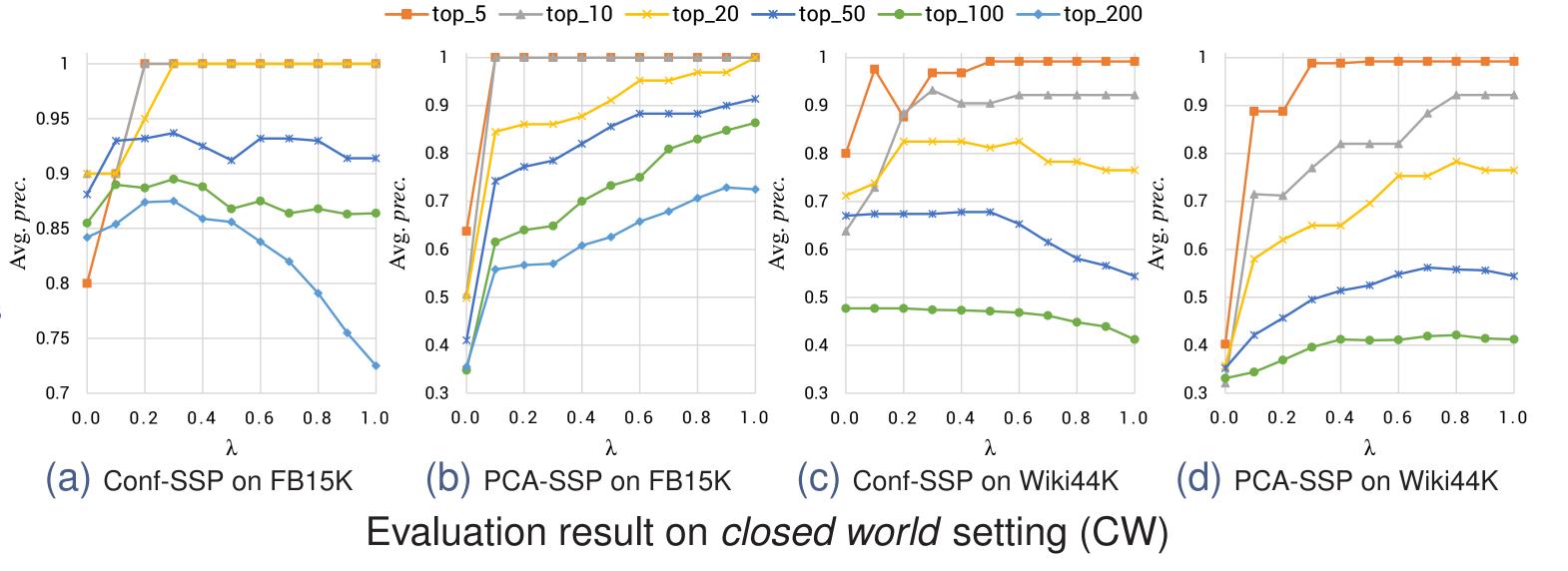
- Data sets: FB15K, Wiki44K
- ► Approximated ideal KG: original

  Available KG: random 80% of

  Free base

  The continuous serious original and the continuous serious ► Available KG: random 80% of original KG, preserving the distribution of facts over predicates.
- WIKIDATA

- ► Embedding Models: 2 settings
  - Without additional textual data: TransE model, HolE model
  - With entities description text: SSP model
- ▶ 2 Evaluation settings: closed world setting (CW) and open world setting (OW)



Examples of mined rules:

 $r_1$ : nationality $(X,Y) \leftarrow graduated\_from(X,Z), in\_country(Z,Y), not research\_uni(Z)$  $r_2$ :  $scriptwriter\_of(X, Y) \leftarrow preceded\_by(X, Z), <math>scriptwriter\_of(Z, Y), not\ tv\_series(Z)$