

Neuro-Symbolic Representations for IR

2.1 – Neural Text and Graph Representations

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Opportunities for Query-Specific Entity Representations

Context-aware representations of entities in text based on a query

- Query Understanding
 - ▶ Captures both inherent properties of entities
 - ▶ Models entity relevance to the query
- Retrieval and Ranking
 - ▶ Overcomes limitations of simple keyword matching
 - ▶ Uncovers deeper connections between entities, documents, and the query
- Answer Generation
 - ▶ Generates more coherent, contextually appropriate responses
 - ▶ Tailors output to the specific information need

Opportunities for Query-Specific Entity Representations

Context-aware representations of entities in text based on a query

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Lots of magical hand waving . Let's look at that!

Tutorial Timetable

Part 1: Symbolic AI representations and tasks

- (Sub)symbolic AI, and representations
- Purpose of this tutorial
- Question Answering on Knowledge Graphs

Part 2: Text-to-symbols and Ranking

← You Are Here

- Neural Text and Graph Representations
- Text-Symbol Alignment and Semantic Annotations
- Entity Representations and Entity Ranking

Part 3: Neuro-symbolic representations for Reasoning

- Reasoning about Relevance
- Neuro Pseudo-Relevance Feedback with Explainability

Part 4: Applications for Neuro-symbolic approaches

- Use Cases in Knowledge Discovery
- Panel & Discussion

Deep Learning Techniques

Recap Part 1:

- Latent embedding space
- BERT Representations
- Dense Retrieval Models

Part 2: Text-to-symbols and Ranking Neural Text Representations

← You Are Here

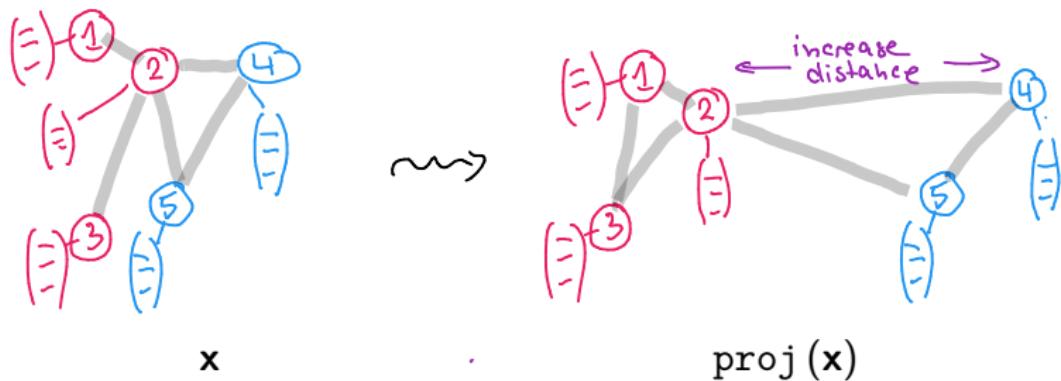
- Demystify some magic
- Attention as Metric Learning
- Transformers = Graph Neural Networks

Part 3: Neural approaches for Neuro-Symbolic Reasoning

Metric Learning

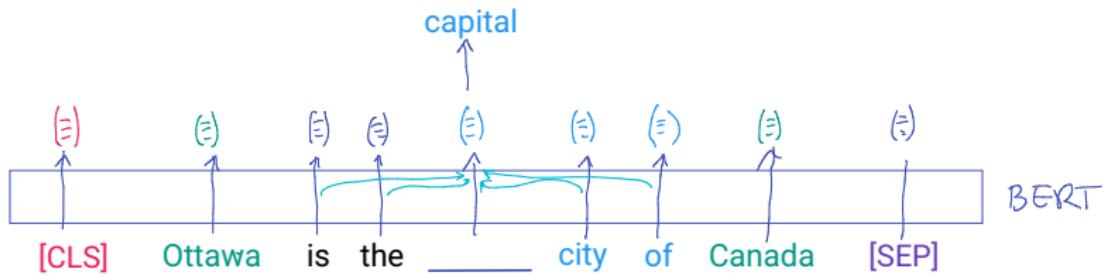
- Project each point x with a function proj.
 - ▶ $y = \text{proj}(x) = Wx + b$
 - ▶ where W and b are trainable parameters.

Topic A Topic B



Train: latent space has “useful” representation of proximity.

BERT Training with CLOZE “fill the blanks”



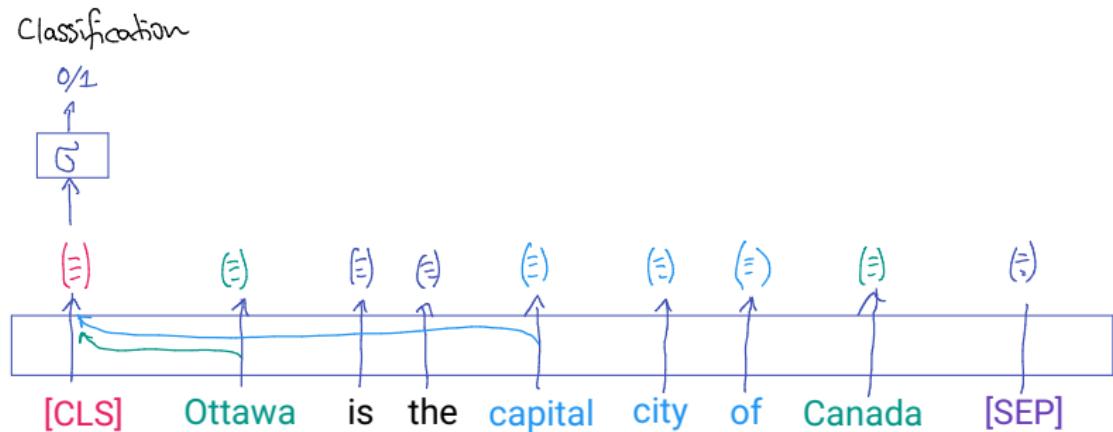
Each word vector **is aware** of neighboring words!

→ Contextualized representation

How does this "awareness" work?

LLMs for Classification

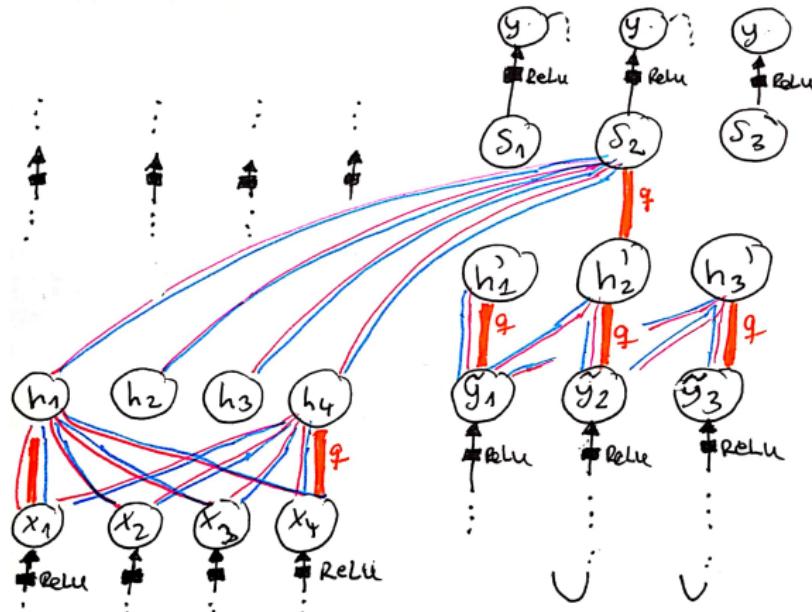
- Connect ground truth to vector of the [CLS] token
- Connect to a logistic/softmax layer to predict yes/no



The [CLS] token is also informed by neighboring words.

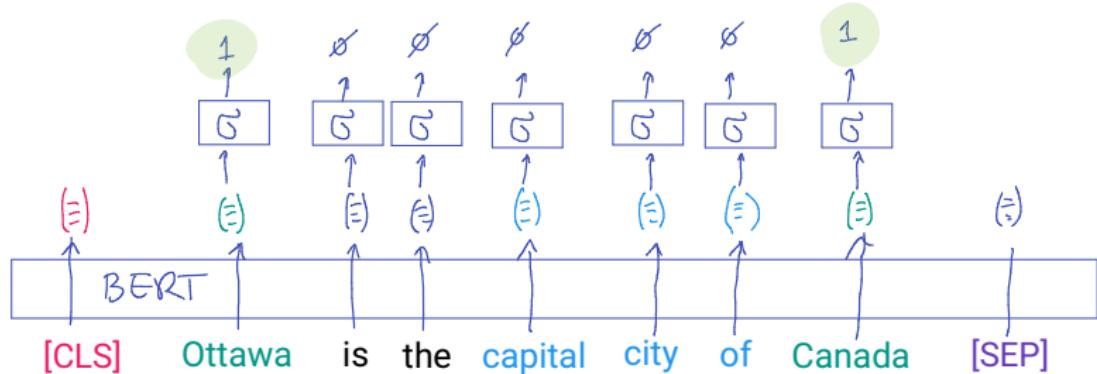
Transformers

- More than just [CLS] vectors
- Different answer document can depend on different query words



Tagging

Example: Tag all LOCATION entities in the sentence (green)

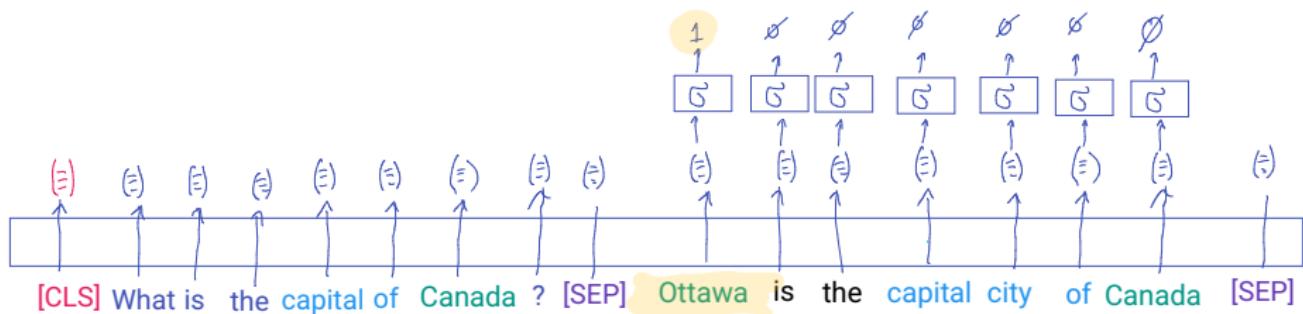


- Connect ground truth to vector of words
- Connect to a logistic layer to predict yes/no

Question Answering: Answer Extraction

Example: What is the and Rankingcapital of Canada?

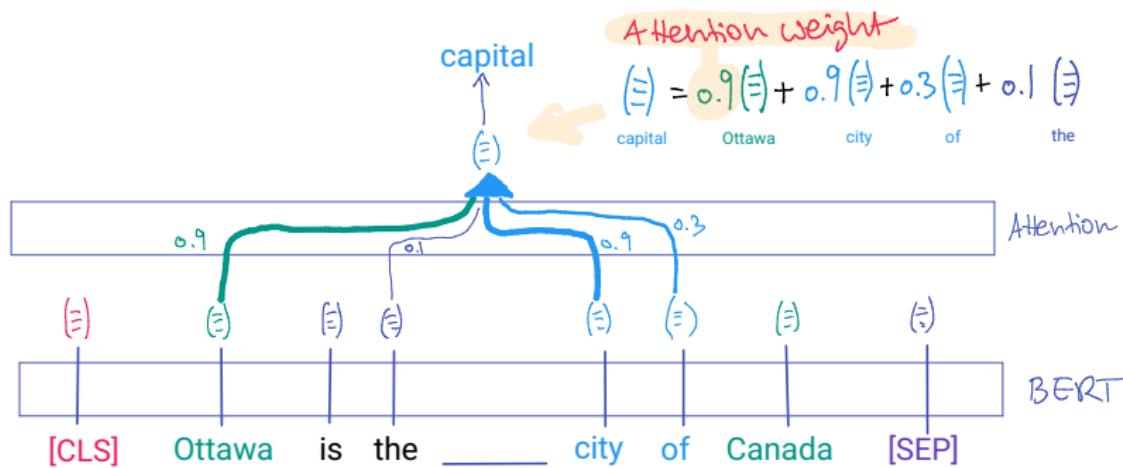
Find the answer in the given passage.



- Connect ground truth to vector of words
- Connect to a logistic layer to predict yes/no

Attention Mechanisms = Adding vectors

- Selectively focuses on relevant parts for each prediction
- Improves the performance especially for long input sequences

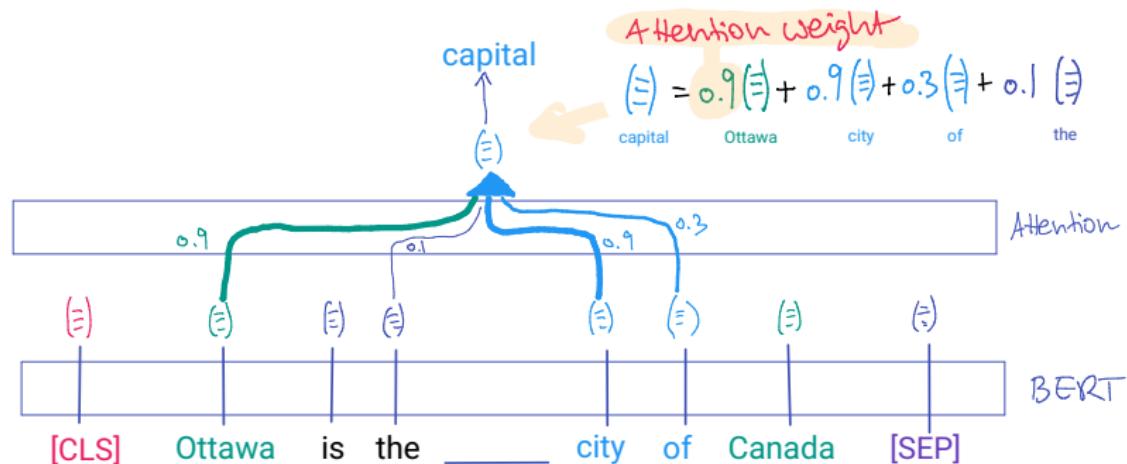


What does “selectively focus” mean?

How Attention is Trained

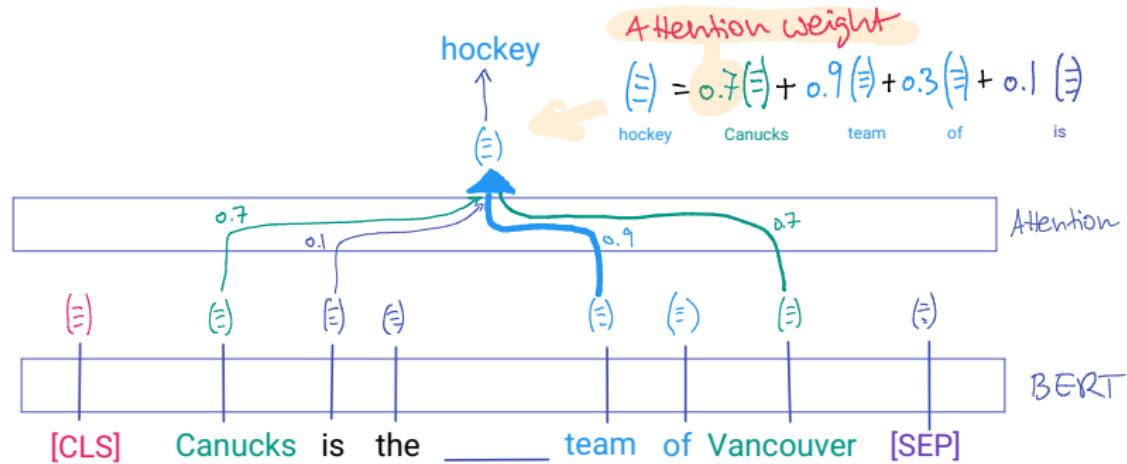
Thought experiment:

- Which tokens should we sum, so we get the best representation?
- Train to assign those tokens a high attention weight!



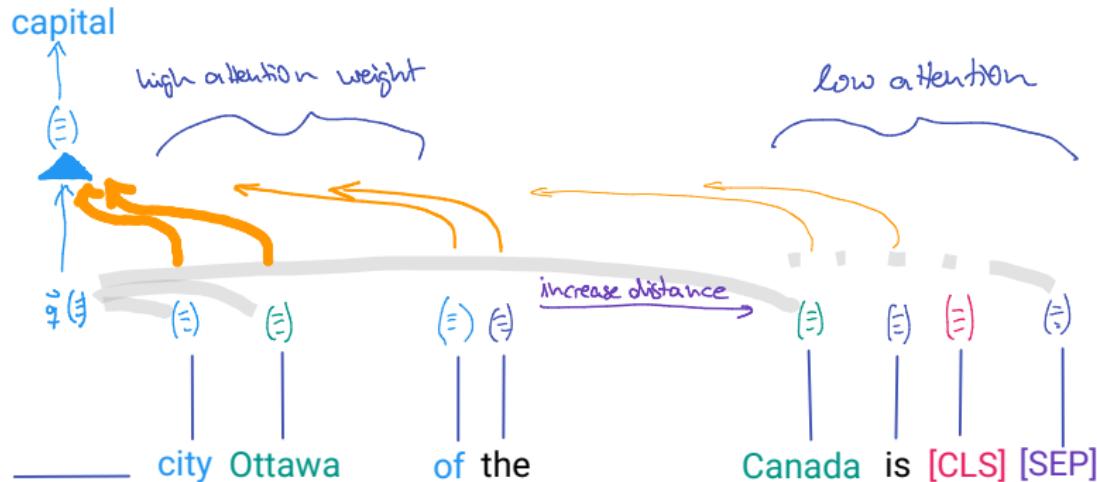
Generalizing Attention to Unseen Text

- Need a model to assign these “ideal” attention weights
- needs to generalize to unseen text



Attention as Metric Learning

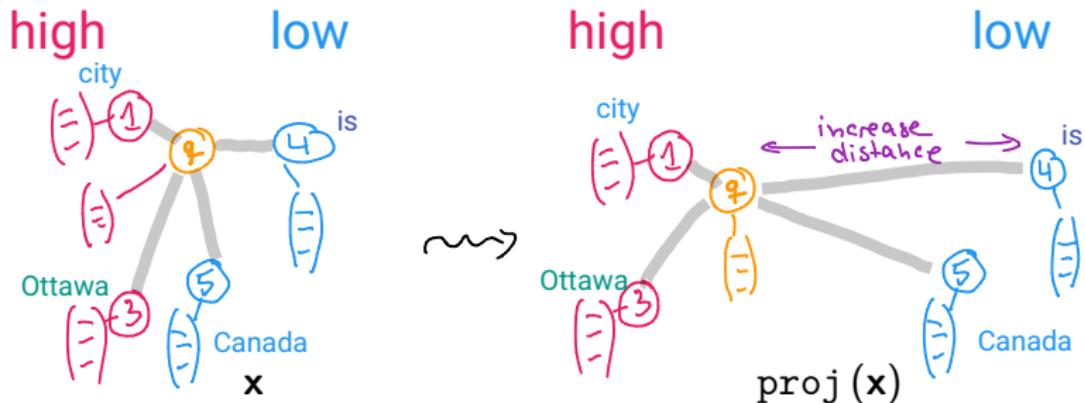
- Train latent space, where high attention words are close
- Use projection and a vector similarity (e.g. dot product)



The blank word plays the role of “the query”
How to “rank” other words?

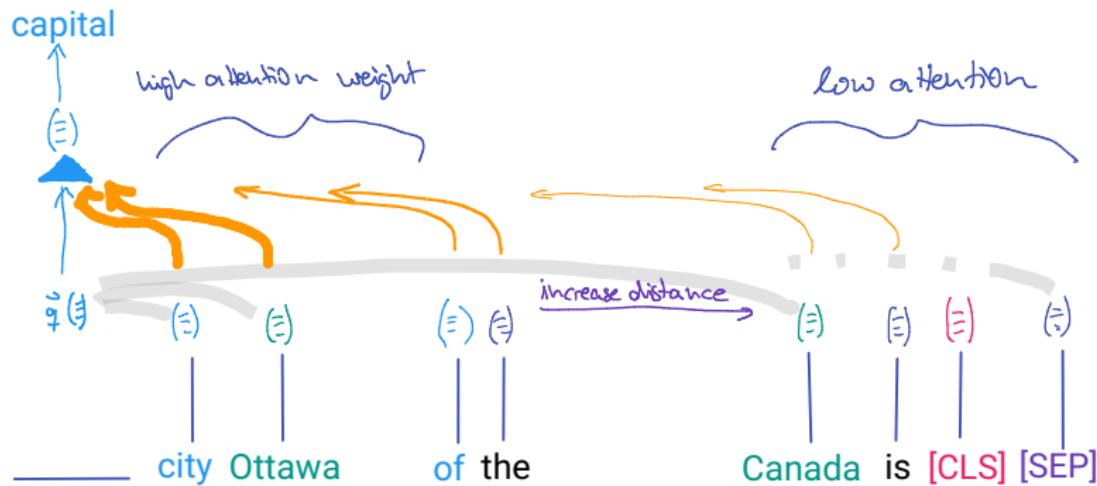
Model for Projections and Similarity

- Project each point x with a function proj.
 - ▶ $y = \text{proj}(x) = Wx + b$
 - ▶ where W and b are trainable parameters.



Key-Query-Value Attention (Scaled Dot-Product)

- Project query word: $\text{proj}(\mathbf{q})$
- Project other word: $\text{proj}(\mathbf{k})$
- Set trainable projection parameters to that:
- the ideal attention weights are $a_{qk} = \text{proj}(\mathbf{q}) \cdot \text{proj}(\mathbf{k})$

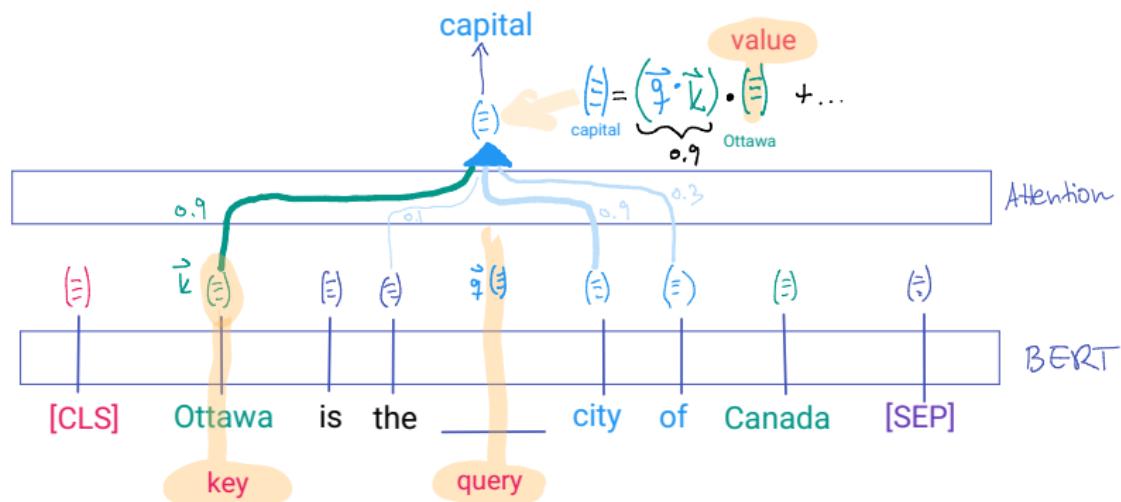


$$\text{proj}(\text{capital}) \cdot \text{proj}(\text{Ottawa}) \approx 1$$

$$\text{proj}(\text{capital}) \cdot \text{proj}(\text{is}) \approx 0$$

Training Projections for Query and Key

- Different projections for query and key so that
- the right words k will have high attention weight

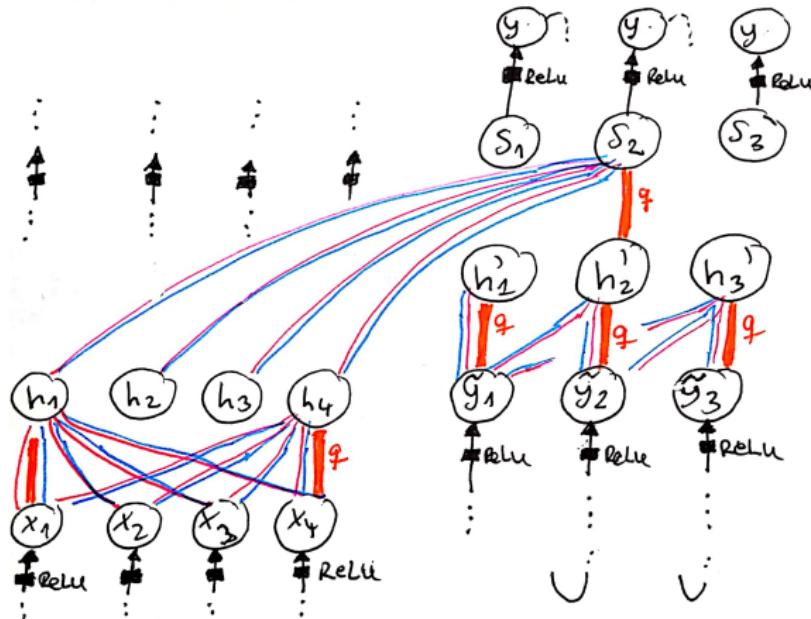


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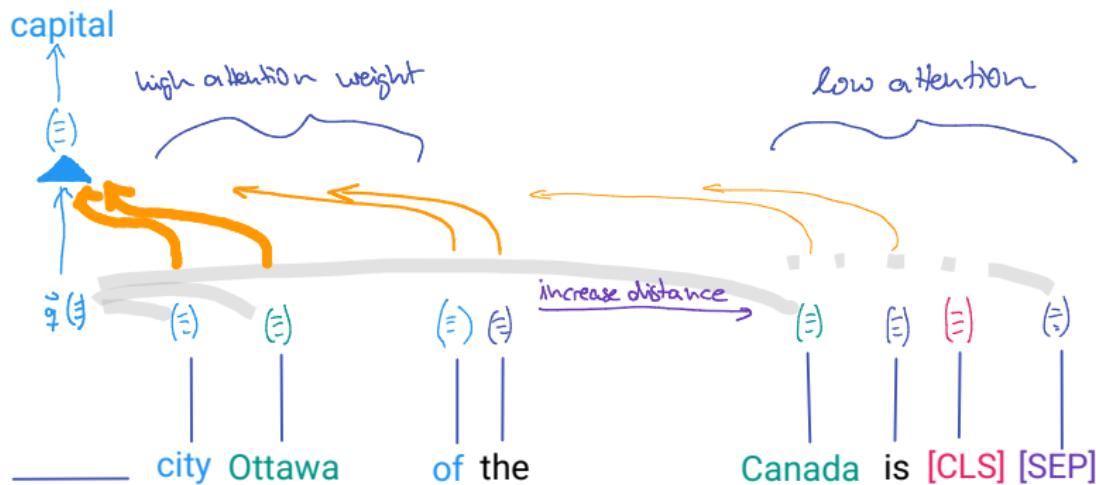
Transformers

- Several layers with attention mechanism = Capture context
- Fine-tuned for specific tasks, such as generation or classification
- Encoder → State → Decoder



Attention and “long-range dependencies”

- “Attention can model long range dependencies” – How?
- Because: Attention does not consider the sequence
- Add **position encoding** to teach about “neighboring words”



Graph Attention Networks

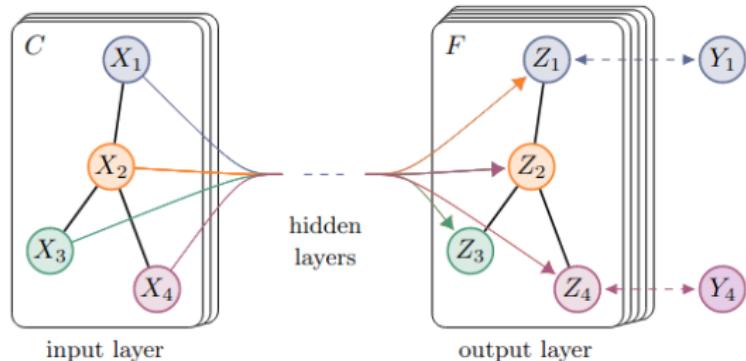
Given a graph, where

- nodes: entities
- edges: relations

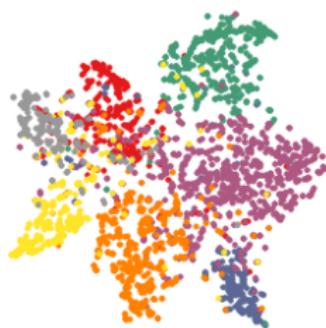
Task:

Which nodes are researchers?

Represent nodes by adding
vectors of neighbors

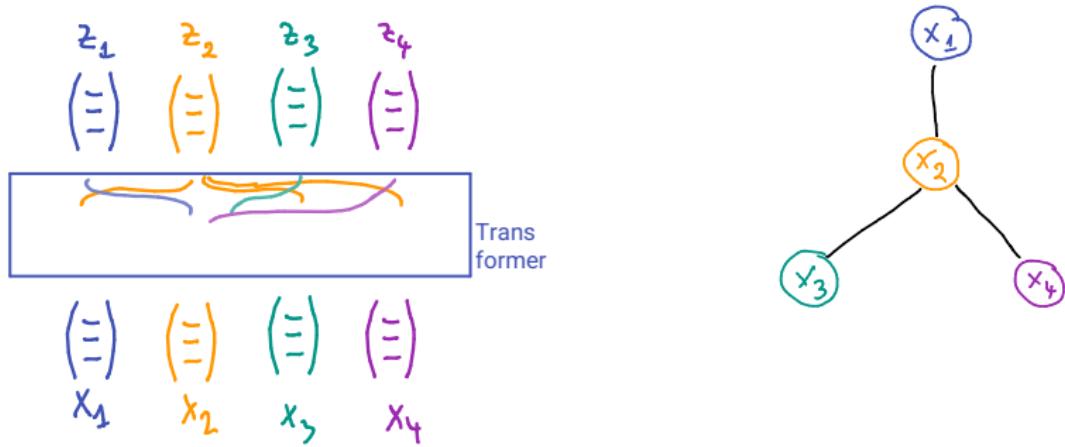


(a) Graph Convolutional Network



(b) Hidden layer activations

Graph Attention = Addition of Neighbors



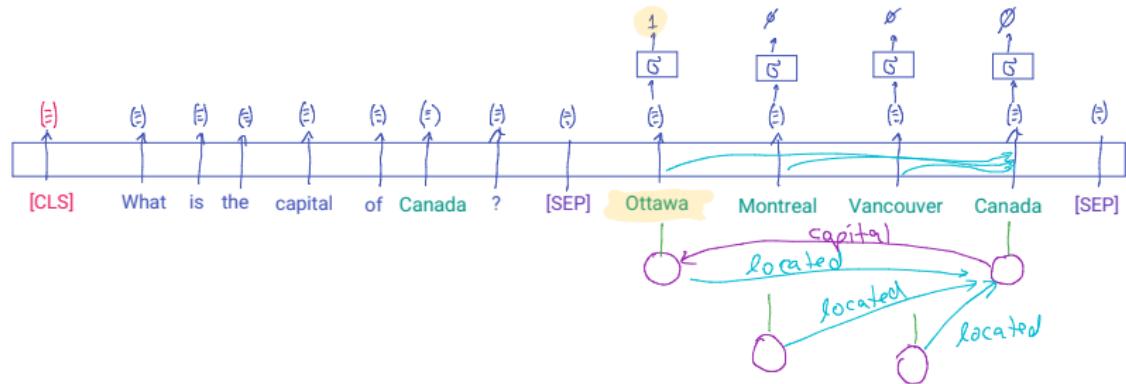
Attention a_{qk} is restricted to edges (k, q) — zero otherwise

$$z_2 = \sum_{k \text{ is neighbor of } 2} \underbrace{a_{2k}}_{\text{proj}(x_2) \cdot \text{proj}(x_k)} \text{ proj}(x_k)$$

Question Answering with Knowledge Graphs

Example: What is the capital of Canada?

Find the node in the knowledge graph that is the answer.



- Combine sequence and graph data via attention
- Graph Attention Networks to select a node = answer.