

Notes taking - Build is ctrl alt b

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Chapter 1

Knowledge Graph

1.1 Definition

A knowledge graph, also known as a semantic network, represents a network of real-world entities—i.e. objects, events, situations, or concepts—and illustrates their relationship. This information is usually stored in a graph database and visualized as a graph structure, prompting the term knowledge “graph.”

1.1.1 Ontologies

- serves to create a formal representation of the entities in the graph - based on a taxonomy (since there are multiple, ontologies has its own definition) -
- Ontology example: Madison Square Garden - distinguish between events at the location using variables such as time

1.1.2 how it works

- schemas - Provide the framework for the knowledge graph - identities - classify the underlying nodes appropriately - context - determines the setting in which that knowledge exists - help distinguish words with multiple meanings
 - fueled by machine learning, NLP to construct a comprehensive view of nodes, edges and labels through a process called semantic enrichment

1.2 Combining Graph Neural Networks and Sentence Encoders for Knowledge-aware Recommendations

- first exploited **graph neural networks** to encode both **collaborative features**, such as the interactions between users and items, and structured properties of the items - Next, we used a **sentence encoder** that relies on trans-

formers to learn a representation based on textual content describing the items.
- Finally, these **embeddings are combined** by **exploiting a deep neural network** where both *self-attention* and *cross-attention* mechanisms are used to learn the relationships between the initial embeddings and to further refine the representation

Chapter 2

Natural Language Processing

- Rule based modelling of human language

2.1 Tasks

- Speech Recognising - Part of speech tagging (whether its a noun or a verb etc. as some words can be both - word sense disambiguation (semantic analysis of word) - Named entity recognition - eg. Fred is a name, Germany is a location, etc - Co-reference resolution - 2 words refer to the same entity. eg. Lea = she but could also be a metaphor or idiom - Sentiments analysis: attempt to extract subjective quality (sarcasm, confusion) - Natural language generation

2.2 BERT

- train deep bidirectional representation of unlabeled text by joint conditioning on both left and right context in all layers

Chapter 3

Learning as a Network (LaaN)

builds upon connectivism, complexity theory, and double-loop learning. It promotes a theory of change, movement, dynamism, self-organization, emergence, and effectiveness, which puts the learner at the center and represents a knowledge ecological approach to learning.