Dynamic Intelligent QA System Related Business Domain

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***Abstract*— Data Science is a system to extract knowledge of data in various forms, either structured or unstructured from various domains, like Knowledge Discovery in Databases(KDD). Natural language processing is used for processing the text which is machine understandable and which will help for fast retrieval of data. Ontology plays an important role with respect to entity classification to answer questions. Visualization of the data by classification into classes, subclasses, data properties, object properties using the concept of ontology tool protégé. Protégé tool has its unique features for fetching the related information by using either spark SQL or DL query, which are the simplified query to fetch instances. This application helps in fetching the answer to questions by using NLP Process, word2vec, TF-IDF, N-gram. NLP, kmean, Classification of data, NLP algorithm is useful step for text processing and then we are extracting the relevant data. Visualization of the knowledge graph is also of great use. However, all the algorithm we are using in the project have its own significance. Comparing all these processes to find the best process with respect to time, accuracy, cost to select the best process. Query using the spark sql or DL sql can fetch the information from the entity classified. These queries are very fast to extract the information to answer the relevant questions.**

I.INTRODUCTION

In present days, the amount of data is increasing and this is leading to the difficulties in handling the data. So, we need the machine learning algorithms to handle these huge data. We are making use of artificial intelligence algorithm for machine learning to handle data and search the data.

As we are using these AI algorithms for handling data, this helps in getting through different algorithms available including TFIDF, NLP algorithms, word2vec algorithm, kmean algorithm, classification of data using all these processes and analyzing the accuracy. This tremendous process leads to precise answer of the question.

In the process of going through different AI algorithm to classify data and handle them. We could understand the importance of each algorithm with the specified uniqueness. By making using use of all these algorithms simplify the management of data.

Human are more prone to understand the visualized data than the text data. Visualization includes the presentation of the data in the form of knowledge graph. The text data is classified into classes, subclasses, properties are extracted. We generate an owl class and give it as input to protégé and visualize it using either plugin VOWL or webvowl.

WebVowl: <http://visualdataweb.de/webvowl/>

Spark sql is like normal sql commands that can be used to fetch information in the form of schema. In our application, we are using the spark sql commands to answer some questions. Protégé tool has its own query language DL query which is more simplified version of querying. DL query fetched the instances of the classes which can answer few questions.

II.RELATED WORK

In the present days, where the data is huge leading to data management issues. There are many algorithms already existing but the main problem in the existing algorithms are completeness and correctness. To solve this problem, we need to consider all these algorithm and judge wisely which all are the algorithms that we can use to easily maintain data and give us the high accuracy. But a single algorithms or approach cannot solve this problem. Hence, we should integrate multiple algorithm for high accuracy in designing the search engine.

Searching the huge amount of data is very difficult. Knowledge Graph represents the graphical representation of the entities and interrelated relationship. There is different knowledge graph available in the market but googles knowledge graph is the popular search engine algorithm. Best knowledge graph can be designed solving the completeness and correctness issue by integrating different approaches of knowledge graph available in the market.

Data sources that are available to us are limited. We can increase the accuracy to provide the best answer to any question is by considering all the data sources that are available on the web. The solution for this approach is the knowledge vault that was made available to us by google that takes the data in RDD triplets i.e., subject, object, predicate. After collecting the data and finding the entities our next problem would be organizing the data. We Deep Dive approach helps in resolving the problem of extraction of data and its integration to fetch accurate prediction making the training process easy.

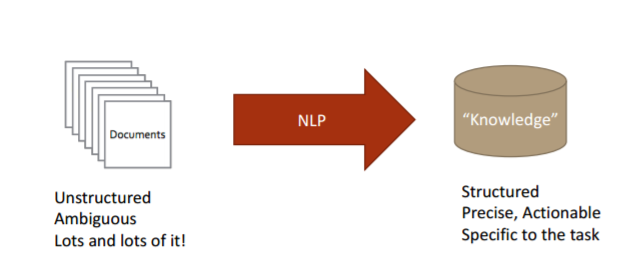
After the data is represented in RDF triplets, the semantic relationship can be organized using the FehSen to merge the related information leading to more simplified data. It is known fact that structured data is easy to handle than unstructured data. Fonduer is the approach in focusing the construction of the structured data from the plain text. By using all these approach helps in improving the handling the data and solve the “completeness and correctness” problem.

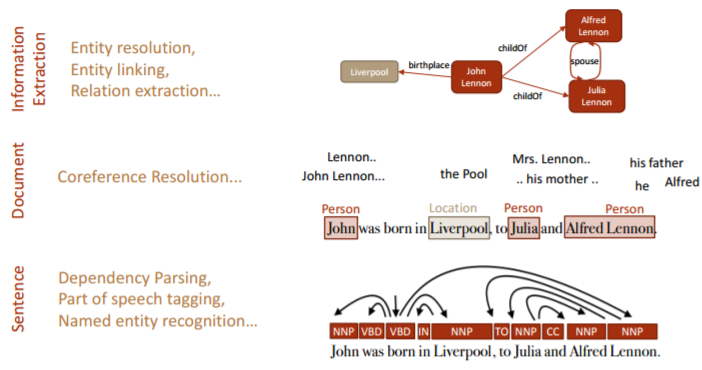
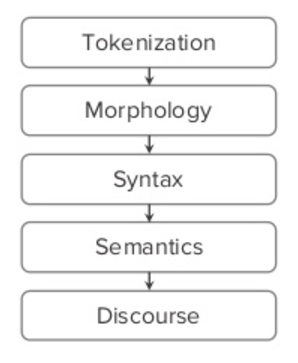
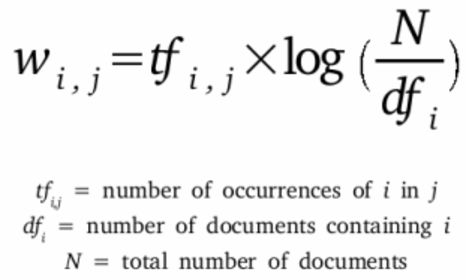
Optimization of the questions is important to get high accuracy. Latent dirichet allocation is used to extract the topics. Applying the LDA algorithm on the question is used to cluster the question topic, measuring the similarity based on semantic between multiple questions. OpenIE algorithm is also applied on the questions to generate the RDF triplets to understand the question.

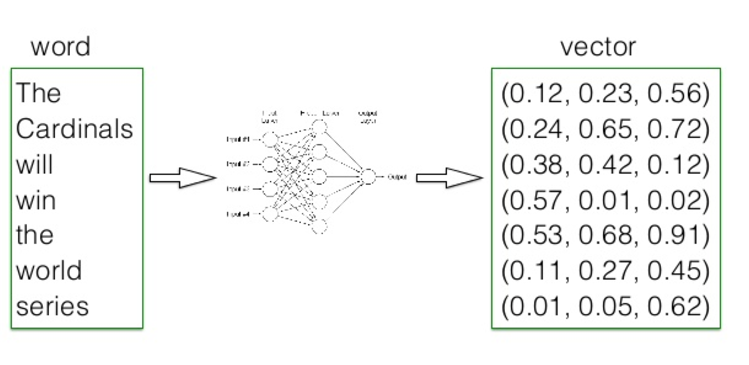
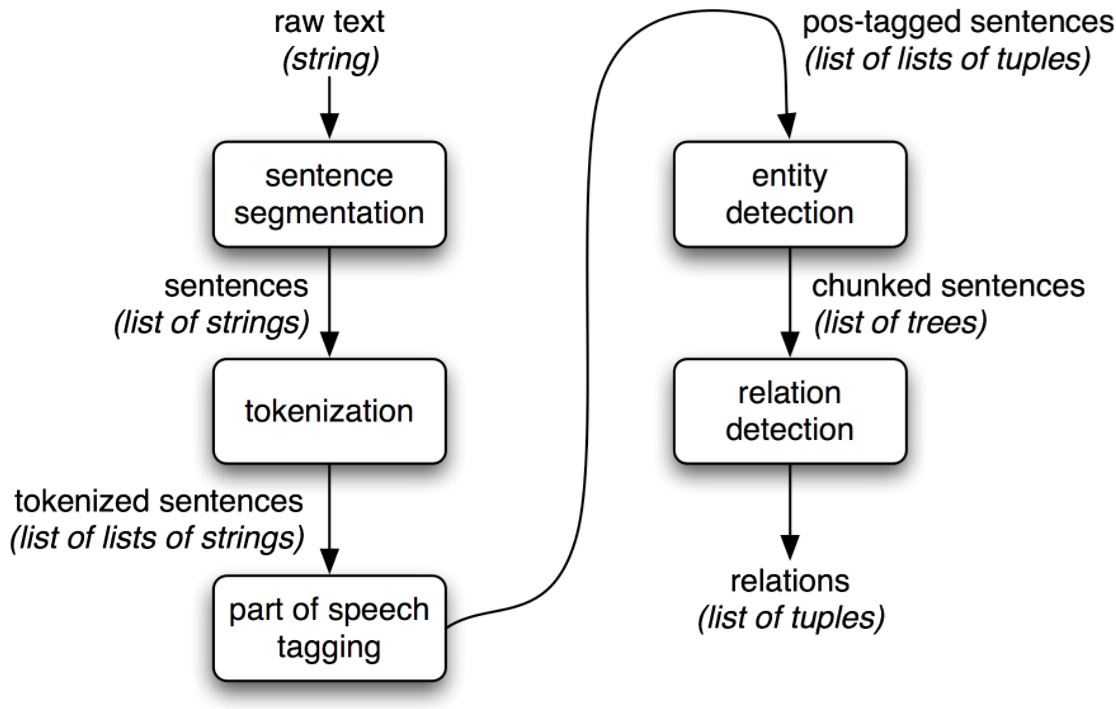
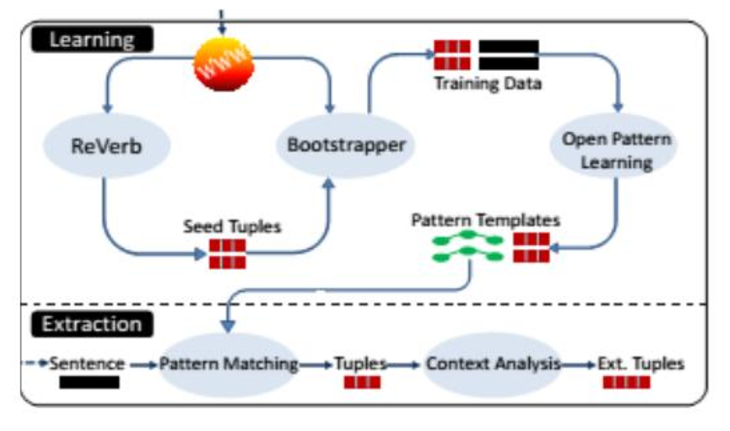
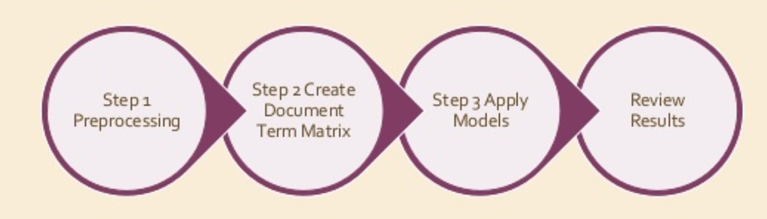
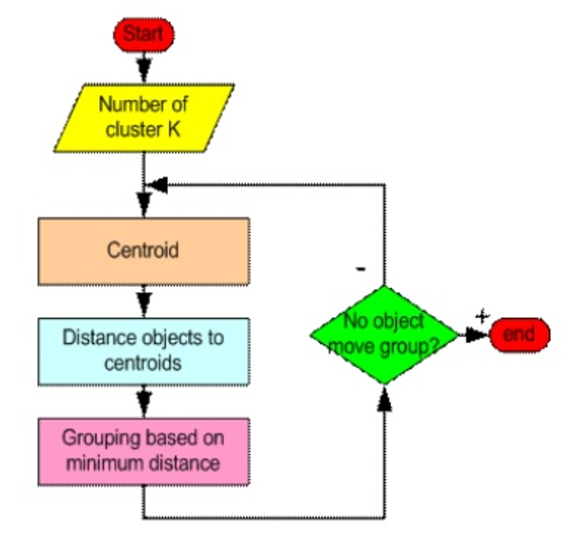
Visualization of the data plays a keys role in understanding and process huge data. Visualization is done by extracting the key entities and relationship between them. Object properties defines the property relationship between two instances. Data properties defines the relationship between two entities. Modern algorithm “Concept Net” which is an improved version to visualize the data using the labels and edges.

In our world where there exists data in multiple languages. To achieve the high accuracy information, we need to consider data from all the available sources in all the languages. DBpedia algorithm is the best approach for this process. After completing the data extraction, data retrieval our main task is to improve the processing time and accuracy to fetch the most relevant answer to the question. One good approach is the query to fetch the relevant answer. Spark query and DL query are the highly used fast processes query languages. Thus, we are processing question and data through all the available algorithm to fetch the answer very fast.

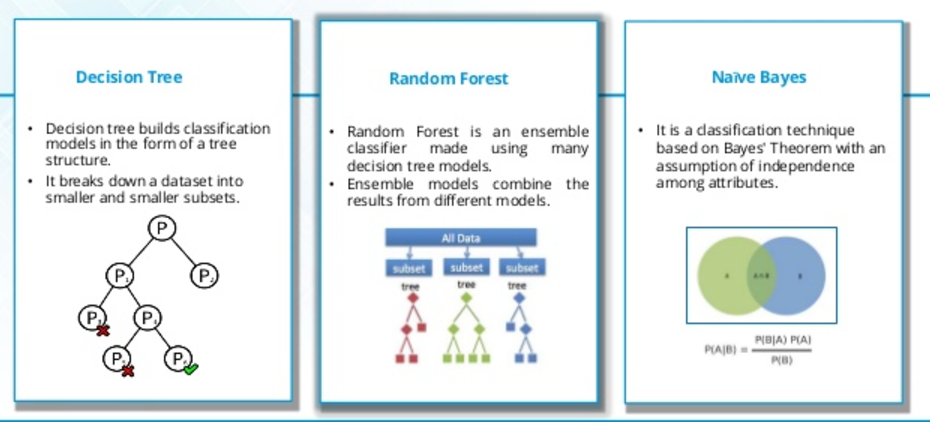
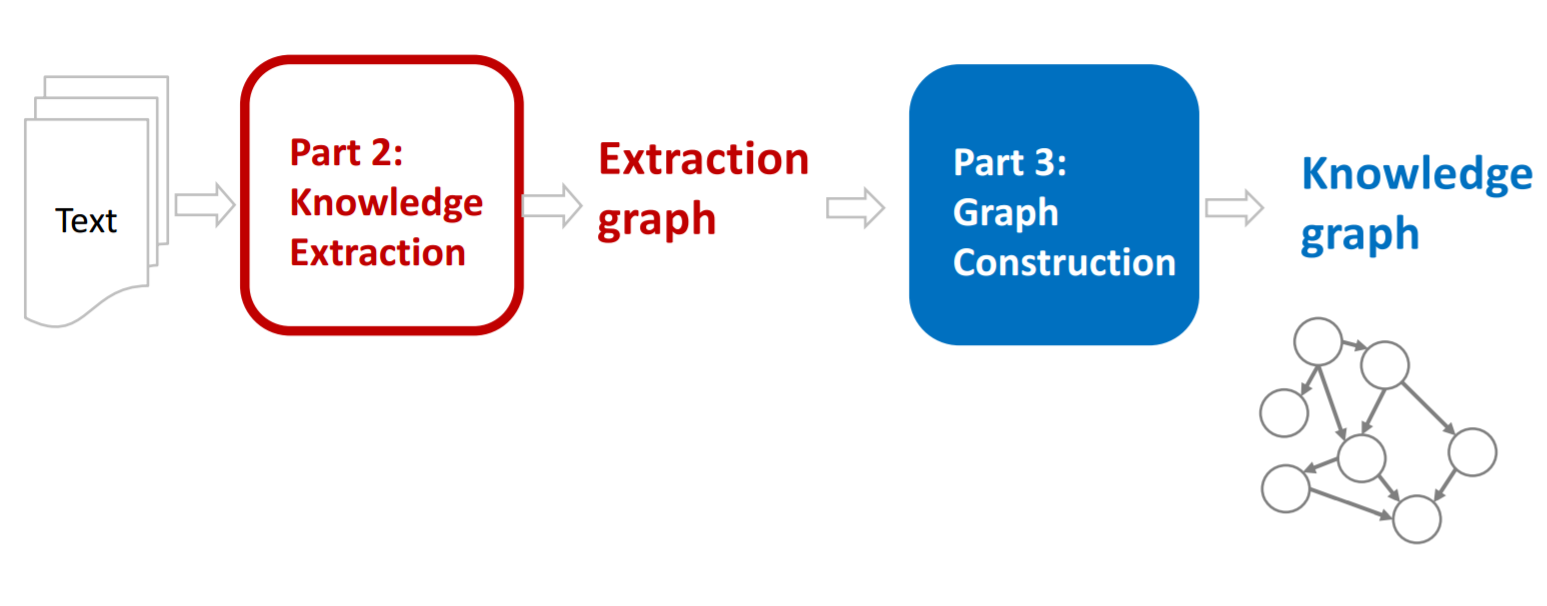
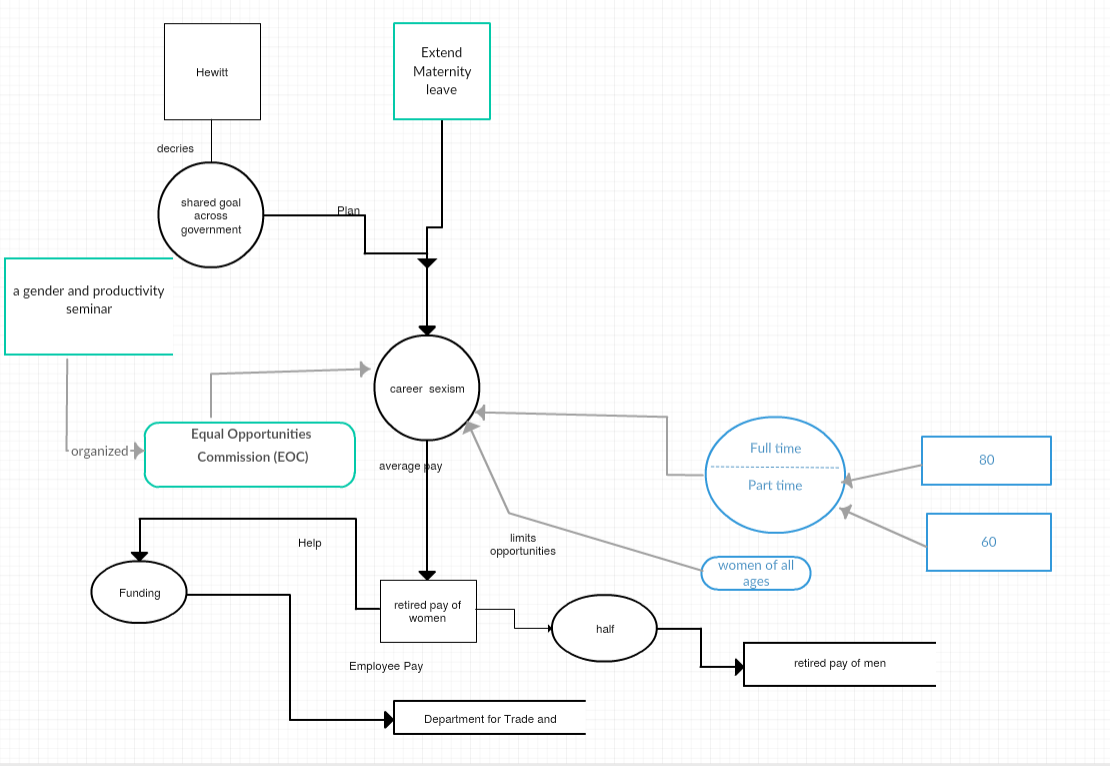
III.PROPOSED WORK

**Workflow of Proposed System:**  
Step 1: Natural language processing – This process includes the identification of token, lemmatization, named entity reference(NER), co-reference resolution.  


Step 2: Feature Generation using Information Retrieval – Retrieving the information from the text. We are including the identification of the NER i.e., PERSON, LOCATION, ORGANIZATION.  
  
  
Step 3: Topic Discovery – Topic discovery helps identification of the topics from the context question. Step 4: Knowledge Graph construction – Construction of the knowledge graph from generated NER.   
Step 5: Preparing query for the question.   
Step 6: Execute query to generate the answer.  
  
**Preprocessing using Natural Language Processing**:  
  
  
  
Natural Language Processing is the process that’s makes the computer to understand, analyze and extract meaning from human understandable language in a useful and smart way. NLP algorithms helps the organizing and to structure data to perform automatic summarization, named entity recognition, translation, relationship extraction, speech recognition, sentiment analysis, topic segmentation.  
**Steps in NLP designing:**   
• Tokenization – Break the text data into sentence, words.   
• Lemmatization – Recognizing the base form of word.   
• Morphology – Includes Part of Speech recognition, stemming i.e., excluding the postfix words to get the base root word, Named entity recognition.   
• Syntax – Parsing Constituency or dependency   
• Semantic – Coreference resolution i.e., finding the context that belongs to same entity.  
   
**Feature Generation using Information Retrieval:** Information retrieval is the process of tracing through the stored data and recovering specific information from huge amount of stored data. It is very difficult to find the specific data from such a huge amount of data. So, we are using the below approaches to simplify the information retrieval process.  
**Term Frequency Inverse Document Frequency(TFIDF):** TFIDF is the numerical weight of the tokenized word that demonstrate the importance of the word in the huge document. The weight of the word increases with the repetition of word in the document. TFIDF is can be represented as TF\*IDF i.e., product of term frequency i.e., occurrence of word in a document and Inverse document frequency i.e., log value number of document the word exists divided by the total number of documents.  
   
**Word2Vector**: Word2Vec is the process of construction of the vector from the huge text document. All the word vectors are marked in the vector space where the closely meaning words are very close to each other. Thus, mean that they are the same grouped words. This model leads to the other distributed representation model i.e., Continuous bag of words, Skip gram. Bag of words mean predicting the words from context and the skip gram is predicting the context from words.

  
**Triple Generation <S,P,O> Information Extraction:** It involves the process of extracting the information from the unstructured or the semi structured data i.e., normal text document. Information extraction utilizes the NLP process to extract the relationship between the entities.  
   
**OpenIE:** Open information extraction is the process of extracting the RDF triplets. RDF triplets are subject, object, predicate.  
   
**Steps to retrieve OpenIE Triplets:**   
• Input the data to the system.   
• Matching the pattern from already predefined algorithm.   
• Extracting the tuples.   
• Analyze the context.   
• Extracting RDF triplets.   
**WordNet**: It involves the generation of the synonym for a token of word. WordNet algorithm in analyze the data to extract the correct information though we use the synonym of the word. WordNet generate the synsets, which is the group of words with similar meaning.  
**Answer & Question Categorization:   
Machine Learning:**   
Machine learning involves the process of automatic analyzation of data using the advances artificial intelligence algorithm. This process simplifies the prediction from the existing huge data. Machine learning algorithm are very efficient. **Clustering:** Cluster represent the group of similar kind. In data analyzation, we use clustering process to group together similar words using vector.  **i. Latent Dirichiet Allocation:** LDA is a clustering technique, used to extract the topics.  
   
**Steps involved in LDA clustering:**   
• Input the data i.e., either text data or question.   
• Tokenize the input data.   
• Implement the lemmatization i.e., generating the dictionary word.   
• Remove stop words including punctuation.   
• Run the spark LDA, to generate topics.  
**ii. K-Mean**: K-mean is a clustering technique,  
   
Steps involved in k-mean clustering:   
• Input the dataset.   
• Tokenize the input data.   
• Implement the lemmatization i.e., generating the dictionary word.   
• Remove the stop words.   
• Generate the TFIDF.   
• Determine the Kmeans.  
**LDA vs Kmean Clustering:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S NO** | **Latent Dirichiet Allocation** | **Kmean Clustering** |
| **1** | Output is the collection of topics from the words in the datasets. | Generate the distinct topic collections |
| **2** | More realistic approach than Kmean. | Output is k disjoint clusters. |

**Classification:** Classification is the extension of kmean clustering. There exists decision tree, naïve Bayes, random forest approach for classification. Below are the different classification approaches available.  
   
  
Steps involved in classification:   
• Input the dataset.   
• Tokenize the input data.   
• Implement the lemmatization i.e., generating the dictionary word.   
• Remove the stop words.   
• Generate the TFIDF.   
• Process one of the above classification approach.  
**Generation of Knowledge Graph (KG):** Construction Knowledge Graph is used to simplify the search results. This graph represents the graphical representation of the flow of the text data. The main advantage of using this knowledge graph is simplified diagrammatical representation of the huge data, helps in easy knowledge transfer and documentation easy.  
**Workflow of Knowledge Graph:**  **Steps followed to design knowledge graph:**   
• Recognizing the named entity reference including the people, organization, location, date etc.   
• Extracting the Classes, Subclasses, Triplets.   
• Designing the data schema i.e., finding the relationship between these entities including data properties, object properties.   
• Constructing the owl file for data set.   
• Representing them in diagrammatical graph using protégé tool or webVowl.  
**Knowledge Graph for our dataset:**   
We do not have any specified rules for designing this knowledge graph. Different companies have their own knowledge graph construction and follows their own rules. We first recognized the entities in our dataset and designed the data schema to generate the relationships between the entities. Finalized the flow of data. Below is the diagrammatical representation of the knowledge graph that is designed for our datasets.  
  
**Querying for Data:**Spark query or DL query are querying types we are using our application. Constructing a query for a question to extract the answer is very fast and gives us the high accuracy answer.  
**i. Spark Query:** Spark Sql is the structured query language which is used to query in the spark language program. This is like the general query language. To fetch the answer for a question who are the people in the community whose occupation is student can be written as below.

|  |
| --- |
| *SELECT ?persons  WHERE  { ?persons x:hasOccupation ?Occupation}  group by ?Occupations=student* |

**ii. DL Query:** DL query is the simplified version implemented in protégé tool to fetch the instances for the question. It is more simple and fast. To fetch the instances of people whose occupation is student can be written as:

|  |
| --- |
| *hasOccupation value “student”* |

**Question-Answering   
i. A Question-Answer Set for our Dataset.**   
We are designing the questions from datasets considering mainly the PERSON, LOCATION, ORGANIZATION, NUMBER entity.   
• When was Obama born?   
Born on Aug. 4, 1961.   
• Where did Obama did his schooling?   
Punahou School.   
• Who is father of Obama?   
Barack Hussein Obama.   
• Whom did Obama compete in primary race? Hillary Rodham Clinton.   
• What is the minimum duration for maternity leave? 6 months.   
• What is the topic about?   
career sexism.   
• Who is the speaker?   
Ms. Hewitt.   
• What is the average pay for full-time women.   
80p   
• What is the average pay for part-time women.   
60p.   
• What is the average pay for retired women compared to men?   
Half.  
**Knowledge Graph to extract answer:**Knowledge Graph is the graphic representation with instances of the properties between the entities.   
**Steps involved:**   
• Input the dataset for which we want to construct the knowledge graph.   
• Generate the entities i.e., classes, subclasses, data properties, object properties, Triplets.

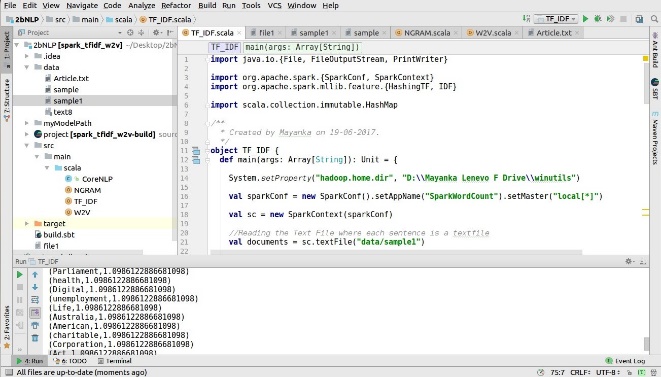
• Construct the owl.

• Visualize using the protégé vowl plugin or webvowl online. **Querying for answering:**   
We generate the query for the question using either DL Query or SPARQL and execute. This will fetch us the answer for the question either in the table form for SPARQL or the instances for DL query.   
**Steps involved in Querying:**   
• Construct the. owl for the dataset and generate the knowledge graph.   
• Define the question for which we are expecting the answer.   
• Construct the query.

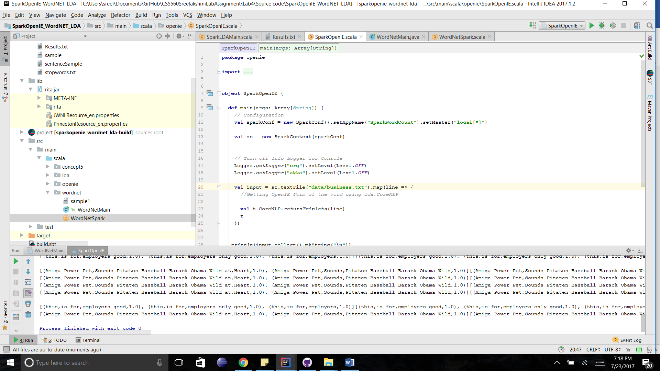
• Execute in protégé for the answer.

IV.IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION

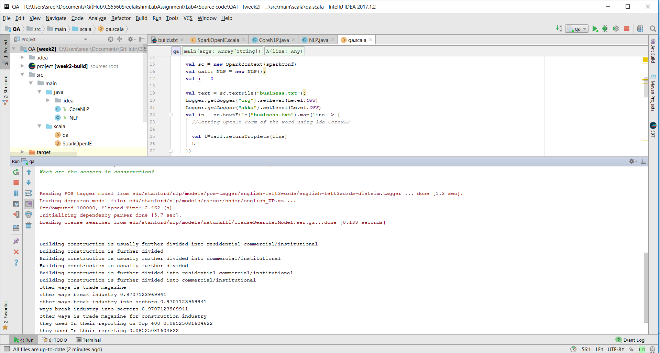
Generating the term frequency for the words in the dataset.

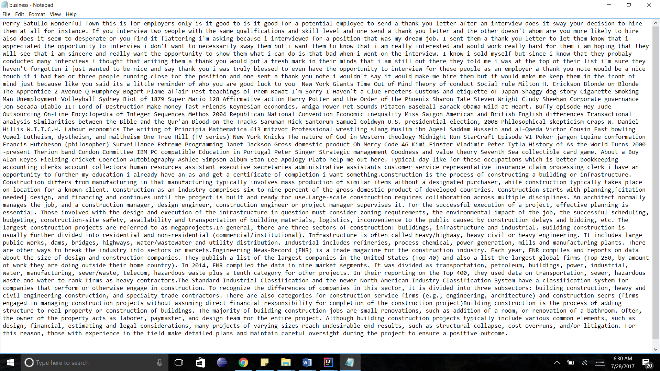


OpenIE for our dataset:



QA for our dataset:





V.DISCUSSION AND LIMITATION

VI.CONCLUSION

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