

Representation Learning of Knowledge Graphs with Entity Descriptions

Ruobing Xie^{1,2}, Zhiyuan Liu^{1,2,3}, Jia Jia¹, Huanbo Luan^{1,2}, Maosong Sun^{1,2,3}

¹ Department of Computer Science and Technology,

² State Key Lab on Intelligent Technology and Systems,
National Lab for Information Science and Technology, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China

³ Jiangsu Collaborative Innovation Center for Language Ability,
Jiangsu Normal University, Xuzhou 221009 China

Representor Tang Ning

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Overview

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Problem Formulation
- 3 Training
- 4 Experiment
- 5 Importance based Learning

Motivation

- Most methods concentrate on learning representations with knowledge triples indicating relations between entities. In fact, in most knowledge graphs there are usually concise descriptions for entities
- In zero-shot setting, previous triple embedding cannot work

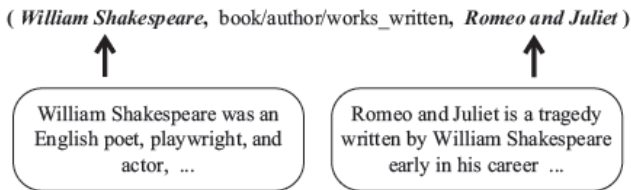


Figure 1: Example of entity descriptions in Freebase.

Definition 1. Structure-based Representations

h_s and t_s are the structure-based representations for head and tail which can directly represent entities.

Definition 2. Description-based Representations

h_d and t_d are the description-based representations for head and tail which are built from entity descriptions.

Continuous Bag-of-words Encoder

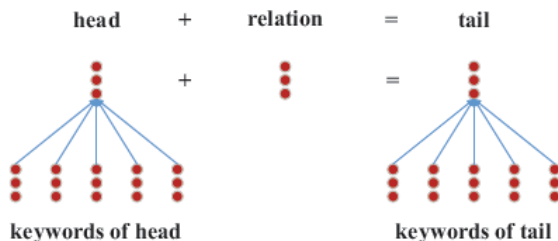


Figure 2: The CBOW Encoder

$$e_d = x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_k \quad (1)$$

Convolutional Neural Network Encoder

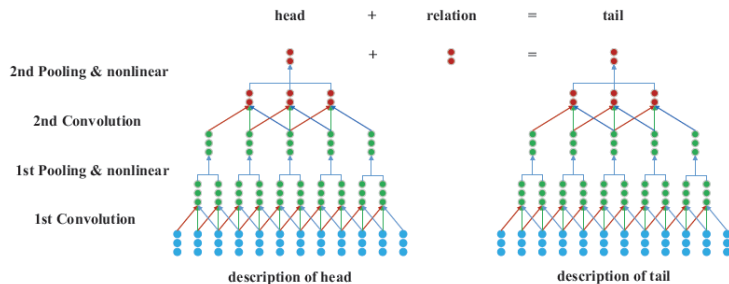


Figure 3: The Convolutional Neural Network Encoder

Convolutional Neural Network Encoder

Convolution

$$x_i'^{(1)} = x_{i:i+k-1} = [x_i^T, x_{i+1}^T, \dots, x_{i+k-1}^T]^T \quad (2)$$

$$z_i^{(l)} = \sigma(\mathbf{W}^{(l)} x_i'^{(l)} + b_i^{(l)}) \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{W}^{(l)} \in \mathcal{R}^{n_2^{(l)} \times n_1^{(l)}} \quad (4)$$

$$n_1^{(l)} = k \times n_0^{(l)} \quad (5)$$

Pooling

$$x_i^{(2)} = \max(z_{n \times i}^{(1)}, \dots, z_{n \times (i+1) - 1}^{(1)}) \quad (6)$$

$$x_i^{(3)} = \sum_{i=1, \dots, m} \frac{z_i^{(2)}}{m} \quad (7)$$

Energy Function

$$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E}_S + \mathbf{E}_D \quad (8)$$

$$\mathbf{E}_D = \mathbf{E}_{DD} + \mathbf{E}_{DS} + \mathbf{E}_{SD} \quad (9)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{h}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}) = \|\mathbf{h} + \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{t}\| \quad (10)$$

objective function

$$L = \sum_{(h,r,t)} \sum_{(h',r',t') \in T'} \max(\gamma + d(h+r, t) - d(h'+r', t'), 0) \quad (11)$$

Table 1: Statistics of data sets

Dataset	#Rel	#Ent	#Train	#Valid	#Test
FB15K	1,341	14,904	472,860	48,991	57,803

Dataset	#Ent	$\#e - e$	$\#d - e$	$\#e - d$	$\#d - d$
FB20K	19,923	57,803	18,753	11,586	151

Knowledge Graph Completion

Table 2: Evaluation results on entity prediction

Metric	Mean Rank		Hits@10(%)	
	Raw	Filter	Raw	Filter
TransE	210	119	48.5	66.1
DKRL(CBOW)	236	151	38.3	51.8
DKRL(CNN)	200	113	44.3	57.6
DKRL(CNN)+TransE	181	91	49.6	67.4

Table 3: Evaluation results on relation prediction

Metric	Mean Rank		Hits@1(%)	
	Raw	Filter	Raw	Filter
TransE	2.91	2.53	69.5	90.2
DKRL(CBOW)	2.85	2.51	65.3	82.7
DKRL(CNN)	2.91	2.55	69.8	89.0
DKRL(CNN)+TransE	2.41	2.03	69.8	90.8

Table 4: Evaluation results on entity classification

Metric	FB15K	FB20K
TransE	87.9	-
BOW	86.3	57.5
DKRL(CBOW)	89.3	52.0
DKRL(CNN)	90.1	61.9

Zero-shot Scenario

Table 5: Evaluation results on entity prediction in zero-shot scenario

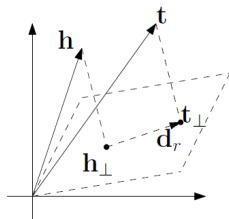
Metric	$d - e$	$e - d$	$d - d$	Total
Partial-CBOW	26.5	20.9	67.2	24.6
CBOW	27.1	21.7	66.6	25.3
Partial-CNN	26.8	20.8	69.5	24.8
CNN	31.2	26.1	72.5	29.5

Table 6: Evaluation results on relation prediction in zero-shot scenario

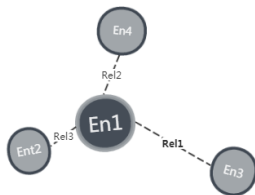
Metric	$d - e$	$e - d$	$d - d$	Total
Partial-CBOW	49.0	42.2	0.0	46.2
CBOW	52.2	47.9	0.0	50.3
Partial-CNN	56.6	52.4	4.0	54.8
CNN	60.4	55.5	7.3	58.2

Two basic assumptions

- 1 If a relation is important to an entity, most of its connections will be connected through that relation
- 2 If an entity is important to a relation, the relation can be well defined by the entity.

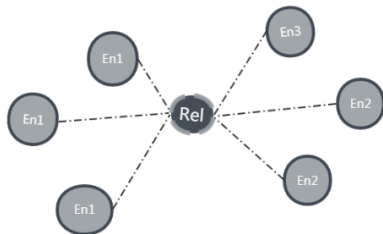


Relation Importance to Entity



$$\alpha_j = \frac{En_j \cdot Rel_i}{\sum_{i=1}^k En_j \cdot Rel_i} \quad (12)$$

Entity Importance to Relation



$$\alpha_j = \frac{En_i \cdot Rel_j}{\sum_{i=1}^k En_i \cdot Rel_j} \quad (13)$$

Objective function and gradient update

Objective function

$$f_r(h, r, t) = ||r^T hr + d_r - r^T tr|| \quad (14)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{(h,r,t) \in T} \sum_{(h',r',t')} [f_r(h, t) + \gamma - f_r(h', t')]_+ \quad (15)$$

gradient update

$$h = h - \alpha_{(h,r)} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial h} \quad (16)$$

$$r = r - \alpha_{(h,r)} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial r} \quad (17)$$