

# Knowledge Graphs - Going Beyond Data!

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<http://vvtesh.co.in>

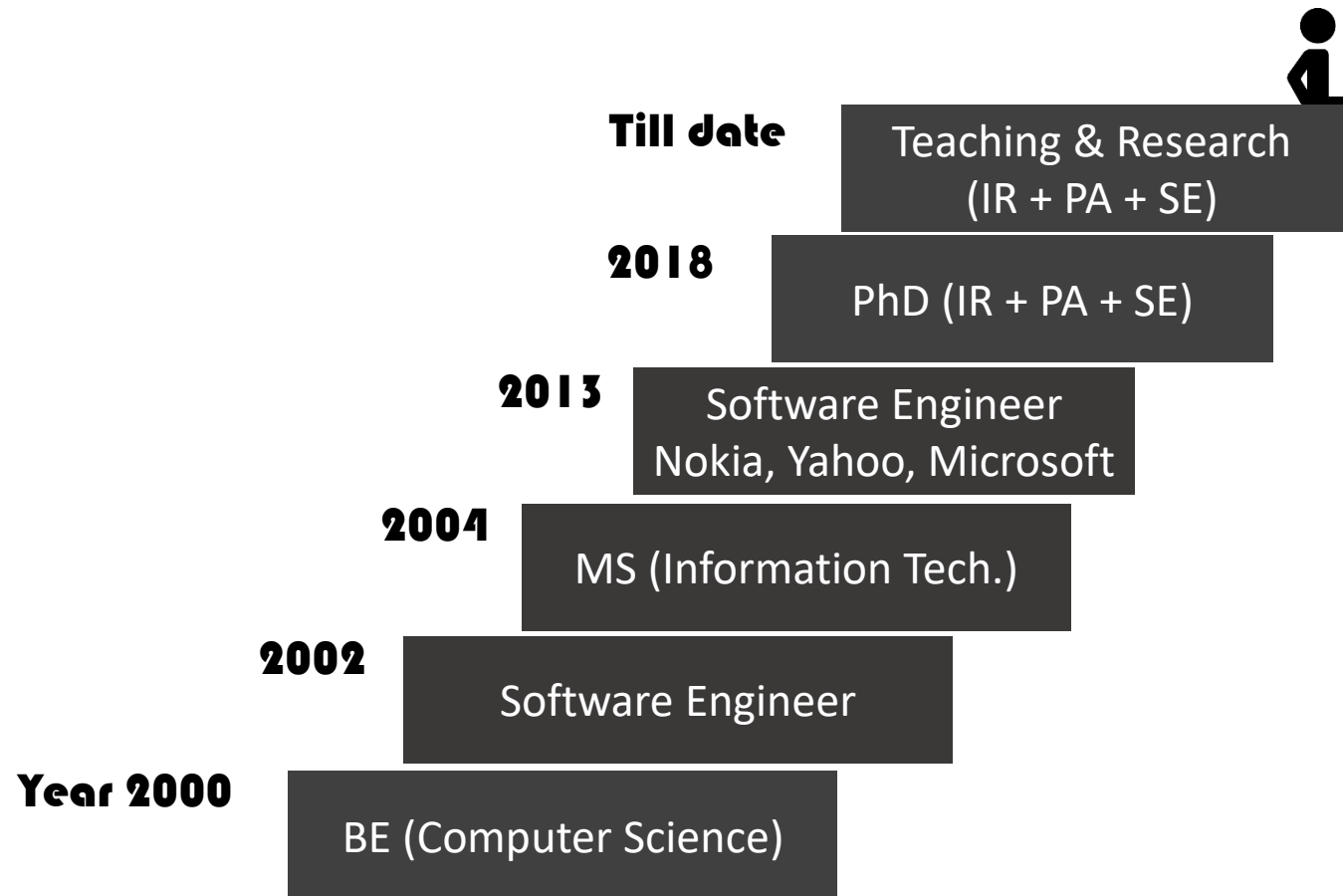
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Chennai Mathematical Institute

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To know that we know what we know, and to know that we do not know what we do not know, that is true knowledge—Nicolaus Copernicus

# About Me



# Agenda

## Knowledge Graphs – Going Beyond Data!

### Will Discuss

- ✓ Concepts
- ✓ Illustrations
- ✓ Intuitions
- ✓ Purpose
- ✓ Properties

### Will not Discuss

- ⊗ Details
- ⊗ Definitions
- ⊗ Formalism
- ⊗ Derivations
- ⊗ Proofs

### Three Parts

**(1) Knowledge Graphs, (2) Tools and Techniques, (3) Two Algorithms**



# Story 1

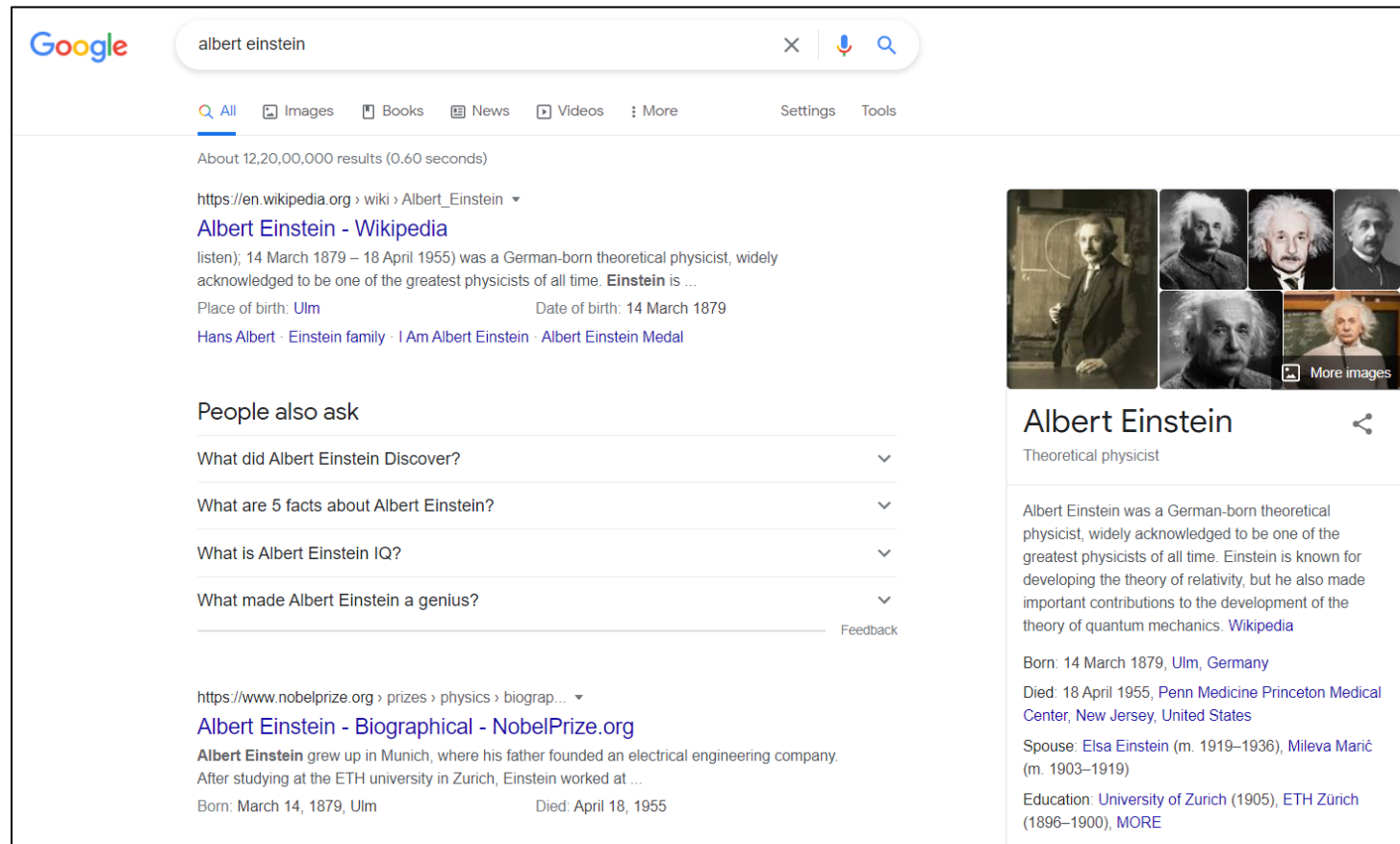
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## Knowledge Graphs



# Beyond Searching for Documents

We search for entities. Not always documents!



The screenshot shows a Google search for "albert einstein". The search bar at the top contains the text "albert einstein". Below the search bar, there are tabs for "All", "Images", "Books", "News", "Videos", and "More". The search results show "About 12,20,00,000 results (0.60 seconds)". The first result is from Wikipedia, titled "Albert Einstein - Wikipedia", with a snippet: "listen); 14 March 1879 – 18 April 1955) was a German-born theoretical physicist, widely acknowledged to be one of the greatest physicists of all time. **Einstein** is ...". Below this, there are links for "Hans Albert", "Einstein family", "I Am Albert Einstein", and "Albert Einstein Medal".

On the right side of the search results, there is a knowledge panel for "Albert Einstein". It includes a photo of Einstein, his title "Theoretical physicist", and a brief biography: "Albert Einstein was a German-born theoretical physicist, widely acknowledged to be one of the greatest physicists of all time. Einstein is known for developing the theory of relativity, but he also made important contributions to the development of the theory of quantum mechanics. [Wikipedia](#)". Below this, it lists his birth and death information: "Born: 14 March 1879, Ulm, Germany" and "Died: 18 April 1955, Penn Medicine Princeton Medical Center, New Jersey, United States". It also mentions his spouse, "Elsa Einstein (m. 1919–1936), Mileva Marić (m. 1903–1919)", and his education: "University of Zurich (1905), ETH Zürich (1896–1900), [MORE](#)".

Below the search results, there is a section titled "People also ask" with four questions: "What did Albert Einstein Discover?", "What are 5 facts about Albert Einstein?", "What is Albert Einstein IQ?", and "What made Albert Einstein a genius?". Each question has a dropdown arrow next to it. At the bottom of the search results, there is a link to "Albert Einstein - Biographical - NobelPrize.org" with a snippet: "Albert Einstein grew up in Munich, where his father founded an electrical engineering company. After studying at the ETH university in Zurich, Einstein worked at ...". Below this, it lists his birth and death information: "Born: March 14, 1879, Ulm" and "Died: April 18, 1955".

# We Need Answers!



where was albert einstein born

✕ | 🔊 🔍

[All](#) [News](#) [Images](#) [Maps](#) [Shopping](#) [More](#) [Tools](#)

About 2,33,00,000 results (0.82 seconds)

Albert Einstein / Place of birth



Ulm, Germany



**In general, humans make decisions based on the world knowledge they have gathered over time. Why not machines?**



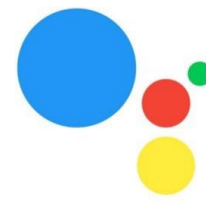
“Hey Cortana”



“Hey Alexa”



“Hey Siri”



“Hey Google”

Exploring data with a graphical representation

**Demo 1**



**How do we capture knowledge?**

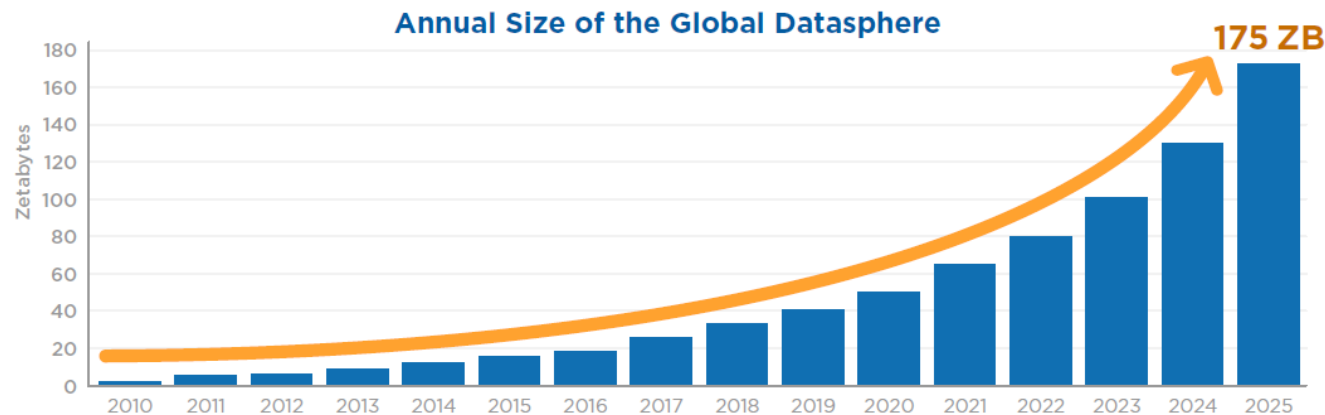
**How do we represent this  
knowledge?**

**How do we access this knowledge?**

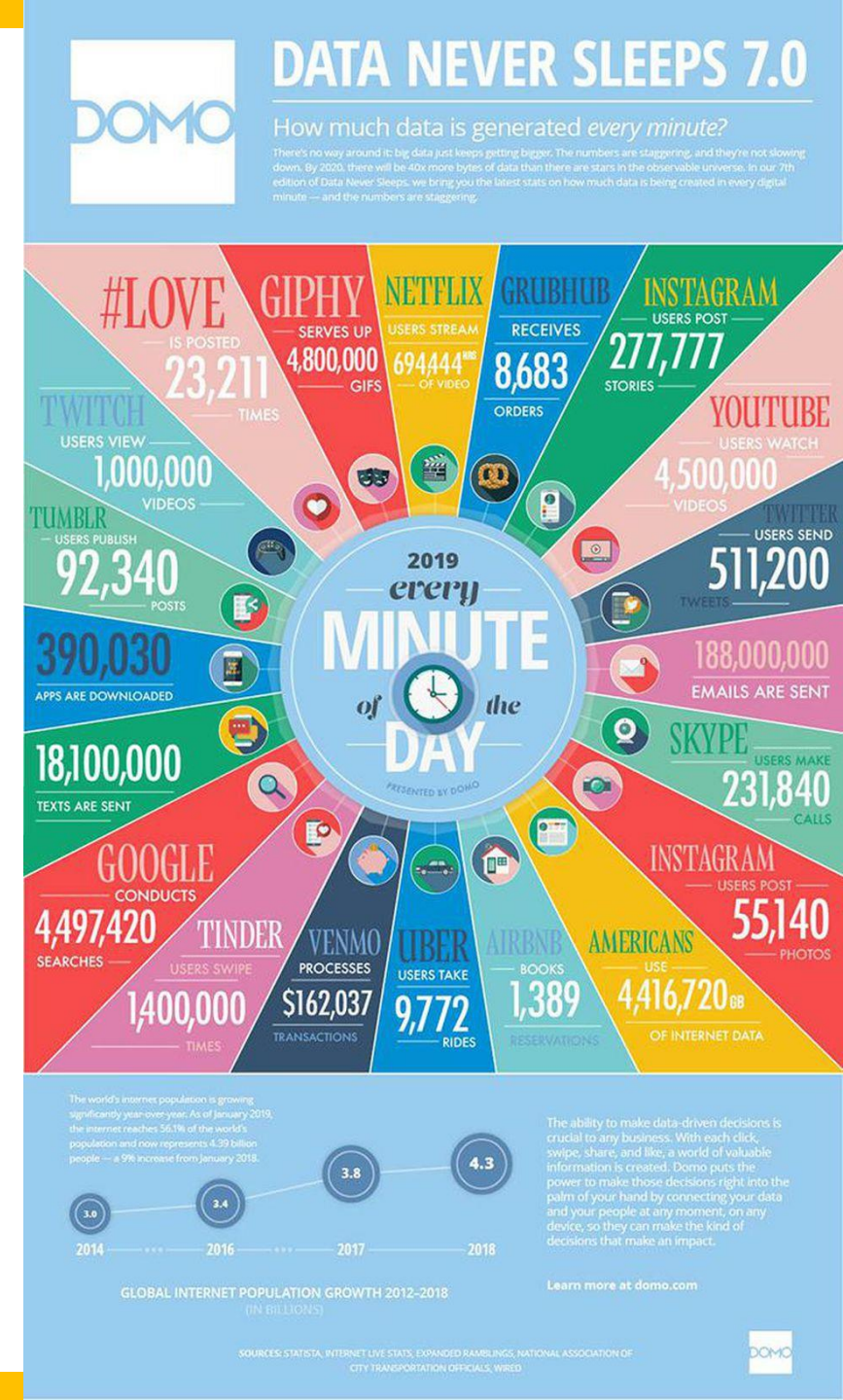
# Data is Ubiquitous

But, how do we organize this data?

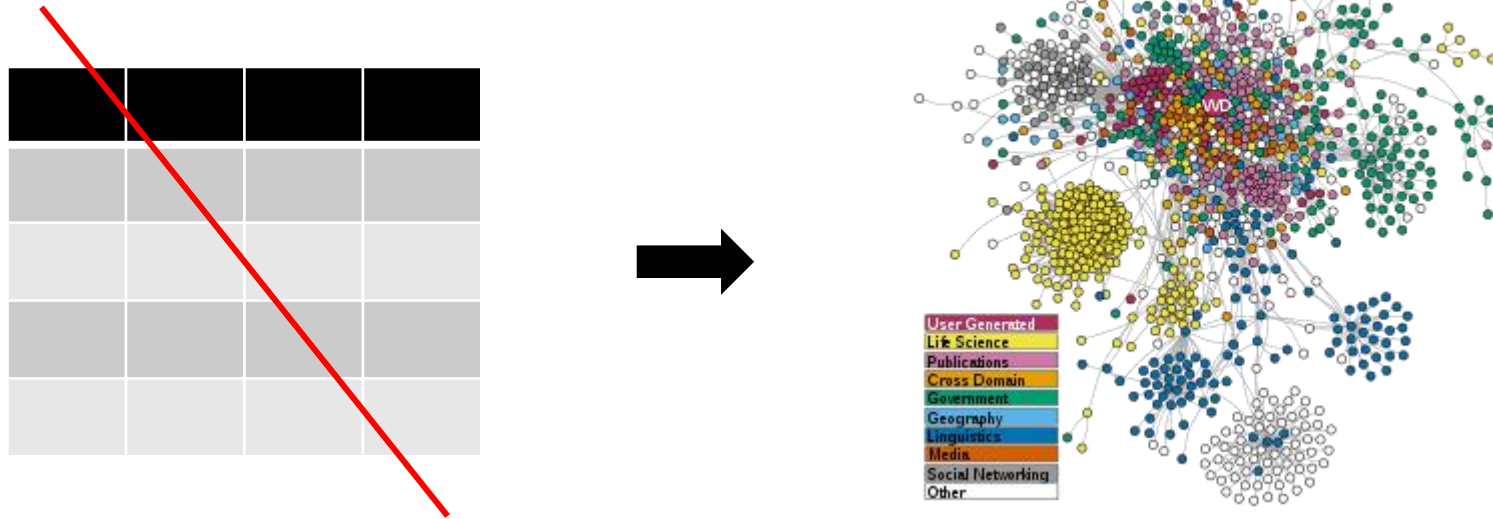
Figure 1 - Annual Size of the Global Datasphere



Source: IDC DataAge 2025 whitepaper, and DOMO.



# A Graph Data Model



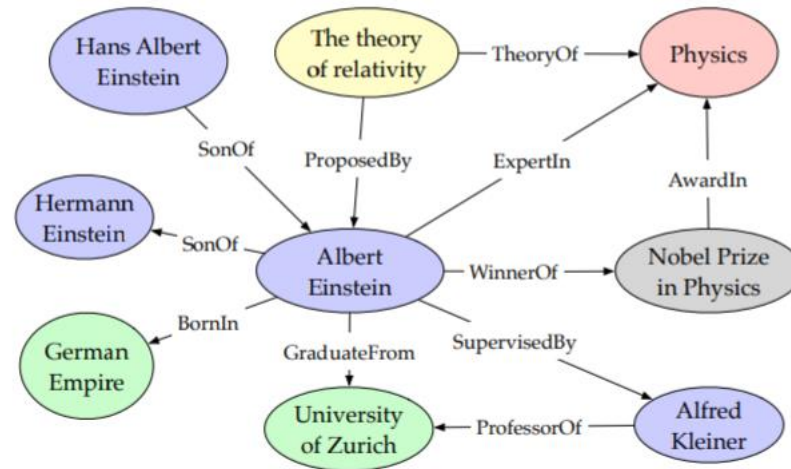
**Real-world entities and relationships are better captured through graphs.**

# Knowledge Graphs

## Subject – Predicate – Object Triples

(Albert Einstein, **BornIn**, German Empire)  
(Albert Einstein, **SonOf**, Hermann Einstein)  
(Albert Einstein, **GraduateFrom**, University of Zurich)  
(Albert Einstein, **WinnerOf**, Nobel Prize in Physics)  
(Albert Einstein, **ExpertIn**, Physics)  
(Nobel Prize in Physics, **AwardIn**, Physics)  
(The theory of relativity, **TheoryOf**, Physics)  
(Albert Einstein, **SupervisedBy**, Alfred Kleiner)  
(Alfred Kleiner, **ProfessorOf**, University of Zurich)  
(The theory of relativity, **ProposedBy**, Albert Einstein)  
(Hans Albert Einstein, **SonOf**, Albert Einstein)

## Knowledge Graph



These facts are stored in a “knowledge base”.

# Wikidata: A Free Open Knowledgebase

- Data
  - 94M items! Anyone can edit.
- Community Control
  - Contributors edit *the population number of Rome* but also decide whether there is such a number in the first place.
- Conflicting Data
  - Many facts are disputed. Several details are uncertain.
  - Allows conflicting data to co-exist.
  - There is no *true population of Rome*. There is a *population of Rome as published by the city of Rome in 2011*.
- Multilingual
- Easy Access
- Continuous Evolution

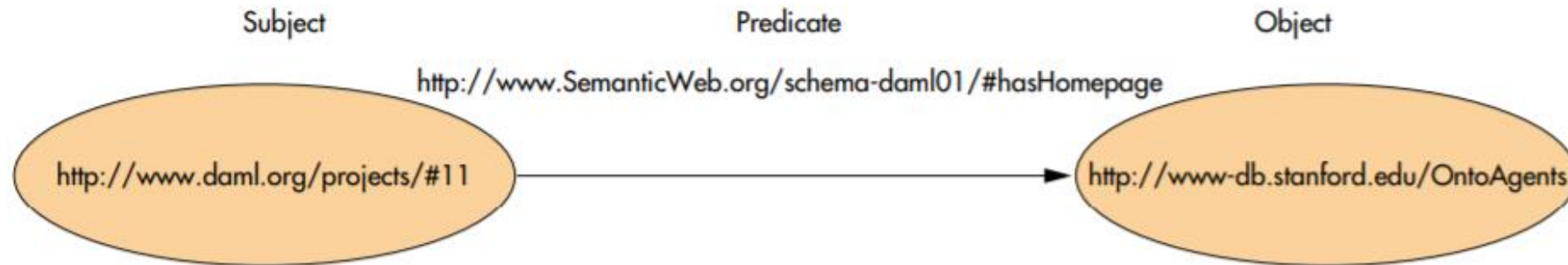
**We have many knowledgebases.  
Interoperability is a concern 😞**

**Solution:** Resource Description Framework (RDF)

RDF is a directed, labeled graph data format for representing information in the Web.

# Resource Description Framework (RDF)

- Made of **Subject-Predicate-Object** Triples
- Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) disambiguates entities.





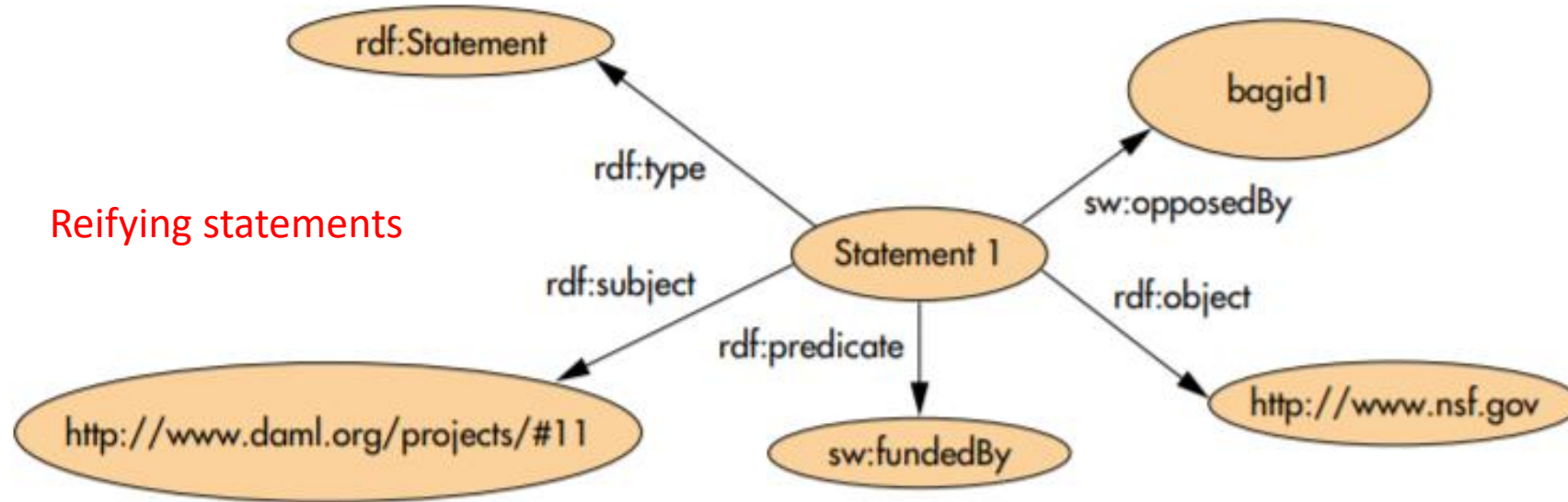
# RDF

- Partial RDF Snippet

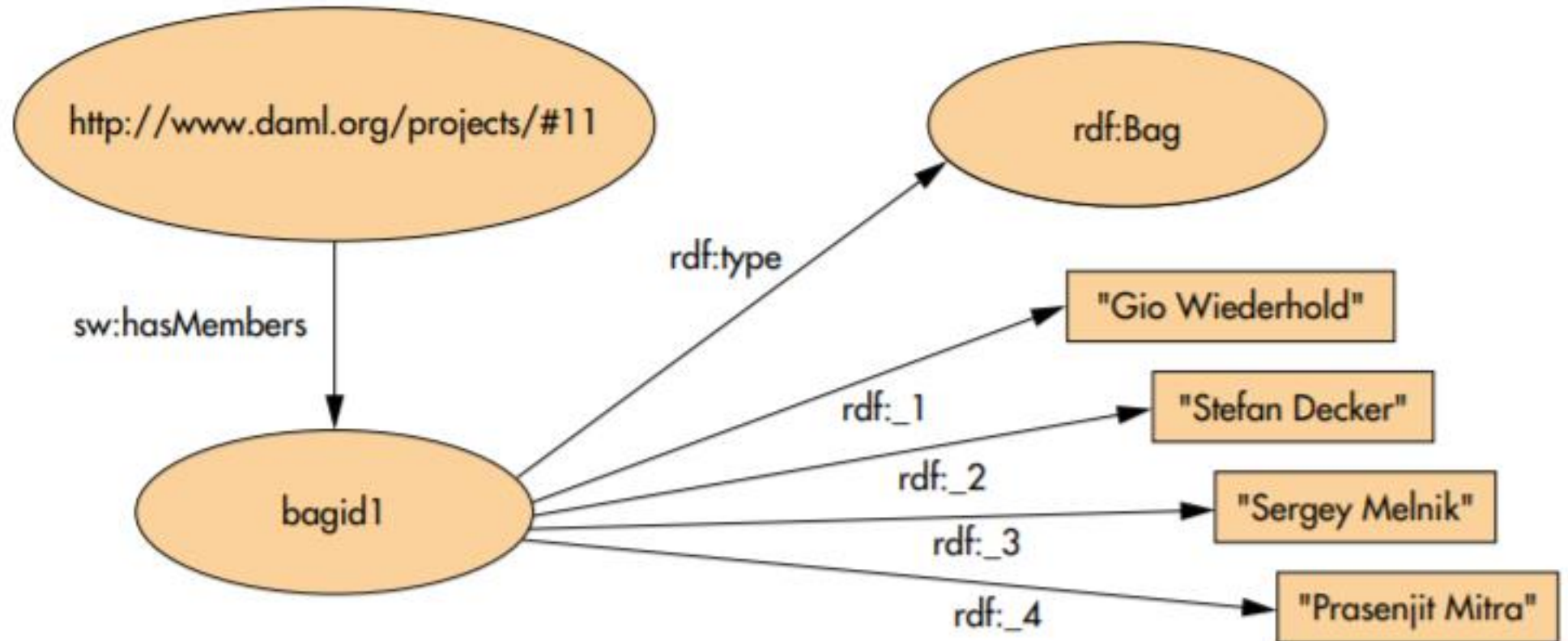
```
<Project rdf:about="http://www.daml.org/projects/#11">  
  <hasHomepage>  
    <rdfs:Resource rdf:ID="http://www-db.stanford.edu/OntoAgents">  
      <dc:Creator>Stefan Decker</dc:Creator>  
      <rdfs:Resource>  
    </hasHomepage>  
</Project>
```

- These RDF Triples can be stored in a Triplestore
  - Such as RDFox and Jena TDB.
- These RDFs can get complex!

# Reifying Statements in RDF



# RDF



# SPARQL

- Assume a data graph:

`<http://.../book1> <http://.../title> "SPARQL Book"`

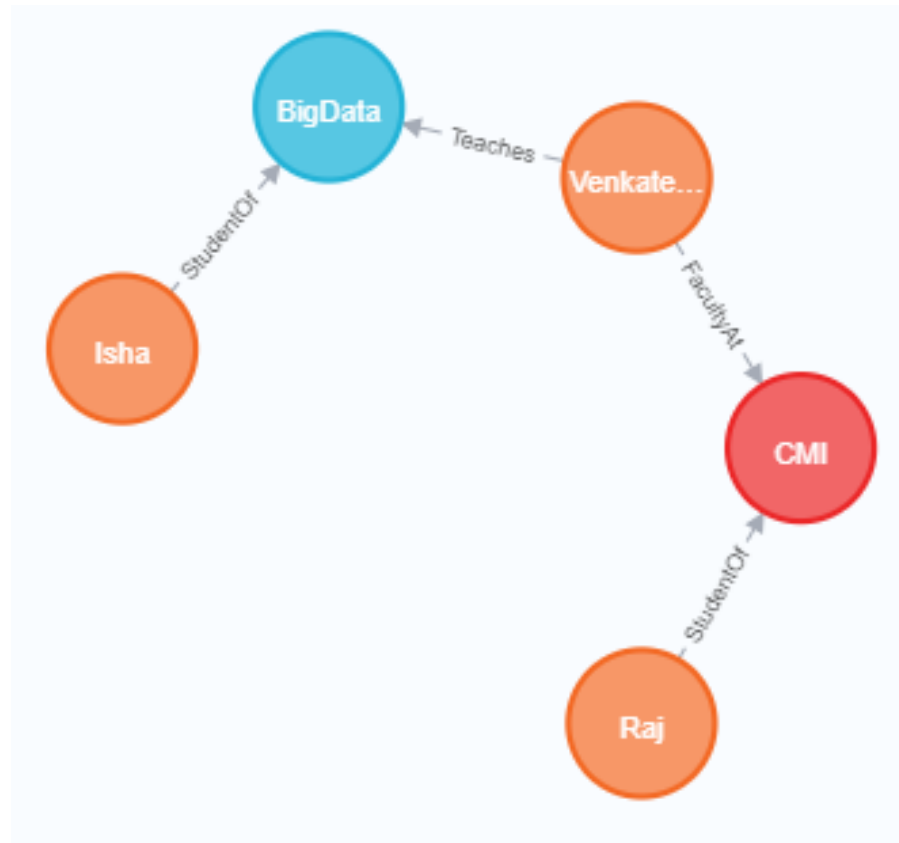
- Then, the SPARQL query:

```
SELECT ?title WHERE {  
  <http://.../book1> <http://.../title> ?title .  
}
```

- Results in "SPARQL Book".
- Several tools support SPARQL
  - such as Apache Jena.

# A Graph DB: Neo4j

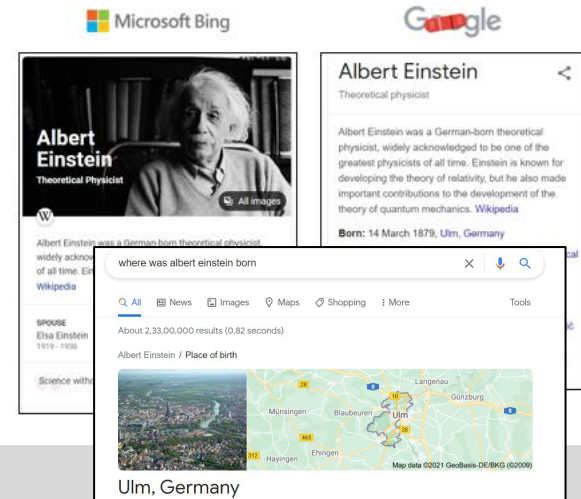
## Demo 2



Any Graph DB can be used to store the triples.

# Summary

## Applications

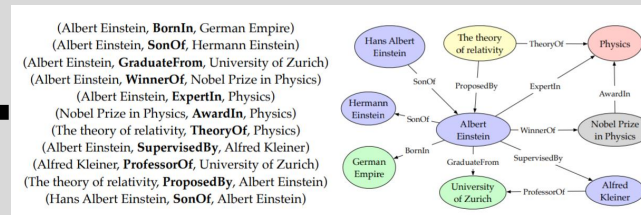


**Triplestore**  
(E.g.: Jena TDB, Neo4j  
with SPARQL/Cypher  
interface)



```
<Project rdf:about="http://www.daml.org/projects/#11">
  <hasHomepage>
    <rdfs:Resource rdf:ID="http://www-db.stanford.edu/OntoAgents">
      <dc:Creator>Stefan Decker</dc:Creator>
    <rdfs:Resource>
  </hasHomepage>
</Project>
```

RDF



Triples

**World  
Knowledge**





# Story 2

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## Tools and Technologies



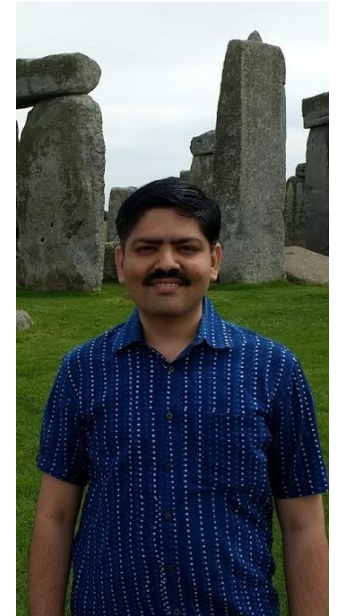
Image Source: <https://neo4j.com/blog/neo4j-bloom-1-1-release/>



# Match the Text with the Image

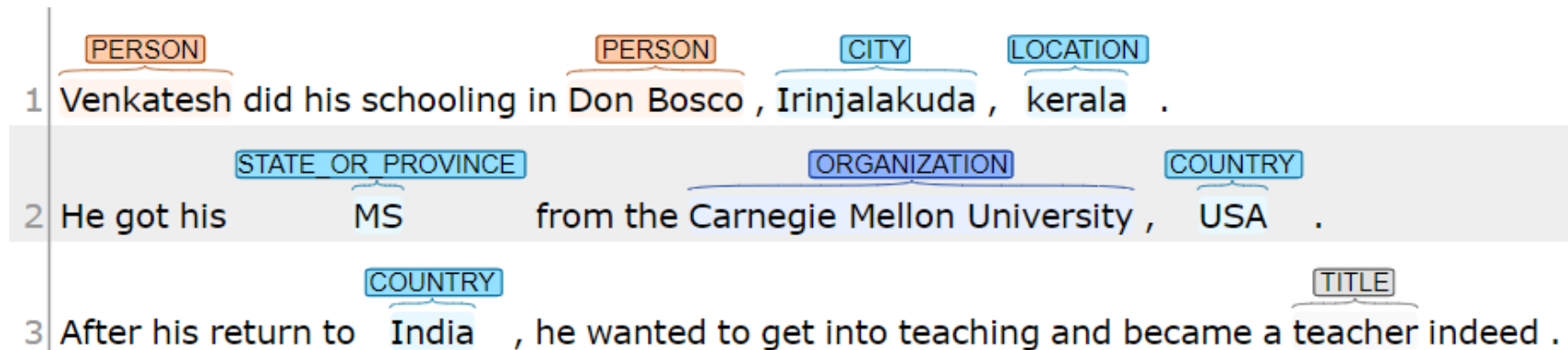
Venkatesh did his schooling in Don Bosco, Egmore, Chennai. He got his MBA from the Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey, USA. After his return to India, he wanted to get into film production but instead, became an actor in Telugu films.

Venkatesh did his schooling in Don Bosco, Irinjalakuda, kerala. He got his MS from the Carnegie Mellon University, USA. After his return to India, he wanted to get into teaching and became a teacher indeed.



# We Have Two Problems

- Given the input text
  - Recognize the entities – NER.
  - Disambiguate them – Entity Linking.



Try it at <https://corenlp.run/>

# CoreNLP

- Extracted the following triples:

Subject	Predicate	Object
Venkatesh	per:statesorprovinces_of_residence	MS
Venkatesh	per:schools_attended	Carnegie Mellon University

# Codeq NER and Linking

Venkatesh did his schooling in Don Bosco , Irinjalakuda , kerala . He got his MS from the Carnegie Mellon University , USA . After his return to India , he wanted to get into teaching and became a teacher indeed .

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**Venkatesh Daggubati** score: 0.0313

Indian actor

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venkatesh\\_Daggubati](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venkatesh_Daggubati)

**John Bosco** score: 0.7517

Italian Roman Catholic priest, educator and writer

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Bosco](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Bosco)

**Irinjalakuda** score: 0.9899

human settlement

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irinjalakuda>

**Microsoft** score: 0.7425

American multinational technology corporation

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft>

<https://api.codeq.com/demo-nel>

# More Tools

- CYC – A Machine Reasoning Platform
  - OpenCYC (KB + Reasoning Engine)
    - 239K terms, 2M triples
  - ResearchCYC
    - 500K concepts, 26K relations
- Stanford Open Information Extraction (OpenIE)
  - Refers to the extraction of relation tuples, typically binary relations, from plain text
  - Barack Obama was born in Hawaii would create a triple (Barack Obama; was born in; Hawaii)

<https://cyc.com/>

<https://www.ime.usp.br/~fr/opencyc/> OpenCyC does not exist anymore.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyc#ResearchCyc>

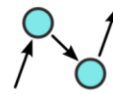
<https://nlp.stanford.edu/software/openie.html>

# Tools Need Resources and We Have Many

- Dbpedia
  - 228 million entities
- Wiktionary
  - 6.6M dictionary entries
- Freebase
  - Google's Knowledge Graph was powered partly by Freebase.  
Does not exist now.
- Yago
  - A large knowledge base about people, cities, countries, movies, and organizations.

# ConceptNet

- A freely-available semantic network, designed to help computers understand the meanings of words.
- Has ~15 million facts in English
- Uses Crowdsourced knowledge
  - Open Mind Common Sense, Wiktionary, DBPedia, Yahoo Japan / Kyoto University project



**ConceptNet**

An open, multilingual knowledge graph

English

Search

## Links to other resources

[dbpedia.org](#) Banana

[umbel.org](#) /umbel/sc/Banana\_

[wikidata.dbpedia.org](#) /resource/Q503

[sw.opencyc.org](#) /2012/05/10/concept/en/Banana

[wordnet-rdf.princeton.edu](#) 107769568-n

[wordnet-rdf.princeton.edu](#) 112372804-n

[en.wiktionary.org](#) BANANA

[en.wiktionary.org](#) banana

[fr.wiktionary.org](#) banana



# Summary

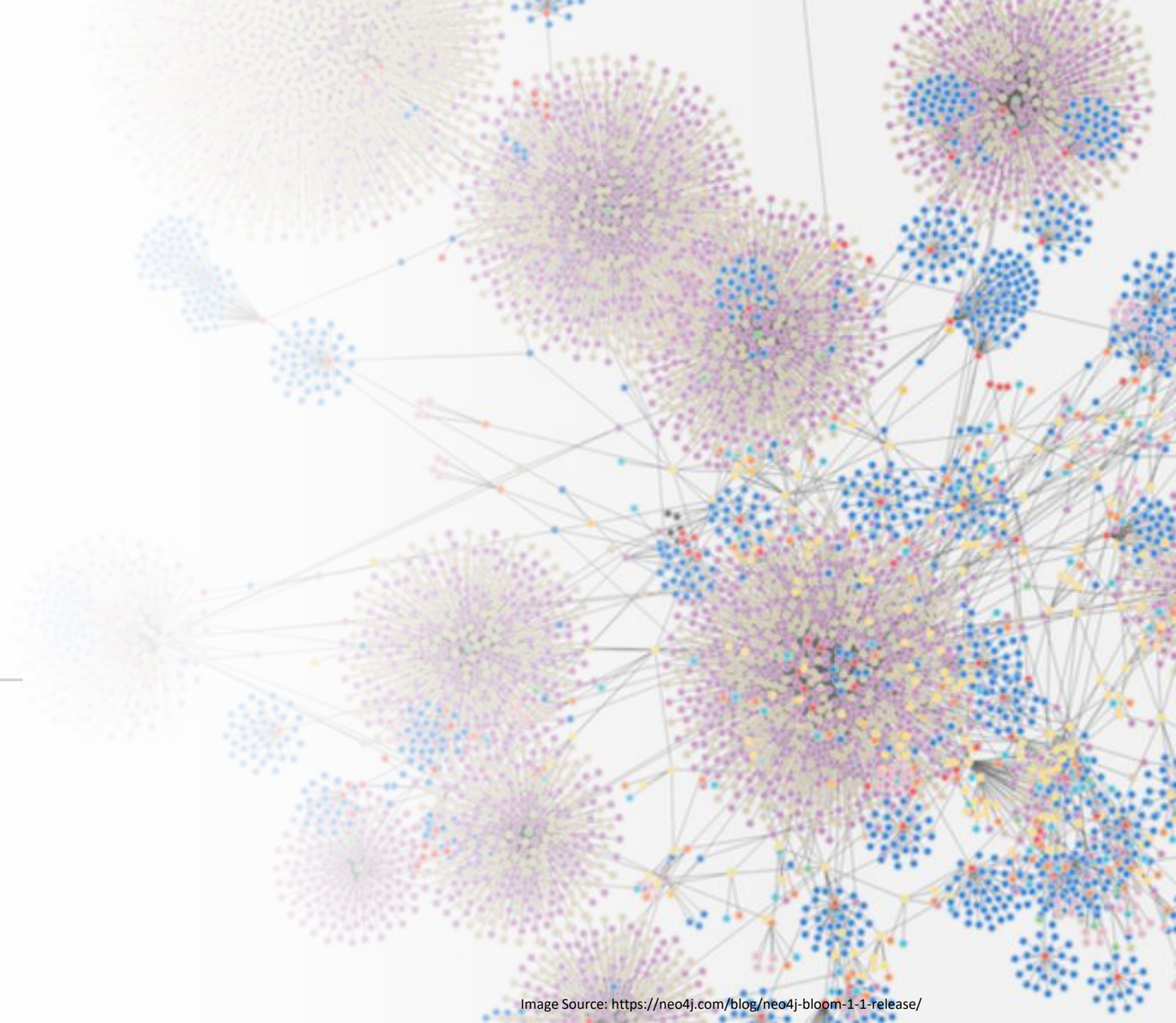
- Several tools and technologies exist to help you build the knowledge graph.
  - CoreNLP
  - Codeq
  - ConceptNet
  - CyC
  - OpenIE
- Caveat: They may not be perfect.



# Story 3

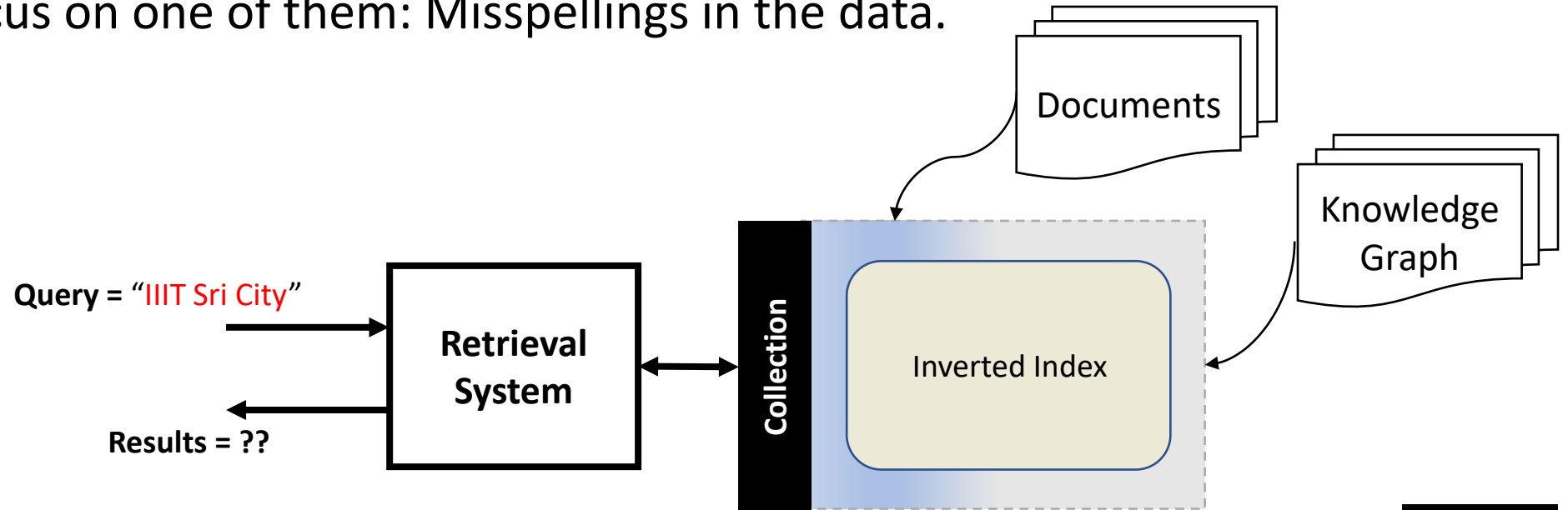
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## Two Algorithms



# Entity Retrieval

- Retrieving entities – not documents.
- Knowledge graphs are very useful for this purpose.
- However, both KG construction and ER have common problems
  - We focus on one of them: Misspellings in the data.



# Notorious Britney

The data below shows some of the misspellings detected by our spelling correction system for the query [ britney spears ], and the count of how many different users spelled her name that way. -- Google.

488941 britney spears	29 britent spears	9 brinttany spears	5 brney spears	3 britiy spears	2 brirreny spears
40134 brittany spears	29 brittnany spears	9 britanay spears	5 broitney spears	3 britmeny spears	2 brittany spears
36315 brittney spears	29 britttany spears	9 britinany spears	5 brotny spears	3 britneey spears	2 britttany spears
24342 britany spears	29 btiney spears	9 britn spears	5 bruteny spears	3 britnehy spears	2 britttney spears
7331 britny spears	26 birttney spears	9 britnew spears	5 btiyney spears	3 britnely spears	2 britain spears
6633 briteny spears	26 breitney spears	9 britneyn spears	5 btrittney spears	3 britnesy spears	2 britane spears
2696 britteny spears	26 brinity spears	9 britrney spears	5 gritney spears	3 britnetty spears	2 britaneny spears
1807 briney spears	26 britenay spears	9 brtiny spears	5 spritney spears	3 britnex spears	2 britania spears
1635 brittny spears	26 britneyt spears	9 brtittney spears	4 bittny spears	3 britneyxxx spears	2 britann spears
1479 brintey spears	26 brittan spears	9 brtny spears	4 bnritley spears	3 britnity spears	2 britanna spears
1479 britanny spears	26 brittne spears	9 brytny spears	4 brandy spears	3 britntey spears	2 britannie spears
1338 britiny spears	26 btittany spears	9 rbitney spears	4 brbritney spears	3 britnyey spears	2 britannt spears
1211 britnet spears	24 beitley spears	8 birtiny spears	4 breatiny spears	3 britterny spears	2 britannu spears
1096 britiney spears	24 birteny spears	8 bithney spears	4 breetney spears	3 brittneey spears	2 britanyl spears
991 britaney spears	24 brightney spears	8 brattany spears	4 bretiney spears	3 brittnney spears	2 britanyt spears
991 britnay spears	24 brintiny spears	8 breitny spears	4 brfitney spears	3 brittnyey spears	2 briteeny spears
811 brithney spears	24 britanty spears	8 britany spears	4 briattany spears	3 brityen spears	2 britenany spears
811 brtiny spears	24 britenny spears	8 brightny spears	4 brieteney spears	3 briytney spears	2 britenet spears
664 birtney spears	24 britini spears	8 brintay spears	4 briety spears	3 brltney spears	2 briteniy spears
664 brintney spears	24 britnwy spears	8 brinttey spears	4 briitny spears	3 broteny spears	2 britenys spears
664 briteney spears	24 brittni spears	8 briotney spears	4 briittany spears	3 brtaney spears	2 britianey spears
601 bitney spears	24 brittnie spears	8 britanys spears	4 brinie spears	3 brtiiany spears	2 britin spears
601 brinty spears	21 biritney spears	8 britley spears	4 brinteney spears	3 brtinay spears	2 britinary spears
544 brittaney spears	21 birtany spears	8 britneyb spears	4 brintne spears	3 britinney spears	2 britmy spears
544 brittnay spears	21 biteny spears	8 britnney spears	4 britaby spears	3 brtitany spears	2 britnane spears

Source: <https://archive.google.com/jobs/britney.html>

# Correcting Misspellings

- There are many approaches. We focus on two major approaches:
  - finding “**nearest**” term using *Edit Distance*.
  - Finding “**similar sounding terms**” using *Phonetic Hash*.

# Algorithm 1: Finding Nearest Term with Edit Distance

- Given two strings  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ , the minimum number of operations to convert one to the other
- Operations are typically character-level
  - Insert, Delete, Replace
  - E.g., the edit distance from **dof** to **dog** is 1
  - From **cat** to **act** is 2
  - From **cat** to **dog** is 3.

\*Here, we do not consider transposition.

# Quiz

What is the edit distance between Sunday  
and Saturday?

\*You are allowed to perform only Insert, Delete, and Replace operations.



# Answer

- Saturday = Sunday = S\*day
- Problem is same as
  - What is the edit distance between atur and un?
  - Answer
    - Delete a,t. Replace r with n.
    - 3.

# Levenshtein Example

		S	a	t	u	r	d	a	y
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
S	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
u	2	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	6
n	3	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	6
d	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	5
a	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4
y	6	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	3

Sunday

Keep s. **Insert a, t.**

Keep u.

**Replace r.**

Keep day.

Saturday

$$\begin{aligned}
 D(i, j) &= \min \left[ \begin{aligned} &D(i-1, j) + w_d, \\ &D(i, j-1) + w_i, \\ &D(i-1, j-1) + w_r \end{aligned} \right] \\
 D(i, 0) &= D(i-1, 0) + w_d \\
 D(0, j) &= D(0, j-1) + w_i
 \end{aligned} \right\} \forall i, j > 0$$

$$D(0, 0) = 0$$

Note:  $w_r = 0$  if  $a_i = a_j$  i.e., if the characters being compared are the same.

# Levenshtein Algorithm

EDITDISTANCE( $s_1, s_2$ )

```
1  int  $m[i, j] = 0$ 
2  for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $|s_1|$ 
3  do  $m[i, 0] = i$ 
4  for  $j \leftarrow 1$  to  $|s_2|$ 
5  do  $m[0, j] = j$ 
6  for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $|s_1|$ 
7  do for  $j \leftarrow 1$  to  $|s_2|$ 
8      do  $m[i, j] = \min\{m[i-1, j-1] + \text{if } (s_1[i] = s_2[j]) \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1, \text{fi,}$ 
9           $m[i-1, j] + 1,$ 
10          $m[i, j-1] + 1\}$ 
11 return  $m[|s_1|, |s_2|]$ 
```



## Algorithm 2: Soundex

---

- Homophones (sound alike but have different spellings and different meaning)
  - pair, pear
  - break, brake
  - cell, sell
  - cent, scent
  - knight, night



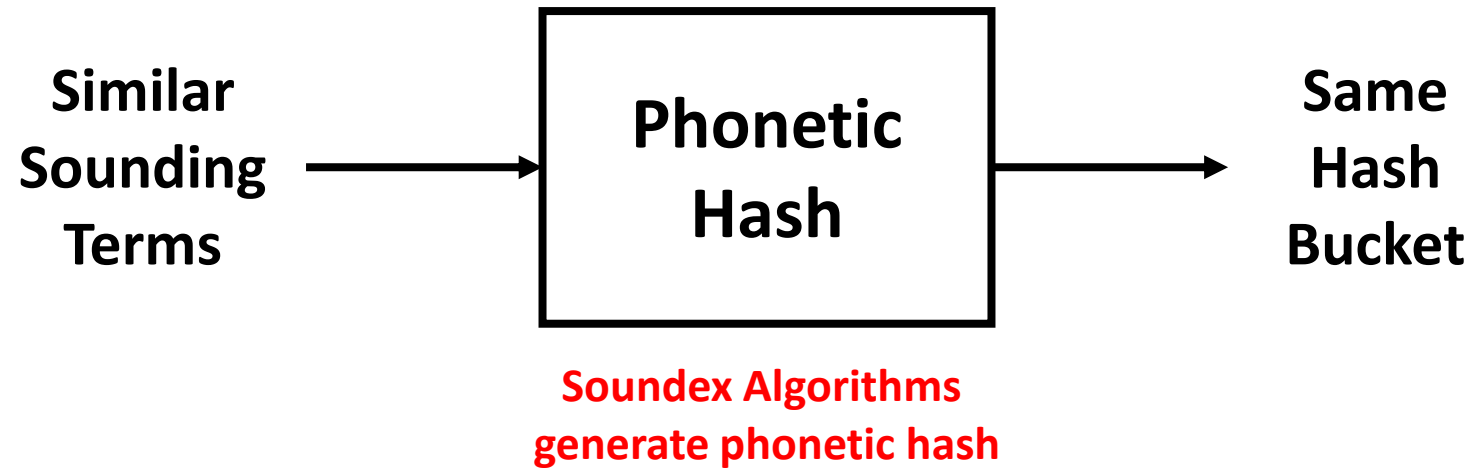
Donald Knuth

## Algorithm 2: Soundex

- Homophones (sound alike but have different spellings and different meaning)
  - pair, pear
  - break, brake
  - cell, sell
  - cent, scent
  - knight, night

Soundex algorithm became more popular after it was discussed in “The Art of Programming”!  
Find a bug and take home  $100_{16}$  (or  $0x00000100$ ) cents! i.e., 256 cents.

# Main Idea



# Standard Soundex Algorithm

1. Retain the first character.
2. Convert each character to digit using the rules in the table.
3. Repeatedly remove one out of each pair of consecutive identical digits.
4. Remove all the zeros.
5. Add trailing zeros, and return the first four positions.

Alphabets to be replaced	Digit
A, E, I, O, U, H, W, Y	0
B, F, P, V	1
C, G, J, K, Q, S, X, Z	2
D, T	3
L	4
M, N	5
R	6



# An Example

V E N K A T E S H  
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
V 0 5 2 0 3 0 2 0

- Retain the first character
- Convert each character to digit using the rules of the algorithm.

V 0 5 2 0 3 0 2 0  
↓  
V 5 2 3 2

- Repeatedly remove one out of each pair of consecutive identical digits.
- Remove all the zeros.

V 5 2 3 2 0 0 ..  
↓  
V 5 2 3

- Add trailing zeros, and return the first four positions.

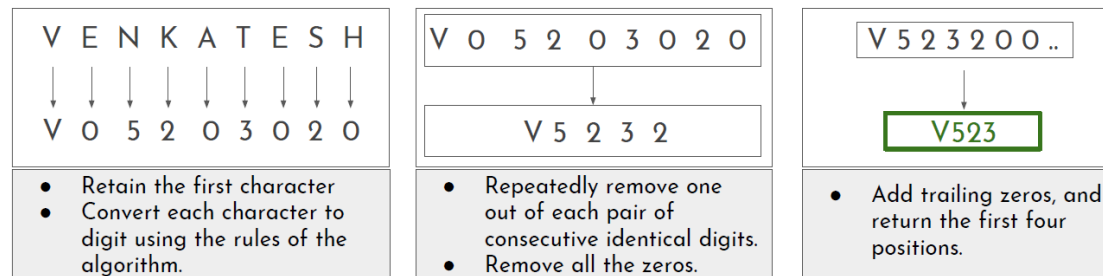
→  
The flow

# Summary

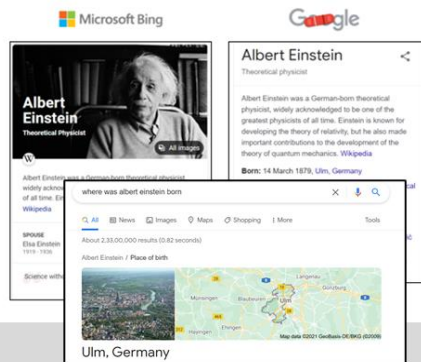
- Finding nearest term – Levenshtein's Algorithm

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D(i, j) &= \min \begin{cases} D(i-1, j) + w_d, \\ D(i, j-1) + w_i, \\ D(i-1, j-1) + w_r \end{cases} \\ D(i, 0) &= D(i-1, 0) + w_d \\ D(0, j) &= D(0, j-1) + w_i \end{aligned} \right\} \forall i, j > 0$$

- Phonetic Hash – Soundex Algorithm



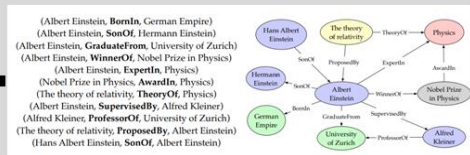
## Applications



**Triplestore**  
(E.g.: Jena TDB, Neo4j  
with SPARQL/Cypher  
interface)

```
<Project rdf:about="http://www.daml.org/projects/#11">
  <hasHomepage>
    <rdfl:Resource rdf:ID="http://www-db.stanford.edu/OntoAgents">
      <dc:Creator>Stefan Decker</dc:Creator>
    <rdfl:Resource>
  </hasHomepage>
</Project>
```

RDF



Triples

**World  
Knowledge**

Venkatesh did his schooling in Don Bosco , Irinjalakuda , kerala . He got his MS from the Carnegie Mellon University , USA . After his return to India , he wanted to get into te-  
indeed .

Venkatesh Daggubati score: 0.0313

Indian actor

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venkatesh\\_Daggubati](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venkatesh_Daggubati)

John Bosco score: 0.7517

Italian Roman Catholic priest, educat

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Bosco](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Bosco)

Irinjalakuda score: 0.0313

human settle-

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irinjalakuda>

**Tools**

Finding nearest term – Levenshtein's Algorithm

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D(i, j) &= \min \begin{cases} D(i-1, j) + w_d, \\ D(i, j-1) + w_i, \\ D(i-1, j-1) + w_r \end{cases} \quad \forall i, j > 0 \\ D(i, 0) &= D(i-1, 0) + w_d \\ D(0, j) &= D(0, j-1) + w_i \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Phonetic Hash – Soundex Algorithm



**Algorithms**

# Future Directions

- Handling uncertain data
  - We do not like “population in rome is ...”
  - We like “As per 2012 report, the population in rome is ...”
- Knowledge Graph Embeddings
  - Represent entities in a continuous vector space
- Multimodal Knowledge Graphs
- Explainability and Knowledge Graphs
- Relationship Mining
- Interoperability of knowledgebases
- ... and many applications in several domains.

# Thank You

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This slide deck is available at <http://vvtesh.co.in/>.

## VENKATESH VINAYAKARAO

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[CV](#)

### Research



My research interest is in building **Search Engines**. How does Google work? How to search trillions of documents within microseconds? How to evaluate if Google is better or Bing? Broadly, **Information Retrieval** is the field of study that investigates these questions. My current focus is on investigating the techniques to search for source code. You will see me discussing Programming Languages, Program Analysis and Software Engineering. More about my research is [here](#).

If you are looking for an answer to an even more fundamental and important question: Why to study information retrieval?, enjoy the [video](#) from my students of the 2018 IR offering at IIITS - Mounika, Parkhi and Pragna.

**Publications:** [DBLP](#) [Google Scholar](#)

### Teaching

Term@CMI: Feb - Mar 2021: [RDBMS, SQL and Visualization](#)  
Term@CMI: Dec - Jan 2020: Advanced Information Retrieval  
Term@CMI: Aug - Nov 2020: [Information Retrieval](#)  
Term@CMI: Jan - Apr 2020: Big Data and Hadoop  
Term@CMI: Jan - Apr 2020: Applied Program Analysis  
Term@CMI: Oct - Nov 2019: RDBMS, SQL and Visualization  
Term@CMI: Aug - Sep 2019: Information Retrieval  
Term@CMI: Mar - Apr 2019: Program Analysis  
Term@IIITS: Aug - Dec 2018: Information Retrieval  
Term@IIITS: Aug - Dec 2018: Computer Programming

### Talks

Tweets by [@venkvnr](#)

