

From Strings to Things

Populating Knowledge Bases from Text

The Web is our greatest knowledge source



But it has limitations



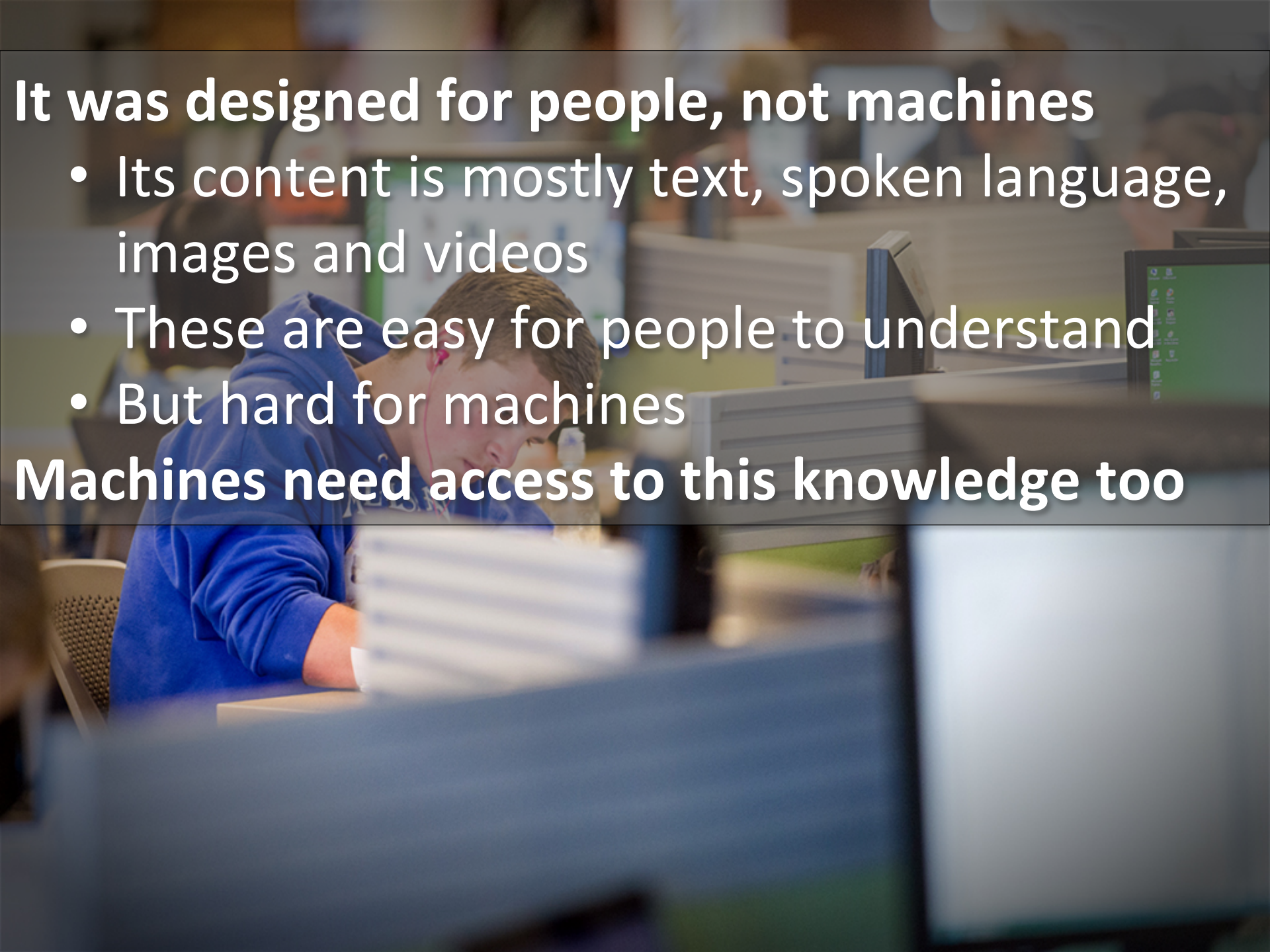
It was designed for people, not machines



It was designed for people, not machines

- Its content is mostly text, spoken language, images and videos
- These are easy for people to understand
- But hard for machines

Machines need access to this knowledge too



Access is primarily via information retrieval



Vannevar Bush envisioned a hypertext/IR system in 1945



Access is primarily via information retrieval

- Key-word queries → ranked document list
- We still need to read the documents or watch the videos
- We often want an answer to a question

And so do our machines and apps

Vannevar Bush envisioned a hypertext/IR system in 1945

We need to add knowledge graphs





We need to add knowledge graphs

- High quality semi-structured information about entities, events and relations
- Represented & accessed via standard APIs
- Easily integrated, fused and reasoned with



State of the Art?

Google is a good example, but Microsoft, IBM, Apple and Facebook all have similar capabilities

- 2010 Google acquired MediaWeb and its **Freebase** KB
- 2014: Freebase: 1.2B facts about 43M entities
- 2015+: Google knowledge graph, updated by text IE

DBpedia open source RDF KB is another

- 800M facts about 4.6M subjects from English **Wikipedia**, data also available in 21 other languages
- Helps integrate 90B facts from 1000 RDF datasets in the linked data cloud

Ask: When was Tom Sawyer written?

The screenshot shows a Google search interface. The search bar contains the text "when was tom sawyer written". Below the search bar, there are tabs for "All", "Images", "Videos", "News", "Shopping", and "More". The search results show "About 501,000 results (0.56 seconds)". A red box highlights the first search result, which is a snippet from Wikipedia titled "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer / Date written" and displays the year "1876". To the right of this snippet is a small image of the book cover for "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" by Mark Twain. Below the snippet is a paragraph of text: "Aunt Polly (aunt), Sally Phelps (aunt), Mary (cousin), Sid (half-brother) Thomas 'Tom' Sawyer is the title character of the Mark Twain novel The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (1876). He appears in three other novels by Twain: Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (1884), Tom Sawyer Abroad (1894), and Tom Sawyer, Detective (1896)." Below this text is a link to the Wikipedia page: "Tom Sawyer - Wikipedia" with the URL "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tom_Sawyer". To the right of the search results is a knowledge panel, also highlighted with a red box. The panel is titled "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and identifies it as a "Novel by Mark Twain". It includes a "Preview book" button. Below this, it lists: "Originally published: 1876", "Author: Mark Twain", "Text: The Adventures of Tom Sawyer at Wikisource", "Cover artist: Created by Mark Twain", "Characters: Tom Sawyer, Huckleberry Finn, Becky Thatcher, Aunt Polly, Joe Harper, Sid Sawyer", "Genres: Bildungsroman, Picaresque Fiction, Satire, Folklore, Children's literature", and "Followed by: Wuthering Heights, The Prince and the Pauper".

when was tom sawyer written

Google

when was tom sawyer written

All Images Videos News Shopping More Settings Tools

About 501,000 results (0.56 seconds)

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer / Date written

1876

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer
MARK TWAIN

Aunt Polly (aunt), Sally Phelps (aunt), Mary (cousin), Sid (half-brother)
Thomas "Tom" Sawyer is the title character of the Mark Twain novel The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (1876). He appears in three other novels by Twain: Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (1884), Tom Sawyer Abroad (1894), and Tom Sawyer, Detective (1896).

Tom Sawyer - Wikipedia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tom_Sawyer

Feedback

People also ask

Where was The Adventures of Tom Sawyer first published? ▾

How old is Tom Sawyer in the book? ▾

What is the setting for The Adventures of Tom Sawyer? ▾

Who is Tom Sawyer in real life? ▾

Feedback

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer

Novel by Mark Twain

Preview book

Originally published: 1876

Author: Mark Twain

Text: The Adventures of Tom Sawyer at Wikisource

Cover artist: Created by Mark Twain

Characters: Tom Sawyer, Huckleberry Finn, Becky Thatcher, Aunt Polly, Joe Harper, Sid Sawyer

Genres: Bildungsroman, Picaresque Fiction, Satire, Folklore, Children's literature

Followed by: Wuthering Heights, The Prince and the Pauper

Feedback

Apple Pie by Grandma Ople




9K made it | 6969 reviews

Recipe by: MOSHASMAMA

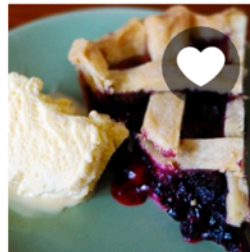
"This was my grandmother's apple pie recipe. I have never seen another one quite like it. It will always be my favorite and has won me several first place prizes in local competitions. I hope it becomes one of your favorites as well!"




>  **Grandma Ople's Apple Pie**
 ★★★★★ 1930

Related

Recipes Videos Categories Articles

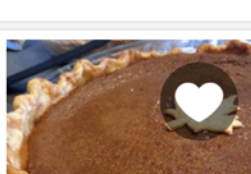
 **Blueberry Pie**
 ★★★★★ 1K

 **All-Day Apple Butter**
 ★★★★★ 883

Recipe by ASHESP
 3 hearts 1 flag

Recipe by Terri





Featured in Allrecipes Magazine



Save



I Made It



Rate it



Share



Print

Ingredients

1 h 30 m 8 servings 512 cals



1 recipe pastry for a 9 inch double crust pie



1/2 cup white sugar



1/2 cup unsalted butter

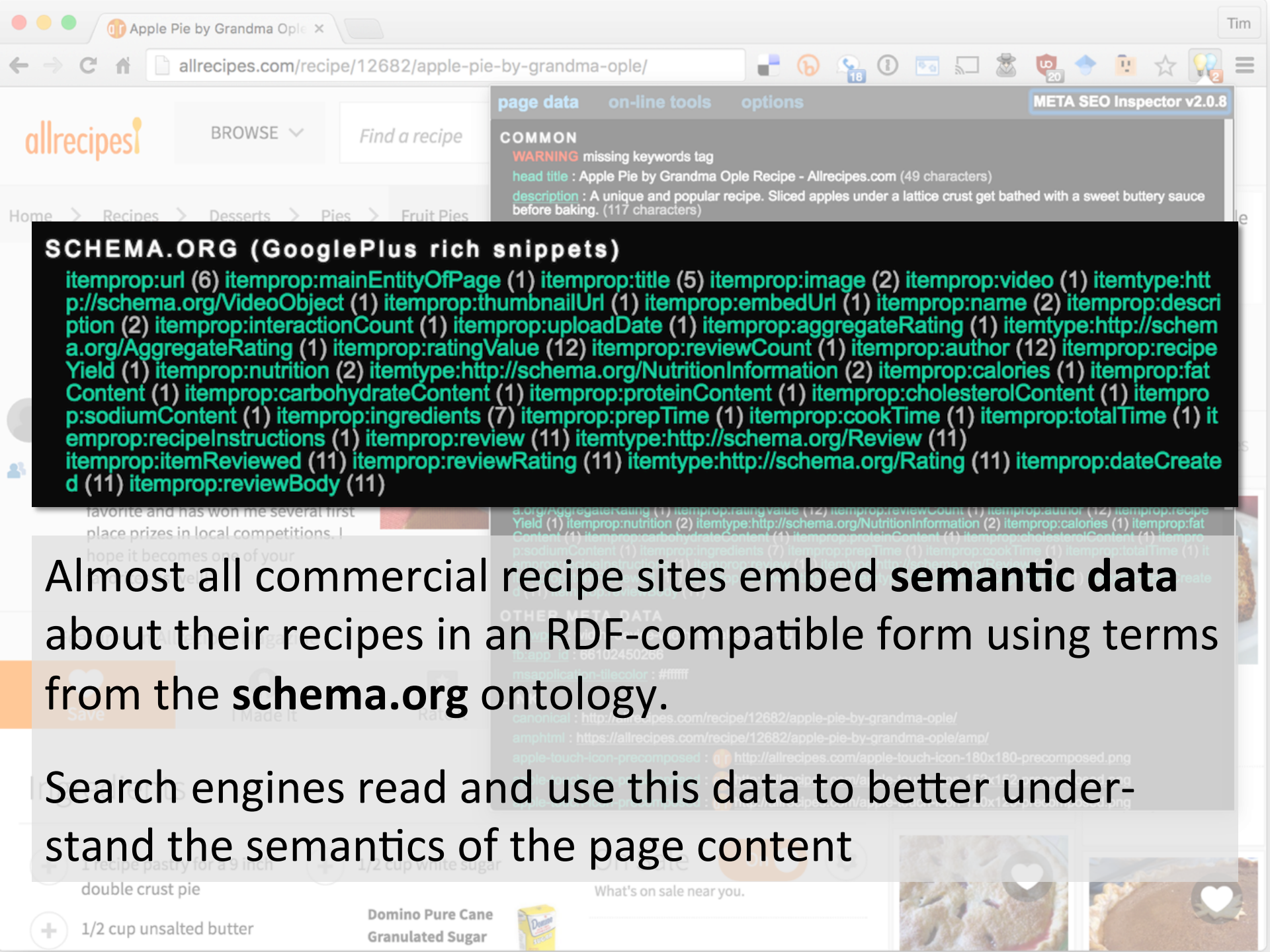
Domino Pure Cane Granulated Sugar



On Sale

On

What's on sale near you.



COMMON
WARNING missing keywords tag
head title : Apple Pie by Grandma Ople Recipe - Allrecipes.com (49 characters)
description : A unique and popular recipe. Sliced apples under a lattice crust get bathed with a sweet buttery sauce before baking. (117 characters)

SCHEMA.ORG (GooglePlus rich snippets)
itemprop:url (6) itemprop:mainEntityOfPage (1) itemprop:title (5) itemprop:image (2) itemprop:video (1) itemtype:http://schema.org/VideoObject (1) itemprop:thumbnailUrl (1) itemprop:embedUrl (1) itemprop:name (2) itemprop:description (2) itemprop:interactionCount (1) itemprop:uploadDate (1) itemprop:aggregateRating (1) itemtype:http://schema.org/AggregateRating (1) itemprop:ratingValue (12) itemprop:reviewCount (1) itemprop:author (12) itemprop:recipeYield (1) itemprop:nutrition (2) itemtype:http://schema.org/NutritionInformation (2) itemprop:calories (1) itemprop:fatContent (1) itemprop:carbohydrateContent (1) itemprop:proteinContent (1) itemprop:cholesterolContent (1) itemprop:sodiumContent (1) itemprop:ingredients (7) itemprop:prepTime (1) itemprop:cookTime (1) itemprop:totalTime (1) itemprop:recipeInstructions (1) itemprop:review (11) itemtype:http://schema.org/Review (11) itemprop:itemReviewed (11) itemprop:reviewRating (11) itemtype:http://schema.org/Rating (11) itemprop:dateCreated (11) itemprop:reviewBody (11)

Almost all commercial recipe sites embed **semantic data** about their recipes in an RDF-compatible form using terms from the **schema.org** ontology.

Search engines read and use this data to better understand the semantics of the page content

double crust pie
1/2 cup unsalted butter
Domino Pure Cane Granulated Sugar
What's on sale near you.

Conversational Bots

Voice-driven conversational systems like Amazon Echo and Google Home use knowledge graphs to help understand our requests



Where does the knowledge come from?

- Initial knowledge graphs like *DBpedia* and *Freebase* started with data from **Wikipedia** and encoded it in custom ontologies
- Current focus is on extracting information from text of source documents, e.g., journal articles, Newswire, social media, etc.

NIST Text Analysis Conference



- Annual evaluation workshops since 2008 on natural language processing & related applications with large test collections and common evaluation procedures
- **Knowledge Base Population (KBP)** tracks focus on building KBs from information extracted from text
 - **Cold Start KBP:** construct a KB from text
 - **Entity discovery & linking:** cluster and link entity mentions
 - Slot filling
 - Slot filler validation
 - Sentiment
 - Events: discover and cluster events in text

<http://nist.gov/tac>

2016 TAC Cold Start KBP



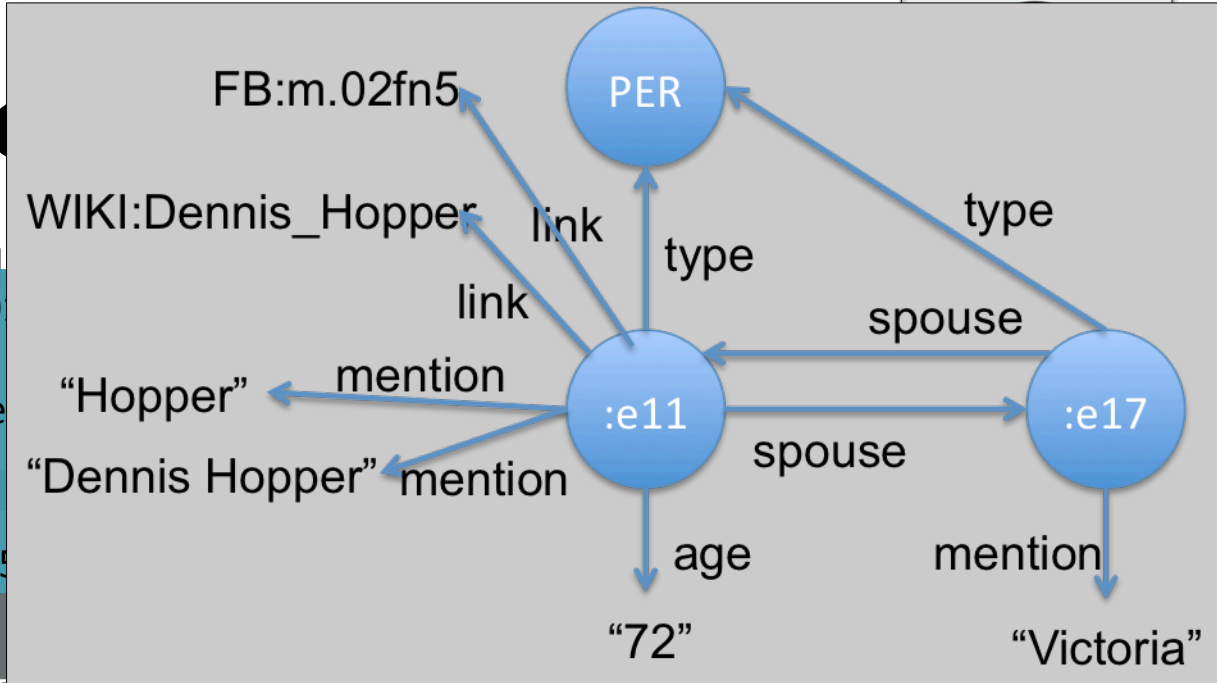
- Read 90K documents: newswire articles & social media posts in English, Chinese and Spanish
- Find entity mentions, types and relations
- Cluster entities within and across documents and link to a reference KB when appropriate
- Remove errors (*Obama born in Illinois*), draw sound inferences (*Malia and Sasha sisters*)
- Create knowledge graph with provenance data for entities, mentions and relations

2016 TAC Co

- Read 90K documents

```
<DOC id="APW_ENG_20
<HEADLINE>
Divorce attorney says De
</HEADLINE>
<DATELINE>
LOS ANGELES 2010-03-25
</DATELINE>
```

- Find



```

...
:e00211 type PER
:e00211 link FB:m.02fn5
:e00211 link WIKI:Dennis_Hopper
:e00211 mention "Dennis Hopper" APW_021:185-197
:e00211 mention "Hopper" APW_021:507-512
:e00211 mention "Hopper" APW_021:618-623
:e00211 mention "丹尼斯·霍珀" CMN_011:930-936
:e00211 per:spouse :e00217 APW_021:521-528
:e00217 per:spouse :e00211 APW_021:521-528
:e00211 per:age "72" APW_021:521-528
...

```

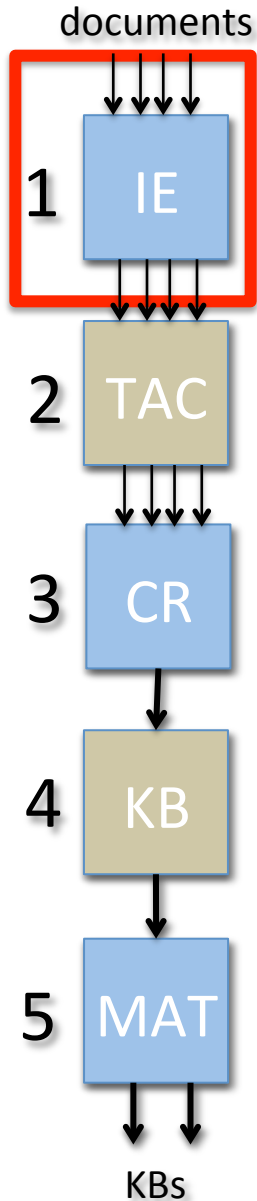
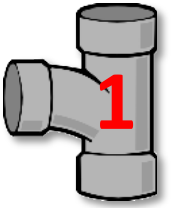
</P> ...

Kelvin

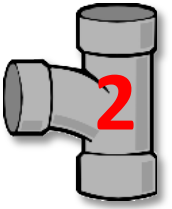


- **KELVIN: Knowledge Extraction, Linking, Validation and Inference**
- Developed at the *Human Language Technology Center of Excellence* at JHU and used in TAC KBP (2010-16), EDL (2015-16) and other projects
- Takes English, Chinese & Spanish documents and produce a knowledge graph in several formats
- We'll review its monolingual processing, look at the multi-lingual use case

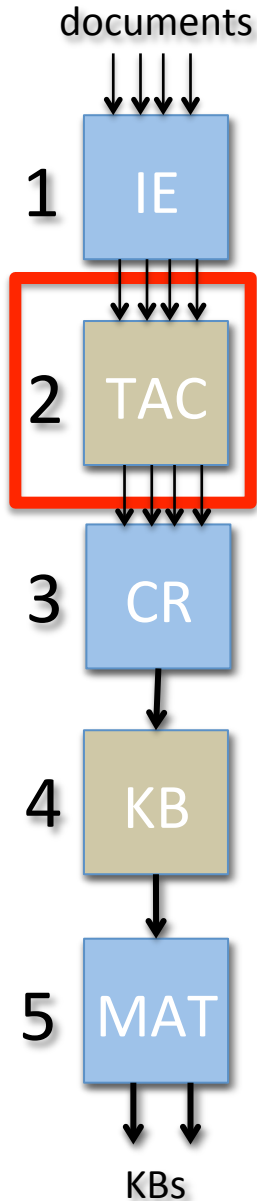
1 Information Extraction



- Process documents in **parallel** on a grid, applying information extraction tools to find mentions, entities, relations and events
- Produce an **Apache Thrift** object for each document with text and relevant data produced by tools using a common **Concrete** schema for NLP data



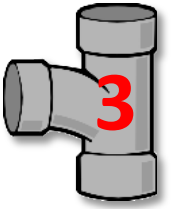
2 Integrating NLP data



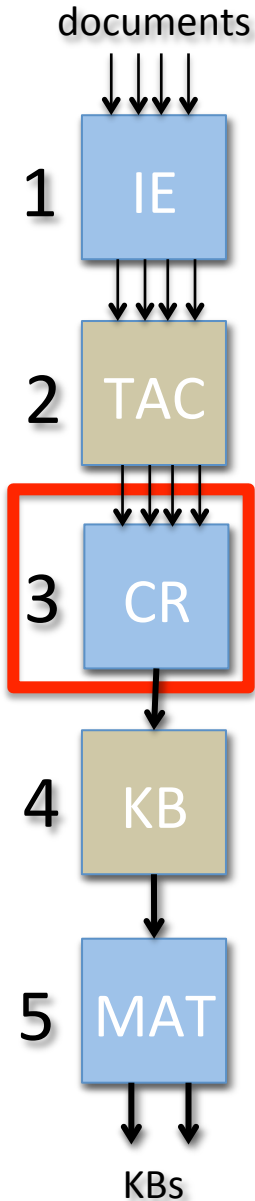
Process Concrete objects in parallel to:

- **Integrate** data from tools (e.g., Stanford, Serif)
- **Fix problems**, e.g., trim mentions, find missed mentions, deconflict tangled mention chains, ...
- Extract relations from **events** (life.born => date and place of birth)
- Map schema to extended **TAC ontology**

30K ENG: 430K entities; 1.8M relations



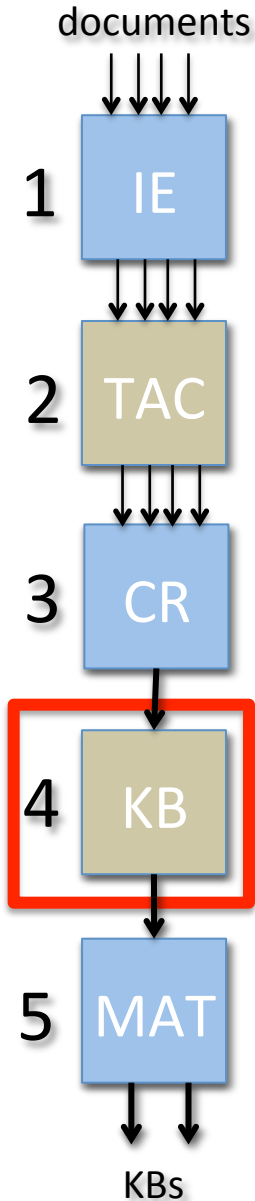
3 Kripke: Cross-Doc Coref



- Cross-document **co-reference** creates initial KB from a set of single-document KBs
 - Identify that *Barack Obama* entity in DOC32 is same individual as *Obama* in DOC342, etc.
 - **Language agnostic**; works well for ENG, CMN, SPA document collections
 - Only uses entity **mention strings**
 - Untrained, agglomerative **clustering**
- 30K ENG: 210K entities; 1.2M relations**



4 Inference and adjudication

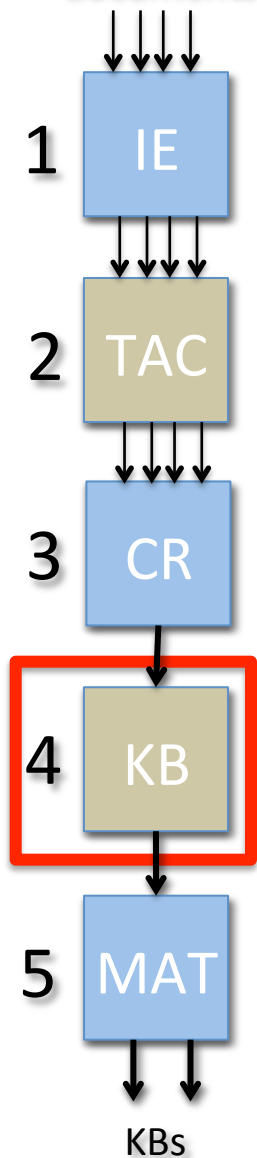


Reasoning to

- Delete relations violating ontology constraints
 - *Person can't be born in an organization*
 - *Person can't be her own parent or spouse*
- Infer missing relations
 - *Two people sharing a parent are siblings*
 - *X born in place P_1 , P_1 part of $P_2 \Rightarrow X$ born in P_2*
 - *Person probably citizen of their country of birth*
 - *A CFO is a per:top_level_employee*



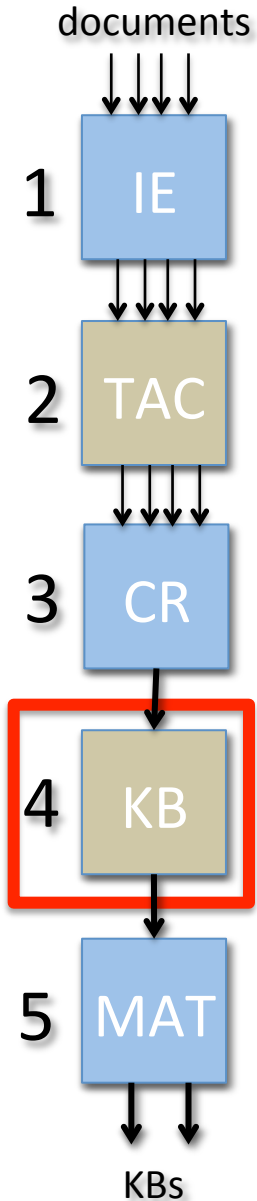
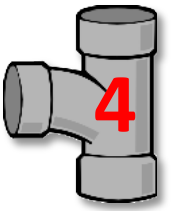
Entity Linking



- Try to link entities to reference KB, a subset of Freebase in 2016 with
 - ~4.5M entities and ~150M triples
 - Names and text in English, Spanish and Chinese
- Don't link if no matches, poor matches or ambiguous matches

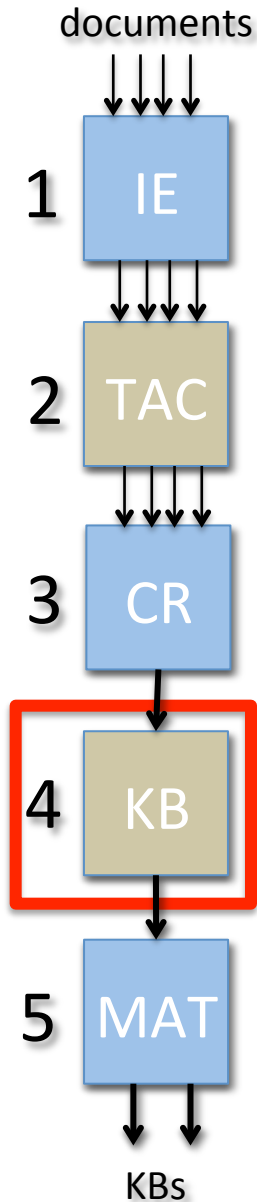
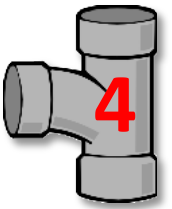


KB-level merging rules



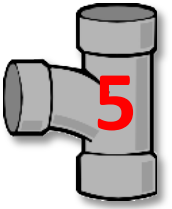
- Merge entities of same type linked to same KB entity
- Merge cities in same region with same name
- Highly discriminative relations give evidence of sameness
 - per:spouse is few to few
 - org:top_level_employee is few to few
- Merge PERs with similar names who were
 - Both married to the same person, or
 - Both CEOs of the same company, or ...

Slot Value Consolidation

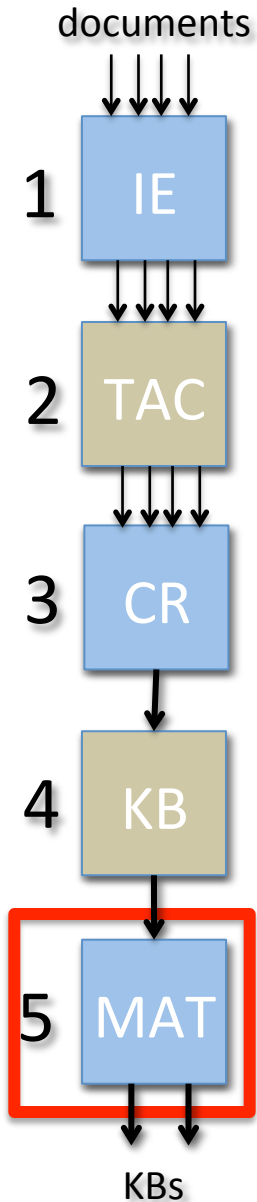


- **Problem:** too many values for some slots, especially for 'popular' entities, e.g.
 - An entity with four different *per:age* values
 - Obama has ~ 100 *per:employee_of* values
- **Strategy:** rank values and select best
 - Rank values by # of attesting docs and probability
 - Choose best N value depending on relation type

30K ENG: 183K entities; 2.1M relations



Materialize KB versions



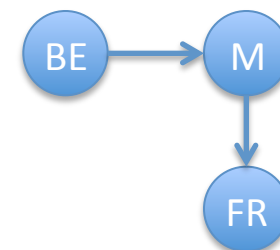
- Encode KB in your favorite database or graph store
- We like the RDF/OWL Semantic Web technology stack

Multilingual KBP

- Many examples where facts from different languages combine to answer queries or support inference

Q: Who lives in the same city as *Bodo Elleke*?

A: *Frank Ribery* aka *Franck Ribéry* aka 里贝里



- Why we know both live in Munich:

1. :e8 gpe:residents_of_city :e23 ENG_3:3217-3235

...said the younger **Bodo Elleke**, who was born in Schodack in 1930 and is now a retired architect **who lives in Munich**.

2. :e8 gpe:residents_of_city :e25 CMN...0UTJ:292-361

拉霍伊在接受西班牙国家电台的采访时肯定，今年的三位金球奖热门候选人中，梅西“度过了一个出色的赛季”，而拜仁**慕尼黑球员里贝里**则“赢得了一切”

- Kripke merged entities with mentions *Frank Ribery*, *Franck Ribéry* & 里贝里

2016 TAC KBP Results



For the 2016 KBP submissions, depending on metric, we placed

- 1st or 2nd on XLING and were the only team to do all three languages
- 2nd or 4th on ENG depending on metric
- 1st or 2nd on CMN depending on metric
- We did poorly on SPA, finding few relations

Lots of room for improvement for both *precision* and *recall*

An application: Cybersecurity strings to things

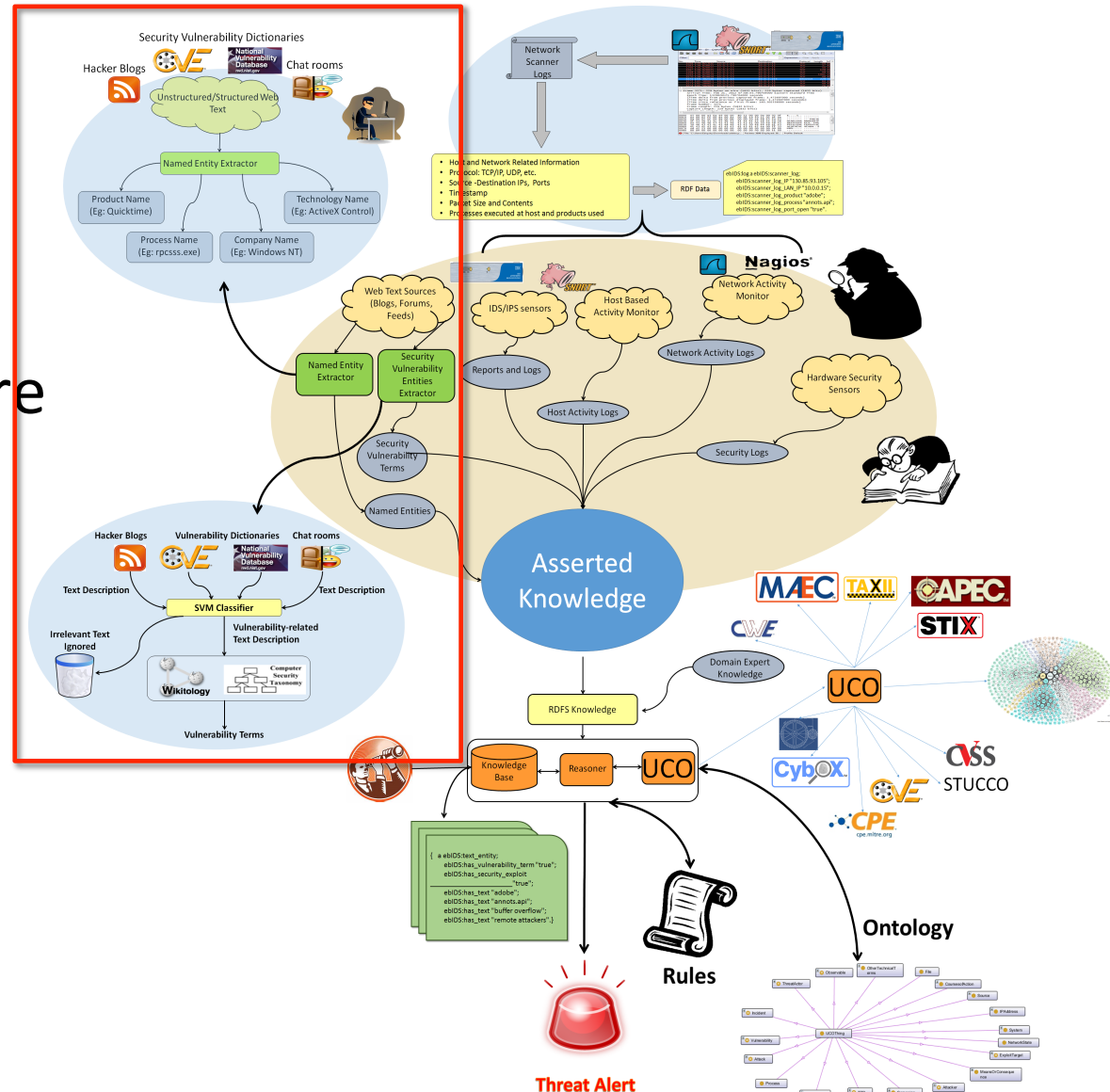


UMBC is working with IBM to develop systems to extract cybersecurity information from text

- **Find** entities and their properties, relations & events
- **Encode** as knowledge graphs with *evidence & certainty*
- **Recognize** entities & events referring to same things and **link** to background knowledge graphs if possible
- **Reason** over graphs to improve and assess accuracy, coherence and trustworthiness
- **Support** analytics and machine learning systems

Cyber situational awareness

- Most IDS systems are point-based & driven by known signatures
- Our situationally-aware system maps multiple sensors to a common ontology,
- Reasons over the resulting knowledge,
- Detecting possible intrusions missed by standard systems

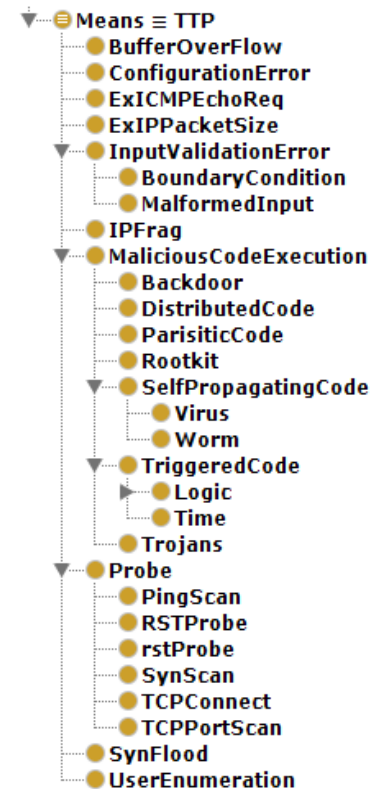
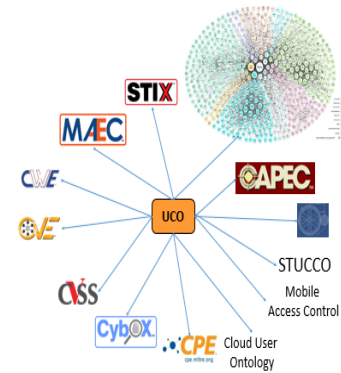


Approach

- **Leverage** existing and new tools for information extraction, semantic similarity, inference, etc.
- Evolve our **Unified Cyber Ontology** as the underlying semantic model
- Develop, curate & annotate **cybersecurity corpora** from alerts, newswire, social media & chatrooms
- **Train systems** for knowledge graph population, concept spotting, entity recognition, relation and event extraction, word embeddings, topic modeling, etc.

Unified Cybersecurity Ontology

- Common semantic model for cybersecurity domain
 - Data sharing, interoperability, integration and human understanding
 - Links to background knowledge graphs
 - Maps to common metadata schemas like Stix and Cybox
- Uses semantically rich representation
 - Grounded in formal semantics
- Supports reasoning
 - Infer/retrieve new information & detect dubious facts



Information extraction from text



Identify relationships

ebqids:hasMeans

Link concepts to entities

[http://dbpedia.org/
resource/Buffer_overflow](http://dbpedia.org/resource/Buffer_overflow)

ebqids:affectsProduct

CVE-2012-0150

Buffer overflow in msvcrt.dll in Microsoft Windows Vista SP2, Windows Server 2008 SP2, R2, and R2 SP1, and Windows 7 Gold and SP1 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code via a crafted media file, aka "Msvcrt.dll Buffer Overflow Vulnerability."

http://dbpedia.org/resource/Arbitrary_code_execution

[http://dbpedia.org/resource/
Windows_7](http://dbpedia.org/resource/Windows_7)

- We use information extraction techniques to identify entities, relations and concepts in security related text
- These are mapped to terms in our ontology and the DBpedia knowledge base extracted from Wikipedia

Stanford CoreNLP Tools

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL 'corenlp.run'. The page title is 'Stanford CoreNLP'. Below the title, there is a section for text input with the text: 'John Smith lives in Baltimore, Maryland. He is married to Mary Jones. She works at Loyola University where she is a professor. The university is in Baltimore.' Below the text input, there is a section for annotations with several checkboxes: 'parts-of-speech', 'named entities', 'dependency parse', 'openie', 'coreference', and 'relations'. Below the annotations, there is a section for language with a dropdown menu set to 'English'. At the bottom of the form is a large 'Submit' button.

corenlp.run

Stanford CoreNLP

— Text to annotate —

John Smith lives in Baltimore, Maryland. He is married to Mary Jones. She works at Loyola University where she is a professor. The university is in Baltimore.

— Annotations —

parts-of-speech × named entities × dependency parse × openie × coreference ×

relations ×

— Language —

English

Submit

Visualisation provided using the [brat visualisation/annotation software](#).

JSON/XML => KG triples

{ "text": "John Smith lives in Baltimore, Maryland. He is married to Mary Jones. She works at Loyola University where she is a professor. The university is in Baltimore.\n\n\n\n",

"docid": "text1.txt",

"corefs": {

"9": [

{ "endIndex": 6,

"animacy": "INANIMATE",

"text": "Baltimore",

"isRepresentativeMention": true,

"number": "SINGULAR",

"startIndex": 5,

"sentNum": 1,

"gender": "NEUTRAL",

"position": [1, 2q],

"headIndex": 5,

"type": "PROPER",

"id": 1

},

{

```
##### :e_text1_1 LOCATION "Baltimore" #####
```

```
:e_text1_1      type      LOCATION
```

```
:e_text1_1      canonical_mention "Baltimore"  text1:20-29
```

```
:e_text1_1      mention "Baltimore"   text1:20-29
```

```
:e_text1_1      mention "Baltimore"   text1:151-160
```

```
##### :e_text1_2 ORGANIZATION "Loyola University" #####
```

```
:e_text1_2      type      ORGANIZATION
```

```
:e_text1_2      canonical_mention "Loyola University"  text1:85-102
```

```
:e_text1_2      mention "Loyola University"  text1:85-102
```

```
:e_text1_2      mention "The university"  text1:130-144
```

```
##### :e_text1_3 PERSON "John Smith" #####
```

```
:e_text1_3      type      PERSON
```

```
:e_text1_3      canonical_mention "John Smith"  text1:0-10
```

```
:e_text1_3      mention "John Smith"   text1:0-10
```

```
:e_text1_3      mention "He"          text1:42-44
```

```
:e_text1_3      mention "She"         text1:72-75
```

```
:e_text1_3      mention "she"        text1:109-112
```

```
:e_text1_3      openie:lives_in   :e_text1_1      text1:0-3
```

```
:e_text1_3      per:spouse       :e_text1_5      text1:42-43
```

```
:e_text1_3      openie:is_married_to :e_text1_5      text1:42-43
```

```
:e_text1_3      per:employee_of :e_text1_2      text1:72-74
```

Part-of-Speech:

1 John Smith lives in Baltimore, Maryland.

2 He is married to Mary Jones.

3 She works at Loyola University where she is a professor.

4 The university is in Baltimore.

Named Entity Recognition:

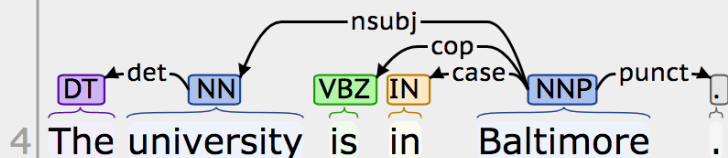
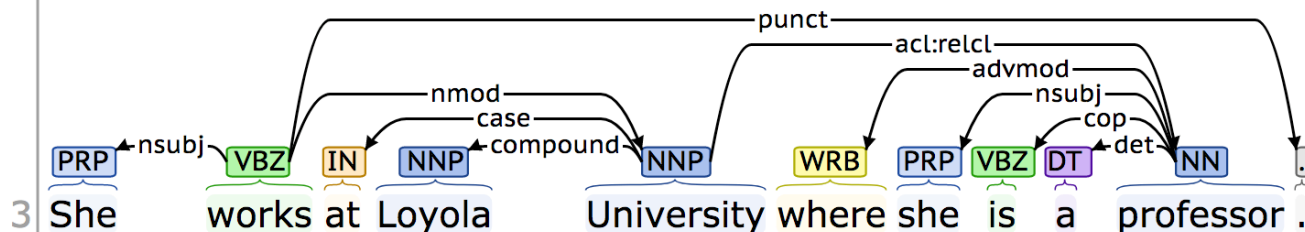
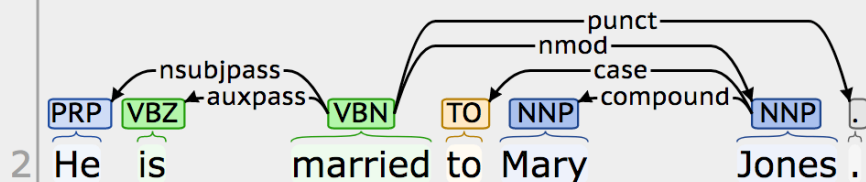
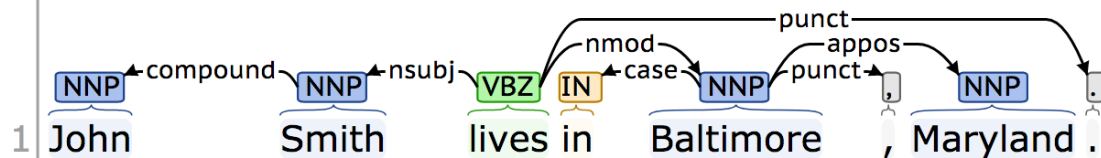
1 John Smith lives in Baltimore, Maryland.

2 He is married to Mary Jones.

3 She works at Loyola University where she is a professor.

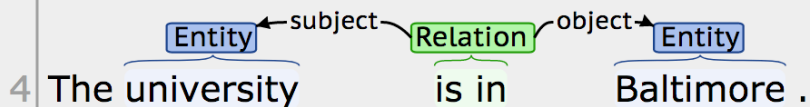
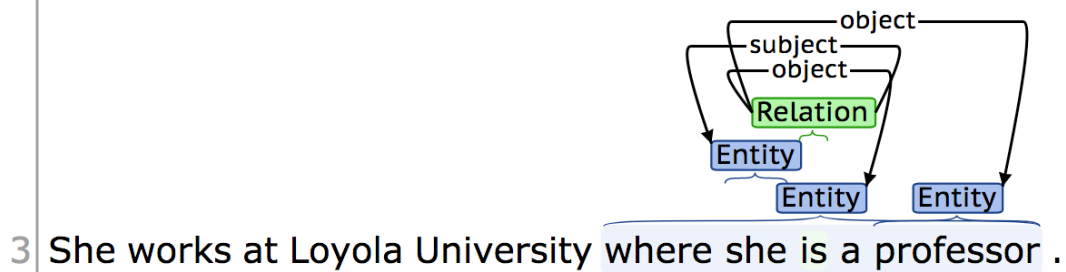
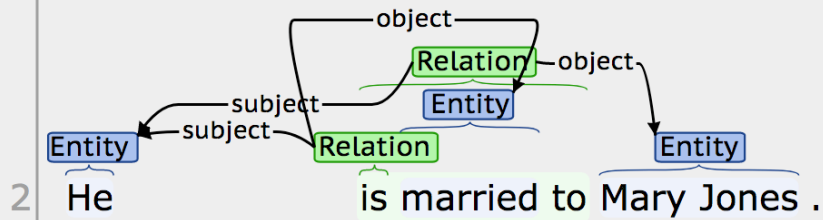
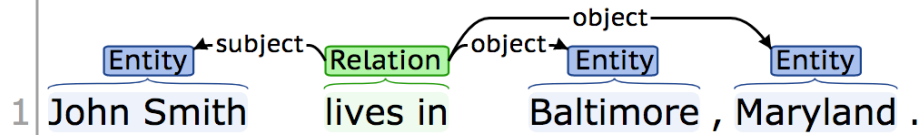
4 The university is in Baltimore.

Basic Dependencies:



Enhanced++ Dependencies:

Open IE:



Coreference:

1 **Mention** John Smith lives in Baltimore , Maryland .

2 **Mention** He is married to Mary Jones .

3 **Mention** She works at **Mention** Loyola University where she is a professor .

4 **Mention** The university is in Baltimore .

-coref-

Mention

Mention

-coref-

-coref-

-coref-

Mention

-coref-

Mention

Mention

-coref-

Mention

KBP Relations:

1 John Smith lives in Baltimore , Maryland .

```
graph LR; E1[Entity] -- per:stateorprovinces_of_residence --> E2[Entity]; E1 -- per:cities_of_residence --> E3[Entity];
```

2 He is married to Mary Jones .

```
graph LR; E1[Entity] -- per:spouse --> E2[Entity]; E2 -- per:spouse --> E1;
```

3 She works at Loyola University where she is a professor .

```
graph LR; E1[Entity] -- per:employee_of --> E2[Entity]; E3[Entity] -- per:title --> E4[Entity];
```

4 The university is in Baltimore .

Conclusion



- KGs help in extracting information from text
- The information extracted can update the KGs
- The KGs provide support for new tasks, such as question answering, speech interfaces and produce data useful in applications, like IDSs
- Their use will grow and evolve in the future
- New machine learning frameworks will result in better accuracy