

Answering Complex Queries on Very Large and Incomplete Knowledge Graphs

Pasquale Minervini
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Gillmore Symposium, November 2021

Complex Query Answering with Neural Link Predictors

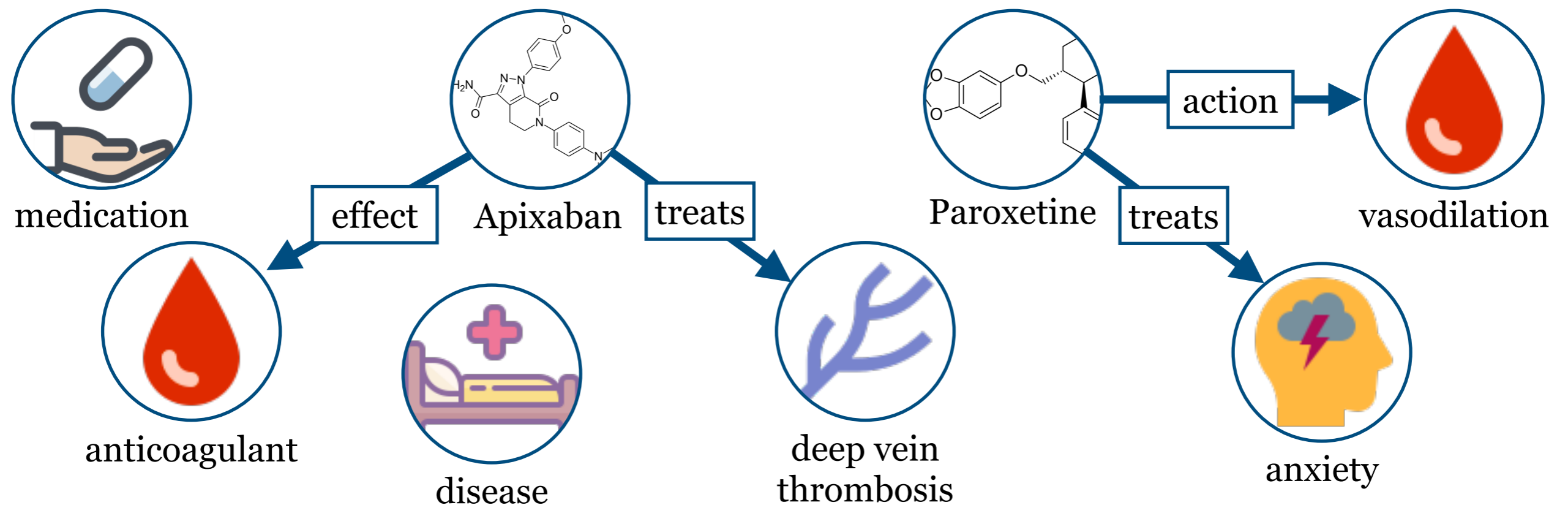
Erik Arakelyan* Daniel Daza* **Pasquale Minervini*** Michael Cochez



Outstanding Paper Award 🏆 @ ICLR 2021

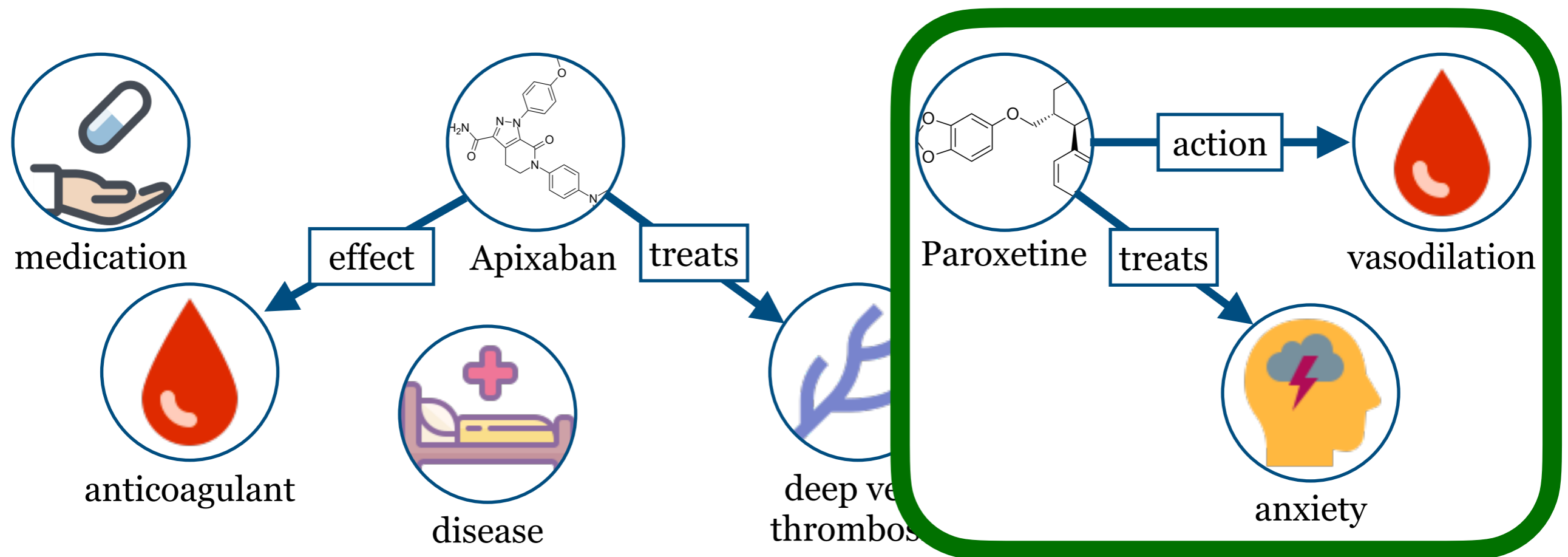
Knowledge Graphs

Knowledge Graph — graph-structured Knowledge Base, where knowledge about the world is encoded in the form of *relationships between entities*



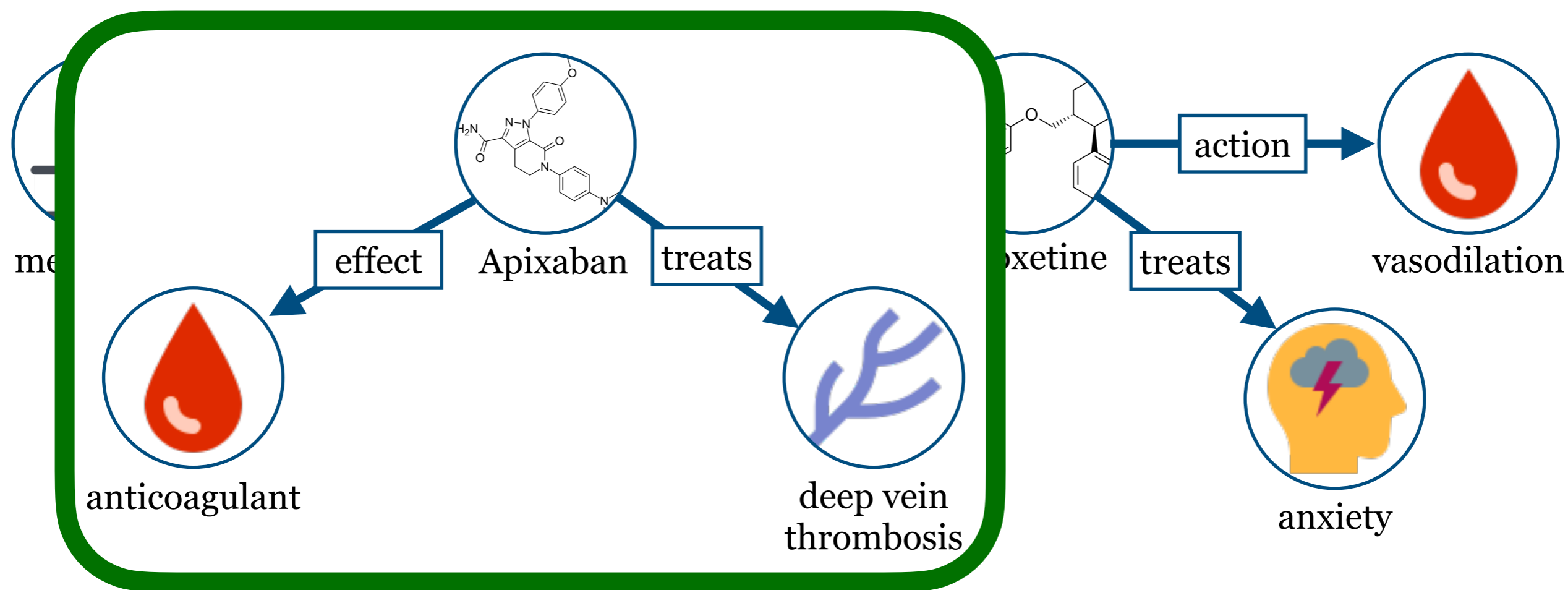
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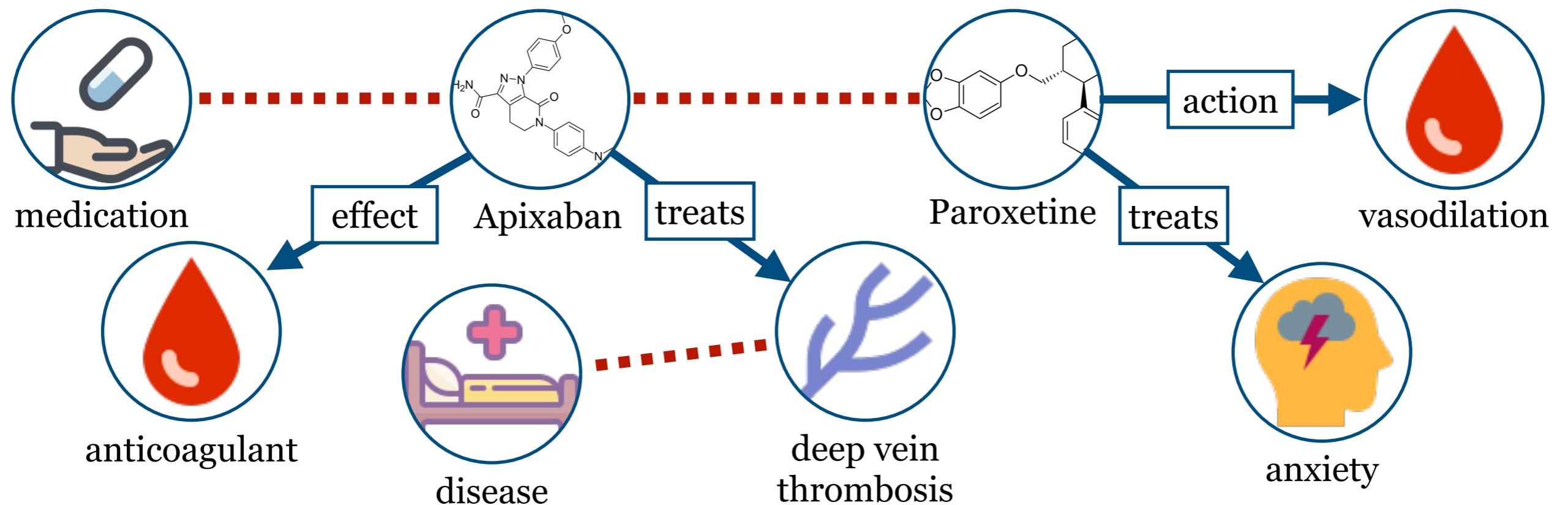
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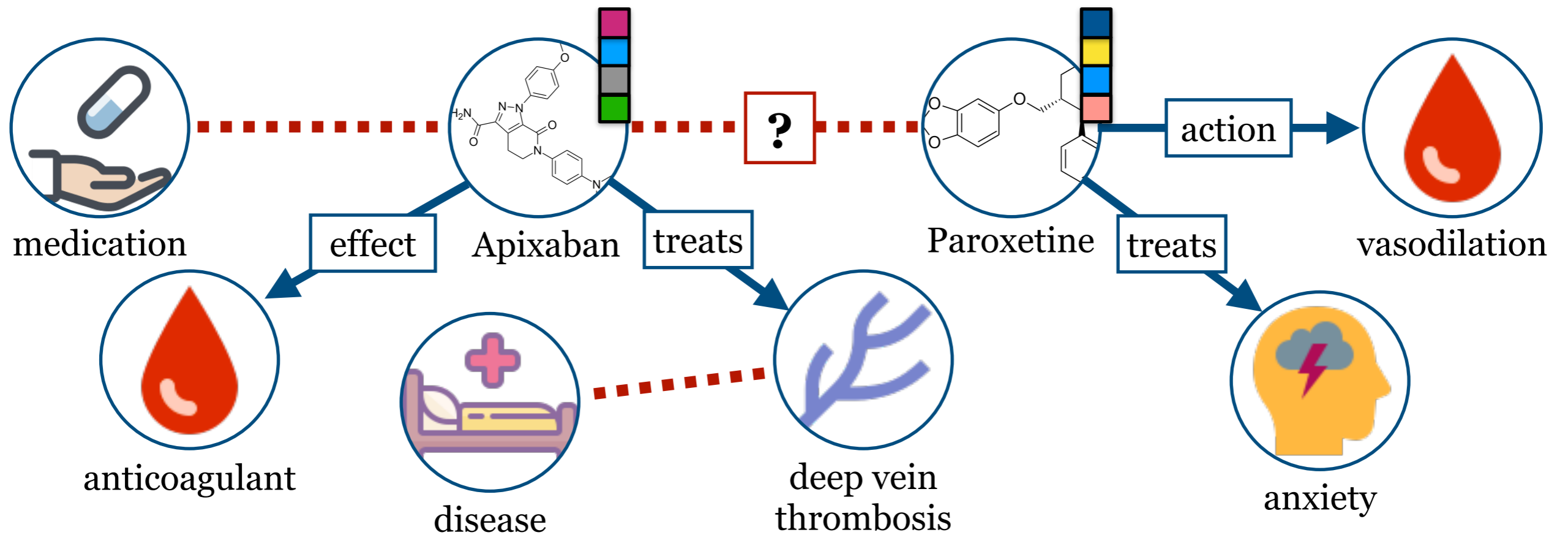


Knowledge Graphs

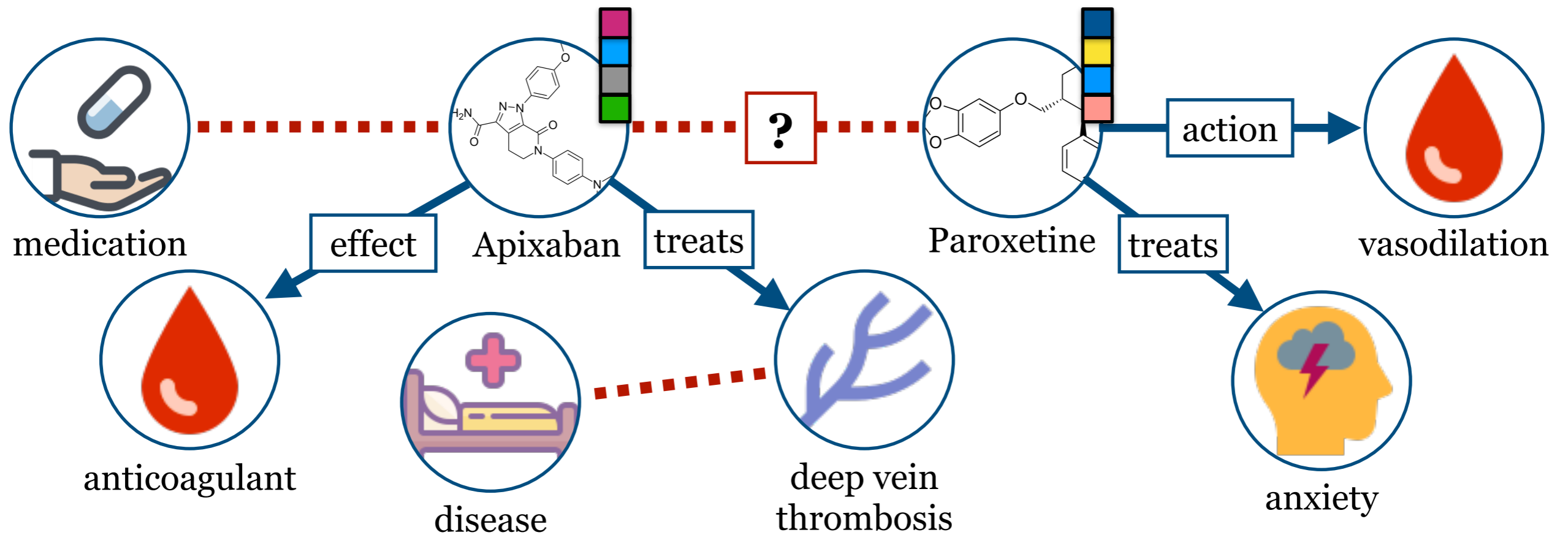
Knowledge Graph — graph-structured Knowledge Base, where knowledge about the world is encoded in the form of *relationships between entities*



Neural Link Prediction

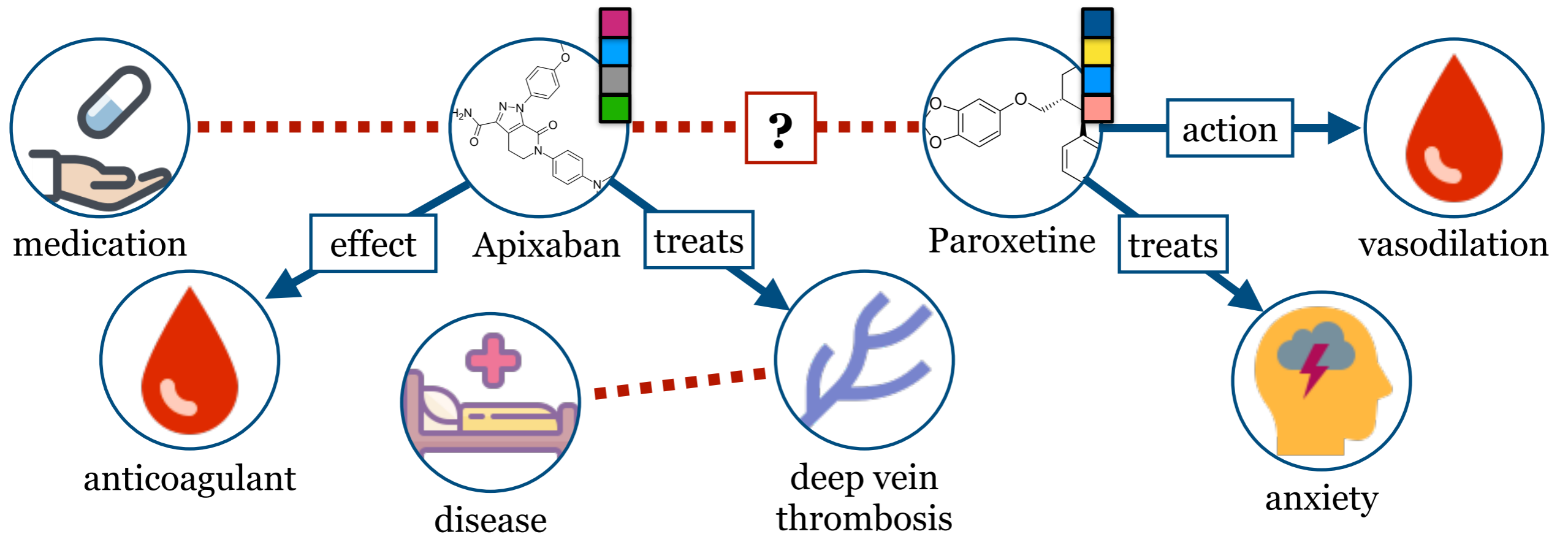


Neural Link Prediction



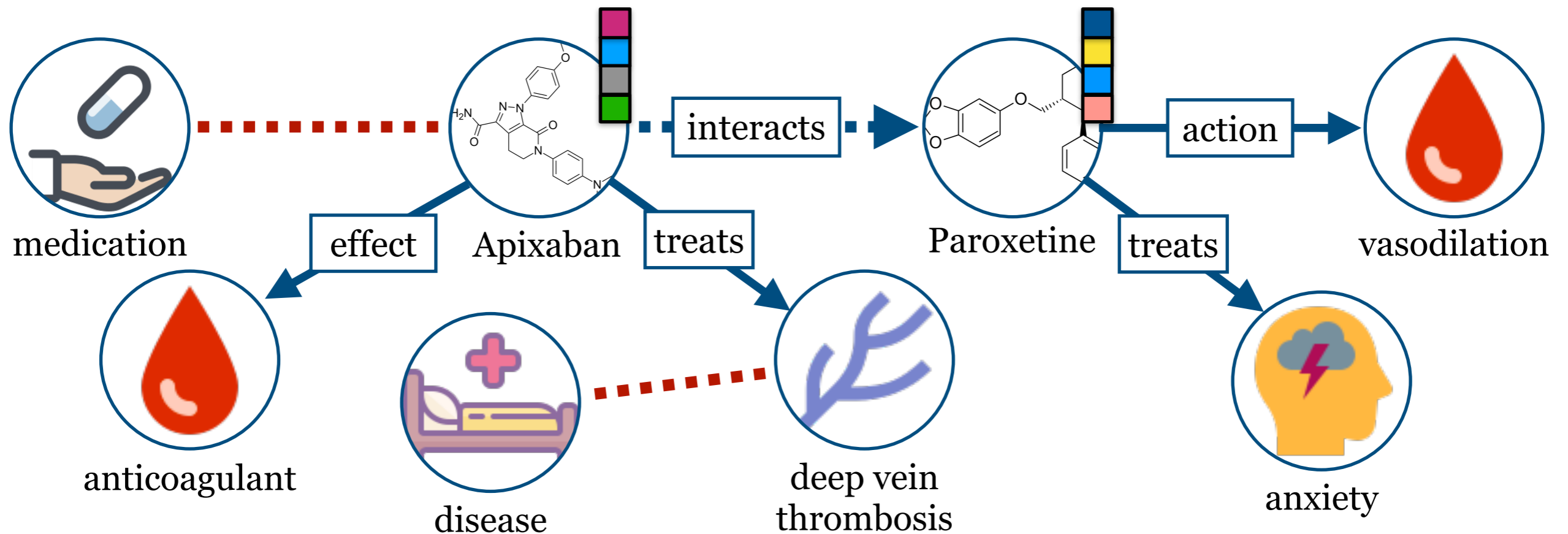
$$P(\text{Apixaban} \xrightarrow{\text{interacts}} \text{Paroxetine}) \propto$$

Neural Link Prediction



$$P(\text{Apixaban} \xrightarrow{\text{interacts}} \text{Paroxetine}) \propto \phi_{\text{interacts}} \left(\begin{matrix} \text{Apixaban} \\ \text{Paroxetine} \end{matrix} \right)$$

Neural Link Prediction



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Complex Queries on Incomplete Graphs

Query: Which medications have side-effects when taken with drugs for treating Anxiety?

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?M

Complex Queries on Incomplete Graphs

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$?M : \exists D$

Complex Queries on Incomplete Graphs

Query: Which medications have side-effects when taken with drugs for treating Anxiety?

$?M : \exists D . \text{interacts}(M, D)$

Complex Queries on Incomplete Graphs

Query: Which medications have side-effects when taken with drugs for treating Anxiety?

$?M : \exists D . \text{interacts}(M, D) \wedge \text{treats}(D, \text{anxiety})$

Complex Queries on Incomplete Graphs

Query: Which medications have side-effects when taken with drugs for treating Anxiety?

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BetaE — Ren et al. [ICLR 2020]

Q2B — Ren et al. [NeurIPS 2020]

GQE — Hamilton et al. [NeurIPS 2018]

Process

Complex Queries on Incomplete Graphs

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Process

1. Generate *millions* of complex query-answer pairs

Complex Queries on Incomplete Graphs

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BetaE — [Ren et al. \[ICLR 2020\]](#)

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Process

1. Generate *millions* of complex query-answer pairs
2. Train a deep neural model to answer complex queries

Complex Queries on Incomplete Graphs

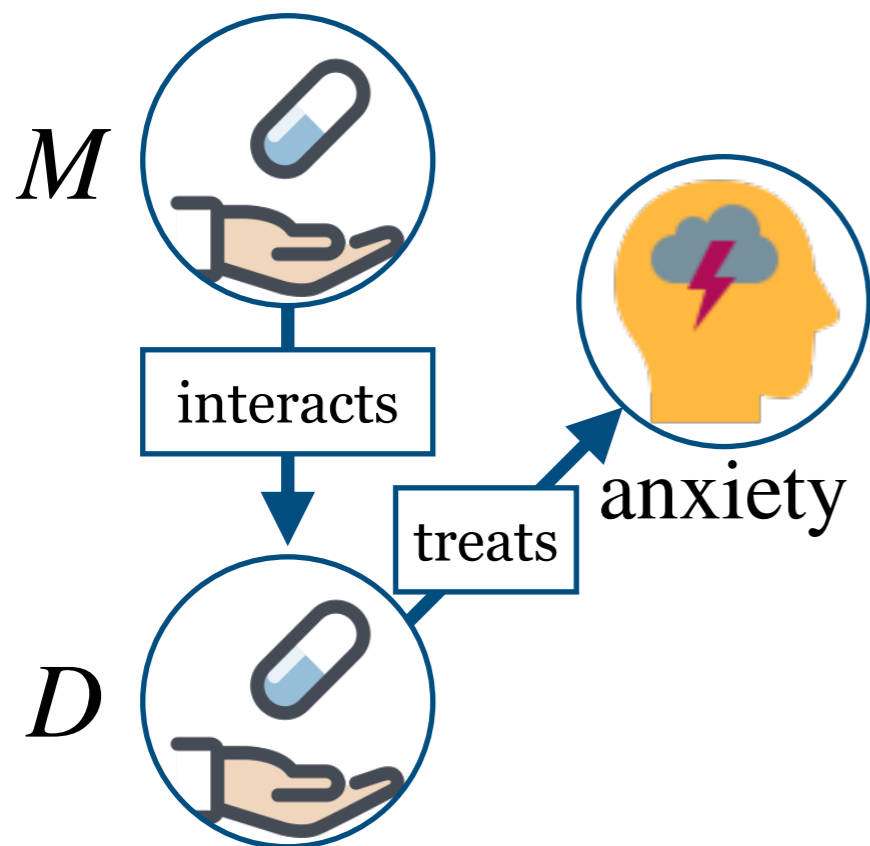
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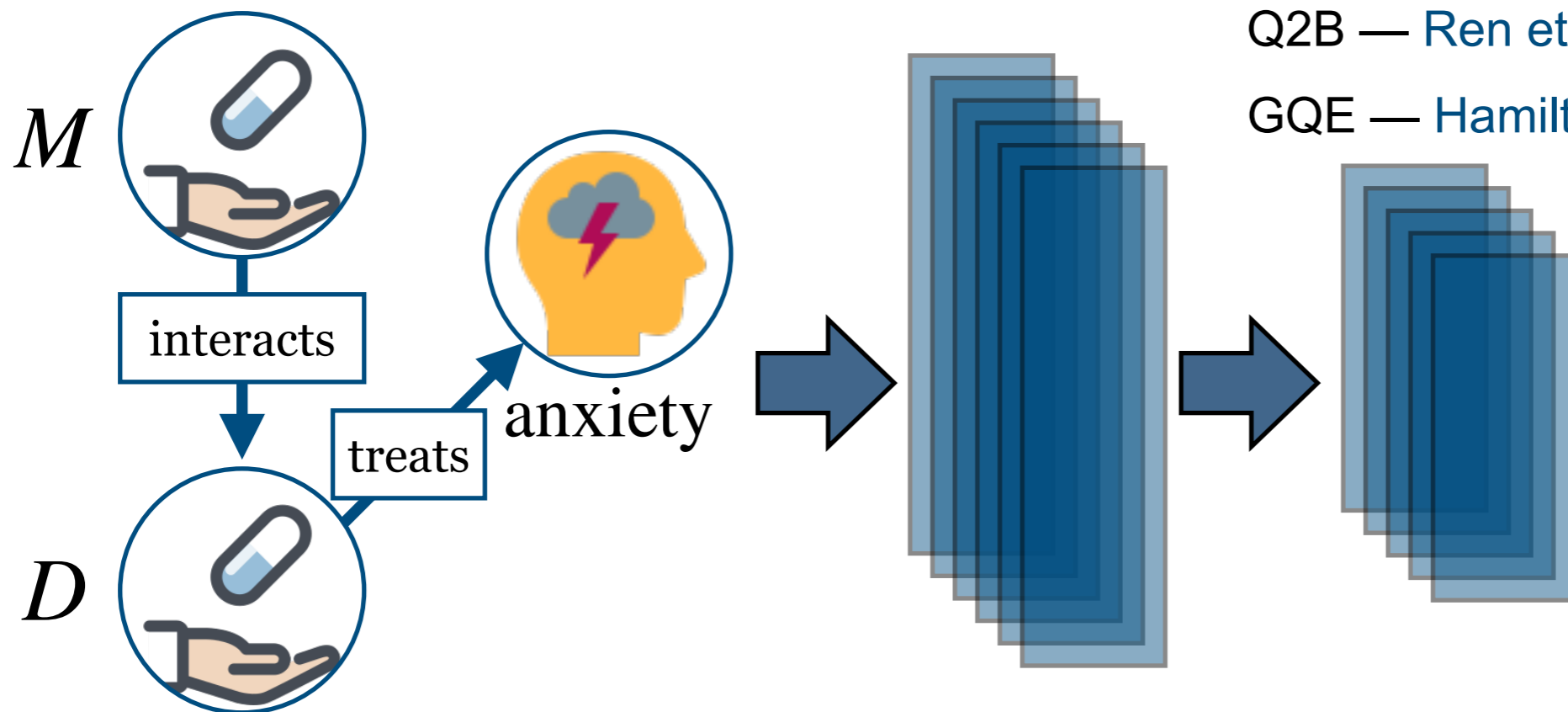
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Complex Queries on Incomplete Graphs

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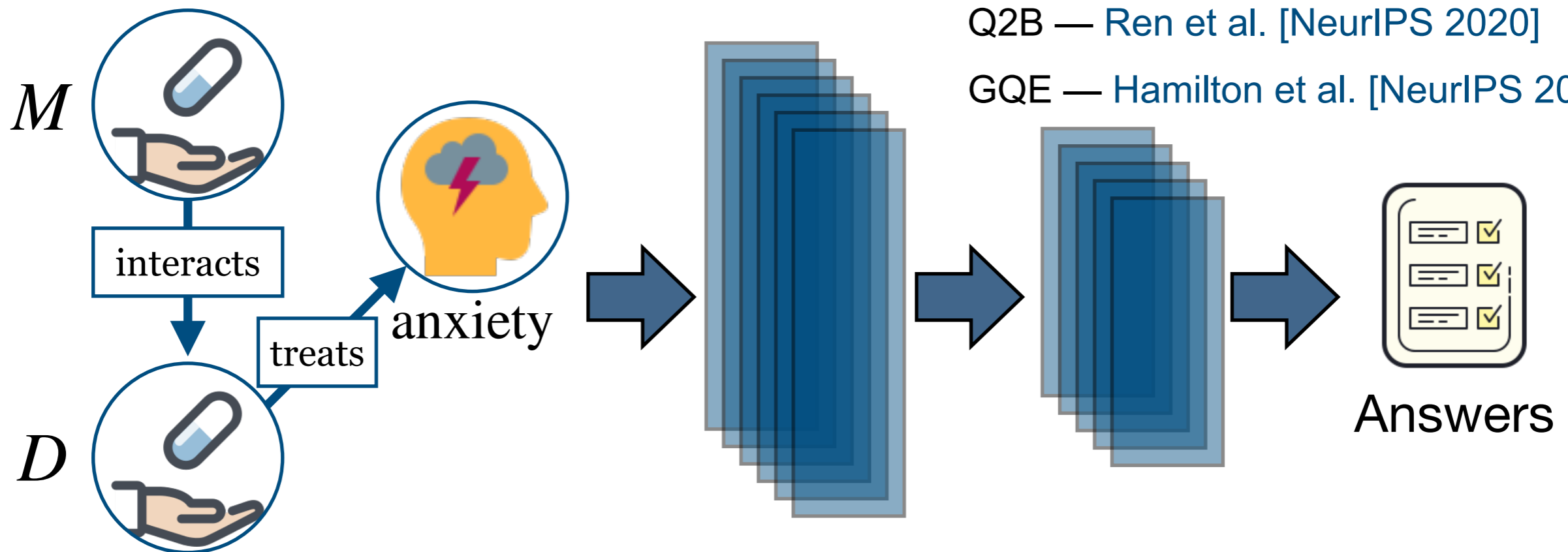
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Complex Queries on Incomplete Graphs

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Complex Queries on Incomplete Graphs

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Problems

Complex Queries on Incomplete Graphs

Query: Which medications have side-effects when taken with drugs for treating Anxiety?

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Problems

- Need to train the model on *millions* of generated queries

Complex Queries on Incomplete Graphs

Query: Which medications have side-effects when taken with drugs for treating Anxiety?

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Problems

- Need to train the model on *millions* of generated queries
- No explanation on the reasons *why* a given answer was produced by the model

Query Answering as Optimisation

Proposed solution: train a neural model ϕ for answering atomic (simple) queries (e.g. “which drugs treat Anxiety?”), and cast the query answering task as an *optimisation problem*

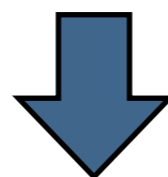
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Optimisation problem



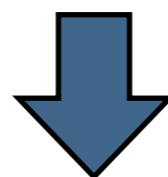
$$\arg \max_{M, D \in \mathcal{E}}$$

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Optimisation problem



$$\arg \max_{M, D \in \mathcal{E}}$$

$$\phi_{\text{interacts}}(\mathbf{e}_M, \mathbf{e}_D)$$

$$\phi_{\text{treats}}(\mathbf{e}_D, \mathbf{e}_{\text{anxiety}})$$

Likelihood that M interacts with D

Likelihood that D treats anxiety

Query Answering as Optimisation

Proposed solution: train a neural model ϕ for answering atomic (simple) queries (e.g. “which drugs treat Anxiety?”), and cast the query answering task as an *optimisation problem*

$$?M : \exists D. \text{interacts}(M, D) \wedge \text{treats}(D, \text{anxiety})$$

Optimisation problem

Continuous relaxation of the logical AND (t-norm)

$$\arg \max_{M, D \in \mathcal{E}}$$

$$\left[\phi_{\text{interacts}}(\mathbf{e}_M, \mathbf{e}_D) \top \phi_{\text{treats}}(\mathbf{e}_D, \mathbf{e}_{\text{anxiety}}) \right]$$

Likelihood that M interacts with D

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Query Answering as Optimisation

$$\arg \max_{M, D \in \mathcal{E}} \left[\phi_{\text{interacts}}(\mathbf{e}_M, \mathbf{e}_D) \top \phi_{\text{treats}}(\mathbf{e}_D, \mathbf{e}_{\text{anxiety}}) \right]$$

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Greedy Search

Query Answering as Optimisation

$$\arg \max_{M, D \in \mathcal{E}} \left[\phi_{\text{interacts}}(\mathbf{e}_M, \mathbf{e}_D) \top \phi_{\text{treats}}(\mathbf{e}_D, \mathbf{e}_{\text{anxiety}}) \right]$$

Greedy Search

- Identify the k most likely values for D

Query Answering as Optimisation

$$\arg \max_{M, D \in \mathcal{E}} \left[\phi_{\text{interacts}}(\mathbf{e}_M, \mathbf{e}_D) \top \phi_{\text{treats}}(\mathbf{e}_D, \mathbf{e}_{\text{anxiety}}) \right]$$

Greedy Search

- Identify the k most likely values for D
- For each value of D :

Query Answering as Optimisation

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Query Answering as Optimisation

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Greedy Search

- Identify the k most likely values for D
- For each value of D :
 - Identify the k most likely values for M
- Compute the query score for all (M, D) combinations

Query Answering as Optimisation

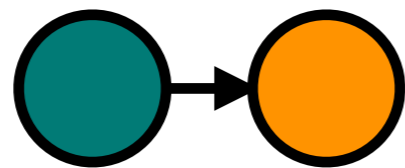
$$\arg \max_{M, D \in \mathcal{E}} \left[\phi_{\text{interacts}}(\mathbf{e}_M, \mathbf{e}_D) \top \phi_{\text{treats}}(\mathbf{e}_D, \mathbf{e}_{\text{anxiety}}) \right]$$

Greedy Search

- Identify the k most likely values for D
- For each value of D :
 - Identify the k most likely values for M
- Compute the query score for all (M, D) combinations
- Return the most likely value for (M, D)

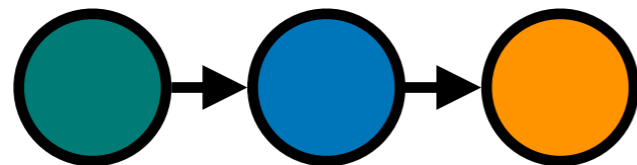
Complex Query Types 1/2

1p (atomic)



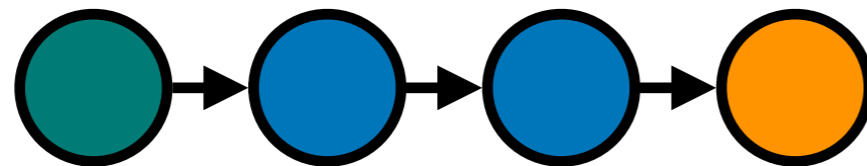
$$?T : p(a, T)$$

2p



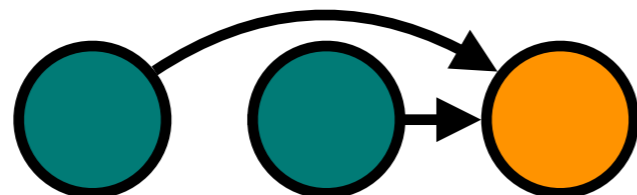
$$?T : \exists V_1 . p_1(a, V_1) \wedge p_2(V_1, T)$$

3p



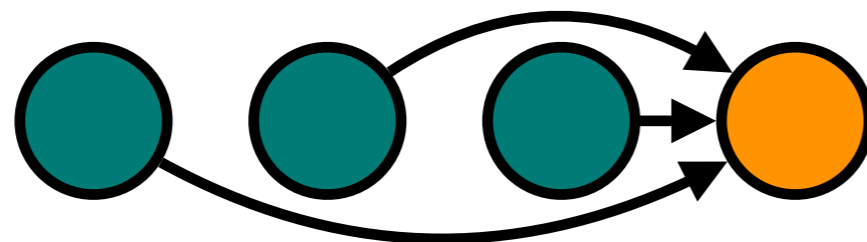
$$?T : \exists V_1, V_2 . p_1(a, V_1) \wedge p_2(V_1, V_2) \wedge p_3(V_2, T)$$

2i

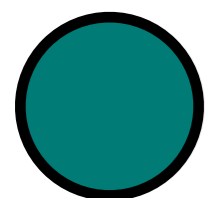


$$?T : p_1(a_1, T) \wedge p_2(a_2, T)$$

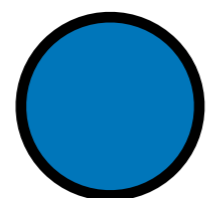
3i



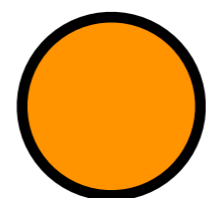
$$?T : p_1(a_1, T) \wedge p_2(a_2, T) \wedge p_3(a_3, T)$$



Anchor



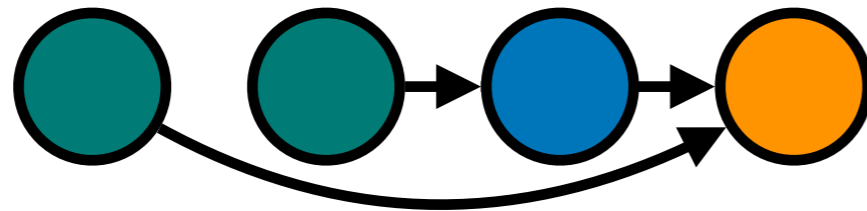
Variable



Target

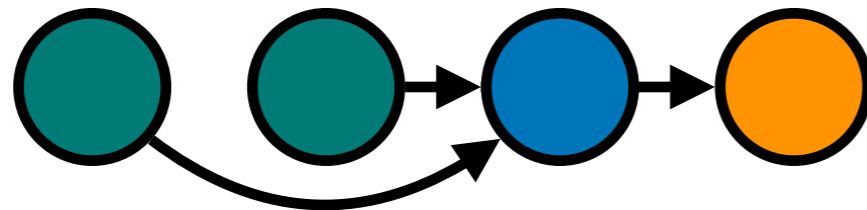
Complex Query Types 2/2

pi



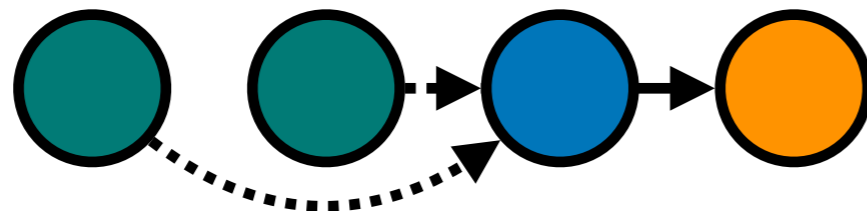
$$?T : \exists V . p_1(a_1, V) \wedge p_2(V, T) \wedge p_3(a_2, T)$$

ip



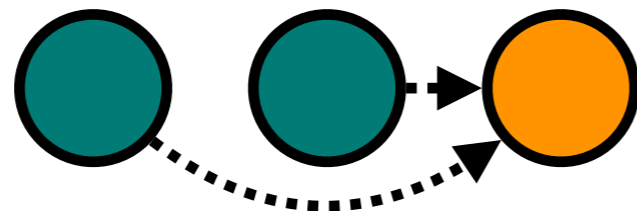
$$?T : \exists V . p_1(a_1, V) \wedge p_2(a_2, V) \wedge p_3(V, T)$$

up

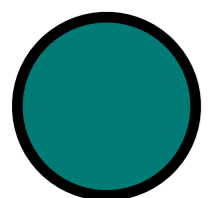


$$?T : \exists V . [p_1(a_1, V) \vee p_2(a_2, V)] \wedge p_3(V, T)$$

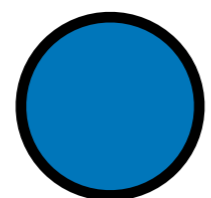
2u



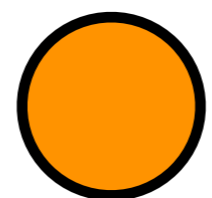
$$?T : p_1(a_1, T) \vee p_2(a_2, T)$$



Anchor

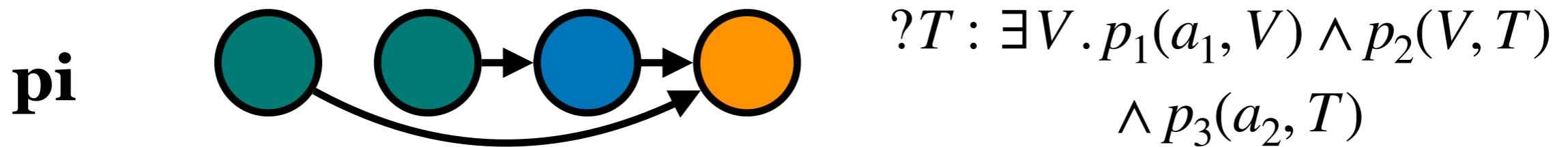


Variable



Target

Complex Queries — Examples



Query: Which medications used for treating fibromyalgia interact with drugs for treating Diabetes?

$$?M : \exists D . \text{interacts} (M, D) \wedge \text{treats} (M, \text{fibromyalgia}) \wedge \text{treats} (D, \text{diabetes})$$



Complex Queries — Examples

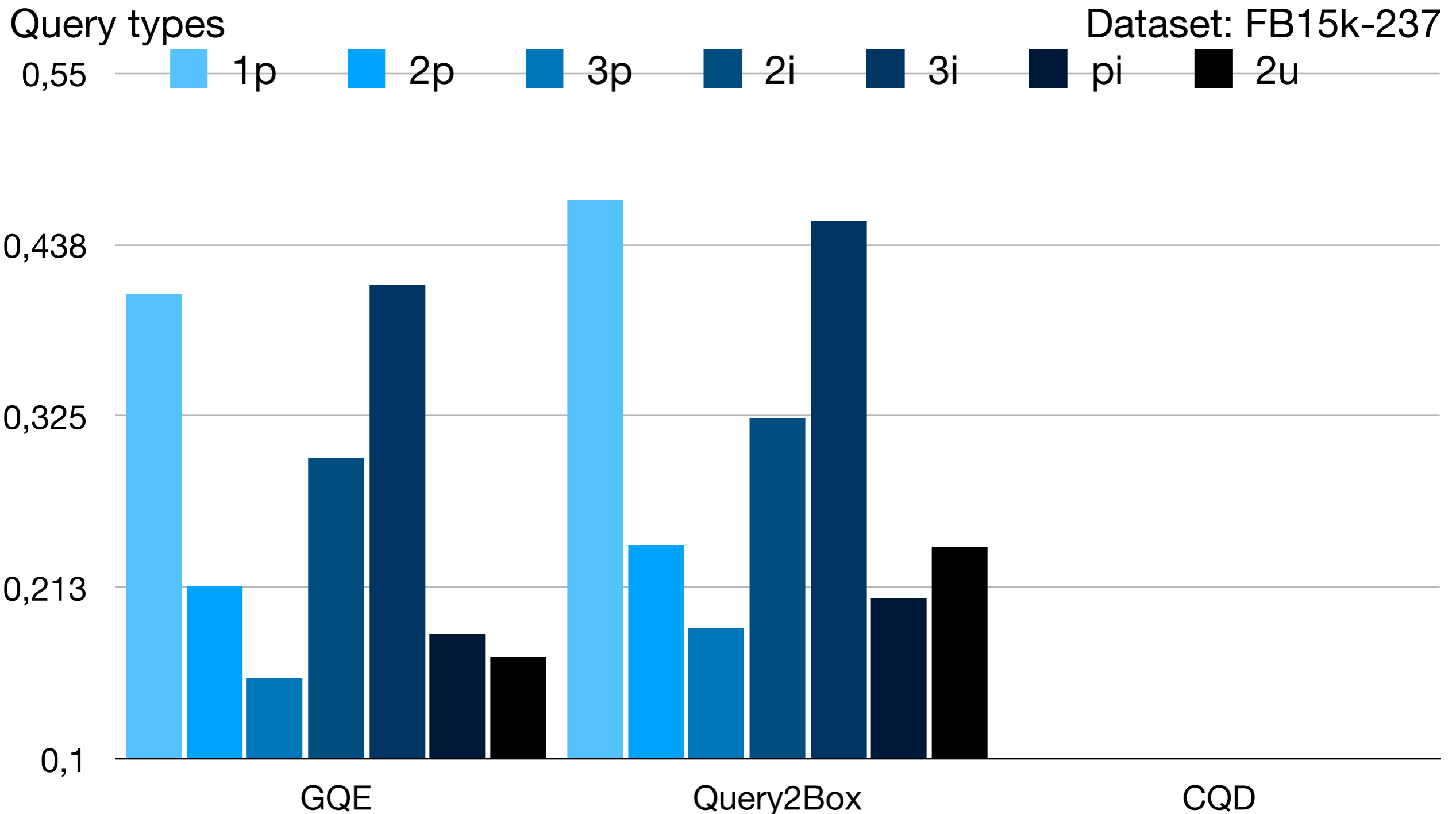


Query: Which actors played in King's Speech or in Dunkirk?

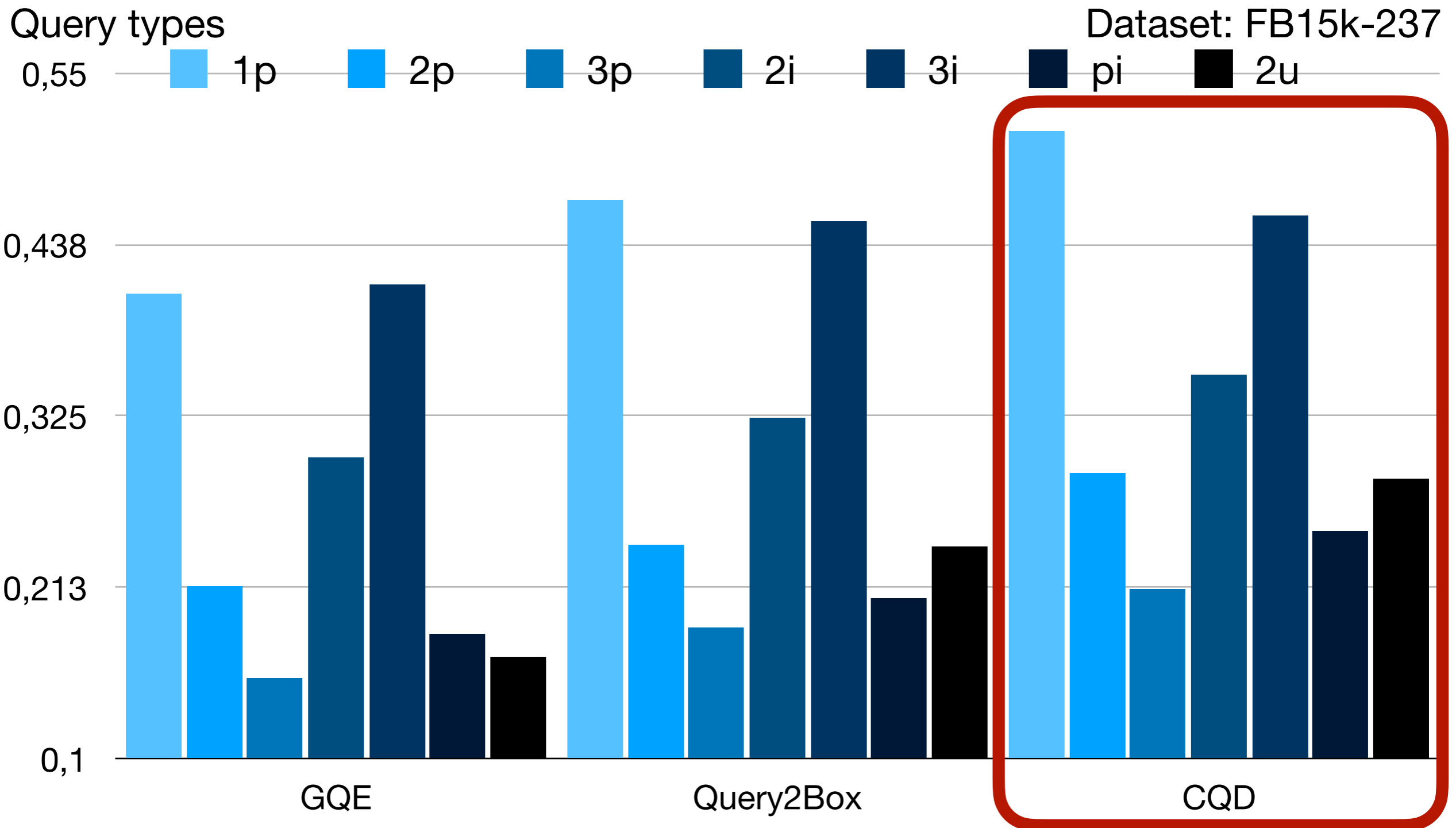
$?A : \text{playsIn} (A, \text{king's speech}) \vee \text{playsIn} (A, \text{dunkirk})$



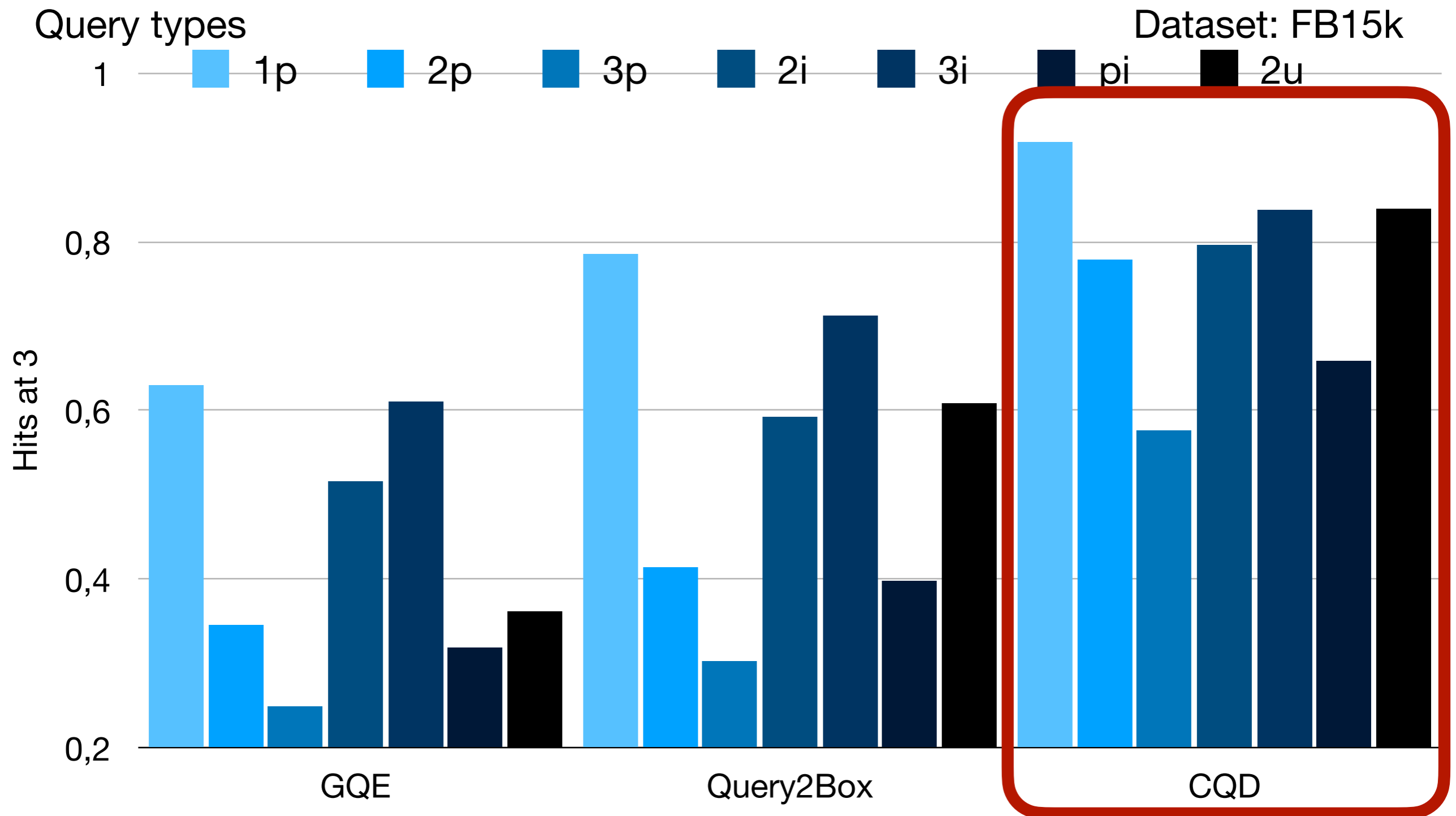
Experiments



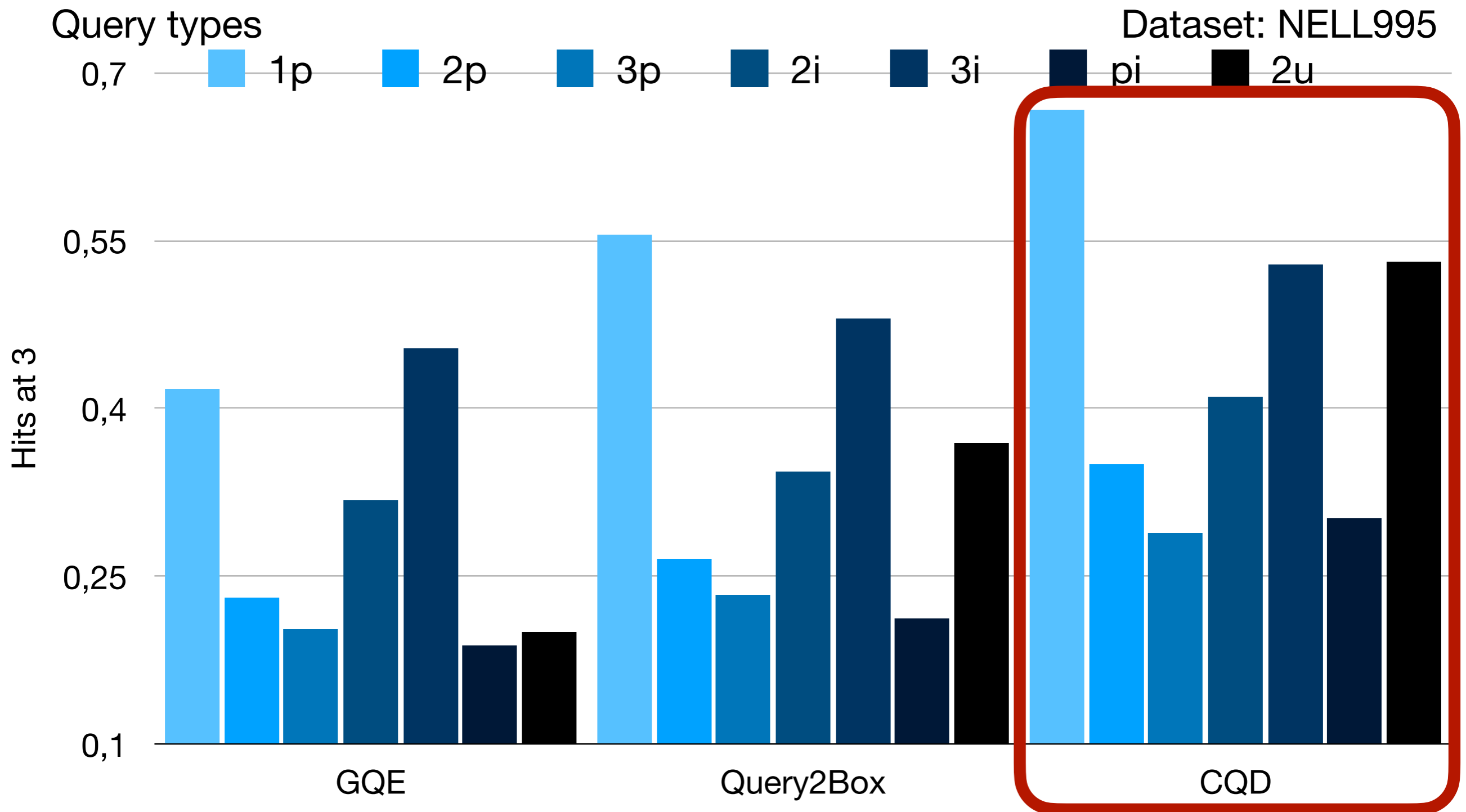
Experiments



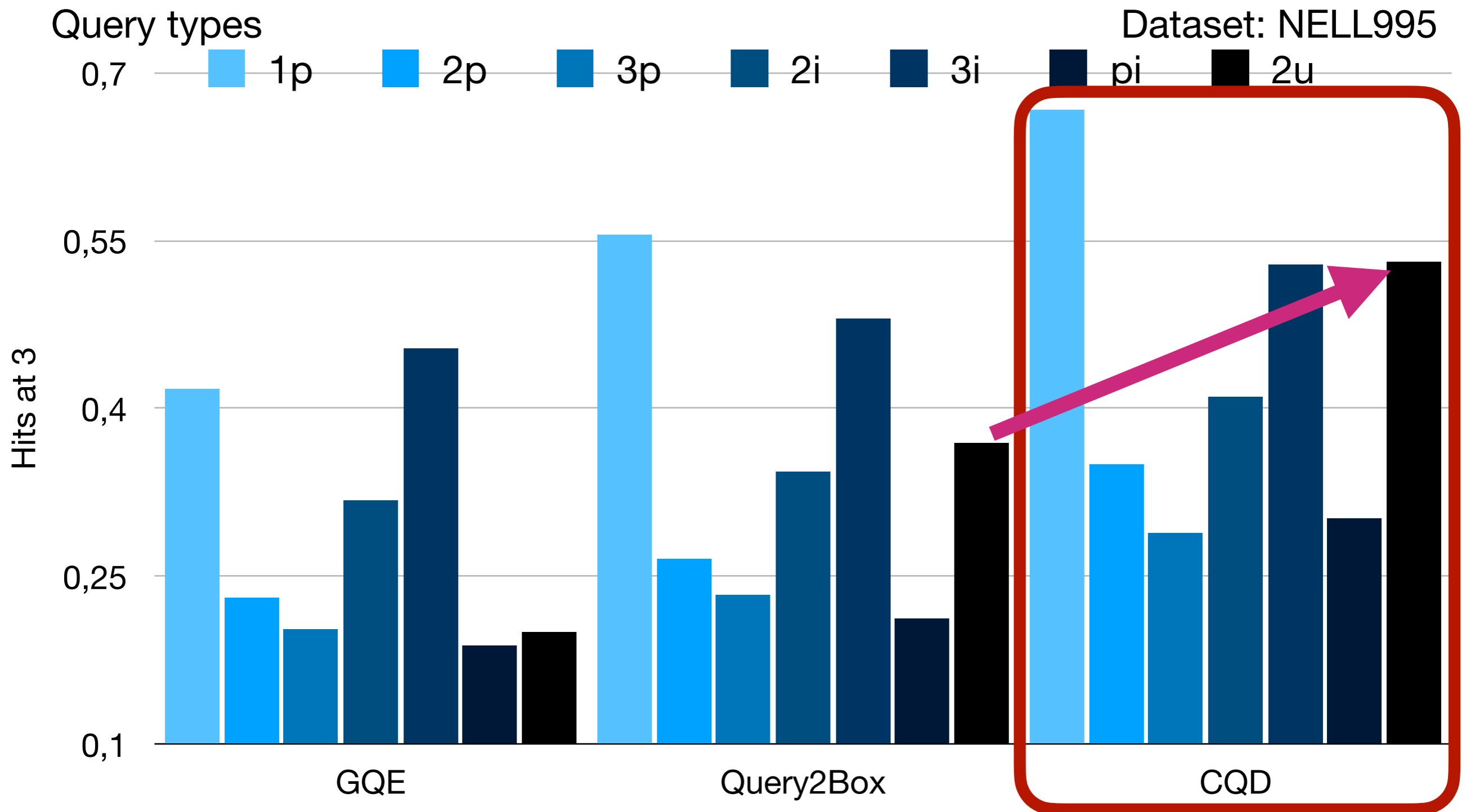
Experiments



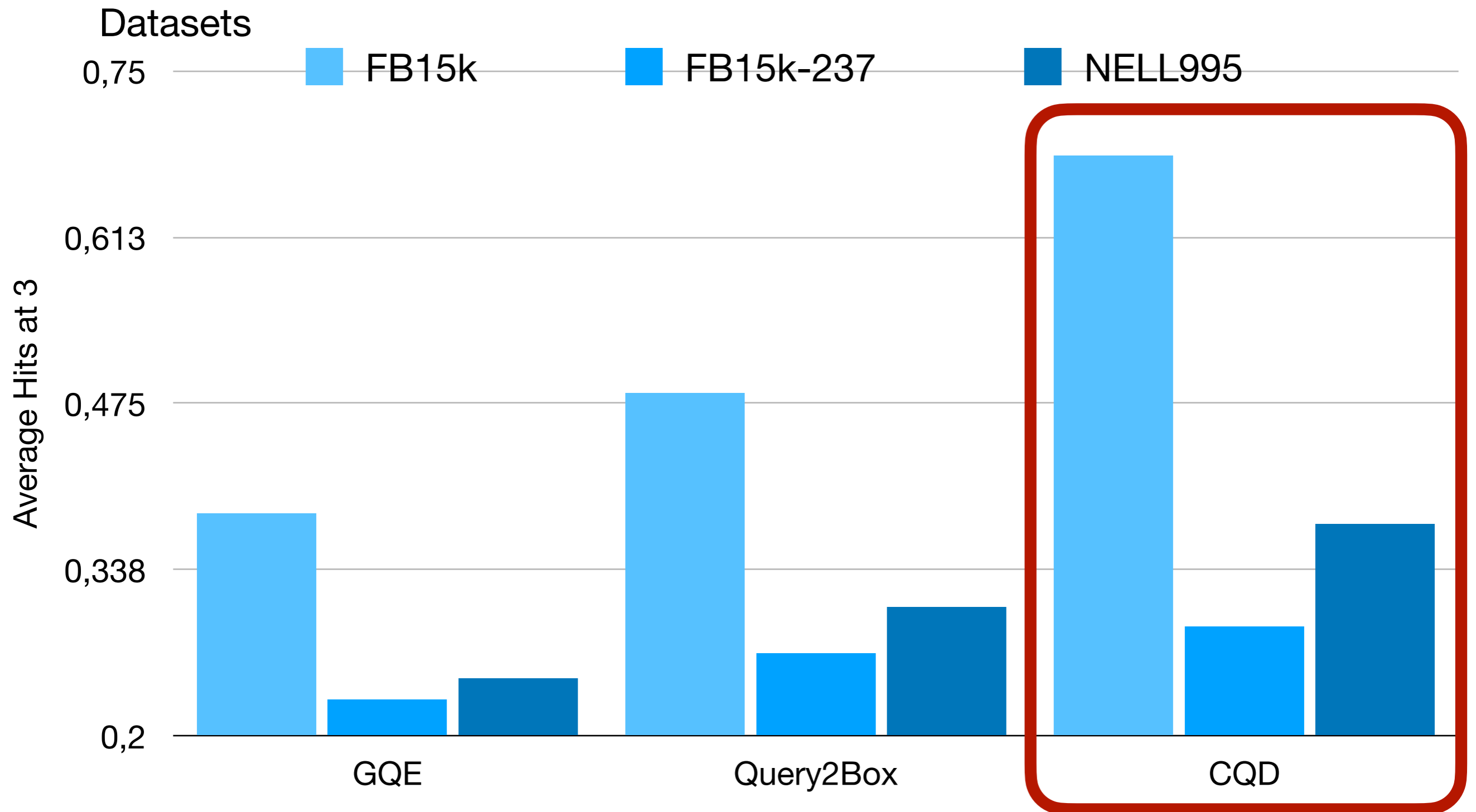
Experiments



Experiments



Experiments



Experiments

Query types

0,75

FB15k

FB15k-237

NELL995

0,613

Average Hits at 3

• Data-Efficient

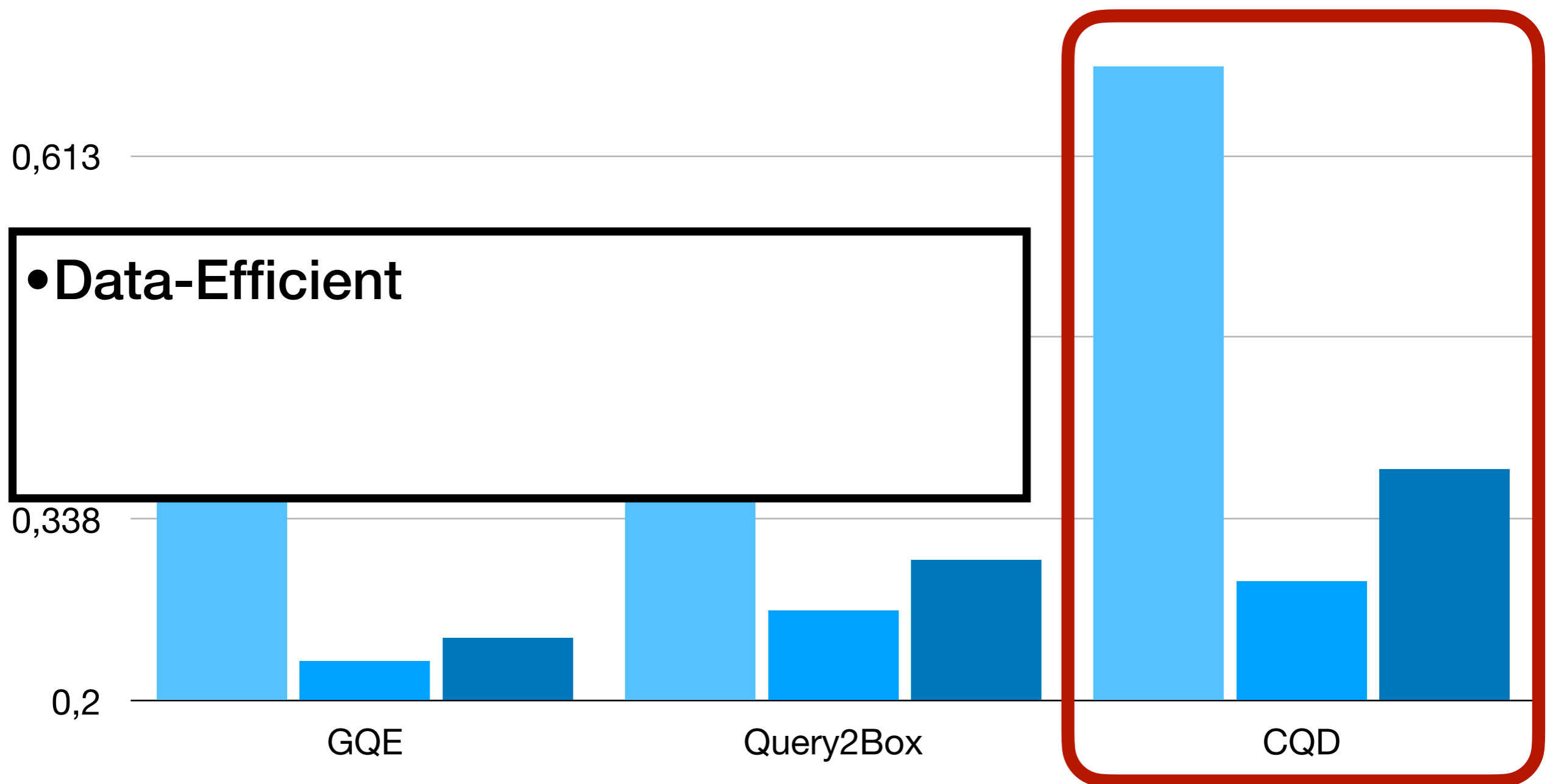
0,338

0,2

GQE

Query2Box

CQD



Experiments

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0,613

Average Hits at 3

- Data-Efficient
- Generalisation to Out-of-Distribution instances

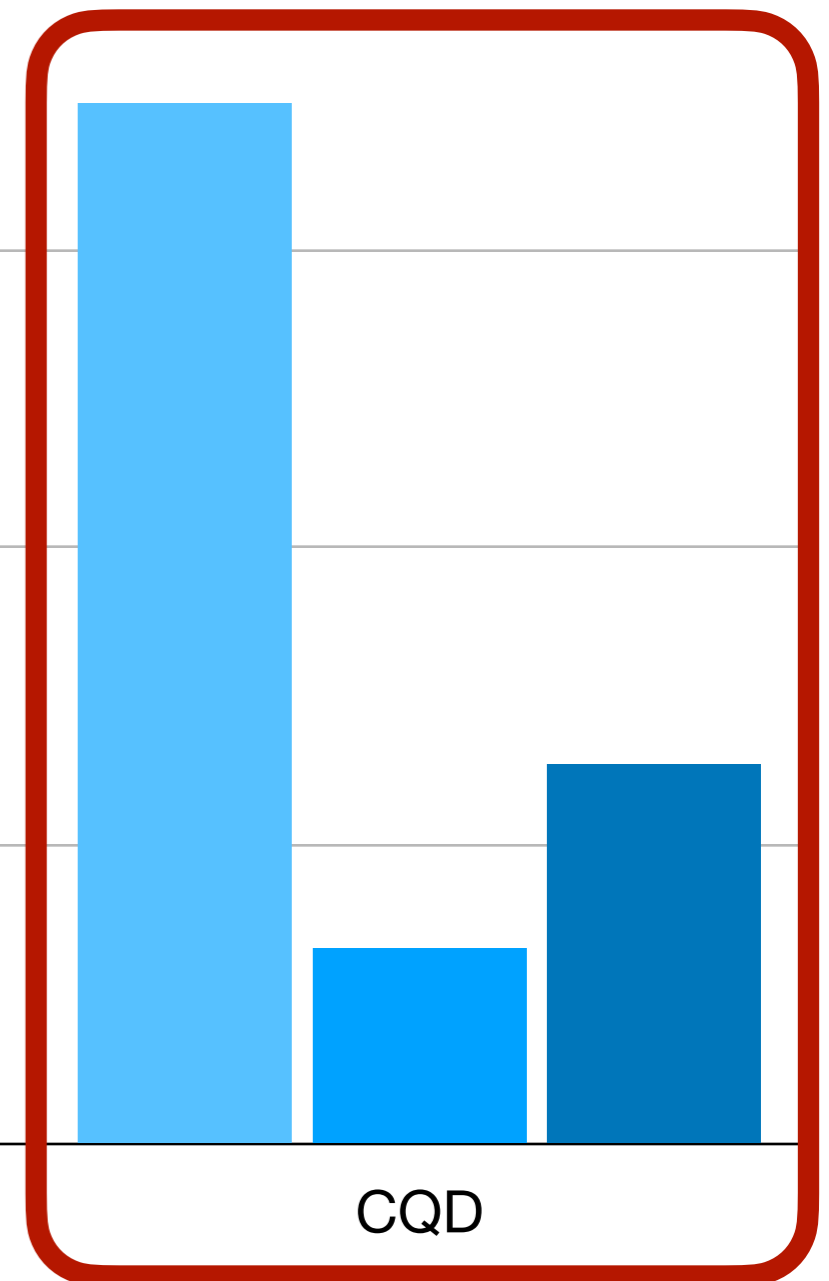
0,338

0,2

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Explainability

Query: Which medications have side-effects when taken with drugs for treating Anxiety?

$$?M : \exists D . \text{interacts}(M, D) \wedge \text{treats}(D, \text{anxiety})$$

M

Apixaban

Amitriptyline

Phenytoin

Duloxetine

Buprenorphine

Explainability

Query: Which medications have side-effects when taken with drugs for treating Anxiety?

$$?M : \exists D . \text{interacts}(M, D) \wedge \text{treats}(D, \text{anxiety})$$

<i>M</i>	<i>D</i>
Apixaban	Paroxetine
Amitriptyline	Paroxetine
Phenytoin	Paroxetine
Duloxetine	Pregabalin
Buprenorphine	Pregabalin

• Explainable

Summary

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- Train a neural link predictor on atomic queries

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Generalises extremely well to complex queries, despite not being trained on them

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Novel approach to answering Complex Queries on large-scale incomplete Knowledge Graphs:

- Train a neural link predictor on atomic queries
- Answer complex queries by formulating the task as an optimisation problem

Generalises extremely well to complex queries, despite not being trained on them

Source code: <https://github.com/uclnlp/cqd/>