# Compositional Vector Space Models for Knowledge Base Completion

最先端 NLP 勉強会 2015

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Compositional Vector Space Models for Knowledge Base Completion Arvind Neelakantan, Benjamin Roth, Andrew McCallum Univ. Massachusetts ACL2015

#### 要点

- Knowledge Base Completion の論文
- relation の含意関係の合成計算を Reccurent NN で行う
- multi-hop relations(=path) の推論を non-atomically に行う
- 既存手法よりも 7-10%程度高い精度を達成

#### Overview

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Recurrent Neural Networks for KB Completion
- 3 Zero-shot KB Completion
- 4 Experiments
- 5 Conclusion

#### Knowledge Base における知識とは

- (Barack Obama, presidentOf, USA)
- (Brad Pitt, marriedTo, Angelina Jolie)

のように、

(entity1, relation, entity2)

の形をしているもの

## Knowledge Base Completion

- 既存の知識を使って新しい知識を補完するタスク
- 既存の知識ベースは不完全であり、必要な情報が欠けている
  - 個人の情報の国籍が欠けている
    - ⇒ 出生地や居住地から推測できるのでは?
  - ベンガルトラはしっぽを持つか?
    - ⇒ ベンガルトラはトラ、トラはネコ科、ネコ科は......
- 必要に応じて推論して補完してあげる必要がある

#### 単純には.....

■ relation でグラフを作りパスをたどるだけで新しい知識になる

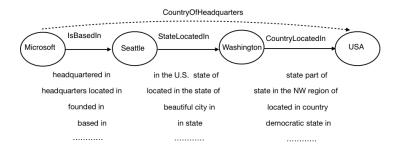


Figure 1: Semantically similar paths connecting entity pair (Microsoft, USA).

膨大な数になってしまう

# 先行研究 1 - Path Ranking Algorithm (PRA)

- Lao et al., 2010-2012
- パスを全列挙せず、
- ランダムウォークで探索して、
- スコア付けして学習(雰囲気です)
  - ⇒ 計算が早くても、結局は特徴の数が多くなってしまう

# 先行研究 2 - Vector representations of relations

- (Bordes+, 2013), (Nickel+, 2011), (Socher+, 2013) など
- relation をベクトル表現にして、類似度を測れるようにする⇒ ただし、推論の一単位が個々の relation のみ
- 行列やテンソルを使ったものもある

#### 先行研究 3 - Cluster PRA

- Gardner et al., 2013-2014
- 訓練済みのベクトル表現を用いる
- しかし relation type のクラスタリングは atomic なパスの特徴で 済ませている
  - ⇒ relation type に依存しない汎用的なモデルに到達できない

#### 本研究の貢献

#### 手法として:

- パスである relation のつながりを推論する
- ベクトル表現を用いて一般化
- non-atomically かつ compositionally な推論でさらに一般化

#### さらに:

■ 新しいデータセットを構築 (52 million triples) http://iesl.cs.umass.edu/downloads/inferencerules/release.tar.gz とのこと

#### Recurrent Neural Networks for KB Completion

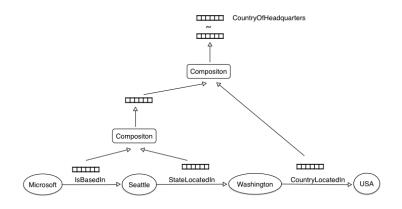


Figure 2: Vector Representations of the paths are computed by applying the composition function recursively.

## Composition

relation  $\delta = r_1 \rightarrow r_2 \rightarrow ... \rightarrow r_n$  に対して、次のように計算する

$$v(r_{1...i}) = f(W_{\delta}[v(r_{1...i-1}); v(r_i)])$$

- $\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}) \in \mathbb{R}^d$  は relation のベクトル表現
- f はシグモイド関数
- ullet  $W_\delta \in \mathbb{R}^{d imes(2d+1)}$  は relation  $\delta$  の合成行列 (to be trained)
- $\blacksquare$  semicolon = concatenation  $^{2d}$  + bias feature

## Model Training

ひとつの relation δ に対して、次のパラメータを学習する:

$$\Theta = \{W_{\delta}, v_r(\omega) \forall \omega \in \Delta\}$$

目的関数は、対数尤度に L2 正則化項を加えて、

$$\Theta^* = \arg\max_{\Theta} \sum_{\lambda = (\gamma, \delta) \in \Lambda_{\delta}^+} P(y_{\lambda} = 1; \Theta) + \sum_{\lambda = (\gamma, \delta) \in \Lambda_{\delta}^-} P(y_{\lambda} = 0; \Theta) - \rho ||\Theta||^2$$

ここで、 $y_{\lambda}$  は  $\lambda$  が正しいとき 1、そうでないとき 0 AdaGrad(Duchi et al., 2011) で更新

# Model Training

また、 $\lambda$  の確率を表す P は、

$$P(y_{\lambda} = 1; \Theta) = sigmoid(v_{p}(\mu_{\lambda}) \cdot v_{r}(\delta))$$

$$P(y_{\lambda} = 0; \Theta) = 1 - P(y_{\lambda} = 1; \Theta)$$

$$\text{where} \mu_{\lambda} = \underset{\pi \in \Phi_{\delta}(\gamma)}{\text{arg }} \max(v_{p}(\mu_{\pi}) \cdot v_{r}(\delta))$$

 $\Phi_\delta$  は、entity pair  $\gamma$  に対して  $\delta$  に等しいパスの集合 (PRA で与えられる)

#### Zero-shot KB Completion

- relation vectors を訓練済みのものに固定する
  - from (Riedel et al., 2013)
- 一般化された合成行列のみを学習する
- すなわち、すべての relation を同一の行列で学習

#### **Task**

- PRA で重みのないパスを事前に列挙しておく
- 与えられた relation と entity の片割れに対して、適切なパスを 推測する
- 欲しい答えが出せれば正解

#### Data

- ClueWeb dataset(Orr+, 2013) で Freebase の relation を拡張
- entity は Freebase にあるもののみを利用し、entity のペアを含む文章を ClueWeb から抜き出して新しい知識とする
- relation は次のような形式で表現される;
  - /people/person/place\_of\_birth
  - /government/polled\_entity/poll\_scores
  - /music/artist/genre

#### Data

Entities	18M
Freebase triples	40M
ClueWeb triples	12M
Relations	25,994
Relation types tested	46
Avg. paths/relation	2.3M
Avg. training facts/relation	6638
Avg. positive test instances/relation	3492
Avg. negative test instances/relation	43,160

/book/written\_work/original\_language/ (book "x" written in language "y")

#### Results - example1

Relation:

```
Seen paths:
//book/written_work/previous_in_series → /book/written_work/author → /people/person/nationality → /people/person/languages_spoken

Unseen paths:
"in" - "writer" → /people/person/nationality → /people/person/languages
//book/written_work/author → addresses → /people/person/nationality → /people/person/languages
//book/written_work/author → addresses → /people/person/nationality → /people/person/languages

Relation: /people/person/place_of_birth/ (person "x" born in place "y")
Seen paths:
"was_born,in" → /location/mailing_address/citytown → /location/mailing_address/state_province_region
"from" → /location/location/contains → "near" → /location/location/location/contains → "near" → /location/location/location/location/contains → "near" → /location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/location/
```

# Results - example2

```
/geography/river/cities/ (river "x" flows through or borders "v")
Relation:
Seen paths:
"at" → /location/location/contains<sup>-1</sup>
"meets,the" \rightarrow /transportation/bridge/body_of_water_spanned<sup>-1</sup> \rightarrow /location/location/contains<sup>-1</sup> \rightarrow "in"
Unseen paths:
/geography/lake/outflow<sup>-1</sup> → /location/location/contains<sup>-1</sup>
/geography/lake/outflow<sup>-1</sup> \rightarrow /location/location/contains<sup>-1</sup> \rightarrow "near"
Relation: /people/family/members/ (person "v" part of family "x")
Seen paths:
/rovalty/monarch/roval_line<sup>-1</sup> → /people/person/children → /rovalty/monarch/roval_line
→ /rovalty/roval_line/monarchs_from_this_line
/royalty/royal_line/monarchs_from_this_line \rightarrow /people/person/parents^{-1} \rightarrow /people/person/parents^{-1} \rightarrow /people/person/parents^{-1}
Unseen paths:
/royalty/monarch/royal_line<sup>-1</sup> → "leader"<sup>-1</sup> → "king" → "was.married.to"<sup>-1</sup>
"of the" ^{-1} \rightarrow "but also of" \rightarrow "married" \rightarrow "defended" ^{-1}
```

#### Results - separate RNN

	train with	train with
	top 1000 paths	all paths
Method	MAP	MAP
PRA Classifier	43.46	51.31
Cluster PRA Classifier	46.26	53.23
Composition-Add	40.23	45.37
RNN-random	45.52	56.91
RNN	46.61	56.95
PRA Classifier-b	48.09	58.13
Cluster PRA Classifier-b	48.72	58.02
RNN + PRA Classifier	49.92	58.42
RNN + PRA Classifier-b	51.94	61.17

-b では、PRA で bigram features を用いている

#### Results - Zero-shot

	train with	train with
	top 1000 paths	all paths
Method	MAP	MAP
RNN	43.82	50.10
zero-shot	19.28	20.61
Random	7.59	

Table 4: Results comparing the zero-shot model with supervised RNN and a random baseline on 10 types. RNN is the fully supervised model described in section 3 while zero-shot is the model described in section 4. The zero-shot model without explicitly training for the target relation types achieves impressive results by performing significantly (p < 0.05) better than a random baseline.

#### 問題点と今後

- RNN が、局所的な特徴を保持できていない
  - PRA の bigram features でスコアが上がったのと同じように記憶の保持が要る
  - ⇒ memory module の実装
- entity にもベクトル表現を導入し、動詞句の多義性 (polysemy) の問題に取り組む

# まとめ (要点)

- relation の含意関係の合成計算を Reccurent NN で行う
- multi-hop relations(=path) の推論を non-atomically に行う
- 既存手法よりも 7-10%程度高い精度を達成