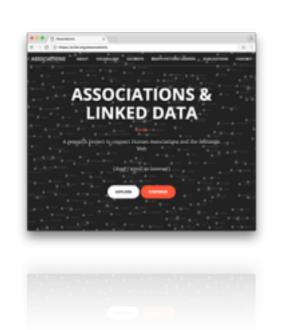
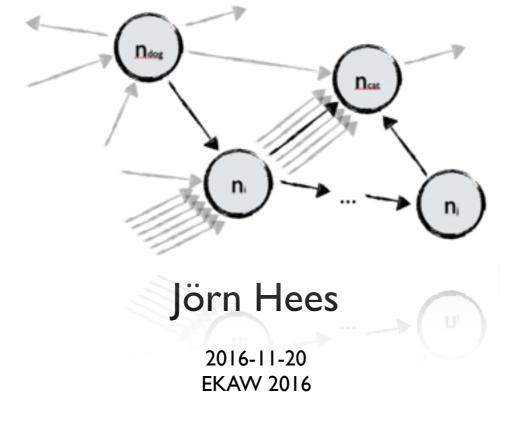
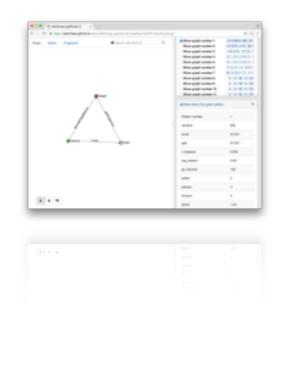
An Evolutionary Algorithm to Learn SPARQL Queries for Source-Target-Pairs

Finding Patterns for Human Associations in DBpedia











Outline

- Background
- My Research (Demo)
- Graph Pattern Learning
- Evaluation

- Mental connections between concepts
- What's the first thing that comes to your mind when thinking about ...?
- Example:
 - Dog

- Mental connections between concepts
- What's the first thing that comes to your mind when thinking about ...?
- Example:
 - Dog: Cat, collar, leash, walk, fur, bark

- Mental connections between concepts
- What's the first thing that comes to your mind when thinking about ...?
- Example:
 - Dog: Cat, collar, leash, walk, fur, bark
 - House

- Mental connections between concepts
- What's the first thing that comes to your mind when thinking about ...?
- Example:
 - Dog: Cat, collar, leash, walk, fur, bark
 - House: Roof, door, window, flat, live







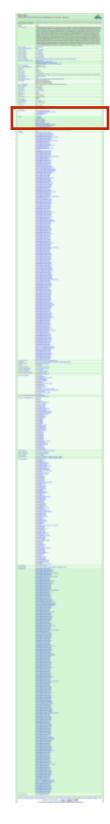
Basic information (description, types)

About: Dog An Entity of Type: animal, from Named Graph: http://dbpedia.org, within Data Space: dbpedia.org The domestic dog (Canis lupus familiaris) is a subspecies of the gray wolf (Canis lupus), a member of the Canidae family of the mammalian order Carnivora. The term "domestic dog" is generally used for both domesticated and feral varieties. Property Value dbpedia-owl:abstract The domestic dog (Canis lupus familiaris) is a subspecies of the gray wolf (Canis lupus), a member of the Canidae family of the mammalian order Carnivora. The term "domestic dog" is generally used for both domesticated and feral varieties. The dog was the first domesticated animal and has been the most widely kept working, hunting, and pet animal in human history.[citation needed] The word "dog" can also refer to the male of a canine species, as opposed to the word "bitch" which refers to the female of the species. Recent studies of "well-preserved remains of a dog-like canid from the Razboinichya Cave" in the Altai Mountains of southern Siberia concluded that a particular instance of early wolf domestication approximately 33,000 years ago did not result in modern dog lineages, possibly because of climate disruption during the Last Glacial Maximum. The authors postulate that at least several such incipient events have occurred. A study of fossil dogs and wolves in Belgium, Ukraine, and Russia tentatively dates domestication from 14,000 years ago to more than 31,700 years ago. Another recent study has found support for claims of dog domestication between 14,000 and 16,000 years ago, with a range between 9,000 and 34,000 years ago, depending on mutation rate assumptions. Dogs' value to early human hunter-gatherers led to them quickly becoming ubiquitous across world cultures. Dogs perform many roles for people, such as hunting, herding, pulling loads, protection, assisting police and military, companionship, and, more recently, aiding handicapped individuals. This impact on human society has given them the nickname "man's best friend" in the Western world. In some cultures, however, dogs are also a source of meat. In 2001, there were estimated to be 400 million dogs in the world. Most breeds of dog are at most a few hundred years old, having been artificially selected for particular morphologies and behaviors by people for specific functional roles. Through this selective breeding, the dog has developed into hundreds of varied breeds, and shows more behavioral and morphological variation than any other land mammal. For example, height measured to the withers ranges from 15.2 centimetres (6.0 in) in the Chihuahua to about 76 cm (30 in) in the Irish Wolfhound; color varies from white through grays (usually called "blue") to black, and browns from light (tan) to dark ("red" or "chocolate") in a wide variation of patterns; coats can be short or long, coarse-haired to wool-like, straight, curly, or smooth. It is common for most breeds to shed this coat. dbpedia-owl:class dbpedia:Mammal dbpedia-owl:conservationStatus DOM dbpedia-owl:family dbpedia:Canidae dbpedia-owl:genus dbpedia:Canis dbpedia-owl:kingdom dbpedia:Animal dbpedia-owl:order dbpedia:Camivora dbpedia-owl:phylum dbpedia:Chordate dbpedia:Gray wolf dbpedia-owl:species http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Special:FilePath/YellowLabradorLooking_new.jpg?width=300 dbpedia-owl:thumbnail dbpedia-owl:wikiPageExternalLink http://www.fci.be/ http://www.ancient.eu.com/article/184/ http://www.ensembl.org/Canis_familiaris/Info/Index http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/name/Canis_lupus_familiaris dbpedia-owl:wikiPageID 4269567 (xsd:integer) dbpedia-owl:wikiPageRevisionID 606813442 (xsd:integer)



- Basic information (description, types)
- Categorisation (categories & types)

dcterms:subject	category:Cosmopolitan_species category:Mammals_with_sequenced_genomes category:Model_organisms category:Scavengers category:Dogs
rdf:type	owl:Thing dul:Organism dbpedia-owl:Animal dbpedia-owl:Eukaryote dbpedia-owl:Mammal dbpedia-owl:Species dbpedia-owl:Species http://umbel.org/umbel/rc/Animal http://umbel.org/umbel/rc/BiologicalLivingObject http://umbel.org/umbel/rc/EukaryoticCell http://umbel.org/umbel/rc/Mammal





- Basic information (description, types)
- Categorisation (categories & types)
- Links to other datasets (also Freebase)





- Basic information (description, types)
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- Links to other datasets (also Freebase)
- Inverse links (redirects, link from other datasets)

```
is dbpedia-owl:wikiPageRedirects of

 dbpedia: 

 dbpedia:

    dbpedia:A_dog

    dbpedia:A_man's_best_friend

    dbpedia:C._I._familiaris

    dbpedia:C.l. familiaris

    dbpedia:Canine lupus

    dbpedia:Canis_Canis

    dbpedia:Canis_Familaris

    dbpedia:Canis_Lupus_Familiaris

    dbpedia:Canis_familiaris

    dbpedia:Canis_familiaris_domesticus

    dbpedia:Canis_familiarus_domesticus

    dbpedia:Canis lupus familiaris

    dbpedia:DigitalDog

    dbpedia:Dog_(Domestic)

    dbpedia:Dog_groups

                                           dbpedia:Dog_hood

    dbpedia:Doggies

    dbpedia:Doggy

    dbpedia:Doghood

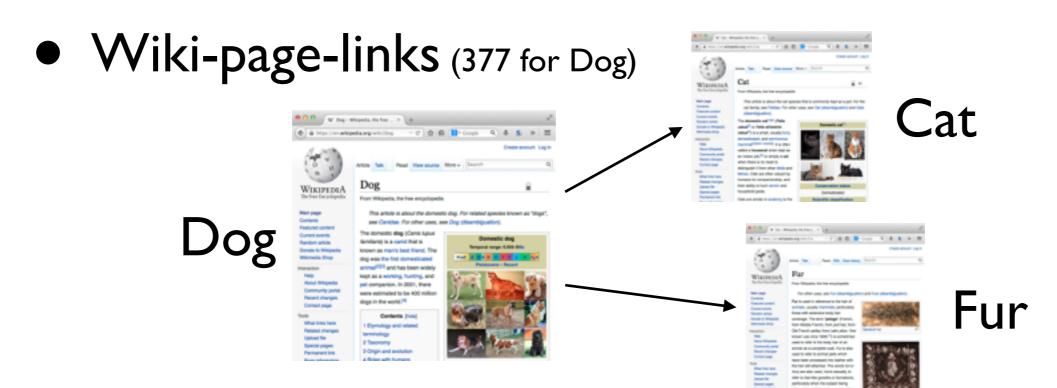
    dbpedia:Dogness

    dbpedia:Dogs

    dbpedia:Dogs_(Animals)
```



- Basic information (description, types)
- Categorisation (categories & types)
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- Inverse links (redirects, link from other datasets)





- Basic information (description, types)
- Categorisation (categories & types)
- Links to other datasets (also Freebase)
- Inverse links (redirects, link from other datasets)
- Wiki-page-links (377 for Dog)
- Associations?
 - Dog:
 Cat (*), collar (*), leash (*), walk (*), fur (*), bark (*)

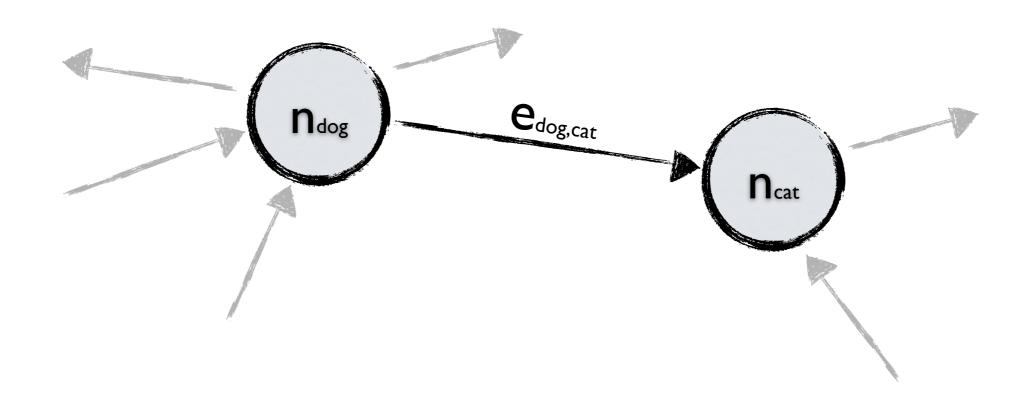
Outline

- Background
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- Evaluation

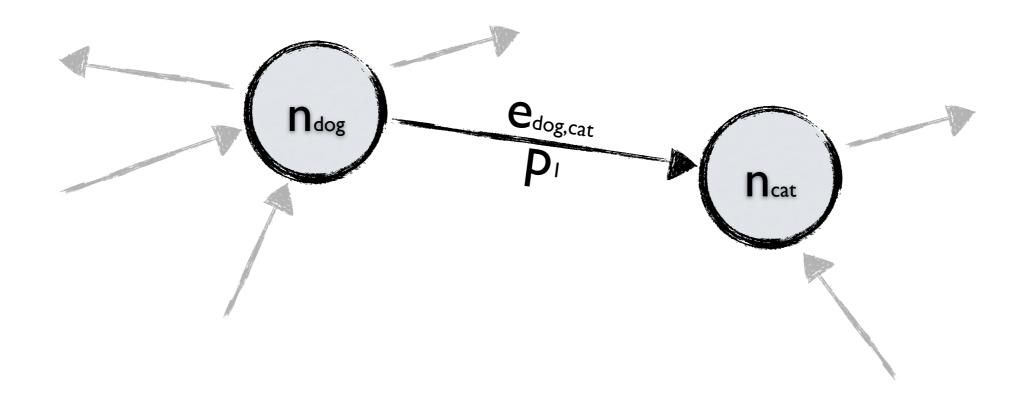
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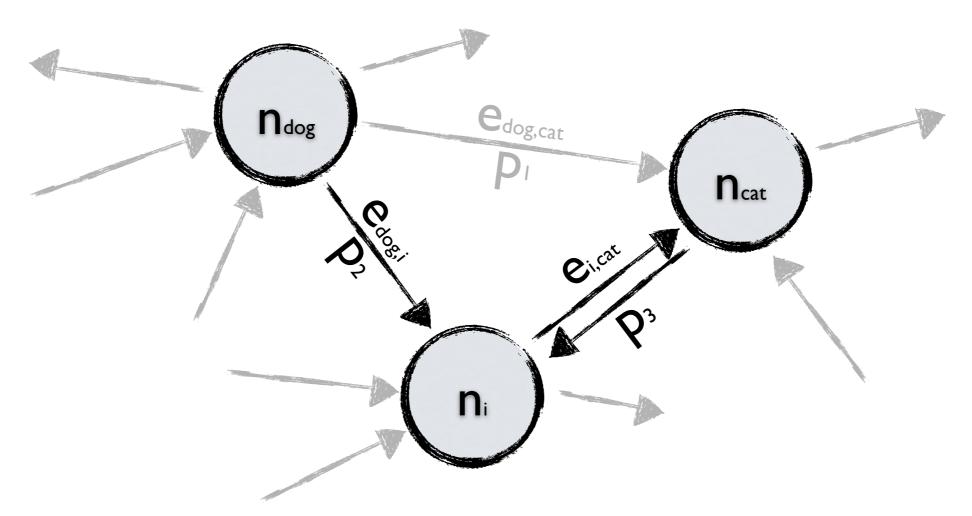
- Research Question:
 - Is it possible to learn patterns for Human Associations from Linked Data?



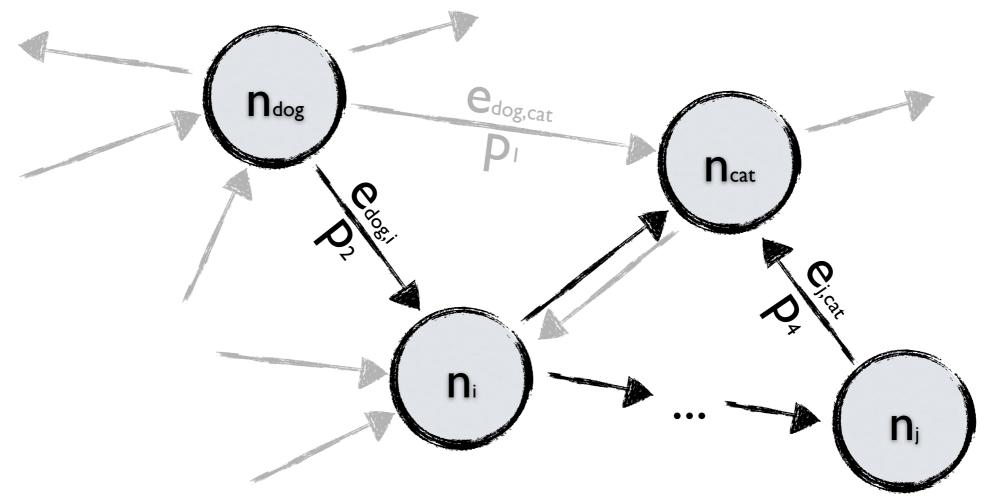
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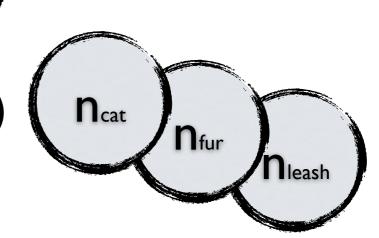


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- Research Question:
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- Goal:

Given an input node
 predict the output node(s)
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Demo

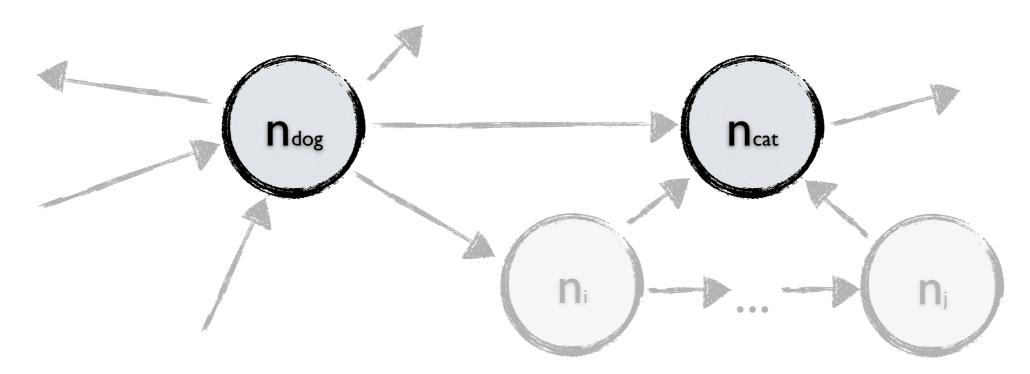
dbr:Linked_data

```
Top 10 predictions (method: target_occs)
  <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Semantic_Web> (7.000)
  <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Wikipedia> (3.000)
  <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Open_Semantic_Framework> (3.000)
  <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Tim_Berners-Lee> (2.000)
  <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Dereferenceable_Uniform_Resource_Identifier> (2.000)
  <http://dbpedia.org/resource/World_Wide_Web> (2.000)
  <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Hypertext_Transfer_Protocol> (2.000)
  <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Language> (2.000)
  <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Uniform_resource_identifier> (2.000)
  <http://dbpedia.org/resource/DBpedia> (2.000)
Top 10 predictions (method: precisions)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Semantic_Web> (5.750)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Open_Semantic_Framework> (2.333)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Wikipedia> (1.450)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Tim_Berners-Lee> (1.250)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Dereferenceable_Uniform_Resource_Identifier> (1.250)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Language> (1.200)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Data_set> (1.000)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Serialization> (1.000)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/DBpedia> (0.833)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/World_Wide_Web> (0.750)
```

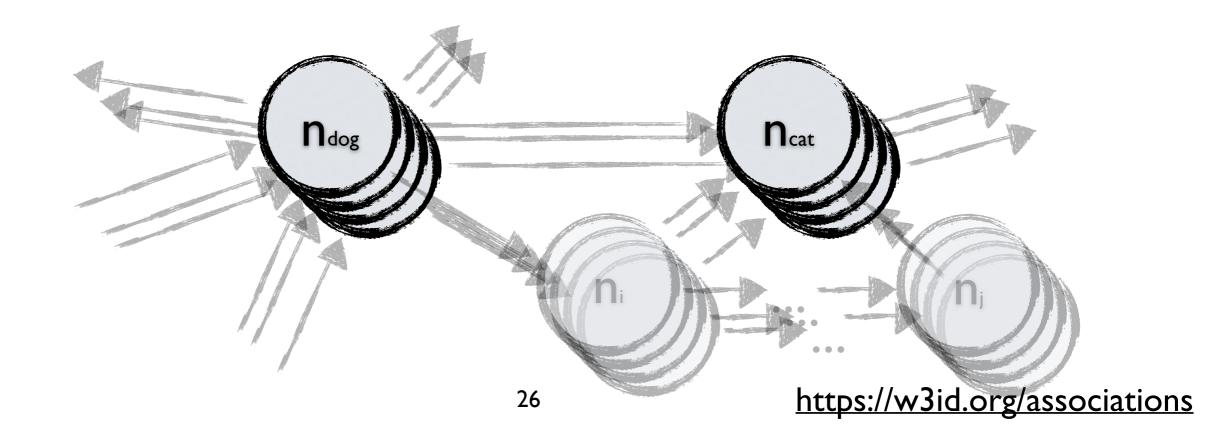
dbr:Semantic Web

```
Top 10 predictions (method: target_occs)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/World_Wide_Web> (15.000)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Web_search_engine> (10.000)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Scalable_Vector_Graphics> (8.000)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Blog> (7.000)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Semantic_Web> (7.000)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Web 2.0> (7.000)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Artificial_intelligence> (6.000)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Cascading_Style_Sheets> (6.000)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Tim_Berners-Lee> (5.000)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Language> (4.000)
Top 10 predictions (method: precisions)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/World_Wide_Web> (7.316)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Blog> (4.445)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Semantic_Web> (4.041)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Web_search_engine> (3.051)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Artificial_intelligence> (2.977)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Cascading_Style_Sheets> (2.580)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Web_2.0> (1.791)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Tim_Berners-Lee> (1.568)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Machine> (1.500)
 <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Provenance> (1.500)
```

- Research Question:
 - Is it possible to learn patterns for Human Associations from Linked Data?
- Dataset of "Semantic Associations" needed



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 - Is it possible to learn patterns for Human Associations from Linked Data?
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- Association corpus (1973) G. Kiss, C. Armstrong, R. Milroy, J. Piper
 - For each stimulus asked 100 ppl for a response
 - Strong responses became stimuli of next round



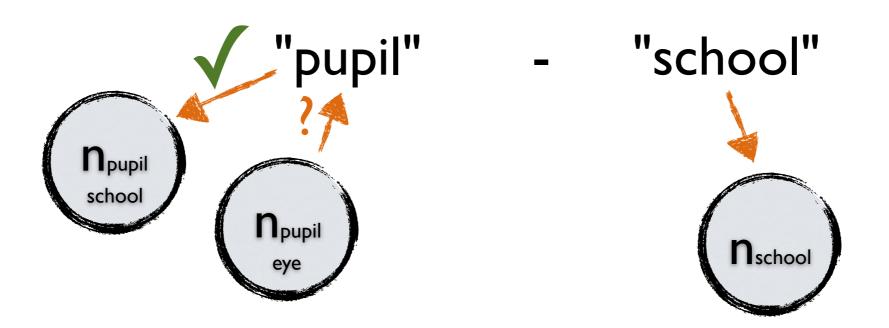
- Association corpus (1973) G. Kiss, C. Armstrong, R. Milroy, J. Piper
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- ~ 790 K associations (free text)
- Graph: (|V| = 23 K, |E| = 325 K)



- Association corpus (1973) G. Kiss, C. Armstrong, R. Milroy, J. Piper
 - For each stimulus asked 100 ppl for a response
 - Strong responses became stimuli of next round
- ~ 790 K associations (free text)
- Graph: (|V| = 23 K, |E| = 325 K)
 - ~ 5000 strong associations (>19x)
 - ~167.4 K raw associations



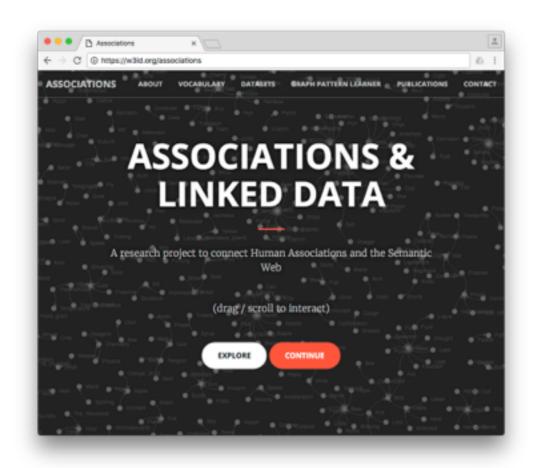
- Difficulty: Free text
 - Mapped to Semantic (DBpedia) Entities

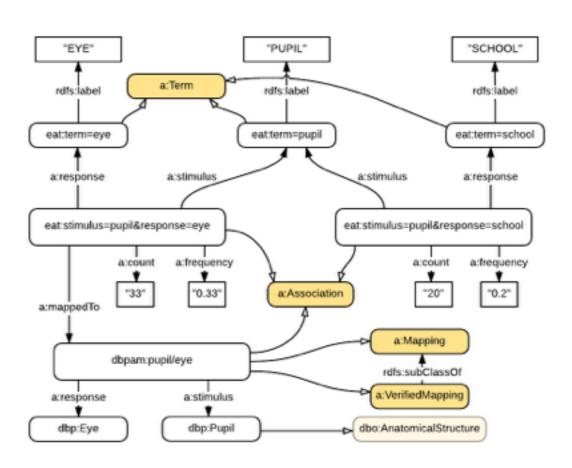


- Semi-Automatic Mapping Approach
 - 727 verified distinct "Semantic Associations"
 - ~ 25.5 K raw associations

Semantic Associations Dataset

- (Raw) EAT as RDF (1.7 M triples)
- 727 verified distinct Semantic Associations





Semantic Associations Dataset

727 verified distinct Semantic Associations

Stimulus	Response
dbr:Cow	dbr:Milk
dbr:Camping	dbr:Tent
dbr:Expense	dbr:Money
dbr:Bed	dbr:Sleep
dbr:Pupil	dbr:Eye
	T

- Not readily modelled in DBpedia!
- Not one property!

Outline

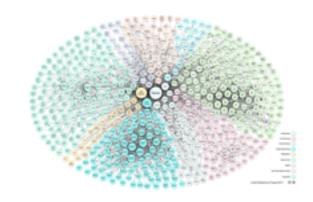
- Background
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Outline

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Data Analysis

- Local Linked Data Endpoint:
 - Central Datasets
 - ~8 G triples
 - SPARQL Queries
- Scalability Issues











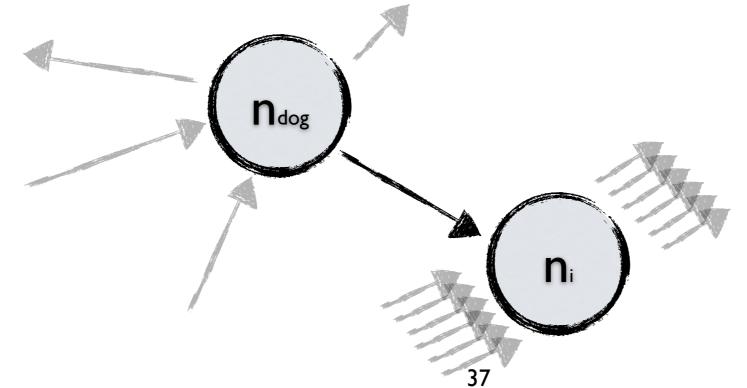
First Analysis

- Node Degrees:
 - Avg: 3643
- Excluding big nodes?
 - Would cause bias!
- Exclude in-links?
 - Directionality depends on modelling!

Node	Degree
dbp:Animal	400624
dbp:Insect	195058
dbp:France	190047
dbp:India	181119
dbp:Italy	132719
dbp:Village	132400
dbp:Plant	126731
dbp:Scotland	71828
dbp:Paris	64232
dbp:Switzerland	55471

Graph Pattern Learning

- First idea: Shortest paths
 - Many false positives (associations)
 - Problems with high degrees
 - Super-nodes (owl:Thing, Lists, countries, cities)
 - Everything is connected with paths of length 2;)

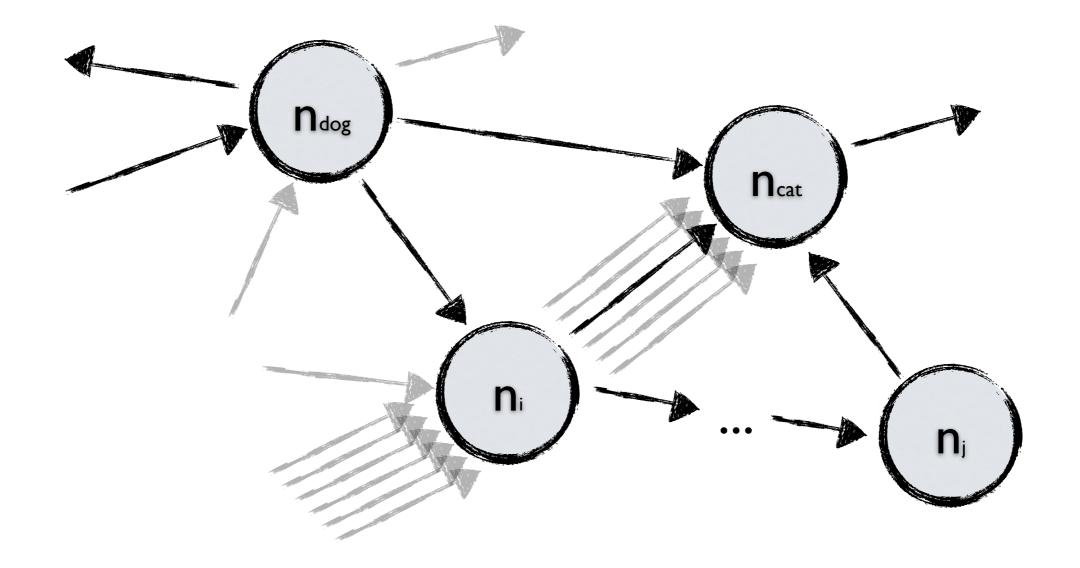


Graph Pattern Learning

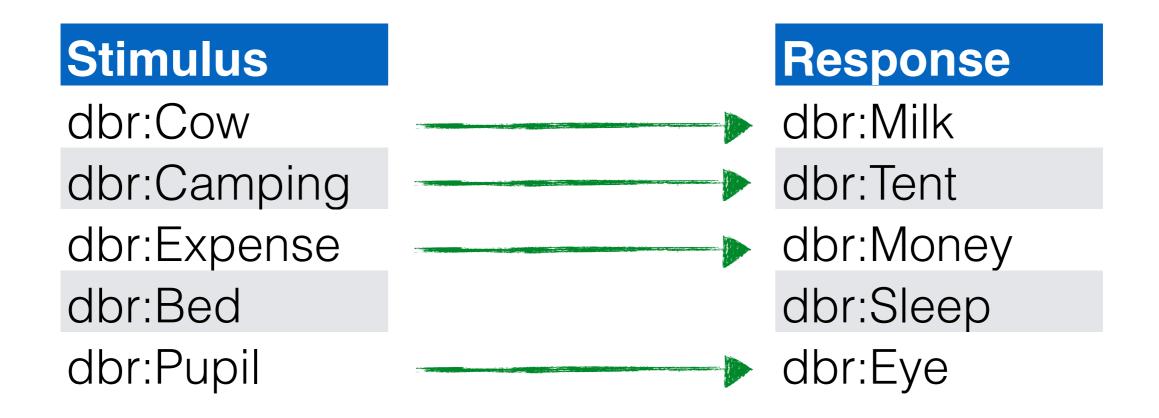
- First idea: Shortest paths
 - Many false positives (associations)
 - Problems with high degrees
 - Super-nodes (owl:Thing, Lists, countries, cities)
 - Everything is connected with paths of length 2;)
 - Problems due to modelling
 - Nearly linear parts / chains
 - (owl:sameAs, freebase, temporal properties)

Graph Pattern Learning

Shortest paths



How often is a response reached? max



- How often is a response reached? max
- How many other nodes are reached? min

Stimulus

dbr:Cow

dbr:Camping

dbr:Expense

dbr:Bed

dbr:Pupil



Response

dbr:Milk

dbr:Tent

dbr:Money

dbr:Sleep

- How often is a response reached? max
- How many other nodes are reached? min
- How many nodes need to be expanded? min

Stimulus

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dbr:Expense

dbr:Bed

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Response

dbr:Milk

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dbr:Money

dbr:Sleep

- How often is a response reached? max
- How many other nodes are reached? min
- How many nodes need to be expanded? min
- How long does a query take? min

Stimulus

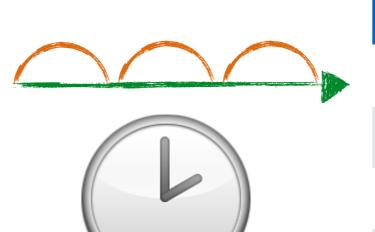
dbr:Cow

dbr:Camping

dbr:Expense

dbr:Bed

dbr:Pupil



Response

dbr:Milk

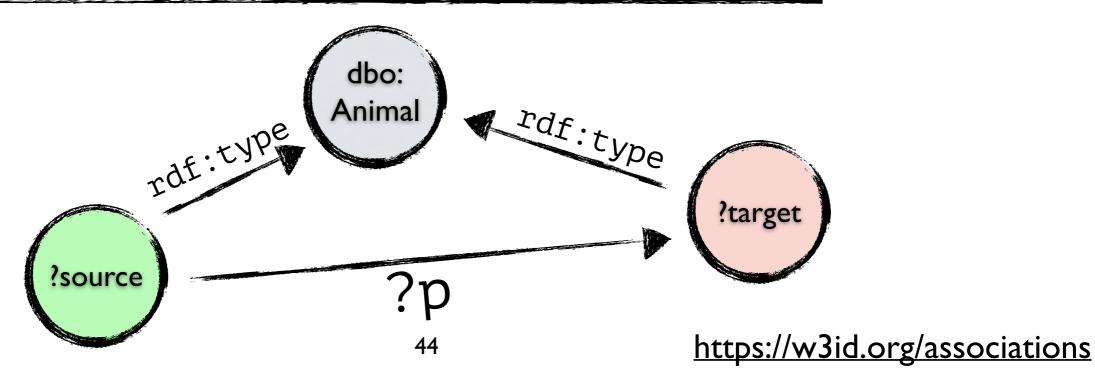
dbr:Tent

dbr:Money

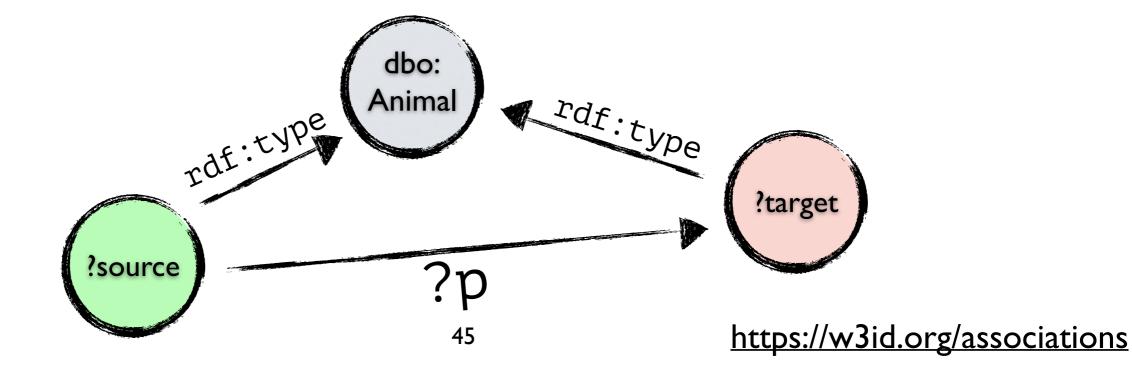
dbr:Sleep

- Fitness function: Good Graph Pattern?
- Individuals: SPARQL BGP patterns

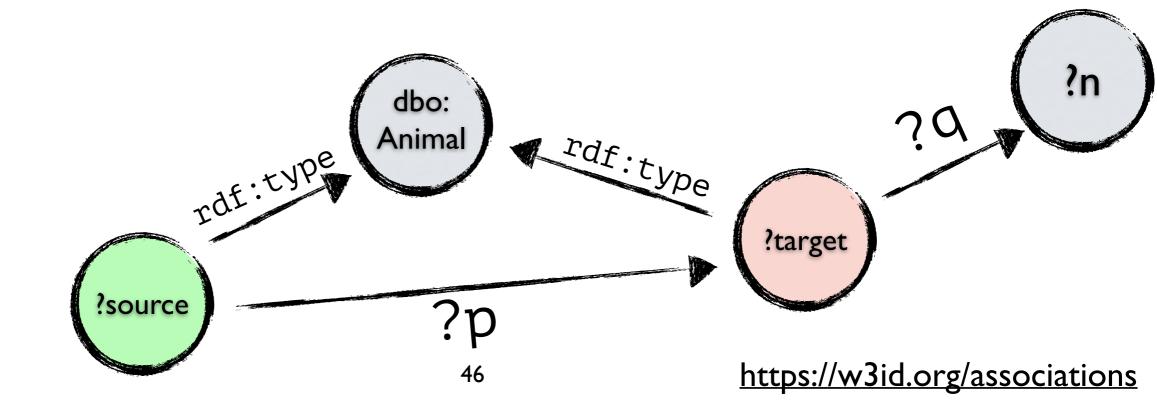
```
?source rdf:type dbo:Animal .
?target rdf:type dbo:Animal .
?source ?p ?target .
}
```



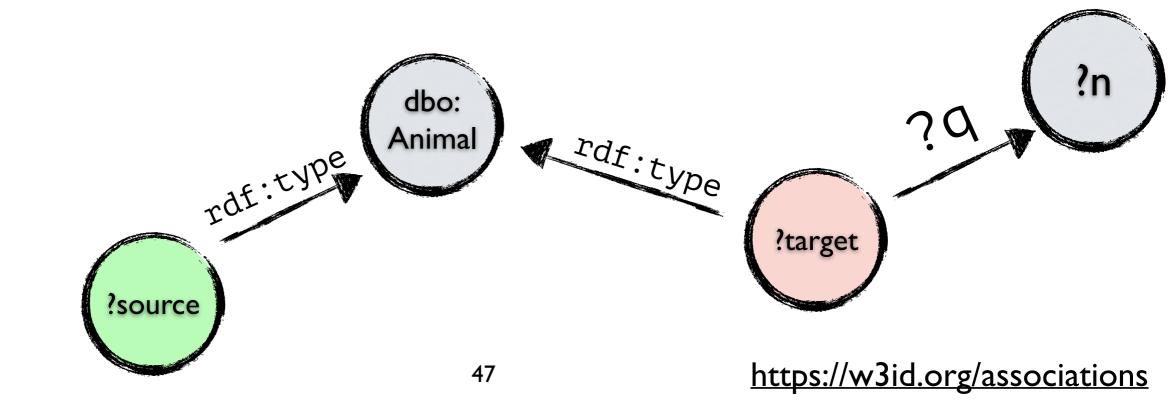
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- Mutation:



- Fitness function: Good Graph Pattern?
- Individuals: SPARQL BGP patterns
- Mutation:
 - Add



- Fitness function: Good Graph Pattern?
- Individuals: SPARQL BGP patterns
- Mutation:
 - Add / delete triples

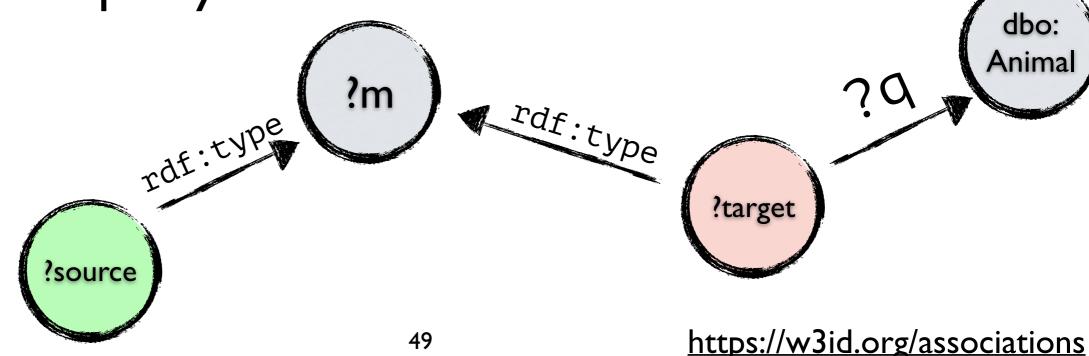


- Fitness function: Good Graph Pattern?
- Individuals: SPARQL BGP patterns
- Mutation:
 - Add / delete triples
 - Property or node ↔ variable
 ?n
 ?n
 ?q
 ?q

?target

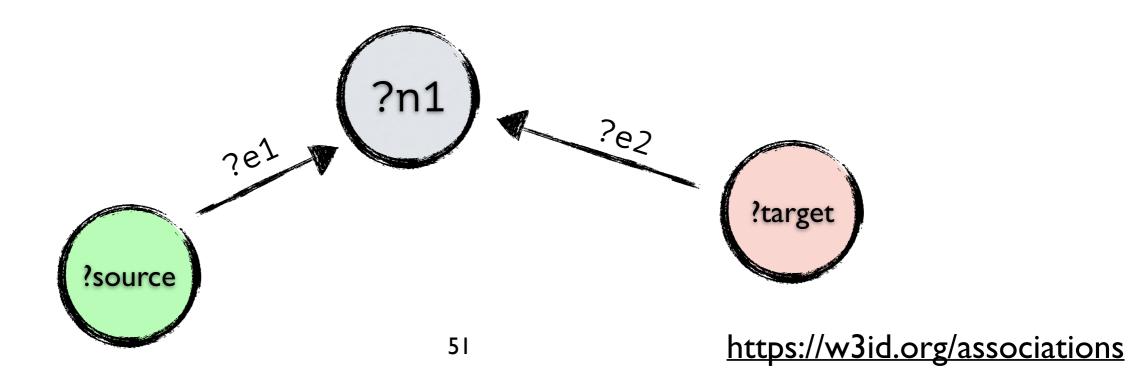
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Property or node ↔ variable

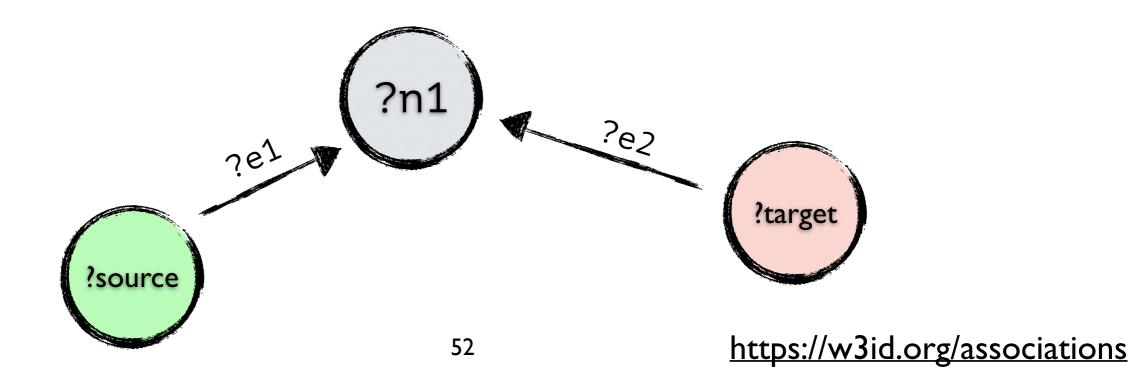


- Fitness function: Good Graph Pattern?
- Individuals: SPARQL BGP patterns
- Mutation:
 - Add / delete triples
 - Property or node ↔ variable
- Mating: Exchange of triples & unifying vars
- Selection: Tournament

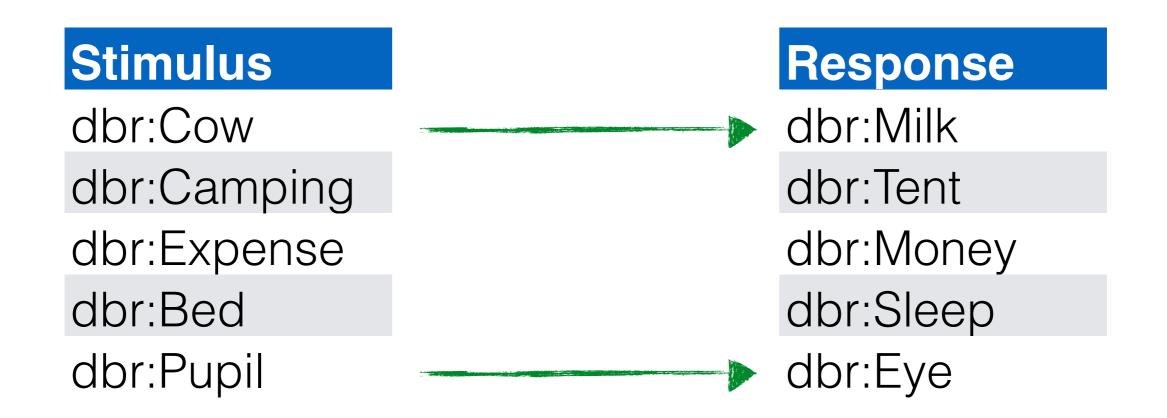
- Starting Population:
 - Randomised length paths between
 - ?source and ?target



- Starting Population:
 - Randomised length paths between ?source and ?target
- Keeping the population healthy
 - Re-introduce basic / good fit patterns



- Multiple runs of Evolutionary Algorithm
 - After good patterns are found, refocus on remaining source-target pairs



- Multiple runs of Evolutionary Algorithm
 - After good patterns are found, refocus on remaining source-target pairs

Stimulus

dbr:Cow

dbr:Camping

dbr:Expense

dbr:Bed

dbr:Pupil

Response

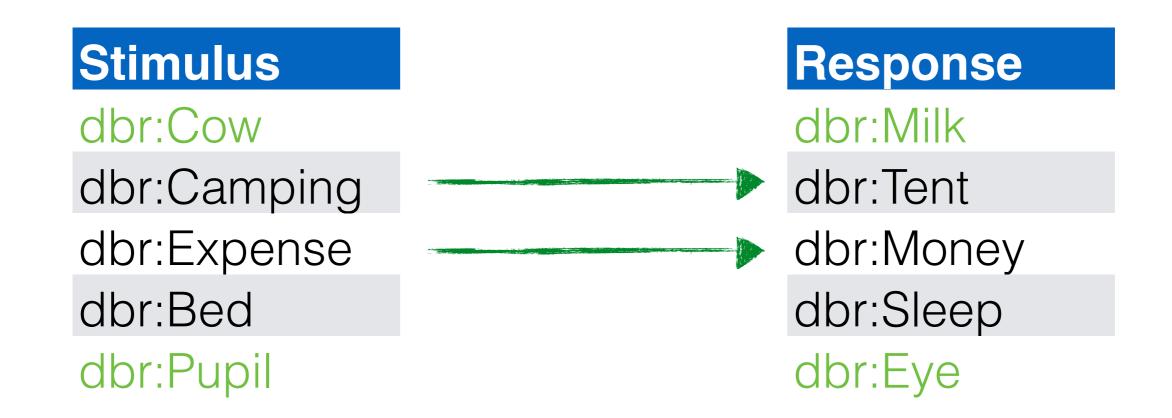
dbr:Milk

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Response

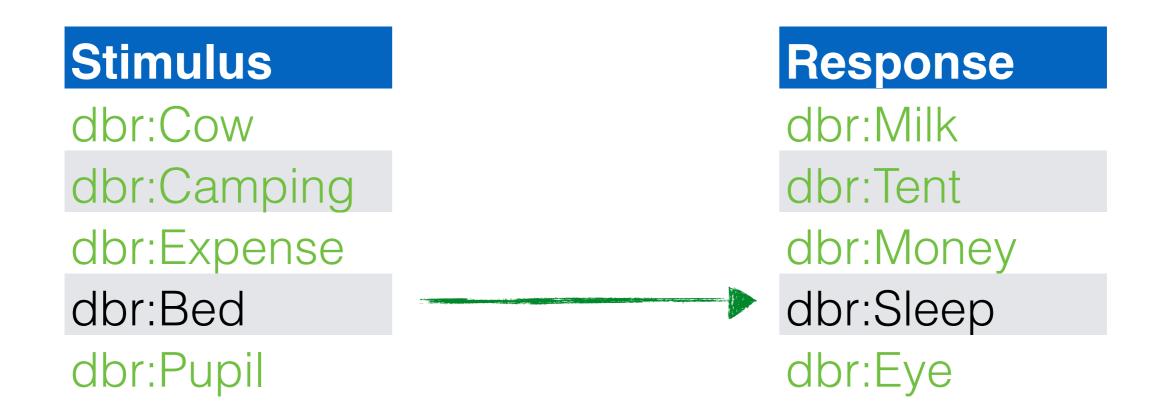
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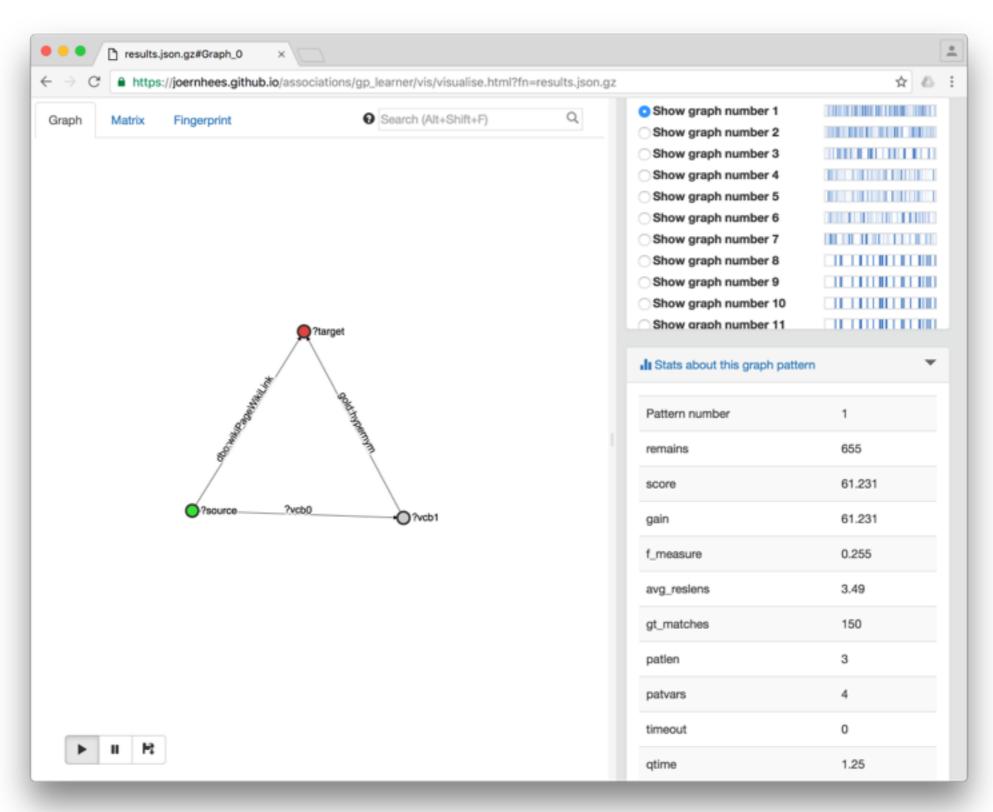
dbr:Milk

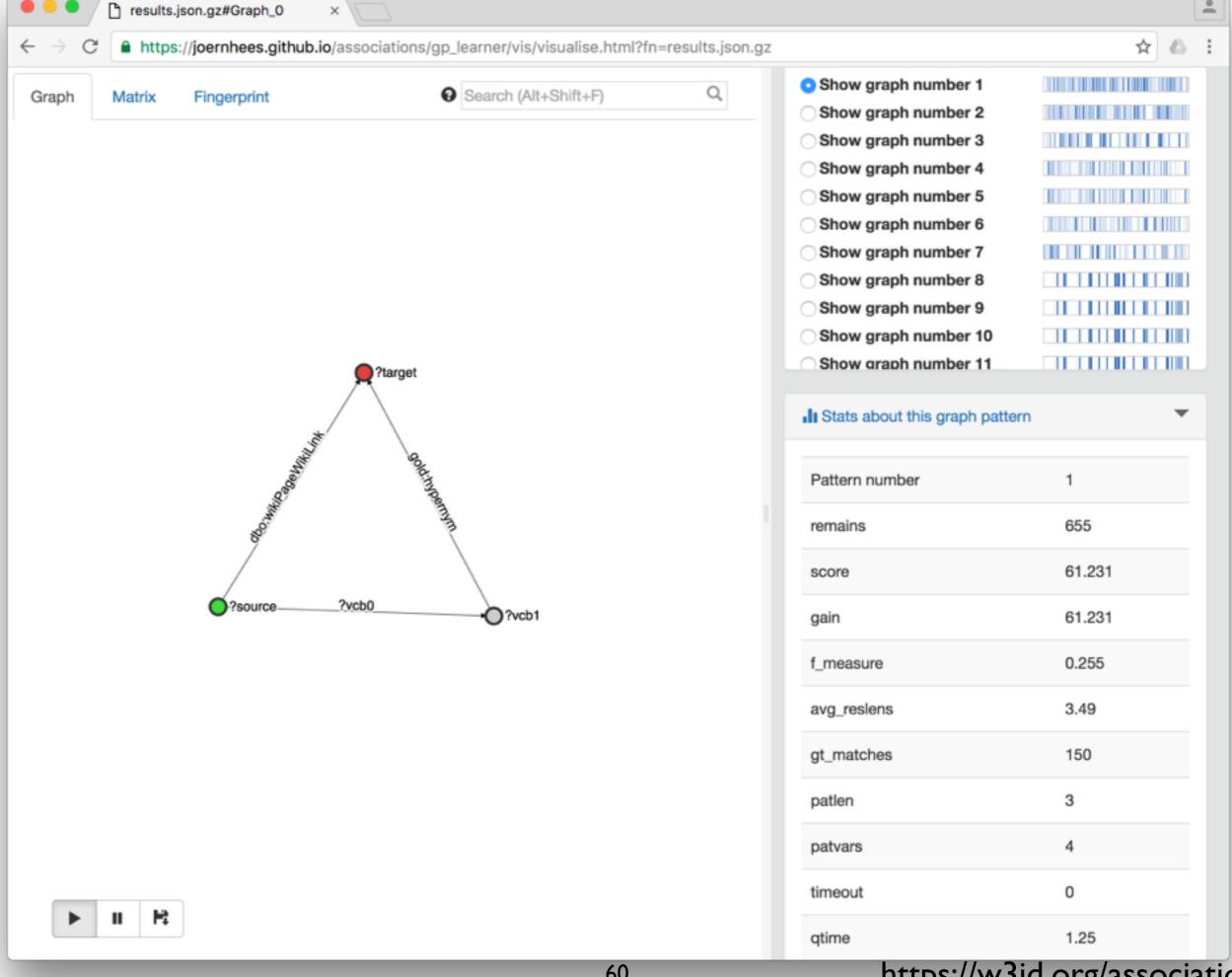
dbr:Tent

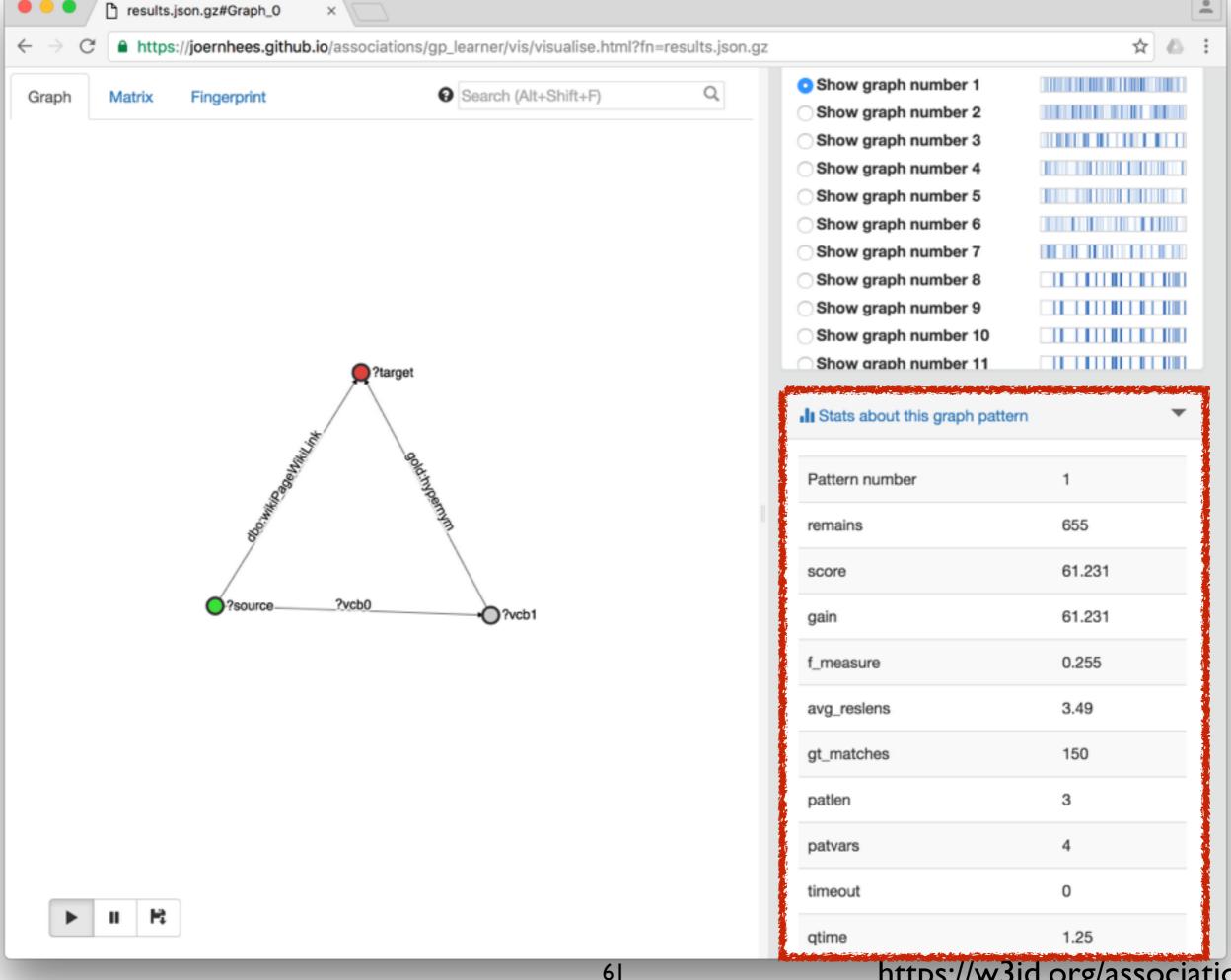
dbr:Money

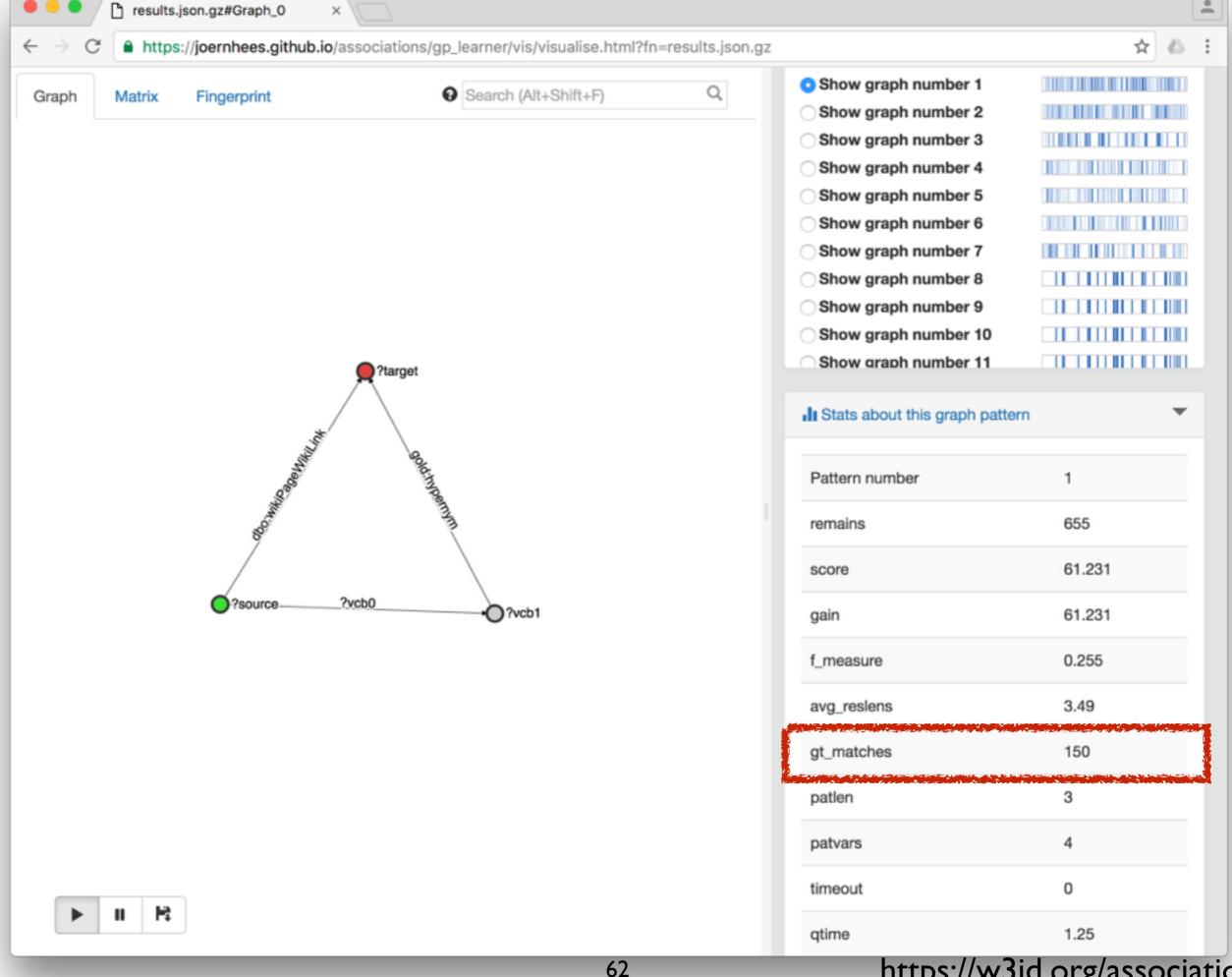
dbr:Sleep

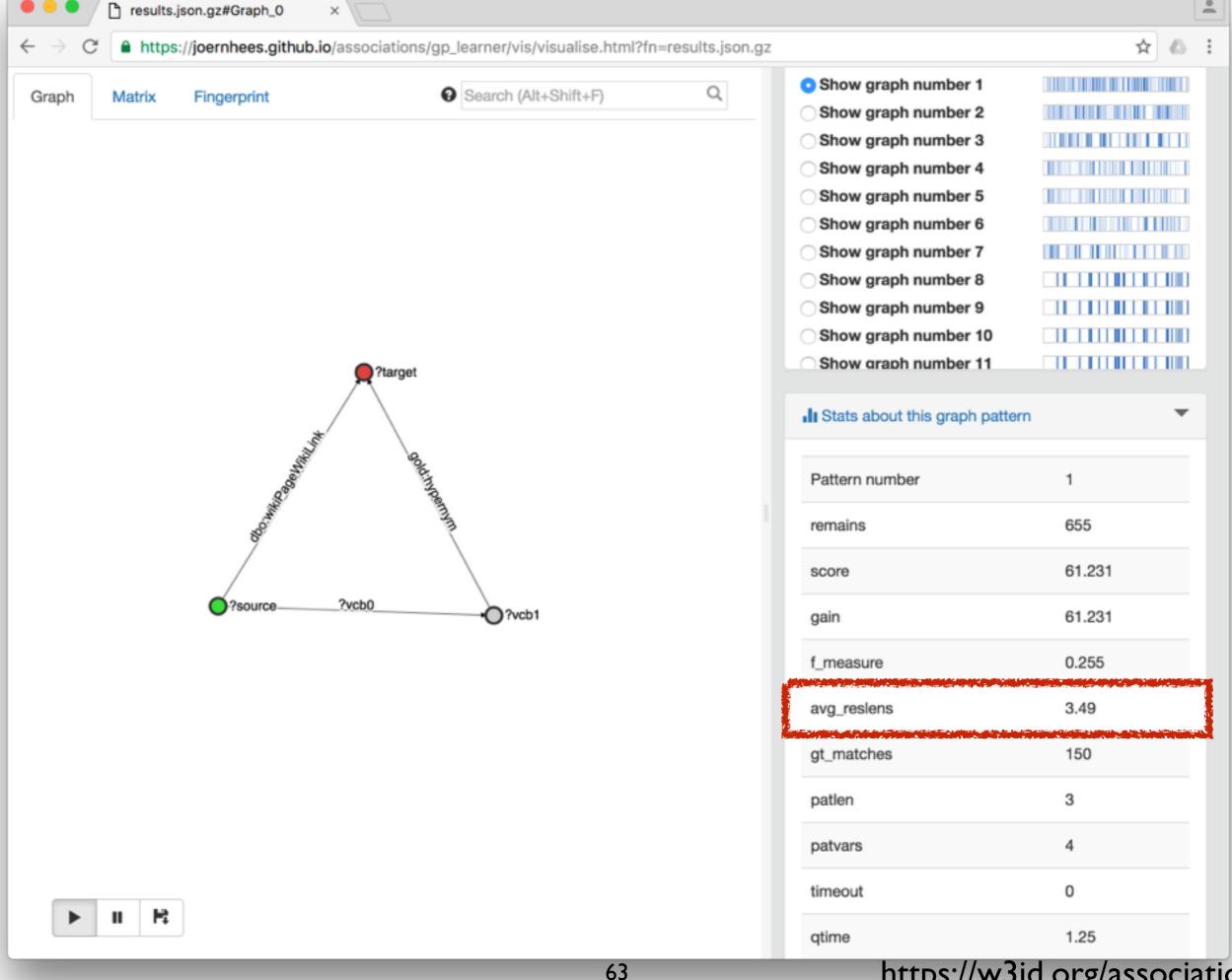
Learned Graph Patterns

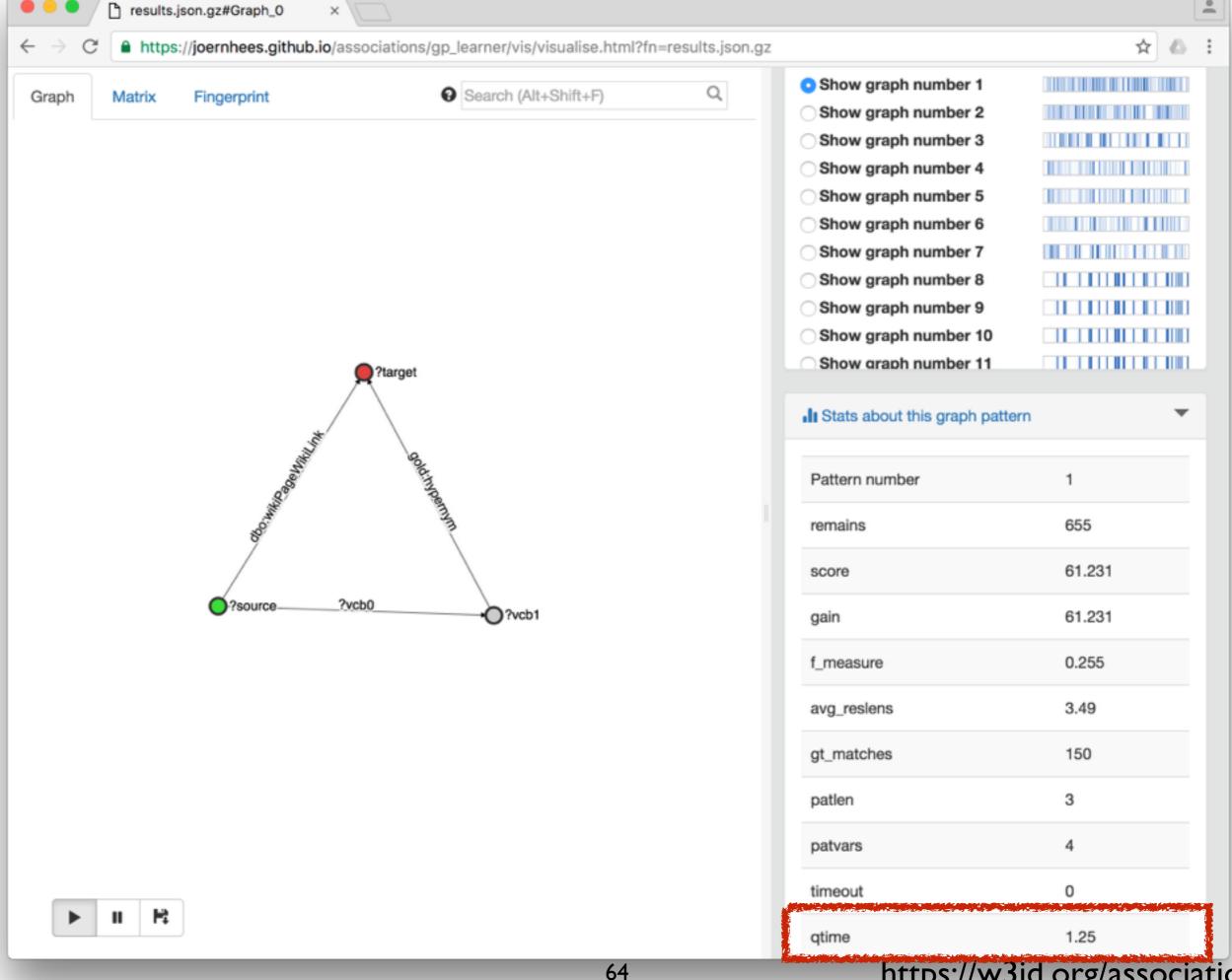


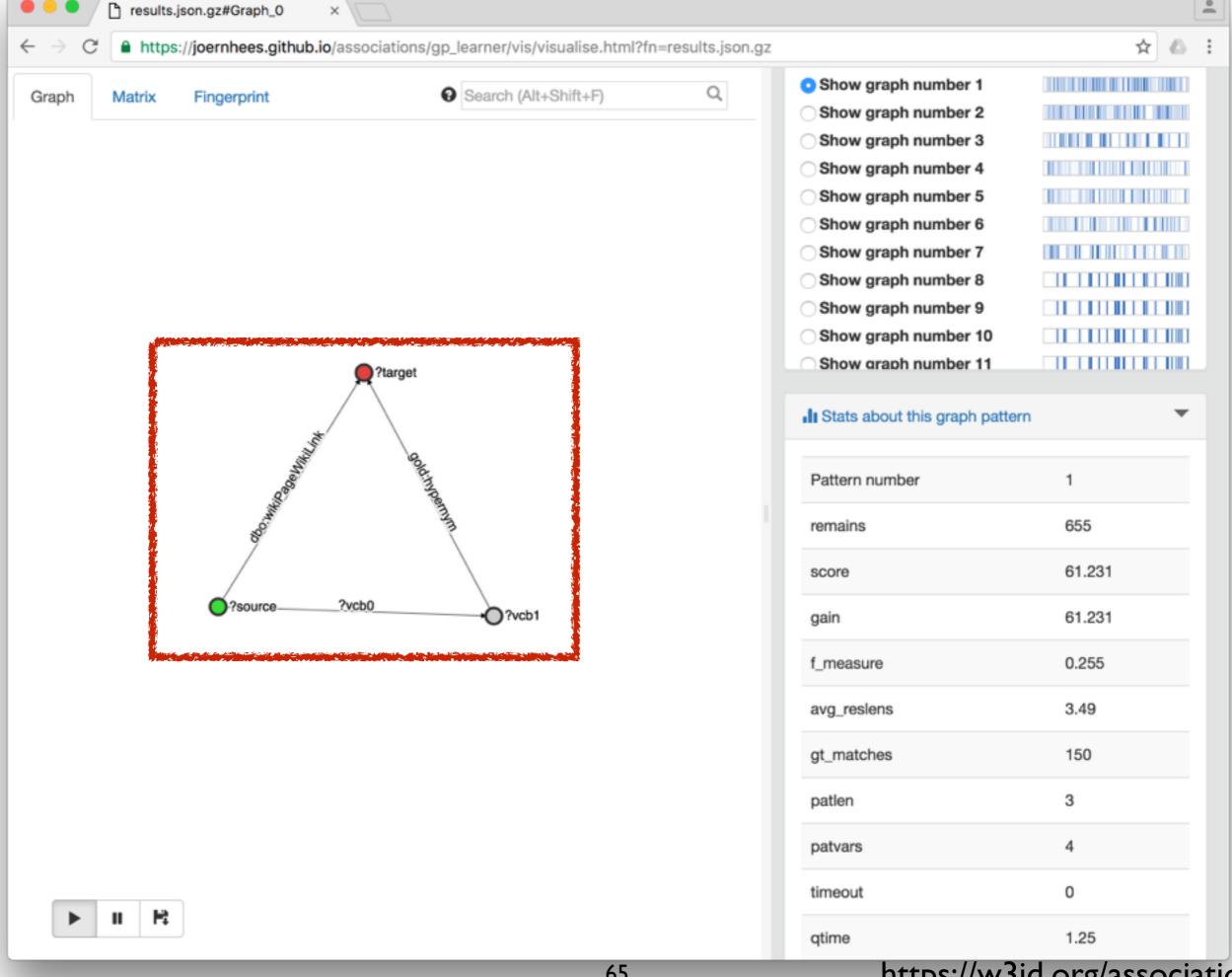


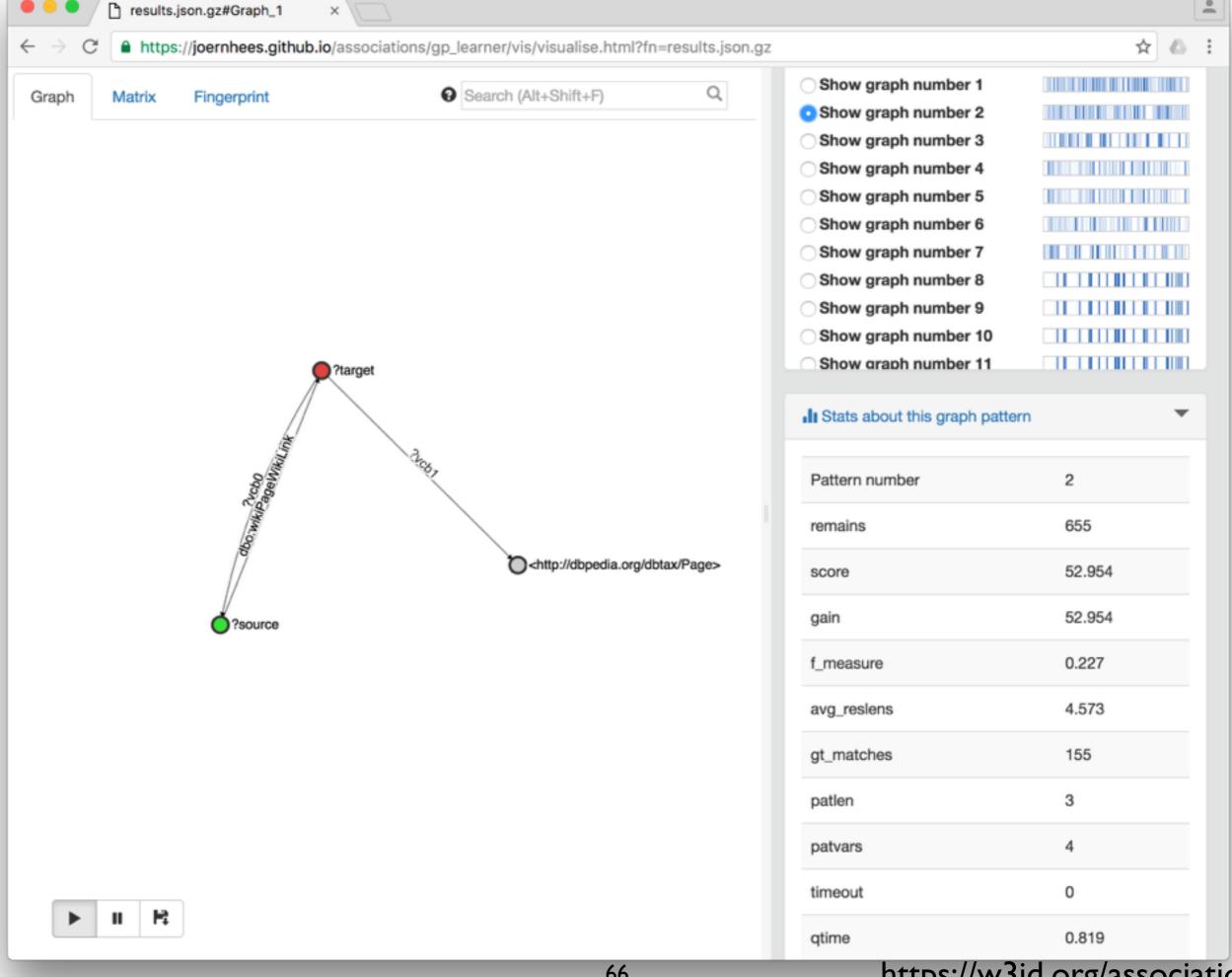


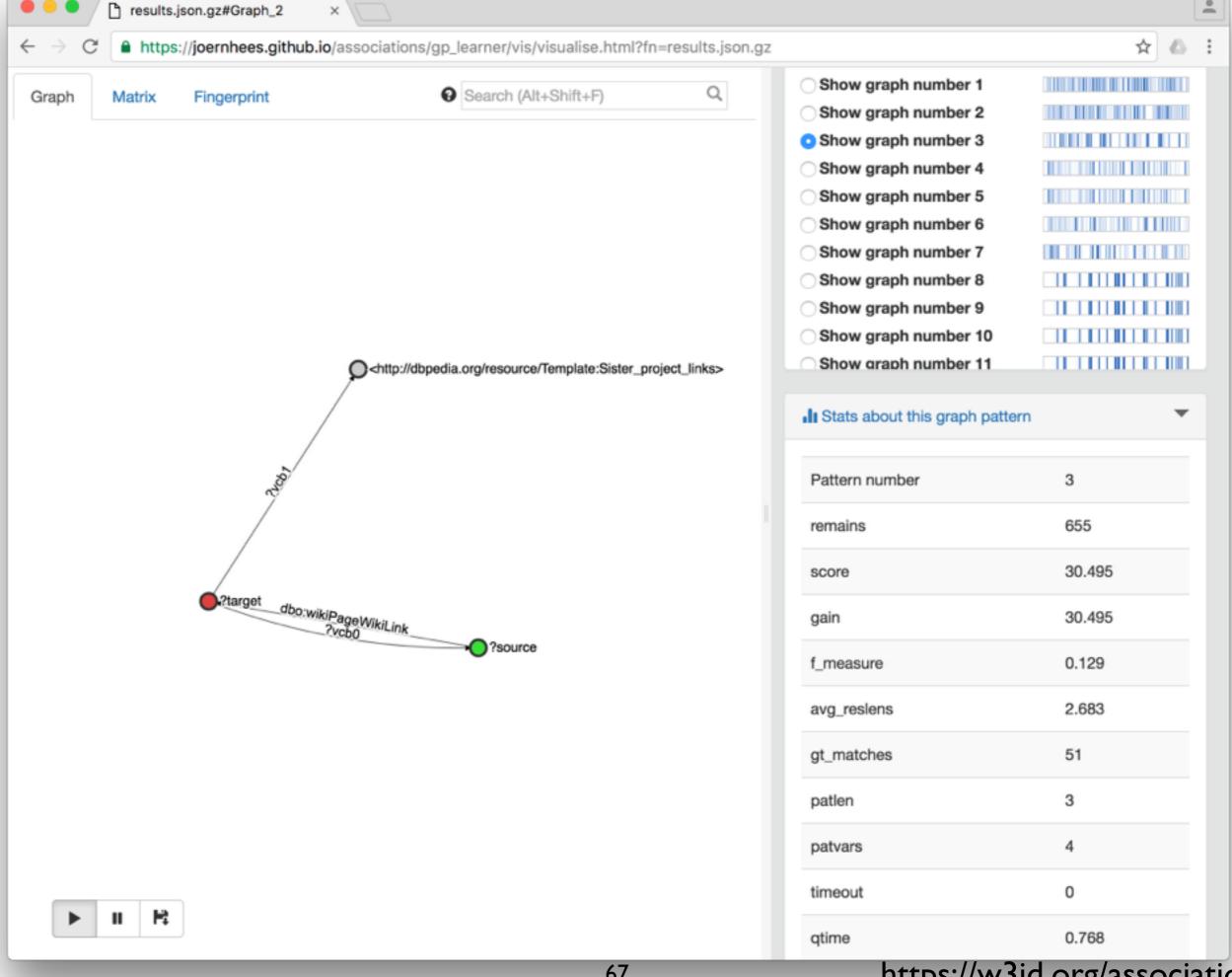


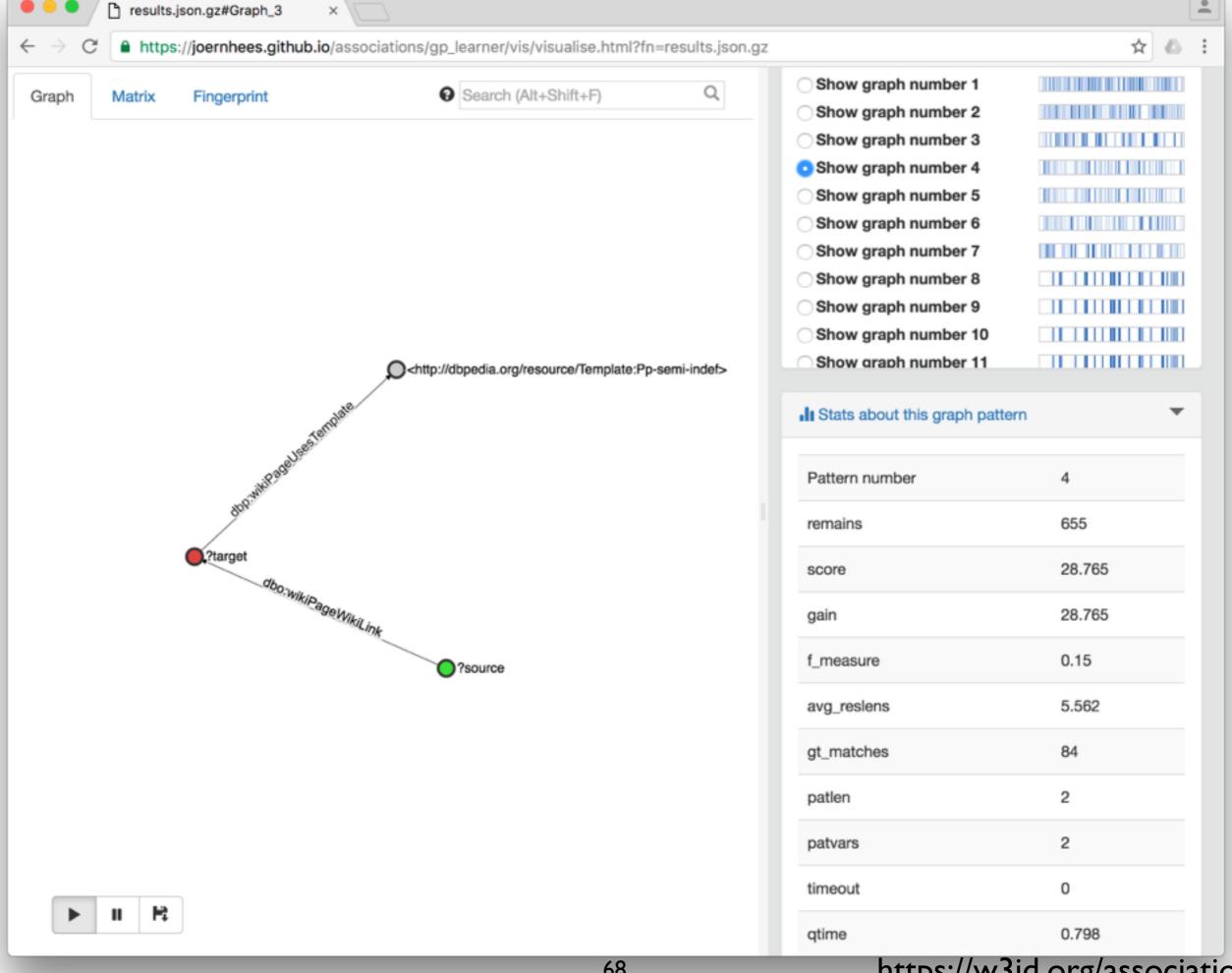


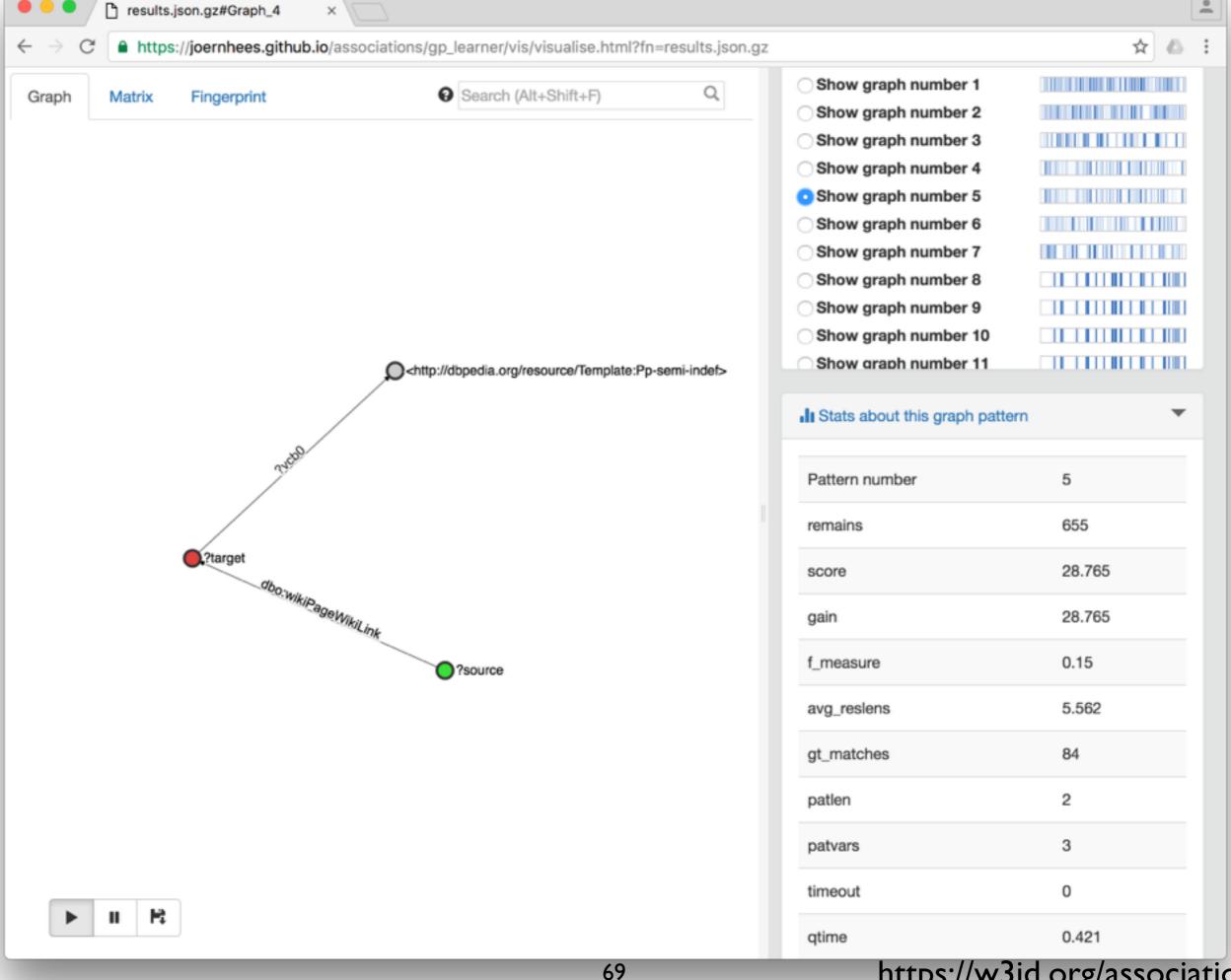


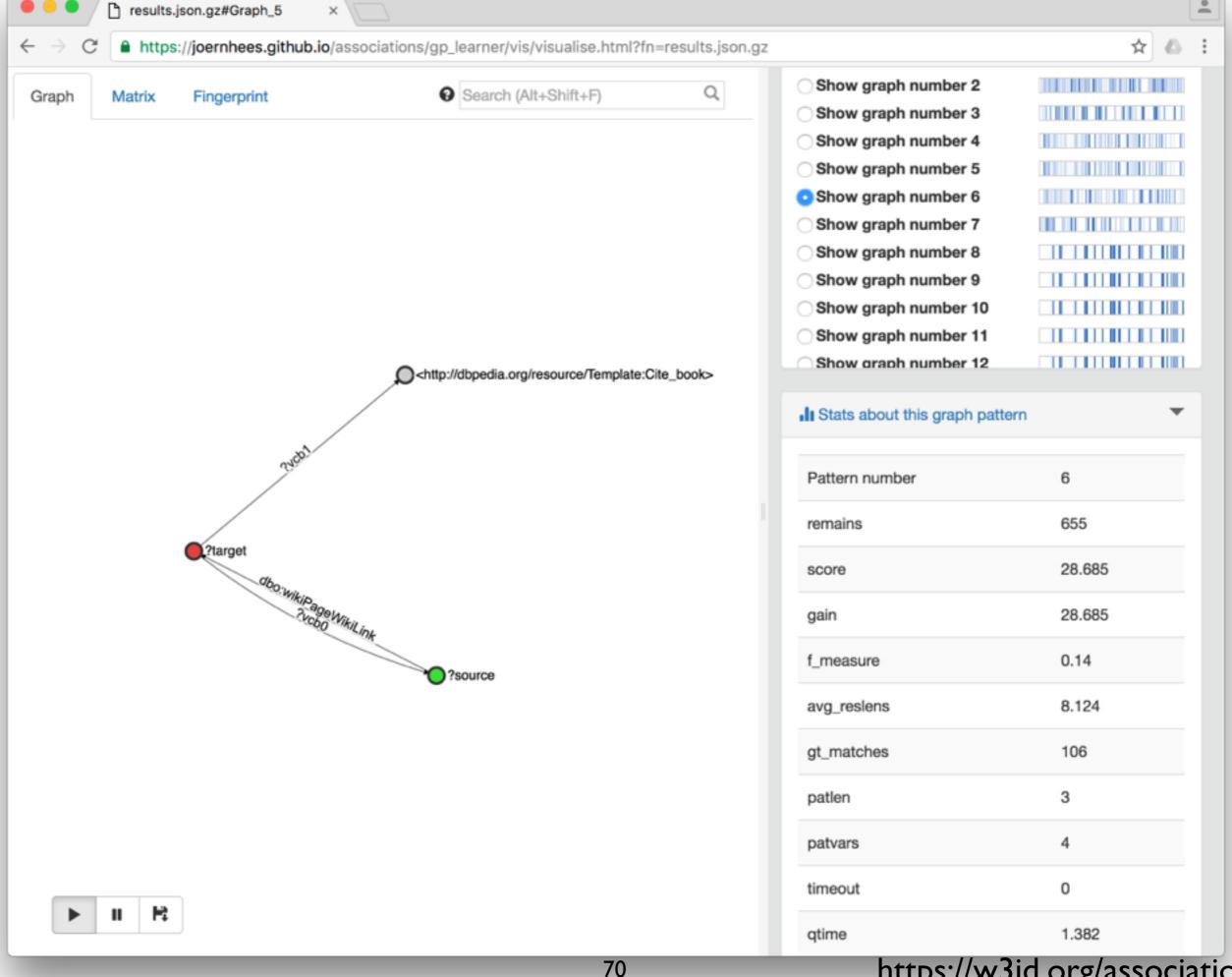


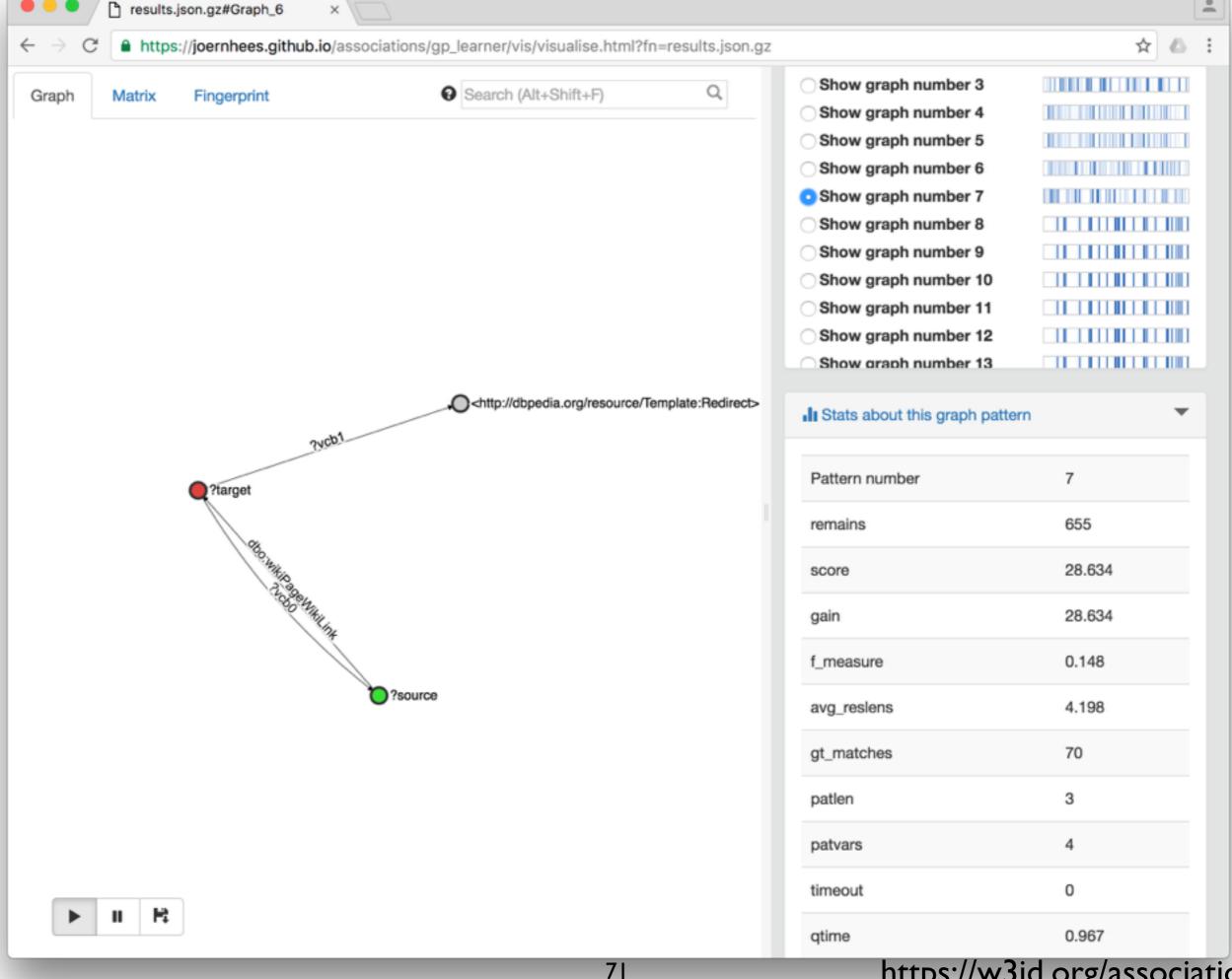


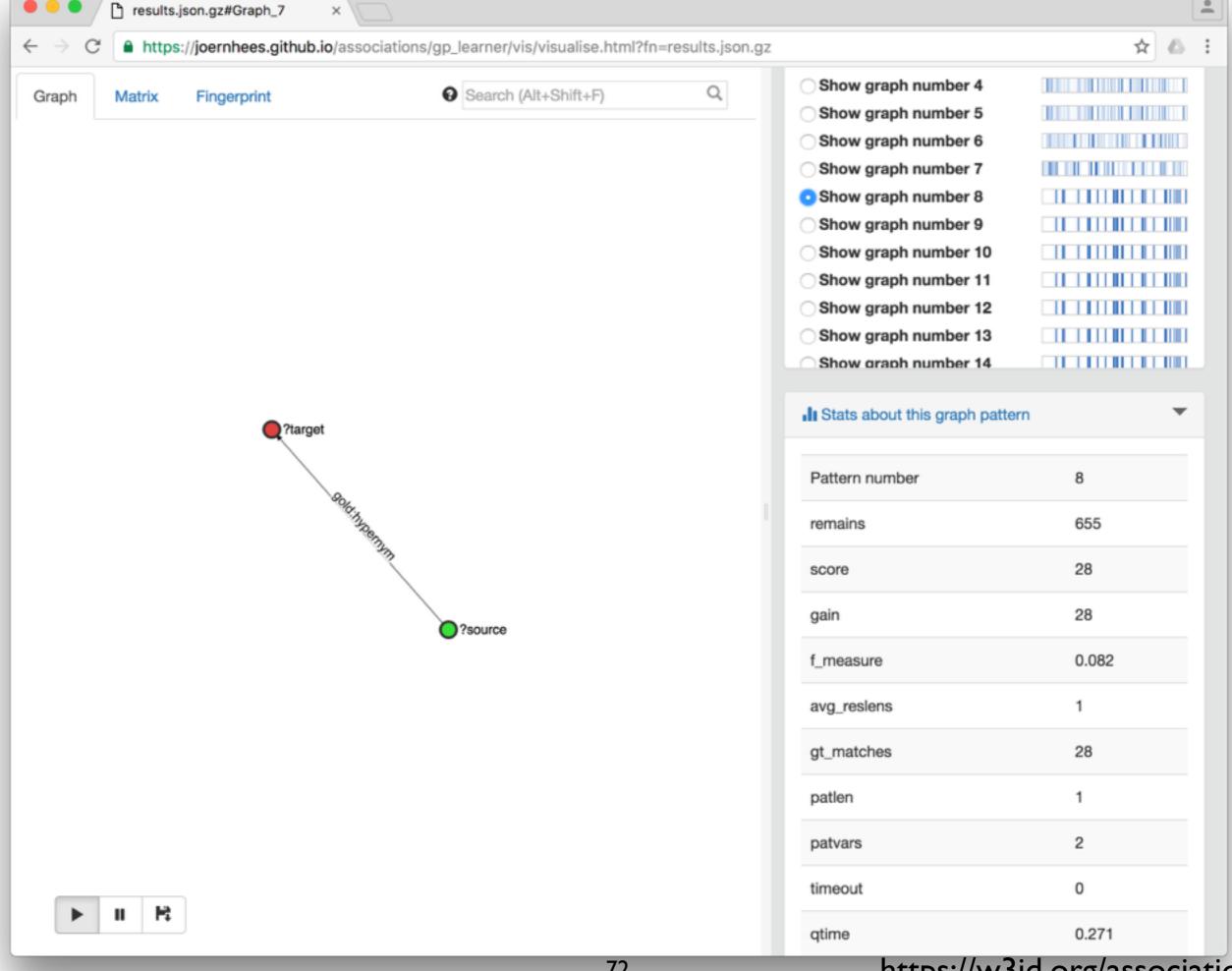


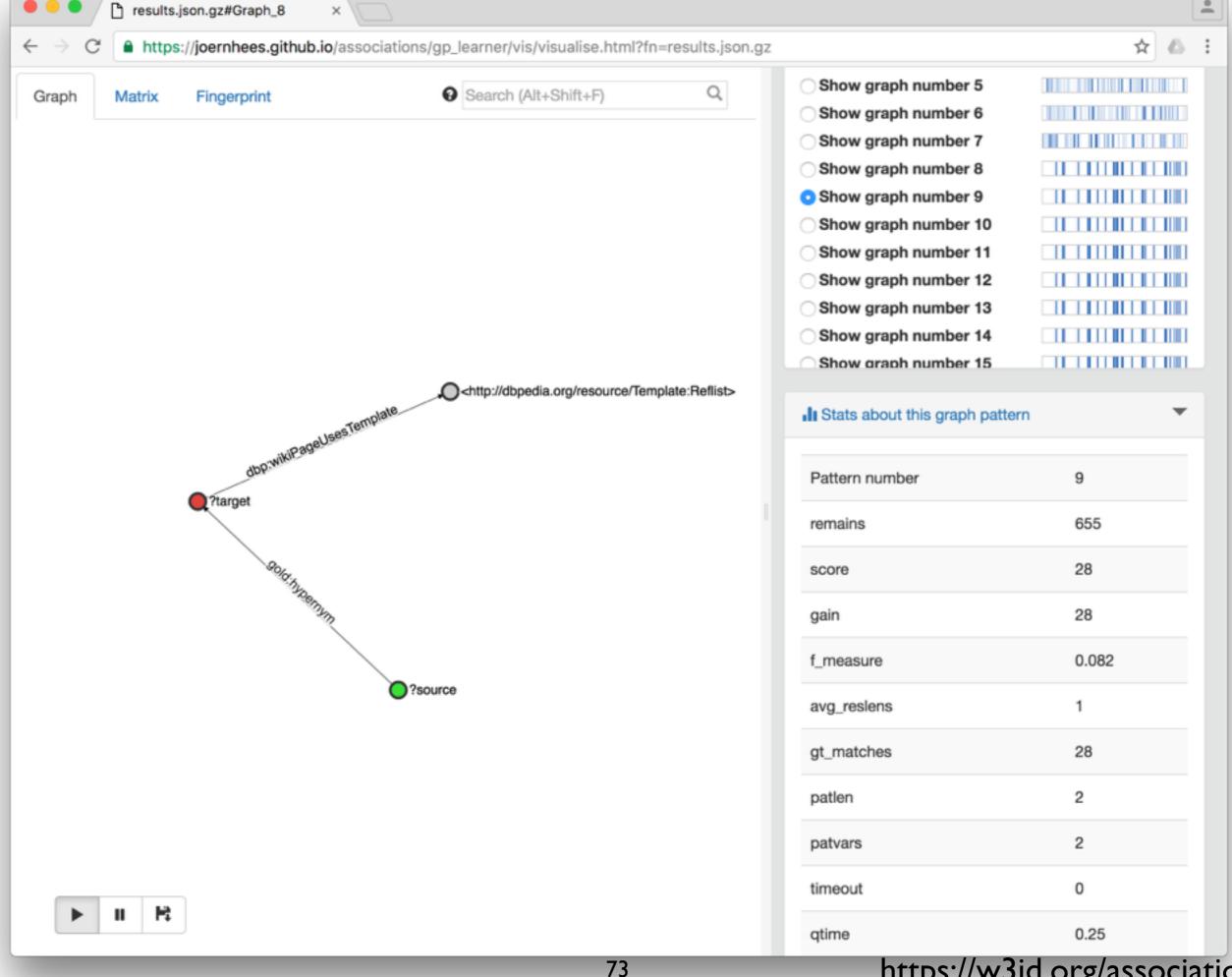


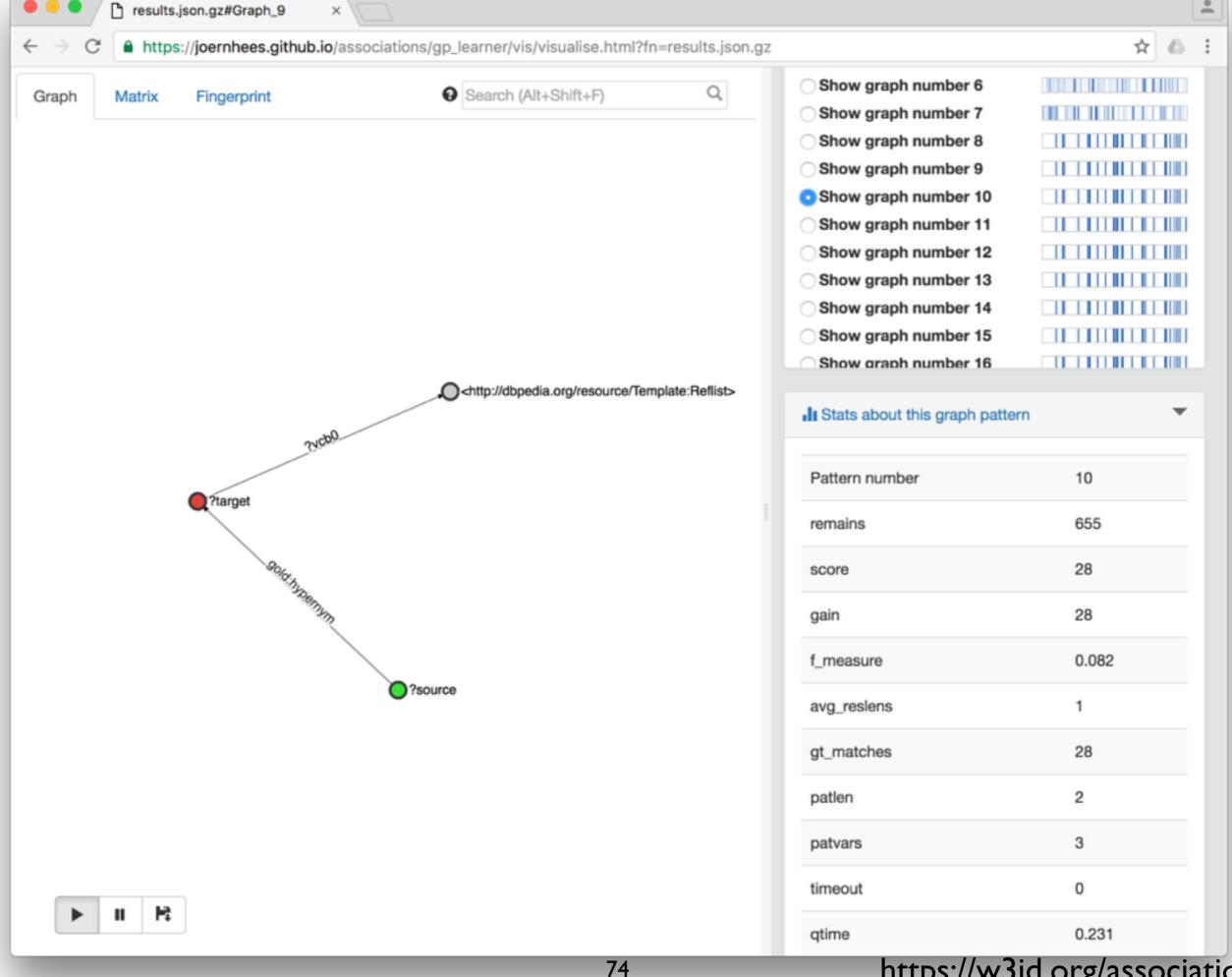


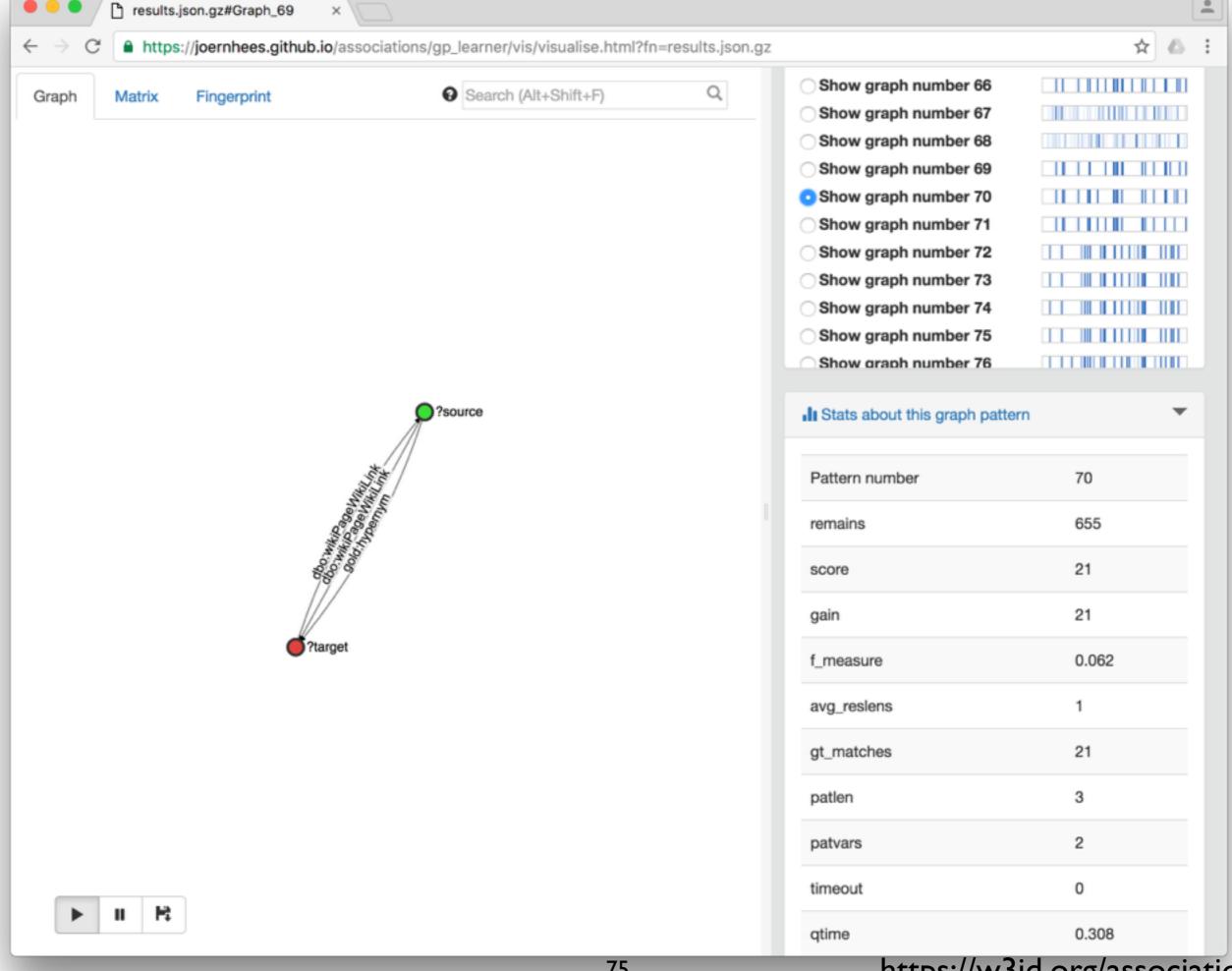


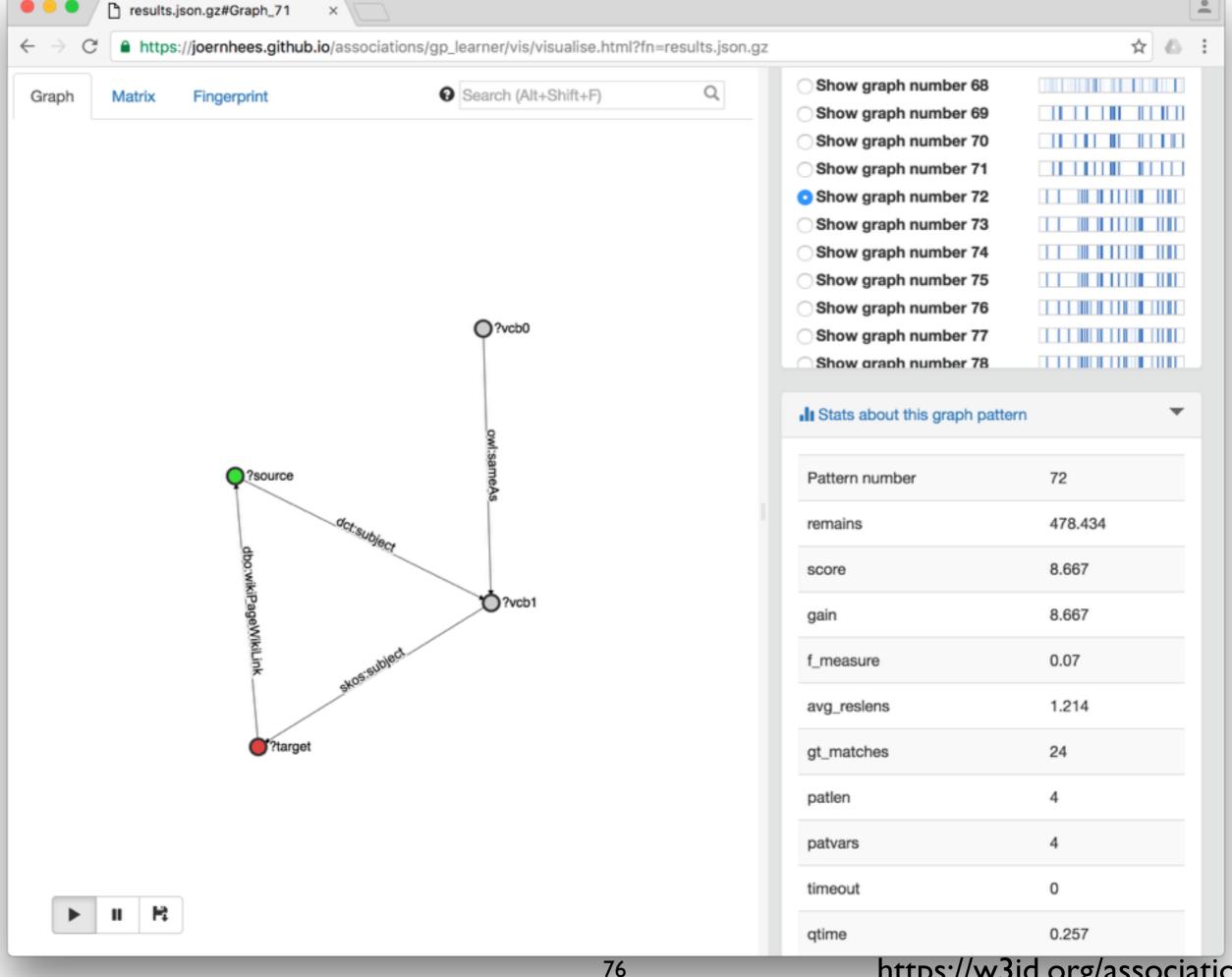


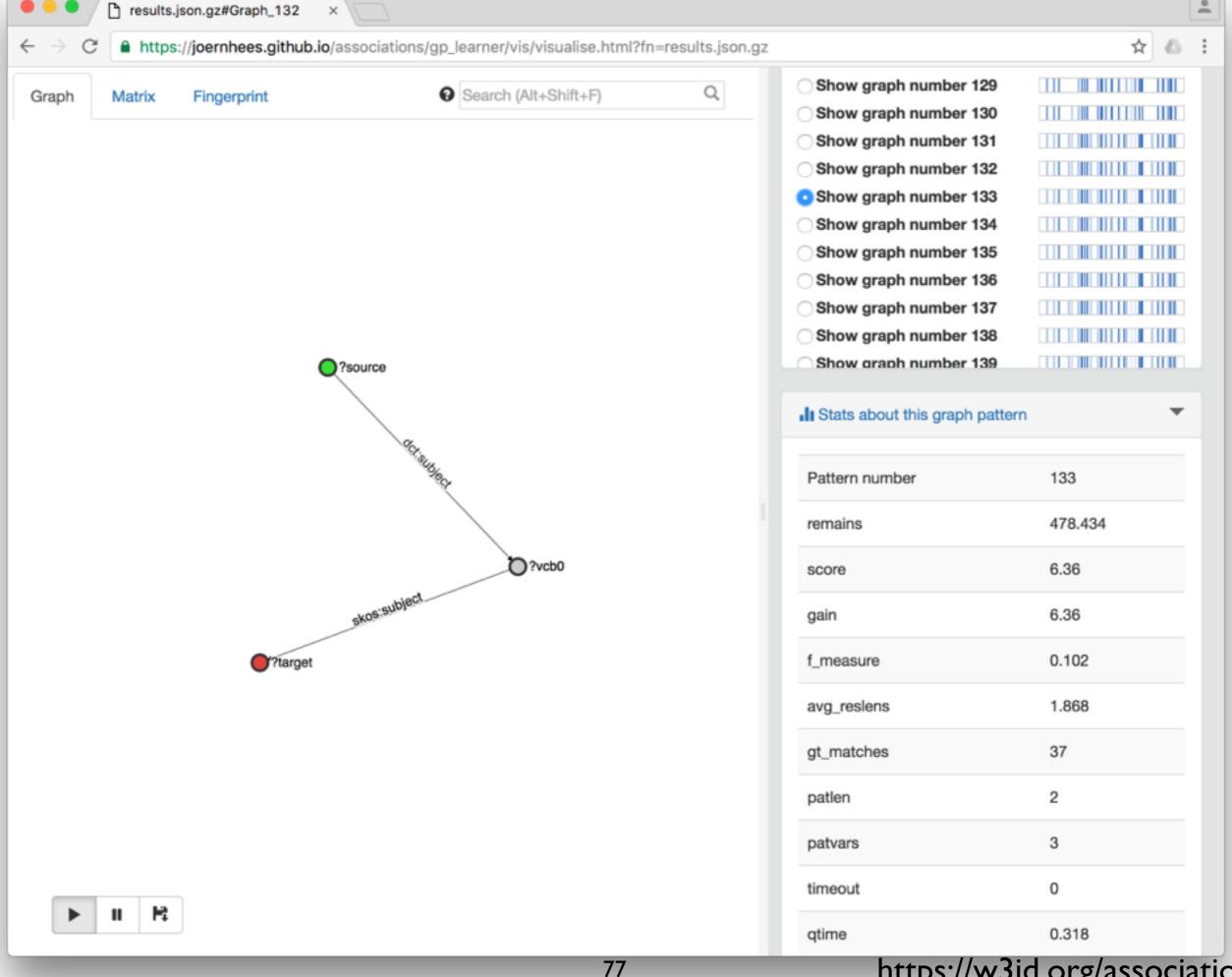


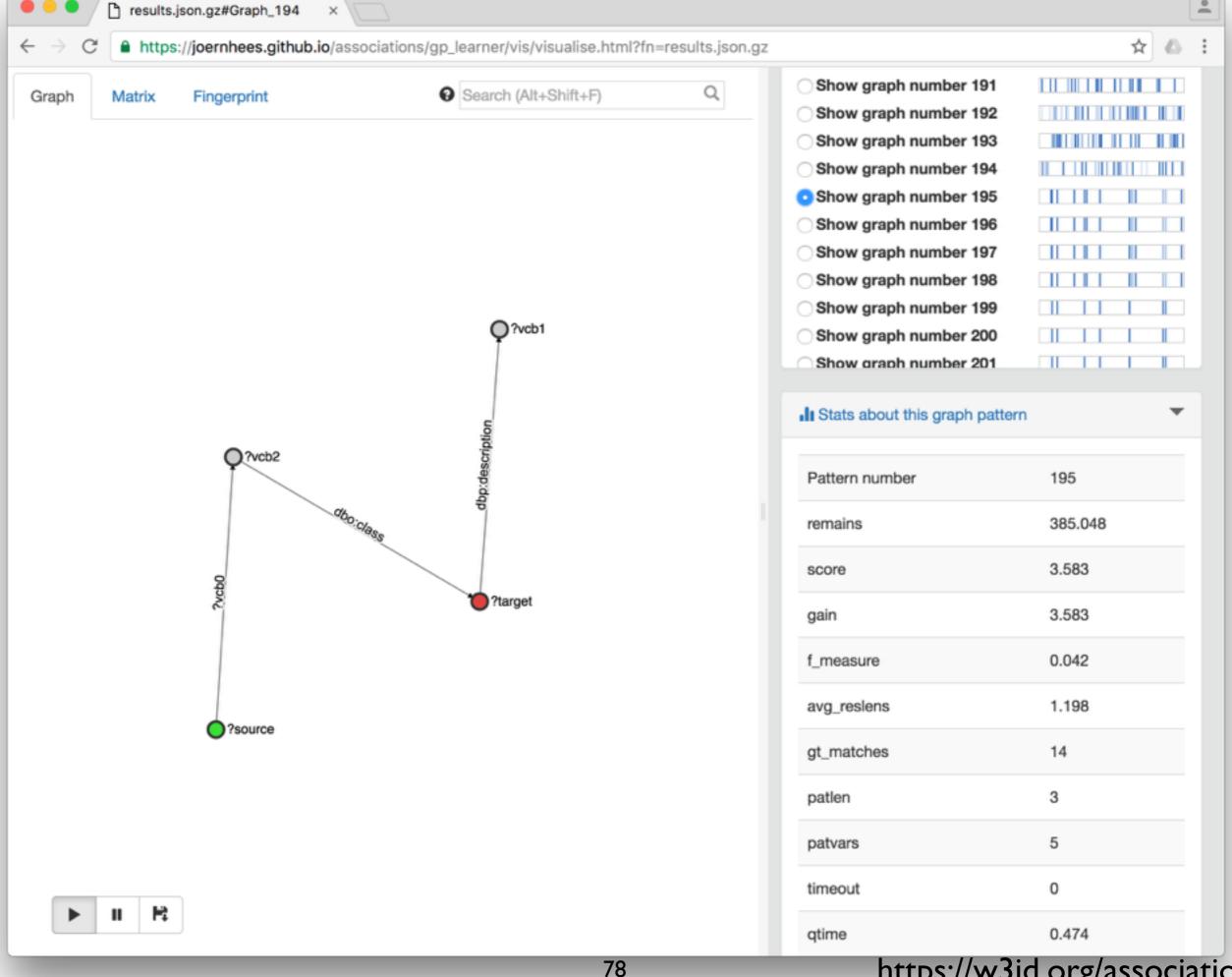


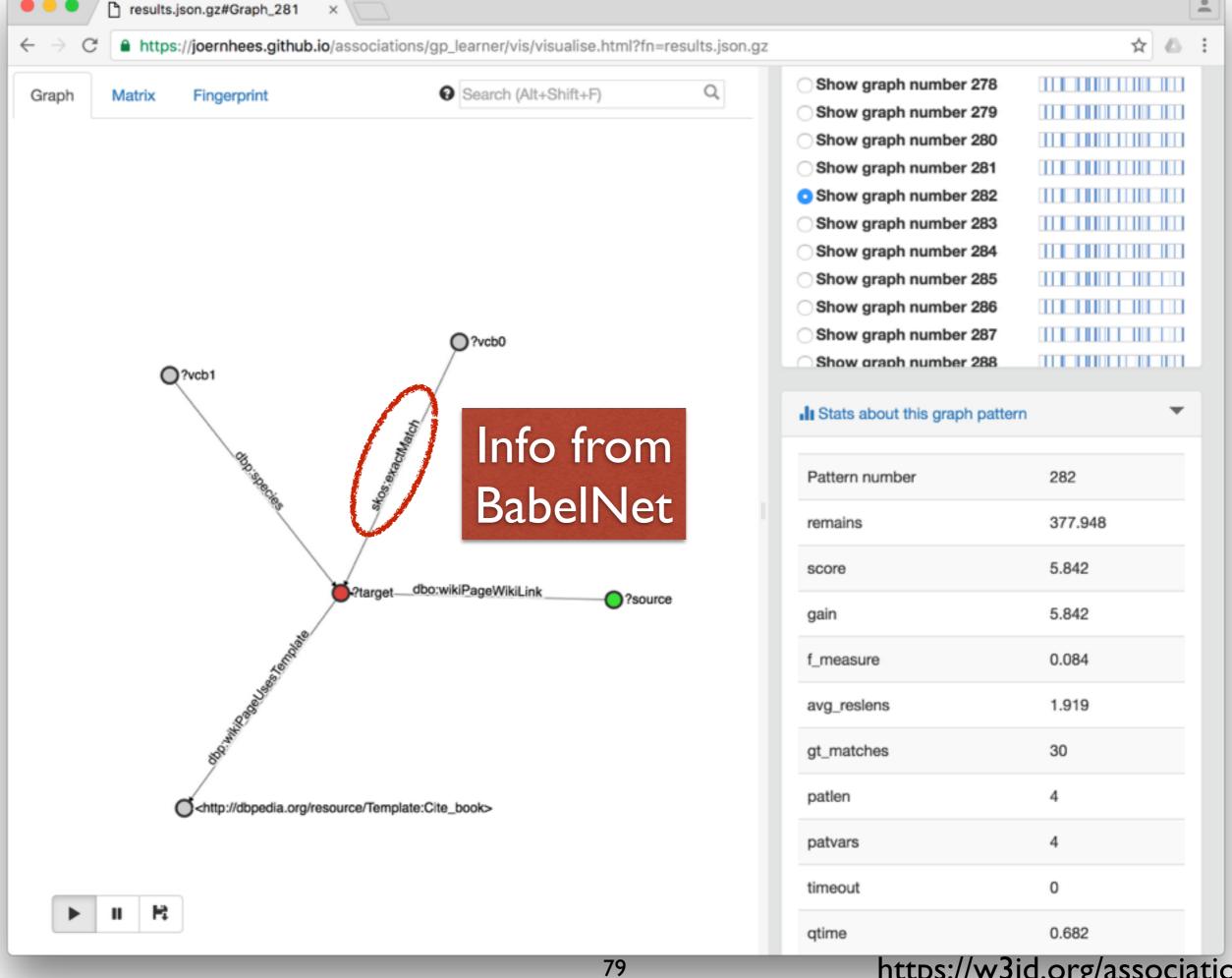


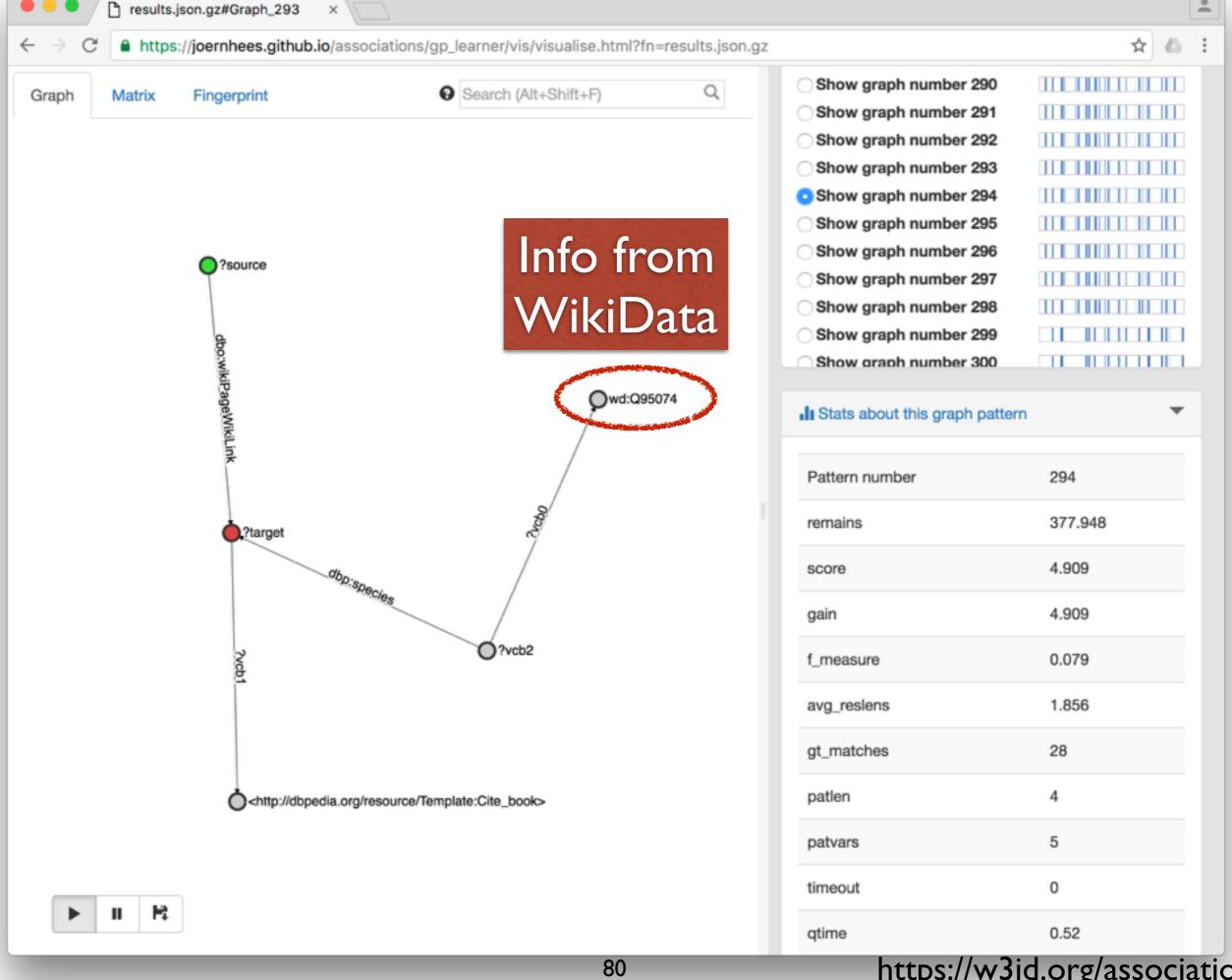


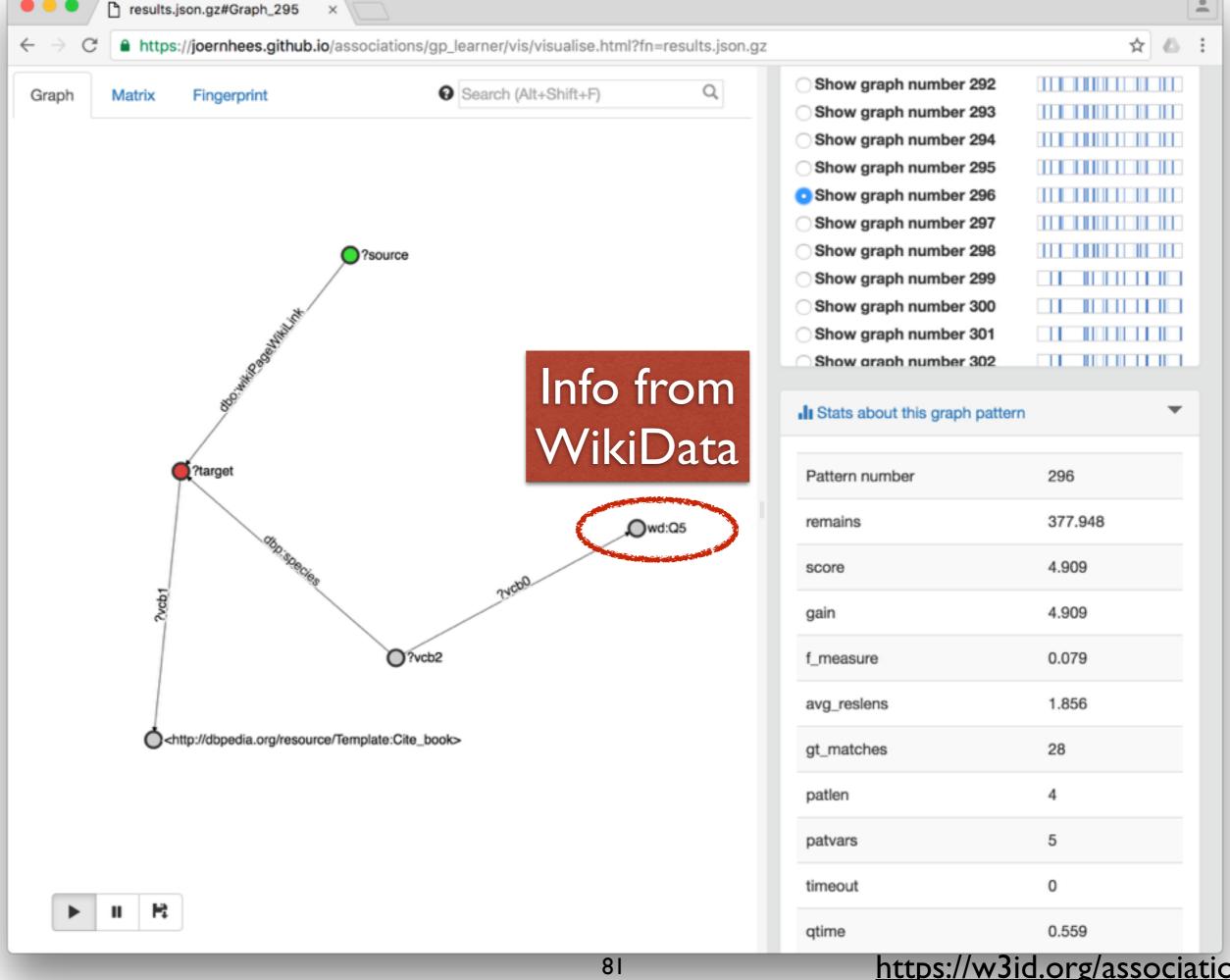


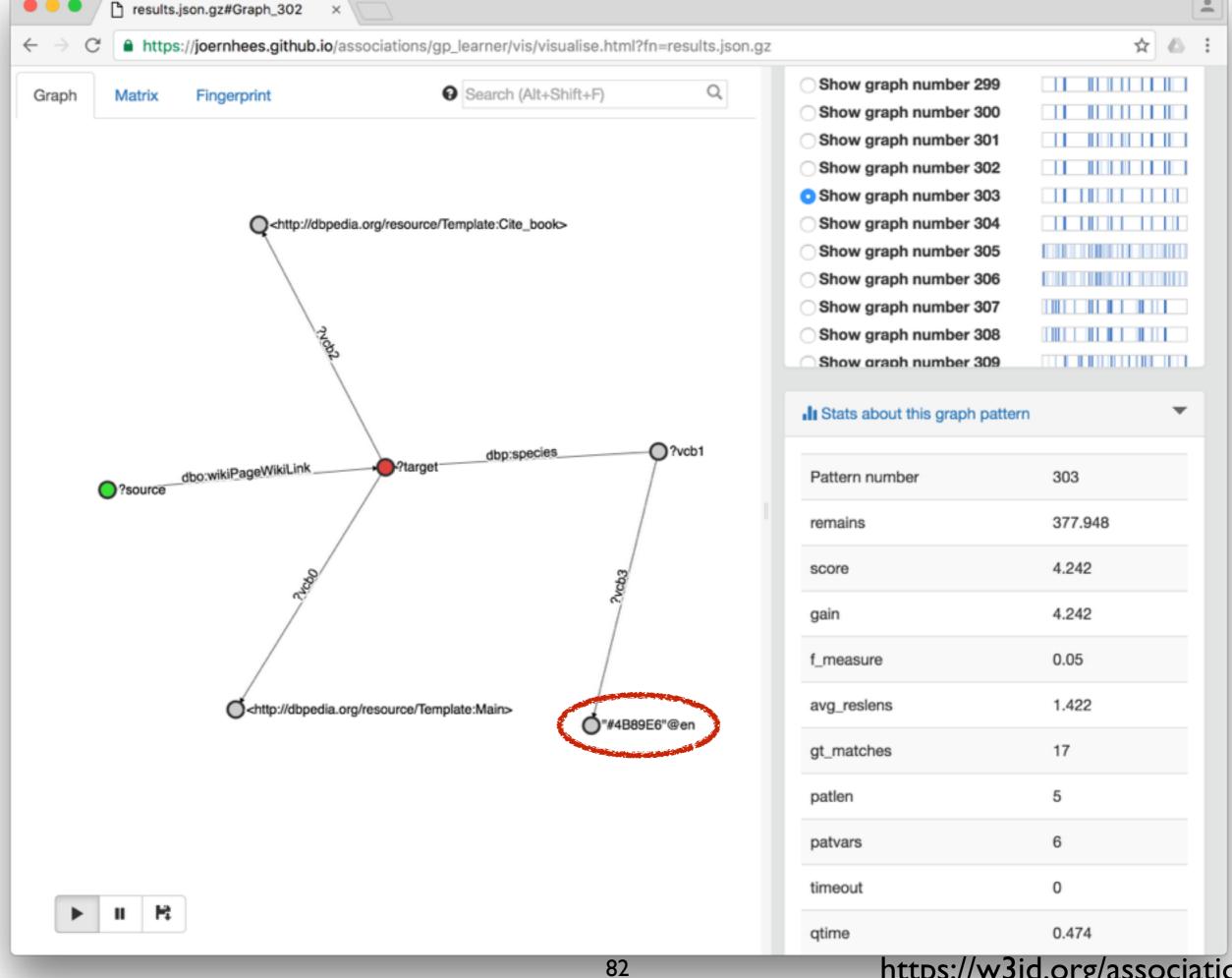


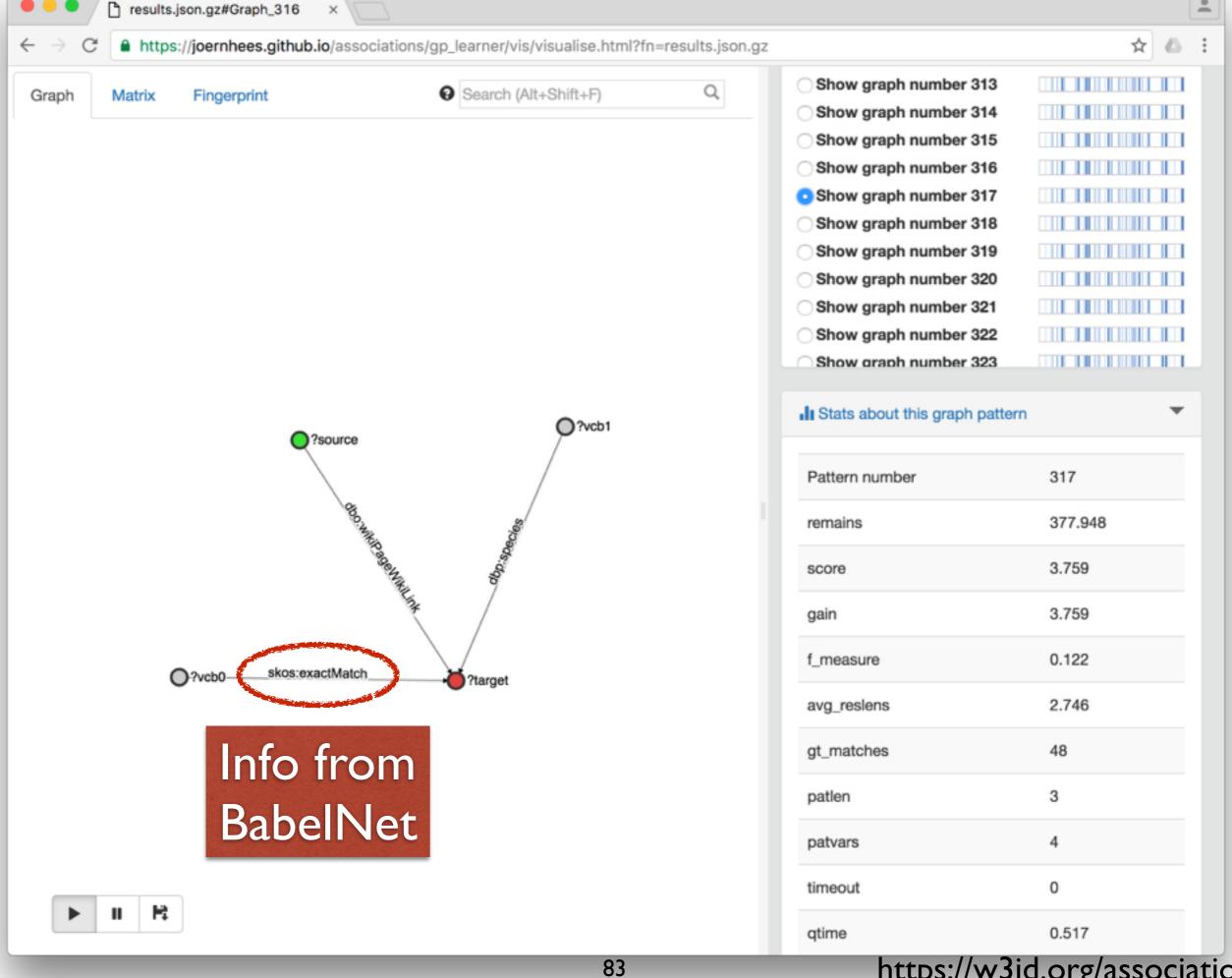


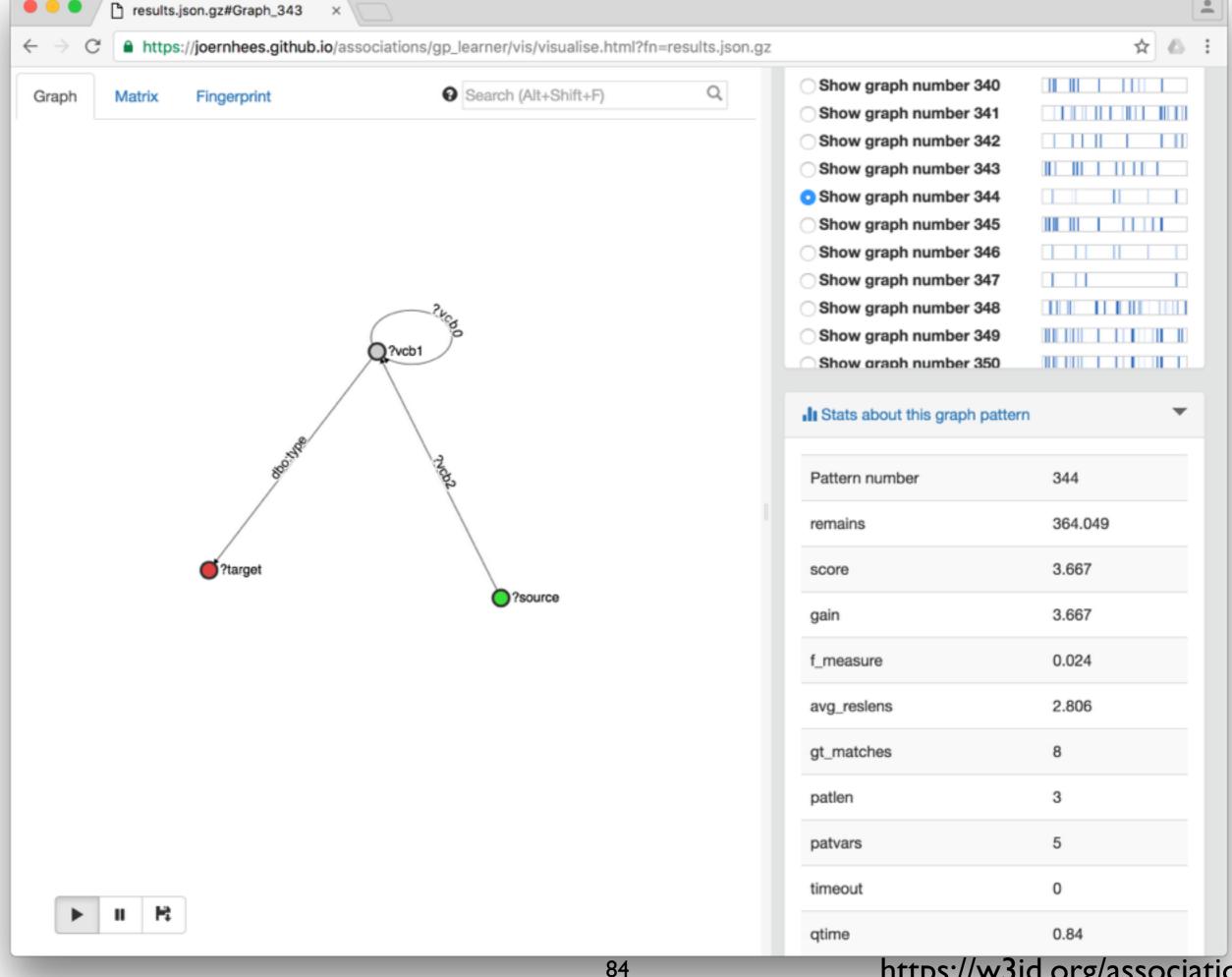


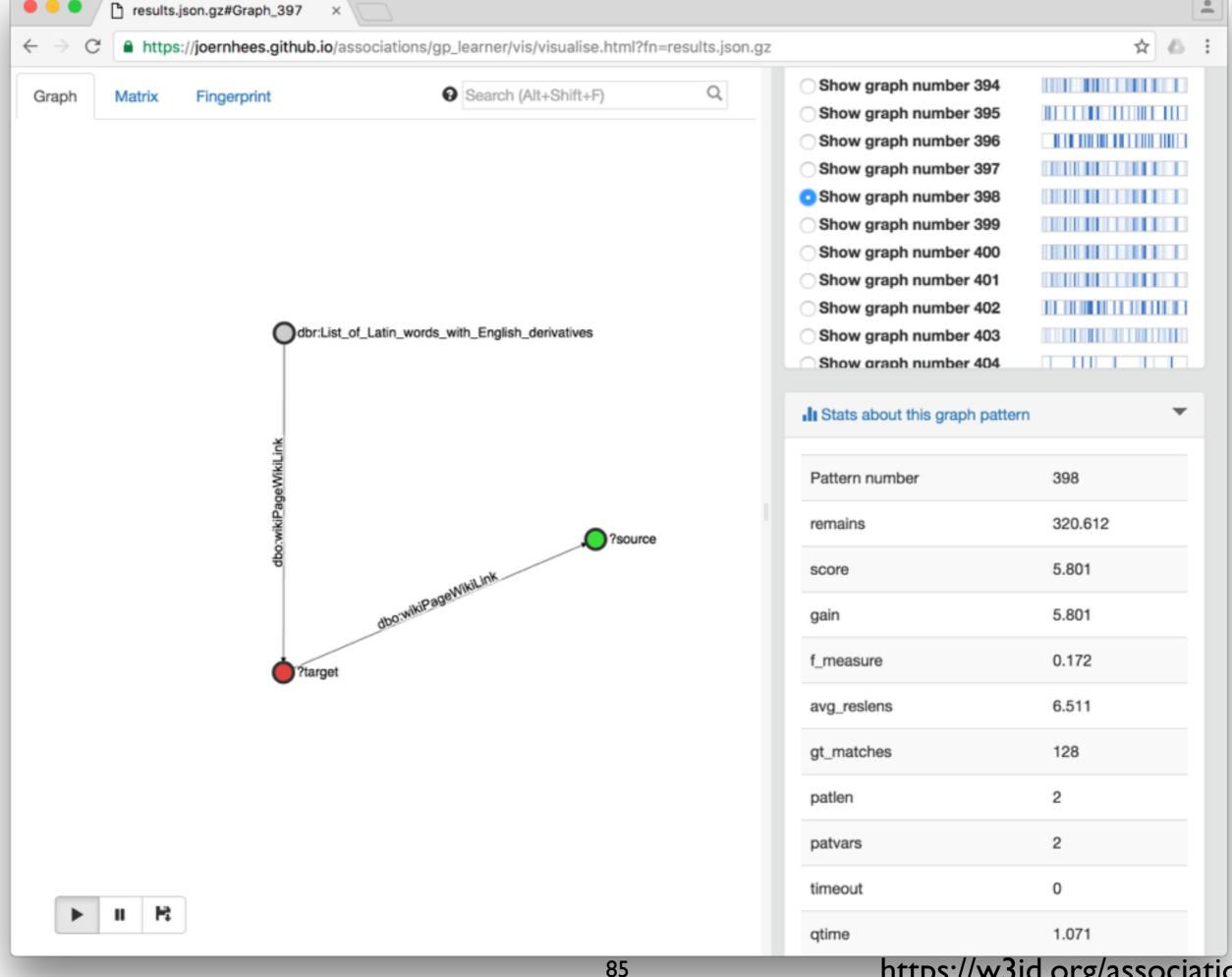


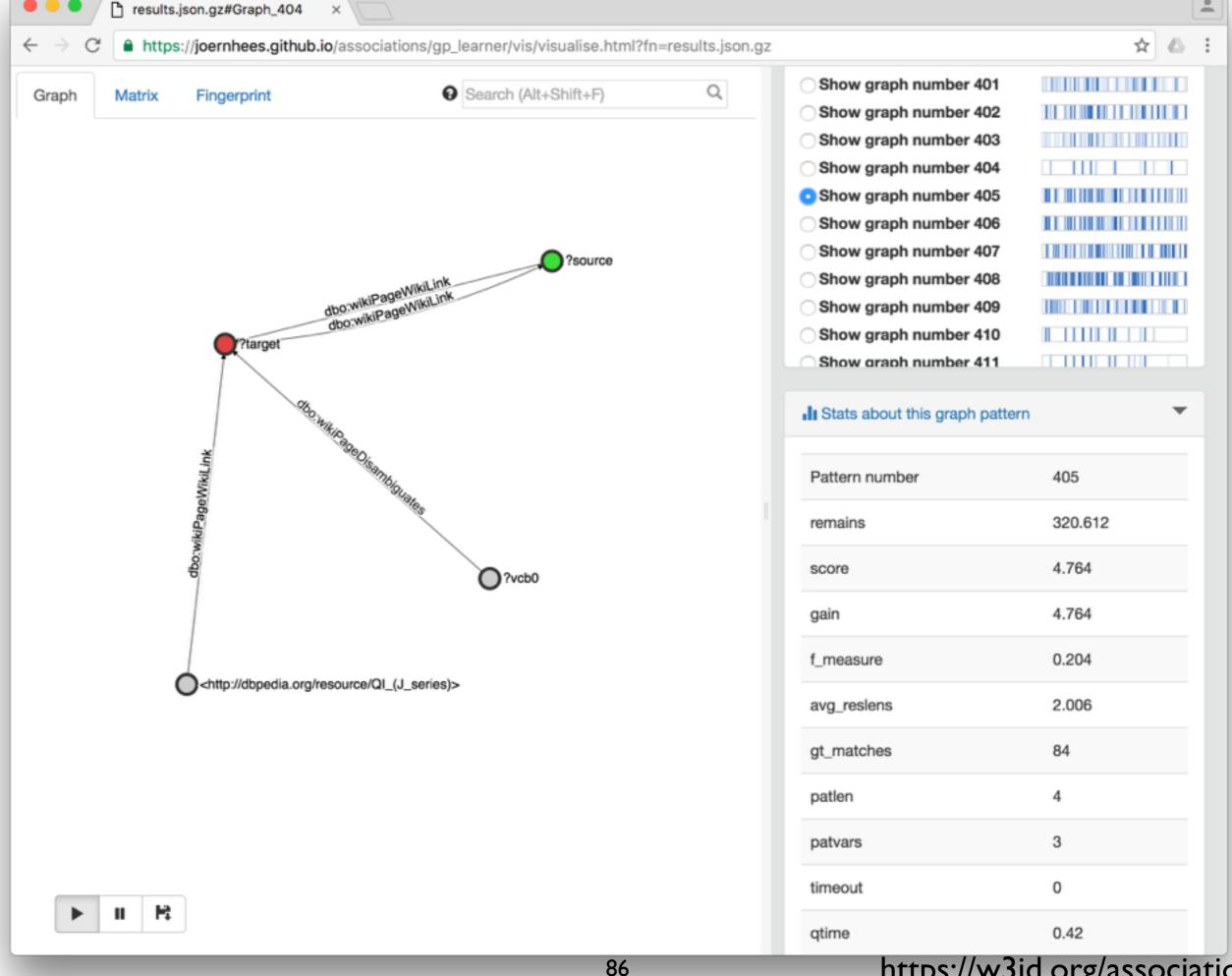


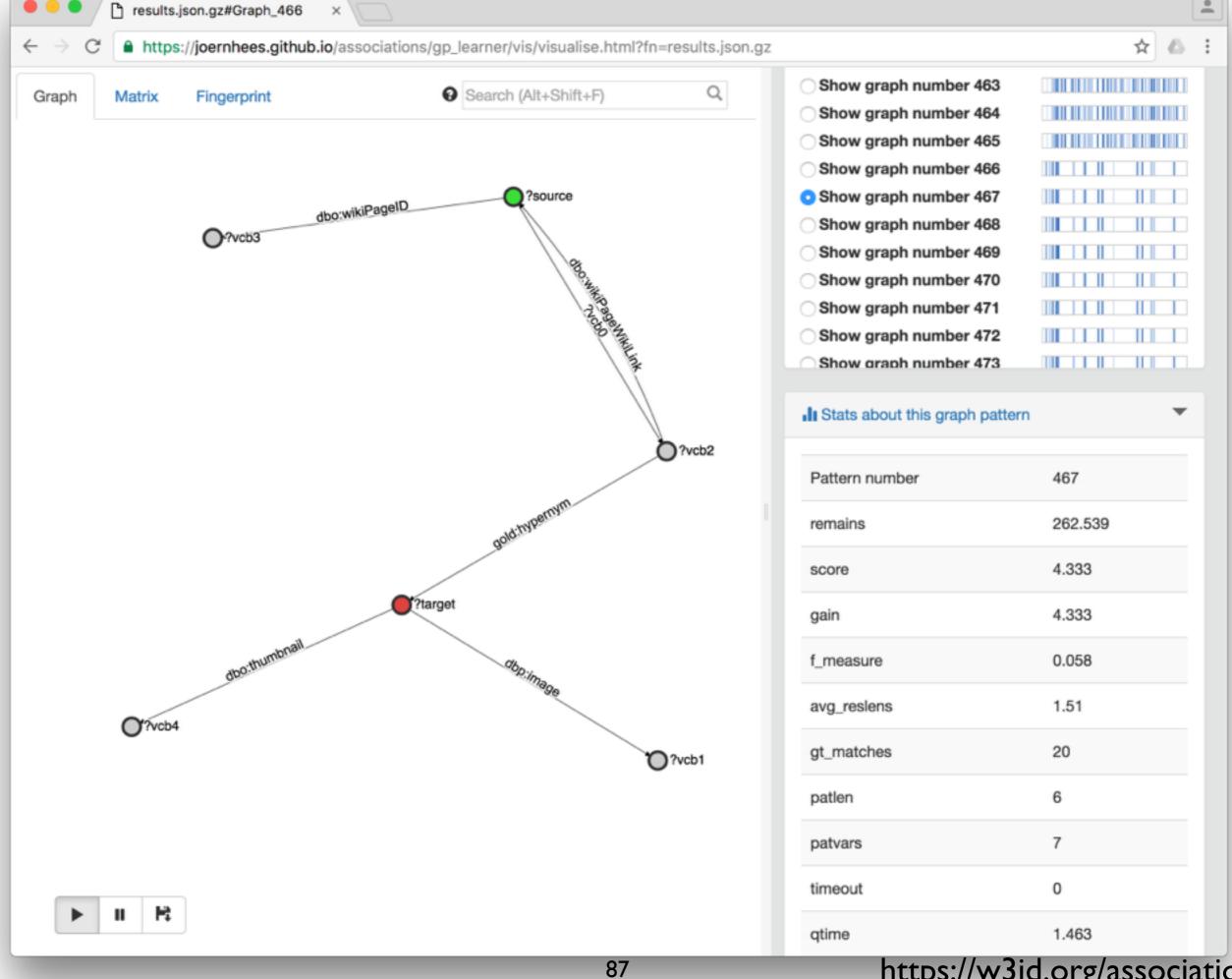












Outline

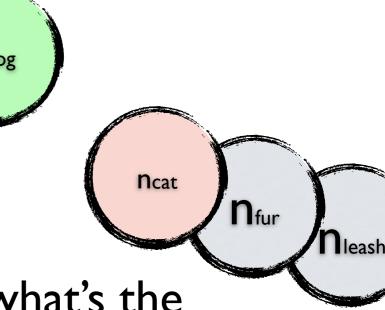
- Background
- My Research (Demo)
- Graph Pattern Learning
- Evaluation

Outline

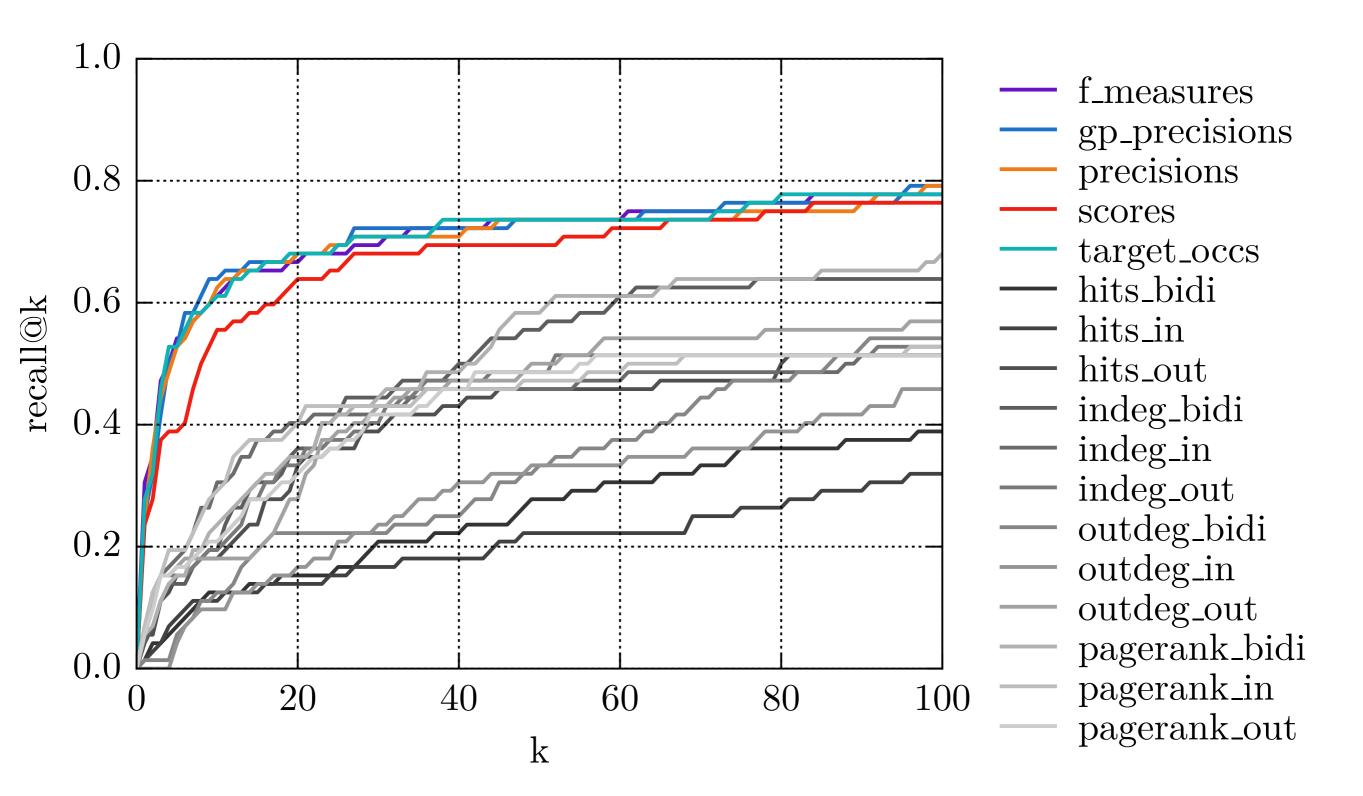
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Evaluation

- How good are the learned patterns?
 - Difficult to evaluate directly
- Indirect objective approach:
 - Are they good for prediction?
 - Training/Test set split
 - Clustered similar GPs
 - Given a stimulus from the test set, what's the rank of the true response in the prediction results?



Evaluation Results

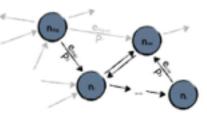


Evaluation Results

	Recall@1	Recall@2	Recall@3	Recall@4	Recall@5	Recall@10	MAP	NDCG
outdeg in	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.042	0.097	0.029	0.105
outdeg out	0.069	0.125	0.153	0.153	0.167	0.181	0.126	0.209
outdeg bidi	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.056	0.125	0.045	0.131
indeg in	0.056	0.111	0.153	0.167	0.181	0.306	0.129	0.207
indeg out	0.056	0.125	0.153	0.153	0.153	0.194	0.121	0.200
indeg bidi	0.042	0.069	0.111	0.139	0.139	0.194	0.104	0.205
pagerank in	0.069	0.125	0.153	0.194	0.194	0.292	0.140	0.219
pagerank out	0.056	0.097	0.153	0.153	0.167	0.208	0.117	0.195
pagerank bidi	0.056	0.069	0.111	0.139	0.153	0.236	0.113	0.219
hits in	0.014	0.028	0.042	0.069	0.083	0.111	0.046	0.095
hits out	0.056	0.056	0.111	0.125	0.153	0.181	0.102	0.181
hits bidi	0.014	0.042	0.042	0.056	0.069	0.125	0.050	0.110
scores	0.236	0.278	0.375	0.389	0.389	0.556	0.323	0.413
gp precisions	0.250	0.319	0.417	0.500	0.528	$\boldsymbol{0.639}$	0.365	0.457
precisions	0.250	0.361	0.444	0.486	0.528	0.625	0.371	0.460
target occs	0.278	0.319	0.458	0.528	0.528	0.611	0.381	0.466
f measures	0.306	0.347	0.472	0.500	0.542	0.611	0.399	0.479

Summary

 Goal Learning Graph Patterns for Associations



- Datasets
- Evolutionary Algorithm
 Learns SPARQL Patterns for
 Source-Target-Pairs (> 60% Top-10 Accuracy)



Future Work

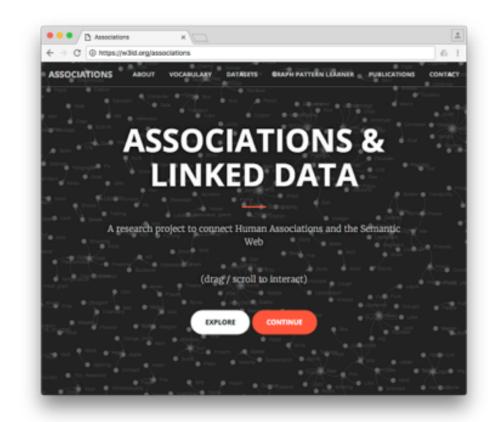
- Apply Evolutionary Algorithm
 - to other datasets
 - to other types of relations
- Extensions:
 - Work on Literals
 - Include FILTER



Discussion

Thanks for your attention

Questions?



https://w3id.org/associations

