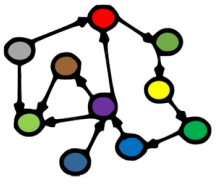
Welcome to INFO216:
Knowledge Graphs
Spring 2022

Andreas L Opdahl
<Andreas.Opdahl@uib.no>

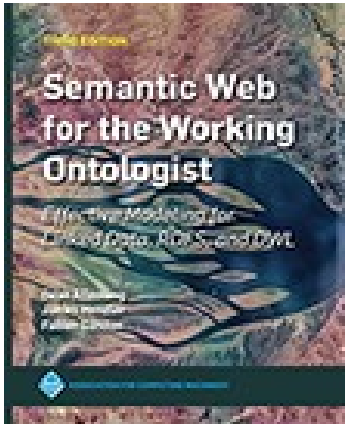
Session 6: Enterprise Knowledge Graphs

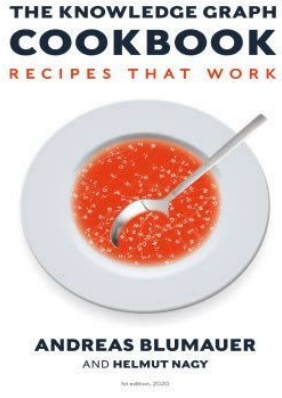
- Themes:
  - Open Knowledge Graphs *(← S05)*
    - Linked Open Data resources / datasets
    - Wikidata, DBpedia, GDELT, EventKG GeoNames, WordNet, BabelNet...
  - Enterprise Knowledge Graphs (EKGs) (→ *S06)*
    - Google's knowledge graph
    - Amazon's product graphs
    - the News Hunter infrastructure and architecture



Readings

- Sources (suggested):
  - Blumauer & Nagy (2020):
    Knowledge Graph Cookbook – Recipes that Work
    (parts 2 and 4)
- Material at http://wiki.uib.no/info216:
  - *Introducing the Knowledge Graph: Things not Strings*, Amit Singhal, Google (2012).
  - *A reintroduction to our Knowledge Graph and knowledge panels*, Danny Sullivan, Google (2020).
  - *How Amazon's Product Graph is helping customers find products more easily*, Arun Krishnan, Amazon (2018).
  - lecture slides



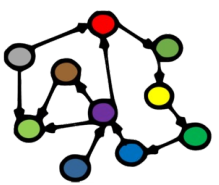


Is anyone really using Knowledge Graphs?

Is anyone really using this?

Yes!

- But...

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RENAULT
EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency
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European Commission
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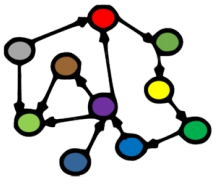
Is anyone really using this?

Yes!

- But...
  - not quite as in the semantic web vision
  - not quite as in the LOD vision either
- Knowledge graphs are (additionally) becoming:
  - company internal
  - based on other technologies
    - such as general graph databases
  - not always linked to the LOD cloud



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Many of these ideas
are widely adopted too, such as:
- microdata / schema.org
- RDF / SPARQL / … for semantic data exchange
- graph representations in general

Is anyone really using this?

Yes!

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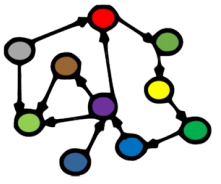
Similar ideas,
adapted to new uses
and business contexts,
using a combination of
standard and other
technologies

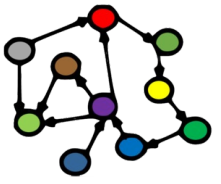
Google's Knowledge Graph



Google's Knowledge Graph

- Google Knowledge Graph (from 2012)
  - "Things, not Strings"
  - seeded from Freebase
  - facts from Wikipedia, Wikidata, CIA World Factbook
    - a growing number of other sources
  - enriched by natural-language parsing (NLP)
    - Google's Knowledge Vault
  - used internally for many purposes
  - visible in Google Search results (Knowledge Panels)
  - question answering in Google Assistant / Home

Caution: *The public documentation is limited, so this is compiled based on presentations, technical notes, forums etc.*



Google's Knowledge Graph

- Coverage:
  - claimed
    - 18 billion facts (18G, norsk: 18 milliarder) about 570 million entities *soon after start*
  - 70 billion facts claimed in (2016)
  - 500 billion facts about five billion entities (2020)
    - ...perhaps 3 times the size of the LOD cloud
  - from English to multiple languages
- Critiques:
  - source attribution, incl. Wikipedia / Wikidata

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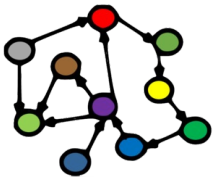

Google's Knowledge Vault Project

- Google Knowledge Vault
  - extends the Knowledge Graph
  - covers resources not from open semantic datasets
  - facts extracted from the whole web
    - NLP of text documents
    - HTML trees and tables
    - human annotated pages (e.g., schema.org)
  - probabilistic reasoning
    - graph-based priors
    - knowledge fusion

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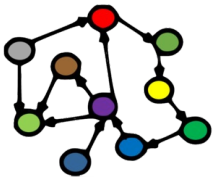
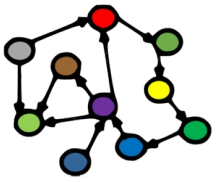
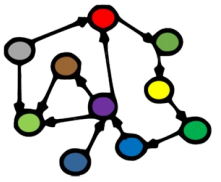


Amazon's Knowledge Graph



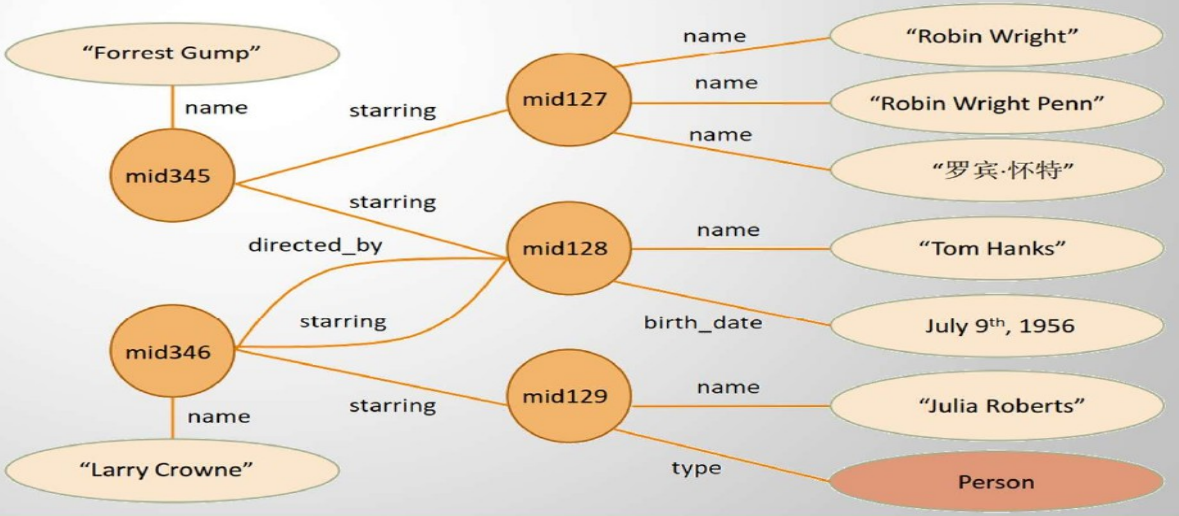
Amazon's ambition

- Let shoppers find the best products that fit their needs
  - allow greater variation in search terms
  - allow complex queries
- Structure all of the world's information as it relates to everything available on Amazon
- Describe every product on Amazon
  - concrete and abstract concepts
  - products and non-products
  - link different entities
- Enriched customer experience
  - visit Amazon to see what's new or interesting
  - discover ways to simplify and enrich their lives



Amazon

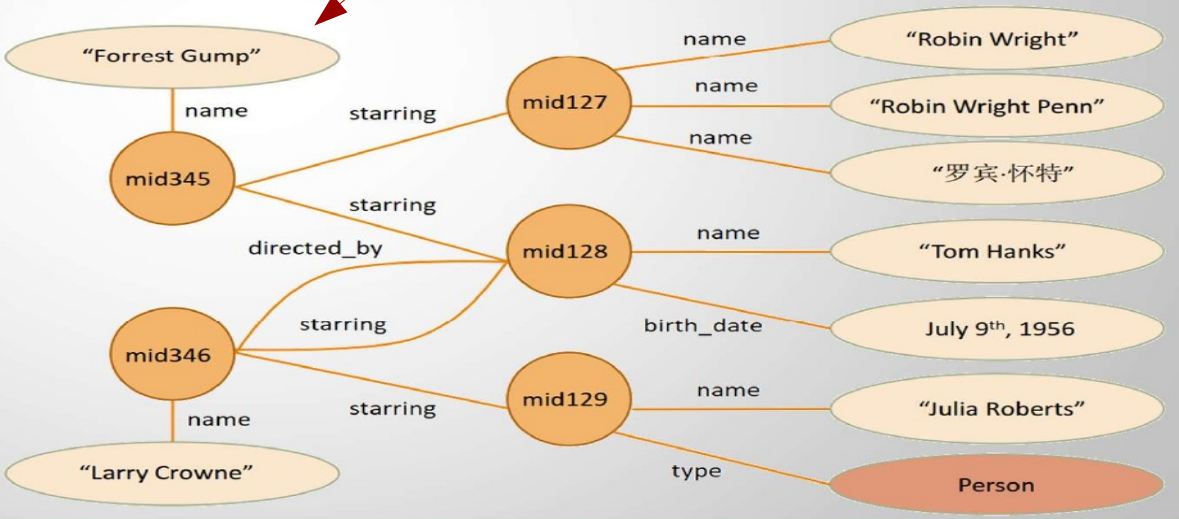
Product Graph vs. Knowledge Graph



Frank van Harmelen (2018): Keynote at CAiSE'18

Amazon

Product Graph vs. Knowledge Graph



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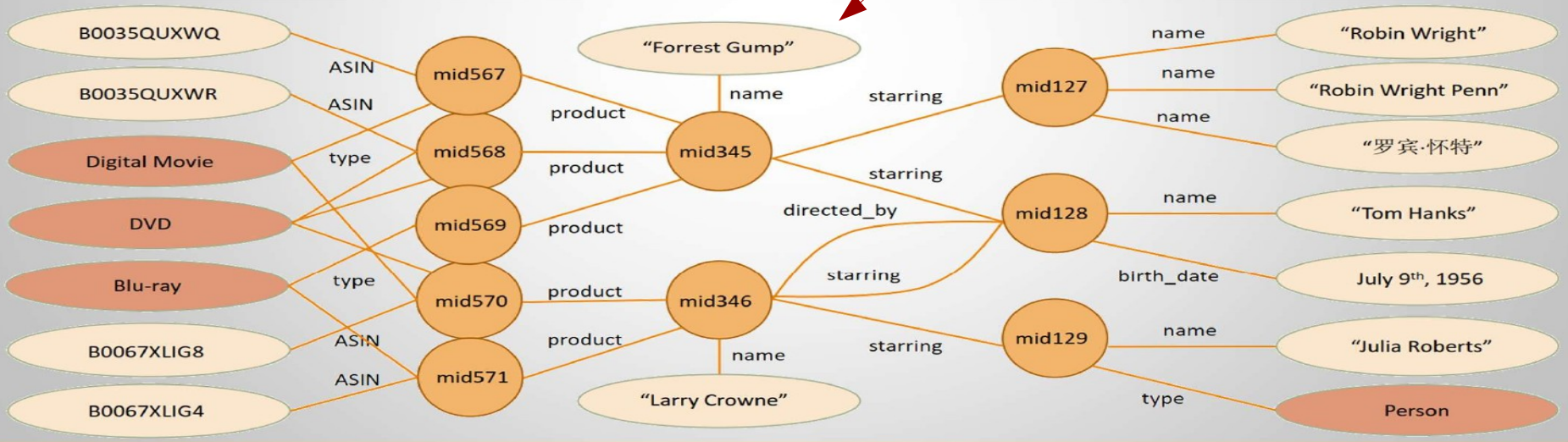
Amazon

Product details

Product

Product domain

Product Graph vs. Knowledge Graph



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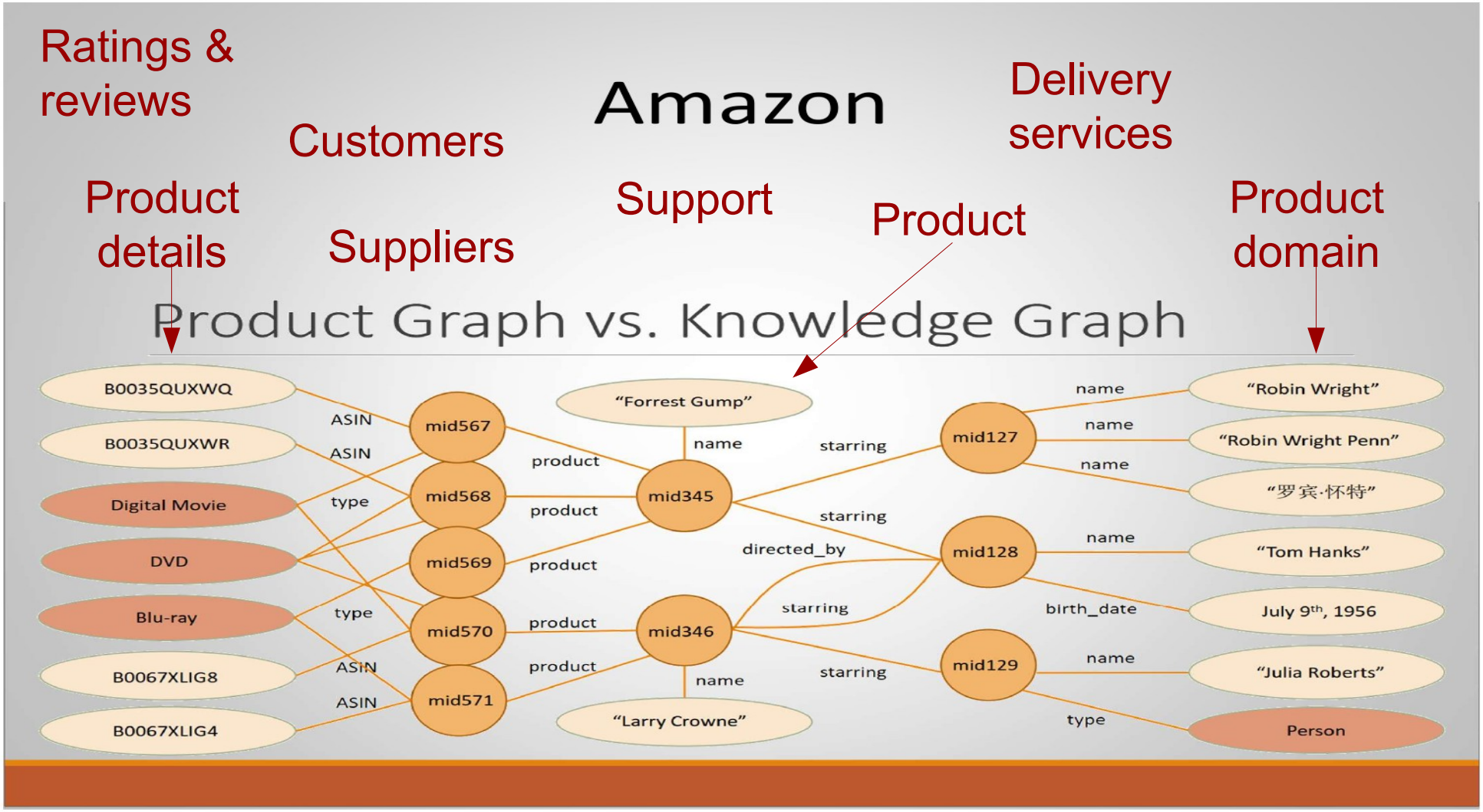
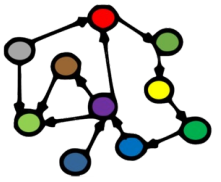


Frank van Harmelen (2018): Keynote at CAiSE'18

Challenges

- Ingest product-related information from Amazon's detail pages and from the Internet at large
  - product information is largely unstructured
  - trustworthiness of sources
- Machine learning techniques for
  - knowledge extraction, linkage and cleaning
  - distantly supervised learning
    - train on more structured subset of data
    - run on larger unstructured data space
  - open information extraction
  - graph mining techniques to identify interesting hidden patterns (buying product-X → buying product-Y)

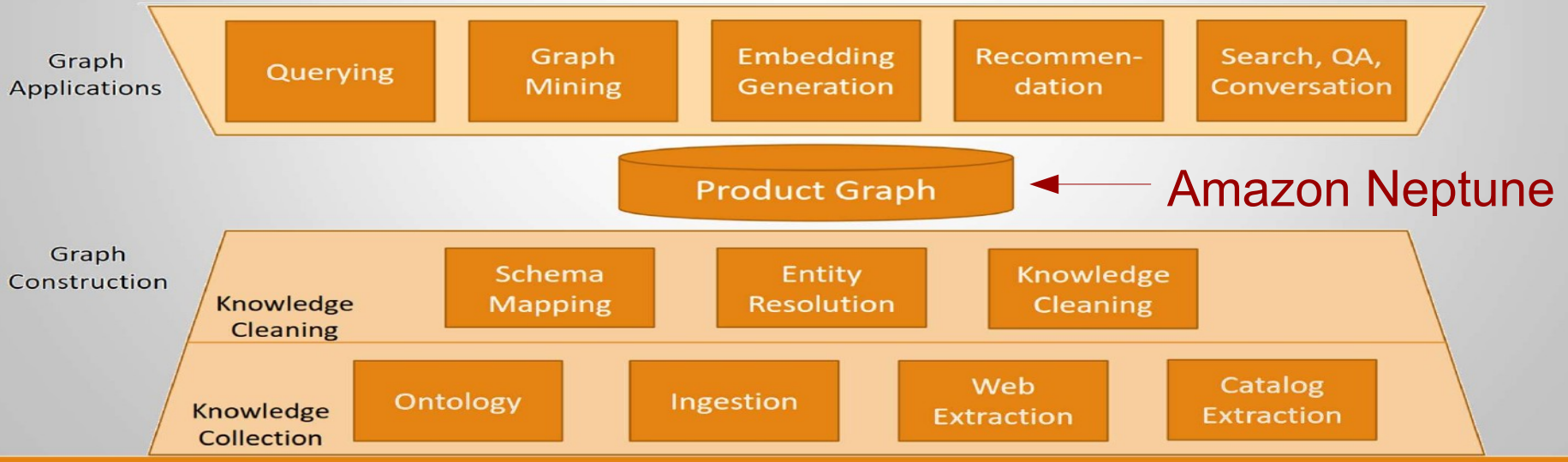


Amazon

"We aim at building an authoritative knowledge graph for all products in the world"

Xin Luna Dong, Amazon, at WSDM conf, Feb 2018

Architecture



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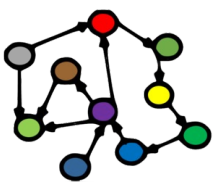
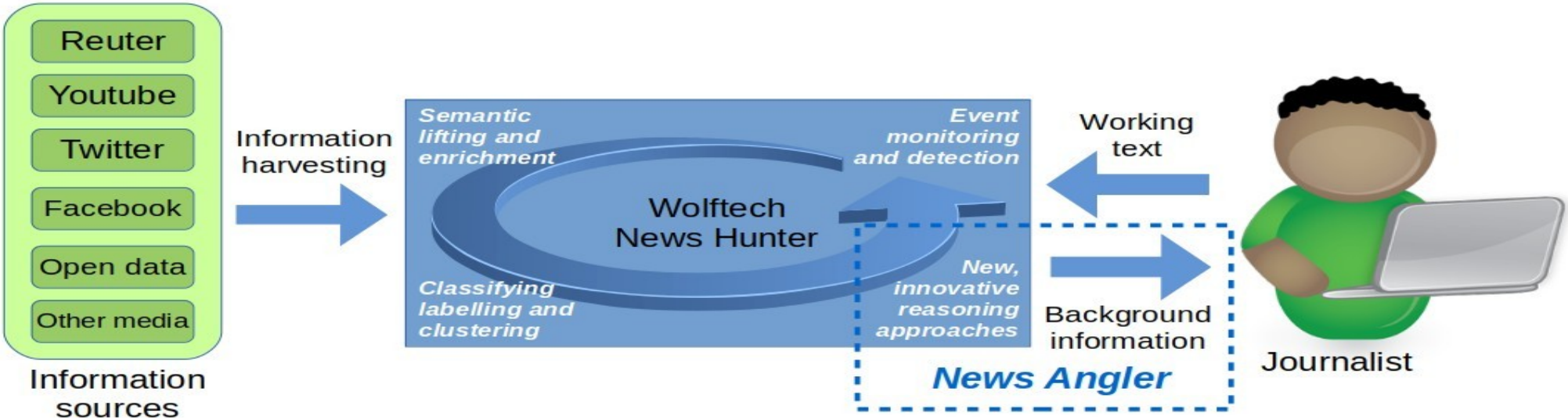
The News Hunter Platform



Ongoing project: News Angler



"Wolftech News supports and improves the workflows in a newsroom through mobile solutions for field work that are integrated with central systems for news monitoring, resource management, news editing, and multi-platform publishing"

1) Harvesting and analysing messages
2) Growing a semantic news graph
   - concepts, named entities, context…
3) Analysing working texts (stories)
4) Identifying background information
5) Prioritising and preparing
6) Journalistic and editorial preferences

Research: graph, searches, preparation, preferences, language, scaling

A single central news graph

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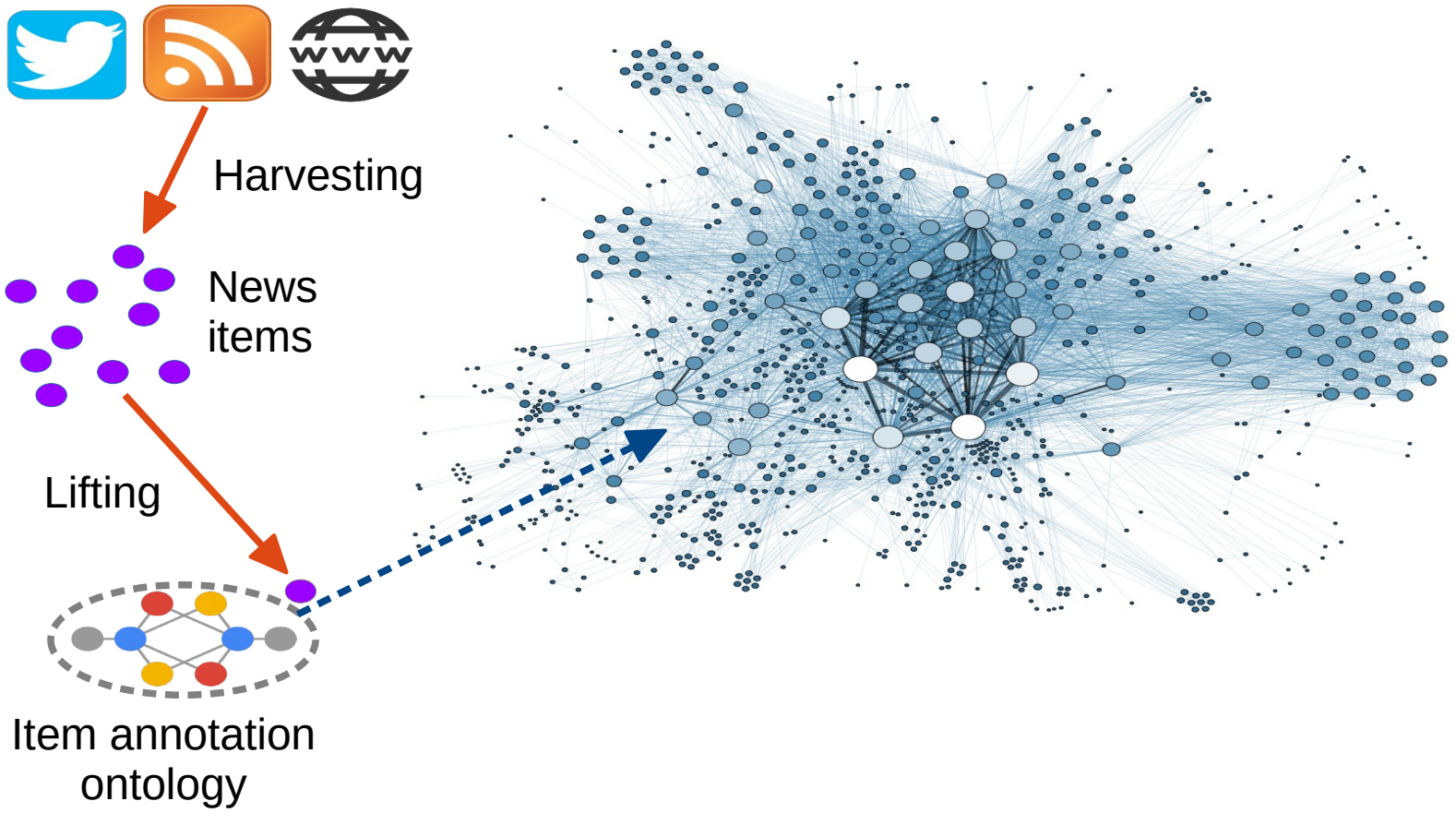
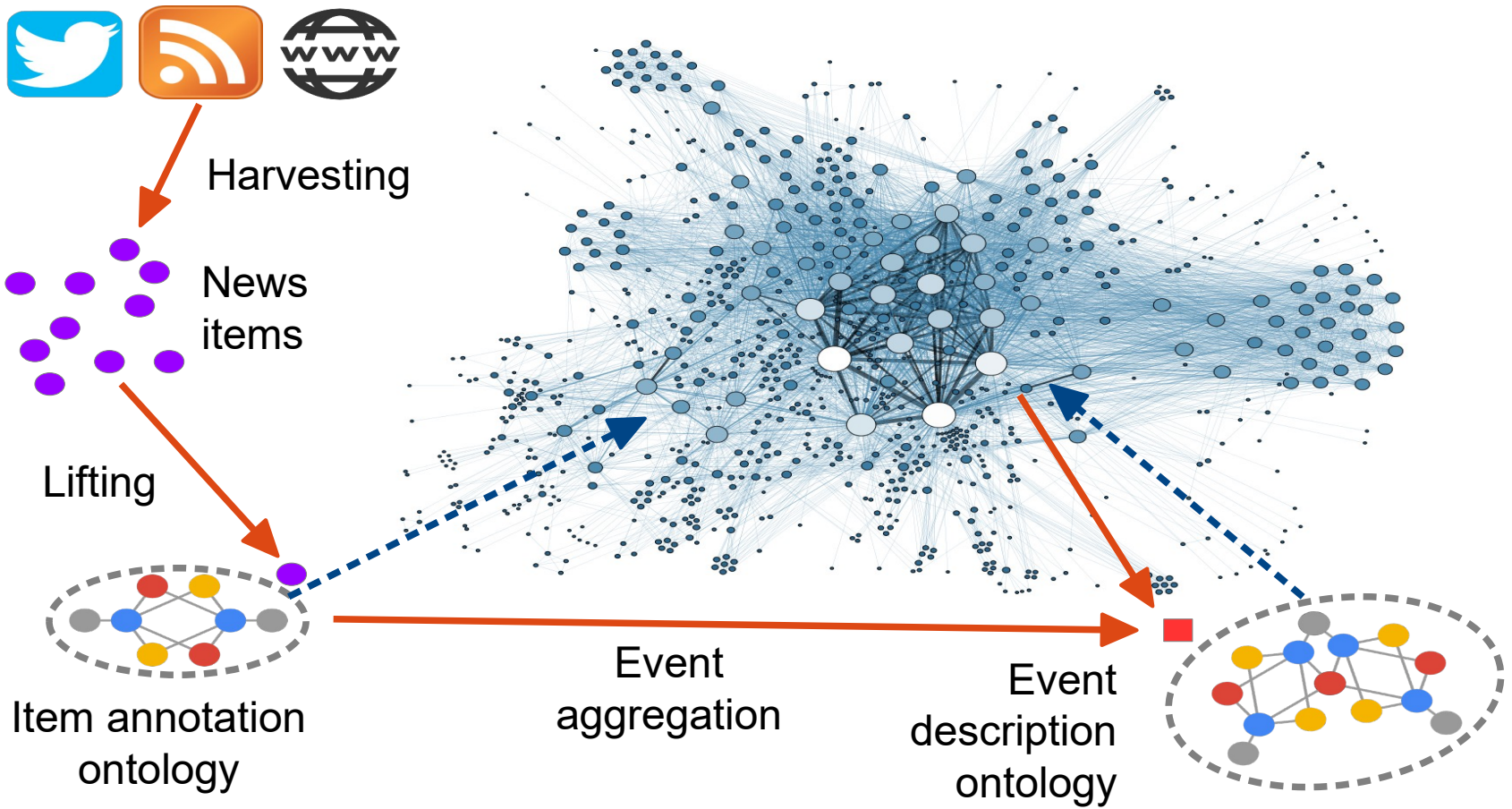
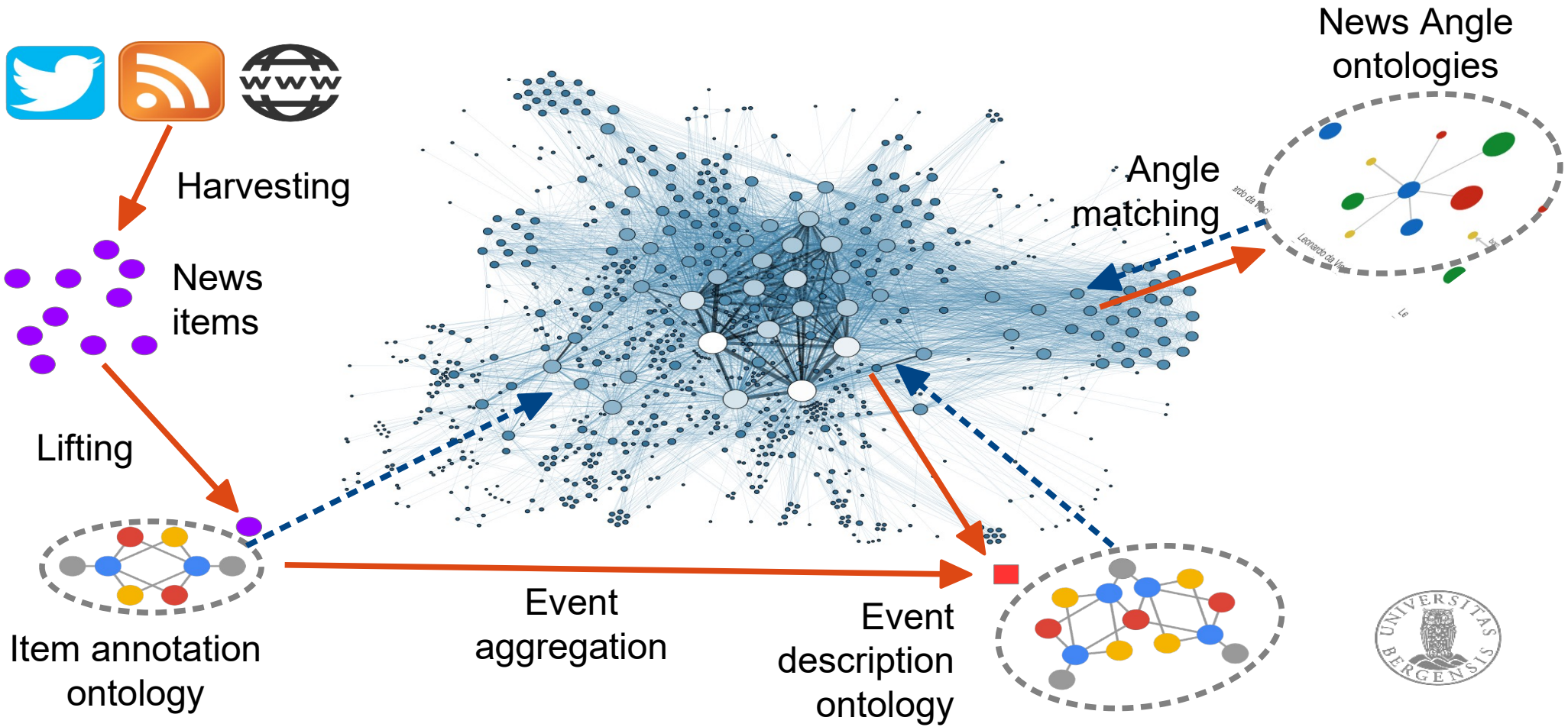
A single central news graph



A single central news graph

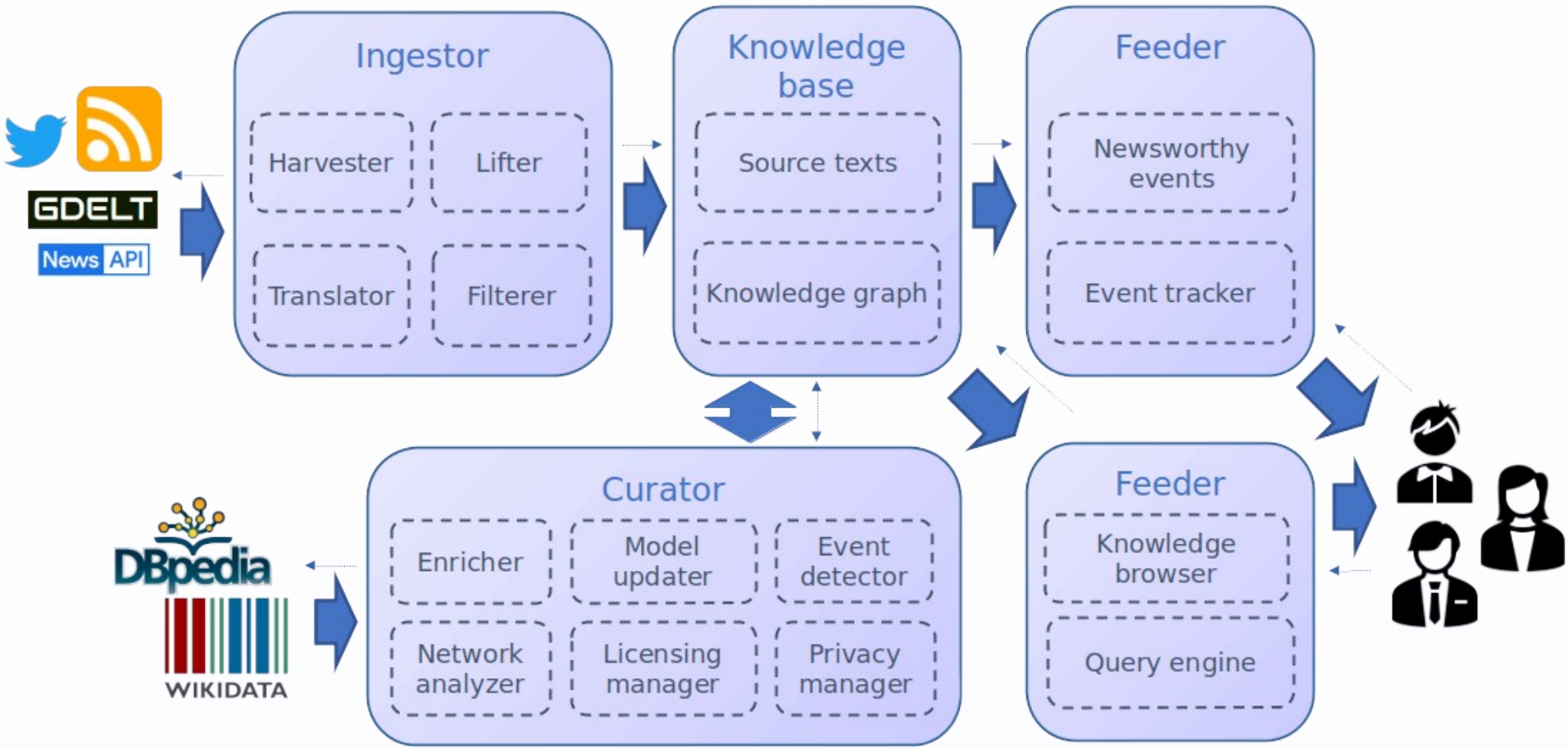


A single central news graph



The News Hunter architecture

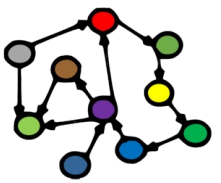
Harvesting news-related information from social media and other sources; analysing, organising, enriching and presenting news-related information to journalists. Implemented state-of-the-art big data and distributed technologies.



M. Gallofré Ocaña & A.L. Opdahl (2021)

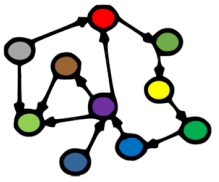
Services

- Written in Python 3.8-3.9
- All services are deployed in docker containers
- FastAPI as the main python library for writing APIs



Services - harvesters

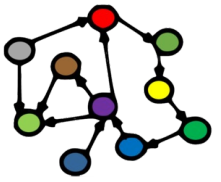
- Twitter harvester: connects to the Twitter API to read streams of tweets from news organizations accounts
- RSS harvester: downloads RSS feeds from news organisations
- GDELT harvester: gets the events and GKG datasets from GDELT projects
- NewsAPI harvester: use NewsAPI.org API to get real-time feeds of news from thousands of news outlets



Services - lifters

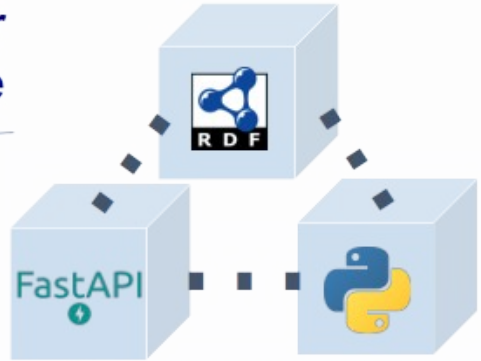
Lifters for news and GDELT that use NER to represent the information into knowledge graphs

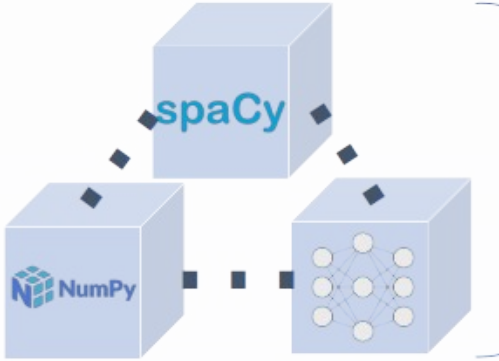
- DbpediaSpotlight NEL: using DBpediaSpotlight for named entity linking
- SpaCy NEL: using SpaCy for named entity linking
- Kolitsas NEL: using Kolitsas algorithm for named entity linking



The News Hunter infrastructure

Service nodes
Web scraping, API, user interfaces, semantic lifting processes
- Light-to-medium processing
- Python, REST API, ...

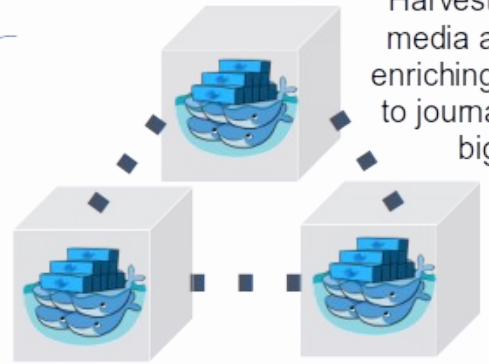


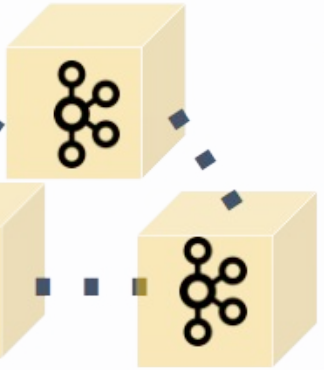


Computation-intensive nodes
Complex AI services and training processes.
- CPU, RAM, GPU intensive
- *Python, spaCy, ...*

Harvesting news-related information from social media and other sources; analysing, organising, enriching and presenting news-related information to journalists. Implemented using state-of-the-art big data and distributed technologies.

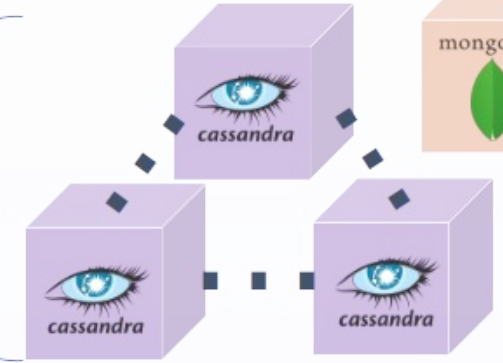
Management nodes
Service orchestration and monitoring
- Lighter processing
- Docker Swarm

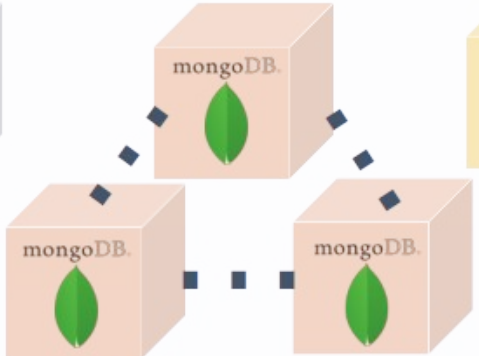




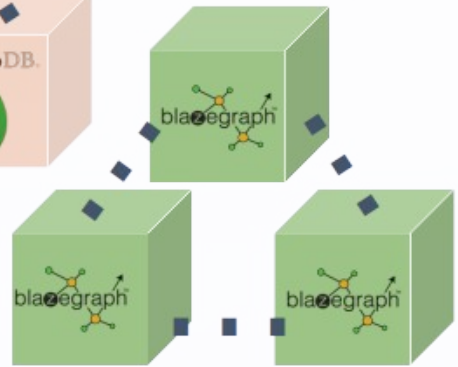
Message queue nodes
Message exchange, queueing (TBD)
- Lighter processing
- Kafka

Raw data nodes
Distributed storage for raw data files (textual, multimedia)
- Disk intensive
- *Cassandra, ...*





Configuration nodes
- Lighter processing
- *MongoDB, files*



Knowledge graph nodes
News semantic representation storage.
- Disk, CPU and RAM intensive
- *Blazegraph*

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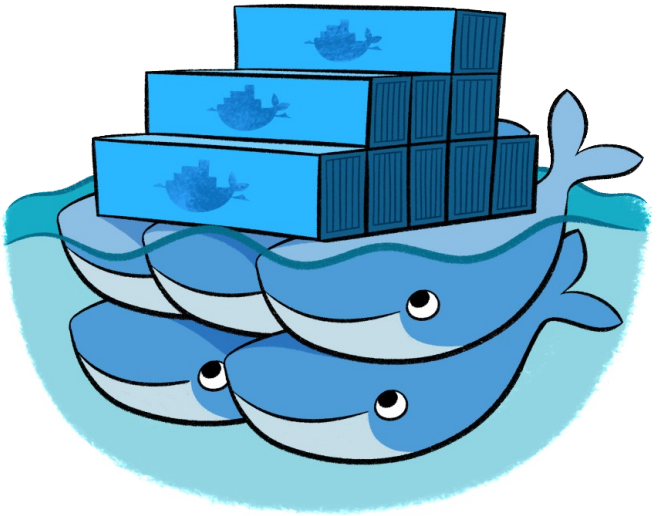
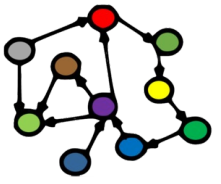
Cloud infrastructure deployment tools



Slide by Marc Gallofré Ocaña

Technologies

- Docker Swarm
- Kafka (as pub/sub message queue to communicate between all services in the platform)
- Zookeeper
- Cassandra (storing raw data in a distributed cluster)
- Blazegraph (knowledge graph of news and events)
- MongoDB (configuration and metadata)
- All of them have been deployed using Docker containers



News Hunter Platform:

- **38 vCPUs**
- **152GB RAM**
- **20TB Disk**
- **17 Instances**

+

1 Launcher instance for deploying the cloud infrastructure:

- **1 vCPU**
- **4 GB RAM**

1 vCPU = 0.5CPU

Slide by Marc Gallofré Ocaña

Next week:
Rules (RDFS)