CLOCQ: A Toolkit for Fast and Easy Access to Knowledge Bases

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Public API and source code at clocq.mpi-inf.mpg.de

KNOWLEDGE BASES STORE VAST AMOUNTS OF FACTUAL KNOWLEDGE

- * Curated knowledge bases (KBs) store factual knowledge in structured way and have many use-cases for search, entity linking, etc.
- * Qualifiers express *n*-ary relationships in Wikidata; similar concepts used in other KBs such as DBPedia or YAGO
- * Real-world KBs have billions of facts, with millions of entities and thousands of predicates, consuming multiple terabytes of disk space
- * KBs used in question answering (QA) systems, to answer factoid questions like Who wrote Harry Potter? or Who scored an own goal in the 2018 final?

LIMITATIONS OF EXISTING TRIPLE-CENTRIC KB INTERFACES

- ☆ Existing KB interfaces allow **general-purpose access** via queries (e.g., SPARQL)
- Access requires detailed knowledge and understanding of KB schema
- ☆ Interfaces **not designed** for accessing *n*-ary facts
- Treat KB as pure set of triples and integrate qualifiers via reification
- ☆ Leads to expensive querying and post-hoc processing

Graph-based definition of KB distance (with triple-centric view) 2018 FIFA final score own goal head method event World Cup method 2018 FIFA goal goal Mario Mandžukić fact-id 1 scored by World Cup Final scored by Luzhniki match location 18 minute Stadium time KB distance (Mario Mandžukić, 2018 FIFA World Cup Final) = 4 (follow 4 edges) KB distance (Mario Mandžukić, Luzhniki Stadium) = 6 (follow 6 edges) Fact-based definition of KB distance (Proposed) 2018 FIFA score final score own goal head method World Cup method event 2018 FIFA goal Mario Mandžukić World Cup Final scored by Luzhniki match location 18 minute In 1-hop of "Mario Mandžukić" In 2-hop of "Mario Mandžukić" KB distance (Mario Mandžukić, 2018 FIFA World Cup Final) = 1 (appear in same fact) KB distance (Mario Mandžukić, Luzhniki Stadium) = 2 (1 fact apart) Legend Entity node Predicate node

Traditional triple-centric KB index

2018 FIFA World Cup Final 🖳

•		
2018 FIFA World Cup Final	instance of	FIFA World Cup Final
2018 FIFA World Cup Final	location	Luzhniki Stadium
2018 FIFA World Cup Final	goal scored by	fact-id 1
2018 FIFA World Cup	final event	2018 FIFA World Cup Final

fact-id 1 └─

▼		
fact-id 1	goal scored by	Mario Mandžukić
fact-id 1	match time	18 minute
fact-id 1	score method	own goal
fact-id 1	score method	head

Fact-centric KB index (Proposed)

2018 FIFA World Cup Final ___

[2018 FIFA World Cup Final, instance of, FIFA World Cup Final] [2018 FIFA World Cup Final, location, Luzhniki Stadium] [2018 FIFA World Cup Final, goal scored by, Mario Mandžukić, (match time, 18 minute),(score method, own goal), (score method, head)] [2018 FIFA World Cup, final event, 2018 FIFA World Cup Final]

Legend

→ Data in index for KB-item [•] KB-fact

CLOCQ APPROACH

- ★ Take **fact-centric view** of KBs (vs. triple-centric)
- **★** Establish **intuitive definitions** for vaguely defined concepts, such as: KB graph, KB neighborhood, KB distance, shortest path between KB items
- mplement fact-centric KB index that enables (more) efficient implementation
- rovide public API to conveniently access Wikidata at clocq.mpi-inf.mpg.de

of core KB functionalities utilized in many IR and NLP systems

CLOCQ FUNCTIONALITY

★ Direct lookups

Label, aliases, description, types, or most frequent type of KB item

★ More complex functionalities

★ 1-hop neighborhood of KB item

★ Search space reduction (text)

★ Frequency of KB item

★ Entity linking (text)

★ Connectivity / shortest path between two KB items

★ Relation linking (text)

CLOCQ improves runtime over traditional triple-centric KB interfaces

RUNTIME EXPERIMENTS

[2] https://query.wikidata.org/

Baselines:

☆ HDT [1]: Efficient triple lookups using bitmap encodings

☆ QueryService [2]: Publicly available SPARQL query interface for Wikidata

Large-scale runtime analysis for key KB functionalities and randomly chosen KB items.

Large seare randing analysis for key KB farred of lands and farrading chosen KB feems.				
	HDT [1]	QueryService [2]	CLOCQ-KB	
Neighborhood (avg. for 10,000 random items)	1.21 s	0.561 s	$5.99 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}$	
Frequency (avg. for 10,000 random items)	$3.12 \times 10^{-2} \text{ s}$	0.122 s	$1.02 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}$	
Connectivity (avg. for 10,000 random item pairs)	0.802 s	1.11 s	$1.83 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}$	
Shortest path (avg. for 10,000 random item pairs)	3,046 s	1.18 s	0.553 s	
[1] Binary RDF representation for publication and exchange (HDT), Fernández et al., Journal of Web Semantics 20				

Runtimes for anecdotal KB functionalities involving prominent entities.

	HDT [1]	QueryService [2]	CLOCQ-KB
Neighborhood (Angela Merkel)	20.8 s	2.12 s	$1.07 \times 10^{-2} \text{ s}$
Neighborhood (Germany)	2,990 s	"n/a"	15.6 s
Neighborhood (Bundesliga)	15.2 s	"n/a"	$3.56 \times 10^{-2} \text{ s}$
Frequency (Angela Merkel)	$2.85 \times 10^{-2} \text{ s}$	0.186 s	$5.34 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}$
Frequency (Germany)	$5.20 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}$	0.280 s	$5.39 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}$
Frequency (Bundesliga)	$5.20 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}$	$8.33 \times 10^{-2} \text{ s}$	$5.44 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}$
Connectivity (Angela Merkel, Germany)	61.3 s	"n/a"	$5.37 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}$
Connectivity (Germany, Bundesliga)	60.3 s	"n/a"	$5.21 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}$
Connectivity (Angela Merkel, Bundesliga)	0.328 s	"n/a"	$5.10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}$
Shortest path (Angela Merkel, Germany)	118 s	"n/a"	$8.42 \times 10^{-2} \text{ s}$
Shortest path (Germany, Bundesliga)	120 s	"n/a"	$8.89 \times 10^{-2} \text{ s}$
Shortest path (Angela Merkel, Bundesliga)	5,260 s	"n/a"	0.178 s



