Re-evaluating Embedding-Based Knowledge Graph Completion Methods



Farahnaz Akrami¹, Lingbing Guo², Wei Hu², Chengkai Li¹ University of Texas at Arlington¹, Nanjing University²

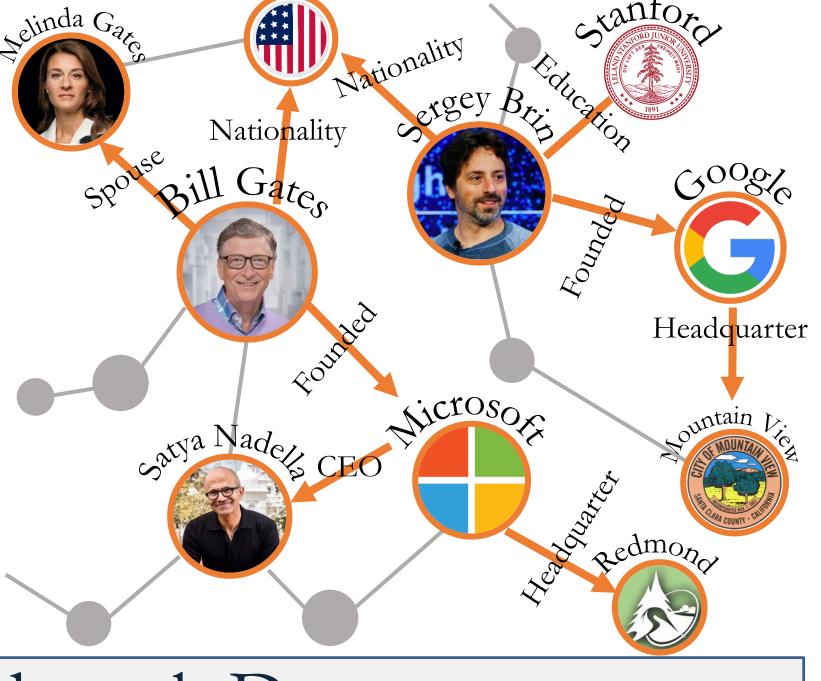


Motivation

- Importance of Knowledge Graphs (KG) for many AI-related applications such as question answering, web search, and fact checking.
- Incompleteness of KGs despite their large sizes.
- Popularity of embedding models among various KG completion methods.
- Prevalence use of the benchmark dataset FB15k to evaluate embedding methods.
- Existence of a bias in FB15k. It contains many pairs of (h, r, t) and (t, r⁻¹, h) where r^{-1} is inverse of r. Therefore, the inverse of numerous test triples occurs in the training set.
- No previous investigation of the effect of the aforementioned bias in the results of embedding-based knowledge graph completion methods.

Embedding-Based Models

Benchmark Datasets

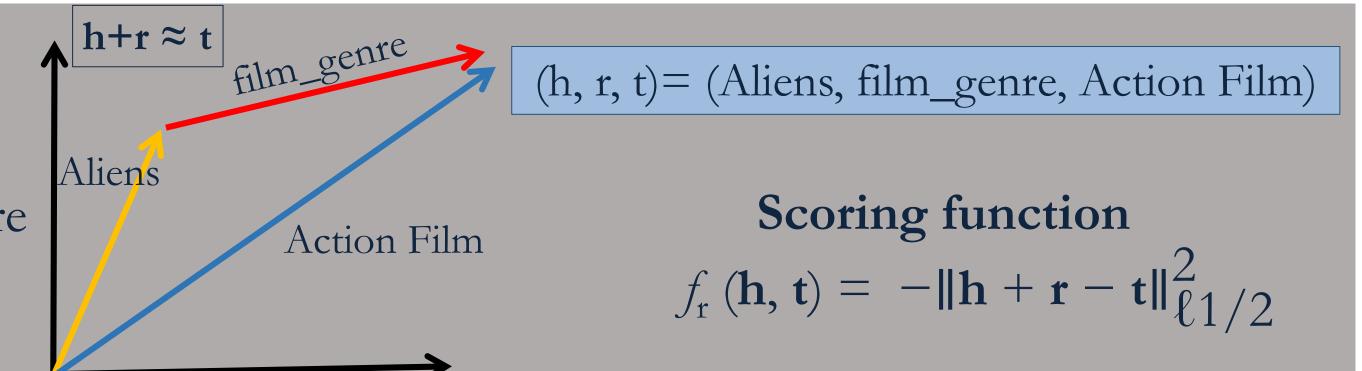


Steps employed by embedding-based methods :

- defining a scoring function to measure the plausibility of triples (h,r,t).
- Learning the representations of h, r, and t by solving an 2) optimization problem of maximizing the scores of correct triples while minimizing the scores of incorrect ones.
- •FB15k [Bordes+NIPS13]: A subset of Freebase extensively employed for evaluating KG embedding approaches. Inverse triples of 81% of the test triples exist in the training set [Toutanova+CVSC15].
- FB15-237 [Toutanova+CVSC15]: A subset of FB15k created by removing inverse and near-duplicate relations from FB15k.

ordes+NIPS13 TransE

•The very first embedding model •One of the simplest embedding methods • Vector representations of h, r, and t (h, r, t) are learned so if (h, r, t) holds then $h+r \approx t$.



Link Prediction Task for Triples (h, r, t)

Reporting mean of predicted Replacing h/t entity Storing Calculating Sorting ranks (MR), mean reciprocal with all available rank of the score of each scores by rank (MRR), percentage of entities in the dataset to corrupted triple ascending correct test triples that are ranked

Results

	FB15k						FB15k-237					
Model	Raw			Filtered			Raw			Filtered		
	MR↓	Hits@10↑	MRR↑	FMR↓	FHits@10↑	FMRR↑	MR↓	Hits@10↑	MRR↑	FMR↓	FHits@10↑	FMRR1
TransE [Bordes+NIPS13]	243.0 201.0	34.9 43.4		125.0 70.2	47.1 61.8	30.7	440.2	29.8	11.9	250.8	42.5	18.0
TransH [Wang+AAAI14]	211.0 213.8	42.5 47.3	28.3	84.0 69.3	58.5 70.1	16.3	511.8	29.0	10.5	309.8	42.9	16.3
TransR [Lin+AAAI15]	226.0 236.4	43.8 47.2	16.2	78.0 82.7	65.5 71.9	29.7	- 544.9	27.9	- 9.9	337.0	42.9	16.2
TransD [Ji+ACL15]	211.0 209.8	49.4 47.4	16.3	67.0 65.4	74.2 70.4	28.3	- 506.9	29.4	10.4	305.2	42.8	16.2
RESCAL [Nickel+ICML11]	828.0 374.7	28.4 31.1	15.2	683.0 220.4	44.1 47.2	28.3	- 850.6	_ 19.8	10.0	- 640.8	31.6	18.0
DistMult [Yang+ICLR15]	315.0 269.6 279.0	45.3 50.6 50.0	20.4 24.6 25.5	- 161.6 112.3 120.4 89.9	57.7 70.9 83.3 84.2 81.3	35 41.8 65.4 70.5 64.8	993.7 708.8 708.4	12.4 18.0 22.1	5.5 7.9 11.7	- 783.1 494.0 495.4 391.7	25.3 35.2 37.6 46.1	13.2 17.5 21.5 29.6
ComplEx [Trouillon+ICML16]	- 347.6 266.2 292.7	44.3 48.5 49.2	24.2 20.4 23.0 24.9	- 189.5 106.0 132.9 97.5	84.0 73.0 82.6 82.5 79.2	69.2 51.3 67.5 72.4 62.3	- 1169.2 630.7 708.5	8.2 18.7 21.1	3.9 8.1 11.3	- 955.1 415.7 495.1 456.5	- 20.7 36.9 36.7 45.7	- 10.9 18.4 20.9 28.6
ANALOGY [Liu+ICML17]	279.4	50.5	25.3 26.0	120.9	85.4 84.3	72.5 72.2	715.9	21.9	11.5	502.7	37.4	21.3
ConvE [Dettmers+AAAI18]	190.8	52.5	27.2	64.0 51.2	87.3 85.1	74.5 68.9	489.3	28.4	15.4	246.0 277.0	49.1 48.5	31.6 31.0
NLFeat [Toutanova+CVSC15	-	-	-	-	87.0	82.2	-	-	-	-	34.7	22.6
NeuralLp [Yang+NIPS17]	-	-	-	-	83.7	76.0	-	-	-	-	36.2	24.0

• Performance reduction of all methods on FB15k-237:

FMRR of ConvE

68.9 (on FB15k) to 31 (on FB15k-237)

• Comparability of TransE on FB15k-237 to Many of its superior successors which outperformed TransE on FB15k:

Fhits@10 of ANALOGY vs TransE 84.3 vs 61.8 (on FB15k) to 37.4 vs 42.5 (on FB15k-237)

• Superiority of ConvE results under many metrics.

• Promising results of observed feature models NLFeat and NeuralLP.

