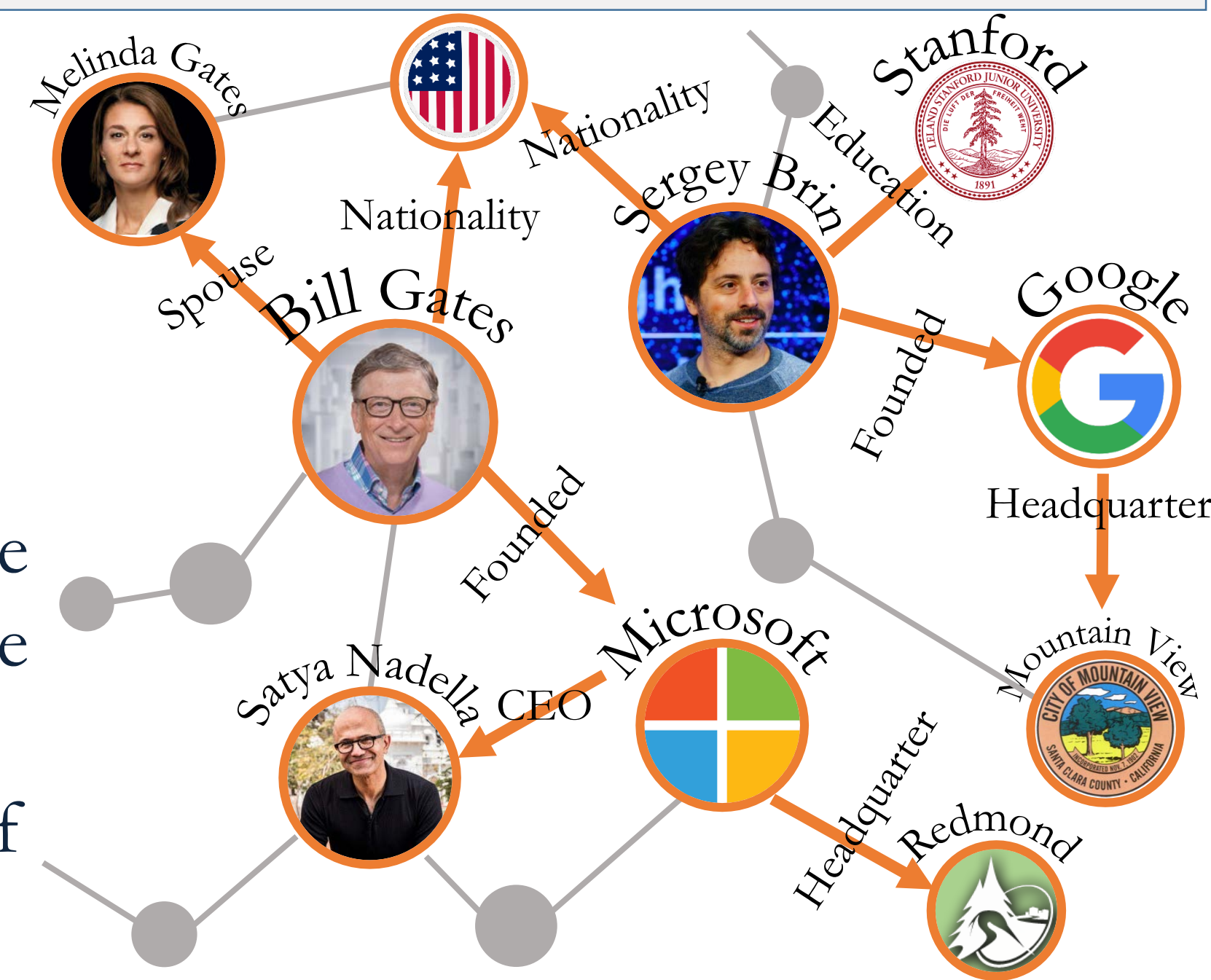


## Motivation

- 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

Steps employed by embedding-based methods :

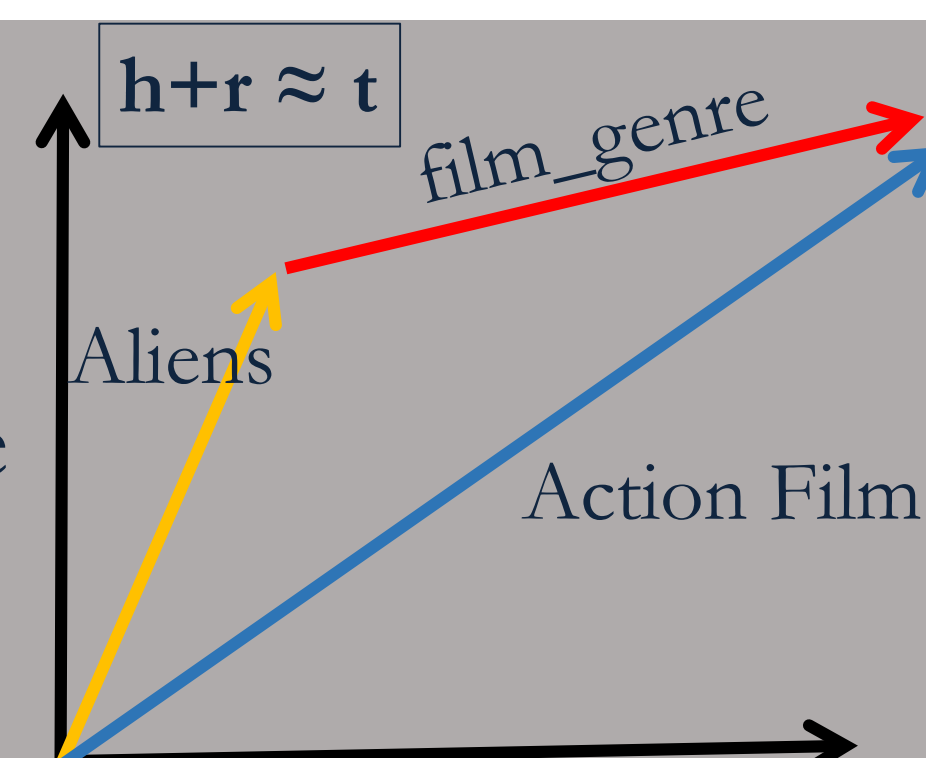
- 1) defining a scoring function to measure the plausibility of triples  $(h, r, t)$ .
- 2) Learning the representations of  $h, r,$  and  $t$  by solving an optimization problem of maximizing the scores of correct triples while minimizing the scores of incorrect ones.

## Benchmark Datasets

- **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.

TransE  
[Bordes+NIPS13]

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

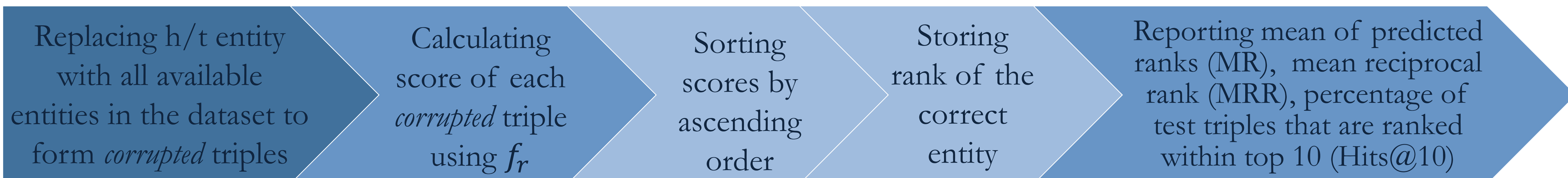


$(h, r, t) = (\text{Aliens}, \text{film\_genre}, \text{Action Film})$

Scoring function

$$f_r(\mathbf{h}, \mathbf{t}) = -\|\mathbf{h} + \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{t}\|_{\ell_1/2}^2$$

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



## Results

Model	FB15k						FB15k-237					
	MR↓	Hits@10↑	MRR↑	FMR↓	FHits@10↑	FMRR↑	MR↓	Hits@10↑	MRR↑	FMR↓	FHits@10↑	FMRR↑
TransE [Bordes+NIPS13]	243.0	34.9	—	125.0	47.1	—	440.2	29.8	11.9	250.8	42.5	18.0
TransH [Wang+AAAI14]	211.0	42.5	—	84.0	58.5	—	511.8	29.0	10.5	309.8	42.9	16.3
TransR [Lin+AAAI15]	226.0	43.8	—	78.0	65.5	—	544.9	27.9	9.9	337.0	42.9	16.2
TransD [Ji+ACL15]	211.0	49.4	—	67.0	74.2	—	506.9	29.4	10.4	305.2	42.8	16.2
RESCAL [Nickel+ICML11]	828.0	28.4	—	683.0	44.1	—	850.6	19.8	10.0	640.8	31.6	18.0
DistMult [Yang+ICLR15]	315.0	45.3	20.4	161.6	70.9	41.8	993.7	12.4	5.5	783.1	25.3	13.2
CompLex [Trouillon+ICML16]	266.2	48.5	23.0	106.0	82.6	67.5	630.7	18.7	8.1	415.7	36.9	18.4
ANALOGY [Liu+ICML17]	279.4	50.5	25.3	120.9	84.3	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	87.3	74.5	489.3	28.4	15.4	246.0	49.1	31.6
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