

Using Compositional Embeddings for Fact Checking

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Why is fact-checking needed?

- Need for reliable data.

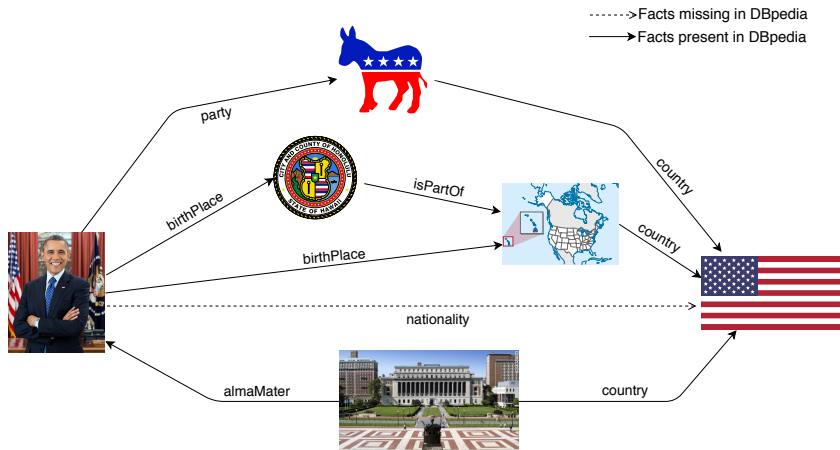


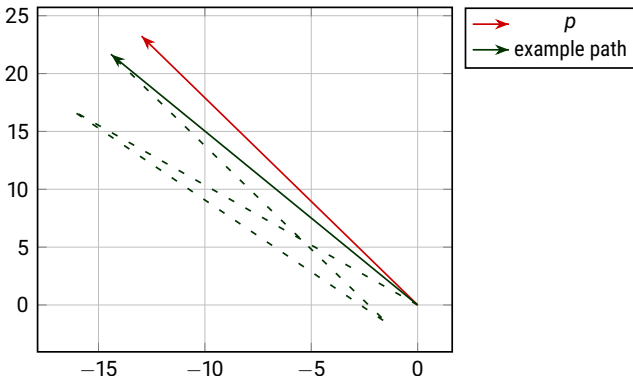
Image source: <https://dice-research.org/COPAAL>.

We propose **ESTHER**, a fact checker that acts on a continuous space:

- ▶ Path search leveraged by knowledge graph embedding models;
- ▶ Enables the augmentation of existing approaches.

The embedding of the path is computed by combining the embeddings of the properties in $\vec{q}$:

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^{|\vec{q}|} e(q_i) \approx e(p) \quad (1)$$



- Cost function:

$$\min(\varepsilon) = \min(||e(\vec{q}) - e(p)|| + \eta|\vec{q}|) \quad (2)$$

- Search space defined by a binary matrix $\mathcal{M}_{ij}$:

$$\mathcal{M}_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if properties } p_i \text{ and } p_j \text{ can be adjacent} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

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Irrelevant (I) : $\forall p_i, p_j \in \mathbb{P}_G^*, \mathcal{M}_{i,j} = 1$ (8)

1. Initialize priority queue;
 - ▶ $D(p) = D(p_i)$
2. Iterate queue in a sorted manner.
 - ▶ Stop properties:

$$R(p) = R(p_{i-1}) \quad (9)$$

- ▶ Intermediate properties:

$$D(p_i) = R(p_{i-1}) \quad (10)$$

Subject to

- ▶ maximum path length k ;
- ▶ maximum number of paths N ;
- ▶ cycle-free paths indicator.

1. Corroborative path check between subject and object;
2. Summarize the found paths' scores.

$$\tau = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{|Z|} \sum_{\zeta_{p,\vec{q}} \in Z} \zeta_{p,\vec{q}}^3} \quad (11)$$

-----> Facts missing in DBpedia
 ———> Facts present in DBpedia

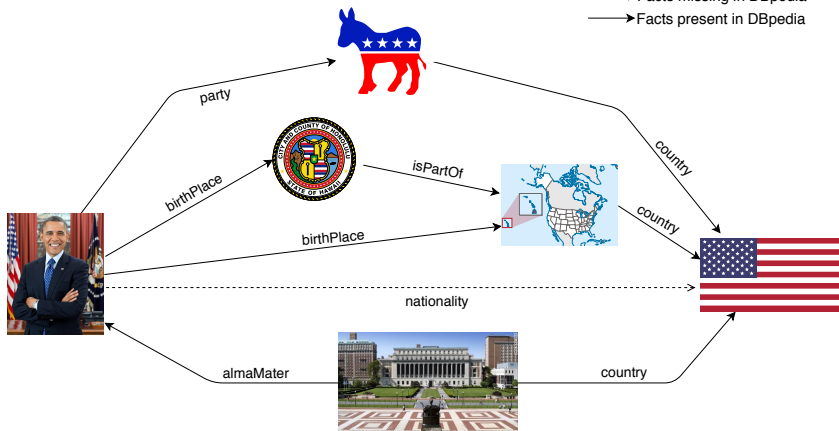


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Path found	A* cost	PNPMI
<u>place_of_birth</u> → <u>marriage.location_of_ceremony</u> ← <u>nationality</u>	7.87	0.47
<u>people.place_lived.location</u> → <u>place_of_birth</u> ← <u>sibling</u> → <u>nationality</u>	9.30	0.27
<u>languages</u> → <u>countries_spoken_in</u>	10.88	0.07

- ▶ Example paths for the predicate `nationality` found by ESTHER in the FB15k-237 dataset;
- ▶ The veracity score is higher for lower search scores.

Datasets:

- ▶ FB15K-237 [1];
- ▶ WN18RR [2].

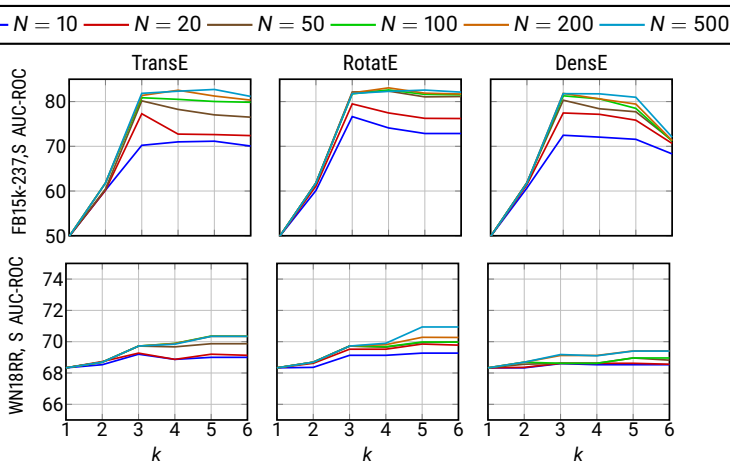
KGE models:

- ▶ TransE [3];
- ▶ RotatE [4];
- ▶ DensE [5].

Different configurations experiment I

	KGE	Mode	Loops	k	N	AUC-ROC
FB15k-237	TransE	S	Y	4	200	82.53
	RotatE	S	Y	4	200	83.07
	DensE	S	Y	3	200	81.82
WN18RR	TransE	I	Y	3	500	77.55
	RotatE	I	Y	5	500	73.15
	DensE	I	Y	2	500	71.19

Different configurations experiment II



Comparison with other approaches

Approach	AUC-ROC	
	FB15k-237	WN18RR
ESTHER	83.07	77.55
COPAAL [6]	77.42	68.11
KS [7]	87.59	86.44
Katz [8]	82.80	69.96
Pathent [9]	73.46	79.98
Simrank [10]	40.07	44.15
AdamicAdar [11]	72.12	59.86
Jaccard [12]	38.56	42.34
Degree product [13]	77.11	65.57
PredPath [14]	69.87	80.20
PRA [15]	08.53	71.80

Evaluation

Combinations with ESTHER

Approach	AUC-ROC	
	FB15k-237	WN18RR
COPAAL	87.12(+09.70)	79.38(+11.27)
KS	89.97(+02.38)	94.92 (+08.48)
Katz	86.30(+03.50)	86.22(+16.26)
Pathent	84.75(+11.29)	86.94(+06.96)
Simrank	81.60(+41.53)	82.47(+38.32)
AdamicAdar	85.36(+13.24)	84.22(+24.36)
Jaccard	82.91(+44.35)	87.18(+44.84)
Degree product	83.28(+06.17)	87.43(+21.86)
PredPath	83.76(+13.89)	82.20(+02.00)
PRA	97.44 (+88.91)	75.35(+03.55)

Runtime experiment

Approach		FB15k-237	WN18RR
ESTHER	Pre-processing	1 684	99
	Fact checking	375	1166
	Sum	2 059	1265
COPAAL		408	67
KS		9 702	3 259
Katz		11 227	722
Pathent		2 324	690
Simrank		4 003	3 219
AdamicAdar		2	1
Jaccard		2	1
Degree product		2	1
PredPath		2 400	660
PRA		10 654	13 046

- ▶ First path-based approach on continuous representations;
- ▶ ESTHER as a standalone system can be competitive;
- ▶ The performance improved when combined with other approaches.

<https://github.com/dice-group/esther/>

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