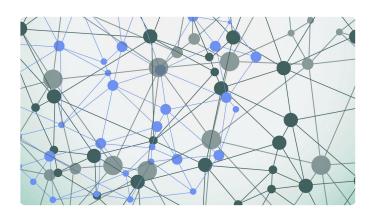


Revisiting Evaluation of Knowledge Base Completion Models

Pouya Pezeshkpour, Yifan Tian, Sameer Singh





Evaluating KG Completion



Shortcomings

- 1. Semi-Inverse relations
- 2. Calibration
- 3. Triple classification robustness





Evaluating KG Completion

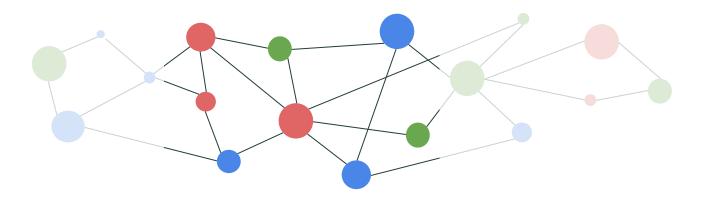


Shortcomings

- Semi-Inverse relation
- 2. Calibration
- Triple classification robustness



Knowledge Graphs



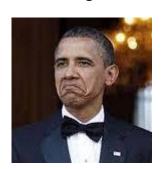
Unstructured text

Barack Hussein Obama II (/beˈrɑːk huːˈseɪn oʊˈbɑːmə/ (•) listen);^[1] born August 4, 1961) is an American politician and attorney who served as the 44th president of the United States from 2009 to 2017. A member of the Democratic Party, Barack Obama was the first African-American president of the United States. He previously served as a U.S. senator from Illinois from 2005 to 2008 and an Illinois state senator from 1997 to 2004.

Structured text



Images

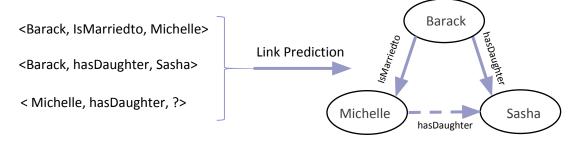


Shortcomings of Knowledge Graphs

Because of the way they are created:

There are many missing facts





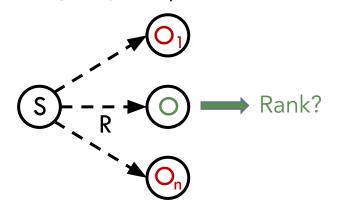
- The factuality of non-existent links is unknown (open-world assumption)
 - Use of ranking for evaluation

But, real-world application mostly care about an information being True or False and not the ranking

Knowledge Graph Completion Evaluation

• Two evaluation approach for scoring target triple <S, R, O>:

1. Ranking Metrics:



Doesn't correspond to real-world use case in many instances

2. Triple Classification:



Learning thresholds au_R by randomly choosing negative samples for validation data



Overview of Knowledge Graph Completion



Shortcomings

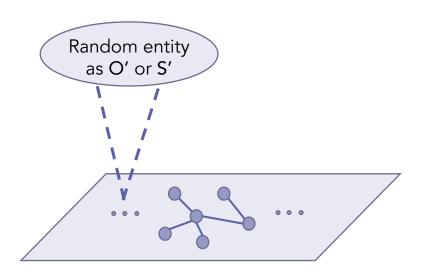
- 1. Semi-Inverse relations
- 2. Calibration
- 3. Triple classification robustness



Negative Sampling

• We consider 3 different negative sampling for target triple <S,R,O>:

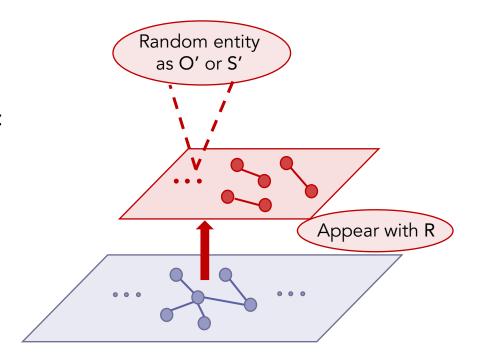
1. Random Sampling:



Negative Sampling

• We consider 3 different negative sampling for target triple <S,R,O>:

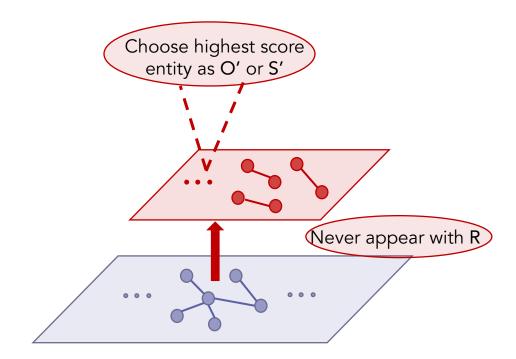
2. Constraint Sampling:



Negative Sampling

• We consider 3 different negative sampling for target triple <S,R,O>:

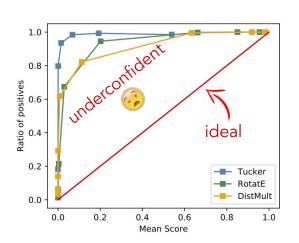
3. Careful Sampling:



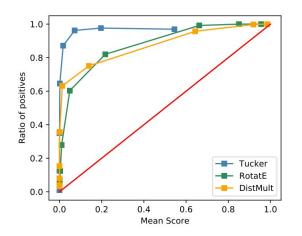
Calibration

Calibration study is not well defined

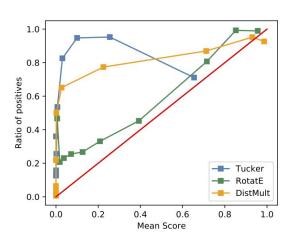
1. Random sampling



2. Constrained sampling

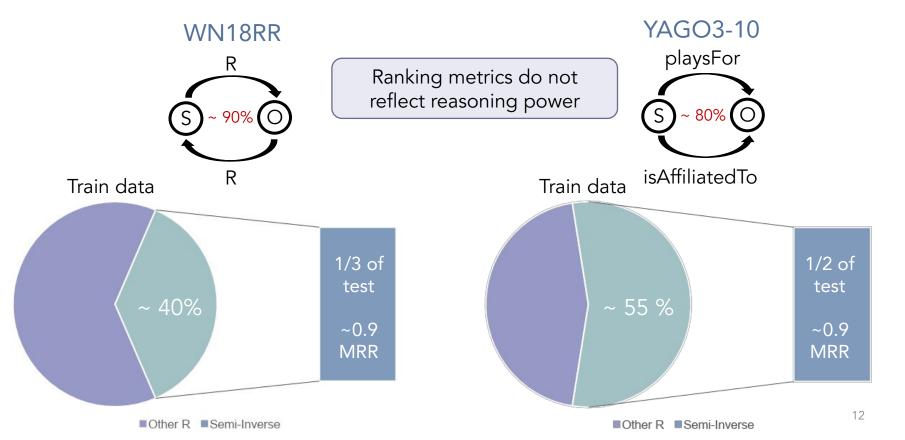


3. Careful sampling

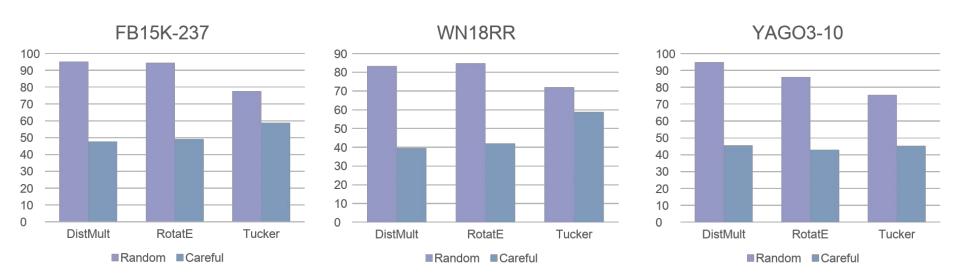


Extremely different conclusions for different negative samplings

Semi-Inverse Relations



Triple Classification Robustness



Careful negative sampling results in a dramatic drop

Results are around 90 %



Overview of Knowledge Graph Completion



Shortcomings of evaluation metrics

- 1. Semi-Inverse relations
- 2. Calibration
- 3. Triple classification robustness



YAGO3-TC Dataset

What is Our goal?

- Create a benchmark that align with real-world application
- Properly differentiate between models
- Capture reasoning powers

What are existing challenges?

- The knowledge graphs are not complete
- There so many non existent links
- Identifying the factuality of missing information is hard

YAGO3-TC Creation

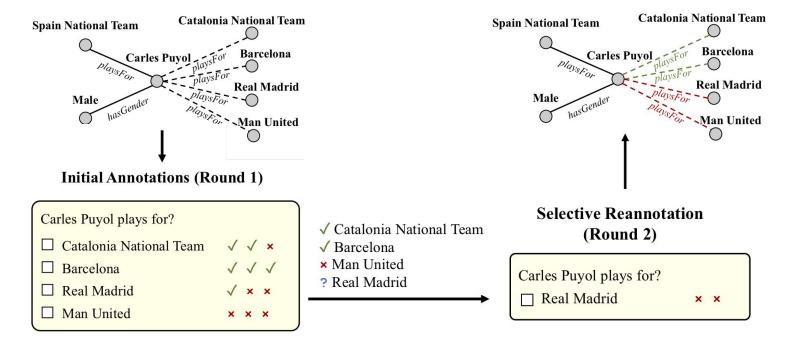
1. Randomly choose a subset of YAGO3-10 test

2. Identify top scoring triples from the models that are unknown to be true

3. Filter triples

4. Crowdsourcing pipeline

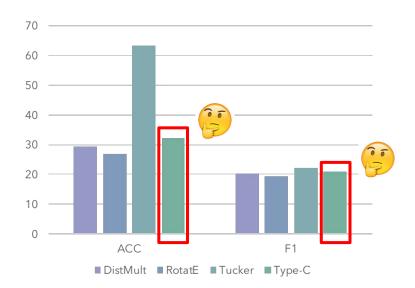
Crowdsourcing Pipeline



- ~ 30 K triples ~ 10% positives

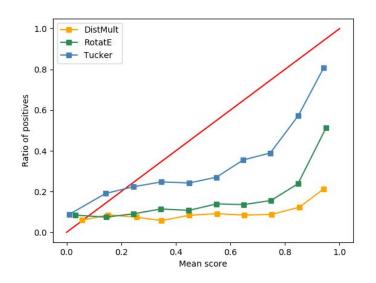
Evaluation Using YAGO3-TC

• Triple classification



- SOTA models perform poorly
- Huge drop in accuracy

Calibration



- Reverse order of models
- Overconfident

Discussion

- Ranking metrics are not very trustworthy
- Triple classification is not robust
- Real-world adoption of KG needs better evaluation techniques
- YAGO3-TC is the first step toward this goal

We propose a web-hosted evaluation platform to update YAGO3-TC using new KG completion models

Thank You!

Website (code, data and leaderboard):

pouyapez.github.io/yago3-tc/

Evaluatic

KB Comp

Contact me: pezeshkp@uci.edu

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Inverse relations

ration

classification

SS

