Industry-level Knowledge Graph Platform for Large-scale, Diverse and Dynamic Scenarios

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LLMKG Workshop, VLDB 2024

01 **Knowledge Graph:** An effective way to manage domain knowledge

02 **Opportunities and Challenges:** Knowledge management paradigm shift from binary static to multi-dynamic

03 **SPG:** A novel semantic framework that accelerates data knowledgeization and knowledge symbolization

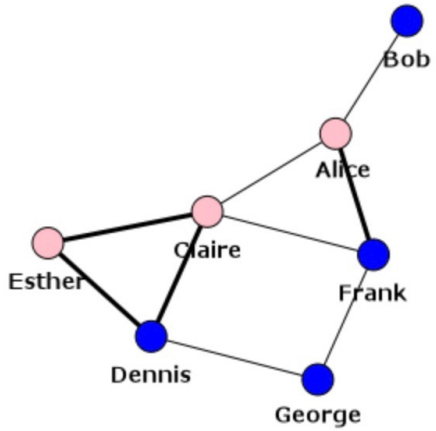
04 **Applications:** SPG-based knowledge graph cases

05 **Future prospects:** The application value brought by SPG and its dual-drive development with LLM in the future

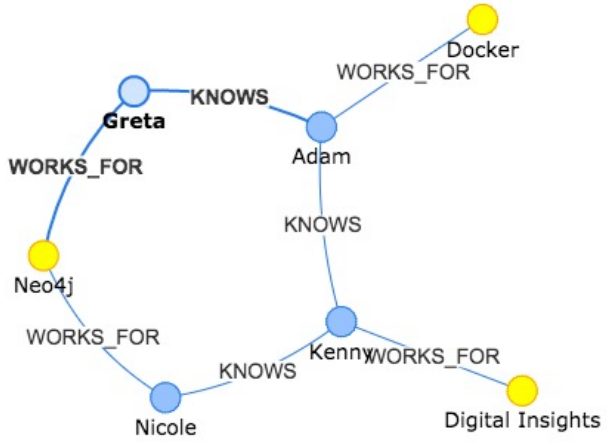
Knowledge Graph: Semantic and High-order Knowledge Management Solution for Data

Graph data structure development trends

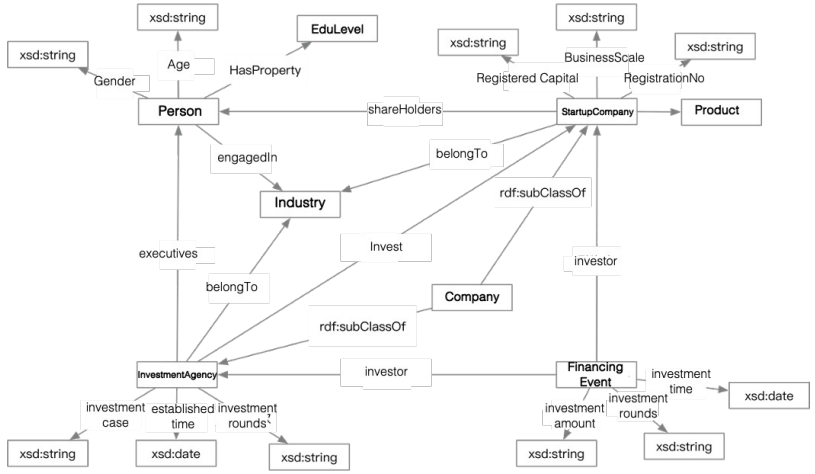
homogeneous graph



heterogeneous graph



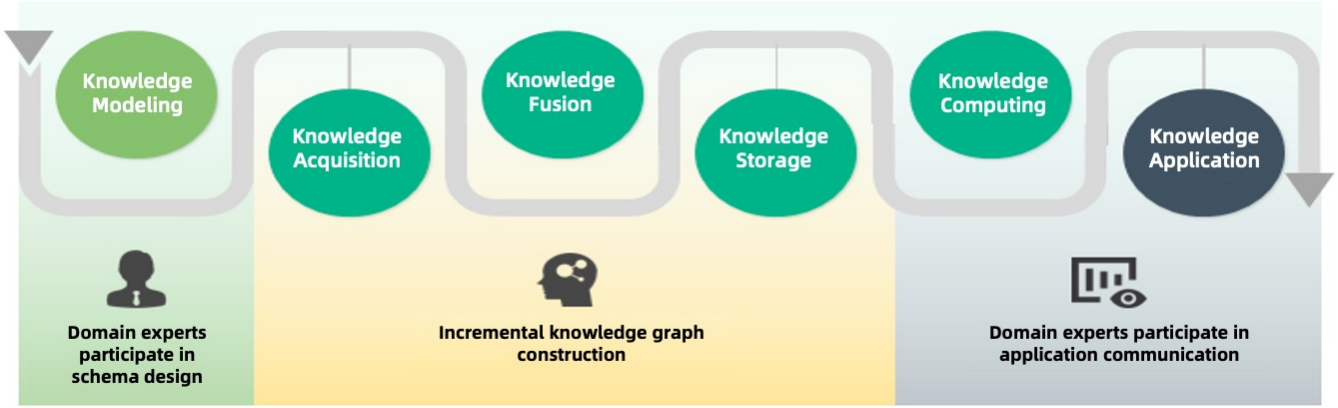
Heterogeneous graphs with rich properties



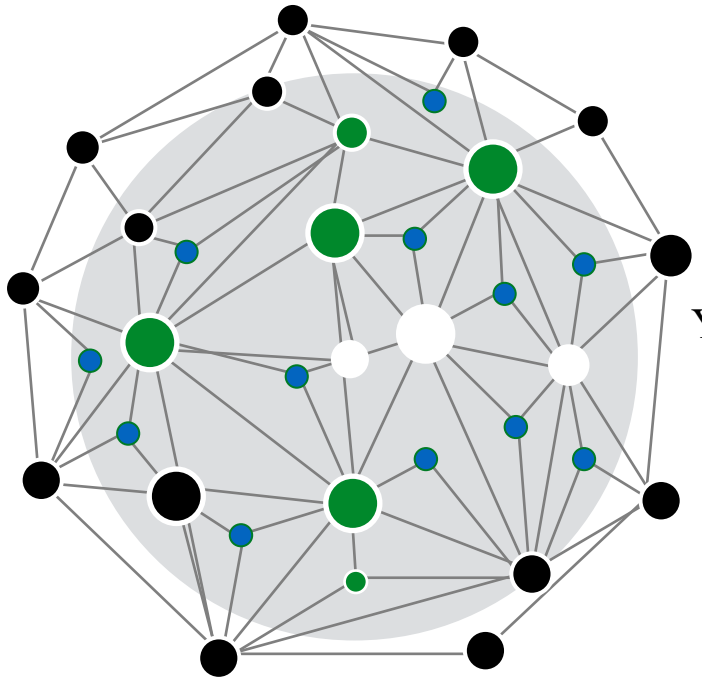
Characteristics of Knowledge Graph Algorithm

- Knowledge Graph = Graph + Knowledge Base
  - Graph： Learning graph structure
  - Knowledge Base： Learning knowledge semantics
- Rely on NLP and Graph algorithms
- Rely on knowledge of Domain experts

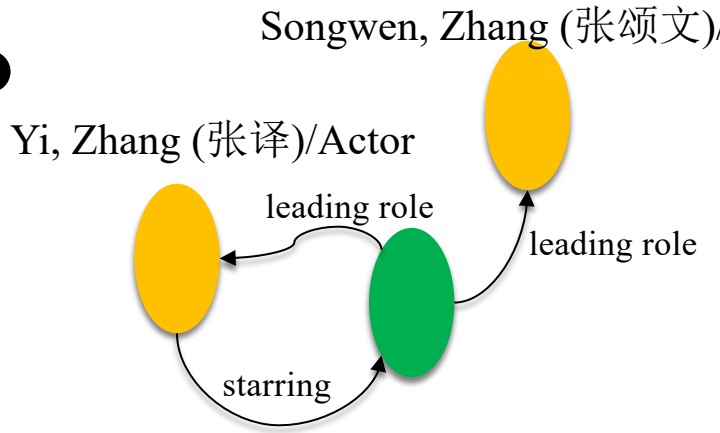
Lifecycle of Domain Knowledge Graph

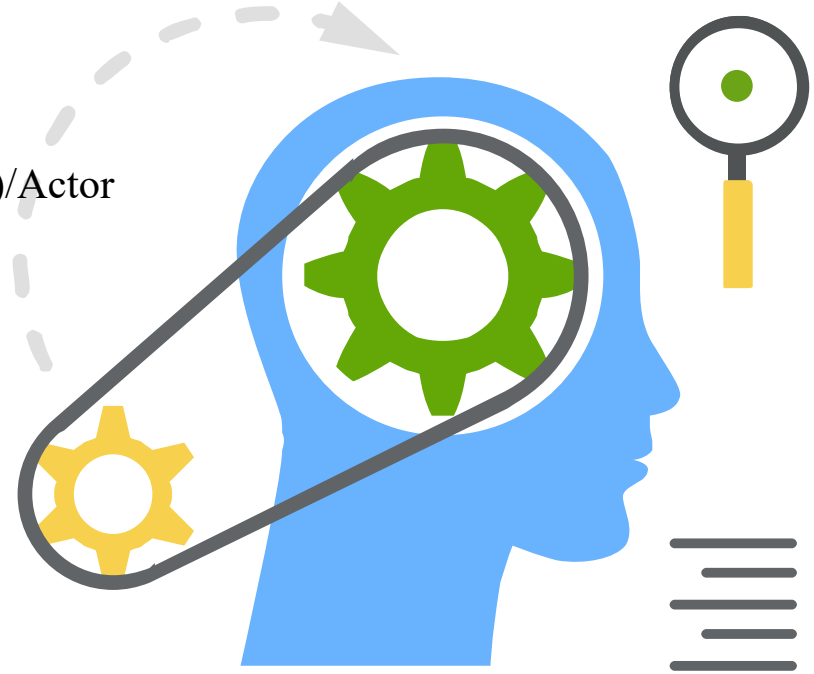


Knowledge Graph: Semantic and High-order Knowledge Management Solution for Data



Definition and Slogan (Things, not Strings)

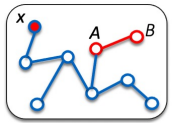




Controllable AI

Knowledge graph is a method of modeling the world to achieve knowledge standardization and semantic interconnection of data.

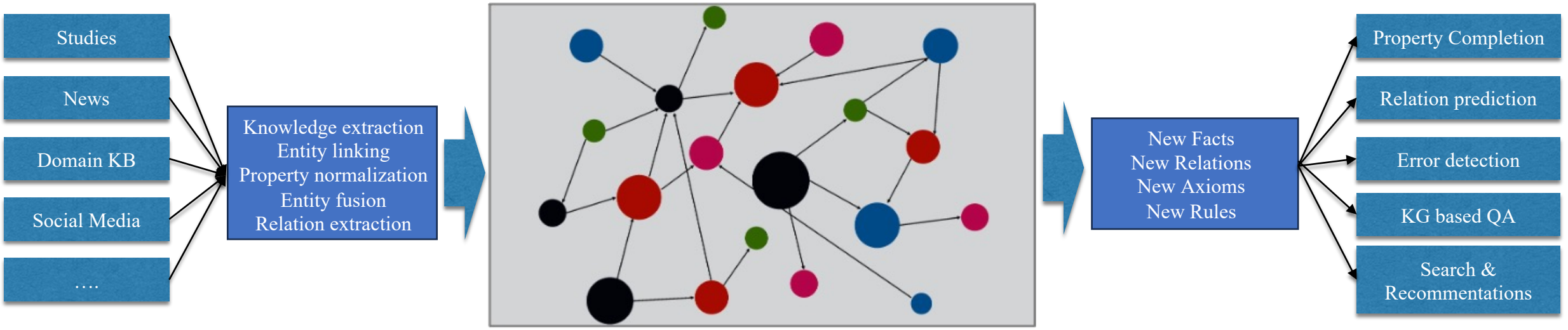
Text: One dimension



KG: Multi dimension

From public documents

Knowledge Graph: Semantic and High-order Knowledge Management Solution for Data



Event, Entity, Concept, Property, Relation, etc.

- **Domain Knowledge Management**：Formalized knowledge representation based on knowledge semantics and graph structure supports the efficient construction of domain knowledge graphs
- **Knowledge Normalization：** Utilize knowledge graph-related technologies to continuously improve the standardization and normalization level of entities, events, concepts, properties, relationships, etc.
- **Cross-knowledge graphs Reuse and Fusion:** Through knowledge fusion capabilities, we can realize cross-graph connection and reuse, connect data silos, and reduce business costs and improve efficiency.
- **Knowledge Reasoning and Discovery：** Discover more rare knowledge based on graph reasoning insights to serve scenarios such as risk control, credit, insurance claims, merchant operations, and marketing recommendation.

01 **Knowledge Graph：** An effective way to manage domain knowledge

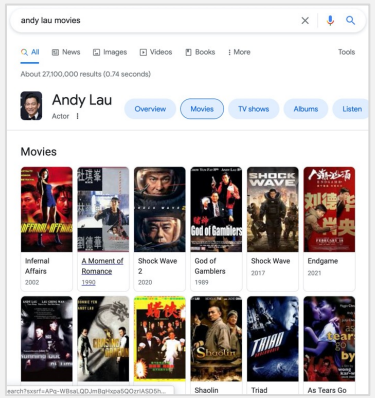
02 **Opportunities and Challenges:** Knowledge management paradigm shift from binary static to multi-dynamic

03 **SPG:** A novel semantic framework that accelerates data knowledgeization and knowledge symbolization

04 **Applications:** SPG-based knowledge graph cases

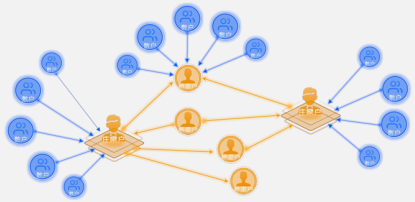
05 **Future prospects:** The application value brought by SPG and its dual-drive development with LLM in the future

Opportunities and Challenges of Knowledge Graph Technology



Commonsense knowledge Graphs (2012)

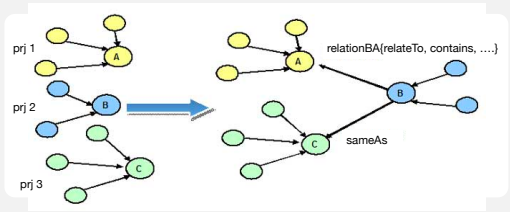
Search engine applications such as Baidu and Google



Domain Knowledge Graphs (2018)

Promote enterprise digitalization

According to the 2022 China Knowledge Graph Market Industry Report by iResearch Consulting, the market space is expected to **grow from 10.7 billion yuan in 2021 to 29 billion yuan in 2026**, with the financial and public security sectors being the major drivers.

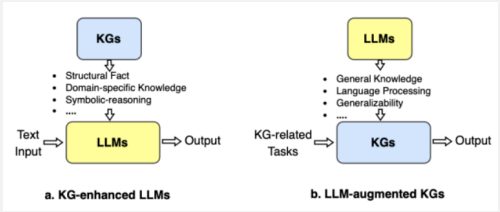


Integration and linking across knowledge graphs (2021)

Data Fabric

Enterprise-level knowledge graphs

connect data silos



LLMs + KG (2023)

《Unifying Large Language Models and Knowledge Graphs》

Bidirectional drive of LLMs and KGs

Going beyond traditional knowledge graphs, leveraging knowledge graph technology to drive digital transformation in enterprises.

Commonsense, Accuracy tolerance

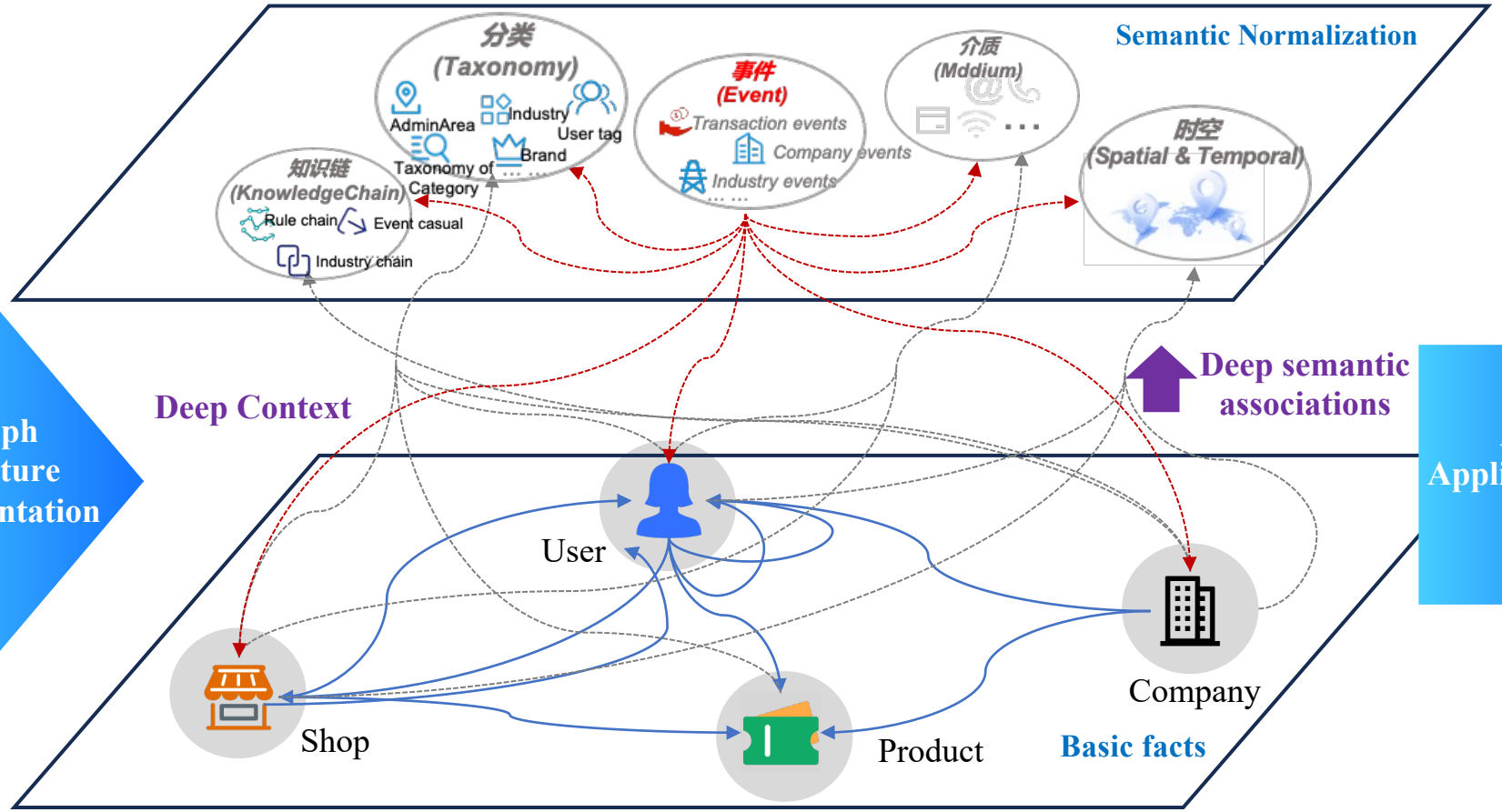
Deep-context aware, Interpretable

Take Ant Group Knowledge Graph Application as an Example

Financial scenarios

- Operating data
- External risk events
- Heterogeneous dynamic information
- Complicated domain rules

Graph Structure Representation



AI Applications

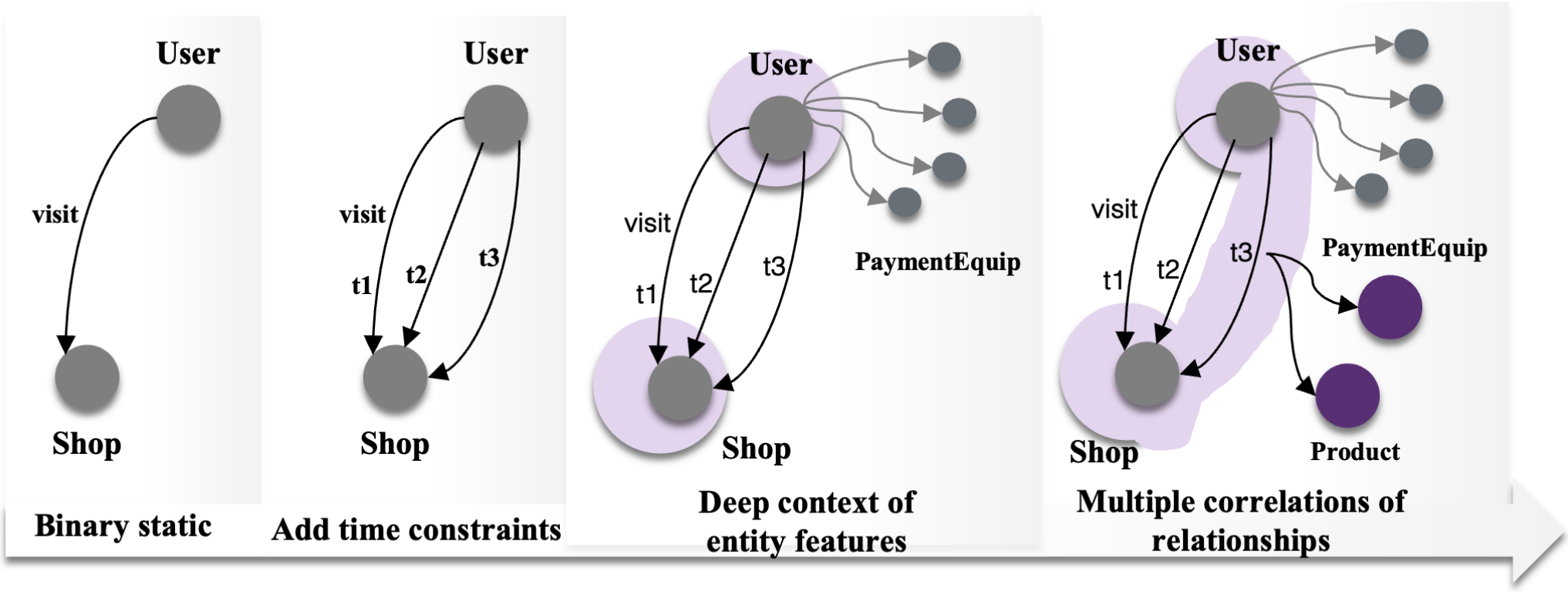
Business Growth

- Recommendation
- Fortune Q&A
- Merchant promotion
- … …

Risk Control

- Anti-money laundering
- Fund tracking
- eKYB / eKYC
- … …

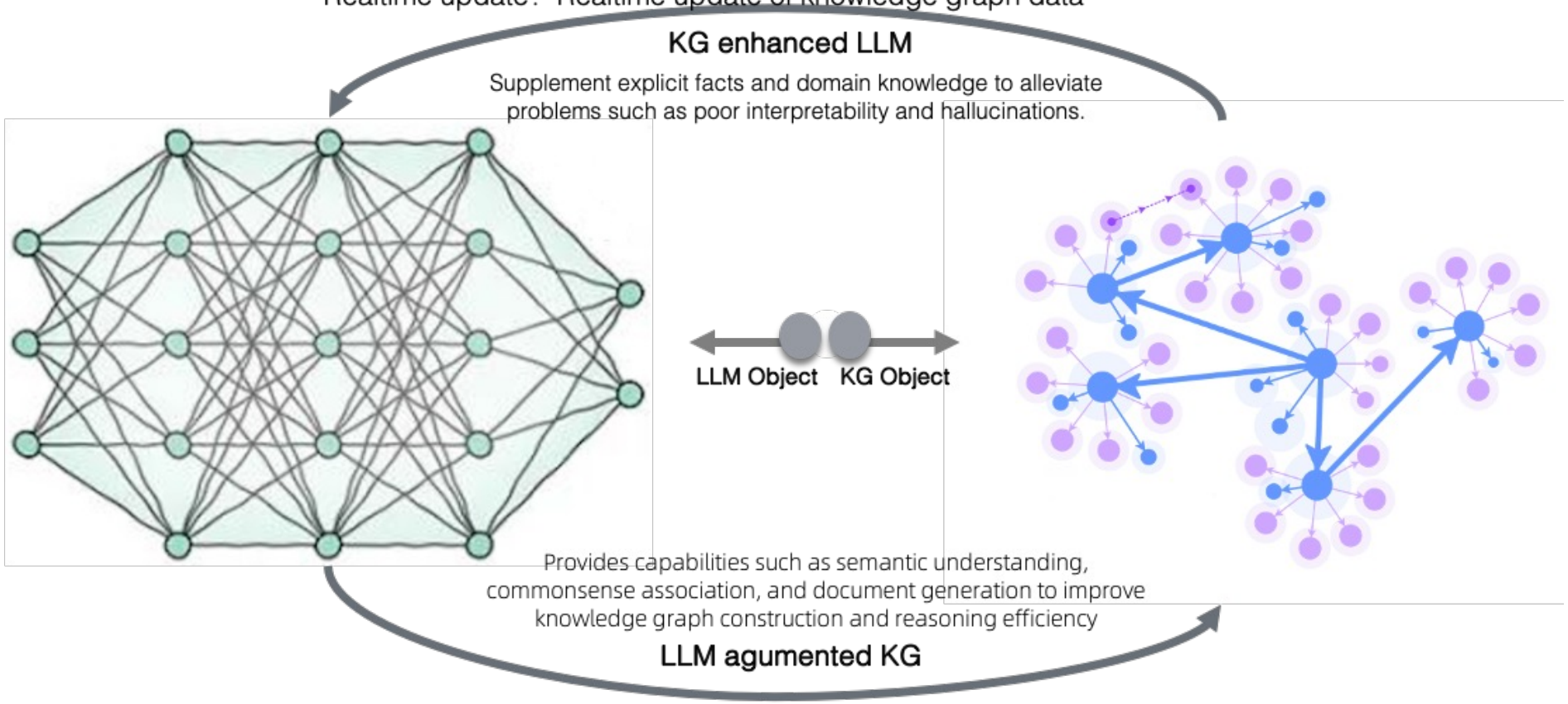
Paradigm Shift in Knowledge Representation from Binary Statics to Multi Dynamics



- The common sense knowledge graph only uses conceptual level induction, which cannot perceive individual differences and cannot achieve individual-oriented reasoning and judgment.
- Industrial-level knowledge management requires strong context awareness to achieve operational understanding and risk insights of thin customer groups.
- Knowledge-enhanced LLM also require domain knowledge graphs to cover more domain common sense knowledge, entities and events

Dual-drive Enhancement of LLM and KG in Enterprise Digital Scenarios

- Factual knowledge: Provide structured, semantic, factual and interpretable factual knowledge
- Domain expert knowledge： Provide domain-specific business expert knowledge
- Realtime update： Realtime update of knowledge graph data



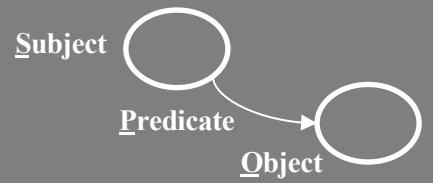
- **Semantic understanding:** document structure and entity word understanding to assist knowledge extraction
- **Commonsense knowledge:** Knowledge completion and commonsense knowledge association based on LLM

Dual-drive Enhancement of LLM and KG in Enterprise Digital Scenarios

Scenarios and applications		LLM only	KG enhanced LLM	LLM augmented KG	KG only
Business Growth	Interactive applications	Chat, write poems and songs	Knowledge Q&A, service retrieval, report analysis, etc.	-	Marketing recommendation, event context, marketing decision-making, etc.
	Marketing Recommendation	-	Data report query, crowd label selection, intelligent copywriting, etc.	-	Event analysis, materials analysis, crowd analysis, etc.
Risk Control	Risk forecasting and control	-	Explanatory message generation, waking up the robot, etc.	-	Clues tracking, events transmission, rule based claims, corporate credit, ultimate beneficiaries, equity penetration, etc.
Knowledge Construction	Knowledge extraction	-	-	Document element extraction, event extraction, entity linking, etc.	Knowledge construction based on structured business data
	Knowledge completion	-	-	Obtain the entity LLM embedding representation, extract and supplement the missing knowledge in the knowledge graph from the LLM	Relationships mining, properties prediction, groups mining, rules mining, etc.

Opportunities and Challenges of Knowledge Graph Technology Development

Lack of unified knowledge modeling method



RDF：Used for knowledge exchange, strong semantics, high threshold, **few industrial applications**

LPG： Used for graph storage and query, weak semantics, low threshold, **many industrial applications**

High cost of knowledge construction and acquisition

Knowledge extraction lacks a unified paradigm

Expert knowledge is **complex and lacking in reuse**

Lack of unified technology framework

There are already many tools for modeling, construction, storage, and reasoning **but lack of framework support, making cross-scenario reuse costly.**

The development of the knowledge graph's own technical system needs to keep pace with the times

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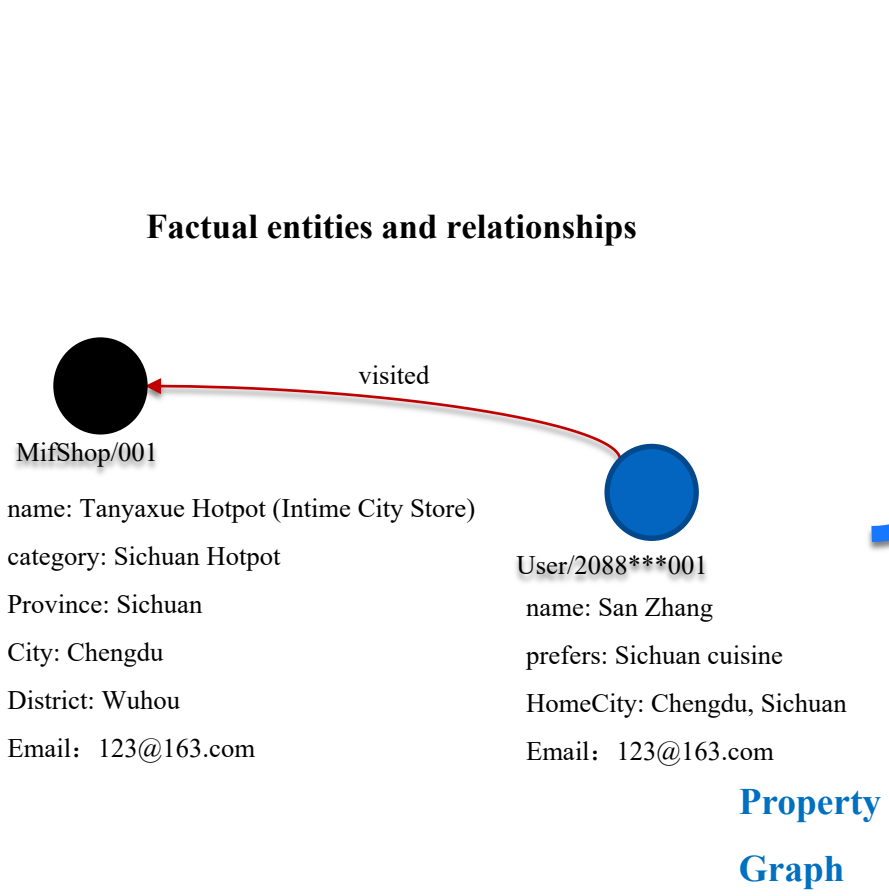
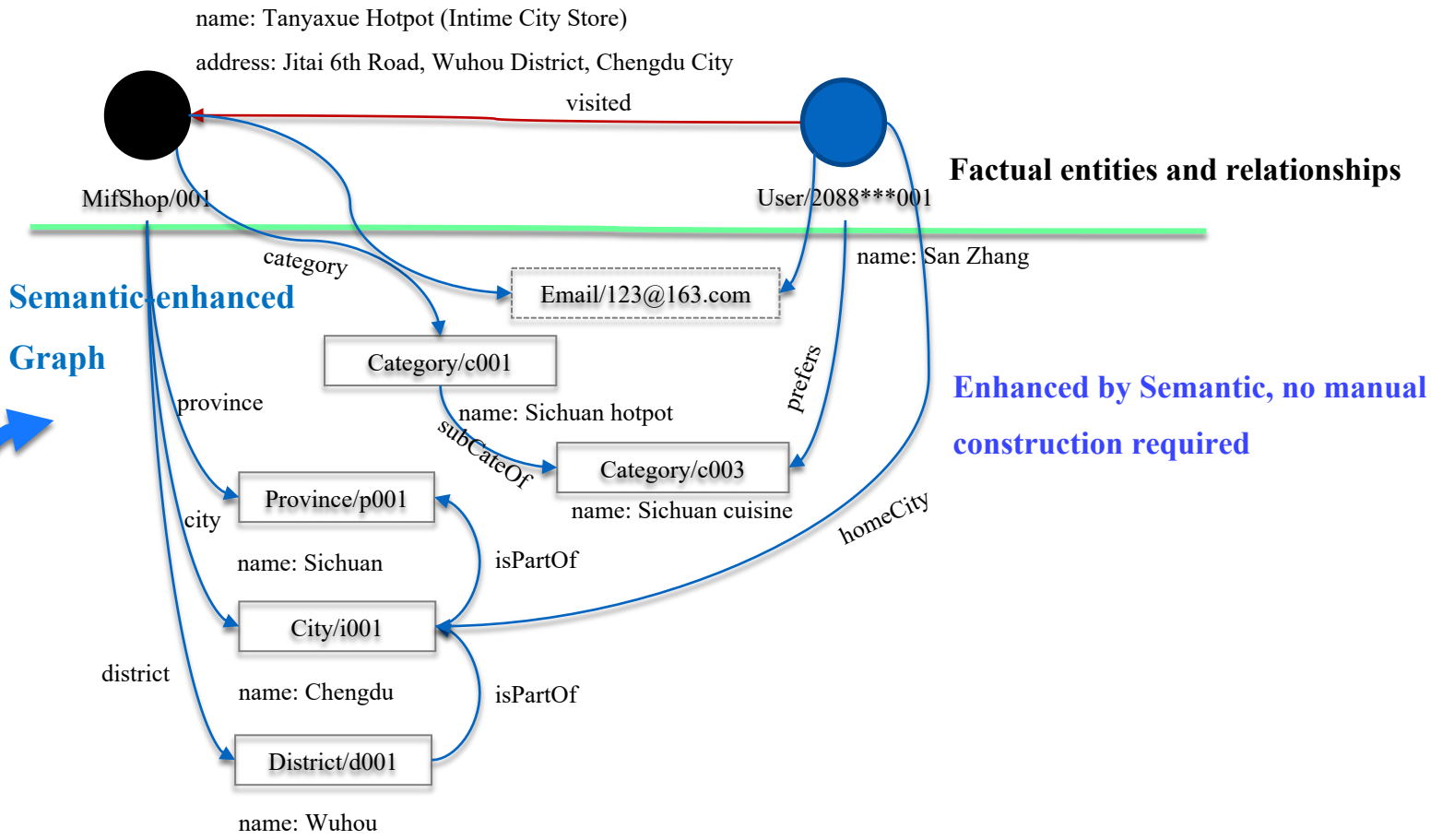
SPG: Semantic-enhanced Programmable Graph (Schematic Diagram)





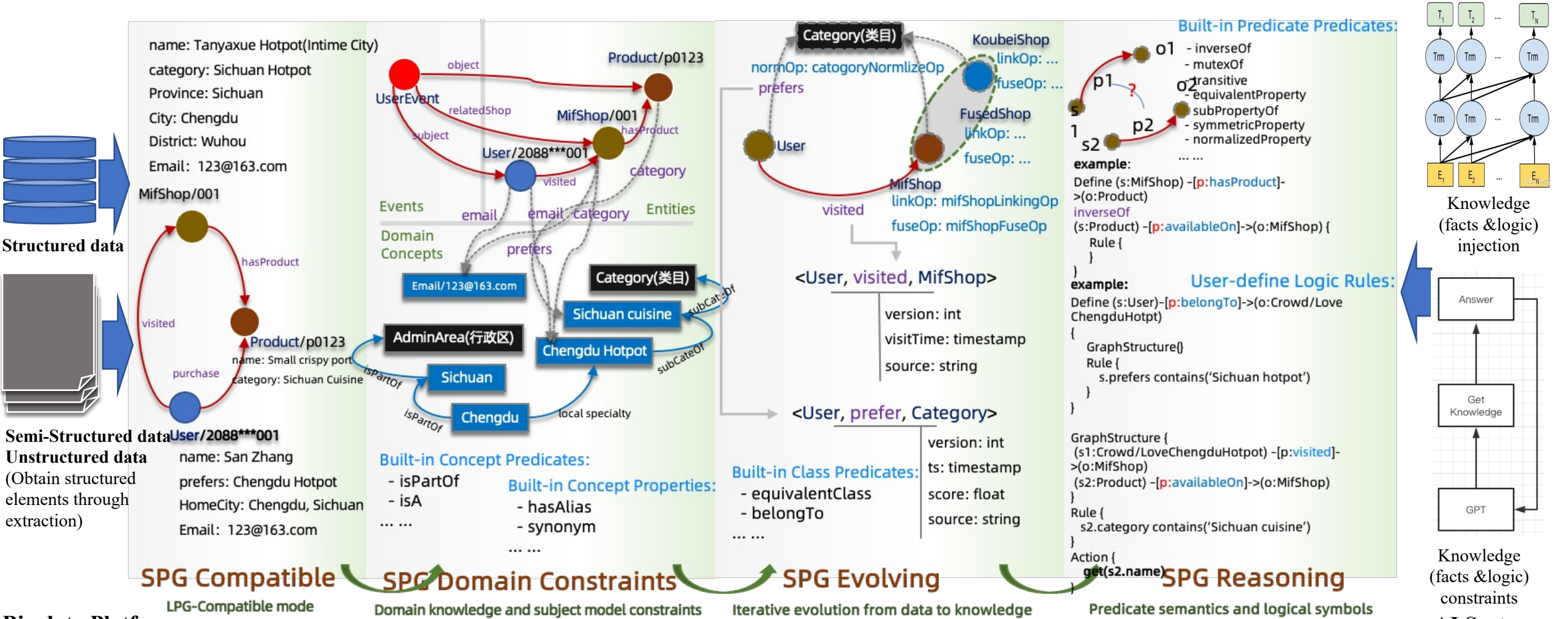
Slogan of KG: Things, not Strings

Three distinctive characteristics of knowledge under the SPG framework:

1. Every **Thing** must have a Class, every object in the real world belongs to at least one classification
2. Each instance is unique within a Class, SPG uses NLP algorithms to build capabilities such as entity linking, property normalization, and entity fusion.
3. No **Thing** exists in isolation, define knowledge element dependencies through predicates and logic.

SPG: Semantic-enhanced Programmable Graph (L1 – L3)

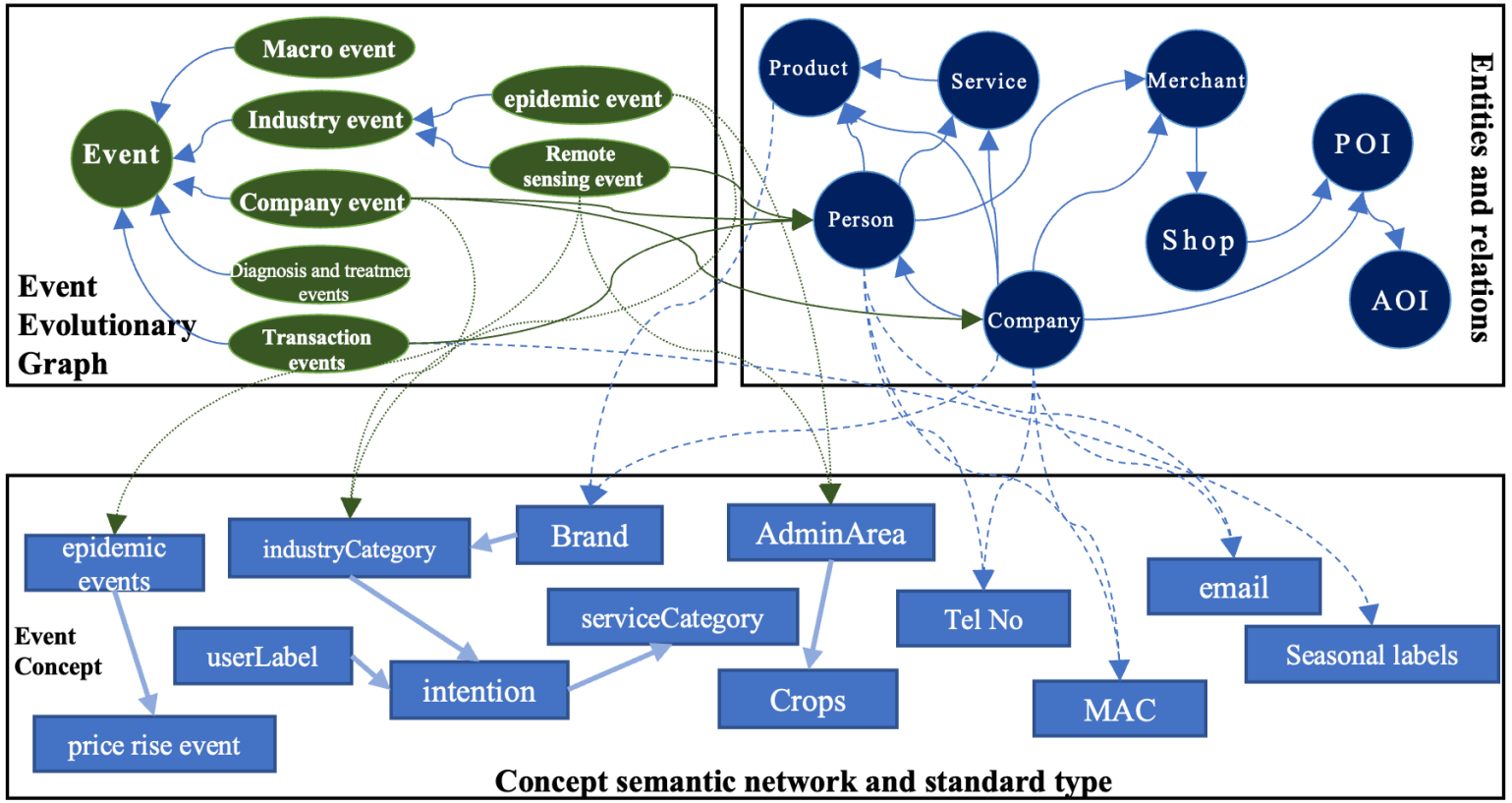
Connecting big data and AI technology systems to help machines better understand the world

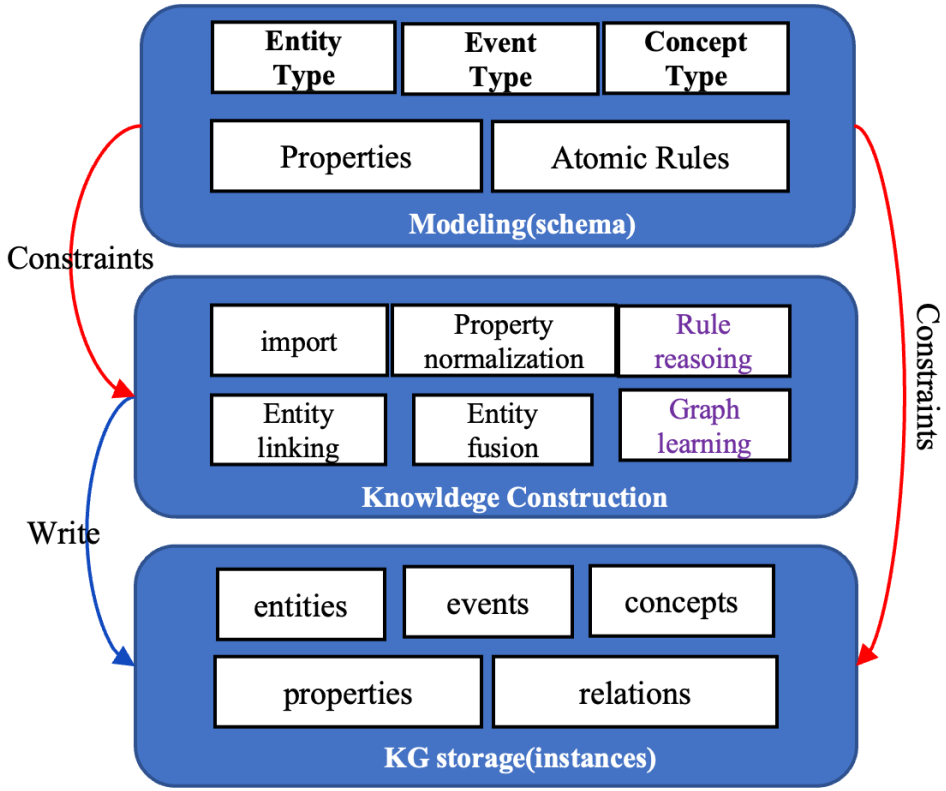


SPG: Subject/Object Type Definition (Class–Instance Paradigm)

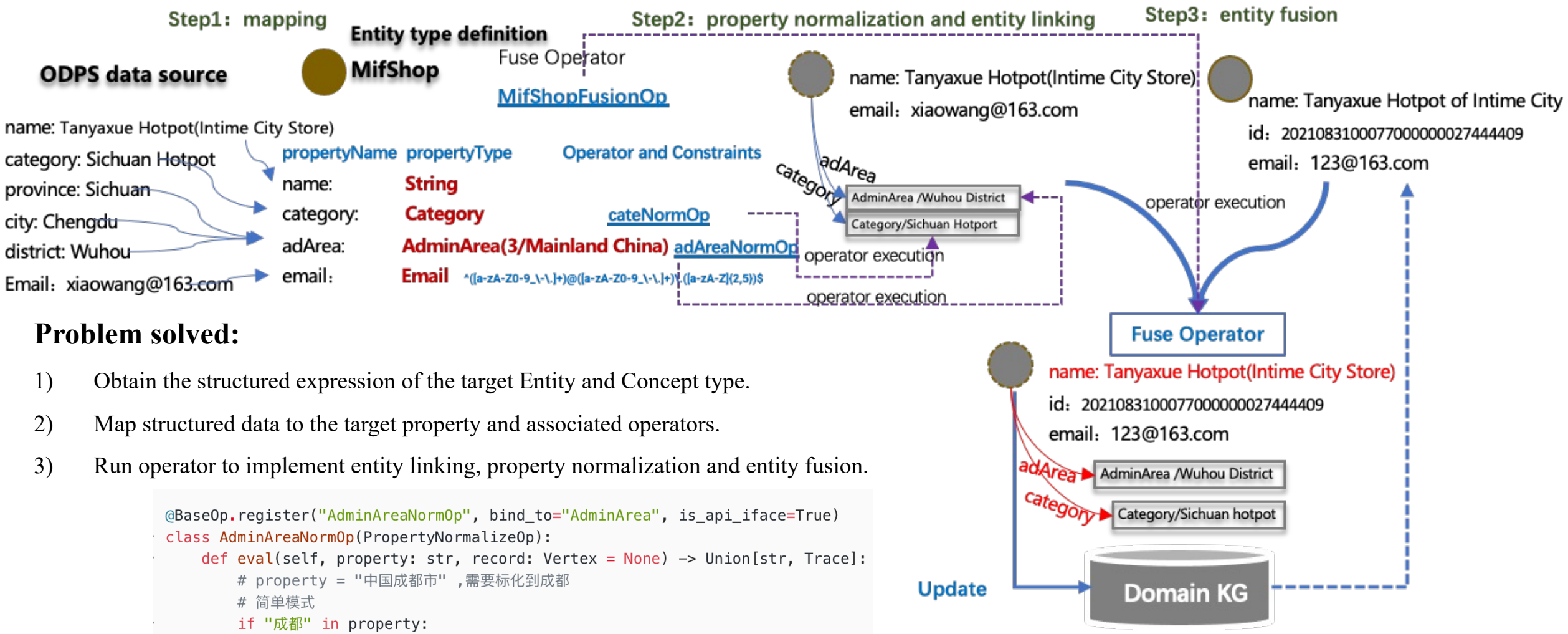
No clear boundary between the definitions of entities, events and concepts in the industry. SPG's definition of knowledge types is:

- **Entity Type:** Objective objects that have strong business relevance and are described by multiple elements. Multiple elements are described through entity Properties (attributes and relationships), such as users, enterprises, merchants, etc.
- **Concept Type:** The inductive abstraction of entity objects from specific to general expresses a set of entities, which is a classification system in an inductive sense. Relatively static and highly reusable, such as crowd tags, domain standard types, semantic vocabulary (such as HowNet), etc.
- **Event type:** Add time, space, target and other constraints, such as industry events, corporate events, diagnosis and treatment events extracted through NLP or CV





SPG: Knowledge Construction based on Structured data (Programmable)



Problem solved:

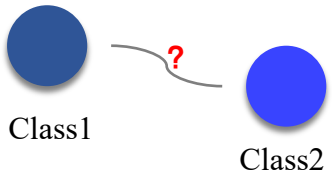
1) Obtain the structured expression of the target Entity and Concept type.
2) Map structured data to the target property and associated operators.
3) Run operator to implement entity linking, property normalization and entity fusion.

```python
@BaseOp.register("AdminAreaNormOp", bind_to="AdminArea", is_api_iface=True)
class AdminAreaNormOp(PropertyNormalizeOp):
    def eval(self, property: str, record: Vertex = None) -> Union[str, Trace]:
        # property = "中国成都市" ,需要标化到成都
        # 简单模式
        if "成都" in property:
            return "成都"
        # 外部调用,例如调用大模型或者其他NLP模型
        return LLMAdminAreaNorm(property)
```

Bind Operator

SPG: Predicate Semantics and Logical Symbols

Semantics of Types



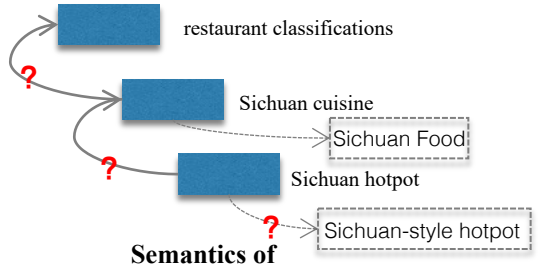
Built-in predicates:

- equivalentClass
- belongTo
- sameAs

Pseudo code:

```
Create EntityType FusedPOI equivalentClass (
   fuse(AmapPOI, AlipayPOI)
   .withLinkFunction(samePoiSimilarityFunc)
   .withFuseStrategy(){
      FusedPOI.attr1 = isNotBlank(AmapPOI.attr1) ?
AmapPOI.attr1 : AlipayPOI:attr1
      FusedPOI.attrx = （AmapPOI.attrx1 > AlipayPOI.attrx2
)
         ... ...
   }
)
```

Semantics of Concept hypernym



Semantics of Property extension

Built-in hypernym predicates :

- isPartOf
- subCategoryOf
- isA
- …

Built-in property predicates:

- hasAlias
- synonym
- …

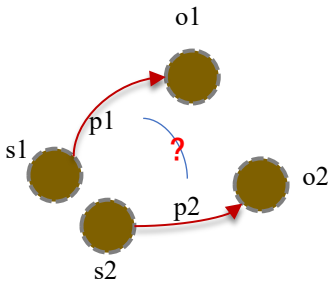
Examples of semantic-enhanced Prompt:

getPrompts(‘Sichuan hotpot’)

hypernym: Sichuan Food

synonyms: Sichuan-style hotpot, Chongqing hotpot, Basu hotpot

Semantics of Relations and Properties



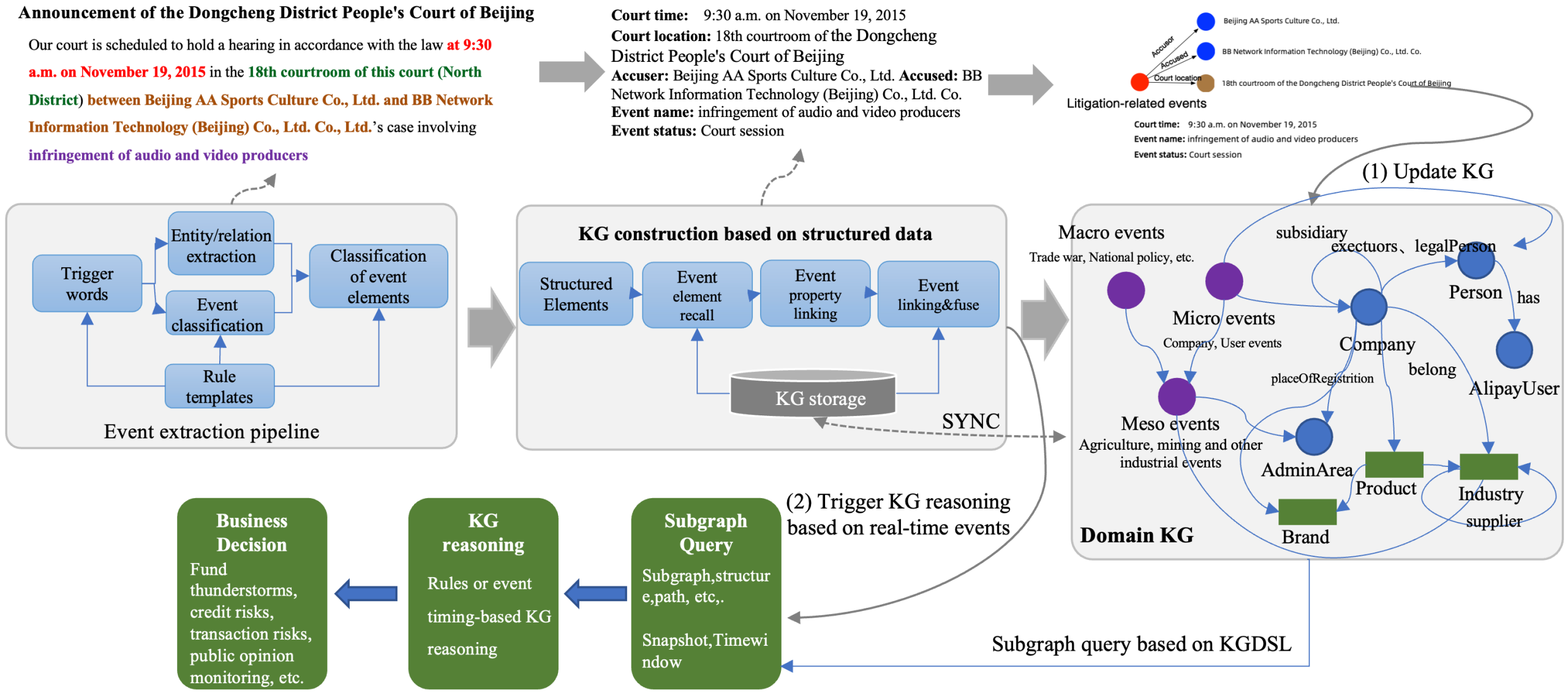
Built-in predicates:

- inverseOf
- mutexOf
- transitive
- equivalentProperty
- subPropertyOf
- symmetricProperty
- normalizedProperty

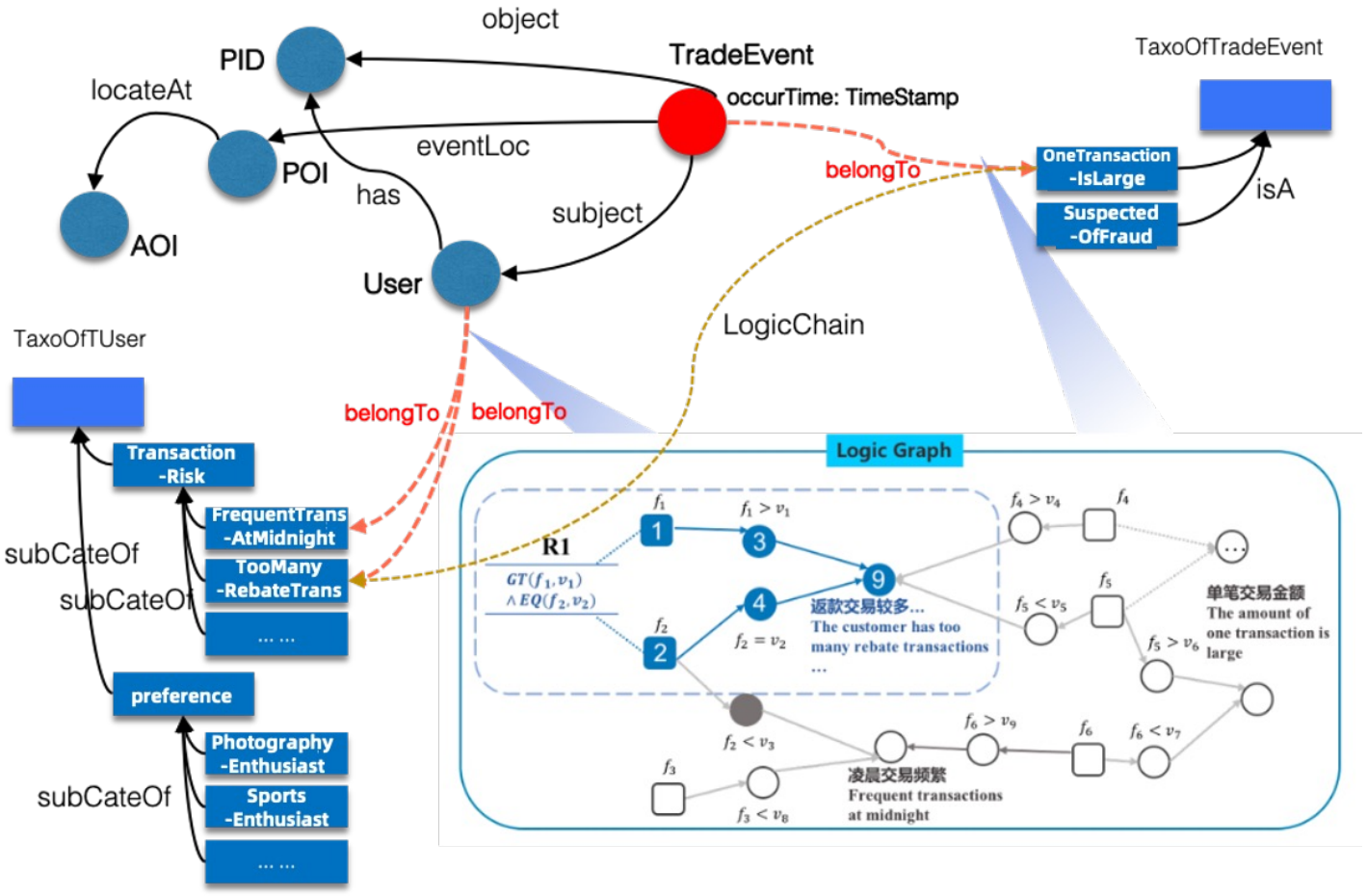
… …

```
Define (s:MifShop) –[p:hasProduct]->(o:Product)
inverseOf
(s:Product) –[p:availableOn]->(o:MifShop) {
    Rule { }
}

Define (s:User)–[p:belongTo]->(o:Crowd/LoveChengduHotpot)
{
    GraphStructure{}
    Rule {
       s.prefers contains(‘Sichuan hotpot’)
    }
}

GraphStructure {
   (s1:Crowd/ LoveChengduHotpot) –[p:visited]->(o:MifShop)
   (s2:Product) –[p:availableOn]->(o:MifShop)
}
Rule {
    s2.category contains(‘Sichuan cuisine’)
}
Action {
   get(s2.name)
}
```

SPG: Event Extraction based on Knowledge Construction Pipeline



SPG: Implementing LogicChain based on Semantic Logic

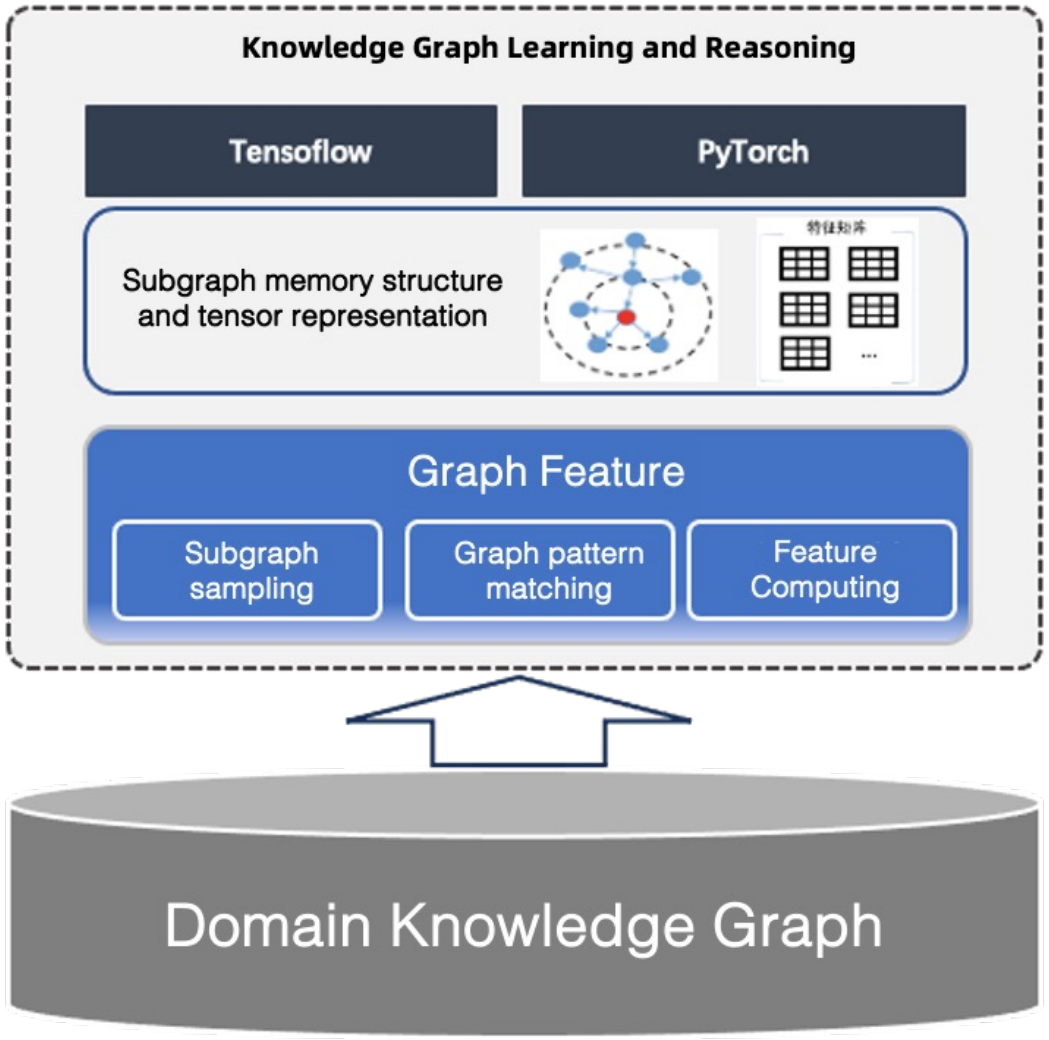


SuspectedOfProstitution: FrequentTransAtMidnight & OneTransactionIsLarge

LargeCashOutUsers: TooManyRebateTrans

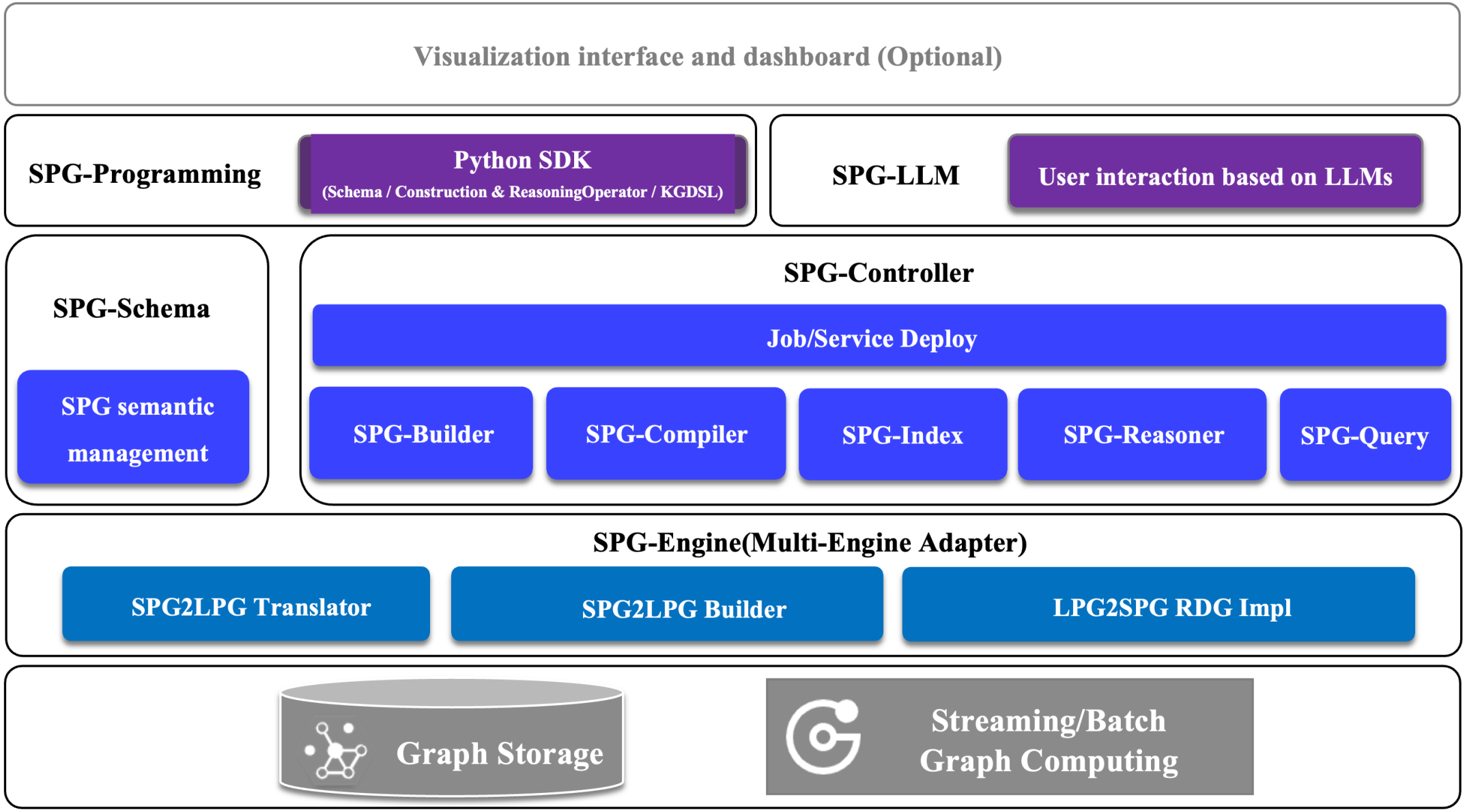
```
Define (e:TradeEvent)–[p:belongTo]->(o:TaxoOfTradeEvent/OneTransactionIsLarge)
{
    GraphStructure{}
    Rule {
        e.amount > 500
    }
}
Define (s:User)–[p:belongTo]->(o:TaxoOfUser/TransactionRisk/TooManyRebateTrans)
{
    GraphStructure{
        (e1:TradeEvent)-[ps1:subject]->(su1:User)
        (e1:TradeEvent)-[pp1:object]->(sp1:PID)
        (e2:TradeEvent)-[ps2:subject]->(su2:User)
        (e2:TradeEvent)-[pp2:object]->(sp2:PID)
        (su1)-[has]->(sp2)
        (su2)-[has]->(sp1)
        (e2)-[pb:belongTo]->(o:/TaxoOfTradeEvent/OneTransactionIsLarge)
    }
    Rule {
        s.id == su1.id
        e1.ts < e2.ts and hour(current_time()) - hour(e1.ts) < 24
        group(s).count() > 10
    }

}
Define (s:User)–[p:belongTo]->(o:TaxoOfUser/ TransactionRisk /FrequentTransAtMidnight)
{
    GraphStructure{
        (e1:TradeEvent)-[ps1:subject]->(su1:User)
    }
    Rule {
        s.id == su1.id
        hour(e1.occurTime) between(0, 4)
    }
}
```

SPG: Graph Learning Subgraph Sampling based on GNN (Programmable)



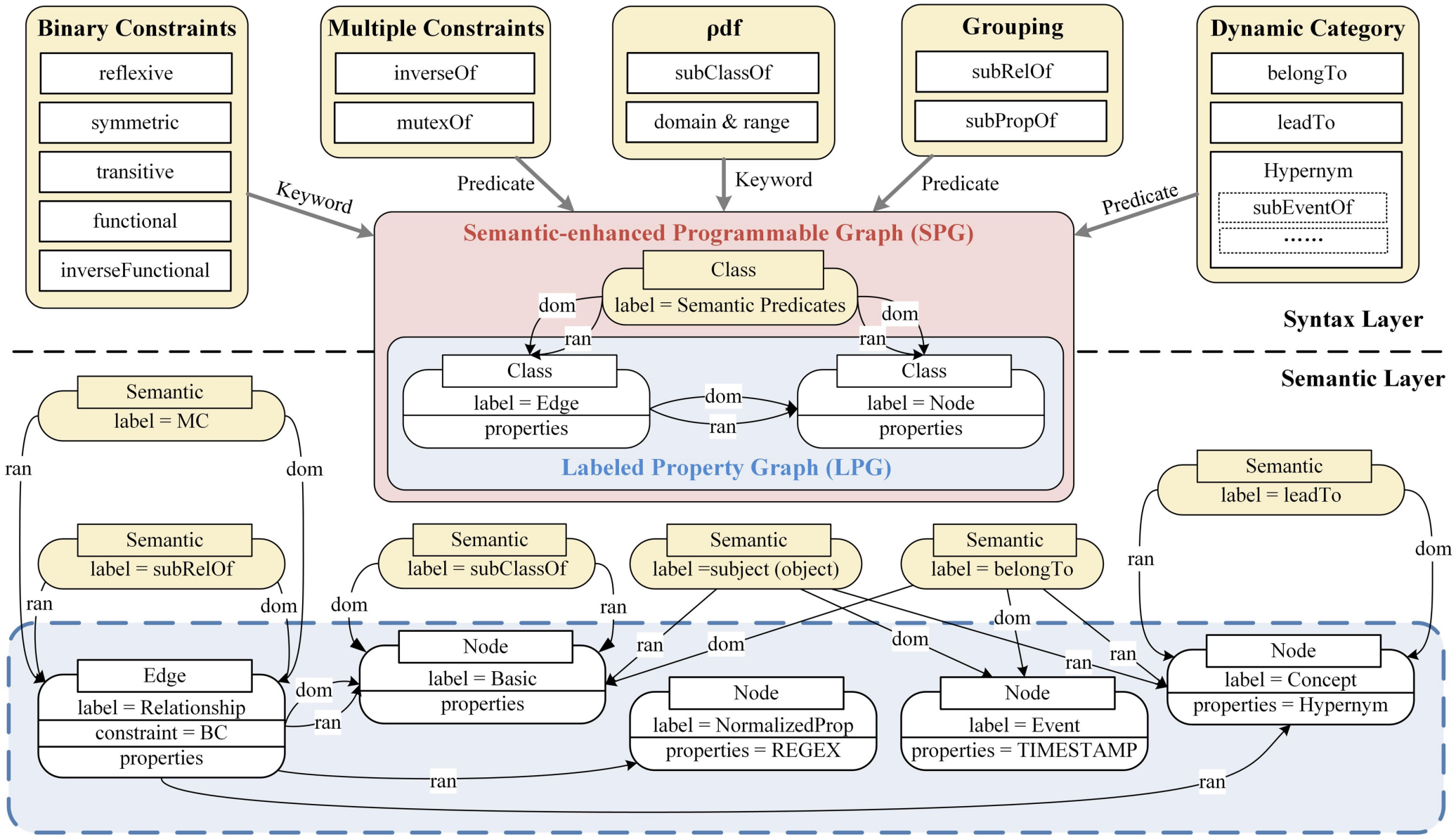

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
import libkg_client
from kgrl.conf import KgrlConstants # noqa
from kgrl.data import KGExpression # noqa
from kgrl.data.sampler import KGStateCacheBaseSampler

in_degree = KGExpression.SourceNodeInDegreeKey()
out_degree = KGExpression.SourceNodeOutDegreeKey()
node_version = KGExpression.SourceNodeVersionKey()
edge_version = KGExpression.EdgeVersionKey()
v_begin = 30
v_end   = 40
def get_filters(v_begin, v_end):
  return {
    KgrlConstants.NEIGHBORHOOD_SAMPLING_FILTER_NAME: f"{edge_version}<{v_begin} and      {edge_version}>{v_end}",
    KgrlConstants.NODE_SAMPLING_FILTER_NAME: f"{node_version}==0",
    KgrlConstants.EDGE_SAMPLING_FILTER_NAME: f"{edge_version}<{v_begin} and {edge_version}>{v_end}",
  }
def get_weights(v_begin, v_end):
  return {
    KgrlConstants.NEIGHBORHOOD_SAMPLING_WEIGHT_NAME: f"abs({edge_version}- {v_begin})*log2({edge_version}+{v_end})",
    KgrlConstants.NODE_SAMPLING_WEIGHT_NAME: f"({out_degree}+{in_degree})",
    KgrlConstants.EDGE_SAMPLING_WEIGHT_NAME: f"abs({edge_version}-{v_begin})*log2({edge_version}+{v_end})",
  }
sampler_conf = {
   "client_conf": {...},
   "gen_data_conf": {
       "random": True, "fanouts": [50, 20], "buffer_size": 2, "filters": get_filters(10, 20), "weights": get_weights(10, 20),
  },
}
sampler = NodeSubGraphSampler.from_params(sampler_conf)
```

SPG: Architecture of SPG

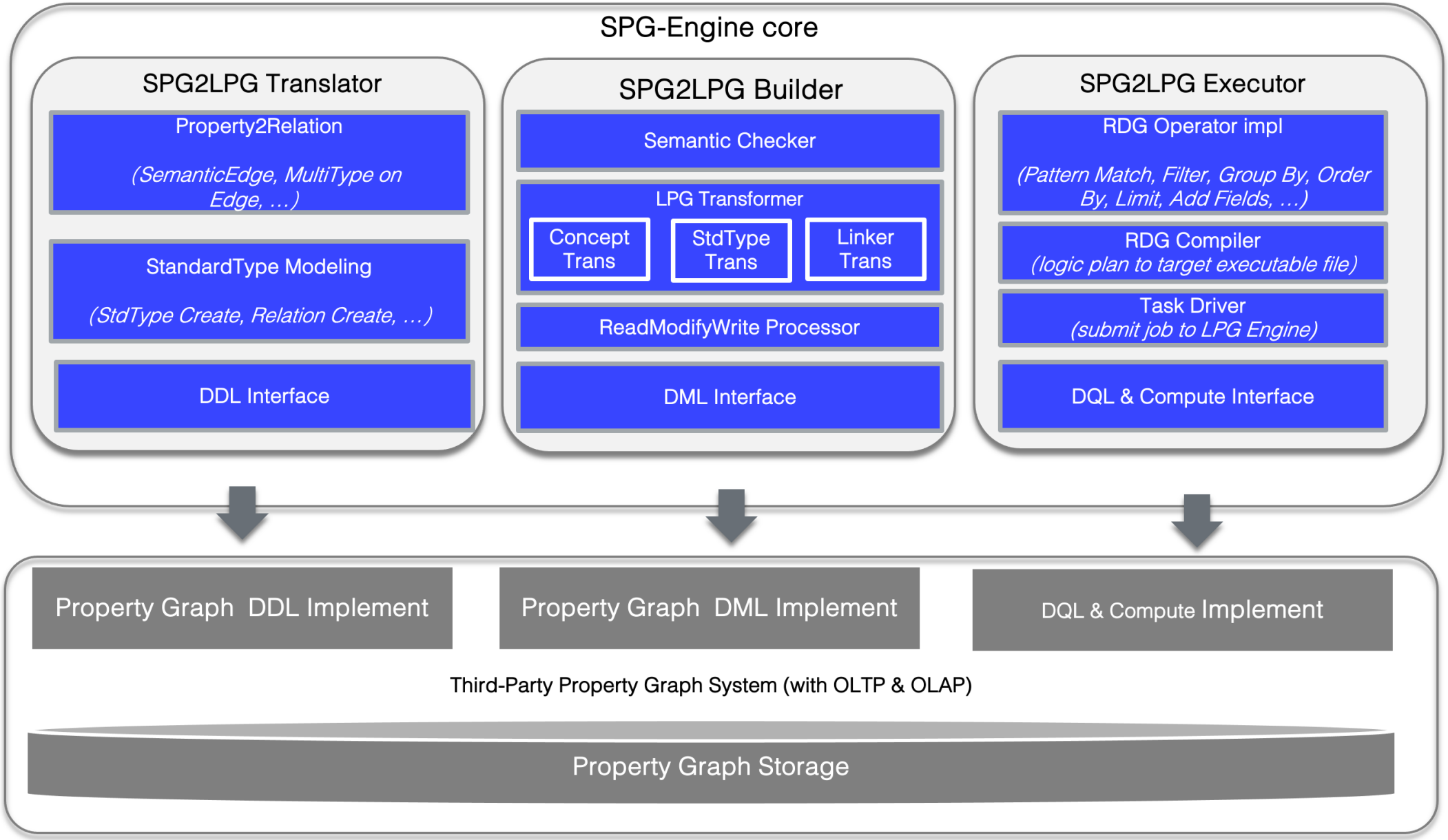


Official website： https://spg.openkg.cn/

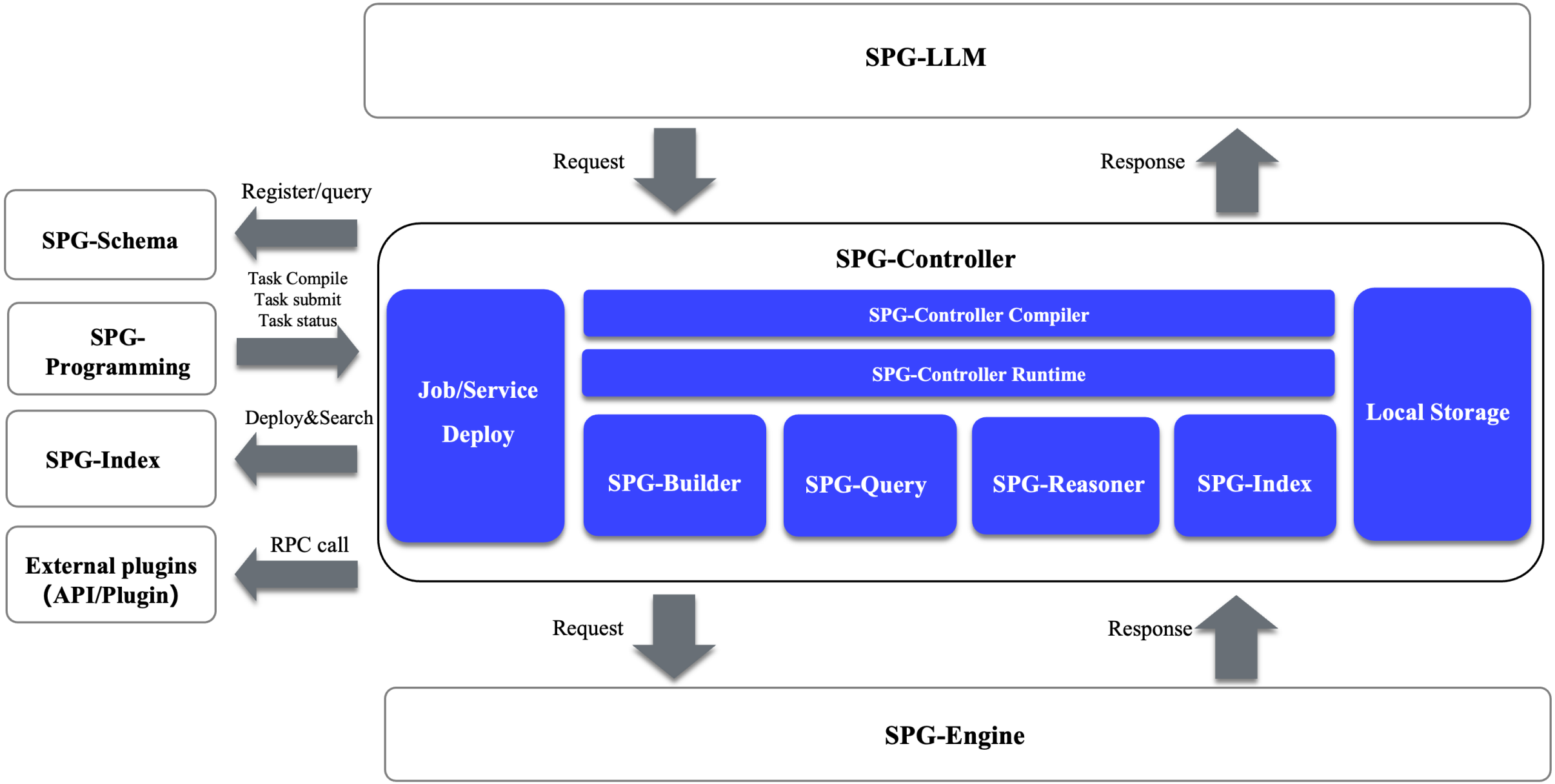
SPG: SPG-Schema



SPG: SPG-Engine



SPG: SPG-Controller



01 **Knowledge Graph：** An effective way to manage domain knowledge

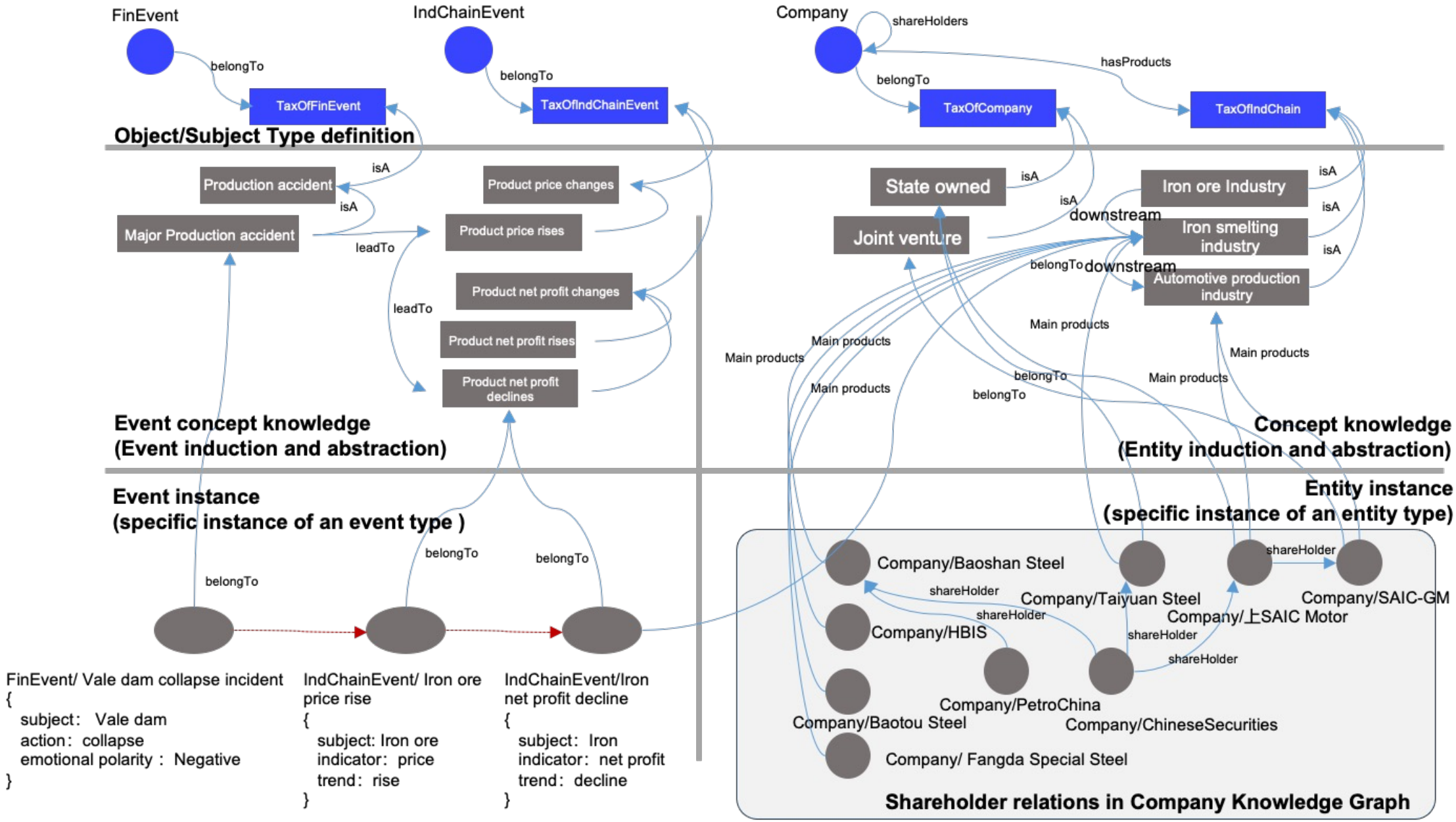
02 **Opportunities and Challenges:** Knowledge management paradigm shift from binary static to multi-dynamic

03 **SPG:** A novel semantic framework that accelerates data knowledgeization and knowledge symbolization

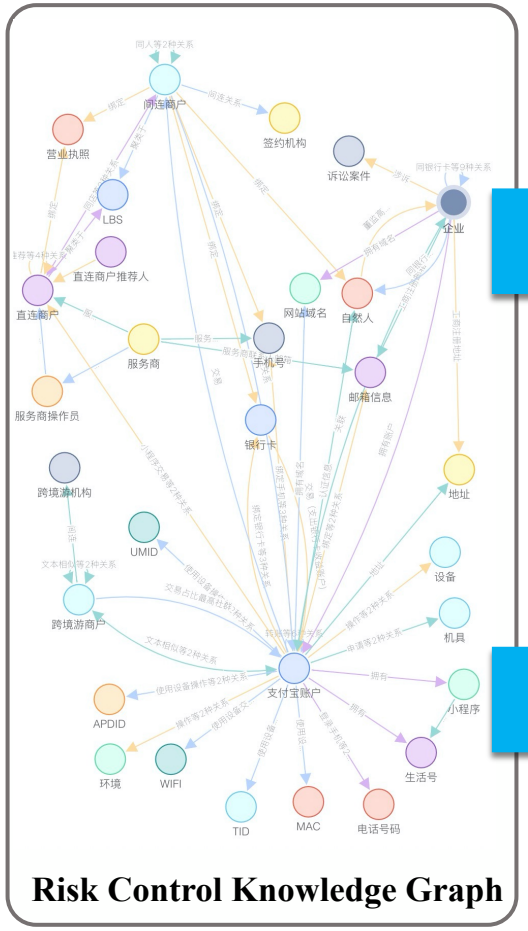
04 **Applications:** SPG-based knowledge graph cases

05 **Future prospects:** The application value brought by SPG and its dual-drive development with LLM in the future

Four-quadrant Model of Event Evolutionary KG from the Perspective of SPG

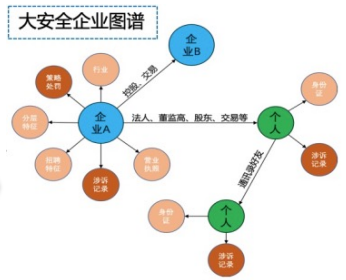


Interpretable Reasoning based on the Integration of Rules and Graph Models

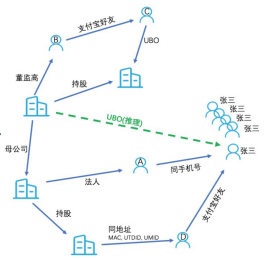


Risk Control Knowledge Graph

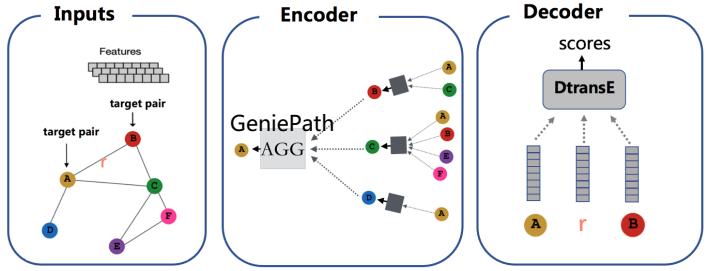
Prediction Model: KARI + XGB



Construct a Risk Control KG including entities such as User, Company, Medium, Account, and their relations



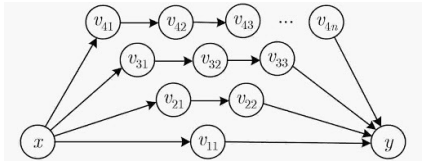
Subgraph pattern matching and subgraph sampling



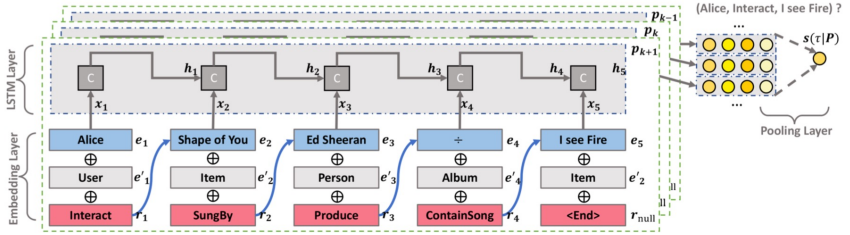
Problem solved

- ✓ Breaking down data barriers by constructing KG
- ✓ Established tens of billions of graph representation learning and reasoning capabilities

Interpretation Model: KGDSL + KPRN



Path generation with KGDSL



KPRN

Problem solved

- ✓ For each link prediction result, path weights can be generated as an interpretable representation of the results

Business Target

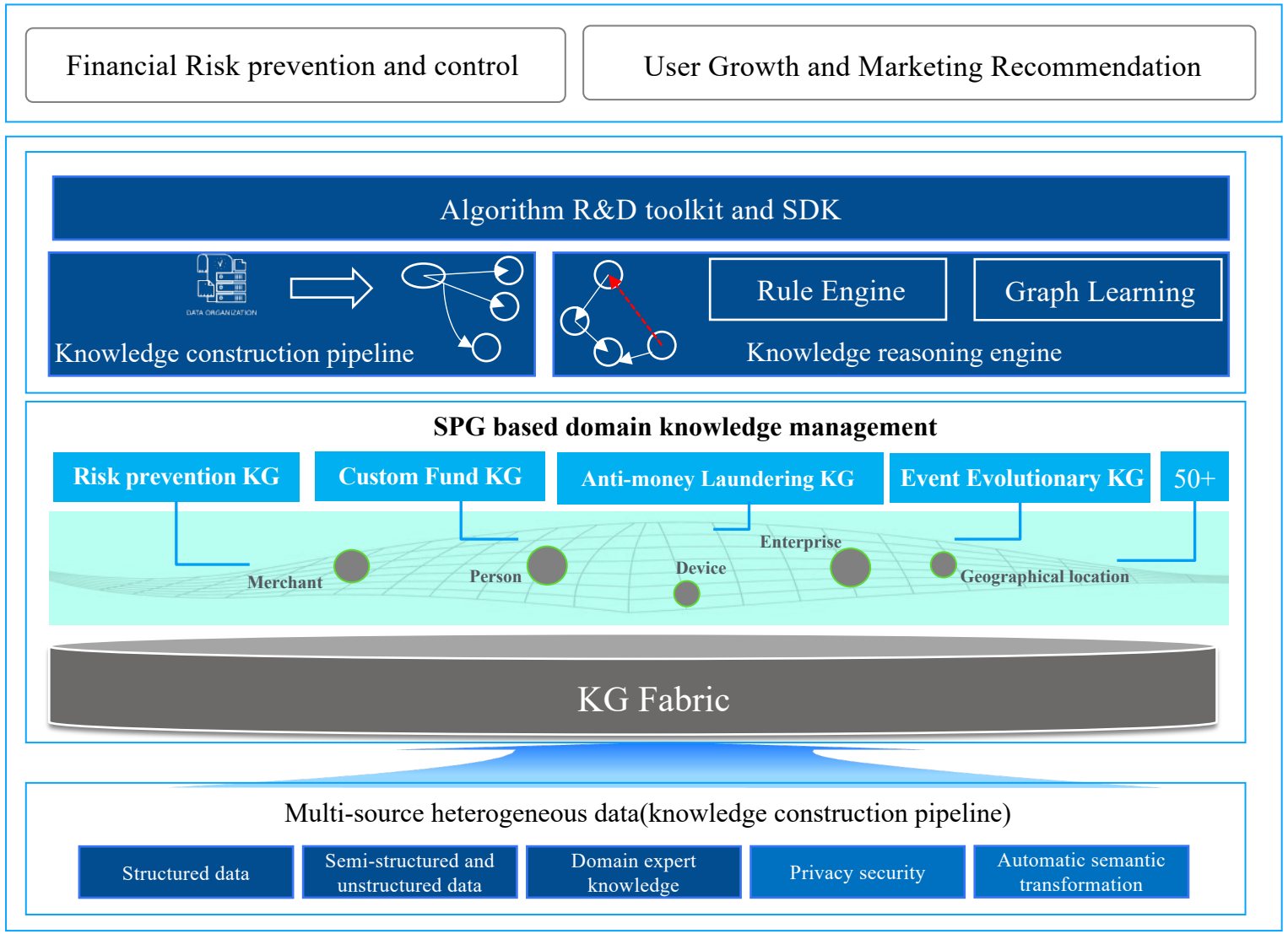
- The PBOC requires completion of the ultimate beneficiary (UBO) information and a reasonable explanation

Issues

- Business data are independent, and their definitions and representations are not unified, they cannot be deeply related.
- The scale of business graph data is large, ranging from tens of billions to hundreds of billions
- Heterogeneous knowledge graph with complex entities, relationships, and properties

- KARI：An encoder-decoder framework that supports heterogeneous graph learning, relying on the graph KGDSL to obtain multi-dimensional subgraph features, such as degree, page rank, neighbor statistics, rules, etc.
- KGDSL +KPRN： Interpretable results based on graph association paths and rule learning.

Ant Knowledge Graph: Novel Knowledge Graph Engine based on SPG



First SPG-based KG Engine

Quickly incubate knowledge graphs in new fields

KG Fabric

Linear scaling up to 1.3 trillion with zero-copy and sub-minute latency

Knowledge Reasoning Engine

Rule-guided learning and interpretable reasoning at a scale of 100 billions

Algorithm Framework and SDK

SPG Modeling, KG Construction, KG Reasoning (python + KGDSL/GQL)

We have been granted 35 patents, filed for over 140 patents, participated in the development of 18 standards, and received recognition such as the Zhejiang Science and Technology Progress Second Prize and the Guiyang Big Data Expo Excellent Achievement Award.

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SPG and LLM Bidirectionally Driven Controllable AI

Building next-generation industrial-level cognitive engine

SPG-based Knowledge Graph Engine

Service access and Application Framework

Domain Knowledge Graph solutions

Anti-money Laundering Knowledge Graph | Event Evolutionary Knowledge Graph | Company Knowledge Graph | Medical Knowledge Graph | … …

Semantic Representation and Programming Framework

Knowledge extraction → Entity linking → Knowledge Funsion

Knowledge Construction pipeline

SPG Semantic Framework

Logical rule reasoning ↔ Graph Learning

KG Learning and Reasoning

Knowledge Graph Storage and Computing Adaptation Layer

Storage and Computing Engine

LLM augmented KG

KG enhanced LLM

LLM and SPG daul-drive applications

SPG-enhanced LLM Controllable AI Framework

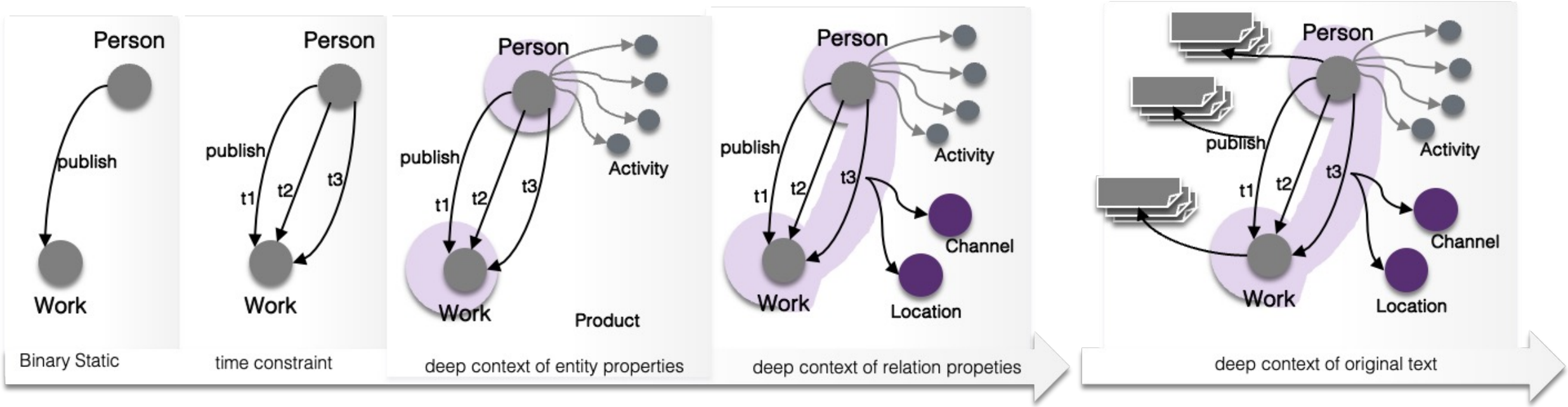
SPG and LLM Object Alignment

LLM-driven SPG Knowledge Construction Pipeline

Foundation Models

Domain knowledge based SFT/RLHF and Reasoning

Knowledge Representation from Big Data Era to the LLM Era



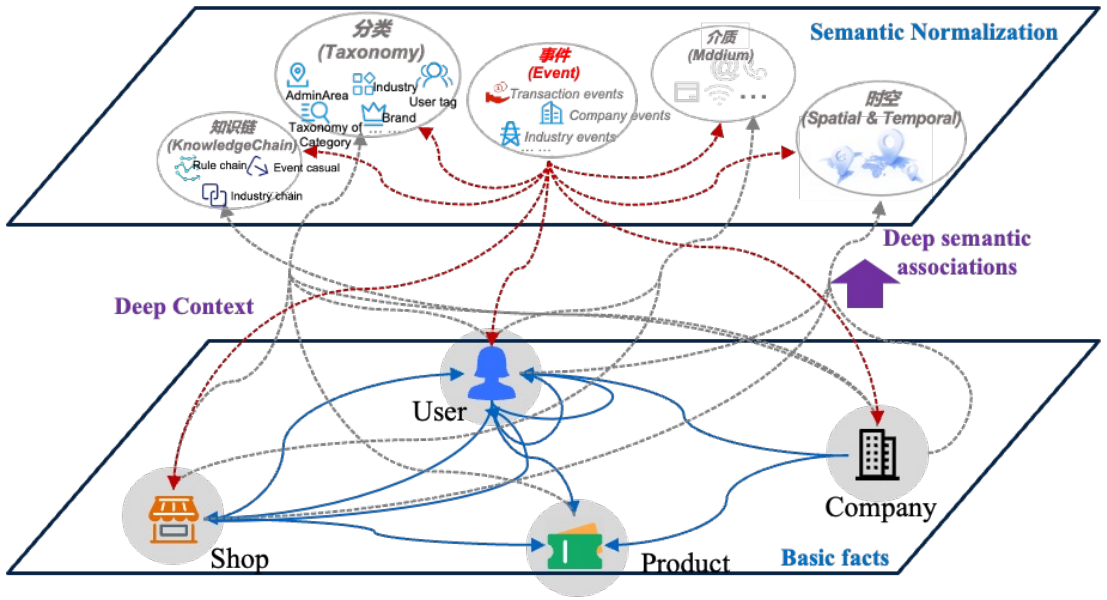
Big Data Era

From Binary-static to multiple-dynamic

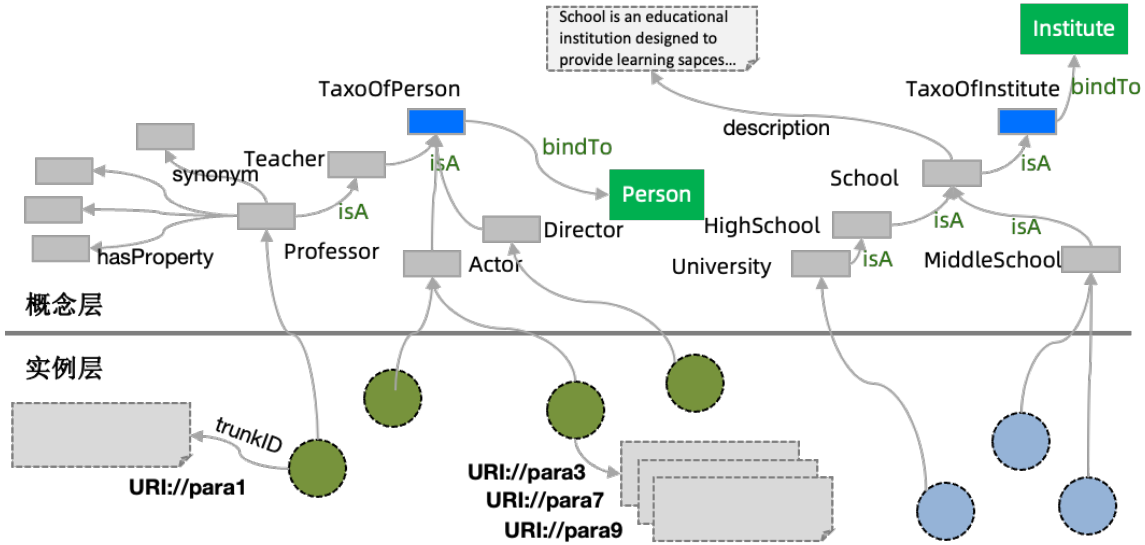
LLM Era

More traceable original text

KGs Need to Continuously Upgrade Semantic Representation



upgrade



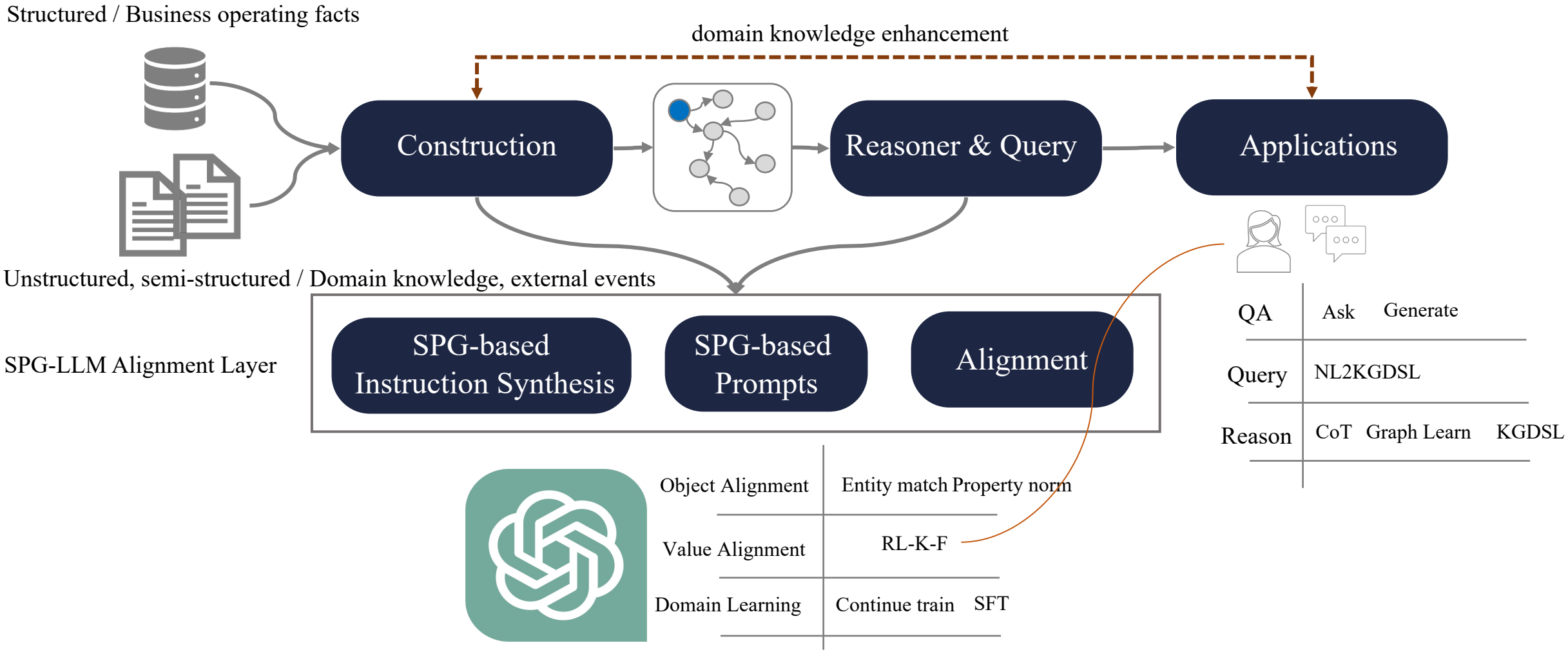
BigData Friendly (Structured Deep Context)

1. Hierarchical and categorical representation of knowledge
2. Logical and programmable reasoning between concepts
3. Integration of logical rules and factual knowledge

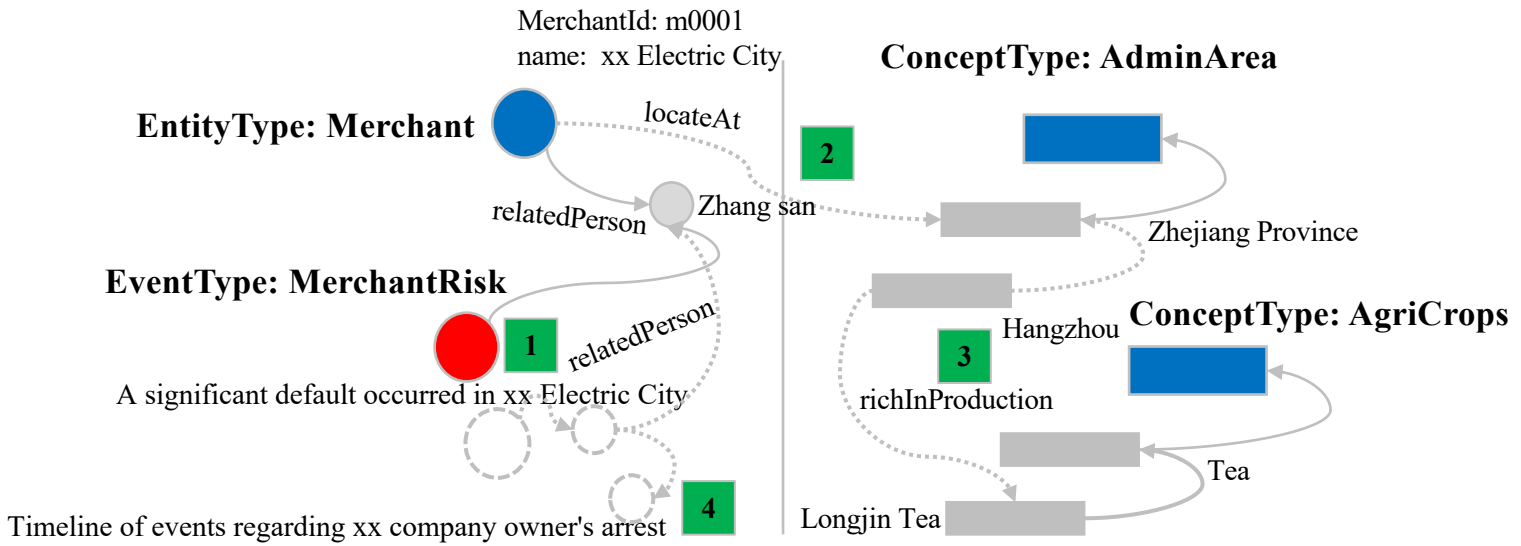
LLM Friendly (Raw text Deep Context)

1. Hierarchical representation of instances and concepts
2. Align LLM with instance through concept layer
3. Mutual indexing representation of original text and structured knowledge

Build an AI framework based on the OpenSPG Knowledge Engine



LLM4SPG Enhanced Knowledge Construction

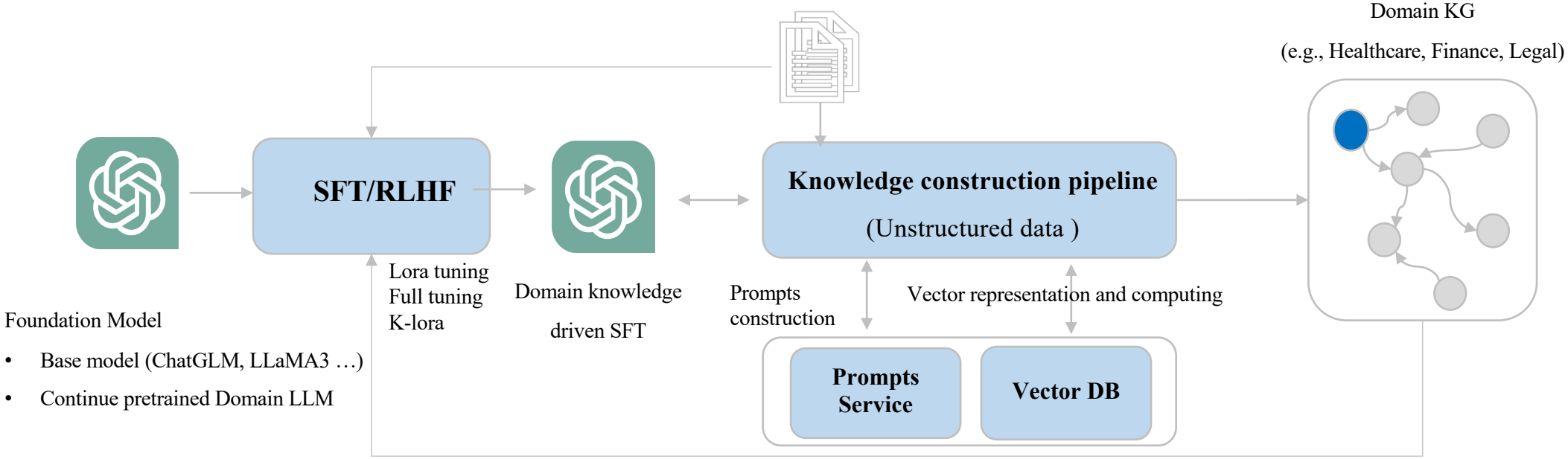


1 Knowledge extraction (entity/event/relation/property)

2 Entity linking/property normalization

3 Commonsense knowledge completion

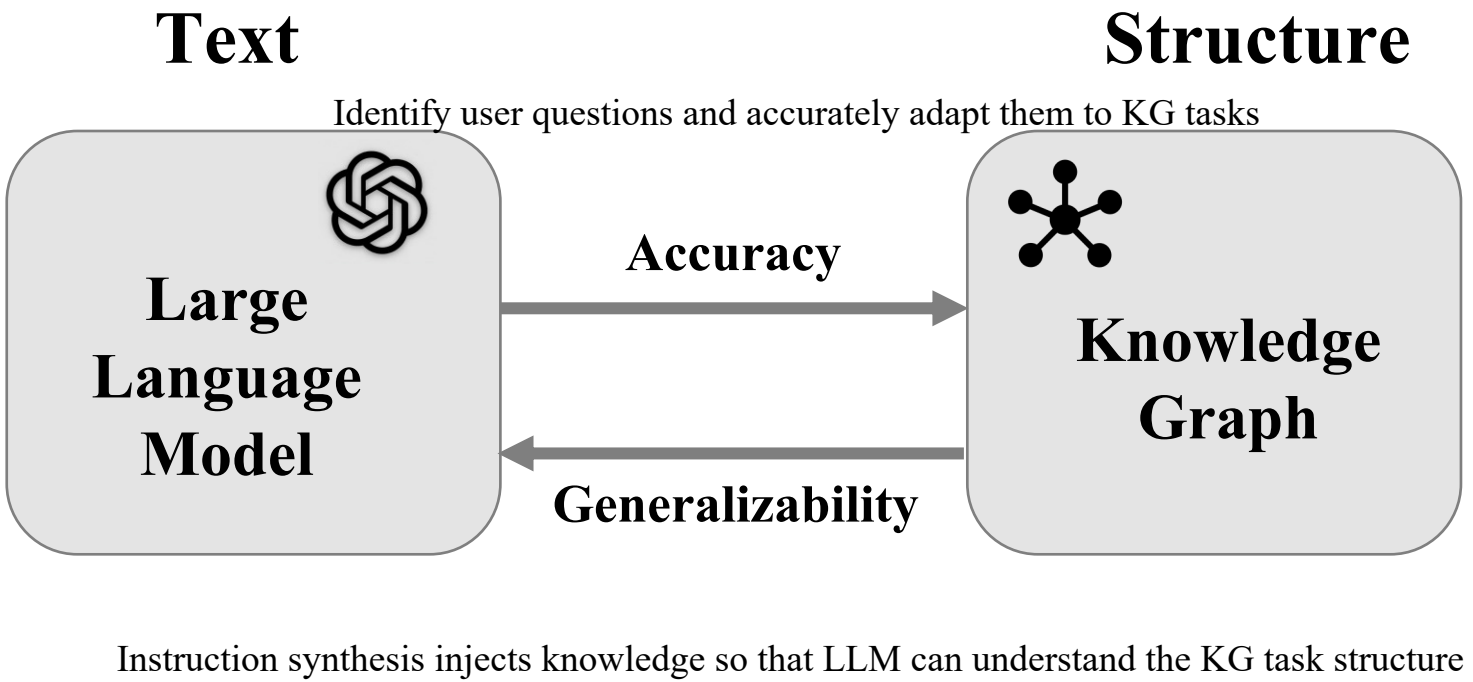
4 Document-level subgraph extraction



KGs are Better Instruction Synthesizers for LLMs

KG as a guide: synthesize professional corpus, guide LLM to more accurately identify KG tasks through SFT/RLHF

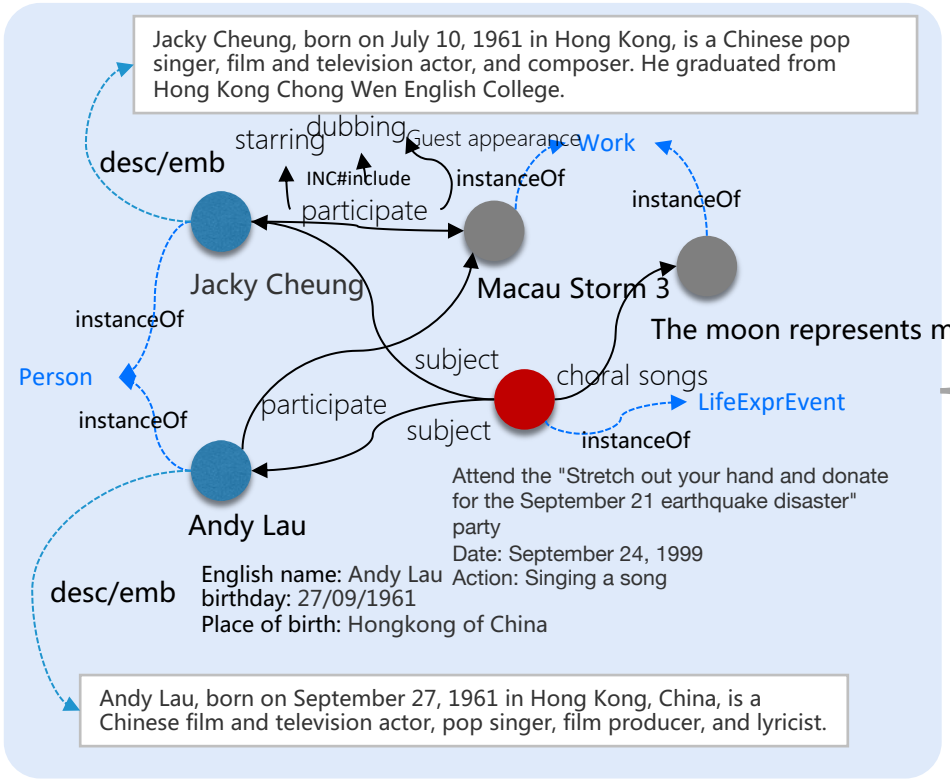
KG as an executor: execute KG tasks identified by LLM to complete knowledge query and reasoning



Relying on a large-scale KG with precise semantics, rigorous logic, and complete context, it can construct complex, diverse, and large-scale instruction data

KGs need to enhance knowledge semantic representation to complete missing context

Instruction Synthesis based on SPG-based KGs

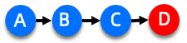


Andy Lau-participate->(**Movie**)<-participate-(Jacky Cheung)

[Constructed Question] What movies have Andy Lau and Jacky Cheung participated in together?

[CoT]

1. Determine which films Andy Lau has appeared in;
2. Determine which films Jacky Cheung has appeared in;
3. Find out the common works of the two people in the film



The Macau Storm 3-**starring**->(Actor)-**participate**->(**Movie**)-**producer**->(Institution)

[Constructed Question] Which film and television productions have the starring actors of Macau Storm 3 participated in?

[CoT]

1. Determine who are the leading actors in Macau Storm 3
2. Determine the film and television works in which these actors have participated
3. Determine the producers of these film and television works

Person(人物): EntityType

desc: Social roles, individuals with unique personalities, experiences and influence

properties:

name(姓名) : Text
enName(英文名) : Text
placeOfBorn(出生地): Text
dateOfBorn(出生日期): Date

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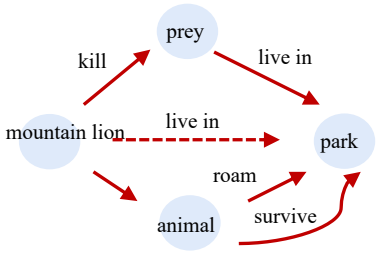
Synthetic Reasoning Instructions



Inductive link prediction

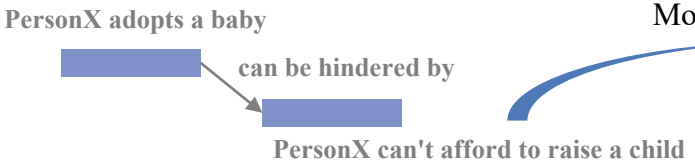
Natural language inference tasks

Logical structure in natural language

context:
mountain lion -> kill -> prey ~ prey -> live in -> park
mountain lion -> be classify as -> animal ~ animal -> roam -> park
mountain lion -> be classify as -> animal ~ animal -> survive -> park
statement: mountain lion -> live in -> park

Inductive Process:
1）Mountain lions are known to be predators that kill the prey. The prey, in turn, lives in parks. This correlation suggests that mountain lions may also live in parks, as they are likely to follow their prey to their habitats.
2）Additionally, mountain lions are classified as animals, and animals are known to roam freely in parks. This roaming behavior is essential for their survival, which implies that mountain lions may also live in parks to ensure their survival.
3）…

In summary, the evidence suggests that mountain lions live in parks due to their predatory behavior, roaming habits, and need for survival.



[PersonX adopts a baby, can be hindered by, PersonX can't afford to raise a child.]

Commonsense reasoning

More explanatory text

Summarized human common sense

[Sentence1: After years of saving, Sarah finally adopts a baby, bringing immense joy to her once quiet home.]

[Sentence2: If Sarah hadn't been able to afford the expenses, the dream of filling her life with a child's laughter would have remained unfulfilled.]

Combined with the mutual indexing structure of text and structure, a large amount of inductive, deductive, and abductive reasoning corpus can be synthesized. In addition, there are more than 30 conceptual semantics such as succession, hypernym, inclusion, hindered by, etc.

openspg

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fishjoy fix(reasoner): support triple in thinker context (#341) ✓ f0e552e · 3 days ago 143 Commits

.github	fix(builder): bug fix (#336)	2 weeks ago
builder	feat(schema): support maintenance of simplified DSL (#3...	4 days ago
cloudext	feat(service): add concept instance query api (#144)	5 months ago
common/util	feat(reasoner): support remove duplicate (#177)	5 months ago
dev	feat(docker): update version (#337)	2 weeks ago
python	feat(schema): support maintenance of simplified DSL (#3...	4 days ago
reasoner	fix(reasoner): support triple in thinker context (#341)	3 days ago
server	feat(schema): support maintenance of simplified DSL (#3...	4 days ago
.gitignore	feat(reasoner): local runner support callable wrapper (#21...	4 months ago
.licenserc.yaml	feat(nn4k): add huggingface decode only model local sft ...	6 months ago
.scalafmt.conf	fix(reasoner): bugfix in AggregationPlanner (#80)	7 months ago
.scanignore	fix(docker): fix docker release (#70)	7 months ago

About

OpenSPG is a Knowledge Graph Engine developed by Ant Group in collaboration with OpenKG, based on the SPG (Semantic-enhanced Programmable Graph) framework. Core Capabilities: 1) domain model constrained knowledge modeling, 2) facts and logic fused representation, 3) kNext SDK(python): LLM-enhanced knowledge construction, reasoning and generation

spg.openkg.cn/en-US

knowledge-graph spg knowledge-reasoning llm-based-reasoning kg-semantic-framework

Thank you

OpenKG.CN
开放的中文知识图谱

OpenSPG Github

https://github.com/OpenSPG/openspg