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Modeling Narrative Structures in Logical Overlays on top of Knowledge Repositories

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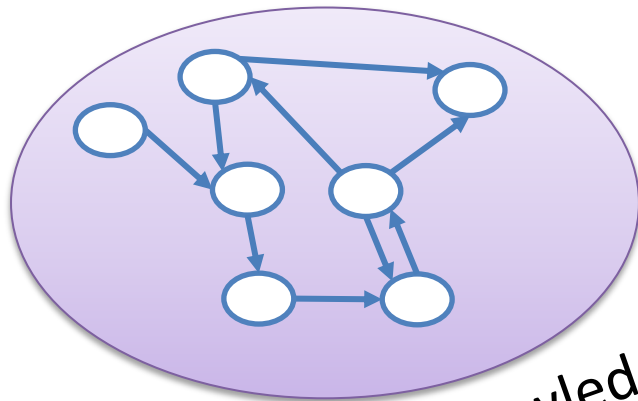
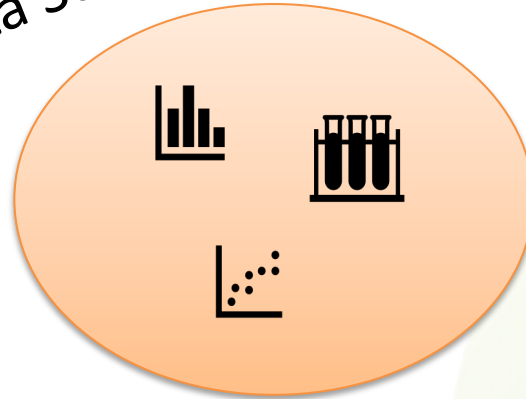
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Handling Knowledge

- Knowledge is distributed in several different types of **knowledge repositories**

Data Sets



Knowledge Graph



Document Collection



Building a Knowledge Base

- Integrating different knowledge repositories into a single knowledge base is an extremely difficult, nearly impossible, task
- How to retain important context information of experiments?
 - When? Who? What? Conditions?  
- How to retain the argumentation of written publications?
 - An argumentation has a temporal and causal structure
 - The observation of some event might depend on several conditions





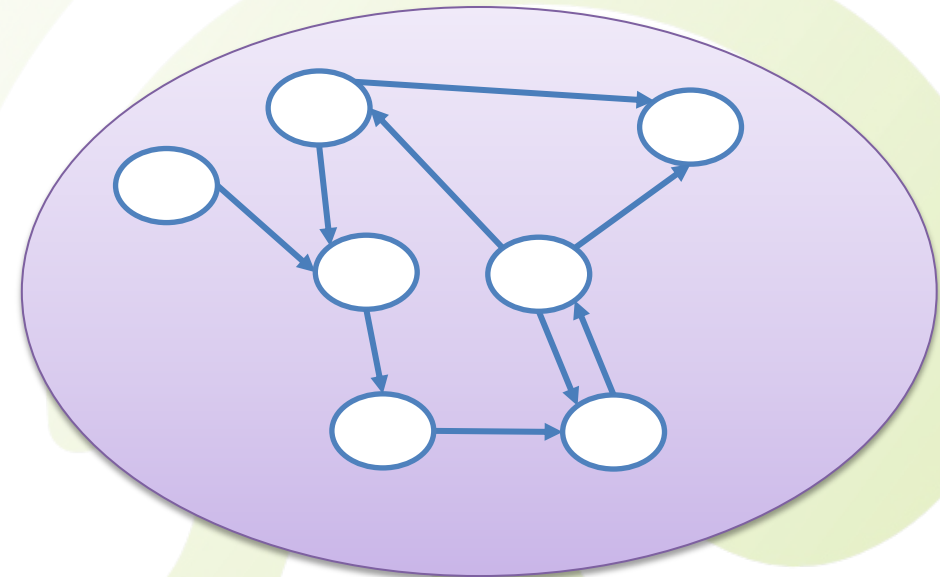
Scientific Narratives

- “A scientific narrative is a story, or more precisely, an argumentation, in which knowledge is shared.”
- Components of a **Narrative**:
 - **Factual knowledge** (properties, types, natural laws)
 - **Events** (labeled states or changes of states)
 - **Narrative relations** (basic structure)
 - **Narratives** (narratives are defined inductively)
- Narratives feature strong links to factual knowledge as well as actual and dynamic contexts within a single model



Factual Knowledge

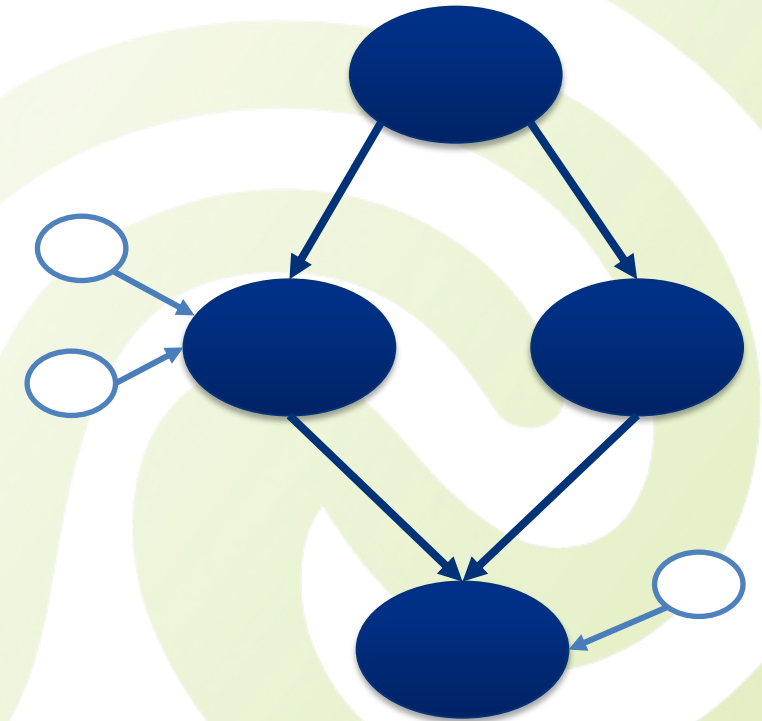
- Let's stick to the well-known **Resource Description Framework (RDF)** for factual knowledge here:
- We model factual knowledge by:
 - $\mathcal{E}$ is the set of all entities
 - $\mathcal{L}$ is the set of literals
 - Σ_F is the set of factual predicate labels
 - $\mathcal{R}_F \subseteq \mathcal{E} \times \Sigma_F \times (\mathcal{E} \cup \mathcal{L})$ is a set of factual relationships to model factual knowledge





Narrative Relationships

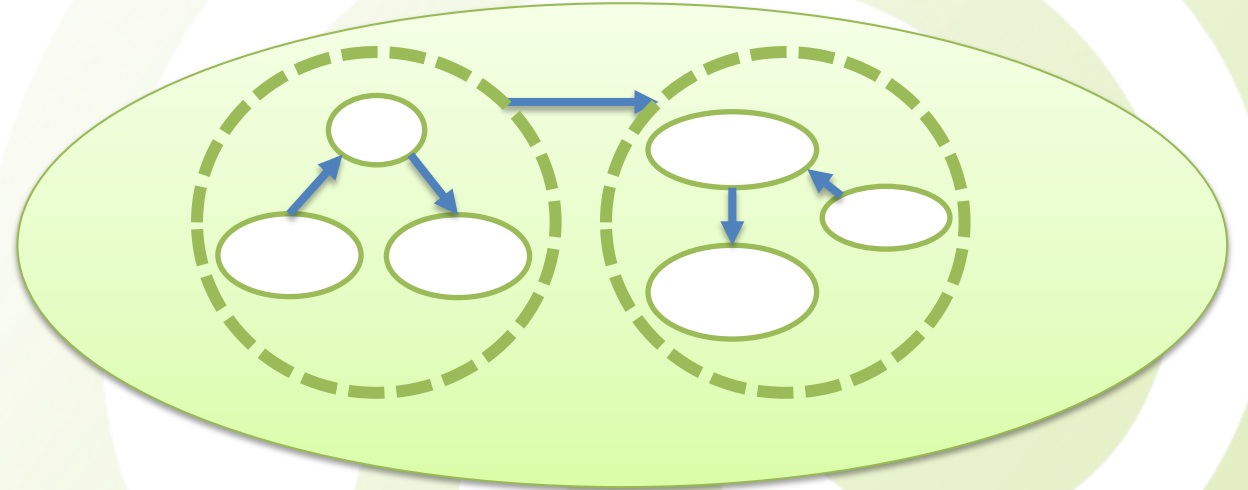
- Besides factual knowledge, narratives usually feature **events** and **narrative relationships** between events
- An **event** is a labeled state or change of state
- We model narrative relations by:
 - Γ is the set of all events
 - Σ_{NR} is the set of narrative predicate labels
 - $\mathcal{R}_N \subseteq (\Gamma \times \Sigma_{NR} \times (\mathcal{E} \cup \Gamma)) \cup (\mathcal{E} \times \Sigma_{NR} \times \Gamma)$ is a set of narrative relationships





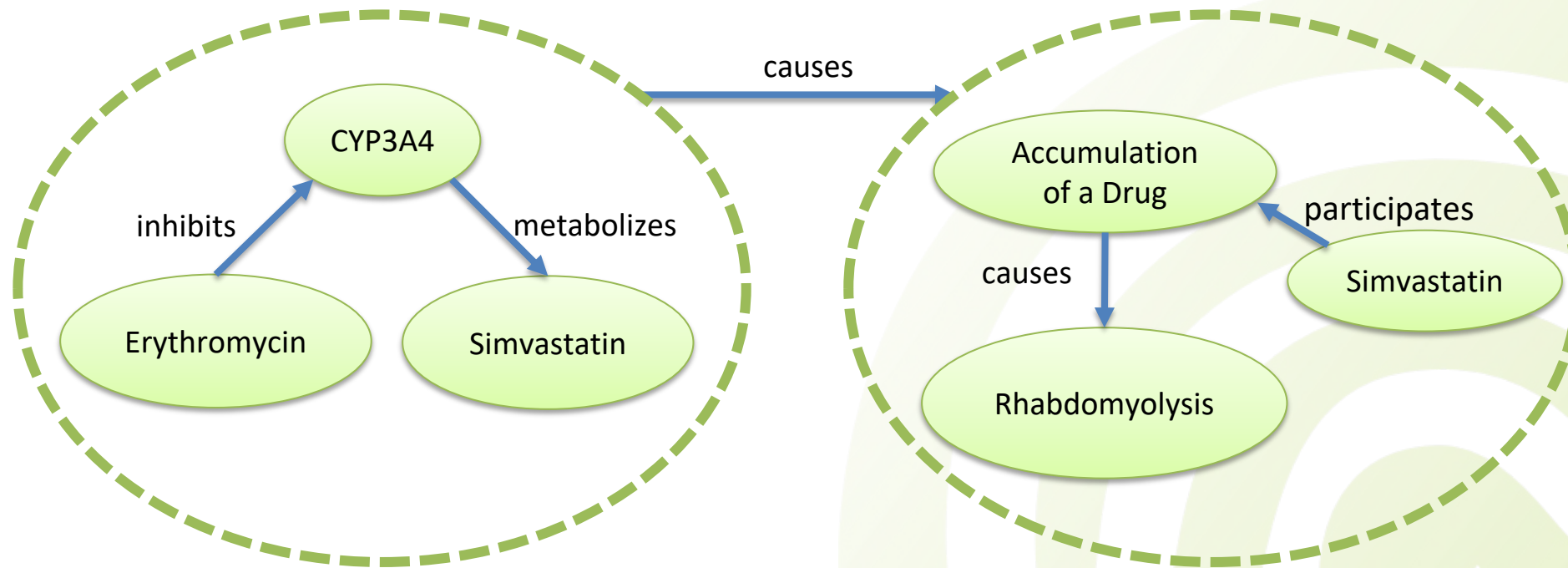
Narrative Model

- A **narrative** is defined inductively:
 - A directed edge-labeled graph (V, E) is a narrative with $V \subseteq \mathcal{E} \cup \mathcal{L} \cup \Gamma$ being nodes and $E \subseteq \mathcal{R}_F \cup \mathcal{R}_N$ being edges.
 - If n_1, n_2 are narratives and $p \in \Sigma_{NR}$, then (n_1, p, n_2) is also a narrative.





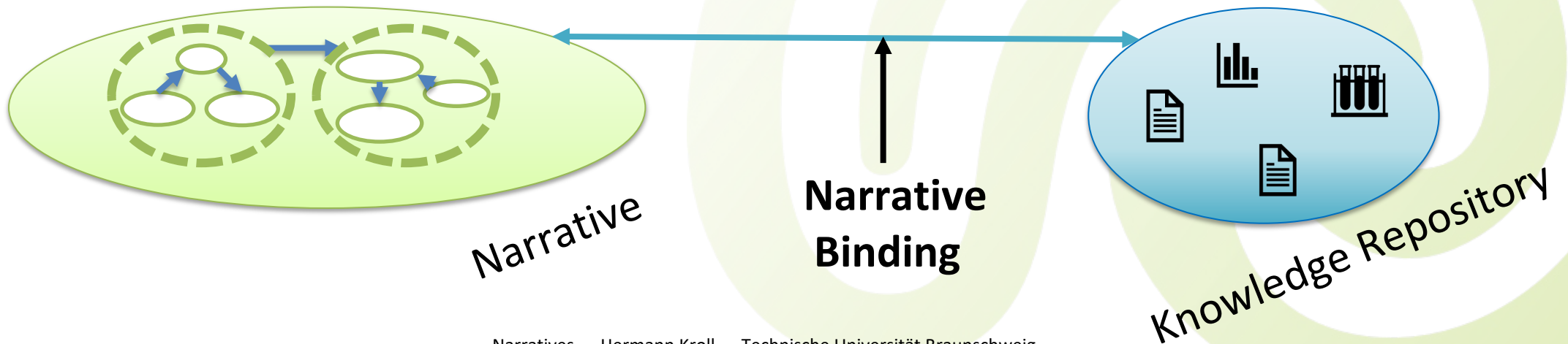
Example Narrative





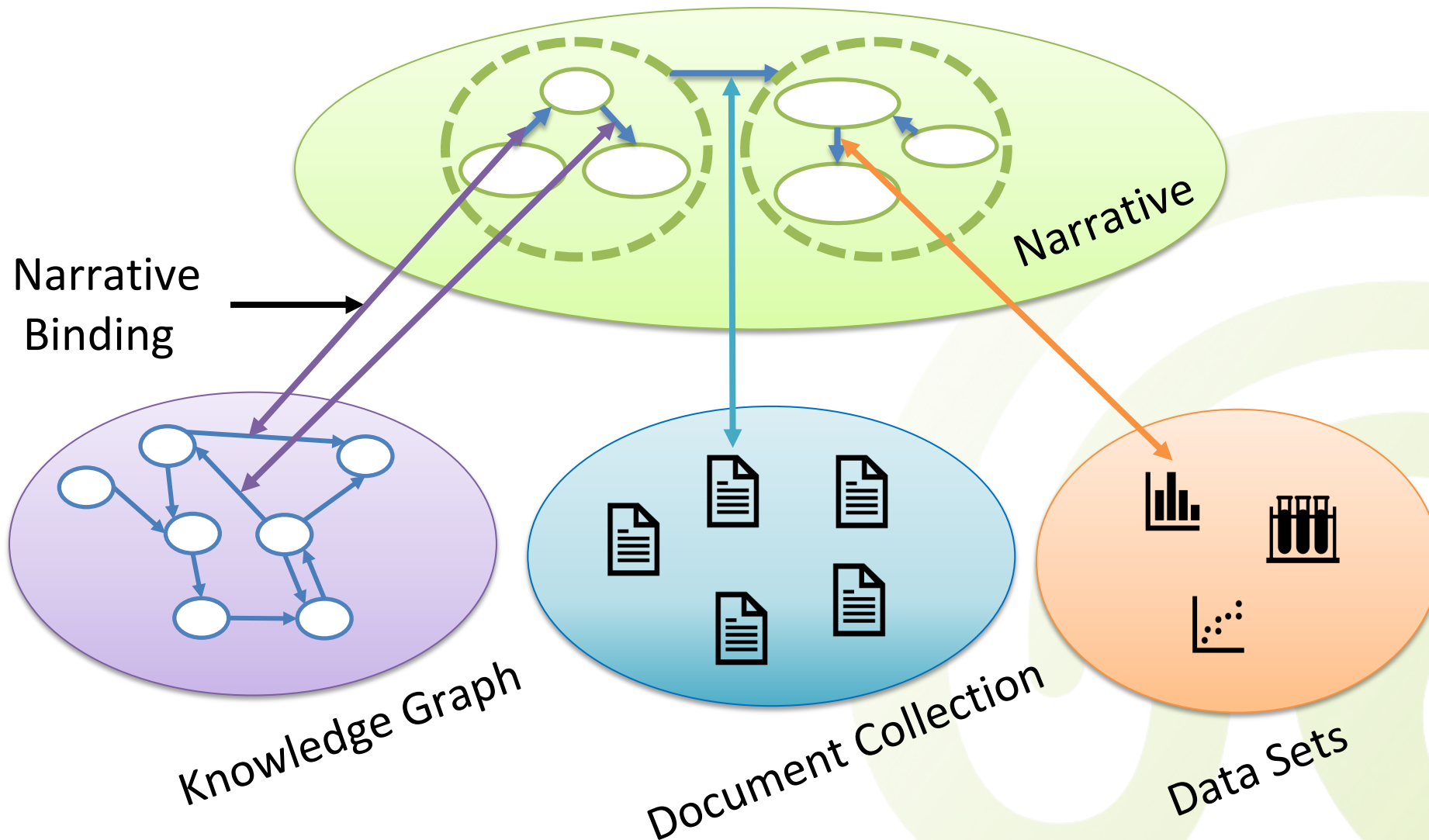
Plausibilize a scientific Narrative

- How can we plausibilize a scientific narrative?
 - Search for evidence!
- A **narrative binding** grounds a relationship of a narrative against some knowledge repository
 - **Grounding = giving evidence for a relationship**





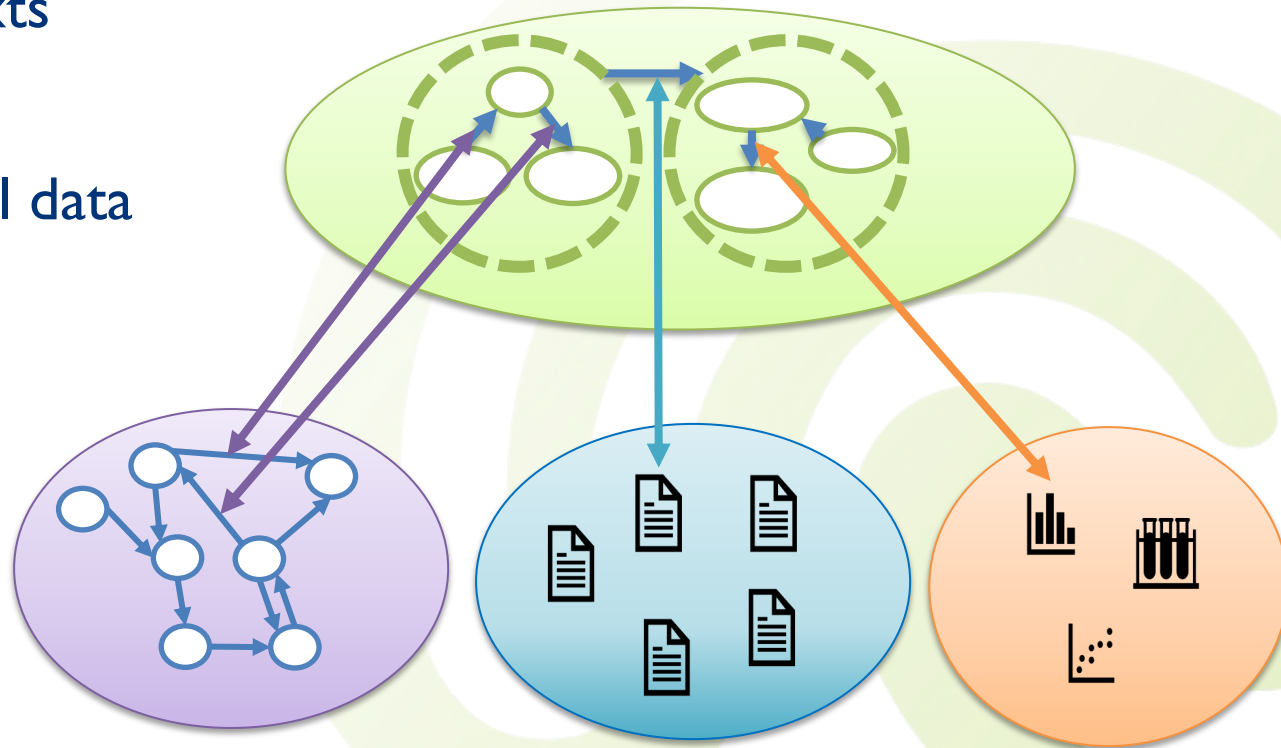
Narratives as Logical Overlays





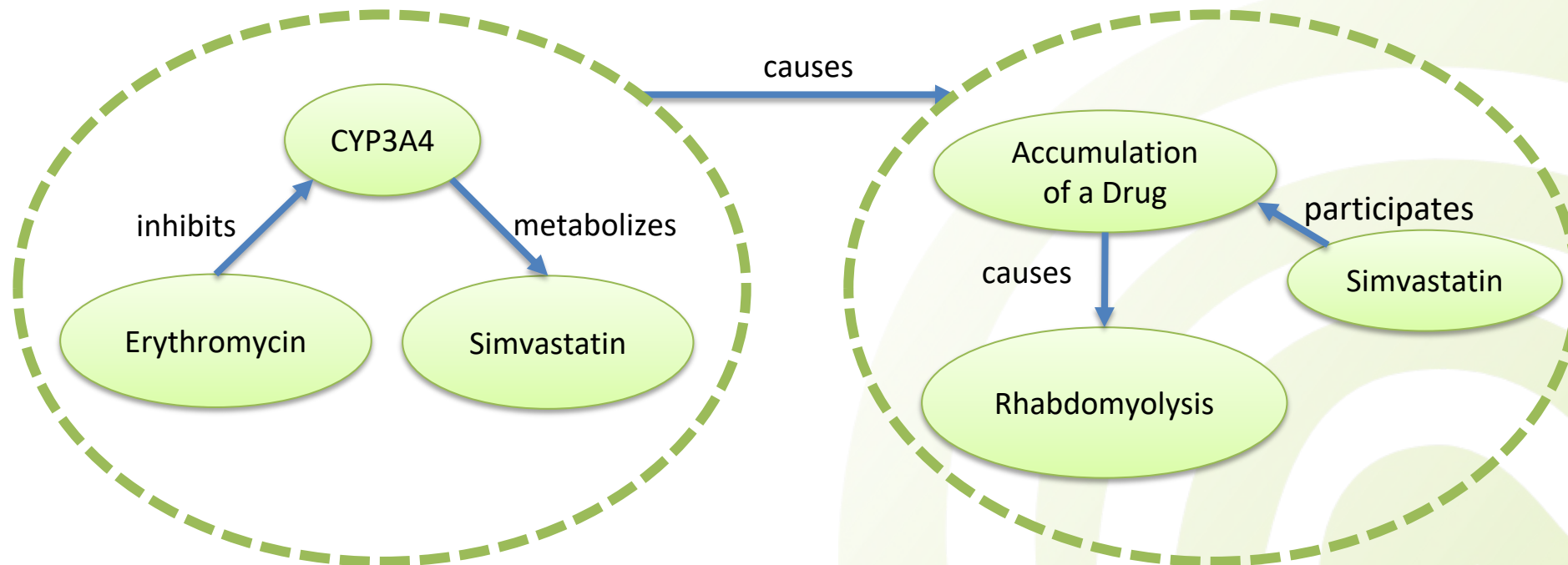
The Art of Binding

- **Factual grounding:**
 - Binds against factual knowledge
- **Anecdotal evidence:**
 - Binds against narrative texts
- **Empirical evidence:**
 - Binds against experimental data



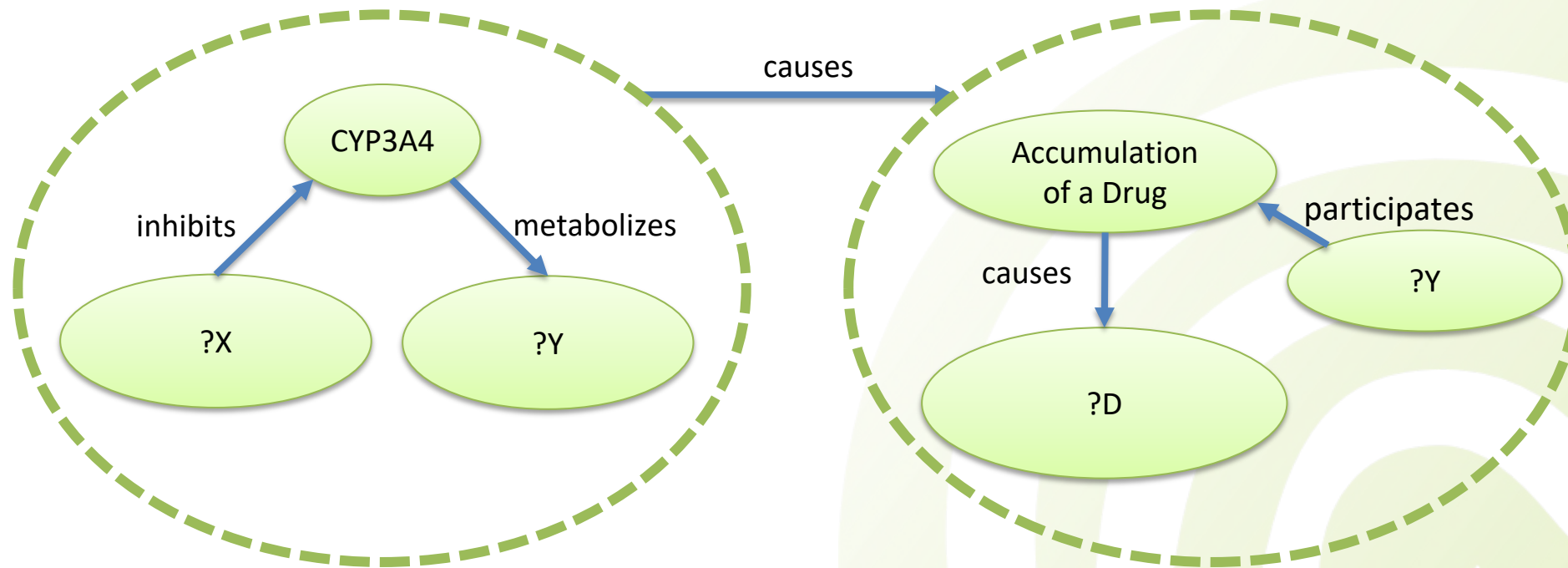


Narrative Queries





Narrative Queries





Small Demonstration

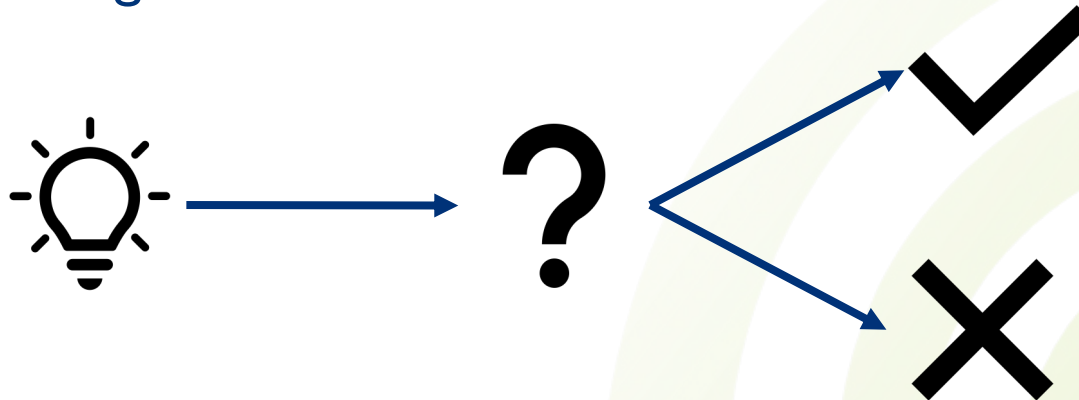
- Prototype binds the example narrative against:
 - SemMedDB2019 (containing nearly 19+ million medical facts)
 - PubMed Medline (containing nearly 30+ million documents)
- We compute 1264 possible substitutions of the variables which resulting narratives are bound against SemMedDB and PubMed
 - Narrative bindings support us with evidence for the substitutions





Applications of Narrative Queries

- Use case: hypothesis generation and testing
 - Formulate a hypothesis as a narrative query
 - Find possible substitutions automatically and test if narrative bindings can be found

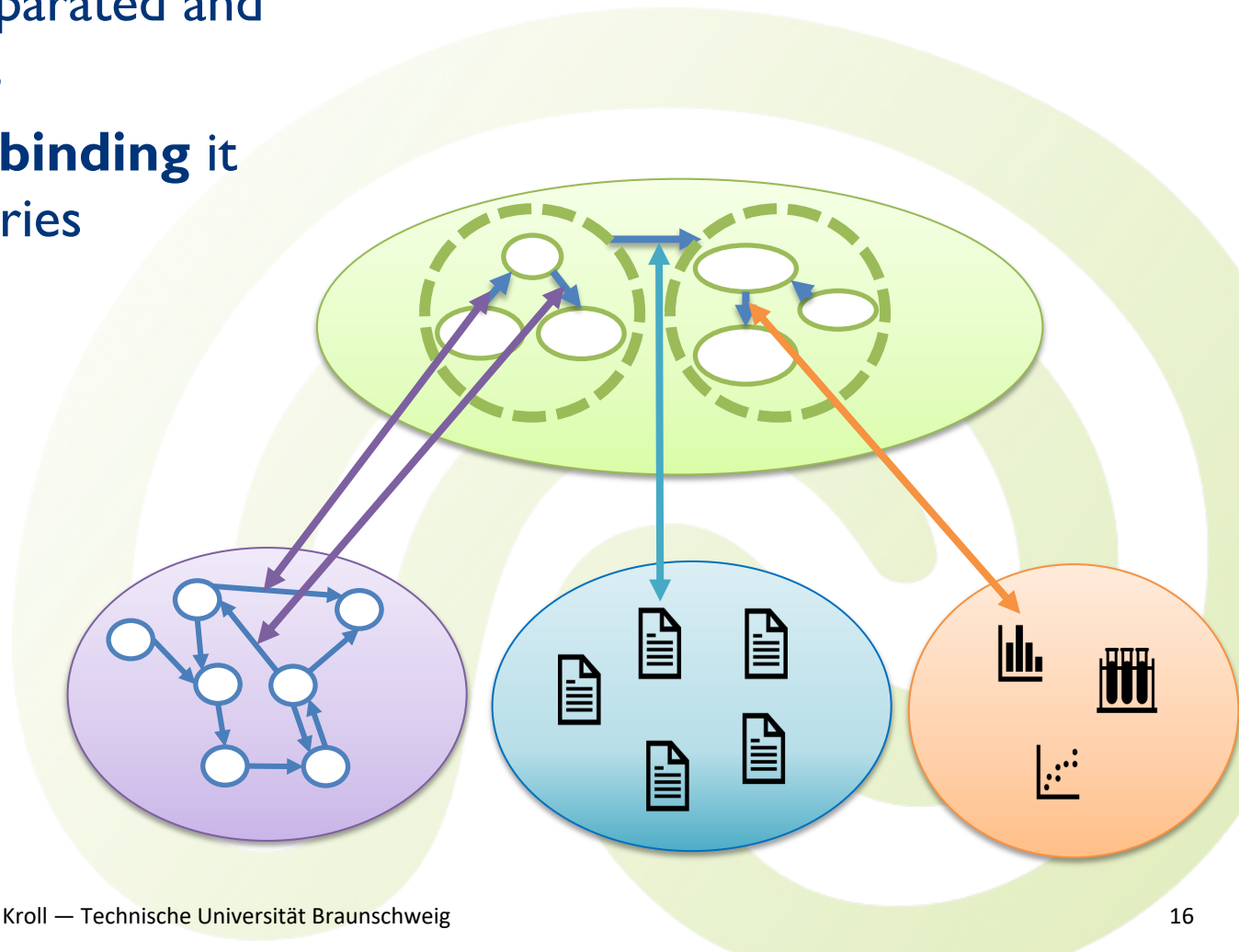
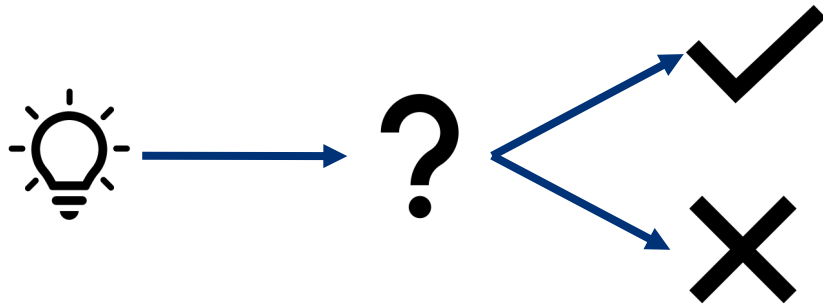


- **Vision:** Design an algorithm for narrative query processing
 - Find suitable substitutions of the variables
 - Find suitable narrative bindings for the corresponding narratives automatically



Conclusion

- Narrative are designed as **logical overlays**
 - Keep the knowledge repositories separated and share knowledge trough **narratives**
 - Give evidence for your narrative by **binding** it against different knowledge repositories
- Narrative queries are suitable to generate and test a hypothesis





Thank You!



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