Entity Linking:

A Symbiosis between Knowledge Graphs and News, and Bringing the Knowledge Graph to Excel

Silviu Cucerzan Microsoft Research



Entities and Entity Mentions

Entities: unique world bodies with (non-unique) names, such as people, organizations, locations



Washington County e.g.

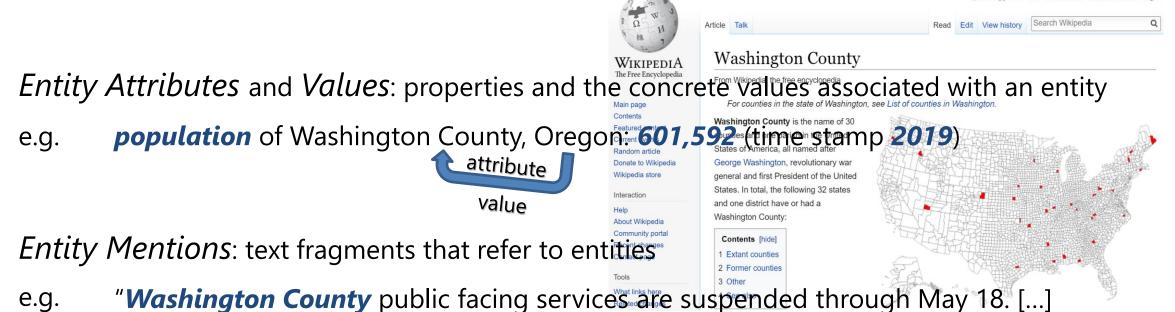
(#StayHomeMN)"

e.g.



Entity Types: categories of entities

(e.g. *administrative division #n*)



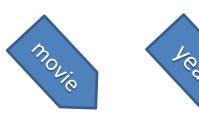
Vicessoit

Entity Linking

EDL (**E**ntity **D**etection and **L**inking) ERD (**E**ntity **R**ecognition and **D**isambiguation)

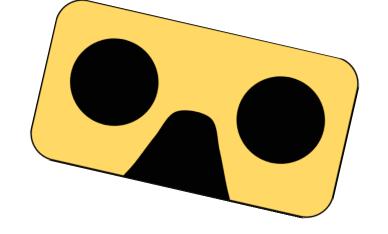
Find entity mentions in text and assign them an ID from a knowledge repository.

e.g.



Virector 1

2012 is a 2009 movie by Roland Emmerich.





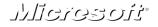




Kagan and Breyer disagreed with Roberts.



- Seattle is the best!
 - Seattle defeated the Red Bulls.
 - Seattle defeated the Red Stars.



NEMO (Named Entities Made Obvious)

State-of-the-art EDL system

- built in MSR starting 2005
- best score in NIST's 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 TAC-KBP-EL evaluations and in Google-Microsoft-Yahoo 2014 ERD competition
- in production in Microsoft starting 2008

Framework:

The best evidence for entity disambiguation is provided by the set of co-occurring entities

- extract and disambiguate jointly all entities in a target document
- employ both *observable* and *latent* attributes

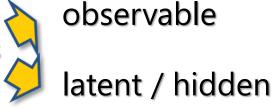
Syntax and local context are important; one-sense-per-discourse does not hold

- employ both whole-document and local-context features

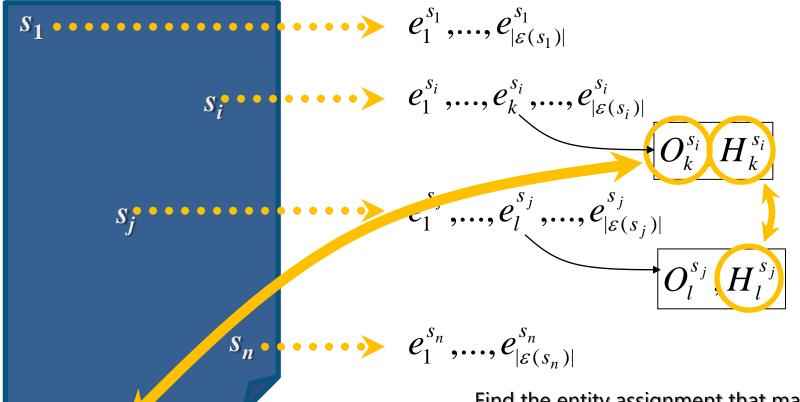


NEMO Disambiguation Paradigm

Each entity has multiple vectorial representations



Text document *D*



Find the entity assignment that maximizes the similarity between the observable representations and the document context *d* and between the latent representations of the entities in the assignment.

From Documents the Britist Grant Strate Control of the Britist Contr

Food Security: The Challenge of Feeding 9 Billion People

H. Charles J. Godfray, 1+ John R. Beddington, 2 Ian R. Crute, 3 Lawrence Haddad, 4 David Lawre James F. Muir, Jules Pretty, Sherman Robinson, Sandy M. Thomas, Camilla

Continuing population and consumption growth will mean that the global demand increase for at least another 40 years. Growing competition for land, water, and en the overexploitation of fisheries, will affect our ability to produce food, as will the to reduce the impact of the food system on the environment. The effects of climate further threat. But the world can produce more food and can ensure that it is used equitably. A multifaceted and linked global strategy is needed to ensure sustainable security, different components of which are explored here.

and socially sustainable; ar

This challenge requires change

is produced, stored, processe

Root crop

1970

- Chicken

- Cattle and

- Sheep ar

The past half-century has seen marked from a larger and more afflue growth in food production, allowing for a supply; do so in ways that a dramatic decrease in the proportion of the world's people that are hungry, despite a doubling world's poorest people are of the total population (Fig. 1) (1, 2). Nevertheless, more than one in seven people today still do not have access to sufficient protein and energy accessed that are as radical as from their diet, and even more suffer from some form of micronutrient malnourishment (3). The world is now facing a new set of intersecting challenges (4). The global population will continue to grow, yet it is likely to plateau at some 9 billion people by roughly the middle of this century. A major correlate of this deceleration in population growth is increased wealth, and with higher purchasing power comes higher consumption and a greater demand for processed food, meat, dairy, and fish, all of which add pressure to the food supply system. At the same time, food producers are experiencing greater competition for land, water, and energy, and the need to curb the many negative effects of food production on the environment is becoming increasingly clear (5, 6). Overarching all of these issues is the threat of the effects of substantial climate change and concerns about how mitigation and adaptation measures may affect the food system (7.8)

A threefold challenge now faces the world (9): Match the rapidly changing demand for food

¹Department of Zoology and Institute of Biodiversity at the James Martin 21st Century School, University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford OXL 3PS, UK. 2U.K. Government Office for Science, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H OET, UK. Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board, Stoneleigh Park, Kenilworth, Warwickshire CV8 2TL, UK. Institute of Development Studies, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RE, UK, Sympenta AG. Post Office Box, CH-4002 Basel, Switzerland. 6Institute of Aquaculture, University of Stirling, Stirling RK9 4LA, UK. ⁷Department of Biological Sciences, University of Exex, Wivenhoe Park Colchester, Essex CO4 3SQ, UK. Institute of Development Studies, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RE, UK. Foresight, U.K. Gov ernment Office for Science, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H OET, UK. 10 International Institute for Environment and Development, 3 Endsleigh Street, London WCLH ODD, UK.

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have an important part to play, but they will be constrained as never before by the finite resources provided by Earth's lands, oceans, and atmosphere (10).

Patterns in global food prices are indicators of trends in the availability of food at least for tho

Vol 463|11 February 2010|doi:10.1038/nature08823

deficiencies. Because indicators inform action, much current research focuses on improving food insecurity measurement. Yet estimated prevalence rates and patterns remain tenuous because measuring food security, an elusive concept, remains difficult.

> The 2008 global food price crisis, which economic access to sufficient, safe and nutrisparked riots in more than two dozen tious food that meets their dietary needs and

food to eat. While the latter can be a cause of the former, it is but one of many possible causes' (7). Access reflects the demand side of food security, as manifest in uneven inter- and intrahousehold food distribution and in the sociocultural we and healthy life." limits on what foods are consistent with prevailthan just ing tastes and values within a community. Access also accentuates problems in responding to adsuch as unemployment spells, price thood producing assets.

and nutritious food." Access is most closely related to social science concepts of individual or

> fuce food as iked global

today still is likely to at, dairy,

PERSPECTIVE

The next generation of scenarios for climat change research and assessment

Richard H. Moss¹, Jae A. Edmonds¹, Kathy A. Hibbard², Martin R. Manning³, Steven K. Rose⁴, Detlef P. van Vu Timothy R. Carter⁶, Seita Emori⁷, Mikiko Kainuma⁷, Tom Kram⁵, Gerald A. Meehl², John F. B. Mitchell⁸.

Nebojsa Nakicenovic^{9,10}, Keywan Riahi⁹, Steven J. Smith¹, Ronal John P. Wevant 12 & Thomas J. Wilbanks 13

Advances in the science and observation of climatechange are providi Earth's climate system and its likely response to human and natural i environment and society will depend not only on the response of the Ea how humankind responds through changes in technology, economies, future forcings of and responses to climate change, necessitating the consequences of different response options. To date, such scenarios has as climate change mitigation and adaptation, and have relied on resear among physical, biological and social scientists. Here we describe a new some of the most challenging and important questions about climate

 o improve understanding of the complex interactions of the climate system, ecosystems, and human activities and conditions, the research community develops and uses scenarios. econo-These scenarios provide plausible descriptions of how the future might unfold in several key areas—socioeconomic, technological and environmental conditions, emissions of greenhouse gases and a parti aerosols, and climate. When applied in climate change research, scenarios help to evaluate uncertainty about human contributions to adapta climate change, the response of the Earth system to human activities, the impacts of a range of future climates, and the implications of different approaches to mitigation (measures to reduce net emissions) and adaptation (actions that facilitate response to new climate conditions).

Traditionally, model-based scenarios used in climate change research have been developed using a sequential process focused on a climat step-by-step and time-consuming delivery of information between separated scientific disciplines. Now, climate change researchers from climat different disciplines have established a new coordinated parallel process with for developing scenarios. This starts with four scenarios of future radiative forcings (the change in the balance between incoming and outgoing radiation to the atmosphere caused by changes in atmospheric constituents, such as carbon dioxide). Using this starting point, the parallel process will encourage research that will characterize a broad range of possible future climate conditions, taking into account recent in the climate observations and new information about climate system processes. Studies will give more attention to evaluating adaptation needs and strategies, exploring mitigation options, and improving understanding of potentially large feedbacks (that is, impacts of climate change such as melting of permafrost or dieback of forests that cause further changes in climate).

¹Joint Global Change Research Institute, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory/University of Maryla USA. 2 National Center for Atmospheric Research, Climate and Global Dynamics Division, 1850 Tab Research Institute, Victoria University of Wellington, PO Box 600, Wellington, New Zealand, *Electric USA. "Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, Postbus 303, 3720 AH Bithoven, The Neth 00251, Finland. "National Institute for Environmental Studies, 16-2, Ongawa, Tsukub a 305-8506, Jap for Applied Systems Analysis, Schlossplatz 1, A-2361 Laxenburg, Austria. "Svienna University of Te Laboratory, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Princeton, New Jersey 08542, USA.

Radically Rethinking Agriculture for the 21st Century

N. V. Fedoroff, 1* D. S. Battisti, 2 R. N. Beachy, 3 P. J. M. Cooper, 4 D. A. Fischhoff, 5 C. N. Hodges, V. C. Knauf, D. Lobell, B. J. Mazur, D. Molden, M. P. Reynolds, 11 P. C. Ronald. 12 M. W. Rosegrant. 13 P. A. Sanchez. 14 A. Vonshak. 15 1.-K. Zhu 1

Population growth, arable land and fresh water limits, and climate change have profound implications for the ability of agriculture to meet this century's demands for food, feed, fiber, and fuel while reducing the environmental impact of their production. Success depends on the acceptance and use of contemporary molecular techniques, as well as the increasing development of farming systems that use saline water and integrate nutrient flows.

planet's population by the mid-21st century. However, the amount of arable land has not changed appreciably in more than half a century. It is unlikely to increase much in the future because we are losing it to urbanization, salinization, and desertification as fast as or faster than we are adding it (1). Water scarcity is already a critical concern in parts of the world (2).

Climate change also has important implications for agriculture. The European heat wave of 2003 killed some 30,000 to 50,000 people (3). The average temperature that summer was only about 3.5°C above the average for the last century. The 20 to 36% decrease in the yields of grains and fruits that summer drew little attention. But if the climate scientists are right. summers will be that hot on average by mid-

¹Office of the Science and Technology Adviser to the Secretary of State and to the Administrator of USAID, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20520, USA. 2Department of Atmorpheric Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195, USA. 3 National Institute of Food and Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250, USA. International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-And Tropics, Nairobi, Kenya. Monsanto Company, St. Louis, MO 63167, USA. Seawater Foundation, Tucson, AZ 85711, USA. Arcadia Rissciences Davis CA 95.618 USA Department of ironmental Earth System Science and Program on Food Security and the Environment, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA. DuPont Agriculture & Nutrition, DuPont Experimental Station, 200 Powder Mill Road, Wilmington, DE

P opulation experts anticipate the addition of another roughly 3 billion people to the experiencing summers hotter than the hottest summer now on record

> The yields of our most important food, feed, and fiber crops decline precipitously at temperatures much above 30°C (4). Among other reasons, this is because photosynthesis has a temperature optimum in the range of 20° to 25°C for our major temperate crops, and plants develop faster as temperature increases, leaving less time to accumulate the carbohydrates, fats, and prosustainable agronomic practices can help buffer crops against warmer and drier environments (6), but it will be increasingly difficult to maintain,

> Climate change will further affect agriculture as the sea level rises, submerging low-lying cropland, and as glaciers melt, causing river systems to experience shorter and more intense seasonal flows, as well as more flooding (7).

the gains that can be made by bringing existing agronomic and food science technology and knowhow to people who do not yet have it (8, 9), as well as by exploring the genetic variability in our existing food crops and developing more ecologically sound farming practices (10). This requires building local educational, technical, and research capacity, food processing capability, storage ca-

in fertilizers are eutrophication and greenhous

There is a critical need to get beyond by biases against the use of agricultural biotechnology and develop forward-looking regulatory frameworks based on scientific evidence. In 2008, the most recent year for which statistics are available, GM crops were grown on almost 300 million acres in 25 countries, of which 15 were developing countries (12). The world has consumed GM crops for 13 years without incident. The first few GM crops that have been grown very widely, including insect-resistant and herbicide-tolerant com, cotton, canola, and soybeans, have increased agricultural productivity and farmers' incomes. They have also had environmental and health benefits, such as decreased use of pesticides and herbicides and increased use of no-till farming (13).

Despite the excellent safety and efficacy record of GM crops, regulatory policies remain almost as restrictive as they were when GM crops were first introduced. In the United States, caseby-case review by at least two and sometimes three regulatory agencies (USDA, EPA, and FDA) is still commonly the rule rather than the exception. Perhaps the most detrimental effect of this complex, costly, and time-intensive regulatory apparatus is the virtual exclusion of public-sector researchers from the use of molecular methods to improve crops for farmers. As a result, there are still only a few GM crops, primarily those for which there is a large seed market (12), and the benefits of



Microsoft

Source: (2) 12 FEBRUARY 2010 VOL 327 SCIE

> water shortages due to overextract now widely recognized that food p on nonrenewable inputs is unsustair

Fig. 1. Changes in the relativ

animals since 1961 (when re

1961). (A) Major crop plants

Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831, USA.

certair

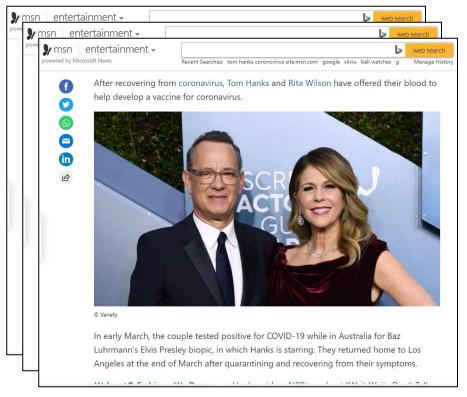
decisi

teins that constitute the bulk of fruits and grains (5). Widespread adoption of more effective and

much less increase, yields of our current major crops as temperatures rise and drylands expand (7).

Recent reports on food security emphasize

News Mining for Knowledge Graphs



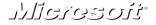


Knowledge Graph

Setting:

- a comprehensive KG
- reliable entity linking technology
- very high precision requirement (.99)

→ distance supervision paradigm



Distant Supervision Framework for Knowledge Mining



Full Name William James Murray

How tall is Bill Murray? 1.88m or 6feet 2inches

Bill Murray Net Worth \$140 Million

Bill Murray was born in Wilmette, Illinois, USA (September 21, 1950). Murray's mother is a post room clerk, Lucille and father is a salesman, Edward Joseph. He has eight siblings. On NBC 'Saturday Night Live' was his first TV experience in 1975-1976. In 1979, 'Meatballs' film was Murray's first role that he landed in. After 9 years break, he came back with 'Scrooged'film in 1988. Then in 1989, 'Ghostbusters II'. In 2014, he appeared in 'Dumb and Dumber To'.

The most known movies of Bill Murray;

- Ghost Busters (1984) with Sigourney Weaver, Dan Aykroyd
- Groundhog Day (1993) with Andie MacDowell
- Charlie's Angels (2000) with Cameron Diaz, Lucy Liu, Drew Barrymore
- Lost in Translation (2003) with Scarlett Johansson, Giovanni Ribisi
- Moonrise Kingdom (2012) with Bruce Willis, Edward Norton, Tilda Swinton



Bill Murray (height 6'2") with Melissa McCarthy (height 5'2") in St. Vincent (2014)

In 1977, he won Emmy Award with 'Saturday Night Live' in category of Outstanding Writing for a Variety, Music or Comedy Program.

In 2003, he won Golden Globe Award with 'Lost in Translation' in category of Best Actor – Motion Picture Musical or Comedy.

http://www.celebheights.org/bill-murray-height

How tall is Bill Murray?

1.88m or 6feet 2inches

Train distant supervision models by matching available attribute values

by employing the trained models

<u>Bill Murray</u> was born in <u>Wilmette</u>, <u>Illinois</u>, <u>USA</u> (September 21, 1950). <u>Murray</u> 's mother is a post room clerk, <u>Lucille</u> and father is a salesman, <u>Edward Joseph</u>. He has eight siblings. On <u>NBC</u> '<u>Saturday Night Live</u>' was his first TV experience in 1975-1976. In 1979, '<u>Meatballs</u>' film was <u>Murray</u> 's first role that he landed in. After 9 years break, he came back with '<u>Scrooged</u>'film in 1988. Then in 1989, '<u>Ghostbusters II</u>'. In 2014, he appeared in 'Dumb and Dumber To'.

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<u>Musical or Comedy</u>.

Challenges

- Reliant on highly accurate entity detection and linking
- Very difficult to approach the targeted precision in any one document while maintain reasonable recall

(typical F-measure for fact extraction in low .70s)

Difficult to deal with humorous discourse and opinions

Bill Murray's Height 6ft 1in (185 cm)

American actor best known for roles in Ghostbusters, GroundHog Day, Scrooged, Caddyshack, Stripes, The Life Aquatic with Steve Zissou, Rushmore and Lost in Translation. He once commented on his height, saying "I'm 6 foot 3 in my boots" when talking about the NBA in 1995. Lucy Liu made Bill out to be enormous, claiming in Maxim Magazine "He's tall, like, 6'4", and I'm 5'3."



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Challenges

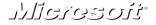
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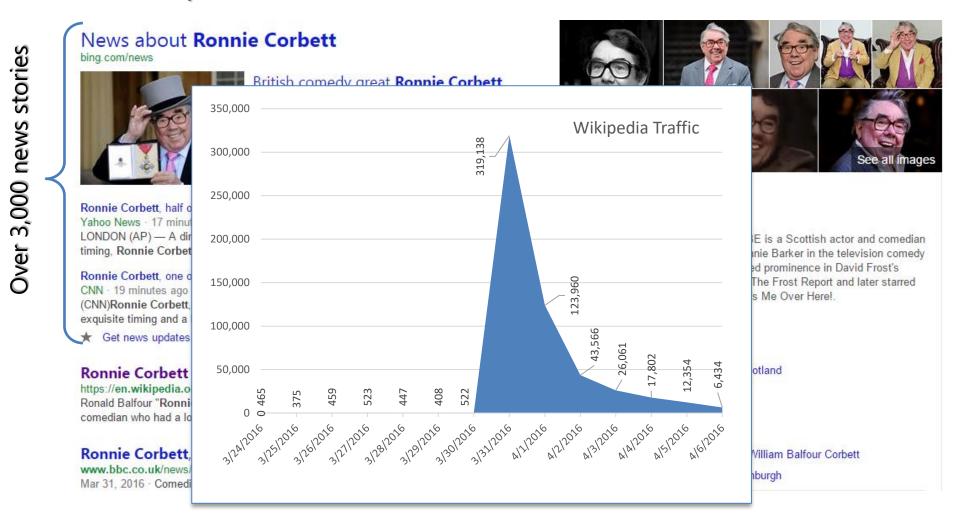
News-specific Challenges

- Thousands of news feeds every minute
- Need to decide on the importance and validity of new facts



Traffic-guided Fact Extraction from News

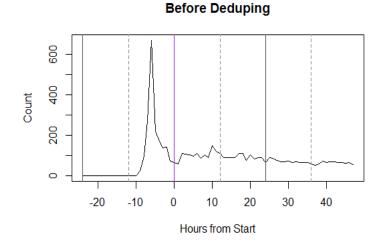
March 31, 2016: Ronnie Corbett



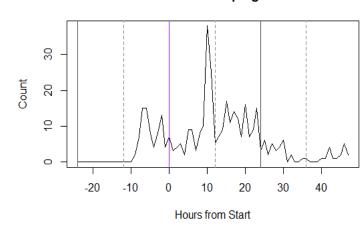
Traffic-guided Fact Extraction from News

News retrieved on the date of spike for spiking entity in search queries:

or spiking entity in search o

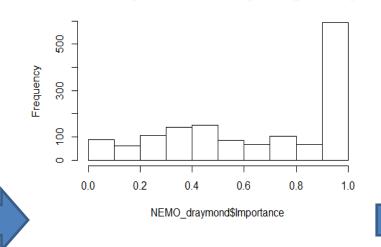


After Deduping

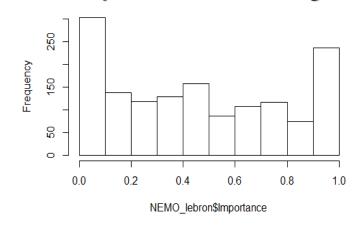


Importance of spiking entity in the retrieved news:

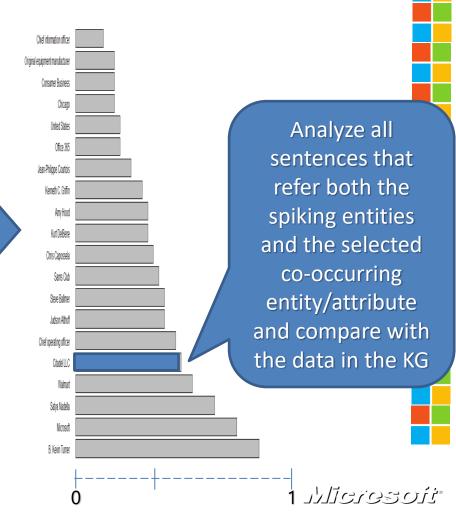
Importance of spiking entity



Importance of co-occurring entity

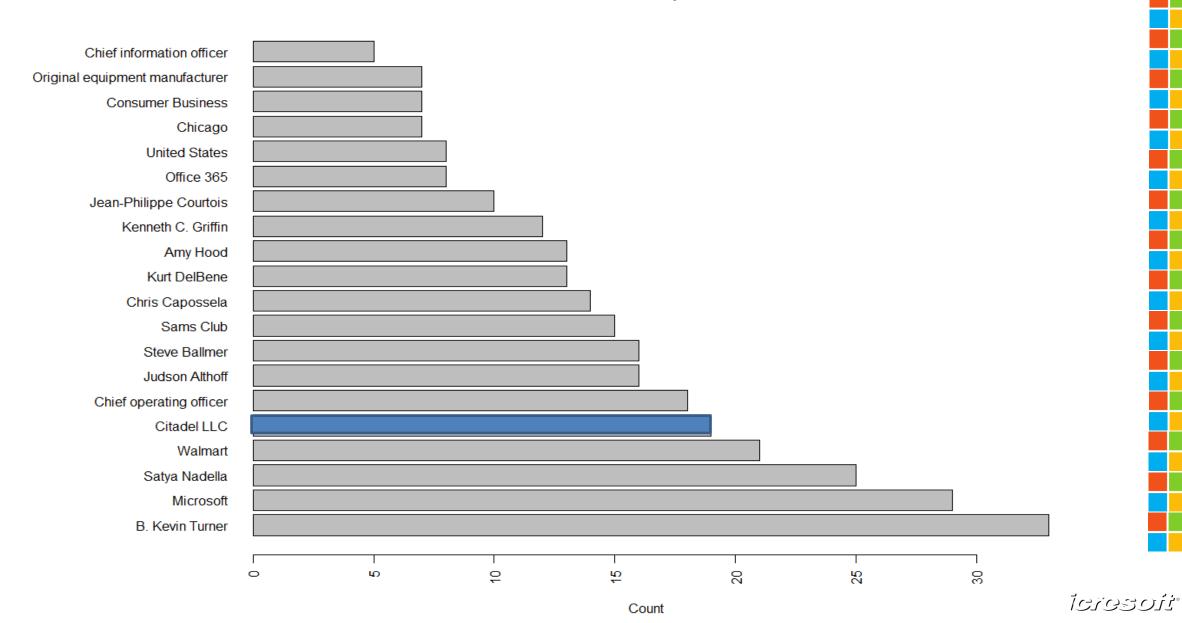


Normalized DF statistics for co-occurring entities/attributes



e.g.: B. Kevin Turner (July 7, 2016)

Document Frequencies



e.g. B. Kevin Turner → Citadel LLC

The software giant announces changes to its executive lineup as its Chief Operating Officer Kevin Turner prepares to depart at the end of the month to run Citadel Securities.

Microsoft 's chief operating officer, Kevin Turner, is leaving the company to serve as CEO of Citadel Securities, a Chicago-based investment company, the Redmond, Wash., software maker announced July 7.

Microsoft chief operating officer Kevin Turner is leaving the software company to lead a unit of Citadel, the Chicago-based investment firm.

Microsoft chief operating officer Kevin Turner, who heads the company's partner channel and worldwide sales, is leaving to join Citadel Securities, according to a release by Citadel.

Microsoft Corp. revamped its sales organization Thursday morning after its chief operating officer, Kevin Turner, took a job at another company.

Global securities firm <u>Citadel</u> has hired a new key executive — from <u>Microsoft</u>. <u>B. Kevin Turner</u>, who was chief operating officer of <u>Microsoft</u> for 11 years, has joined <u>Citadel</u> as <u>CEO</u> of <u>Citadel</u> Securities, the hedge fund's market making business, and vice chairman of <u>Citadel</u>.

Microsoft Corp. announced a revamp of its sales organization Thursday after Kevin Turner, the company's chief operating officer, took a job as head of Citadel LLC's securities unit.

Kevin Turner, Microsoft 's hard-charging and controversial COO whose folksy zingers at competitors were a highlight of the annual Microsoft Worldwide Partner Conference (WPC), is leaving Microsoft at the end of July to become CEO of Citadel Securities and vice chairman of Citadel LLC. Turner has been Microsoft 's chief operating officer since 2005, after a 20-year career with Walmart that spanned roles from cashier to chief information officer and, ultimately, president and CEO of the Sam's Club division.

<u>Turner</u> 's new destination will be at leading financial firm <u>Citadel</u> Securities, where he will be replacing founder <u>Kenneth Griffin</u> as <u>CEO</u>, while also serving as Vice Chairman of the Firm. <u>Citadel</u> Securities and <u>Griffin</u> praises <u>Turner</u> 's leadership prowess and experience at major corporations, as well as his technology initiatives during the long career.

Hedge funds are poaching top executives from tech giants to manage their transformation into computer-driven firms full of engineers and mathematicians.

Kevin Turner, Microsoft chief operating officer for the past 11 years, is moving to Citadel Securities, where he will be chief executive officer.

Turner is leaving Microsoft after more than a decade at the company to become CEO of the securities unit at financial-services firm Citadel LLC.

<u>Citadel</u> Securities announced Thursday morning that it has hired <u>Kevin Turner</u> away from <u>Microsoft</u> to be <u>CEO</u>. <u>Turner</u> was <u>COO</u> running <u>Microsoft</u> 's enormous sales operations.

Chief Operating Officer Kevin Turner will become CEO of financial firm Citadel Securities, Microsoft CEO Satya Nadella said in an email to employees Thursday.

<u>SEATTLE</u> — A top <u>Microsoft</u> executive, <u>Kevin Turner</u>, is leaving the company to join <u>Citadel</u> Securities as its new chief executive, continuing a wave of executive departures of technology industry leaders to financial firms.

<u>Turner</u> will remain at <u>Microsoft</u> to aid with the transition through this month, then leave to become chief executive officer at global financial firm <u>Citadel</u> Securities, according to Nadella.

B. Kevin Turner was named CEO of Citadel Securities and vice chairman of its parent company, hedge fund manager Citadel.

<u>Microsoft Corp.</u> disclosed a revamp of its sales organization on Thursday after <u>Kevin Turner</u>, the company's chief operating officer, took a job as head of hedge-fund <u>Citadel LLC</u>'s securities unit.

<u>Turner</u> will join <u>Citadel</u> as chief executive officer of the company's securities business, which is centered on a multifaceted trading platform that handles orders for everything from stocks to interest rate swaps.

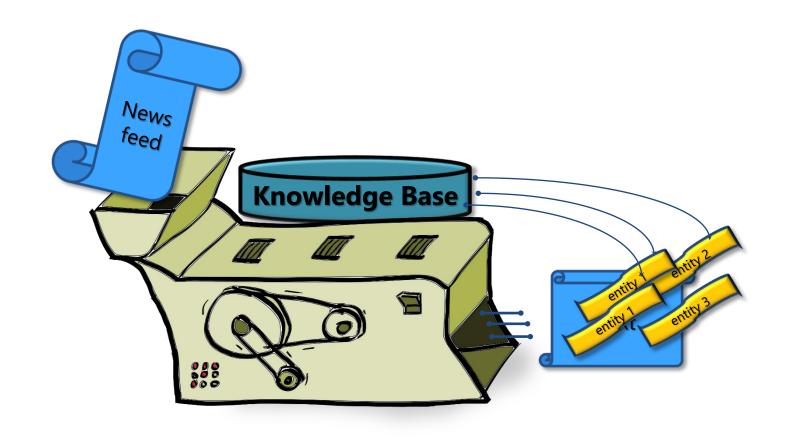
(<u>Bloomberg</u>) — <u>Citadel LLC</u> hired <u>Kevin Turner</u>, the chief operating officer at <u>Microsoft</u>, to become <u>CEO</u> of its securities unit as financial-services firms seek talent to help build their technology expertise.

The turnover of senior staff from <u>Microsoft</u> has continued with the news that its chief operating officer of 11 years, <u>Kevin Turner</u>, is to leave to become <u>CEO</u> and vice chairman at financial services company <u>Citadel</u> Securities. <u>Turner</u> (pictured) was appointed <u>COO</u> of <u>Microsoft</u> in 2005, prior to which he held various positions at retailer <u>Wal-Mart</u>, including <u>CIO</u> for <u>Wal-Mart Stores</u>. <u>Turner</u> had joined the retailer as a cashier while studying for his undergraduate degree.

Kevin Turner will join Citadel, a global financial firm, as chief executive officer of Citadel Securities and Vice Chairman of Citadel.



Applications to News Processing and Presentation



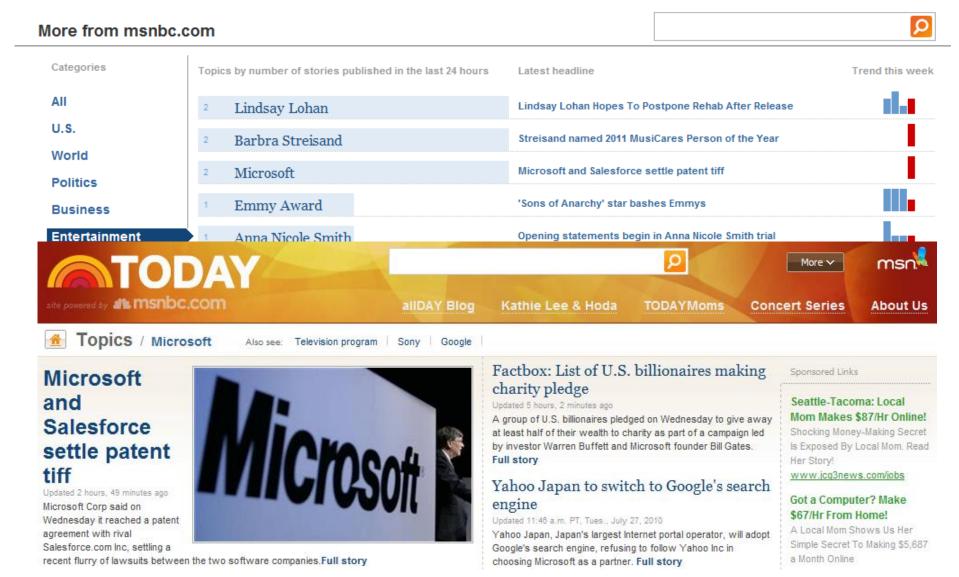
Indexing and Annotation of News Video



Takeaways from

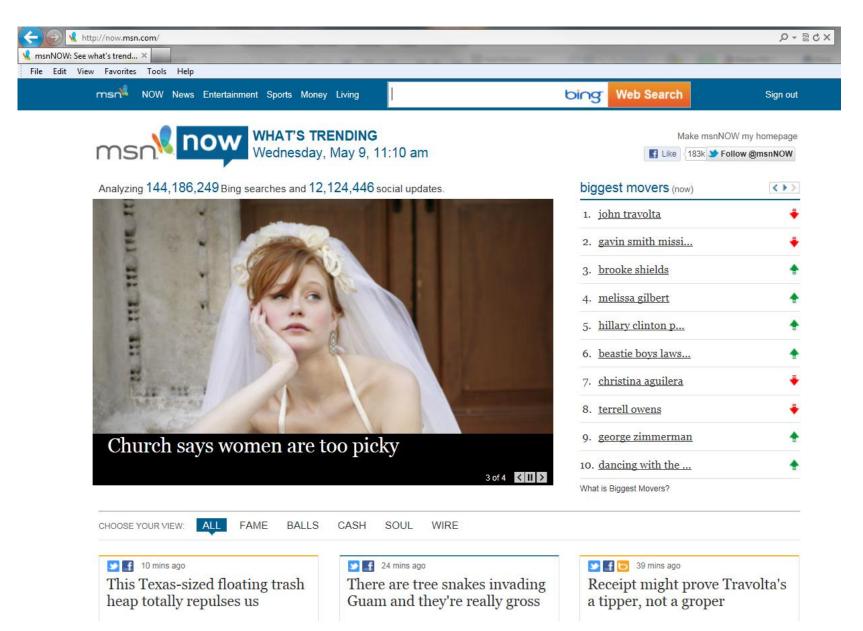
Microstoff

MSNBC Topic Pages



http://today.msnbc.msn.com/id/38232697/

MSN now: Social-Media-driven News



MSN: 2012

Bringing Entities to Office: Knowledge at Everyone's Fingertips

- Access to fresh information about entities that does not require app switching, and thus, without loss of context
 - Complete or verify facts about entities
 - Access attributes / values for entities
 - Track entities across document collections

Smart Lookup in Office

Word: 2014

Nordic Countries

CHAPTER 2: FINLAND

HELSINKI

Helsinki is the capital and largest city of Finland. It is in the region of Uusimaa, located in southern Finland, on the shore of the Gulf of Finland, an arm of the Baltic Sea. Helsinki has a population of 604,380 (31 December 2012), an urban population of 1,075,465 and a metropolitan population of 1,358,901, making it by far the most populous municipality and urban area in Finland. Helsinki is located some 80 kilometres (50 mi) north of Tallinn, Estonia, 400 kilometres (250 mi) east of Stockholm, Sweden, and 300 kilometres (190 mi) west of Saint Petersburg, Russia. Helsinki has close historical connections with these three cities.

The Helsinki urban area includes the city proper of Helsinki and large parts of other municipalities such as Espoo and Vantaa; it is the world's northernmost urban area of over one million people, and the city is the northernmost capital of an EU member state. Several well-known companies, such as Nokian Footwear, established as Finnish Rubber Works Ltd, were established in Helsinki.

TAMPERE

Tampere, part of the Pirkanmaa region, is a city in southern Finland. It is surrounded by the municipalities of Kangasala, Lempäälä, Nokia, Orivesi, Pirkkala, Ruovesi and Ylöjärvi. It is the most populous inland city in any of the Nordic



the Greater Helsinki municipalities of Helsinki an region had around 470,000 residents, of which 2 of 25 billion euros.

Tampere is located between two lakes, Näsijärvi differ in level by 18 metres (59 ft), the rapids linki important power source throughout history, mo: Tampere is dubbed the "Manchester of Finland" center of Finnish industry, and this has given rise terms such as "Manserock".

Tampere was founded as a market place on the 1775 by Gustav III of Sweden and four years later



Nokia, Finland



Nokia, Finland is a town and a municipality on the banks of the Nokianvirta River in the region of Pirkanmaa, some 15 kilometres west of Tampere.

en.wikipedia.org

ADEA

134.27 miles² 347.77 km²

POPULATION

HISTORY

1596

Club War

32,353

Nokia was the setting of one of the largest battles against Swedish feudal lords

1938 | 1977 |

Pohjois-Pirkkala renamed Nokia

Nokia was designated a city

ELATED TOPICS



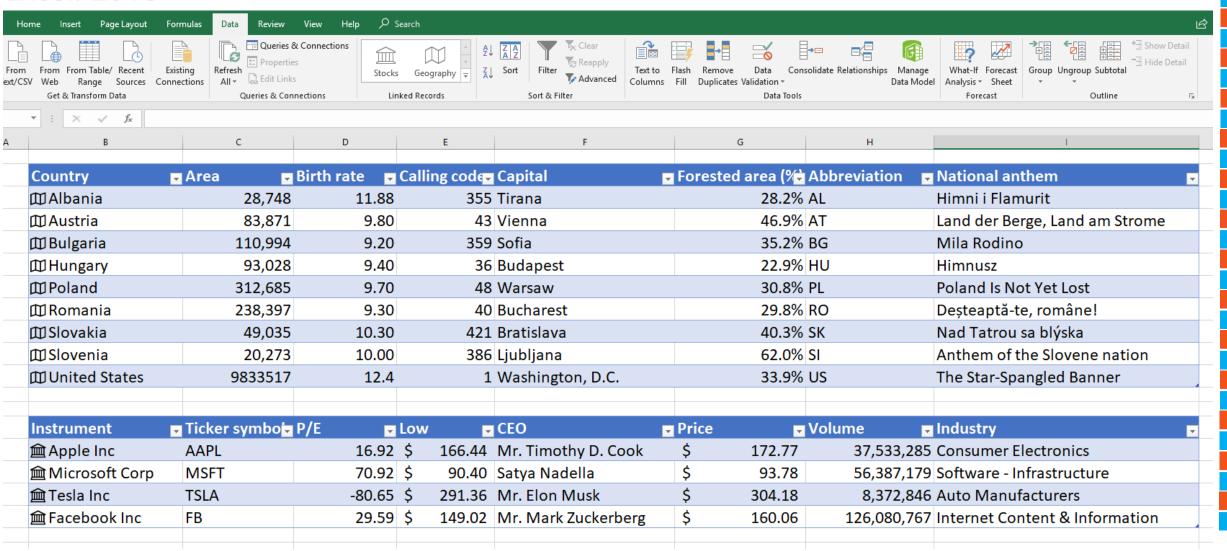






Entities and Attributes in Spreadsheets

Excel: 2018





Starting Point: InstaFact – A Hackathon Project

 Office add-ins that contextually autocomplete facts using the Satori KG:

– in Word: complete or verify short factual sentences

— in Excel: link table cells to entities and populate

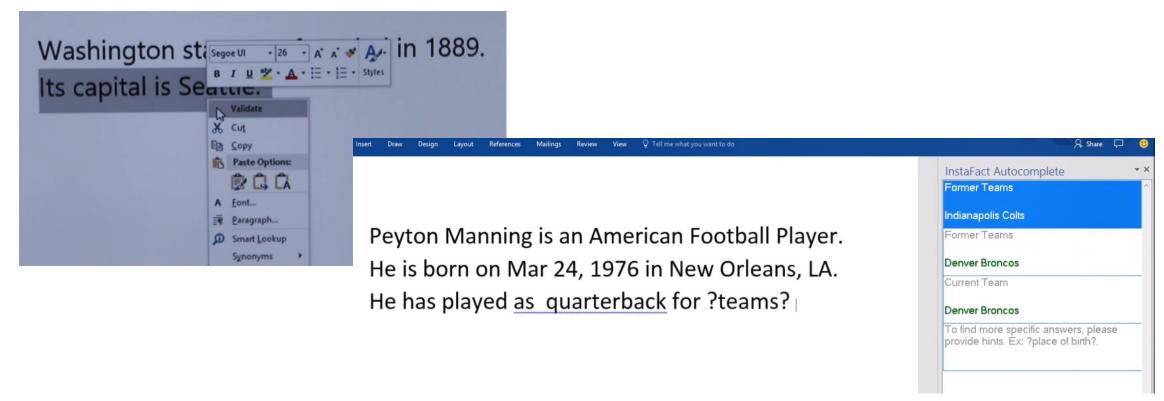
tables with associated values based on:

- analysis of column headers (InstaFact-retrieve)
- prediction of relationships between the entities in different columns (InstaFactcomplete)



Starting Point: InstaFact – A Hackathon Project

- Office add-ins that contextually autocomplete facts using the Satori KG:
 - in Word: complete or verify short factual sentences



Starting Point: InstaFact – A Hackathon Project

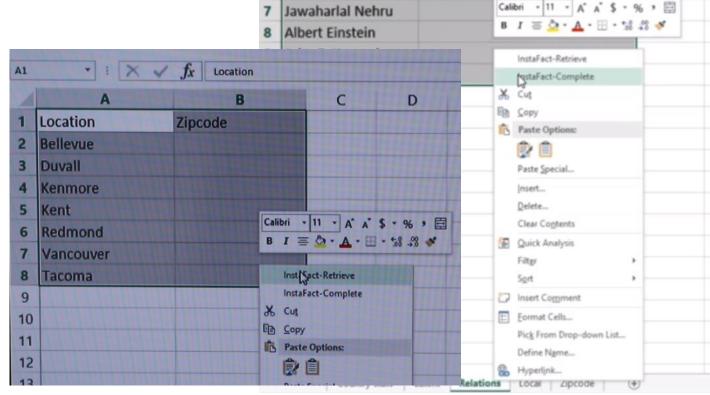
Office add-ins that contextually autocomplete

facts using the Satori KG:

 in Excel: link table cells to entities and populate tables with associated values based on:

 analysis of column headers (InstaFact-retrieve)

 prediction of relationships between the entities in different columns (InstaFactcomplete)



Barack Obama

Tom Hanks

Brad Pitt Bill Clinton

Bill Gates

Mahatma Gandhi

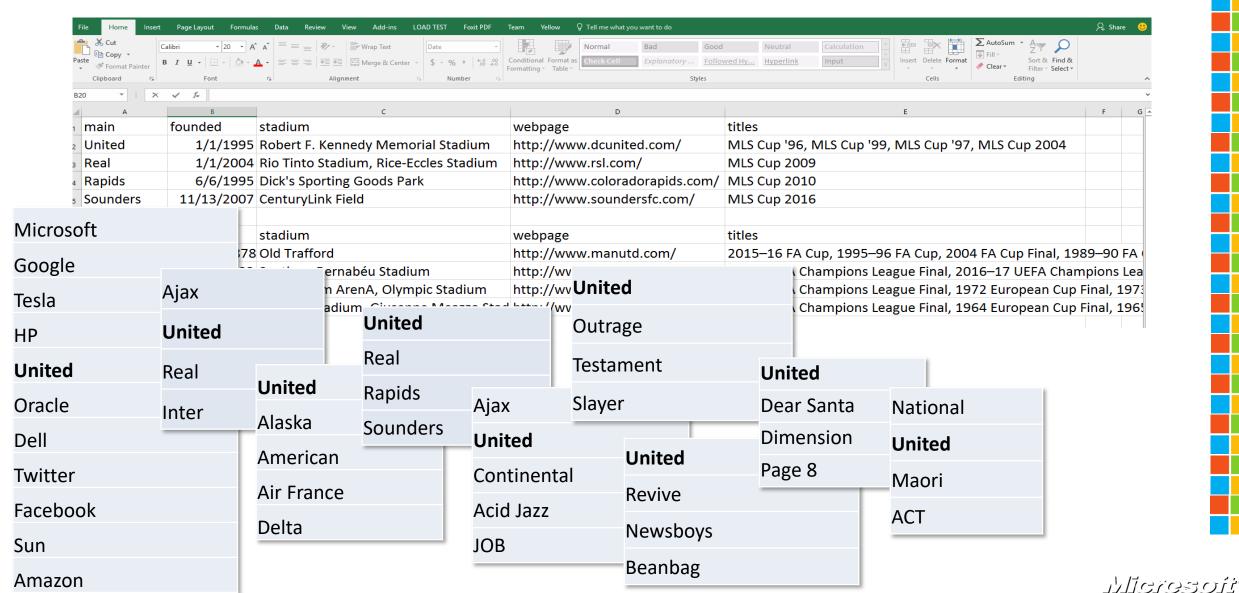
Barack Obama

Michelle Obama

Rita Wilson

C

Main Challenge: Very Little Context



Other Challenges for Deploying to Millions of Users

- Full compliance preserve complete privacy for user data
- Speed fast answers regardless of input size
- Support invariance properties in tables
- Balance between in-domain consistency for columns/rows in tables and semantic consistency in the graph
- Employ local context aggressively
- Allow incremental disambiguation
- Provide usable confidence measure / in-segment ranking
- Expand coverage beyond deployed domains; out-of-domain detection
- Case-insensitivity for entity mentions in table cells
- Integrate spelling correction with entity context
- Deploy a scalable platform, that can handle future domains of interest



Other Challenges (1)

Handle table format while preserving text analysis capabilities

invariance properties

– e.g.	Bozeman	Gallatin
	Jordan	Garfield



Bozeman	Jordan
Gallatin	Garfield

• segment consistency (at the same time with semantic consistency)

	Robin Hood
— A G	Nottingham
– e.g.	John Lennon
	East Midlands
	Heathrow

- → Doncaster Sheffield Airport
- → Nottingham Airport
- → Liverpool John Lennon Airport
- → East Midlands Airport
- → Heathrow Airport

- Monroe Snohomish County Washington
- → Monroe, Washington
- → Snohomish County, Washington
- → Washington (state)

Monroe County, ...

Snohomish County, Washington

Washington County, ...

aggressive employment of local context

– e.g.	Vancouver	WA
J	Vancouver	ВС

- → Vancouver, Washington
- → Vancouver



Other Challenges (2)

- Incremental disambiguation
 - symmetrical communication
 - consume entity context

- Portland, Oregon
- ® Bend, Oregon

 \rightarrow

P Redmond, Oregon

Usable confidence measure / in-segment ranking



Case-insensitive handling of entity mentions in tables



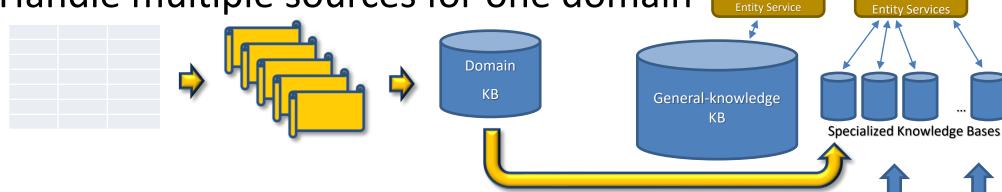
- Speed (fast answers regardless of input type/size)
 - smart splitting of large tables to maintain consistent contexts



Other Challenges (3)

Handle multiple domains of interest

Handle multiple sources for one domain



Spelling correction with entity context

- e.g.
Saettle Redmond

Seattle
 Redmond, Washington

Bellevue, Washington

Bellevue

Financial Data from Provider 2

NEMO+

Financial

Data from

Provider 1

General-purpose

Other Challenges (4)

no control over the user input

 Detect when input data does not match the target segment and provide an intelligent warning

Trump Trump, Colorado User selects to disambiguate Obama Obama, ukui Bush Clinto, Nebraska as "Geography" Clinton → Bush, Rentucky entities of the type Labrador Labrador, Queensland Brittany, France Brittany User selects to disambiguate Yorkshire, UK Yorkshire Shetland Islands Shetland as "Geography" Chihuahua Chihuahua (state)

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Appendix: Academic References

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- N. Gao and S. Cucerzan. Entity Linking to One Thousand Knowledge Bases. <u>ECIR 2017</u>
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