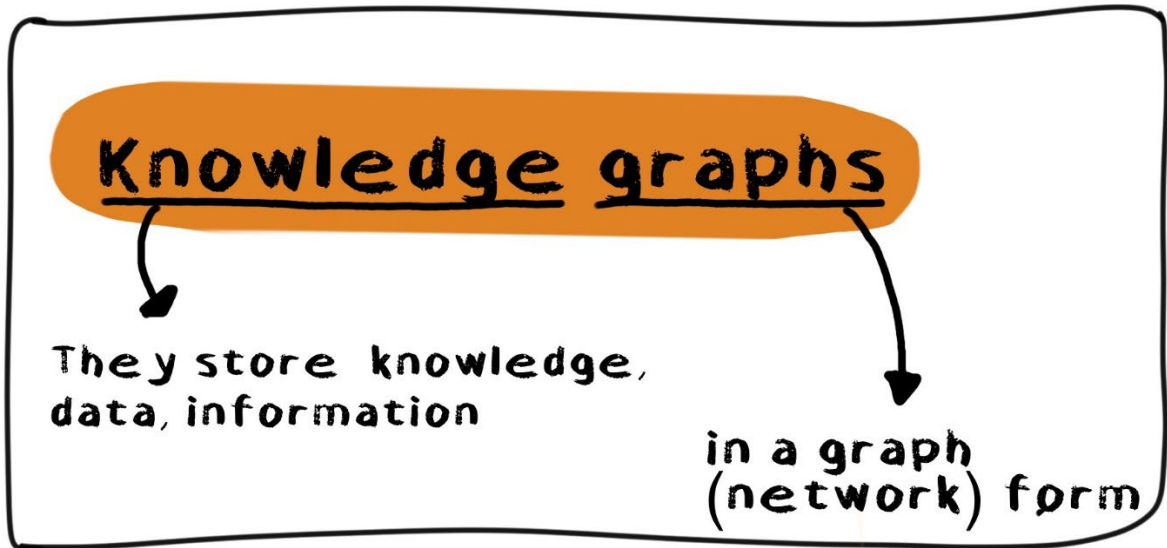
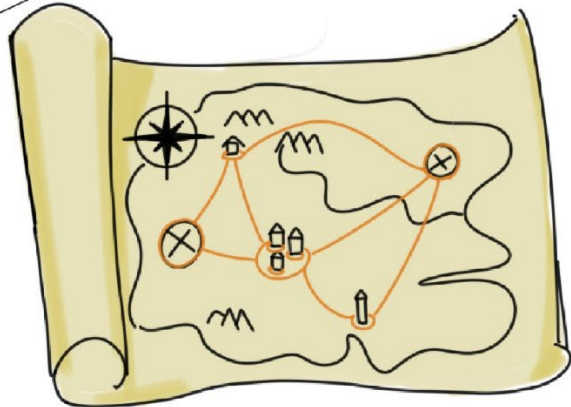


> An exciting new technology that you can find behind many successful AI <



They are quite abstract, but we will explain step-by-step

Knowledge Graphs are like a treasure map to find insights in your data

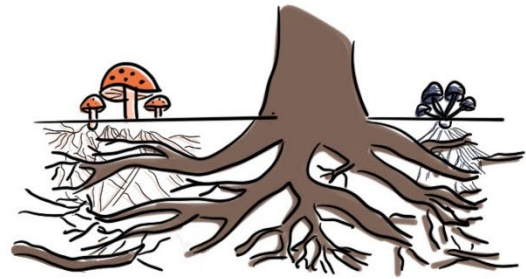


Let's start with  
GRAPHS!

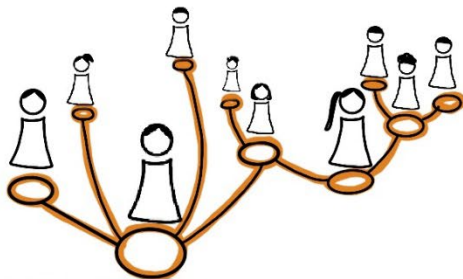


Graph = network

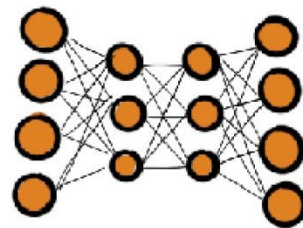
In recent decades we have learnt a lot about networks and we see increasingly how they are all around us.



Mushrooms in the forest.  
They connect trees as an  
underground web



Pandemics can also be  
modelled as networks,  
spreading from node to node

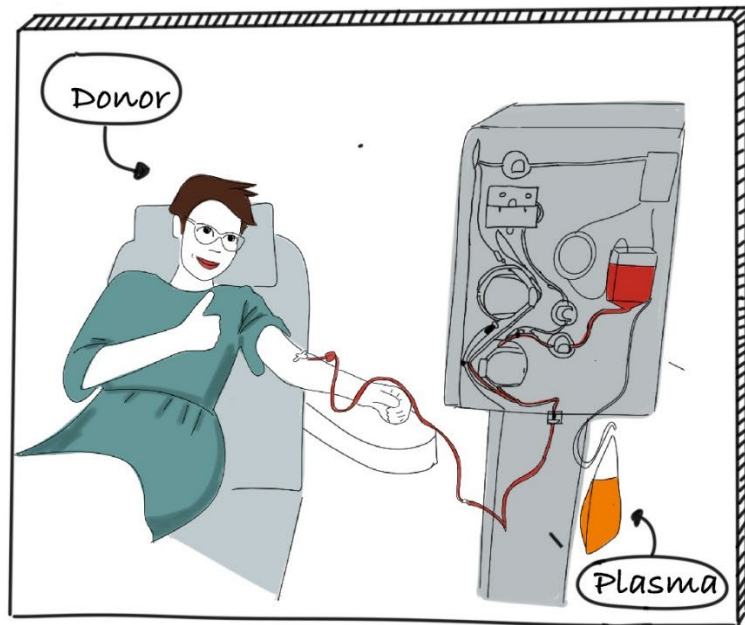


Neural Networks.  
These allowed the  
recent breakthrough in  
speech and image  
recognition

Networks can be  
both natural or  
made by humans

Knowledge graphs, just like any other graphs, are made up of nodes and edges.

Let's see an example!



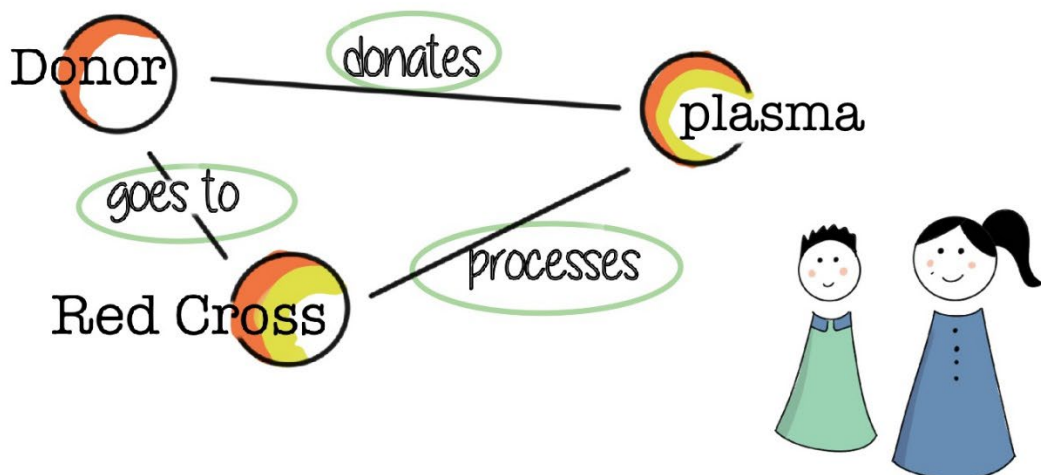
First we note down what happened, using simple statements

* Donor	goes to	Red Cross
* Donor	donates	Plasma
* Red Cross	processes	Plasma

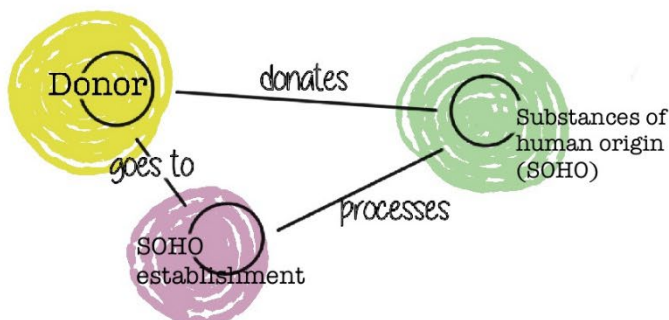
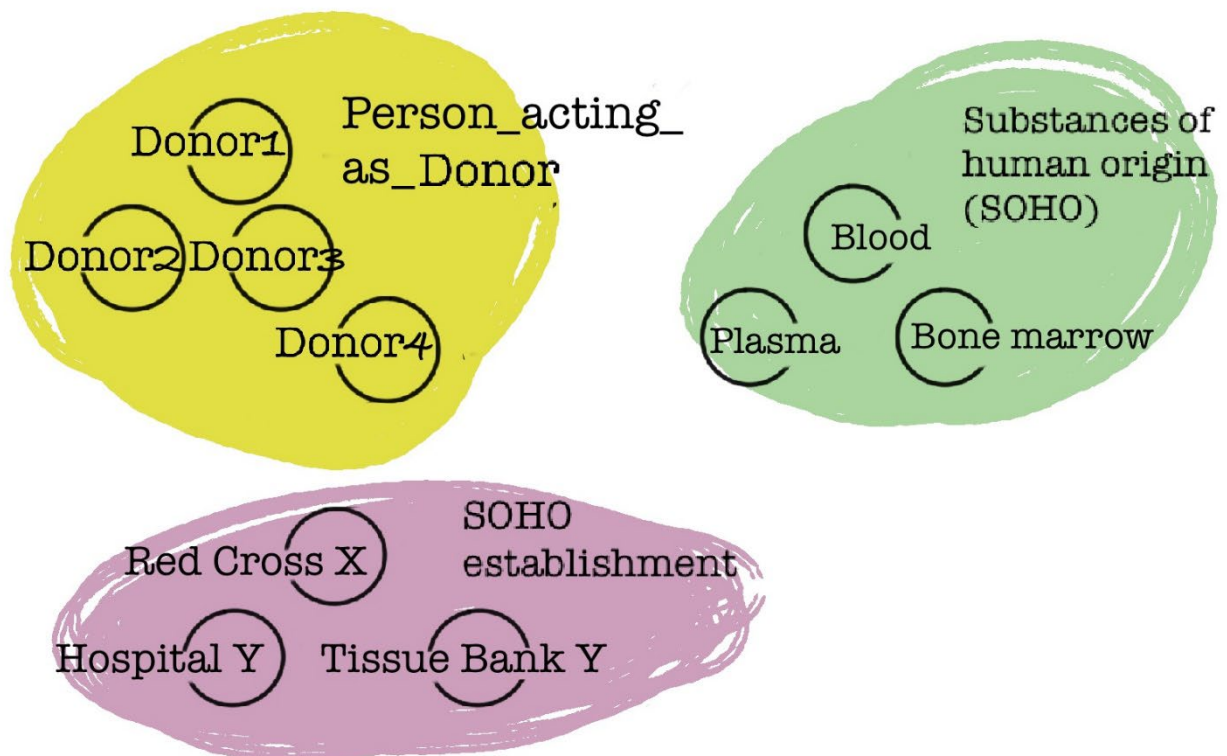
To create a knowledge graph from sentences subjects and objects become nodes, the verb becomes the relationship connecting them.

<u>Donor</u>	<u>goes to</u>	<u>Red Cross</u>
<u>Donor</u>	<u>donates</u>	<u>plasma</u>
<u>Red Cross</u>	<u>processes</u>	<u>plasma</u>

Subject + predicate + objects = Triple



If you have many nodes that belong to the same category, you can group them together. Such group of nodes are called node types or class

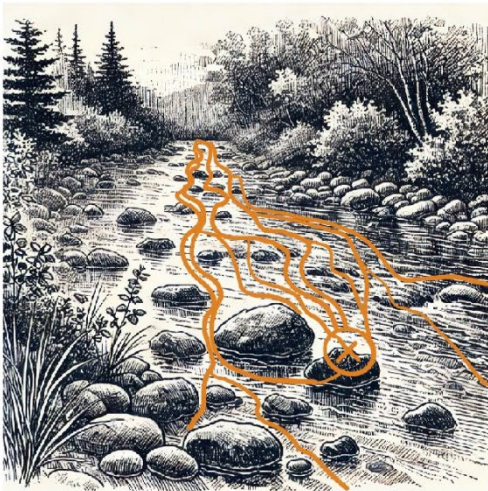


The relationships remain correct on the abstract level too.

# Graphs are very powerful tools for querying

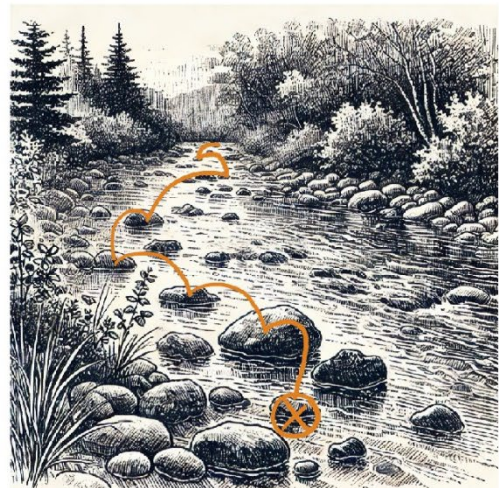
If you ask a question from an **LLM**

As LLMs respond to a question, they look for the most probable words. The calculations flow through the system as a river.



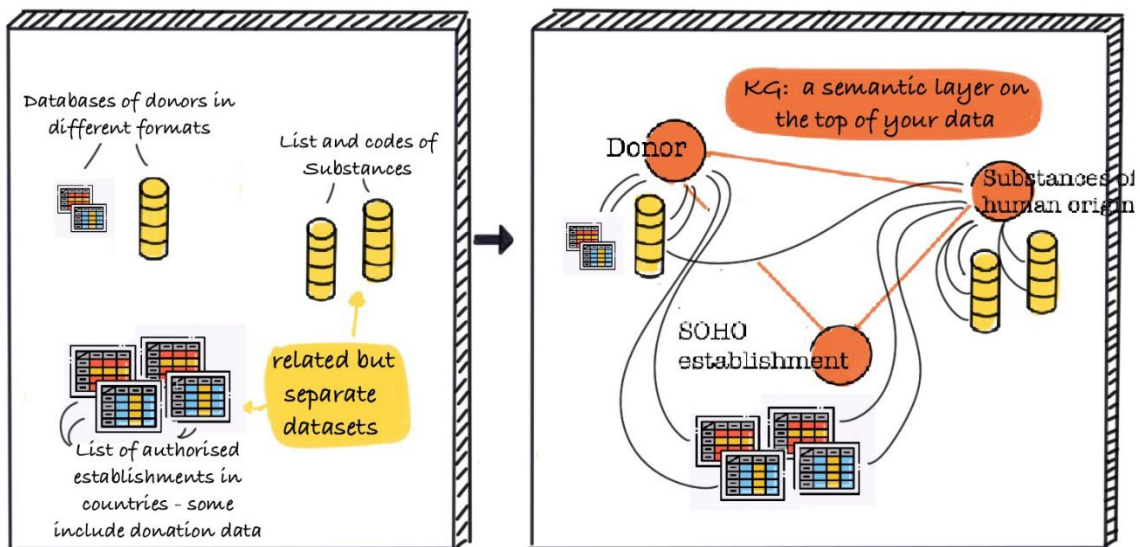
As you search with a **knowledge graph**

you hop from node to node precisely to the right answer.

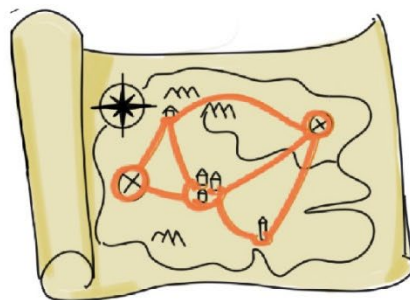


This search is more efficient and requires less energy

Data behind the nodes can come from different datasets, the knowledge graph will still provide an understanding of their relations.



It's called a semantic layer because it brings meaning to the data. But we can call it a treasure map!



The **good news** is that you don't have to define every node and edge to create a KG...

You can rely on existing classification systems, such as controlled vocabularies, taxonomies or ontologies!



Did you know that ontologies also include relationships between categories?

Let's see how SNOMED CT\* fits our graph!

\*Systemised Nomenclature of Medicine Clinical Terms

