



Probabilistic Soft Logic for Social Good

Stephen H. Bach¹, Bert Huang¹, and Lise Getoor² ¹ University of Maryland, College Park ² University of California, Santa Cruz

Introduction to PSL

- Big graph data has numerous social-good applications
- Probabilistic soft logic (PSL) is a declarative language for defining probabilistic models over big data sets, such as socio-behavioral graphs [Bach et al., UAI 2013; Bröcheler et al., UAI 2010]
- PSL makes important relational tasks in socialgood applications easier, such as collective classification, link prediction, and entity resolution

PSL Features

- Intuitive, logic-based syntax, which makes defining relational models easy
- Highly scalable reasoning using convex optimization techniques such as the alternating direction method of multipliers (ADMM)
- Support for learning with latent variables
- New distributed GraphLab inference [Miao et al., Intl. Conf. on Big Data 2013]

Example PSL Program for Disease-Outbreak Detection Using Social Media

```
/* Defines predicates */
HasDisease(Location, Disease)
HasLocation(Post, Location)
MentionsEntity(Post, Entity)
                               (closed)
IsLocation(Entity)
                               (closed)
IsDisease(Entity)
                               (closed)
IsGeotagged(Post, Geotag)
                               (closed)
InLocation(Geotag, Location)
                               (closed)
Nearby(Location, Location)
                               (closed)
/* Defines subtype relationships */
Location is a Entity
Disease is a Entity
```

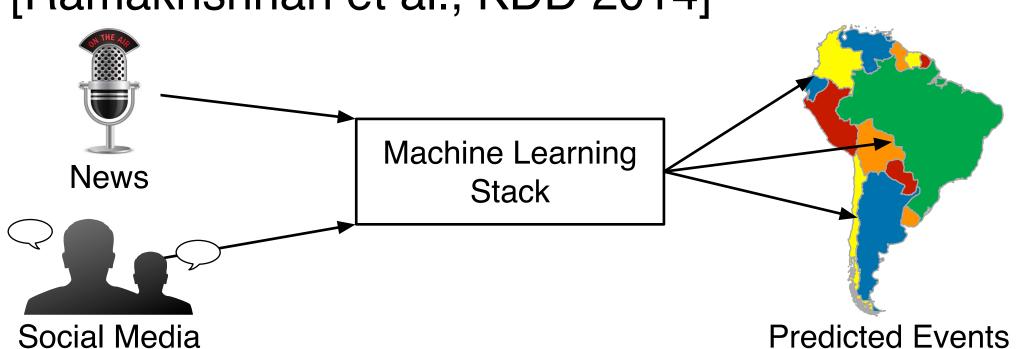
Open-source implementation and video tutorials available at PSL's website!

Learn more: http://psl.cs.umd.edu

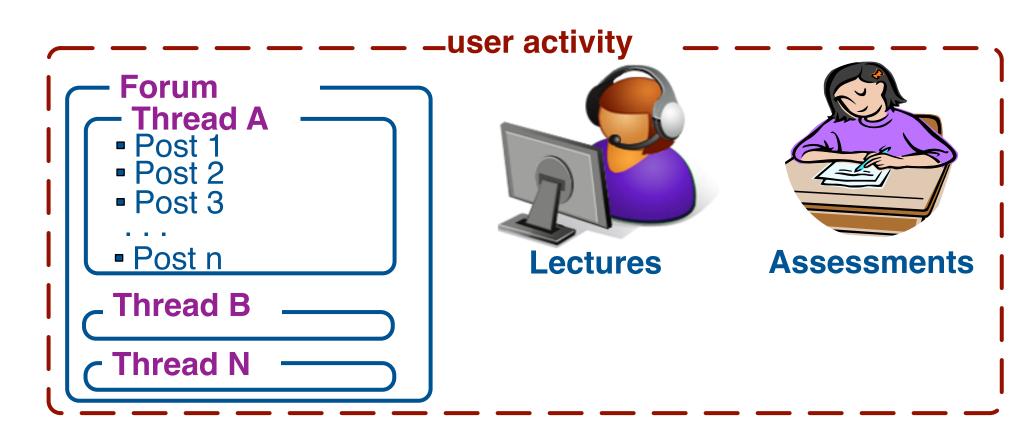
```
/* Infers locations of posts from location mentions */
2.0 : MentionsEntity(P, E) && IsLocation(E) -> HasLocation(P, E)
/* Uses any available geotags as strong evidence for determining a post's location */
10.0 : IsGeotagged(P, G) && GeotagInLocation(GT, L) -> HasLocation(P, L)
/* Infers disease presence from disease mentions */
5.0 : MentionsEntity(P, E) && IsDisease(E) -> HasDisease(P, E)
/* Infers disease presence from nearby locations */
1.0 : HasDisease(L1, D) && Nearby(L1, L2) -> HasDisease(L2, D)
/* Requires sufficient evidence in order to infer disease presence */
0.5 : !HasDisease(L, D)
```

 Predict disease outbreaks and civil unrest from news and social media [Ramakrishnan et al., KDD 2014]

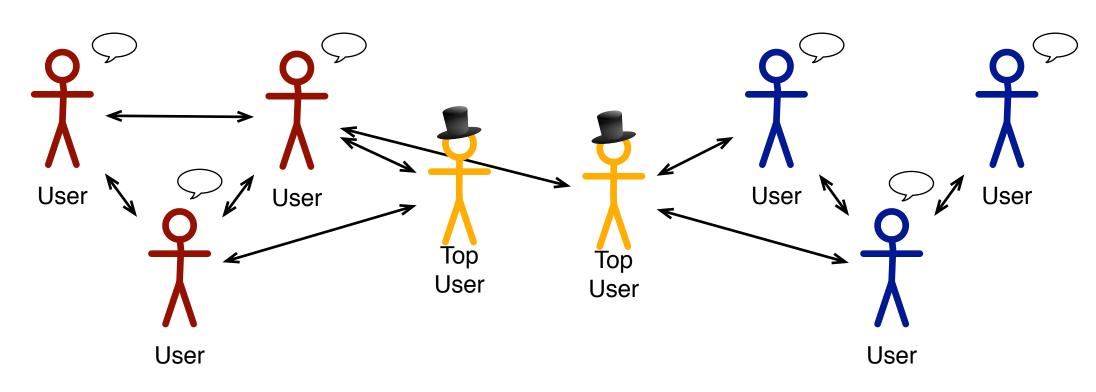
Real-World Applications of PSL



 Model student engagement in massive open online courses (MOOCs) as latent variables in order to **predict outcomes** [Ramesh et al., AAAI 2014]

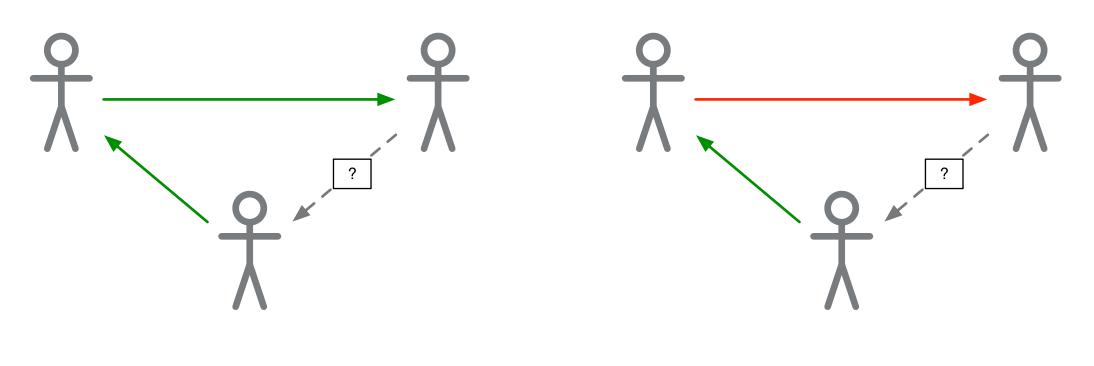


 Identify latent groups in social media [Bach et al., Inferning Workshop 2013]



 Predict trust in social networks [Huang et al., SBP 2013]

Government



This work was supported by NSF grants CCF0937094 and IIS1218488, and IARPA via DoI/NBC contract number D12PC00337. The U.S. Government is authorized to reproduce and distribute reprints for governmental purposes notwithstanding any copyright annotation thereon. Disclaimer: The views and conclusions contained herein are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the official policies or endorsements, either expressed or implied, of IARPA, DoI/NBC, or the U.S.