How Watson Works

Dave Mobley

Watson Solutions Architect, Watson Technical Sales

1/22/14

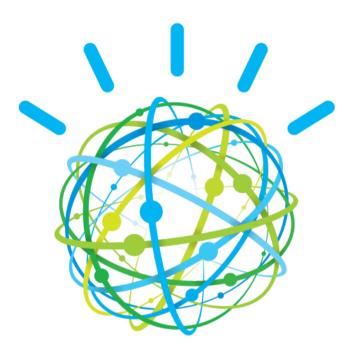


What Watson isn't

- Search engine
- New-fangled database system
- Skynet or HAL 9000

What Watson is

- Cognitive system
- Combines information retrieval and natural language processing (NLP)
- Builds its domain knowledge from sources comprising structured and unstructured data
- A core set of technologies that can be customized and targeted to specific industries
- Runs on Apache UIMA (Unstructured Information Management Architecture) technology



Watson at Play Watson at Work

1 User -> 10s of thousands concurrent users

Max. input was two sentences -> Pages of input (e.g. medical record)

5+ days to retrain -> Dynamic content ingestion

Evidence not present -> Supporting evidence integral

Text-only input ___ Text, tables and images as input

Q&A model ____ Both Q&A + Conversation model

Basic security High security (e.g. HIPAA)

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Traditional approaches to engaging with customers IBM WATSON come up short



270B

Calls made annually to call center costing \$600B



1 in 2

incoming calls require escalation or go unresolved



61%

of all calls could have been resolved with better access to information

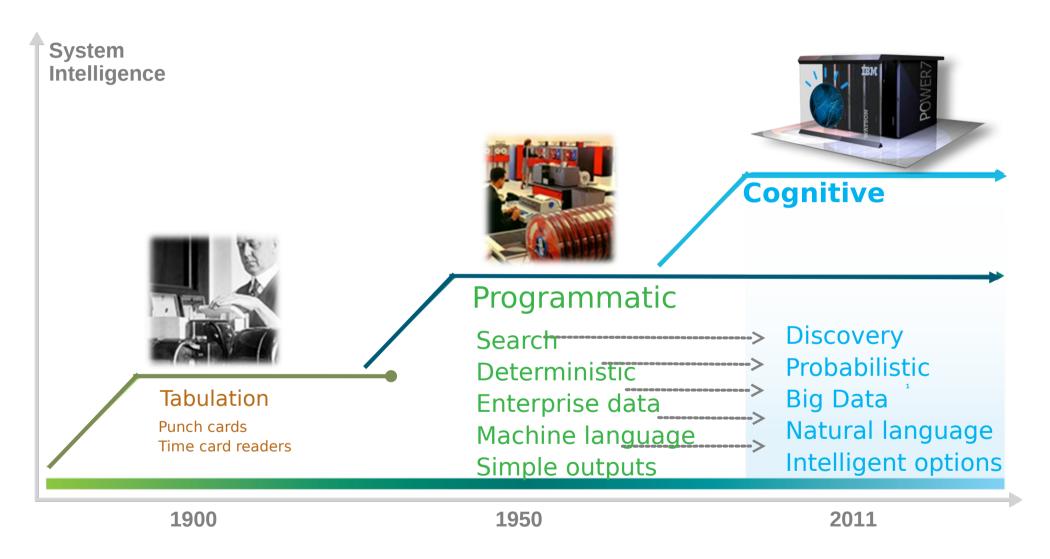


4.6%

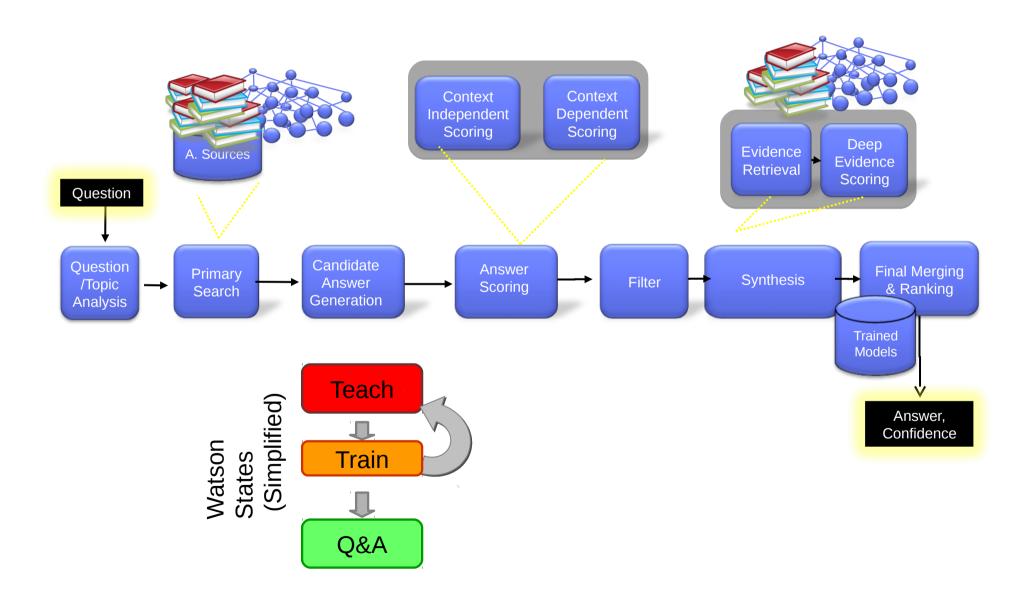
Market value gain from a single point customer sat gain

IBM Watson represents a bold step into a new

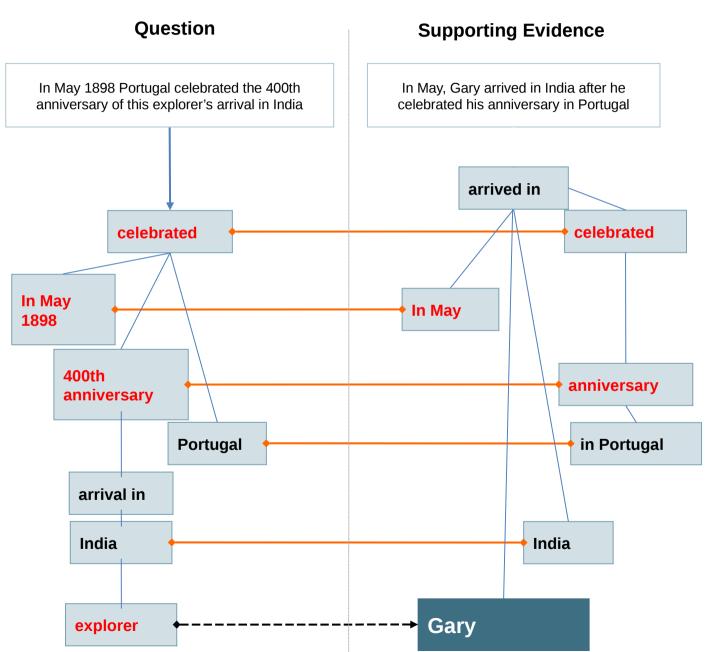
era of computing

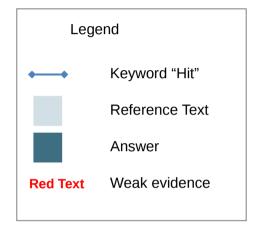


. . . enabling new opportunities and outcomes



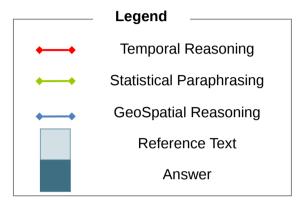
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This evidence suggests "Gary" is the answer BUT the system must learn that keyword matching may be weak relative to other types of evidence

Question **Supporting Evidence** In May 1898 Portugal celebrated the 400th On the 27th of May 1498, Vasco da Gama anniversary of this explorer's arrival in India. landed in Kappad Beach celebrated landed in **Portugal** May 1898 400th anniversary 27th May 1498 Match Para-phra arrival in **Kappad Beach** India Geo-KB Vasco da Gama explorer



Stronger evidence can be much harder to find and score...

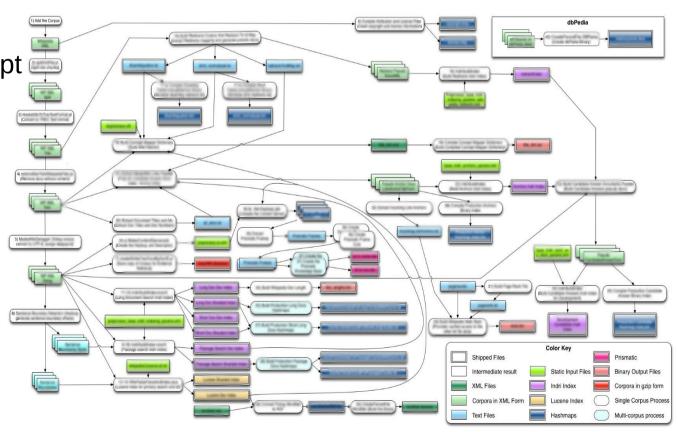
- Search far and wide
- Explore many hypotheses
 - Find judge evidence
- Many inference algorithms

- Data must be preprocessed into TREC (Text Retrieval Conference) format
- Does allow for multiple corpora to be generated and used by a single pipeline
- Process for ingestion is its own pipeline which can be run via LiteScale

•Creates Indexes, and dictionaries such as Concept Annotator

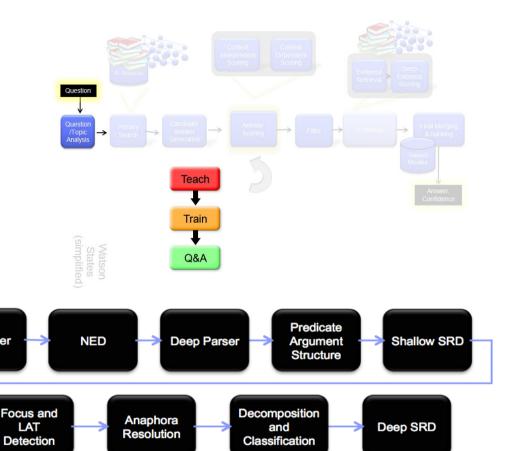
•Future:

Frequent ingestion



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- Rounds of teaching and training
- Core NLP
- Named entity recognizers/Detectors (NER/NED)
 - Type identification (places, people, dates, and so on)
 - Slot grammar parsers (XSG)
- Relationship detection
- Conference/Anaphora (pronoun) ID
- Keyword identification
- Term/Lexical answer type (LAT) identification
- Machine learning to determine most likely LATs to consider further
- Multiple queries formed, based on full question, LAT, and terms, or inferences



Tokenizer

Category/Topic: MICHIGAN

Question: In 1894 C.W. Post created his warm cereal drink Postum in

this Michigan city

Focus: this Michigan city

LAT: Michigan city

Keywords:

1894

C.W. Post

created

warm

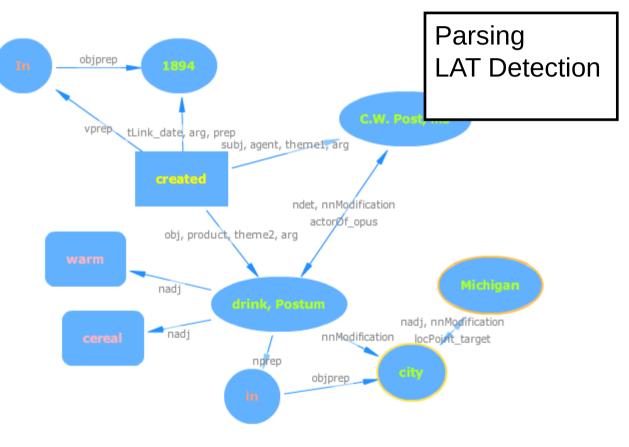
cereal

drink,

Postum

Michigan

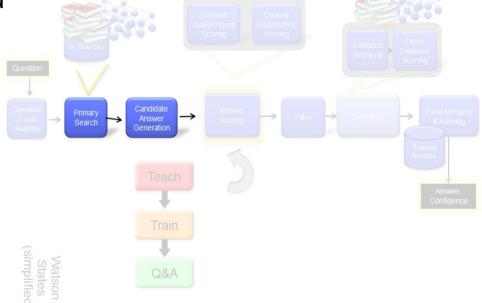
City



Search and Candidate Generation



- Primary search (PS)
- Take previously constructed queries and search among many available sources.
 - Lucene
 - Indri (multiple index types)
- Candidate answer generation
- Parse PS results to build candidates of possible answers based on:
 - Titles
 - Anchor text
 - Passages and their parts: headwords, numbers, dates
 - Checking candidates against constraints



_

The keywords (1894, C.W. Post, created, warm, cereal, drink, Postum, Michigan, city) are used to search over millions of documents to find relevant hits. 55 documents are found, and 30 passages are found.

Will Keith Kellogg

philanthropic institutions.

Post Foods, LLC, also known as Post Cereals (formerly Postum Cereals) was founded by

C.W. Post. It began in 1895 with the first Postum, a "cereal beverage", developed by Post in

Battle Creek, Michigan. The first cereal, Grape-Nuts, was developed in 1897. Post has its

The Postum Cereals company, after acquiring Jell-O gelatin in 1925. Baker's chocolate in

1927, Maxwell House coffee in 1928, and other food brands, changed its name to General

In 1989, Philip Morris merged General Foods with Kraft Foods, which it had acquired in 1987

to form the Kraft General Foods division. The cereal brands of Nabisco were acquired in

business with Ralcorp Holdings. [3] That merger was completed August 4, 2008. [4] The

Foods Corporation in 1929. General Foods was acquired by Philip Morris Companies in

headquarters in the Bank of America Plaza in Downtown St. Louis, Missouri.[2]

1993. In 1995, Kraft General Foods was reorganized and renamed Kraft Foods. On November 15, 2007, Kraft announced that it would spin off Post Cereals and merge that

official name of the company became Post Foods, LLC.

Contents (hide)

1 Cereal brands - present cereals 2 Discontinued cereals

Cereal brands - present cereals

3 External links

Britannica Concise Encyclopedia: Will Keith

Home > Library > Miscellaneous > Britannica Concise Encyclopedia

(born April 7, 1860, Battle Creek, Mich., U.S. - died O

and philanthropist. After working with his brother Joh

founded (1906) the W.K. Kellogg Co. to manufacture early years. It soon became a leading U.S. producer of

century, its annual sales exceeded \$9 billion. The W.F

For more information on Will Keith Kellogg, visit E

Rank

0

1

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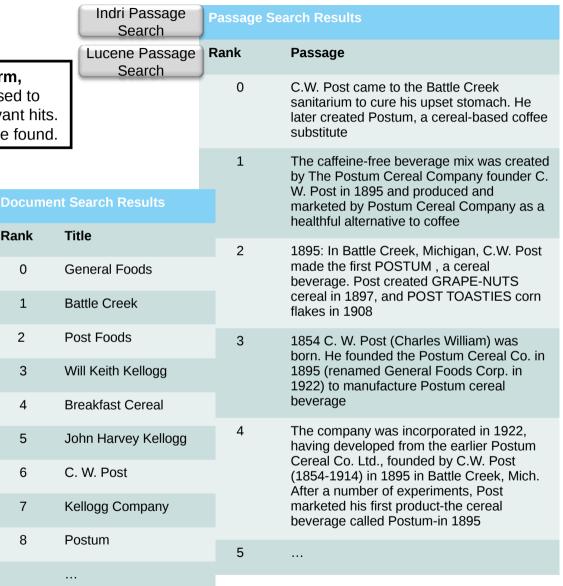
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Post Fo

C. W. Key people

Products Break

Selects Cranberry



General Foods Corporation was a company whose direct p General Fonds was adopted in 1929, after several cornerate ac-General Foods was acquired by Philip Morris Companies (now billion, the largest non-oil acquisition to that time. In Decembe Kraft Inc. and in 1990 combined the two food companies as K

Post Foods

"General Foods" was dropped from the corporate name in 1995 of a brand name for a flavored coffee-based beverage, General Contents (hide)

2 Major acquisitions 2.1 Purchase of Birdseye 4 Notes and references 5 Timeline of selected later event

General Foods

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

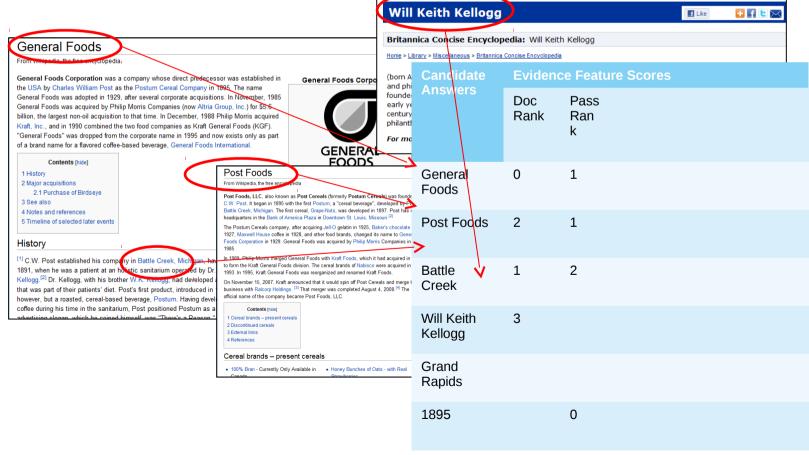
History

[1] C.W. Post established his co 1891, when he was a patient at Kellogg. [2] Dr. Kellogg, with his b that was part of their patients' d however, but a roasted, cereal-b coffee during his time in the san

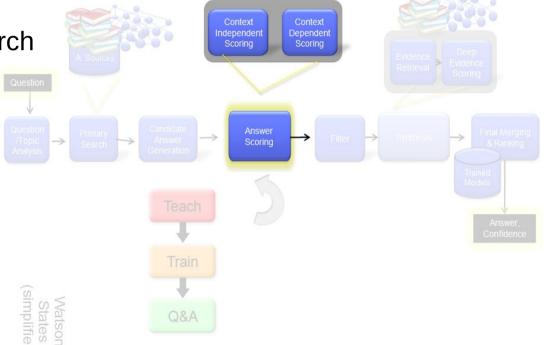
Category/Topic: MICHIGAN

Question: In 1894 C.W. Post created his warm cereal drink Postum in this Michigan city

Candidate Answers (possible answers to the question) are identified in the search results. They are found by looking at document titles (including a variety of title variants and expansions) and possible answers in the text of the documents and passages, such as *named entities*, noun phrases, anchor text, dates, etc. The Candidate Answers are get their first evidence feature scores from their corresponding document search rank and passage search rank.



- Responsible for confidence of answers
- Indexes used
 - PRISMATIC (relationship search
 - Semantic relations (DBpedia)
- More than 50 scoring components:
 - Taxonomic
 - Geospatial (location)
 - Temporal
 - Source reliability
 - Gender
 - Name consistency
 - Relational
 - Passage support
 - Theory consistency
- Context dependent (deep evidence)
- Context independent
- Features for machine language



Category/Topic: MICHIGAN

Question: In 1894 C.W. Post created his warm cereal drink Postum in this Michigan city

Next, the Candidate Answers are scored using a large number of answer scoring analytics. Some of the analytics use only the candidate answer and the question, along with a large amount of general background knowledge, e.g., the ensemble of Type Coercion (TyCor) scorers. The TyCor scorers estimate the likelihood of a candidate answer being an instance of the Lexical Answer Type (LAT) in the question. In this example, the LAT is "city", i.e., the correct answer will be a city.

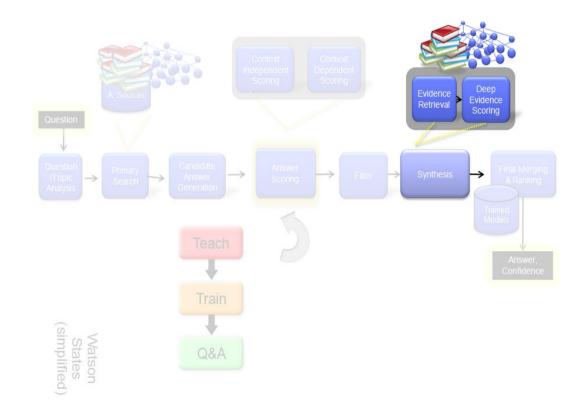
isA("General Foods", "city") = 0.1 isA("Post Foods", "city") = 0.1 isA("Battle Creek", "city") = 0.8 isA("Will Keith Kellogg", "city") = 0.1 isA("Grand Rapids", "city") = 0.9 isA("1895", "city") = 0.0

| Candidate | Evidence Feature Scores | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|--|--|--|
| Answers | Doc Rank | Pass Rank | Ty Cor | | | |
| General Foods | 0 | 1 | 0.1 | | | |
| Post Foods | 2 | 1 | 0.1 | | | |
| Battle Creek | 1 | 2 | 0.8 | | | |
| Will Keith Kellogg | 3 | | 0.1 | | | |
| Grand Rapids | | | 0.9 | | | |
| 1895 | | 0 | 0.0 | | | |

Step 5: Supporting Evidence



- Passage search
- Much like a primary search, but requires candidate answer as a term
 - Further scored to ensure candidate answer context
 - Shared scoring solutions:
 - Passage term match
 - Skip-bigram
 - Text alignment
 - Logical form answer candidate scoring



Final Merger

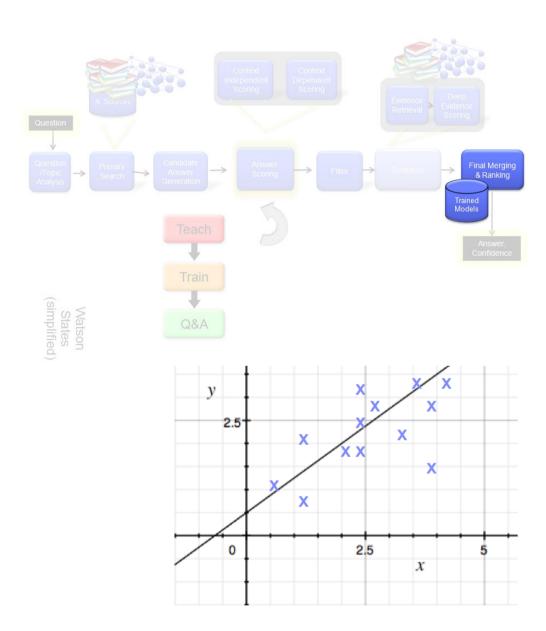


Merging

- Due to candidate count usually duplicates exist
- Requires normalizing scores per feature to make merger

Ranking

- Use of ML and IBM®
 SPSS® over training data to create the model to rank future results
- Linear and logistic regression techniques
- Teach-train-execute cycle
 - 10,000 training questions and 2000 test questions
 - Estimate 48 hours with 11 blade subordinates



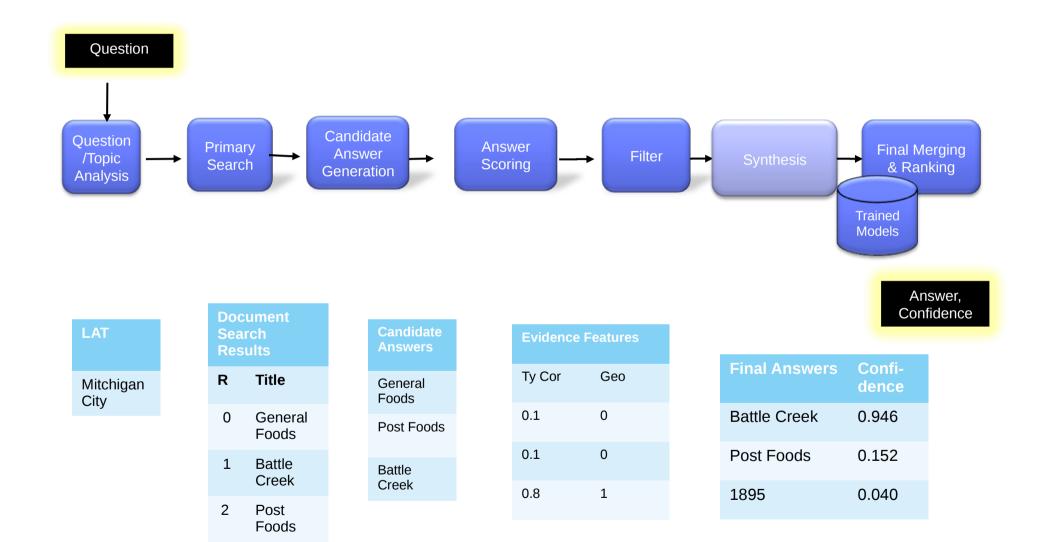
Step 6: Merging candidate answers and scoring the IBM WATSON confidence

Category/Topic: MICHIGAN

Question: In 1894 C.W. Post created his warm cereal drink Postum in this Michigan city

In the final processing step, Watson detects variants of the same answer and merges their feature scores together. Watson then computes the final confidence scores for the candidate answers by applying a series of Machine Learning models that weight all of the feature scores to produce the final confidence scores.

| Candidate | Evidence Feature Scores | | | | | | Correct | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------|-----|-------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Answers | Doc Rank | Pass Rank | Ty Cor | Geo | LFACS | Term Match | Temp- oral | Answer | |
| General Foods | 0 | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.2 | 22 | 1 | Final Answers Confidence | |
| Post Foods | 2 | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.4 | 41 | 1 | Machine Battle Creek 0.946 | |
| Battle Creek | 1 | 2 | 8.0 | 1 | 0.5 | 30 | 0.9 | | |
| Will Keith Kellogg | 3 | | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0.5 | Learning Post Foods 0.152 Model | |
| Grand Rapids | | | 0.9 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0.5 | Applicați 1895 0.040 | |
| | | | | | | | | on Grand Rapids 0.033 | |
| 1895 | | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0.6 | General Foods 0.014 | |
| | | | | | | | | | |



Will Keith

Kellogg

3



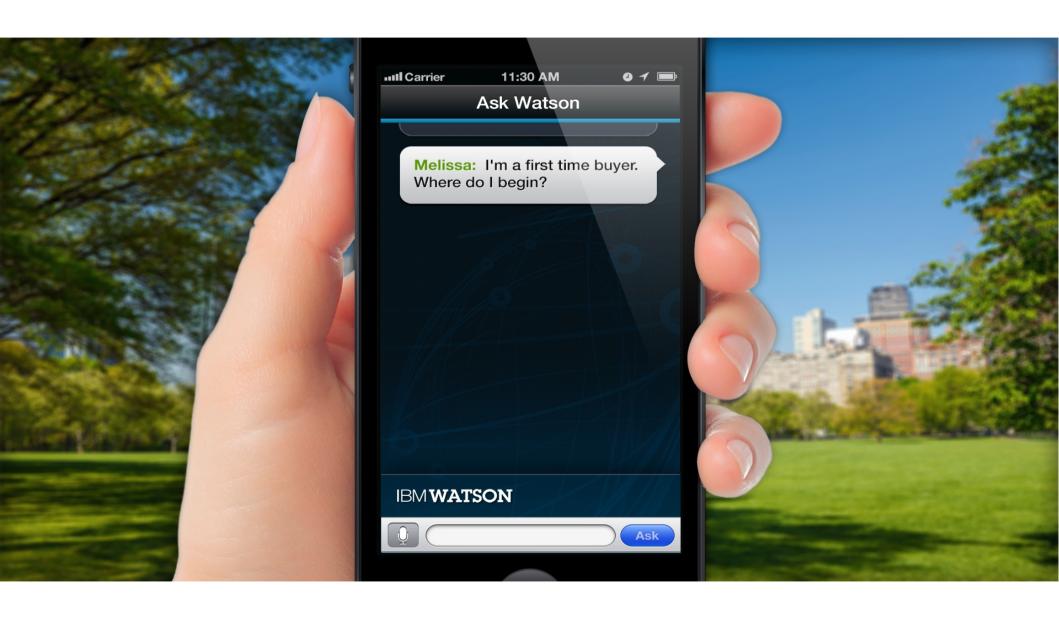
Example



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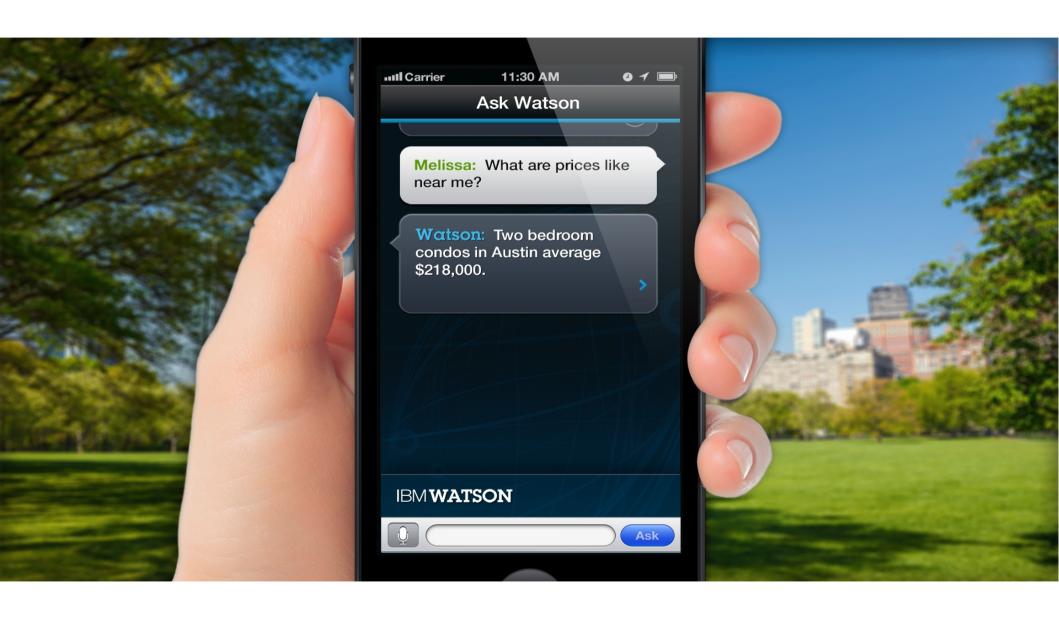


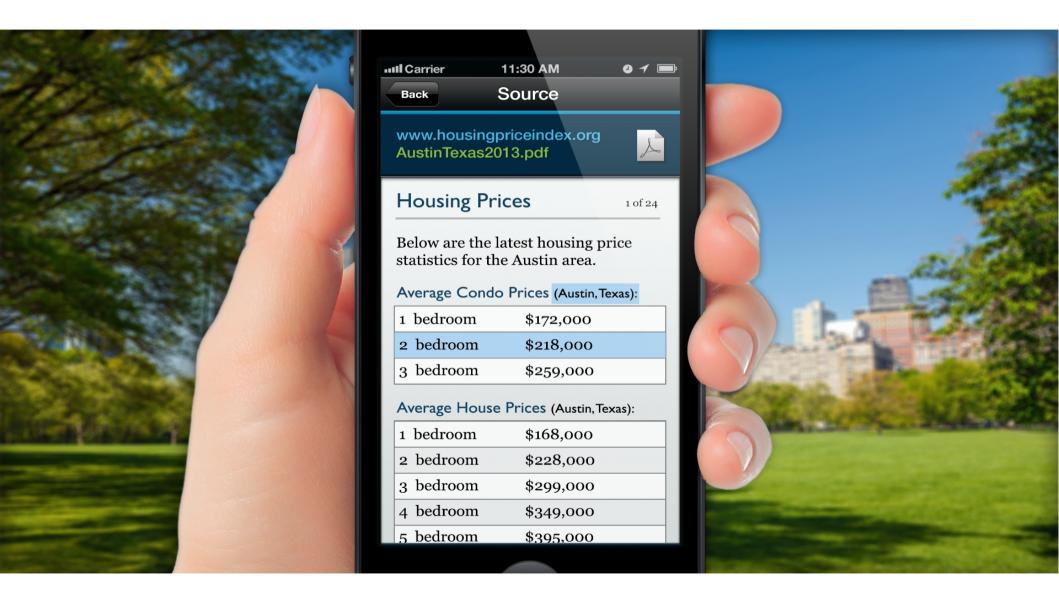


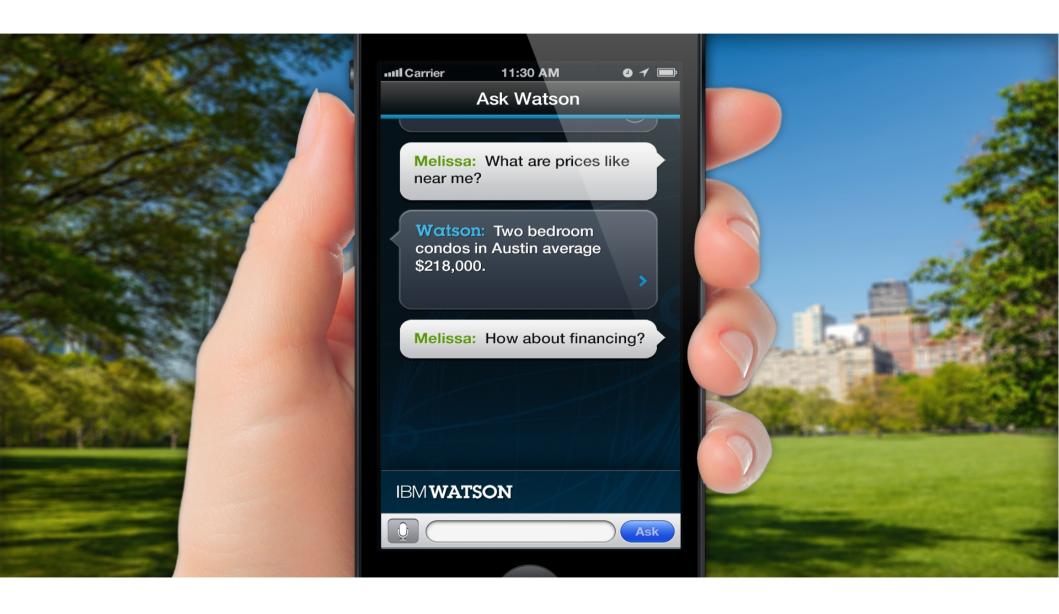




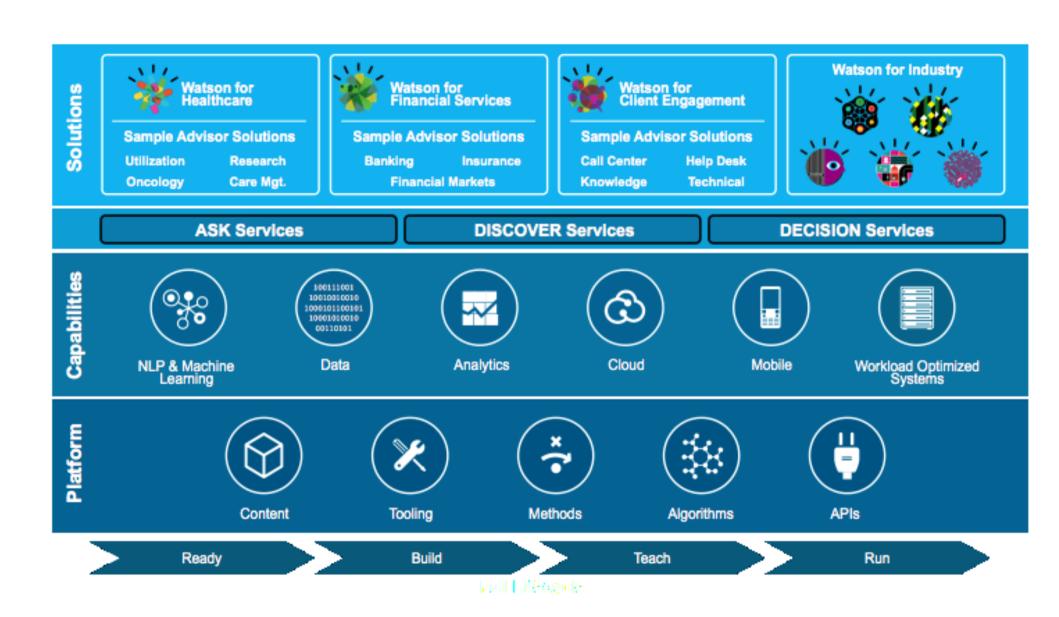












What it does:

- Transforms client engagement by knowing, engaging and empowering clients where they are
- **Develops client relationships** by reaching out to clients who do not leverage traditional channels
- **Empowers consumers and contact center agents** to take informed action with confidence

How it does it:

- *Answers questions and guides users through processes with plain-English dialogue
- **Leverages natural language** to interact with users and build knowledge and expertise
- ***Utilizes evidence evaluation and learning** to provide informed and effective responses to users







Financial Services Firm plans to use Watson to strengthen relationships with previously under-engaged customers

Need

- Get customer's attention
- Educate customers

Solution

Direct access to Watson for omni-channel Q&A

Expected Benefits

- Improve customer satisfaction
- Strengthen relationship
- Increase revenue through cross-sell



Mobile Phone Provider plans to use Watson to differentiate the company with personalized service and support

Need

- Meet changing expectations
- Reduce churn
- Beat competition

Solution

- Omni-channel self-service
- Guide through processes

Expected Benefits

- Increase loyalty
- Decrease churn
- Grow customer base

IBM is working with industry leaders to address this opportunity IBM WATSON.





"We believe Watson is going to be a key facilitator to this critically important priority."



"Watson can help us make better use of the abundance of information to give higher value response to our customers."



"We expect Watson to have a significant impact on our customer's experience."



"We believe technology, like Watson, can create a competitive differentiator for us."





"We envision Watson as a key strategy for engaging our customers in dialog."

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Questions or comments? dmobley@us.ibm.com Or dave.mobley@uky.edu



Further reading

IEEE collection:

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