

Language to Logical Form with Neural Attention

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Li Dong and Mirella Lapata

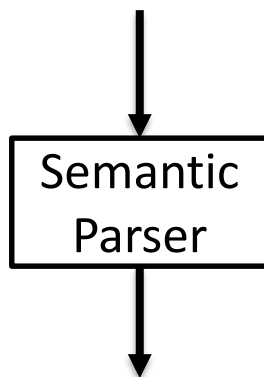


Semantic Parsing

Transform **natural language** to **logical form**

Human friendly -> computer friendly

What is the highest mountain in Alaska ?



(argmax \$0 (and (mountain:t \$0) (loc:t \$0 alaska:s)) (elevation:i \$0))

* Example from GeoQuery

Semantic Parsing - SOTA

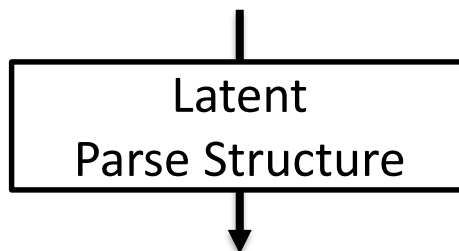
(natural language, logical form) pairs ←

(Miller et al., 1996; Zelle and Mooney, 1996; Tang and Mooney, 2000; Thompspon and Mooney, 2003; Kate et al., 2005; Ge and Mooney, 2005; Kate and Mooney, 2006; Wong and Mooney, 2006; Wong and Mooney, 2007; Zettlemoyer and Collins, 2005; 2007; Lu et al., 2008; Kwiatkowski et al., 2010; 2011; Andreas et al., 2013; Zhao and Huang, 2015;)

(natural language, answer) pairs

(Clarke et al., 2010; Artzi and Zettlemoyer, 2011; Chen and Mooney, 2011; Goldwasser and Roth, 2011; Artzi and Zettlemoyer, 2013; Liang et al., 2013; Krishnamurthy and Mitchell, 2012; Cai and Yates, 2013; Reddy et al., 2014;)

What is the highest mountain in Alaska ?



(argmax \$0 (and (mountain:t \$0) (loc:t \$0 alaska:s)) (elevation:i \$0))

Semantic Parsing - SOTA

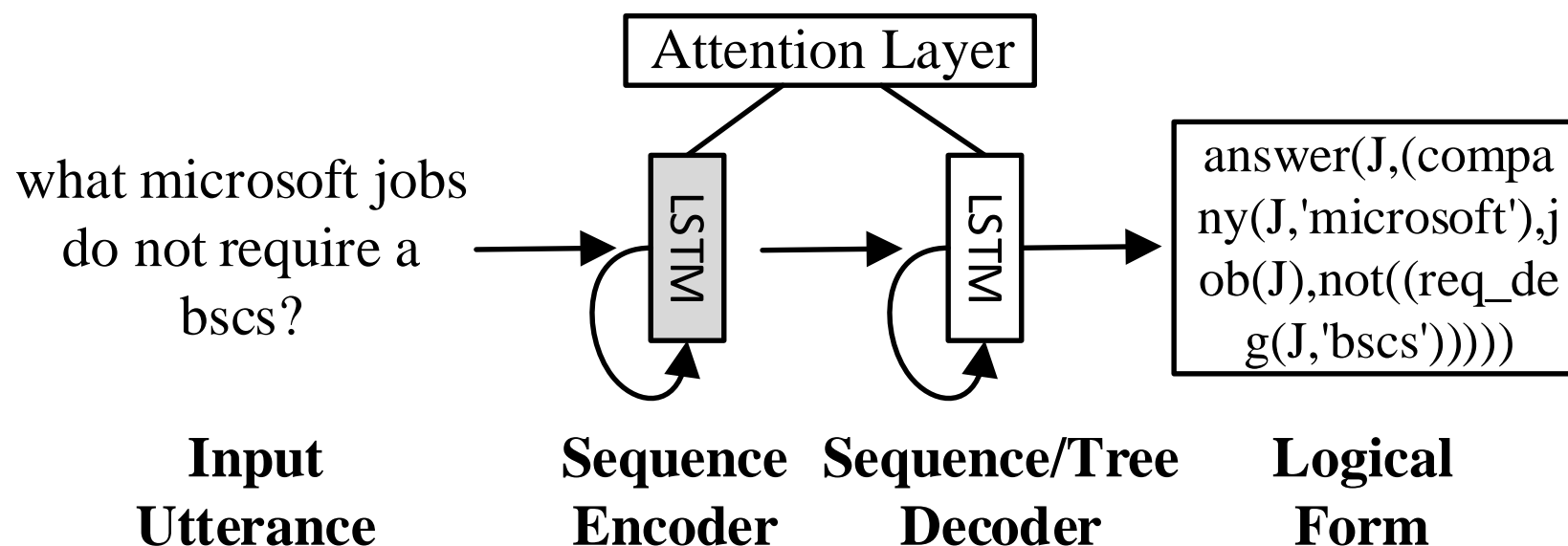
- Manually designed features
- Predefined templates
- Lexicon seeds

-> Domain- or representation-specific

Research Goal

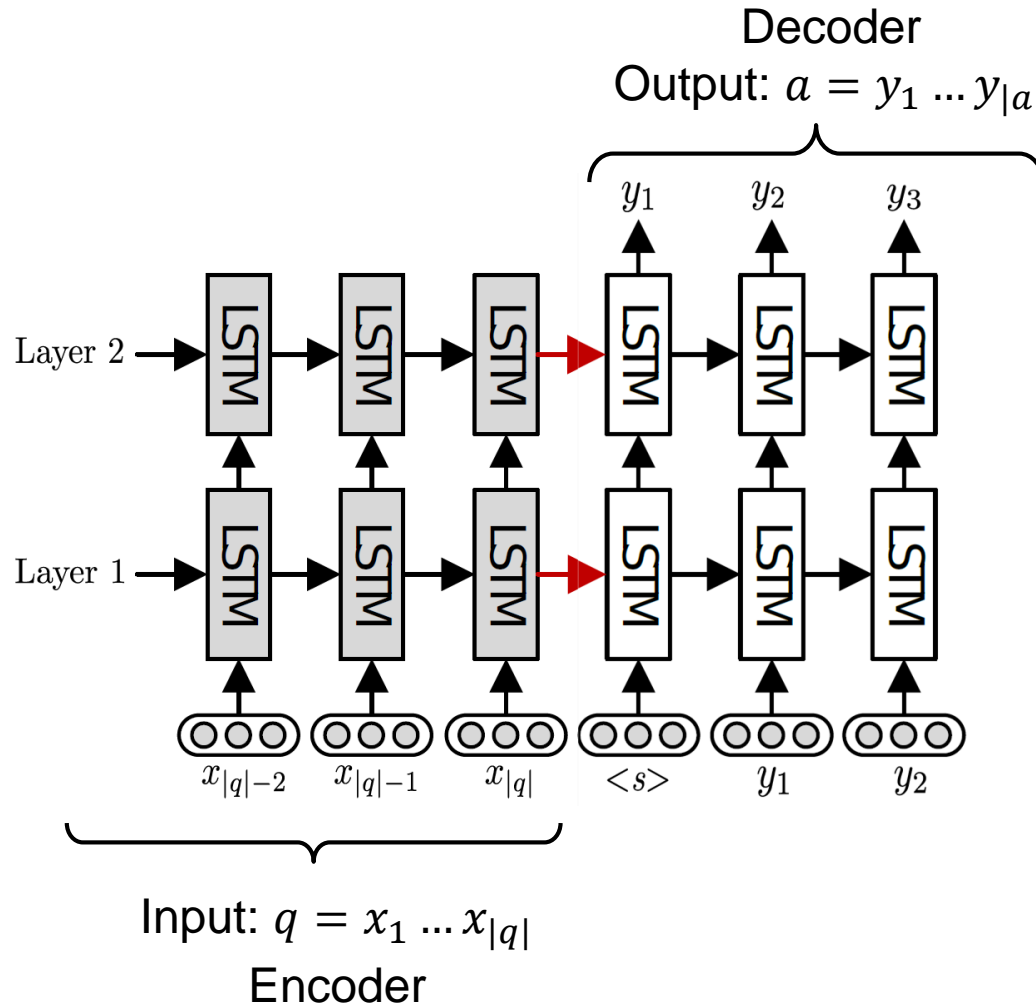
- Reduce reliance on domain knowledge
- Use NNs to replace manually designed features
- Build a general-purpose parser: easy to adapt across domains and meaning representations

Our Work



(Kalchbrenner and Blunsom, 2013; Cho et al., 2014; Sutskever et al., 2014; Karpathy and Fei-Fei, 2015; Vinyals et al., 2015;)

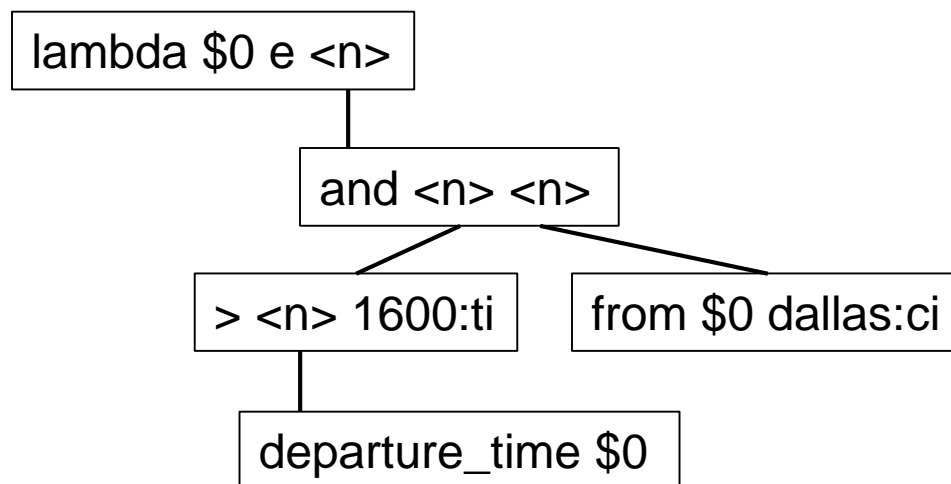
Sequence-to-Sequence (Seq2Seq) Model



Drawback of Seq2Seq Model

Ignore the hierarchical structure of logical forms

Use ``(`)`` to linearize logical form

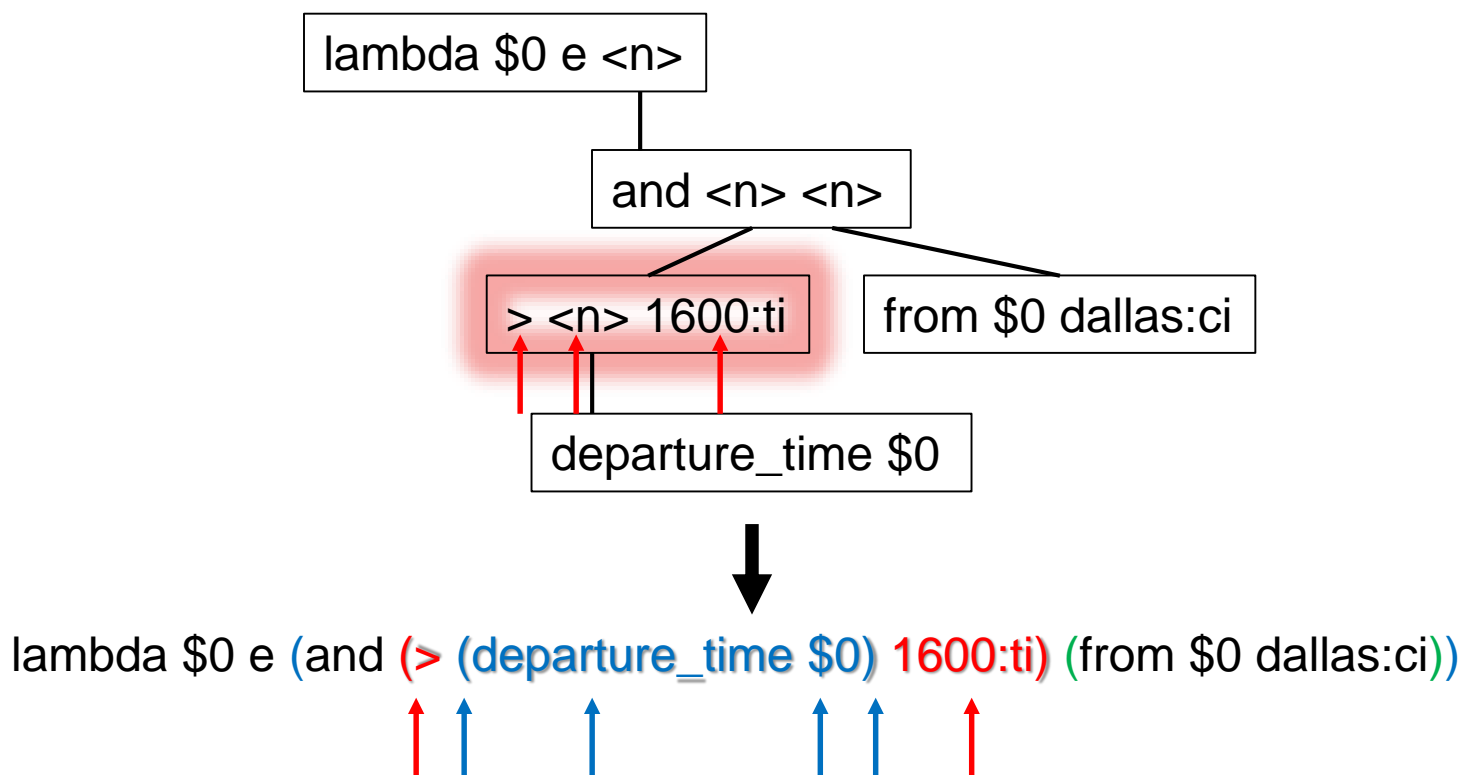


lambda \$0 e (and (> (departure_time \$0) 1600:ti) (from \$0 dallas:ci))

Drawback of Seq2Seq Model

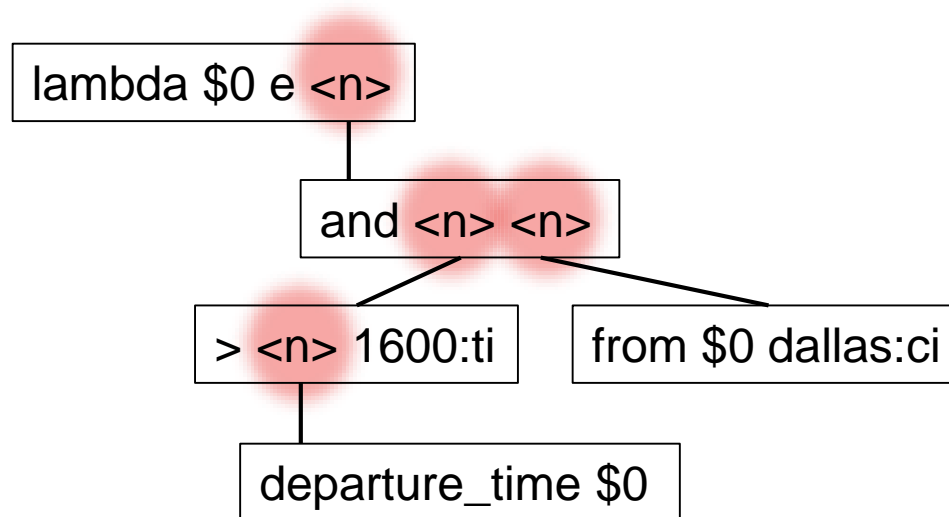
Ignore the hierarchical structure of logical forms

More long-distance dependency during decoding

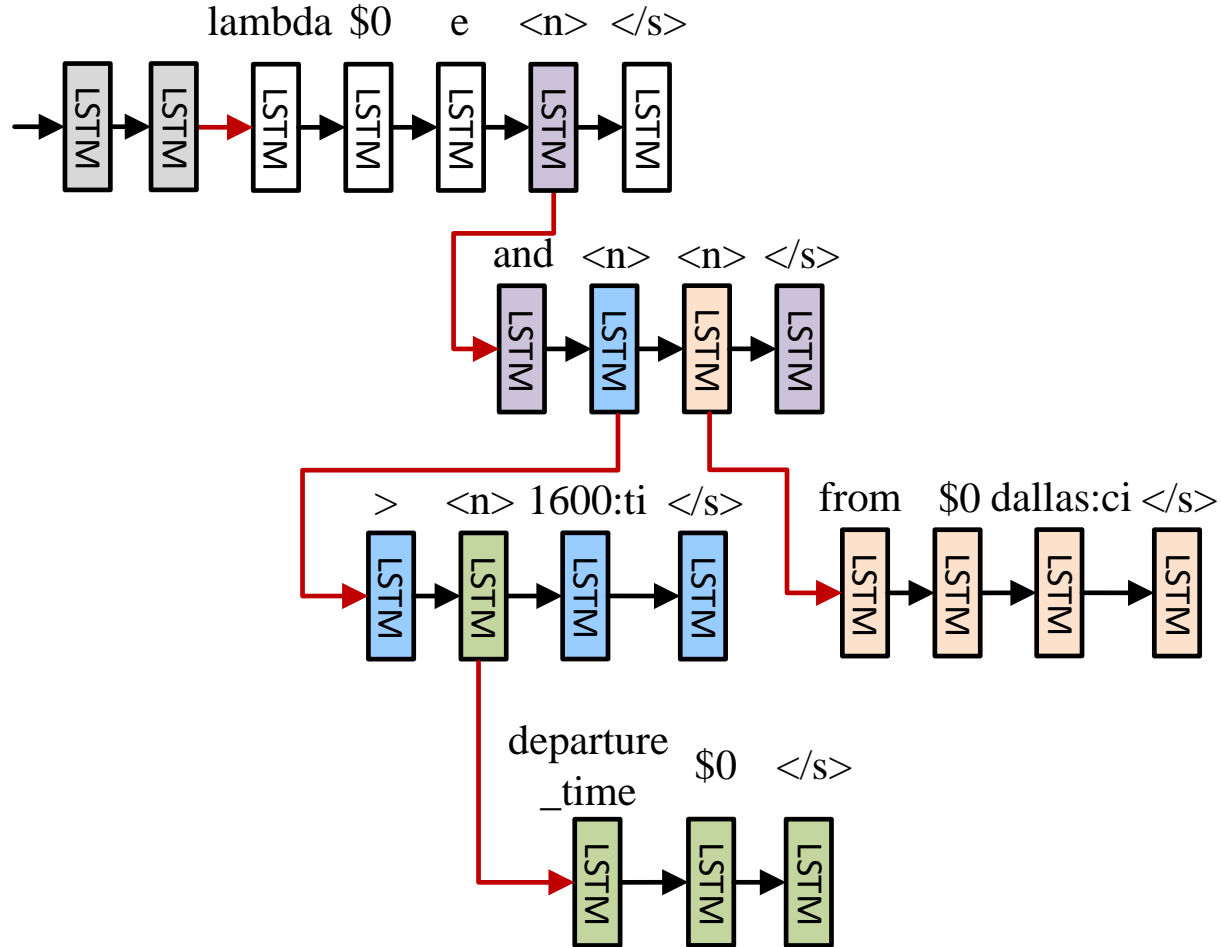


Sequence-to-Tree (Seq2Tree) Model

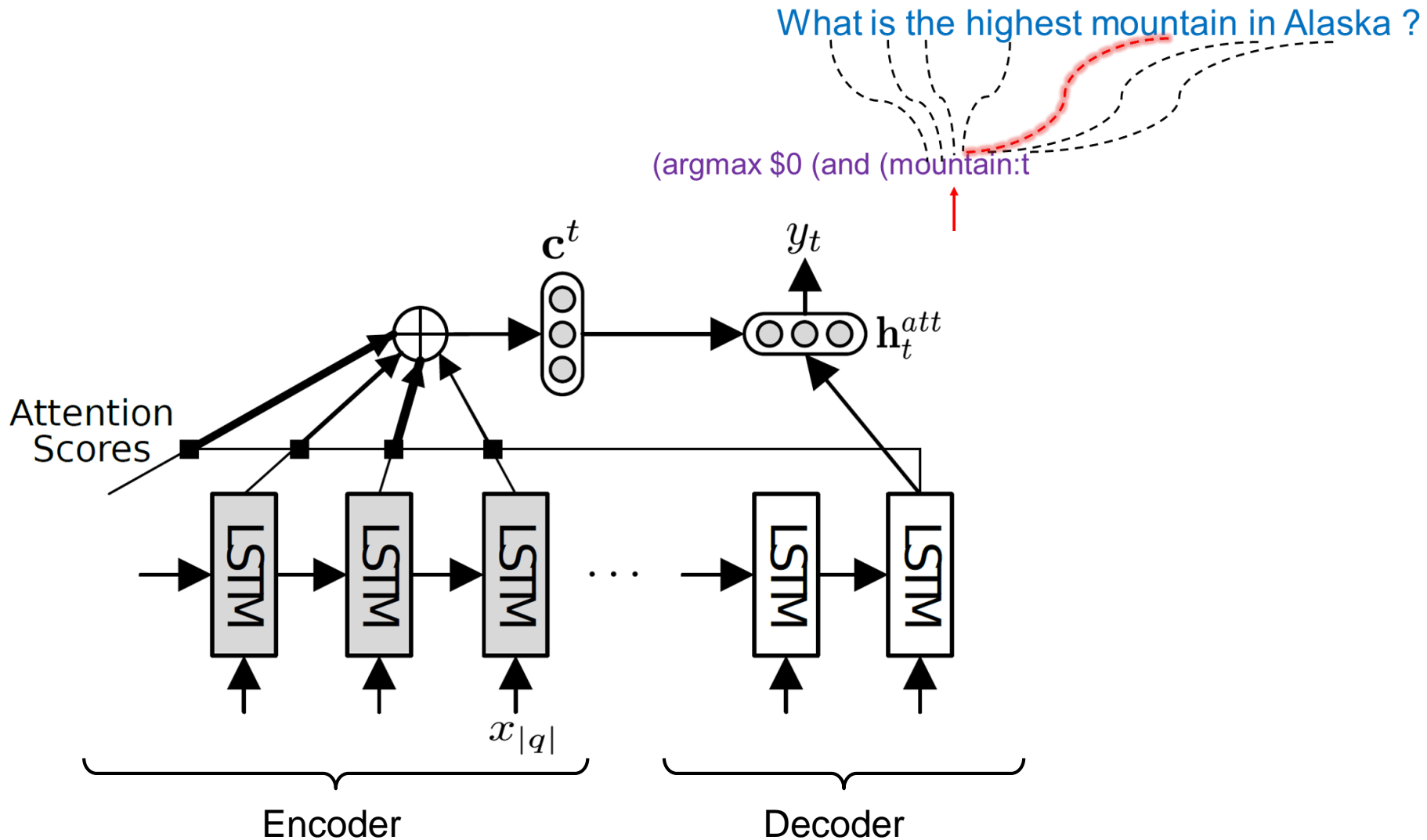
Define a “nonterminal” $\langle n \rangle$ token to indicate subtrees in decoder



Seq2Tree Decoder



Attention Mechanism – Soft Alignment



(Bahdanau et al., 2015; Luong et al., 2015b; Xu et al., 2015)

Training and Inference

- Training

$$\text{maximize } \sum_{(q,a) \in D} \log p(a|q)$$

- Inference

- $\hat{a} = \operatorname{argmax}_{a'} p(a'|q)$
- Greedy/Beam search

Argument Identification

Many questions contain entities or numbers

- Unavoidably rare
- Or do not appear in the training set at all

jobs with a salary of <unk>

job(ANS), salary greater than(ANS, <unk> year)

Replace rare words with <unk> (Luong et al., 2015; Jean et al., 2015)

Detrimental for semantic parsing

Argument Identification

- Pre-process entities and numbers to $type_i$
- At inference time, a post-processing step recovers maskers to their corresponding logical constants

jobs with a salary of $\boxed{\underline{num}_0}$
job(ANS), salary greater than(ANS, $\boxed{\underline{num}_0}$ year)

Experiments

Length	Jobs
9.80	what microsoft jobs do not require a bscs?
22.90	answer(J,company(J,'microsoft'),job(J),not((req deg(J,'bscs'))))

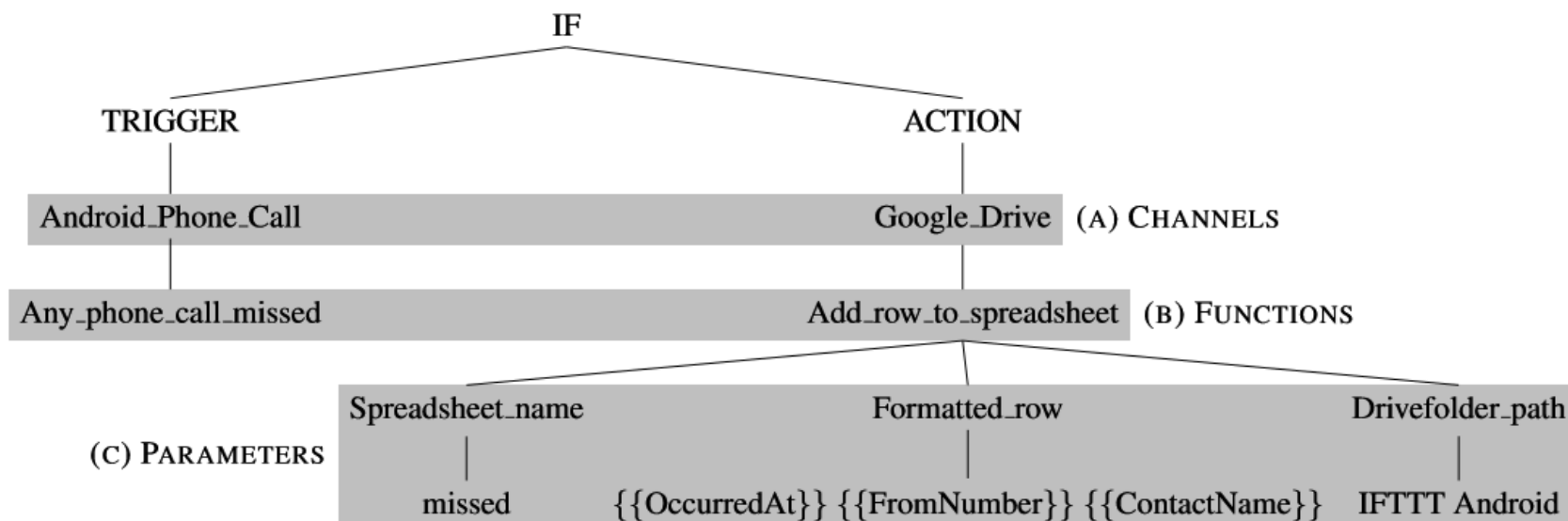
Length	Geo
7.60	what is the population of the state with the largest area?
19.10	(argmax \$0 (and (mountain:t \$0) (loc:t \$0 alaska:s)) (elevation:i \$0))

Length	ATIS
11.10	dallas to san francisco leaving after 4 in the afternoon please
28.10	(lambda \$0 e (and (>(departure time \$0) 1600:ti) (from \$0 dallas:ci) (to \$0 san francisco:ci)))

IFTTT (Quirk et al., 2015)

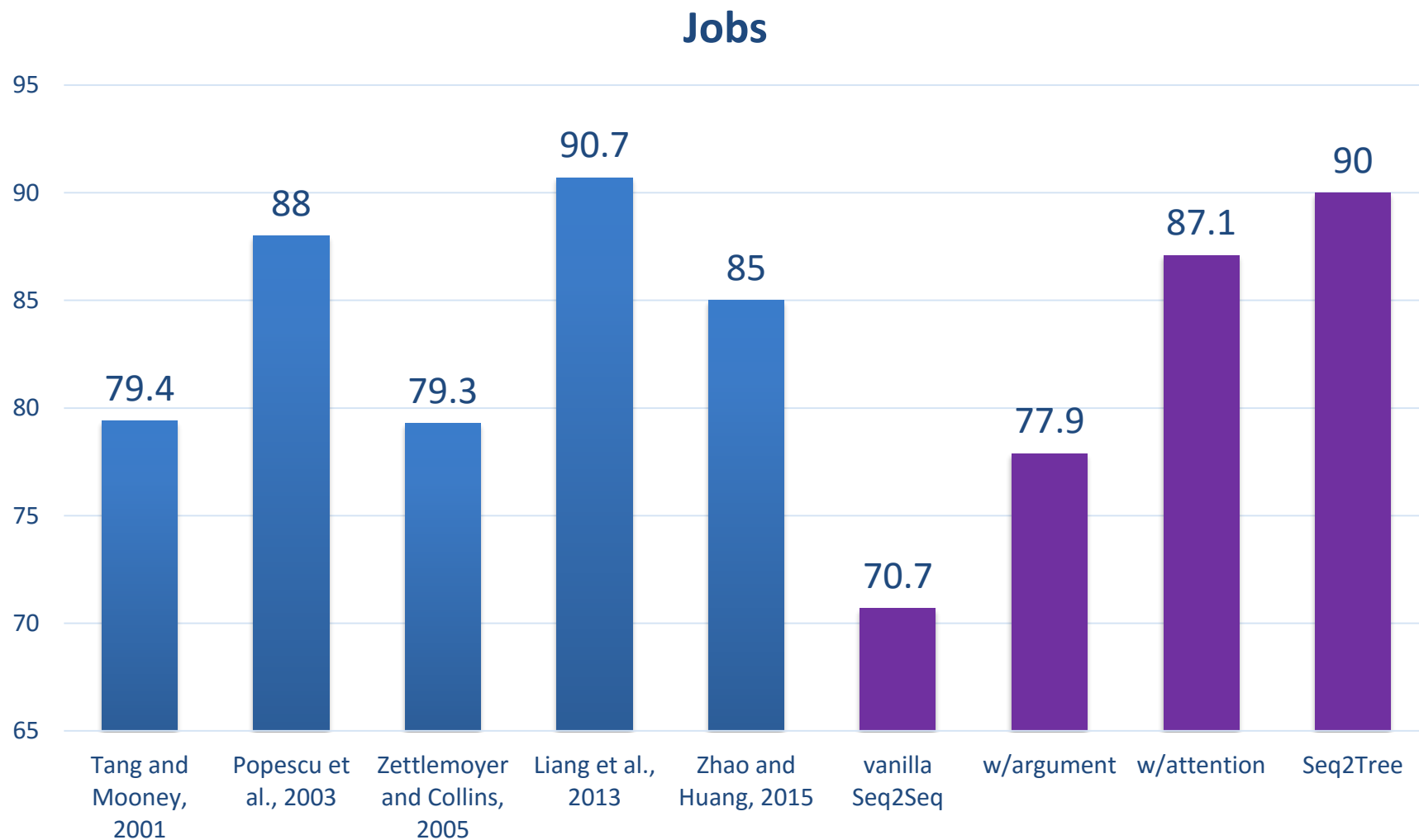
IF-This-Then-That

- turn on my lights when I arrive home
- text me if the door opens
- remind me to drink water if I've been at a bar for more than two hours

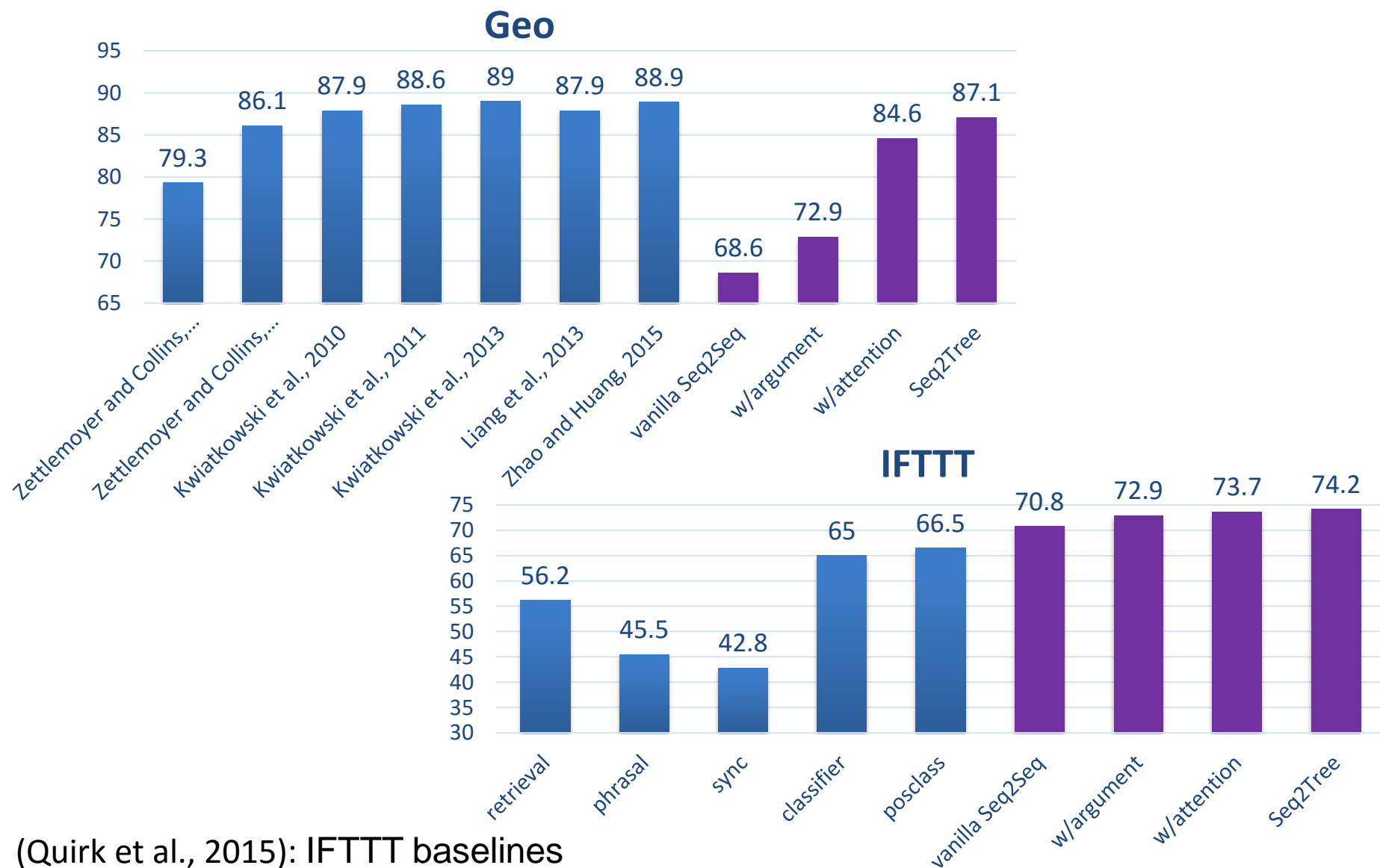


Archive your missed calls from Android to Google Drive

Experimental Results

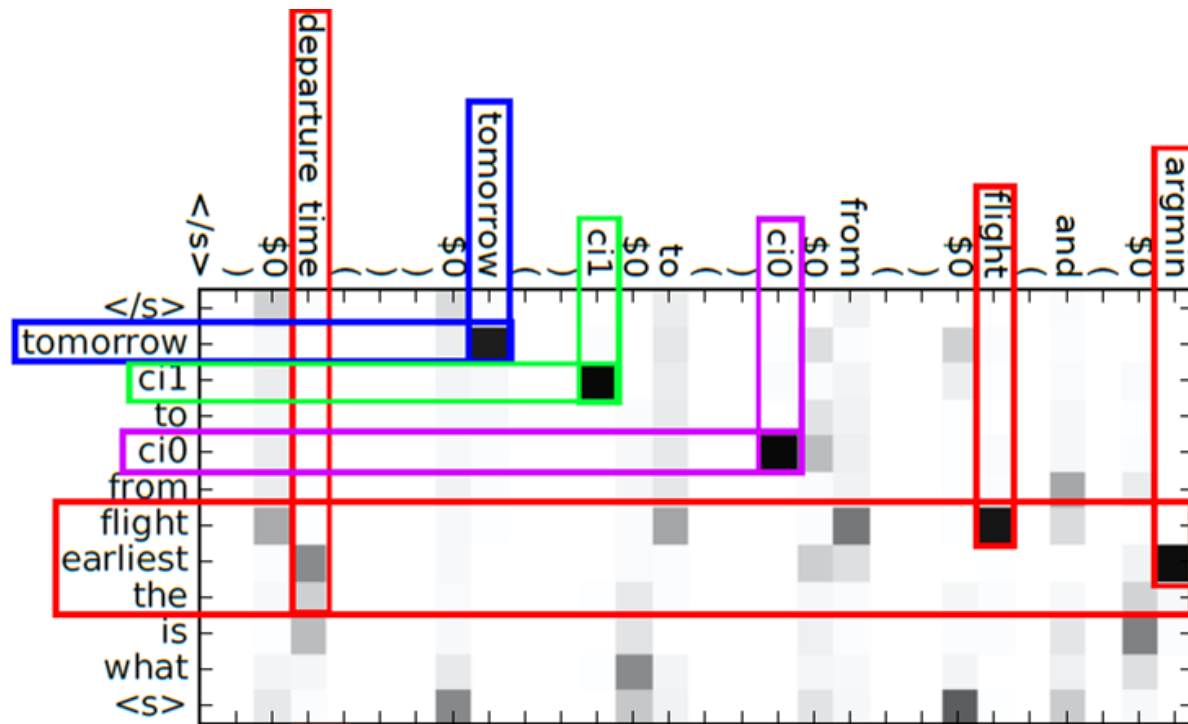


Experimental Results



Attention Score

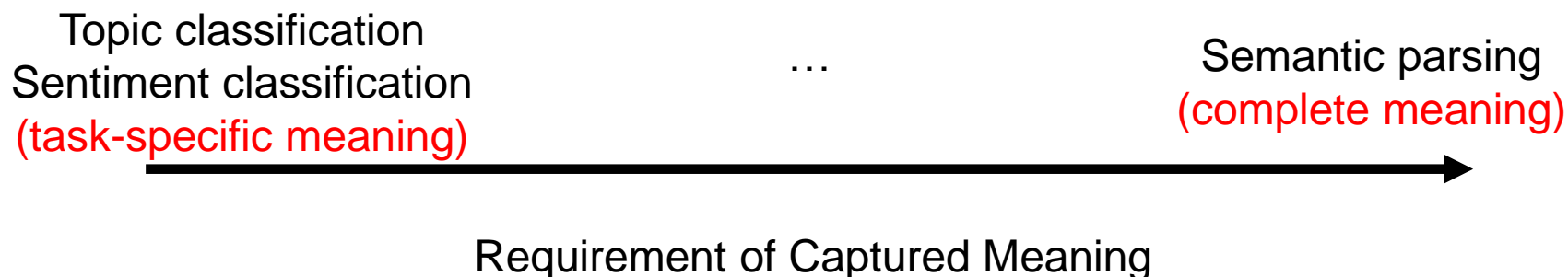
Darker color represents higher attention score



Example: what is the earliest flight from ci0 to ci1 tomorrow

Contributions

- Encoder-Decoder with Neural Networks
 - Seq2Seq/Seq2Tree models perform competitively on semantic parsing
 - A good task to understand the limitations of neural networks



Contributions

- Encoder-Decoder with Neural Networks
 - Seq2Seq/Seq2Tree models perform competitively on semantic parsing
- Tree decoder
 - Utilizing hierarchical structure of logical form improves performance
 - Structure prior/constraint of decoding results
 - Compositional nature of logical form

Contributions




- Encoder-Decoder with Neural Networks
 - Seq2Seq/Seq2Tree models perform competitively on semantic parsing
- Tree decoder
 - Utilizing hierarchical structure of logical form improves performance
- Attention mechanism
 - Learn soft alignments between question and logical form

Future Work

- Weakly supervised learning
Learn from (question, answer) pairs
- Open-domain
QA over Freebase
- Utilize parsing results of questions
CCG / Dependency / AMR
- Apply Seq2Tree model to related structured prediction tasks

Thanks!

Q&A

(Q-->-->A)

Code Available:

<http://homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk/s1478528>