```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
!cp -r /content/drive/MyDrive/labs/project4/* .
!pip install -r requirements.txt
# restart the runtime
import os
os._exit(00)
```

```
  Downloading websocket_client-1.3.3-py3-none-any.whl (54 kB)
    |████████████████████████████████| 54 kB 2.6 MB/s
Requirement already satisfied: idna<3,>=2.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from r
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3!=1.25.0,!=1.25.1,<1.26,>=1.21.1 in /usr/local/lib/pyth
Requirement already satisfied: chardet<4,>=3.0.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (f
Requirement already satisfied: zipp>=0.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from impo
Requirement already satisfied: decorator in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from ipyt
Requirement already satisfied: simplegeneric>0.8 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (f
Requirement already satisfied: traitlets>=4.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from
Requirement already satisfied: prompt-toolkit<2.0.0,>=1.0.4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-
Requirement already satisfied: pygments in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from ipyth
Requirement already satisfied: pickleshare in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from ip
Requirement already satisfied: pexpect in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from ipytho
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.9.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from pro
Requirement already satisfied: wcwidth in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from prompt
Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=0.23 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (fr
Requirement already satisfied: jupyter-core in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from r
Requirement already satisfied: bleach in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from nbconve
Requirement already satisfied: pandocfilters>=1.4.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: testpath in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from nbcon
Requirement already satisfied: entrypoints>=0.2.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (
Requirement already satisfied: mistune<2,>=0.8.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (f
Requirement already satisfied: defusedxml in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from nbc
Requirement already satisfied: fastjsonschema in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from
Requirement already satisfied: jsonschema>=2.6 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (fro
Requirement already satisfied: attrs>=17.4.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from
Requirement already satisfied: importlib-resources>=1.4.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-pa
Requirement already satisfied: pyrsistent!=0.17.0,!=0.17.1,!=0.17.2,>=0.14.0 in /usr/local/li
Requirement already satisfied: webencodings in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from b
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packag
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2017.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from p
Requirement already satisfied: ptyprocess>=0.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (fro
Building wheels for collected packages: func-timeout, wget
  Building wheel for func-timeout (setup.py) ... done
  Created wheel for func-timeout: filename=func_timeout-4.3.5-py3-none-any.whl size=15098 sha
  Stored in directory: /root/.cache/pip/wheels/68/b5/a5/67c4364c354e141f5a1bd3ec568126f77877a
  Building wheel for wget (setup.py) ... done
  Created wheel for wget: filename=wget-3.2-py3-none-any.whl size=9675 sha256=d4b52b1482461c4
  Stored in directory: /root/.cache/pip/wheels/a1/b6/7c/0e63e34eb06634181c63adacca38b79ff8f35
Successfully built func-timeout wget
Installing collected packages: websocket-client, pyyaml, torch, tokenizers, PyPDF2, pdfkit, h
  Attempting uninstall: pyyaml
    Found existing installation: PyYAML 3.13
    Uninstalling PyYAML-3.13:
      Successfully uninstalled PyYAML-3.13
  Attempting uninstall: torch
    Found existing installation: torch 1.12.0+cu113
    Uninstalling torch-1.12.0+cu113:
      Successfully uninstalled torch-1.12.0+cu113
  Attempting uninstall: torchtext
    Found existing installation: torchtext 0.13.0
    Uninstalling torchtext-0.13.0:
      Successfully uninstalled torchtext-0.13.0
ERROR: pip's dependency resolver does not currently take into account all the packages that a
torchvision 0.13.0+cu113 requires torch==1.12.0, but you have torch 1.10.2 which is incompati
```

```
# Please do not change this cell because some hidden tests might depend on it.
import os

# Otter grader does not handle ! commands well, so we define and use our
# own function to execute shell commands.
def shell(commands, warn=True):
    """Executes the string `commands` as a sequence of shell commands.

       Prints the result to stdout and returns the exit status.
       Provides a printed warning on non-zero exit status unless `warn`
       flag is unset.
    """
    file = os.popen(commands)
    print (file.read().rstrip('\n'))
    exit_status = file.close()
    if warn and exit_status != None:
        print(f"Completed with errors. Exit status: {exit_status}\n")
    return exit_status

shell("""
ls requirements.txt >/dev/null 2>&1
if [ ! $? = 0 ]; then
 rm -rf .tmp
 git clone https://github.com/cs236299-2022-spring/project4.git .tmp
 mv .tmp/requirements.txt ./
 rm -rf .tmp
fi
pip install -q -r requirements.txt
""")
```

```
# Initialize Otter
import otter
grader = otter.Notebook()
```

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236299 - Introduction to Natural Language Processing

Project 4: Semantic Interpretation – Question Answering

The goal of semantic parsing is to convert natural language utterances to a meaning representation such as a *logical form* expression or a *SQL query*. In the previous project segment, you built a parsing system to reconstruct parse trees from the natural-language queries in the ATIS dataset. However, that only solves an intermediary task, not the end-user task of obtaining answers to the queries.

In this final project segment, you will go further, building a semantic parsing system to convert English queries to SQL queries, so that by consulting a database you will be able to answer those questions. You will implement both a rule-based approach and an end-to-end sequence-to-sequence (seq2seq) approach. Both algorithms come with their pros and cons, and by the end of this segment you should have a basic understanding of the characteristics of the two approaches.

Goals

1. Build a semantic parsing algorithm to convert text to SQL queries based on the syntactic parse trees from the last project.
2. Build an attention-based end-to-end seq2seq system to convert text to SQL.
3. Improve the attention-based end-to-end seq2seq system with self-attention to convert text to SQL.
4. Discuss the pros and cons of the rule-based system and the end-to-end system.
5. (Optional) Use the state-of-the-art pretrained transformers for text-to-SQL conversion.

This will be an extremely challenging project, so we recommend that you start early.

Setup

```
import copy
import datetime
import math
import re
import sys
import warnings

import wget
import nltk
import sqlite3
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torchtext.legacy as tt

from cryptography.fernet import Fernet
from func_timeout import func_set_timeout
from torch.nn.utils.rnn import pack_padded_sequence as pack
from torch.nn.utils.rnn import pad_packed_sequence as unpack
from tqdm import tqdm
from transformers import BartTokenizer, BartForConditionalGeneration
```

```
# Set random seeds
seed = 1234
torch.manual_seed(seed)
# Set timeout for executing SQL
TIMEOUT = 3 # seconds

# GPU check: Set runtime type to use GPU where available
device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
print (device)
```

```
cuda
```

```
## Download needed scripts and data
os.makedirs('data', exist_ok=True)
```

```
os.makedirs('scripts', exist_ok=True)
source_url = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/nlp-236299/data/master"

# Grammar to augment for this segment
if not os.path.isfile('data/grammar'):
  wget.download(f"{source_url}/ATIS/grammar_distrib4.crypt", out="data/")

  # Decrypt the grammar file
  key = b'bfksTY2BJ5VKKK9xZb1PDDLaGkdu7KCDFYfVePSEfGY='
  fernet = Fernet(key)
  with open('./data/grammar_distrib4.crypt', 'rb') as f:
    restored = Fernet(key).decrypt(f.read())
  with open('./data/grammar', 'wb') as f:
    f.write(restored)

# Download scripts and ATIS database
wget.download(f"{source_url}/scripts/trees/transform.py", out="scripts/")
wget.download(f"{source_url}/ATIS/atis_sqlite.db", out="data/")
```

```
'data//atis_sqlite.db'
```

```
# Import downloaded scripts for parsing augmented grammars
sys.path.insert(1, './scripts')
import transform as xform
```

Semantically augmented grammars

In the first part of this project segment, you'll be implementing a rule-based system for semantic interpretation of sentences. Before jumping into using such a system on the ATIS dataset – we'll get to that soon enough – let's first work with some trivial examples to get things going.

The fundamental idea of rule-based semantic interpretation is the rule of compositionality, that *the meaning of a constituent is a function of the meanings of its immediate subconstituents and the syntactic rule that combined them*. This leads to an infrastructure for specifying semantic interpretation in which each syntactic rule in a grammar (in our case, a context-free grammar) is associated with a semantic rule that applies to the meanings associated with the elements on the right-hand side of the rule.

Example: arithmetic expressions

As a first example, let's consider an augmented grammar for arithmetic expressions, familiar from lab 3-1. We again use the function `xform.parse_augmented_grammar` to parse the augmented grammar. You can read more about it in the file `scripts/transform.py`.

```
arithmetic_grammar, arithmetic_augmentations = xform.parse_augmented_grammar(
    """
    ## Sample grammar for arithmetic expressions

    S -> NUM                              : lambda Num: Num
       | S OP S                           : lambda S1, Op, S2: Op(S1, S2)

    OP -> ADD                             : lambda Op: Op
        | SUB
        | MULT
        | DIV
```

```

  NUM -> 'zero'                      : lambda: 0
       | 'one'                       : lambda: 1
       | 'two'                       : lambda: 2
       | 'three'                     : lambda: 3
       | 'four'                      : lambda: 4
       | 'five'                      : lambda: 5
       | 'six'                       : lambda: 6
       | 'seven'                     : lambda: 7
       | 'eight'                     : lambda: 8
       | 'nine'                      : lambda: 9
       | 'ten'                       : lambda: 10

  ADD -> 'plus' | 'added' 'to'       : lambda: lambda x, y: x + y
  SUB -> 'minus'                     : lambda: lambda x, y: x - y
  MULT -> 'times' | 'multiplied' 'by'   : lambda: lambda x, y: x * y
  DIV -> 'divided' 'by'              : lambda: lambda x, y: x / y
  """
)
```

Recall that in this grammar specification format, rules that are not explicitly provided with an augmentation (like all the `OP` rules after the first `OP -> ADD`) are associated with the textually most recent one (`lambda Op: Op`).

The `parse_augmented_grammar` function returns both an NLTK grammar and a dictionary that maps from productions in the grammar to their associated augmentations. Let's examine the returned grammar.

```
for production in arithmetic_grammar.productions():
  print(f"{repr(production):25}     {arithmetic_augmentations[production]}")
```

```
S -> NUM                     <function <lambda> at 0x7f18eef5e050>
S -> S OP S                  <function <lambda> at 0x7f18eef5e0e0>
OP -> ADD                    <function <lambda> at 0x7f18eef5e200>
OP -> SUB                    <function <lambda> at 0x7f18eef5e320>
OP -> MULT                   <function <lambda> at 0x7f18eef5e440>
OP -> DIV                    <function <lambda> at 0x7f18eef5e560>
NUM -> 'zero'                <function <lambda> at 0x7f18eef5e680>
NUM -> 'one'                 <function <lambda> at 0x7f18eef5e7a0>
NUM -> 'two'                 <function <lambda> at 0x7f18eef5e8c0>
NUM -> 'three'               <function <lambda> at 0x7f18eef5e9e0>
NUM -> 'four'                <function <lambda> at 0x7f18eef5eb00>
NUM -> 'five'                <function <lambda> at 0x7f18eef5ec20>
NUM -> 'six'                 <function <lambda> at 0x7f18eef5ed40>
NUM -> 'seven'               <function <lambda> at 0x7f18eef5ee60>
NUM -> 'eight'               <function <lambda> at 0x7f18eef5ef80>
NUM -> 'nine'                <function <lambda> at 0x7f18eef5f0e0>
NUM -> 'ten'                 <function <lambda> at 0x7f18eef5f200>
ADD -> 'plus'                <function <lambda> at 0x7f18eef5f3b0>
ADD -> 'added' 'to'          <function <lambda> at 0x7f18eef5f560>
SUB -> 'minus'               <function <lambda> at 0x7f18eef5f710>
MULT -> 'times'              <function <lambda> at 0x7f18eef5f8c0>
MULT -> 'multiplied' 'by'    <function <lambda> at 0x7f18eef5fa70>
DIV -> 'divided' 'by'        <function <lambda> at 0x7f18eef5fc20>
```

We can parse with the grammar using one of the built-in NLTK parsers.

```
arithmetic_parser = nltk.parse.BottomUpChartParser(arithmetic_grammar)
parses = [p for p in arithmetic_parser.parse('three plus one times four'.split())]
```

```
for parse in parses:
  parse.pretty_print()
```

```
              S
          ____|_________
         S         |    |
     ____|____     |    |
    S    OP   S    OP   S
    |    |    |    |    |
   NUM  ADD  NUM  MULT NUM
    |    |    |    |    |
  three plus one times four

              S
     _________|____
    |    |         S
    |    |     ____|____
    S    OP   S    OP   S
    |    |    |    |    |
   NUM  ADD  NUM  MULT NUM
    |    |    |    |    |
  three plus one times four
```

Now let's turn to the augmentations. They can be arbitrary Python functions applied to the semantic representations associated with the right-hand-side nonterminals, returning the semantic representation of the left-hand side. To interpret the semantic representation of the entire sentence (at the root of the parse tree), we can use the following pseudo-code:

```
to interpret a tree:
  interpret each of the nonterminal-rooted subtrees
  find the augmentation associated with the root production of the tree
    (it should be a function of as many arguments as there are nonterminals on the right-hand side)
  return the result of applying the augmentation to the subtree values
```

(The base case of this recursion occurs when the number of nonterminal-rooted subtrees is zero, that is, a rule all of whose right-hand side elements are terminals.)

Suppose we had such a function, call it `interpret`. How would it operate on, for instance, the tree `(S (S (NUM three)) (OP (ADD plus)) (S (NUM one)))`?

```
interpret (S (S (NUM three)) (OP (ADD plus)) (S (NUM one)))
    |->interpret (S (NUM three))
    |      |->interpret (NUM three)
    |      |      |->(no subconstituents to evaluate)
    |      |      |->apply the augmentation for the rule NUM -> three to the empty set of values
    |      |      |      (lambda: 3) () ==> 3
    |      |      \==> 3
    |      |->apply the augmentation for the rule S -> NUM to the value 3
    |      |      (lambda NUM: NUM)(3) ==> 3
    |      \==> 3
    |->interpret (OP (ADD plus))
    |      |...
    |      \==> lambda x, y: x + y
    |->interpret (S (NUM one))
    |      |...
```

```
|      \==> 1
|->apply the augmentation for the rule S -> S OP S to the values 3, (lambda x, y: x + y), and 1
|      (lambda S1, Op, S2: Op(S1, S2))(3, (lambda x, y: x + y), 1) ==> 4
\==> 4
```

Thus, the string "three plus one" is semantically interpreted as the value 4.

We provide the `interpret` function to carry out this recursive process, copied over from lab 4-2:

```
def interpret(tree, augmentations):
  syntactic_rule = tree.productions()[0]
  semantic_rule = augmentations[syntactic_rule]
  child_meanings = [interpret(child, augmentations)
                    for child in tree
                    if isinstance(child, nltk.Tree)]
  return semantic_rule(*child_meanings)
```

Now we should be able to **evaluate** the arithmetic example from above.

```
interpret(parses[0], arithmetic_augmentations)
```

```
16
```

And we can even write a function that parses and interprets a string. We'll have it **evaluate** each of the possible parses and print the results.

```
def parse_and_interpret(string, grammar, augmentations):
  parser = nltk.parse.BottomUpChartParser(grammar)
  parses = parser.parse(string.split())
  for parse in parses:
    parse.pretty_print()
    print(parse, "==>", interpret(parse, augmentations))
```

```
parse_and_interpret("three plus one times four", arithmetic_grammar, arithmetic_augmentations)
```

```
            S
        ____|__________
       S         |    |
   ____|____     |    |
  S    OP   S    OP   S
  |    |    |    |    |
 NUM  ADD  NUM  MULT NUM
  |    |    |    |    |
three plus one times four

(S
  (S (S (NUM three)) (OP (ADD plus)) (S (NUM one)))
  (OP (MULT times))
  (S (NUM four))) ==> 16
            S
  __________|____
  |    |         S
  |    |     ____|____
  S    OP   S    OP   S
  |    |    |    |    |
 NUM  ADD  NUM  MULT NUM
```

```
      |    |    |    |     |
    three plus one times four

    (S
      (S (NUM three))
      (OP (ADD plus))
      (S (S (NUM one)) (OP (MULT times)) (S (NUM four)))) ==> 7
```

Since the string is syntactically ambiguous according to the grammar, it is semantically ambiguous as well.

Some grammar specification conveniences

Before going on, it will be useful to have a few more conveniences in writing augmentations for rules. First, since the augmentations are arbitrary Python expressions, they can be built from and make use of other functions. For instance, you'll notice that many of the augmentations at the leaves of the tree took no arguments and returned a constant. We can define a function `constant` that returns a function that ignores its arguments and returns a particular value.

```
def constant(value):
  """Return `value`, ignoring any arguments"""
  return lambda *args: value
```

Similarly, several of the augmentations are functions that just return their first argument. Again, we can define a generic form `first` of such a function:

```
def first(*args):
  """Return the value of the first (and perhaps only) subconstituent,
     ignoring any others"""
  return args[0]
```

We can now rewrite the grammar above to take advantage of these shortcuts.

> In the call to `parse_augmented_grammar` below, we pass in the global environment, extracted via a `globals()` function call, via the named argument `globals`. This allows the `parse_augmented_grammar` function to make use of the global bindings for `constant`, `first`, and the like when evaluating the augmentation expressions to their values. You can check out the code in `transform.py` to see how the passed in `globals` bindings are used. To help understand what's going on, see what happens if you don't include the `globals=globals()`.

```
arithmetic_grammar_2, arithmetic_augmentations_2 = xform.parse_augmented_grammar(
    """
    ## Sample grammar for arithmetic expressions

    S -> NUM                           : first
       | S OP S                        : lambda S1, Op, S2: Op(S1, S2)

    OP -> ADD                          : first
       | SUB
       | MULT
       | DIV

```

```
    NUM -> 'zero'                       : constant(0)
         | 'one'                        : constant(1)
         | 'two'                        : constant(2)
         | 'three'                      : constant(3)
         | 'four'                       : constant(4)
         | 'five'                       : constant(5)
         | 'six'                        : constant(6)
         | 'seven'                      : constant(7)
         | 'eight'                      : constant(8)
         | 'nine'                       : constant(9)
         | 'ten'                        : constant(10)

    ADD -> 'plus' | 'added' 'to'        : constant(lambda x, y: x + y)
    SUB -> 'minus'                      : constant(lambda x, y: x - y)
    MULT -> 'times' | 'multiplied' 'by' : constant(lambda x, y: x * y)
    DIV -> 'divided' 'by'               : constant(lambda x, y: x / y)
    """,
    globals=globals())
```

Finally, it might make our lives easier to write a template of augmentations whose instantiation depends on the right-hand side of the rule.

We use a reserved keyword `_RHS` to denote the right-hand side of the syntactic rule, which will be replaced by a **list** of the right-hand-side strings. For example, an augmentation `numeric_template(_RHS)` would be as if written as `numeric_template(['zero'])` when the rule is `NUM -> 'zero'`, and `numeric_template(['one'])` when the rule is `NUM -> 'one'`. The details of how this works can be found at [`scripts/transform.py`](scripts/transform.py).

This would allow us to use a single template function, for example,

```
def numeric_template(rhs):
  """Ignore the subphrase meanings and lookup the first right-hand-side symbol
     as a number"""
  return constant({'zero':0, 'one':1, 'two':2, 'three':3, 'four':4, 'five':5,
          'six':6, 'seven':7, 'eight':8, 'nine':9, 'ten':10}[rhs[0]])
```

and then further simplify the grammar specification:

```
arithmetic_grammar_3, arithmetic_augmentations_3 = xform.parse_augmented_grammar(
    """
    ## Sample grammar for arithmetic expressions

    S -> NUM                            : first
       | S OP S                         : lambda S1, Op, S2: Op(S1, S2)

    OP -> ADD                           : first
       | SUB
       | MULT
       | DIV

    NUM -> 'zero'  | 'one'   | 'two'    : numeric_template(_RHS)
         | 'three' | 'four'  | 'five'
         | 'six'   | 'seven' | 'eight'
         | 'nine'  | 'ten'

    ADD -> 'plus' | 'added' 'to'        : constant(lambda x, y: x + y)
```

```
  SUB -> 'minus'                          : constant(lambda x, y: x - y)
  MULT -> 'times' | 'multiplied' 'by'     : constant(lambda x, y: x * y)
  DIV -> 'divided' 'by'                   : constant(lambda x, y: x / y)
  """,
  globals=globals())
```

```
parse_and_interpret("six divided by three", arithmetic_grammar_3, arithmetic_augmentations_3)
```

```
        S
   _____|______________
  S           OP       S
  |           |        |
 NUM         DIV      NUM
  |       _____|___    |
 six divided      by three

 (S (S (NUM six)) (OP (DIV divided by)) (S (NUM three))) ==> 2.0
```

Example: *Green Eggs and Ham* revisited

This stuff is tricky, so it's useful to see more examples before jumping in the deep end. In this simple GEaH fragment grammar, we use a larger set of auxiliary functions to build the augmentations.

```
def forward(F, A):
  """Forward application: Return the application of the first
     argument to the second"""
  return F(A)

def backward(A, F):
  """Backward application: Return the application of the second
     argument to the first"""
  return F(A)

def second(*args):
  """Return the value of the second subconstituent, ignoring any others"""
  return args[1]

def ignore(*args):
  """Return `None`, ignoring everything about the constituent. (Good as a
     placeholder until a better augmentation can be devised.)"""
  return None
```

Using these, we can build and test the grammar.

```
geah_grammar_spec = """
  ## Productions
  S -> NP VP            : backward
  VP -> V NP            : forward

  ## Lexicon
  V -> 'likes'          : constant(lambda Object: lambda Subject: f"like({Subject}, {Object})")
  NP -> 'Sam' | 'sam'   : constant(_RHS[0])
  NP -> 'ham'
  NP -> 'eggs'
"""
```

```
geah_grammar, geah_augmentations = xform.parse_augmented_grammar(geah_grammar_spec,
                                                                  globals=globals())
```

```
parse_and_interpret("Sam likes ham", geah_grammar, geah_augmentations)
```

```
          S
      ____|____
     |         VP
     |     ____|___
     NP   V        NP
     |    |        |
    Sam likes     ham

(S (NP Sam) (VP (V likes) (NP ham))) ==> like(Sam, ham)
```

Semantics of ATIS queries

Now you're in a good position to understand and add augmentations to a more comprehensive grammar, say, one that parses ATIS queries and generates SQL queries.

In preparation for that, we need to load the ATIS data, both NL and SQL queries.

Loading and preprocessing the corpus

To simplify things a bit, we'll only consider ATIS queries whose question type (remember that from project segment 1?) is `flight_id`. We download training, development, and test splits for this subset of the ATIS corpus, including corresponding SQL queries.

```
# Acquire the datasets - training, development, and test splits of the
# ATIS queries and corresponding SQL queries
wget.download(f"{source_url}/ATIS/test_flightid.nl", out="data/")
wget.download(f"{source_url}/ATIS/test_flightid.sql", out="data/")
wget.download(f"{source_url}/ATIS/dev_flightid.nl", out="data/")
wget.download(f"{source_url}/ATIS/dev_flightid.sql", out="data/")
wget.download(f"{source_url}/ATIS/train_flightid.nl", out="data/")
wget.download(f"{source_url}/ATIS/train_flightid.sql", out="data/")
```

```
'data//train_flightid.sql'
```

Let's take a look at the data: the NL queries are in `.nl` files, and the SQL queries are in `.sql` files.

```
shell("head -1 data/dev_flightid.nl")
shell("head -1 data/dev_flightid.sql")
```

```
what flights are available tomorrow from denver to philadelphia
SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id FROM flight flight_1 , airport_service airport_service_1 , c
```

Corpus preprocessing

We'll use `torchtext` to process the data. We use two `Field`s: `SRC` for the questions, and `TGT` for the SQL

```
## Tokenizer
tokenizer = nltk.tokenize.RegexpTokenizer('\d+|st\.|[\w-]+|\$[\d\.]+|\S+')
def tokenize(string):
  return tokenizer.tokenize(string.lower())

## Demonstrating the tokenizer
## Note especially the handling of `"11pm"` and hyphenated words.
print(tokenize("Are there any first-class flights from St. Louis at 11pm for less than $3.50?"))
```

```
['are', 'there', 'any', 'first-class', 'flights', 'from', 'st.', 'louis', 'at', '11', 'pm', 'fo
```

```
SRC = tt.data.Field(include_lengths=True,         # include lengths
                    batch_first=False,            # batches will be max_len x batch_size
                    tokenize=tokenize,            # use our tokenizer
                   )
TGT = tt.data.Field(include_lengths=False,
                    batch_first=False,            # batches will be max_len x batch_size
                    tokenize=lambda x: x.split(), # use split to tokenize
                    init_token="<bos>",           # prepend <bos>
                    eos_token="<eos>")            # append <eos>
fields = [('src', SRC), ('tgt', TGT)]
```

> Note that we specified `batch_first=False` (as in lab 4-4), so that the returned batched tensors would be of size `max_length x batch_size`, which facilitates seq2seq implementation.

Now, we load the data using `torchtext`. We use the `TranslationDataset` class here because our task is essentially a translation task: "translating" questions into the corresponding SQL queries. Therefore, we also refer to the questions as the *source* side (`SRC`) and the SQL queries as the *target* side (`TGT`).

```
# Make splits for data
train_data, val_data, test_data = tt.datasets.TranslationDataset.splits(
    ('_flightid.nl', '_flightid.sql'), fields, path='./data/',
    train='train', validation='dev', test='test')

MIN_FREQ = 3
SRC.build_vocab(train_data.src, min_freq=MIN_FREQ)
TGT.build_vocab(train_data.tgt, min_freq=MIN_FREQ)

print (f"Size of English vocab: {len(SRC.vocab)}")
print (f"Most common English words: {SRC.vocab.freqs.most_common(10)}\n")

print (f"Size of SQL vocab: {len(TGT.vocab)}")
print (f"Most common SQL words: {TGT.vocab.freqs.most_common(10)}\n")

print (f"Index for start of sequence token: {TGT.vocab.stoi[TGT.init_token]}")
print (f"Index for end of sequence token: {TGT.vocab.stoi[TGT.eos_token]}")
```

```
Size of English vocab: 421
Most common English words: [('to', 3478), ('from', 3019), ('flights', 2094), ('the', 1550), ('o

Size of SQL vocab: 392
Most common SQL words: [('=', 38876), ('AND', 36564), (',', 22772), ('airport_service', 8314),
```

```
Index for start of sequence token: 2
Index for end of sequence token: 3
```

Next, we batch our data to facilitate processing on a GPU. Batching is a bit tricky because the source and target will typically be of different lengths. Fortunately, `torchtext` allows us to pass in a `sort_key` function. By sorting on length, we can minimize the amount of padding on the source side, but since there is still some padding, we need to handle them with [pack](#) and [unpack](#) later on in the seq2seq part (as in lab 4-5).

```
BATCH_SIZE = 16 # batch size for training/validation
TEST_BATCH_SIZE = 1 # batch size for test, we use 1 to make beam search implementation easier

train_iter, val_iter = tt.data.BucketIterator.splits((train_data, val_data),
                                                     batch_size=BATCH_SIZE,
                                                     device=device,
                                                     repeat=False,
                                                     sort_key=lambda x: len(x.src),
                                                     sort_within_batch=True)
test_iter = tt.data.BucketIterator(test_data,
                                   batch_size=TEST_BATCH_SIZE,
                                   device=device,
                                   repeat=False,
                                   sort=False,
                                   train=False)
```

Let's look at a single batch from one of these iterators.

```
batch = next(iter(train_iter))
train_batch_text, train_batch_text_lengths = batch.src
print (f"Size of text batch: {train_batch_text.shape}")
print (f"Third sentence in batch: {train_batch_text[:, 2]}")
print (f"Length of the third sentence in batch: {train_batch_text_lengths[2]}")
print (f"Converted back to string: {' '.join([SRC.vocab.itos[i] for i in train_batch_text[:, 2]])

train_batch_sql = batch.tgt
print (f"Size of sql batch: {train_batch_sql.shape}")
print (f"Third SQL in batch: {train_batch_sql[:, 2]}")
print (f"Converted back to string: {' '.join([TGT.vocab.itos[i] for i in train_batch_sql[:, 2]])}'
```

```
Size of text batch: torch.Size([12, 16])
Third sentence in batch: tensor([  9,   7,   5,   4,   3,  11,   2,  20,  33, 267,  18, 415],
       device='cuda:0')
Length of the third sentence in batch: 12
Converted back to string: show me the flights from boston to pittsburgh leaving wednesdays and
Size of sql batch: torch.Size([163, 16])
Third SQL in batch: tensor([  2,  14,  31,  11,  13,  12,  16,   6,   7,  22,   6,   8,  23,
          7,  29,   6,   8,  30,   6,  33,  40,   6,  33, 101,  15,  21,   4,
         18,   5,  19,   4,  17,   5,  20,   4,  52,   5,   9,  24,   4,  25,
          5,  26,   4,  27,   5,  28,   4,  59,   5,   9,  34,   4,  36,   5,
         37,   4, 248,   5,  34,   4,  99,   5,  98,   4, 221,  10,  10,   3,
          1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,
          1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,
          1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,
          1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,
          1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,
          1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,
          1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1,   1], device='cuda:0')
Converted back to string: <bos> SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id FROM flight flight_1 , airpo
```

Alternatively, we can directly iterate over the raw examples:

```
for example in train_iter.dataset[:1]:
  train_text_1 = ' '.join(example.src) # detokenized question
  train_sql_1 = ' '.join(example.tgt)  # detokenized sql
  print (f"Question: {train_text_1}\n")
  print (f"SQL: {train_sql_1}")
```

```
Question: list all the flights that arrive at general mitchell international from various citie

SQL: SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id FROM flight flight_1 , airport airport_1 , airport_serv
```

Establishing a SQL database for evaluating ATIS queries

The output of our systems will be SQL queries. How should we determine if the generated queries are correct? We can't merely compare against the gold SQL queries, since there are many ways to implement a SQL query that answers any given NL query.

Instead, we will execute the queries – both the predicted SQL query and the gold SQL query – on an actual database, and verify that the returned responses are the same. For that purpose, we need a SQL database server to use. We'll set one up here, using the [Python `sqlite3` module].

```
@func_set_timeout(TIMEOUT)
def execute_sql(sql):
  conn = sqlite3.connect('data/atis_sqlite.db')  # establish the DB based on the downloaded data
  c = conn.cursor()                              # build a "cursor"
  c.execute(sql)
  results = list(c.fetchall())
  c.close()
  conn.close()
  return results
```

To run a query, we use the cursor's `execute` function, and retrieve the results with `fetchall`. Let's get all the flights that arrive at General Mitchell International – the query `train_sql_1` above. There's a lot, so we'll just print out the first few.

```
predicted_ret = execute_sql(train_sql_1)

print(f"""
Executing: {train_sql_1}

Result: {len(predicted_ret)} entries starting with

{predicted_ret[:10]}
""")
```

```
Executing: SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id FROM flight flight_1 , airport airport_1 , airpor

Result: 534 entries starting with
```

```
[(107929,), (107930,), (107931,), (107932,), (107933,), (107934,), (107935,), (107936,), (10793
```

For your reference, the SQL database we are using has a database schema described at https://github.com/jkkummerfeld/text2sql-data/blob/master/data/atis-schema.csv, and is consistent with the SQL queries provided in the various `.sql` files loaded above.

Rule-based parsing and interpretation of ATIS queries

First, you will implement a rule-based semantic parser using a grammar like the one you completed in the third project segment. We've placed an initial grammar in the file `data/grammar`. In addition to the helper functions defined above (`constant`, `first`, etc.), it makes use of some other simple functions. We've included those below, but you can (and almost certainly should) augment this set with others that you define as you build out the full set of augmentations.

```
def upper(term):
  return '"' + term.upper() + '"'

def weekday(day):
  return f"flight.flight_days IN (SELECT days.days_code FROM days WHERE days.day_name = '{day.uppe

def month_name(month):
  return {'JANUARY' : 1,
          'FEBRUARY' : 2,
          'MARCH' : 3,
          'APRIL' : 4,
          'MAY' : 5,
          'JUNE' : 6,
          'JULY' : 7,
          'AUGUST' : 8,
          'SEPTEMBER' : 9,
          'OCTOBER' : 10,
          'NOVEMBER' : 11,
          'DECEMBER' : 12}[month.upper()]

def airports_from_airport_name(airport_name):
  return f"(SELECT airport.airport_code FROM airport WHERE airport.airport_name = {upper(airport_r

def airports_from_city(city):
  return f"""
    (SELECT airport_service.airport_code FROM airport_service WHERE airport_service.city_code IN
      (SELECT city.city_code FROM city WHERE city.city_name = {upper(city)}))
  """

def null_condition(*args, **kwargs):
  return 1

def depart_around(time):
  return f"""
    flight.departure_time >= {add_delta(miltime(time), -15).strftime('%H%M')}
    AND flight.departure_time <= {add_delta(miltime(time), 15).strftime('%H%M')}
    """.strip()

def add_delta(tme, delta):
```

```
    # transform to a full datetime first
    return (datetime.datetime.combine(datetime.date.today(), tme) +
            datetime.timedelta(minutes=delta)).time()

def miltime(minutes):
  return datetime.time(hour=int(minutes/100), minute=(minutes % 100))

```

```
## Added augmentation ##
def flight_dest(dest):
    return f"""flight.to_airport IN {dest}"""

def flight_src(src):
    return f"""flight.from_airport IN {src}"""

def arrive_before(time):
    return f"""flight.arrival_time < {time}"""

def depart_before(time):
    return f"""flight.departure_time < {time}"""

def arrive_after(time):
    return f"""flight.arrival_time > {time}"""

def depart_after(time):
    return f"""flight.departure_time > {time}"""

def arrive_around(time):
  return f"""
    flight.arrival_time >= {add_delta(miltime(time), -15).strftime('%H%M')}
    AND flight.arrival_time <= {add_delta(miltime(time), 15).strftime('%H%M')}
    """.strip()

def date_from_DMY(day_num = None, month = None, year = None):
  constraints = []

  if day_num is not None:
    constraints.append(f"""DAY_NUMBER = {day_num}""")
  if month is not None:
    constraints.append(f"""MONTH_NUMBER = {month}""")
  if year is not None:
    constraints.append(f"""YEAR = {year}""")
  constraints_s = " AND ".join(constraints)
  return f"""
  flight.flight_days IN
    (SELECT DAYS_CODE FROM days WHERE DAY_NAME IN
      (SELECT DAY_NAME FROM date_day WHERE {constraints_s}))
  """

def union_dates(day_num1 = None, month1 = None, year1 = None, day_num2 = None, month2 = None, year

    return f"""{date_from_DMY(day_num1, month1, year1)} OR  {date_from_DMY(day_num2, month2, year2

def and_(a, b):
  return f""" {a} AND {b} """

def airline_code(code):
  return f"flight.airline_code = '{code}'"

def S_NP(NP):
```

```
  return f"""SELECT DISTINCT flight.flight_id FROM flight WHERE {NP}"""

```

We can build a parser with the augmented grammar:

```
atis_grammar, atis_augmentations = xform.read_augmented_grammar('data/grammar', globals=globals()
atis_parser = nltk.parse.BottomUpChartParser(atis_grammar)
```

We'll define a function to return a parse tree for a string according to the ATIS grammar (if available).

```
def parse_tree(sentence):
  """Parse a sentence and return the parse tree, or None if failure."""
  try:
    parses = list(atis_parser.parse(tokenize(sentence)))
    if len(parses) == 0:
      return None
    else:
      return parses[0]
  except:
    return None
```

We can check the overall coverage of this grammar on the training set by using the `parse_tree` function to determine if a parse is available. The grammar that we provide should get about a 44% coverage of the training set.

```
# Check coverage on training set
parsed = 0
with open("data/train_flightid.nl") as train:
  examples = train.readlines()[:]
for sentence in tqdm(examples):
  if parse_tree(sentence):
    parsed += 1
  else:
    next

print(f"\nParsed {parsed} of {len(examples)} ({parsed*100/(len(examples)):.2f}%)")
```

```
100%|██████████| 3651/3651 [00:19<00:00, 185.86it/s]
Parsed 1609 of 3651 (44.07%)
```

Goal 1: Construct SQL queries from a parse tree and evaluate the results

It's time to turn to the first major part of this project segment, implementing a rule-based semantic parsing system to answer flight-ID-type ATIS queries.

Recall that in rule-based semantic parsing, each syntactic rule is associated with a semantic composition rule. The grammar we've provided has semantic augmentations for some of the low-level phrases – cities, airports, times, airlines – but not the higher level syntactic types. You'll be adding those.

In the ATIS grammar that we provide, as with the earlier toy grammars, the augmentation for a rule with n nonterminals and m terminals on the right-hand side is assumed to be called with n positional arguments (the values for the corresponding children). The `interpret` function you've already defined should therefore work well with this grammar.

Let's run through one way that a semantic derivation might proceed, for the sample query "flights to boston":

```
sample_query = "flights to boston"
print(tokenize(sample_query))
sample_tree = parse_tree(sample_query)
sample_tree.pretty_print()
```

```
['flights', 'to', 'boston']
                S
                |
            NP_FLIGHT
                |
            NOM_FLIGHT
                |
             N_FLIGHT
      __________|_________
     |                    PP
     |                    |
     |                 PP_PLACE
     |           _________|_________
  N_FLIGHT      |                N_PLACE
     |          |                   |
TERM_FLIGHT  P_PLACE            TERM_PLACE
     |          |                   |
  flights       to                boston
```

Given a sentence, we first construct its parse tree using the syntactic rules, then compose the corresponding semantic rules bottom-up, until eventually we arrive at the root node with a finished SQL statement. For this query, we will go through what the possible meaning representations for the subconstituents of "flights to boston" might be. But this is just one way of doing things; other ways are possible, and you should feel free to experiment.

Working from bottom up:

1. The `TERM_PLACE` phrase "boston" uses the composition function template `constant(airports_from_city(' '.join(_RHS)))`, which will be instantiated as `constant(airports_from_city(' '.join(['boston'])))` (recall that `_RHS` is replaced by the right-hand side of the rule). The meaning of `TERM_PLACE` will be the SQL snippet

   ```
   SELECT airport_service.airport_code
   FROM airport_service
   WHERE airport_service.city_code IN
    (SELECT city.city_code
     FROM city
     WHERE city.city_name = "BOSTON")
   ```

   (This query generates a list of all of the airports in Boston.)

2. The `N_PLACE` phrase "boston" can have the same meaning as the `TERM_PLACE`.
3. The `P_PLACE` phrase "to" might be associated with a function that maps a SQL query for a list of airports to a SQL condition that holds of flights that go to one of those airports, i.e., `flight.to_airport IN (...)`.
4. The `PP_PLACE` phrase "to boston" might apply the `P_PLACE` meaning to the `TERM_PLACE` meaning, thus generating a SQL condition that holds of flights that go to one of the Boston airports:

```
flight.to_airport IN
 (SELECT airport_service.airport_code
  FROM airport_service
  WHERE airport_service.city_code IN
      (SELECT city.city_code
       FROM city
       WHERE city.city_name = "BOSTON"))
```

5. The `PP` phrase "to Boston" can again get its meaning from the `PP_PLACE`.
6. The `TERM_FLIGHT` phrase "flights" might also return a condition on flights, this time the "null condition", represented by the SQL truth value `1`. Ditto for the `N_FLIGHT` phrase "flights".
7. The `N_FLIGHT` phrase "flights to boston" can conjoin the two conditions, yielding the SQL condition

```
flight.to_airport IN
 (SELECT airport_service.airport_code
  FROM airport_service
  WHERE airport_service.city_code IN
      (SELECT city.city_code
       FROM city
       WHERE city.city_name = "BOSTON"))
AND 1
```

   which can be inherited by the `NOM_FLIGHT` and `NP_FLIGHT` phrases.

8. The `S` phrase "flights to boston" can use the condition provided by the `NP_FLIGHT` phrase to select all flights satisfying the condition with a SQL query like

```
SELECT DISTINCT flight.flight_id
FROM flight
WHERE flight.to_airport IN
     (SELECT airport_service.airport_code
      FROM airport_service
      WHERE airport_service.city_code IN
          (SELECT city.city_code
           FROM city
           WHERE city.city_name = "BOSTON"))
   AND 1
```

This SQL query is then taken to be a representation of the meaning for the NL query "flights to boston", and can be executed against the ATIS database to retrieve the requested flights.

Now, it's your turn to add augmentations to `data/grammar` to make this example work. The augmentations that we have provided for the grammar make use of a set of auxiliary functions that we defined above. You should feel free to add your own auxiliary functions that you make use of in the grammar.

```
#TODO: add augmentations to `data/grammar` to make this example work
atis_grammar, atis_augmentations = xform.read_augmented_grammar('data/grammar', globals=globals()
atis_parser = nltk.parse.BottomUpChartParser(atis_grammar)
predicted_sql = interpret(sample_tree, atis_augmentations)
print("Predicted SQL:\n\n", predicted_sql, "\n")
```

```
Predicted SQL:

 SELECT DISTINCT flight.flight_id FROM flight WHERE  1 AND flight.to_airport IN
    (SELECT airport_service.airport_code FROM airport_service WHERE airport_service.city_code I
      (SELECT city.city_code FROM city WHERE city.city_name = "BOSTON"))
```

Verification on some examples

With a rule-based semantic parsing system, we can generate SQL queries given questions, and then execute those queries on a SQL database to answer the given questions. To evaluate the performance of the system, we compare the returned results against the results of executing the ground truth queries.

We provide a function `verify` to compare the results from our generated SQL to the ground truth SQL. It should be useful for testing individual queries.

```
def verify(predicted_sql, gold_sql, silent=True):
  """
  Compare the correctness of the generated SQL by executing on the
  ATIS database and comparing the returned results.
  Arguments:
      predicted_sql: the predicted SQL query
      gold_sql: the reference SQL query to compare against
      silent: print outputs or not
  Returns: True if the returned results are the same, otherwise False
  """
  # Execute predicted SQL
  try:
    predicted_result = execute_sql(predicted_sql)
  except BaseException as e:
    if not silent:
      print(f"predicted sql exec failed: {e}")
    return False
  if not silent:
    print("Predicted DB result:\n\n", predicted_result[:10], "\n")

  # Execute gold SQL
  try:
    gold_result = execute_sql(gold_sql)
  except BaseException as e:
```

```
    if not silent:
      print(f"gold sql exec failed: {e}")
    return False
  if not silent:
    print("Gold DB result:\n\n", gold_result[:10], "\n")

  # Verify correctness
  if gold_result == predicted_result:
    return True
```

Let's try this methodology on a simple example: "flights from phoenix to milwaukee". we provide it along with the gold SQL query.

```
def rule_based_trial(sentence, gold_sql):
  print("Sentence: ", sentence, "\n")
  tree = parse_tree(sentence)
  print("Parse:\n\n")
  tree.pretty_print()

  predicted_sql = interpret(tree, atis_augmentations)
  print("Predicted SQL:\n\n", predicted_sql, "\n")

  if verify(predicted_sql, gold_sql, silent=False):
    print ('Correct!')
  else:
    print ('Incorrect!')
```

```
# Run this cell to reload augmentations after you make changes to `data/grammar`
atis_grammar, atis_augmentations = xform.read_augmented_grammar('data/grammar', globals=globals()
atis_parser = nltk.parse.BottomUpChartParser(atis_grammar)
```

```
#TODO: add augmentations to `data/grammar` to make this example work
# Example 1
example_1 = 'flights from phoenix to milwaukee'
gold_sql_1 = """
  SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id
  FROM flight flight_1 ,
       airport_service airport_service_1 ,
       city city_1 ,
       airport_service airport_service_2 ,
       city city_2
  WHERE flight_1.from_airport = airport_service_1.airport_code
        AND airport_service_1.city_code = city_1.city_code
        AND city_1.city_name = 'PHOENIX'
        AND flight_1.to_airport = airport_service_2.airport_code
        AND airport_service_2.city_code = city_2.city_code
        AND city_2.city_name = 'MILWAUKEE'
  """

rule_based_trial(example_1, gold_sql_1)
```

```
Sentence:  flights from phoenix to milwaukee

Parse:


                          S
                          |
                      NP_FLIGHT
```

```
                                   |
                               NOM_FLIGHT
                                   |
                                N_FLIGHT
                  _________________|_________________
             N_FLIGHT                                |
       __________|________                           |
      |                   PP                         PP
      |                   |                          |
      |               PP_PLACE                   PP_PLACE
      |           ________|_________          _______|_________
  N_FLIGHT     |                 N_PLACE     |            N_PLACE
      |        |                    |        |               |
TERM_FLIGHT P_PLACE           TERM_PLACE P_PLACE        TERM_PLACE
      |        |                    |        |               |
  flights     from               phoenix     to          milwaukee

Predicted SQL:

 SELECT DISTINCT flight.flight_id FROM flight WHERE   1 AND flight.from_airport IN
    (SELECT airport_service.airport_code FROM airport_service WHERE airport_service.city_code I
      (SELECT city.city_code FROM city WHERE city.city_name = "PHOENIX"))
    AND flight.to_airport IN
    (SELECT airport_service.airport_code FROM airport_service WHERE airport_service.city_code I
      (SELECT city.city_code FROM city WHERE city.city_name = "MILWAUKEE"))


Predicted DB result:

 [(108086,), (108087,), (301763,), (301764,), (301765,), (301766,), (302323,), (304881,), (3106

Gold DB result:

 [(108086,), (108087,), (301763,), (301764,), (301765,), (301766,), (302323,), (304881,), (3106

Correct!
```

To make development faster, we recommend starting with a few examples before running the full evaluation script. We've taken some examples from the ATIS dataset including the gold SQL queries that they provided. Of course, yours (and those of the project segment solution set) may differ.

```
#TODO: add augmentations to `data/grammar` to make this example work
# Example 2
example_2 = 'i would like a united flight'
gold_sql_2 = """
  SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id
  FROM flight flight_1
  WHERE flight_1.airline_code = 'UA'
  """

rule_based_trial(example_2, gold_sql_2)
```

```
Sentence:  i would like a united flight

Parse:


                                                   S
                                     ____________|___________________________________________
                                    |
                                    |
```

```
                                   PREIGNORE
            ___________________________|____________                                        ____
           |                                    PREIGNORE                                  ADJ
           |                ___________________________|____________                         |
           |               |                                    PREIGNORE              ADJ_AIRLIN
           |               |                          ____________|____________              |
           |               |                         |                    PREIGNORE    TERM_AIRLI
           |               |                         |                        |              |
PREIGNORESYMBOL PREIGNORESYMBOL          PREIGNORESYMBOL          PREIGNORESYMBOL TERM_AIRBRA
           |               |                         |                        |              |
           i             would                     like                       a           united
```

```
Predicted SQL:

 SELECT DISTINCT flight.flight_id FROM flight WHERE  flight.airline_code = 'UA' AND 1

Predicted DB result:

 [(100094,), (100099,), (100145,), (100158,), (100164,), (100167,), (100169,), (100203,), (1002

Gold DB result:

 [(100094,), (100099,), (100145,), (100158,), (100164,), (100167,), (100169,), (100203,), (1002

Correct!
```

```
#TODO: add augmentations to `data/grammar` to make this example work
# Example 3
example_3 = 'i would like a flight between boston and dallas'
gold_sql_3 = """
  SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id
  FROM flight flight_1 ,
       airport_service airport_service_1 ,
       city city_1 ,
       airport_service airport_service_2 ,
       city city_2
  WHERE flight_1.from_airport = airport_service_1.airport_code
        AND airport_service_1.city_code = city_1.city_code
        AND city_1.city_name = 'BOSTON'
        AND flight_1.to_airport = airport_service_2.airport_code
        AND airport_service_2.city_code = city_2.city_code
        AND city_2.city_name = 'DALLAS'
  """

# Note that the parse tree might appear wrong: instead of
# `PP_PLACE -> 'between' N_PLACE 'and' N_PLACE`, the tree appears to be
# `PP_PLACE -> 'between' 'and' N_PLACE N_PLACE`. But it's only a visualization
# error of tree.pretty_print() and you should assume that the production is
# `PP_PLACE -> 'between' N_PLACE 'and' N_PLACE` (you can verify by printing out
# all productions).
rule_based_trial(example_3, gold_sql_3)
```

```
Sentence:  i would like a flight between boston and dallas

Parse:

                                                                                        S
                                    ____________________________________________________|_____
                                   |
                                   |
                                   |
```

```
                                                   |
                                              PREIGNORE
           _____________________________________|_______________                              _____
          |                                                  PREIGNORE                        |
          |                ________________________________|_______________                   |
          |               |                                            PREIGNORE              |
          |               |                          _______________|_______________          |
          |               |                         |                         PREIGNORE    N_FLIGHT
          |               |                         |                             |           |
PREIGNORESYMBOL PREIGNORESYMBOL            PREIGNORESYMBOL          PREIGNORESYMBOL TERM_FLIGHT
          |               |                         |                             |           |
          i             would                      like                           a         flight

Predicted SQL:

 SELECT DISTINCT flight.flight_id FROM flight WHERE  1 AND  flight.to_airport IN
    (SELECT airport_service.airport_code FROM airport_service WHERE airport_service.city_code I
      (SELECT city.city_code FROM city WHERE city.city_name = "DALLAS"))
   AND flight.from_airport IN
    (SELECT airport_service.airport_code FROM airport_service WHERE airport_service.city_code I
      (SELECT city.city_code FROM city WHERE city.city_name = "BOSTON"))


Predicted DB result:

 [(103171,), (103172,), (103173,), (103174,), (103175,), (103176,), (103177,), (103178,), (1031

Gold DB result:

 [(103171,), (103172,), (103173,), (103174,), (103175,), (103176,), (103177,), (103178,), (1031

Correct!
```

```
#TODO: add augmentations to `data/grammar` to make this example work
# Example 4
example_4 = 'show me the united flights from denver to baltimore'
gold_sql_4 = """
  SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id
  FROM flight flight_1 ,
       airport_service airport_service_1 ,
       city city_1 ,
       airport_service airport_service_2 ,
       city city_2
  WHERE flight_1.airline_code = 'UA'
        AND ( flight_1.from_airport = airport_service_1.airport_code
              AND airport_service_1.city_code = city_1.city_code
              AND city_1.city_name = 'DENVER'
              AND flight_1.to_airport = airport_service_2.airport_code
              AND airport_service_2.city_code = city_2.city_code
              AND city_2.city_name = 'BALTIMORE' )

  """

rule_based_trial(example_4, gold_sql_4)
```

```
Sentence:  show me the united flights from denver to baltimore

Parse:


                                                                      S
                     _____________________________________________________|__________
                    |                                                            NP_FLIGHT
```

```
                         |                                                       |
                         |                                                   NOM_FLIGHT
                         |                                     _______________________|______
                         |                                     |
                         |                                     |
                         |                                     |
                         |                                     |                          ______
                         |                                     |                       N_FLIGHT
                         |                                     |              __________|______
                     PREIGNORE                                ADJ            |
         _______________|____________                          |             |
        |                        PREIGNORE                 ADJ_AIRLINE       |
        |                 ____________|____________            |             |          ______
        |                |                     PREIGNORE   TERM_AIRLINE   N_FLIGHT     |
        |                |                         |           |             |         |
PREIGNORESYMBOL PREIGNORESYMBOL           PREIGNORESYMBOL TERM_AIRBRAND TERM_FLIGHT  P_PLACE
        |                |                         |           |             |         |
       show              me                       the        united        flights    from

Predicted SQL:

 SELECT DISTINCT flight.flight_id FROM flight WHERE  flight.airline_code = 'UA' AND   1 AND fli
    (SELECT airport_service.airport_code FROM airport_service WHERE airport_service.city_code I
      (SELECT city.city_code FROM city WHERE city.city_name = "DENVER"))
    AND flight.to_airport IN
    (SELECT airport_service.airport_code FROM airport_service WHERE airport_service.city_code I
      (SELECT city.city_code FROM city WHERE city.city_name = "BALTIMORE"))


Predicted DB result:

 [(101231,), (101233,), (305983,)]

Gold DB result:

 [(101231,), (101233,), (305983,)]

Correct!
```

```
#TODO: add augmentations to `data/grammar` to make this example work
# Example 5
example_5 = 'show flights from cleveland to miami that arrive before 4pm'
gold_sql_5 = """
  SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id
  FROM flight flight_1 ,
       airport_service airport_service_1 ,
       city city_1 ,
       airport_service airport_service_2 ,
       city city_2
  WHERE flight_1.from_airport = airport_service_1.airport_code
        AND airport_service_1.city_code = city_1.city_code
        AND city_1.city_name = 'CLEVELAND'
        AND ( flight_1.to_airport = airport_service_2.airport_code
              AND airport_service_2.city_code = city_2.city_code
              AND city_2.city_name = 'MIAMI'
              AND flight_1.arrival_time < 1600 )
  """

rule_based_trial(example_5, gold_sql_5)
```

```
Sentence:  show flights from cleveland to miami that arrive before 4pm

Parse:
```

```
                              S
            ________________________|________________________________________________
           |                                                                   NP_FLIGHT
           |                                                                       |
           |                                                                   NOM_FLIGHT
           |                                                                       |
           |                                                                    N_FLIGHT
           |                                         ______________________________|________________
           |                                    N_FLIGHT
           |                         _______________|_________________
           |                    N_FLIGHT                              |
           |             __________|_________                         |
           |            |                    PP                       PP
           |            |                    |                        |                             __
           |            |                 PP_PLACE                 PP_PLACE                        |
           |            |          __________|_________      _________|_________                   |
       PREIGNORE     N_FLIGHT     |                 N_PLACE  |                 N_PLACE             |
           |            |         |                    |     |                    |                |
PREIGNORESYMBOL TERM_FLIGHT P_PLACE           TERM_PLACE P_PLACE          TERM_PLACE       P_TIM
           |            |         |                    |     |                    |           _____|__
          show       flights     from             cleveland  to                 miami      that arriv

Predicted SQL:

 SELECT DISTINCT flight.flight_id FROM flight WHERE    1 AND flight.from_airport IN
    (SELECT airport_service.airport_code FROM airport_service WHERE airport_service.city_code I
      (SELECT city.city_code FROM city WHERE city.city_name = "CLEVELAND"))
    AND flight.to_airport IN
    (SELECT airport_service.airport_code FROM airport_service WHERE airport_service.city_code I
      (SELECT city.city_code FROM city WHERE city.city_name = "MIAMI"))
    AND flight.arrival_time < 1600

Predicted DB result:

 [(107698,), (301117,)]

Gold DB result:

 [(107698,), (301117,)]

Correct!
```

```
#TODO: add augmentations to `data/grammar` to make this example work
# Example 6
example_6 = 'okay how about a flight on sunday from tampa to charlotte'
gold_sql_6 = """
  SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id
  FROM flight flight_1 ,
       airport_service airport_service_1 ,
       city city_1 ,
       airport_service airport_service_2 ,
       city city_2 ,
       days days_1 ,
       date_day date_day_1
  WHERE flight_1.from_airport = airport_service_1.airport_code
        AND airport_service_1.city_code = city_1.city_code
        AND city_1.city_name = 'TAMPA'
        AND ( flight_1.to_airport = airport_service_2.airport_code
              AND airport_service_2.city_code = city_2.city_code
              AND city_2.city_name = 'CHARLOTTE'
              AND flight_1.flight_days = days_1.days_code
```

```
              AND days_1.day_name = date_day_1.day_name
              AND date_day_1.year = 1991
              AND date_day_1.month_number = 8
              AND date_day_1.day_number = 27 )
  """

# You might notice that the gold answer above used the exact date, which is
# not easily implementable. A more implementable way (generated by the project
# segment 4 solution code) is:
gold_sql_6b = """
  SELECT DISTINCT flight.flight_id
  FROM flight
  WHERE ((((1
            AND flight.flight_days IN (SELECT days.days_code
                                       FROM days
                                       WHERE days.day_name = 'SUNDAY')
            )
           AND flight.from_airport IN (SELECT airport_service.airport_code
                                       FROM airport_service
                                       WHERE airport_service.city_code IN (SELECT city.city_code
                                                                           FROM city
                                                                           WHERE city.city_name =
          AND flight.to_airport IN (SELECT airport_service.airport_code
                                    FROM airport_service
                                    WHERE airport_service.city_code IN (SELECT city.city_code
                                                                        FROM city
                                                                        WHERE city.city_name = "CH
  """

rule_based_trial(example_6, gold_sql_6b)
```

```
Sentence:  okay how about a flight on sunday from tampa to charlotte

Parse:

                                     __________________________________________________________
                                    |
                                    |
                                    |
                                    |
                                    |
                                    |
                                    |
                                    |
                                    |
                                PREIGNORE
        ____________________________|_____________                                        ______
       |                                     PREIGNORE                                    |
       |                ___________________________|_____________                          |
       |               |                                  PREIGNORE                       |
       |               |                          ____________|_____________              |
       |               |                         |                     PREIGNORE      N_FLIGHT
       |               |                         |                         |              |
PREIGNORESYMBOL PREIGNORESYMBOL           PREIGNORESYMBOL           PREIGNORESYMBOL TERM_FLIGHT
       |               |                         |                         |              |
      okay            how                      about                       a           flight

Predicted SQL:

 SELECT DISTINCT flight.flight_id FROM flight WHERE    1 AND flight.flight_days IN (SELECT days
    (SELECT airport_service.airport_code FROM airport_service WHERE airport_service.city_code I
      (SELECT city.city_code FROM city WHERE city.city_name = "TAMPA"))
    AND flight.to_airport IN
```

```
    (SELECT airport_service.airport_code FROM airport_service WHERE airport_service.city_code I
      (SELECT city.city_code FROM city WHERE city.city_name = "CHARLOTTE"))


Predicted DB result:

 [(101860,), (101861,), (101862,), (101863,), (101864,), (101865,), (305231,)]

Gold DB result:

 [(101860,), (101861,), (101862,), (101863,), (101864,), (101865,), (305231,)]

Correct!
```

```
#TODO: add augmentations to `data/grammar` to make this example work
# Example 7
example_7 = 'list all flights going from boston to atlanta that leaves before 7 am on thursday'
gold_sql_7 = """
  SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id
  FROM flight flight_1 ,
       airport_service airport_service_1 ,
       city city_1 ,
       airport_service airport_service_2 ,
       city city_2 ,
       days days_1 ,
       date_day date_day_1
  WHERE flight_1.from_airport = airport_service_1.airport_code
        AND airport_service_1.city_code = city_1.city_code
        AND city_1.city_name = 'BOSTON'
        AND ( flight_1.to_airport = airport_service_2.airport_code
              AND airport_service_2.city_code = city_2.city_code
              AND city_2.city_name = 'ATLANTA'
              AND ( flight_1.flight_days = days_1.days_code
                    AND days_1.day_name = date_day_1.day_name
                    AND date_day_1.year = 1991
                    AND date_day_1.month_number = 5
                    AND date_day_1.day_number = 24
                    AND flight_1.departure_time < 700 ) )
  """

# Again, the gold answer above used the exact date, as opposed to the
# following approach:
gold_sql_7b = """
  SELECT DISTINCT flight.flight_id
  FROM flight
  WHERE ((1
          AND ((((1
                  AND flight.from_airport IN (SELECT airport_service.airport_code
                                              FROM airport_service
                                              WHERE airport_service.city_code IN (SELECT city.city
                                                                                  FROM city
                                                                                  WHERE city.city_
                 AND flight.to_airport IN (SELECT airport_service.airport_code
                                           FROM airport_service
                                           WHERE airport_service.city_code IN (SELECT city.city_cc
                                                                               FROM city
                                                                               WHERE city.city_nam
                AND flight.departure_time <= 0700)
               AND flight.flight_days IN (SELECT days.days_code
                                          FROM days
```

```
                                          WHERE days.day_name = 'THURSDAY'))))
  """

rule_based_trial(example_7, gold_sql_7b)
```

```
Sentence:  list all flights going from boston to atlanta that leaves before 7 am on thursday

Parse:


                                  S
        __________________________|______________________________________________________
       |                                                                            NP_FLIGHT
       |          ______________________________________________________________________|______
       |         |
       |         |
       |         |
       |         |                                                                       ______
       |         |                                                                     N_FLIGHT
       |         |                                 _____________________________________|______
       |         |                             N_FLIGHT
       |         |                        ________|____________________________
       |         |                    N_FLIGHT                                 |
       |         |        _______________|________                             |
       |         |       |                        PP                            PP
       |         |       |                        |                             |
       |         |       |                     PP_PLACE                    PP_PLACE
       |         |       |                ________|__________          ________|_________
   PREIGNORE     |    N_FLIGHT                |               N_PLACE      |              N_PLACE
       |         |       |                    |                  |         |                 |
PREIGNORESYMBOL DET TERM_FLIGHT       P_PLACE           TERM_PLACE P_PLACE          TERM_PLACE
       |         |       |         ______|________          |         |                 |
      list      all   flights   going            from     boston      to             atlanta

Predicted SQL:

 SELECT DISTINCT flight.flight_id FROM flight WHERE     1 AND flight.from_airport IN
    (SELECT airport_service.airport_code FROM airport_service WHERE airport_service.city_code I
      (SELECT city.city_code FROM city WHERE city.city_name = "BOSTON"))
    AND flight.to_airport IN
    (SELECT airport_service.airport_code FROM airport_service WHERE airport_service.city_code I
      (SELECT city.city_code FROM city WHERE city.city_name = "ATLANTA"))
    AND flight.departure_time < 700  AND flight.flight_days IN (SELECT days.days_code FROM days

Predicted DB result:

 [(100014,)]

Gold DB result:

 [(100014,)]

Correct!
```

```
#TODO: add augmentations to `data/grammar` to make this example work
# Example 8
example_8 = 'list the flights from dallas to san francisco on american airlines'
gold_sql_8 = """
  SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id
  FROM flight flight_1 ,
       airport_service airport_service_1 ,
       city city_1 ,
       airport_service airport_service_2 ,
```

```
      city city_2
  WHERE flight_1.airline_code = 'AA'
        AND ( flight_1.from_airport = airport_service_1.airport_code
              AND airport_service_1.city_code = city_1.city_code
              AND city_1.city_name = 'DALLAS'
              AND flight_1.to_airport = airport_service_2.airport_code
              AND airport_service_2.city_code = city_2.city_code
              AND city_2.city_name = 'SAN FRANCISCO' )
  """

rule_based_trial(example_8, gold_sql_8)
```

```
Sentence:  list the flights from dallas to san francisco on american airlines

Parse:


                                                                     S
                     ________________________________________________|_________
                    |                                                      NP_F
                    |
                    |                                                      NOM_
                    |
                    |                                                       N_F
                    |                                              _________________
                    |                                         N_FLIGHT
                    |                               __________________|__________________
                    |                          N_FLIGHT
                    |                     _________|________
                    |                    |                  PP
                    |                    |                  |
                PREIGNORE                |               PP_PLACE               PP_
        _____________|____________       |          ________|_________        ________
       |                     PREIGNORE   N_FLIGHT  |            N_PLACE  |
       |                         |           |     |                |    |
PREIGNORESYMBOL          PREIGNORESYMBOL TERM_FLIGHT P_PLACE   TERM_PLACE P_PLACE
       |                         |           |     |                |    |
       |                         |           |     |                |    |
      list                      the       flights  from           dallas  to     s

Predicted SQL:

 SELECT DISTINCT flight.flight_id FROM flight WHERE    1 AND flight.from_airport IN
    (SELECT airport_service.airport_code FROM airport_service WHERE airport_service.city_code I
      (SELECT city.city_code FROM city WHERE city.city_name = "DALLAS"))
    AND flight.to_airport IN
    (SELECT airport_service.airport_code FROM airport_service WHERE airport_service.city_code I
      (SELECT city.city_code FROM city WHERE city.city_name = "SAN FRANCISCO"))
    AND flight.airline_code = 'AA'

Predicted DB result:

 [(108452,), (108454,), (108456,), (111083,), (111085,), (111086,), (111090,), (111091,), (1110

Gold DB result:

 [(108452,), (108454,), (108456,), (111083,), (111085,), (111086,), (111090,), (111091,), (1110

Correct!
```

Systematic evaluation on a test set

We can perform a more systematic evaluation by checking the accuracy of the queries on an entire test set for which we have gold queries. The `evaluate` function below does just this, calculating precision, recall, and F1 metrics for the test set. It takes as argument a "predictor" function, which maps token sequences to predicted SQL queries. We've provided a predictor function for the rule-based model in the next cell (and a predictor for the seq2seq system below when we get to that system).

The rule-based system does not generate predictions for all queries; many queries won't parse. The precision and recall metrics take this into account in measuring the efficacy of the method. The recall metric captures what proportion of *all of the test examples* for which the system generates a correct query. The precision metric captures what proportion of *all of the test examples for which a prediction is generated* for which the system generates a correct query. (Recall that F1 is just the geometric mean of precision and recall.)

Once you've made some progress on adding augmentations to the grammar, you can evaluate your progress by seeing if the precision and recall have improved. For reference, the solution code achieves precision of about 66% and recall of about 28% for an F1 of 39%.

```
def evaluate(predictor, dataset, num_examples=0, silent=True):
  """Evaluate accuracy of `predictor` by executing predictions on a
  SQL database and comparing returned results against those of gold queries.

  Arguments:
      predictor:    a function that maps a token sequence (provided by torchtext)
                    to a predicted SQL query string
      dataset:      the dataset of token sequences and gold SQL queries
      num_examples: number of examples from `dataset` to use; all of
                    them if 0
      silent: if set to False, will print out logs
  Returns: precision, recall, and F1 score
  """
  # Prepare to count results
  if num_examples <= 0:
    num_examples = len(dataset)
  example_count = 0
  predicted_count = 0
  correct = 0
  incorrect = 0

  # Process the examples from the dataset
  for example in tqdm(dataset[:num_examples]):
    example_count += 1
    # obtain query SQL
    predicted_sql = predictor(example.src)
    if predicted_sql == None:
      continue
    predicted_count += 1
    # obtain gold SQL
    gold_sql = ' '.join(example.tgt)

    # check that they're compatible
    if verify(predicted_sql, gold_sql,silent):
      correct += 1
    else:
      incorrect += 1

  # Compute and return precision, recall, F1
  precision = correct / predicted_count if predicted_count > 0 else 0
```

```
  recall = correct / example_count
  f1 = (2 * precision * recall) / (precision + recall) if precision + recall > 0 else 0
  return precision, recall, f1
```

```
def rule_based_predictor(tokens):
  query = ' '.join(tokens)    # detokenized query
  tree = parse_tree(query)
  if tree is None:
    return None
  try:
    predicted_sql = interpret(tree, atis_augmentations)
  except Exception as err:
    return None
  return predicted_sql
```

```
precision, recall, f1 = evaluate(rule_based_predictor, test_iter.dataset, num_examples=0)
print(f"precision: {precision:3.2f}")
print(f"recall:    {recall:3.2f}")
print(f"F1:        {f1:3.2f}")
```

```
100%|██████████| 332/332 [00:07<00:00, 46.28it/s]precision: 0.66
recall:    0.28
F1:        0.39
```

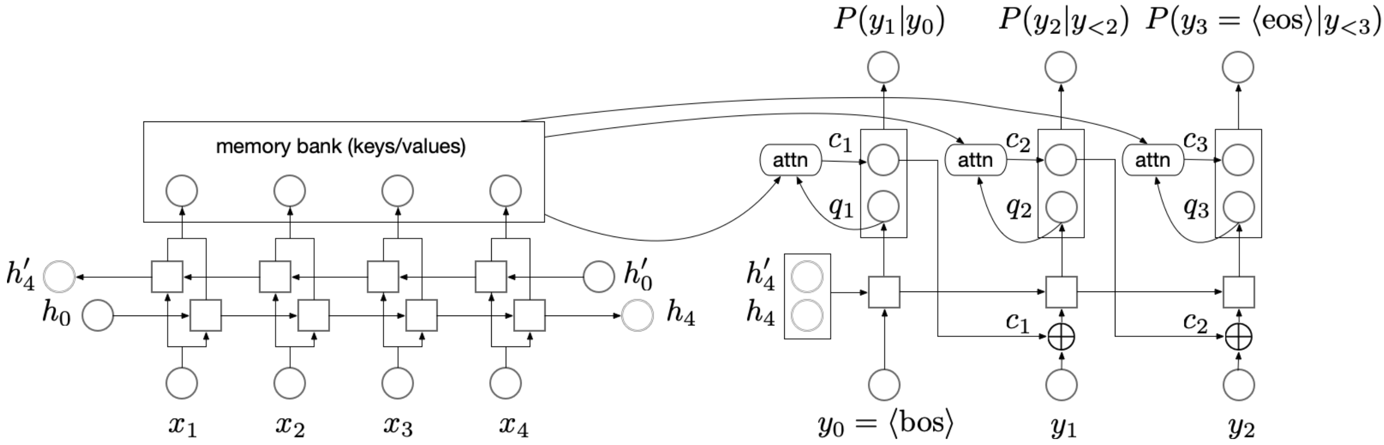
End-to-End Seq2Seq Model

In this part, you will implement a seq2seq model **with attention mechanism** to directly learn the translation from NL query to SQL. You might find labs 4-4 and 4-5 particularly helpful, as the primary difference here is that we are using a different dataset.

Note: We recommend using GPUs to train the model in this part (one way to get GPUs is to use [Google Colab]() and clicking Menu -> Runtime -> Change runtime type -> GPU), as we need to use a very large model to solve the task well. For development we recommend starting with a smaller model and training for only 1 epoch.

Goal 2: Implement a seq2seq model (with attention)

In lab 4-5, you implemented a neural encoder-decoder model with attention. That model was used to convert English number phrases to numbers, but one of the biggest advantages of neural models is that we can easily apply them to different tasks (such as machine translation and document summarization) by using different training datasets.



Implement the class `AttnEncoderDecoder` to convert natural language queries into SQL statements. You may find that you can reuse most of the code you wrote for lab 4-5. A reasonable way to proceed is to implement the following methods:

- **Model**
  1. `__init__`: an initializer where you create network modules.
  2. `forward`: given source word ids of size `(max_src_len, batch_size)`, source lengths of size `(batch_size)` and decoder input target word ids `(max_tgt_len, batch_size)`, returns logits `(max_tgt_len, batch_size, V_tgt)`. For better modularity you might want to implement it by implementing two functions `forward_encoder` and `forward_decoder`.
- **Optimization**
  3. `train_all`: compute loss on training data, compute gradients, and update model parameters to minimize the loss.
  4. `evaluate_ppl`: evaluate the current model's perplexity on a given dataset iterator, we use the perplexity value on the validation set to select the best model.
- **Decoding**
  5. `predict`: Generates the target sequence given a list of source tokens using beam search decoding. Note that here you can assume the batch size to be 1 for simplicity.

```
## Attention utility function from lab4-5

def attention(batched_Q, batched_K, batched_V, mask=None):
  """
  Performs the attention operation and returns the attention matrix
  `batched_A` and the context matrix `batched_C` using queries
  `batched_Q`, keys `batched_K`, and values `batched_V`.

  Arguments:
      batched_Q: (q_len, bsz, D)
      batched_K: (k_len, bsz, D)
      batched_V: (k_len, bsz, D)
      mask: (bsz, q_len, k_len). An optional boolean mask *disallowing*
            attentions where the mask value is *`False`*.
  Returns:
      batched_A: the normalized attention scores (bsz, q_len, k_ken)
      batched_C: a tensor of size (q_len, bsz, D).
  """
  # Check sizes
  D = batched_Q.size(-1)
```

```
  bsz = batched_Q.size(1)
  q_len = batched_Q.size(0)
  k_len = batched_K.size(0)
  assert batched_K.size(-1) == D and batched_V.size(-1) == D
  assert batched_K.size(1) == bsz and batched_V.size(1) == bsz
  assert batched_V.size(0) == k_len

  if mask is not None:
    assert mask.size() == torch.Size([bsz, q_len, k_len])

  batched_Q = batched_Q.transpose(0,1)
  batched_K = batched_K.transpose(0,1)
  batched_K = batched_K.transpose(1,2)
  A = torch.bmm(batched_Q,batched_K)
  if mask is not None:
    A = A.masked_fill(~mask, float('-inf'))
  batched_A = torch.softmax(A, dim=-1)
  batched_V = batched_V.transpose(0,1)
  batched_C = torch.bmm(batched_A,batched_V)
  batched_C = batched_C.transpose(0,1)
  # Verify that things sum up to one properly.
  assert torch.all(torch.isclose(batched_A.sum(-1),
                              torch.ones(bsz, q_len).to(device)))
  return batched_A, batched_C
```

```
class AttnEncoderDecoder(nn.Module):
  def __init__(self, src_field, tgt_field, hidden_size=64, layers=3):
    """
    Initializer. Creates network modules and loss function.
    Arguments:
        src_field: src field
        tgt_field: tgt field
        hidden_size: hidden layer size of both encoder and decoder
        layers: number of layers of both encoder and decoder
    """
    super().__init__()
    self.src_field = src_field
    self.tgt_field = tgt_field

    # Keep the vocabulary sizes available
    self.V_src = len(src_field.vocab.itos)
    self.V_tgt = len(tgt_field.vocab.itos)

    # Get special word ids
    self.padding_id_src = src_field.vocab.stoi[src_field.pad_token]
    self.padding_id_tgt = tgt_field.vocab.stoi[tgt_field.pad_token]
    self.bos_id = tgt_field.vocab.stoi[tgt_field.init_token]
    self.eos_id = tgt_field.vocab.stoi[tgt_field.eos_token]

    # Keep hyper-parameters available
    self.embedding_size = hidden_size
    self.hidden_size = hidden_size
    self.layers = layers

    # Create essential modules
    self.word_embeddings_src = nn.Embedding(self.V_src, self.embedding_size)
    self.word_embeddings_tgt = nn.Embedding(self.V_tgt, self.embedding_size)

    # RNN cells
    self.encoder_rnn = nn.LSTM(
```

```
      input_size    = self.embedding_size,
      hidden_size   = hidden_size // 2, # to match decoder hidden size
      num_layers    = layers,
      bidirectional = True              # bidirectional encoder
    )
    self.decoder_rnn = nn.LSTM(
      input_size    = self.embedding_size,
      hidden_size   = hidden_size,
      num_layers    = layers,
      bidirectional = False             # unidirectional decoder
    )

    # Final projection layer
    self.hidden2output = nn.Linear(2*hidden_size, self.V_tgt) # project the concatenation to logit

    # Create loss function
    self.loss_function = nn.CrossEntropyLoss(reduction='sum',
                                             ignore_index=self.padding_id_tgt)

  def forward_encoder(self, src, src_lengths):
    """
    Encodes source words `src`.
    Arguments:
        src: src batch of size (max_src_len, bsz)
        src_lengths: src lengths of size (bsz)
    Returns:
        memory_bank: a tensor of size (src_len, bsz, hidden_size)
        (final_state, context): `final_state` is a tuple (h, c) where h/c is of size
                                (layers, bsz, hidden_size), and `context` is `None`.
    """
    emb_src = self.word_embeddings_src(src)
    src_lengths = src_lengths.tolist()
    packed_src = pack(emb_src, src_lengths)
    packed_output_rnn, (h, c) = self.encoder_rnn(packed_src)
    swap_h = h.transpose(0, 1)
    swap_c = c.transpose(0, 1)
    join_h = swap_h.reshape(-1, int(swap_h.shape[1]/2), swap_h.shape[2]*2)
    join_c = swap_c.reshape(-1, int(swap_c.shape[1]/2), swap_c.shape[2]*2)
    h = join_h.transpose(0,1)
    c = join_c.transpose(0,1)
    h = h.contiguous()
    c = c.contiguous()
    memory_bank,_ = unpack(packed_output_rnn)
    final_state= (h,c)
    context = None
    return memory_bank, (final_state, context)

  def forward_decoder(self, encoder_final_state, tgt_in, memory_bank, src_mask):
    """
    Decodes based on encoder final state, memory bank, src_mask, and ground truth
    target words.
    Arguments:
        encoder_final_state: (final_state, None) where final_state is the encoder
                             final state used to initialize decoder. None is the
                             initial context (there's no previous context at the
                             first step).
        tgt_in: a tensor of size (tgt_len, bsz)
        memory_bank: a tensor of size (src_len, bsz, hidden_size), encoder outputs
                     at every position
        src_mask: a tensor of size (src_len, bsz): a boolean tensor, `False` where
                  src is padding (we disallow decoder to attend to those places).
```

```
    Returns:
        Logits of size (tgt_len, bsz, V_tgt) (before the softmax operation)
    """
    max_tgt_length = tgt_in.size(0)

    # Initialize decoder state, note that it's a tuple (state, context) here
    decoder_states = encoder_final_state

    all_logits = []
    for i in range(max_tgt_length):
      logits, decoder_states, attn = \
        self.forward_decoder_incrementally(decoder_states,
                                           tgt_in[i],
                                           memory_bank,
                                           src_mask,
                                           normalize=False)
      all_logits.append(logits)             # list of bsz, vocab_tgt
    all_logits = torch.stack(all_logits, 0) # tgt_len, bsz, vocab_tgt
    return all_logits

  def forward(self, src, src_lengths, tgt_in):
    """
    Performs forward computation, returns logits.
    Arguments:
        src: src batch of size (max_src_len, bsz)
        src_lengths: src lengths of size (bsz)
        tgt_in:  a tensor of size (tgt_len, bsz)
    """
    src_mask = src.ne(self.padding_id_src) # max_src_len, bsz
    # Forward encoder
    memory_bank, encoder_final_state = self.forward_encoder(src, src_lengths)  # return memory_ba
    # Forward decoder
    logits = self.forward_decoder(encoder_final_state, tgt_in, memory_bank, src_mask)
    return logits

  def forward_decoder_incrementally(self, prev_decoder_states, tgt_in_onestep,
                                    memory_bank, src_mask,
                                    normalize=True):
    """
    Forward the decoder for a single step with token `tgt_in_onestep`.
    This function will be used both in `forward_decoder` and in beam search.
    Note that bsz can be greater than 1.
    Arguments:
        prev_decoder_states: a tuple (prev_decoder_state, prev_context). `prev_context`
                             is `None` for the first step
        tgt_in_onestep: a tensor of size (bsz), tokens at one step
        memory_bank: a tensor of size (src_len, bsz, hidden_size), encoder outputs
                     at every position
        src_mask: a tensor of size (src_len, bsz): a boolean tensor, `False` where
                  src is padding (we disallow decoder to attend to those places).
        normalize: use log_softmax to normalize or not. Beam search needs to normalize,
                   while `forward_decoder` does not
    Returns:
        logits: log probabilities for `tgt_in_token` of size (bsz, V_tgt)
        decoder_states: (`decoder_state`, `context`) which will be used for the
                        next incremental update
        attn: normalized attention scores at this step (bsz, src_len)
    """
    prev_decoder_state, prev_context = prev_decoder_states
    tgt_embeddings = self.word_embeddings_tgt(tgt_in_onestep[None,...])
    # Forward decoder RNN
```

```
    input_decoder = tgt_embeddings + (prev_context if prev_context is not None else 0)

    decoder_outs, decoder_state = self.decoder_rnn(input_decoder, prev_decoder_state)

    src_mask = src_mask.transpose(0,1)
    src_mask = torch.unsqueeze(src_mask,1)
    attn, attn_context = attention(decoder_outs, memory_bank, memory_bank, src_mask)
    concated = torch.cat((decoder_outs, attn_context),dim=2)
    logits = self.hidden2output(concated)
    decoder_states = (decoder_state, attn_context)
    if normalize:
      logits = torch.log_softmax(logits, dim=-1)
    return logits, decoder_states, attn

  def evaluate_ppl(self, iterator):
    """Returns the model's perplexity on a given dataset `iterator`."""
    # Switch to eval mode
    self.eval()
    total_loss = 0
    total_words = 0
    for batch in iterator:
      # Input and target
      src, src_lengths = batch.src
      tgt = batch.tgt # max_length_sql, bsz
      tgt_in = tgt[:-1] # remove <eos> for decode input (y_0=<bos>, y_1, y_2)
      tgt_out = tgt[1:] # remove <bos> as target        (y_1, y_2, y_3=<eos>)
      # Forward to get logits
      logits = self.forward(src, src_lengths, tgt_in)
      # Compute cross entropy loss
      loss = self.loss_function(logits.view(-1, self.V_tgt), tgt_out.view(-1))
      total_loss += loss.item()
      total_words += tgt_out.ne(self.padding_id_tgt).float().sum().item()
    return math.exp(total_loss/total_words)

  def train_all(self, train_iter, val_iter, epochs=10, learning_rate=0.001):
    """Train the model."""
    # Switch the module to training mode
    self.train()
    # Use Adam to optimize the parameters
    optim = torch.optim.Adam(self.parameters(), lr=learning_rate)
    best_validation_ppl = float('inf')
    best_model = None
    # Run the optimization for multiple epochs
    for epoch in range(epochs):
      total_words = 0
      total_loss = 0.0
      for batch in tqdm(train_iter):
        # Zero the parameter gradients
        self.zero_grad()
        # Input and target
        src, src_lengths = batch.src # text: max_src_length, bsz
        tgt = batch.tgt # max_tgt_length, bsz
        tgt_in = tgt[:-1] # Remove <eos> for decode input (y_0=<bos>, y_1, y_2)
        tgt_out = tgt[1:] # Remove <bos> as target        (y_1, y_2, y_3=<eos>)
        bsz = tgt.size(1)
        # Run forward pass and compute loss along the way.
        logits = self.forward(src, src_lengths, tgt_in)
        loss = self.loss_function(logits.view(-1, self.V_tgt), tgt_out.view(-1))
        # Training stats
        num_tgt_words = tgt_out.ne(self.padding_id_tgt).float().sum().item()
        total_words += num_tgt_words
```

```
        total_loss += loss.item()
        # Perform backpropagation
        loss.div(bsz).backward()
        optim.step()

      # Evaluate and track improvements on the validation dataset
      validation_ppl = self.evaluate_ppl(val_iter)
      self.train()
      if validation_ppl < best_validation_ppl:
        best_validation_ppl = validation_ppl
        self.best_model = copy.deepcopy(self.state_dict())
      epoch_loss = total_loss / total_words
      print (f'Epoch: {epoch} Training Perplexity: {math.exp(epoch_loss):.4f} '
             f'Validation Perplexity: {validation_ppl:.4f}')

  def predict(self, tokens, max_T, K=1):
    beam_searcher = BeamSearcher(self)
    ## Adjust tokens to fit for BeamSearcher
    tokens = [self.src_field.vocab.stoi[i] for i in tokens]
    tokens = torch.IntTensor(tokens)
    tokens = torch.unsqueeze(tokens, 1).to(device)
    ## Adjust src_length to fit pack() later
    src_lengths = torch.IntTensor([len(tokens)]).to(device)
    src = tokens
    prediction, _ = beam_searcher.beam_search(src, src_lengths, K, max_T=max_T)
    # Convert to string
    prediction = ' '.join([TGT.vocab.itos[token] for token in prediction])
    prediction = prediction.lstrip('<bos>').rstrip('<eos>').strip()
    return prediction
```

```
## Beam search utility

class Beam():
  """
  Helper class for storing a hypothesis, its score and its decoder hidden state.
  """
  def __init__(self, decoder_state, tokens, score):
    self.decoder_state = decoder_state
    self.tokens = tokens
    self.score = score

class BeamSearcher():
  """
  Main class for beam search.
  """
  def __init__(self, model):
    self.model = model
    self.bos_id = model.bos_id
    self.eos_id = model.eos_id
    self.padding_id_src = model.padding_id_src
    self.V = model.V_tgt


  def beam_search(self, src, src_lengths, K, max_T):
    """
    Performs beam search decoding.
    Arguments:
        src: src batch of size (max_src_len, 1)
        src_lengths: src lengths of size (1)
        K: beam size
```

```
        max_T: max possible target length considered
    Returns:
        a list of token ids and a list of attentions
    """
    finished = []
    all_attns = []
    # Initialize the beam
    self.model.eval()
    memory_bank, encoder_final_state = self.model.forward_encoder(src, src_lengths)
    init_beam =  Beam(encoder_final_state,[torch.LongTensor(1).fill_(self.bos_id).to(device)], sco
    beams = [init_beam]

    with torch.no_grad():
      for t in range(max_T): # main body of search over time steps

        # Expand each beam by all possible tokens y_{t+1}
        all_total_scores = []
        for beam in beams:
          y_1_to_t, score, decoder_state = beam.tokens, beam.score, beam.decoder_state
          y_t = y_1_to_t[-1]
          src_mask = src.ne(self.padding_id_src)
          y_t_tensor = torch.ones(1, dtype=torch.long, device=device) * y_t
          logits, decoder_state, attn = self.model.forward_decoder_incrementally(decoder_state,
                                                    y_t_tensor, memory_bank, src_mask, normalize=True)

          if attn is not None:
            attn = attn.reshape(1, -1)
          total_scores = score + logits
          # ours ^^^
          all_total_scores.append(total_scores)
          all_attns.append(attn) # keep attentions for visualization
          beam.decoder_state = decoder_state # update decoder state in the beam
        all_total_scores = torch.stack(all_total_scores) # (K, V) when t>0, (1, V) when t=0

        # Find K best next beams
        all_scores_flattened = all_total_scores.view(-1) # K*V when t>0, 1*V when t=0
        topk_scores, topk_ids = all_scores_flattened.topk(K, 0)
        beam_ids = topk_ids.div(self.V, rounding_mode='floor')
        next_tokens = topk_ids - beam_ids * self.V
        new_beams = []
        for k in range(K):
          beam_id = beam_ids[k]       # which beam it comes from
          y_t_plus_1 = next_tokens[k] # which y_{t+1}
          score = topk_scores[k]
          beam = beams[beam_id]
          decoder_state = beam.decoder_state
          y_1_to_t = beam.tokens
          new_beam = Beam(decoder_state, y_1_to_t + [y_t_plus_1], score)  # ours
          new_beams.append(new_beam)
        beams = new_beams

        # Set aside completed beams
        new_beams = []
        for beam in beams:
          if beam.tokens[-1] == self.eos_id:
            finished.append(beam)
          else:
            new_beams.append(beam)
        beams = new_beams

        # Break the loop if everything is completed
```

```
      if len(beams) == 0:
        break

  # Return the best hypothesis
  if len(finished) > 0:
    finished = sorted(finished, key=lambda beam: -beam.score)
    return finished[0].tokens, all_attns
  else: # when nothing is finished, return an unfinished hypothesis
    return beams[0].tokens, all_attns
```

We provide the recommended hyperparameters for the final model in the script below, but you are free to tune the hyperparameters or change any part of the provided code.

> For quick debugging, we recommend starting with smaller models (by using a very small `hidden_size`), and only a single epoch. If the model runs smoothly, then you can train the full model on GPUs.

```
## Already trained a good model, so we'll just load it.
## Meaning, no training anymore

model = AttnEncoderDecoder(SRC, TGT,
  hidden_size    = 1024, ##1024
  layers         = 1,
).to(device)
model.load_state_dict(torch.load("./model1_params",map_location=torch.device('cpu')))

## The code below was used to train a model and later store its' params.
## The code above is used to load the params for the model.

# EPOCHS = 20 # epochs; we recommend starting with a smaller number like 1, will be 50
# LEARNING_RATE = 1e-4 # learning rate

# # Instantiate and train classifier
# model = AttnEncoderDecoder(SRC, TGT,
#   hidden_size    = 1024, ##1024
#   layers         = 1,
# ).to(device)

# model.train_all(train_iter, val_iter, epochs=EPOCHS, learning_rate=LEARNING_RATE)
# model.load_state_dict(model.best_model)

# Evaluate model performance, the expected value should be < 1.2
print (f'Validation perplexity: {model.evaluate_ppl(val_iter):.3f}')
```

```
Validation perplexity: 1.094
```

With a trained model, we can convert questions to SQL statements. We recommend making sure that the model can generate at least reasonable results on the examples from before, before evaluating on the full test set.

```
def seq2seq_trial(sentence, gold_sql):
  print("Sentence: ", sentence, "\n")
  tokens = tokenize(sentence)

  predicted_sql = model.predict(tokens, K=1, max_T=400)
  print("Predicted SQL:\n\n", predicted_sql, "\n")
```

```
if verify(predicted_sql, gold_sql, silent=False):
  print ('Correct!')
else:
  print ('Incorrect!')
```

```
seq2seq_trial(example_1, gold_sql_1)
```

```
Sentence:  flights from phoenix to milwaukee

Predicted SQL:

 SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id FROM flight flight_1 , airport_service airport_service_1 ,

Predicted DB result:

 [(108086,), (108087,), (301763,), (301764,), (301765,), (301766,), (302323,), (304881,), (3106

Gold DB result:

 [(108086,), (108087,), (301763,), (301764,), (301765,), (301766,), (302323,), (304881,), (3106

Correct!
```

```
seq2seq_trial(example_2, gold_sql_2)
```

```
Sentence:  i would like a united flight

Predicted SQL:

 SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id FROM flight flight_1 , airport_service airport_service_1 ,

predicted sql exec failed: no such column: airport_service_2.airport_code
Incorrect!
```

```
seq2seq_trial(example_3, gold_sql_3)
```

```
Sentence:  i would like a flight between boston and dallas

Predicted SQL:

 SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id FROM flight flight_1 , airport_service airport_service_1 ,

Predicted DB result:

 [(103171,), (103172,), (103173,), (103174,), (103175,), (103176,), (103177,), (103178,), (1031

Gold DB result:

 [(103171,), (103172,), (103173,), (103174,), (103175,), (103176,), (103177,), (103178,), (1031

Correct!
```

```
seq2seq_trial(example_4, gold_sql_4)
```

```
Sentence:  show me the united flights from denver to baltimore

Predicted SQL:
```

```
 SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id FROM flight flight_1 , airport_service airport_service_1 ,

Predicted DB result:

 [(101231,), (101233,), (305983,)]

Gold DB result:

 [(101231,), (101233,), (305983,)]

Correct!
```

```
1 seq2seq_trial(example_5, gold_sql_5)
```

```
Sentence:  show flights from cleveland to miami that arrive before 4pm

Predicted SQL:

 SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id FROM flight flight_1 , airport_service airport_service_1 ,

Predicted DB result:

 [(107698,), (301117,)]

Gold DB result:

 [(107698,), (301117,)]

Correct!
```

```
1 seq2seq_trial(example_6, gold_sql_6b)
```

```
Sentence:  okay how about a flight on sunday from tampa to charlotte

Predicted SQL:

 SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id FROM flight flight_1 , airport_service airport_service_1 ,

Predicted DB result:

 [(101860,), (101861,), (101862,), (101863,), (101864,), (101865,), (305231,)]

Gold DB result:

 [(101860,), (101861,), (101862,), (101863,), (101864,), (101865,), (305231,)]

Correct!
```

```
1 seq2seq_trial(example_7, gold_sql_7b)
```

```
Sentence:  list all flights going from boston to atlanta that leaves before 7 am on thursday

Predicted SQL:

 SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id FROM flight flight_1 , airport_service airport_service_1 ,

Predicted DB result:

 [(100014,)]

Gold DB result:
```

```
 [(100014,)]

Correct!
```

```
seq2seq_trial(example_8, gold_sql_8)
```

```
Sentence:  list the flights from dallas to san francisco on american airlines

Predicted SQL:

 SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id FROM flight flight_1 , airport_service airport_service_1 ,

Predicted DB result:

 [(108452,), (108454,), (108456,), (111083,), (111085,), (111086,), (111090,), (111091,), (1110

Gold DB result:

 [(108452,), (108454,), (108456,), (111083,), (111085,), (111086,), (111090,), (111091,), (1110

Correct!
```

Evaluation

Now we are ready to run the full evaluation. A proper implementation should reach more than 35% precision/recall/F1.

```
def seq2seq_predictor(tokens):
  prediction = model.predict(tokens, K=1, max_T=400)
  return prediction
```

```
precision, recall, f1 = evaluate(seq2seq_predictor, test_iter.dataset, num_examples=0)
print(f"precision: {precision:3.2f}")
print(f"recall:    {recall:3.2f}")
print(f"F1:        {f1:3.2f}")
```

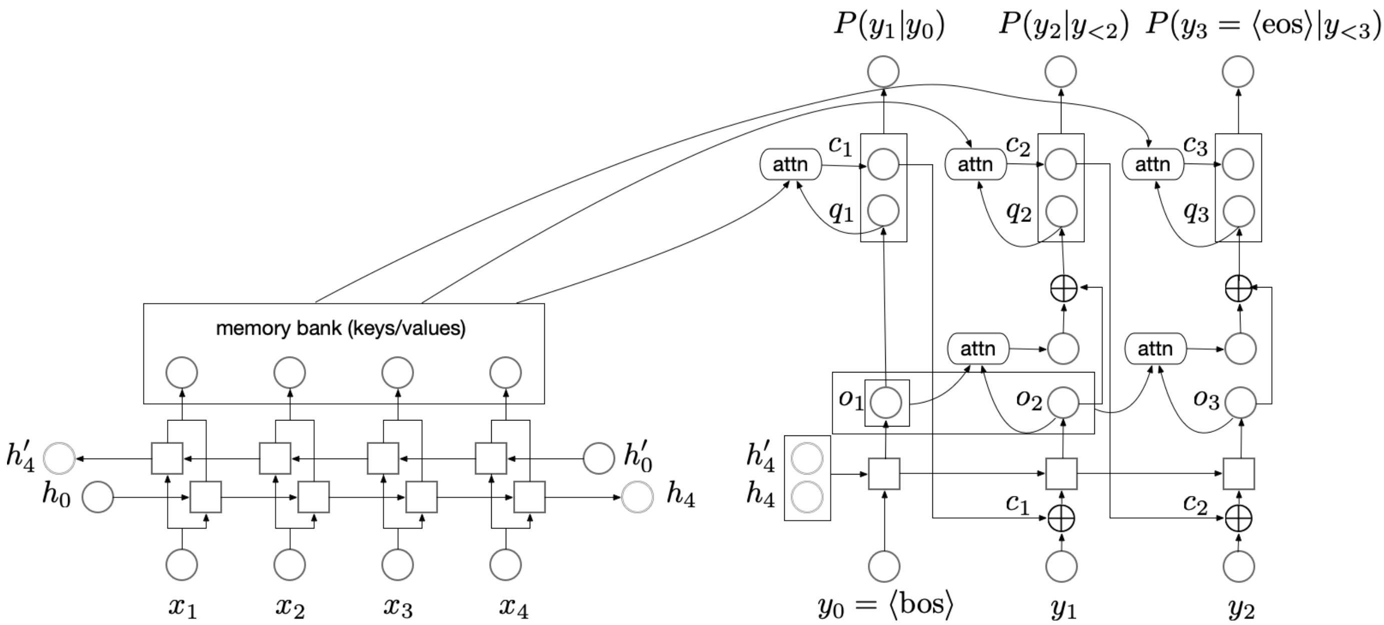
```
100%|██████████| 332/332 [01:50<00:00,  3.01it/s]precision: 0.39
recall:    0.39
F1:        0.39
```

Goal 3: Implement a seq2seq model (with cross attention and self attention)

In the previous section, you have implemented a seq2seq model with attention. The attention mechanism used in that section is usually referred to as "cross-attention", as at each decoding step, the decoder attends to encoder outputs, enabling a dynamic view on the encoder side as decoding proceeds.

Similarly, we can have a dynamic view on the decoder side as well as decoding proceeds, i.e., the decoder attends to decoder outputs at previous steps. This is called "self attention", and has been found very useful in modern neural architectures such as transformers.

Augment the seq2seq model you implemented before with a decoder self-attention mechanism as class `AttnEncoderDecoder2`. A model diagram can be found below:



At each decoding step, the decoder LSTM first produces an output state o_t, then it attends to all previous output states $o_1, \ldots, o_{t-1}$ (decoder self-attention). You need to special case the first decoding step to not perform self-attention, as there are no previous decoder states. The attention result is added to o_t itself and the sum is used as q_t to attend to the encoder side (encoder-decoder cross-attention). The rest of the model is the same as encoder-decoder with attention.

```
## Beam search utility for New model.

class Beam2(Beam):
  """
  Helper class for storing a hypothesis, its score and its decoder hidden state.
  """
  def __init__(self, decoder_state, tokens, score):
    self.decoder_state = decoder_state
    self.tokens = tokens
    self.score = score
    self.prev_outs = None

class BeamSearcher2(BeamSearcher):
  """
  Main class for beam search.
  """
  def beam_search(self, src, src_lengths, K, max_T):
    """
    Performs beam search decoding.
    Arguments:
        src: src batch of size (max_src_len, 1)
        src_lengths: src lengths of size (1)
        K: beam size
        max_T: max possible target length considered
    Returns:
        a list of token ids and a list of attentions
    """
    finished = []
    all_attns = []
    # Initialize the beam
    self.model.eval()
```

```
    memory_bank, encoder_final_state = self.model.forward_encoder(src, src_lengths)
    init_beam =  Beam2(encoder_final_state,[torch.LongTensor(1).fill_(self.bos_id).to(device)], sc
    beams = [init_beam]
    with torch.no_grad():
      for t in range(max_T): # main body of search over time steps
        # Expand each beam by all possible tokens y_{t+1}
        all_total_scores = []
        for beam in beams:
          y_1_to_t, score, decoder_state = beam.tokens, beam.score, beam.decoder_state
          y_t = y_1_to_t[-1]
          src_mask = src.ne(self.padding_id_src)

          y_t_tensor = torch.ones(1, dtype=torch.long, device=device) * y_t
          logits, decoder_state, attn, new_out = self.model.forward_decoder_incrementally(decoder_
                                            y_t_tensor, memory_bank, src_mask, beam.prev_outs, r
          beam.prev_outs = torch.cat((beam.prev_outs, new_out), dim=0) if beam.prev_outs is not No
          if attn is not None:
            attn = attn.reshape(1, -1)
          total_scores = score + logits
          all_total_scores.append(total_scores)
          all_attns.append(attn) # keep attentions for visualization
          beam.decoder_state = decoder_state # update decoder state in the beam
        all_total_scores = torch.stack(all_total_scores) # (K, V) when t>0, (1, V) when t=0

        # Find K best next beams
        all_scores_flattened = all_total_scores.view(-1) # K*V when t>0, 1*V when t=0
        topk_scores, topk_ids = all_scores_flattened.topk(K, 0)
        beam_ids = topk_ids.div(self.V, rounding_mode='floor')
        next_tokens = topk_ids - beam_ids * self.V
        new_beams = []
        for k in range(K):
          beam_id = beam_ids[k]       # which beam it comes from
          y_t_plus_1 = next_tokens[k] # which y_{t+1}
          score = topk_scores[k]
          beam = beams[beam_id]
          decoder_state = beam.decoder_state
          y_1_to_t = beam.tokens
          new_beam = Beam2(decoder_state, y_1_to_t + [y_t_plus_1], score)
          new_beams.append(new_beam)
        beams = new_beams

        # Set aside completed beams
        new_beams = []
        for beam in beams:
          if beam.tokens[-1] == self.eos_id:
            finished.append(beam)
          else:
            new_beams.append(beam)
        beams = new_beams

        # Break the loop if everything is completed
        if len(beams) == 0:
            break

    # Return the best hypothesis
    if len(finished) > 0:
      finished = sorted(finished, key=lambda beam: -beam.score)
      return finished[0].tokens, all_attns
    else: # when nothing is finished, return an unfinished hypothesis
      return beams[0].tokens, all_attns
```

```
## Our latest implementation

class AttnEncoderDecoder2(nn.Module):
  def __init__(self, src_field, tgt_field, hidden_size=64, layers=3):
    """
    Initializer. Creates network modules and loss function.
    Arguments:
        src_field: src field
        tgt_field: tgt field
        hidden_size: hidden layer size of both encoder and decoder
        layers: number of layers of both encoder and decoder
    """
    super().__init__()
    self.src_field = src_field
    self.tgt_field = tgt_field

    # Keep the vocabulary sizes available
    self.V_src = len(src_field.vocab.itos)
    self.V_tgt = len(tgt_field.vocab.itos)

    # Get special word ids
    self.padding_id_src = src_field.vocab.stoi[src_field.pad_token]
    self.padding_id_tgt = tgt_field.vocab.stoi[tgt_field.pad_token]
    self.bos_id = tgt_field.vocab.stoi[tgt_field.init_token]
    self.eos_id = tgt_field.vocab.stoi[tgt_field.eos_token]

    # Keep hyper-parameters available
    self.embedding_size = hidden_size
    self.hidden_size = hidden_size
    self.layers = layers

    # Create essential modules
    self.word_embeddings_src = nn.Embedding(self.V_src, self.embedding_size)
    self.word_embeddings_tgt = nn.Embedding(self.V_tgt, self.embedding_size)

    # RNN cells
    self.encoder_rnn = nn.LSTM(
      input_size    = self.embedding_size,
      hidden_size   = hidden_size // 2, # to match decoder hidden size
      num_layers    = layers,
      bidirectional = True              # bidirectional encoder
    )
    self.decoder_rnn = nn.LSTM(
      input_size    = self.embedding_size,
      hidden_size   = hidden_size,
      num_layers    = layers,
      bidirectional = False             # unidirectional decoder
    )

    # Final projection layer
    self.hidden2output = nn.Linear(2*hidden_size, self.V_tgt) # project the concatenation to logi

    # Create loss function
    self.loss_function = nn.CrossEntropyLoss(reduction='sum',
                                             ignore_index=self.padding_id_tgt)

  def forward(self, src, src_lengths, tgt_in):
        """
        Performs forward computation, returns logits.
        Arguments:
            src: src batch of size (max_src_len, bsz)
```

```
            src_lengths: src lengths of size (bsz)
            tgt_in:  a tensor of size (tgt_len, bsz)
        """
        src_mask = src.ne(self.padding_id_src) # max_src_len, bsz
        # Forward encoder
        memory_bank, encoder_final_state = self.forward_encoder(src, src_lengths)
        # Forward decoder
        logits = self.forward_decoder(encoder_final_state, tgt_in, memory_bank, src_mask)
        return logits

  def forward_encoder(self, src, src_lengths):
    """
    Encodes source words `src`.
    Arguments:
        src: src batch of size (max_src_len, bsz)
        src_lengths: src lengths of size (bsz)
    Returns:
        memory_bank: a tensor of size (src_len, bsz, hidden_size)
        (final_state, context): `final_state` is a tuple (h, c) where h/c is of size
                                (layers, bsz, hidden_size), and `context` is `None`.
    """
    emb_src = self.word_embeddings_src(src)
    src_lengths = src_lengths.tolist()
    packed_src = pack(emb_src, src_lengths)
    packed_output_rnn, (h, c) = self.encoder_rnn(packed_src)
    swap_h = h.transpose(0, 1)
    swap_c = c.transpose(0, 1)
    join_h = swap_h.reshape(-1, int(swap_h.shape[1]/2), swap_h.shape[2]*2)
    join_c = swap_c.reshape(-1, int(swap_c.shape[1]/2), swap_c.shape[2]*2)
    h = join_h.transpose(0,1)
    c = join_c.transpose(0,1)
    h = h.contiguous()
    c = c.contiguous()
    memory_bank,_ = unpack(packed_output_rnn)
    final_state= (h,c)
    context = None
    return memory_bank, (final_state, context)

  def forward_decoder(self, encoder_final_state, tgt_in, memory_bank, src_mask):
    """
    Decodes based on encoder final state, memory bank, src_mask, and ground truth
    target words.
    Arguments:
        encoder_final_state: (final_state, None) where final_state is the encoder
                             final state used to initialize decoder. None is the
                             initial context (there's no previous context at the
                             first step).
        tgt_in: a tensor of size (tgt_len, bsz)
        memory_bank: a tensor of size (src_len, bsz, hidden_size), encoder outputs
                     at every position
        src_mask: a tensor of size (src_len, bsz): a boolean tensor, `False` where
                  src is padding (we disallow decoder to attend to those places).
    Returns:
        Logits of size (tgt_len, bsz, V_tgt) (before the softmax operation)
    """
    max_tgt_length = tgt_in.size(0)

    # Initialize decoder state
    decoder_states = encoder_final_state

    all_logits = []
```

```
    prev_outs = None
    for i in range(max_tgt_length):
      self_attn_mask = None
      logits, decoder_states, attn, new_out = \
      self.forward_decoder_incrementally(decoder_states,
                                           tgt_in[i],
                                           memory_bank,
                                           src_mask,
                                           prev_outs,
                                           self_attn_mask,
                                           normalize=False)
      prev_outs = torch.cat((prev_outs, new_out), dim=0) if prev_outs is not None else new_out
      all_logits.append(logits)               # list of bsz, vocab_tgt

    all_logits = torch.stack(all_logits, 0) # tgt_len, bsz, vocab_tgt
    return all_logits

  def forward(self, src, src_lengths, tgt_in):
    """
    Performs forward computation, returns logits.
    Arguments:
        src: src batch of size (max_src_len, bsz)
        src_lengths: src lengths of size (bsz)
        tgt_in:  a tensor of size (tgt_len, bsz)
    """
    src_mask = src.ne(self.padding_id_src) # max_src_len, bsz
    # Forward encoder
    memory_bank, encoder_final_state = self.forward_encoder(src, src_lengths)  # return memory_bar
    # Forward decoder
    logits = self.forward_decoder(encoder_final_state, tgt_in, memory_bank, src_mask)
    return logits

  def forward_decoder_incrementally(self, prev_decoder_states, tgt_in_onestep, memory_bank,
                                    src_mask, prev_outs ,self_mask=None, normalize=True):

    prev_decoder_state, prev_context = prev_decoder_states
    tgt_embeddings = self.word_embeddings_tgt(tgt_in_onestep[None,...])
    # Forward decoder RNN
    input_decoder = (tgt_embeddings + prev_context) if prev_context is not None else tgt_embedding

    decoder_outs, decoder_state = self.decoder_rnn(input_decoder, prev_decoder_state)
    out = decoder_outs
    if prev_outs is not None:
      self_attn, self_context = attention(out, prev_outs, prev_outs, self_mask)
      out = out + self_context
    src_mask = src_mask.transpose(0,1)
    src_mask = torch.unsqueeze(src_mask,1)
    attn, attn_context = attention(out, memory_bank, memory_bank, src_mask)

    concated = torch.cat((decoder_outs, attn_context),dim=2)

    logits = self.hidden2output(concated)

    decoder_states = (decoder_state, attn_context)
    if normalize:
      logits = torch.log_softmax(logits, dim=-1)
    return logits, decoder_states, attn, decoder_outs

  def evaluate_ppl(self, iterator):
    """Returns the model's perplexity on a given dataset `iterator`."""
    # Switch to eval mode
```

```
    self.eval()
    total_loss = 0
    total_words = 0
    for batch in iterator:
      # Input and target
      src, src_lengths = batch.src
      tgt = batch.tgt # max_length_sql, bsz
      tgt_in = tgt[:-1] # remove <eos> for decode input (y_0=<bos>, y_1, y_2)
      tgt_out = tgt[1:] # remove <bos> as target        (y_1, y_2, y_3=<eos>)
      # Forward to get logits
      logits = self.forward(src, src_lengths, tgt_in)
      # Compute cross entropy loss
      loss = self.loss_function(logits.view(-1, self.V_tgt), tgt_out.view(-1))
      total_loss += loss.item()
      total_words += tgt_out.ne(self.padding_id_tgt).float().sum().item()
    return math.exp(total_loss/total_words)


  def train_all(self, train_iter, val_iter, epochs=10, learning_rate=0.001):
    """Train the model."""
    # Switch the module to training mode
    self.train()
    # Use Adam to optimize the parameters
    optim = torch.optim.Adam(self.parameters(), lr=learning_rate)
    best_validation_ppl = float('inf')
    best_model = None
    # Run the optimization for multiple epochs
    for epoch in range(epochs):
      total_words = 0
      total_loss = 0.0
      for batch in tqdm(train_iter):
        # Zero the parameter gradients
        self.zero_grad()
        # Input and target
        src, src_lengths = batch.src # text: max_src_length, bsz
        tgt = batch.tgt # max_tgt_length, bsz
        tgt_in = tgt[:-1] # Remove <eos> for decode input (y_0=<bos>, y_1, y_2)
        tgt_out = tgt[1:] # Remove <bos> as target        (y_1, y_2, y_3=<eos>)
        bsz = tgt.size(1)
        # Run forward pass and compute loss along the way.
        logits = self.forward(src, src_lengths, tgt_in)
        loss = self.loss_function(logits.view(-1, self.V_tgt), tgt_out.view(-1))
        # Training stats
        num_tgt_words = tgt_out.ne(self.padding_id_tgt).float().sum().item()
        total_words += num_tgt_words
        total_loss += loss.item()
        # Perform backpropagation
        loss.div(bsz).backward()
        optim.step()

      # Evaluate and track improvements on the validation dataset
      validation_ppl = self.evaluate_ppl(val_iter)
      # Switch the module to back to training mode since evaluate() changed it to eval mode
      self.train()
      if validation_ppl < best_validation_ppl:
        best_validation_ppl = validation_ppl
        self.best_model = copy.deepcopy(self.state_dict())
      epoch_loss = total_loss / total_words
      print (f'Epoch: {epoch} Training Perplexity: {math.exp(epoch_loss):.4f} '
             f'Validation Perplexity: {validation_ppl:.4f}')

```

```


  def predict(self, tokens, max_T, K=1):
    beam_searcher = BeamSearcher2(self)
    ## Adjust tokens to fit for the beam_searcher function
    tokens = [self.src_field.vocab.stoi[i] for i in tokens]
    tokens = torch.IntTensor(tokens)
    tokens = torch.unsqueeze(tokens, 1).to(device)
    ## Adjust src_length to fit for pack() later
    src_lengths = torch.IntTensor([len(tokens)]).to(device)
    src = tokens
    prediction, _ = beam_searcher.beam_search(src, src_lengths, K, max_T=max_T)
    # Convert to string
    prediction = ' '.join([TGT.vocab.itos[token] for token in prediction])
    prediction = prediction.lstrip('<bos>').rstrip('<eos>').strip()
    return prediction
```

```
## Load the already trained model, instead of training a model again.


model2 = AttnEncoderDecoder2(SRC, TGT,
  hidden_size    = 1024, ##1024
  layers         = 1,
).to(device)
model2.load_state_dict(torch.load("./best_self_attn_model_params",map_location=torch.device('cpu')

## The code below was used to train a model and later store its' params.
## The code above is used to load the params for the model.


# EPOCHS = 20 # epochs, we recommend starting with a smaller number like 1
# LEARNING_RATE = 1e-4 # learning rate

# # Instantiate and train classifier
# model2 = AttnEncoderDecoder2(SRC, TGT,
#   hidden_size    = 1024,
#   layers         = 1,
# ).to(device)

# model2.train_all(train_iter, val_iter, epochs=EPOCHS, learning_rate=LEARNING_RATE)
# model2.load_state_dict(model2.best_model)

# Evaluate model performance, the expected value should be < 1.2
print (f'Validation perplexity: {model2.evaluate_ppl(val_iter):.3f}')
```

```
Validation perplexity: 1.102
```

Evaluation

Now we are ready to run the full evaluation. A proper implementation should reach more than 35% precision/recall/F1.

```
def seq2seq_predictor2(tokens):
  prediction = model2.predict(tokens, K=1, max_T=400)
  return prediction
```

```
precision, recall, f1 = evaluate(seq2seq_predictor2, test_iter.dataset, num_examples=0)
```

```
print(f"precision: {precision:3.2f}")
print(f"recall:    {recall:3.2f}")
print(f"F1:        {f1:3.2f}")
```

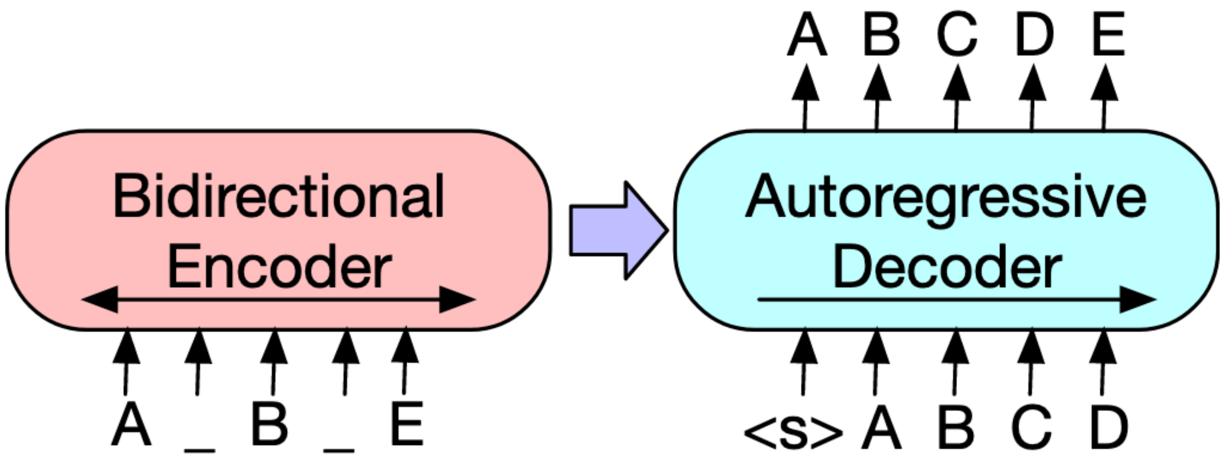
```
100%|██████████| 332/332 [01:56<00:00,  2.84it/s]precision: 0.38
recall:    0.38
F1:        0.38
```

Goal 4: Use state-of-the-art pretrained transformers

The most recent breakthrough in natural-language processing stems from the use of pretrained transformer models. For example, you might have heard of pretrained transformers such as GPT-3 and BERT. (BERT is already used in Google search.) These models are usually trained on vast amounts of text data using variants of language modeling objectives, and researchers have found that finetuning them on downstream tasks usually results in better performance as compared to training a model from scratch.

In the previous part, you implemented an LSTM-based sequence-to-sequence approach. To "upgrade" the model to be a state-of-the-art pretrained transformer only requires minor modifications.

The pretrained model that we will use is BART, which uses a bidirectional transformer encoder and a unidirectional transformer decoder, as illustrated in the below diagram (image courtesy https://arxiv.org/pdf/1910.13461):



We can see that this model is strikingly similar to the LSTM-based encoder-decoder model we've been using. The only difference is that they use transformers instead of LSTMs. Therefore, we only need to change the modeling parts of the code, as we will see later.

First, we download and load the pretrained BART model from the transformers package by Huggingface. Note that we also need to use the "tokenizer" of BART, which is actually a combination of a tokenizer and a mapping from strings to word ids.

```
pretrained_bart = BartForConditionalGeneration.from_pretrained('facebook/bart-base')
bart_tokenizer = BartTokenizer.from_pretrained('facebook/bart-base')
```

```
Downloading: 100%                    1.68k/1.68k [00:00<00:00, 41.9kB/s]
Downloading: 100%                    532M/532M [00:09<00:00, 63.3MB/s]
```

Below we demonstrate how to use BART's tokenizer to convert a sentence to a list of word ids, and vice versa.

```
# BART uses a predefined "tokenizer", which directly maps a sentence
# to a list of ids
def bart_tokenize(string):
  return bart_tokenizer(string)['input_ids'][:1024] # BART model can process at most 1024 tokens

def bart_detokenize(token_ids):
    return bart_tokenizer.decode(token_ids, skip_special_tokens=True)

## Demonstrating the tokenizer
question = 'Are there any first-class flights from St. Louis at 11pm for less than $3.50?'

tokenized_question = bart_tokenize(question)
print('tokenized:', tokenized_question)

detokenized_question = bart_detokenize(tokenized_question)
print('detokenized:', detokenized_question)
```

```
tokenized: [0, 13755, 89, 143, 78, 12, 4684, 4871, 31, 312, 4, 3217, 23, 365, 1685, 13, 540, 87
detokenized: Are there any first-class flights from St. Louis at 11pm for less than $3.50?
```

We need to reprocess the data using our new tokenizer. Note that here we set `batch_first` to `True`, since that's the expected input shape of the transformers package.

```
SRC_BART = tt.data.Field(include_lengths=True,   # include lengths
                         batch_first=True,       # batches will be batch_size x max_len
                         tokenize=bart_tokenize, # use bart tokenizer
                         use_vocab=False,        # bart tokenizer already converts to int ids
                         pad_token=bart_tokenizer.pad_token_id
                        )
TGT_BART = tt.data.Field(include_lengths=False,
                         batch_first=True,       # batches will be batch_size x max_len
                         tokenize=bart_tokenize, # use bart tokenizer
                         use_vocab=False,        # bart tokenizer already converts to int ids
                         pad_token=bart_tokenizer.pad_token_id
                        )
fields_bart = [('src', SRC_BART), ('tgt', TGT_BART)]

# Make splits for data
train_data_bart, val_data_bart, test_data_bart = tt.datasets.TranslationDataset.splits(
    ('_flightid.nl', '_flightid.sql'), fields_bart, path='./data/',
    train='train', validation='dev', test='test')

BATCH_SIZE = 1 # batch size for training/validation
TEST_BATCH_SIZE = 1 # batch size for test, we use 1 to make beam search implementation easier

train_iter_bart, val_iter_bart = tt.data.BucketIterator.splits((train_data_bart, val_data_bart),
                                                     batch_size=BATCH_SIZE,
                                                     device=device,
                                                     repeat=False,
```

```
                                                      sort_key=lambda x: len(x.src),
                                                      sort_within_batch=True)
test_iter_bart = tt.data.BucketIterator(test_data_bart,
                                   batch_size=1,
                                   device=device,
                                   repeat=False,
                                   sort=False,
                                   train=False)
```

```
Token indices sequence length is longer than the specified maximum sequence length for this mod
```

Let's take a look at the batch. Note that the shape of the batch is `batch_size x max_len`, instead of `max_len x batch_size` as in the previous part.

```
batch = next(iter(train_iter_bart))
train_batch_text, train_batch_text_lengths = batch.src
print (f"Size of text batch: {train_batch_text.shape}")
print (f"First sentence in batch: {train_batch_text[0]}")
print (f"Length of the third sentence in batch: {train_batch_text_lengths[0]}")
print (f"Converted back to string: {bart_detokenize(train_batch_text[0])}")

train_batch_sql = batch.tgt
print (f"Size of sql batch: {train_batch_sql.shape}")
print (f"First sql in batch: {train_batch_sql[0]}")
print (f"Converted back to string: {bart_detokenize(train_batch_sql[0])}")
```

```
Size of text batch: torch.Size([1, 16])
First sentence in batch: tensor([    0, 12196,    16,     5,    78,  2524,    71,   316,  5996,
        14784,  1054,    13,  3069,  2802,     2], device='cuda:0')
Length of the third sentence in batch: 16
Converted back to string: what is the first flight after 12 noon from washington for denver
Size of sql batch: torch.Size([1, 338])
First sql in batch: tensor([    0, 49179,   211, 11595,  2444,  7164,  2524,  1215,   134,
        15801,  1215,   808, 11974,  2524,  2524,  1215,   134,  2156,  3062,
         1215, 11131,  3062,  1215, 11131,  1215,   134,  2156,   343,   343,
         1215,   134,  2156,  3062,  1215, 11131,  3062,  1215, 11131,  1215,
          176,  2156,   343,   343,  1215,   176, 29919,  2524,  1215,   134,
            4, 17272,  2013,  2407,  1215,   958,  5457,    36, 44664, 18335,
           36,  2524,  1215,   134,     4, 17272,  2013,  2407,  1215,   958,
         4839, 11974,  2524,  2524,  1215,   134,  2156,  3062,  1215, 11131,
         3062,  1215, 11131,  1215,   134,  2156,   343,   343,  1215,   134,
         2156,  3062,  1215, 11131,  3062,  1215, 11131,  1215,   176,  2156,
          343,   343,  1215,   176, 29919,  2524,  1215,   134,     4,  7761,
         1215,  2456,  3427,  5457,  3062,  1215, 11131,  1215,   134,     4,
         2456,  3427,  1215, 20414,  4248,  3062,  1215, 11131,  1215,   134,
            4, 14853,  1215, 20414,  5457,   343,  1215,   134,     4, 14853,
         1215, 20414,  4248,   343,  1215,   134,     4, 14853,  1215, 13650,
         5457,   128,  5762,   108,  4248,    36,  2524,  1215,   134,     4,
          560,  1215,  2456,  3427,  5457,  3062,  1215, 11131,  1215,   176,
            4,  2456,  3427,  1215, 20414,  4248,  3062,  1215, 11131,  1215,
          176,     4, 14853,  1215, 20414,  5457,   343,  1215,   176,     4,
        14853,  1215, 20414,  4248,   343,  1215,   176,     4, 14853,  1215,
        13650,  5457,   128, 28082,  9847,   108,  4248,  2524,  1215,   134,
            4, 17272,  2013,  2407,  1215,   958,  8061, 23777,  4839,  4839,
         4248,    36,  2524,  1215,   134,     4,  7761,  1215,  2456,  3427,
         5457,  3062,  1215, 11131,  1215,   134,     4,  2456,  3427,  1215,
        20414,  4248,  3062,  1215, 11131,  1215,   134,     4, 14853,  1215,
        20414,  5457,   343,  1215,   134,     4, 14853,  1215, 20414,  4248,
          343,  1215,   134,     4, 14853,  1215, 13650,  5457,   128,  5762,
          108,  4248,    36,  2524,  1215,   134,     4,   560,  1215,  2456,
         3427,  5457,  3062,  1215, 11131,  1215,   176,     4,  2456,  3427,
```

```
         1215, 20414,  4248,  3062,  1215, 11131,  1215,   176,     4, 14853,
         1215, 20414,  5457,   343,  1215,   176,     4, 14853,  1215, 20414,
         4248,   343,  1215,   176,     4, 14853,  1215, 13650,  5457,   128,
        28082,  9847,   108,  4248,  2524,  1215,   134,     4, 17272,  2013,
         2407,  1215,   958,  8061, 23777,  4839,  4839,     2],
       device='cuda:0')
Converted back to string: SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id FROM flight flight_1, airport_serv
```

Now we are ready to implement the BART-based approach for the text-to-SQL conversion problem. In the below `BART` class, we have provided the constructer `__init__`, the `forward` function, and the `predict` function. Your job is to implement the main optimization `train_all`, and `evaluate_ppl` for evaluating validation perplexity for model selection.

> Hint: you can use almost the same `train_all` and `evaluate_ppl` function you implemented before, but here a major difference is that due to setting `batch_first=True`, the batched source/target tensors are of size `batch_size x max_len`, as opposed to `max_len x batch_size` in the LSTM-based approach, and you need to make changes in `train_all` and `evaluate_ppl` accordingly.

```
## Our latest implementation

#TODO - finish implementing the `BART` class.
class BART(nn.Module):
  def __init__(self, tokenizer, pretrained_bart):
    """
    Initializer. Creates network modules and loss function.
    Arguments:
        tokenizer: BART tokenizer
        pretrained_bart: pretrained BART
    """
    super(BART, self).__init__()

    self.V_tgt = len(tokenizer)

    # Get special word ids
    self.padding_id_tgt = tokenizer.pad_token_id
    self.bos_id = tokenizer.bos_token_id

    # Create essential modules
    self.bart = pretrained_bart

    # Create loss function
    self.loss_function = nn.CrossEntropyLoss(reduction="sum",
                                             ignore_index=self.padding_id_tgt)

  def forward(self, src, src_lengths, tgt_in):
    """
    Performs forward computation, returns logits.
    Arguments:
        src: src batch of size (batch_size, max_src_len)
        src_lengths: src lengths of size (batch_size)
        tgt_in:  a tensor of size (tgt_len, bsz)
    """
    # BART assumes inputs to be batch-first
    # This single function is forwarding both encoder and decoder (w/ cross attn),
    # using `input_ids` as encoder inputs, and `decoder_input_ids`
```

```
    # as decoder inputs.
    tgt_in = torch.unsqueeze(tgt_in, 0)
    logits = self.bart(input_ids=src,
                       decoder_input_ids=tgt_in,
                       use_cache=False
                      ).logits
    return logits

  def evaluate_ppl(self, iterator):
    """Returns the model's perplexity on a given dataset `iterator`."""
    # Switch to eval mode
    self.eval()
    total_loss = 0
    total_words = 0
    for batch in iterator:
      # Input and target
      src, src_lengths = batch.src  # bsz,max_len_src
      tgt = batch.tgt #  bsz,max_length_sql
      tgt_in_without_bos = tgt[0][:-1] # Remove <eos> for decode input (y_0=<bos>, y_1, y_2)
      tgt_in = torch.cat((torch.LongTensor([self.bos_id]).to(device), tgt_in_without_bos), dim=-1
      tgt_out = tgt
      # Forward to get logits
      logits = self.forward(src, src_lengths, tgt_in)
      # Compute cross entropy loss
      loss = self.loss_function(logits.view(-1, self.V_tgt), tgt_out.view(-1))
      total_loss += loss.item()
      total_words += tgt_out.ne(self.padding_id_tgt).float().sum().item()
    return math.exp(total_loss/total_words)

  def train_all(self, train_iter, val_iter, epochs=10, learning_rate=0.001):
    """Train the model."""
    # Switch the module to training mode
    self.train()
    # Use Adam to optimize the parameters
    optim = torch.optim.Adam(self.parameters(), lr=learning_rate)
    best_validation_ppl = float('inf')
    best_model = None
    # Run the optimization for multiple epochs
    for epoch in range(epochs):
      total_words = 0
      total_loss = 0.0
      for batch in tqdm(train_iter):
        # Zero the parameter gradients
        self.zero_grad()
        # Input and target
        src, src_lengths = batch.src # text: bsz, max_src_length
        tgt = batch.tgt # bsz, max_tgt_length

        ## Current best solution, achieved 48% within 2 epochs and PP of 1.02
        ## Remove eos and insert bos in tgt_in
        ## tgt_out remain the same as tgt
        tgt_in_without_eos = tgt[0][:-1] # Remove <eos> for decode input (y_0=<bos>, y_1, y_2)
        tgt_in = torch.cat((torch.LongTensor([self.bos_id]).to(device), tgt_in_without_eos), dim=-
        tgt_out = tgt
        bsz = tgt.size(1)
        # Run forward pass and compute loss along the way.
        logits = self.forward(src, src_lengths, tgt_in)
        loss = self.loss_function(logits.view(-1, self.V_tgt), tgt_out.view(-1))
        # Training stats
        num_tgt_words = tgt_out.ne(self.padding_id_tgt).float().sum().item()
        total_words += num_tgt_words
```

```
        total_loss += loss.item()
        # Perform backpropagation
        loss.div(bsz).backward()
        optim.step()

      # Evaluate and track improvements on the validation dataset
      validation_ppl = self.evaluate_ppl(val_iter)
      self.train()
      if validation_ppl < best_validation_ppl:
        best_validation_ppl = validation_ppl
        self.best_model = copy.deepcopy(self.state_dict())
      epoch_loss = total_loss / total_words
      print (f'Epoch: {epoch} Training Perplexity: {math.exp(epoch_loss):.4f} '
             f'Validation Perplexity: {validation_ppl:.4f}')


  def predict(self, tokens, K=1, max_T=400):
    """
    Generates the target sequence given the source sequence using beam search decoding.
    Note that for simplicity, we only use batch size 1.
    Arguments:
        tokens: a list of strings, the source sentence.
        max_T: at most proceed this many steps of decoding
    Returns:
        a string of the generated target sentence.
    """
    string = ' '.join(tokens) # first convert to a string
    # Tokenize and map to a list of word ids
    inputs = torch.LongTensor(bart_tokenize(string)).to(device).view(1, -1)
    # The `transformers` package provides built-in beam search support
    prediction = self.bart.generate(inputs,
                                    num_beams=K,
                                    max_length=max_T,
                                    early_stopping=True,
                                    no_repeat_ngram_size=0,
                                    decoder_start_token_id=0,
                                    use_cache=True)[0]
    return bart_detokenize(prediction)
```

The code below will kick off training, and evaluate the validation perplexity. You should expect to see a value very close to 1.

```
## Load the best model params we trained already, to save computation time

bart_model = BART(bart_tokenizer,
                 pretrained_bart
).to(device)
bart_model.load_state_dict(torch.load("./bart_best_model_params",map_location=torch.device('cpu'))

```

```
<All keys matched successfully>
```

```
## Trained a model already, so no training this time.

EPOCHS = 2 # epochs, we recommend starting with a smaller number like 1
LEARNING_RATE = 1e-5 # learning rate

# Instantiate and train classifier
```

```
bart_model = BART(bart_tokenizer,
                  pretrained_bart
).to(device)

bart_model.train_all(train_iter_bart, val_iter_bart, epochs=EPOCHS, learning_rate=LEARNING_RATE)
bart_model.load_state_dict(bart_model.best_model)

# Evaluate model performance, the expected value should be < 1.2
print (f'Validation perplexity: {bart_model.evaluate_ppl(val_iter_bart):.3f}')
```

```
100%|██████████| 3651/3651 [07:04<00:00,  8.61it/s]
Epoch: 0 Training Perplexity: 1.3632 Validation Perplexity: 1.0746
100%|██████████| 3651/3651 [07:05<00:00,  8.59it/s]
Epoch: 1 Training Perplexity: 1.0846 Validation Perplexity: 1.0454
Validation perplexity: 1.045
```

As before, make sure that your model is making reasonable predictions on a few examples before evaluating on the entire test set.

```
def bart_trial(sentence, gold_sql):
  print("Sentence: ", sentence, "\n")
  tokens = tokenize(sentence)

  predicted_sql = bart_model.predict(tokens, K=1, max_T=300)
  print("Predicted SQL:\n\n", predicted_sql, "\n")

  if verify(predicted_sql, gold_sql, silent=False):
    print ('Correct!')
  else:
    print ('Incorrect!')
```

```
bart_trial(example_1, gold_sql_1)
```

```
Sentence:  flights from phoenix to milwaukee

Predicted SQL:

 SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id FROM flight flight_1, airport_service airport_service_1, ci

Predicted DB result:

 [(108086,), (108087,), (301763,), (301764,), (301765,), (301766,), (302323,), (304881,), (3106

Gold DB result:

 [(108086,), (108087,), (301763,), (301764,), (301765,), (301766,), (302323,), (304881,), (3106

Correct!
```

```
bart_trial(example_2, gold_sql_2)
```

```
Sentence:  i would like a united flight

Predicted SQL:

 SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id FROM flight flight_1 WHERE flight_1.airline_code = 'UA' AND

Predicted DB result:
```

```
[(104617,), (111035,), (111122,), (111123,)]

Gold DB result:

[(100094,), (100099,), (100145,), (100158,), (100164,), (100167,), (100169,), (100203,), (1002

Incorrect!
```

```
1 bart_trial(example_3, gold_sql_3)
```

```
Sentence:  i would like a flight between boston and dallas

Predicted SQL:

SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id FROM flight flight_1, airport_service airport_service_1, ci

Predicted DB result:

[(103171,), (103172,), (103173,), (103174,), (103175,), (103176,), (103177,), (103178,), (1031

Gold DB result:

[(103171,), (103172,), (103173,), (103174,), (103175,), (103176,), (103177,), (103178,), (1031

Correct!
```

```
1 bart_trial(example_4, gold_sql_4)
```

```
Sentence:  show me the united flights from denver to baltimore

Predicted SQL:

SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id FROM flight flight_1, airport_service airport_service_1, ci

Predicted DB result:

[(101231,), (101233,), (305983,)]

Gold DB result:

[(101231,), (101233,), (305983,)]

Correct!
```

```
1 bart_trial(example_5, gold_sql_5)
```

```
Sentence:  show flights from cleveland to miami that arrive before 4pm

Predicted SQL:

SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id FROM flight flight_1, airport_service airport_service_1, ci

Predicted DB result:

[(107698,), (301117,)]

Gold DB result:

[(107698,), (301117,)]

Correct!
```

```
bart_trial(example_6, gold_sql_6b)
```

```
Sentence:  okay how about a flight on sunday from tampa to charlotte

Predicted SQL:

 SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id FROM flight flight_1, airport_service airport_service_1, ci

Predicted DB result:

 [(101860,), (101861,), (101862,), (101863,), (101864,), (101865,), (305231,)]

Gold DB result:

 [(101860,), (101861,), (101862,), (101863,), (101864,), (101865,), (305231,)]

Correct!
```

```
bart_trial(example_7, gold_sql_7b)
```

```
Sentence:  list all flights going from boston to atlanta that leaves before 7 am on thursday

Predicted SQL:

 SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id FROM flight flight_1, airport_service airport_service_1, ci

Predicted DB result:

 [(100014,), (100015,), (100016,), (100017,), (100018,), (100019,), (304692,), (307330,), (1000

Gold DB result:

 [(100014,)]

Incorrect!
```

```
bart_trial(example_8, gold_sql_8)
```

```
Sentence:  list the flights from dallas to san francisco on american airlines

Predicted SQL:

 SELECT DISTINCT flight_1.flight_id FROM flight flight_1, airport_service airport_service_1, ci

Predicted DB result:

 [(108452,), (108454,), (108456,), (111083,), (111085,), (111086,), (111090,), (111091,), (1110

Gold DB result:

 [(108452,), (108454,), (108456,), (111083,), (111085,), (111086,), (111090,), (111091,), (1110

Correct!
```

Evaluation

The code below will **evaluate** on the entire test set. You should expect to see precision/recall/F1 greater than 40%.

```
def seq2seq_predictor_bart(tokens):
  prediction = bart_model.predict(tokens, K=4, max_T=400)
  return prediction
```

```
precision, recall, f1 = evaluate(seq2seq_predictor_bart, test_iter.dataset, num_examples=0)
print(f"precision: {precision:3.2f}")
print(f"recall:    {recall:3.2f}")
print(f"F1:        {f1:3.2f}")
```

```
100%|██████████| 332/332 [13:50<00:00,  2.50s/it]precision: 0.43
recall:    0.43
F1:        0.43
```

Discussion

Goal 5: Compare the pros and cons of rule-based and neural approaches.

Compare the pros and cons of the rule-based approach and the neural approaches with relevant examples from your experiments above. Concerning the accuracy, which approach would you choose to be used in a product? Explain.

Our observations regarding pros and cons are as follows:

1. The precision of the rule based approach is higher compared to the neural approach. On the other hand, the recall of the neural approach is higher. In general, all the models achieve the same $F1$ score.
2. The rule based approach doesn't have any training phase, thus not require any training. However, We do need to struct the derivation rules by hand. This stage requires prior knowledge and understanding of the language and the domain of the problem, which is not required for the neural approach.
3. The neural approach require a lot of tagged data in order to achieve good results, while the rule based doesn't need any.
4. Inference time: We note the rule-based approach inference is much faster compared to the neural approach (about x10). We think it's because the rule based require on average $O(log_2(N))$ while using CNF grammar, while the neural approach is implemeneted here using LSTM, which is iterative (Thus at least $O(N)$) and require expensive matrices multiplication.
5. The rule-based approach is tailored for our domain (English to SQL flight queries), while the neural approach will probably work on other domains (after retraining the model).
6. As we saw with the BART model, neural approach enable us to use knowledge transfer, meaning usiong a pre-trained model and fine-tune it to our domain.

In the light of all the above we would choose a neural model for our product, since its developing and deployment will be much easier and cheaper, and we could use it for multiple tasks. A rule-based approach could be appropriate for Real-Time applications or embedded systems where large models cannot be stored, inference has to be performed quickly, or clouds cannot be accessed remotely

Debrief

Question: We're interested in any thoughts you have about this project segment so that we can improve it for later years, and to inform later segments for this year. Please list any issues that arose or comments you have to improve the project segment. Useful things to comment on might include the following:

- Was the project segment clear or unclear? Which portions?
- Were the readings appropriate background for the project segment?
- Are there additions or changes you think would make the project segment better?

but you should comment on whatever aspects you found especially positive or negative.

This project was way too long and extensive. Should have been shorter, easier and released sooner, so we could finish it up before exam period, instead of working on it while prepeare for exams.

Instructions for submission of the project segment

This project segment should be submitted to Gradescope at https://rebrand.ly/project4-submit-code and https://rebrand.ly/project4-submit-pdf, which will be made available some time before the due date.

Project segment notebooks are manually graded, not autograded using otter as labs are. (Otter is used within project segment notebooks to synchronize distribution and solution code however.) **We will not run your notebook before grading it.** Instead, we ask that you submit the already freshly run notebook. The best method is to "restart kernel and run all cells", allowing time for all cells to be run to completion. You should submit your code to Gradescope at the code submission assignment at https://rebrand.ly/project4-submit-code. Make sure that you are also submitting your `data/grammar` file as part of your solution code as well.

We also request that you **submit a PDF of the freshly run notebook**. The simplest method is to use "Export notebook to PDF", which will render the notebook to PDF via LaTeX. If that doesn't work, the method that seems to be most reliable is to export the notebook as HTML (if you are using Jupyter Notebook, you can do so using `File -> Print Preview`), open the HTML in a browser, and print it to a file. Then make sure to add the file to your git commit. Please name the file the same name as this notebook, but with a `.pdf` extension. (Conveniently, the methods just described will use that name by default.) You can then perform a git commit and push and submit the commit to Gradescope at https://rebrand.ly/project4-submit-pdf.

End of project segment 4

✓ 13m 50s completed at 6:22 PM