

# NLP LAB 2021 - VDA

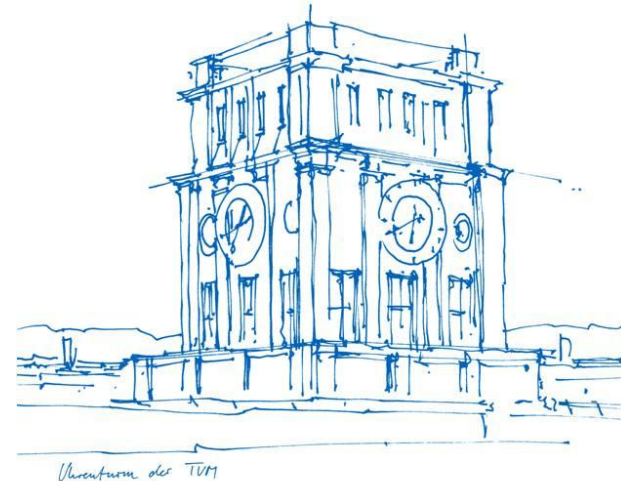
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# Our Vision - Part 1

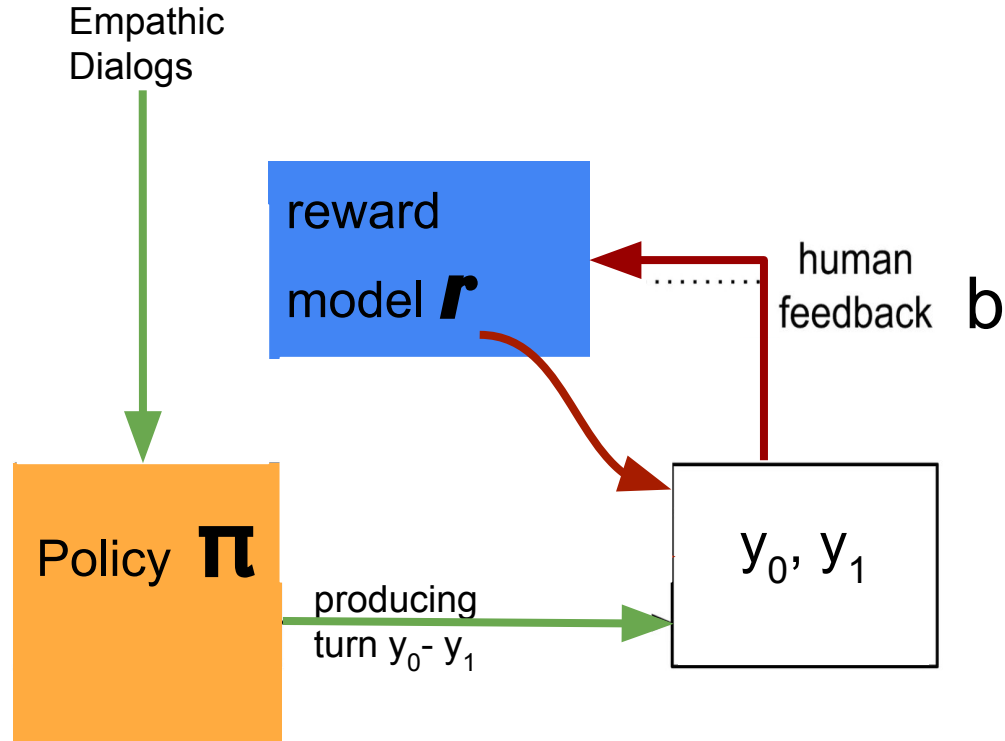
## 1. Creating a Baseline: Fine-Tuning GPT-2 with Empathic Dialogues datasets

- a. Data Preprocessing (Encoding, Decoding & Importing Data) ✓
- b. Fine-Tuning to get  $\pi$  ✓

## 2. Producing turns $y_0$ - $y_1$ to give human feedback on

- a. *With test/validation set of Empathic Dialogues dataset* ✓

## 3. Train reward model $r$ with those turns and human feedback $b$ ✓

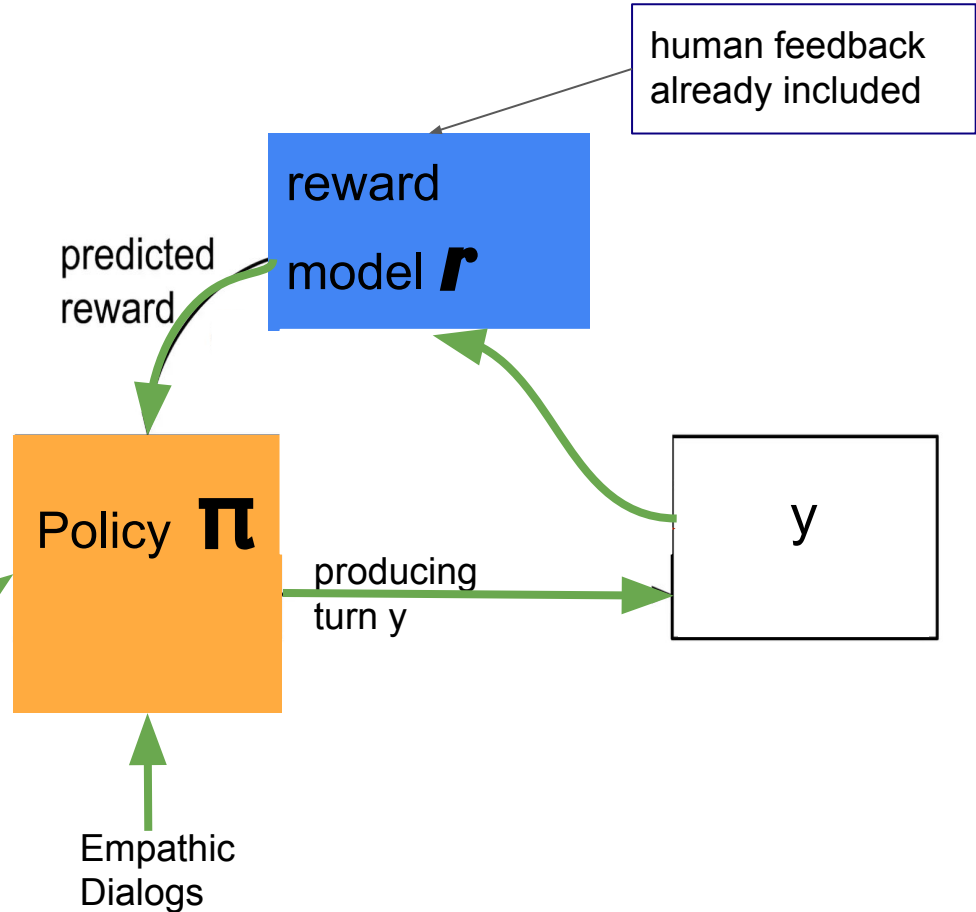


# Our Vision - Part 2

4. Train policy  $\pi$  using reward model  $r$  with those turns and human feedback  $b$
- + Evaluate Model performance with metrics

5. Improve the idea with input from other papers

5. Maybe add  
Knowledge base  
+ Dialog History



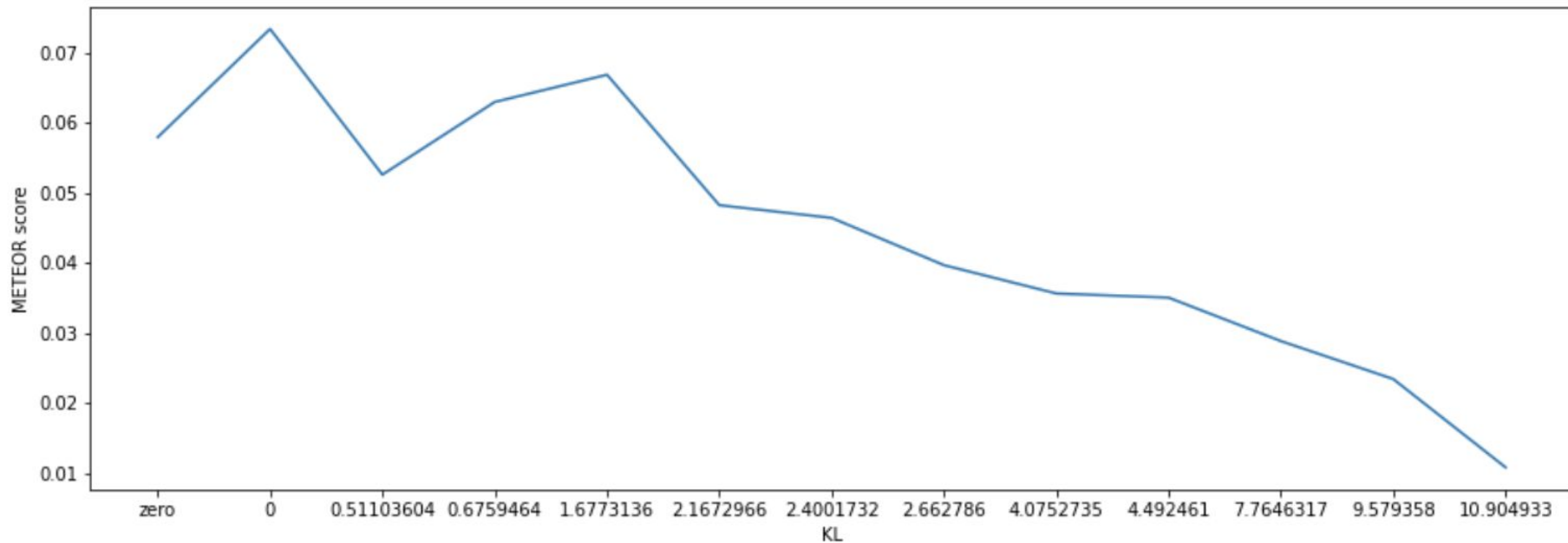
# Annotation Statistics

	Ananta		Vivi		Sophie	
	Agreement	Cohen Kappa	Agreement	Cohen Kappa	Agreement	Cohen Kappa
Ananta	-	-	68%	0.35	73%	0.45
Vivi	68%	0.35	-	-	73%	0.46
Sophie	73%	0.45	73%	0.46	-	-

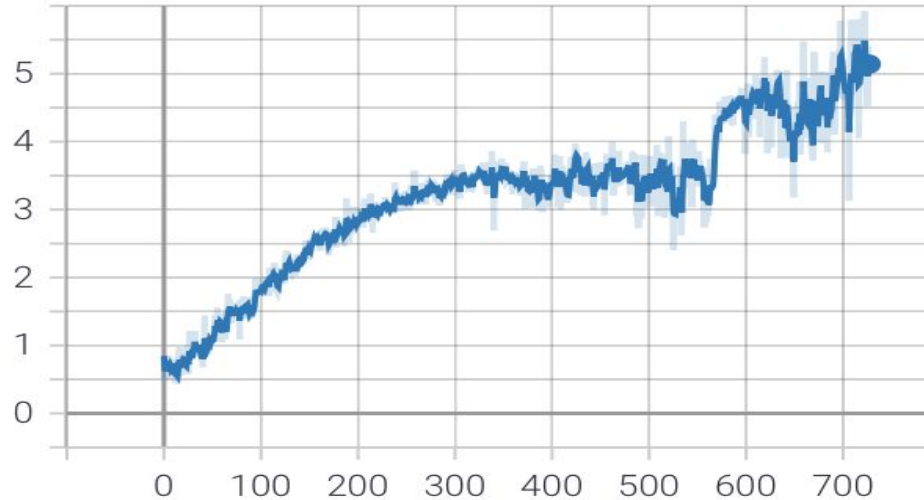
All agreement: 57%

Average Cohen Kappa: 0.41

# KL VS METEOR



## KL vs Returns



Two possible reasons for high rewards even after over optimization:

1. Distributional shift of the samples that reward model hasn't seen while training.
2. Not enough training data to train reward model (2200 samples)

# Evaluation Metrics - Florian

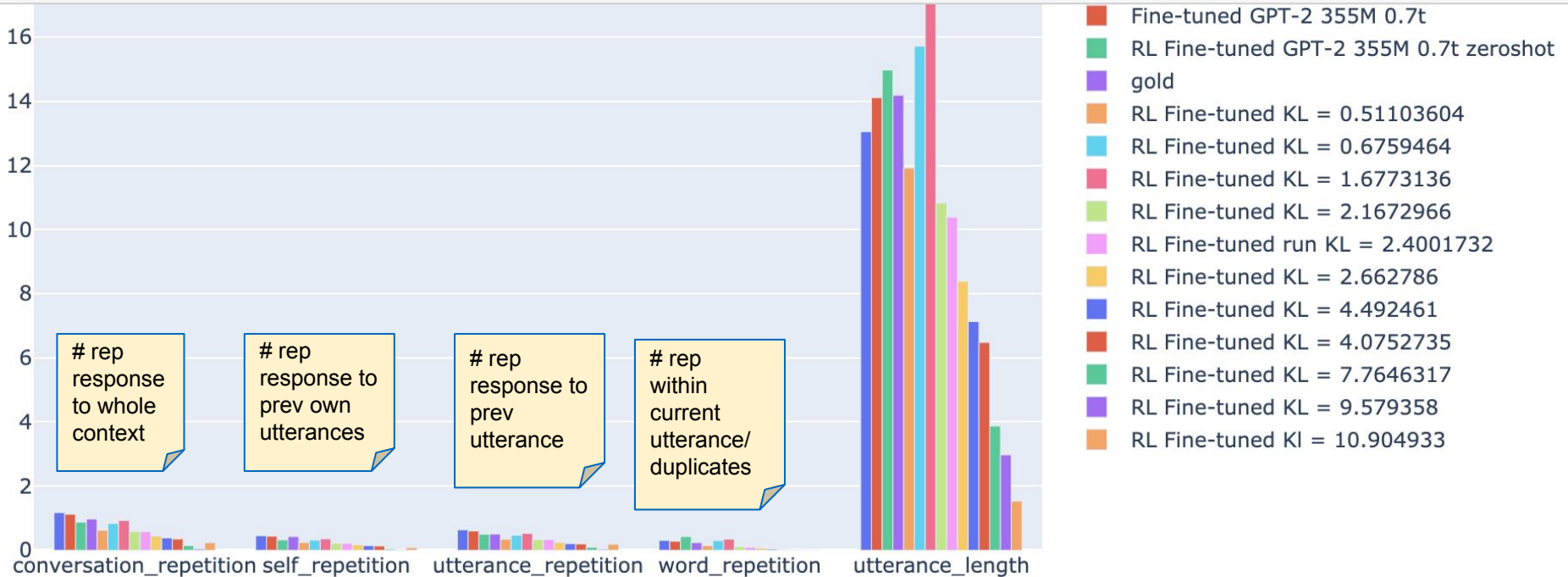
- Utterance length
- Self repetition
- Utterance repetition
- Word repetition
- Question
- Conversation repetition
- Emotional reaction level
- Interpretation level
- Exploration level
- QuestionVsGold (Monika's idea from last meeting)

- Deepmoji sentiment pos
- Deepmoji sentiment neg
- Deepmoji coherence
- Inference coherence
- USE similarity
- Word2Vec coherence



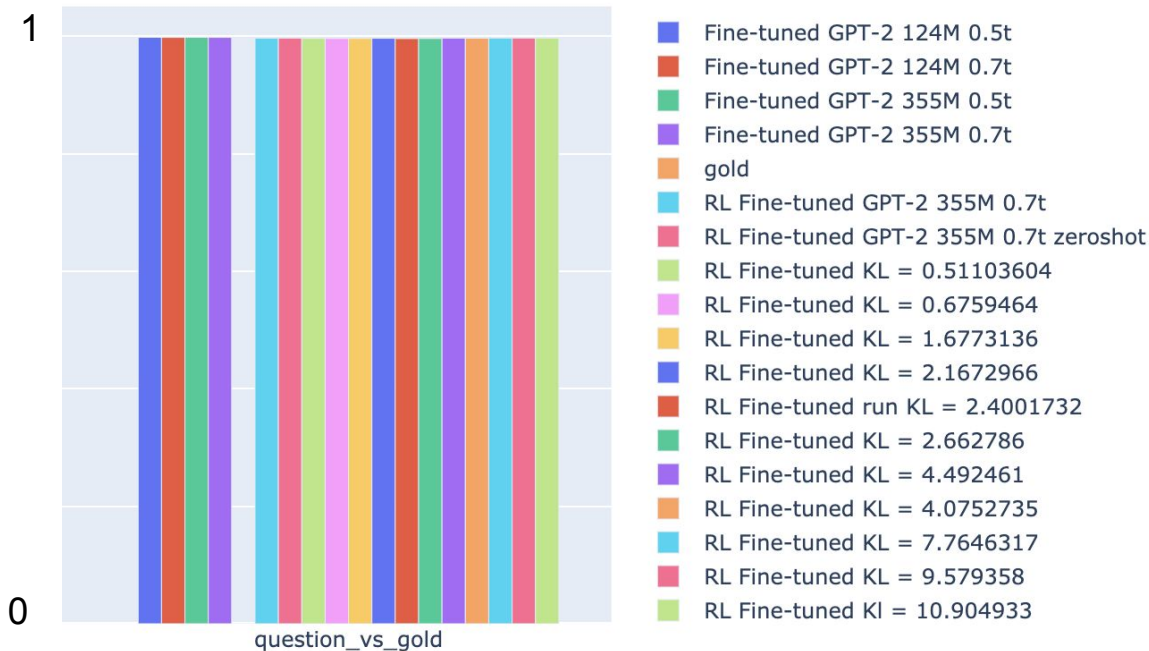
TODO

# Word count metrics



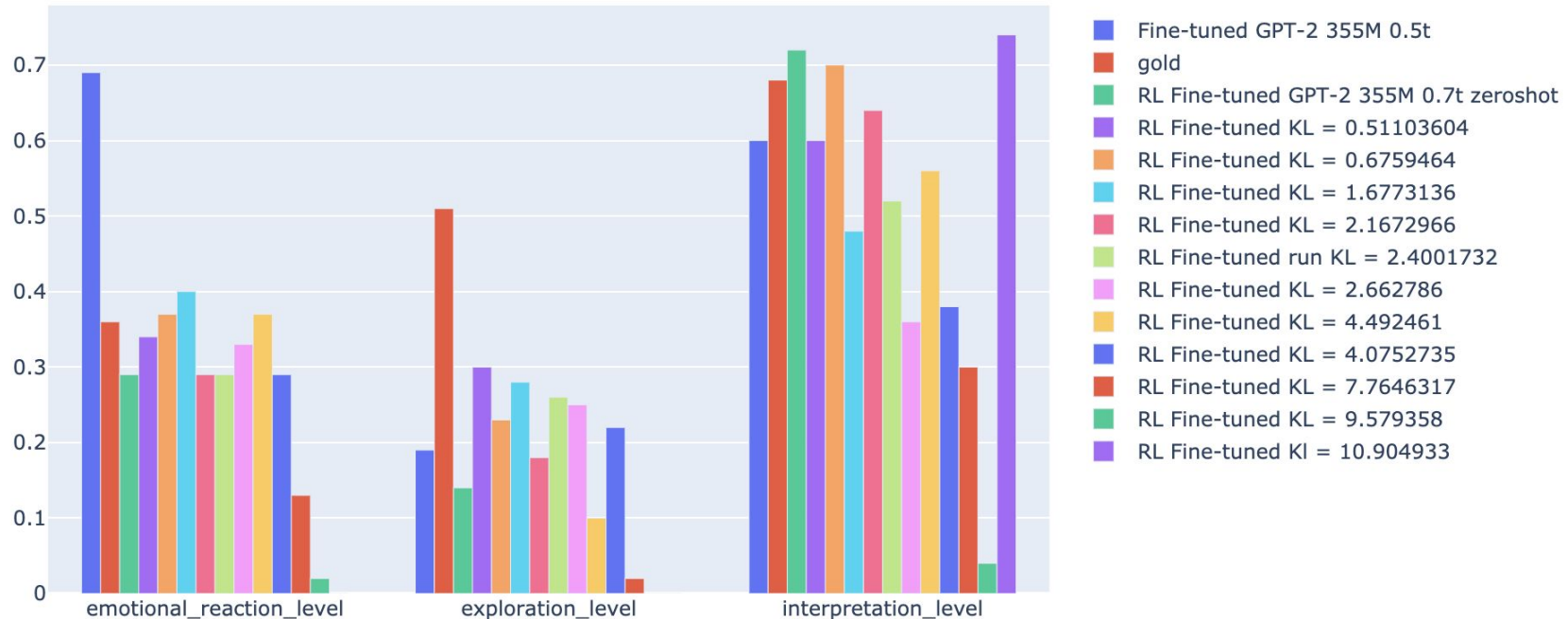


# Question metric: Generated vs Gold utterance



# Empathy metrics

=> Weird values => Ask Florian



# Automated Evaluation Metrics scores

## 1. BLEU Score = Basis

- judges translations on a per-word basis
- measures MT **adequacy** by looking at word precision
- measures MT **fluency** by calculating n-gram precisions
- n-gram matching requires exact word matches  
→ better: METEOR Score

# Automated Evaluation Metrics scores

## 2. METEOR Score

- allows multiple reference translations  
→ addresses the problem of variability with flexibility in word matching
- Extra features to BLEU:
  - stemming
  - synonymy matching

# Automated Evaluation Metrics scores

## 3. NIST Score

- weights n-gram matches by their information gain & indirectly penalizes uninformative n-grams
  - BLEU calculates n-gram precision by adding equal weight to each n-gram
  - NIST also calculates how relevant a particular n-gram is
  - **More weight** is given to n-grams that are considered **less likely to occur**

**“Yes I made an interesting calculation”**

# Automated Evaluation Metrics scores

## 4. TER Score

- measures the number of edits required to change a system output into one of the references  
→ evaluating the quality

# Evaluating chatbots

Combine sensibleness and specificity in one metric: SSA (sensibleness and specificity average)  $\approx$  human likeness

Human Evaluation setups:

- a) *Static*: benchmark models on a fixed set of multi-turn contexts to generate responses
- b) *Interactive*: allow humans to chat freely with chatbots

A: "I love tennis,"

B: "That's nice,"

→ not specific

A: "I love tennis,"

B: "Me too, I can't get enough of Roger Federer!"

→ specific

# Automatic Evaluation

From Google Research: Towards a Human-like Open-Domain Chatbot

## Automatic Perplexity metric

- correlates with human judgement of sensibleness and specificity (SSA metrics)
- seq2seq model outputs a probability distribution over possible next response tokens
- Correlation static sensibleness & specificity vs perplexity:  $R^2=0.93$   
→ perplexity= good automatic metric for measuring sensibleness and specificity



# Perplexity Score

- good evaluation metric for chatbots
- With perplexity you are trying to evaluate the similarity between the token (in your case probably sentences) distribution generated by the model and the one in the test data.
- For instance, assuming you have
-

What are our best next steps?