



Bridging Between Tables and Human Languages

From Tables to Knowledge: Recent Advances in Table Understanding (Part IV)

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KDD Tutorials

Recent Advances in Table Understanding

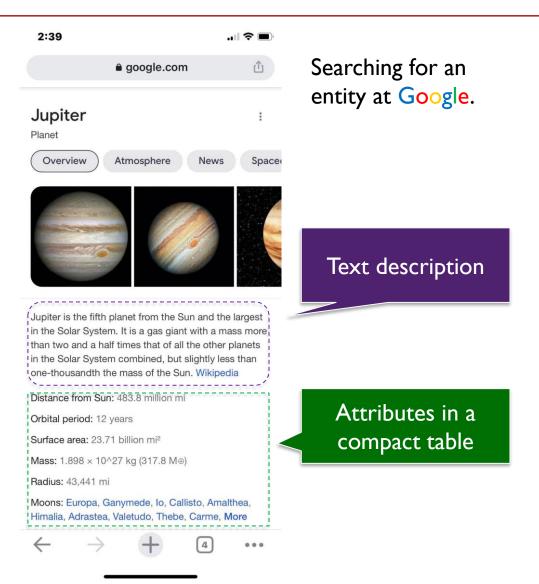
Understanding Event Processes in Natural Language



How Do *Table Understanding* Interface with *Natural Language Understanding*?

Table Understanding and NLU Are Related





Experimental result table(s)

| Dataset | CN15K | NL27k |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Metrics | linear exp. | linear exp. |
| TransE | 0.601 0.591 | 0.730 0.722 |
| DistMult | 0.689 0.677 | 0.911 0.897 |
| ComplEx | 0.723 0.712 | 0.921 0.913 |
| RotatE | 0.715 0.703 | 0.901 0.887 |
| TuckER | 0.736 0.724 | 0.877 0.870 |
| URGE | 0.572 0.570 | 0.593 0.593 |
| UKGE | 0.769 0.768 | 0.933 0.929 |
| BEUrRE | 0.796 0.795 | 0.942 0.942 |
| UKGE(rule+) | 0.789 0.788 | 0.955 0.956 |
| BEUrRE(rule+) | 0.801 0.803 | 0.966 0.970 |

Table 5: Mean nDCG for fact ranking. *linear* stands for linear gain, and *exp*. stands for exponential gain.

separate transforms for head and tail boxes, we conduct an ablation study based on CN15k. The results for comparison are given in Table 4. First, we resort to a new configuration of BEUrRE where we use smoothed boundaries for boxes as in (Li et al., 2019) instead of Gumbel boxes. We refer to boxes of this kind as soft boxes. Under the unconstrained setting, using soft boxes increases MSE by 0.0033 on CN15k (ca. 4% relative degrada-

should be at the top of the list. When using the BEUrRE(rule+) model, the top 10 in all entities are place, town, bed, school, city, home, house, capital, church, camp, which are general concepts. Among the observed objects of the atLocation predicate, the entities that have the least coverage are Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Westminster, Veracruz, Buenos Aires, Emilia-Romagna, Tyrrhenian sea, Kuwait, Serbia. Those entities are very specific locations. This observation confirms that the box volume effectively represents probabilistic semantics and captures specificity/granularity of concepts, which we believe to be a reason for the performance improvement.

Result discussions

ne enr with ample

about Honda Motor Co. in Section 1, where it was mentioned that (Honda, competeswith, Toyota) should have a higher belief than (Honda, competeswith, Chrysler). Following this intuition, this task focuses on ranking multiple candidate tail entities for a query $(h, r, \underline{?t})$ in terms of their confidence.

Reading about experiments in a scientific paper.

Tables and text: two views of information, complementary sources of knowledge

Natural Language Interfaces to Tabular Content



Connecting tables and NL lead to a flexible way of accessing tabular content.



The best-selling video game?

| | Rank + | Title | Sales + | Platform(s) + |
|---|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 | 1 | Minecraft | 200,000,000 | Multi-platform |
|) | 2 | Grand Theft Auto V | 135,000,000 | Multi-platform |
| | 3 | Tetris (EA) | 100,000,000 | Mobile |
| | 4 | Wii Sports | 82,900,000 | Wii |
| | 5 | PlayerUnknown's Battlegrounds | 70,000,000 | Multi-platform |
| | 6 | Super Mario Bros. | 48,240,000 | Multi-platform |
| | 7 | Pokémon Red / Green / Blue / Yellow | 47,520,000 | Multi-platform |

Semantic retrieval of tables

| Rank + | Title \$ | | Sales + | Platform(s) + |
|--------|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 | Minecraft | | 200,000,000 | Multi-platform |
| 2 | Grand Theft Auto V | Grand Theft Auto V | | Multi-platform |
| 3 | Tetris (EA) | | 100,000,000 | Mobile |
| 4 | Wii Sports | | 82,900,000 | Wii |
| 5 | PlayerUnknown's Battlegrou | nds | 70,000,000 | Multi-platform |
| 6 | Super Mario Bros. | | 48,240,000 | Multi-platform |
| 7 | Pokémon Red / Green / Blue | e / Yellow | 47,520,000 | Multi-platform |

A wii game by Nintendo.

12 Months Ended OPERATIONS - USD (\$) Jan. 31, 2020 Jan. 31, 2019 Jan. 31, 2018 \$ 330.517 \$ 151,478 61,001 30,780 Cost of revenue 115 396 269,516 120,698 Gross profit Operating expenses 33.014 15.733 Research and development 185,821 82,707 86 841 44 514 27,091 263,349 125,531 12,696 6,167 (4,833)13.666 1,315 26,362 8.349 (3,518)1,057 765 304 Provision for income taxes Net income (loss) 25,305 7,584 (3,822)(4,405)participating securities Undistributed earnings attributable to (3,555)(7,584)Net income (loss) attributable to common \$ 21,750 \$0 \$ (8,227) stockholders Net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders Basic (in dollars per share) \$ 0.09 \$ 0.00 \$ (0.11) Diluted (in dollars per share) \$ 0.00 \$ (0.11) Weighted-average shares used in computing net income (loss) per share Basic (in shares) 233,641,336 84,483,094 78,119,865 254,298,014 116,005,681

Table showing the growing revenue of Zoom.

Retrieving cell content

Generating summarizations for tables

Tabular Knowledge Assists NLU



| Rank 🕏 | Title | Sales ♦ | Platform(s) + |
|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 | Minecraft | 200,000,000 | Multi-platform |
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| 7 | Pokémon Red / Green / Blue / Yellow | 47,520,000 | Multi-platform |
| | | | |



 The best-selling video game of all time is Minecraft.



 The best-selling video game of all time is Tetris.



Tables as evidence for natural language claim verification

| Year | City | Country | Nations |
|------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1896 | Athens | Greece | 14 |
| 1900 | Paris | France | 24 |
| 1904 | St. Louis | USA | 12 |
| | | | |
| 2004 | Athens | Greece | 201 |
| 2008 | Beijing | China | 204 |
| 2012 | London | UK | 204 |

```
y_1: {2004}

x_2: "In which city's the first time with at least 20 nations?"

y_2: {Paris}

x_3: "Which years have the most participating countries?"

y_3: {2008, 2012}

x_4: "How many events were in Athens, Greece?"
```

 x_1 : "Greece held its last Summer Olympics in which year?"

 x_5 : "How many more participants were there in 1900 than in the first year?"

 y_5 : {10}

 y_4 : {2}

Tables as reference for answering questions

Common Challenges for Connecting Tables and Natural Language





Gameloft



Video game publisher



Gameloft SE is a French video game publisher based in Paris, founded in December 1999 by Ubisoft co-founder Michel Guillemot. The company operates 19 development studios worldwide, and publishes games with a special focus on the mobile games market.

Handling heterogeneous structures

| Lake | Area |
|---------------|------------|
| Windermere | 5.69 sq mi |
| Ullswater | 3.86 sq mi |
| Derwent Water | 2.06 sq mi |

| Country | United States |
|---------|------------------|
| State | California |
| County | Los Angeles |
| Region | South California |

| | Right-handed | Left-handed |
|---------|--------------|-------------|
| Males | 43 | 9 |
| Females | 44 | 4 |
| Totals | 87 | 12 |

(a) Relational table

(b) Entity table

(c) Matrix table

(d) Nested table

Linear text vs. diverse table layout structures

Weak connections between tables and text

Gameloft

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Gameloft SE is a French video game publisher based in Paris, founded in December 1999 by Ubisoft co-founder Michel Guillemot. The company operates 19 development studios worldwide, and publishes games with a special focus on the mobile games market. Formerly a public company traded at the Paris Bourse, Gameloft was acquired by media conglomerate Vivendi in 2016.

Contents [hide] 1 History 1.1 Game development strategy 1.2 Vivendi subsidiary 2 Corporate affairs 2.1 Studios 2.2 Services 3 Games

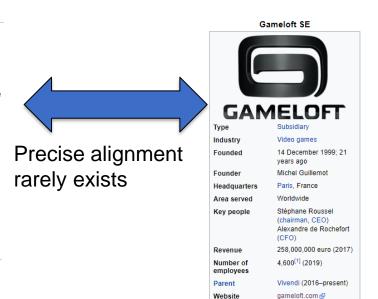
History [edit]

4 References

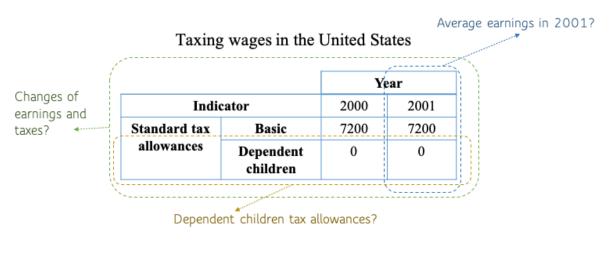
5 External links

Game development strategy [edit]

Gameloft was founded by Michel Guillemot, one of the five founders of Ubisoft, on 14 December 1999. [2][3] By February 2009, Gameloft had



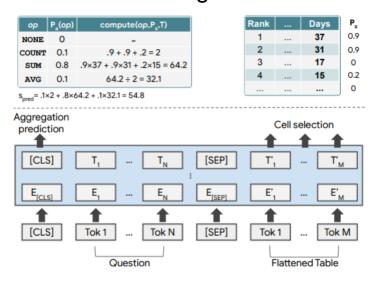
Capturing multi-granular content



Agenda



1. Representation Learning for Tables + Language

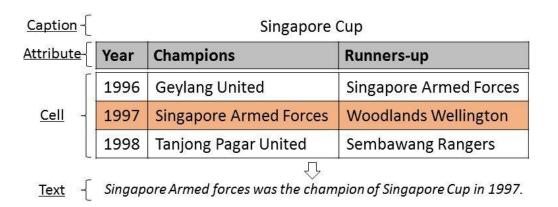


3. Table-assisted Natural Language Understanding

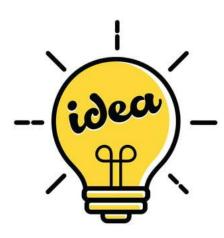


| Rank + | Title | Sales + | Platform(s) + |
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2. Natural Language Interface for Tabular Content



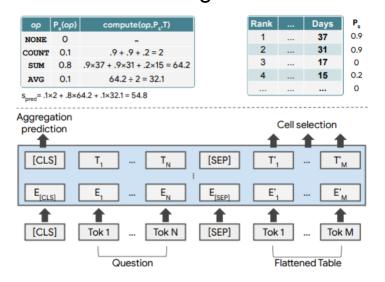
4. Open Research Directions



Agenda



1. Representation Learning for Tables + Language

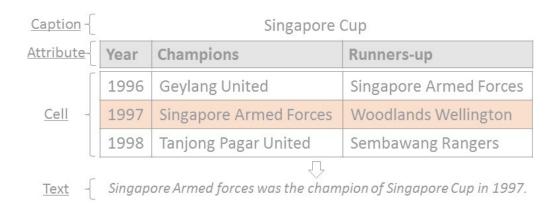


3. Table-assisted Natural Language Understanding



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2. Natural Language Interface for Tabular Content



4. Open Research Directions



Representation Learning for Tables and Text



The backbone of NL interfaces to tables and table-assisted NLU

Goal

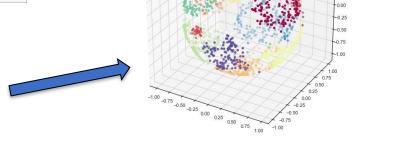
Tables

| Rank ₹ | iitie = | Sales ₹ | Platform(s) ₹ |
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Relevance between NL and tabular content

Natural Language

should be at the top of the list. When using the BEUrRE(rule+) model, the top 10 in all entities are place, town, bed, school, city, home, house, capital, church, camp, which are general concepts. Among the observed objects of the atLocation predicate, the entities that have the least coverage are Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Westminster, Veracruz, Buenos Aires, Emilia-Romagna, Tyrrhenian sea, Kuwait, Serbia. Those entities are very specific locations. This observation confirms that the box volume effectively represents probabilistic semantics and captures specificity/granularity of concepts, which we believe to be a reason for the performance improvement.



Joint (latent) representation

Challenges



- Precise table-text alignment rarely exists.
- Tabular content is presented in different granularities (cells, rows, cols, etc.)
- Linear text vs. structured tables



TaBERT: Joint Language Modeling for Tables and Text





1. Coarse-grained table-text association



***2.6M** from **Wikipedia** and **WDC Web**Tables





surrounding text

Coarse-grained association

In which city did Piotr's last 1st place finish occur?

| | Year | Venue | Position | Event |
|-------|------|---------|----------|---------------------------|
| R_1 | 2003 | Tampere | 3rd | EU Junior Championship |
| R_2 | 2005 | Erfurt | 1st | EU U23 Championship |
| R_3 | 2005 | Izmir | 1st | Universiade |
| R_4 | 2006 | Moscow | 2nd | World Indoor Championship |
| R_5 | 2007 | Bangkok | 1st | Universiade |

Selected Rows as Content Snapshot: $\{R_2, R_3, R_5\}$

Top K rows based on n-gram overlapping with the text utterance ($n \le 3$)

2. BERT-based encoding with three pre-training tasks

pre-training objectives



- Masked Language Modeling (MLM) objective
- Masked Column Prediction: recovering column names and data types
- Cell Value Recovery

Transformer (BERT)

 R_2 [CLS] In which city did Piotr's ... [SEP] Year | real | 2005 [SEP] Venue | text | Erfurt [SEP] Position | text | 1st [SEP] ...

Text utterance

Row linearization: a sequence of (column name, data type, value) tuples

Yin, et al. TaBERT: Pretraining for Joint Understanding of Textual and Tabular Data. ACL-20

https://github.com/facebookresearch/TaBERT

TaPas: Weakly-supervised Table Question Answering

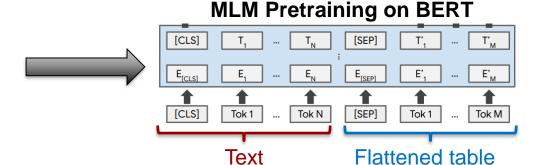


1. Pretraining

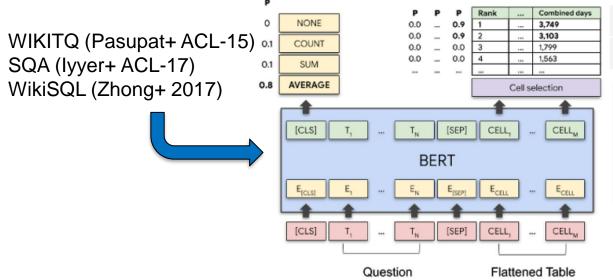


• 6.2M Tables: 3.3M infoboxs and 2.9M WikiTables

 Table captions, article titles, article descriptions, segment titles and surround segment text



2. Fine-tuning



| Which wrestler had the most number of reigns? | Ric Flair | Cell selection |
|---|---------------------|----------------|
| Average time as champion for top 2 wrestlers? | AVG(3749,3103)=3426 | Scalar answer |

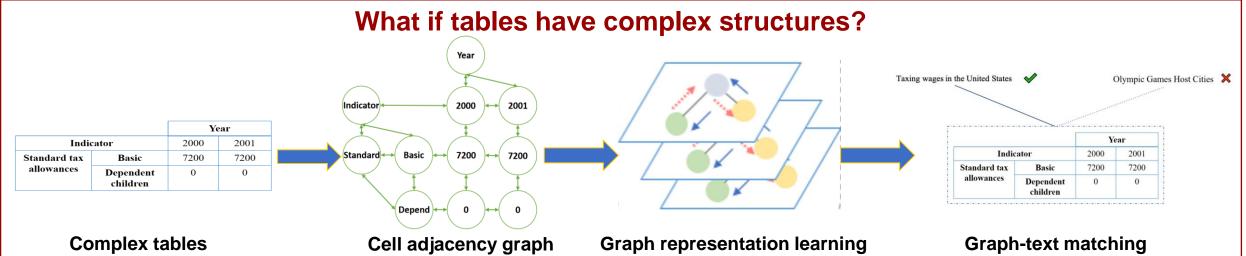
- Cell selection: selecting subsets of cells
- Scalar answer: estimating a soft scalar outcome over all aggregates with Huber loss

TaPas offers SOTA performance as the backbone model of table-based NLI tasks.

Herzig, et al. TaPas: Weakly Supervised Table Parsing via Pre-training. ACL-20 Eisenschlos, et al. Understanding tables with intermediate pre-training. Findings of EMNLP-20 https://github.com/google-research/tapas

Graph Representation Learning for Complex Tables





Comparing to language models

Pros:

- Can handle arbitrary table layout structures
- Can easily summarize multi-granular contents (with global nodes)

Con:

Weaker table-text association (semantic shifts between feature spaces of the LM and the graph encoder)

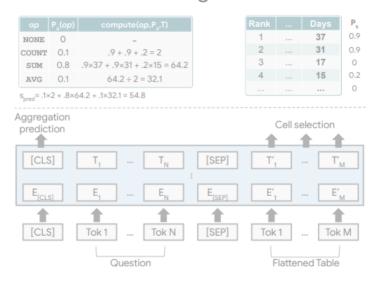
Zhang, et al. A Graph Representation of Semi-structured Data for Web Question Answering. COLING-20 Wang, et al. Retrieving Complex Tables with Multi-Granular Graph Representation Learning. SIGIR-21

(e.g. Graph Transformer)

Agenda



1. Representation Learning for Tables + Language

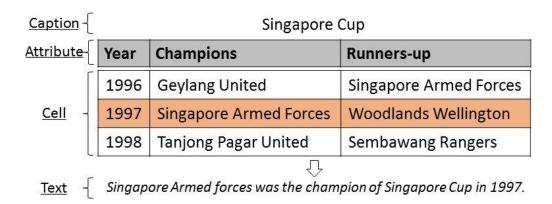


3. Table-assisted Natural Language Understanding



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2. Natural Language Interface for Tabular Content



4. Open Research Directions



Natural Language Interfaces for Tabular Content



1. Using natural language to retrieve the tabular content



2.Describing tabular content with natural language





Changes of taxes in U.S.?

Taxing wages in the United States

| | Ye | ear | |
|--------------|-----------------------|------|------|
| Indic | 2000 | 2001 | |
| Standard tax | Basic | 7200 | 7200 |
| allowances | Dependent children | 0 | 0 |

Olympic Games Host Cities

| City | Country | Year | Continent |
|-------------------------|---------|------|---------------|
| Los Angeles | U.S. | 2028 | North America |
| Milan-Cortina d'Ampezzo | Italy | 2026 | Evene |
| Paris | France | 2024 | Europe |
| Beijing | China | 2022 | Asia |

X



- A natural language query
- A set of tables, where each table consists of:
 - table body (headers, data cells, etc.)
 - context (captions, footnotes, etc.)

Output:

A ranked list of semantically relevant tables



Earlier methods

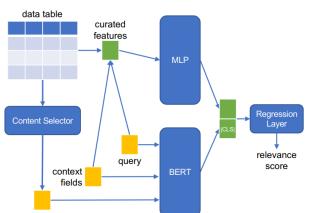
Lexical matching

- BM25: Robertson, et al. Okapi at TREC-3. NIST special publication 500225 (1995)
- Multi-field doc ranking: Pimplikar and Sarawagi. 2012. Answering table queries on the web using column keywords. PVLDB-12
- Lexical Table Retrieval: Zhang and Balog: Ad hoc table retrieval using semantic similarity. WWW-18

Feature engineering / statistical machine learning

- Linear regression: Cafarella et al. Data integration for the relational web. PVLDB-09
- Tab-Lasso: Bhagavatula, et al. Methods for exploring and mining tables on wikipedia. KDD-13
- MDF & GRU-matching: Sun, et al. Content-based table retrieval for web queries. Neurocomputing 349 (2019), 183–189

Recent language models offer more precise and generalizable retrieval



BERT4TR

- Using BERT to match between queries and linearized tables
- Chen, et al. Table Search Using a Deep Contextualized Language Model. SIGIR-20

TaBERT offers even better performance



More challenges: Complex tables and diverse query intents

Various layout structures

| Lake | Area |
|---------------|------------|
| Windermere | 5.69 sq mi |
| Ullswater | 3.86 sq mi |
| Derwent Water | 2.06 sq mi |

| Country | United States |
|---------|------------------|
| State | California |
| County | Los Angeles |
| Region | South California |

| | Right-handed | Left-handed |
|---------|--------------|-------------|
| Males | 43 | 9 |
| Females | 44 | 4 |
| Totals | 87 | 12 |

| | | То | | | | |
|------|--------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--|--|
| | | Solid | Liquid | Gas | | |
| | Solid | Solid trans | Melting | Sublimation | | |
| From | Liquid | Freezing | - | Boiling | | |
| | Gas | Deposition | Condensation | - | | |

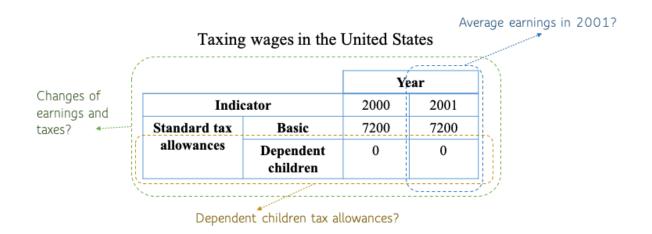
(a) Relational table

(b) Entity table

(c) Matrix table

(d) Nested table

Diverse query intents

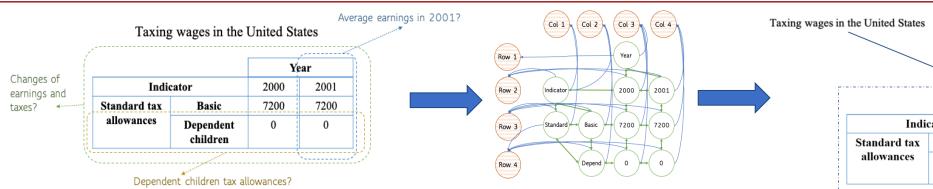


Wang, et al. Retrieving Complex Tables with Multi-Granular Graph Representation Learning. SIGIR, 2021

Arbitrary table layouts



Olympic Games Host Cities 💢



Multi-granular tabular graph

Cell node adjacency

Row-/Col- node summarization

 Year

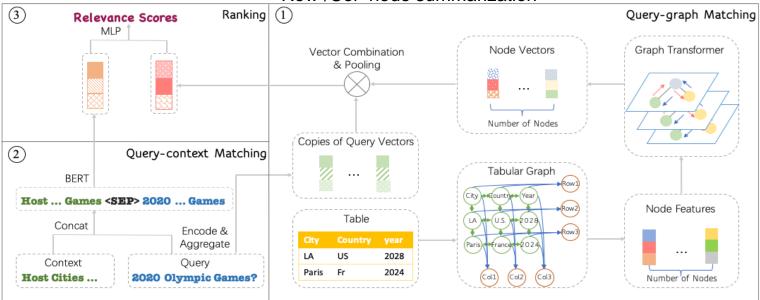
 Indicator
 2000
 2001

 Standard tax allowances
 Basic
 7200
 7200

 Dependent children
 0
 0

Pre-trained graph transformer

Table-caption matching



Model Architecture

Wang, et al. Retrieving Complex Tables with Multi-Granular Graph Representation Learning. SIGIR, 2021



Pre-trained Graph Transformer (GTR)

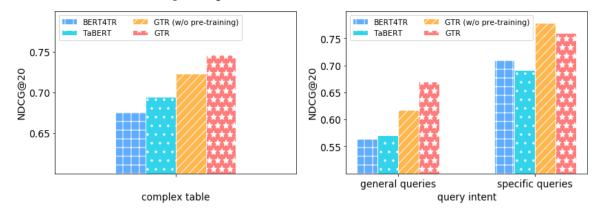
Results on WikiTables

| Method | NDCG@5 | NDCG@10 | NDCG@15 | NDCG@20 | MAP |
|------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| BM25 | 0.3196 | 0.3377 | 0.3732 | 0.4045 | 0.4260 |
| WebTable | 0.2980 | 0.3150 | 0.3486 | 0.3922 | - |
| SDR | 0.4573 | 0.4841 | 0.5195 | 0.5534 | - |
| MDR | 0.5021 | 0.5116 | 0.5451 | 0.5761 | - |
| Tab-Lasso | 0.5161 | 0.5018 | 0.5330 | 0.5481 | - |
| LTR | 0.5910 | 0.5712 | 0.5858 | 0.6041 | 0.5615 |
| TaBERT | 0.5926 | 0.6108 | 0.6451 | 0.6668 | 0.6326 |
| BERT4TR | 0.6052 | 0.6171 | 0.6386 | 0.6689 | 0.6191 |
| GTR (w/o pre-training) | 0.6554 | 0.6747 | 0.6978 | 0.7211 | 0.6665 |
| GTR | 0.6671 | 0.6856 | 0.7065 | 0.7272 | 0.6859 |

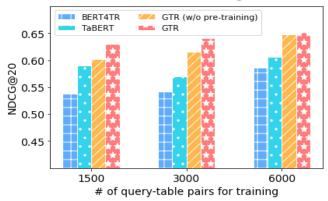
Graph Transformer vs. Linear Language Models

- >8% relative improvement on all metrics
- better than BERT-based methods even w/o pre-training

Better generalization to **complex tables** and **diverse query intents**



Better cross-dataset generalization



Wang, et al. Retrieving Complex Tables with Multi-Granular Graph Representation Learning. SIGIR, 2021

Table-to-text Generation





Generating NL descriptions to summarize tabular content

- WIKIBIO dataset [Lebret+ EMNLP-16]: surface-level NLG.
- Logical NLG dataset [Chen+ ACL-20]

The emerging challenge: describing logical comparison

Medal Table from Tournament

| Nation | Gold Medal | Silver Medal | Bronze Medal | Sports |
|----------|------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Canada | 3 | 1 | 2 | Ice Hockey |
| Mexico | 2 | 3 | 1 | Baseball |
| Colombia | 1 | 3 | 0 | Roller Skating |

Surface-level Generation

Sentence: Canada has got 3 gold medals in the tournament. **Sentence**: Mexico got 3 silver medals and 1 bronze medal.

Logical Natural Language Generation

Sentence: Canada obtained 1 more gold medal than Mexico. **Sentence**: Canada obtained the most gold medals in the game.



GPT-TabGen [Chen+ ACL-20]

- 1. Generating a per-row (intermediate) description based on a <col name, value> template.
- 2. Summarize the intermediate description: fulfilling a summary template with GPT-2

Existing models can only achieve 20% logical correctness (according to Chen+ ACL-20)!

Lebret, et al. Neural Text Generation from Structured Data with Application to the Biography Domain. EMNLP-16 Chen et al. Logical Natural Language Generation from Open-Domain Tables. ACL-20

Controlled Table-to-text Generation



Summarizing facts only based on several highlighted cells

• The ToTTo dataset: 121,000 training examples; 7,500 examples each for development and test

| | | | 11 Dooley | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|----------|-----|
| | | | coaching reco | | | | |
| Year | Team | 0veral1 | Conference | Standing | Bowl/playoffs | Coaches# | ΑP° |
| | orth Carolina Tar | | | | (1967 - 1977) | | |
| | North Carolina | 2 - 8 | 2 - 5 | 7th | | | |
| 1968 | North Carolina | 3 - 7 | 1 - 6 | 8th | | | |
| | North Carolina | 5 - 5 | 3 - 3 | T - 3rd | | | |
| 1970 | North Carolina | 8 - 4 | 5 - 2 | T - 2nd | L Peach | | |
| 1971 | North Carolina | 9 - 3 | 6 - 0 | 1st | L Gator | 18 | |
| 1972 | North Carolina | 11 - 1 | 6 - 0 | 1st | W Sun | 14 | 12 |
| 1973 | North Carolina | 4 - 7 | 1 - 5 | 6th | | | |
| 1974 | North Carolina | 7 - 5 | 4 - 2 | T - 2nd | L Sun | | |
| 1975 | North Carolina | 3 - 7 - 1 | 1 - 4 - 1 | 6th | | | |
| 1976 | North Carolina | 9 - 3 | 4 - 1 | 2nd | L Peach | | |
| 1977 | North Carolina | 8 - 3 - 1 | 5 - 0 - 1 | 1st | L Liberty | 14 | 17 |
| North Carolina: | 69 - 53 - 2 | 38 - 28 - 2 | | | | | |
| | a Tech Gobblers | | CAA Division | I-A Indepen | dent) (1978 - 198 | 6) | |
| | Virginia Tech | 4 - 7 | | | | | |
| | Virginia Tech | 5 - 6 | | | | | |
| | Virginia Tech | 8 - 4 | | | L Peach | | |
| | Virginia Tech | 7 - 4 | | | 2 reach | | |
| | Virginia Tech | 7 - 4 | | | | | |
| | Virginia Tech | 9 - 2 | | | | | |
| | Virginia Tech | 8 - 4 | | | L Independence | | |
| | Virginia Tech | 6 - 5 | | | L Independence | | |
| | Virginia Tech | 10 - 2 - 1 | | | W Peach | | 20 |
| Virginia Tech: | 64 - 38 - 1 | 10 2 1 | | | w reach | | 20 |
| | ake Forest Demon | Deacons (At | lantic Coast | Conference) | (1987 - 1992) | | |
| | Wake Forest | 7 - 4 | 4 - 3 | T - 3rd | (1501 1552) | | |
| | Wake Forest | 6 - 4 - 1 | 4 - 3 | T - 4th | | | |
| | Wake Forest | 2-8-1 | 1-6 | 7th | | | |
| | Wake Forest | 3-8 | 0 - 7 | 8th | | | |
| | Wake Forest | 3 - 8 | 1 - 6 | T - 7th | | | |
| | Wake Forest | 8 - 4 | 4 - 4 | T - 4th | W Independence | 25 | 25 |
| Wake Forest: | 29 - 36 - 2 | | 4-4 | 1 - 4th | " Independence | 25 | 25 |
| | | 14 - 29 | | | | | |
| Total: | 163 - 126 - 5 | C | | | | L. | |
| National championship C | | | | | onship game bert | n | |
| #Rankings from final Co | aches Poll. " Rai | nkings from | final AP Po. | 11. | | | |

The challenge: overgeneration (missing descriptions) and under generation (unexpected descriptions).

- •GOLD: Bill Dooley served as the head coach at the North Carolina (1967–1977), Virginia tech (1978–1986) and Wake Forest (1987–1992).
- •BART(sub-table): Bill Dooley served as the head coach at North Carolina from 1967 to 1974 and at Virginia Tech from 1974 to 1992.
- •BART(full-table): Bill Dooley served as the head coach at North Carolina from 1967 to 1989 and at Virginia Tech from 1990 to 2005, compiling a career coaching record of 201–151–10.

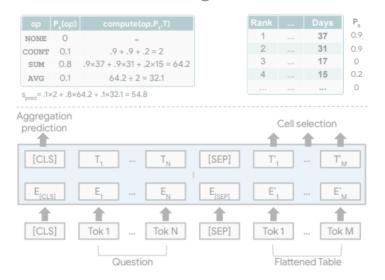
An open question: graph representation learning as prior?

Parikh,, et al. ToTTo: A Controlled Table-To-Text Generation Dataset. EMNLP-20

Agenda



1. Representation Learning for Tables + Language

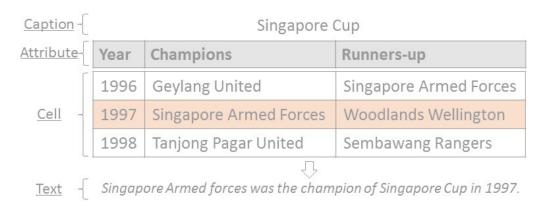


3. Table-assisted Natural Language Understanding



| Rank + | Title \$ | Sales ♦ | Platform(s) |
|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 | Minecraft | 200,000,000 | Multi-platform |
| 2 | Grand Theft Auto V | 135,000,000 | Multi-platform |
| 3 | Tetris (EA) | 100,000,000 | Mobile |
| 4 | Wii Sports | 82,900,000 | Wii |
| 5 | PlayerUnknown's Battlegrounds | 70,000,000 | Multi-platform |
| 6 | Super Mario Bros. | 48,240,000 | Multi-platform |
| 7 | Pokémon Red / Green / Blue / Yellow | 47,520,000 | Multi-platform |

2. Natural Language Interface for Tabular Content



4. Open Research Directions



Table-assisted Natural Language Understanding



| Rank + | Title | Sales + | Platform(s) + |
|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 | Minecraft | 200,000,000 | Multi-platform |
| 2 | Grand Theft Auto V | 135,000,000 | Multi-platform |
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| 6 | Super Mario Bros. | 48,240,000 | Multi-platform |
| 7 | Pokémon Red / Green / Blue / Yellow | 47,520,000 | Multi-platform |



The best-selling video game of all time is Minecraft.



The best-selling video game of all time is Tetris.



X

| Year | City | Country | Nations |
|------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1896 | Athens | Greece | 14 |
| 1900 | Paris | France | 24 |
| 1904 | St. Louis | USA | 12 |
| | | | |
| 2004 | Athens | Greece | 201 |
| 2008 | Beijing | China | 204 |
| 2012 | London | UK | 204 |

x =Greece held its last Summer Olympics in which year?

y = 2004

1. Web tables as trustworthy evidence for verifying claims

2. Web tables as clean references for answering questions

Table-based Fact Verification



The TabFact dataset: 16k Wikipedia tables as evidence for verifying 118k human annotated statements

United States House of Representatives Elections, 1972

| ratic re-elected | John E. Moss (d) 69.9% John Rakus (r) 30.1% |
|----------------------------|--|
| | |
| ratic re-elected | Phillip Burton (d) 81.8% Edlo E. Powell (r) 18.2% |
| ratic lost renomination of | democratic hold Pete Stark (d) 52.9% Lew M. Warden , Jr. (r) 47.1% |
| ican re-elected | Jerome R. Waldie (d) 77.6% Floyd E. Sims (r) 22.4% |
| ican re-elected | John J. Mcfall (d) unopposed |
| i | ratic lost renomination of ican re-elected |

Entailed Statement

- 1. John E. Moss and Phillip Burton are both re-elected in the house of representative election.
- 2. John J. Mcfall is unopposed during the re-election.
- 3. There are three different incumbents from democratic.

Refuted Statement

- 1. John E. Moss and George Paul Miller are both re-elected in the house of representative election.
- 2. John J. Mcfall failed to be re-elected though being unopposed.
- 3. There are five candidates in total, two of them are democrats and three of them are republicans.

- 1. Table retrieval: finding evidence table(s)
- 2. NLI: textual entailment using the table as premise and the statement as hypothesis

Chen et al. TabFact: A Large-scale Dataset for Table-based Fact Verification. ICLR-20

Table-based Fact Verification



Logical program based approach: learn to parse NL statements into logical programs, and execute the program on tables

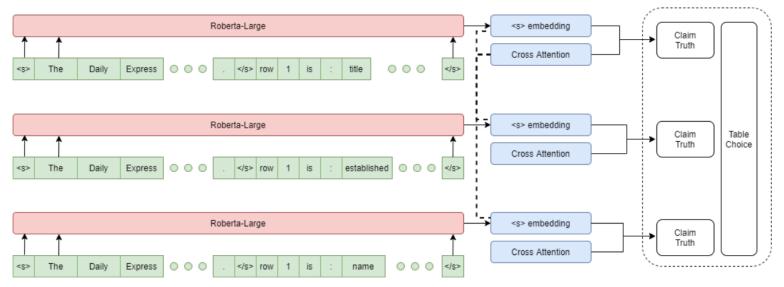
| Year | Tournaments Played | Avg. Score | Scoring Rank |
|------|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| 2007 | 22 | 72.46 | 81 |
| 2008 | 29 | 71.65 | 22 |
| 2009 | 25 | 71.90 | 34 |
| 2010 | 18 | 73.42 | 92 |
| 2011 | 11 | 74.42 | 125 |

Statement Ji-young Oh played more tournament in 2008 than any other year.



Program eq { max { all_rows ; tournaments played } ; hop { filter_eq { all_rows ; year ; 2008 } ; tournaments played } } = True

Zhong et al. LogicalFactChecker: Leveraging Logical Operations for Fact Checking with Graph Module Network. ACL-20 Yang et al. Program Enhanced Fact Verification with Verbalization and Graph Attention Network. EMNLP-20



Jointly learning for table retrieval and textual entailment.

Schlichtkrull, et al. Joint Verification and Reranking for Open Fact Checking Over Tables. 2020

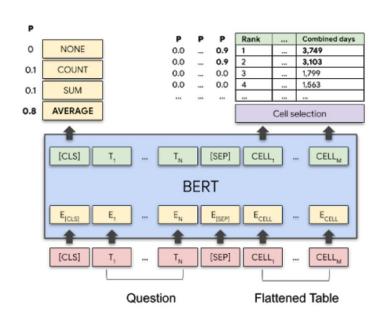
Table-based Fact Verification



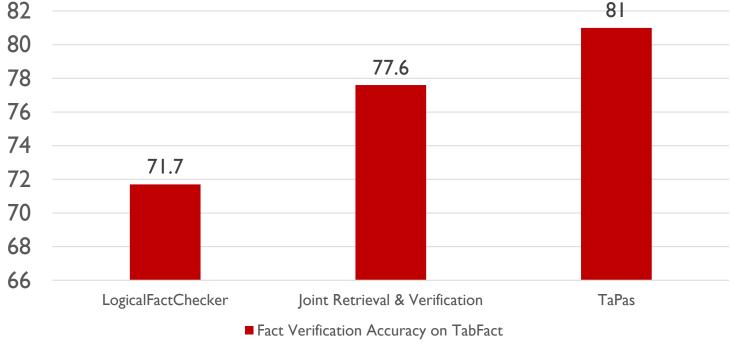


Textual entailment seems to be the right direction.

Table-assisted language modeling (TaPas) provides a strong solution.



Fact Verification Accuracy on TabFact



TaPas

Herzig, et al. TaPas: Weakly Supervised Table Parsing via Pre-training. ACL-20

Table QA

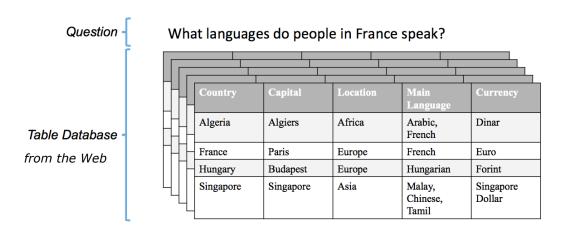




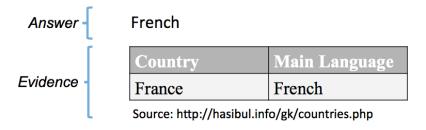
Searching for table cells that answer natural language questions

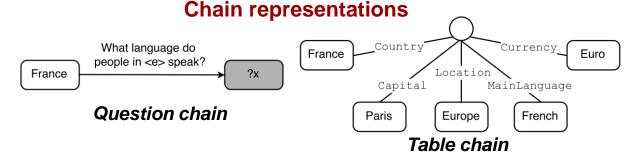
TabMCQ [Jauhar+, ACL-16] and WikiTableQuestions [Pasupat and Liang, EMNLP-15]

Given:

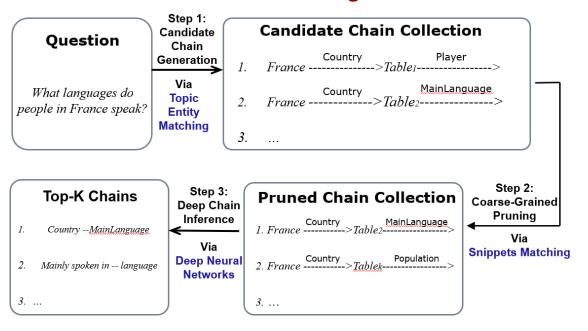


Goal: to find a table cell containing answers.





Chain matching



Sun, et al. Table Cell Search for Question Answering. WWW-16

Table QA





Tabert [ACL-20] +Weakly-supervised Semantic Parser (MAPO [Liang+ NIPS-18])

1. Coarse-grained table-text association



×2.6M from **Wikipedia** and **WDC Web**Tables



surrounding text

Coarse-grained association

In which city did Piotr's last 1st place finish occur?

| Year | Venue | Position | Event |
|------|------------------------------|---|---|
| 2003 | Tampere | 3rd | EU Junior Championship |
| 2005 | Erfurt | 1st | EU U23 Championship |
| 2005 | Izmir | 1st | Universiade |
| 2006 | Moscow | 2nd | World Indoor Championship |
| 2007 | Bangkok | 1st | Universiade |
| | 2003 2005 2005 2006 | 2003 Tampere 2005 Erfurt 2005 Izmir 2006 Moscow | 2003 Tampere 3rd 2005 Erfurt 1st 2005 Izmir 1st 2006 Moscow 2nd |

Selected Rows as Content Snapshot: $\{R_2, R_3, R_5\}$

Top K rows based on n-gram overlapping with the text utterance ($n \le 3$)

2. TaBERT as encoder for parsing questions into symbolic forms

In which city did Piotr's last 1st place finish occur?

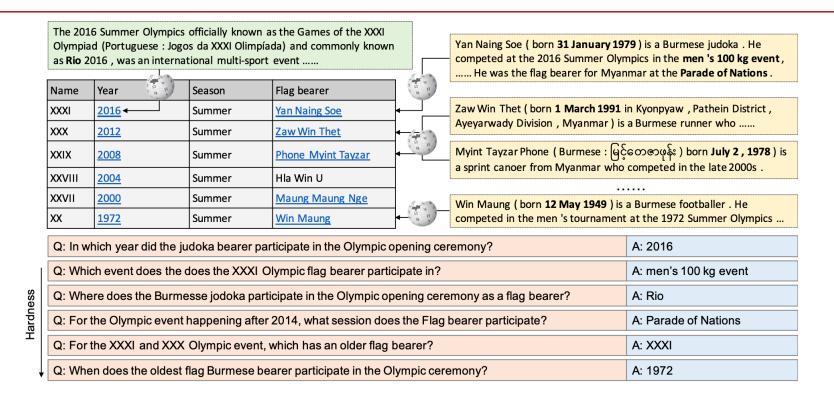


Table.contains(column=Position, value=1st) # Get rows whose 'Position' field contains '1st'
.argmax(order_by=Year) # Get the row which has the largest 'Year' field
.hop(column=Venue) # Select the value of 'Venue' in the result row

51.8 testing accuracy on WIKITQ, one of the SOTA's

HybridQA





Answering questions based on complementary information in tables and documents:

- 13K Wiki Tables
- Hyperlinked paragraphs

| Split | Train | Dev | Test | Total |
|------------|--------|-------|-------|----------------|
| In-Passage | 35,215 | 2,025 | 20,45 | 39,285 (56.4%) |
| In-Table | 26,803 | 1,349 | 1,346 | 29,498 (42.3%) |
| Computed | 664 | 92 | 72 | 828 (1.1%) |
| Total | 62,682 | 3,466 | 3,463 | 69,611 |

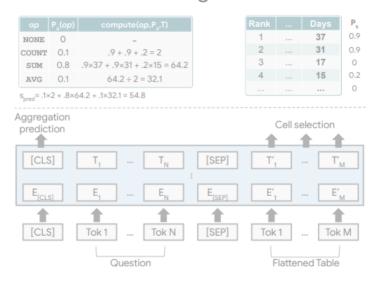
Need to combine both TableQA and Doc QA

Chen, et al. HybridQA: A Dataset of Multi-Hop Question Answering over Tabular and Textual Data. Findings of EMNLP-20

Agenda



1. Representation Learning for Tables + Language

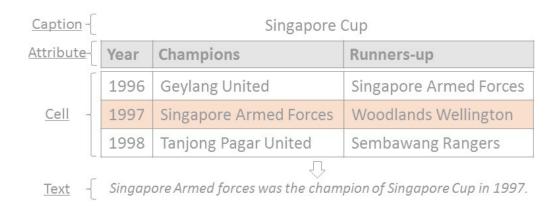


3. Table-assisted Natural Language Understanding



| Rank \$ | Title \$ | Sales + | Platform(s) |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 | Minecraft | 200,000,000 | Multi-platform |
| 2 | Grand Theft Auto V | 135,000,000 | Multi-platform |
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| 6 | Super Mario Bros. | 48,240,000 | Multi-platform |
| 7 | Pokémon Red / Green / Blue / Yellow | 47,520,000 | Multi-platform |

2. Natural Language Interface for Tabular Content



4. Open Research Directions



Language Grounding to Tables



Grounding text spans (in scientific literature) to corresponding tabular content

Table 4: Ablation study of EVA based on DBP15k (FR→EN).

| model | H@I | 11@10 | MRR | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| W/O structure | .391 ±.004 | .514 ±.003 | .423 ±.004 | |
| W/O image | .749 ±.002 | .929 ±.002 | .817 ±.001 | |
| W/O attribute | .750 ±.003 | .927 ±.001 | .813 ±.003 | |
| W/O relation | .763 ±.006 | .928 ±.003 | .823 ±.004 | |
| W/O IL | .715 1 pos | .936 ± 002 | .795 ± .004 | |
| W/O CSLS | .786 ±.005 | .928 ± .001 | | |
| full model | .793 ±.003 | .942 ±.002 | .847 ±.004 | |



4.3 Ablation Study

We report an ablation study of EVA in Tab. 4 using DBP15k (FR→EN). As shown, IL brings ca. 8% absolute improvement. This gap is smaller than what has been reported previously (Sun et al. 2018). This is because the extra visual supervision in our method already allows the model to capture fairly good alignment in the first 500 epochs, leaving smaller room for further improvement from IL. CSLS gives minor but consistent improvement to all metrics during infer-

Scientific Leaderboard Construction

Scientific Publication

A Joint Model for Entity Analysis: Coreference, Typing, and Linking

Abstract: We present a joint model of three core tasks in the entity analysis stack: coreference resolution (within-document clustering), named entity recognition (coarse semantic typing), and entity linking (matching to Wikipedia entities). Our model is formally a structured conditional random field. Unary factors encode local features from strong baselines for each task. We then add binary and ternary factors to capture cross-task interactions, such as the constraint that coreferent mentions have the same semantic type. On the ACE 2005 and OntoNotes datasets, we achieve state-of-the- art results for all three tasks. Moreover, joint modeling improves performance on each task over strong independent baselines.

| | Dev | | | | | Test | | | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | MUC | B^3 | $CEAF_e$ | Avg. | NER | Link | MUC | B^3 | $CEAF_e$ | Avg. | NER | Link |
| INDEP. | 77.95 | 74.81 | 71.84 | 74.87 | 83.04 | 73.07 | 81.03 | 74.89 | 72.56 | 76.16 | 82.35 | 74.71 |
| JOINT | 79.41 | 75.56 | 73.34 | 76.10 | 85.94 | 75.69 | 81.41 | 74.70 | 72.93 | 76.35 | 85.60 | 76.78 |
| Δ | +1.46 | +0.75 | +1.50 | +1.23 | +2.90 | +2.62 | +0.42 | -0.19 | +0.37 | +0.19 | +3.25 | +2.07 |

Leaderboard Annotations

Table 1: Results on the ACE 2005 dev and test sets for the INDEP. (task-specific factors only)



| Task | Dataset | Evaluation Metric | Best Result |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Named Entity Recognition | ACE 2005 (Test) | Accuracy | 85.60 |
| Entity Linking | ACE 2005 (Test) | Accuracy | 76.78 |
| Coreference Resolution | ACE 2005 (Test) | Avg. F1 | 76.35 |
| *** | | | |

Hou, et al. Identification of Tasks, Datasets, Evaluation Metrics, and Numeric Scores for Scientific Leaderboards Construction. ACL-19

Automated Table Cleaning and Expansion



How to automatically query Web corpora, verify what are in the table and add what are not there?

| Rank ≑ | Title | Sales + | Platform(s) + |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 | Minecraft | 200,000,000 | Multi-platform |
| 2 | Grand Theft Auto V | 135,000,000 | Multi-platform |
| 3 | Tetris (EA) | 100,000,000 | Mobile |
| 4 | Wii Sports | 82,900,000 | Wii |
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1. Answer-agnostic question generation



2. Cleaning: Open-domain QA + Claim verification

Web corpora



How many sales does Minecraft have?

3. Expansion: Open-domain QA + Answer consolidation

What are popular Nintendo Switch games?

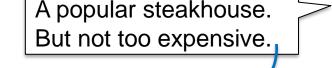
Tables and Dialogue Agents



Table-assisted Dialogue Agent



A popular steakhouse.



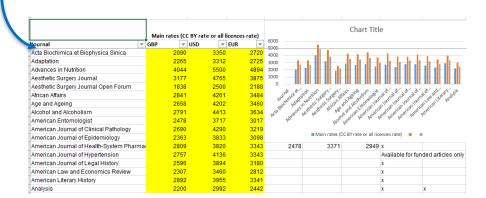


How about Lawry's the Prime Rib?

Conversational Spreadsheet Editing

| | Main rates (CC BY rate or all licences rate) | | | Main member rates (CC BY rate or all licences rate) | | | Licences offered | | |
|--|--|-------|-------|--|-------|-------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Journal | GBP ▼ | USD = | EUR 🔻 | GBP 🔻 | USD 🔻 | EUR 🔻 | CC BY | CC BY-NC 🔻 | CC BY-NC-ND |
| Acta Biochimica et Biophysica Sinica | 2090 | 3350 | 2720 | | | | X | X | X |
| Adaptation | 2265 | 3312 | 2725 | | | | x | | |
| Advances in Nutrition | 4044 | 5500 | 4894 | 3309 | 4500 | 4004 | x | x | |
| Aesthetic Surgery Journal | 3177 | 4765 | 3875 | 2530 | 3800 | 3100 | Available for fu | nded articles only | |
| Aesthetic Surgery Journal Open Forum | 1838 | 2500 | 2188 | 1471 | 2000 | 1750 | x | | |
| African Affairs | 2841 | 4261 | 3484 | | | | x | | |
| Age and Ageing | 2658 | 4202 | 3460 | | | | Available for fu | n x | X |
| Alcohol and Alcoholism | 2791 | 4413 | 3634 | | | | x | | |
| American Entomologist | 2478 | 3717 | 3017 | 1983 | 2974 | 2413 | x | | |
| American Journal of Clinical Pathology | 2690 | 4290 | 3219 | 1759 | 2812 | 2286 | x | | |
| American Journal of Epidemiology | 2363 | 3833 | 3098 | | | | x | x | |
| American Journal of Health-System Pharma | 2809 | 3820 | 3343 | 2478 | 3371 | 2949 | x | | |
| American Journal of Hypertension | 2757 | 4136 | 3343 | | | | Available for fu | nded articles only | |
| American Journal of Legal History | 2596 | 3894 | 3180 | | | | x | | |
| American Law and Economics Review | 2307 | 3460 | 2812 | | | | x | | |
| American Literary History | 2892 | 3955 | 3341 | | | | x | | x |
| Analysis | 2200 | 2992 | 2442 | | | | x | x | x |
| Animal Frontiers | 0 | | 0 | | | | X | | |
| Annals of Behavioral Medicine | 2286 | 3809 | 2742 | 1829 | 3047 | 2195 | x | x | |

delete 6 rows from the beginning delete the left most two rows merge the cells from C1 to C3 create line charts using data from B2 through D20



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School of Engineering

Thank You

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