

Deep Recurrent Neural Network applied to Incomplete Data

Gwenaelle Cunha Sergio and Minho Lee
School of Electronics Engineering, Kyungpook National University

Motivation

- Text summarization with incomplete data
- In the real world, data is not always correct or complete.
- This work compares the effect that this type of "noisy" data has in models that have been trained with complete/correct data.
- We compare the Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) model with the Multiple Timescale LSTM in a RNN Encoder-Decoder Framework
- We show that MTLSTM has better performance

Building dataset

- Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF)
- Goal: to calculate the most relevant (important) words in a given document

$$Tf(d, t) = \frac{f_{t,d}}{\sum_{t' \in d} f_{t',d}}$$

Tf: frequency of appearance
d: document; t: # times term t appears in document d

$$Idf(c, t) = \log_{10} \left(\frac{N}{1 + Df(c, t)} \right)$$

Idf: number of documents term t appears in
c: document (corpus); t: # times term t appears in corpus c;
log: tweak to avoid giving high scores to very rare words

$$Tf.Idf(c, d, t) = Tf(d, t)Idf(c, t)$$

Tf.Idf: term frequency-inverse document frequency
N: # total documents

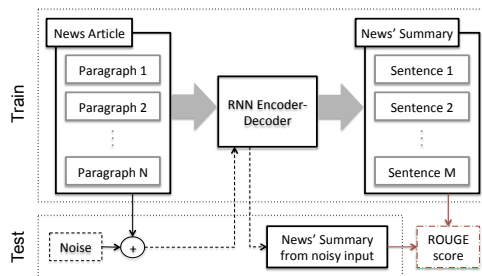
- Two datasets formed of incomplete sentences as input and complete sentences as output
 - 1. Missing relevant (important) words
 - 2. Missing common (non-important)
- Variants of those dataset by changing the missing words ratio (from 0 to 20%)

Evaluation Method

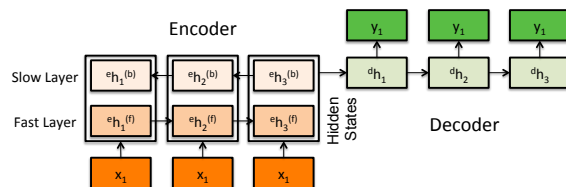
- Recall-Oriented Understudy for Gisting Evaluation (ROUGE), proposed by Lin (2004)
 - ROUGE-N (1 and 2): N-grams between generated and reference sentences
 - ROUGE-L: Longest Common Subsequence based statistics
- Package for automatic evaluation of summaries
- Test scores:
 - P-score: *precision*, # correct positive results / # all positive results returned by the model
 - R-score: *recall*, # correct positive results / # all relevant samples that should have been classified as positive.
 - F-Score: *accuracy*, considers both P and R.

Approach (1/2)

- Noise: missing words
- Compare effect of noise in model trained with complete (correct) data



- Bi-directional LSTM RNN Encoder-Decoder

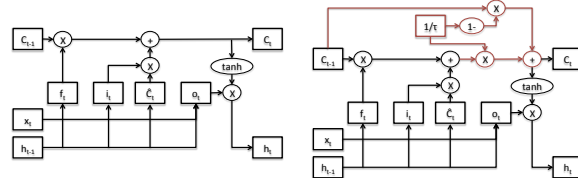


Acknowledgement

This work was partly supported by Institute for Information & communications Technology Promotion (IITP) grant funded by the Korea government(MSIT) (R7124-16-0004, Development of Intelligent Interaction Technology Based on Context Awareness and Human Intention Understanding) (50%) and the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) grant funded by the Korea government (MSIP) (No. NRF-2017R1E1A2A02023371) (50%)

Approach (2/2)

- LSTM vs MTLSTM
- MTLSTM: same forget, input and output gates as LSTM + Multiple Timescales which differ depending on the layer. The deeper, the slower it is so as to mimic different levels of abstraction
- Model used: taus = {1, 0.9, 0.8}, 256 hidden units, 128 word embedding, 50000 vocabulary, 0.15 learning rate



$$f_t = \sigma(W_{hf}h_{t-1} + W_{xf}x_t + b_f)$$

$$i_t = \sigma(W_{hi}h_{t-1} + W_{xi}x_t + b_i)$$

$$\tilde{C}_t = \tanh(W_{hc}h_{t-1} + W_{xc}x_t + b_c)$$

$$C_t = f_t C_{t-1} + i_t \tilde{C}_t$$

$$o_t = \sigma(W_{ho}h_{t-1} + W_{xo}x_t + b_o)$$

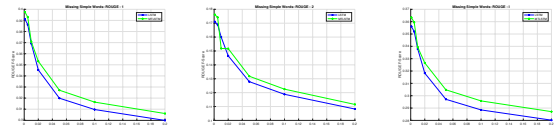
$$h_t = o_t \tanh(C_t)$$

$$C'_t = f_t C_{t-1} + i_t \tilde{C}_t$$

$$C_t = C'_t \tau + C_{t-1} (1 - \frac{1}{\tau})$$

Results

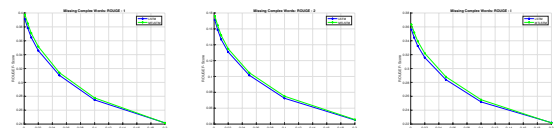
- ROUGE F-Score Degradation Curve
- Simple Words



| Excerpt of original input | MT Output | Vanilla Output | ROUGE-1 | ROUGE-2 | ROUGE-3 |
|--|--|--|---------|---------|---------|
| <p>[-]</p> <p>The only thing crazier than a guy in snowbound Massachusetts boxing up the powdery white stuff and offering it for sale online?</p> <p>People are actually buying it.</p> <p>For \$89, self-styled entrepreneur Kyle Waring will ship you 6 pounds of Boston-area snow in an insulated Styrofoam box -- enough for 10 to 15 snowballs, he says.</p> <p>[-]</p> | <p>Social media accounts claim filled more than 133 orders snow -- more than 30 tuesday alone, his busiest day yet. More than 45 total inches, boston has set record this winter snowiest month history.</p> | <p>Crazier massachusetts boxing up powdery white stuff offering it sale online? People are actually buying it. \$ 89, self-styled entrepreneur kyle waring will ship you 6 pounds boston-area snow in an insulated styrofoam box -- enough 10 15 snowballs, he says.</p> | 0.3164 | 0.1225 | 0.2958 |
| | | | 0.3097 | 0.1198 | 0.2885 |

- Complex Words

| Excerpt of original input | MT Output | Vanilla Output | ROUGE-1 | ROUGE-2 | ROUGE-3 |
|--|---|--|---------|---------|---------|
| <p>[-]</p> <p>The only thing crazier than a guy in snowbound Massachusetts boxing up the powdery white stuff and offering it for sale online?</p> <p>People are actually buying it.</p> <p>For \$89, self-styled entrepreneur Kyle Waring will ship you 6 pounds of Boston-area snow in an insulated Styrofoam box -- enough for 10 to 15 snowballs, he says.</p> <p>[-]</p> | <p>The only thing that a guy in massachusetts boxing up the white stuff and offering it for sale online. Most residents see the huge piles of choking their yards and sidewalks as a nuisance, but seven opportunity.</p> | <p>Kyle will you 6 pounds of - area in an - enough for 10 to 15, he says. But not if you live in new england or surrounding. "But i've thought about taking this idea and running with it for other seasonal items".</p> | 0.2777 | 0.0751 | 0.2551 |
| | | | 0.2748 | 0.0725 | 0.2519 |



Conclusion & Future works

- MTLSTM performs better than LSTM
- Better sentence generation
- Future works
 - Expand results by increasing the missing words ratio
 - Different tuning parameters and model structure (more layers, units per layer)



ABR LAB.
Artificial Brain Research Lab.