

Contextualized

SDNet: CONTEXTUALIZED ATTENTION-BASED DEEP NETWORK FOR CONVERSATIONAL QUESTION ANSWERING

对话式的QA

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ABSTRACT

Conversational question answering (CQA) is a novel QA task that requires understanding of dialogue context. Different from traditional single-turn machine reading comprehension (MRC) tasks, CQA includes passage comprehension, coreference resolution, and contextual understanding. In this paper, we propose an innovated contextualized attention-based deep neural network, SDNet, to fuse context into traditional MRC models. Our model leverages both inter-attention and self-attention to comprehend conversation context and extract relevant information from passage. Furthermore, we demonstrated a novel method to integrate the latest BERT contextual model. Empirical results show the effectiveness of our model, which sets the new state of the art result in CoQA leaderboard, outperforming the previous best model by 1.6% F_1 . Our ensemble model further improves the result by 2.7% F_1 .

和单跳的MRC不同, CQA要求
段落理解, 共指消解, 上下文理解。
本文提出SDNet, 融合上下文信息
到传统的MRC模型。

1 INTRODUCTION

传统的MRC是针对一个相关的段落, 回答单个问题。

Traditional machine reading comprehension (MRC) tasks share the single-turn setting of answering a single question related to a passage. There is usually no connection between different questions and answers to the same passage. However, the most natural way humans seek answers is via conversation, which carries over context through the dialogue flow.

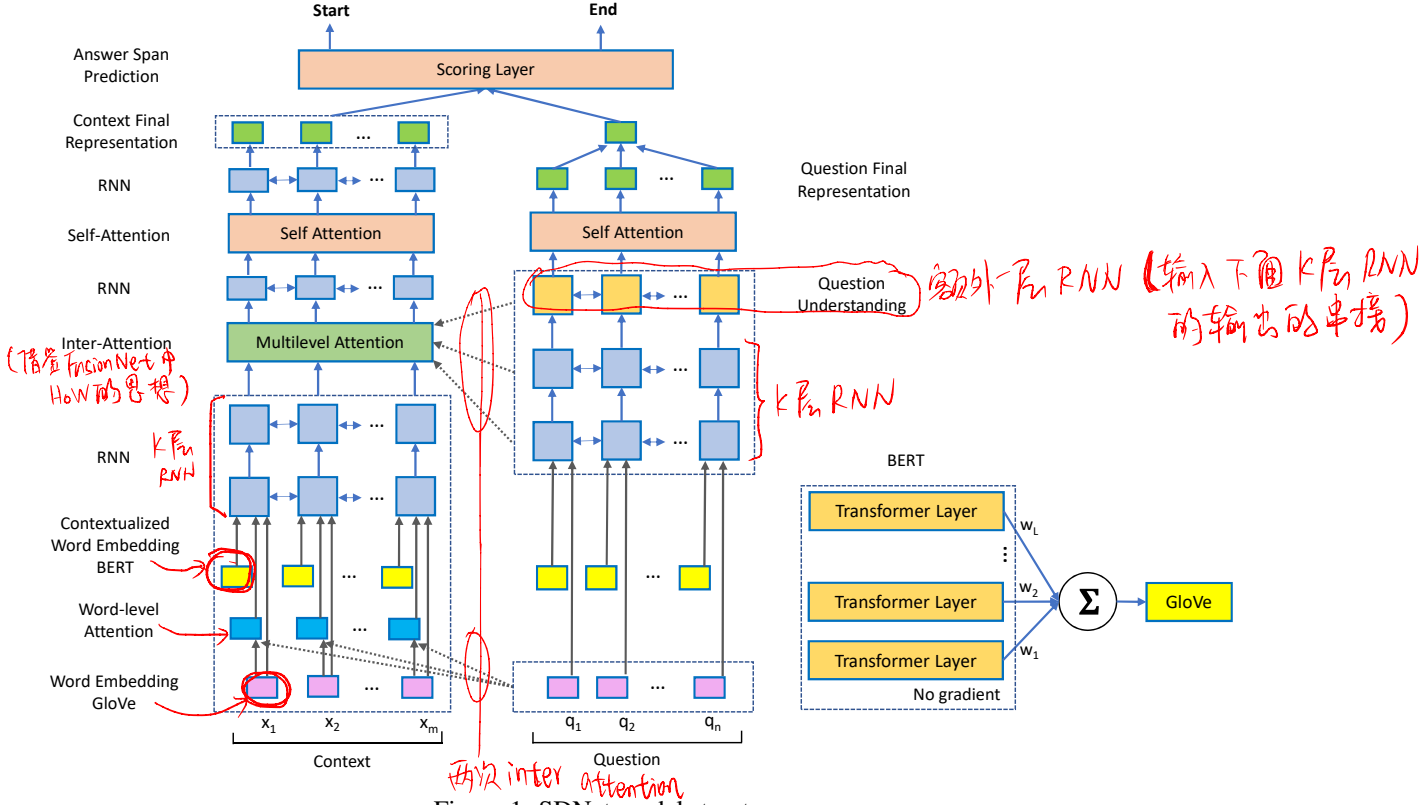
To incorporate conversation into reading comprehension, recently there are several public datasets that evaluate QA model's efficacy in conversational setting, such as CoQA (Reddy et al. 2018), QuAC (Choi et al. 2018) and QBLink (Elgohary et al. 2018). In these datasets, to generate correct responses, models are required to fully understand the given passage as well as the context of previous questions and answers. Thus, traditional neural MRC models are not suitable to be directly applied to this scenario. Existing approaches to conversational QA tasks include BiDAF++ (Yatskar et al. 2018), FlowQA (Huang et al. 2018), DrQA+PGNet (Reddy et al. 2018), which all try to find the optimal answer span given the passage and dialogue history.

针对CQA的数据集

针对CQA的模型

In this paper, we propose SDNet, a contextual attention-based deep neural network for the task of conversational question answering. Our network stems from machine reading comprehension models, but has several unique characteristics to tackle contextual understanding during conversation. Firstly, we apply both inter-attention and self-attention on passage and question to obtain a more effective understanding of the passage and dialogue history. Secondly, SDNet leverages the latest breakthrough in NLP: BERT contextual embedding (Devlin et al. 2018). Different from the canonical way of appending a thin layer after BERT structure according to (Devlin et al. 2018), we innovatively employed a weighted sum of BERT layer outputs, with locked BERT parameters. Thirdly, we prepend previous rounds of questions and answers to the current question to incorporate contextual information. Empirical results show that each of these components has substantial gains in prediction accuracy.

We evaluated SDNet on CoQA dataset, which improves the previous state-of-the-art model's result by 1.6% (from 75.0% to 76.6%) overall F_1 score. The ensemble model further increase the F_1 score to 79.3%. Moreover, SDNet is the first model ever to pass 80% on CoQA's in-domain dataset.



2 APPROACH

In this section, we propose the neural model, SDNet, for the conversational question answering task, which is formulated as follows. Given a passage \mathcal{C} , and history question and answer utterances $Q_1, A_1, Q_2, A_2, \dots, Q_{k-1}, A_{k-1}$, the task is to generate response A_k given the latest question Q_k . The response is dependent on both the passage and history utterances.

To incorporate conversation history into response generation, we employ the idea from DrQA+PGNet (Reddy et al. [2018]) to prepend the latest N rounds of utterances to the current question Q_k . The problem is then converted into a machine reading comprehension task. In other words, the reformulate question is $Q_k = \{Q_{k-N}; A_{k-N}; \dots, Q_{k-1}; A_{k-1}; Q_k\}$. To differentiate between question and answering, we add symbol $\langle Q \rangle$ before each question and $\langle A \rangle$ before each answer in the experiment.

把最近的 N 组 Q-A 对加到当前的 Q_k 上, 然后进行一般的 MRC 任务.

2.1 MODEL OVERVIEW

Encoding layer encodes each token in passage and question into a fixed-length vector, which includes both word embeddings and contextualized embeddings. For contextualized embedding, we utilize the latest result from BERT (Devlin et al. [2018]). Different from previous work, we fix the parameters in BERT model and use the linear combination of embeddings from different layers in BERT.

word embedding + context embedding

context embedding 是固定 BERT 的参数, 线性组合不同层的输出.

Integration layer uses multi-layer recurrent neural networks (RNN) to capture contextual information within passage and question. To characterize the relationship between passage and question, we conduct word-level attention from question to passage both before and after the RNNs. We employ the idea of history-of-word from FusionNet (Huang et al. [2017]) to reduce the dimension of output hidden vectors. Furthermore, we conduct self-attention to extract relationship between words at different positions of context and question.

Output layer computes the final answer span. It uses attention to condense the question into a fixed-length vector, which is then used in a bilinear projection to obtain the probability that the answer should start and end at each position.

An illustration of our model SDNet is in Figure 1.

2.2 ENCODING LAYER

We use 300-dim GloVe (Pennington et al. [2014]) embedding and contextualized embedding for each word in context and question. We employ BERT (Devlin et al. [2018]) as contextualized embedding. Instead of adding a scoring layer to BERT structure as proposed in (Devlin et al. [2018]), we use the transformer output from BERT as contextualized embedding in our encoding layer. BERT generates L layers of hidden states for all BPE tokens (Sennrich et al. [2015]) in a sentence/passage and we employ a weighted sum of these hidden states to obtain contextualized embedding. Furthermore, we lock BERT's internal weights, setting their gradients to zero. In ablation studies, we will show that this weighted sum and weight-locking mechanism can significantly boost the model's performance.

In detail, suppose a word w is tokenized to s BPE tokens $w = \{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_s\}$, and BERT generates L hidden states for each BPE token, \mathbf{h}_t^l , $1 \leq l \leq L$, $1 \leq t \leq s$. The contextual embedding BERT_w for word w is then a per-layer weighted sum of average BERT embedding, with weights $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_L$.

基于 Bert 得到 context embedding.

$$\text{BERT}_w = \sum_{l=1}^L \alpha_l \left(\frac{\sum_{t=1}^s \mathbf{h}_t^l}{s} \right) \quad (\text{BERT 参数 freeze})$$

BERT 共有 L 层. 词 w 被 BPE 成 s 个 piece.

2.3 INTEGRATION LAYER

Word-level Inter-Attention. We conduct attention from question to context (passage) based on GloVe word embeddings. Suppose the context word embeddings are $\{\mathbf{h}_1^C, \dots, \mathbf{h}_m^C\} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, and the question word embeddings are $\{\mathbf{h}_1^Q, \dots, \mathbf{h}_n^Q\} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$. Then the attended vectors from question to context are $\{\hat{\mathbf{h}}_1^C, \dots, \hat{\mathbf{h}}_m^C\}$, defined as,

基于 Glove 进行

$$S_{ij} = \text{ReLU}(U \mathbf{h}_i^C) D \text{ReLU}(U \mathbf{h}_j^Q), \in \mathbb{R}$$

$k \times k$ 的对称矩阵

$$\alpha_{ij} \propto \exp(S_{ij}), \quad d \times k \quad \mathbb{R}^d \quad d \times k \quad \mathbb{R}^d$$

Inter-attention:

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}}_i^C = \sum_j \alpha_{ij} \mathbf{h}_j^Q, \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

where $D \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times k}$ is a diagonal matrix and $U \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times k}$, k is the attention hidden size.

To simplify notation, we define the attention function above as $\text{Attn}(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C})$, meaning we compute the attention score α_{ij} based on two sets of vectors \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} , and use that to linearly combine vector set \mathbf{C} . So the word-level attention above can be simplified as $\text{Attn}(\{\mathbf{h}_i^C\}_{i=1}^m, \{\mathbf{h}_i^Q\}_{i=1}^n, \{\mathbf{h}_i^Q\}_{i=1}^n)$.

For each context word in \mathcal{C} , we also include a feature vector f_w including 12-dim POS embedding, 8-dim NER embedding, a 3-dim exact matching vector em_i indicating whether each context word appears in the question, and a normalized term frequency, following the approach in DrQA (Chen et al. [2017]).

对段落中的词, 加额外的特征

Therefore, the input vector for each context word is $\tilde{\mathbf{w}}_i^C = [\text{GloVe}(w_i^C); \text{BERT}_{w_i^C}; \hat{\mathbf{h}}_i^C; f_{w_i^C}]$; the input vector for each question word is $\tilde{\mathbf{w}}_i^Q = [\text{GloVe}(w_i^Q); \text{BERT}_{w_i^Q}]$.

最终, 每个词的输入向量

RNN. In this component, we use two separate bidirectional RNNs (BiLSTMs (Hochreiter & Schmidhuber [1997])) to form the contextualized understanding for \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{Q} .

两层 BiLSTM:

(不共享)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{h}_1^{C,k}, \dots, \mathbf{h}_m^{C,k} &= \text{BiLSTM}(\mathbf{h}_1^{C,k-1}, \dots, \mathbf{h}_m^{C,k-1}), \\ \mathbf{h}_1^{Q,k}, \dots, \mathbf{h}_n^{Q,k} &= \text{BiLSTM}(\mathbf{h}_1^{Q,k-1}, \dots, \mathbf{h}_n^{Q,k-1}), \\ \mathbf{h}_i^{C,0} &= \tilde{\mathbf{w}}_i^C, \mathbf{h}_i^{Q,0} = \tilde{\mathbf{w}}_i^Q, \end{aligned}$$

where $1 \leq k \leq K$ and K is the number of RNN layers. We use variational dropout (Kingma et al. 2015) for input vector to each layer of RNN, i.e. the dropout mask is shared over different timesteps.

Question Understanding. For each question word in \mathcal{Q} , we employ one more layer of RNN to generate a higher level of understanding of the question.

对 question, $h_1^{Q,K+1}, \dots, h_n^{Q,K+1} = \text{BiLSTM}(h_1^Q, \dots, h_n^Q)$,
使用额外一层 RNN $h_i^Q = [h_i^{Q,1}; \dots; h_i^{Q,K}]$

Self-Attention on Question. As the question has integrated previous utterances, the model needs to directly relate previously mentioned concept with the current question. This is helpful for concept carry-over and coreference resolution. We thus employ self-attention on question. The formula is the same as word-level attention, except that we are attending a question to itself: $\{u_i^Q\}_{i=1}^n = \text{Attn}(\{h_i^{Q,K+1}\}_{i=1}^n, \{h_i^{Q,K+1}\}_{i=1}^n, \{h_i^{Q,K+1}\}_{i=1}^n)$. The final question representation is thus $\{u_i^Q\}_{i=1}^n$.

基于第 $K+1$ 层 RNN 的输出进行 Self-attention [question]

Multilevel Inter-Attention. After multiple layers of RNN extract different levels of understanding of each word, we conduct multilevel attention from question to context based on all layers of generated representations.

However, the aggregated dimensions can be very large, which is computationally inefficient. We thus leverage the history-of-word idea from FusionNet (Huang et al. 2017): we use all previous levels to compute attentions scores, but only linearly combine RNN outputs.

In detail, we conduct $K + 1$ times of multilevel attention from each RNN layer output of question to context.

$$\{m_i^{(k),C}\}_{i=1}^m = \text{Attn}(\{\text{HoW}_i^C\}_{i=1}^m, \{\text{HoW}_i^Q\}_{i=1}^n, \{h_i^{Q,k}\}_{i=1}^n), 1 \leq k \leq K + 1$$

K+1 次 Attention

where history-of-word vectors are defined as

$$\text{HoW}_i^C = [\text{GloVe}(w_i^C); \text{BERT}_{w_i^C}; h_i^{C,1}; \dots; h_i^{C,k}],$$

$$\text{HoW}_i^Q = [\text{GloVe}(w_i^Q); \text{BERT}_{w_i^Q}; h_i^{Q,1}; \dots; h_i^{Q,k}].$$

An additional RNN layer is applied to obtain the contextualized representation v_i^C for each word in \mathcal{C} .

$$y_i^C = [h_i^{C,1}; \dots; h_i^{C,k}; m_i^{(1),C}; \dots; m_i^{(K+1),C}],$$

$$(v_1^C, \dots, v_m^C) = \text{BiLSTM}(y_1^C, \dots, y_m^C),$$

1 层 RNN

Self Attention on Context. Similar to questions, we conduct self attention on context to establish direct correlations between all pairs of words in \mathcal{C} . Again, we use the history of word concept to reduce the output dimension by linearly combining v_i^C .

$$s_i^C = [\text{GloVe}(w_i^C); \text{BERT}_{w_i^C}; h_i^{C,1}; \dots; h_i^{C,k}; m_i^{(1),Q}; \dots; m_i^{(K+1),Q}; v_i^C]$$

$$(\tilde{v}_i^C)_{i=1}^m = \text{Attn}(\{s_i^C\}_{i=1}^m, \{s_i^C\}_{i=1}^m, \{v_i^C\}_{i=1}^m)$$

Context 的 self-attention

The self-attention is followed by an additional layer of RNN to generate the **final representation of context**:

$$\{u_i^C\}_{i=1}^m = \text{BiLSTM}([v_1^C; \tilde{v}_1^C], \dots, [v_m^C; \tilde{v}_m^C])$$

2-层 RNN 得到 context 的最终表示

2.4 OUTPUT LAYER

Generating Answer Span. This component is to generate two scores for each context word corresponding to the probability that the answer starts and ends at this word, respectively.

Firstly, we condense the question representation into one vector: $u^Q = \sum_i \beta_i u_i^Q$, where $\beta_i \propto \exp(w^T u_i^Q)$ and w is a parametrized vector.

用 self-align 得到 question 的向量表示

Table 1: Domain distribution in CoQA dataset.

Domain	#Passage	#QA turn
Child Story	750	14.0
Literature	1,815	15.6
Mid/High Sc.	1,911	15.0
News	1,902	15.1
Wikipedia	1,821	15.4
Out of domain		
Science	100	15.3
Reddit	100	16.6
Total	8,399	15.2

Secondly, we compute the probability that the answer span should start at the i -th word:

$$P_i^S \propto \exp((\mathbf{u}^Q)^T W_S \mathbf{u}_i^C), \text{ 开始位置预测}$$

where W_S is a parametrized matrix. We further fuse the start-position probability into the computation of end-position probability via a GRU, $t^Q = \text{GRU}(\mathbf{u}^Q, \sum_i P_i^S \mathbf{u}_i^C)$. Thus, the probability that the answer span should end at the i -th word is:

$$P_i^E \propto \exp((t^Q)^T W_E \mathbf{u}_i^C), \text{ 结束位置预测}$$

where W_E is another parametrized matrix.

For CoQA dataset, the answer could be affirmation “yes”, negation “no” or no answer “unknown”. We separately generate three probabilities corresponding to these three scenarios, P_Y, P_N, P_U , respectively. For instance, to generate the probability that the answer is “yes”, P_Y , we use:

$$\begin{cases} P_i^Y \propto \exp((\mathbf{u}^Q)^T W_Y \mathbf{u}_i^C), \\ P_Y = (\sum_i P_i^Y \mathbf{u}_i^C)^T \mathbf{w}_Y, \end{cases} \text{ 对 "yes" "no" "unknown" 的 回答进行额外处理}$$

where W_Y and \mathbf{w}_Y are parametrized matrix and vector, respectively.

Training. For training, we use all questions/answers for one passage as a batch. The goal is to maximize the probability of the ground-truth answer, including span start/end position, affirmation, negation and no-answer situations. Equivalently, we minimize the negative log-likelihood function \mathcal{L} :

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_k I_k^S (\log(P_{i_k^s}^S) + \log(P_{i_k^e}^E)) + I_k^Y \log P_k^Y + I_k^N \log P_k^N + I_k^U \log P_k^U,$$

4个指示函数, 表示第k个数据的答案是 span/yes/no/unknown.

where i_k^s and i_k^e are the ground-truth span start and end position for the k -th question. $I_k^S, I_k^Y, I_k^N, I_k^U$ indicate whether the k -th ground-truth answer is a passage span, “yes”, “no” and “unknown”, respectively. More implementation details are in Appendix.

Prediction. During inference, we pick the largest span/yes/no/unknown probability. The span is constrained to have a maximum length of 15.

3 EXPERIMENTS

We evaluated our model on CoQA [Reddy et al., 2018], a large-scale conversational question answering dataset. In CoQA, many questions require understanding of both the passage and previous questions and answers, which poses challenge to conventional machine reading models. Table 1 summarizes the domain distribution in CoQA. As shown, CoQA contains passages from multiple domains, and the average number of question answering turns is more than 15 per passage. Many questions require contextual understanding to generate the correct answer.

Table 2: Model and human performance (% in F1 score) on the CoQA test set.

	Child.	Liter.	Mid-High.	News	Wiki	Reddit	Science	Overall
PGNet	49.0	43.3	47.5	47.5	45.1	38.6	38.1	44.1
DrQA	46.7	53.9	54.1	57.8	59.4	45.0	51.0	52.6
DrQA+PGNet	64.2	63.7	67.1	68.3	71.4	57.8	63.1	65.1
BiDAF++	66.5	65.7	70.2	71.6	72.6	60.8	67.1	67.8
FlowQA	73.7	71.6	76.8	79.0	80.2	67.8	76.1	75.0
SDNet (single)	75.4	73.9	77.1	80.3	83.1	69.8	76.8	76.6
SDNet (ensemble)	78.7	77.1	80.2	81.9	85.2	72.3	79.7	79.3
Human	90.2	88.4	89.8	88.6	89.9	86.7	88.1	88.8

Table 3: Ablation study of SDNet on CoQA development dataset.

Model	F_1
SDNet	77.99
–Variational dropout	77.75
–Question self attention	77.24
Using last layer of BERT output (no weighted sum)	76.24
BERT-base	75.38
–BERT	70.84

For each in-domain dataset, 100 passages are in the development set, and 100 passages are in the test set. The rest in-domain dataset are in the training set. The test set also includes all of the out-of-domain passages.

Baseline models and metrics. We compare SDNet with the following baseline models: PGNet (Seq2Seq with copy mechanism) (See et al., 2017), DrQA (Chen et al., 2017), DrQA+PGNet (Reddy et al., 2018), BiDAF++ (Yatskar, 2018) and FlowQA (Huang et al., 2018). Aligned with the official leaderboard, we use F_1 as the evaluation metric, which is the harmonic mean of precision and recall at word level between the predicted answer and ground truth¹.

baseline

Results. Table 2 report the performance of SDNet and baseline models². As shown, SDNet achieves significantly better results than baseline models. In detail, the single SDNet model improves overall F_1 by 1.6%, compared with previous state-of-art model on CoQA, FlowQA. Ensemble SDNet model further improves overall F_1 score by 2.7%, and it’s the first model to achieve over 80% F_1 score on in-domain datasets (80.7%).

Figure 2 shows the F_1 score on development set over epochs. As seen, SDNet overpasses all but one baseline models after the second epoch, and achieves state-of-the-art results only after 8 epochs.

Ablation Studies. We conduct ablation studies on SDNet model and display the results in Table 3. The results show that removing BERT can reduce the F_1 score on development set by 7.15%. Our proposed weight sum of per-layer output from BERT is crucial, which can boost the performance by 1.75%, compared with using only last layer’s output. This shows that the output from each layer in BERT is useful in downstream tasks. This technique can also be applied to other NLP tasks. Using BERT-base instead of BERT-large pretrained model hurts the F_1 score by 2.61%, which manifests the superiority of BERT-large model. Variational dropout and self attention can each improve the performance by 0.24% and 0.75%, respectively.

Contextual history. In SDNet, we utilize conversation history via prepending the current question with previous N rounds of questions and ground-truth answers. We experimented the effect of N and show the result in Table 4. Excluding dialogue history ($N = 0$) can reduce the F_1 score by as

¹According to official evaluation of CoQA, when there are more than one ground-truth answers, the final score is the average of max F_1 against all-but-one ground-truth answers.

²Result was taken from official CoQA leaderboard on Nov. 30, 2018.

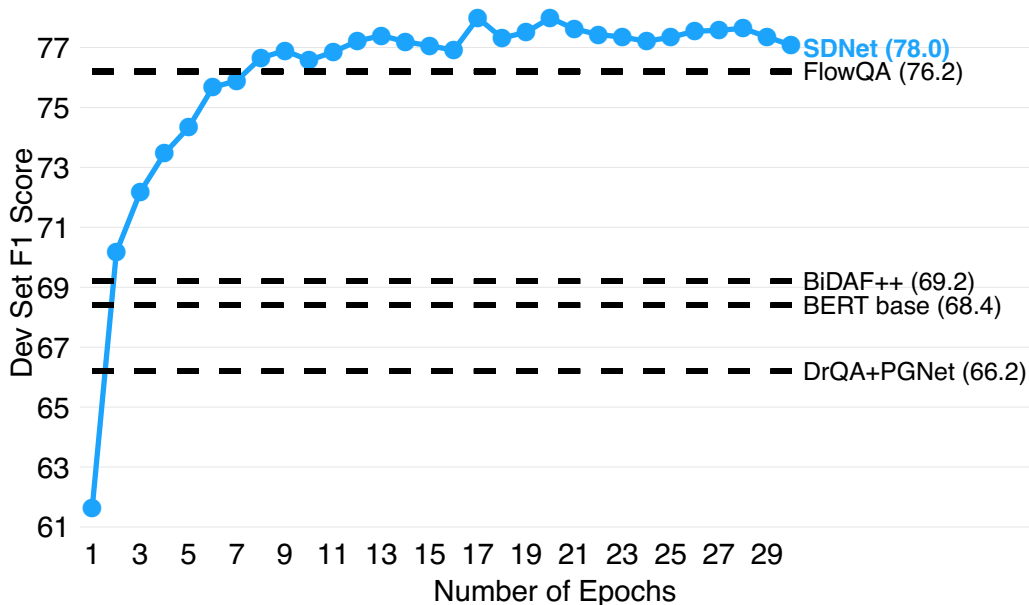


Figure 2: F_1 score on CoQA dev set over training epochs. For BERT base model, as there is no associated paper, we use the number on test set from the leaderboard.

much as 8.56%, showing the importance of contextual information in conversational QA task. The performance of our model peaks when $N = 2$, which was used in the final SDNet model.

Table 4: Performance of SDNet on development set when prepending different number of history questions and answers to the question. The model uses BERT-Large contextual embedding and fixes BERT’s weights.

N表示用之前的几轮对话历史。

#previous QA rounds N	F_1
0	69.43
1	76.70
2	77.99
3	77.39

4 CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, we propose a novel contextual attention-based deep neural network, SDNet, to tackle conversational question answering task. By leveraging inter-attention and self-attention on passage and conversation history, the model is able to comprehend dialogue flow and fuse it with the digestion of passage content. Furthermore, we incorporate the latest breakthrough in NLP, BERT, and leverage it in an innovative way. SDNet achieves superior results over previous approaches. On the public dataset CoQA, SDNet outperforms previous state-of-the-art model by 1.6% in overall F_1 metric.

Our future work is to apply this model to open-domain multiturn QA problem with large corpus or knowledge base, where the target passage may not be directly available. This will be an even more realistic setting to human question answering.

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A IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

We use spaCy for tokenization. As BERT use BPE as the tokenizer, we did BPE tokenization for each token generated by spaCy. In case a token in spaCy corresponds to multiple BPE sub-tokens, we average the BERT embeddings of these BPE sub-tokens as the embedding for the token. We fix the BERT weights and use the BERT-Large-Uncased model.

During training, we use a dropout rate of 0.4 for BERT layer outputs and 0.3 for other layers. We use variational dropout (Kingma et al., 2015), which shares the dropout mask over timesteps in RNN. We batch the data according to passages, so all questions and answers from the same passage make one batch.

We use Adamax (Kingma & Ba, 2014) as the optimizer, with a learning rate of $\alpha = 0.002$, $\beta = (0.9, 0.999)$ and $\epsilon = 10^{-8}$. We train the model using 30 epochs, with each epoch going over the data once. We clip the gradient at length 10.

The word-level attention has a hidden size of 300. The flow module has a hidden size of 300. The question self attention has a hidden size of 300. The RNN for both question and context has $K = 2$ layers and each layer has a hidden size of 125. The multilevel attention from question to context has a hidden size of 250. The context self attention has a hidden size of 250. The final layer of RNN for context has a hidden size of 125.