

# Textual Inference and Question Answering

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## Textual inference

- 我很开心!
- 我好伤心!
- 我好不开心!
- 我怎么会不开心呢!

### 语法层面

可以直接从文本中获取语义，学习分类，主要从语法层面上进行区分。

一种生长在非洲的反刍偶蹄动物，是世界上现存最高的陆生动物？

a. 狮子 b. 马 c. 猫头鹰 d. 长颈鹿



领域知识：训练数据 or 知识工程



百度百科：长颈鹿是陆地上最高的动物。

直接从文本的语义中无法直接获取答案，但是训练数据足够多，也是可以学习到特定的推理规则。

问题：测试集上没有出现过的动物？

- 知识
- 规则

Who is wearing glasses?

man



woman



Where is the child sitting?

fridge



arms



Is the umbrella upside down?

yes



no



How many children are in the bed?

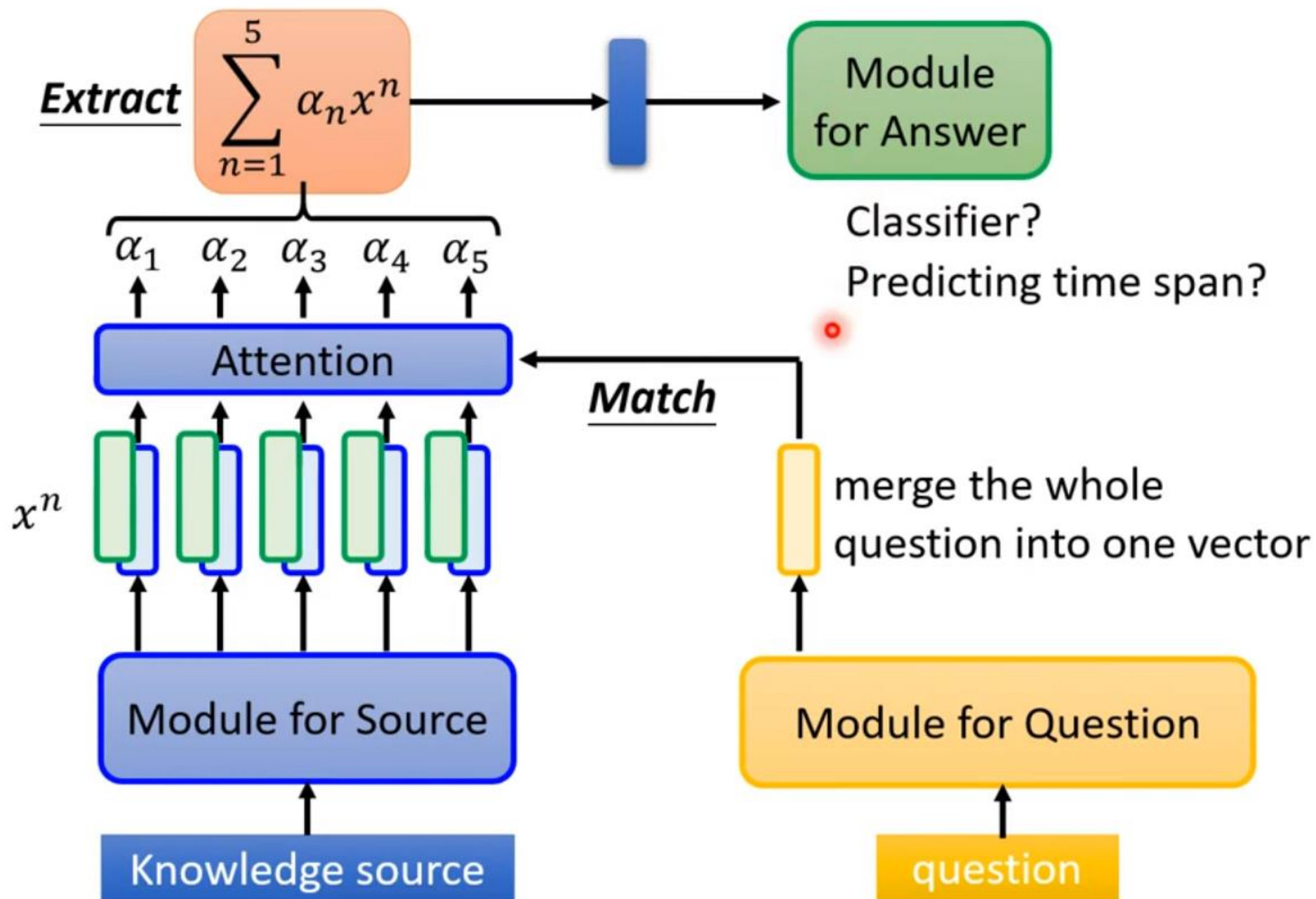
2



1



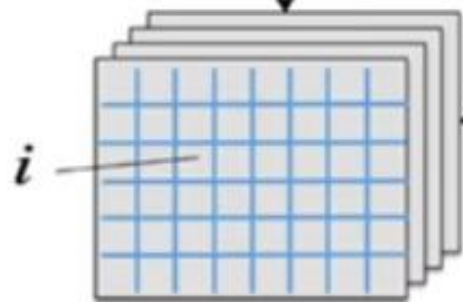
# Query-to-context Attention



Is there a cat in the basket?



CNN



$S$   
memory

$W_A$

$W_E$



image embeddings



word embedding



first hop

See (b)

word-guided  
attention

$Q$



$W_{att}$

$S_{att}$

$O$

next  
hop

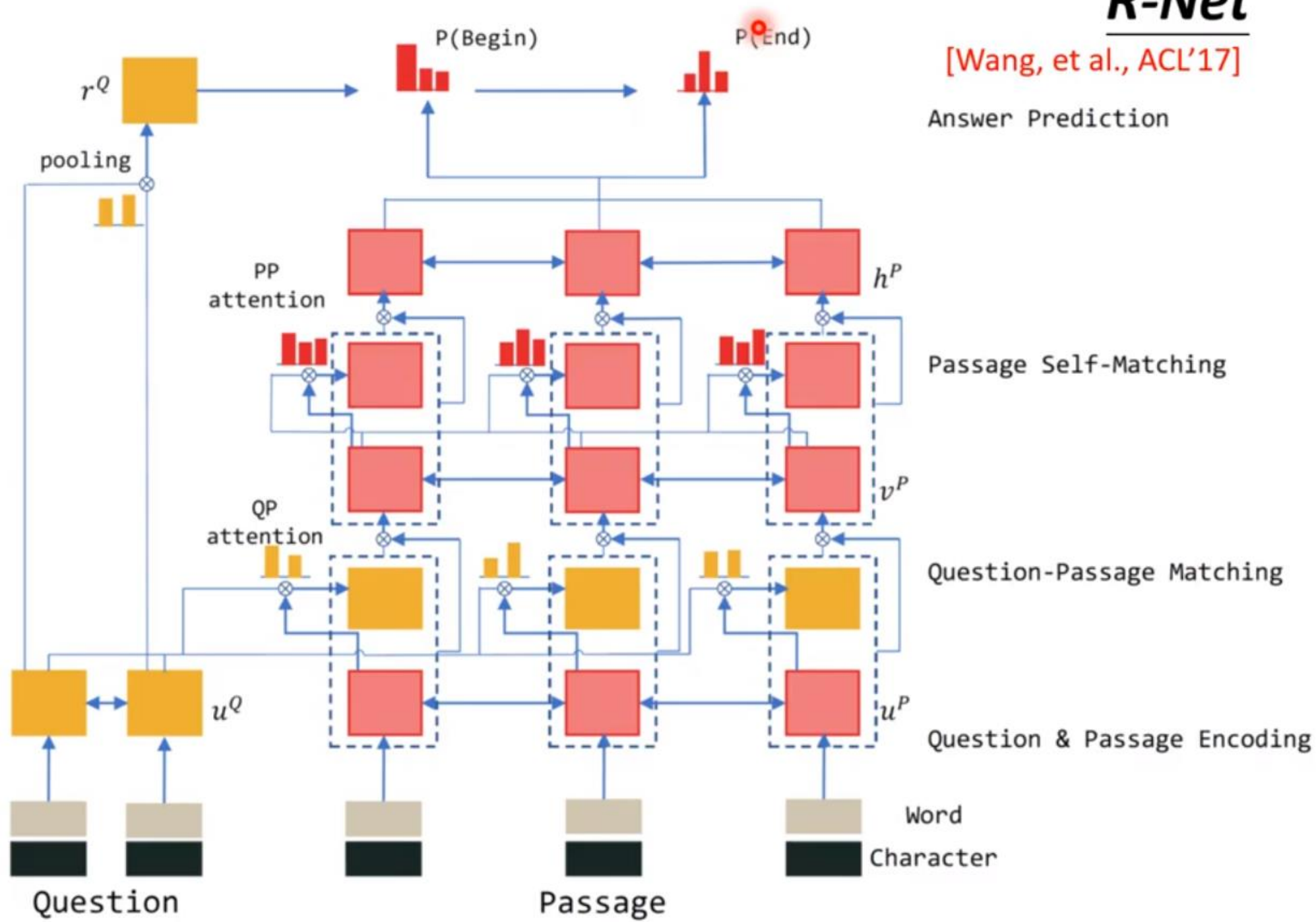
+

predict  
answer

no

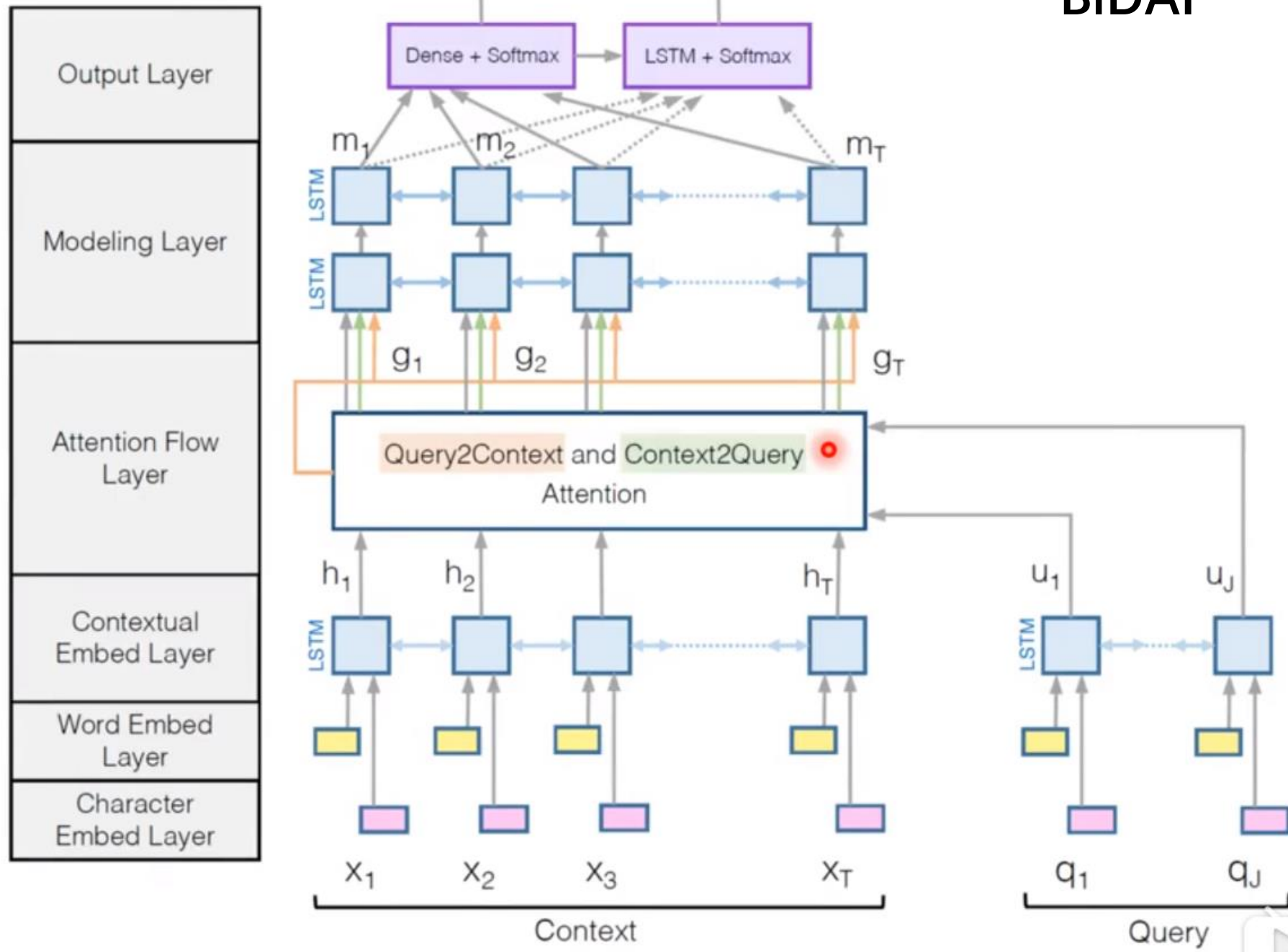
# R-Net

[Wang, et al., ACL'17]

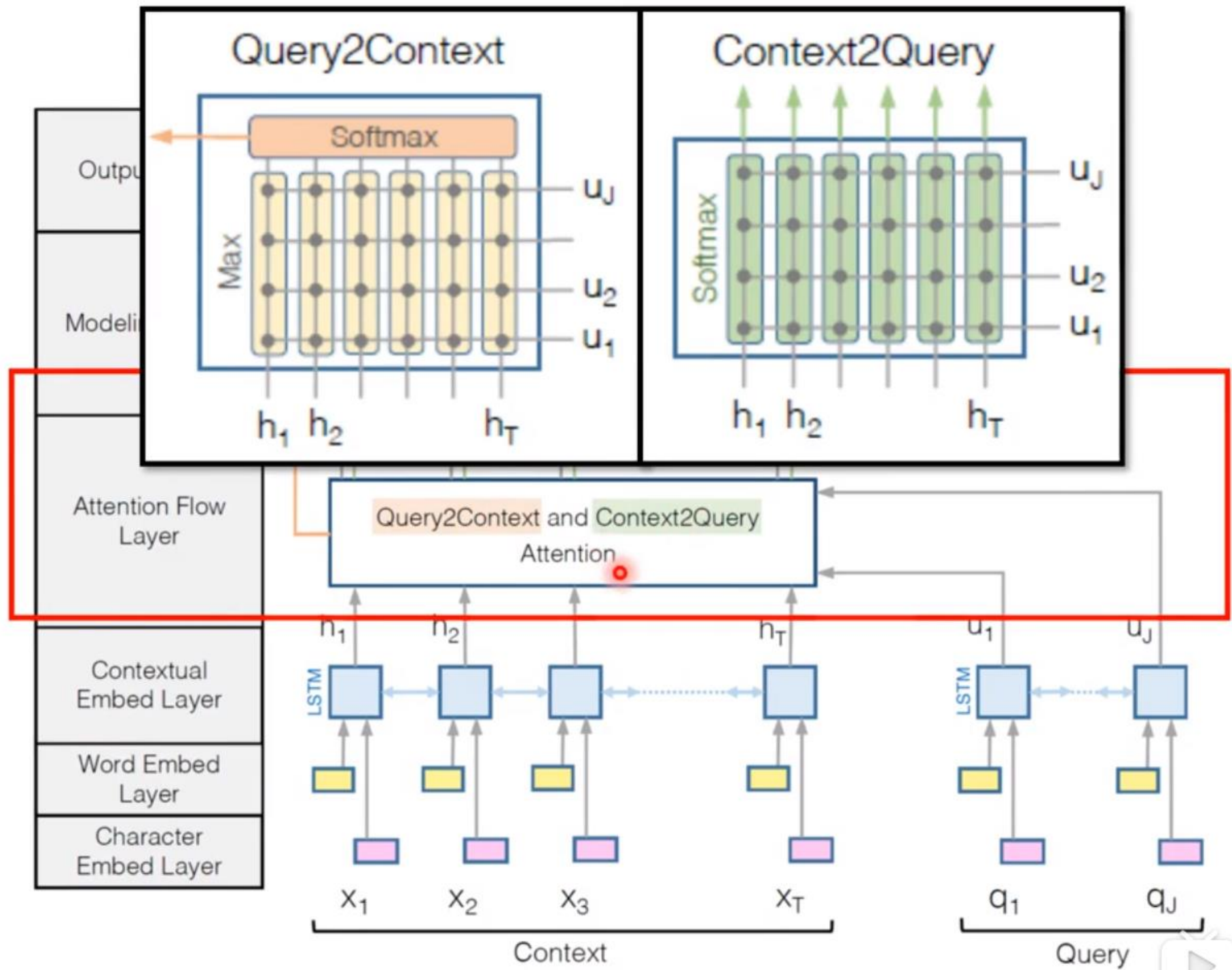




# BiDAF



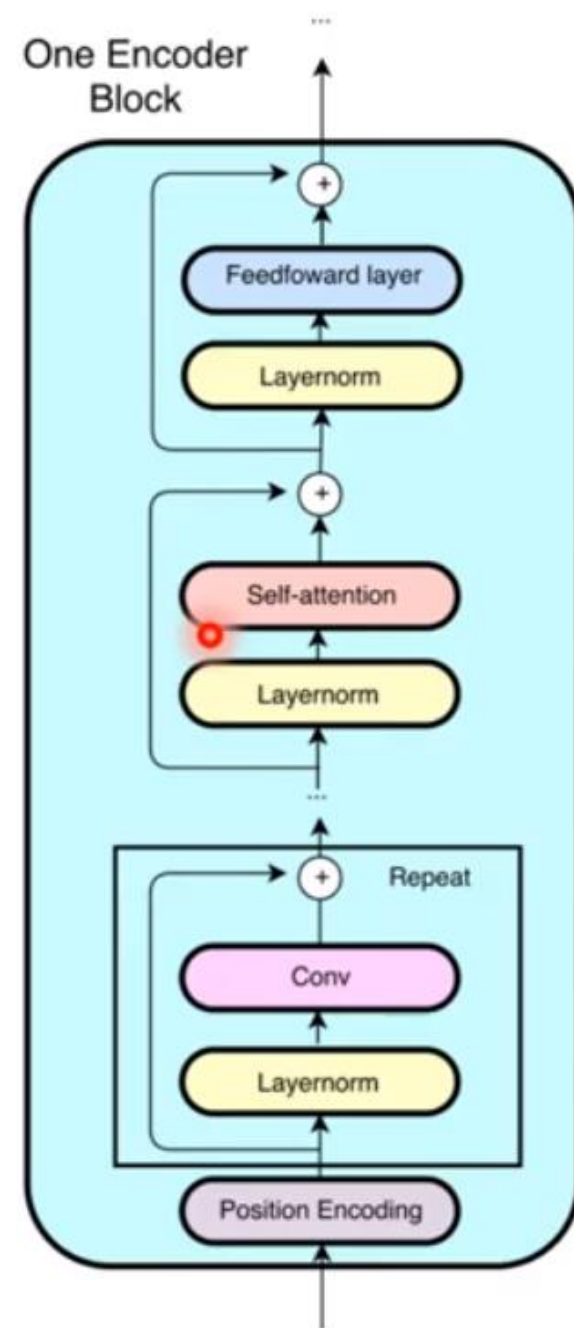
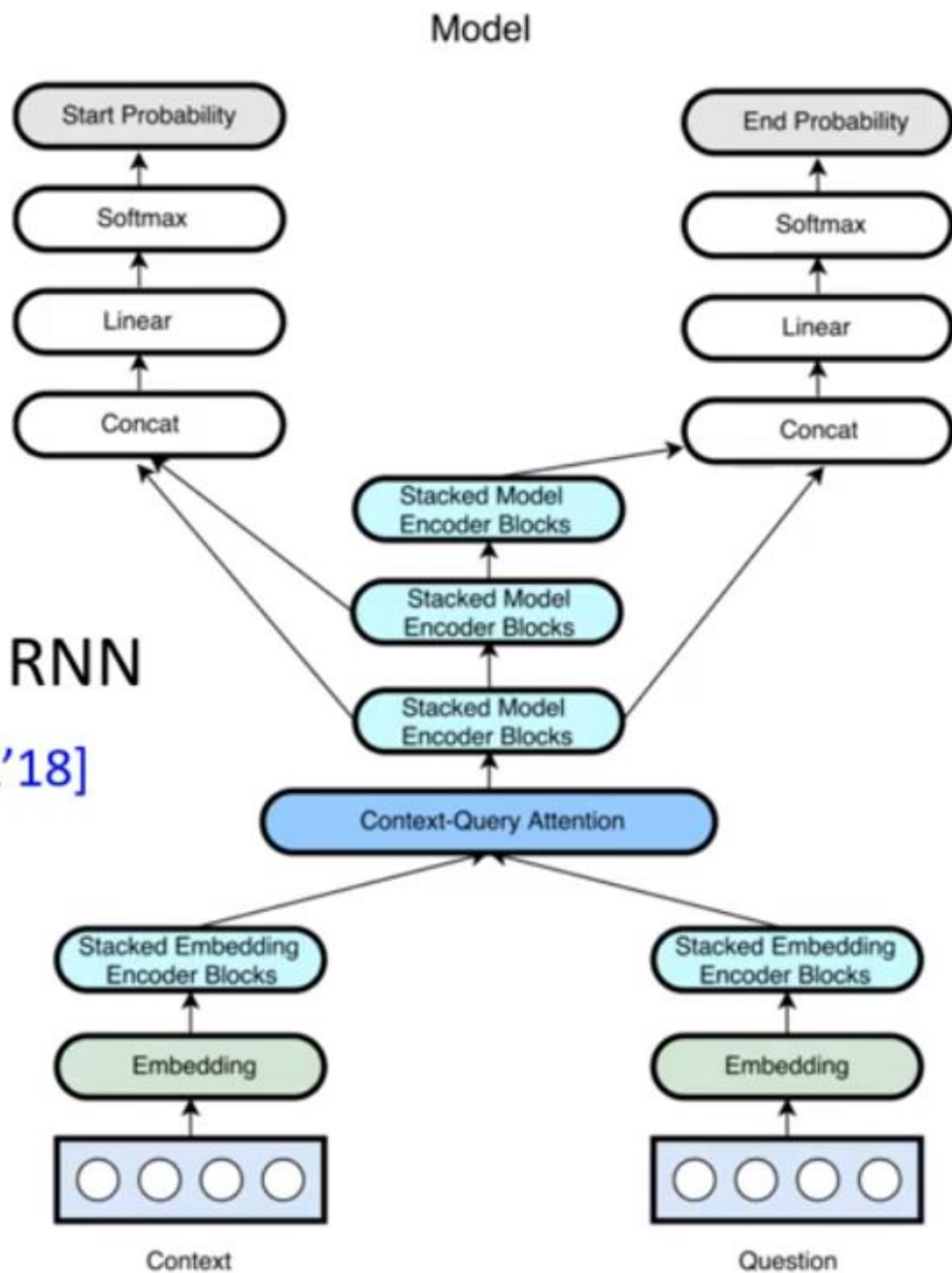




# QANet

Do not use RNN

[Yu, et al., ICLR'18]

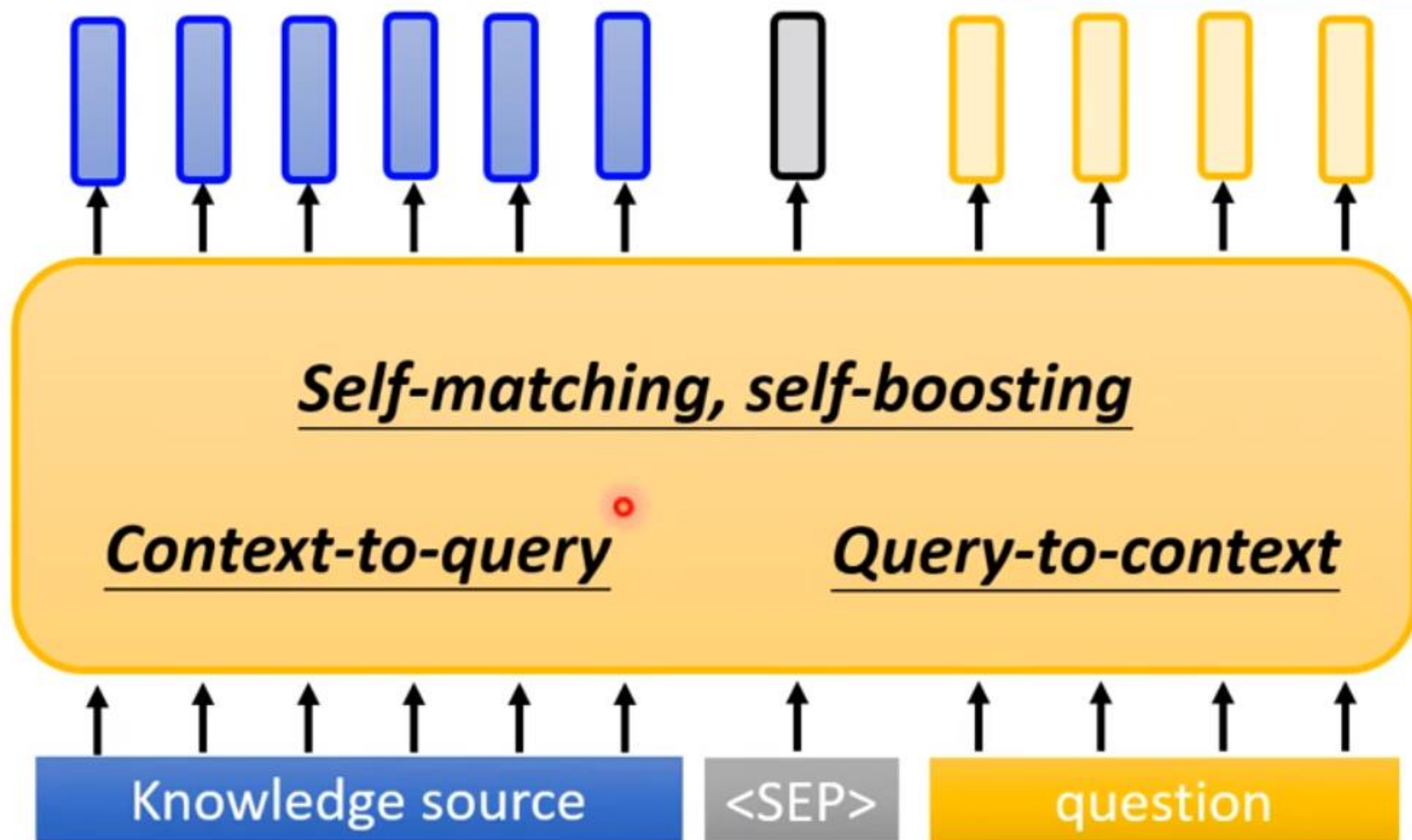


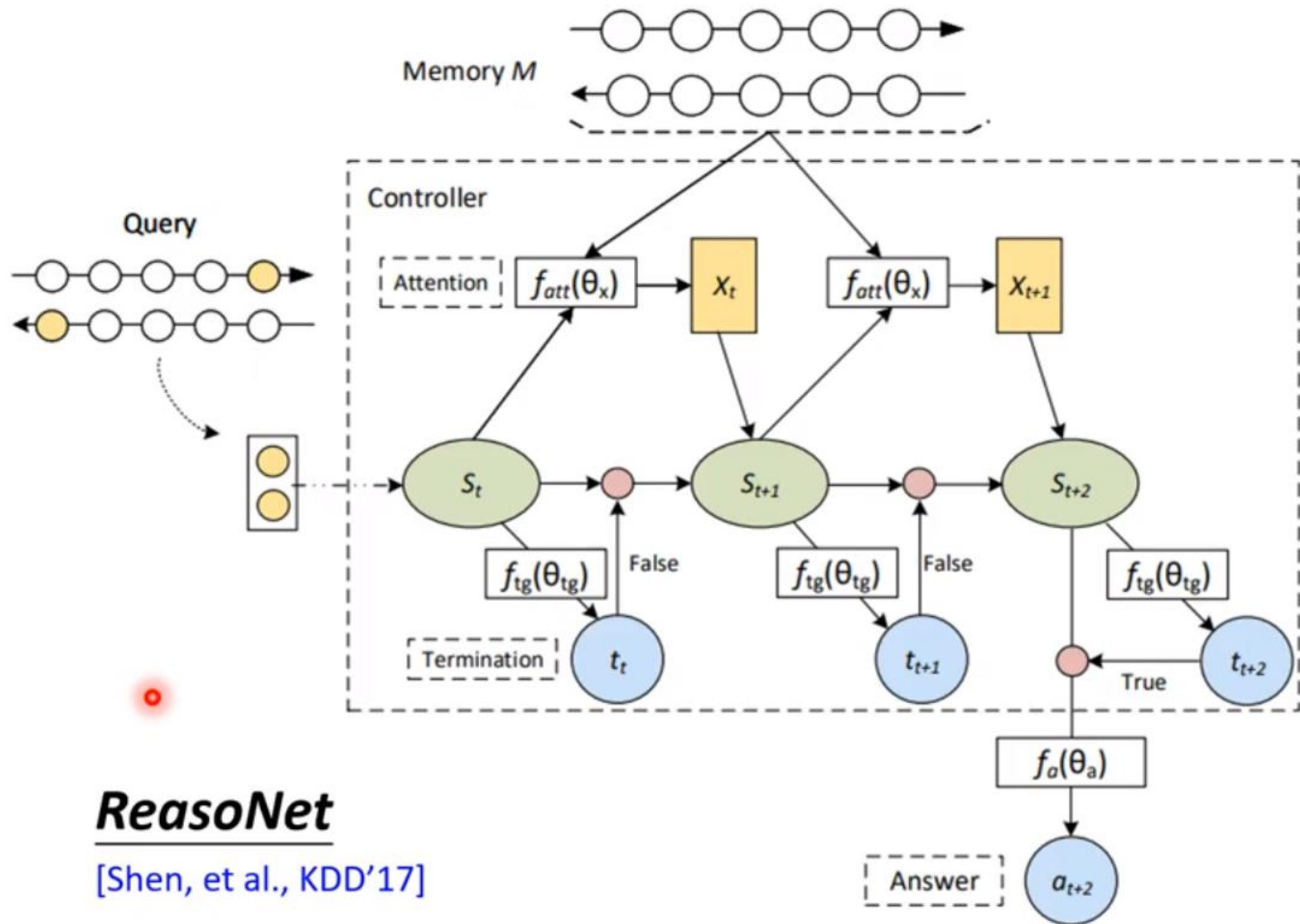
BERT

Answer  
Module

start

end





## ***ReasonNet***

[Shen, et al., KDD'17]



# Graph Neural Network

Input Paragraphs:

The Sum of All Fears is a best-selling thriller novel by Tom Clancy ... It was the fourth of Clancy's Jack Ryan books to be turned into a film ...

Dr. John Patrick Jack Ryan Sr. KCVO (Hon.), Ph.D. is a fictional character created by Tom Clancy, who appears in many of his novels and their respective film adaptations ...

Net Force Explorers is a series of young adult novels created by Tom Clancy and Steve Pieczenik as a spin-off of the military fiction series

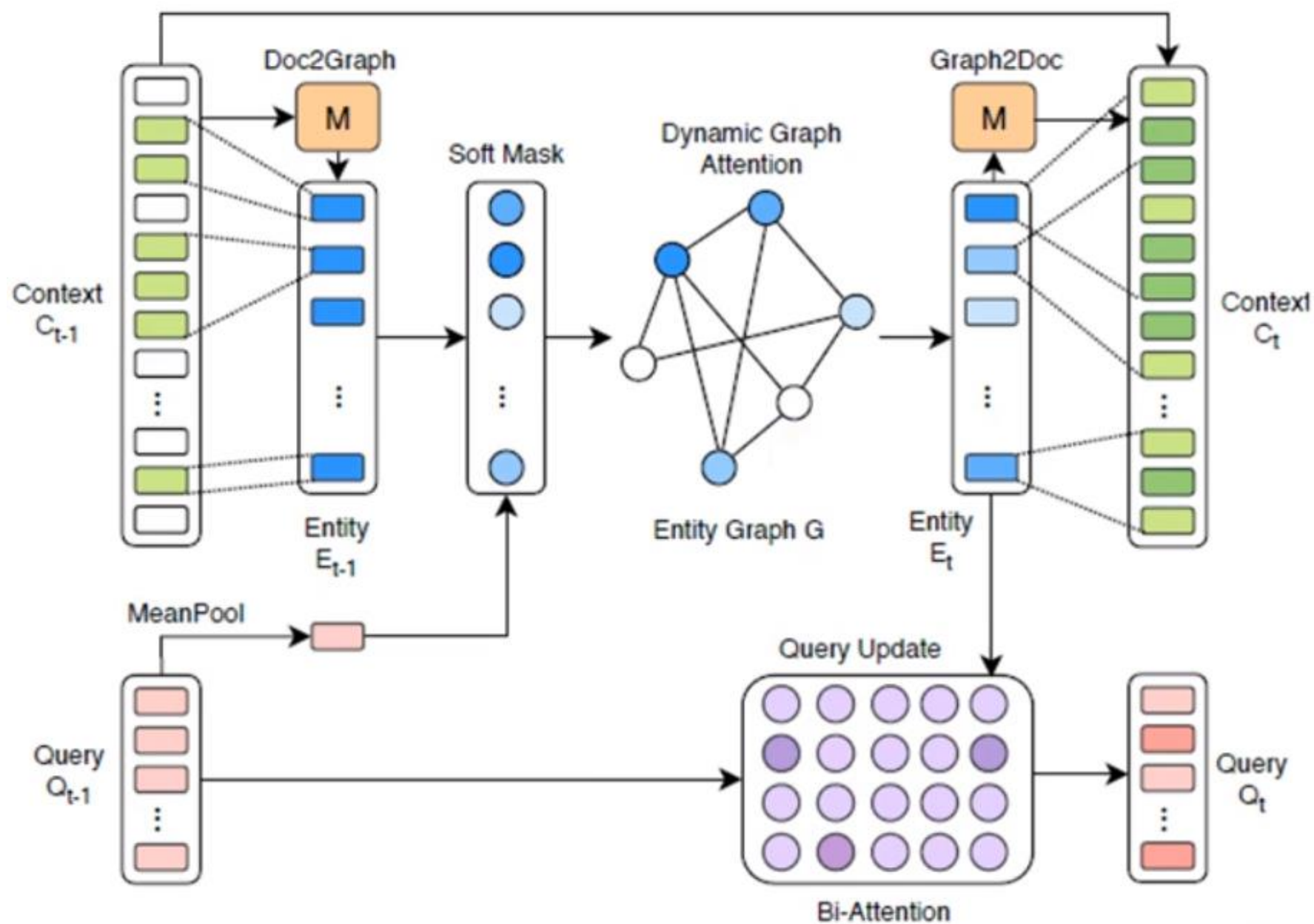
...

Question: What fiction character created by Tom Clancy was turned into a film in 2002?

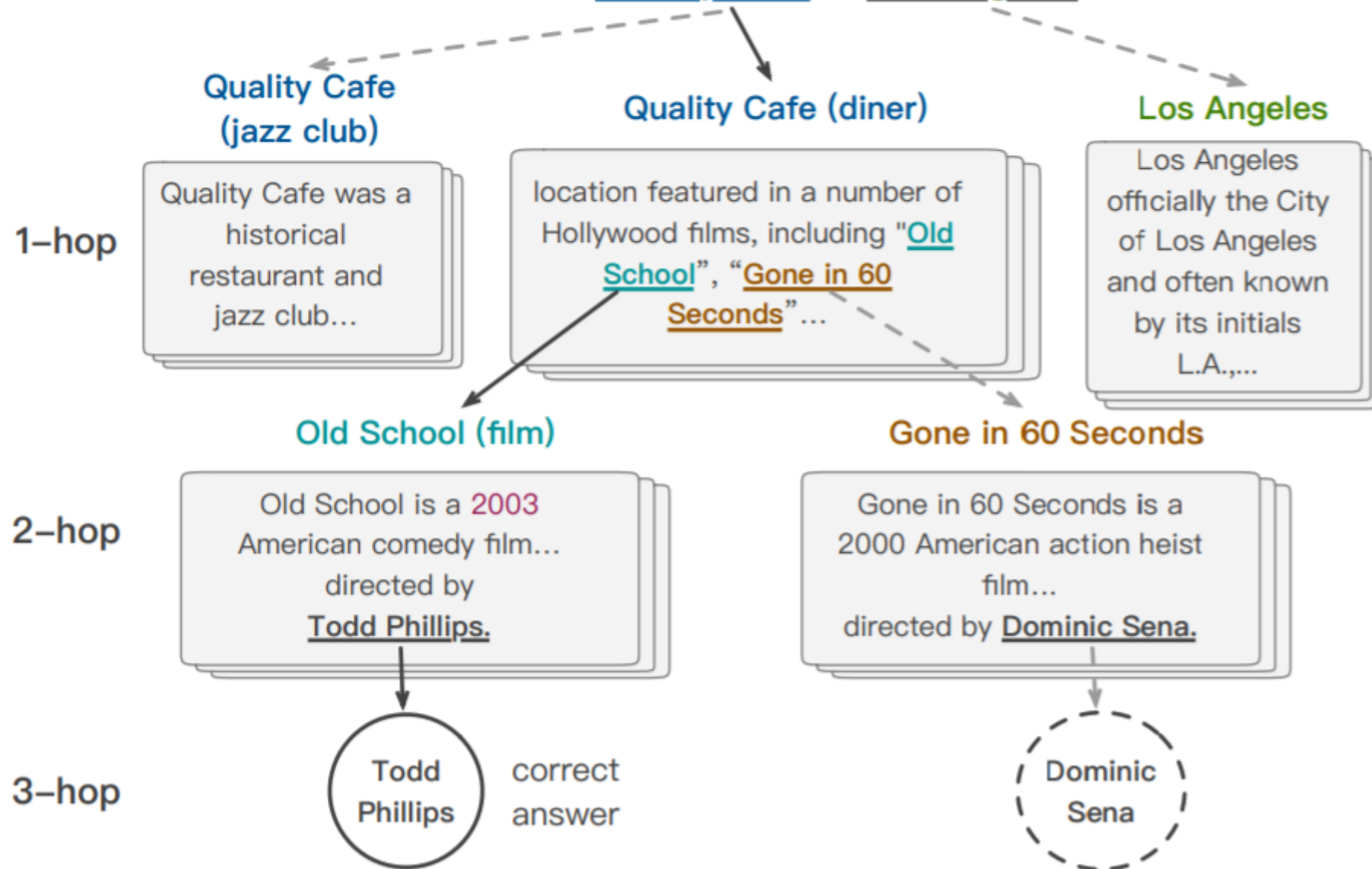
Answer: Jack Ryan

[Qiu, et al., ACL'19]

# Graph Neural Network

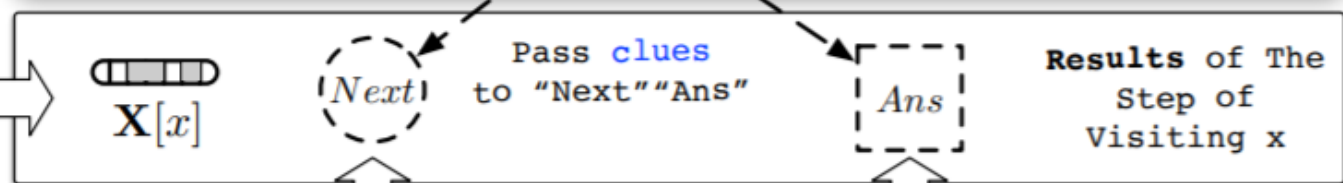
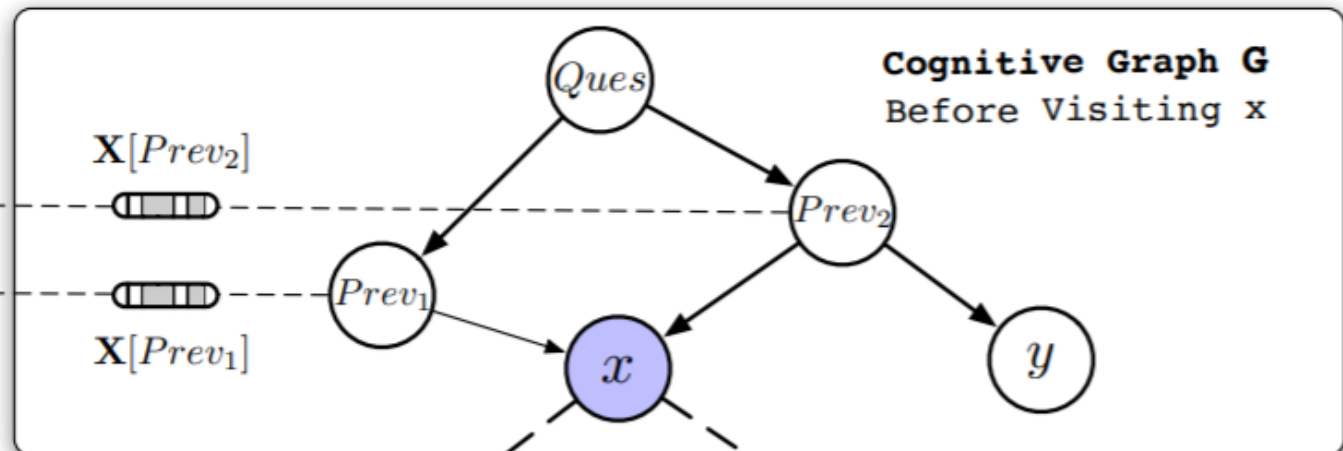
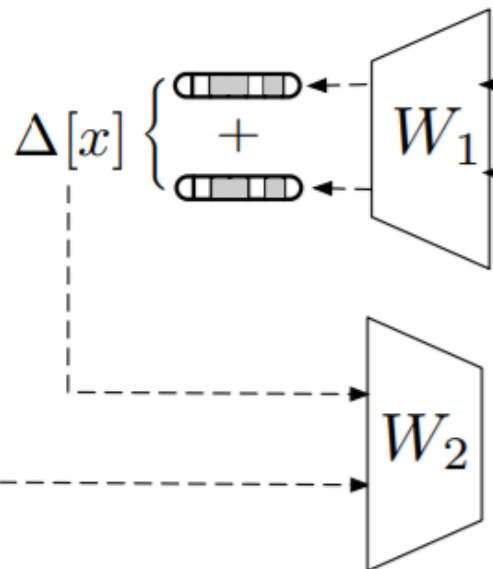


Question: Who is the director of the 2003 film which has scenes in it filmed at the Quality Cafe in Los Angeles?





## System 2 (GNN)



Hop span

Ans span

|Name of entity "Next"|

|Possible answer "Ans"|



$sem[x, Q, clues]$

## System 1 (BERT)

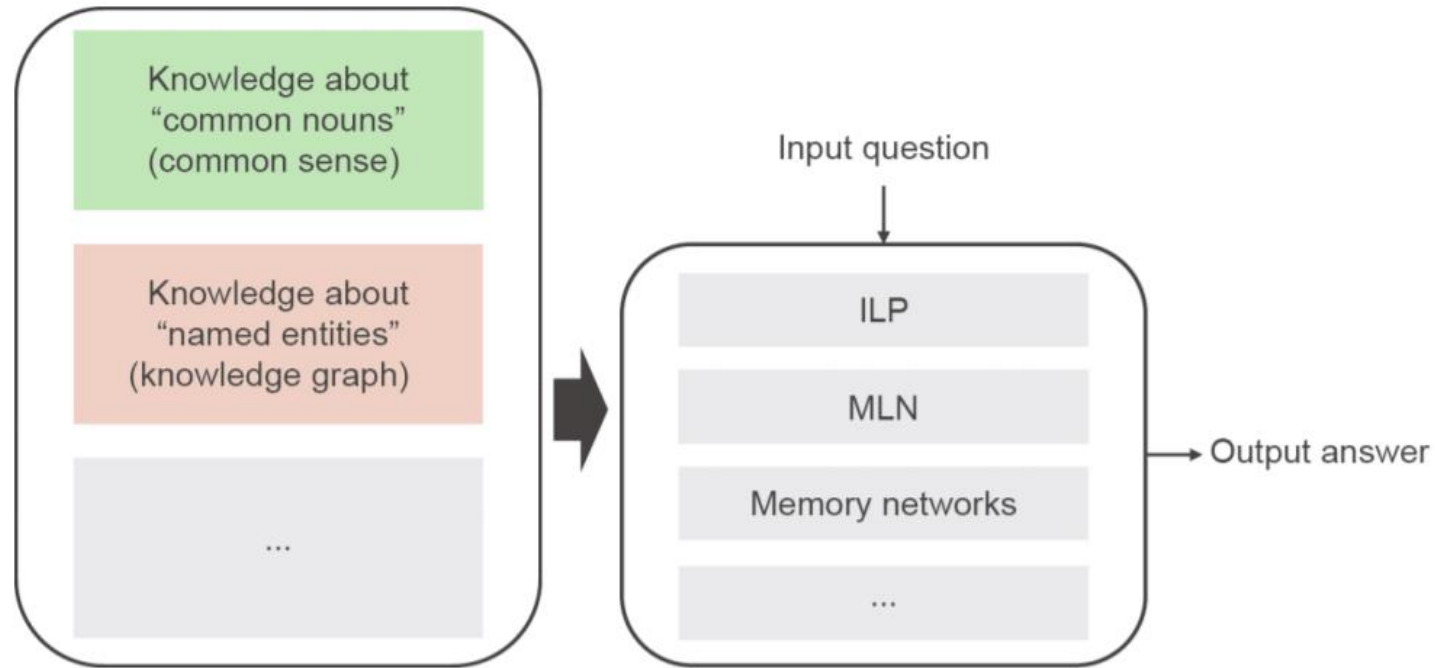


Question + clues  $[x, G]$

Paragraph  $[x]$

reasoning system should have two components:

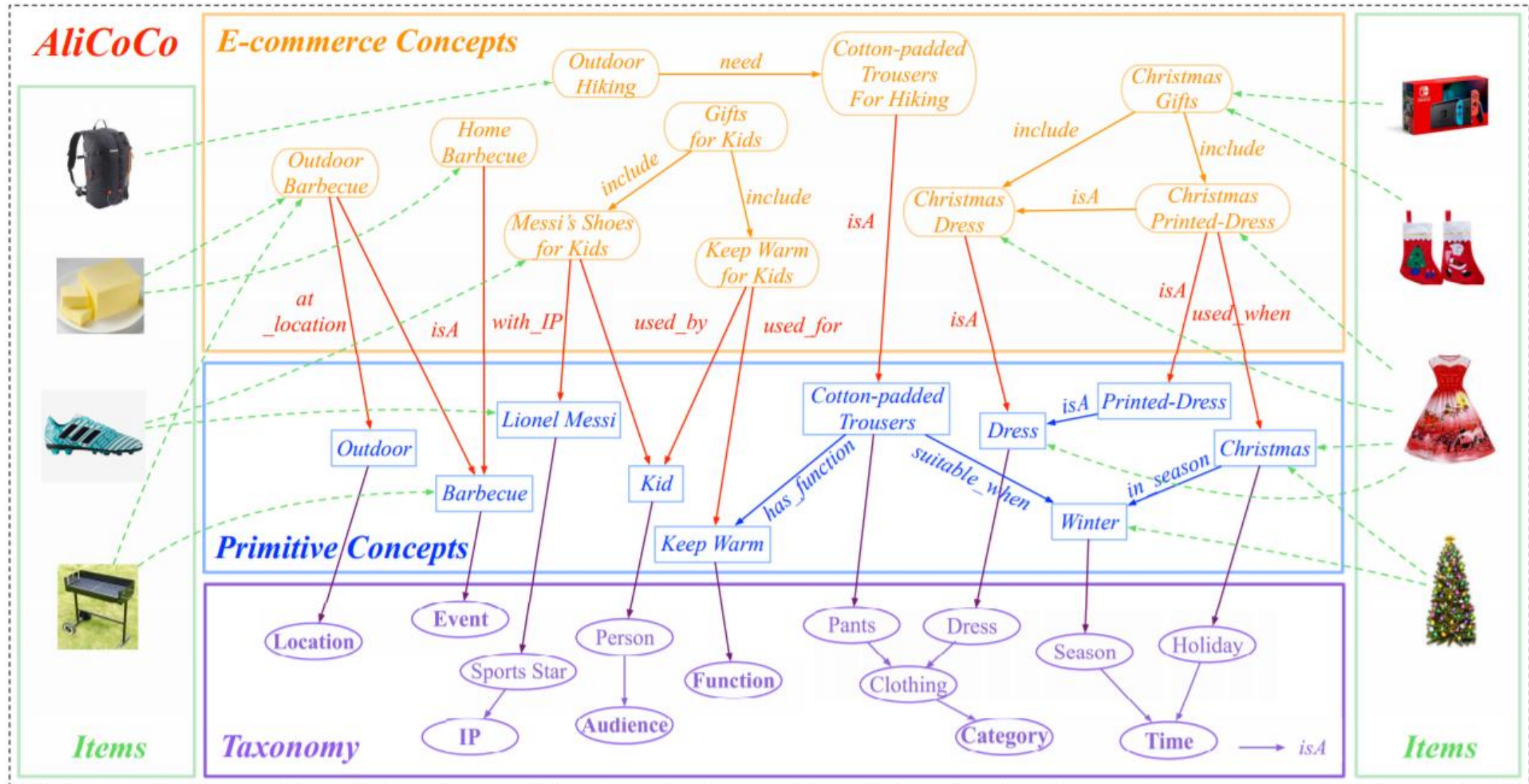
- Knowledge, such as a knowledge graph, common sense, rules, assertions extracted from raw texts, etc.;
- An inference engine, to generate answers to questions by manipulating existing knowledge.



<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2095809919304928>

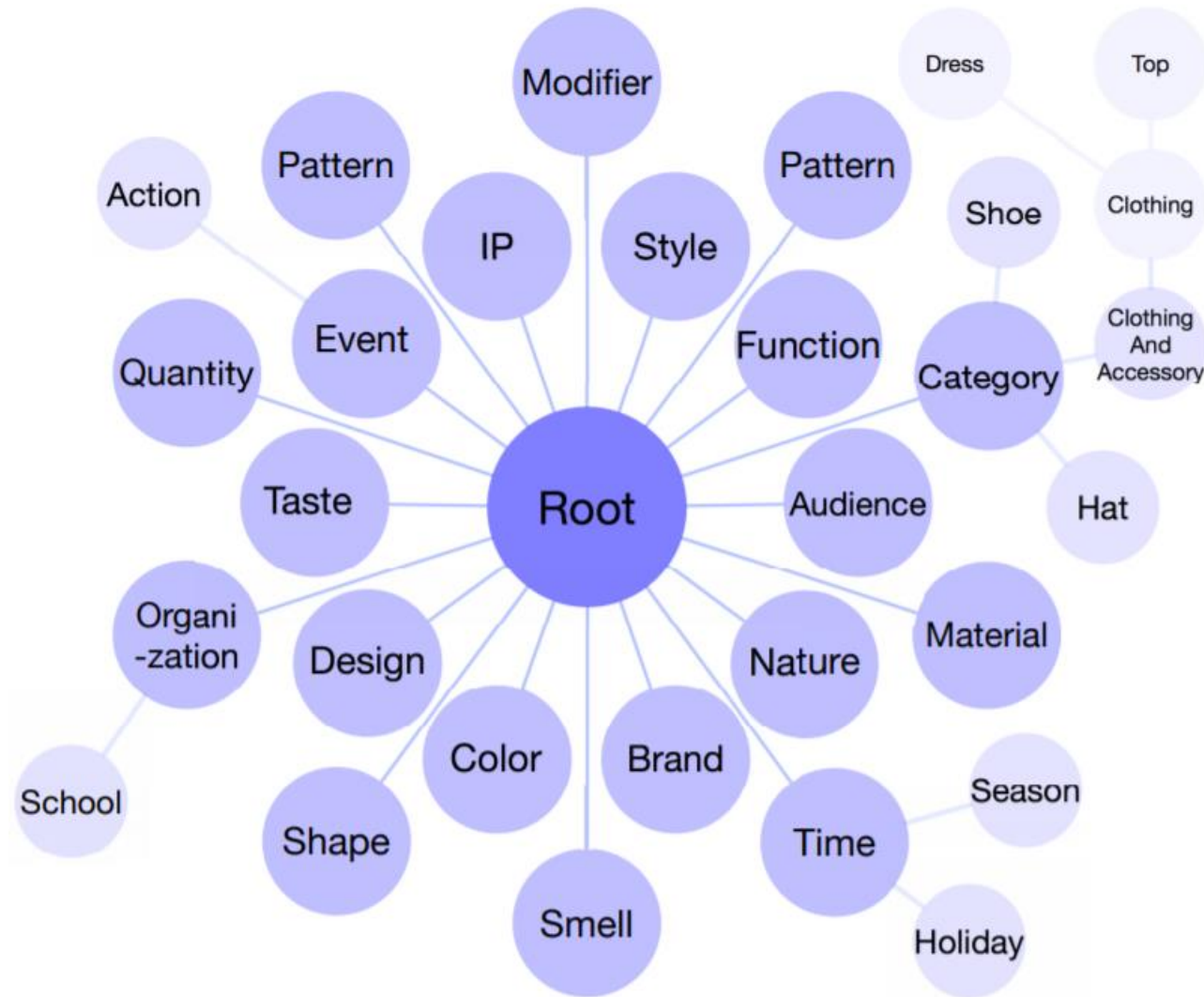
<https://www.msra.cn/zh-cn/people/ming-zhou>

# AliCoCo: Alibaba E-commerce Cognitive Concept Net



**Figure 1: Overview of “AliCoCo”, which consists of four layers: e-commerce concepts, primitive concepts, taxonomy and items.**

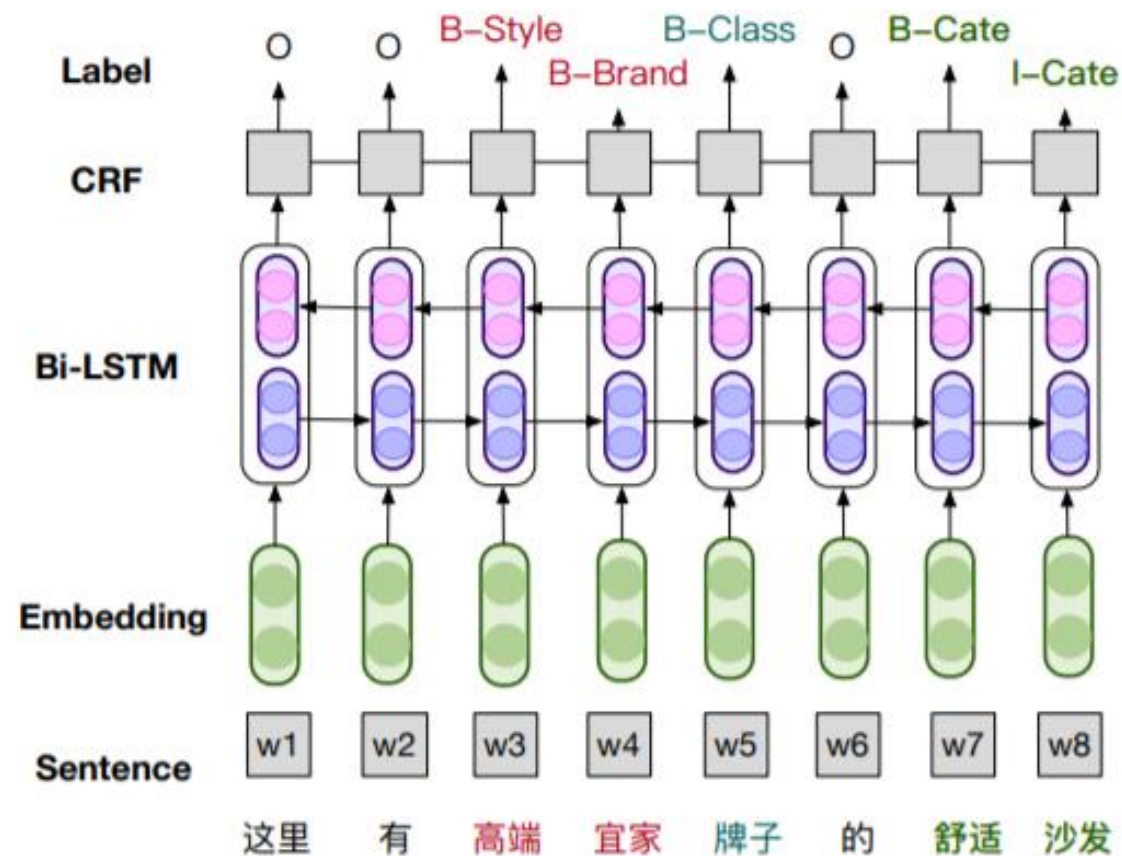
# AliCoCo: Alibaba E-commerce Cognitive Concept Net



**Figure 3: Overview of the taxonomy in AliCoCo.**

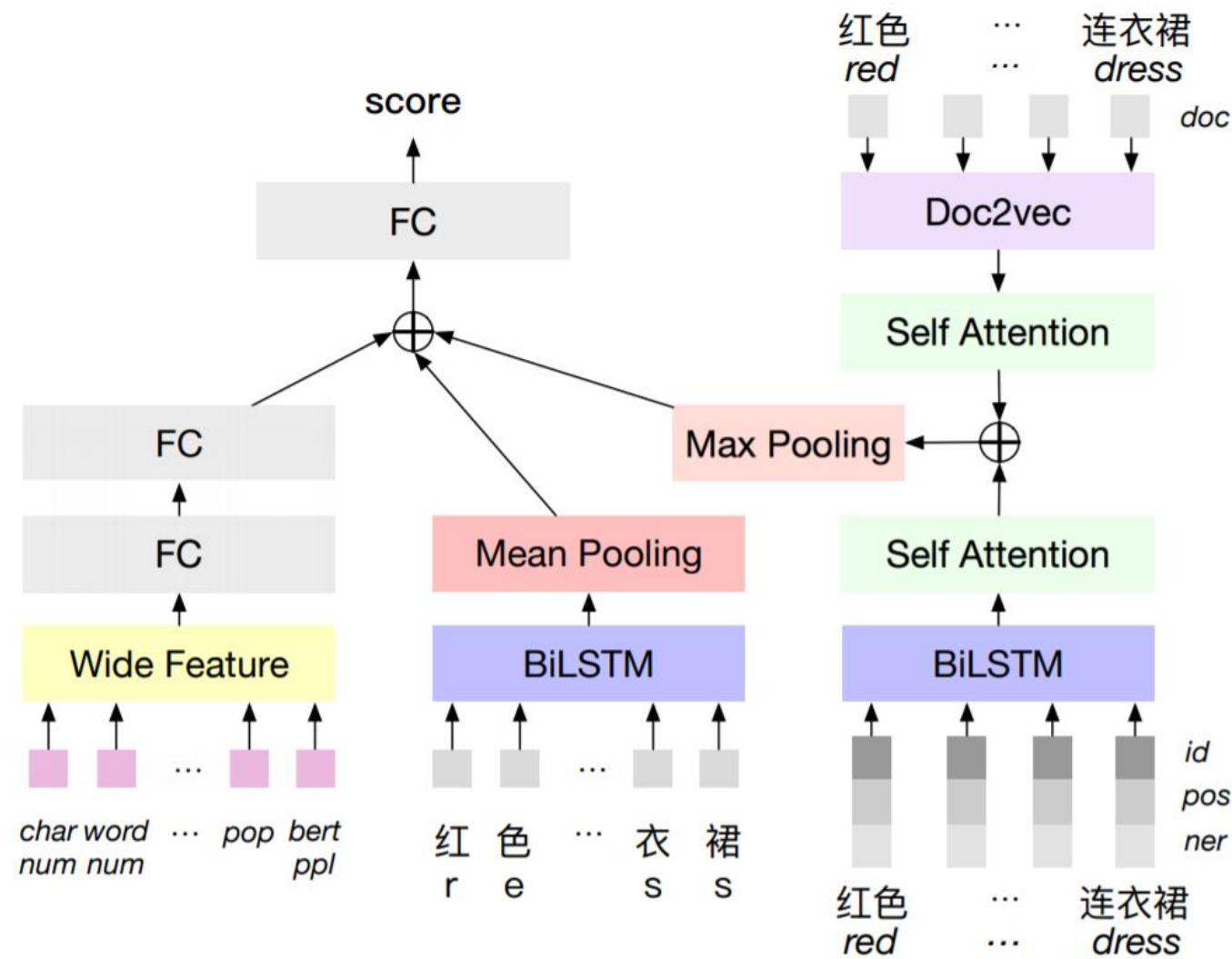


# AliCoCo: Alibaba E-commerce Cognitive Concept Net



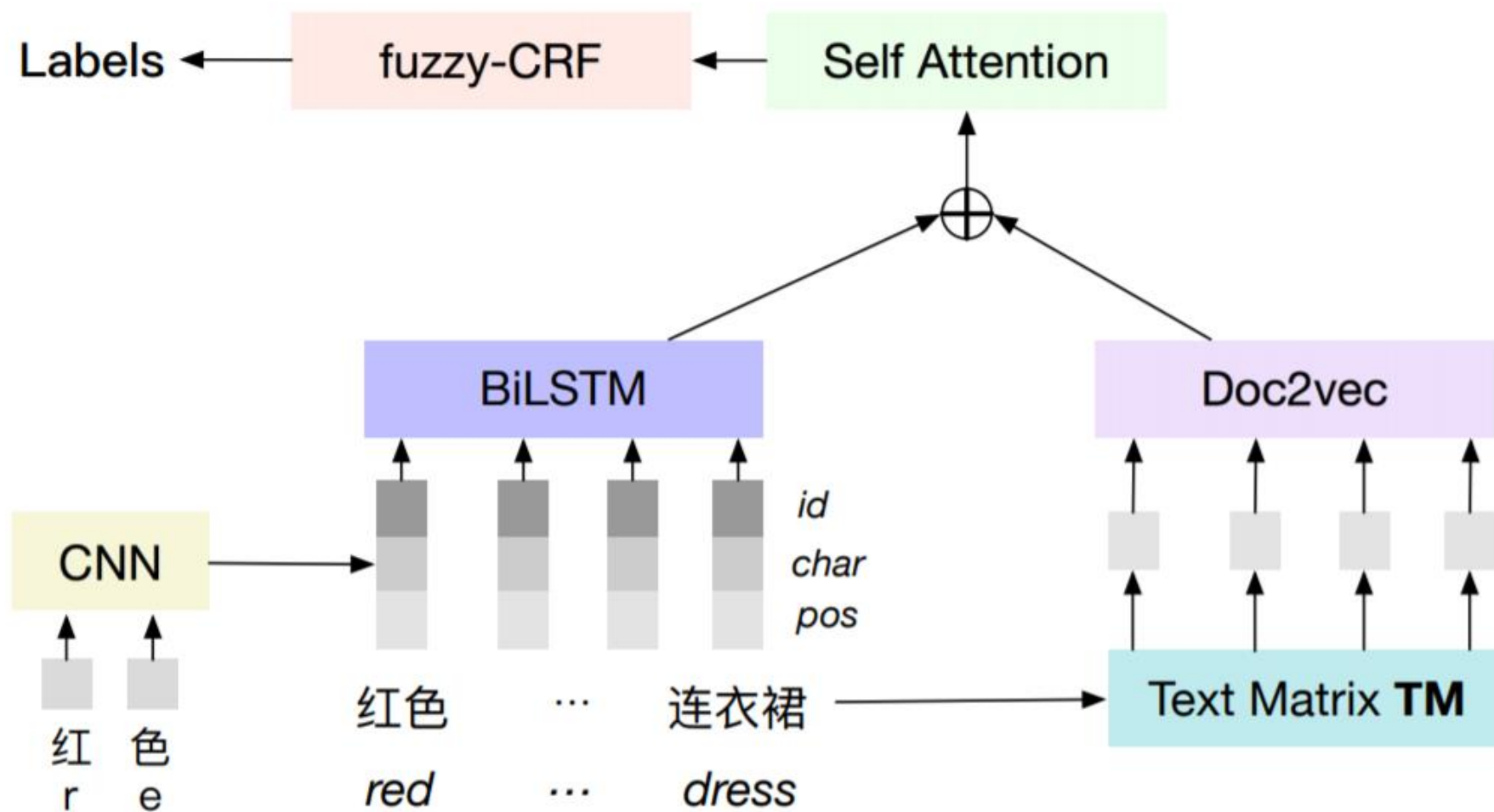
**Figure 4: Principle architecture of a BiLSTM-CRF model**

# AliCoCo: Alibaba E-commerce Cognitive Concept Net



**Figure 5: Overview of knowledge-enhanced deep model for e-commerce concept classification.**

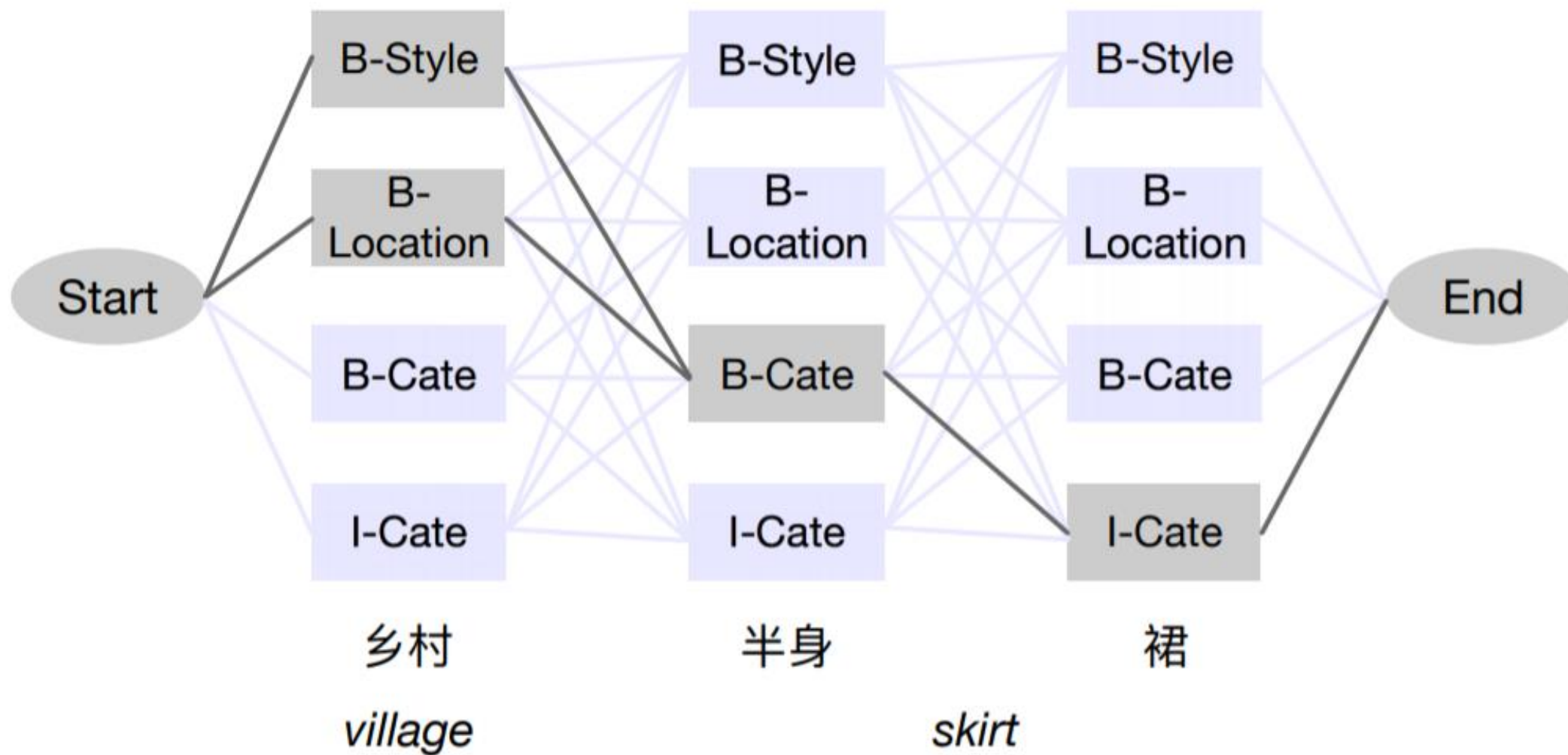
# AliCoCo: Alibaba E-commerce Cognitive Concept Net



**Figure 6: Overview of text-augmented deep NER model for e-commerce concept tagging.**

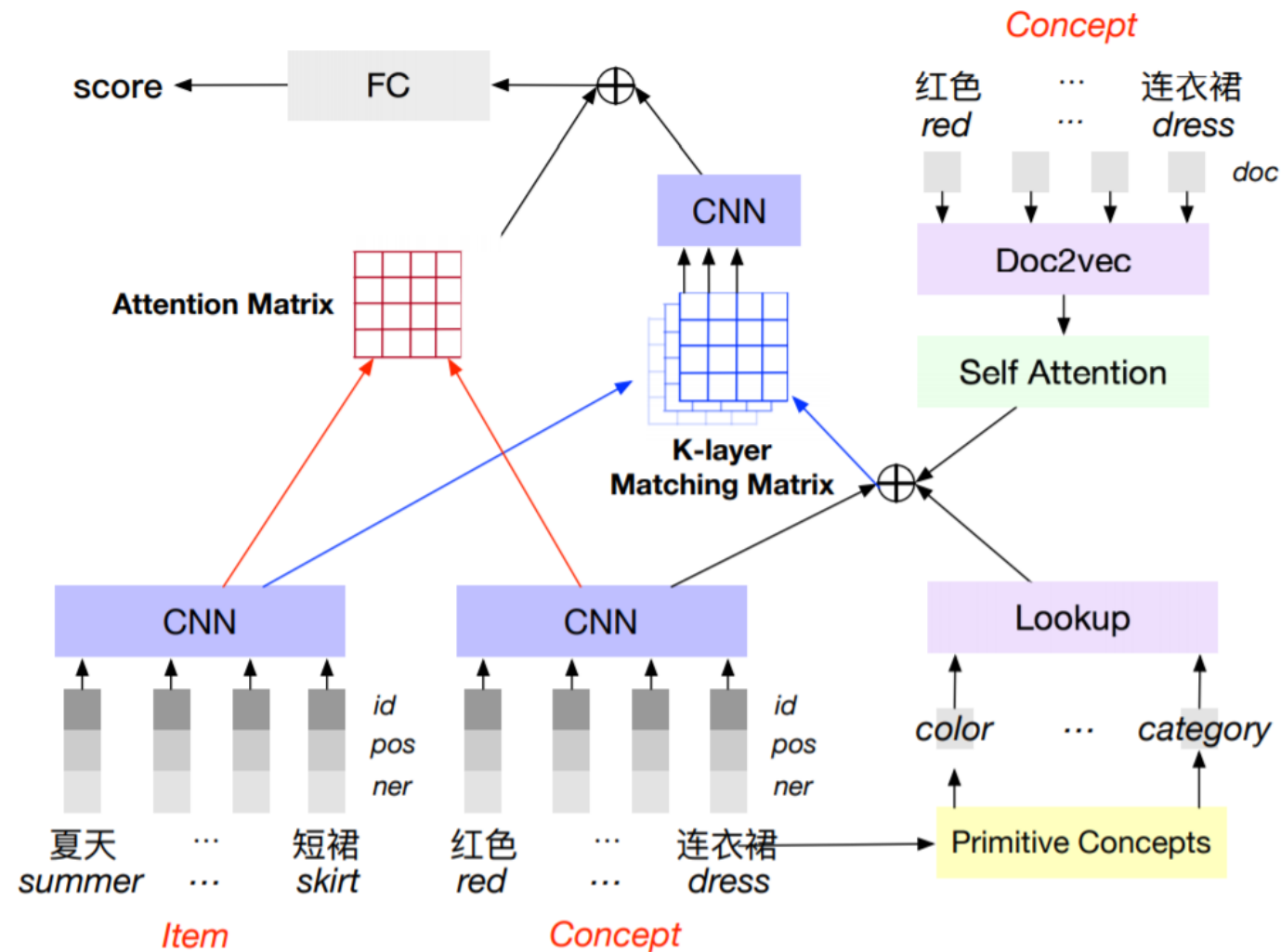


## AliCoCo: Alibaba E-commerce Cognitive Concept Net



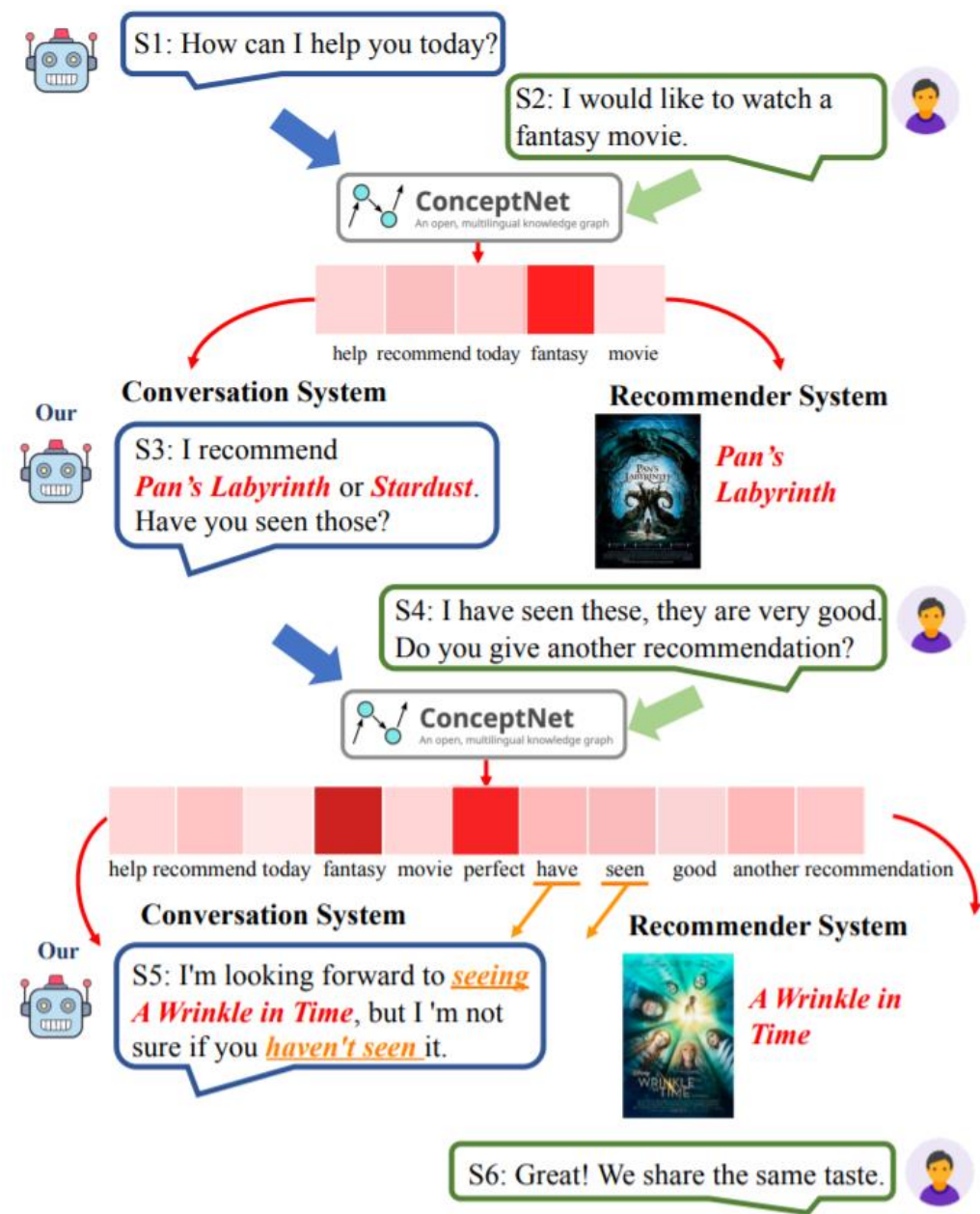
**Figure 7: A real example in fuzzy CRF layer.**

# AliCoCo: Alibaba E-commerce Cognitive Concept Net



**Figure 8: Overview of knowledge-aware deep semantic matching model for association between e-commerce concepts and items.**

# Improving Conversational Recommender Systems via Knowledge Graph based Semantic Fusion



# Improving Conversational Recommender Systems via Knowledge Graph based Semantic Fusion

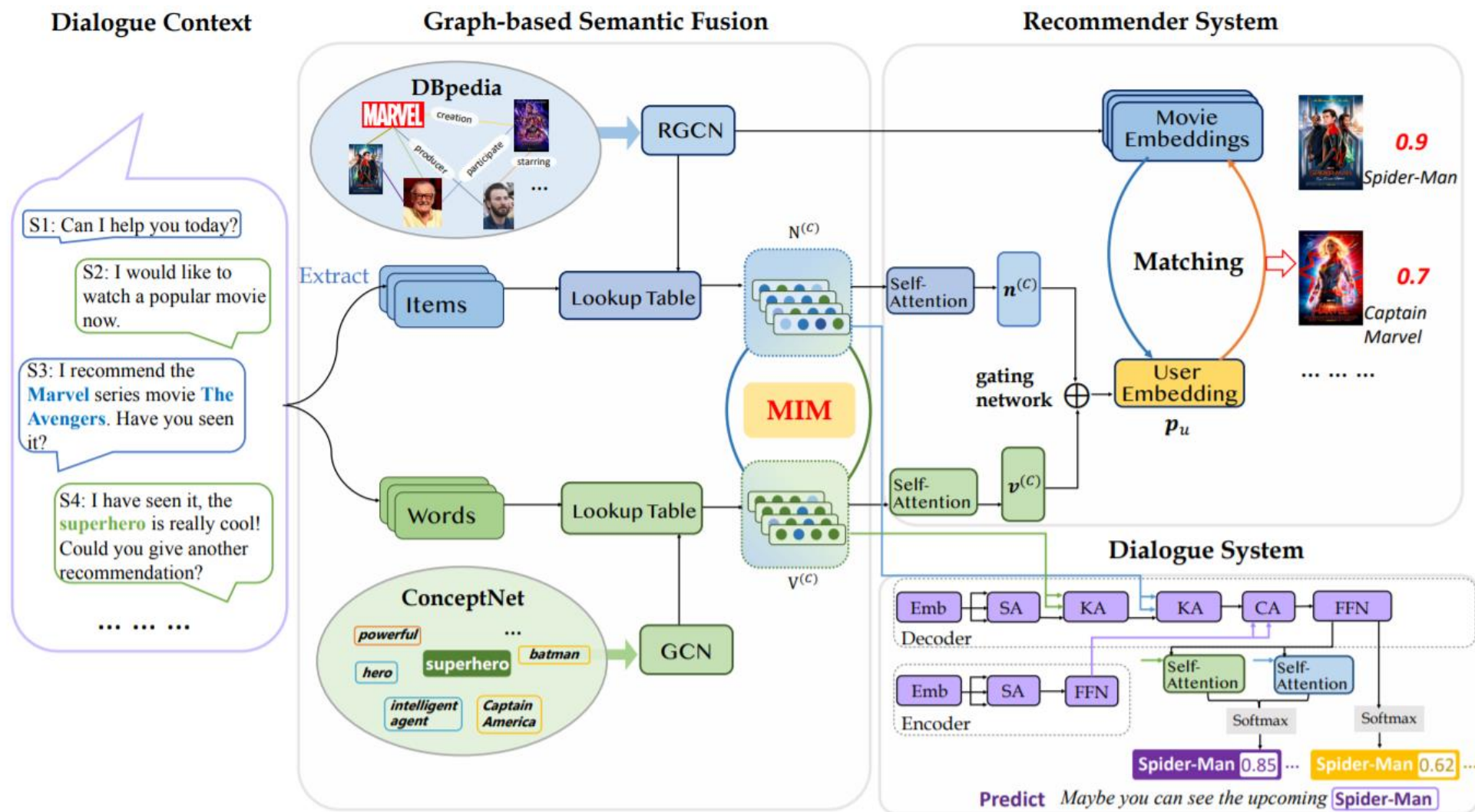


Figure 1: The overview of our model with a movie recommendation scenario. Here, “SA”, “KA”, and “CA” denotes *self-attention*, *KG-based attention* and *context-based attention*, respectively.

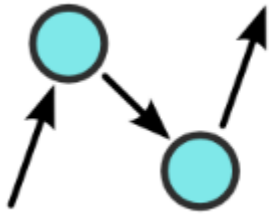
## Commonsense Reasoning

判断哪些是雷人台词？

- 八百里一枪命中！
- 我爷爷五岁时被鬼子杀害了！
- 直接从文本中无法获取答案，需要常识。
- 常识一般都过于复杂，难以归纳和表示。

一个模型能够掌握常识，说明这个模型已经具备很强的学习能力，能够轻松应对通用知识和领域知识。





# ConceptNet

An open, multilingual knowledge graph

## What is ConceptNet?

ConceptNet is a freely-available semantic network, designed to help computers understand the meanings of words that people use.

ConceptNet originated from the crowdsourcing project Open Mind Common Sense, which was launched in 1999 at the MIT Media Lab. It has since grown to include knowledge from other crowdsourced resources, expert-created resources, and games with a purpose.

# Graph-Based Reasoning over Heterogeneous External Knowledge for Commonsense Question Answering

**Question:** What do **people** typically do while **playing guitar**?  
**A.** cry **B.** hear sounds **C.** singing (✓) **D.** anthritis **E.** making music

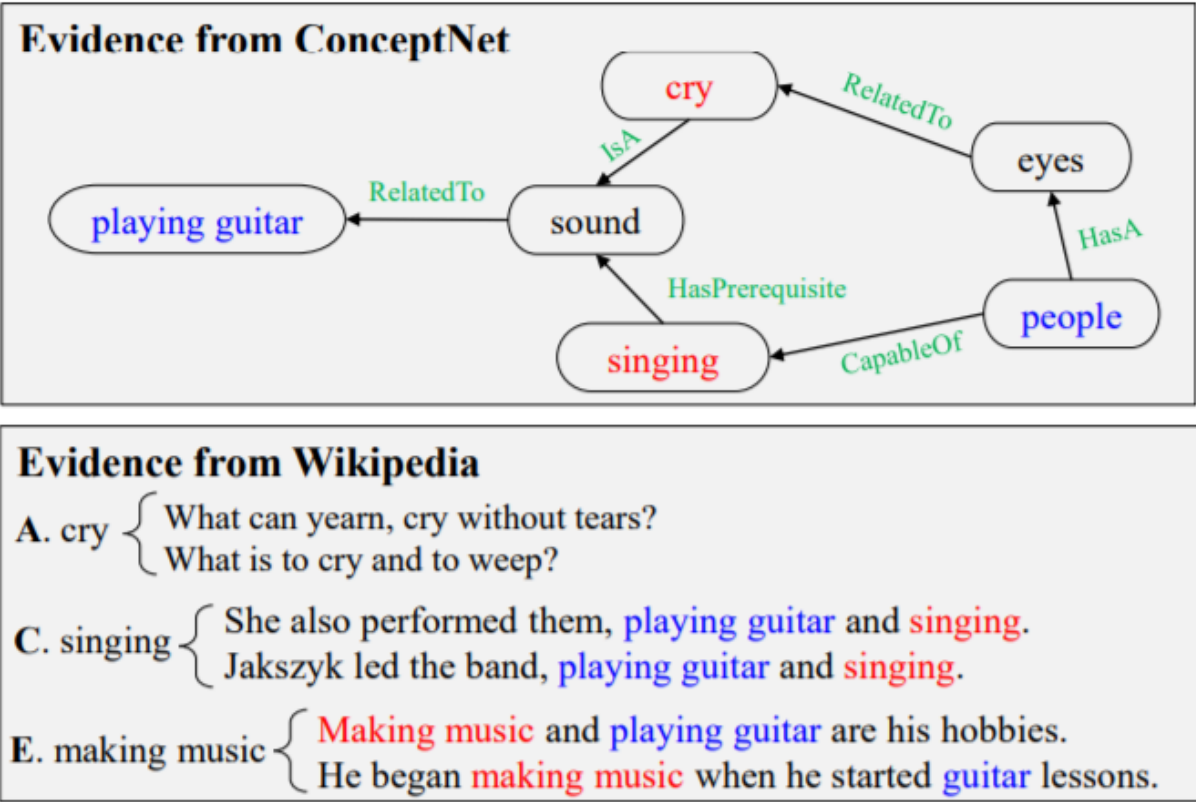


Figure 1: An example from the CommonsenseQA dataset which requires multiple external knowledge to make the correct prediction. ConceptNet evidence helps pick up choices (A, C) and Wikipedia evidence helps pick up choices (C, E). Combining both evidence will derive the right answer C. Words in blue are the concepts in the question. Words in green are the relations from ConceptNet. Words in red are the choices picked up by evidence.



# Graph-Based Reasoning over Heterogeneous External Knowledge for Commonsense Question Answering

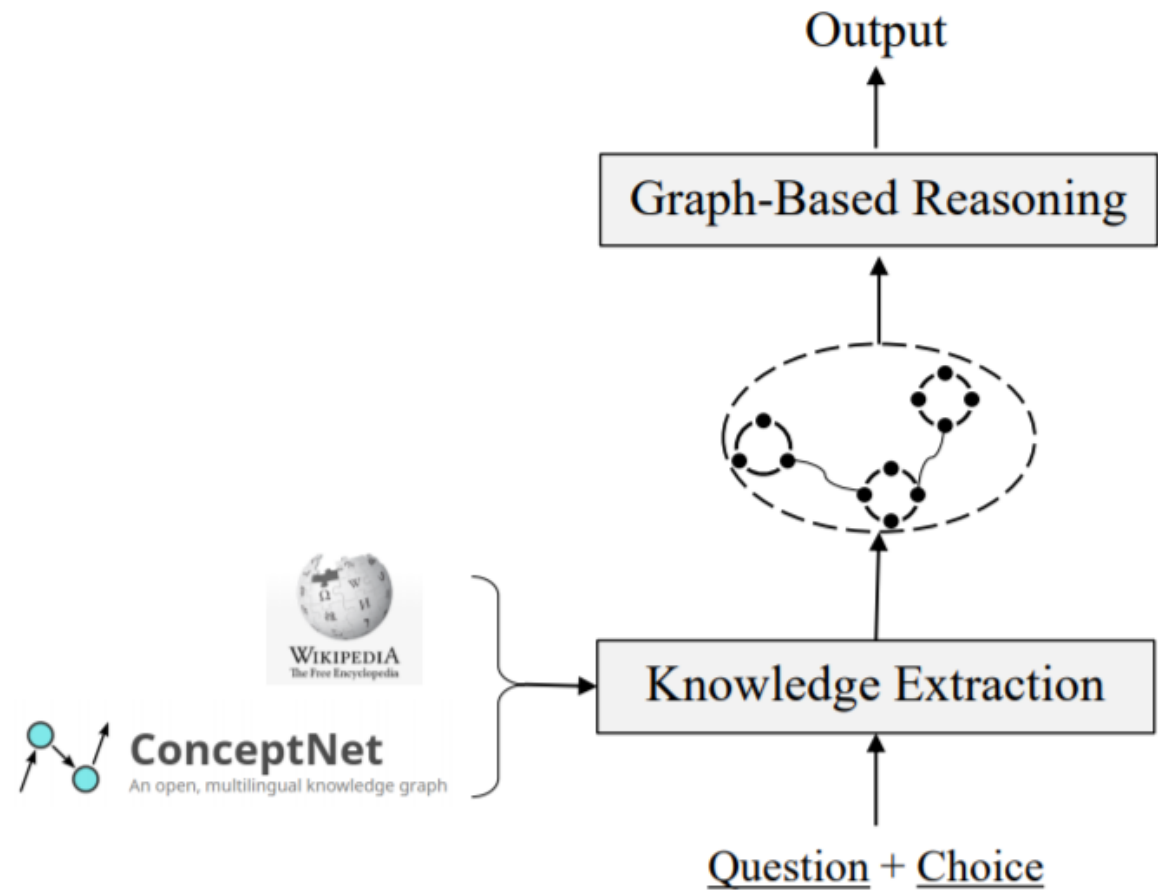


Figure 2: An overview of our approach.

# Graph-Based Reasoning over Heterogeneous External Knowledge for Commonsense Question Answering

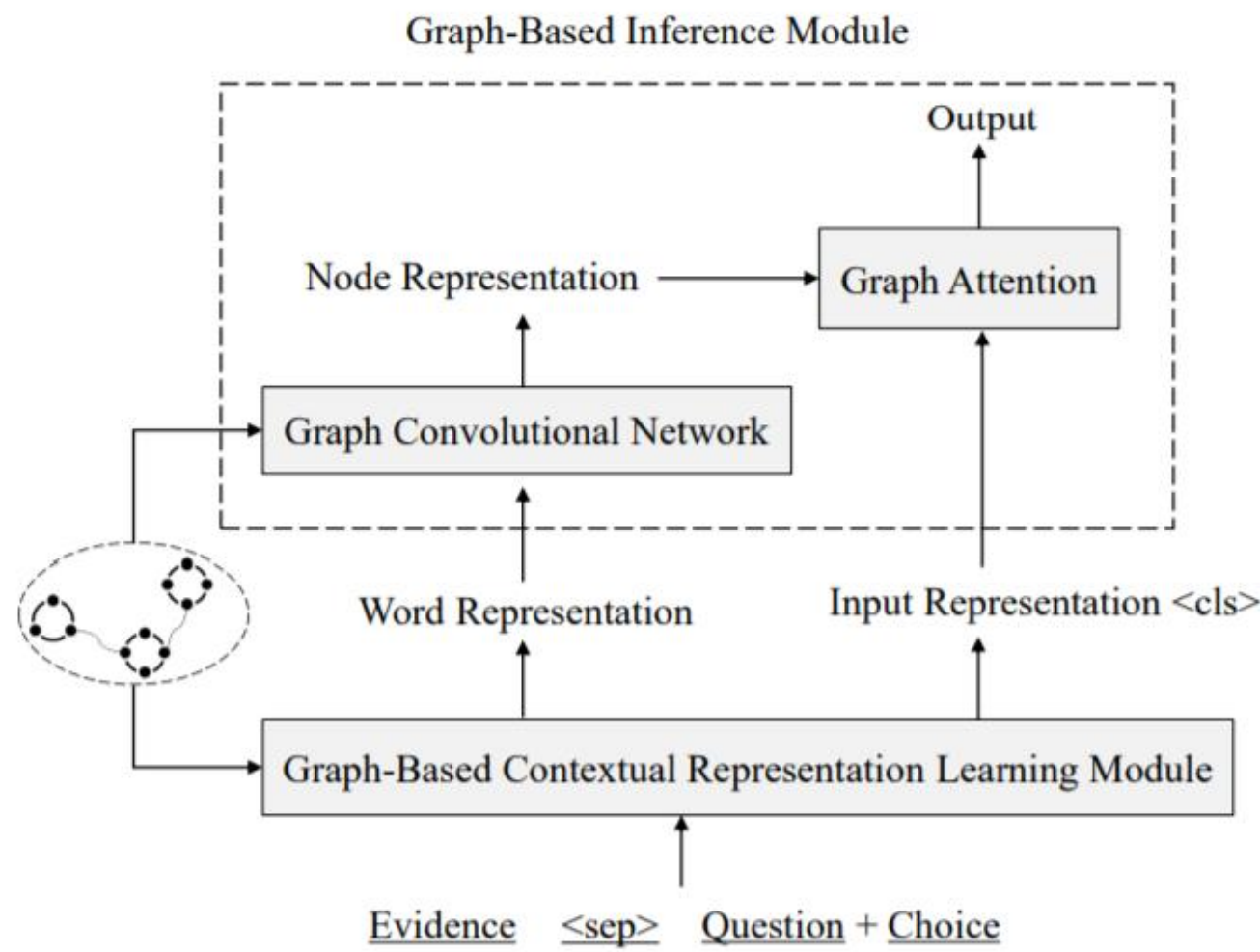


Figure 5: An overview of our proposed graph-based reasoning model.

# Graph-Based Reasoning over Heterogeneous External Knowledge for Commonsense Question Answering

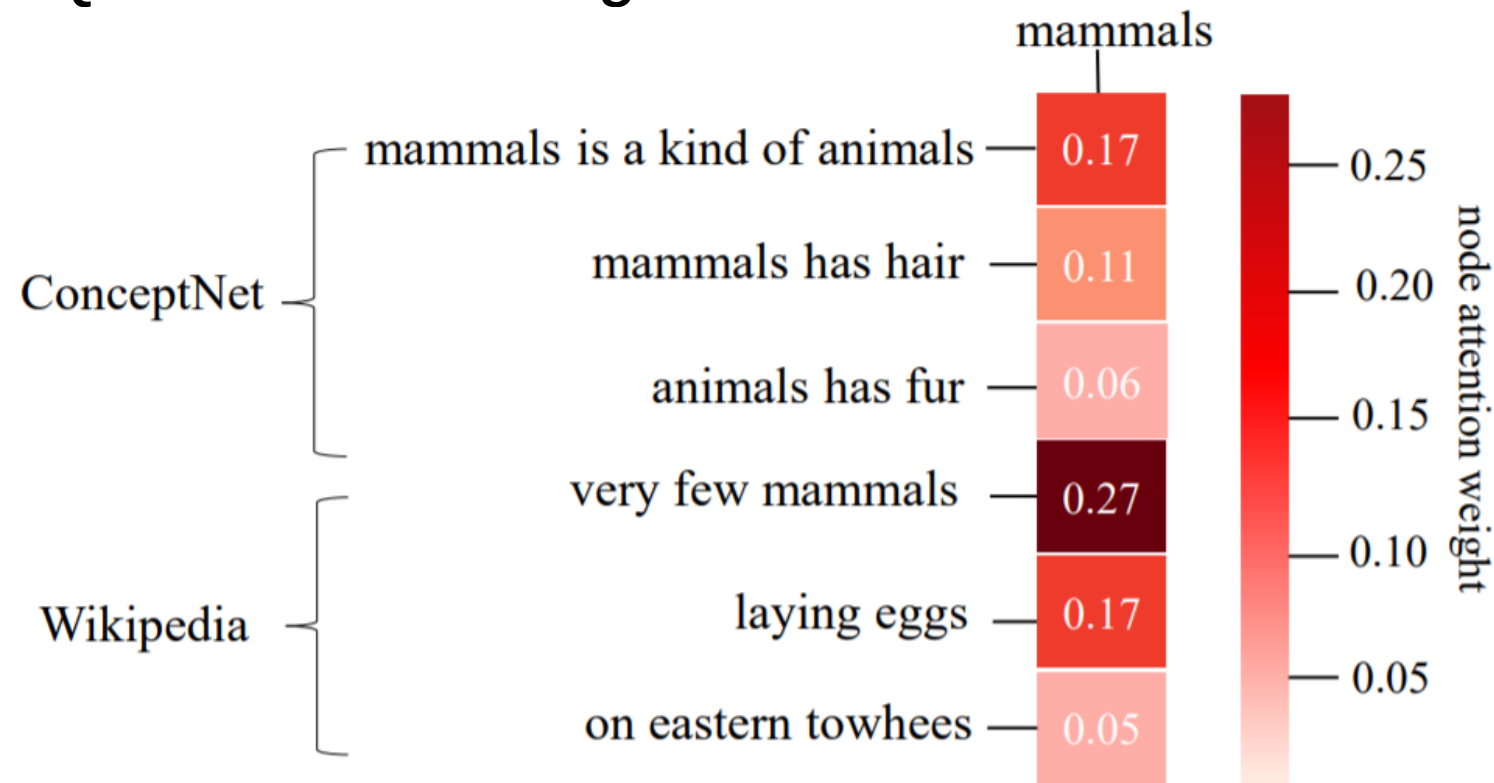


Figure 6: An attention heat-map for the question “Animals who have hair and don’t lay eggs are what?” and the answer “mammals”. The nodes in ConpcetNet are in natural language format and the template is: IsA (is a kind of), HasA (has).