Document Modeling with GAT for Multi-grained Machine Reading Comprehension

基于GAT的多粒度机器阅读理解的文档建模

ACL 2020

背景

任务:

- Machine reading comprehension (MRC)
- 数据集: Natural Questions
- Wiki页面,文档长度长
- 长答案: 候选集里选择
- 短答案: 长答案里得到

思想:

Example

Question: where is the bowling hall of fame located Wikipedia page: International Bowling Hall of Fame Long answer: The World Bowling Writers (WBW) International Bowling Hall of Fame was established in 1993 and is located in the International Bowling Museum and Hall of Fame, on the International Bowling Campus in Arlington, Texas.

Short answer: Arlington, Texas

- 现有方法会分开做两个子任务,从而忽略了两者之间的依赖性
 - pipeline: 先从候选集里选长答案,再从长答案里抽取短答案;
 - · 基于BERT:从文档里抽取短答案,再从候选集里选出包含短答案的长答案
- 利用GAT和BERT,提出多粒度的MRC: 词,句子,段落,文档
- 使用GAT来获得不同层级的表示,同时可以对不同层次之间的依赖关系进行建模,同时做这两个任务

方法

数据预处理:

- 词切分+文档切片
 - 一个实例: [CLS]问题[SEP]文档片段[SEP]
 - 每个文档片段:7个段落,18个句子
- 每个长答案候选项前打特殊标识: [Paragraph=N], [Table=N], [List=N]
 - 文档前几段或者表格里更可能包含答案
- 根据文档片段内是否存在答案打5类标记: short, yes, no, long, no-answer
 - Short: 长+短答案为实体list
 - Yes: 长+短答案为yes
 - No: 长+短答案为no
 - Long: 长+不包括短答案
 - No-answer: 不包含答案
- 每个NQ平均生成30个样例,删去97%不包含答案的样例,总共660,000训练样例,350,000条训练样例包含长答案,270,000条训练样例包含短答案

方法

输入: Formally, we define an instance in the training set as a six-tuple

(c, S, l, s, e, t).

- c: 文档片段
- S: 长答案候选集
- I: 候选集S中的目标长答案候选
- s和e: 指向短答案位置的start和end, ∈ (0,511)
- t: 带注释的答案类型, t=0.1.2.3.4

目标: Our goal is to learn a model that identifies a long answer candidate l and a short answer span (s, e) in l and predicting their scores for evaluation.

• 学出长答案候选I和I里面的短答案跨度s和e

 $c = ([\text{CLS}], Q_1, ..., Q_{|Q|}, [\text{SEP}], D_{i,1}, ..., D_{i,|D_i|}, [\text{SEP}])$ defines the document fragment D_i along with a question Q of the instance, $|Q| + |D_i| + 3 = 512$ corresponding to the data preprocessing method.

方法

Graph建模:

- 词, 句子, 段落, 文档片段
- 段落: 长答案
- 词: 短答案
- 增加词-段落、词-文档、句子-文档 层次之间的边
- 都是双向边

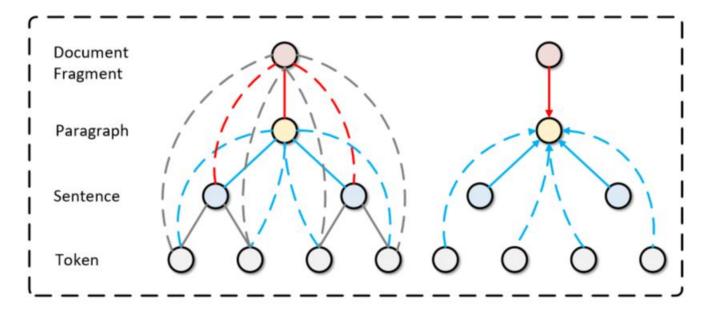


Figure 4: The graph on the left is an illustration of the graph integration layer. The graph on the right shows the incoming information when updating a paragraph node. The solid lines represent the edges in the hierarchical tree structure of a document while the dash lines stand for the edges we additionally add.

方法: Graph Initialization

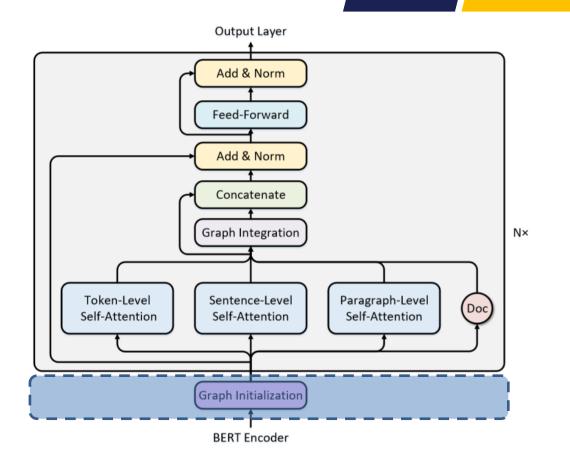
Graph初始化:

- Token: BERT
- 除token外,其他节点初始化:

$$m{h}_i^0 = \operatorname*{average}_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{\mathrm{i}}, o_j + 1 = o_i} \left\{ m{h}_j^0 + m{a}_{ij}
ight\} + m{b}_{o_i}$$

$$o_i \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

$$oldsymbol{a}_{ij},oldsymbol{b}_{o_i}\in\mathbb{R}^{d_h}$$



方法: GAT

Graph:
$$\mathcal{G} = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}, X)$$

- V: 节点
- X: 节点特征 $(h_1,...,h_{|\mathcal{V}|})$

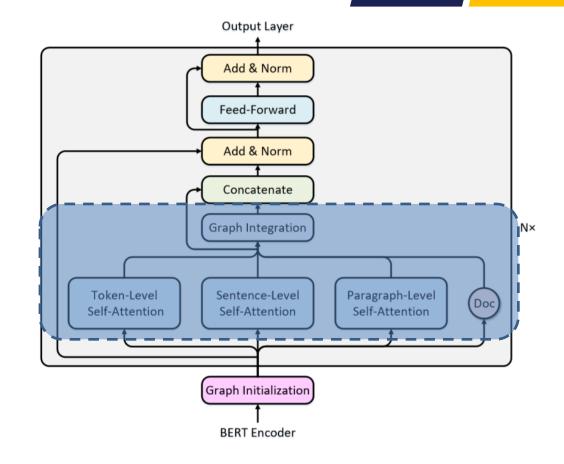
 $i \in \mathcal{V}$ has its own representation $\boldsymbol{h}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{\mathsf{h}}}$ where $d_{\rm h}$ is the hidden size of our model.

• E: 边 $(\mathcal{E}_1,...,\mathcal{E}_K)$ where K is the number of edges

多头注意力机制

• m\hathead head
$$e_{ij} = \frac{\left(\boldsymbol{h}_i \mathbf{W}^{\mathrm{Q}}\right) \left(\boldsymbol{h}_j \mathbf{W}^{\mathrm{K}}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}}{\sqrt{d_{\mathrm{z}}}}$$

$$\alpha_{ij} = \mathrm{softmax}_j(e_{ij}) = \frac{\exp(e_{ij})}{\sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}_i} \exp(e_{ik})}$$



$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{z}_i &= \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} lpha_{ij} oldsymbol{h}_j \mathbf{W}^{ ext{V}} \ oldsymbol{z}_i' &= egin{aligned} & & & & \ & & & \ & & & \ & & & \ & & & \ & & & \ & & \ & & & \ & & \ & & \ & & \ & & \ & & \ & \ & & \$$

方法: GAT

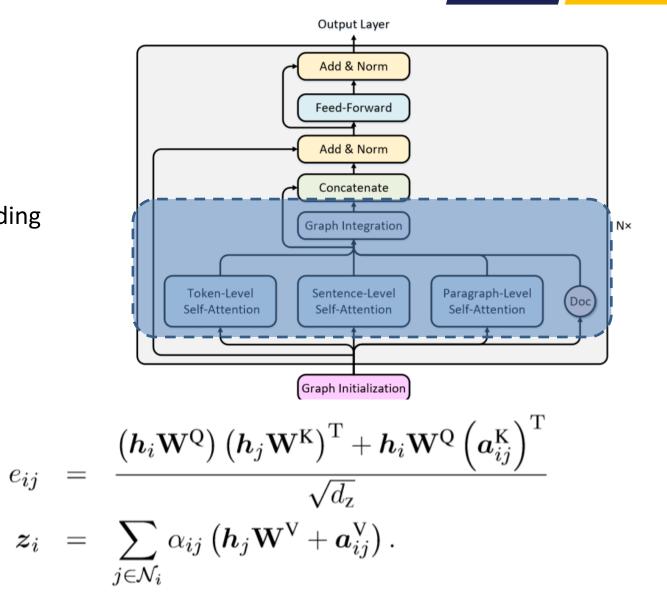
关系嵌入:
$$oldsymbol{a}_{ij}^K, oldsymbol{a}_{ij}^V \in \mathbb{R}^{d_z}$$

- 多粒度节点之间建立相对位置信息的embedding
- Self-attention: 两个节点的相对距离
- 集成层: 句子在段落中的相对位置

$$e_{ij} = \frac{\left(\boldsymbol{h}_{i} \mathbf{W}^{\mathrm{Q}}\right) \left(\boldsymbol{h}_{j} \mathbf{W}^{\mathrm{K}}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}}{\sqrt{d_{\mathrm{z}}}}$$

$$z_i = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} \alpha_{ij} h_j \mathbf{W}^{V}$$





方法:

自注意力机制:

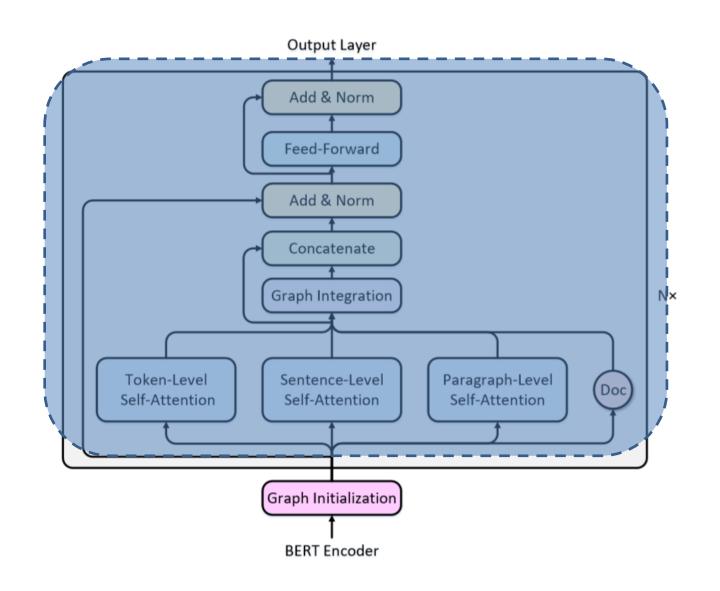
- 全连通GAT
- 相同粒度: token, 句子, 段落
- 每个层内也有关系嵌入: 节点的相对距离

Graph Integration:

进行多粒度级别的信息传递

Feed-Forward:

- 全连通
- · 用 GLEU 做非线性激活单元



方法:

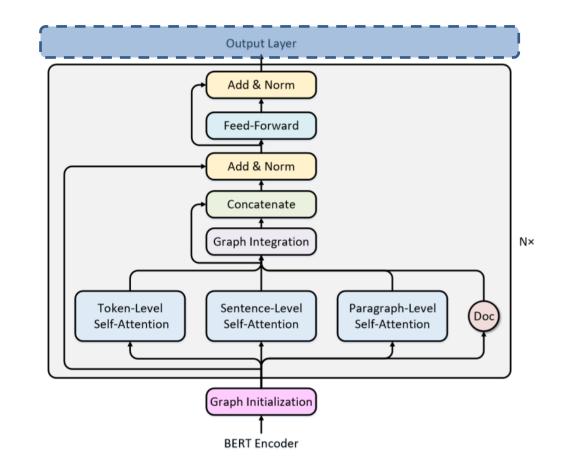
输出:
$$L(\theta) = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i}^{N} [\log p(s, e, t, l \mid \mathbf{c}, S)]$$
$$= -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i}^{N} [\log p_{s}(s \mid \mathbf{c}, S) + \log p_{e}(e \mid \mathbf{c}, S) + \log p_{t}(t \mid \mathbf{c}, S) + \log p_{t}(l \mid \mathbf{c}, S)],$$

- 目标函数定义为所有训练实例的预测偏差的负对数似然
- s和e是短答案预测,I是长答案预测,t是答案类型预测 $p_s(s \mid \mathbf{c}, S) = \operatorname{softmax}(f_s(s, \mathbf{c}, S; \theta))$
- f是评分函数
- 如果没有短答案

$$g(\mathbf{c}, S) = f_t(t > 0, \mathbf{c}, S; \theta) - f_t(t = 0, \mathbf{c}, S; \theta);$$

$$g(\mathbf{c}, S, l) = f_l(l, \mathbf{c}, S; \theta) - f_l(l = [CLS], \mathbf{c}, S; \theta);$$

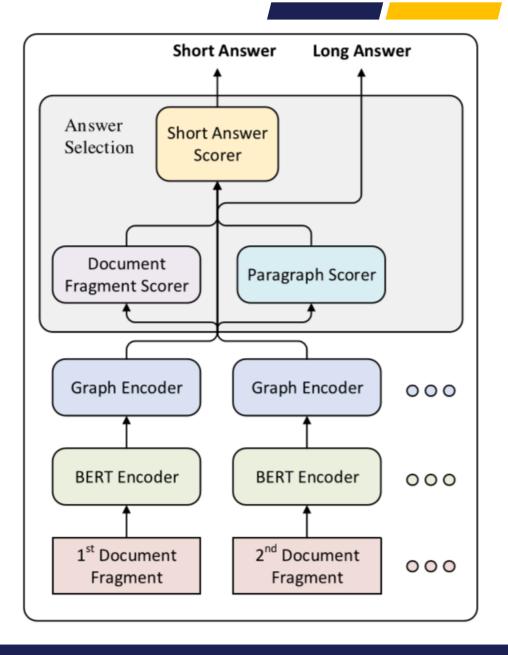
$$g(\mathbf{c}, S, s, e) = f_s(s, \mathbf{c}, S; \theta) + f_e(e, \mathbf{c}, s; \theta) - f_s(s = [CLS], \mathbf{c}, S; \theta) - f_e(e = [CLS], \mathbf{c}, S; \theta).$$



实验

整体架构:

- 数据预处理,问题和文档片段
- BERT编码器和图初始化,得到问题和文档片段的初步表示
- 图神经网络(自注意力+集成层)
- 答案选择模块,对这些表示进行打分
- 模型预测,使用Pipeline策略,先预测长答案,再预测短答案,将基于BERT的方法视为基线模型



实验

模型设置:

- Model-I: 基线模型,首先预测短答案,根据短答案的位置在长答案候选项中进行选择
- Model-II: 只使用average-pooling初始化图,并进行Pipeline预测
- Model-III: 在Model-II的基础上加入了两层图神经网络编码器

BERT:

- BERT-base: 在SQuAD2.0数据集上微调过的BERT-base-uncased模型
- BERT-large: 在SQuAD2.0数据集上微调过的BERT-large-uncased模型
- BERT-syn: Google在SQuAD2.0上提交的模型,经过了N-gram masking以及synthetic self-training的预训练

实验

https://github.com/DancingSoul/NQ_BERT-DM

	Long Answer Dev		Long Answer Test			Short Answer Dev			Short Answer Test			
	P	R	F1	P	R	F1	P	R	F1	P	R	F1
DocumentQA	47.5	44.7	46.1	48.9	43.3	45.7	38.6	33.2	35.7	40.6	31.0	35.1
DecAtt + DocReader	52.7	57.0	54.8	54.3	55.7	55.0	34.3	28.9	31.4	31.9	31.1	31.5
$BERT_{ioint}$	61.3	68.4	64.7	64.1	68.3	66.2	59.5	47.3	52.7	63.8	44.0	52.1
+ 4M synthetic data	62.3	70.0	65.9	65.2	68.4	66.8	60.7	50.4	55.1	62.1	47.7	53.9
BERT-syn+Model-III	72.4	73.0	72.7	-	-	-	60.1	54.1	56.9	-	-	-
+ ensemble 3 models	74.2	73.6	73.9	73.7	75.3	74. 5	64.0	54.9	59.1	62.6	55.3	58.7
Single Human	80.4	67.6	73.4	-	-	-	63.4	52.6	57.5	-	-	-
Super-annotator	90.0	84.6	87.2	-	-	-	79.1	72.6	75.7	-	-	-

Model	LA. F1	SA. F1
BERT-base+Model-I	63.9	51.0
BERT-base+Model-II	67.7	50.9
BERT-base+Model-III	68.9	51.9
BERT _{joint}	64.7	52.7
BERT-large+Model-I	66.0	52.9
BERT-large+Model-II	70.3	53.2
BERT-large+Model-III	70.7	53.8
BERT-syn+Model-I	67.8	56.1
BERT-syn+Model-II	72.2	56.7
BERT-syn+Model-III	72.7	56.9

Model	LA.F1	SA.F1
0-layer	67.7	50.9
1-layer	68.8	51.2
2-layer	68.9	51.9
3-layer	68.9	51.9
4-layer	68.9	51.7

Model	LA. F1	SA. F1
BERT-base+Model-III	68.9	51.9
-Graph module	63.9	51.0
-Long answer prediction	65.1	51.4
-Short answer prediction	68.2	-
-Relational embedding	68.8	51.7
-Graph integration layer	68.3	51.1
-Self-attention layer	68.4	51.2

