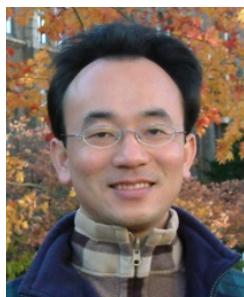


問答系統與對話系統 (Question Answering and Dialogue Systems)



Min-Yuh Day
戴敏育

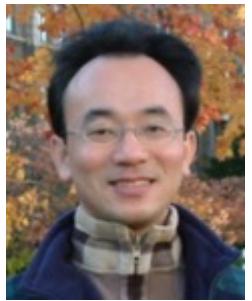
Associate Professor
副教授

Institute of Information Management, National Taipei University
國立臺北大學 資訊管理研究所

<https://web.ntpu.edu.tw/~myday>

2020-10-23





戴敏育 博士 (Min-Yuh Day, Ph.D.)

國立台北大學 資訊管理研究所 副教授

中央研究院 資訊科學研究所 訪問學人

國立台灣大學 資訊管理 博士

Publications Co-Chairs, IEEE/ACM International Conference on Advances in Social Networks Analysis and Mining (ASONAM 2013-)

Program Co-Chair, IEEE International Workshop on Empirical Methods for Recognizing Inference in TExt (IEEE EM-RITE 2012-)

Publications Chair, The IEEE International Conference on Information Reuse and Integration (IEEE IRI)



國立臺北大學
National Taipei University



Topics

1. 自然語言處理核心技術與文字探勘
(Core Technologies of Natural Language Processing and Text Mining)
2. 人工智能文本分析基礎與應用
(Artificial Intelligence for Text Analytics: Foundations and Applications)
3. 文本表達特徵工程
(Feature Engineering for Text Representation)
4. 語意分析和命名實體識別
(Semantic Analysis and Named Entity Recognition; NER)
5. 深度學習和通用句子嵌入模型
(Deep Learning and Universal Sentence-Embedding Models)
6. 問答系統與對話系統
(Question Answering and Dialogue Systems)

Question Answering and Dialogue Systems

Outline

- Question Answering
- Dialogue Systems
- Task Oriented Dialogue System

AIWISFIN

AI Conversational Robo-Advisor (人工智慧對話式理財機器人)

First Place, InnoServe Awards 2018



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sEhmyoTXmGk>

2018 The 23th International ICT Innovative Services Awards (InnoServe Awards 2018)



- Annual ICT application competition held for university and college students
- The largest and the most significant contest in Taiwan.
- More than ten thousand teachers and students from over one hundred universities and colleges have participated in the Contest.

2018 International ICT Innovative Services Awards (InnoServe Awards 2018)

(2018第23屆大專校院資訊應用服務創新競賽)



最新消息 ▾

活動訊息

媒體轉載

競賽緣起

競賽辦法 ▾

競賽報名

活動成果 ▾

產學媒合 ▾

媒合

聯絡我們

榮譽榜

屆別 23 ▾ 檢索

第23屆

顯示 30 ▾ 筆資料 表格內全文檢索: AIWISFIN

組別	名次	組別編號	學校名稱	專題名稱	指導教授	學生
資訊應用組一	第一名	IP1-06	淡江大學	AIWISFIN 人工智慧對話式理財機器人	戴敏育老師	陳元致、鄧旭廷、王慶宇、邱少文
玉山銀行金融科技趨勢應用組	第一名	E.SUN FINTECH-01	淡江大學	AIWISFIN 人工智慧對話式理財機器人	戴敏育老師	陳元致、鄧旭廷、王慶宇、邱少文

<https://innoserve.tca.org.tw/award.aspx>



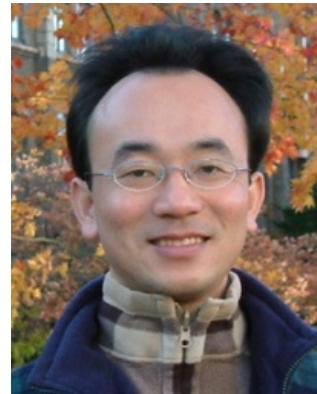
IMTKU
Emotional Dialogue System
for
Short Text Conversation
at
NTCIR-14 STC-3 (CECG) Task

2011



IMTKU Textual Entailment System for Recognizing Inference in Text at NTCIR-9 RITE

Department of Information Management
Tamkang University, Taiwan



Min-Yuh Day

myday@mail.tku.edu.tw

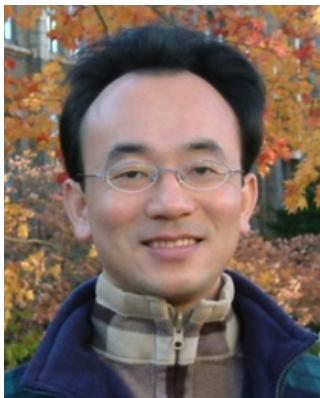


Chun Tu



IMTKU Textual Entailment System for Recognizing Inference in Text at NTCIR-10 RITE-2

Department of Information Management
Tamkang University, Taiwan



Min-Yuh Day



Chun Tu



Hou-Cheng Vong

myday@mail.tku.edu.tw



Shih-Wei Wu



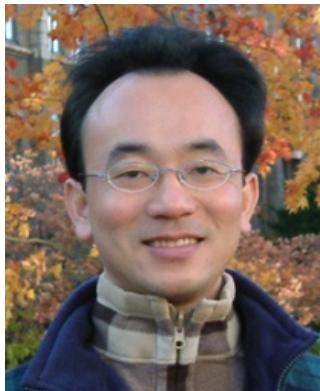
Shih-Jhen Huang

IMTKU Textual Entailment System for Recognizing Inference in Text at NTCIR-11 RITE-VAL

Tamkang University

淡江大學

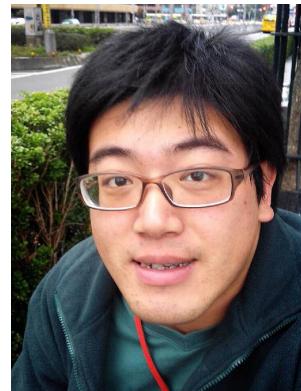
2014



Min-Yuh Day



Ya-Jung Wang



Che-Wei Hsu



En-Chun Tu



Huai-Wen Hsu



Yu-An Lin



Shang-Yu Wu



Yu-Hsuan Tai



Cheng-Chia Tsai

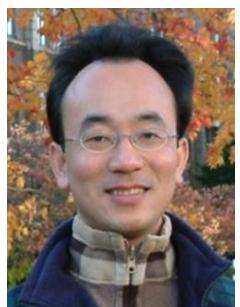


2016

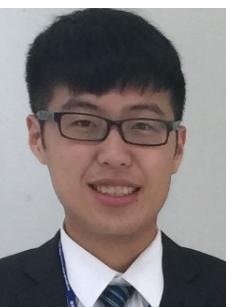
IMTKU Question Answering System for World History Exams at NTCIR-12 QA Lab2

Department of Information Management
Tamkang University, Taiwan

Sagacity Technology



Min-Yuh Day



Cheng-Chia Tsai



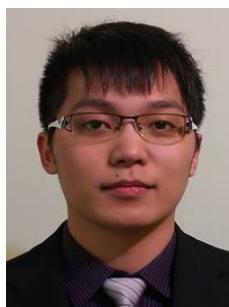
Wei-Chun Chung



Hsiu-Yuan Chang



Tzu-Jui Sun



Yuan-Jie Tsai



Jin-Kun Lin



Cheng-Hung Lee



Yu-Ming Guo



Yue-Da Lin



Wei-Ming Chen



Yun-Da Tsai



Cheng-Jhih Han



Yi-Jing Lin



Yi-Heng Chiang



Ching-Yuan Chien

myday@mail.tku.edu.tw

NTCIR-12 Conference, June 7-10, 2016, Tokyo, Japan

2017



IMTKU Question Answering System for World History Exams at NTCIR-13 QALab-3

Department of Information Management
Tamkang University, Taiwan



Min-Yuh Day



Chao-Yu Chen



Wanchu Huang



Shi-Ya Zheng



I-Hsuan Huang



Tz-Rung Chen



Min-Chun Kuo



Yue-Da Lin



Yi-Jing Lin

myday@mail.tku.edu.tw

NTCIR-13 Conference, December 5-8, 2017, Tokyo, Japan



IMTKU Emotional Dialogue System for Short Text Conversation at NTCIR-14 STC-3 (CECG) Task

Department of Information Management
Tamkang University, Taiwan



Min-Yuh Day



Chi-Sheng Hung



Yi-Jun Xie



Jhih-Yi Chen



Yu-Ling Kuo



Jian-Ting Lin

myday@mail.tku.edu.tw

NTCIR-14 Conference, June 10-13, 2019, Tokyo, Japan

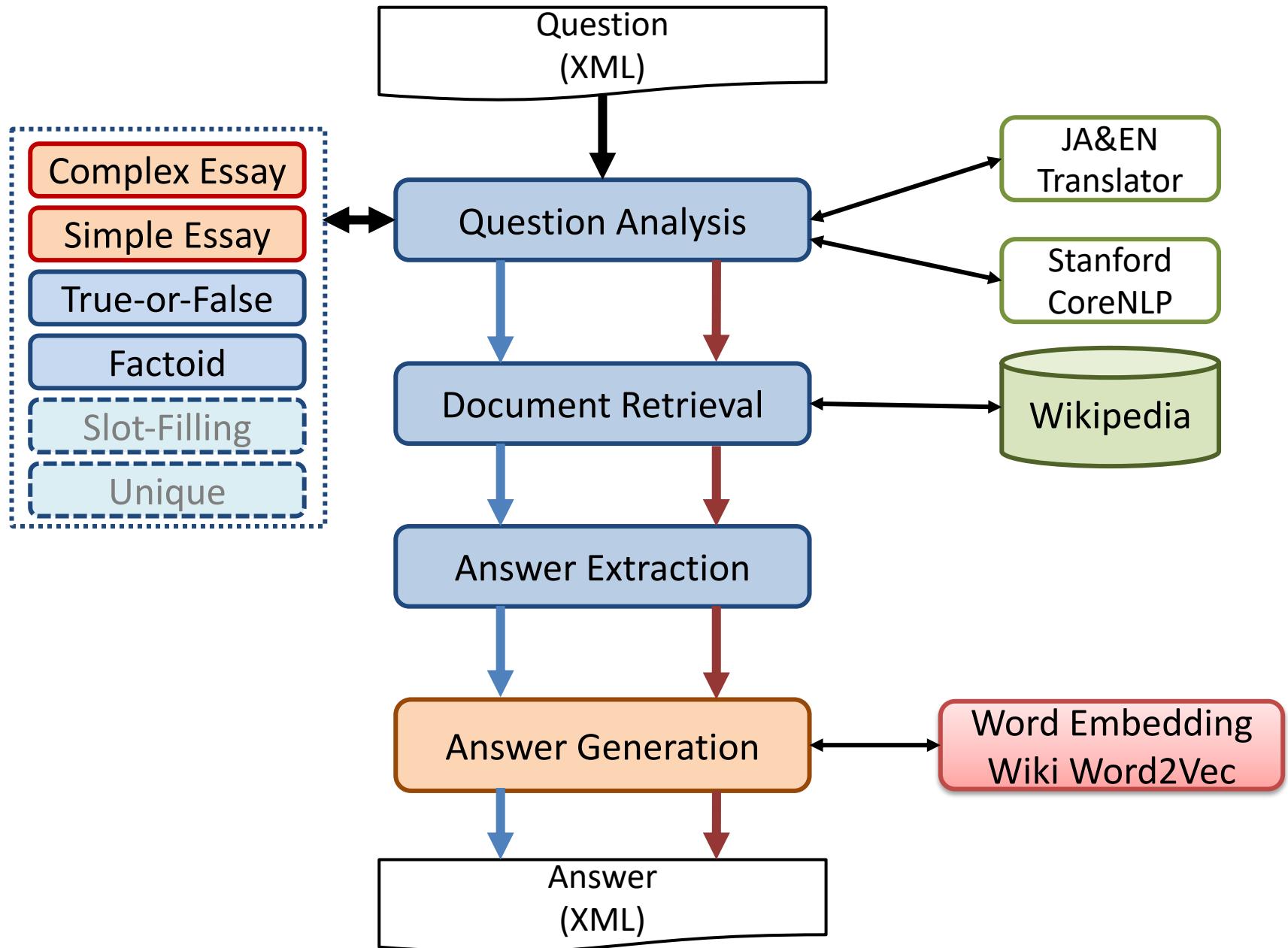
2020 NTCIR-15 Dialogue Evaluation (DialEval-1) Task

Dialogue Quality (DQ) and Nugget Detection (ND)

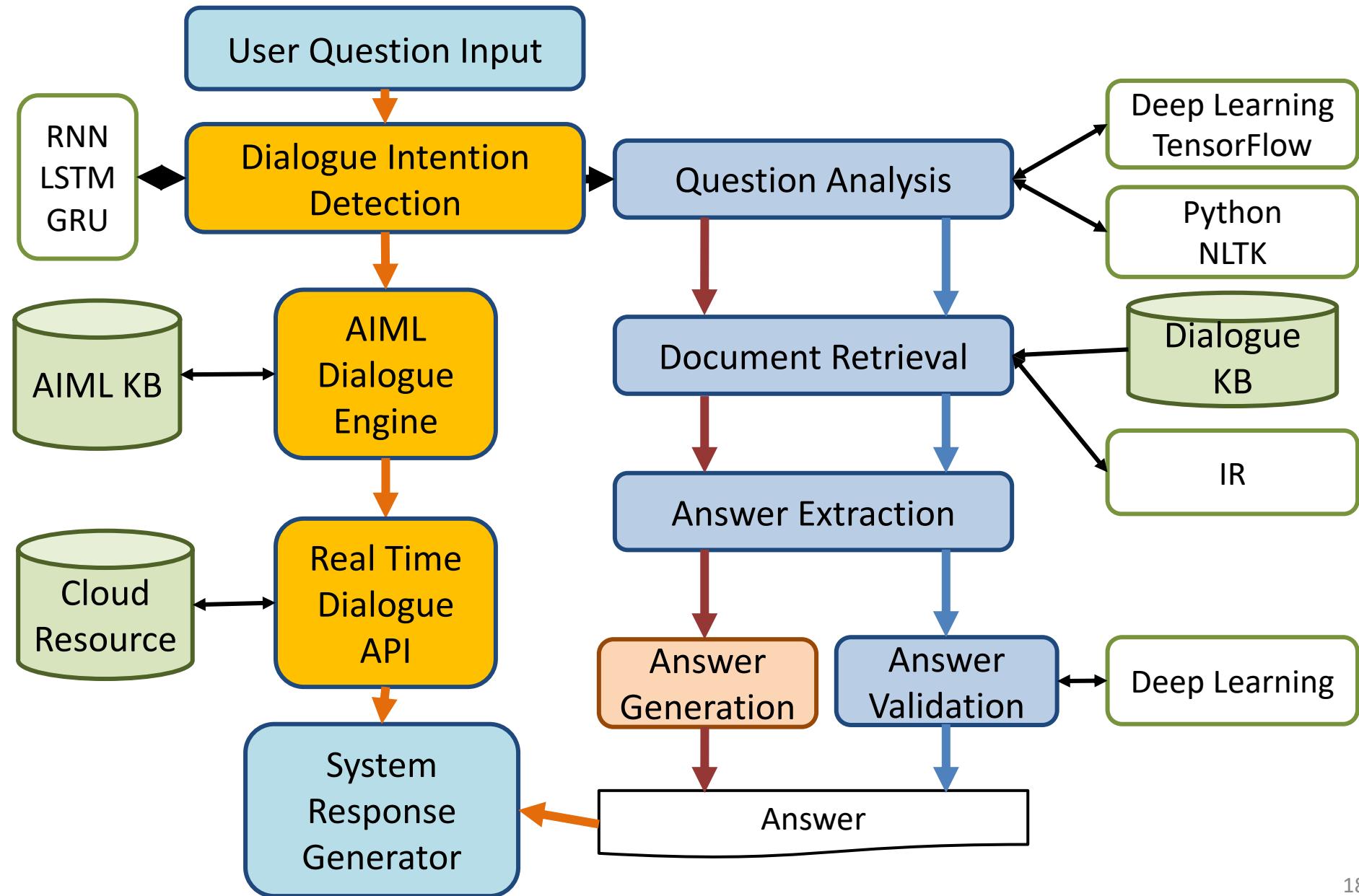
Chinese Dialogue Quality (S-score) Results (Zeng et al., 2020)

Run	Mean RSNOD	Run	Mean NMD
IMTKU-run2	0.1918	IMTKU-run2	0.1254
IMTKU-run1	0.1964	IMTKU-run0	0.1284
IMTKU-run0	0.1977	IMTKU-run1	0.1290
TUA1-run2	0.2024	TUA1-run2	0.1310
TUA1-run0	0.2053	TUA1-run0	0.1322
NKUST-run1	0.2057	NKUST-run1	0.1363
BL-lstm	0.2088	TUA1-run1	0.1397
WUST-run0	0.2131	BL-popularity	0.1442
RSLNV-run0	0.2141	BL-lstm	0.1455
BL-popularity	0.2288	RSLNV-run0	0.1483
TUA1-run1	0.2302	WUST-run0	0.1540
NKUST-run0	0.2653	NKUST-run0	0.2289
BL-uniform	0.2811	BL-uniform	0.2497

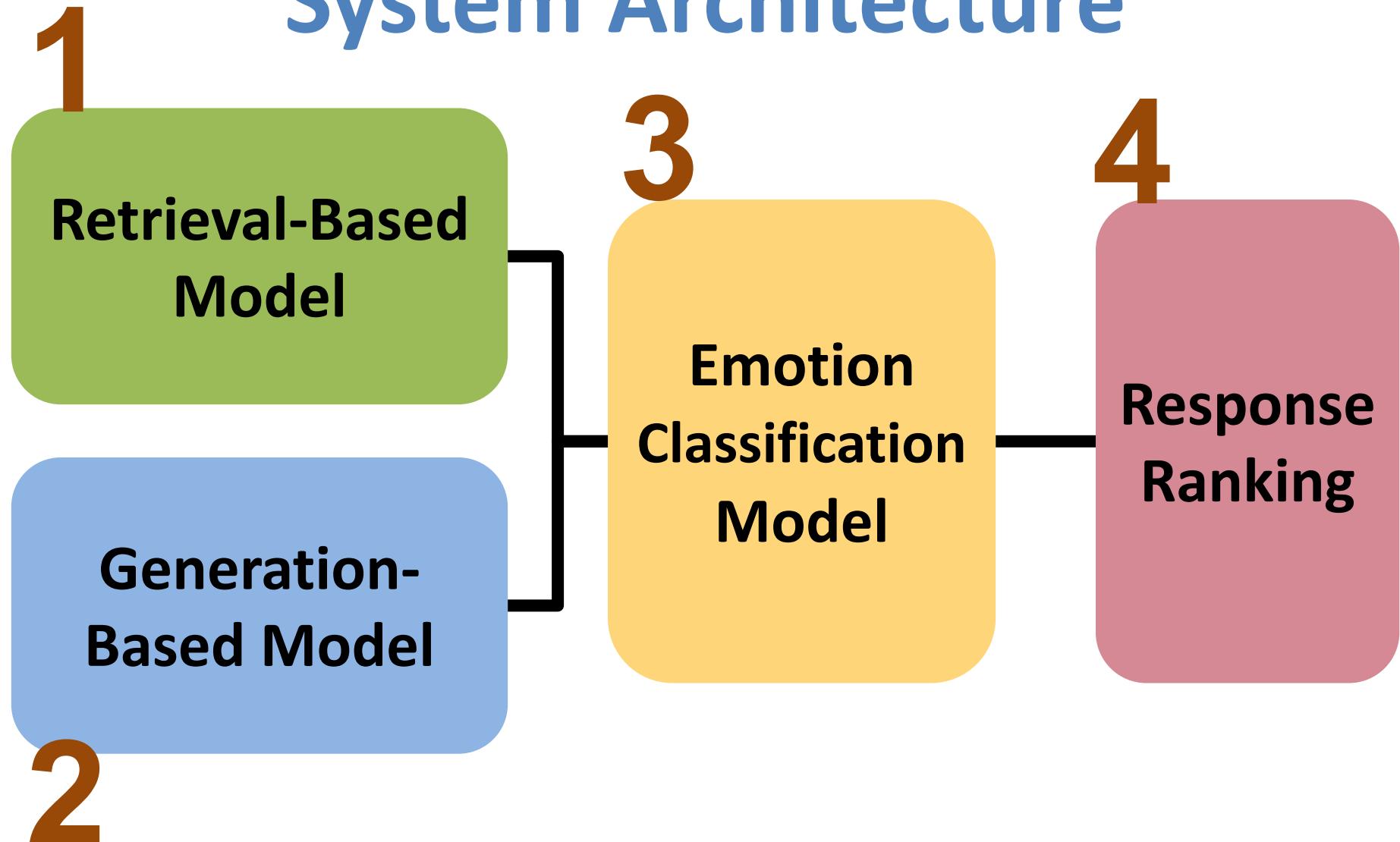
IMTKU System Architecture for NTCIR-13 QALab-3



System Architecture of Intelligent Dialogue and Question Answering System



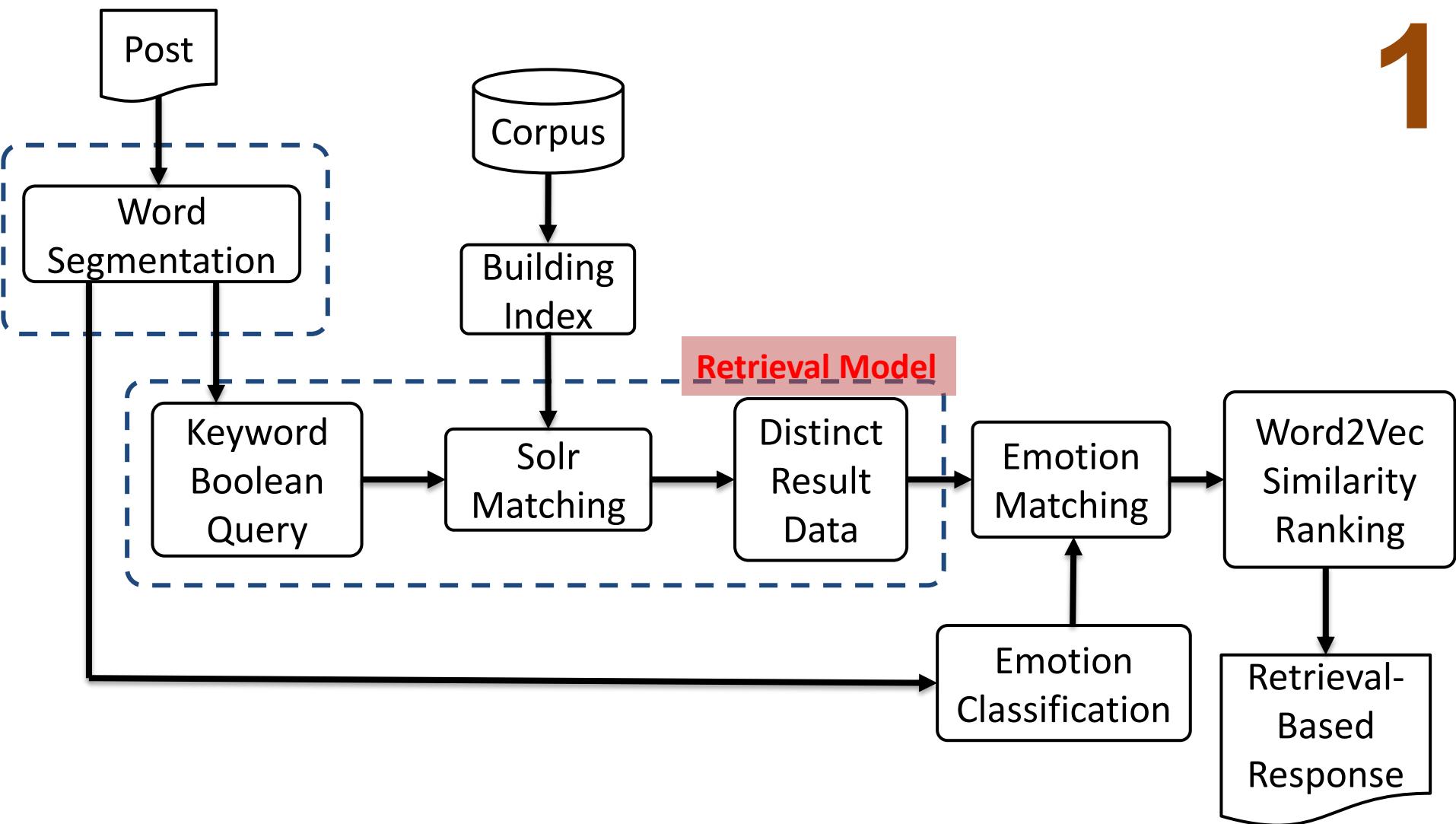
IMTKU Emotional Dialogue System Architecture



The system architecture of IMTKU retrieval-based model for NTCIR-14 STC-3

Retrieval-Based Model

1

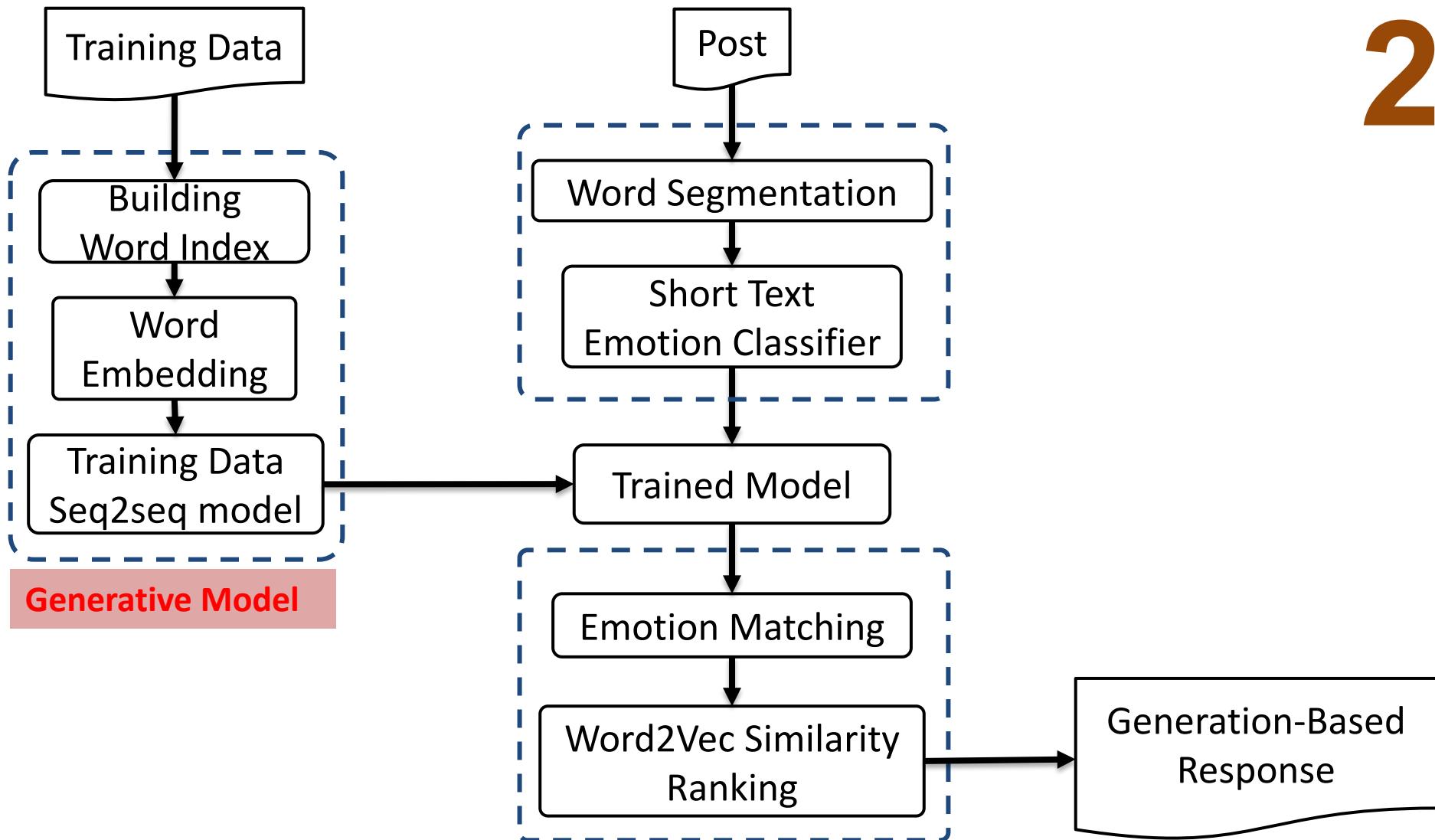


The system architecture of

IMTKU generation-based model for NTCIR-14 STC-3

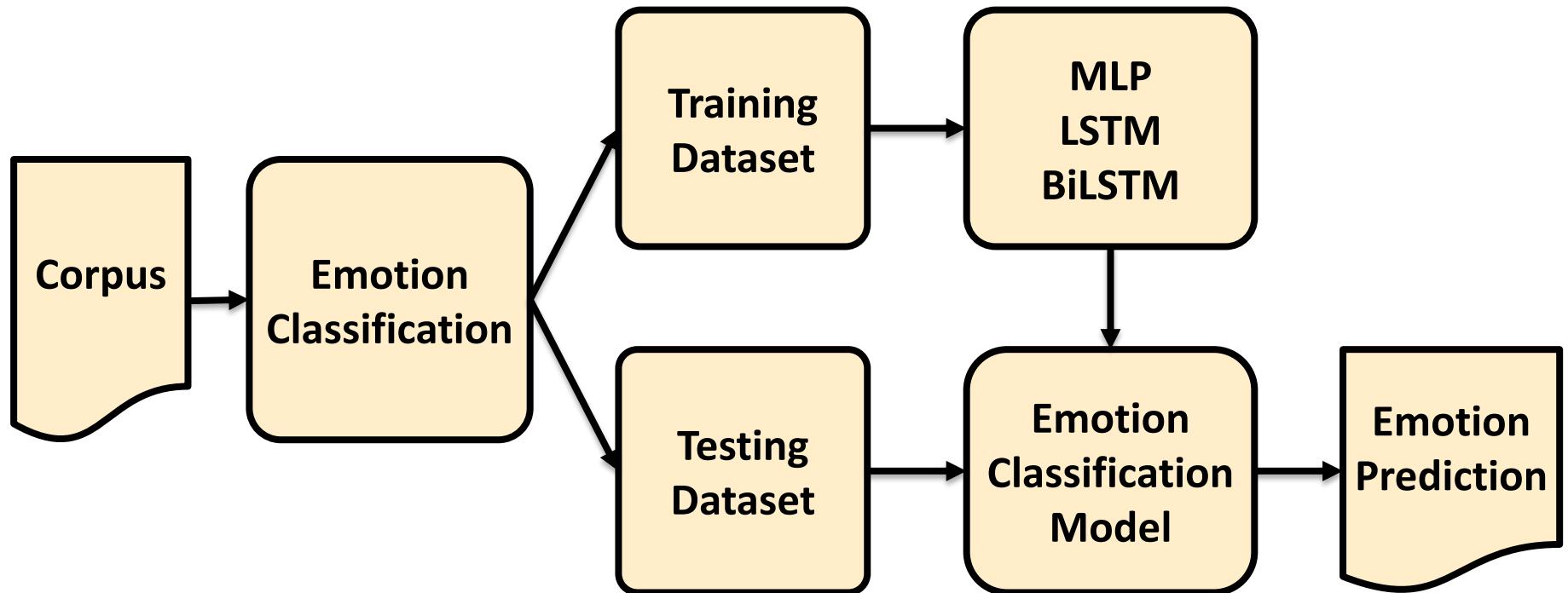
Generation-Based Model

2



Emotion Classification Model

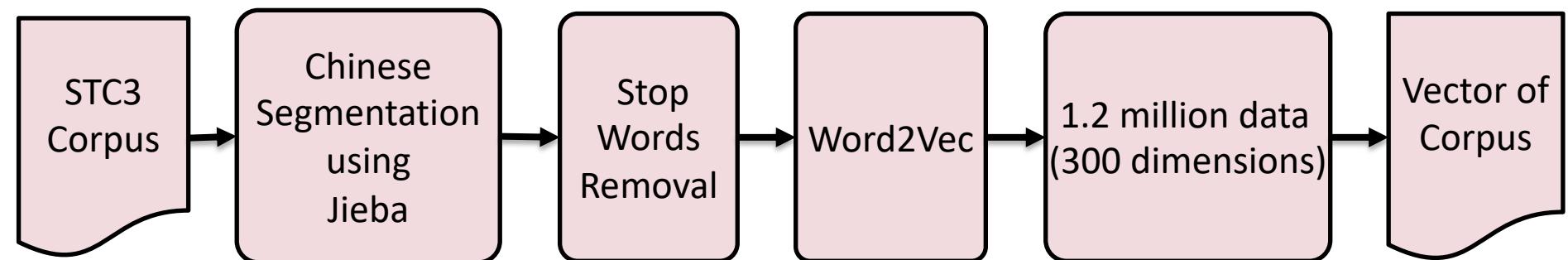
3



The system architecture of IMTKU Response Ranking for NTCIR-14 STC-3

Response Ranking

4





Short Text Conversation Task (STC-3)

Chinese Emotional Conversation Generation (CECG) Subtask

NTCIR Short Text Conversation

STC-1, STC-2, STC-3

	Japanese	Chinese	English	
NTCIR-12 STC-1 22 active participants	Twitter, Retrieval	Weibo, Retrieval		Single-turn, Non task-oriented
NTCIR-13 STC-2 27 active participants	Yahoo! News, Retrieval+ Generation	Weibo, Retrieval+ Generation		
NTCIR-14 STC-3		Weibo, Generation for given emotion categories		Multi-turn, task-oriented (helpdesk)

Chinese Emotional Conversation Generation (CECG) subtask

Dialogue Quality (DQ) and Nugget Detection (ND) subtasks

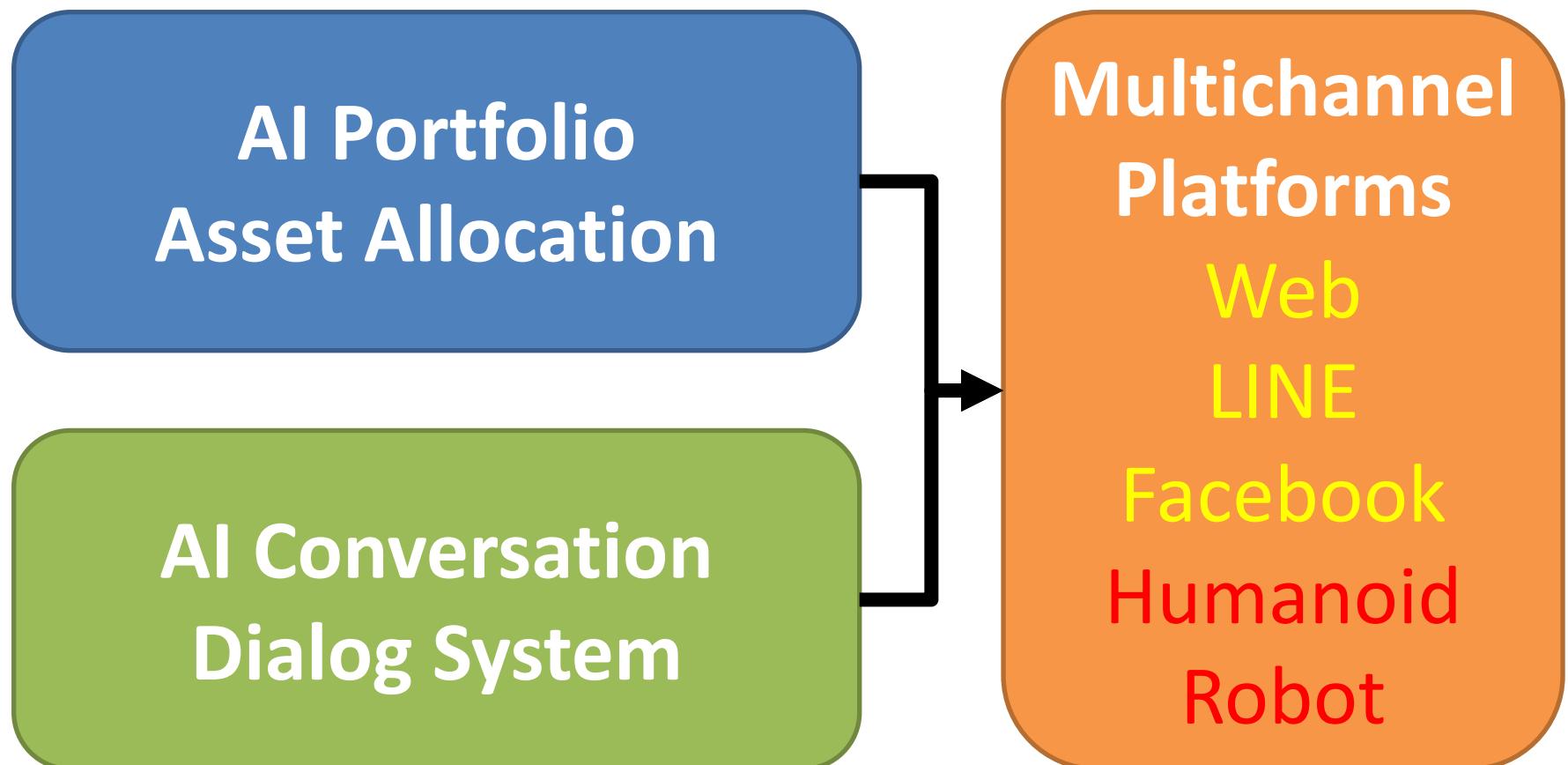
Weibo+English translations, distribution estimation for subjective annotations

Chatbots: Evolution of UI/UX

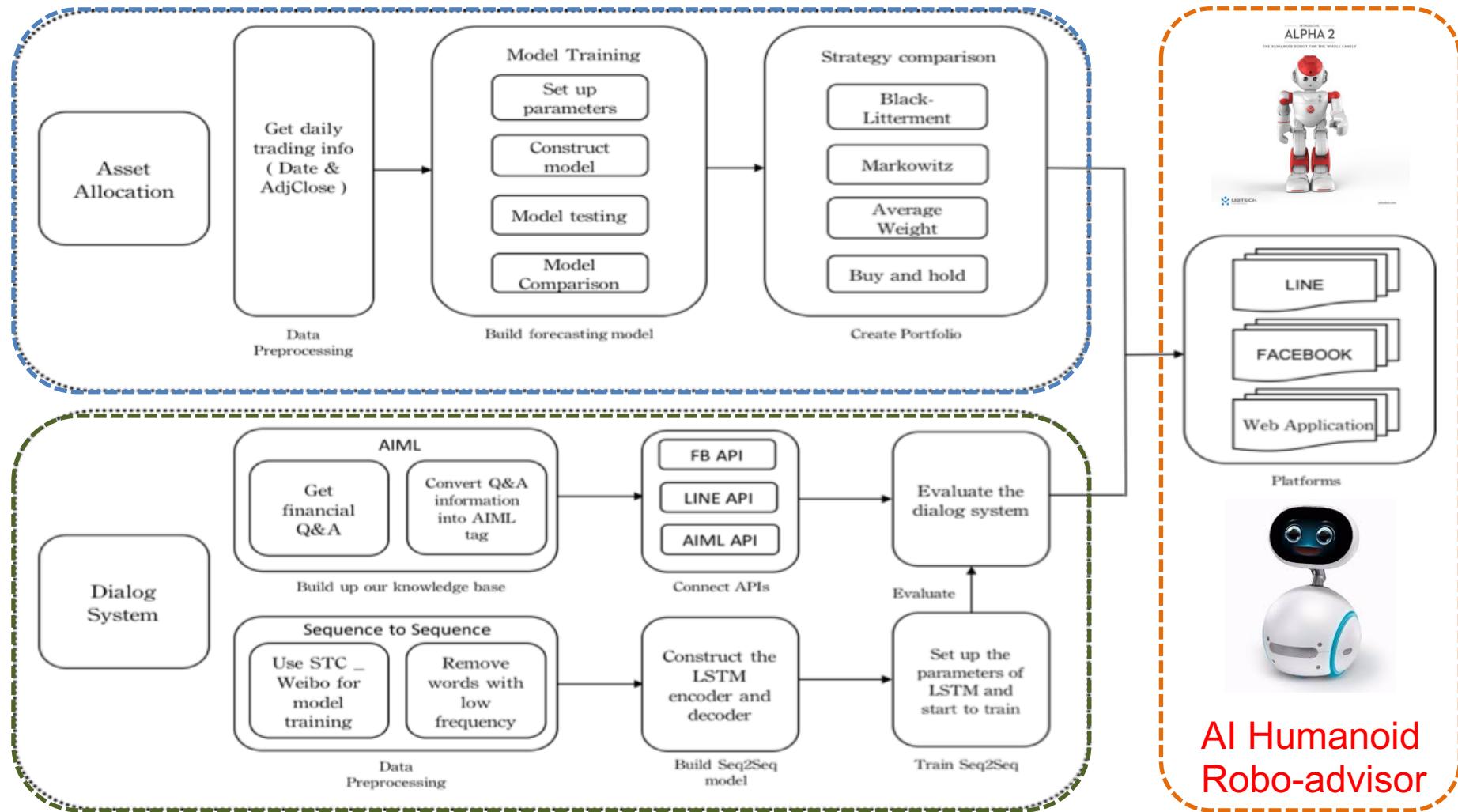
Paradigm	mid - 80s PC	mid - 90s Web	mid - 00s Smartphone	mid - 10s Messaging
Platform Examples	Desktop DOS, Windows, Mac OS	Browser Mosaic, Explorer, Chrome	Mobile OS iOS, Android	Messaging Apps WhatsApp, Messenger, Slack
Applications Examples	Clients Excel, PPT, Lotus	Website Yahoo, Amazon	Apps Angry Birds, Instagram	Bots Weather, Travel
UI/UX	Native Screens	Web Pages	Native Mobile Screens	Message
S/w Dev	Client-side	Server-side	Client-side	Server-side

AI Humanoid Robo-Advisor

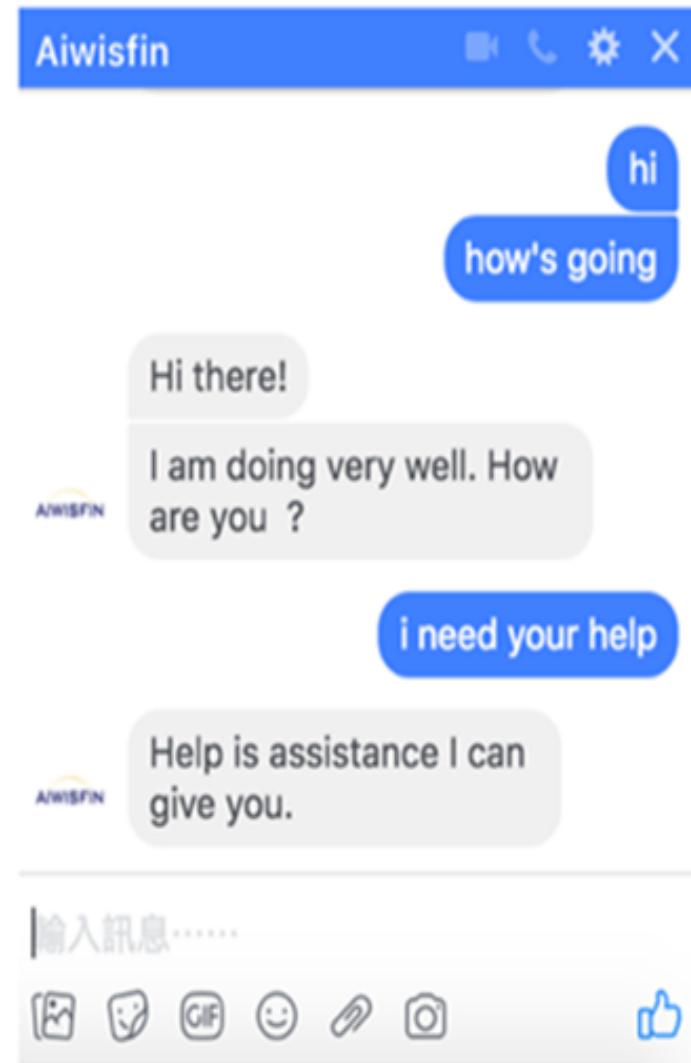
AI Humanoid Robo-Advisor for Multi-channel Conversational Commerce



System Architecture of AI Humanoid Robo-Advisor



Conversational Model (LINE, FB Messenger)



Conversational Robo-Advisor

Multichannel UI/UX

Robots



ALPHA 2



ZENBO



AI Dialogue System

Dialogue Subtasks

Browse > Natural Language Processing > Dialogue

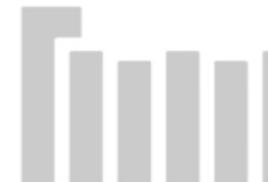
Dialogue subtasks

Dialogue Generation

Dialogue Generation

9 leaderboards

35 papers with code



Dialogue State Tracking

2 leaderboards

30 papers with code

Visual



Visual Dialog

3 leaderboards

28 papers with code

Task-Oriented Dialogue Systems

Task-Oriented Dialogue Systems

20 papers with code



Goal-Oriented Dialog

15 papers with code

Dialogue Management

10 papers with code

Dialogue Understanding

6 papers with code

Short-Text Conversation

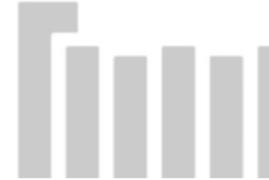
Short-Text Conversation

5 papers with code



Goal-Oriented Dialogue Systems

3 papers with code

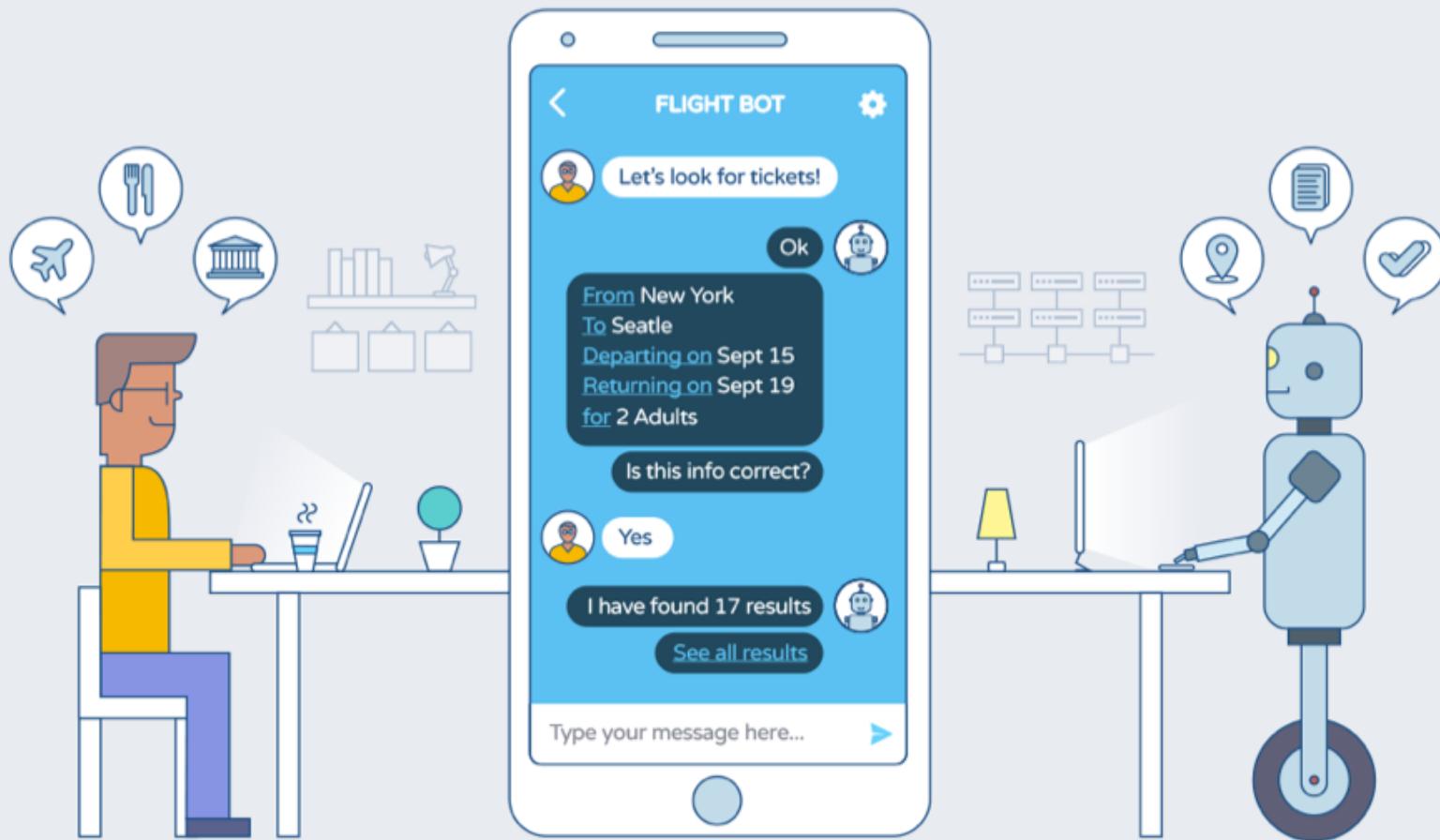


Task-Completion Dialogue Policy Learning

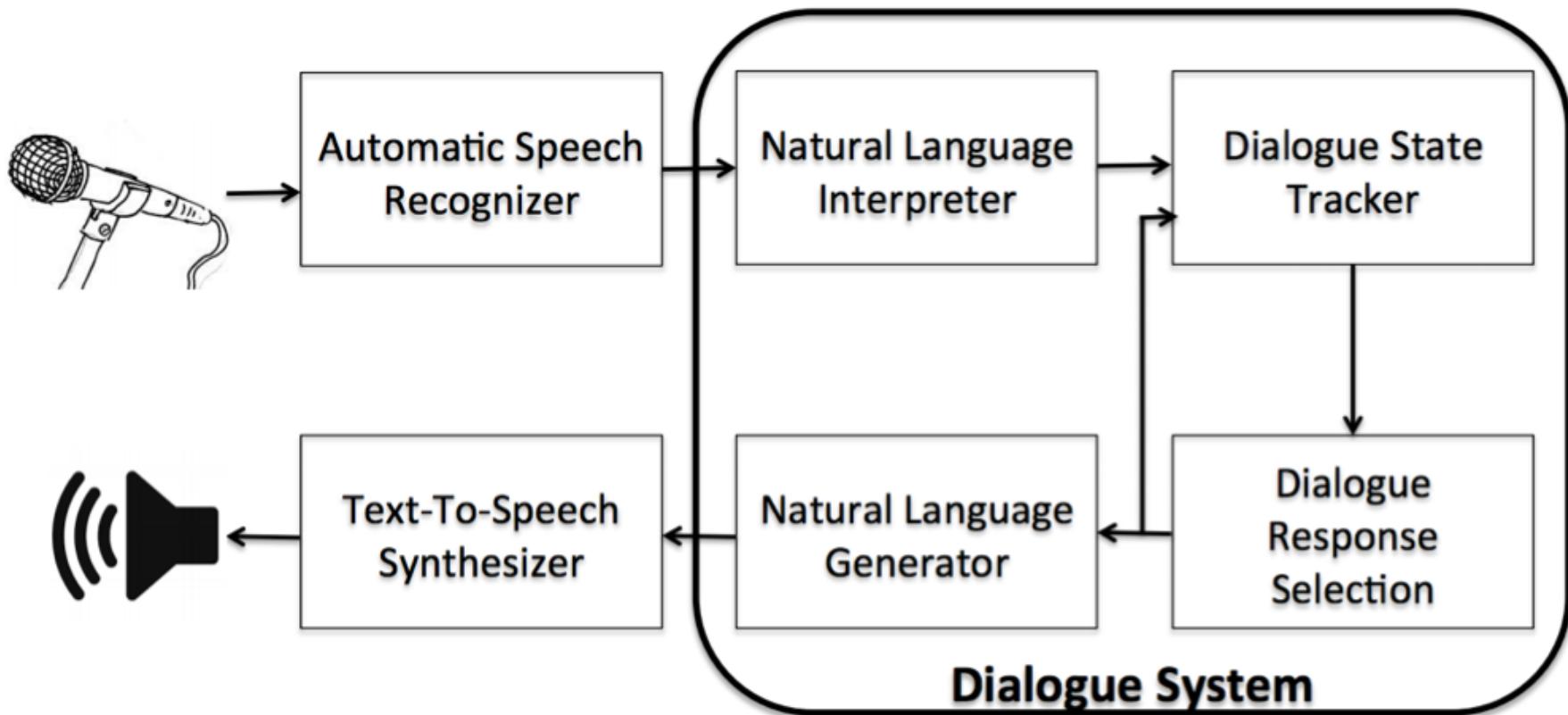
2 papers with code

Chatbot
Dialogue System
Intelligent Agent

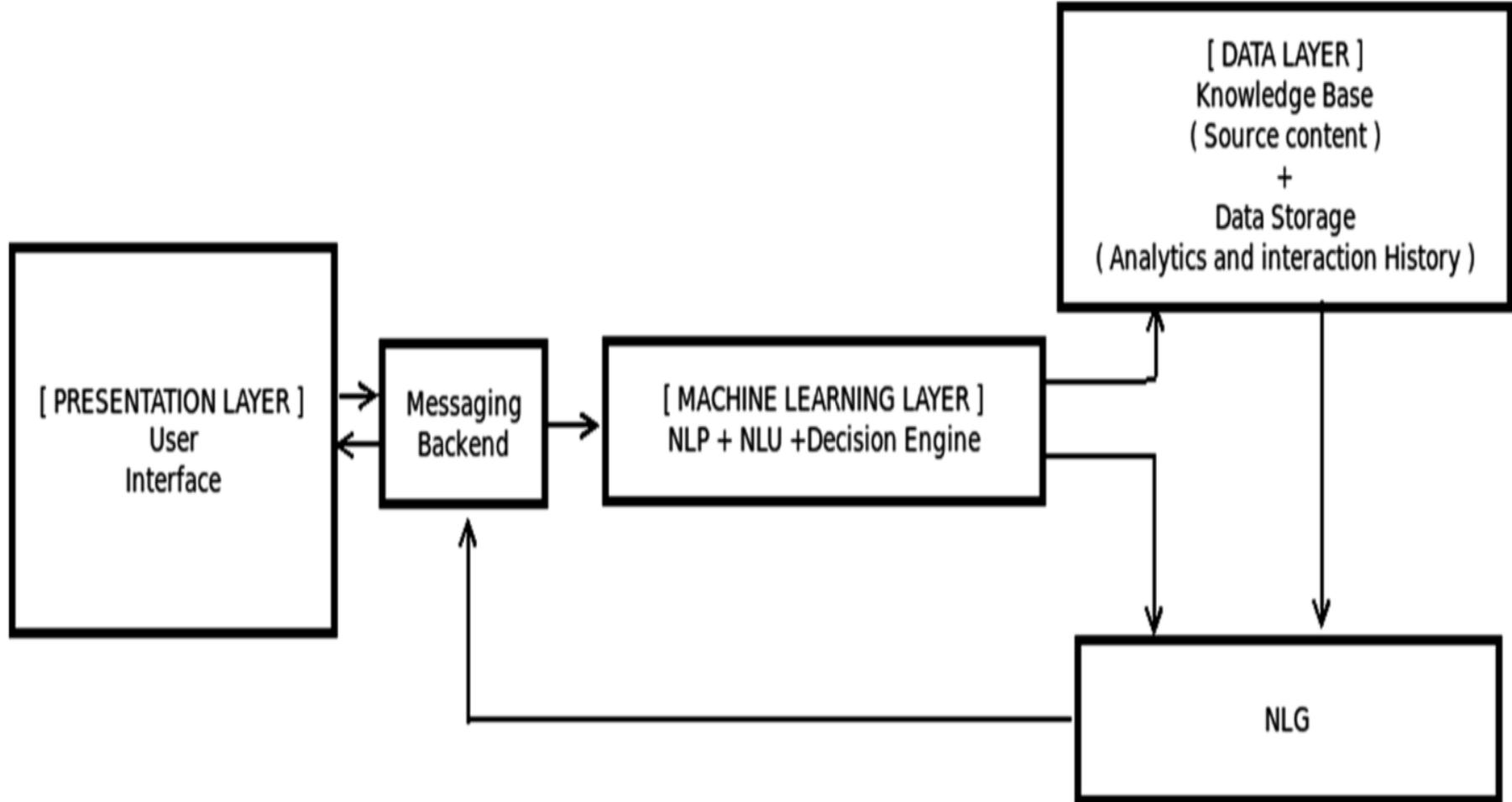
Chatbot



Dialogue System



Overall Architecture of Intelligent Chatbot



Can
machines
think?

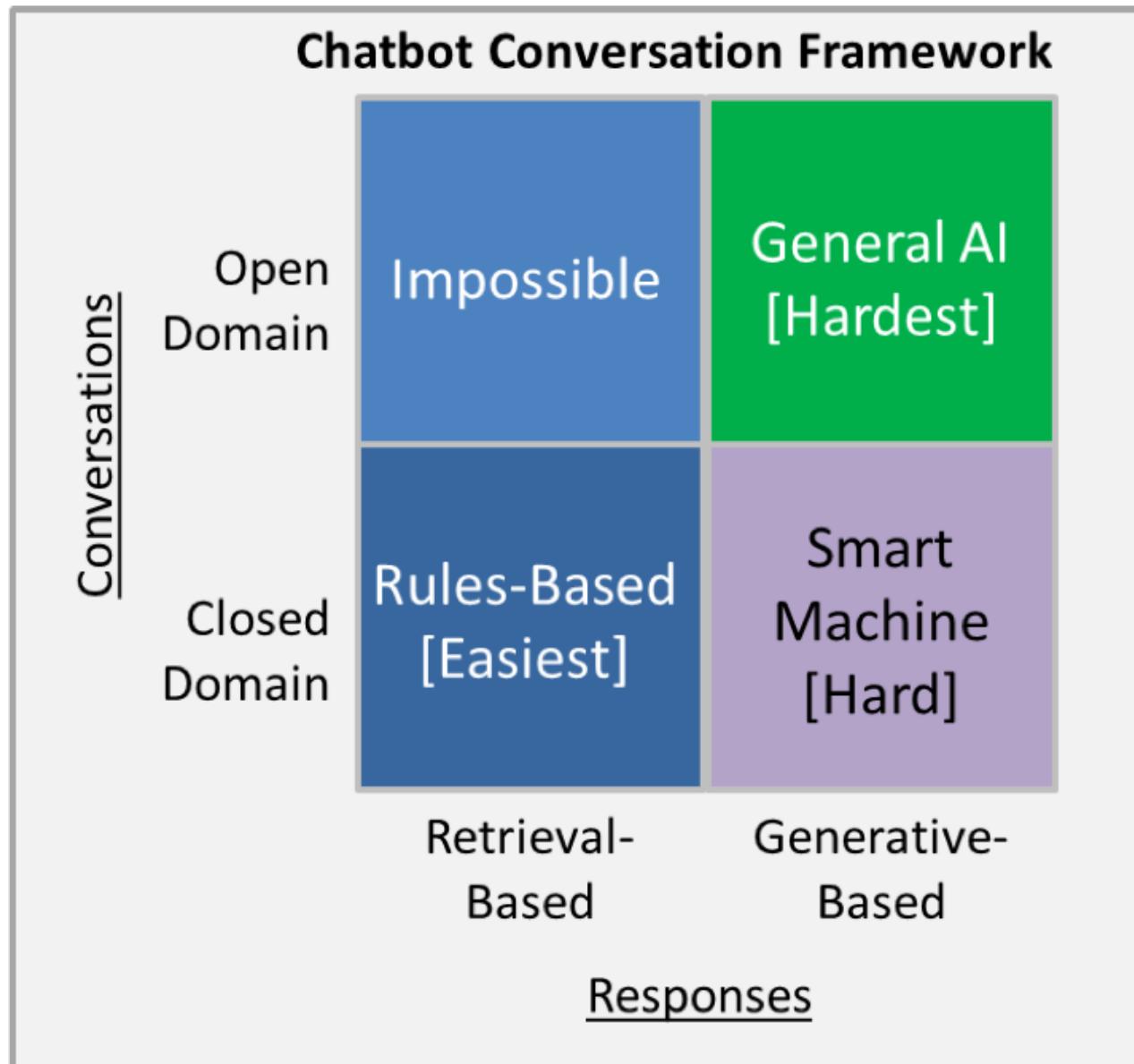
(Alan Turing ,1950)

Source: Cahn, Jack. "CHATBOT: Architecture, Design, & Development."
PhD diss., University of Pennsylvania, 2017.

Chatbot
“online human-computer
dialog system
with
natural language.”

Source: Cahn, Jack. "CHATBOT: Architecture, Design, & Development."
PhD diss., University of Pennsylvania, 2017.

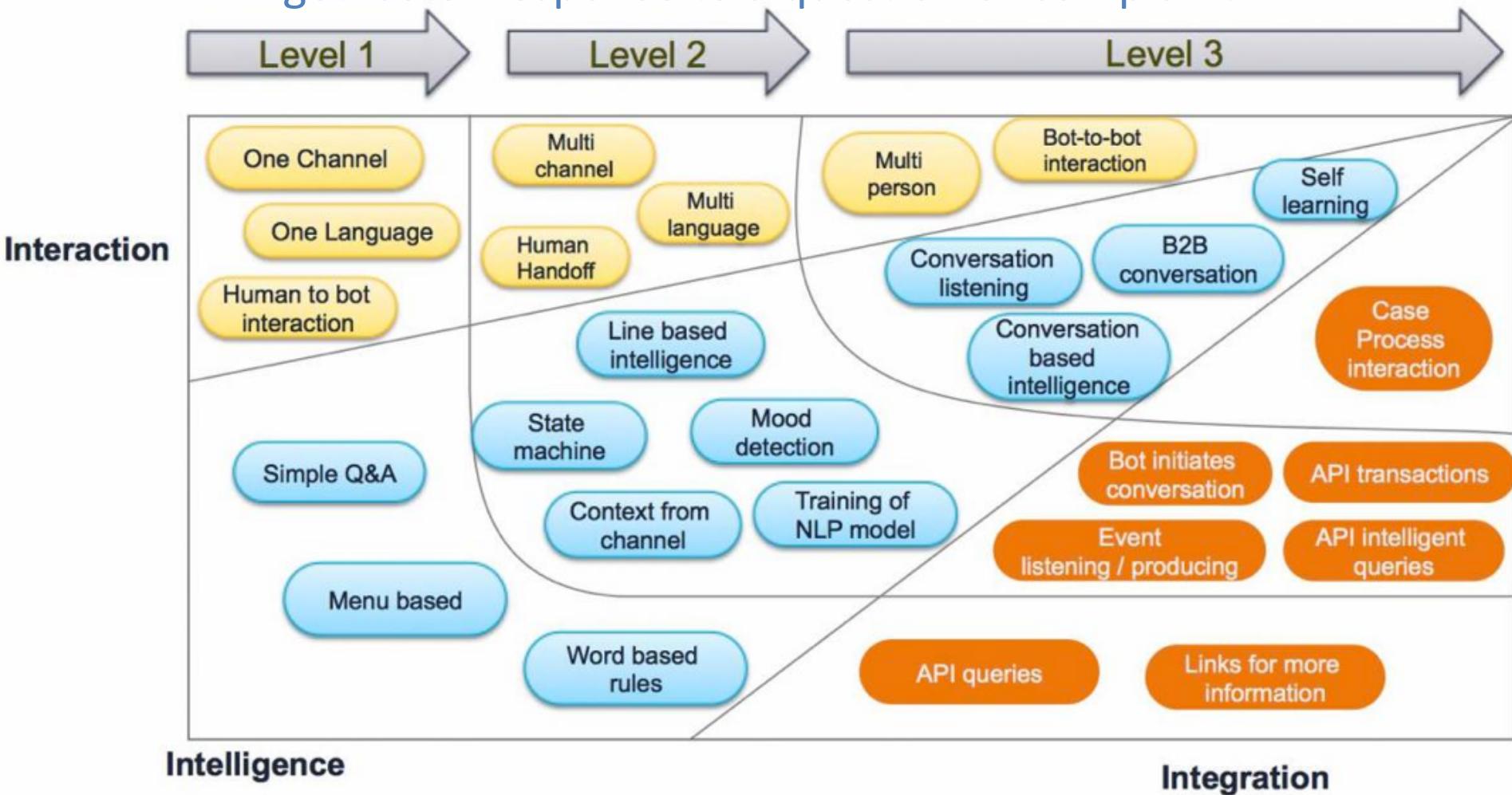
Chatbot Conversation Framework



Chatbots

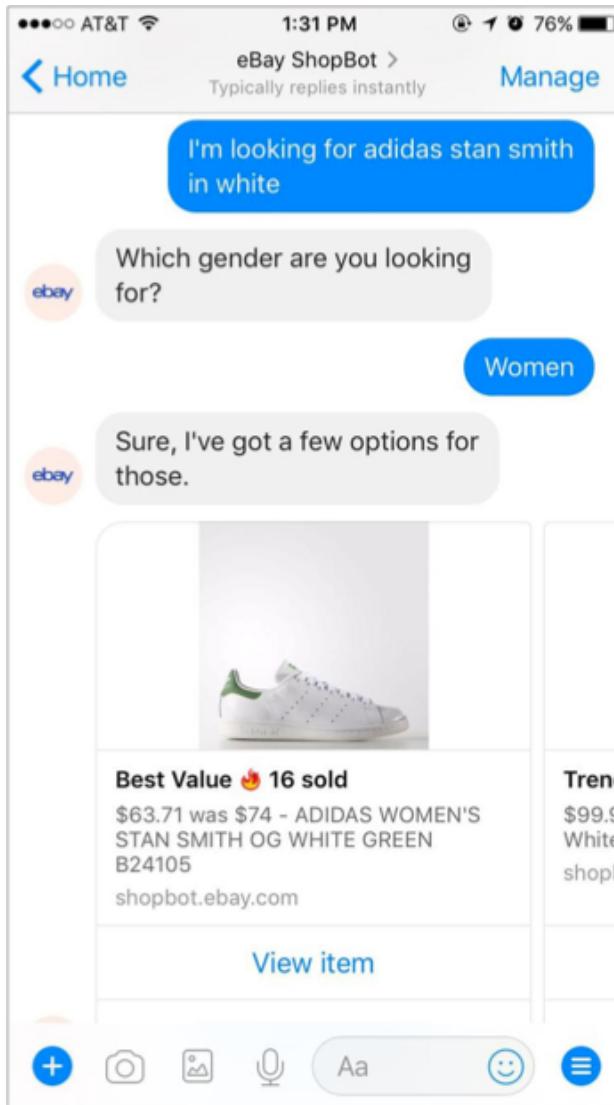
Bot Maturity Model

Customers want to have simpler means to interact with businesses and get faster response to a question or complaint.



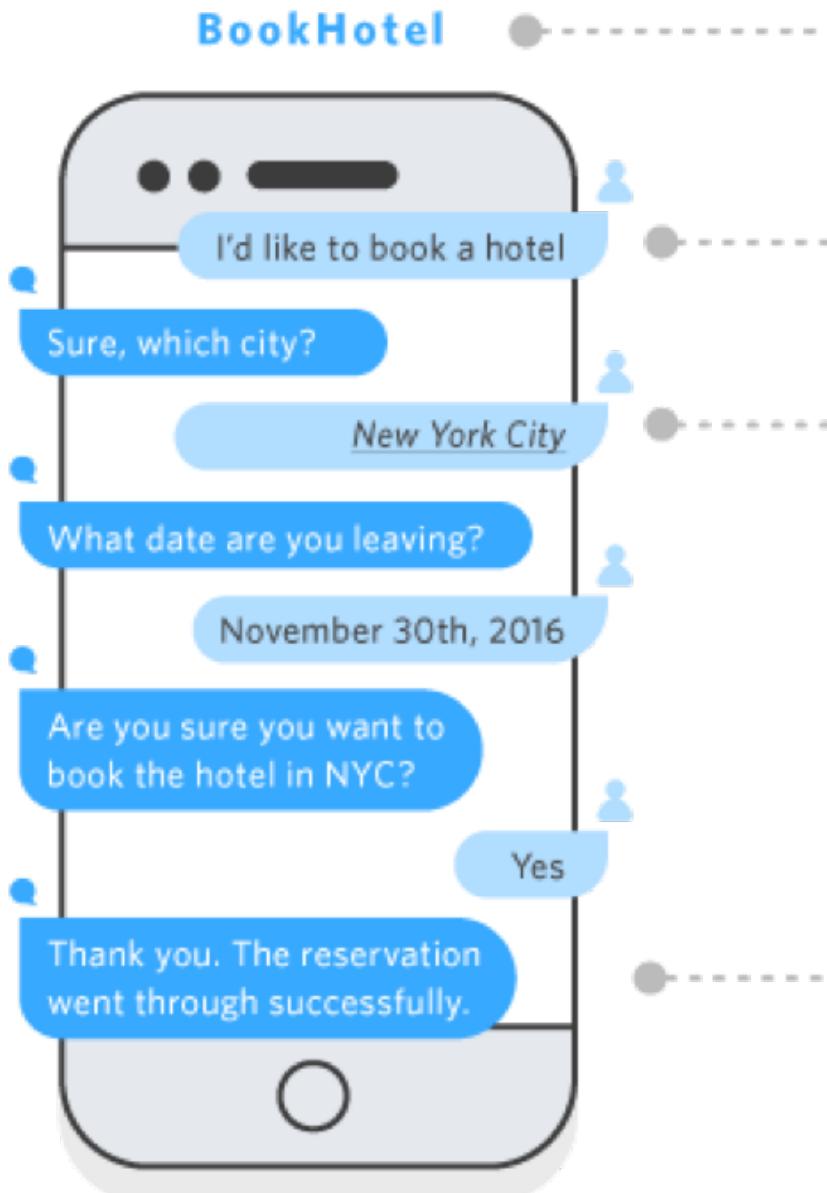
From
E-Commerce
to
Conversational Commerce:
Chatbots
and
Virtual Assistants

Conversational Commerce: eBay AI Chatbots



Source: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/rachelarthur/2017/07/19/conversational-commerce-ebay-ai-chatbot/>

Hotel Chatbot



Intent Detection

Intents

An intent performs an action in response to natural language user input

Slot Filling

Utterances

Spoken or typed phrases that invoke your intent

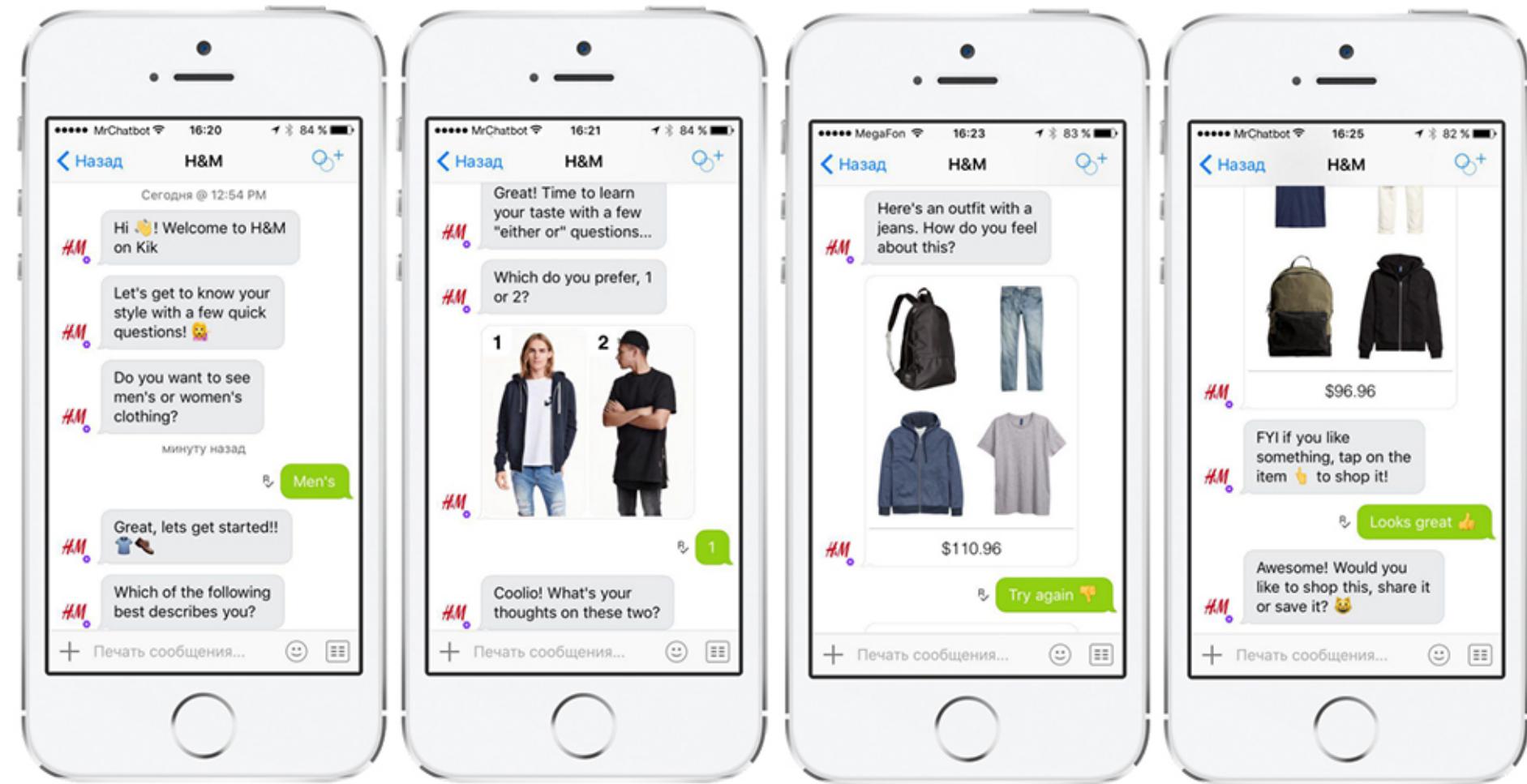
Slots

Slots are input data required to fulfill the intent

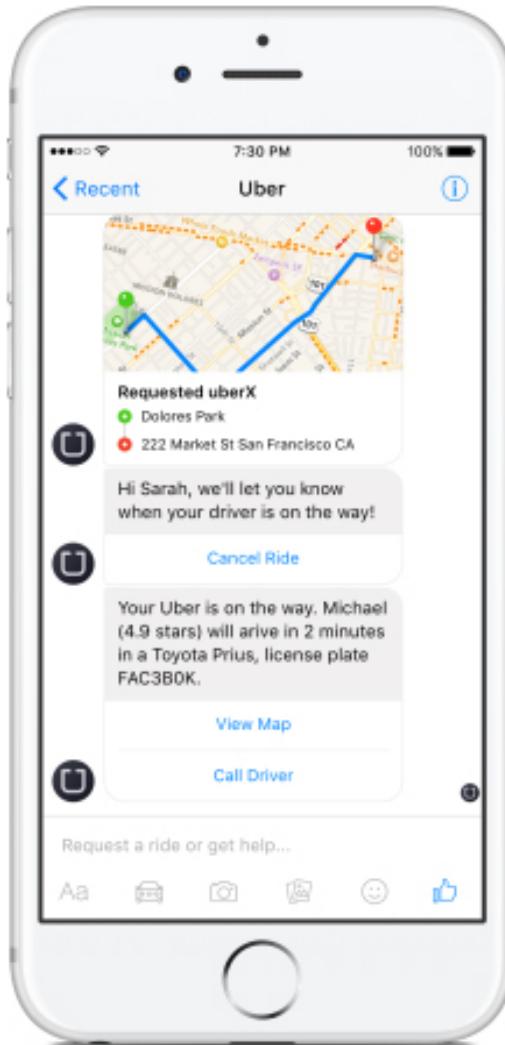
Fulfillment

Fulfillment mechanism for your intent

H&M's Chatbot on Kik



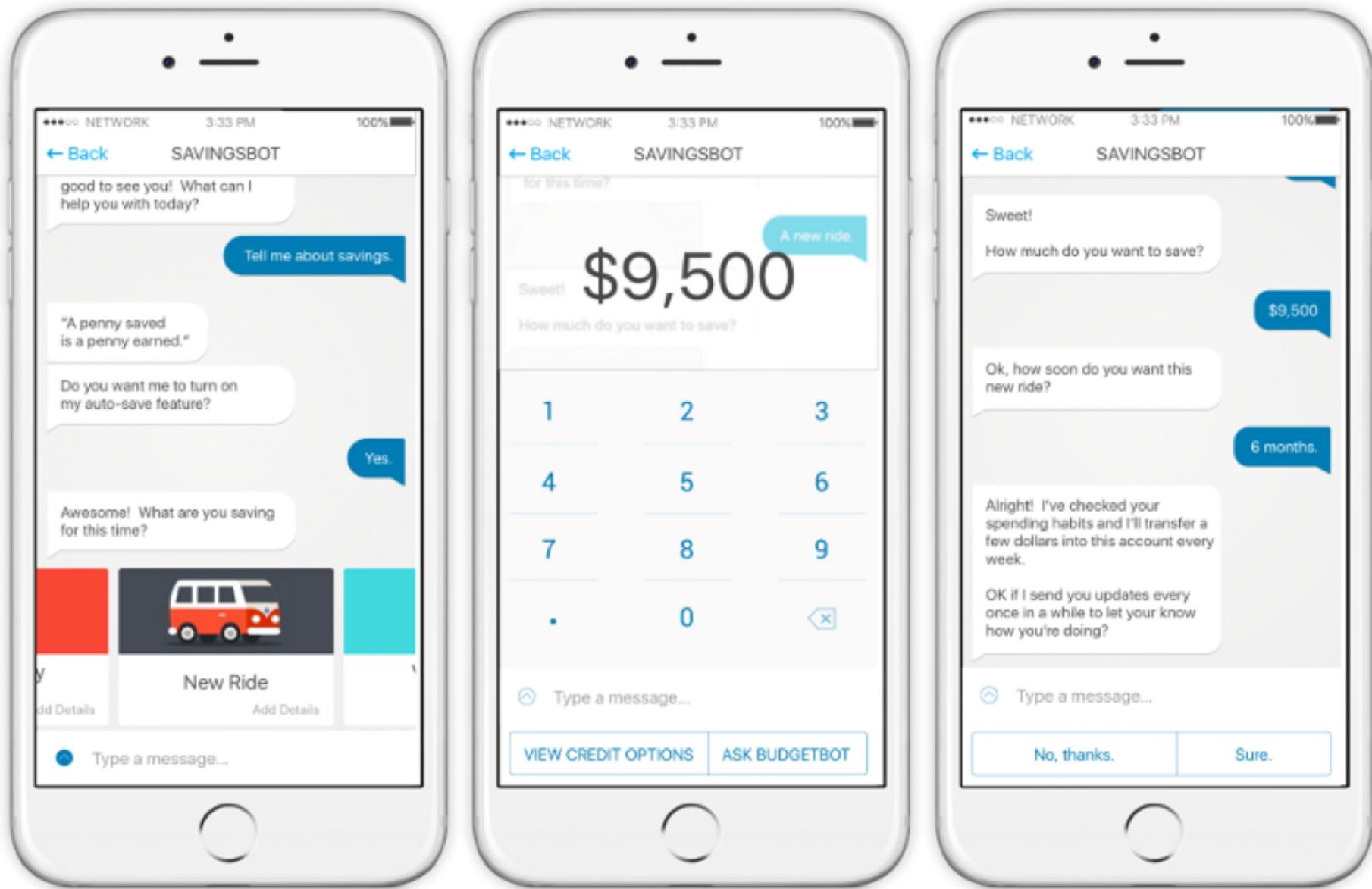
Uber's Chatbot on Facebook's Messenger



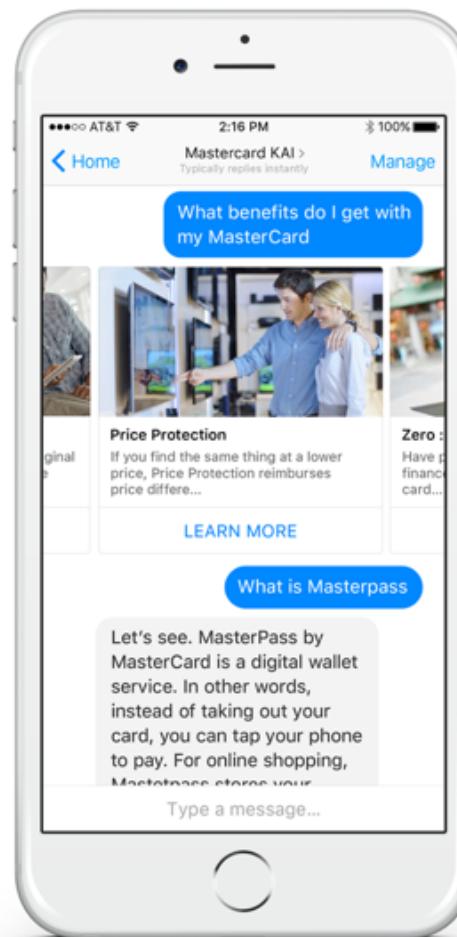
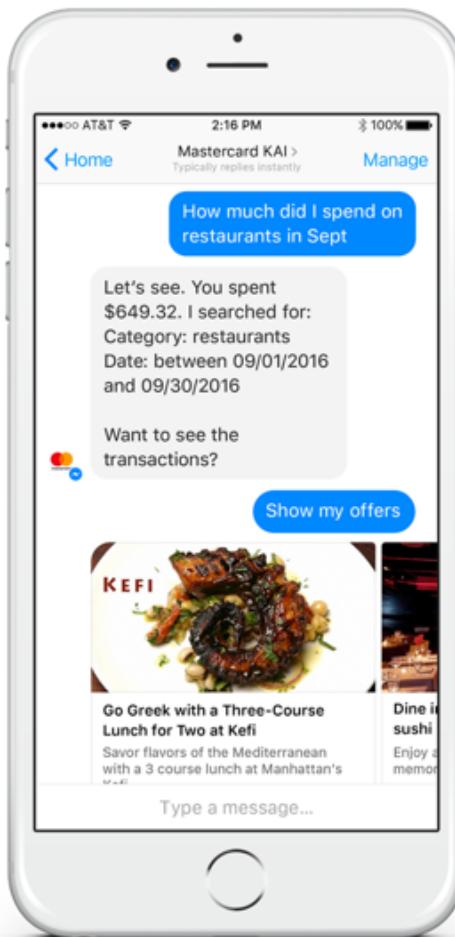
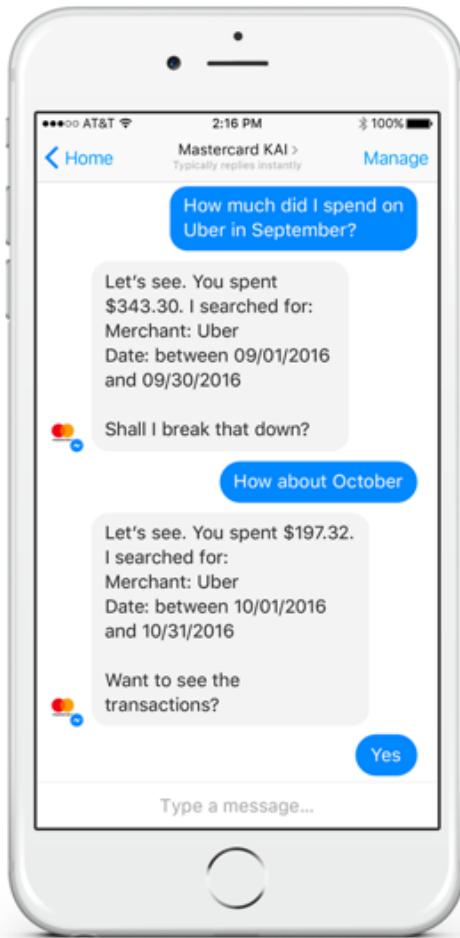
Uber's chatbot on Facebook's messenger
- one main benefit: it loads much faster than the Uber app

Source: <http://www.guided-selling.org/from-e-commerce-to-conversational-commerce/>

Savings Bot



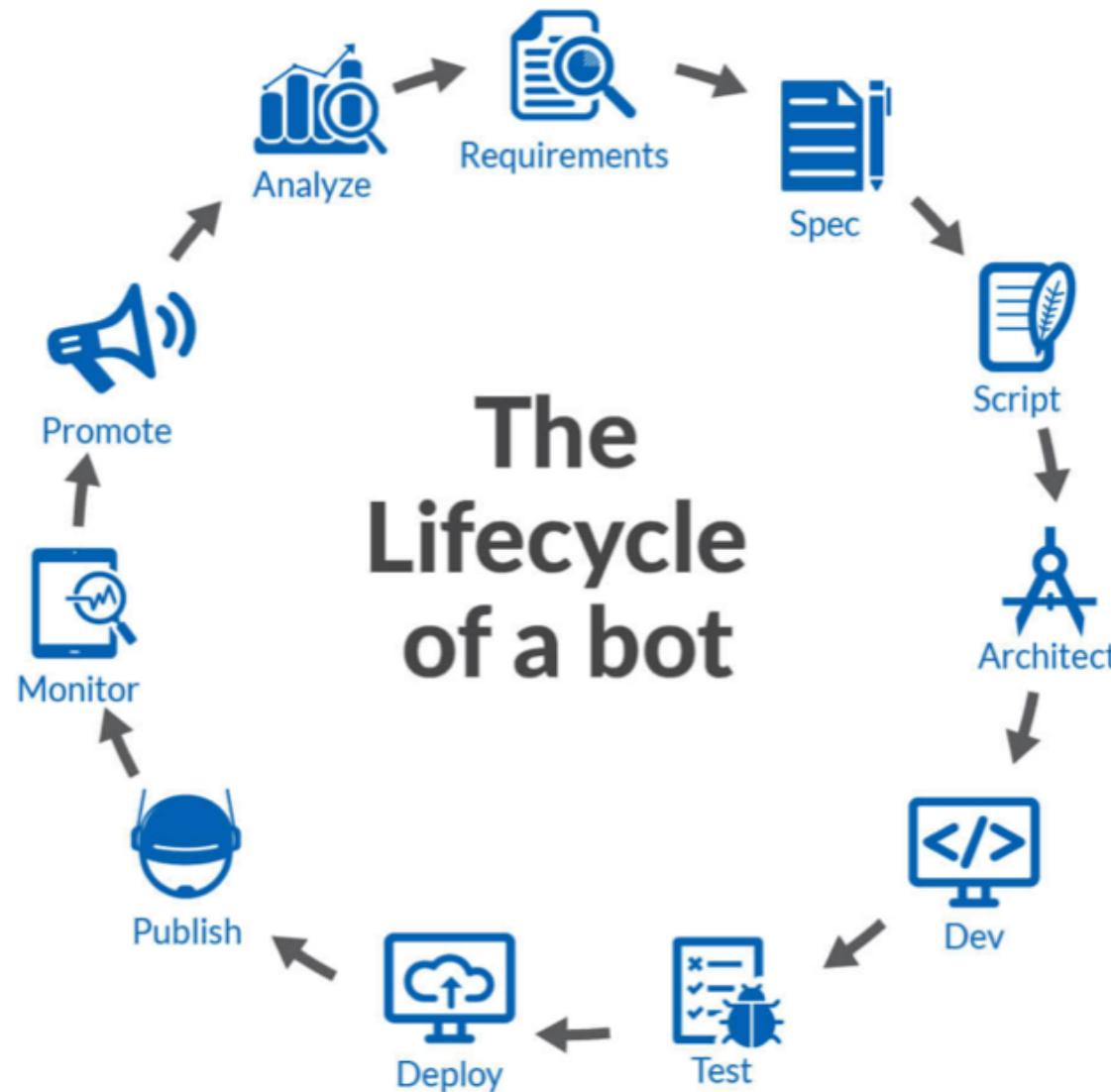
Mastercard Makes Commerce More Conversational



POWERED BY
Kasisto

Bot Life Cycle and Platform Ecosystem

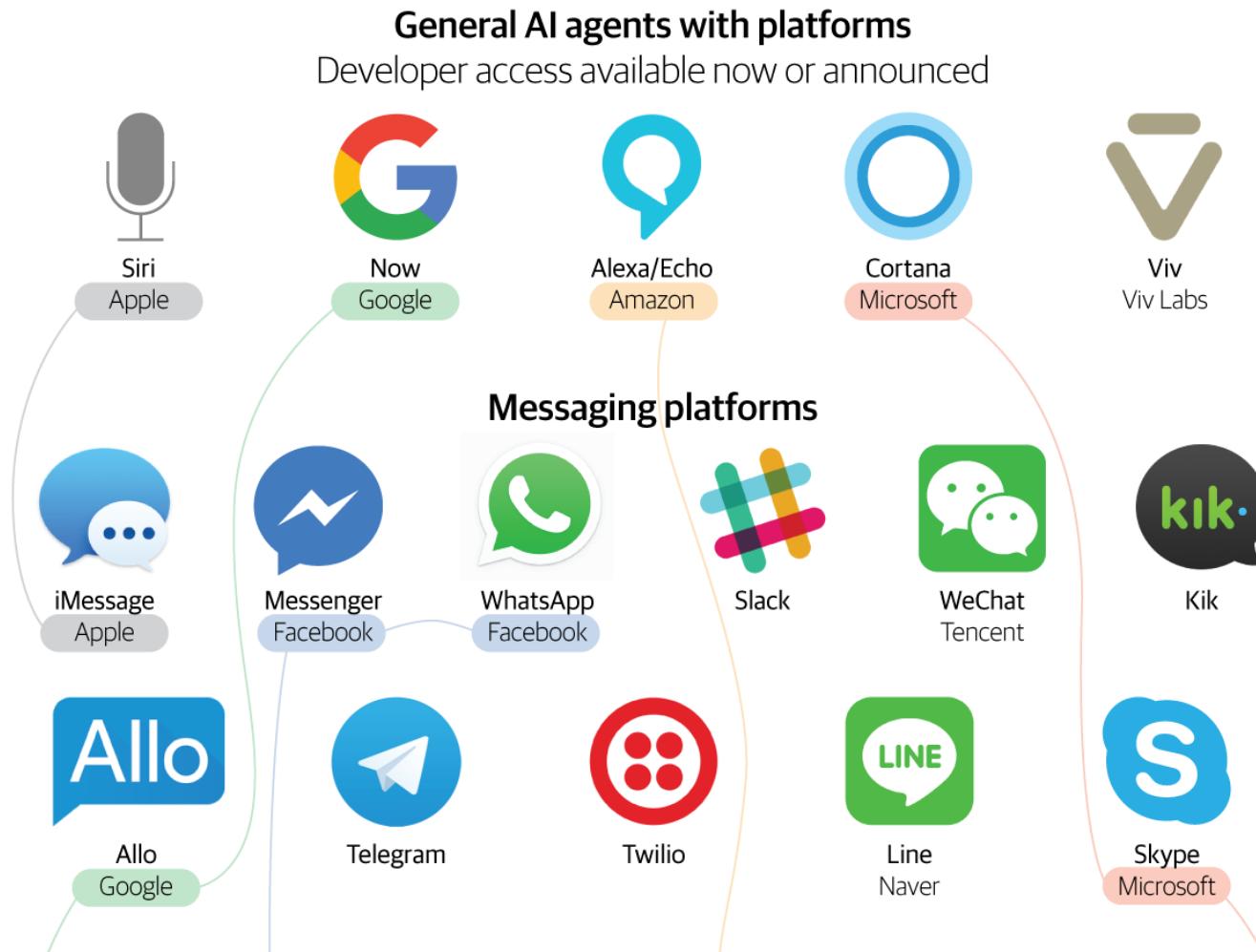
The Bot Lifecycle



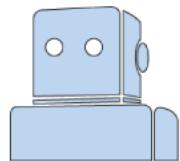
The bot platform ecosystem

and the emerging giants

Nearly every large software company has announced some sort of bot strategy in the last year. Here's a look at a handful of leading platforms that developers might use to send messages, interpret natural language, and deploy bots, with the emerging bot-ecosystem giants highlighted.



Bot frameworks and deployment platforms



Wit.ai
Facebook



BotKit
Howdy



Chatfuel

AUTOMAT

Automat



Bot Framework
Microsoft



Api.ai
Google



Pandorabots



MindMeld



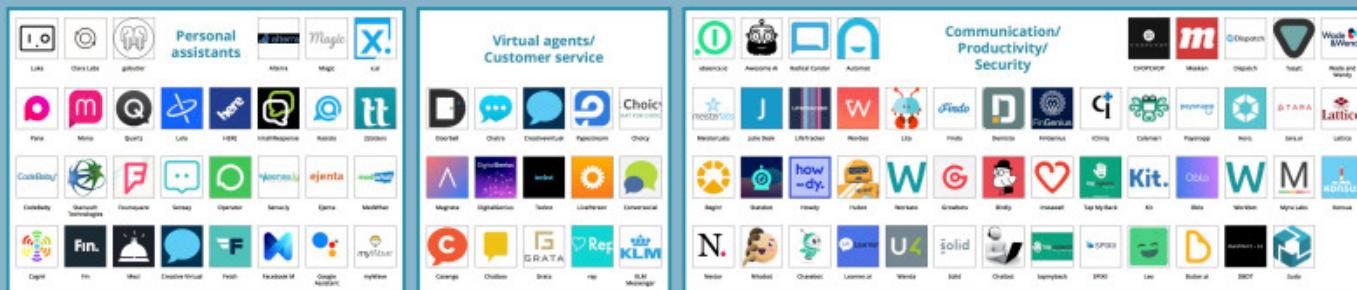
Gupshup



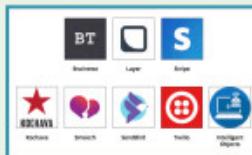
Sequel

Bots Landscape

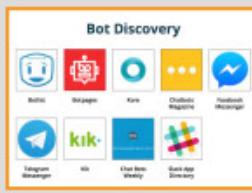
Bots with traction



Connectors/ Shared Services



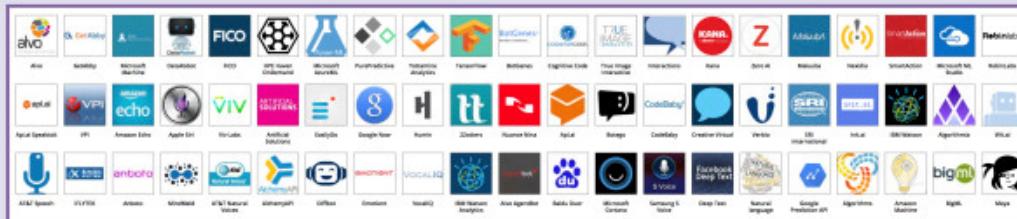
Bot Discovery



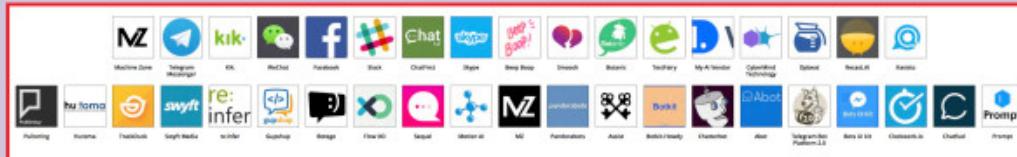
Analytics



AI Tools: Natural Language Processing, Machine Learning, Speech & Voice Recognition



Bot developer frameworks and tools



Messaging





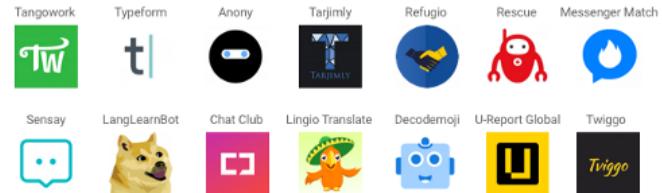
RECAST.AI Messenger Bot Landscape

May 2017

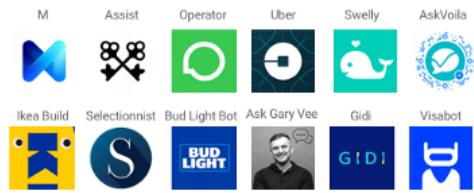
Food



Communication



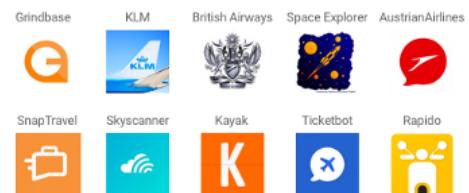
Personal



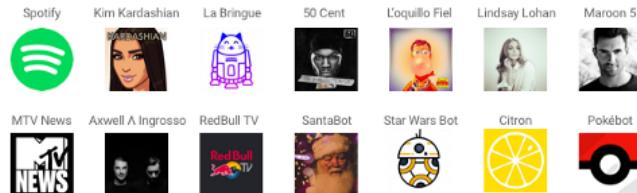
Analytics



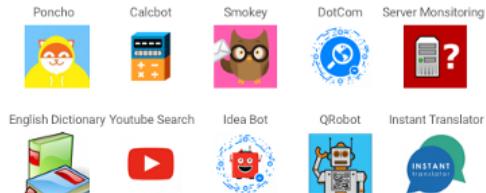
Travel



Entertainment



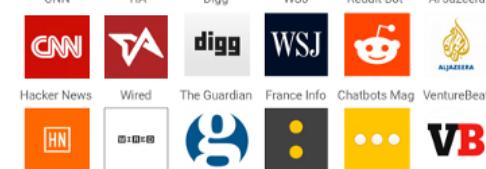
Utilities



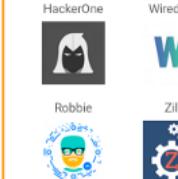
Design



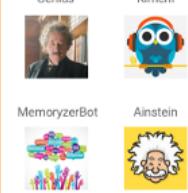
News



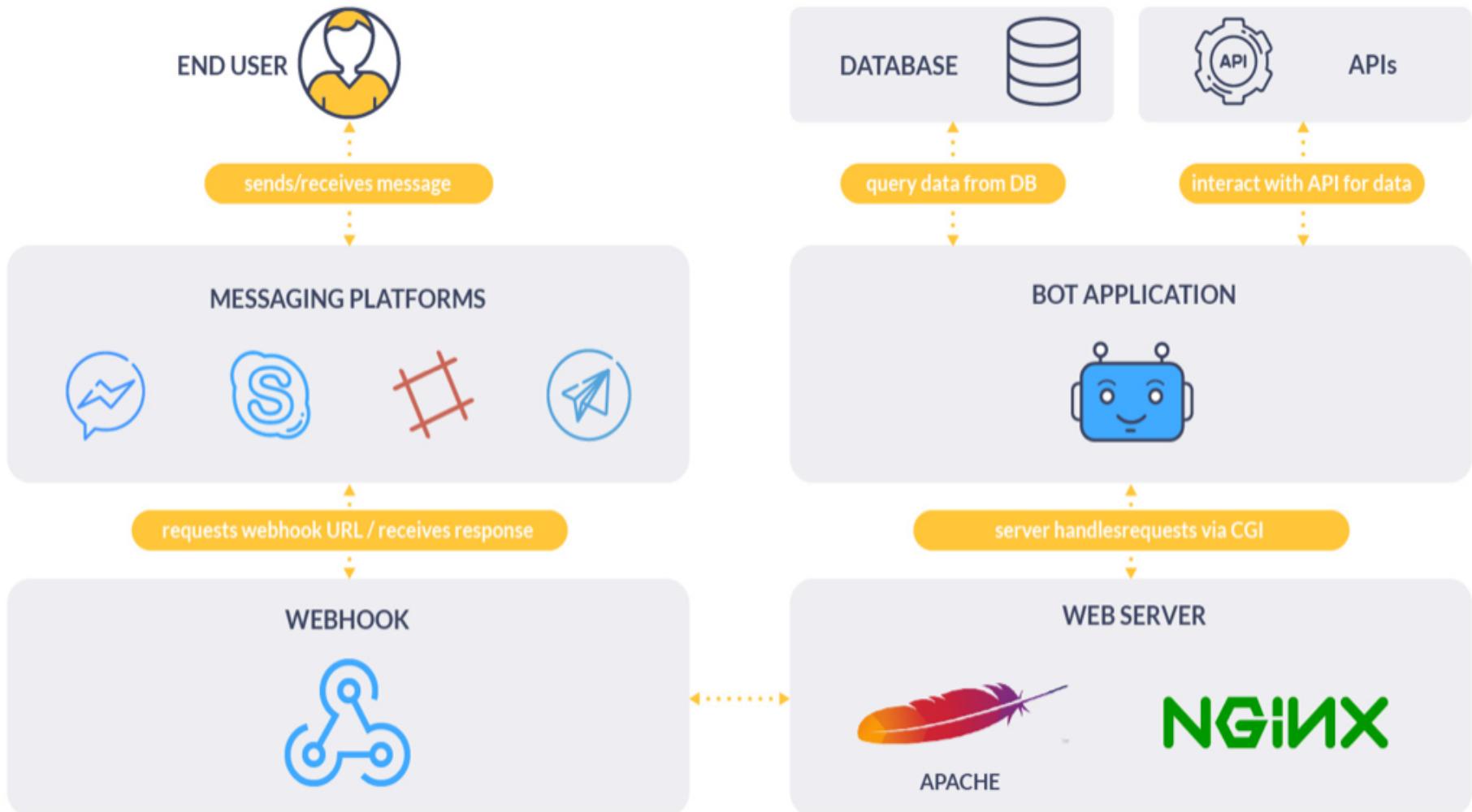
Developer Tools



Education



How to Build Chatbots



Chatbot Frameworks and AI Services

- Bot Frameworks
 - Botkit
 - Microsoft Bot Framework
 - Rasa NLU
- AI Services
 - Wit.ai
 - api.ai
 - LUIS.ai
 - IBM Watson

Chatbot Frameworks

Comparison Table of Most Prominent Bot Frameworks



Botkit



Microsoft Bot
Framework



	Botkit	Microsoft Bot Framework	RASA NLU
Built-in Integration with messaging platforms	✓	✓	✗
NLP support	✗ but possible to integrate with middlewares	✗ but have close bonds with LUIS.ai	✓
Out-of-box bots ready to be deployed	✓	✗	✗
Programming Language	JavaScript (Node)	JavaScript (Node), C#	Python

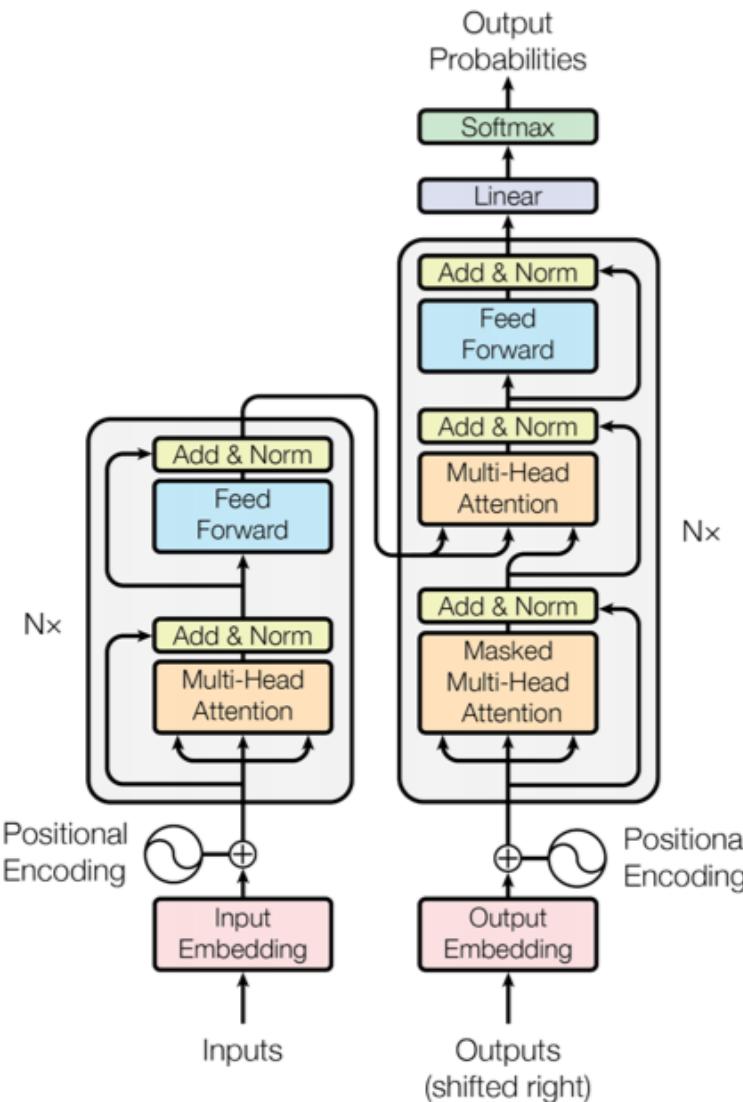
Created by ActiveWizards

Comparison of Most Prominent AI Services

	wit.ai	api.ai	LUIS.ai	IBM Watson
Free of charge	✓	✓ but has paid enterprise version	✓ it is in beta and has transaction limits	30 days trial then priced for enterprise use
Text and Speech processing	✓	✓	✓ with use of Cortana	✓
Machine Learning Modeling	✓	✓	✓	✓
Support for Intents, Entities, Actions	✓ Intents used as trait entities, actions are combined operations	✓ Intents is the main prediction mechanism. Domains of entities, intents and actions	✓	✓
Pre-build entities for easy parsing of numbers, temperature, date, etc.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Integration to messaging platforms	✗ web service API	✓ also has facility for deploying to heroku. Paid environment	✓ integrated to Azure	✓ possible via API
Support of SDKs	✓ includes SDKs for Python, Node.js, Rust, C, Ruby, iOS, Android, Windows Phone	✓ C#, Xamarin, Python, Node.js, iOS, Android, Windows Phone	✓ enables building with Web Service API, Microsoft Bot Framework integration	Proprietary language "AlchemyLanguage"

Transformer (Attention is All You Need)

(Vaswani et al., 2017)

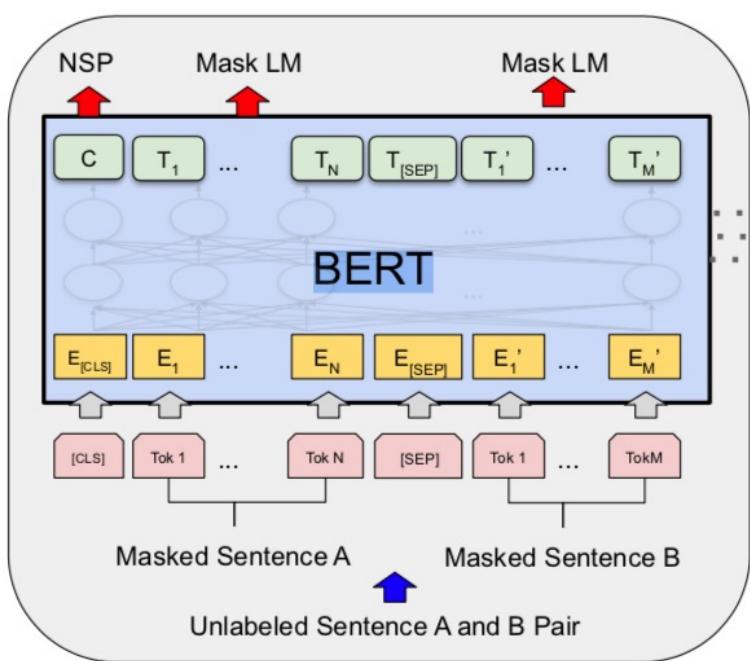


Source: Vaswani, Ashish, Noam Shazeer, Niki Parmar, Jakob Uszkoreit, Llion Jones, Aidan N. Gomez, Łukasz Kaiser, and Illia Polosukhin.
"Attention is all you need." In *Advances in neural information processing systems*, pp. 5998-6008. 2017.

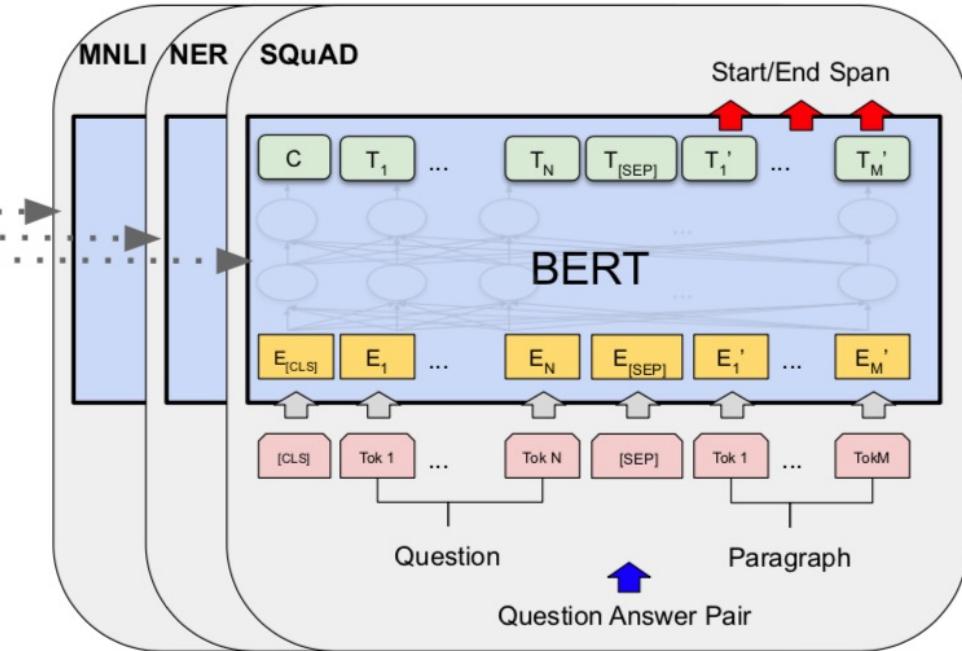
BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding

BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers)

Overall pre-training and fine-tuning procedures for BERT



Pre-training

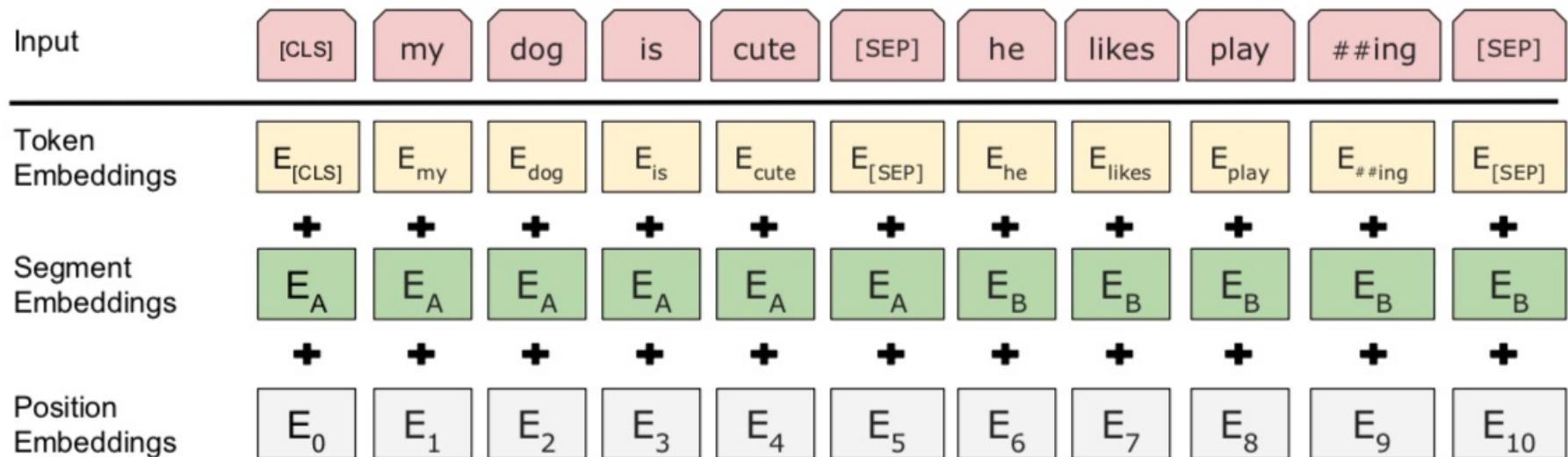


Fine-Tuning

BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding

BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers)

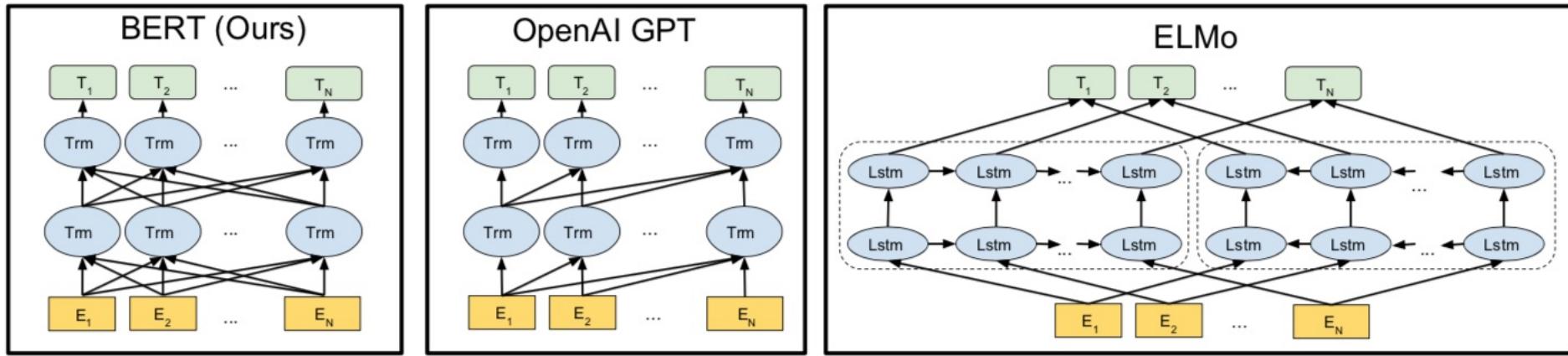
BERT input representation



Source: Devlin, Jacob, Ming-Wei Chang, Kenton Lee, and Kristina Toutanova (2018).

"Bert: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding." arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.04805.

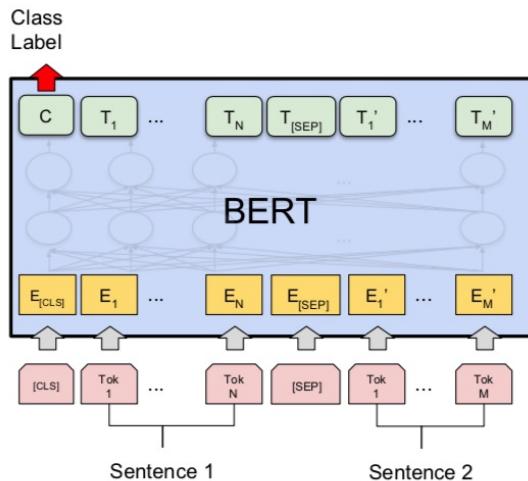
BERT, OpenAI GPT, ELMo



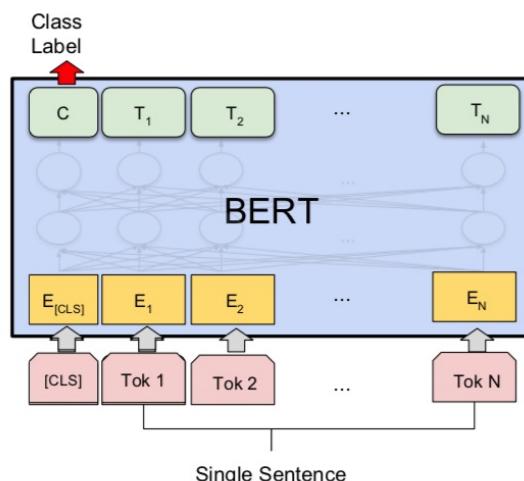
Source: Devlin, Jacob, Ming-Wei Chang, Kenton Lee, and Kristina Toutanova (2018).

"Bert: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding." arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.04805.

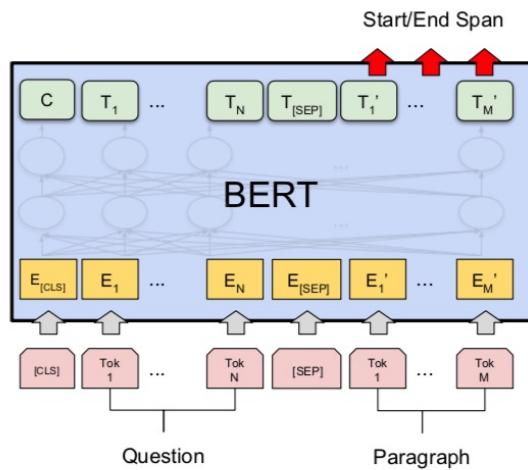
Fine-tuning BERT on Different Tasks



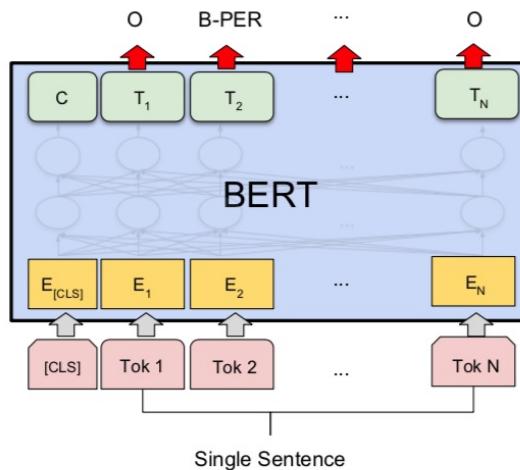
(a) Sentence Pair Classification Tasks:
MNLI, QQP, QNLI, STS-B, MRPC,
RTE, SWAG



(b) Single Sentence Classification Tasks:
SST-2, CoLA



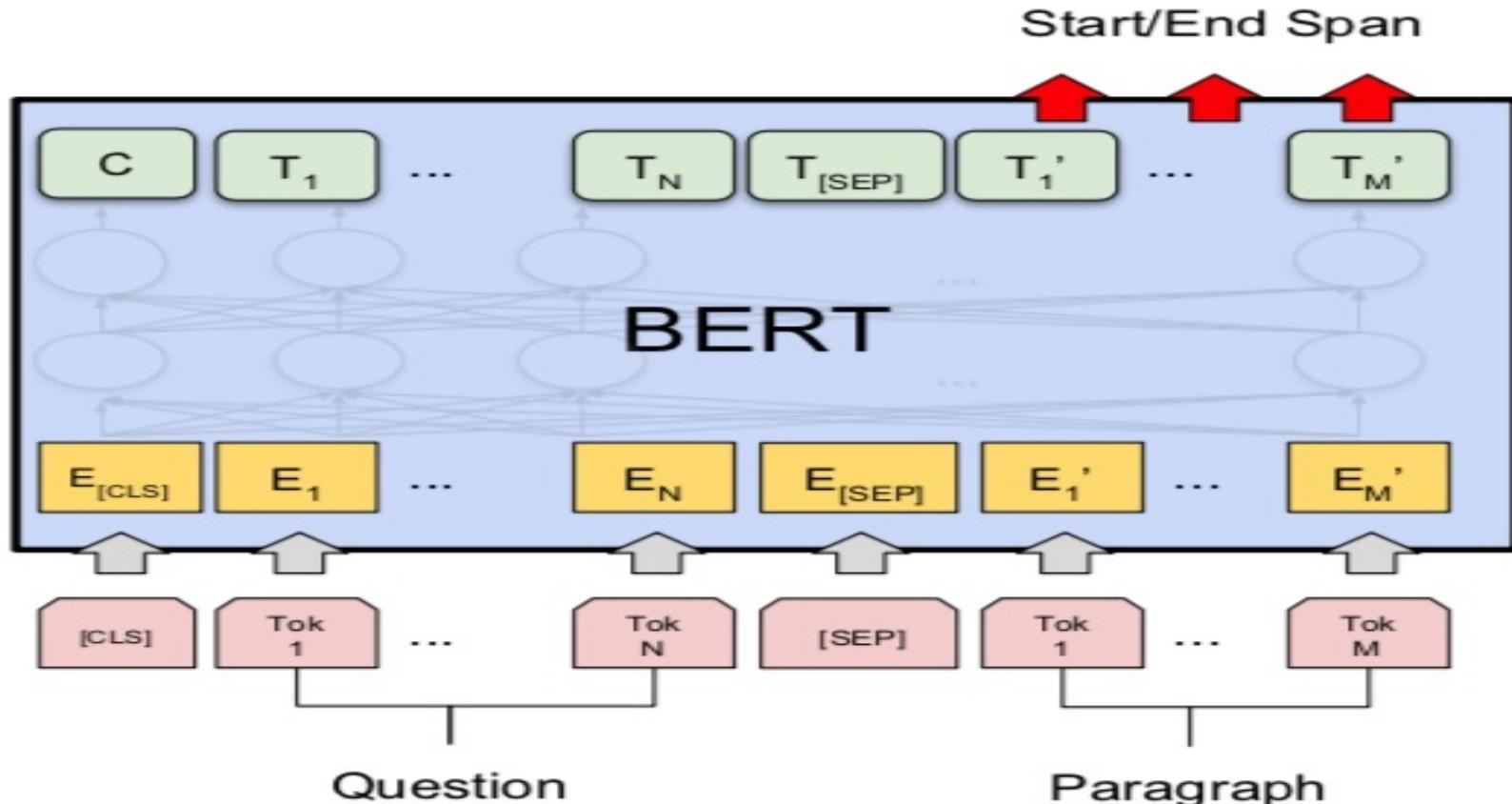
(c) Question Answering Tasks:
SQuAD v1.1



(d) Single Sentence Tagging Tasks:
CoNLL-2003 NER

Source: Devlin, Jacob, Ming-Wei Chang, Kenton Lee, and Kristina Toutanova (2018).
"BERT: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding." arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.04805.

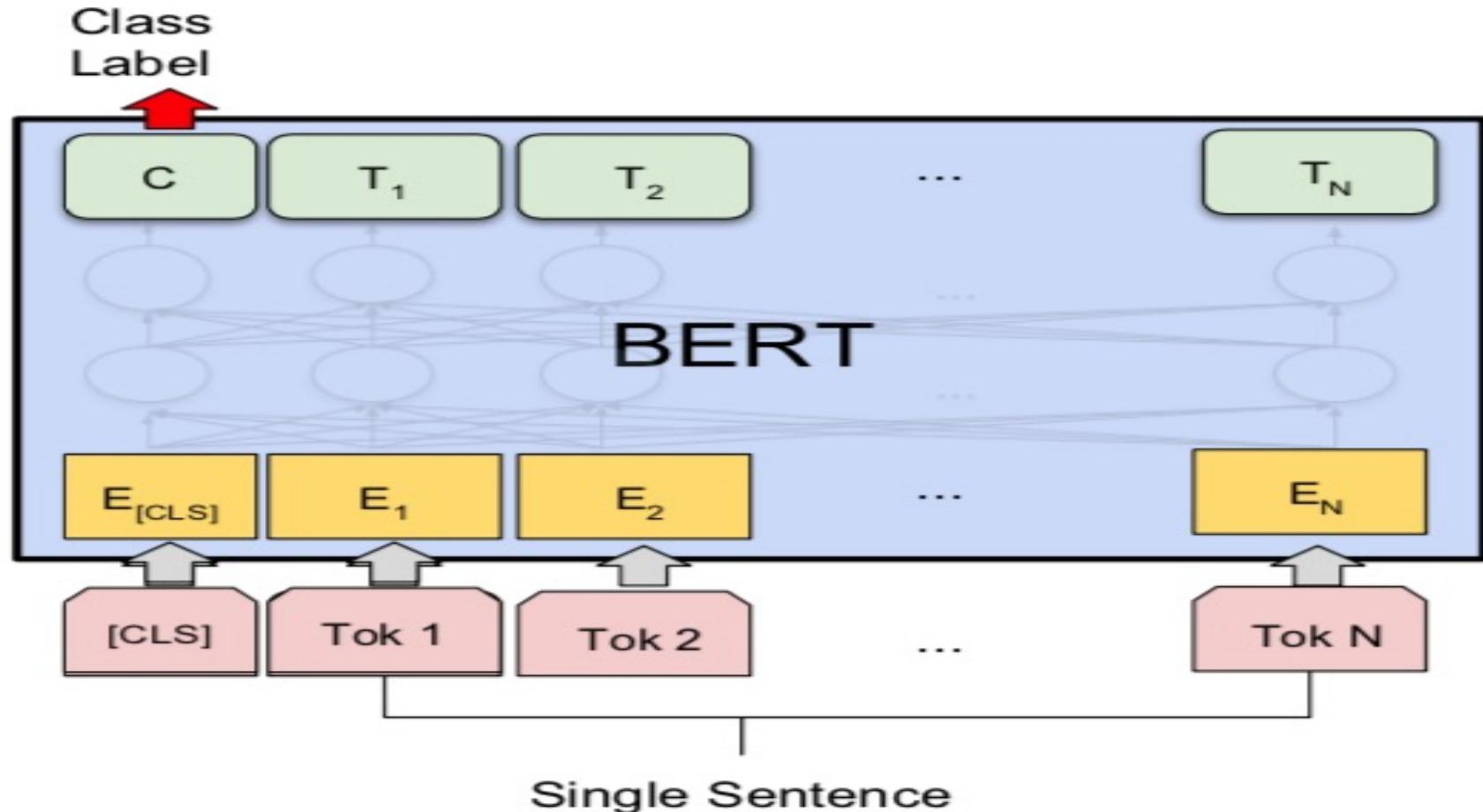
Fine-tuning BERT on Question Answering (QA)



(c) Question Answering Tasks:
SQuAD v1.1

Fine-tuning BERT on Dialogue

Intent Detection (ID; Classification)

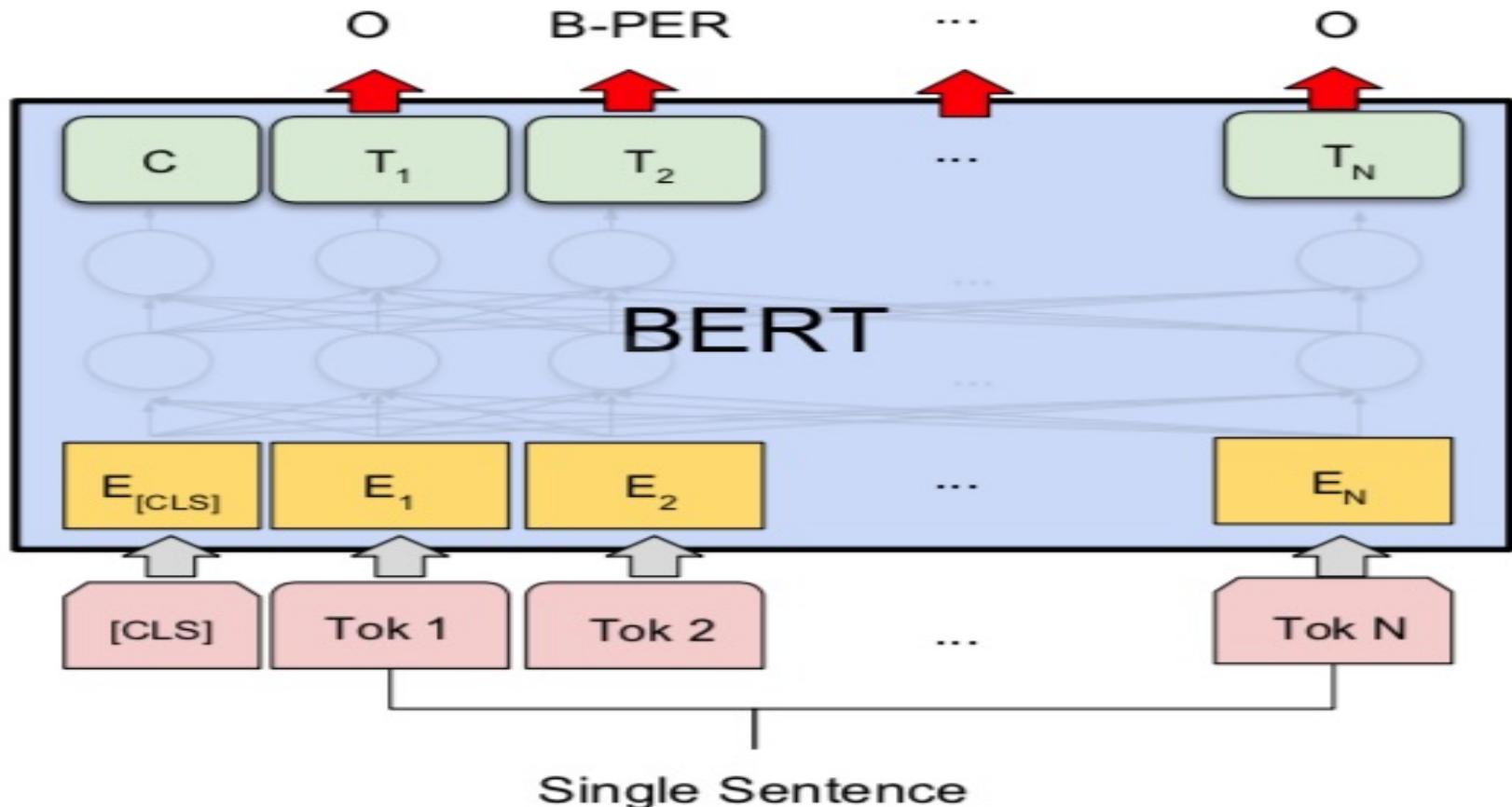


(b) Single Sentence Classification Tasks:
SST-2, CoLA

Source: Devlin, Jacob, Ming-Wei Chang, Kenton Lee, and Kristina Toutanova (2018).

"Bert: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding." arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.04805.

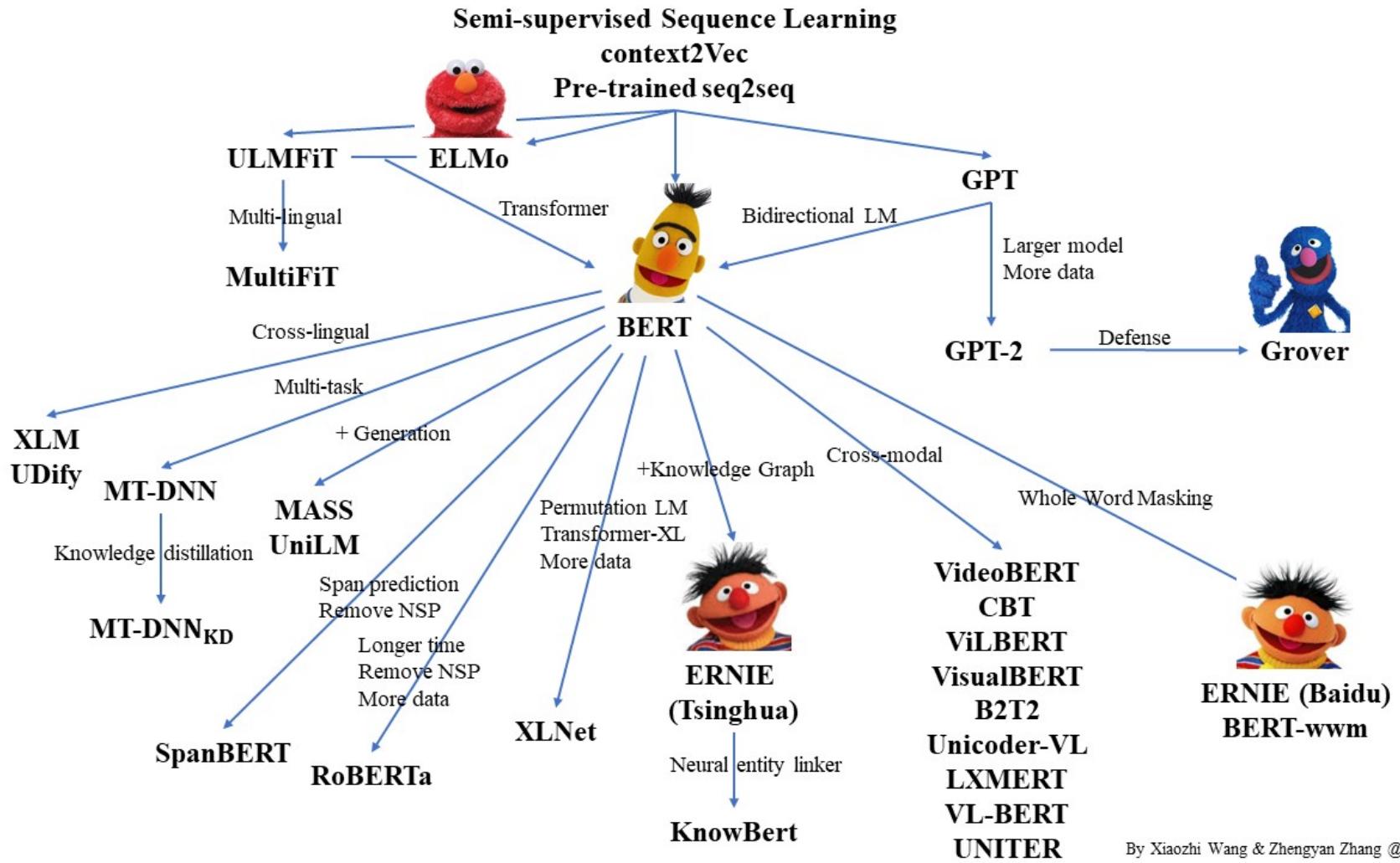
Fine-tuning BERT on Dialogue Slot Filling (SF)



(d) Single Sentence Tagging Tasks:
CoNLL-2003 NER

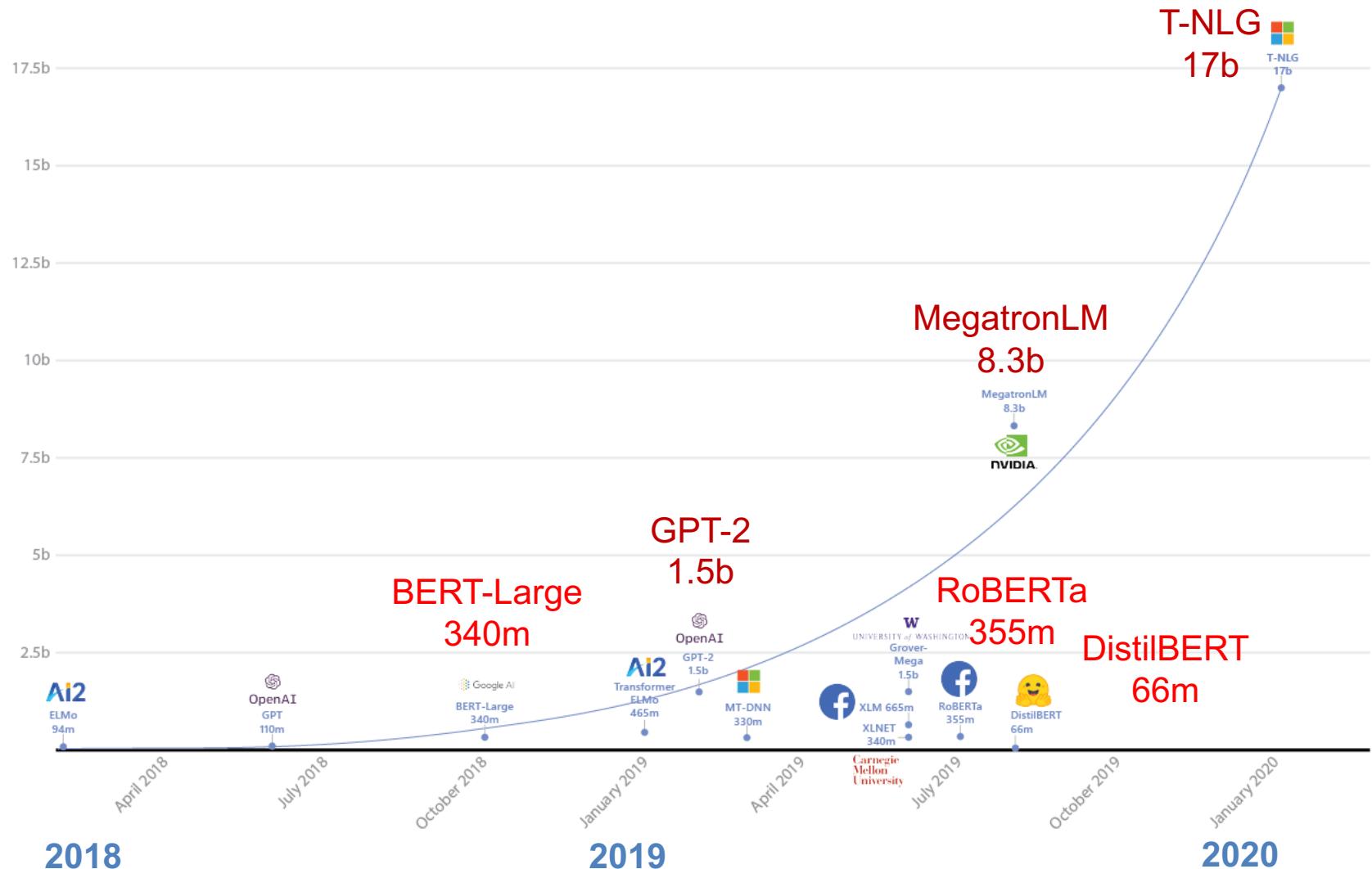
Source: Devlin, Jacob, Ming-Wei Chang, Kenton Lee, and Kristina Toutanova (2018).
"Bert: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding." arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.04805.

Pre-trained Language Model (PLM)



By Xiaozhi Wang & Zhengyan Zhang @THUNLP

Turing Natural Language Generation (T-NLG)





Transformers

Transformers

State-of-the-art Natural Language Processing for TensorFlow 2.0 and PyTorch

- Transformers
 - pytorch-transformers
 - pytorch-pretrained-bert
- provides state-of-the-art general-purpose architectures
 - (BERT, GPT-2, RoBERTa, XLM, DistilBert, XLNet, CTRL...)
 - for Natural Language Understanding (NLU) and Natural Language Generation (NLG)
with over 32+ pretrained models
in 100+ languages
and deep interoperability between
TensorFlow 2.0 and
PyTorch.

Transfer Learning in Natural Language Processing

Source: Sebastian Ruder, Matthew E. Peters, Swabha Swayamdipta, and Thomas Wolf (2019), "Transfer learning in natural language processing." In Proceedings of the 2019 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Tutorials, pp. 15-18.

NLP Benchmark Datasets

Task	Dataset	Link
Machine Translation	WMT 2014 EN-DE WMT 2014 EN-FR	http://www-lium.univ-lemans.fr/~schwenk/csml_joint_paper/
Text Summarization	CNN/DM Newsroom DUC Gigaword	https://cs.nyu.edu/~kcho/DMQA/ https://summar.es/ https://www-nplir.nist.gov/projects/duc/data.html https://catalog.ldc.upenn.edu/LDC2012T21
Reading Comprehension Question Answering Question Generation	ARC CliCR CNN/DM NewsQA RACE SQuAD Story Cloze Test NarrativeQA Quasar SearchQA	http://data.allenai.org/arc/ http://aclweb.org/anthology/N18-1140 https://cs.nyu.edu/~kcho/DMQA/ https://datasets.maluuba.com/NewsQA http://www.qizhexie.com/data/RACE_leaderboard https://rajpurkar.github.io/SQuAD-explorer/ http://aclweb.org/anthology/W17-0906.pdf https://github.com/deepmind/narrativeqa https://github.com/bdhingra/quasar https://github.com/nyu-dl/SearchQA
Semantic Parsing	AMR parsing ATIS (SQL Parsing) WikiSQL (SQL Parsing)	https://amr.isi.edu/index.html https://github.com/jkkummerfeld/text2sql-data/tree/master/data https://github.com/salesforce/WikiSQL
Sentiment Analysis	IMDB Reviews SST Yelp Reviews Subjectivity Dataset	http://ai.stanford.edu/~amaas/data/sentiment/ https://nlp.stanford.edu/sentiment/index.html https://www.yelp.com/dataset/challenge http://www.cs.cornell.edu/people/pabo/movie-review-data/
Text Classification	AG News DBpedia TREC 20 NewsGroup	http://www.di.unipi.it/~gulli/AG_corpus_of_news_articles.html https://wiki.dbpedia.org/Datasets https://trec.nist.gov/data.html http://qwone.com/~jason/20Newsgroups/
Natural Language Inference	SNLI Corpus MultiNLI SciTail	https://nlp.stanford.edu/projects/snli/ https://www.nyu.edu/projects/bowman/multinli/ http://data.allenai.org/scitail/
Semantic Role Labeling	Proposition Bank OneNotes	http://propbank.github.io/ https://catalog.ldc.upenn.edu/LDC2013T19

Source: Amirsina Torfi, Rouzbeh A. Shirvani, Yaser Keneshloo, Nader Tavvaf, and Edward A. Fox (2020).

"Natural Language Processing Advancements By Deep Learning: A Survey." arXiv preprint arXiv:2003.01200.

Question Answering (QA) SQuAD

Stanford Question Answering Dataset

SQuAD2.0

The Stanford Question Answering Dataset

What is SQuAD?

Stanford Question Answering Dataset (SQuAD) is a reading comprehension dataset, consisting of questions posed by crowdworkers on a set of Wikipedia articles, where the answer to every question is a segment of text, or *span*, from the corresponding reading passage, or the question might be unanswerable.

SQuAD2.0 combines the 100,000 questions in SQuAD1.1 with over 50,000 unanswerable questions written adversarially by crowdworkers to look similar to answerable ones. To do well on SQuAD2.0, systems must not only answer questions when possible, but also determine when no answer is supported by the paragraph and abstain from answering.

Leaderboard

SQuAD2.0 tests the ability of a system to not only answer reading comprehension questions, but also abstain when presented with a question that cannot be answered based on the provided paragraph.

Rank	Model	EM	F1
	Human Performance Stanford University (Rajpurkar & Jia et al. '18)	86.831	89.452
1	SA-Net on Albert (ensemble) QIANXIN	90.724	93.011
2	SA-Net-V2 (ensemble) QIANXIN	90.679	92.948
2	Retro-Reader (ensemble)	90.578	92.978

SQuAD

SQuAD: 100,000+ Questions for Machine Comprehension of Text

Pranav Rajpurkar and **Jian Zhang** and **Konstantin Lopyrev** and **Percy Liang**

{pranavsr,zjian,klopyrev,pliang}@cs.stanford.edu

Computer Science Department
Stanford University

Abstract

We present the Stanford Question Answering Dataset (SQuAD), a new reading comprehension dataset consisting of 100,000+ questions posed by crowdworkers on a set of Wikipedia articles, where the answer to each question is a segment of text from the corresponding reading passage. We analyze the dataset to understand the types of reasoning required to answer the questions, leaning heavily on dependency and constituency trees. We build a strong logistic regression model, which achieves an F1 score of 51.0%, a significant improvement over a simple baseline (20%). However, human performance (86.8%) is much higher, indicating that the dataset presents a good challenge problem for future research. The dataset is freely available at <https://stanford-qa.com>.

In meteorology, precipitation is any product of the condensation of atmospheric water vapor that falls under **gravity**. The main forms of precipitation include drizzle, rain, sleet, snow, **graupel** and hail... Precipitation forms as smaller droplets coalesce via collision with other rain drops or ice crystals **within a cloud**. Short, intense periods of rain in scattered locations are called "showers".

What causes precipitation to fall?
gravity

What is another main form of precipitation besides drizzle, rain, snow, sleet and hail?
graupel

Where do water droplets collide with ice crystals to form precipitation?
within a cloud

Figure 1: Question-answer pairs for a sample passage in the

Source: Rajpurkar, Pranav, Jian Zhang, Konstantin Lopyrev, and Percy Liang.

"Squad: 100,000+ questions for machine comprehension of text." arXiv preprint arXiv:1606.05250 (2016).

SQuAD (Question Answering)

Q: What causes precipitation to fall?

Precipitation

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see [Precipitation \(disambiguation\)](#).

In meteorology, **precipitation** is any product of the condensation of atmospheric water vapor that falls under gravity from clouds.^[2] The main forms of precipitation include drizzle, rain, sleet, snow, ice pellets, graupel and hail. Precipitation occurs when a portion of the atmosphere becomes saturated with water vapor (reaching 100% [relative humidity](#)), so that the water condenses and "precipitates". Thus, fog and mist are not precipitation but suspensions, because the water vapor does not condense sufficiently to precipitate. Two processes, possibly acting together, can lead to air becoming saturated: cooling the air or adding water vapor to the air. Precipitation forms as smaller droplets coalesce via collision with other rain drops or ice crystals within a cloud. Short, intense periods of rain in scattered locations are called "showers."^[3]

SQuAD (Question Answering)

Paragraph

In meteorology, precipitation is any product of the condensation of atmospheric water vapor that falls under gravity. The main forms of precipitation include drizzle, rain, sleet, snow, graupel and hail... Precipitation forms as smaller droplets coalesce via collision with other rain drops or ice crystals within a cloud. Short, intense periods of rain in scattered locations are called “showers”.

Q: What causes precipitation to fall?

SQuAD (Question Answering)

In meteorology, precipitation is any product of the condensation of atmospheric water vapor that falls under gravity. The main forms of precipitation include drizzle, rain, sleet, snow, graupel and hail... Precipitation forms as smaller droplets coalesce via collision with other rain drops or ice crystals within a cloud. Short, intense periods of rain in scattered locations are called “showers”.

Q: What causes precipitation to fall?

A: gravity

SQuAD (Question Answering)

In meteorology, precipitation is any product of the condensation of atmospheric water vapor that falls under gravity. The main forms of precipitation include drizzle, rain, sleet, snow, graupel and hail... Precipitation forms as smaller droplets coalesce via collision with other rain drops or ice crystals within a cloud. Short, intense periods of rain in scattered locations are called “showers”.

Q: What is another main form of precipitation besides drizzle, rain, snow, sleet and hail?

A: graupel

SQuAD (Question Answering)

In meteorology, precipitation is any product of the condensation of atmospheric water vapor that falls under gravity. The main forms of precipitation include drizzle, rain, sleet, snow, graupel and hail... Precipitation forms as smaller droplets coalesce via collision with other rain drops or ice crystals within a cloud. Short, intense periods of rain in scattered locations are called “showers”.

Q: Where do water droplets collide with ice crystals to form precipitation?

A: within a cloud

SQuAD (Question Answering)

In meteorology, precipitation is any product of the condensation of atmospheric water vapor that falls under gravity. The main forms of precipitation include drizzle, rain, sleet, snow, graupel and hail...

Precipitation forms as smaller droplets coalesce via collision with other rain drops or ice crystals within a cloud. Short, intense periods of rain in scattered locations are called “showers”.

Q: What causes precipitation to fall?

A: gravity

Q: What is another main form of precipitation besides drizzle, rain, snow, sleet and hail?

A: graupel

Q: Where do water droplets collide with ice crystals to form precipitation?

A: within a cloud

SQuAD (Question Answering)

Super Bowl 50

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"2016 Super Bowl" redirects here. For the Super Bowl that was played at the completion of the 2016 season, see [Super Bowl LI](#).

"SB 50" redirects here. For the California transit-density bill, see [California Senate Bill 50](#).

Super Bowl 50 was an American football game to determine the champion of the National Football League (NFL) for the 2015 season. The American Football Conference (AFC) champion Denver Broncos defeated the National Football Conference (NFC) champion Carolina Panthers, 24–10. The game was played on February 7, 2016, at Levi's Stadium in Santa Clara, California, in the San Francisco Bay Area. As this was the 50th Super Bowl game, the league emphasized the "golden anniversary" with various gold-themed initiatives during the 2015 season, as well as suspending the tradition of naming each Super Bowl game with Roman numerals (under which the game would have been known as "Super Bowl L"), so the logo could prominently feature the Arabic numerals 5 and 0.^{[5][6]}

The Panthers finished the regular season with a 15–1 record, racking up the league's top offense, and quarterback Cam Newton was named the NFL Most Valuable Player (MVP). They defeated the Arizona Cardinals 49–15 in the NFC Championship Game and advanced to their second Super Bowl appearance since the franchise began playing in 1995. The Broncos finished the regular season with a 12–4 record, bolstered by having the league's top defense. The Broncos defeated the defending Super Bowl champion New England Patriots 20–18 in the AFC Championship Game joining the Patriots, Dallas Cowboys, and Pittsburgh Steelers as one of four teams that have made eight appearances in the Super Bowl. This record would later be broken the next season, in 2017, when the Patriots advanced to their ninth Super Bowl appearance in Super Bowl LI.



**Dialogue
on
Airline Travel
Information System
(ATIS)**

The ATIS (Airline Travel Information System) Dataset

<https://www.kaggle.com/siddhadev/atis-dataset-from-ms-cntk>

Sentence	what	flights	leave	from	phoenix
Slots	O	O	O	O	B-fromloc
Intent	atis_flight				

Training samples: 4978

Testing samples: 893

Vocab size: 943

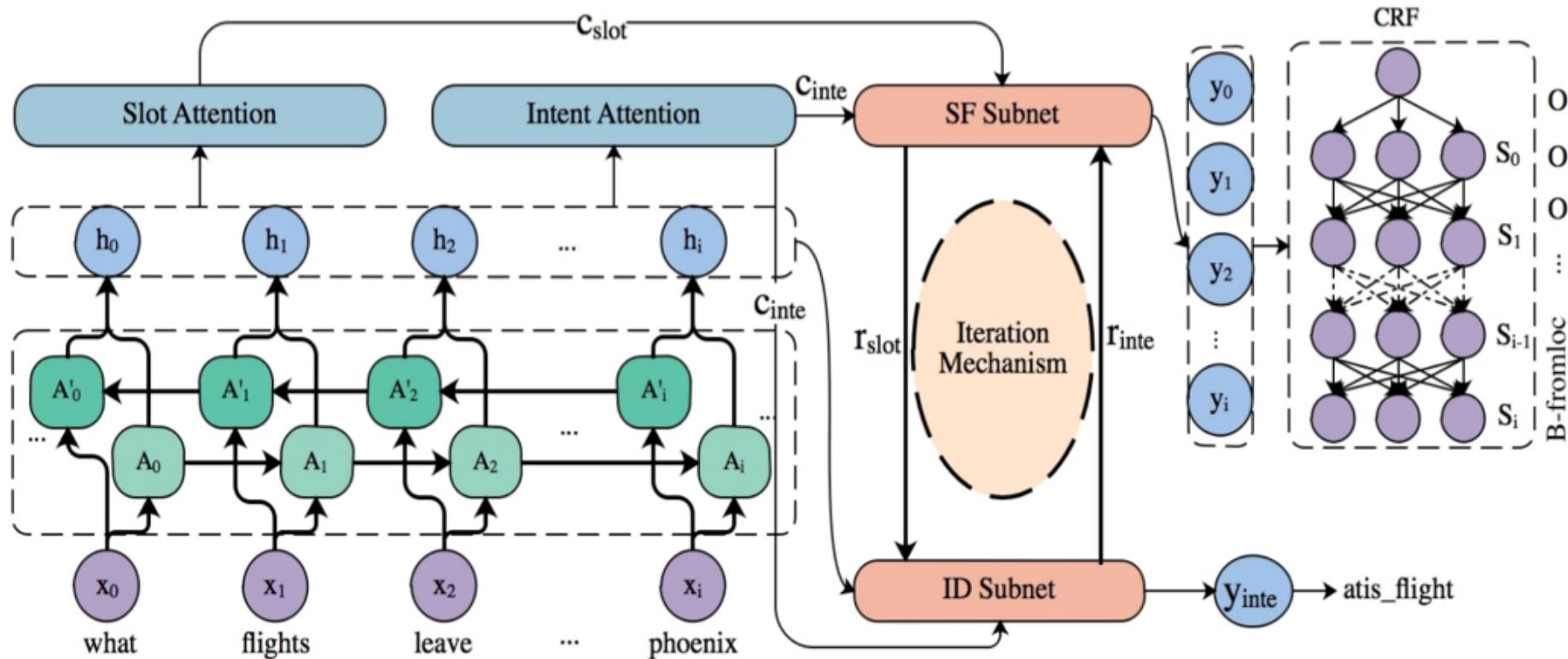
Slot count: 129

Intent count: 26

SF-ID Network (E et al., 2019)

Slot Filling (SF) Intent Detection (ID)

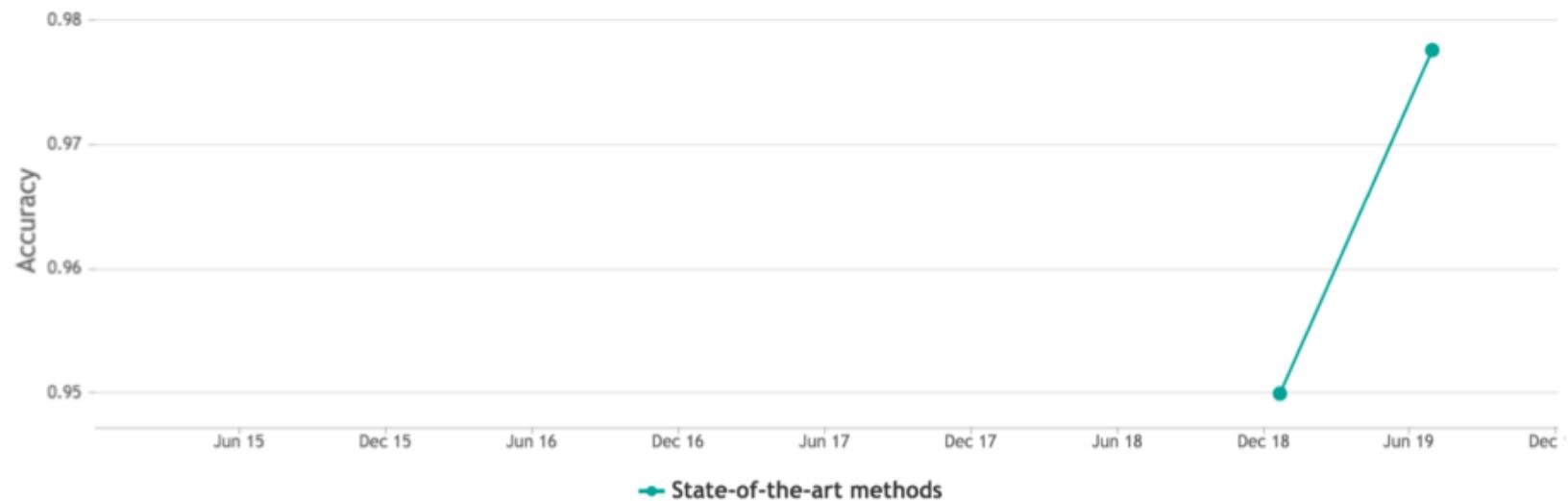
A Novel Bi-directional Interrelated Model for Joint Intent Detection and Slot Filling



Intent Detection on ATIS

State-of-the-art

Intent Detection on ATIS

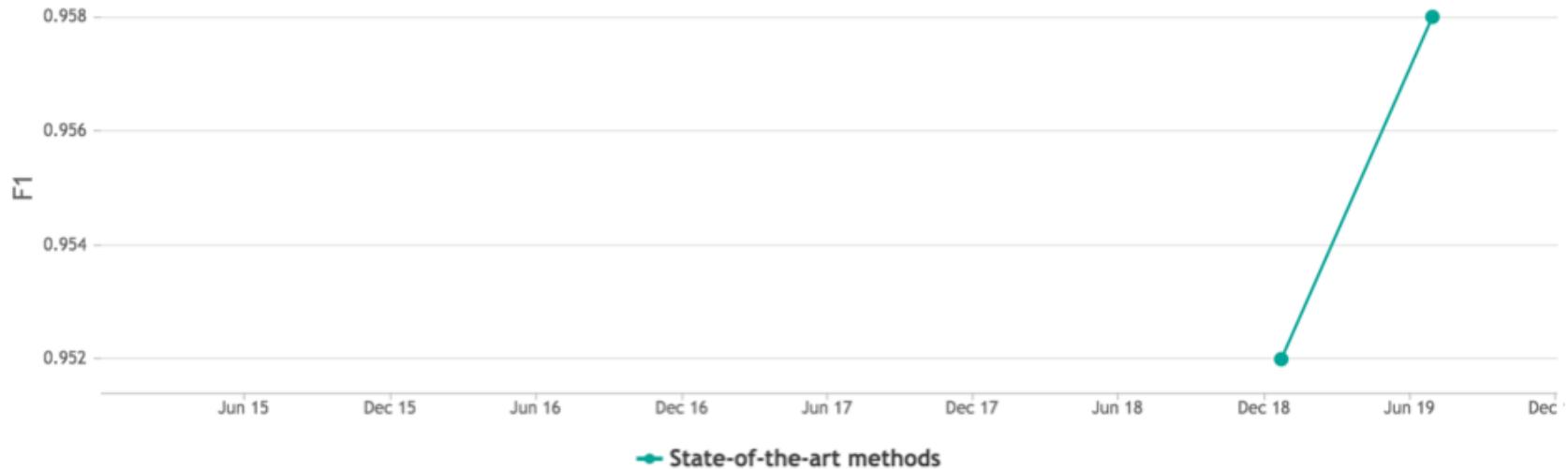


RANK	METHOD	ACCURACY	PAPER TITLE	YEAR	PAPER	CODE	Edit
1	SF-ID	0.9776	A Novel Bi-directional Interrelated Model for Joint Intent Detection and Slot Filling	2019			
2	Capsule-NLU	0.950	Joint Slot Filling and Intent Detection via Capsule Neural Networks	2018			

Slot Filling on ATIS

State-of-the-art

Slot Filling on ATIS



RANK	METHOD	F1	PAPER TITLE	YEAR	PAPER	CODE	Edit
1	SF-ID	0.958	A Novel Bi-directional Interrelated Model for Joint Intent Detection and Slot Filling	2019			
2	Capsule-NLU	0.952	Joint Slot Filling and Intent Detection via Capsule Neural Networks	2018			

Restaurants Dialogue Datasets

- MIT Restaurant Corpus
 - <https://groups.csail.mit.edu/sls/downloads/restaurant/>
- CamRest676
(Cambridge restaurant dialogue domain dataset)
 - <https://www.repository.cam.ac.uk/handle/1810/260970>
- DSTC2 (Dialog State Tracking Challenge 2 & 3)
 - <http://camdial.org/~mh521/dstc/>

CrossWOZ: A Large-Scale Chinese Cross-Domain Task-Oriented Dialogue Dataset

MultiWOZ	CrossWOZ
usr: I'm looking for a college type attraction. ... usr: I would like to visit in town centre please. ... usr: Can you find an Indian restaurant for me that is also in the town centre?	usr: 你好，可以帮我推荐一个评分是4.5分以上的景点吗? Hello, could you recommend an attraction with a rating of 4.5 or higher? sys: 天安门城楼, 篱街小吃和北京欢乐谷都是很不错的地方呢。 Tiananmen, Gui Street, and Beijing Happy Valley are very nice places. usr: 我喜欢 <u>北京欢乐谷</u> , 你知道这个景点周边的酒店都是什么吗? I like Beijing Happy Valley. What hotels are around this attraction? sys: 那可多了, 有A酒店, B酒店, C酒店。 There are many, such as hotel A, hotel B, and hotel C.
Schema	usr: I want a hotel in <u>San Diego</u> and I want to check out on Thursday next week. ... usr: I need a one way flight to go there .
	usr: 太好了, 我正打算在景点附近找个酒店住宿呢, 知道哪家评分是4分以上, 提供叫醒服务的不? Great! I am planning to find a hotel to stay near the attraction . Which one has a rating of 4 or higher and offers wake-up call service?

CrossWOZ: A Large-Scale Chinese Cross-Domain Task-Oriented Dialogue Dataset

Type	Single-domain goal					Multi-domain goal		
Dataset	DSTC2	WOZ 2.0	Frames	KVRET	M2M	MultiWOZ	Schema	CrossWOZ
Language	EN	EN	EN	EN	EN	EN	EN	CN
Speakers	H2M	H2H	H2H	H2H	M2M	H2H	M2M	H2H
# Domains	1	1	1	3	2	7	16	5
# Dialogues	1,612	600	1,369	2,425	1,500	8,438	16,142	5,012
# Turns	23,354	4,472	19,986	12,732	14,796	115,424	329,964	84,692
Avg. domains	1	1	1	1	1	1.80	1.84	3.24
Avg. turns	14.5	7.5	14.6	5.3	9.9	13.7	20.4	16.9
# Slots	8	4	61	13	14	25	214	72
# Values	212	99	3,871	1363	138	4,510	14,139	7,871

Source: Zhu, Qi, Kaili Huang, Zheng Zhang, Xiaoyan Zhu, and Minlie Huang. "Crosswoz: A large-scale chinese cross-domain task-oriented dialogue dataset." arXiv preprint arXiv:2002.11893 (2020).

Task-Oriented Dialogue

Initial user state (=user goal)

id=1(Attraction): fee=free,
name=?, nearby hotels=?

id=2(Hotel): **name=near (id=1)**,
wake-up call=yes, rating=?

id=3(Taxi): **from=(id=1), to=(id=2)**,
car type=? plate number=?

Final user state

id=1 (Attraction): name=Tiananmen Square,
fee=free, nearby hotels=[Beijing Capital
Hotel, Guidu Hotel Beijing]

id=2 (Hotel): **name=Beijing Capital Hotel**,
wake-up call=yes, rating=4.6

id=3 (Taxi): **from=Tiananmen Square**,
to=Beijing Capital Hotel,
car type=#CX, plate number=#CP

Source: Zhu, Qi, Kaili Huang, Zheng Zhang, Xiaoyan Zhu, and Minlie Huang. "Crosswoz: A large-scale
chinese cross-domain task-oriented dialogue dataset." arXiv preprint arXiv:2002.11893 (2020).

id=1(Attraction): fee=free,
name=?, nearby hotels=?

你好，帮我找一个免费的景点。
Hello, find me a free attraction please.

1

Attraction: fee=free

天安门广场怎么样?
How about Tiananmen Square?

...

id=2(Hotel): **name=near (id=1)**,
wake-up call=yes, rating=?

多谢。我还想在天安门广场旁边找一家有叫醒服务
的酒店住宿。
Thanks. I'm also looking for a place to stay near
Tiananmen Square. It must have wake-up call.

5

Hotel: nearby=Tiananmen Square,
facilities=[wake-up call]

向您推荐北京首都宾馆。
I recommend you Beijing Capital Hotel.

...

id=3(Taxi): **from=Tiananmen Square**,
to=Beijing Capital Hotel,
car type=? plate number=?

帮我叫一辆从天安门广场到酒店的出租车吧，告
诉我车型和车牌。
Book a taxi from Tiananmen Square to the
hotel. Tell me the car type and plate number.

7

Taxi: from=Tiananmen Square,
to=Beijing Capital Hotel

好的。车型是 #CX, 车牌是 #CP。
Ok. Car type is #CX. Plate number is #CP.

任務型對話系統

The Evaluation of Chinese Human-Computer Dialogue Technology, SMP2019-ECDT

- 自然語言理解

Natural Language Understanding (NLU)

- 對話管理

Dialog Management (DM)

- 自然語言生成

Natural Language Generation (NLG)

Python in Google Colab (Python101)

<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1FEG6DnGvwfUbeo4zJ1zTunjMqf2RkCrT>

The screenshot shows a Google Colab interface with the following details:

- Title:** python101.ipynb
- File Menu:** File, Edit, View, Insert, Runtime, Tools, Help (All changes saved)
- Table of contents:**
 - Semantic Analysis
 - Named Entity Recognition (NER)
 - NER with CRF
 - NER with CRF RandomizedSearchCV
 - Sentiment Analysis
 - Sentiment Analysis - Unsupervised Lexical
 - Sentiment Analysis - Supervised Machine Learning
 - Sentiment Analysis - Supervised Deep Learning Models
 - Sentiment Analysis - Advanced Deep Learning
 - Deep Learning and Universal Sentence-Embedding Models
 - Universal Sentence Encoder (USE)
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Main Content Area:

Question Answering and Dialogue Systems

Question Answering (QA)

BERT for Question Answering

Source: Apoorv Nandan (2020), BERT (from HuggingFace Transformers) for Text Extraction, https://keras.io/examples/nlp/text_extraction_with_bert/

Description: Fine tune pretrained BERT from HuggingFace Transformers on SQuAD.

Introduction

This demonstration uses SQuAD (Stanford Question-Answering Dataset). In SQuAD, an input consists of a question, and a paragraph for context. The goal is to find the span of text in the paragraph that answers the question. We evaluate our performance on this data with the "Exact Match" metric, which measures the percentage of predictions that exactly match any one of the ground-truth answers.

We fine-tune a BERT model to perform this task as follows:

 1. Feed the context and the question as inputs to BERT.
 2. Take two vectors S and T with dimensions equal to that of hidden states in BERT.
 3. Compute the probability of each token being the start and end of the answer span. The probability of a token being the start of the answer is given by a dot product between S and the representation of the token in the last layer of BERT, followed by a softmax over all tokens. The probability of a token being the end of the answer is computed similarly with the vector T.
 4. Fine-tune BERT and learn S and T along the way.

References:

 - [BERT](#)
 - [SQuAD](#)

<https://tinyurl.com/aintpuppython101>

Python in Google Colab (Python101)

<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1FEG6DnGvwfUbeo4zJ1zTunjMqf2RkCrT>

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RAM Disk

Editing

Downloading: 100% 433/433 [00:29<00:00, 14.5B/s]

Downloading: 100% 536M/536M [00:29<00:00, 18.3MB/s]

Model: "model"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 384)]	0	
input_3 (InputLayer)	[(None, 384)]	0	
input_2 (InputLayer)	[(None, 384)]	0	
tf_bert_model (TFBertModel)	((None, 384, 768), (109482240	input_1[0][0]	
start_logit (Dense)	(None, 384, 1)	768	tf_bert_model[0][0]
end_logit (Dense)	(None, 384, 1)	768	tf_bert_model[0][0]
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 384)	0	start_logit[0][0]
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 384)	0	end_logit[0][0]
activation_7 (Activation)	(None, 384)	0	flatten[0][0]
activation_8 (Activation)	(None, 384)	0	flatten_1[0][0]

Total params: 109,483,776
Trainable params: 109,483,776
Non-trainable params: 0

CPU times: user 20.8 s, sys: 7.75 s, total: 28.5 s
Wall time: 1min 42s

<https://tinyurl.com/aintpuppython101>

Python in Google Colab (Python101)

<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1FEG6DnGvwfUbeo4zJ1zTunjMqf2RkCrT>

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook interface. The left sidebar contains a 'Table of contents' with several sections: RandomizedSearchCV, Sentiment Analysis, Sentiment Analysis - Unsupervised Lexical, Sentiment Analysis - Supervised Machine Learning, Sentiment Analysis - Supervised Deep Learning Models, Sentiment Analysis - Advanced Deep Learning, Deep Learning and Universal Sentence-Embedding Models, Universal Sentence Encoder (USE), Universal Sentence Encoder Multilingual (USEM), Question Answering and Dialogue Systems, Question Answering (QA), BERT for Question Answering, Dialogue Systems, and a highlighted section 'Joint Intent Classification and Slot Filling with Transformers'. The main area displays code snippets and text. A code block under 'Dialogue Systems' shows a comment block with source information and a URL. Below it, a section titled 'Joint Intent Classification and Slot Filling with Transformers' explains the goal of fine-tuning a transformer model to convert user queries into structured representations. It includes a code example for the nlu library and a JSON object representing the interpretation of a query. At the bottom, a note on intent classification is provided.

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Joint Intent Classification and Slot Filling with Transformers

+ Code + Text

RAM Disk Editing

[] 1 #Source: Olivier Grisel (2020), Transformers (BERT fine-tuning): Joint Intent Classification and S
2 #https://github.com/m2dsupslclass/lectures-labs/blob/master/labs/06_deep_nlp/Transformers_Joint_I

Dialogue Systems

Joint Intent Classification and Slot Filling with Transformers

The goal of this notebook is to fine-tune a pretrained transformer-based neural network model to convert a user query expressed in English into a representation that is structured enough to be processed by an automated service.

Here is an example of interpretation computed by such a Natural Language Understanding system:

```
>>> nlu("Book a table for two at Le Ritz for Friday night",
        tokenizer, joint_model, intent_names, slot_names)
```

```
{
  "intent": "BookRestaurant",
  "slots": {
    "party_size_number": "two",
    "restaurant_name": "Le Ritz",
    "timeRange": "Friday night"
  }
}
```

Intent classification is a simple sequence classification problem. The trick is to treat the structured knowledge extraction part ("Slot Filling") as token-level classification problem using BIO-annotations:

<https://tinyurl.com/aintpuppython101>

Python in Google Colab (Python101)

<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1FEG6DnGvwfUbeo4zJ1zTunjMqf2RkCrT>

The screenshot shows a Google Colab interface with the following details:

- Title:** python101.ipynb
- File Menu:** File, Edit, View, Insert, Runtime, Tools, Help, All changes saved
- Toolbar:** Comment, Share, Settings, A (font size)
- Table of contents:** RandomizedSearchCV, Sentiment Analysis, Sentiment Analysis - Unsupervised Lexical, Sentiment Analysis - Supervised Machine Learning, Sentiment Analysis - Supervised Deep Learning Models, Sentiment Analysis - Advanced Deep Learning, Deep Learning and Universal Sentence-Embedding Models, Universal Sentence Encoder (USE), Universal Sentence Encoder Multilingual (USEM), Question Answering and Dialogue Systems, Question Answering (QA), BERT for Question Answering, Dialogue Systems, **Joint Intent Classification and Slot Filling with Transformers**, Data Visualization.
- Code Cell:** Contains Python code for showing predictions, tokenizing text, and printing slots for a given input sentence.
- Output:** Shows the output for the input "Book a table for two at Le Ritz for Friday night!"

```
1 def show_predictions(text, tokenizer, model, intent_names, slot_names):
2     inputs = tf.constant(tokenizer.encode(text))[None, :] # batch_size = 1
3     outputs = model(inputs)
4     slot_logits, intent_logits = outputs
5     slot_ids = slot_logits.numpy().argmax(axis=-1)[0, 1:-1]
6     intent_id = intent_logits.numpy().argmax(axis=-1)[0]
7     print("Text:", text)
8     print("Intent:", intent_names[intent_id])
9     print("Slots:")
10    for token, slot_id in zip(tokenizer.tokenize(text), slot_ids):
11        print(f'{token:>10} : {slot_names[slot_id]}')
12
13 show_predictions("Book a table for two at Le Ritz for Friday night!",
14                   tokenizer, joint_model, intent_names, slot_names) |
```

Text: Book a table for two at Le Ritz for Friday night!
Intent: BookRestaurant
Slots:
 Book : O
 a : O
 table : O
 for : O
 two : B-party_size_number
 at : O
 Le : B-restaurant_name
 R : I-restaurant_name
 ##itz : I-restaurant_name
 for : O
 Friday : B-timeRange
 night : O
 ! : O

<https://tinyurl.com/aintpuppython101>

Python in Google Colab (Python101)

<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1FEG6DnGvwfUbeo4zJ1zTunjMqf2RkCrT>

The screenshot shows the Google Colab interface with a notebook titled "python101.ipynb". The left sidebar contains a "Table of contents" with various sections: NER with CRF, RandomizedSearchCV, Sentiment Analysis (with sub-sections for Unsupervised, Supervised Machine Learning, and Supervised Deep Learning Models), Advanced Deep Learning, Universal Sentence Embedding Models, Universal Sentence Encoder (USE), USEM, Question Answering and Dialogue Systems (with sub-sections for QA and BERT), Dialogue Systems, and Joint Intent Classification and Slot Filling with Transformers. The main workspace displays a block of Python code for intent classification and slot filling using TensorFlow and BERT. The code defines a function `nlu` that takes text, a tokenizer, model, intent names, and slot names. It encodes the text, runs it through the model to get logits, and then decodes the results to get intent and slot predictions. A specific call to `nlu` is shown for booking a table at Le Ritz.

```
# Naive BIO: handling: treat B- and I- the same...
new_slot_name = current_word_slot_name[2:]
if active_slot_name is None:
    active_slot_words.append(word)
    active_slot_name = new_slot_name
elif new_slot_name == active_slot_name:
    active_slot_words.append(word)
else:
    collected_slots[active_slot_name] = " ".join(active_slot_words)
    active_slot_words = [word]
    active_slot_name = new_slot_name
if active_slot_name:
    collected_slots[active_slot_name] = " ".join(active_slot_words)
info["slots"] = collected_slots
return info

def nlu(text, tokenizer, model, intent_names, slot_names):
    inputs = tf.constant(tokenizer.encode(text))[None, :] # batch_size = 1
    outputs = model(inputs)
    slot_logits, intent_logits = outputs
    slot_ids = slot_logits.numpy().argmax(axis=-1)[0, 1:-1]
    intent_id = intent_logits.numpy().argmax(axis=-1)[0]

    return decode_predictions(text, tokenizer, intent_names, slot_names,
                             intent_id, slot_ids)

nlu("Book a table for two at Le Ritz for Friday night",
    tokenizer, joint_model, intent_names, slot_names)

{'intent': 'BookRestaurant',
 'slots': {'party_size_number': 'two',
           'restaurant_name': 'Le Ritz',
           'timeRange': 'Friday night'}}
```

<https://tinyurl.com/aintpuppython101>

NLP Benchmark Datasets

Task	Dataset	Link
Machine Translation	WMT 2014 EN-DE WMT 2014 EN-FR	http://www-lium.univ-lemans.fr/~schwenk/csml_joint_paper/
Text Summarization	CNN/DM Newsroom DUC Gigaword	https://cs.nyu.edu/~kcho/DMQA/ https://summar.es/ https://www-nplir.nist.gov/projects/duc/data.html https://catalog.ldc.upenn.edu/LDC2012T21
Reading Comprehension Question Answering Question Generation	ARC CliCR CNN/DM NewsQA RACE SQuAD Story Cloze Test NarrativeQA Quasar SearchQA	http://data.allenai.org/arc/ http://aclweb.org/anthology/N18-1140 https://cs.nyu.edu/~kcho/DMQA/ https://datasets.maluuba.com/NewsQA http://www.qizhexie.com/data/RACE_leaderboard https://rajpurkar.github.io/SQuAD-explorer/ http://aclweb.org/anthology/W17-0906.pdf https://github.com/deepmind/narrativeqa https://github.com/bdhingra/quasar https://github.com/nyu-dl/SearchQA
Semantic Parsing	AMR parsing ATIS (SQL Parsing) WikiSQL (SQL Parsing)	https://amr.isi.edu/index.html https://github.com/jkkummerfeld/text2sql-data/tree/master/data https://github.com/salesforce/WikiSQL
Sentiment Analysis	IMDB Reviews SST Yelp Reviews Subjectivity Dataset	http://ai.stanford.edu/~amaas/data/sentiment/ https://nlp.stanford.edu/sentiment/index.html https://www.yelp.com/dataset/challenge http://www.cs.cornell.edu/people/pabo/movie-review-data/
Text Classification	AG News DBpedia TREC 20 NewsGroup	http://www.di.unipi.it/~gulli/AG_corpus_of_news_articles.html https://wiki.dbpedia.org/Datasets https://trec.nist.gov/data.html http://qwone.com/~jason/20Newsgroups/
Natural Language Inference	SNLI Corpus MultiNLI SciTail	https://nlp.stanford.edu/projects/snli/ https://www.nyu.edu/projects/bowman/multinli/ http://data.allenai.org/scitail/
Semantic Role Labeling	Proposition Bank OneNotes	http://propbank.github.io/ https://catalog.ldc.upenn.edu/LDC2013T19

Source: Amirsina Torfi, Rouzbeh A. Shirvani, Yaser Keneshloo, Nader Tavvaf, and Edward A. Fox (2020).

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Summary

- Question Answering
- Dialogue Systems
- Task Oriented Dialogue System

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Q & A

問答系統與對話系統 (Question Answering and Dialogue Systems)



Min-Yuh Day

戴敏育

Associate Professor

副教授

Institute of Information Management, National Taipei University

國立臺北大學 資訊管理研究所

<https://web.ntpu.edu.tw/~myday>

2020-10-23

