BERT for Joint Intent Classification and Slot Filling

Prerequisites

- BERT: Transformer Encoder

Joint BERT

• BERT NLP tasks SOTA , NLU (Natural Language Understanding) .
• NLU (Intent classification) (Slot filling)가 task , Joint BERT BERT 가 task (Joint) .

NLU

- ・ 가 NLP ,
- (utterance) 가 (semantic parse)
- Google Home, Amazon Alexa , (Chatbot)

NLU Tasks

Intent Classification: ()
Slot Filling: (utterance) task (slot label)
-) .
- intent: .
- entity: ()
- slot filling (slot labels): , , , (, ...)
-)
- intent: .
- slot filling: 7\(\tau\) = , =

Joint Intent Classification and Slot Filling

• Intent Classification:
- [CLS] intent
- BERT 가 [CLS] , BERT

$$y^i = \operatorname{softmax}(\mathbf{W}^i \mathbf{h}_1 + \mathbf{b}^i)$$

• Slot Filling:

2022-06-04 1/7

- [CLS] slot filling label
- [CLS] BERT

sub

가

-) pairing -- > pair, ##ing pai

$$y_n^s = \operatorname{softmax}(\mathbf{W}^s \mathbf{h}_n + \mathbf{b}^s), n \in 1 \dots N$$

Tokenization

WordPiece

- Token compatibility BERT WordPiece tokenizer

• Objective function

Intent classification Slot filling

(Conditional Probability)

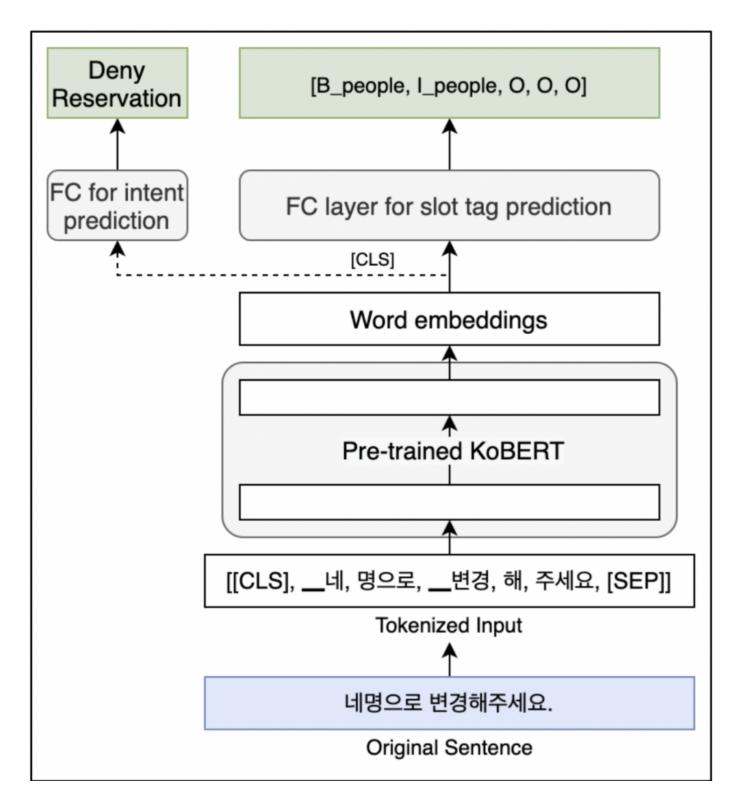
, 가

$$p(y^i, y^s | \boldsymbol{x}) = p(y^i | \boldsymbol{x}) \prod_{n=1}^{N} p(y_n^s | \boldsymbol{x})$$

```
x = input token sequence
(Pi product notation)
P(X,Y | Z) = P(X | Z) * P(Y | Z)
y : 1 ([CLS] )
y s : ( )
```

• Joint BERT Architecture

2022-06-04 2/7



Conditional Random Field (CRF)

- Random Field: The representation of a joint distribution for a given set of random observations
- Conditional : Conditional Probability
- (sentence-level) (network) LSTM
- Slot Label Prediction (dependent) CRF

2022-06-04 3/7

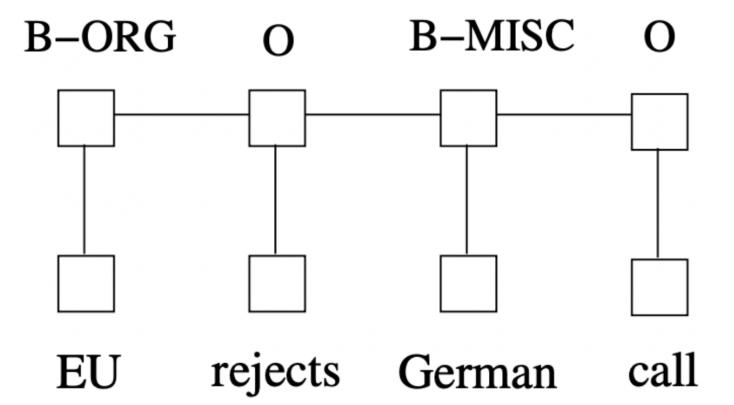
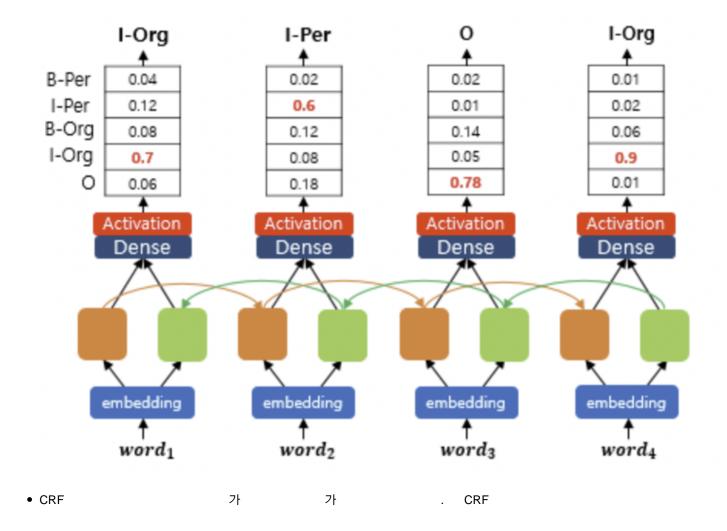


Figure 5: A CRF network.

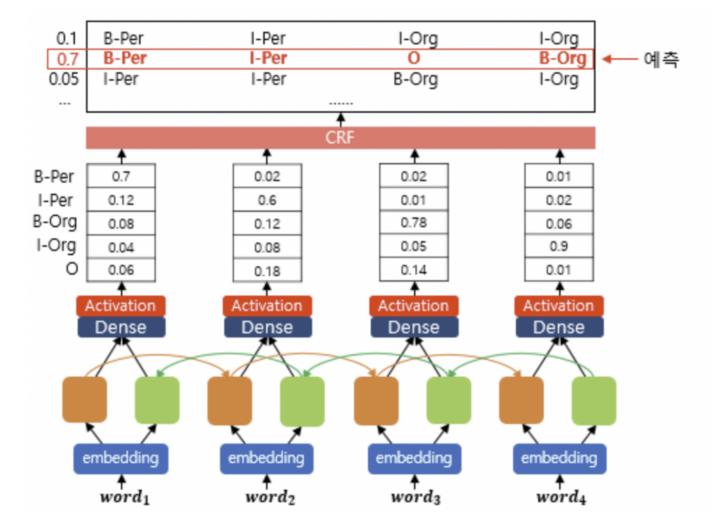
```
• BIO representation : B(Begin), I(Inside), O(Outside). (B) (I) (I) (O) (O) \uparrow(O)
```

• "B-Per", "I-Per", "B-Org", "I-Org", "O" BIO ,

2022-06-04 4/7



2022-06-04 5/7



Experiments & Data

- ATIS dataset
 - audio recordings of people making flight reservations.
 - 4,478 , 500 , 893 utterance (train, dev, test)
 - 120 slot labels, 21 intent types
- Snips dataset
 - Snips personal voice assistant
 - 13,084, 700, 700 utterance (train, dev, test)
 - 72 slot labels, 7 intent types
- Used BERT-Base
 - 12 layers
 - 768 hidden states
 - 12 heads
- Fine-tuning
 - batch size = 128
 - Adam optimizer
 - Ir = 5e-5
 - dropout regularization = 0.1
 - epochs = [1, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40]
- Metrics
 - Intent classification accuracy
 - Slot filling F1
 - sentence-level semantic frame accuracy

2022-06-04 6/7

Models		Snips			ATIS	
Models	Intent	Slot	Sent	Intent	Slot	Sent
RNN-LSTM (Hakkani-Tür et al., 2016)	96.9	87.3	73.2	92.6	94.3	80.7
AttenBiRNN (Liu and Lane, 2016)	96.7	87.8	74.1	91.1	94.2	78.9
Slot-Gated (Goo et al., 2018)	97.0	88.8	75.5	94.1	95.2	82.6
Joint BERT	98.6	97.0	92.8	97.5	96.1	88.2
Joint BERT + CRF	98.4	96.7	92.6	97.9	96.0	88.6



Ablation Analysis

- Joint
- The jointBERT model fine-tuned with only 1 epoch already outperforms the first group of models in Table 2.

Model	Epochs	Intent	Slot
Joint BERT	30	98.6	97.0
No joint	30	98.0	95.8
Joint BERT	40	98.3	96.4
Joint BERT	20	99.0	96.0
Joint BERT	10	98.6	96.5
Joint BERT	5	98.0	95.1
Joint BERT	1	98.0	93.3

Table 3: Ablation Analysis for the Snips dataset.

intent_cls.png	124 KB	2022-03-14
slot_fill.png	118 KB	2022-03-14
obj_func.png	171 KB	2022-03-14
architec.png	2.24 MB	2022-03-14
crf.png	1.35 MB	2022-03-14
crf_network.png	635 KB	2022-03-14
crf2.png	893 KB	2022-03-14
metric_result.png	410 KB	2022-03-14
ablation.png	260 KB	2022-03-14

2022-06-04 7/7