BACHELOR THESIS

The proposed Dual Encoder model for Open-domain question answering system: Case study in Vietnamese COVID-19 topic

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Outline

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- Proposed method
 - System pipeline
 - Retriever
 - Reader
 - Stratified loss

- Case study
 - Data crawling
 - Data annotating
- Experimental results
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Open-domain question answering

Machine Reading Comprehension Summarization

Word embedding

Dependency Parsing

Named Entity Recognition

Open-domain question answering

Machine Translation

Part-of-speec Tagging

Language Modeling

Sentiment Analysis

Dialogue Management

Sentence Embedding

Information retrieval

Keyword Extraction



Open-domain question answering

- Combination of retriever (Information Retrieval) and reader (Machine Reading Comprehension)
 - "Skim through" a large data source to find a subset of relevant documents.
 - "Swallow" each document to find the exact answer(s).





Problem formulation

Input

• A question in human natural language.

E.g. Who is the founder of Google?

Output

A list of answers for the input question

E.g. [Larry Page, Sergey Brin]

Constraints

• The system answers only factoid question.



Related works



[1] Danqi Chen, Adam Fisch, Jason Weston, and Antoine Bordes. Reading wikipedia to answer open-domain questions. arXiv preprint arXiv:1704.00051, 2017.



[2] Vladimir Karpukhin, Barlas Oguz, Sewon Min, Patrick Lewis, Ledell Wu, Sergey Edunov, Danqi Chen, and Wen-tau Yih. Dense passage retrieval for open-domain question answering. arXiv preprint arXiv:2004.04906, 2020.





Reading Wikipedia to answer open-domain questions

- Retriever: bigram hashing and TF-IDF matching
- Reader: Multi-layer recurrent neural network
- Potential improvements: using neural network to better capture documents' semantics





Dense passage retrieval

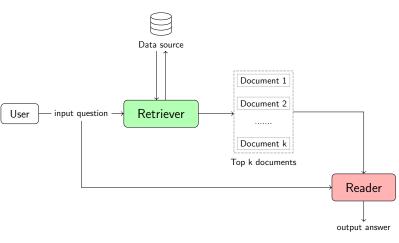
- Retriever: Dual-encoder
- Reader: Cross-encoder
- Successfully use neural network to solve information retrieval.
- Potential improvements: More challenging learning task for the system to gain deeper language understanding.





System pipeline

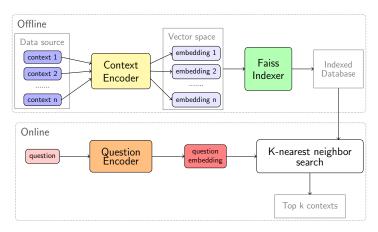
 $\bullet \ \, \mathsf{Open\text{-}domain} \ \, \mathsf{question} \ \, \mathsf{answering} = \mathsf{Retriever} + \mathsf{Reader} \\$





Dense retriever: Dual encoder architecture

• Dense retriever is based on Dual encoder architecture.



Workflow of a dense retriever



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Training dense retriever

- Jointly train question encoder and context encoder.
- Training data: a training sample consists of:
 - q: input question.
 - p^+ : positive context, which is the document that contains the answers.
 - $\left\{p_{j}^{-}\right\}_{j=1}^{m}$: m negative contexts, which are documents that do not contain the answers.
- Loss function (per one training sample): negative log-likelihood

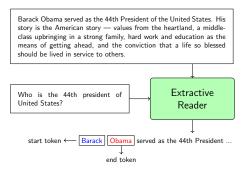
$$\mathcal{L} = -\log \left\{ \frac{\exp\left[\sin\left(q, p^{+}\right)\right]}{\exp\left[\sin\left(q, p^{+}\right)\right] + \sum\limits_{j=1}^{m} \exp\left[\sin\left(q, p_{j}^{-}\right)\right]} \right\} \quad (1)$$



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Extractive reader: Cross encoder architecture

• Extractive reader's task is to predict the start and end position of answer in the documents returned by dense retriever.

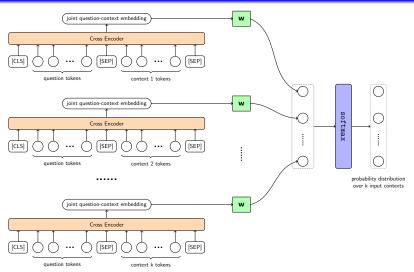


- Extractive reader consists of 2 components, in which each component follows a cross encoder architecture:
 - Re-ranker: re-rank documents returned by dense retriever.
 - Single-document reader: read one document to extract answers.



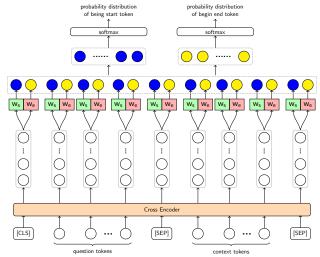
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Re-ranker





Single-document reader







Proposed method: stratified loss for training dual encoder

- Idea: additional loss for learning difference between hard negative and normal negative contexts.
- Stratified loss
 - Assumptions: a batch of b training samples \mathcal{D} , where the i-th training sample \mathcal{D}_i consists of:
 - q_i: input question.
 - p_i⁺: positive context.
 - $\{p_{i,i}^-\}_{i=1}^m$: m hard negative contexts.
 - Loss formula

$$\mathcal{L} = -\log \left\{ \frac{\exp\left[\operatorname{sim}\left(q_{i}, p_{i}^{+}\right)\right]}{\exp\left[\operatorname{sim}\left(q_{i}, p_{i}^{+}\right)\right] + \sum_{j=1}^{m} \exp\left[\operatorname{sim}\left(q_{i}, p_{i,j}^{-}\right)\right]} \right\}$$

$$-\sum_{j=1}^{m} \log \left\{ \frac{\exp\left[\operatorname{sim}\left(q_{i}, p_{i,j}^{-}\right)\right]}{\exp\left[\operatorname{sim}\left(q_{i}, p_{i,j}^{-}\right)\right]} + \sum_{k \in \{1, 2, \dots, b\} \setminus \{i\}} \exp\left[\operatorname{sim}\left(q_{i}, p_{k}^{+}\right)\right]} \right\}$$

$$(2)$$



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Case study on Vietnamese COVID-19 topic

- Building an open-domain question answering for Vietnamese COVID-19 topic requires:
 - Building a context source for COVID-19 topic, which contains all documents that the system searches during answering a question about COVID-19 topic.
 - Annotate data for training dense retriever and extractive reader (re-ranker and single-document reader).





Data crawling for COVID-19 data

- Context source: 168,388 contexts/documents about medial topic, mainly crawled from https://suckhoedoisong.vn/
- Training data: 995 training samples, in which each sample consists of:
 - Input question
 - One positive context
 - One hard negative context
 - List of answers



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Data annotating





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Datasets

- Google Natural Question: preprocessed data taken from [2]
 - 58,880 training samples
 - 8,757 development samples
 - 3,610 test samples
 - Context source contains 21,015,324 contexts
 - To rapidly produce experiments, the context source is reduced to 700,000 contexts and 450 additional contexts are considered to cover all input questions in the test set.
- Vietnamese COVID-19 datatset
 - 995 training samples
 - Context source contains 168,388 contexts



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Metrics

- Top-k hit scores
 - Measure retriever's accuracy
 - Top-k hit is reached if at least one of k contexts returned by the retriever contains answer(s) for input question.
- Exact match
 - Measure reader's accuracy
 - Measure end-to-end system's accuracy
 - An exact match hit is reached if answer(s) produced by the opendomain question answering system matches exactly the ground truth answer(s)





System settings

- Using Google Cloud Platform
- Training and inference on Cloud TPUs
- Process data on VM Compute Engine

Hardware configurations

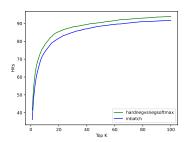
Cloud TPUs	VM Compute Engine
TPU v3-8 on-demand:	• OS: Ubuntu 20.04
TPU version 3	Disk: 30GB
8 TPU cores	• RAM: 16GB
• 16GiB memory / TPU core	• nCPUs: 4



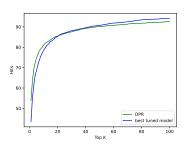


Results on dense retriever

- Experimental results on dense retriever are conducted using Google Natural Question dataset.
- The proposed method was compared to the baseline in [2]



Comparasion results with baseline model implemented



Comparasion results with baseline model taken from released checkpoint



Demo: Question Answering about COVID-19

Vietnamese Open-domain question answering for COVID-19 topic

Question

Khi nào Việt Nam có vắc xin chống covid-19

Go

Việt Nam không có đỉnh dịch COVID - 19!

Còn nếu chứng ta chờ không được, đường biểu diễn bệnh cử đi ngang hoài, chúng ta cần can thiệp bằng vậc xin. Thế giới đang cản nhắc xem xét, nếu tính hình tháng 5 tháng 7, diện và hình giang goi, để nưới buộc sẽ đư và sẽ xi và vò, không thờ thêm nữa. Vậ chúng ta có dự đoán khi nào hết dịch không, thưa bào sữ 98 Trương Hữu Khanh: Thứ nhất, chúng ta làm tốt các biện pháp phòng ngừa dịch bệnh một cách quyết liệt mới có thể không còn bệnh nhàn tại Việt Nam.

Vắc xin COVID-19 made in Vietnam đầu tiên dự kiến sẽ có vào cuối tháng 9/2021

Phó Thủ tương nhắc lại nhận định của các chuyển gia, nhà khoa học cho rằng virus SARS-CoV-2 có thể có những biến đổi, tiếp tực tồn tại một số năm nữa. Cho đển giớ phù này nhiệu khá nàng các vác chọ nhông chọ giác nhà nhà (sa) chu khóng phải 1 đợt, hạy 1 năm là song. Dà số Việt Nam là 100 triệu người, vì vậy, chúng tạ phải bằng các giải pháp để có vặc xin của Việt Nam, không chỉ phục vụ công tác phóng chống dịch CoVID-19, mà còn chuẩn bị để ứng phó đổi với những dịch bệnh có thế xởy ta trong tương lạch.

Chủ tịch Quốc hội Vương Đình Huệ: Đẩy nhanh tiến độ thử nghiệm vắc xin COVID-19 Nano Covax để có thể sớm sản xuất trong nước

Đây là nhiệm vụ quan trọng để Việt Nam có thể chủ động phòng, chống COVID-19. Trong công tác phòng, chống dịch COVID-19 hiện nay, Chủ tịch Quốc hội nhỏ, vốc xin là vũ khi quan trọng, mang tính quyết định sống còn đối với việc chấm dứ và chiến thắng đặ lại ch. "Nếu không sớm miền dịch cộng đồng bằng việc tiểm chúng vậc xin COVID-19 sẽ rất khỏ để đấy manh các hoạt đống khác" Chủ tích Quốc hội nói.



Conclusion and future works

Conclusion

- Propose to train retriever model with stratified loss
- Conduct a case study for open-domain question answering system in Vietnamese language for COVID-19 topic
- Use Cloud TPUs to train large retriever model in short time

Future works

- Study machine reading comprehension problem to improve reader component
- Study the relationship between open-domain question answering and automatic knowledge graph construction
- Study dialogue management problem, which extends question answering problem by adding multi-turn conversation ability





Thank you for your attention