

# Recent Advances and Key Challenges

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**ML**  
MACHINE LEARNING  
DEPARTMENT

# Key Challenges

- Multimodal Learning
- Reasoning, Attention and Memory
- Natural Language Understanding
- Deep Reinforcement Learning
- Unsupervised Learning / One-Shot & Transfer Learning

# Deep Learning: Image Understanding



TAGS:

strangers, coworkers, conventioneers, attendants

Nearest Neighbor Sentence:

people taking pictures of a crazy person

## Model Samples

- a group of people in a crowded area
- a group of people are walking and talking
- a group of people, standing around and talking

# Caption Generation



A car is parked in the middle of nowhere



There is a cat sitting on a shelf



A little boy with a bunch of friends on the street

# Caption Generation



The two birds are trying  
to be seen in the water

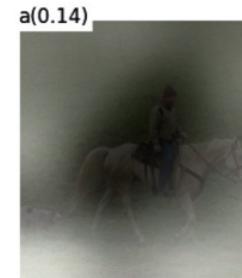
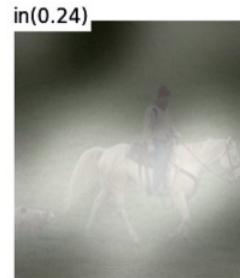
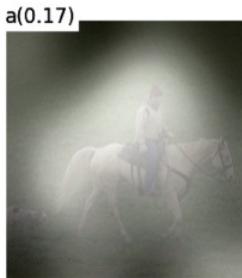
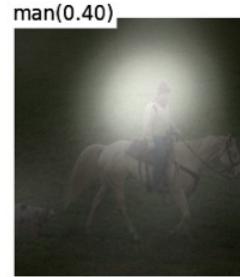
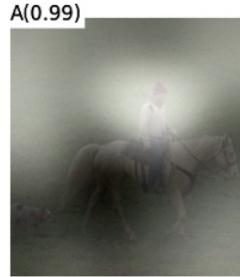


The handlebars are  
trying to ride a bike rack



A man holding a red  
apple in his mouth

# Caption Generation with Visual Attention

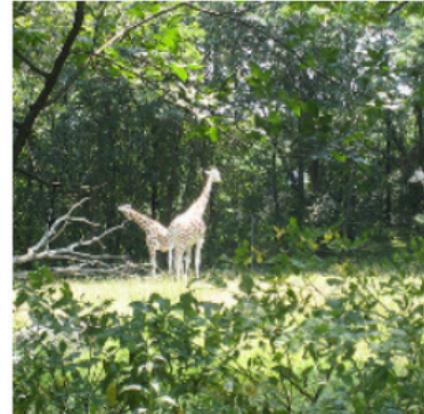


A man riding a horse  
in a field.

# Caption Generation with Visual Attention



A woman holding a clock in her hand.



A large white bird standing in a forest.

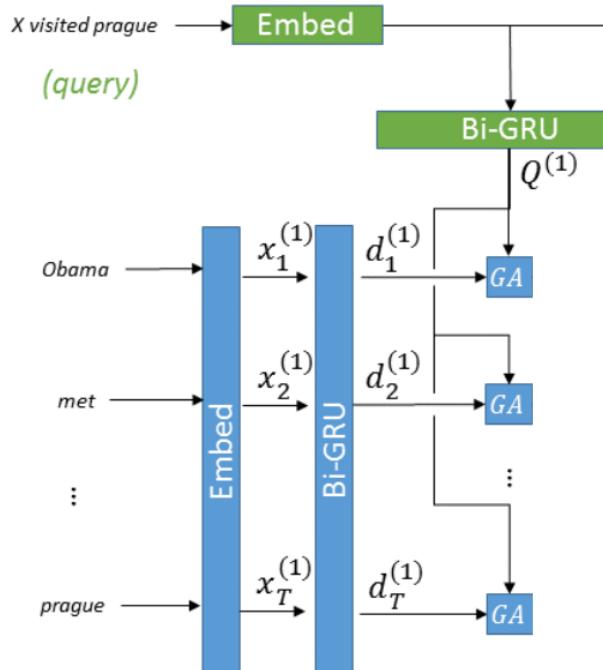
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# Who-Did-What Dataset

- **Context:** “...arrested Illinois governor **Rod Blagojevich** and his chief of staff John Harris on corruption charges ... included **Blagojevich** allegedly conspiring to sell or trade the senate seat left vacant by President-elect Barack Obama...”
- **Query:** President-elect Barack Obama said Tuesday he was not aware of alleged corruption by X who was arrested on charges of trying to sell Obama’s senate seat.
- **Answer:** Rod Blagojevich

# Gated Attention Mechanism

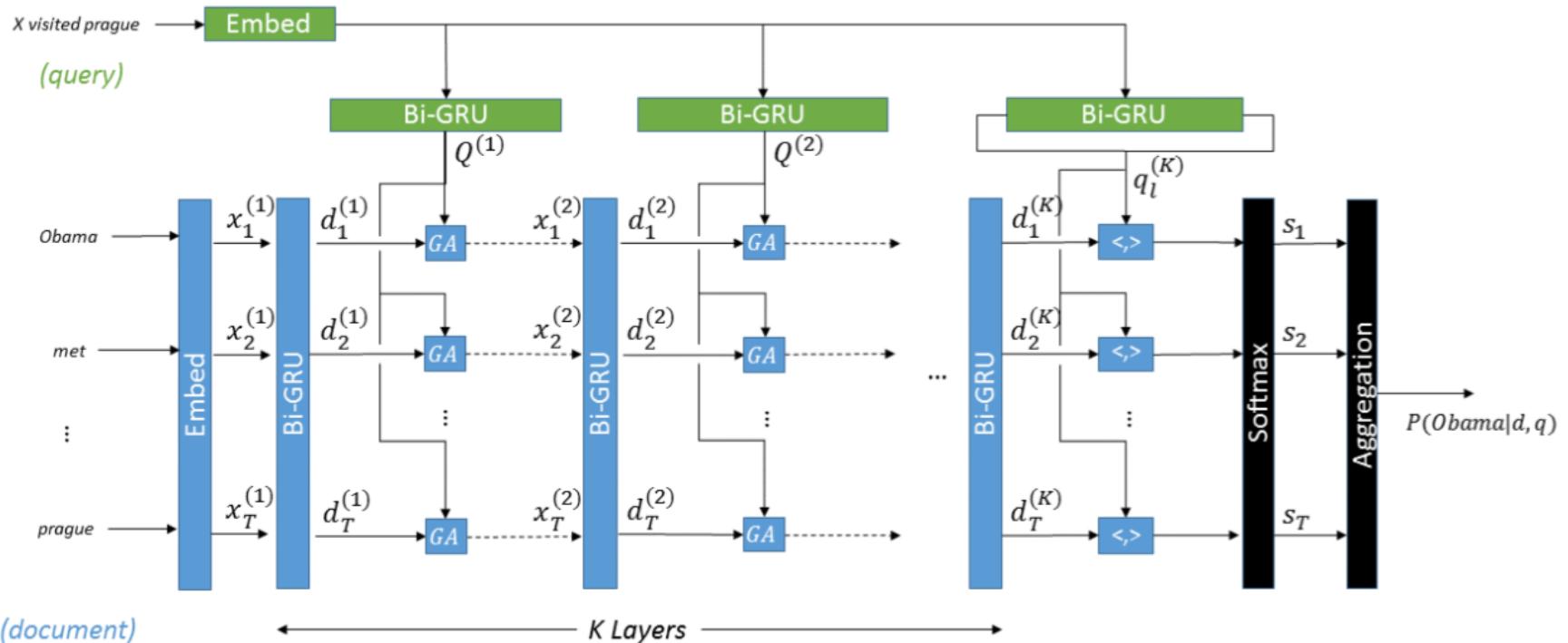


- Use Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) to encode a document and a query.
- Use element-wise multiplication to model the interactions between document and query:

$$x_i = d_i \odot q_i$$

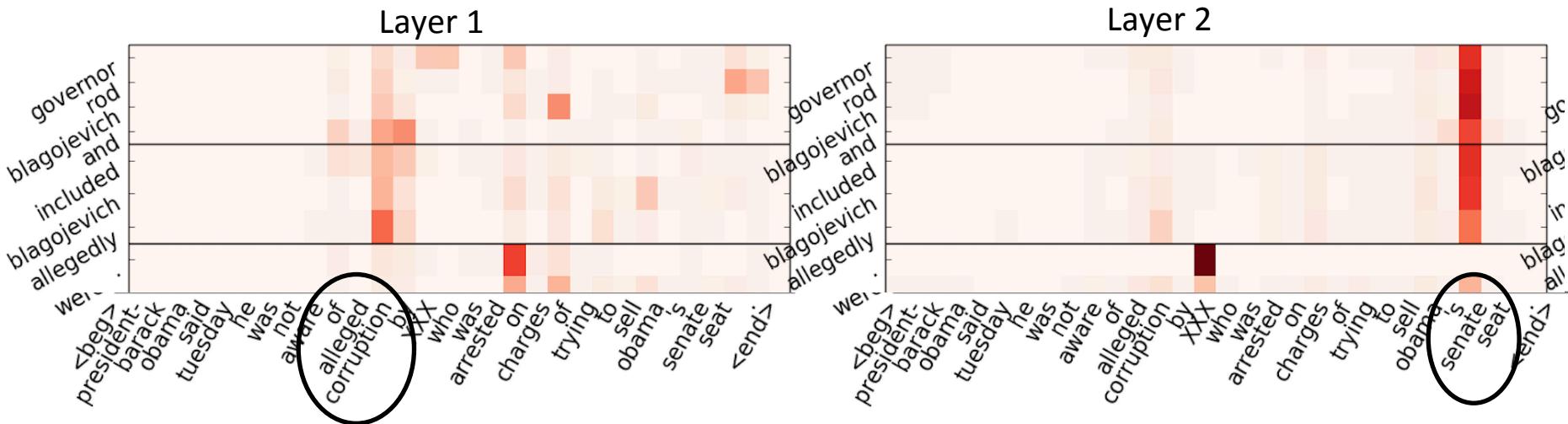
# Multi-hot Architecture

- Reasoning over multiple sentences requires several passes over the context



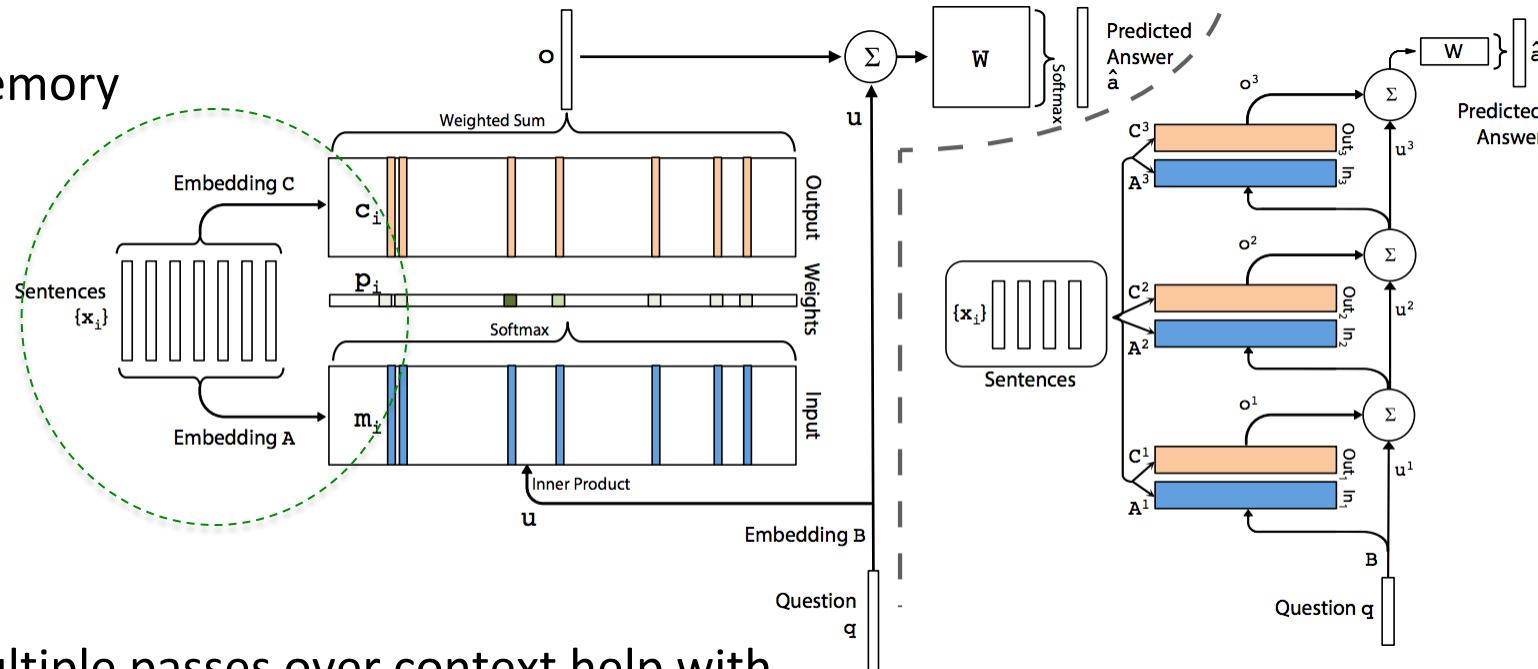
# Reasoning and Attention

- **Context:** “...arrested Illinois governor Rod Blagojevich and his chief of staff John Harris on corruption charges ... included Blagojevich allegedly conspiring to sell or trade the senate seat left vacant by President-elect Barack Obama...”
  - **Query:** “President-elect Barack Obama said Tuesday he was not aware of alleged corruption by X who was arrested on charges of trying to sell Obama’s senate seat.”
  - **Answer: Rod Blagojevich**



# Memory Networks

Memory



Multiple passes over context help with sequential reasoning

# Broad-Context Language Modeling

Her plain face broke into a huge smile when she saw Terry.

“Terry!” she called out.

She rushed to meet him and they embraced.

“Hon, I want you to meet an old friend, Owen McKenna.

Owen, please meet Emily.”

She gave me a quick nod and turned back to X

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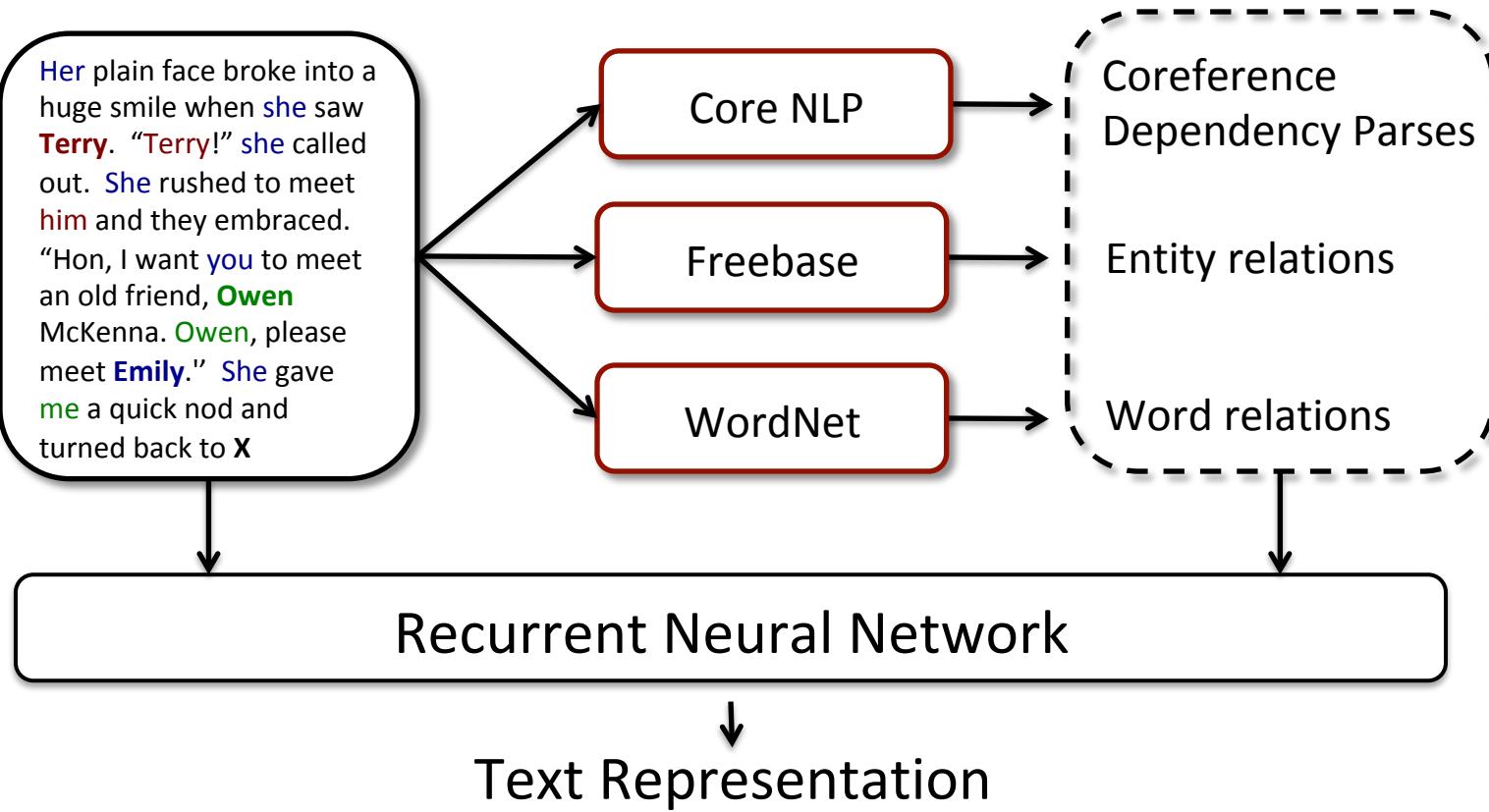
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X = Terry

# Incorporating Prior Knowledge



# Explicit Memory

Mary — got — the — football  
She — went — to — the — kitchen  
She — left — the — ball — there

The diagram illustrates explicit memory connections between three sentences. It uses colored arrows to show relationships between words:

- A red curved arrow connects "Mary" in the first sentence to "She" in the second sentence.
- A black horizontal line connects "the" in the first sentence to "the" in the second sentence.
- A green curved arrow connects "the" in the second sentence to "the" in the third sentence.
- Another black horizontal line connects "the" in the second sentence to "the" in the third sentence.

— RNN

— Coreference

— Hyper/Hyponymy

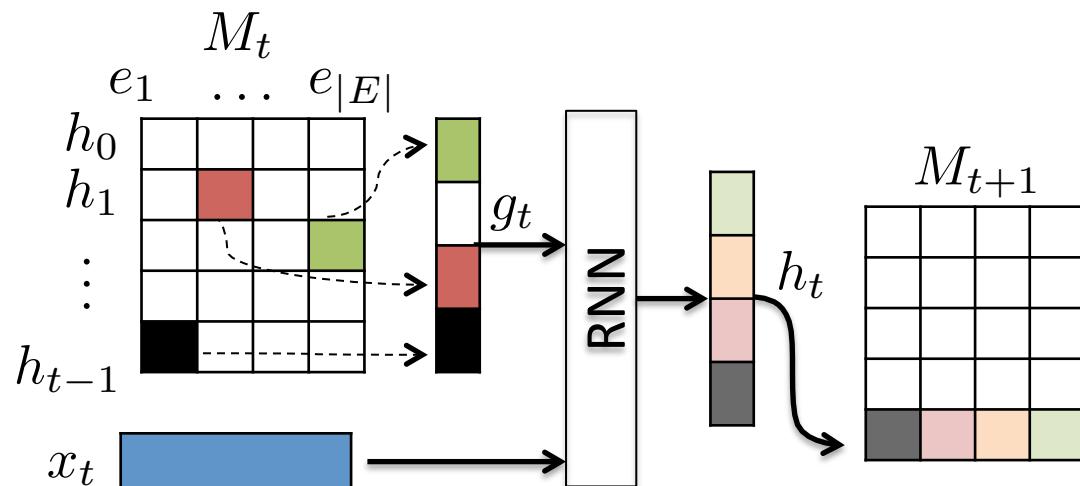
# Explicit Memory

Mary — got — the — football  
She — went — to — the — kitchen  
She — left — the — ball — there

The diagram illustrates the flow of information between three sentences. Red curved arrows indicate coreference links from 'Mary' to 'She' and from 'She' to 'the ball'. Green curved arrows indicate hyper/hyponymy links from 'football' to 'kitchen' and from 'ball' to 'there'.

- RNN
- Coreference
- Hyper/Hyponymy

**Memory as Acyclic Graph  
Encoding (MAGE) - RNN**



# Open Domain Question Answering

- Finding answers to factual questions posed in Natural Language:

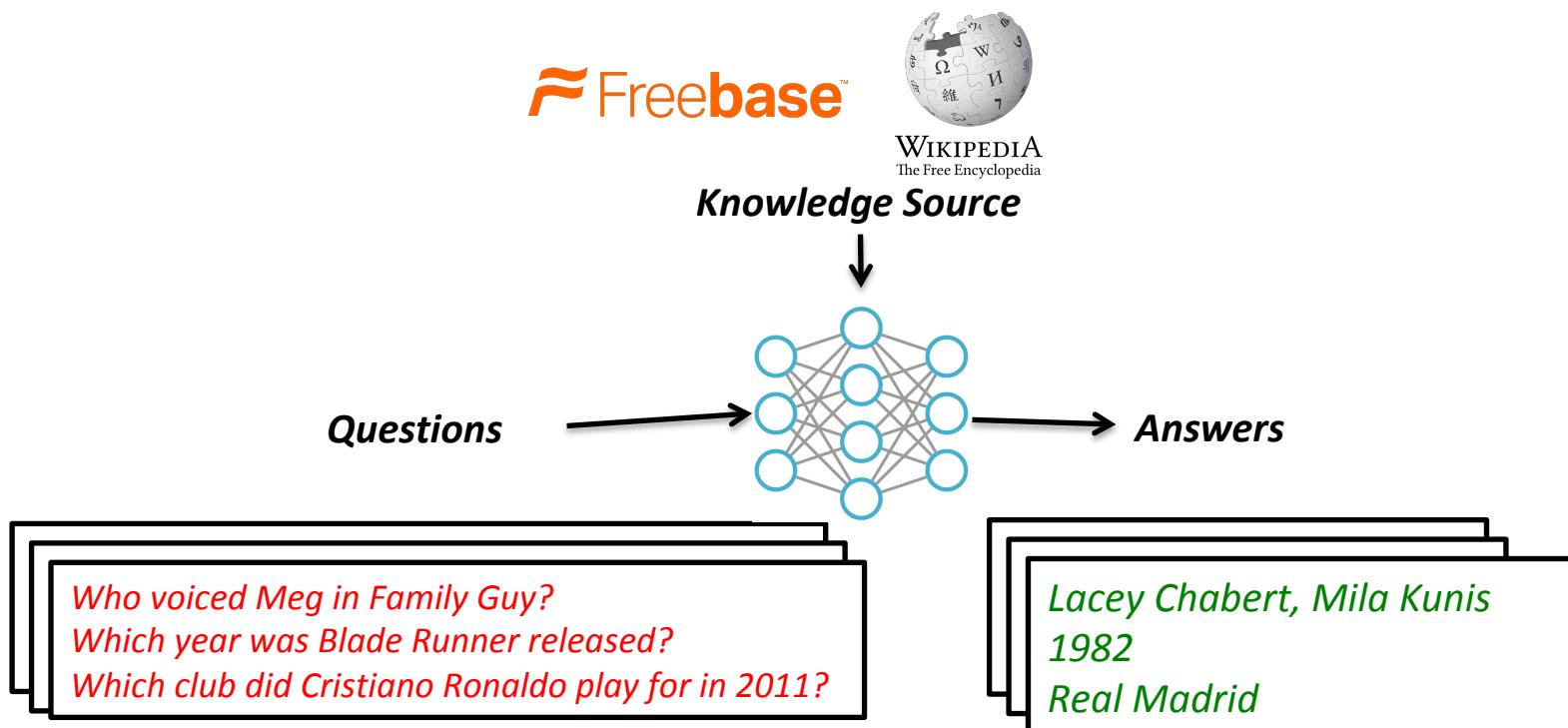
***Who voiced Meg in Family Guy?***

A. Lacey Chabert, Mila Kunis

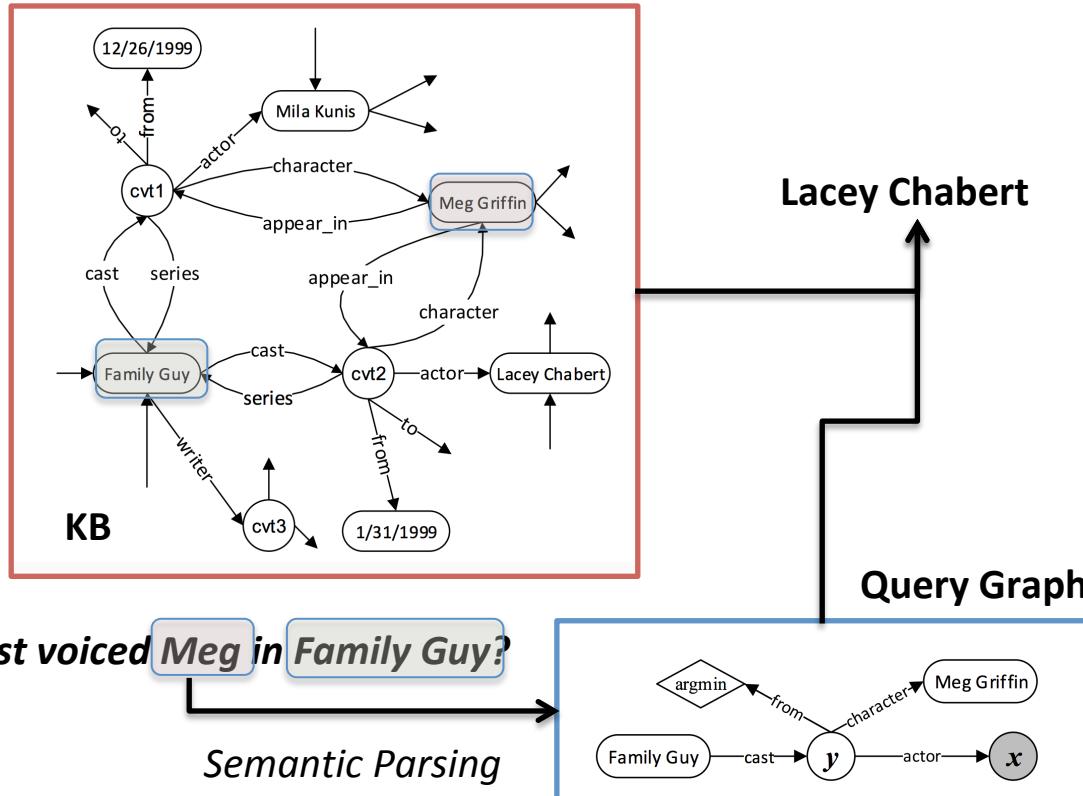
***Who **first** voiced Meg in Family Guy?***

A. Lacey Chabert

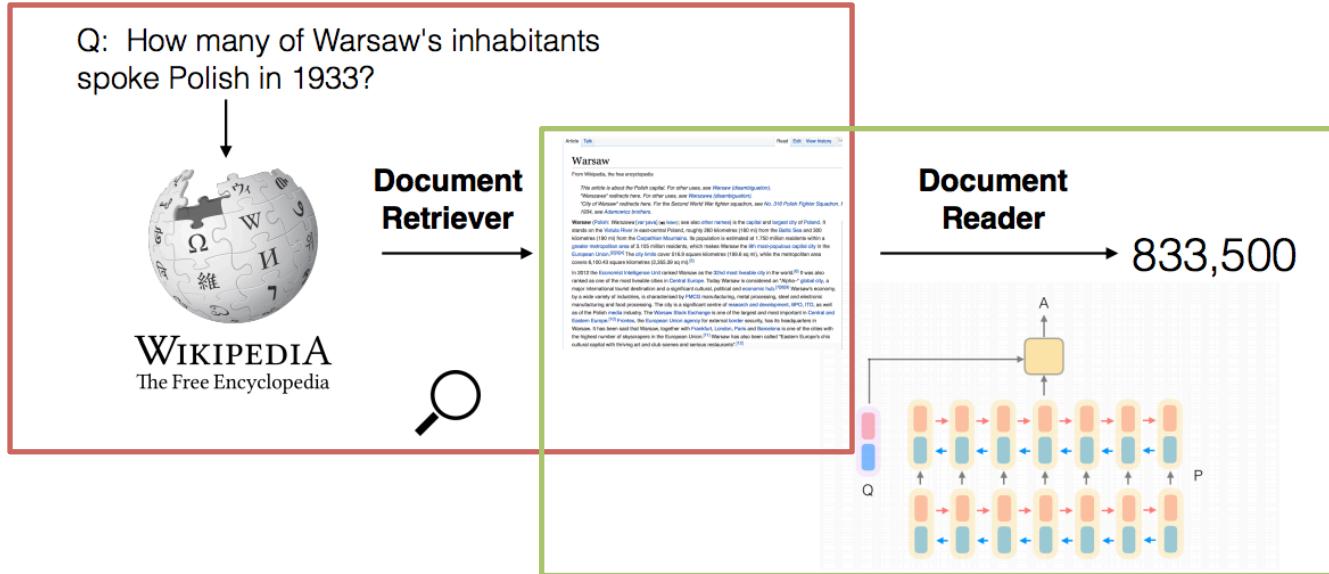
# Text Augmented Knowledge Graphs



# Knowledge Base as a Knowledge Source



# Text as a Knowledge Source



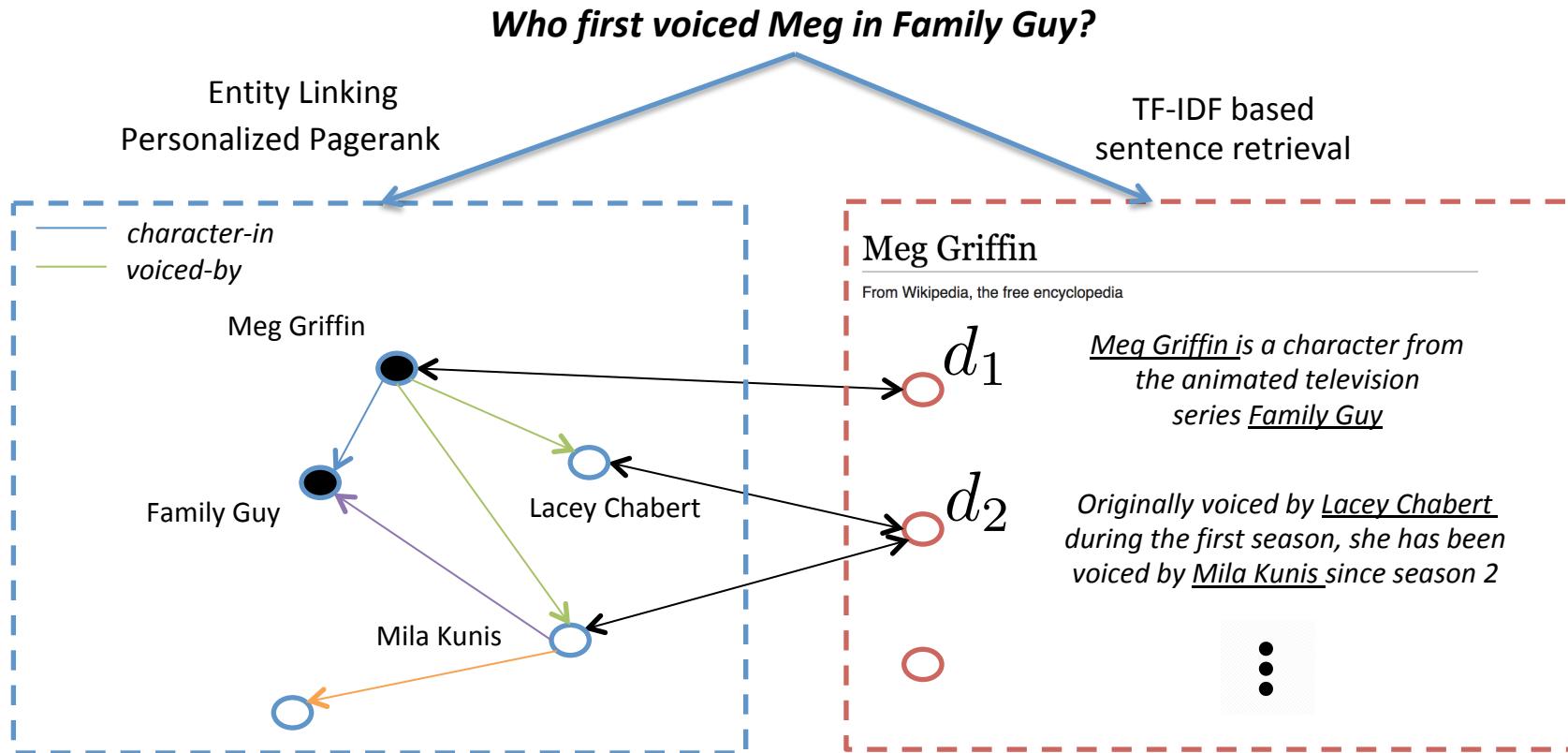
## Step 1 (Information Retrieval):

Retrieve passages relevant to the Question using shallow methods

## Step 2 (Reading Comprehension):

Perform deep reading of passages to extract answers

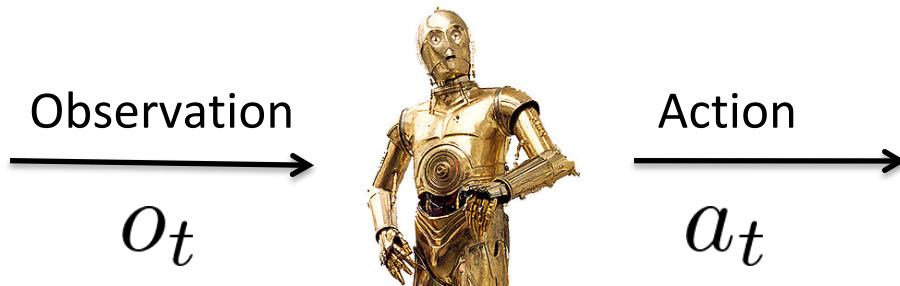
# Text Augmented Knowledge Graph



# Key Challenges

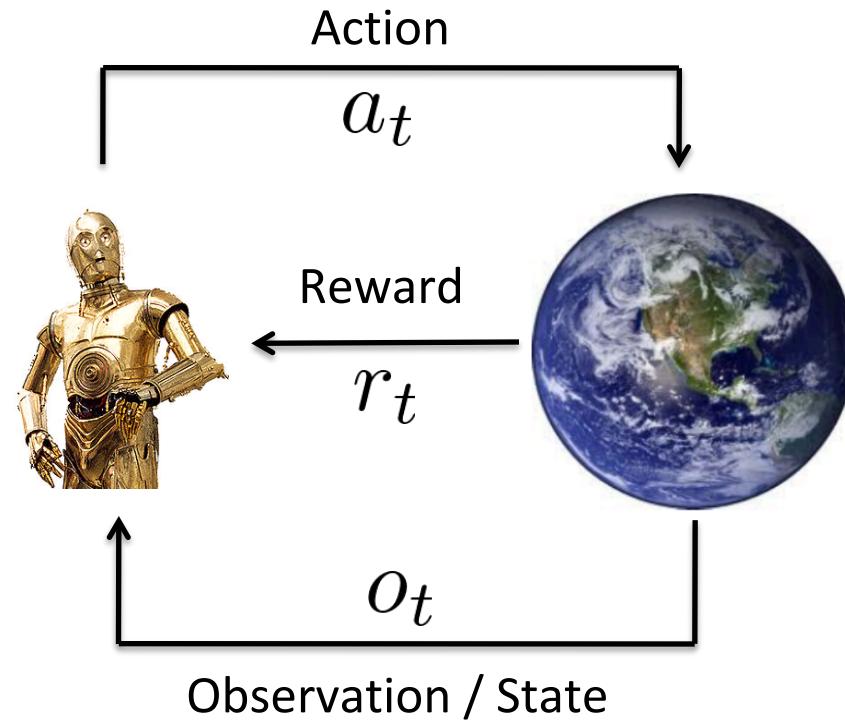
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# Learning Behaviors

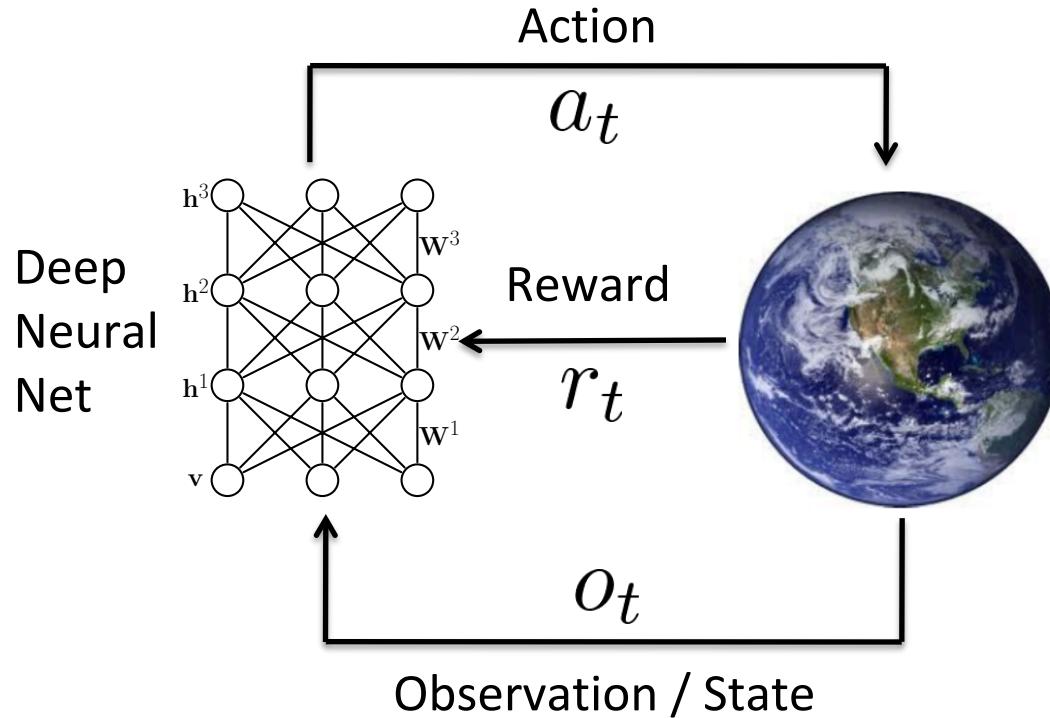


Learning to map sequences of observations to actions,  
for a particular goal

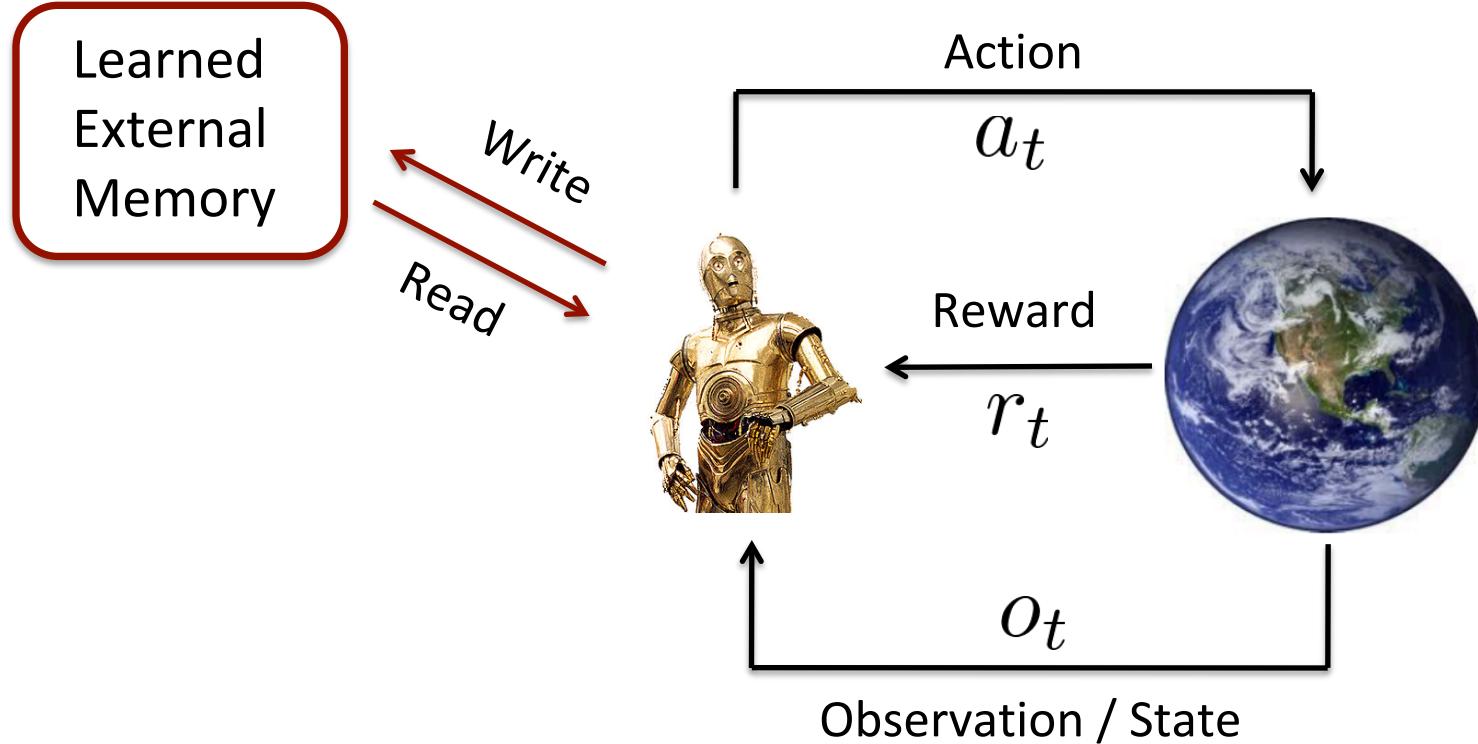
# Reinforcement Learning



# Deep Reinforcement Learning

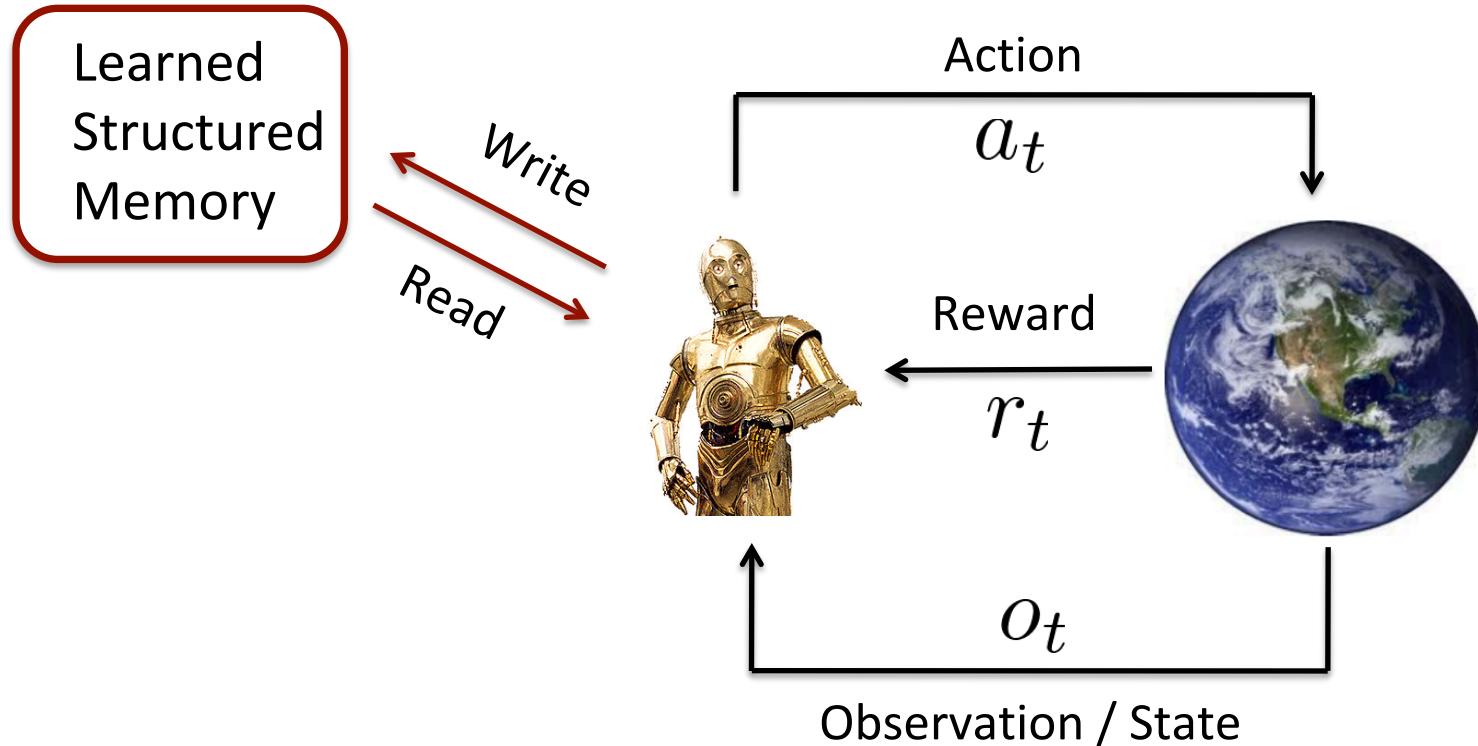


# Deep RL with Memory



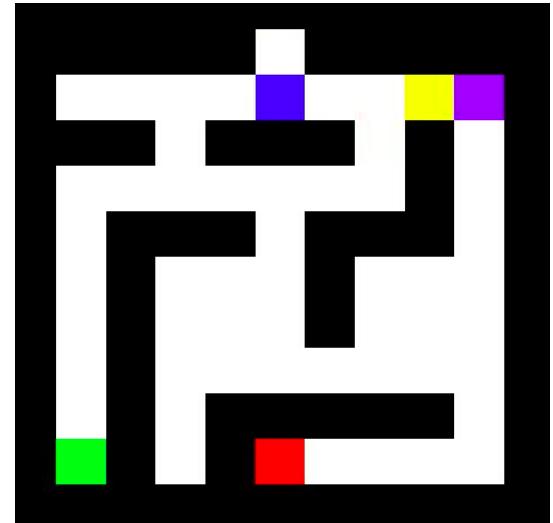
Differentiable Neural Computer, Graves et al., Nature, 2016; Neural Turing Machine, Graves et al., 2014

# Deep RL with Memory

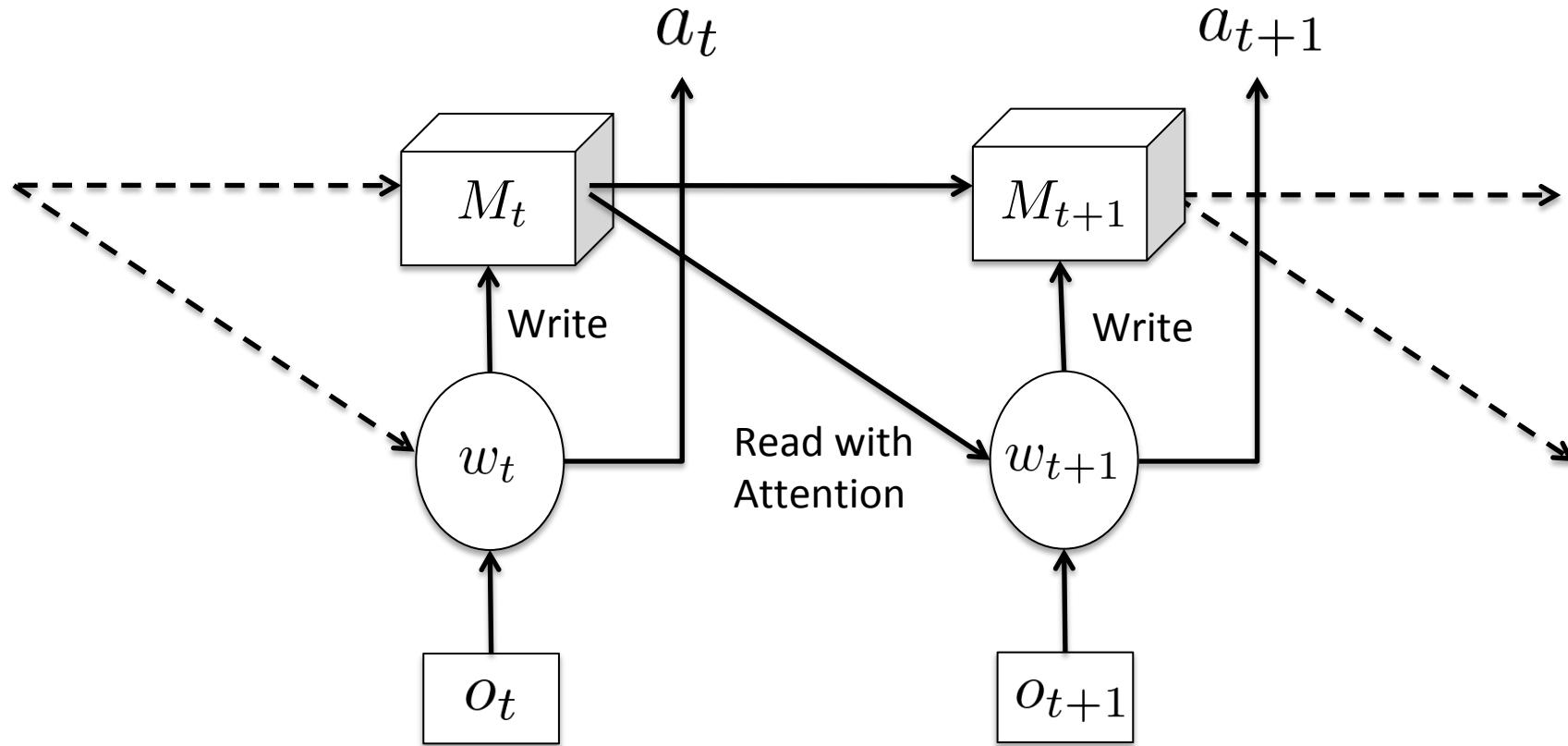


# Random Maze with Indicator

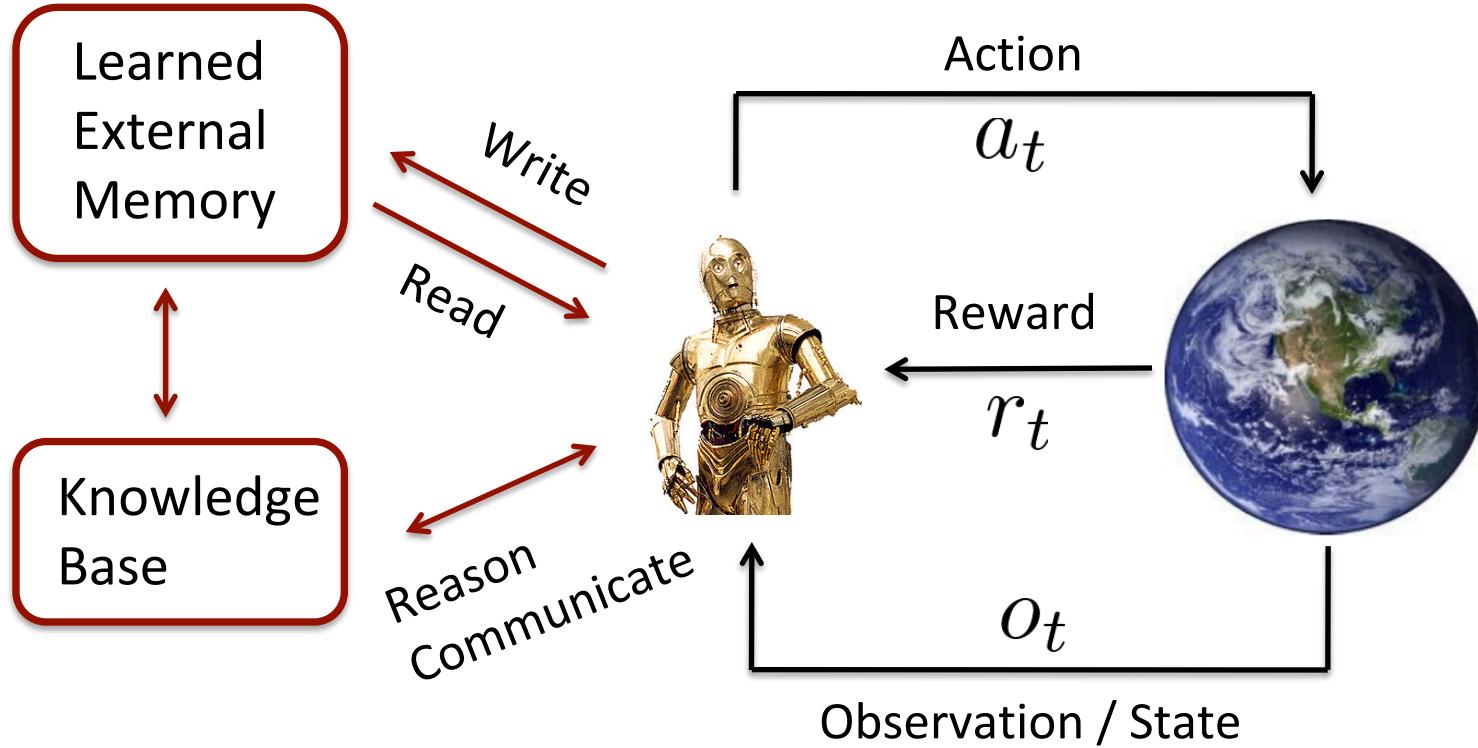
- **Indicator:** Either blue or pink
  - If blue, find the green block
  - If pink, find the red block
- **Negative reward** if agent does not find correct block in N steps or goes to wrong block.



# Deep RL with Structured Memory



# Building Intelligent Agents



# Task-oriented Language Grounding



**Go to the green torch**

**Train**

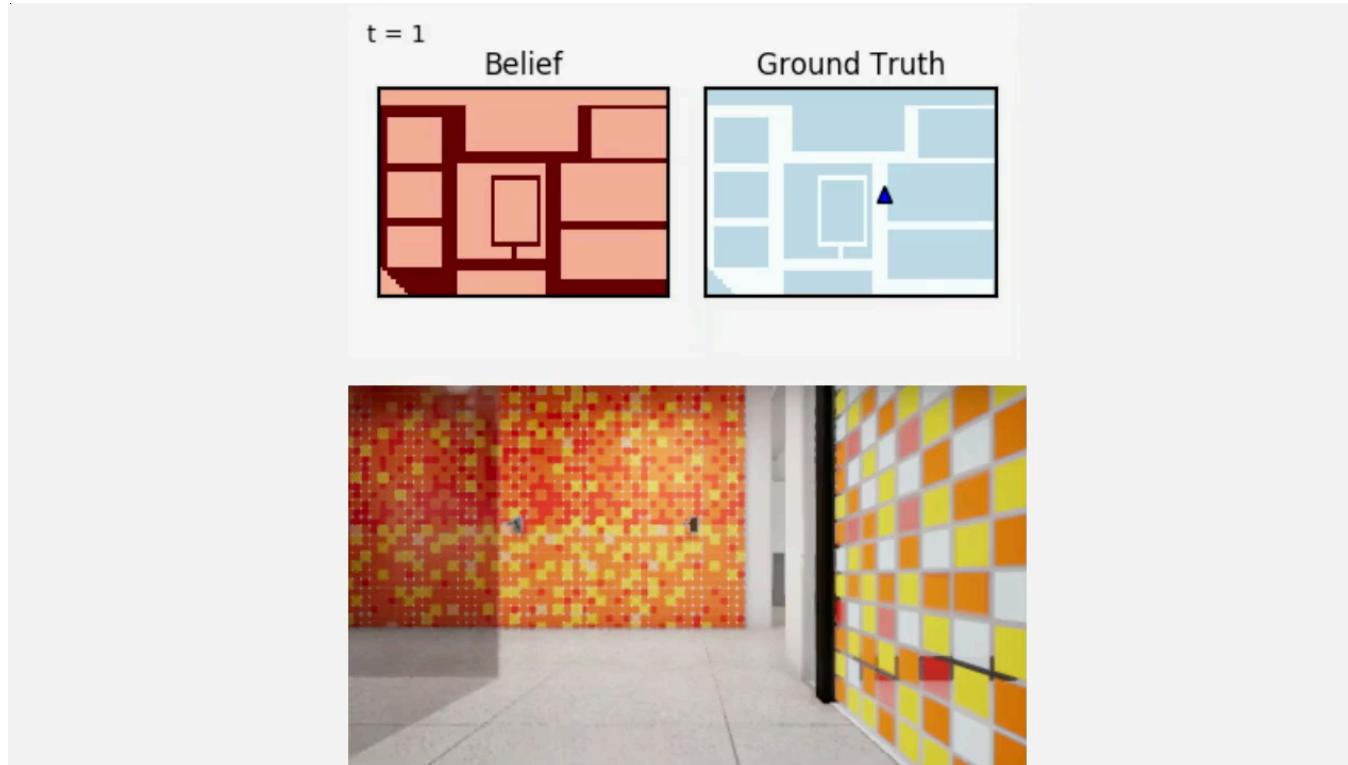
Go to the short red torch  
Go to the blue keycard  
Go to the largest yellow object  
Go to the green object



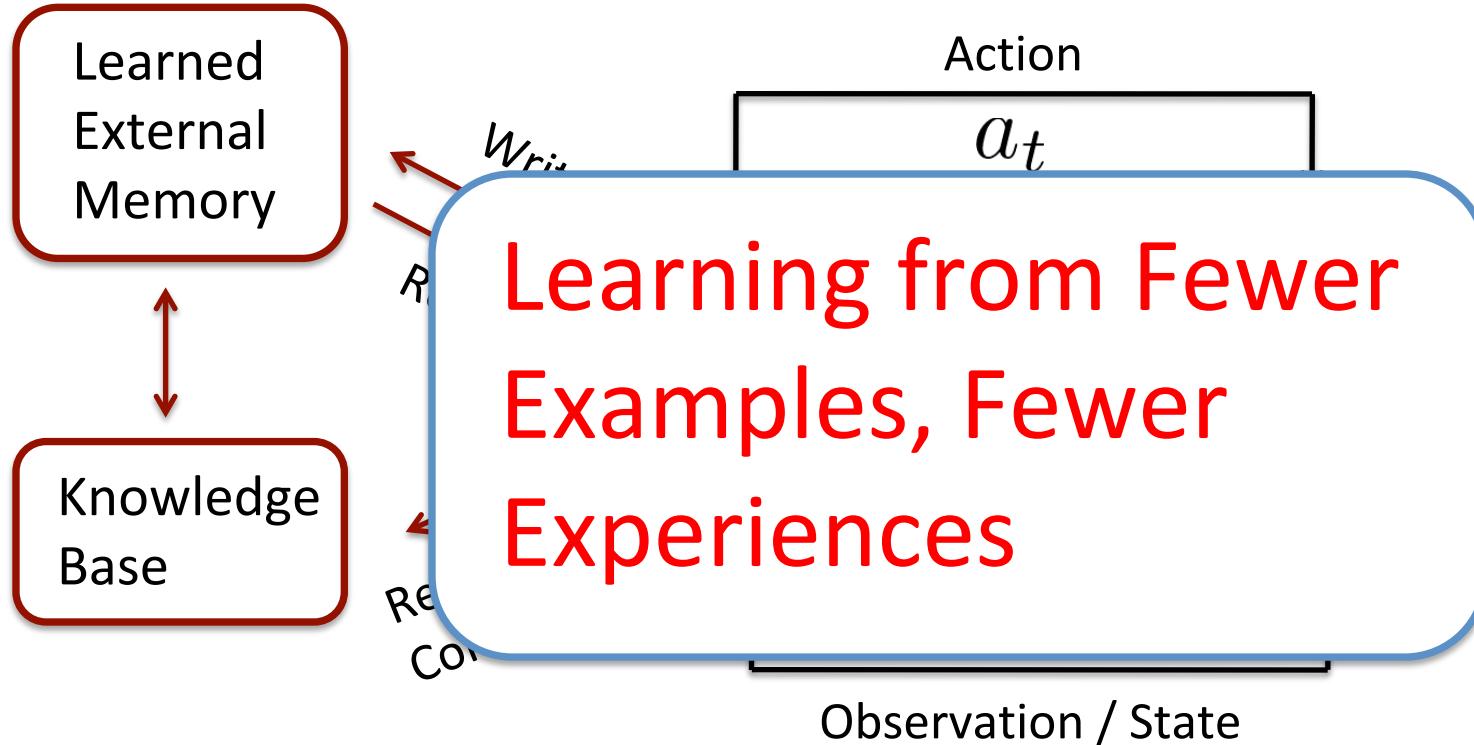
**Test**

Go to the tall green torch  
Go to the red keycard  
Go to the smallest blue object

# Active Neural Localization and SLAM



# Building Intelligent Agents



Thank you