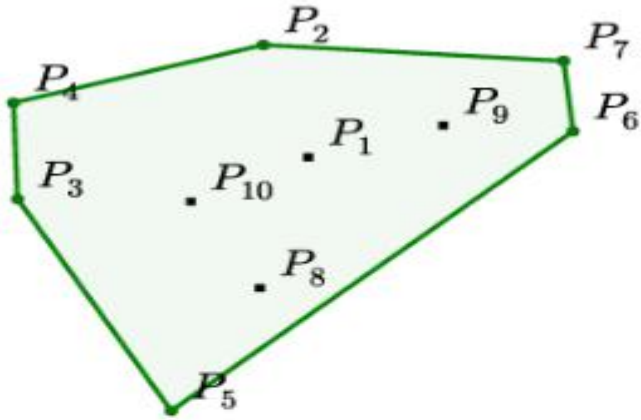


# **Pointer Networks & CopyNet & Pointer-Generator networks**

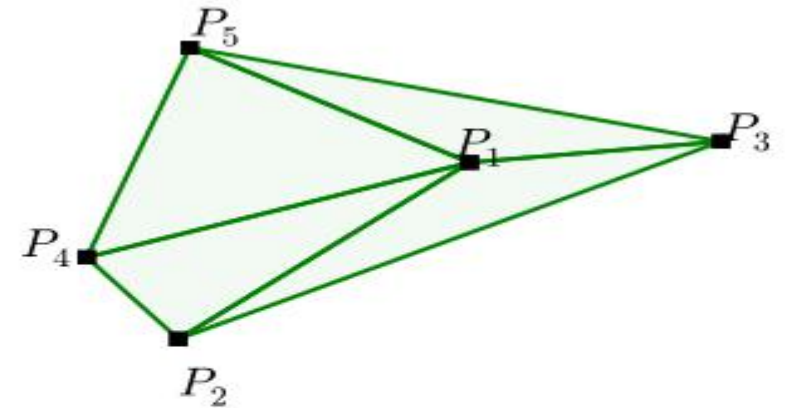
2022.4.28

# Pointer Networks-problems

- problem1: The number of target classes in each step of the output depends on **the length of the input, which is variable.**
- problem2: **OOV (out-of-vocabulary)**



(a) Input  $\mathcal{P} = \{P_1, \dots, P_{10}\}$ , and the output sequence  $\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{P}} = \{\Rightarrow, 2, 4, 3, 5, 6, 7, 2, \Leftarrow\}$  representing its convex hull.



(b) Input  $\mathcal{P} = \{P_1, \dots, P_5\}$ , and the output  $\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{P}} = \{\Rightarrow, (1, 2, 4), (1, 4, 5), (1, 3, 5), (1, 2, 3), \Leftarrow\}$  representing its Delaunay Triangulation.

# Pointer Networks-model

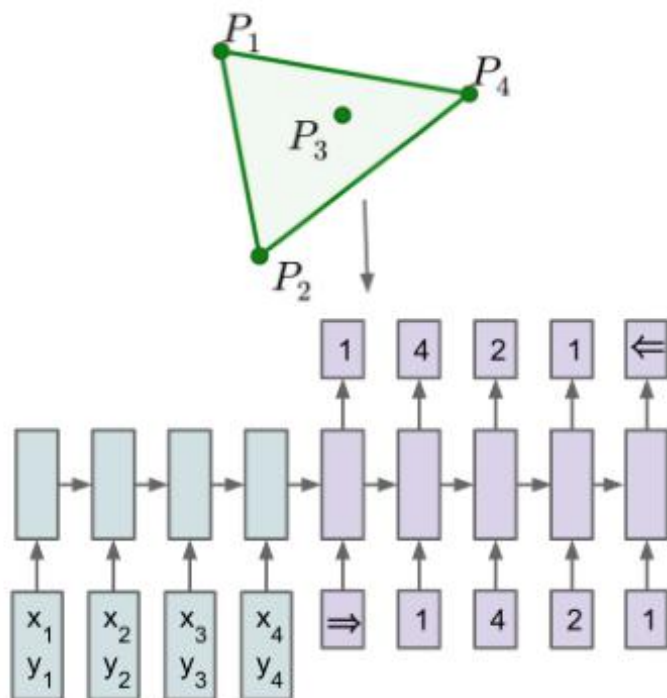
$$p(\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{P}}|\mathcal{P};\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{m(\mathcal{P})} p_{\theta}(C_i|C_1,\dots,C_{i-1},\mathcal{P};\theta).$$

$$\theta^* = \arg \max_{\theta} \sum_{\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{P}}} \log p(\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{P}}|\mathcal{P};\theta),$$

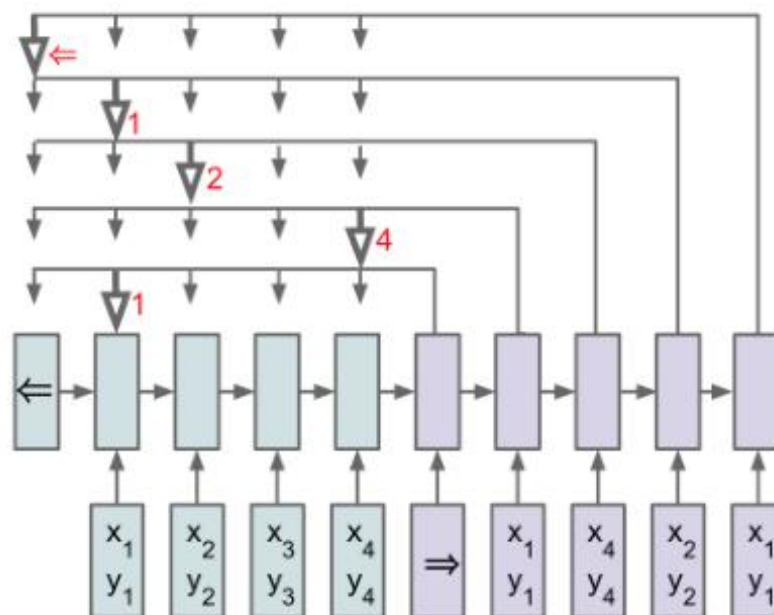
$$u_j^i = v^T \tanh(W_1 e_j + W_2 d_i) \quad j \in (1, \dots, n)$$

$$a_j^i = \text{softmax}(u_j^i) \quad j \in (1, \dots, n)$$

$$d_i' = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j^i e_j$$



(a) Sequence-to-Sequence



(b) Ptr-Net

$$u_j^i = v^T \tanh(W_1 e_j + W_2 d_i) \quad j \in (1, \dots, n)$$

$$p(C_i|C_1,\dots,C_{i-1},\mathcal{P}) = \text{softmax}(u^i)$$



# Pointer Networks-code

```
def attention(self, ref, query, with_softmax, scope="attention"):
    """
    :param ref: encoder的输出
    :param query: decoder的输出
    :param with_softmax:
    :param scope:
    :return:
    """
    with tf.variable_scope(scope):
        W_1 = tf.get_variable("W_e", [self.hidden_dim, self.attention_dim], initializer=self.initializer) # L x A
        W_2 = tf.get_variable("W_d", [self.hidden_dim, self.attention_dim], initializer=self.initializer) # L * A

        dec_portion = tf.matmul(query, W_2)

        scores = [] # S * B
        v_blend = tf.get_variable("v_blend", [self.attention_dim, 1], initializer=self.initializer) # A x 1
        bais_blend = tf.get_variable("bais_v_blend", [1], initializer=self.initializer) # 1 x 1
        for i in range(self.max_enc_length + 1):
            refi = tf.matmul(tf.squeeze(ref[:, i, :]), W_1)
            ui = tf.add(tf.matmul(tf.nn.tanh(dec_portion + refi), v_blend), bais_blend) # B * 1
            scores.append(tf.squeeze(ui))
        scores = tf.transpose(scores, [1, 0]) # B * S
        if with_softmax:
            return tf.nn.softmax(scores, dim=1)
        else:
            return scores
```

# Pointer Networks-Discussion

Sequence-to-Sequence Model

Attention Mechanism

variable size output dictionaries

# **Incorporating Copying Mechanism in Sequence-to-Sequence Learning**

CopyNet

# CopyNet-problems

---

I: Hello Jack, my name is Chandralekha.

R: Nice to meet you, Chandralekha.

---

I: This new guy doesn't perform exactly  
as we expected.

R: What do you mean by "doesn't perform  
exactly as we expected"?

---

problem1: the rote memorization;  
copying mechanism

problem2: out-of-vocabulary (OOV)



## State Update

$y_{t-1}$  will be represented as  $[e(y_{t-1}); \zeta(y_{t-1})]^\top$

# CopyNet-Model

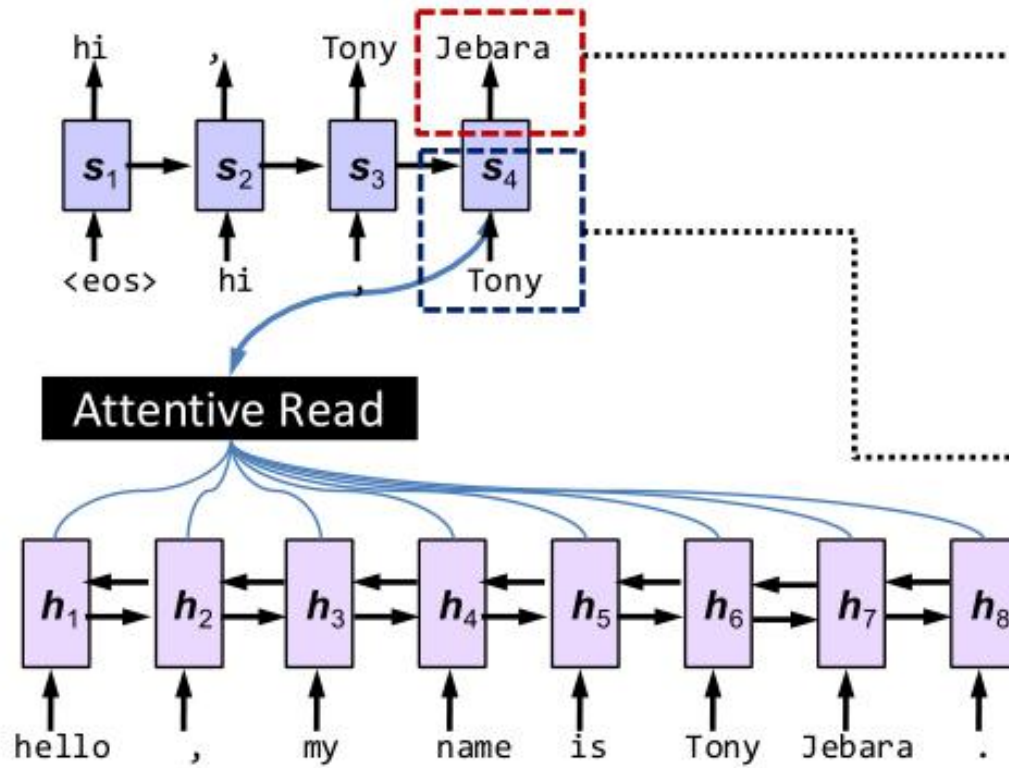
$$\mathbf{h}_t = f(x_t, \mathbf{h}_{t-1}); \quad \mathbf{c} = \phi(\{\mathbf{h}_1, \dots, \mathbf{h}_{T_S}\})$$

$$\mathbf{s}_t = f(y_{t-1}, \mathbf{s}_{t-1}, \mathbf{c})$$

$$p(y_t | y_{<t}, X) = g(y_{t-1}, \mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{c})$$

$$\zeta(y_{t-1}) = \sum_{\tau=1}^{T_S} \rho_{t\tau} \mathbf{h}_\tau$$

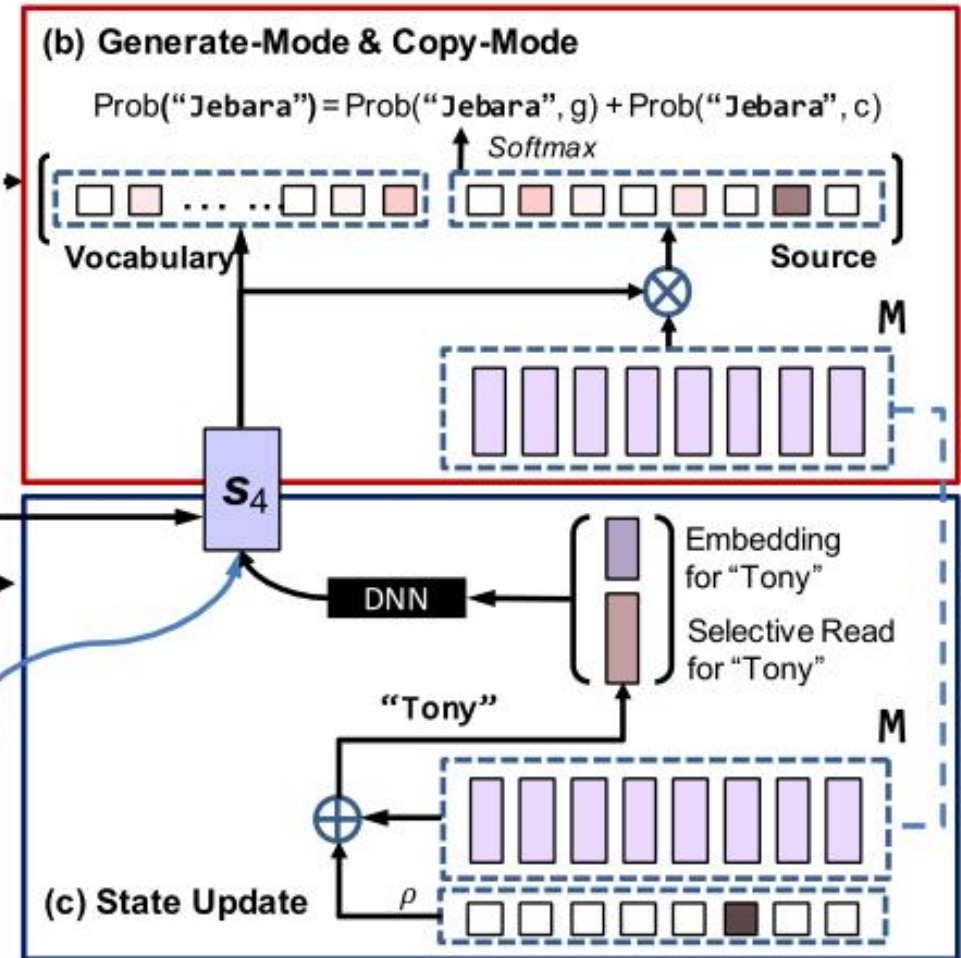
$$\rho_{t\tau} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{K} p(x_\tau, \mathbf{c} | \mathbf{s}_{t-1}, \mathbf{M}), & x_\tau = y_{t-1} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



(a) Attention-based Encoder-Decoder (RNNSearch)

$$\mathbf{c}_t = \sum_{\tau=1}^{T_S} \alpha_{t\tau} \mathbf{h}_\tau; \quad \alpha_{t\tau} = \frac{e^{\eta(\mathbf{s}_{t-1}, \mathbf{h}_\tau)}}{\sum_{\tau'} e^{\eta(\mathbf{s}_{t-1}, \mathbf{h}_{\tau'})}}$$

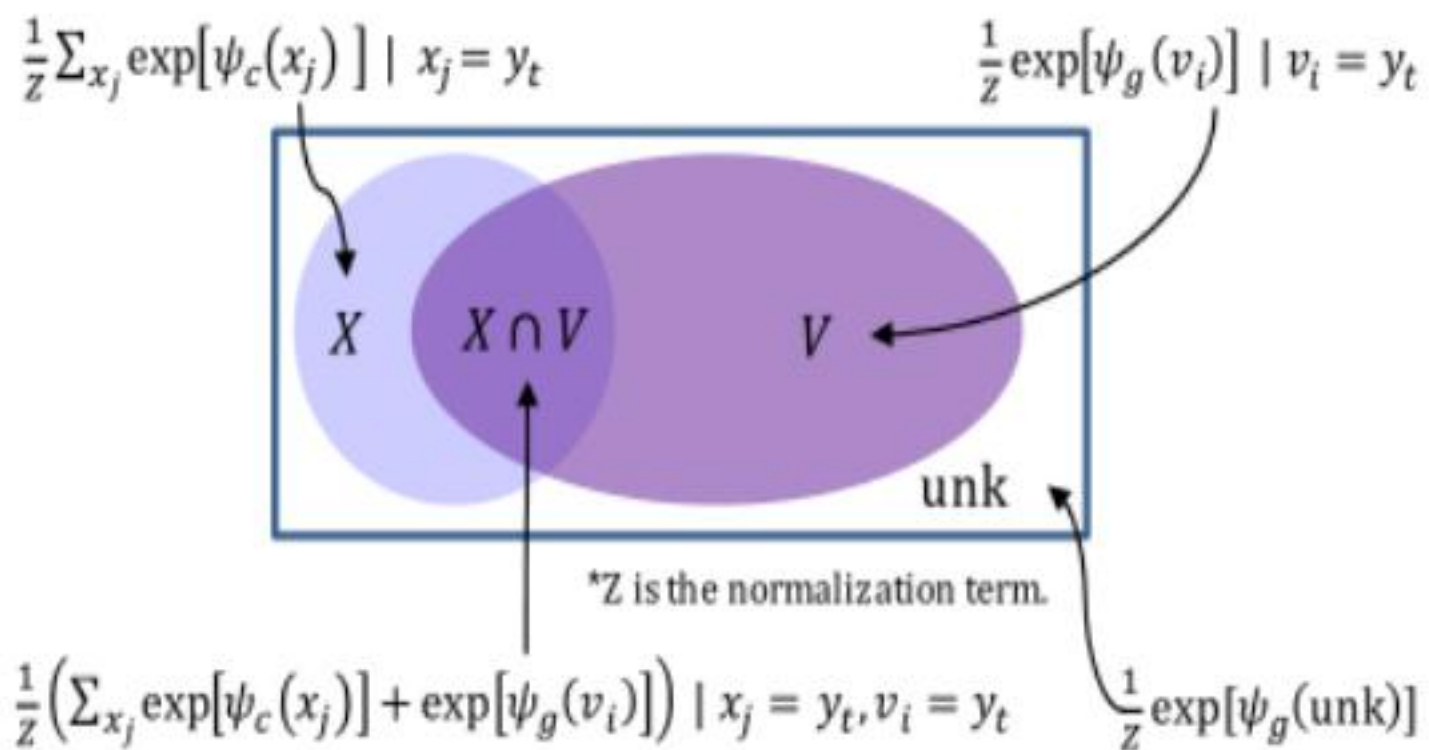
**M**



$$\zeta(y_{t-1}) \xrightarrow{\text{update}} \mathbf{s}_t \xrightarrow{\text{predict}} y_t \xrightarrow{\text{sel. read}} \zeta(y_t)$$



# CopyNet-Model



$$p(y_t, g|\cdot) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{Z} e^{\psi_g(y_t)}, & y_t \in \mathcal{V} \\ 0, & y_t \in \mathcal{X} \cap \bar{\mathcal{V}} \\ \frac{1}{Z} e^{\psi_g(\text{UNK})} & y_t \notin \mathcal{V} \cup \mathcal{X} \end{cases}$$

$$p(y_t, c|\cdot) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{j: x_j = y_t} e^{\psi_c(x_j)}, & y_t \in \mathcal{X} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\psi_g(y_t = v_i) = \mathbf{v}_i^\top \mathbf{W}_o \mathbf{s}_t, \quad v_i \in \mathcal{V} \cup \text{UNK}$$

$$\psi_c(y_t = x_j) = \sigma \left( \mathbf{h}_j^\top \mathbf{W}_c \right) \mathbf{s}_t, \quad x_j \in \mathcal{X}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{t=1}^T \log \left[ p(y_t^{(k)} | y_{<t}^{(k)}, X^{(k)}) \right]$$

# CopyNet-Code

```
# Copy mechanism
transformed_hidden2 = self.copy_W(output).view(batch_size, self.hidden_size, 1)
copy_score_seq = torch.bmm(encoder_outputs, transformed_hidden2) # this is linear. add activation function before multiplying.
copy_scores = torch.bmm(torch.transpose(copy_score_seq, 1, 2), one_hot_input_seq).squeeze(1) # [b, vocab_size + seq_length]
missing_token_mask = (one_hot_input_seq.sum(dim=1) == 0) # tokens not present in the input sequence
missing_token_mask[:, 0] = 1 # <MSK> tokens are not part of any sequence
copy_scores = copy_scores.masked_fill(missing_token_mask, -1000000.0)

# Generate mechanism
gen_scores = self.out(output.squeeze(1)) # [b, vocab_size]
gen_scores[:, 0] = -1000000.0 # penalize <MSK> tokens in generate mode too
```

# CopyNet-Experiments-Synthetic Dataset

Rule-type	Examples (e.g. $\mathbf{x} = i \ h \ k$ , $\mathbf{y} = j \ c$ )
$\mathbf{x} \rightarrow \emptyset$	a b c d $\mathbf{x}$ e f $\rightarrow$ c d g
$\mathbf{x} \rightarrow \mathbf{x}$	a b c d $\mathbf{x}$ e f $\rightarrow$ c d $\mathbf{x}$ g
$\mathbf{x} \rightarrow \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}$	a b c d $\mathbf{x}$ e f $\rightarrow$ $\mathbf{x}$ d $\mathbf{x}$ g
$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y} \rightarrow \mathbf{x}$	a b $\mathbf{y}$ d $\mathbf{x}$ e f $\rightarrow$ $\mathbf{x}$ d i g
$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y} \rightarrow \mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}$	a b $\mathbf{y}$ d $\mathbf{x}$ e f $\rightarrow$ $\mathbf{x}$ d $\mathbf{y}$ g

Rule-type	$\mathbf{x}$ $\rightarrow \emptyset$	$\mathbf{x}$ $\rightarrow \mathbf{x}$	$\mathbf{x}$ $\rightarrow \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}$	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}$ $\rightarrow \mathbf{x}$	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}$ $\rightarrow \mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}$
Enc-Dec	<b>100</b>	3.3	1.5	2.9	0.0
RNNSearch	99.0	69.4	22.3	40.7	2.6
COPYNET	97.3	<b>93.7</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>77.5</b>

# CopyNet-Experiments-Text Summarization

**Input(1):** 今天上午9点半，复旦投毒案将在上海二中院公开审理。被害学生黄洋的亲属已从四川抵达上海，其父称待刑事部分结束后，再提民事赔偿，黄洋92岁的奶奶依然不知情。今年4月，在复旦上海医学院读研究生的黄洋疑遭室友林森浩投毒，不幸身亡。新民网

Today 9:30, the Fudan poisoning case will be will on public trial at the Shanghai Second Intermediate Court. The relatives of the murdered student Huang Yang has arrived at Shanghai from Sichuan. His father said that they will start the lawsuit for civil compensation after the criminal section. HuangYang 92-year-old grandmother is still unaware of his death. In April, a graduate student at Fudan University Shanghai Medical College, Huang Yang is allegedly poisoned and killed by his roommate Lin Senhao. Reported by Xinmin

**Golden:** 林森浩投毒案今日开审 92岁奶奶尚不知情 ( the case of Lin Senhao poisoning is on trial today, his 92-year-old grandmother is still unaware of this)

**RNN context:** 复旦投毒案：黄洋疑遭室友投毒凶手已从四川飞往上海，父亲命案另有4人被通知家属不治？

**CopyNet:** 复旦投毒案今在沪上公开审理 ( the Fudan poisoning case is on public trial today in Shanghai )

**Input(2):** 华谊兄弟 ( 300027 ) 在昨日收盘后发布公告称，公司拟以自有资金3.978亿元收购浙江永乐影视股份有限公司若干股东持有的永乐影视51%的股权。对于此项收购，华谊兄弟董秘胡明昨日表示：“和永乐影视的合并是对华谊兄弟电视剧业务的一个加强。”

Huayi Brothers (300027) announced that the company intends to buy with its own fund 397.8 million 51% of Zhejiang Yongle Film LTD's stake owned by a number of shareholders of Yongle Film LTD. For this acquisition, the secretary of the board, Hu Ming, said yesterday: "the merging with Yongle Film is to strengthen Huayi Brothers on TV business".

**Golden:** 华谊兄弟拟收购永乐影视51%股权 ( Huayi Brothers intends to acquire 51% stake of Zhejiang Yongle Film )

**RNN context:** 华谊兄弟收购永乐影视51%股权：与永乐影视合并为“和唐”影视合并的“UNK”和“UNK”的区别？

**CopyNet:** 华谊兄弟拟3.978亿收购永乐影视董秘称加强电视剧业务 ( Huayi Brothers is intended to 397.8 million acquisition of Yongle Film secretaries called to strengthen the TV business )

**Input(3):** 工厂，大门紧锁，约20名工人散坐在树荫下。“我们就是普通工人，在这里等工资。”其中一人说道。7月4日上午，记者抵达深圳龙华区清湖路上的深圳愿景光电子有限公司。正如传言一般，愿景光电子倒闭了，大股东邢毅不知所踪。

The door of factory is locked. About 20 workers are scattered to sit under the shade. "We are ordinary workers, waiting for our salary" one of them said. In the morning of July 4th, reporters arrived at Yuanjing Photoelectron Corporation located at Qinghu Road, Longhua District, Shenzhen. Just as the rumor, Yuanjing Photoelectron Corporation is closed down and the big shareholder Xing Yi is missing.

**Golden:** 深圳亿元级LED企业倒闭烈日下工人苦等老板 ( Hundred-million CNY worth LED enterprise is closed down and workers wait for the boss under the scorching sun)

**RNN context:** 深圳“<UNK>”：深圳<UNK><UNK>，<UNK>，<UNK>，<UNK>

**CopyNet:** 愿景光电子倒闭20名工人散坐在树荫下 ( Yuanjing Photoelectron Corporation is closed down, 20 workers are scattered to sit under the shade )

# CopyNet-Experiments-Single-turn Dialogue

Input(1): 我出生在 <u>上海</u> 。 /I was born in Shanghai	Golden: 真巧, 我也来自上海, 老乡啊! /What a coincidence, I also come from Shanghai, we are fellow townsman!
	✗ RNNSearch: 真巧, 我也来自海南, 老乡啊! /What a coincidence, I also come from Hainan, we are fellow townsman!
	○ CopyNet: 真巧, 我也来自 <u>上海</u> , 老乡啊! /What a coincidence, I also come from Shanghai, we are fellow townsman!
<hr/>	
Input(2): 今天去爬 <u>黄山</u> 吗? /Shall we climbing Huangshan?	Golden: 去爬泰山吧, 黄山没意思! /Climb Taishan. Huangshan is boring!
	✗ RNNSearch: 去爬长白山吧, 衡山没意思! /Climb Changbaishan, Hengshan is boring!
	○ CopyNet: 去爬 <u>嵩山</u> 吧, <u>黄山</u> 没意思! /Climb Songshan, Huangshan is boring!
<hr/>	
Input(3): 你喜欢喝 <u>雪碧</u> 还是喜欢 <u>可乐</u> ? /Would you like to drink Sprite or Coke?	Golden: 都不喜欢, 谢谢! /Not at all, thanks!
	✗ RNNSearch: 我喜欢喝蜂蜜! /I like to drink honey!
	○ CopyNet: 我 <u>喜欢喝可乐</u> ! /I like to drink coke!

# Copynet--Discussion

Hybrid Addressing of M( Location-based Addressing)

## Copy mechanism

Handling Out-of-Vocabulary Words

Copying and Generation

State Update

# **Get To The Point: Summarization with Pointer- Generator Networks**

PGN



# PGN-problems

**Original Text (truncated):** lagos, nigeria (cnn) a day after winning nigeria's presidency, *muhammadu buhari* told cnn's christiane amannpour that **he plans to aggressively fight corruption that has long plagued nigeria** and go after the root of the nation's unrest. *buhari* said he'll "rapidly give attention" to curbing violence in the northeast part of nigeria, where the terrorist group boko haram operates. by cooperating with neighboring nations chad, cameroon and niger, **he said his administration is confident it will be able to thwart criminals** and others contributing to nigeria's instability. for the first time in nigeria's history, the opposition defeated the ruling party in democratic elections. *buhari* defeated incumbent goodluck jonathan by about 2 million votes, according to nigeria's independent national electoral commission. **the win comes after a long history of military rule, coups and botched attempts at democracy in africa's most populous nation.**

**Baseline Seq2Seq + Attention:** UNK UNK says his administration is confident it will be able to **destabilize nigeria's economy**. UNK says his administration is confident it will be able to thwart criminals and other **nigerians**. **he says the country has long nigeria and nigeria's economy.**

**Pointer-Gen:** *muhammadu buhari* says he plans to aggressively fight corruption **in the northeast part of nigeria**. he says he'll "rapidly give attention" to curbing violence **in the northeast part of nigeria**. he says his administration is confident it will be able to thwart criminals.

**Pointer-Gen + Coverage:** *muhammadu buhari* says he plans to aggressively fight corruption that has long plagued nigeria. he says his administration is confident it will be able to thwart criminals. the win comes after a long history of military rule, coups and botched attempts at democracy in africa's most populous nation.

Problem 1: The summaries sometimes reproduce **factual details inaccurately** (e.g. Germany beat Argentina 3-2). This is especially common for rare or **out-of-vocabulary words** such as 2-0.

Problem 2: The summaries sometimes **repeat themselves** (e.g. Germany beat Germany beat Germany beat...)

# PGN-baselinemodel

$$e_i^t = v^T \tanh(W_h h_i + W_s s_t + b_{\text{attn}})$$

$$a^t = \text{softmax}(e^t)$$

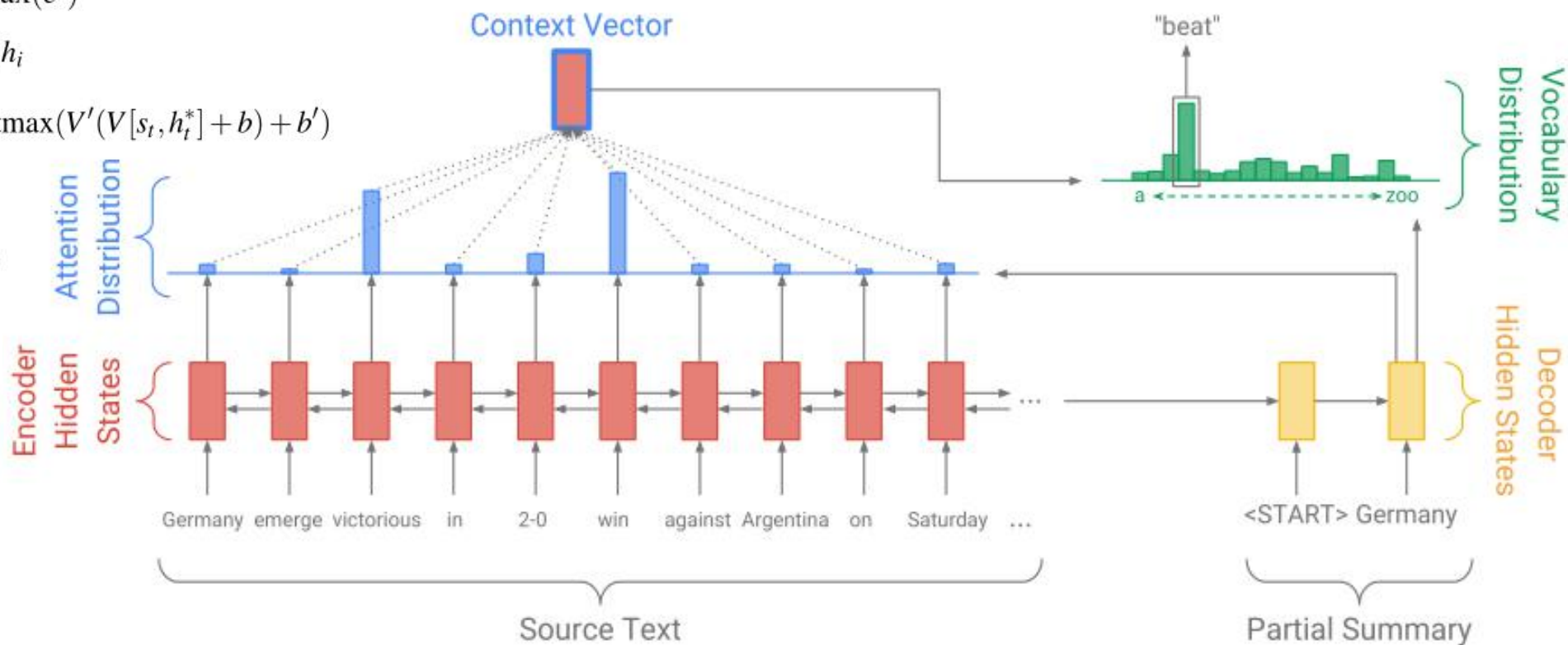
$$h_t^* = \sum_i a_i^t h_i$$

$$P_{\text{vocab}} = \text{softmax}(V'(V[s_t, h_t^*] + b) + b')$$

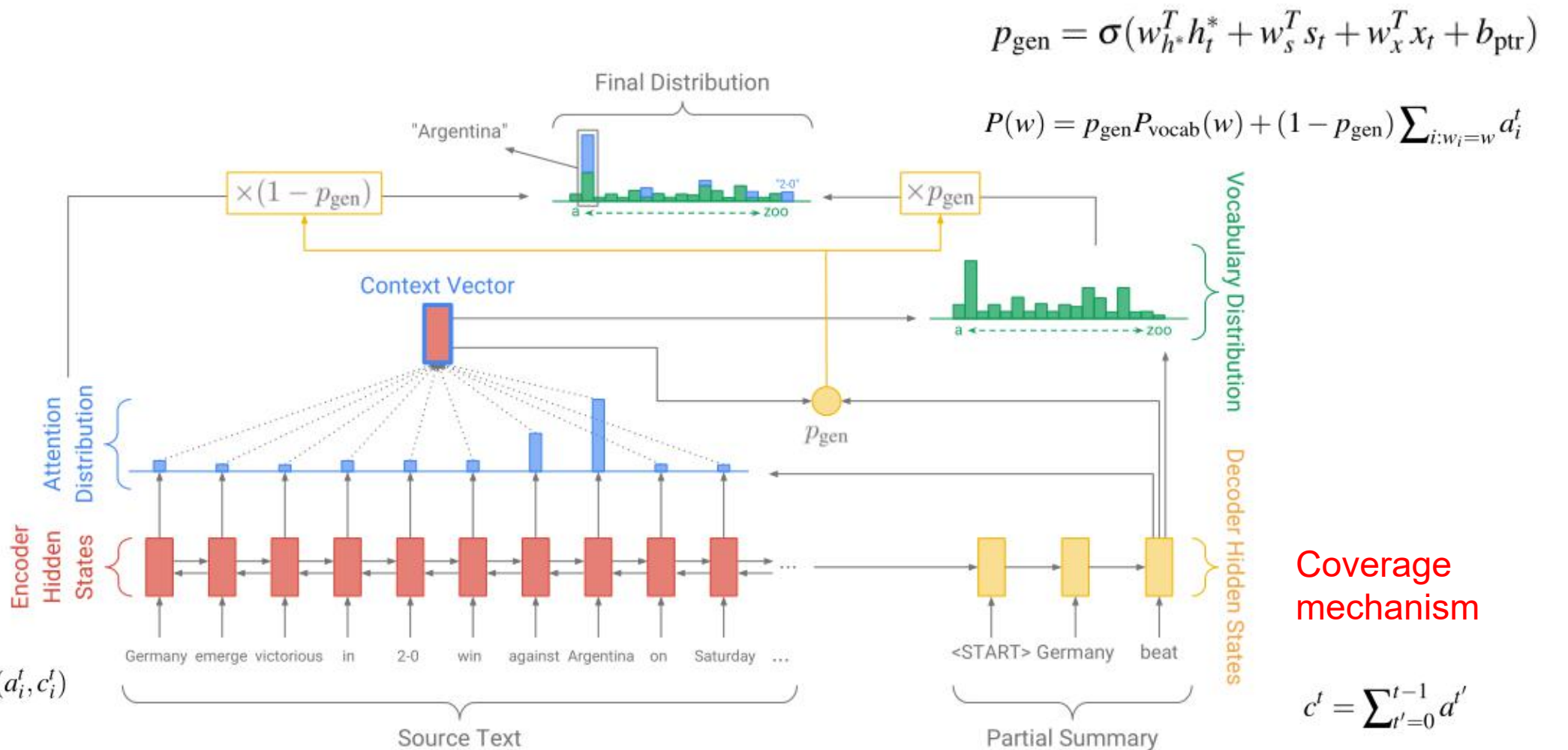
$$P(w) = P_{\text{vocab}}(w)$$

$$\text{loss}_t = -\log P(w_t^*)$$

$$\text{loss} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=0}^T \text{loss}_t$$



# PGN-model



Coverage  
mechanism

# PGN-Code

```
if use_coverage and coverage is not None: # non-first step of coverage
    # Multiply coverage vector by w_c to get coverage_features.
    coverage_features = nn_ops.conv2d(coverage, w_c, [1, 1, 1, 1], "SAME") # c has shape (batch_size, attn_length, 1, attention_vec_size)

    # Calculate  $v^T \tanh(W_h h_i + W_s s_t + w_c c_i^t + b_{attn})$ 
    e = math_ops.reduce_sum(v * math_ops.tanh(encoder_features + decoder_features + coverage_features), [2, 3]) # shape (batch_size, attn_length)

    # Calculate attention distribution
    attn_dist = masked_attention(e)

    # Update coverage vector
    coverage += array_ops.reshape(attn_dist, [batch_size, -1, 1, 1])
else:
    # Calculate  $v^T \tanh(W_h h_i + W_s s_t + b_{attn})$ 
    e = math_ops.reduce_sum(v * math_ops.tanh(encoder_features + decoder_features), [2, 3]) # calculate e

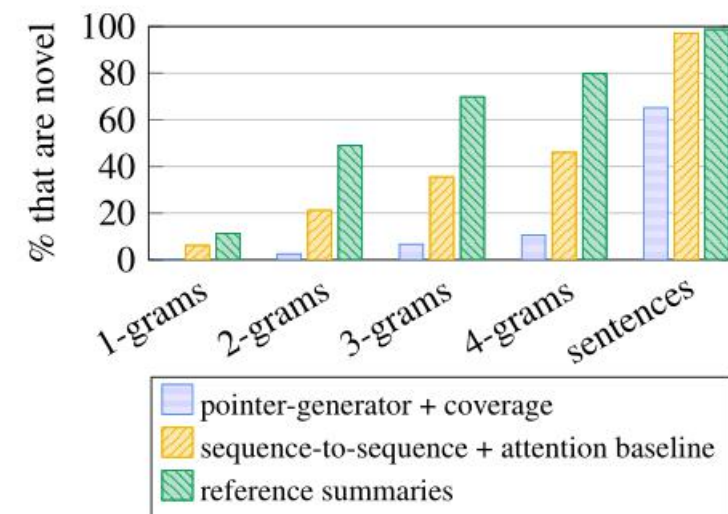
    # Calculate attention distribution
    attn_dist = masked_attention(e)

if use_coverage: # first step of training
    coverage = tf.expand_dims(tf.expand_dims(attn_dist, 2), 2) # initialize coverage
```



# PGN-Experiments

	ROUGE			METEOR	
	1	2	L	exact match	+ stem/syn/para
abstractive model (Nallapati et al., 2016)*	35.46	13.30	32.65	-	-
seq-to-seq + attn baseline (150k vocab)	30.49	11.17	28.08	11.65	12.86
seq-to-seq + attn baseline (50k vocab)	31.33	11.81	28.83	12.03	13.20
pointer-generator	36.44	15.66	33.42	15.35	16.65
pointer-generator + coverage	<b>39.53</b>	<b>17.28</b>	<b>36.38</b>	17.32	18.72
lead-3 baseline (ours)	40.34	17.70	36.57	20.48	22.21
lead-3 baseline (Nallapati et al., 2017)*	39.2	15.7	35.5	-	-
extractive model (Nallapati et al., 2017)*	39.6	16.2	35.3	-	-



# PGN--Discussion

summarization: extractive and  
abstractive

Coverage mechanism

**Thank You~**