

Photon: A Robust Cross-Domain Text-to-SQL System

Jichuan Zeng*, Victoria Lin*, Caiming Xiong, Richard Socher,
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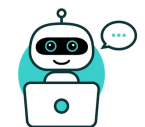
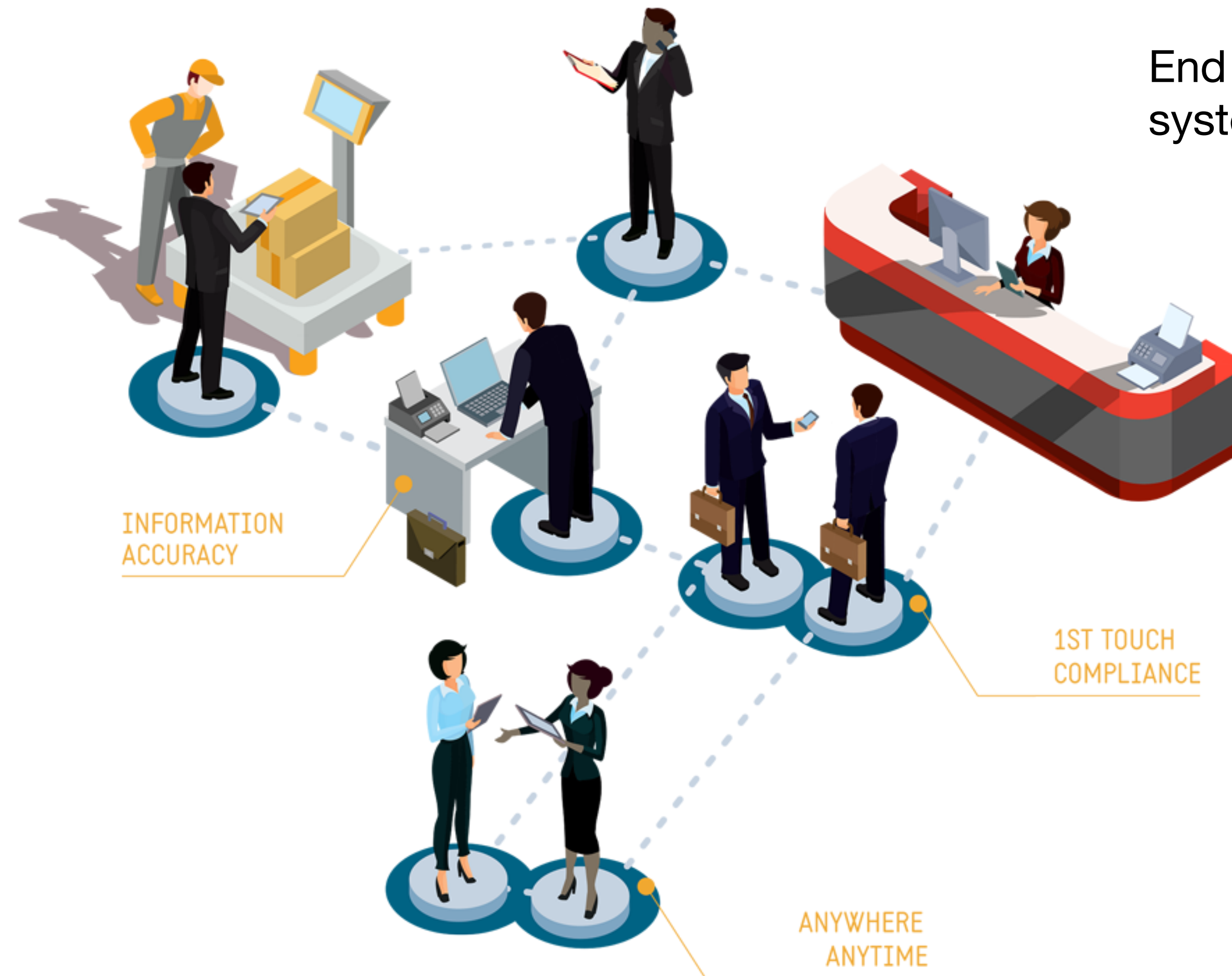


ACL 2020 - System Demonstration

Motivation



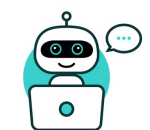
End users access information system everyday, everywhere...



Live demo: <http://naturalsql.com/>

Motivation

Scenario 1: Everyone is a programming master



Motivation

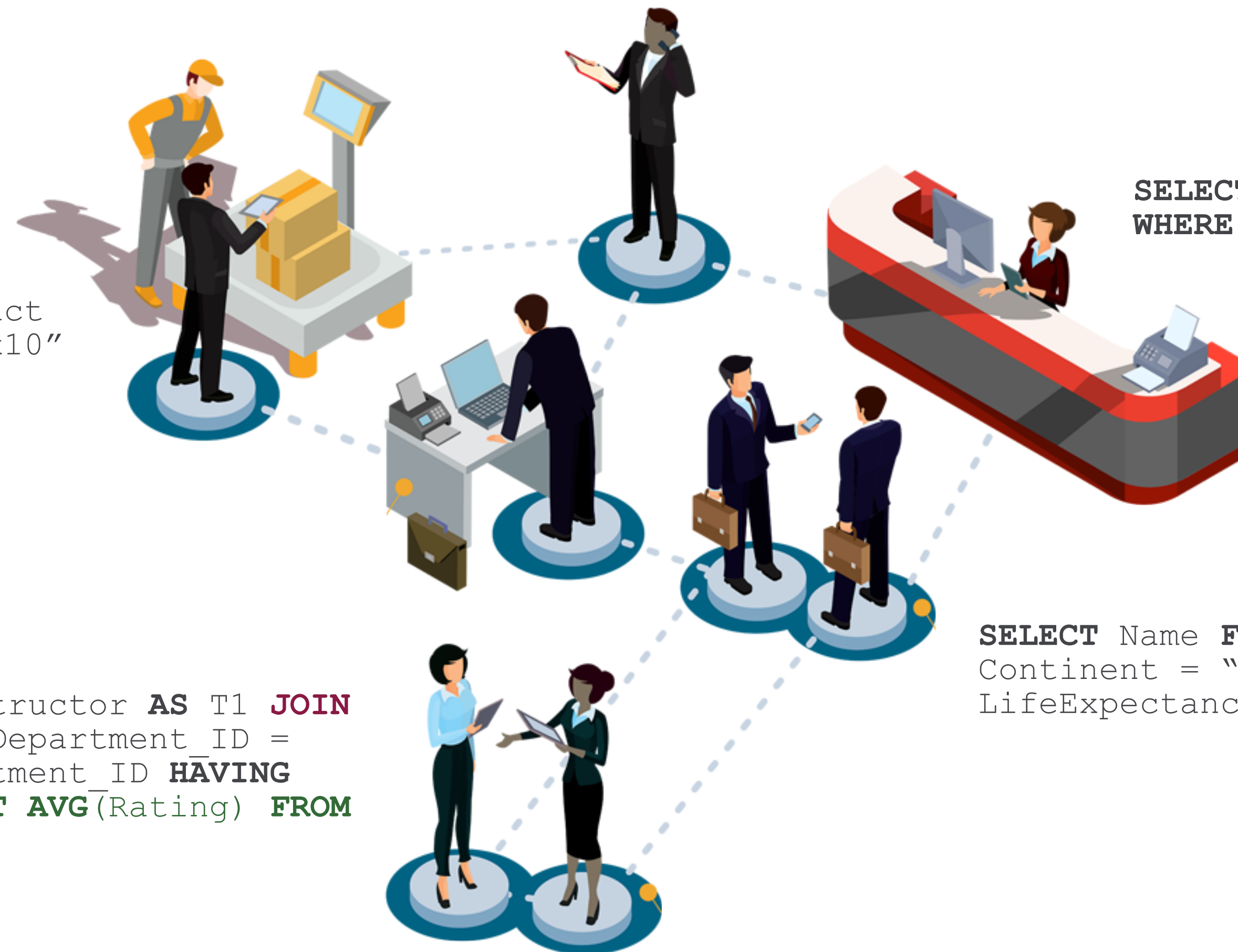
Scenario 1: Everyone is a programming master

```
SELECT Quantity FROM Product
WHERE Name = "Hoverboard x10"
```

```
SELECT T2.name FROM Instructor AS T1 JOIN
Department AS T2 ON T1.Department_ID =
T2.ID GROUP BY T1.Department_ID HAVING
AVG(T1.Rating) > (SELECT AVG(Rating) FROM
Instructor)
```

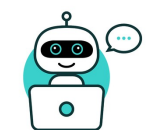
```
SELECT Arriving_Time FROM Flights
WHERE Flight_Number = "CZ327"
```

```
SELECT Name FROM Country WHERE
Continent = "Asia" ORDER BY
LifeExpectancy LIMIT 1
```



Motivation

Scenario 2: Everyone simply talks to their information system



Motivation

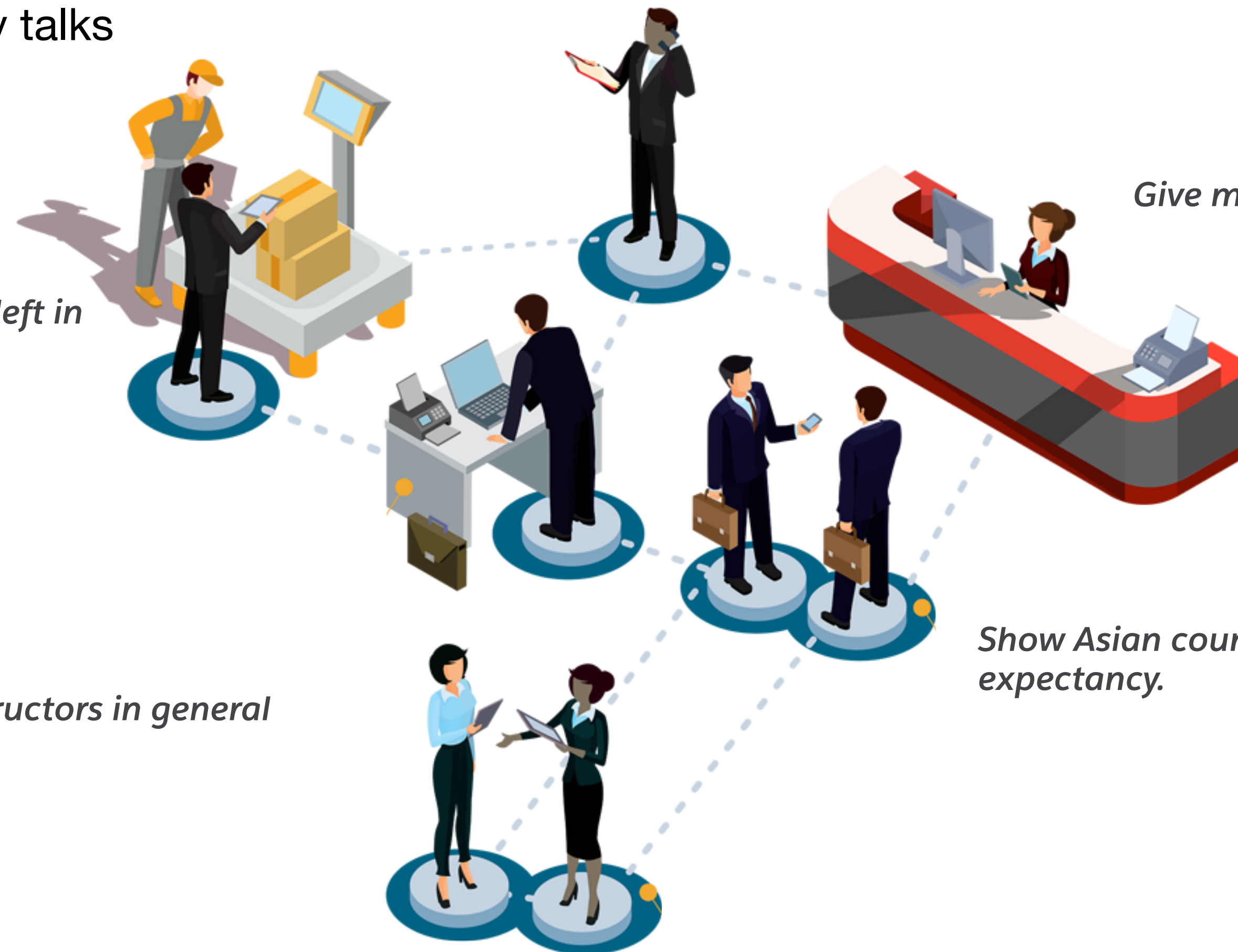
Scenario 2: Everyone simply talks to their information system

How many “Hoverboard x10” are left in stock?

Which departments have instructors in general rated above average?

Give me the arriving time of “CZ327”.

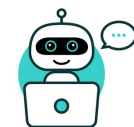
Show Asian countries ordered by life expectancy.



Desiderata



Accurately map NL input to executable SQL queries



Live demo: <http://naturalsql.com/>

Desiderata

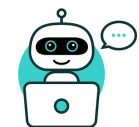


Accurately map NL input to executable SQL queries

Work across different databases

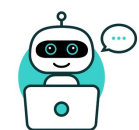
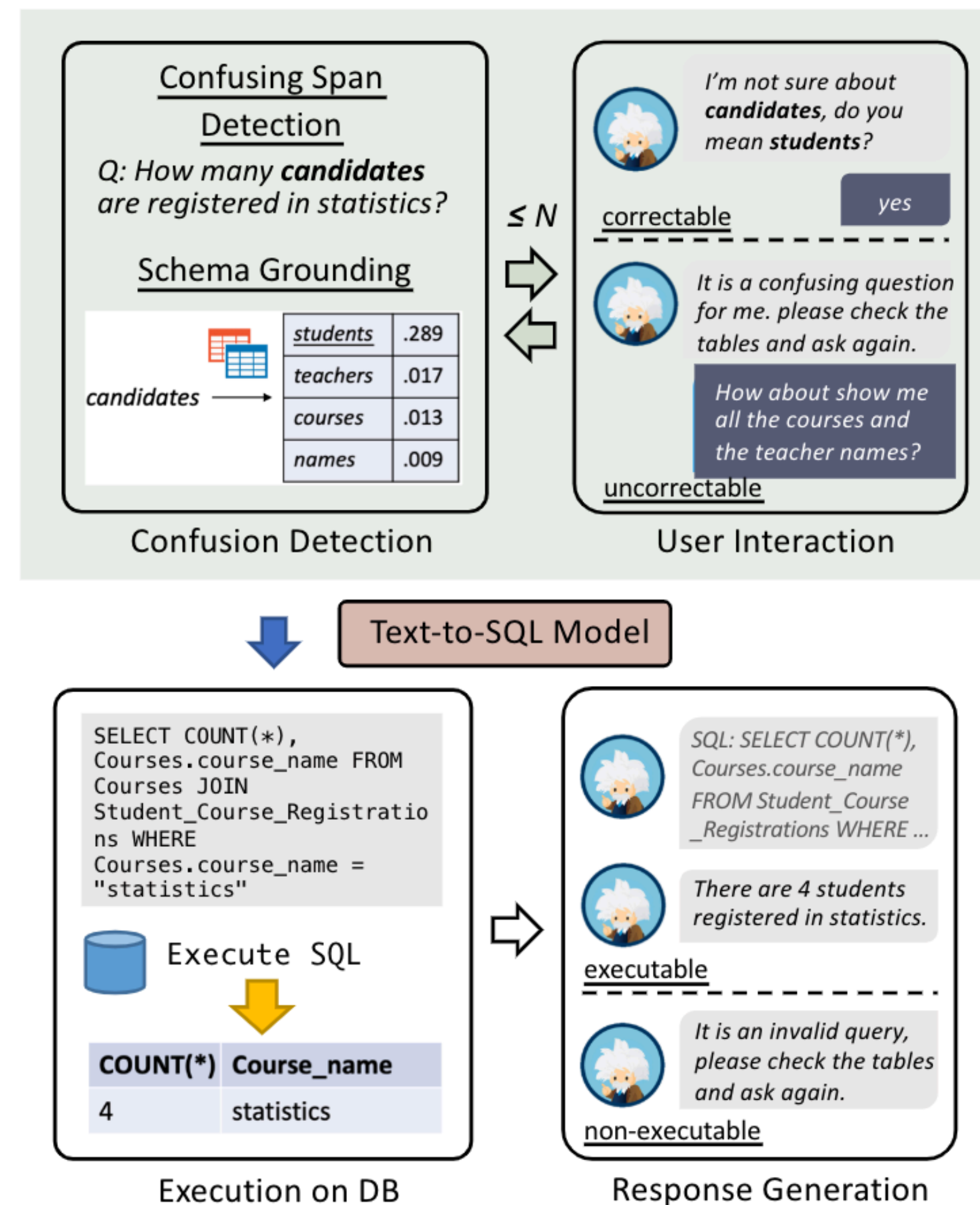
Robustness - “don’t know” is better than mistakes

Support user interaction



Live demo: <http://naturalsql.com/>

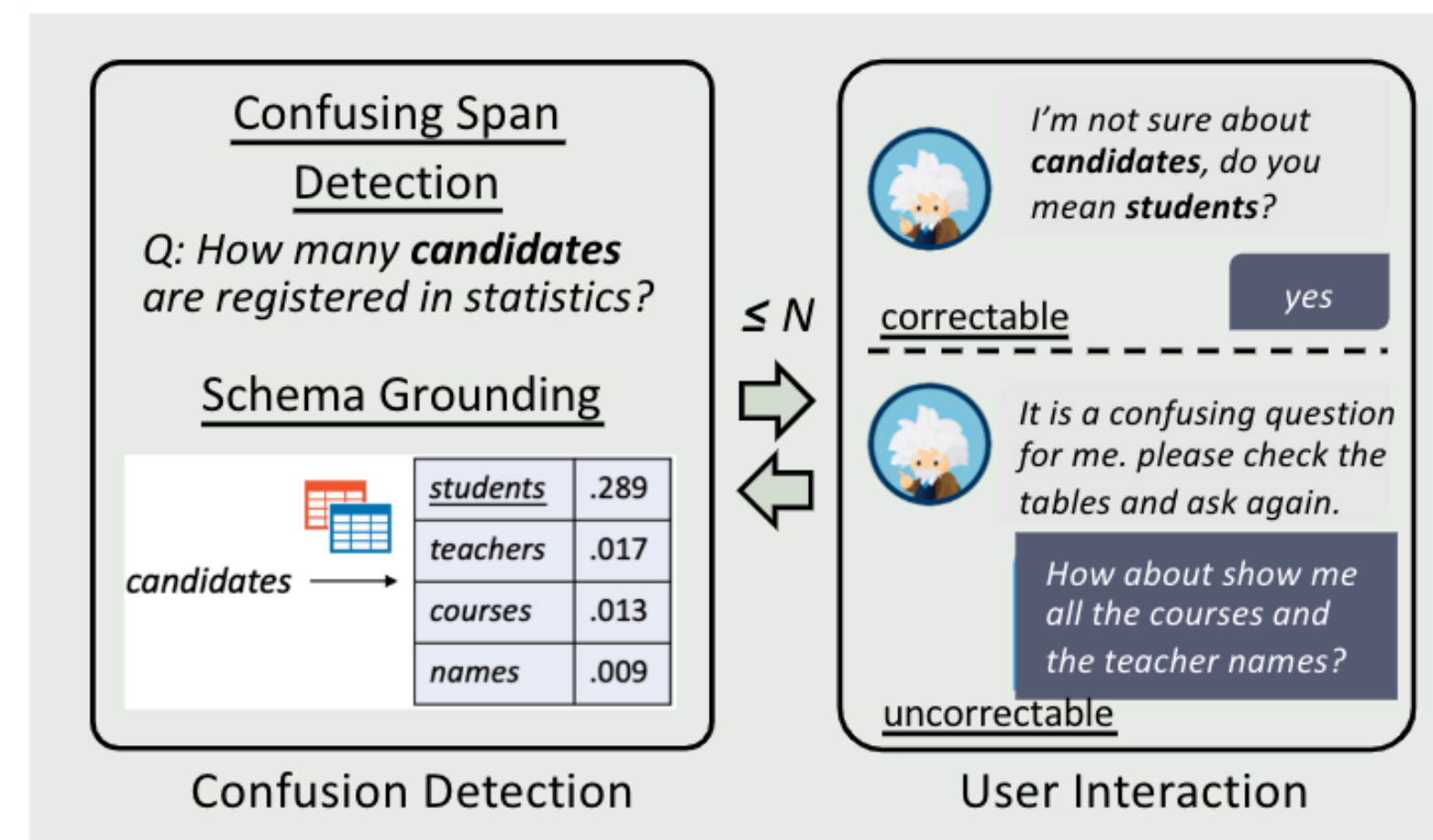
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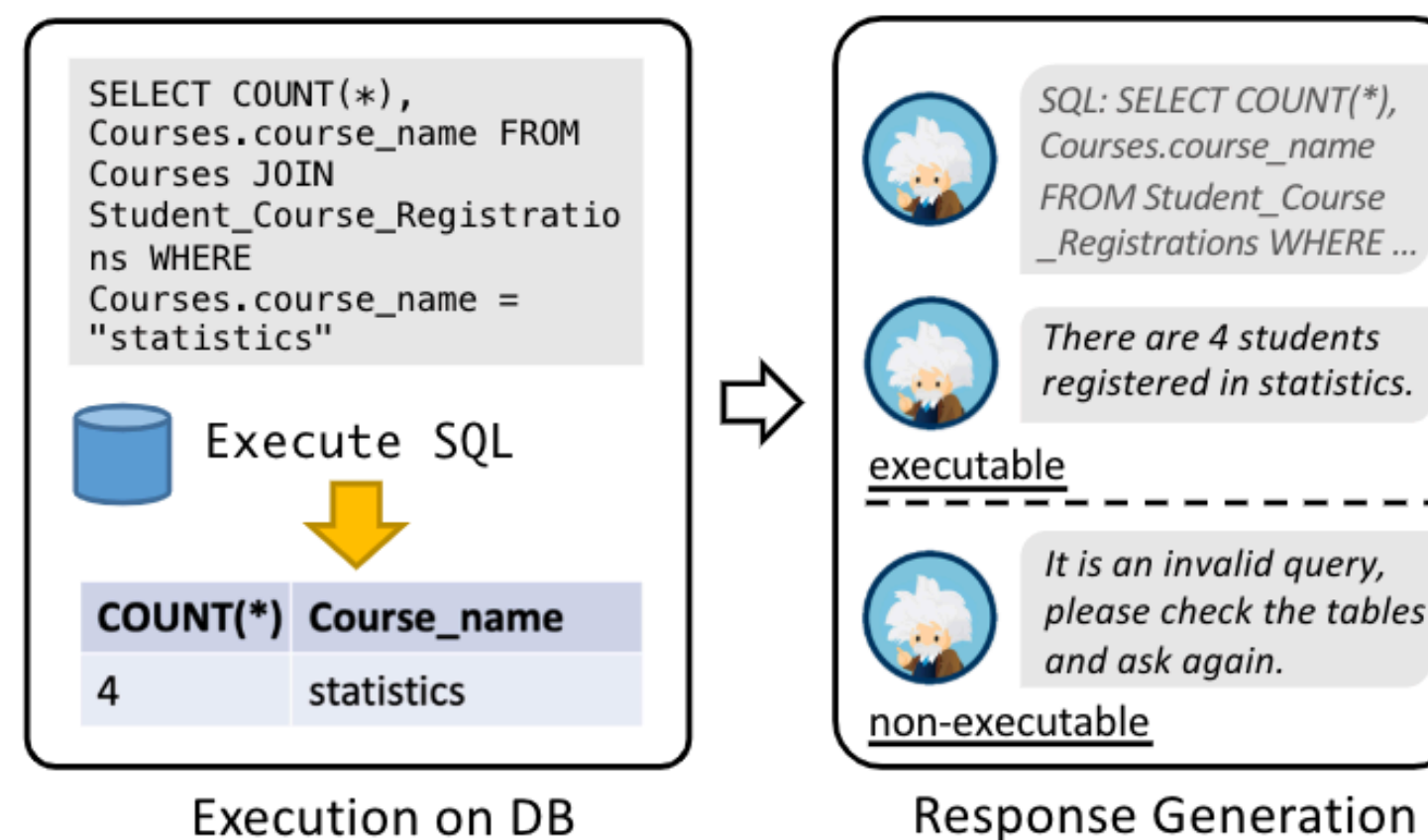
Photon: A Robust Cross-Domain Text-to-SQL System

A SOTA neural text-to-SQL parser

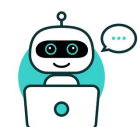


A novel confusion detection approach

Text-to-SQL Model

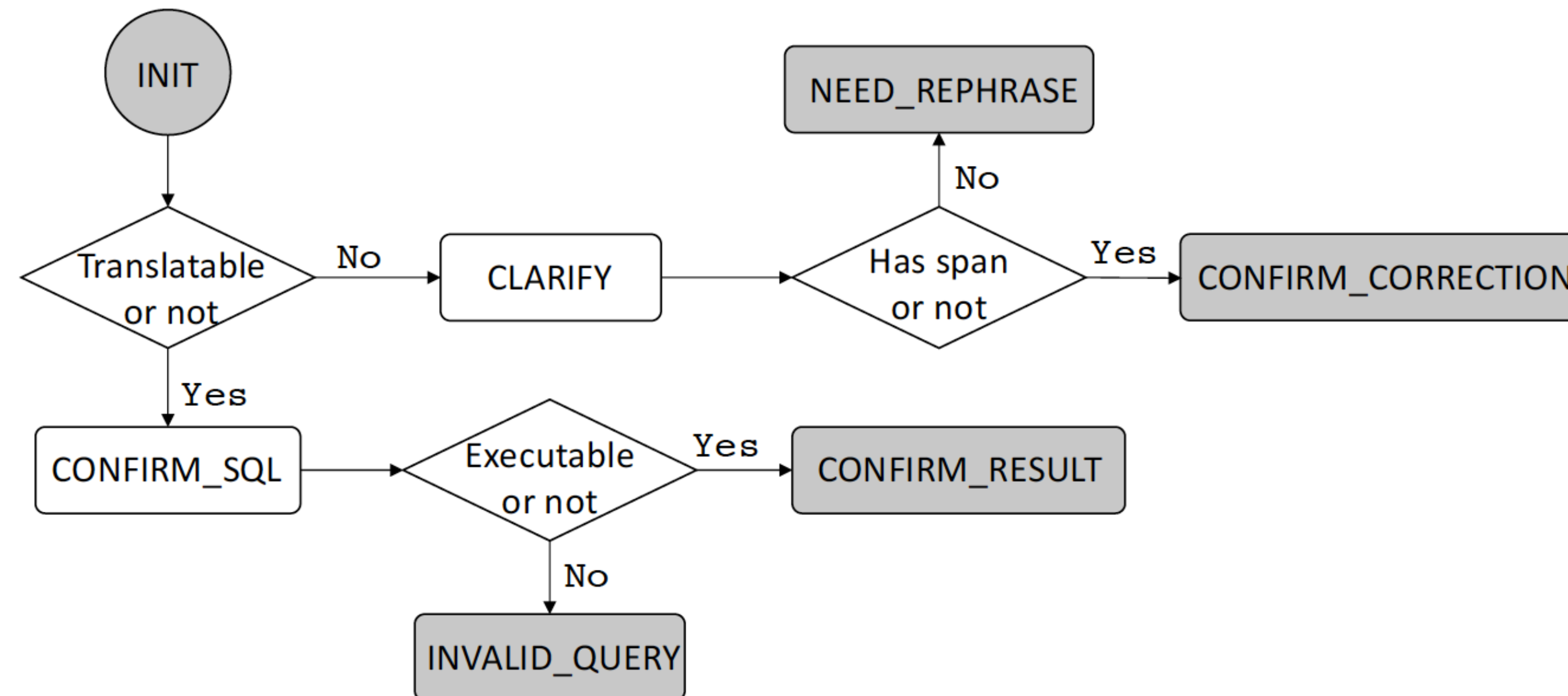


Template-based response generation for user interaction



Live demo: <http://naturalsql.com/>

Interaction Flow

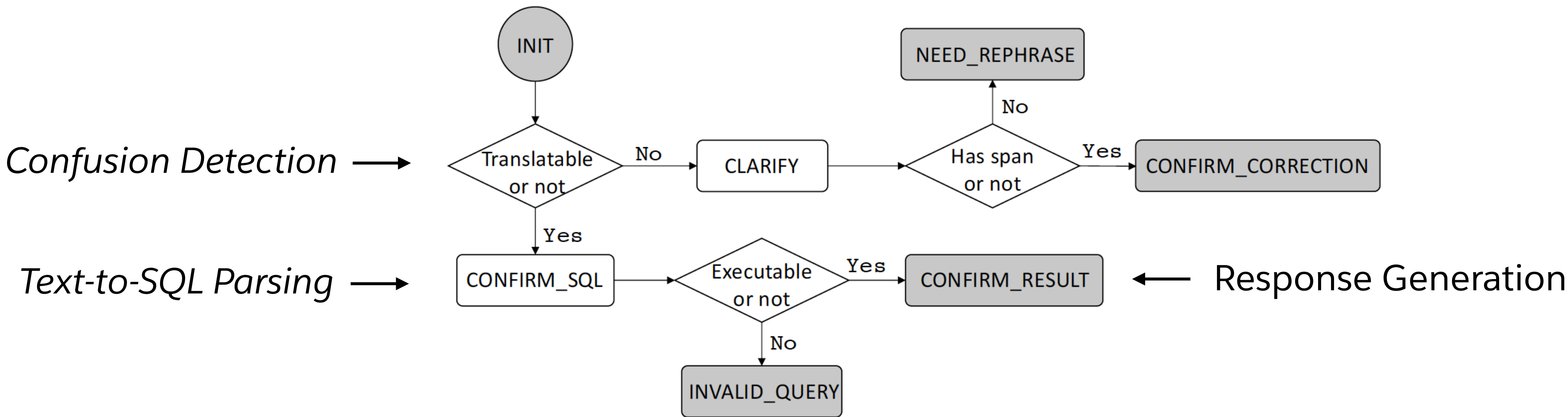


Response Template

CONFIRM_RESULT	“SQL: {PRED_SQL}. {NL_RESPONSE}”
CONFIRM_CORRECTION	“Sorry, {CONF_TOKENS} is confusing in our scenario, do you mean {CORR_TOKENS}?”
NEED_REPHRASE	“Sorry, it is a confusing question for me, please rephrase your question and ask again.”
INVALID_QUERY	“Sorry, it is an invalidate query, please check the table names and associated fields of interest.”



Interaction Flow

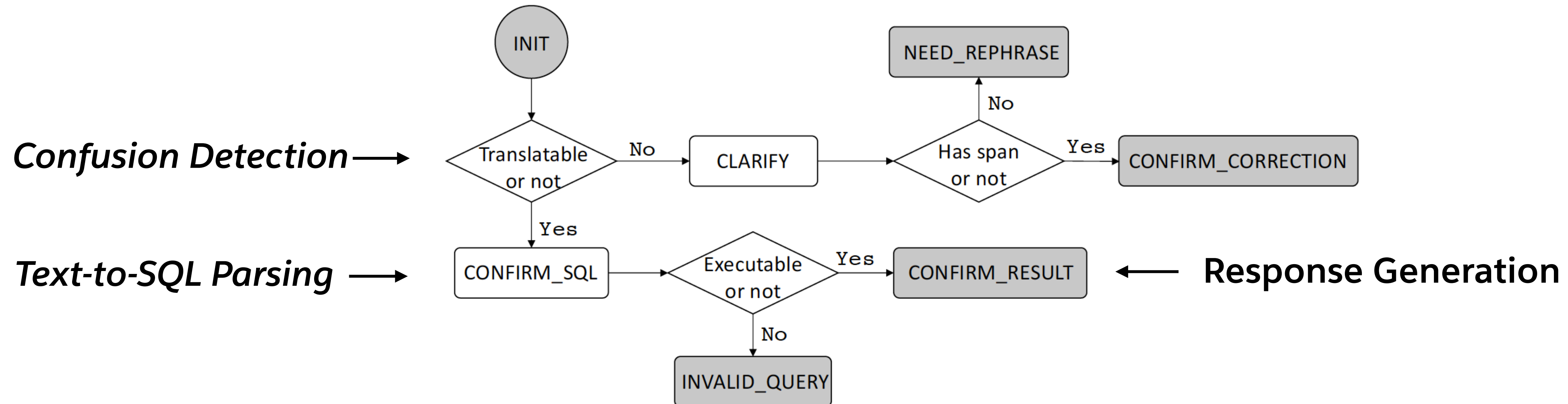


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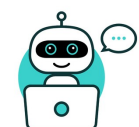


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Text-to-SQL Semantic Parsing

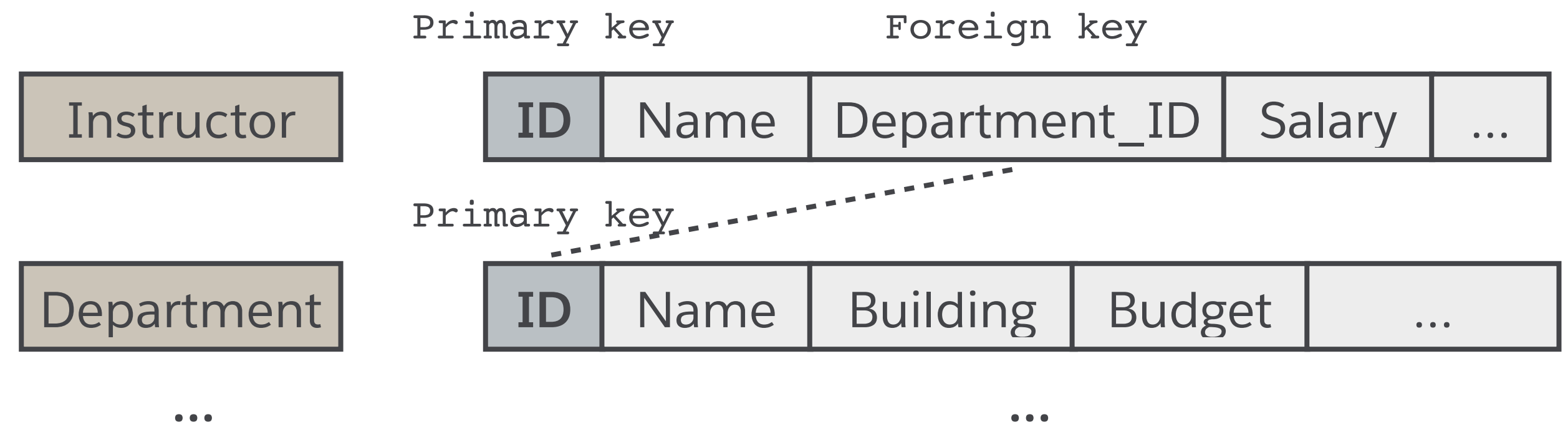


Spider Dataset (Yu et al. 2018)

Expert-annotated, cross-domain, complex text-to-SQL dataset

	Train	Dev	Test
# DBs	146	20	40
# Examples	8,659	1,034	2,147

Database



Question What are the name and budget of the departments with average instructor salary above the overall average?

SQL

```
SELECT T2.name, T2.budget
FROM Instructor AS T1 JOIN Department AS T2 ON
T1.Department_ID = T2.ID
GROUP BY T1.Department_ID
HAVING AVG(T1.salary) >
      (SELECT AVG(Salary) FROM Instructor)
```



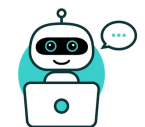
Live demo: <http://naturalsql.com/>

Text-to-SQL Semantic Parsing



Serialize DB schema

T	Instructor	C	ID	C	Name	C	Department_ID	C	Salary	C	...	T	Department	C	ID	C	...
---	------------	---	----	---	------	---	---------------	---	--------	---	-----	---	------------	---	----	---	-----

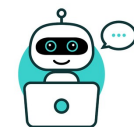


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Text-to-SQL Semantic Parsing



Text-table joint encoding

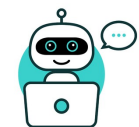
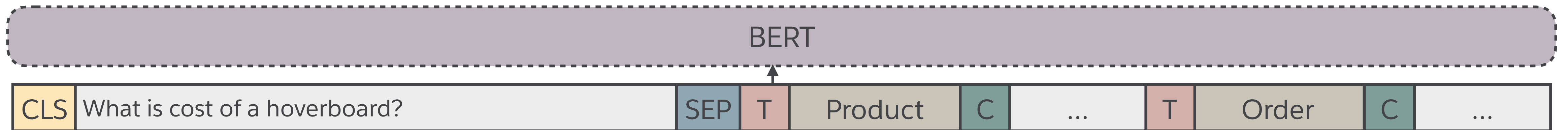


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Text-to-SQL Semantic Parsing



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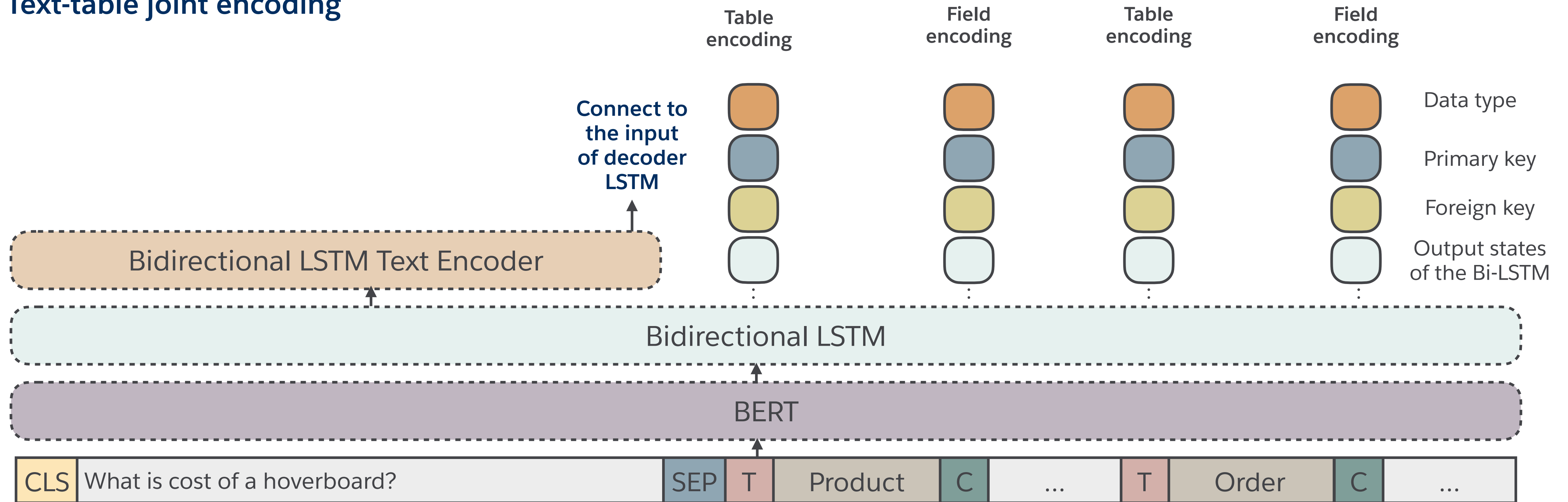


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Text-to-SQL Semantic Parsing



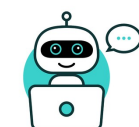
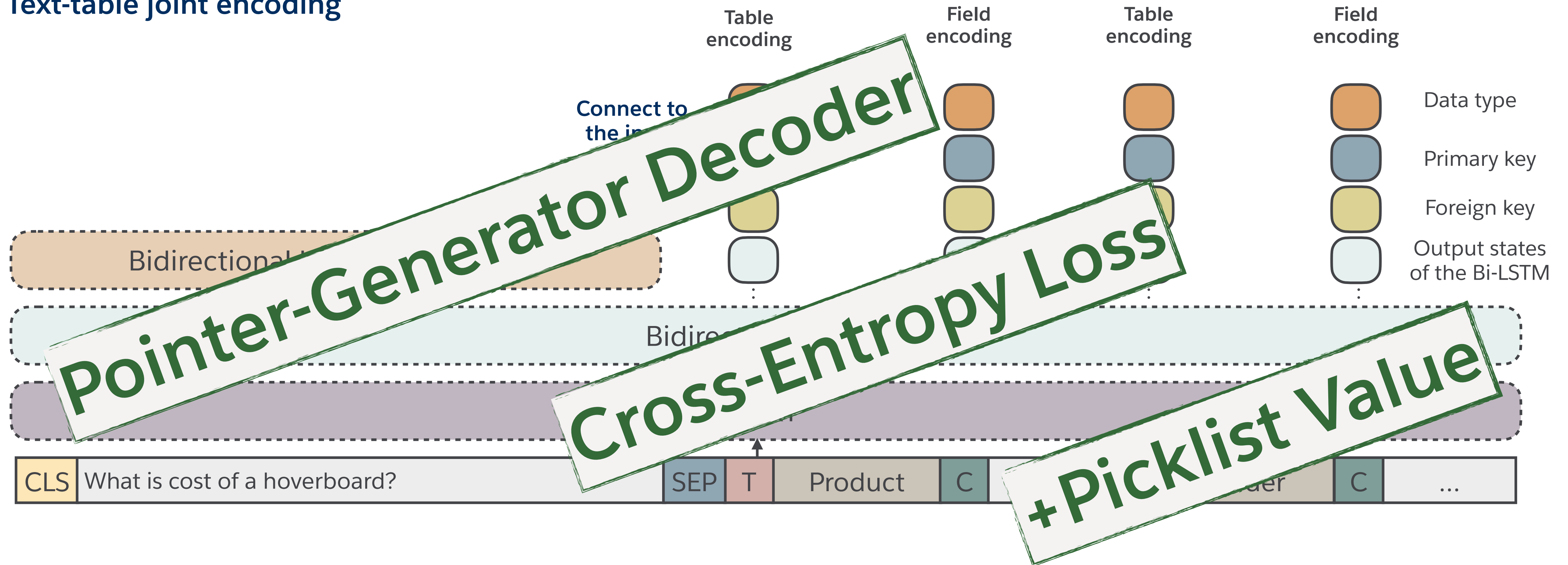
Text-table joint encoding



Text-to-SQL Semantic Parsing



Text-table joint encoding



Text-to-SQL Semantic Parsing Evaluation

Model	EM Acc.
GNN (Bogin et al., 2019a)	40.7
Global-GNN (Bogin et al., 2019b)	52.7
EditSQL + BERT (Zhang et al., 2019)	57.6
GNN+Bertrand-DR [†] (Kelkar et al., 2020)	57.9
EditSQL+Bertrand-DR [†] (Kelkar et al., 2020)	58.5
IRNet + BERT (Guo et al., 2019)	61.9
RYANSQL + BERT [†] (Choi et al., 2020)	66.6
PHOTON	63.2

[†] denotes unpublished work on arXiv.

Table 3: Experimental results on the Spider Dev set (%). EM Acc. denotes the exact set match accuracy.

Confusion Detection



What is the total?

Show me homes with good schools



How many tourists visited all of the 10 attractions?

Hey, lovely weather



Confusion Detection



Underspecified



What is the total?

Show me homes with good schools



How many tourists visited all of the 10 attractions?

Hey, lovely weather



Confusion Detection



What is the total?

Show me homes with good
schools



Ambiguous



How many tourists visited all of
the 10 attractions?



Hey, lovely weather



Confusion Detection



What is the total?

Show me homes with good schools



How many tourists visited all of the 10 attractions?

Out-of-scope



Hey, lovely weather



Confusion Detection



What is the total?

Show me homes with good schools



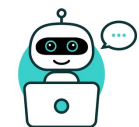
How many tourists visited all of the 10 attractions?



Hey, lovely weather



Not a query



Confusion Detection Dataset (UTran-SQL)

Transformation		Original data	Transformed data	Confusing text span
Question	Swap	Q1: How many <i>conductors</i> are there? S1: Conductor_ID Name Age Nationlity Year_of_Work	Q1: How many soloists are there ?	soloists
		Q2: What are the maximum and minimum values of <i>area codes</i> ? S2: Vote_ID Phone_Number Area_Code State Created	Q2: What are the maximum and minimum values of types ?	types
	Drop	Q1: How many <i>countries</i> exist? S1: CoutryId CountryName Continent	Q1: How many are there?	WHOLE SENTENCE
		Q2: What is the <i>official language</i> spoken in the country whose head of state is Beatrix? S2: CountryCode HeadOfState Captital Language IsOfficial Percentage	Q2: What are the people in the country where Beatrix is located?	WHOLE SENTENCE
Schema Drop		Q1: How much <i>surface area</i> do the countires in the Carribean cover together? S1: Name Continent Region <i>SurfaceArea</i> Population LifeExpectancy		surface area
		Q2: Find the name and <i>age</i> of the visitor who bought the most tickets at once. S2: Customer_ID Name Level_of_membership <i>Age</i>		age

Table 5: Examples of question-side and schema-side transformations for generating training data for untranslatable question detection. Let Q denote the question and S denote the schema. For each transformation, we provide two examples, i.e., (Q1, S1) and (Q2, S2). The italic and bold fonts highlight phrases before and after transformations.

Confusion Detection Dataset (UTran-SQL)

Transformation		Original data	Transformed data	Confusing text span
Question	Swap	Q1: How many <i>conductors</i> are there? S1: Conductor_ID Name Age Nationality Year_of_Work	Q1: How many soloists are there ? S1: Conductor_ID Name Age Nationality Year_of_Work	soloists
		Q2: What are the maximum and minimum values of <i>area codes</i> ? S2: Area_Code State Created	Q2: What are the maximum and minimum values of types ? S2: Area_Code State Created	types
	Schema Drop	Q1: How many <i>countries</i> are there? S1: CountryId CountryName Continent	Q1: How many are there? S1: CountryId CountryName Continent	WHOLE SENTENCE
		Q2: What are the people in the country where <i>official language</i> spoken in the country whose head of state is Beatrix? S2: CountryCode HeadOfState Capital Language IsOfficial Percentage	Q2: What are the people in the country where Beatrix is located? S2: CountryCode HeadOfState Capital Language IsOfficial Percentage	
Schema Drop		Q1: How much <i>surface area</i> do the countries in the Caribbean cover to? S1: Name Continent Region <i>SurfaceArea</i> Population LifeExpectancy	Q1: How much surface area do the countries in the Caribbean cover to? S1: Name Continent Region SurfaceArea Population LifeExpectancy	surface area
		Q2: Find the name and <i>age</i> of the visitor. S2: Customer_ID Name Level_of_membership <i>Age</i>	Q2: Find the name and age of the visitor. S2: Customer_ID Name Level_of_membership Age	age

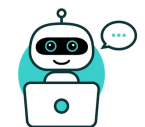
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UTran-SQL Data Statistics



	Spider		Spider _{UTran}	
	Train	Dev	Train	Dev
# Q	8,659	1,034	13,392	1,631
# UTran Q	0	0	4,733	597
# Schema	146	20	918	112

Table 1: Data split of Spider and Spider_{UTran}. Q represents the all the questions, UTran Q represents the untranslatable questions.



UTran-SQL Data Statistics

	Spider		Spider _{UTran}	
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# Q	8,659	1,034	13,392	1,631
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Table 1: Data split of Spider and UTran-SQL. Spider represents the all the questions in the Spider dataset. UTran-SQL represents the untranslatable questions in the UTran-SQL dataset.

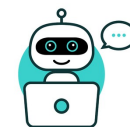
Strong Supervision



Confusion Detection Model



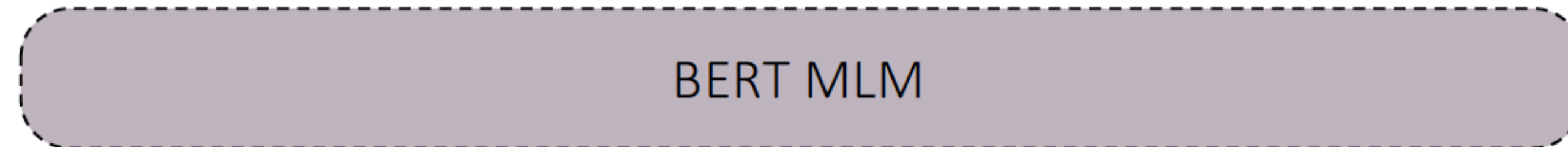
- **Translatability prediction:** binary classification based on [CLS] representation of the BERT text-table encoder
- **Confusion span detection:** predicting the start and end token indices



Question Rephrasing Model

Original input: How many **candidates** are registered in statistics ?

Processed input: How many [MASK] are registered in statistics ? [TABLE NAMES]



Table&Column Names

<u>students</u>	.289
teachers	.017
courses	.013
names	.009
student details	.008

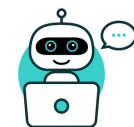
...

System: *candidates* is confusing here, do you mean *students*?



Limitations

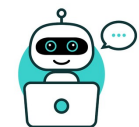
- We assume only one confusion span per sentence
- We assume the confusion span is a column mention
- The transformation rules can introduce errors
- Alternatives for confusion detection in text-to-SQL are worth exploring
 - Yao et al. 2019
 - Yao et al. 2020 (concurrent)
- Limited set of user actions are considered



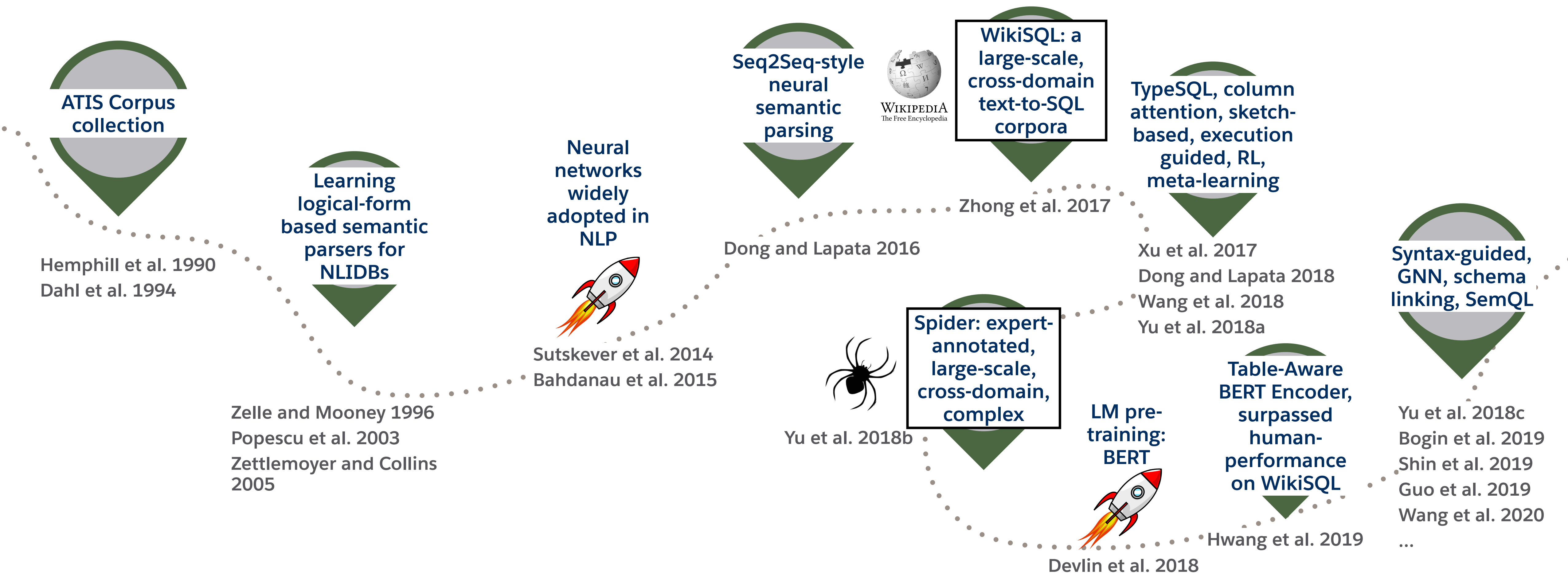
Additional Demo Features



- Upload your own DBs for testing
- Effective DB schema visualization and data browsing
- Rate your experience and provide feedback



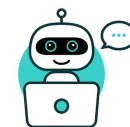
Related Work



Live demo: <http://naturalsql.com/>

Related Work

- Most state-of-the-art cross-domain, complex text-to-SQL semantic parsers are not well packaged for user test and interaction
- Most existing NLIDB systems are DB-specific or non-interactive



Live Demo: <http://naturalsql.com/>

Join us at the Q&A sessions

Tuesday July 7, 2020 UTC+0 17:00-17:45

Tuesday July 7, 2020 UTC+0 20:00-20:45

