

Neural Symbolic Machines

Semantic Parsing on Freebase with Weak Supervision

Chen Liang, Jonathan Berant, Quoc Le, Kenneth Forbus, Ni Lao



Research
at Google



NORTHWESTERN
UNIVERSITY

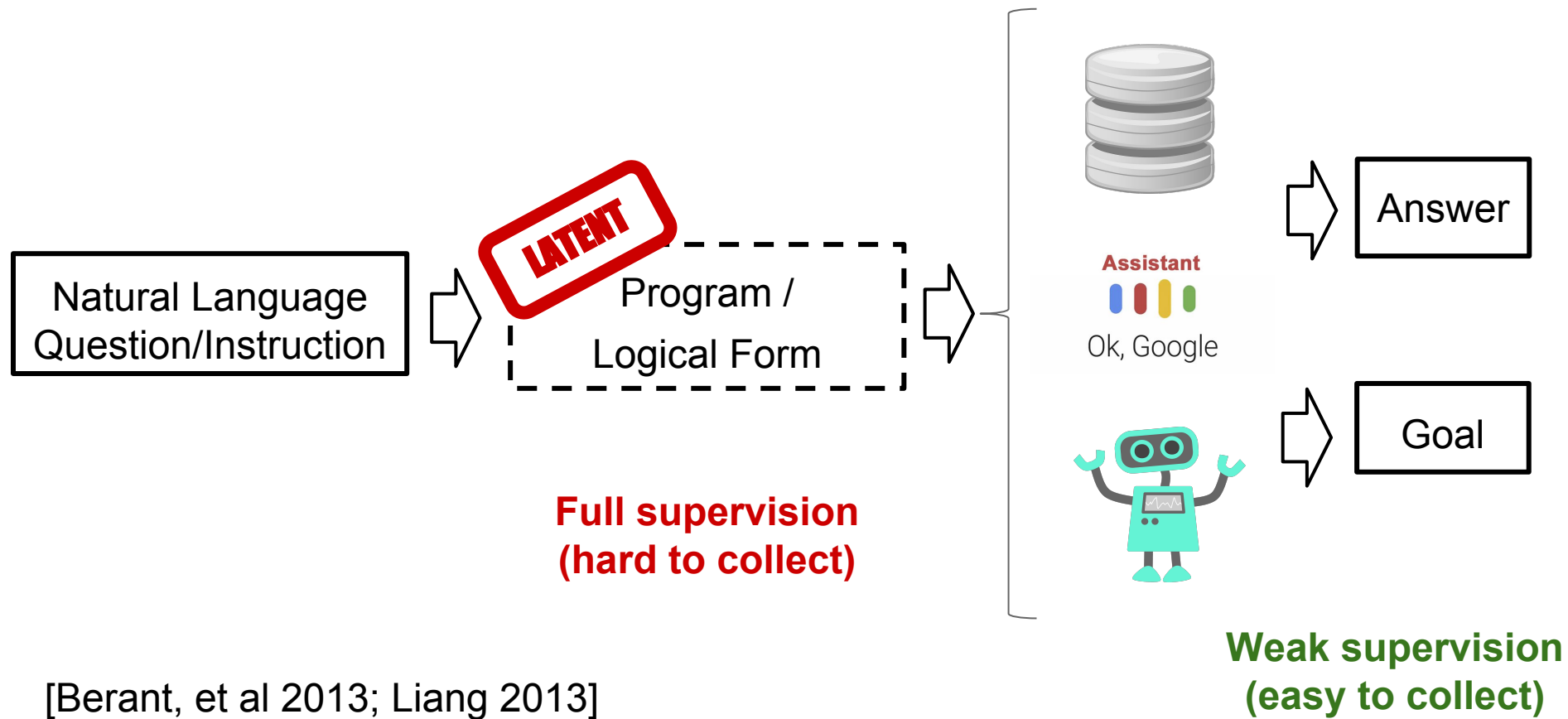


TEL AVIV
UNIVERSITY

Overview

- Motivation: Semantic Parsing and Program Induction
- Neural Symbolic Machines
 - Key-Variable Memory
 - Code Assistance
 - Augmented REINFORCE
- Experiments and analysis

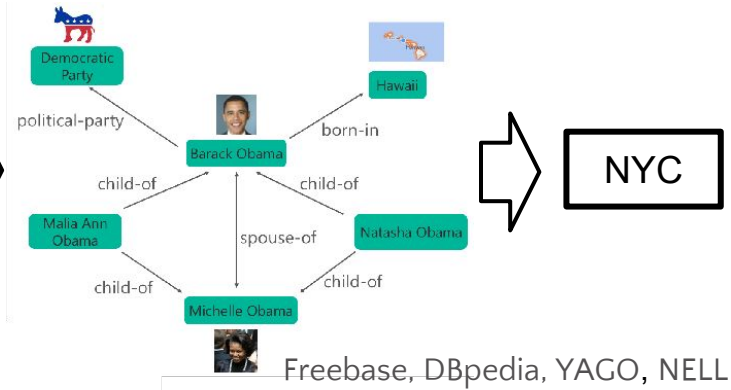
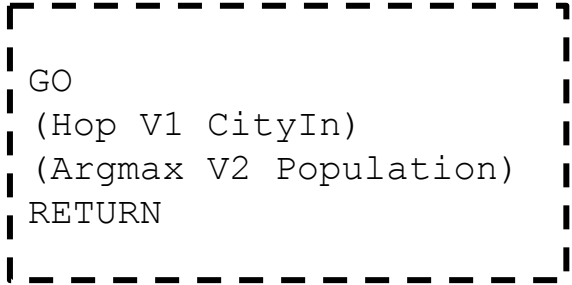
Semantic Parsing: Language to Programs



[Berant, et al 2013; Liang 2013]

Question Answering with Knowledge Base

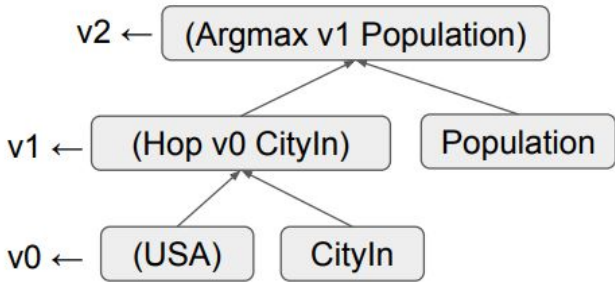
Largest city in US?



NYC



1. Compositionality



2. Large Search Space

Freebase:
23K predicates, 82M entities, 417M triplets

WebQuestionsSP Dataset

- 5,810 questions Google Suggest API & Amazon MTurk¹
- Remove invalid QA pairs²
- 3,098 training examples, 1,639 testing examples remaining
- Open-domain, and contains grammatical error
- Multiple entities as answer => macro-averaged F1

Grammatical error

- What **do** Michelle Obama do for a living?
- What character did Natalie Portman play in Star Wars?
- What currency do you use in Costa Rica?
- What did Obama study in school?
- What killed Sammy Davis Jr?

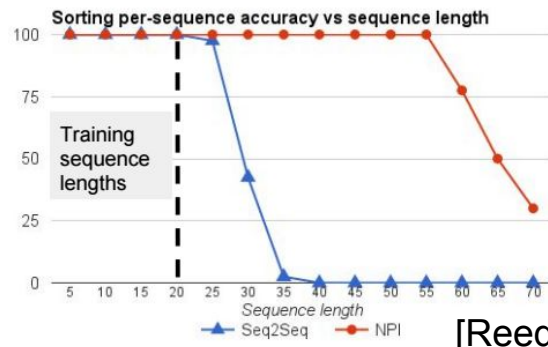
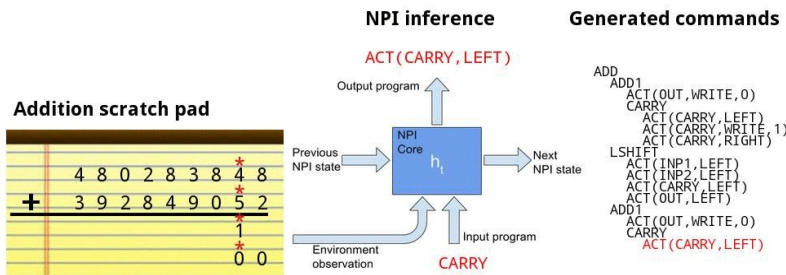
Multiple entities

writer, lawyer
Padme Amidala
Costa Rican colon
political science
throat cancer

(Scalable) Neural Program Induction

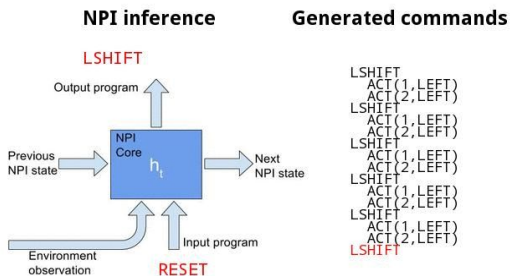
- Impressive works to show NN can learn addition and sorting, but...

- The learned operations are not as scalable and precise.



[Reed & Freitas 2015]

Input array



- Why not use existing modules that are scalable, precise and interpretable?

Google



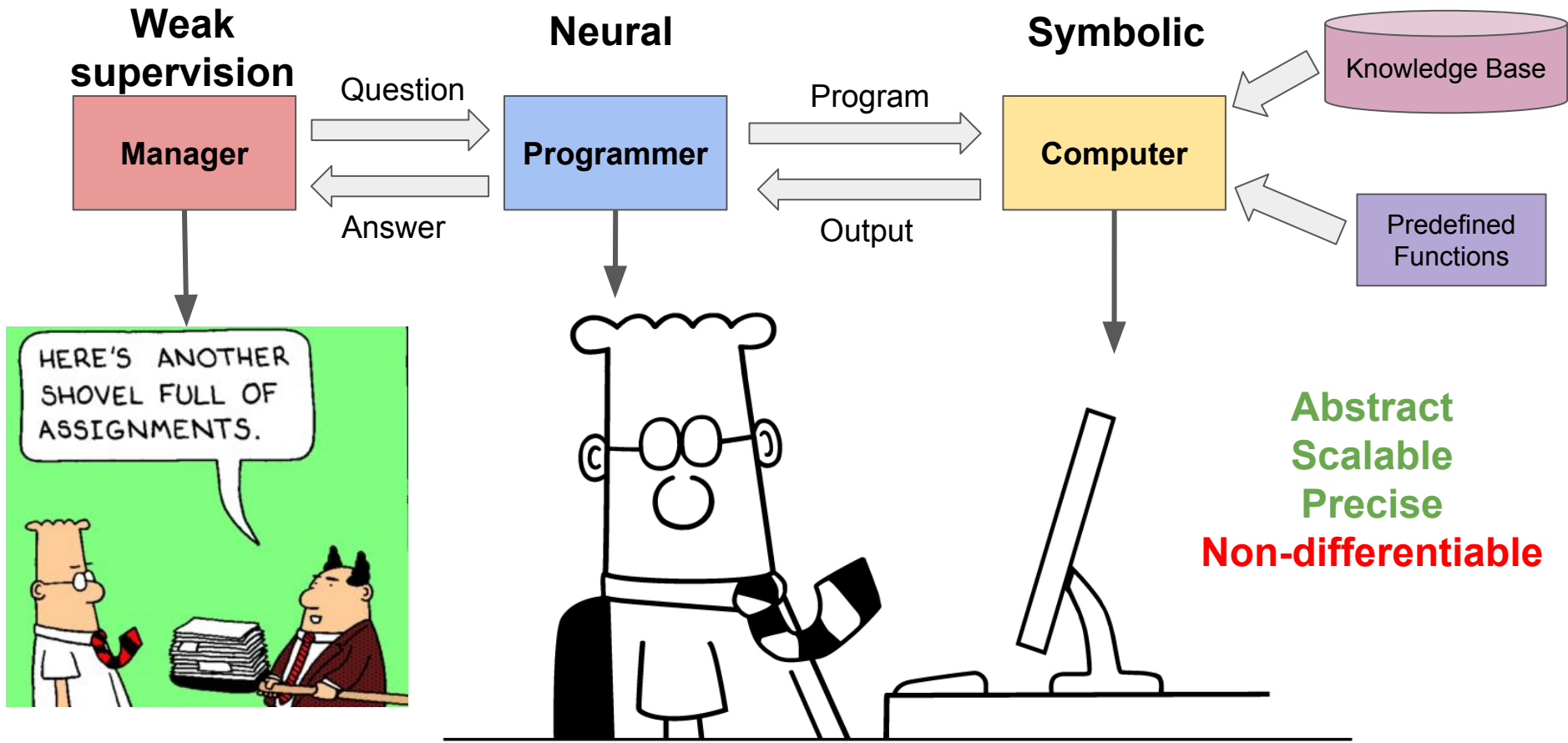
Google Search I'm Feeling Lucky

[Zaremba & Sutskever 2016]

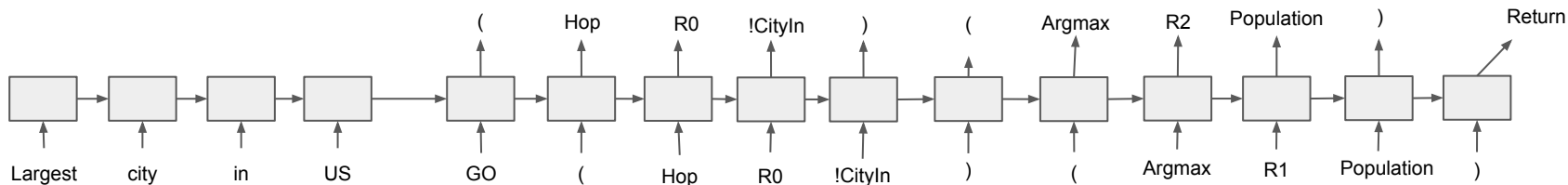
Overview

- Motivation: Semantic Parsing and Program Induction
- Neural Symbolic Machines
 - Key-Variable Memory
 - Code Assistance
 - Augmented REINFORCE
- Experiments and analysis

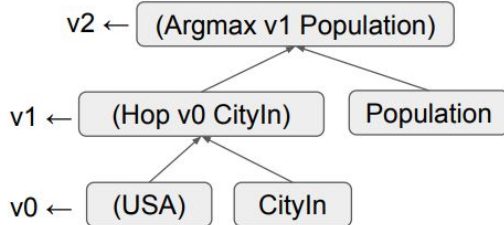
Neural Symbolic Machines



Simple Seq2Seq model is not enough



1. Compositionality



2. Large Search Space

23K predicates,
82M entities,
417M triplets

1. Key-Variable Memory

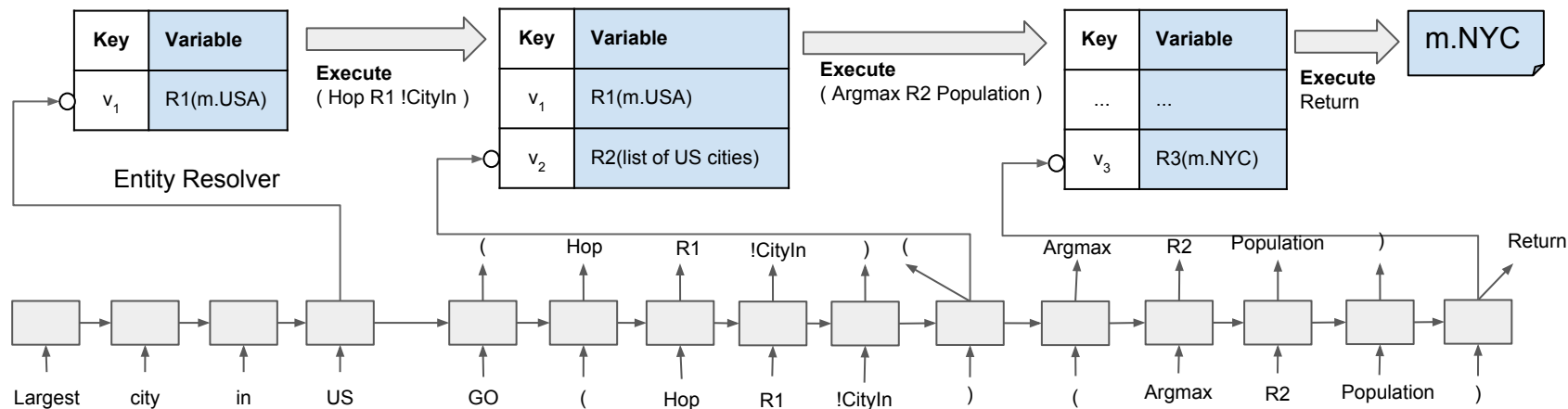
2. Code Assistance

3. Augmented REINFORCE

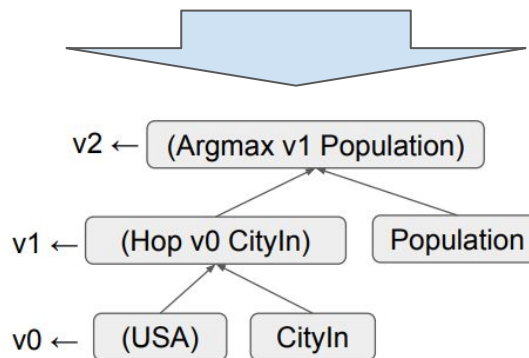
Overview

- Motivation: Semantic Parsing and Program Induction
- Neural Symbolic Machines
 - Key-Variable Memory
 - Code Assistance
 - Augmented REINFORCE
- Experiments and analysis

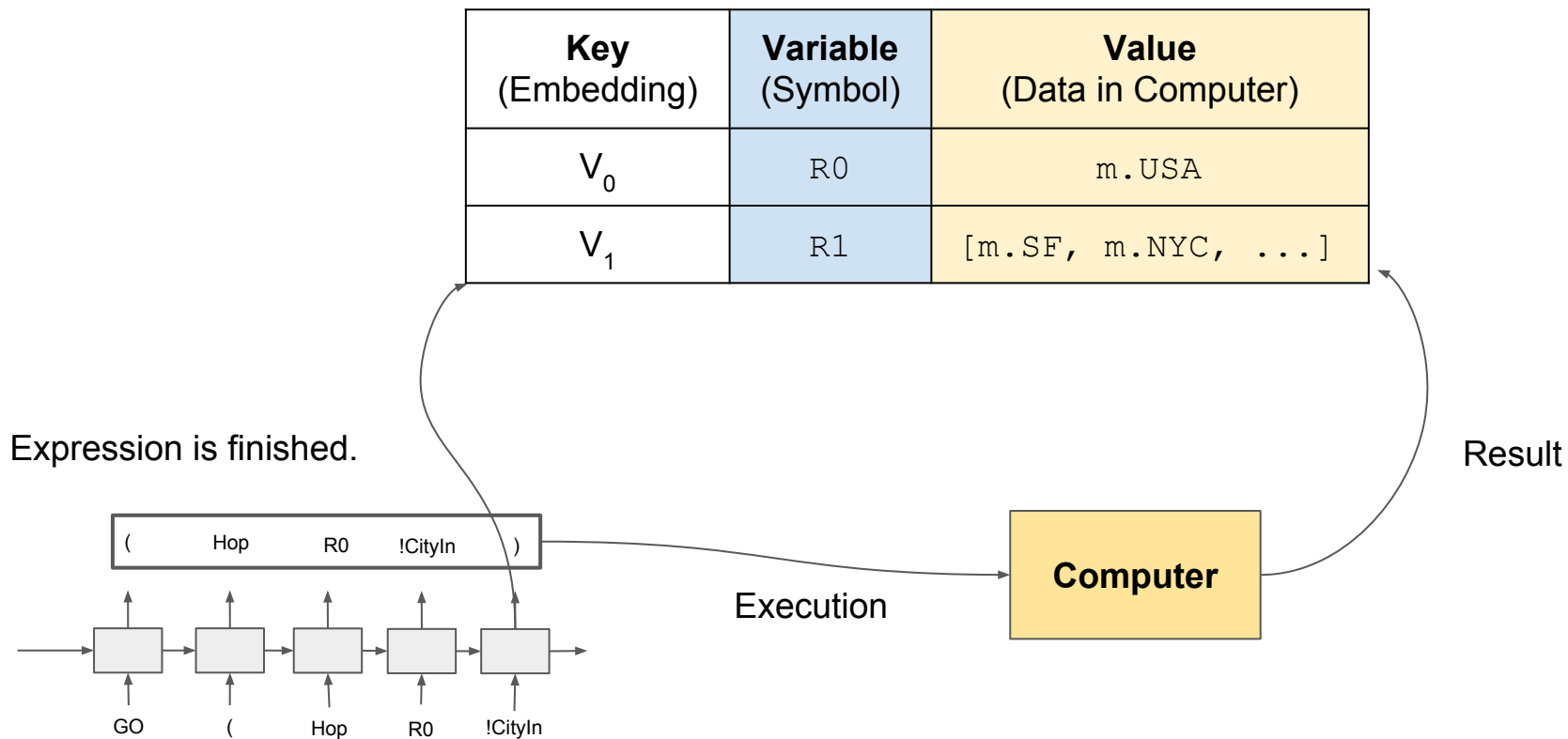
Key-Variable Memory for Compositionality



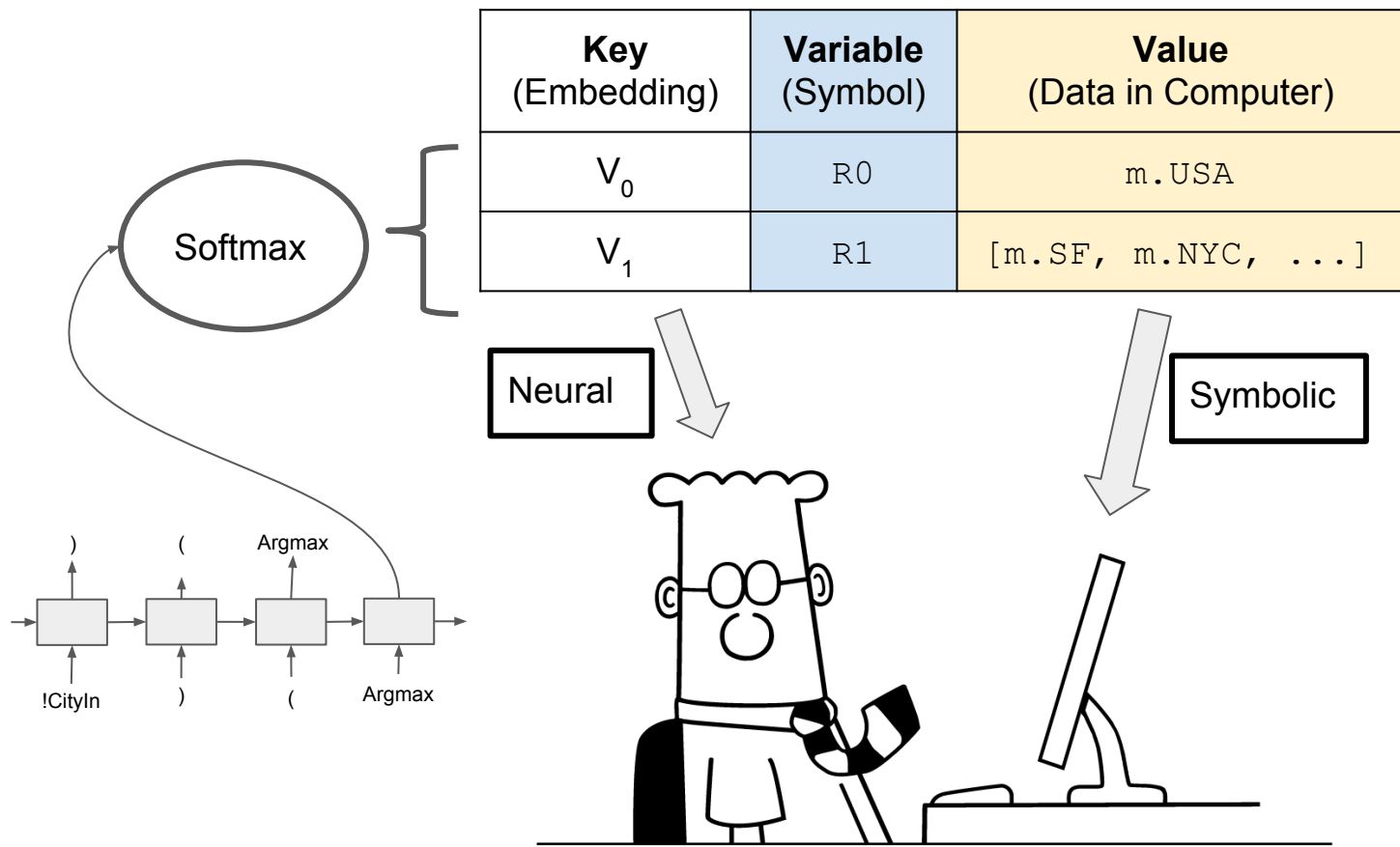
- A linearised bottom-up derivation of the recursive program.



Key-Variable Memory: Save Intermediate Value



Key-Variable Memory: Reuse Intermediate Value



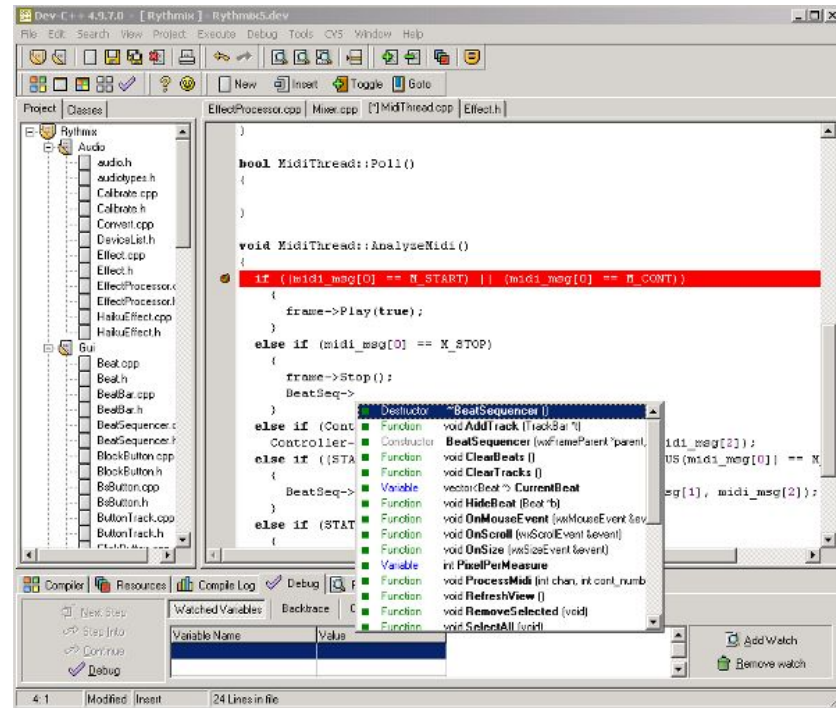
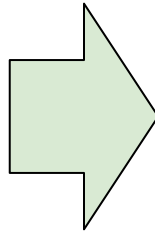
Overview

- Motivation: Semantic Parsing and Program Induction
- Neural Symbolic Machines
 - Key-Variable Memory
 - Code Assistance
 - Augmented REINFORCE
- Experiments and analysis

Code Assistance: Prune Search Space

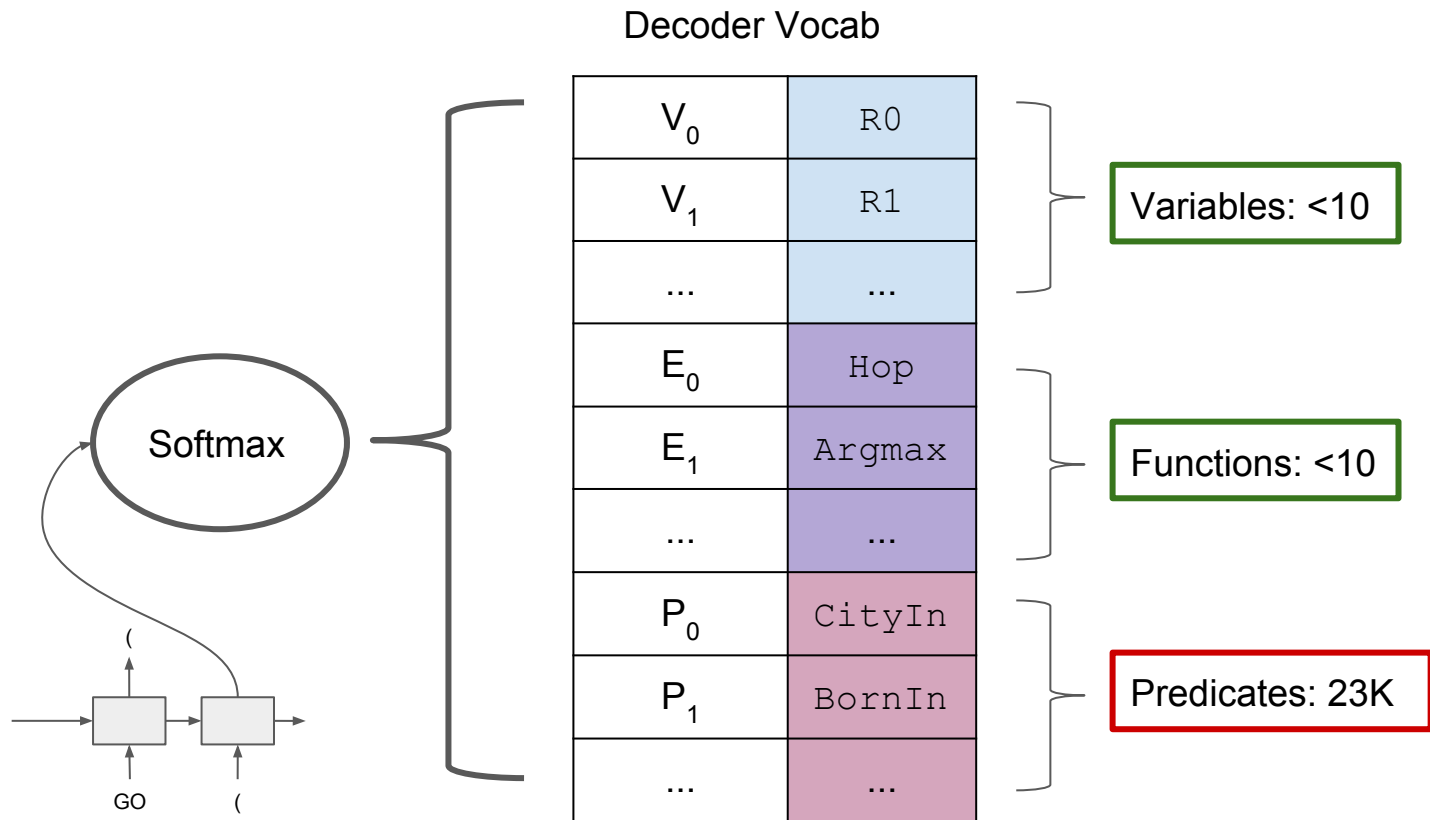


Pen and paper



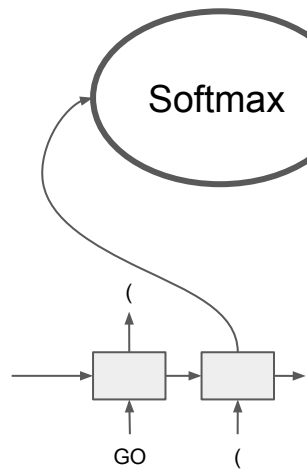
IDE

Code Assistance: Syntactic Constraint



Code Assistance: Syntactic Constraint

Last token is '(', so has to output a function name next.



Decoder Vocab

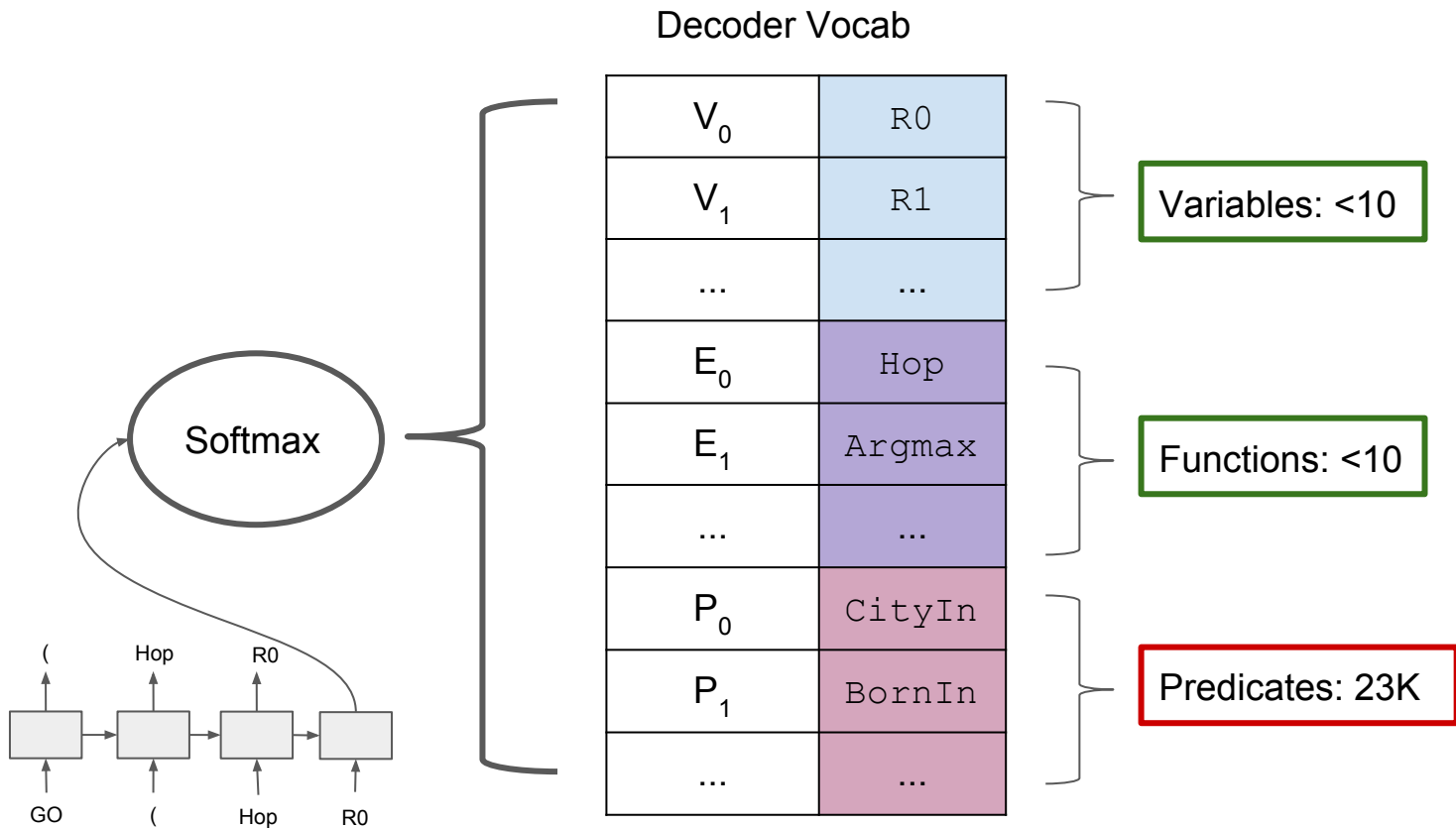
V_0	P_0
V_1	P_1
...	...
E_0	Hop
E_1	Argmax
...	...
P_2	C_i
P_3	T_n
...	...

Variables: <10

Functions: <10

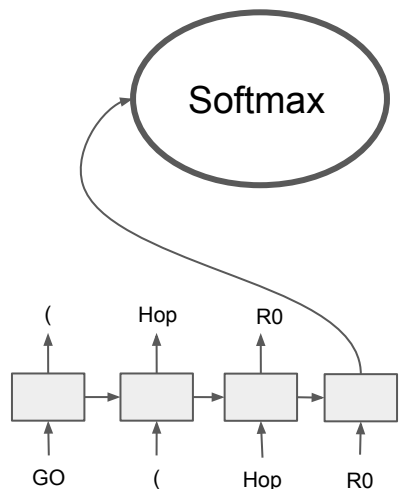
Predicates: 23K

Code Assistance: Semantic Constraint



Code Assistance: Semantic Constraint

Given definition of `Hop`, need to output a predicate that is connected to `R2` (m. USA).



Decoder Vocab

A matrix representing the decoder vocabulary. The top two rows are crossed out with a large red 'X'. The bottom row is crossed out with a large red 'X' that is wider than the others. The matrix is divided into two columns and three main rows. The top row is light blue, the middle row is purple, and the bottom row is pink. The top row contains V_0 and P_0 . The middle row contains E_0 and `Hop`. The bottom row contains P_0 and `CityIn`. Ellipses (`...`) are present in the bottom row of each column.

Variables: <10

Functions: <10

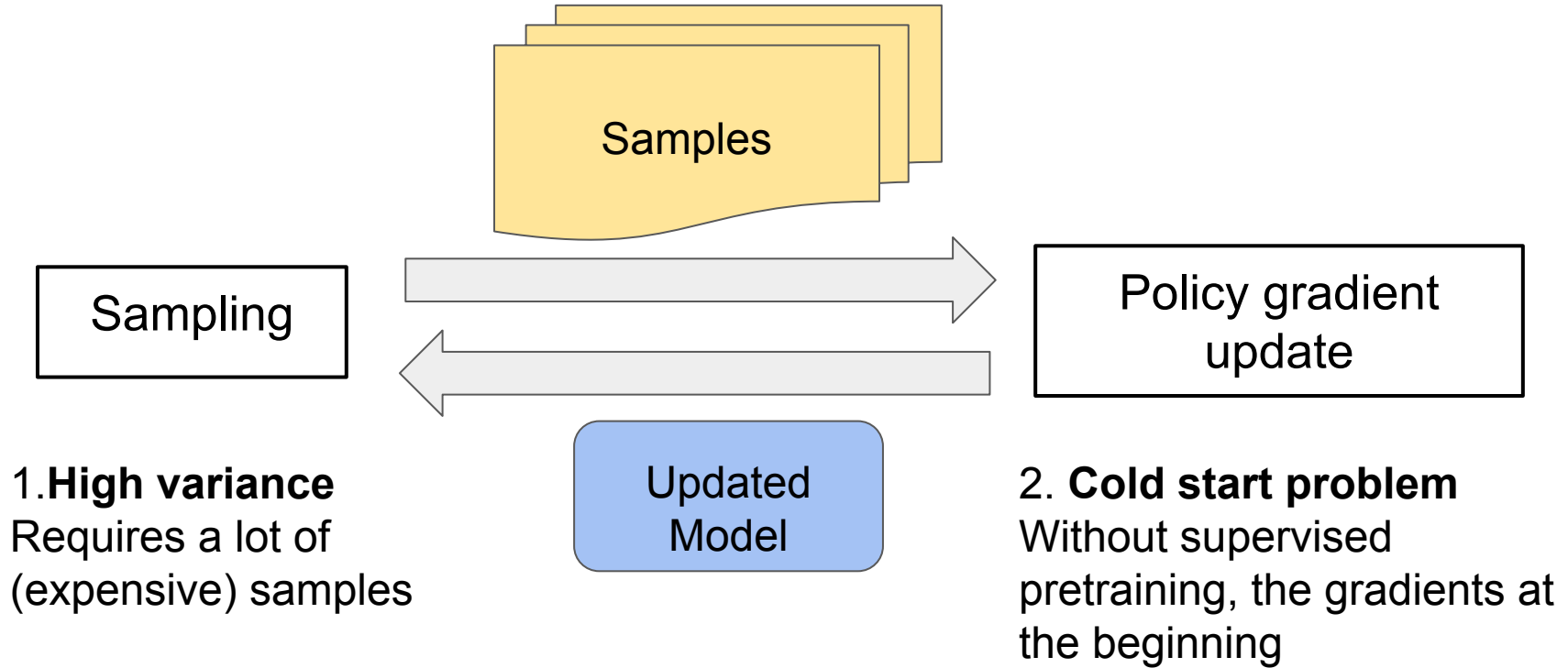
Predicates: 23K

Valid Predicates: <100

Overview

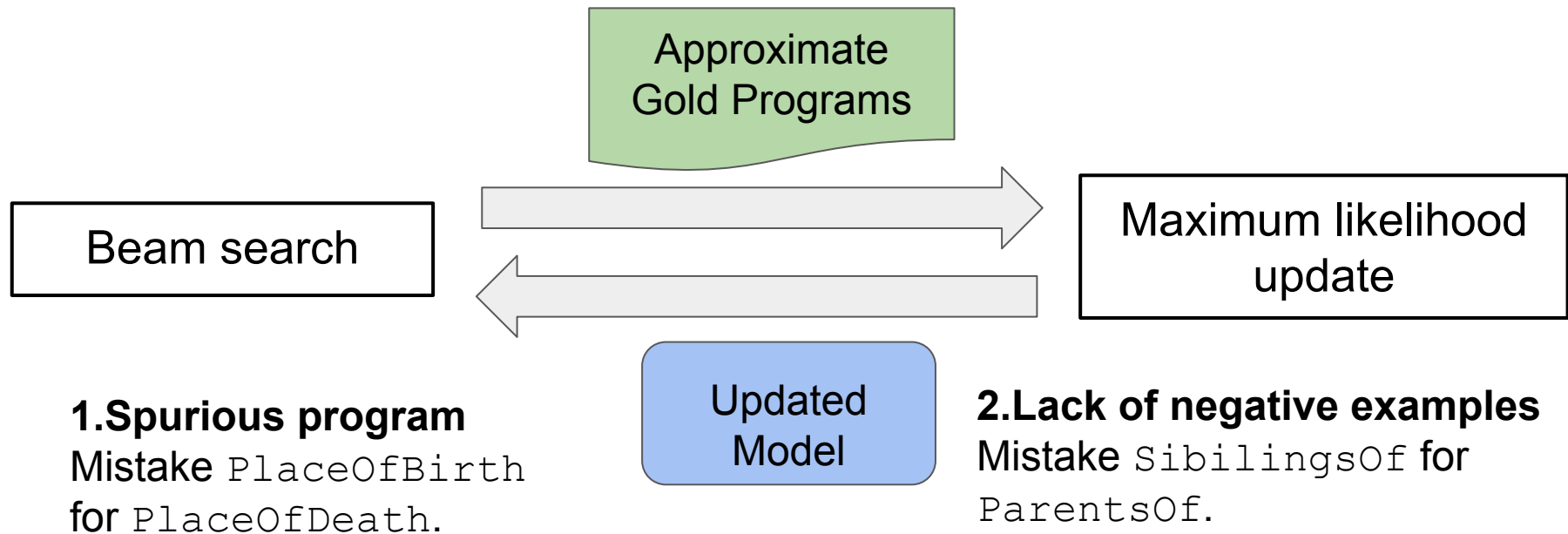
- Motivation: Semantic Parsing and Program Induction
- Neural Symbolic Machines
 - Key-Variable Memory
 - Code Assistance
 - **Augmented REINFORCE**
- Experiments and analysis

REINFORCE Training



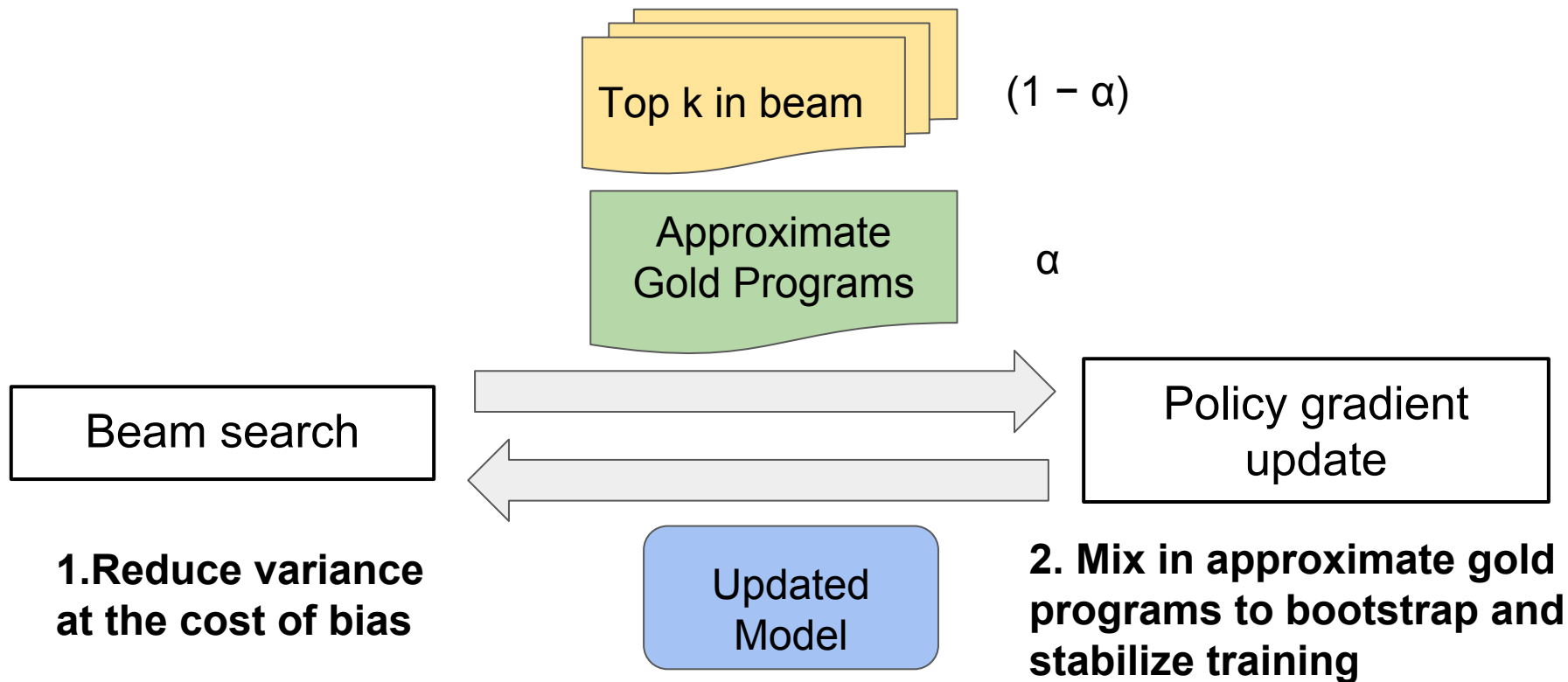
$$\nabla_{\theta} J^{RL}(\theta) = \sum_q \sum_{a_{0:T}} \boxed{P(a_{0:T}|q, \theta)} [R(q, a_{0:T}) - B(q)] \nabla_{\theta} \log P(a_{0:T}|q, \theta)$$

Iterative Maximum Likelihood Training (Hard EM)



$$J^{ML}(\theta) = \sum_q \log P(a_{0:T}^{best}(q) | q, \theta)$$

Augmented REINFORCE

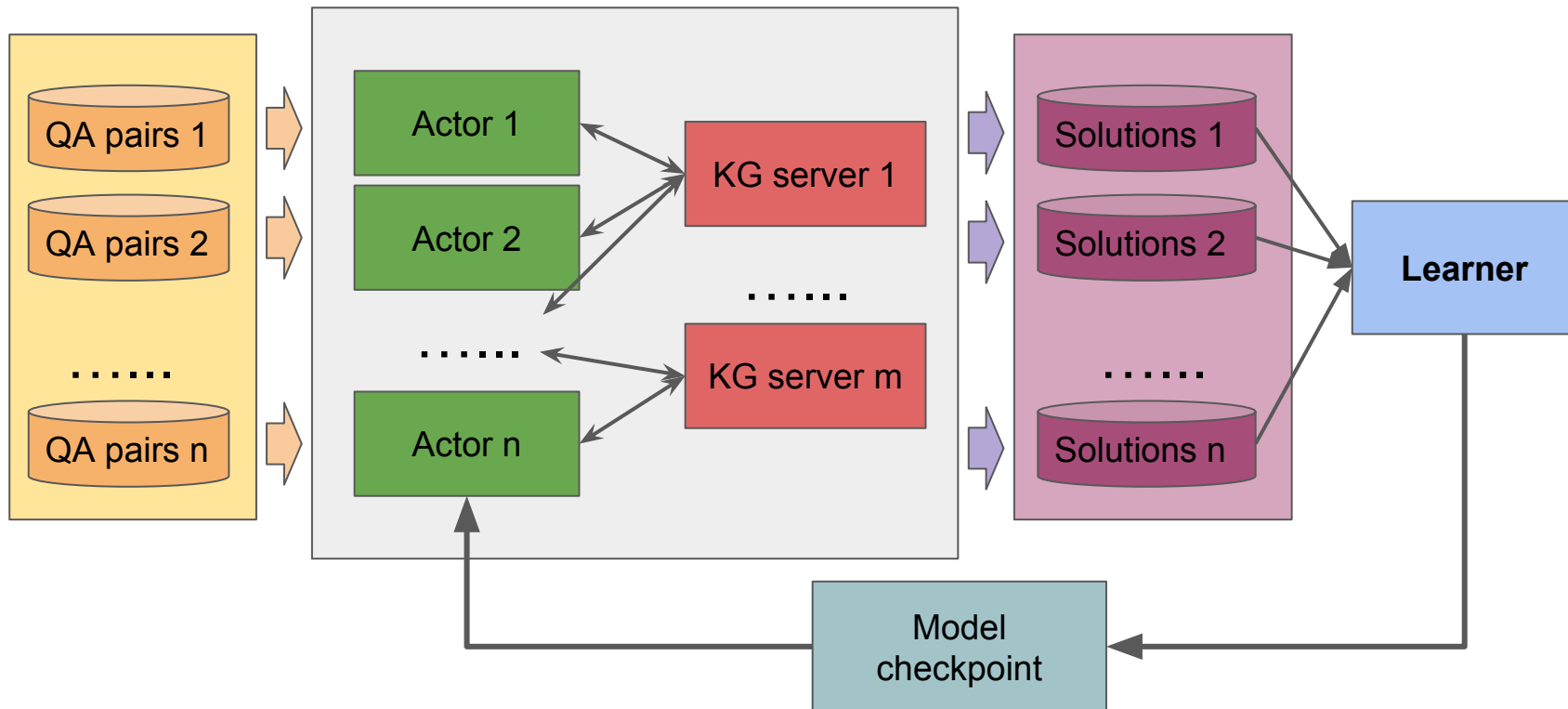


Overview

- Motivation: Semantic Parsing and Program Induction
- Neural Symbolic Machines
 - Key-Variable Memory
 - Code Assistance
 - Augmented REINFORCE
- Experiments and analysis

Distributed Architecture

- 200 actors, 1 learner, 50 Knowledge Graph servers



Generated Programs

- **Question:** “what college did russell wilson go to?”
- **Generated program:**

```
(hop v1 /people/person/education)
(hop v2 /education/education/institution)
(filter v3 v0 /common/topic/notable_types )
<EOP>
```

In which

v0 = “College/University” (m.01y2hnl)

v1 = “Russell Wilson” (m.05c10yf)

- **Distribution of the length of generated programs**

#Expressions	0	1	2	3
<i>Percentage</i>	0.4%	62.9%	29.8%	6.9%
<i>F1</i>	0.0	73.5	59.9	70.3

New State-of-the-Art on *WebQuestionsSP*

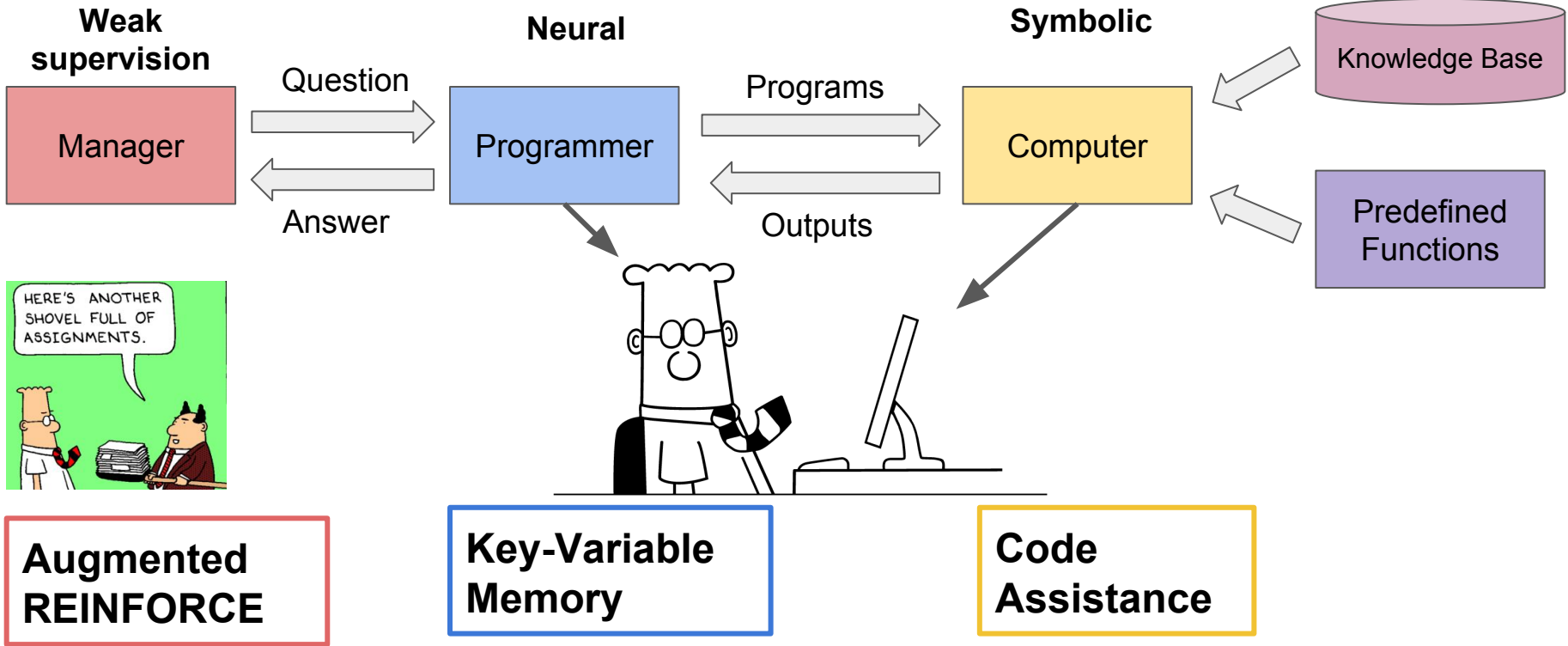
- First end-to-end neural network to achieve SOTA on semantic parsing with weak supervision over large knowledge base
- The performance is approaching SOTA with full supervision

Model	Avg. Prec.@1	Avg. Rec.@1	Avg. F1@1	Acc.@1
<i>STAGG</i>	67.3	73.1	66.8	58.8
<i>NSM – our model</i>	70.8	76.0	69.0	59.5
<i>STAGG (full supervision)</i>	70.9	80.3	71.7	63.9

Augmented REINFORCE

- REINFORCE get stuck at local maxima
- Iterative ML training is not directly optimizing the F1 score
- Augmented REINFORCE obtains the best performances

Settings	Train Avg. F1@1	Valid Avg. F1@1
<i>iterative ML only</i>	68.6	60.1
<i>REINFORCE only</i>	55.1	47.8
<i>Augmented REINFORCE</i>	83.0	67.2



Thanks!