Attentive Sequence-to-Sequence Learning

March 6, 2018

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Neural Network Language Models
RNN Language Model

- Train RNN as classifier for next words (unlimited history)

- Can be used to estimate sentence probability / perplexity → defines a distribution over sentences

- We can sample from the distribution
Two views on RNN LM

- RNN is a for loop (functional map) over sequential data
- All outputs are conditional distributions $\rightarrow$ probabilistic distribution over sequences of words

$$P(w_1, \ldots, w_n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(w_i|w_{i-1}, \ldots, w_1)$$
Vanilla Sequence-to-Sequence Model
- Exploits the conditional LM scheme
- Two networks
  1. A network processing the input sentence into a single vector representation (*encoder*)
  2. A neural language model initialized with the output of the encoder (*decoder*)

Source language input + target language LM
state = np.zeros(emb_size)
for w in input_words:
    input_embedding = source_embeddings[w]
    state, _ = enc_cell(encoder_state, input_embedding)

last_w = "<s>"
while last_w != "</s>":
    last_w_embedding = target_embeddings[last_w]
    state, dec_output = dec_cell(state, last_w_embedding)
    logits = output_projection(dec_output)
    last_w = np.argmax(logits)
    yield last_w
Encoder-Decoder Model – Formal Notation

Data
input embeddings (source language) \( x = (x_1, \ldots, x_{T_x}) \)
output embeddings (target language) \( y = (y_1, \ldots, y_{T_y}) \)

Encoder
initial state \( h_0 \equiv 0 \)
j-th state \( h_j = \text{RNN}_{\text{enc}}(h_{j-1}, x_j) \)
final state \( h_{T_x} \)

Decoder
initial state \( s_0 = h_{T_x} \)
i-th decoder state \( s_i = \text{RNN}_{\text{dec}}(s_{i-1}, \hat{y}_i) \)
i-th word score \( t_{i+1} = U_o + V_o E \hat{y}_i + b_o, \)
\hspace{1cm} or multi-layer projection

output \( \hat{y}_{i+1} = \arg \max t_{i+1} \)
For output word $y_i$ we have:

- Estimated conditional distribution $\hat{p}_i = \frac{\exp t_i}{\sum \exp t_i}$ (softmax function)
- Unknown true distribution $p_i$, we lay $p_i \equiv \mathbf{1}[y_i]$

Cross entropy $\approx$ distance of $\hat{p}$ and $p$:

$$L = H(\hat{p}, p) = \mathbf{E}_p (- \log \hat{p}) = - \log \hat{p}(y_i)$$

...computing $\frac{\partial L}{\partial t_i}$ is super simple
Implementation: Runtime vs. training

Runtime: $\hat{y}_j$ (decoded) × Training: $y_j$ (ground truth)
Reverse input sequence

Impressive empirical results – made researchers believe NMT is way to go

Evaluation on WMT14 EN → FR test set:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>method</th>
<th>BLEU score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vanilla SMT</td>
<td>33.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuned SMT</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutskever et al.: reversed</td>
<td>30.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“−”: ensemble + beam search</td>
<td>34.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“−”: vanilla SMT rescoring</td>
<td>36.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahdanau’s attention</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Why is better Bahdanau’s model worse?
Sutskever et al. × Bahdanau et al.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sutskever et al.</th>
<th>Bahdanau et al.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vocabulary</td>
<td>160k enc, 80k dec</td>
<td>30k both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encoder</td>
<td>4× LSTM, 1,000 units</td>
<td>bidi GRU, 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decoder</td>
<td>4× LSTM, 1,000 units</td>
<td>GRU, 1,000 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>word embeddings</td>
<td>1,000 dimensions</td>
<td>620 dimensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>training time</td>
<td>7.5 epochs</td>
<td>5 epochs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With Bahdanau’s model size:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>method</th>
<th>BLEU score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>encoder-decoder</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attention model</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attentive Sequence-to-Sequence Learning
Main Idea

- Same as reversing input: do not force the network to catch long-distance dependencies
- Use decoder state only for target sentence dependencies and as query for the source word sentence
- RNN can serve as LM — it can store the language context in their hidden states
Inspiration: Neural Turing Machine

- General architecture for learning algorithmic tasks, finite imitation of a Turing Machine
- Needs to address memory somehow – either by position or by content

- In fact does not work well – it hardly manages simple algorithmic tasks
- Content-based addressing → attention
Attention Model

\[ \text{Attention Model} \]

\[ x_1 \; x_2 \; x_3 \; x_4 \]

\[ \sim y_i \; \sim y_{i+1} \]

\[ h_0 \; h_1 \; h_2 \; h_3 \; h_4 \]

\[ \alpha_0 \; \alpha_1 \; \alpha_2 \; \alpha_3 \; \alpha_4 \]

\[ s_{i-1} \; s_i \; s_{i+1} \]

\[ \times \; \times \; \times \; \times \; \times \]
Attention Model in Equations (1)

**Inputs:**
- decoder state $s_i$
- encoder states $h_j = [\overrightarrow{h_j}; \overleftarrow{h_j}] \quad \forall i = 1 \ldots T_x$

**Attention energies:**
$$e_{ij} = v_a^\top \tanh (W_a s_{i-1} + U_a h_j + b_a)$$

**Attention distribution:**
$$\alpha_{ij} = \frac{\exp (e_{ij})}{\sum_{k=1}^{T_x} \exp (e_{ik})}$$

**Context vector:**
$$c_i = \sum_{j=1}^{T_x} \alpha_{ij} h_j$$
Output projection:

\[
    t_i = \text{MLP} \left( U_o s_{i-1} + V_o E y_{i-1} + C_o c_i + b_o \right)
\]

...context vector is mixed with the hidden state

Output distribution:

\[
    p \left( y_i = w \mid s_i, y_{i-1}, c_i \right) \propto \exp \left( W_o t_i \right)_w + b_w
\]
Attention Visualization

The agreement on the European Economic Area was signed in August 1992.

Il convient de noter que l'environnement marin est le moins connu de l'environnement.
Attention vs. Alignment

Differences between attention model and word alignment used for phrase table generation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>attention (NMT)</th>
<th>alignment (SMT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>probabilistic</td>
<td>discrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>declarative</td>
<td>imperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM generates</td>
<td>LM discriminates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attention over CNN for image classification:

A woman is throwing a frisbee in a park. A dog is standing on a hardwood floor. A stop sign is on a road with a mountain in the background.

A little girl sitting on a bed with a teddy bear. A group of people sitting on a boat in the water. A giraffe standing in a forest with trees in the background.


Question:
The model uses the scaled dot-product attention which is a non-parametric variant of the attention mechanism. Why do you think it is sufficient in this setup? Do you think it would work in the recurrent model as well?

The way the model processes the sequence is principally different from RNNs or CNNs. Does it agree with your intuition of how language should be processed?