Software Projects

Julia Kreutzer, Stefan Riezler

SS 2019



Projects Overview

Simple seq2seq learning using joeynmt

- JoeyNMT is a a minimalist framework for neural machine translation, developed especially for educational purposes
- Your task is to extend JoeyNMT for seq2seq tasks beyond supervised machine translation
- Each project is a re-implementation of an interesting task, based on a single paper
- Your goal is to become proficient in s2s learning, not scientific innovation

Projects Overview

Sample projects

- Neural machine translation without parallel data
- Task-oriented dialogue without database execution
- Text summarization without simple baselines

Project 1: NMT without parallel data

Neural machine translation

- Standard approaches to NMT such as RNNs with attention [Bahdanau et al., 2015] are part of the core implementation of JoeyNMT
- Standard training is performed by supervised learning on parallel sentences in source and target language

- How far can one get by learning to translate from monolingual corpora only?
- Which extensions to JoeyNMT are needed in order to achieve this?

Project 1: NMT without parallel data

Neural machine translation

- Standard approaches to NMT such as RNNs with attention [Bahdanau et al., 2015] are part of the core implementation of JoeyNMT
- Standard training is performed by supervised learning on parallel sentences in source and target language

- How far can one get by learning to translate from monolingual corpora only?
- Which extensions to JoeyNMT are needed in order to achieve this?

Approach



- Reconstruction [Lample et al., 2018, Artetxe et al., 2018]
 - Map sentences from monolingual corpora in two different languages into the same latent space
 - Learn to translate by learning to reconstruct in both languages
 - Reconstruct source from noise version of it, using autoencoder, in order to learn about structure
 - Reconstruct source from self-generated translation, in order to learn about translation

Project 2: Dialogue without database execution Task-oriented dialogue systems

- Standard approaches apply seq2seq models similar to those used in NMT to "parallel" data consisting of sequence of turns of a dialogue [Vinyals and Le, 2015]
- Standard training is performed by supervised learning to predict the next dialogue turn

- As soon as a knowledge base needs to be accessed in the dialogue, end-to-end differentiability is broken. What about using attention mechanism for soft incorporation of KB while still preserving trainability?
- Which extensions to JoeyNMT are needed in order to perform task-oriented dialogue-turn prediction?

Project 2: Dialogue without database execution Task-oriented dialogue systems

- Standard approaches apply seq2seq models similar to those used in NMT to "parallel" data consisting of sequence of turns of a dialogue [Vinyals and Le, 2015]
- Standard training is performed by supervised learning to predict the next dialogue turn

- As soon as a knowledge base needs to be accessed in the dialogue, end-to-end differentiability is broken. What about using attention mechanism for soft incorporation of KB while still preserving trainability?
- Which extensions to JoeyNMT are needed in order to perform task-oriented dialogue-turn prediction?

Approach



- Key-value retrieval network [Eric et al., 2017]
 - Separate attention over encoder states and KB keys
 - Combine both to get distribution over target vocabulary

Project 3: Summarization without first-sentence baseline

Extractive summarization

- Standard approaches apply seq2seq models similar to those used in NMT to "parallel" data consisting of sentences and keep/drop decision [Nallapati et al., 2017]
- Standard training is performed by supervised learning to predict which sentence to keep in summary

- News articles can be summarized by simply extracting the first three sentences. What about using non-news data like WikiHow [Koupaee and Wang, 2018]?
- Which extensions to JoeyNMT are needed in order to perform extractive summarization?

Project 3: Summarization without first-sentence baseline

Extractive summarization

- Standard approaches apply seq2seq models similar to those used in NMT to "parallel" data consisting of sentences and keep/drop decision [Nallapati et al., 2017]
- Standard training is performed by supervised learning to predict which sentence to keep in summary

- News articles can be summarized by simply extracting the first three sentences. What about using non-news data like WikiHow [Koupaee and Wang, 2018]?
- Which extensions to JoeyNMT are needed in order to perform extractive summarization?

Approach



- RNN-based summarization [Nallapati et al., 2017]
 - Bottom layer operates on words, top layer on sentences
 - Classification layer decides whether or not sentence belongs into summary

References

Artetxe, M., Labaka, G., Agirre, E., and Cho, K. (2018). Unsupervised neural machine translation.

In *Proceedings of the 6th Conference on Learning Representations (ICLR)*, Vancouver, BC, Canada.



Bahdanau, D., Cho, K., and Bengio, Y. (2015). Neural machine translation by jointly learning to align and translate. In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Learning Representations* (*ICLR*), San Diego, CA.



Eric, M., Krishnan, L., Charette, F., and Manning, C. D. (2017). Key-value retrieval networks for task-oriented dialogue. In *Proceedings of the SIGDIAL Conference*, Saarbrücken, Germany.



Koupaee, M. and Wang, W. Y. (2018). Wikihow: A large scale text summarization dataset. *CoRR*, abs/1810.09305.

Lample, G., Denoyer, L., and Ranzato, M. A. (2018). Unsupervised machine translation using monolingual corpora only. In *Proceedings of the 6th Conference on Learning Representations (ICLR)*, Vancouver, BC, Canada.



Nallapati, R., Zhai, F., and Zhou, B. (2017).

Summarunner: A recurrent neural network based sequence model for extractive summarization of documents.

In Proceedings of the 31st Conference on Artificial Intelligence (AAAI), San Francisco, CA, USA.



Vinyals, O. and Le, Q. V. (2015). A neural conversational model.

A neural conversational model.

In Proceedings of the ICML Deep Learning Workshop, Lille, France.