



Investigating QANet's Convolution Layer

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Problem & Background

We tackle **question-answering** by building QANet.

- QANet uses a **self-attention layer** (for global pairwise interactions) and a **convolution layer** in its encoder block (for local structure), in lieu of RNN.
- We implemented **several QANet variations** to see if this reasoning holds.

Dataset

The **SQuAD** dataset has 129,941 (context, question, answer) triplets for training; 6,078 for dev; 5,915 for test. Below is an example:

Question: Why was Tesla returned to Gospic?
Context paragraph: On 24 March 1879, Tesla was returned to Gospic under police guard for not having a residence permit.
Answer: not having a residence permit

We predicted [start, end] positions for the answer.

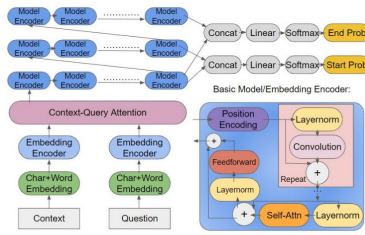
Baseline: Bidirectional Attention Flow

BIDAF uses a bidirectional RNN on the embedding output to capture temporal dependencies, and context-to-question and question-to-context attention.

Core QANet Implementation

- **Input Embedding:** Use 300-dimensional pretrained GloVe word vectors
- **Embedding Encoder Layer:** 1 encoder block consisting of 4 convolution layers + 8-headed self-attention layer + feed-forward layer, with residual blocks and layer norms
- **Cross Attention:** Compute similarity between each pair of context and query words $A = \bar{S} \cdot Q^T \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times d}$
- **Model Encoder Layer:** Same as embedding encoder but with 2 blocks and 7 conv layers
- **Output Layer:** $M_0, M_1, M_2 =$ model encoder outputs
 $p^1 = \text{softmax}(W_1[M_0; M_1]), p^2 = \text{softmax}(W_2[M_0; M_2])$

QANet Architecture

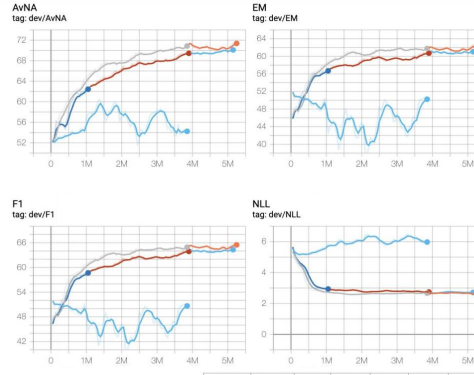


QANet Extensions

- **Character Embeddings:** Concatenate with GloVe vectors in the input embedding layer
- **Upscale and Downscale QANet:** Experiment with 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9 blocks in the model encoder layer
- **Global/local self attention:** Substitute conv with global self-attention and local self-attention
- **Ensemble:** Majority vote from QANet with 4 blocks, 5 blocks (x2), 6 blocks, 7 blocks (x2), large dropout

Model	# Epochs	F1 (dev)	EM (dev)
BiDAF Baseline	30	58	55
BiDAF + Char Embed	30	63.57	60.39
QANet, ensemble	N/A	66.42	63.57
QANet, n_blocks=5	40	65.67	62.34
QANet (n_blocks=7)	40	64.49	61.27
QANet, n_blocks=6	30	63.96	60.85
QANet, n_blocks=4	30	63.86	60.59
QANet, dropout=0.15, n_blocks=5	30	61.09	58.07
QANet, survive_prob=1	16	52.19	52.19
QANet, replace conv w/ self-attention	30	52.19	52.19
QANet, replace conv w/ "global" attention	30	51.89	51.87
QANet, no convolutions	30	50.84	50.55

Training Curves



Hyperparameters:

- Learning rate: 0.001
- Exp. moving avg. (decay rate: 0.9999)
- L2 weight decay: 3e-7
- Dropout prob: 0.1 (word embed, between layers), 0.05 (char embed)
- Stochastic depth layer dropout in encoder block

Legend:

- **Grey + Orange:** 5 encoder blocks
- **Blue + Red + Cyan:** Baseline QANet
- **Cyan:** Replace convolution with global attention + feedforward layer

Test Results (Ensemble / 5 Enc. Blocks)

- **EM:** 61.10 / 59.763
- **F1:** 63.82 / 62.839

Future Work

- Experiment with survival rates in stochastic depth dropout
- Modify number of layers in the embedding encoder
- Enhance the output layer to condition the end probability on the start
- Data augmentation via back-translation

(dev) Count	Overall	Who	What	When	Where	Why	How	Misc.
5951	601	2759	440	231	84	525	1311	
QANet, ensemble								
Pred/Truth	Answer	No Answer						
EM	63.57	64.39	62.78	70.68	61.04	58.33	60.19	60.18
F1	66.42	66.71	66.28	72.12	67.03	64.11	63.67	64.46
AvNA	71.55	70.72	71.04	76.82	73.59	71.43	68.00	70.40
AvNA TPR = 74.51	AvNA TNR = 68.03	AvNA FPR = 31.97	AvNA FNR = 25.49					
QANet								
Pred/Truth	Answer	No Answer						
EM	61.27	61.06	59.70	67.73	60.17	52.38	60.95	58.50
F1	64.49	64.06	63.72	69.60	66.89	57.35	65.77	62.83
AvNA	70.16	68.72	69.52	74.55	73.16	70.24	70.48	70.02
AvNA TPR = 76.97	AvNA TNR = 63.91	AvNA FPR = 36.09	AvNA FNR = 23.03					
QANet, convs → attn								
Pred/Truth	Answer	No Answer						
EM	51.87	52.41	53.75	43.18	49.35	47.62	54.29	50.11
F1	51.89	52.41	53.75	43.44	49.35	47.62	54.29	50.11
AvNA	52.21	52.41	53.75	48.18	49.35	47.62	54.29	50.19
AvNA TPR = 1.44	AvNA TNR = 98.81	AvNA FPR = 1.19	AvNA FNR = 98.56					

Conclusions

- Decreasing the number of blocks in model encoder can lead to (but does not necessarily cause) increased EM/F1 scores
- Poor results when replacing conv blocks with attention especially w.r.t. to self-attention suggests that conv blocks do encode local structure
- Answers to "when" questions are much more readily captured due to few ways to reference time

References

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