Transformer-XL in SQuAd QA System

Using an Attentive Language Model in Question Answering

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Our team combined Transformer-XL and QANet for the SQuAD QA system.

1. Background

Stanford Question Answering Dataset (SQuAD):

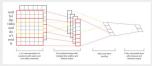
- Reading comprehension dataset (Question Answering)
- 100,000 Questions, over 50,000 unanswerable

2. Methods

(a) Baseline: Bidirectional Attention Flow (BiDAF)

- Embedding Layer: Projection & Highway
- Encoder Layer: bidirectional LSTM
- Attention Layer: bidirectional attention flow
- Modeling Layer: bidirectional LSTM
- Output Layer: bidirectional LSTM

(b) Convnet character-level embedding[1]



Convnet uses a sliding window to produce a feature map with each feature being

$$c_i = f(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{i:i+h-1} + b)$$

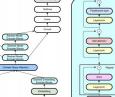
and is max-pooled to take the maximum value. Convnets are also used for word-level embeddings **QANet and Transformer-XL.**

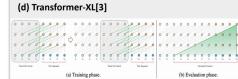
(c) QANet[2]



—Self-attention

-Weight-sharing





Kev contributions:

- Segment-level recurrence mechanism
- Novel relative positional encoding scheme

relative positional encoding scheme
$$\begin{array}{l} \bar{\mathbf{h}}_{r}^{n-1} = [\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{m}_{r}^{n-1}) \circ \mathbf{h}_{r}^{n-1}] \\ \mathbf{q}_{r}^{n}, \mathbf{k}_{r}^{n}, \mathbf{v}_{r}^{n} = \mathbf{h}_{r}^{n-1} \mathbf{w}_{q}^{n}, \bar{\mathbf{h}}_{r}^{n-1} \mathbf{w}_{q}^{n}, \bar{\mathbf{h}}_{r}^{n-1} \mathbf{w}_{v}^{n}, \bar{\mathbf{h}}_{r}^{n}, \bar{\mathbf{h}}_$$

The segment-level recurrence shown above is added to QANet to realize the Transformer-XL model. The context is divided into segments by memory sequence lengths.

Limitations for QA Tasks:

- Segment context in QA tasks could break context
- Previous segments have no information of later segments

3. Quantitative Results



Metric	Baseline	Char- Embed	QANet- Small	QANet- Large	Transforme r-XL(12 epochs)
F1	60.86	63.43	65.31	67.79	65.20
EM	57.69	60.14	62.76	63.97	62.55
AvNA	67.13	70.01	72.19	74.16	70.25
NLL	3.05	3.00	2.97	2.96	2.50

- Character-level embedding improves the performance of the BiDAF model
- Transformer model (QANet) improves on the BiDAF model, but the training time is longer.
- Transformer-XL model did not perform as well as QANet, based on the limitations of the model on reading comprehension tasks.

4. Prediction Error Analysis

- Insufficient understanding in sentence context
- Ambiguities in context-question matching
- Imprecise answer boundaries

Context	Question	Answer	Prediction
. Typically each commit- ce corresponds with one (or more) of the departments (or ministries) of the Scottish Government. The current Subject Committees in the Gourn are Economy, Energy and Tourism; Educa- tion and Culture, Health and Sport, Isutice, Local Govern- nent and Regeneration, Ru- al Affairs, Climate Change and Environment: Welfare Reform; and Infrastructure and Capital Investment.	Economy, Energy and Tourism is one of the what?	current Subject Committees	N/A
The UK subsequently adopted the main legislation previously agreed under the Agreement on Social Policy, the 1994 Works Council Directive, which required workforce consultation in businesses, and the 1996 Parental Leave Directive	Which directive mentioned was created in 1994?	Works Council Directive	Parental Leave Directive
Their combined work in- formed the study of imperi- alism and it's impact on Eu- rope, as well as contributed to reflections on the rise of the military-political com- plex in the United States from the 1950s	When was the military- political complex reflected upon within the scope of understanding imperialism?	the 1950s	1950s

[2] Adams W. Yu, David Dohan, Minh-Thang Luong, Rui Zhao, Kai Chen, Mohammad Norouzi, and Quoc V Le. Qanet: Combining local convolution with global self-attention for reading comprehension. arXiv preprint arXiv:1804.09341, 2018.