

Sequicity: Simplifying Task-oriented Dialogue Systems with Single Sequence-to-Sequence Architectures

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Traditional Pipeline Designs for Task-oriented Dialogue System

- Intent classifier
 - Booking restaurants etc.
- Belief tracker
- Policy maker
- Dialogue generator

Problems of Traditional Pipeline Designs

- Complex belief trackers
- Fragility
- Templated response

An End-to-end Solution

- Intent classifier
 - Booking restaurants etc.
- Belief tracker
- Policy maker
- Response generator

An **End-to-end**
Trainable Dialogue
System (NDM) (Wen et
al., 2017b)

Tsung-Hsien Wen, David Vandyke, Nikola Mrksic, Milica Gasic, Lina M Rojas-Barahona, Pei-Hao Su, Stefan Ultes, and Steve Young. 2017b. A network-based end-to-end trainable task-oriented dialogue system. EACL .

Some Problems Still Remains in NDM

- Complex belief trackers
 - Pre-trained Belief Tracker
- ~~Fragility~~
- ~~Templated response~~

Complex Belief Tracker In NDM

- Informable slots

Food style	Price range	Open hour	...
Chinese food	Expensive	Before 11:00 pm	...
Japanese food	Cheap
French food
...
...

- Requestable slots

Requiring address?	Requiring phone number?	Requiring name?	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	...
No	No	Know	...

Sequicity Solution

- Belief span
 - `<Inf>Italian;Cheap</Inf>`
`<Req>Address</Req>`

Turn	Dialogue
User ₁	Can I have some Italian food please?
Mach ine ₁	<code><Inf> Italian </Inf><Req> </Req></code> What price range are you looking for?
User ₂	I want cheap ones.
Mach ine ₂	<code><Inf> Italian ; cheap </Inf></code> <code><Req></Req></code> NAME_SLOT is a cheap restaurant serving western food
User ₃	Tell me the address and the phone number please .
Mach ine ₃	<code><Inf> Italian ; cheap </Inf></code> <code><Req>address ; phone</Req></code> The address is ADDRESS_SLOT and the phone number is PHONE_SLOT

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Sequicity Solution

- Belief span
 - $\langle \text{Inf} \rangle \text{Italian}; \text{Cheap} \langle / \text{Inf} \rangle$
 - $\langle \text{Req} \rangle \text{Address} \langle / \text{Req} \rangle$

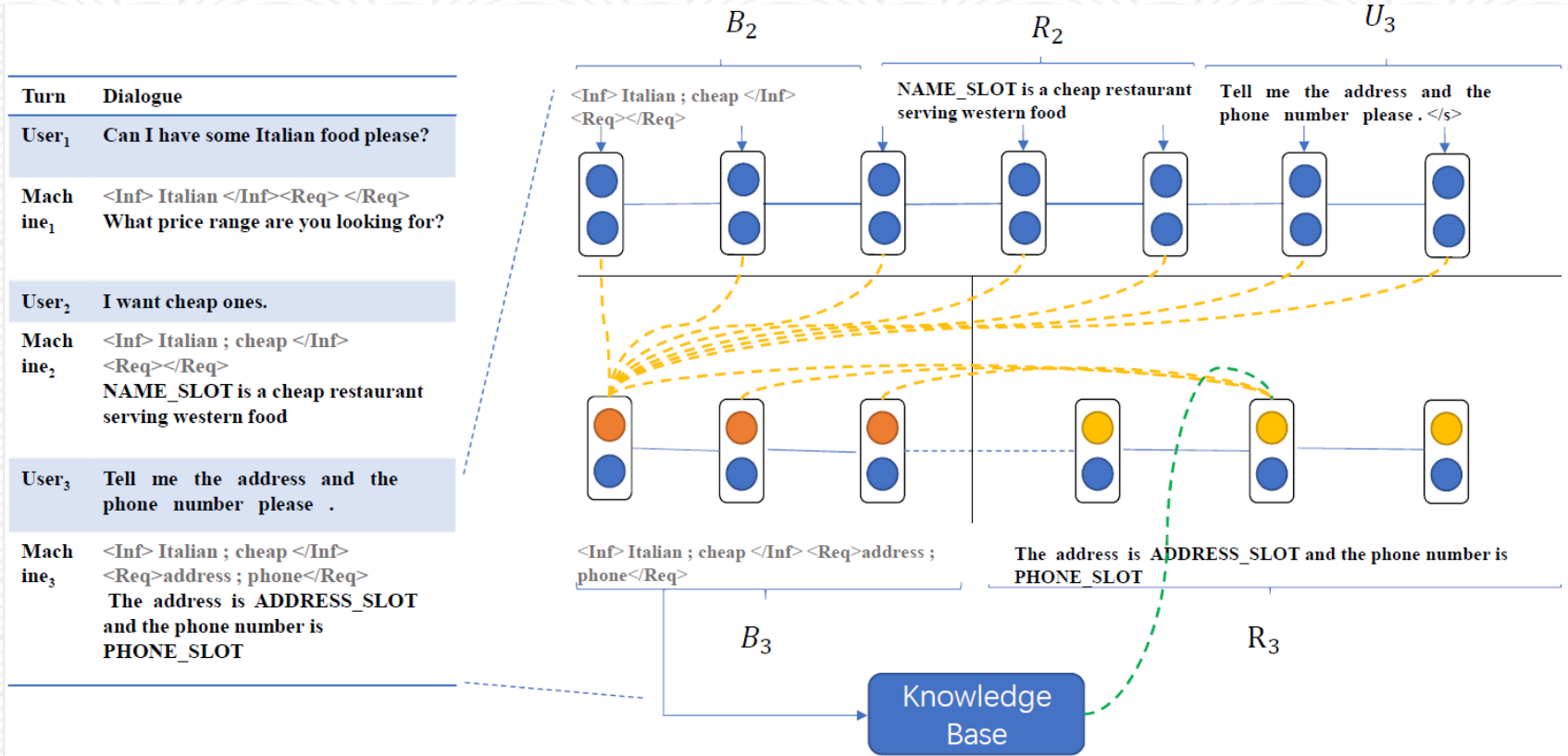
- Notation
 - B_t : belief span
 - U_t : user utterance
 - R_t : machine response

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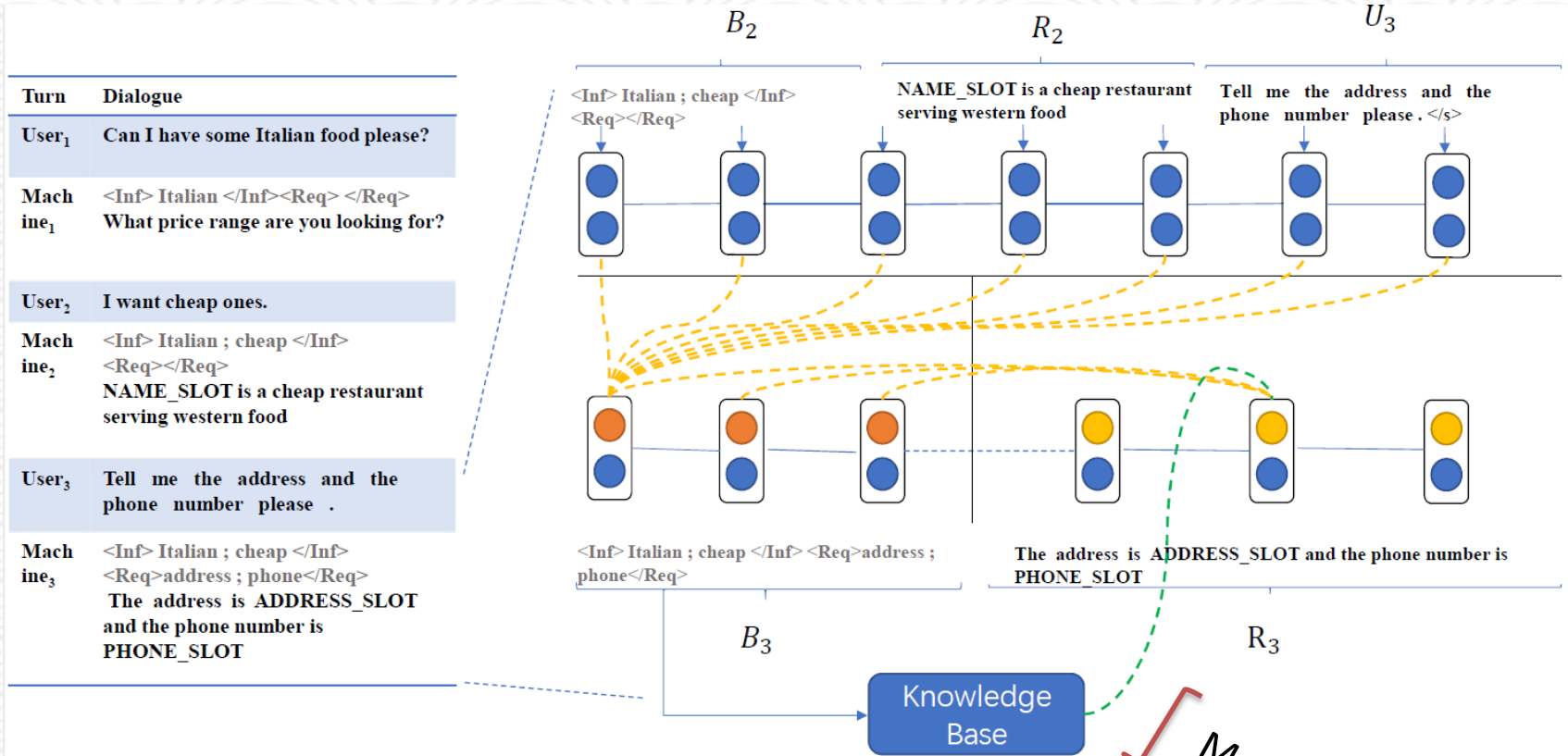
Source sequence

Target sequence

Sequicity Illustration

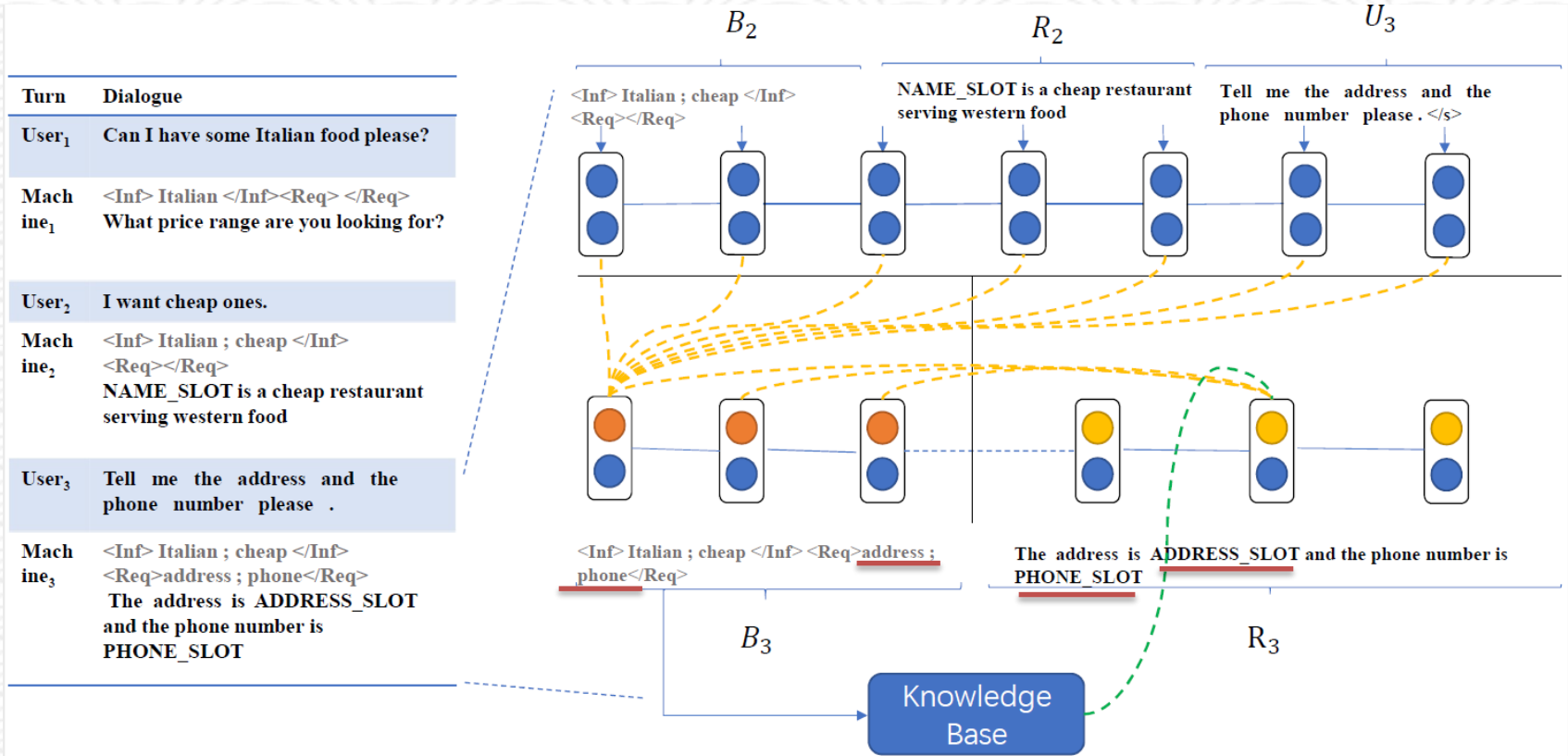


Sequicity Illustration



Multiple match
Single match
No match

Sequicity Illustration



Sequicity Formalization

- Source-target pair
 - $\{B_0R_0U_1, B_1R_1\}, \{B_1R_1U_2, B_2R_2\}, \dots, \{B_{t-1}R_{t-1}U_t, B_tR_t\}$
- Two stage decoding
 - $B_t = \text{Seq2seq}(B_{t-1}R_{t-1}U_t)$
 - $R_t = \text{Seq2seq}(B_{t-1}R_{t-1}U_t | B_t, \text{KB search results})$

Sequicity Instantiation: A Two-stage CopyNet (TSCP)

- Two-stage copyNet
 - Encoding: $\mathbf{B}_{t-1}\mathbf{R}_{t-1}\mathbf{U}_t$
 - Decoding \mathbf{B}_t : copying from $\mathbf{B}_{t-1}\mathbf{R}_{t-1}\mathbf{U}_t$
 - Decoding \mathbf{R}_t : copying from $\mathbf{B}_{t-1}\mathbf{R}_{t-1}\mathbf{U}_t$ **and** \mathbf{B}_t
- Conditioning KB search results for \mathbf{R}_t generation
 - A three-dimension vector [**multiple match, single match, no match**]

Optimization

- Joint log-likelihood
 - Short coming: treating each word equally
 - *E.g., The closest Italian restaurant is at <addr_slot>*
- Reinforcement learning
 - Action: decoding a word
 - State: hidden vectors generated by RNNs
 - Reward: decoding a correct placeholder +1, decoding each word -0.1

Experiments: Datasets

Dataset	Cam676		
Size	Train:408 / Test: 136 / Dev: 136		
Domains	restaurant reservation		
Slot types	price, food style etc.		
Distinct slot values	99		
Dataset	KVRET		
Size	Train:2425 / Test: 302 / Dev: 302		
Domains	calendar	weather info.	POI
Slot types	date, etc.	location, etc.	poi, etc.
Distinct slot values	79	65	140

Experiments: Evaluation Metrics

- Evaluation metrics
 - Match Rate
 - BLEU
 - Success F1
 - Training time

Experiment Results

	CamRes676					KVRET				
	Mat.	BLEU	Succ. F1	Time _{full}	Time _{N.B.}	Mat.	BLEU	Succ. F1	Time _{full}	Time _{N.B.}
(1) NDM	0.904	0.212	0.832	91.9 min	8.6 min	0.724	0.186	0.741	285.5 min	29.3 min
(2) NDM + Att + SS	0.904	0.240	0.836	93.7 min	10.4 min	0.724	0.188	0.745	289.7 min	33.5 min
(3) LIDM	0.912	0.246	0.840	97.7 min	14.4 min	0.721	0.173	0.762	312.8 min	56.6 min
(4) KVRN	N/A	0.134	N/A	21.4 min	–	0.459	0.184	0.540	46.9 min	–
(5) TSCP	0.927	0.253	0.854	7.3 min	–	0.845	0.219	0.811	25.5 min	–
(6) Att-RNN	0.851	0.248	0.774	7.2 min	–	0.805	0.208	0.801	23.0 min	–
(7) TSCP\k _t	0.927	0.232	0.835	7.2 min	–	0.845	0.168	0.759	25.3 min	–
(8) TSCP\RL	0.927	0.234	0.834	4.1 min	–	0.845	0.191	0.774	17.5 min	–
(9) TSCP\B _t	0.888	0.197	0.809	22.9 min	–	0.628	0.182	0.755	42.7 min	–

Table 2: Model performance on CamRes676 and KVRET. This table is split into two parts: competitors on the upper side and our ablation study on the bottom side. **Mat.** and **Succ. F1** are for match rate and success F1 respectively. **Time_{full}** column reports training time till converge. For NDM, NDM+Att+SS and LIDM, we also calculate the training time for the rest parts except for the belief tracker (**Time_{N.B.}**).

Time Expenses on Belief Trackers

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RL Helps with BLEU and Succ. F1

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Removing CopyNets

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Discussions: OOV Experiments

Synthesized OOV data:

I would like some **Chinese** food. → I would like some **Chinese_unk** food.

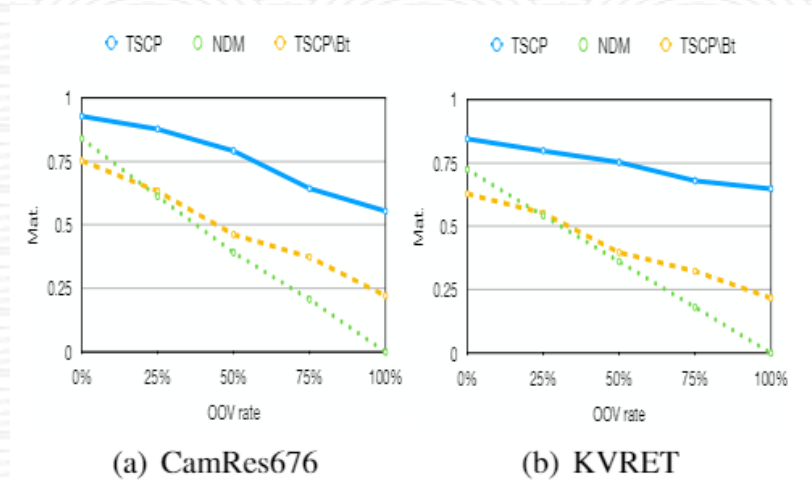


Figure 2: OOV tests. 0% OOV rate means no OOV instance while 100% OOV rate means all instances are changed to be OOV.

Discussion: Parameter Scales

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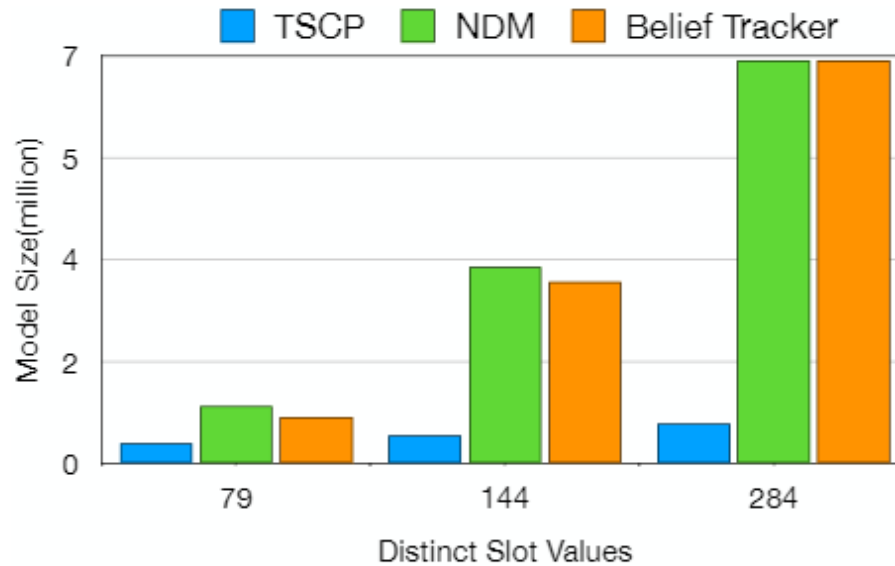


Figure 3: Model size sensitivity with respect to KVRET. Distinct slot values of 79, 144, 284 correspond to the number of slots in KVRET's *calendar*, *calendar + weather info.*, and all 3 domains.

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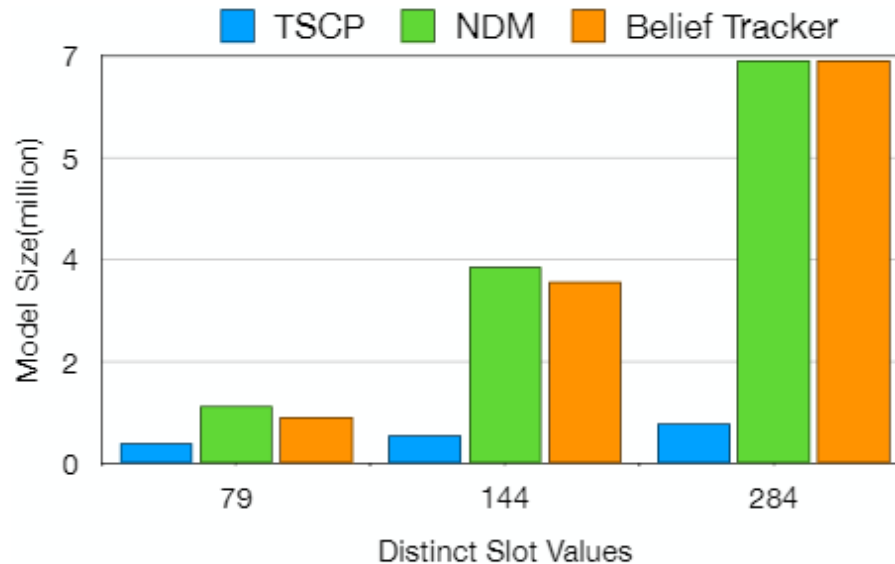


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Conclusion

- Sequicity provides another direction for task-oriented dialogue systems.
- It is more light-weighted, can handle OOV requests.
- It learns dialogue action directly from data with less human interventions
 - Requires more training data.