

# Large-scale Simple Question Generation by Template-based Seq2seq Learning

Authors: **Tianyu Liu**, Bingzhen Wei, Baobao Chang and Zhifang Sui

Organization: Key Laboratory of Computational Linguistics(ICL), Peking University

Speaker: **Tianyu Liu**

E-mail: [tianyu0421@pku.edu.cn](mailto:tianyu0421@pku.edu.cn)



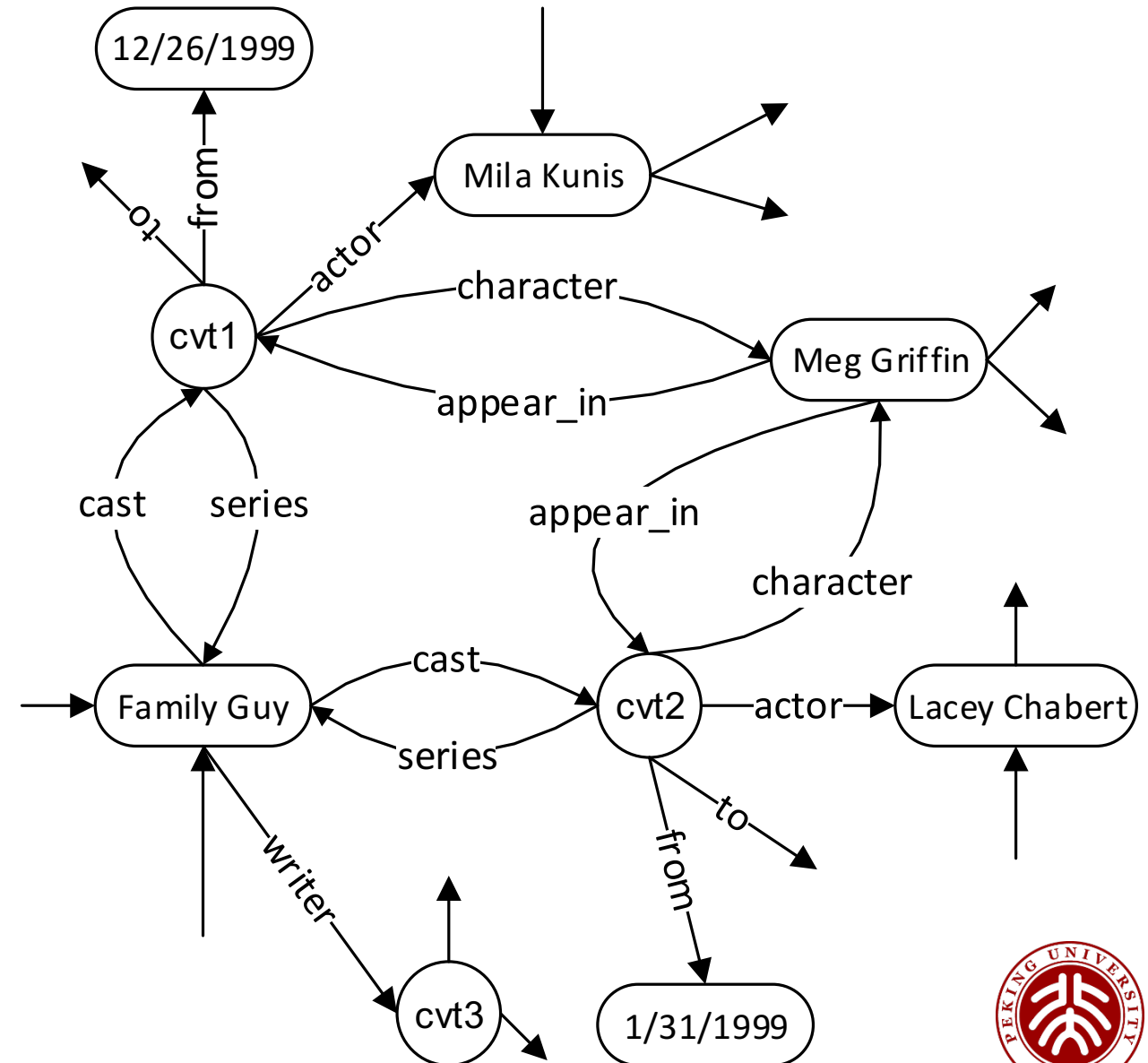
# Outline

- Background
  - Graph knowledge base
  - Simple question
- KB-based question generation
  - Template Extraction
  - Template-based Seq2seq model
  - Case study
- Dataset & metrics
- Experiments
- Large-scale Chinese KBQA dataset
  - Triple Selection and Question Filtering
  - Dataset Analysis
- Future Work



# Knowledge Base

- Triples of subj-pred-obj ( $h, r, t$ )
- Knowledge graph
  - Each entity is a node
  - Two related entities linked by a directed edge (predicate)



# Simple questions vs. Compositional questions

Simple question

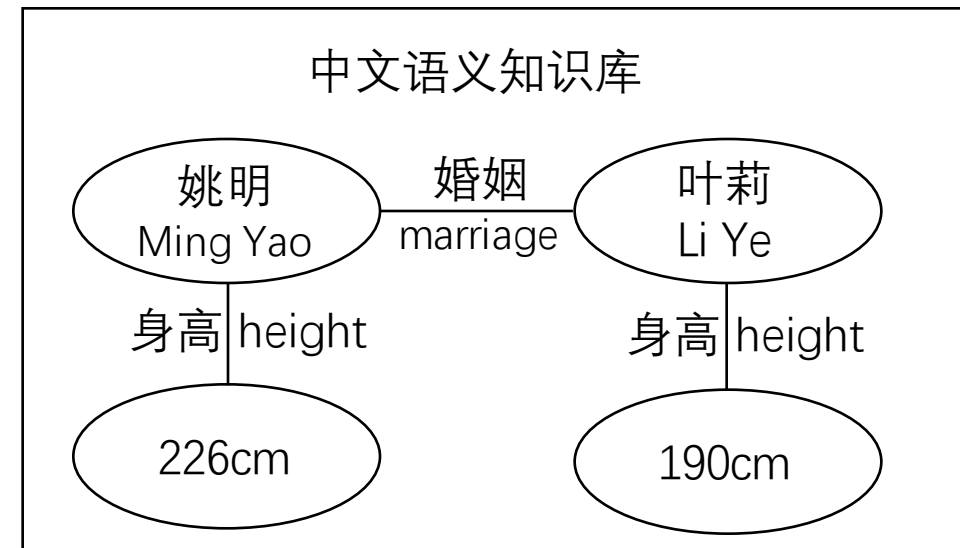
姚明身高多少？ How tall is Ming Yao?

姚明 height 226cm

Compositional question

姚明妻子身高多少？ How tall is Ming Yao's wife?

姚明 marriage 叶莉 height 190cm

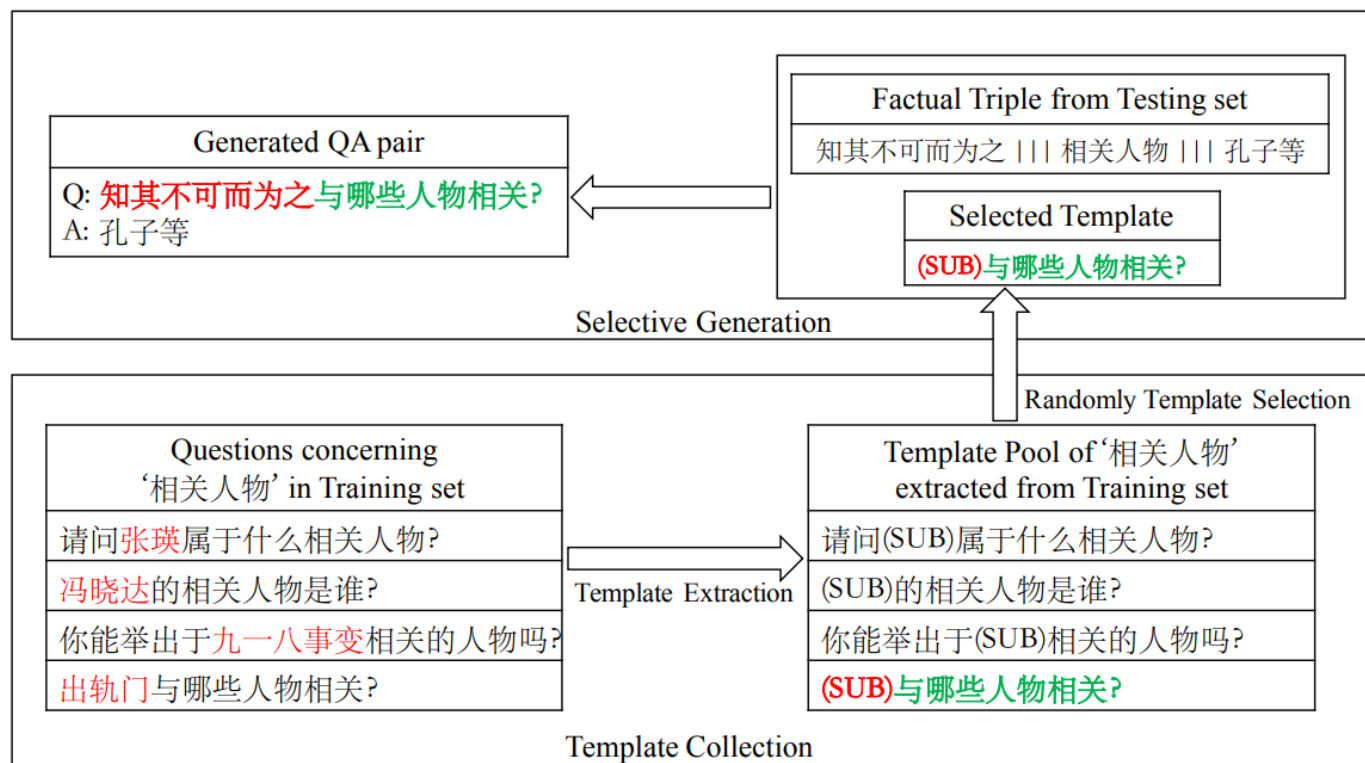


# Outline

- Background
  - Graph knowledge base
  - Simple question
- KB-based question generation
  - Template Extraction
  - Template-based Seq2seq model
  - Case study
- Dataset & metrics
- Experiments
- Large-scale Chinese KBQA dataset
  - Triple Selection and Question Filtering
  - Dataset Analysis
- Future Work



# Pure Template Extraction model



## Template Collection

For a specific relationship  $r$

1. Extract templates by replacing topic entity with a special token ( $SUB$ ) in each question.
2. Collect all the templates concerning  $r$  to form a template pool.

## Selective Generation

Given a factual triple  $\langle h, r, t \rangle$

1. Randomly select a template from  $r$ 's template pool.
2. Generate questions by replacing the special token ( $SUB$ ) in the selected pattern.



# Template-based seq2seq model

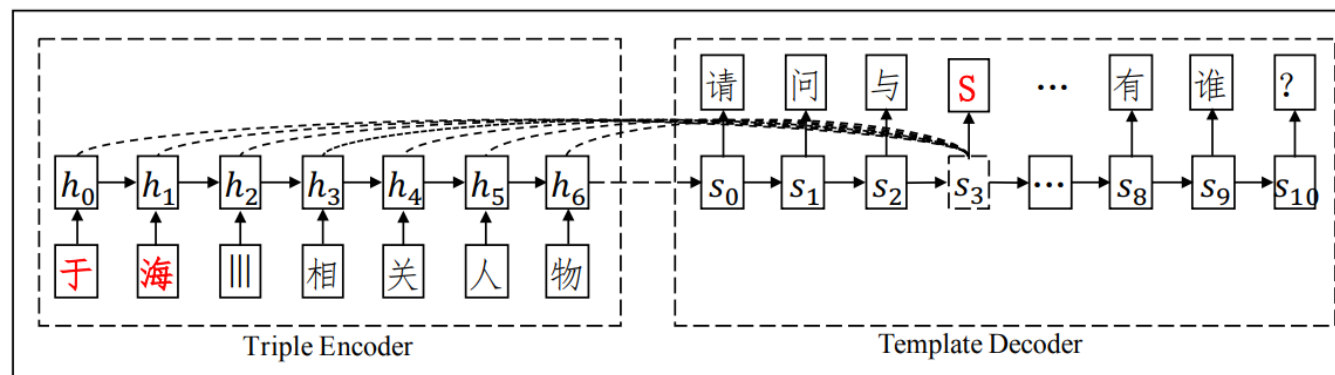
## Triple Encoder

Given a triple fact  $F = \langle t, p, o \rangle$

- Topic entity  $t = \{t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n\}$
- Relation predicate  $p = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m\}$
- Object entity  $o = \{o_1, o_2, \dots, o_l\}$

- Input:  $w = [t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n, SEP, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m] \in \mathbb{R}^{m+n+1}$
- Encoder state:  $h_t = LSTM(h_{t-1}, w_{t-1})$

Given Triple: 于海 ||| 相关人物 ||| 吴冠中、张建中、爱新觉罗·溥铎  
Generated Question: 请问与于海有关的人有谁？



# Template-based seq2seq model

## Template Decoder

Given encoder states  $H = \{h_t\}_{t=1}^L$  and previous generated tokens  $y_{<t}$

- Probability of Generating next token

$$P(y_t|H, y_{<t}) = \text{softmax}(W_s \cdot \tanh(W_t[s_t, a_t]))$$

- Decode states

$$s_t = \text{LSTM}(s_{t-1}, y_{t-1})$$

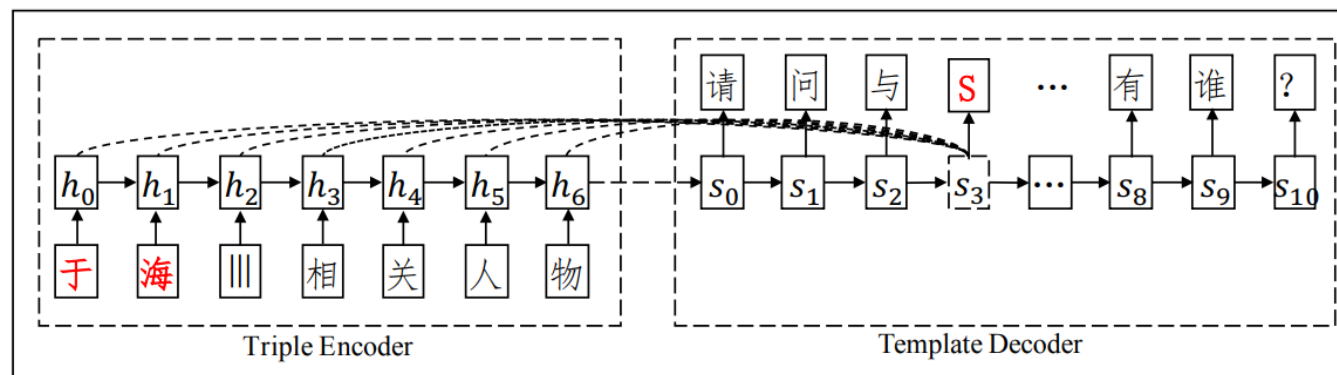
- Attention vector

$$a_t = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^L \alpha_{ti} h_i}{e^{g(s_t, h_i)}}$$

$$\alpha_{ti} = \frac{e^{g(s_t, h_i)}}{\sum_{j=1}^N e^{g(s_t, h_j)}}$$

$$g(s_t, h_i) = \tanh(W_p h_i) \cdot \tanh(W_q s_t)$$

Given Triple: 于海 ||| 相关人物 ||| 吴冠中、张建中、爱新觉罗·溥铎  
Generated Question: 请问与于海有关的人有谁？





# Case Study

Fact #1	全球通史     装帧     软装
Fact #2	商务星健身管理软件     经营范围     健身俱乐部管理软件
Fact #3	倭叉角羚     纲     哺乳纲
Fact #4	焖子     主要食材     地瓜淀粉 精瘦肉
Fact #5	真相     译者     陈睿 杨通

Fact	Gold	Pure Template	Seq2seq	Tseq2seq
#1	全球通史的装帧是什么样子的？	全球通史这本书共多少页？	全球通史的装帧是什么？	全球通史是怎样装帧的？
#2	商务星健身管理软件的经营范围是什么？	商务星健身管理软件主要做什么生意？	商务星健身管理软件的经营范围是什么？	商务星健身管理软件经营范围包括哪些？
#3	你知道倭叉角羚这种动物是什么纲的吗？	谁能告诉我倭叉角羚属于什么纲？	谁知道倭叉角羚是哪个纲的？	倭叉角羚属于什么纲？
#4	我想知道做焖子都需要什么食材？	焖子主要食材有什么？	焖子的主要食材是什么？	做焖子需要什么材料？
#5	我想知道真相这本书是谁翻译的呀？	谁翻译了真相？	真相的译者是谁？	请问真相是谁翻译的？

- Misleading questions generated by pure template-based method are marked in red.
- Questions that generates wrong subjects entities of the corresponding facts are marked in green



# Outline

- Background
  - Graph knowledge base
  - Simple question
- KB-based question generation
  - Template Extraction
  - Template-based Seq2seq model
  - Case study
- Dataset & metrics
- Experiments
- Large-scale Chinese KBQA dataset
  - Triple Selection and Question Filtering
  - Dataset Analysis
- Future Work



# Dataset and metrics

- Knowledge base: Chinese KB from NLPCC2017 KBQA challenge

	<b>FB2M</b>	<b>FB5M</b>	<b>NLPCC2017</b>
<b>Entities</b>	2,150,604	4,904,397	6,502,738
<b>Relationships</b>	6,701	7,523	548,225
<b>Facts</b>	14,180,937	22,441,880	43,063,796

Statistics of the NLPCC2017 Chinese Knowledge Base

- Train & Test dataset: Training & Testing set from NLPCC2016 KBQA challenge (Train/dev/test: 11687/2922/9870)

<b>Question</b>	有人知道鸡黍之交的相关人物都有谁吗？
<b>Factual Triple</b>	鸡黍之交     相关人物     范式与张劭
<b>Answer</b>	范式与张劭

An instance of (Question, Triple, Answer) tuple



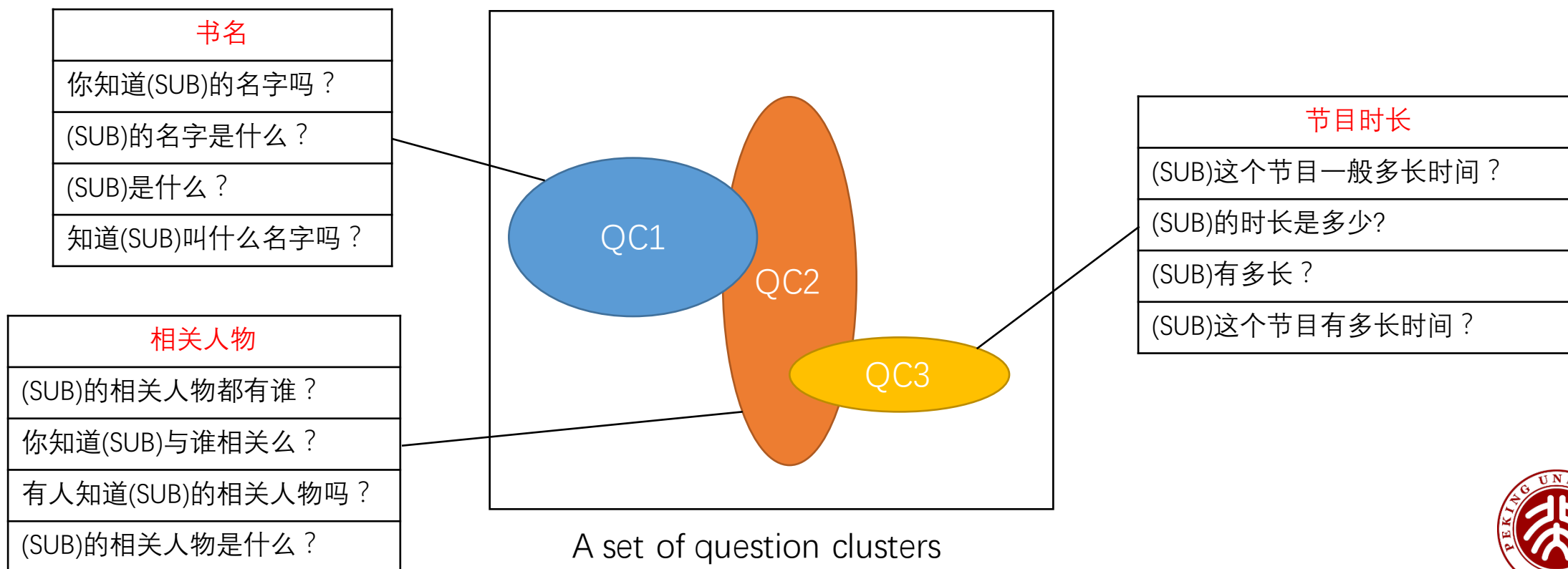
# Dataset and metrics

- Automatic evaluation: Bleu-4 and Rouge-4
- Human evaluation:
  - 1) Randomly select 100 generated questions.
  - 2) ask 2 experts to evaluate whether the question is understandable and answerable (good question or not).
  - 3) Use the ratio of good questions in the selected 100 questions as human evaluation score



# Dataset and metrics

- Diversity evaluation: measure the diversity of generated questions with the same relationship (**Question Cluster**)



# Dataset and metrics

## ➤ Diversity evaluation: DIVERSE

For a question cluster  $Q_c = \{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n\}$  and

Corresponding triple cluster  $F_c = \{[t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n], R, [o_1, o_2, \dots, o_n]\}$

$$DIVERSE = \frac{1}{C_n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n 1(i \neq j) Tfidf_{sim}(q_i, q_j)$$

the smaller DIVERSE is, the more linguistically diverse the generated questions are.



# Outline

- Background
  - Graph knowledge base
  - Simple question
- KB-based question generation
  - Template Extraction
  - Template-based Seq2seq model
  - Case study
- Dataset & metrics
- Experiments
- Large-scale Chinese KBQA dataset
  - Triple Selection and Question Filtering
  - Dataset Analysis
- Future Work



# Experiment results

## ➤ Automatic & human evaluation

Models	ROUGE	BLEU	Human
Template-based Baseline	37.84	76.33	87.0
Seq2seq	38.41	74.86	83.5
<b>Template-based Seq2seq</b>	<b>43.11</b>	<b>76.84</b>	<b>92.5</b>

Automatic and human evaluation performance of proposed models.

## ➤ Diversity evaluation

Models	N=[3,4]	N=[5,~]	Aggregate
Template-based Baseline	12.30	9.33	11.97
Seq2seq	10.35	7.23	9.74
<b>Template-based seq2seq</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>4.65</b>

Diversity evaluation of proposed models.

N equals the number of facts inside each cluster





# Outline

- Background
  - Graph knowledge base
  - Simple question
- KB-based question generation
  - Template Extraction
  - Template-based Seq2seq model
  - Case study
- Dataset & metrics
- Experiments
- Large-scale Chinese KBQA dataset
  - Triple Selection and Question Filtering
  - Dataset Analysis
- Future Work



# Triple selection and question filtering

## ➤ Triple selection

for given triple  $\langle h, r, t \rangle$

1. remove entity description from head entity

万家灯火(~~林兆华李六乙~~导演话剧)

2. choose head entities which have more than 5 relationship connections (to ensure the quality of questions)

Head entity with 6 relationship connections

水冷机箱 ||| 别名 ||| 水冷机箱  
水冷机箱 ||| 中文名 ||| 水冷机箱  
水冷机箱 ||| 缺点 ||| 普遍体积过大，操作不够简单  
水冷机箱 ||| 类型 ||| 电脑内部发热部件散热的一种装置  
水冷机箱 ||| 功能 ||| 它包括水冷散热系统和防尘机箱  
水冷机箱 ||| 英文名 ||| Water-cooled chassis



Head entity with 4 relationship connections

与幸福背道而驰 ||| 别名 ||| 与幸福背道而驰  
与幸福背道而驰 ||| 中文名 ||| 与幸福背道而驰  
与幸福背道而驰 ||| 作者 ||| 门虚  
与幸福背道而驰 ||| 小说进度 ||| 连载



# Triple selection and question filtering

## ➤ Question filtering

1. Filter out questions with *UNK* token.
2. Filter out questions with 2-gram or more repetition.  
谁知道知道再造幽冥进度怎么样了？
3. Filter out questions whose length are longer than 50.



# Dataset Analysis - quantitative analysis

## ➤ Statistics of proposed dataset

	<b>SimpleQuestion</b>	<b>Proposed corpus</b>
<b>Entities</b>	131,684	5,997,954
<b>Relationships</b>	1,837	4,222
<b>Questions</b>	108,442	28,133,837



# Dataset Analysis - quality analysis

- Performance of different models on the proposed dataset  
we randomly select 21065 instances (question-answer pairs) from the proposed dataset and test the performance of three competitive models on the selected dataset.

Model	Dataset	Precision(%)	Recall(%)	F1(%)
(Lai et al.) KBQA Challenge winner	2016test	86.60	86.60	86.60
	2017test	47.23	47.23	47.23
	Our	<b>89.07</b>	<b>89.07</b>	<b>89.07</b>
System 1 In the challenge	2016test	76.55	76.55	76.55
	2017test	36.51	36.51	36.51
	Our	<b>78.25</b>	<b>78.25</b>	<b>78.25</b>
System 2 In the challenge	2016test	74.38	74.38	74.38
	2017test	31.46	31.46	31.46
	Our	<b>75.21</b>	<b>75.21</b>	<b>75.21</b>



# Dataset Analysis - quality analysis

	2016 testing set			2017 testing set		
	Pre@1	Pre@2	Pre@5	Pre@1	Pre@2	Pre@5
baseline[19]	82.41%	87.06%	89.84%			
$s_f$ only	82.97%	87.50%	90.36%	42.94%	48.67%	54.75%
CNN Single	84.55%	88.63%	91.03%	43.63%	49.98%	55.59%
CNN Ensemble	85.40%	89.01%	91.17%	44.31%	50.18%	56.05%
name_system(Full)	86.60%	89.67%	91.38%	47.35%	52.47%	56.74%

	Pre@1	Pre@2	Pre@5
Our	<b>89.77</b>	<b>90.15</b>	<b>90.45</b>



# Future work

- **Compositional Question Generation** based on relational path  
Given a relational path e.g. name->marriage->height. Generating compositional questions like 'how tall is <name>' s wife/husband?
- Question Generation based on **machine comprehension**  
Given an article or several paragraphs. Try to generate meaningful questions according to the context.

Learning to Ask: Neural Question Generation for Reading Comprehension Du et al.

Identifying Where to Focus in Reading Comprehension for Neural Question Generation Du et al.



Thanks for your listening!

