Trainable Decoding of Sets of Sequences for Neural Sequence Models









Ashwin Kalyan

Peter Anderson

Stefan Lee

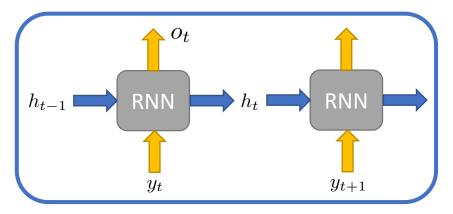
Dhruv Batra



facebook Artificial Intelligence Research

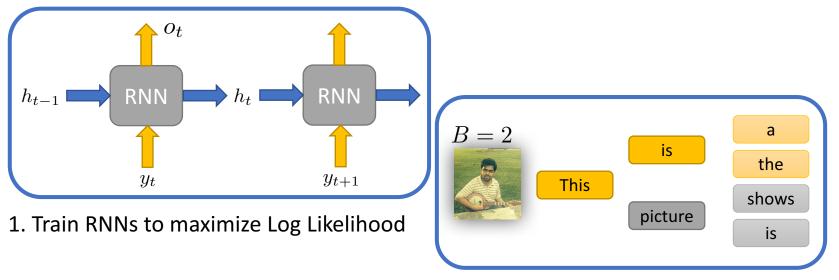
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Standard Sequence Prediction Pipeline



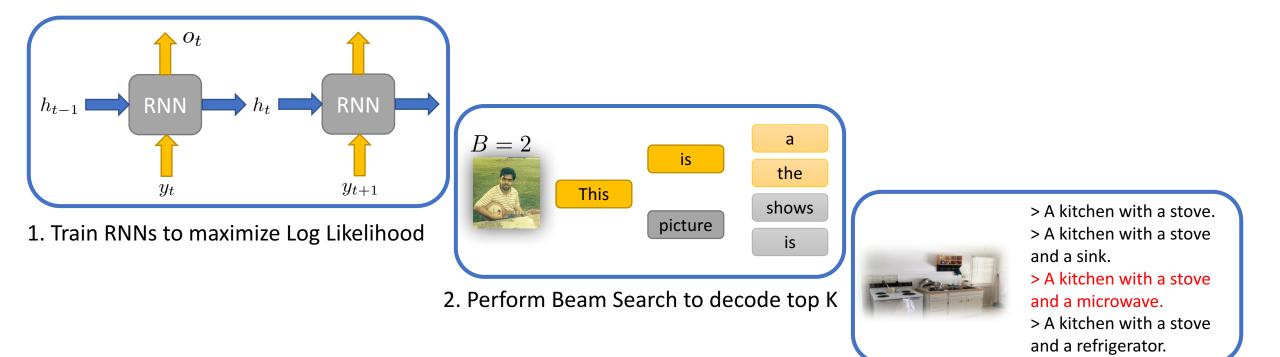
1. Train RNNs to maximize Log Likelihood

Standard Sequence Prediction Pipeline



2. Perform Beam Search to decode top K

Standard Sequence Prediction Pipeline



3. Return the best sequence in the top K

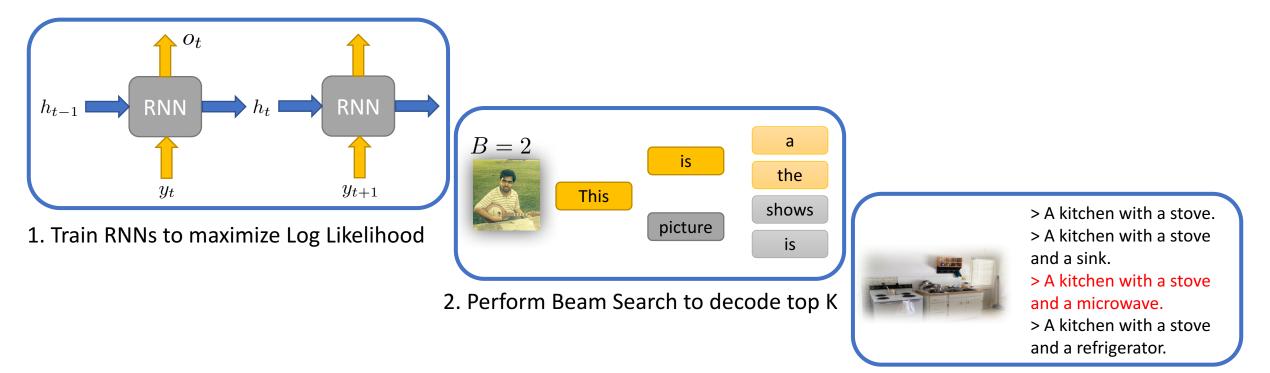
But... many real world tasks are multi-modal!



- $\checkmark\,$ A group of people riding horses.
- ✓ Kids riding horses with adults help.
- ✓ A girl poses on her horse in equestrian dress by a small crowd.
- ✓ Some people stand near some horses in a field.
- People are standing around children riding horses in a grassy area.
- \checkmark A small girl is riding a large light brown horse.
- ✓ A young girl in riding gear mounts a pony in front of a group.
- \checkmark A group of people with a jockey and her horse
- \checkmark Several people playing with ponies in a park.

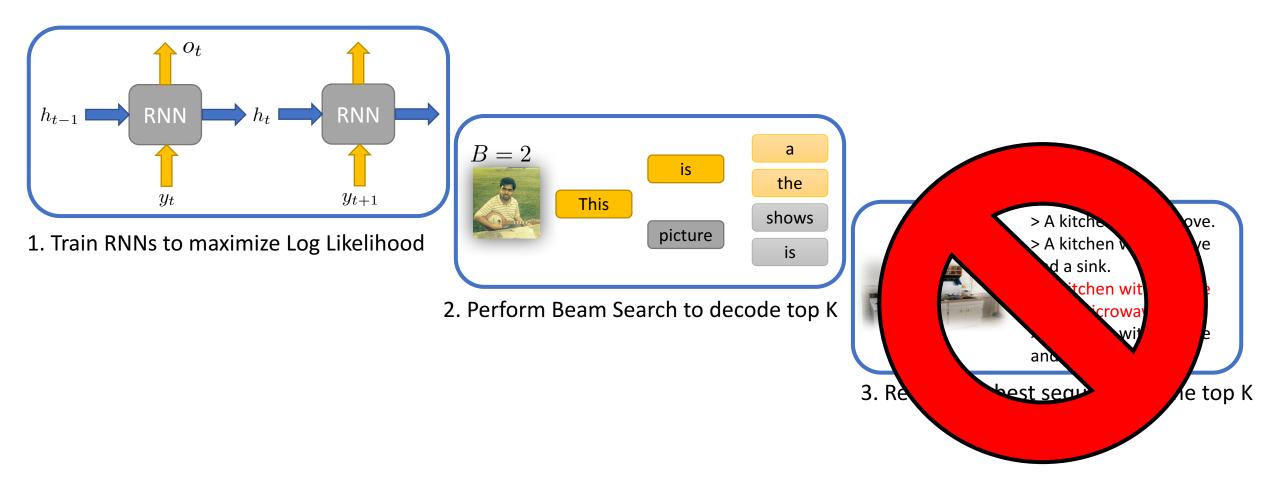
How to model more than one correct output?

Retool the Standard Sequence Prediction Pipeline



3. Return the best sequence in the top K

Retool the Standard Sequence Prediction Pipeline



Beam Search outputs are nearly identical!



- > A group of people riding horses on a field.
- A group of people riding horses in a field.
- > A group of people riding horses down a dirt road.
- A group of people riding horses through a field.
- A group of people riding on the back of horses.
- A group of people riding on the back of a horse.
- > A group of people riding on a horse.
- A couple of people riding on the back of horses.
- > A couple of people riding on the back of a horse.
- A couple of people riding horses on a field.

Doesn't model intra-set interactions!

Beam Search outputs are nearly identical!



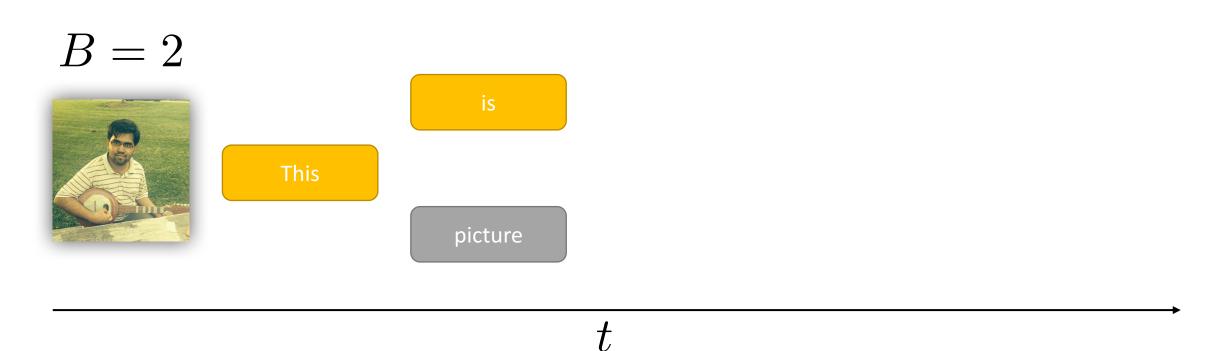
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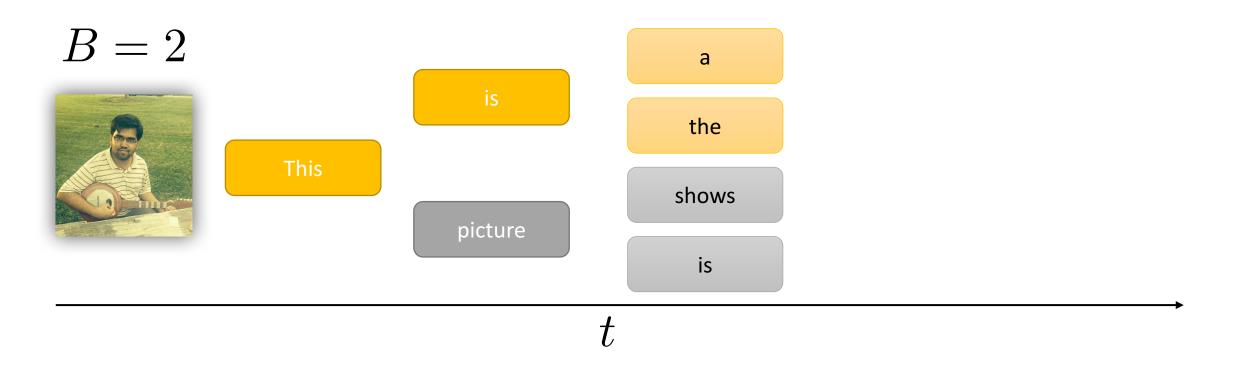
Fails to COVER the variation in the output space!

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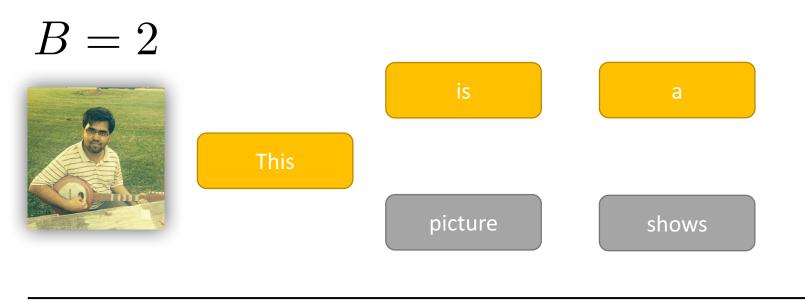
Select top-B words at each time step



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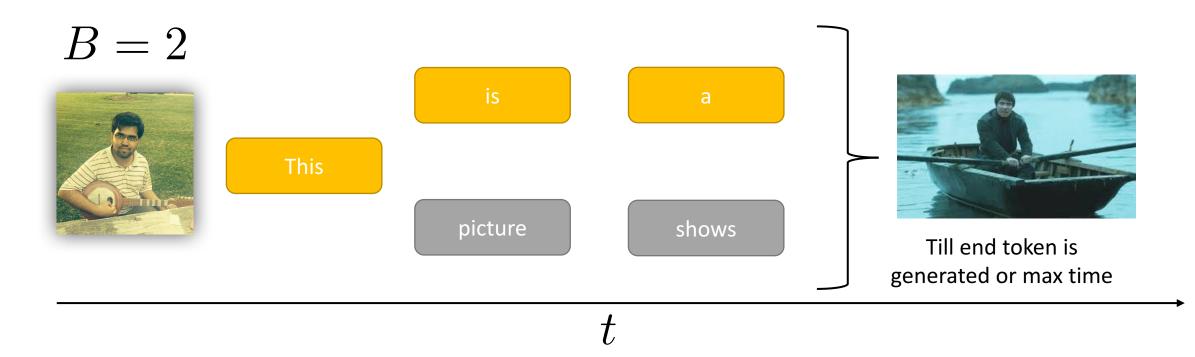


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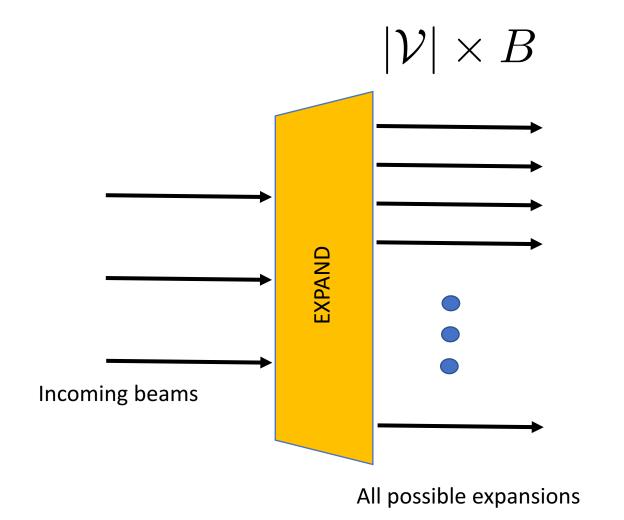


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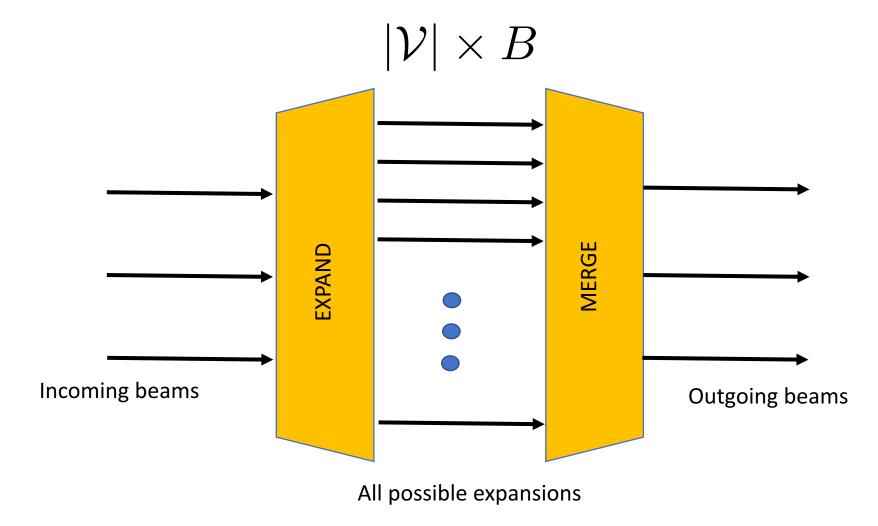
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Beam Search as Subset Selection

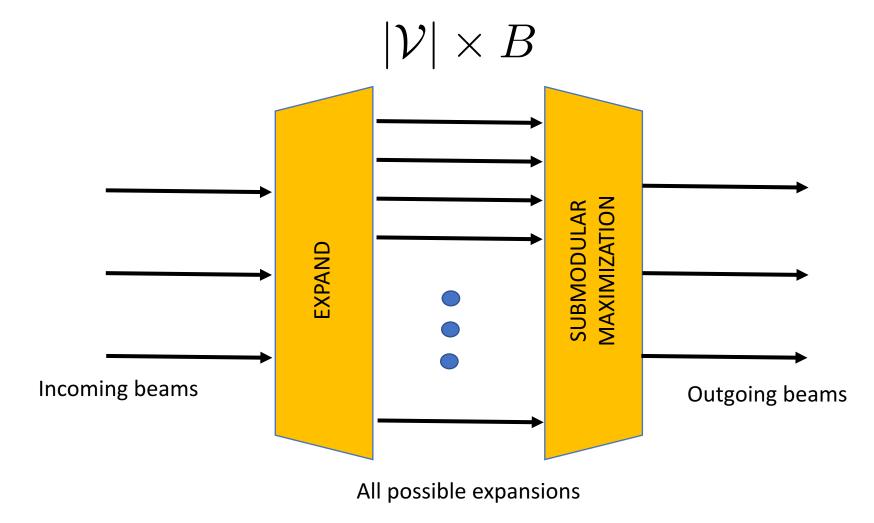


Beam Search as Subset Selection



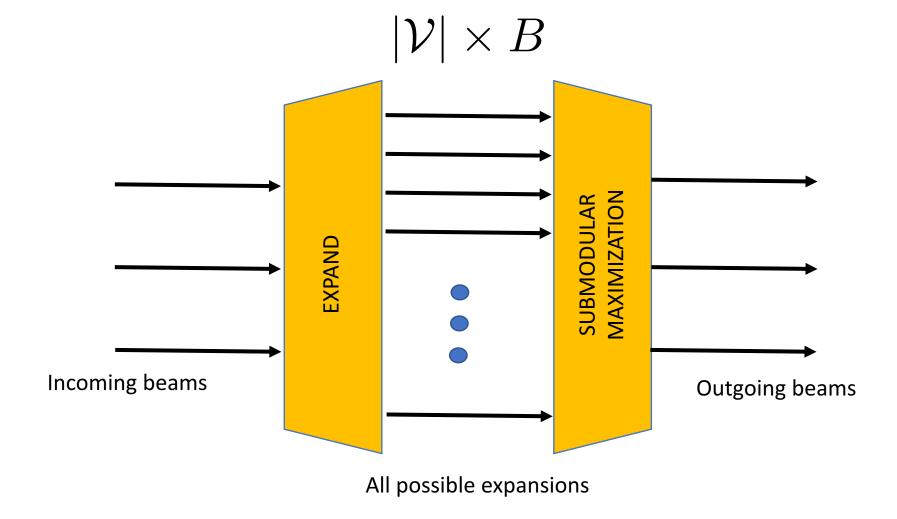
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Beam Search as Subset Selection





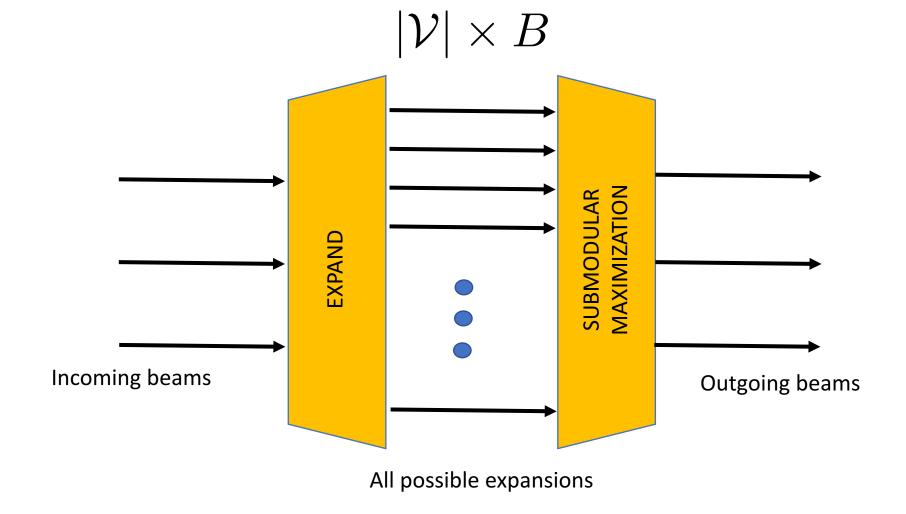
Submodular Maximization for Subset Selection



 Naturally models coverage, promoting diversity

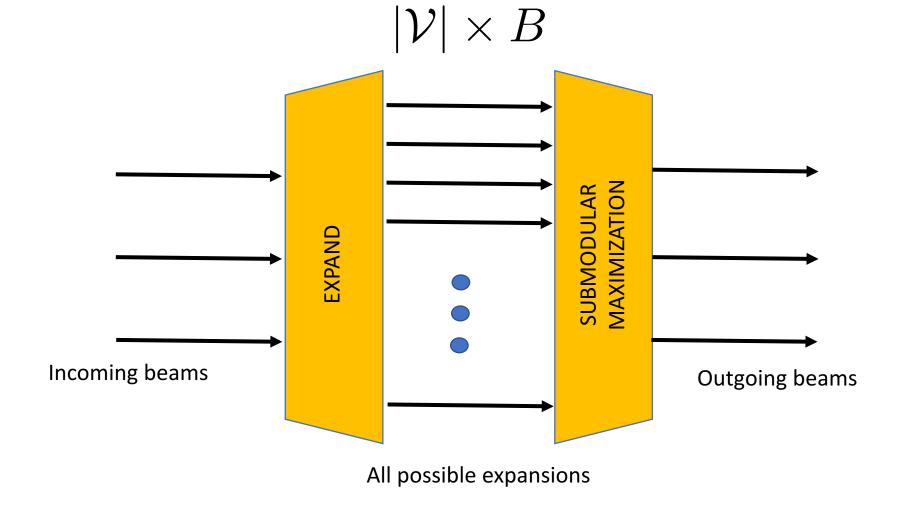
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Submodular Maximization for Subset Selection



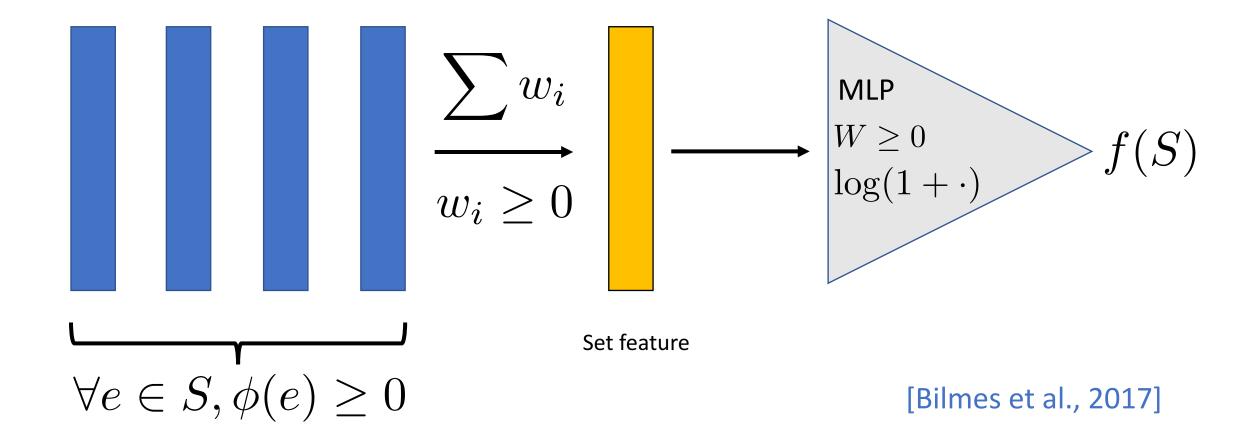
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Submodular Maximization for Subset Selection



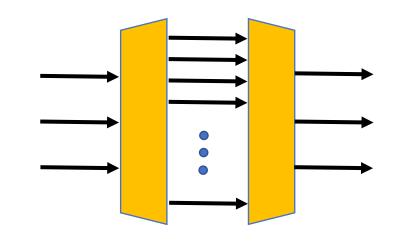
- Naturally models coverage, promoting diversity
- NP Hard!
- Greedy algorithms with approximation guarantees exist!

Learning Submodular Functions



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∇ BS (diff-BS)



FOR t = 1 to T:

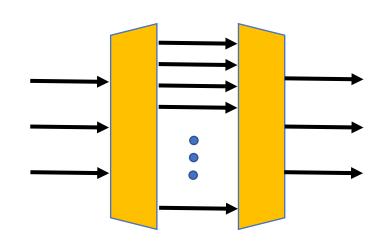
1. Construct set of all possible extensions $\mathcal{Y}_{t-1} \times |\mathcal{V}|$ FOR k = 1 to K:

2. Compute marginal gain of each

extension

3. Sample an extension proportional to marginal gain RETURN Set of K Sequences of length T

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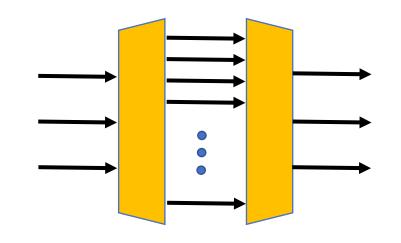
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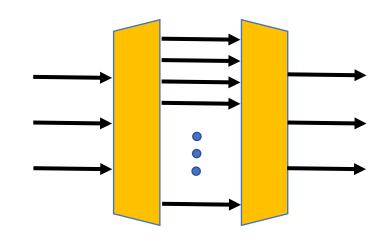
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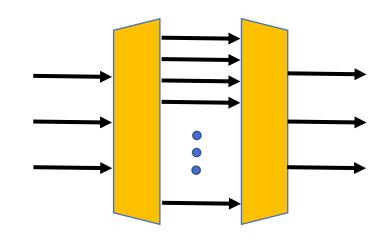
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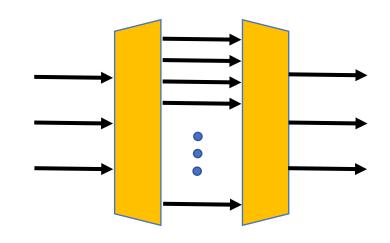
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 - REINFORCE to directly optimize for the set-metric

- Novel perspective. Beam Search as Subset Selection
- Models intra-set dependencies
- Can be used with arbitrary set constraints
- No train-test or loss-evaluation mismatch
- Outperforms Beam Search and other baselines on captioning

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Poster: Pacific Ballroom #48 June 13th 6:30 pm

Paper: <u>http://proceedings.mlr.press/v97/kalyan19a.html</u> Code: <u>https://github.com/ashwinkalyan/diff-bs</u>