



# **Contents**

- 1 Chatbot
- 2 Knowledge Graph
- 3 KG + Chatbot
- **4** Demonstration

# 01

# Chatbot

- 1.1 Definition
- 1.2 Classification
- 1.3 Real-world Chatbots
- 1.4 Technologies and Challenges

## **Chatbot Definition**



- Chatbot, a computer program which conducts a conversation via auditory or textual methods.
- Chatbots are often designed to convincingly simulate how a human would behave as a conversational partner, thereby passing the Turing test.
- Chatbots are typically used in dialog systems for various practical purposes including customer service or information acquisition.

## Why We Need?



- Get things done
  - set up alarm/reminder
  - take note



- find docs/photos/restaurants
- Assist your daily schedule and routine
  - commute alerts to/from work
- Be more productive in managing your work and personal life



Conversation
As
A
Platform



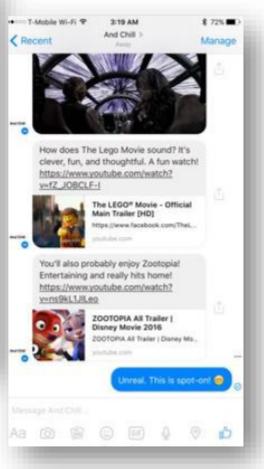
## **GUI vs CUI (Conversational UI)**











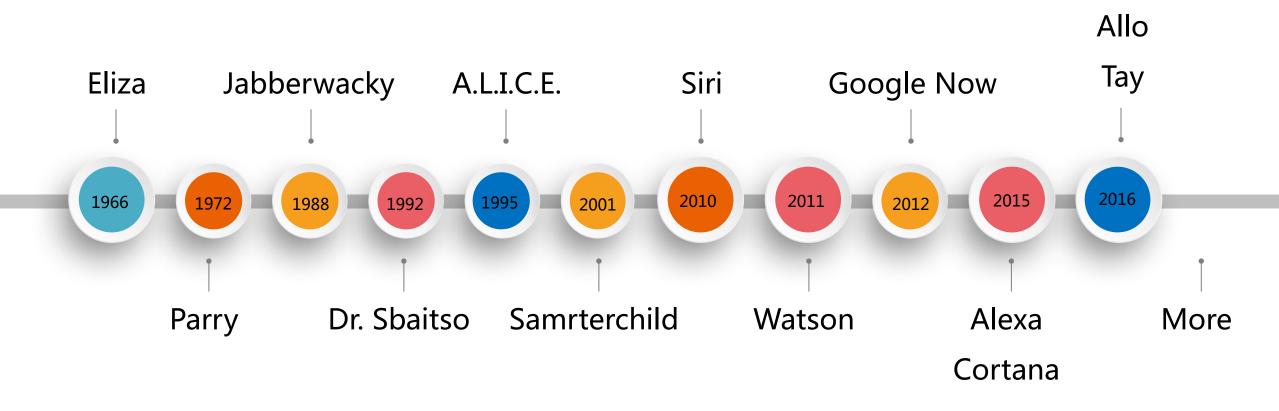
# **GUI vs CUI (Conversational UI)**



	Website/APP's GUI	Msg's CUI
Situation	Navigation, no specific goal	Searching, with specific goal
Information Quantity	More	Less
Information Precision	Low	High
Display	Structured	Non-structured
Interface	Graphics	Language
Manipulation	Click	mainly use texts or speech as input
Learning	Need time to learn and adapt	No need to learn
Entrance	App download	Incorporated in any msg-based interface
Flexibility	Low, like machine manipulation	High, like converse with a human

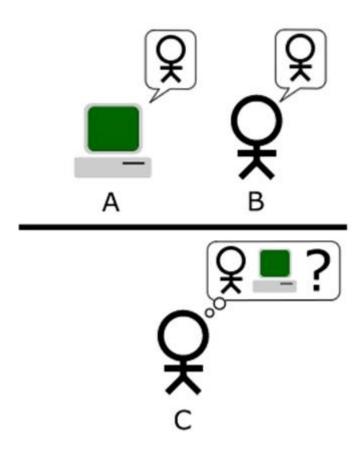
# **Chatbot History**





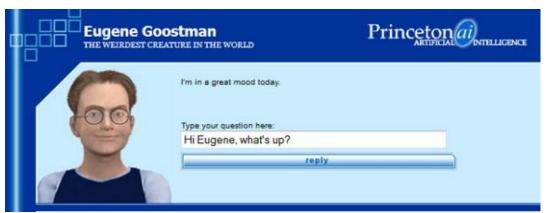
# **Turing Test**





5 min, 30 % cheat





# 01

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## **Chatbot Classification**

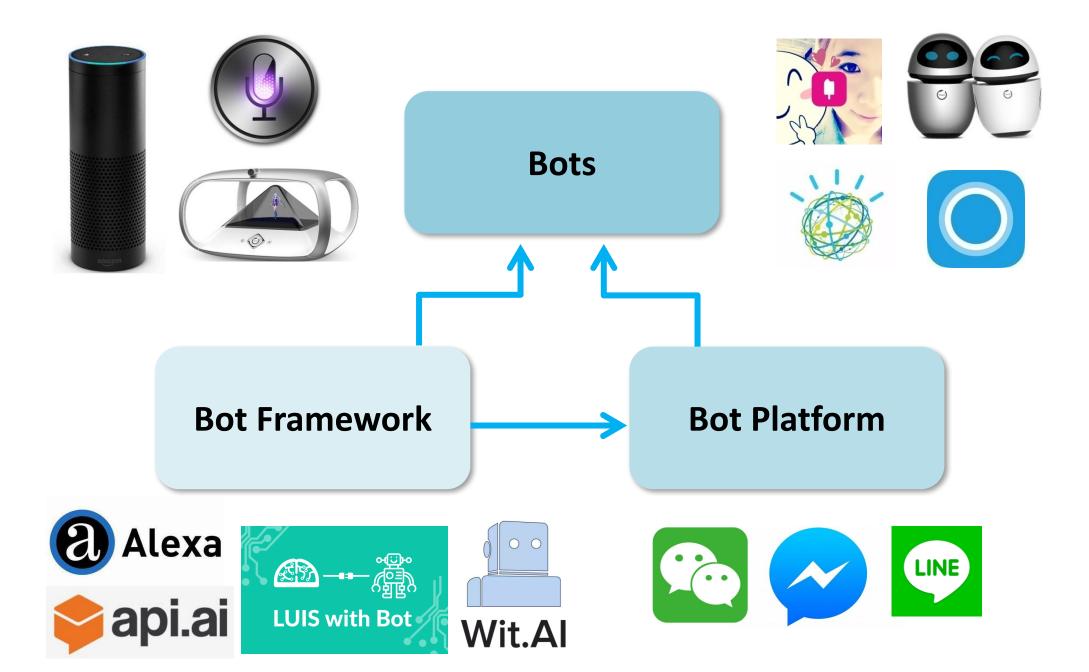


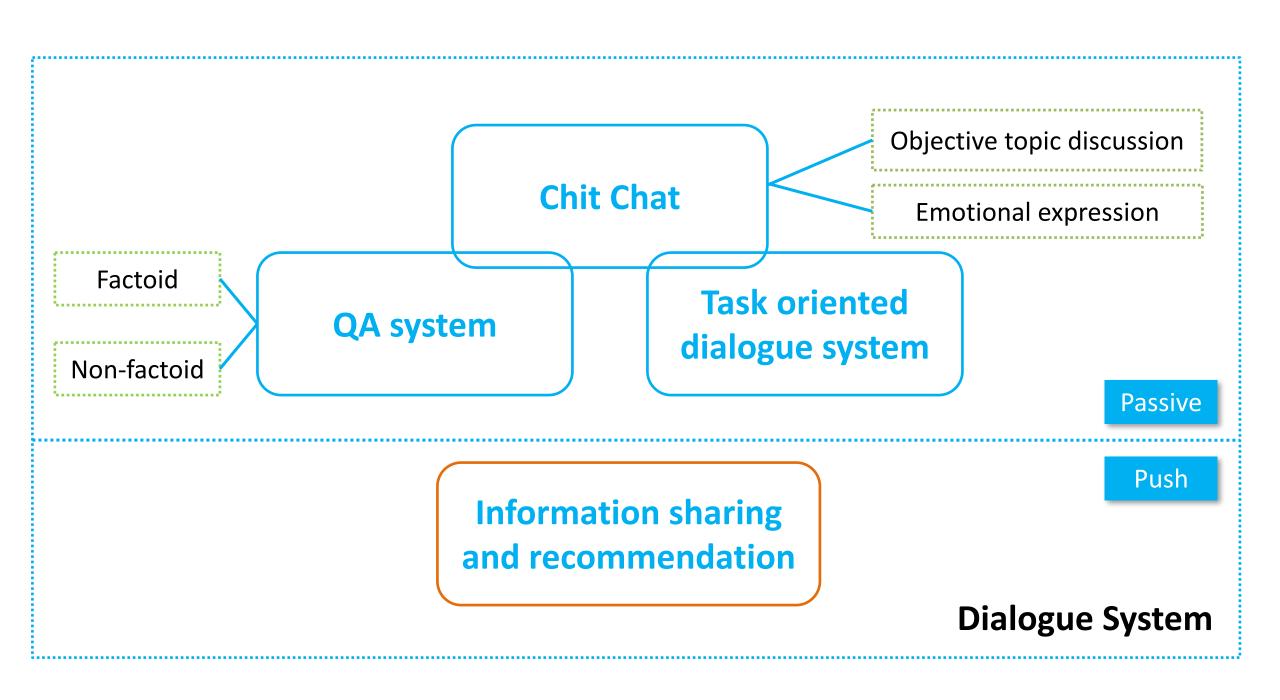


For entertainment



For business





# 01

# Chatbot

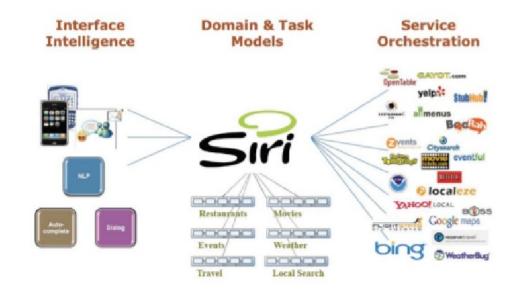
- 1.1 Definition
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Siri

Personal Assistant

2010



VIV: the upgraded Siri, developed by Siri core members Dag Kittlaus and Adam Cheyer

INTELLIGENCE BECOMES A UTILITY















VIV





For life

For work



Cortana

Personal Assistant

2016

2010



Rinna

2015



Tay

2016



Zo

2016



Ruuh

2017



Knowledge Graph Deep QA

2011

- KG: Contains a variety of encyclopedias, dictionaries, news and other forms of knowledge
- **DeepQA**: NLU, classification, reasoning, hypothesis generation.

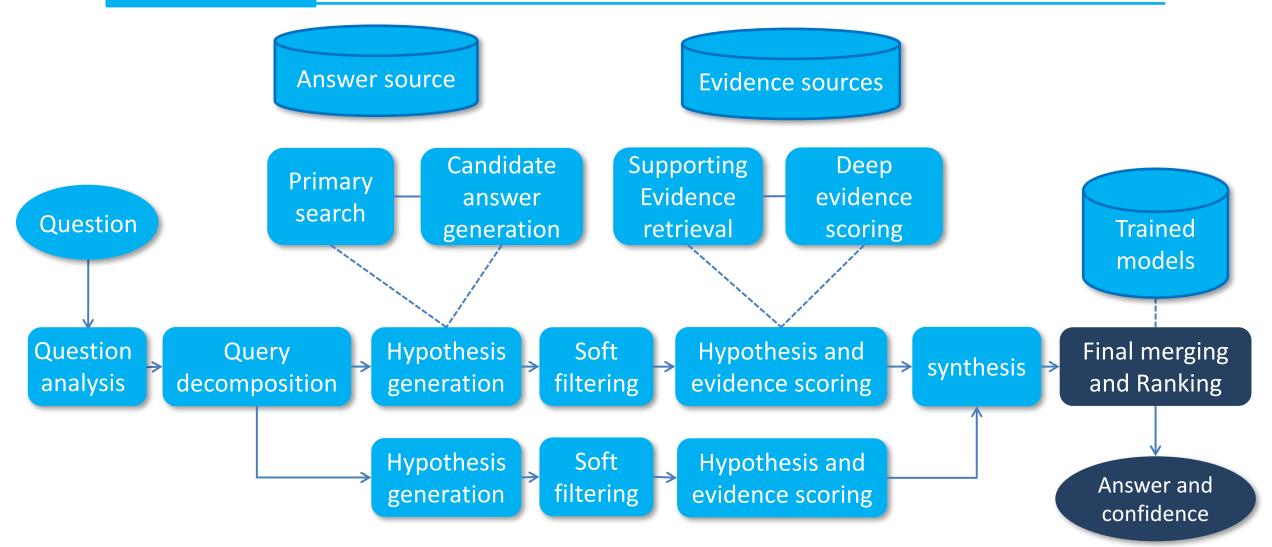




**ROSS Intelligence** 

## **KBQA Killer Application in Chatbots - Watson**





Architecture of Watson DeepQA

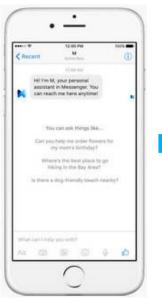


Deep semantic analysis

2013

- Acquisition of wit.ai in 2014
- DeepText
- Man-machine collaboration, training models using user inputs for recommendation.





recommendation





Amazon Echo Alexa

2014



Intelligent speaker build on Alexa

"beam-forming" technology



### Google Allo

Personal assistant Deep learning

2016



### **Traditional Google speech system:**

Initialize search engine after speech recognition and semantic processing, and return the result to the user



### Allo:

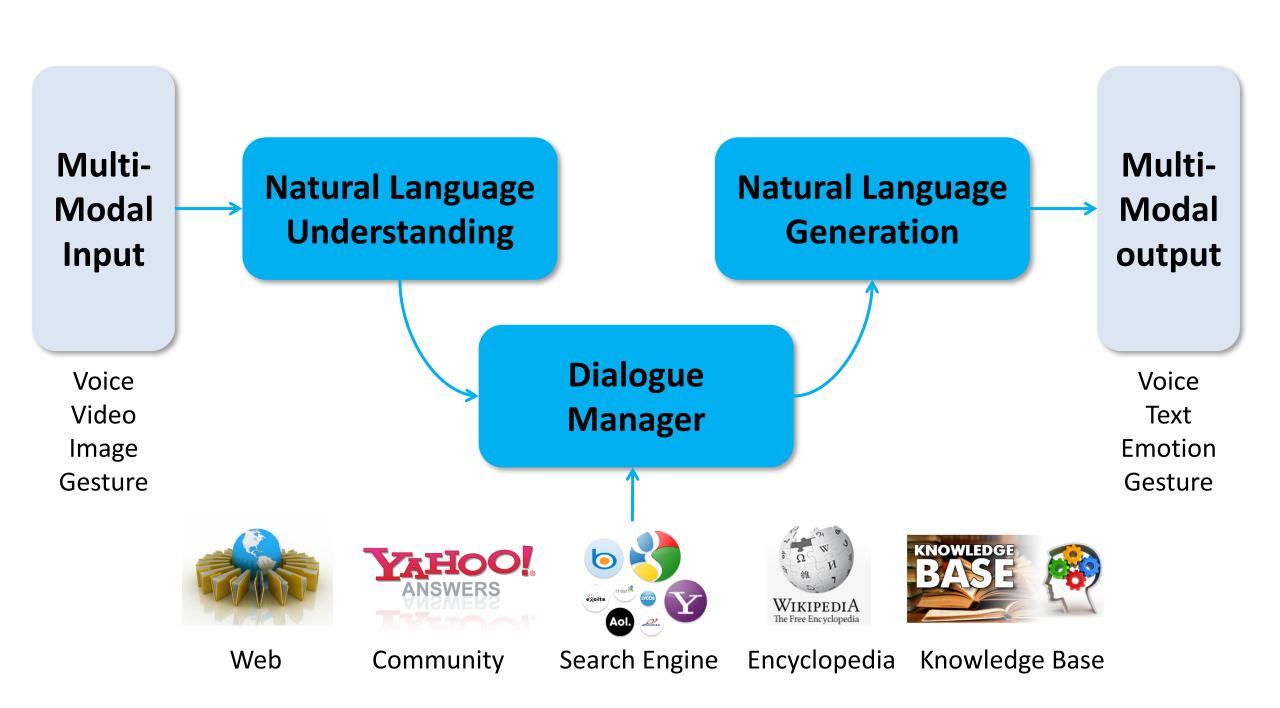
Self-learning ability, learning user's speech and behavior pattern, can automatically respond with short messages, mails, and comments

A new deep learning framework was implemented with user embedding, to learn user's behavior patterns

# 01

# Chatbot

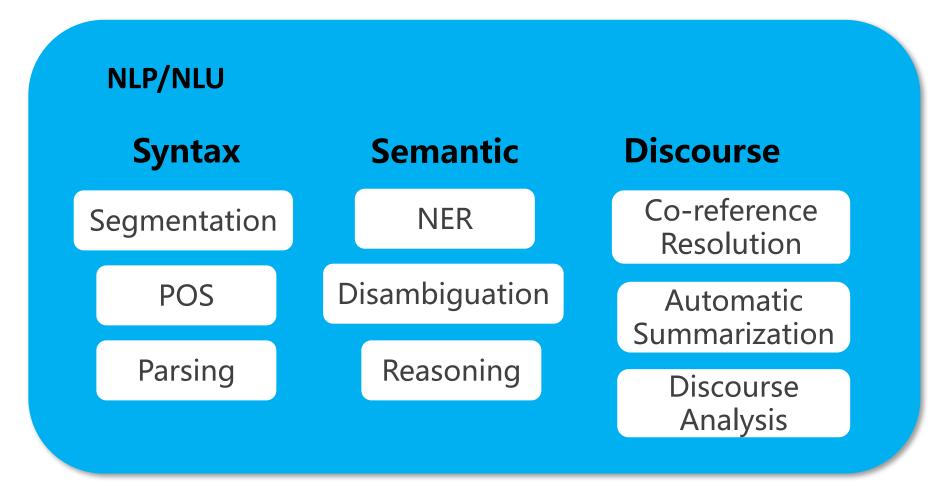
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## **NLU** Natural Language Understanding

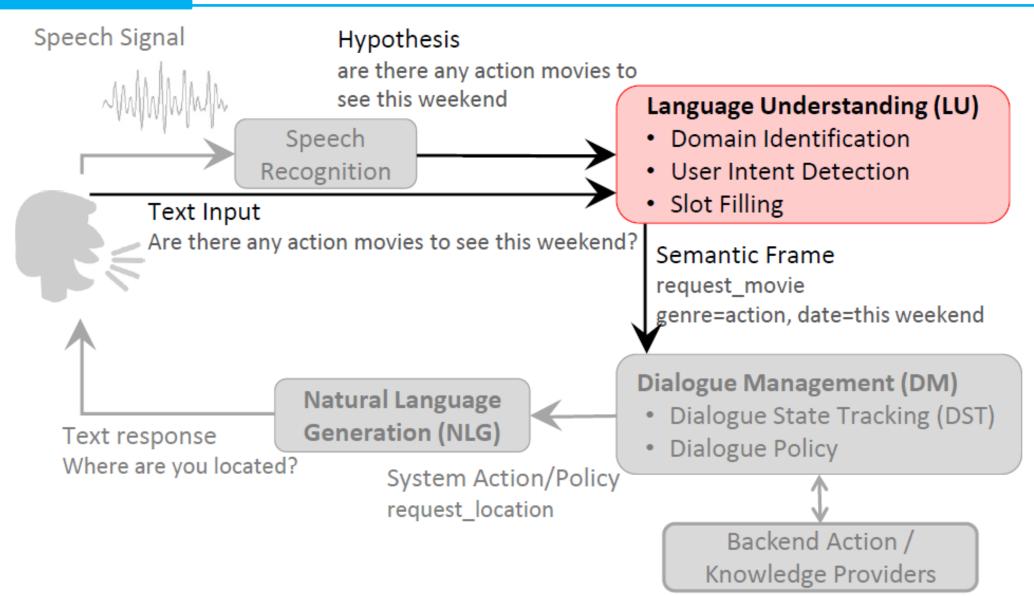


Map recognition hypotheses to high-level semantic representations



## **Framework**





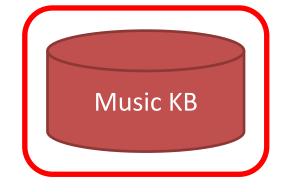
## **Domain Identification**



User



Play a rock song by Jay Chou



Movie KB

Food KB

Domain Knowledge Base (KB)

Classification

## **Intent Detection**



User



Play a rock song by Jay Chou

Music KB

MUSIC\_PLAY

MUSIC\_QA

MUSIC\_PREFERENCE\_MEMORY

Classification

# **Slot Filling**



O Genre O O

O Artist

User



Play a rock song by Jay Chou



Music	Artist	Genre
Music 1	Jay Chou	jazz
Music 2	Jay Chou	rock

MUSIC\_PLAY
Genre="rock"
Artist="Jay Chou"

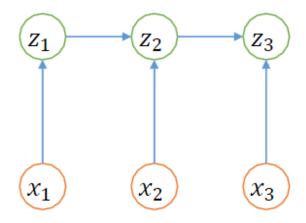
Sequence Labeling

# **Slot Filling: CRF**



- $p(z_t|x_t, z_{t-1}) = \frac{1}{Z} \exp(\mathbf{w}_{z_t}^T f(z_{t-1}, z_t, x_t) + \mathbf{b}_{z_t})$
- $f(z_{t-1}, z_t, x_t)$  is the feature vector including state transition probability.
- CRF can model label transition probability, but it consider fixed window size.

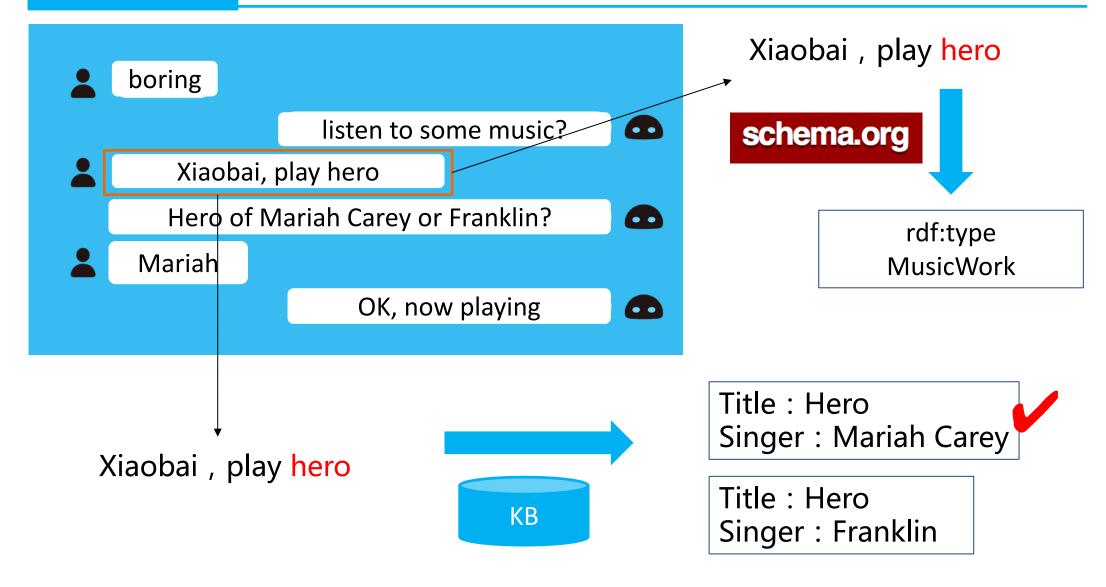
Slot-filling	
Input: $X_n$	IPhone 7. 7 IPhones.
Output: $\boldsymbol{Z}_n$	<pre>IPhone{Brand} 7{Generation}. 7{Quantity} IPhones{Brand}</pre>



[Xu, et al. 2013]

## **NER+EL: NERL**





# **Challenges in NLU**

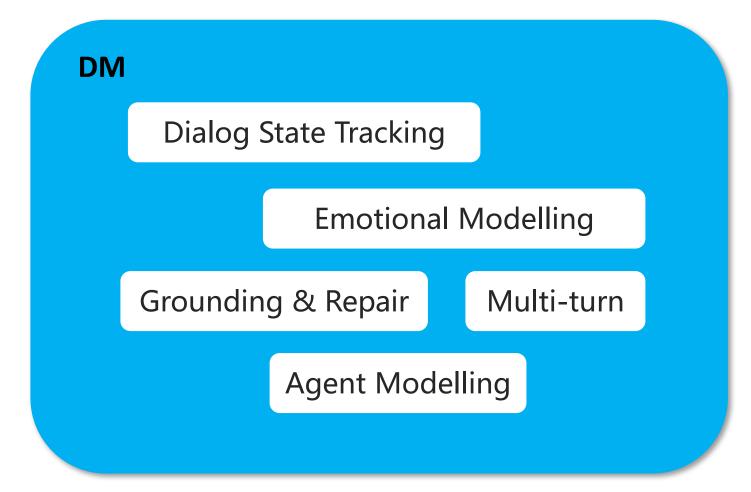


- Co-reference resolution and intention detection
- Variety of language meanings
- low quality of texts (short texts)
- ASR errors
- Difficult to find proper semantic representation

## **DM** Dialogue Management

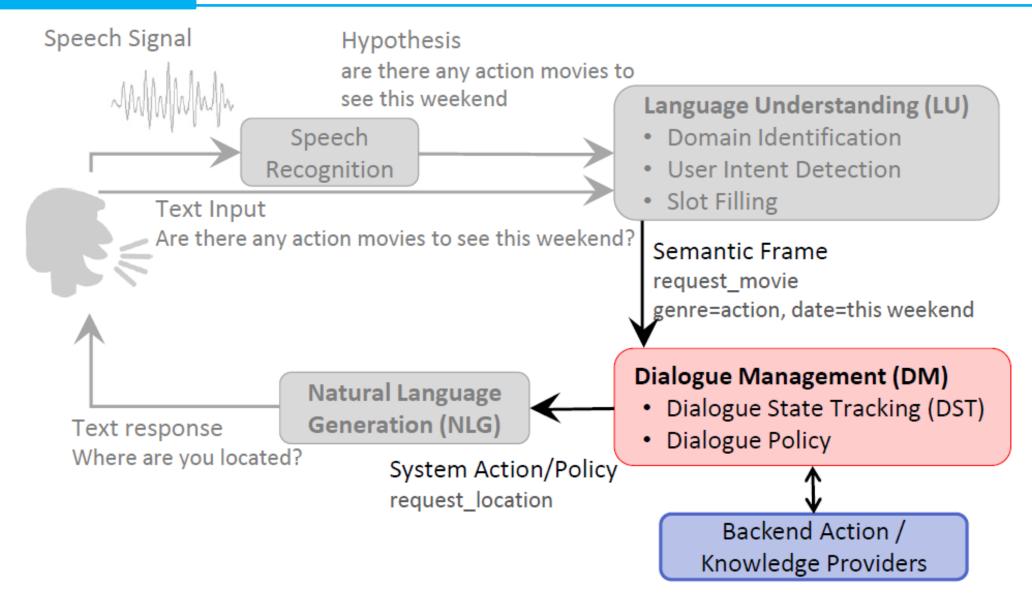


Update the dialogue state and decide what action(s) to perform



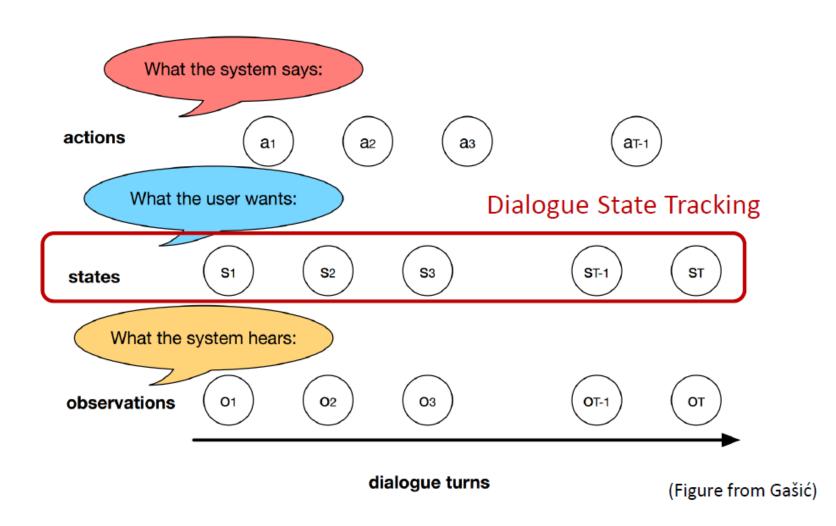
## **Framework**





## **Elements of Dialogue Management**





## **Dialogue State Tracking**

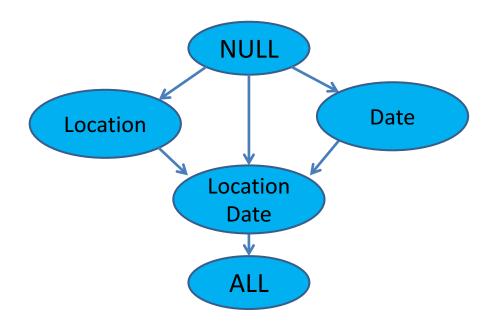


### **Hand-Crafted States**

User



What's the weather in Gold Coast today?



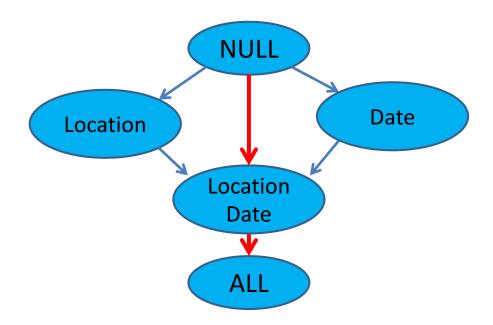
# **Dialogue State Tracking**



#### **Hand-Crafted States**



What's the weather in Gold Coast today?



# **Dialogue State Tracking**



#### **Handling Errors**

User



What's the weather in Gold ??? today?

ASK\_WEATHER

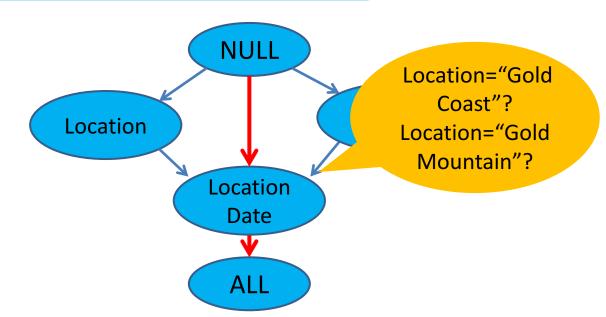
Date="today"

Location="Gold Coast"

ASK\_WEATHER

Date="today"

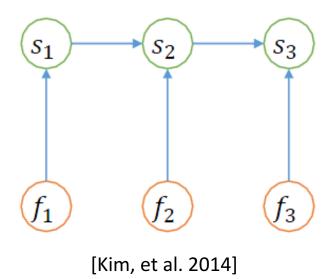
Location="Gold Mountain"



# **Dialogue State Tracking: CRF**



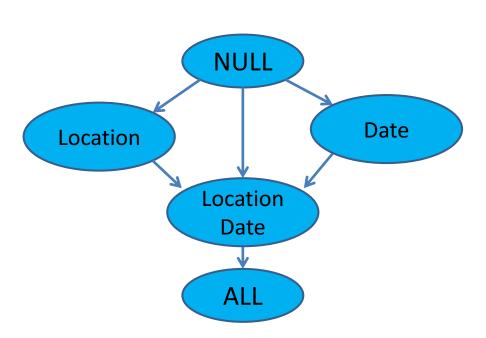
- $p(s_n|s_{n-1}, a_{n-1}, u_n) = \frac{1}{z} \exp(\mathbf{w}_{s_n}^T f(s_{n-1}, s_n, a_{n-1}, u_n) + \mathbf{b}_{s_n})$
- $f(s_{n-1}, s_n, a_{n-1}, u_n)$  is the feature vector including state transition probability.



DST			
Input: $s_1$ , $a_1$ , $u_2$	$s_1$ ={Category=Phone}		
	Phone Shopping Dialogue (X=customer, Y=system)		
	$oldsymbol{X}_1$ I would like a new phone.		
	Y <sub>1</sub> Which brand do you prefer?		
	$oldsymbol{X}_2$ Apple.		
Output: $s_2$	$s_2$ ={Category=Phone, Brand=Apple}		







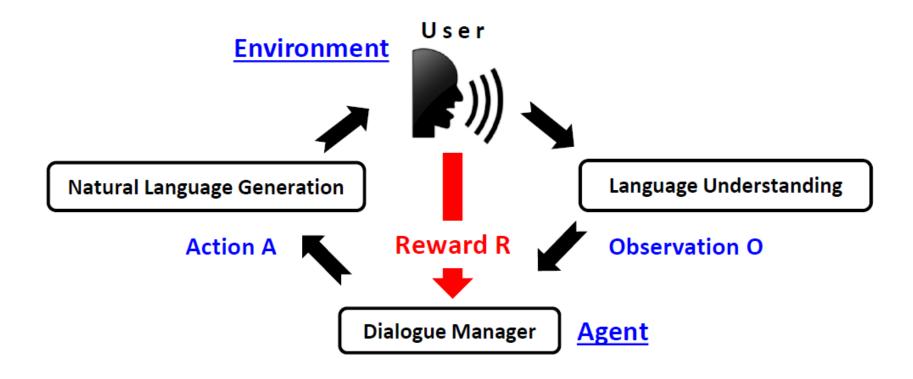
#### **Hand-Crafted Actions:**

- Request(location)
- Request(date)
- Inform(location="Gold Coast", date="today")





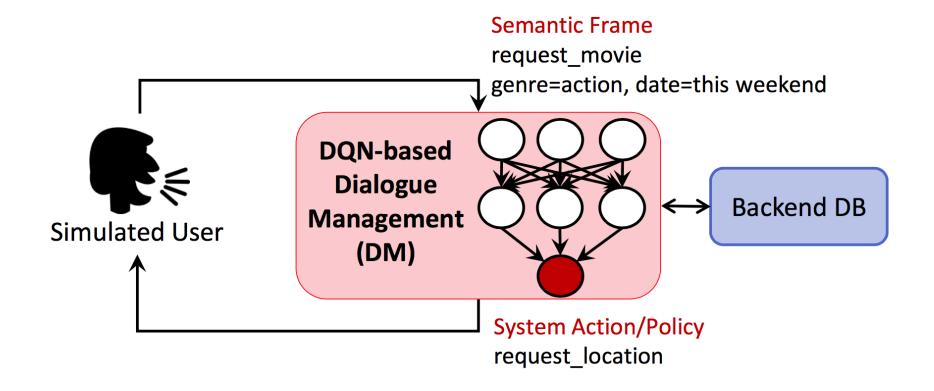
Dialogue management in a Reinforcement Learning (RL) framework



# Neural Dialogue Manager



#### Deep Q-network for training DM policy



# **Challenges in DM**



- Low coverage of heuristic dialog policy
- Massive dialog data needed for training due to state space explosion
- Domain knowledge and world knowledge are needed to guide meaningful replies

#### **Trends in DM**

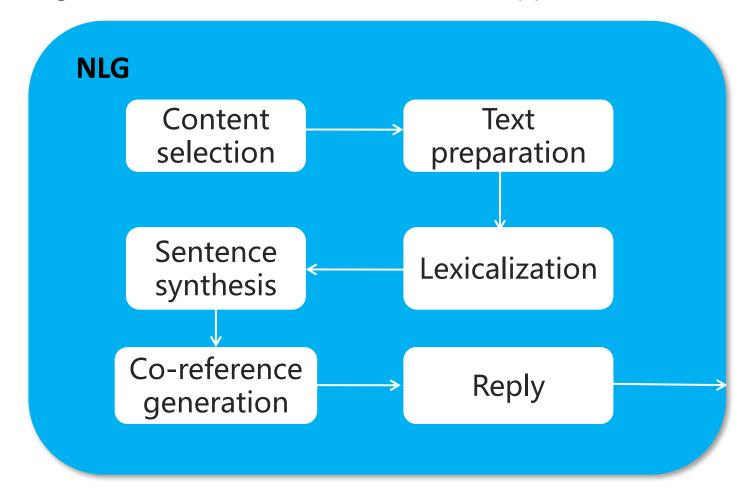


- One-shot Learning, Zero-shot Learning, for "cold-start" problem
- (Deep) Reinforcement Learning
- seqGAN

### **NLG** Natural Language Generation

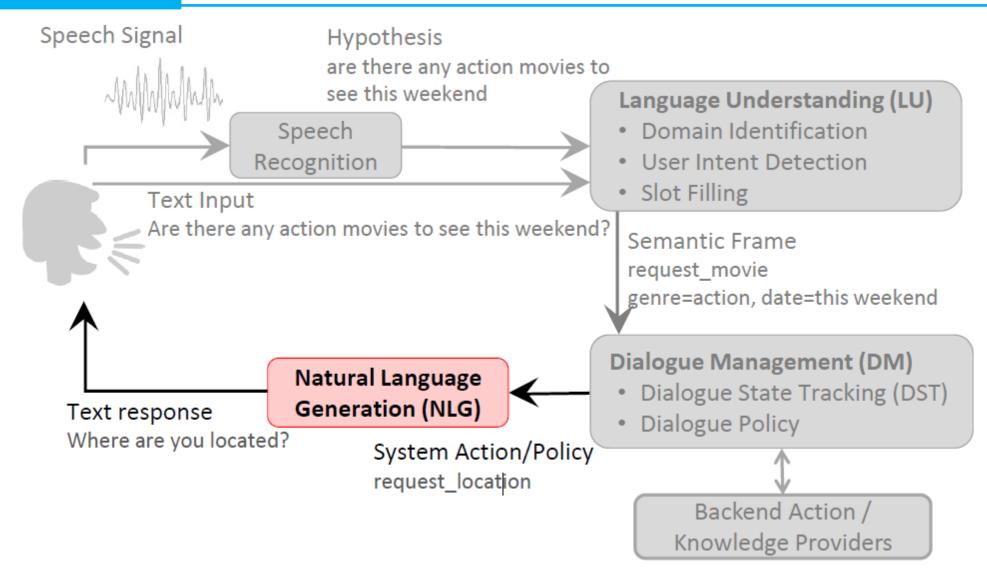


Find the best linguistic realization for the selected action(s)



#### Framework

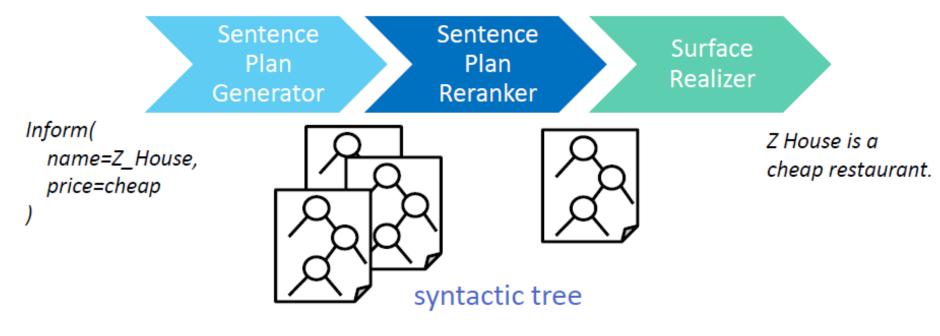




## **NLG: Plan Based Approach**



#### Divide the problem into pipeline



[Walker, et al. 2002]

# **NLG: Template Based Approach**



#### Define a set of rules to map frames to NL

Semantic Frame	Natural Language	
confirm()	"Please tell me more about the product your are looking for."	
confirm(area=\$V)	"Do you want somewhere in the \$V?"	
confirm(food=\$V)	"Do you want a \$V restaurant?"	
confirm(food=\$V,area=\$W)	"Do you want a \$V restaurant in the \$W."	

### **Natural Language Generation**

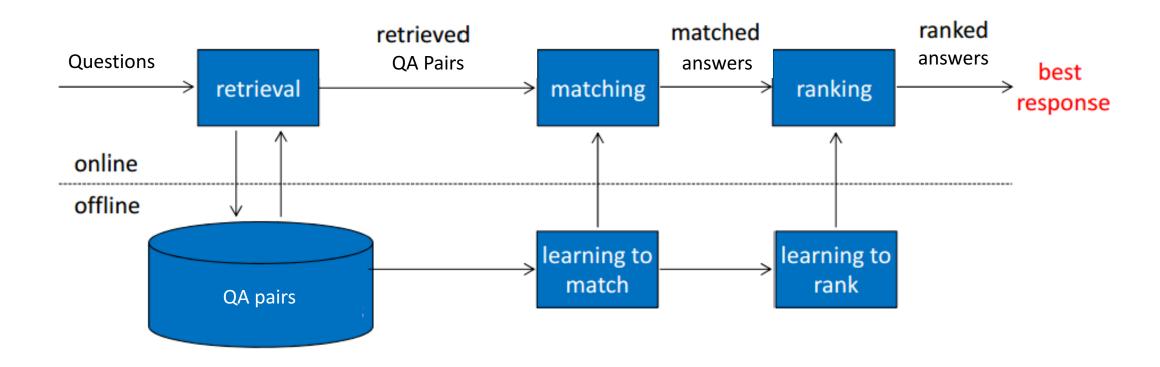


#### Hand-Crafted Actions:

- Request(location)"Where is your location?"
- Request(date)"Which day?"
- Inform(location="Gold Coast", date="today")
   "Today's weather in Gold Coast is sunny"

# **NLG: Retrieval-based Approach**

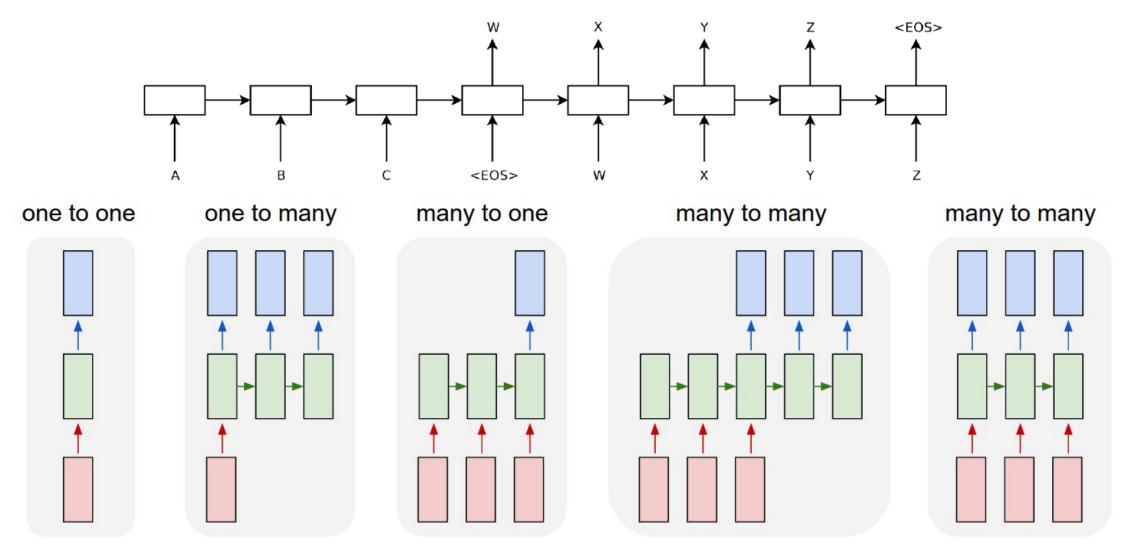




[Ji, et al. 2014]

# **NLG: Generation-based Approach**





From: Andrej Karpathy

#### **Pros and Cons**



#### Pros:

- Good readability
- Good diversity with large datasets
- Easy to analyze and debug

#### Cons:

- Candidate selection
- Candidate ranking

#### Retrieval-based Approach Generation-based Approach

#### Pros:

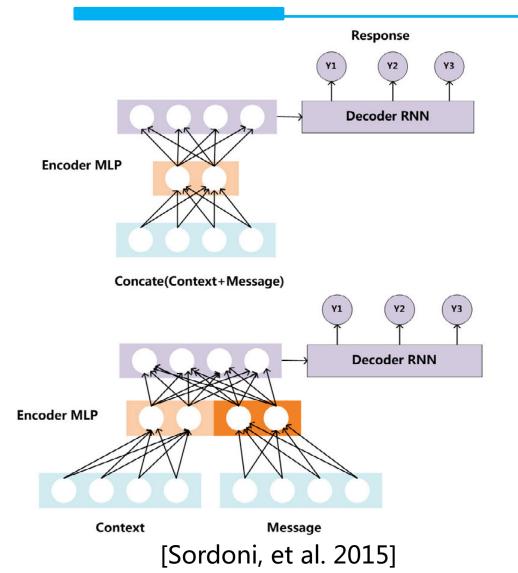
- Easy implementation
- Avoid cost to maintain a huge QA set
- E2E solution with no additional subtasks

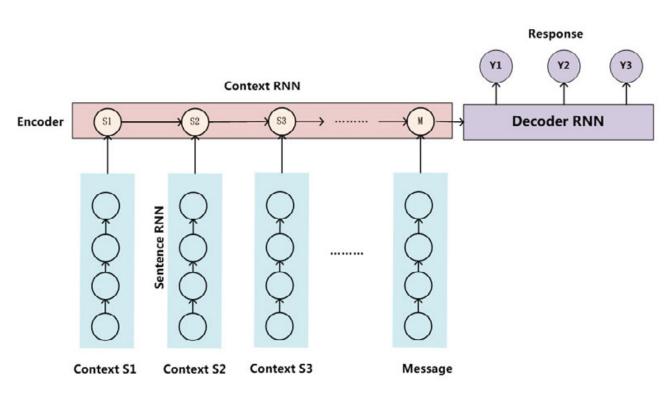
#### Cons:

- Readability
- Diversity

#### **Multi-turn**







[Serban, et al. 2015]

# Safe response



$$\hat{R} = \underset{R}{\operatorname{arg\,max}} \{ \log p(R \mid M) \}$$

$$\hat{R} = \underset{R}{\operatorname{arg\,max}} \{ (1 - \lambda) \log p(R \mid M) + \lambda \log p(M \mid R) \}$$

Message	S2S Response	MMI Response
How much time do you have here?	I don't know	Not long enough. Sorry, sir
I mean, we'd have to talk to him	I mean, I don't know	I mean, he's a good guy
I am ready to help	Come on, come on	I have something we need to talk about
I am losing my grip	I don't know what you are talking about	I'm the only one in the world

[Li, et al. 2015]

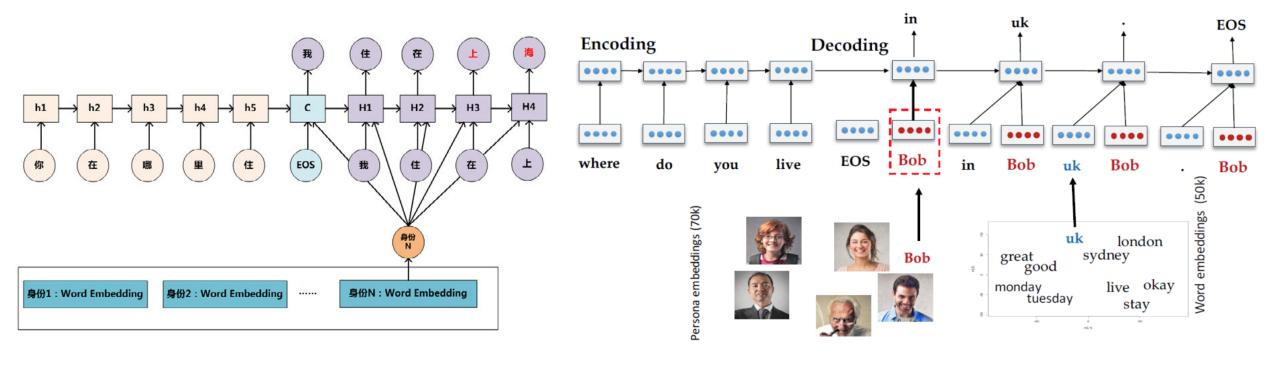
# **Coherent Personality**



```
Where do you live now?
message
         I live in Los Angeles.
response
         In which city do you live now?
message
         I live in Madrid.
response
         In which country do you live now?
message
response England, you?
          Where were you born?
message
         I was born in Canada.
response
          Where are you from?
message
response England, you?
          Where did you grow up?
message
         I grew up in Texas.
response
         How old are you?
message
         16 and you?
response
         What's your age?
message
         18
response
          What is your major?
message
          I'm majoring in psychology
response
          What did you study in college?
message
         English lit.
response
```

#### Agent modelling

#### User modelling



[Li, et al. 2016]

# **Challenges in NLG**



- Large search space
- Context modeling
- Hard interpretation of deep learning results

#### **Trends in NLG**



- Personality modeling & Context modeling
- Memory Network & Attention Models

# **Open Challenges in Chatbots**



- Long vs. Short Conversations
- Open Domain and Closed Domain
- Incorporating Context
- Coherent Personality
- Intention and Diversity
- Emotion
- Evaluation and Benchmark

#### References



- [Xu, et al. 2013] Puyang Xu and Ruhi Sarikaya. Convolutional neural network based triangular crf for joint intent detection and slot filling. In Automatic Speech Recognition and Understanding (ASRU), 2013 IEEE Workshop on, pages 78–83. IEEE, 2013.
- [Kim, et al. 2014] Seokhwan Kim and Rafael E Banchs. Sequential labeling for tracking dynamic dialog states. In 15th Annual Meeting of the Special Interest Group on Discourse and Dialogue, page 332, 2014.
- [Walker, et al. 2002] Marilyn A Walker, Owen C Rambow, and Monica Rogati. Training a sentence planner for spoken dialogue using boosting. Computer Speech & Language, 16(3):409–433, 2002.
- [Ji, et al. 2014] Zongcheng Ji, Zhengdong Lu, and Hang Li, An Information Retrieval Approach to Short Text Conversation, arXiv preprint arXiv:14
- [Sordoni, et al. 2015] Alessandro Sordoni, Michel Galley, Michael Auli, ChrisBrockett, Yangfeng Ji, Meg Mitchell, Jian-Yun Nie, Jianfeng Gao, and Bill Dolan., Neural network approach to context-sensitive generation of conversational responses, NAACL-HLT 2015
- [Serban, et al. 2015] Iulian V Serban, Alessandro Sordoni, Yoshua Bengio, Aaron Courville, and Joelle Pineau, Building end-to-end dialogue systems using generative hierarchical neural network models, AAAI 2015
- [Li, et al. 2015] Jiwei Li, Michel Galley, Chris Brockett, Jianfeng Gao, and Bill Dolan, A diversity-promoting objective function for neural conversation models. arXiv preprint arXiv:15
- [Li, et al. 2016] Jiwei Li, Michel Galley, Chris Brockett, Jianfeng Gao, and Bill Dolan, A Persona-Based Neural Conversation Model. arXiv preprint arXiv:16

# 02

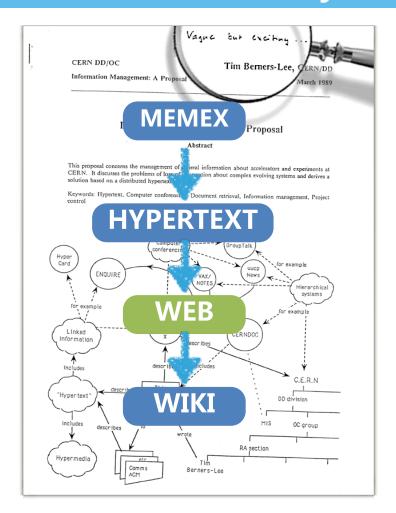
# Knowledge Graph

- 1.1 KG Definition
- 1.2 The Scenarios of KG
- 1.3 Representative KGs

## **Web-Linked Information System**



#### **Linked Information System**



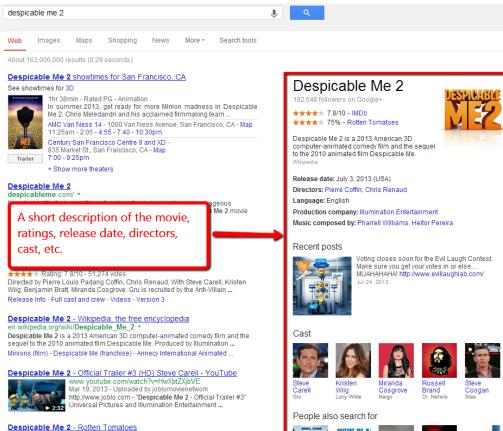
...This is why a "web" of notes with links between them is far more useful than a fixed hierarchical system. ..... Circles and arrows leave one free to describe the interrelationships between things in a way that tables, for example, do not. The system we need is like a diagram of circles and arrows, where circles and arrows can stand for anything.

Information Management: A proposal 1989.



# **Google Knowledge Graph: Things not Strings**











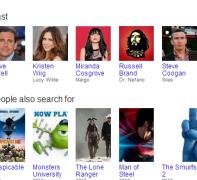


www.rottentomatoes.com/m/despicable\_me\_2/ -\*\*\*\* Rating: 75% - 162 reviews

plenty of eye-popping visual inventiveness and a number of big...

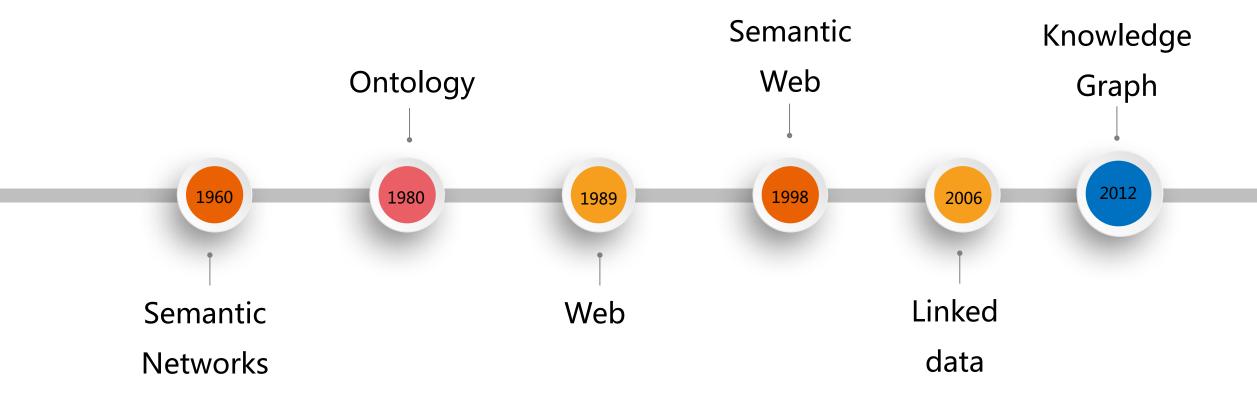
NBCUniversal CEO: 'Despicable Me 2' Will Be Most Profitable Film in Universal's History

Review: It may not be as inspired as its predecessor, but Despicable Me 2 offers



# **KG History**



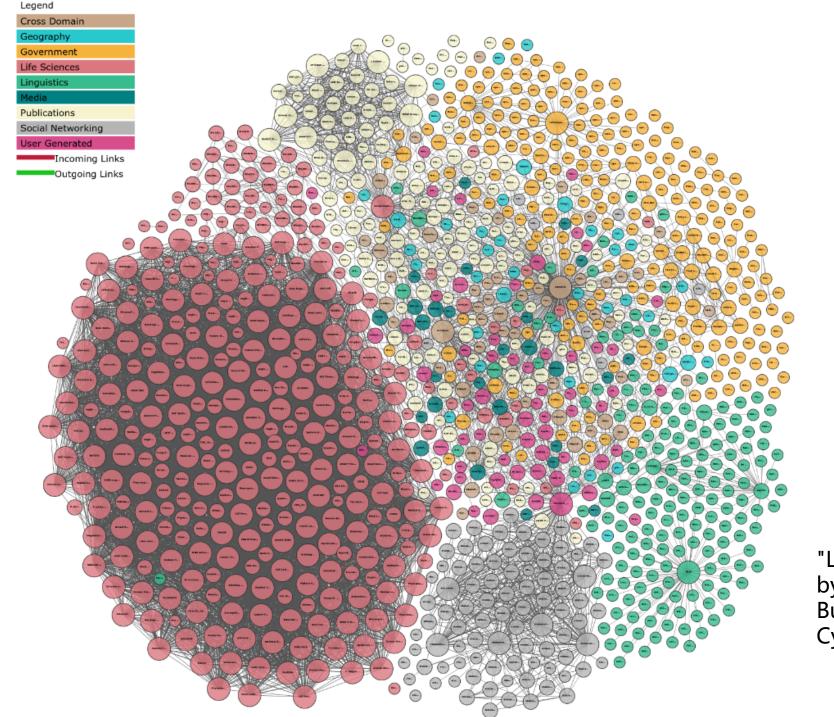


Knowledge representation and knowledge base

#### **Multi-views of KG**



- Web: create semantic links for data
- NLP: extract semantic and structured data from text
- KR: knowledge representation and processing via computers
- AI: human language understanding using KB
- DB: using graph database to store knowledge



"Linking Open Data cloud diagram 2017, by Andrejs Abele, John P. McCrae, Paul Buitelaar, Anja Jentzsch and Richard Cyganiak. http://lod-cloud.net/"

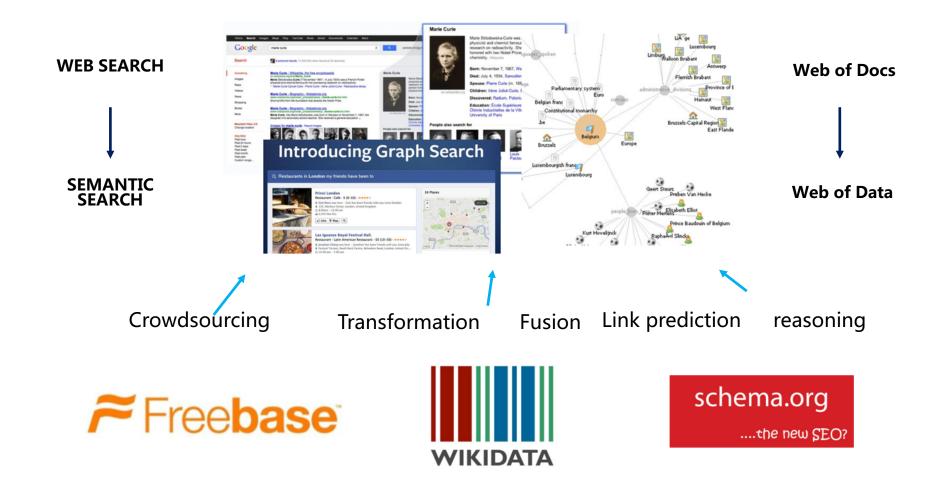
# 02

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# **KG** for Searching





# KG for QA



#### KG provides background knowledge bases for intelligent Bots and IOT devices













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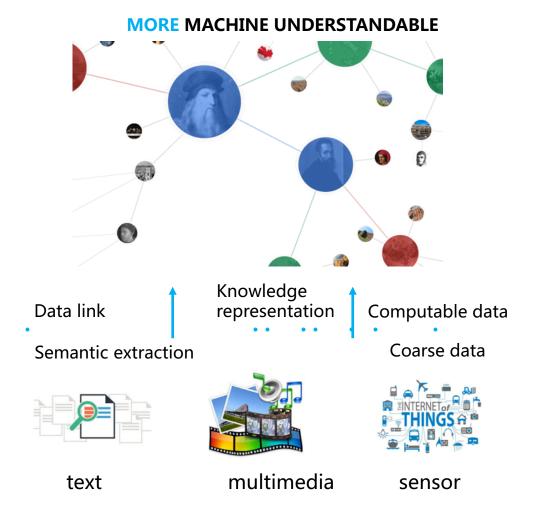


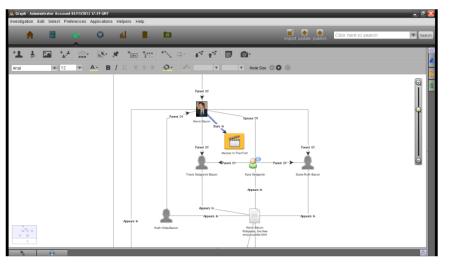




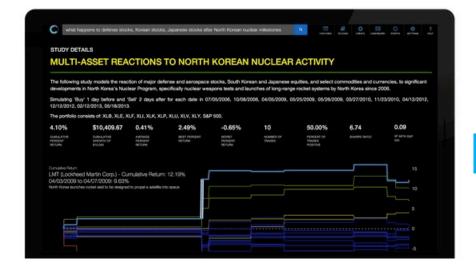
# **KG** for Decision Making







**PALANTIR** 



**KENSHO** 

## KG for Common Sense Reasoning



#### **Winograd Schema Challenge**

I. The trophy would not fit in the brown suitcase because **it** was too **big (small)**. What was too **big (small)**?

Answer 0: the trophy Answer 1: the suitcase

II. The town councilors refused to give the demonstrators a permit

because they feared (advocated) violence. Who feared (advocated)

violence?

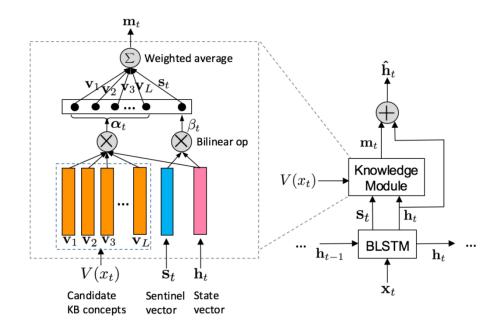
Answer 0: the town councilors Answer 1: the demonstrators

**NLP**: 50% → **NLP**+**KB**: >60% → **Pass line**: 90%

# **KG** for Machine Reading

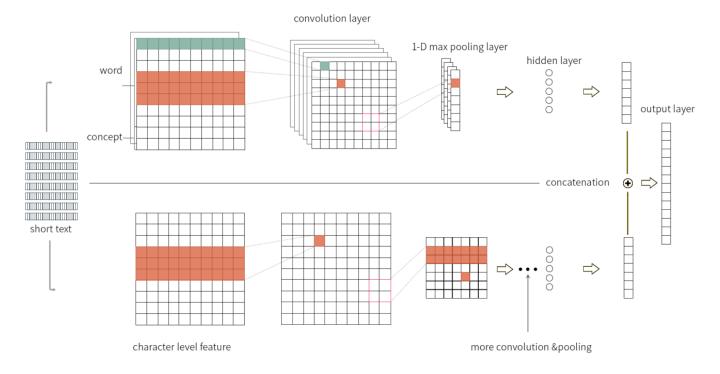


Improve machine reading tasks (entity extraction, event extraction) with KG and DNN.



[Yang, et al. 2017]

Improve short-text classification, by regarding concept knowledge as the inputs of neural networks



[Wang, et al. 2017]

# Smart AI vs. Knowledgeable AI

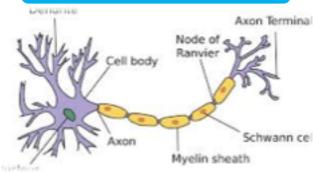


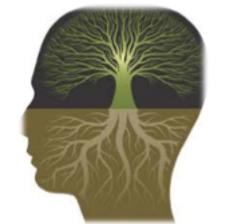
Smart AI perception

recognition

judgment







Human brain can conduct reasoning and understanding based on acquired knowledge

thinking

Knowledgeable

language

reasoning

Knowledge Graph



### KG for AI: Unknown Difficulties



- Does symbolic memory of human continuous?
  - Is it necessary for vectorization of knowledge representation?
- Does symbolic memory of human structural?
- What is the acquisition and reasoning process of symbolic memory?

# 02

# Knowledge Graph

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## **Open KGs**











**PKUBASE** 



**NELL** 

schema.org

....the new SEO?









ConceptNet
An open, multilingual knowledge graph







CN-DBpedia





## Freebase



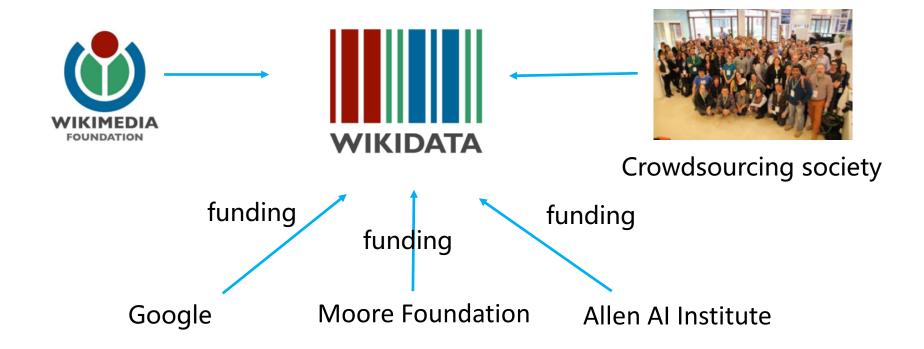
Free, and commercial open license agreements are allowed



## Wikidata



With the objective to build the largest free knowledge base

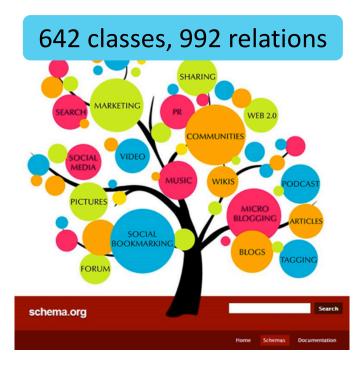


# Schema.org



semantic markup: semantic data embedded in web, email and applications.

Open domain only



# ConceptNet



Originated from Open Mind Common Sense project by Professor Marvin Minsky from MIT



In early versions, data is collected by experts, crowdsourcing and game.



latest version includes open domain strucutred data, including DBPedia, Wikinary, and Wordnet

### References

- [Yang, et al. 2017] Yang, B., & Mitchell, T. M. (2017). Leveraging Knowledge Bases in LSTMs for Improving Machine Reading. Association for Computational Linguistics, 1436–1446.
- [Wang, et al. 2017] Wang, J., Wang, Z., Zhang, D., & Yan, J. (2017). Combining Knowledge with Deep Convolutional Neural Networks for Short Text Classification. IJCAI2017

# 03

# KG + Chatbot

- 3.1 QA Introduction
- 3.2 Knowledge Based Question Answering (KBQA)
- 3.3 KBQA Applications in Chatbot

# **Why Question Answering**



- Humans are built-in with natural language communication capabilities.
- Very natural way for humans to communicate information needs.
- The archetypal AI system.



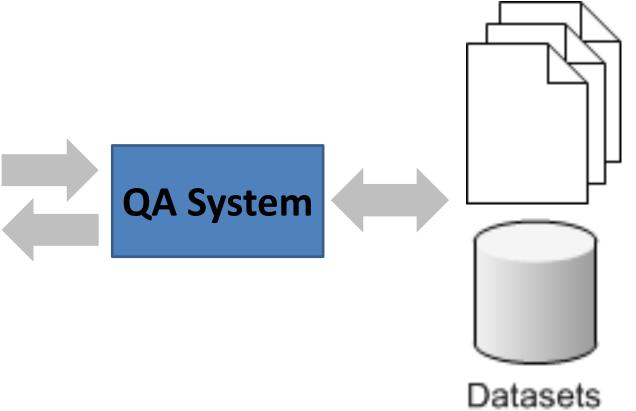
# What is Question Answering?



**Knowledge Bases** 

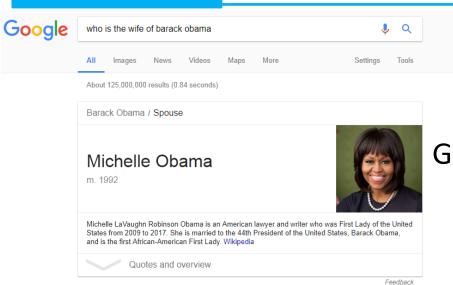
Question: Who is the daughter of Bill Clinton married to?

**Answer: Marc Mezvinsky** 



# **QA: Reality**





Google



Watson



FB Graph Search



Siri

# 03

# KG + Chatbot

- 3.1 QA Introduction
- 3.2 Knowledge Based Question Answering (KBQA)
- 3.3 KBQA Applications in Chatbot

# **QA Classification**



**IR-based QA** 

**Community QA** 

Text REtrieval Conference (TREC)

Overview

Overview

Other

Evaluations

Information
for Active
Participants

Tracks

Past TREC
Results

Information









**KB-based QA (KBQA)** 







# **KBQA**

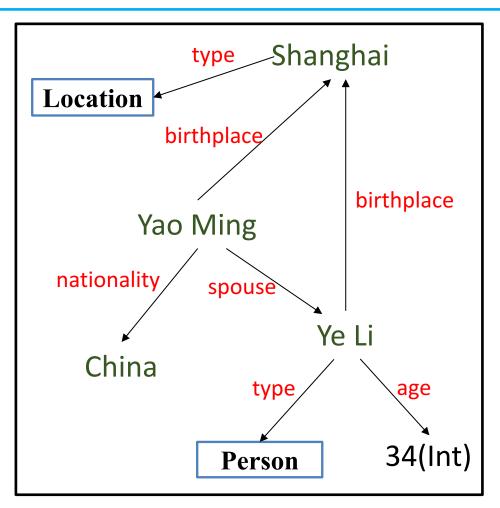


- Semantic parsing based KBQA
- Template based KBQA
- Deep learning based KBQA

# **KBQA: Semantic Parsing based QA**



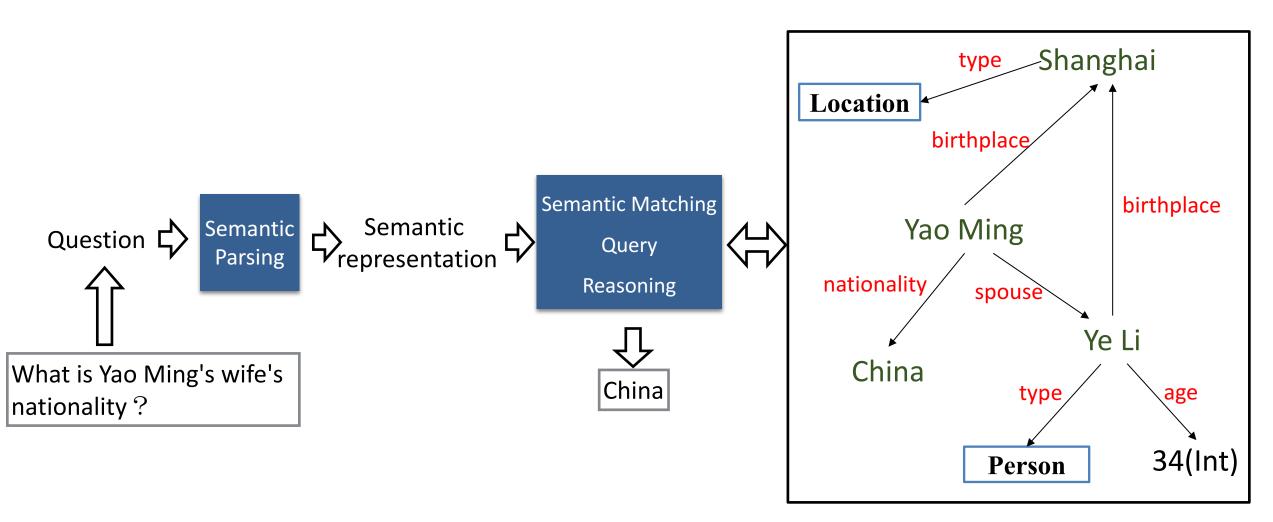
What is Yao Ming's wife's nationality?



**Knowledge Base** 

# **Traditional Semantic Parsing Method**

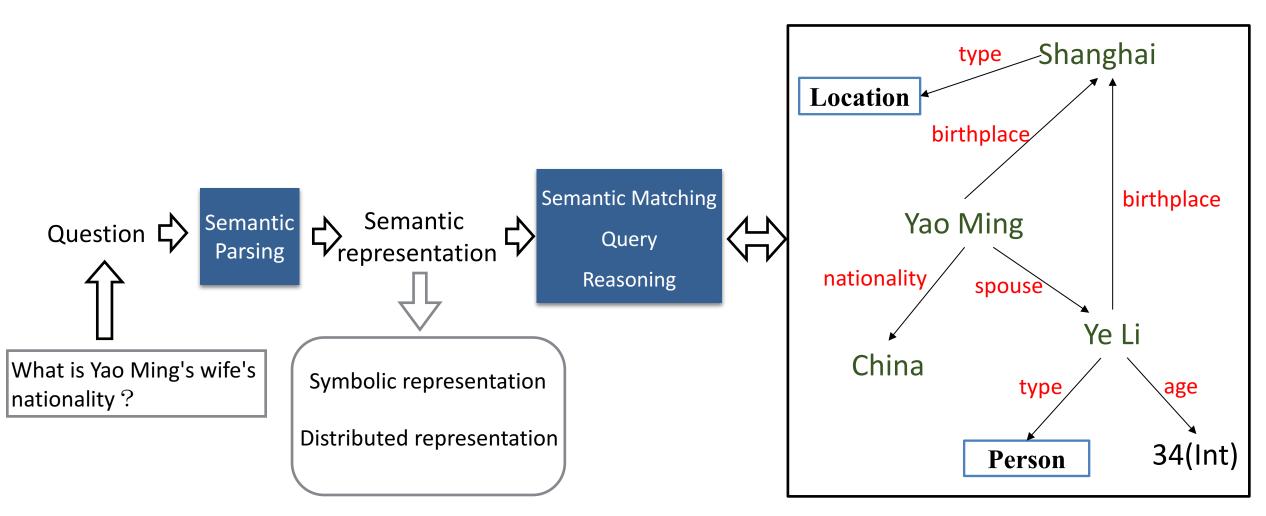




**Knowledge Base** 

# **Traditional Semantic Parsing Method**

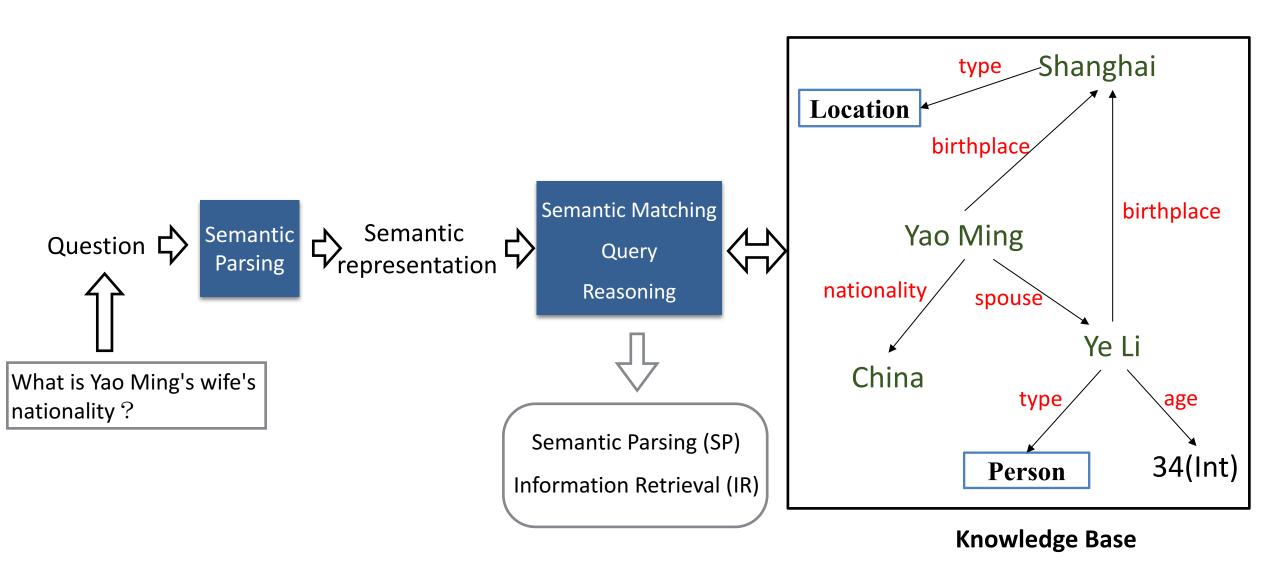




**Knowledge Base** 

# **Traditional Semantic Parsing Method**

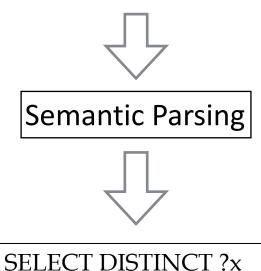




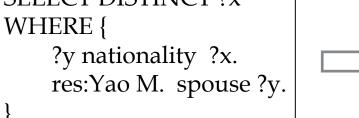
# **Semantic Parsing - Symbolic representation**

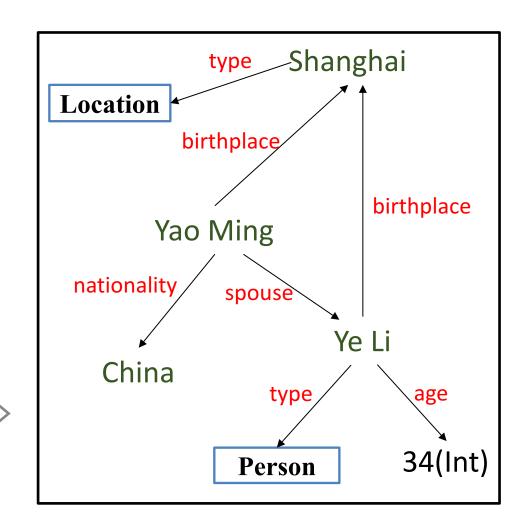


What is Yao Ming's wife's nationality?



Query





# Formal representation of Questions



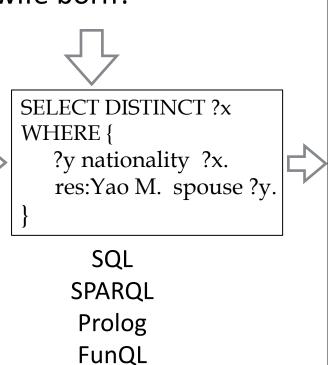
Where was Yao Ming's wife born?



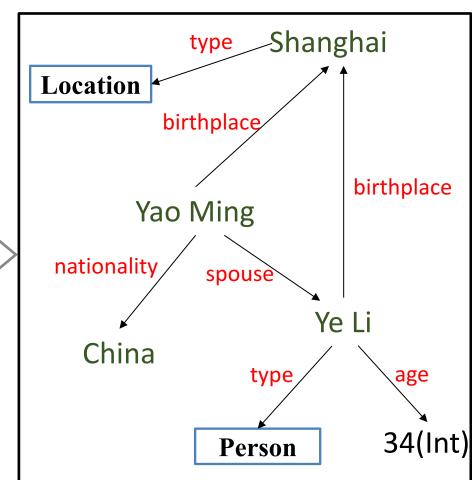
 $\lambda x$  . spouse(Yao M., y)  $\Lambda$  birthplace(y, x)

Logic Form

- Lambda Calculus
- DCS-Tree
- Fun-QL
- •



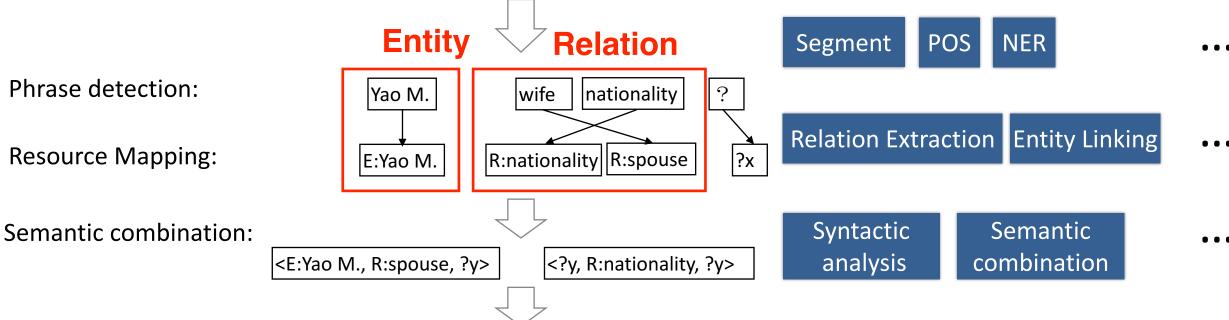
• • •



# **Main Steps**



### What is Yao Ming's wife's nationality?



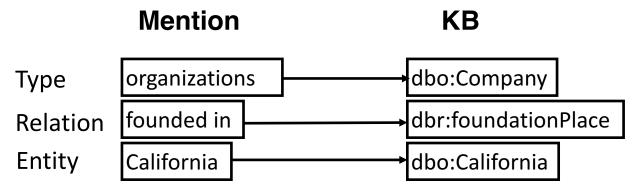
Query & Generation:

```
SELECT DISTINCT ?x
WHERE {
    ?y nationality ?x.
    res:Yao M. spouse ?y.
}
```

# Two core problems



Mapping phrases to KB



• Dealing with Ambiguity

Which software has been developed by organizations founded in California, USA?

representation 2

representation 3

# **Some Other Semantic Parsing Methods**



- Combinatory Categorical Grammars [Zettlemoyer, 2005]
- Shift-reduce Derivations [Zelle, 1995]
- Synchronous Grammars [Wong, 2007]
- Hybrid Tree [Lu, 2008]
- CFG-like Grammars [Clarke, 2010]
- CYK-like Grammars [Liang, 2011]

# **Hand-crafted Templates for KBQA**

• [Unger et al. (WWW'12), Yahya et al. (EMNLP'12), Fader et al. (KDD'14), Yao and Durme, (ACL'14), Bast and Haussmann, (CIKM'15)]

<b>Question Template</b>	<b>Query Template</b>	Example
Who VP <sub>PRED</sub> NP <sub>ENT</sub>	(?x, PRED, ENT)	"Who founded Google?"

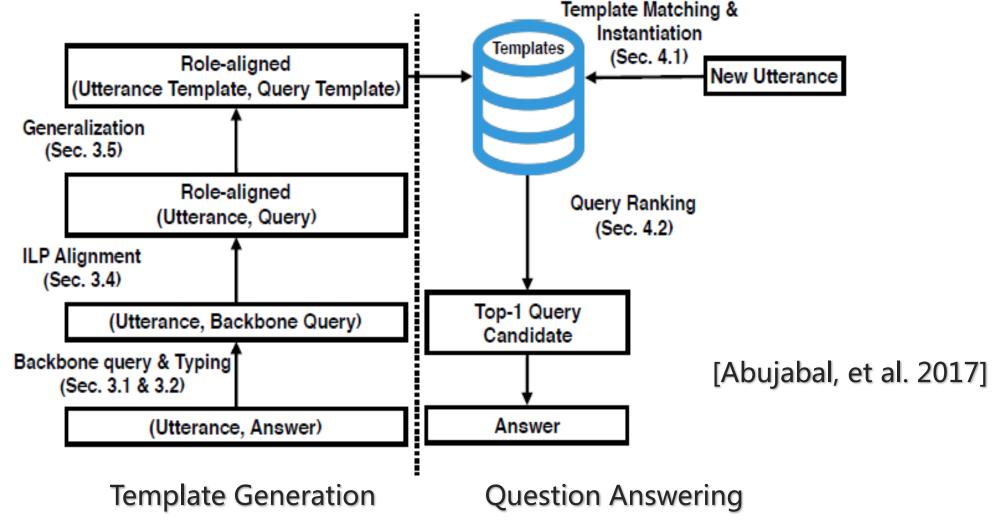
#### Problems:

- 1. Human Expertise
- 2.Coverage

# **KBQA: Template Based KBQA**



#### **QUINT Framework**



# **Template Generation – Dependency Parsing**



• Input:

(Q) utterance: u = "Which actress played character Amy Squirrel on Bad

Teacher?"

- (A) Au = {LucyPunch}

Dependency tree:

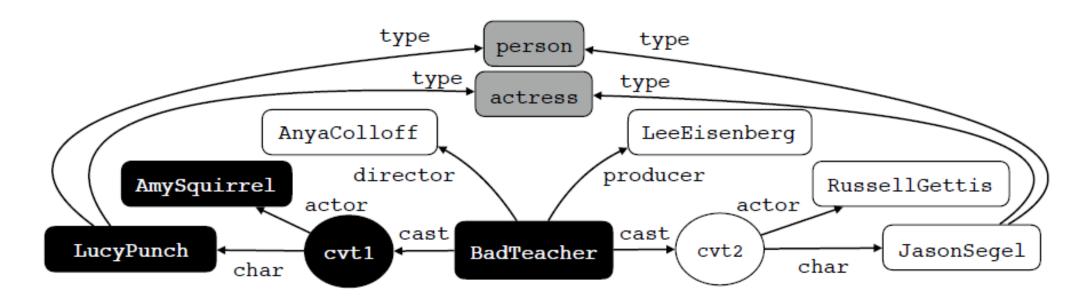
- (1) Can capture long range dependencies between the tokens of an utterance
- (2) Gives great flexibility allowing QUINT to skip irrelevant tokens.

$$A_u = \{LucyPunch\}$$

# **Template Generation – KG fragment**



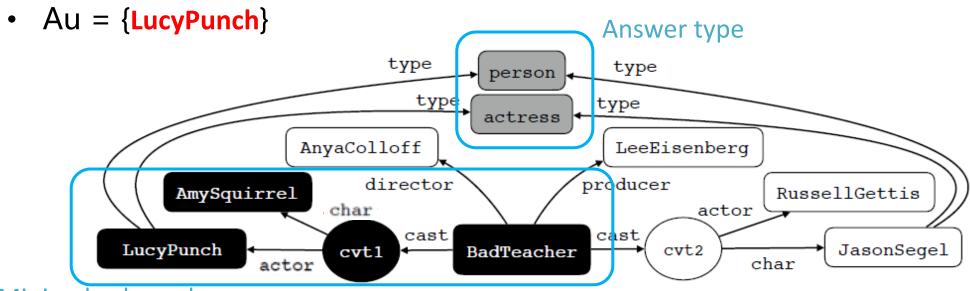
- Using S-MART to NER Linking with Freebase.
- utterance: u = LucyPunch's role in BadTeacher as AmySquirrel
- Au = {LucyPunch}



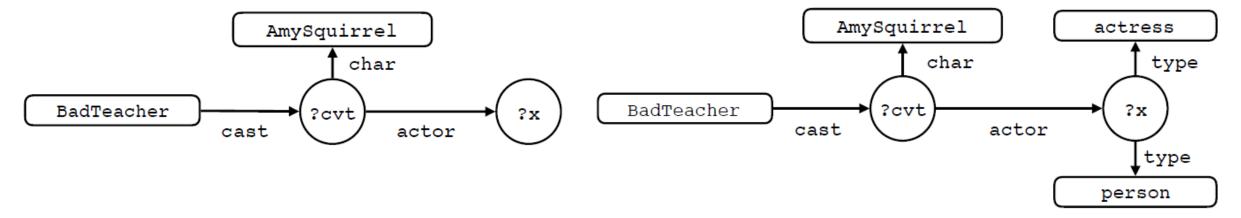
# **Get Minimal Subgraph from KG**



utterance: u = LucyPunch's role in BadTeacher as AmySquirrel



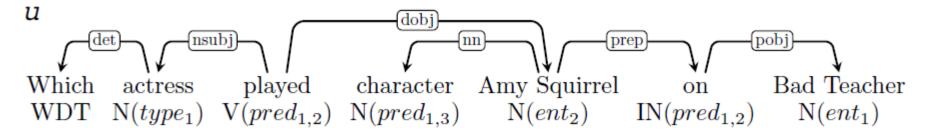
Minimal subgraph

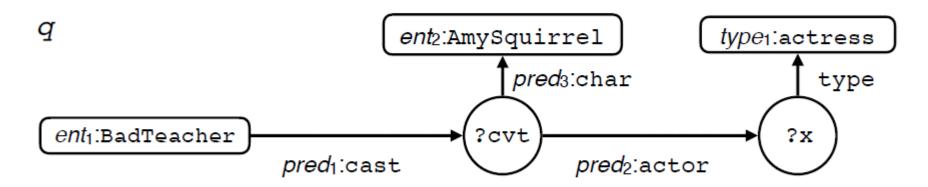


## **Utterance-Query Alignment**



- utterance: u = LucyPunch's role in BadTeacher as AmySquirrel
- Au = {LucyPunch}
- Aligned utterance query pair : (u,q,m) :
  - e.g. "played on" and "cast.actor"

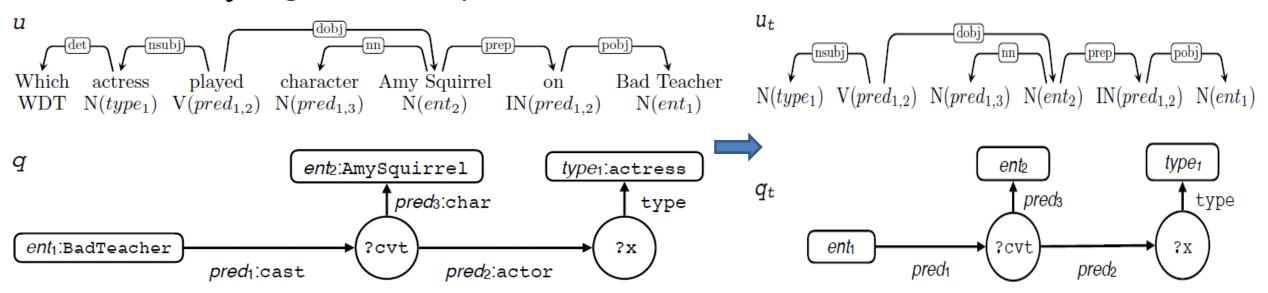




# **Template Generation**

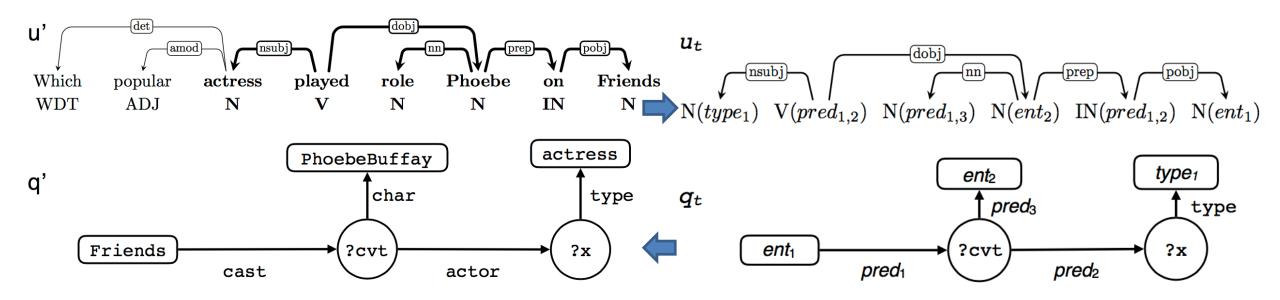


- Template  $(u_t, q_t, m_t)$ :
  - $-u_t$ : utterance template
  - $-q_t$ : querytemplate
  - $-m_t$ :alignmenttemplate



# **Template Matching and Instantiation**





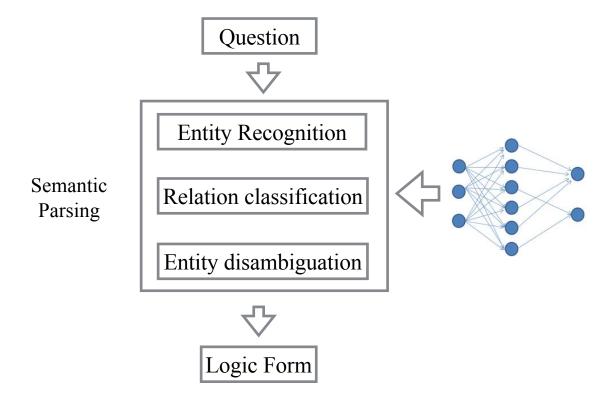
- Dependency parsing new utterance, use SMART to NERL (Freebase)
- Matching template in templates base
- Using NERL results to instantiate  $m_t$

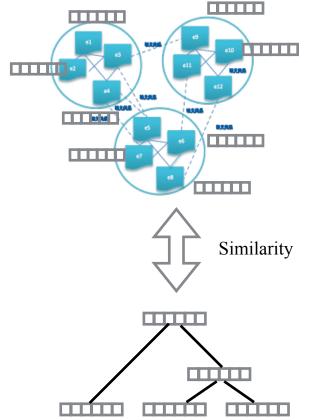
# **KBQA: Deep Learning Based KBQA**



• Improve traditional methods with DL

ith DL • End2End model in DL





What is Yao Ming's wife's nationality?

# **Improve Traditional Methods with DL**

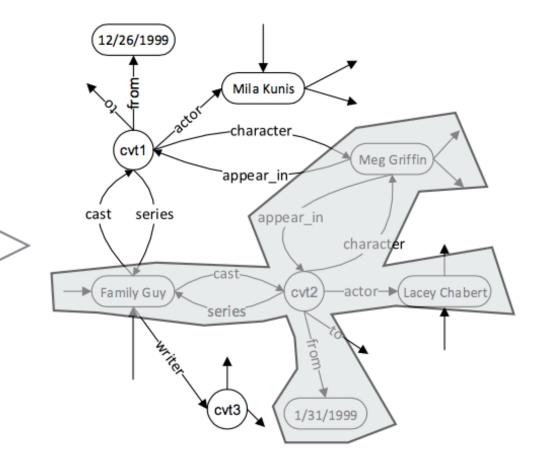


 Semantic Parsing via Staged Query Graph Generation: Question Answering with Knowledge Base (ACL 2015, Outstanding Paper)

Who first voiced Meg on Family Guy?



 $argmin(\lambda x.Actor(x,Family_Guy))$  $\land Voice(x,Meg_Griffin),\lambda x.casttime(x))$ 

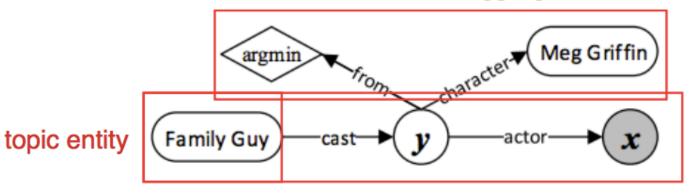


# **Improve Traditional Methods with DL**



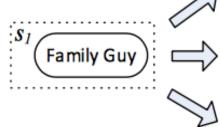
Who first voiced Meg on Family Guy?

#### **Constraints & Aggregations**

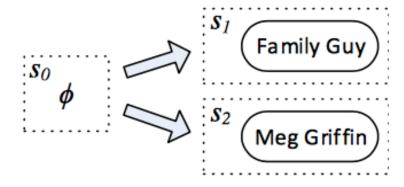


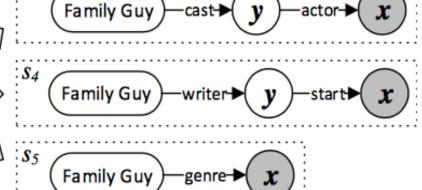
core inferential chain

Step 2: Candidate core inferential chains start from the entity Family Guy.



Step 1: Two possible topic entity linking: S1 and S2

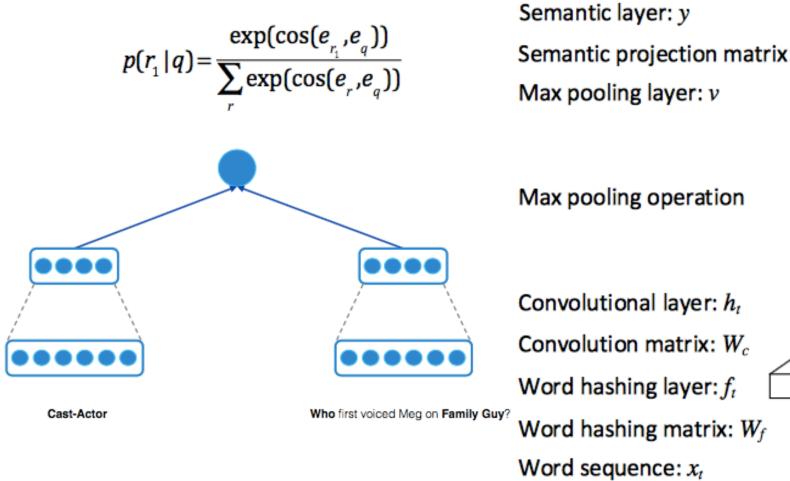


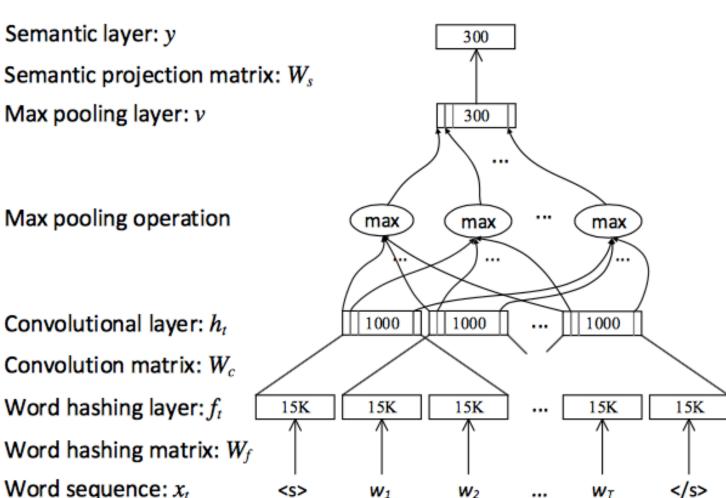


## **Improve Traditional Methods with DL**



Ranking candidate core inferential chains using CNN





## **Improve Traditional Methods with DL**

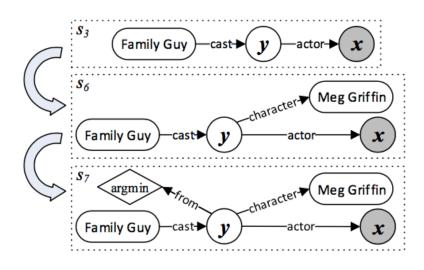


Step 3: Add argument constraints

Who first voiced Meg on Family Guy?

• Step 4: Logic form ranking

Who first voiced Meg on Family Guy?



Using rules to add constraints on the core inferential chain

If x is a entity, it can be added as entity node

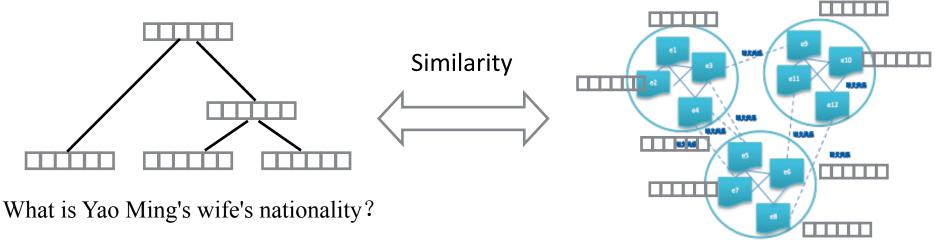
If x is such keywords, like "first", "latest", it could be added as aggregation constraints.

- Log Linear Model
- Main Features:
  - Topic Entity: Entity Linking Score
  - Core Inferential Chain: Relation Matching Score (NN-based model)
  - Constraints: Keyword and entity matching

## **End2End KBQA**



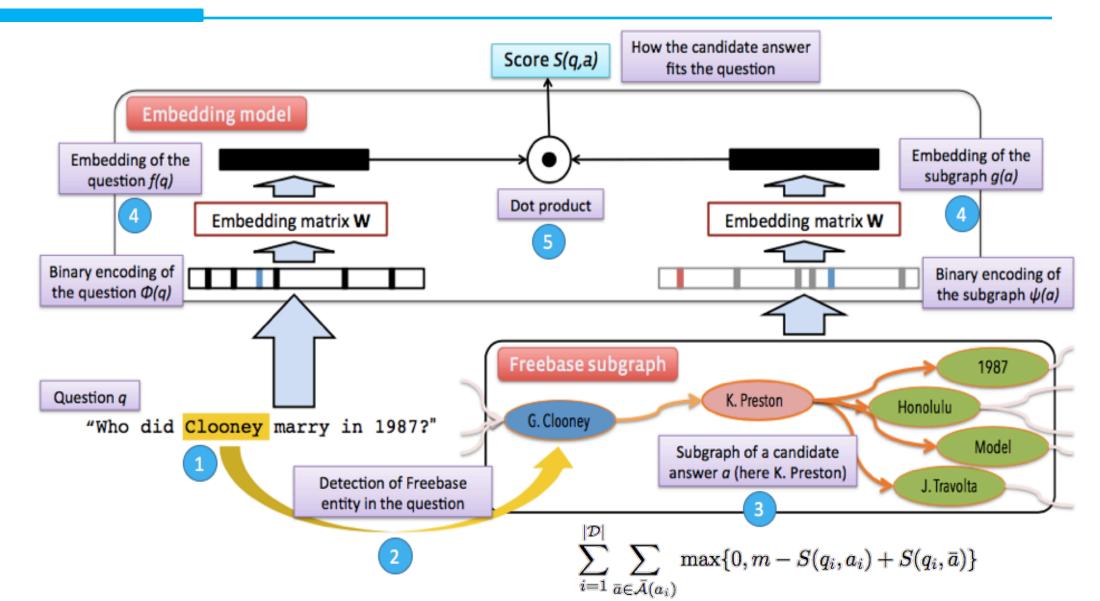
- Single Relation, Simple Question
- Steps:
  - 1: Candidates generation
    - Utilizing Entity Linking to find main Entity
    - The entities around main entity in KB are Candidate Entities
  - 2: Candidates Ranking



[Bordes, et al. 2014]

#### Framework

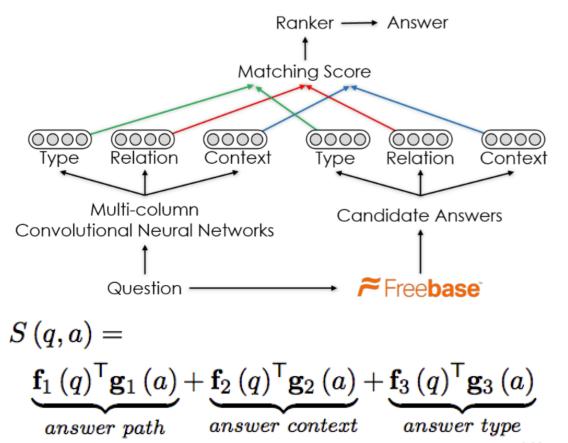


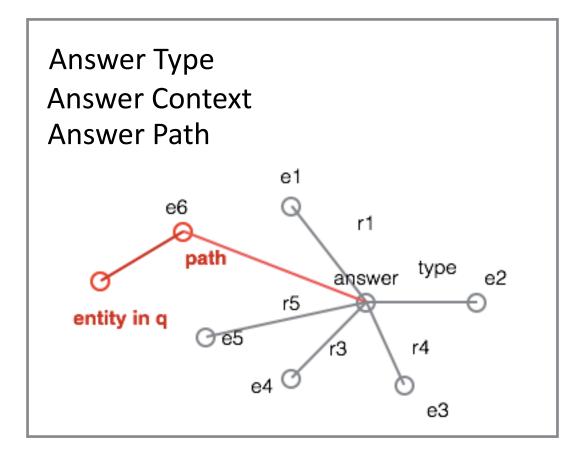


## **End2End KBQA using Multi-Column CNN**



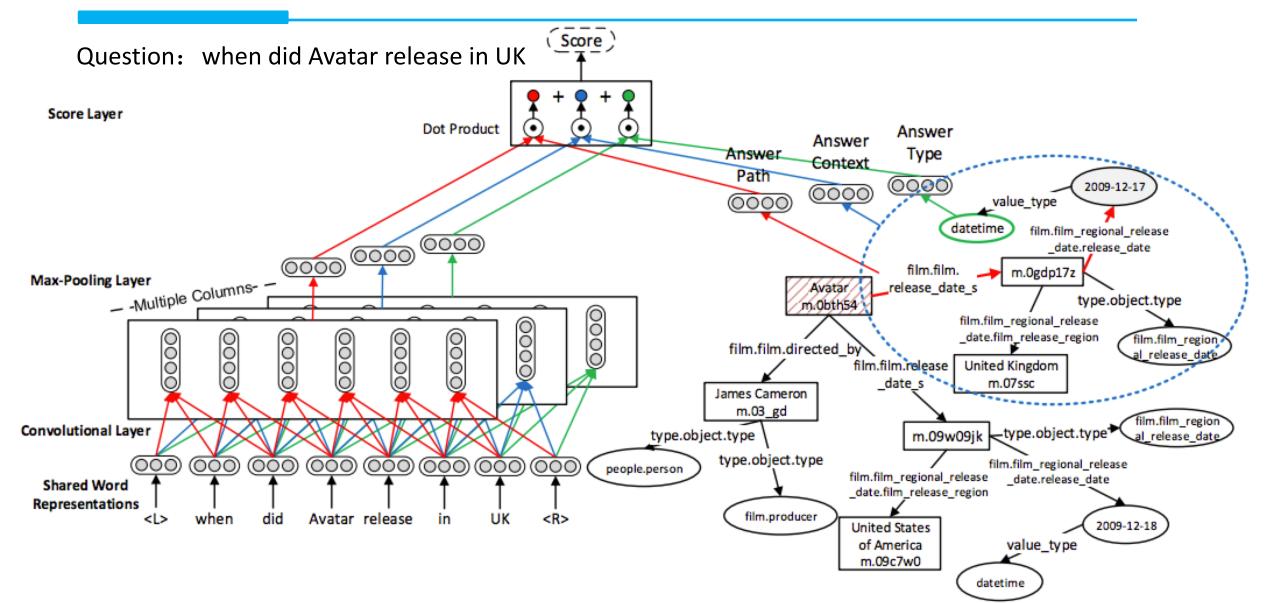
 According to the QA characteristics, consider the information in different dimensions of the answer





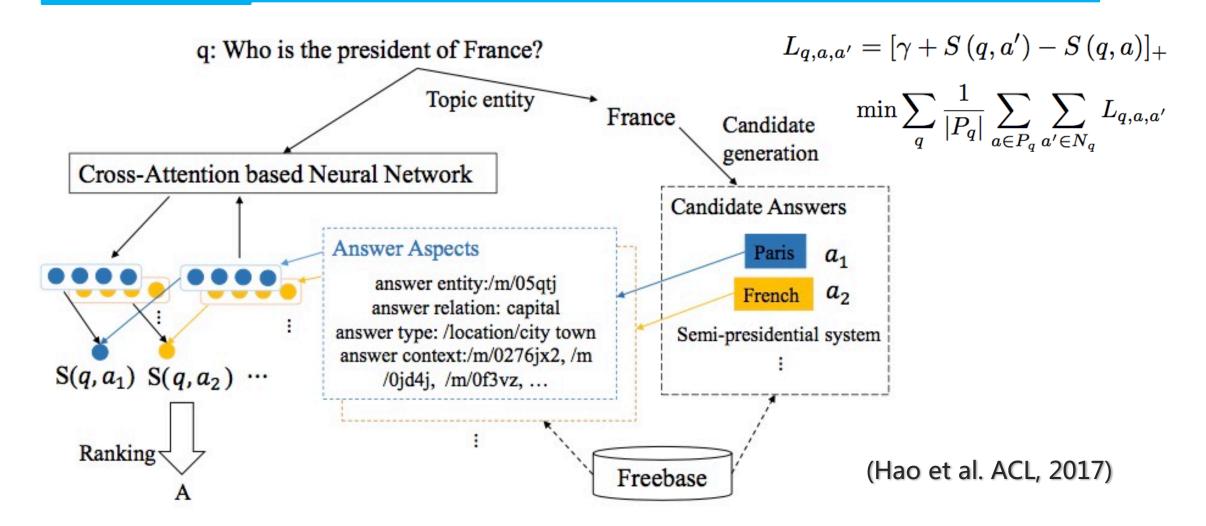
#### **Framework**

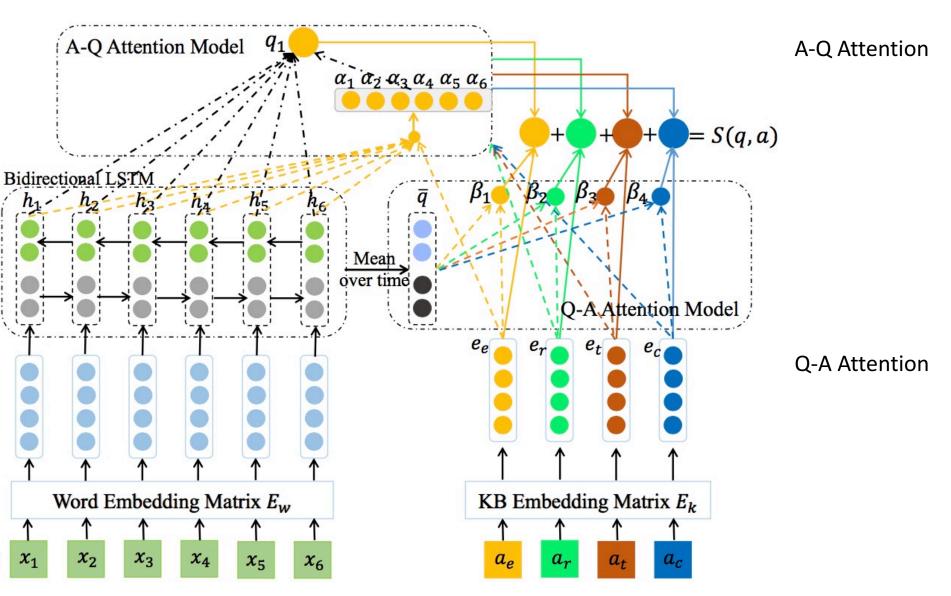




## **End2End KBQA using Attention-based BLSTM**







$$lpha_{ij} = rac{\exp(\omega_{ij})}{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \exp(\omega_{ik})}$$

$$\omega_{ij} = f(W^T[h_j; e_i] + b)$$

$$q_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} h_j$$

$$S(q, e_i) = h(q_i, e_i)$$

$$S\left(q,a\right) = \sum_{e_{i} \in \left\{e_{e},e_{r},e_{t},e_{c}\right\}} \beta_{e_{i}} S\left(q,e_{i}\right)$$

$$\beta_{e_i} = \frac{\exp\left(\omega_{e_i}\right)}{\sum\limits_{e_k \in \{e_e, e_r, e_t, e_c\}} \exp\left(\omega_{e_k}\right)}$$

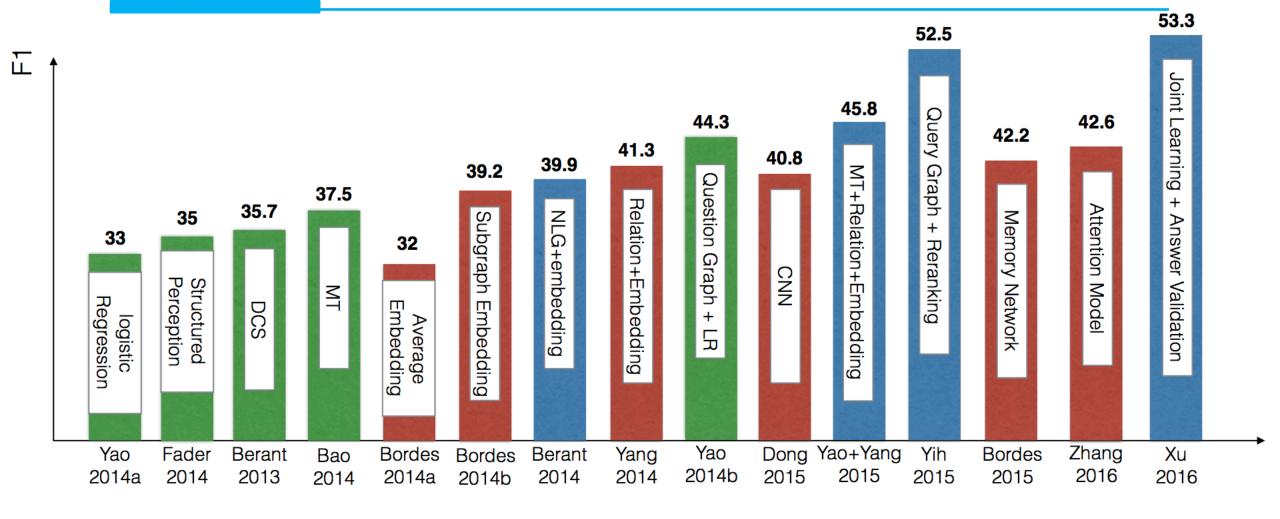
$$\omega_{e_i} = f\left(W^T[\overline{q}; e_i] + b\right)$$

$$\overline{q} = rac{1}{n} \sum
olimits_j^n h_j$$

## Comparison of various KBQA system results



Traditional Methods Promoted by DL



End-End DL-based Systems

Traditional Methods

#### References

- [Abujabal, et al. 2017] Abujabal, et al., Automated Template Generation for Question Answering over Knowledge Graphs, www2017
- [Yao, et al. 2014] Yao, et al. A Graph Traversal Based Approach to Answer Non-Aggregation Questions Over DBpedia, ACL2014
- [Bordes, et al., 2014] Antoine Bordes, Sumit Chopra, and Jason Weston, Question Answering with Subgraph Embedding, EMNLP 2014
- [Dong, et al. 2015] Dong et al. Question Answering over Freebase with Multi-Column Convolutional Neural Networks. ACL 2015
- [Hao, et al. 2017] Hao et al., An End-to-End Model for Question Answering over Knowledge Base with Cross-Attention Combining Global Knowledge Information, ACL 2017.
- [Zettlemoyer, 2005] Zettlemoyer L S, Collins M. Learning to Map Sentences to Logical Form: Structured Classification with Probabilistic Categorial Grammars[J]. 2012:658-666.
- [Zelle, 1995] Zelle J M. Using inductive logic programming to automate the construction of natural language parsers[M]. University of Texas at Austin, 1995.
- [Wong, 2007] Wong Y W, Mooney R J. Learning Synchronous Grammars for Semantic Parsing with Lambda Calculus, ACL 2007
- [Lu, 2008] Lu W, Ng H T, Lee W S, et al. A Generative Model For Parsing Natural Language To Meaning Representations, EMNLP 2008
- [Clarke, 2010] Clarke J, Dan G, Chang M W, et al. Driving semantic parsing from the world's response, ACL 2010
- [Liang, 2011] Liang P, Jordan M I, Dan K. Learning dependency-based compositional semantics, ACL 2011
- [Berant, 2013] Berant J, Chou A, Frostig R, et al. Semantic parsing on freebase from question-answer pairs.
   Proceedings of Emnlp, 2014.
- [Yih,2015] Yih W T, Chang M W, He X, et al. Semantic Parsing via Staged Query Graph Generation: Question Answering with Knowledge Base, ACL 2015.

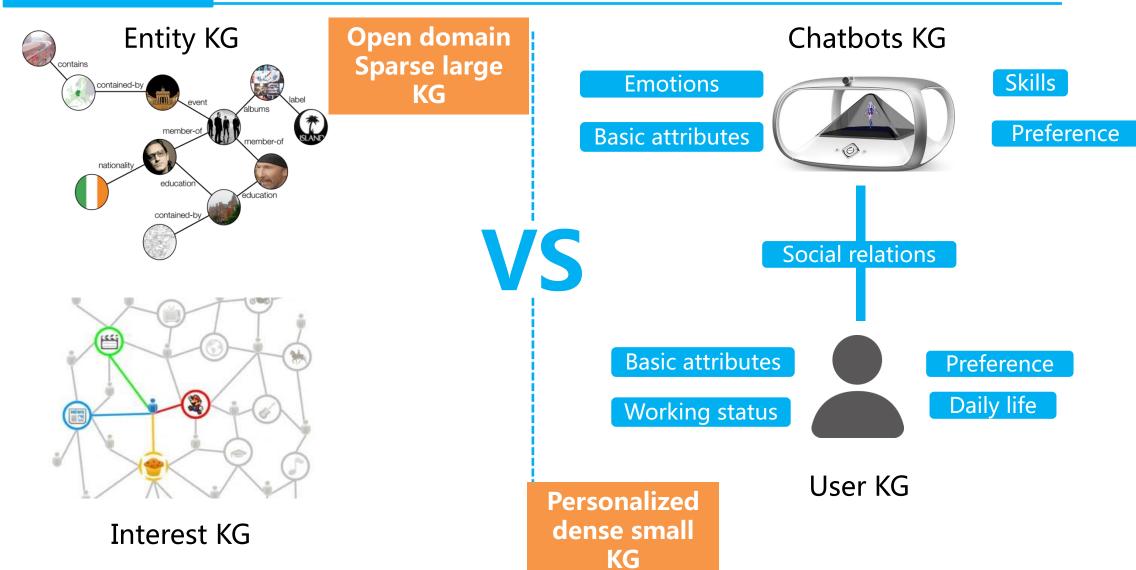
# 03

## KG + Chatbot

- 3.1 QA Introduction
- 3.2 Knowledge Based Question Answering (KBQA)
- 3.3 KBQA Applications in Chatbot

#### **Various KGs**





## **Personalized KBQA**



KBQA based on User KG

Who's my favorite singer?





You love Jay Chou most

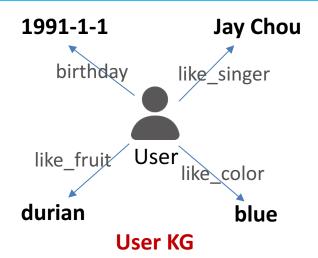
KBQA based on chatbot KG

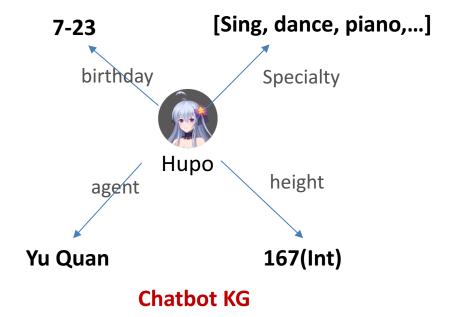






My birthday is July 23rd





### **Open Domain KBQA**



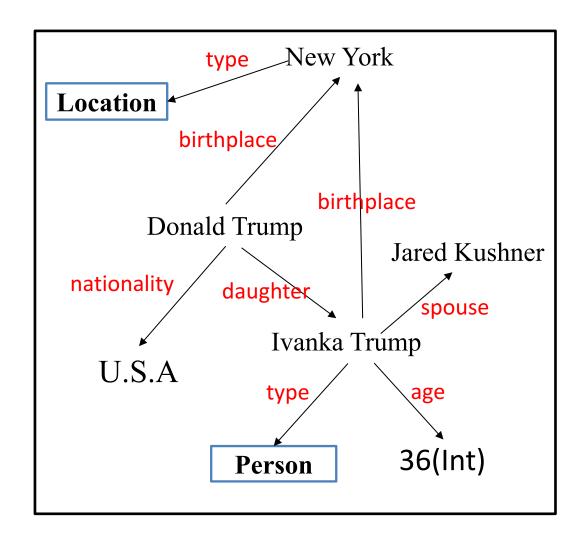
KBQA based on open domain

Who is Donald Trump's daughter?





Ivanka Trump



### **KBQA** based on Multi-KBs

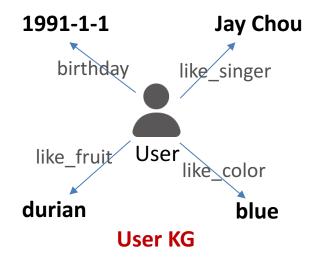


User (chatbot) KG + Open KBs

What new songs has my favorite singer released recently?

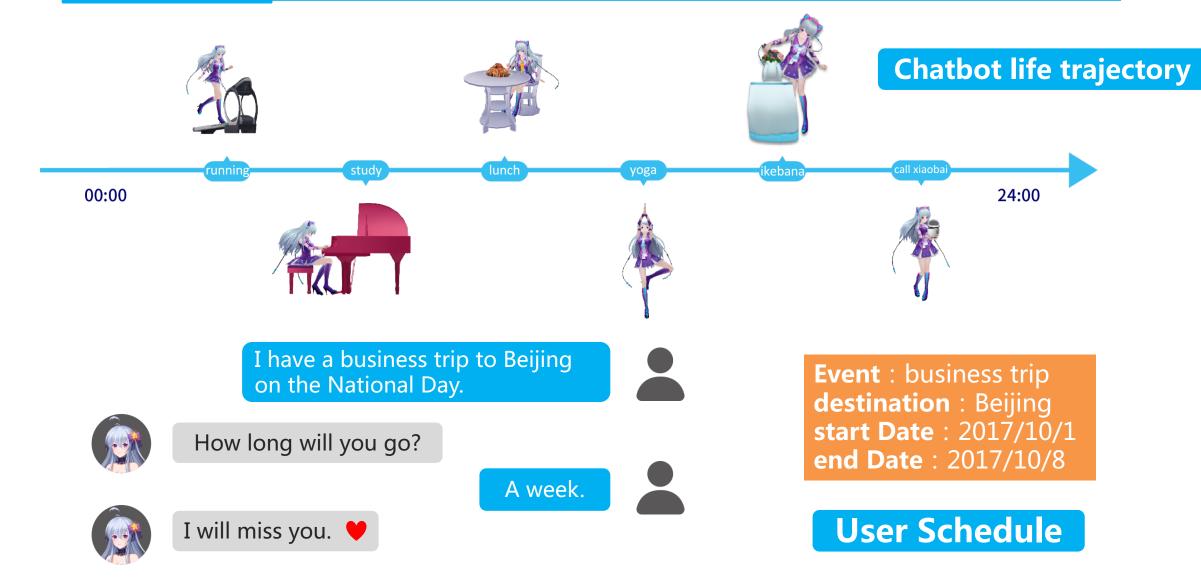






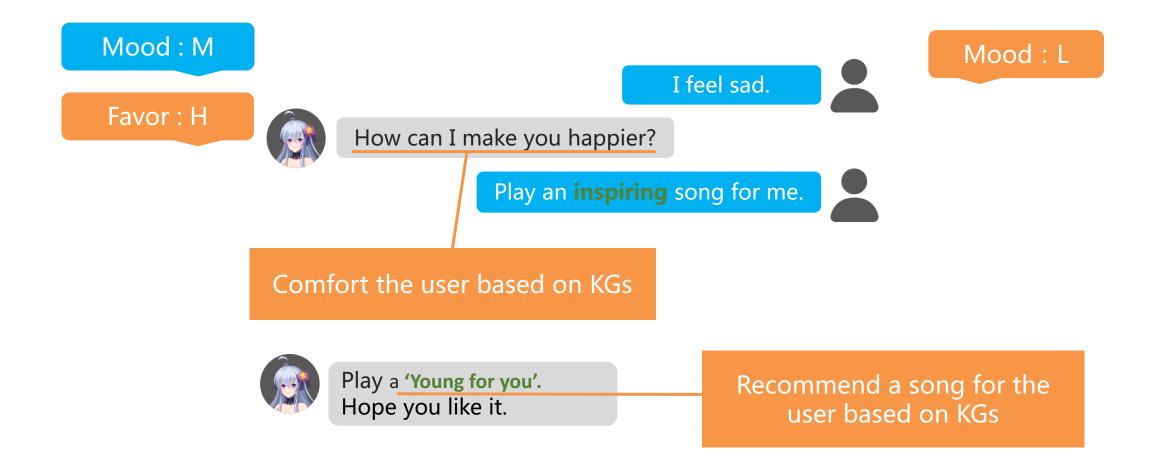
## Static KG vs. Dynamic KG





## Objective KG vs. Subjective KG

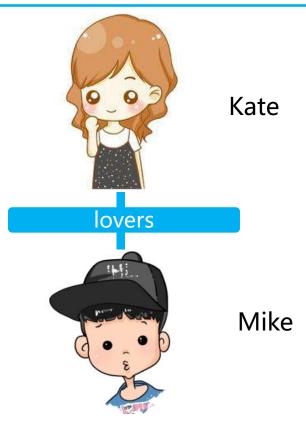




### **Multi-Modal KG**







Combine long and short memory

Business trip: April 20-April 23

Dinner with Kate: April 24

## Dialog in QA



 From partial to fully understanding

From incomplete to complete information

Who's the most popular XiaoXianRou lately?



What is XiaoXianRou?

XiaoXianRou means handsome young male star, like Lu han.





I get it. Yang yang and Zhang Yixing also belong to this type.







Do you mean the weather in Shanghai?





It's sunny, temperature ranges from 25 degrees to 32 degrees.



## Dialog in QA



Service-oriented KBQA

Book a seat of Gala Western Restaurant for me tomorrow 8:00 evening





With kate?







No problem, complete the booking.



Do you need a bunch of flowers?



Yes.



 Topic transition during multi-turn dialogue

between services



Do I need to reserve a car for Kate?



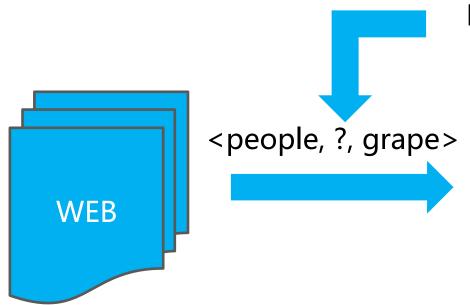


## **KG** for Data Argumentation



#### **Training data**

- Manual labelling are labor-intensive and time-consuming
- KG can be used to automatically generate the training data



Hupo loves grape

I like to eat grape
James loves to eat grape

Wade cut down the grape tree

Alan is interested in grape

Grape is his favorite fruit

Thomas owned a grapery



#### References

- [Abujabal, et al. 2017] Abujabal, et al., Automated Template Generation for Question Answering over Knowledge Graphs, www2017
- [Yao, et al. 2014] Yao, et al. A Graph Traversal Based Approach to Answer Non-Aggregation Questions Over DBpedia, ACL2014
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- [Zelle, 1995] Zelle J M. Using inductive logic programming to automate the construction of natural language parsers[M]. University of Texas at Austin, 1995.
- [Wong, 2007] Wong Y W, Mooney R J. Learning Synchronous Grammars for Semantic Parsing with Lambda Calculus, ACL 2007
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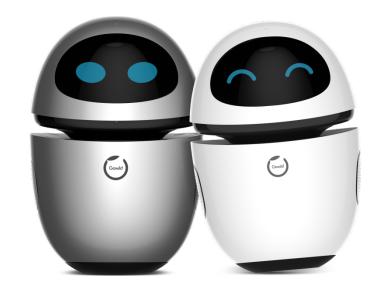
# 04

# Demonstration

- 4.1 Brief introduction of Gowild Products
- 4.2 The function of Xiaobai
- 4.3 The technologies behind Xiaobai

#### **Emotional Social Bot: Xiaobai**







Xiaobai

Xiaobai | For youth

#### Holoera





#### Holoera • Hupo

Holoera is the world's first AI Holographic 3D Mainframe Developed by Gowild Robotics Co. Ltd With a virtual character Hupo living in the Holoera



Awesome Presentation
Holographic 3D Projection











#### Holoera



#### Develop Hupo's skills

According to your preference Help Hupo developing skills Including music, dance, magic ...







#### Train Hupo to be a star

Act as the manager of Hupo Make star raising plans Guide Hupo to finish tasks



# 04

## Demonstration

- 4.1 Brief introduction of Gowild Products
- 4.2 The function of Xiaobai
- 4.3 The technologies behind Xiaobai

## **Technology Highlights of Xiaobai**

**Dimension** 



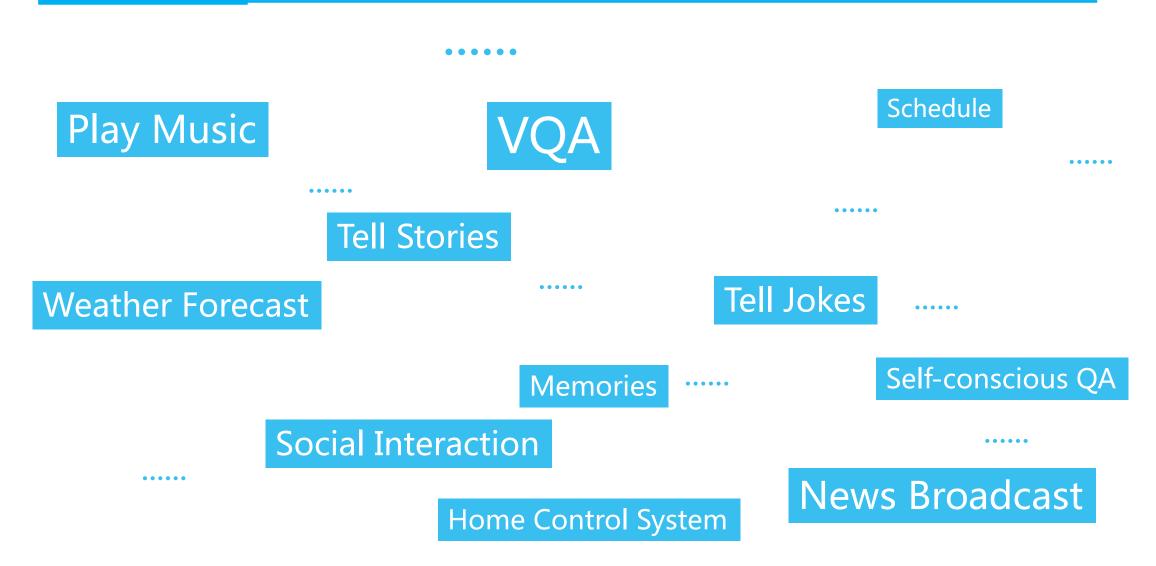
Class

9 Layer	Semantic Understanding Architecture	90% Percentage	Semantic Recognition Accuracy	3 New Way	Human Computer Interaction
1.6 Billion	Knowledge Graph	1 Million	Parallel Corpus	12+ Increasing	Robot Skill Pack
100+		<b>10+</b> Kind	Fine grained Sentiment Computing	200+ Class	Entity Recognition &Linking

Kind

## Functions of Xiaobai: both for life and work





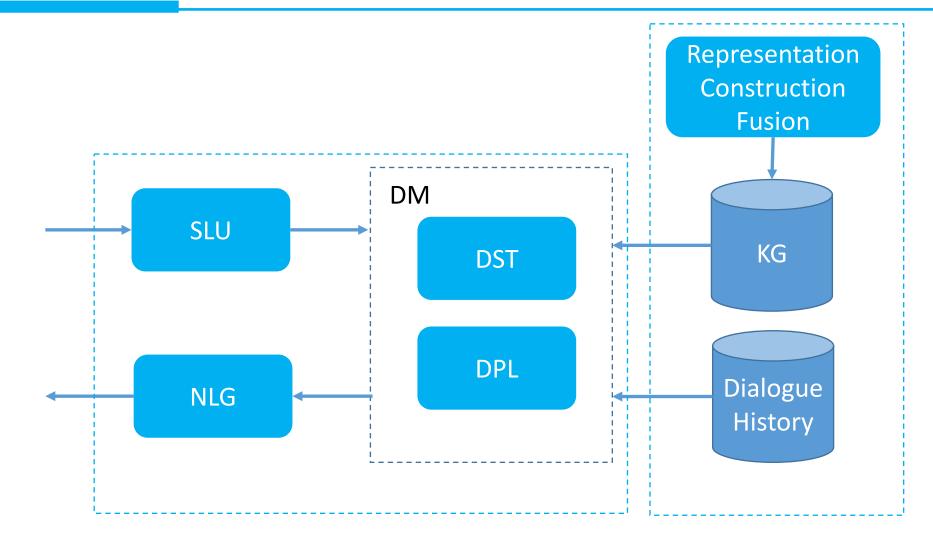
# 04

## Demonstration

- 4.1 Brief introduction of Gowild Products
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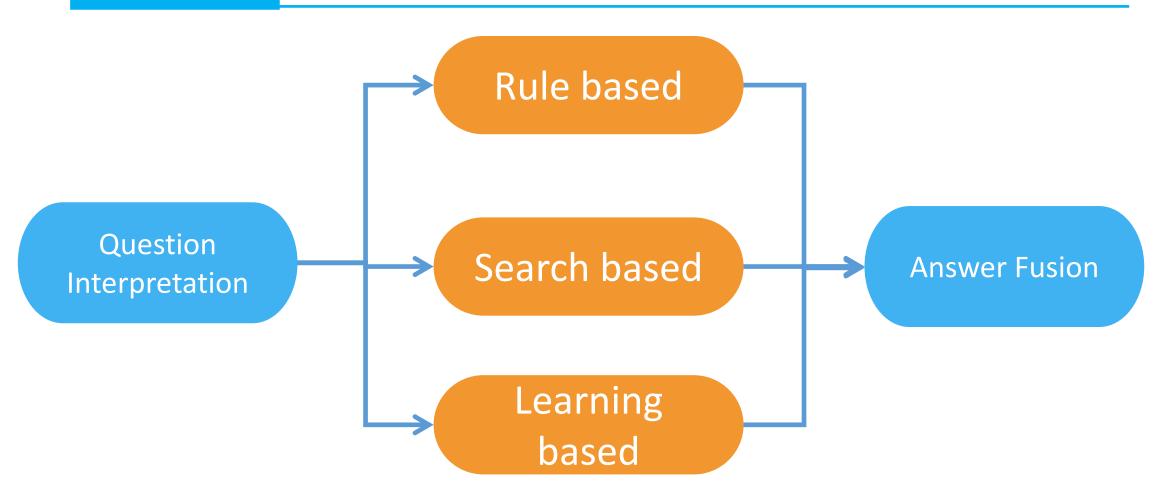
## Xiaobai Framework





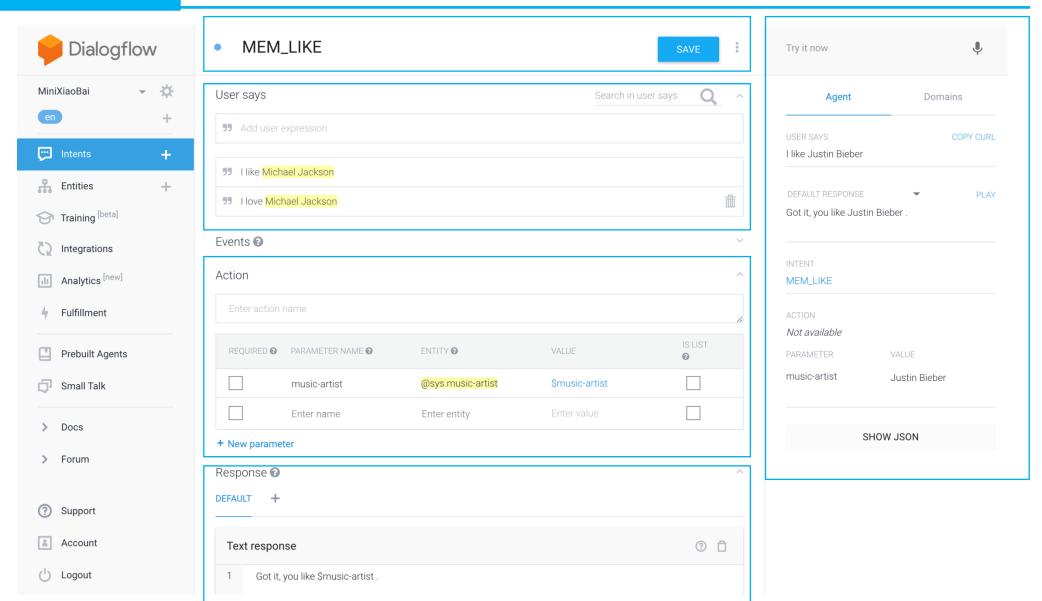






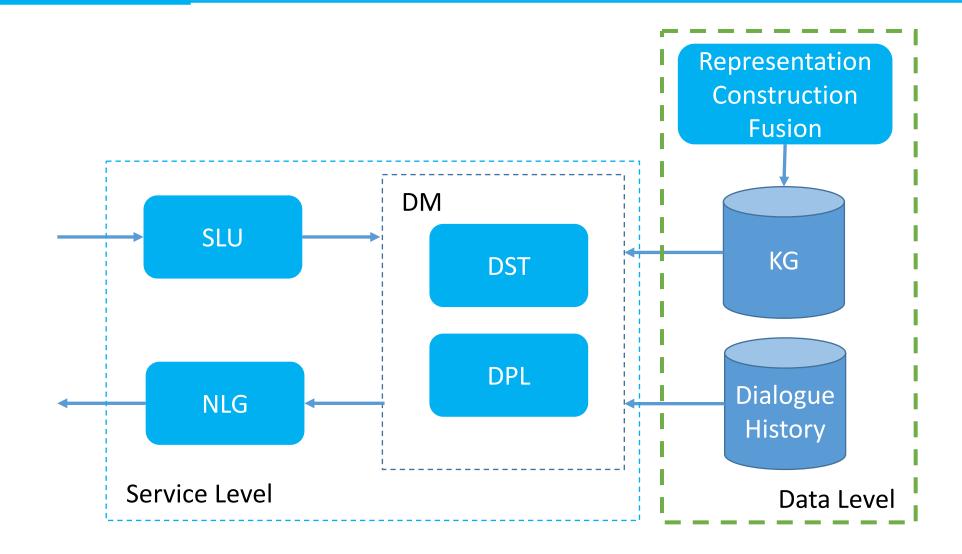






#### **Data Level**





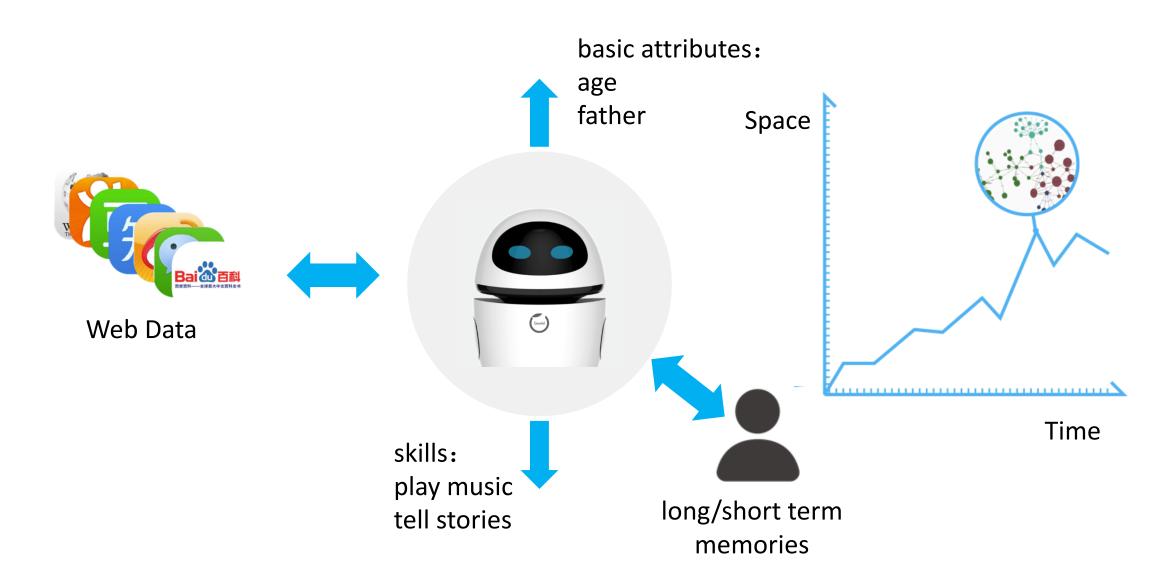
Representation computing reasoning Link prediction learning Heterogonous Multimedia Service objects fusion data fusion linking KG construction World knowledge Common sense and computing construction Heterogonous data sources including structured, semistructured and unstructured data Canonical knowledge representation with texts, representation multimedia, structured data, services and APIs.

binding

User profile

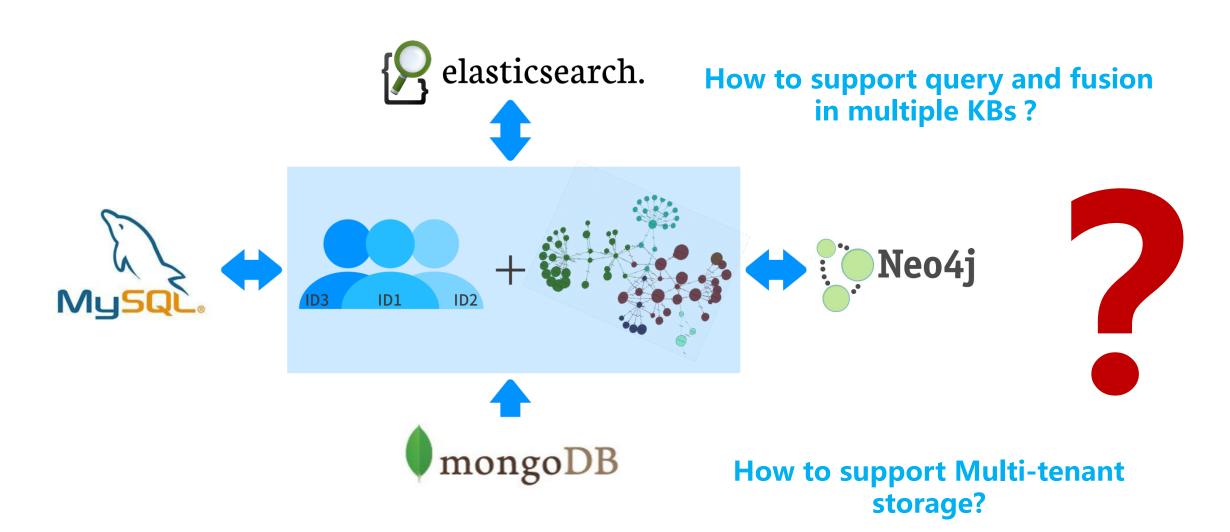
## **KG** for Xiaobai





## Storage and Query of Large Scale KGs





### **Updating User KG**





I love Michael Jackson

Intent: MEM\_LIKE

Slots:

• Object: Michael Jackson

Got it!



User Id: 001 Like:

User KG



User Id: 001 Like: Michael Jackson

**User KG** 



KG

## **Updating User KG: Another Example**



#### **Dynamic KG**



I'm going on a business trip to Beijing next Monday

For how long





For a week

I'll miss you



Intent: EVENT\_TRIP Slots:

Destination: Beijing

Start Date: 2017/5/1

End Date:



Intent: EVENT\_TRIP Slots:

Destination: Beijing

Start Date: 2017/5/1

• End Date: 2017/5/8



#### **Online Fusing KGs for Xiaobai Comments**





My height is 240 cm

Intent: MEM\_HEIGHT Slots:

Subject: User

• Height: 240cm

Wow! You're even higher than Yao Ming



User Id: 001 Height: 240cm

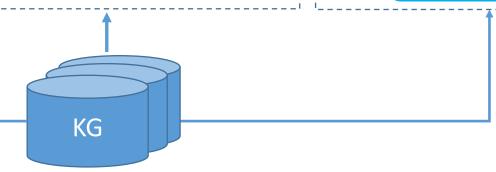
**User KG** 

Human: Yao Ming Height: 226cm

**Factoid KG** 

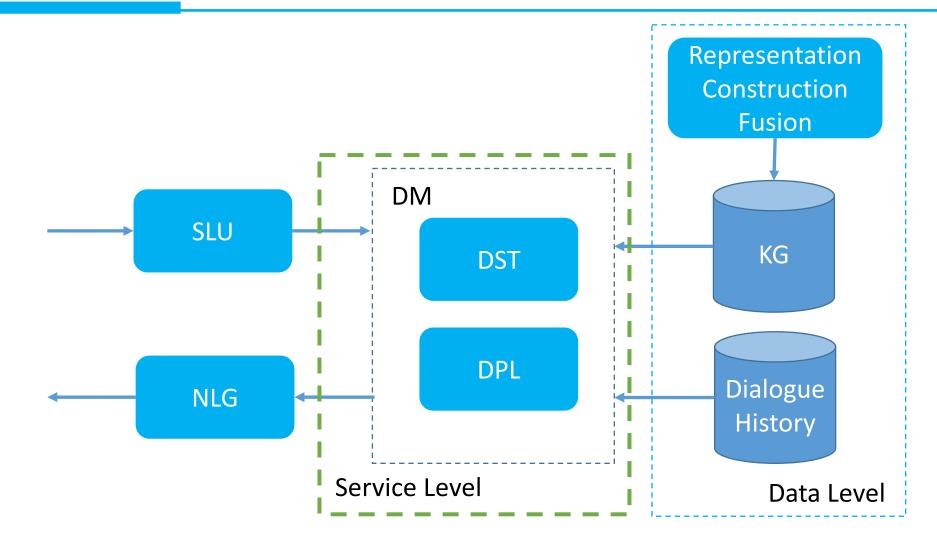
Animal: human Height>220cm: few

**Common Sense KG** 



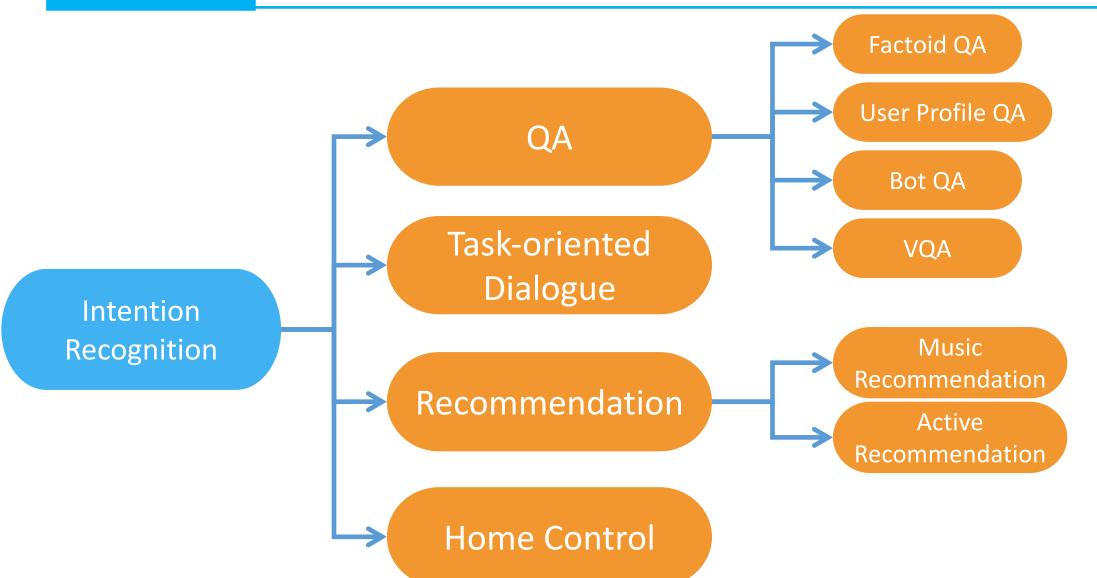
#### **Service Level**





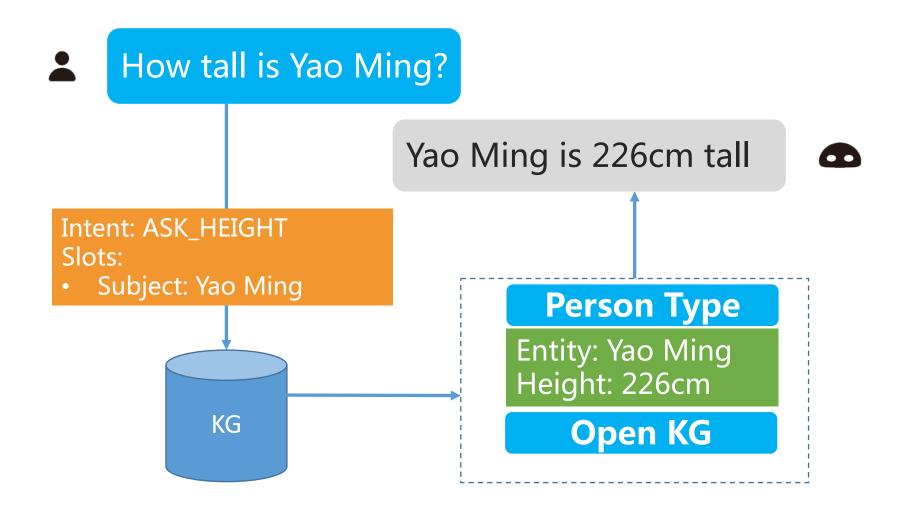
#### **Services**





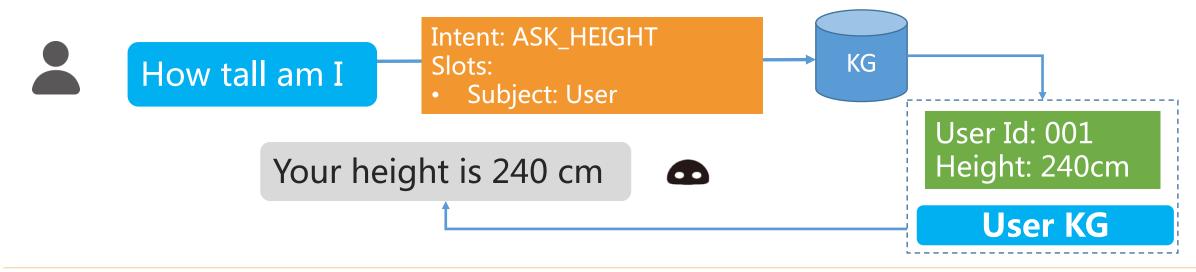
#### **Factoid QA**





## **Attribute/Memory QA**







What fruit do you like?

Intent: ASK\_LIKE Slots:

- Subject: XiaoBai
- Category: Fruit

I like apple



Bot Id: 111

KG

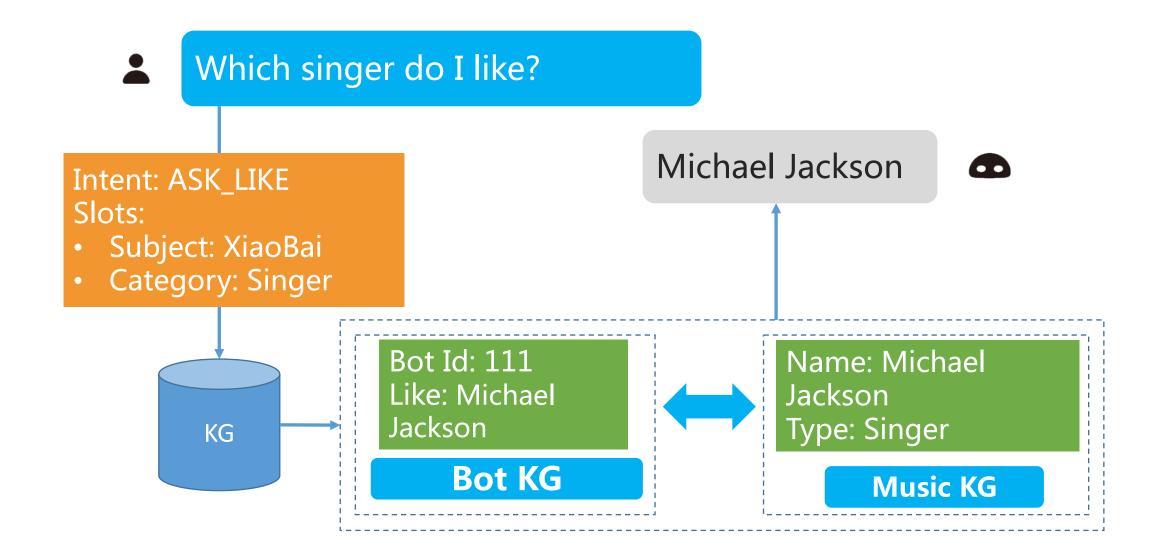
Like: {Object: Apple,

Type: Fruit}

**Bot KG** 

## **QA with Inference Support**





#### **Visual Aided Chatting**

Hostess



Xiaobai, there's a visitor at home, say hello

Intent: GREETING

Slots:

Subject: Guest

Dear guest, hello!

User Id: 001

Gender: Female

Marital status: Single

**User KG** 

Guest



Hello Xiaobai, I'm a friend of your master

Intent: GREETING Slots:

- Object: Guest
- Gender: Male

Nice to meet you, sir. Welcome to my master's home. She is a kind-hearted pretty girl.



#### **Task-oriented Dialogue**



What's the weather today?

Intent: ASK\_WEATHER Slots:

Date: Today

Location:

Please tell me your location

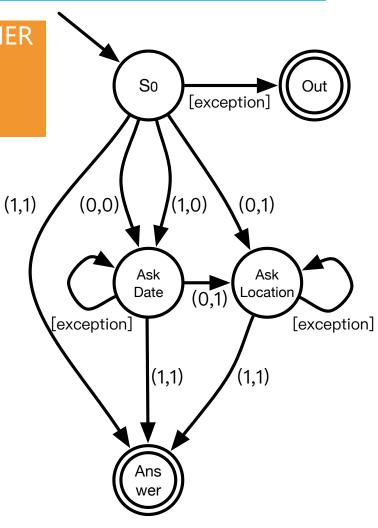


Shanghai

Request(Location)

It's sunny in Shanghai today, The temperature ranges from 25 degrees to 32 degrees.

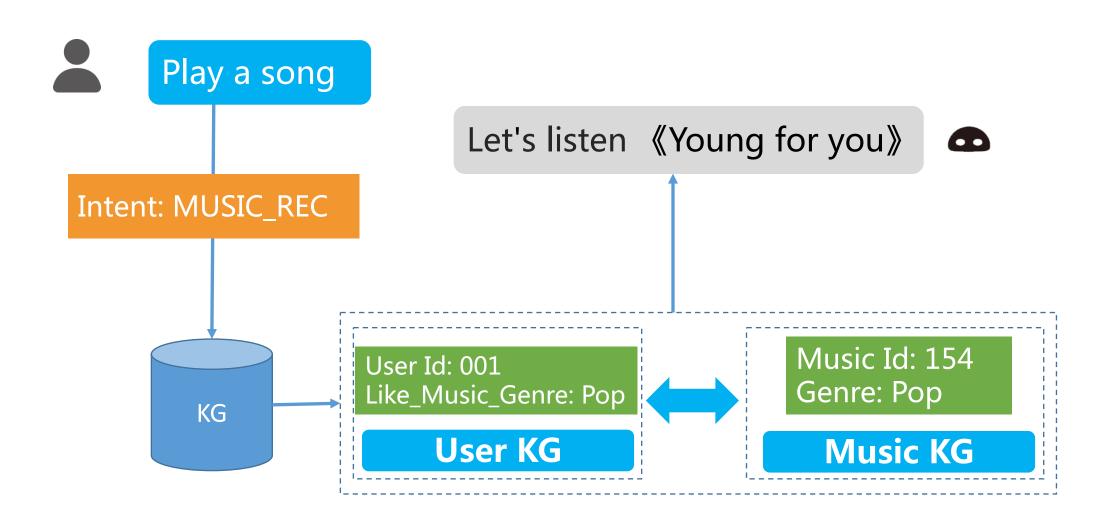




Finite-State Machine

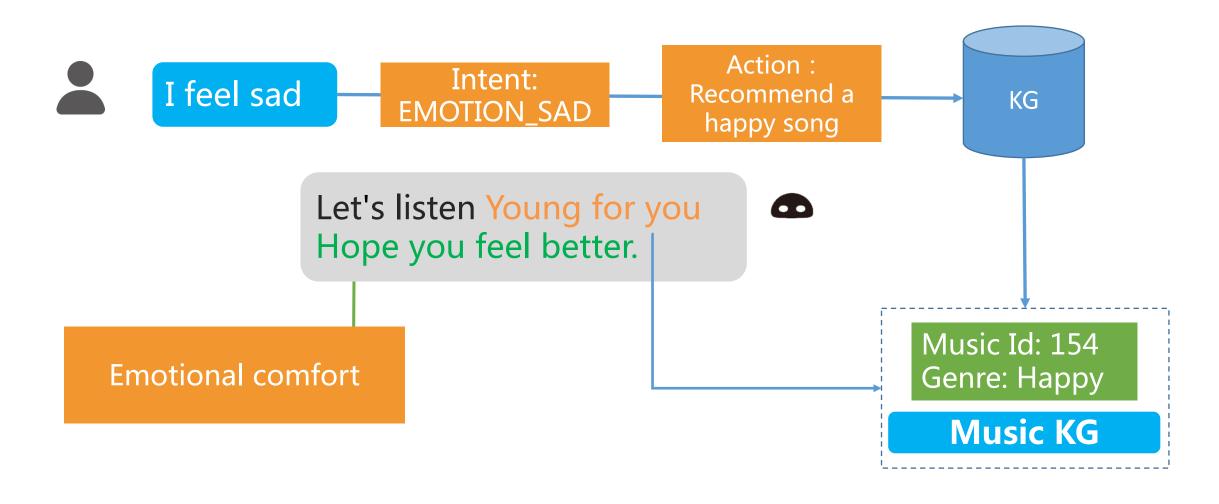
#### **Music Recommendation**

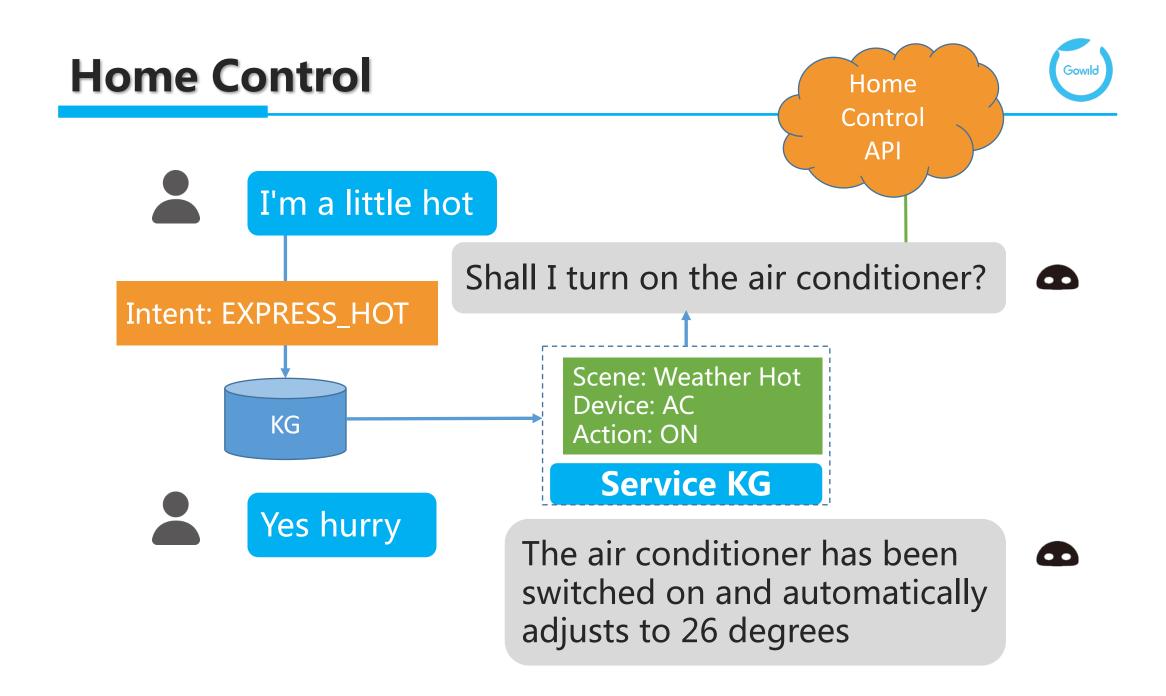




#### **Active Recommendation**









# **THANKS**