Google AI

A Simple Method for **Commonsense Reasoning**

Trieu and Quoc

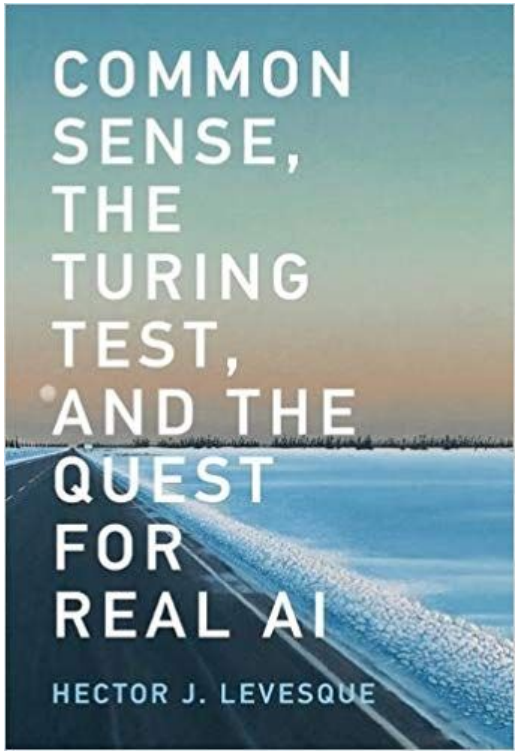
Editorial Introduction to the Special Articles in the Spring Issue

Beyond the Turing Test

Gary Marcus, Francesca Rossi, Manuela Veloso

On our best behaviour

Hector J. Levesque
Dept. of Computer Science
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario
Canada M5S 3A6
hector@cs.toronto.edu



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Winograd Schema Challenge

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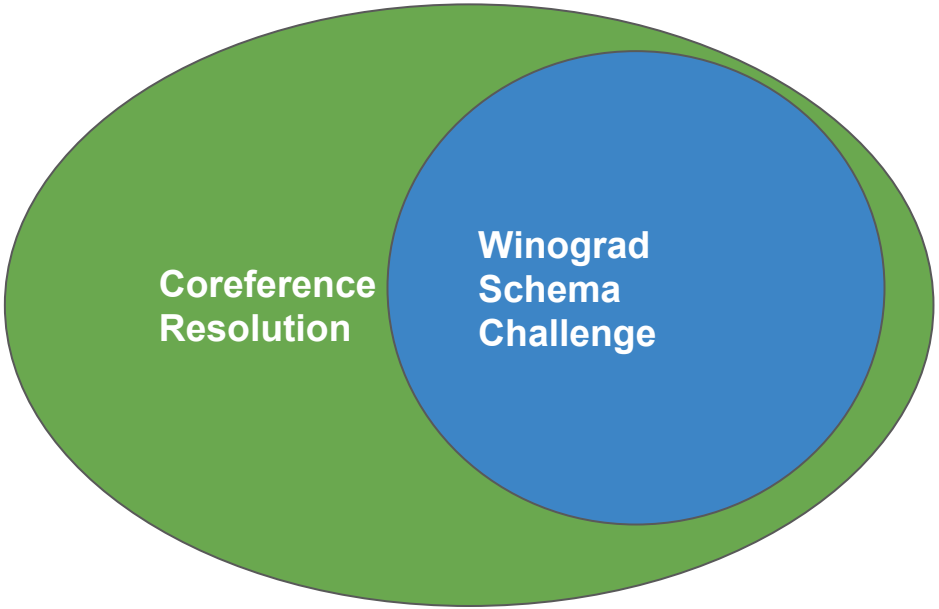

Winograd Schema Challenge

The **racecar** zoomed by the **school bus** because **[it]** was going so fast.

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Winograd Schema Challenge

The **racecar** zoomed by the **school bus** because **[it]** was going so fast.

Comment: From (Levesque 2009); deliberately created as a non-example. "Fast" is associated with racecars.

Frank was pleased when **Bill** said **[he]** was the winner of the competition.

Comment: From (Levesque 2009); deliberately created as a non-example. The version with "pleased" is genuinely ambiguous (i.e. to the human reader). Frank might well be pleased on learning that Bill was the winner.

Winograd Schema Challenge

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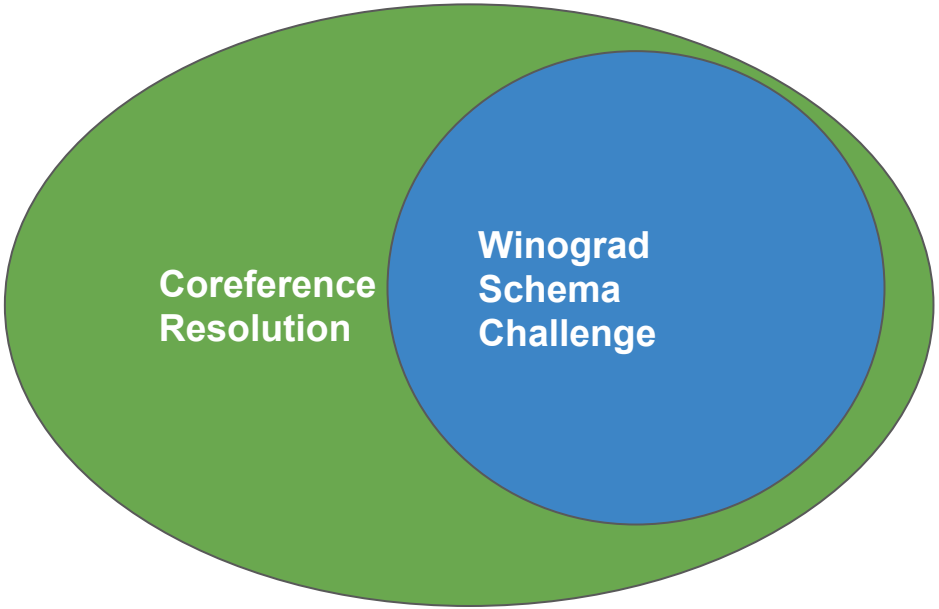

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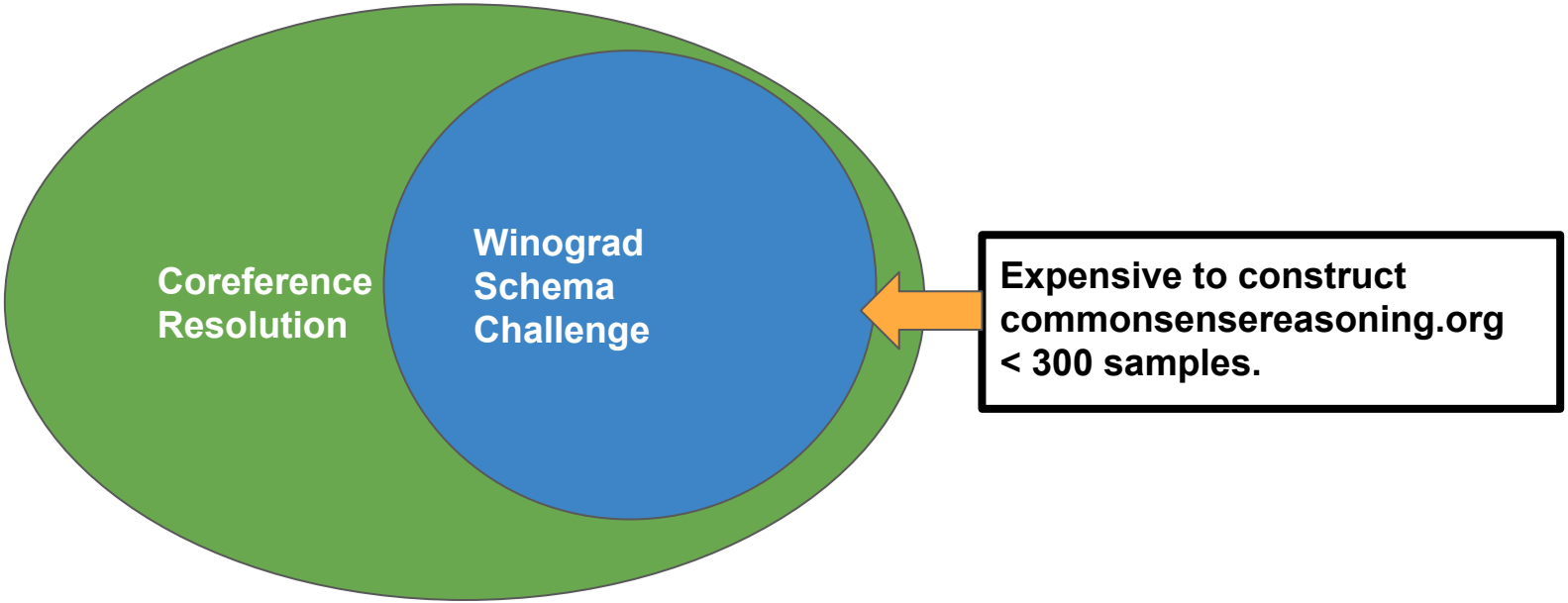

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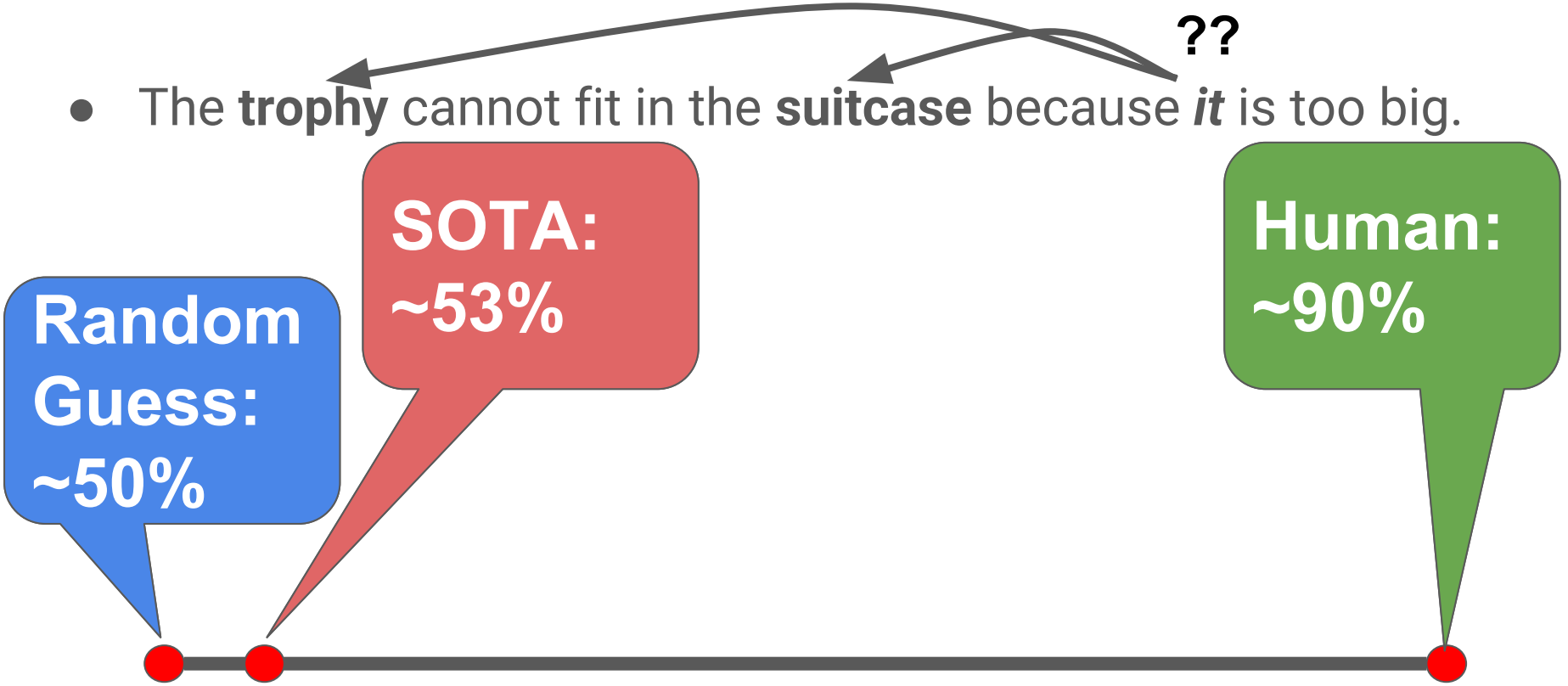

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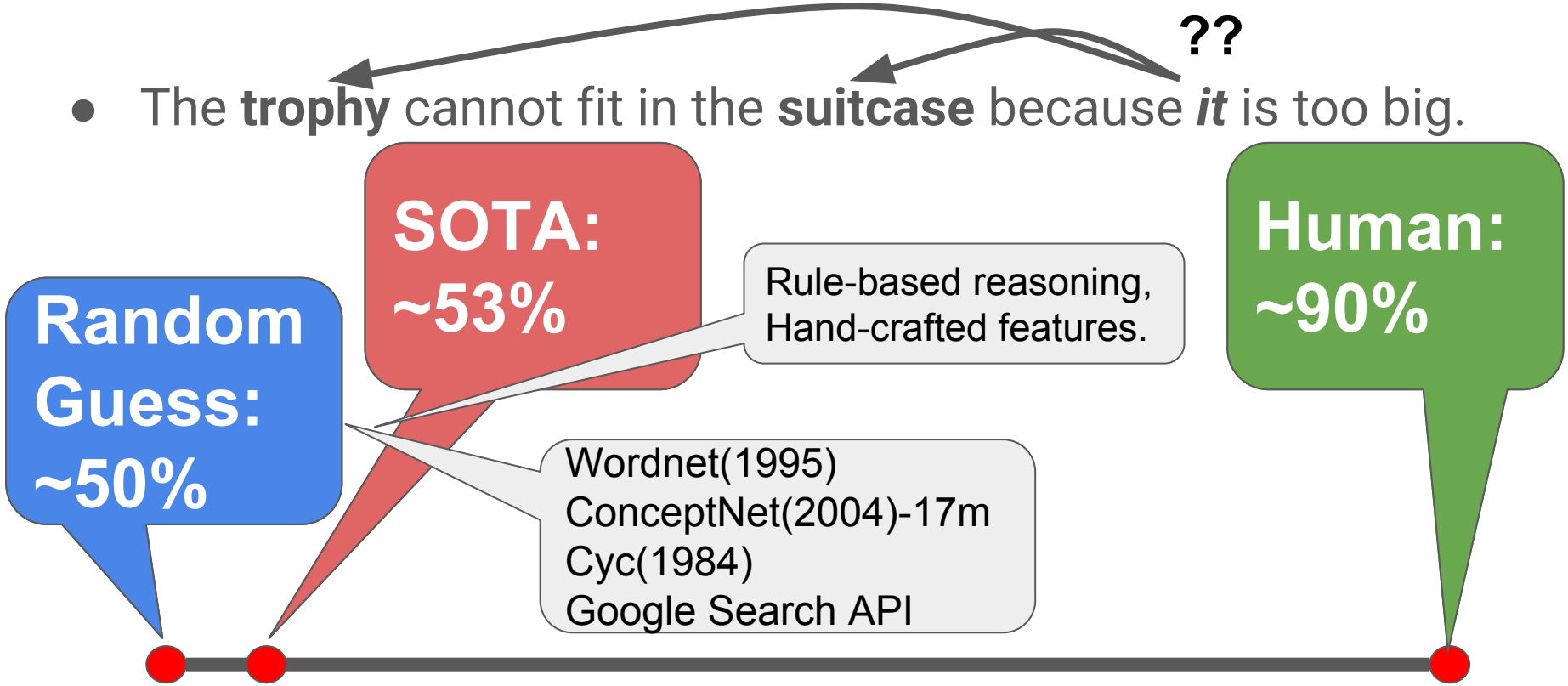

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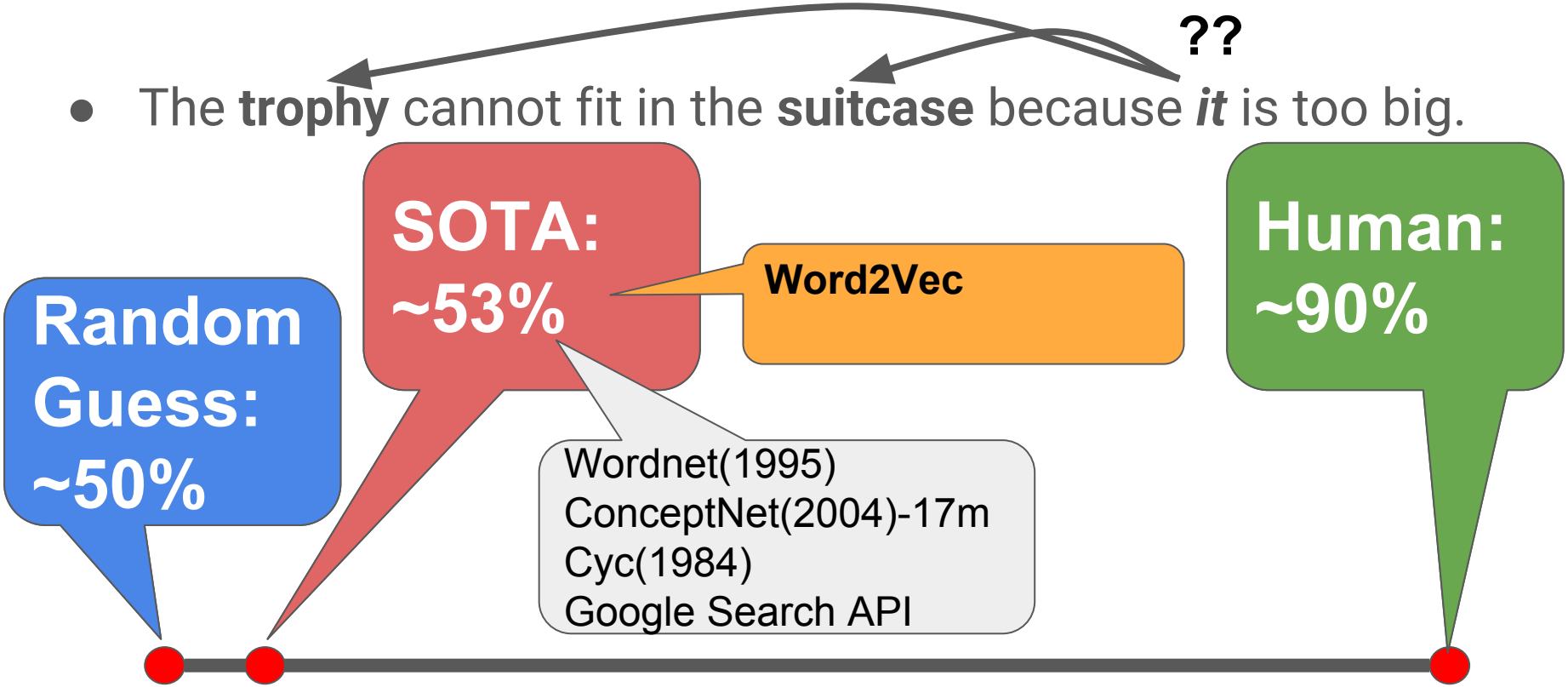

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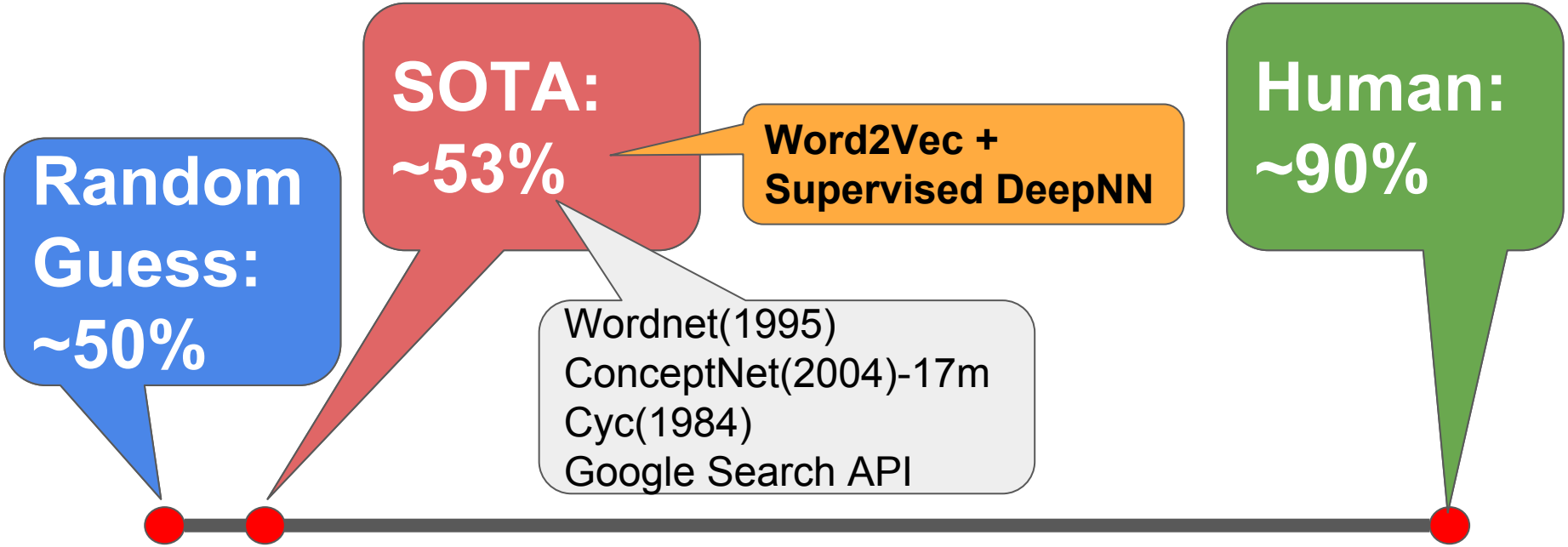

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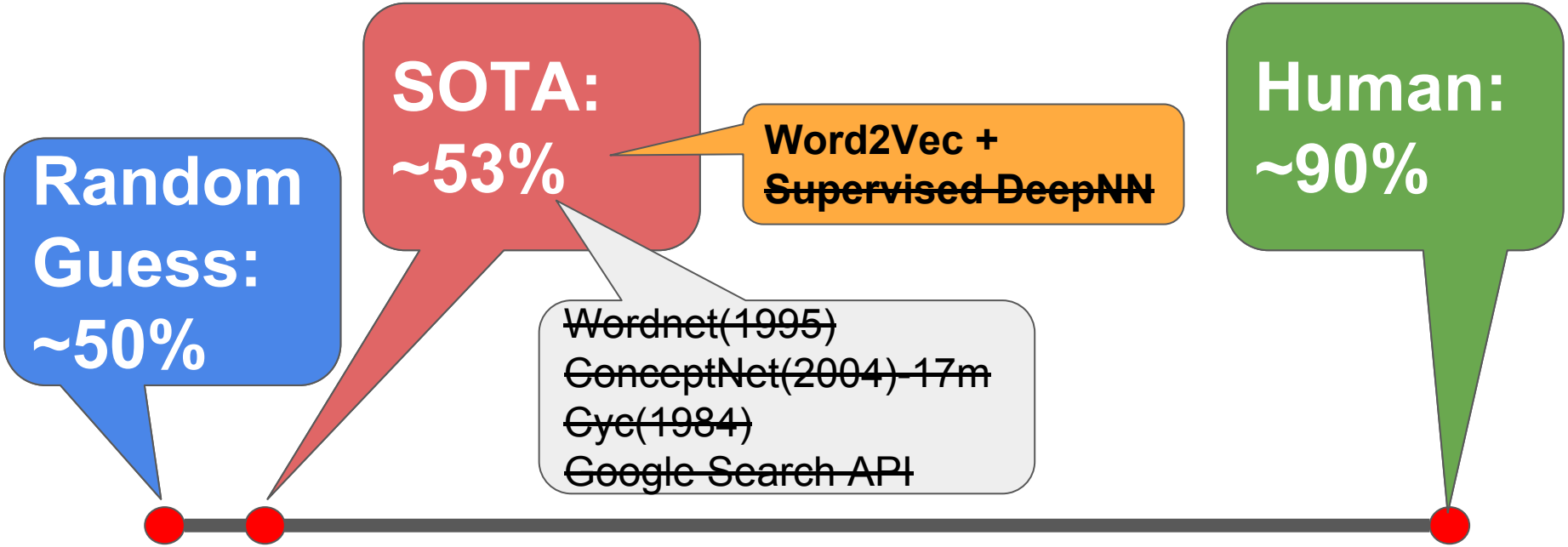

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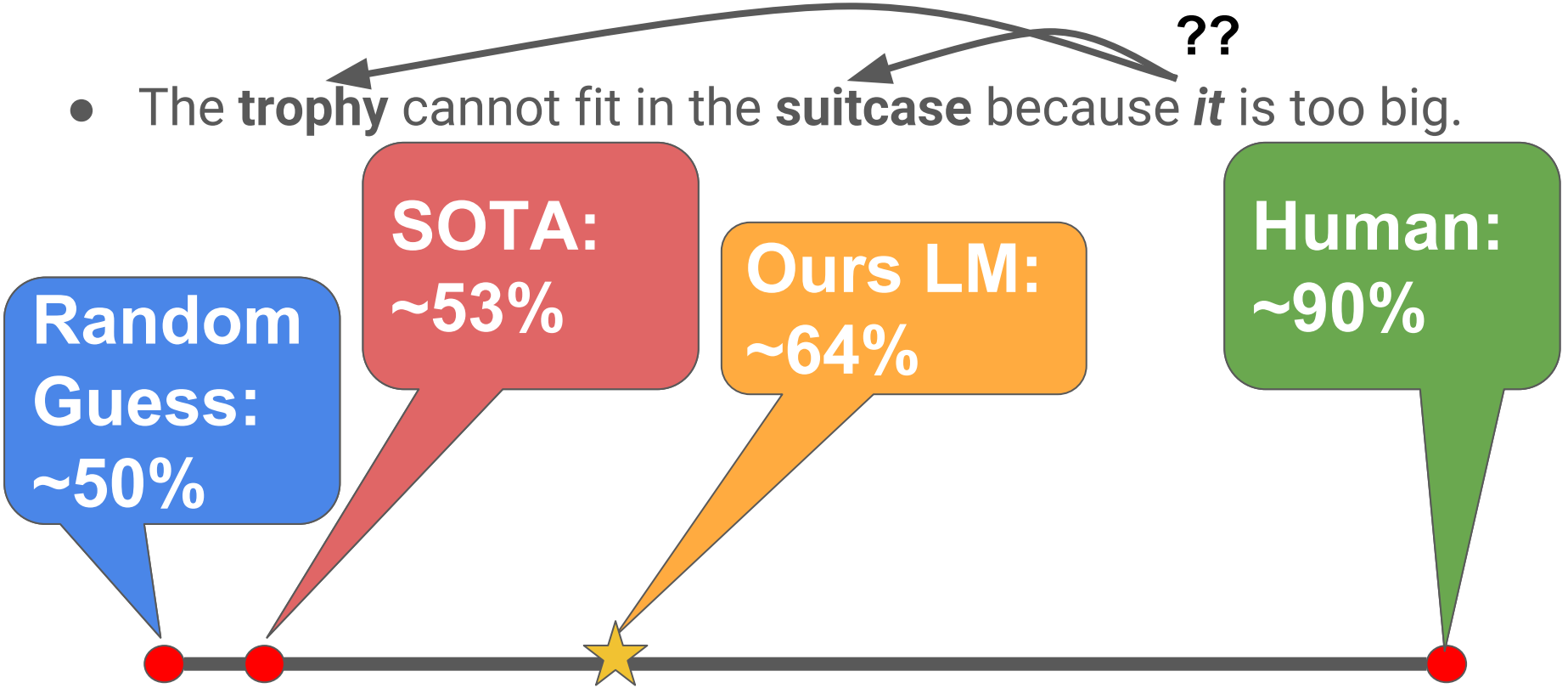

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More **probable**?

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2. Then use *big data*: search all the English text on the web to determine which is the more common pattern:
   - x does not fit in y **+** x is so small *vs.*
   - x does not fit in y **+** y is so small

The **trop** … big .

The **trophy** cannot fit in the **suitcase** because ***the suitcase*** is too big .

Method

- The **tr** ... **it** is too big.

Fred is the only man alive who still remembers my father as an infant. When Fred first saw my father, he was twelve years old. Who was twelve years old?

- *Fred*
- *my father* (Special=*years*; other=*months*)

The **troph** ... is too big .

The **trophy** cannot fit in the **suitcase** because ***the suitcase*** is too big .

Method

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$$P(substitution|Human\ knowledge)$$

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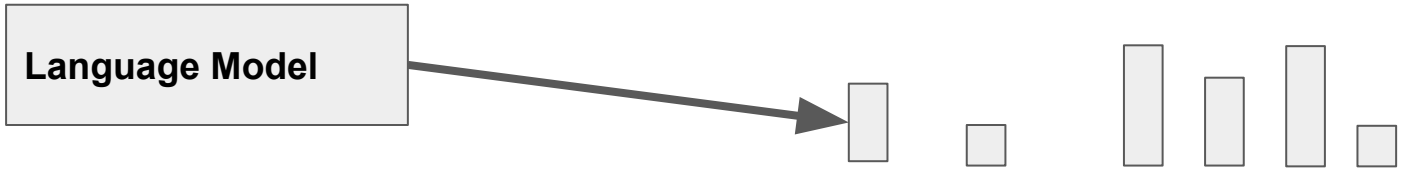

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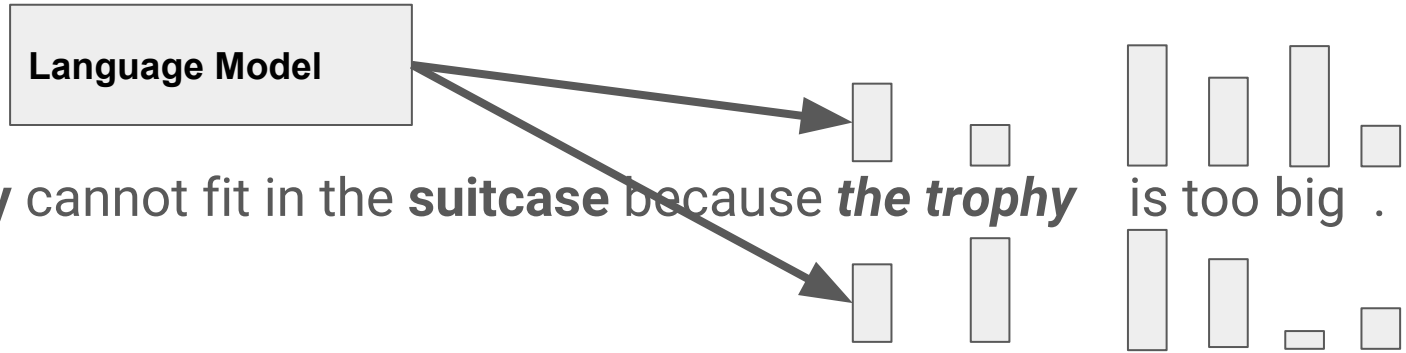

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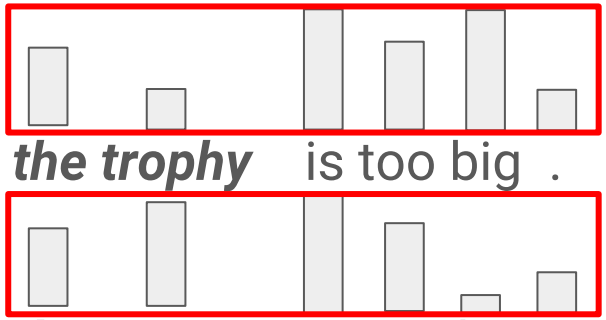

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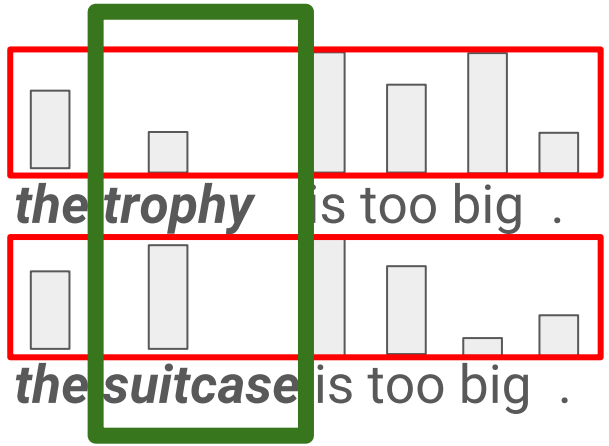

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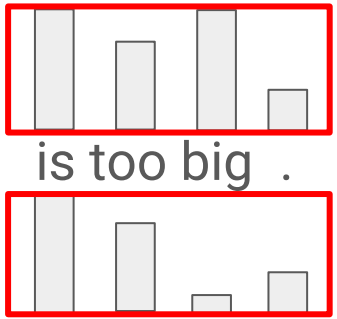

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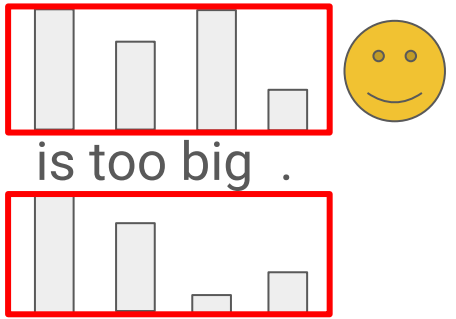

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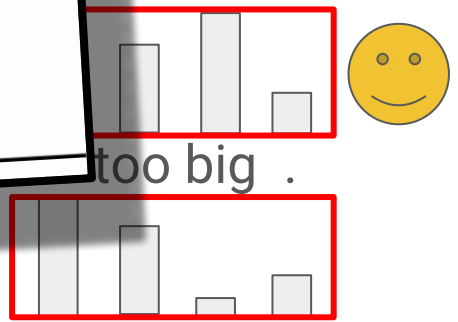
Data name	Wrong prediction	Corrected	Correction percentage
PDP-60	30	10	33.3%
PDP-122	55	33	60.0%
WSC-273	102	64	62.7%



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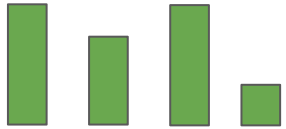

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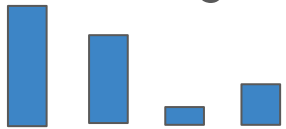

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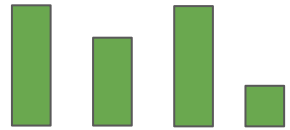

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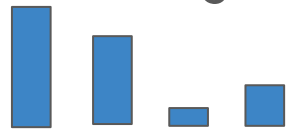

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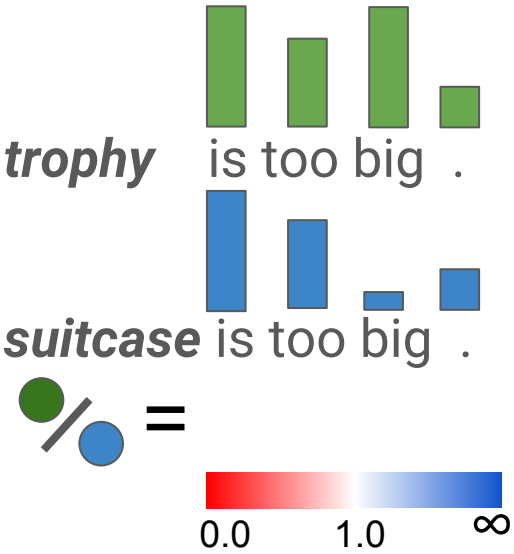

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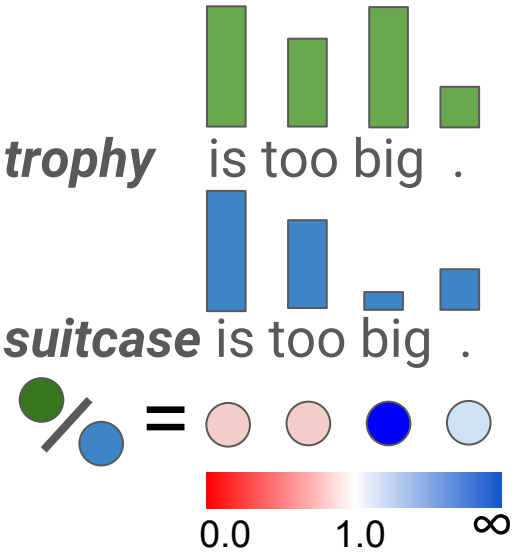

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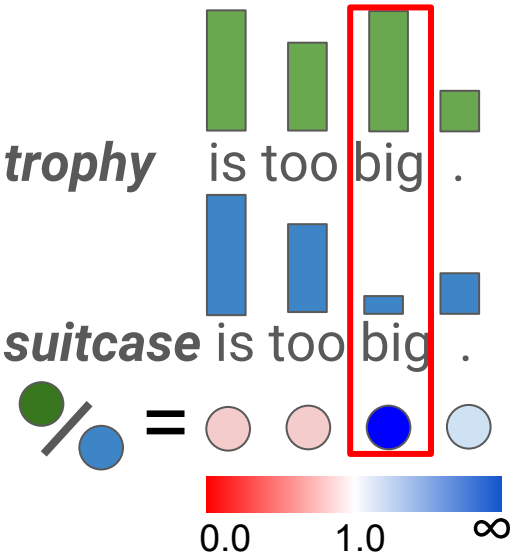

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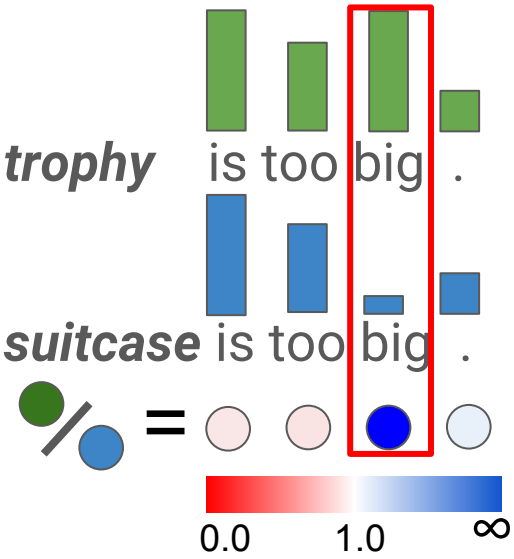

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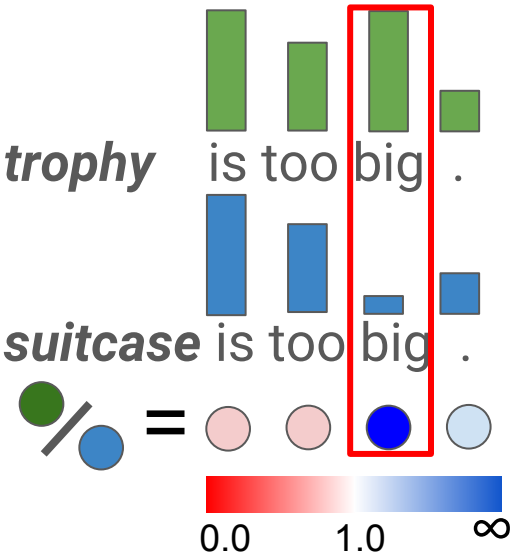

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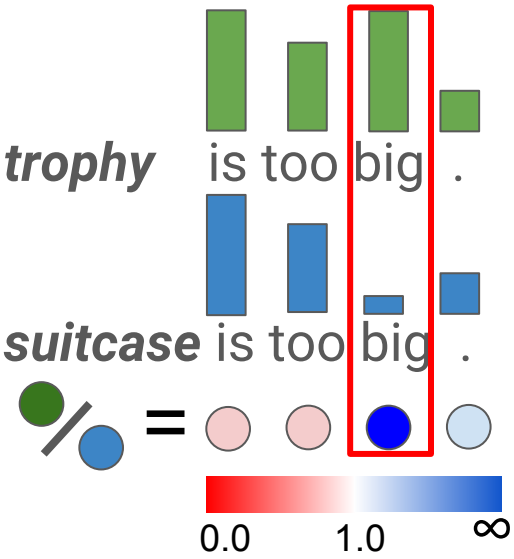
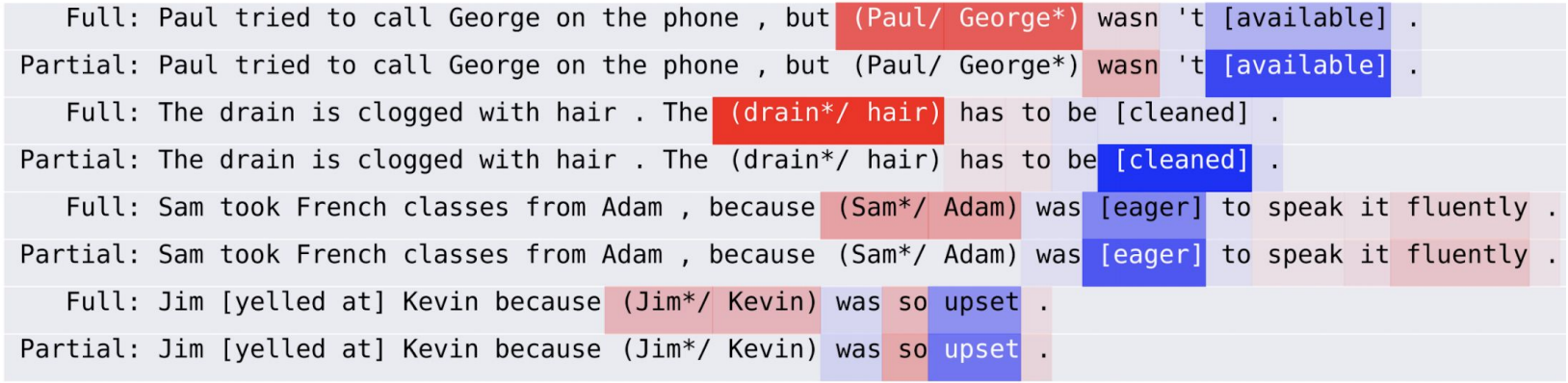


Capturing special words

```
    Full: Paul tried to call George on the phone , but (Paul/ George*) wasn 't [available] .
Partial: Paul tried to call George on the phone , but (Paul/ George*) wasn 't [available] .
```

Capturing special words



- Vocabulary of 800K words, including common names

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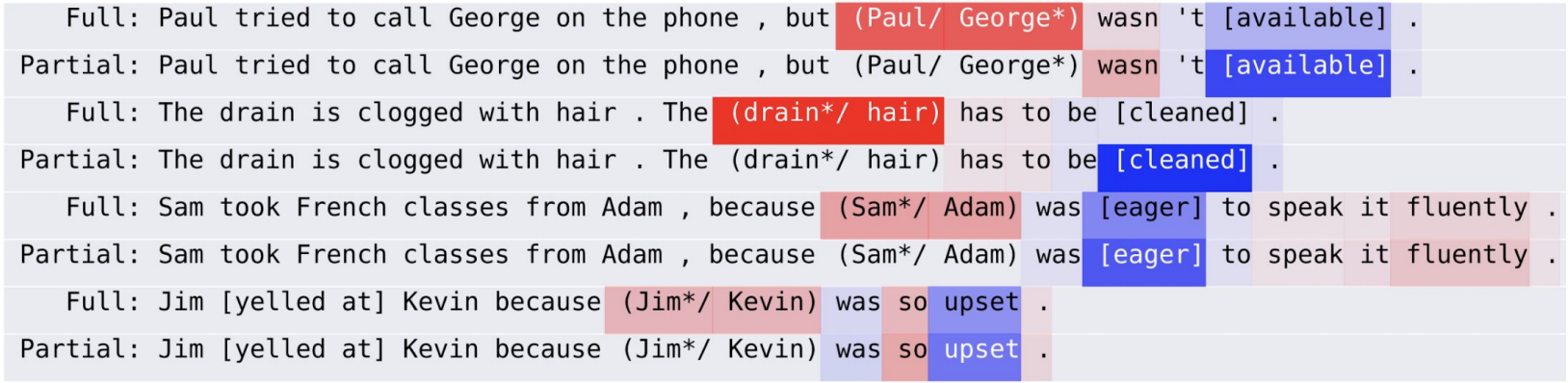

	Special word retrieved
Forward scoring	97 / 133
Backward scoring	18 / 45

Results

Table 4: Accuracy on Winograd Schema Challenge

Method	Accuracy
Random guess	50.0%
USSM + Knowledge Base	52.0 %
USSM + Supervised DeepNet + Knowledge Base	52.8 %
Char-LM	51.3%
Word-LM	56.4%
Ensemble of 10 Unsupervised LMs	**61.5 %**

Results

Gutenberg Books
LM-1-Billion
CommonCrawl
SQuAD

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STORIES = CommonCrawl documents w/ largest overlapping n-grams

Gutenberg Books
LM-1-Billion
CommonCrawl
SQuAD
+ STORIES

One day when John and I had been out on some - business of our master 's , and were returning gently on a long , straight road , at some d- istance we saw a boy trying to leap a pony ove- r a gate ; the pony would not take the leap , - and the boy cut him with the whip , but he on- ly turned off on one side . He whipped him aga- in , but the pony turned off on the other side . Then the boy got off and gave him a hard t- hrashing , and knocked him about the head ...

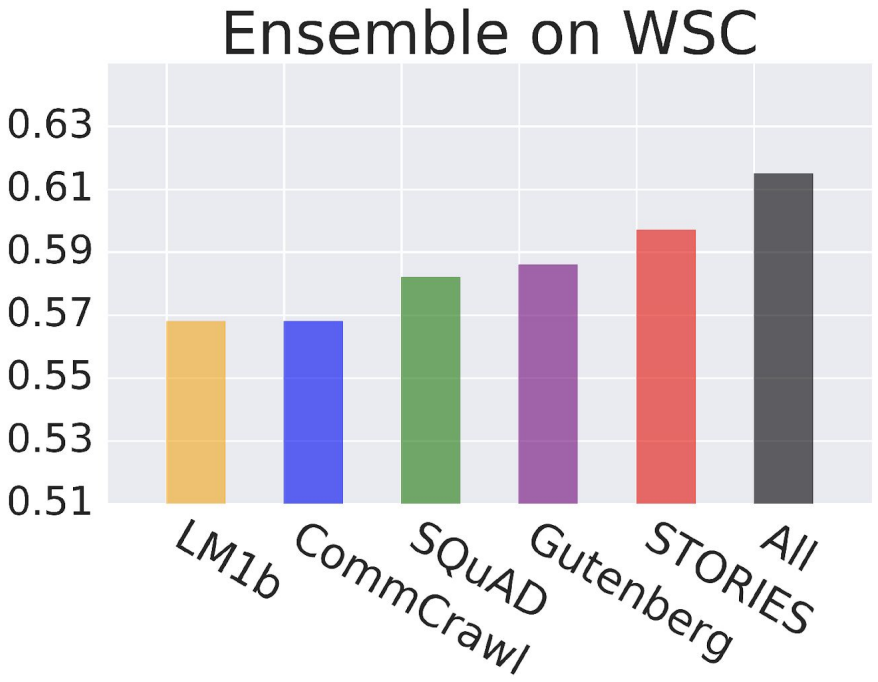
Results

STORIES = CommonCrawl documents w/ largest overlapping n-grams

Gutenberg Books
LM-1-Billion
CommonCrawl
SQuAD
+ STORIES

Method	Accuracy
USSM + Supervised DeepNet + Knowledge Base	52.8 %
Char-LM-*partial*	57.9%
Word-LM-*partial*	62.6%
Ensemble of 14 LMs	**63.7 %**

Diversity of Training Data



Preprint and Code for Reproducing

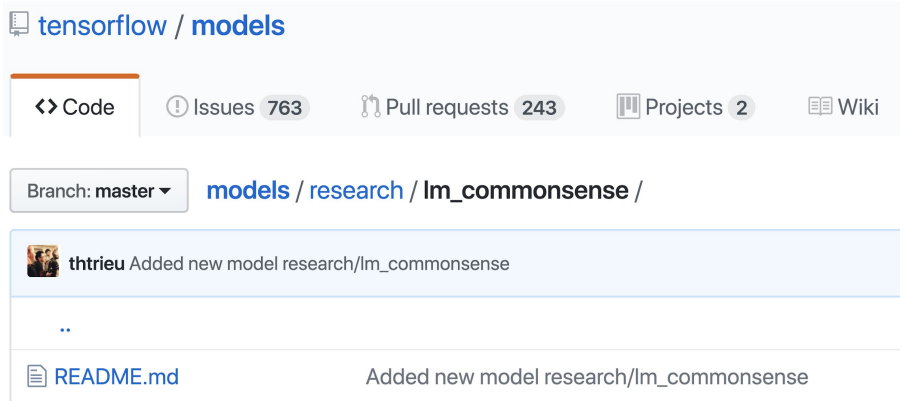
A Simple Method for Commonsense Reasoning

Trieu H. Trinh*
Google Brain
thtrieu@google.com

Quoc V. Le
Google Brain
qvl@google.com

Abstract

Commonsense reasoning is a long-standing challenge for deep learning. For example, it is difficult to use neural networks to tackle the Winograd Schema dataset [1]. In this paper, we present a simple method for commonsense reasoning with neural networks, using unsupervised learning. Key to our method is the use of language models, trained on a massive amount of unlabled data, to score multiple choice questions posed by commonsense reasoning tests. On both Pronoun Disambiguation and Winograd Schema challenges, our models outperform previous state-of-the-art methods by a large margin, without using expensive annotated knowledge bases or hand-engineered features. We train an array of large RNN language models that operate at word or character level on LM-1-Billion, CommonCrawl, SQuAD, Gutenberg Books, and a customized corpus for this task and show that diversity of training data plays an important role in test performance. Further analysis also shows that our system successfully discovers important features of the context that decide the correct answer, indicating a good grasp of commonsense knowledge.



Takeaway

- Deep NN can capture Commonsense.

- Commonsense representation does not have to be Graphs or Tuples, but - might as well be *vectors.*

Thank you!

Q & A