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### Introduction

# Multi-Hop Question Answering over Tabular and Textual Data

The 2016 Summer Olympics officially known as the Games of the XXXI Olympiad (Portuguese : Jogos da XXXI Olimpíada) and commonly known as **Rio** 2016 , was an international multi-sport event .....

	Autor			- Bri
Name	Year	Season	Flag bearer	1 0 11
XXXI	<u>2016</u> ◀	Summer	Yan Naing Soe	
XXX	2012	Summer	Zaw Win Thet	-
XXIX	2008	Summer	Phone Myint Tayzar	
XXVIII	2004	Summer	Hla Win U	1
XXVII	2000	Summer	Maung Maung Nge	A.
XX	<u>1972</u>	Summer	Win Maung	10

Yan Naing Soe ( born **31 January 1979** ) is a Burmese judoka . He competed at the 2016 Summer Olympics in the **men 's 100 kg event**, ...... He was the flag bearer for Myanmar at the **Parade of Nations** .

Zaw Win Thet (born **1 March 1991** in Kyonpyaw , Pathein District , Ayeyarwady Division , Myanmar ) is a Burmese runner who .....

Myint Tayzar Phone(Burmese:မြင့်တေဇာဖုန်း) born **July 2 , 1978** ) is a sprint canoer from Myanmar who competed in the late 2000s .

Win Maung (born **12 May 1949**) is a Burmese footballer . He competed in the men 's tournament at the 1972 Summer Olympics ...

.....

	Q: In which year did the judoka bearer participate in the Olympic opening ceremony?	A: 2016
Ι	Q: Which event does the does the XXXI Olympic flag bearer participate in?	A: men's 100 kg event
ess	Q: Where does the Burmesse jodoka participate in the Olympic opening ceremony as a flag bearer?	A: Rio
Hardne	Q: For the Olympic event happening after 2014, what session does the Flag bearer participate?	A: Parade of Nations
-	Q: For the XXXI and XXX Olympic event, which has an older flag bearer?	A: XXXI
ļ	Q: When does the oldest flag Burmese bearer participate in the Olympic ceremony?	A: 1972

#### HybridQA examples of annotated question answering pairs from Wikipedia page

HybridQA: A Dataset of Multi-Hop Question Answering over Tabular and Textual Data , Chen et al, Findings of EMNLP2020.

### **Prior work: Fusion-in-Decoder**

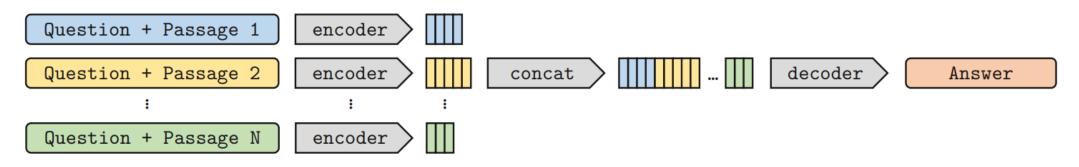
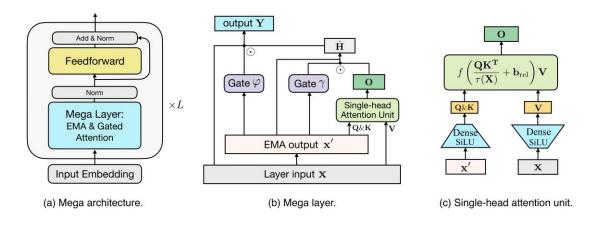


Figure 2: Architecture of the Fusion-in-Decoder method.

In FiD, All question augmented retrieved passages are encoded by LM encoder and decoder performs attention over the concatenation of the resulting representations of all the retrieved passages.

Leveraging Passage Retrieval with Generative Models for Open Domain Question Answering, Izacard et al, EACL 2021.

### **Prior work: MEGA**



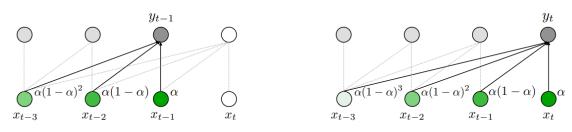
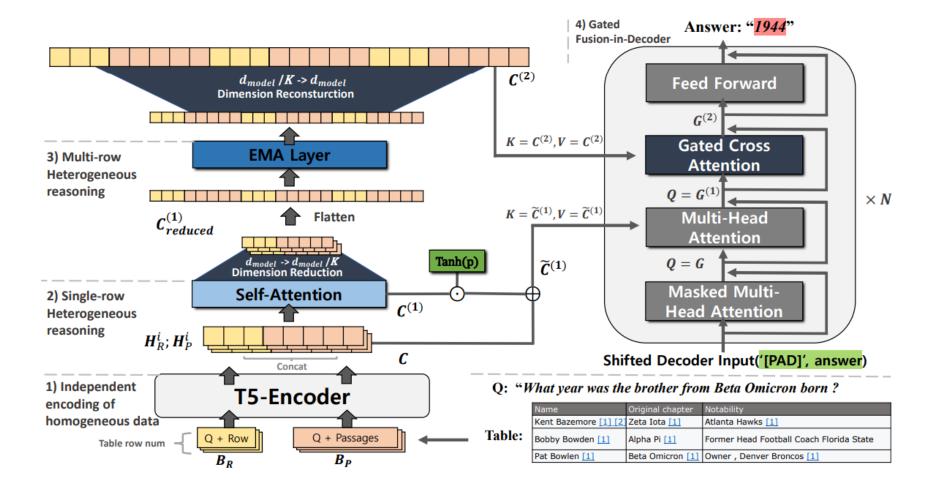


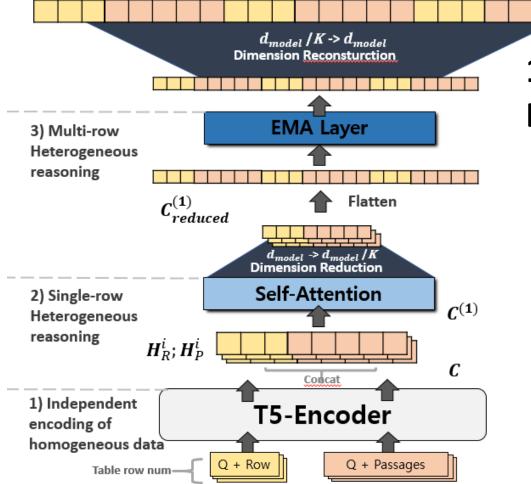
Figure 1: Illustration of the exponential moving average (EMA) approach, which averages the input values  $\boldsymbol{X}$  with weights decaying exponentially over timesteps.

- MEGA incorporates an exponential moving average to provide position-aware local dependencies, adding a strong inductive bias to the position-agnostic attention mechanism.
- EMA: more efficient than self-attention(quadratic complexity) and complements the limitations of self-attention that does not effectively perform long sequence reasoning.
- Question: Can we enhance long sequence reasoning for Table-Text QA by incorporating the advantages of EMA and FiD?

### Our approach: MAFiD



- The overall neural architecture of the proposed MAFiD -



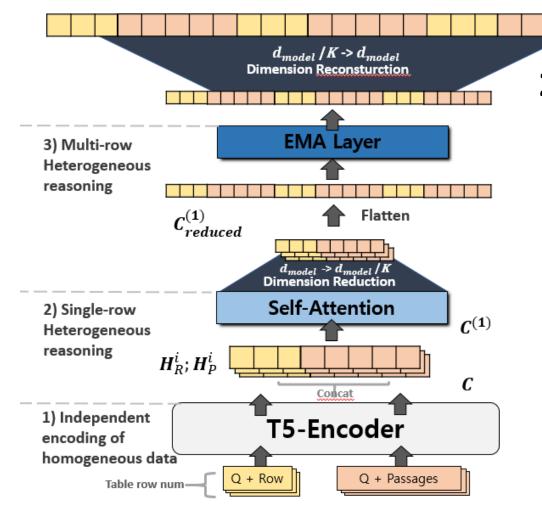
**1) Independent Encoding of Homogeneous** Data: the Basic Encoder for FiD

$$\mathsf{row}^i = [q; \; [\mathsf{SEP}]; \; b^i_R], \mathsf{psg}^i = [q; \; [\mathsf{SEP}]; \; b^i_P]$$

$$\boldsymbol{H}_{R}^{i} = \mathsf{T5}\operatorname{-enc}(\mathsf{row}^{i}) \in \mathbb{R}^{|\mathsf{row}^{i}| imes d_{model}}$$

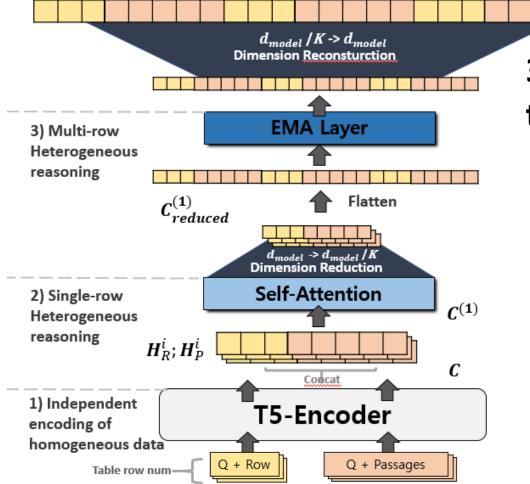
$$oldsymbol{H}_P^i = \mathsf{T5} ext{-enc}(\mathsf{psg}^i) \in \mathbb{R}^{|\mathsf{psg}^i| imes d_{model}}$$

$$oldsymbol{C}_i = [oldsymbol{H}_R^i;oldsymbol{H}_P^i] \in \mathbb{R}^{(|\mathsf{row}^i|+|\mathsf{psg}^i|) imes d_{model}}$$



2) Single-row Heterogeneous Reasoning

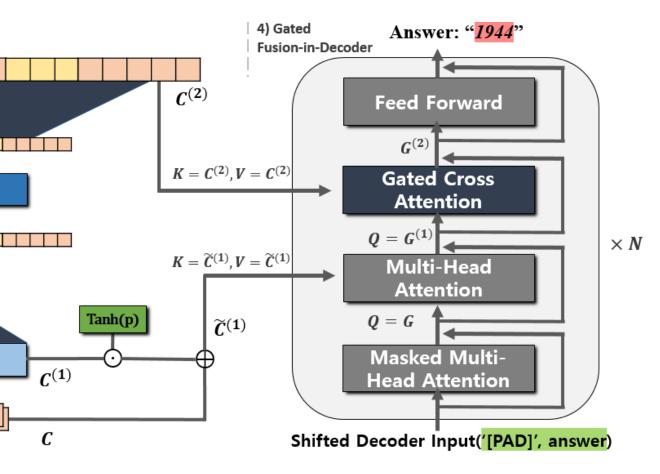
$$\boldsymbol{C}_{i}^{(1)}=\mathsf{SHA}\left(\boldsymbol{C}_{i},\boldsymbol{C}_{i},\boldsymbol{C}_{i}
ight)$$



3) Multi-row Heterogeneous Reasoning by the Low-dimensional EMA

$$m{C}^{(1)} = [m{C}_1^{(1)}; \cdots; m{C}_L^{(1)}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{C}_{reduced}^{(1)} &= \operatorname{Linear}\left(\boldsymbol{C}^{(1)}\right) \\ \boldsymbol{C}_{reduced}^{(2)} &= \operatorname{EMA}\left(\boldsymbol{C}_{reduced}^{(1)}\right) \\ \boldsymbol{C}^{(2)} &= \operatorname{Linear}\left(\boldsymbol{C}_{reduced}^{(2)}\right) \end{aligned}$$



4) Gated Fusion-in-Decoder

 $\boldsymbol{C} = [\boldsymbol{C}_1; \cdots; \boldsymbol{C}_L]$ 

$$\tilde{C}^{(1)} = C + \tanh(p) \odot C^{(1)}$$
  
 $G^{(1)} = \mathsf{MHA}(G, \tilde{C}^{(1)}, \tilde{C}^{(1)})$   
 $G^{(2)} = G^{(1)} + \tanh(q) \odot \mathsf{MHA}(G^{(1)}, C^{(2)}, C^{(2)})$ 

### Experiments

### Main results

MAFiD shows the state-of-the-art performance by increasing EM and F1 by 1.1 and 1.7 over MITQA (Kumar et al., 2021) on the blind test set.

												(
		Table				Passage				To	tal	
	D	ev	Te	est	D	ev	Te	est	D	ev	Те	est
	EM	F1	EM	<b>F</b> 1	EM	<b>F</b> 1	EM	<b>F</b> 1	EM	F1	EM	F1
HYBRIDER	51.5	58.6	52.1	59.3	40.5	47.9	38.1	46.3	43.7	50.9	42.5	50.2
HYBRIDER-Large	54.3	61.4	56.2	63.3	39.1	45.7	37.5	44.4	44.0	50.7	43.8	50.6
DocHopper	-	-	-	- '	-	-	-	-	47.7	55.0	46.3	53.3
POINTR + TAPAS	68.1	73.9	67.8	73.2	62.9	72.0	62.0	70.9	63.3	70.8	62.7	70.0
POINTR + MATE	68.6	74.2	66.9	72.3	62.8	71.9	62.8	71.9	63.4	71.0	62.8	70.2
MITQA	68.1	73.3	68.5	74.4	66.7	75.6	64.3	73.3	65.5	72.7	64.3	71.9
Ours	69.4	75.2	68.5	74.9	66.5	75.5	65.7	75.3	66.2	74.1	65.4	73.6
Human	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88.2	93.5

Comparison results on the dev and blind test dataset in HybridQA.

• **HYBRIDER** (Chen et al., 2020) employs a sparse passage retriever to find relevant cells and performs the reasoning step consisting of the ranking, the hop, and the reading comprehension models to extract an answer.

• **DocHopper** (Sun et al., 2021) uses the "iterative hierarchical attention" to retrieve short or long contents in a multi-step navigational manner.

POINTR + (TAPAS or MATE) (Herzig et al., 2020;
Eisenschlos et al., 2021a). POINTR extends the cell with its entity description and performs a two-stage method that consists of "cell selection" and "passage reading" steps. Either TAPAS (Herzig et al., 2020) or
MATE (Kumar et al., 2021) is considered as a transformer encoder.

• MITQA (Kumar et al., 2021) uses the pipelined module including a retriever, a reader, and a joint row+span reranker, etc., being trained using the multi-instance distant supervision approach.

### **Ablation Studies**

	Ta	ble	Pas	sage	Total	
	EM	F1	EM	F1	EM	F1
Ours	68.48	74.92	65.75	75.34	65.38	73.56
w/o Multi-row reasoning	67.44	73.74	65.50	75.23	64.86	73.08
w/o Multi-row, Single-row reasoning	41.97	49.46	60.20	69.42	51.46	59.86
w/o Single-row tanh gate	67.21	73.44	64.86	74.82	64.45	72.75
w/o Multi-row tanh gate	67.58	73.96	66.43	75.47	65.46	73.29
w/o Single-row, Multi-row tanh gate	66.09	72.51	64.81	75.22	64.01	72.65

Ablation study on blind test dataset in HybridQA.

- MAFiD without both reasonings significantly deteriorates the performance of EM and F1 by 13.92 and 13.7, respectively indicating the cross-modal interaction should be performed at least within a specific row, whereas the between-row interaction is somehow effectively proceeded by the proposed EMA module.

- MAFiD without the single-row tanh gate (tanh(p) = 1) slightly decreases EM and F1 by approximately 11.5, indicating that the gated FiD is helpful for further improvements.

### Impact of EMA

	Total					
	D	ev	Test			
	EM F1 EM		<b>F</b> 1			
EMA	66.2	74.1	65.4	73.6		
sliding window attention	65.7	73.3	65.3	73.1		
Human	-	-	88.2	93.5		

Comparison results on thd dev and blind test sets in HybridQA between EMA and the sliding window attention of (Beltagy et al., 2020) for long-range reasoning.

- The use of EMA increases F1 and EM by 0.1 and 0.5, respectively, suggesting that EMA is more helpful for promoting the enhanced local sequence representation.

### Impact of Sequential Order

		Total				
	D	Dev Test				
	EM	<b>F</b> 1	EM	F1		
original rows	66.2	<b>74.</b> 1	65.4	73.6		
permuted rows	51.5	59.4	51.1	59.2		
Human	-	-	88.2	93.5		

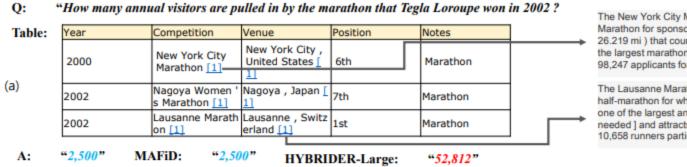
Comparison results of MAFiD on HybridQA between the case using original rows and that with permuted rows for tabular contents.

- A variant of MAFiD by randomly permuting rows in tabular contents both for training and inference, referred to as "permuted row", comparing to the original case; the results strongly indicate that keeping original row orders is important for MAFiD.

#### **Error Analysis**

"Which defender is the youngest ?"

0:



The New York City Marathon ( currently branded TCS New York City Marathon for sponsorship reasons ) is an annual marathon ( 42.195 km or 26.219 mi ) that courses through the five boroughs of New York City . It is the largest marathon in the world , with 52,812 finishers in 2018 and 98,247 applicants for the 2017 race .

The Lausanne Marathon is one of the rare Swiss races that organises a half-marathon for wheelchairs and handcycles. The Lausanne Marathon is one of the largest annual sporting events of the Canton de Vaud, [ citation needed ] and attracts up to 2,500 tourists each year. In 2009, a record 10,658 runners participated.

Q: "What is the month of birth of the player with the fourth most National Football League career rushing yards?

Table:	Rank	Player		Yards	
	3	Frank Gore [1]	San Francisco 49ers	15,347	
(1-)			11,,110		
(b)	4	Barry Sanders [1]	Detroit Lions [1],[2],[ 3]		
	5	Adrian Peterson [1]	Minnesota Vikings [1] ,[2],[3], [8],[9]	14,216	
		L			
A:	"July" MAFiD	: "July"	HYBRIDER-Large :	"May"	

Franklin Delano Frank Gore ( born May 14, 1983 ) is an American professional football player who is a running back for the Buffalo Bills of the National Football League ( NFL ) . He played college football for the University of Miami , and was drafted by the San Francisco 49ers ...

Barry Sanders ( born July 16, 1968 ) is an American former professional football player who was a running back for the Detroit Lions of the National Football League ( NFL ). A Pro Bowl invitee in each of his ten NFL seasons and two-time NFL Offensive Player of the Year , Sanders led the league in rushing yards four times ...

Table:	Pick #	MLS team	Player	Position	
	22	Portland Timbers [1]	Chris Taylor	Defender [1]	
(c)	25	New York Red Bulls [1]		Midfielder [1]	
	26	Toronto FC [1]	Demitrius Omphroy [ 1]	Defender [1]	
A: "	Demitrius Omphroy "	MAFiD: "Chris	Taylor" HYBRID	ER-Large : "John ]	Rooney"

John Richard Rooney (born 17 December 1990) is an English professional footballer who plays for Barrow as an attacking midfielder. He is the younger brother of Derby County and former England forward Wayne Rooney. Although born in England, Rooney has expressed a desire to represent the Republic of Ireland at international level.

Illustrating examples of HYBRIDER-Large (Chen et al., 2020) and MAFiD in HybridQA.

### Conclusion

- We proposed MAFiD, which extends FiD by equipping EMA and the gated cross-attention layer to design an effective way of combining various types of encoded representations.
- The experimental results on HybridQA showed that the proposed MAFiD achieved state-of-the-art performances in both the development and blind test sets.
- Future works: we will extend MAFiD to open-domain table-andtext QA and explore a unified approach that integrates singlerow and multi-row reasoning.

### Thanks!

- To my professor(Seung-Hoon Na) and NAVER Corporation!
- To all anonymous reviewers for their valuable comments and suggestions
- Code will be available at <a href="https://github.com/ZIZUN/MAFiD">https://github.com/ZIZUN/MAFiD</a>