Lifelong Domain Word Embedding via Meta-Learning

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Motivation

- Learning high-quality domain word embeddings is important for achieving good performance in many NLP tasks.

- Two dilemmas:
  
  - General-purpose embeddings trained on large-scale corpora are often sub-optimal for domain-specific applications.
  
  - Domain-specific tasks often do not have large in-domain corpora for training high-quality domain embeddings.
Ideas

- Can we filter a large-scale embedding corpus so when building domain embeddings we only use a partial “relevant” corpus?

- For example, if we want ``java” vector in a programming domain, we only use corpus from in the context such as ``function” or ``variable” but not coffee shop.

- Can we make this process continuous? So new domain corpus can be easily added and better embeddings can be built if we have many domain corpora.
Roadmaps

- Problem Statements, Lifelong Learning
- Meta-Learning as a Solution
- L-DEM and Meta-Learner
- Experiments
- Conclusions
Problem statement: We assume that the learning system has seen \( n \) domain corpora in the past: \( D_{1:n} = \{D_1, \ldots, D_n\} \), when a new domain corpus \( D_{n+1} \) comes with a certain task, the system automatically generates word embeddings for the \((n+1)\)-th domain by leveraging some useful information or knowledge from the past \( n \) domains.
Lifelong Machine Learning

• This problem definition is in the lifelong learning (LL) setting, where the new or (n+1)-th task is performed with the help of the knowledge accumulated over the past n tasks (Chen and Liu, 2016).
Roadmaps

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- **Meta-Learning as a Solution**
- L-DEM and Meta-Learner
- Experiments
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Challenge

- How to automatically identify relevant information from the past n domains with no user help
  
- 
Meta-Learning as a Solution

• The goal of meta-learning is to understand how automatic learning can become flexible in solving learning problems.

• We train a meta-learner (model) so to smartly identify relevant corpus from past domains to help learn better domain embeddings.

• We propose a meta-learning based system L-DEM (Lifelong Domain Embedding via Meta-learning) to tackle the challenge.
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L-DEM
Algorithm 1: Identifying Context Words from the Past

Input: a knowledge base $\mathcal{K}$ containing a vocabulary $\mathcal{K}.V_{wf}$, a base meta-learner $\mathcal{K}.M$, and domain knowledge $\mathcal{K}_{m+1:n}$; a new domain corpus $D_{n+1}$.

Output: relevant past knowledge $A$, where each element is a key-value pair $(w_t, C_{w_t})$ and $C_{w_t}$ is a list of context words from all similar domain contexts for $w_t$.

1. $(V_{m+1:n}, C_{m+1:n}, E_{m+1:n}) \leftarrow \mathcal{K}_{m+1:n}$
2. $V_{n+1} \leftarrow \text{BuildVocab}(D_{n+1})$
3. $C_{n+1} \leftarrow \text{ScanContextWord}(D_{n+1}, V_{n+1})$
4. $E_{n+1} \leftarrow \text{BuildFeatureVector}(D_{n+1}, \mathcal{K}.V_{wf})$
5. $M_{n+1} \leftarrow \text{AdaptMeta-learner}(\mathcal{K}.M, E_{m+1:n}, E_{n+1})$
6. $A \leftarrow \emptyset$
7. for $(V_j, C_j, E_j) \in (V_{m+1:n}, C_{m+1:n}, E_{m+1:n})$ do
8.   $O \leftarrow V_j \cap V_{n+1}$
9.   $F \leftarrow \{(x_{o,j,1}, x_{o,n+1,1})| o \in O \text{ and } x_{o,j,1} \in E_j \text{ and } x_{o,n+1,1} \in E_{n+1}\}$
10.  $S \leftarrow M_{n+1}.\text{inference}(F)$
11.  $O \leftarrow \{o| o \in O \text{ and } S[o] \geq \delta\}$
12.  for $o \in O$ do
13.      $A[o].\text{append}(C_j[o])$
14.  end
15. $\mathcal{K}_{n+1} \leftarrow (V_{n+1}, C_{n+1}, E_{n+1})$
16. return $A$
Meta-Learner

• Train a siamese network.

• Given a pair of $\mathbf{x}$s representing the same word from two domains, detect whether two $\mathbf{x}$s have relevant meanings.

• This network is trained from a holdout $m$ domains

\[ \sigma \left( W_2 \cdot \text{abs} \left( \frac{\mathbf{x}_{w_{i,j,k}}}{|\mathbf{x}_{w_{i,j,k}}|_1} \right) - \frac{\mathbf{x}_{w_{i,j,k'}}}{|\mathbf{x}_{w_{i,j,k'}}|_1} \right) + b_2 \), \] (1)
L-DEM
Augmented Embedding Training

- A modified version of word2vec so to take two inputs: the new domain corpus and relevant past knowledge $A$.

\[
\mathcal{L}_{D_{n+1}} = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \left( \sum_{w_c \in \mathcal{W}_{w_t}} \left( \log \sigma(u_{w_t}^T \cdot v_{w_c}) + \sum_{w_{c'} \in \mathcal{N}_{w_t}} \log \sigma(-u_{w_t}^T \cdot v_{w_{c'}})) \right) \right),
\]

\[
\mathcal{L}_A = \sum_{(w_t, c_{w_t}) \in A} \left( \sum_{w_c \in \mathcal{C}_{w_t}} \left( \log \sigma(u_{w_t}^T \cdot v_{w_c}) + \sum_{w_{c'} \in \mathcal{N}_{w_t}} \log \sigma(-u_{w_t}^T \cdot v_{w_{c'}})) \right) \right),
\]

\[
\mathcal{L}'_{D_{n+1}} = \mathcal{L}_{D_{n+1}} + \mathcal{L}_A.
\]
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Experiment Settings

• We use the performances of a classification task to evaluate the proposed method.

• We use the Amazon Review datasets (He and McAuley, 2016), which is a collection of multiple-domain (we take a 2nd-level category of a product as a domain) corpora.

• We first randomly select \( m = 56 \) domains to train and evaluate the base meta-learner.

• Then from rest domains, we sample three random collections with 50, 100 and 200 \((n-m)\) domains corpora, respectively, as three settings of past domains.
Experiment Settings

• We further randomly selected 3 new testing domains: Computer Components (CC), Kitchen Storage and Organization (KSO) and Cats Supply (CS) and formulate 3 review classification tasks.

• These give us three text classification problems, which have 13, 17, and 11 classes respectively.

• We set the size of the new domain corpora to be 10 MB and 30 MB to test the performance in the two sizes of new domains.
Evaluation of Meta-Learner

• We split the first 56 domains into 39 domains for training, 5 domains for validation and 12 domains for testing. So the validation and testing domain corpora have no overlap with the training domain corpora.

• We sample 2 sub-corpora for each domain so we are able to form positive examples.

• We randomly select 2000, 500, 1000 words from each training domain, validation domain, and testing domain, respectively.

• This ends up with 80484 training examples, 6234 validation examples, and 20740 test examples.

• F1-score of the proposed base meta-learner model is 0.81.
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Evaluation of Adapted Meta-Learner

- We sample 3000 words from each new domain and select 3500 paired examples for training, 500 examples for validation and 2000 examples for testing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CC</th>
<th>KSO</th>
<th>CS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10MB</td>
<td>0.832</td>
<td>0.841</td>
<td>0.856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30MB</td>
<td>0.847</td>
<td>0.859</td>
<td>0.876</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: F1-score of positive predictions of the adapted meta-learner on 3 new domains: Computer Components (CC), Kitchen Storage and Organization (KSO) and Cats Supply (CS).
Classification Tasks

• We have classification tasks on 3 new domains.

• We randomly draw 1500 reviews from each class to make up the experiment data, from which we keep 10000 reviews for testing and split the rest 7:1 for training and validation, respectively.

• We train and evaluate each task on each system 10 times (with different initializations) and average the results.
Classification Model

• We use a simple Bi-LSTM model followed by a softmax layer to evaluate the performance of different embeddings.

• The input size of Bi-LSTM is the same as the embedding and the output size is 128.

• We apply dropout rate of 0.5 on all layers except the last layer and use Adam as the optimizer.
Baselines

- No Embedding (NE)
- fastText (Wiki.en), GoogleNews
- GloVe.Twitter.27B, GloVe.6B, GloVe.840B
- New Domain 10M (ND 10M), New Domain 30M (ND 30M)
- 200 Domains + New Domain 30M (200D + ND 30M)
- L-DENP 200D + ND 30M: This is a Non-Parametric variant of the proposed method. We use TFIDF as the representation for a sentence in past domains and use cosine as a non-parametric function to compute the similarity with the TFIDF vector built from the new domain corpus.
## Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Embedding</th>
<th>CC(13)</th>
<th>KSO(17)</th>
<th>CS(11)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NE</td>
<td>0.596</td>
<td>0.653</td>
<td>0.696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fastText</td>
<td>0.705</td>
<td>0.717</td>
<td>0.809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GoogleNews</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.722</td>
<td>0.814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GloVe.Twitter.27B</td>
<td>0.696</td>
<td>0.707</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GloVe.6B</td>
<td>0.701</td>
<td>0.725</td>
<td>0.823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GloVe.840B</td>
<td>0.803</td>
<td>0.758</td>
<td>0.855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND 10M</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.749</td>
<td>0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND 30M</td>
<td>0.794</td>
<td>0.766</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200D + ND 30M</td>
<td>0.795</td>
<td>0.765</td>
<td>0.859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-DENP 200D + ND 30M</td>
<td>0.806</td>
<td>0.762</td>
<td>0.870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-DEM 200D + ND 10M</td>
<td>0.791</td>
<td>0.761</td>
<td>0.872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-DEM 50D + ND 30M</td>
<td>0.795</td>
<td>0.768</td>
<td>0.868</td>
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<td>L-DEM 100D + ND 30M</td>
<td>0.803</td>
<td>0.773</td>
<td>0.874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-DEM 200D + ND 30M</td>
<td><strong>0.809</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.775</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.883</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Accuracy of different embeddings on classification tasks for 3 new domains (numbers in parenthesis: the number of classes)
Conclusions

• We formulate a domain word embedding learning process.

• Given many previous domains and a new domain corpus, the proposed method can generate new domain embeddings by leveraging the knowledge in the past domain corpora via a meta-learner.

• Experimental results show that our method is highly promising.