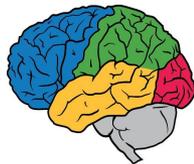


Memory Augmented Policy Optimization (MAPO) for Program Synthesis and Semantic Parsing

Chen Liang, Mohammad Norouzi, Jonathan Berant, Quoc Le, Ni Lao



mosaix

Program Synthesis / Semantic Parsing

how many more passengers flew to los angeles than to saskatoon?

Rank	City	Passengers	Ranking	Airline
1	United States, Los Angeles	14,749		Alaska Airlines
2	United States, Houston	5,465		United Express
3	Canada, Calgary	3,761		Air Transat, WestJet
4	Canada, Saskatoon	2,282	4	
5	Canada, Vancouver	2,103		Air Transat
6	United States, Phoenix	1,829	1	US Airways
7	Canada, Toronto	1,202	1	Air Transat, CanJet
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12,467



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(filterin rows ['los angeles'] r.city)
(diff v1 v0 r.passengers)
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(filter_in rows ... city)
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```

Latent

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12,467

Sparse



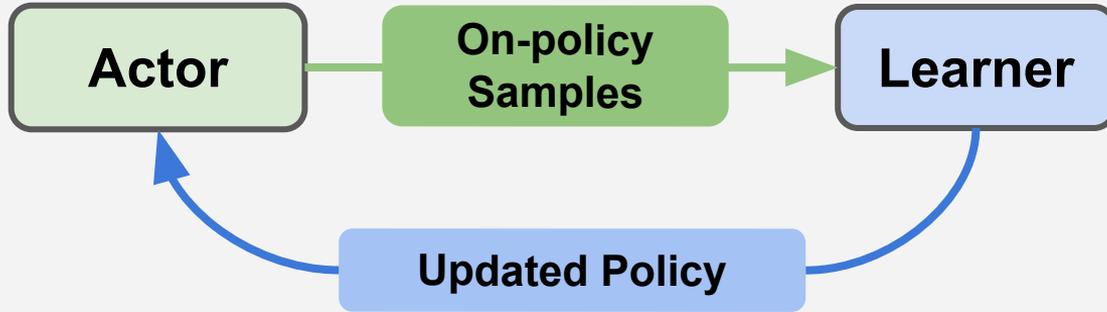
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(filter_in rows ... city)
(filter_in ... r.city)
(diff vl ... s)
```

Latent

**WHENEVER SOMEONE ASKS ME IF
RL WORKS, I TELL THEM IT DOESN'T**

**AND 70% OF THE TIME, I'M
RIGHT**

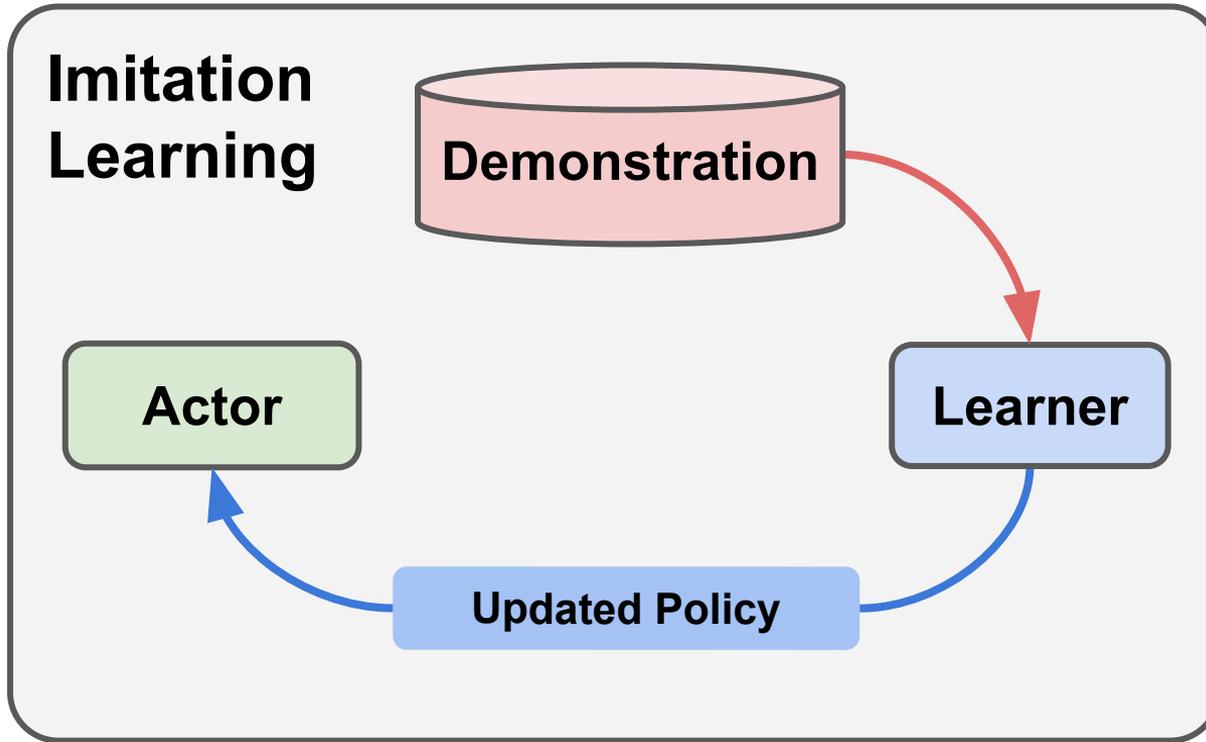
Policy Gradient



Unbiased => optimal solution



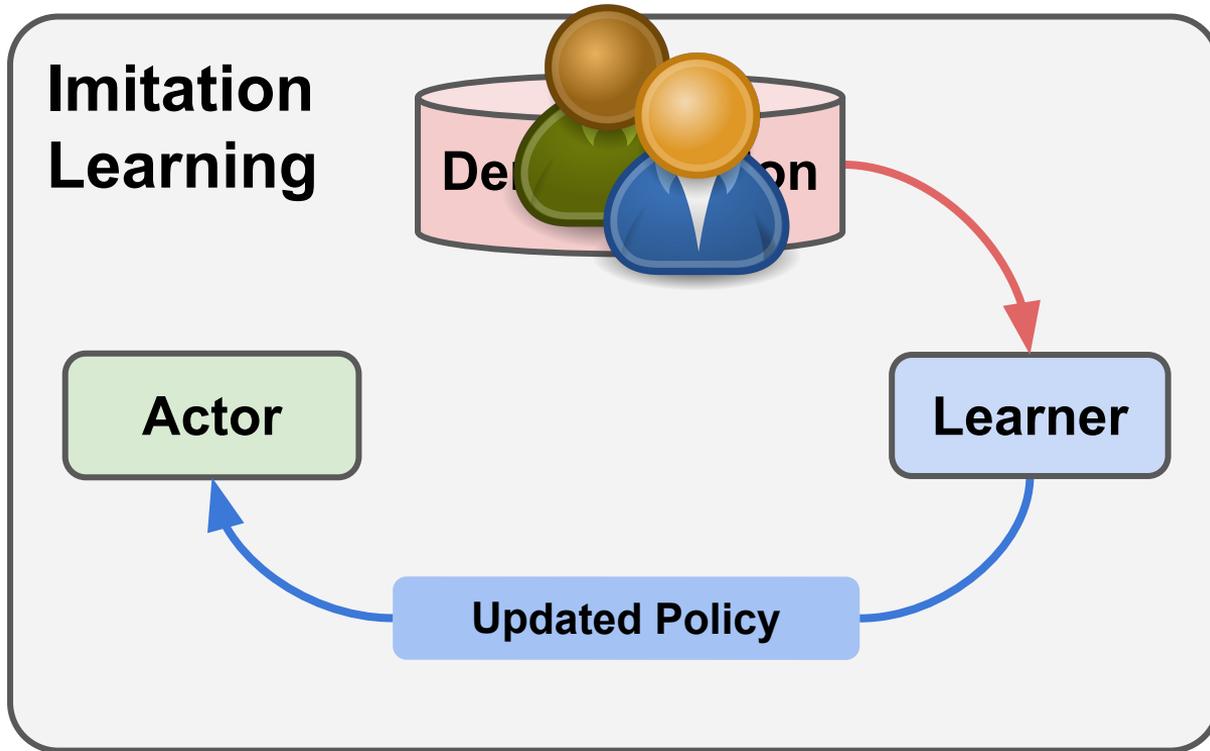
High variance => slow training



Biased => suboptimal solution

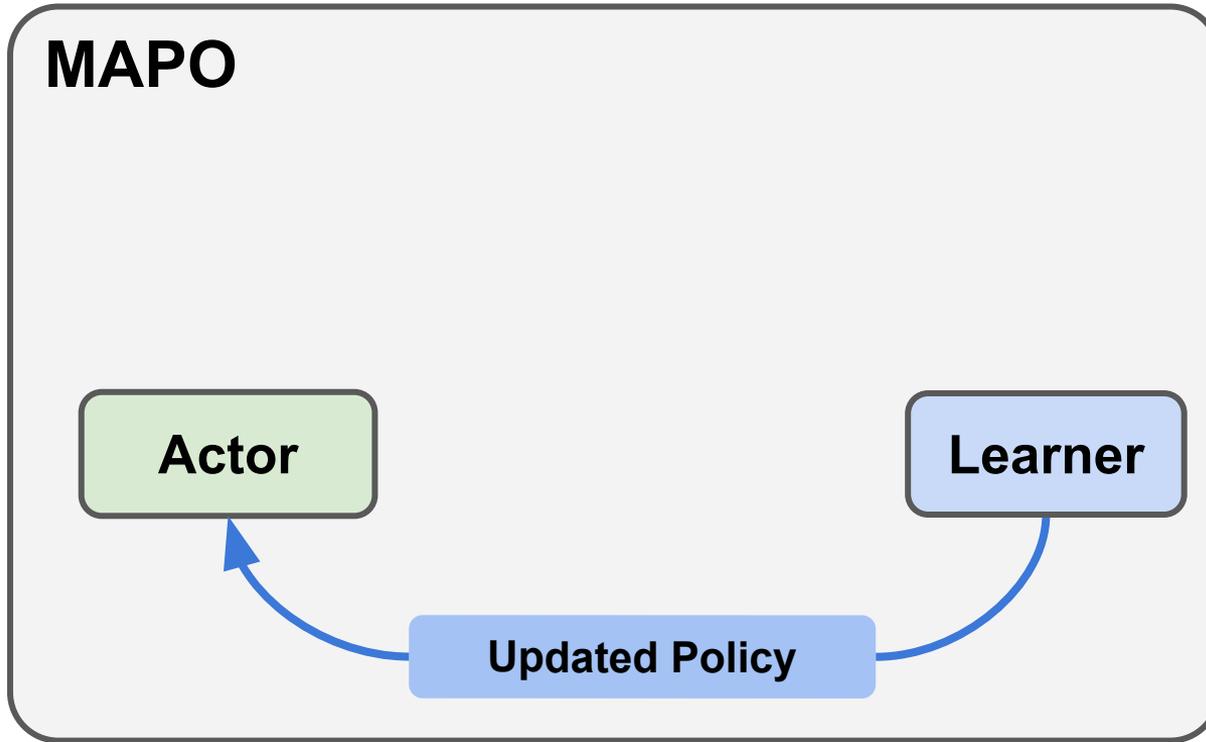


Low variance => fast training



 Biased => suboptimal solution  Low variance => fast training

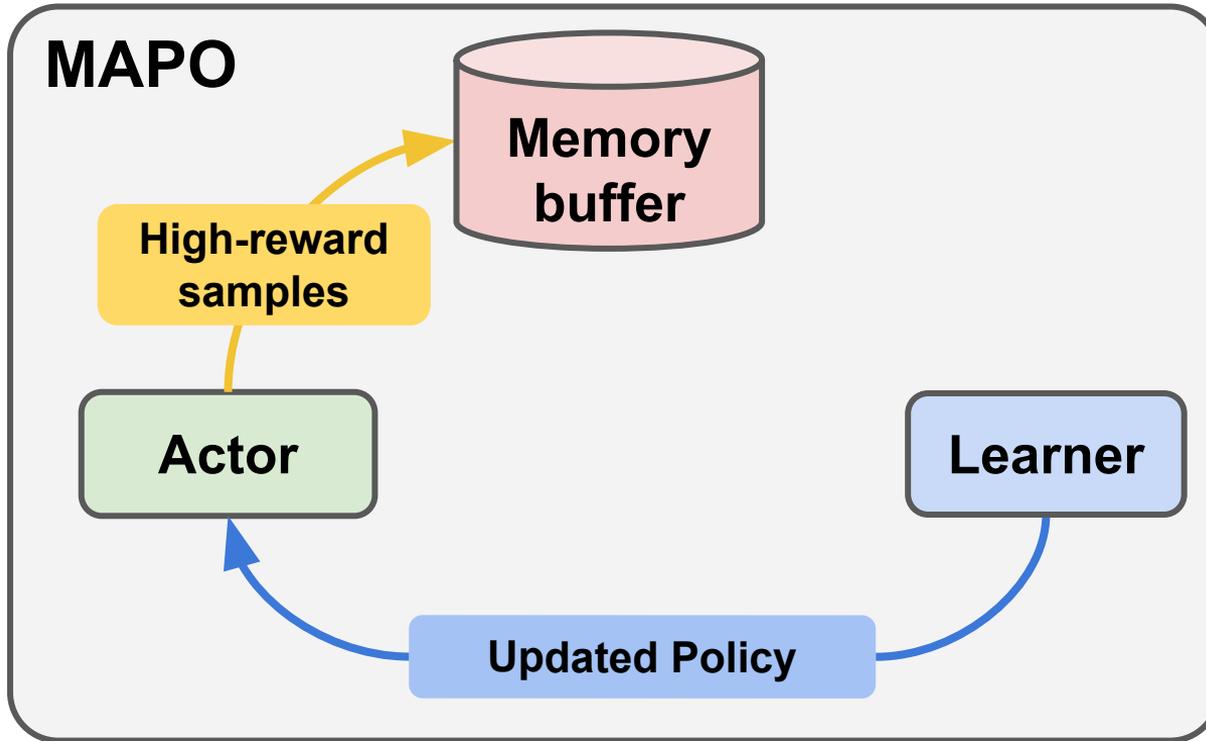
 Requires human supervision



Unbiased => optimal solution



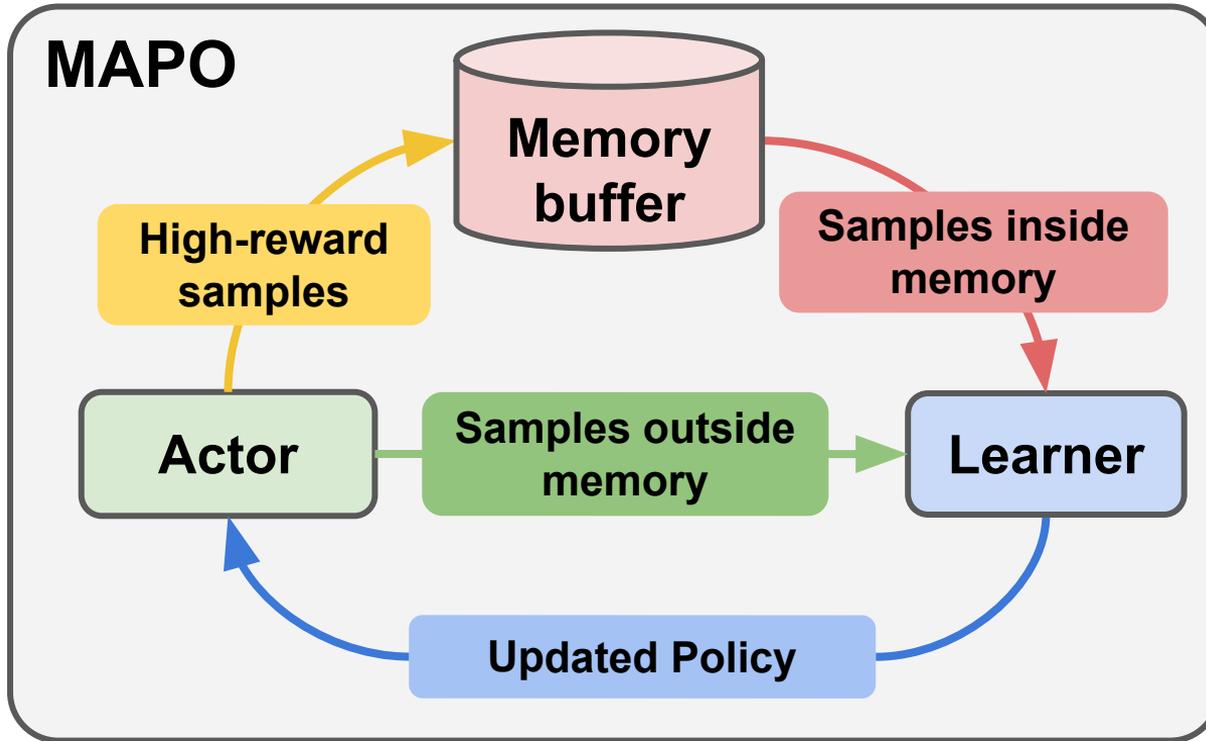
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Unbiased => optimal solution



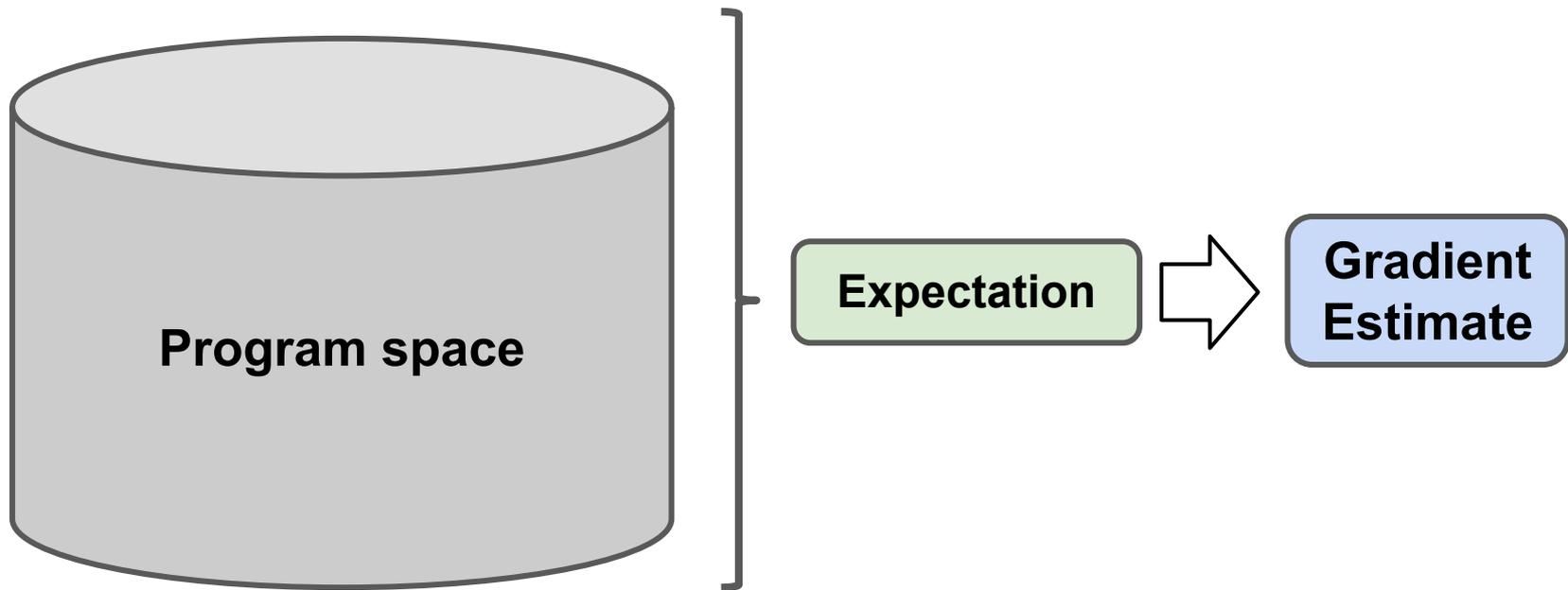
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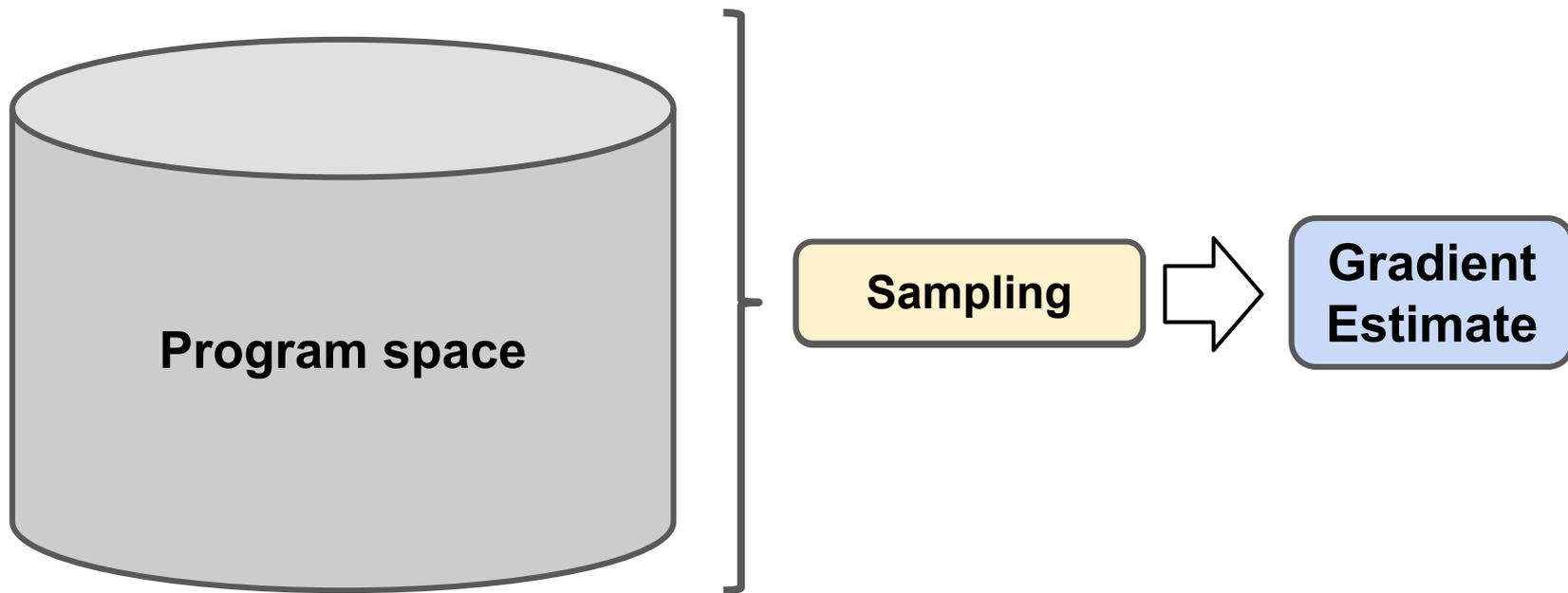


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Low variance => fast training



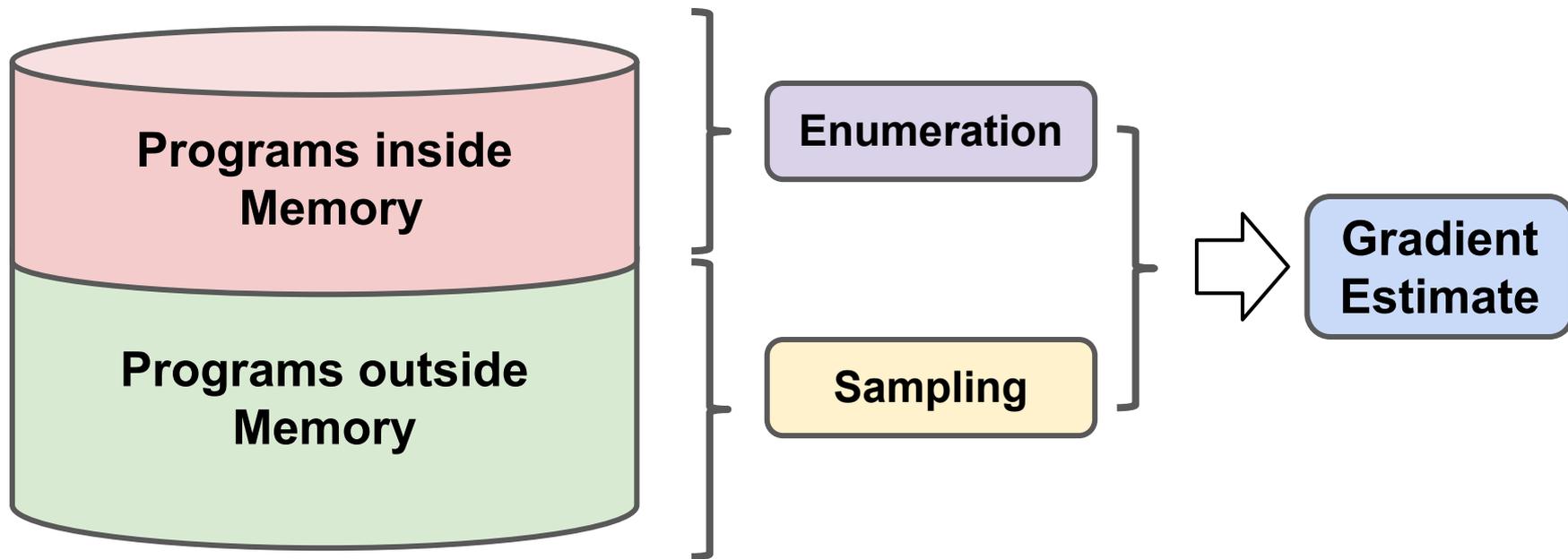


Unbiased



High variance

MAPO

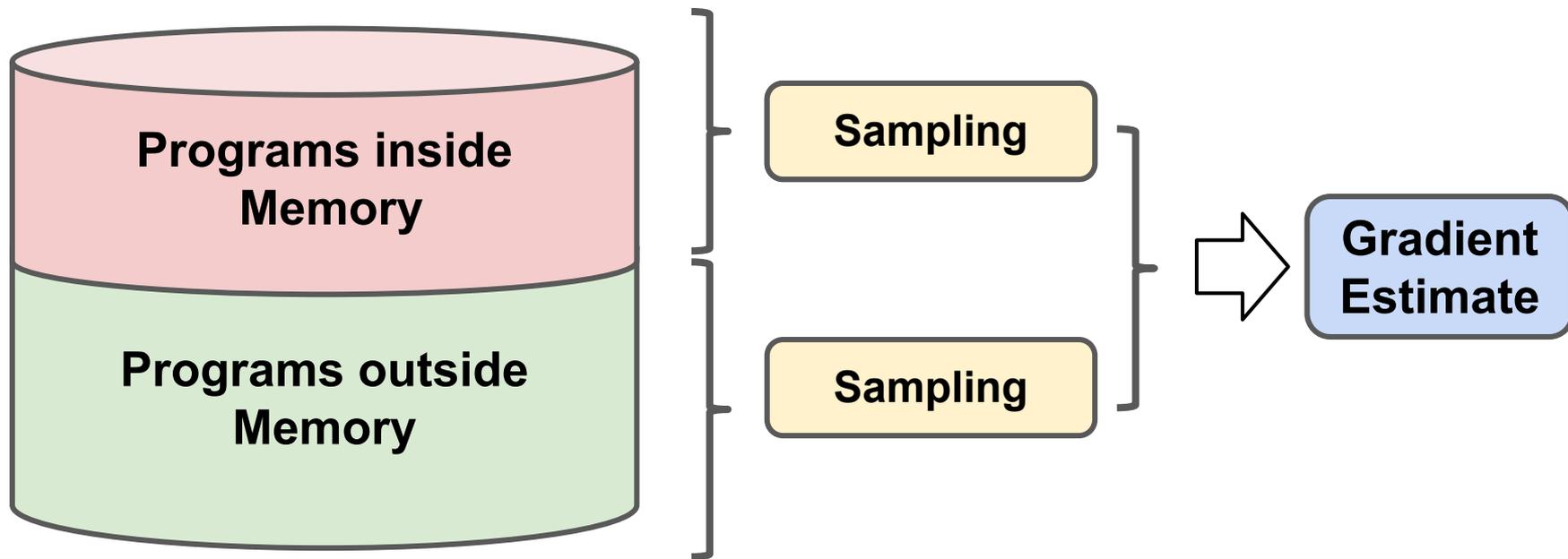


Unbiased



Sampling from a smaller space => variance reduction

MAPO



Unbiased



Stratified sampling => variance reduction

MAPO

$$O(\pi) = \sum_{\vec{a} \in \mathcal{A}} \pi(\vec{a}) R(\vec{a})$$

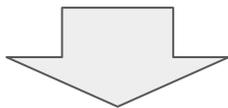
(\vec{a} = a program)

($R(\vec{a})$ = correct or not)

MAPO

$$O(\pi) = \sum_{\vec{a} \in \mathcal{A}} \pi(\vec{a}) R(\vec{a})$$

(\vec{a} = a program)
($R(\vec{a})$ = correct or not)



$$O(\pi) = \underbrace{\sum_{\vec{a}_i \in \mathcal{B}} \pi(\vec{a}_i) r_i}_{\text{Expectation inside } \mathcal{B}} + \underbrace{\sum_{\vec{a} \notin \mathcal{B}} \pi(\vec{a}) R(\vec{a})}_{\text{Expectation outside } \mathcal{B}}$$

$$\mathcal{B} \equiv \{(\vec{a}_i, r_i)\}_{i=1}^N$$

WikiTableQuestions: first SOTA using RL

	E.S.	Dev.	Test
Pasupat & Liang (2015)	-	37.0	37.1
Neelakantan <i>et al.</i> (2017)	1	34.1	34.2
Neelakantan <i>et al.</i> (2017)	15	37.5	37.7
Haug <i>et al.</i> (2017)	1	-	34.8
Haug <i>et al.</i> (2017)	15	-	38.7
Zhang <i>et al.</i> (2017)	-	40.4	43.7

WikiTableQuestions: first SOTA using RL

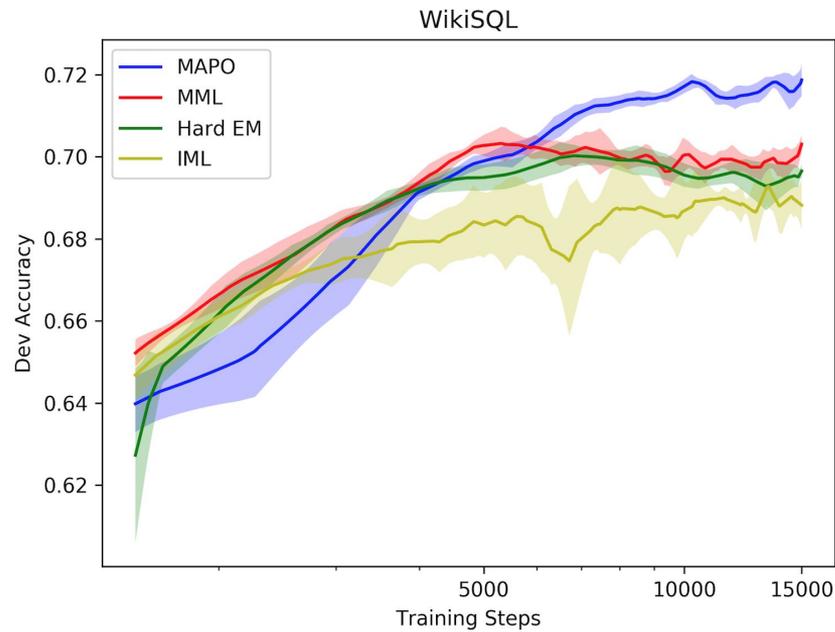
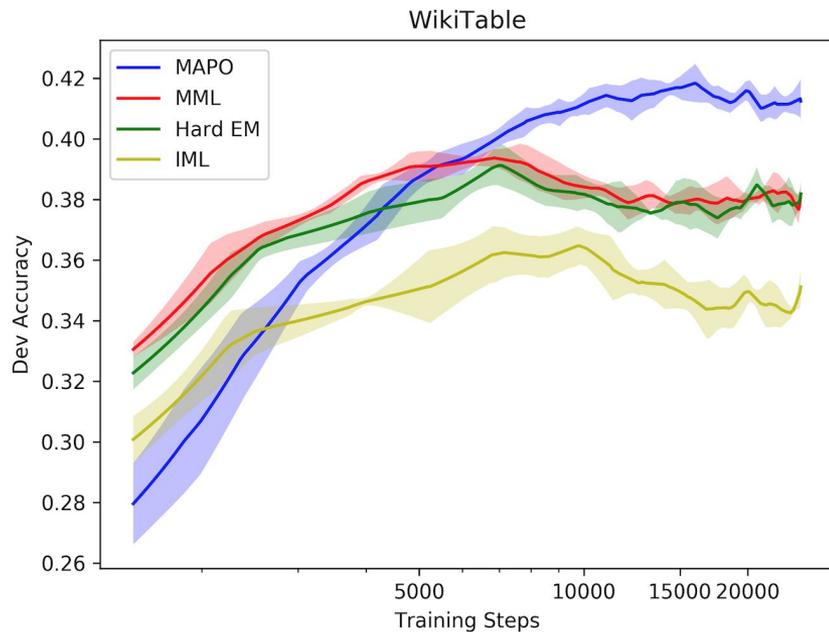
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MAPO	1	42.4 \pm 0.5	43.2 \pm 0.5
MAPO (ensembled)	10	-	46.6

WikiSQL: strong vs. weak supervision!

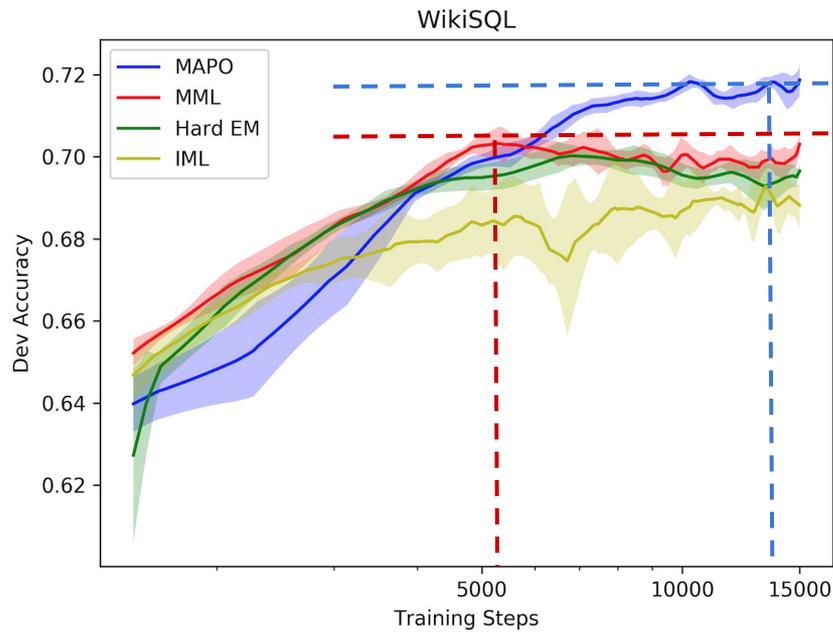
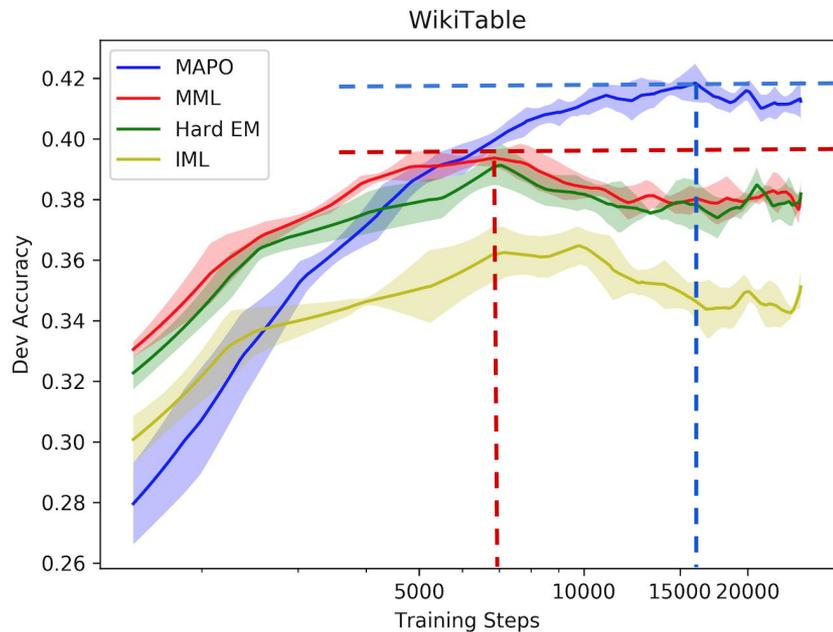
Fully supervised		Dev.	Test
Zhong <i>et al.</i> (2017)	Strong supervision	60.8	59.4
Wang <i>et al.</i> (2017)		67.1	66.8
Xu <i>et al.</i> (2017)		69.8	68.0
Huang <i>et al.</i> (2018)		68.3	68.0
Yu <i>et al.</i> (2018)		74.5	73.5
Sun <i>et al.</i> (2018)		75.1	74.6
Dong & Lapata (2018)		79.0	78.5

WikiSQL: strong vs. weak supervision!

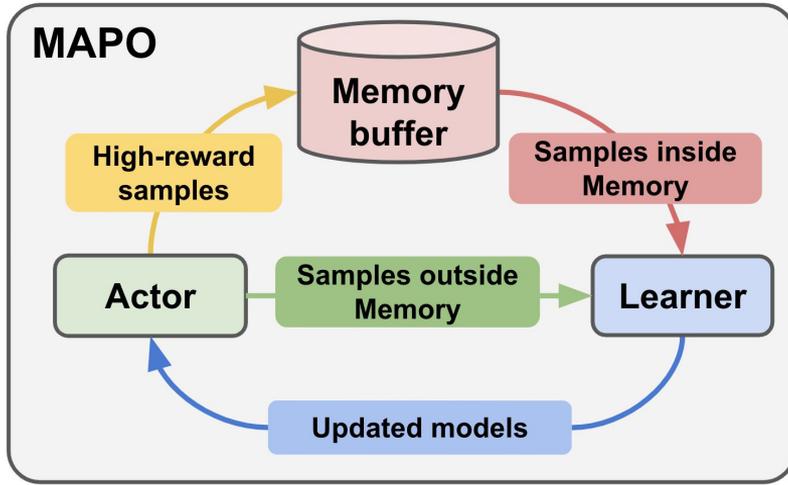
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Dong & Lapata (2018)		79.0	78.5
Weakly supervised			Dev.
MAPO		71.6 \pm 0.6	71.8 \pm 0.4
MAPO (ensemble of 5)		-	74.9



- MAPO converges **slower** than iterative maximum likelihood, but reaches **a better solution**.
- REINFORCE doesn't make much progress (<10% accuracy).



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An efficient policy optimization method for learning to generate sequences from sparse rewards.



<https://github.com/crazydonkey200/neural-symbolic-machines>



<https://arxiv.org/abs/1807.02322>



<http://crazydonkey200.github.io/>

Poster: Room 517 AB #137