# CS474 Intro to Natural Language Processing

**Question Answering** 

# Question answering

- Overview and task definition
- History
- Open-domain question answering
- Basic system architecture
- Predictive indexing methods
- Pattern-matching methods
- Advanced techniques

~2 lectures

# **Question Answering**

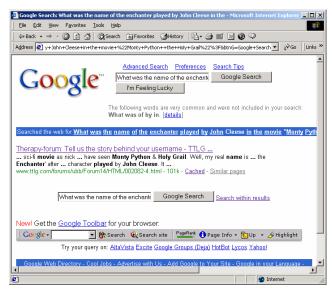


What was the name of the enchanter played by John Cleese in the movie "Monty Python and the Holy Grail"?

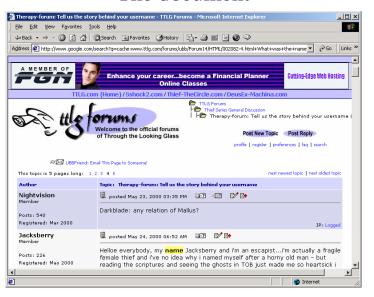


Trivia: John Cleese is a Cornell A.D. White professor-at-large.

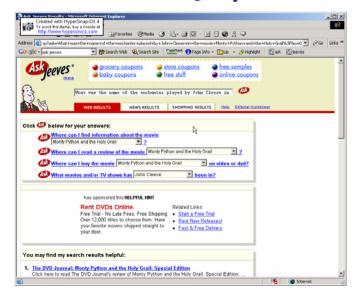
## IR solution



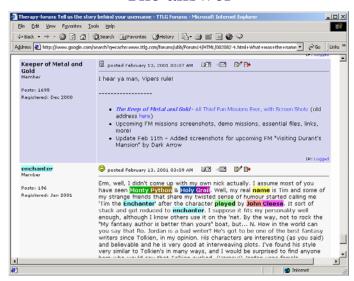
#### The document



# Commercial QA systems



#### The answer



## Not so easy for people either...



# Question answering

Overview and task definition

## **──** History

- Open-domain question answering
- Basic system architecture
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## LUNAR

- Answered questions about moon rocks and soil gathered by the Apollo 11 mission
  - Data base of information for all collected samples
- Architecture
  - Parse English question into a data base query
    - Syntactic analysis via augmented transition network paser and heuristics (including some for shallow semantics)
    - Semantic analysis maps parsed request into query language; query denotes unambiguous meaning of the request
  - Run query on data base to produce answer

# History

- Closed-domain QA systems
  - LUNAR [Woods & Kaplan, 1977]
  - WOLFIE [Thompson & Mooney, 1998]
  - Q/A [Lehnert, 1978]
- Open-domain QA systems
  - TREC QA evaluations [1999, 2000, 2001, ...]

## LUNAR

- Resources required
  - Parser for a subset of English (size unclear)
  - Handled tense, modality, some anaphora, some conjunctions, some relative clauses, some adjective modifiers (dealing with quantification)
  - Vocabulary of about 3,500 words
- Sample questions
  - What is the average concentration of aluminum in high alkali rocks?
  - What samples contain P205?
  - Give me the modal analyses of P205 in those samples.

# LUNAR example

- Do any samples have greater than 13 percent aluminum?
- Data base query

```
(TEST (FOR SOME X1 / (SEQ SAMPLES): class to test
T; No restriction on class
(CONTAIN Proposition
X1
(NPR* X2 / 'AL203)
(GREATERTHAN 13 PCT))))
```

- Answer:
  - Yes

## LUNAR assessment

- Research on systems like LUNAR continued for another decade
- Focused on
  - Syntactic parsing
  - Incorporating domain knowledge
  - Dialogue management
- Problems
  - Expensive to build
  - Brittle...prone to unexpected sudden failure

## LUNAR assessment

- System characteristics
  - Closed domain (lunar geology and chemistry)
  - Structured data (information contained in a data base)
  - Structured answers (information contained in a data base)
    - Avoided dialogue problems
  - Context: sophisticated users demanding high accuracy
- Labor intensive to build
  - Complex system
  - High accuracy required
  - Few general-purpose NLP resources available at the time

## **WOLFIE**

# • <u>WOrd Learning From Interpreted Examples</u>

[Thompson and Mooney, 1998]

- Closed domain, structured data, structured answers
- Avoids labor-intensive system development
- Uses inductive logic programming methods to acquire parsers that can map natural language queries into executable logical form (i.e. data base queries)
  - Requires examples of NL queries and their logical form
- Indirectly evaluate the parser based on the number of queries that system gets right/wrong.

# Lehnert's Q/A system

- Implemented a broader theory of question answering
  - motivated by issues of cognitive plausibility
  - relied on the linguistic/cognitive theories of conceptual dependency, scripts, plans, etc. [Schank, 1970's]
  - used a question taxonomy
  - somewhat closed domain (actions), unstructured data, generated answers
  - answered questions about an arbitrary input text (usually event-based)

# Lehnert's Q/A system

- "Parse" input text into a semantic representation (conceptual dependency)
- Generate inferences from that representation
  - Inferences associated with CD's semantic primitives
- "Parse" the question, mapping it into one of the predefined question types
- Employ the method associated with the question type to answer the question

# Q/A example 1

## • Input text

John threw the baseball to Mary. She missed the ball and it hit her on the head.

## • Questions:

- Was Mary happy?
- Who has the baseball?
- Why did John throw the baseball to Mary?

# Q/A example 2

### • Input text

For their first date, John took Mary to McDonald's for burgers. Mary was not impressed.

## • Questions:

- Did John and Mary pay for the burgers?
- What did John and Mary eat for dinner on their first date?

# Q/A assessment

- Labor intensive to build
  - Complex system
  - Background knowledge needed
    - Data structures to encode scripts, plans, goals, inferences associated with CD primitives
  - Few general-purpose resources available at the time
- Not designed to be a general-purpose Q/A system

# Question answering

- Overview and task definition
- History

# **→** Open-domain question answering

- Basic system architecture
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# Towards open-domain QA

Which country has the largest part of the Amazon rain forest?

The chaotic development that is gobbling up the Amazon rain forest could finally be reined in with a new plan developed by officials of Amazon countries and leading scientists from around the world.

"That's some of the most encouraging news about the Amazon rain forest in recent years," said Thomas Lovejoy, a tropical ecologist at the Smithsonian Institution and an Amazon specialist.

"It contrasts markedly with a year ago, when there was nothing to read about conservation in the Amazon, especially in Brazil, except bad news," Lovejoy said in a recent interview.

Sixty percent of the Amazon, the world's largest tropical rain forest, lies in Brazil, but the forest also covers parts of the eight surrounding countries.

Lovejoy was one of the organizers of an unusual workshop held in mid-January in Manaus, Brazil, a sprawling city of 1 million people in the heart of the Amazon. It was the center of Brazil's once-thriving rubber trade.

# **Question Answering**

#### **Simplifications**

- short-answer, fact-based questions
- answer exists in the collection as a text fragment
- supporting info can be found in a single document
- system returns up to 5 guesses per question

#### Sample questions

- How many calories are there in a Big Mac?
- Who is the voice of Miss Piggy?
- Who was the first American in space?
- Where is the Taj Mahal?

# TREC QA: evaluation

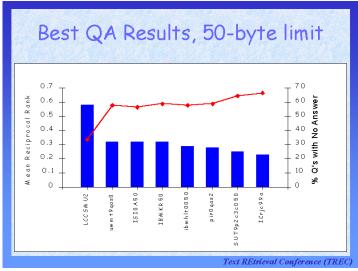
- Human assessors judge the answers
  - Allowed to accept multiple answers
- Systems scored on *mean reciprocal rank* of first correct answer
  - First answer correct = 1 point, second answer correct = ½
     point, third answer correct = 1/3 point, ...
  - 0 if none of the *n* answers are correct
  - Average across all questions
- Also reported on the number of questions answered correctly

# **Question Answering**

#### Performance

	%correct	avg rank 1st	
TREC-8 (1999):	70%	1.4	
TREC-9 (2000):	65%	1.7	harder
TREC-10 (2001):	70%	1.3	<b>GWESTISMS</b> ers
TREC-11 (2002):	83%	1	•
TREC-12 (2003):	70%	1	1 guess, exact
TREC-13 (2004):	84%	1	

## State of the art: TREC 2000



Courtesy of E. Vorhees

# **List Questions**

#### • List questions

1915: List the names of ch	15: List the names of chewing gums.			
Stimorol	Orbit	Winterfresh		
Dirol Davidania	Trident	Spearmint	Bazooka Hubba Bubba	
Doublemint Juicy Fruit	Dentyne Big Red	Freedent Chiclets	Nicorette	

#### • Performance

- TREC 2003:	F.40
- TREC 2004:	F.62

## **Definition Questions**

- Who is Colin Powell?
- What is mold?
- Audience?
- Evaluation requires matching *concepts* in the desired response to *concepts* in a system response
  - TREC 2003: F.55

# Question answering

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## **Basic system architecture**

[Cardie et al., ANLP 2000]

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- Pattern-matching methods
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#### Context Task

• Context with target item

21	Club Med		
	21.1	FACTOID	How many Club Med vacation spots are there worldwide?
	21.2	LIST	List the spots in the United States.
	21.3	FACTOID	Where is an adults-only Club Med?
	21.4	OTHER	

#### Performance

- TREC 2004
  - Factoids: .84 initial; .74 non-initial
  - Lists: .62 FOther: .46 F