

论文写作的易读性原则

案例分析：基于Seq2Seq的对话数据增广

报告人：刘一佳

合作者：侯宇泰、车万翔、刘挺

<http://yjliu.net/cv/res/2018-08-19-nlpcc-sws.compressed.pdf>

学术报告中的一些设计技巧

报告人：刘一佳

导师：秦兵、车万翔

错误地利用 报告与论文结构的相似性

<h3>Challenges and Contribution</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The first challenge is deriving an optimal alignment in intelligent manner.• The second challenge is how to automatically extract words from the alignment.• The third challenge is how to use the extracted words to generate a report.• We propose an enhanced aligner based on transfer-based word pairs. <p>简介</p>	<h3>Overview</h3> <p>模型</p>	<h3>Our aligner algorithm</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enhancing aligner with rich semantic resources.• Proposing the transfer-based aligner. <p>模型</p>
<h3>Our oracle parser</h3> <p>模型</p>	<h3>Experiments</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We conduct experiments on LDC2004T12.• We evaluate the alignment F-score and break it into word pairs. <p>实验</p>	<h3>Conclusion</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We propose a new FMM aligner which is based on a novel transfer-based FMM oracle parser. Our aligner is able to enhance the alignment accuracy and reduce the error.• Both the oracle parser and the aligner are able to handle the alignment of the LDC2004T12 dataset.• We also develop transfer-based FMM oracle parser based on our aligner and transfer system, and it achieves a performance of 88.4 F-score on LDC2004T12 with only words and POS tags as input. <p>结论</p>

思考题

- 为什么做学术报告
 - 为了更好地交流
- 做怎样的学术报告
 - “向听众展示我对问题的深入理解”
 - “让听众明白我的论文中的技术”
 - “引起听众的兴趣”

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听众模型

理想中的听众

- 领域专家
- 已经读过你的论文
- 对于你的工作非常感兴趣

现实中的听众

- 来自其他领域
- 刚刚了解到你的工作
- 这个时段没什么可听的，恰巧发现这屋子网络比较好

类比审稿人模型

审稿

你以为审稿人应该是这样审稿的：

审稿人一定是专家，无所不知。打印出来，仔细研读揣摩数天，对于看不懂的地方反复推敲。即使你的英文写得极其糟糕、即使你的文章组织很混乱、即使你的表述很难看懂，审稿人花费了大量的时间后终于看懂了，他认为你的工作是有意义的，决定给你个border line或以上的分数。

审稿人实际上往往是这样审稿的：

他不一定是专家，一直忙于其他事，在deadline到来之前一天要完成n篇。审稿时他往往先看题目、摘要，扫一下introduction（知道你做什么），然后直接翻到最后找核心实验结果（做得好不好），然后基本确定录还是不录（也许只用5分钟！）。如果决定录，剩下就是写些赞美的话，指出些次要的小毛病。如果决定拒，下面的过程就是细看中间部分找理由拒了。

第一印象定录拒，5分钟内打动审稿人

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“You have two minutes to engage your audience before they start to doze.” -- Simon Peyton Jones in *How to give a great research talk*

简介部分：展示最好的部分

(Zhang and Nirve 2011, Martins et al 2013)



Our Work

- A neural network based dependency parser!

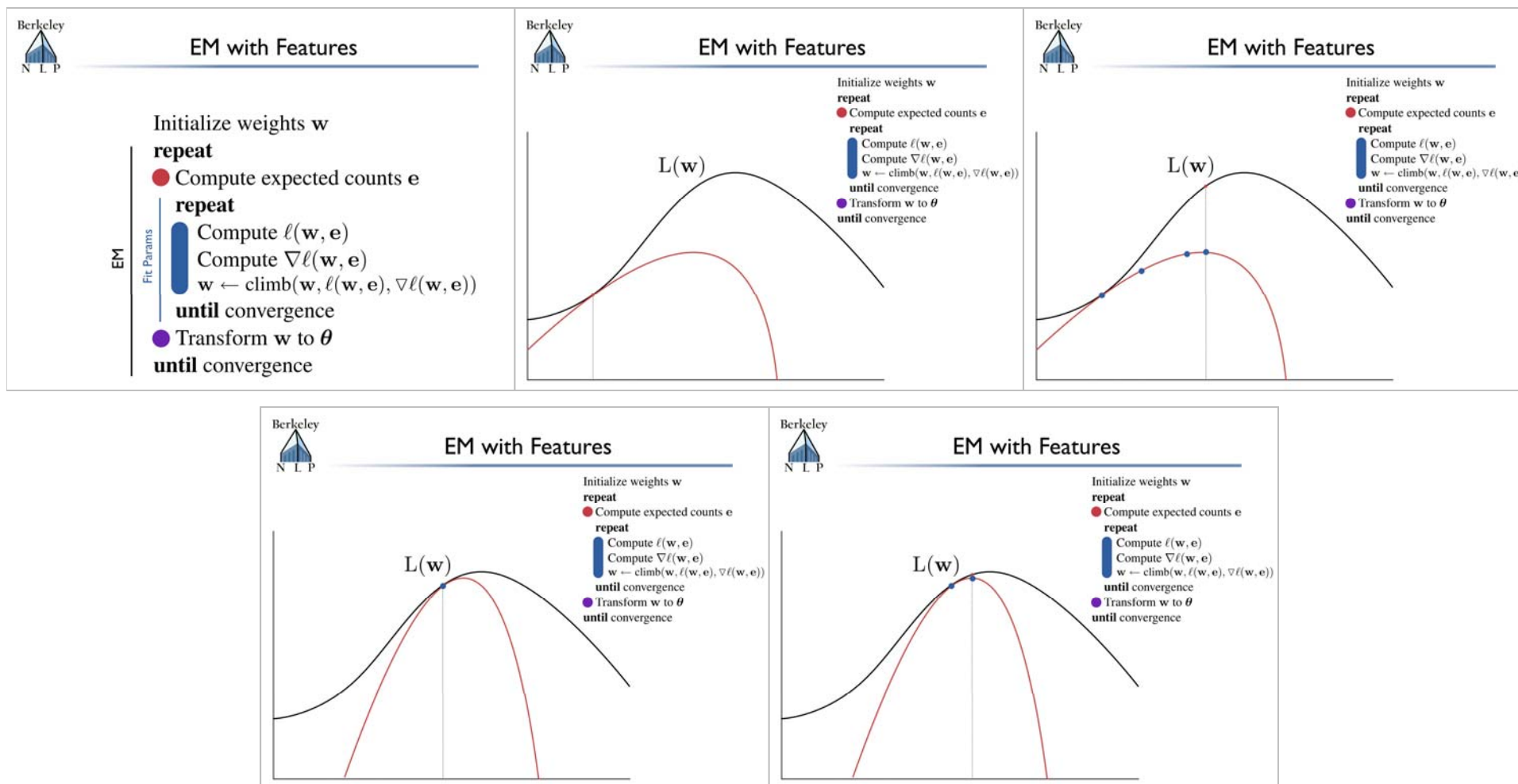
Parsing on English Penn Treebank (§23):

		Unlabeled attachment score (UAS)		sent / s
Transition -based	MaltParser (greedy)	89.9	+2.1	560
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A Fast and Accurate Dependency Parser using Neural Networks 3

Danqi Chen and Christopher Manning. 2014. A Fast and Accurate Dependency Parser using Neural Networks, 第三页

模型部分：多用例子



Taylor Berg-Kirkpatrick, Alexandre Bouchard-Côté, John DeNero, and Dan Klein.
 2010. Painless Unsupervised Learning with Features, 第28到54页

模型部分：反例

Transition	Current State	Resulting State	Description
DROP	$[\sigma s_0, \delta, b_0 \beta, A]$	$[\sigma s_0, \delta, \beta, A]$	pops out the word that doesn't convey any semantics (e.g., function words and punctuations).
MERGE	$[\sigma s_0, \delta, b_0 b_1 \beta, A]$	$[\sigma s_0, \delta, b_0 b_1 \beta, A]$	concatenates a sequence of words into a span, which can be derived as a named entity (name) or date-entity.
CONFIRM(c)	$[\sigma s_0, \delta, b_0 \beta, A]$	$[\sigma s_0, \delta, c \beta, A]$	derives the first element of the buffer (a word or span) into a concept c .
ENTITY(c)	$[\sigma s_0, \delta, b_0 \beta, A]$	$[\sigma s_0, \delta, c \beta, A \cup \text{relations}(c)]$	a special form of CONFIRM that derives the first element into an entity and builds the internal entity AMR fragment.
NEW(c)	$[\sigma s_0, \delta, b_0 \beta, A]$	$[\sigma s_0, \delta, c b_0 \beta, A]$	generates a new concept c and pushes it to the front of the buffer.
LEFT(r)	$[\sigma s_0, \delta, b_0 \beta, A]$	$[\sigma s_0, \delta, b_0 \beta, A \cup \{s_0 \xleftarrow{r} b_0\}]$	links a relation r between the top concepts on the stack and the buffer.
RIGHT(r)	$[\sigma s_0, \delta, b_0 \beta, A]$	$[\sigma s_0, \delta, b_0 \beta, A \cup \{s_0 \xrightarrow{r} b_0\}]$	
CACHE	$[\sigma s_0, \delta, b_0 \beta, A]$	$[\sigma, s_0 \delta, b_0 \beta, A]$	passes the top concept of the stack onto the deque.
SHIFT	$[\sigma s_0, \delta, b_0 \beta, A]$	$[\sigma s_0 \delta b_0, [], \beta, A]$	shifts the first concept of the buffer onto the stack along with those on the deque.
REDUCE	$[\sigma s_0, \delta, b_0 \beta, A]$	$[\sigma, \delta, b_0 \beta, A]$	pops the top concept of the stack.

实验部分：图比表格好

LDC2014T12 Experiments

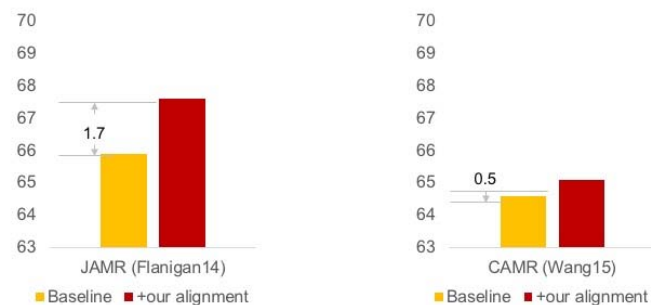
- alignment F-score

Aligner	Alignment F1 (on hand-align)	Oracle's Smatch (on dev. dataset)
JAMR	90.6	91.7
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Aligner Experiments: Two Open-sourced AMR Parsers



实验部分：图比表格好

信息元素的易理解度

step	action	rule	stack	coverage
0				*****
1	S	r ₁	[The President will]	*****
2	S	r ₁	[The President will] [visit]	*****
3	R _l		[The President will visit]	*****
4	S	r ₄	[The President will visit] [London in April]	*****
5	R _l		[The President will visit London in April]	*****

图 *

System	Setting	English-French	Chinese-English
GIZA++	Model 4 s2t	7.7	20.9
	Model 4 Gs	9.2	30.3
	Intersection	6.8	21.8
	Union	9.6	28.1
	Refined method	5.9	18.4
Cross-EM	HMM, joint	5.1	18.9
Vigne	Model 4 s2t	7.8	20.5
	+Model 4 Gs	5.6	18.3
	+link count	5.5	17.7
	+cross count	5.4	17.6
	+neighbor count	5.2	17.4
	+exact match	5.3	-
	+linked word count	5.2	17.3
+bilingual dictionary	-	17.1	
	+link co-occurrence count (GIZA++)	5.1	16.3
	+link co-occurrence count (Cross-EM)	4.0	15.7

表格 **

Shift-reduce parsing is efficient but suffers from parsing errors caused by syntactic ambiguity. Figure 3 shows two (partial) derivations for a dependency tree. Consider the item on the top, the algorithm can either apply a shift action to move a new item or apply a reduce left action to obtain a bigger structure. This is often referred to as **conflict** in the shift-reduce dependency parsing literature (Huang et al., 2009). In this work, the shift-reduce parser faces four types of conflicts:

正文 ***

$$\frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \theta_k} = \sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}(x^{(i)})} P(y|x^{(i)}, \theta) \phi_k(x^{(i)}, y) - \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}'} \sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}(x)} P(x, y; \theta) \phi_k(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^I \mathbb{E}_{y|x^{(i)}, \theta} [\phi_k(x^{(i)}, y)] - \mathbb{E}_{x, y; \theta} [\phi_k(x, y)]$$

公式 ****

```

Algorithm 1 A beam search algorithm for word alignment
1: procedure ALIGN(e)
2:   open ← ∅                                     ▷ a list of active alignments
3:   N ← ∅                                         ▷ n-best list
4:   a ← ∅                                         ▷ begin with an empty alignment
5:   ADD(open, a, ∅, ∅)                           ▷ initialize the list
6:   while open ≠ ∅ do
7:     closed ← ∅                                  ▷ a list of promising alignments
8:     for all a ∈ open do
9:       for all i ∈ J × I - a do                ▷ enumerate all possible new links
10:        a' ← a ∪ {i}                            ▷ produce a new alignment
11:        g ← GAIN(N, e, a, i)                   ▷ compute the link gain
12:        if g > 0 then                          ▷ ensure that the score will increase
13:          ADD(closed, a', ∅, ∅)                ▷ update promising alignments
14:        end if
15:      end if
16:    end for
17:    ADD(N, closed, ∅, ∅)                       ▷ update n-best list
18:  end for
19:  open ← closed                                ▷ update active alignments
20:  end while
21:  return N                                     ▷ return n-best list
22: end procedure
    
```

算法 *****

Proof of Theorem 1: Let $\bar{\alpha}^k$ be the weights before the k 'th mistake is made. It follows that $\bar{\alpha}^1 = 0$. Suppose the k 'th mistake is made at the i 'th example. Take z to be the output proposed at this example, $z = \arg \max_{y \in \text{GEN}(x_i)} \Phi(x_i, y) \cdot \bar{\alpha}^k$. It follows from the algorithm updates that $\bar{\alpha}^{k+1} = \bar{\alpha}^k + \Phi(x_i, y_i) - \Phi(x_i, z)$. We take inner products of both sides with the vector \mathbf{U} : $\mathbf{U} \cdot \bar{\alpha}^{k+1} = \mathbf{U} \cdot \bar{\alpha}^k + \mathbf{U} \cdot \Phi(x_i, y_i) - \mathbf{U} \cdot \Phi(x_i, z) \geq \mathbf{U} \cdot \bar{\alpha}^k + \delta$ where the inequality follows because of the property of \mathbf{U} assumed in Eq. 3. Because $\bar{\alpha}^1 = 0$, and therefore $\mathbf{U} \cdot \bar{\alpha}^1 = 0$, it follows by induction on k that for all k , $\mathbf{U} \cdot \bar{\alpha}^{k+1} \geq k\delta$. Because $\mathbf{U} \cdot \bar{\alpha}^{k+1} \leq \|\mathbf{U}\| \|\bar{\alpha}^{k+1}\|$, it follows that $\|\bar{\alpha}^{k+1}\| \geq k\delta$.

证明 *****

实验部分：图比表格好

信息元素的易理解度

The image shows a comparison of three ways to present information, labeled '图' (Diagram), '表格' (Table), and '正文' (Text). The diagram is a tree structure with nodes and edges. The table is a grid of data. The text is a paragraph of English text. Below the diagram is a mathematical formula:
$$- \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m P_{ij} \log_2 P_{ij}$$

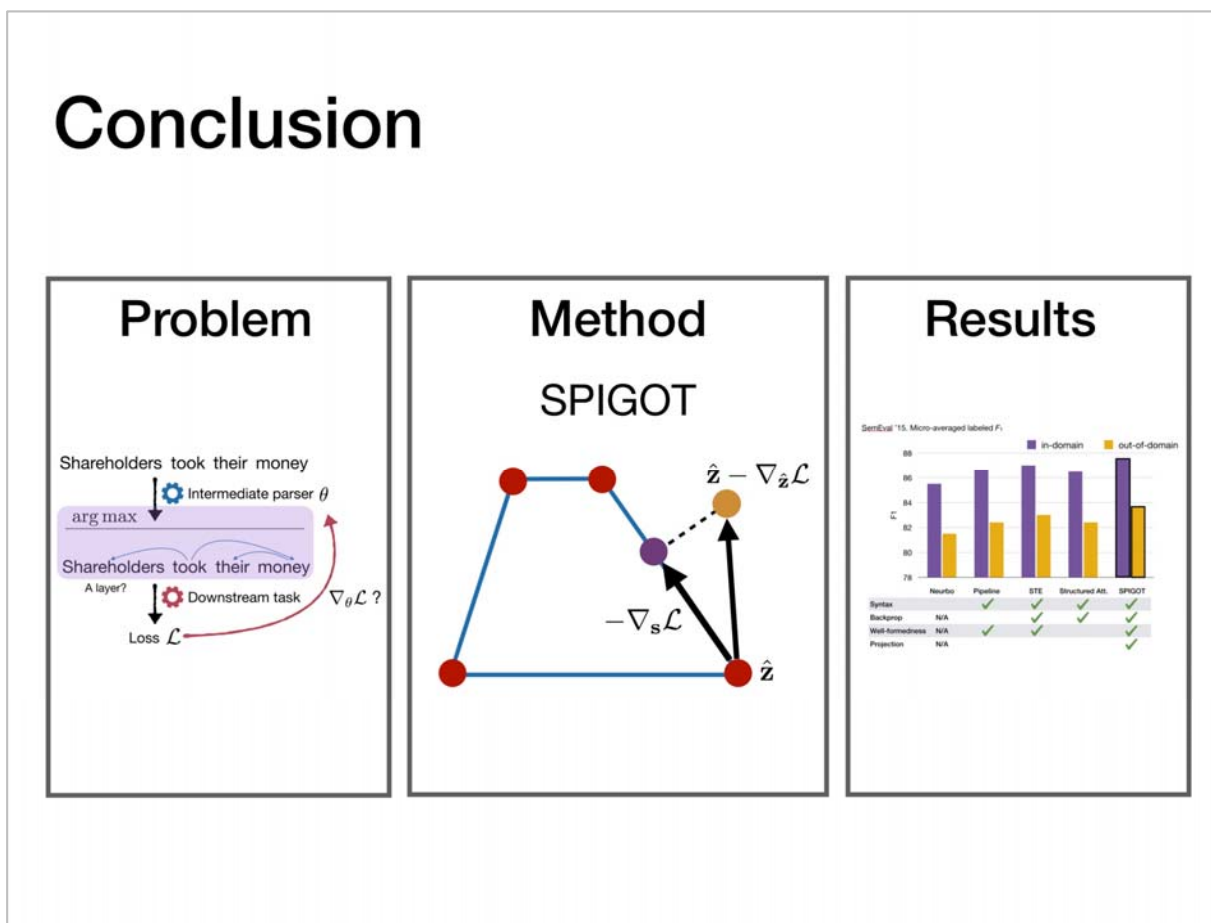
图

表格

正文

用图与例子来描述方法和实验

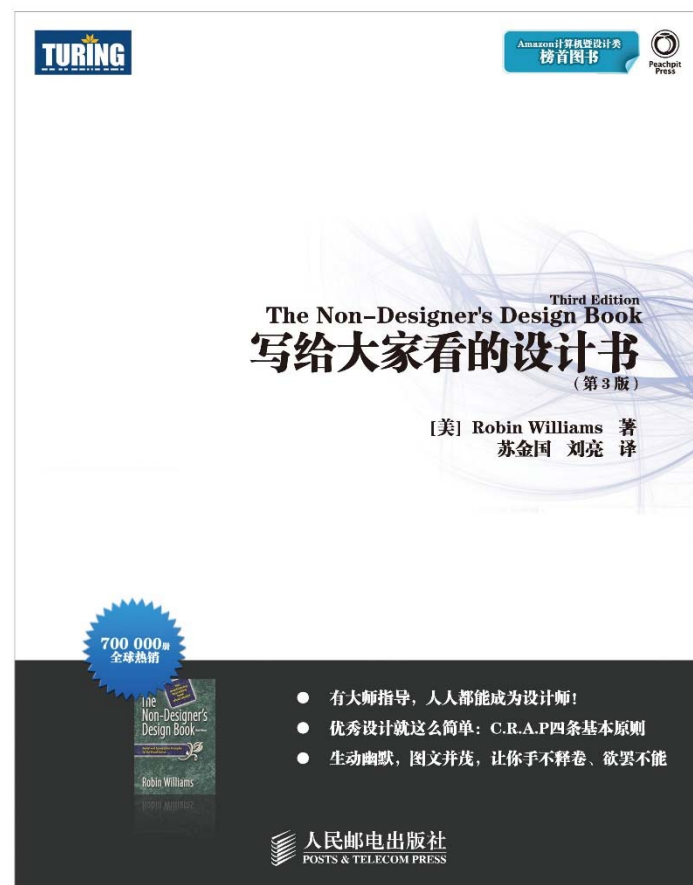
结论部分：新的展现形式



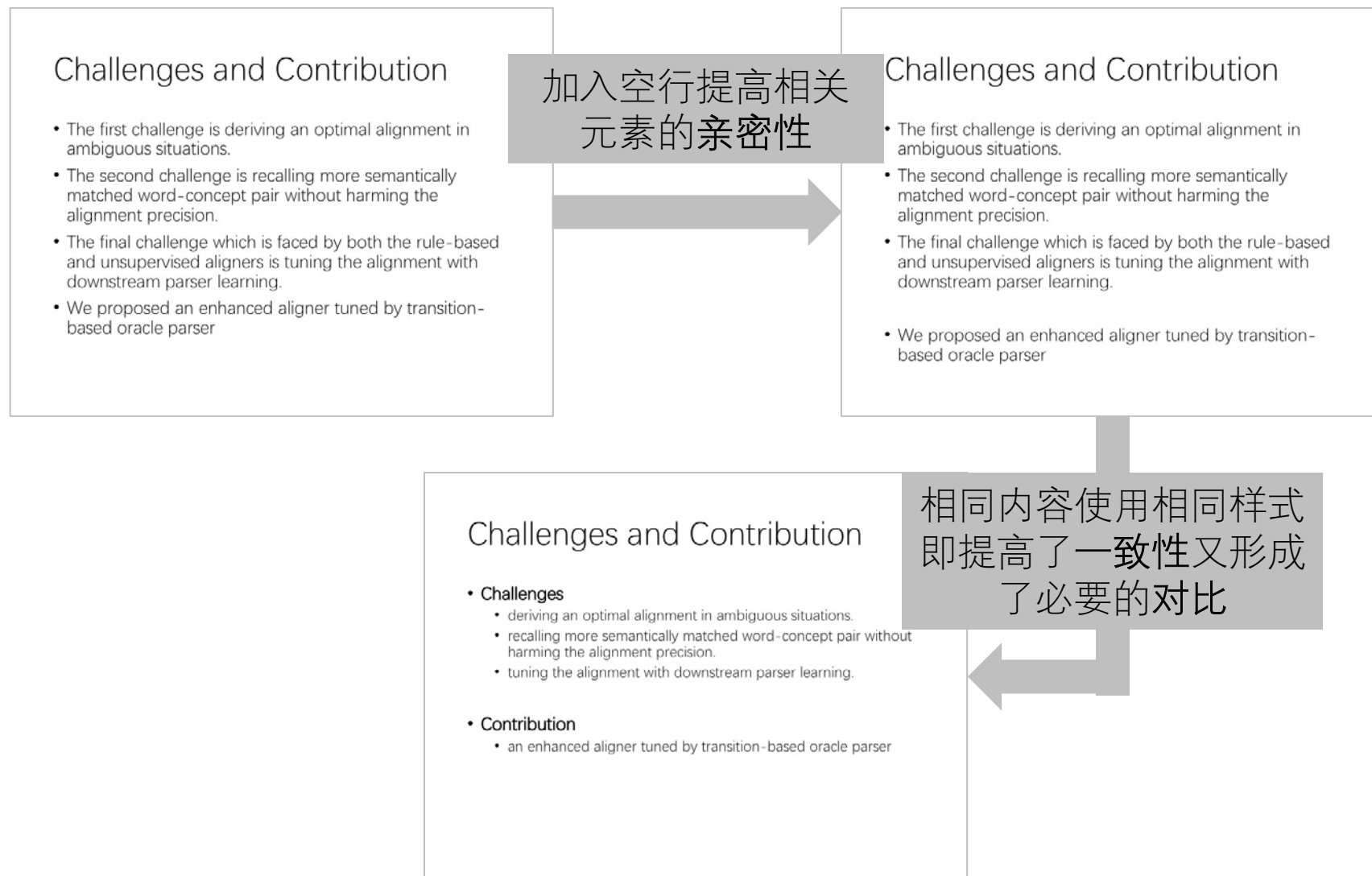
Hao Peng, Sam Thomson, and Noah A. Smith. 2018. Backpropagating through Structured Argmax using a SPIGOT, 最后一页

设计原则

- 亲密性：相关的元素应该组织到一起
- 重复：相同的内容达到形式的统一
- 对比：如果两项不完全相同，就应使之截然不同
- 对齐：使元素之间产生关联，有关联的都应对齐



根据设计原则做幻灯片



Challenges and Contribution

- The first challenge is deriving an optimal alignment in ambiguous situations.
- The second challenge is recalling more semantically matched word-concept pair without harming the alignment precision.
- The final challenge which is faced by both the rule-based and unsupervised aligners is tuning the alignment with downstream parser learning.
- We proposed an enhanced aligner tuned by transition-based oracle parser

加入空行提高相关元素的亲密性

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- **Contribution**
 - an enhanced aligner tuned by transition-based oracle parser

相同内容使用相同样式即提高了一致性又形成了必要的对比

避免不对齐

Our aligner algorithm

- Enhancing aligner with rich semantic resources
- Producing multiple alignments

```
Input: An AMR graph with a set of graph fragments  $C$ ;  
a sentence  $W$ ; a set of matching rules  $P_M$ ; and  
a set of updating rules  $P_U$ .  
Output: a set of alignments  $\mathcal{A}$ .  
1 for  $c \in C$  do  
2    $A_c \leftarrow \emptyset$ ;  
3 for  $\rho_M \in P_M$  do  
4   for  $w_{s,e} \leftarrow \text{spans}(W)$  do  
5     for  $c \in C$  do  
6       if  $\rho_M(c, w_{s,e})$  then  
7          $A_c \leftarrow A_c \cup (s, e, \text{nil})$ ;  
8  $\text{updated} \leftarrow \text{true}$ ;  
9 while  $\text{updated}$  is true do  
10    $\text{updated} \leftarrow \text{false}$ ;  
11   for  $\rho_U \in P_U$  do  
12     for  $c, c' \in C \times C$  do  
13       for  $(s, e, d) \in A_c^d$  do  
14         if  $\rho_U(c, w_{s,e}) \wedge (s, e, c') \notin A_c$  then  
15            $A_c \leftarrow A_c \cup (s, e, c')$ ;  
16            $\text{updated} \leftarrow \text{true}$ ;  
17  $\mathcal{A} \leftarrow \emptyset$ ;  
18 for  $(a_1, \dots, a_c) \in \text{CartesianProduct}(A_1, \dots, A_{|C|})$  do  
19    $\text{legal} \leftarrow \text{true}$ ;  
20   for  $a \in (a_1, \dots, a_c)$  do  
21      $(s, e, c') \leftarrow a$ ;  
22      $(s', e', d) \leftarrow a_{c'}$ ;  
23     if  $s \neq s' \wedge e \neq e'$  then  
24        $\text{legal} \leftarrow \text{false}$ ;  
25   if  $\text{legal}$  then  
26      $\mathcal{A} \leftarrow \mathcal{A} \cup (a_1, \dots, a_c)$ ;
```

“乱”的原因： 视线跳动过多

Experiments

- We conduct experiments on LDC2014T12
- We evaluate the alignment F-score and Smatch of resulted parsers

Aligner	Alignment F1 (on hand-align)	Oracle's Smatch (on dev. dataset)
JAMR	90.6	91.7
Our	95.2	94.7

model	newswire	all
JAMR parser: Word, POS, NER, DEP		
+ JAMR aligner	71.3	65.9
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Our ensemble: Word only + Our aligner		
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“乱”的解法：重新组织内容

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LDC2014T12 Experiments

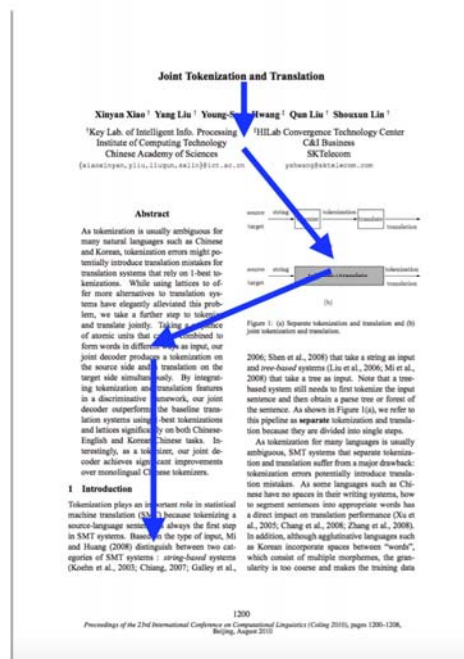
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视线跳动在论文写作中的作用

信息流的变化




参考文献

- Simon Peyton Jones: How to give a great talk
- 写给大家看的设计书
- 机器翻译学术论文写作方法与技巧
- 知乎专栏：跟我学个P

总结

(Zhang and Nirve 2011, Martins et al 2013)



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A Fast and Accurate Dependency Parser using Neural Networks 3

为了抓住听众，把最好的部分前置



EM with Features

Initialize weights w

repeat

- Compute expected counts e

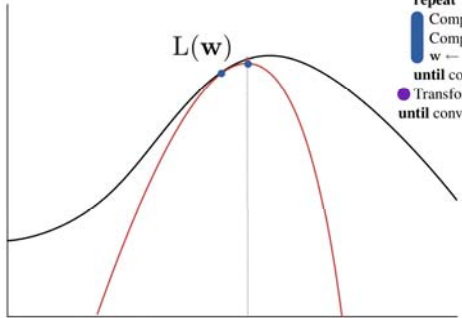
repeat

- Compute $\ell(w, e)$
- Compute $\nabla \ell(w, e)$
- $w \leftarrow \text{climb}(w, \ell(w, e), \nabla \ell(w, e))$

until convergence

- Transform w to θ


until convergence



模型部分有取舍，用好图和例子

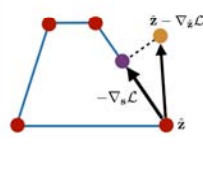
Conclusion

Problem




Method

SPIGOT



Results



“结论”也有新思路

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亲密性

重复

对比

对齐

四项设计的基本原则

祝大家产出优秀的学术工作