

Recurrent Inference in Text Editing

Ning Shi Ziheng Zeng Haotian Zhang Yichen Gong

ning.shi@gatech.edu zzeng13@illinois.edu haotian.zhang@learnable.ai yichen01.gong@horizon.ai



Georgia Tech



UIUC



Learnable.ai



Horizon Robotics

Algorithm 1: Recurrence

```

Result:  $y^{(\text{complete})}$ 
 $x_{\text{Input}} = x$ ;
Terminate = False;
 $t = 0$ ;
while Terminate is not True do
     $t = t + 1$ ;
     $a^{(t)} = \text{Programmer}(x_{\text{Input}})$ ;
     $y^{(t)}, \text{Terminate} = \text{Interpreter}(x_{\text{Input}}, a^{(t)})$ ;
     $x_{\text{Input}} = y^{(t)}$ ;
end
 $y^{(\text{complete})} = y^{(t)}$ ;
    
```

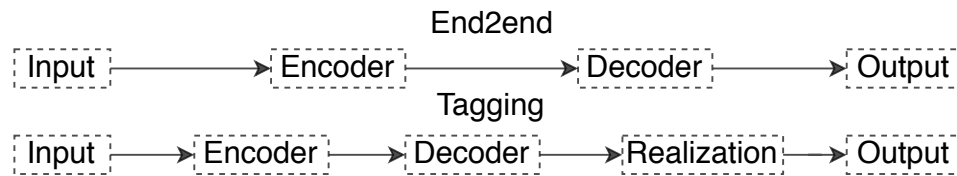
Introduction

- Many text editing tasks can be solved by multiple independent inference steps recurrently
- A novel recurrent inference process, Recurrence, to tear the task into iterations of editing actions
- Three text editing tasks
 - Arithmetic Operators Restoration (AOR)
 - Arithmetic Equation Simplification (AES)
 - Arithmetic Equation Correction (AEC)
- Improvements over End2end and Tagging

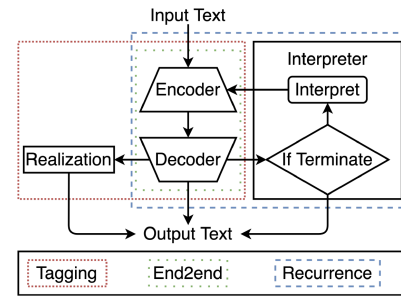
Data and Code

<https://github.com/ShiningLab/Recurrent-Text-Editing>

Baseline (Linear Sequential Flow)

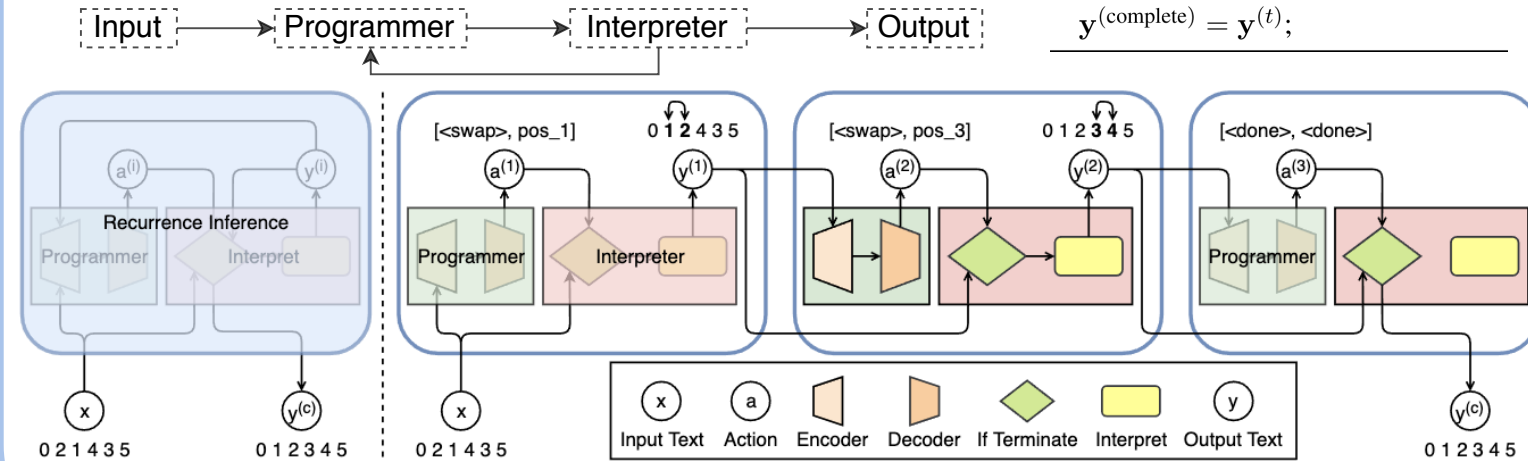


High-level illustration of End2end, Tagging, and Recurrence.

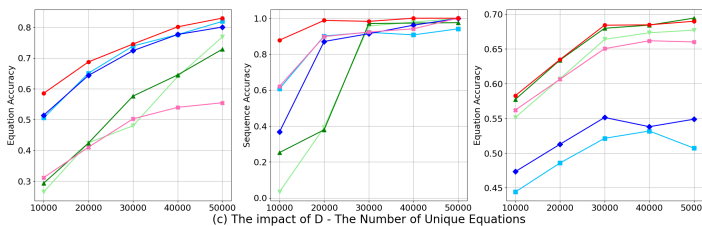
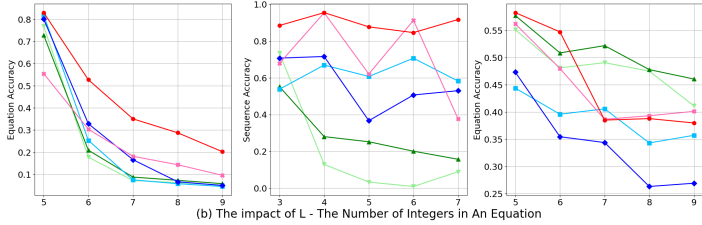
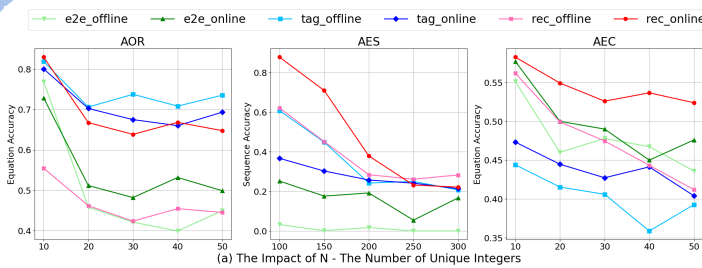


Recurrence

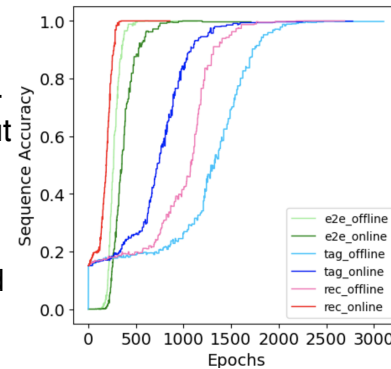
- Programmer, a seq2seq model to determine the editing action given the text state
- Editing Action - [Operation, Position, Symbol]
- Interpreter, a parameter-free function to execute the editing action



The number sequence [0; 2; 1; 4; 3; 5] is edited to [0; 1; 2; 3; 4; 5] via action $a(1)$, [`<swap>; pos_1`], action $a(2)$, [`<swap>; pos_3`], and action $a(3) = [\text{<done>; <done>}]$, like bubble sort.



For easy settings, all three methods can achieve near-perfect results, but Recurrence_{Online} converges the fastest (AES with $N = 10$, $L = 5$, and $D = 10K$).



Analysis

- N - the number of unique integers (control the vocabulary size)
- L - the number of integers in an equation (control the sequence length)
- D - the number of unique equations (control the data size)

Data & Results

	AOR ($N = 10, L = 5$)			AES ($N = 100, L = 5$)			AEC ($N = 10, L = 5$)			
Source	8 2 8 4 2			- 33 + 25 + 75 - 60 == (30 - 23)			7 * 8 / 4 8 2 - == 6			
Target _{End2end}	- 8 * 2 / 8 + 4 == 2			- 33 + 25 + 75 - 60 == 7			7 * 8 / 4 - 8 == 6			
Target _{Tagging}	<insert_-><keep><insert_*><keep>			<keep><keep><keep><keep><keep>			<keep><keep><keep><keep>			
	<insert_/><keep><insert_+><keep>			<keep><keep><keep><keep><sub_7>			<keep><delete><sub_-><sub_8>			
	<insert_==><keep>			<delete><delete><delete><delete>			<keep><keep>			
Target _{Recurrence}	<pos_0> -			<pos_9><pos_13> 7			<delete><pos_5><pos_5>			
Method	Training	#Epoch	Equ Acc.%	#Epoch	Token Acc.%	Seq Acc.%	#Epoch	Token Acc.%	Seq Acc.%	Equ Acc.%
End2end	Offline	3352	26.47	5063	75.49	3.27	72144	87.78	54.67	55.13
	Online	2640	29.33	7795	84.60	25.20	112482	88.08*	57.27	57.73
Tagging	Offline	1149	50.53	5223	90.10	43.80	135729	82.29	44.20	44.40
	Online	2245	51.40	4520	87.00	36.67	112968	84.46	46.93	47.33
Recurrence	Offline	1281	31.13	7603	94.92	62.07	203067	81.85	55.87	56.20
	Online	1898	58.53*	7088	98.63*	87.73*	152982	83.64	57.47*	58.27*

Offline Training - pairs of source text and target (text, tags, and immediate editing actions)

Online Training - pairs of source and target, as well as all the intermediate text states (editing actions)