

# Automatic Response Generation to Conversational Stimuli

Vishal Raj Dutta 2015115

Sanidhya Singal 2015085

Group 36



# Models

- Can't use Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN) due to the problem of vanishing gradient
- We use RNN with
  - Long Short Term Memory (LSTM)
  - Gated Recurrent Units (GRU)
- Phrase-based Statistical Machine Translation
- Information Retrieval (Nearest Neighbours)
- Keras with Tensorflow

# Translation Models to Generative Models

- Most models used to translate words from one language to another.
- We adapt them to generate response based on a query.
  - Use RNN with encoder-decoder
  - Challenges:
    - Word vectors not of same lengths
    - Less previous work
    - Safe bets (Common words might appear in responses more)

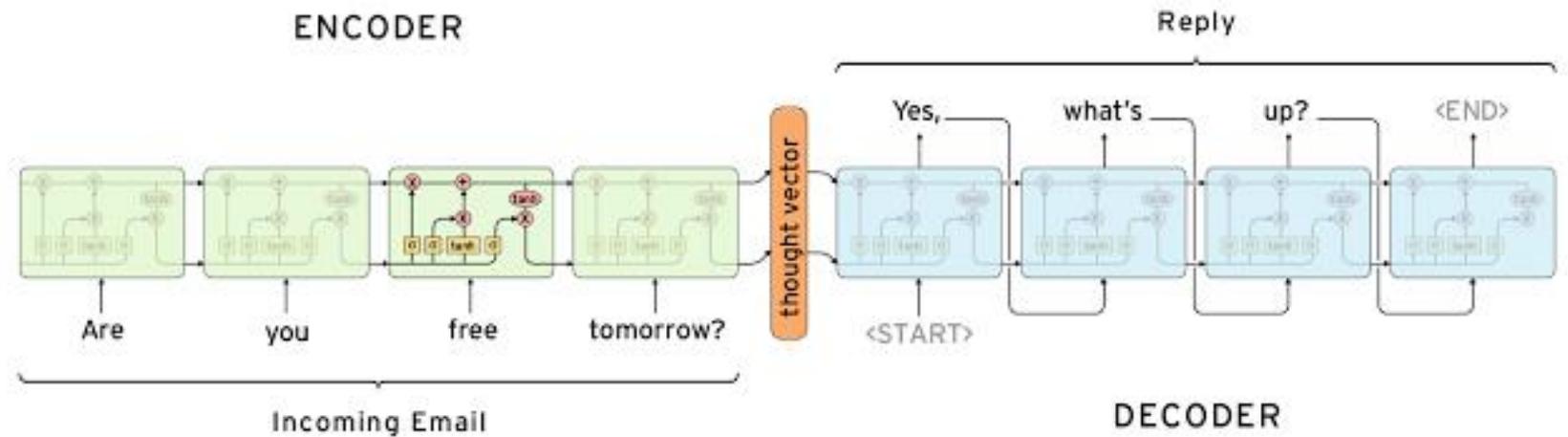
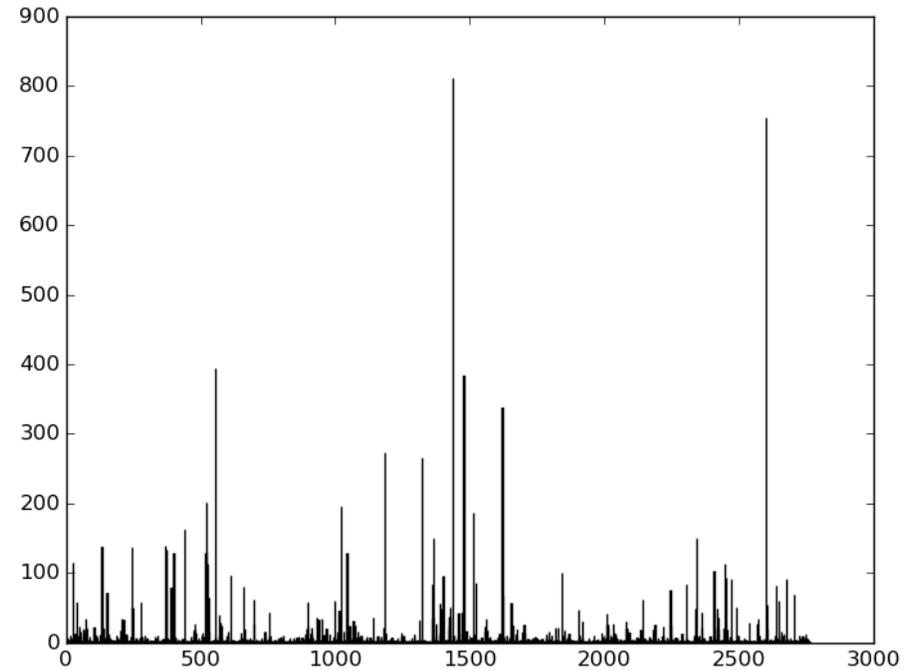


Image borrowed from <https://research.googleblog.com/2015/11/computer-respond-to-this-email.html>

# Dataset & Evaluation

- Datasets:
  - Cornell Movie Dialog Corpus
  - Enron Mail Corpus
- Feature Extraction
  - Padding
  - 1-hot representation
- Evaluation
  - Perplexity



# Analysis & Progress

- Comparison of RNN-LSTM with RNN-GRU
  - Effect of no. of epochs
  - Effect of no. of latent dimensions
  - Character-by-character model vs. word-by-word model

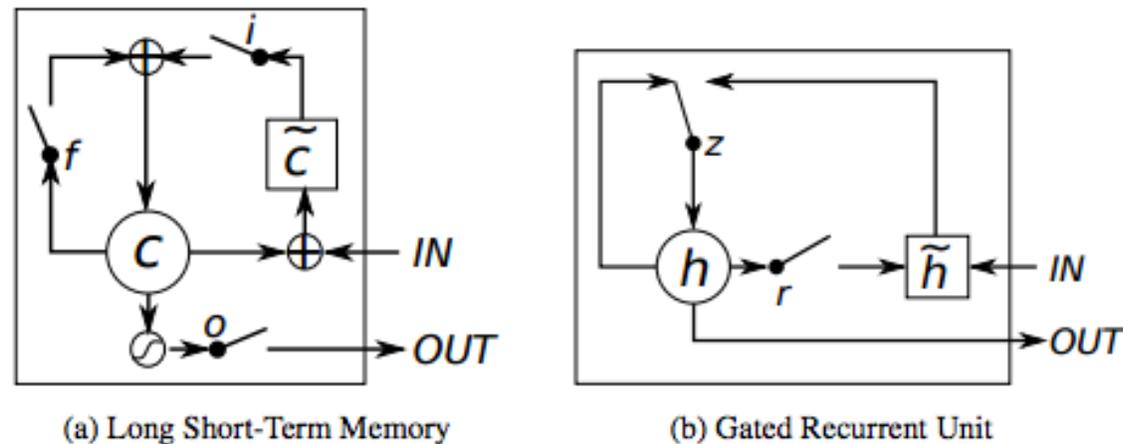


Figure 1: Illustration of (a) LSTM and (b) gated recurrent units. (a)  $i$ ,  $f$  and  $o$  are the input, forget and output gates, respectively.  $c$  and  $\tilde{c}$  denote the memory cell and the new memory cell content. (b)  $r$  and  $z$  are the reset and update gates, and  $h$  and  $\tilde{h}$  are the activation and the candidate activation.

Image borrowed from <https://deeplearning4j.org/lstm.html>



## Related Work

- Google Smart Reply  
<https://research.google.com/pubs/pub45189.html>
- Neural Conversational Model <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1506.05869.pdf>
- Data Driven Response Generation in Social Media  
<http://aclweb.org/anthology/D11-1054>