

# The splab at the NTCIR-12 STC Task

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### Motivation

- Simlar to finding a needle in a haystack, it is hard to obtain a proper response in an exetremely large conversation data
- Too many irrelevant candidate comments can potentially hinder a system's ability to identify the appropriate response from the large pool of candidates









## **Basic Idea**

- To collect sufficient candidate comments including the suitable responses in the small candidate pool.
- Our system attempts to facilitate high short text conversation performance by a three-level ranking framework.
  - Through a couple of selection turns, we generate the final plausible candidate set.
  - In the small pool of candidates, we leverage deep learning techniques to find the best response.









## Our three-tier ranking framework







## Search Component

- Short text analysis
  - Tailor a short text to use IR technologies
  - Translate a short text into multiple terms with weights

- Retrieval
  - To index all post-comment pairs for a highly-efficient information filtering









## Short text analysis

- Method 1: MG
  - all potential words with equal weights
  - to improve search recall
- Method 2: TFIDF
  - keywords by TF-IDF

- Method 3: TextRank
  - Similar to Google's PageRank algorithm

Detect or recognize the focus with salient information in a short text





## Retrieval

• To index all post-comments pairs (offline)

\* To use the default similarity function in Lucene (online)

$$score(q, s) = co(q, s) \cdot qn(q) \cdot \sum_{t \in q} \{ tf(t \in s) \cdot idf(t)^2 \cdot w_t \cdot norm(t, s) \}$$





# Lexical Ranking Component

Goal: To try to promote all the relevant comments to the top of a ranked list based on the downstream comment candidates by leveraging a small portion of labled post-comment pairs.

#### Lexical Features:

- Similarity features
- Matching features
  - Longest common string and co-occurring statistics

#### Ranking SVM:

Used to exploit lexical features to ranking the candidates









## **Lexical Features**

Types	Features	Meanings	
	Q2C	Similarity between the query $q$ and the candidate comment $c$	
Similarity Features	Q2P_Ave	Average of the similarities between the query $q$ and the posts with which the candidate comment c is paired	
	Q2P_Max	Maximum of the similarities between the query $q$ and the posts with which the candidate comment c is paired	
	Q2P_Min	Minimum of the similarities between the query $q$ and the posts with which the candidate comment c is paired	
Matching Features	LCS	Length of the longest common string between the query $q$ and the candidate comment $c$	
	LCS_Rate	Ratio of LCS to the length of the candidate comment	
	Co_Size	Number of co-occuring words between the query $q$ and the candidate comment $c$	
	Co_Rate	Ratio of Co_Size to the number of words in the candidate comment $c$	
	Co_IDF_Sum	Sum of IDFs of co-occuring words between the query $q$ and the candidate comment $c$	
	Co_IDF_Ave	Average of IDFs of co-occuring words between the query $q$ and the candidate comment $c$	
Others	Post_Num	Number of the posts with which the candidate comment $c$ is paired	









## Semantic Ranking Component

 Receive and re-rank the aggregated results of three different search strategies from the lexical ranking component by semantics







## **Our Sentence Embedding**







## **Submitted Results**

Run name	Mean nDCG@1	Mean $P+$	Mean nERR@10
splab-C-R1	0.2933	0.4735	0.4449
splab-C-R2	0.0967	0.2069	0.1831
splab-C-R3	0.0967	0.1896	0.1650

- splab-C-R1 uses the three-tie framework
- splab-C-R2 uses the first method on RHS
- splab-C-R3 uses the third method on RHS

No.	weight update	post vector	cmnt vector
1	$\operatorname{asynchronous}$	L	R
2	asynchronous	R	R
3	shared	L or R	L or R







## Conclusions

- we described our system's three-pronged strategy for identifying proper responses that balance high candidate recall and processing time for candidate scoring.
- The evaluation on a test set of 100 test queries provided by the organizers shows that our three-tier ranking system is effective.













