

#### Label-enhanced Prototypical Network with Contrastive Learning for Multi**label Few-shot Aspect Category Detection**

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**KDD 2022** 

2022.7.13 • ChongQing













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### **1.Introduction**

**2.Method** 

**3.Experiments** 













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<b>1</b>	Support	Query
meta-training task	Support	Query
	Support	Query
meta-testing task	Support	Query https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_3758957

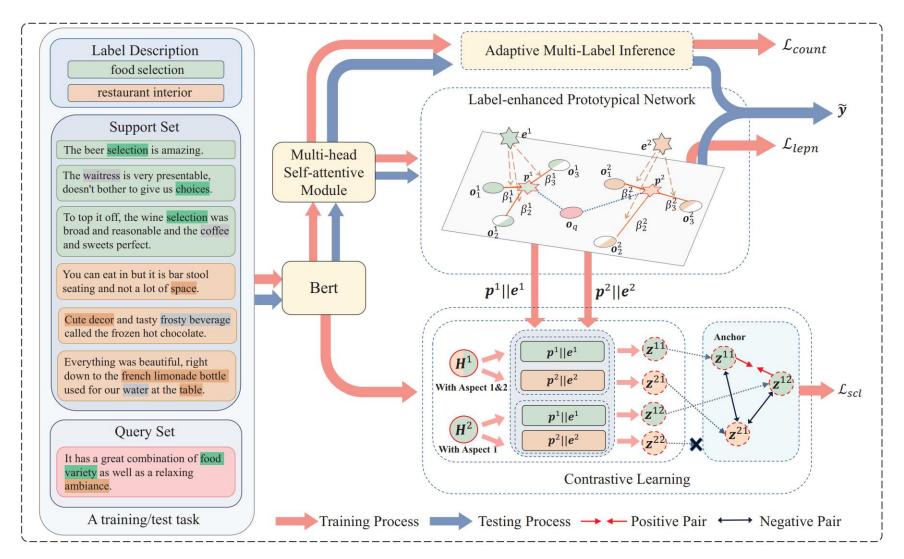
Support Set						
	(1) It is the staff and food quality that really needs fixing.					
staff	(2) The views are amazing from any location, staff is friendly and the food was great too!					
	(1) It is the staff and food quality that really needs fixing.					
food	(2) The views are amazing from any location, staff is friendly and the food was great too!					
experience	(1) Incredible spa experience!					
caperience	(2) The food is always good and service has always been a great experience.					
	· Query Set					
experience and <mark>staff</mark>	(1) It was such a horrible experience, she was rude, unmannered and non professional great clip should not retain such a waste employee!					
staff and food	(2) The pool is gorgeous, the <b>rooms</b> clean, delicious <b>food</b> , and <b>staff</b> that went above and beyond to help us enjoy our stay.					
food	(3) We had breakfast the next morning on the first floor and the <b>food</b> was surprisingly good.					

Figure 1: A meta-task example in 3-way 2-shot setting. The first column denotes the aspect label and the second column denotes the corresponding review sentence. As each review sentence may contain multiple aspects, we use different color background to mark the key words. The words in gray describe irrelevant (noisy) aspects, and the words in other colors represent the target aspects. There exist several challenging issues:

- Simply calculating the prototype by averaging intra-class support samples may cause that different aspects share an identical prototype.
- (2) When learning the prototype for a target aspect in multi-label scenarios, as each sentence probably contains several aspects, some irrelevant aspects will inevitably disturb the learning procedure.
- (3) Due to the diversity of human expression, different sentences may contain different numbers of aspects, so it is urgently needed to design an effective model to automatically predict the number of aspects in a sentence.



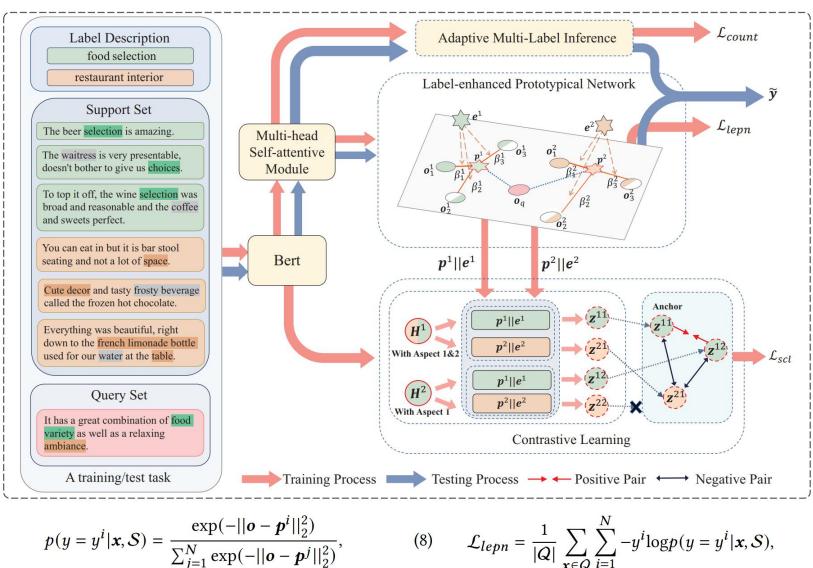
### Method



#### Figure 2: Illustration of our proposed method LPN.







#### **Feature Extraction**

(9)

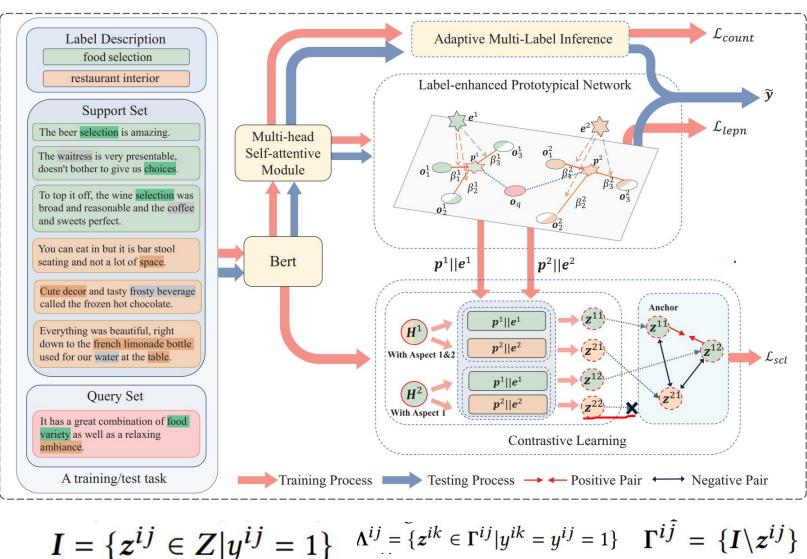
$H = [h_1, h_2,, h_T] \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times T}$ $A = \operatorname{softmax} (F_2 \operatorname{tanh}(F_1 H)),$		
$A = \operatorname{softmax} \left( F_2 \operatorname{tanh}(F_1 H) \right),$		(1)
$M = HA^T,$	(2)	
$o = F_3[m_1  m_2    m_R],$		(3)

#### Label-enhanced Prototypical Network

Considering the *N*-way *K*-shot setting, we have a support set 
$$S$$
  
which can be represented by  $S = \{x_1^1, x_2^1, ..., x_K^1, ..., x_1^N, x_2^N, ..., x_K^N\}$   
 $O = \{o_1^1, o_2^1, ..., o_K^1, ..., o_1^N, o_2^N, ..., o_K^N\}$   
 $E = \{e^1, e^2, ..., e^N\}$   
 $\alpha_j^i = o_j^{i}{}^T W e^i,$  (4)  
 $\alpha_j^i = o_j^{i}{}^T U V^T e^i = \mathbf{1}^T (U^T o_j^i \circ V^T e^i),$  (5)  
 $\beta_j^i = \frac{\exp(\alpha_j^i)}{\sum_{j'=1}^K \exp(\alpha_{j'}^i)}.$  (6)  
 $p^i = \sum_{j=1}^K \beta_j^i o_j^i.$  (7)







Integrating with Contrastive Learning  

$$P = \{p^{1}, p^{2}, ..., p^{N}\}$$

$$E = \{e^{1}, e^{2}, ..., e^{N}\}$$

$$\{a^{1}, a^{2}, ..., a^{N}\}, \text{ where } a^{i} = [p^{i}||e^{i}] \in \mathbb{R}^{2d}$$

$$z^{i} = g^{i}H^{T}, \qquad (10)$$

$$g^{i} = \operatorname{softmax}((W_{a}a^{i} + b_{a})^{T}H), \qquad (11)$$

$$Z = \{z^{ij} \in \mathbb{R}^{d}|i \in \{1, 2, ..., N\}, j \in \{1, 2, ..., N_{t}\}\}$$

$$Y = \{y^{ij} \in \{0, 1\}|i \in \{1, 2, ..., N\}, j \in \{1, 2, ..., N_{t}\}\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{scl}^{ij} = -\frac{1}{|\Lambda^{ij}|} \sum_{z^{ik} \in \Lambda^{ij}} \log \frac{\exp(z^{ij} \cdot z^{ik}/\tau)}{\sum_{z^{*} \in \Gamma^{ij}} \exp(z^{ij} \cdot z^{*}/\tau)}, \qquad (12)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{scl} = \frac{1}{|I|} \sum_{z^{ij} \in I} \mathcal{L}_{scl}^{ij}. \qquad (13)$$

#### Adaptive Multi-label Inference

$$\boldsymbol{n}_l = \operatorname{softmax}(\boldsymbol{W}_l \boldsymbol{o} + \boldsymbol{b}_l), \tag{15}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{count} = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{S} \cup Q|} \sum_{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathcal{S} \cup Q} -\mathbf{1}^{T} (\boldsymbol{t}_{l} \circ \log(\boldsymbol{n}_{l})), \quad (16)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{total} = \mathcal{L}_{lepn} + \gamma \mathcal{L}_{scl} + \lambda \mathcal{L}_{count}, \qquad (17)$$



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# Experiments

Table 2: Dataset statistics. #Aspects and #Sentences denote the number of aspects and sentences respectively.

Dataset	Split	#Aspects	#Sentences
	Training	64	12800
FewAsp (single)	Validation	16	3200
0.50	Testing	20	4000
	Training	64	25600
FewAsp (multi)	Validation	16	6400
	Testing	20	8000
	Training	64	40320
FewAsp	Validation	16	10080
	Testing	20	12600

Table 3: Hyperparameters of our proposed method LPN.

Model	d	d'	R	k	λ	Y	τ
LPN	768	256	4	100	0.1	0.01	0.1





Table 4: Average AUC and macro-F1 score on FewAsp (single).

Model	5-way 5-shot		5-way 10-shot		10-way 5-shot		10-way 10-shot	
Model	AUC	F1	AUC	F1	AUC	F1	AUC	F1
Matching Network [35]	97.05	81.89	97.49	84.62	96.30	70.9 <mark>5</mark>	96.72	73.28
Prototypical Network [30]	96.49	83.30	97.53	86.29	95.97	74.23	96.71	76.83
Relation Network [32]	93.31	75.79	90.86	72.02	91.81	63.78	90.54	61.15
Graph Network [28]	96.54	81.45	97.46	85.04	95.45	70.75	96.97	77.84
IMP [2]	<mark>96.65</mark>	83.69	97.47	86.14	96.00	73.80	96.91	77.09
Proto-HATT [9]	96.45	83.33	97.62	86.71	95.71	73.42	97.00	77.65
Proto-AWATT [16]	97.56	86.71	97.96	88.54	97.01	80.28	97.55	82.97
LPN (o, o)	97.88	87.62	98.48	90.31	98.13	83.99	98.53	85.95
LPN (w, o)	99.22	92.61	99.35	93.57	99.11	89.35	<b>99.32</b>	91.08
LPN (w, w)	99.29	94.43	99.49	94.40	99.14	89.40	99.28	90.43





Table 5: Average AUC and macro-F1 score on FewAsp (multi).

Model	5-way	5-shot	5-way	10-shot	10-way	7 5-shot	10-way	10-shot
	AUC	F1	AUC	F1	AUC	F1	AUC	F1
Matching Network [35]	89.54	65.70	91.38	69.02	88.28	50.86	89.94	54.42
Prototypical Network [30]	89.67	67.88	91.60	72.32	88.01	52.72	90.68	58.92
Relation Network [32]	84.91	58.38	86.21	61.37	84.22	43.71	84.72	44.85
Graph Network [28]	87.97	59.25	90.45	64.63	86.05	45.42	88.44	48.49
IMP [2]	90.12	68.86	92.29	73.51	88.71	53.96	91.10	59.86
Proto-HATT [9]	91.10	69.15	93.03	73.91	90.44	55.34	92.38	60.21
Proto-AWATT [16]	91.45	71.72	93.89	77.19	89.80	58.89	92.34	66.76
LPN (o, o)	93.09	72.45	94.92	76.89	92.95	61.33	94.62	66.39
LPN (w, o)	95.43	78.82	96.22	81.70	94.29	66.36	95.43	71.08
LPN (w, w)	<b>95.66</b>	<b>79.48</b>	<b>96.55</b>	<b>82.81</b>	<b>94.51</b>	<b>67.28</b>	<b>95.66</b>	<b>71.87</b>





#### Table 6: Average AUC and macro-F1 score on FewAsp.

Model	5-way	5-shot	5-way	10-shot	10-way	5-shot	10-way	10-shot
Model	AUC	<b>F</b> 1	AUC	F1	AUC	F1	AUC	F1
Matching Network [35]	90.76	67.14	92.39	70.09	88.44	51.27	89.90	54.61
Prototypical Network [30]	88.88	66.96	91.77	73.27	87.35	52.06	90.13	59.03
Relation Network [32]	85.56	59.52	86.98	62.78	84.94	45.62	83.77	44.70
Graph Network [28]	89.48	61.49	92.35	69.89	87.35	47.91	90.19	56.06
IMP [2]	89.95	68.96	92.30	74.13	88.50	54.14	90.81	59.84
Proto-HATT [9]	91.54	70.26	93.43	75.24	90.63	57.26	92.86	61.51
Proto-AWATT [16]	93.35	75.37	95.28	80.16	92.06	65.65	93.42	69.70
LPN (o, o)	94.15	76.19	95.85	80.37	94.03	65.72	94.98	69.22
LPN (w, o)	96.41	82.26	97.43	85.81	95.26	71.25	96.23	75.49
LPN (w, w)	96.45	82.22	97.15	84.90	95.36	71.42	96.55	76.51



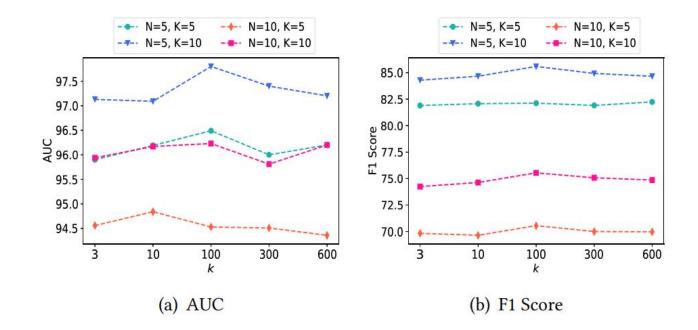
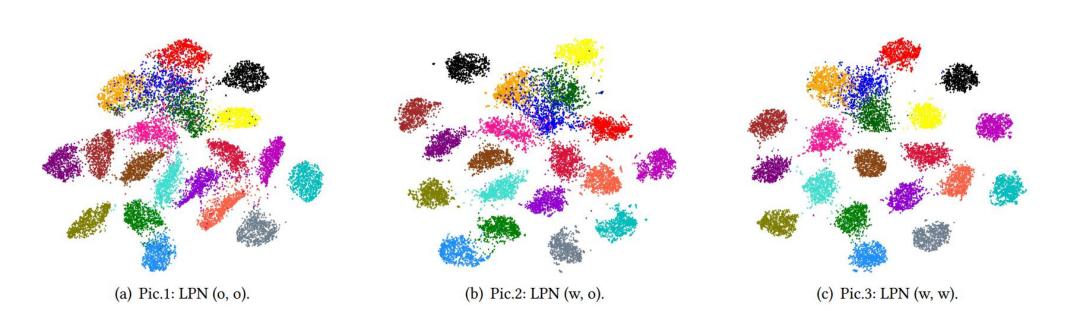


Figure 3: The performance of LPN (w,w) with different k values on the validation set of FewAsp.





#### Figure 4: Visualization of prototype embeddings obtained from LPN (o, o), LPN (w, o) and LPN (w, w) respectively.