

RAT-SQL: Relation-Aware Schema Encoding and Linking for Text-to-SQL Parsers

*Bailin Wang**, *Richard Shin**, Xiaodong Liu, Alex Polozov, Matthew Richardson



Background

Text-to-SQL Parsing



database: concert singer



Show all *countries* and the number of *singers* in each *country*.

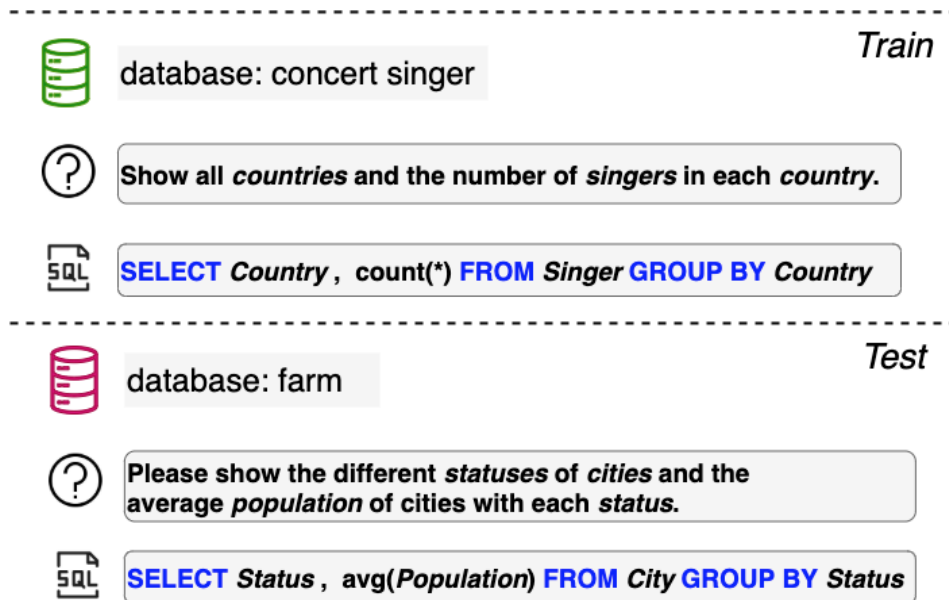


```
SELECT Country , count(*) FROM Singer GROUP BY Country
```

Task: *translating natural language utterance to SQL queries.*

Application: *give people access to vast amounts of databases*

Cross-Domain Text-to-SQL Parsing



Generalization Challenge: a parser needs to generalize to *unseen* domains.

Application: *reduce annotation effort* for multi-domain interfaces

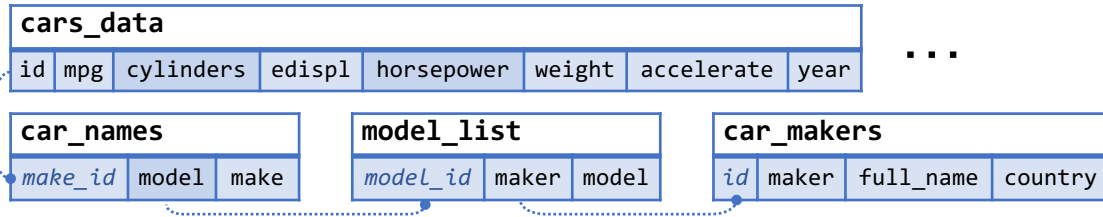
Capturing Domain Generalization

Motivating Example

Natural Language Question:

For the cars with 4 cylinders, which model has the largest horsepower?

Schema:



.....● Column → Column foreign keys (known)

Desired SQL:

```
SELECT T1.model
FROM car_names AS T1 JOIN cars_data AS T2
ON T1.make_id = T2.id
WHERE T2.cylinders = 4
ORDER BY T2.horsepower DESC LIMIT 1
```

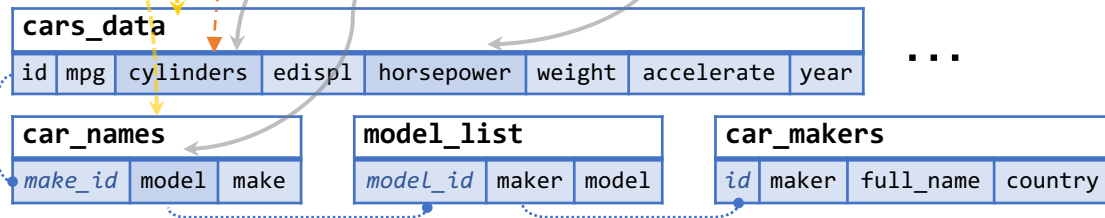
Schema Encoding: encode *graph-structured* database schemas

Motivating Example

Natural Language Question:

For the cars with 4 cylinders, which model has the largest horsepower?

Schema:

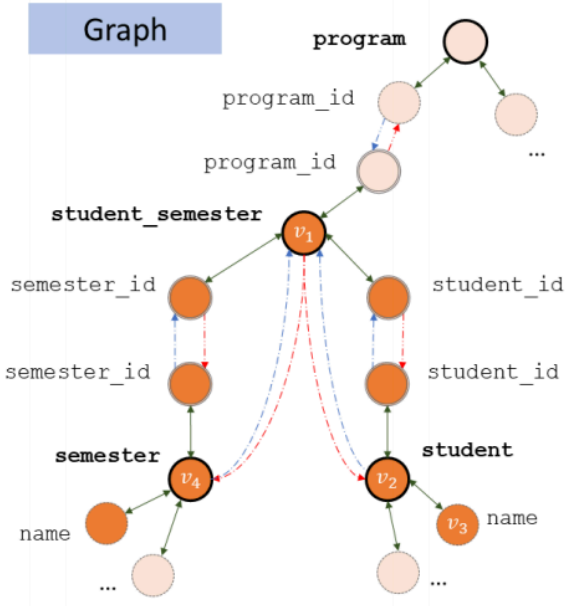


Desired SQL:

```
SELECT T1.model
FROM car_names AS T1 JOIN cars_data AS T2
ON T1.make_id = T2.id
WHERE T2.cylinders = 4
ORDER BY T2.horsepower DESC LIMIT 1
```

Schema Linking: capturing *latent* linking between question and tables/columns

Previous Work: GNN

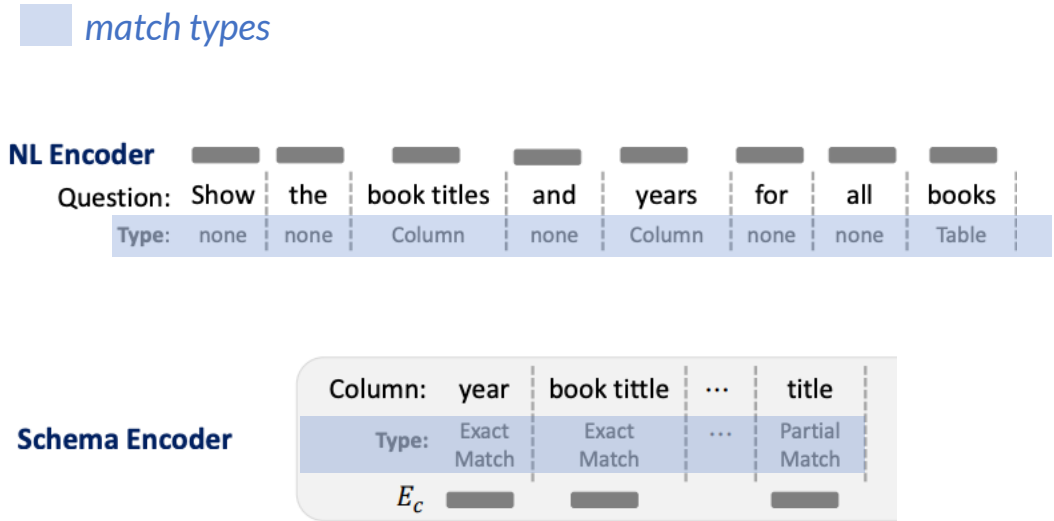


Shortcomings:

- message propagation is limited to the **schema edges** such as foreign key relations
- question and schema are **not jointly** encoded, thus making it hard for **schema linking**

Bogin et al. (2019a) used GNN to encode database schema

Previous Work: IRNet



IRNet (Guo et al., 2019) used string-match based types (highlighted) to facilitate schema linking.

Shortcomings:

- Schema Encoder of IRNet does not fully exploit the schema relations
- IRNet captures unary relations instead of binary relations

Example

Unary relation:
word 'books' is matched (to some column)

Binary relation:
word 'books' is matched to 'book title'

A Unified Framework With Relation-Aware Transformer

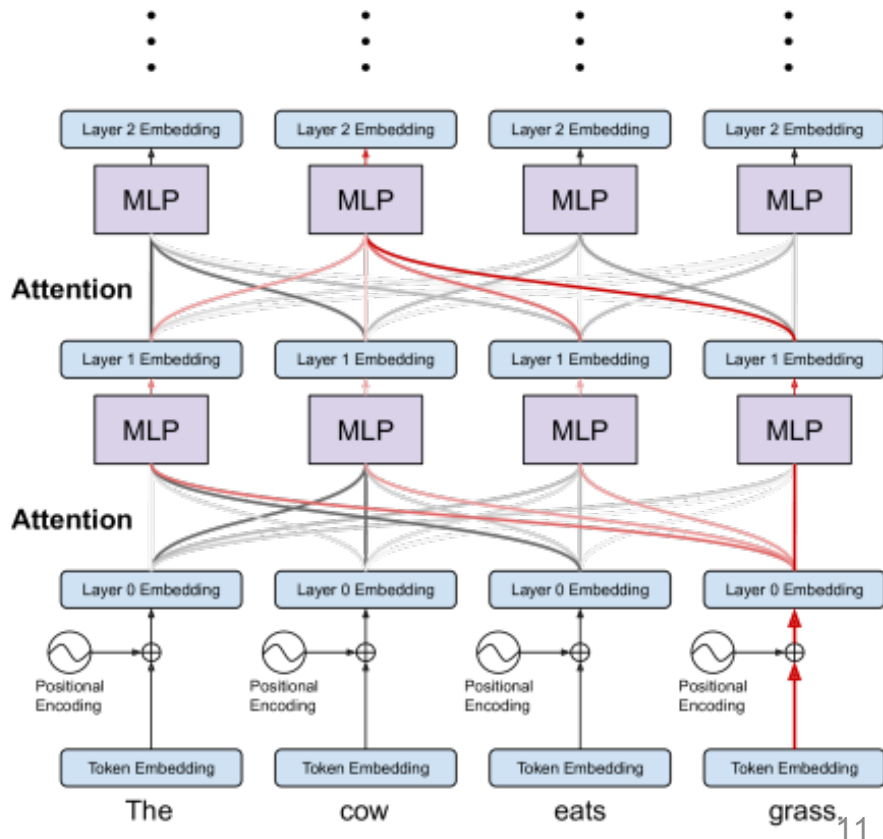
Transformer

[Vaswani et al., 2017]

$$\mathbf{x}_i \rightsquigarrow \mathbf{q}_i, \mathbf{k}_i, \mathbf{v}_i$$

$$\alpha_{ij} = \text{softmax}_j \frac{\mathbf{q}_i \mathbf{k}_j^\top}{\sqrt{\text{dim}}}$$

$$\mathbf{y}_i = \sum_j \alpha_{ij} \mathbf{v}_j$$



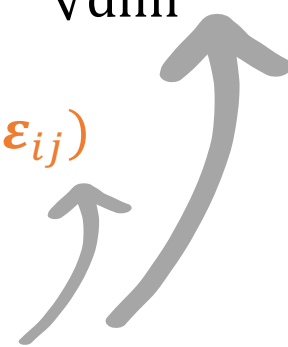
Relation-Aware Transformer (RAT)

[Vaswani et al., 2017] [Shaw et al., 2018]

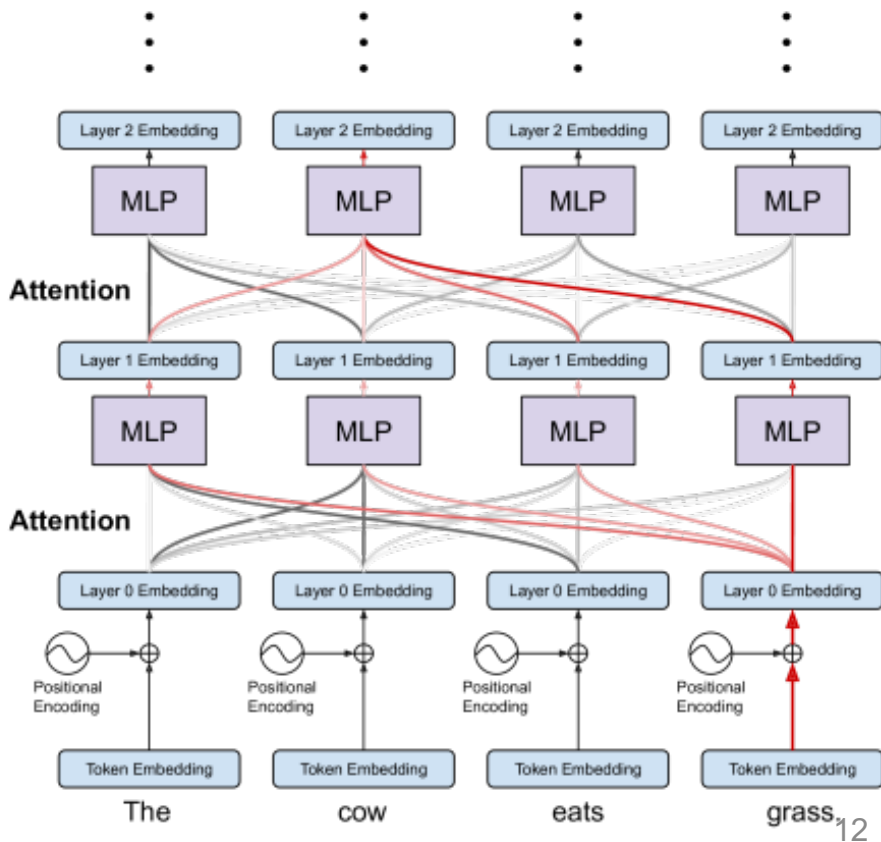
$$x_i \rightsquigarrow q_i, k_i, v_i$$

$$\alpha_{ij} = \text{softmax}_j \frac{q_i (k_j + \beta_{ij})^T}{\sqrt{\text{dim}}}$$

$$y_i = \sum_j \alpha_{ij} (v_j + \varepsilon_{ij})$$



Relative positional embeddings



Relation-Aware Transformer (RAT)

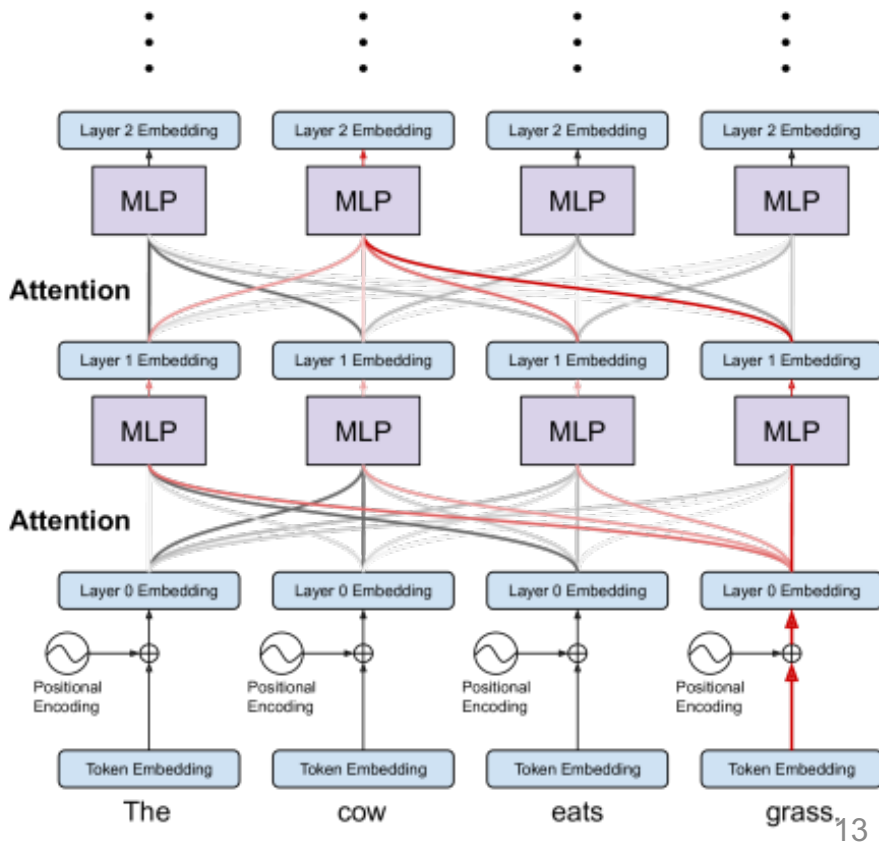
[Vaswani et al., 2017] [Shaw et al., 2018]

$$x_i \rightsquigarrow q_i, k_i, v_i$$

$$\alpha_{ij} = \text{softmax}_j \frac{q_i (k_j + \beta_{ij})^T}{\sqrt{\text{dim}}}$$

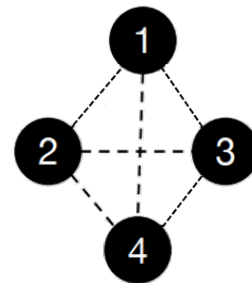
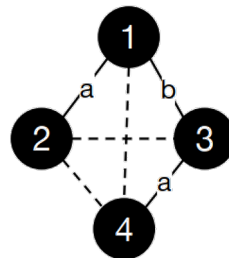
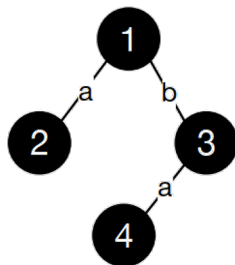
$$y_i = \sum_j \alpha_{ij} (v_j + \varepsilon_{ij})$$

Relative positional embeddings
Arbitrary edge features



GNNs vs. Transformers

	GCN/GGNN	GAT	RAT	Transformer
Message Passing	Neighborhood	Neighborhood	All (w/ diff. edge funcs)	All
Edge features	Yes, neighbors	Yes, neighbors	Yes, all nodes	Induced
Aggregation	Conv/Gating	Self-Attention	Self-Attention	Self-Attention



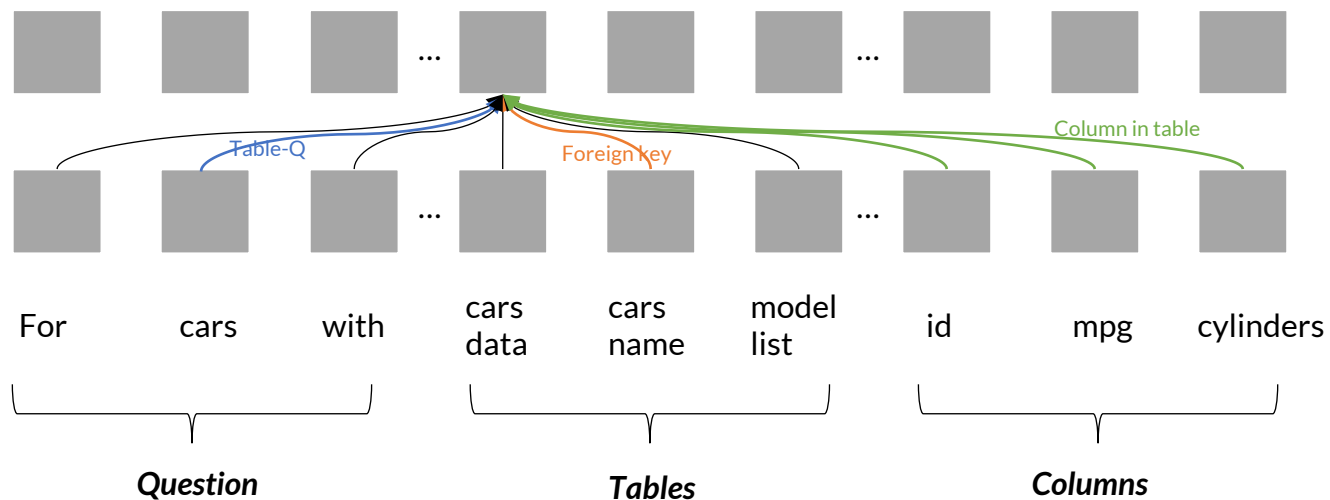
(Binary) Relations for Schema Encoding

- Example relations
 - ❖ Foreign key relations.
 - ❖ Column/table correspondence.
 - ❖ Table/primary key correspondence.

(Binary) Relations for Schema Linking

- Name-based linking relation
 - ❖ E.g., link 'cars' to column 'car_names'
 - ❖ **Exact** occurrences of tables/columns
 - ❖ **Partial** occurrences of tables/columns
- Value-based linking relation
 - ❖ E.g., link value '*Edinburgh*' to column '*city*'
 - ❖ Values as evidence to generate corresponding columns
 - ❖ retrieved **quickly via DB indices & textual search**

Example of RAT Layer



Experiments

Spider Dataset

Multiple schemas

Complex questions

ATIS, GeoQuery

WikiSQL

Spider

Much more challenging task!

Results on Spider

Model	Test
IRNet (Guo et al., 2019)	46.7
Global-GNN (Bogin et al., 2019b)	47.4
IRNet V2 (Guo et al., 2019)	48.5
RAT-SQL (ours)	57.2
<i>With BERT:</i>	
EditSQL + BERT (Zhang et al., 2019)	53.4
GNN + Bertrand-DR (Kelkar et al., 2020)	54.6
IRNet V2 + BERT (Guo et al., 2019)	55.0
RYANSQL V2 + BERT (Choi et al., 2020)	60.6
RAT-SQL + BERT (ours)	65.6

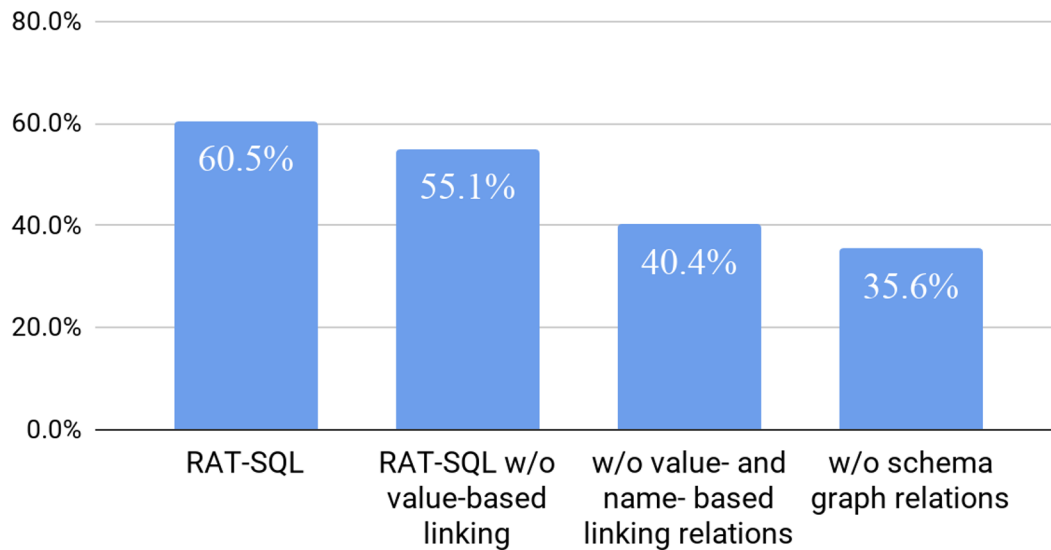
- RAT-SQL achieves the new state-of-the-art performance
- Our **non-BERT** version is better than most **BERT-augmented** models

Current Leaderboard (June 15)

1 May 02, 2020	RATSQL v3 + BERT (DB content used) <i>Microsoft Research</i> (Wang and Shin et al., ACL '20) code	69.7	65.6
2 May 31, 2020	AuxNet + BART (DB content used) <i>Anonymous</i>	70.0	61.9
2 Dec 13, 2019	RATSQL v2 + BERT (DB content used) <i>Microsoft Research</i> (Wang and Shin et al., ACL '20) code	65.8	61.9
3 May 31, 2020	AuxNet + BART <i>Anonymous</i>	68.0	61.3
4 Feb 18, 2020	RYANSQL v2 + BERT <i>Kakao Enterprise</i> (Choi et al., '20)	70.6	60.6
5 Dec 18, 2019	IRNet++ + XLNet (DB content used) <i>Anonymous</i>	65.5	60.1

Ablations

Importance of Relations



Schema linking features and schema graph relations are crucial.

Summary

- We propose RAT-SQL, a unified framework to address *schema encoding* and *schema linking* based on the relation-aware transformer.
- RAT-SQL achieves the new state-of-the-art performance on Spider.
- Code: <https://github.com/microsoft/rat-sql>

Demo