Learning Knowledge Bases with Parameters for Task-Oriented Dialogue Systems

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Abstract

Task-oriented dialogue systems are either modularized with separate dialogue state tracking (DST) and management steps or end-to-end trainable. In either case, the knowledge base (KB) plays an essential role in fulfilling user requests. Modularized systems rely on DST to interact with the KB, which is expensive in terms of annotation and inference time. End-to-end systems use the KB directly as input, but they cannot scale when the KB is larger than a few hundred entries. In this paper, we propose a method to embed the KB, of any size, directly into the model parameters. The resulting model does not require any DST or template responses, nor the KB as input, and it can dynamically update its KB via fine-tuning. We evaluate our solution in five task-oriented dialogue datasets with small, medium, and large KB size. Our experiments show that end-to-end models can effectively embed knowledge bases in their parameters and achieve competitive performance in all evaluated datasets.

1 Introduction

Task-oriented dialogue systems are designed to help users achieve predefined goals, such as booking restaurants or movie recommendations via natural language interactions. These systems are deeply connected with external Knowledge Bases (KBs) since the system responses are guided by the output from the KB and the dialogue history.

The current state-of-the-arts (Lei et al., 2018; Zhang et al., 2019a; Mehr et al., 2019; Chen et al., 2019; Peng et al., 2020a; Hosseini-Asl et al., 2020) are end-to-end pipelined systems that rely on Dialogue State Tracking (DST) and Speech Act (S-ACT) annotations. Aside from the annotation cost, which is knowingly high (Budzianowski et al., 2018), these pipelined systems must predict a valid DST for querying the KB, execute the query, generate a response template, and finally fulfill it with the retrieved information. The resulting systems are usually overly complicated, and they require multiple steps, including a direct interaction with the KB.

On the other end of the spectrum, there are end-to-end trainable models that use both the KB and the dialogue history as input, and they directly generate system responses. Most of the implementations use either the Gold KB as input (Eric et al., 2017a; Madotto et al., 2018; Qin et al., 2019, 2020; Banerjee and Khapra, 2019; Neelakantan et al., 2019) or an intermediate API call to retrieve part of the KB (API+KB) (Bordes and Weston, 2017; Eric and Manning, 2017; Madotto et al., 2018; Reddy et al., 2019; Wu et al., 2019b). These systems re-
quire at least the DST annotation for generating the API calls or to select the gold KB. Moreover, even with the most advanced transformer architecture (Kitaev et al., 2020; Lample et al., 2019; Child et al., 2019), end-to-end models struggle when the input becomes too large (Neelakantan et al., 2019). For example, in MWOZ (Budzianowski et al., 2018), there are 22K entities just for one of the domains. Interested readers can refer to Appendix C for an overview of different task-oriented methodologies.

On the other hand, Petroni et al. (2019) discovered a simple yet effective way to query factual knowledge from BERT (Devlin et al., 2019). Later on, Roberts et al. (2020) fine-tuned a pre-trained language model, T5 (Raffel et al., 2019), on just question-answers pairs, without letting the model access any external context or knowledge. These results suggest that the actual knowledge is stored in the model parameters. However, in task-oriented dialogue systems, KB entities do not appear in news articles or Wikipedia, e.g., hotel addresses or postcodes, and thus the aforementioned methods cannot be straightforwardly applied, especially when the KB dynamically changes (e.g., weather information).

In this paper, we propose a method to store the KB directly into the model parameters using a novel Knowledge Embedded (KE) approach. The resulting model does not use any DST or template responses, nor a KB as input at the inference time, and it can be used in dynamically changing KBs via fine-tuning. The KE approach consists of a newly defined user goal query that generates equivalents KE dialogues from the KB (i.e., table or graph) using minimal annotation effort. Figure 1 shows a high level overview of our approach. To verify the effectiveness of our proposed methodology, we extensively experiment, using both automatic and human metrics, in five task-oriented datasets with small, medium, and large KBs. Our experiments show that end-to-end models can effectively embed knowledge bases in their parameters and achieve competitive performance in all five datasets.

2 Methodology

In this section, we formalize the Knowledge Embedded (KE) strategy and the learning algorithm. In Section 2.1, we provide several preliminary definitions used throughout the paper. In Section 2.2, we extend the user goal definition from Schatzmann et al. (2007) to cover a broad concept that we define as user goal query. Then, in Section 2.3, we describe two functions, KE-DELEX and KE-RELEX, used for generating Template and KE dialogues, respectively. Finally, in Section 2.4, we describe the Causal Language Model Transformer (Vaswani et al., 2017) used for modeling the dialogue responses.

2.1 Preliminary Definition

We define a dataset as a set of dialogues $\mathcal{D} = \{D^1, D^2, \ldots, D^n\}$. A dialogue $D$ is a collection of one or more alternating turns between two speakers, such as $D = \{U_1, S_1, \ldots, U_t, S_t\}$, where each $U$ and $S$ are sequences of words. Then, we define a table-formatted KB as a set of tuples $\mathcal{K} = \{(v^1_1, \ldots, v^1_k), \ldots, (v^p_1, \ldots, v^p_p)\}$, where $a_1, \ldots, a_k \in A$ are the column names of the table, $v^i_j \in V_{aj}$ is the value of tuple $i$ for the column name $a_j$, and $V_{aj}$ is a set of possible values for the column name $a_j$ available in the ontology.

Following the notation in Moon et al. (2019), we define a graph-formatted KB as $G = N_{KG} \times R_{KG}$, where $N_{KG}$ and $R_{KG}$ are the nodes and the relation set, respectively. Then, we define $N_r(n)$ as a set of directly connected neighbours of $n \in N_{KG}$ by a relation $r \in R_{KG}$. Similarly, we define $N_{Rh}(n)$ to be a set of nodes connected to $n$ via $h$-hops with a set of relations $R$.

2.2 User Goal Query

In task-oriented dialogue systems, the user goal (Schatzmann et al., 2007) for a given dialogue $D$ is defined as $G = (C, R)$, where $C$ is a set of constraints that specify the required information, and $R$ denotes the actual pieces of information of the user desire, (e.g., the name, address, phone number, etc.). The constraint $C$ is usually expressed by specific values for the attribute, e.g., $\{\text{loc}=\text{center}, \text{price}=\text{cheap}\}$, since there is a one-to-one connection between the user goal and the dialogue. In this paper, we hypothesize that by changing the values of the attributes in $C$ (e.g., $\text{loc}=\text{north}$) we can generate an equivalent dialogue covering different knowledge.

We leverage the expressive power of query languages to describe all the equivalent values that match a particular dialogue, and we name this User Goal Query. We use the SQL syntax (Chamberlin and Boyce, 1974) for the table-formatted KB and Cypher syntax (Webber, 2012) for the graph-formatted KB. Following (Schatzmann et al., 2007),
**User Goal Query**

| SELECT | type, poi, distance, address |
|--------|-------------------------------|
| FROM   | navigation                   |
| GROUP BY | type                        |
| HAVING | distance = MIN(distance)     |

**TEMPLATE**

- **U:** Where is the closest [type]?
- **S:** [poi] is [distance] away
- **U:** What is the address?
- **S:** [poi] is located at [address].

**Query Results**

| type       | poi   | distance | address              |
|------------|-------|----------|----------------------|
| gas station| Valero| 5 miles  | 91 el camino real    |
| grocery store| safeway| 4 miles  | 452 arcadia pl       |
| restaurant | pizzahut | 3 miles | 915 arbol dr         |

**KE Dialogue**

- **U:** Where is the closest gas station?
- **S:** Valero is 3 miles away
- **U:** What is the address?
- **S:** Valero is located at 200 Alester Avenue.

Table 1: A sample of the generated Knowledge Embedded (KE) dialogues. The KE Dialogue are generated by fulfilling the **TEMPLATES** with the user goal query results.

we define a set of constraints \( C \), and requirements \( R \) for dialogues with a table-formatted KB, as follows:

\[
C = \{ \langle p, v \rangle | a \in A, v \in V_n \}, \quad (1)
\]

\[
R = \{ a | a \in A \} \cup \{ a | a \in C \}, \quad (2)
\]

where \( \mathcal{P} \) is the database operation expressable in an SQL query (e.g., ==, MIN, MAX, SUM, AVG, etc.). The user goal query is then written directly as **SELECT** **FROM** **WHERE** \( C \in R \). \( \mathcal{K} \)

Similarly, we extend the user goal query definition for datasets with graph-KBs (e.g., OpenDi-alKG (Moon et al., 2019)). Let us define the \( C \) and \( R \) for dialogues with a graph-formatted KB as:

\[
C = \{ r | r \in R_{KG} \}, \quad (3)
\]

\[
R = \{ n | \exists \hat{n} \in N_{KG}, \hat{n} \in N_{rh}(n), r \in C \}, \quad (4)
\]

where \( h \) is the number of hops. The corresponding user goal query is written directly using **CYPHER** as **MATCH** \( C \) **RETURN** \( R \), where the node in \( R \) and \( C \) are specified with placeholders (Table A3 in Appendix A). Indeed, a **CYPHER** query is specified by a graph pattern made of relations in \( R_{KG} \). The query results are nodes connected by the specified pattern. In Appendix A.1, we briefly explain the **CYPHER** query syntax in more details.

### 2.3 Knowledge Embedded (KE)

Given a dialogue \( D \) and the user goal query, we define two functions: **KE-DELEX** and **KE-RELEX**. The **KE-DELEX** is used to generate the dialogue **TEMPLATES**, which is a version of \( D \) where the set of entities related to the user goal query is replaced by their corresponding attribute placeholder. We denote with \( B \) the dictionary that contains the bidirectional mapping between the entities and the corresponding attribute placeholder. Then, the **KE-RELEX** uses the results from the user goal query to assign new equivalent values to the placeholder in \( B \). Practically, every **TEMPLATE** generates as many dialogues as the cardinality of the tuples, or the paths, returned by the user goal query. We denote with \( \mathcal{F}_B \) the newly generated dialogues and we refer to it as **KE dialogues**.

For example in Table 1, we show a **TEMPLATE** and user goal query in the SQL syntax, with its resulting output tuples. The dialogue in the example is generated by **KE-RELEX** using the first tuple, e.g., [**Type**] is converted into “gas station”, [**poi**] into “Valero”, and so on.

In the current version of the algorithms, the functions **KE-DELEX** and **KE-RELEX** are implemented using string matching. However, they can be implemented using statistical methods; for example, Moon et al. (2019) proposed a model to generate the graph path given a dialogue.

### 2.4 Causal Language Modeling

In this paper, we model the dialogue responses using a Transformer (Vaswani et al., 2017)-based Language Model (LM) (Radford et al., 2019) by using the dialogue history as the prefix in \( D \) and by auto-regressively generating the responses word-by-word \( S_t \) (Wolf et al., 2019a; Zhang et al., 2019b). Let us define the words in \( S_t \) as a set \( \{s_1, \ldots, s_n\} \), then we factorize the language model distribution using the chain rule of probability (Bengio et al., 2003) as:

\[
p_{\theta}(S_t|D_t) = \prod_{i} p_{\theta}(s_i|s_{<i}, D_t), \quad (5)
\]

where \( \theta \) are the model parameters and \( D_t = \{U_1, S_1, \ldots, U_t\} \) is the dialogue history. The pa-
We use five publicly available multi-turn task-oriented dialog datasets to evaluate our methodology: bAbI-dialogue (bAbI-5) (Bordes and Weston, 2017), Cambridge Restaurant 626 (CamRest) (Wen et al., 2016), In-Car Assistant (SMD) (Eric et al., 2017a), MultiWoZ single (MWOZ) (Budzianowski et al., 2018), and OpenDialKG (Moon et al., 2019). In all datasets, we use plain text as the input/output sequences instead of their delexicalized version. This makes the task more challenging, but at the same time more practical because the model produces real entities rather than predefined placeholders, and we do not require additional relexicalization step at the inference time.

### 3 Experiments

#### 3.1 Datasets

| Name            | Stats | Seq. Length | KE Statistics |
|-----------------|-------|-------------|---------------|
|                 | Name  | #Dial. #Utt. | Dial. +GoldKB +FullKB | #Temp. #KE-Dial. |
| bAbI-3 (Bordes and Weston, 2017) | 3,000 26,326 | 236 347 10,236 | 100 55,800 |
| CamRest (Wen et al., 2016) | 676 2,744 | 156 393 1,356 | 161 32,361 |
| SMD (Eric et al., 2017a) | 3,031 15,928 | 109 435 - | 300 2,420 |
| MWOZ‡ (Budzianowski et al., 2018) | 2,877 19,870 | 730 996† 23,730 | 527 58,440 |
| OpenDIALKG (Moon et al., 2019) | 15,673 91,209 | 225 292 590,225 | 11,041 12,593 |

Table 2: Datasets statistics. #Temp. indicates the number of the extracted valid TEMPLATEs, #KE-Dial. indicates the number of generated knowledge-embedded dialogues. We count the maximum input lengths for: dialogue-only (Dial.), dialogue with golden KB (Dial.+GoldKB), and dialogue with full KB (Dial.+FullKB). ‡ as provided by Qin et al. (2020). † We consider only single domain dialogues.

Parameters in θ are trained to minimize the negative log-likelihood over a dataset of dialogues $D$. Formally, we define the $L$ as following:

$$L(D) = -\frac{1}{|D|} \sum_{k} \sum_{i} \log p(s_{i}^{k} | s_{<i}^{k}, D_{t}^{k}),$$

(6)

where $n$ is a maximum response length. Hence, to embed the KB into θ, we include the KE dialogues $D^{N}$ in the training set, and we train a Transformer-based Language Model with Equation 6.

### 3.2 Evaluation Metrics

In bAbI, since it is a synthetic dataset, we use the response and dialogue accuracy (Bordes and Weston, 2017). In CamRest, SMD, MWoZ, and OpenDialKG, we use both the BLEU score (Papineni et al., 2002) and entity F1-score (Eric et al., 2017a). In both CamRest and MWOZ, the existing scorer for the Inform and Success rate (Budzianowski et al., 2018) requires template responses and the predicted DST. Since neither of the two is available for end-to-end models, we implement a plain text scorer for the Inform and Success rate, and we release it, together with our code, for future research. Finally, in OpenDialKG we use the 2-hop neighbors of the entity appearing in the user turn as the gold-reference for the F1-score, which are defined as $N_{r2}(n) \forall n \in E(U_{t}), \exists r \in R$, where $E(U_{t})$ are the list of entity nodes appearing in $U_{t}$.

Additionally, we conduct a human evaluation to measure the Humanness and Correctness of the generated responses. The correctness is computed by counting the ratio of correct entities provided in the generated responses. For the humanness, we use a 4-point Likert Scale, where 1 indicates a non-human-like response, and 4 indicates a very human-like response. All the reported human evaluation results are statistically significant with a p-value< 0.05. Appendix B provides more details of the human evaluation.

### 3.3 Results

In this section, we describe baselines, training settings, and KE-DELEX function in each dataset. Ta-
Table 3: Results on the bAbI dataset. \(^1\) (Seo et al., 2017), \(^2\) (Madotto et al., 2018), \(^3\) (Raghu et al., 2019), \(^4\) (Wu et al., 2019b).

Table 4: Results on the CAMREST dataset. \(^1\) (Haihong et al., 2019). \(^2\) (Reddy et al., 2019). \(^3\) (Raghu et al., 2019). We re-evaluate \(^4\) (Qin et al., 2019) using our script that includes postcode as an entity and removes API-calls from F1-count.

KBRet (Qin et al., 2019) uses directly the gold KB. To the best of our knowledge, no models used the entire KB as input, thus we train GPT2 using intermediate API and KB. In general, this setting (GPT2+KB) does not perform as well as similar baselines. This because the KB format is very different from the plain text used for the pre-training. Instead, GPT2+KE is able to achieve better performance than the current state-of-the-art, 1% improvement, with a much shorter input sequence (156 vs 393). From the human evaluation, we notice a significant improvement in favor of GPT2 models, especially GPT2+KE, in both humanness and correctness.

SMD is a human-to-human collected dataset (Eric et al., 2017a) with three domains: Navigation, Weather, and Calendar. In this dataset, no user goal query is provided; thus, we manually annotate 100 dialogues per domain from the training set, resulting in as many templates. Moreover, to simplify the KE-DELEX function, we also tag the entities in the conversation. Differently from other datasets, the KB dynamically changes in each dialogue and thus requires a KB update operation. To cope with this setting, we propose a fine-tuning approach as follows: given a dialogue KB from the test set, 1) we use the templates and the corresponding user goal queries to generate the KE dialogues based on the KB, 2) we fine-tune the GPT2 model with the generated dialogues, and 3) we use the model to generate the response for the considered dialogue sample from the test set. Based on the KB size, for each test sample, we generate, on average, 469/162/6,629 KE dialogues for Navigate/Calendar/Weather, respectively.

Table 5 compares the performance of our method
## Table 5: Results on the SMD (KVR) dataset.

| Model     | BLEU | Ent. | Nav. | Wea. | Sch. | Hum. | Cor. |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| KVRet$^1$ | 13.20| 48.00| 44.50| 53.30| 62.90| -    | -    |
| MLMN$^2$  | 17.10| 55.10| 41.30| 47.00| 68.30| -    | -    |
| BoSSNet$^3$ | 8.3  | 35.9 | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    |
| Mem2Seq$^4$ | 12.20| 33.40| 20.00| 49.30| 32.80| -    | -    |
| KBRet$^5$  | 13.90| 53.70| 54.50| 52.20| 55.60| -    | -    |
| KB-Trs$^6$ | 13.90| 37.10| 23.30| 48.20| 51.20| -    | -    |
| GLMP$^7$   | 13.90| 60.70| 54.60| 56.50| 72.50| -    | -    |
| DFF$^8$    | 14.40| 62.70| 57.90| 56.70| 73.10| 3.28| 68.90|
| GPT2      | 15.60| 39.11| 23.41| 53.74| 52.26| 3.49| 67.05|
| GPT2+KB    | 17.03| 58.60| 48.37| 62.87| 72.22| 3.47| 81.03|
| GPT2+KE    | 17.35| 59.78| 53.53| 57.73| 72.58| 3.44| 85.56|
| Human$^9$  | 13.50| 60.70| 55.20| 61.60| 64.30| 3.54| 97.92|

$^1$Eric et al. (2017b)
$^2$(Reddy et al., 2019)
$^3$(Raghu et al., 2019)
$^4$(Madotto et al., 2018)
$^5$(Qin et al., 2019)
$^6$(Haihong et al., 2019)
$^7$(Wu et al., 2019b)
$^8$(Qin et al., 2020)

with existing baselines. Firstly, we notice that GPT2, even without KB, performs better than the existing baselines (Madotto et al., 2018; Haihong et al., 2019; Raghu et al., 2019), suggesting a significant overlapping between the training and test set KBs. As aforementioned, GPT2 with the KB as input does not perform as well as other baselines with a similar setting, except for the Weather domain, where it actually achieves SOTA performance.

GPT2 fine-tuned with the KE dialogues performs almost as well as DFF (Qin et al., 2020) in terms of F1-score, but from the human judgment, GPT2-based models perform significantly better both in terms of humanness and correctness.

**MultiWOZ** dataset (Budzianowski et al., 2018) consists of five domains: Train, Attraction, Hotel, Restaurant, and Taxi. Following Qin et al. (2020), we select only the dialogues with a single domain, which is more challenging since less data is available, and we leave the multiple domains per dialogue to future work. This dataset provides both the user goal query and the span annotation for the entities. The KE-DELEX function is implemented using the entity span annotation, although advanced string matching could also work. We extracted 63/116/289/59 **TEMPLATEs** and 3,826/2,495/21,970/30,149 KE dialogues for Attraction/Hotel/Restaurant/Train, respectively. The Taxi domain does not have a KB, since all of its dialogues are booking related.

In Table 6 we compare GPT2 trained with KE dialogues with the current state-of-the-art for pipelined models (DAMD) (Zhang et al., 2019a) and end-to-end models (DFF) (Qin et al., 2020).

We re-train DAMD on single domain dialogues, and we use the script provided by the authors to relexicalize the generated templates. We are aware of newly-released models (Hosseini-Asl et al., 2020; Peng et al., 2020a); however, no code was available at submission time for running the results on single domain.

In DFF, we used the provided model to generate the system responses for the human evaluation, but we could not use our scorer to automatically evaluate the Inform, Success, and F1 since no dialogue Id was present in their pre-processed data. Moreover, the authors provided the results in three domains (Attraction, Hotel, Restaurants) for multiple baselines by using the Gold-KB as input.

From our experiments, two points can be highlighted: 1) GPT trained with KE dialogues performs as well as DAMD trained using DST and template responses, in both automatic and human evaluation. Using the original scorer (Budzianowski et al., 2018), DAMD achieved 85.40 Inform and 70.40 Success score, but when the responses are relexicalize and we use our scorer, the results are significantly lower. The human evaluation confirms the correctness of our plain scorer and it shows that the relexicalization process is not a trivial task; 2) Our model achieves a higher BLEU and F1-score that other models trained with gold KB as input, and it achieve a significantly higher correctness compare to DFF. This is easily explainable by the fact that DFF does not

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We reproduce their generated responses from [https://github.com/LooperXX/DF-Net](https://github.com/LooperXX/DF-Net)

We properly align the entities to our scorer.
Table 6: Results on the MultiWOZ dataset. ¹(Madotto et al., 2018). ²(Wen et al., 2018). ³(Wu et al., 2019b). ⁴(Qin et al., 2020). *We evaluate DAMD (Zhang et al., 2019a) with our plain text scorer.

Table 7: Results on the OpenDialKG dataset. PATH represents the model with the correct nodes and relations provided from the dataset.

issue booking API and thus it constantly mistakes the booking results. In appendix H, we show how our model handles the booking API.

OpenDialKG is a human-to-human collected dataset (Moon et al., 2019) consisting of four domains: Music, Sport, Book, and Movie. No official split is provided and thus we randomly split the dataset in 80/10/10 for the train/valid/test, respectively. The dataset provides a large knowledge graph with 100K entities and 1.1M relations, and the annotated entity path that connects $U_t$ and $S_t$.

The graph relations in the annotated path are the user goal query defined in Equation 4, but after a careful analysis, we discover that the annotation is incomplete in most of the dialogues. Therefore, we decided to automatically generate the user goal queries using string matching and the Cypher query language.⁵ This process generates 11K possible TEMPLATES, which, if used over the user goal query output, generate over a billion KE dialogues. This is because the knowledge graph is large, and each user goal query returns a large number of equivalent entities. To overcome this issue, 1) we select a subset of the knowledge graph, 5,691 entities, and 39,728 relations, which covers most of the test set entities, and 2) we iteratively generate dialogues by sampling TEMPLATES and using KE-RELEX over the sampled query results.

Table 7 compares a GPT2 trained with the provided gold path as input with a GPT2 trained on an increasing number of dialogues generated by the iterative procedure. We observe that by increasing the number of iterations, thus the number of KE dialogues, the entity F1-score increases, especially for OOV entities, but at the same time, the BLEU score decreases. After a careful qualitative analysis, we notice that the string matching algorithm used for extracting the user goal queries generate noisy and incomplete TEMPLATES, and thus most of the KE dialogues have imprecise knowledge. We leave the annotation of the user goal queries and the human evaluation to the future work.

4 Analysis and Discussions

Templates vs. Performance In all experiments, we show that given the generated KE dialogues, the model learns to embed the KB into its parameters. However, the user goal query still requires human annotations; thus, we want to analyze the effect of using increasingly less TEMPLATES in KE. For instance, in Figure 2, we report the number of TEMPLATES used for fine-tuning versus the BLEU score and the entity F1-score in the SMD dataset. In general, we observe that more TEMPLATES increase significantly both the F1 and BLEU score. Especially, we observe that BLEU score linearly increase with the number of TEMPLATES used in training, suggesting that a more diverse and fluent generation can be achieved using more TEMPLATES. In Appendix F, we report the same analysis in each datasets, where we observe a similar trend.

Limitation & Dynamic KB Throughout our experiments, we identify two major limitations: noisy KE dialogues generation and fine-tuning time for

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⁵More details in Appendix A.1
dynamic KBs. Although the proposed KE results successfully embed the KB into the model parameters, the generated KE dialogues are sometimes noisy. For example, the KE-DELEX function converts, “i want to find an expensive restaurant...” into a TEMPLATE “i want to find an [price-range] restaurant...”. Then the KE-RELEX can generate “i want to find a cheap restaurant...”, which has a clear grammar mistake. This type of error does not happen often, and we notice that GPT2 is robust to this kind of noisy input. In future work, we propose to improve the robustness and fluency of our model using different regularization losses. Moreover, in the case of dynamic KBs a substantial fine-tuning cost is required for updating the KB. Figure 2 shows the average time-per-epoch spent for fine-tuning in SMD. In future work, we propose to study both a meta-learning (Finn et al., 2017) strategy for quick fine-tuning and continual learning approach for updating the KB while retaining the previous existing knowledge.

5 Related Work

Dialogue Systems are categorized (Gao et al., 2018) into chit-chat (Vinyals and Le, 2015; Serban et al., 2016) and task-oriented (Williams and Young, 2007; Young et al., 2013); in this paper we focus on the latter. Task-oriented dialogue systems are further classified into: modularized (Levin et al., 2000; Hori et al., 2009; Lee et al., 2009), retrieval (Henderson et al., 2019; Wu et al., 2020) end-to-end (Bordes and Weston, 2017; Eric et al., 2017a; Eric and Manning, 2017; Reddy et al., 2019; Madotto et al., 2018; Wu et al., 2019b; Madotto et al., 2020a; Neelakantan et al., 2019; Qin et al., 2019, 2020; Raghu et al., 2019; Haibong et al., 2019; He et al., 2020) and hybrid (Shu et al., 2018; Lei et al., 2018; Zhang et al., 2019a; Mehr et al., 2019; Chen et al., 2019; Peng et al., 2020a; Ham et al., 2020; Hosseini-Asl et al., 2020; Le et al., 2020; Lin et al., 2020). To the best of our knowledge, these methods use either DST/S-ACT annotations, template responses, or all/partial KB as the input to the model, where instead we only use the dialogue history.

Recently, several task-oriented dialogue models are introduced to tackle the resource scarcity challenges in target domains (Bapna et al., 2017; Shah et al., 2019; Wu et al., 2019a; Liu et al., 2020) and target languages (Mrgšan et al., 2017; Schuster et al., 2019; Chen et al., 2018; Liu et al., 2019b), and large pre-trained language models are shown to possess the capability to quickly adapt to task-oriented dialogue tasks by using only a few data samples (Peng et al., 2020b; Madotto et al., 2020b; Wu et al., 2020).

Data Augmentation is a widely used technique to improve both robustness and performance (Guo et al., 2019; Yang et al., 2020). Task-oriented dialogue systems have been explored to improve DST (Song et al., 2020; Yoo et al., 2020; Campagna et al., 2020), Natural Language Understanding (NLU) (Peng et al., 2020c), intent classification (Kumar et al., 2019) and hybrid end-to-end systems (Zhang et al., 2019a; Rastogi et al., 2019). These data augmentation methods aim to improve the final performance of the given task, e.g., zero-shot performance, template response, etc., while instead, our proposed approach aims to store the KB into the model parameters.

Agenda-Based User Simulation builds an interactive system that models the user turns (Schatzmann et al., 2007) rather than the system. User simulators are designed to cover all possible user queries while keeping a diverse and fluent user interaction. This enables models to learn a better dialogue policy via interaction (Asri et al., 2016; Li et al., 2017; Wu et al., 2019c; Peng et al., 2018), and it is especially useful in scenarios in where few or no data is available (Liu and Lane, 2017; Liu et al., 2017; Shah et al., 2018; Kreyssig et al., 2018; Li et al., 2020). In our work, instead, we use all the possible user goal queries to generate dialogues directly, instead of creating a reinforcement learning loop to train the model.

Language Models as Knowledge Bases has been used for encoding common sense knowledge into transformers (Bosselut et al., 2019; Liu et al., 2019a; Xiong et al., 2019; Wang et al., 2020, 2019). (Guan et al., 2020) improved story generation by training a Language Model with knowledge triples converted into sentences using predefined templates (Levy et al., 2017). Differently, we extract templates from real data, and we aim to store the KB into the models parameters to be able to extract knowledge directly, instead of improving common sense generation. Moreover, several studies tried to extract (Petroni et al., 2019; Kassner and Schütze, 2019; Petroni et al., 2020) or use (Roberts et al., 2020) large pre-trained models, e.g. BERT (Devlin et al., 2019), as knowledge bases.
6 Conclusion
In this paper, we propose to learn the KB directly into the model parameters using a novel Knowledge Embedded approach, that is fundamentally different from giving the KB as input or using the DST for querying the KB. We demonstrate that our approach is scalable to different KB sizes and it can be used with dynamically changing KBs via fine-tuning. Automatic and human evaluations confirm that models with embedded KBs achieve competitive performance in all evaluated datasets. Finally we show, for the first time, that end-to-end models can perform as well as pipelined modularized systems (Zhang et al., 2019a) in the MWoZ single domain dataset.

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We provide intuitive samples of our Knowledge Embedded approach in different datasets. Table A1 and Table A2 shows the user goal query in form of SQL syntax for tabular-formatted KB and how the KE-DELEX generates TEMPLATES. Similarly, Table A3 shows the user goal query in CYPHER syntax for graph-formatted KB and how the KE-DELEX generates TEMPLATES. We further discuss the detail of the KE-DELEX for OpenDialKG in the following section.

### A.1 OpenDialKG Knowledge Embedded

In OpenDialKG, we divide the KE-DELEX process into three steps: string matching, spanning tree, and dialogue generation. We perform string matching using cased letters, and we only select the entities with a minimum length of five characters to reduce the detection of false entities. To handle overlapping sequences, such as “The Dark” and “The Dark Knight” in “I enjoy watching The Dark Knight”, we perform a further filtering in each turn and take the longest string when there is an overlapping between two or more entities.

#### String Matching Process

We extract a set of entities from in the dialogue based on the nodes in the graph. This set of entities are defined as the $R$ of a user goal. To complete the user goal, we need to find the constraint $C$. This can be done by generating a spanning tree from the Knowledge Graph between all entities in $R$.

#### Spanning Tree

We get all the relations and intermediary nodes between each pair of nodes in $R$. The collected relations are what we defined as constraint $C$ of the user goal. With the given $R$ and $C$, we can build a CYPHER query in the form of MATCH $C$ RETURN $R$ as mentioned in the Methodology.

#### Dialogue Generation

We use the CYPHER query to retrieve the equivalent nodes for the dialogue using neo4j, a graph database which sup-
ports diverse functionality for graph retrieval and manipulation. An example of our query generation is shown in Table A3. To ensure diversity of the dialogue generation, we set up a diminishing factor $Z$ on each node, to restrict the access to the same node over time. We initialize $Z$ with the number of edges on each node, and we decremented $Z$ each time the node is used for the generation. In order to constraint the query with the limiting factor $Z$, we expand the CYPHER query into MATCH $C$ WHERE $Z_n > 0 \ \forall \ n \in \{C,R\}$ RETURN $R$. We iteratively generate dialogues by sampling TEMPLATES. For each iteration, we randomly sampled 200 TEMPLATES and use KE-RELEX to generate the dialogues. To check the diversity of the entity in the generated dialogues, we measure the number of nodes per $Z$ per iteration. As shown in Figure A1, the nodes with high $Z$ is reduced over iteration and on each iteration, more and more nodes reach $Z=0$, which ensure that the entity selected for the generation of the same TEMPLATE would include a different set of entities.

### B Human Evaluation

In this section, we show the annotators instructions used for the human evaluation.

#### B.1 Instructions for Humanness Evaluation

**Overview** In this task, you will be given a dialogue and a response, and you have to provide a rating of the response from 1 to 4 to indicate how human-like is the response. For instance, 4 means that the response is a very natural human response, and 1 indicates the response is obviously not a human-generated response.

**Steps** The steps of the humanness evaluation are as following:

- There is a pre-filled columns with the dialogue history and a second column filled with the response text.
- There is 1 blank humanness column where you can put rating from 1 to 4, indicating how human-like is the response: 4 indicates the response is a very natural human response and 1 indicates the response is obviously not a human-generated response.
- 1. Read the dialogue from the first column.
- 2. Read the response from the second column.
- 3. Rate how human-like is the response and fill the humanness rating on the third column.

#### B.2 Instructions for Correctness Evaluation

**Overview** In this task, you will be given a KB, a dialogue history, and a response, and you have to provide a number of entity appearing in the KB and present in the response. You then need to check whether each of the entity is correct given the dialogue history, and the provided KB.

**Steps** The steps of the correctness evaluation are as following:

- There are 3 pre-filled columns, the first column is the ID to the KB, if the KB is dynamic else -1, the second column contains the dialogue history of the conversation, and the third column contains the response.
- There is 2 blank column, the first column (num_entity) is where you can put the number of entities existing in the response text and second column (correct_entity) is where you can put the number of correct entities based on the dialogue history and the KB.
- Another file for the KB is also provided in separate file named KB.txt
- 1. Read the dialogue history and the response from the second and third column.
- 2. Count how many entities on the response text that appears in the KB.
- 3. Find all the possible entities in the KB from the given the response on dialogue history and response and fill the num_entity column.
SMD

U: Where is the closest gas station?
S: Valero is 3 miles away.
U: What is the address?
S: Valero is located at 200 Alester Avenue.

SELECT type, poi, dist, addr
FROM navigation
GROUP BY type
HAVING dist = MIN(dist)

Table A1: Example of user goal query from SMD (Eric et al., 2017a). The requested information \( R \) are the attributes type, poi, dist, and addr, with the constrain \( C \) using as OP: GROUP BY, HAVING and MIN. The dialogues is filled with an instance from the query results, with the entities marked with the corresponding colour.

OpenDialKG

U: Any movies similar to Gangs of New York that you can recommend?
S: Sure, Quantum of Solace has the same actor Tim Pigott-Smith.
U: Is that the one with Daniel Craig?
S: Yes, it is a thriller also starred by Daniel Craig.
U: I really love thrillers. Any suggestion?
S: Daniel Craig also starred in The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo
U: Thanks for the suggestion

MATCH
n1-[ActorsIn]→ n2,
n1-[ActorsIn]→ n3,
n4-[ActorsIn]→ n3,
n4-[ActorsIn]→ n6,
n3-[HasGenre]→ n5,
n6-[HasGenre]→ n5
RETURN n1, n2, n3, n4, n5, n6

Table A3: Example of user goal query from OpenDialKG (Moon et al., 2019) with CYPHER syntax (Webber, 2012), where the nodes are the requested information in \( R \), and the labeled edges the constrains in \( C \).

• 4. Decide whether the entities in the response are in one of the possible entities in the KB.
• 5. Check whether the entities in the response text answer the given dialogue history or not (you need to make sure that the relation between each entity’s attribute are also correct)
• 6. Count the number of correct entities attributes in the given text and fill the correct_entity column

B.3 Human Evaluation Results

In Humanness collected 3 annotations for each sample, while for correctness we used 1 annotation for each sample made by an expert. We take the mean of the annotation score to get the inter-rater agreement score. Our human evaluation reaches statistical significance with 95% confidence interval. We report the human evaluation statistics for each dataset in Table B5. The result of humanness and correctness human evaluation are shown in Figure B2 and Figure B3 respectively.

C System Comparison

To make a clear distinction of our work to existing task-oriented dialogue systems, we categorize them based on the annotated information and external dependencies used in the pre-processing phase and training-inference phase, such as knowledge base (KB), API call for retrieving information (API),
Table A4: Comparison between different task-oriented methodologies in terms of annotation and mechanism used during pre-processing, training, and inference. Goal denotes user goal, Span denotes dialogue span, KB denotes knowledge base, DST denotes dialogue state tracking, S-ACT denotes speech act, API denotes API call, and LEX-R denotes lexicalization for the responses.

Table B5: Human evaluation statistics.

| Statistics      | CamRest | SMD | MWoZ |
|-----------------|---------|-----|------|
| Humanness       |         |     |      |
| #annotation     | 3       | 3   | 3    |
| #utterance      | 150     | 450 | 495  |
| avg. deviation  | 0.88    | 0.74| 0.85 |
| Correctness     |         |     |      |
| #annotation     | 1       | 1   | 1    |
| #utterances     | 147     | 255 | 339  |

Table D6: Hyper-parameters on SMD, CAMREST, and OpenDialKG. The experiments were run on several Nvidia 1080Ti.

F Detailed Experiment Results

We report more detailed results for bAbI-5, SMD, CamRest and MwoZ. Figure F9 shows all detailed results in bAbI dataset. Figure F11 shows all detailed results in SMD dataset. Figure F10 shows all detailed results on CamRest676 dataset. Figure F12 shows all detailed results on MwoZ 2.1 dataset.

G How many TEMPLATEs are enough?

We further analyze our result to see how many TEMPLATEs are enough to achieve good performance in the corresponding dataset. In CamRest dataset, as shown in Figure G5, we can see that there is a steep increase from without KE-dialogue to 10 TEMPLATEs in term of F1 and a steep improvement from 10 TEMPLATEs to 50 TEMPLATEs in term of BLEU. This fact sug-
suggests that 50 templates on CamRest dataset is enough to represent the whole dataset. In MWoZ dataset, as shown in Figure G4, with 100 templates the inform and success scores are still increasing while the BLEU score remains stable over templates. This suggests that we need more than 100 templates to get the optimum benefit from our approach.

In SMD dataset, as shown in G6, in Schedule domain the F1-scores keep increasing steadily until 50 templates and slowing down in 75 and 100 templates. In Navigation domain there is a steep increase of F1-score from the one without KE-dialogue to the one with 10 templates. In weather domain, the F1-score increases steadily from 10 to 100 templates. This results suggest on Schedule domain, around 100 template is needed to get the optimal score, while on navigation domain, only a around 10 to 25 templates is required, and Weather domain more than 100 templates is required in order to achieve the optimal score.

### H Example of Template Generation

Examples illustrating the KE-DELEX and KE-RELEX process for MultiWOZ, CamRest, and SMD datasets are, respectively, shown in Table H13, Table H14, and Table H15. For CamRest dataset, we remove all of the API calls in the dialogue. For MultiWOZ we keep booking API call and keep the booking reference number as is.
Figure G4: Inform, Success, BLEU score versus number of TEMPLATEs in the MultiWOZ dataset.

Figure G5: BLEU and F1-Score versus number of TEMPLATEs by domain in the CamRest dataset.

Figure G6: F1-Score versus number of TEMPLATEs by domain in the SMD (Eric et al., 2017a) dataset. In the x-axes we report the average fine-tuning time per epoch.

| batch size | +KE25 | +KE50 | +KE100 |
|------------|-------|-------|--------|
| grad accu  | 6     | 6     | 6      |
| lr         | 6.25e-5 | 6.25e-5 | 6.25e-5 | 6.25e-5 |
| epoch      | 10    | 10    | 10     | 5      |
| fp16       | O2    | O2    | O2     | O2     |
| max length | 150   | 150   | 150    | 150    |
| max history| 50    | 50    | 50     | 50     |
| num layer  | 12    | 12    | 12     | 12     |
| num head   | 12    | 12    | 12     | 12     |
| num emb    | 768   | 768   | 768    | 768    |
| vocab size | 50k   | 50k   | 50k    | 50k    |
| params     | 117M  | 117M  | 117M   | 117M   |
| topk       | 1     | 1     | 1      | 1      |

Table D7: Hyper-parameters on MultiWOZ. The experiments were run on a single Nvidia V100.

Table E8: Dataset Statistics and Source.
### Table F9: Results on the bAbI dataset.

| Model          | Test    | Test OOV |
|----------------|---------|----------|
| QRN²           | 99.60 (-) | 67.80 (-) |
| Mem2Seq²       | 97.90 (69.60) | 84.50 (2.30) |
| BoSsNet³       | 97.30 (65.60) | 91.70 (18.50) |
| GLMP⁴          | 99.20 (88.50) | 92.00 (21.70) |
| GPT2           | 90.74 (31.00) | 70.14 (0.00) |
| GPT2+KE 1      | 93.31 (46.10) | 74.75 (2.00) |
| GPT2+KE 10     | 99.84 (98.10) | 96.84 (77.20) |
| GPT2+KE 50     | 99.78 (97.10) | 99.60 (95.70) |
| GPT2+KE 100    | **99.99 (99.90)** | 99.01 (94.90) |

1 (Seo et al., 2017), 2 (Madotto et al., 2018), 3 (Raghu et al., 2019), 4 (Wu et al., 2019b).

### Table F10: Detailed results on CAMREST dataset.

| Model          | Success | BLEU | F1  | Human | Correct |
|----------------|---------|------|-----|-------|---------|
| Human          | 86.08   | -    | -   | 5.60  | 96.97   |
| KB-Trs¹        | -       | 14.80| 45.30| -     | -       |
| MLMN²          | -       | 13.61| 54.85| -     | -       |
| BoSsNet³       | -       | 15.20| 43.10| -     | -       |
| KBRet¹         | 62.03   | **18.64** | 55.76 | 3.13 | 77.33   |
| GPT2           | 30.38   | 13.58| 34.69| 3.42  | 66.67   |
| GPT2+KE10      | 62.03   | 13.59| 50.45| 2.42  | 70.37   |
| GPT2+KE100     | 62.03   | 16.55| 52.15| -     | -       |
| GPT2+KE50      | 70.89   | 17.85| **55.81** | -   | -       |
| GPT2+KE100     | 72.15   | 17.78| 54.04| -     | -       |
| GPT2+KE161     | **74.68** | **18.00** | **54.85** | 3.48 | **83.50** |

1 (Haihong et al., 2019), 2 (Reddy et al., 2019), 3 (Raghu et al., 2019), 4 (Qin et al., 2019). We re-evaluate ⁴ using our script that includes postcode as entity and removes the API-call from the F1-count.
| Model         | BLEU | Ent. | Nav. | Wea. | Sch. | Hum. | Cor. |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| KVRet†        | 13.20| 48.00| 44.50| 53.30| 62.90| -    | -    |
| MLMN†         | 17.10| 55.10| 41.30| 47.00| 68.30| -    | -    |
| BoSSNet†      | 8.3  | 35.9 | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    |
| Mem2Seq†      | 12.20| 33.40| 20.00| 49.30| 32.80| -    | -    |
| KBRet†        | 13.90| 53.70| 54.50| 52.20| 55.60| -    | -    |
| KB-Trs†       | 13.90| 37.10| 23.30| 48.20| 51.20| -    | -    |
| GLMP†         | 13.90| 60.70| 54.60| 56.50| 72.50| -    | -    |
| DFF†          | 14.40| 62.70| 57.90| 3.28 | 68.90| -    | -    |
| GPT2          | 15.60| 39.11| 23.41| 53.74| 64.30| 3.54 | 97.92|
| GPT2+KB       | 17.03| 58.60| 48.37| **62.87**| 72.22| 3.47 | 81.03|
| GPT2+KE 10    | 14.18| 52.88| 50.26| 51.64| 58.62| -    | -    |
| GPT2+KE 25    | 14.22| 55.00| 50.46| 52.91| 64.87| -    | -    |
| GPT2+KE 50    | 14.90| 56.43| 50.04| 54.25| 69.60| -    | -    |
| GPT2+KE 75    | 16.31| 58.79| 52.56| 56.39| 71.89| -    | -    |
| GPT2+KE 100   | **17.35**| **59.78**| **53.53**| 57.73| **72.58**| 3.44 | **85.56**|
| Human†        | 13.50| 60.70| 55.20| 61.60| 64.30| 3.54 | 97.92|

Table F11: Results on the SMD (KVR) dataset.  
† Eric et al. (2017b)  
‖ Reddy et al., 2019  
§ Raghu et al., 2019  
¶ Madotto et al., 2018  
‖§ Qin et al., 2019  
‖¶ Haihong et al., 2019  
‖¶§ Wu et al., 2019b  
‖¶¶ Qin et al., 2020

| Model | Inform | Success | BLEU | F1  | Train | Attraction | Hotel | Rest | Taxi | Human Correct |
|-------|--------|---------|------|-----|-------|------------|-------|------|------|---------------|
| Human | -      | -       | 6.60 | 21.62| -     | -          | -     | -    | -    | 3.66          |
| Mem2Seq  | -      | -       | 9.10 | 3.10 | 30.00 | 28.00      | 27.00 | 33.40| -    | -             |
| DSR†   | -      | -       | 6.90 | -    | 32.40 | 24.40      | 28.10 | 38.40| -    | -             |
| GLMP†  | -      | -       | 9.40 | -    | 35.10 | 28.10      | 30.60 | 40.90| -    | 2.65          |
| DFF†   | -      | -       | 8.3  | 1.3  | 30.00 | 15.11      | 23.56 | 25.62| 89.76| 3.51          |
| GPT2   | 64.60  | 51.77   | 14.33| 30.38| -     | 23.30      | 15.11 | 23.56| 25.62| 89.76         |
| GPT2+KE-25 | 70.80 | 57.52   | 14.24| 36.96| 22.27 | 43.30      | 29.74 | 35.71| 87.62| -             |
| GPT2+KE-50 | 72.12 | 58.41   | 13.44| 37.20| 21.95 | **44.72**  | 30.03 | 36.10| 87.38| -             |
| GPT2+KE-100 | **72.57**| **64.16**| **15.05**| **39.58**| **23.79**| 43.32 | **33.44**| 37.10| **92.38**| **3.56** |
| DAMD†  | 85.40  | 70.40   | 13.50| -    | -     | -          | -     | -    | -    | -             |
| DAMD†  | 72.12  | 61.06   | 11.48| 22.58| 16.96 | 31.05      | 15.50 | 22.23| 55.95| 3.31          |

Table F12: Detailed results on MultiWOZ dataset.  
† Zhang et al., 2019a.  
§ Madotto et al., 2018.  
¶ Wen et al., 2018.  
¶§ Wu et al., 2019b.  
¶¶ Qin et al., 2020.  
† We evaluate DAMD with our scorer.
### USER GOAL QUERY

**SELECT** area, food, price, name, address, phone, postcode **FROM** Restaurant

| Area       | Food       | Price   | Name      | Address              | Phone          | Postcode |
|------------|------------|---------|-----------|----------------------|----------------|----------|
| centre     | italian    | cheap   | pizza hut city centre | Regent Street City Centre | 01223323737 | cb21ab   |
| centre     | indian     | cheap   | kohinoor  | 74 Mill Road City Centre | 01223323639 | cb12as   |
| centre     | chinese    | expensive | hk fusion | 21 Burleigh Street City Centre | 01223355909 | cb11dg   |
| south      | modern     | european | moderate  | restaurant alimentum | 152 - 154 Hills Road | 01223413000 | cb28pb   |

### RELEX 1

| TURN | ORIGINAL TEXT | TEMPLATE |
|------|---------------|----------|
| USR  | i am looking for a particular restaurant. it is called pizza hut city centre. | i am looking for a particular restaurant. it is called [name] . |
| SYS  | it's a cheap italian place in the centre at regent street city centre cb21ab. the phone number is 01223323737. would you like more info? | it's a [price] [food] place in the [area] at [address] [postcode]. the phone number is [phone]. would you like more info? |
| USR  | that sounds like just the place! can you book me a table for 2 at 1945 on thursday? | that sounds like just the place! can you book me a table for 2 at 1945 on thursday? |
| SYS-API | RESTAURANT NAME = 'pizza hut city centre' TIME = '1945' DAY = 'thursday' PEOPLE = '2' | RESTAURANT NAME = [name] TIME = '1945' DAY = 'thursday' PEOPLE = '2' |
| API   | f3k2pqzz    |          |
| SYS   | you are all set. i have got a table for 2 at 1945 this thursday. your reference number is f3k2pqzz. | you are all set. i have got a table for 2 at 1945 this thursday. your reference number is f3k2pqzz. |
| USR   | that is all. thank you for your help! | that is all. thank you for your help! |
| SYS   | you are welcome. have a great day. | you are welcome. have a great day. |

### RELEX 2

| TURN | ORIGINAL TEXT | TEMPLATE |
|------|---------------|----------|
| USR  | i am looking for a particular restaurant. it is called kohinoor. | i am looking for a particular restaurant. it is called restaurant alimentum. |
| SYS  | it's a cheap indian place in the centre at 74 mill road city centre cb12as. the phone number is 01223323639. would you like more info? | it's a moderate modern european place in the south at 152 - 154 hills road cb28pb. the phone number is 01223413000. would you like more info? |
| USR  | that sounds like just the place! can you book me a table for 2 at 1945 on thursday? | that sounds like just the place! can you book me a table for 2 at 1945 on thursday? |
| SYS-API | RESTAURANT NAME = 'kohinoor' TIME = '1945' DAY = 'thursday' PEOPLE = '2' | RESTAURANT NAME = 'restaurant alimentum' TIME = '1945' DAY = 'thursday' PEOPLE = '2' |
| API   | f3k2pqzz    |          |
| SYS   | you are all set. i have got a table for 2 at 1945 this thursday. your reference number is f3k2pqzz. | you are all set. i have got a table for 2 at 1945 this thursday. your reference number is f3k2pqzz. |
| USR   | ok sounds good. thank you! | ok sounds good. thank you! |
| SYS   | you are welcome. is there anything else i can assist you with today? | you are welcome. is there anything else i can assist you with today? |
| USR   | that is all. thank you for your help! | that is all. thank you for your help! |
| SYS   | you are welcome. have a great day. | you are welcome. have a great day. |

Table H13: MultiWOZ 2.1 KE-DELEX and KE-RELEX Examples
USR: i want a moderately priced restaurant in the east part of town.
SYS: would you prefer indian food or italian food?
USR: i do n’t care . give me their phone number.
SYS: curry prince is a moderately priced restaurant in the east part of town that serves indian food . would you like the phone number ?
USR: yes give me the phone number.
SYS: awesome , thank you ! goodbye !
SYS: rajmahal is a moderately priced restaurant in the east part of town that serves indian food . would you like the phone number ?
USR: yes give me the phone number.
SYS: the phone number for rajmahal is 01223244955 .
USR: awesome , thank you ! goodbye !
SYS: you ’re welcome , goodbye .

USR: i want a [price,1]ly priced [type,1] in the [area,1] part of town .
SYS: would you prefer [food,2] food or [food,3] food ?
USR: i do n’t care . give me their phone number .
SYS: [name,2] is a [price,2]ly priced [type,2] in the [area,2] part of town that serves [food,2] food . would you like the phone number ?
USR: yes give me the phone number .
SYS: the phone number for [name,2] is [phone,2] .
USR: awesome , thank you ! goodbye !
SYS: you ’re welcome , goodbye .

USR: i want a moderately priced restaurant in the east part of town .
SYS: would you prefer indian food or italian food ?
USR: i do n’t care . give me their phone number .
SYS: rajmahal is a moderately priced restaurant in the east part of town that serves indian food . would you like the phone number ?
USR: yes give me the phone number .
SYS: the phone number for rajmahal is 01223244955 .
USR: awesome , thank you ! goodbye !
SYS: you ’re welcome , goodbye .

USR: i do n’t care . give me their phone number .
SYS: rajmahal is a moderately priced restaurant in the east part of town that serves indian food . would you like the phone number ?
USR: yes give me the phone number .
SYS: the phone number for rajmahal is 01223244955 .
USR: awesome , thank you ! goodbye !
SYS: you ’re welcome , goodbye .

USR: i do n’t care . give me their phone number .
SYS: pizza hut is a moderately priced restaurant in the east part of town that serves italian food . would you like the phone number ?
USR: yes give me the phone number .
SYS: the phone number for pizza hut is 0122323737 .
USR: awesome , thank you ! goodbye !
SYS: you ’re welcome , goodbye .

| Area | Food   | Price  | Name     | Address               | Phone    | Postcode  | Location          |
|------|--------|--------|----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|
| east | indian | moderate| curry prince | 451 newmarket road   | 01223566388 | cb58j| 52.213072,0.149771 |
| east | italian| moderate| pizza hut | cambridge retail park | 01223323737 | cb58wr | 52.209742,0.146975 |
| east | indian | moderate| rajmahal | 7 barnwell road       | 01223244955 | cb58rg | 52.211144,0.16324  |

Table H14: CamRest Delex and Relex Examples
User Goal Query

**SELECT** type, poi, dist, addr **FROM** navigation **GROUP BY** type **HAVING** dist = MIN(dist)

| POI                  | POI Type     | Address        | Distance | Traffic        |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------|----------|----------------|
| whole foods          | grocery store| 819 alma st    | 2 miles  | heavy traffic  |
| hotel keen           | rest stop    | 578 arbol dr   | 3 miles  | no traffic     |
| home                 | home         | 338 alester ave| 3 miles  | no traffic     |
| round table          | pizza restaurant | 113 anton ct | 4 miles  | heavy traffic  |
| mandarin roots       | chinese restaurant | 271 springer street | 3 miles | heavy traffic  |

**Table H15: SMD Delex and Relex Example**