Compositional Instruction Following with Language Models and Reinforcement Learning

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Nakul Gopalan, Steven James, Matthew Gombolay, Ray Mooney, Benjamin Rosman

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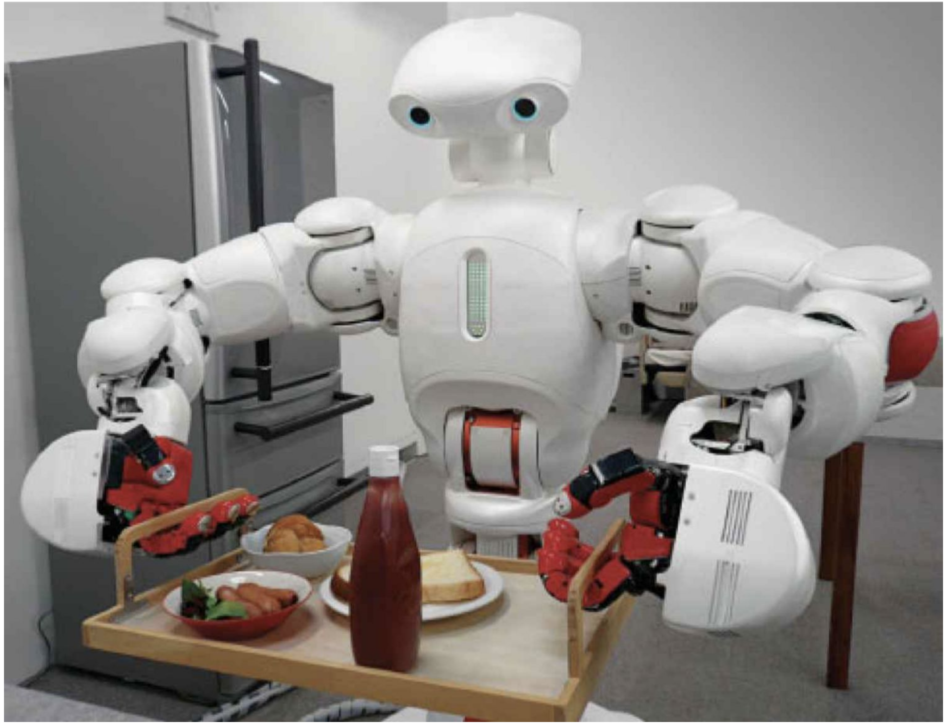
Language and RL Tasks Share Compositional Structure

- “**Serve breakfast** with **plain toast** *and* **ketchup**…”



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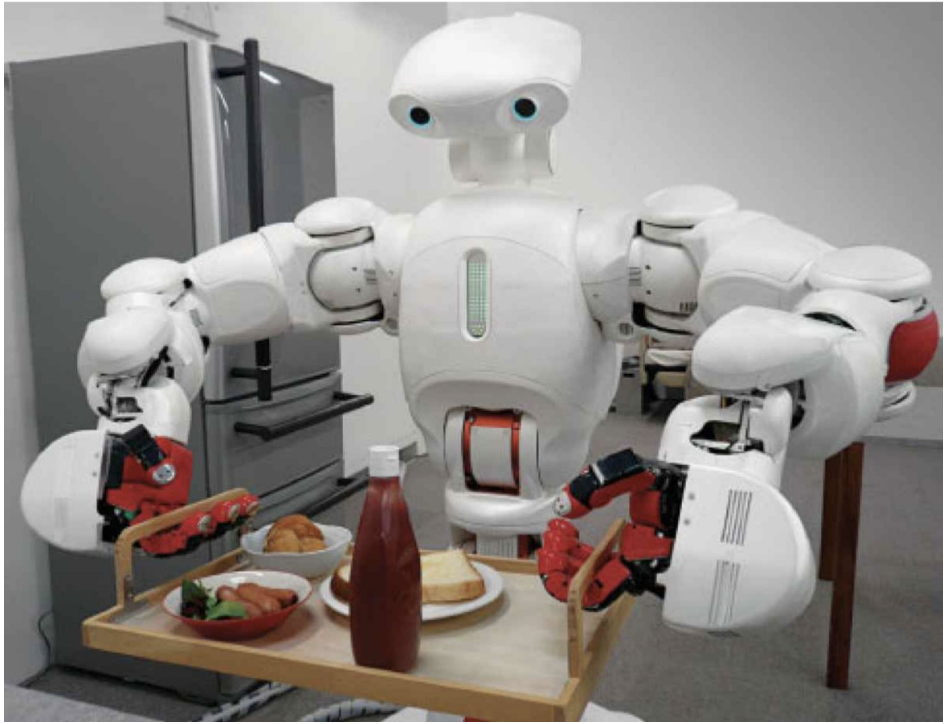

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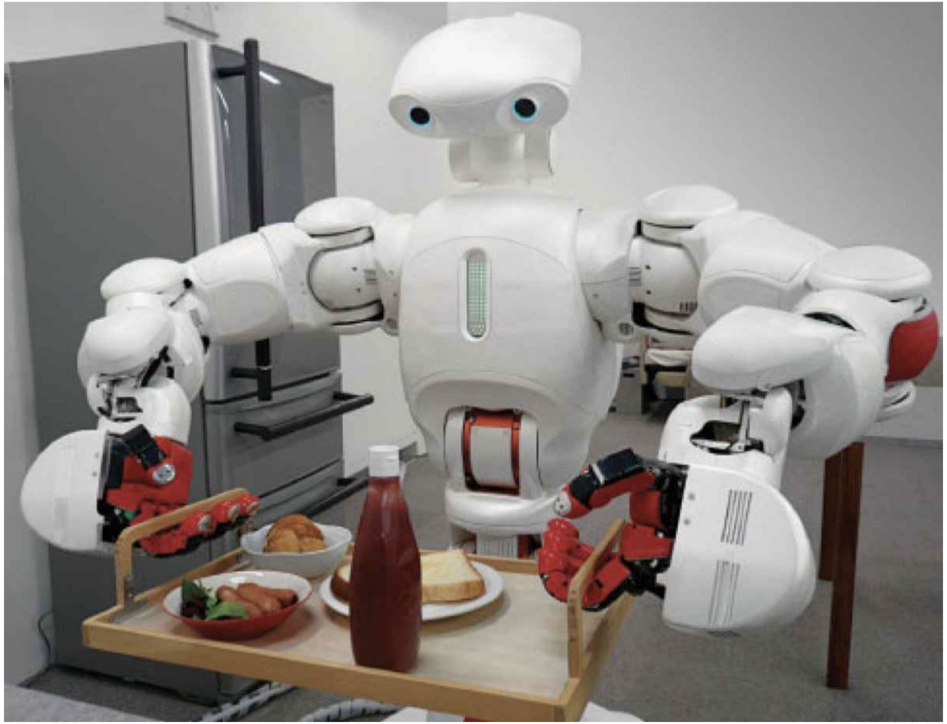
- Compose existing policies to perform tasks with minimal training.



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World Value Functions (Tasse et al. 2020, 2022)

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World Value Functions (Tasse et al. 2020, 2022)

- Add a goal *g* to the Q function.
- WVF represents how to achieve all goals **and** their value
- Learn one WVF for each task in the environment we wish to compose.

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- <u>Train by **penalizing** the agent for entering a terminal state for another goal.</u>

$$Q_\pi(s, g, a) = \mathbb{E}_s^\pi\left[\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \bar{r}(s_t, g, a_t)\right]$$

$$\bar{r}(s, g, a) = \begin{cases} \bar{r}_{MIN} & if\ g \neq s \in G \\ r(s, a) & otherwise \end{cases}$$

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World Value Functions (WVF) (Tasse et al. 2020, 2022)

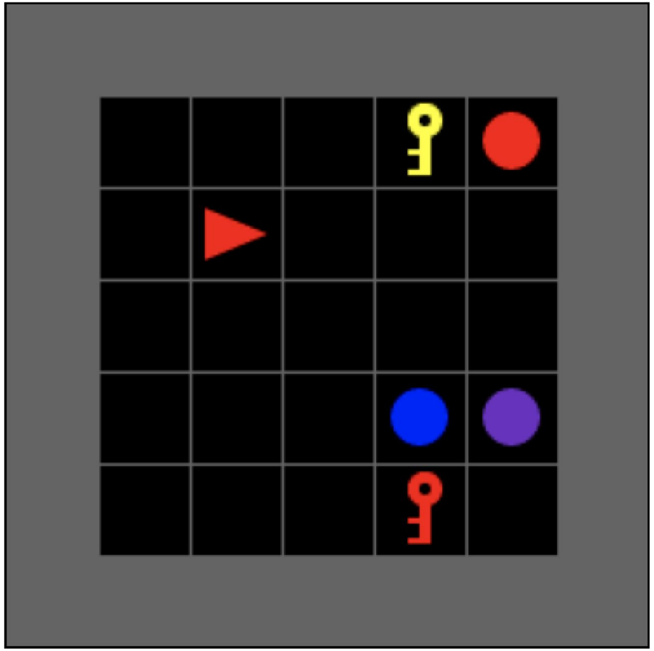
- Compose these WVFs.
    - Arbitrary expressions of **AND**, **OR**, and **NOT**.
    - Can now solve a **combinatorial number** of goal reaching tasks

For AND (conjunction) the composed WVF is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{Q}_1^* \wedge \bar{Q}_2^* :\ & \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{A} \to \mathbb{R} \\ & (s, g, a) \mapsto \min\{\bar{Q}_1^*(s, g, a), \bar{Q}_2^*(s, g, a)\} \end{aligned}$$

BabyAI (Chevalier-Boisvert et al. 2019)

- Gridworld domain consisting of navigation tasks.



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“Pick up a red object” $\wedge$ “Pick up a key”

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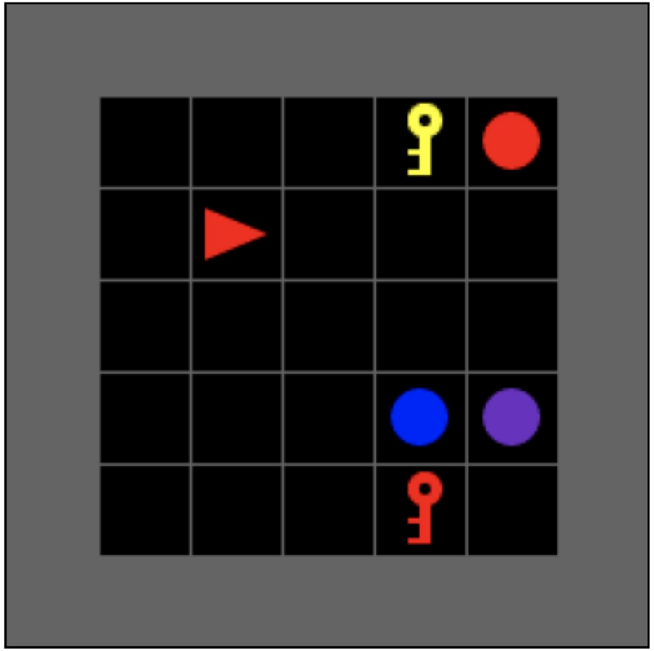

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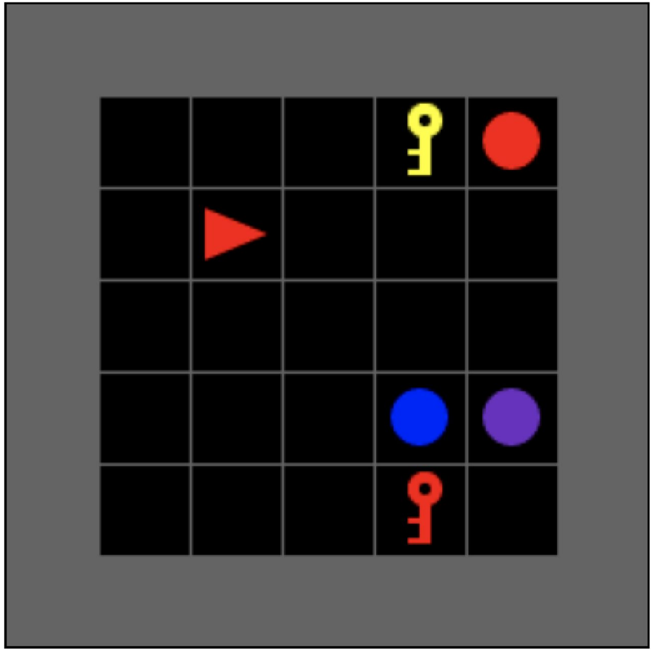
- Modified task set to include 162 goal reaching tasks that can be solved through **AND**, **OR**, and **NOT** expressions over object attributes.



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Core challenge: CERLLA learns to parse input commands to **arbitrary symbols** representing WVFs with **unknown semantics**, using **environment rollouts**, a much noisier form of supervision than is typical for weakly supervised parsing methods.

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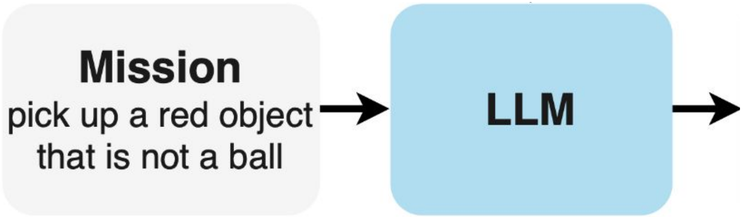

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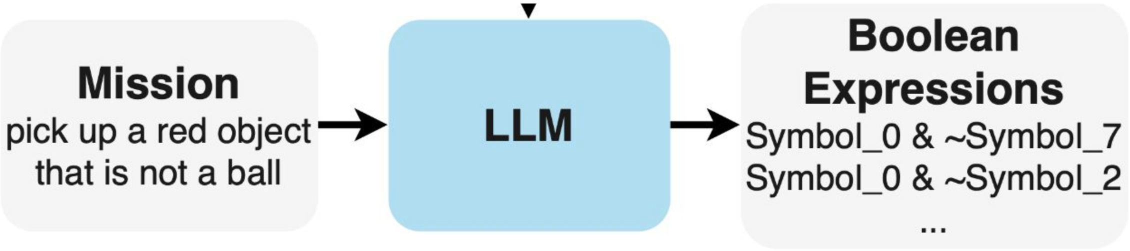

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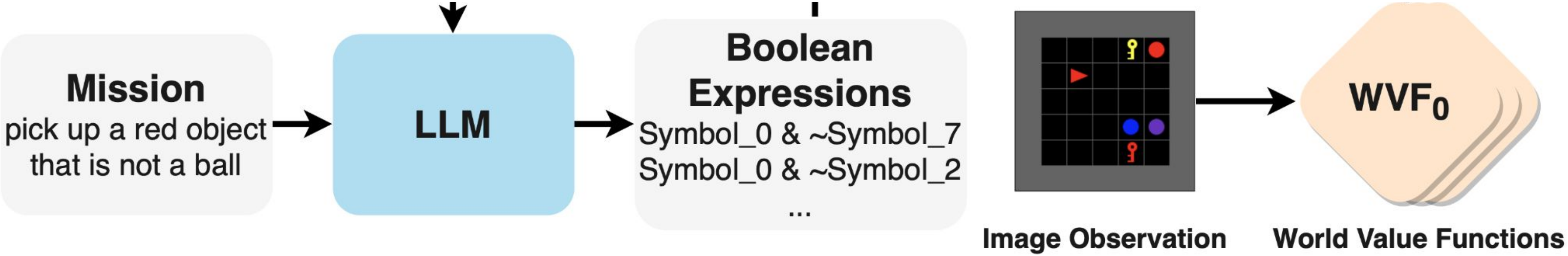

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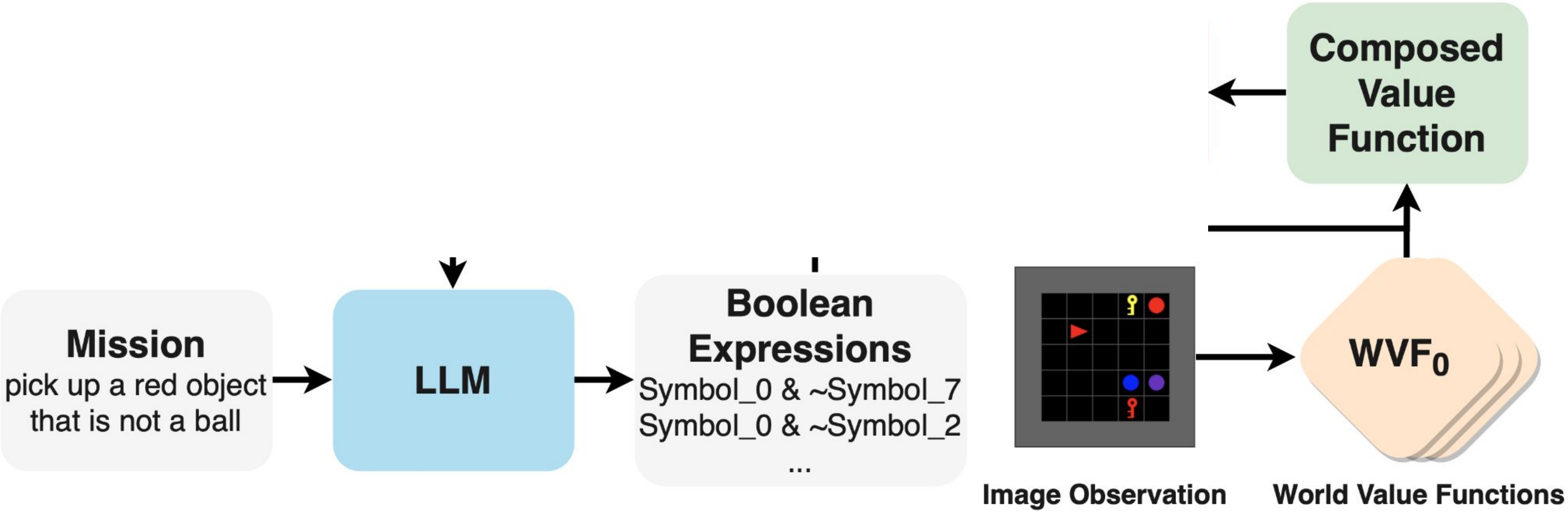

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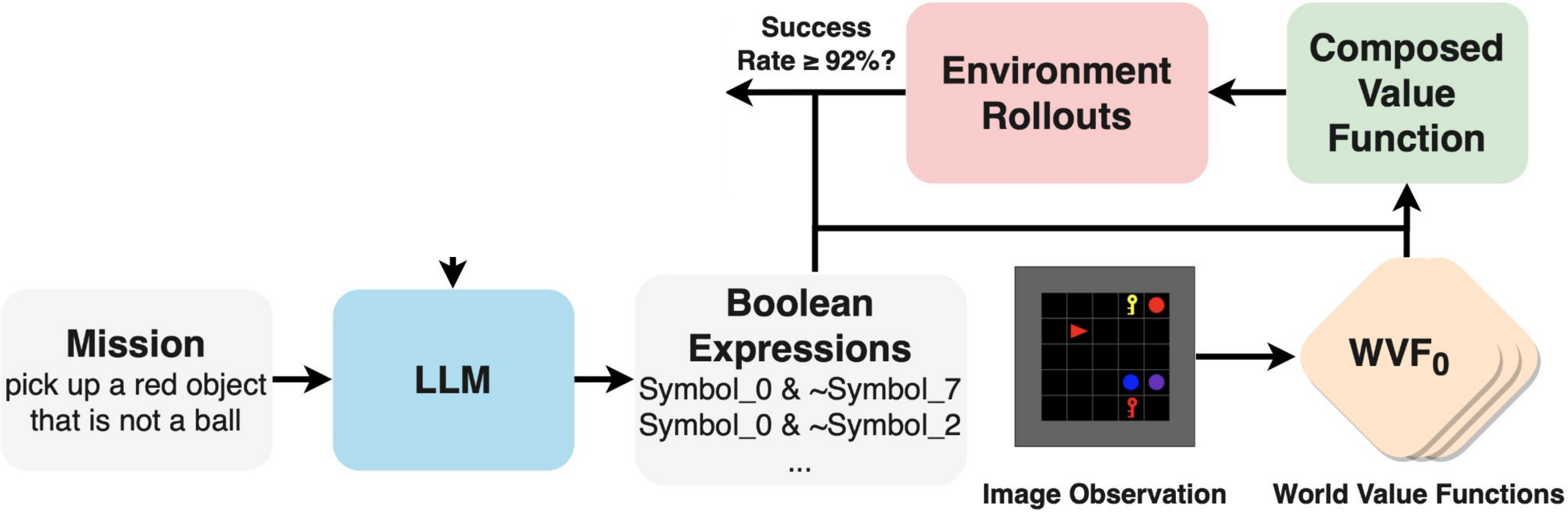

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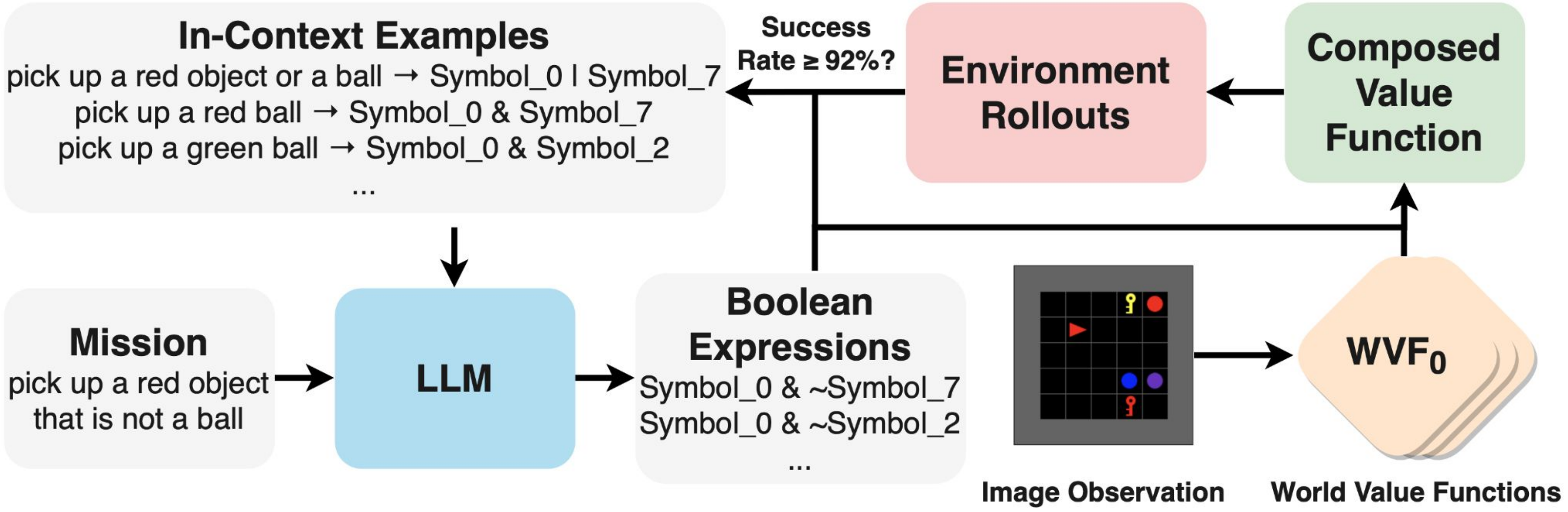

Experiments

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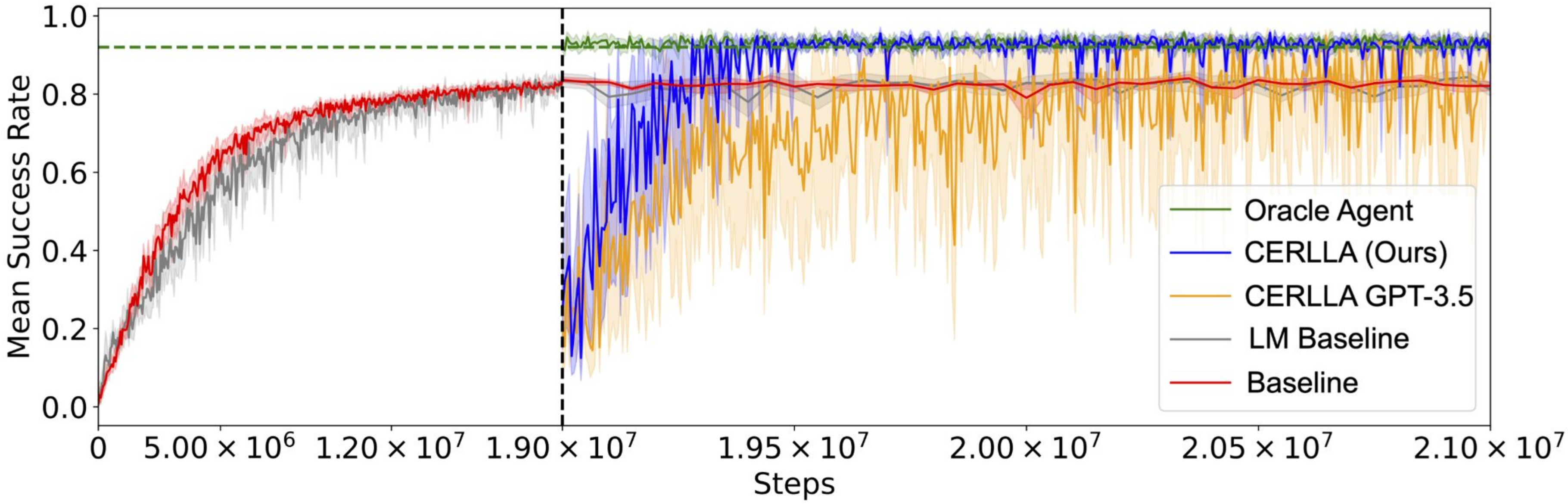
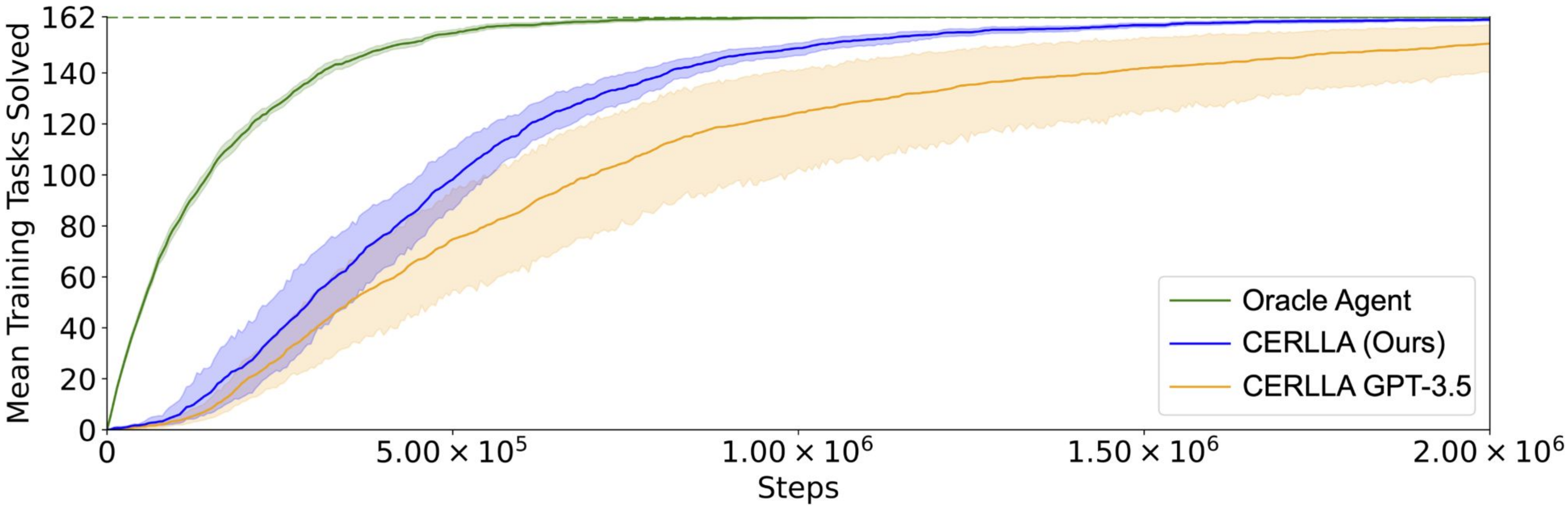
- Evaluate **sample efficiency**, and **generalization**, comparing:
  - CERLLA (Ours): using OpenAI's GPT-4 LM
    - CERLLA GPT-3.5
  - Two non-compositional baseline DQNs
    - Baseline: RNN + CNN
    - LM Baseline: pretrained sentence embedding language model + CNN
  - Oracle Agent with access to the ground-truth compositional expressions for each task.

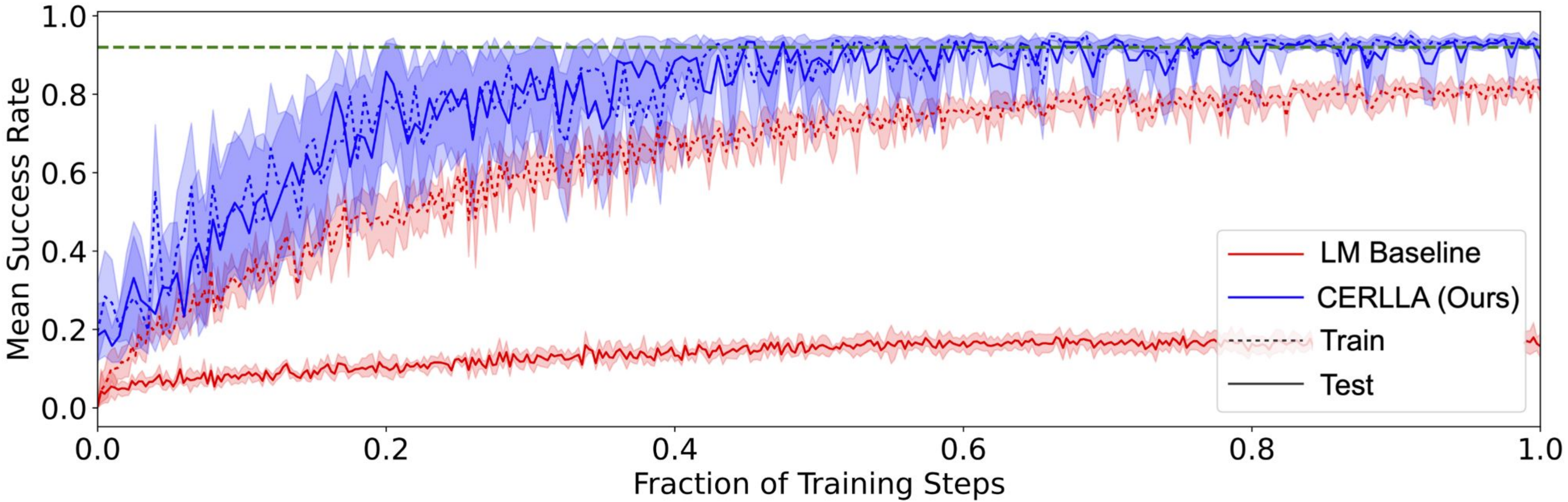
Sample Efficiency



Convergence



Generalization



Conclusion

- Introduces CERLLA, a **novel semantic parsing** method based on **in-context learning** and that learns from **environment feedback**.
- Simultaneously learns and solves a large collection of **162 compositional vision-language-RL tasks**.
- Outperforms non-compositional baselines with respect to sample efficiency and generalization to held-out tasks.

TMLR