

# intermediate task transfer

CS685 Fall 2020

Advanced Natural Language Processing

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# Stuff from last time

- Too many readings!
- The mythical HW1
- Extra credit!

# What is a task?

- *a description*

**MNLI** The Multi-Genre Natural Language Inference Corpus (Williams et al., 2018) is a crowd-sourced collection of sentence pairs with textual entailment annotations. Given a premise sentence and a hypothesis sentence, the task is to predict whether the premise entails the hypothesis (*entailment*), contradicts the hypothesis (*contradiction*), or neither (*neutral*). The premise sentences are gathered from ten different sources, including transcribed speech, fiction, and government reports.

- *a (sample) dataset*

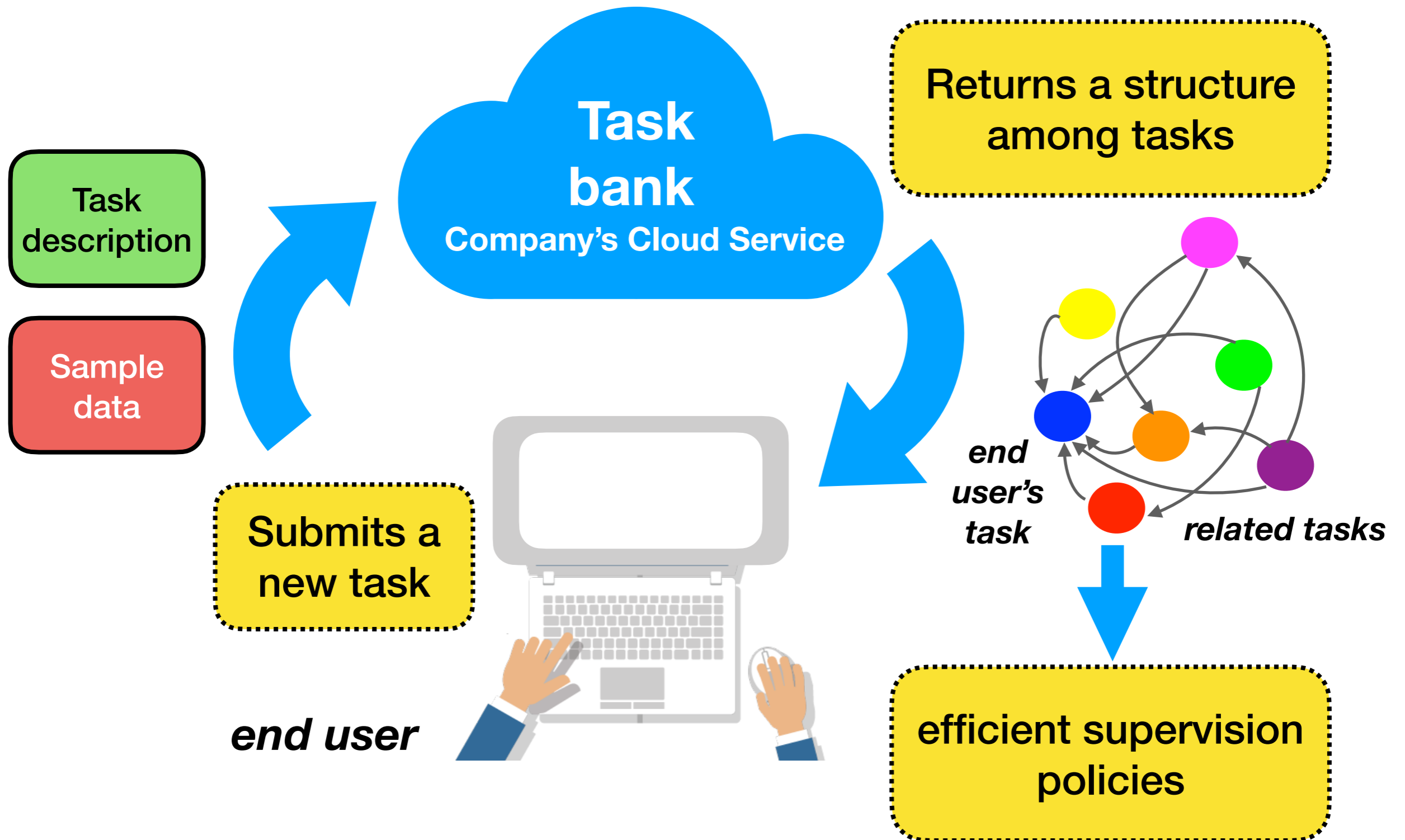
$$\mathcal{D} = \{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^N$$

# Tasks can help each other!

- **classification**: supplementing language model (LM)-style pretraining with further training on intermediate tasks leads to improvements and reduced variance ([Phang et al., 2019; arXiv](#))
- **sequence labeling**: pretraining on a closely related task yields better performance than LM pretraining when the pretraining dataset is fixed ([Liu et al., 2019; NAACL](#))
- **machine comprehension**: pretraining on multiple related datasets leads to robust generalization and transfer ([Talmor and Berant, 2019; ACL](#))

- Discover the space of language tasks
  - properties of individual tasks
  - task similarities and beneficial relations among tasks
- Practical application
  - reduce the need for supervision among related tasks
  - ***multi-task learning***: solve many tasks in one system
  - ***transfer learning***: select source tasks for a given task

# A real-world scenario



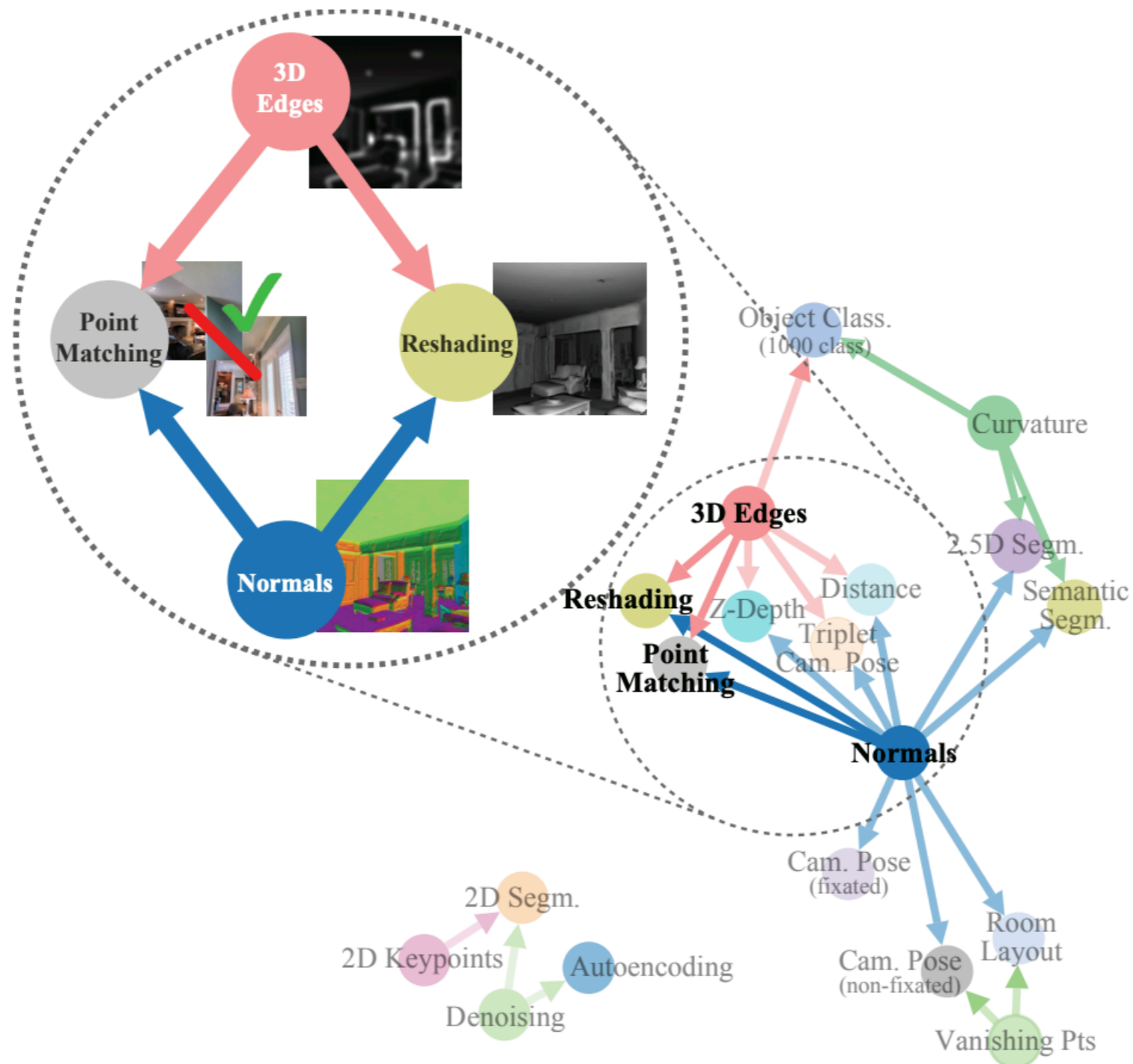
# There are tons of NLP tasks!

- ~ 100 tasks/datasets from various classes of problems

Single Sentence Classification	Sentence Pair Classification	Machine Comprehension	Sequence Labeling	Unsupervised Learning	Probing Tasks
CoLA	MRPC	SQuAD	CCG	LM	SentLen
SST-2	STS-B	NewsQA	POS	autoencoding	WC
20 Newsgroups	QQP	SearchQA	Chunk	next sentence	TreeDepth
TREC-6	MNLI	TriviaQA	NER	real/fake	TopConst
IMDB	QNLI	HotpotQA	ST	discourse relations	BShift
Yelp-2	RTE	CQ	GED	...	Tense
Yelp-full	WNLI	CWQ	PS		SubjNum
AG	BoolQ	ComQA	EF		ObjNum
DBPedia	CB	WikiHOP	Parent		SOMO
Sogou News	WiC	DROP	Conj		CoordInv
...	...	...	...		...

# Taskonomy for vision tasks

- *Zamir et al. (2018); CVPR: A library of 26 tasks covering common themes in computer vision (2D, 3D, semantics, etc.)*



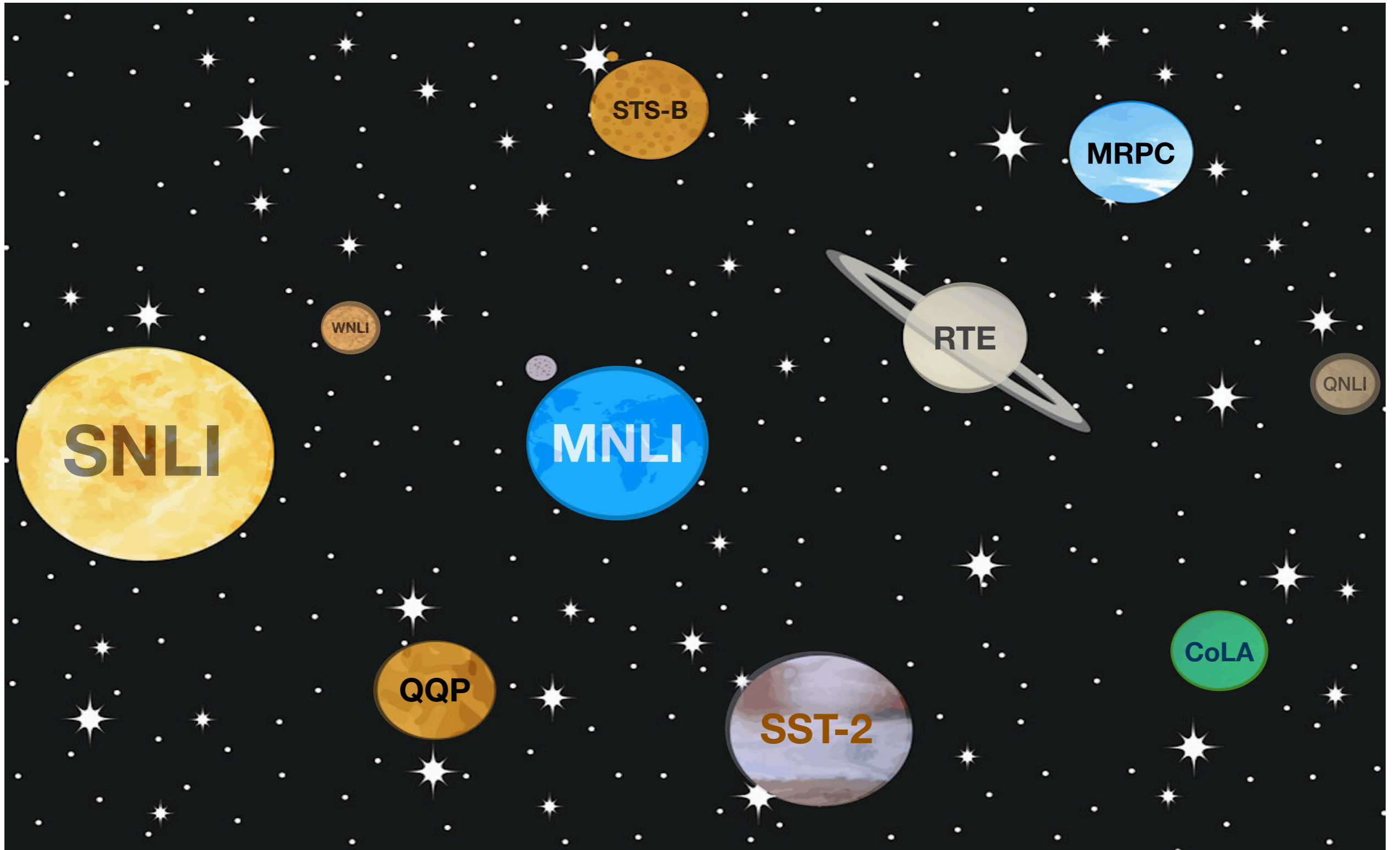


# A research question

- *What criteria can be used to predict which combinations of source/intermediate and target tasks should work well?*

# Create **task embeddings**

- fixed-length dense vector representations of *tasks*
- The vector space can tell us how closely related two tasks are (i.e., via cosine distance)



**SNLI**

**STS-B**

**MRPC**

**WNLI**

**RTE**

**QNLI**

**MNLI**

**QQP**

**CoLA**

**SST-2**

# Previous work on exploring the relations between NLP tasks

- *Bingel and Søgaard (2017); EACL: 10 main sequence labeling tasks, 90 task pairs for multi-task learning*

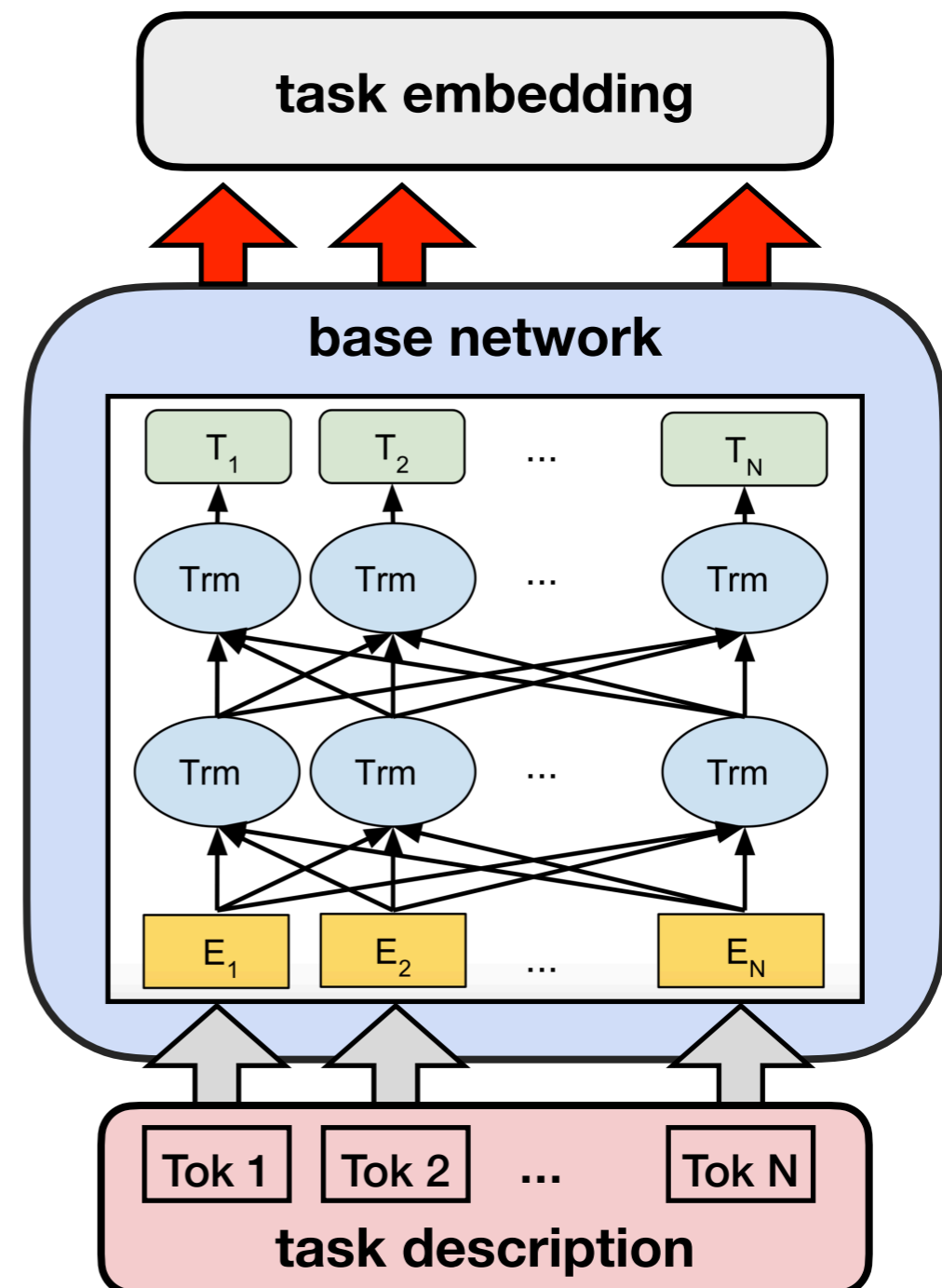
- *Talmor and Berant (2019); ACL: 10 main reading comprehension tasks*

	CCG	CHU	COM	FNT	POS	HYP	KEY	MWE	SEM	STR
CCG		1.4	0.45	0.58	1.8	0.24	0.3	0.45	1.4	0.84
CHU	-0.052		-0.15	-0.12	-0.45	-0.5	-0.22	-0.27	-0.099	-0.32
COM	-5	1.3		1.3	-1.4	-2.4	-4.8	0.82	-3	-0.63
FNT	-5.8	-1	-6.1		-9.4	-5.7	-3.6	-9.4	-3	-0.68
POS	4.9	2.9	1.9	0.9		-0.85	-0.26	1.3	3.4	2.9
HYP	12	4	-11	9.2	22		1.5	-7.7	23	8.1
KEY	5.7	3.2	-1	-0.43	-1.3	-2.6		-4.7	0.59	0.69
MWE	18	20	7.4	5.5	1.6	-3.8	-5.8		16	8.6
SEM	-5	-0.76	-1.2	-0.81	-0.85	-1.3	-0.83	-1.1		-1.7
STR	-1.7	1.5	-0.26	-0.72	0.037	-1.5	-1.4	-1.6	1.7	

	CQ	CWQ	ComQA	WikiHop	DROP	SQUAD	NEWSQA	SEARCHQA	TQA-G	TQA-W	HOTPOTQA
SQUAD	18.0	10.1	16.1	4.2	2.4	-	<b>23.4</b>	9.5	32.0	20.9	<b>7.6</b>
NEWSQA	14.9	8.2	13.5	4.8	3.0	<b>41.9</b>	-	7.7	25.3	19.9	5.3
SEARCHQA	29.2	16.1	24.6	8.1	2.3	17.4	10.8	-	<b>50.3</b>	<b>28.9</b>	4.5
TQA-G	<b>30.3</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	3.0	30.2	15.5	<b>38.5</b>	-	-	7.2
TQA-W	24.6	14.5	17.9	8.4	2.9	24.8	15.0	20.5	-	-	6.5
HOTPOTQA	24.6	14.9	21.2	8.5	<b>7.7</b>	38.3	16.9	13.5	36.8	26.0	-
MULTI-75K	32.8	17.9	26.7	7.4	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELF	24.1	24.9	45.2	41.7	15.6	68.0	36.5	51.3	58.9	41.6	22.5
SQUAD	23.6	12.0	20.0	4.6	5.5	-	<b>31.8</b>	8.4	37.8	33.4	<b>11.8</b>
NEWSQA	24.1	12.4	18.9	7.1	4.4	<b>60.4</b>	-	10.1	37.6	28.4	8.0
SEARCHQA	30.3	18.5	25.8	12.4	2.8	23.3	12.7	-	<b>53.2</b>	<b>35.4</b>	5.2
TQA-G	<b>35.4</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>28.6</b>	6.3	3.6	36.3	18.8	<b>39.2</b>	-	-	8.8
TQA-W	30.3	16.5	23.6	<b>12.6</b>	5.1	35.5	19.4	27.8	-	-	8.7
HOTPOTQA	27.7	15.5	22.1	10.2	<b>9.1</b>	54.5	25.6	19.6	37.3	34.9	-
MULTI-75K	34.0	18.2	30.9	11.7	8.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELF	30.8	27.1	51.6	52.9	17.9	78.0	46.0	52.2	60.7	50.1	24.2

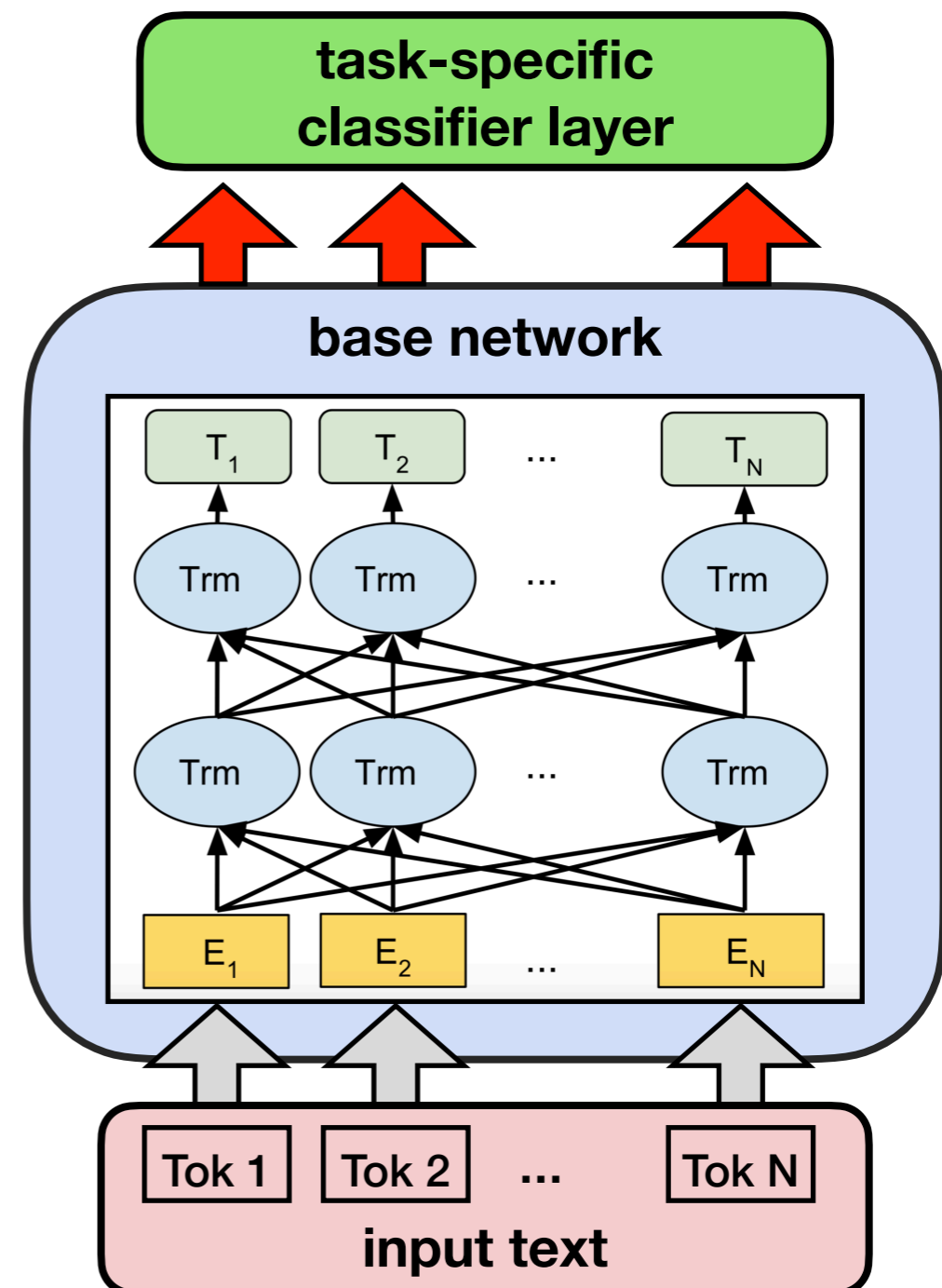
# A simple approach

- use the task description only (i.e., a paragraph describing the task)
- Limitation: requires a clear description for each task in the library



# Gradient-based methods

- use a single base network
- add a task-specific layer for a given task
- pass the entire dataset forward through the network only once
- during backpropagation:
  - either use **training labels** or **sample from the model's predictive distribution** to compute gradients w.r.t. the model's parameters (**weights**) or outputs (**activations**)





# What is the base network?

- a pre-trained model, e.g., BERT, XLNet, RoBERTa



# How to get gradient information?

- **use training labels**

- original gradients  $\nabla_{\theta} \log p_{\theta}(y_n | x_n)$
- use the **empirical Fisher**  $\nabla_{\theta} \log p_{\theta}(y_n | x_n) \nabla_{\theta} \log p_{\theta}(y_n | x_n)^{\top}$

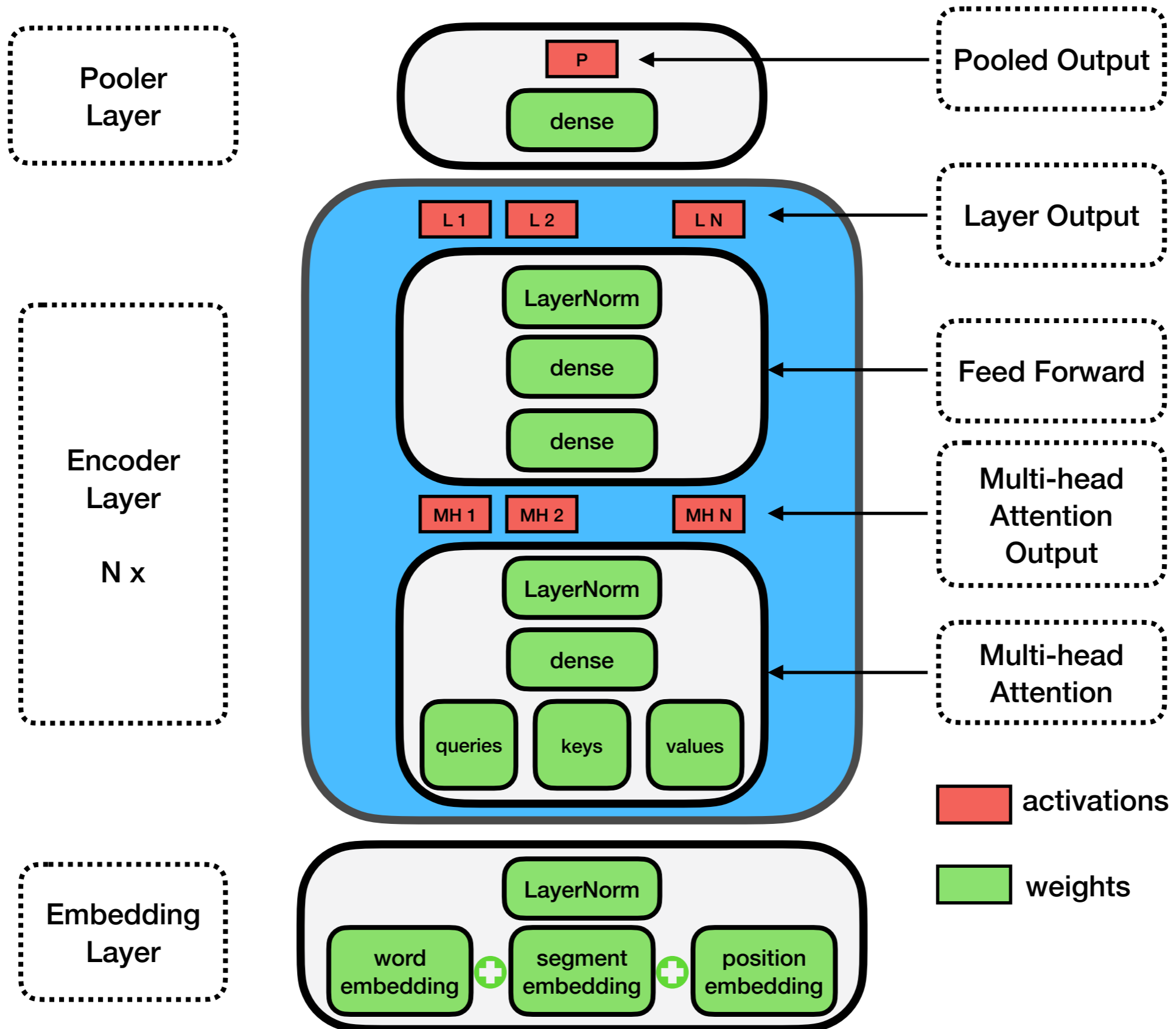
- **sample from the model's predictive distribution**

- original gradients  $\mathbb{E}_{p_{\theta}(y|x_n)} [\nabla_{\theta} \log p_{\theta}(y|x_n)]$
- use the **theoretical Fisher**

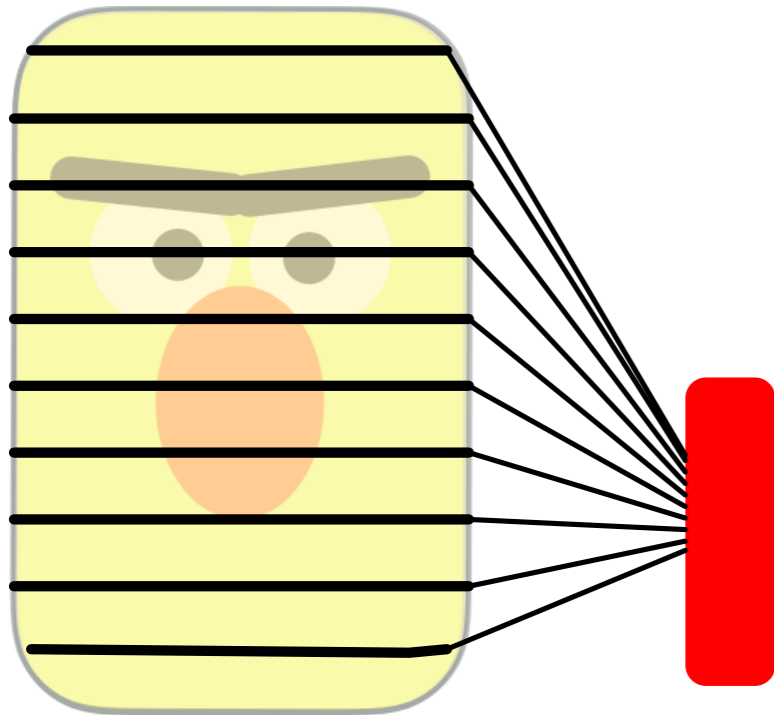
$$\mathbb{E}_{p_{\theta}(y|x_n)} [\nabla_{\theta} \log p_{\theta}(y|x_n) \nabla_{\theta} \log p_{\theta}(y|x_n)^{\top}]$$



# Various gradient types

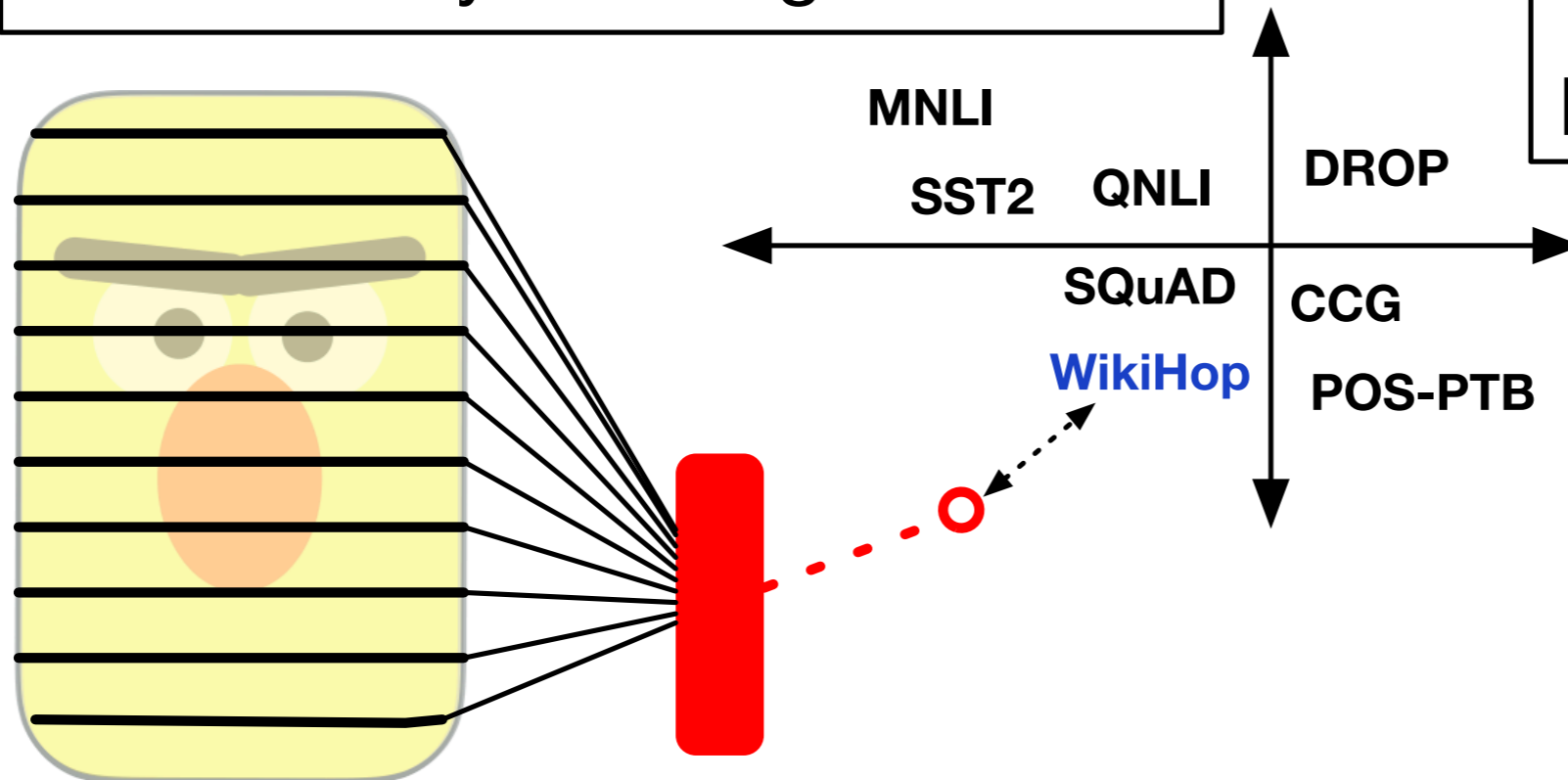


1. given a target task of interest, compute a *task embedding* from BERT's layer-wise gradients



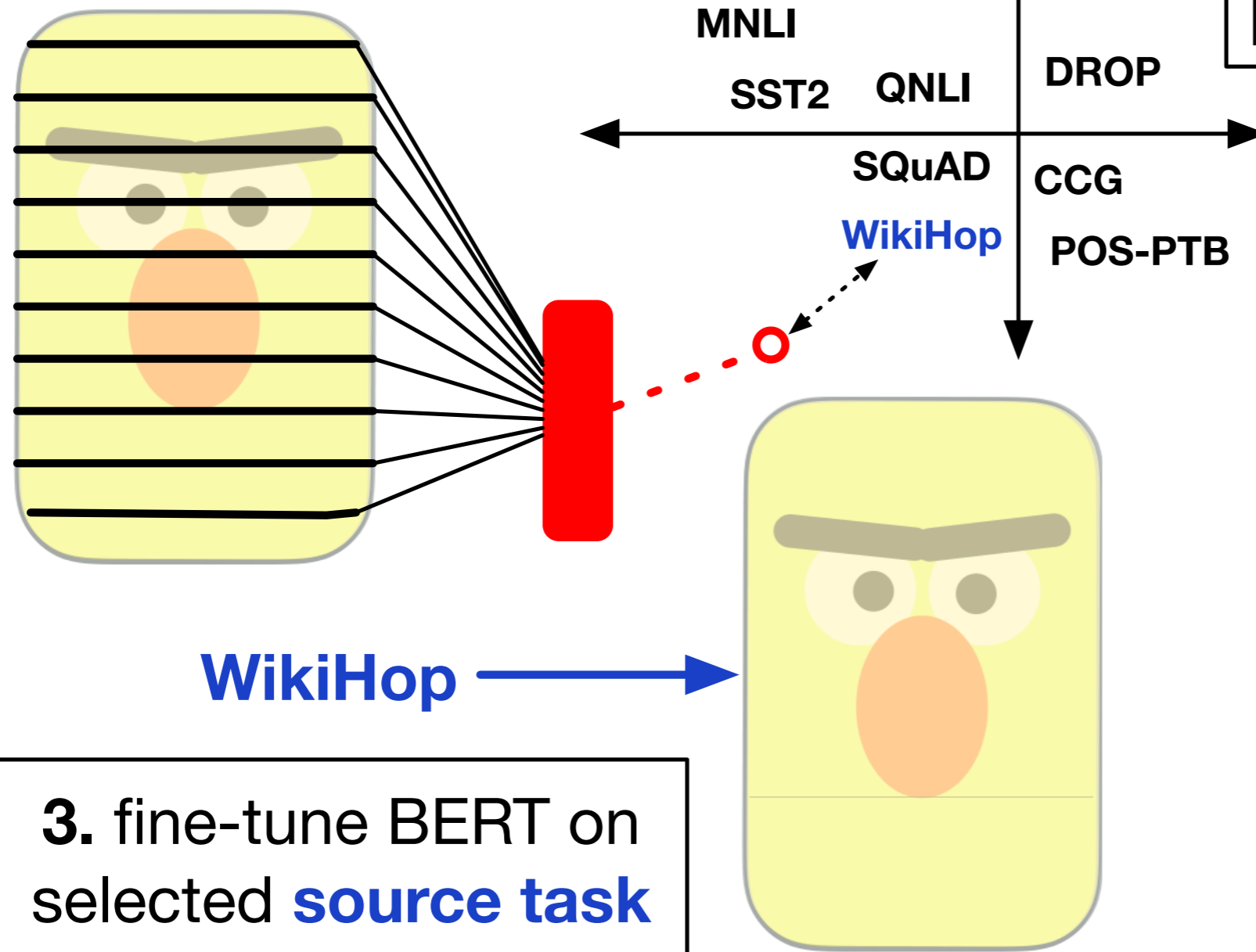
1. given a target task of interest, compute a *task embedding* from BERT's layer-wise gradients

2. identify the most similar **source task** embedding from a precomputed library



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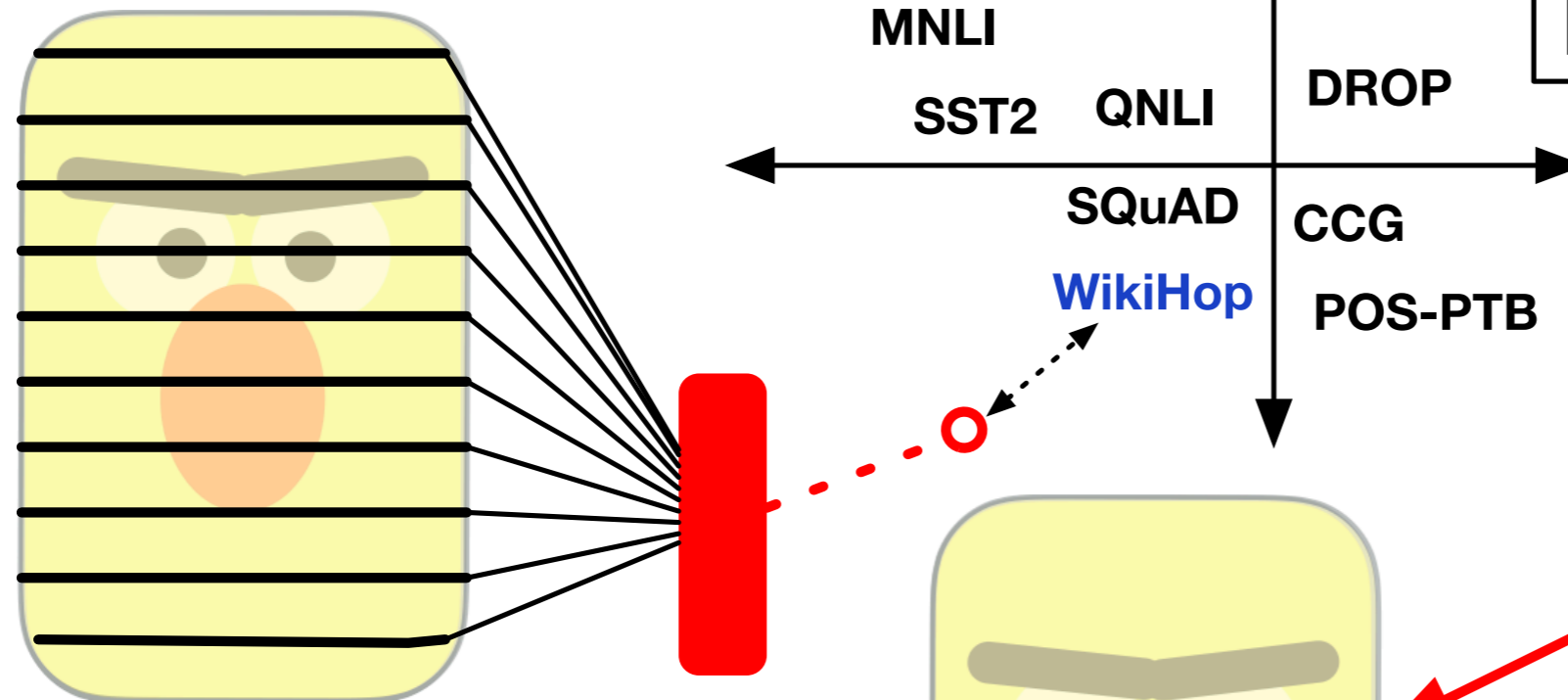
2. identify the most similar **source task** embedding from a precomputed library



3. fine-tune BERT on selected **source task**

1. given a target task of interest, compute a *task embedding* from BERT's layer-wise gradients

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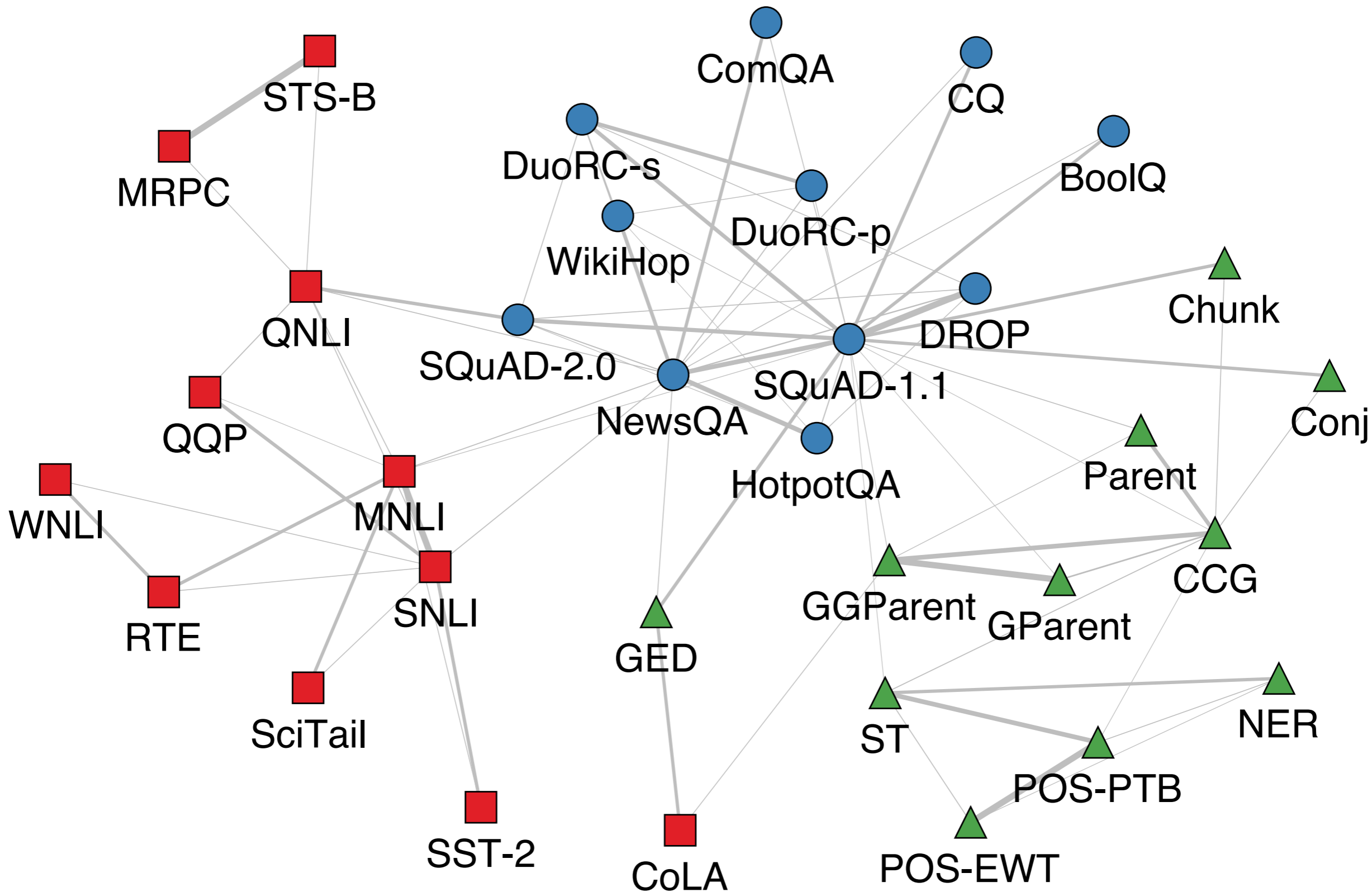


**Target task**

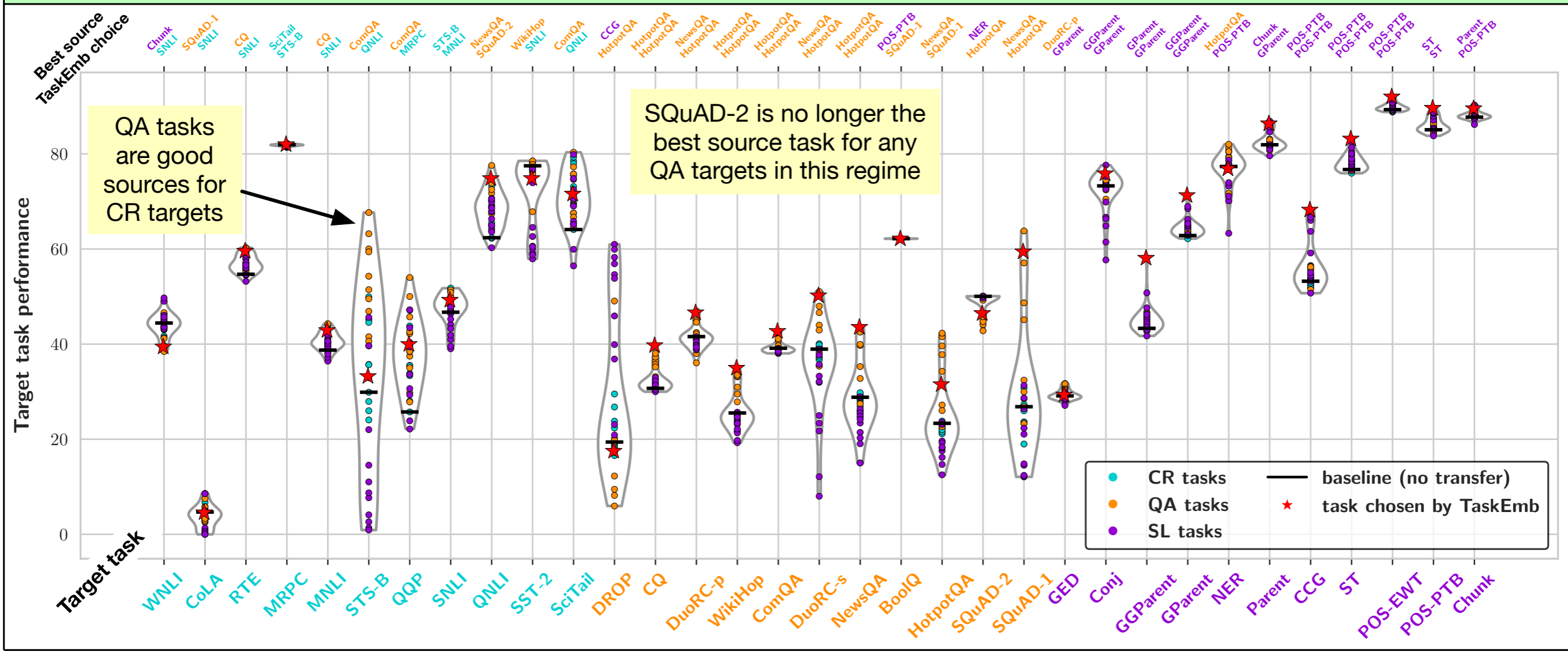
3. fine-tune BERT on selected **source task**

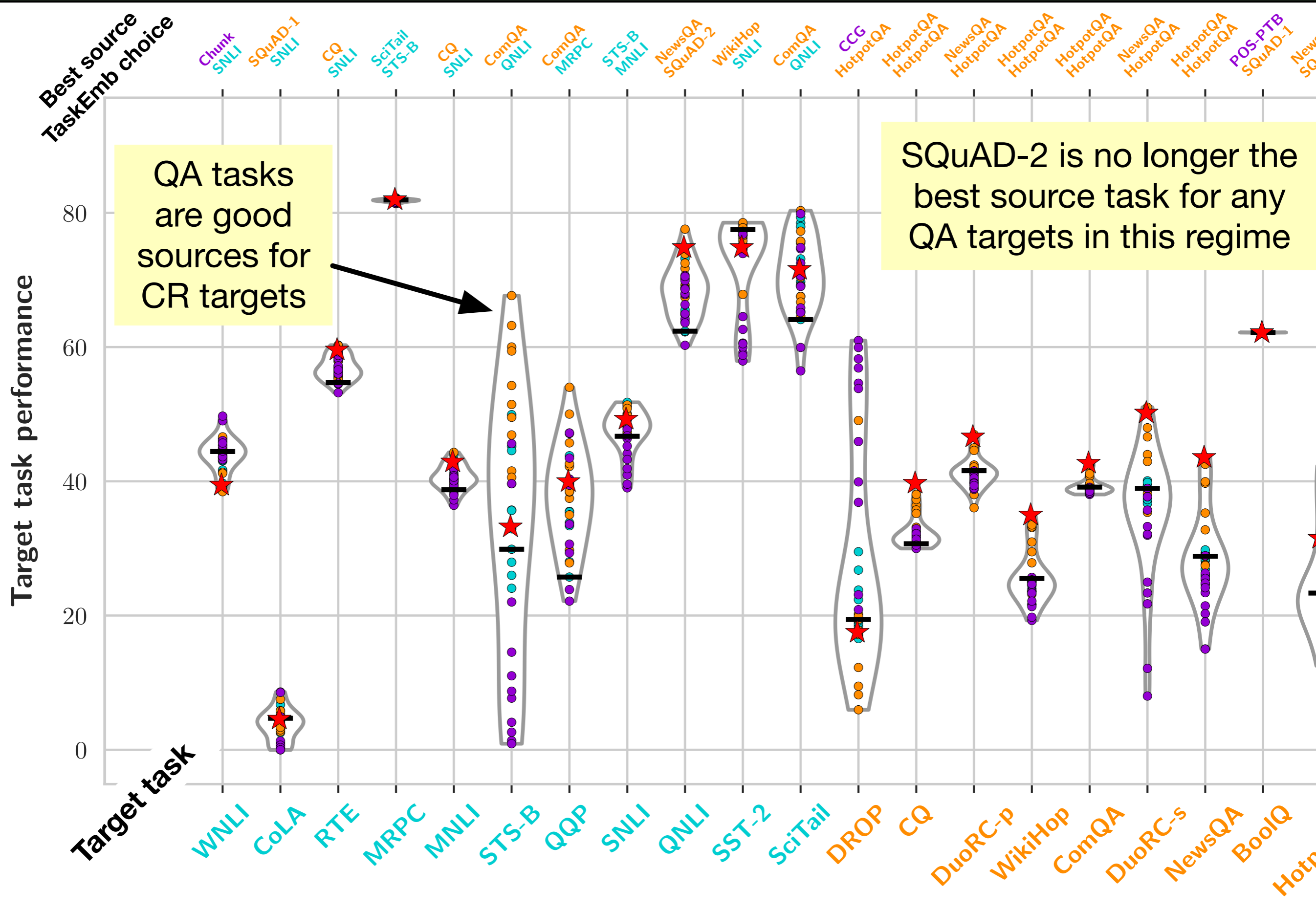
4. fine-tune the resulting model on **target task**

WikiHop →



# LIMITED → LIMITED

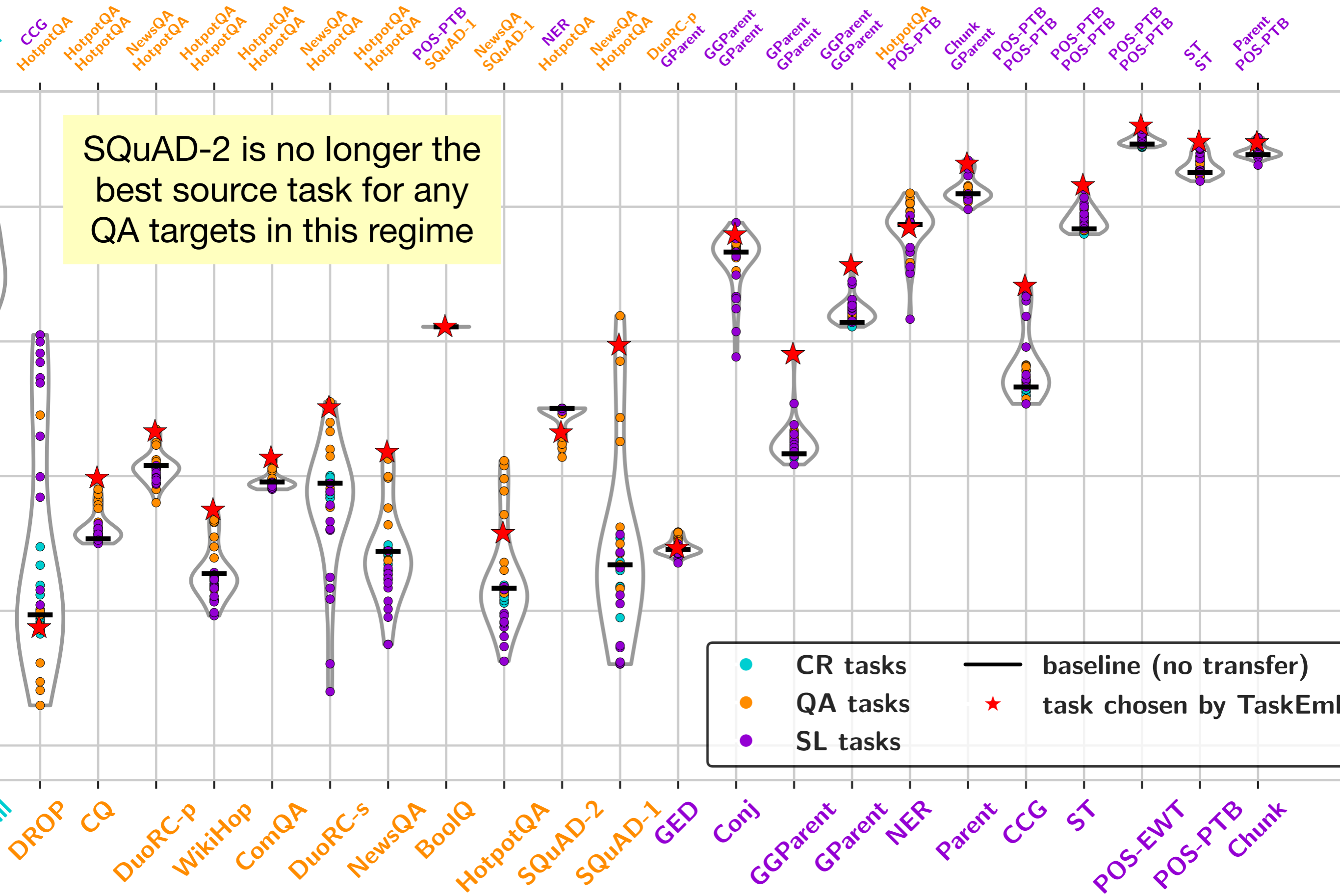






# LIMITED → LIMITED

SQuAD-2 is no longer the best source task for any QA targets in this regime



<span style="color: cyan;">●</span>	CR tasks	—	baseline (no transfer)
<span style="color: orange;">●</span>	QA tasks	★	task chosen by TaskEmbl
<span style="color: purple;">●</span>	SL tasks		

