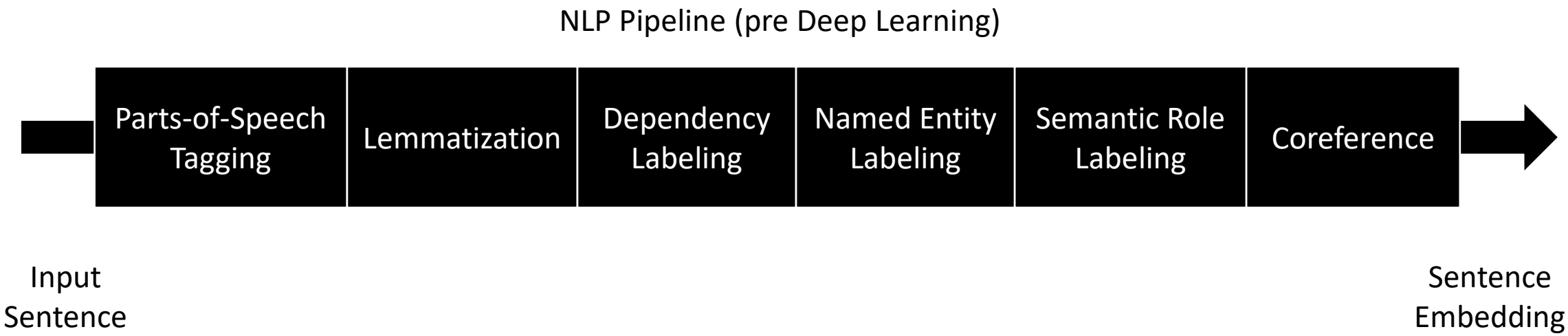
From Single Purpose to Multi-task & Multi-modal

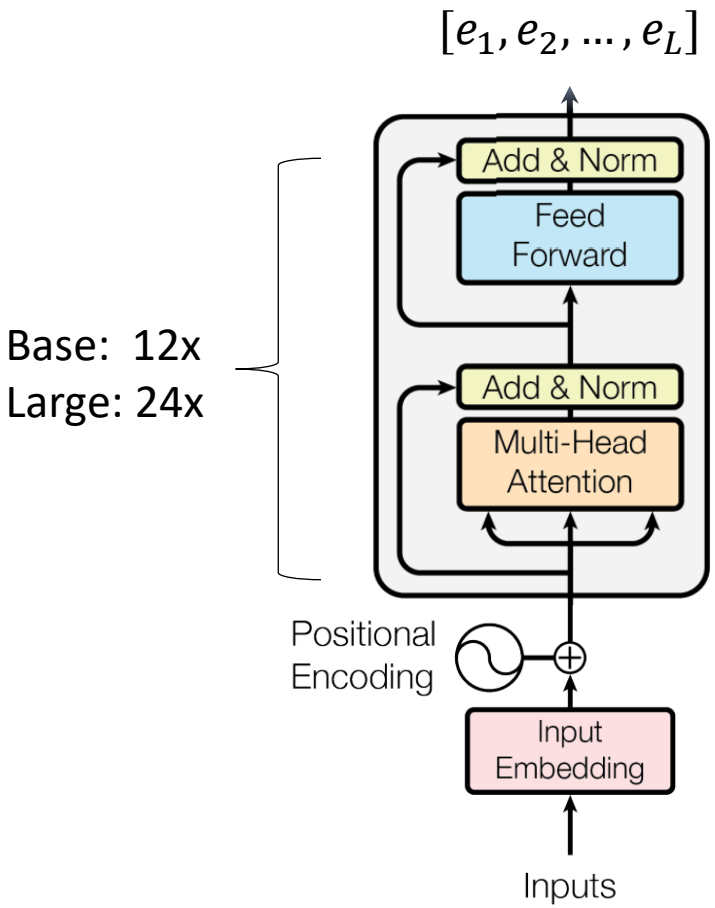
Frédéric Odermatt

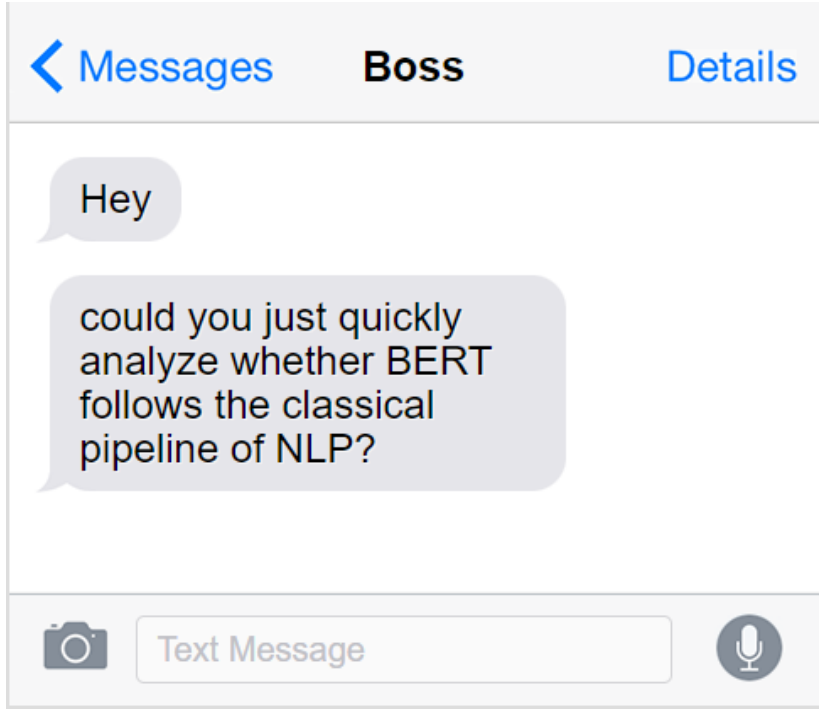
The classical NLP pipeline



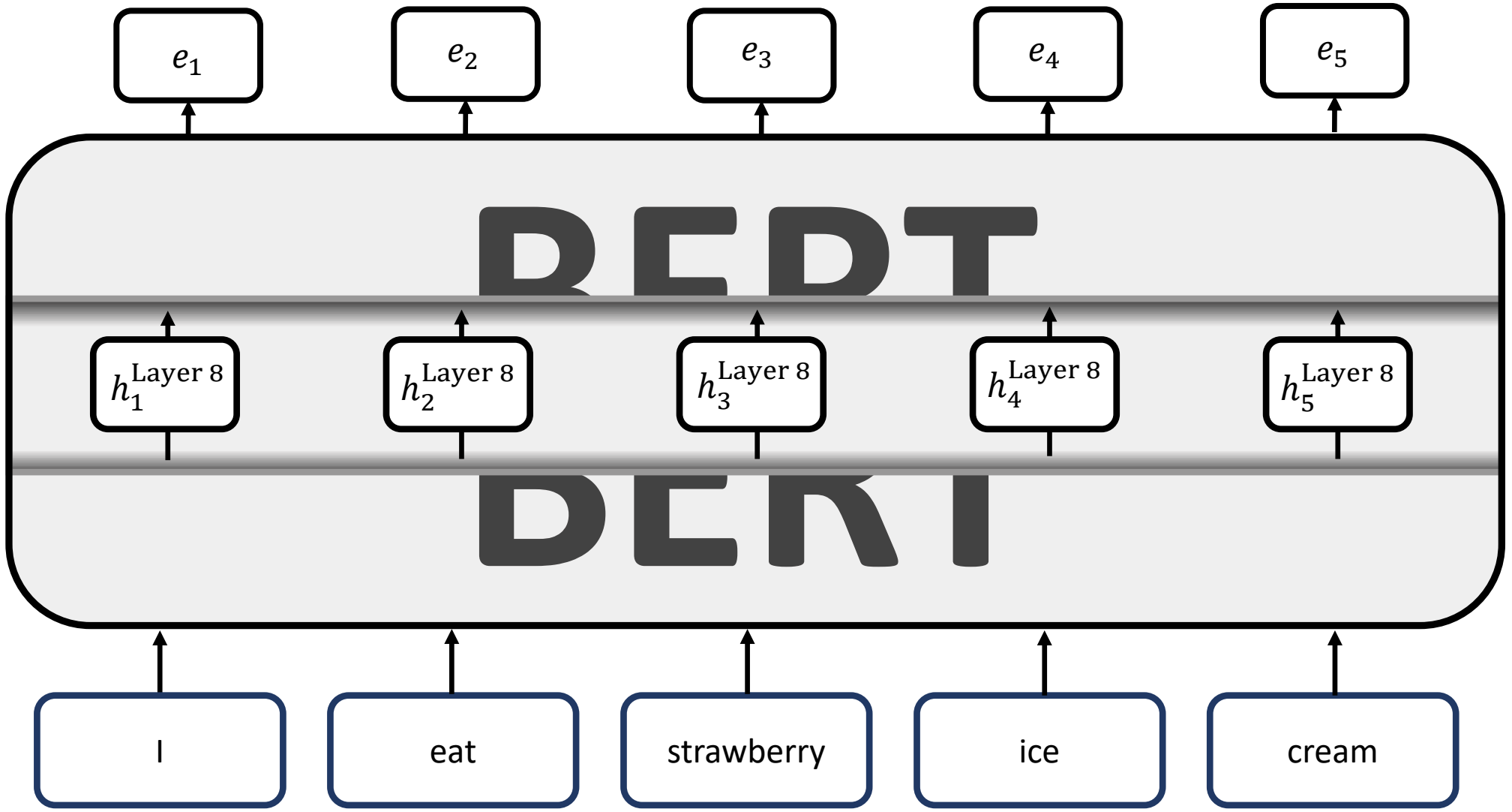
BERT rediscovers the classical NLP pipeline

[Aug 2019]



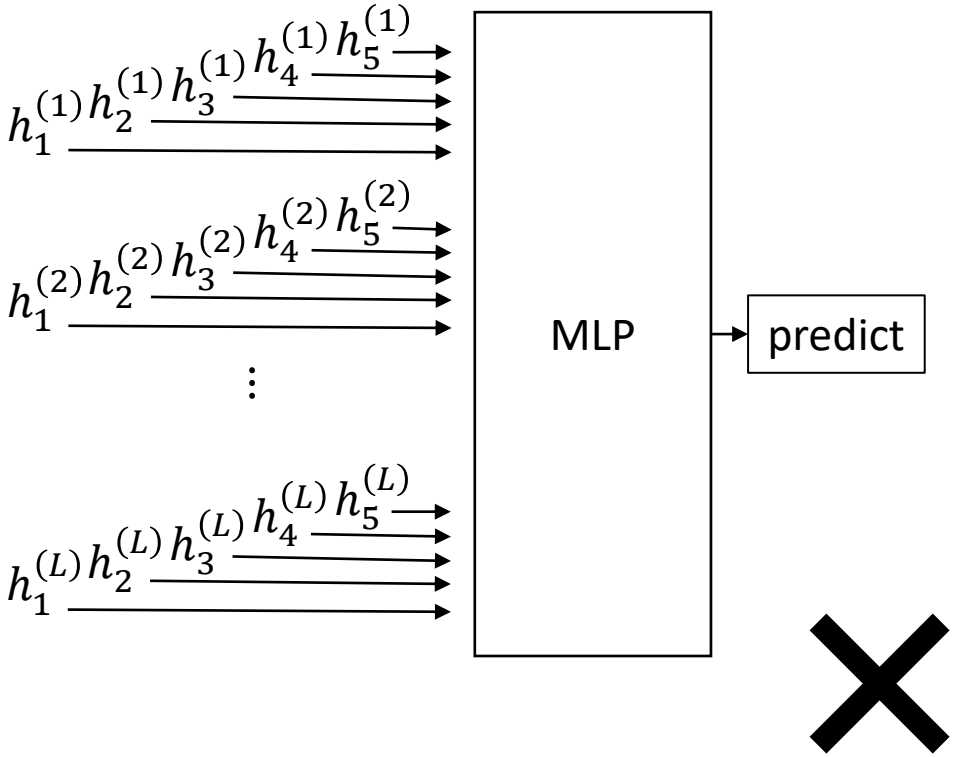


BERT rediscovers the classical NLP pipeline



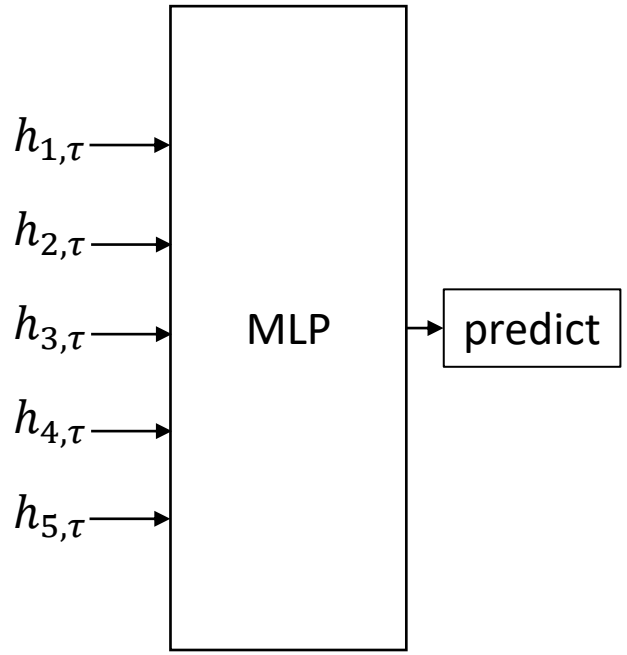
BERT rediscovers the classical NLP pipeline

$h_1^{(8)} \coloneqq h_1^{\text{Layer 8}}$

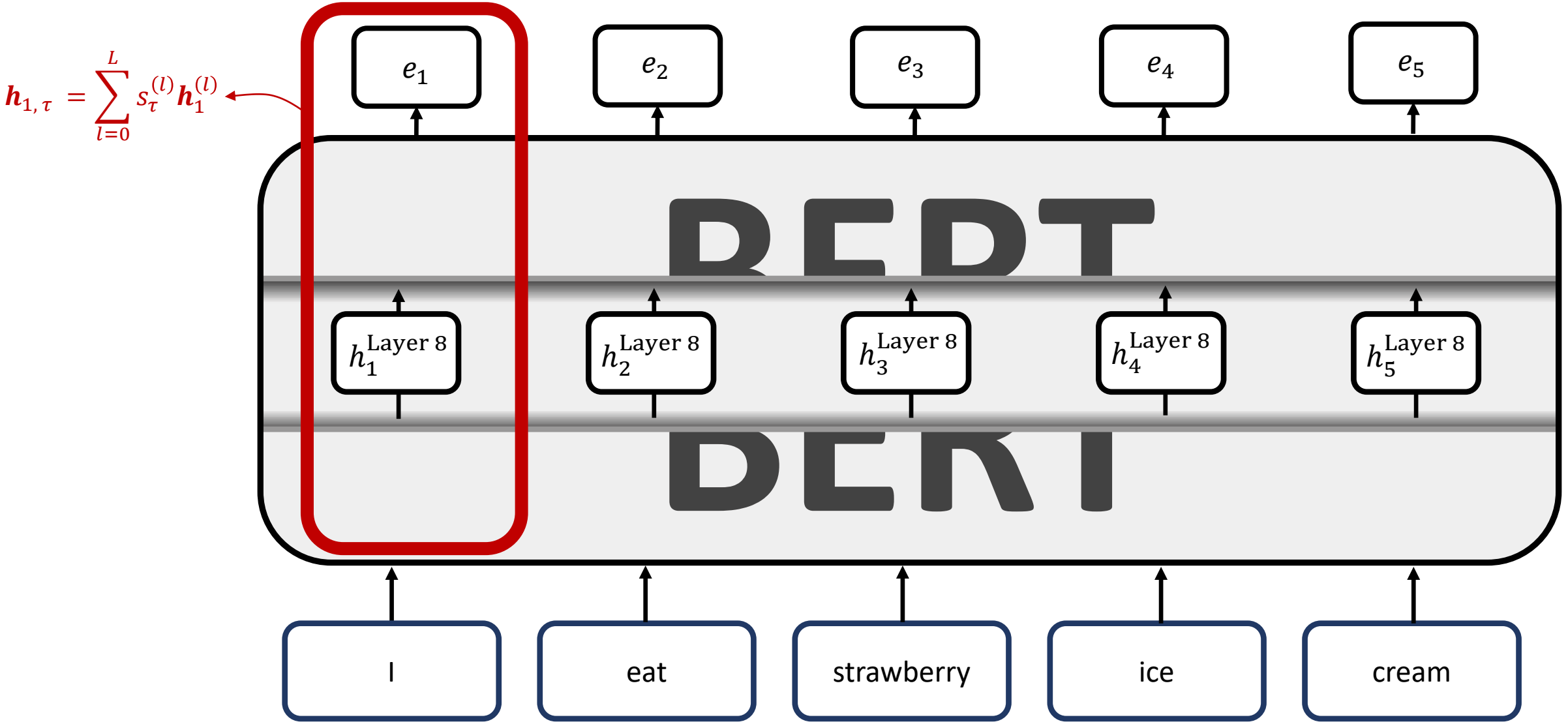


$$\boldsymbol{h}_{i,\tau} = \sum_{l=0}^{L} s_\tau^{(l)} \boldsymbol{h}_i^{(l)} \qquad \tau\text{: task}$$

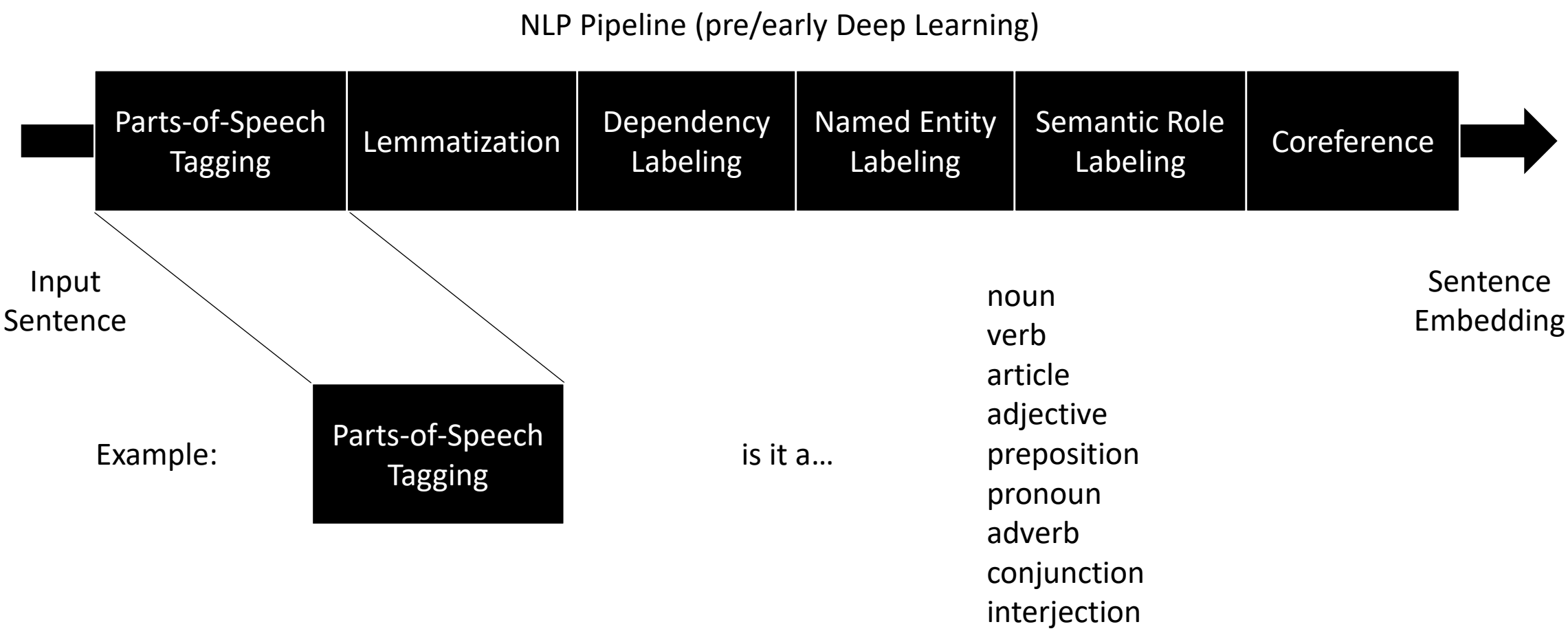
where $\boldsymbol{s}_\tau = \text{softmax}(\boldsymbol{a}_\tau)$



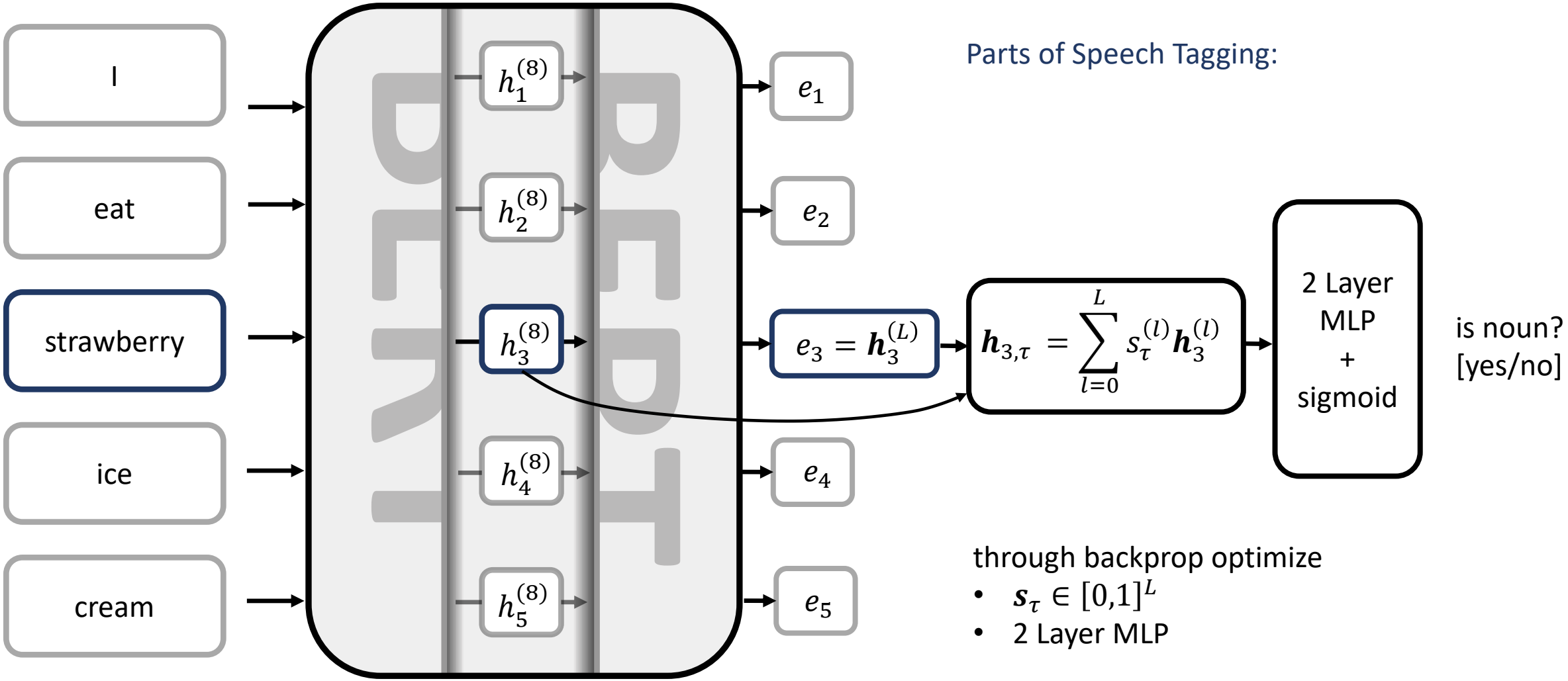
BERT rediscovers the classical NLP pipeline



BERT rediscovers the classical NLP pipeline



BERT rediscovers the classical NLP pipeline



BERT rediscovers the classical NLP pipeline

NLP Pipeline (pre/early Deep Learning)

Parts of Speech Tagging: “I eat strawberry [ice] cream” → Noun

Training: is it a noun? y/n, is it a verb? y/n, is it a…

Coreference Resolution: “I haven’t seen [Jack] in the office today, so [he] might be working from home” → True

Training: do these two things refer to the same entity? y/n

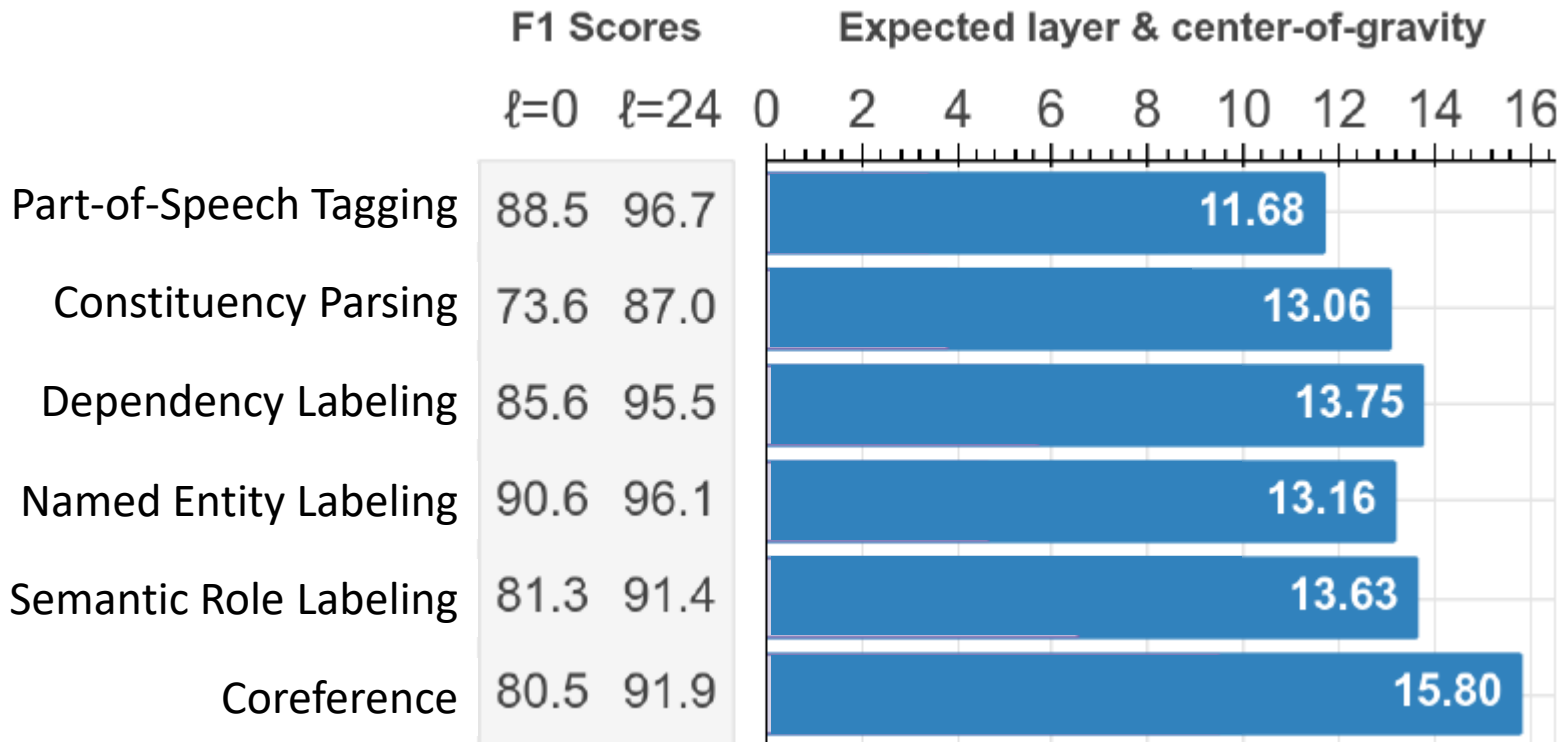
BERT rediscovers the classical NLP pipeline

Analysis 1

Center of Gravity:

$$E_s[l] = \sum_{l=0}^{L} l \cdot s_\tau^{(l)}$$

$$\boldsymbol{h}_{i,\tau} = \sum_{l=0}^{L} s_\tau^{(l)} \boldsymbol{h}_i^{(l)}$$



M(akridakis) Competitions

Time-series forecasting: “How good are we at it?”

M1 1982

M2 1993

M3 2000

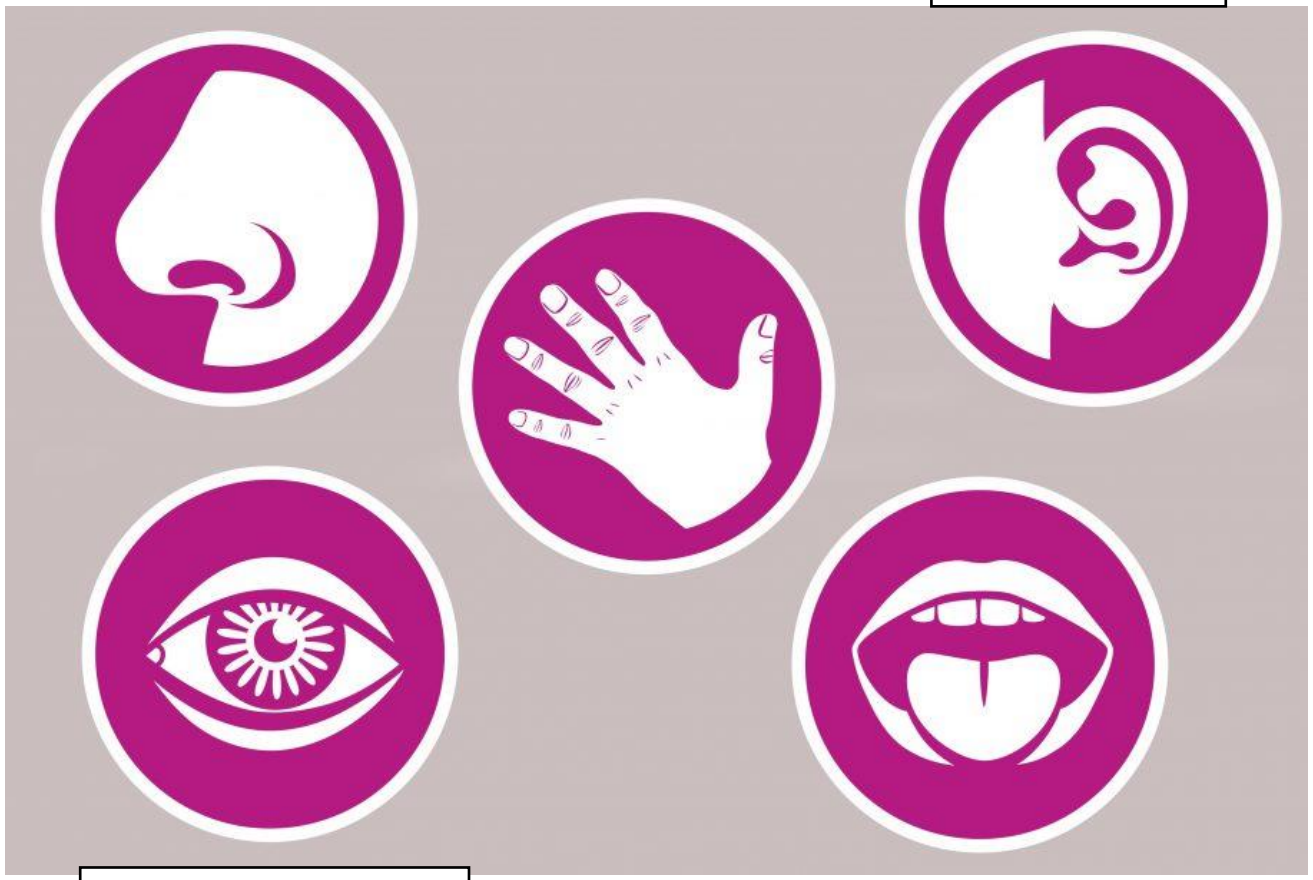
M4 2018

M5 2022

Multi-Modal Deep Learning

How we perceive the world

speech data



computer vision

human filter

Natural Language

CM3: Rethinking domains

CM3: A Causal Masked Multimodal Model of the Internet [Jan 22]

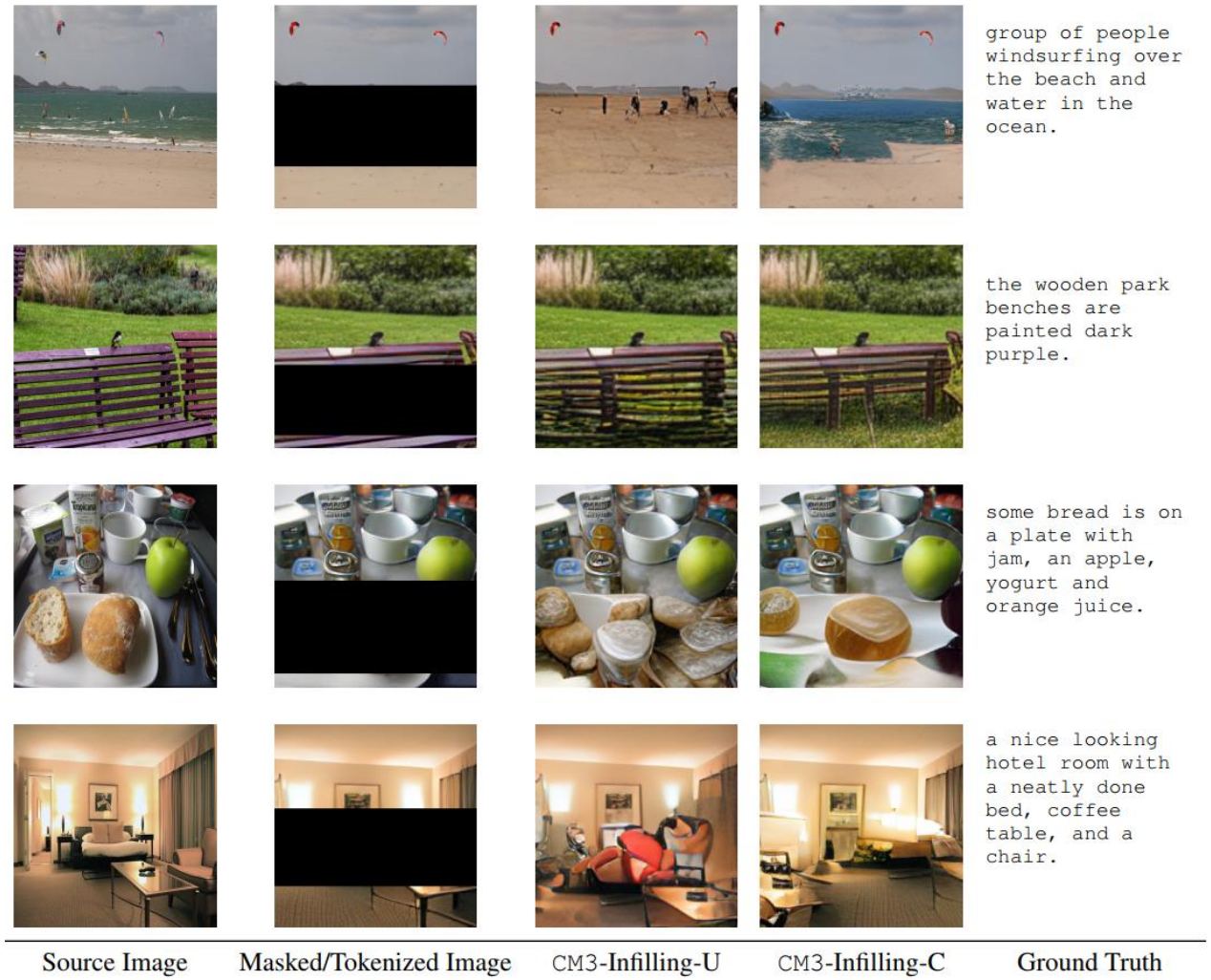
~~Training on text~~ → Training on HTML source code

- move images to tokens using VQ-VAE-GAN
- includes hyperlinks, markup, etc.

CM3: Unconditional Image Generation

<img src=[22,56,…,18,966] alt="Girl in a jacket" width="500" height="600">

CM3: Image Infilling



input:
<img=[10, 31, mask, mask, 391, 01]

input:
<alt="group of people…", img= [10, 31, mask, mask, 391, 01]

Multi-Task Learning

Connections to

Multi-Modal Learning

&

Distributed Learning

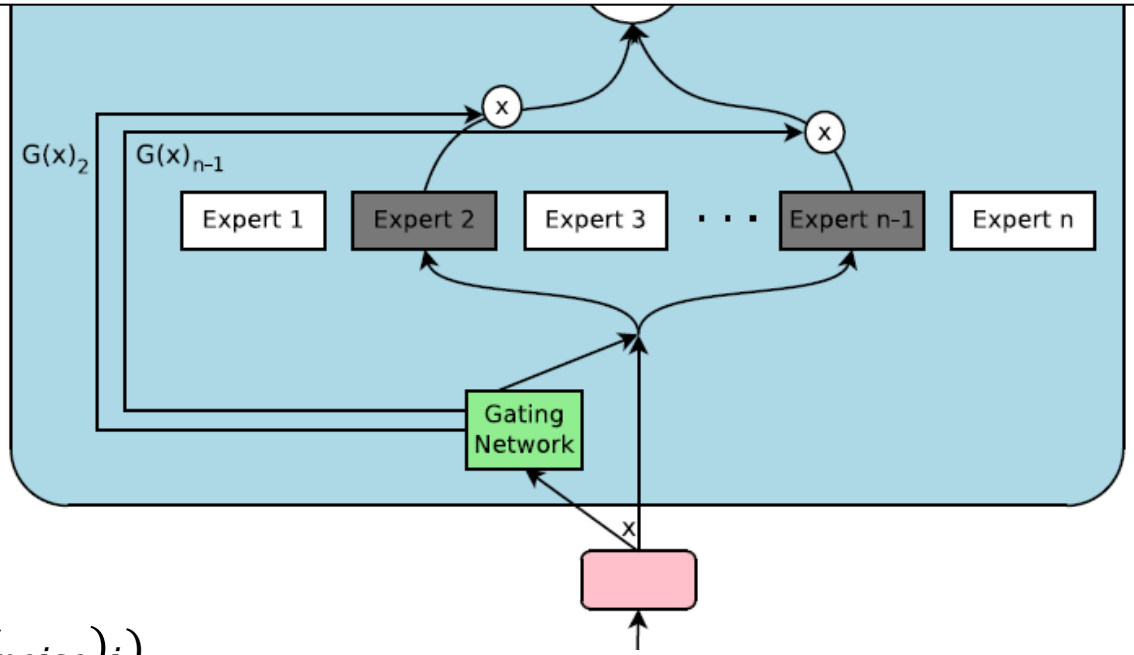
Mixture of Experts

[Jan 18]

RuntimeError: CUDA error: out of memory

Non-Sparse

$$G_{\text{base}} = \text{Softmax}\left(x \cdot W_g\right)$$

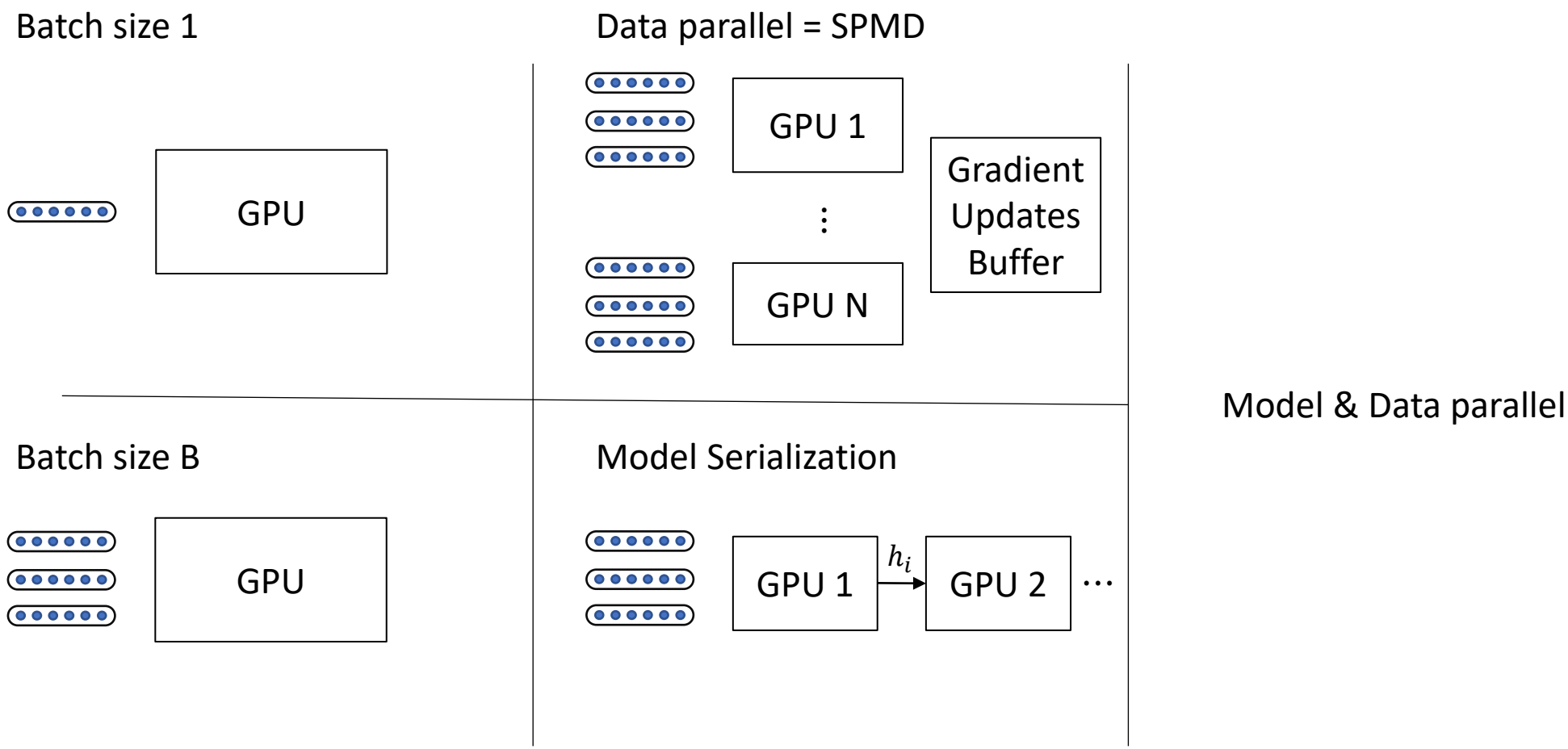


Sparse (ex: k = 2)

$$G = \text{Softmax}(\text{Top}_{\text{k}}(H(x)))$$

$$H(x)_i = \left(x \cdot W_g\right)_i + \mathcal{N}(0,1) \cdot \text{Softplus}((x \cdot W_{noise})_i)$$

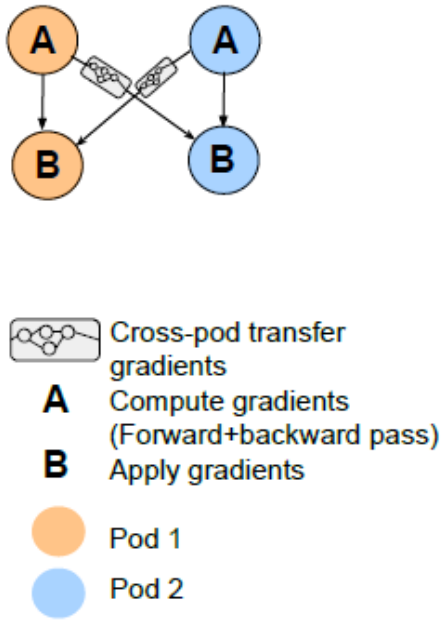
Five types of Parallelism



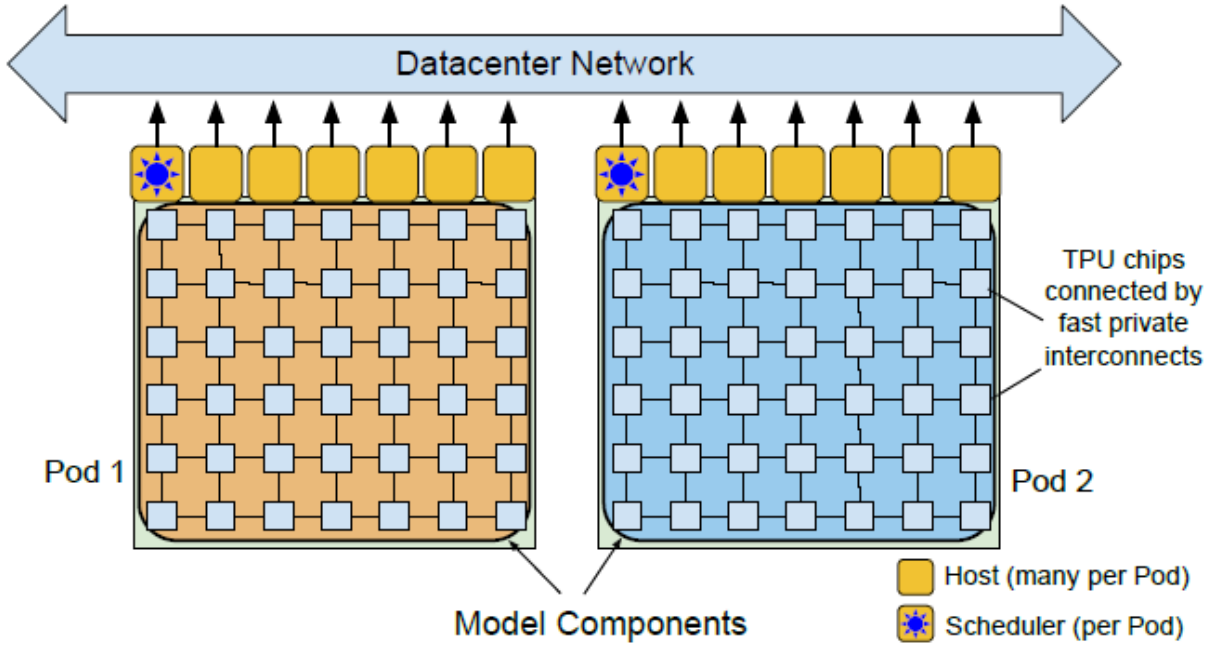
Pathways Architecture

[Mar 22]

Model & Data Parallel



Claim: as fast as single program multiple data (SPDM)

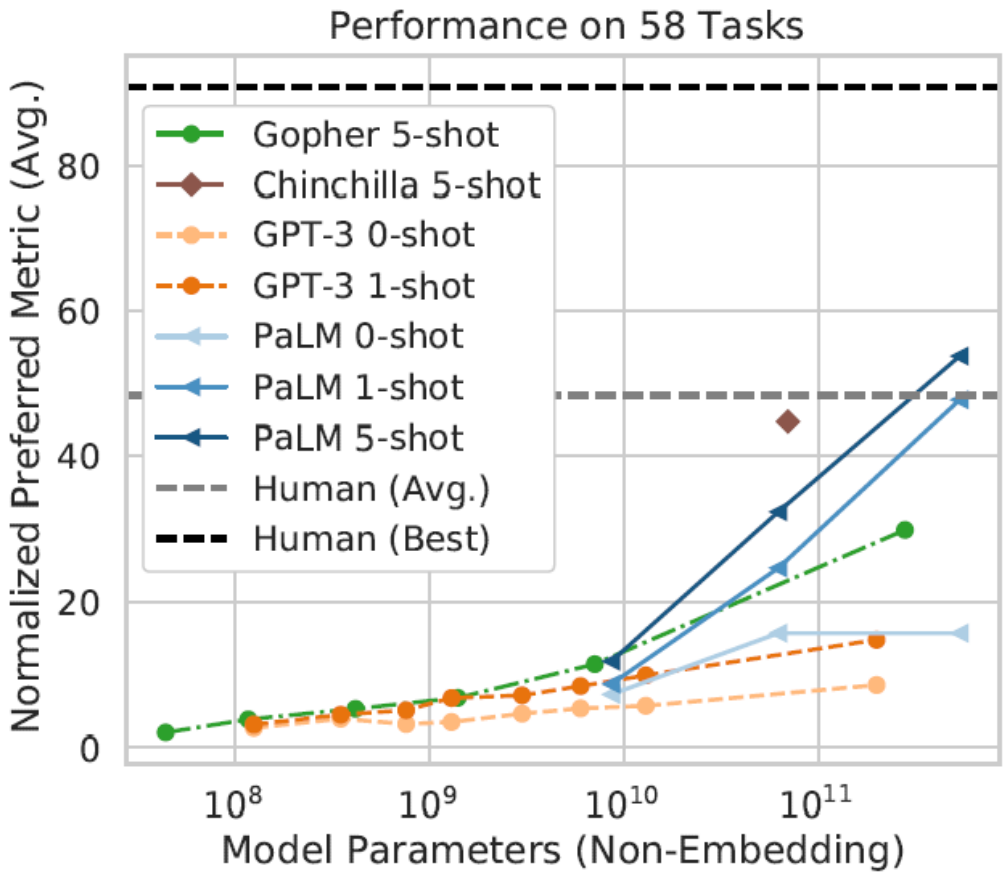


Pathways Language Model (PaLM)

[Apr 22]

100% accelerator utilization (computation)
6144 TPU v4 Chips
540B parameters
150+ NLP tasks

Tags for tasks:
traditional NLP: context-free question answering, reading comprehension, summarization, …
logic, math, code: algorithms, logical reasoning, mathematical proof, …
understanding the world: causal reasoning, common sense, visual reasoning, …
understanding humans: emotional understanding, intent recognition, humor, figurative language, …
pro-social behavior: emotional intelligence
other: riddle, multilingual



Pathways Language Model (PaLM)

Code Generation

prompt

```
def exercise5():
  """Marie ordered one chicken meal that costs $12, 5
  packs of milk that costs $3 each, 4 apples that cost
  $1.50 each, and some boxes of pizza. Marie paid a total
  of $50. How many boxes of pizza did Marie order if each
  box costs $8.50?"""
```

model

```
total_paid = 50
cost_of_pizza_per_box = 8.50
cost_of_meal = 12
cost_of_milk_per_pack = 3
cost_of_apples_per_apple = 1.50
packages_of_milk = 5

return float(total_paid - cost_of_meal - cost_of_milk_per_pack *
          packages_of_milk - cost_of_apples_per_apple *
          4) / cost_of_pizza_per_box
```

Pathways Language Model (PaLM)

Translation

		0-shot		1-shot		Few-shot		Supervised
Src	Tgt	Prior SOTA	PaLM 540B	Prior SOTA	PaLM 540B	Prior SOTA	PaLM 540B	Finetuned SOTA
en	fr	32.9[a]	**38.5**	28.3[b]	**37.5**	33.9[a] (9)	**44.0**	45.6[c]
en	de	25.4[a]	**31.8**	26.2[b]	**31.8**	26.8[a] (11)	**37.4**	41.2[d]
en	ro	16.7[a]	**24.2**	20.6[b]	**28.2**	20.5[a] (9)	**28.7**	33.4[e]
fr	en	35.5[a]	**41.1**	33.7[b]	**37.4**	38.0[a] (9)	**42.8**	45.4[f]
de	en	38.9[a]	**43.8**	30.4[b]	**43.9**	40.6[a] (11)	**47.5**	41.2[g]
ro	en	36.8[a]	**39.9**	38.6[b]	**42.1**	37.3[a] (9)	**43.8**	39.1[h]

BLEU score

Pathways Language Model (PaLM)

Joke Explanation

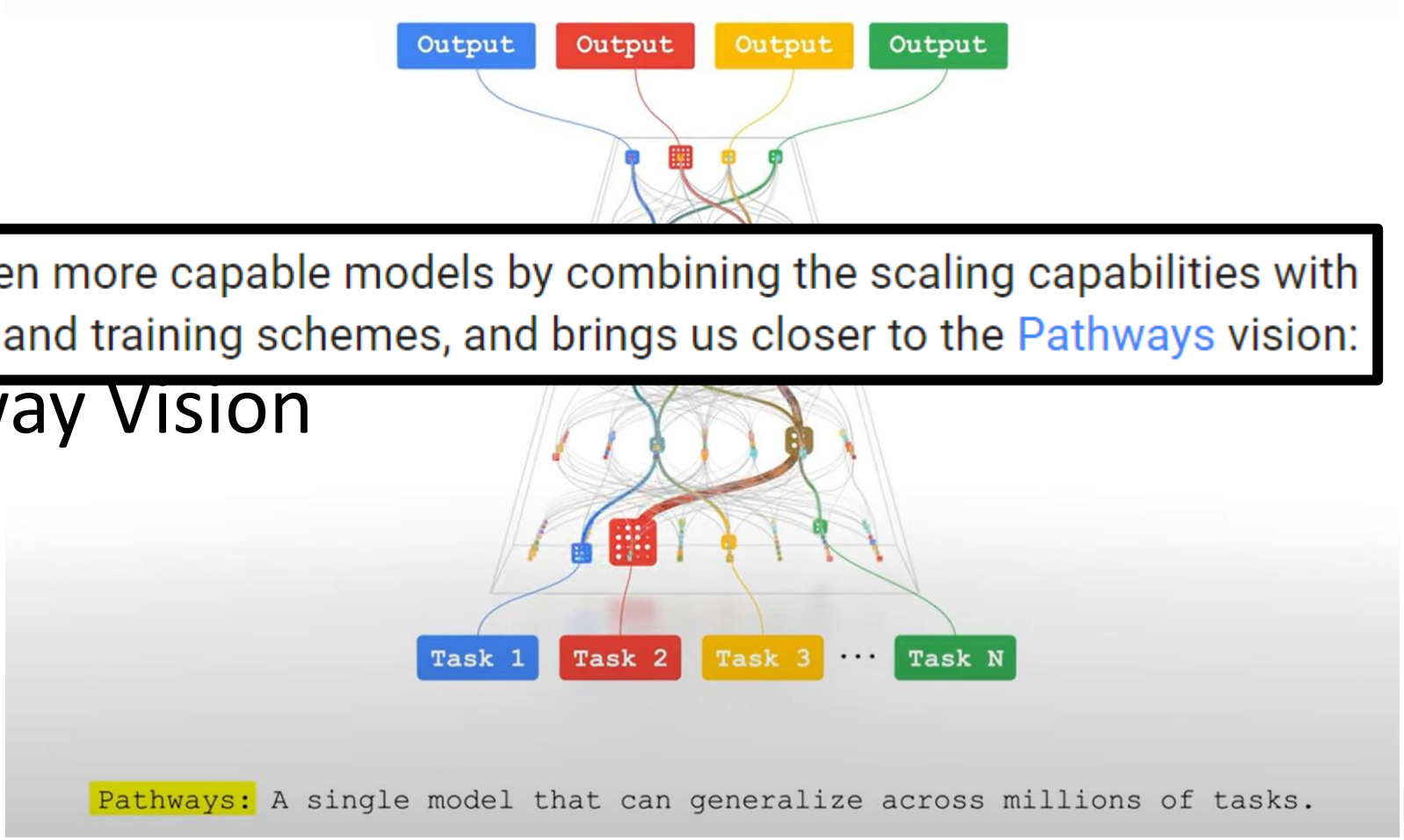
Input: I was going to fly to visit my family on April 6th. My mom said "Oh great, your step dad's poetry reading is that night!" So now I'm flying in on April 7th.
Model Output: The joke is that the speaker's mother is trying to get them to go to their step dad's poetry reading, but the speaker doesn't want to go, so they are changing their flight to the day after the poetry reading.

Pathways Language Model (PaLM)

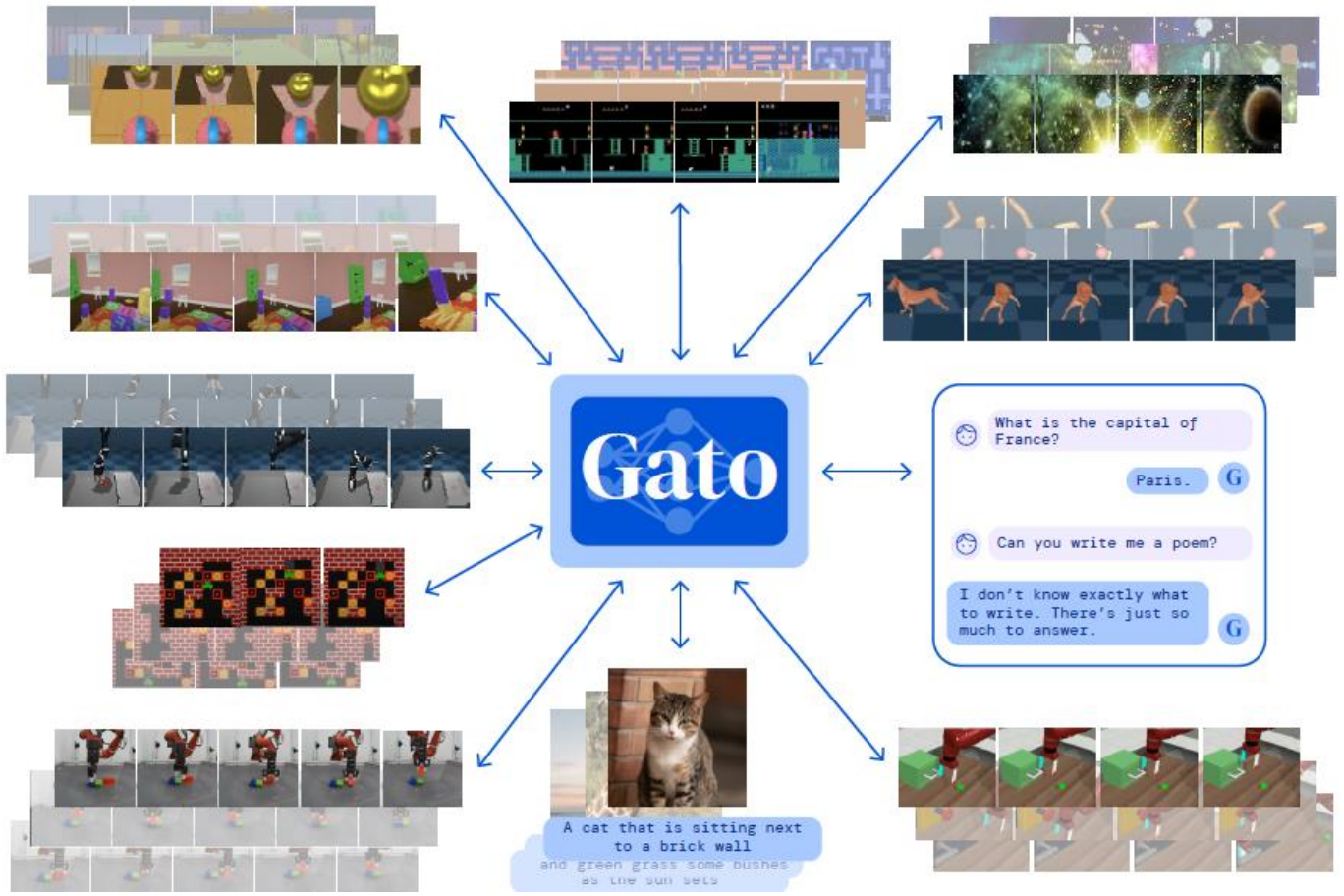
Future Work

PaLM paves the way for even more capable models by combining the scaling capabilities with novel architectural choices and training schemes, and brings us closer to the Pathways vision:

Google's Pathway Vision

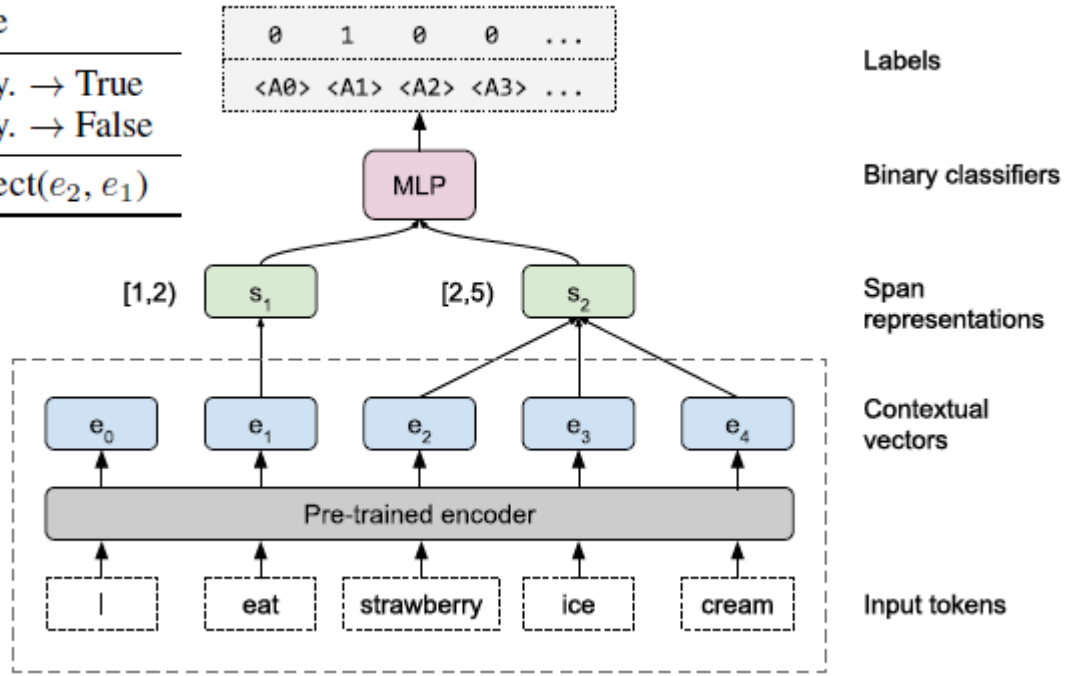


GATO
[12 May 22]



BERT rediscovers the classical NLP pipeline

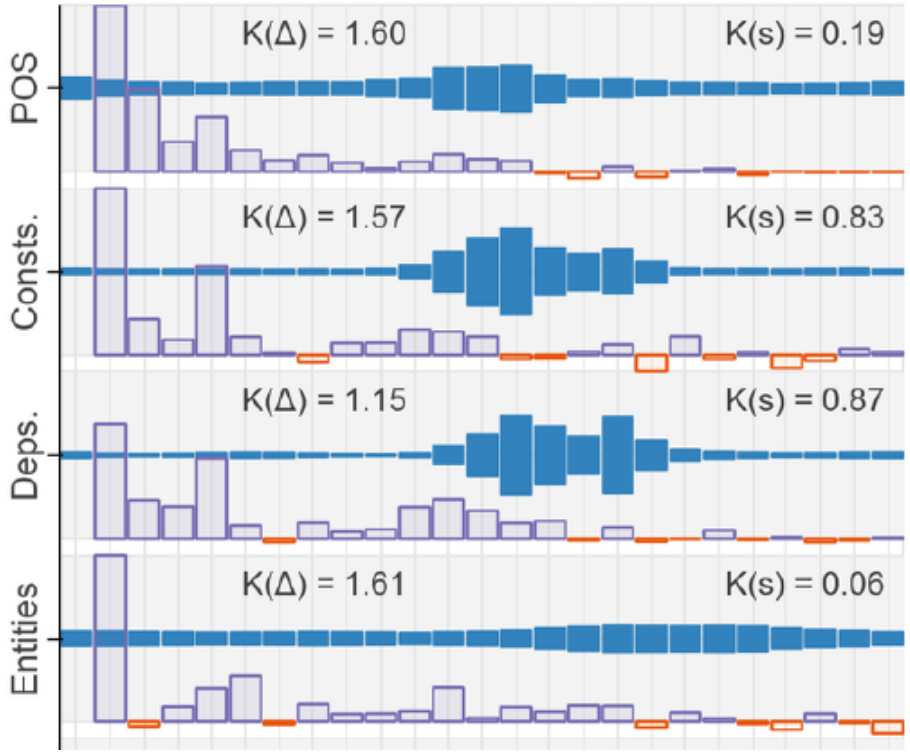
POS	The important thing about Disney is that it is a global $[\text{brand}]_1$. $\rightarrow$ NN (Noun)
Constit.	The important thing about Disney is that it $[\text{is a global brand}]_1$. $\rightarrow$ VP (Verb Phrase)
Depend.	$[\text{Atmosphere}]_1$ is always $[\text{fun}]_2$ $\rightarrow$ nsubj (nominal subject)
Entities	The important thing about $[\text{Disney}]_1$ is that it is a global brand. $\rightarrow$ Organization
SRL	$[\text{The important thing about Disney}]_2$ $[\text{is}]_1$ that it is a global brand. $\rightarrow$ Arg1 (Agent)
SPR	$[\text{It}]_1$ $[\text{endorsed}]_2$ the White House strategy... $\rightarrow$ {awareness, existed_after, ...}
Coref.$^{\text{O}}$	The important thing about $[\text{Disney}]_1$ is that $[\text{it}]_2$ is a global brand. $\rightarrow$ True
Coref.$^{\text{W}}$	$[\text{Characters}]_2$ entertain audiences because $[\text{they}]_1$ want people to be happy. $\rightarrow$ True Characters entertain $[\text{audiences}]_2$ because $[\text{they}]_1$ want people to be happy. $\rightarrow$ False
Rel.	The $[\text{burst}]_1$ has been caused by water hammer $[\text{pressure}]_2$. $\rightarrow$ Cause-Effect(e_2, e_1)

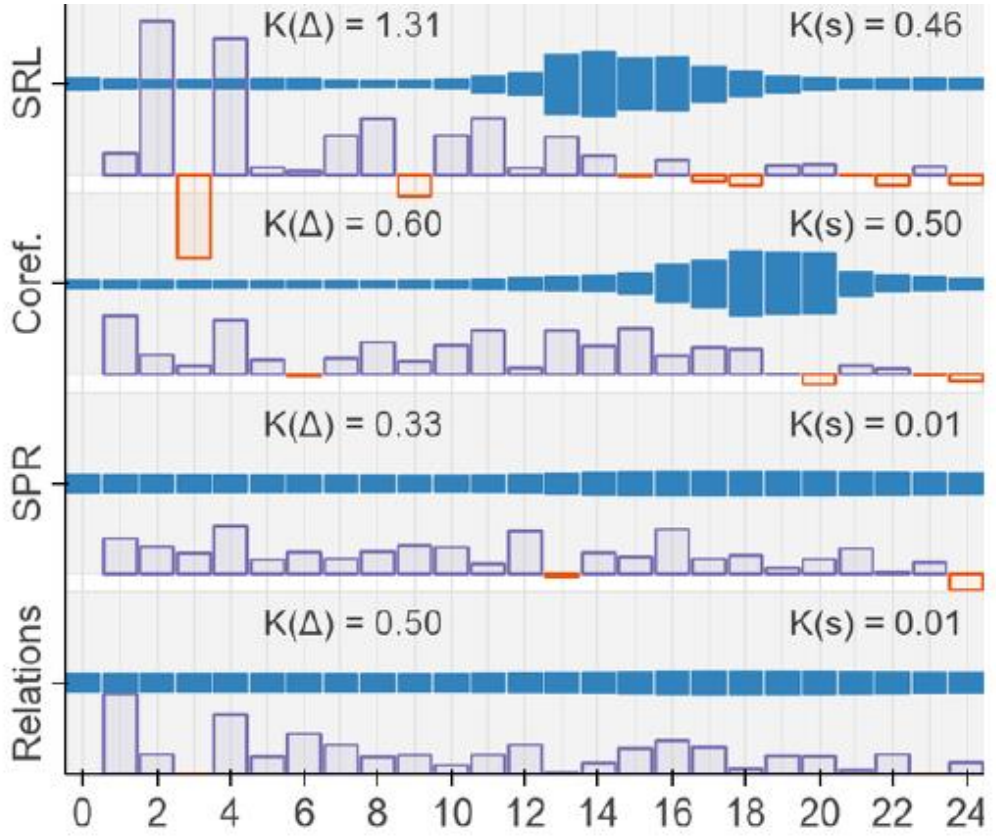


BERT rediscovers the classical NLP pipeline

Analysis 2

access to more and more hidden states





- **Semantic Role Labeling**: In natural language processing, **semantic role labeling** (also called shallow semantic parsing or **slot-filling**) is the process that assigns labels to words or phrases in a sentence that indicates their semantic role in the sentence, such as that of an agent, goal, or result.
- **Semantic Proto-Roles**

  For decades researchers have debated the number
  and character of thematic roles required for a theory
  of the syntax/semantics interface. AGENT and PATIENT are canonical examples, but questions emerge
  such as: should we have a distinct role for BENEFICIARY? What about RECIPIENT? What are the boundaries between these roles?

Role property	Q: How likely or unlikely is it that...
instigated	`Arg` caused the `Pred` to happen?
volitional	`Arg` chose to be involved in the `Pred`?
awareness	`Arg` was/were aware of being involved in the `Pred`?
sentient	`Arg` was sentient?
moved	`Arg` changes location during the `Pred`?
phys_existed	`Arg` existed as a physical object?
existed_before	`Arg` existed before the `Pred` began?
existed_during	`Arg` existed during the `Pred`?
existed_after	`Arg` existed after the `Pred` stopped?
changed_poss	`Arg` changed possession during the `Pred`?
changed_state	The `Arg` was/were altered or somehow changed during or by the end of the `Pred`?
stationary	`Arg` was stationary during the `Pred`?

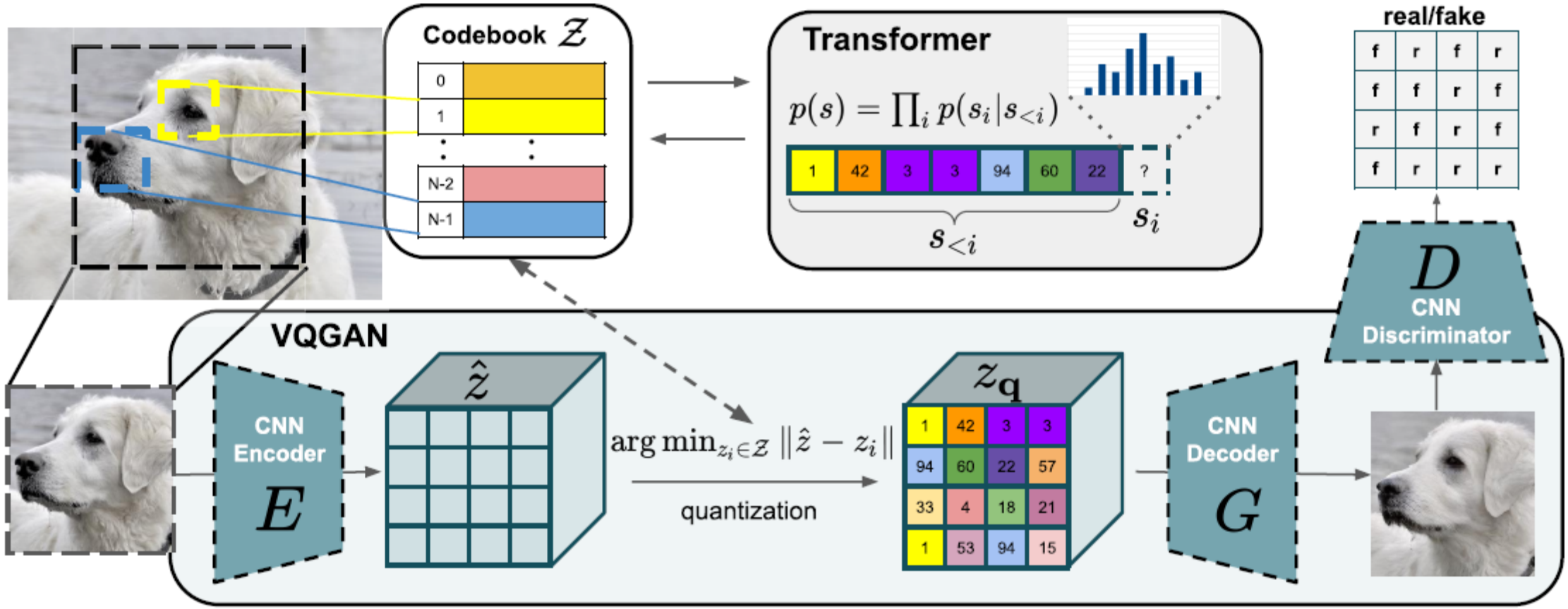
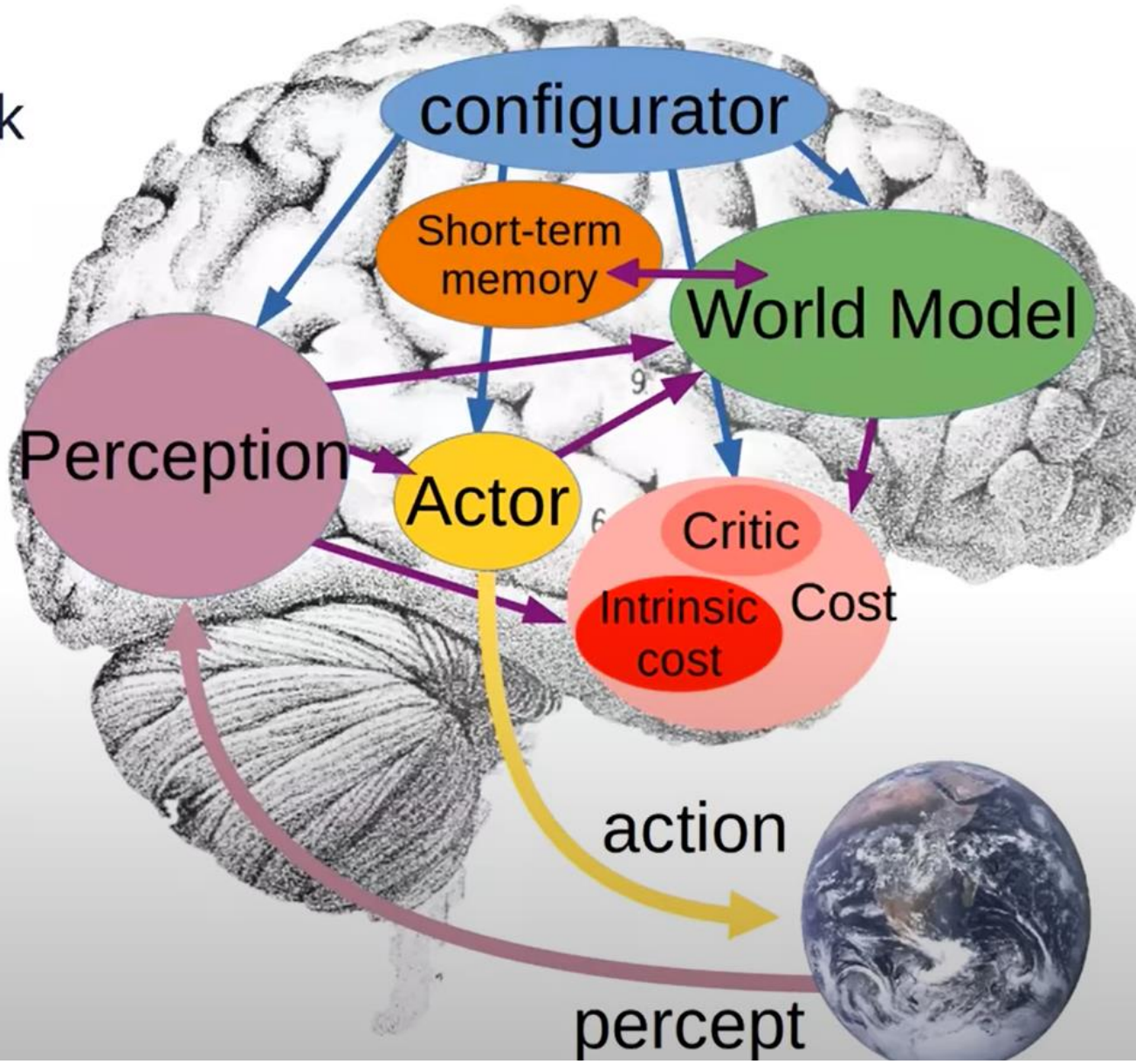
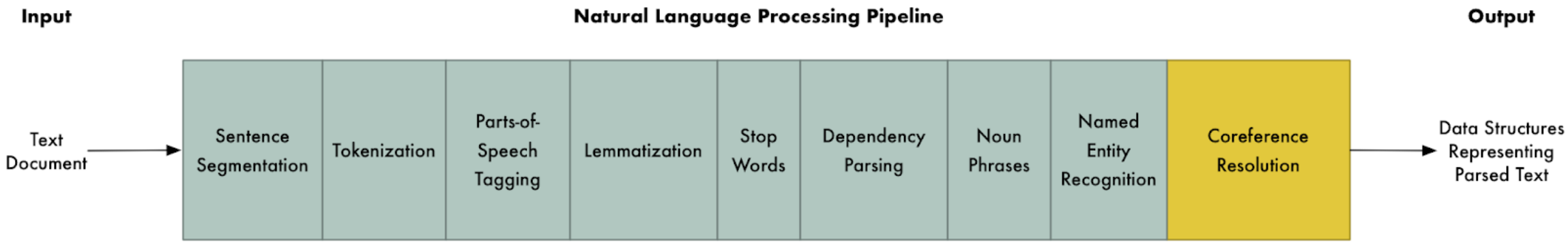


Figure 2. Our approach uses a convolutional *VQGAN* to learn a codebook of context-rich visual parts, whose composition is subsequently modeled with an autoregressive transformer architecture. A discrete codebook provides the interface between these architectures and a patch-based discriminator enables strong compression while retaining high perceptual quality. This method introduces the efficiency of convolutional approaches to transformer based high resolution image synthesis.

Modular Architecture for Autonomous AI

- **Configurator**
  - Configures other modules for task
- **Perception**
  - Estimates state of the world
- **World Model**
  - Predicts future world states
- **Cost**
  - Compute “discomfort”
- **Actor**
  - Find optimal action sequences
- **Short-Term Memory**
  - Stores state-cost episodes




Input
Natural Language Processing Pipeline
Output
Text Document
Sentence Segmentation
Tokenization
Parts-of-Speech Tagging
Lemmatization
Stop Words
Dependency Parsing
Noun Phrases
Named Entity Recognition
Coreference Resolution
Data Structures Representing Parsed Text