Project Milestone 1

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Problem Statement

Proposal Summary

- Our proposal aims to develop an efficient pipeline for multi-class text classification
- Focus on enhancing performance for the Multi-Genre Natural Language Inference (MNLI) task.
- To achieve this, we will leverage smaller models and explore various fine-tuning and distillation techniques to optimize model efficiency and accuracy.

Problem statement

- The MNLI task involves classifying text pairs into categories like entailment, contradiction, and neutral, which is crucial for natural language understanding applications.
- However, achieving high performance on this task can be challenging due to limited computational resources and training data.

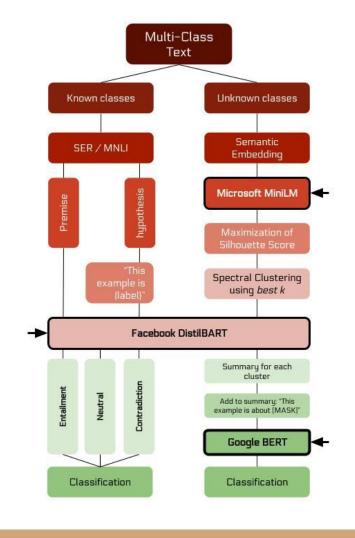
Proposed Solution

Proposed solution

- Advancing the performance of the DistilBart model through additional fine-tuning on the SNLI and ANLI datasets to enhance its classification accuracy.
- Investigate a range of fine-tuning strategies and hyperparameter configurations to optimize the model's performance while minimizing computational overhead.
- Explore distillation techniques to improve the efficiency of the model without compromising its accuracy.

Proposed solution

- Conduct experiments with other distilled models, including DistilBERT and DistilRoBERTa, to compare their performance and determine the most effective model for the MNLI task.
- Identify the optimal configuration that achieves high classification accuracy while remaining computationally efficient.



Related Work







Paper: MiniLM: Deep

Self-Attention Distillation for Task-Agnostic Compression of Pre-Trained Transformers

Huggingface:

microsoft/MiniLM-L12-H384-uncased

Performance:

Model	#Param	SQuAD 2.0	MNLI-m	SST-2	QNLI	CoLA	RTE	MRPC	QQP
BERT-Base	109M	76.8	84.5	93.2	91.7	58.9	68.6	87.3	91.3
MiniLM-L12xH384	33M	81.7	85.7	93.0	91.5	58.5	73.3	89.5	91.3

Speed: 7500 sentences/second

Paper: BART: Denoising
Sequence-to-Sequence
Pre-training for Natural Language
Generation, Translation, and
Comprehension

Hugginface: valhalla/distilbart-mnli-12-1

Performance:

	matched acc	mismatched acc
<u>bart-large-mnli</u> (baseline, 12-12)	89.9	90.01
distilbart-mnli-12-1	87.08	87.5

Paper: BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding

Huggingface: google-bert/bert-large-uncased

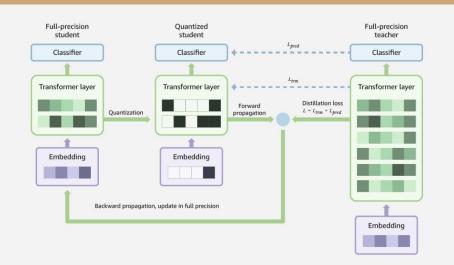
Performance:

SQUAD 1.1 F1/EM	Multi NLI Accuracy
91.0/84.3	86.05

DistilBART-12-1

- Pretrained on Multi-NLI
- AdamW
- Batch size: 16
- Dropout: 0.3
- Learning rate: 2e-5
- 87.5% accuracy on Multi-NLI Validation_mismatched

Gaikwad, Mayur & Ahirrao, Swati & Kotecha, Ketan & Abraham, Ajith. (2022). Multi-Ideology Multi-Class Extremism Classification Using Deep Learning Techniques. IEEE Access. PP. 1-1. 10.1109/ACCESS.2022.3205744.



Datasets



SNLI MNLI ANL

Hugginface: snli

Description: The SNLI corpus (version 1.0) is a collection of 570k human-written English sentence pairs manually labeled for balanced classification with the labels entailment, contradiction, and neutral, supporting the task of natural language inference (NLI), also known as recognizing textual entailment (RTE).

Hugginface: nyu-mll/multi_nli

Description: The Multi-Genre Natural Language Inference (MultiNLI) corpus is a crowd-sourced collection of 433k sentence pairs annotated with textual entailment information. The corpus is modeled on the SNLI corpus, but differs in that covers a range of genres of spoken and written text, and supports a distinctive cross-genre generalization evaluation. The corpus served as the basis for the shared task of the RepEval 2017 Workshop at EMNLP in Copenhagen.

Hugginface: facebook/anli

Description: The Adversarial Natural Language Inference (ANLI) is a new large-scale NLI benchmark dataset, The dataset is collected via an iterative, adversarial human-and-model-in-the-loop procedure. ANLI is much more difficult than its predecessors including SNLI and MNLI. It contains three rounds. Each round has train/dev/test splits.

Work Done So Far

Fine Tuning

- First 4000 samples in MNLI
- 3 epochs
- 8 batches
- Test on 400 samples (Validation_mismatched partition)
- Learning rate: 2e-5
- AdamW: (beta=0.9, epsilon=1e-8)

Accuracies of models before and after fine-tuning on MNLI

Model	Accuracy Before	Accuracy After
BART	-	0.37
DistilBART	0.3	0.79
DistilBERT	0.54	0.74
DistilRoBERTa	0.44	0.72

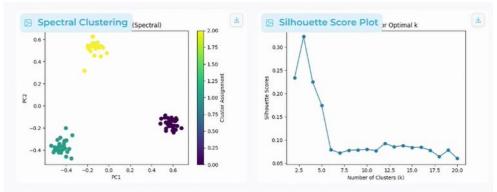
Fine Tuning on DistilBART

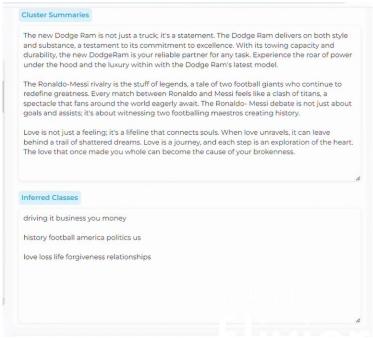
- 2000 samples from SNLI
- 3 epochs
- 8 batches
- Test on 200 samples (test partition)
- Learning rate: 2e-5
- Adam: (beta=0.9, epsilon=1e-8)

Accuracy before Fine-tuning: 22.4%

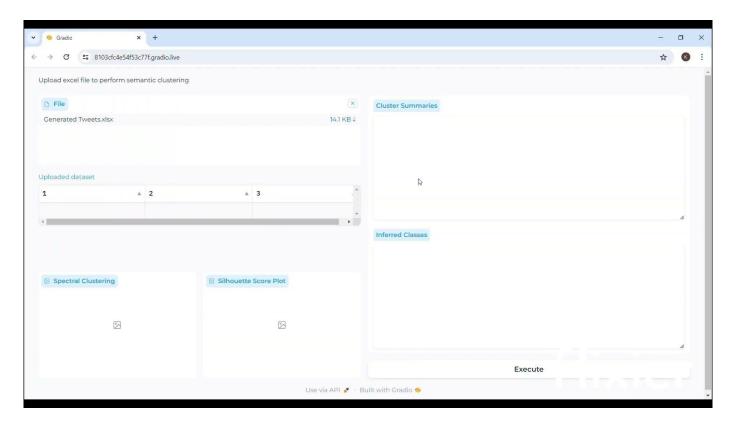
Accuracy after Fine-tuning: 95.3%

Unknown Classes Pipeline Demonstration: Gradio Ul





Demo: UI



Next Steps:

- Further Fine tune DistilBART on datasets with gradual difficulty (SNLI→MNLI→ANLI)
 - a. Change Hyperparameters in fine tuning
- 2. Try Knowledge Distillation for DistilBART to make it lighter and faster
- 3. Try different models for Mask-filling task and Fine-tune those models for this specific task→"This example is [MASK]"
- 4. Distillate Mask-filler models for faster results

Contributions

Khaled: Fine Tuning BART, Pipeline, UI

Marawan: Fine Tuning DistilRoBERTa, DistilBERT, DistilBART