

Python for Good

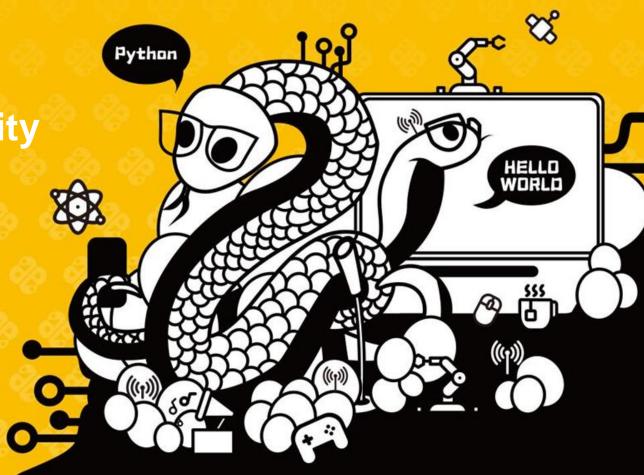
PyCon China 2022

Model Fine-tuning For Similarity Learning

from algorithms to infrastructure

Bo Wang

Engineering Manager@Jina Al | bo.wang@jina.ai



Me

Bachelor: Lanzhou University

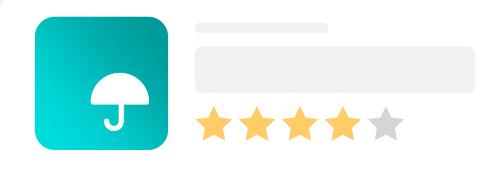
Master: Delft University of Technology (Multimedia Computing Group)

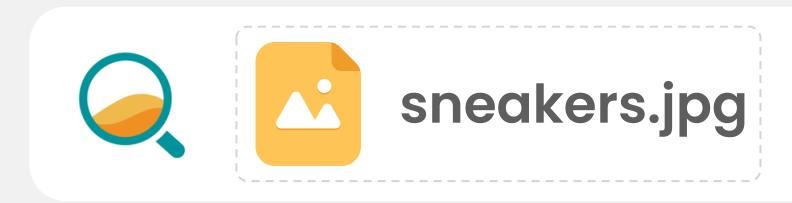
Working: IBM (Amsterdam), Sensara (Rotterdam), Jina AI (Berlin, current)

Github: bwanglzu

Twitter: bo_wangbo

















Neural Search

Forget about keyword search

 Basic idea: use embeddings from Deep Learning models for similarity search (cosine, euclidean)



=> [0.6, 0.4]



=> [0.5, 0.5]



=> [-0.5, 0.6]



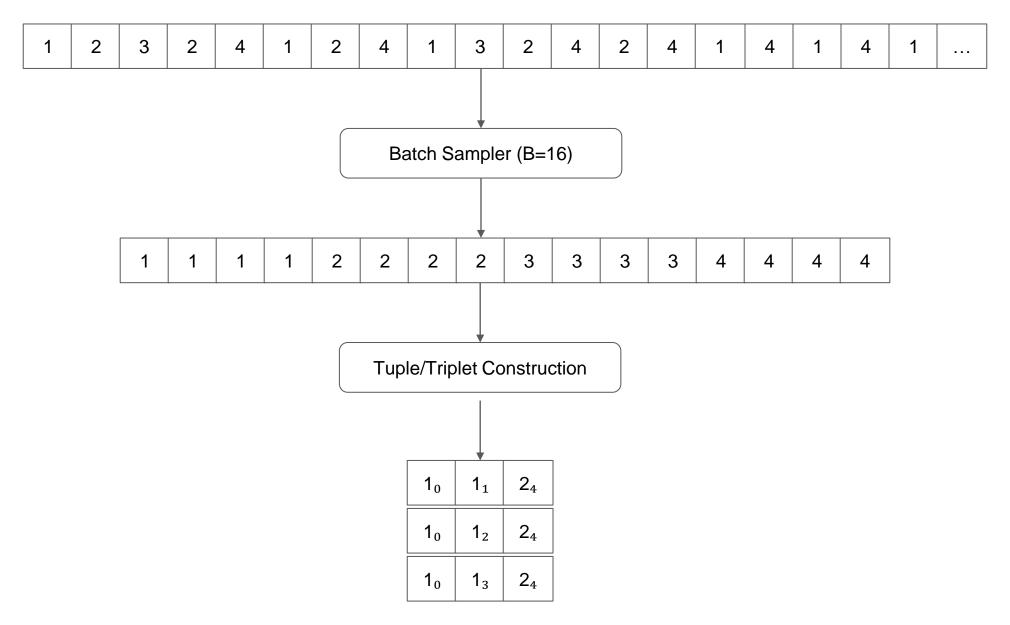


However, pre-trained models do not work out-of-the-box (for search)

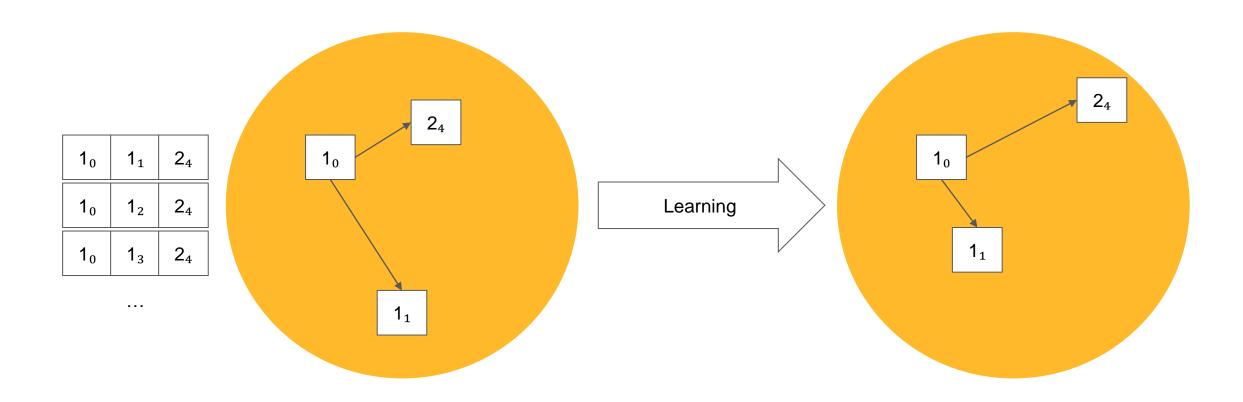
Why?

- 1. Domain shift: the training data and the application domain is different.
- 2. Task shift: Most of the models are pre-trained for classification/regression/segmentation, not for similarity matching.
- 3. Knowledge shift: Machine learning engineers do not have enough knowledge on Information Retrieval, vice versa.

Our Approach: Contrastive Learning

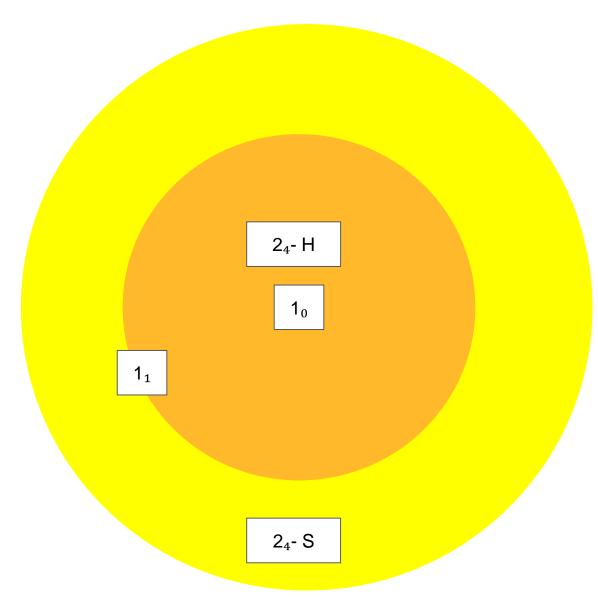


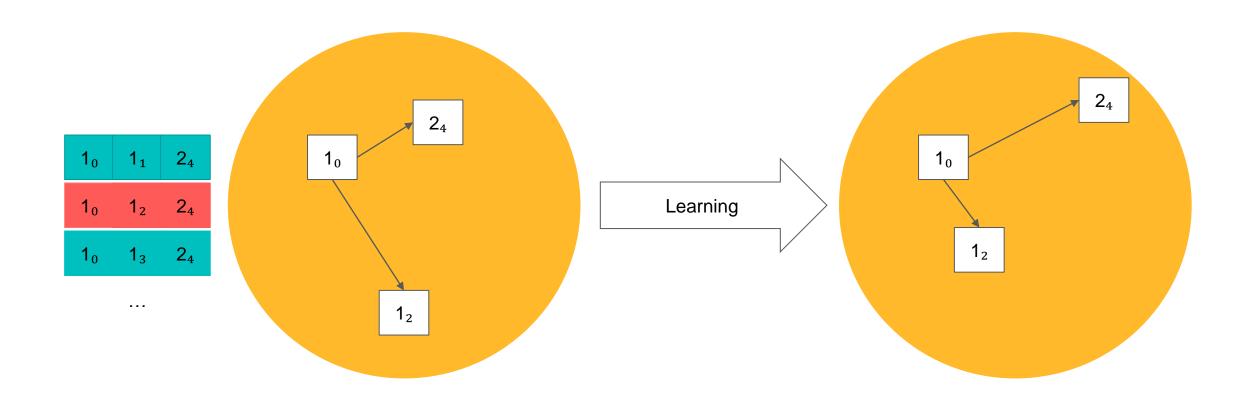
..



$$L(a,p,n) = \max\{d(a_i,p_i) - d(a_i,n_i) + \mathrm{margin}, 0\}$$

2₄- E





Xuan, Hong, Abby Stylianou, and Robert Pless. "Improved embeddings with easy positive triplet mining." *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Winter Conference on Applications of Computer Vision*. 2020.

```
import finetuner
finetuner.login()
finetuner.fit(
   model = 'bert-base-cased',
   train data = 'your-train-data',
   eval_data = 'your-eval-data',
   loss='TripletMarginLoss',
   learning_rate=1e-4,
   batch_size=16,
   epoch=5,
   device='cuda',
   miner='TripletMarginMiner',
   miner options={
     'margin': 0.3,
     'type of triplets': 'hard'
    },
```

000

Without Labels - CrossModel

black sneakers comfortable

Text Encoder

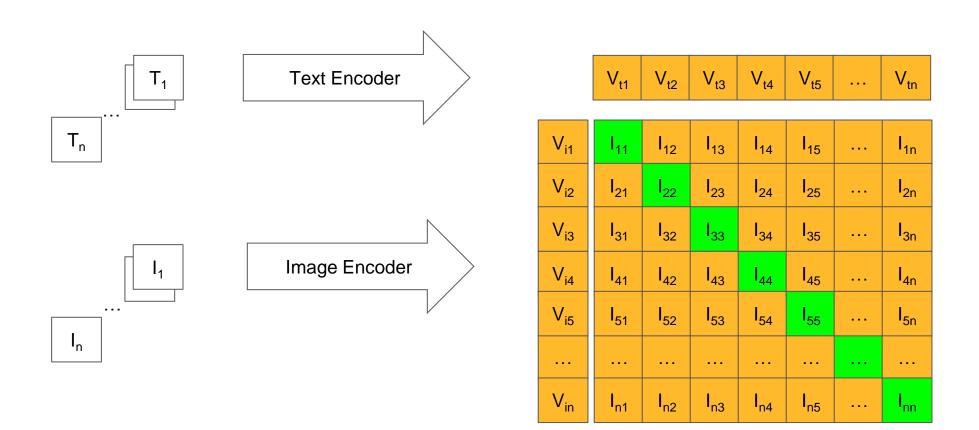
feature vector V_t



Image Encoder

feature vector V_i

Without Labels - CrossModel



0 0 0

```
import finetuner
finetuner.login()
finetuner.fit(
    model = 'openai/clip-vit-base-patch32',
    train data = 'your-train-data',
    eval_data = 'your-eval-data',
    loss='CLIPLoss',
    learning rate=1e-6,
    batch_size=128,
    epoch=5,
    device='cuda',
    . . . ,
    callbacks=[
      EvaluationCallback(
        model='clip-text',
        index model='clip-vision',
        query_data='your-query-data',
        index data='your-index-data',
    ],
```

Without Labels - UniModel

Contrastive Loss

 V_0

Encoder

Encoder

 V_1







What do get from it?

Model	Task	Metric	Pretrained	Finetuned	Delta	Run it!
BERT	Quora Question Answering	mRR	0.835	0.967	15.8%	Open in Colab
		Recall	0.915	0.963	5.3%	
ResNet	Visual similarity search on TLL	mAP	0.110	0.196	78.2%	Open in Colab
		Recall	0.249	0.460	84.7%	
CLIP	Deep Fashion text-to-image search	mRR	0.575	0.676	17.4%	CO Open in Colab
		Recall	0.473	0.564	19.2%	
M- CLIP	Cross market product recommendation (German)	mRR	0.430	0.648	50.7%	Open in Colab
		Recall	0.247	0.340	37.7%	

All metrics were evaluated for k@20 after training for 5 epochs using the Adam optimizer with learning rates of 1e-4 for ResNet, 1e-7 for CLIP and 1e-5 for the BERT models.

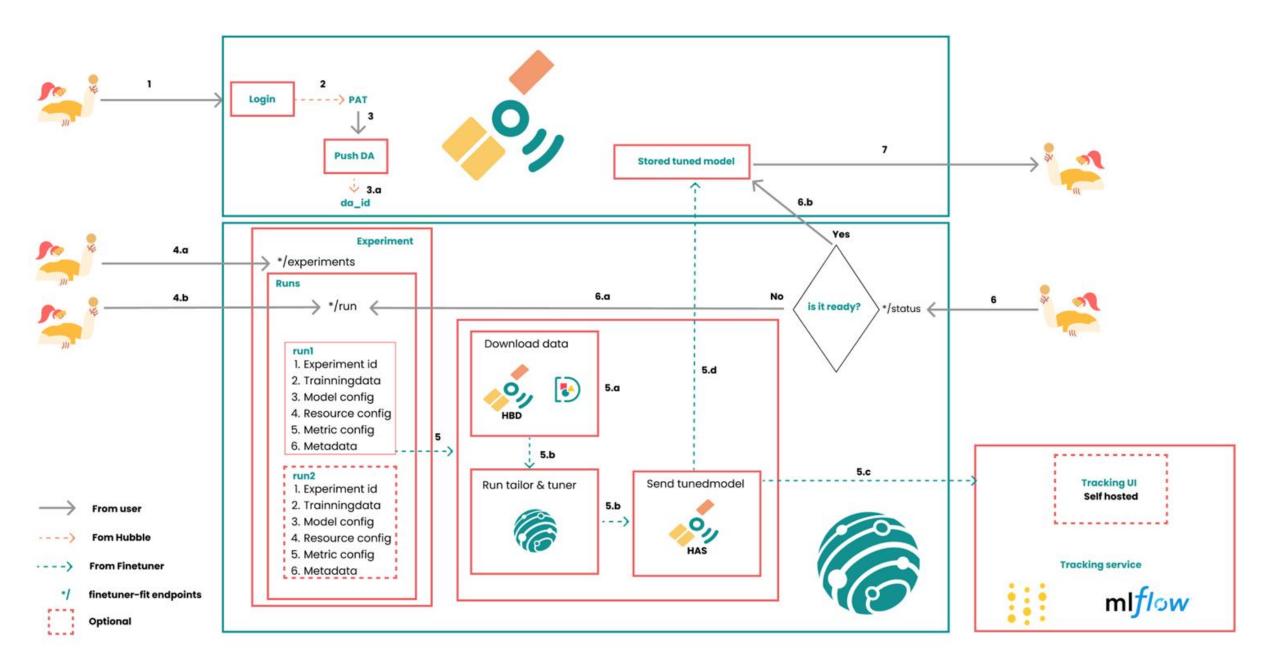
What do you pay?

- 1. Depends, a few handureds to several thousands labeled data is sufficiently enough.
- 2. Given the effectiveness of GPU utilization, and limited amount of training data, fine-tuning could be finished in 15 minutes to less than half a day.

This is not the end..

Model Fine-tuning as Service

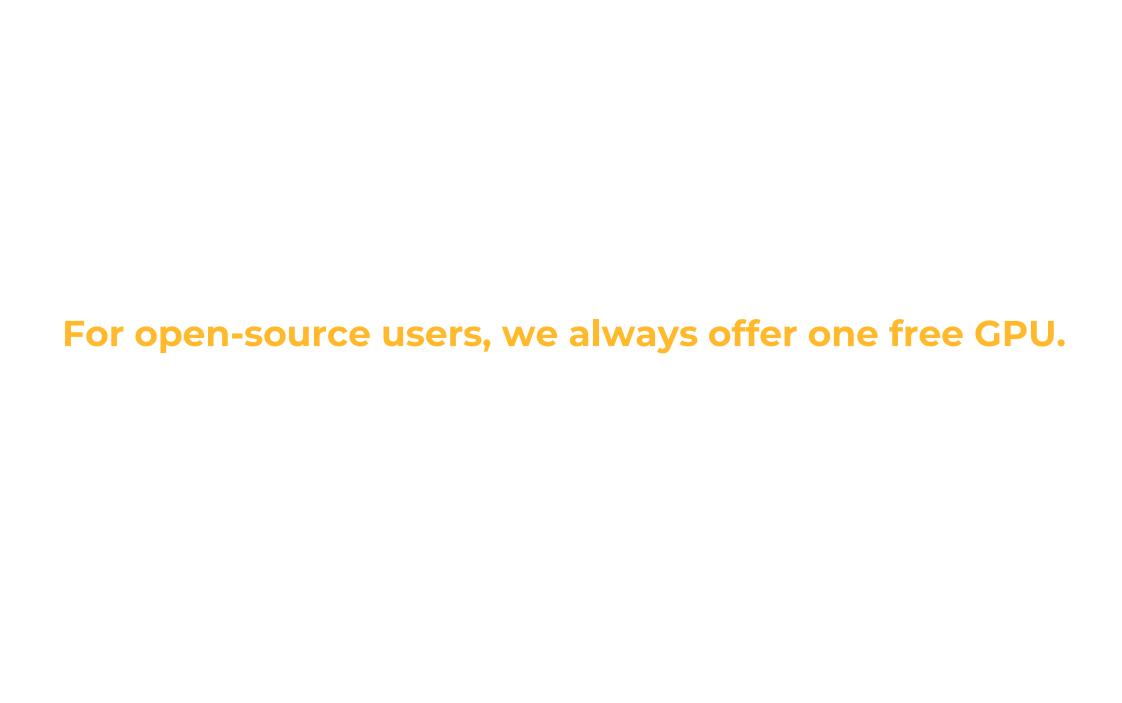
- 1. For software engineers, still too complex.
- 2. Lack of computing resources, or lack of experience in GPU utilization.
- 3. Heavy dependencies (ML Frameworks).



Before/after you call the `fit` function...

- 1. At each release, we build cpu and cuda docker image to Container Registry.
- 2. A dedicated computing resource will be applied for you, with X GPUs, Y CPUs and resources such as memory and disk space from our cloud Kubernetes Cluster.
- 3. We utilize Argo Workflow which is a container-native workflow engine to run your fine-tuning job.
- 4. We utilize Karpenter for node auto-scaling, to provision nodes based on workload requirements, at scale.
- 5. In the mean while, all the logs will be centralized in our cloud buckets & logging stack.

With this setup, we can efficiently setup computing resources within minutes with CPU or CUDA jobs (up to 16 Nvidia GPUs)



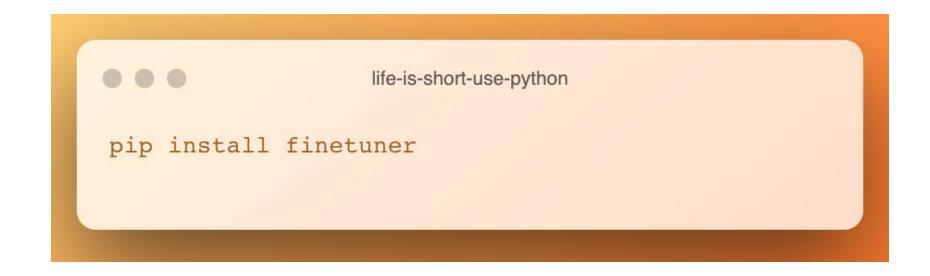
What we achieved

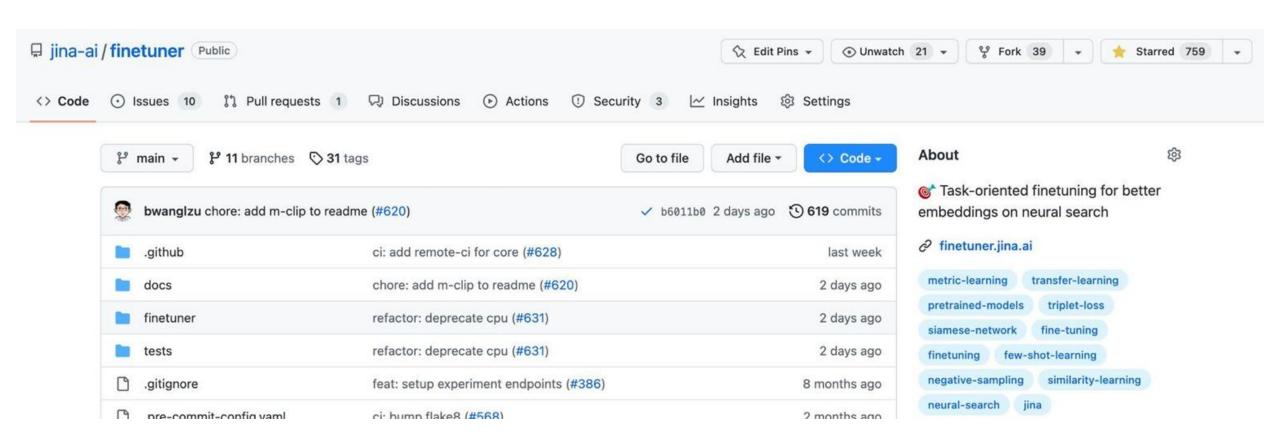
- 1. Extreme easy user interface, even with no code.
- 2. Always full (90%+) GPU Utilization in the cloud given sufficient training data.
- 3. Huge dependency size reduction (1GB +), no need torch, torchvision etc. Since each `fit` is just an api call...
- 4. July 1st since release up to Dec 15th 2022, we help our internal & external users fine-tuned 1423 models.

Challenges & Next Step

- 1. Losing certain level of flexibility, for advanced users.
- 2. Data handling should at users hand, this is crucial for big entities.
- 3. Not enough ppl, even ML engineers are aware the power of embeddings.
- 4. Breakthrough embedding model towards cross-modality/mult-modality.
- 5. Be more open & developer friendly towards to the next step: inference.

Last but not least...







Thank you!











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Thanks!

感谢观看