



Language Model Prompting



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1. What is Prompt

Ways to do NLP tasks

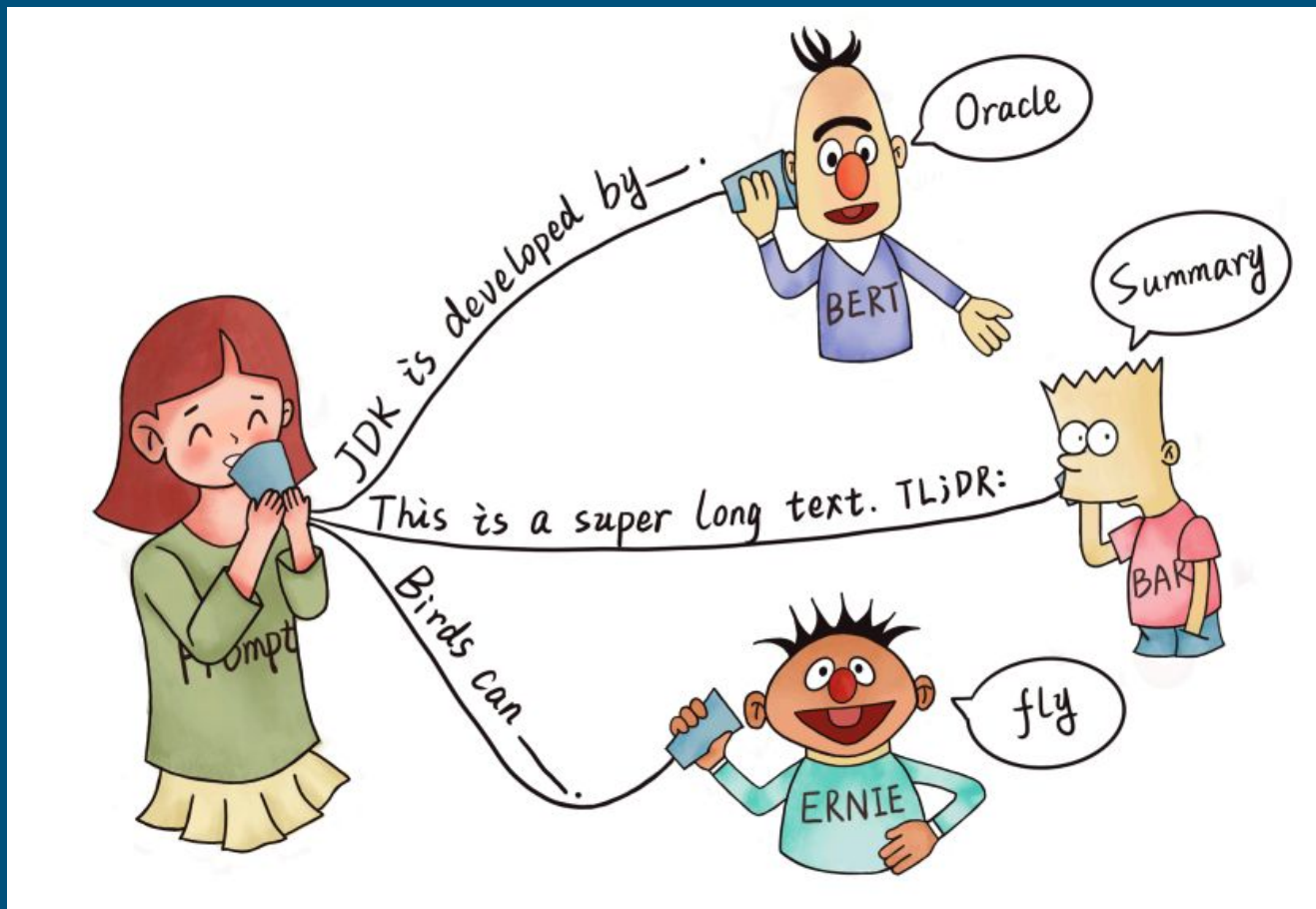
Non-neural network: feature engineering

Neural network

- architecture engineering - CNN, RNN, Transformer

- Pretrained -> Fine-tuned - BERT, GPT

- Pretrained -> Prompt



Formulation

Name	Notation	Example	Description
<i>Input</i>	\mathbf{x}	I love this movie.	One or multiple texts
<i>Output</i>	\mathbf{y}	++ (very positive)	Output label or text
<i>Prompting Function</i>	$f_{\text{prompt}}(\mathbf{x})$	[X] Overall, it was a [Z] movie.	A function that converts the input into a specific form by inserting the input \mathbf{x} and adding a slot [Z] where answer \mathbf{z} may be filled later.
<i>Prompt</i>	\mathbf{x}'	I love this movie. Overall, it was a [Z] movie.	A text where [X] is instantiated by input \mathbf{x} but answer slot [Z] is not.
<i>Filled Prompt</i>	$f_{\text{fill}}(\mathbf{x}', \mathbf{z})$	I love this movie. Overall, it was a bad movie.	A prompt where slot [Z] is filled with any answer.
<i>Answered Prompt</i>	$f_{\text{fill}}(\mathbf{x}', \mathbf{z}^*)$	I love this movie. Overall, it was a good movie.	A prompt where slot [Z] is filled with a true answer.
<i>Answer</i>	\mathbf{z}	“good”, “fantastic”, “boring”	A token, phrase, or sentence that fills [Z]

Table 2: Terminology and notation of prompting methods. \mathbf{z}^* represents answers that correspond to true output \mathbf{y}^* .

Formulation

$$\mathcal{Z} = \{\text{“excellent”, “good”, “OK”, “bad”, “horrible”}\}$$

$$\hat{z} = \underset{z \in \mathcal{Z}}{\text{search}} P(f_{\text{fil}}(\mathbf{x}', z); \theta)$$

Examples

Type	Task	Input ([X])	Template	Answer ([Z])
Text CLS	Sentiment	I love this movie.	[X] The movie is [Z].	great fantastic ...
	Topics	He prompted the LM.	[X] The text is about [Z].	sports science ...
	Intention	What is taxi fare to Denver?	[X] The question is about [Z].	quantity city ...
Text-span CLS	Aspect Sentiment	Poor service but good food.	[X] What about service? [Z].	Bad Terrible ...
Text-pair CLS	NLI	[X1]: An old man with ... [X2]: A man walks ...	[X1]? [Z], [X2]	Yes No ...
Tagging	NER	[X1]: Mike went to Paris. [X2]: Paris	[X1] [X2] is a [Z] entity.	organization location ...
Text Generation	Summarization	Las Vegas police ...	[X] TL;DR: [Z]	The victim ... A woman
	Translation	Je vous aime.	French: [X] English: [Z]	I love you. I fancy you. ...

Table 3: Examples of *input*, *template*, and *answer* for different tasks. In the **Type** column, “CLS” is an abbreviation for “classification”. In the **Task** column, “NLI” and “NER” are abbreviations for “natural language inference” (Bowman et al., 2015) and “named entity recognition” (Tjong Kim Sang and De Meulder, 2003) respectively.

2. Engineering toward better performance

Choosing suitable PLM

Autoregressive LM -> NLG

$$P(\mathbf{x}) = P(x_1) \times \cdots P(x_n | x_1 \cdots x_{n-1})$$

Masked LM -> NLU

$$P(x_i | x_1, \cdots, x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}, \cdots, x_n)$$

Prompt Engineering - Prompt Shape

Prefix

... [X] ... [Z]

[X] The movie is [Z]

Cloze

...[X] ... [Z] ...

[X] is a [Z] entity

Prompt Engineering - Automatic/Manual Template Engineering

Manual Template Engineering

Pros: Simplicity

Cons: Human effort, can be suboptimal

Automatic Template Engineering

Pros: Less human effort

Cons: Relatively complicated

Prompt Engineering - Automatic Prompt Engineering

Prompt Mining

Let x (e.g. I like the movie) be input and y be target (e.g. great). Scrape large corpus and find “middle words” between these two terms. Design a template based on the observations.

Prompt Paraphrasing

Get paraphrases of a existing template, and select the template with highest training accuracy.

Answer Engineering - Answer Shape

Tokens

e.g. Text classification

Multi-token span

e.g. QA

Sentence

e.g. Summarization

Answer Engineering - Automatic/Manual

Manual

Unconstrained / constrained answer space (V or subset of V)

Automatic

Answer paraphrasing

$$P(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\mathbf{z} \in \text{para}(\mathbf{z}')} P(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})$$

Multi-Prompt - Prompt Ensembling

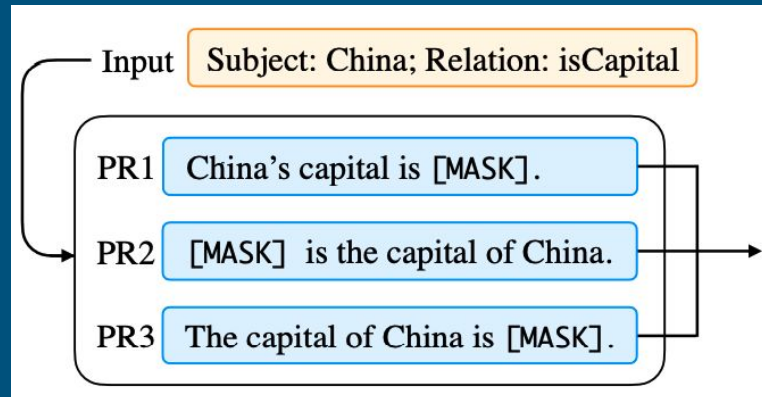
Prompt Ensembling: Make prediction with multiple unanswered prompts

Pros:

leverage the complementary advantages of different prompts

Reduce the effort to search for the best

stabilize performance on downstream tasks



Multi-Prompt - Prompt Ensembling

How to take average among multiple unanswered prompts

Uniform averaging

$$P(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}) := \frac{1}{K} \sum_i^K \hat{P}(\mathbf{z}|f_{\text{prompt},i}(\mathbf{x}))$$

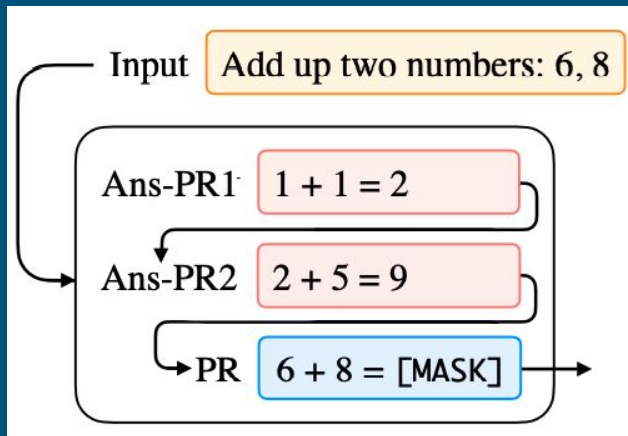
Weighted averaging

Weighted with each prompts' performance

Multi-Prompt - Prompt Augmentation

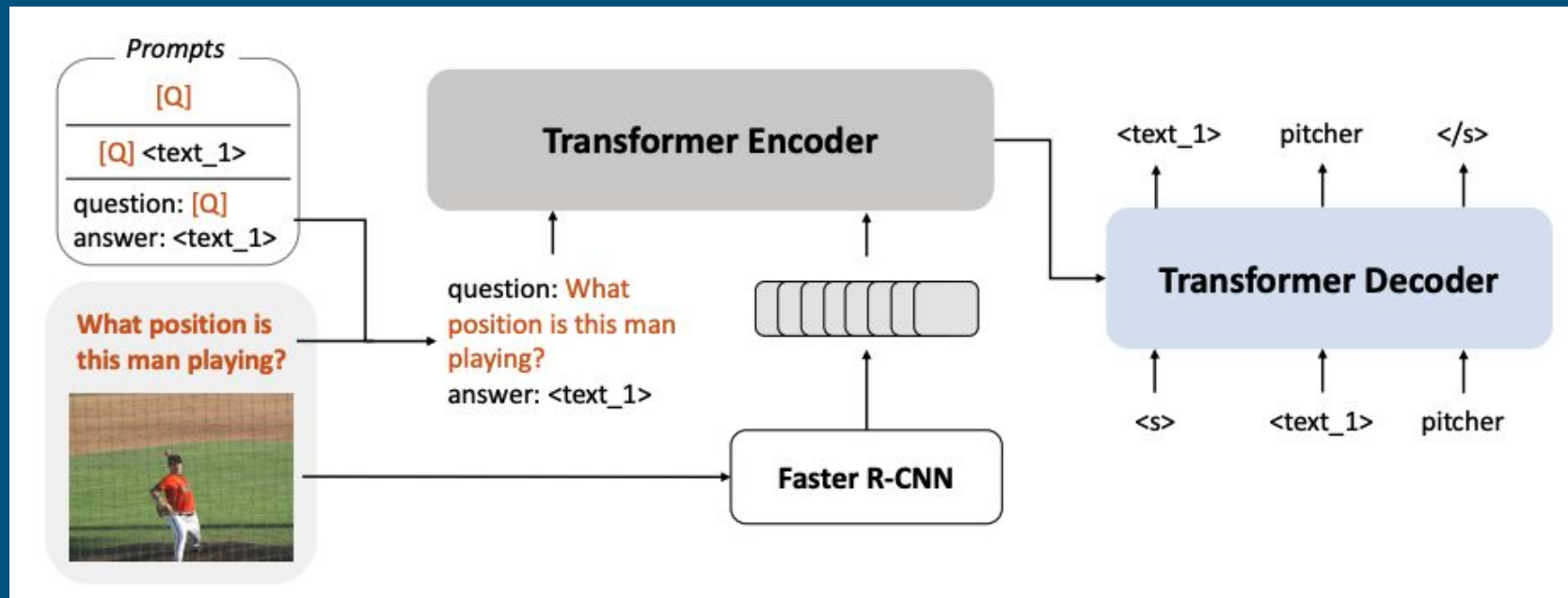
Show PLM a few answered prompt before asking it to predict

Great Britain's capital is London . Japan's capital is Tokyo . China's capital is [Z]

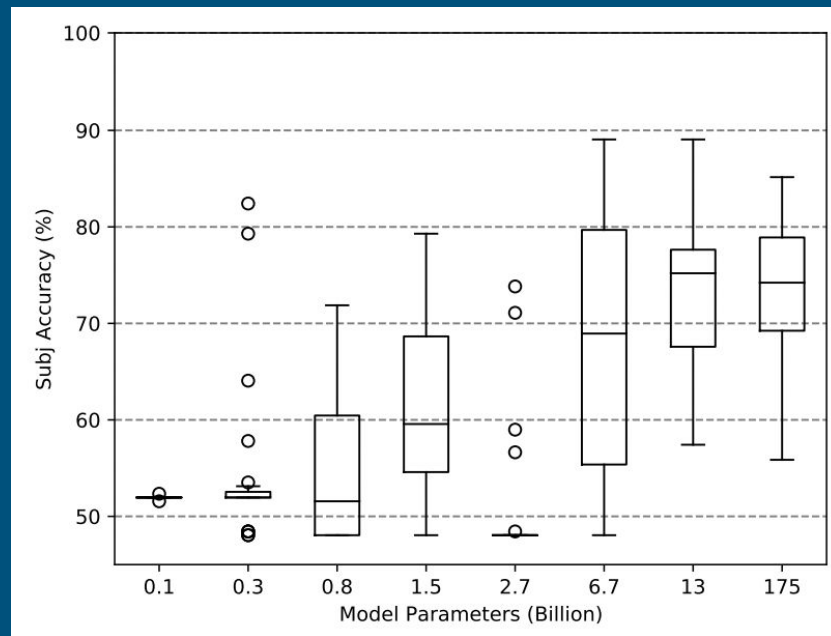
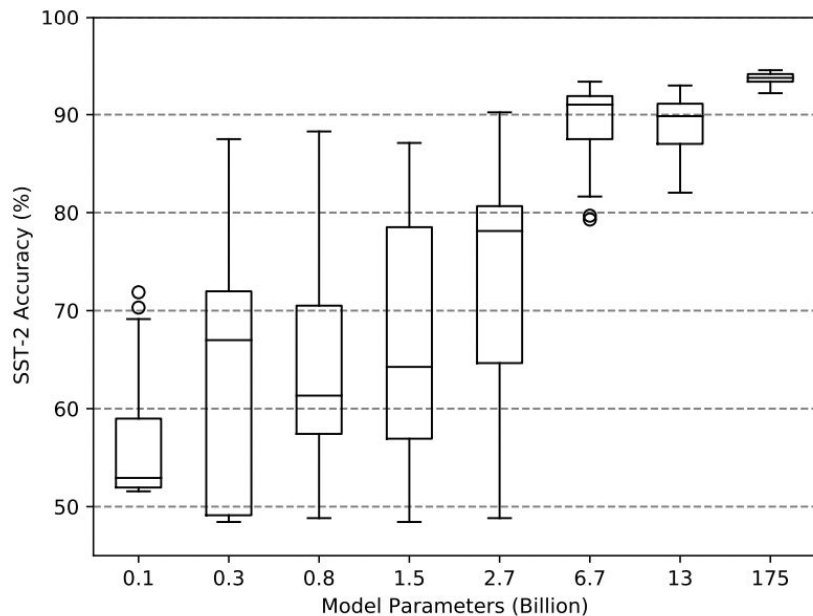


3. Recent Work

Jin et al 2022



Lu et al. 2022 - Sample Order Matters

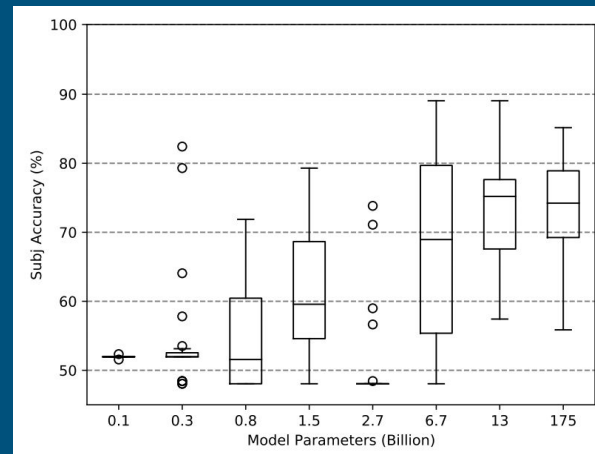


Lu et al. 2022 - Sample Order Matters

Increasing model size does not guarantee low variance

Permutation are not transferable across models

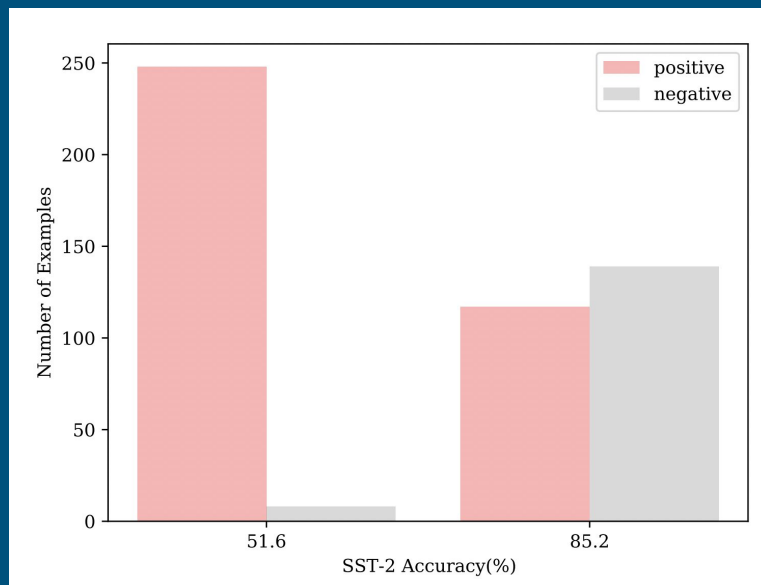
88.7% acc in GPT2-XL -> 51.6% acc in GPT2-Large



Source: Lu et al. 2022

Lu et al. 2022 - Methodology

Error analysis: bad prompt \leftrightarrow unbalanced predicted label distribution

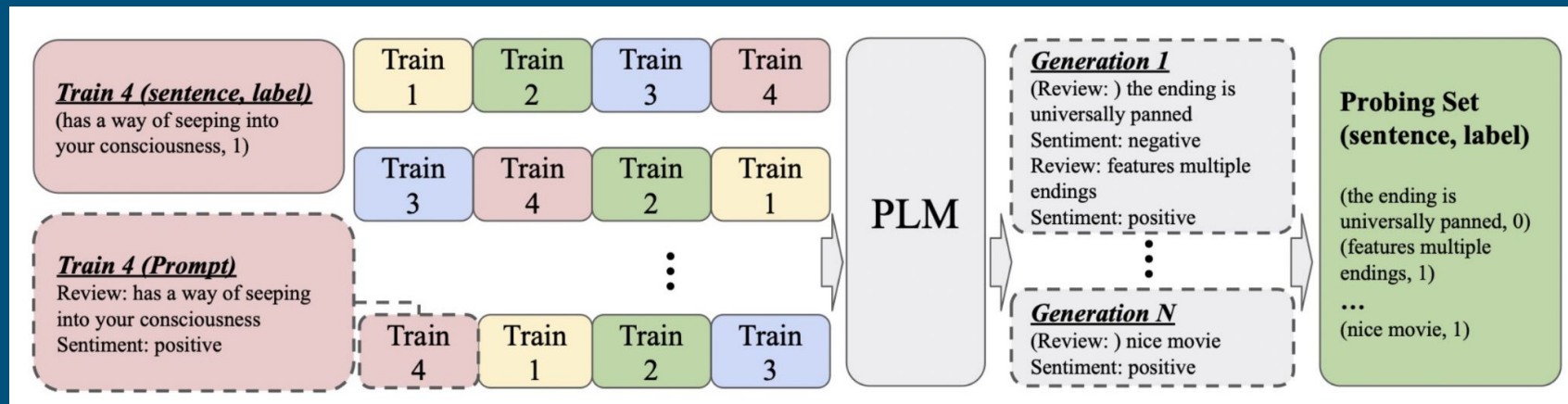


Source: Lu et al. 2022

Lu et al. 2022 - Methodology

Step 1: Find the best among $n!$ probing sets with highest entropy

Step 2: inverse function to get the best sample ordering



Q & A
