

Coarse-to-Fine Memory Matching for Joint Retrieval and Classification

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Today's Reading Group

- Goal is to provide a high-level overview of the neural matching line of work, as it is generally applicable to AI/machine learning in medicine.
- Presented in the context of a new paper: “Coarse-to-Fine Memory Matching for Joint Retrieval and Classification”
 - Not directly a medical task, but easy to understand setting regardless of expertise/focus/area
 - Many real-world tasks fit this setup

Plan

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1. Highlight challenges of deep learning in medicine with standard approaches

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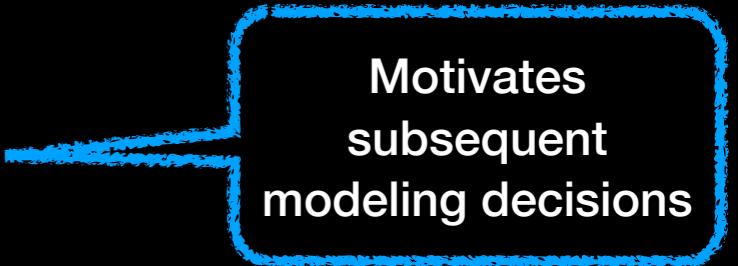
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2. High-level overview of alternative: Exemplar auditing

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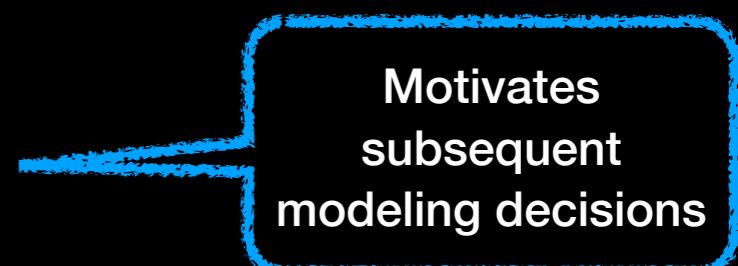
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Motivates
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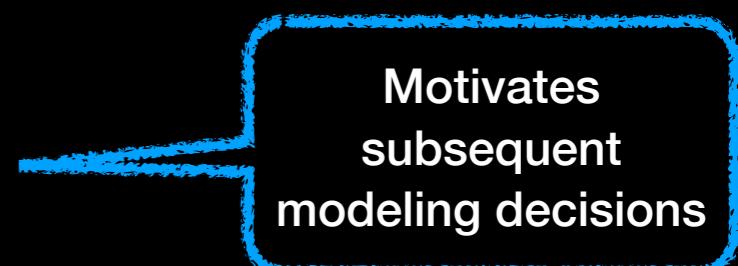
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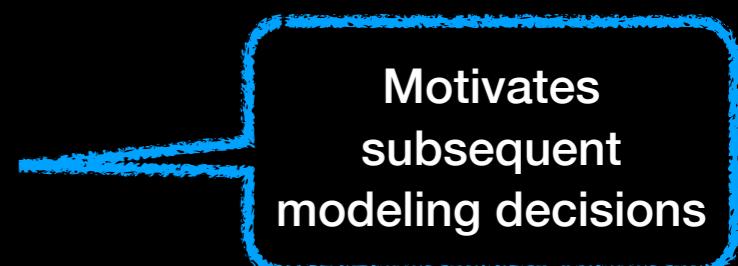
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 2. The more abstract model behavior can be updated via a dense database
- 

Challenges of AI/ML in Medicine

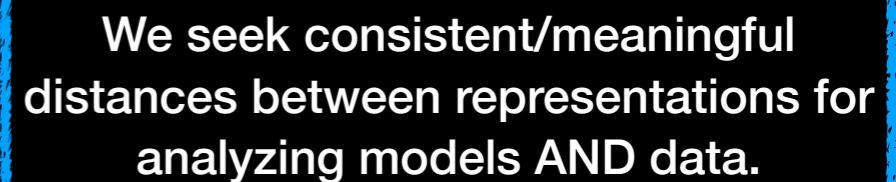
- Difficult to understand models
 - Parameters are not identifiable
- Data issues
 - Often reliable subsets not sufficient for training neural models
 - Annotation error costs are significant for high-risk areas
- **Opaque models + data issues == Volatile mix in high-risk settings**

Argument

- Instead, we should aim to structure and train networks with **an inductive bias that is conducive to comparing distances across representations**
- Move to **abstain+adapt/update** paradigm

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Interesting connections with very old ideas: instance-based learning/k-NN/ kernel machines/etc., with deep networks learning the features/kernels...

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New Approach: Exemplar Auditing

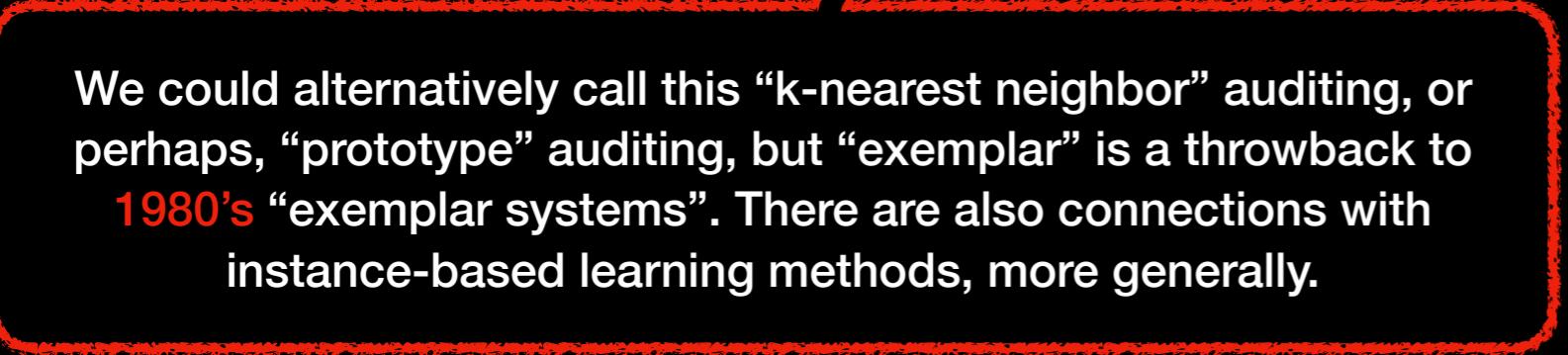


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We could alternatively call this “k-nearest neighbor” auditing, or perhaps, “prototype” auditing, but “exemplar” is a throwback to 1980’s “exemplar systems”. There are also connections with instance-based learning methods, more generally.

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Deep networks form the substrate that enables revisiting these old ideas to new effect

Preliminaries: Deep Networks as *hidden* Metric Learners

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- N training instances: $x_1, \dots, x_n, \dots, x_N$; with ground truth training labels: $y_1, \dots, y_n, \dots, y_N$

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- New view: Back-out a metric learner from the parametric deep network: $f = c \circ g$, where $g : \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^M$, $c : \mathbb{R}^M \rightarrow \mathbb{Y}$, and $r \in \mathbb{R}^M$ is a dense representation of the input under the parametric model

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- Sense in which: $f(x_{N+1}) \approx \sum_{n=1}^N y_n \cdot \alpha_n \cdot \|r_n - r_{N+1}\|_2$

i.e., a test prediction is approx.
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- Enables **interpretable/introspectable** decision rules & various analyses (hence, “**auditing**”): E.g., only admit true positive (TP) matches:
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We use such training set matching as a post-processing mask (with decision rules) over $f(x_{N+1})$, but in principle, with the model presented today, we could directly train against this (via the similarity loss)

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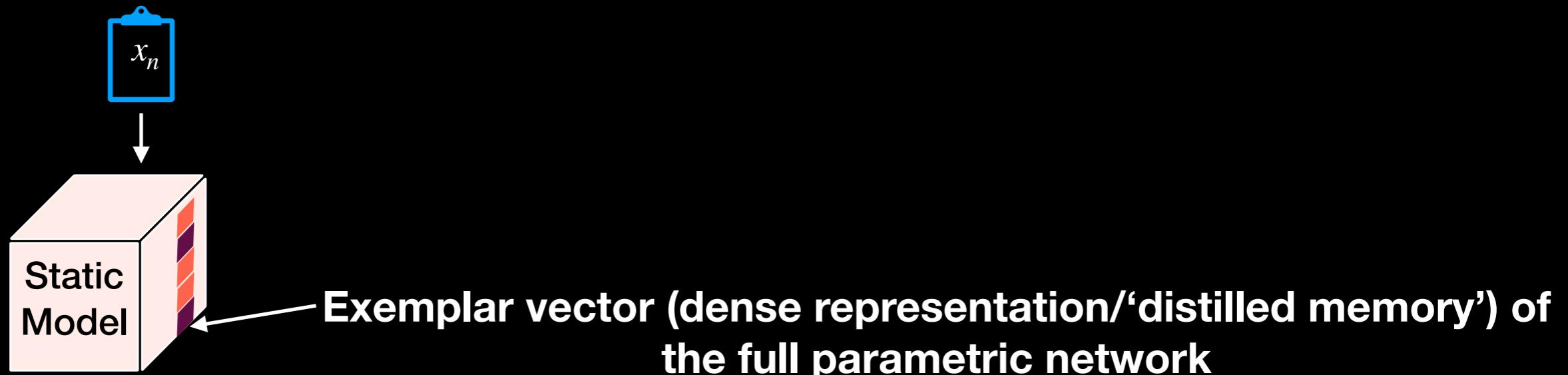
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- Also, enables **updatability/adaptability**:
 - Label changes: $y'_n = y_n + \Delta_n$
 - Data additions (a.k.a., continual/lifelong learning):
$$\mathbb{D}^N = \{(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_N, y_N)\}$$
 becomes
$$\mathbb{D}^{N'} = \{(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_N, y_N), \dots, (x_{N'}, y_{N'})\}$$
 - New lightweight models over representations (e.g., using data additions): $c' : \mathbb{R}^M \rightarrow \mathbb{Y}'$

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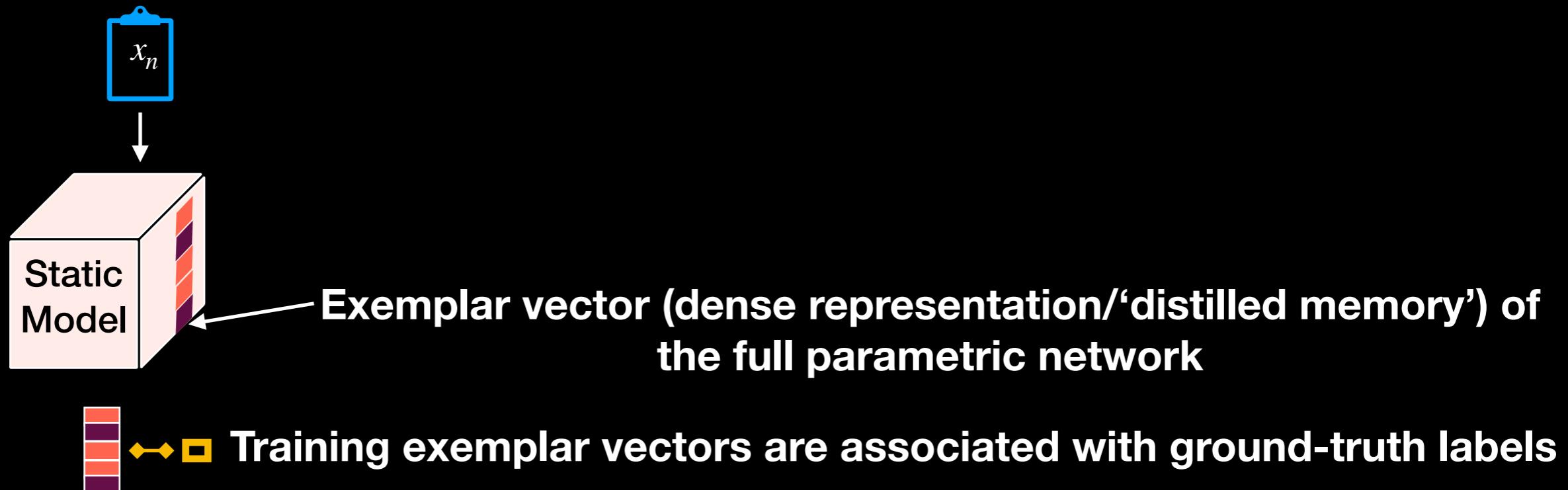
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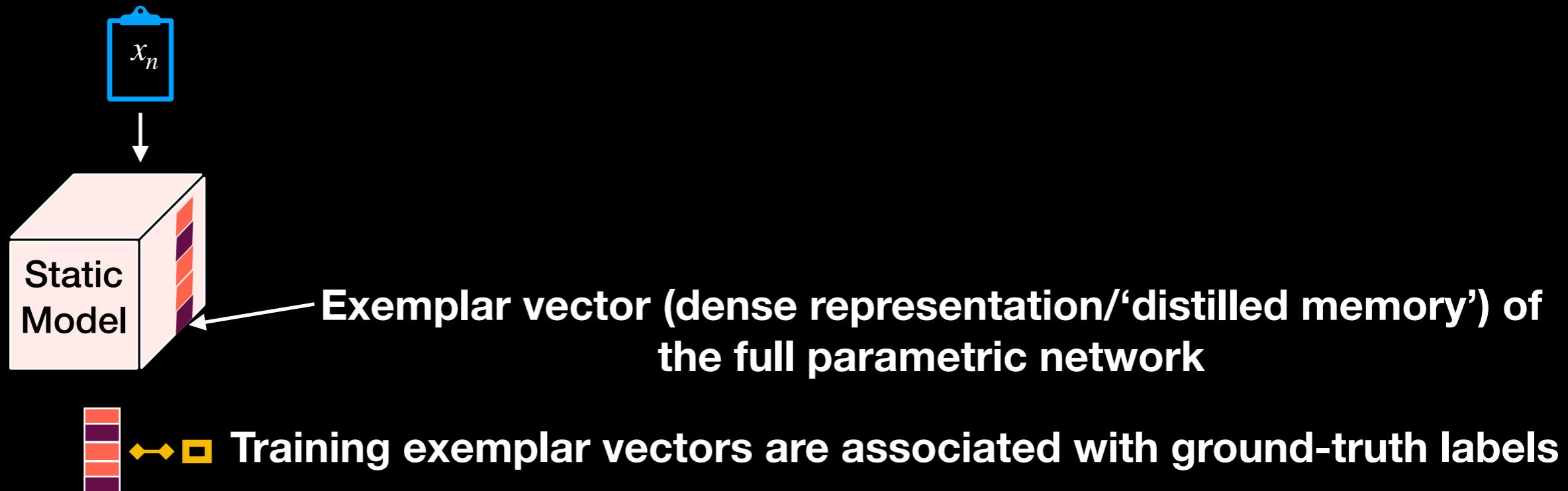
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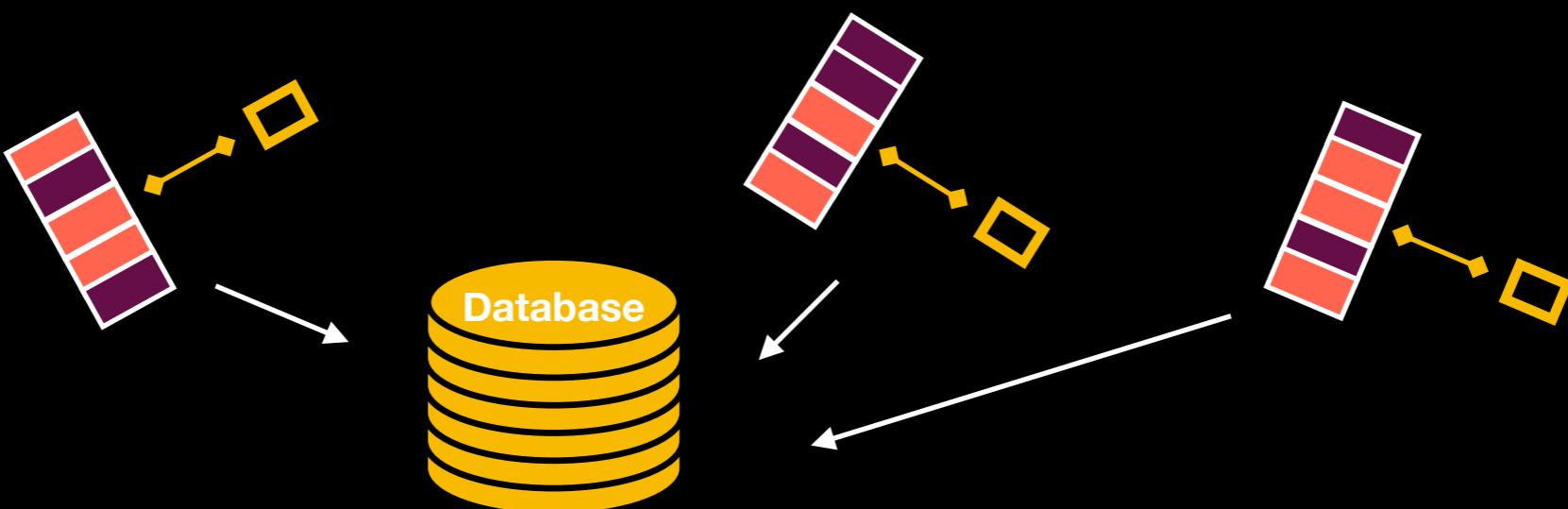


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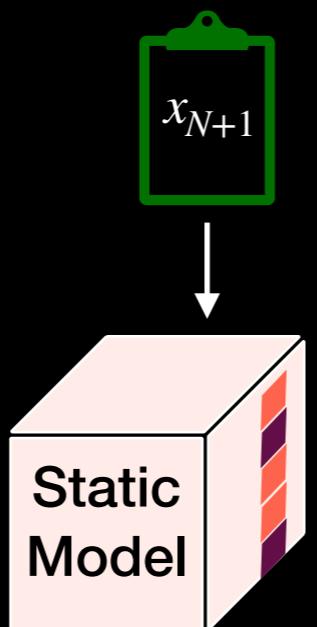
2. For all training instances, add exemplars & labels to a database



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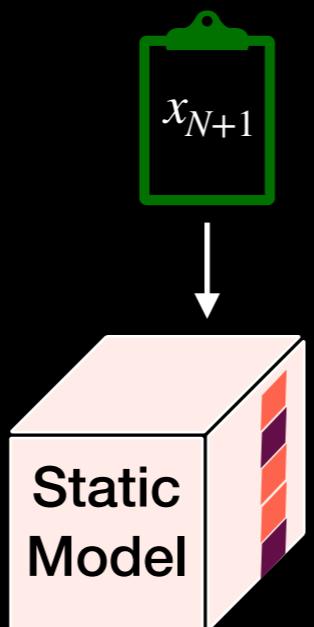
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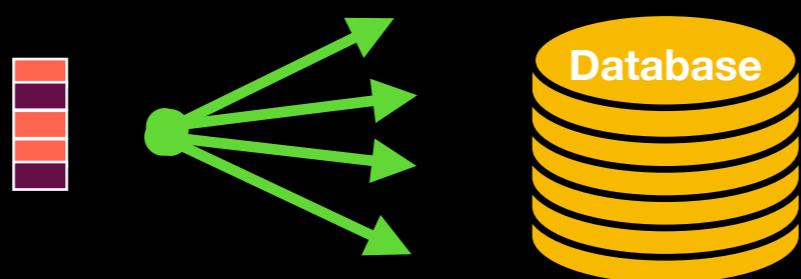


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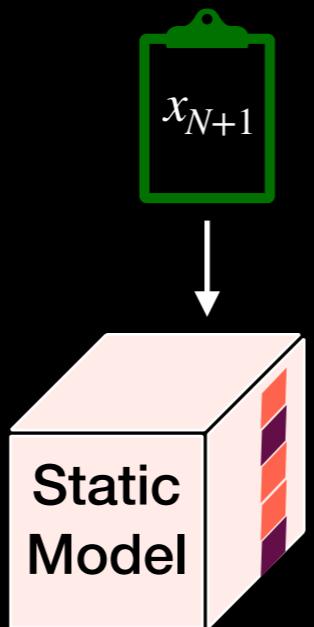


4. Match test exemplar vector to database

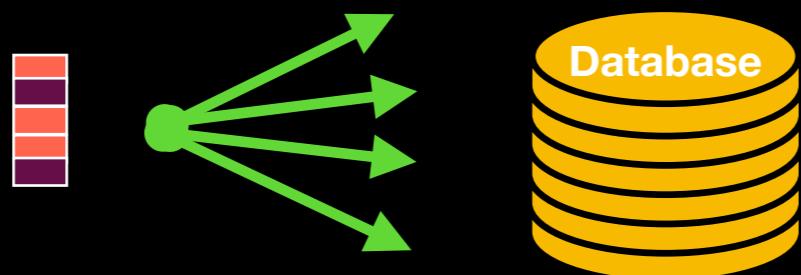


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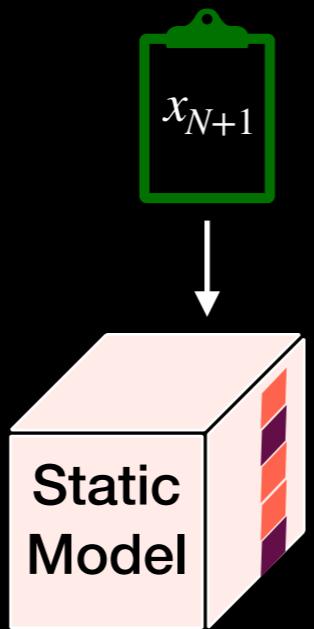
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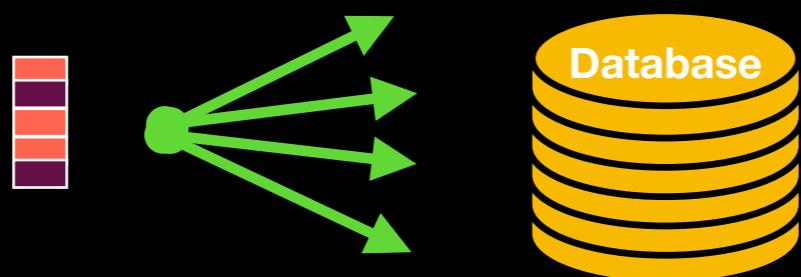
5. Constrain prediction based on nearest label (or distribution of labels) in database
-Can also leverage the distances to the exemplars

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Orthogonal to empirical
bounds (conformal, etc.)
via held-out set

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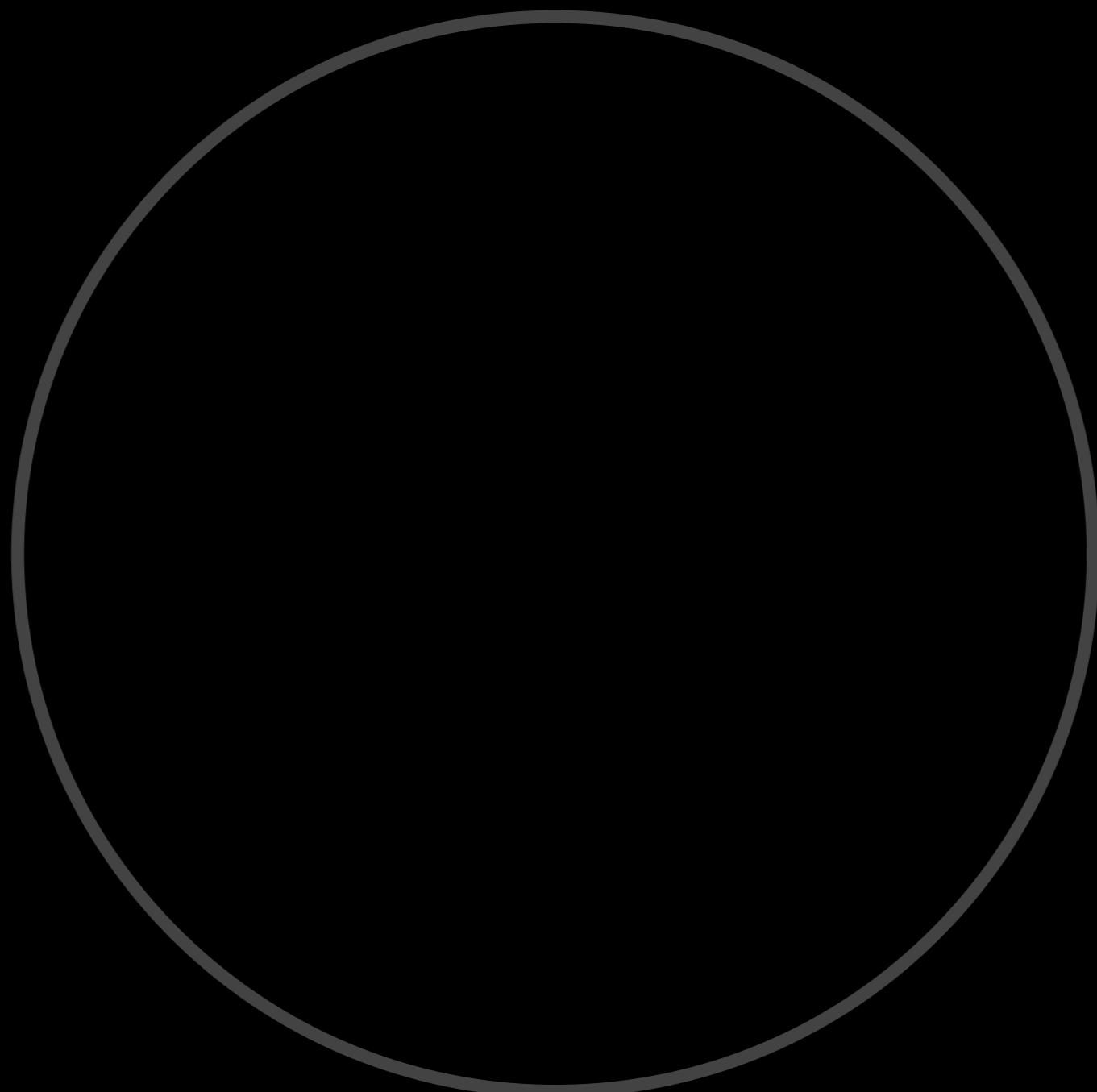
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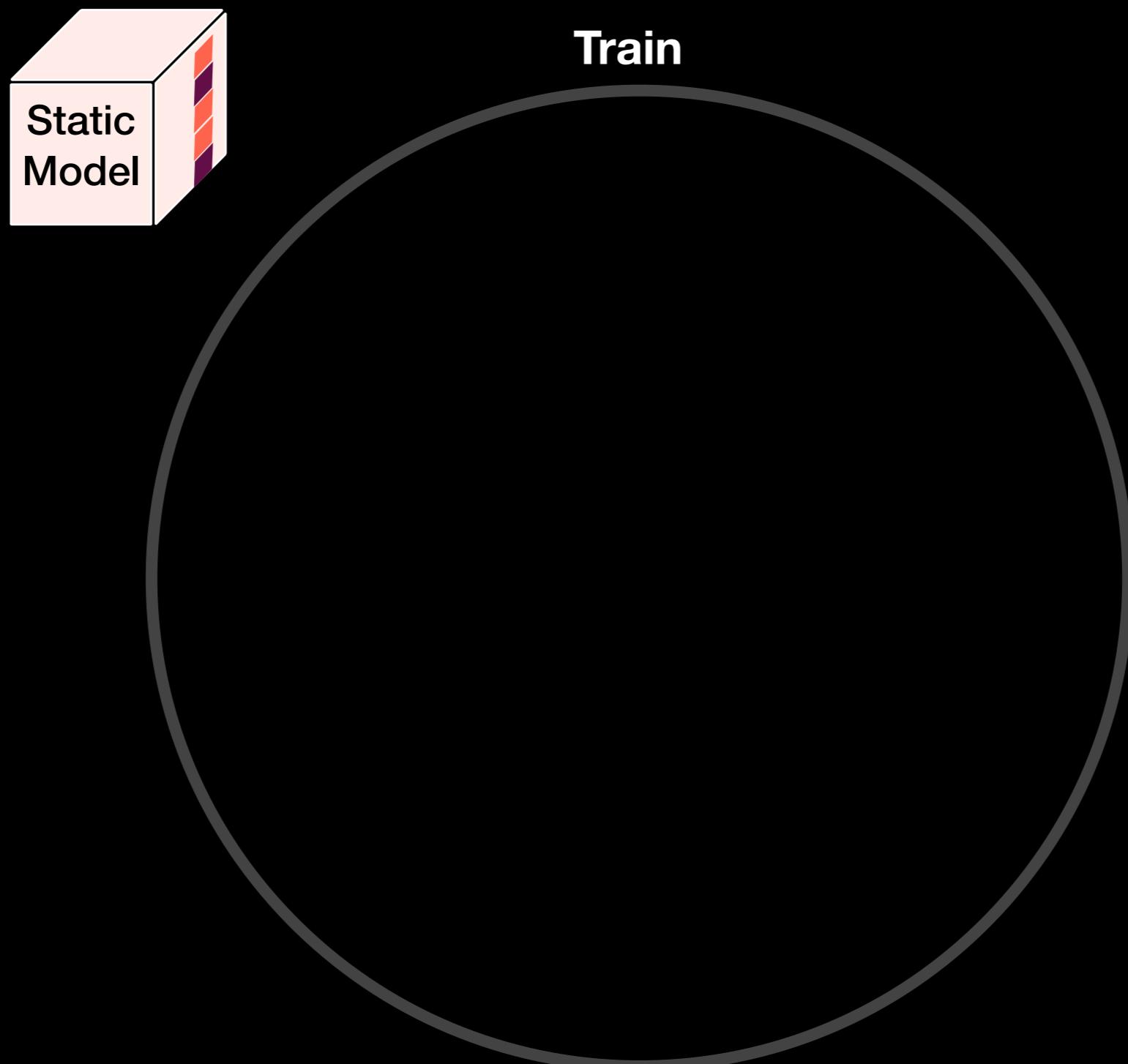


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8. As necessary, re-train the model with new/updated labels, instances, etc.

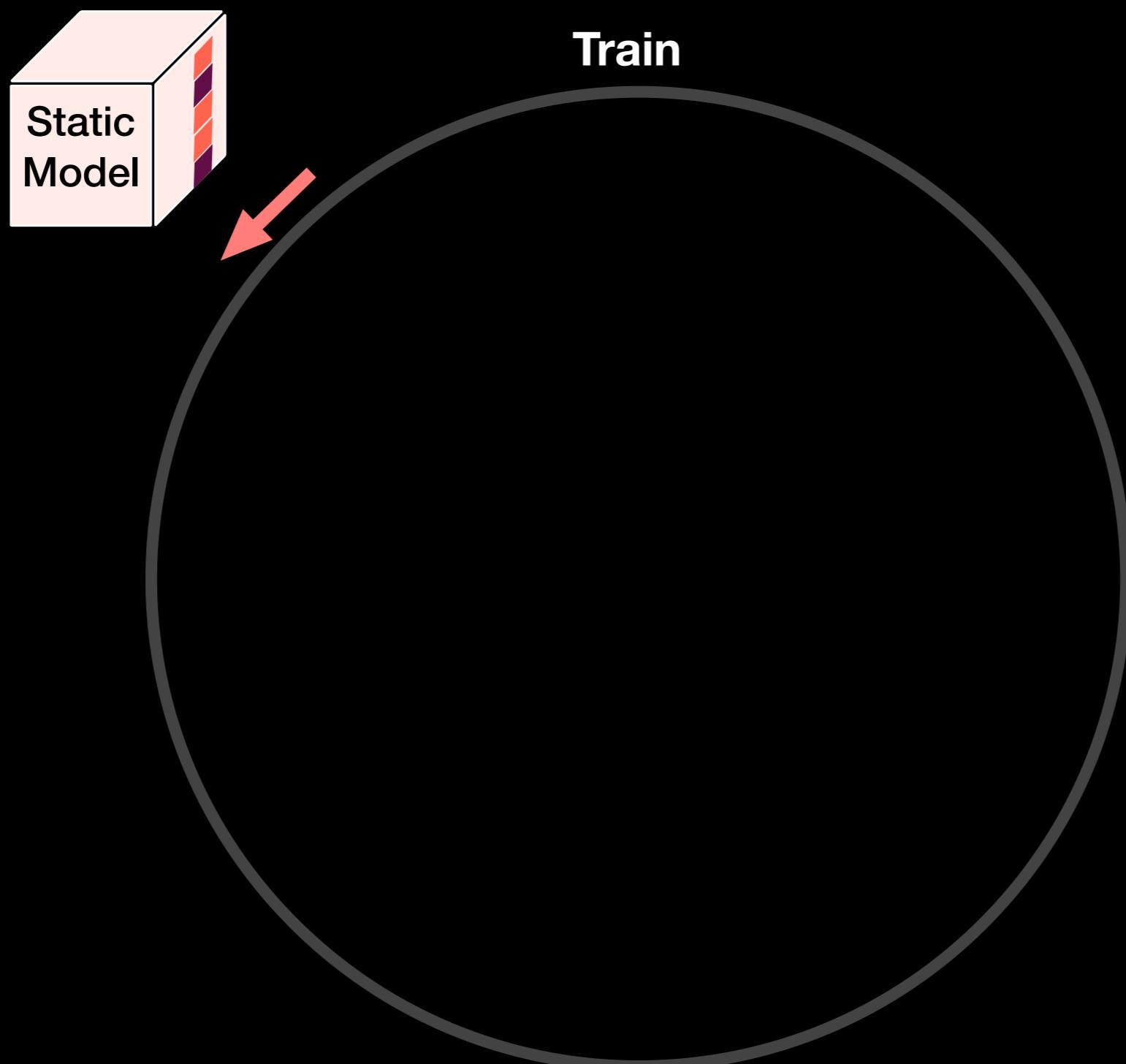
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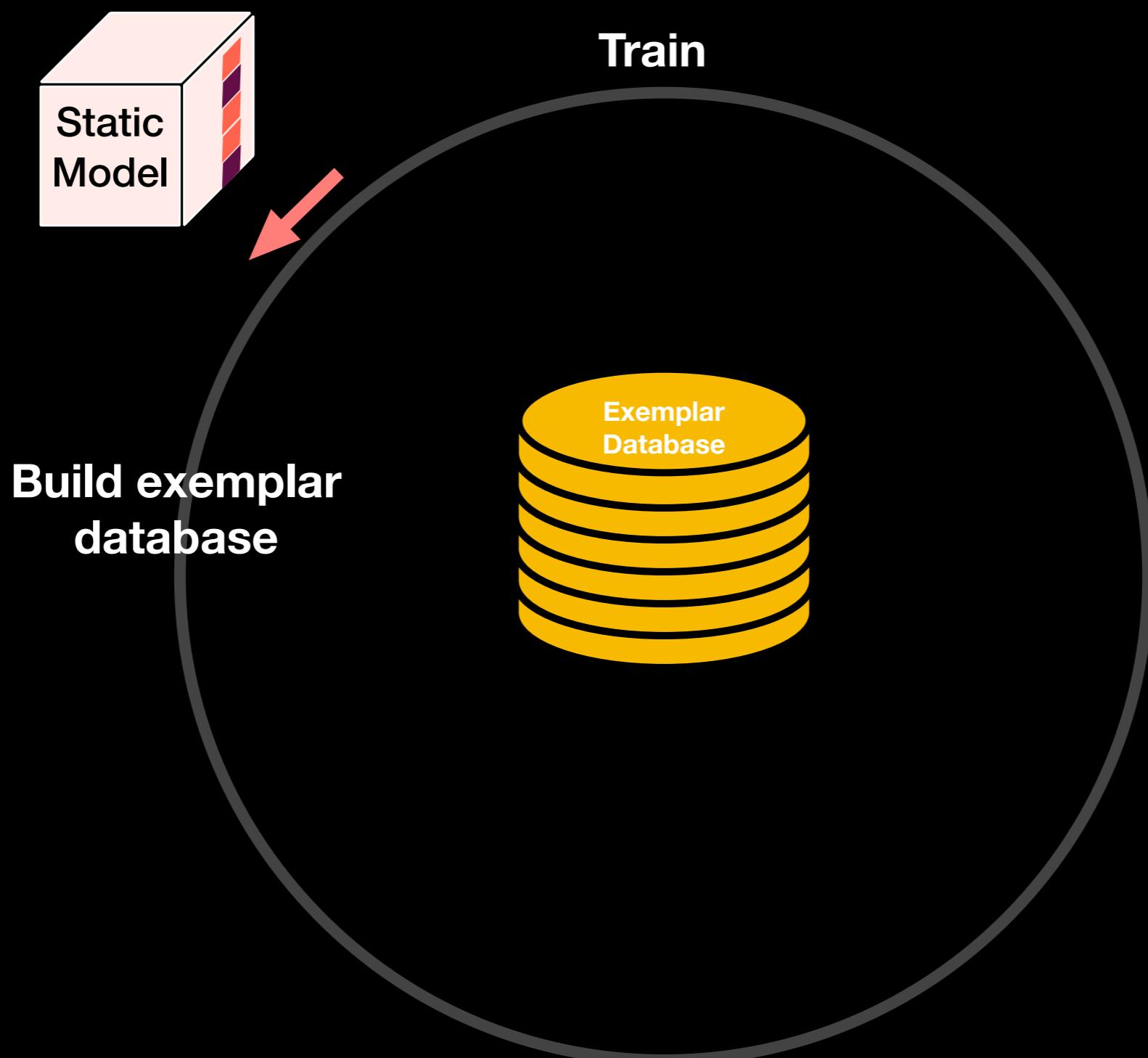
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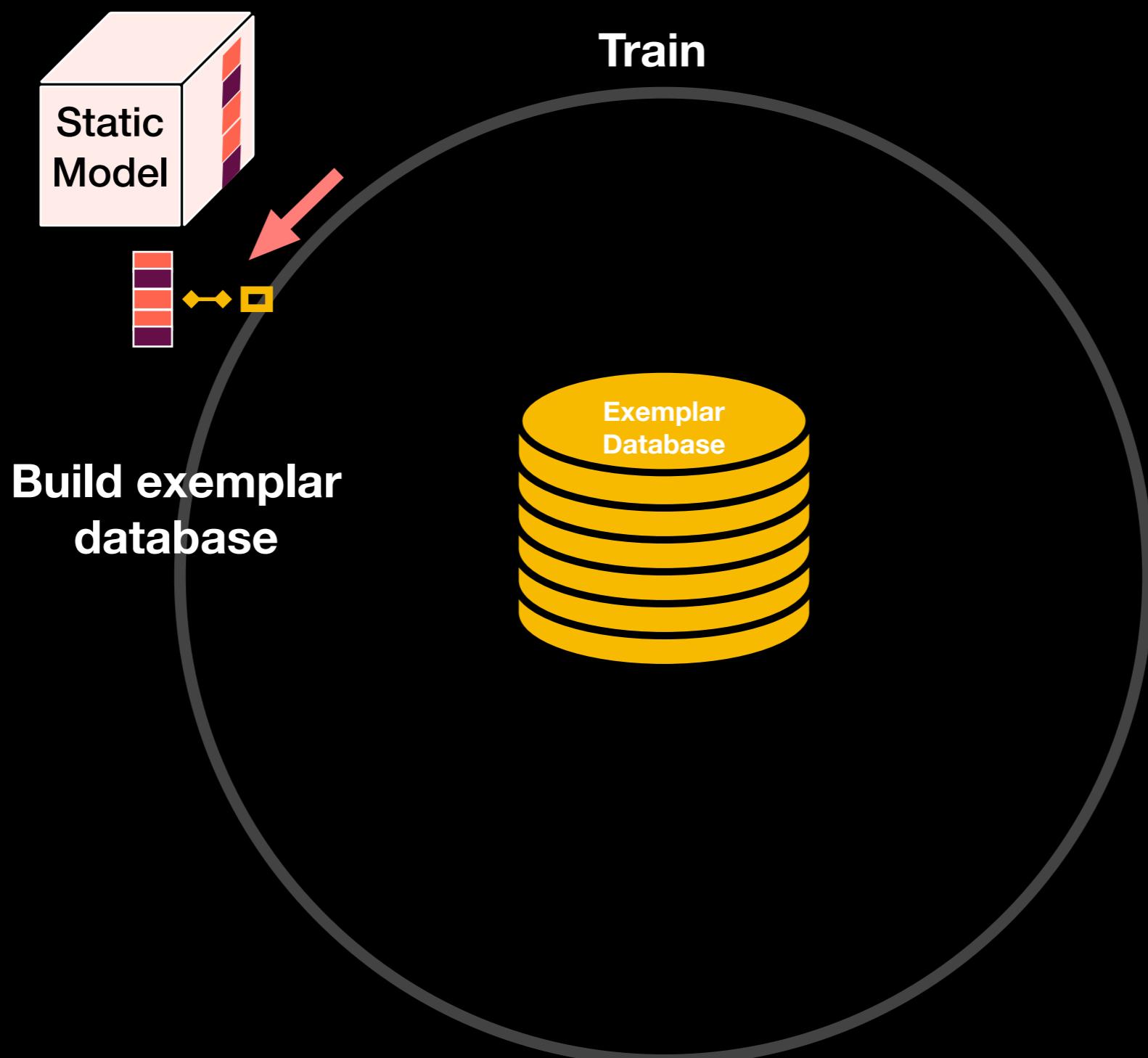
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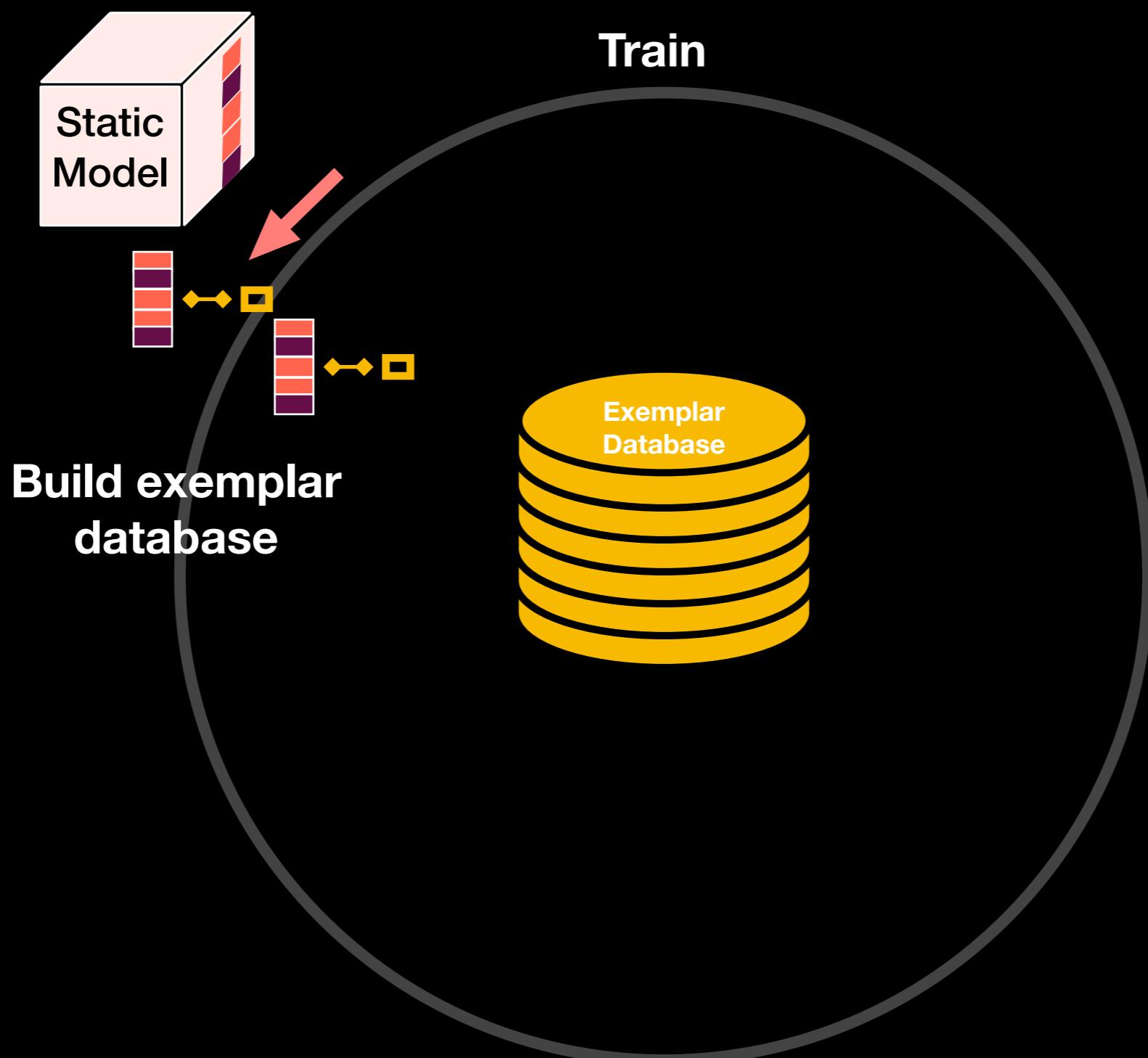
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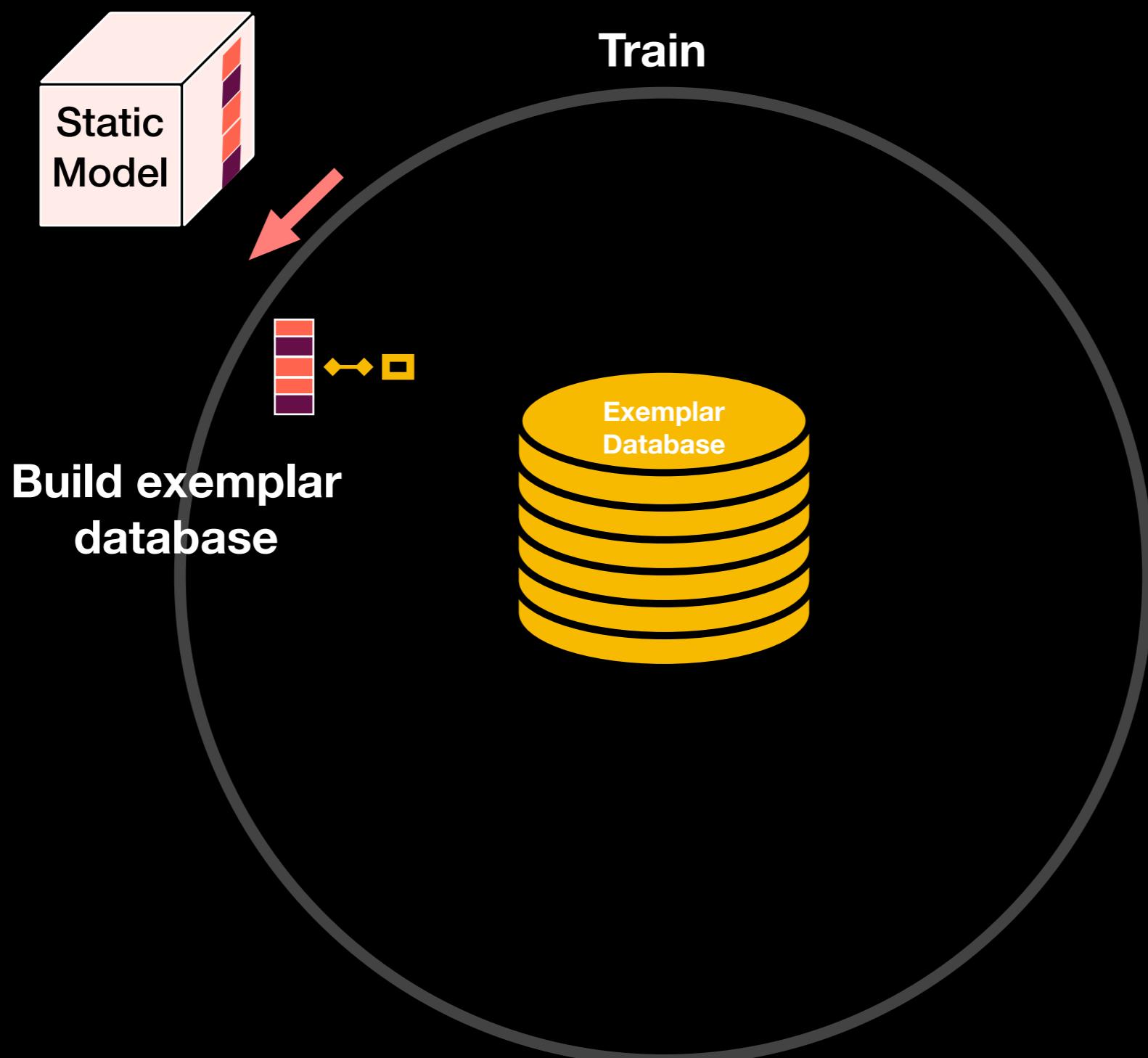
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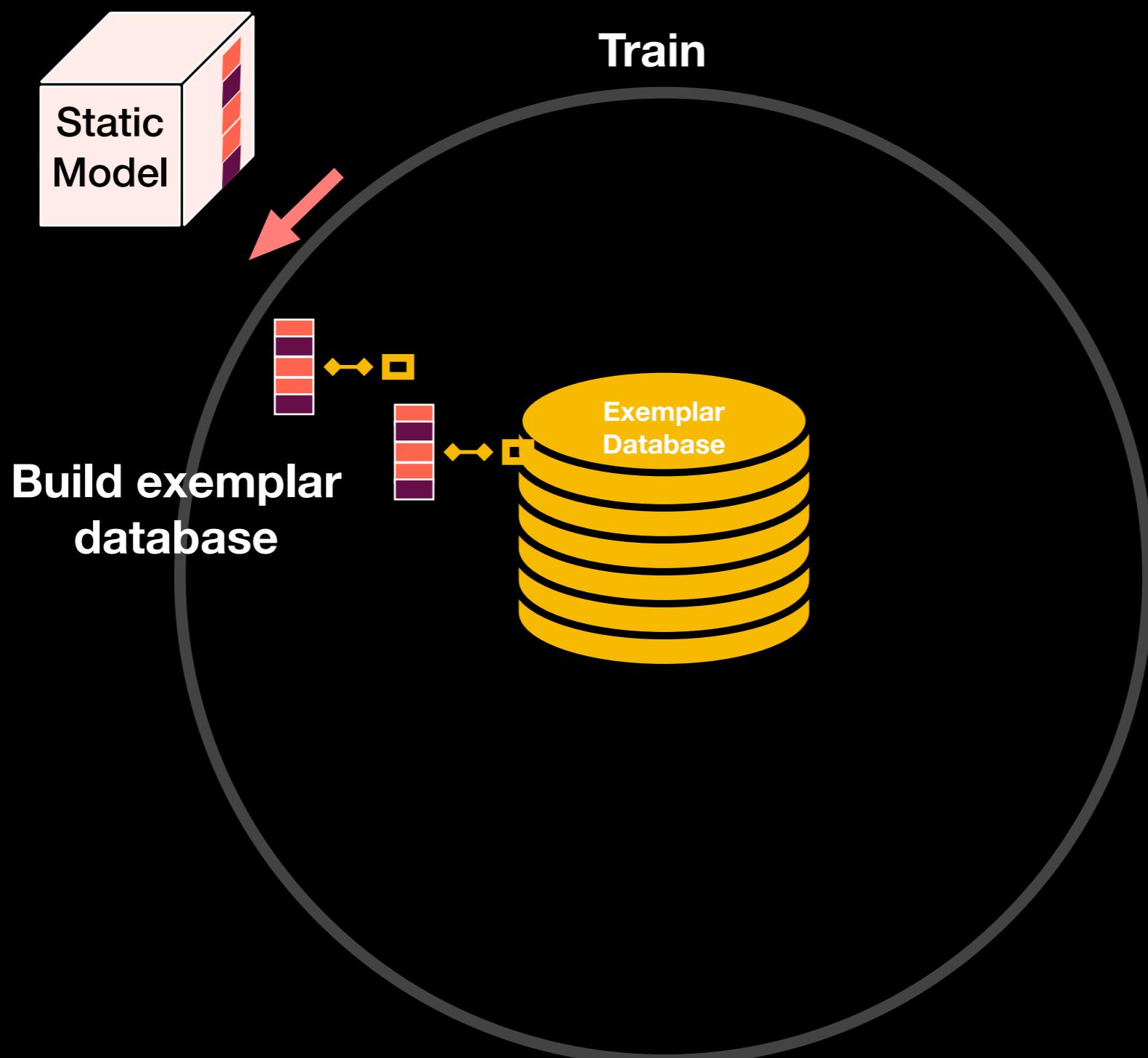
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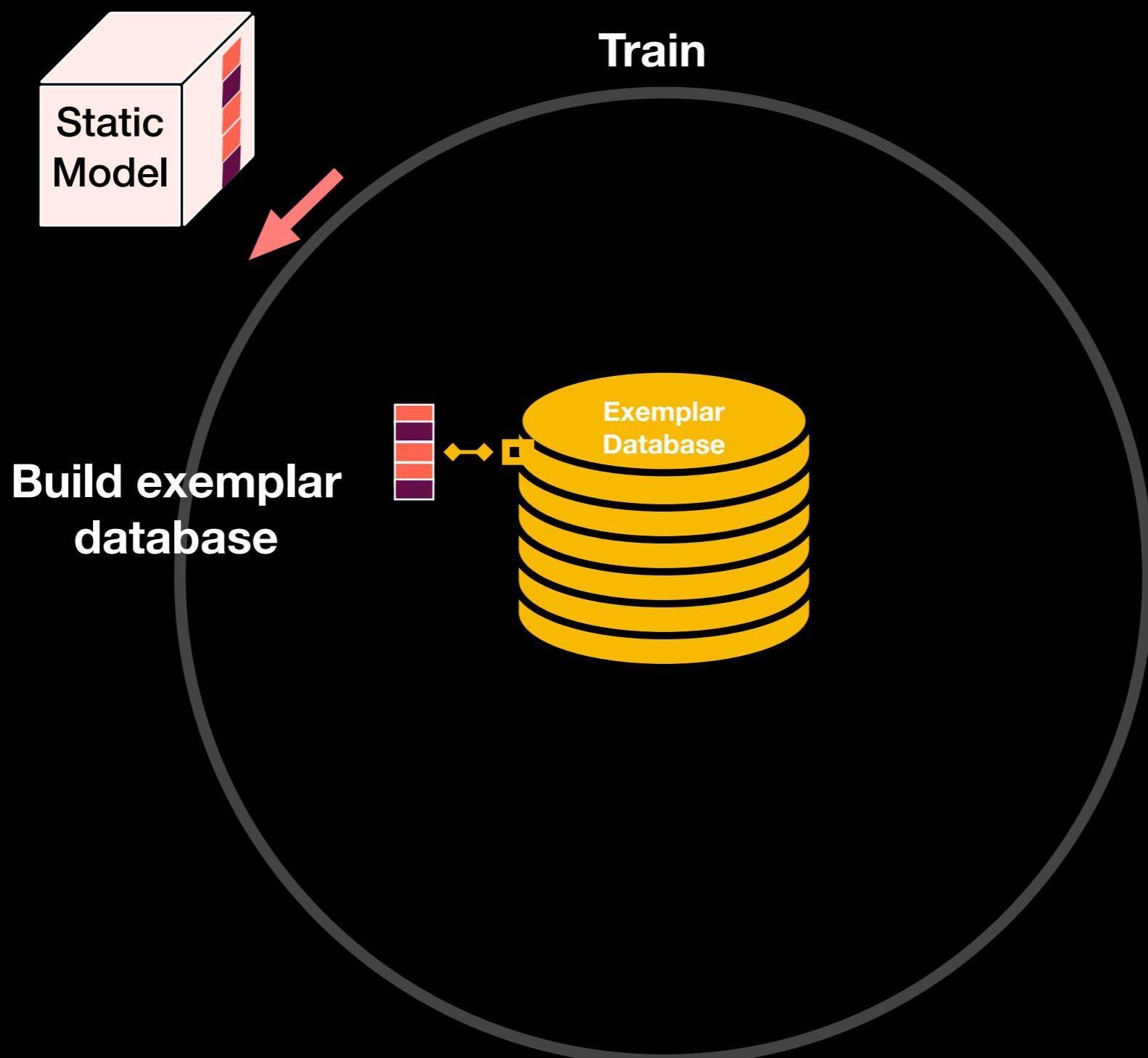
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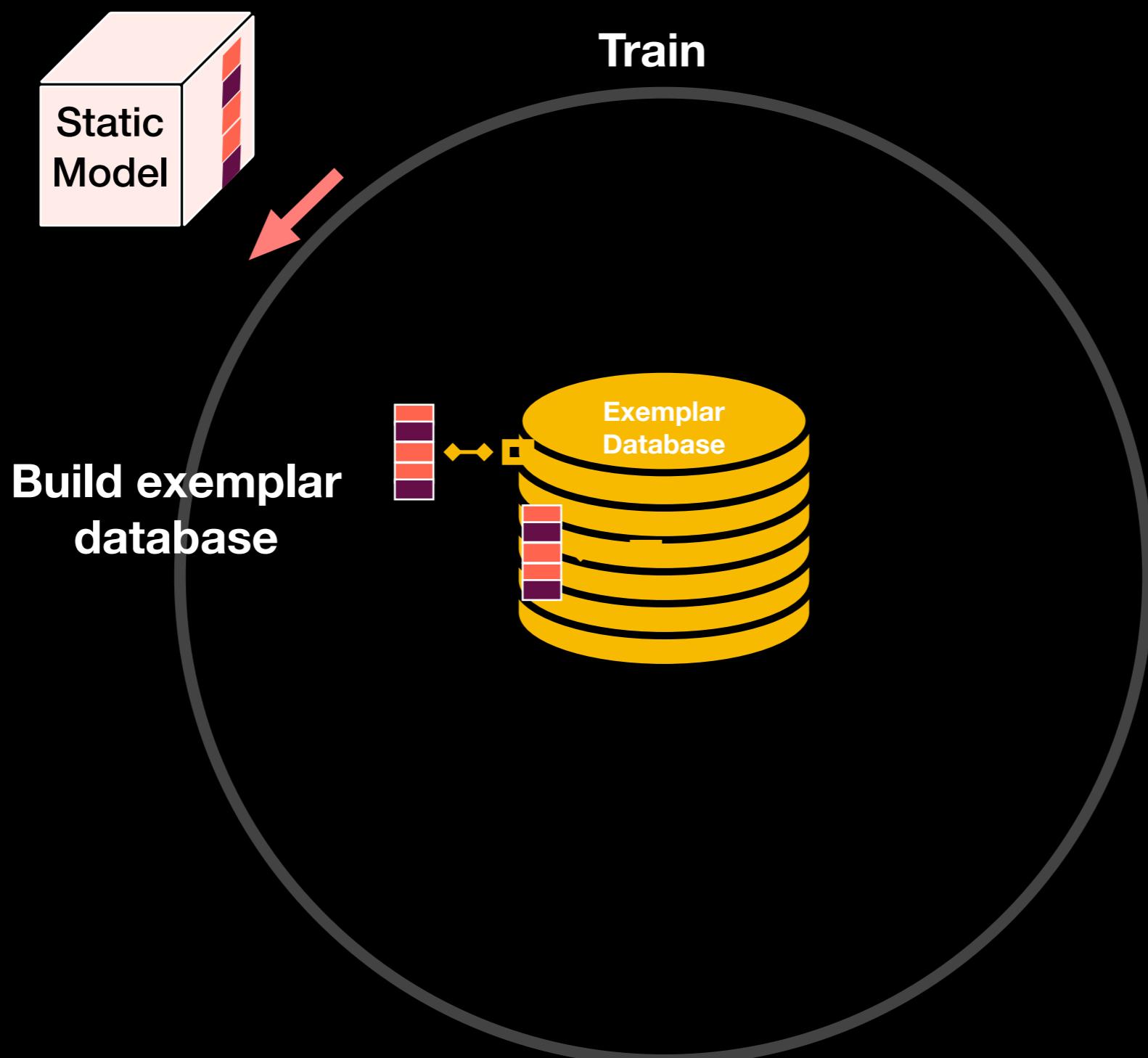
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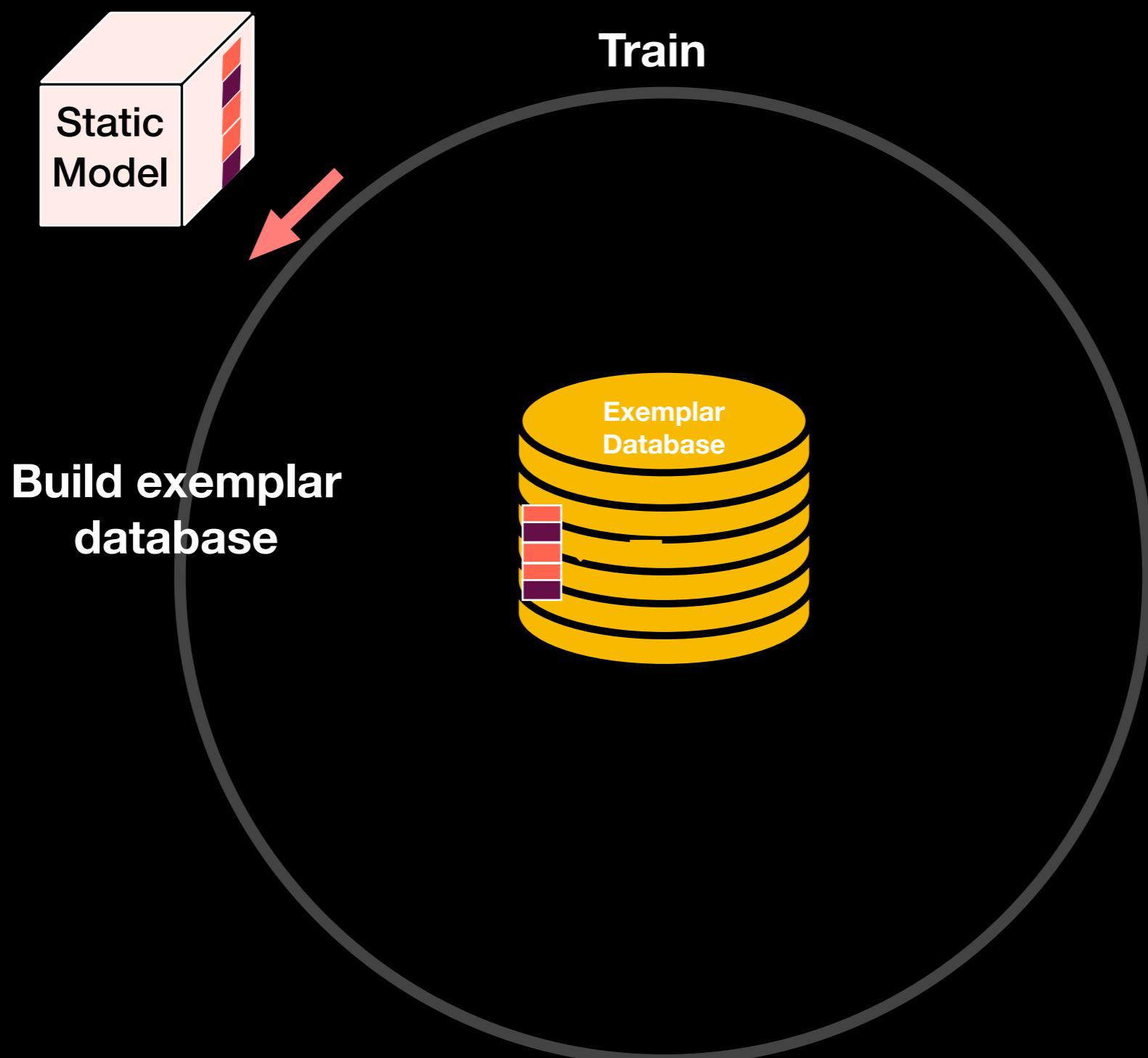
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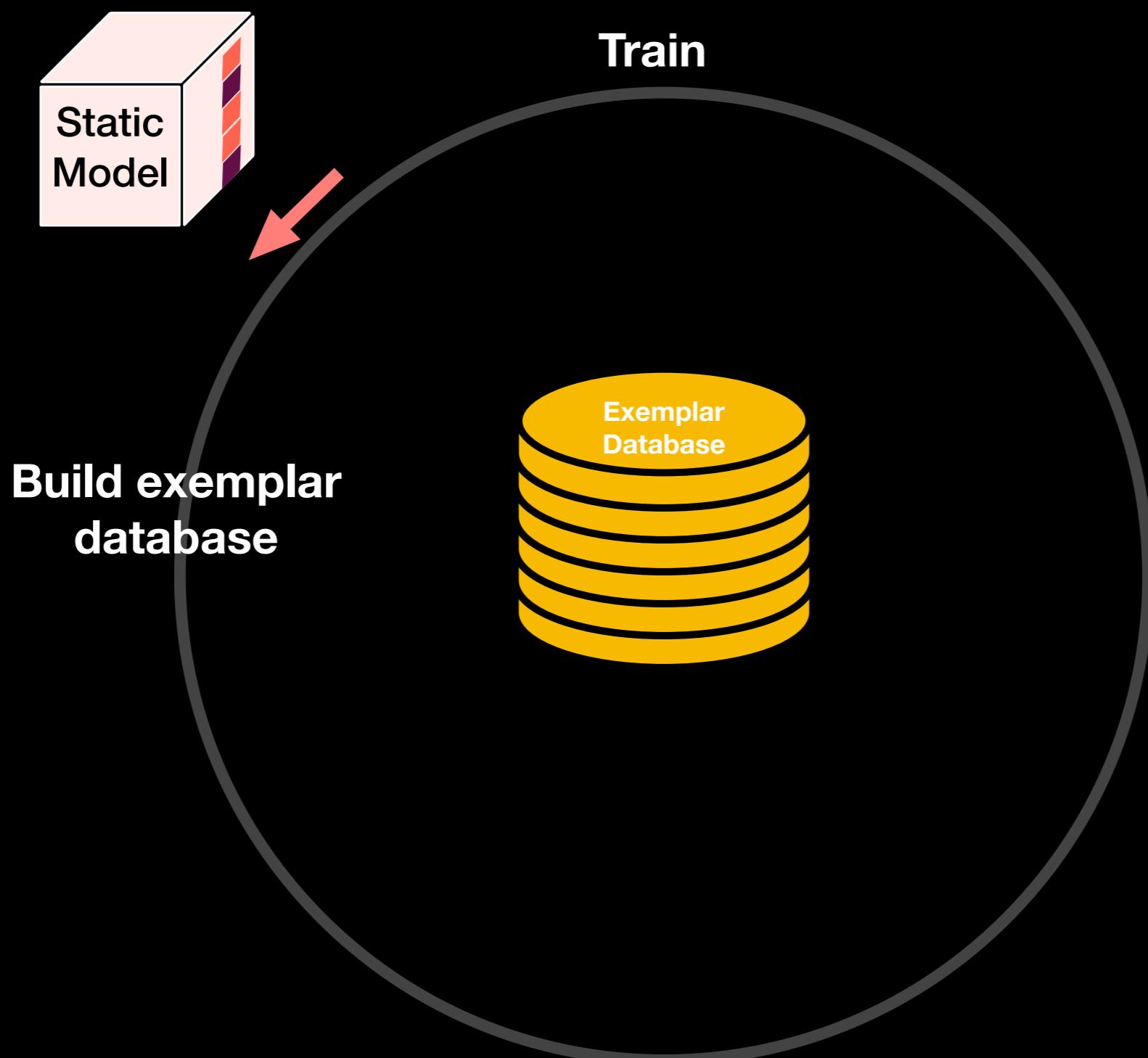
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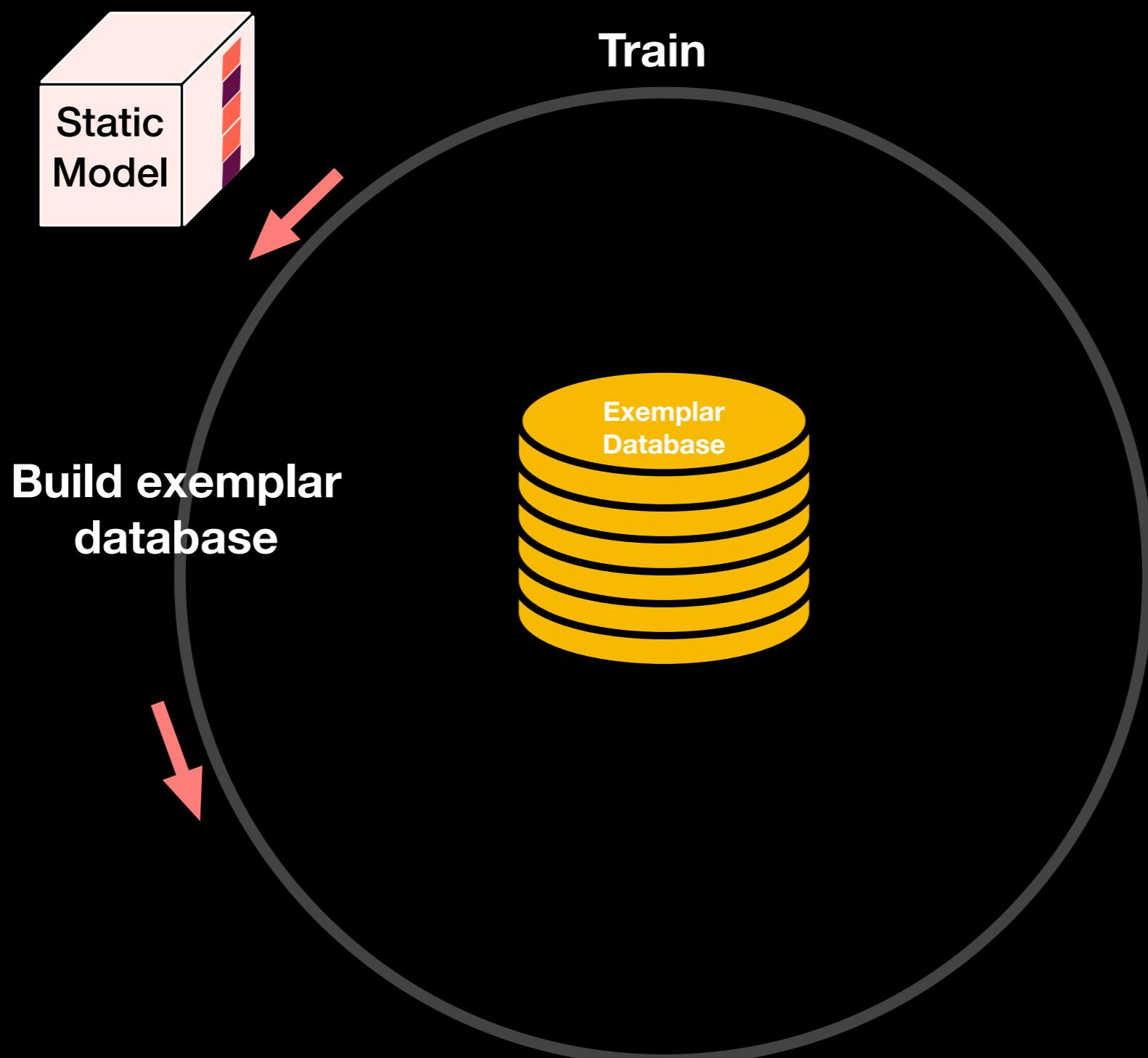
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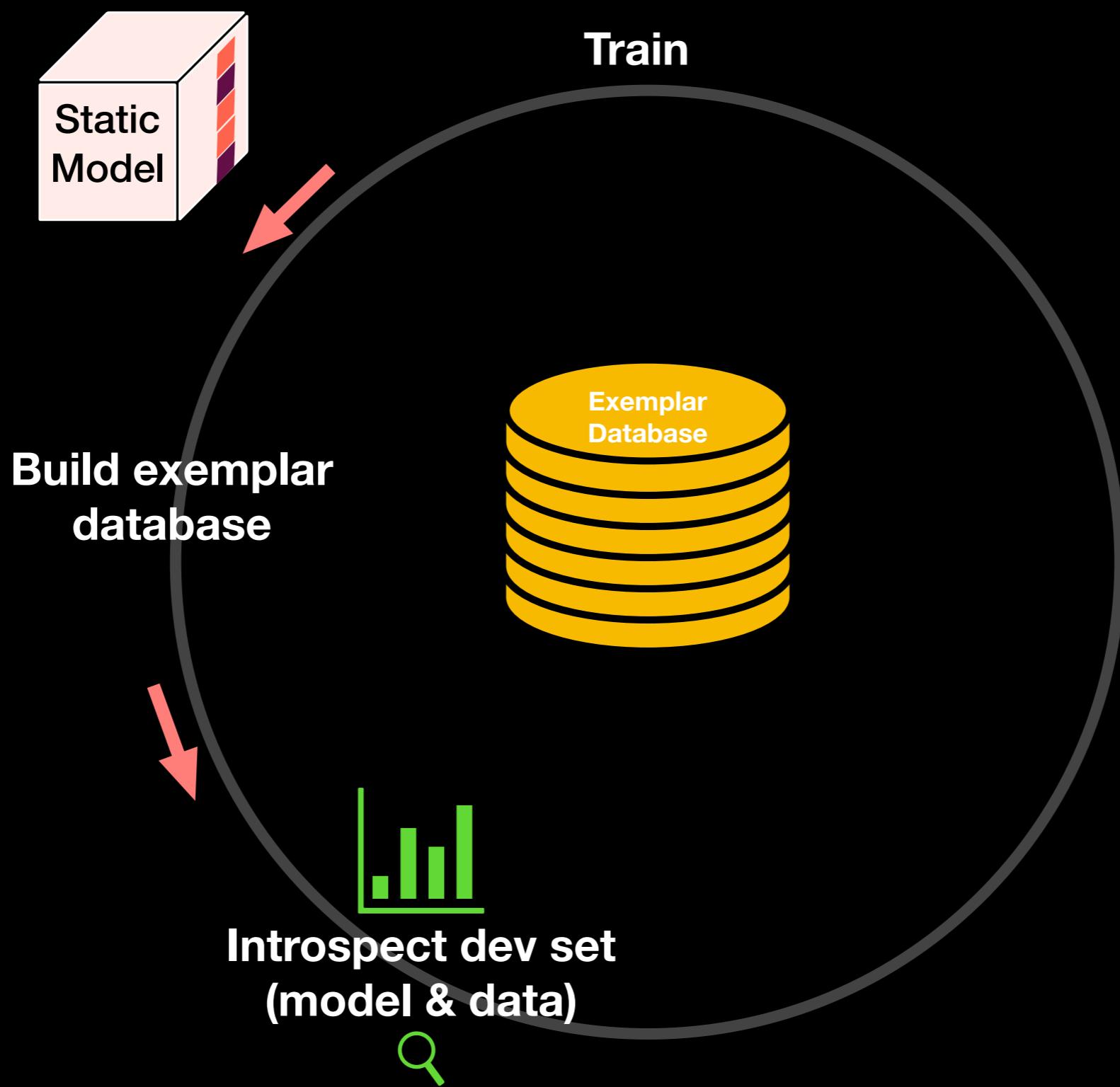
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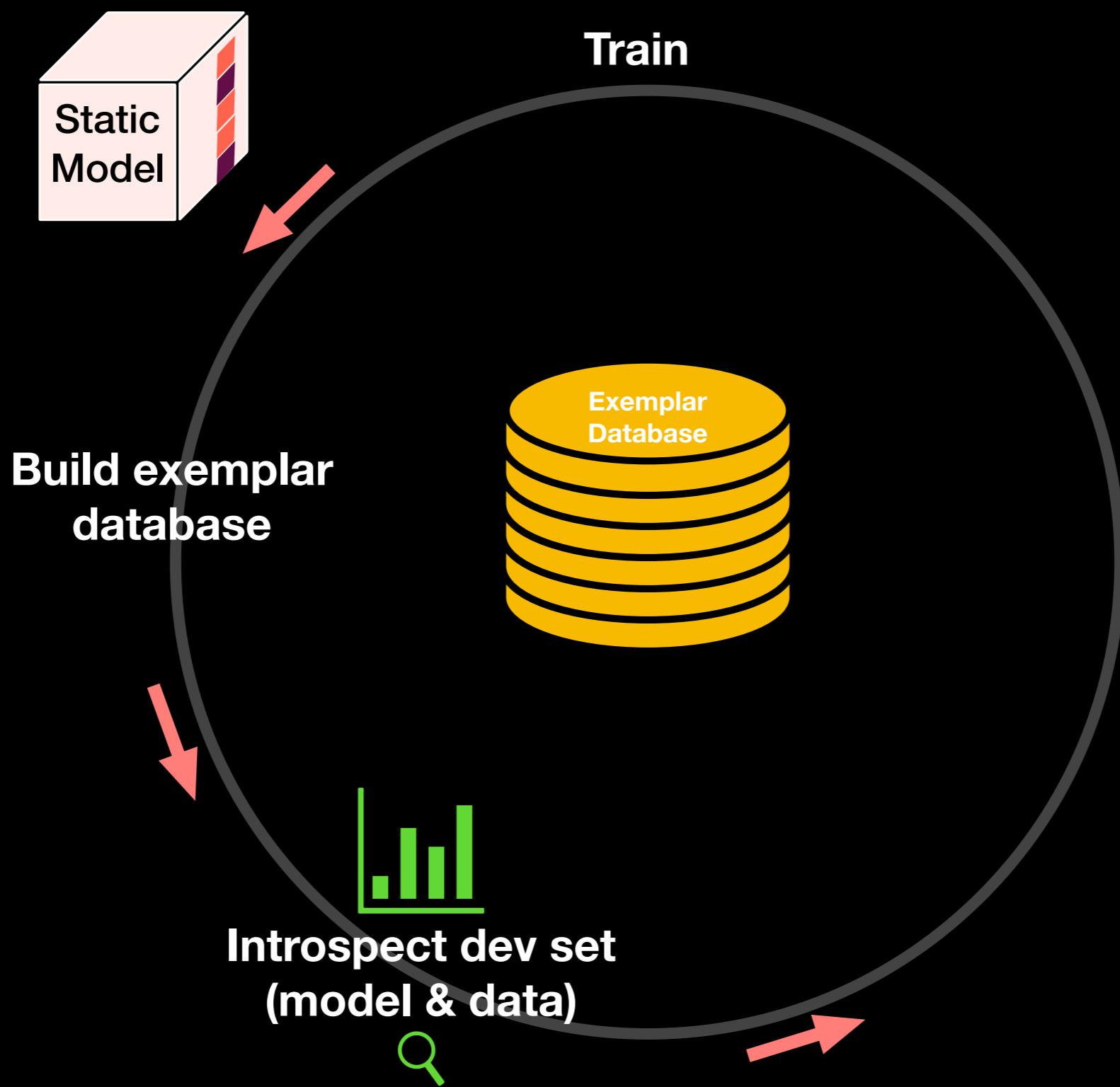
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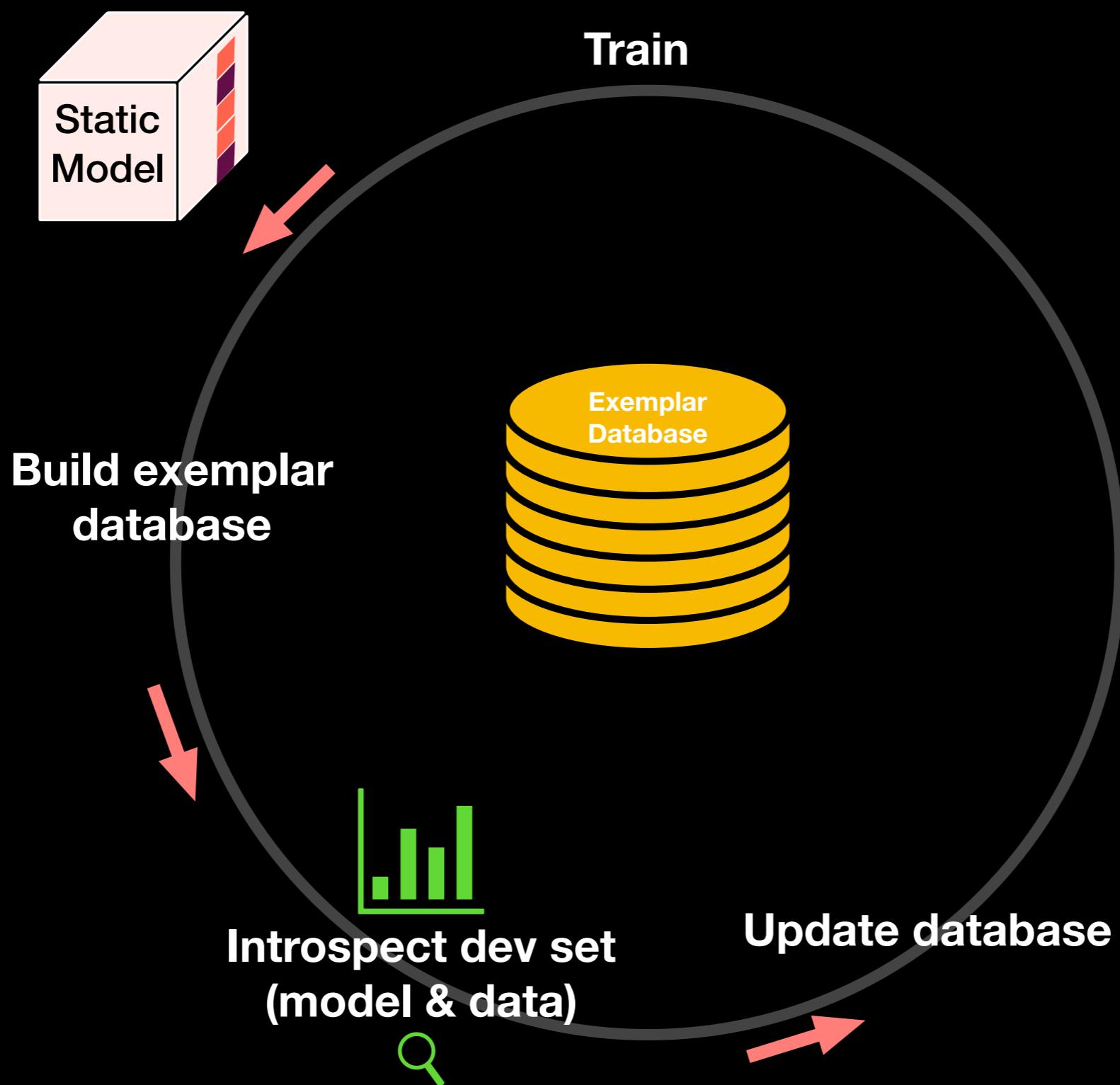
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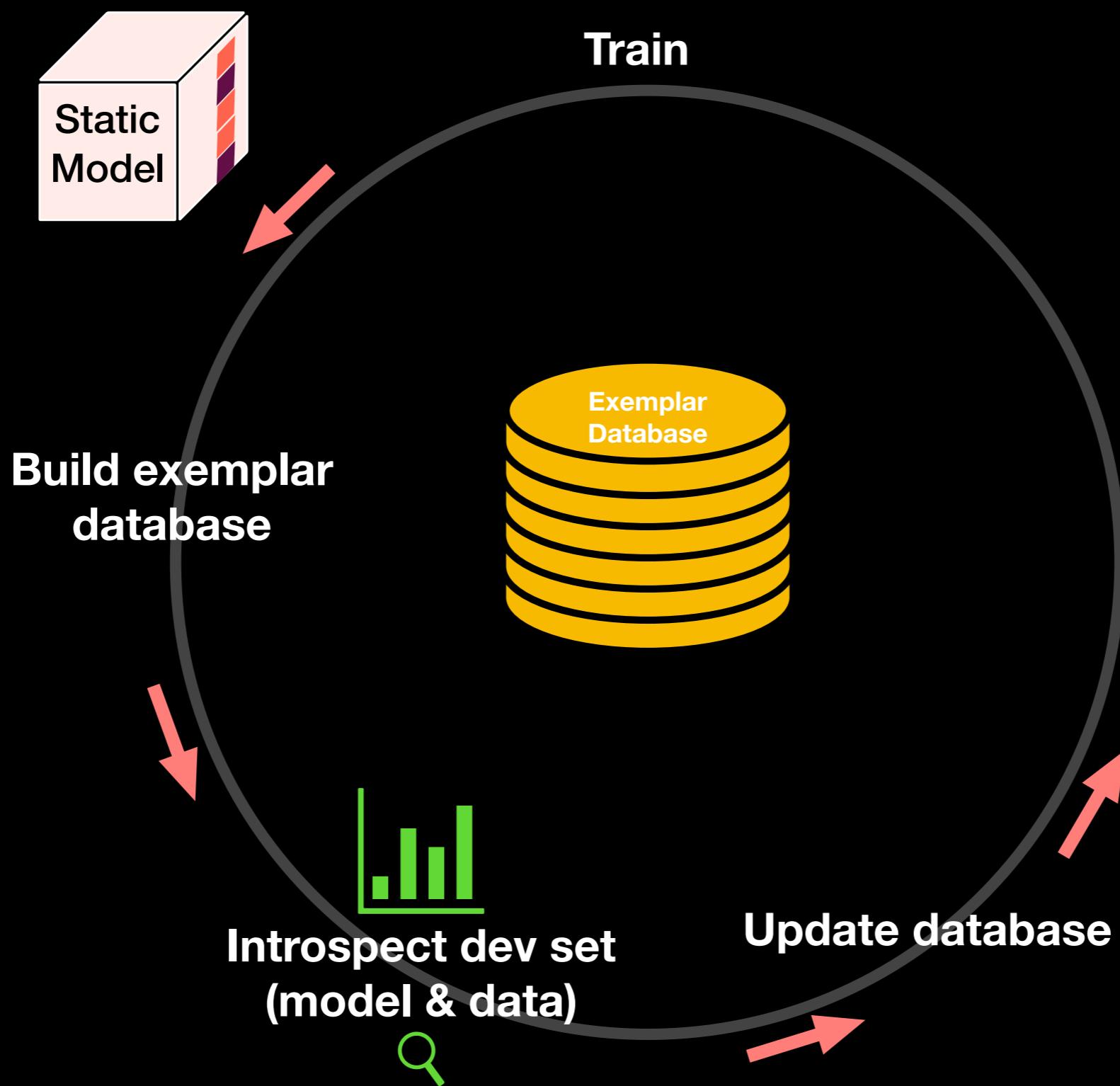
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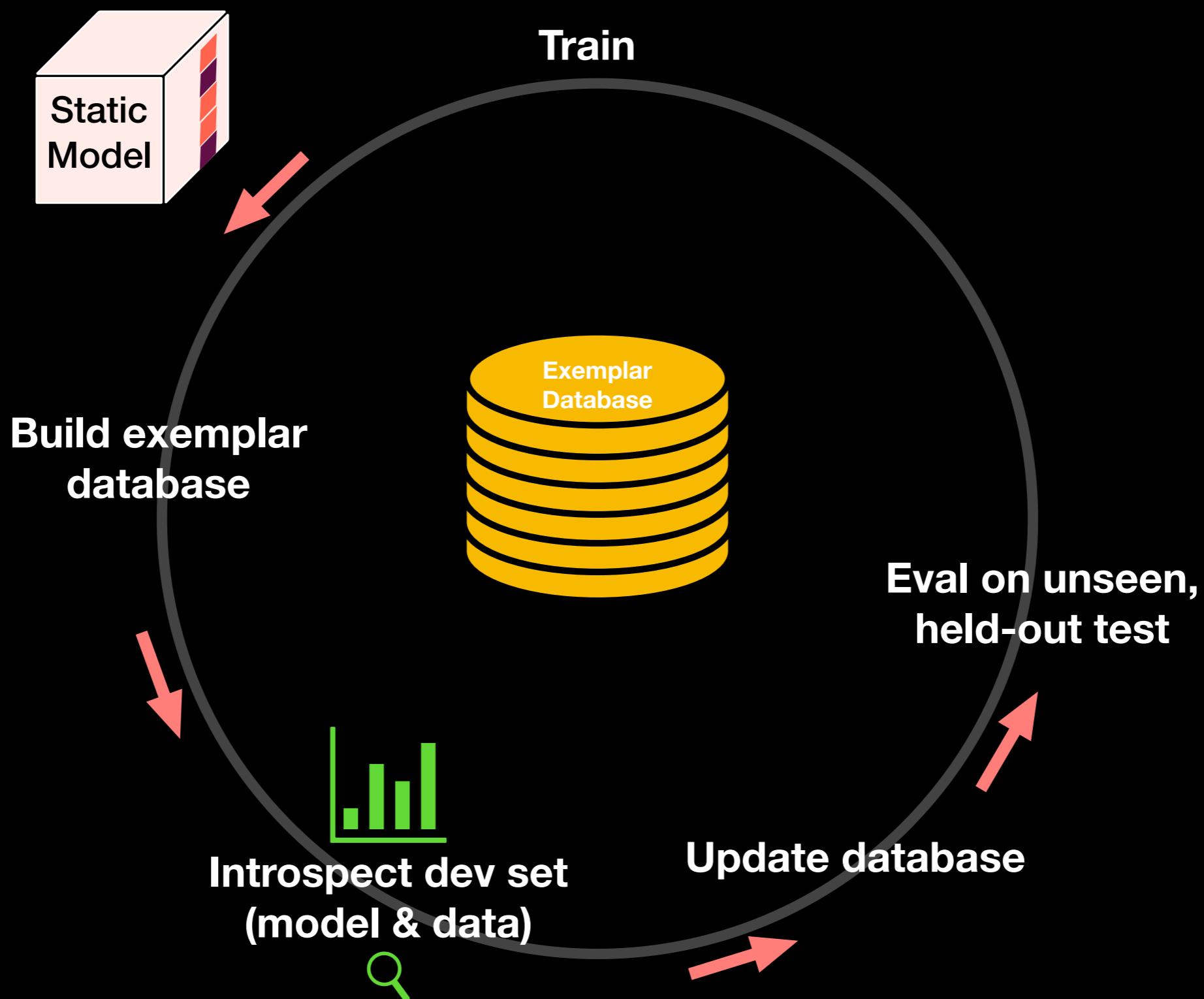
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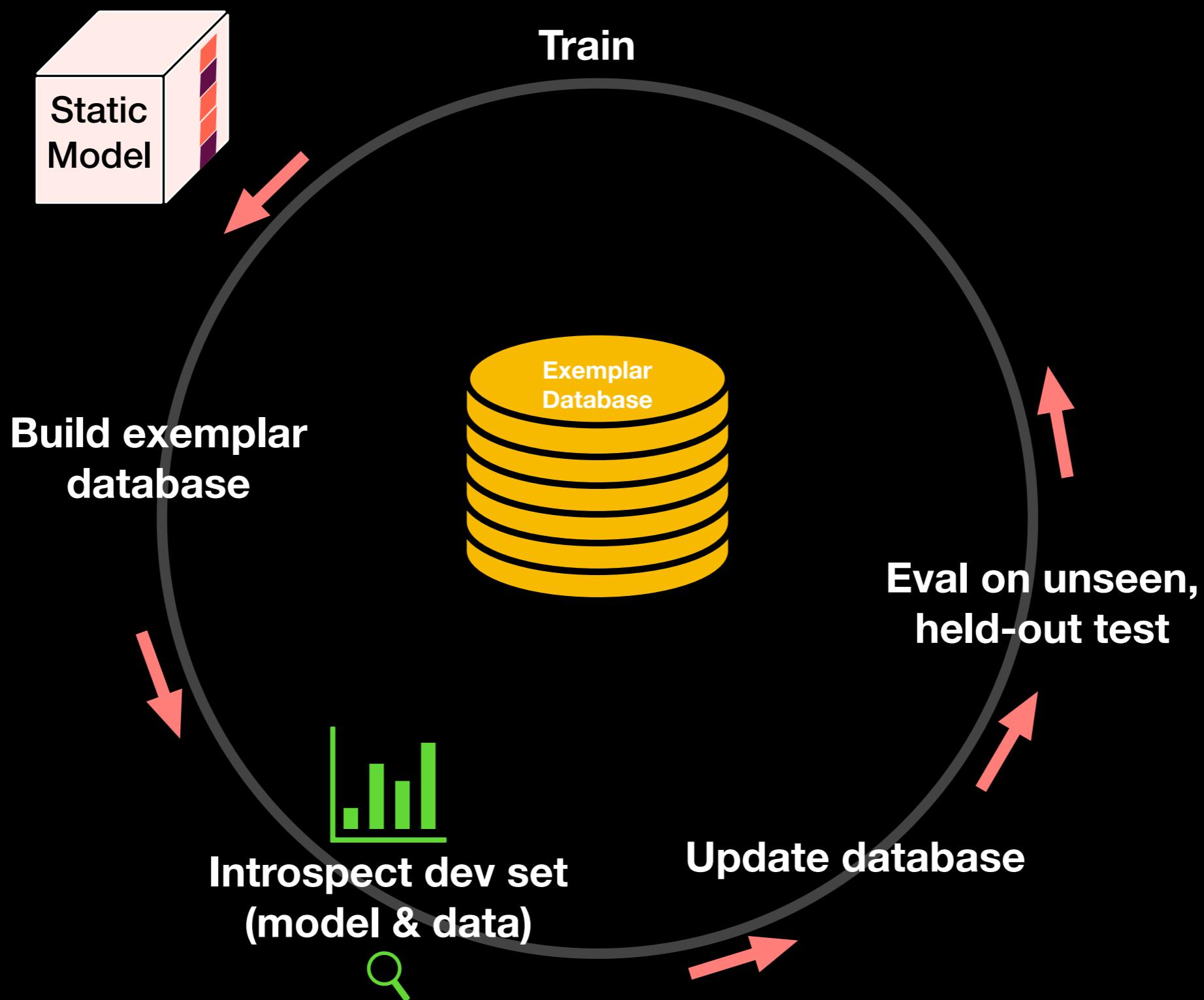
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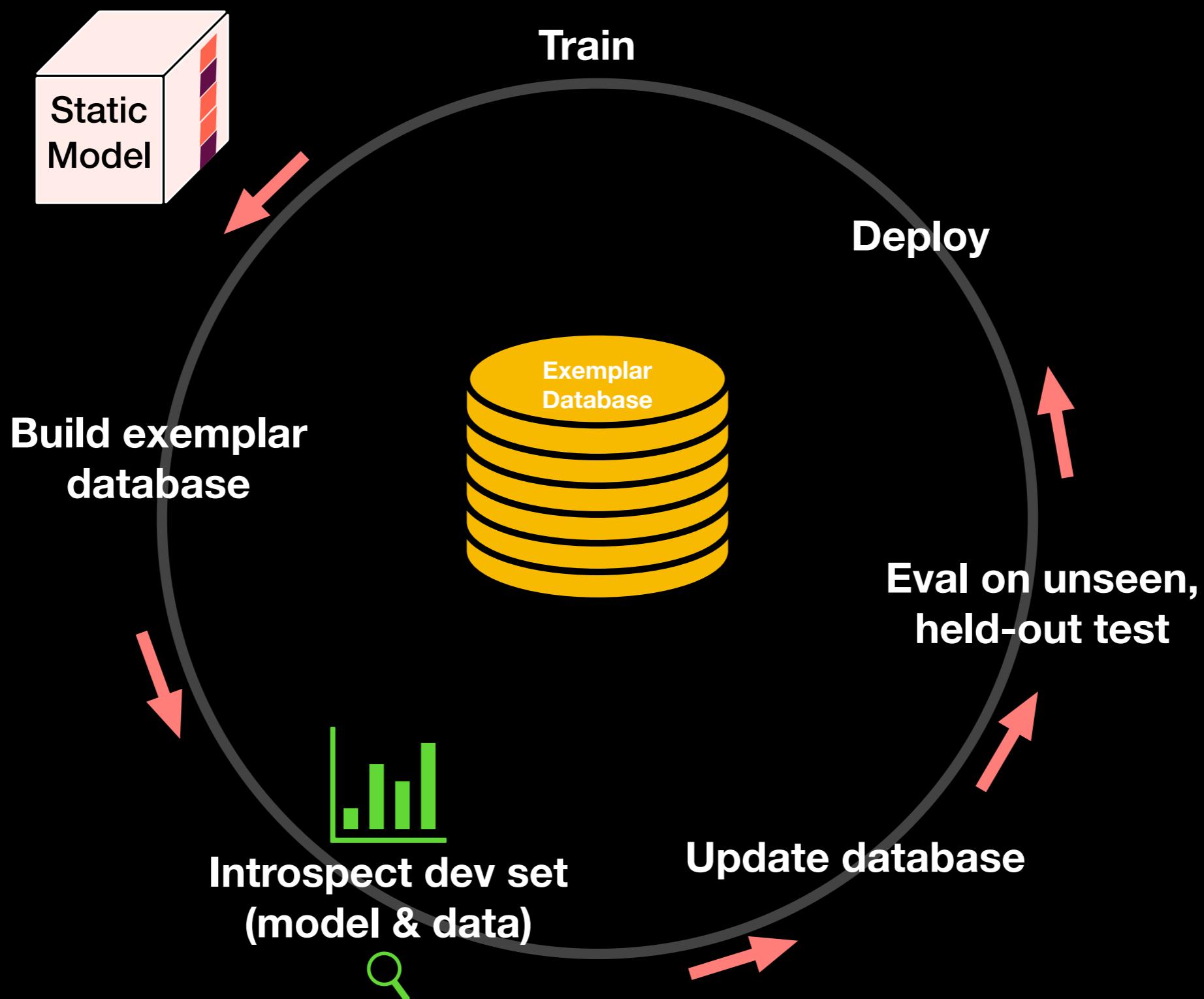
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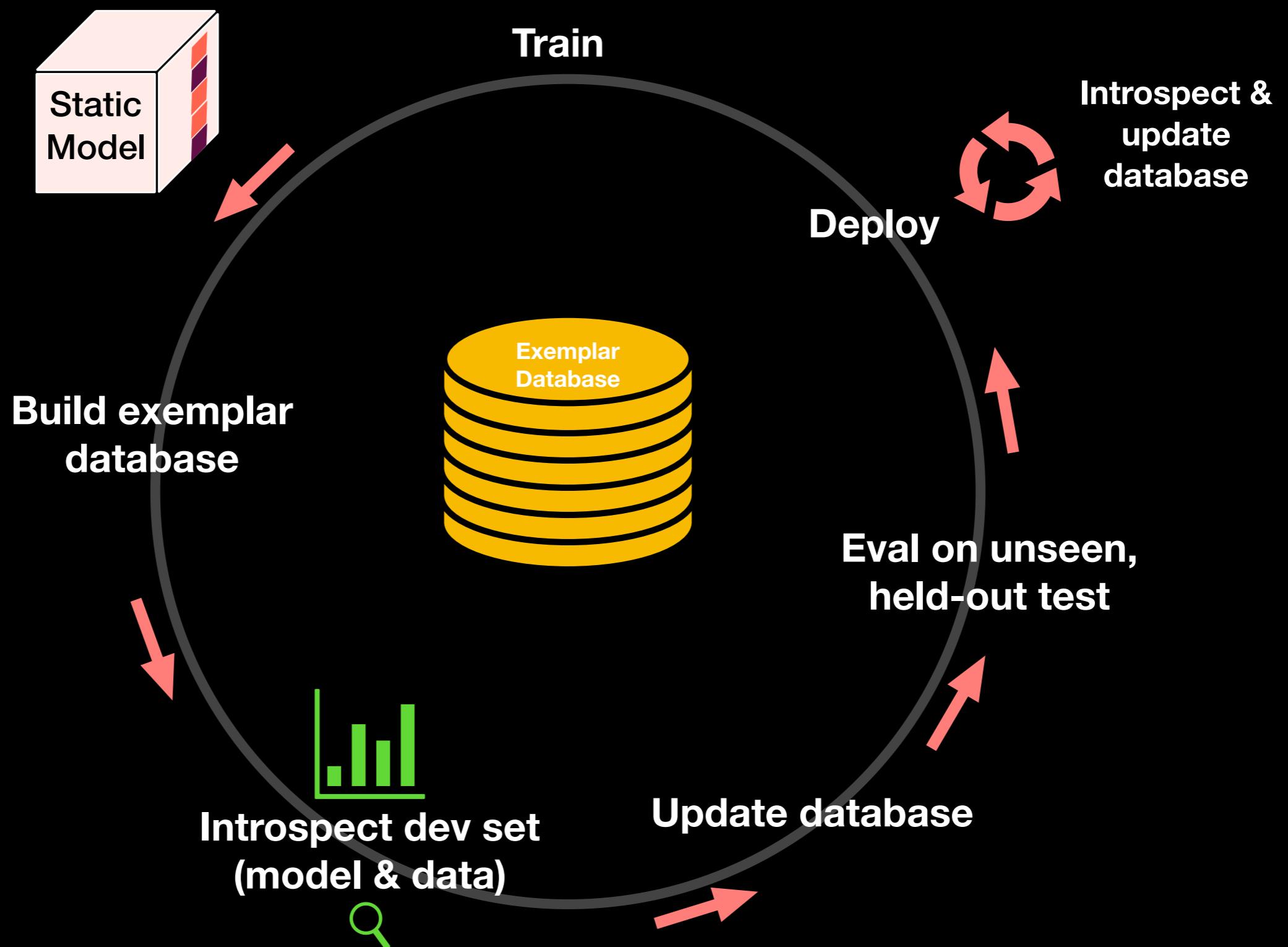
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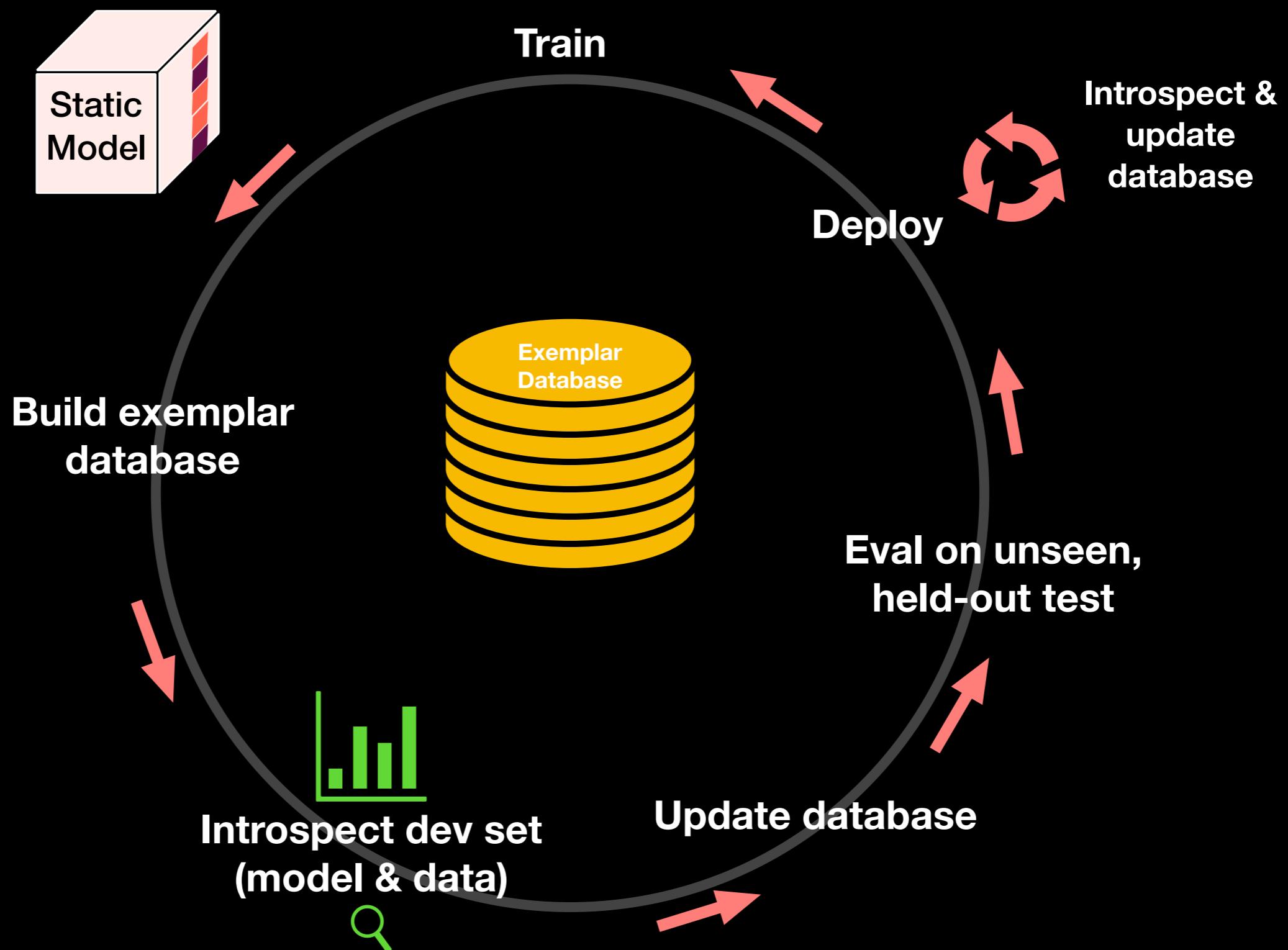
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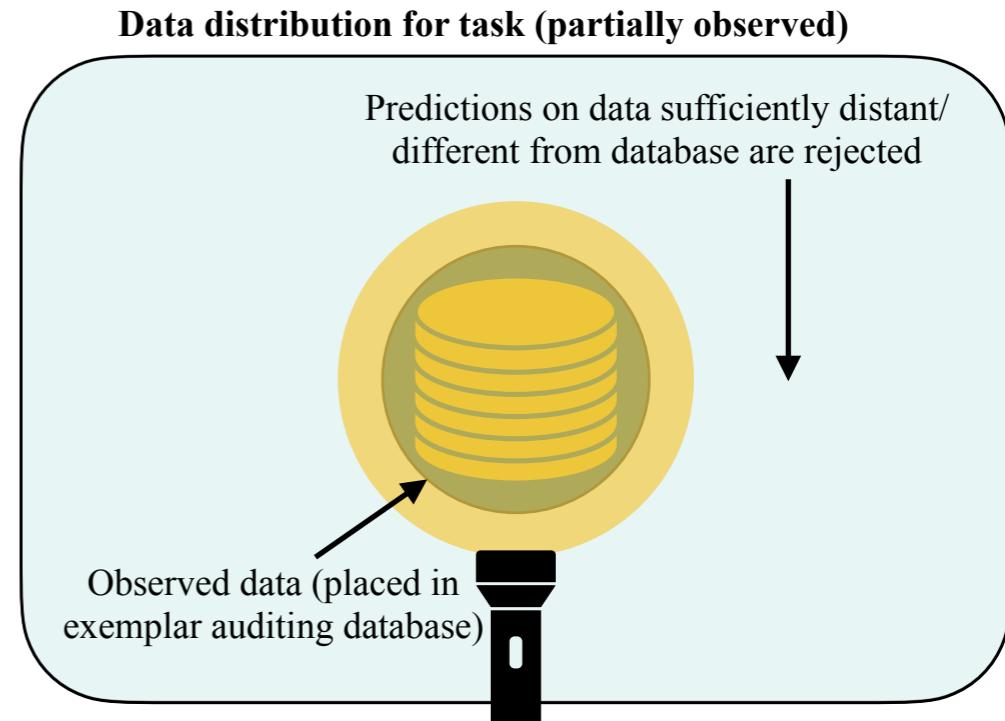
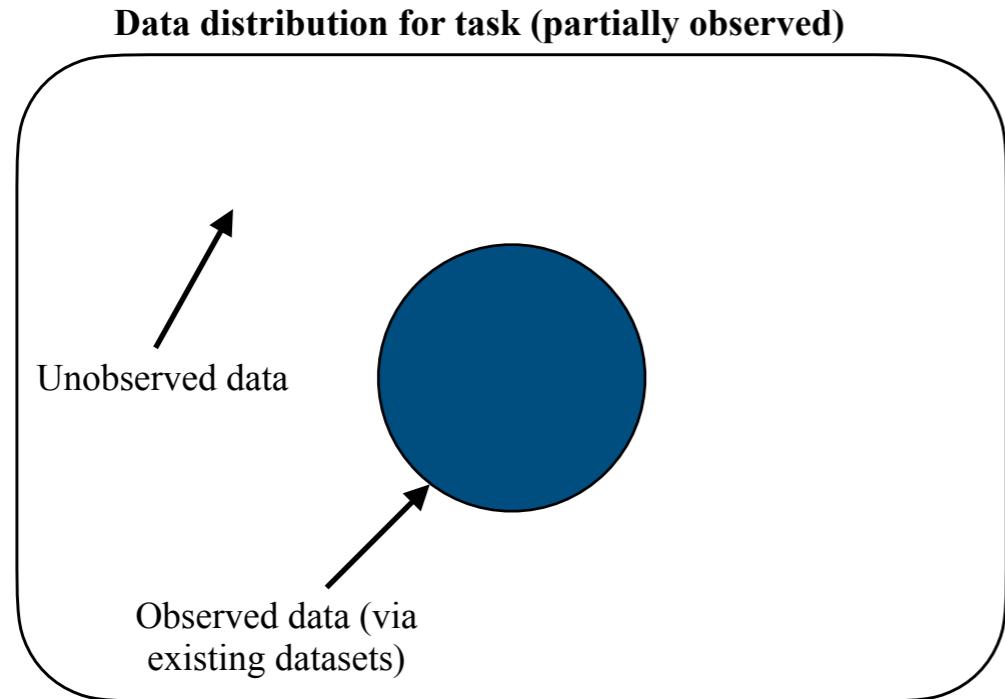


Exemplar Auditing Lifecycle



Motivation: Out-of-domain

- Pre-train with as much data as possible
- Add as much data as possible to the database, including data not seen in training
 - Corral the in-domain space, around the ball of the observed data
 - Never predict over out-of-domain in high-risk settings—Instead: Rearrange deployment to handle non-admitted predictions



What makes this work (i.e., why
haven't we always done this)?

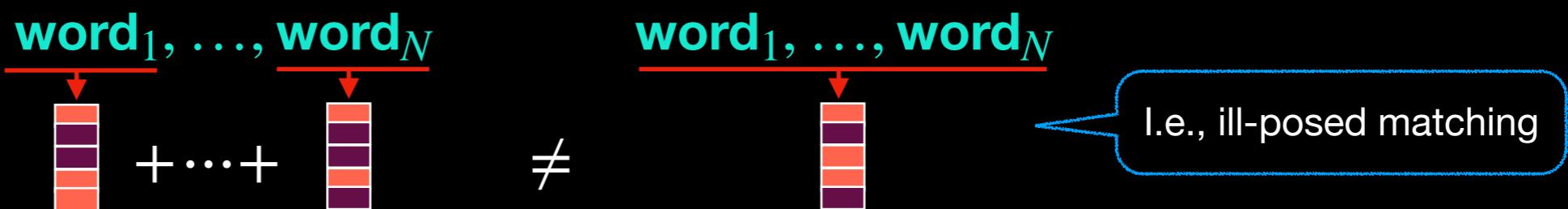
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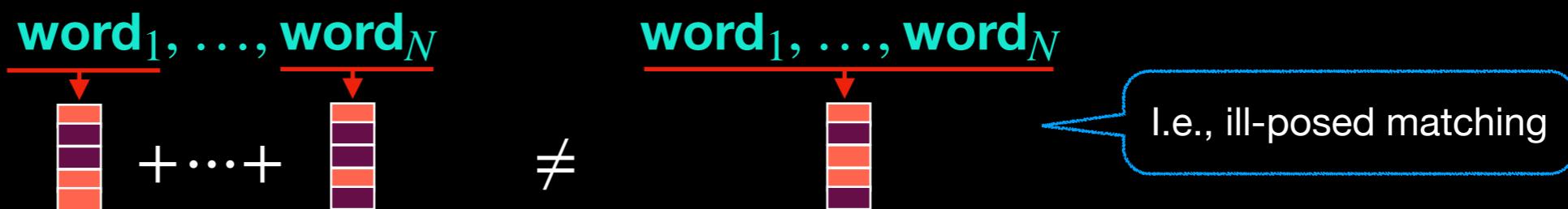
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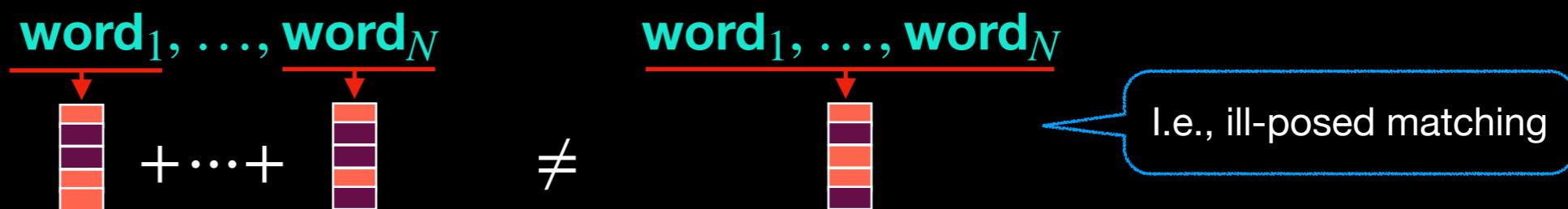


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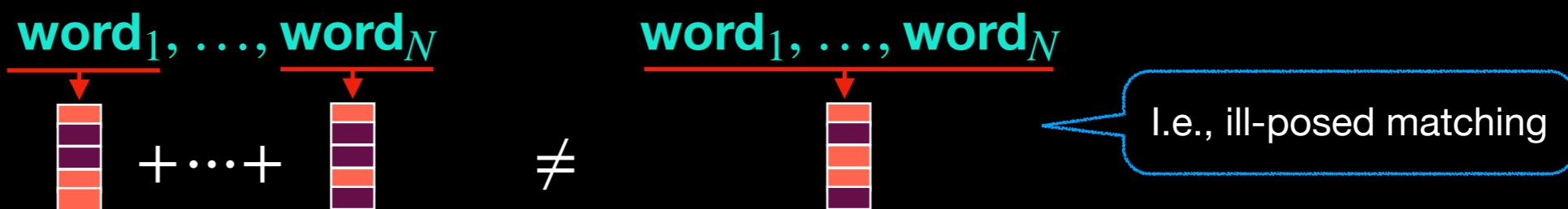


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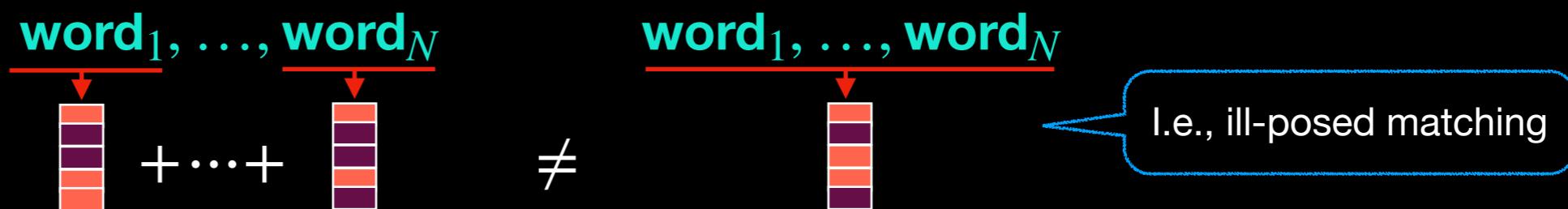
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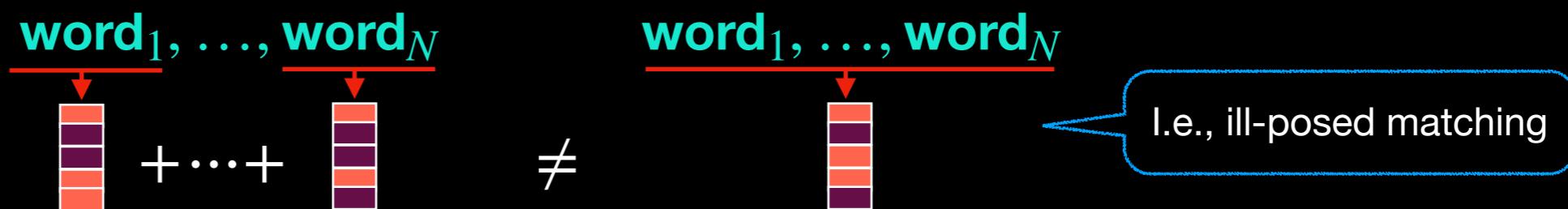
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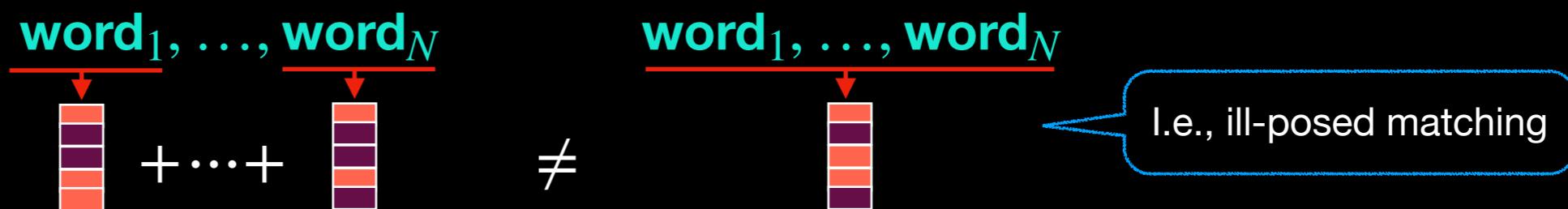


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 - \Rightarrow More complicated codebases and deployments than the standard approaches

Retrieval-Classification

Retrieval-Classification

- Retrieval-classification tasks: E.g., QA & fact verification
 - Need to retrieve multiple sequences
 - Then make a classification decision over those sequences

Retrieval-Classification

- $f: \mathbb{X} \times \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \left\langle \{0,1,2\}, 2^{|\mathbb{D}|} \right\rangle$

Retrieval-Classification

- $f: \mathbb{X} \times \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \langle \{0,1,2\}, 2^{|\mathbb{D}|} \rangle$
- $f: \mathbb{Q} \times \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \langle \{\text{Refutes, Supports, Unverifiable}\}, 2^{|\mathbb{D}|} \rangle$
- Given:
 - $q \in \mathbb{Q}$, a ‘query’ (e.g., a sentence)
 - $\mathbb{D} \in \mathcal{D}$, a set of documents (e.g., all of wikipedia)
- Determine:
 - The query is Supported, Refuted, or Unverifiable AND the subset of \mathbb{D} to support that prediction

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Information retrieval

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Natural language inference

Retrieval-Classification

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Information retrieval

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Natural language inference

- Can we learn together with a single model?

Retrieval-Classification Task: FEVER

- Fact Extraction and VERification (FEVER) Shared Task
- Given:
 - A claim (short, declarative sentence)
 - Wikipedia
- Predict:
 - Claim is Supported, Refuted, or Unverifiable
 - ≤ 5 sentences that support that prediction

Example from FEVER

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Sentences made unique by article title and sentence index

Example from FEVER

Query sequence

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Support sequence

CLASSIFICATION LABEL

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FEVER: Existing Work

- Most existing works are multi-model pipelines
 - Document retrieval model
 - Sentence selection model
 - Classification model
- Each model is trained and run independently

FEVER: MemMatch

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- We instead propose a novel single, **end-to-end language model for both retrieval & classification**

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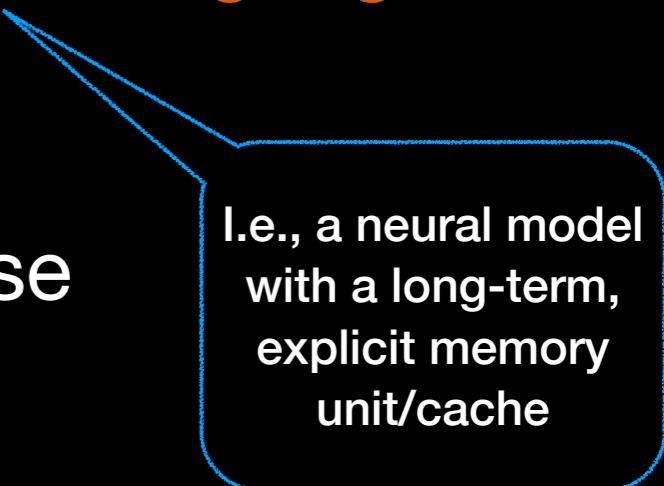
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i.e., a neural model with a long-term, explicit memory unit/cache

FEVER: MemMatch

- Effective:
 - More effective than relying on LM parameters as a knowledge base
 - Approaches multi-pipeline systems despite using significantly fewer parameters

FEVER: MemMatch

- Novel properties: Updatability of language model behavior through two distinct mechanisms:
 - Retrieved information can be updated explicitly
 - Model behavior can be modified via the exemplar database

FEVER: MemMatch Model

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- $f: \mathbb{Q} \times \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \langle \{\text{Refutes, Supports, Unverifiable}\}, 2^{|\mathbb{D}|} \rangle$
- $f(q, \mathbb{D})$ 
 $q = \text{Query sequence}$
- \mathbb{D} contains all sentences of Wikipedia, so f , a **single** deep network, needs a long-term memory unit—& a means of searching through $2^{|\mathbb{D}|}$ possible combinations of **Wikipedia sentences**

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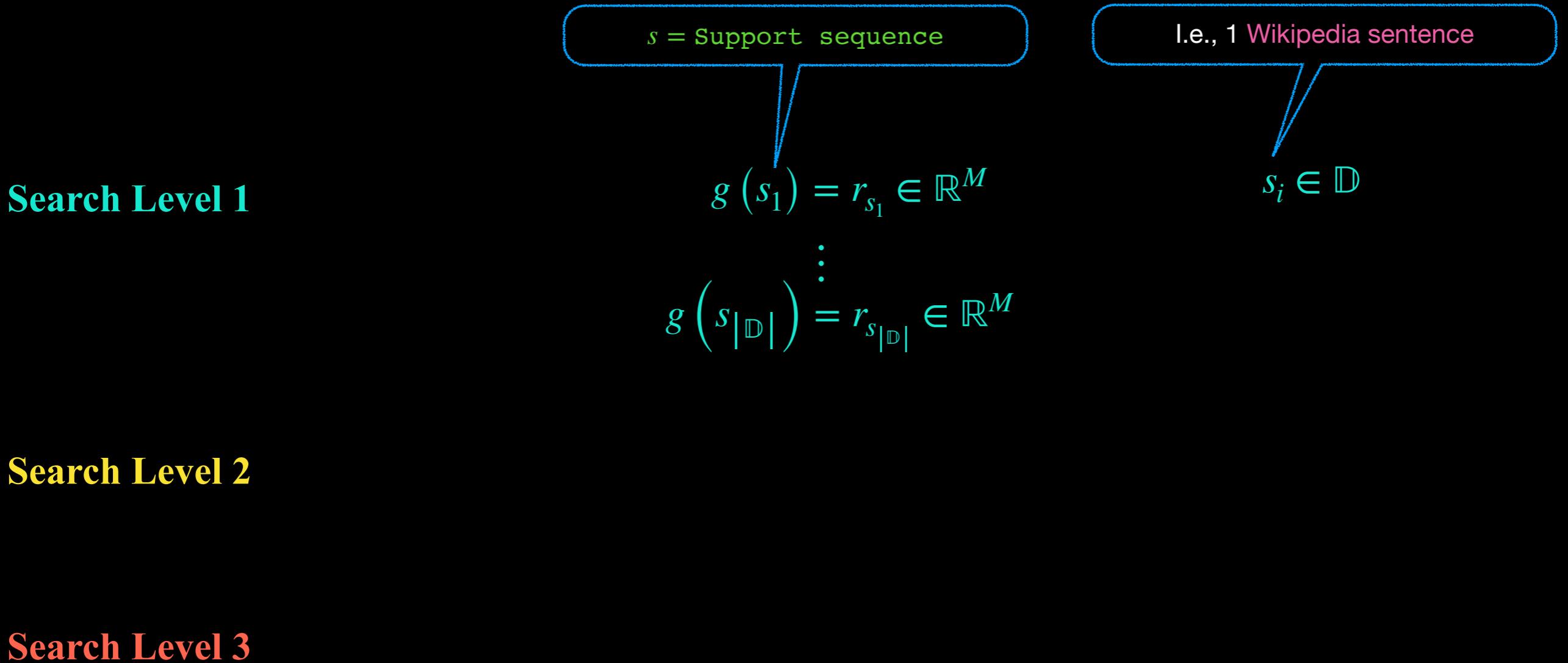
Search Level 1

Search Level 2

Search Level 3

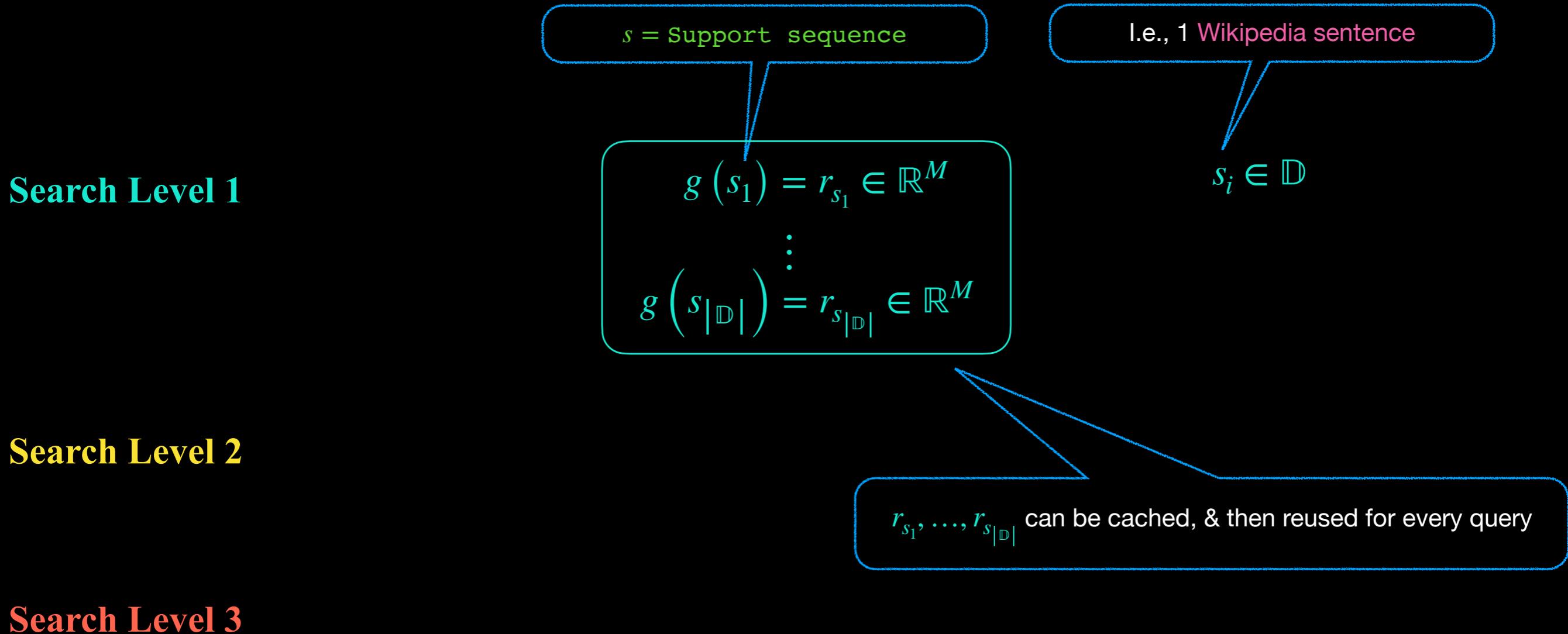
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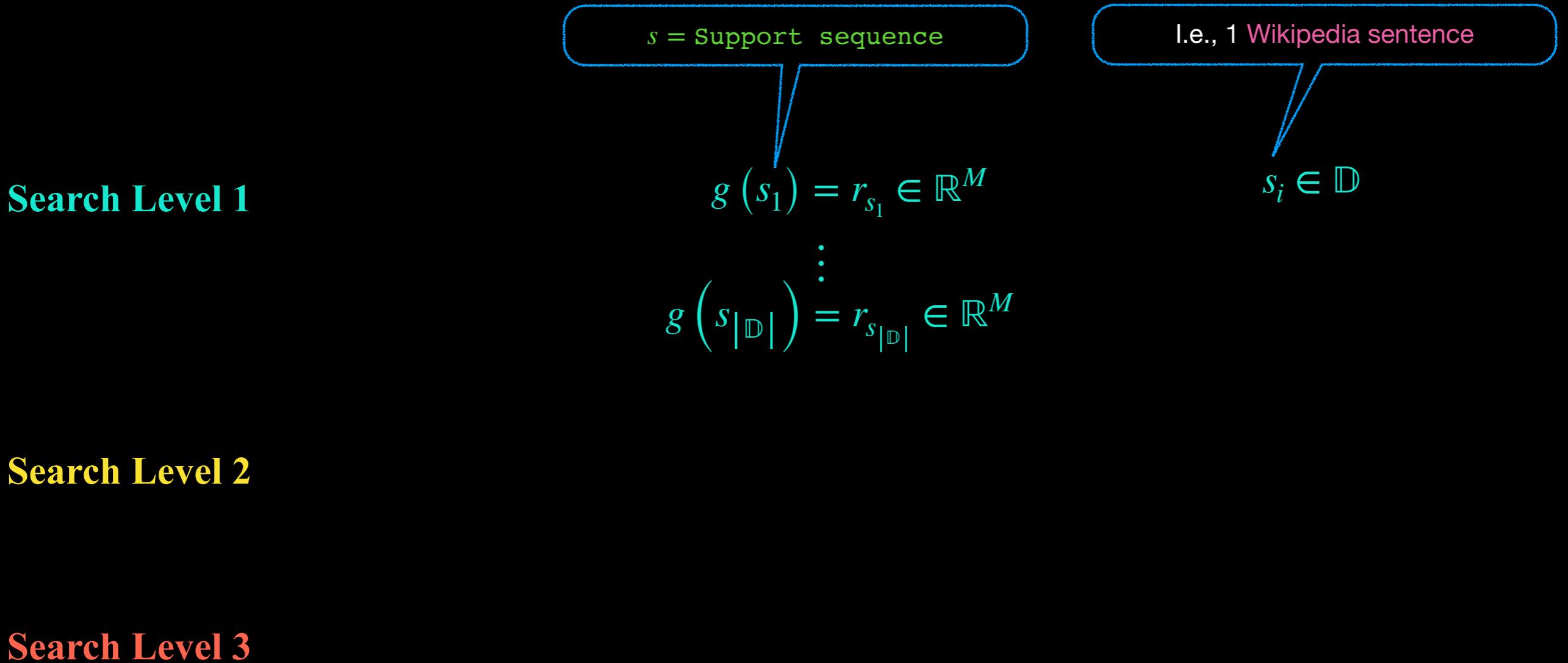
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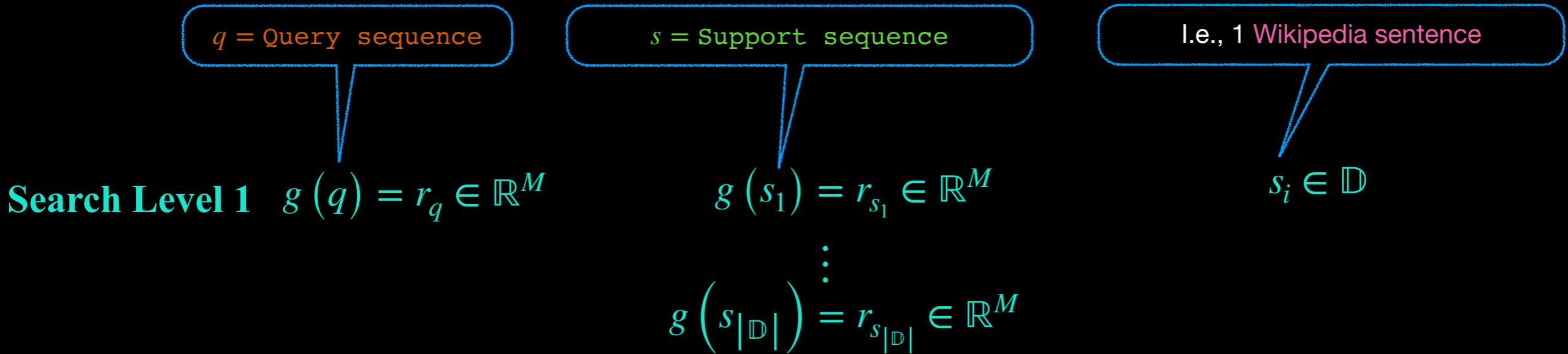
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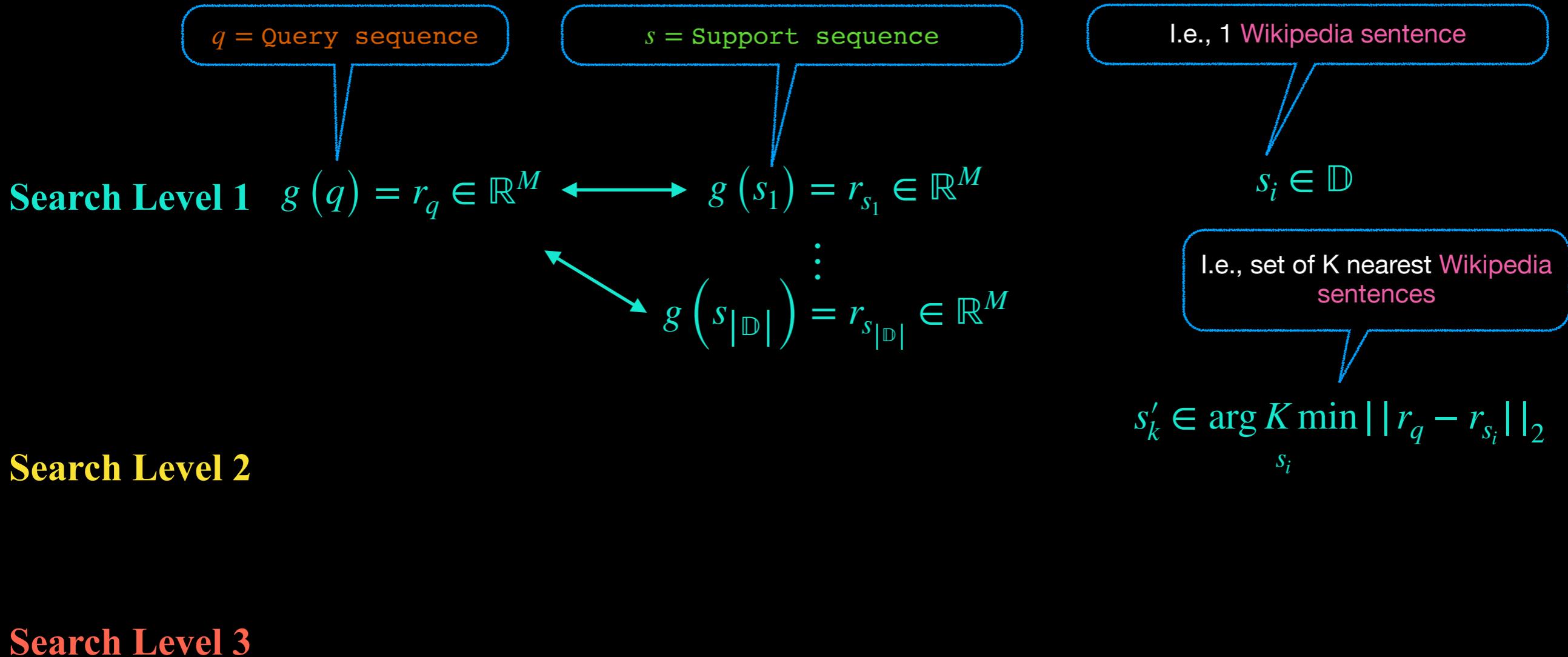


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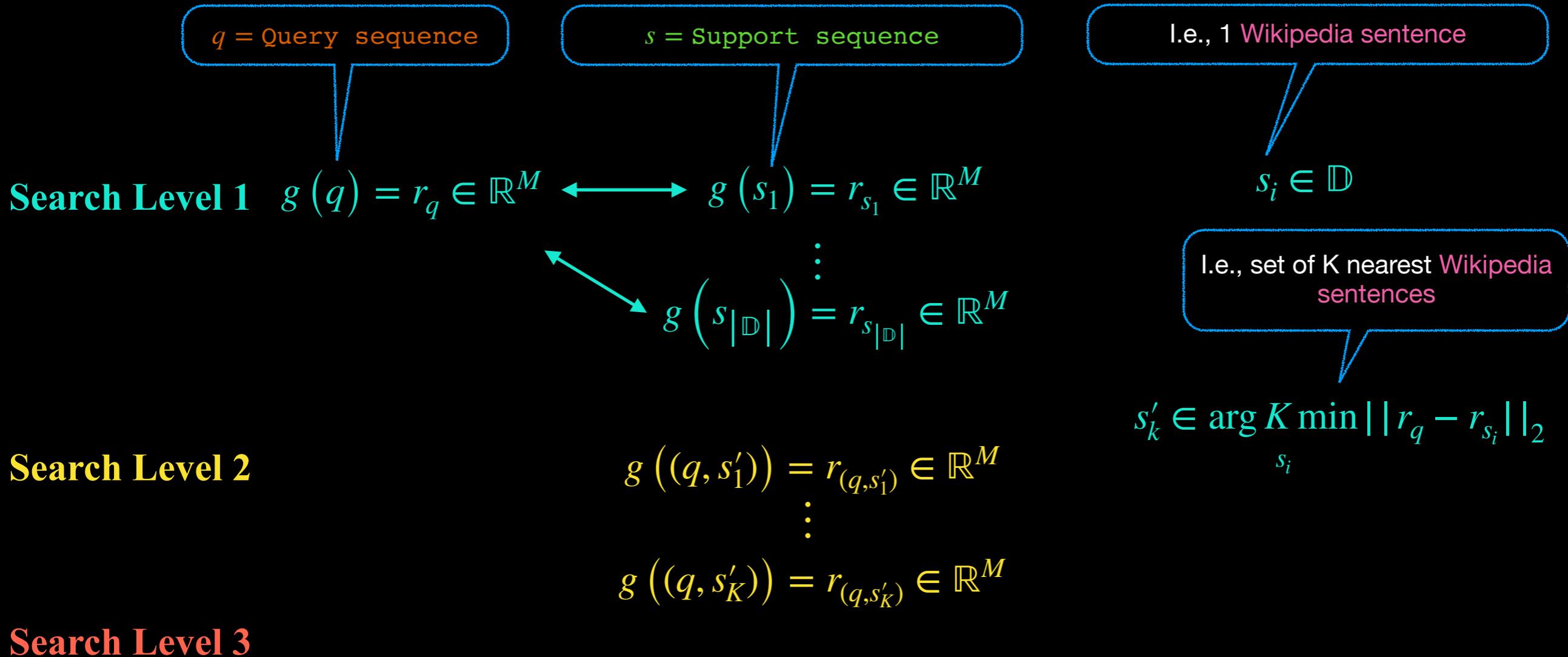
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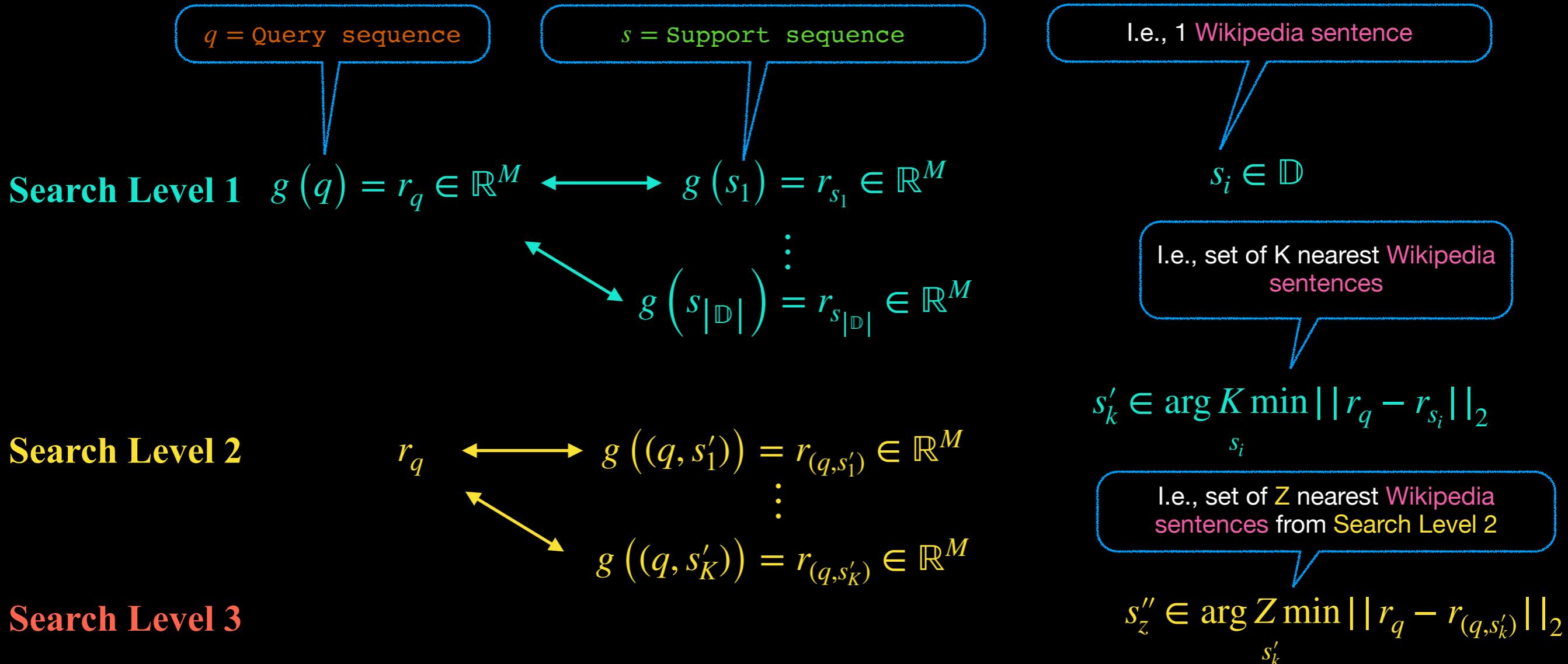
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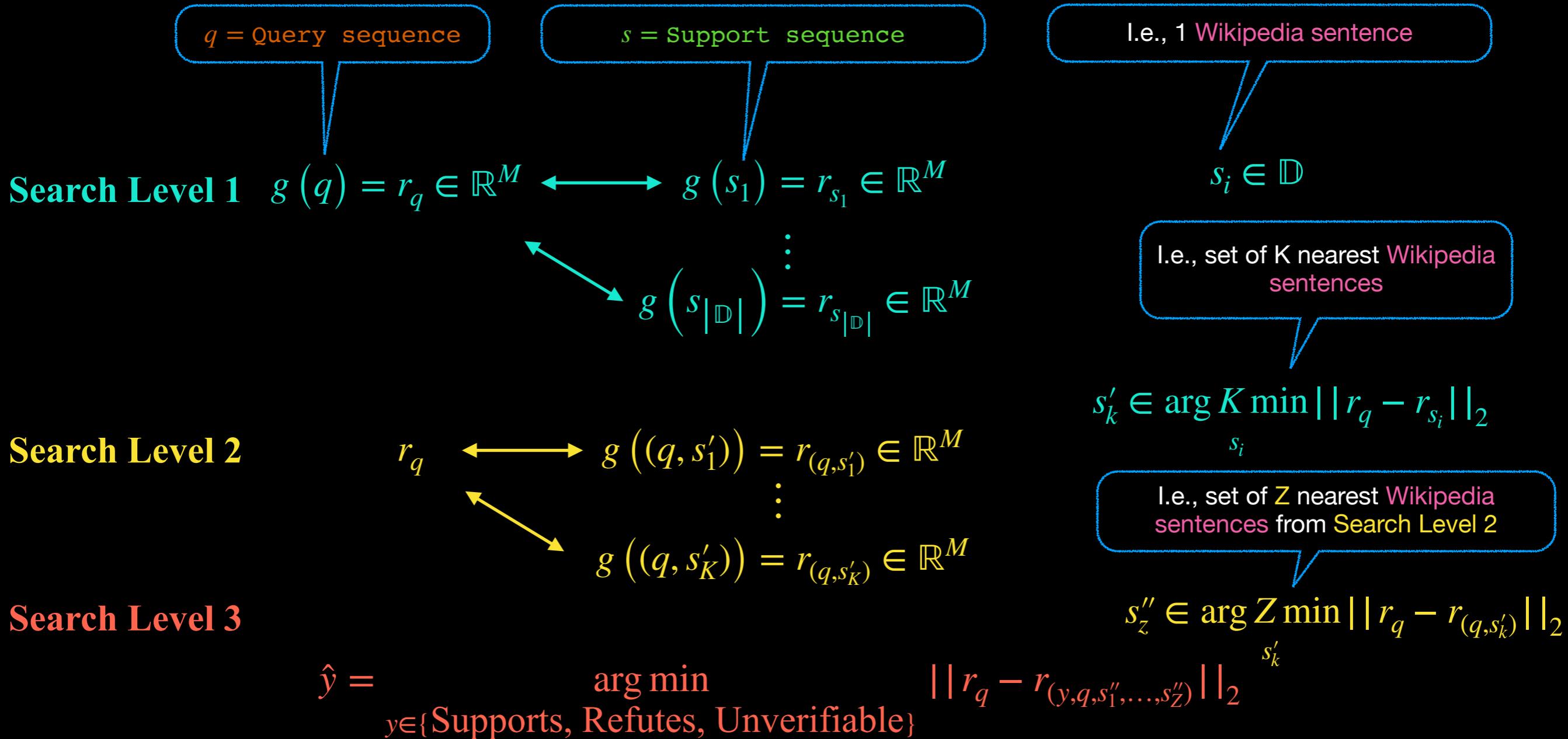
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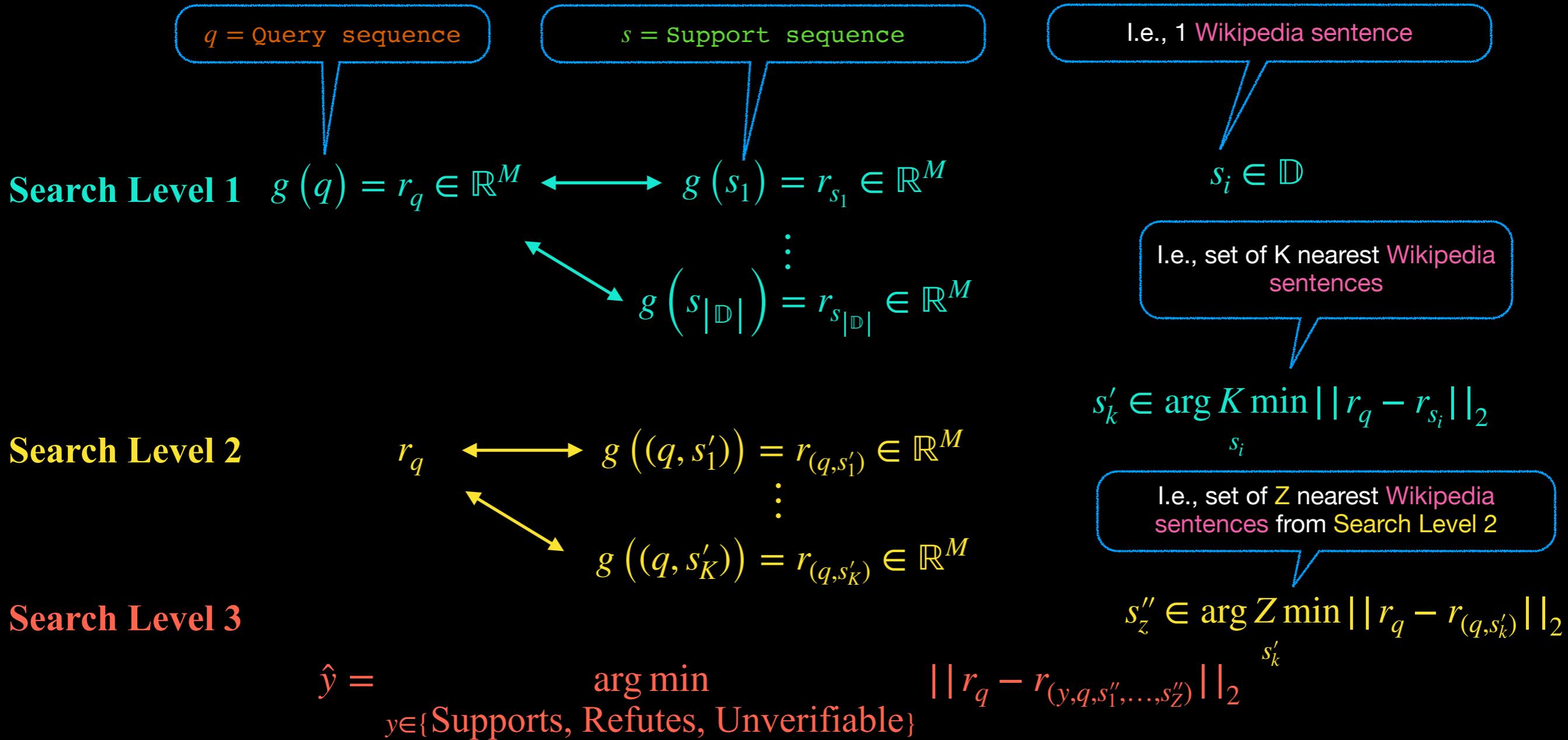
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\hat{y} is the label prediction

$\{s''_1, \dots, s''_Z\}$ is the set of Wikipedia support sentences

Challenges Building End-to-end Neural Model

- Seek to produce dense representations from a deep neural network (**Transformer**) for similarity matching

Transformer LM

Millions of params &
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- **Problem:** Computationally infeasible to run multiple passes of a deep Transformer over a large datastore (Wikipedia) for every new query

Would result in many 10's of millions of unique sequences

bi-encoder vs. cross-encoder dilemma

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- Most effective to compose all relevant sequences in the input to the network **(cross-encoder)**

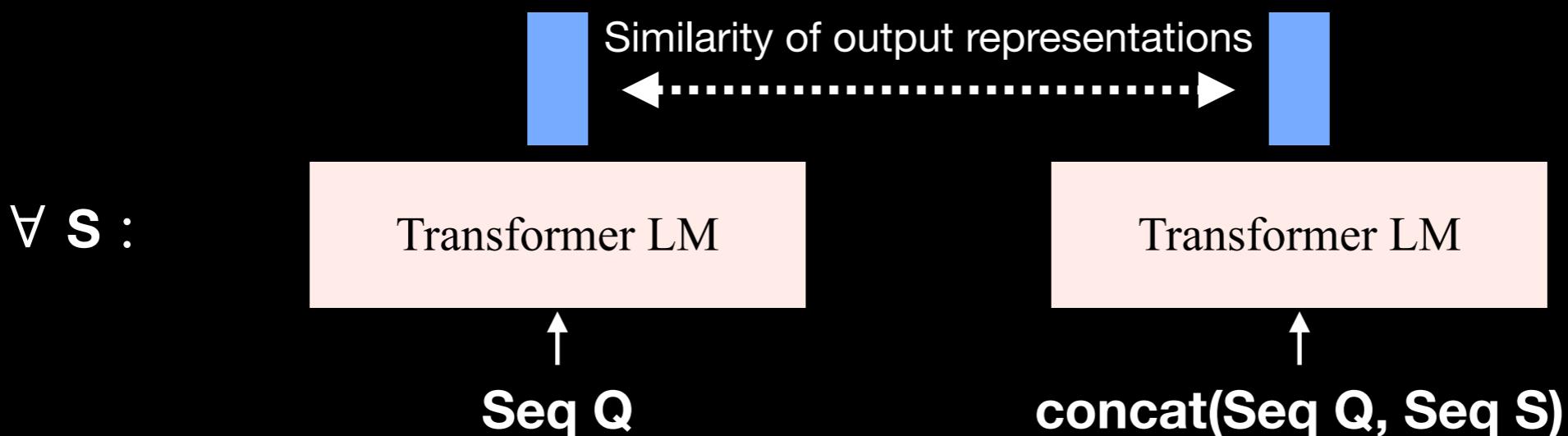
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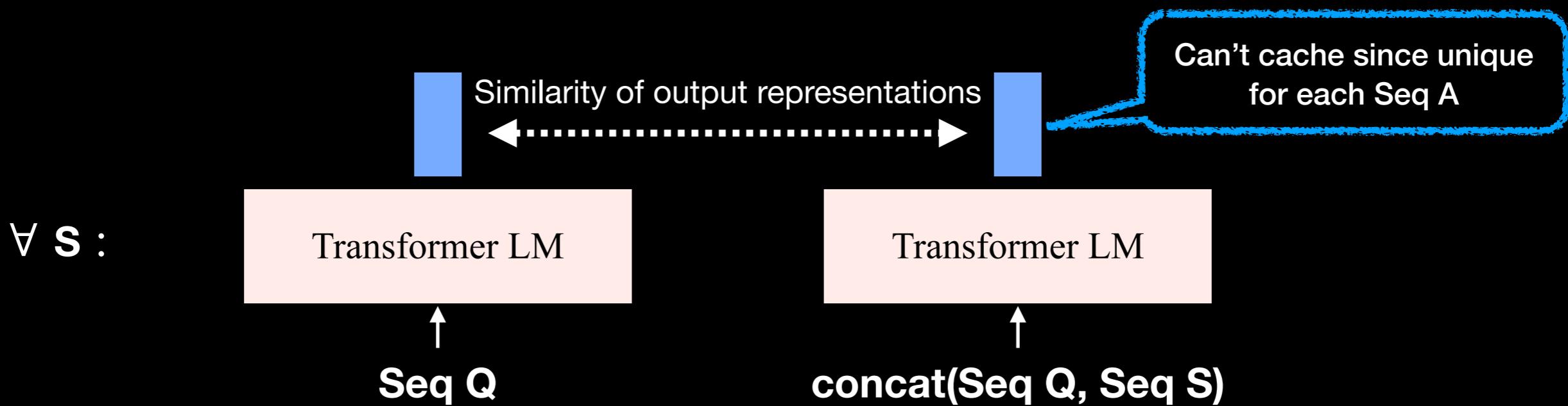
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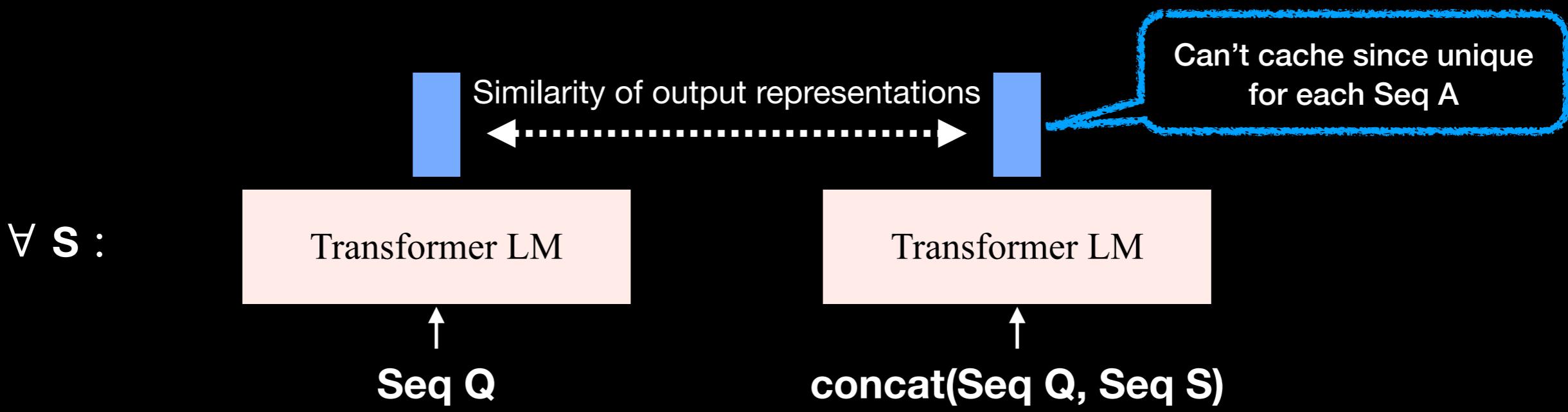
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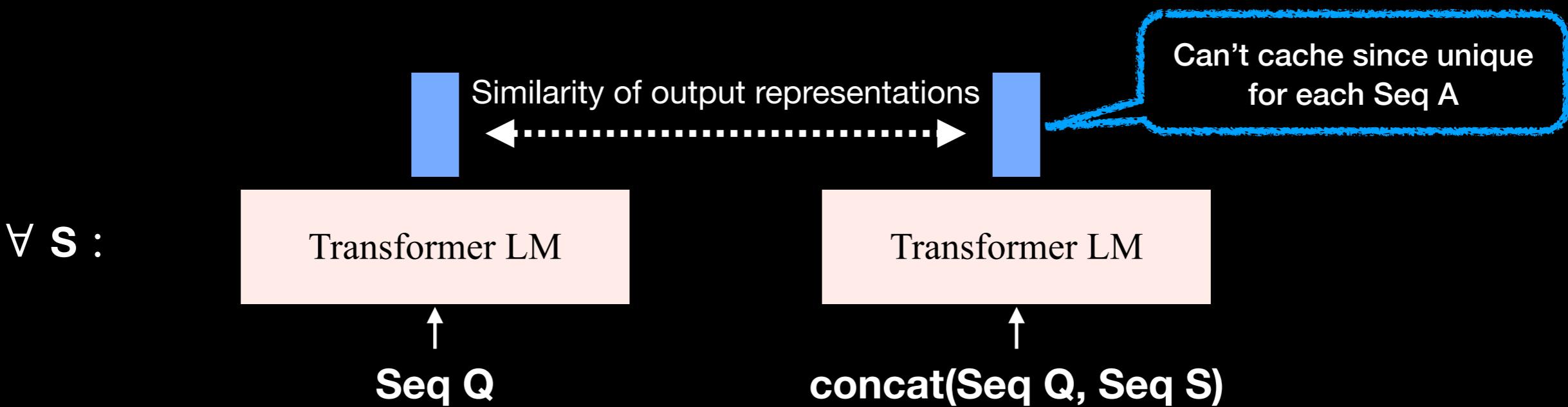
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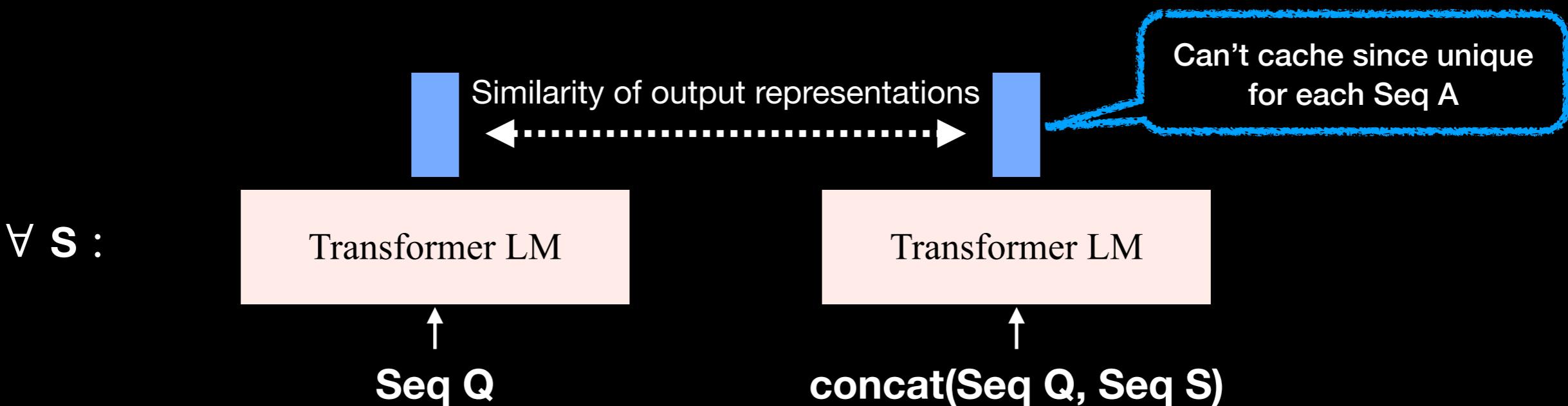


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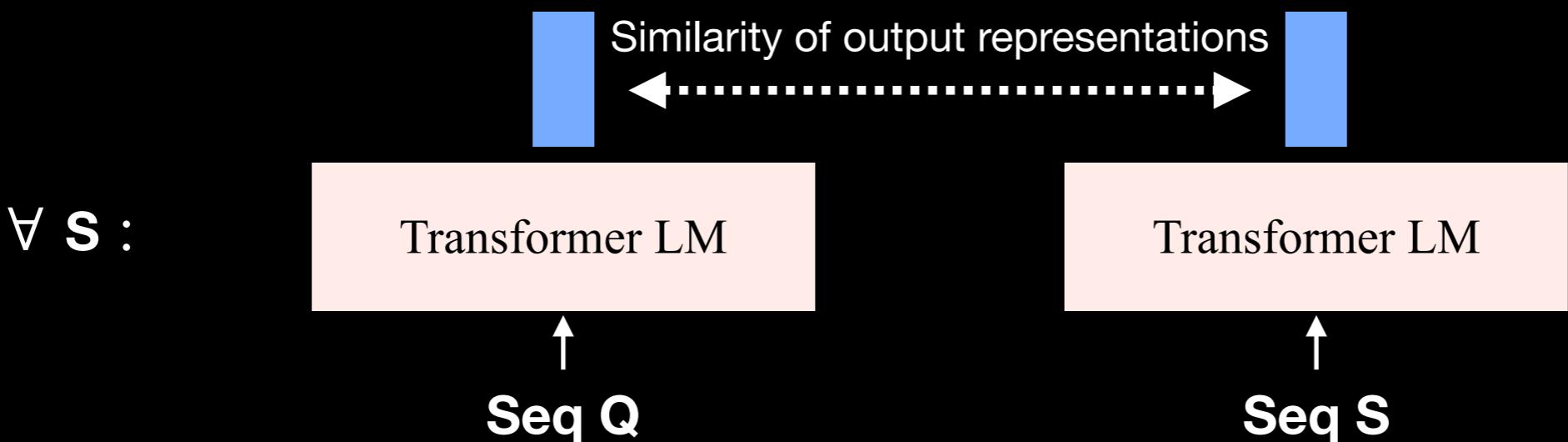


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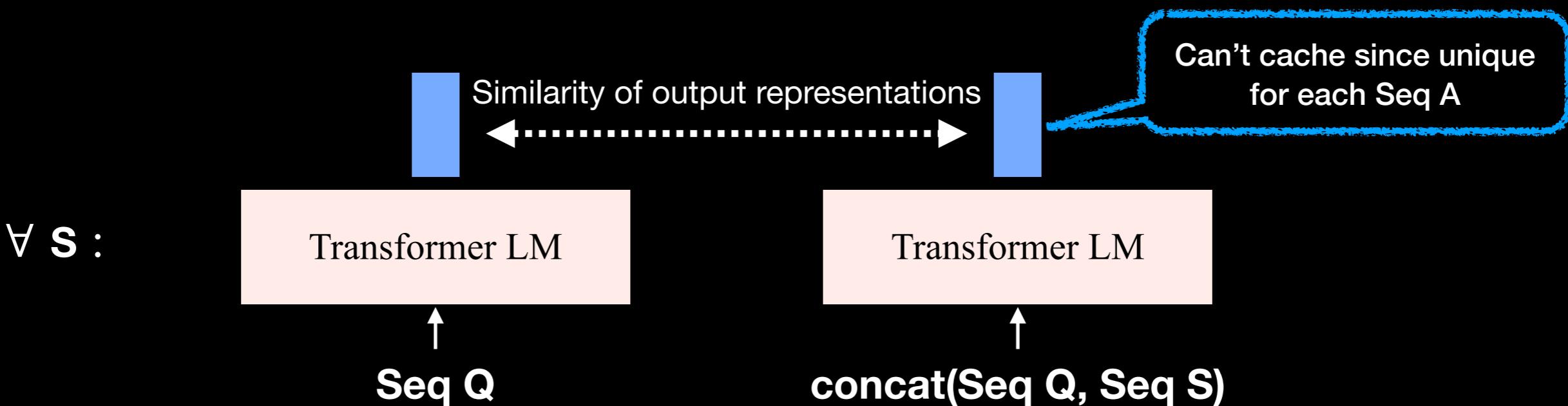


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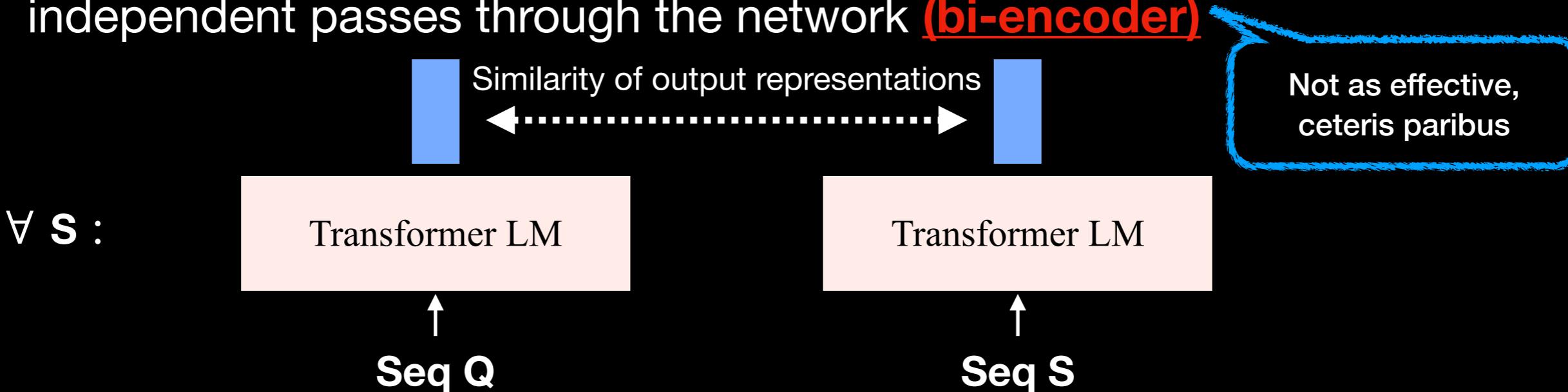


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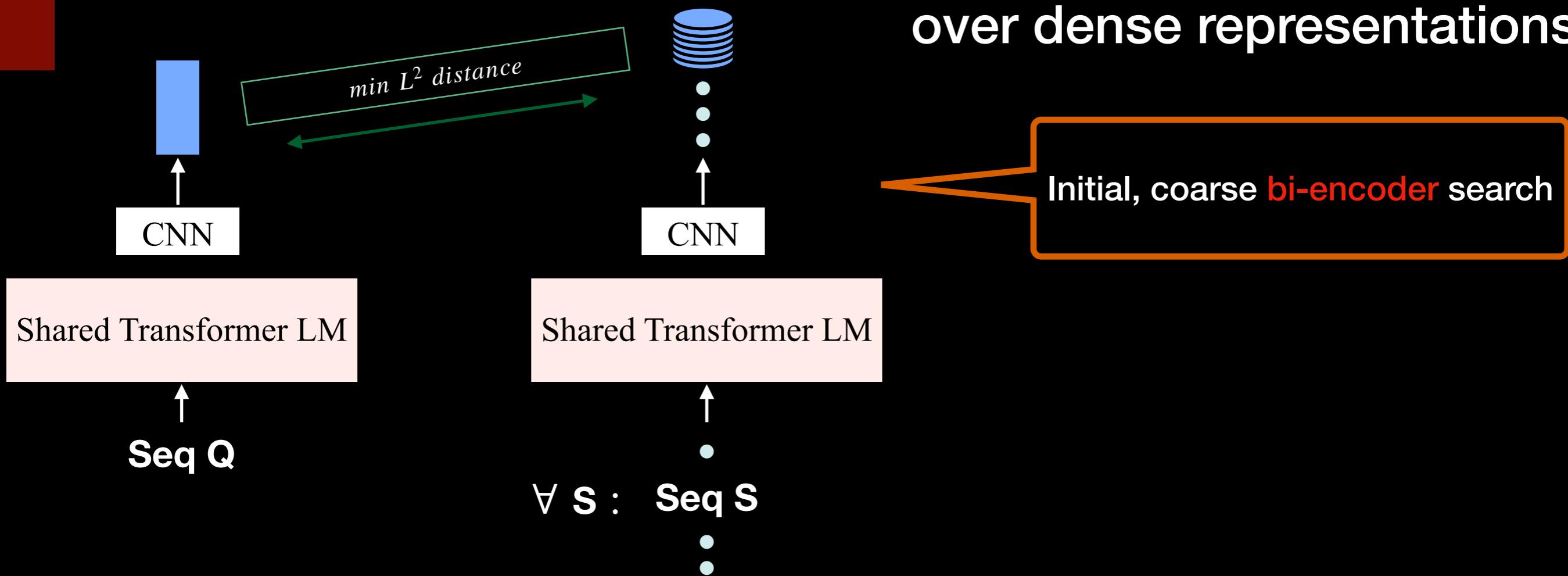


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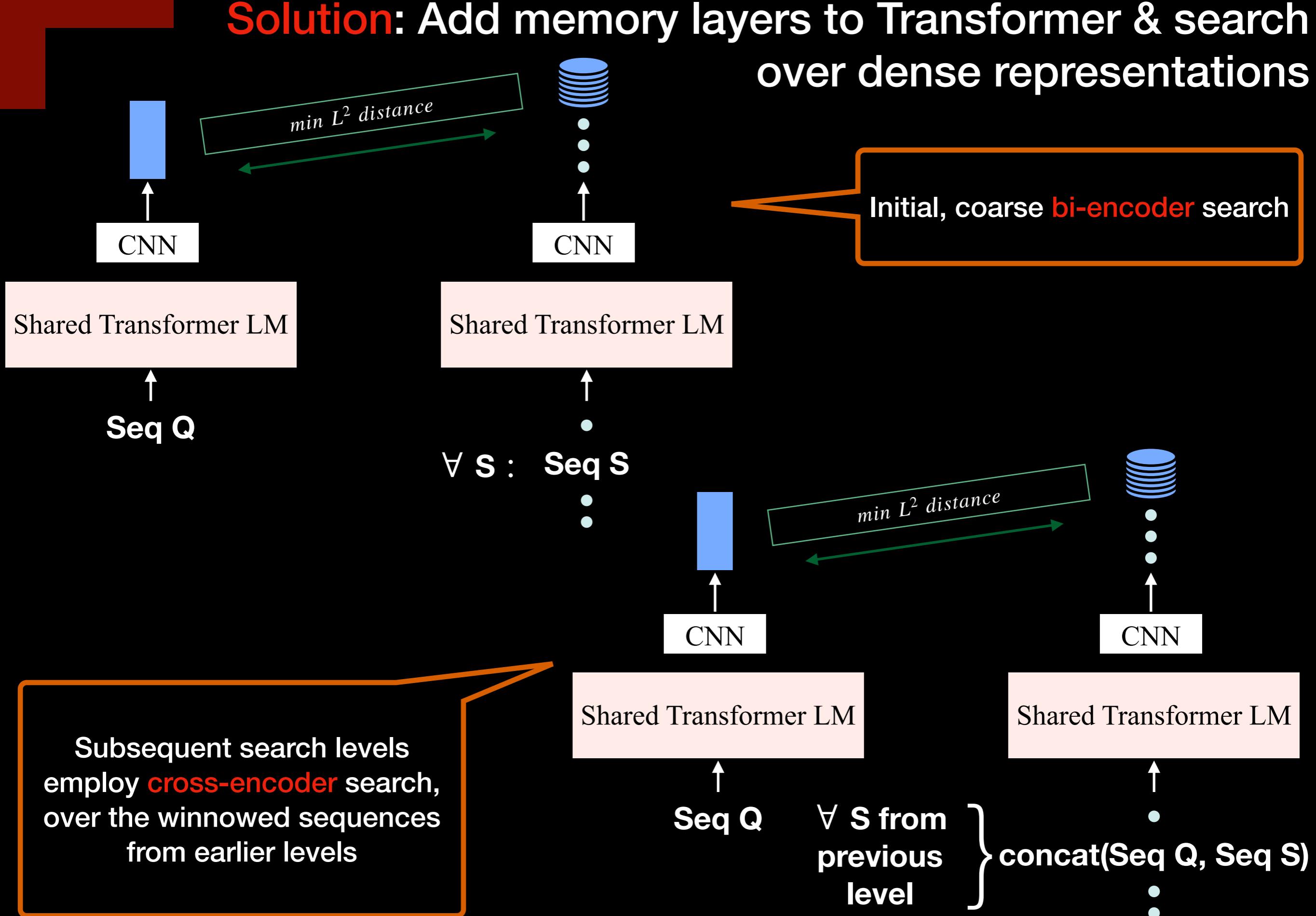


Solution: Add memory layers to Transformer & search over dense representations

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 - In final level, also concat **CLASSIFICATION LABELS** to the **Support sequences**

Coarse-to-Fine Search

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- For each of 3 levels, we aim to minimize the distance between the **QUERY SEQUENCE** and the correct **SUPPORT SEQUENCE**

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- Level 3 (cross-encoder classification)
 - Match [claim] to a [LABEL + claim + Wikipedia sentences]

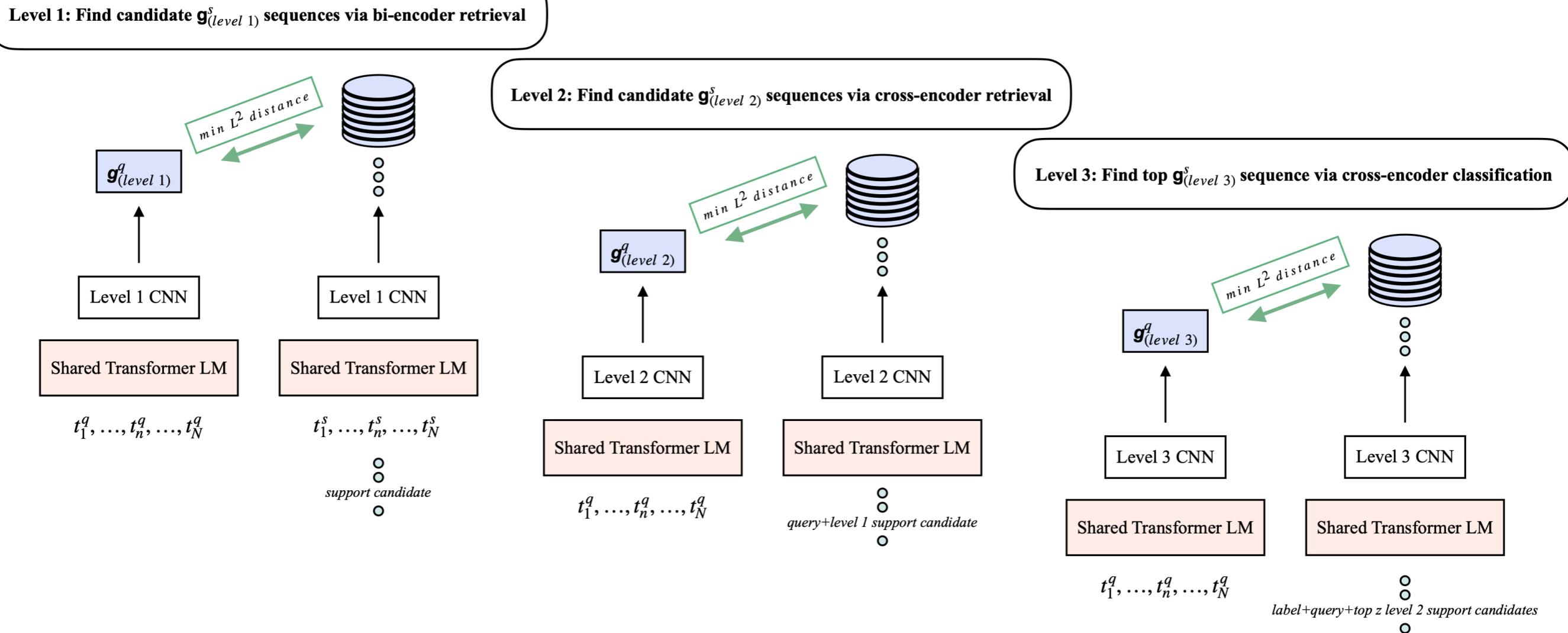
Coarse-to-Fine Search

- For each of 3 levels, we aim to minimize the distance between the **QUERY SEQUENCE** and the correct **SUPPORT SEQUENCE**
- Level 1 (bi-encoder retrieval)
 - Match [claim] to a [Wikipedia sentence]
- Level 2 (cross-encoder retrieval)
 - Match [claim] to a [claim + Wikipedia sentence]
- Level 3 (cross-encoder classification)
 - Match [claim] to a [LABEL + claim + Wikipedia sentences]

QUERY SEQUENCE

SUPPORT SEQUENCE

Full Model



Training

Training

- Run coarse-to-fine search to find hard negatives and prediction sequences

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Training

- Run coarse-to-fine search to find hard negatives and prediction sequences
 - Unlike typical supervised learning settings, training set is not static
- Loss **MINIMIZES** distance to **CORRECT MATCHES**
- Loss **MAXIMIZES** distance to **WRONG MATCHES**

LOSS

Minimize difference

to

correct matches



$$\mathbf{g}_{(level\ L)}^q$$

$$\mathbf{g}_{(level\ L)}^s$$

$$\delta_L = |\mathbf{g}^q - \mathbf{g}^s| \in \mathbb{R}^M$$



Level L CNN

Level L CNN

Shared Transformer LM

Shared Transformer LM

$$t_1^q, \dots, t_n^q, \dots, t_N^q$$

$$t_1^s, \dots, t_n^s, \dots, t_N^s$$

LOSS

Dense representation
of query sequence:

$$g^q \in \mathbb{R}^{1000} = \begin{bmatrix} g_1^q \\ g_2^q \\ \vdots \\ g_{1000}^q \end{bmatrix}$$

Level L CNN

Minimize difference
to
correct matches



$$\delta_L = |g^q - g^s| \in \mathbb{R}^M$$

$$g^s \text{ (level } L\text{)}$$

↑

Level L CNN

Shared Transformer LM

Shared Transformer LM

$$t_1^q, \dots, t_n^q, \dots, t_N^q$$

$$t_1^s, \dots, t_n^s, \dots, t_N^s$$

LOSS

Dense representation
of **query sequence**:

$$\mathbf{g}^q \in \mathbb{R}^{1000} = \begin{bmatrix} g_1^q \\ g_2^q \\ \vdots \\ g_{1000}^q \end{bmatrix}$$

Level L CNN

Minimize difference
to
correct matches

$$\delta_L = |\mathbf{g}^q - \mathbf{g}^s| \in \mathbb{R}^M$$

Dense representation
of **support sequence**:

$$\mathbf{g}^s \in \mathbb{R}^{1000} = \begin{bmatrix} g_1^s \\ g_2^s \\ \vdots \\ g_{1000}^s \end{bmatrix}$$

Level L CNN

Shared Transformer LM

$$t_1^q, \dots, t_n^q, \dots, t_N^q$$

Shared Transformer LM

$$t_1^s, \dots, t_n^s, \dots, t_N^s$$

LOSS

Maximize difference
to
incorrect matches

$$\mathbf{g}_{(level\ L)}^q \quad \xleftarrow{-} \quad \delta_L = |\mathbf{g}^q - \mathbf{g}^s| \in \mathbb{R}^M \quad \xrightarrow{-} \quad \mathbf{g}_{(level\ L)}^s$$



Level L CNN

Level L CNN

Shared Transformer LM

Shared Transformer LM

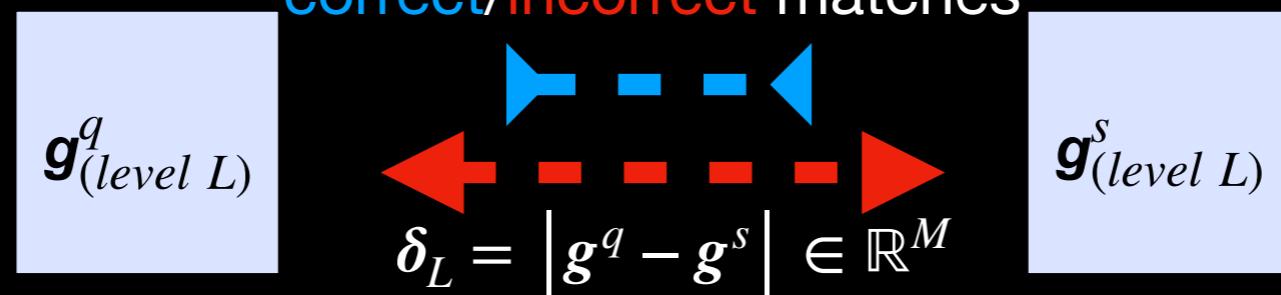
$t_1^q, \dots, t_n^q, \dots, t_N^q$

$t_1^s, \dots, t_n^s, \dots, t_N^s$

LOSS

Minimize/maximize difference
to

correct/incorrect matches



Level L CNN

Level L CNN

Shared Transformer LM

Shared Transformer LM

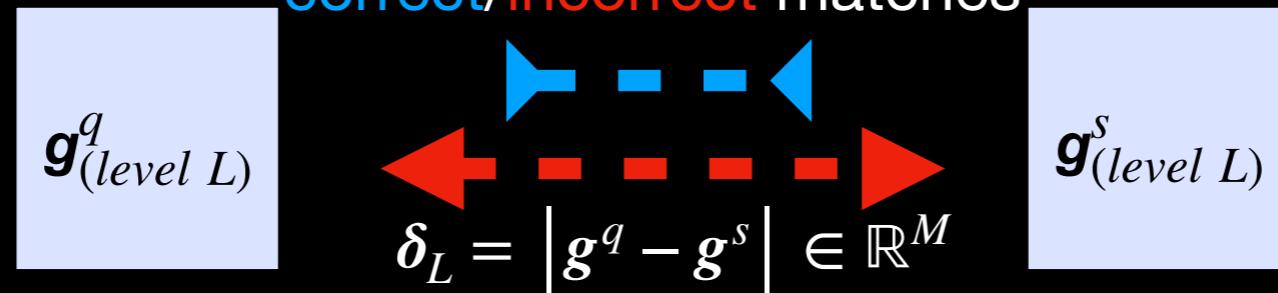
$t_1^q, \dots, t_n^q, \dots, t_N^q$

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LOSS

Minimize/maximize difference
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Level L CNN



Level L CNN

Shared Transformer LM

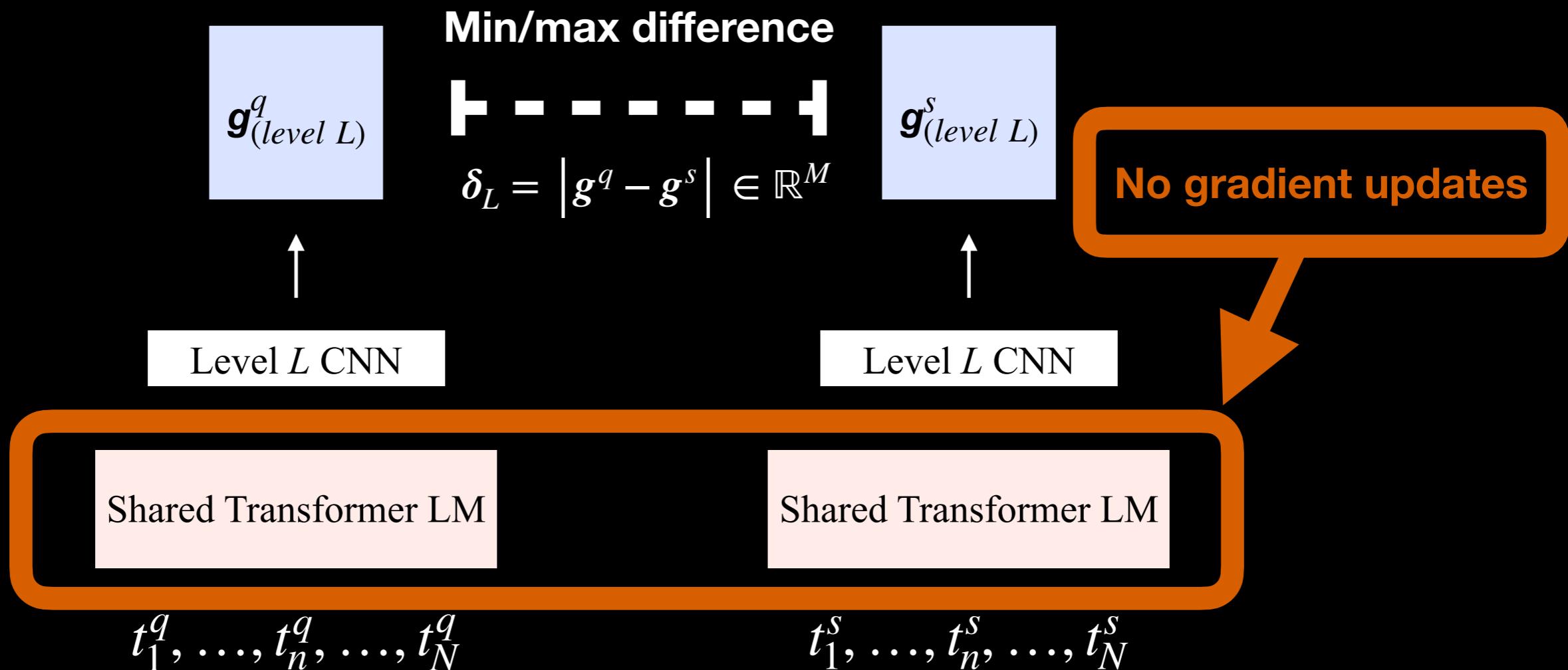
Shared Transformer LM

$t_1^q, \dots, t_n^q, \dots, t_N^q$

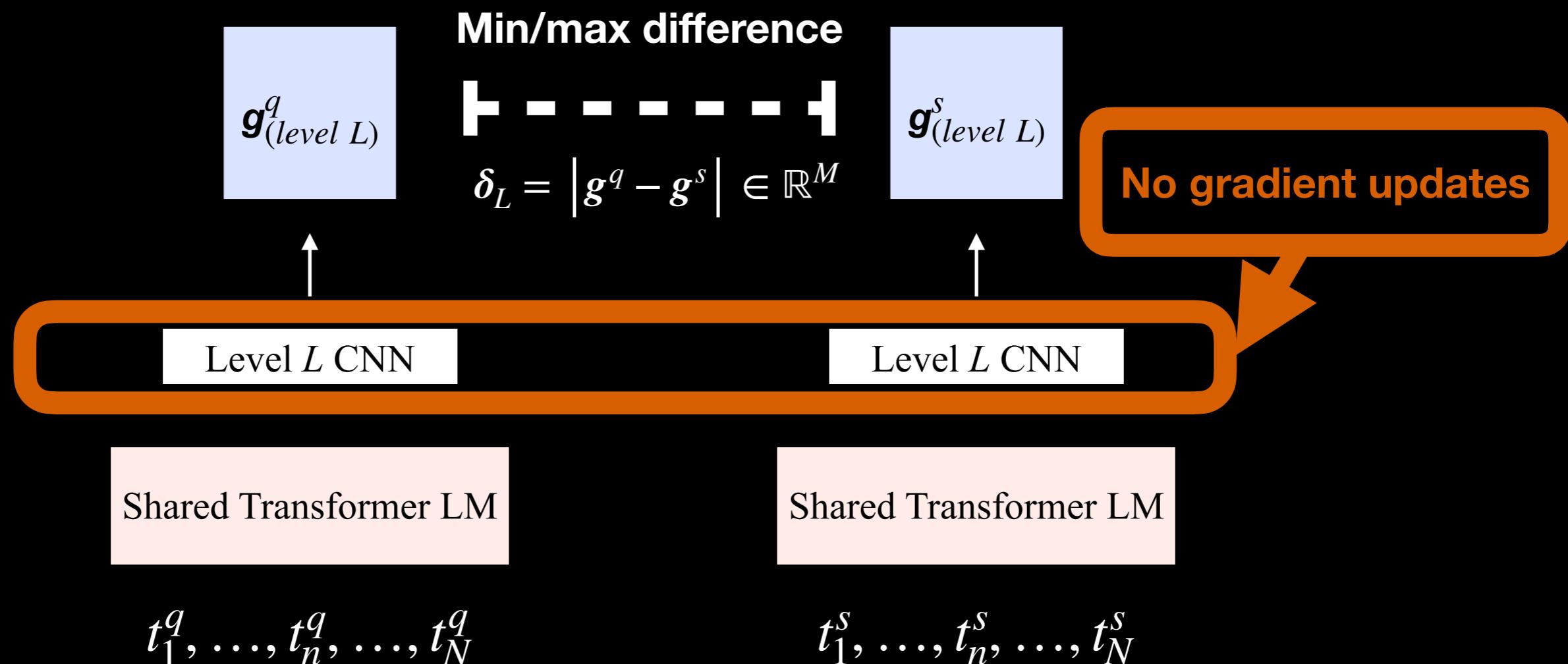
$t_1^s, \dots, t_n^s, \dots, t_N^s$

Backprop through
all 3 search levels
together

Iterative Freezing: Epoch mod 2 == 0



Iterative Freezing: Epoch mod 2 == 1



Inference

Inference

- Run coarse-to-fine search

Inference

- Run coarse-to-fine search
- Top level 3 support sequence contains the predicted classification label and evidence sentences

Example - Level 1

Level 1	
QUERY sequence	Claim: Charles de Gaulle was a leader in the French Resistance.
SUPPORT sequence, beam index 0	Evidence: French Resistance, sentence 0: The French Resistance (La Résistance) was the collection of French resistance movements that fought against the Nazi German occupation of France and against the collaborationist Vichy régime during the Second World War.
SUPPORT sequence, beam index 1	Evidence: Charles de Gaulle, sentence 1: He was the leader of Free France (1940 – 44) and the head of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (1944 – 46).
:	:
SUPPORT sequence, beam index 14	Evidence: Charles de Gaulle, sentence 12: Despite frosty relations with Britain and especially the United States, he emerged as the undisputed leader of the French resistance.
:	:
SUPPORT sequence, beam index 99	Evidence: Resistance (EP), sentence 7: This EP or mini-album sold nearly all of its 200,000 copies.

The ground-truth evidence sentence is in the 15th beam position in level 1.

Example - Level 2

Level 2

QUERY sequence

Consider: Claim: Charles de Gaulle was a leader in the French Resistance.

SUPPORT sequence,
beam index 0

Consider: Claim: Charles de Gaulle was a leader in the French Resistance. Evidence: Charles de Gaulle, sentence 1: He was the leader of Free France (1940 – 44) and the head of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (1944 – 46).

SUPPORT sequence,
beam index 1

Consider: Claim: Charles de Gaulle was a leader in the French Resistance. Evidence: Charles de Gaulle, sentence 12: Despite frosty relations with Britain and especially the United States, he emerged as the undisputed leader of the French resistance.

SUPPORT sequence,
beam index 2

Consider: Claim: Charles de Gaulle was a leader in the French Resistance. Evidence: Charles de Gaulle, sentence 0: Charles André Joseph Marie de Gaulle ([ʃaʁl də gol]; 22 November 1890 – 9 November 1970) was a French general and statesman.

The ground-truth evidence sentence rises to the 2nd beam position in level 2 (i.e., cross-encoding is important).

Example - Level 3

Level 3

QUERY sequence

Predict: Claim: Charles de Gaulle was a leader in the French Resistance.

SUPPORT sequence,
beam index 0

Supports: Claim: Charles de Gaulle was a leader in the French Resistance. Evidence: Charles de Gaulle, sentence 1: He was the leader of Free France (1940 – 44) and the head of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (1944 – 46). Evidence: Charles de Gaulle, sentence 12: Despite frosty relations with Britain and especially the United States, he emerged as the undisputed leader of the French resistance. Evidence: Charles de Gaulle, sentence 0: Charles André Joseph Marie de Gaulle ([ʃaʁl də gol]; 22 November 1890 – 9 November 1970) was a French general and statesman.

SUPPORT sequence,
beam index 1

Unverifiable: Claim: Charles de Gaulle was a leader in the French Resistance. Evidence: Charles de Gaulle, sentence 1: He was the leader of Free France (1940 – 44) and the head of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (1944 – 46). Evidence: Charles de Gaulle, sentence 12: Despite frosty relations with Britain and especially the United States, he emerged as the undisputed leader of the French resistance. Evidence: Charles de Gaulle, sentence 0: Charles André Joseph Marie de Gaulle ([ʃaʁl də gol]; 22 November 1890 – 9 November 1970) was a French general and statesman.

SUPPORT sequence,
beam index 2

Refutes: Claim: Charles de Gaulle was a leader in the French Resistance. Evidence: Charles de Gaulle, sentence 1: He was the leader of Free France (1940 – 44) and the head of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (1944 – 46). Evidence: Charles de Gaulle, sentence 12: Despite frosty relations with Britain and especially the United States, he emerged as the undisputed leader of the French resistance. Evidence: Charles de Gaulle, sentence 0: Charles André Joseph Marie de Gaulle ([ʃaʁl də gol]; 22 November 1890 – 9 November 1970) was a French general and statesman.

In level 3, we include the classification label and the top 3 predicted evidence sentences from level 2. The final prediction is the top of the level 3 beam.

Example - Level 3 - training

Level 3 (training only)	
QUERY sequence	Reference: Claim: Charles de Gaulle was a leader in the French Resistance.
SUPPORT sequence, positive training instance	Supports: Claim: Charles de Gaulle was a leader in the French Resistance. Evidence: Charles de Gaulle, sentence 12: Despite frosty relations with Britain and especially the United States, he emerged as the undisputed leader of the French resistance.
SUPPORT sequence, negative training instance	Refutes: Claim: Charles de Gaulle was a leader in the French Resistance. Evidence: Charles de Gaulle, sentence 12: Despite frosty relations with Britain and especially the United States, he emerged as the undisputed leader of the French resistance.
SUPPORT sequence, negative training instance	Unverifiable: Claim: Charles de Gaulle was a leader in the French Resistance. Evidence: Charles de Gaulle, sentence 12: Despite frosty relations with Britain and especially the United States, he emerged as the undisputed leader of the French resistance.

For training, in level 3 we also* create positive and **negative** instances by flipping the label on the **ground-truth evidence sentences**.

(*in addition to hard negatives and predictions from search)

Empirical Comparisons

Model	Acc.	FEV.	Pt.ct.	IR	Ling.
GEAR	71.60	67.10	> 204	•	•
DREAM	76.85	70.60	$\geq (373, 833]$	•	•
COMPOUNDLABEL	66.21	61.65	18	•	
NSMN	68.16	64.23	28	•	•
BERT _{LARGE}	38.	N/A	340		
BERT _{LARGE+FT}	57.	N/A	340		
BERT _{LARGE+KBFEAT}	49.	N/A	> 340		•
RAG	72.5	N/A	626		
BERT _{BASE+MEMMATCH}	70.42	63.95	120		

FEVER hidden test results, with light-gray rows indicating end-to-end models

Accuracy (Acc.); FEVER score (FEV.); Parameter estimates, in millions (Pt.ct.); Non-neural IR features (IR); Linguistic tools (Ling.); Our model is **BERT_{BASE} + MemMatch**

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Comparisons with higher parameter variants to appear in v2

Analysis

Analysis Properties

- **Level distances:** Can use distances at each search level to analyze and constrain the model
- **Exemplar auditing:** Can create exemplar vectors via the differences between the query and support sequences

Level Distances

Euclidean distance for nearest predicted matches at each level (retrieval & classification)

$$\mathbf{g}_{(level\ L)}^q$$



Level L CNN

$$\mathbf{g}_{(level\ L)}^s$$



Level L CNN

Shared Transformer LM

$$t_1^q, \dots, t_n^q, \dots, t_N^q$$

Shared Transformer LM

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Level Distances

Euclidean distance for nearest predicted matches at each level (retrieval & classification)

$$\text{distance}(\mathbf{g}^q, \mathbf{g}^s) = \|\mathbf{g}^q - \mathbf{g}^s\|_2 \in \mathbb{R}^1$$

The diagram illustrates the calculation of level distances. It features two boxes labeled "Level L CNN" at the bottom, each containing a sub-box labeled "Shared Transformer LM". Above each "Level L CNN" box is a white box with a black border containing a light blue square. The left box contains the text $\mathbf{g}^q_{(level\ L)}$ and the right box contains $\mathbf{g}^s_{(level\ L)}$. A horizontal orange rectangle spans the width of the two boxes, with the formula $\text{distance}(\mathbf{g}^q, \mathbf{g}^s) = \|\mathbf{g}^q - \mathbf{g}^s\|_2 \in \mathbb{R}^1$ centered within it.

Level L CNN

Level L CNN

Shared Transformer LM

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Analysis: Level Distances

- Smaller level distances associated with more reliable predictions on challenge set that modifies Wikipedia and claims

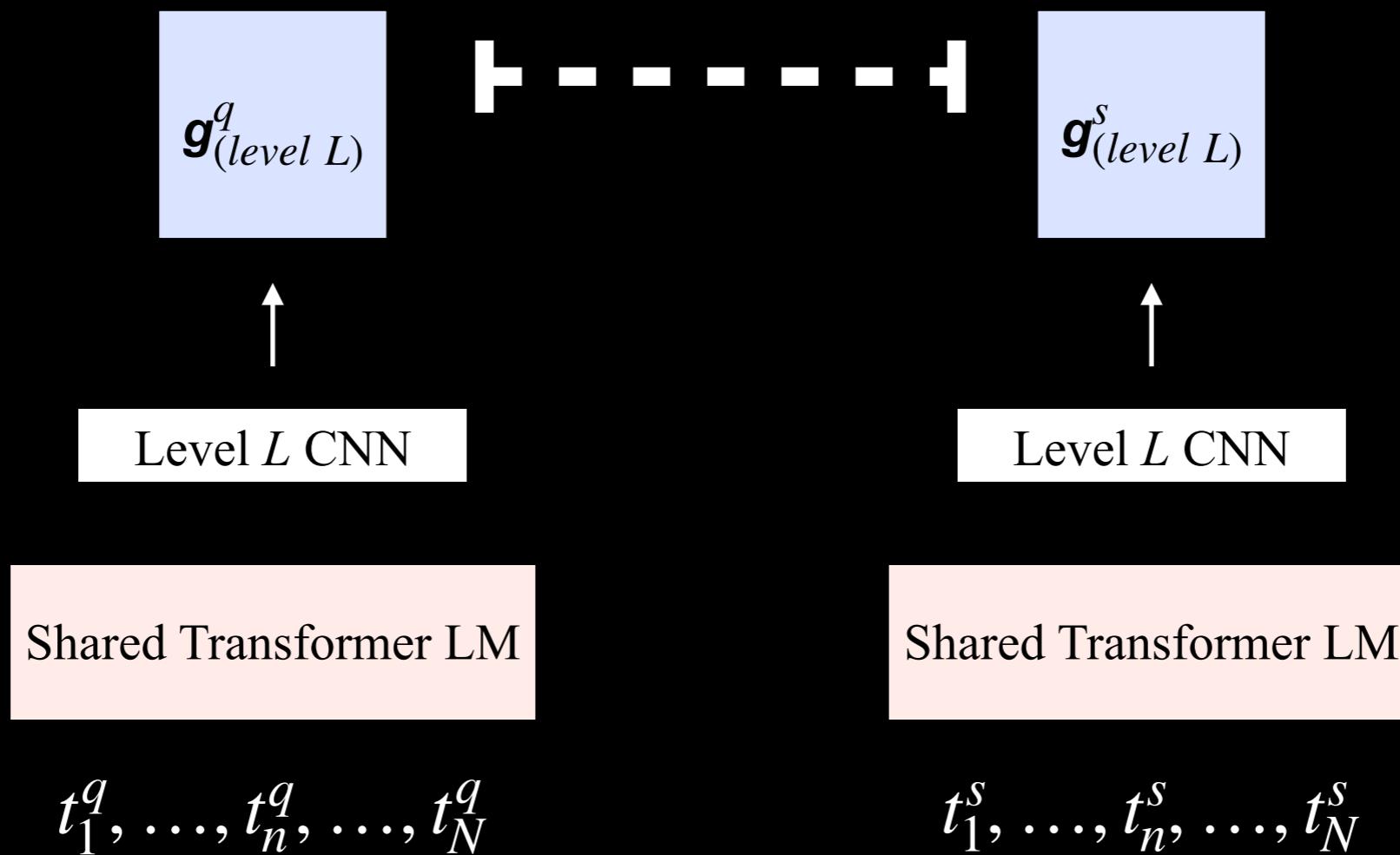
Analysis: Level Distances

- Smaller level distances associated with more reliable predictions on challenge set that modifies Wikipedia and claims

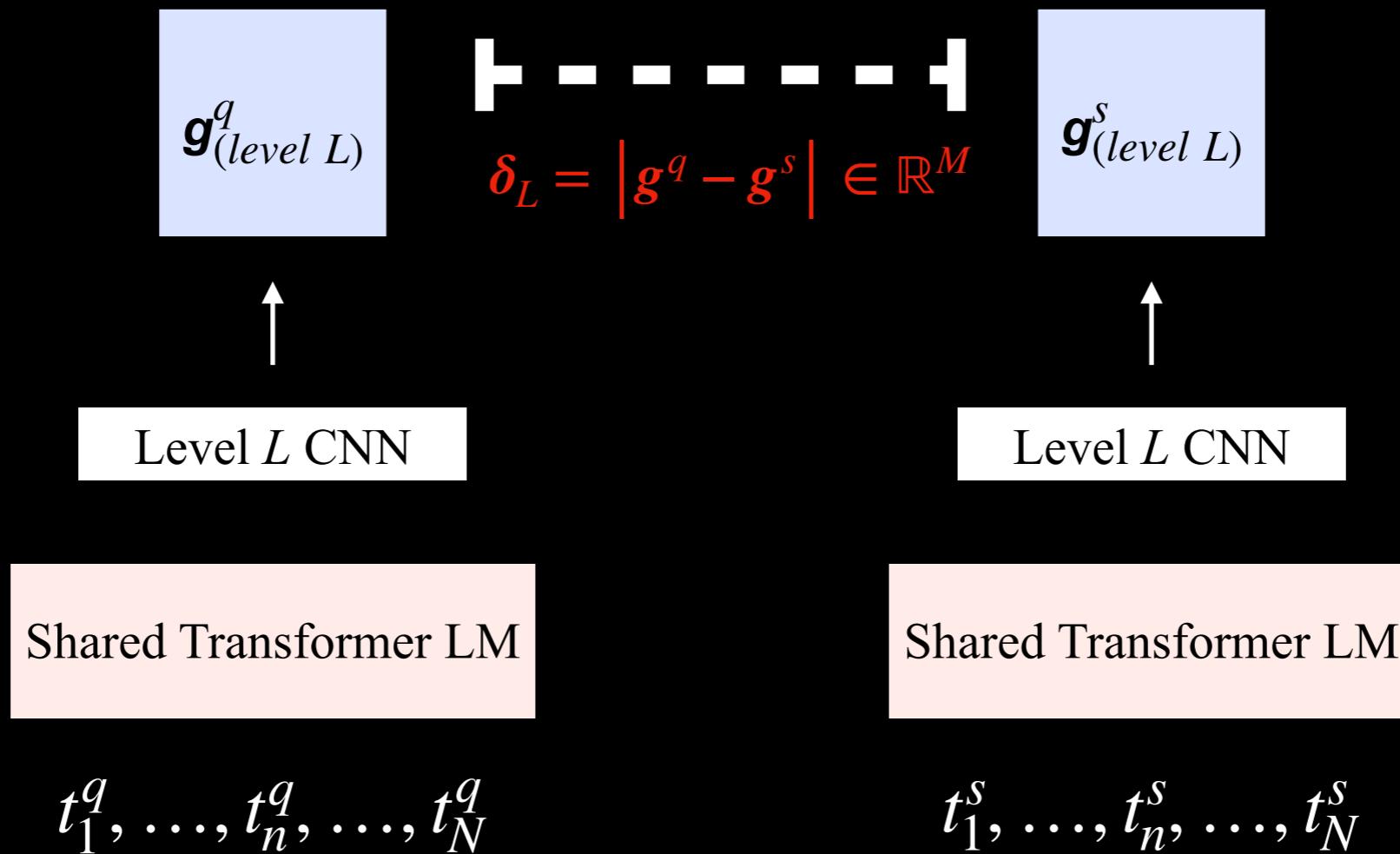
SUPPORT _{LEVEL3} sequence	Claim id 2024540000004 (reference label: FALSE)
Level 2 distance: 200.89	Supports: Claim: Tinker Tailor Soldier Spy is an espionage film. Evidence: Tinker Tailor Soldier Spy (film), sentence 0: Tinker Tailor Soldier Spy is a 2011 <u>music video</u> by Tomas Alfredson.
Level 3 distance: 2.39	
SUPPORT _{LEVEL3} sequence	Claim id 1390370000004 (reference label: TRUE)
Level 2 distance: 0.05	Supports: Claim: Star Trek: Discovery is an album.
Level 3 distance: 0.54	Evidence: Star Trek: Discovery, sentence 0: Star Trek: Discovery is an upcoming <u>music album</u> of Lady Gaga.

The mean level 2 distance from the training set at the top of the beam, given a correct retrieval, is 0.49 (+/- 4.75), and the mean level 3 distance, given a correct classification, is 0.92 (+/- 1.80). **Incorrect classification labels and distances > mean** are in red.

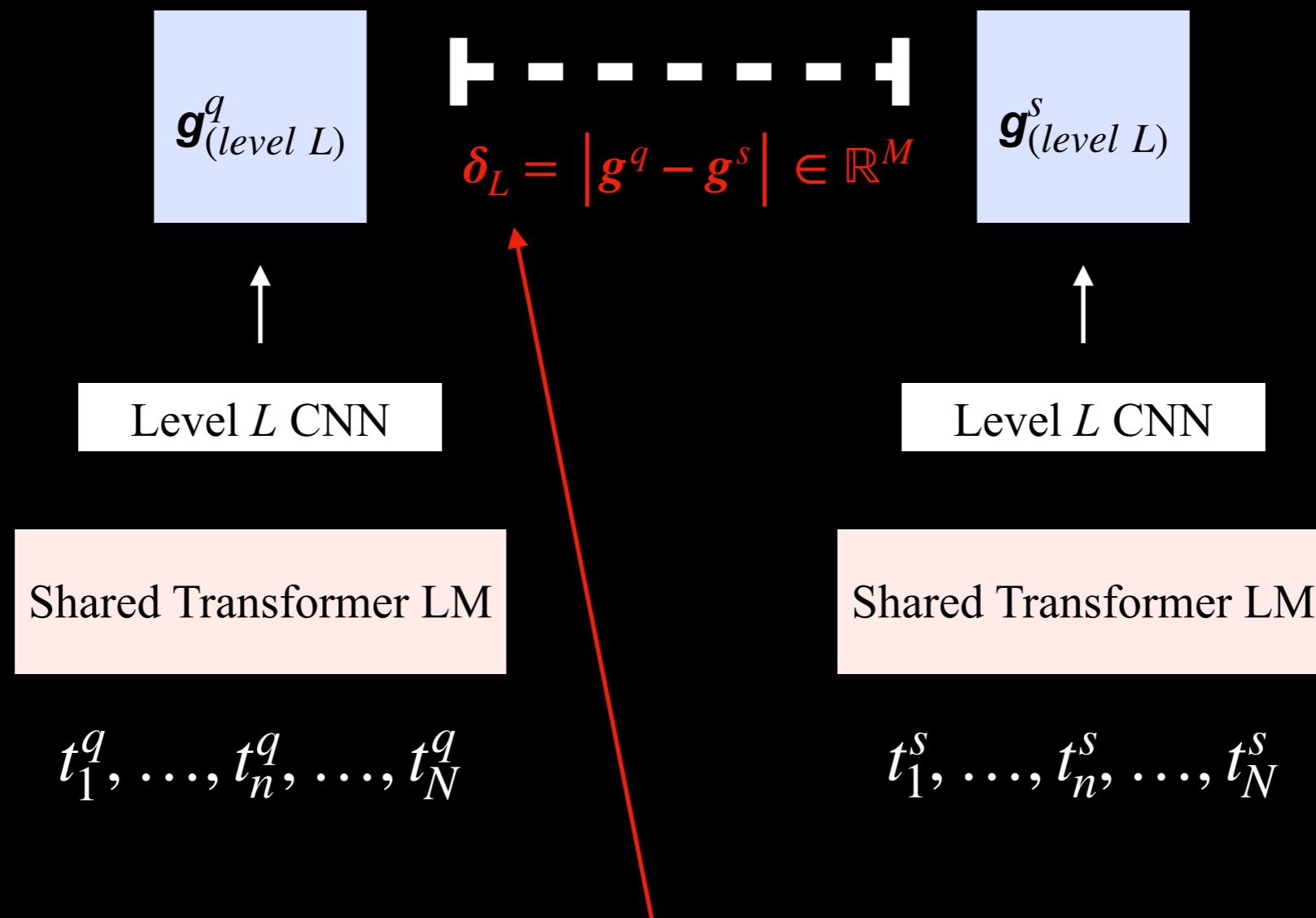
Exemplar Auditing



Exemplar Auditing

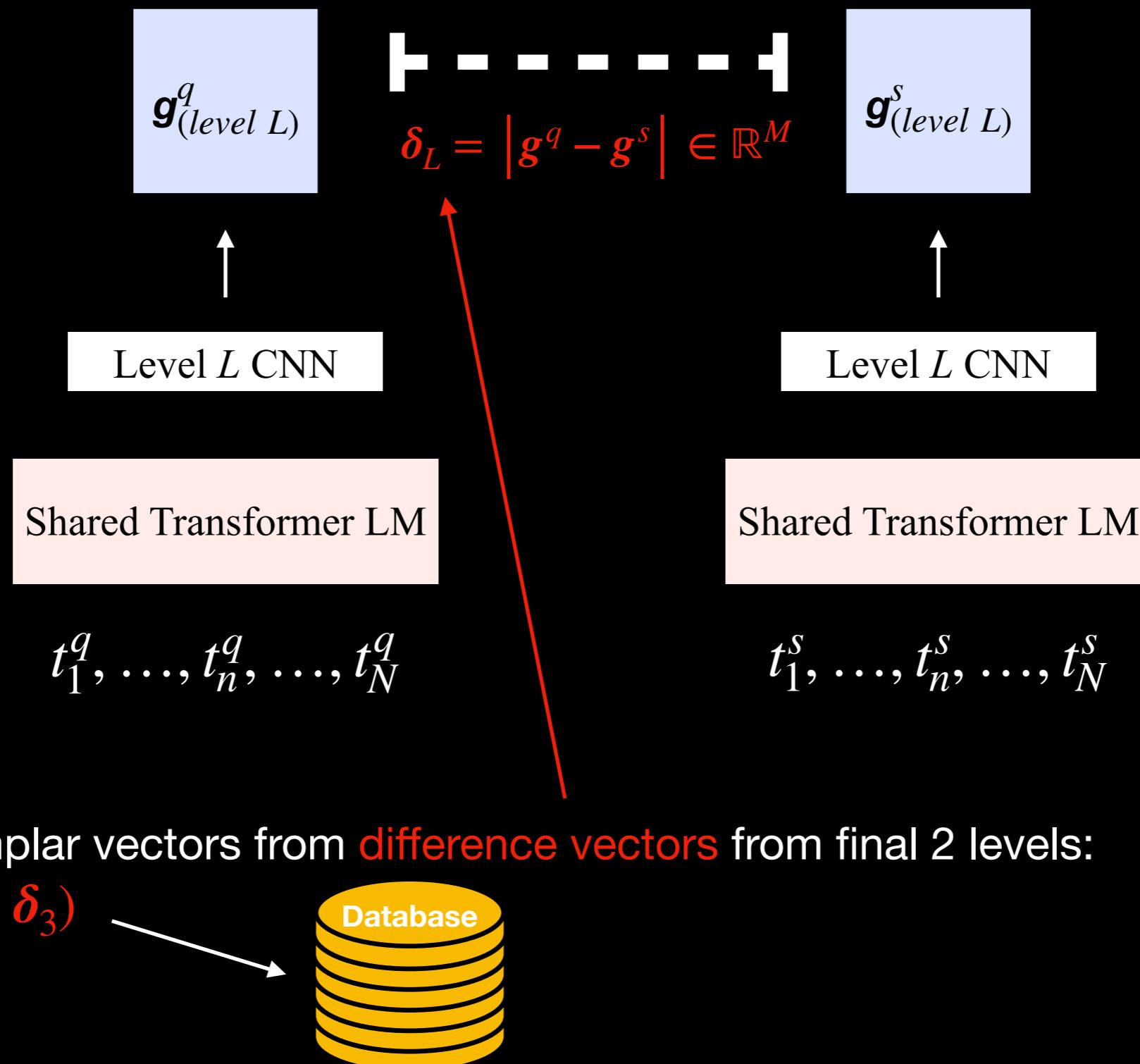


Exemplar Auditing

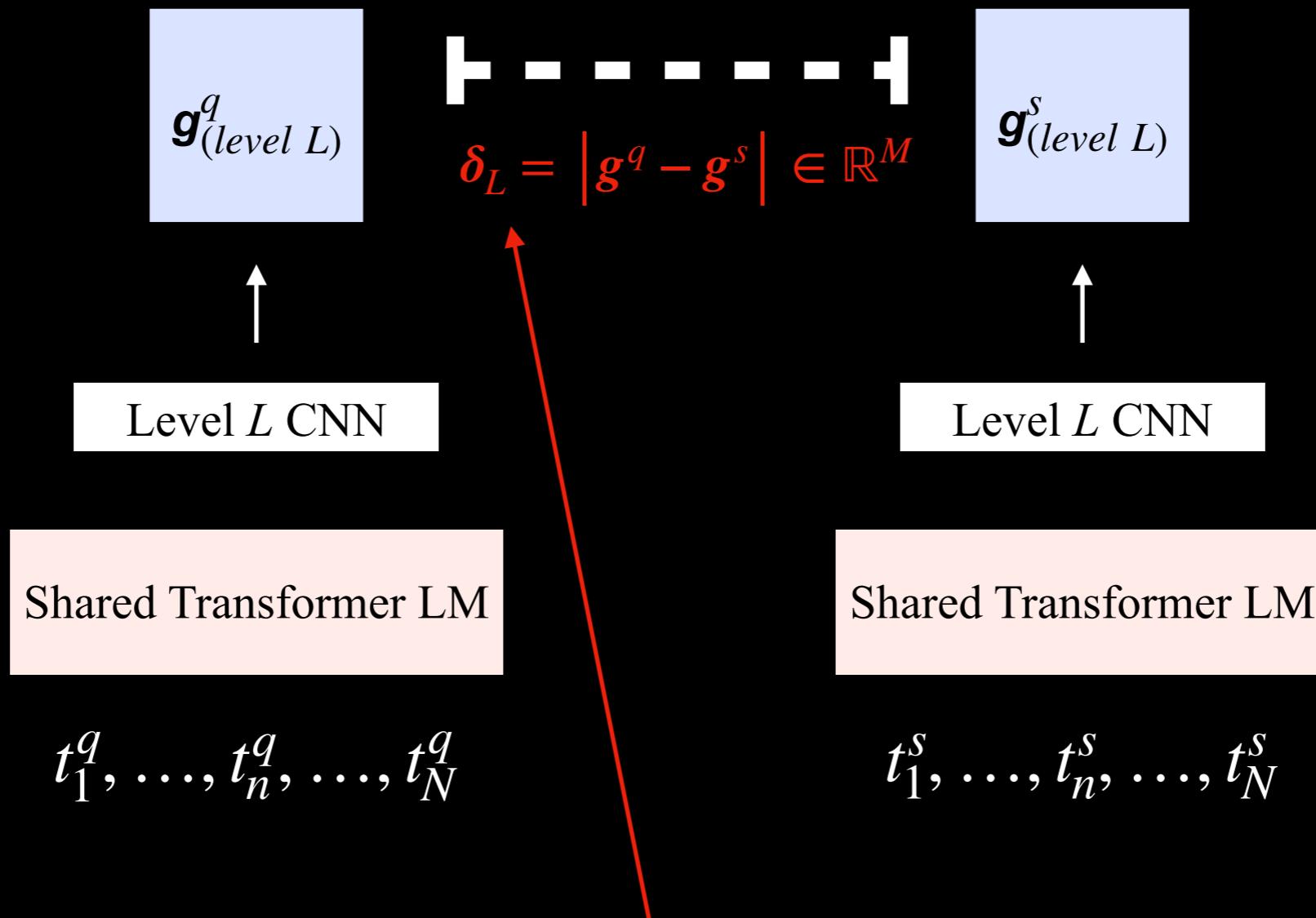


- Create exemplar vectors from **difference vectors** from final 2 levels:
 - $\text{concat}(\delta_2, \delta_3)$

Exemplar Auditing



Exemplar Auditing



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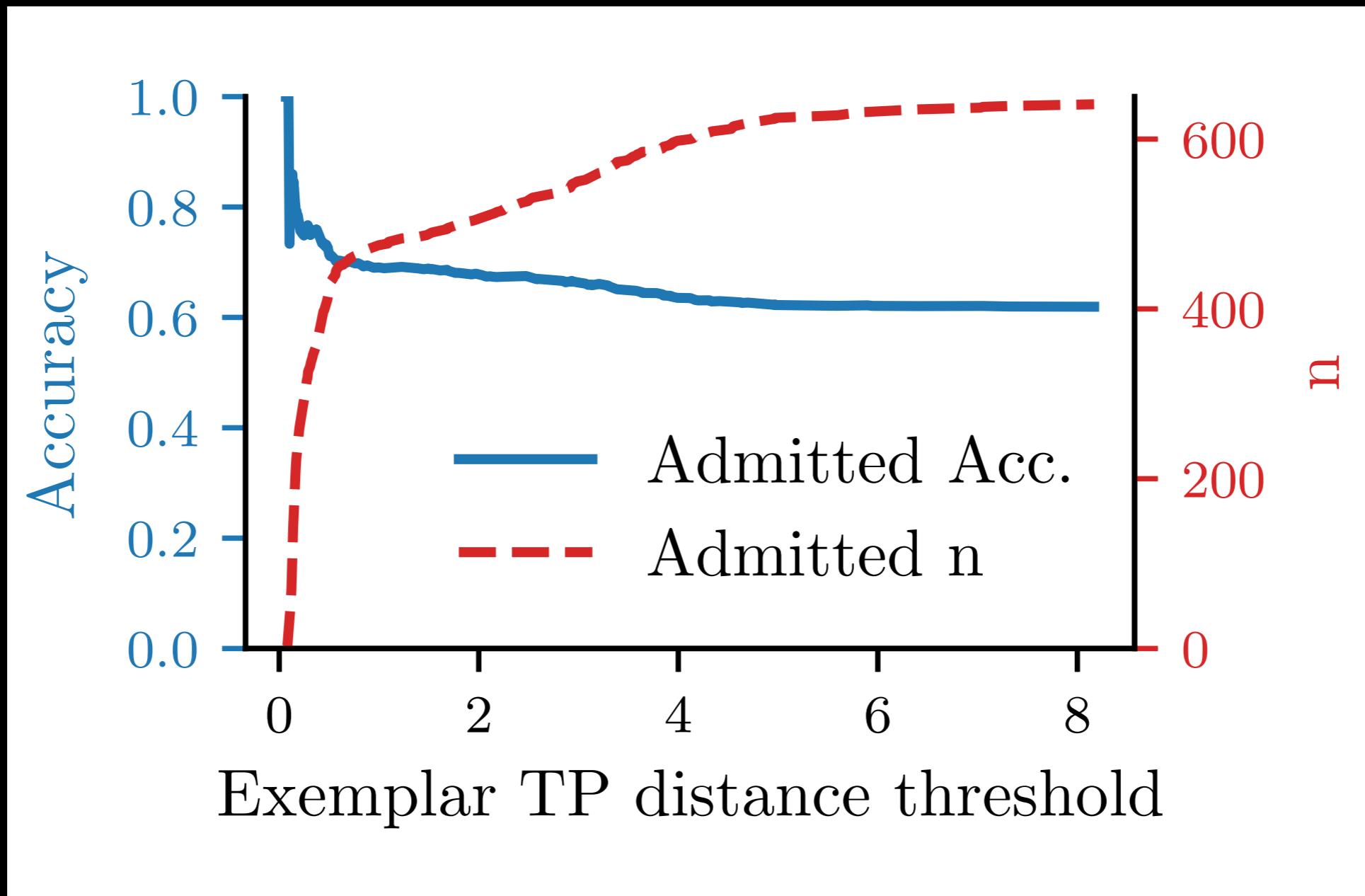


Note: Exemplar database is distinct from datastores created during the coarse-to-fine search

Exemplar Auditing

- Associate test with nearest exemplar vectors in the database, only admitting predictions for True Positive (TP) exemplars
- Instances matched to TP exemplars with closer distances are associated with more accurate model predictions on challenge set

Exemplar Auditing



Exemplar Auditing

	<p>Claim id 147493 (reference label: TRUE)</p>
Test SUPPORT _{LEVEL3} sequence	<p>Supports: Claim: T2 Trainspotting is set in and around a city. Evidence: T2 Trainspotting, sentence 0: T2 Trainspotting is a 2017 British comedy drama film, set in and around Edinburgh, Scotland.</p>
Exemplar SUPPORT _{LEVEL3} sequence Exemplar distance: 0.14	<p>Supports: Claim: All My Children is set in a fictional suburb of a city. Evidence: All My Children, sentence 1: Created by Agnes Nixon, All My Children is set in Pine Valley, Pennsylvania, a fictional suburb of Philadelphia, which is modeled on the actual Philadelphia suburb of Rosemont.</p>
	<p>Claim id 166634 (reference label: FALSE)</p>
Test SUPPORT _{LEVEL3} sequence	<p>Refutes: Claim: Anne Rice was born in Japan. Evidence: Anne Rice, sentence 5: Born in New Orleans, Rice spent much of her early life there before moving to Texas, and later to San Francisco.</p>
Exemplar SUPPORT _{LEVEL3} sequence Exemplar distance: 0.21	<p>Refutes: Claim: Emma Stone was born in Taiwan. Evidence: Emma Stone, sentence 5: Born and raised in Scottsdale, Arizona, Stone began acting as a child, in a theater production of The Wind in the Willows in 2000.</p>

The close distance mappings between the test and exemplar instances tend to exhibit similar abstract, relational patterns

Exemplar Auditing

- Can update the model behavior by modifying the labels and/or instances in the exemplar database
- We illustrate this behavior on the challenge set (see paper for details)

Discussion

Broader Implications

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- In principle, model can be frozen and substituted in for other settings using pre-trained Transformers, but with the new retrieval and analysis functionalities

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- Many real-world tasks can be re-cast to the retrieval-classification setting
 - EHR data, Proteins, Medical QA, ...

Broader Implications

- In principle, model can be frozen and substituted in for other settings using pre-trained Transformers, but with the new retrieval and analysis functionalities
- Many real-world tasks can be re-cast to the retrieval-classification setting
 - EHR data, Proteins, Medical QA, ...
- Prospectively, multi-hop reasoning and even generation can be re-cast to this setting via a deeper search graph
 - Analysis advantages + offload model capacity to datastores

Additional Considerations

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- Why are we using a CNN over the network to create representations rather than using/unfolding the full network, or a sample, thereof?
- When would we want to update/adapt a model just by matching to new instances rather than training a lightweight model over the representations (diff vectors), or re-training the full network?

Future Work

Future Work: Application to Standard Classification Tasks

- Support sequences can be constructed from applicable data (Wikipedia, reference texts, knowledge bases, etc.) making the setting analogous to explicit retrieval-classification tasks.
- Alternatively, we can construct support sequences from nearest neighbors from the existing training set dynamically during training.

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- Support sequences can be constructed from applicable data (Wikipedia, reference texts, knowledge bases, etc.) making the setting analogous to explicit retrieval-classification tasks.
- Alternatively, we can construct support sequences from nearest neighbors from the existing training set dynamically during training.

In a sense, we can recurse the “auditing” process 1 level, with the model learning a mapping to the top- k nearest via the cross-encoder. In principle, up to computational limitations, we could recurse multiple times (matching of (matching (of matching....))).

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cf., arc-cosine kernel (Cho and Saul 2011; Alber et al. 2017; inter alia.)

Future Work

- Additional understanding of learning dynamics
 - Identifying structures/architectures with the inductive bias most conducive to comparing distances across representations
- Connections to kernel machines
- Connections/comparisons to influence functions

cf., arc-cosine kernel (Cho and Saul 2011; Alber et al. 2017; inter alia.)

E.g., we can cache representations/distances dynamically during training, within & between epochs

[https://arxiv.org/abs/
2012.02287](https://arxiv.org/abs/2012.02287)

Aside: Update coming in the spring,
with efficiency improvements and
demonstrations of how to apply this to
standard classification tasks.