Improving language models by retrieving from trillions of tokens

LLM

- Many weights
- Long-time learning
- Retraining or tuning with new data

How to generate next token

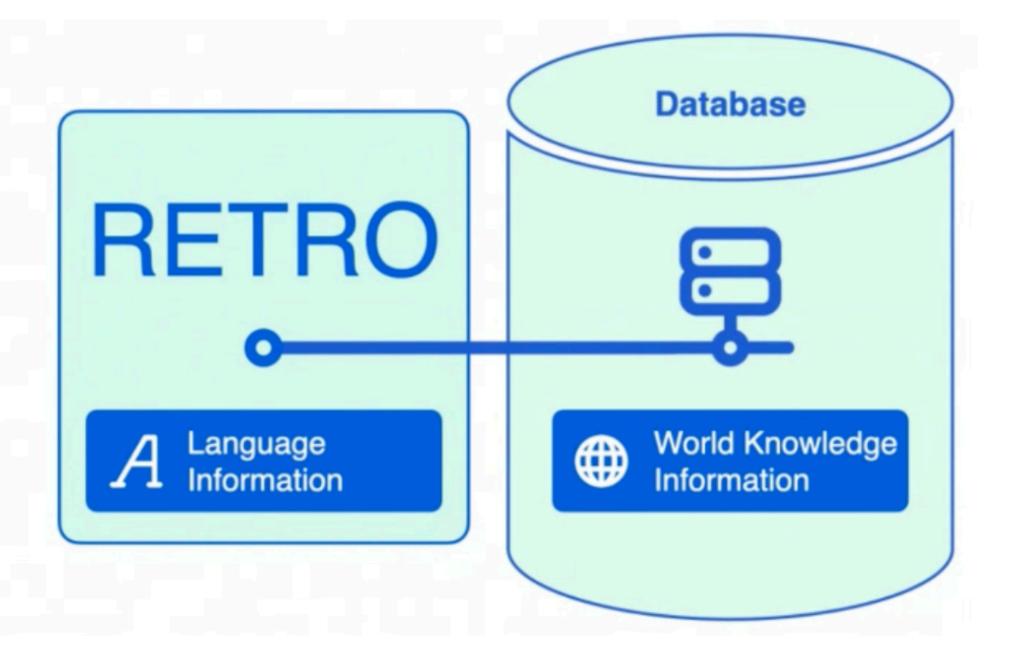
- London is a capital of Great _____.
- You can go on a paid internship at Yandex and work there part_____.

- The Dune: Part Two film was released in _____.
- Spring in 1985 was _____ . (early)

RETRO (Retrieval-Enhanced TRansfOrmer)

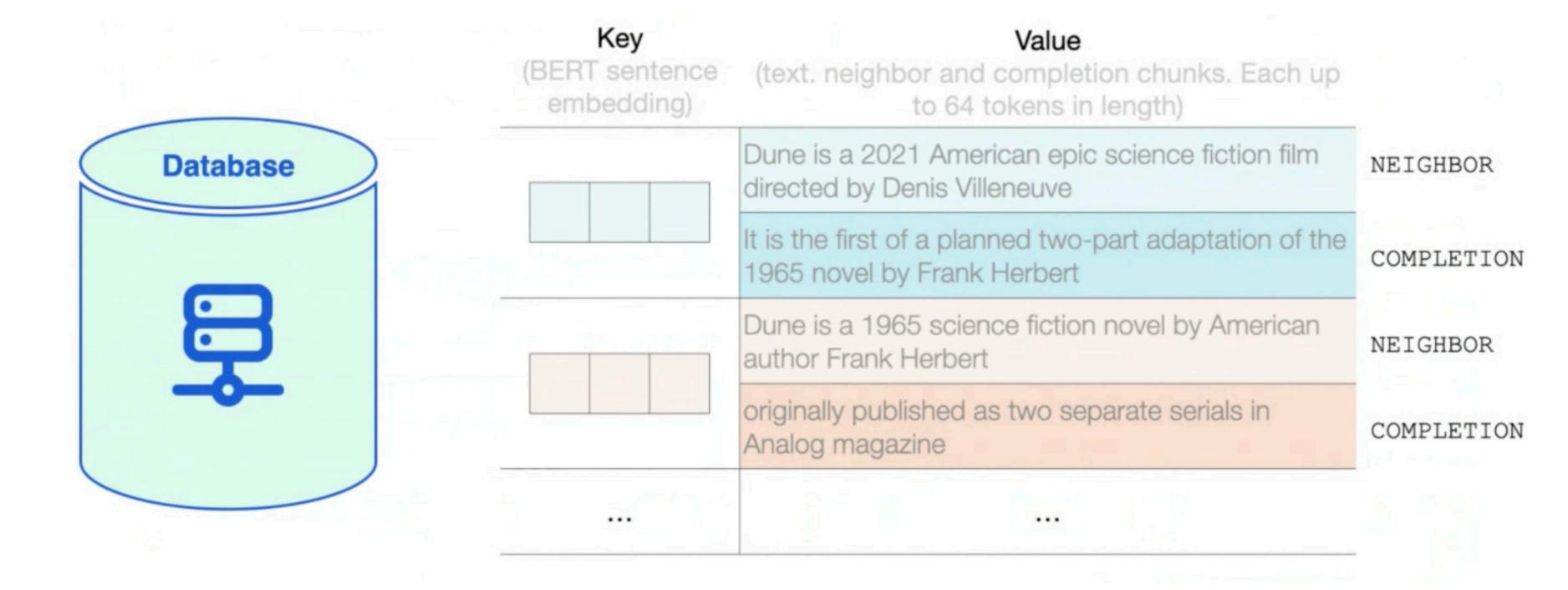
- Working with external DB.
- Independent model training and database updates
- Lower number of weights in model





DataBase

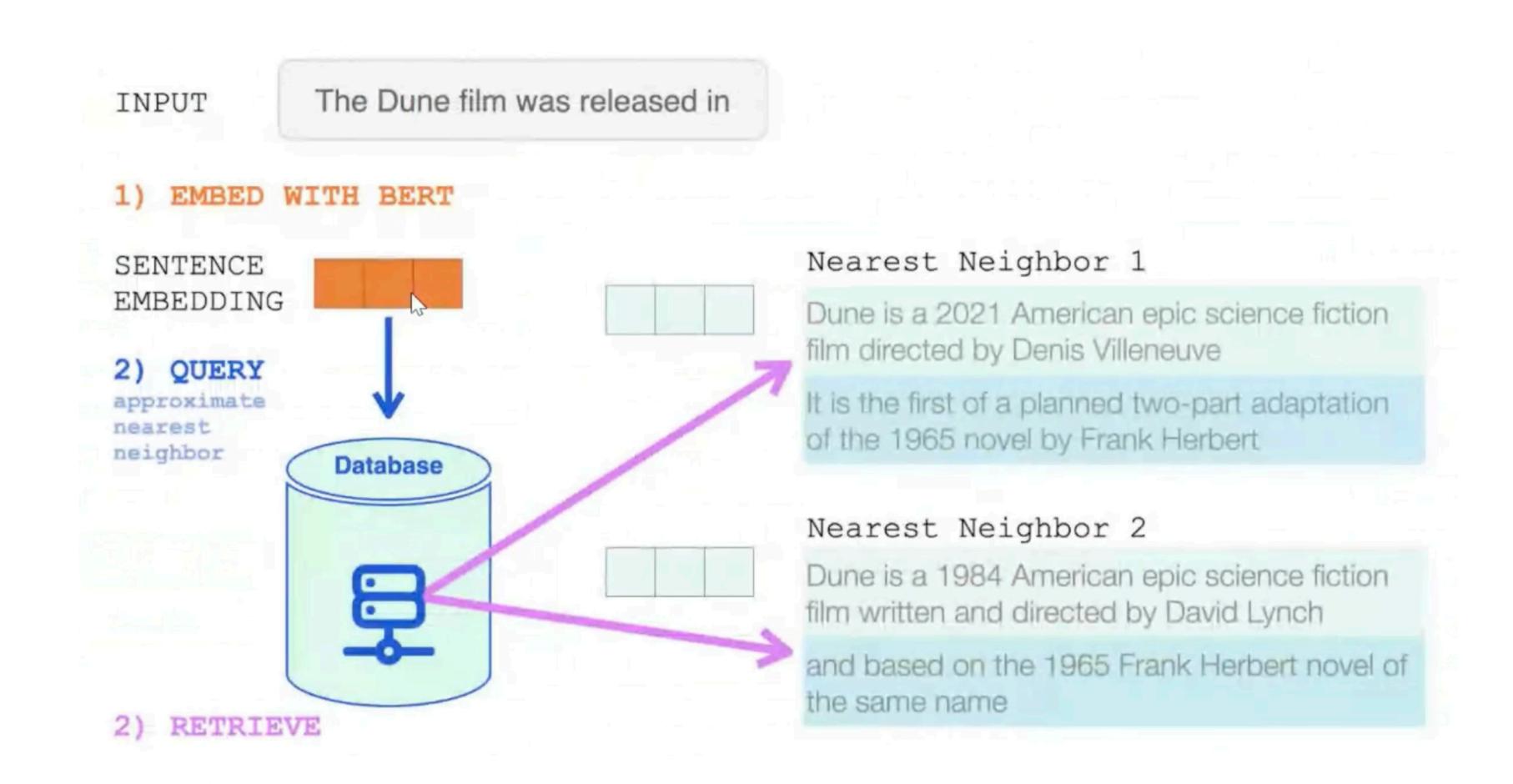
- Split text into chunks
- Download chunks in key-value database



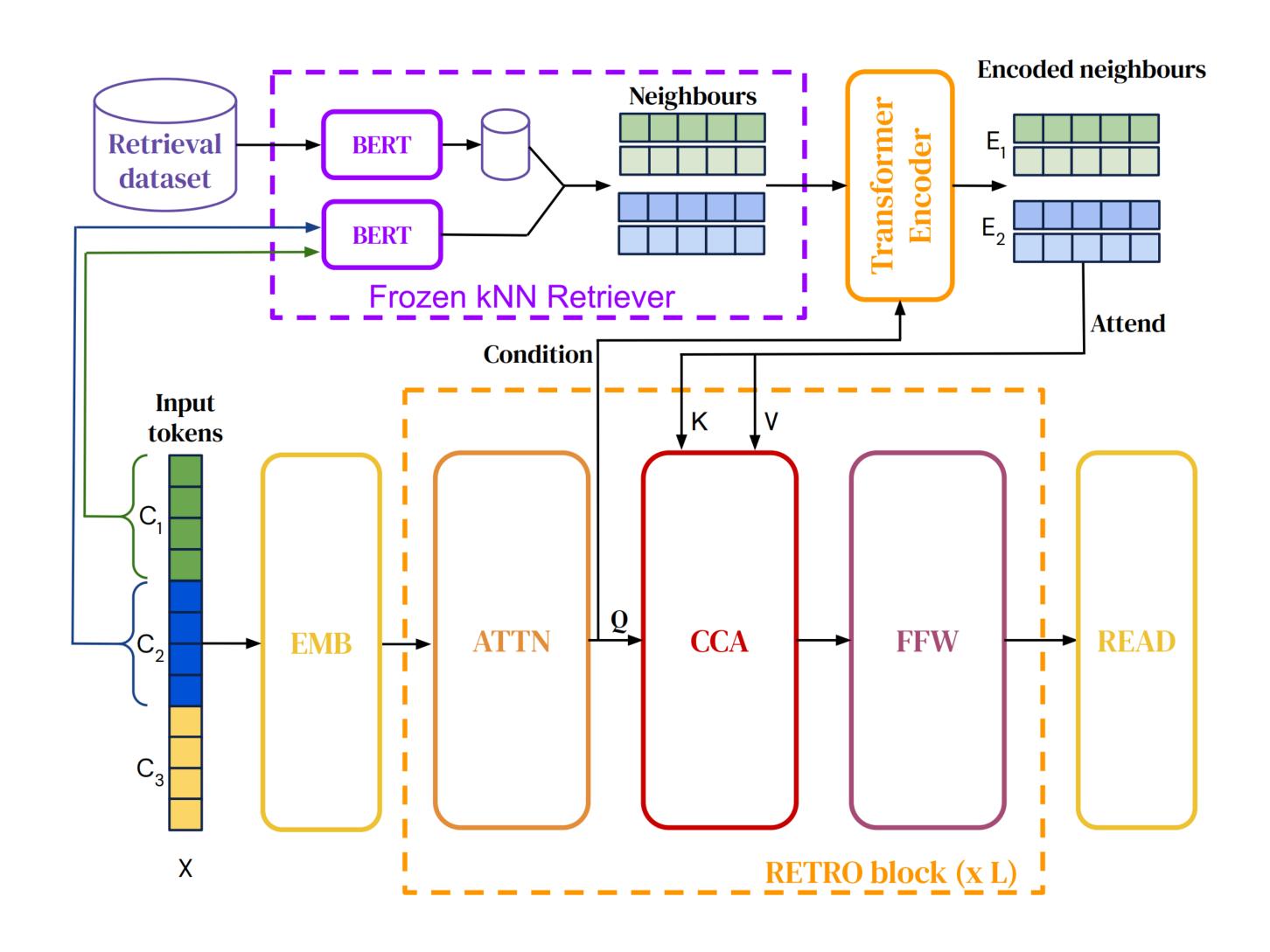
Scann

- Almost binary tree
- Fast finding k-nearest keys in dictionary
- O(log T)-heuristics finding nearest key
- Rebuilding dataset
- No hash-map!!!

Summing-up



Transformer architecture



Transformer architecture

Chunked cross-attention (CCA)

Encoded neighbours E_2 H_{1} $CA(H_1^+, E_1)$ CA H_2 $CA(H_2^+, E_2)$ H_2^+ CA H_3 **Attending chunks** CCA(H, E) Н

Architecture comparison

Baseline Transformer

RETRO

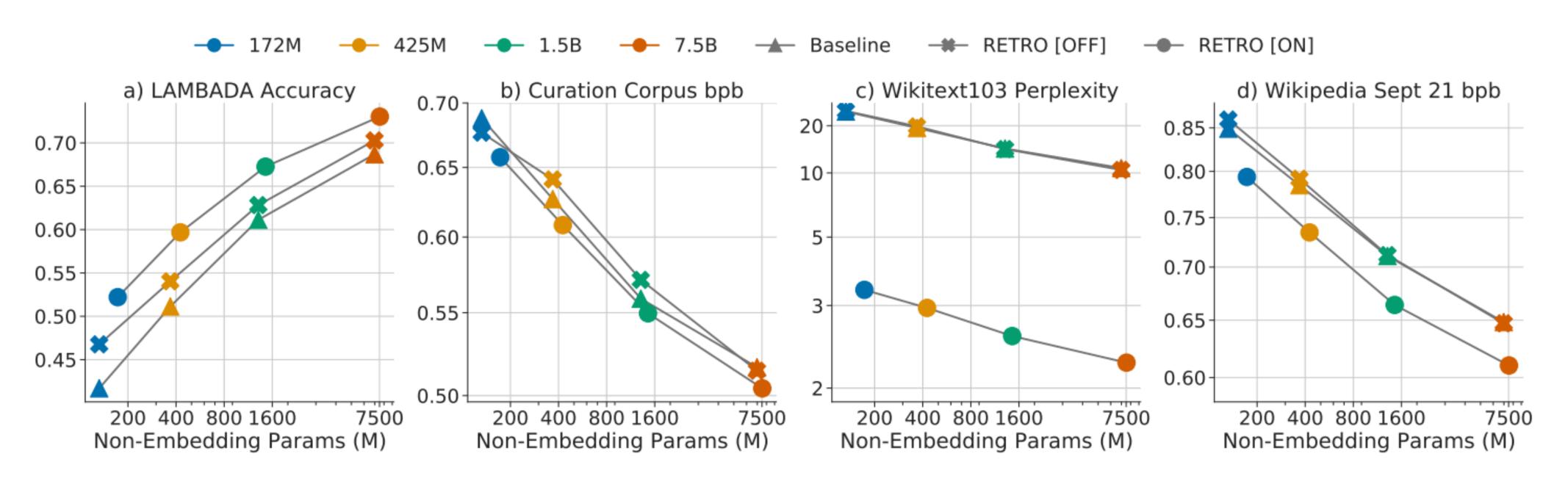


Figure 3 | **Scaling with respect to model size.** (a) LAMBADA top-1 accuracy. (b) Evaluation loss on curation corpus. (c) Perplexity on Wikitext103 valid. (d) Bits-per-byte on selected Wikipedia articles from September 2021.

Results

- Results comparable with GPT-3 Da Vinci
- 7.5 billions parameter (vs 185b in GPT-3)
- Independent model learning and database updating
- Ability to add internet

References

"Improving language models by retrieving from trillions of tokens." DeepMind,
Sebastian Borgeaud, Arthur Mensch, Jordan Hoffmann. <u>Link</u>

https://habr.com/ru/articles/648705/