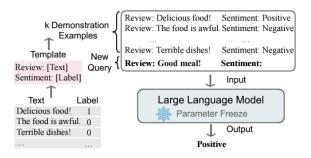
Plan of the Tutorial

- Plan of the Tutoria
- Introduction to NLP
- Overview of Distributional Representation Learning for NLP
- 4 Overview of Transformer based Language Model
- 5 Overview of Large Language Models
- 6 Concept of in-context learning and its application
- Conclusion

An brief overview on In-Context Learning (ICL)



ICL does not update parameters and instead directly makes predictions using the pretrained language model.

(IACS, Kolkata) FIRE 2023 December 27, 2023 80 / 93

In-Context Learning Approaches

Now let us explore some popular ICL methods.

- Chain of thought (COT)
- Self-consistency COT

Chain-of-thought prompting

Standard Prompting

Model Input

Q: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?

A: The answer is 11.

Q: The cafeteria had 23 apples. If they used 20 to make lunch and bought 6 more, how many apples do they have?

Model Output

A: The answer is 27.



Chain-of-Thought Prompting

Model Input

Q: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?

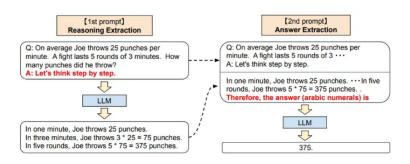
A: Roger started with 5 balls. 2 cans of 3 tennis balls each is 6 tennis balls. 5 + 6 = 11. The answer is 11.

Q: The cafeteria had 23 apples. If they used 20 to make lunch and bought 6 more, how many apples do they have?

Model Output

A: The cafeteria had 23 apples originally. They used 20 to make lunch. So they had 23 - 20 = 3. They bought 6 more apples, so they have 3 + 6 = 9. The answer is 9.

Dive deep into chain of thought (COT)

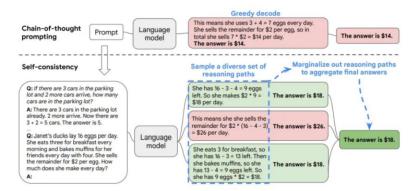


The process involves two steps: first "reasoning prompt extraction" to extract a full reasoning path from a language model, and then use the second "answer prompt extraction" to extract the answer in the correct format from the reasoning text.

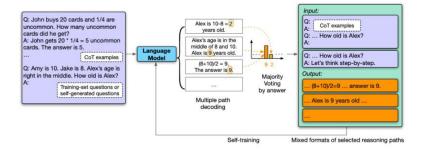
(IACS, Kolkata) FIRE 2023 December 27, 2023 83 / 93

Self-consistency COT

Greedy decoding in COT is replaced by another decoding strategy used in COT prompting named self-consistency COT.



Self-consistency COT



Optimal Prompts: Open Problem



Input: That movie was really great if you are dumb beyond imagination. Sentiment expressed in the above sentence is



Input: That movie was really great if you are dumb beyond imagination.

Sentiment expressed in the above sentence is on the positive side of the range.

Optimal Prompts: Open Problem



Consider the following sentence: "That movie was really great if you are dumb beyond imagination." The author's opinion expressed towards the movie in this sentence is



Consider the following sentence: "That movie was really great if you are dumb beyond imagination." The author's opinion expressed towards the movie in this sentence is neutral.

(IACS, Kolkata) FIRE 2023 December 27, 2023 87 / 93

Optimal Prompts : Open Problem



Consider the following sentence: "That movie was really great if you are dumb beyond imagination." In the author's opinion, the movie is

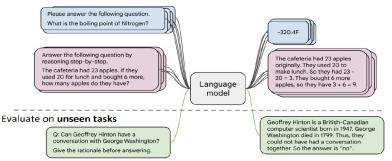


Consider the following sentence: "That movie was really great if you are dumb beyond imagination." In the author's opinion, the movie is not good.

(IACS, Kolkata) FIRE 2023 December 27, 2023 88 / 93

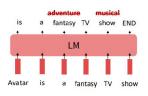
Instruction Fine Tuning

Collect examples of (instruction, output) pairs across many tasks and finetune an LM



Limitations of instruction finetuning

- One limitation of instruction fine tuning is obvious: it's expensive to collect ground truth data for tasks.
- Problem 1: tasks like open-ended creative generation have no right answer.
- Problem 2: language modeling penalizes all token-level mistakes equally, but some errors are worse than others.
- Can we explicitly attempt to satisfy human preferences?



90 / 93

Plan of the Tutorial

- Plan of the Tutoria
- 2 Introduction to NLP
- Overview of Distributional Representation Learning for NLP
- 4 Overview of Transformer based Language Model
- Overview of Large Language Models
- 6 Concept of in-context learning and its application
- Conclusion

(IACS, Kolkata) FIRE 2023 December 27, 2023 91/93

Conclusion

- The tutorial has provided a comprehensive understanding of the key concepts and principles that form the foundation of large language models.
- From the basics of natural language processing to the inner workings of advanced language models, the audience has gained a solid grounding in the field.
- Hands-on exercises and examples have equipped the audience with practical skills, allowing them to implement and integrate these models into real-world projects.

Reference I

- [1] Kenton, J. & Toutanova, L. Bert: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding. *Proceedings Of NaacL-HLT*. 1 pp. 2 (2019)
- [2] Vaswani, A., Shazeer, N., Parmar, N., Uszkoreit, J., Jones, L., Gomez, A., Kaiser, Ł. & Polosukhin, I. Attention is all you need. Advances In Neural Information Processing Systems. 30 (2017)
- [3] Mikolov, T., Chen, K., Corrado, G. & Dean, J. Efficient estimation of word representations in vector space. ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:1301.3781. (2013)
- [4] Radford, A., Wu, J., Child, R., Luan, D., Amodei, D., Sutskever, I. & Others Language models are unsupervised multitask learners. *OpenAl Blog.* 1, 9 (2019)

(IACS, Kolkata) FIRE 2023 December 27, 2023 92 / 93

Reference II

- [5] McGuffie, K. & Newhouse, A. The radicalization risks of GPT-3 and advanced neural language models. ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:2009.06807. (2020)
- [6] Pennington, J., Socher, R. & Manning, C. Glove: Global vectors for word representation. Proceedings Of The 2014 Conference On Empirical Methods In Natural Language Processing (EMNLP). pp. 1532-1543 (2014)

(IACS, Kolkata) FIRE 2023 December 27, 2023 92 / 93



Hands on & Demo:https://github.com/payelsantra/FIRE2023tutorial