# Generalization Experiments + Research Plan

# **Overarching Question**

Why do Transformer Language Models (TLMs) perform poorly on closed-domain datasets with "a focus" on Extractive QA?

Note: Extractive QA is simply our application area of interest. It does not imply that TLMs are particularly poor on this task.

### Research Plan

### Phase 1 – Exploration [Paper 1]

- The why?
- Current Project exploring multiple hypothesis to understand the phenomena
- Building on the extended abstract submitted to NLDL/AAAI

### Phase 2 – Solutions [2 papers]

- The how?
- How can we address the problems that were identified?

Adding **Knowledge Graph**Information to Transformers
(our KGE paper)

Auxiliary Loss idea (Need to revisit that)

## Phase 1 planned experiments

- Experiments for this phase are divided into 2 categories depending on the aspect that we're examining,
  - Model Forward [Issues in the architecture of the models]
  - Dataset Forward [Issues in the closed-domain datasets themselves]
  - Experiment 4 (model-forward) &
     1c (dataset-forward) was
     suggested by Dr. Nakov

Zero-Shot Model Performance Exploration Tests

**Model Forward** 

Dataset Forward

#### 1. Answer Length Analysis

Are LMs capable of generating long answer spans?

#### 2. Sense Exploration

► How good are LMs at detecting senses of key entity terms?

#### 3. Grokking

- ► Do LMs generalize after being trained for an enormously long time?
- 4. Architecture Examination
  - ➤ Do variations on the same architecture (small v/s large v/s distilled, etc.) have an impact on perfromance?

### 1. Examining similarity between datasets using,

- ► Force-Directed Algorithm.
- ► ECDF (Empirical Cumulative Distribution Function) using token frequencies.
- ➤ Training a LM on the datasets and measuring perplexity on each.

### Datasets used – for Phase 1

- I discuss the datasets here since these are fairly new datasets (apart from DuoRC) and other papers on a related topic haven't utilized them.
- Open Domain SQuAD
- Closed Domain
  - DuoRC (Movies; Although the subject matter is believed to appear in the Wikipedia training corpus, the statistics of the dataset such as longer contexts and questions make this a candidate for Closed Domain)
  - TechQA (Technical domain customer support on tech forums)
  - COVID-QA (COVID-19 related text)
  - CUAD (Legal domain)

# Progress so far – Phase 1

- Model Forward
  - Predicted answer length scores obtained (Exp. 1)
  - Initial set of similarity scores (Exp. 2) obtained. However, I'm wondering whether this experiment needs reworking since I'm not too confident about the approach.
  - Grokking TODO (Exp. 3)
  - Architecture Analysis TODO (Exp. 4)
- Dataset Forward
  - All tests remaining.

## Progress so far – Phase 2

- Regarding Auxiliary Loss Project,
  - Needs to be revisited.
- Regarding KGE Project,
  - We've come up with a new approach,
  - Motivation Instead of taking an average of subword embeddings, we <u>want a single embedding</u> standing as the true projection i.e. Instead of avg. ([HIV] + [-] + [1] + [infection]), we'll have, [HIV-1 infection]. This will go some way towards solving the out-of-vocabulary issue.
  - Run entity linker on contexts and obtain the top N frequent entities.
  - Initialize random embeddings for those entities and add them to the tokenizer.
  - Obtain contexts for those entities (scraping the internet) and train embeddings for the added tokens using the subword training scheme.
  - Train either the NN/Mikolov weight matrix, [using the obtained context entity embeddings & their corresponding KGE's] and use it to obtain target embeddings for the question entities & append as previously done.