

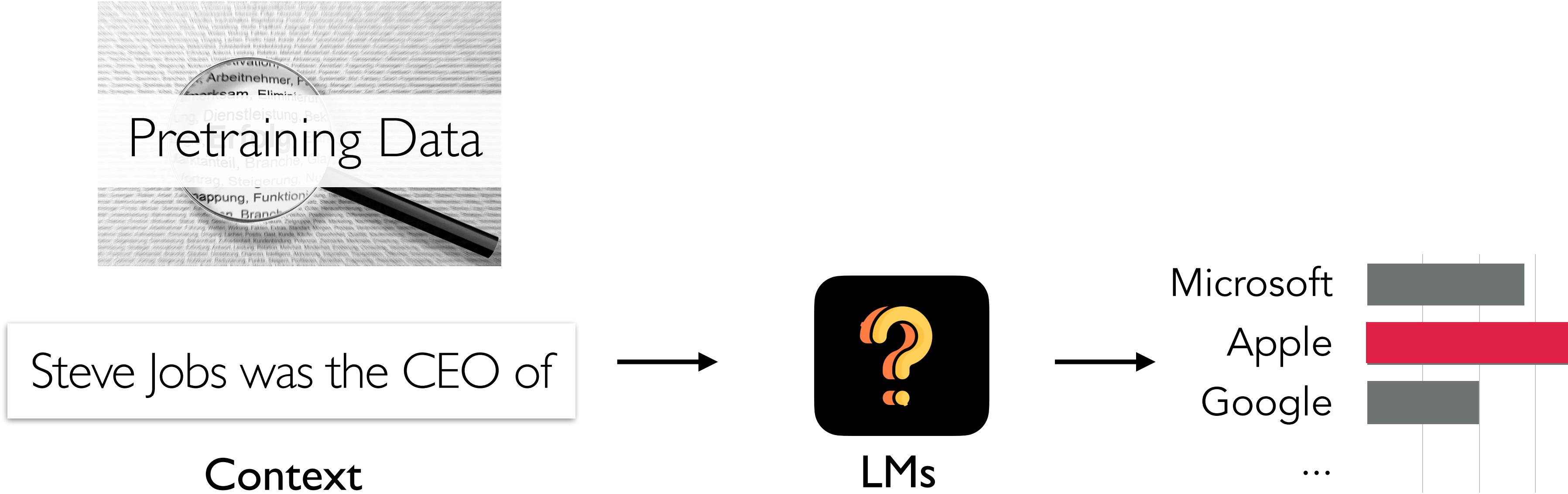
Beyond Monolithic Language Models

Weijia Shi

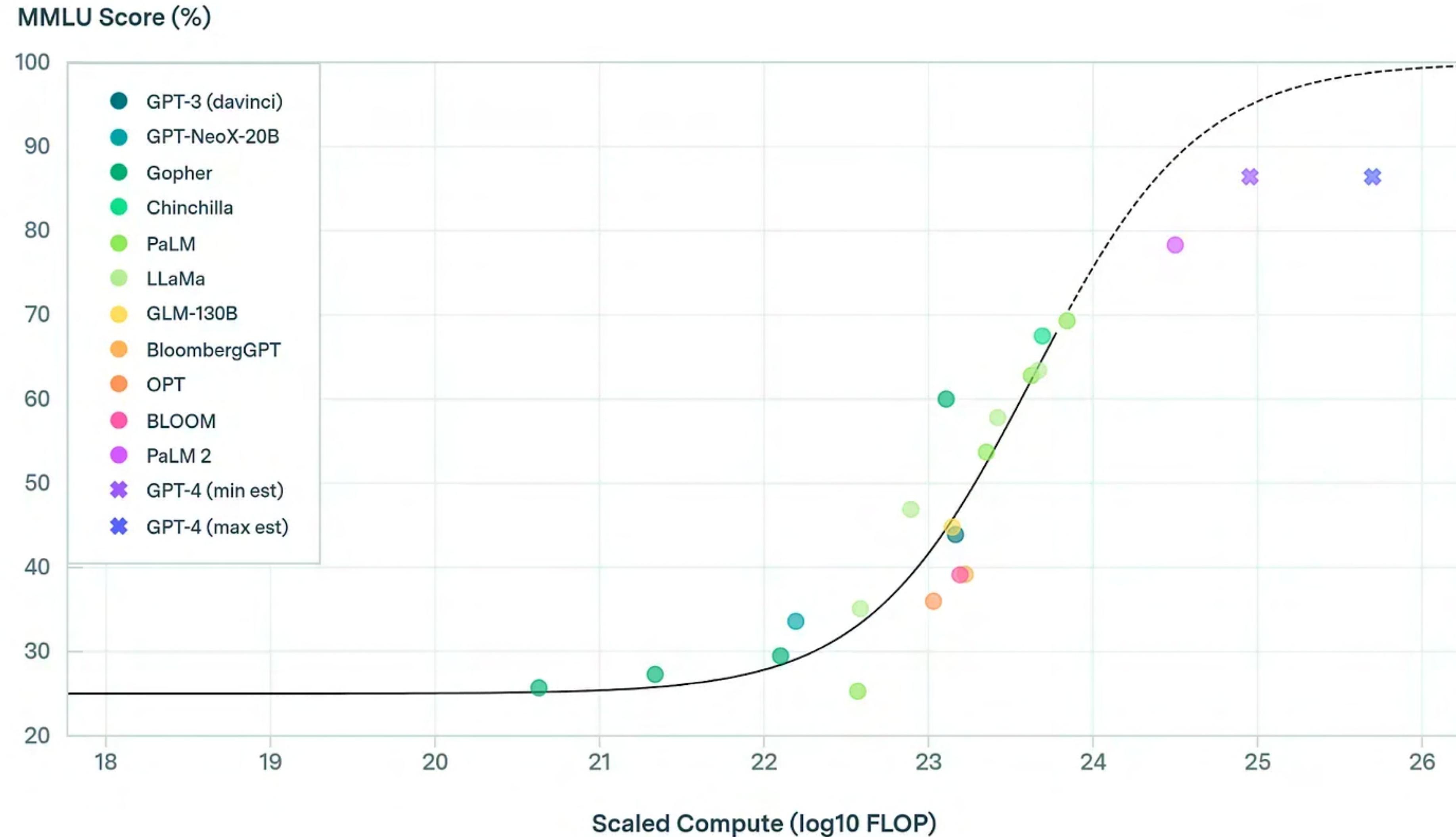
University of Washington



Current Language Models (LMs): Monolithic



Scaling





Scaling Up Monolithic LMs

Problems

Hallucinations

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE / TECH / POLICY

Former Trump lawyer Michael Cohen accidentally cited fake court cases generated by AI / Michael Cohen provided his lawyer with made-up court cases generated by Google Bard after mistaking the chatbot for a ‘a super-charged search engine.’

Problems

Hallucinations

Hard to update new knowledge

ChatGPT o1-mini >  

What is OpenAI o1?

 Thought for a few seconds ▾

“OpenAI O1” does not correspond to any publicly recognized product, model, or initiative from OpenAI. It’s possible that “O1” refers to one of the following:

1. **Typographical Error:** It might be a misspelling or shorthand for another OpenAI product, such as GPT-1 (the first generation of the Generative Pre-trained Transformer models) or a different version like GPT-3 or GPT-4.

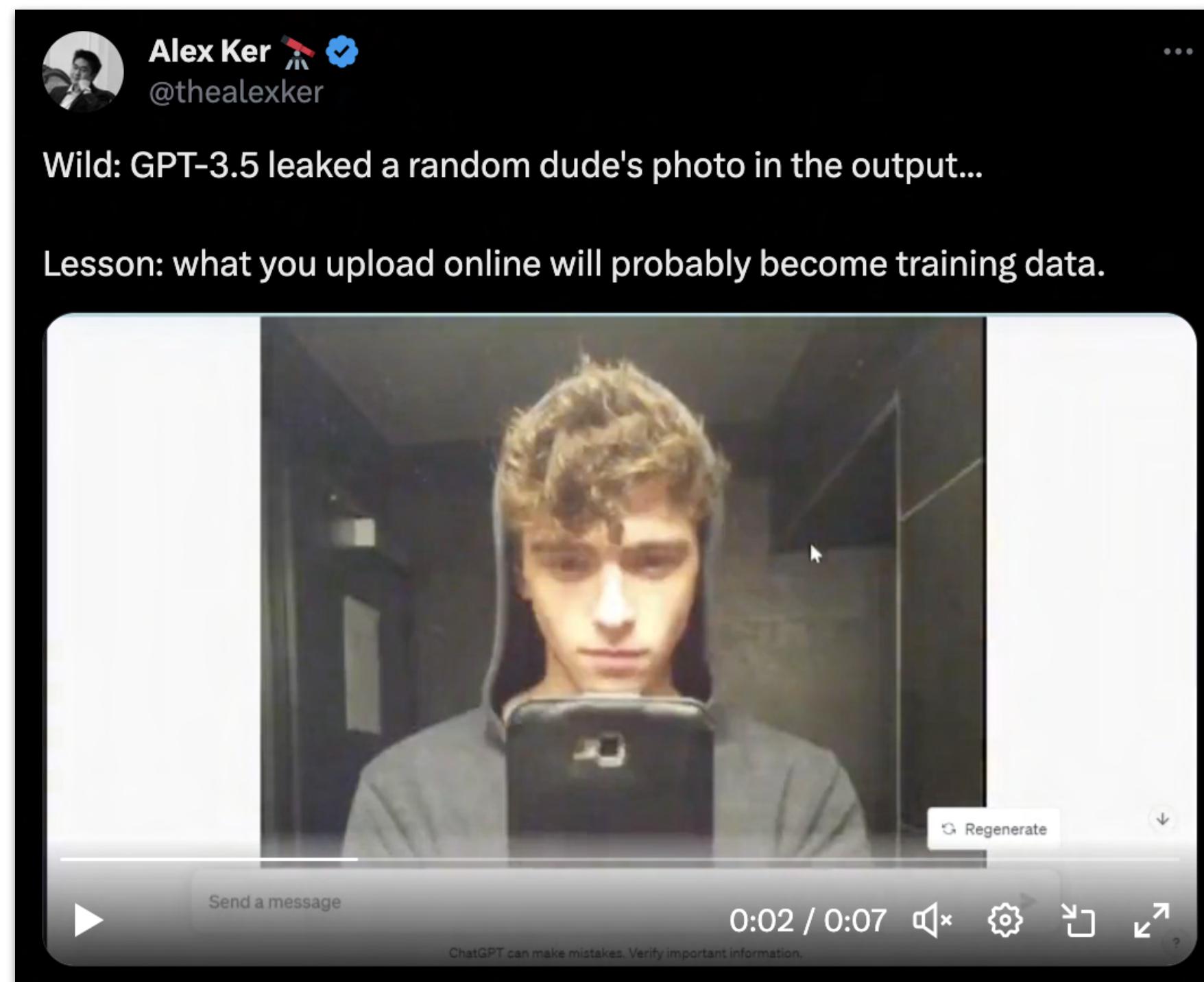


Problems

Hallucinations

Hard to update new knowledge

Copyright and privacy risks



The Times Sues OpenAI and Microsoft Over A.I. Use of Copyrighted Work

Millions of articles from The New York Times were used to train chatbots that now compete with it, the lawsuit said.

Dec. 27, 2023



Scaling Up Monolithic LMs

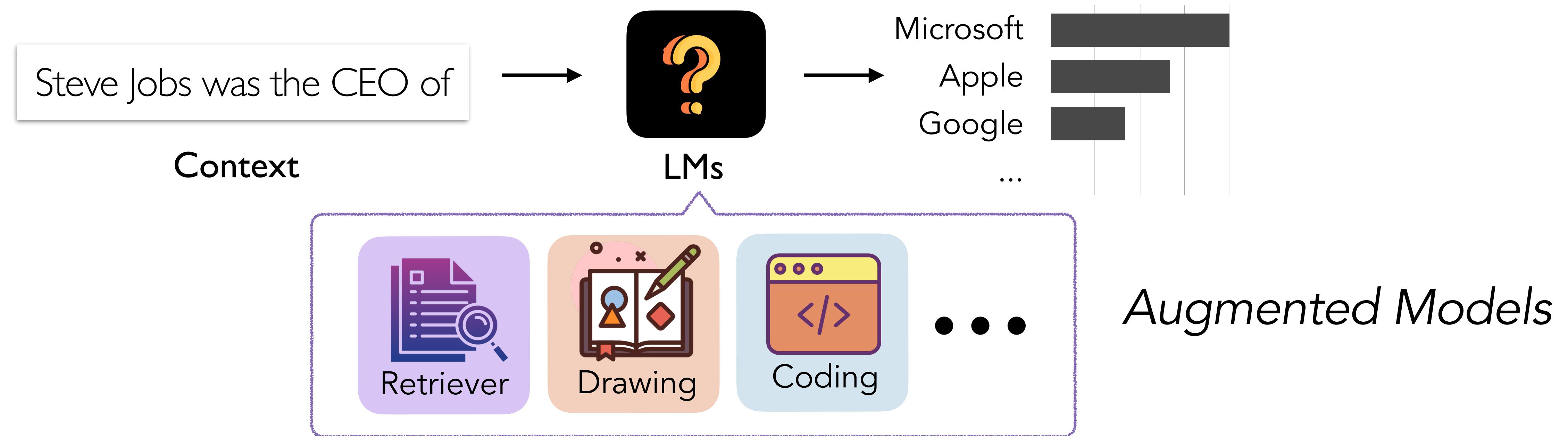


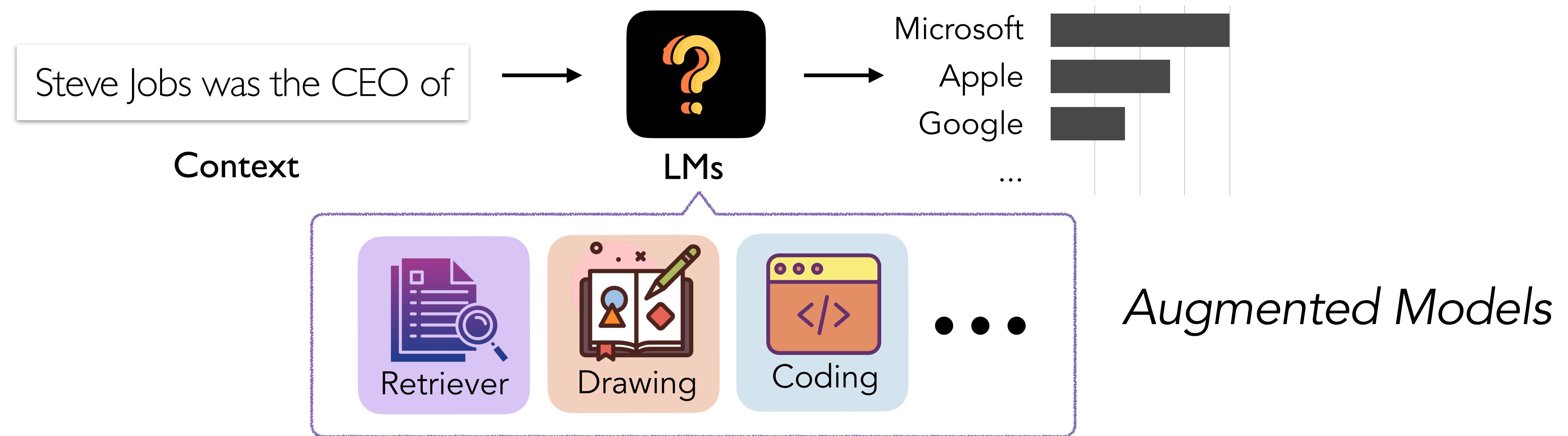
Scaling Up Monolithic LMs



Alternative Paradigm

Modularity, not Monoliths





Augmented Models

Context

Steve Jobs was the CEO of



LM

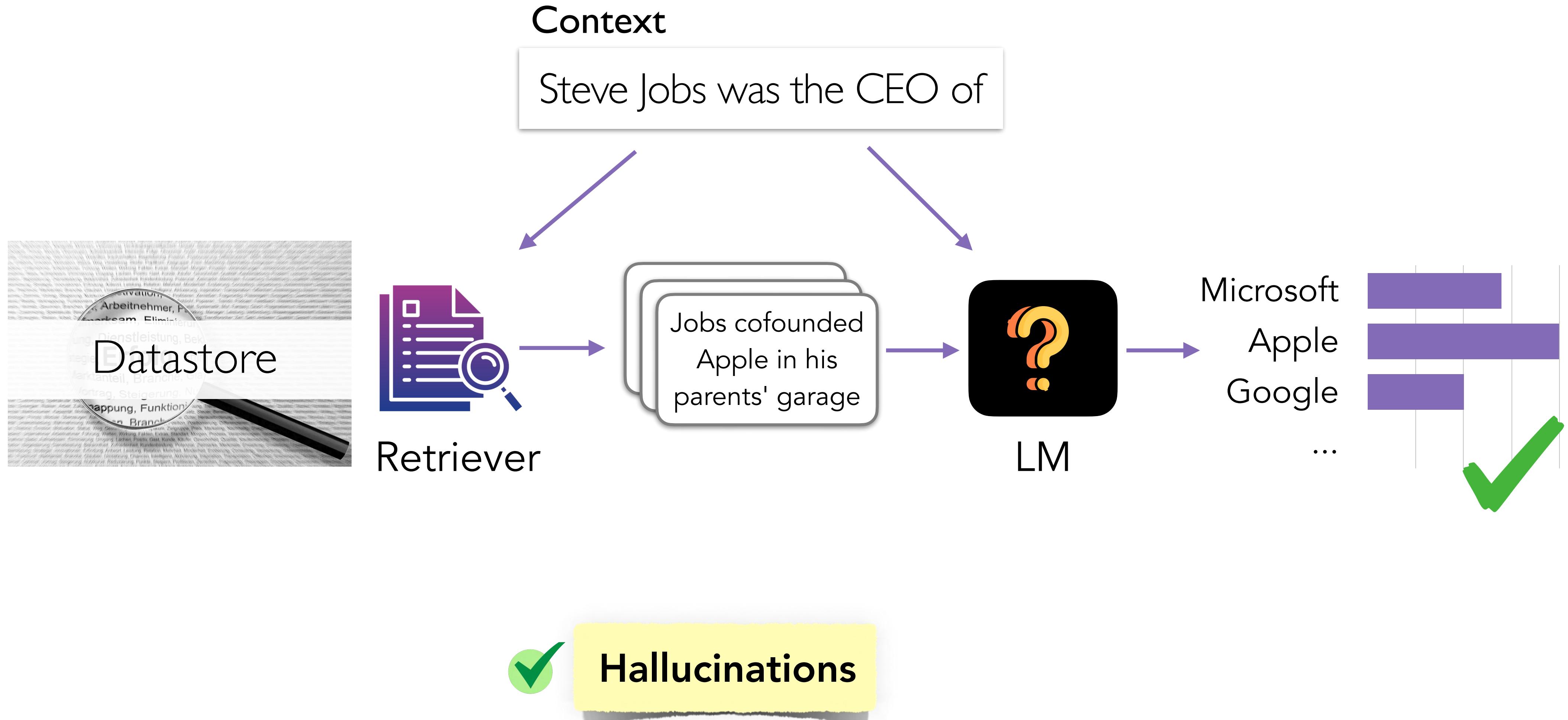
Microsoft
Apple
Google

...

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]



Augmented Models



Augmented Models

Context

Steve Jobs was the CEO of



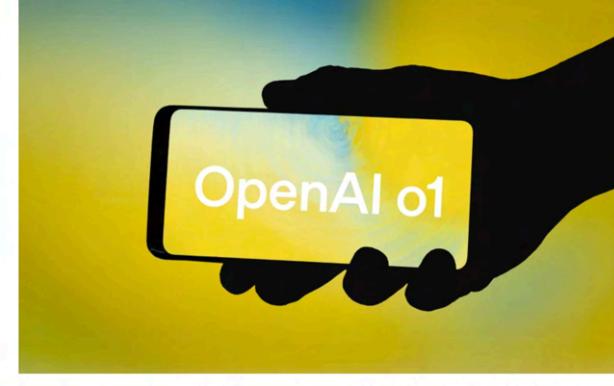
Retriever



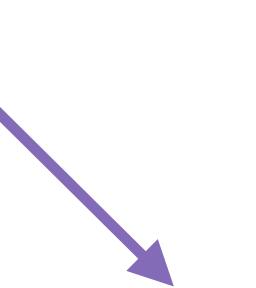
'In awe': scientists impressed by latest ChatGPT model o1

The chatbot excels at science, beating PhDs on a hard science test. But it might 'hallucinate' more than its predecessors.

By Nicola Jones

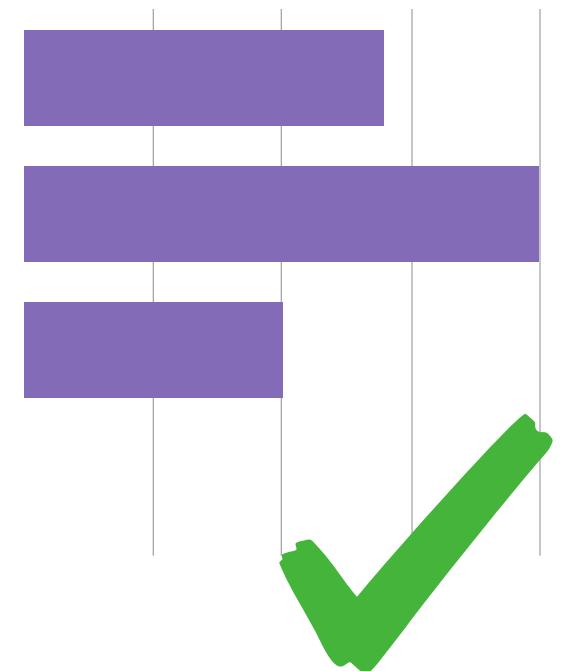


Technology firm OpenAI released a preview version of its latest chatbot, o1, last month. Credit: GK



LM

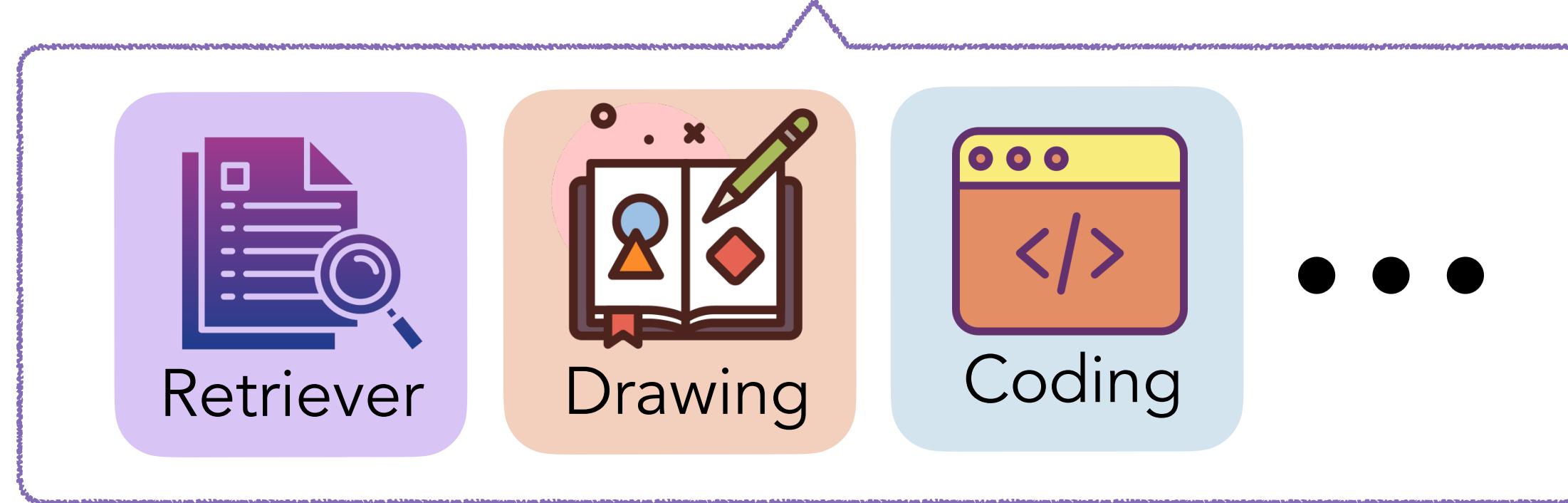
Microsoft
Apple
Google
...



Hard to update new knowledge

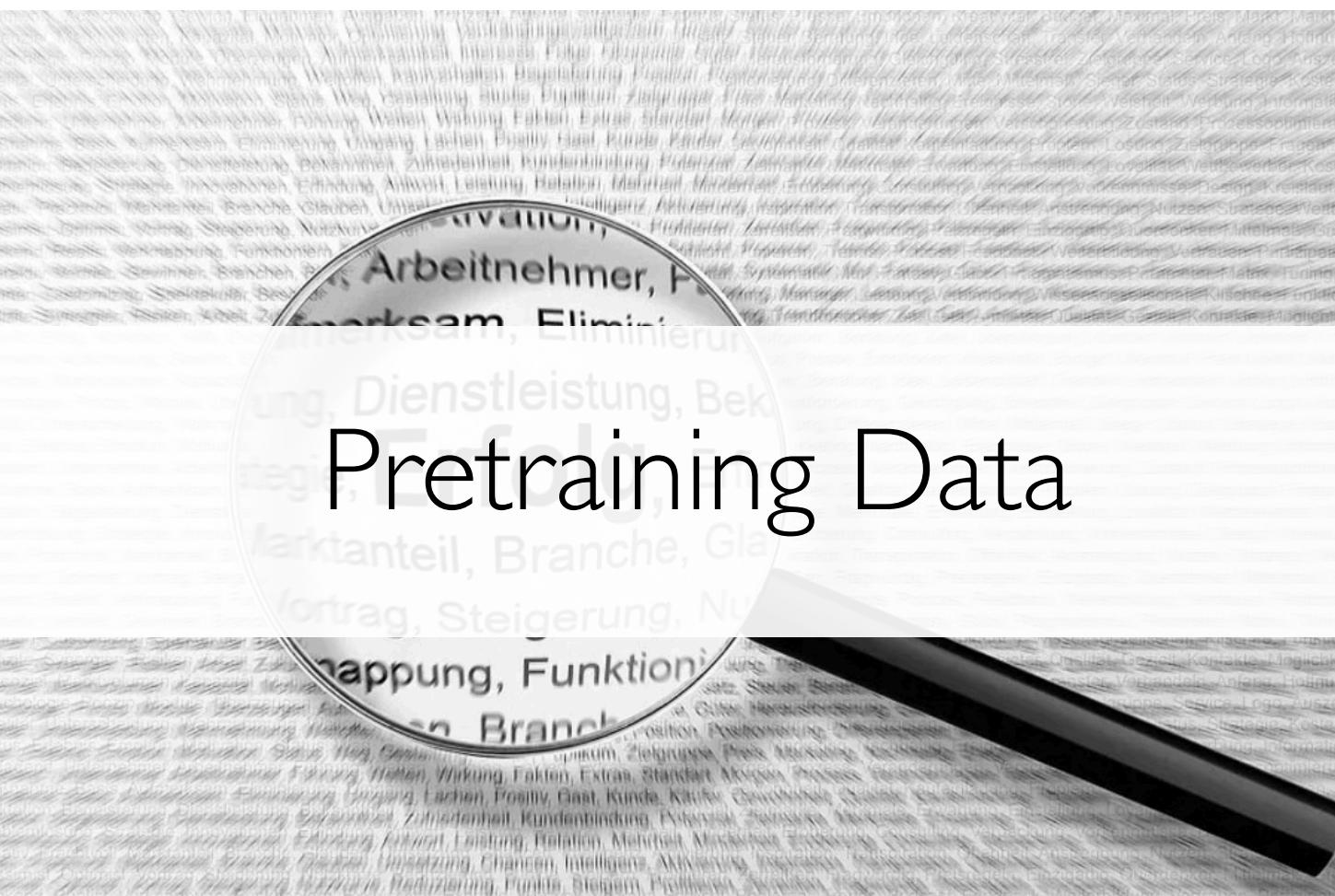


LM

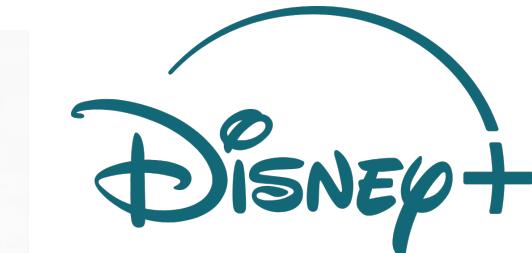


Augmented Models

Pretraining Data is not Monolithic



Pretraining Data



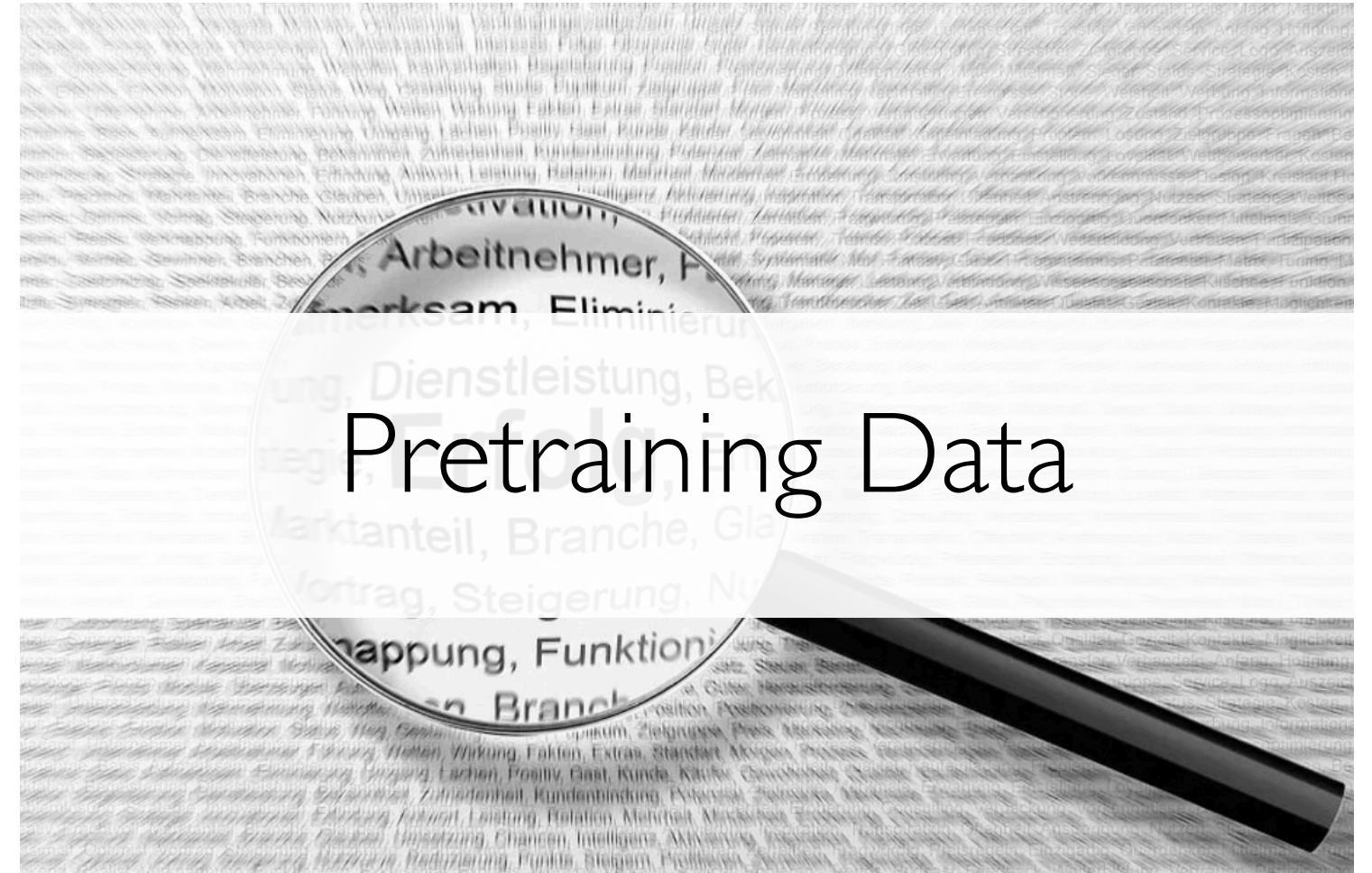
MMLU

Public

Copyright

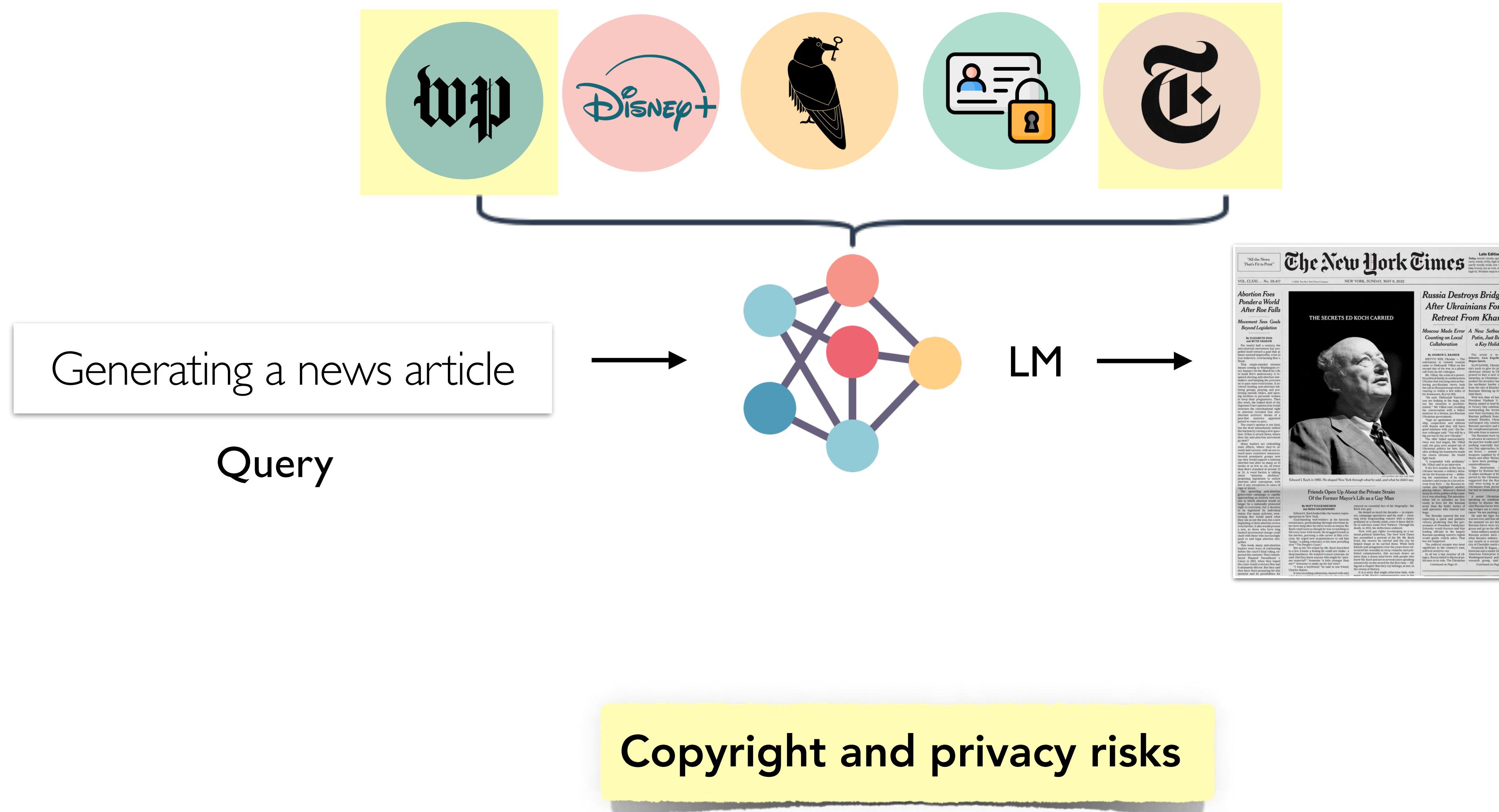
Private

Benchmark
(contamination)

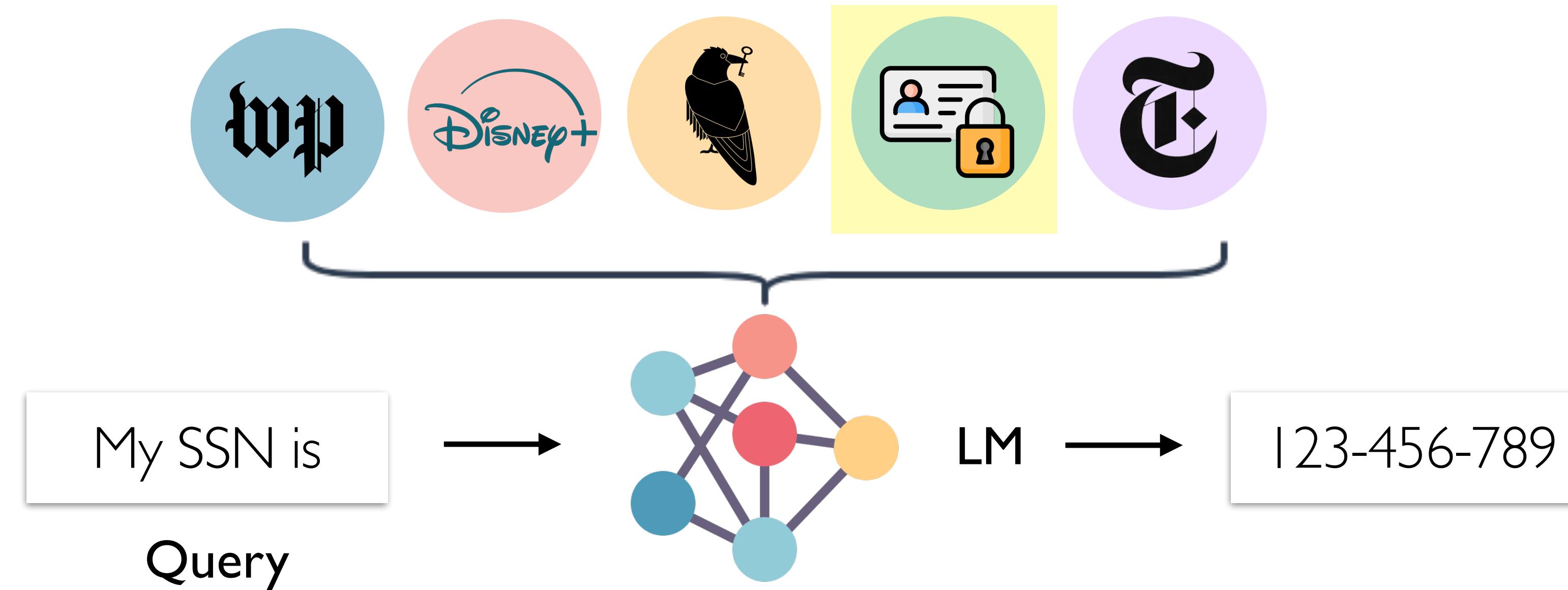


LM

Data Modularity

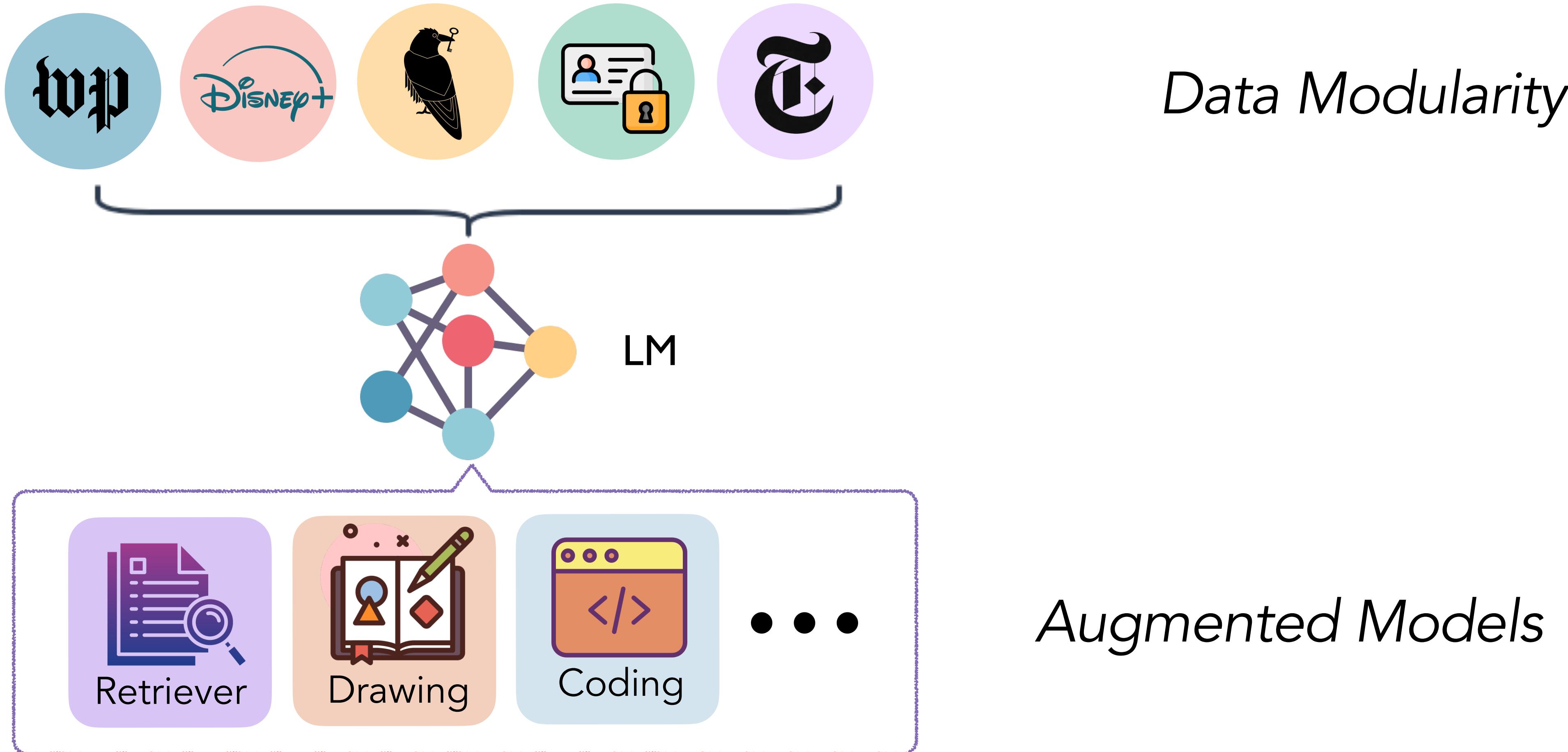


Data Modularity



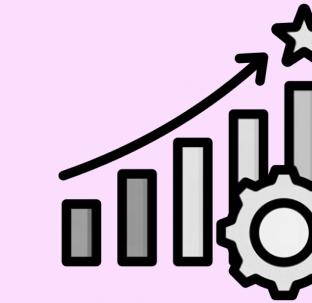
Copyright and privacy risks

Modularity, not Monoliths



Beyond Monolithic Language Models

Augmented Models

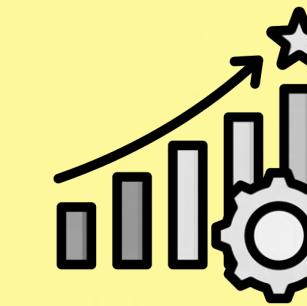


Data Modularity

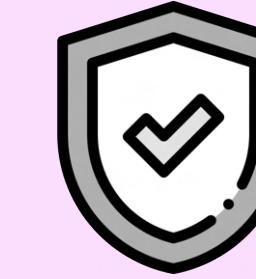


Beyond Monolithic Language Models

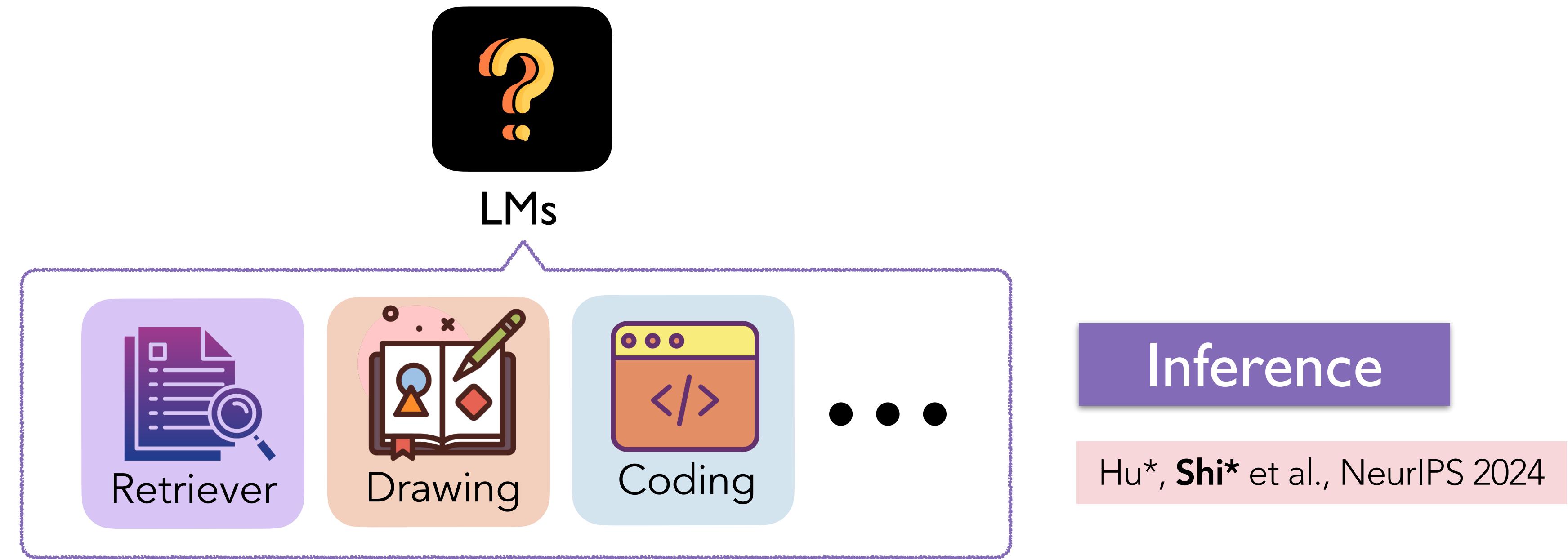
Augmented Models



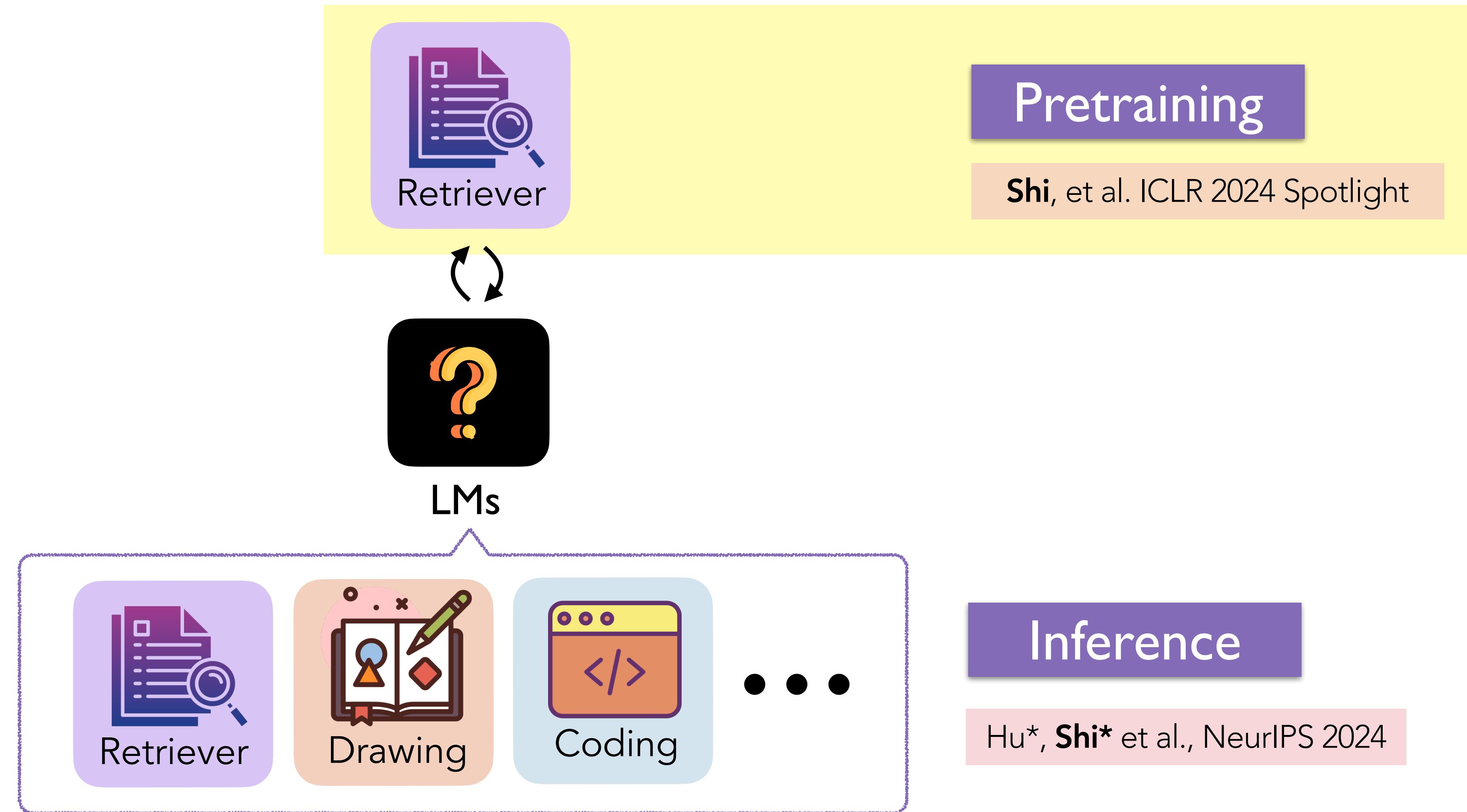
Data Modularity



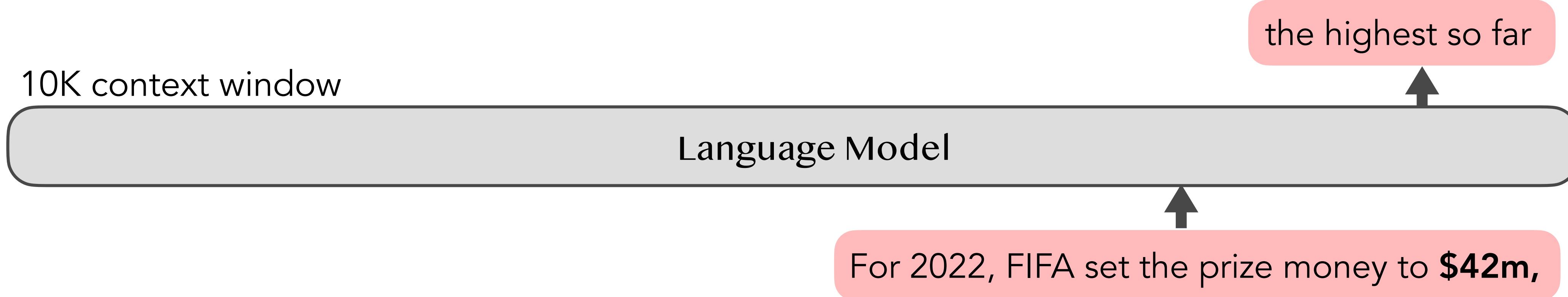
Augmented Models



Augmented Models

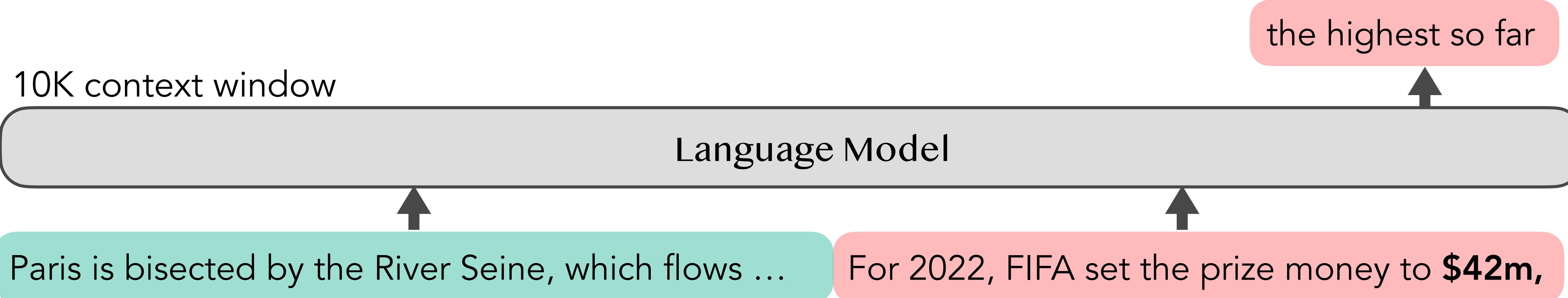


Standard Pretraining

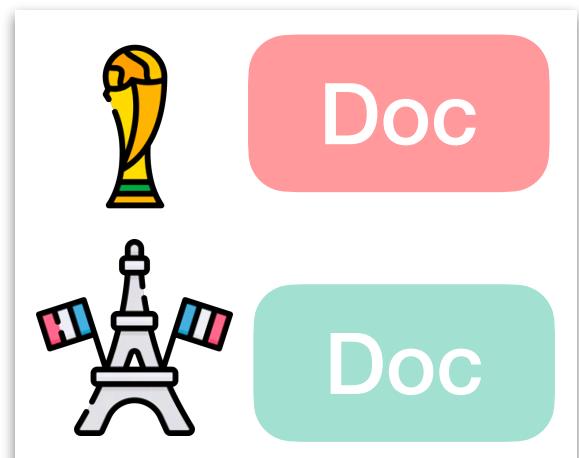


Standard Pretraining

Concatenate Random Documents



The prior doc provides no signal for predicting the next doc



Problem: Fails to Understand Long Contexts

Input Context

Write a high-quality answer for the given question using only the provided search results (some of which might be irrelevant).

Document [1] (Title: Asian Americans in science and technology) Prize in physics for discovery of the subatomic particle J/ψ. Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar shared...

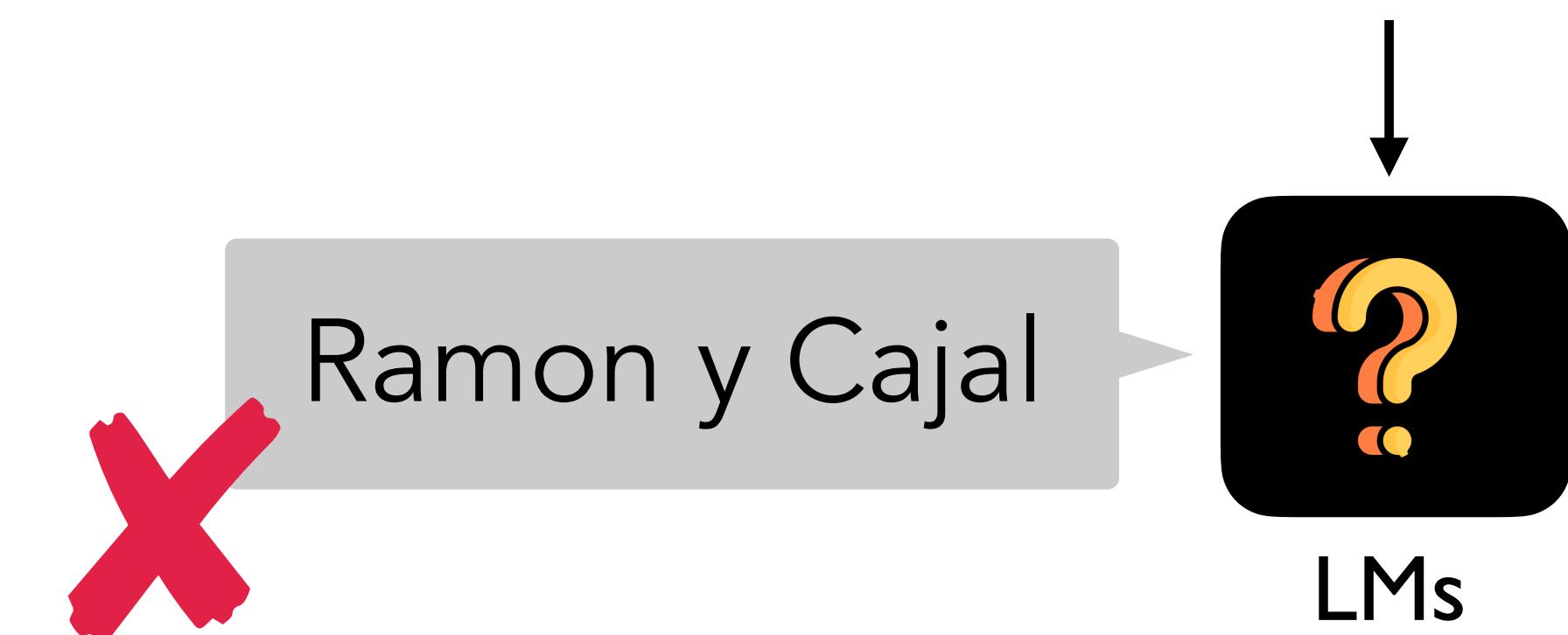
Document [2] (Title: List of Nobel laureates in Physics) The first Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded in 1901 to Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen, of Germany, who received...

Document [3] (Title: Scientist) and pursued through a unique method, was essentially in place. Ramón y Cajal won the Nobel Prize in 1906 for his remarkable...

Question: who got the first nobel prize in physics

Answer:

•••



Lost in the Middle: How Language Models Use Long Contexts

Nelson F. Liu^{1*} Kevin Lin² John Hewitt¹ Ashwin Paranjape³

Michele Bevilacqua³ Fabio Petroni³ Percy Liang¹

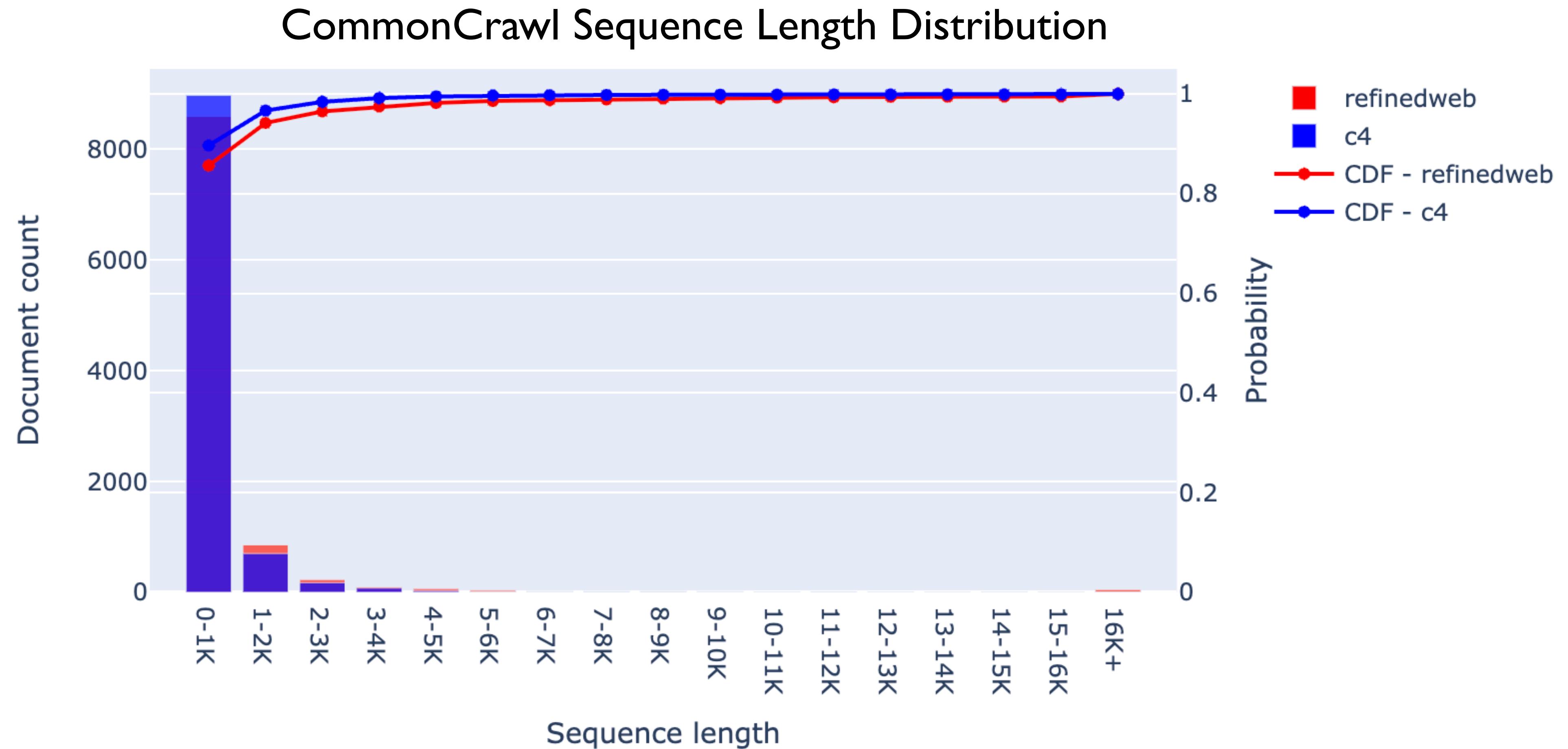
¹Stanford University

²University of California, Berkeley

nfliu@cs.stanford.edu

³Samaya AI

Problem: Lack of Long Pretraining Documents

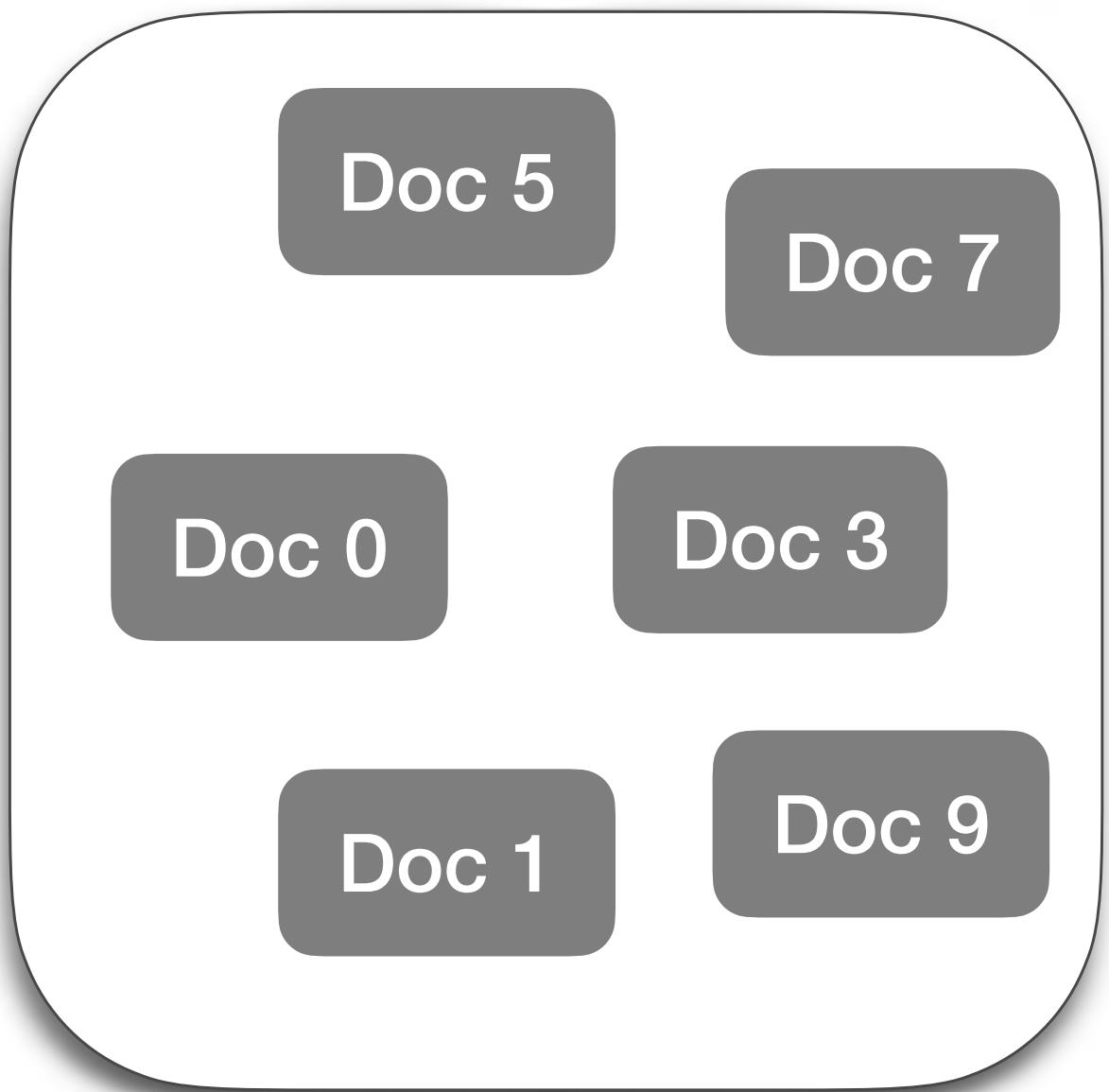


Problem: Lack of Long Pretraining Documents



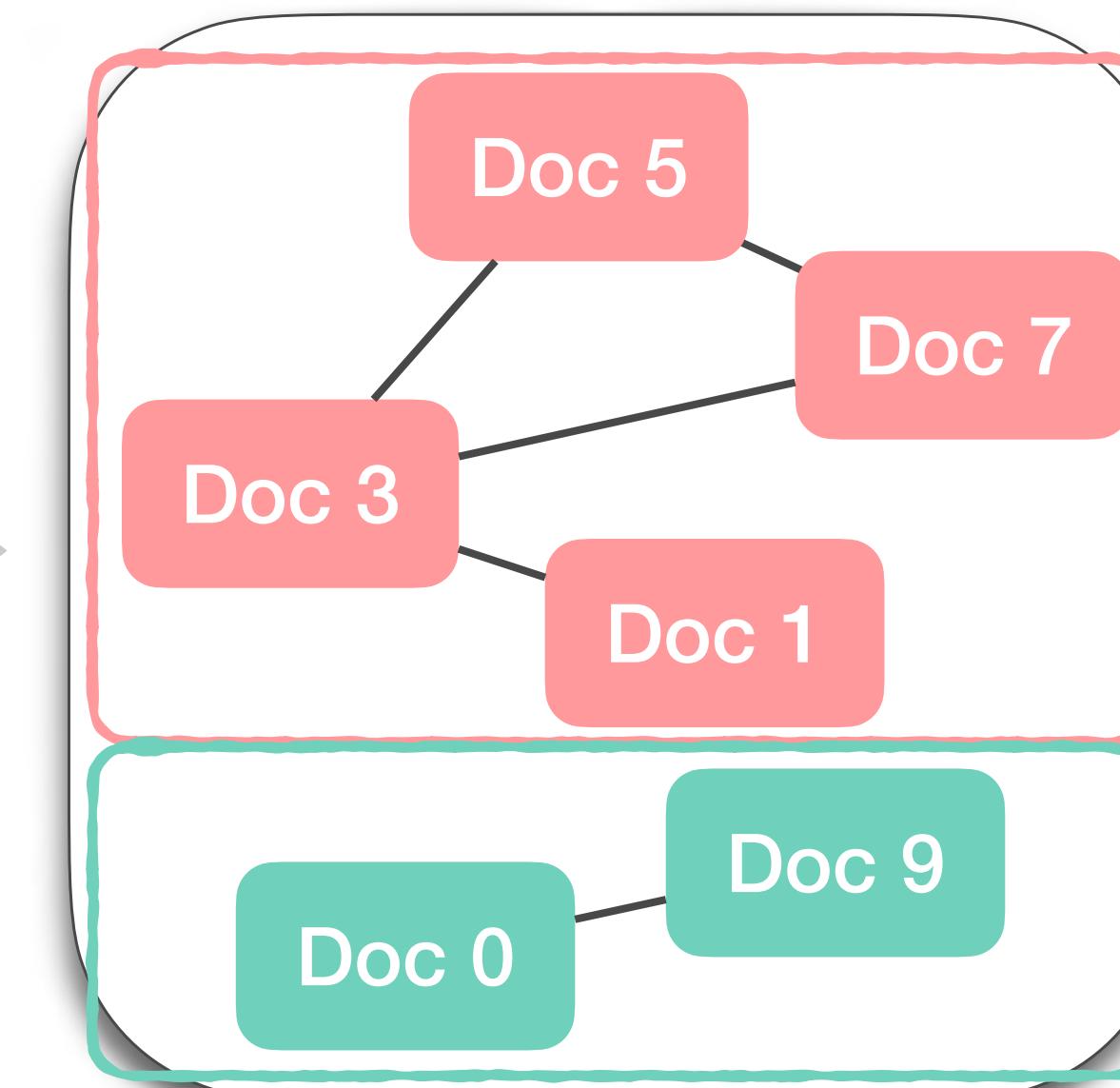
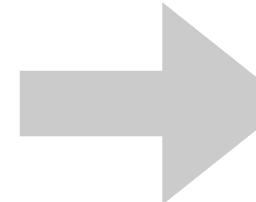
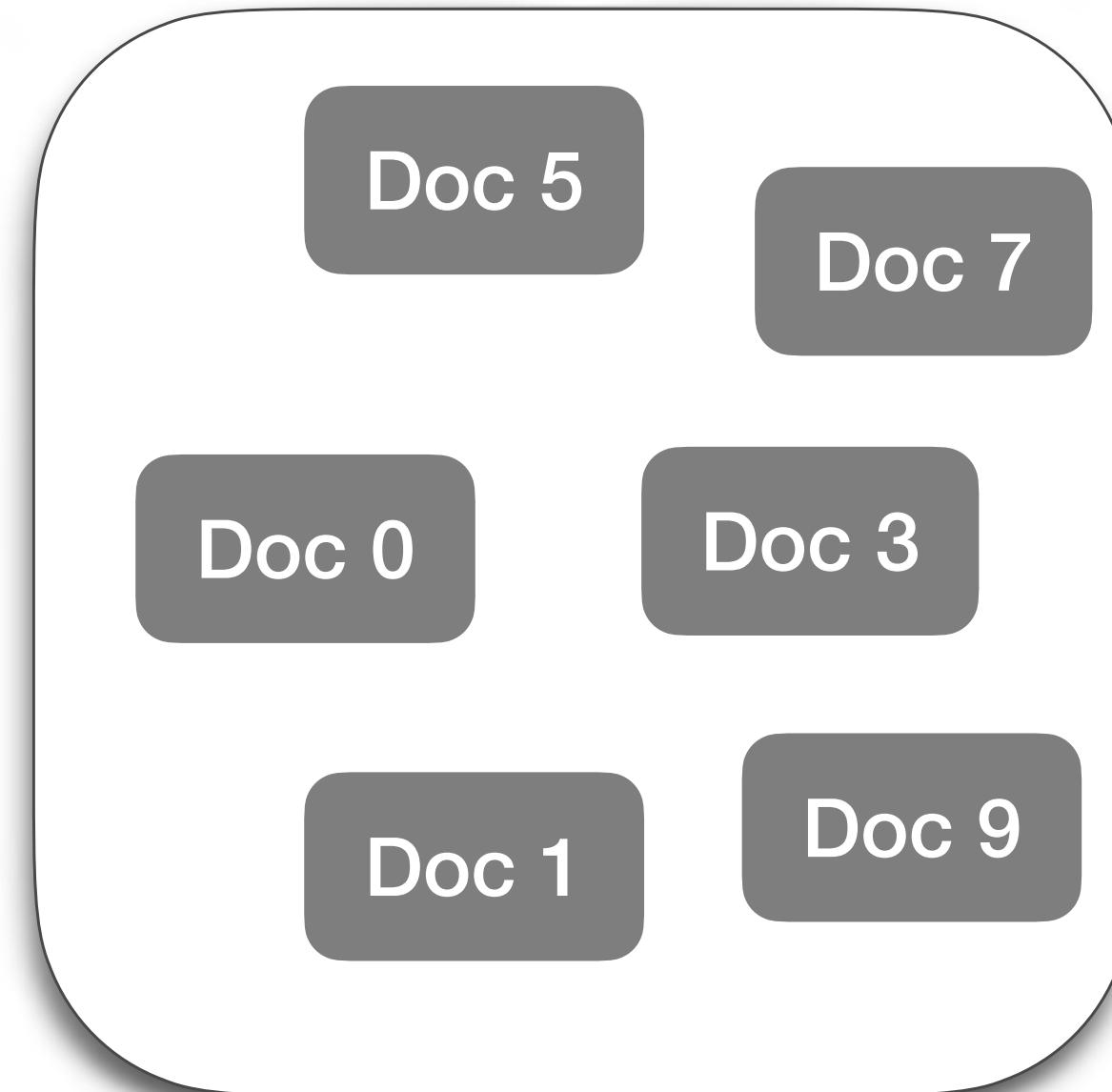
Reorder Data w/ Retriever

Pretraining Docs



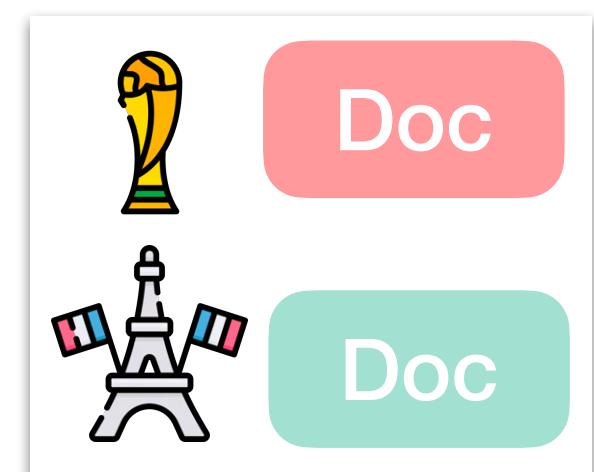
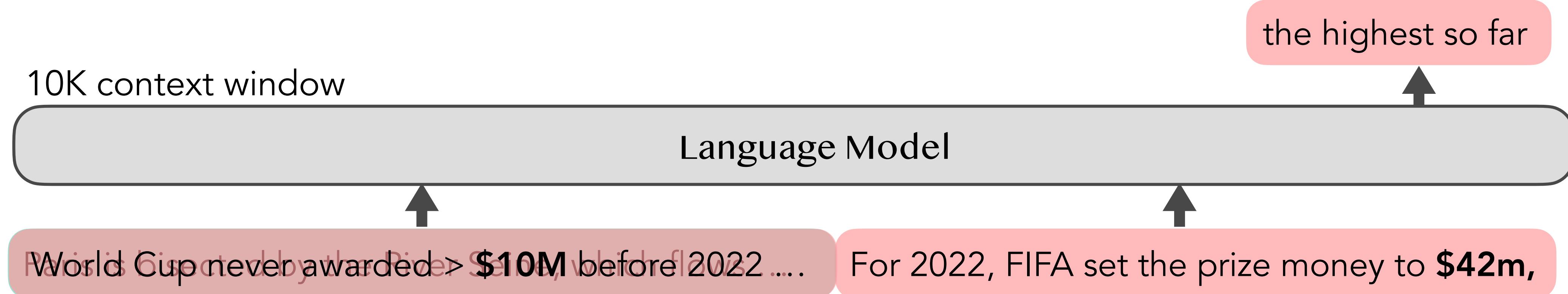
Reorder Data w/ Retriever

Pretraining Docs



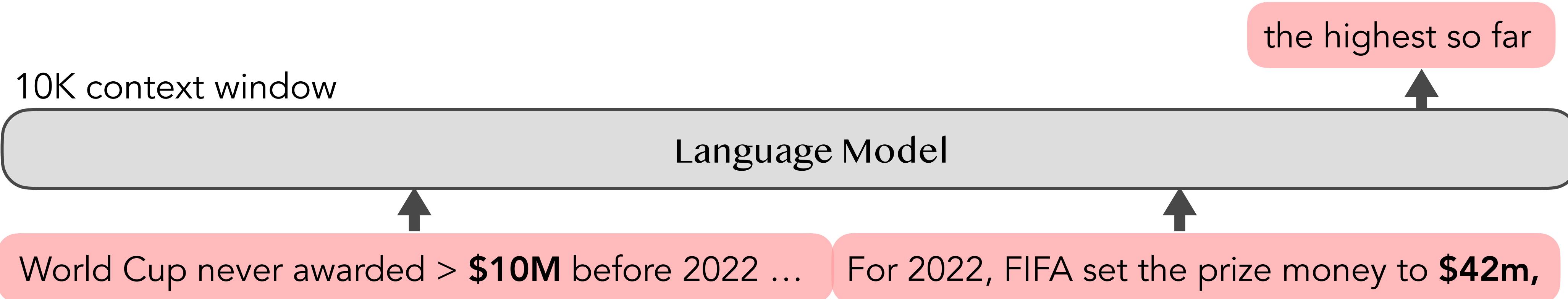
Find Related Docs

Concatenate **Related** Documents

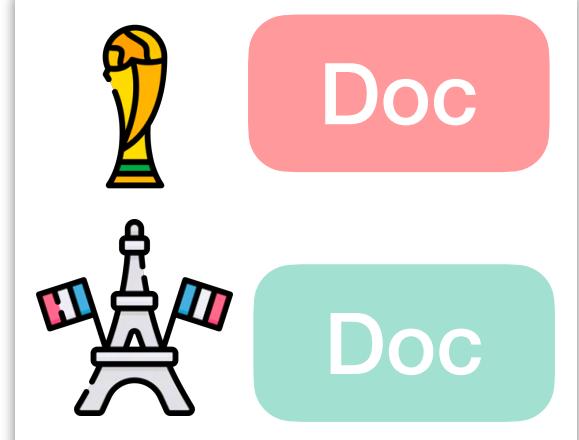


In-Context Pretraining

Concatenate **Related** Documents

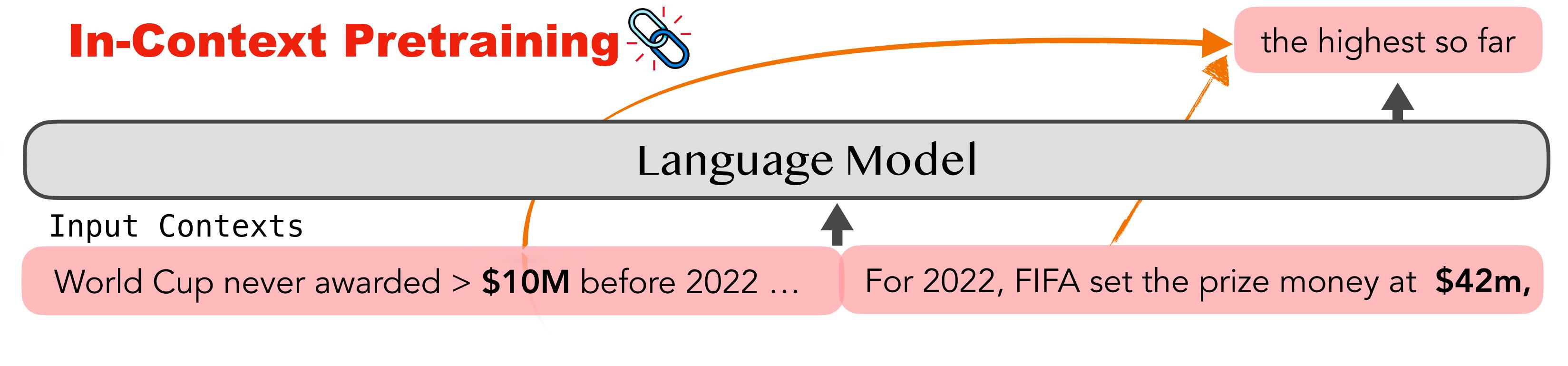


Encourage LMs to reason across document boundaries

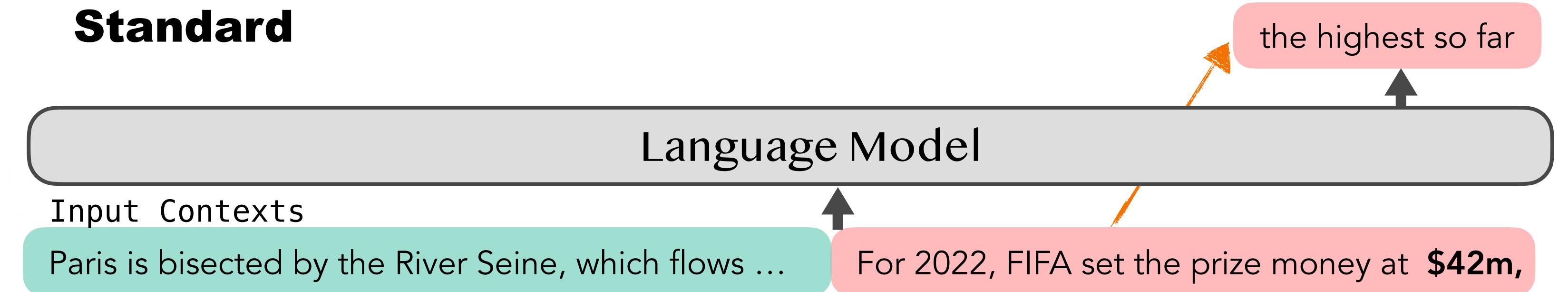




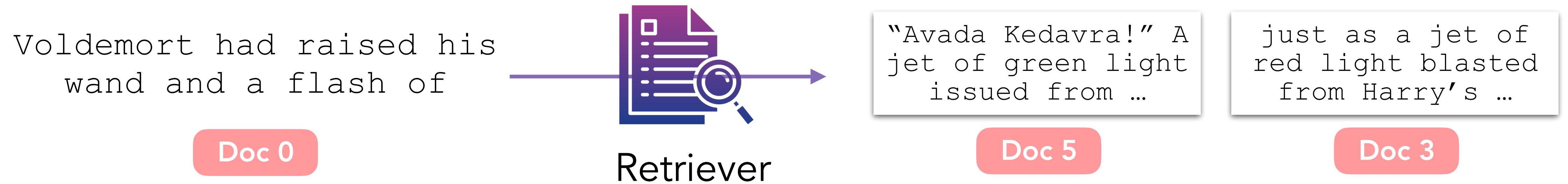
In-Context Pretraining



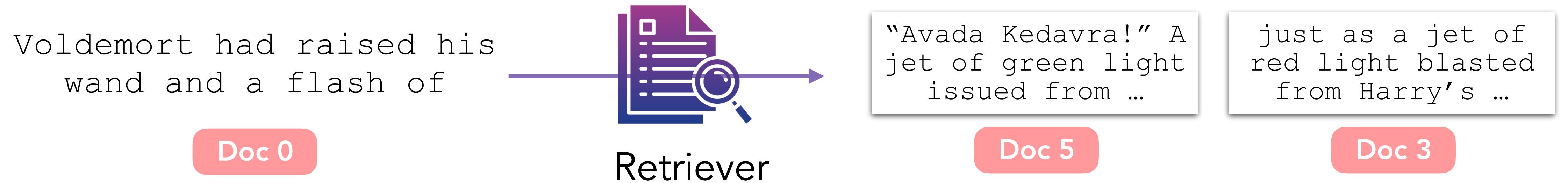
Standard



In-Context Pretraining: Recipe



In-Context Pretraining: Recipe



For each doc, can we directly include its related docs in the context?

In-Context Pretraining: Recipe

Voldemort had raised his wand and a flash of

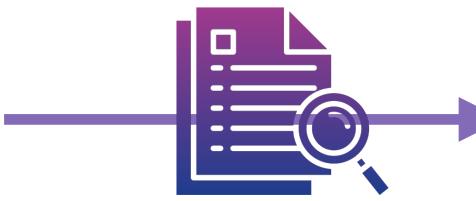


"Avada Kedavra!" A jet of green light issued from ...

just as a jet of red light blasted from Harry's ...

Doc 0

One of the three Unforgivable Curses ...



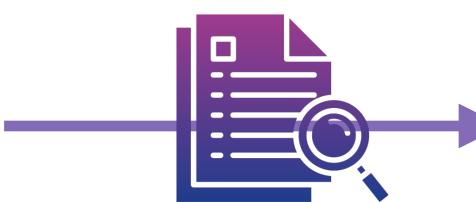
"Avada Kedavra!" A jet of green light issued from ...

Doc 3

the curse caused instantaneous and painless death

Doc 1

red light issued from Harry's wand ...



I don't think Expelliarmus is exactly going to

Doc 9

"Avada Kedavra!" A jet of green light issued from ...

Doc 2

Doc 7

Doc 5

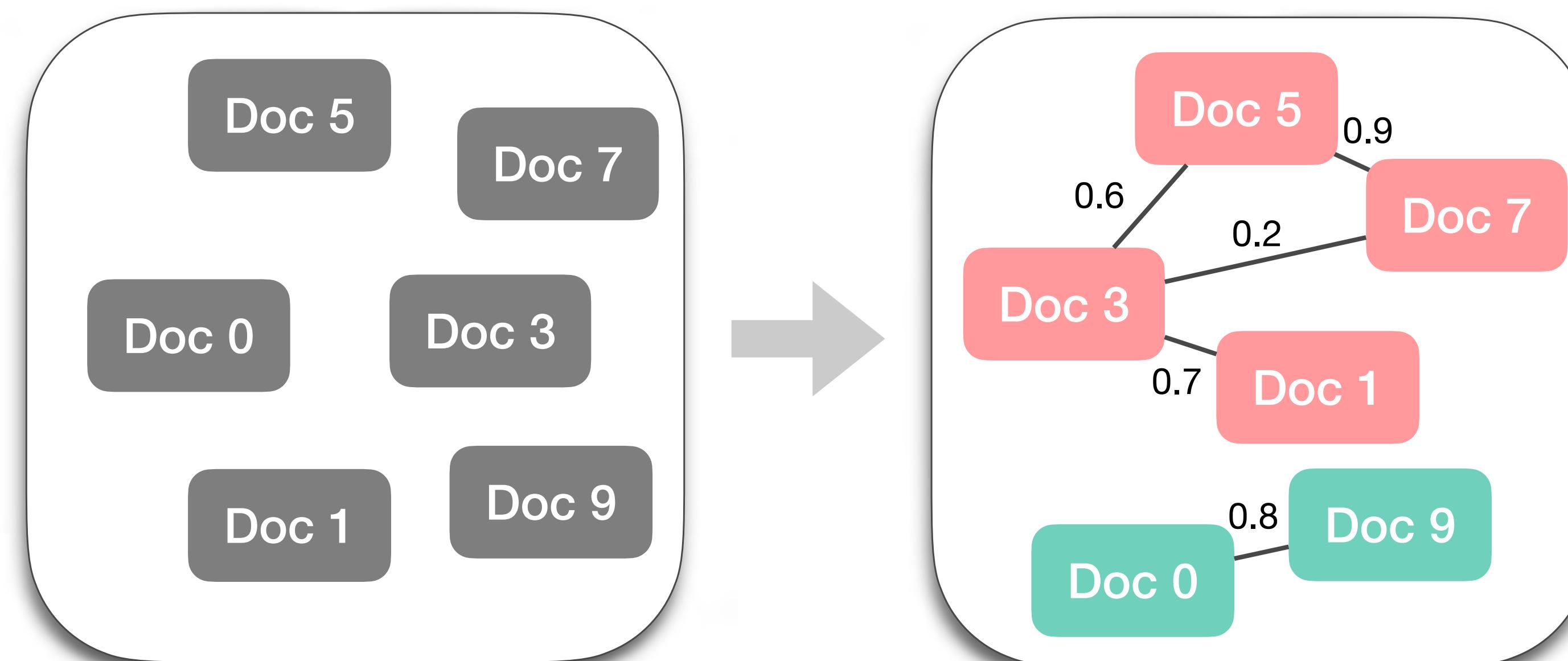
1) **Related** documents in the same context

2) Each document appears **exactly once**

In-Context Pretraining: Recipe

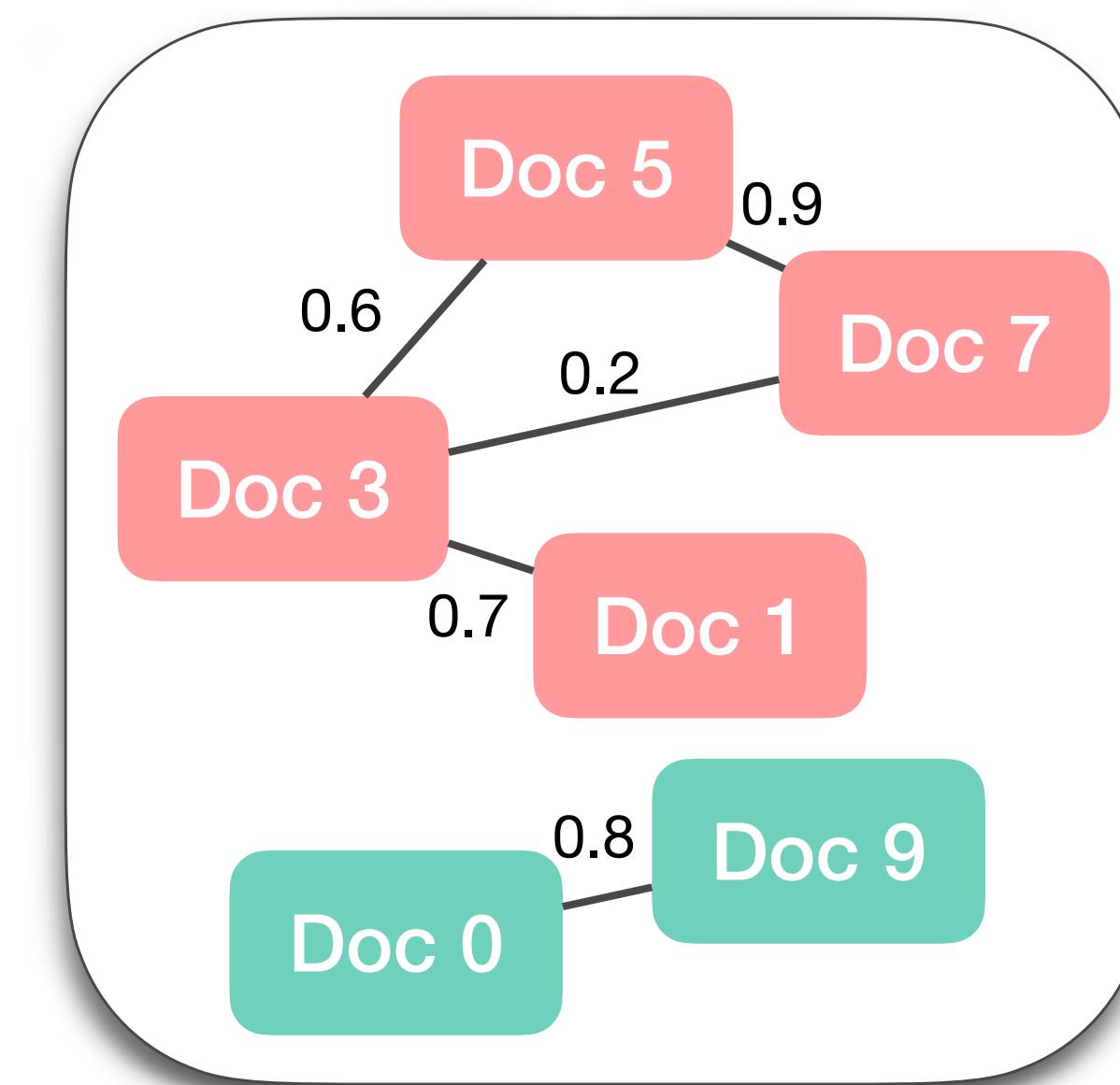
Document ordering problem

Pretraining Docs



In-Context Pretraining: Recipe

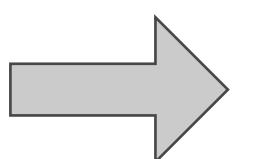
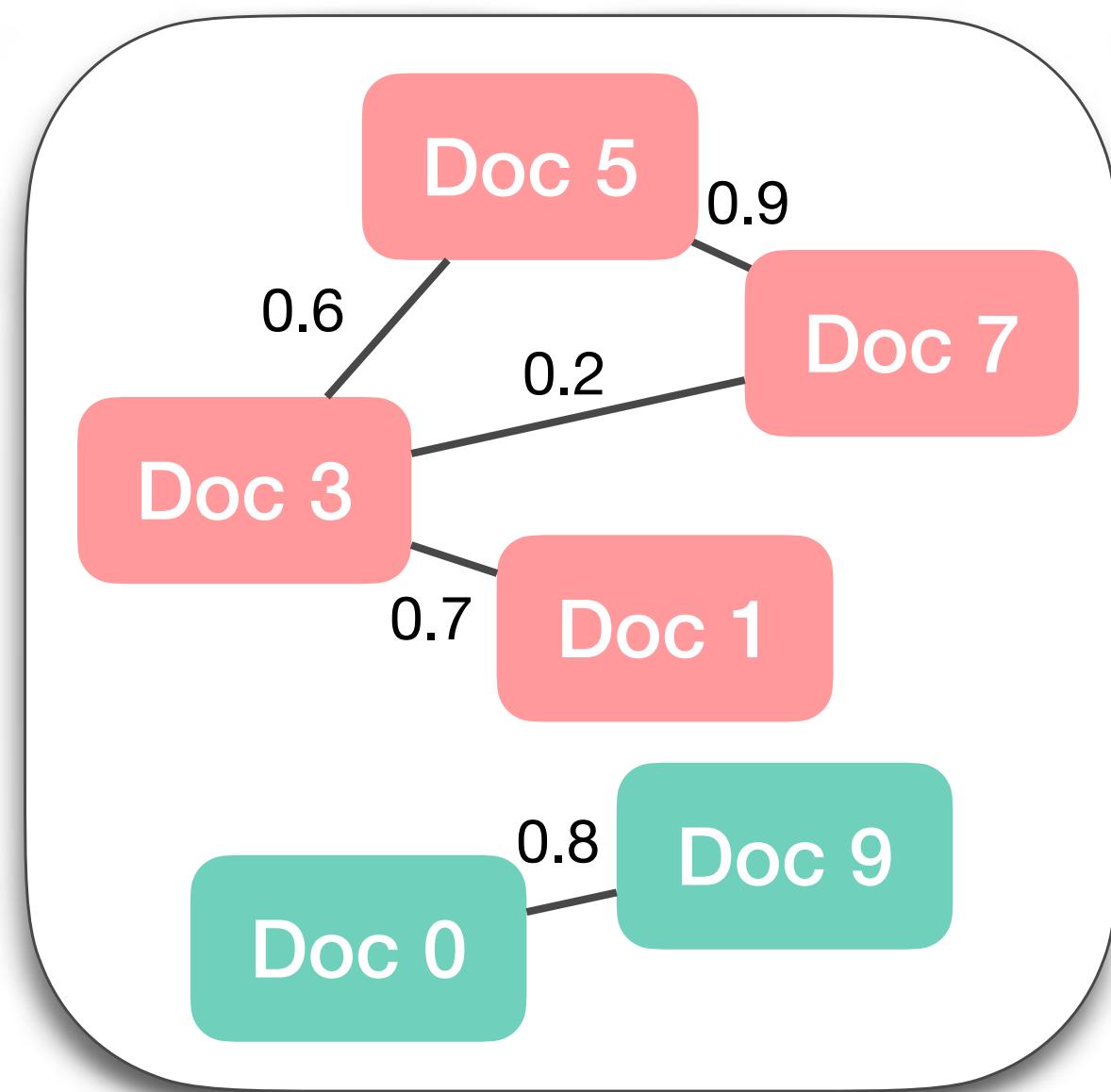
Document ordering problem



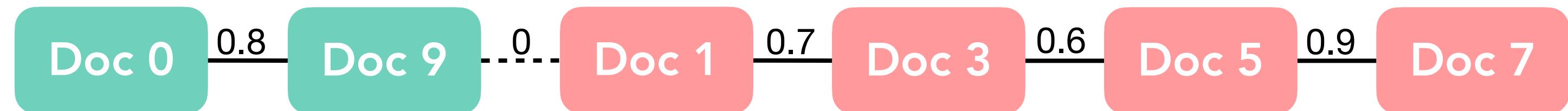
In-Context Pretraining: Recipe

Document ordering problem

Find a path that visits each doc once, making related docs to be visited consecutively

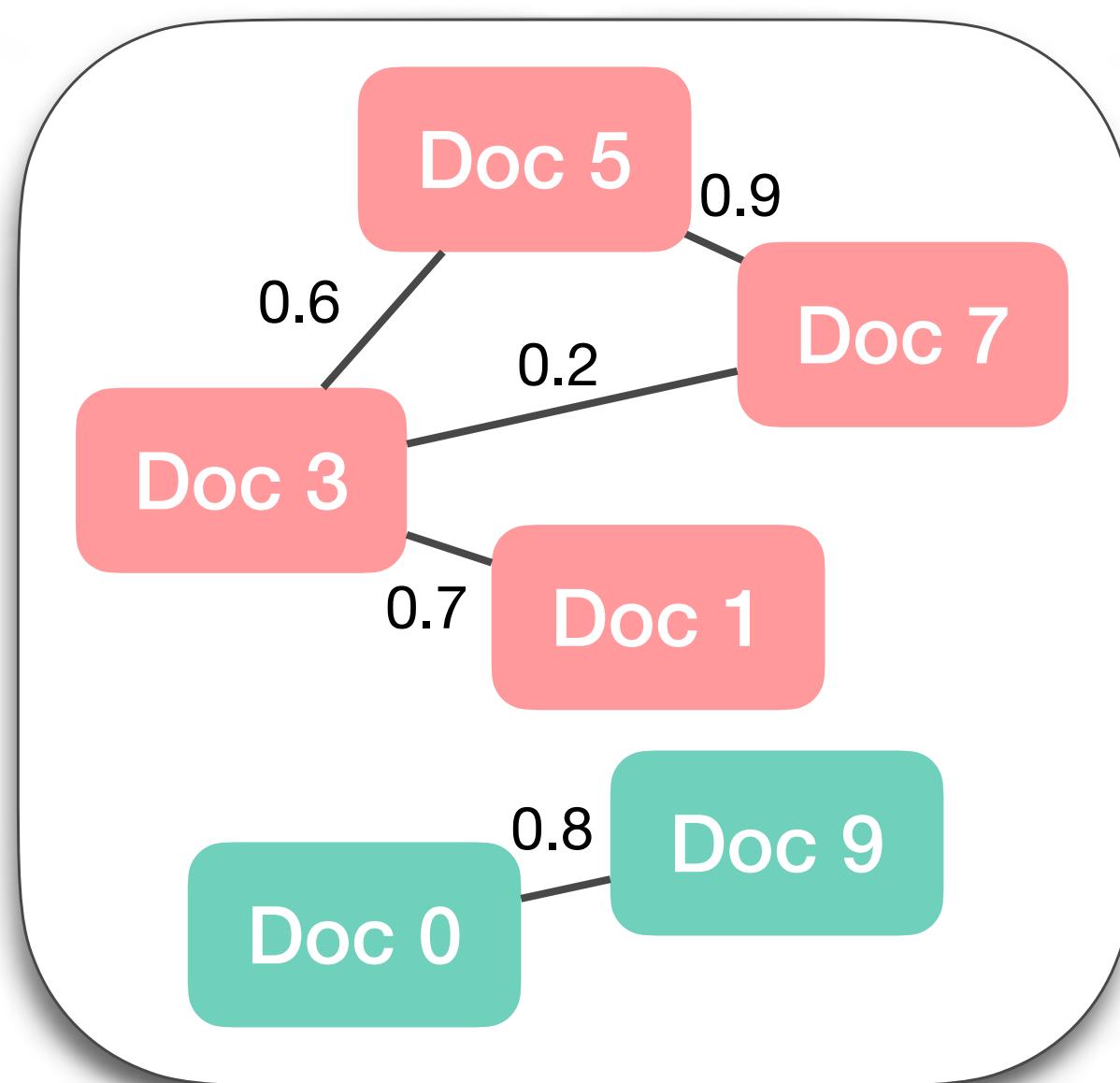


Maximum Traveling Salesman



Document Ordering Problem

Input:



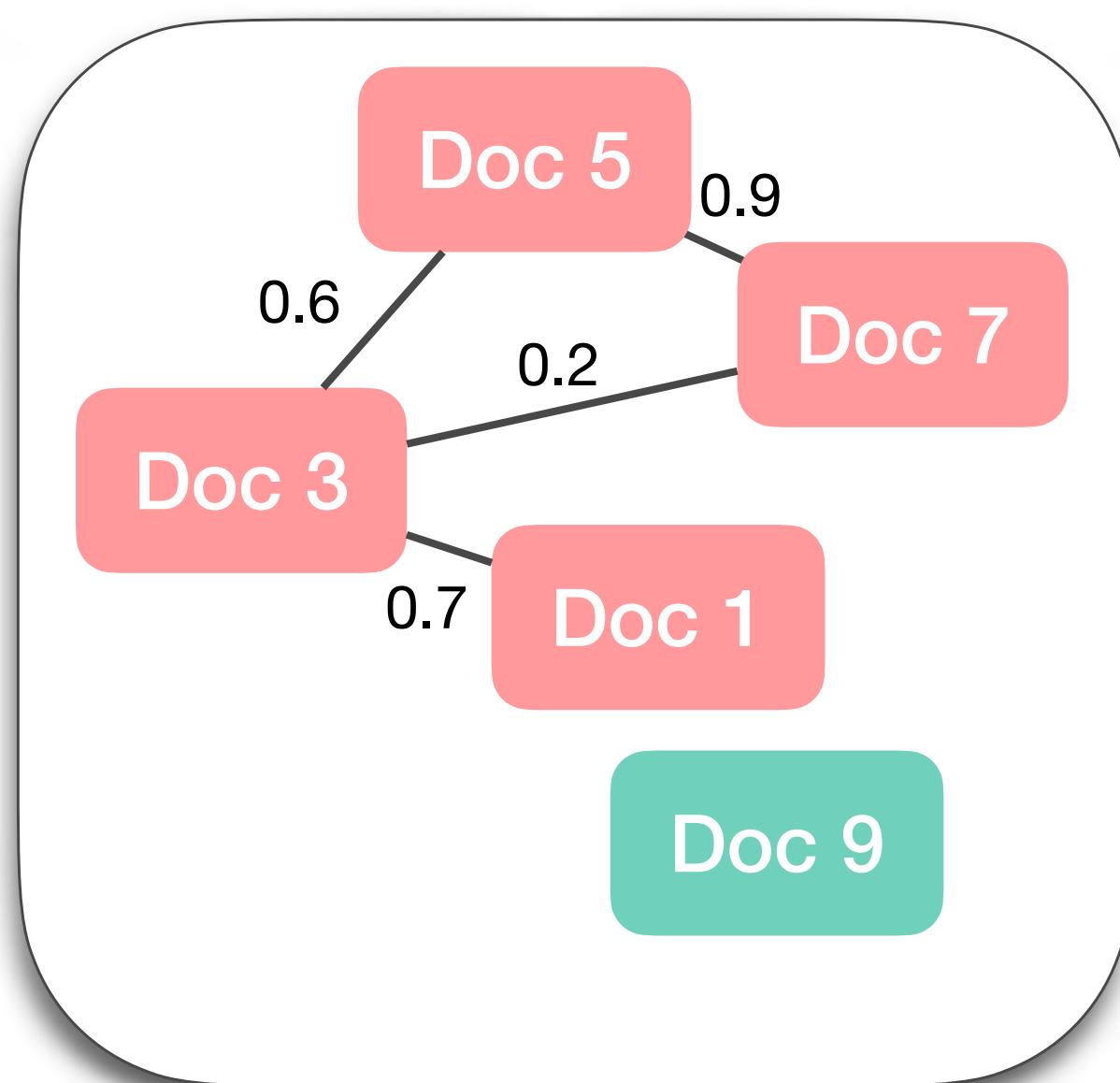
Output: path

Procedure:

select an unvisited doc with the min degree

Document Ordering Problem

Input:



Output: path

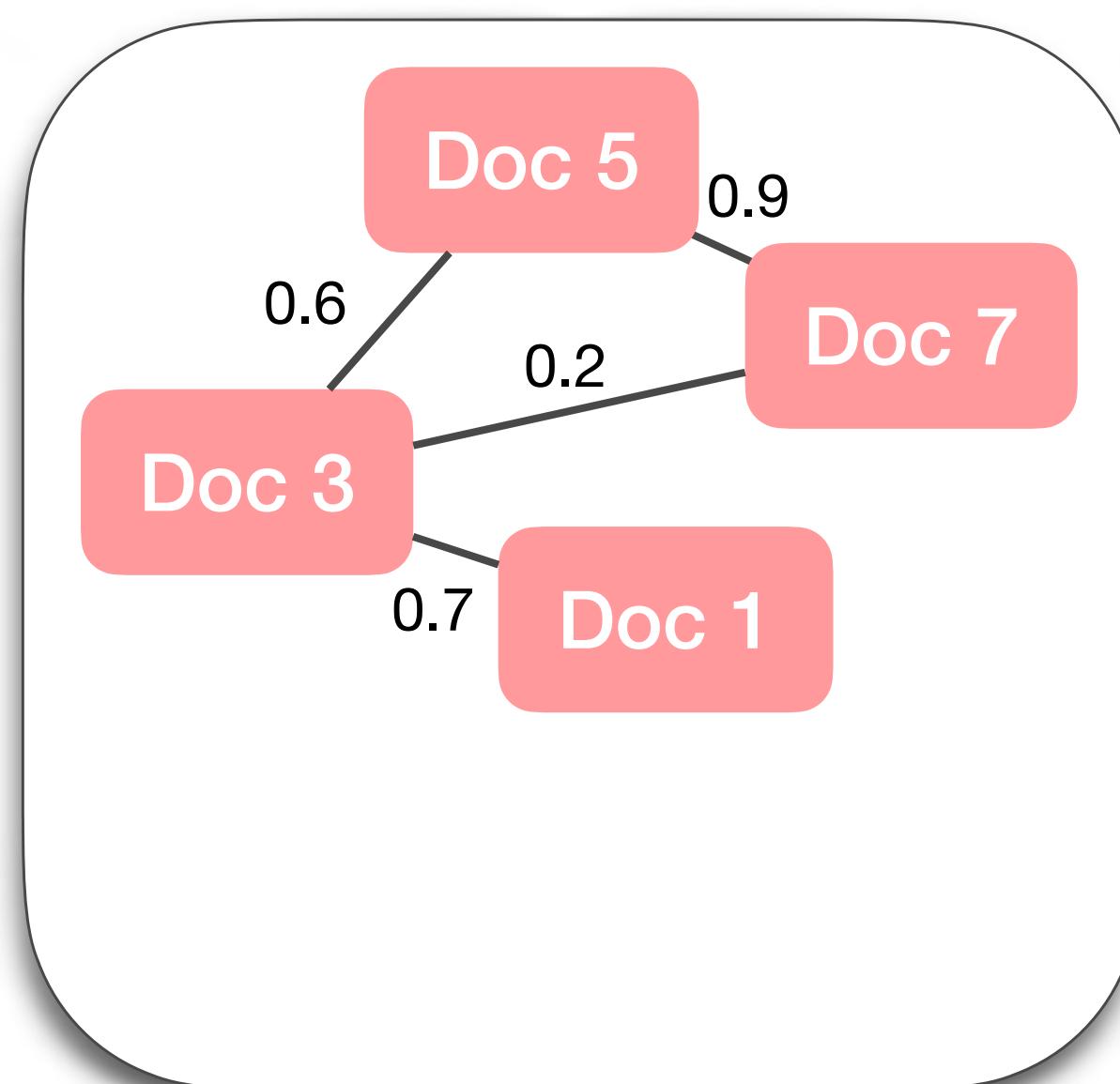


Procedure:

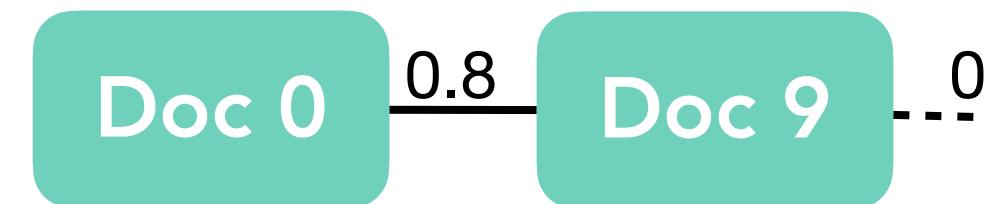
Move to the unvisited neighbor with max weight until all neighbors are visited

Document Ordering Problem

Input:



Output: path

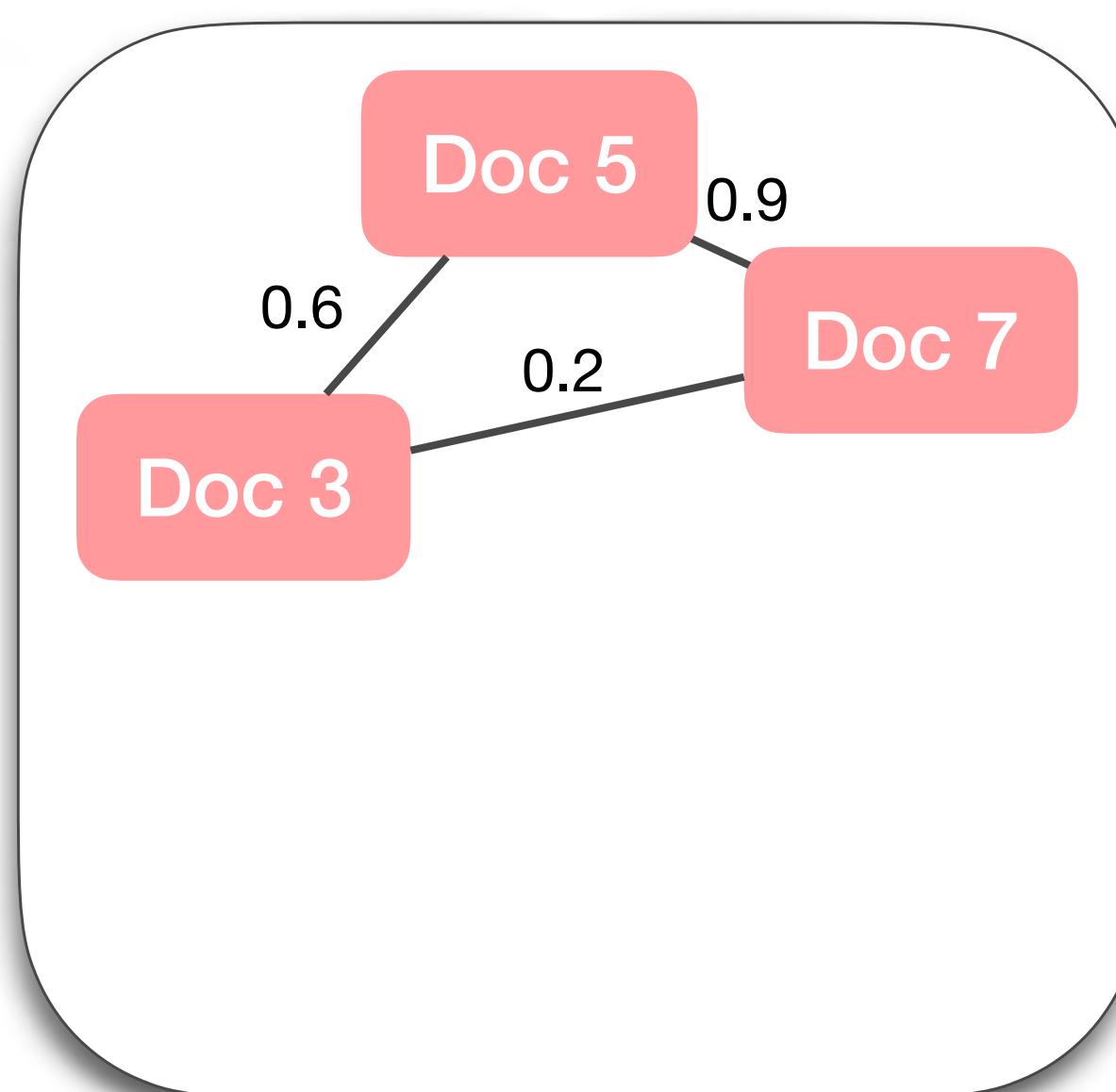


Procedure:

select an unvisited doc with the min degree

Document Ordering Problem

Input:



Output: path

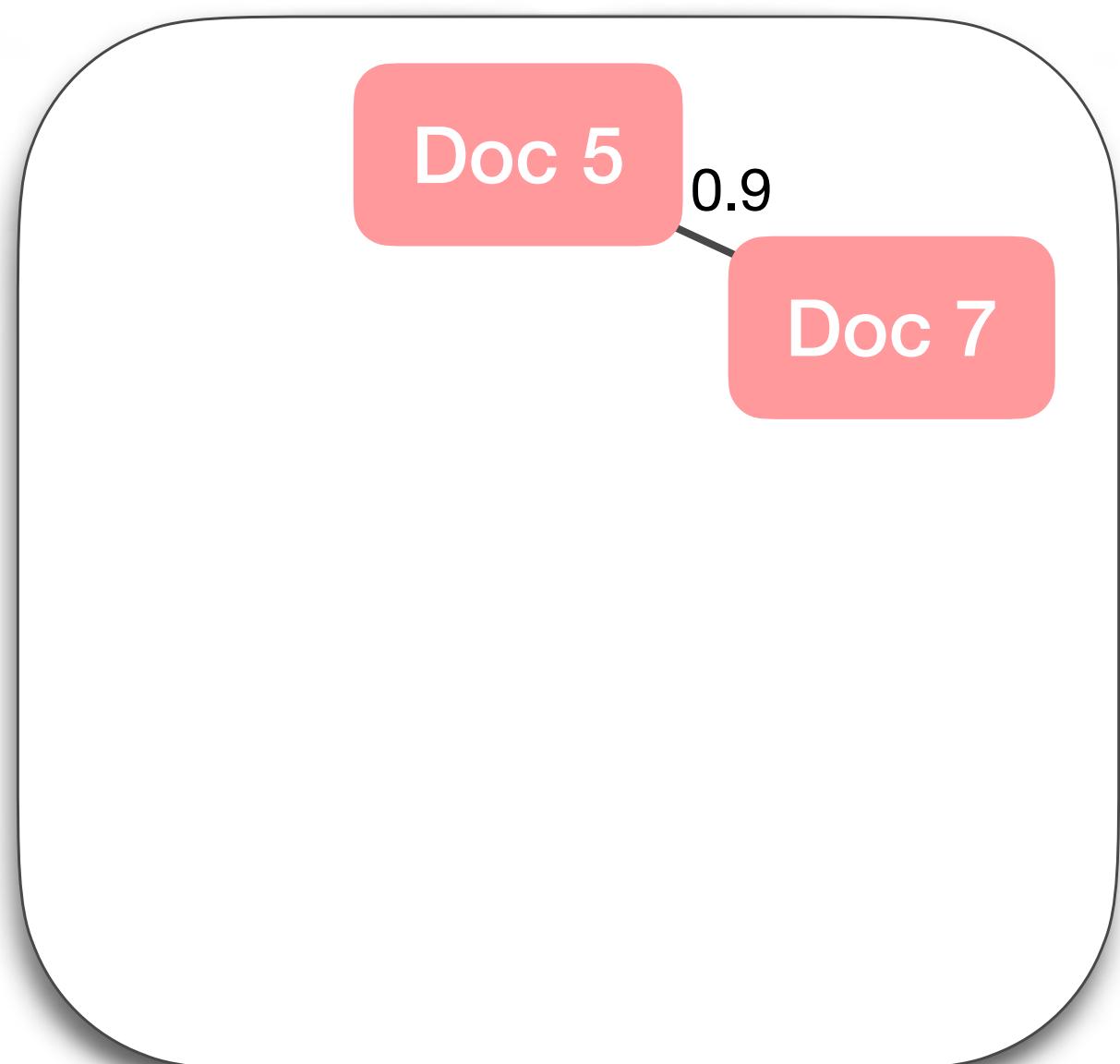


Procedure:

Move to the unvisited neighbor with max weight until all neighbors are visited

Document Ordering Problem

Input:



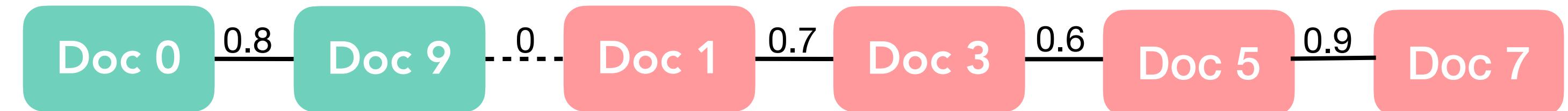
Output: path



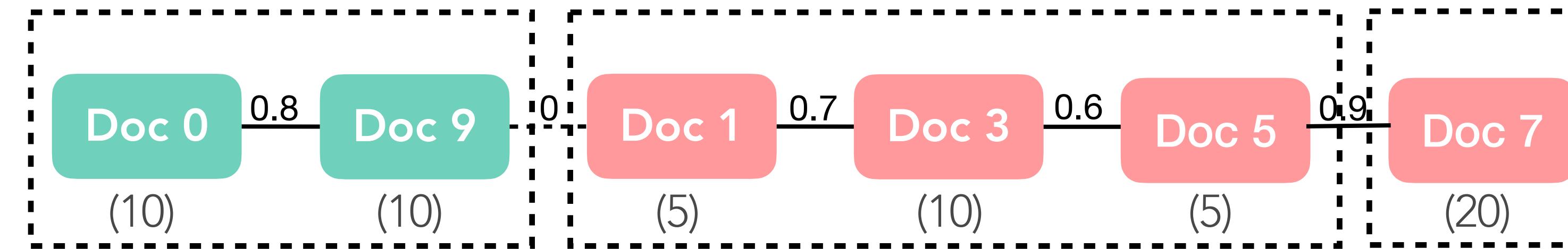
Procedure:

Move to the unvisited neighbor with max weight until all neighbors are visited

Document Ordering Problem

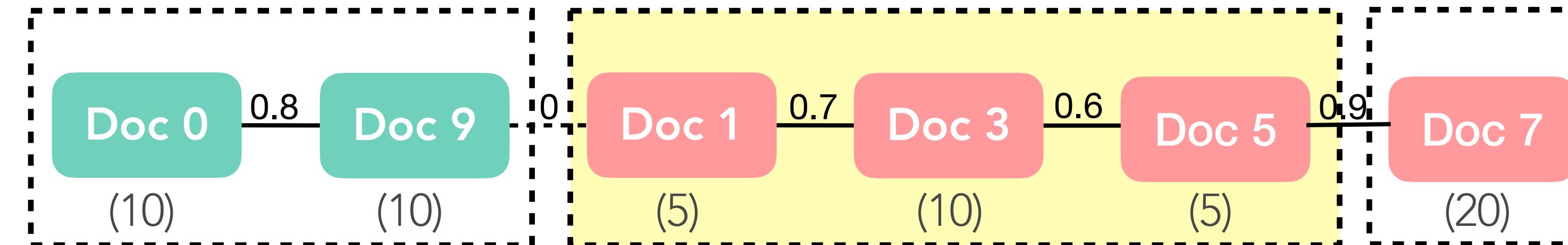


Document Ordering Problem



If $\text{max_seq_len} = 20$

Document Ordering Problem



If `max_seq_len = 20`

... Kadavra!" green light ... a jet of red light ... wand and a flash of green

Language Model

"Avada Kadavra!" ... green as a jet of red light his wand and a flash of

Doc 1

Doc 3

Doc 5

1) **Related** documents in the same context

2) Each document appears **exactly once**

Simple!
(Training code remains same)

Training Details

- **Architecture:** LLaMA 
- **Model:** 0.3, 0.7, 1.5, and **7B** model with sequence length of 8192 from scratch (**128 A100s for 9 days**)
- **Data:** 306B tokens from  (235M docs)
- **Retriever:** Contriever

Baselines

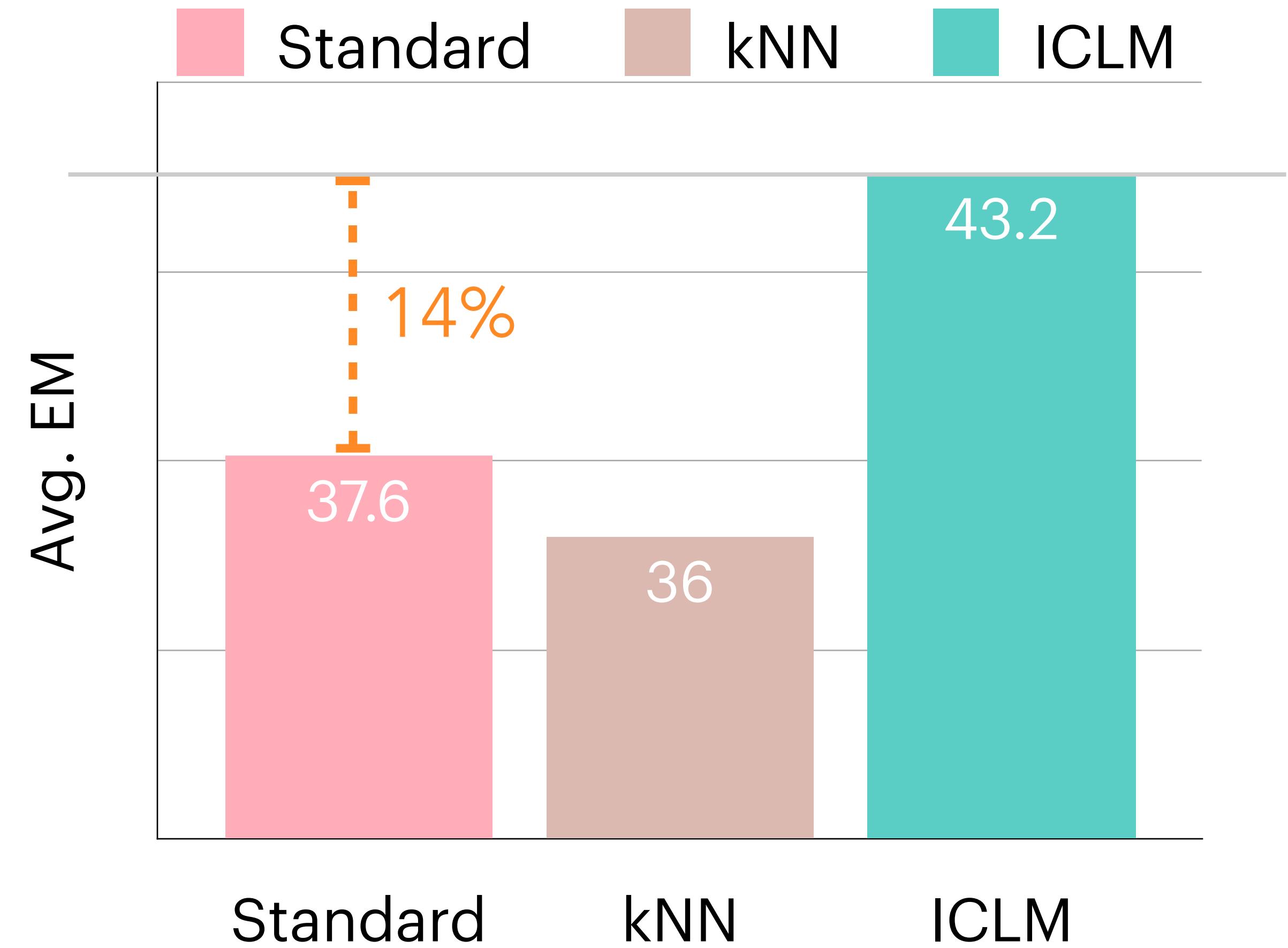
- **Standard:** places random docs in the input contexts
- **kNN:** places each doc and its retrieved top-k docs in the input

*Given the same number of training steps, kNN exposes LMs to a less diverse set of documents, since documents can **repeat***

Results: Reading Comprehension

Tasks:

- 1. Single document:** race-high, race-middle, boolq, squad
- 2. Multi document:** hotpotQA, drop



Results: Open-Domain QA

Tasks: NQ, TQA

With retrieved docs

Write a high-quality answer for the given question using only the provided search results (some of which might be irrelevant).

Document [1] (Title: Asian Americans in science and technology) Prize in physics for discovery of the subatomic particle J/ ψ . Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar shared...

Document [2] (Title: List of Nobel laureates in Physics) The first Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded in 1901 to Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen, of Germany, who received...

Document [3] (Title: Scientist) and pursued through a unique method, was essentially in place. Ramón y Cajal won the Nobel Prize in 1906 for his remarkable...

Question: who got the first nobel prize in physics

Answer:

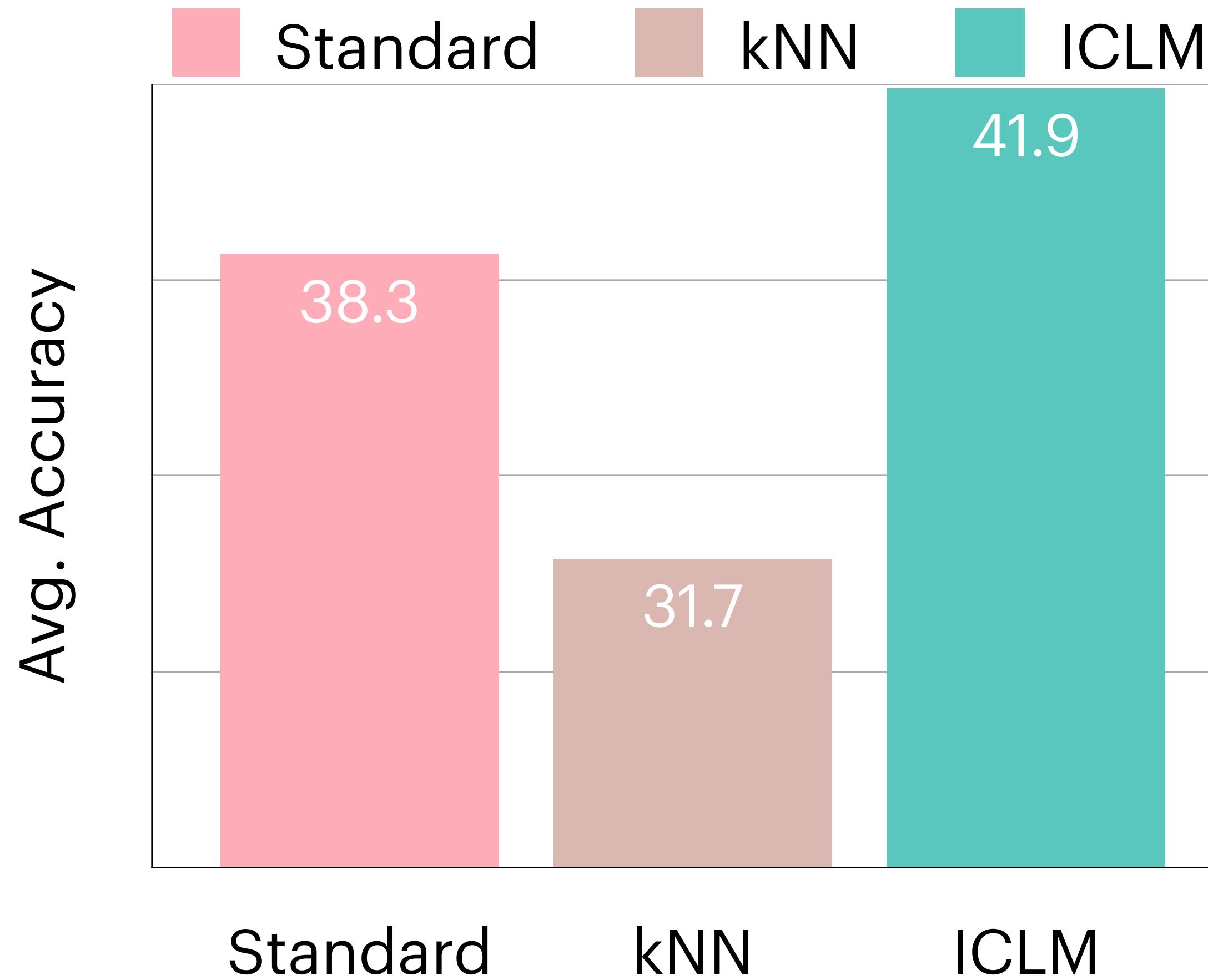
W/o retrieved docs

Question: who got the first nobel prize in physics

Answer:

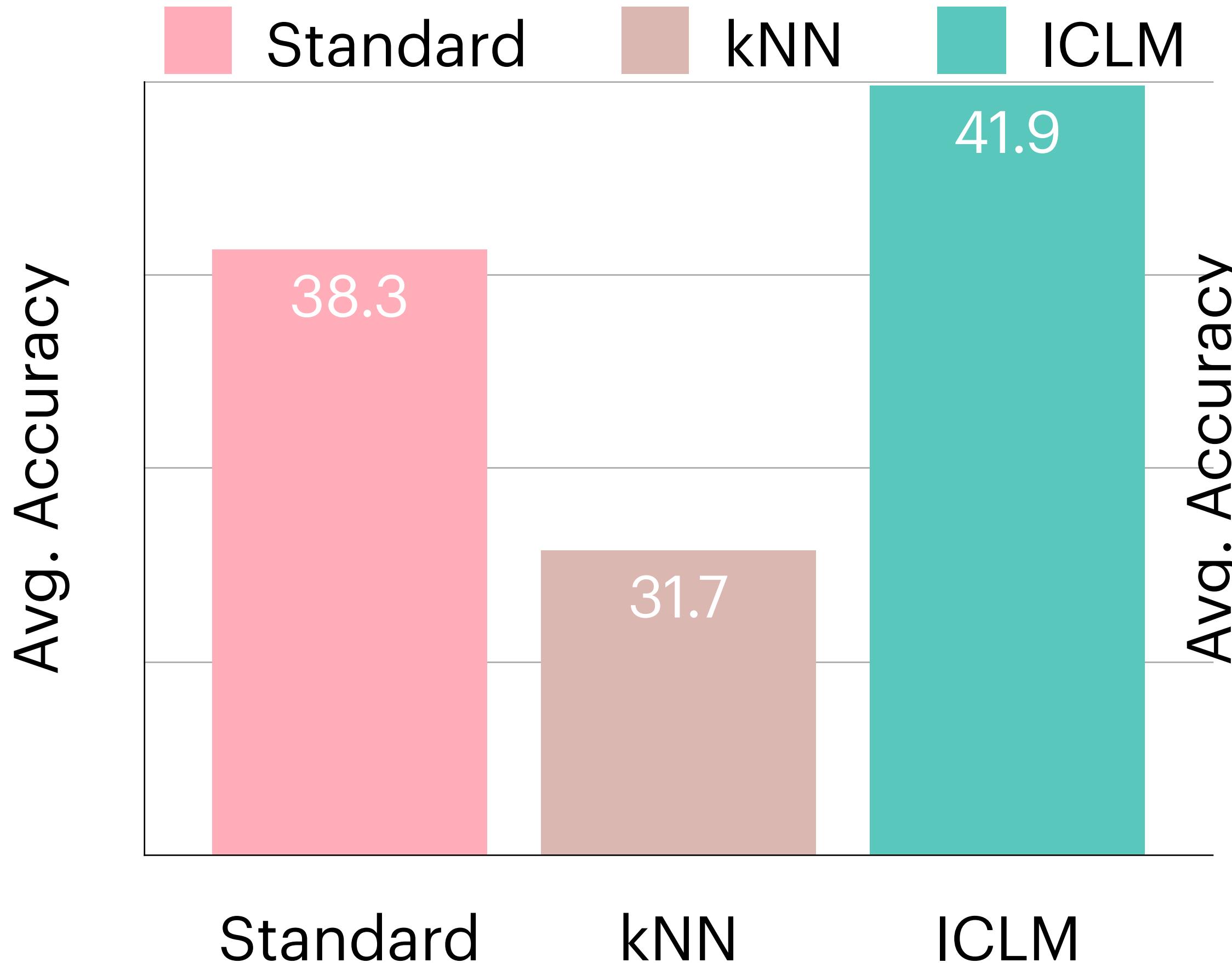
Results: Open-Domain QA

With retrieved docs

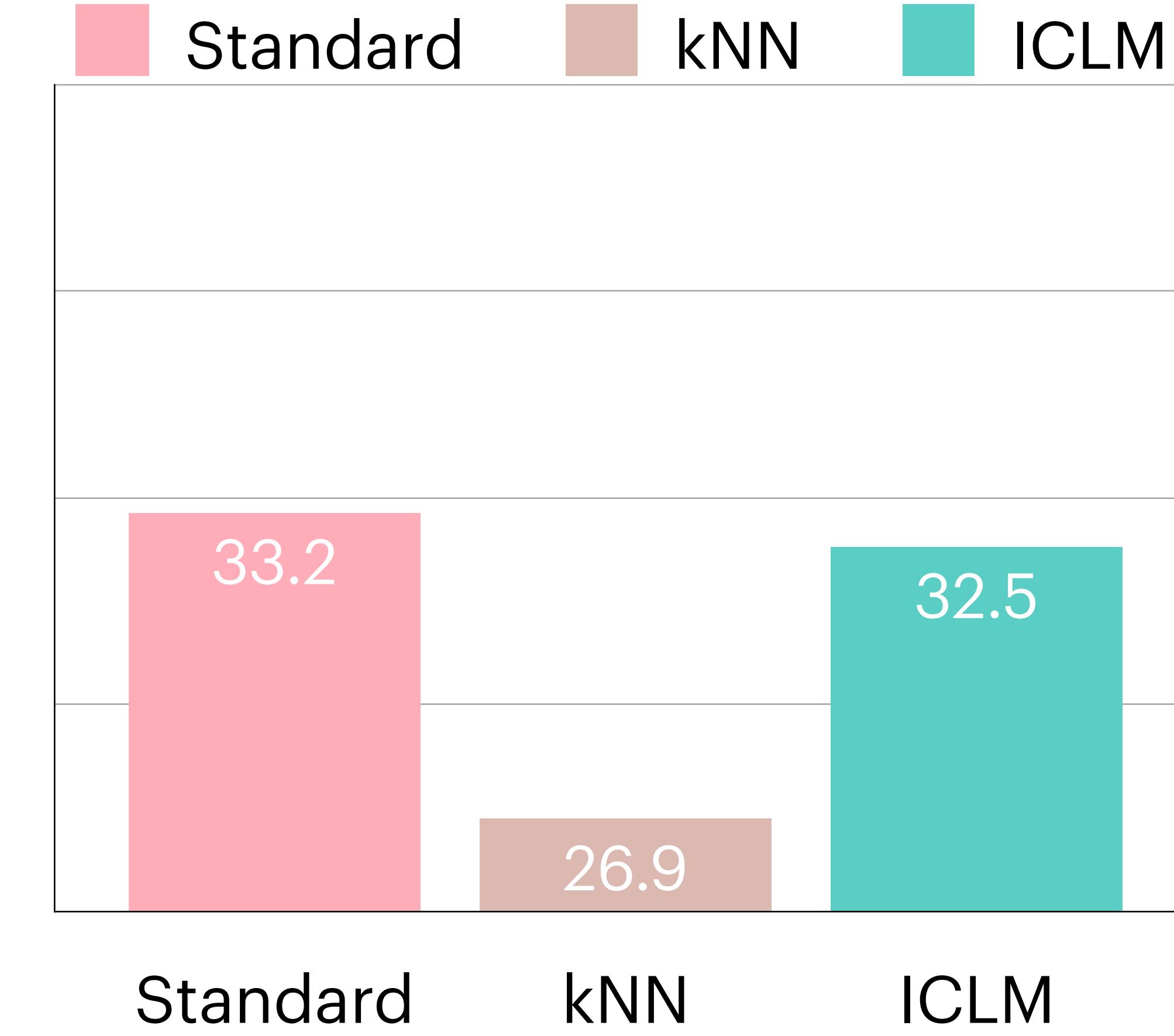


Results: Open-Domain QA

With retrieved docs

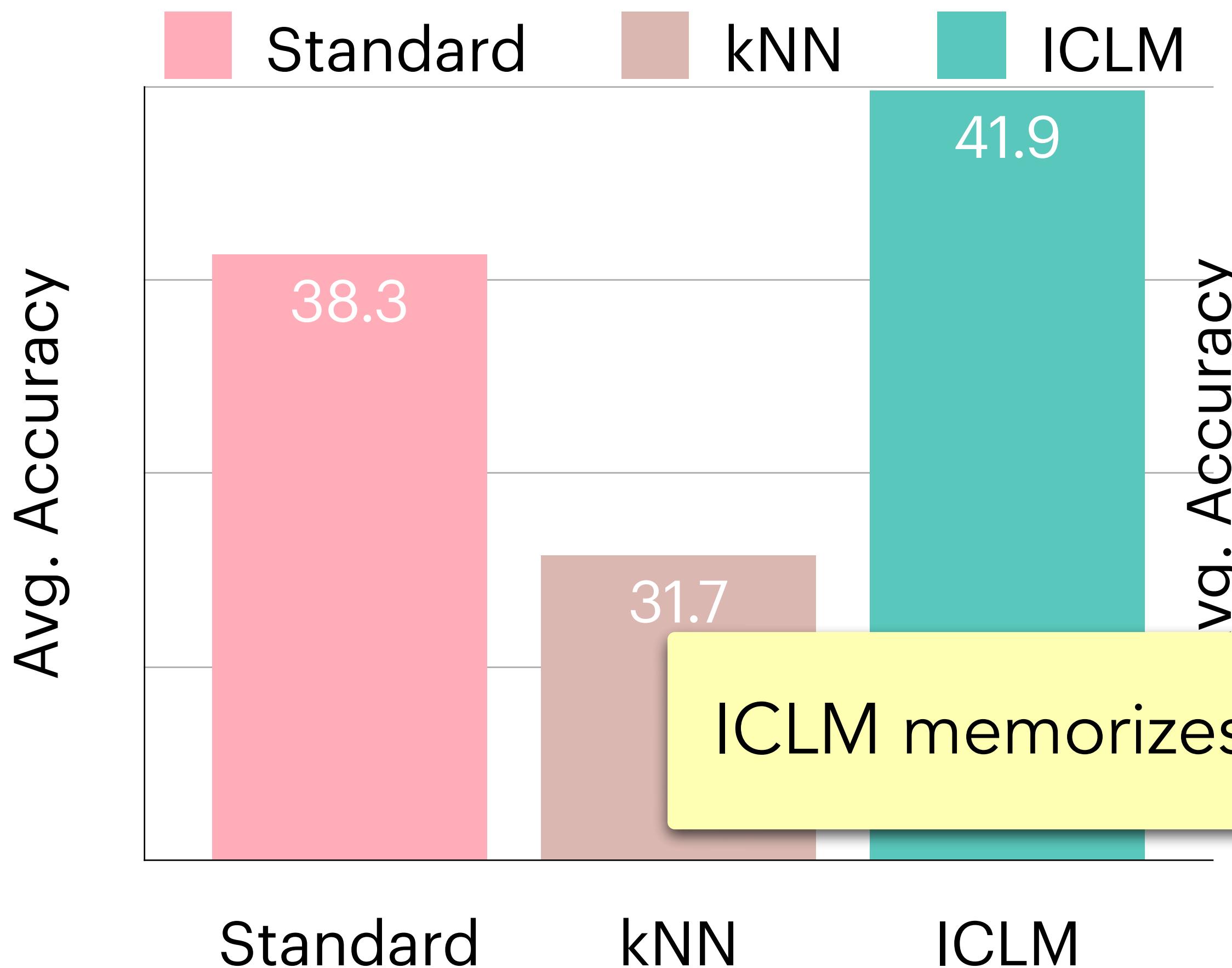


W/o retrieved docs

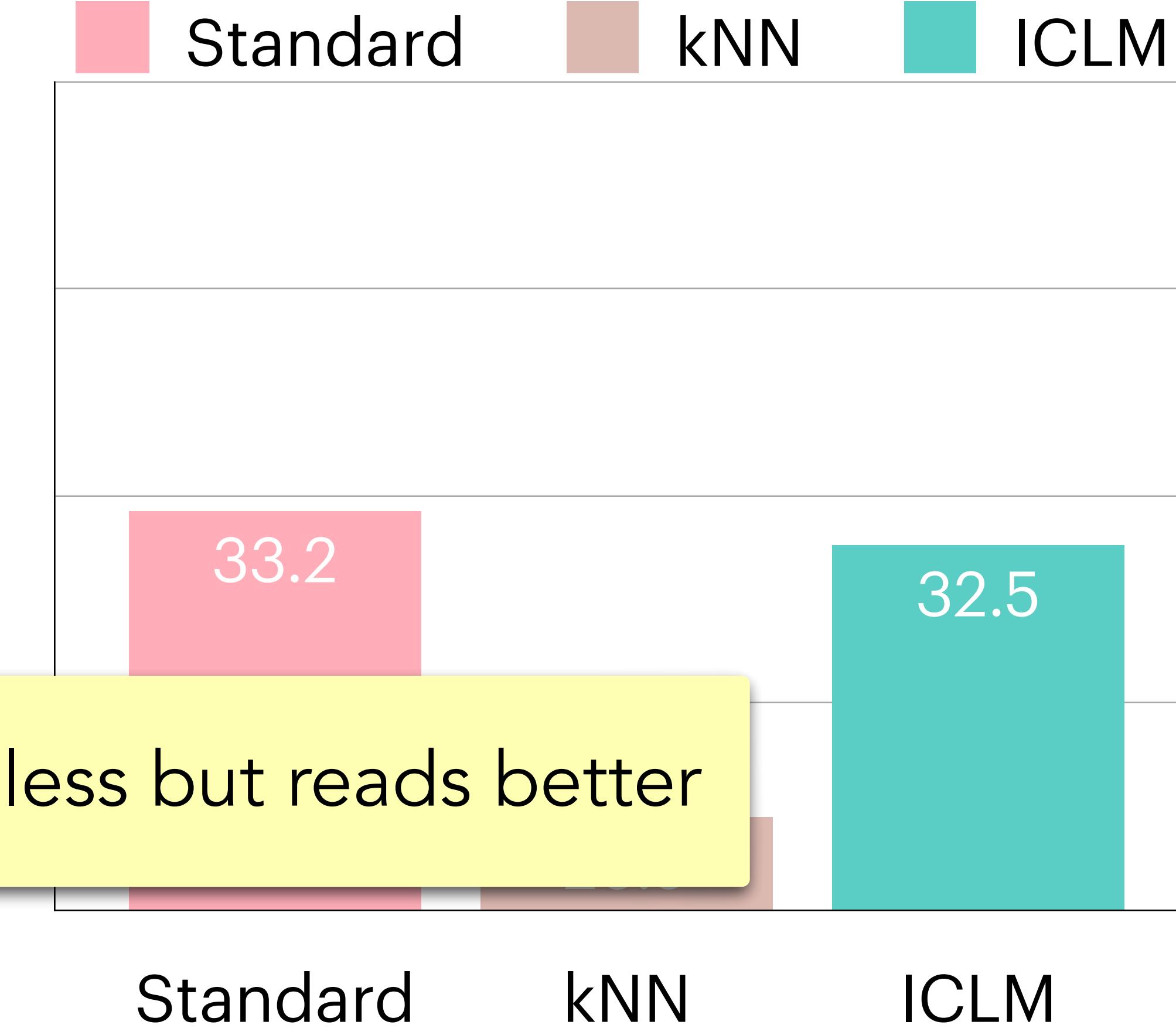


Results: Open-Domain QA

With retrieved docs

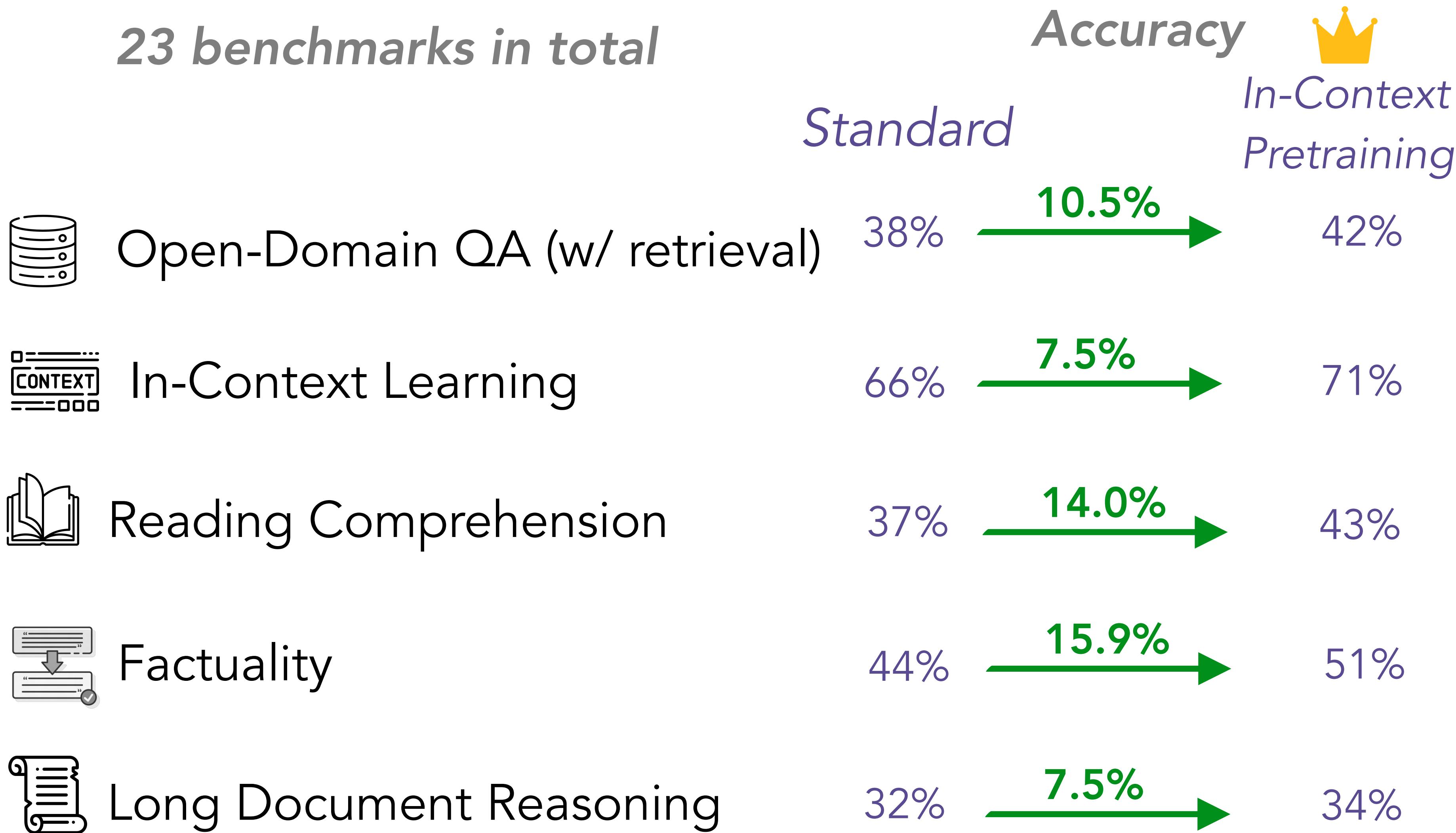


W/o retrieved docs



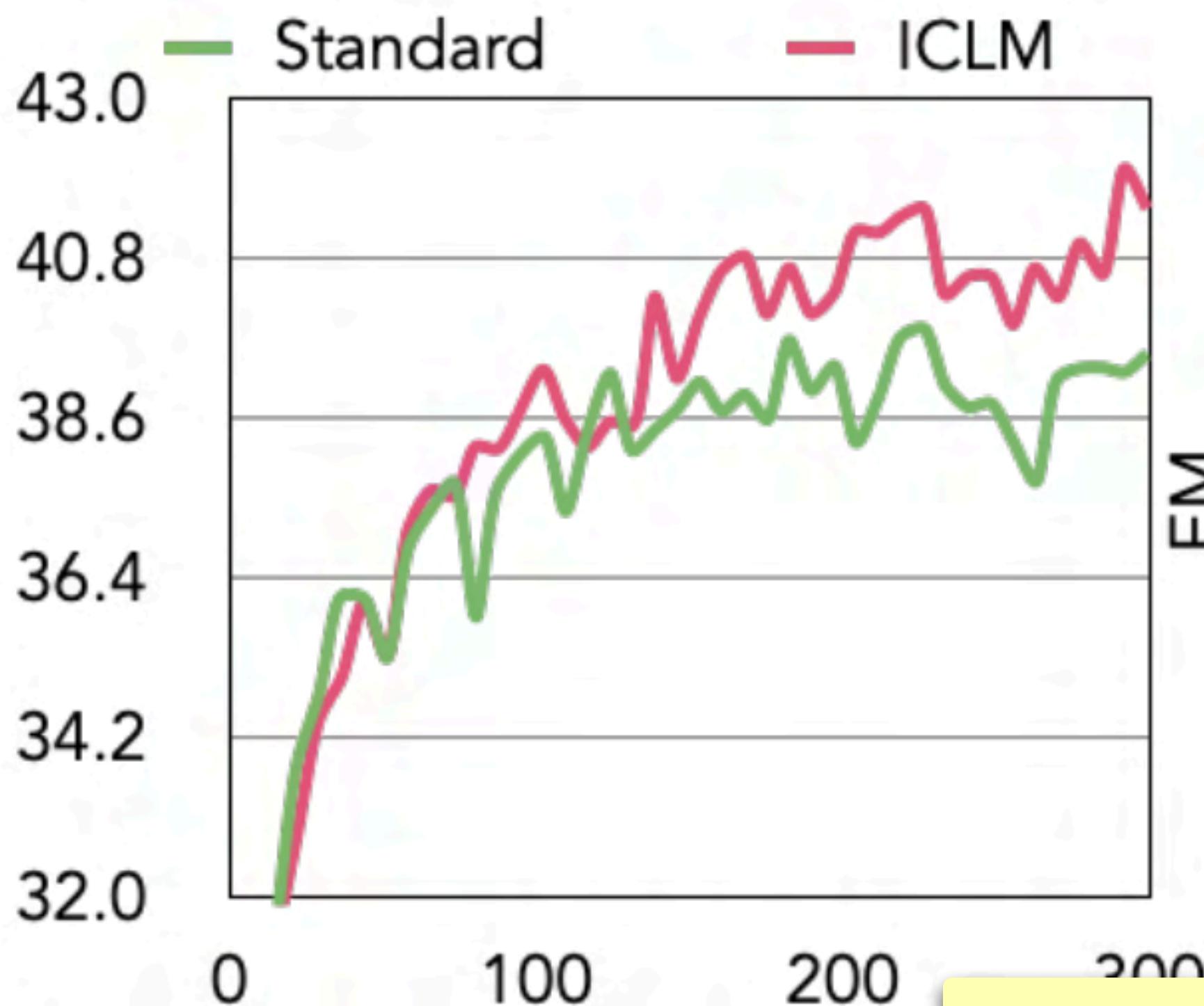
Results

23 benchmarks in total



Evolution of Performance

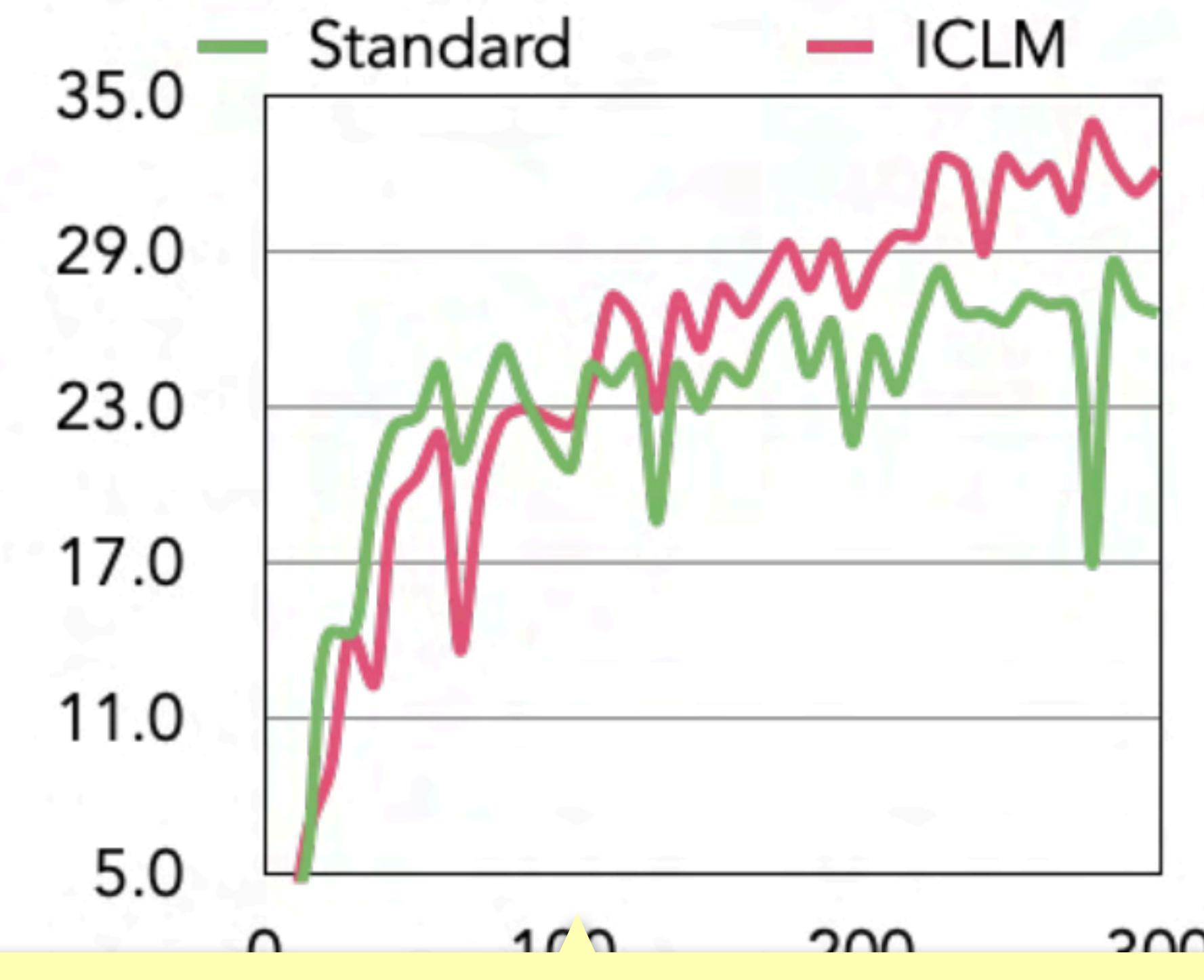
Reading comprehension



Billion of tokens

(b) Race-High

Open-domain QA (w/ retrieval)



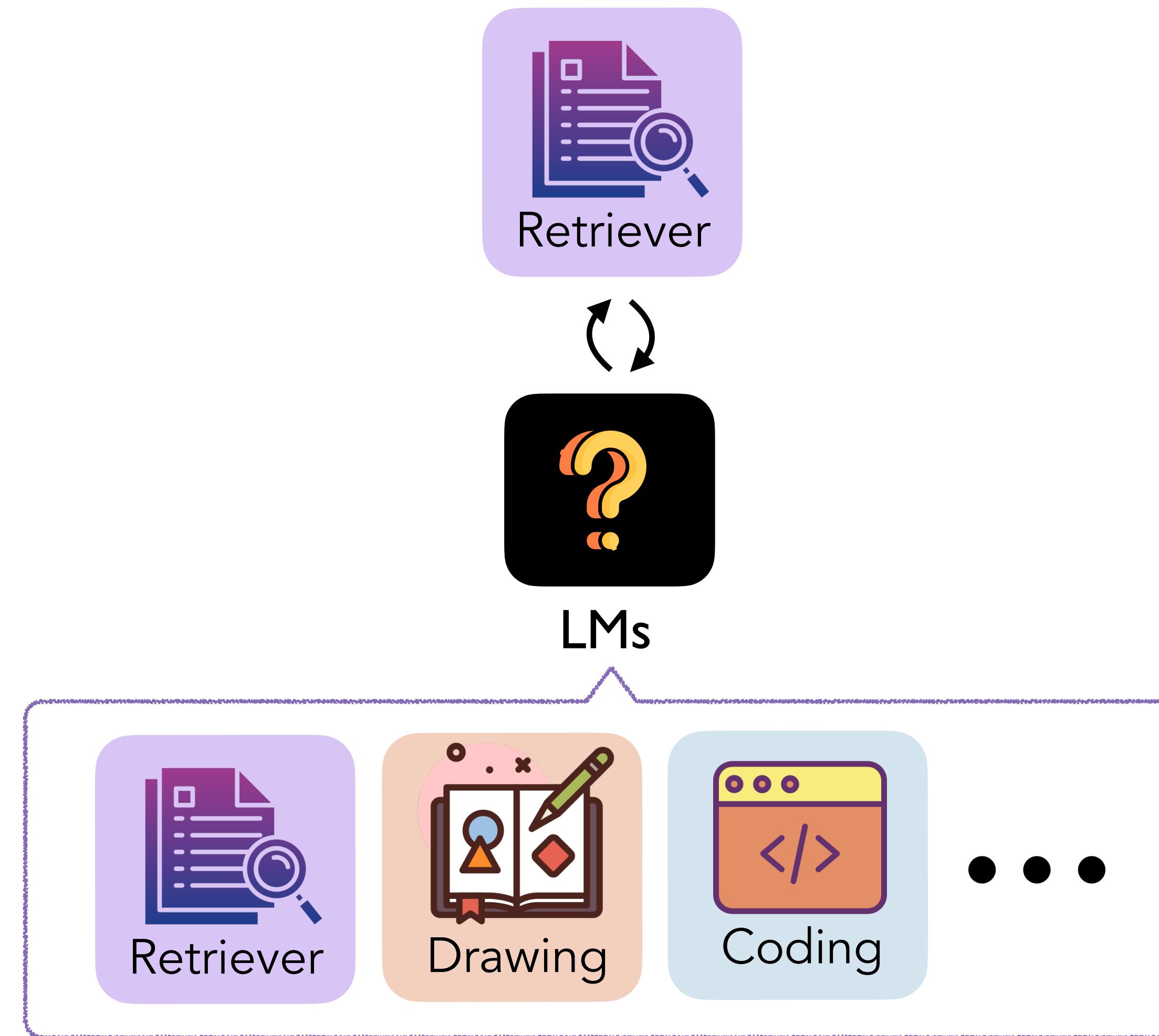
Consistent performance improvement

(c) NQ (Open)

What's Next?

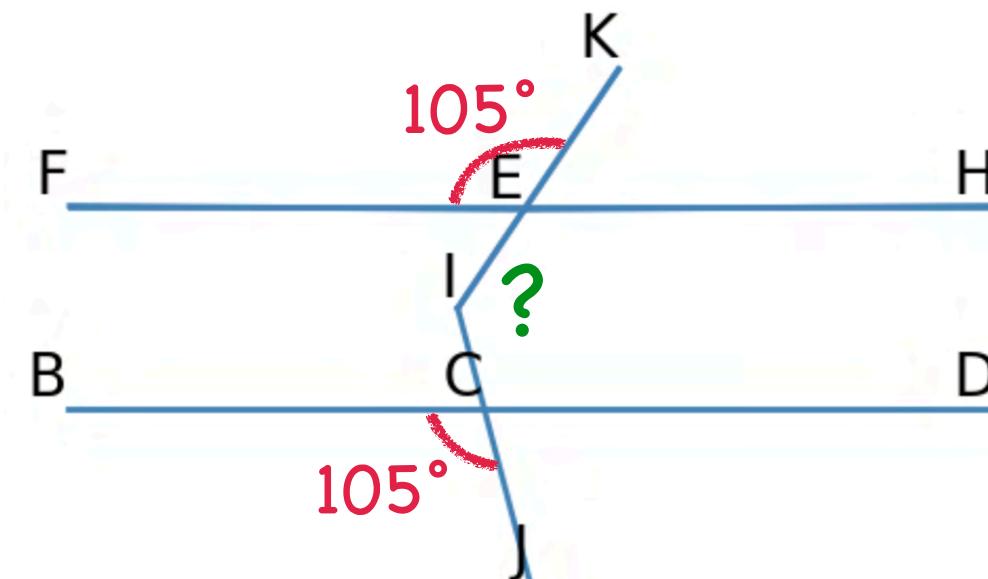
- How similar should the documents be in the same context?
- Does In-Context Pretraining work for continual pretraining?

Augmented Models





Given $\angle BCJ = 105^\circ$,
 $\angle KEF = 105^\circ$. Find $\angle EIC$



From the given image, we are provided with two angles:

1. $\angle BCJ = 105^\circ$
2. $\angle KEF = 105^\circ$

We need to find the measure of $\angle EIC$.

Looking at the diagram, it seems that $\angle EIC$ is the angle formed by lines CE and CI.

Let's break this down:

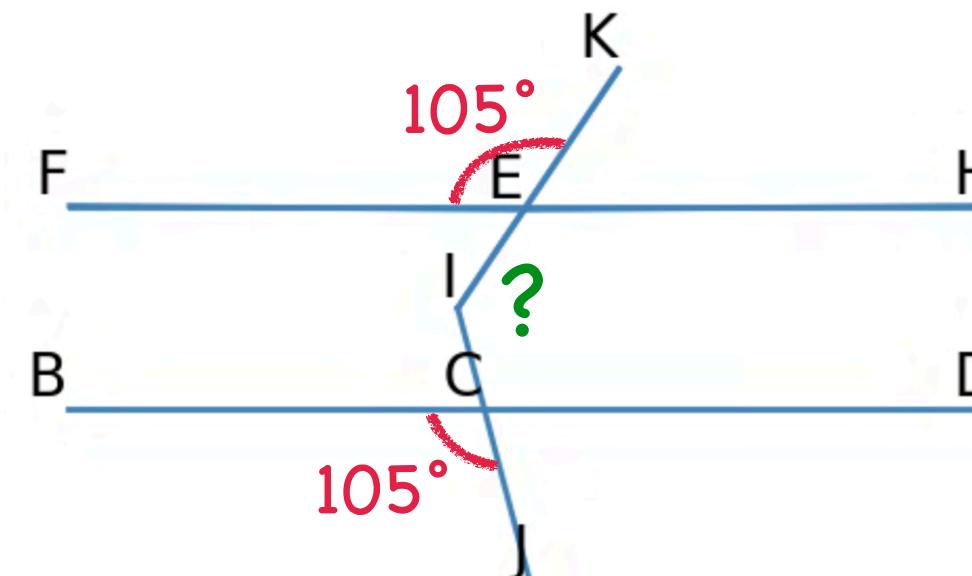
1. **Angle relationships:** The lines BC and CD are parallel, and similarly, the lines FE and HD are parallel. The transversal KE cuts both sets of parallel lines.
 - Since $\angle BCJ$ and $\angle KEF$ are both 105° and form corresponding angles with the transversal, they imply the parallelism of lines.
2. **Vertically opposite angles:** Since $\angle BCJ = 105^\circ$, the vertically opposite angle $\angle EIC$ must also be 105° because vertically opposite angles are always equal.

Therefore, the measure of $\angle EIC$ is **105°**.





Given $\angle BCJ = 105^\circ$,
 $\angle KEF = 105^\circ$. Find $\angle EIC$



From the given image, we are provided with two angles:

1. $\angle BCJ = 105^\circ$
2. $\angle KEF = 105^\circ$

We need to find the measure of $\angle EIC$.

Looking at the diagram, it seems that $\angle EIC$ is the angle formed by lines CE and CI.

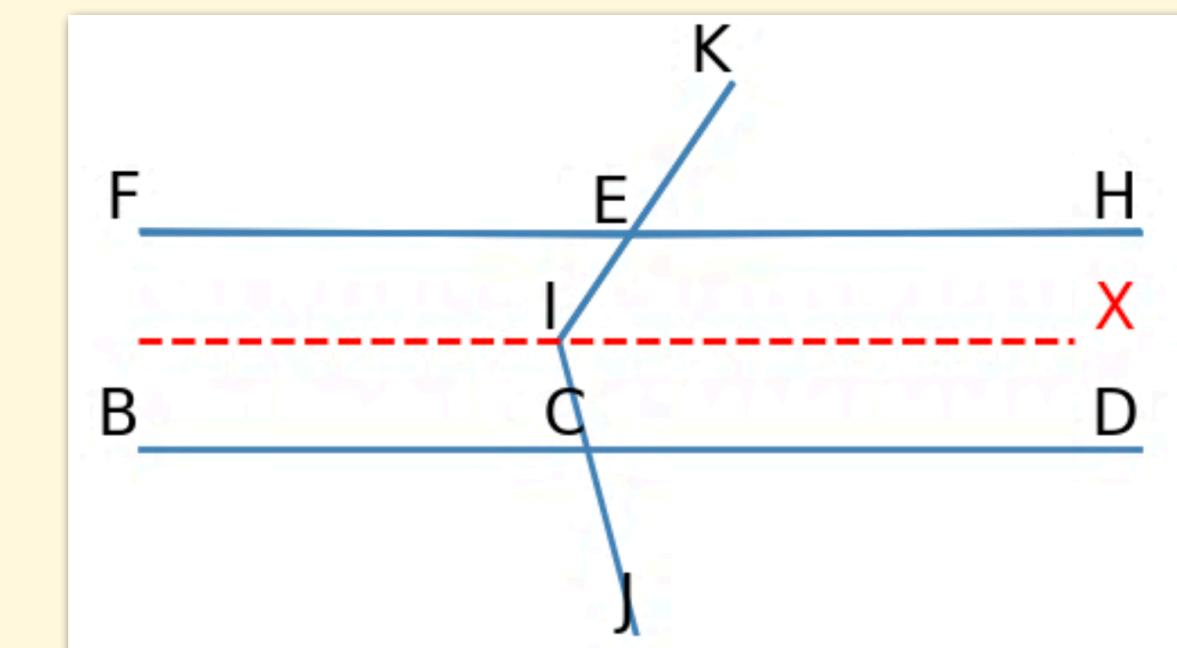
Let's break this down:

1. **Angle relationships:** The lines BC and CD are parallel, and similarly, the lines FE and HD are parallel. The transversal KE cuts both sets of parallel lines.
 - Since $\angle BCJ$ and $\angle KEF$ are both 105° and form corresponding angles with the transversal, they imply the parallelism of lines.
2. **Vertically opposite angles:** Since $\angle BCJ = 105^\circ$, the vertically opposite angle $\angle EIC$ must also be 105° because vertically opposite angles are always equal.

Therefore, the measure of $\angle EIC$ is **105°**.



Draw line IX parallel to EH



Given $\angle BCJ = \angle KEF = 105^\circ$, their supplementary angles, $\angle KEH = \angle DCJ = 180^\circ - 105^\circ = 75^\circ$.

Given BD parallel to IX, it follows that $\angle EIX = \angle KEH$, and $\angle XIC = \angle DCJ$, both measuring 75° .

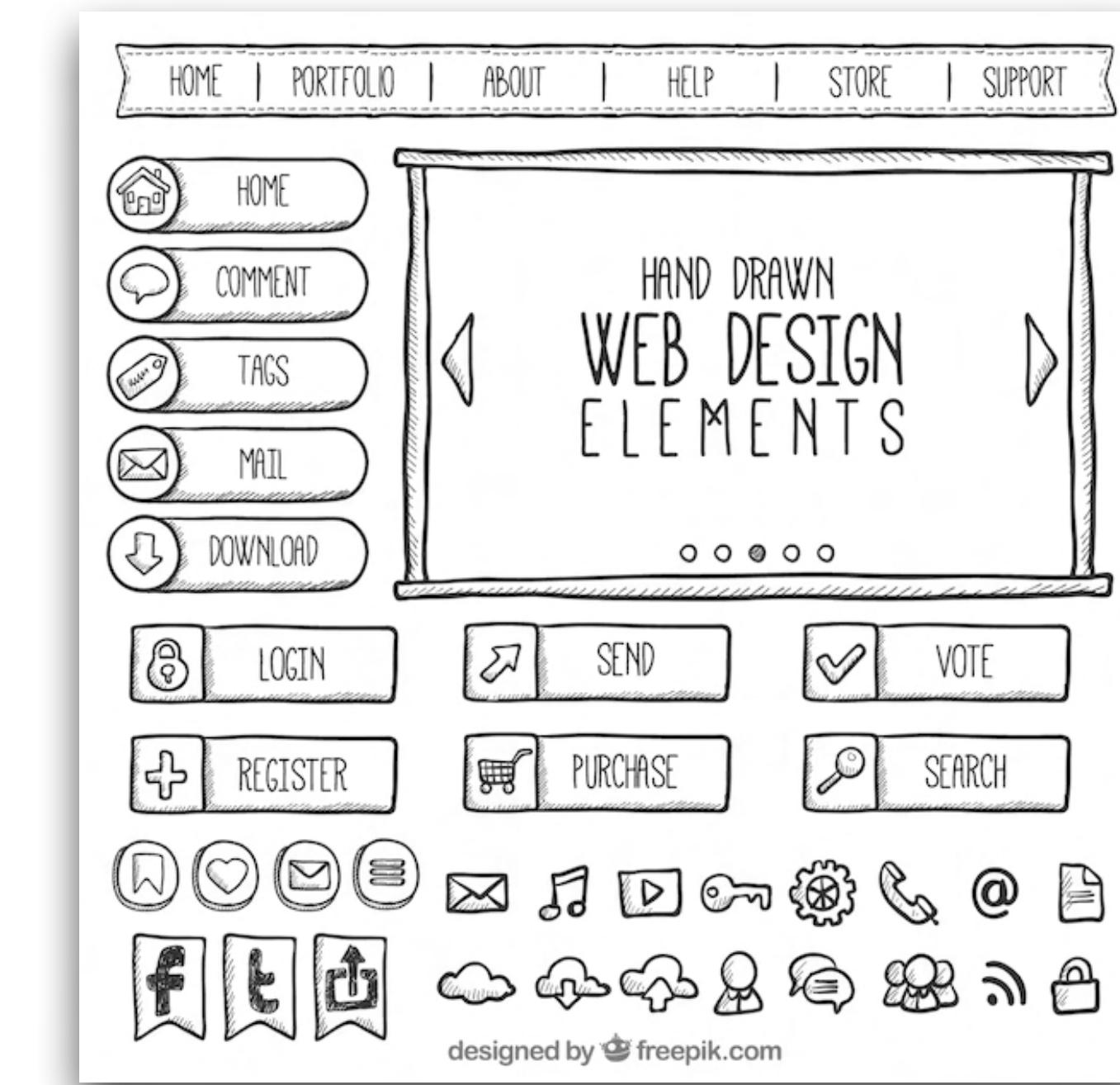
Therefore, $\angle EIC = \angle EIX + \angle XIC = 150^\circ$



Sketching



Sketching is a fundamental human activity, serving as a versatile tool for **communication**, **ideation**, and **problem-solving**



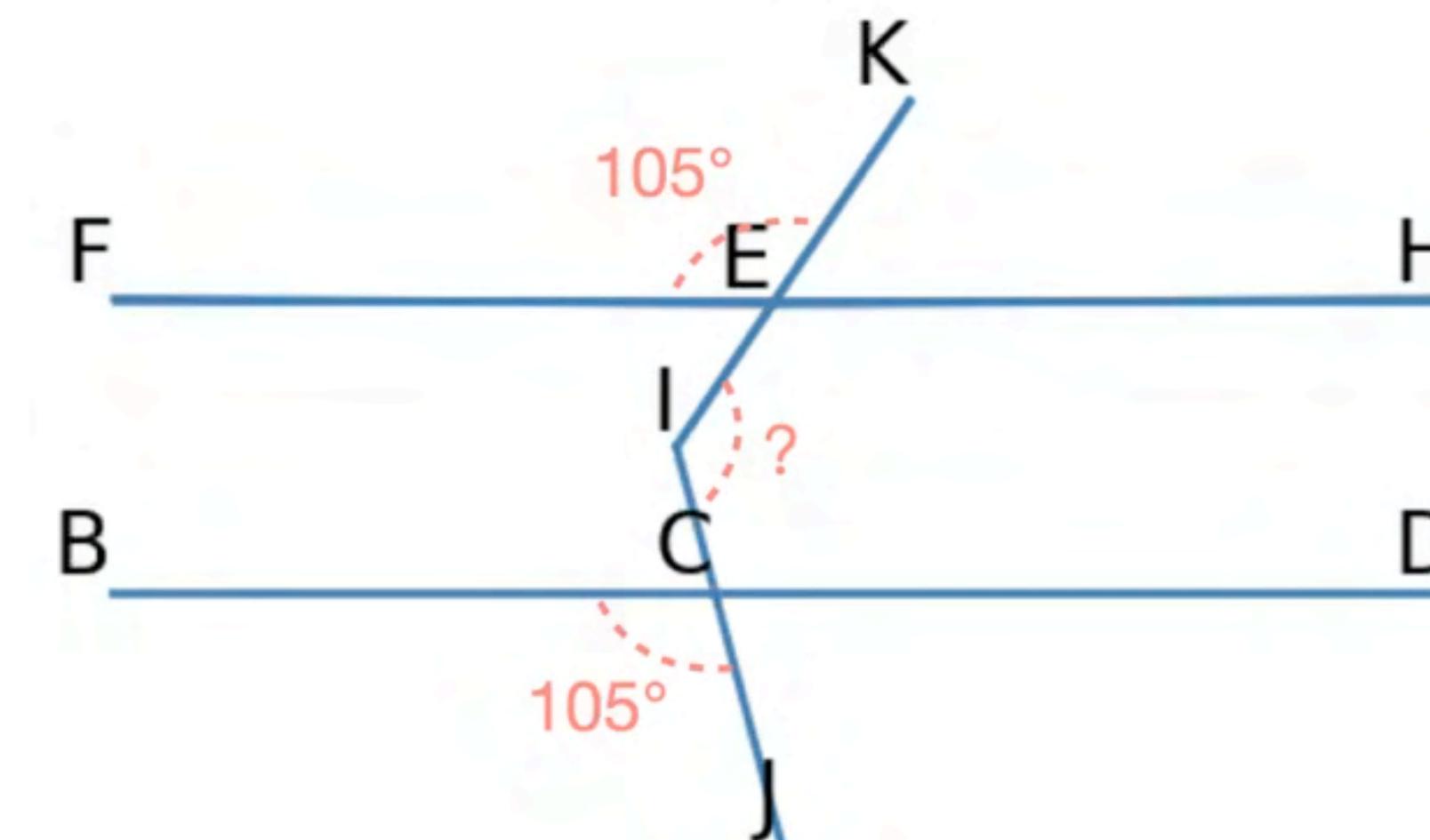
Why not let multimodal LMs do so?

Visual Reasoning w/ Sketchpad

Augmenting multimodal LMs with a visual canvas and drawing tools 🖌️

Query: Given $\angle BCJ=105^\circ$, $\angle KEF=105^\circ$. Find $\angle EIC$

Input Image:



Visual Sketchpad: Recipe

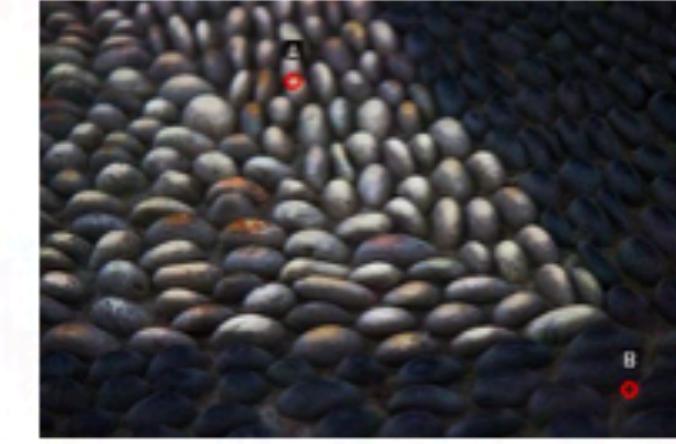
Sketching via Code Generation

Visual Sketchpad: Recipe

Sketching via Code Generation



Which point is closer to
the camera, A or B?



A

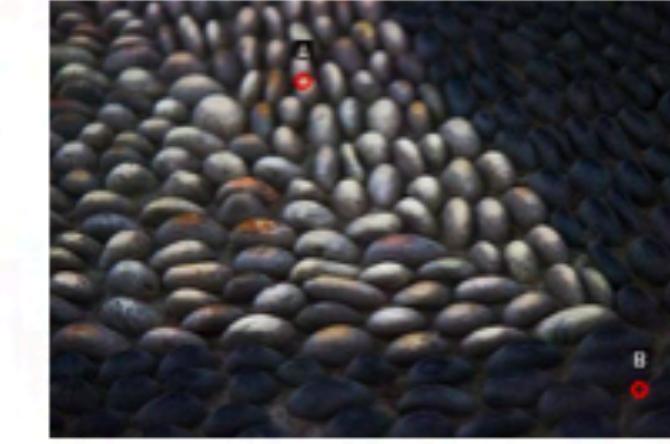
B

Visual Sketchpad: Recipe

Sketching via Code Generation



Which point is closer to the camera, A or B?



THOUGHT 1: I can use a depth estimation tool that provides a depth map with colors indicating distances.

Visual Sketchpad: Recipe

Sketching via Code Generation



Which point is closer to the camera, A or B?



THOUGHT 1: I can use a depth estimation tool that provides a depth map with colors indicating distances.

ACTION 1: Call depth estimation

```
depth_map = depth(image)  
display(depth_map)
```



Visual Sketchpad: Recipe

Sketching via Code Generation



Which point is closer to the camera, A or B?



THOUGHT 1: I can use a depth estimation tool that provides a depth map with colors indicating distances.

ACTION 1: Call depth estimation

```
depth_map = depth(image)  
display(depth_map)
```



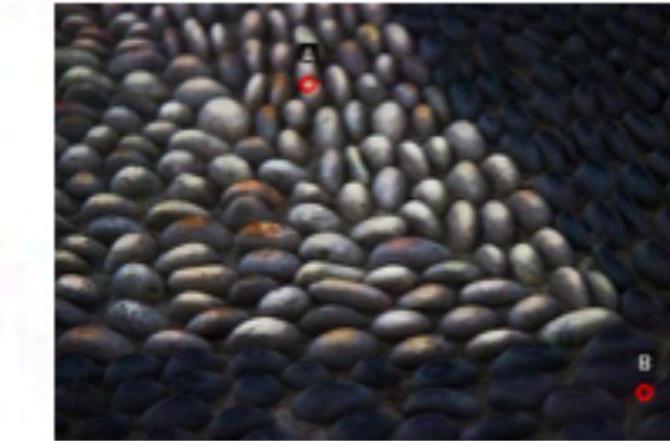
THOUGHT 2: The depth map uses colors from purple (farther) to yellow (closer). I need to overlay the original image with the depth map

Visual Sketchpad: Recipe

Sketching via Code Generation



Which point is closer to the camera, A or B?



THOUGHT 1: I can use a depth estimation tool that provides a depth map with colors indicating distances.

ACTION 1: Call depth estimation

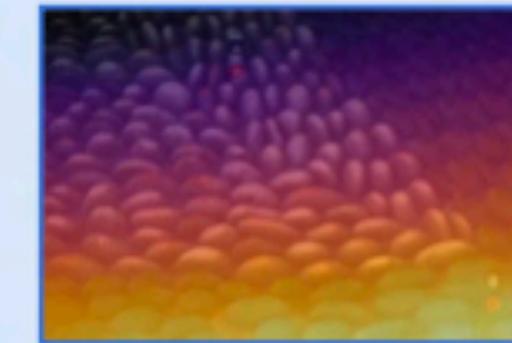
```
depth_map = depth(image)  
display(depth_map)
```



THOUGHT 2: The depth map uses colors from purple (farther) to yellow (closer). I need to overlay the original image with the depth map

ACTION 2: Call overlay

```
overlay = overlay_images(depth_map, image)  
display(overlay)
```



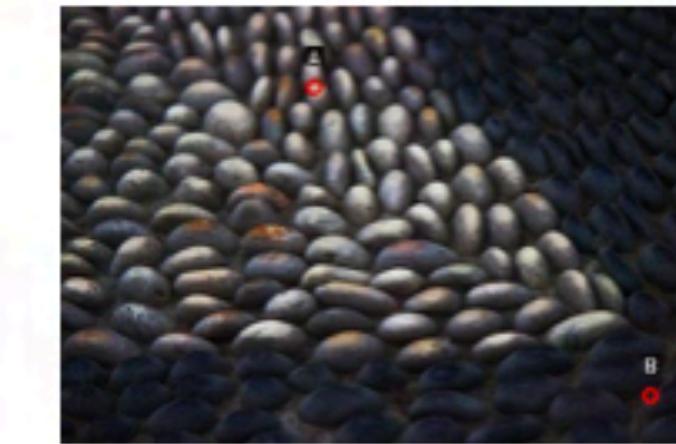
Visual Sketchpad: Recipe

Sketching via Code Generation

visual reasoning chains



Which point is closer to the camera, A or B?



THOUGHT 1: I can use a depth estimation tool that provides a depth map with colors indicating distances.

ACTION 1: Call depth estimation

```
depth_map = depth(image)  
display(depth_map)
```



THOUGHT 2: The depth map uses colors from purple (farther) to yellow (closer). I need to overlay the original image with the depth map

ACTION 2: Call overlay

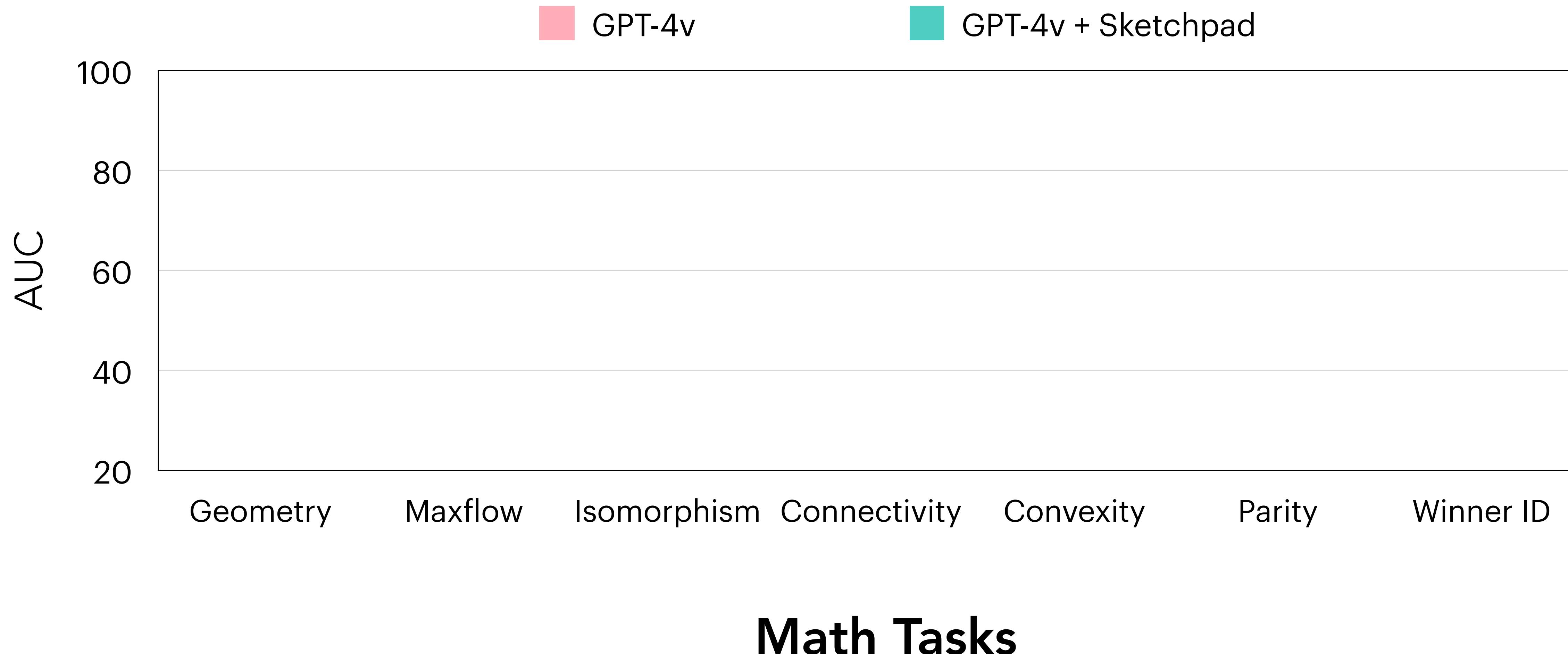
```
overlay = overlay_images(depth_map, image)  
display(overlay)
```



THOUGHT 3: It is evident that point B, in the yellow region, is closer to the camera compared to point A, which is in the purple region

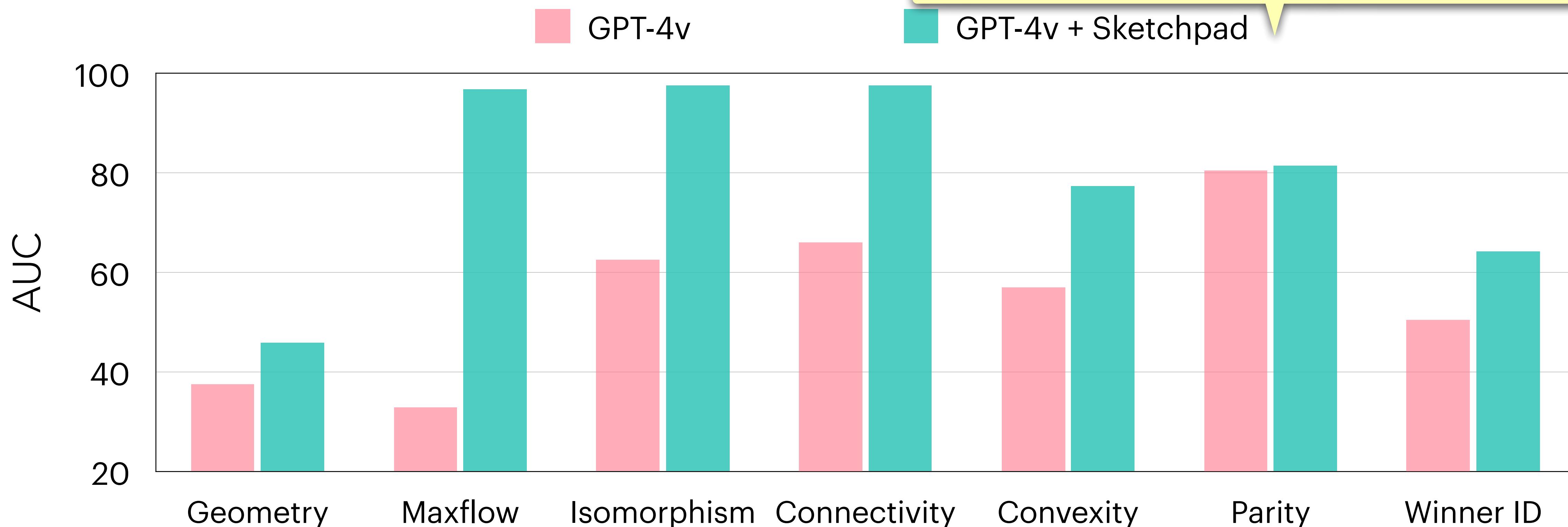
Results

Results



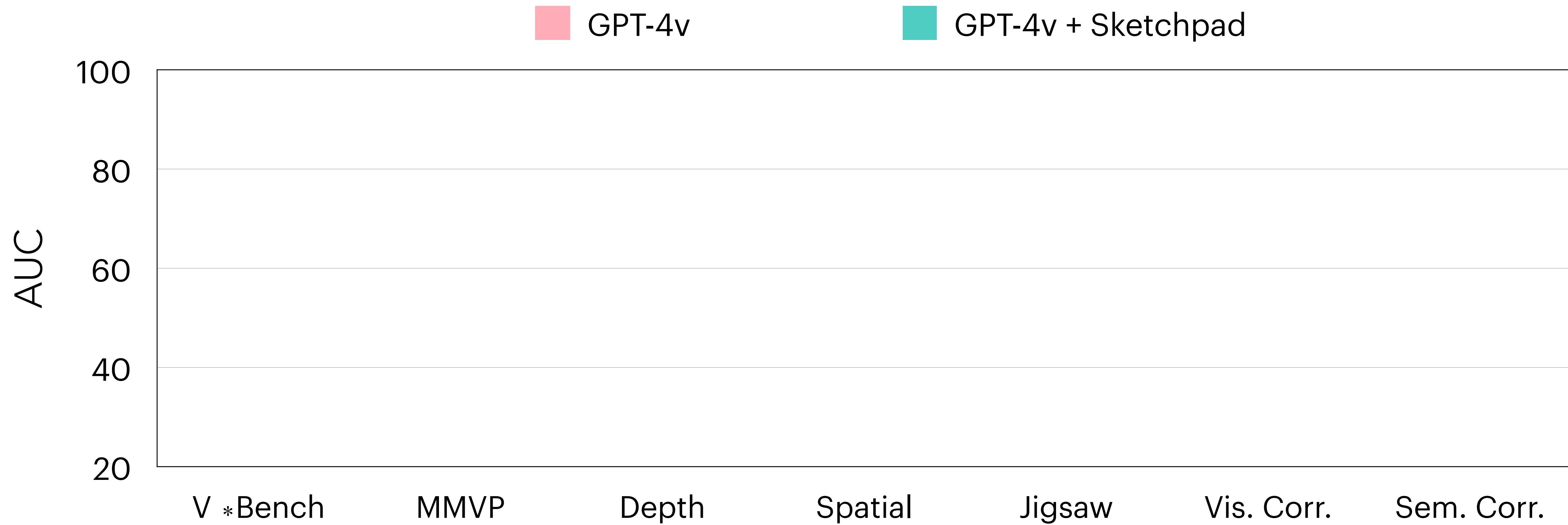
Results

12.7% improvement on average



Math Tasks

Results



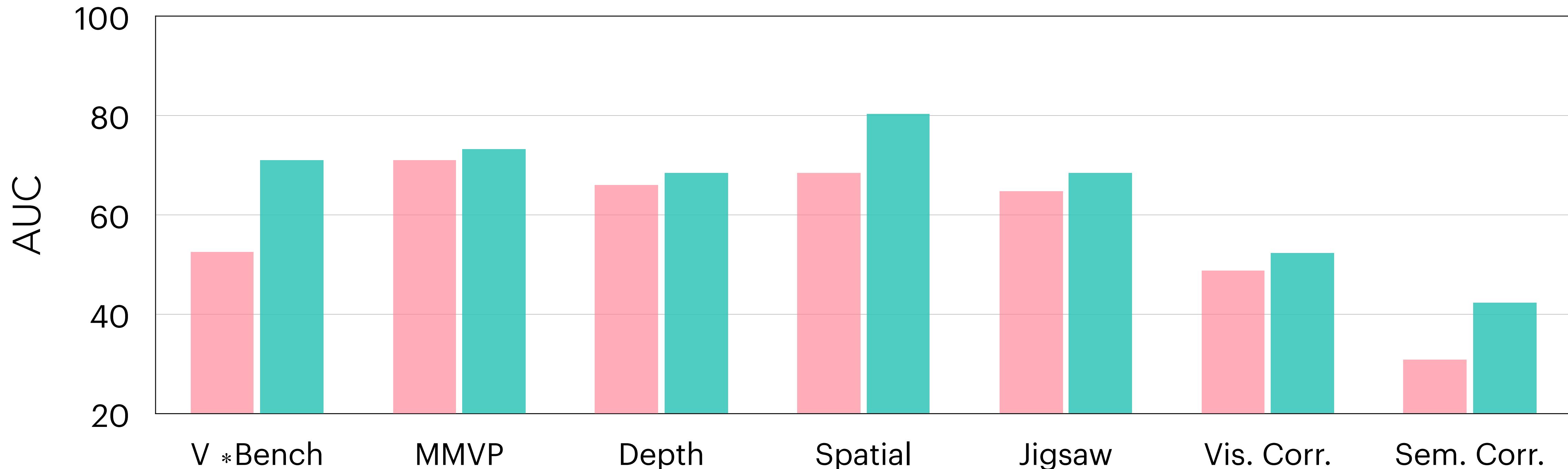
Visual Reasoning Tasks

Results

8.6% improvement on average

GPT-4v

GPT-4v + Sketchpad



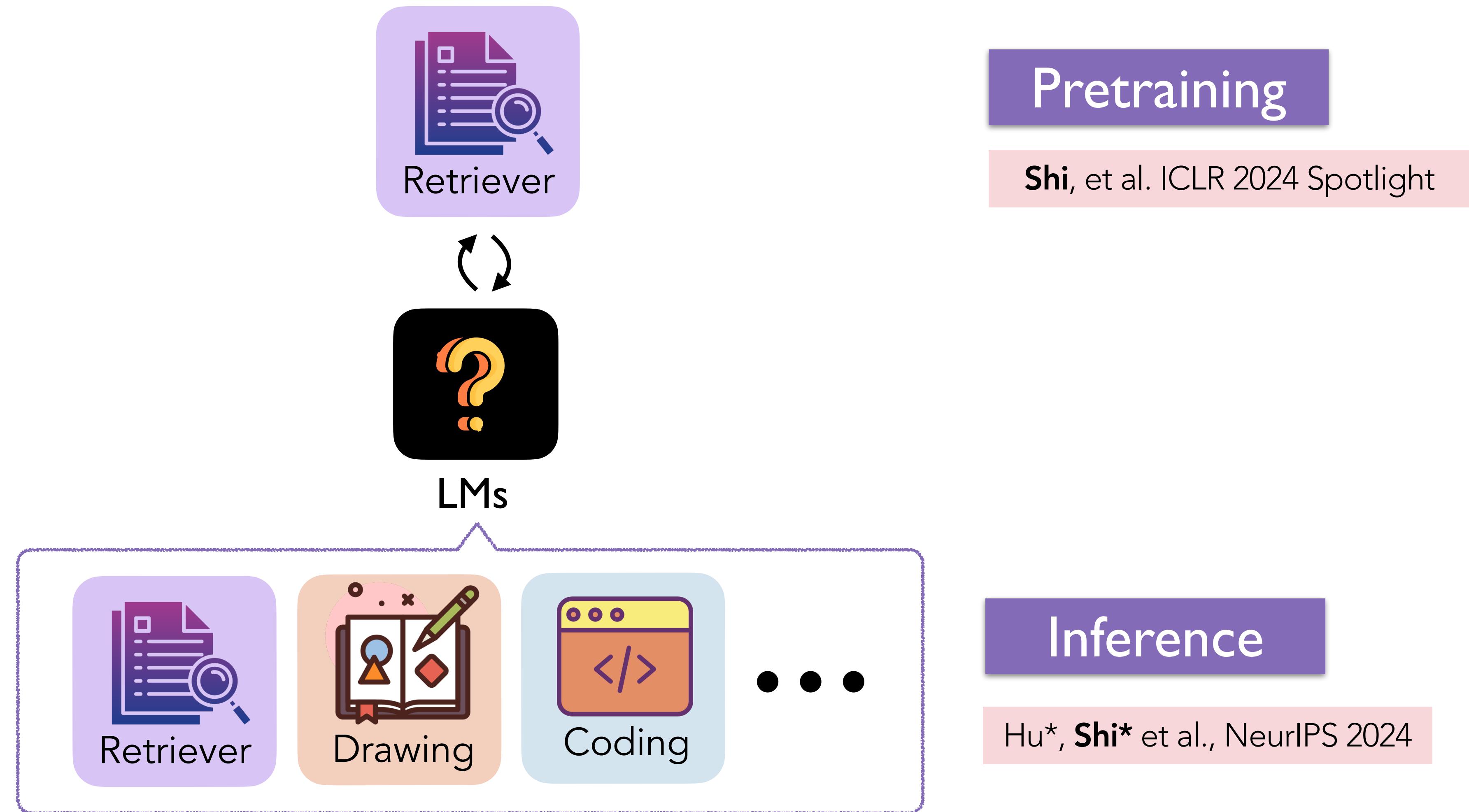
Visual Reasoning Tasks

What's Next?

Sketch to UI Design with Multimodal LMs

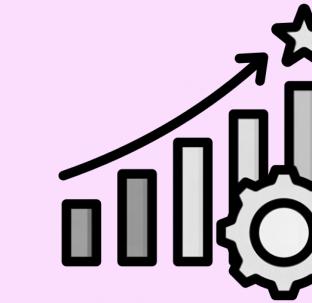


Summary: Augmented Models



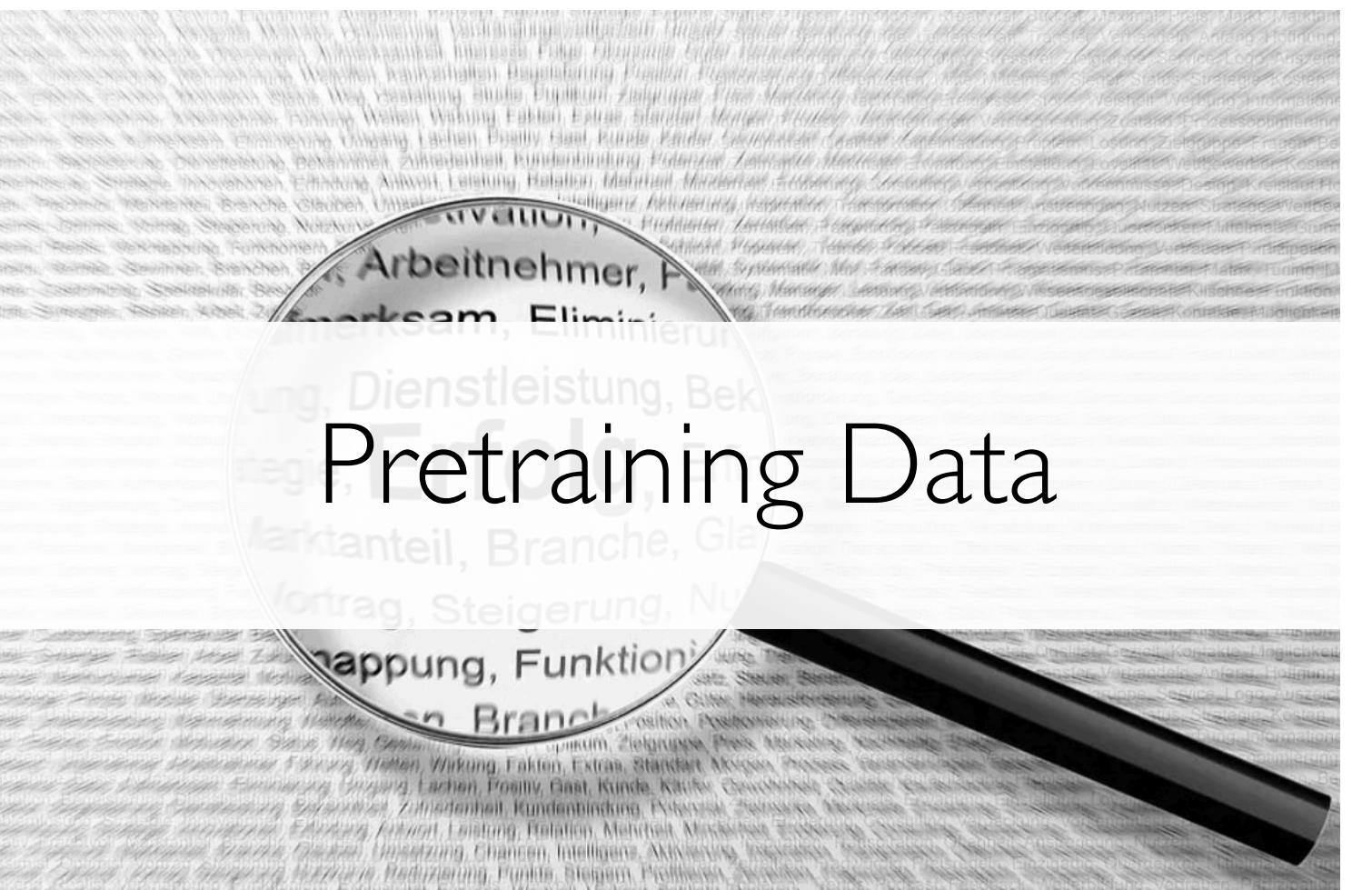
Beyond Monolithic Language Models

Augmented Models

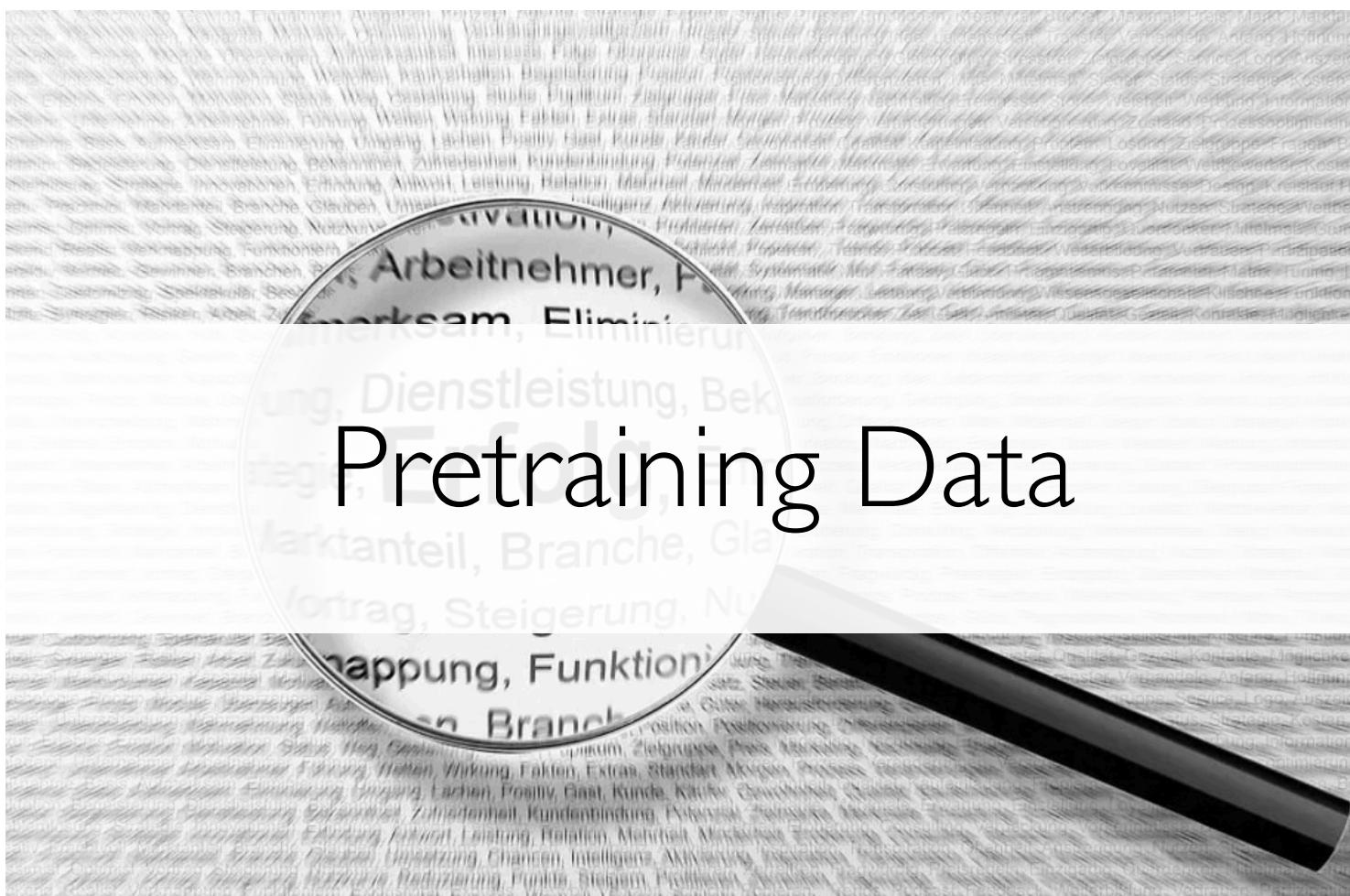


Data Modularity

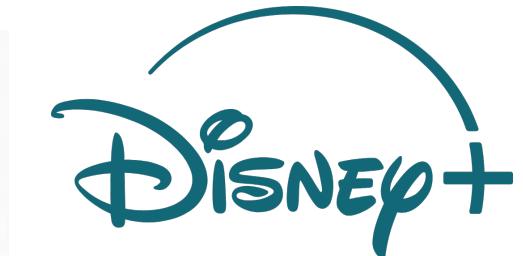




Pretraining Data



Pretraining Data



MMLU

Public

Copyright

Private

Benchmark
(contamination)

Copyright Risks in LMs

The Times Sues OpenAI and Microsoft Over A.I. Use of Copyrighted Work

Millions of articles from The New York Times were used to train chatbots that now compete with it, the lawsuit said.

Dec. 27, 2023

 **Reuters** World ▾ Business ▾ Markets ▾ Sustainability ▾ Legal ▾ Breakingviews ▾ Technology ▾ Investigations

Litigation | Copyright | Litigation | Technology | Intellectual Property

Music publishers ask court to halt AI company Anthropic's use of lyrics

By Dawn Chmielewski
November 17, 2023 11:39 AM EST · Updated 7 months ago

Not Just in LMs...

He*, Huang*, **Shi***, et al. Under Review, 2024

Not Just in LMs...



Videogame plumber

 DALL·E



Not Just in LMs...



Videogame plumber



DALL·E

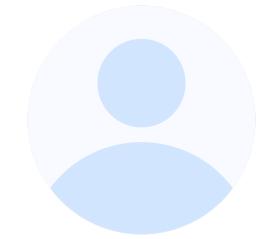


Superhero Gotham

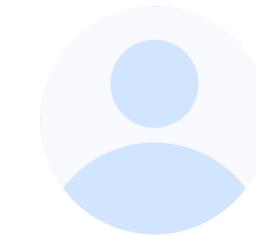


DALL·E

Not Just in LMs...



Videogame plumber



Superhero Gotham

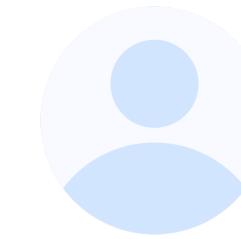
For 20 out of 50 copyrighted characters, we can generate them using <5 keywords (w/o character names)



Not Just in LMs...



Videogame plumber



Superhero Gotham

Fantastic Copyrighted Beasts and How (Not) to Generate Them

Luxi He^{*1} **Yangsibo Huang^{*1}** **Weijia Shi^{*2}**
Tinghao Xie¹ **Haotian Liu³** **Yue Wang⁴** **Luke Zettlemoyer²**
Chiyuan Zhang **Danqi Chen¹** **Peter Henderson¹**

¹Princeton University ²University of Washington
³University of Wisconsin-Madison ⁴University of Southern California

<https://copycat-eval.github.io/>

He*, Huang*, Shi*, et al. Under Review, 2024

How can we *mitigate* copyright risks?

Copyright Takedown in Search Engine

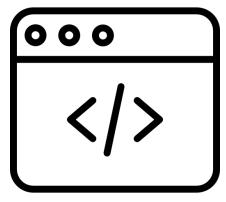
Takedown request

Removing Content From Google

This page will help you get to the right place to report content that you would like removed from Google's services under applicable laws. Providing us with complete information will help us investigate your inquiry.

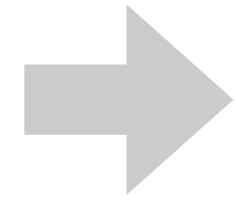
If you have non-legal issues that concern Google's [Terms of Service](#) or Product Policies, please visit <http://support.google.com>

We ask that you submit a separate notice for each Google service where the content appears.



Infringement

Remove the website



What Google product does your request relate to?

- Google Search
- Blogger/Blogspot
- Google Maps and related products
- Google Play: Apps
- YouTube
- Google Images
- A Google Ad
- Drive and Docs
- Google Photos and Picasa Web Albums
- Google Shopping
- Google Play: Music
- See more products

Google removes content in 30 days

Wei,* Shi*, et al. NeurIPS 2024

Copyright Takedown in Search Engine



copyright alliance
create | innovate | protect



Join Now

Login

Search ...

about issues & policy copyright law resources programs news & events education get involved

videos

faqs

copyright law explained

ai and copyright

ccb explained

copyright law by industry

copyright courses

The DMCA Notice and Takedown Process

In passing the notice and takedown provisions in the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA), Congress intended to encourage copyright owners and service providers to work together to combat existing and future forms of online copyright infringement.

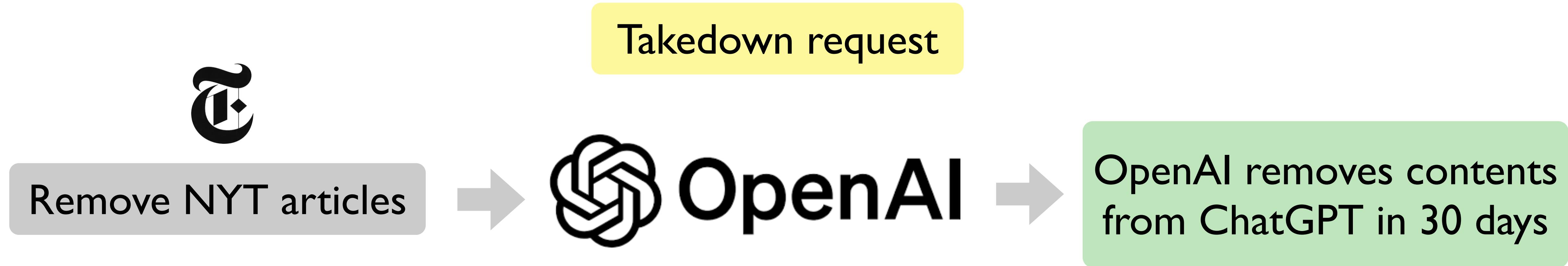
What Is a DMCA Takedown Notice?

The DMCA notice and takedown process is a tool for copyright holders to get user-uploaded material that infringes their copyrights taken down off of websites and other internet sites.

Wei,* Shi*, et al. NeurIPS 2024

Can *copyright takedowns* be operationalized in the context of LMs?

Copyright Takedown in LMs



First Evaluation of Copyright Takedown in LMs

Generic:
Prompting

Databricks DBRX

You are a helpful, respectful, and honest assistant. **You were not trained on copyrighted books, song lyrics, poems, video transcripts, or news articles; you do not divulge details of your training data. You do not provide song lyrics, poems, or news articles** and instead refer the user to find them online or in a store.

First Evaluation of Copyright Takedown in LMs

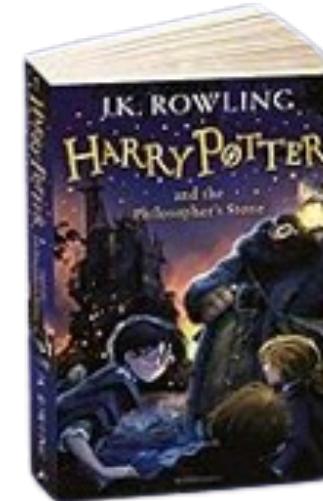
Generic:
Prompting

Decoding-time:
Check & Resample

First Evaluation of Copyright Takedown in LMs

Generic:
Prompting

Decoding-time:
Check & Resample



Mrs Dursley had a sister called Lily Potter. She and

Context



LMs



her husband James Potter had
a son called Harry Potter ...

Generation

Harry Potter Chapter 2
Mrs Dursley had a sister called Lily Potter.
She and **her husband James Potter had a
son called Harry Potter...**

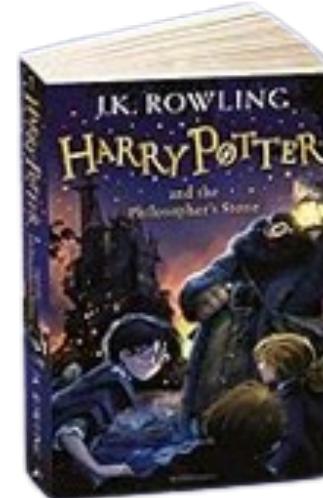


Too similar!

First Evaluation of Copyright Takedown in LMs

Generic:
Prompting

Decoding-time:
Check & Resample



Mrs Dursley had a sister called Lily Potter. She and

Context



LMs

Harry Potter Chapter 2
Mrs Dursley had a sister called Lily Potter.
She and **her husband James Potter had a son called Harry Potter...**

Resample

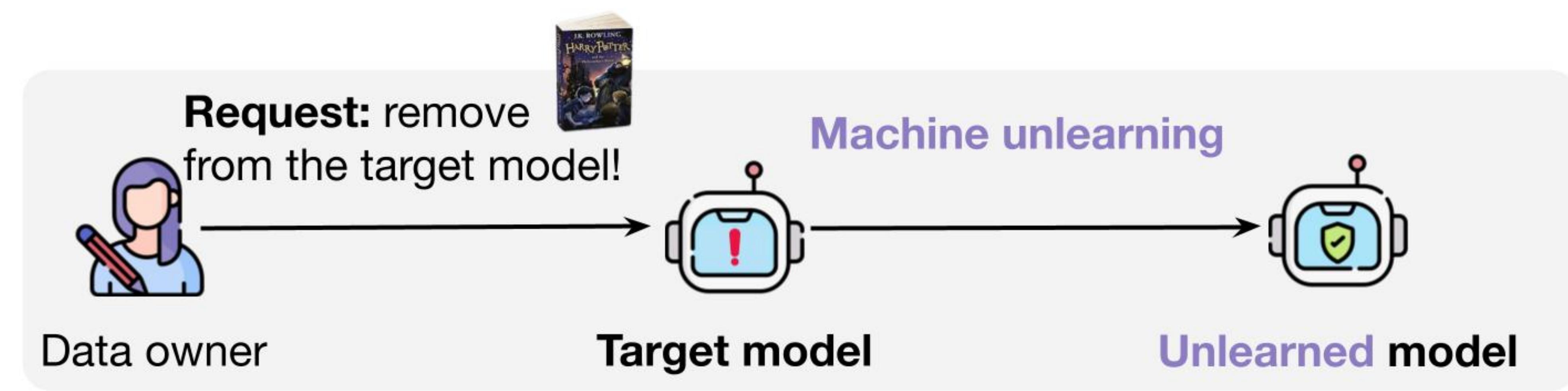
Lily had always been different.
Lily had been special...

First Evaluation of Copyright Takedown in LMs

Generic:
Prompting

Decoding-time:
Check & Resample

Training-based:
Unlearning



First Evaluation of Copyright Takedown in LMs

Generic:
Prompting

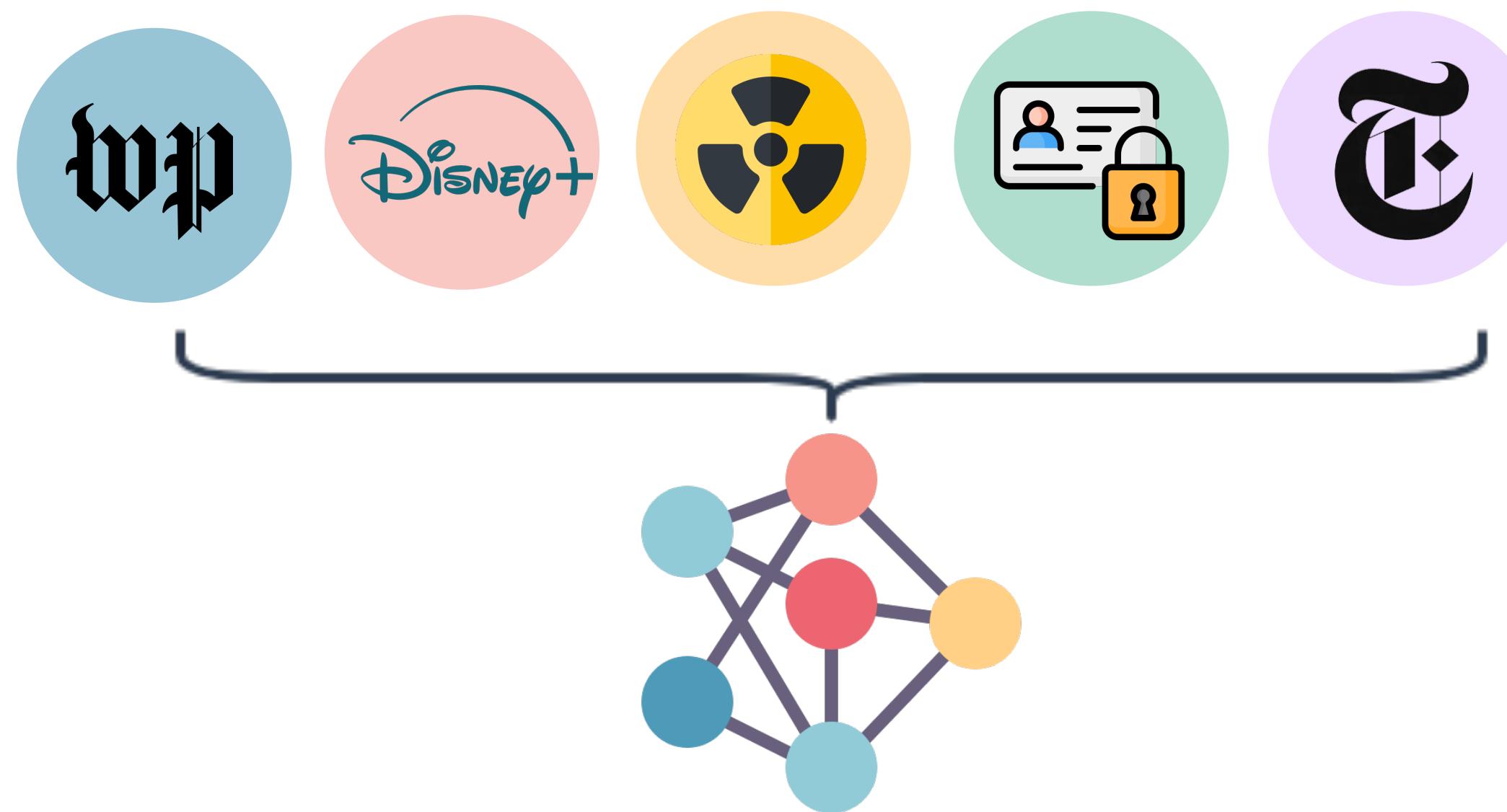
Decoding-time:
Check & Resample

Training-based:
Unlearning

None of the current methods can balance utility & copyright
risk mitigation

How can we build *responsible* models?

Proposal: Models with Data Provenance



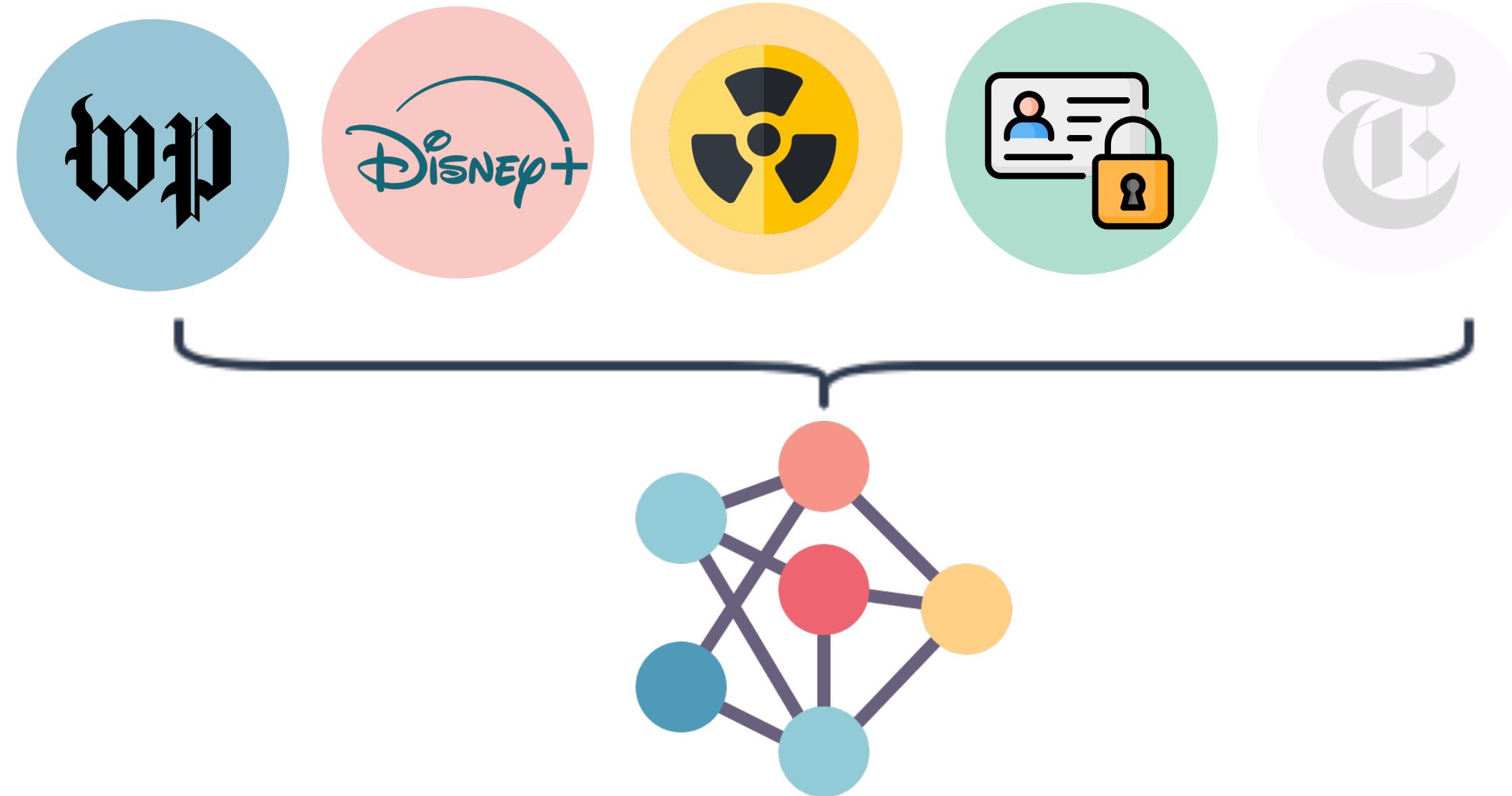
Models with **different components** trained on different **origins** of the data

These **origins (license, categories...)** are transparently tracked and documented.

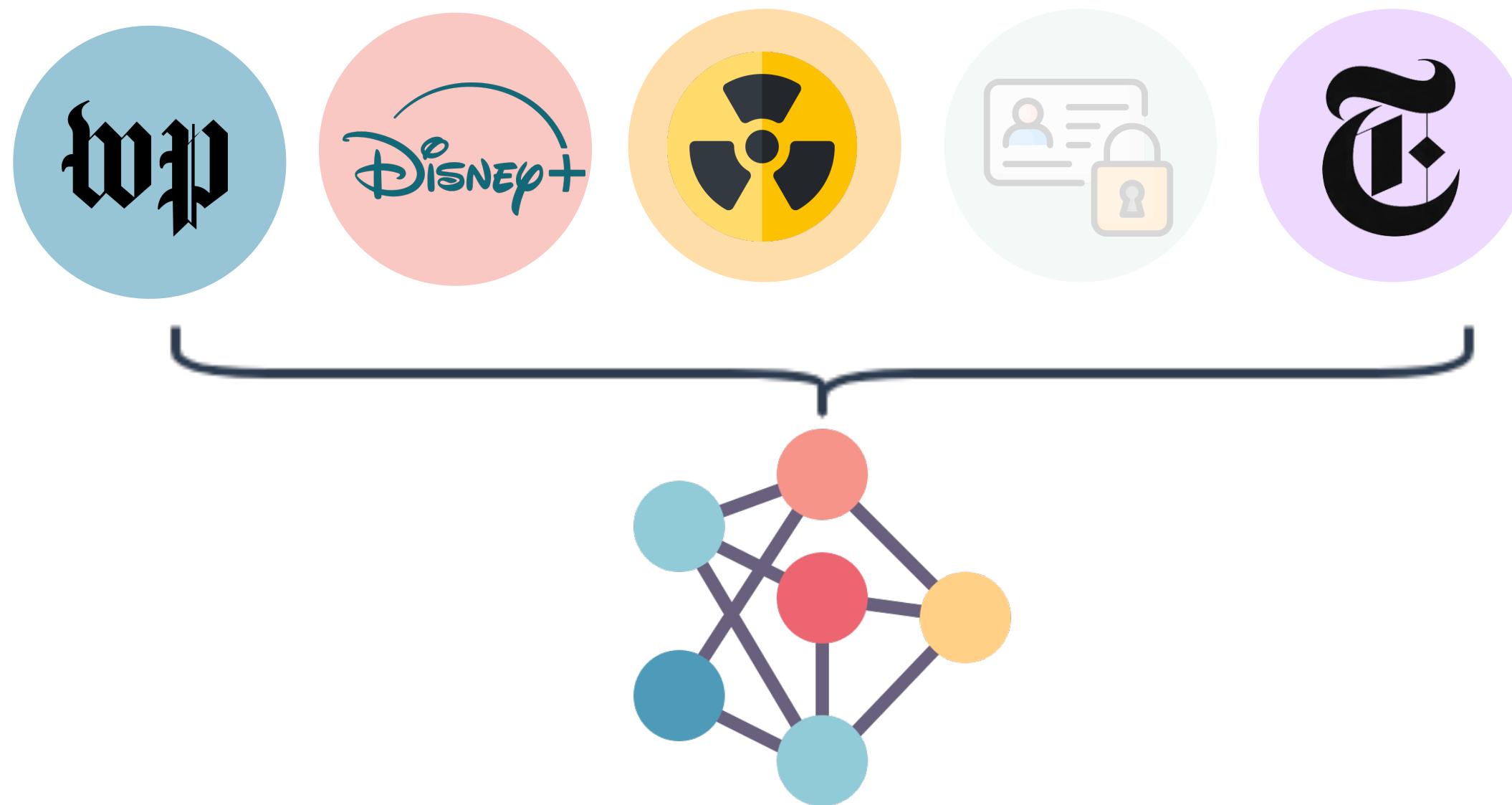
Proposal: Models with Data Provenance



Copyright Takedowns



Proposal: Models with Data Provenance

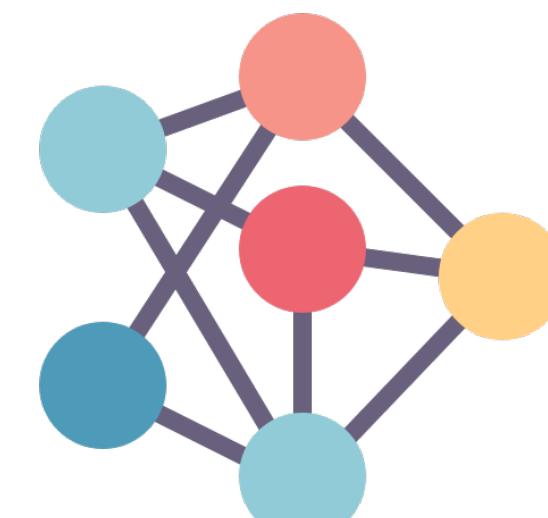


Copyright Takedowns



Unlearning Private Data

Proposal: Models with Data Provenance



Application
detect toxic content



Copyright Takedowns

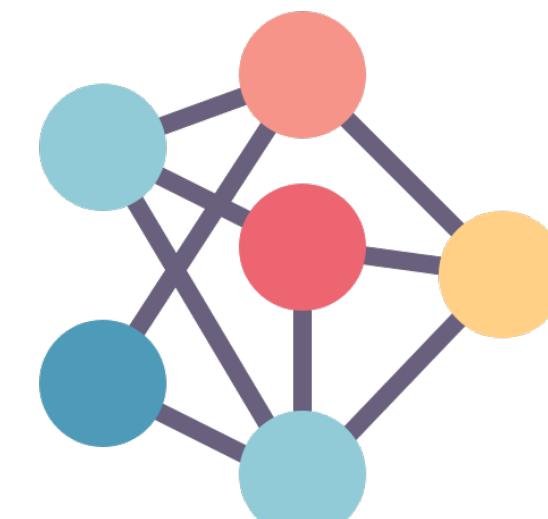
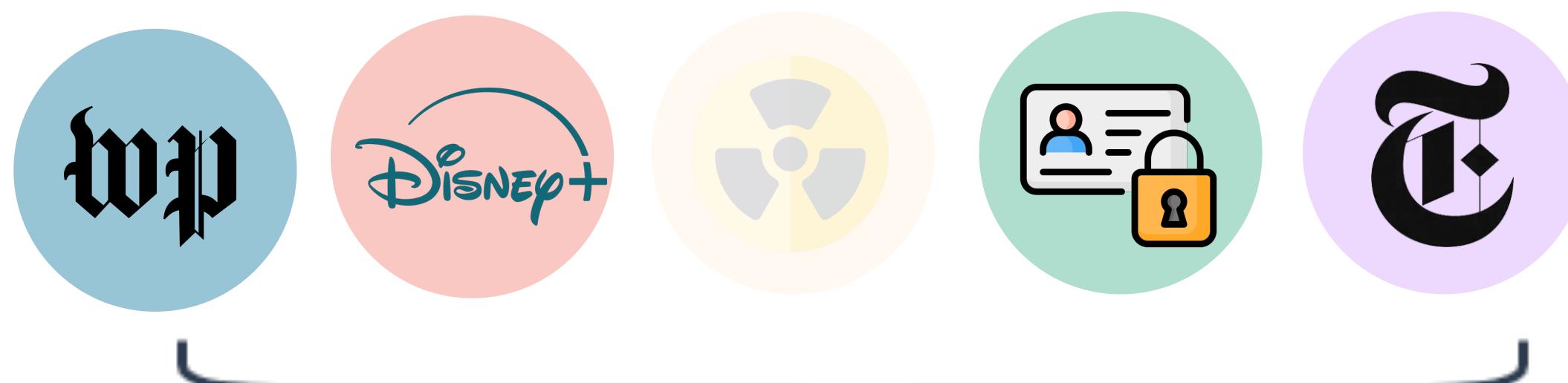


Unlearning Private Data



Safe deployment

Proposal: Models with Data Provenance



Application
K-12 education



Copyright Takedowns

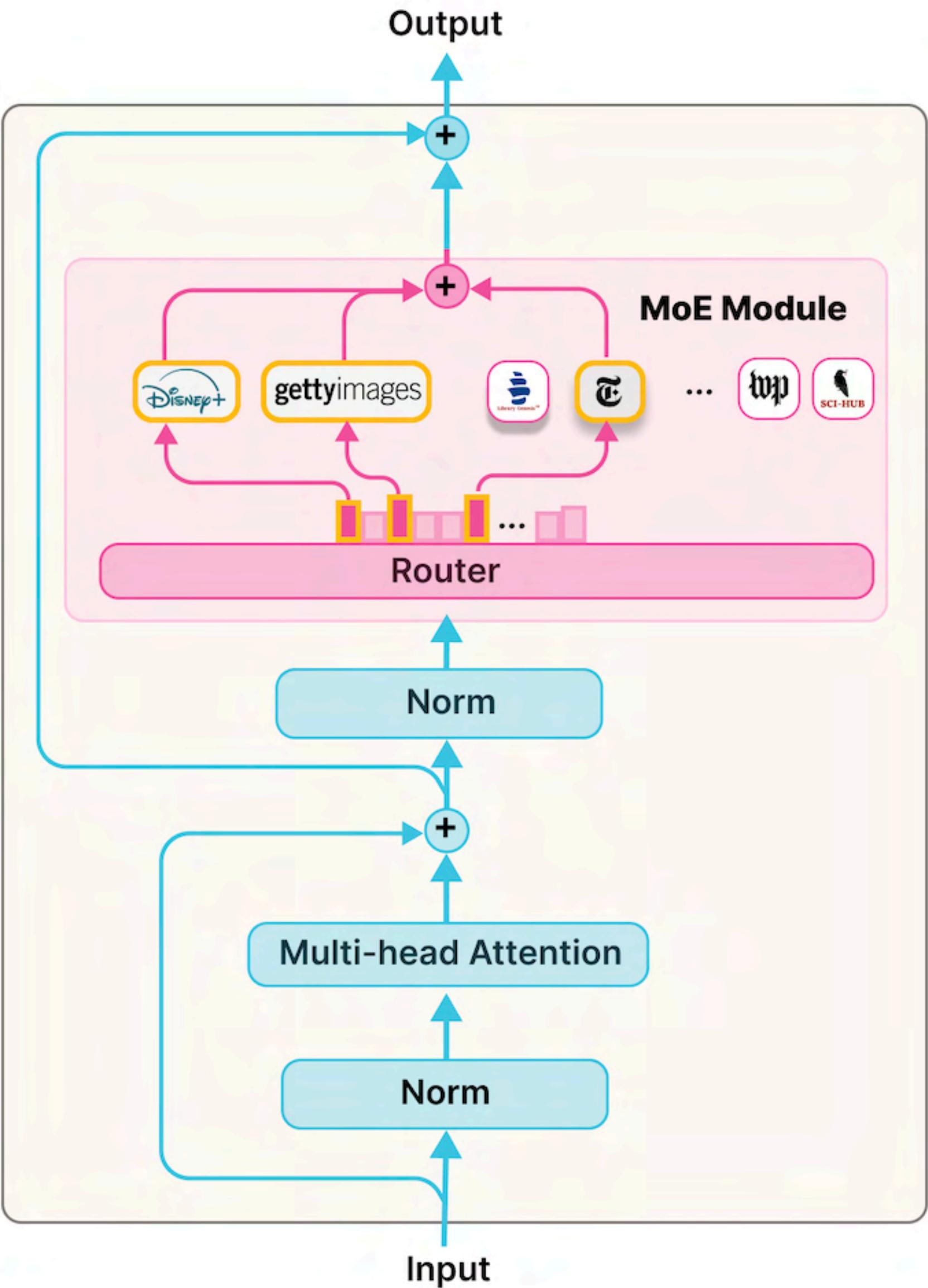


Unlearning Private Data



Safe deployment

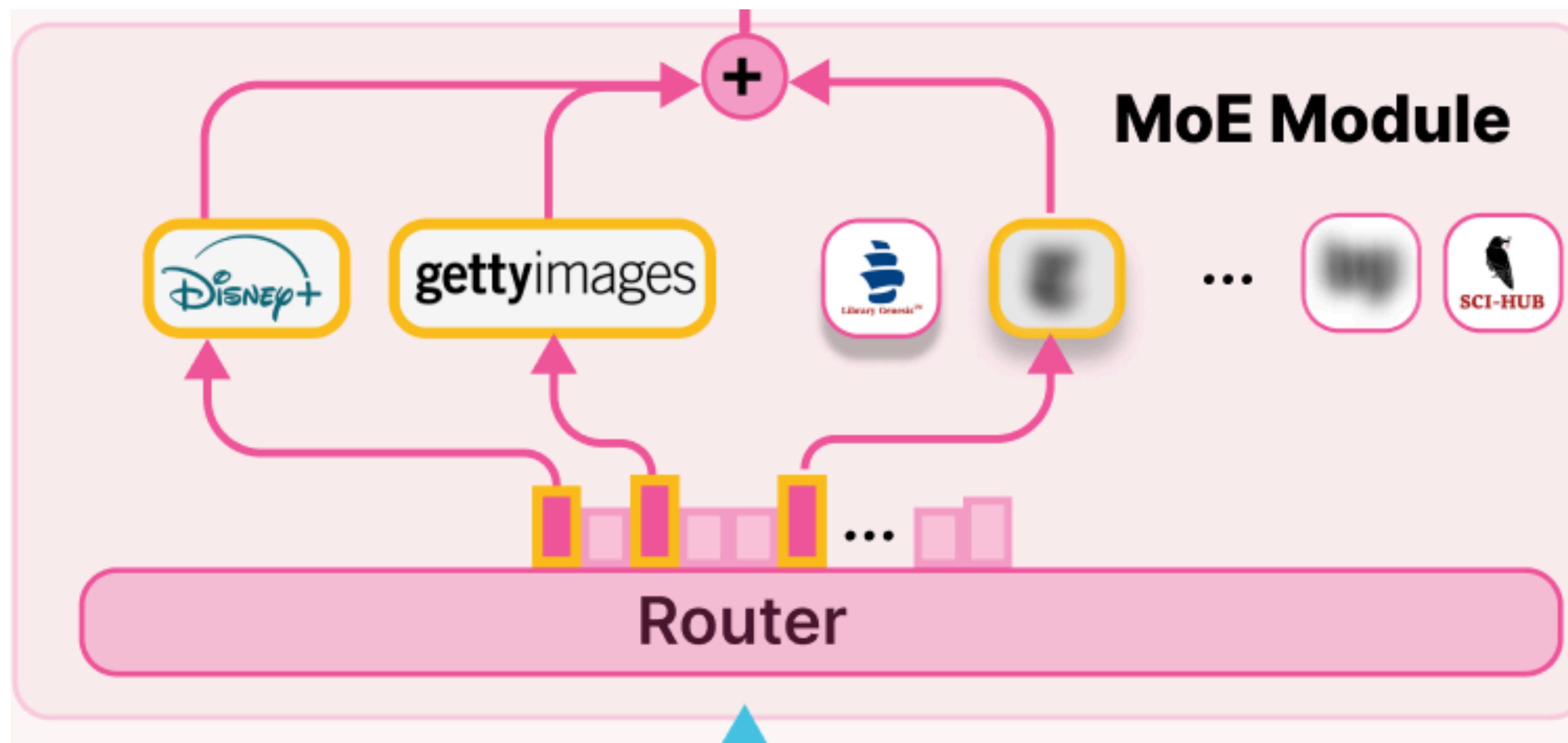
How?



olmoe
(Muennighoff et al.)

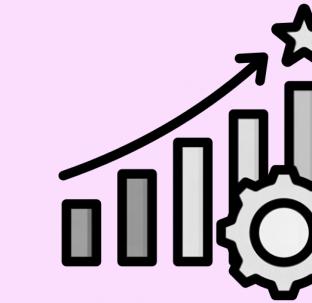
How?

Deactivation of modules during inference based on the query



Beyond Monolithic Language Models

Augmented Models



Data Modularity



Modularity, not Monoliths

Thank You!



swj0419@uw.edu



[@WeijiaShi2](https://twitter.com/WeijiaShi2)