



PROMPT DA: Label-guided Data Augmentation



Eacl 2023, Advisor: JIA-LING KOH, Speaker: FAN-CHI-YU, Date:2023/05/30



for Prompt-based Few-shot Learners



Content

1. Introduction

2. Method

3. Experiment

4. Conclusion



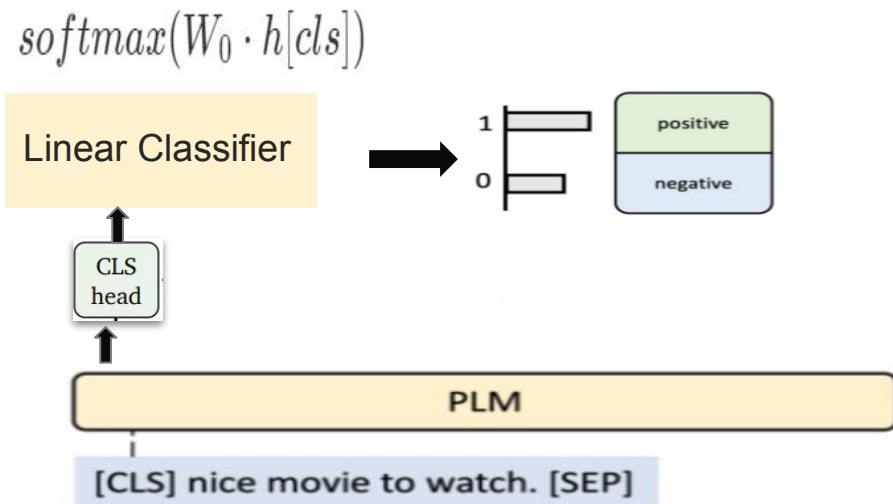
Introduction



Introduction

Introdtion (Conventional Tuning)

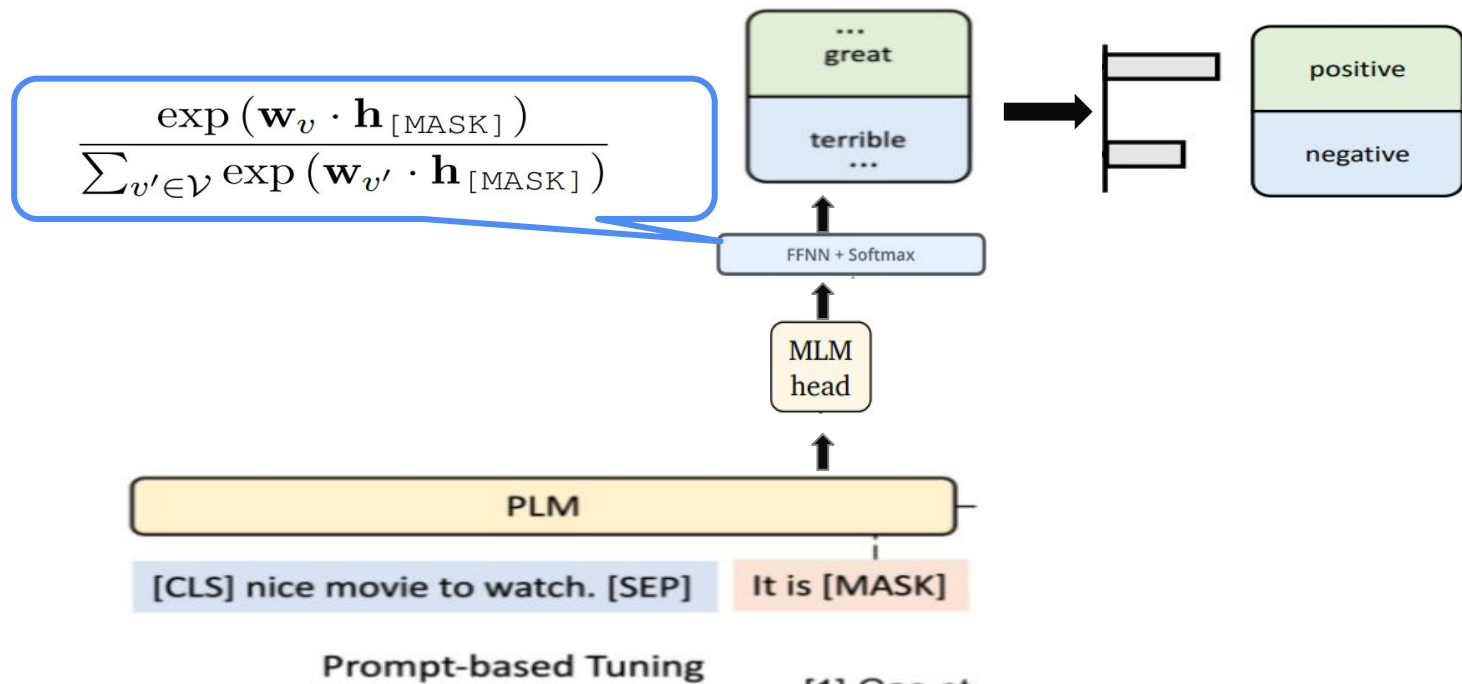
- Compared with **Conventional Tuning**, **Prompt Tuning** has shown much more powerful in few-shot learning tasks
- Prompt-based tuning includes three key points: **Template design**, **Verbalizer design**



Conventional Fine Tuning

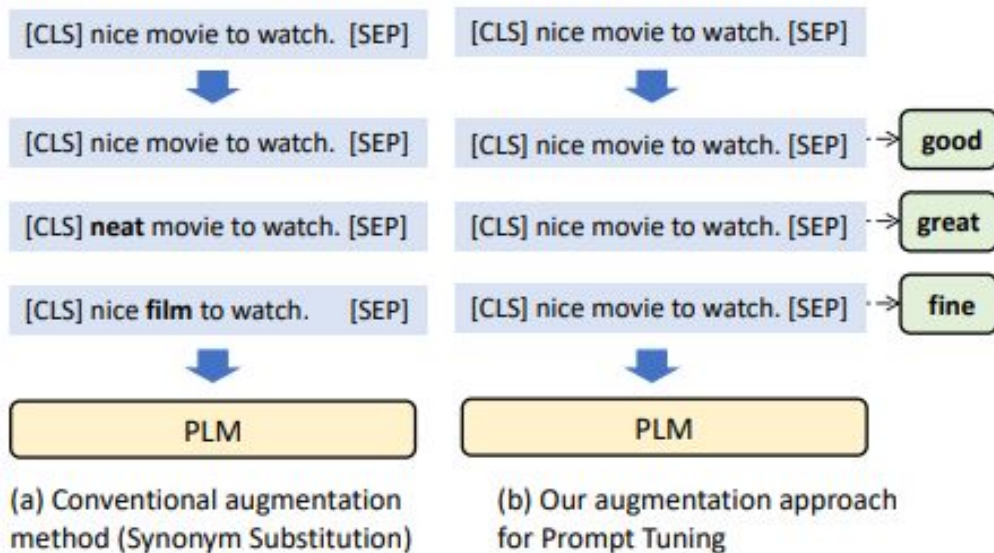
Introducton (Prompt-based tuning)

- Compared with **Conventional Tuning**, **Prompt Tuning** has shown much more powerful in few-shot learning tasks
- Prompt-based tuning includes three key points: **Template design**, **Verbalizer design**



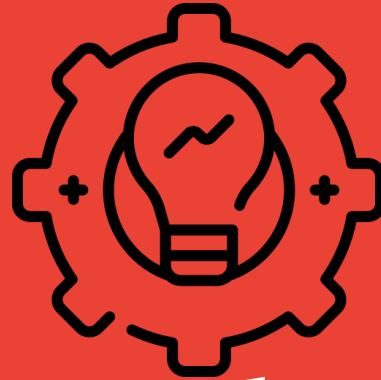
Q Motivation

- **Conventional augmentation:** methods focus on constructing more **instance** .
- **PromptDA:** propose to construct **instance- label pair**(fuse **label semantics** into augmentation)





Method



Method

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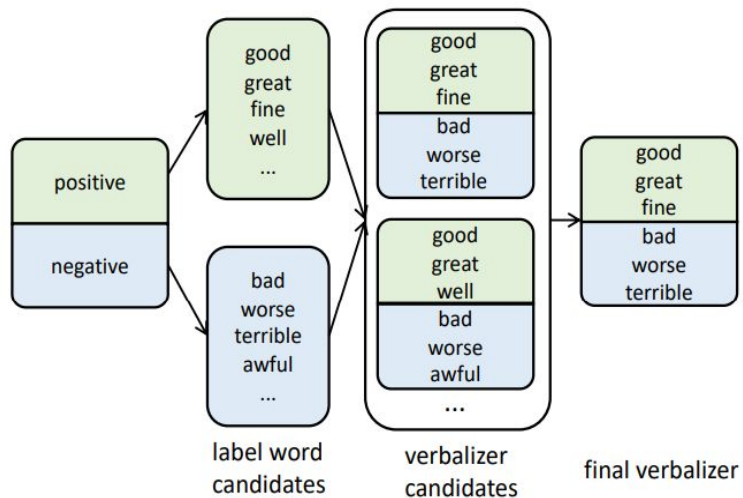
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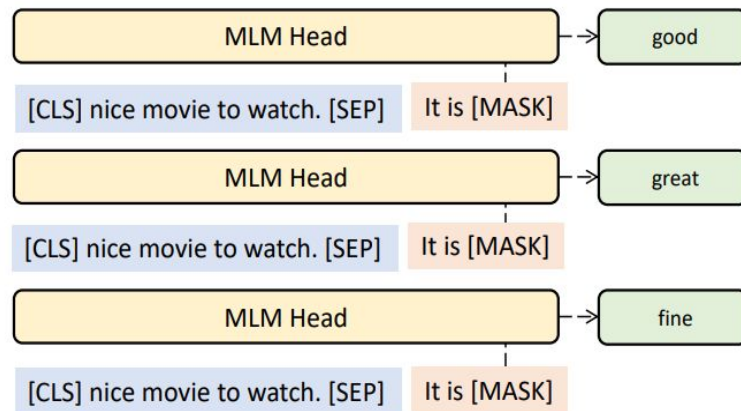
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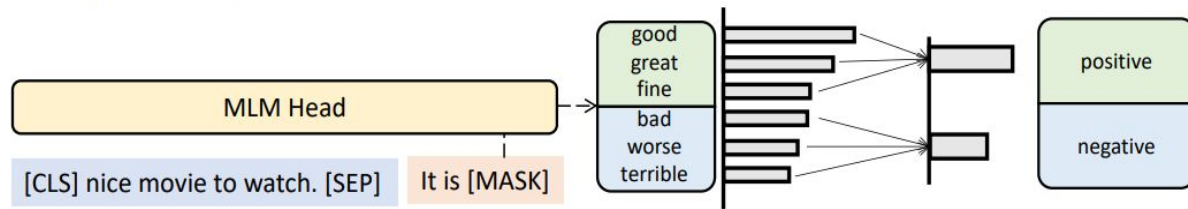
Method



(a) Label Augmentation

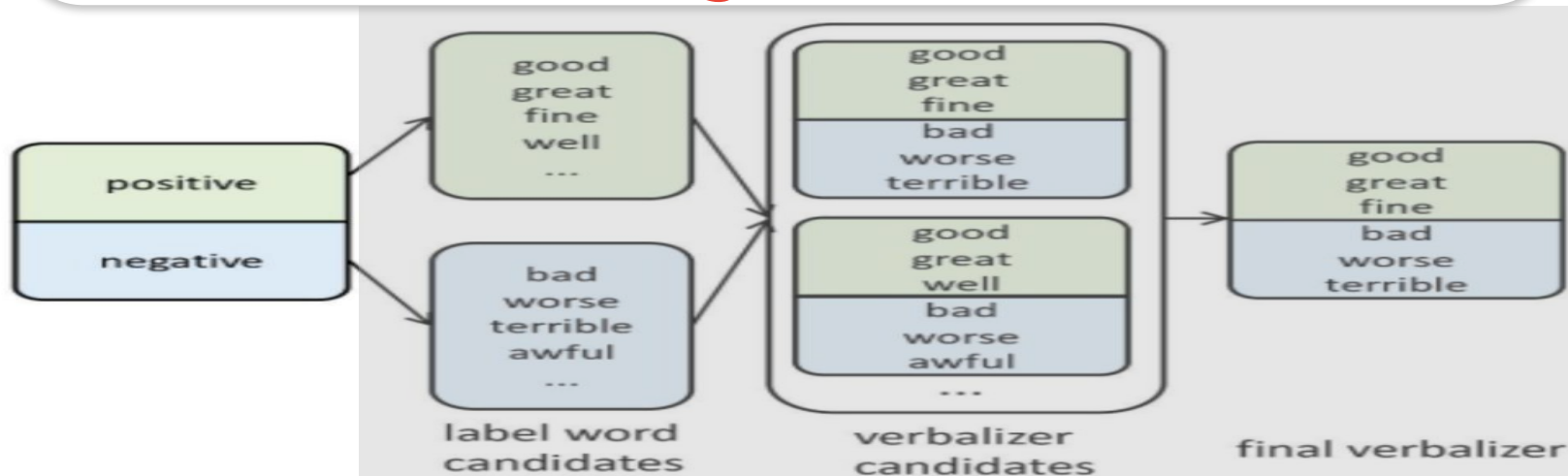


(b) Augmented Prompt-based Tuning



(c) Prediction Transformation

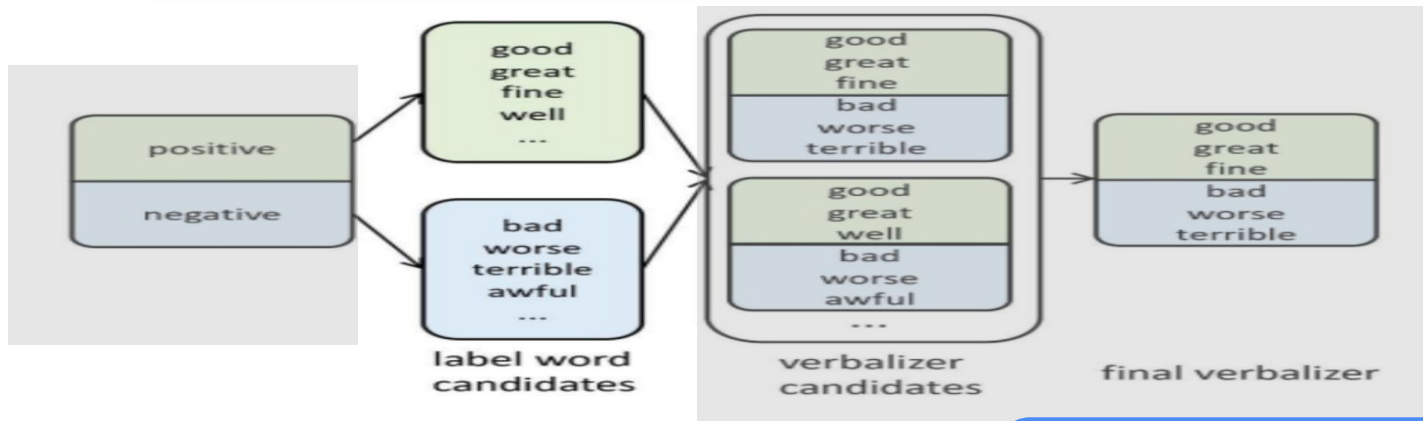
Method: Label Augmentation



A Set $V_y = \{V_y^1, V_y^2, \dots, V_y^k\}$ of label word of $\mathcal{D}_{\text{train}}^y$

$\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_y$ denote the **one-to-multiple** verbalizer that maps each label category $y \in \mathcal{Y}$

Label Augmentation: label word candidates



$$\Pr(v, \mathcal{T}(x)) = \Pr(\text{Po}([\text{mask}] = v \mid \mathcal{T}(x)))$$

fixed template T

Candidates label word set

$$\tilde{\mathcal{V}}_y = \text{Top-}m_{v \in \mathcal{V}} \left\{ \sum_{(x,y) \in \mathcal{D}_{\text{train}}^y} \Pr(v, \mathcal{T}(x)) \right\}$$

vocabulary

[CLS] nice movie to watch. [SEP] It is [MASK]

prob score

fixed template T

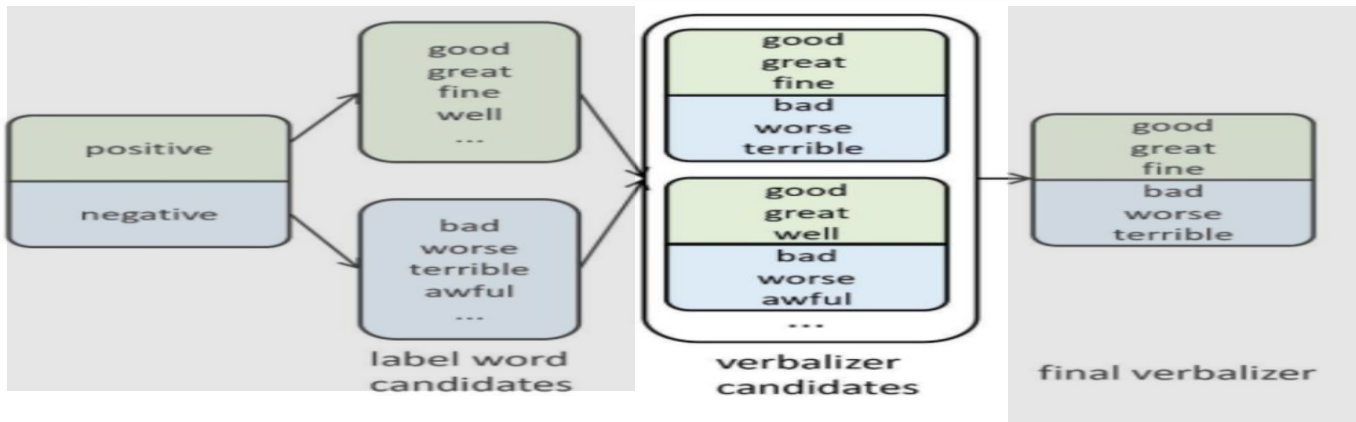
top m words of pos

Candidates set_{pos}

top m words of neg

Candidates set_{neg}

Label Augmentation: Verbalizer candidates



$$\binom{|\tilde{\mathcal{V}}_y|}{k_y}$$

Candidates set_{pos}



num of possible candidates

Candidates set_{neg}



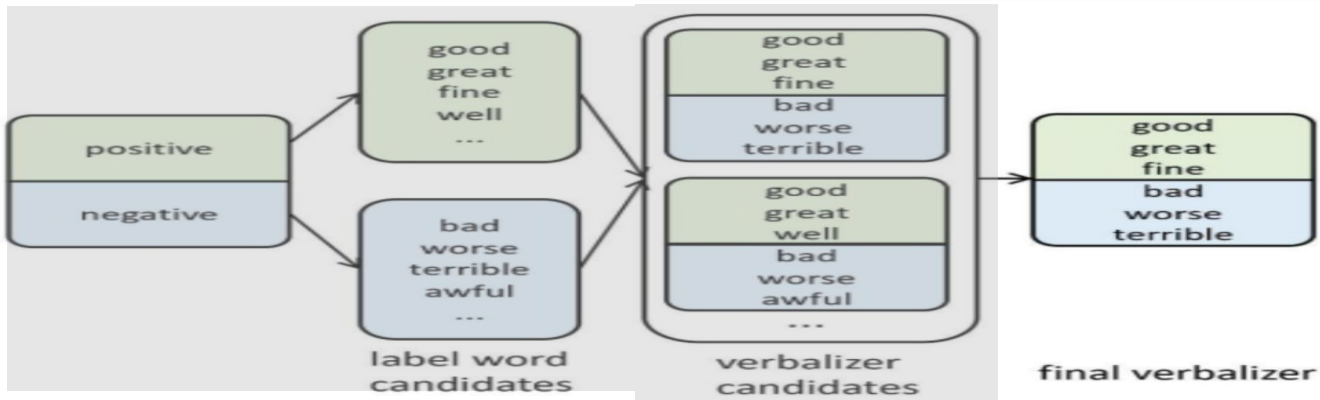
num of possible candidates

label class num

$$|F| = \binom{|\tilde{\mathcal{V}}_y|}{k_y}^{|\mathcal{Y}|}$$

find top -n assignment using D_{train}

Label Augmentation: Final Verbalizer



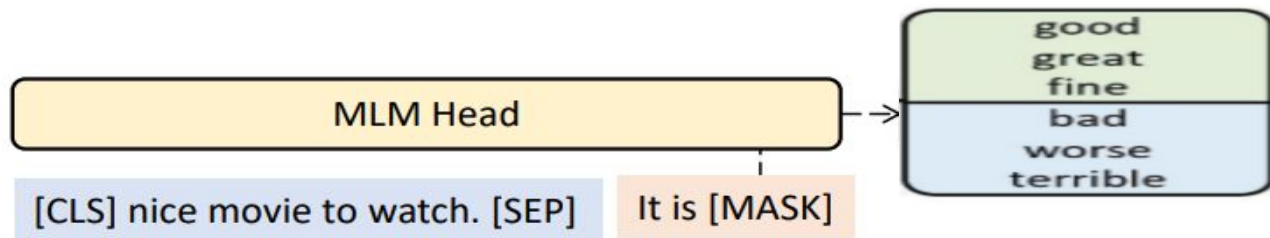
verbalizer candidate with the highest accuracy score

Find **top -n** assignment using D_{train}

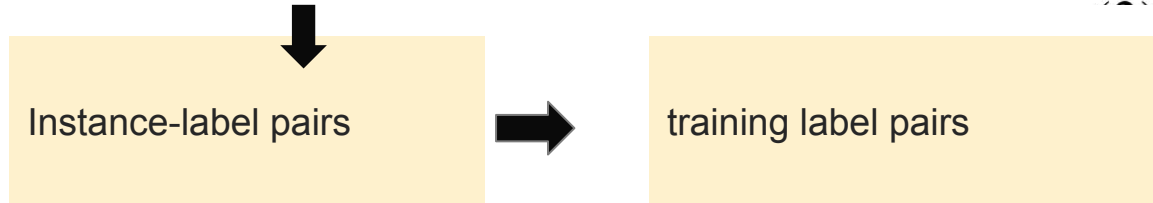


Final **one-to-multiple** verbalizer

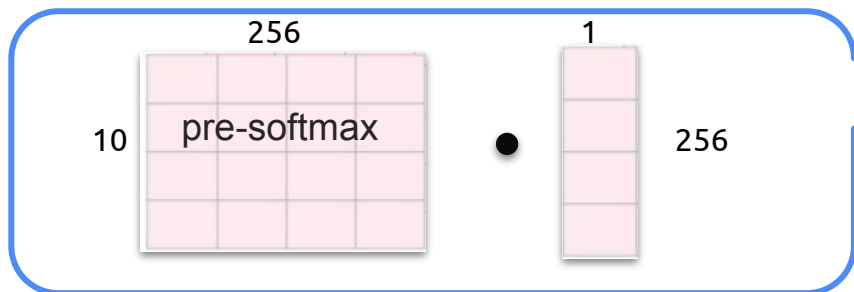
Augmented Prompt-based Tuning



$$\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{\text{train}} = \cup_{(x,y) \in \mathcal{D}_{\text{train}}} \{(x, v_y^1), (x, v_y^2), \dots, (x, v_y^{k_y})\}$$



Augmented Prompt-based Tuning



$$\Pr(v | x) = \Pr(\text{Po}([mask]) = v | x)$$

$$= \frac{\exp(\mathbf{w}_v \cdot \mathbf{h}_{[MASK]})}{\sum_{v' \in \mathcal{V}} \exp(\mathbf{w}_{v'} \cdot \mathbf{h}_{[MASK]})}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{(x,v) \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{\text{train}}} -\log \Pr(v | x)$$

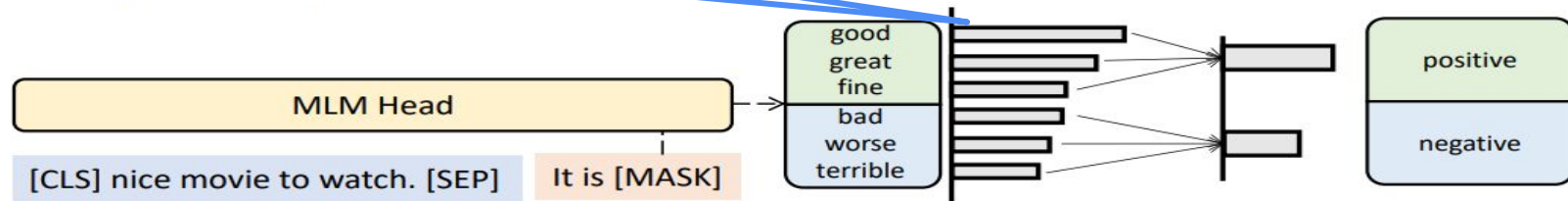
Instance-label pairs



training label pairs

Prediction Transformation

$$P(v_y^i, x) = \Pr(\text{Po}([mask]) = v_y^i | x)$$



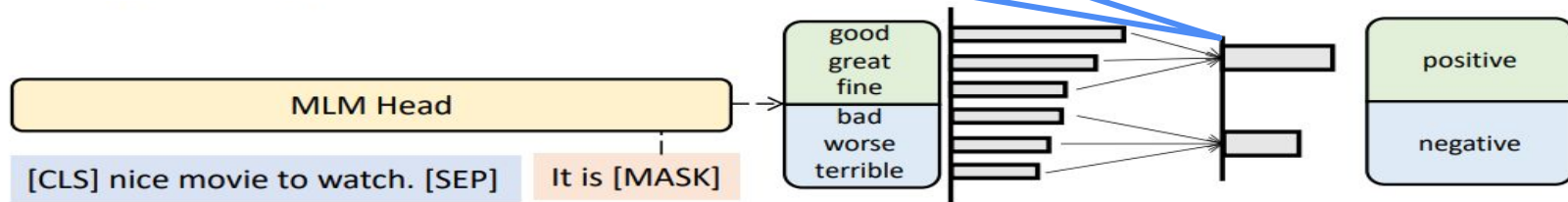


Prediction Transformation

The final probability of each class:

$h = \max()$

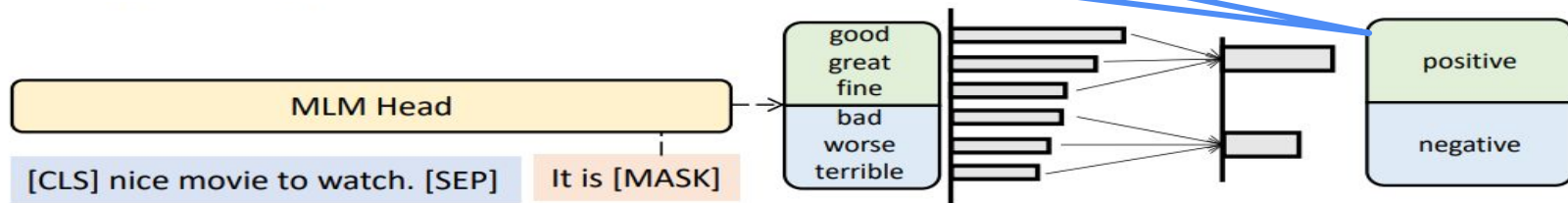
$$\Pr(y | x) = h(P(v_y^1, x), P(v_y^2, x), \dots, P(v_y^{k_y}, x))$$



Prediction Transformation

Final predicted class \hat{y}

$$\hat{y} = \operatorname{argmax}_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} \Pr(y | x)$$





Exepriment



Exepriment

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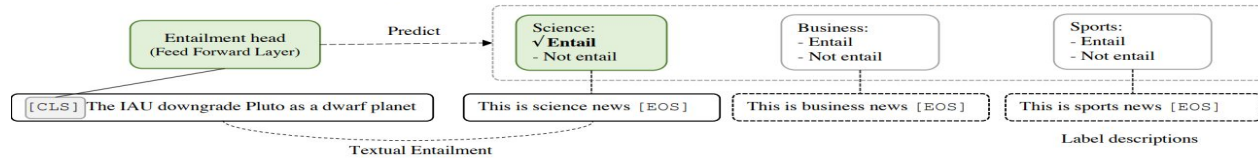


Q Experiment: Research Question

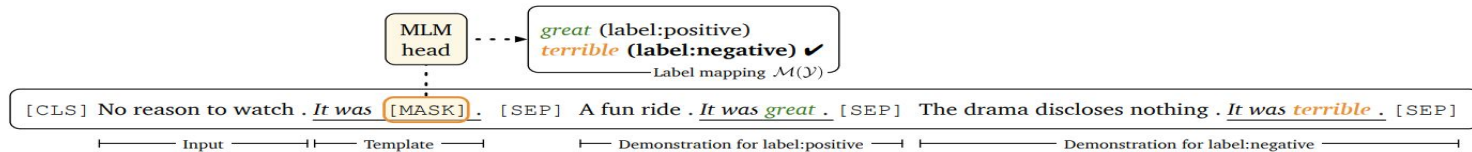
- **RQ1** Can PROMPTDA improve the performance of few-shot prompt-based tuning?
- **RQ2** Can the proposed Label Augmentation strategy help the target label prediction?
- **RQ3** Can the PROMPTDA make the promptbased tuning method more stable?

Experiment: BaseLine Details

- Majority: The label is predicted by taking the majority class in the training set
- Fine-Tuning: Prediction is based on the pre-trained language model
- GPT-3: In-context tuning in the zero-shot setting
- EFL (Entailment as Few-Shot Learner): An entailment-based prompt tuning framework



- LM-BFF: A prompt tuning model that automatically searches for demonstrations,



- Prompt Tuning: The standard Prompt-based Tuning augmented by a **simple template** or **template-free**



Q Experiment: Research Question

- **RQ1** Can PROMPTDA improve the performance of few-shot prompt-based tuning?
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- **RQ3** Can the PROMPTDA make the promptbased tuning method more stable?

Experiment: Data Set Detail

- **SST-2: Sentiment Analysis on SST-2 Binary classification**
- **MR: The Rotten Tomatoes movie review dataset**
- **CR: Mining-and-Summarising-Customer-Review (give positive or negative opinions)**
- **Subj: Movie review data set is objective or subjective**
- **Cola: The Corpus of Linguistic Acceptability(include domain or out domain data)**
- **MPOA: Data-set annotated for opinions and other private states(i.e., beliefs, emotions, sentiments, speculations, etc.)**

Experiment: Performance

- PROMPTDA can **improve** the performance of few-shot prompt-based tuning(Q1)

Method	SST-2 (Acc)	MR (Acc)	CR (Acc)	Subj (Acc)	CoLA (Acc)	MPQA (Acc)	SST-5 (Acc)
Majority (full)	50.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	69.1	50.0	23.1
Fine-Tuning (full)	95.0	90.8	89.4	97.0	86.2	89.4	58.7
<i>Few-shot scenario with K=8</i>							
Fine-Tuning	60.5 (3.1)	60.3 (7.5)	61.9 (5.1)	78.3 (8.2)	51.1 (8.4)	59.0 (3.4)	31.5 (7.5)
GPT-3 (Brown et al., 2020)	82.9 (3.4)	81.2 (2.5)	86.8 (1.5)	53.2 (1.5)	52.1 (6.2)	62.9 (3.5)	31.5 (4.3)
EFL (Wang et al., 2021)	67.5 (8.5)	69.8 (7.5)	75.3 (4.8)	78.9 (7.8)	54.3 (8.9)	68.4 (5.7)	35.2 (6.3)
LM-BEF (Gao et al., 2021)	89.1 (4.1)	83.6 (3.4)	87.8 (4.3)	81.6 (6.1)	53.5 (4.5)	73.9 (8.9)	41.2 (3.1)
PT + PROMPTDA (au.) [†]	89.5 (2.9)	83.7 (2.6)	88.3 (4.1)	86.8 (3.1)	55.9 (7.1)	78.4 (9.2)	43.3 (1.6)

Experiment: Performance

- Automatic Label Augmentation outperforms the manual way.(Q2)

Method	SST-2 (Acc)	MR (Acc)	CR (Acc)	Subj (Acc)	CoLA (Acc)	MPQA (Acc)	SST-5 (Acc)
Majority (full)	50.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	69.1	50.0	23.1
Fine-Tuning (full)	95.0	90.8	89.4	97.0	86.2	89.4	58.7

Few-shot scenario with K=8

- † template augmented: manually choose "Itis [MASK]"
- ‡ template-free: only append "[MASK]"
- (au.): automatic label augmentation, this paper proposed
- (m.): manual label augmentation, find the synonyms of label name from dictionary

Prompt Tuning [†]	85.8 (5.8)	79.3 (8.2)	86.1 (8.0)	81.2 (5.7)	52.7 (6.6)	75.1 (13.7)	38.4 (4.7)
PT + PROMPTDA(m.) [†]	88.9 (3.9)	83.8 (1.9)	84.9 (5.7)	82.4 (9.9)	51.3 (15.5)	78.1 (8.9)	42.7 (7.1)
PT + PROMPTDA(au.) [†]	89.5 (2.9)	83.7 (2.6)	88.3 (4.1)	86.8 (3.1)	55.9 (7.1)	78.4 (9.2)	43.3 (1.6)

Experiment: Performance

- PROMPTDA makes the prompt-based tuning more stable (less variance).(Q3)

Method	SST-2 (Acc)	MR (Acc)	CR (Acc)	Subj (Acc)	CoLA (Acc)	MPQA (Acc)	SST-5 (Acc)
Majority (full)	50.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	69.1	50.0	23.1
Fine-Tuning (full)	95.0	90.8	89.4	97.0	86.2	89.4	58.7

Few-shot scenario with K=8

† template augmented: manually choose "It is [MASK]"

‡ template-free: only append "[MASK]"

Prompt Tuning [†]	85.5 (5.2)	83.0 (3.7)	86.5 (3.0)	81.8 (5.6)	50.5 (10.3)	71.5 (9.8)	37.5 (5.5)
PT + PROMPTDA(m.) [†]	87.3 (4.4)	82.5 (1.4)	88.1 (2.7)	81.3 (4.9)	51.2 (7.5)	72.9 (9.1)	39.4 (4.3)
PT + PROMPTDA(au.) [†]	87.6 (4.1)	83.1 (3.1)	87.8 (1.2)	83.4 (2.5)	52.8 (8.1)	74.5 (7.8)	41.8 (3.9)
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PT + PROMPTDA(au.) [†]	89.5 (2.9)	83.7 (2.6)	88.3 (4.1)	86.8 (3.1)	55.9 (7.1)	78.4 (9.2)	43.3 (1.6)

Experiment: Combine Conventional DA

Method	SST-2 (Acc)	MR (Acc)	CR (Acc)	Subj (Acc)	SST-5 (Acc)
PT	85.8 (5.8)	79.3 (8.2)	86.1 (8.0)	81.2 (5.7)	38.4 (4.7)
PT with Conventional DA	89.2 (1.3)	80.3 (3.1)	86.5 (4.5)	82.3 (8.0)	39.1 (4.5)
PT with PROMPTDA	89.5 (2.9)	83.7 (2.6)	88.3 (4.1)	86.8 (3.1)	43.3 (1.6)
PT with PROMPTDA & Conventional DA	89.7 (1.6)	84.8 (1.5)	89.2 (1.3)	87.0 (3.1)	44.7 (1.1)

- Combination with conventional DA can bring **additional improvements**, which suggests PROMPTDA can be regarded as **orthogonal to** conventional DA
- **Conventional DA**: Select **synonym substitution** method
 - Enlarge the training set by ×2
- **PROMPT DA**: This paper propose
 - Enlarge the training set by ×3

Experiment: Label Word Selection

- **SST-2:** The label words automatically manually searched are **literally similar**.
- **Subj**: the label name {**objective/subjective**}, **not literally similar**.
computer don't know what is the **object & subject** word
- **SST-5:** harder to select appropriate **label words** (Performance bad)

	label name	positive negative
SST-2	label words (m.)	positive, great, good negative terrible bad
	label words (au.)	wonderful brilliant fantastic terrible done disappointing

Key word is **literally** same

Experiment: Label Word Selection

- SST-2: The label words automatically manually searched are **literally similar**.
- **Subj** :the label name {**objective/subjective**}, **not literally similar**.
computer don't know what is the **object & subject** word
- SST-5:harder to select appropriate **label words(Performance bad)**

	label name	objective subjective
Subj	label words (m.)	good neutral fair bad emotional personal
	label words (au.)	disturbing terrifying key bad not nonsense

Hard to look **not literally similar** but **synonyms similar**

Experiment: Label Word Selection

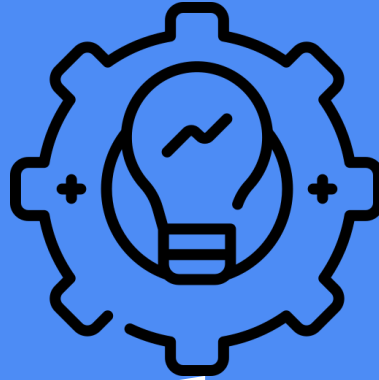
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computer don't know what is the **object & subject** word
- **SST-5**: harder to select appropriate **label words(Performance bad)**

Hard to split out neutral ,**negative and very negative**

	label name	very positive positive neutral negative very negative
SST-5	label words (m.)	great perfect excellent good, pretty, wonderful neutral normal fine bad worse not terrible awful ridiculous
	label words (au.)	great brilliant fantastic extraordinary remarkable fascinating enough terrible funny awful bad worse boring done unnecessary



Conclusion



Conclusion

M

T

W

T

F

Q Conclusion

- A new problem of designing data augmentation strategies for prompt-based few-shot learners.
- **Label-guided data augmentation framework PROMPTDA** that exploits the rich label semantic information of one-to-multiple verbalizer for improving prompt tuning, which can be a plug-in module for any prompt-based method.
- Extensive experiments on real-world few-shot classification tasks demonstrate the **effectiveness** of the proposed framework