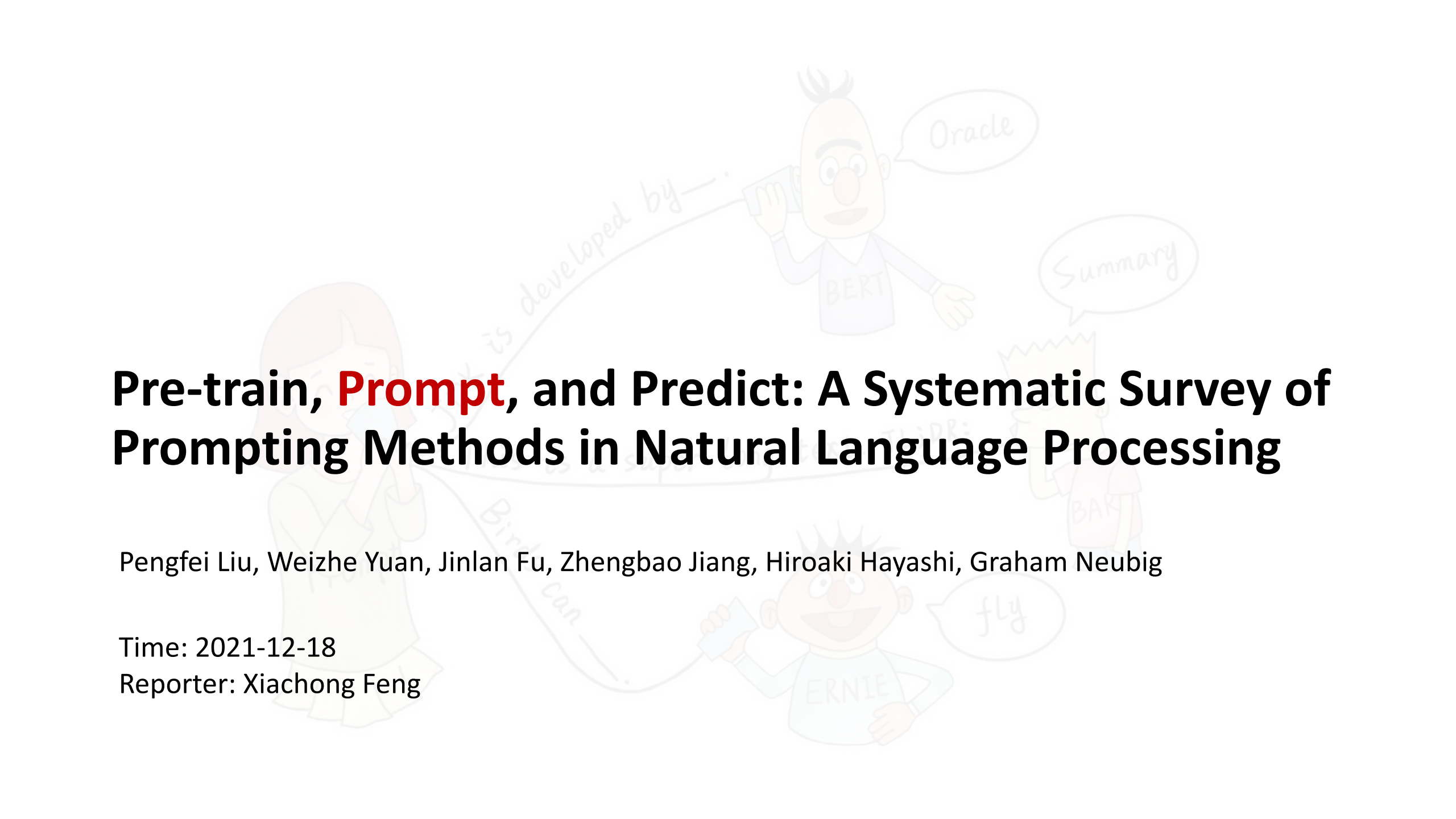




Pre-train, **Prompt**, and Predict: A Systematic Survey of Prompting Methods in Natural Language Processing

Pengfei Liu, Weizhe Yuan, Jinlan Fu, Zhengbao Jiang, Hiroaki Hayashi, Graham Neubig

Time: 2021-12-18

Reporter: Xiachong Feng



Background

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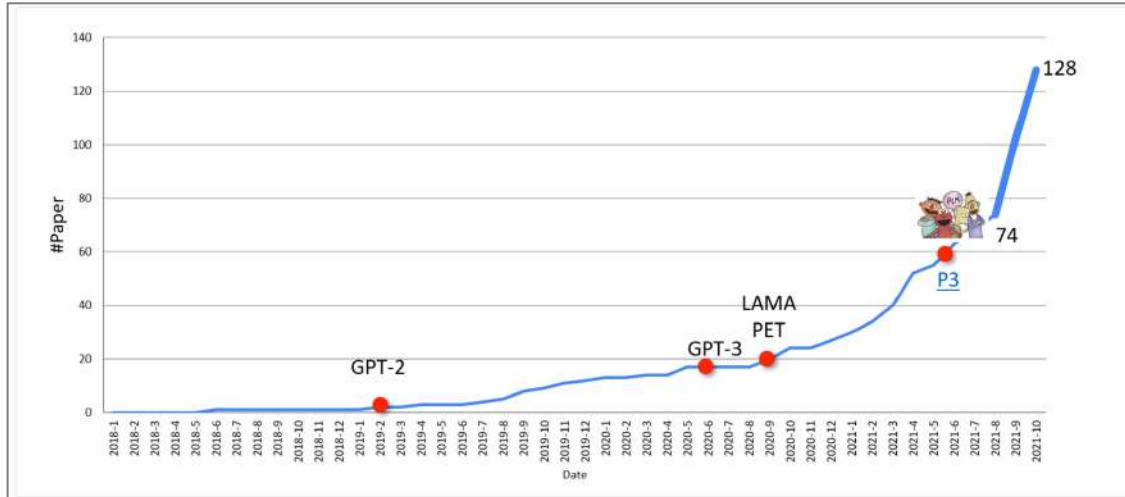


Hiroaki Hayashi
PhD Stu CMU

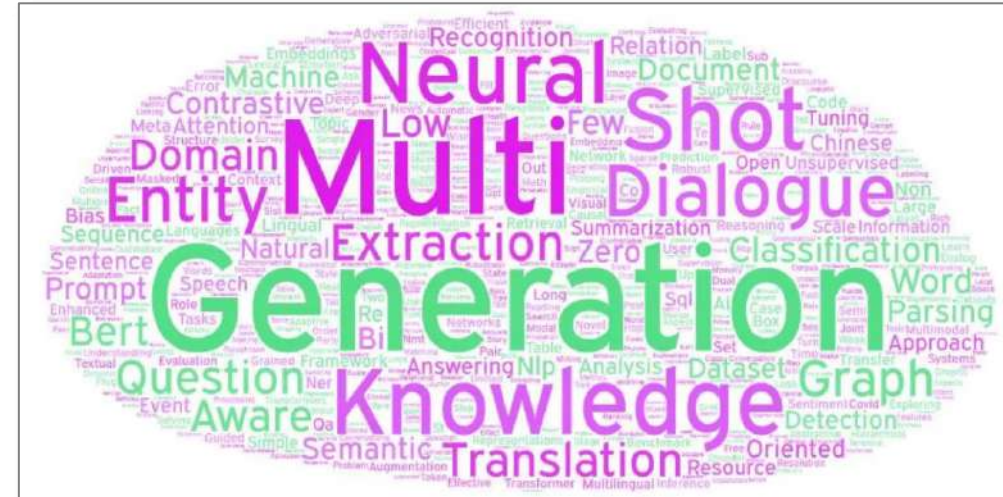


Graham Neubig
A.P. CMU

100%



<http://pretrain.nlpedia.ai/>

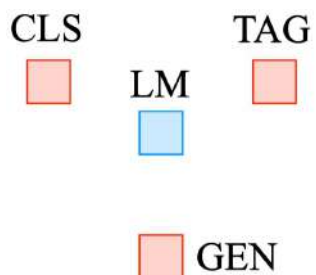


ARR Nov.

Four Paradigms in NLP

Fully Supervised Learning (Non-Neural Network)

Features Engineering
TF-IDF, POS, Length



Domain Adaptation to Summarize Human Conversations ACL 2010

3.2 Features Used

We consider two sets of features for each sentence: a small set of conversational structure features, and a large set of lexical features.

Conversational features: We extract 24 conversational features from both the email and meetings domain, and which consider both emails and meetings to be conversations comprised of turns between multiple participants. For an email thread, a turn consists of a single email fragment in the exchange. Similarly, for meetings, a turn is a sequence of dialogue acts by the same speaker. The conversational features, which are described in detail in (Murray and

Carenini, 2008), include sentence length, sentence position in the conversation and in the current turn, pause-style features, lexical cohesion, centroid scores, and features that measure how terms cluster between conversation participants and conversation turns.

Lexical features: We derive an extensive set of lexical features, originally proposed in (Murray et al., 2010) from the AMI and BC3 datasets, and then compute their occurrence in the Enron corpus. After throwing out features that occur less than five times, we end up with approximately 200,000 features. The features derived are: character trigrams, word bigrams, POS tag bigrams, word pairs, POS pairs, and varying instantiation ngram (VIN) features. For word pairs, we extract the ordered pairs of words that occur in the same sentence, and similarly for POS pairs. To derive VIN features, we take each word bigram w_1, w_2 and further represent it as two patterns p_1, w_2 and w_1, p_2 each consisting of a word and a POS tag.

3.3 Classifier

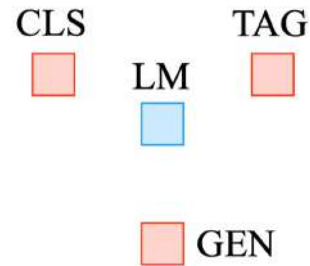
In all of our experiments, we train logistic regression classifiers using the *liblinear* toolkit³. This choice was partly motivated by our earlier summarization research, where logistic regression classifiers were compared alongside support

Four Paradigms in NLP

Fully Supervised Learning (Neural Network)

Architecture Engineering

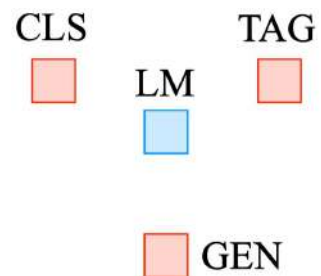
Conv, RNN, Self-Atten



Fully Supervised Learning (Non-Neural Network)

Features Engineering

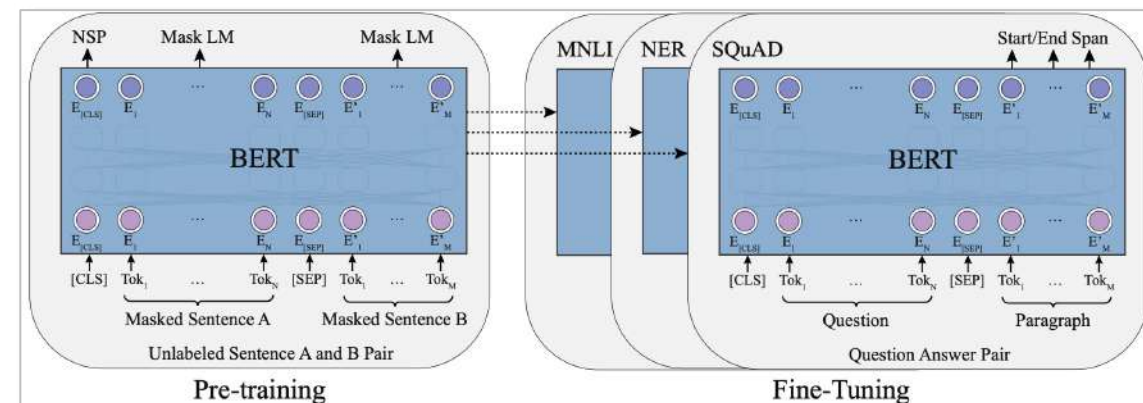
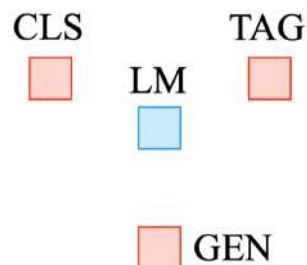
TF-IDF, POS, Length



Four Paradigms in NLP

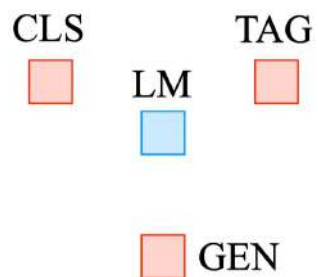
Fully Supervised Learning (Neural Network)

Architecture Engineering
Conv, RNN, Self-Atten

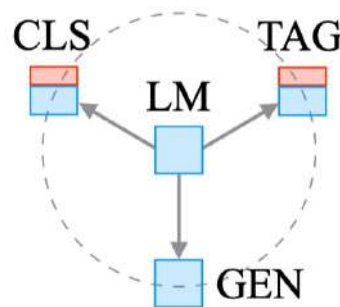


Fully Supervised Learning (Non-Neural Network)

Features Engineering
TF-IDF, POS, Length

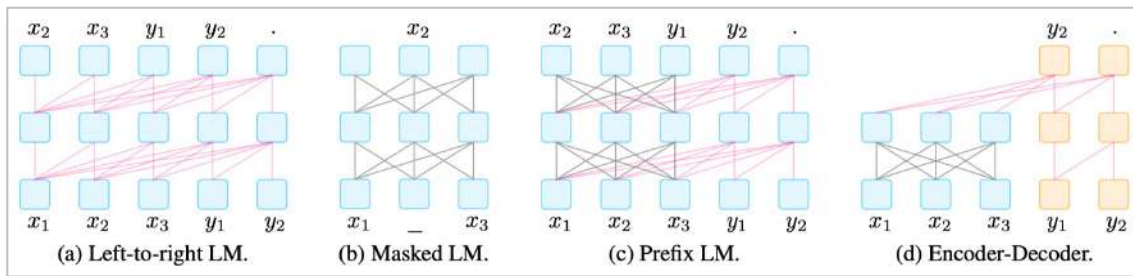


Pre-train, Fine-tune Objective Engineering *MLM, NSP*

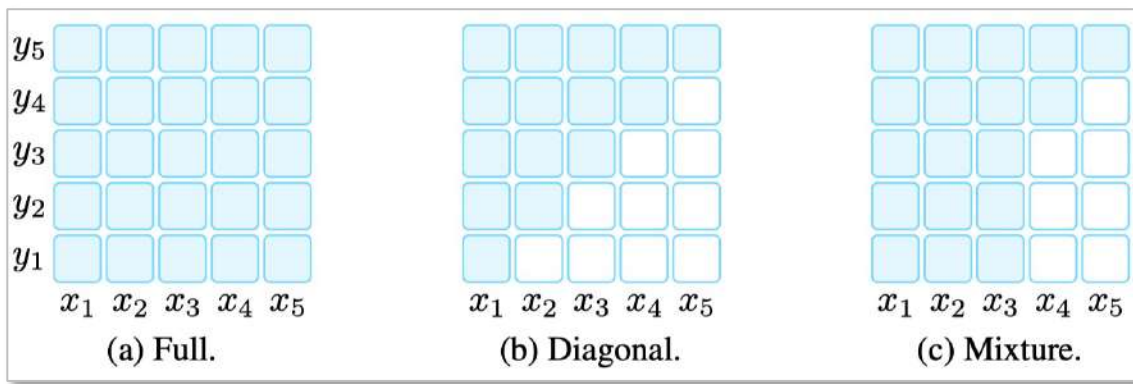


PLMs

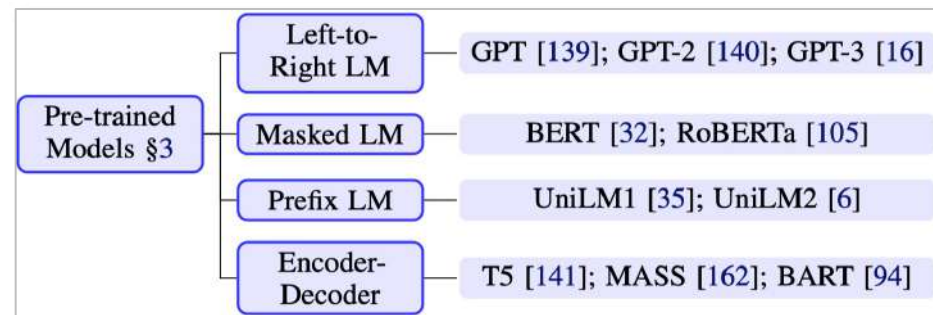
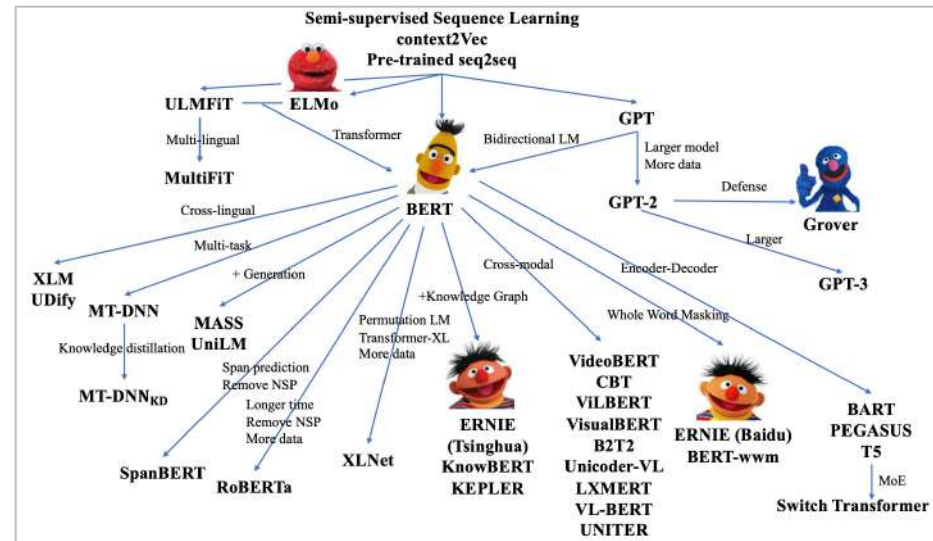
- Typical paradigms of pre-trained LMs



- Attention mask patterns



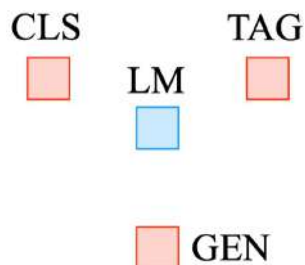
- PLMs



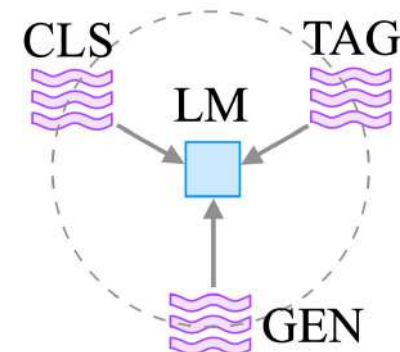
Four Paradigms in NLP

Fully Supervised Learning (Neural Network)

Architecture Engineering
Conv, RNN, Self-Atten

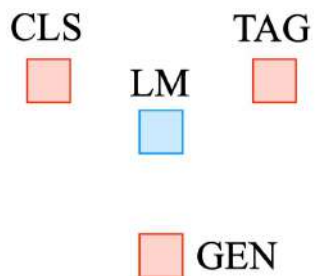


Pre-train, Prompt, Predict Prompt Engineering

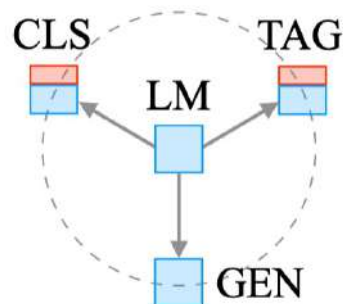


Fully Supervised Learning (Non-Neural Network)

Features Engineering
TF-IDF, POS, Length

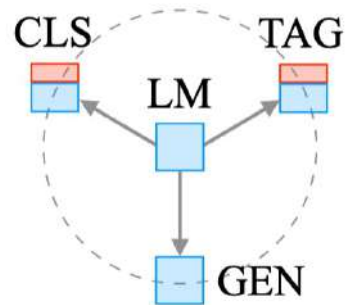


Pre-train, Fine-tune Objective Engineering

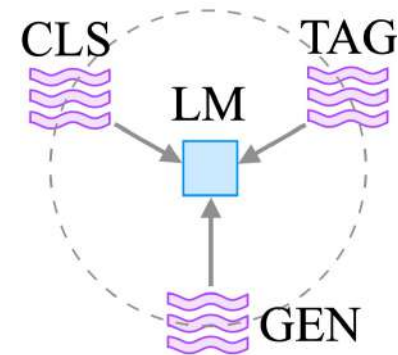


Four Paradigms in NLP

Pre-train, Fine-tune
Objective Engineering
MLM, NSP



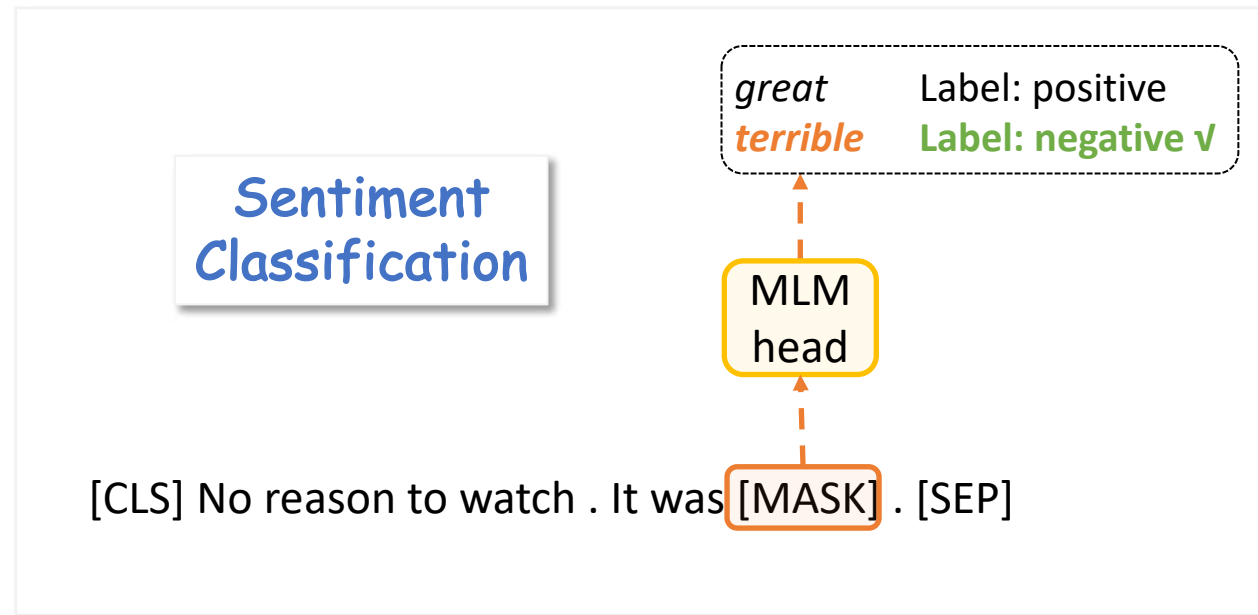
Pre-train, Prompt, Predict
Prompt Engineering





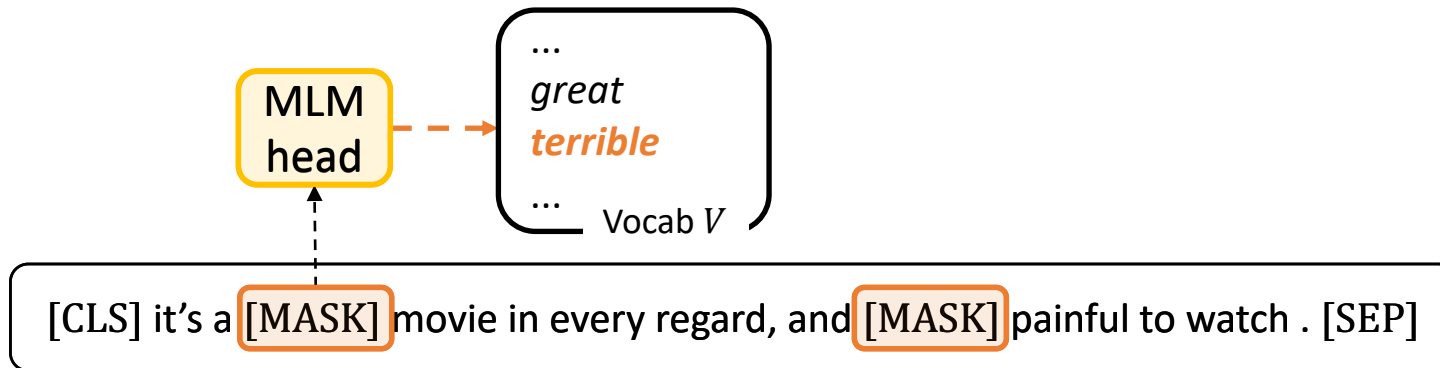
Prompt Learning

Naïve Prompt Learning

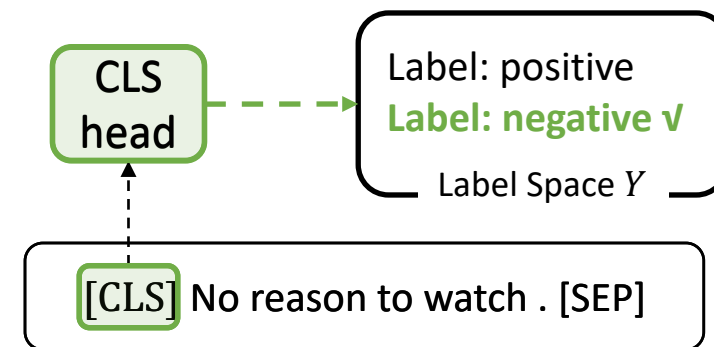


Two Gaps

Pre-train and Fine-tune Paradigm



(a) MLM pre-training



(b) Fine-tuning

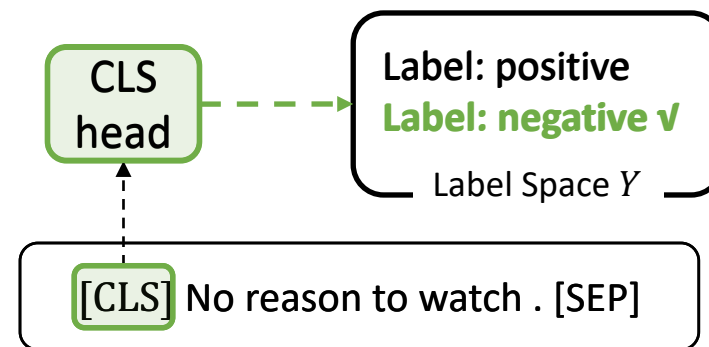
Two Gaps

Why Prompt Learning?

Pre-train and Fine-tune Paradigm

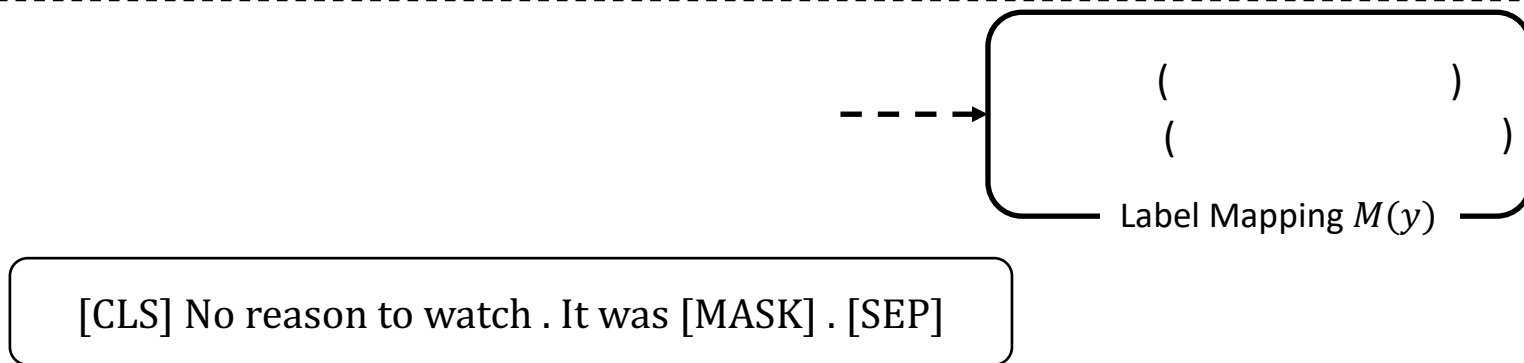


(a) MLM pre-training

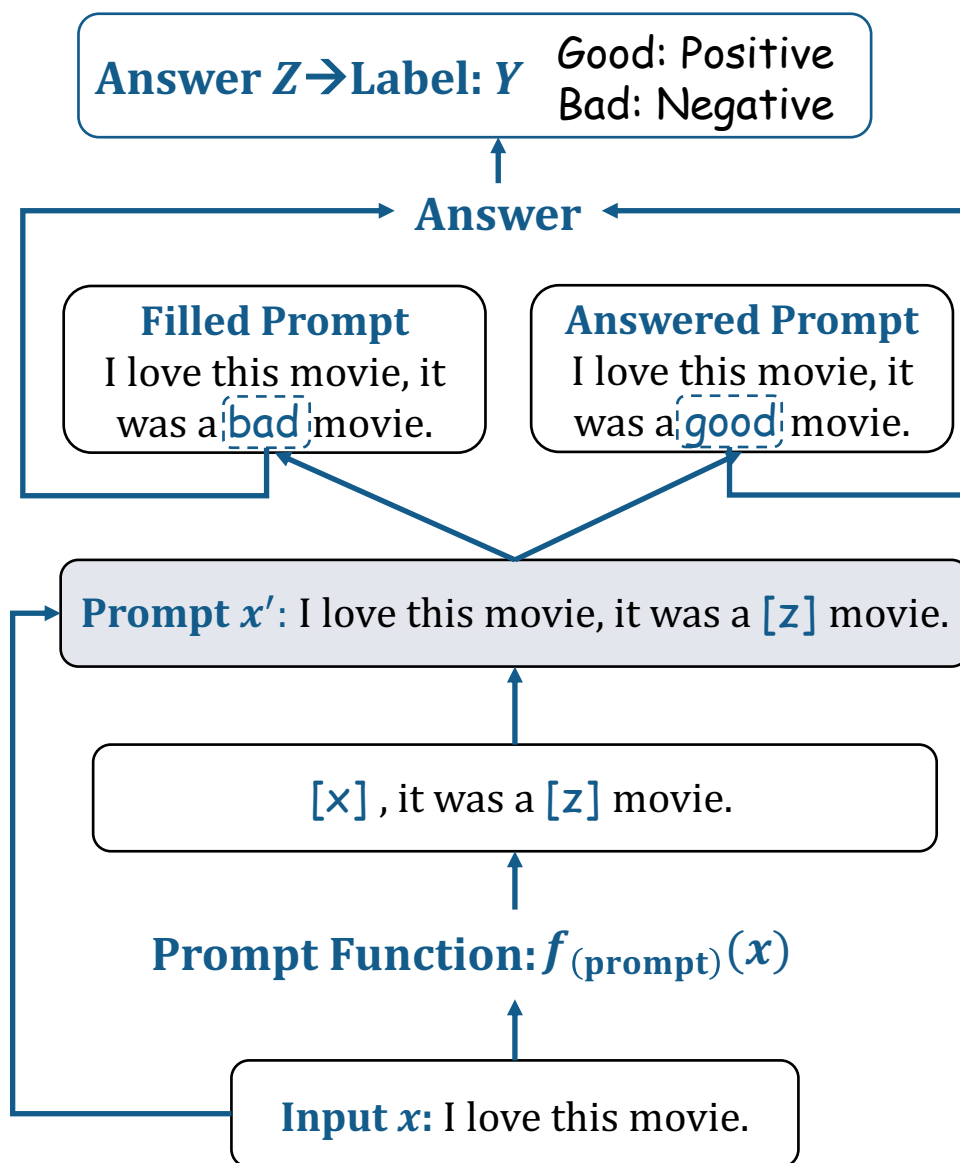


(b) Fine-tuning

Prompt Tuning



Notation of Prompt Learning



Answer Mapping

Answer: A token, phrase, or sentence that fills $[Z]$

Filled Prompt: A prompt where slot $[Z]$ is filled with any answer.

Answered Prompt: A prompt where slot $[Z]$ is filled with a true answer.

Prompt: A text where $[X]$ is instantiated by input x but answer slot $[Z]$ is not.

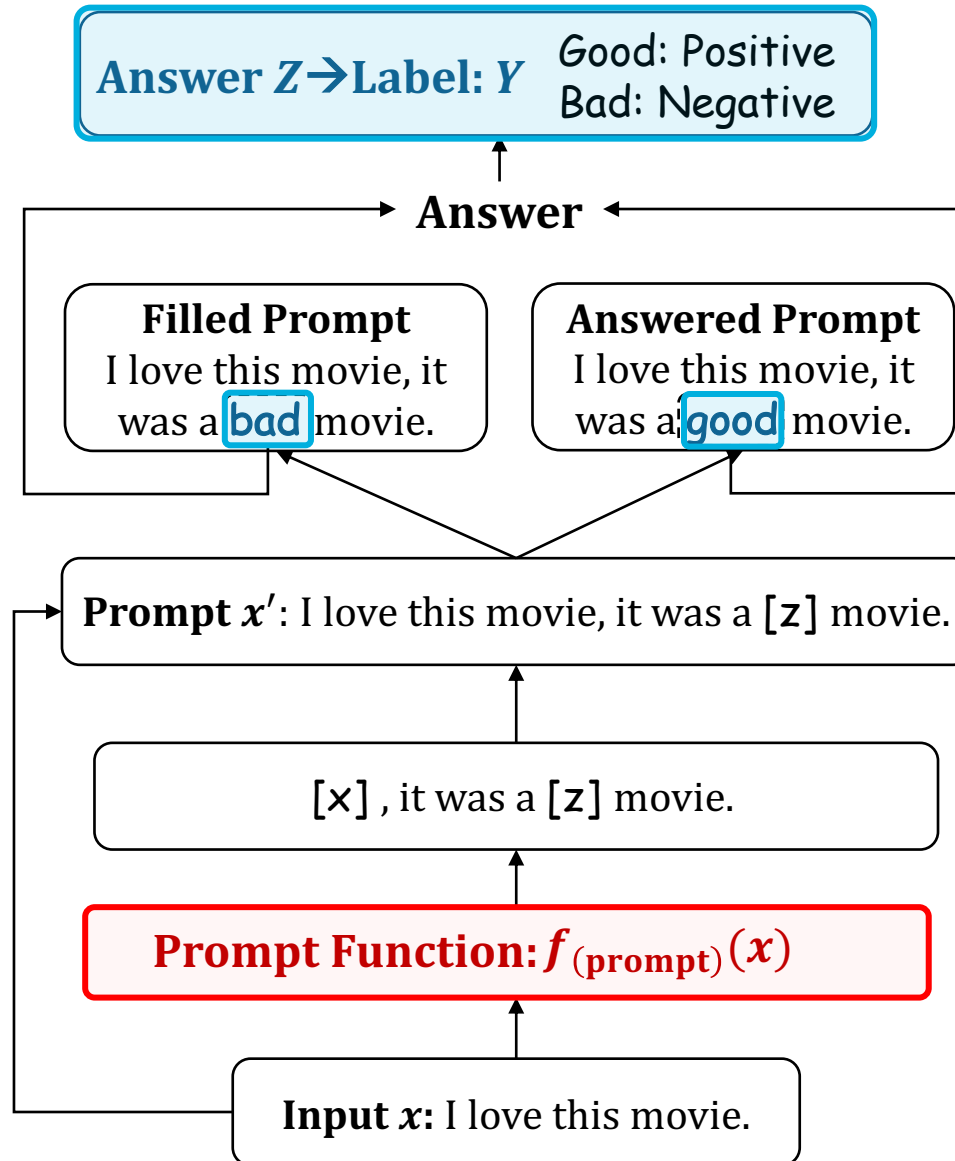
Prompt Function f : A function that converts the input into a specific form by inserting the input x and adding a slot $[Z]$ where answer z may be filled later.

Input x : One or multiple texts

Examples

Type	Task	Input ([X])	Template	Answer ([Z])
Text CLS	Sentiment	I love this movie.	[X] The movie is [Z].	great fantastic ...
	Topics	He prompted the LM.	[X] The text is about [Z].	sports science ...
	Intention	What is taxi fare to Denver?	[X] The question is about [Z].	quantity city ...
Text-span CLS	Aspect Sentiment	Poor service but good food.	[X] What about service? [Z].	Bad Terrible ...
Text-pair CLS	NLI	[X1]: An old man with ... [X2]: A man walks ...	[X1]? [Z], [X2]	Yes No ...
Tagging	NER	[X1]: Mike went to Paris. [X2]: Paris	[X1] [X2] is a [Z] entity.	organization location ...
Text Generation	Summarization	Las Vegas police ...	[X] TL;DR: [Z]	The victim ... A woman
	Translation	Je vous aime.	French: [X] English: [Z]	I love you. I fancy you. ...

Two Key Components



Answer Engineering

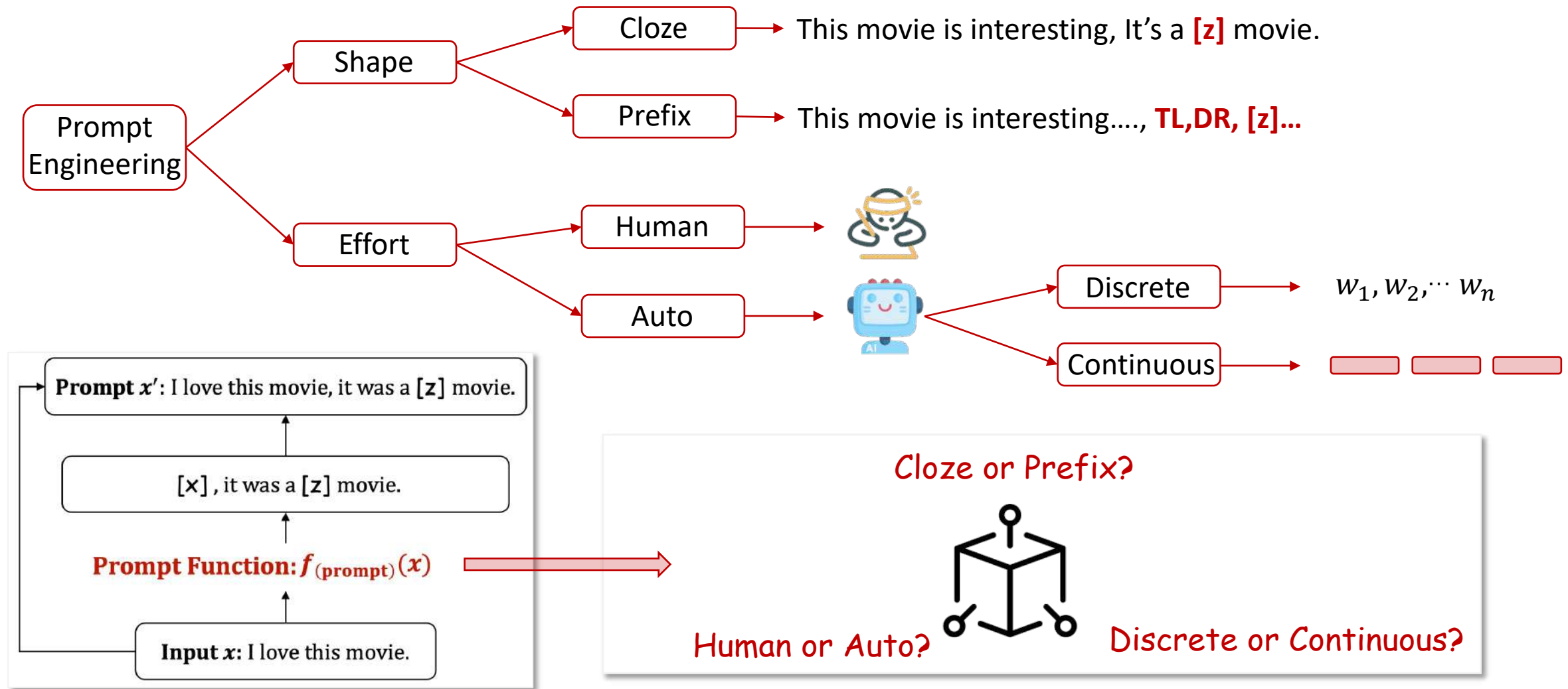


Prompt Engineering



Prompt Engineering

Prompt Engineering



Prompt Engineering



Manually created prompts

Prompt-tuning

Exploiting Cloze Questions for Few Shot Text Classification and Natural Language Inference

In-context learning

Language Models are Few-Shot Learners (GPT-3)



Automatically created prompts

Mining-based and Paraphrasing-based

How Can We Know What Language Models Know?

Gradient Searching

AUTOPROMPT: Eliciting Knowledge from Language Models with Automatically Generated Prompts

Using Separate Model

Making pre-trained language models better few-shot learners.



GPT Understands, Too

Learning How to Ask: Querying LMs with Mixtures of Soft Prompts

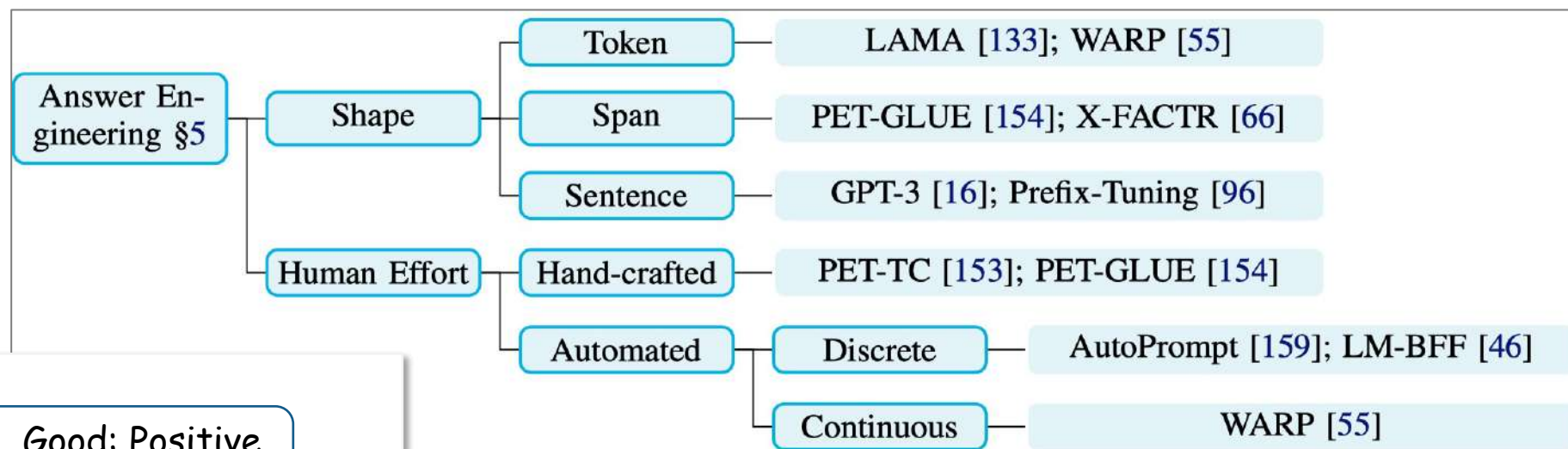
Factual Probing Is [MASK]: Learning vs. Learning to Recall

Differentially Optimized



Answer Engineering

Answer Engineering



Answer $Z \rightarrow$ Label: Y Good: Positive
Bad: Negative

Answer

Filled Prompt

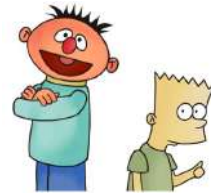
I love this movie, it
was a **bad** movie.

Answered Prompt

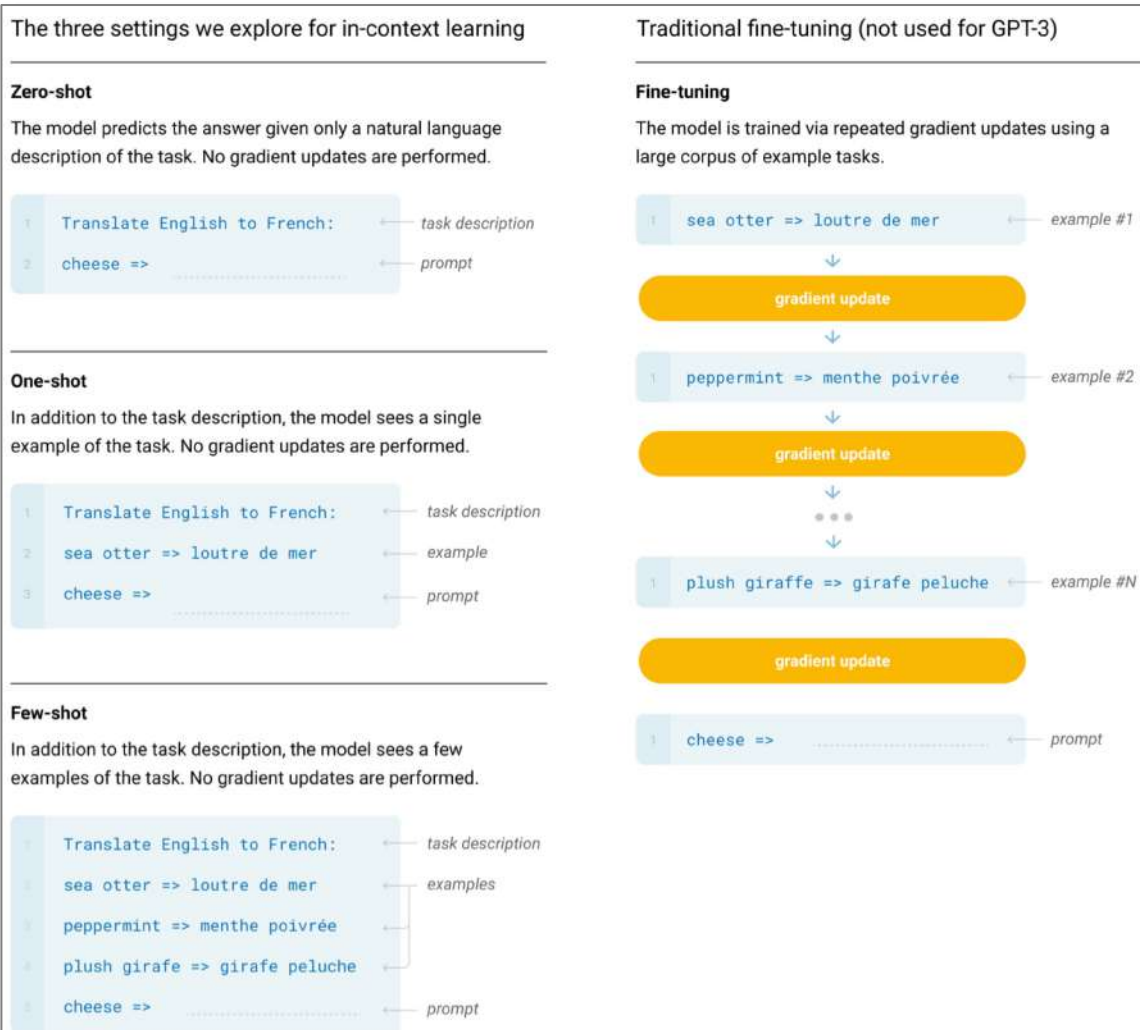
I love this movie, it
was a **good** movie.



Papers



GPT-3



**Prompt Engineering**
Human + Discrete

**Answer Engineering**
Token, Span, Sent

Text Classification

Sentiment Classification

MLM head

great Label: positive
terrible Label: negative ✓

[CLS] No reason to watch . It was [MASK] . [SEP]



Prompt Engineering

Cloze + Human + Discrete



Answer Engineering

Token + Human + Discrete



Topic detection

this text is about {"health", "finance", "politics", "sports", etc.}



Emotion detection

this text expresses {"anger", "joy", "sadness", "fear", etc.}



Situation detection

the people there need {"shelter", "water", ...}

Text Classification: LM-BFF

T5 Objective

Original text

Thank you ~~for~~ ~~inviting~~ me to your party ~~last~~ week.

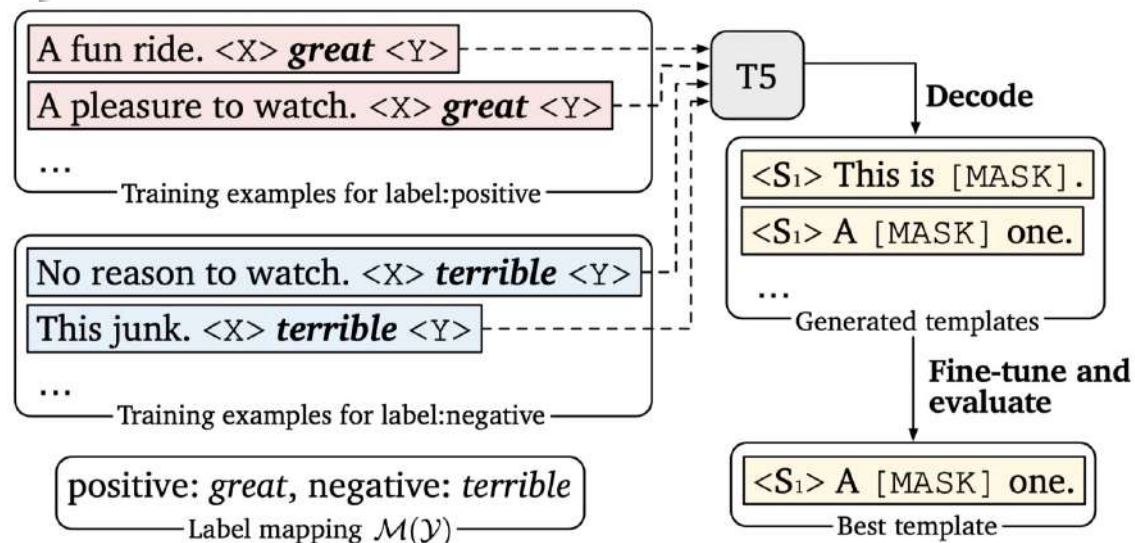
Inputs

Thank you <X> me to your party <Y> week.

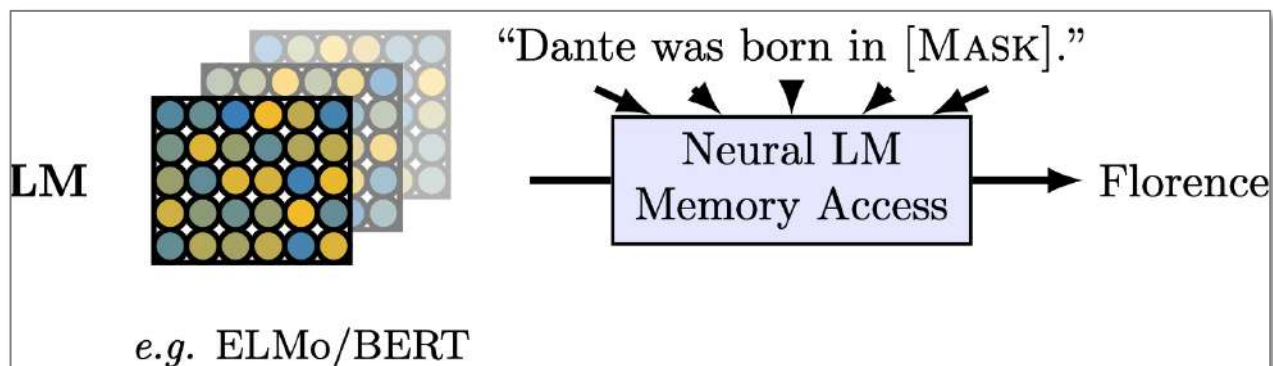
Targets

<X> for inviting <Y> last <Z>

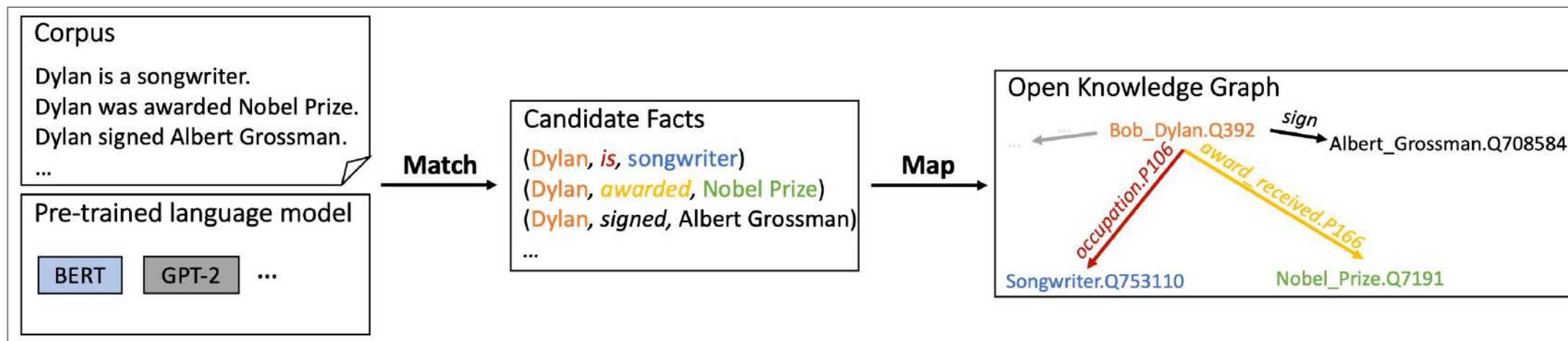
LM-BFF: Generate Prompt



Knowledge Mining

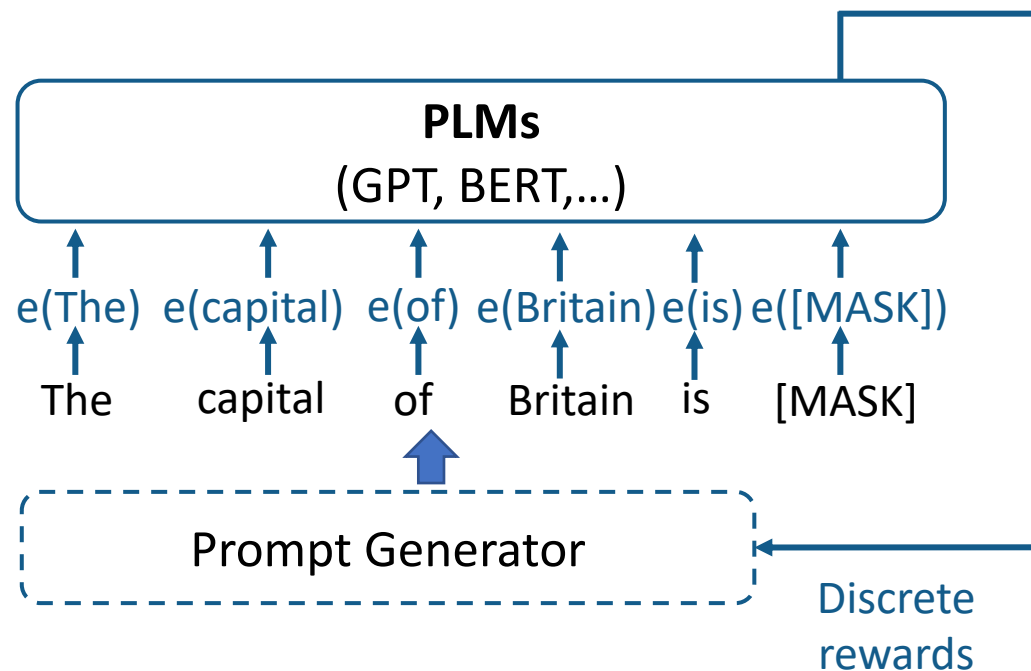


Query	Answer
Francesco Bartolomeo Conti was born in ____.	Florence
Adolphe Adam died in ____.	Paris
English bulldog is a subclass of ____.	dog
The official language of Mauritius is ____.	English
Patrick Oboya plays in ____ position.	midfielder
Hamburg Airport is named after ____.	Hamburg
The original language of Mon oncle Benjamin is ____.	French
Dani Alves plays with ____.	Barcelona
Paul Toungui is a ____ by profession.	politician
Sodium sulfide consists of ____.	sodium

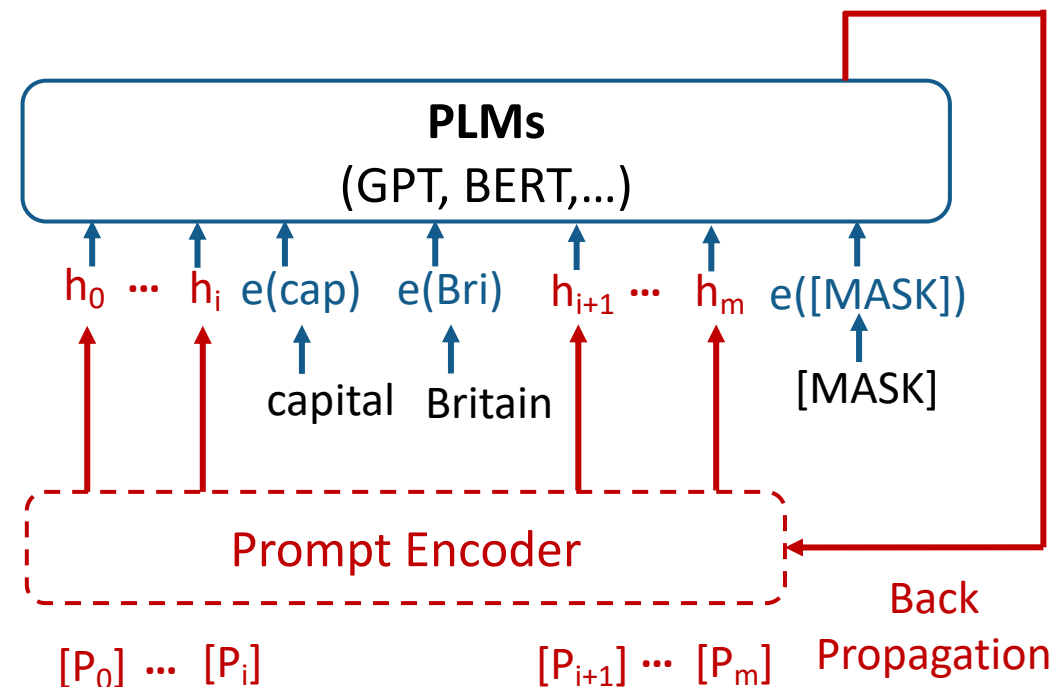


Knowledge Mining: P-Tuning

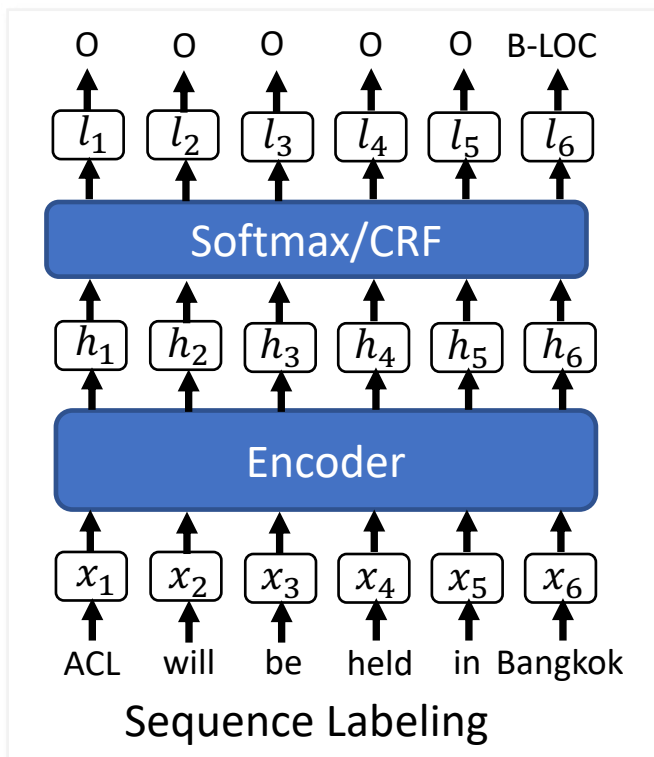
Discrete Prompt Learning



P-tuning



NER



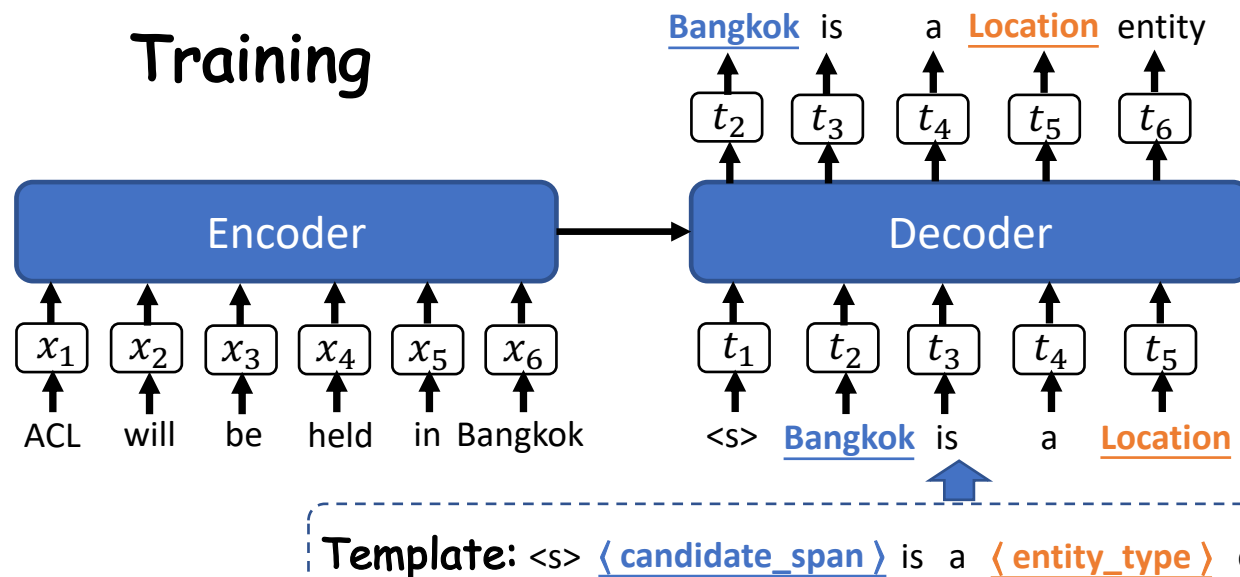
Prompt Engineering

Cloze + Human + Discrete

Answer Engineering

Token + Human + Discrete

Training



Template: <s> <candidate_span> is a <entity_type> entity

Testing

ACL will be held in Bangkok

ACL will be held in Bangkok

ACL will be held in Bangkok

Bangkok is a Location entity (scoring: 0.8)

Bangkok is a person entity (scoring: 0.3)

Bangkok is not a entity (scoring: 0.1)

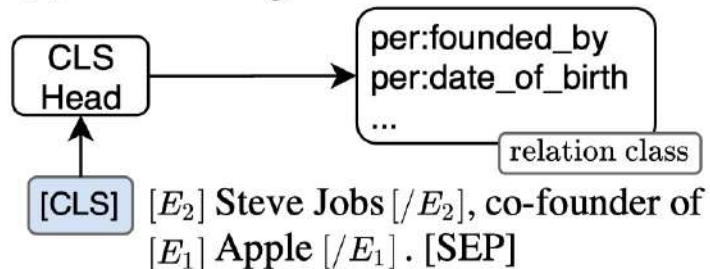
ACL will is a Location entity (scoring: 0.1)

ACL will is a person entity (scoring: 0.1)

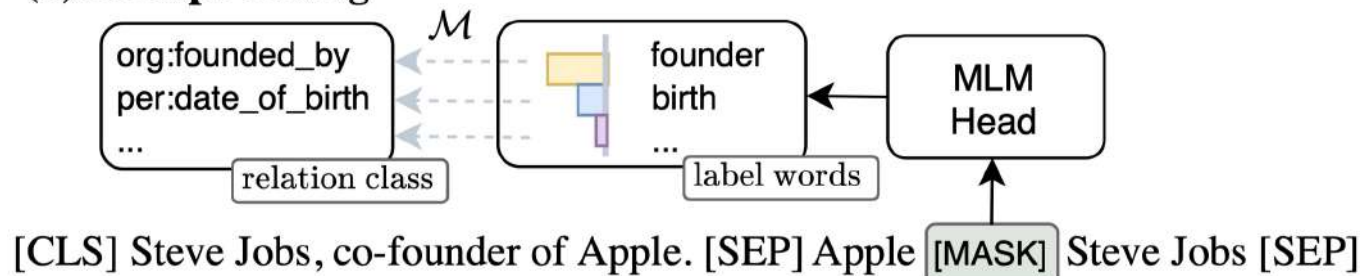
ACL will is not a entity (scoring: 0.9)

Relation Extraction

(a) Fine-Tuning



(b) Prompt-Tuning

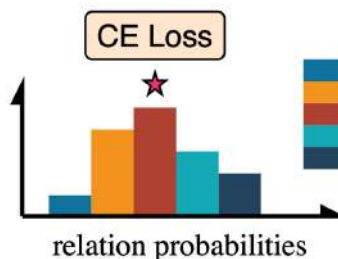


Prompt Engineering

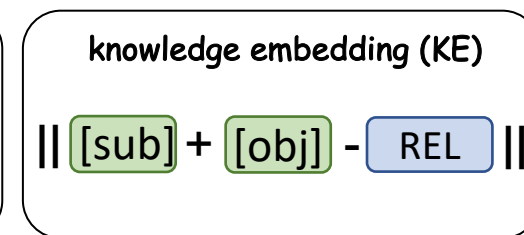
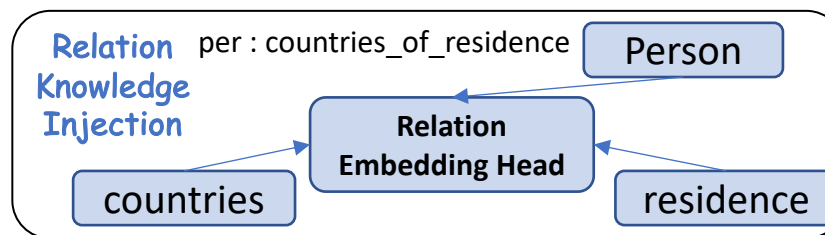
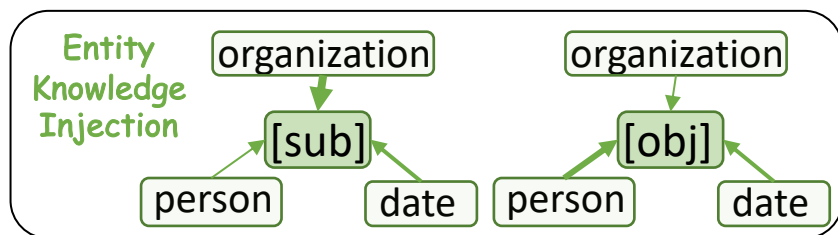
Cloze + Auto + Continuous

Answer Engineering

Token + Auto + Continuous

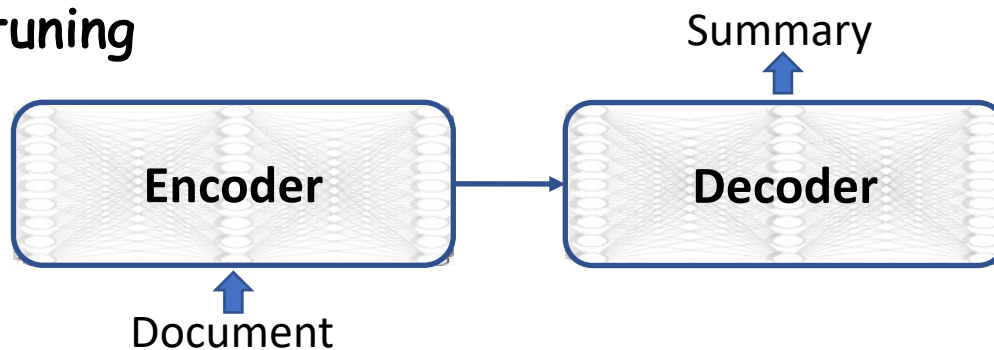


[CLS] [E₂] **Steve Jobs** [/E₂], co-founder of [E₁] **Apple** [/E₁] [SEP] [sub] **Apple** [sub] [MASK] [obj] **Steve Jobs** [obj] [SEP]



Text Generation

Fine-tuning



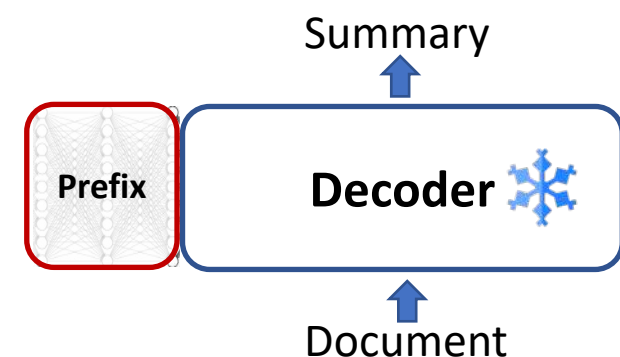
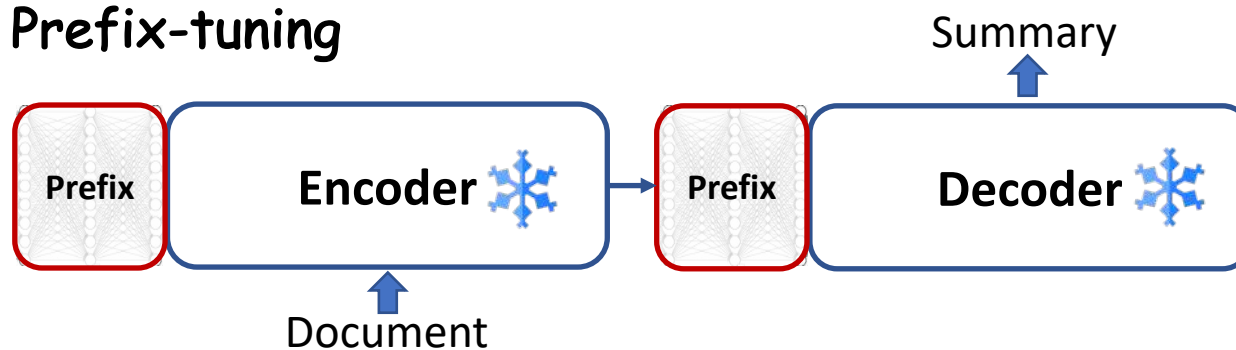
Prompt Engineering

Prefix+ Auto + Continuous

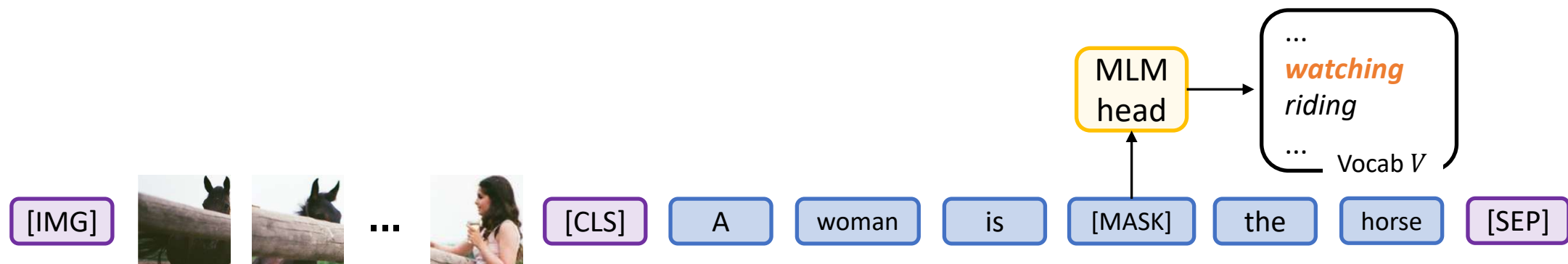
Answer Engineering

Sent + Discrete

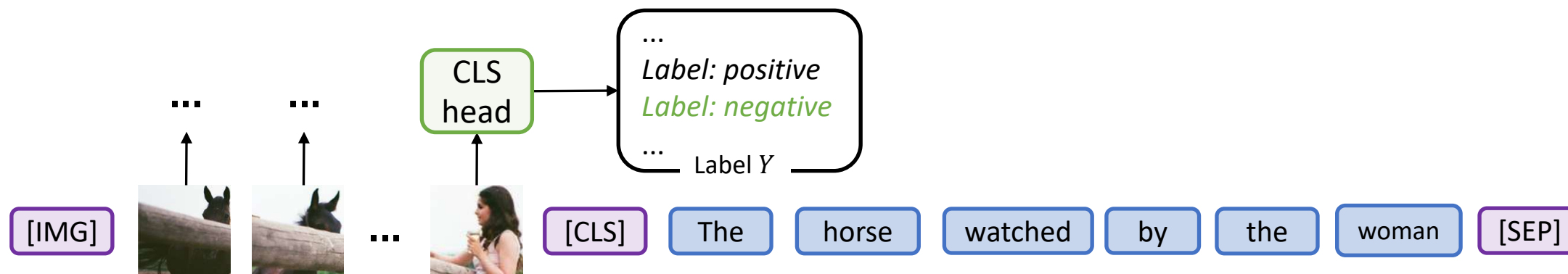
Prefix-tuning



Cross-modal

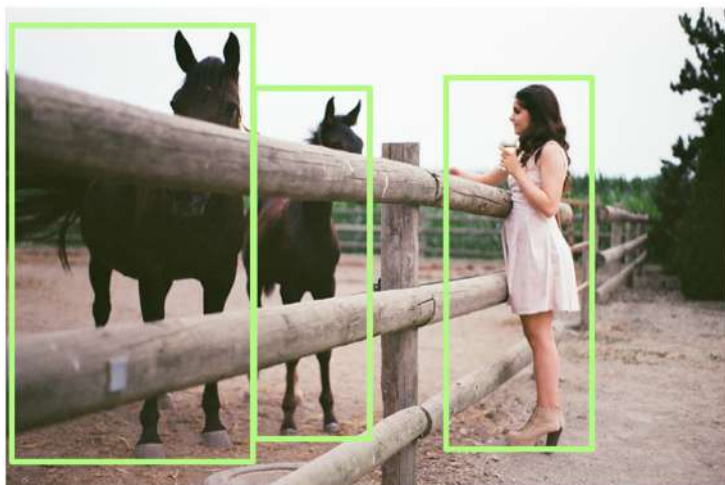


(a) pre-training

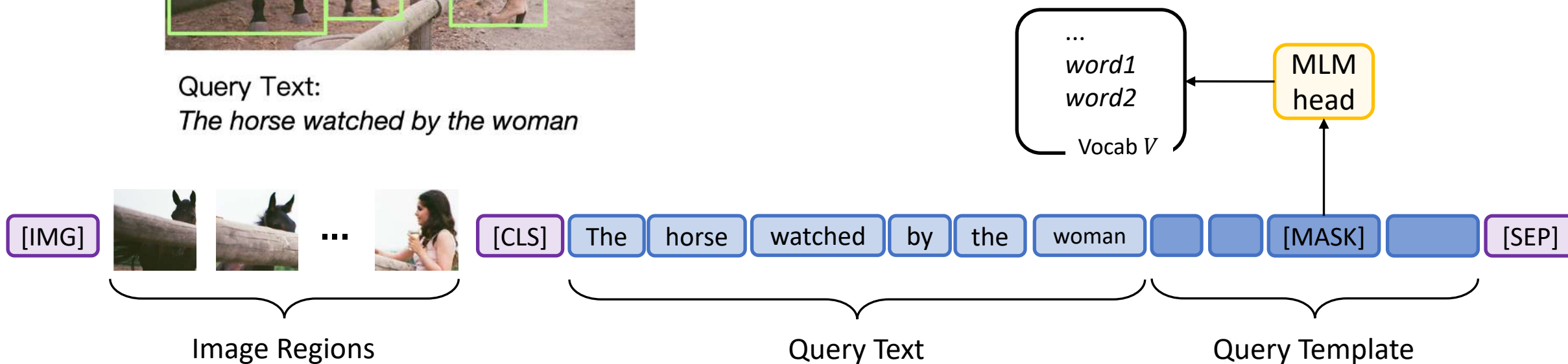


(b) fine-tuning

Cross-modal



Query Text:
The horse watched by the woman

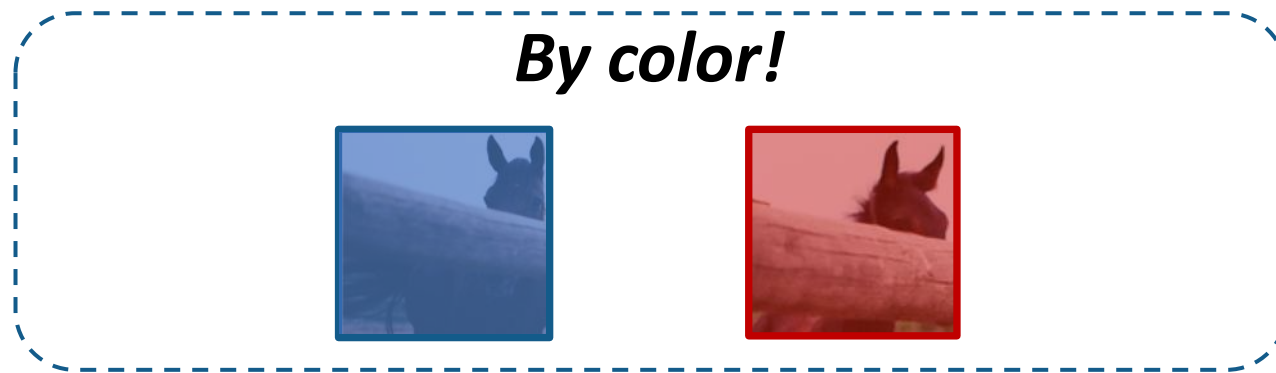
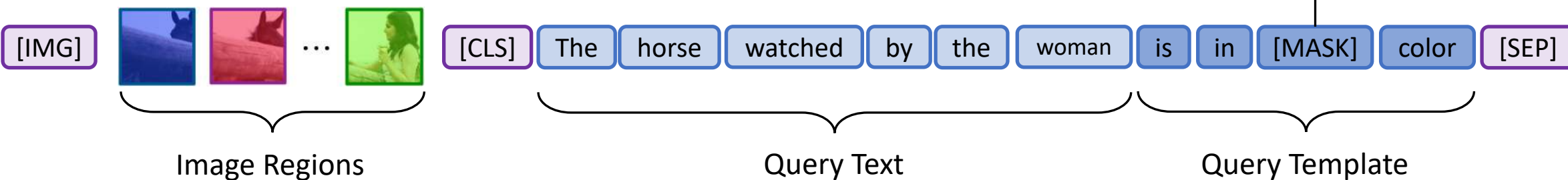


(c) Cross-modal Prompt Tuning

Cross-modal



Query Text:
The horse watched by the woman



Part Conclusion



Prompt



PLMs



Downstream Tasks

Thanks~