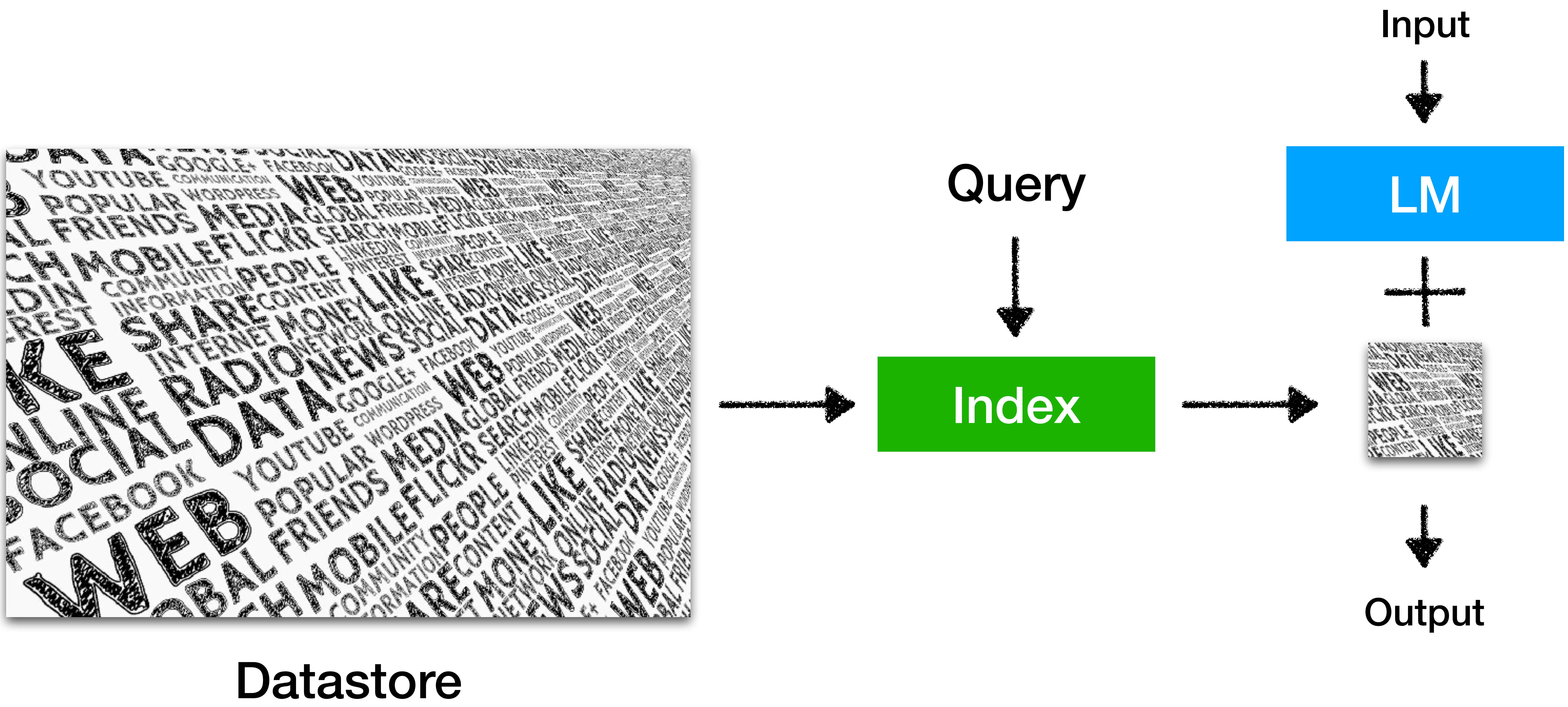
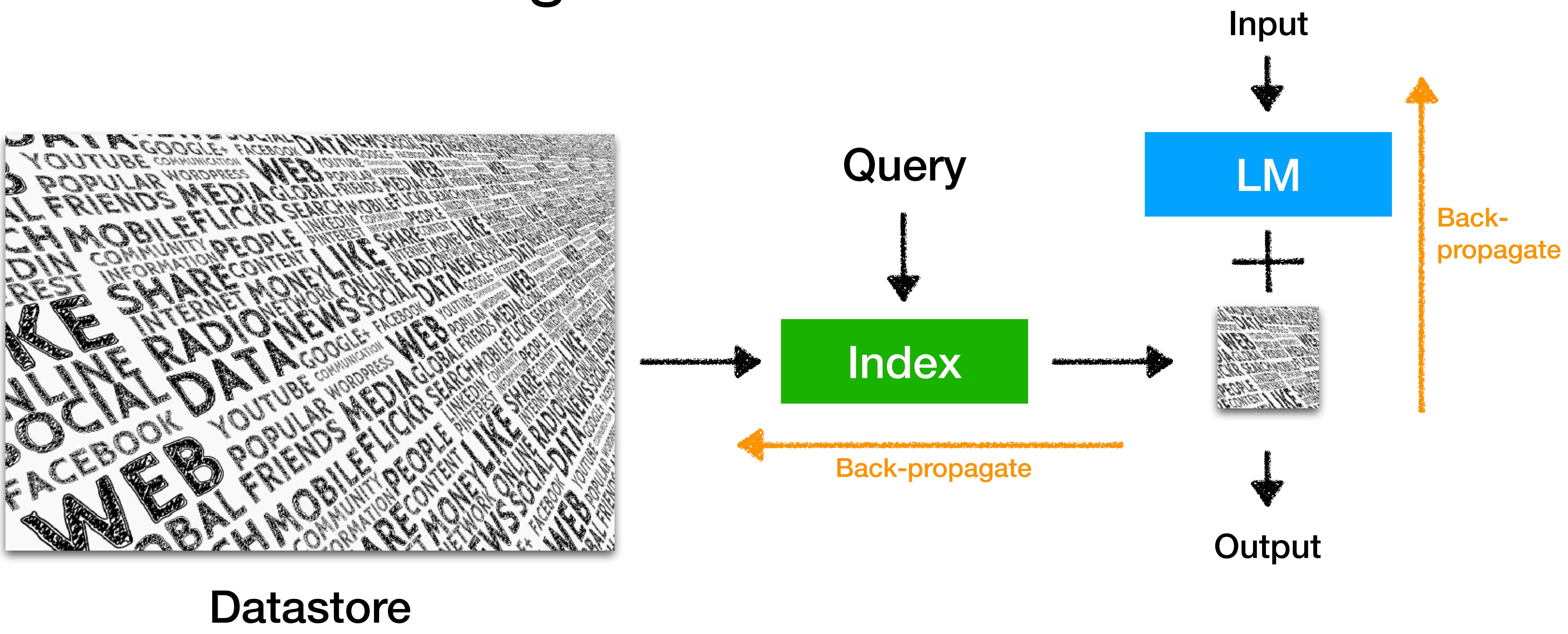
Section 4:
Retrieval-based LMs: Training

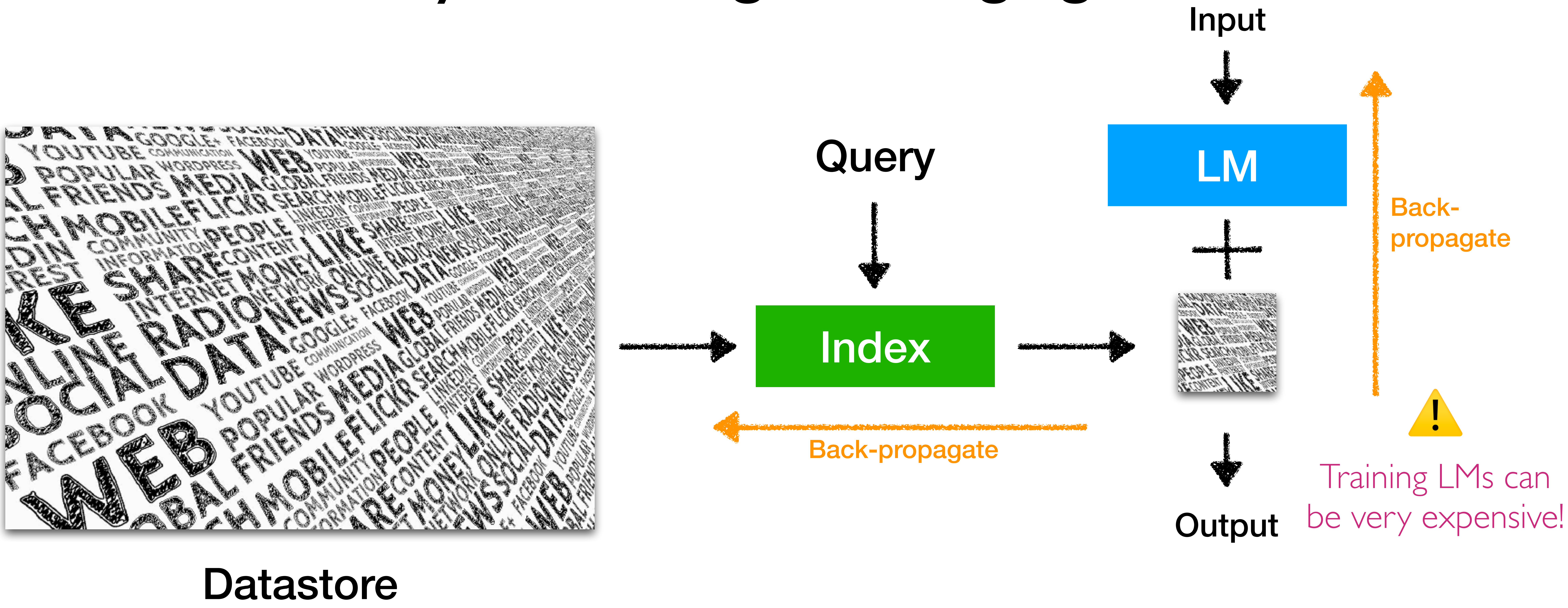
Retrieval-based LMs



Training retrieval-based LMs



Why is training challenging?



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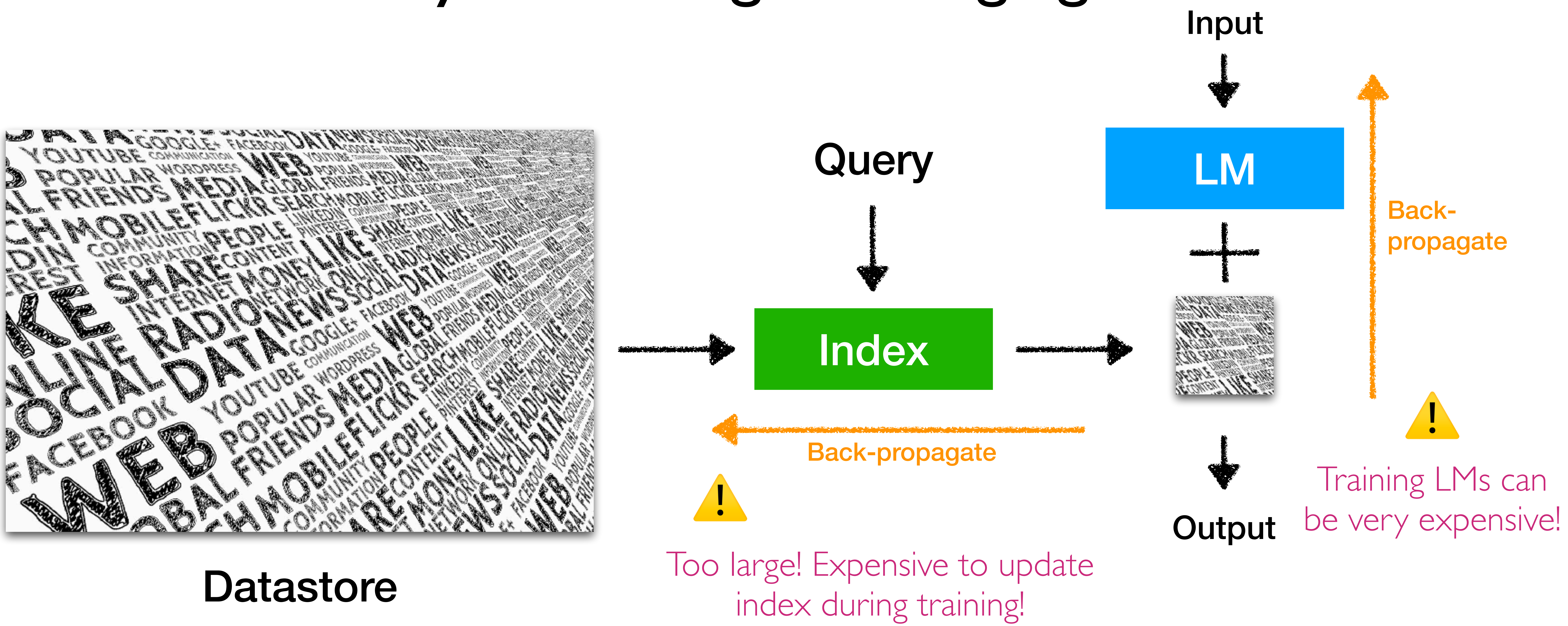


Challenges of updating retrieval models

Datastore

$\mathbf{x}_1$

$\mathbf{x}_2$ → Encoder → Index

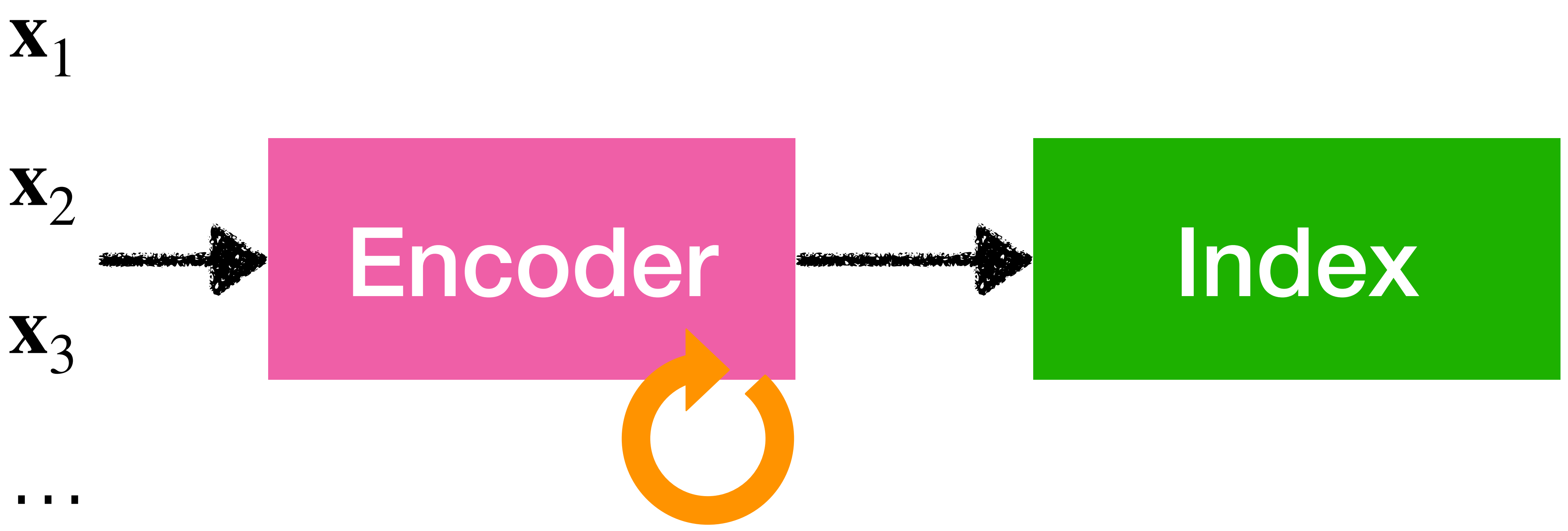
$\mathbf{x}_3$

$\dots$

We may encode a lot of (>100M) text chunks using the encoder!

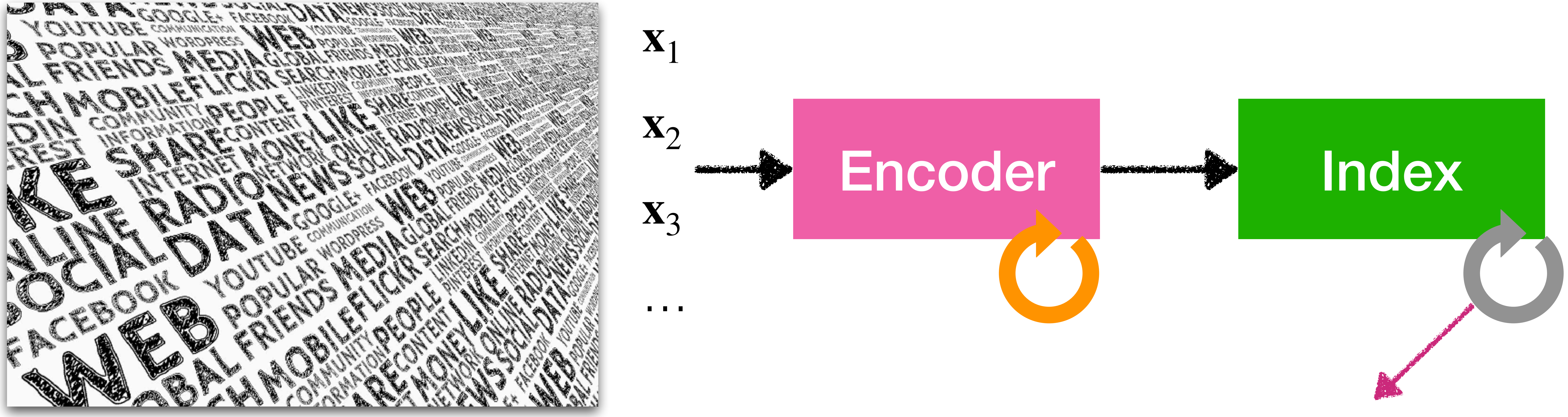
Challenges of updating retrieval models

Datastore



During training, we will update the encoder

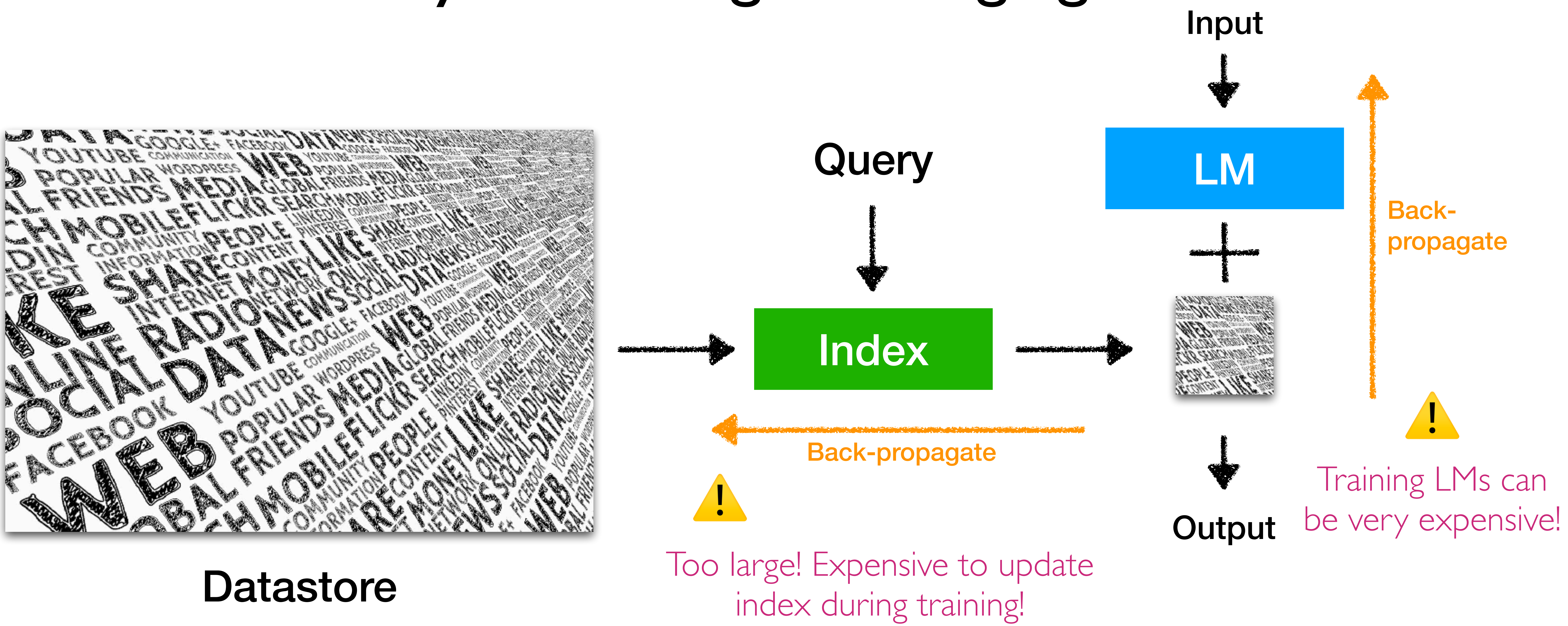
Challenges of updating retrieval models



Datastore

Re-indexing will be very expensive!

Why is training challenging?



Training methods for retrieval-based LMs

- Independent training
- Sequential training
- Joint training w/ asynchronous index update
- Joint training w/ in-batch approximation

Training methods for retrieval-based LMs

- **Independent training**
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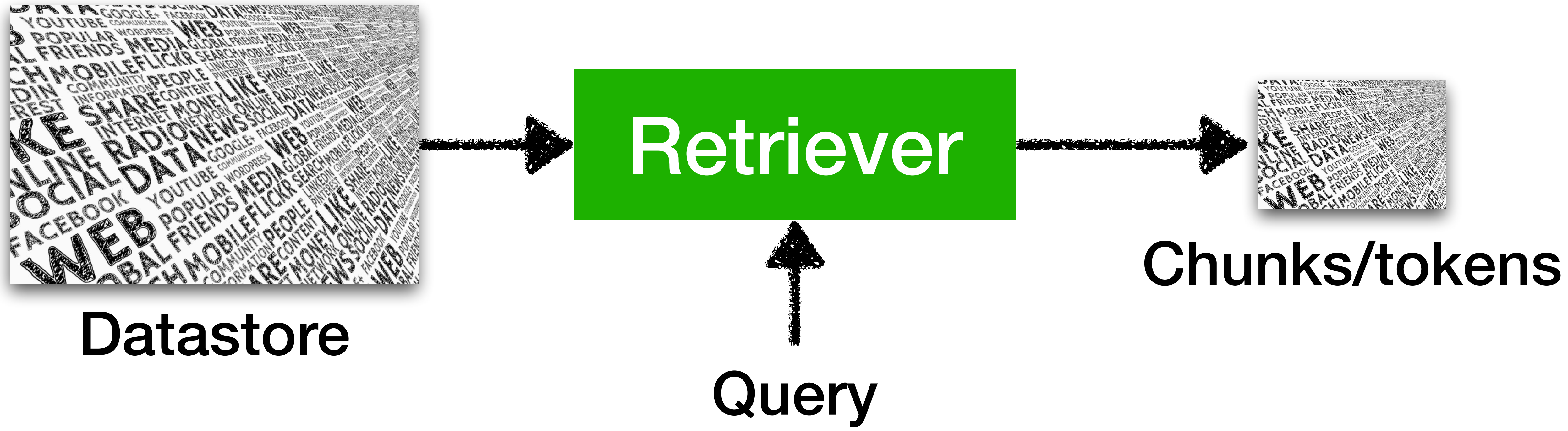
Independent training

Retrieval models and language models are trained **independently**

- Training language models

- Training retrieval models



Independent training

Retrieval models and language models are trained **independently**

- Training language models

Input → LM → Output

- Training retrieval models

Datastore → Retriever → 

Chunks/tokens

Query → Retriever

Training language models

Minimize $-\log P_{\text{LM}}(y \mid x)$

Training language models

Input → LM → Output

← Back-propagate

Minimize $-\log P_{\mathrm{LM}}(y \mid x)$

GPT   PaLM   LLaMA   GPT-J   ……

Independent training

Retrieval models and language models are trained **independently**

- Training language models

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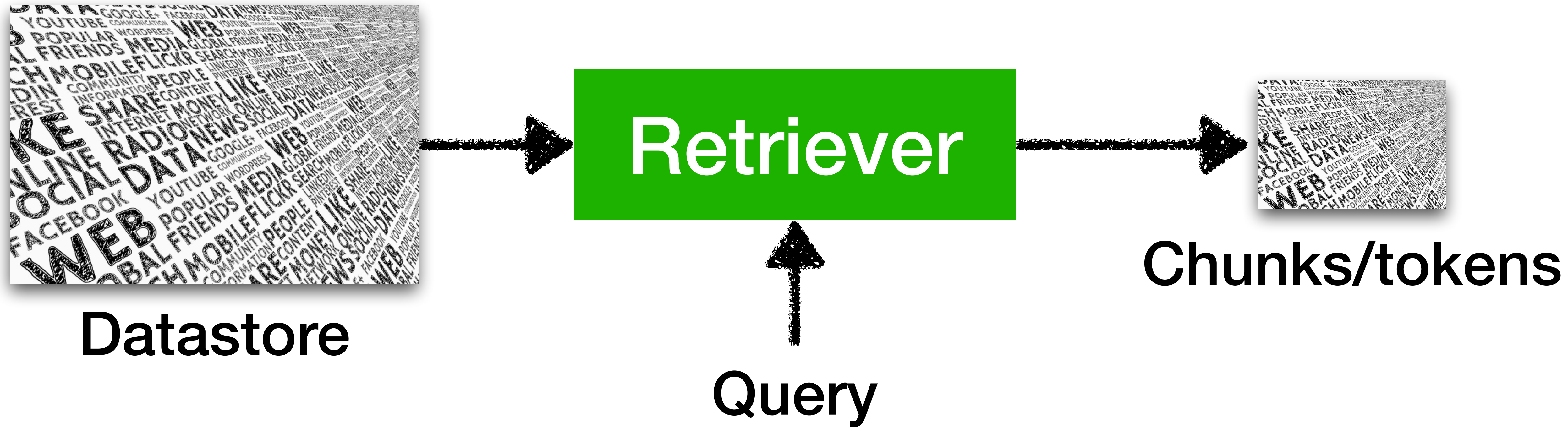


Sparse retrieval models: TF-IDF / BM25

In 1997, Apple merged with NeXT, and Steve Jobs became CEO of …

[0, 0, 0.4, 0, 0.8, 0.7, …]

Jobs returned to Apple as CEO after the company's acquisition …

[0, 1.2, 0.4, 0, 0.8, 0, …]

Lexical overlap

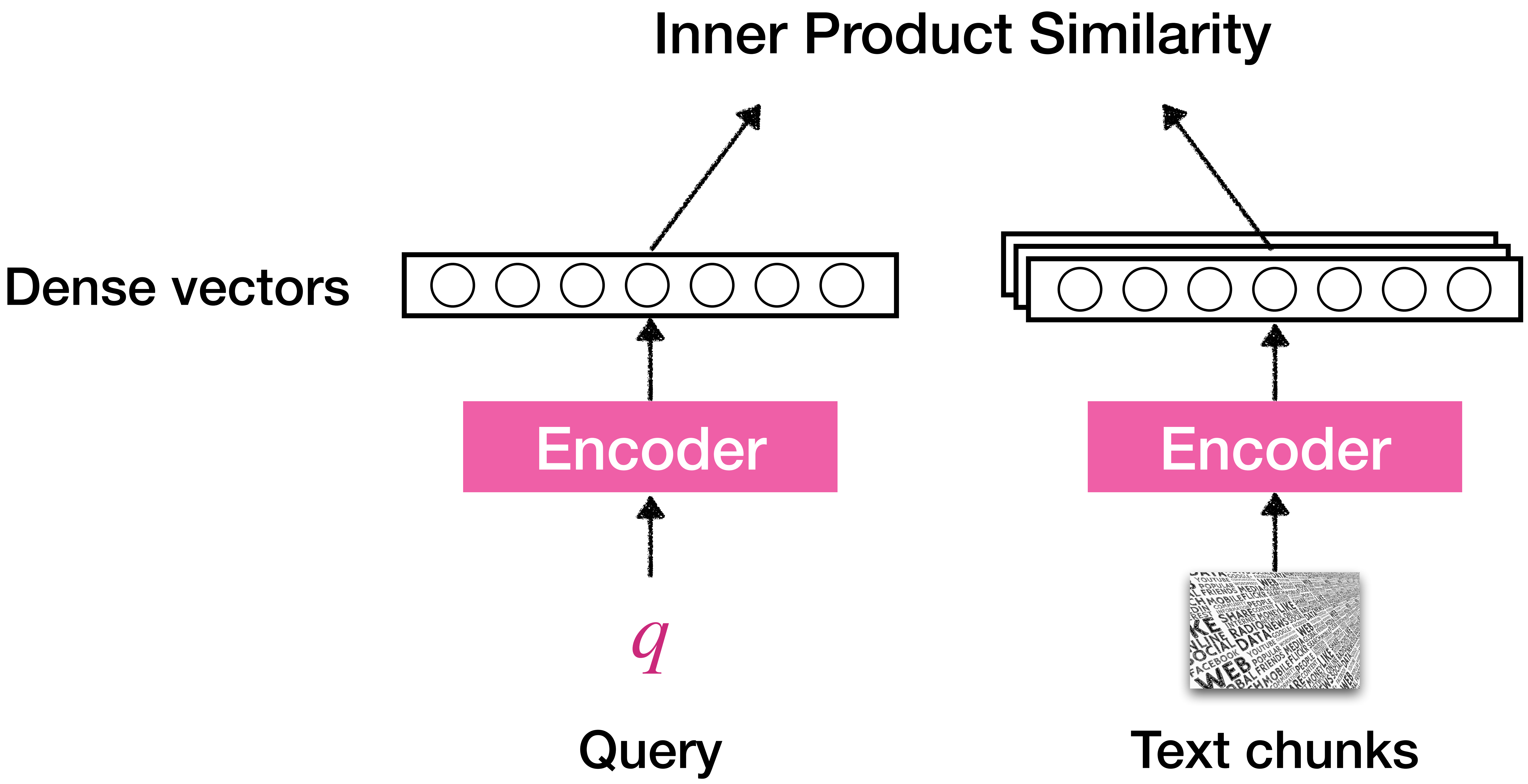
Text chunks → **Sparse vectors**

No training needed!

Ramos, 2003. "Using TF-IDF to Determine Word Relevance in Document Queries"

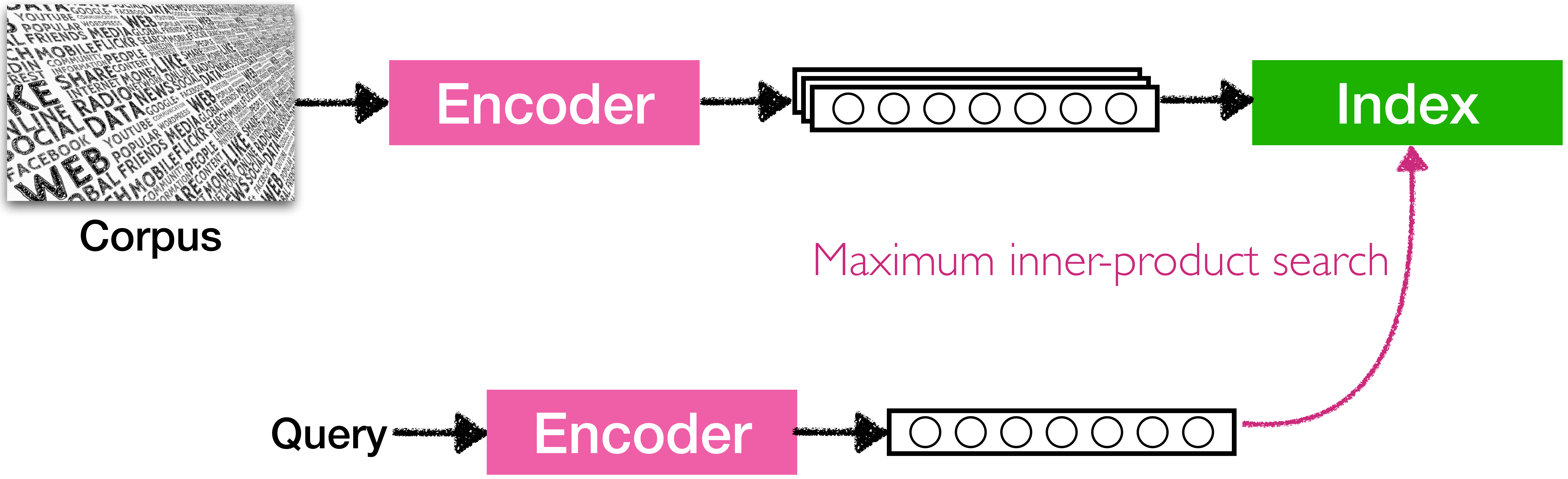
Robertson and Zaragoza, 2009. "The Probabilistic Relevance Framework: BM25 and Beyond"

Dense retrieval models: DPR (Karpukhin et al. 2020)



Karpukhin et al., 2020. “Dense Passage Retrieval for Open-Domain Question Answering”

Dense retrievers: Inference



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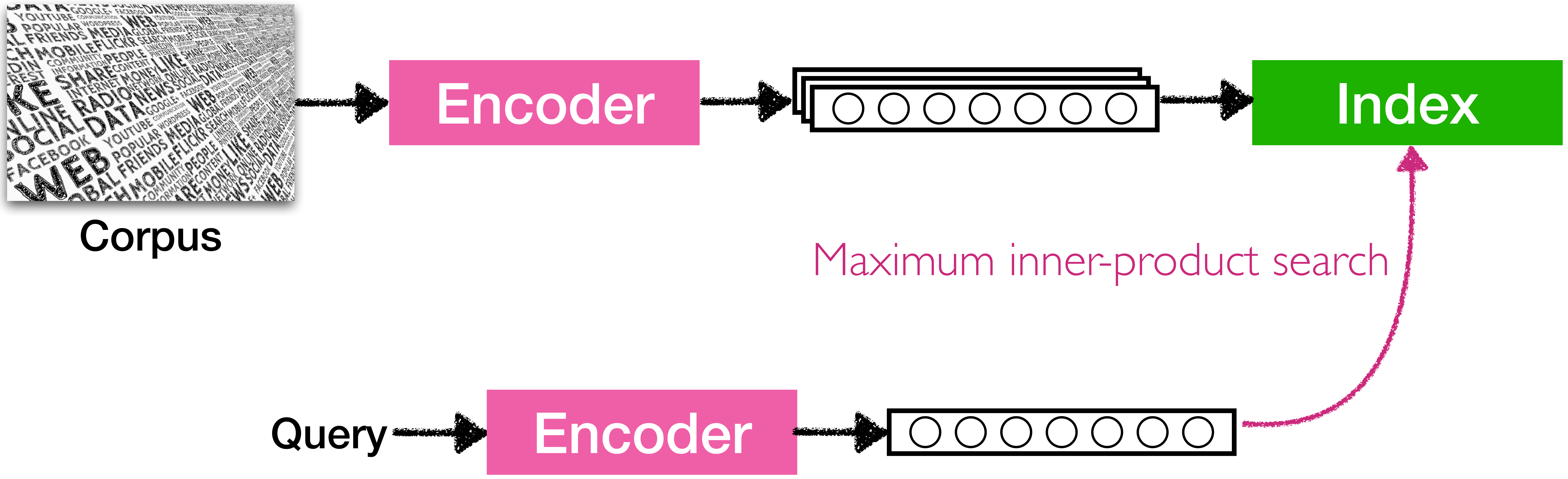
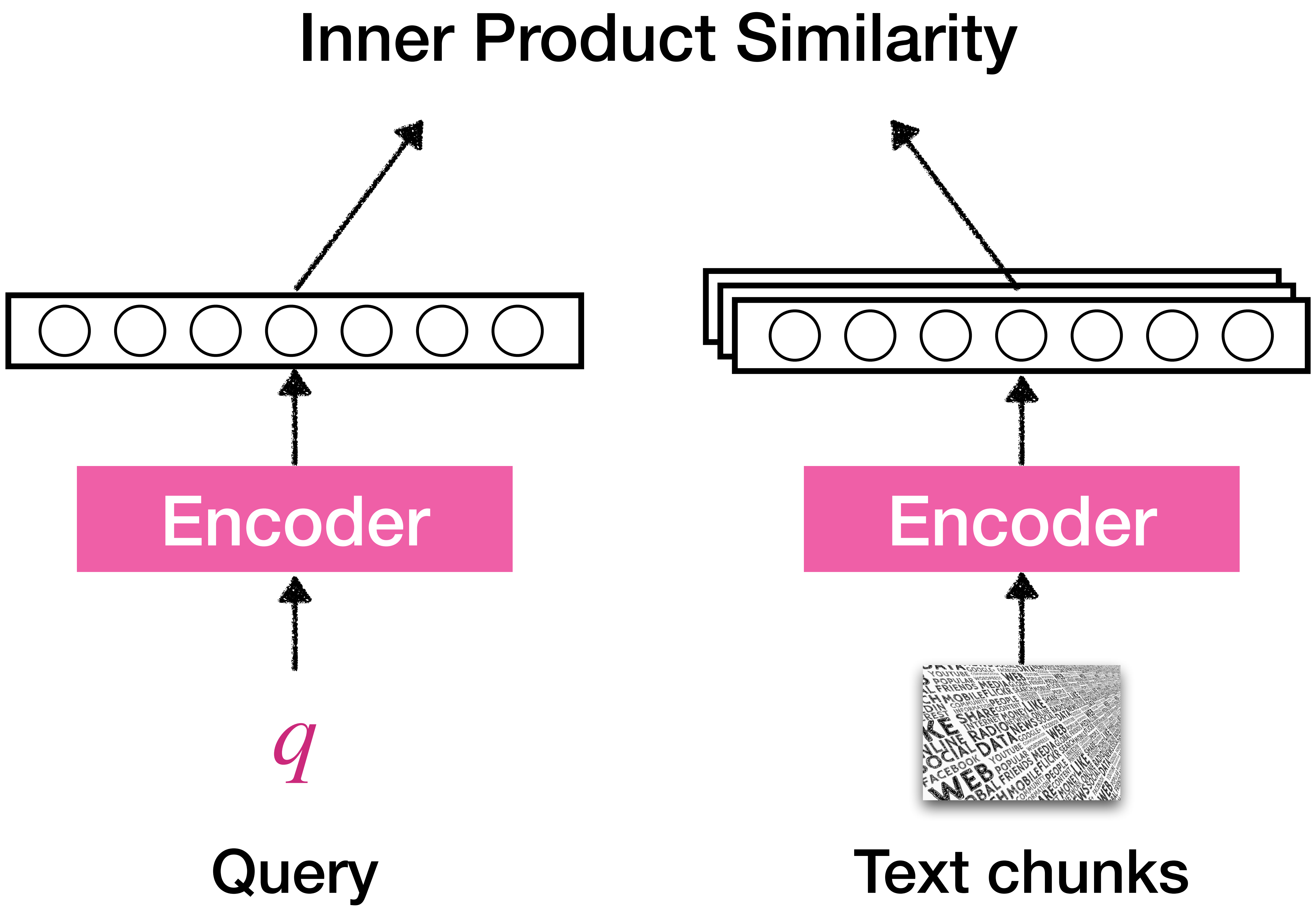


How to train dense retrieval models?

Training dense retrieval models: DPR



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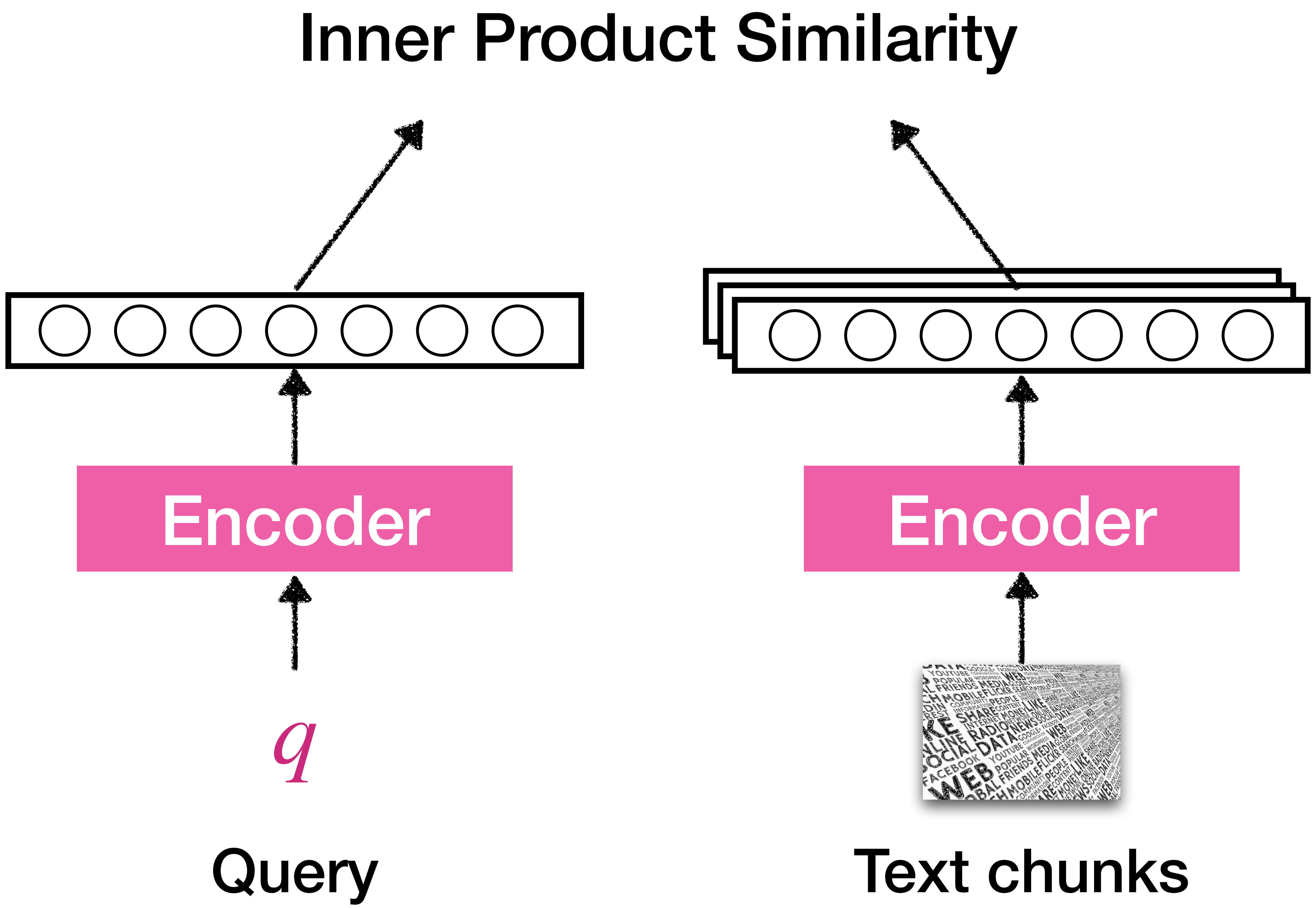
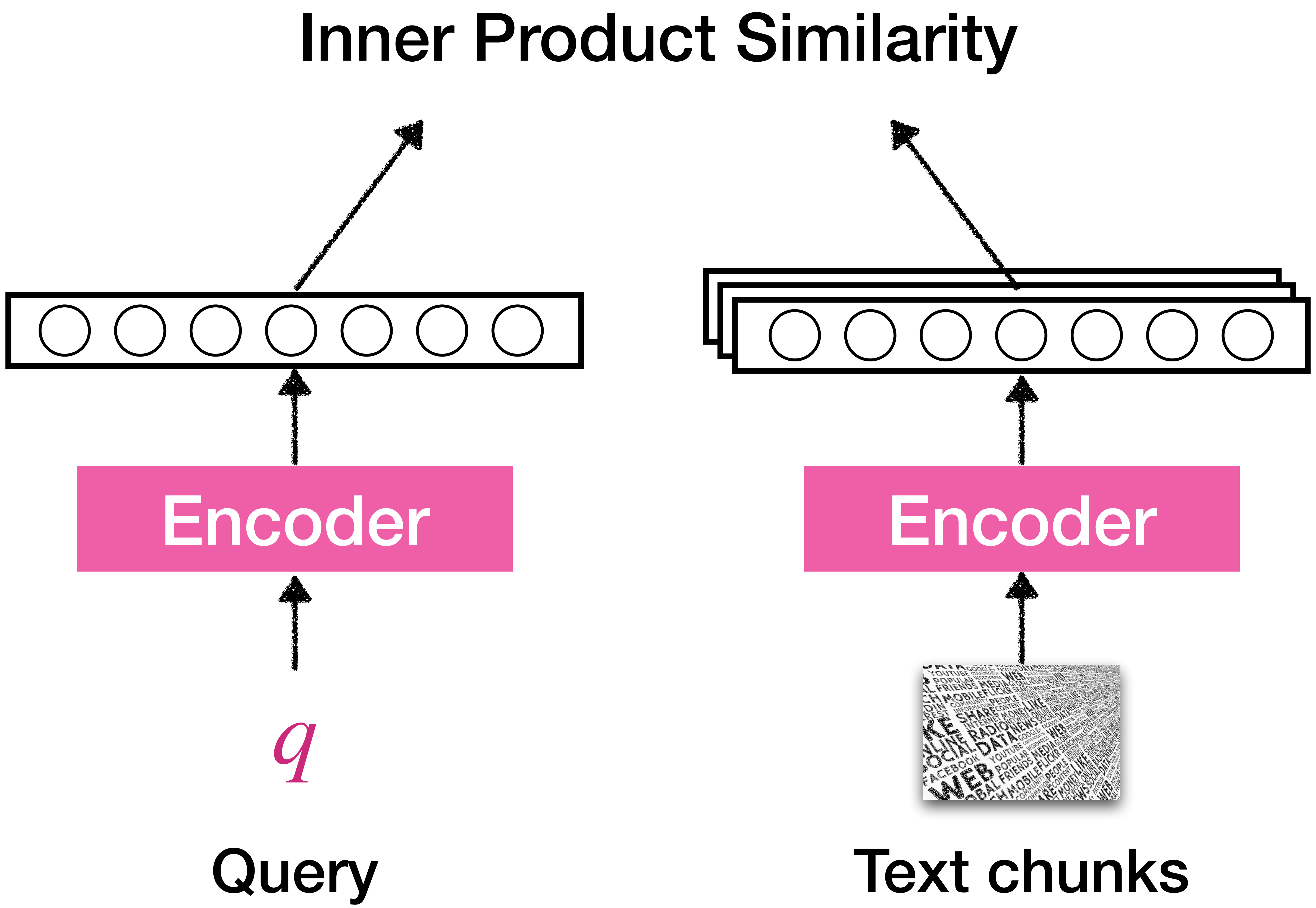


$$L(q, p^+, p_1^-, p_2^-, \ldots, p_n^-)$$

$$= -\log \frac{\exp(\mathrm{sim}(q, p^+))}{\exp(\mathrm{sim}(q, p^+)) + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \exp(\mathrm{sim}(q, p_j^-))}$$

Training dense retrieval models: DPR



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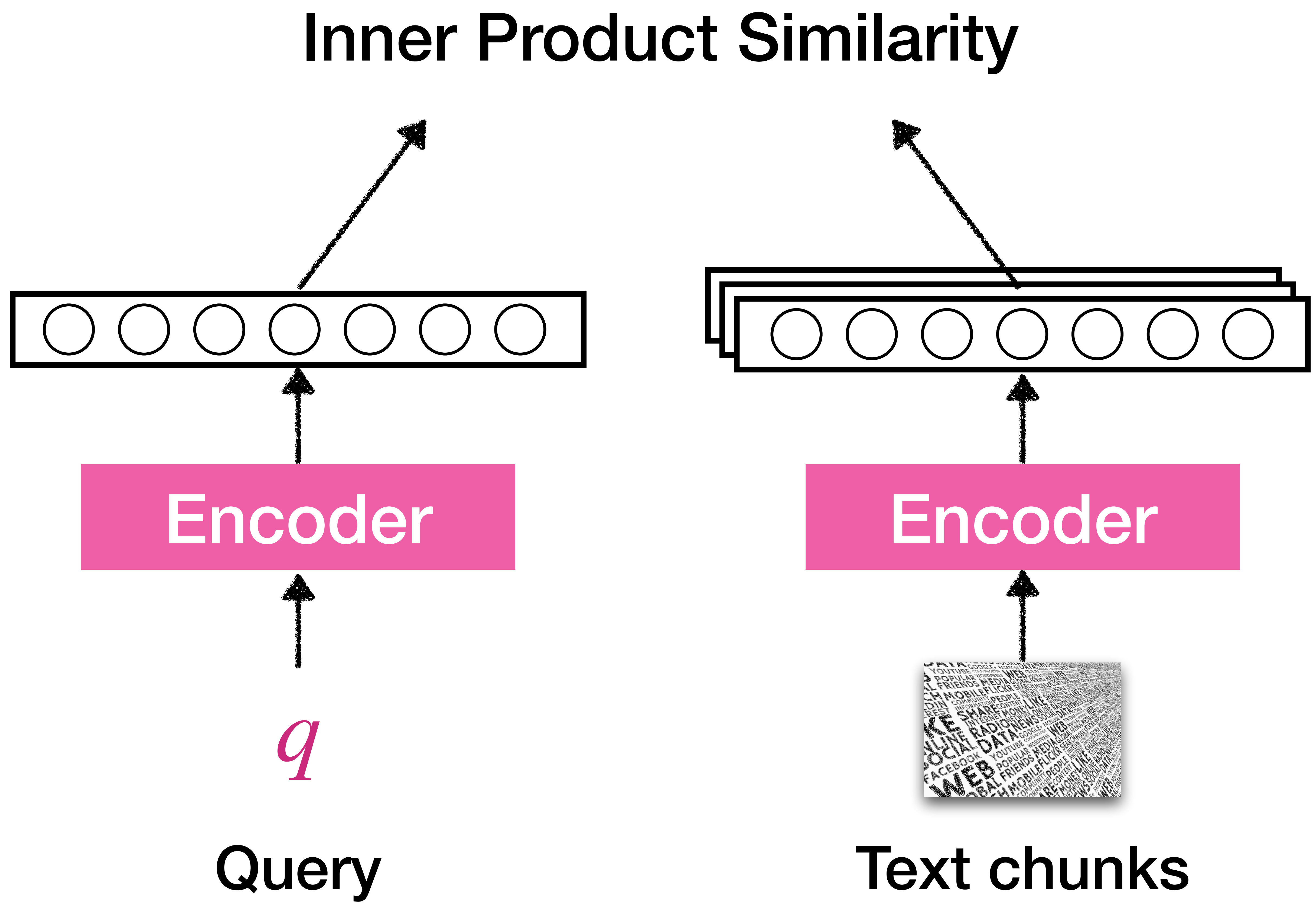
Contrastive learning

Training dense retrieval models: DPR



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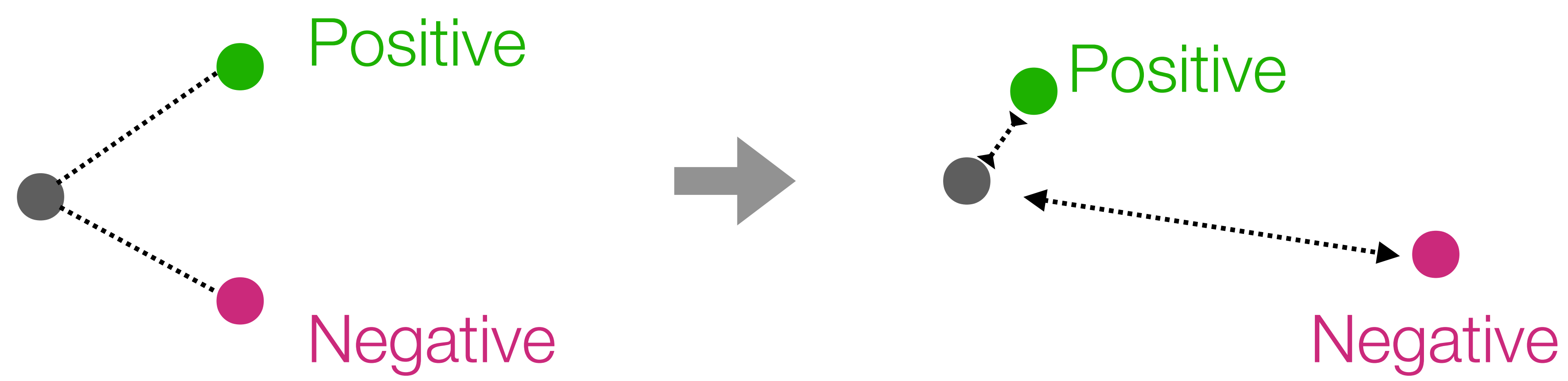

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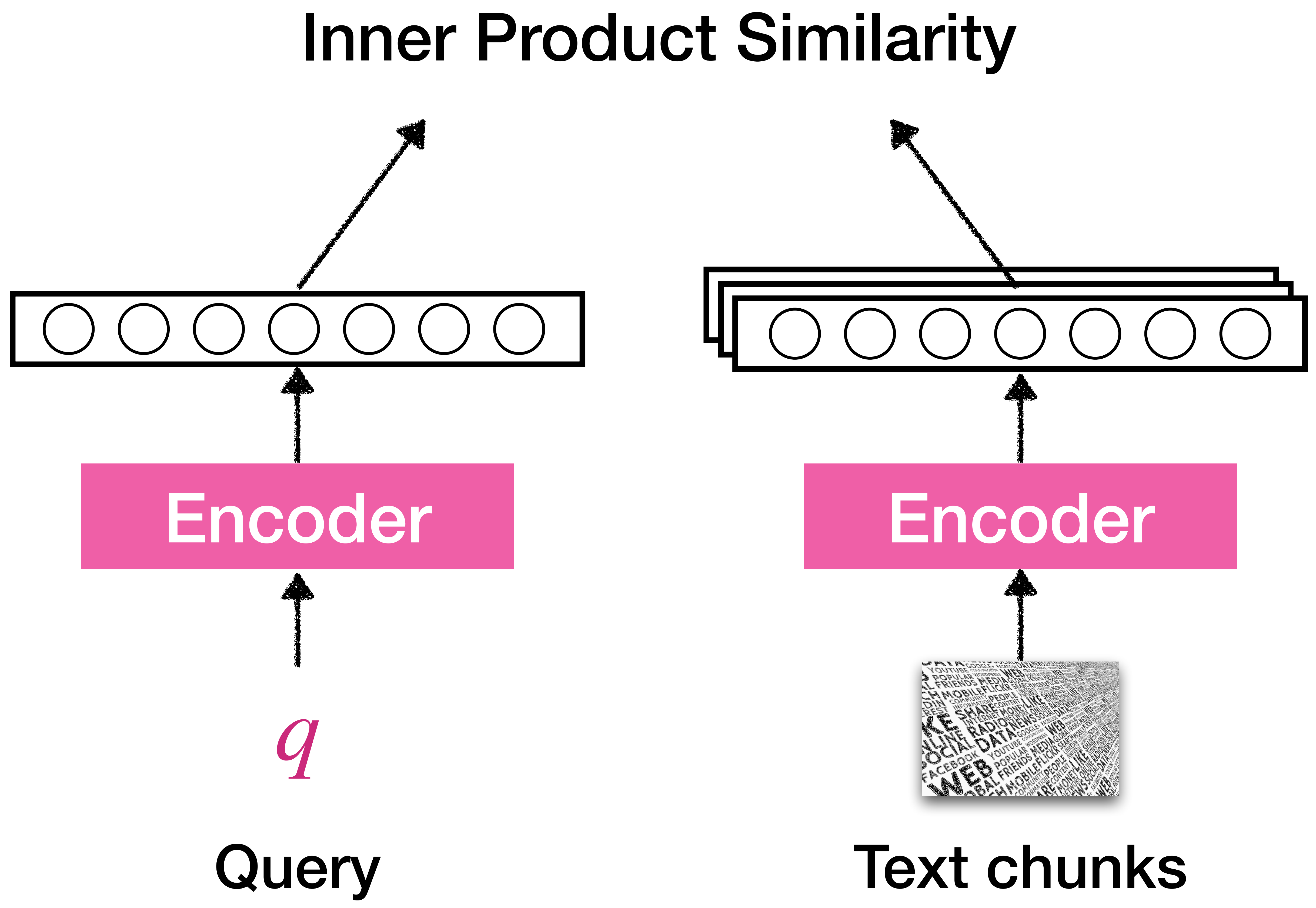
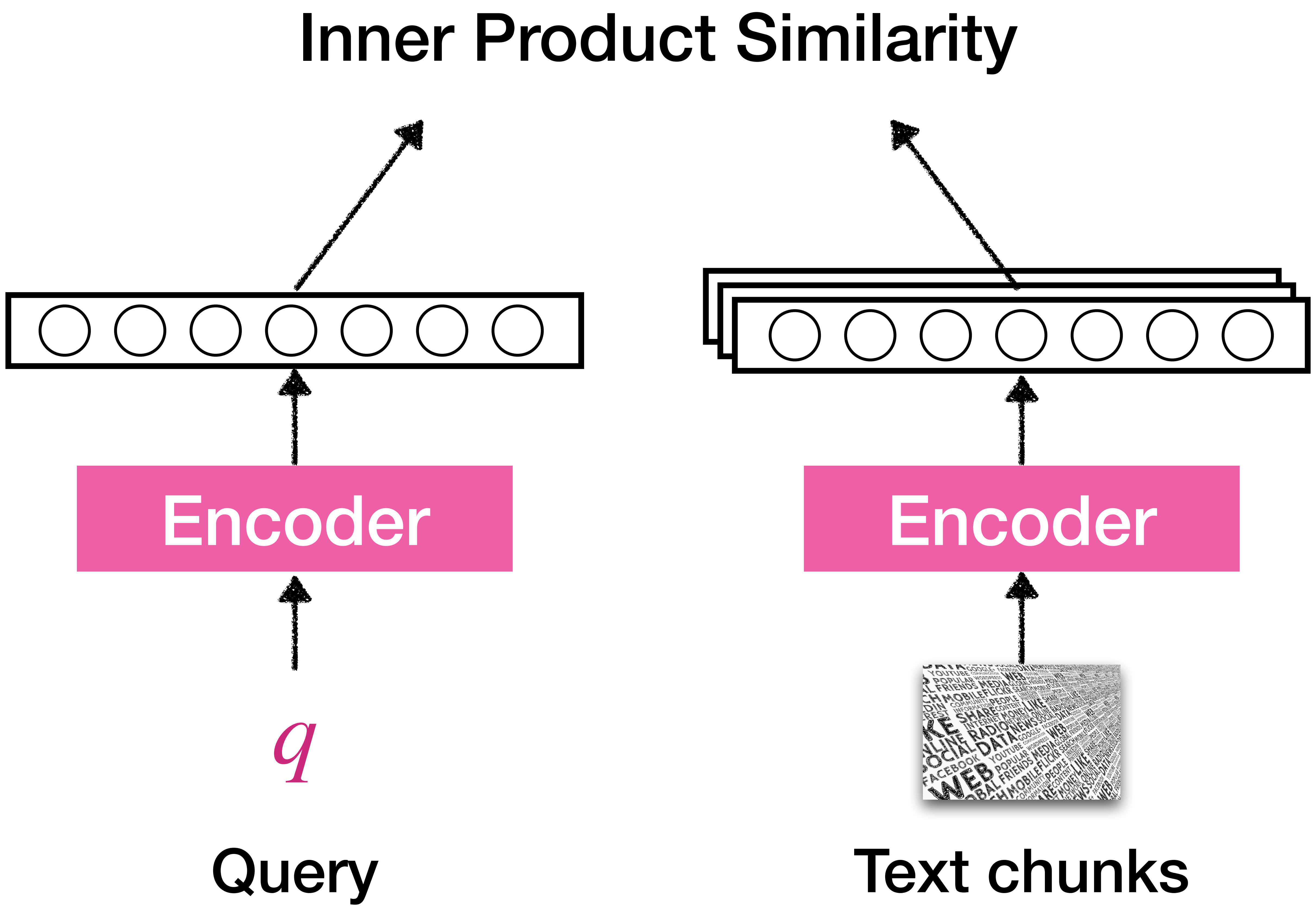


$$L(q, p^+, p_1^-, p_2^-, \ldots, p_n^-)$$

Positive passage

$$= -\log \frac{\exp(\mathrm{sim}(q, p^+))}{\exp(\mathrm{sim}(q, p^+)) + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \exp(\mathrm{sim}(q, p_j^-))}$$

Training dense retrieval models: DPR



Negative passages
Too expensive to consider all negatives!

$$L(q, p^+, p_1^-, p_2^-, \ldots, p_n^-)$$

Positive passage

$$= -\log \frac{\exp(\mathrm{sim}(q, p^+))}{\exp(\mathrm{sim}(q, p^+)) + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \exp(\mathrm{sim}(q, p_j^-))}$$

Training with "in-batch" negatives

$$L(q, p^+, p_1^-, p_2^-, \ldots, p_n^-)$$

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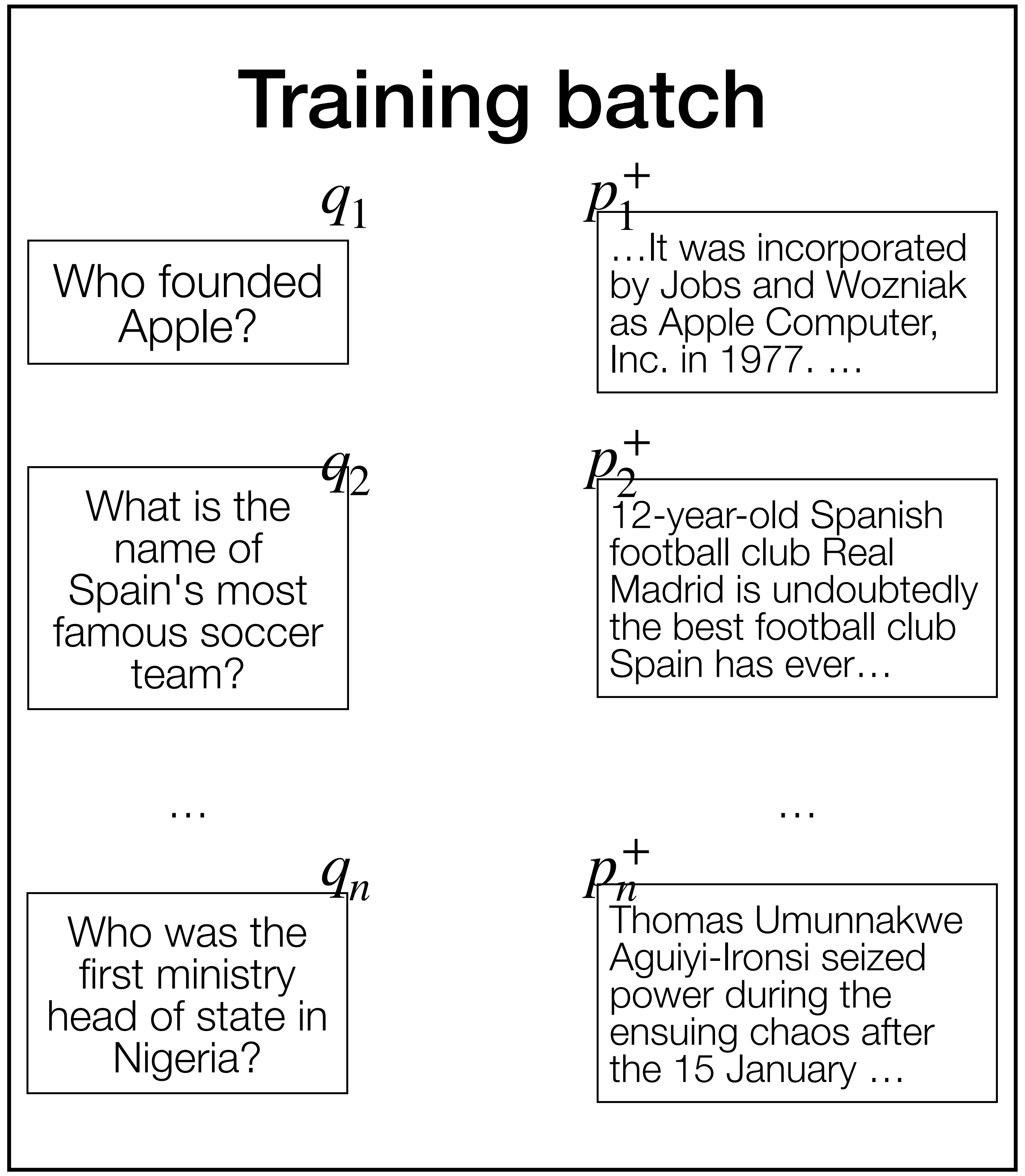

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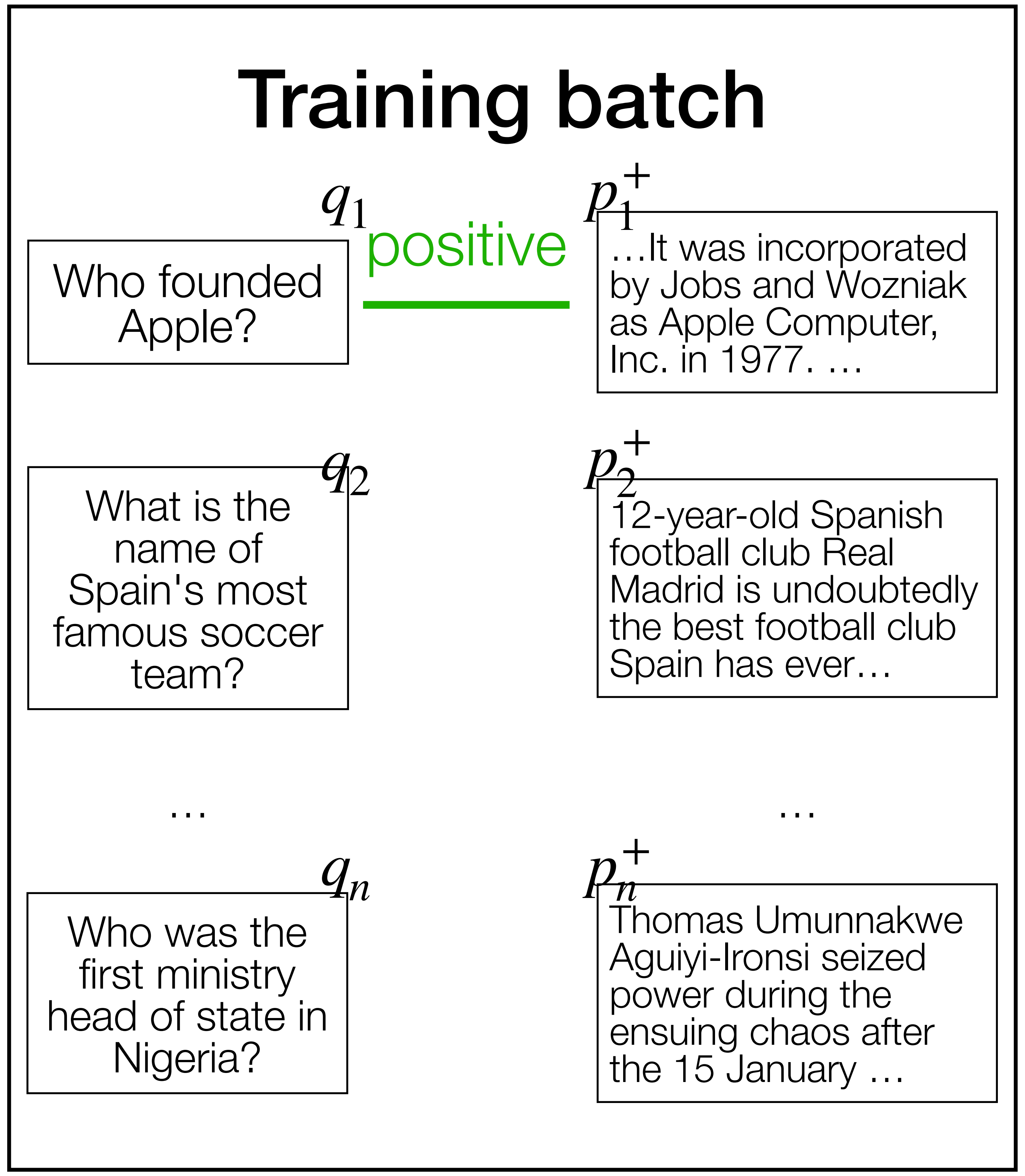

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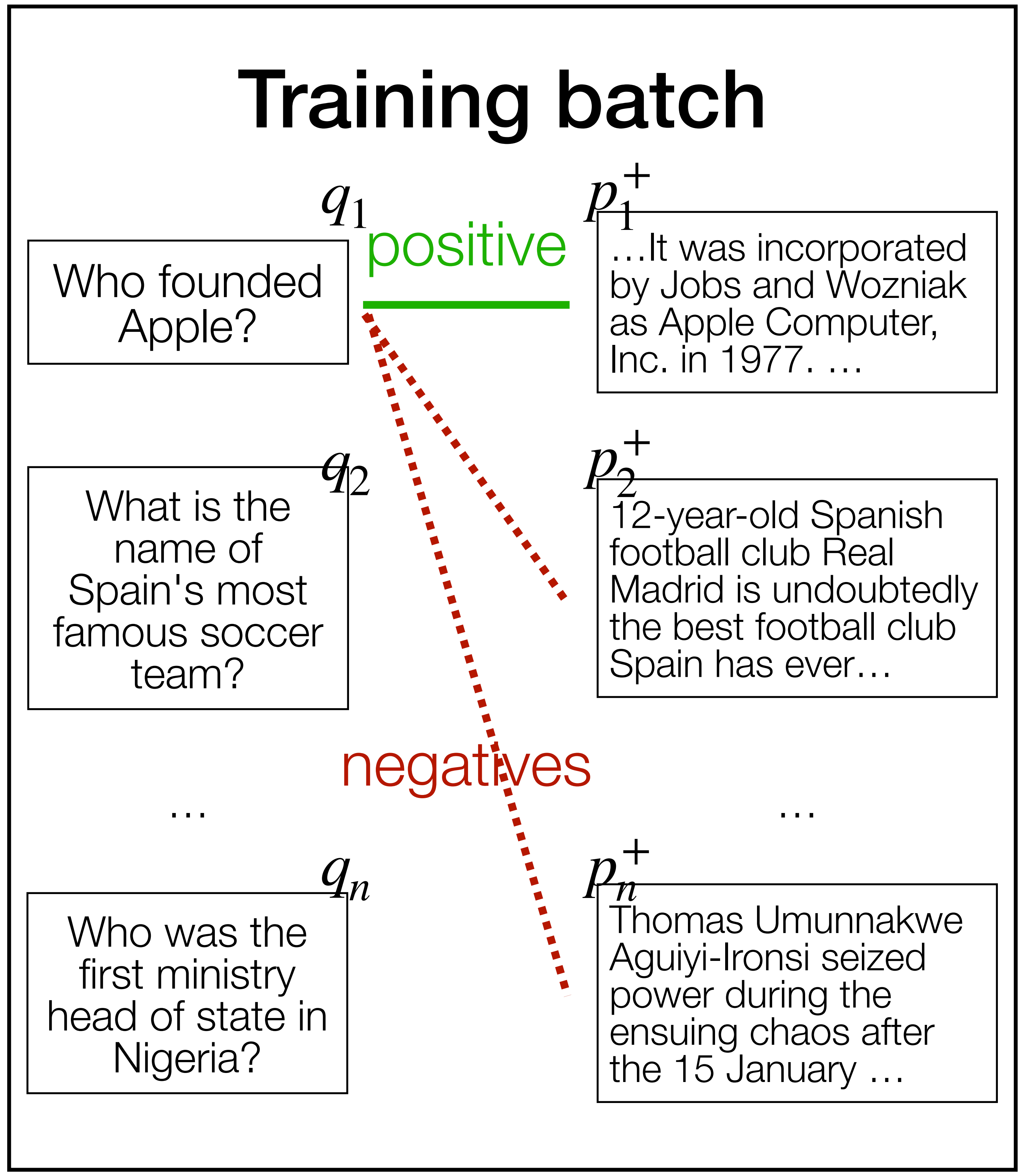
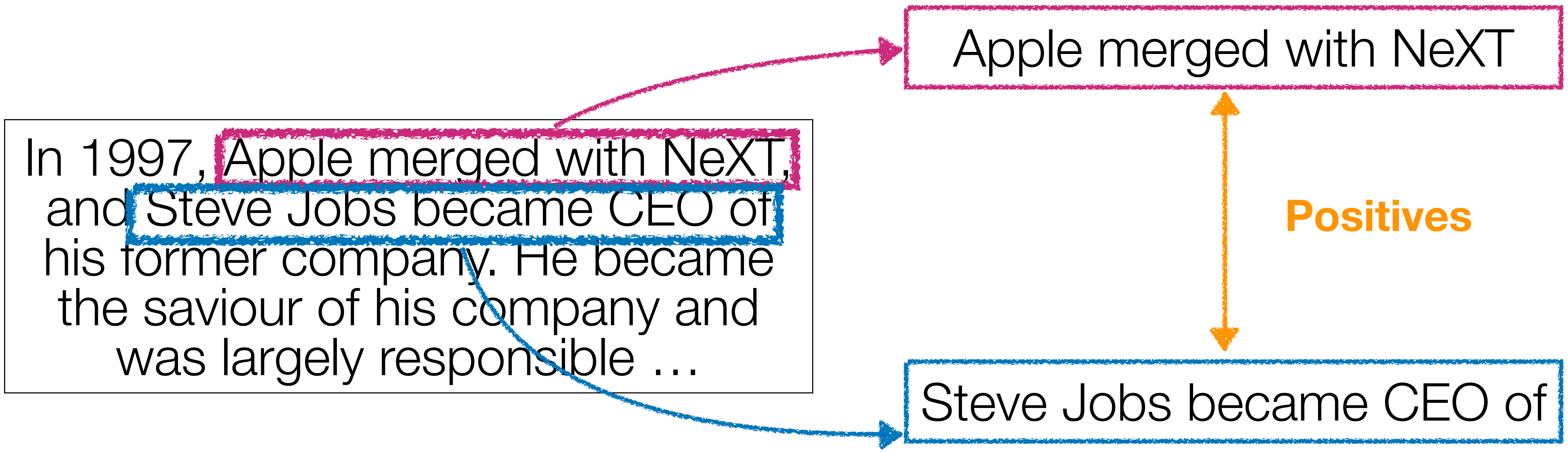


Back-propagation to all in-batch negatives!

Contriever (Izacard et al. 2022)

Independent Cropping



Unsupervised dense retrieval model!

Retrieval-in-context in LM (Ram et al. 2023)

x = World Cup 2022 was the last with 32 teams, before the increase to

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Retrieval Model

FIFA World Cup 2026 will expand to 48 teams. World Cup 2022 was the last with 32 teams, before the increase to

LM

48 in the 2026 tournament.

Ram et al. 2023. "In-Context Retrieval-Augmented Language Models"

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Retrieval Model

BM25, DPR, Contriever, …

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GPT, OPT, LLaMA, …

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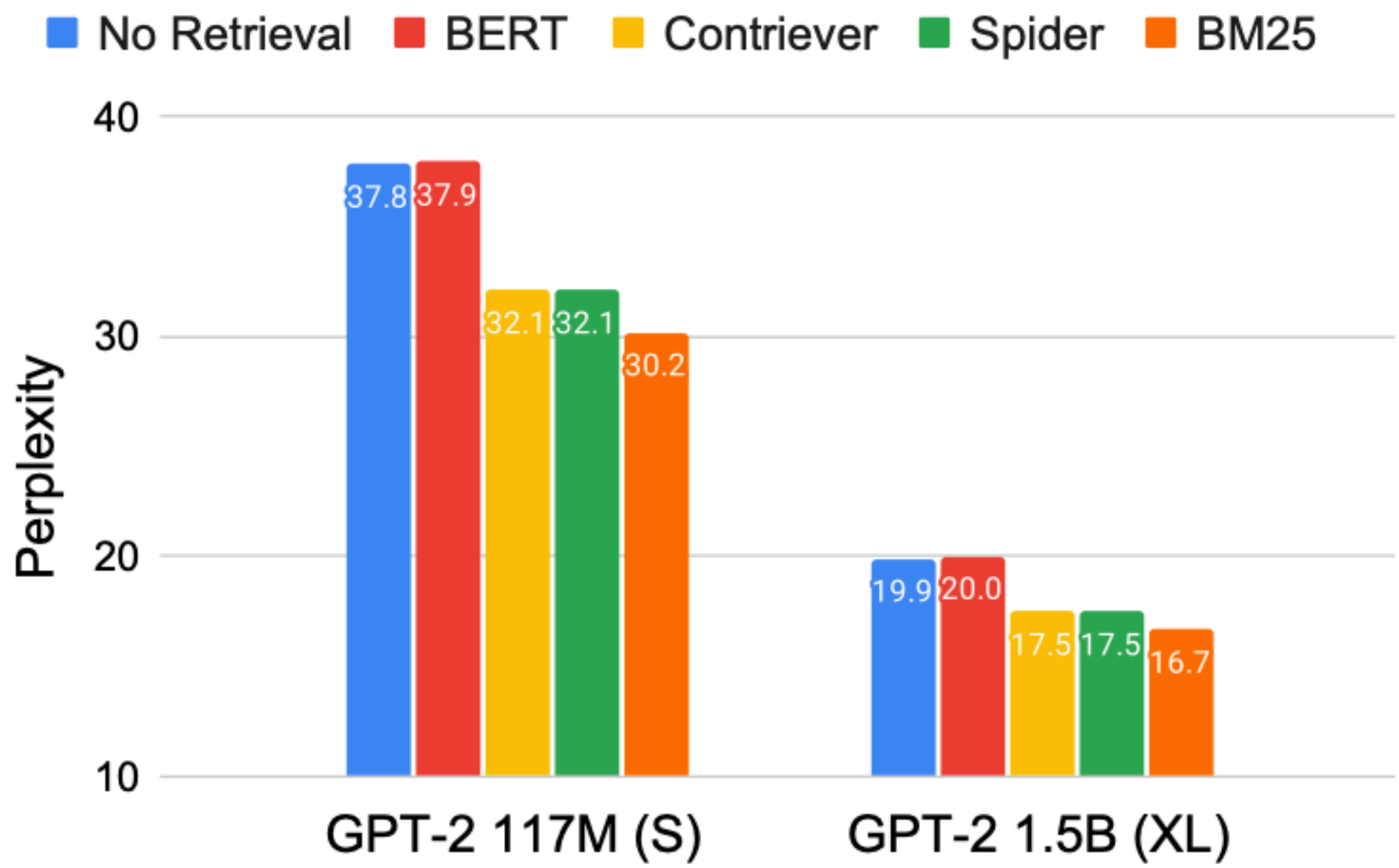
Retrieval-in-context in LM

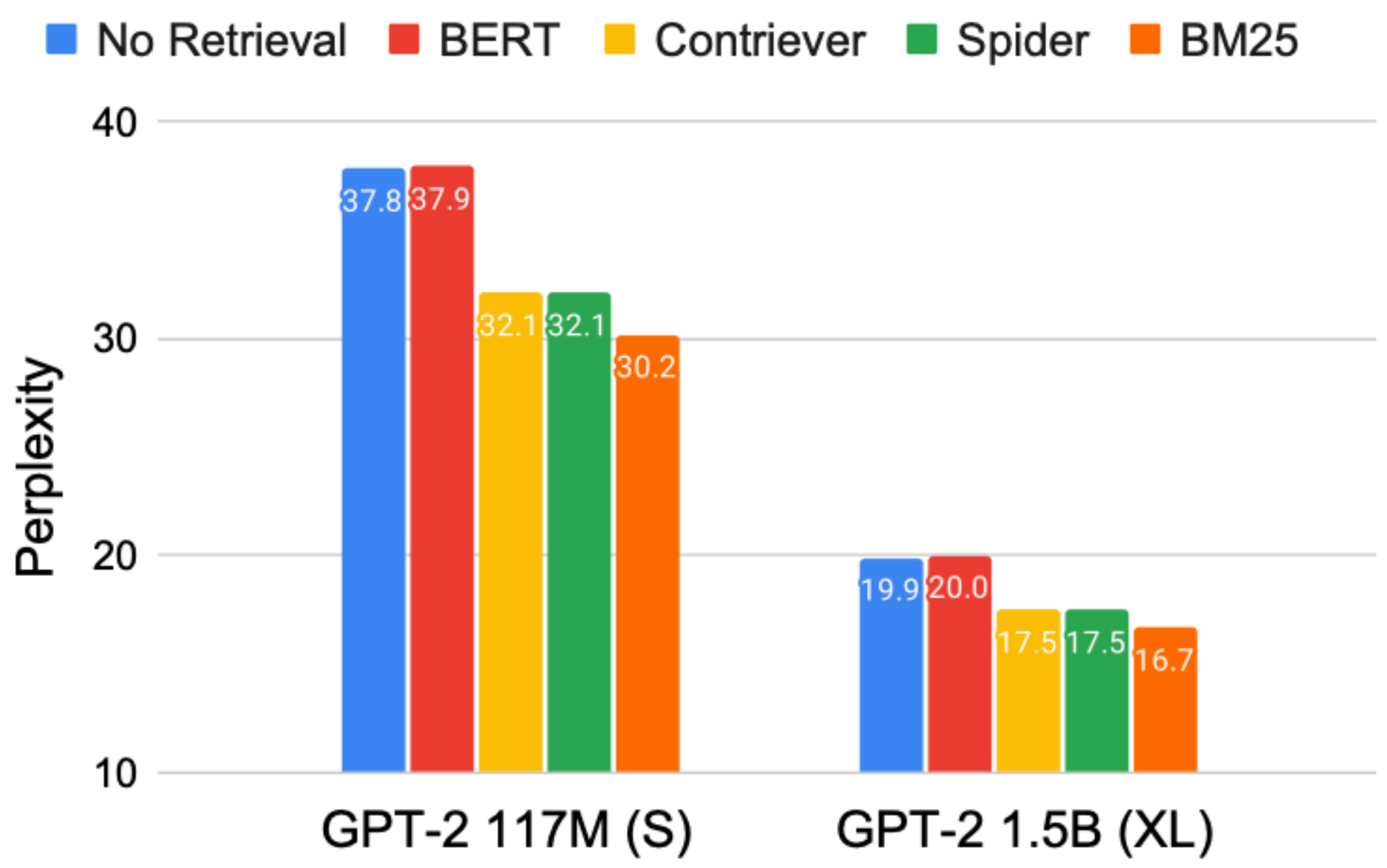


Better retrieval model

Better base LMs

→ Better **retrieval-based LMs**

Retrieval-in-context in LM



Better retrieval model

Better base LMs

→ Better **retrieval-based LMs**

Each component can be improved separately

kNN-LM (Khandelwal et al. 2020)

Inference

$$P_{k\mathrm{NN}}(y \mid x) \propto \sum_{(k,v)\in\mathcal{D}} \mathbb{1}[v = y]\exp(-d(\mathrm{Enc}(k), \mathrm{Enc}(x))$$

$$P_{k\mathrm{NN-LM}}(y \mid x) = (1-\lambda)P_{\mathrm{LM}}(y \mid x) + \lambda P_{k\mathrm{NN}}(y \mid x)$$

Khandelwal et al., 2020. “Generalization through Memorization: Nearest Neighbor Language Models”

kNN-LM (Khandelwal et al. 2020)

Inference

Re-use the LM encoder. No training needed!

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Training

Minimize $-\log P_{\mathrm{LM}}(y \mid x)$

Khandelwal et al., 2020. “Generalization through Memorization: Nearest Neighbor Language Models”

Independent training

- Work with off-the-shelf models (no extra training required)
- Each part can be improved independently

Independent training

- Work with off-the-shelf models (no extra training required)
- Each part can be improved independently
- LMs are not trained to leverage retrieval
- Retrieval models are not optimized for LM tasks/domains

Training methods for retrieval-based LMs

- Independent training
- **Sequential training**
- Joint training w/ asynchronous index update
- Joint training w/ in-batch approximation

Sequential training

- One component is first trained independently and then fixed
- The other component is trained with an objective that depends on the first one

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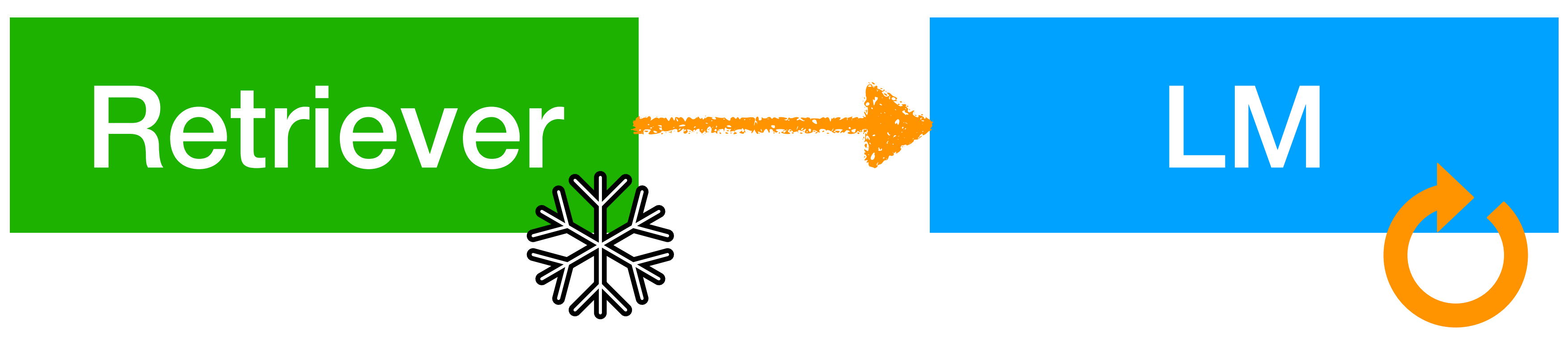

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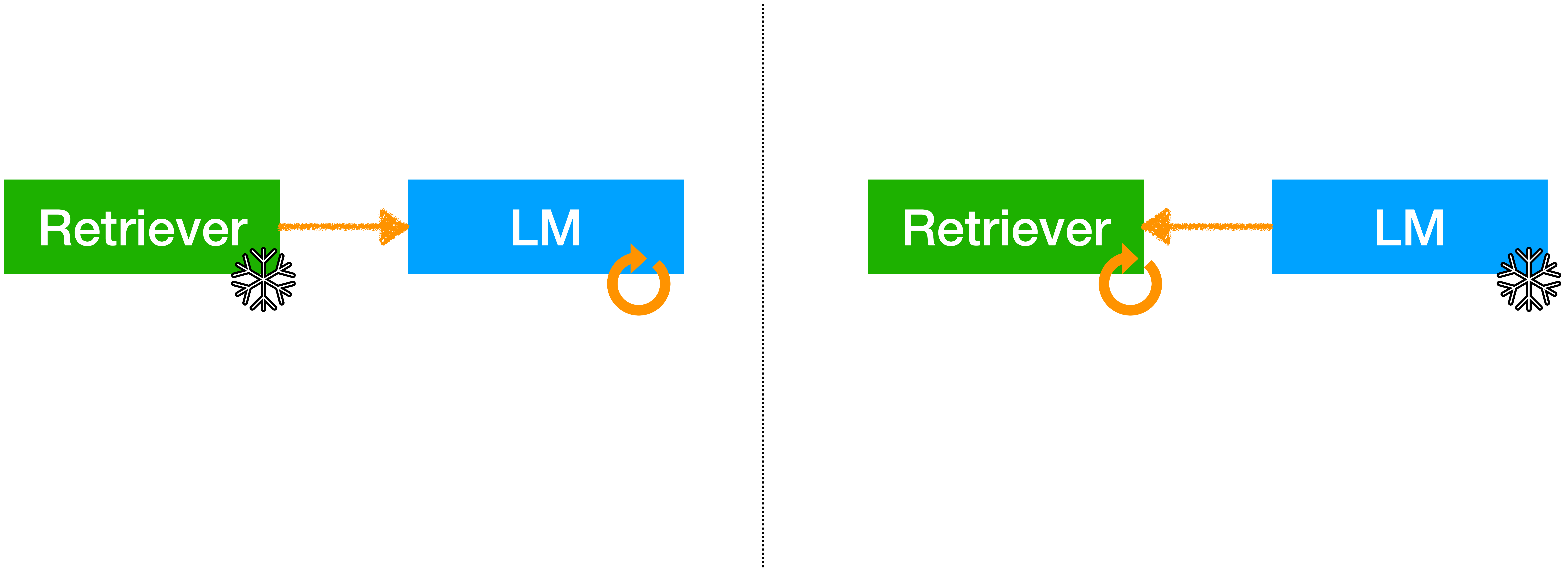

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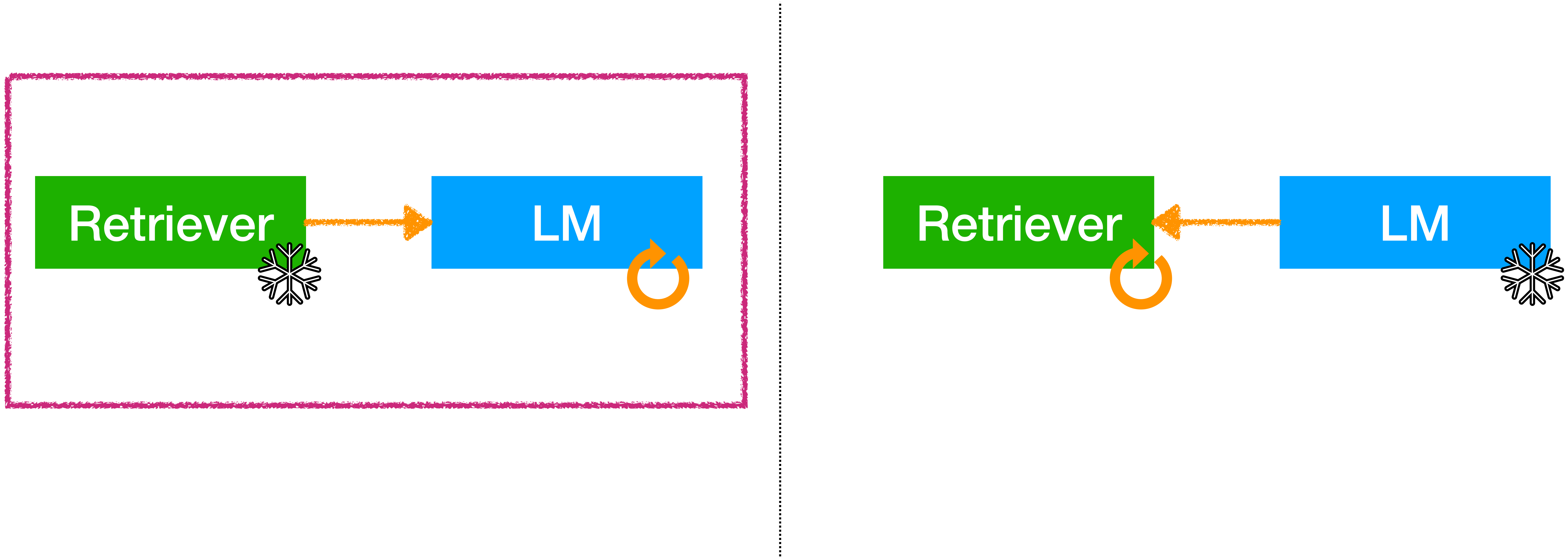
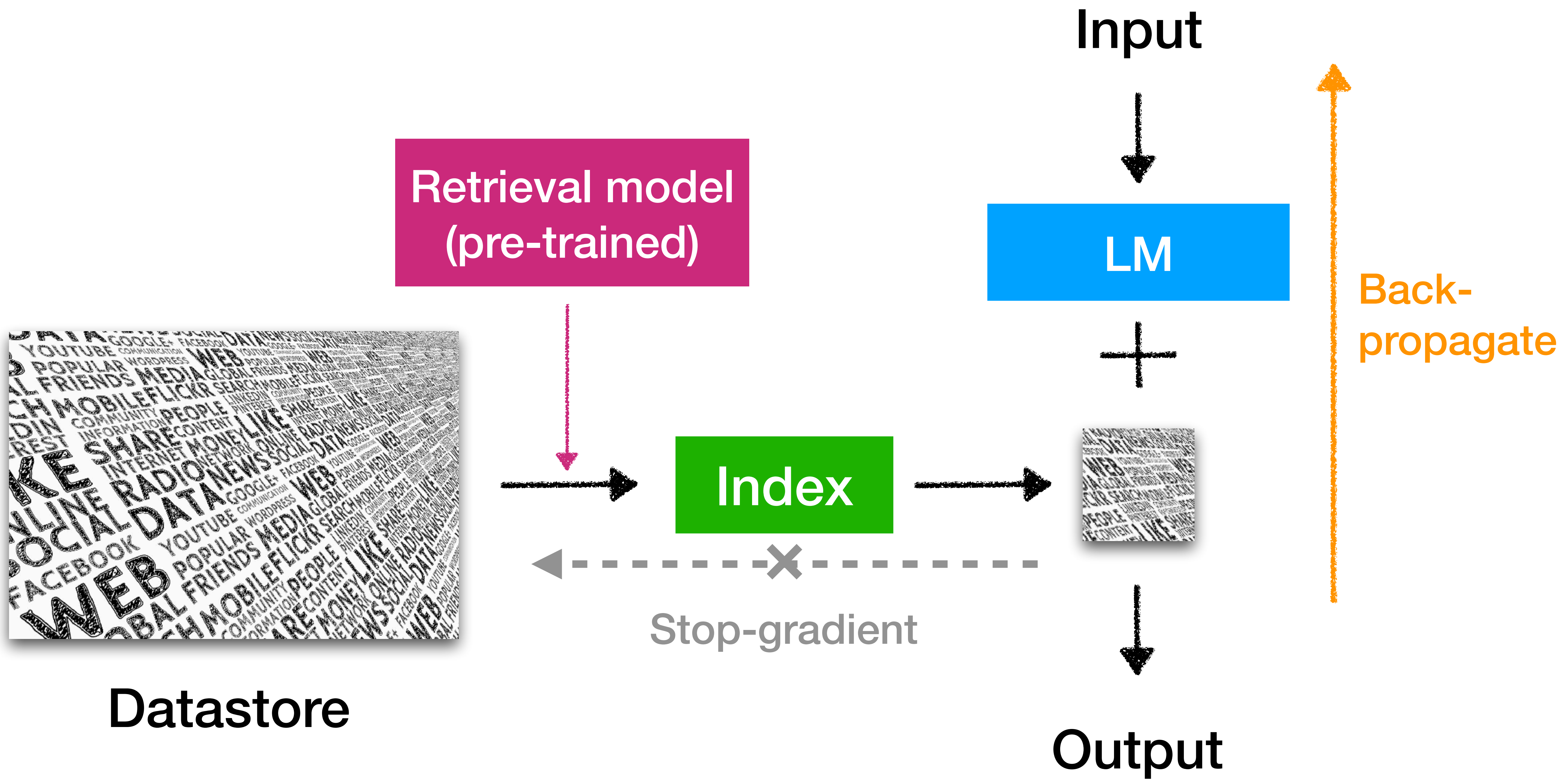


Sequential training

- Retrieval models are first trained independently and then fixed
- Language models are trained with an objective that depends on the retrieval



RETRO (Borgeaud et al. 2021)

$\boldsymbol{x}$ = World Cup 2022 was / the last with 32 teams, / before the increase to

$\mathbf{x}_1$ $\mathbf{x}_2$ $\mathbf{x}_3$

Borgeaud et al., 2021. “Improving language models by retrieving from trillions of tokens”

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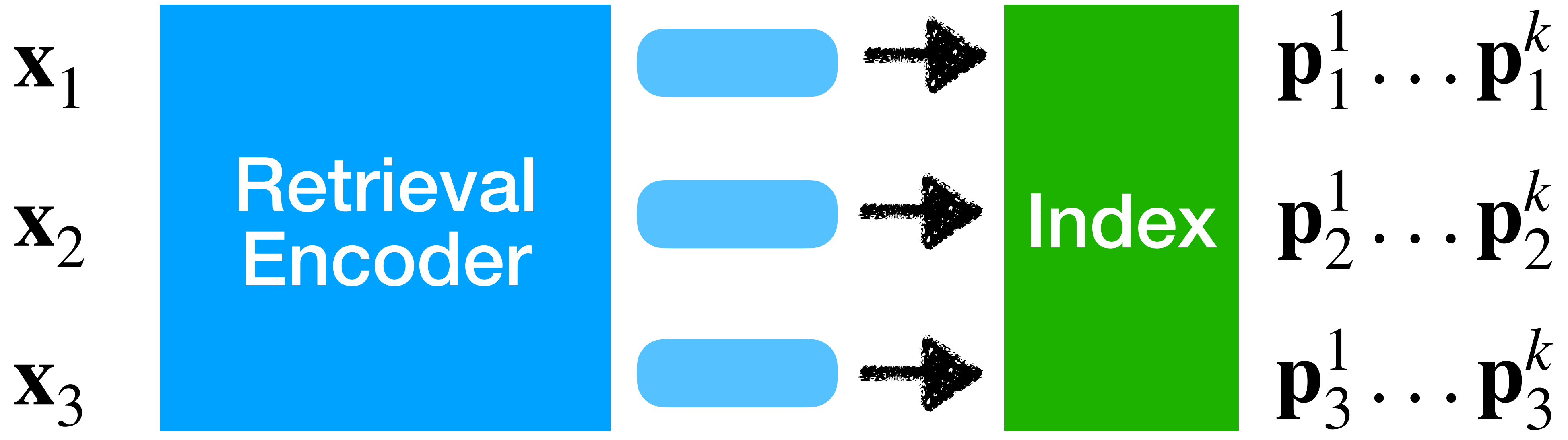

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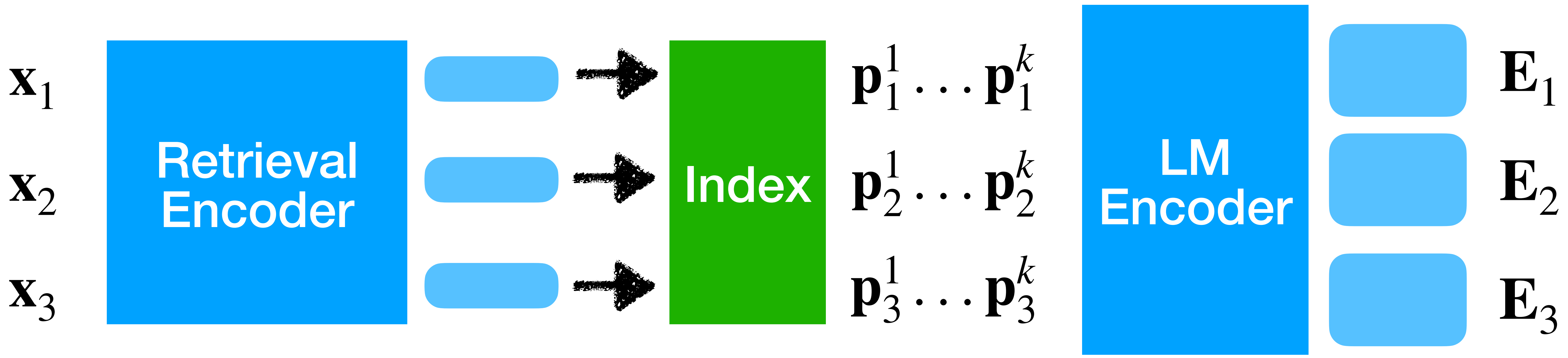
(k chunks of text per split)



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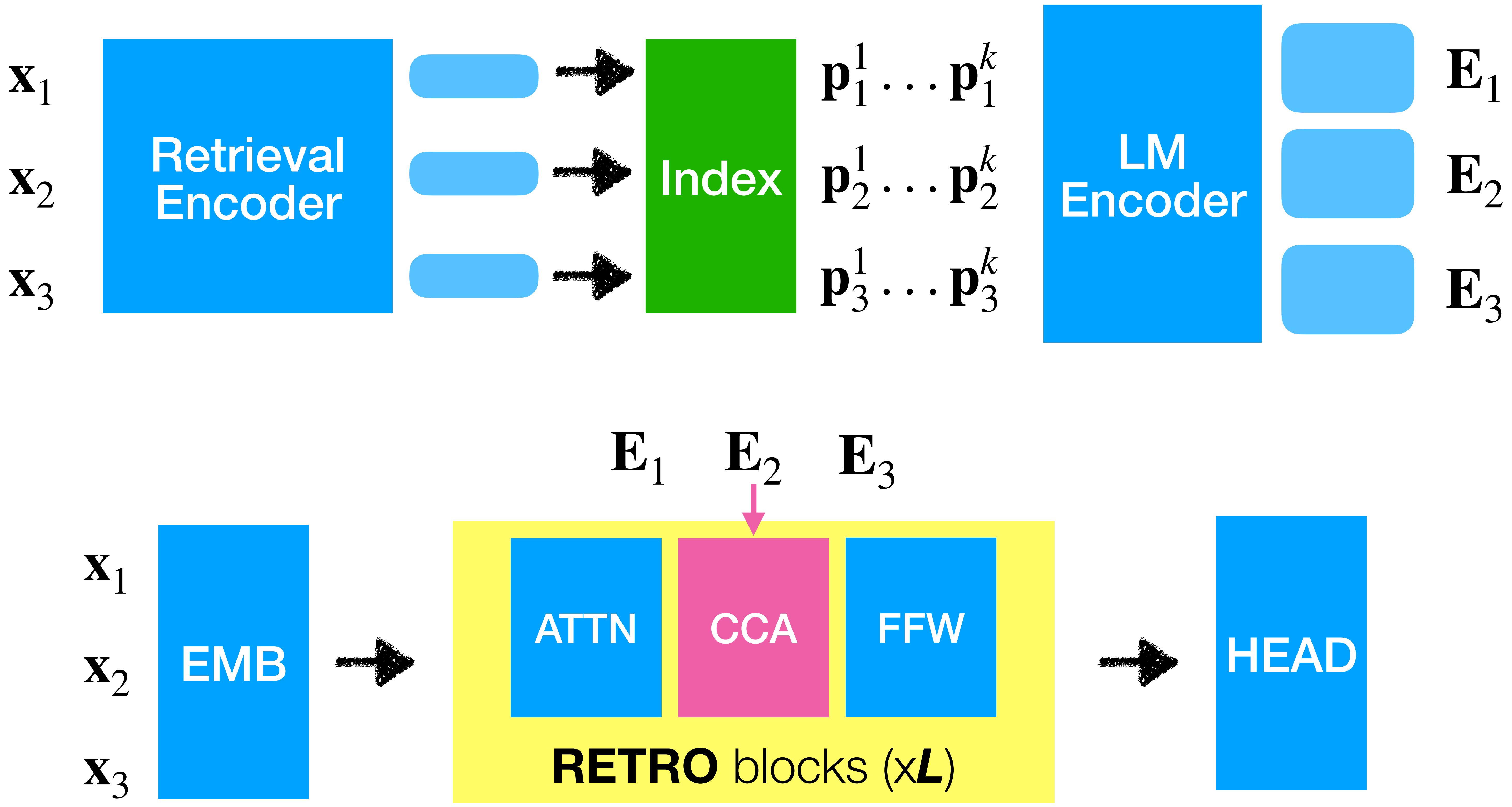

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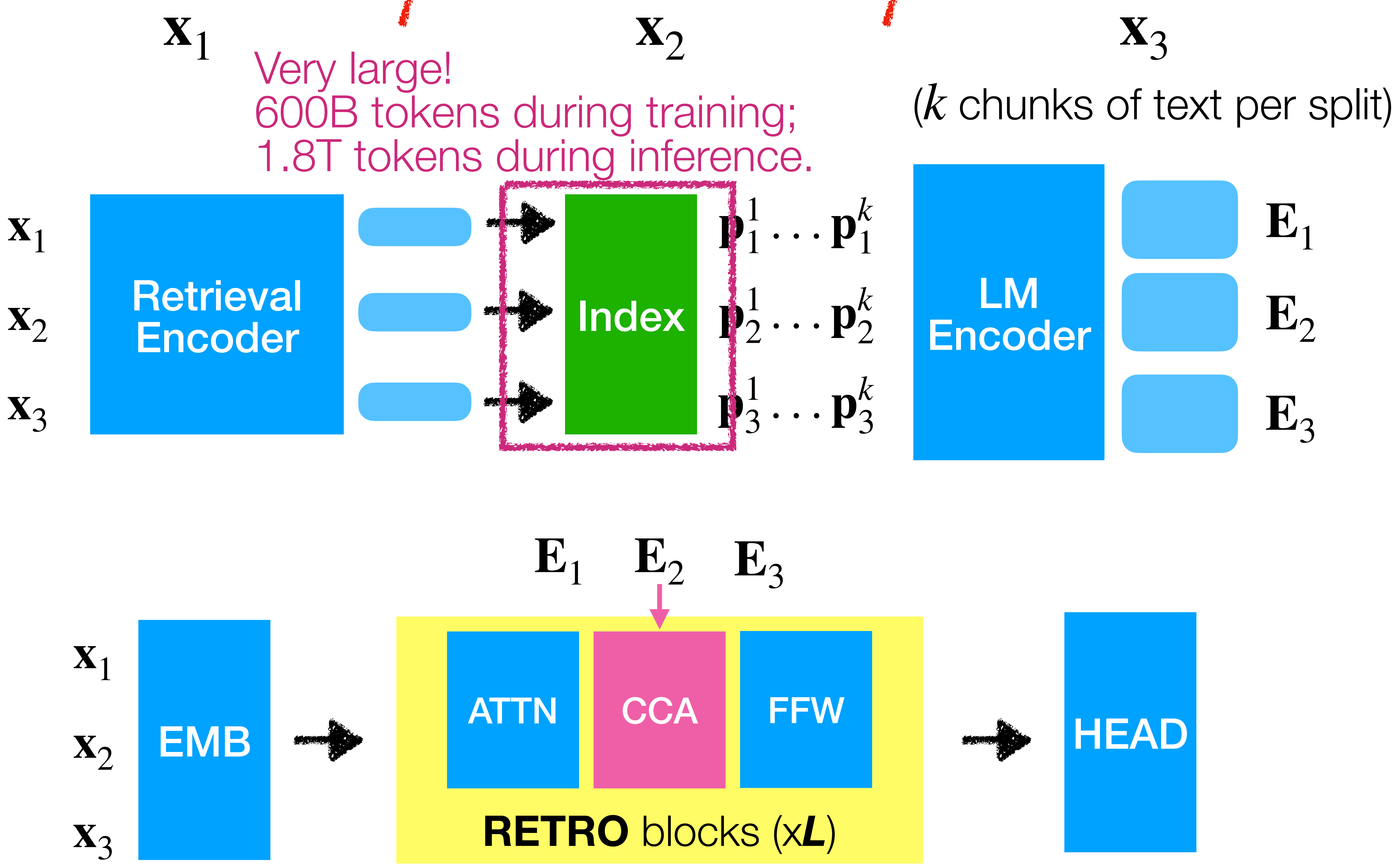
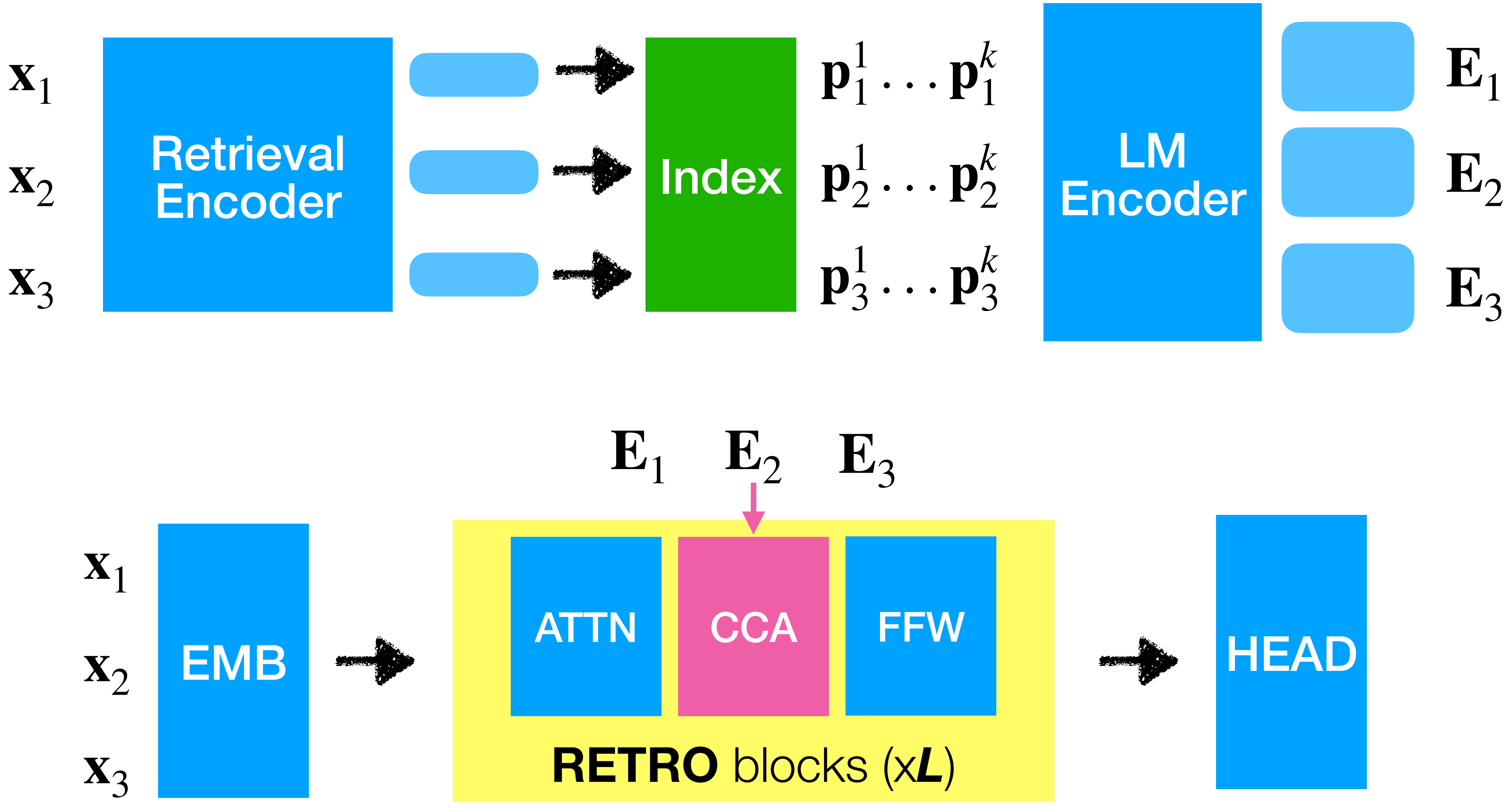


RETRO: Training



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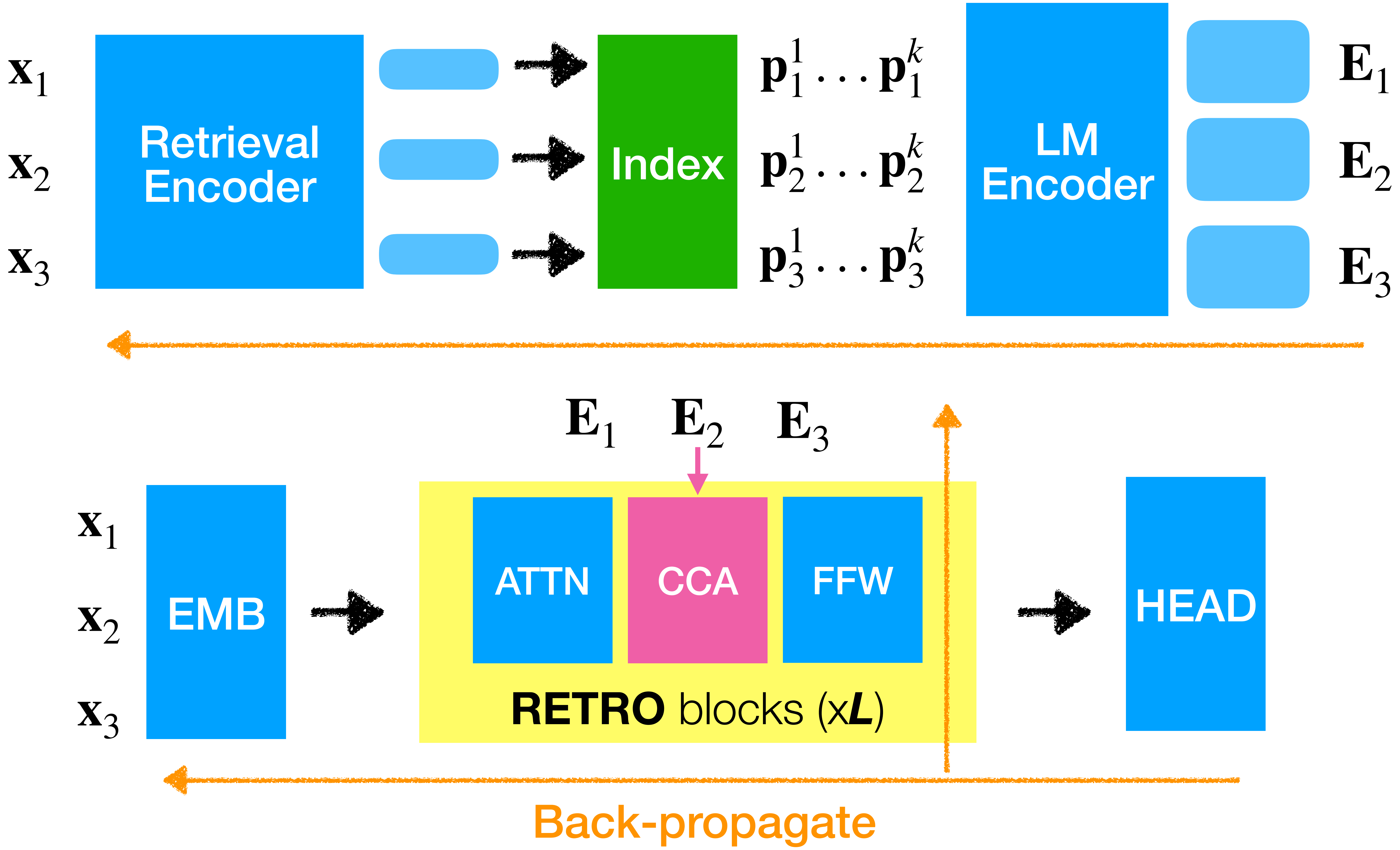

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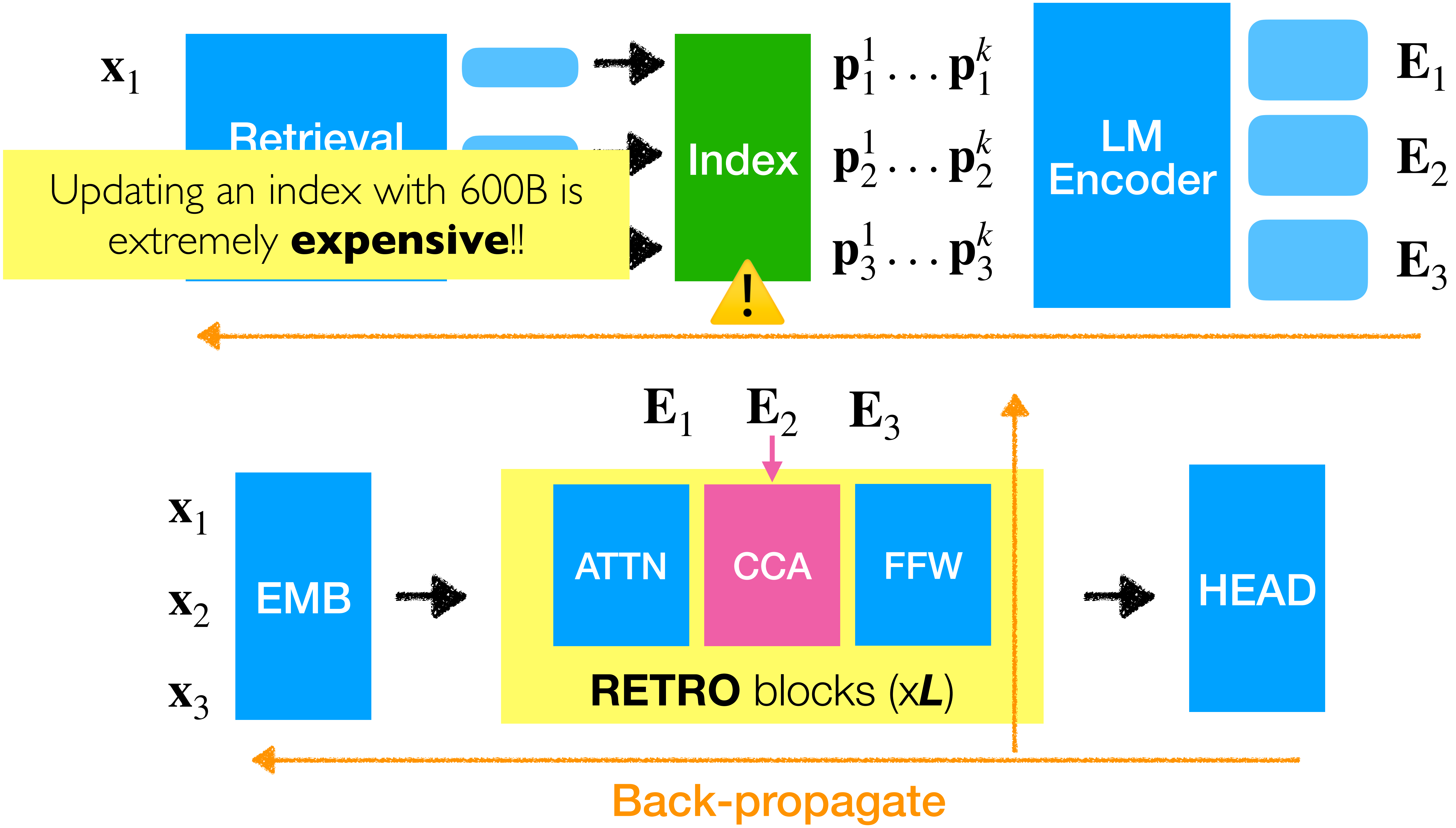

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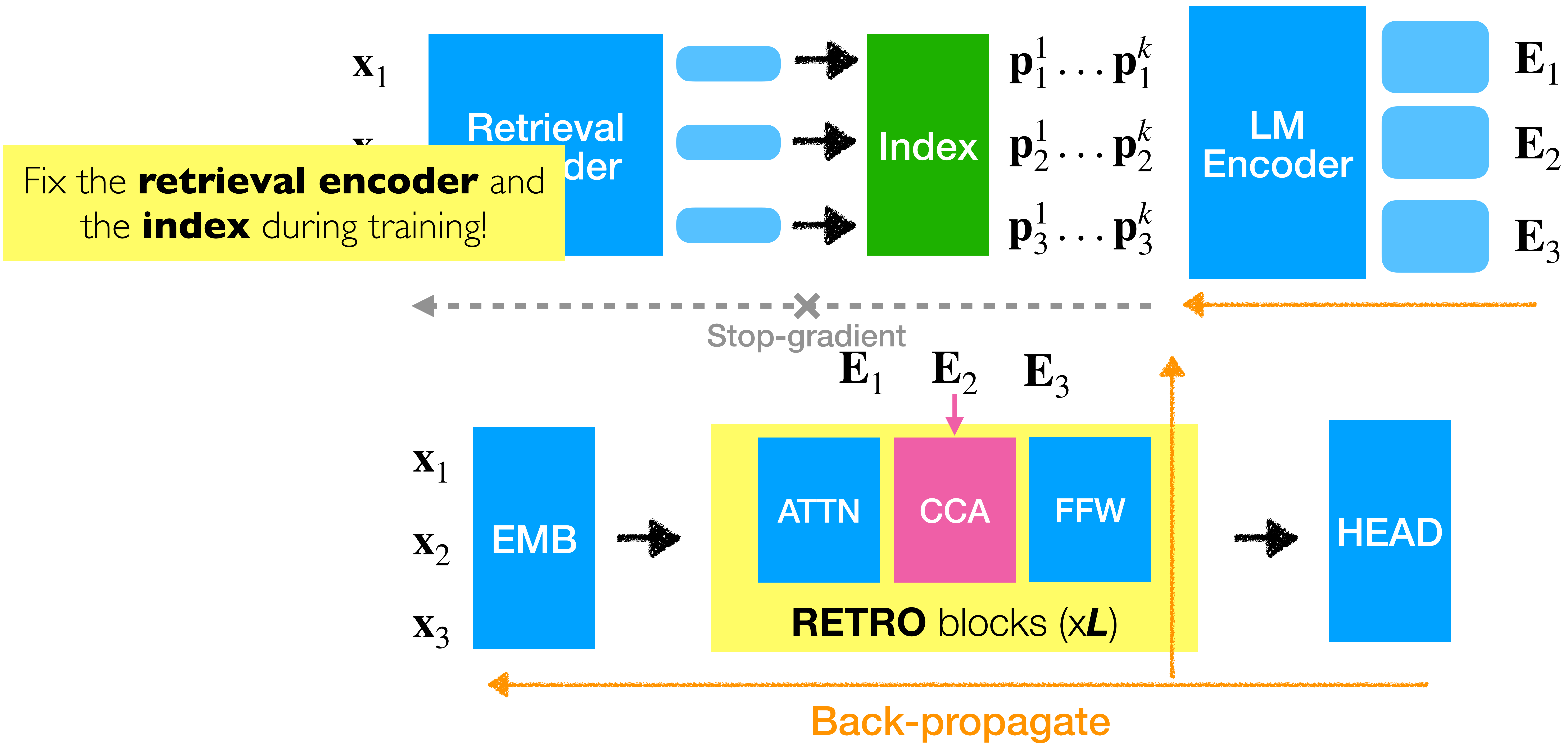

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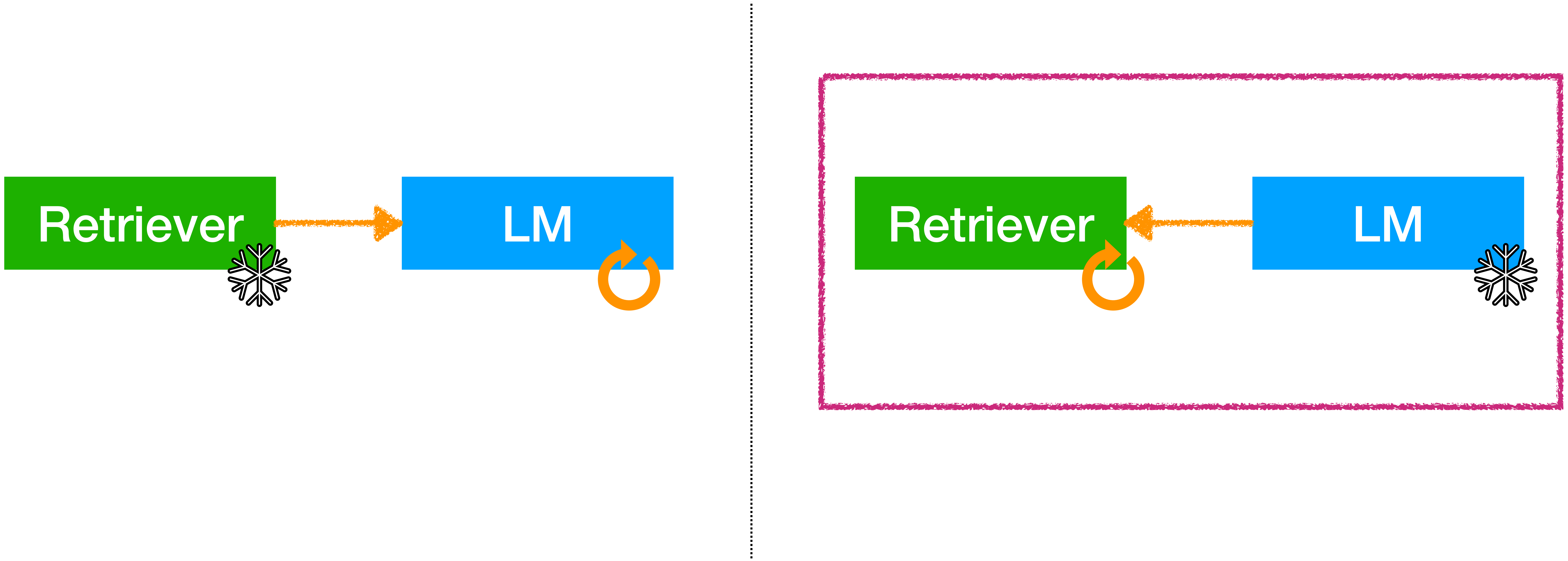
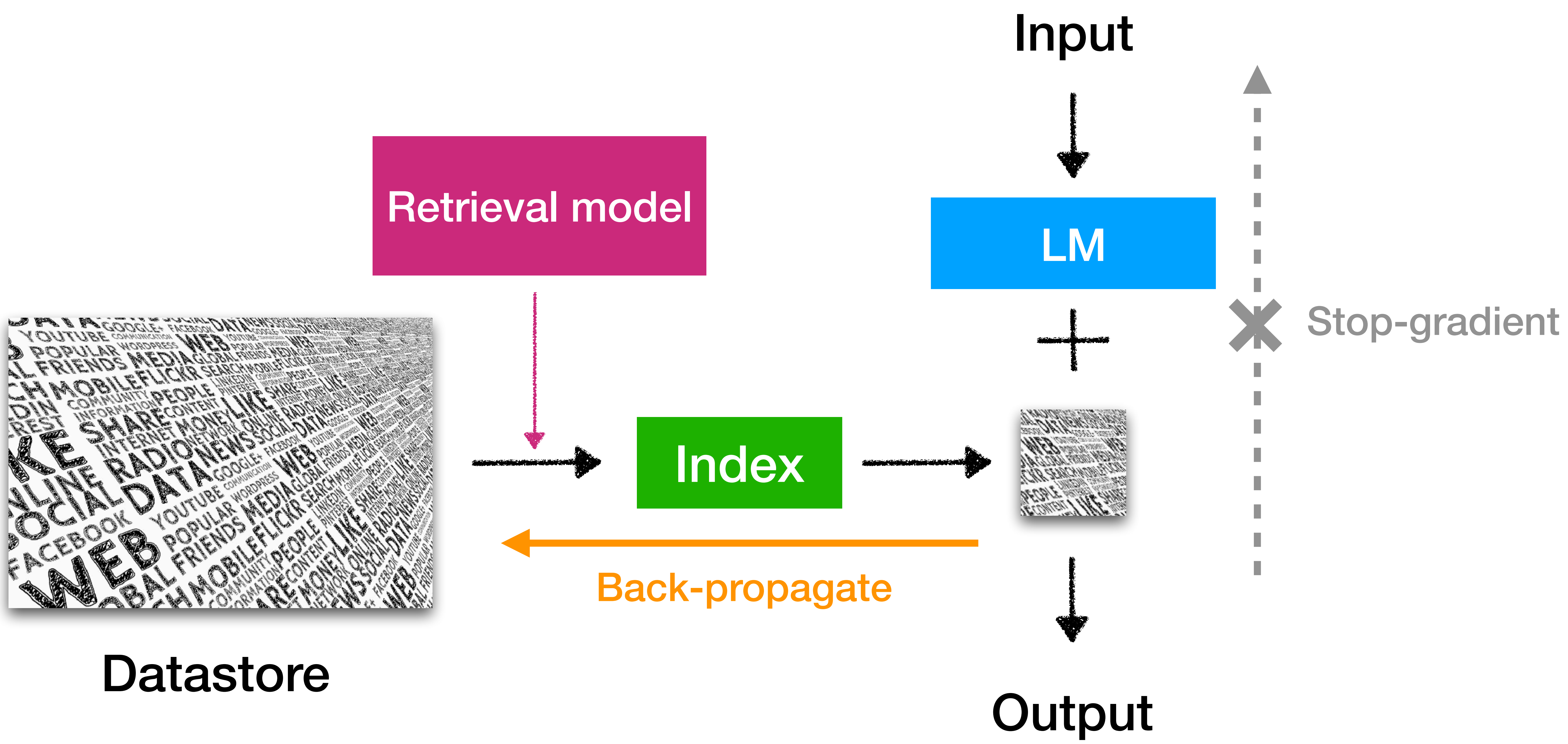
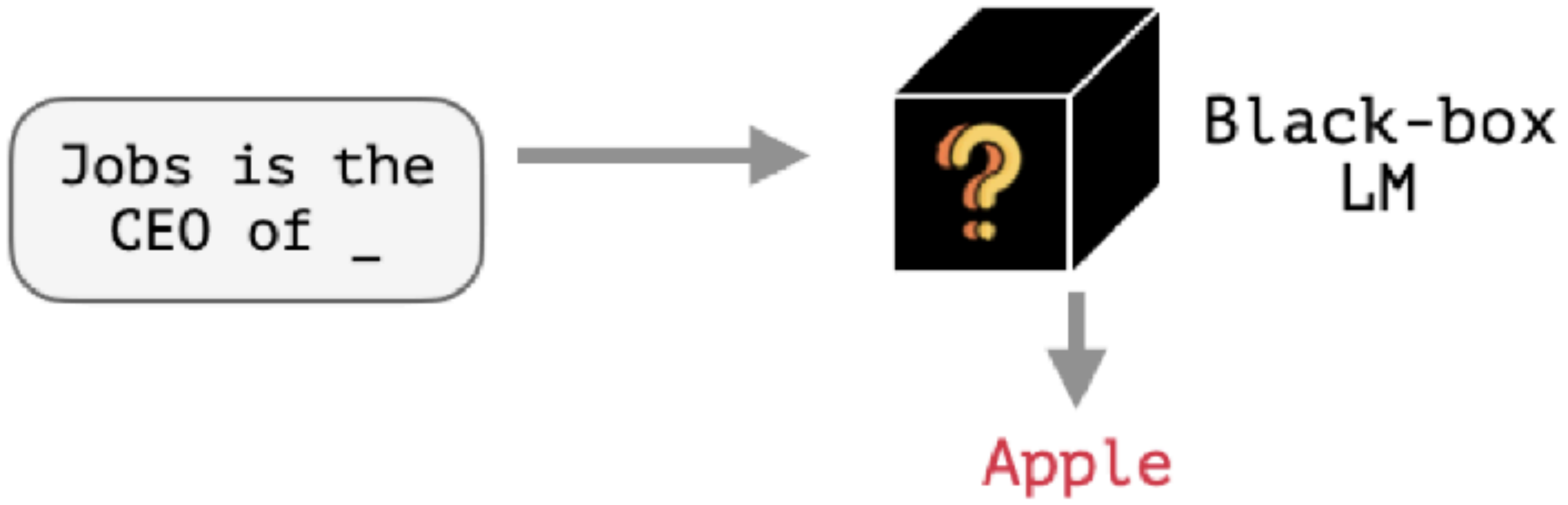


Sequential training

- Language models are first trained independently and then fixed
- Retrieval models are trained/fine-tuned with supervisions from LMs



REPLUG (Shi et al. 2023)



Shi et al., 2023. “REPLUG: Retrieval-Augmented Black-Box Language Models”

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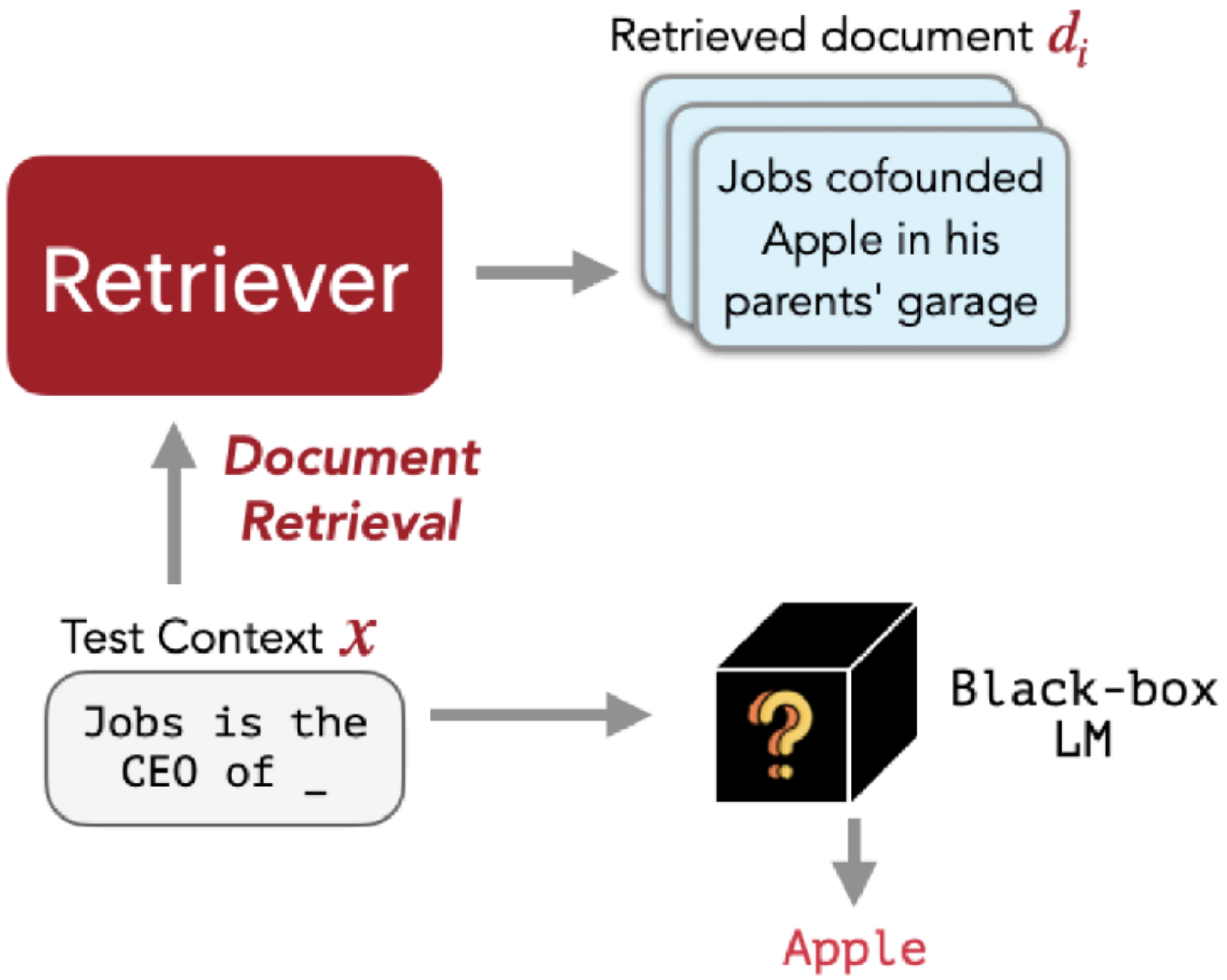

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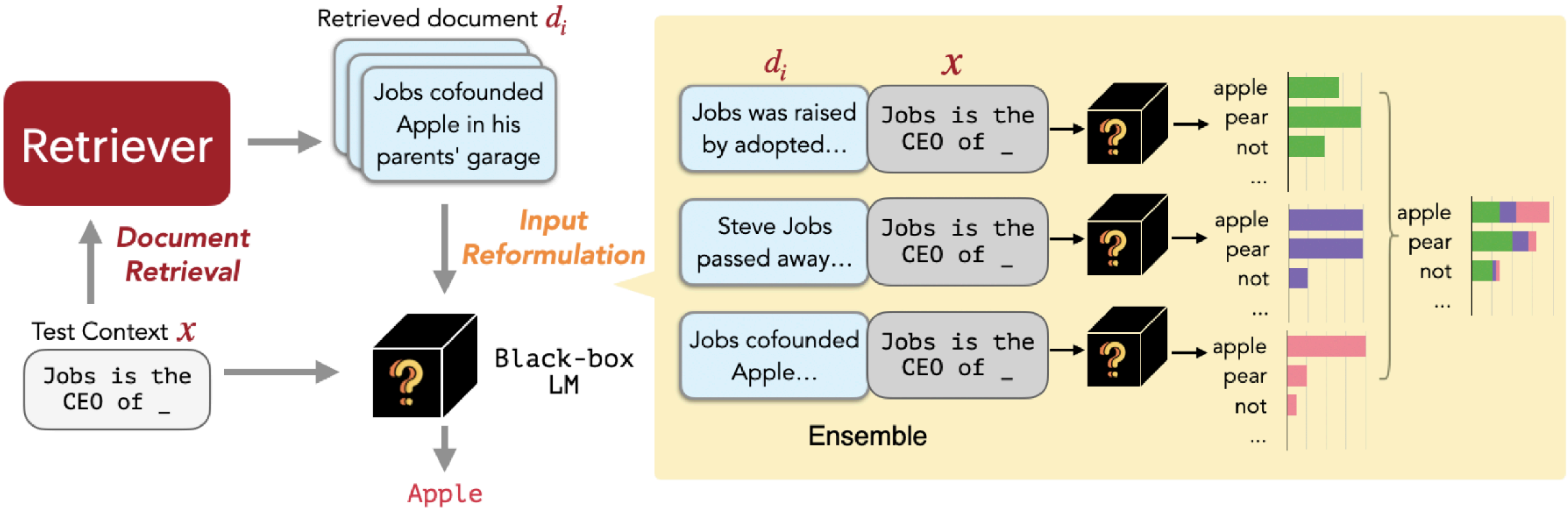

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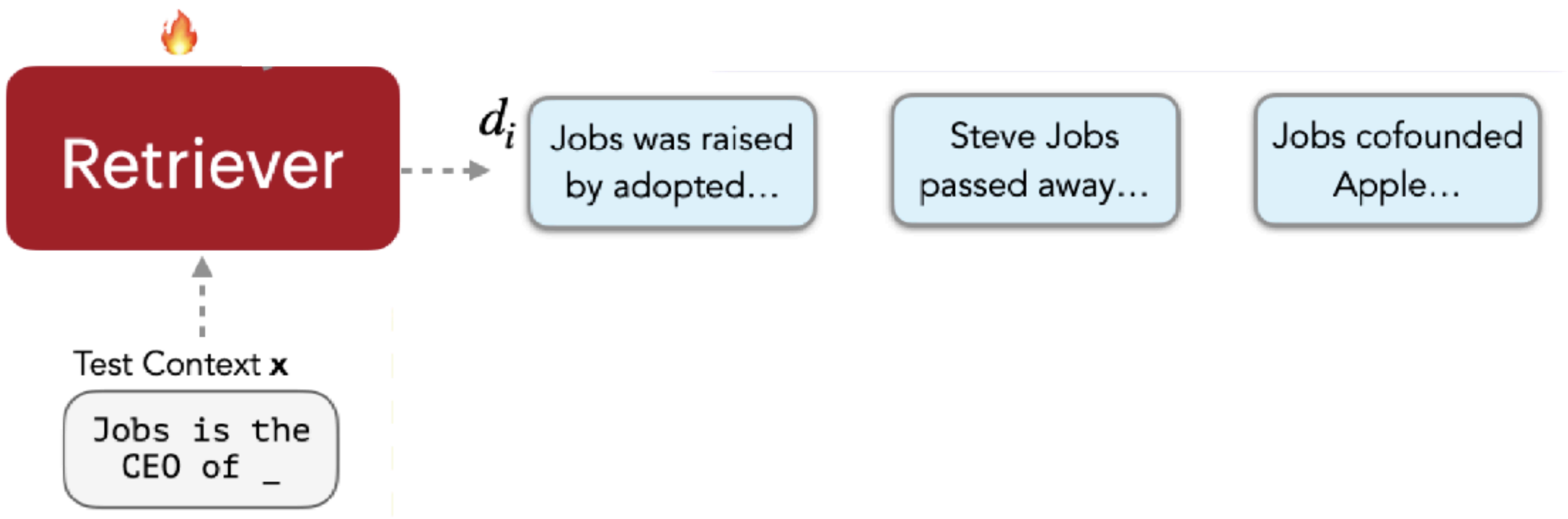
REPLUG LSR (LM-Supervised Retrieval)



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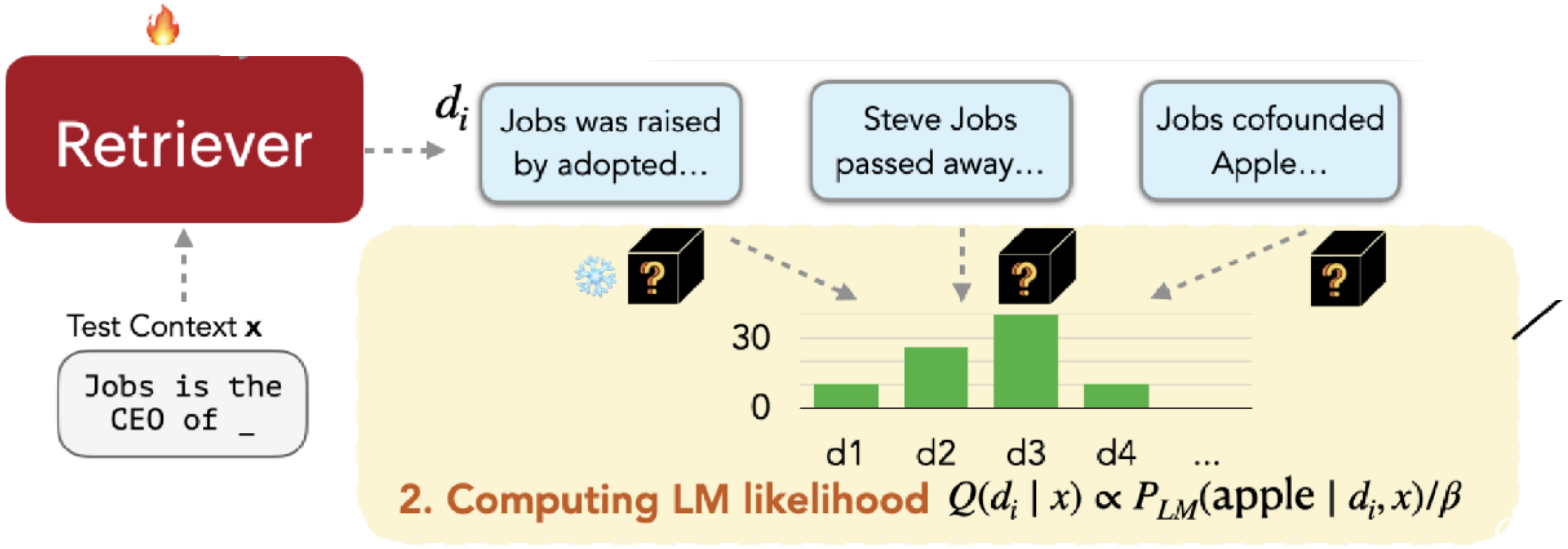

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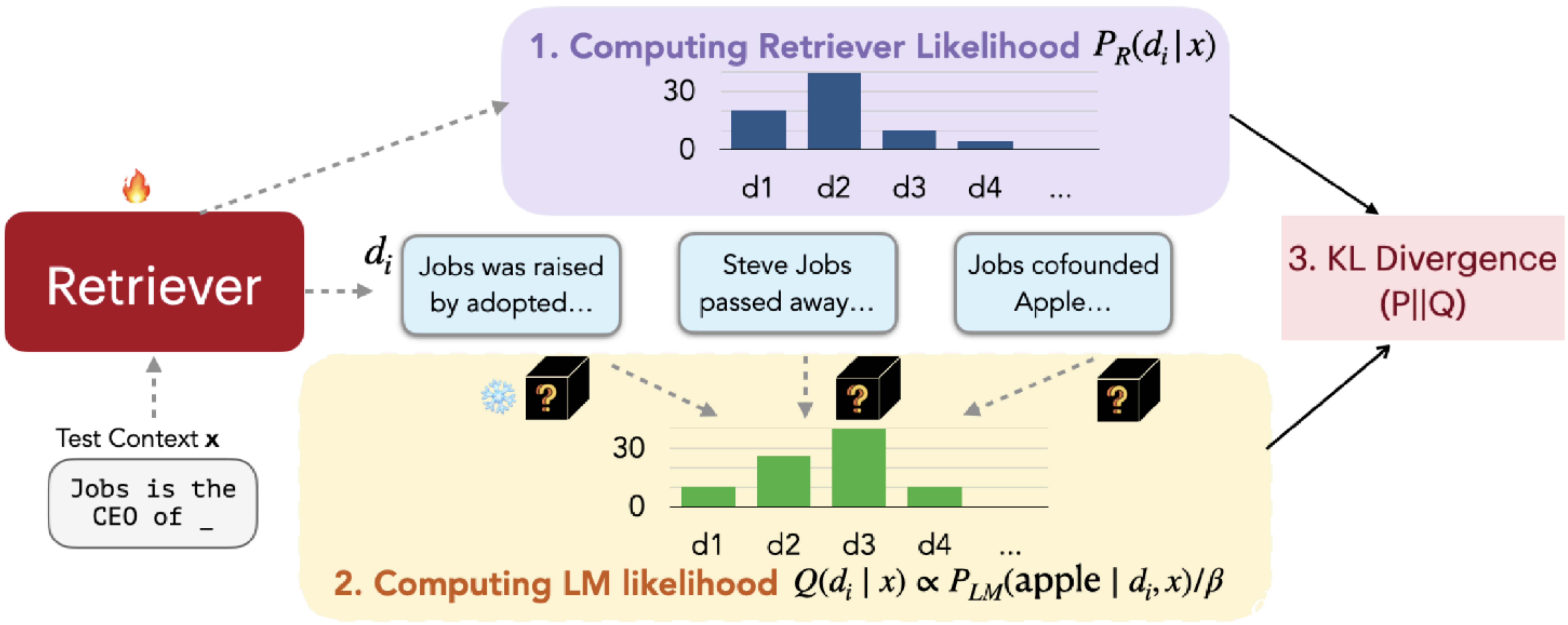

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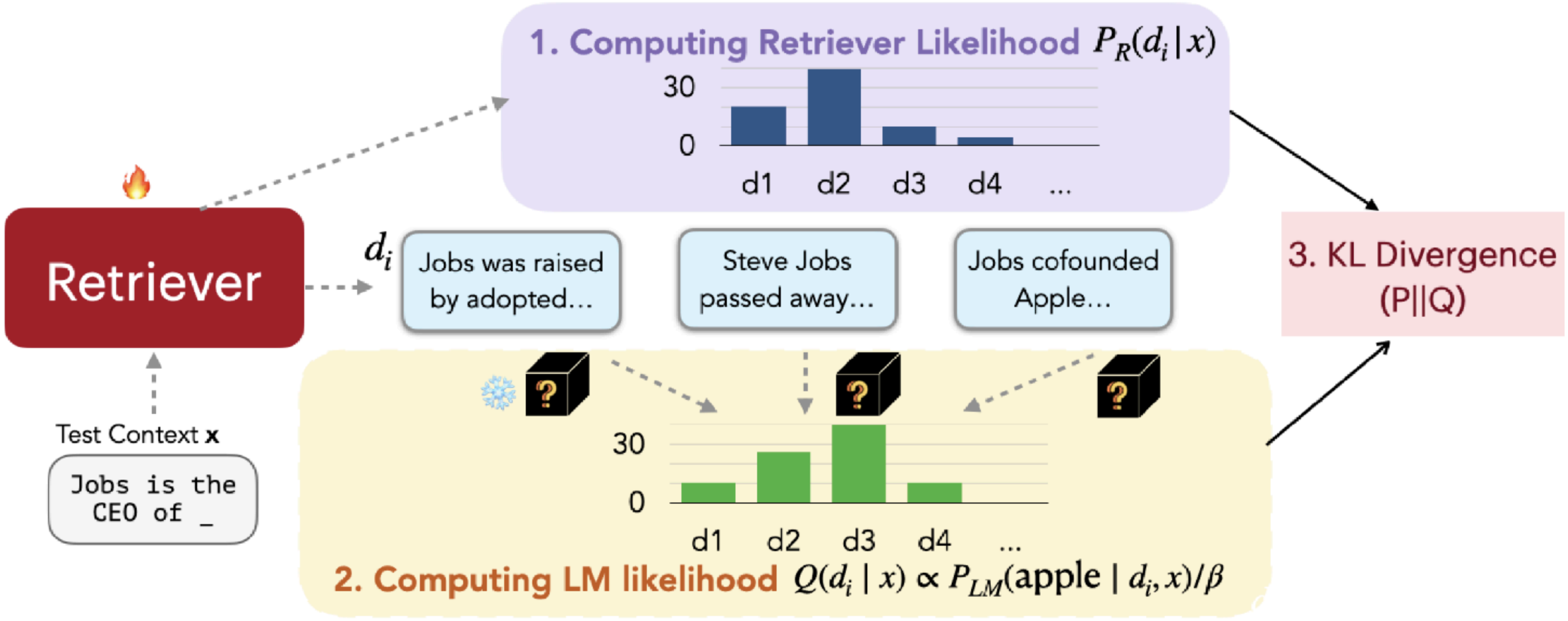


Updating retrieval encoder → Retrieval Index becomes "stale"

How to deal with this issue? We will talk about it soon!

"Asynchronous update"

REPLUG results

Bits per byte (BPB): The lower the better

Model		# Parameters	Original
GPT-2	Small	117M	1.33
	Medium	345M	1.20
	Large	774M	1.19
	XL	1.5B	1.16
GPT-3 (black-box)	Ada	350M	1.05
	Babbage	1.3B	0.95
	Curie	6.7B	0.88
	Davinci	175B	0.80

REPLUG results

With Contriever, “**independent training**”

Model		# Parameters	Original	+ REPLUG	Gain %
GPT-2	Small	117M	1.33	1.26	5.3
	Medium	345M	1.20	1.14	5.0
	Large	774M	1.19	1.15	3.4
	XL	1.5B	1.16	1.09	6.0
GPT-3 (black-box)	Ada	350M	1.05	0.98	6.7
	Babbage	1.3B	0.95	0.90	5.3
	Curie	6.7B	0.88	0.85	3.4
	Davinci	175B	0.80	0.77	3.8

REPLUG results

Fine-tuning Contriever with
LM-supervised training
"**Sequential training**"

Model		# Parameters	Original	+ REPLUG	Gain %	+ REPLUG LSR	Gain %
GPT-2	Small	117M	1.33	1.26	5.3	1.21	9.0
	Medium	345M	1.20	1.14	5.0	1.11	7.5
	Large	774M	1.19	1.15	3.4	1.09	8.4
	XL	1.5B	1.16	1.09	6.0	1.07	7.8
GPT-3 (black-box)	Ada	350M	1.05	0.98	6.7	0.96	8.6
	Babbage	1.3B	0.95	0.90	5.3	0.88	7.4
	Curie	6.7B	0.88	0.85	3.4	0.82	6.8
	Davinci	175B	0.80	0.77	3.8	0.75	6.3

Sequential training

- 👍 Work with off-the-shelf components (either a large index or a powerful LM)
- 👍 LMs are trained to effectively leverage retrieval results
- 👍 Retrievers are trained to provide text that helps LMs the most
- 👎 One component is still fixed and not trained

Sequential training

- 👍 Work with off-the-shelf components (either a large index or a powerful LM)
- 👍 LMs are trained to effectively leverage retrieval results
- 👍 Retrievers are trained to provide text that helps LMs the most
- 👎 One component is still fixed and not trained

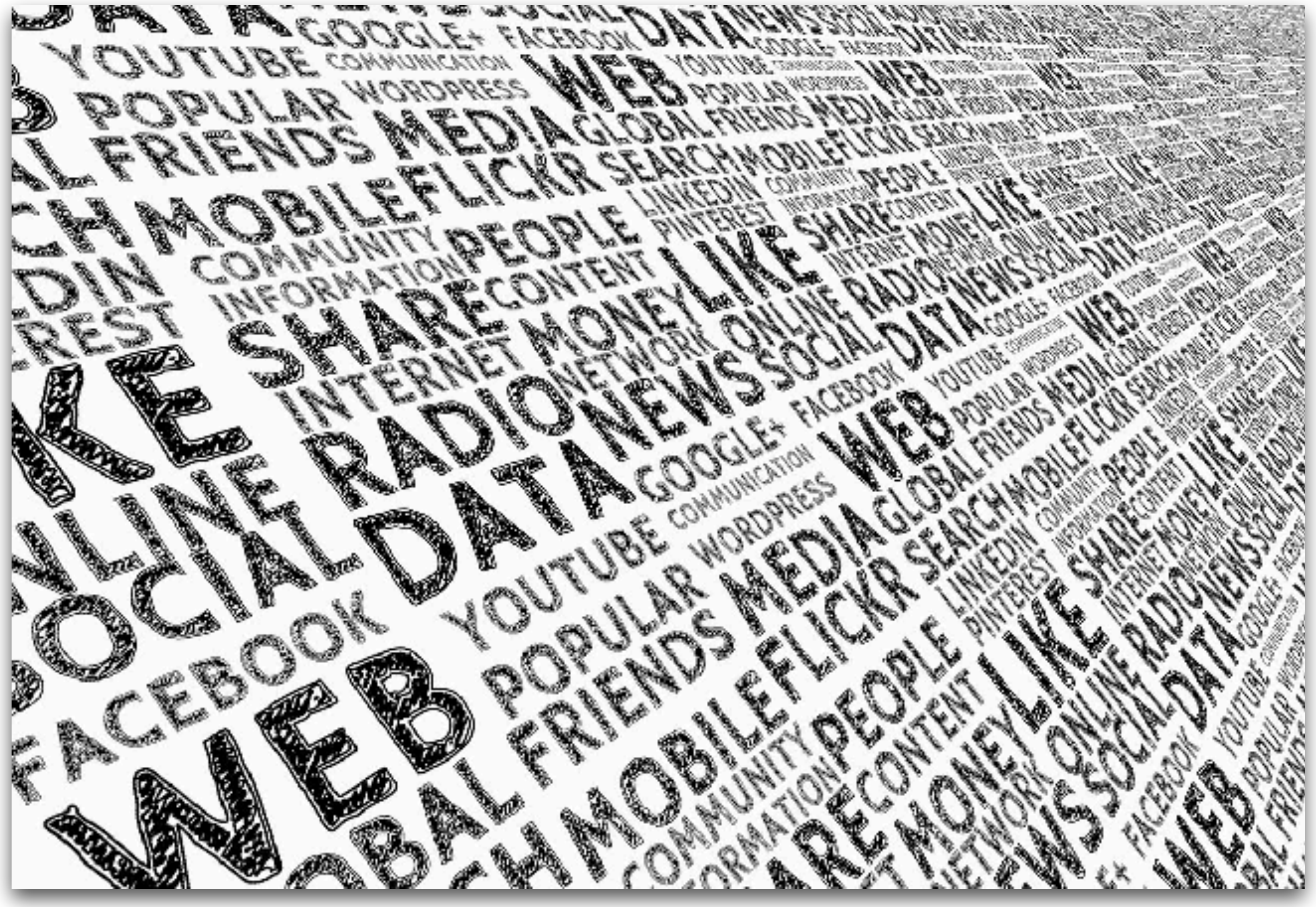
Let’s jointly train retrieval models and LMs!

Q & A

We'll be back at 4:00pm!

Section 4:
Retrieval-based LMs: Training (cont'd)

Why is training challenging?



Datastore

Query

Index

Back-propagate

Too large! Expensive to update index during training!

Input

LM

Output

Back-propagate

Training LMs can be very expensive!

Training methods for retrieval-based LMs

- Independent training
- Sequential training
- Joint training w/ asynchronous index update
- Joint training w/ in-batch approximation

Training methods for retrieval-based LMs

- Independent training
- Sequential training
- **Joint training w/ asynchronous index update**
- **Joint training w/ in-batch approximation**

Challenges of updating retrieval models

Datastore

$\mathbf{x}_1$

$\mathbf{x}_2$

$\mathbf{x}_3$

$\ldots$

Encoder → Index

During training, we will update the encoder

Challenges of updating retrieval models

Datastore

$\mathbf{x}_1$

$\mathbf{x}_2$

$\mathbf{x}_3$

$\dots$

Encoder → Index

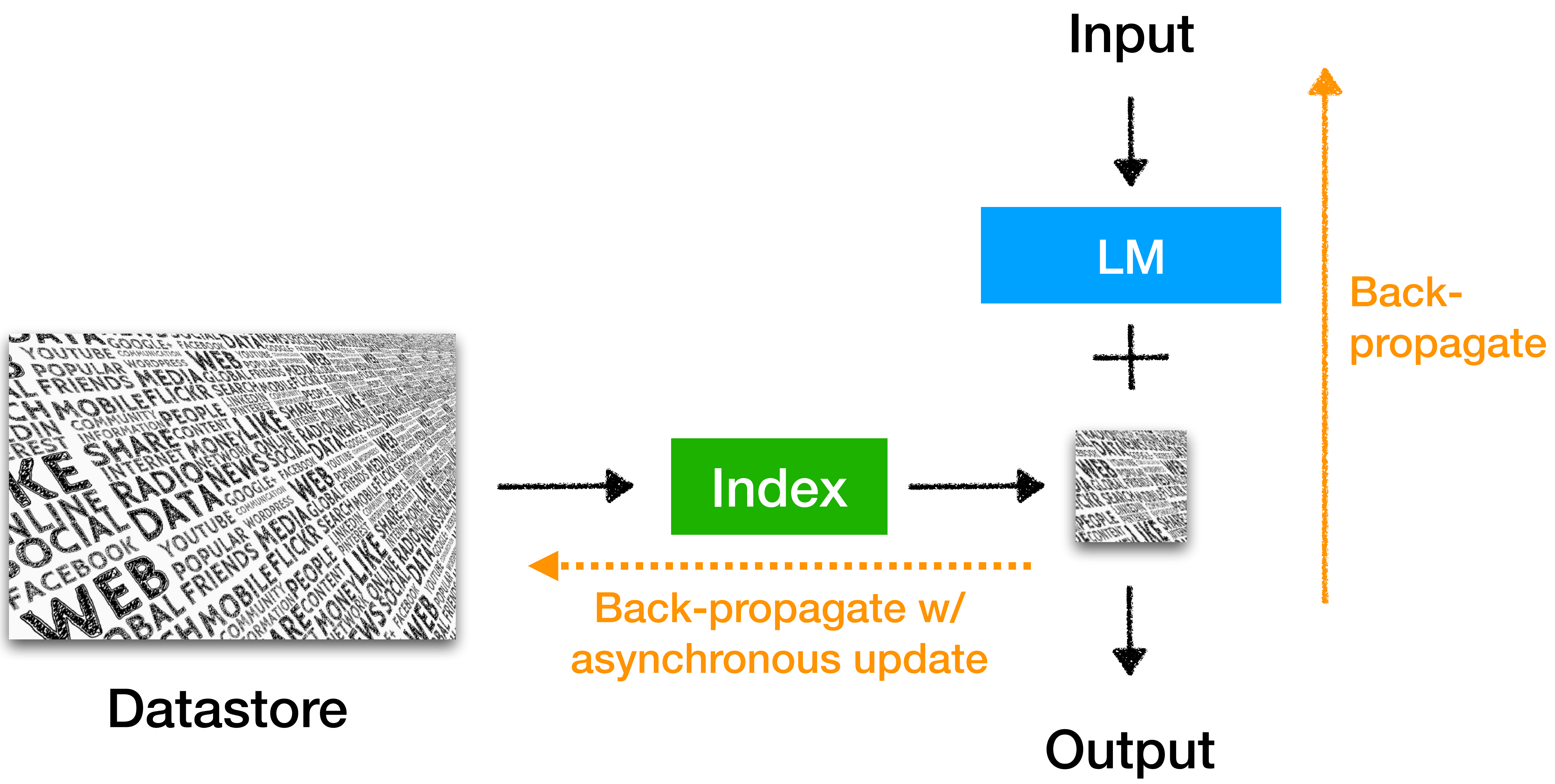
Re-indexing will be very expensive!

Training methods for retrieval-based LMs

- Independent training
- Sequential training
- **Joint training w/ asynchronous index update**
- **Joint training w/ in-batch approximation**

Joint training w/ asynchronous index update

- Retrieval models and language models are trained jointly
- Allow the index to be “**stale**”; rebuild the retrieval index every T steps



Asynchronous index update

Datastore

$\mathbf{x}_1$

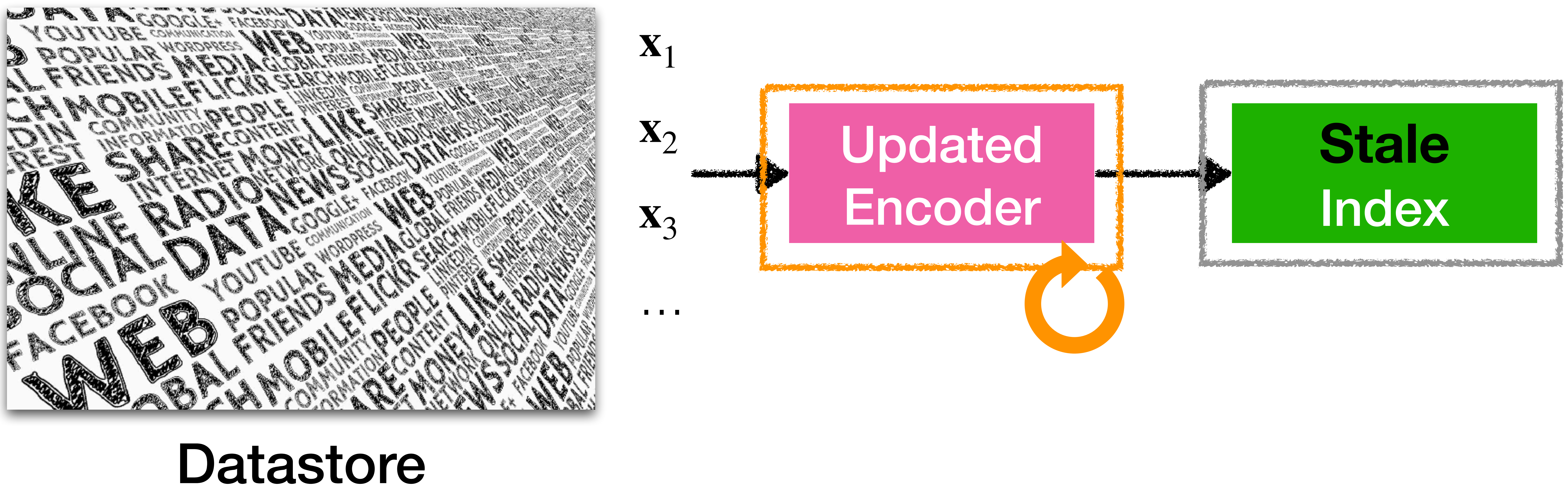
$\mathbf{x}_2$

$\mathbf{x}_3$

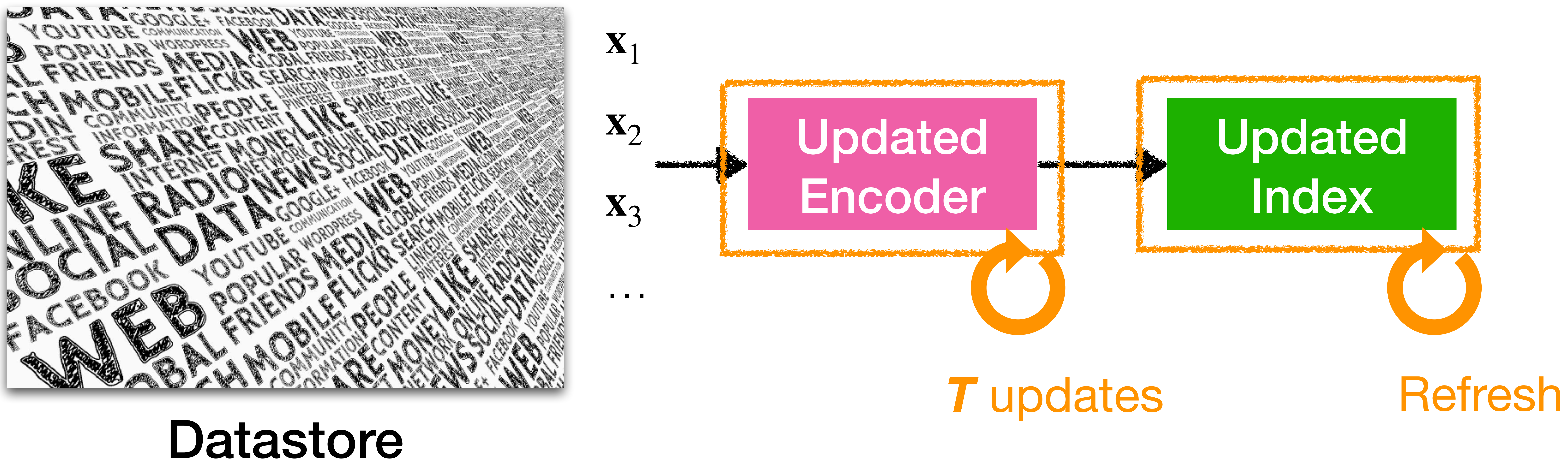
$\ldots$

→ Encoder → Index

Asynchronous index update



Asynchronous index update



REALM (Guu et al. 2020)

x = The [MASK] at the top of the pyramid.

q (=x)

Index

The pyramidion on top allows for less material higher up the pyramid.

$P(z \mid x)$

The pyramidion on top … the pyramid.

…

The [MASK] at the top of the pyramid.

LM

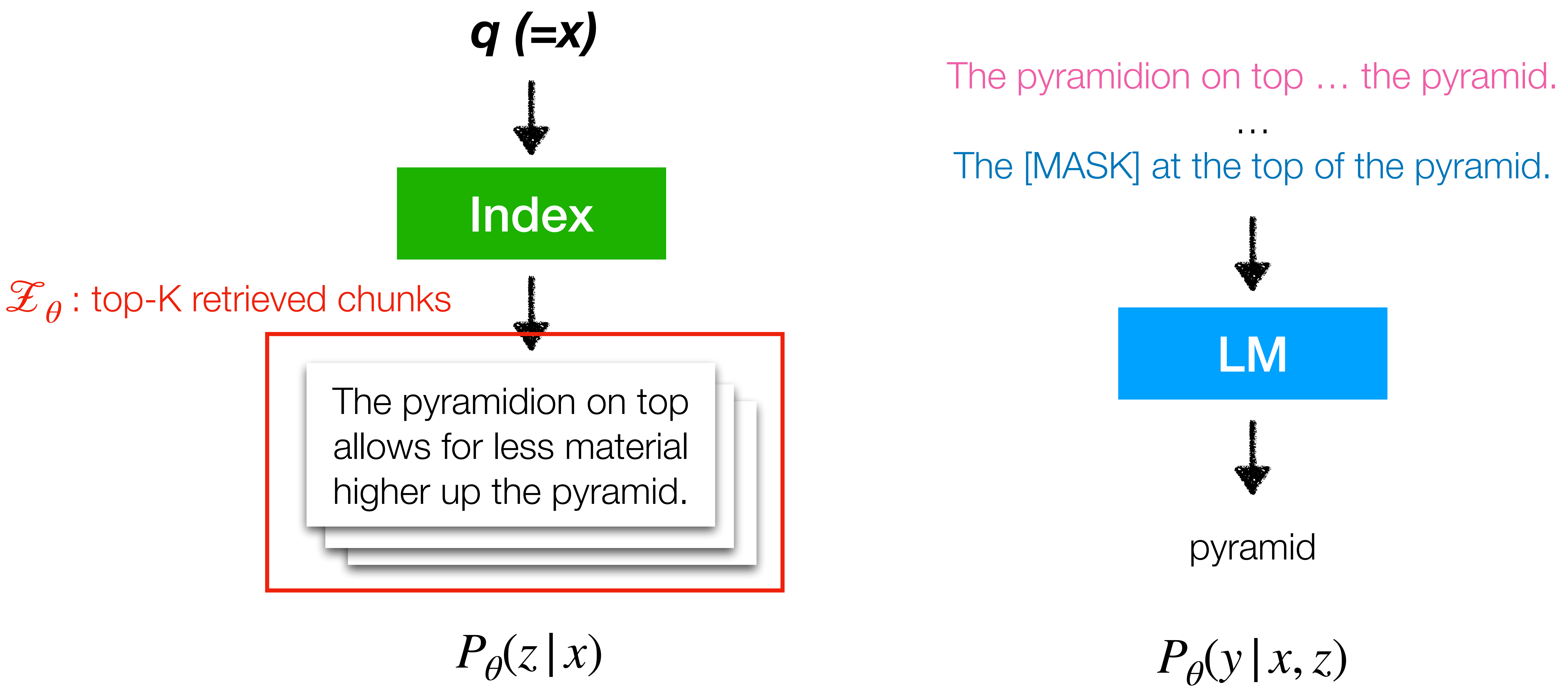
pyramid

$P(y \mid x, z)$

Guu et al., 2020. "REALM: Retrieval-Augmented Language Model Pre-Training"

REALM: Training

Objective: $\text{maximize} \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}_\theta} P_\theta(z \mid q) P_\theta(y \mid q, z)$



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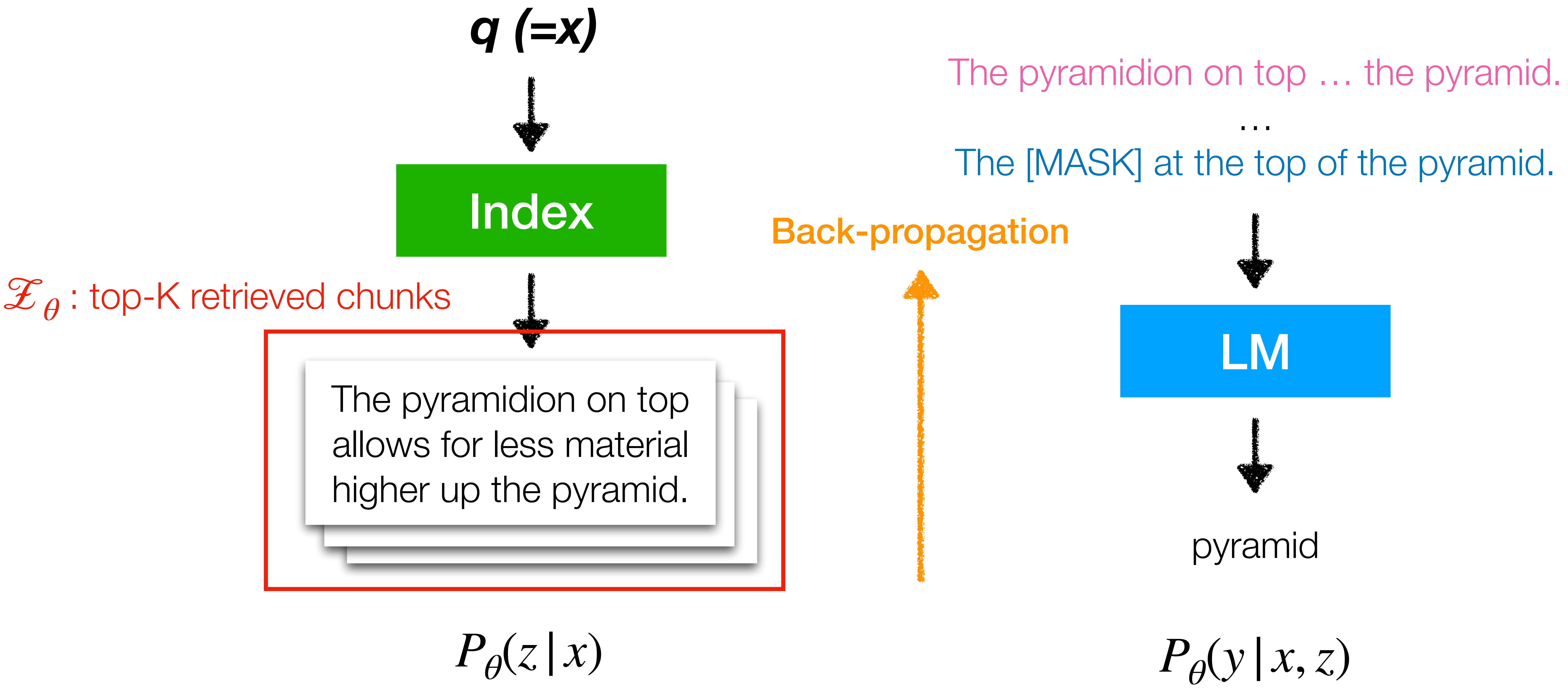
Objective: $\text{maximize} \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}_\theta} P_\theta(z \mid q) P_\theta(y \mid q, z)$



REALM: Training

Objective: $\text{maximize} \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}_\theta} P_\theta(z \mid q) P_\theta(y \mid q, z)$

q (=x)

Index

Stale index;
Update every T steps

$\mathcal{Z}_\theta$: top-K retrieved chunks

The pyramidion on top allows for less material higher up the pyramid.

$P_{\theta_{\text{new}}}(z \mid x)$

The pyramidion on top … the pyramid.

…

The [MASK] at the top of the pyramid.

LM

pyramid

$P_{\theta_{\text{new}}}(y \mid x, z)$

Up-to-date parameters

REALM: Index update rate

How often should we update the retrieval index?

- Frequency too high: expensive
- Frequency too slow: out-dated

REALM: Index update rate

How often should we update the retrieval index?

- Frequency too high: expensive
- Frequency too slow: out-dated

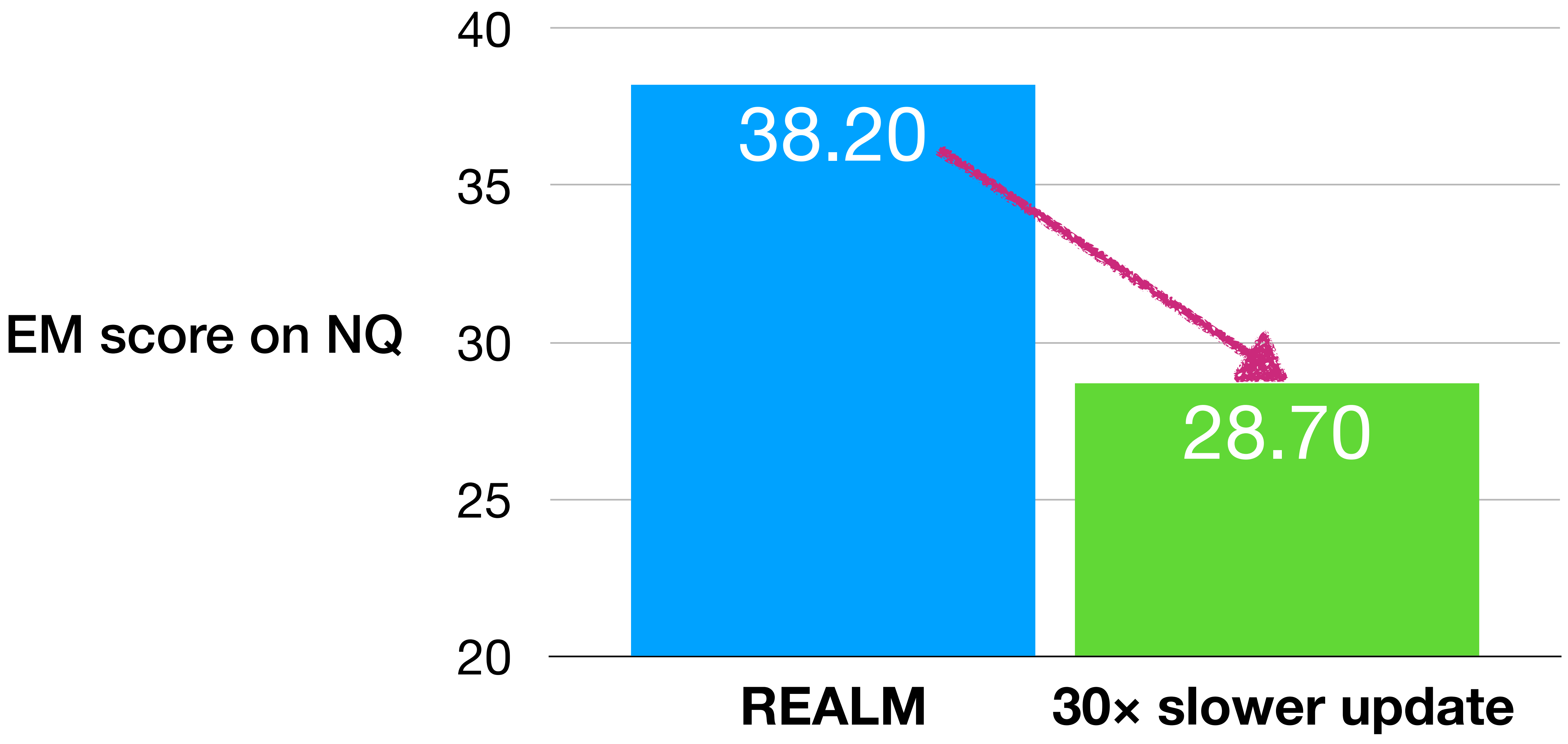
REALM: updating the index every 500 training steps

REALM: Index update rate

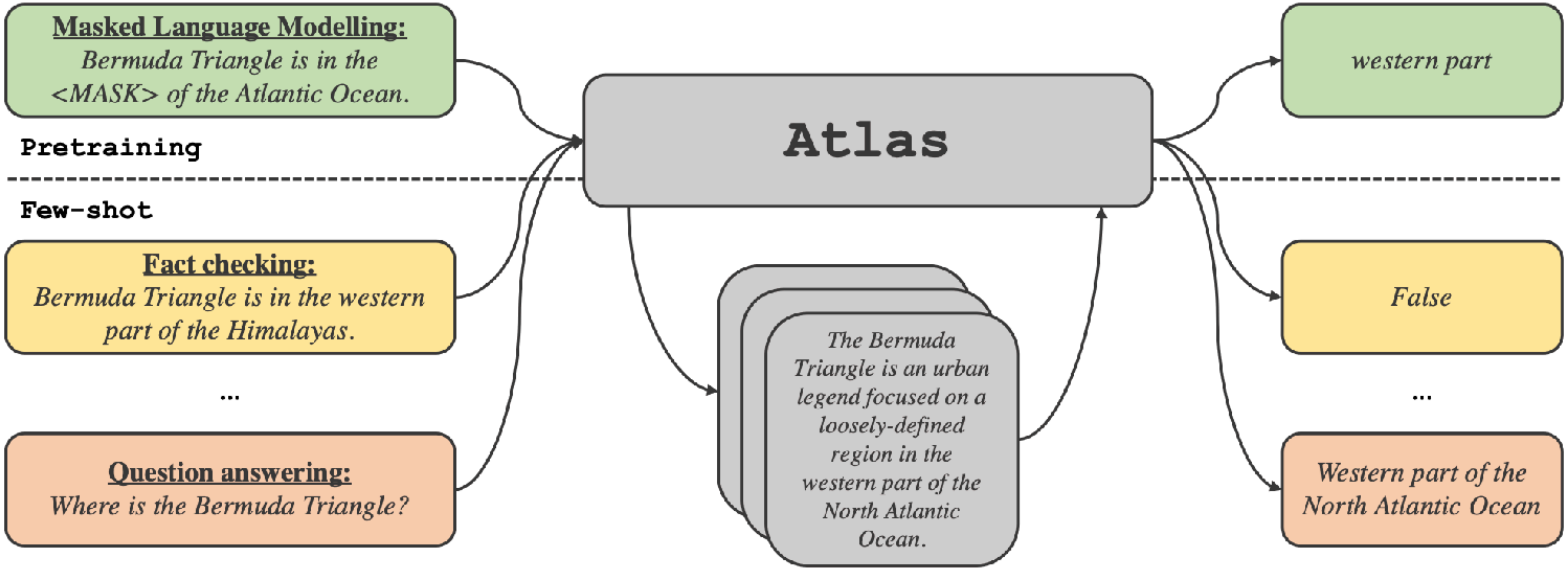
How often should we update the retrieval index?

- Frequency too high: expensive
- Frequency too slow: out-dated

REALM: updating the index every 500 training steps

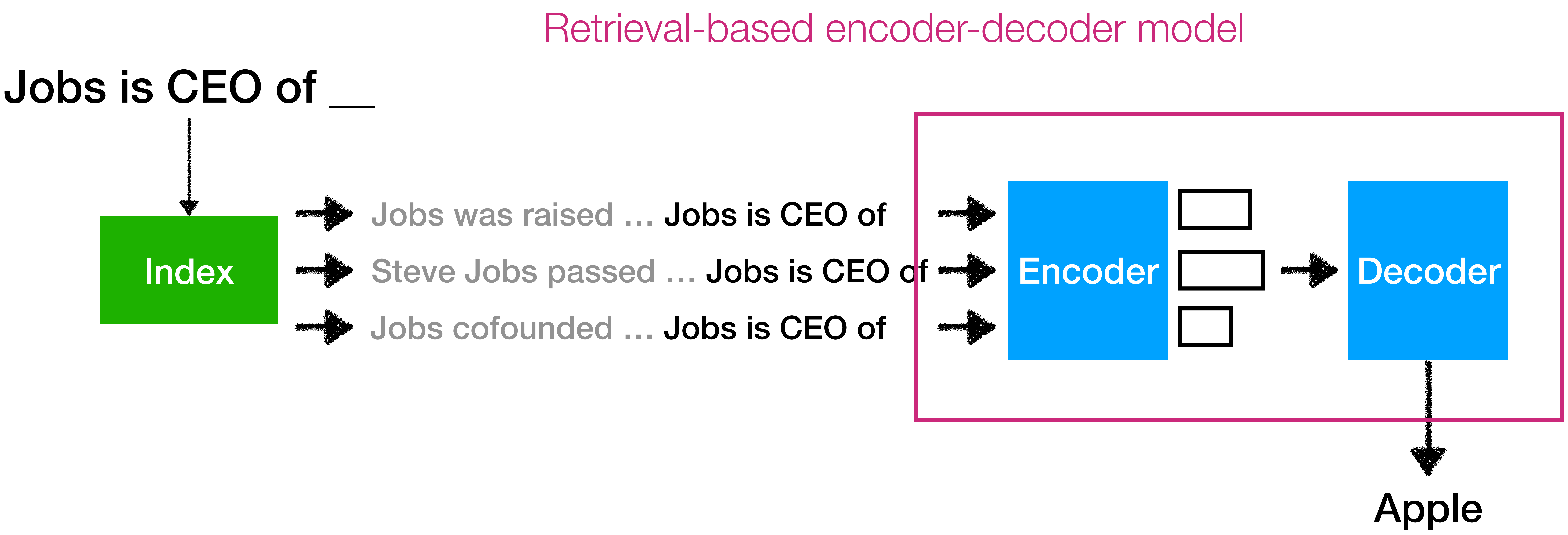


Atlas (Izacard et al. 2022)



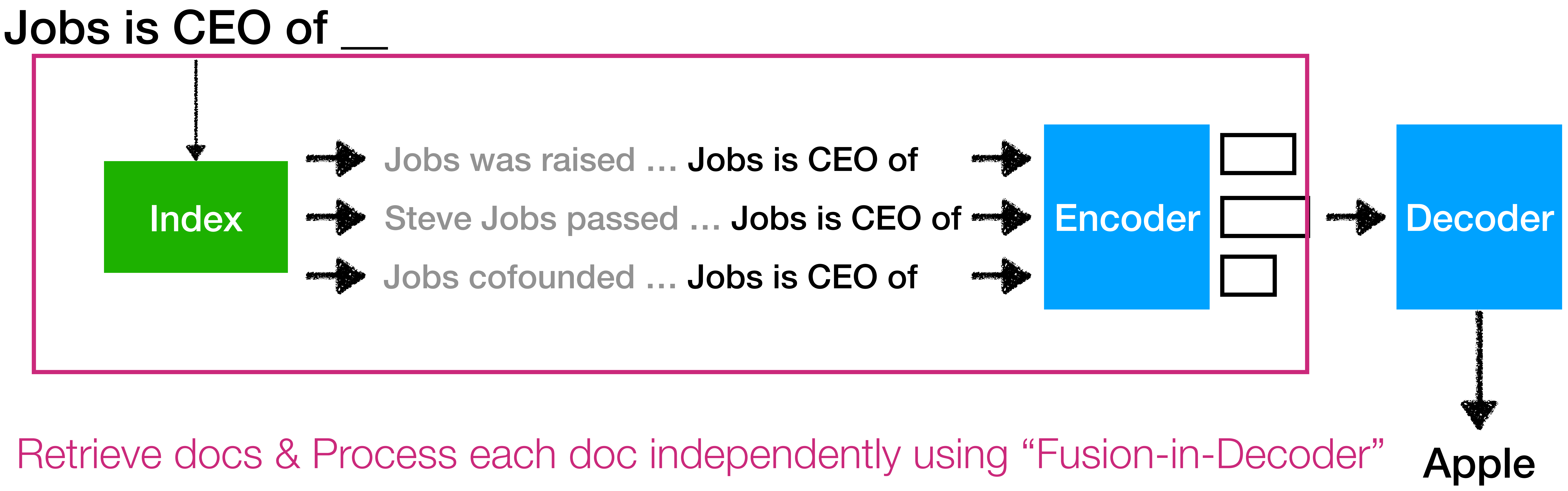
Izacard et al., 2022. “Atlas: Few-shot Learning with Retrieval Augmented Language Models”

Atlas (Izacard et al. 2022)



Izacard and Grave., 2020. “Leveraging Passage Retrieval with Generative Models for Open Domain Question Answering”

Atlas (Izacard et al. 2022)



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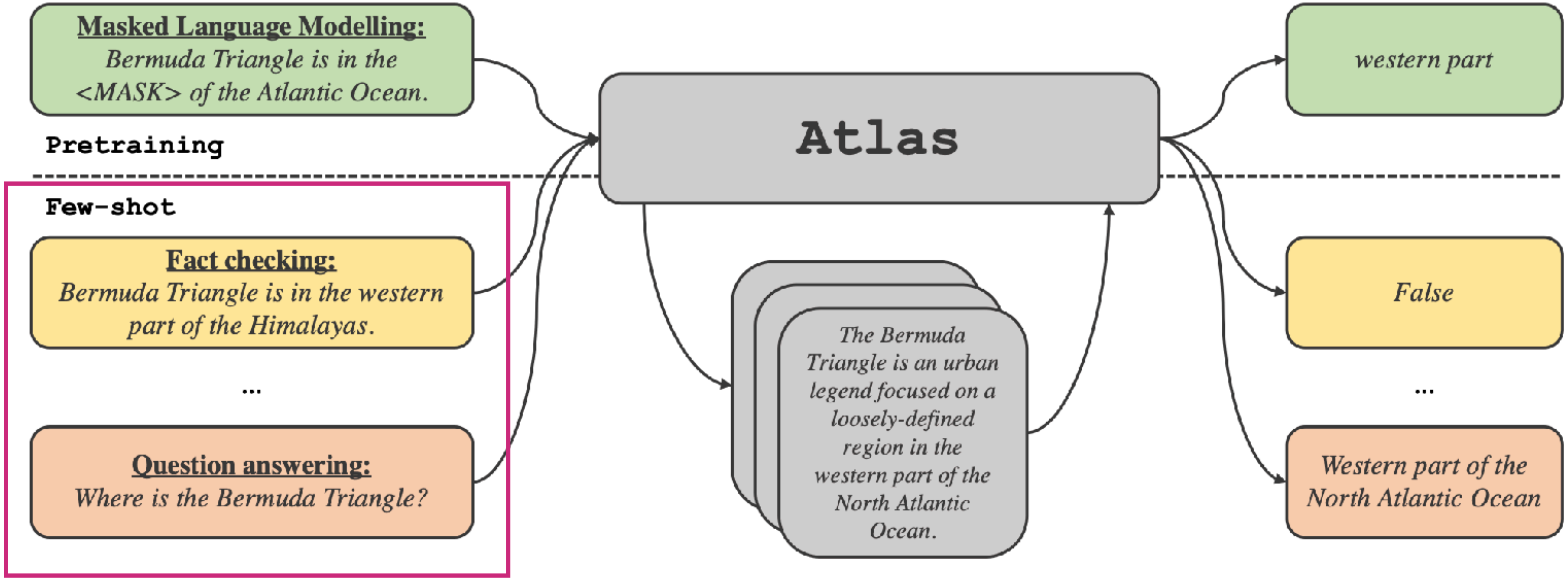


Adapted to a lot of downstream tasks! (Section 5)

Atlas: Retriever training

Perplexity Distillation

Retrieve the text that can help LM encoders improve perplexity

$$P_{\text{retr}}(z \mid q) = \frac{\exp(s(z, q))}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \exp(s(z_k, q))} \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad P_{\text{ppl}}(z \mid q, y) = \frac{\exp(\log P_{\text{LM}}(y \mid q, z))}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \exp(\log P_{\text{LM}}(y \mid q, z_k))}$$

How likely each document is retrieved

How much each document improves the ppl

Atlas: Retriever training

Similarity based on retrieval encoder

$$P_{\text{retr}}(z \mid q) = \frac{\exp(s(z, q))}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \exp(s(z_k, q))}$$

How likely each document is retrieved

KL Divergence

$\longleftrightarrow$

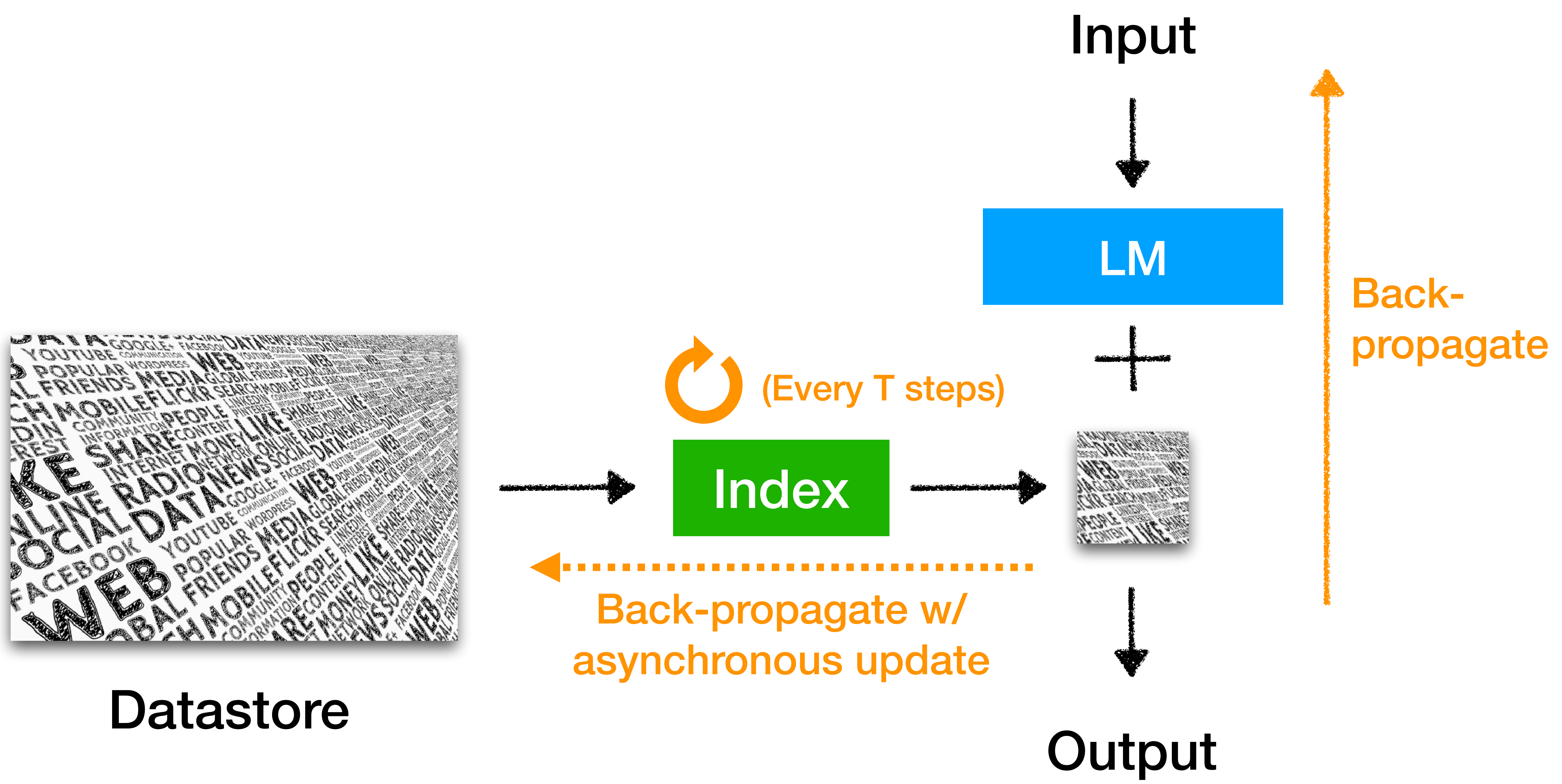
Prob of the gold labels if augmenting this text chunk

$$P_{\text{ppl}}(z \mid q, y) = \frac{\exp(\log P_{\text{LM}}(y \mid q, z))}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \exp(\log P_{\text{LM}}(y \mid q, z_k))}$$

How much each document improves the ppl

Perplexity Distillation

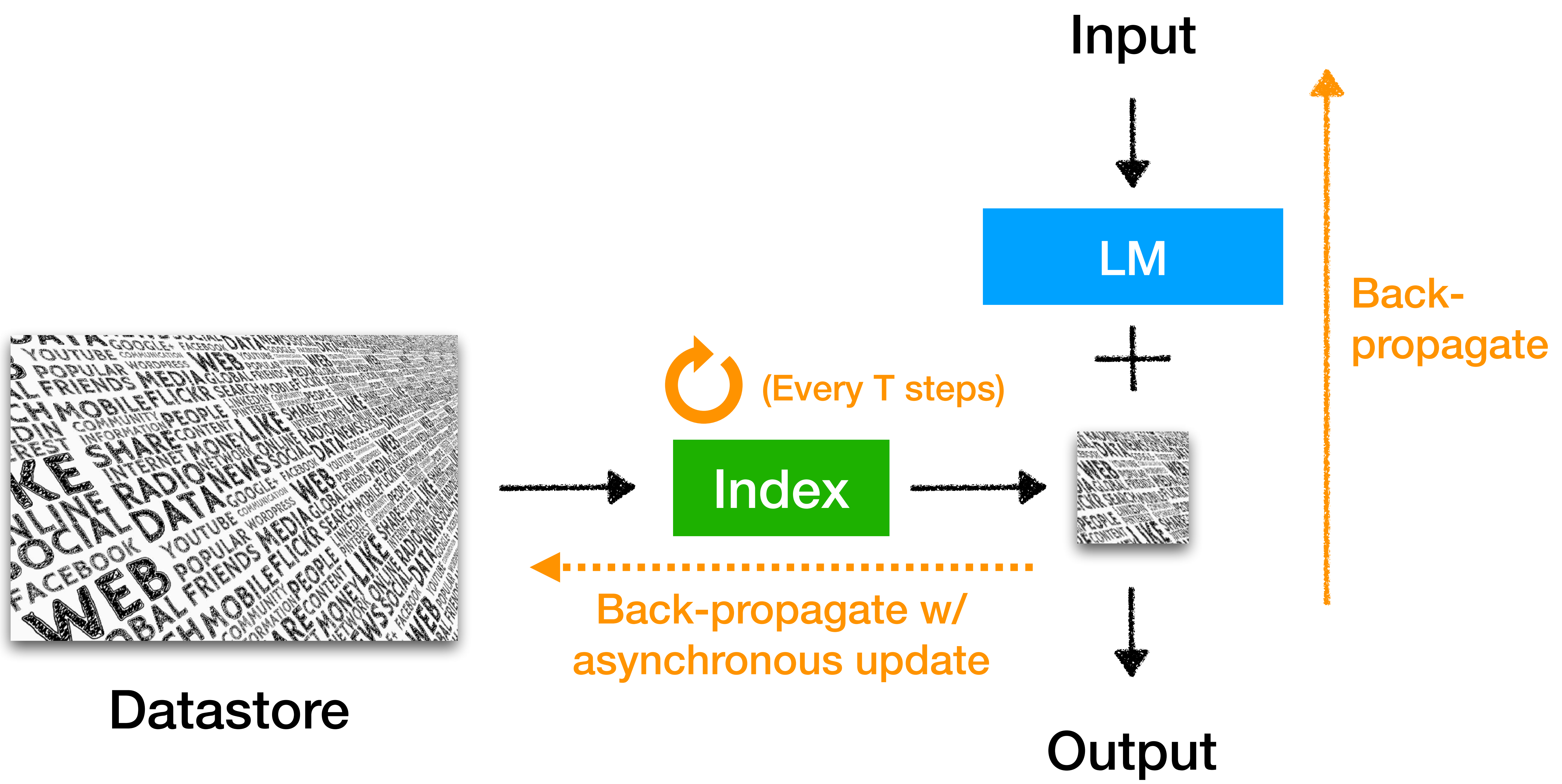
Atlas: Asynchronous index update



Update the index every T steps

30% overhead for asynchronous update on Wikipedia

Atlas: Asynchronous index update



Update the index every T steps

30% overhead for asynchronous update on Wikipedia

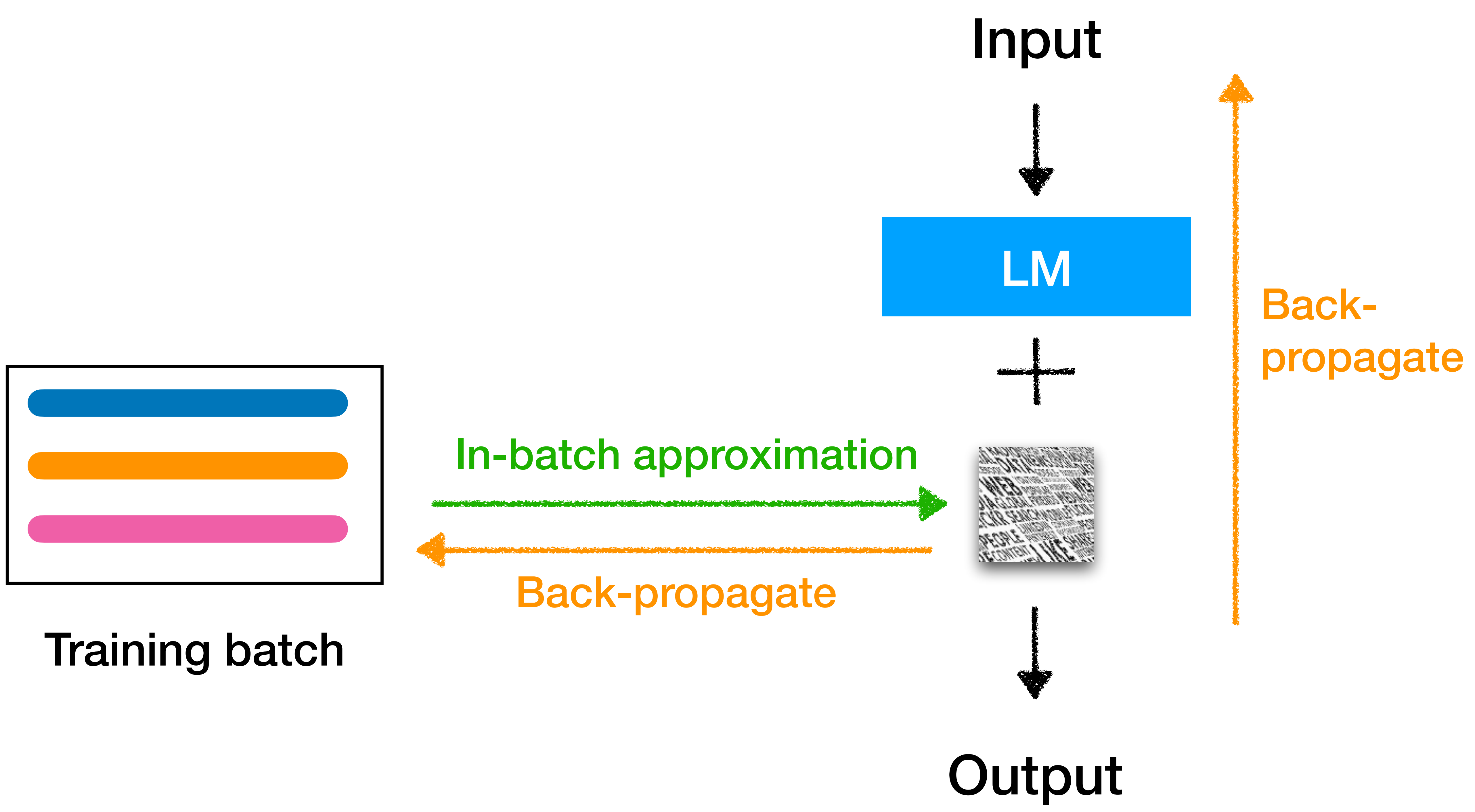
How can we get rid of this?

Training methods for retrieval-based LMs

- Independent training
- Sequential training
- Joint training w/ asynchronous index update
- **Joint training w/ in-batch approximation**

Joint training w/ in-batch approximation

- Retrieval models and language models are trained jointly
- Use “in-batch index” instead of full index

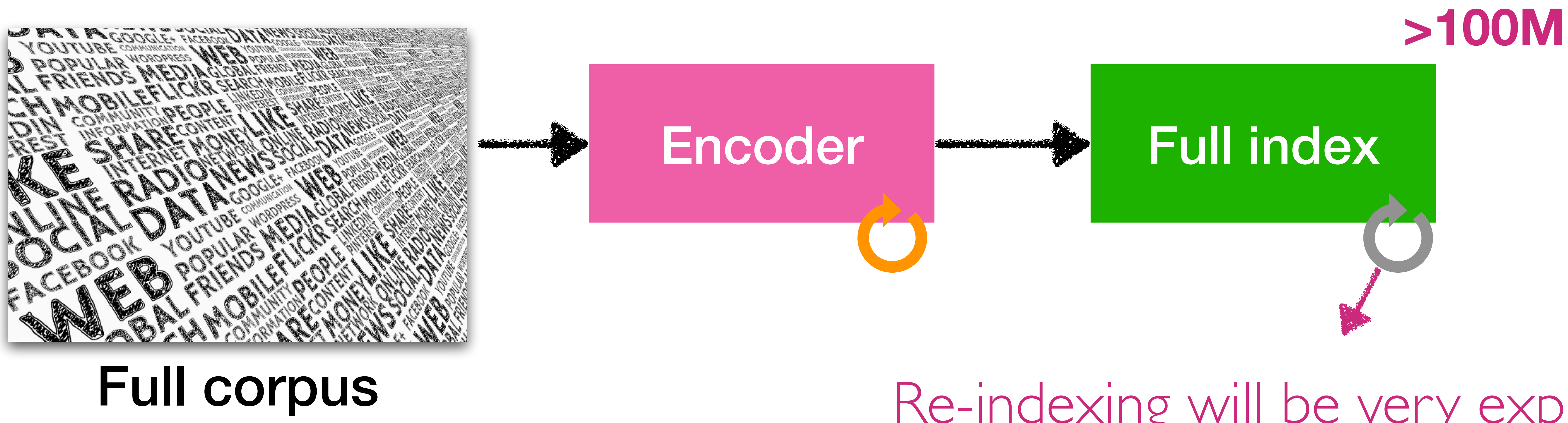


In-batch approximation

Full corpus

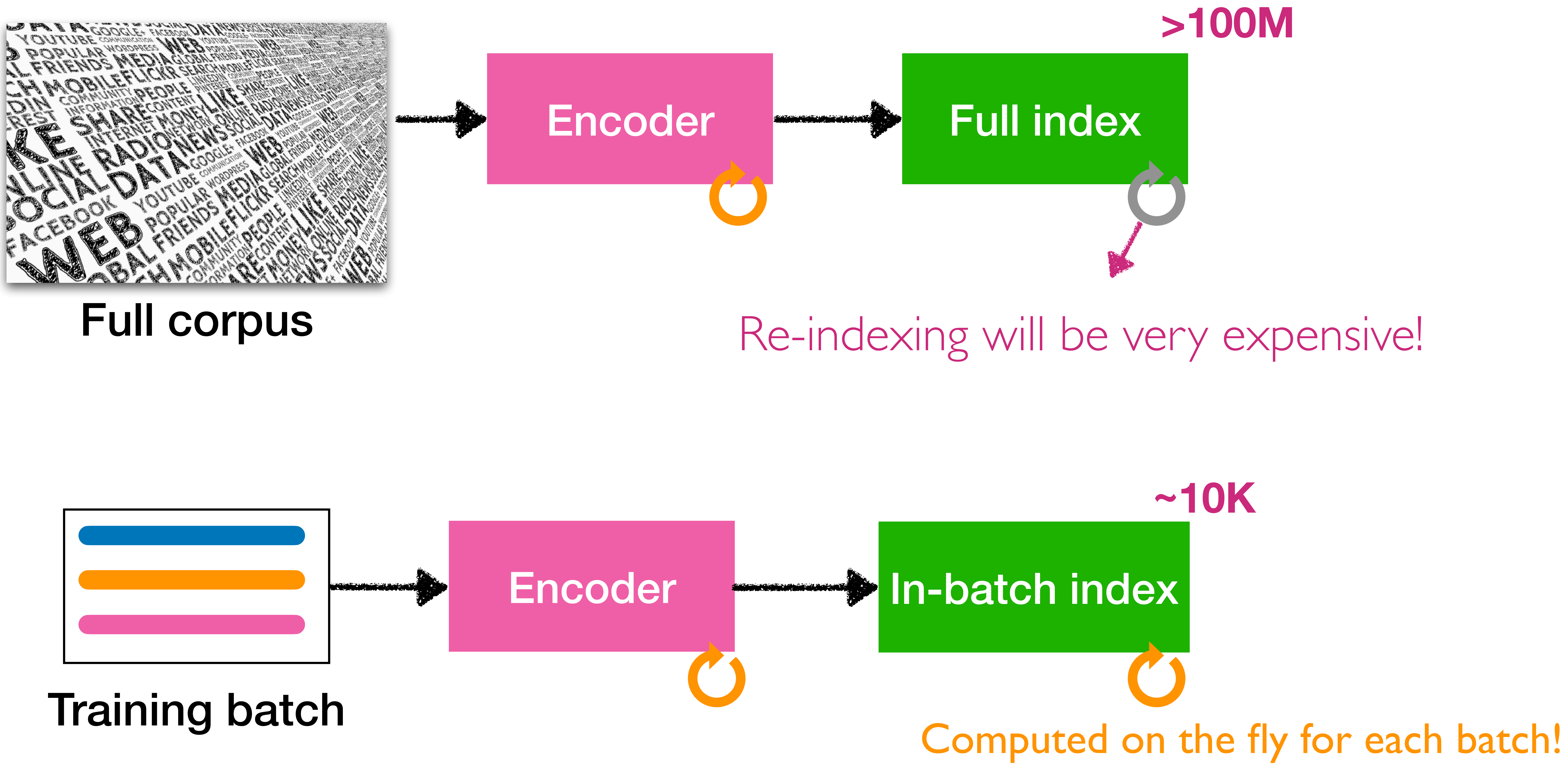
→ Encoder → Full index

In-batch approximation



Re-indexing will be very expensive!

In-batch approximation



TRIME: Training with in-batch memory (Zhong et al. 2022)

Similar to kNN-LM

Datastore $\mathscr{D} = \{(k, v)\}$

context (chunk) next token

Keys	Values
10/10, would buy this	*cheap*
Item delivered broken. Very	*cheap*
To check the version of PyTorch, you can use	*torch*
You are permitted to bring a	*torch*
A group of infections … one of the	*torch*

Zhong et al., 2022. "Training Language Models with Memory Augmentation"

TRIME: Training with in-batch memory (Zhong et al. 2022)

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A group of infections … one of the	*torch*

Inference

$$P(y \mid x) \propto \boxed{\exp(E^\top f(x))} + \sum_{\boxed{(k,v)\in\mathcal{D}}} \mathbb{I}[v = y]\exp(-d(\mathrm{Enc}(k), \mathrm{Enc}(x)))$$

output embedding

(same as standard LMs)

datastore

(very large!)

TRIME: Training with in-batch memory (Zhong et al. 2022)

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A group of infections … one of the	*torch*

Inference

$$P(y \mid x) \propto \underbrace{\boxed{\exp(E^{\top} f(x))}}_{\text{output embedding}} + \sum_{\boxed{(k,v)\in\mathcal{D}}} \mathbb{I}[v = y] \exp(-d(\mathrm{Enc}(k), \mathrm{Enc}(x)))$$

output embedding

(same as standard LMs)

datastore

(very large!)

2. Aligning input chunks with all the chunks in datastore that share the same next token

1. Aligning the output representations with static embeddings

TRIME: Training with in-batch memory (Zhong et al. 2022)

$$P(y \mid x) \propto \exp(E^\top f(x)) + \sum_{(k,v)\in\mathcal{D}} \mathbb{I}[v = y]\exp(-d(\mathrm{Enc}(k), \mathrm{Enc}(x)))$$

Jobs become CEO of Apple ⟷ He moves to Apple

Positive chunks → pull together

Jobs become CEO of Apple ⟷ She works at Microsoft

Negative chunks → push away

TRIME: Training with in-batch memory (Zhong et al. 2022)

$$P(y \mid x) \propto \exp(E^\top f(x)) + \sum_{(k,v)\boxed{\in \mathcal{D}}} \mathbb{I}[v = y]\exp(-d(\text{Enc}(k), \text{Enc}(x)))$$

Very large!

Jobs become CEO of Apple ⟷ He moves to Apple

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TRIME: Training

Key idea: build a temporary index from <u>same training batch</u> on the fly

$$P(y \mid x) \propto \exp(E^\top f(x)) + \sum_{(k,v)\in \boxed{\mathcal{D}_{train}}} \mathbb{I}[v = y]\big(-d(\text{Enc}(k), \text{Enc}(x))\big)$$

In-batch approximation

(built from in-batch examples on the fly)

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$$P(y \mid x) \propto \exp(E^\top f(x)) + \sum_{(k,v)\in \boxed{\mathcal{D}_{train}}} \mathbb{I}[v = y]\big(-d(\mathrm{Enc}(k), \mathrm{Enc}(x))\big)$$

In-batch approximation

(built from in-batch examples on the fly)

We can back-propagate to all the representations in datastore $\mathcal{D}_{train}$!

TRIME: Full index vs. in-batch index

Full corpus

Keys	Values
To check the version of PyTorch, you can use	*torch*
Item delivered broken. Very	*cheap*
He moves to	*Apple*
Apple merged with NeXT, and Jobs became	*CEO*
…	…

Full index (used during inference)

TRIME: Full index vs. in-batch index

Full corpus

>100M

Keys	Values
To check the version of PyTorch, you can use	*torch*
Item delivered broken. Very	*cheap*
He moves to	*Apple*
Apple merged with NeXT, and Jobs became	*CEO*
…	…

Full index (used during inference)

Compute on the fly!

Apple merged with NeXT, and …

VS Code was developed by Microsoft for Windows in 2015 …

He moves to Apple …

…

Training batch

~10K

Keys	Values
Jobs	*became*
Apple merged with NeXT, and Jobs became	*CEO*
…	…
He moves to	*Apple*
VS Code was developed	*By*

In-batch index (used during training)

TRIME: Full index vs. in-batch index

How to batch training data —
so we can have good in-batch examples?

Compute on the fly!

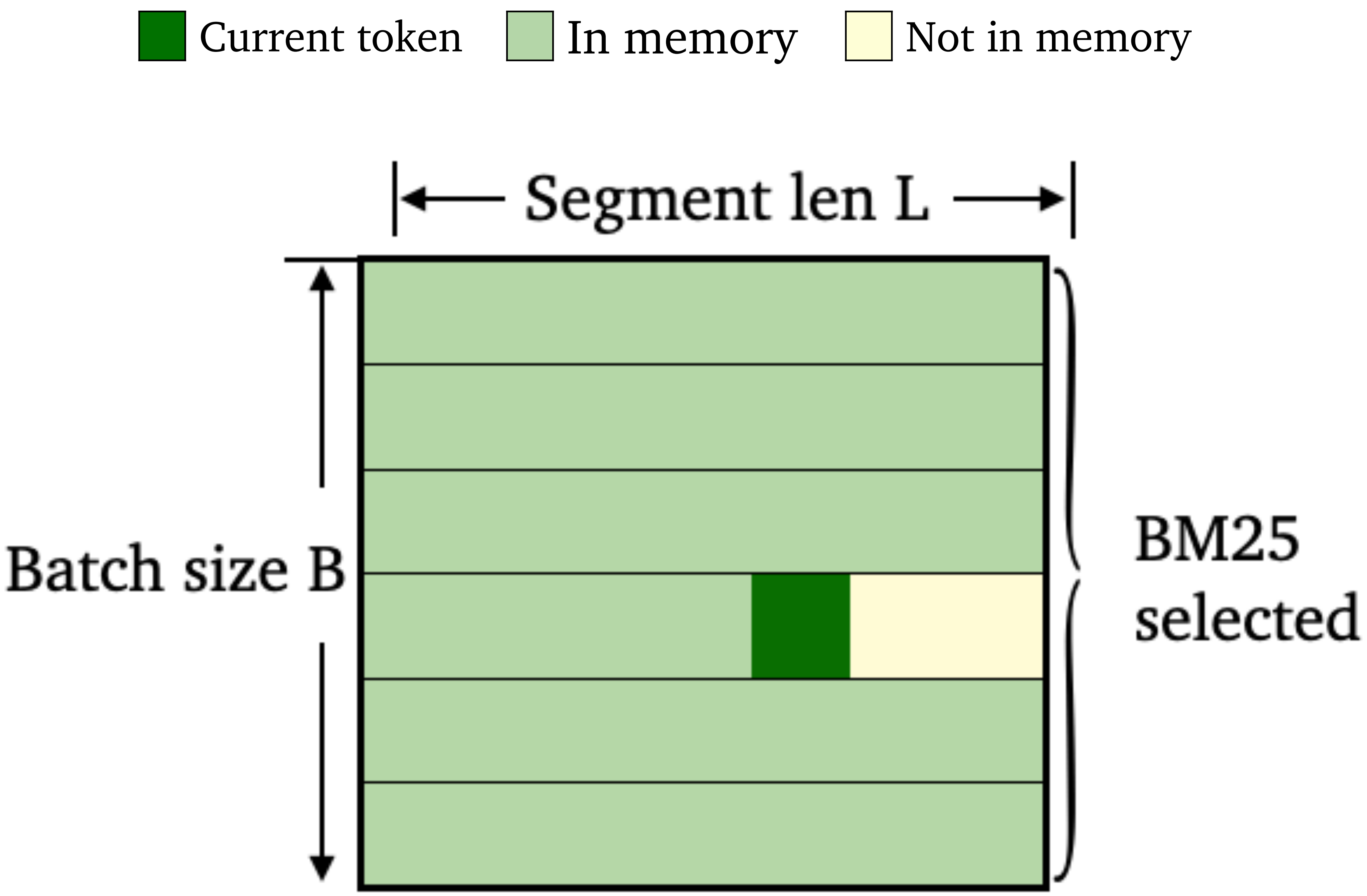
Apple merged with NeXT, and …
VS Code was developed by Microsoft for Windows in 2015 …
He moves to Apple …
…

Training batch

Keys	Values
Jobs	*became*
Apple merged with NeXT, and Jobs became	*CEO*
…	…
He moves to	*Apple*
VS Code was developed	*By*

In-batch index (used during training)

TRIME: Data batching strategy

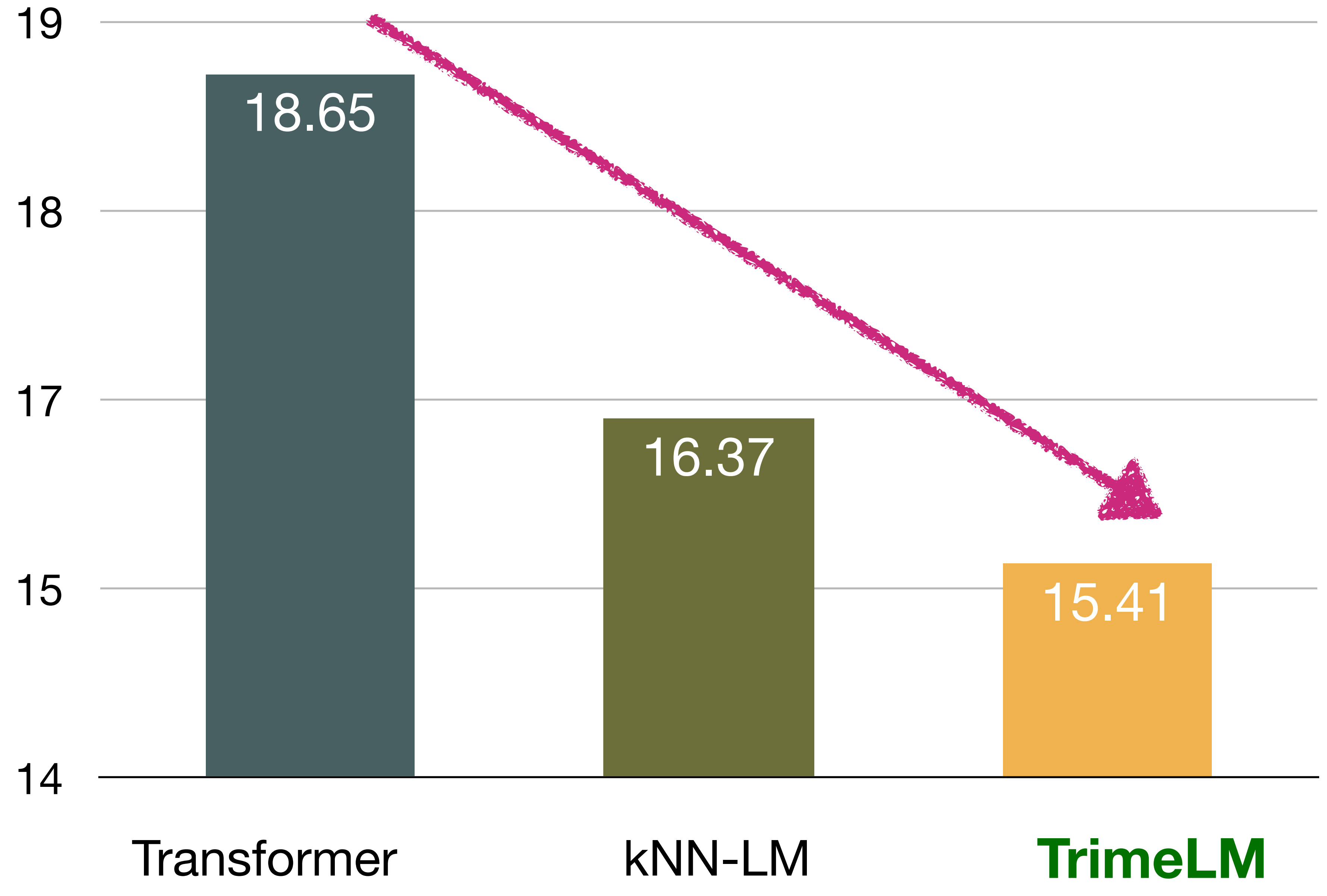


Key idea: similar text chunks — more training signals from in-batch examples!

Use **BM25** scores to find similar text chunks

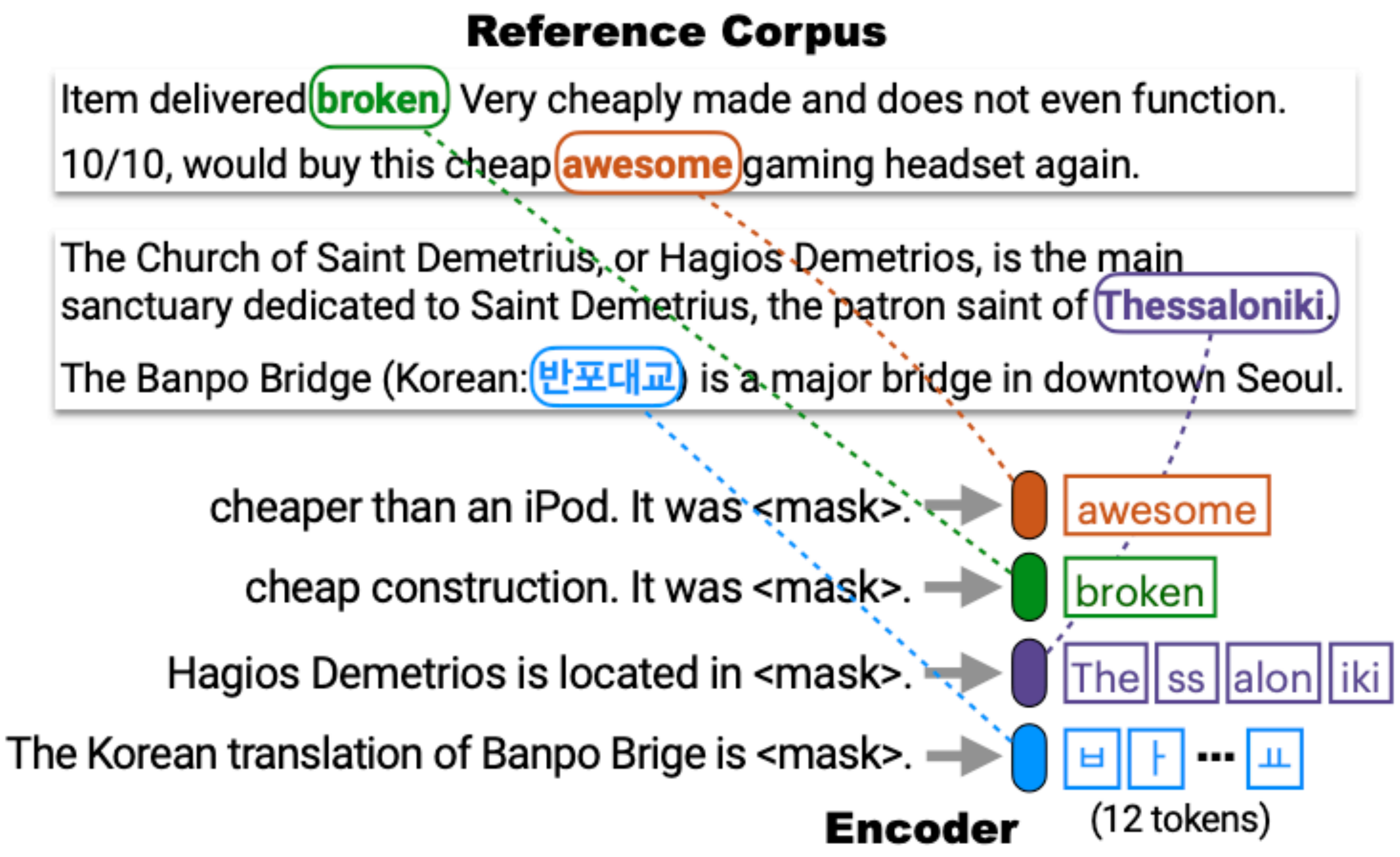
TRIME: Results

Perplexity: The lower the better



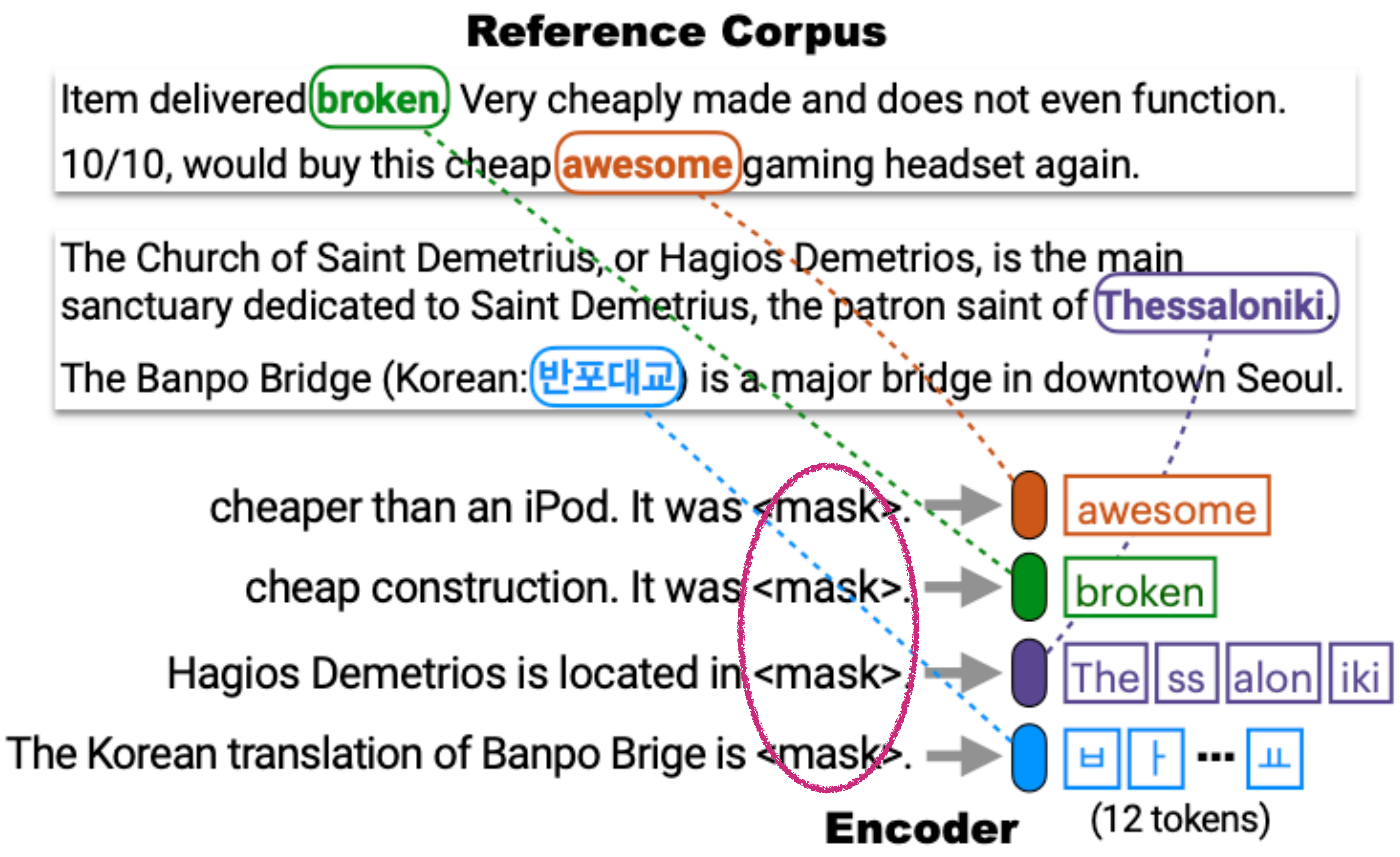
Perplexity on Wikitext-103

NPM: Nonparametric masked LMs (Min et al. 2023)



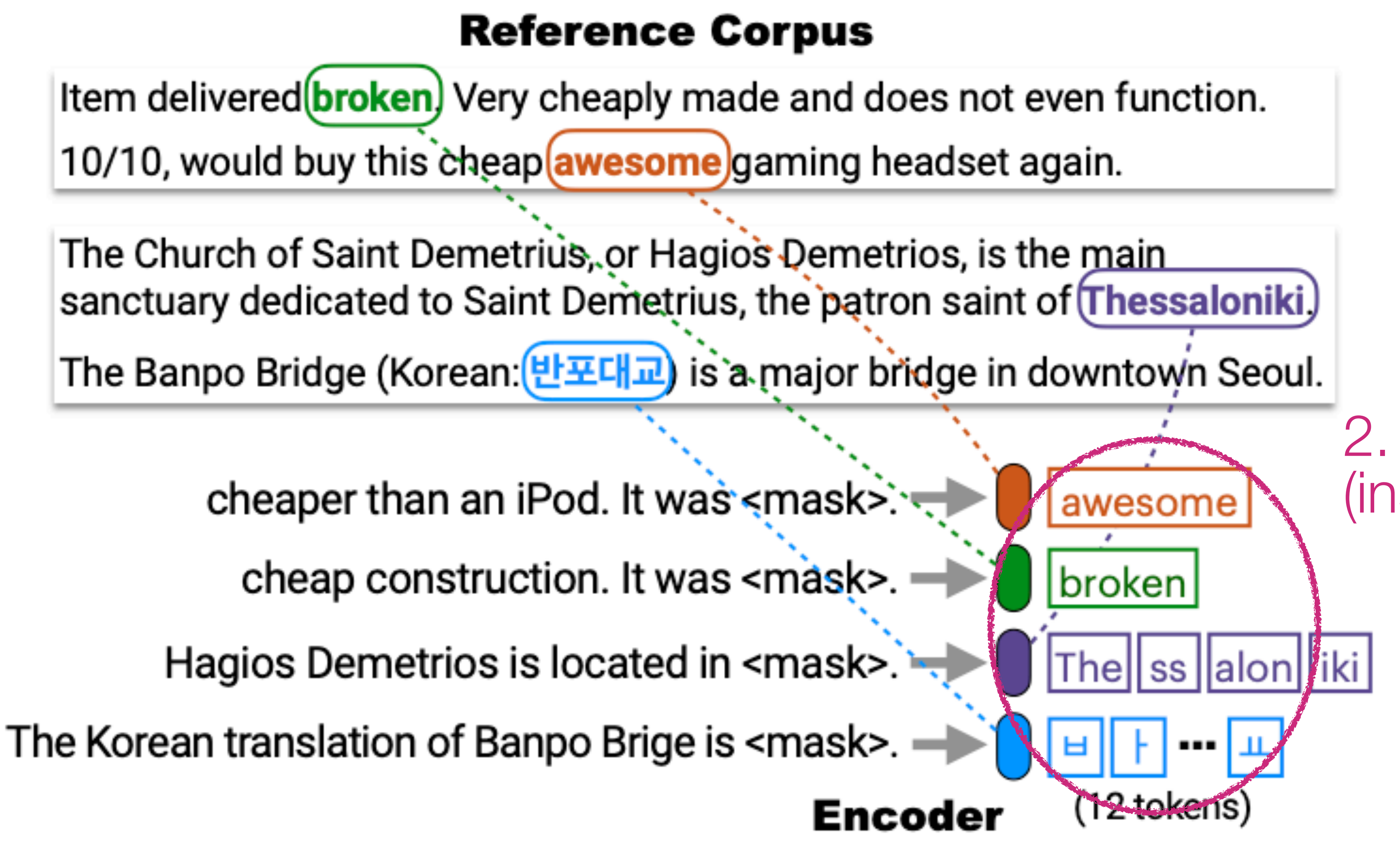
Min et al., 2023. “Nonparametric Masked Language Modeling”

NPM: Nonparametric masked LMs (Min et al. 2023)



1. **masked** language model pretained on >1B tokens

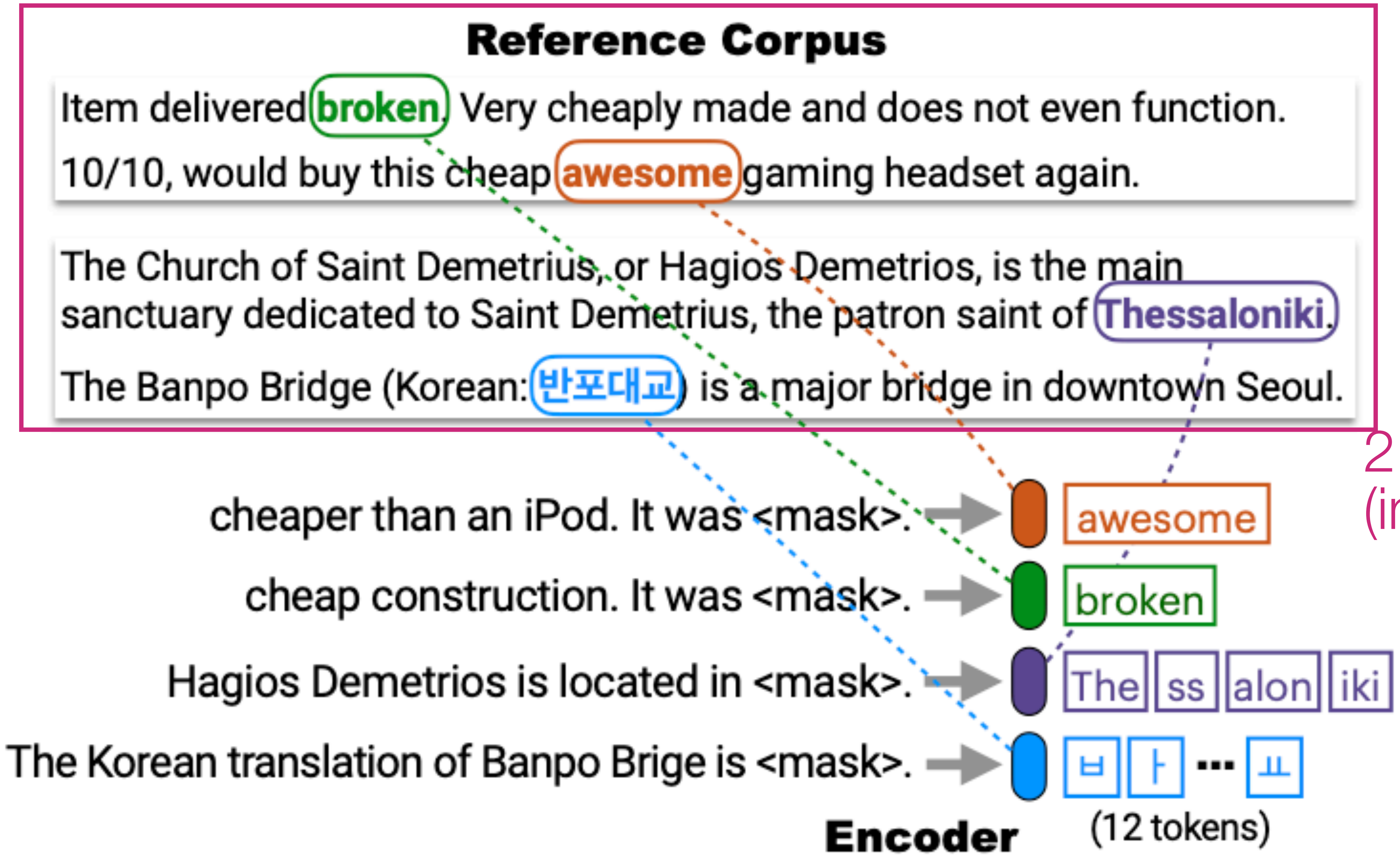
NPM: Nonparametric masked LMs (Min et al. 2023)



2. Each mask corresponds to a **phrase** (instead of a token)

1. masked language model pretained on >1B tokens

NPM: Nonparametric masked LMs (Min et al. 2023)



3. During inference, predictions are made **purely** according to retrieval results

2. Each mask corresponds to a phrase (instead of a token)

1. masked language model pertained on >1B tokens

NPM: Nonparametric masked LMs (Min et al. 2023)

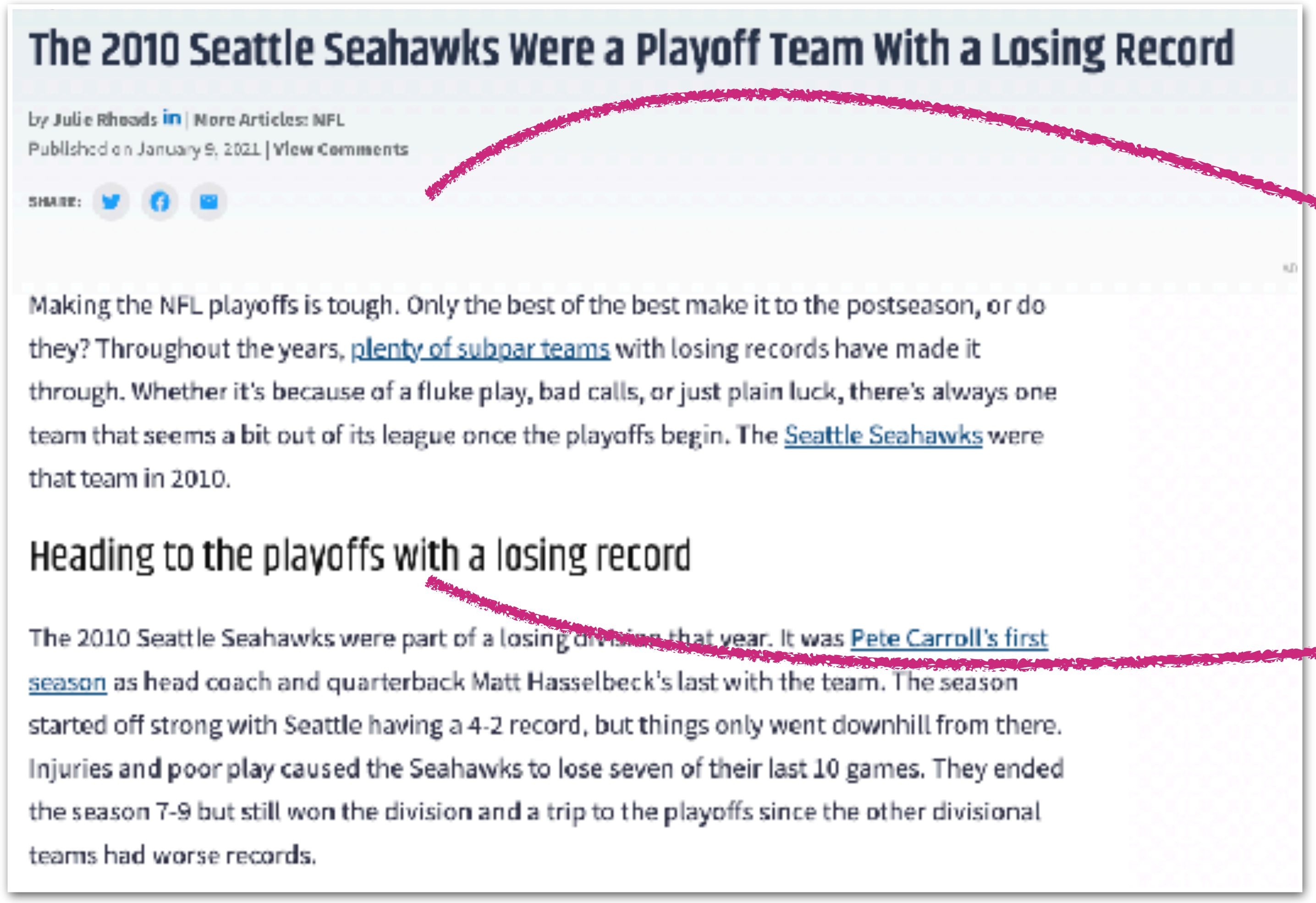
Key challenges

1. How to approximate the full retrieval index during training
2. How to get training signals (positive/negatives) from the index approximation

In-batch approximation with same-doc batching

NPM: Training

*1. Sample sequences from the **same** document*



The 2010 Seattle Seahawks Were a Playoff Team With a Losing Record

by Julie Rhoads in | More Articles: NFL
Published on January 9, 2021 | View Comments

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Making the NFL playoffs is tough. Only the best of the best make it to the postseason, or do they? Throughout the years, plenty of subpar teams with losing records have made it through. Whether it's because of a fluke play, bad calls, or just plain luck, there's always one team that seems a bit out of its league once the playoffs begin. The Seattle Seahawks were that team in 2010.

Heading to the playoffs with a losing record

The 2010 Seattle Seahawks were part of a losing division that year. It was Pete Carroll's first season as head coach and quarterback Matt Hasselbeck's last with the team. The season started off strong with Seattle having a 4-2 record, but things only went downhill from there. Injuries and poor play caused the Seahawks to lose seven of their last 10 games. They ended the season 7-9 but still won the division and a trip to the playoffs since the other divisional teams had worse records.

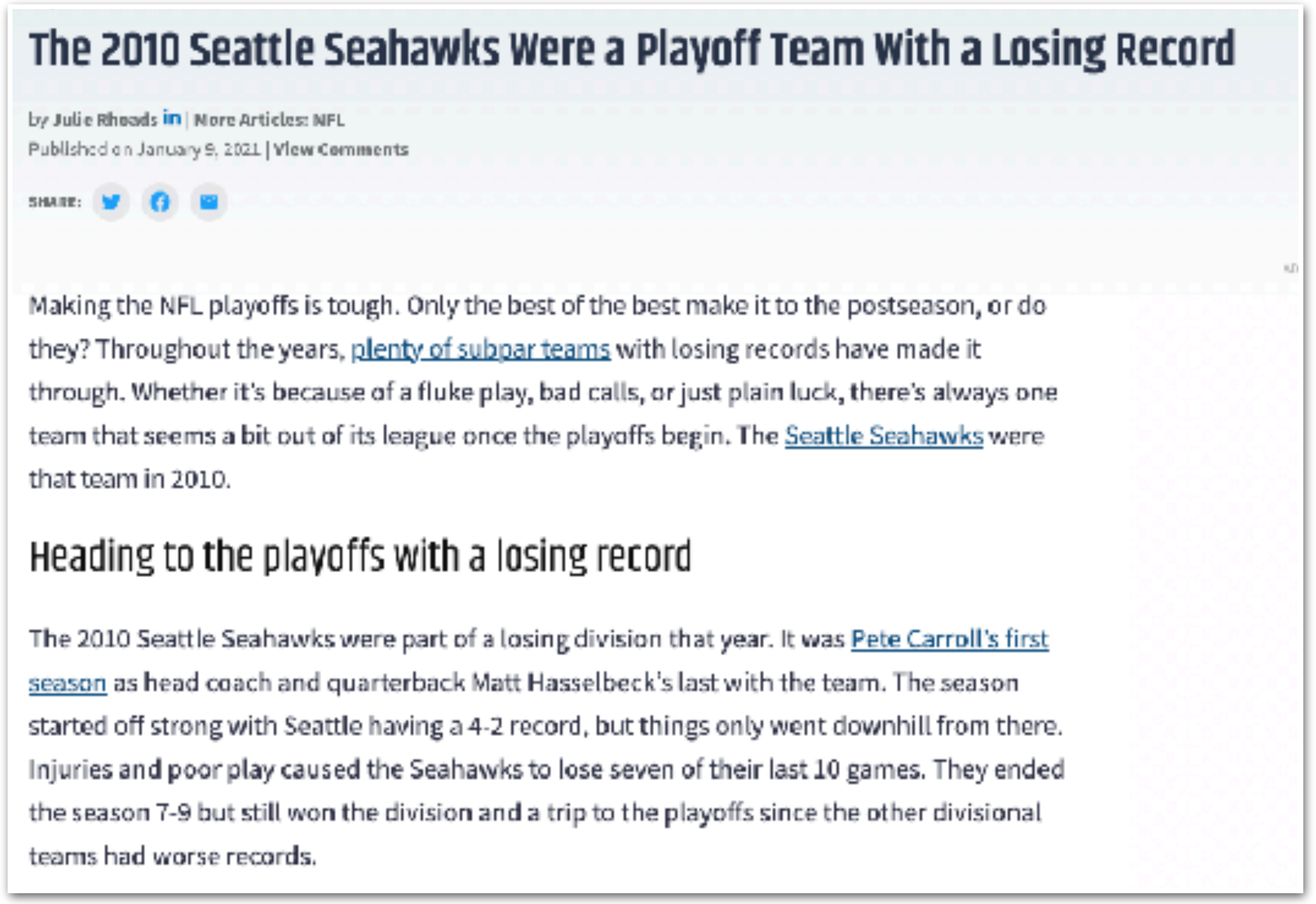
In the 2010 NFL season, the Seattle Seahawks made history by making it into the playoffs despite having a 7–9 record.

... against the Seattle Seahawks as a member of (...) In the 2010 season, the Seahawks became the first team in NFL history to ...

For simplicity, we assume 2 sequences in a batch

NPM: Training

2. Identify co-occurring spans



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In the 2010 NFL season, **the Seattle Seahawks** made history by making it into the playoffs despite having a 7–9 record.

... against **the Seattle Seahawks** as a member of (...) In the 2010 season, the Seahawks became the first team in NFL history to ...

For simplicity, we assume 2 sequences in a batch

NPM: Training

3. One is "positive" for the other

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In the 2010 NFL season, ____________ made history by making it into the playoffs despite having a 7–9 record.

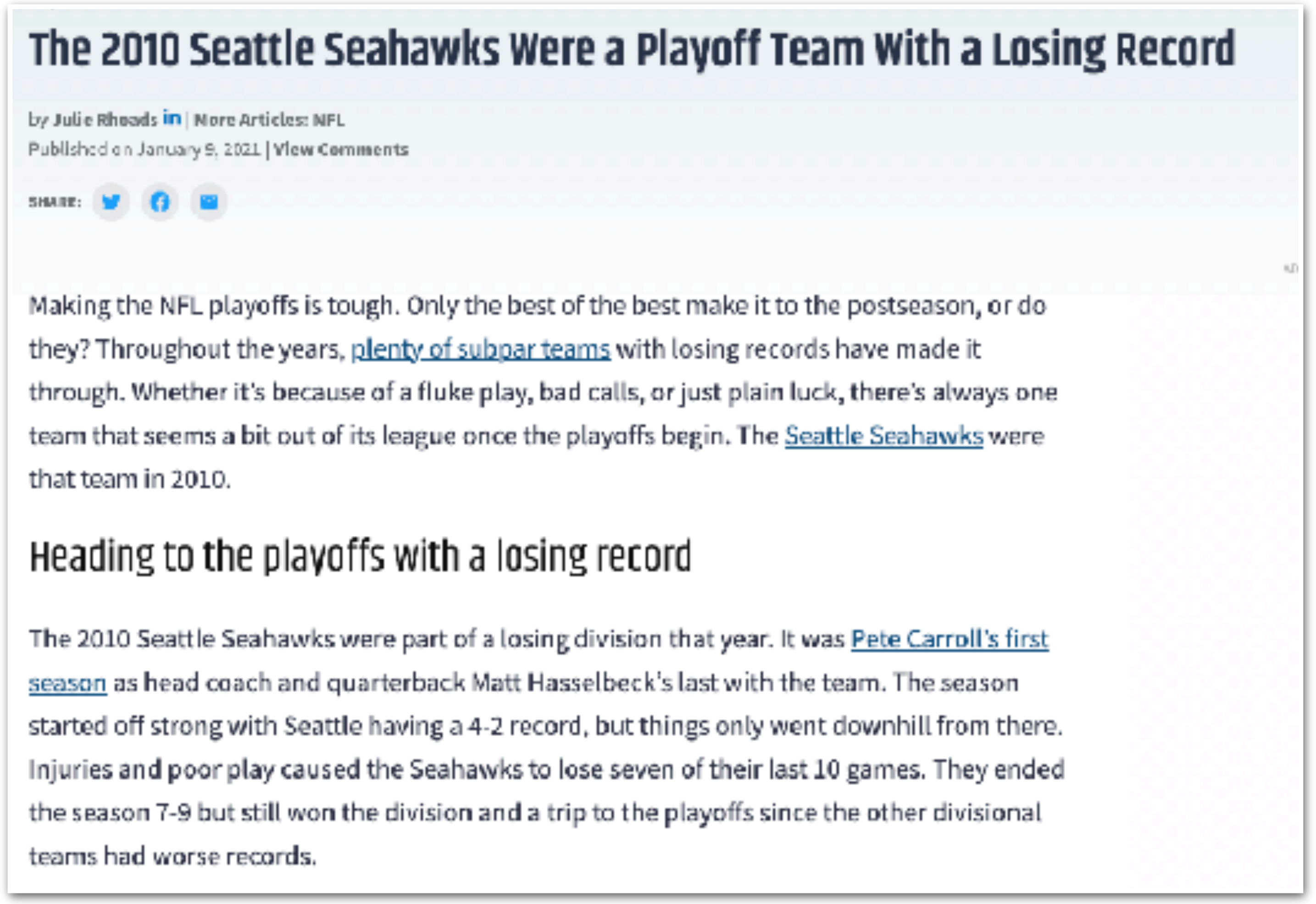
positive

... against **the Seattle Seahawks** as a member of (...) In the 2010 season, the Seahawks became the first team in NFL history to ...

For simplicity, we assume 2 sequences in a batch

NPM: Training

4. The others are "negatives"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Making the NFL playoffs is tough. Only the best of the best make it to the postseason, or do they? Throughout the years, plenty of subpar teams with losing records have made it through. Whether it's because of a fluke play, bad calls, or just plain luck, there's always one team that seems a bit out of its league once the playoffs begin. The Seattle Seahawks were that team in 2010.

Heading to the playoffs with a losing record

The 2010 Seattle Seahawks were part of a losing division that year. It was Pete Carroll's first season as head coach and quarterback Matt Hasselbeck's last with the team. The season started off strong with Seattle having a 4-2 record, but things only went downhill from there. Injuries and poor play caused the Seahawks to lose seven of their last 10 games. They ended the season 7-9 but still won the division and a trip to the playoffs since the other divisional teams had worse records.

In the 2010 NFL season, ____________ made history by making it into the playoffs despite having a 7–9 record.

positive

... against **the Seattle Seahawks** as a member of (...) In the 2010 season, the Seahawks became the first team in NFL history to ...

negatives

For simplicity, we assume 2 sequences in a batch

Beyond lexical clues?

In TRIME and NPM, retrieval models are trained to use ***lexical*** information

Positives: **co-occurring** tokens/spans

Can we do more than that?

RPT: Retrieval-pretrained transformer
(Rubin and Berant 2023)

Reference score P(“Apple” | "Jobs become CEO of”, “NeXT merged with …”)

Reference chunk

Rubin and Berant, 2023. “Long-range Language Modeling with Self-retrieval”

RPT: Retrieval-pretrained transformer

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P(“Apple” | "Jobs become CEO of”, “He joined his former …”) **>** **Reference score**

Positive chunks

Rubin and Berant, 2023. “Long-range Language Modeling with Self-retrieval”

RPT: Retrieval-pretrained transformer
(Rubin and Berant 2023)

Reference score P("Apple" | "Jobs become CEO of", "NeXT merged with …")

Reference chunk

P("Apple" | "Jobs become CEO of", "He joined his former …") **>** **Reference score**

Positive chunks

P("Apple" | "Jobs become CEO of", "Jobs was raised …") **<** **Reference score**

Negative chunks

Rubin and Berant, 2023. "Long-range Language Modeling with Self-retrieval"

Joint training

- End-to-end trained — each component is optimized
- Good performance
- Training is more complicated
(async update, overhead, data batching, etc)
- Train-test discrepancy still remains

Summary

Training method	👍	👎
Independent training (Ram et al 2023; Khandelwal et al 2020) Sequential training (Borgeaud et al 2021; Shi et al 2023)	✴ Easy to implement: off-the-shelf models ✴ Easy to improve: sub-module can be separately improved	✴ Models are not end-to-end trained — suboptimal performance
Joint training: async update (Guu et al 2020; Izacard et al 2022) Joint training: in-batch approx (Zhong et al 2022; Min et al 2023; Rubin and Berant 2023)	✴ End-to-end trained — very good performance!	✴ Training may be complicated (overhead, batching methods, etc) ✴ Train-test discrepancy still remains

How do retrieval-based language models perform on downstream tasks? → **Section 5**!