



Institut de Recherche en Informatique
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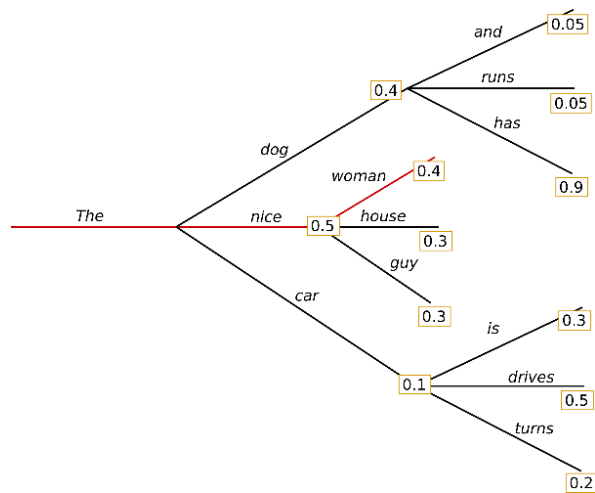
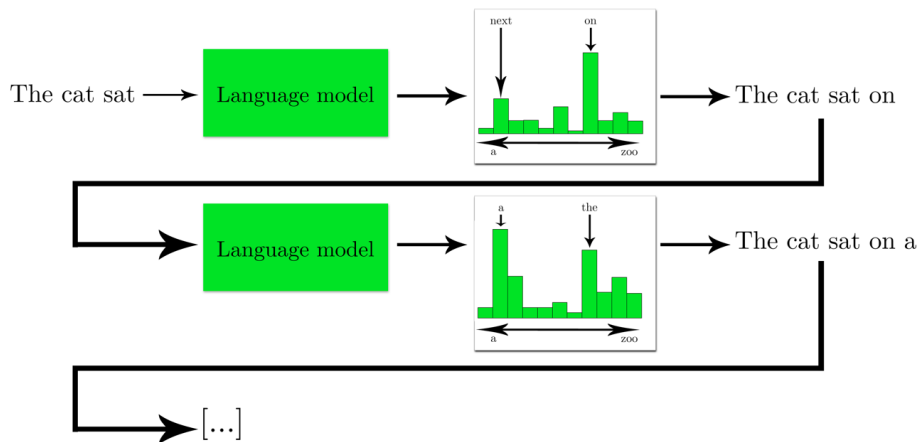
Which Discriminator for Cooperative Text Generation?

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Lamprier, Jacopo Staiano, Benjamin
Piwowarski, Ewa Kijak, Vincent Claveau

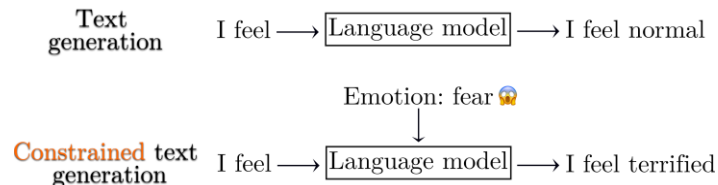


Introduction

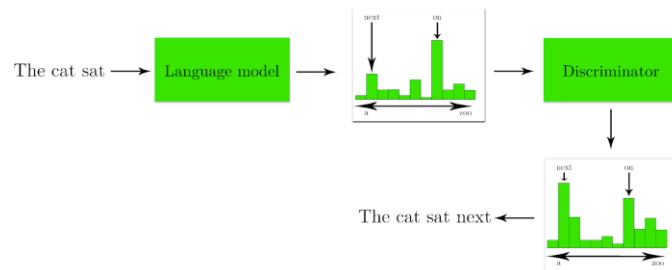
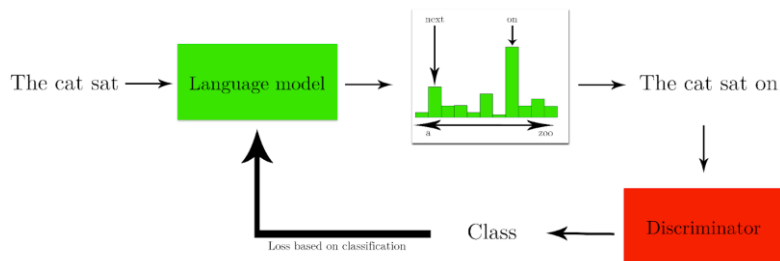
- Probability of the **next word given past ones**
- **Iteratively add tokens** to produce text
- Text generation can be seen as **tree exploration**
- **Root is the prompt**, each node correspond to its **parent sequence with an additional token**



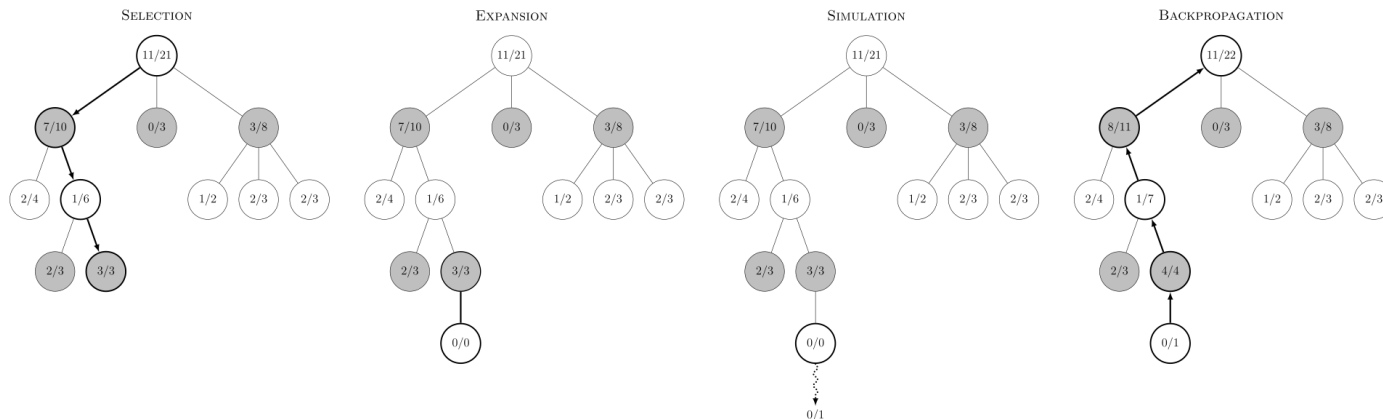
- Adding some **constraints** is useful to control various aspects



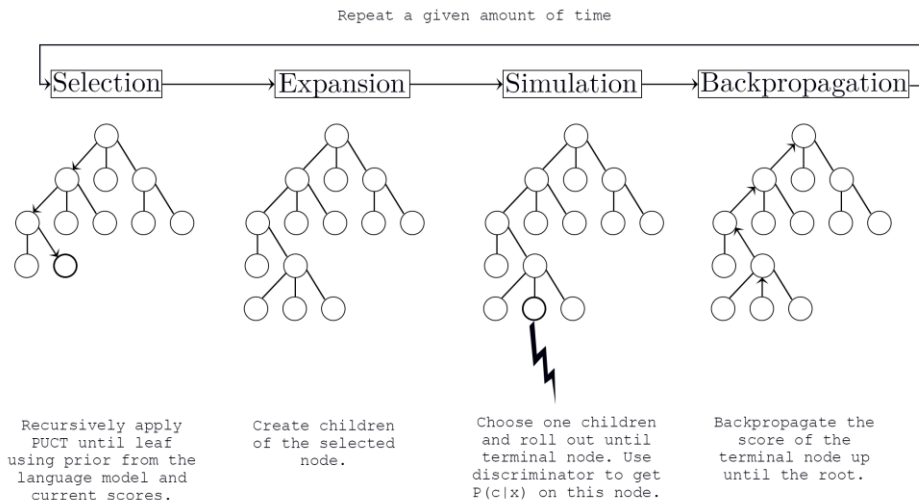
- Discriminators can be trained to detect if a text has the desired property
 - Real/generated**, writing style, emotion/polarity, ...
- Can be used **to train** the language model (**adversarial** approach)
- But also to **guide the decoding** (**cooperative** approach)



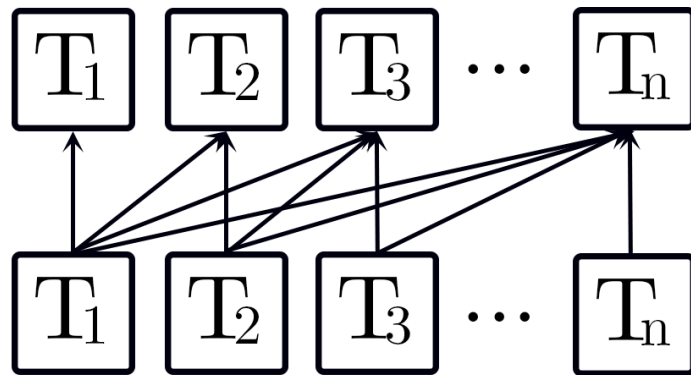
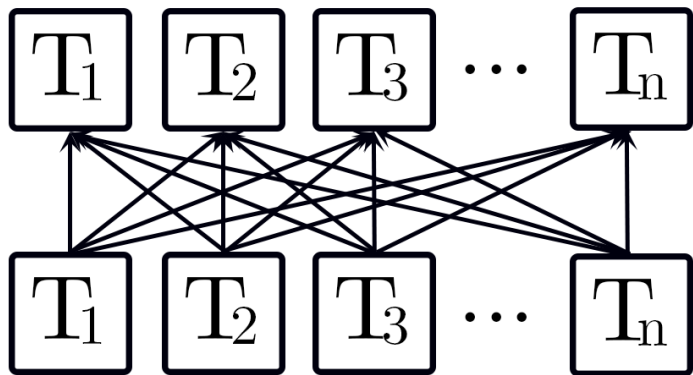
- Heuristic based iterative algorithm that use randomness to solve deterministic problems with a **too large search space**
- Compromise between **exploiting good sequences** and **exploring promising ones**
- Score of a node is defined by children's (simulation)
 - **Short-term decisions to optimize a long-term result**



- Monte Carlo Tree Search (MCTS) as a **cooperative decoding strategy** achieves **state-of-the-art results in numerous applications**
 - Take **short-term decisions to optimize a long-term result**, offering a long-view on the generation process
 - Explore promising branches guided by scores of the discriminator



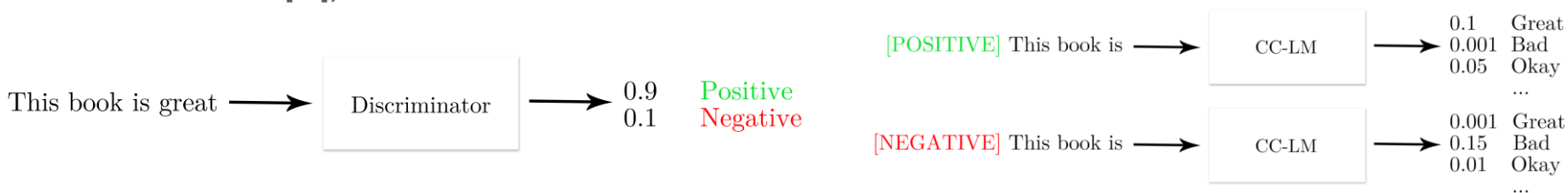
- Bidirectional vs. Unidirectional**



- Unidirectional attention only require to compute attention score on the additional token (**t against t^2 at step t**)

- Generative Discriminators (GeDi)^[1]**

- Leverage **Class-Conditionnal Language Models** to get discrimination scores for the whole vocabulary
- Get every score in **|C|** forward passes against **|V|** for the standard case (**|V|** >> **|C|**)



$$P(\text{positive} \mid \text{This book is great}) \propto \frac{P(\text{This book is great} \mid \text{positive})}{P(\text{This book is great} \mid \text{positive}) + P(\text{This book is great} \mid \text{negative})}$$

Experiments

Review polarity 🥰👎

amazon_polarity

[POSITIVE] Stuning even for the non-gamer. This sound track was beautiful! It paints the senery in your mind so well I would recomend it even to people who hate vid. game music! I have played the game Chrono Cross but out of all of the games I have ever played it has the best music! It backs away from crude keyboarding and takes a fresher step with grate guitars and soulful orchestras. It would impress anyone who cares to listen! ^_^

News topic 📁🌍🏆🖥️

ag_news

[BUSINESS] Carlyle Looks Toward Commercial Aerospace (Reuters) Reuters - Private investment firm Carlyle Group,\which has a reputation for making well-timed and occasionally\controversial plays in the defense industry, has quietly placed\its bets on another part of the market.

- Main desired property: **informative output with restricted input** to guide the language model during the generation process

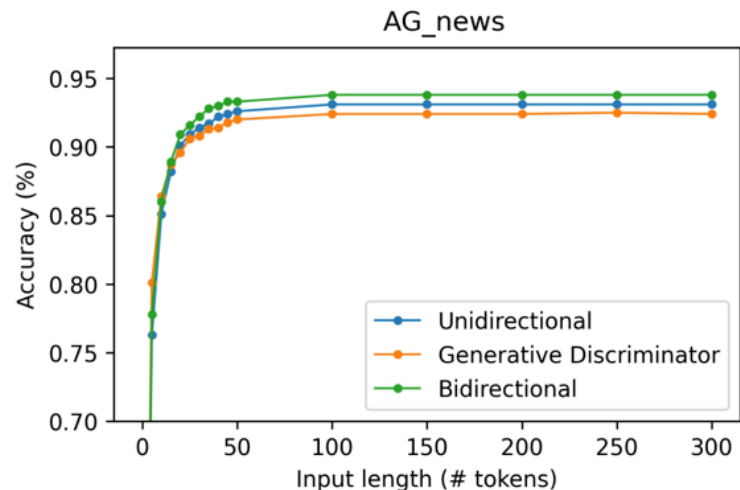
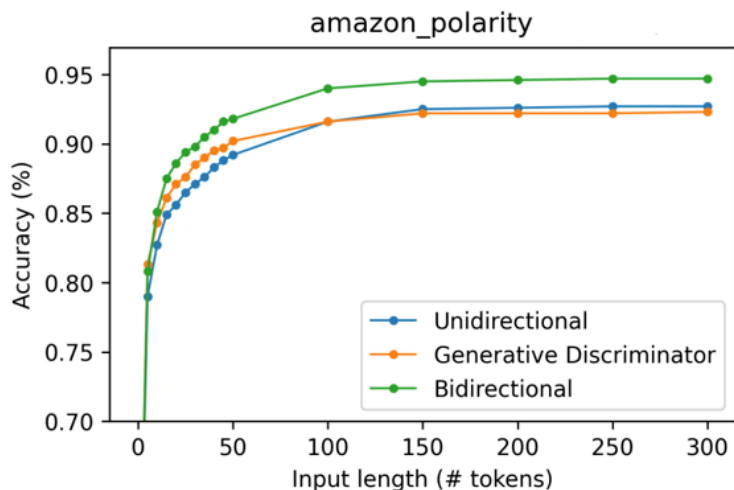





Figure 1: Accuracy (%) of the different type of discriminators w.r.t. the input length (# tokens)

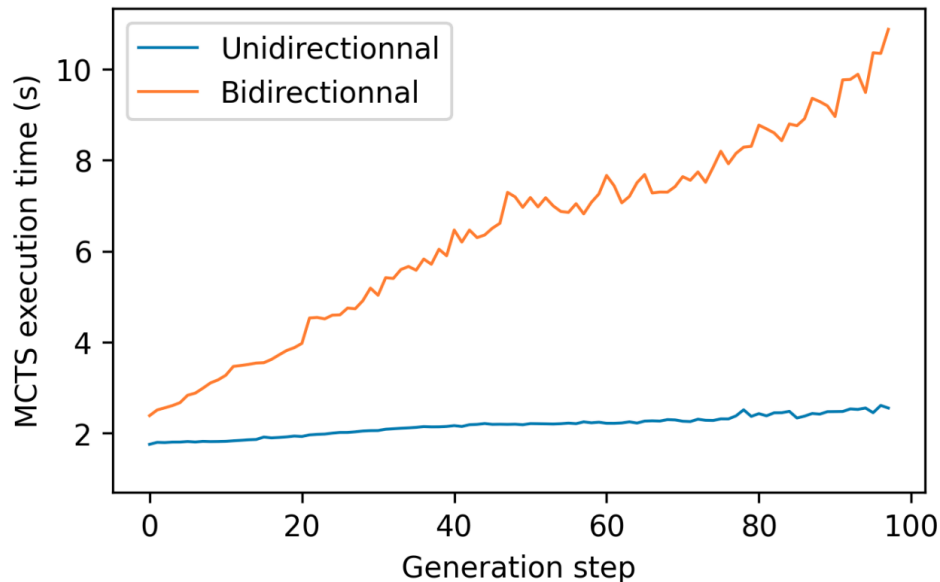
- Does these small differences in accuracy **reflect on resulting samples?**
- Automatic metrics
 1. **Accuracy:** samples belong to the target class 
 2. **Perplexity:** samples are well written 
 3. **Self-BLEU:** there is enough diversity across samples 

Value	amazon_polarity			AG_news		
	Accuracy ↑	5 - Self-BLEU ↓	Oracle perplexity ↓	Accuracy ↑	5 - Self-BLEU ↓	Oracle perplexity ↓
$p(x)$	70.8	0.652	10.49	86.6	0.306	29.08
Bidirectional	96.0*	0.531*	12.25	94.8*	0.319	29.13
Unidirectional	93.0*	0.528*	11.98	93.4	0.313	29.99
Unidirectional (100 its)	93.6*	0.522*	10.73	94.6*	0.323	30.92
Generative discriminator	84.4	0.576	11.92	91.8	0.321	29.43

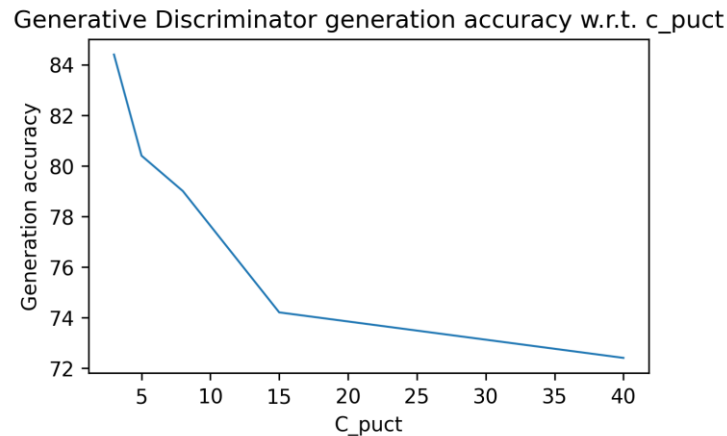
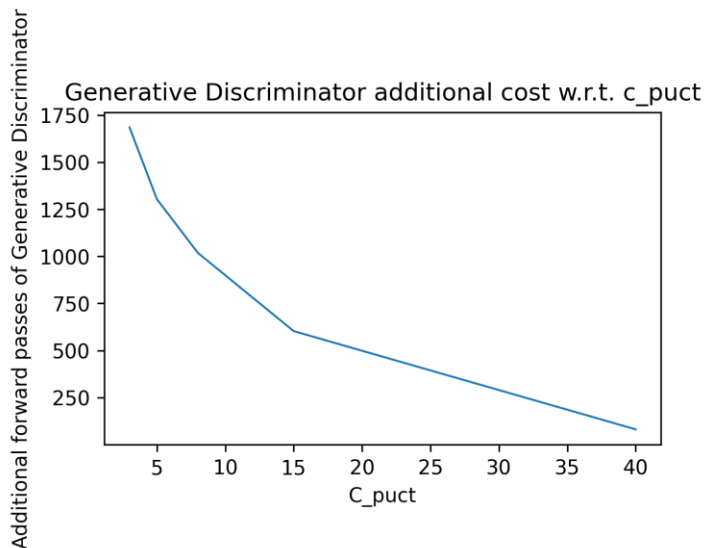
Table 1: Performance of MCTS w.r.t. the metric to optimize on amazon_polarity (left) and AG_news (right) datasets. * indicates statistically significant improvement against Generative Discriminator. Note that no model demonstrated significant improvement over unidirectional discriminator.

- Cached hidden states allow **linear speed gain**
 - Make cooperative decoding **tractable for long sequences**

MCTS execution time (s) w.r.t. generation step on amazon_polarity



- Exploration is **deeper than wider**
 - Generative discriminators are **more costly for MCTS working points**



- Standard bidirectional attention discriminators **are justified for accuracy-critical tasks**
- For cooperative generation, unidirectional models produce **very similar results**
 - While offering **an huge speed-up and allowing to scale**
- Generative Discriminators seems interesting at first glance but offers a **less informative signal**
 - Show really useful with **adapted methods that exploit width exploration**
- « *Discriminators* » may **not be transformers**
 - Boolean logic, vocabulary constraint, human evaluation, other heuristics, ...
- **Code based on Hugging Face transformer library available on Github**

Thank you for your attention !
Any question ?



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- Heuristic based iterative algorithm that use randomness to solve deterministic problems with a **too large search space**
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