

Low-Resource Learning

(30 minutes)

Low-Resource learning

How do we **learn models** from small **annotated** datasets?

Modern low-resource learning: 2-steps

- 1) **Pre-training** on large collections of **generic corpora**
- 2) **Fine-tuning** on gold samples (e.g., reviews-summary pairs)

Fine-tuning

- Often performed on **thousands of gold samples** in other branches of summarization
- For example, single- and multi-document news summarization

News summarization annotated datasets

| | #Samples | Multi-document input? |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| CNN/DailyMail (Hermann et al., 2014) | 311,971 | No |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

News summarization annotated datasets

| | #Samples | Multi-document input? |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| CNN/DailyMail (Hermann et al., 2014) | 311,971 | No |
| XSum (Narayan et al., 2018) | 226,183 | No |
| | | |
| | | |

News summarization annotated datasets

| | #Samples | Multi-document input? |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| CNN/DailyMail (Hermann et al., 2014) | 311,971 | No |
| XSum (Narayan et al., 2018) | 226,183 | No |
| Multi-News (Fabbri et al., 2019) | 56,216 | Yes |
| ... | ... | ... |

Annotated data in opinion summarization

- Annotators need to read many reviews to write each summary
- This has lead to only a **few datasets** with **small numbers of summaries**

Available datasets

| | #Entities | #Summaries | Domain |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| MeanSum (Chu and Liu, 2019) | 200 | 200 | Yelp |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Available datasets

| | #Entities | #Summaries | Domain |
|--|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| MeanSum (Chu and Liu, 2019) | 200 | 200 | Yelp |
| Copycat (Bražiņskas et al., 2020) | 60 | 180 | Amazon |
| | | | |
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| SpaCe (Angelidis et al., 2021) | 50 | 1,050 | TripAdvisor |

Challenges

Challenges

- Large neural models tend to **rapidly overfit** on small datasets
- There is a number of `dimensions' **challenging to learn**
 - Summary characteristics (e.g., the style of writing)
 - In-domain specifics (product aspects and details)
 - Content structure
 - Personalized summarization (e.g., aspect-based summarization)

Summary characteristics

- **Style-of-writing:** don't want summaries written in **the style of reviews**
- **Summary informativeness:** don't want generic content
- ...

Summary characteristics: example

This is my second pair of Reebok running shoes and they are the best running shoes I have ever owned. They are lightweight, comfortable, and provide great support for my feet.

Summary characteristics: example

review writing style and uninformative



This is my second pair of Reebok running shoes and they are the best running shoes I have ever owned. They are lightweight, comfortable, and provide great support for my feet.

Summary characteristics: example

This is my second pair of Reebok running shoes and they are the best running shoes **I have ever owned**. They are lightweight, comfortable, and provide great support for my feet.

review writing style



In-domain specifics

- Online shops sell a multitude of different products (electronics, health, etc)
- Products can have different specifics:
 - Features / Aspects
 - Utilization / Usage
- It's not possible to learn **a wide range of in-domain specifics** from a **handful of gold samples**

Semantic mistakes

- Results in subtle **semantic mistakes** in generated summaries
- Hard to detect using **automatic evaluation metrics**

Semantic mistakes: example

This dead on arrival battery is of good quality and holds a charge well. It is easy to install and is a great value for the money. However, it may not hold a charge as advertised due to the plastic case bulging. Overall, this product is highly recommended.

Semantic mistakes: example

semantic mistake



This dead on arrival battery is of good quality and holds a charge well. It is easy to install and is a great value for the money. However, it may not hold a charge as advertised due to the plastic case bulging. Overall, this product is highly recommended.

Content structure

- Reviewers often disagree on the pros and cons of a given product
- Summarizers sometimes yield **inconsistent** and **self-contradicting** summaries (Oved and Levi, 2021)

Self-contradictions: example

These running shoes are great! They fit true to size and are very comfortable to run around in. They are light weight and have great support. They run a little on the narrow side, so make sure to order a half size larger than normal.

Self-contradictions: example

These running shoes are great! They **fit true to size** and are very comfortable to run around in. They are light weight and have great support. They **run a little on the narrow side**, so make sure to order a half size larger than normal.

Personalized summarization

- Users often have **particular preferences** when search for products
- These preferences can be used to generate more **`targeted`** summaries reflecting these preferences

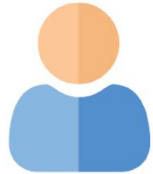
Personalized summarization

Preferences can be expressed as:

- 1) Profile information (explicit entries about interests)
- 2) Aspect queries, e.g., `resolution`, `battery life`, `price`

...

Personalized summarization: illustration

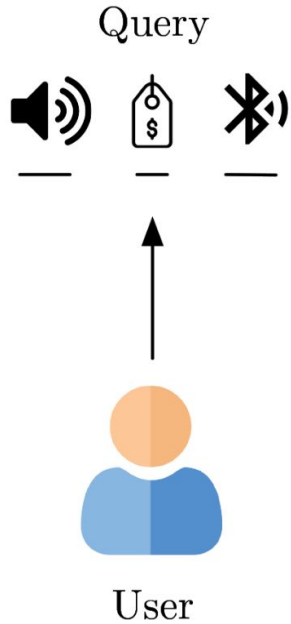


User

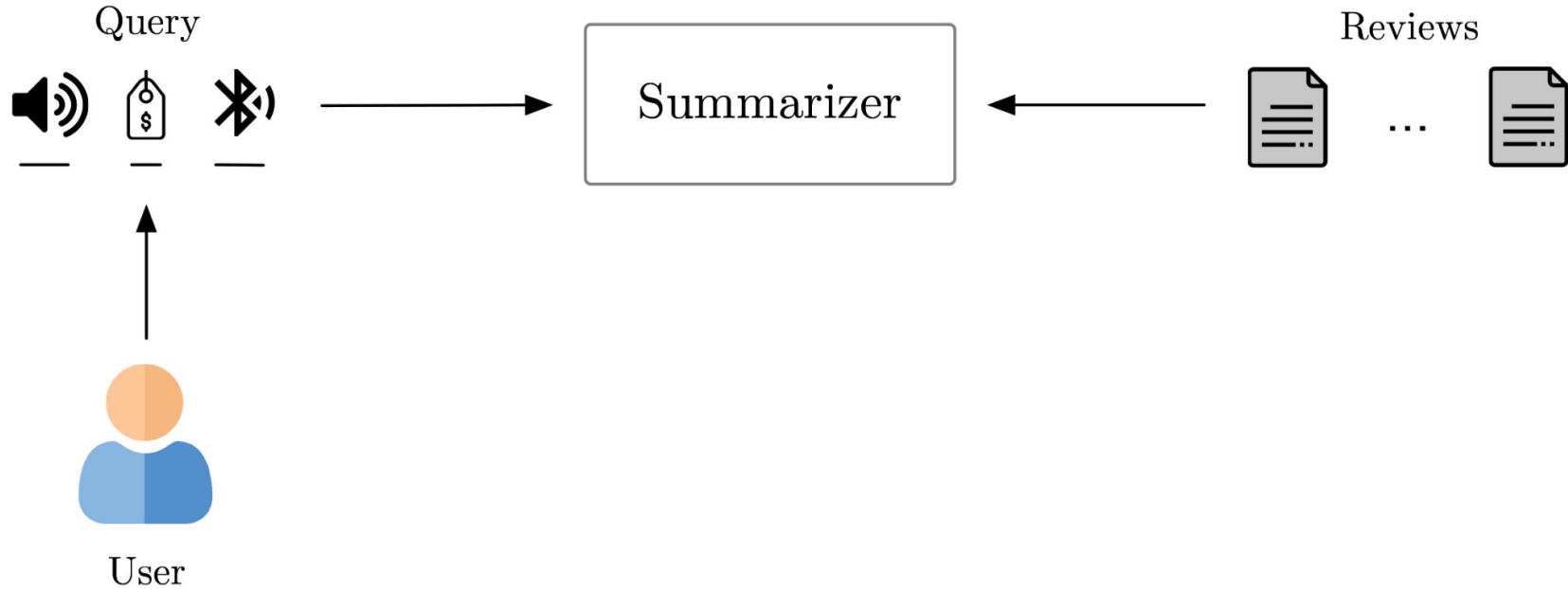
Reviews



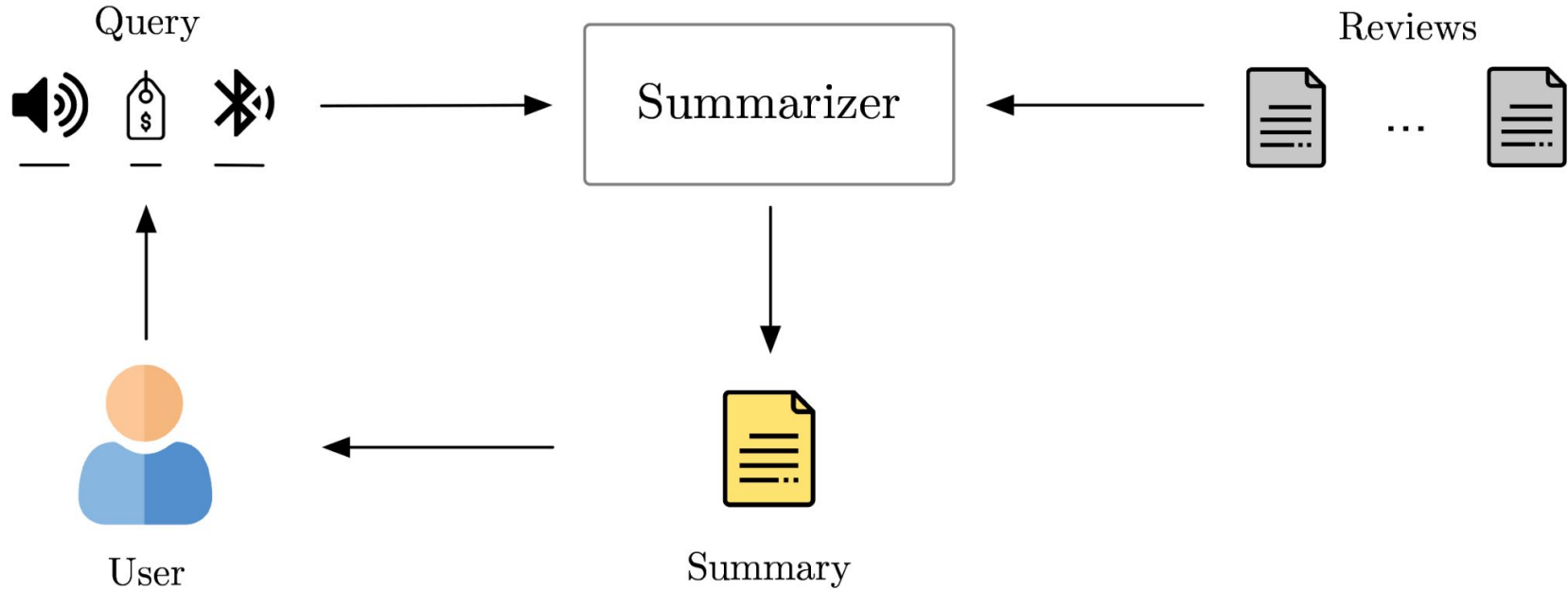
Personalized summarization: illustration



Personalized summarization: illustration



Personalized summarization: illustration



Personalized summarization

This task is also challenging to learn as the model needs to:

- 1) Rely on the query
- 2) Generate the summary **corresponding** to the query

Also, in test time, we can assume that there can be **a wide of range of queries**

Propose solutions

| Challenge | Proposed Solution | Main ideas |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| summary characteristics | FewSum (Bražinskas et al., 2020) | explicitly model summary characteristics |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Propose solutions

| Challenge | Proposed Solution | Main ideas |
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| in-domain specifics | AdaSum (Bražinskas et al., 2022) | learn in-domain specifics from customer reviews |
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| content structure | PASS (Oved and Levi, 2021) | 1) generate multiple summaries 2) rank summaries by coherence |
| personalization (aspect queries) | AdaQSum (Bražinskas et al., 2022) | 1) automatically create aspect queries 2) learn the task from customer reviews |

Challenge: Summary Characteristics

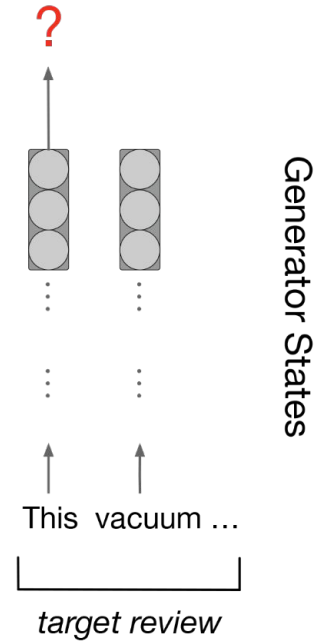
FewSum

- **FewSum: few-shot learning model** (Bražinskas et al., EMNLP 2020)
- **Summary characteristics are modelled** explicitly
- Utilizes a **handful of human-written summaries** for fine-tuning

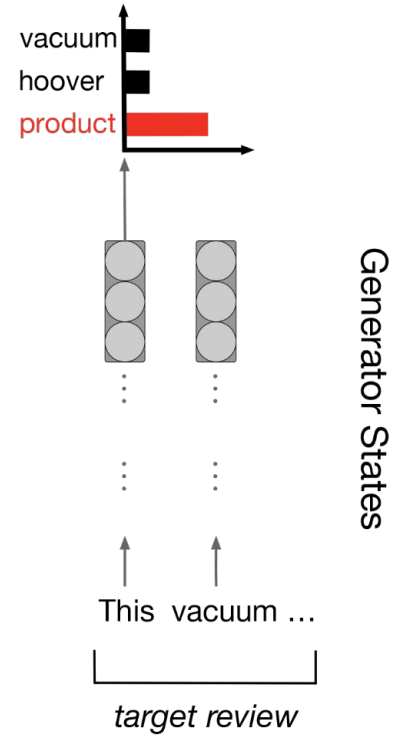
Architecture

- Similar to Copycat: conditional language model (CLM)
- Encoder-decoder architecture (Transformers without pre-initialization)
- In-domain **pre-training** on a collection of customer reviews via **leave-one-out**

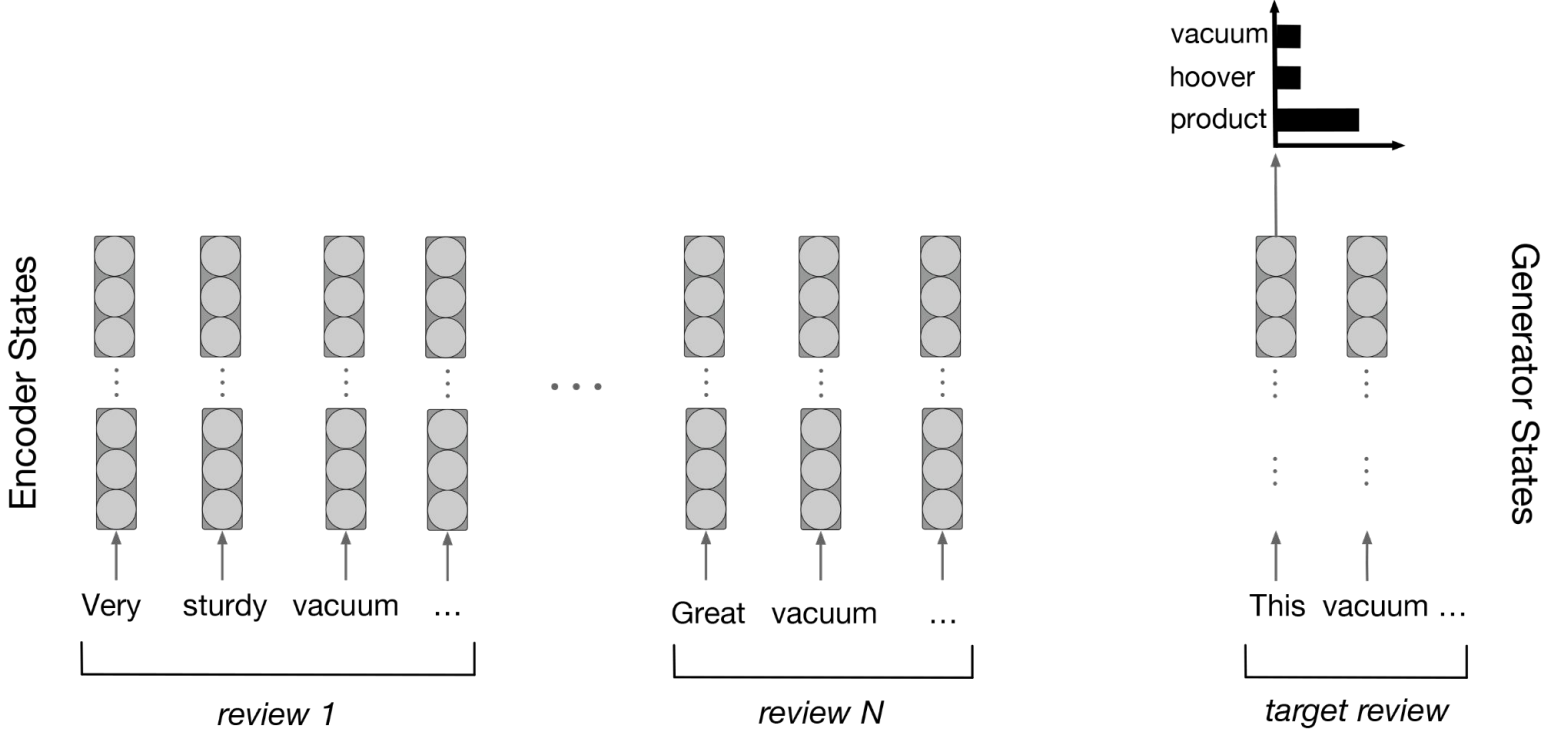
Leave-one-out



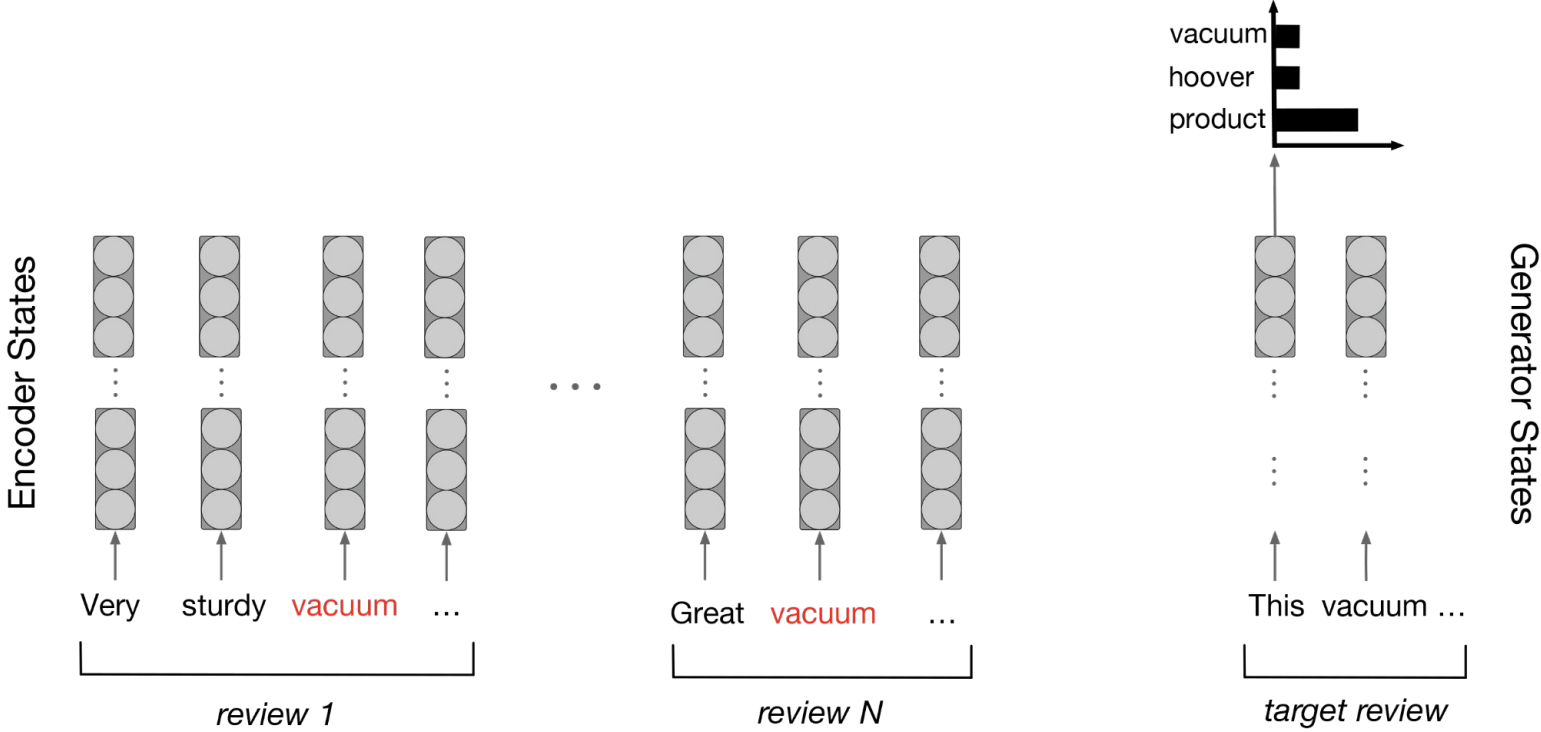
Leave-one-out



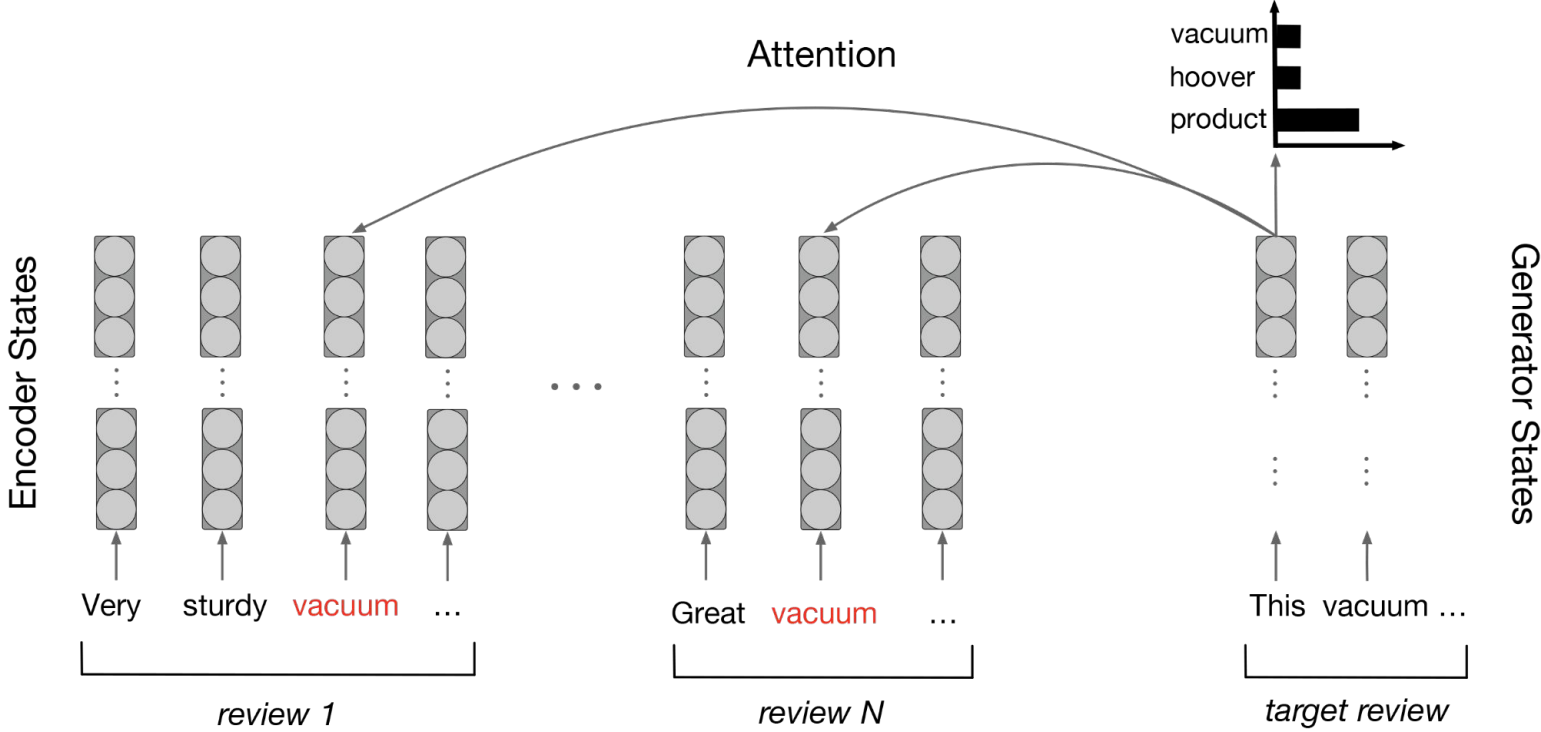
Leave-one-out



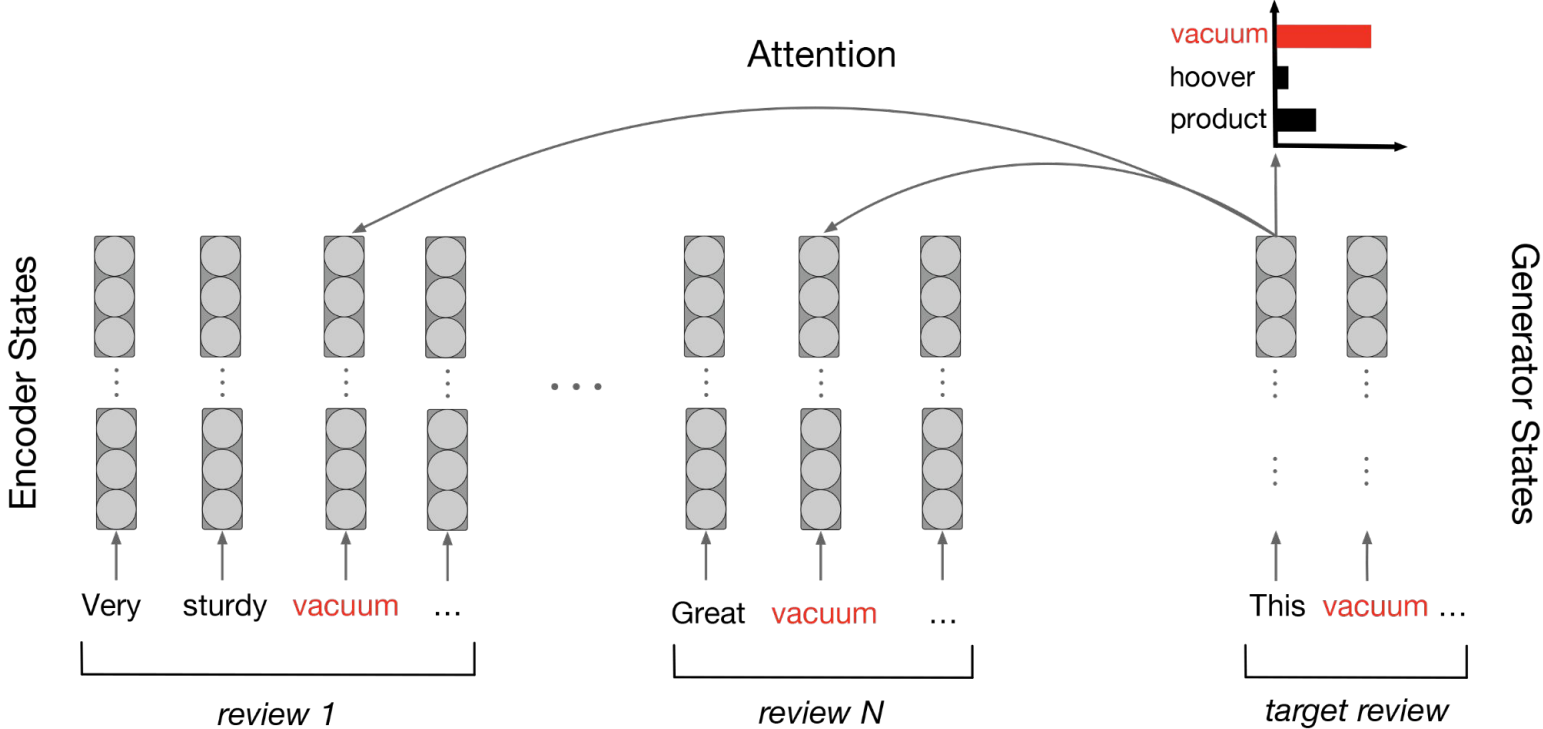
Leave-one-out



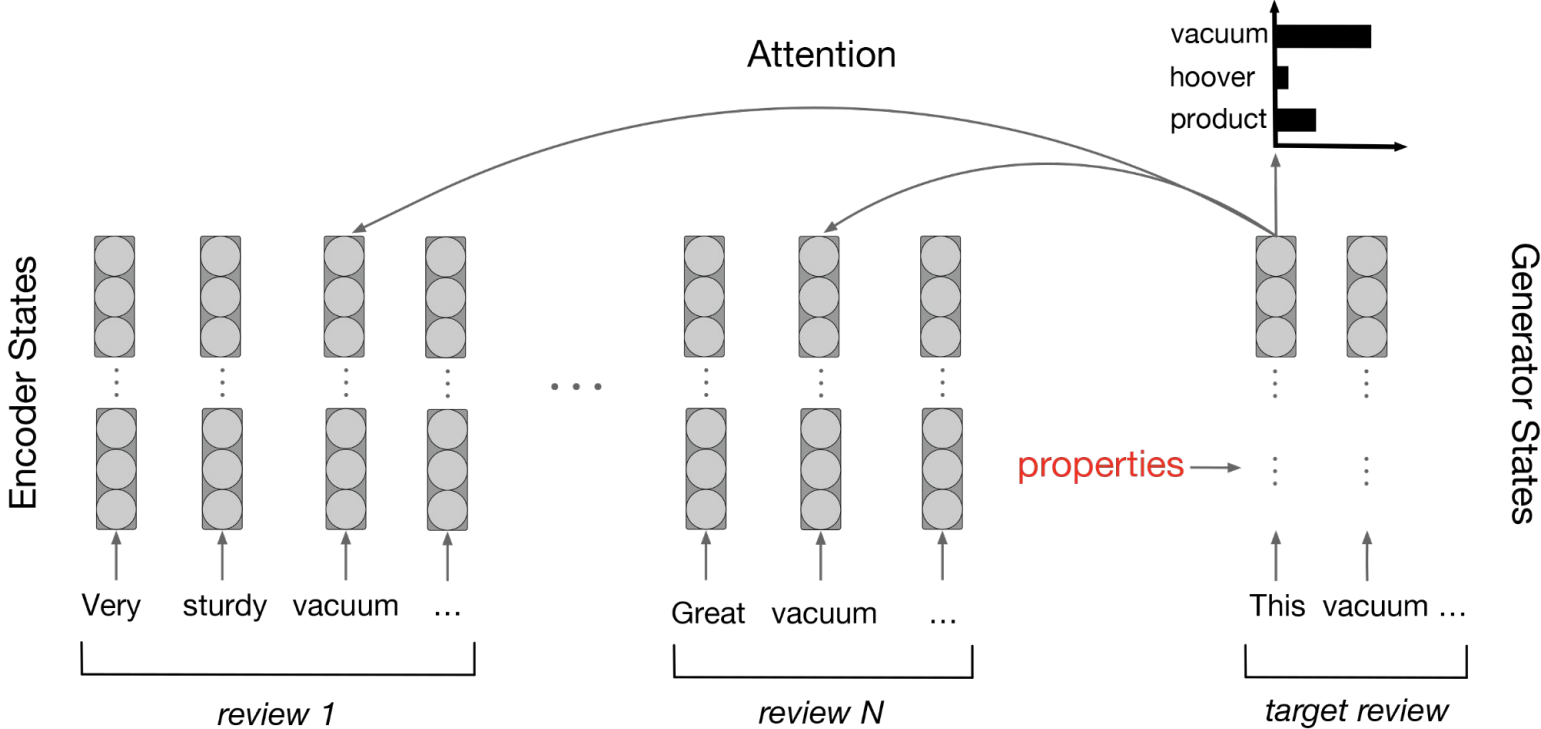
Leave-one-out



Leave-one-out



Leave-one-out



Properties

Observation:

- Some reviews are more like summaries
- Some are less

Review 1



Varys



When I first got diabetes I got this. It has a lot of what we need. But later I have switched to another brand.

Review 1



Varys



Not Informative
+ informal writing style

When I first got diabetes I got this. It has a lot of what we need. But later I have switched to another brand.

Review 1



Varys



When I first got diabetes I got this. It has a lot of what we need. **But later I have switched to another brand.**

Review 2



Jon Snow



These capsules are a natural alternative to other over-the-counter medications. They are easy to swallow and have a great taste. Overall, great value for money.

Review 2



Jon Snow



These capsules are a natural alternative to other over-the-counter medications. They are easy to swallow and have a great taste. Overall, great value for money.

Review 2



Jon Snow

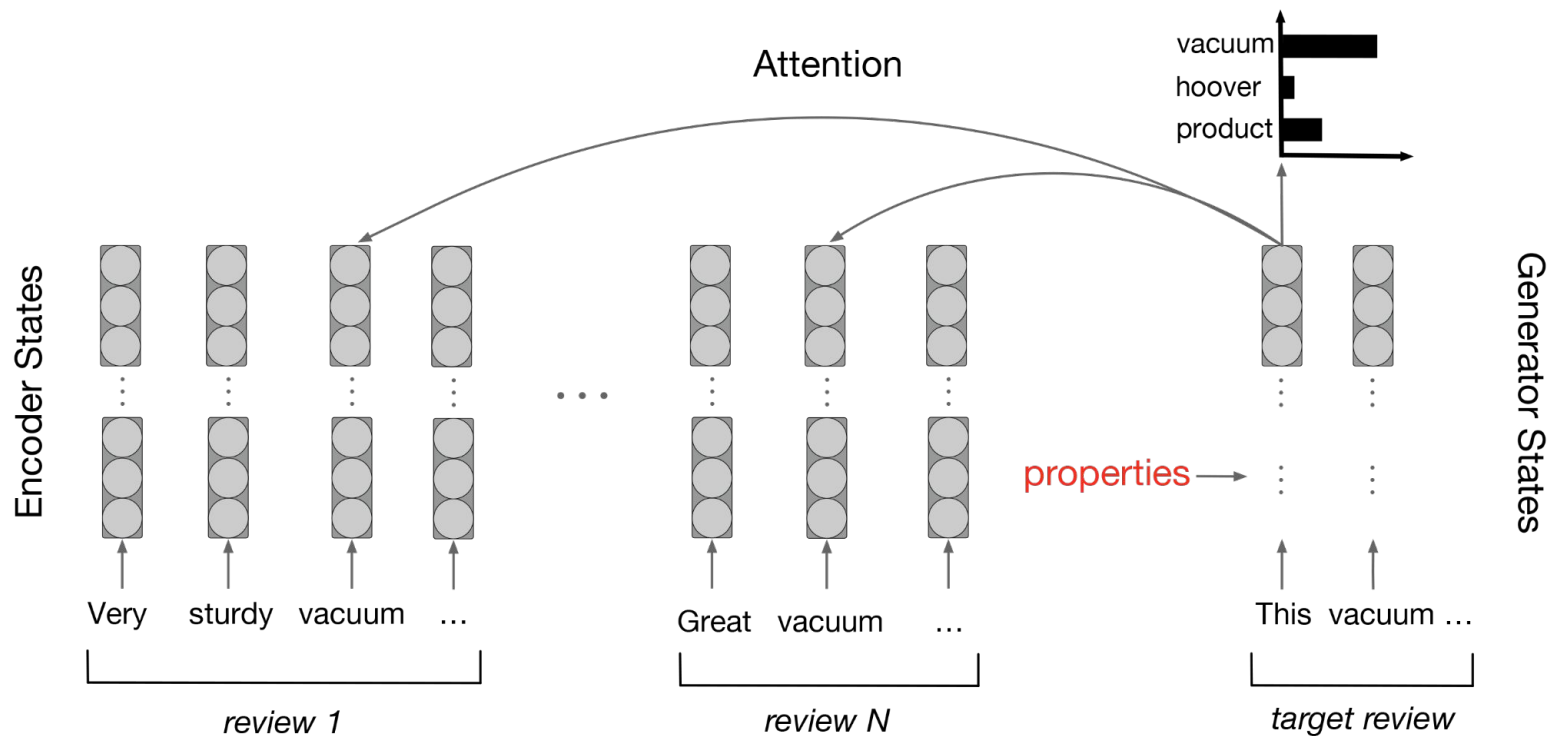


These capsules are a natural alternative to other over-the-counter medications. They are easy to swallow and have a great taste. Overall, great value for money.

Properties

- Summary characteristics are modelled in terms of **properties**
- `Tell' the decoder how `**summary-like**' a target review is
- Similar to constrained codes (MacKay, 2003)

Properties



Property types

| Type | Reviews | Summaries | Implementation |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|----------------|
| Information coverage | Uncommon | Common | ROUGE scores |
| | | | |
| | | | |

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| ... | ... | ... | ... |

Oracle

- For training, an oracle function is used
- Automatically computes properties based on:
 - target review
 - source reviews

Oracle

$q(\text{target review}, \text{source reviews})$

Plug-in network

- At test time, want to generate **summaries**
- Have access only to **source reviews**
- Can't use the **oracle**
- Might **not know** what **property assignments** are needed to generate summaries
- Replace the **oracle** by a **trainable neural network**

Plug-in network

- Using a **handful** of summaries (< 30 products)
- Fine-tune the **plug-in network**
- Learns what property assignments lead to **generation of summaries**

Workflow

- 1) Pre-training on customer reviews
- 2) Fine-tuning of the plug-in network on annotated summaries
- 3) Summary generation

Pre-training

- Use a large corpus of reviews
- **Leave-one-out** objective
- **Oracle** computes **property assignments** for **target reviews**

Fine-tuning

- Replace the oracle by the **plug-in network**
- It relies only on input/source reviews
- Fine-tune it on a **handful of human-written summaries**

Summary generation

- Use the **plug-in network** to yield properties
- Generate summaries

Summary example

FewSum

These running shoes are great! They **fit true to size** and are **very comfortable to run around in**. They are **light weight** and **have great support**. They run a little on the narrow side, so make sure to order a half size larger than normal.

Reviews

perfect fit for me ... **supply the support that I need** ... are flexible and comfortable ... || ... It is very comfortable ... I enjoy wearing them running ... || ... running shoes ... felt great right out of the box ... **They run true to size** ... || ... my feet and feel like a dream ... **Totally light weight** ... || ... **shoes run small** ... **fit more true to size** ... **fit is great!** ... **supports my arch very well** ... || ... **They are lightweight...** usually wear a size women's 10 ... ordered a 10.5 and the fit is great!

FewSum outputs

- Better capture **expected summary characteristics**
- Are more preferred by people to alternative models (e.g., Copycat) in terms of
 - Fluency
 - Coherence
 - Non-redundancy
 - Informativeness
 - Sentiment alignment

Challenge: Learning In-domain Specifics

Generic PLMs

- PLMs have millions of parameters (e.g., ~400M in BART)
- **Rapidly overfit** during the fine-tuning on a handful of gold samples (<100)
- Rarely accustomed to in-domain specifics
 - What products are about (features and details)
 - How products are used by customers
- Result in **subtle semantic mistakes** in generated summaries after fine-tuning

Semantic mistakes

This dead on arrival battery is of good quality and holds a charge well. It is easy to install and is a great value for the money. However, it may not hold a charge as advertised due to the plastic case bulging. Overall, this product is highly recommended.

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Proposed solution

- Proposed in (Bražiņskas et al., NAACL 2022)
- Learning of **in-domain specifics** from **customer reviews**
- Store the knowledge to **separate modules** – not part of the pre-trained LM
- Reduces **semantic mistakes** and results in SOTA results

Approach

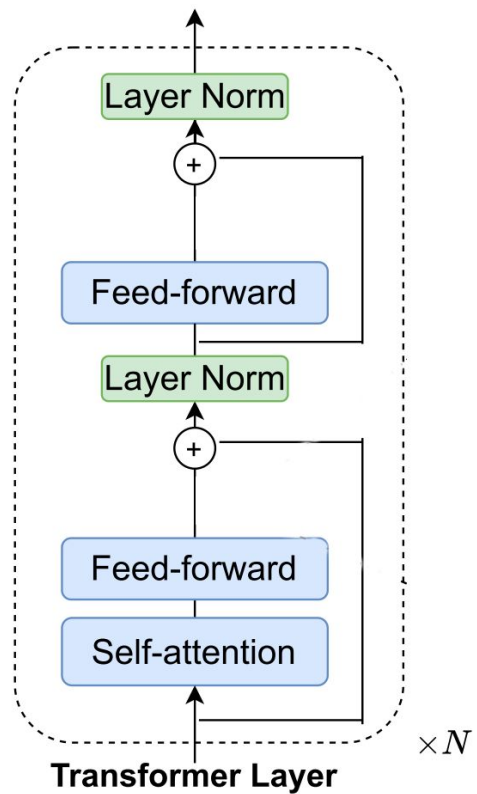
PLM fine-tuning

- In this setting, all parameters are optimized
- Leads to **rapid overfitting** in low-resource settings (He et al., 2021)

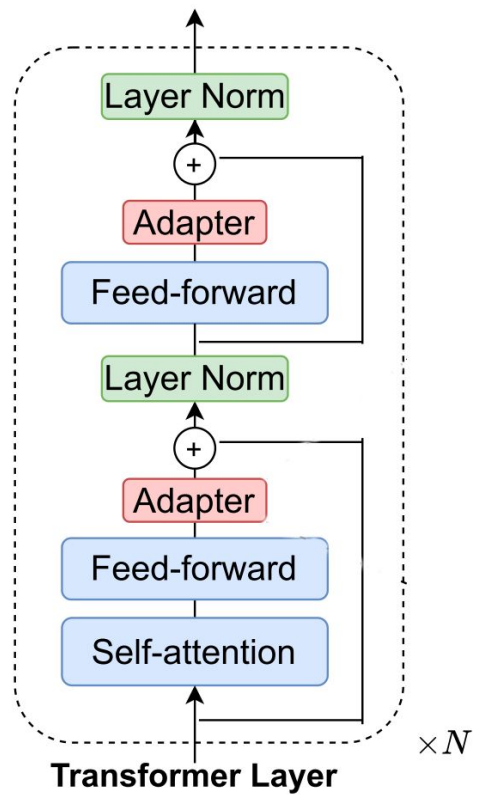
Adapters

- Use **adapters** (Houlsby et al., 2019)
- Small modules — a few percent of PLM's params
- Inserted into Transformer layers
- PLM is **frozen** while adapters are **optimized**

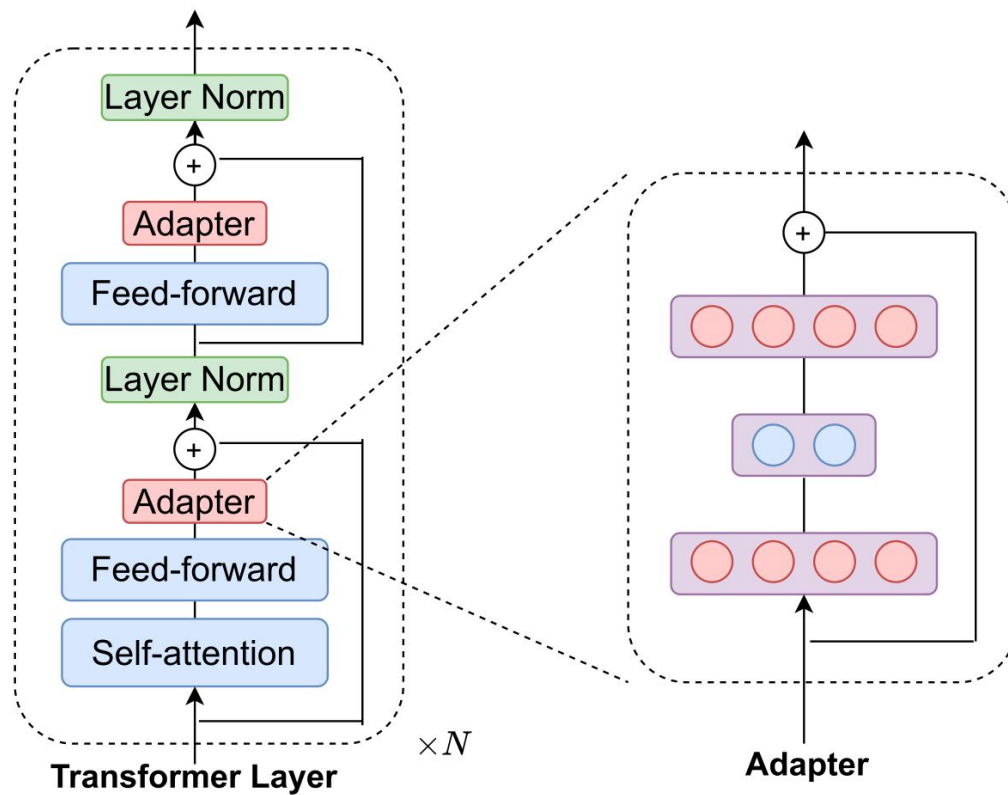
Adapters



Adapters



Adapters




Adapters

$$\hat{h} = f_2(\tanh f_1(h)) + h$$

Adapters

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input hidden state

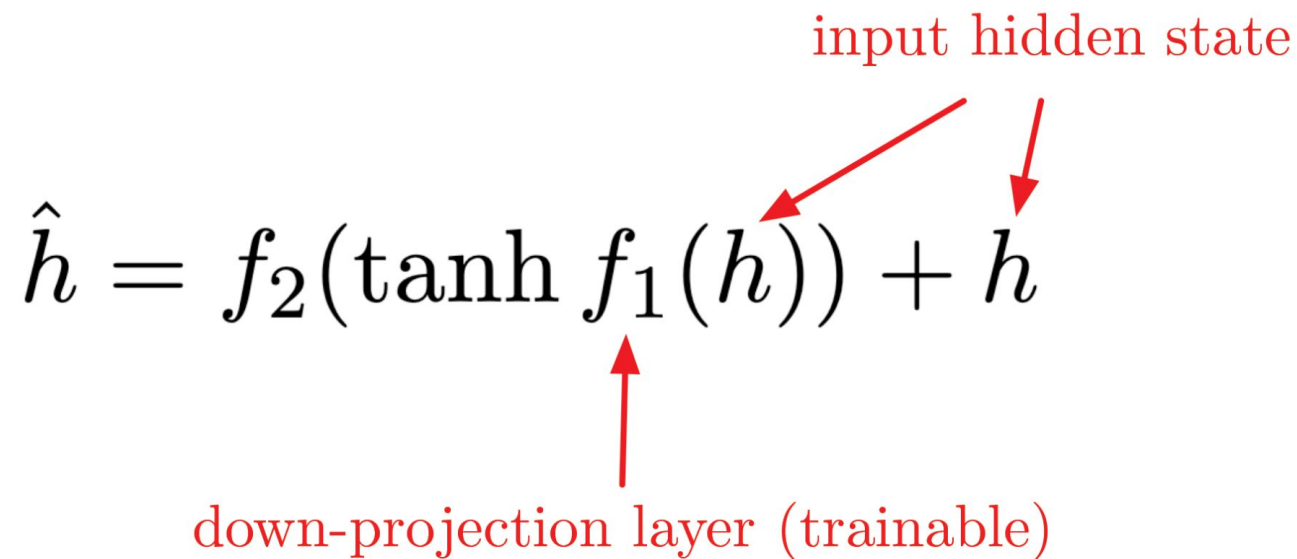


Adapters

$$\hat{h} = f_2(\tanh f_1(h)) + h$$

input hidden state

down-projection layer (trainable)

The diagram shows the equation $\hat{h} = f_2(\tanh f_1(h)) + h$. Three red arrows point from text labels to parts of the equation: one from 'input hidden state' to the variable h , one from 'down-projection layer (trainable)' to the f_1 function, and one from 'input hidden state' to the h variable in the addition term.

Adapters

up-projection layer (trainable)

input hidden state

$$\hat{h} = f_2(\tanh f_1(h)) + h$$

down-projection layer (trainable)

In-domain knowledge

- In order to **reduce semantic mistakes**, we can learn **in-domain specifics** from **customer reviews**
- However, further pre-training of a PLM (100% parameters):
 - **Computationally** and **memory inefficient** (Mahabadi et al., 2021)
 - Need a separate copy of the model for each domain (e.g., Yelp, Amazon, and IMDB)
 - Catastrophic forgetting (Chen et al., 2020; Yu et al., 2021)

Self-supervised pre-training

- Use a variant of **leave-one-out** to pre-train adapters
- The PLM remains **frozen** during pre-training

Self-supervised pre-training

Great Italian restaurant with authentic food and great service! Recommend!

review 1

We ordered pasta, and it was very tasty. Would recommend this place to anyone.

review 2

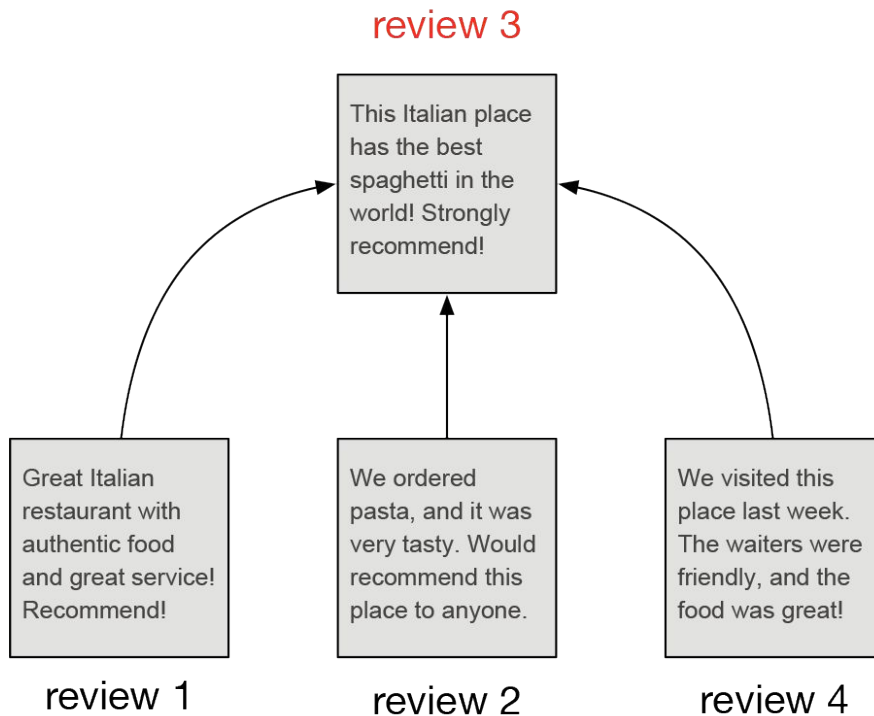
This Italian place has the best spaghetti in the world! Strongly recommend!

review 3

We visited this place last week. The waiters were friendly, and the food was great!

review 4

Self-supervised pre-training



Self-supervised pre-training

- Customer reviews are available in **large quantities** (millions)
- This allows the model to learn a **wide range of in-domains specifics**

Fine-tuning

- Fine-tune the **pre-trained adapters** on a **handful gold samples**
- Reviews-summary pairs

Workflow

Stage 1

Generic pre-training

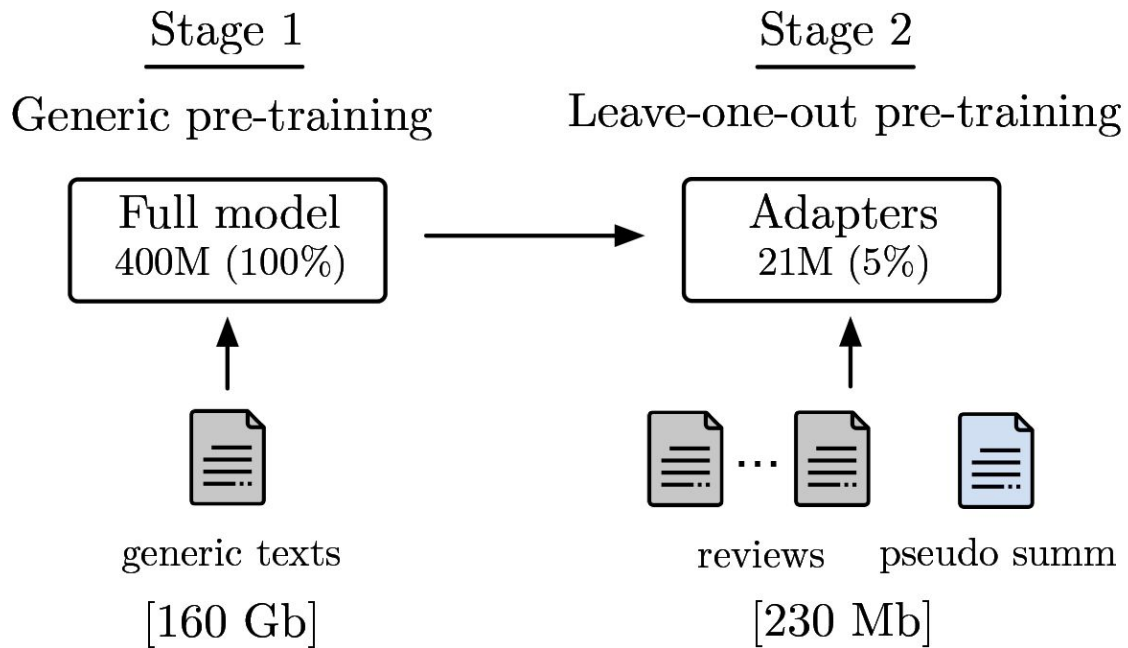
Full model
400M (100%)



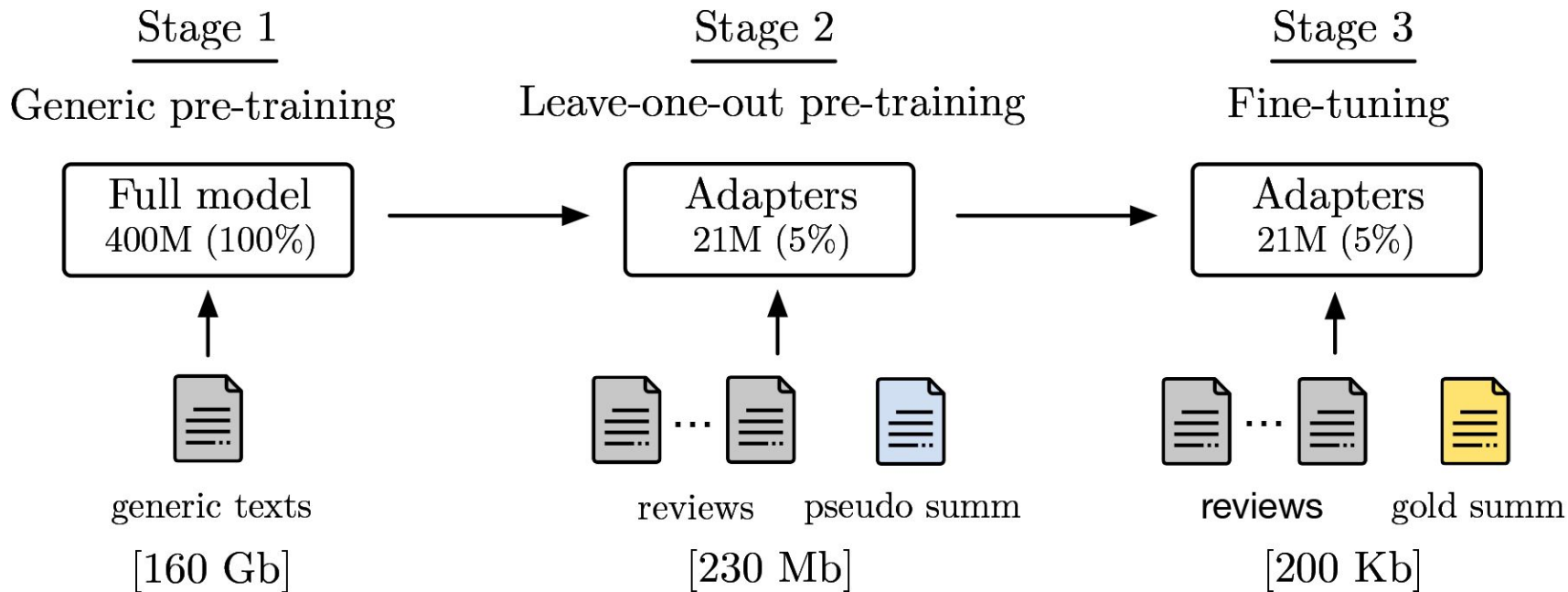
generic texts

[160 Gb]

Workflow



Workflow



Summary: without pre-training

This dead on arrival battery is of good quality and holds a charge well. It is easy to install and is a great value for the money. However, it may not hold a charge as advertised due to the plastic case bulging. Overall, this product is highly recommended.

Summary: without pre-training

This dead on arrival battery is of good quality and holds a charge well. It is easy to install and is a great value for the money. However, it may not hold a charge as advertised due to the plastic case bulging. Overall, this product is highly recommended.

Summary: with pre-training

This battery is a great value for the price and works great. It is a good quality battery that can be used to replace a dead battery in an alarm system. The price is great and the quality of the product is good. The shipping was fast and the customer service was excellent.

Summary: with pre-training

This battery is a great value for the price and works great. **It is a good quality battery that can be used to replace a dead battery in an alarm system.** The price is great and the quality of the product is good. The shipping was fast and the customer service was excellent.

Challenge: Learning Summary Structure

In-coherent summaries

- Reviewers often **disagree** on the pros and cons of a given product
- Summarizers sometimes yield **inconsistent, self-contradicting** summaries

Proposed solution

- **PASS** (Oved and Levi, ACL 2021)
 - **Perturbs** input reviews to generate multiple summaries
 - Ranks them by coherence
- A separate trained coherence model is used for ranking

Workflow

Review Collections



r1

r2

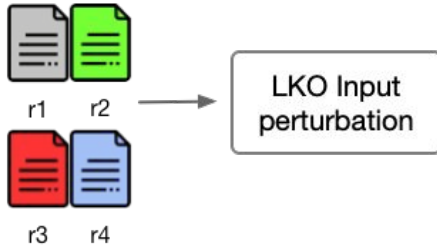


r3

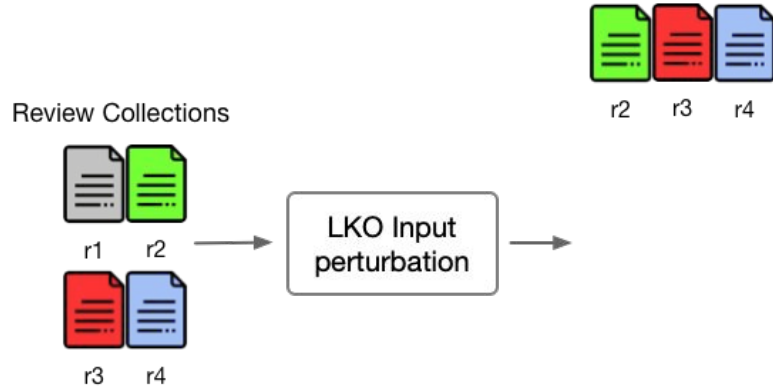
r4

Workflow

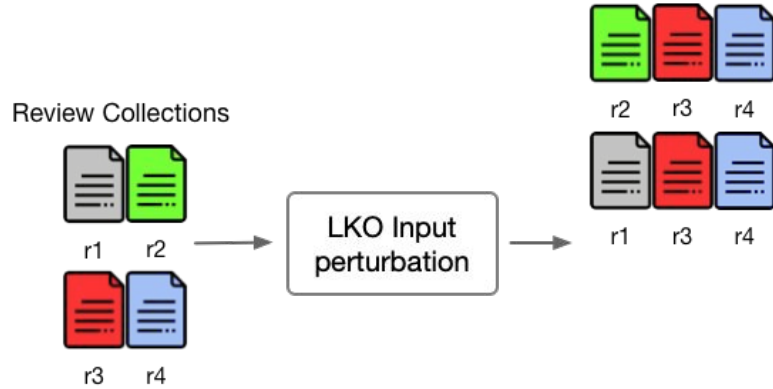
Review Collections



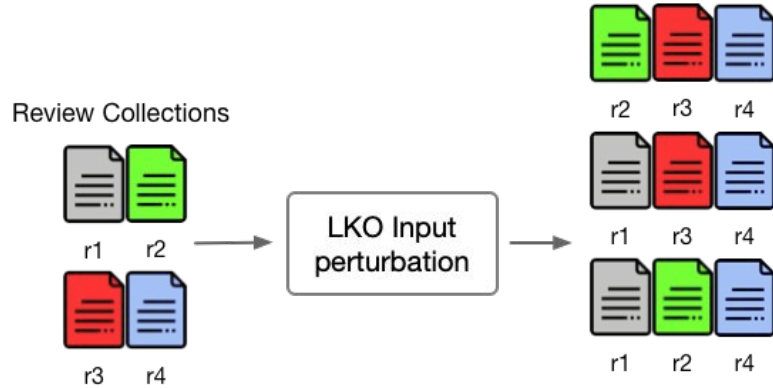
Workflow



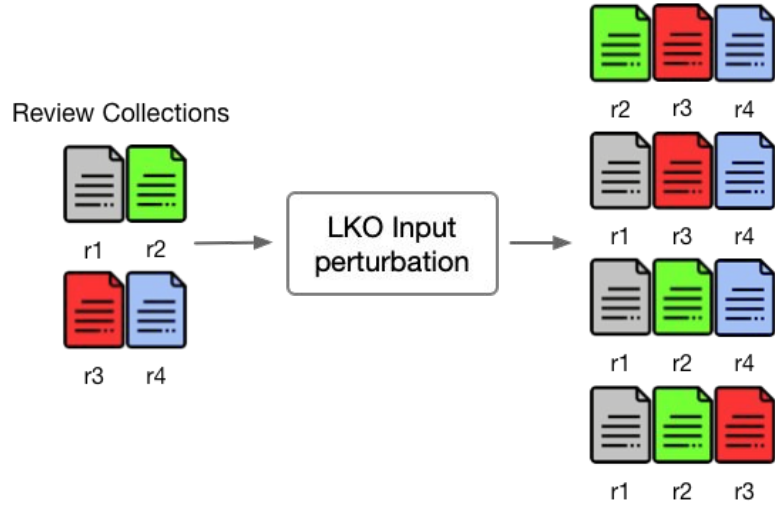
Workflow



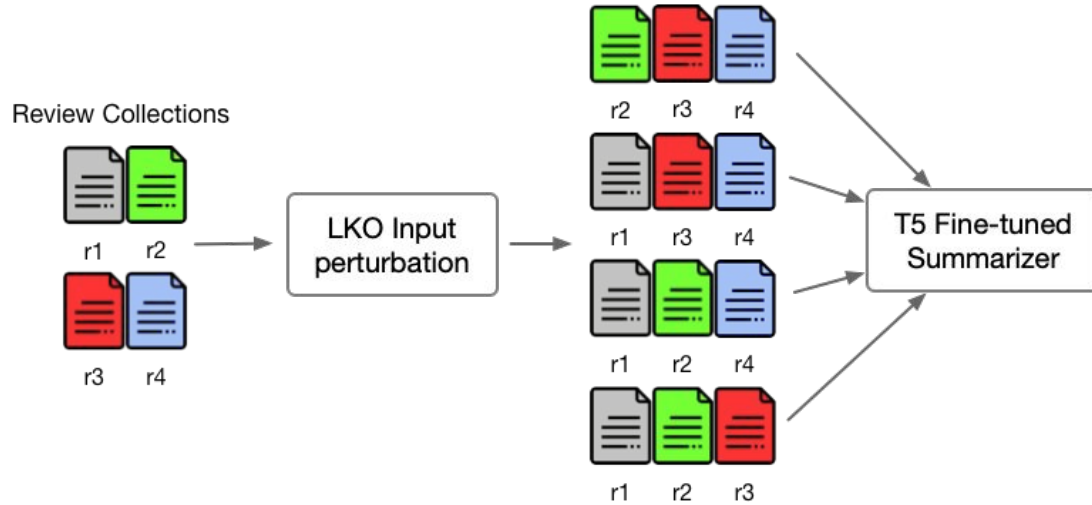
Workflow



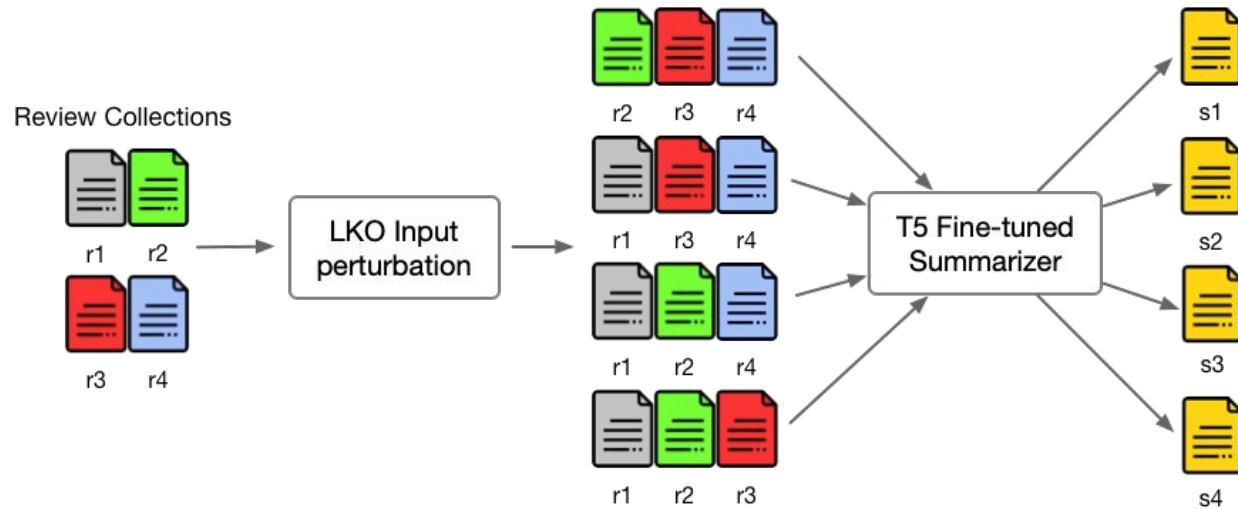
Workflow



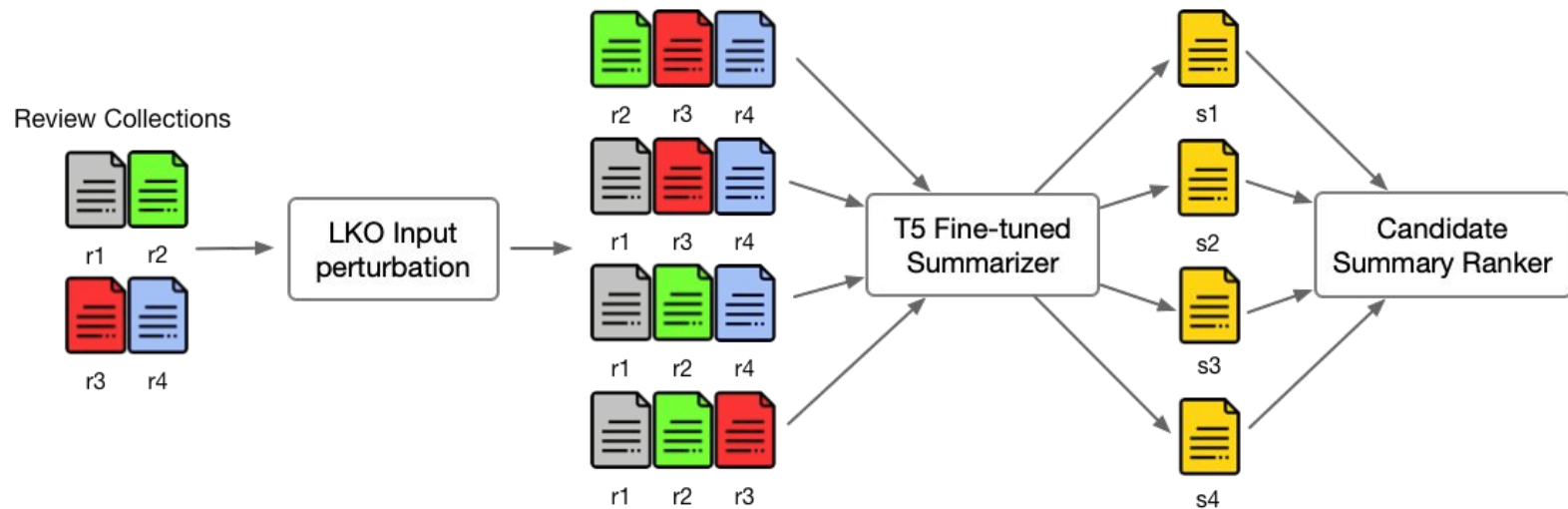
Workflow



Workflow



Workflow



Workflow



Candidate Summary Ranker

- **A pairwise** coherence classifier
- Trained on **human annotated news summaries** (Fabbri et al., 2021)
- Count how many times each summary was classified as more coherent
- The final summary is selected based on these counts

Summary examples

FewSum

These running shoes are great!
They fit true to size and are very comfortable to run around in. They are light weight and have great support. They run a little on the narrow side, so make sure to order a half size larger than normal.

Summary examples

FewSum

These running shoes are great!
They **fit true to size** and are very comfortable to run around in. They are light weight and have great support. They **run a little on the narrow side**, so make sure to order a half size larger than normal.

Summary examples

FewSum

These running shoes are great! They fit true to size and are very comfortable to run around in. They are light weight and have great support. They run a little on the narrow side, so make sure to order a half size larger than normal.

PASS

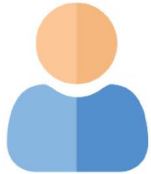
These Reeboks are great for supporting a high arch and are lightweight and comfortable. They come in a variety of colors and sizes, and are ideal for walking or biking. They are also flexible and well made.

Challenge: Summary Personalization

Why is it challenging?

- No annotated dataset with abstractive summaries
- For example, for **aspect-based summarization**

Aspect-based summarization: illustration

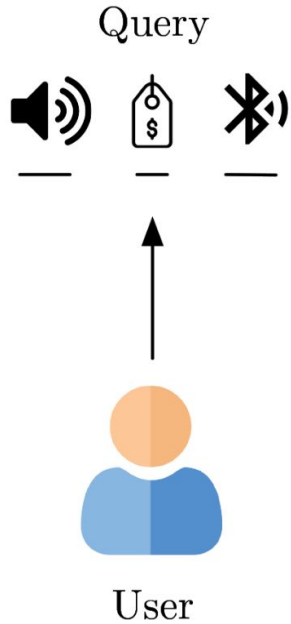


User

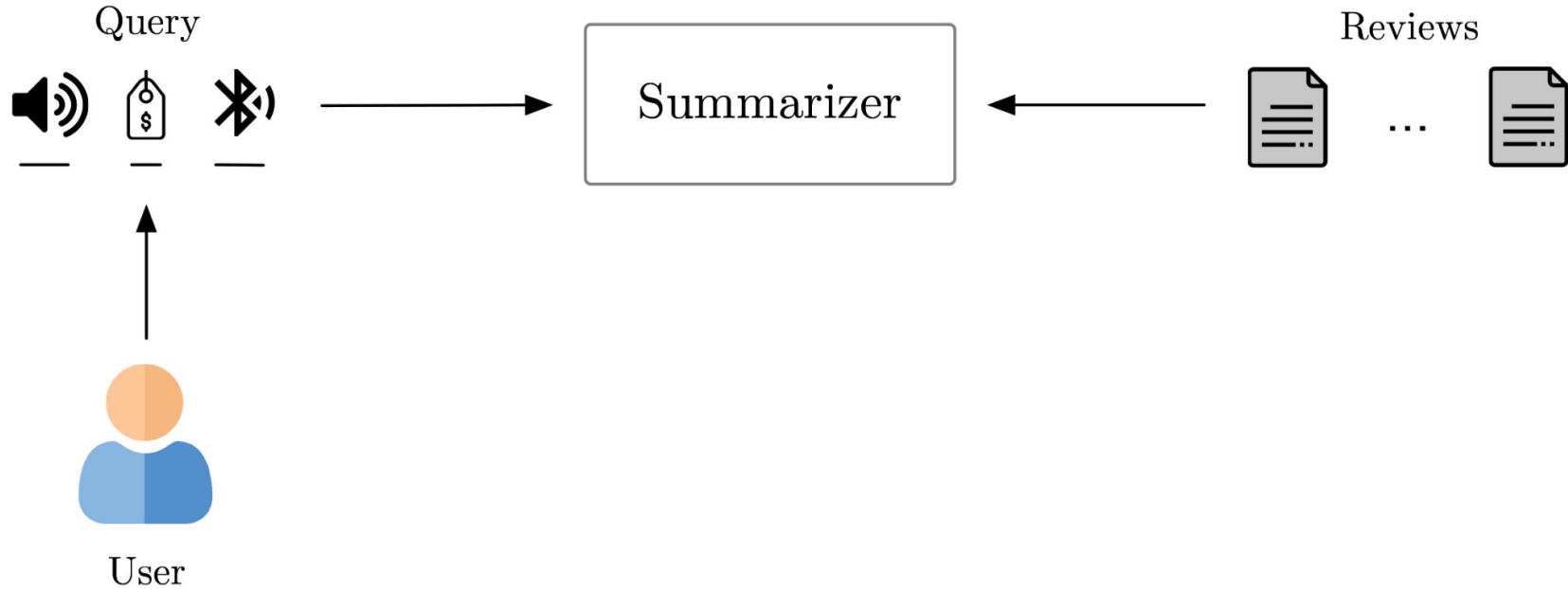
Reviews



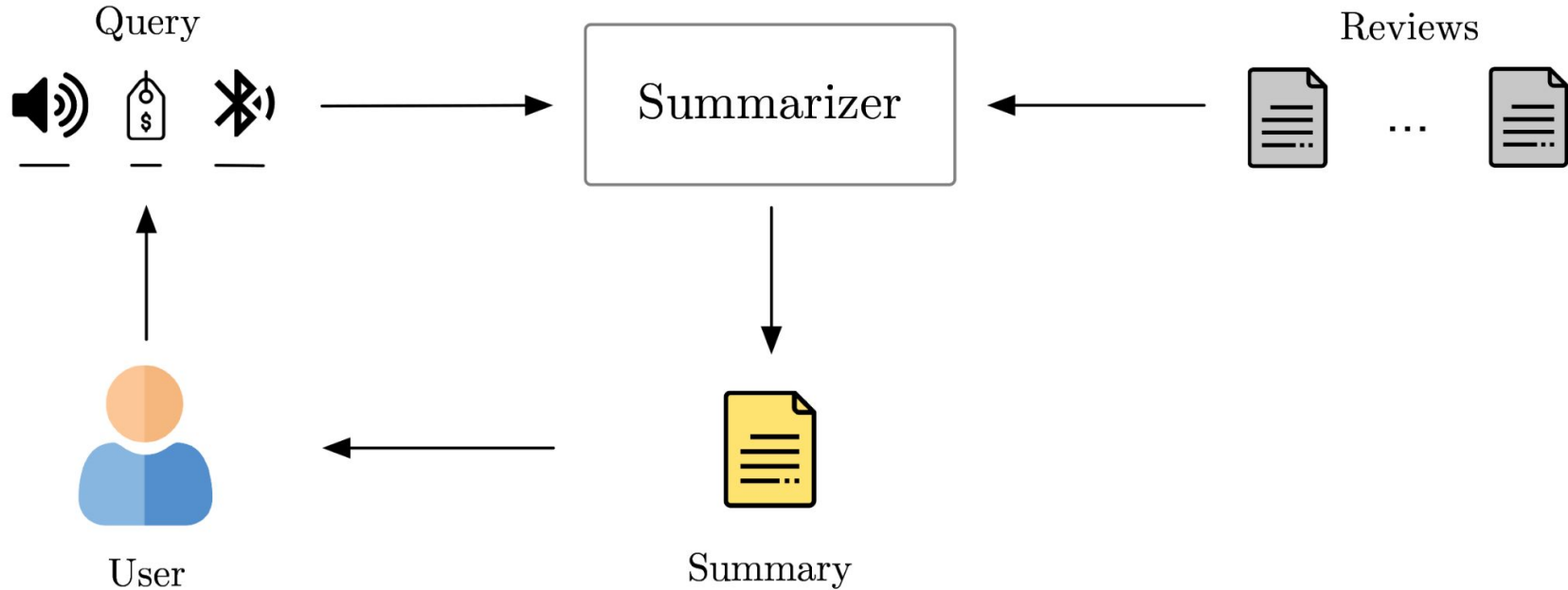
Aspect-based summarization: illustration



Aspect-based summarization: illustration



Aspect-based summarization: illustration



Aspect-based summarization

- Aspect queries can be very diverse
- The model needs to **learn to rely on the query**
- Would require **more** annotated samples for **learning** than for **standard summarization**

Proposed solution

- Proposed in AdaQSum (Bražinskas et al., NAACL 2022)
- Similar to AdaSum, it is based on adapters

Proposed solution

- Use an **automatic aspect extractor** to extract fine-grained aspects from target texts
- Use these aspects to construct queries

Proposed solution

The cover offers durable protection for the MacBook, the retractable tilt stands offer protection for the wrists.

The keyboard cover can take some effort to fit properly, and adjustment to its feel may take time.

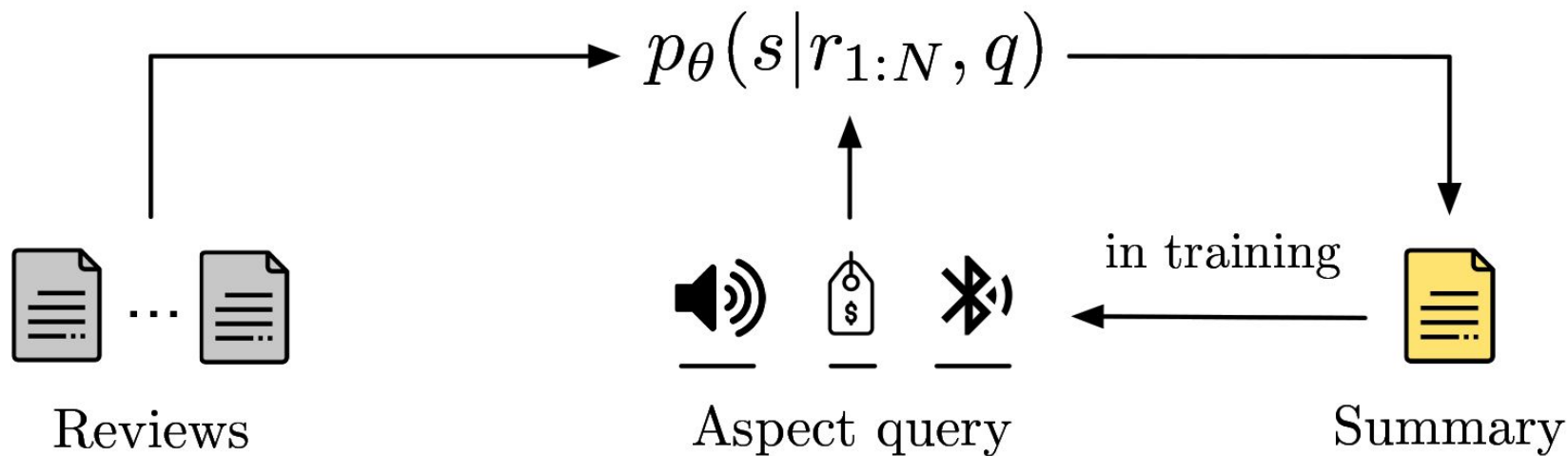
However, free and fast shipping make up for this one potential issue.

Table 2: Automatically annotated Amazon summary with fine-grained aspect keywords (underlined italic).

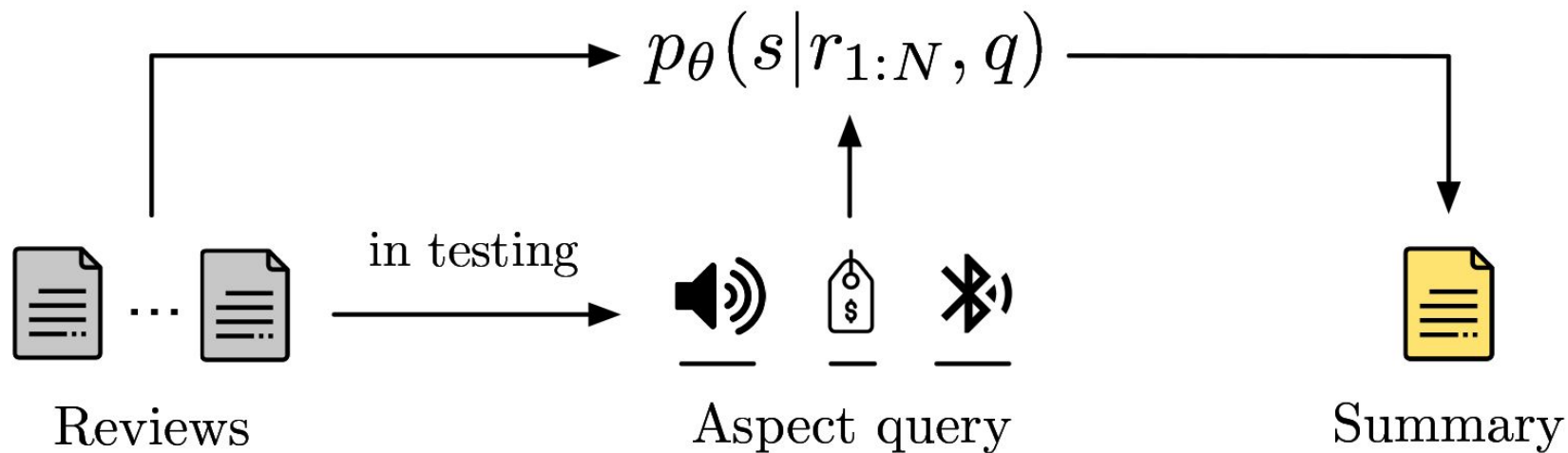
Proposed solution

- Pre-training:
 - Create a synthetic dataset with **pseudo summaries** from customer reviews
 - Create queries for these pseudo summaries
- Fine-tuning:
 - Create queries from **gold summaries**
 - **Fine-tune** on gold samples

Workflow



Workflow



Test time

- Select **top K aspect** keywords from reviews in test time
- Use it to generate summaries

Example summary

Query: fits, weak, color, quality

Example summary

Query: fits, weak, color, quality

Summary: This is a basic tank top that fits well and is comfortable to wear. The color is great and the length is long enough to wear with leggings. The quality of the product is good.

Example summary

Query: fits, weak, color, quality

Summary: This is a basic tank top that fits well and is comfortable to wear. The color is great and the length is long enough to wear with leggings. The quality of the product is good.

Example summary

Query: fits, [weak](#), color, quality

Summary: This is a basic tank top that fits well and is comfortable to [wear](#). The color is great and the length is long enough to [wear](#) with leggings. The quality of the product is good.

Example summary

Query: fits, weak, color, quality

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