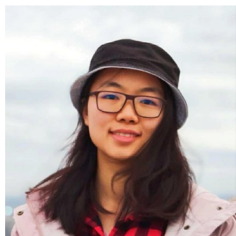
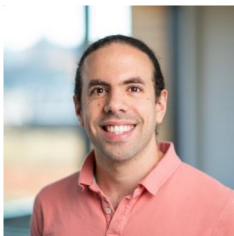


FiD-ICL: A Fusion-in-Decoder Approach for Efficient In-Context Learning



Qinyuan Ye



Iz Beltagy



Matthew E. Peters



Xiang Ren



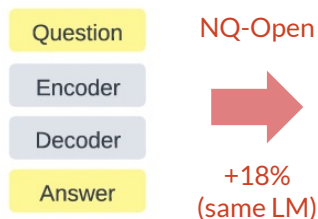
Hannaneh Hajishirzi



Background: QA vs. ICL

Closed-book QA

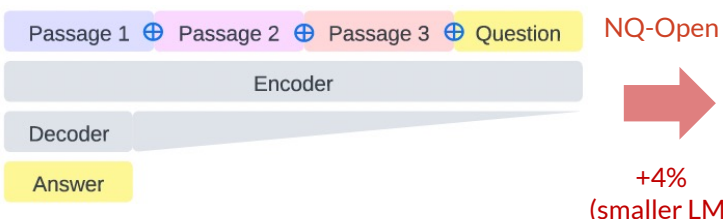
(Roberts et al., 2020)



NQ-Open
+18%
(same LM)

Retrieval-Augmented Generation

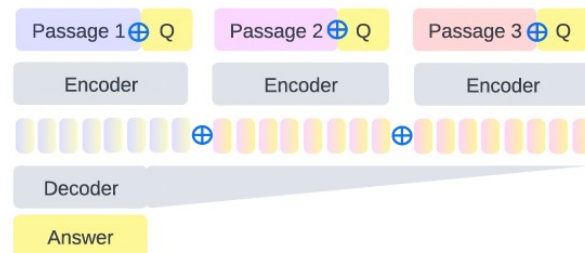
(Lewis et al., 2020)



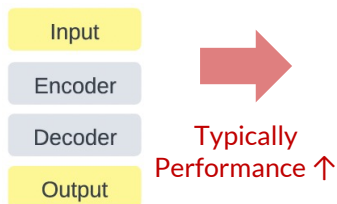
NQ-Open
+4%
(smaller LM)

Fusion-in-Decoder

(Izacard et al., 2020)

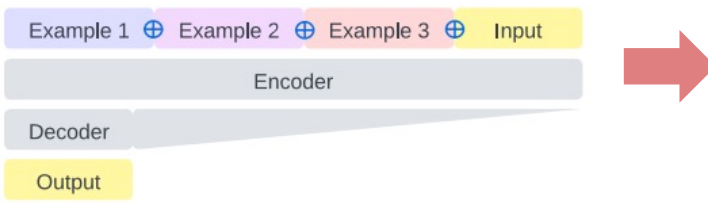


Zero-shot Learning



Typically
Performance ↑

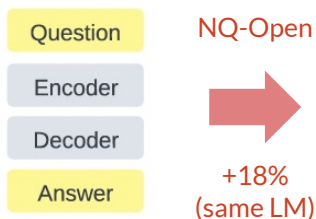
Few-shot In-Context Learning



Background: QA vs. ICL

Closed-book QA

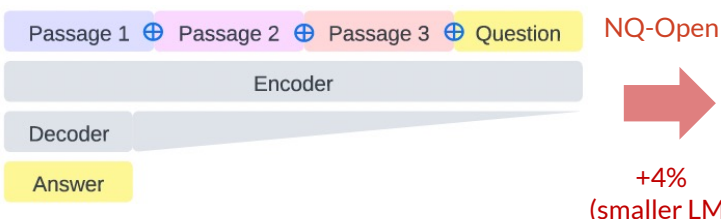
(Roberts et al., 2020)



NQ-Open
+18%
(same LM)

Retrieval-Augmented Generation

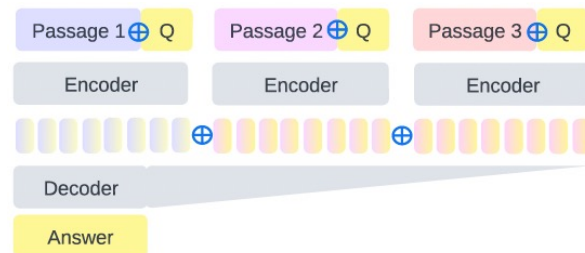
(Lewis et al., 2020)



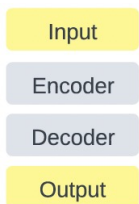
NQ-Open
+4%
(smaller LM)

Fusion-in-Decoder

(Izacard et al., 2020)

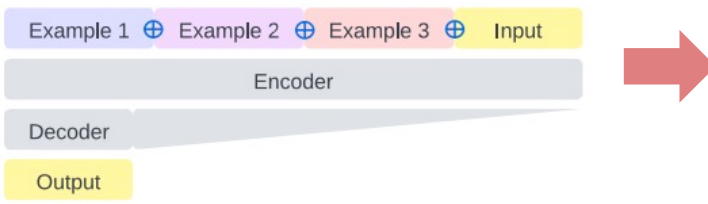


Zero-shot Learning

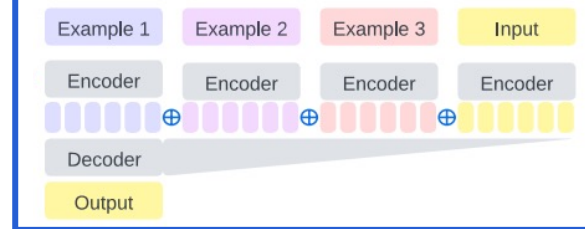


Typically
Performance ↑

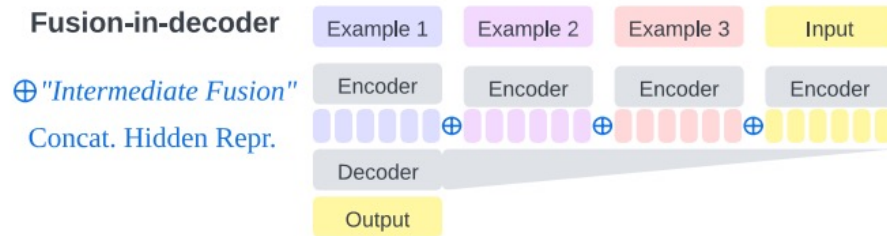
Few-shot In-Context Learning



This work: FiD-ICL

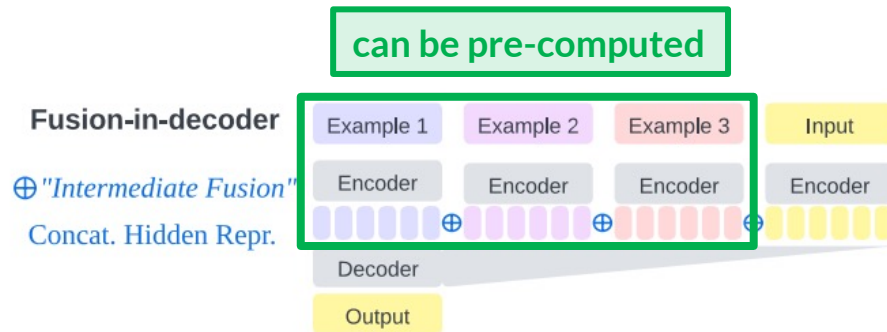


FiD-ICL



* We compared two more FiD variations in the appendix.

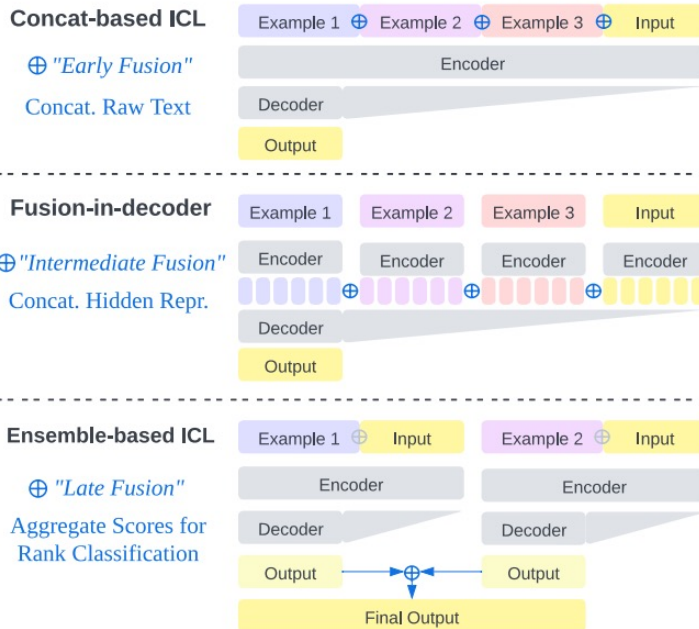
FiD-ICL



* We compared two more FiD variations in the appendix.

Compared Methods

Referred to as “fusion” methods for ICL



Compared Methods

Zero-shot Learning

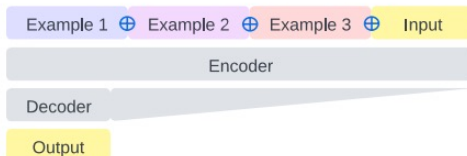


Few-shot In-Context Learning

Concat-based ICL

\oplus "Early Fusion"

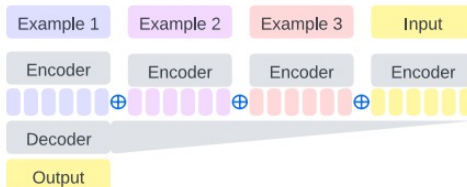
Concat. Raw Text



Fusion-in-decoder

\oplus "Intermediate Fusion"

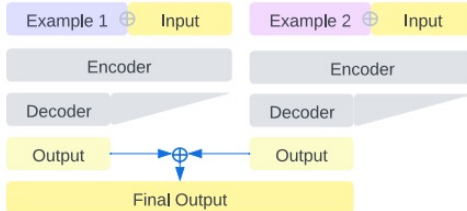
Concat. Hidden Repr.



Ensemble-based ICL

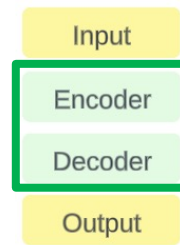
\oplus "Late Fusion"

Aggregate Scores for Rank Classification

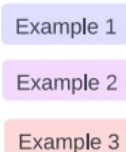


Fine-tuning

Train

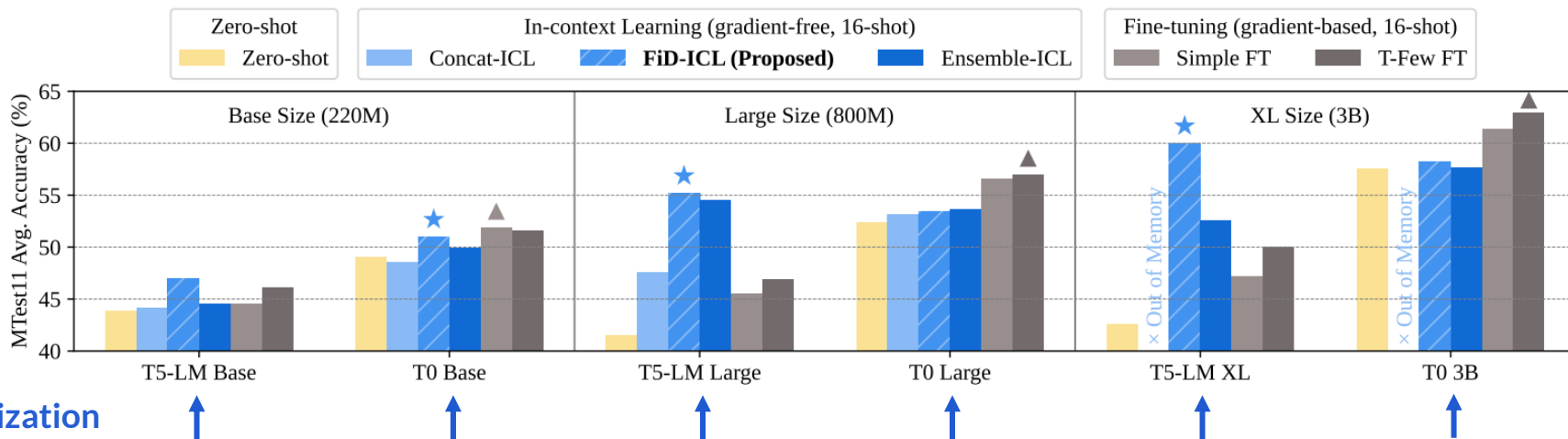


with



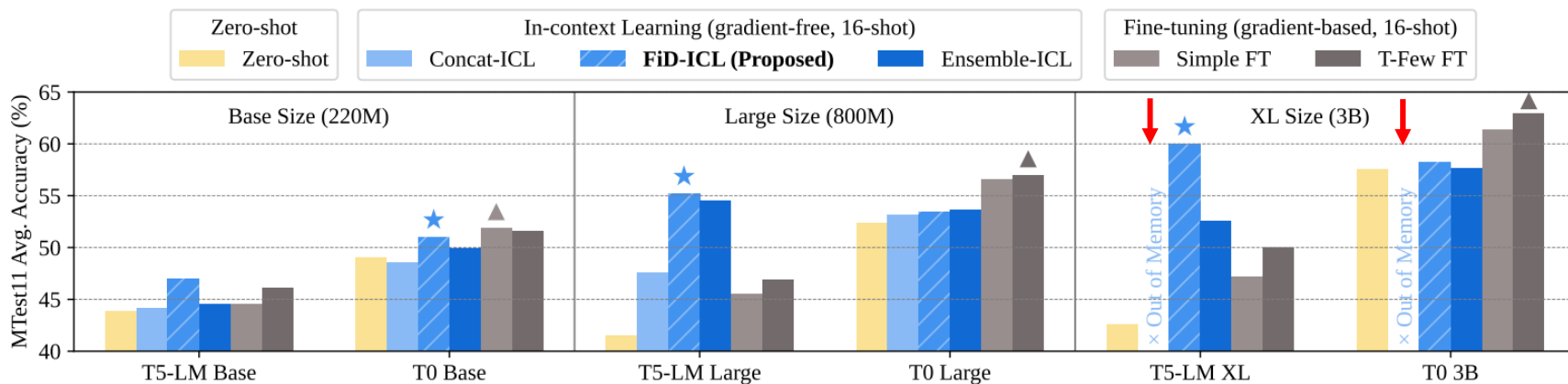
Main Results

Using *Public Pool of Prompts (P3)* dataset
Using a *meta-training* setting



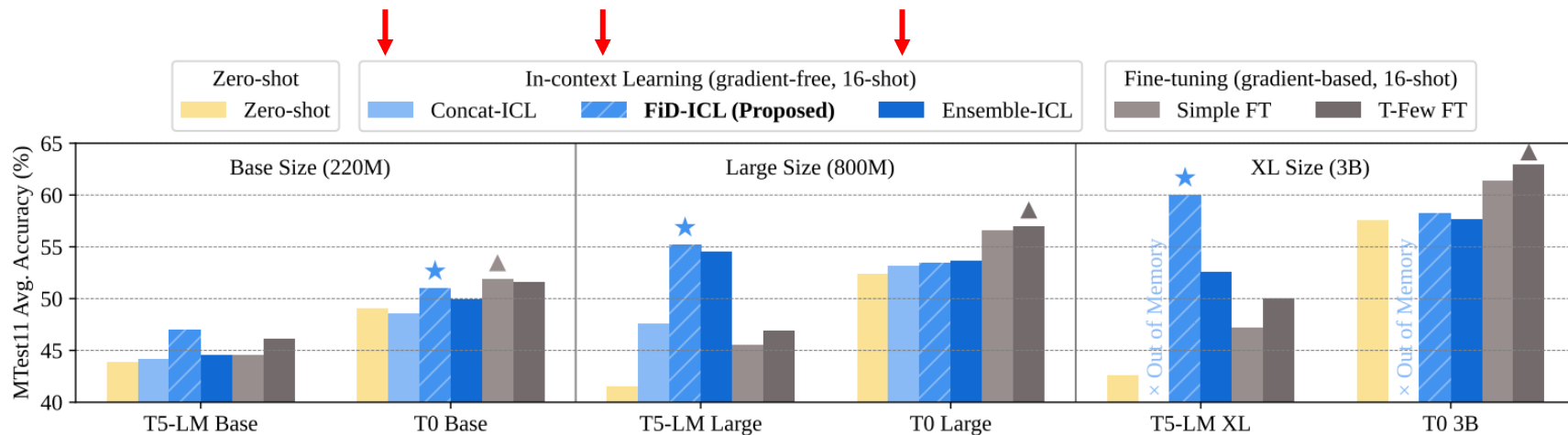
Initialization

Main Results



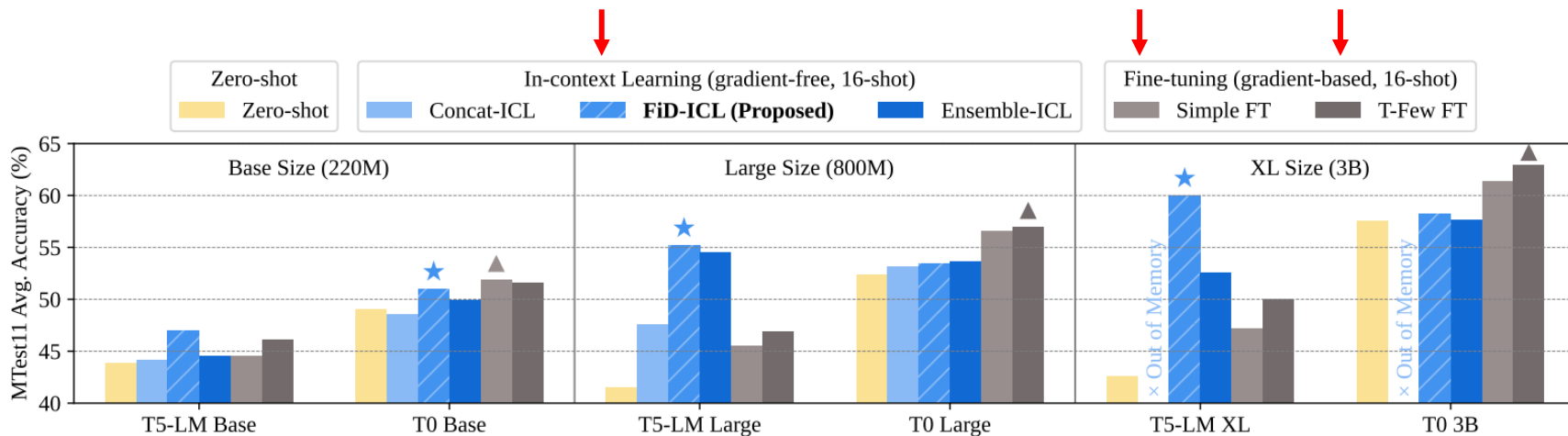
FiD-ICL enables efficient meta-training
(Concat-ICL would fail at 3B)

Main Results



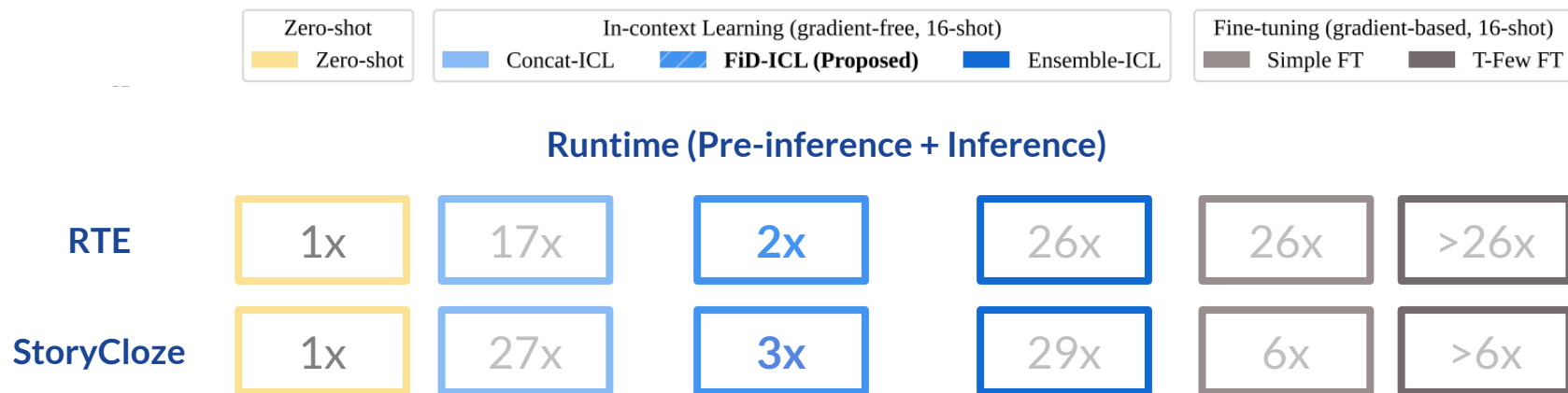
FiD-ICL outperforms the other two fusion methods (Concat and Ensemble)

Main Results



The gap between FiD-ICL (★ gradient-free) and fine-tuning (▲ gradient-based) is <3%.

Efficiency

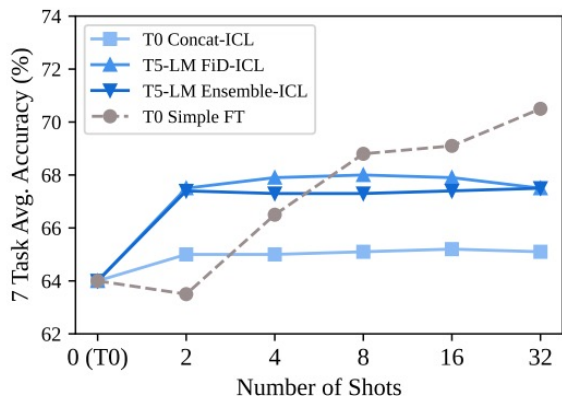


FiD-ICL is computationally efficient.

* Limitations apply. Fine-tuned models are still more efficient for large-scale inference.

Analysis (or... surprise?)

Number of Shots

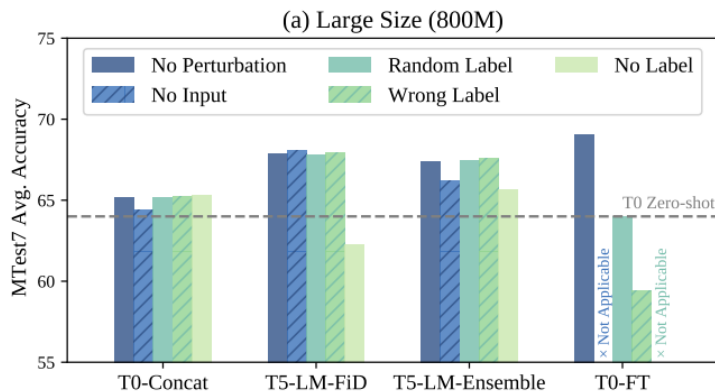


Average performance *does not* grow with more shots.

It's *task-dependent*.

Perturbation to In-context Examples

(Inspired by Min et al., 2022)



Performance is rather *insensitive* to perturbations to in-context examples.

Still *not* learning effectively.

Conclusion

FiD-ICL, a fusion-in-decoder approach for efficient in-context learning

Performance

It outperforms Concat-ICL and Ensemble-ICL.

The gap between FiD-ICL and fine-tuning is **<3%** on P3 meta-test tasks.

Efficiency

FiD-ICL is more efficient than Concat-ICL, Ensemble-ICL.

More efficient than fine-tuning when considering pre-inference + inference time*.

Limitations

FiD-ICL is still **not perfect**; still has the similar limitations as Concat-ICL.

Implications

Insights and methodologies from **open-domain QA** are very useful!

FiD-ICL is related to **retrieval augmentation**, **sparse attention**, and **hypernetworks**.

* Limitations apply. Fine-tuned models are still more efficient for large-scale inference.