

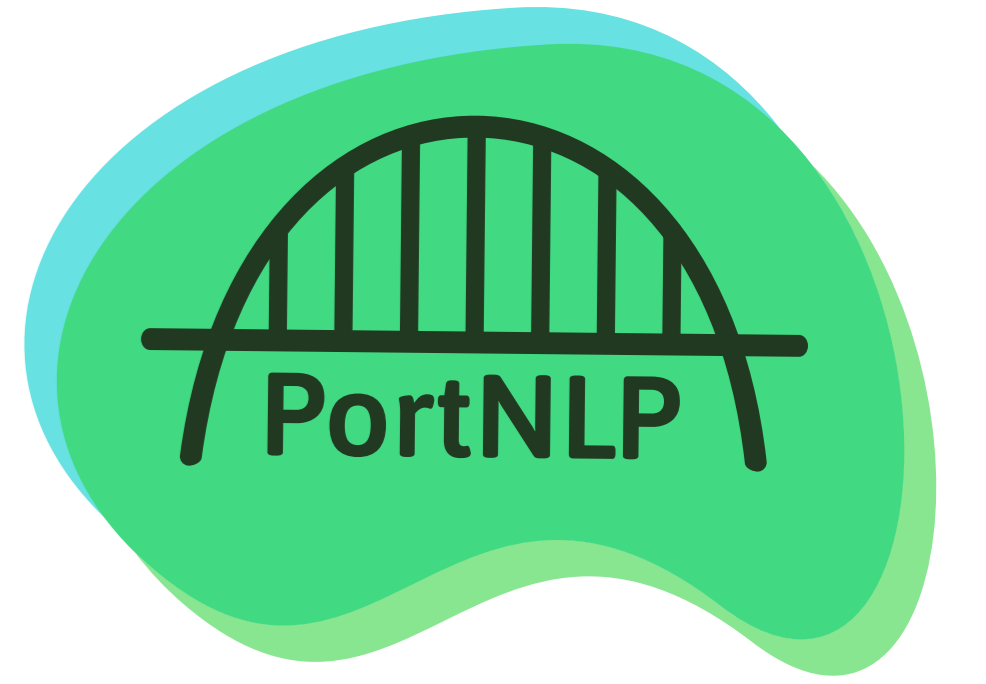


# Estimating Semantic Similarity between In-Domain and Out-of-Domain Samples

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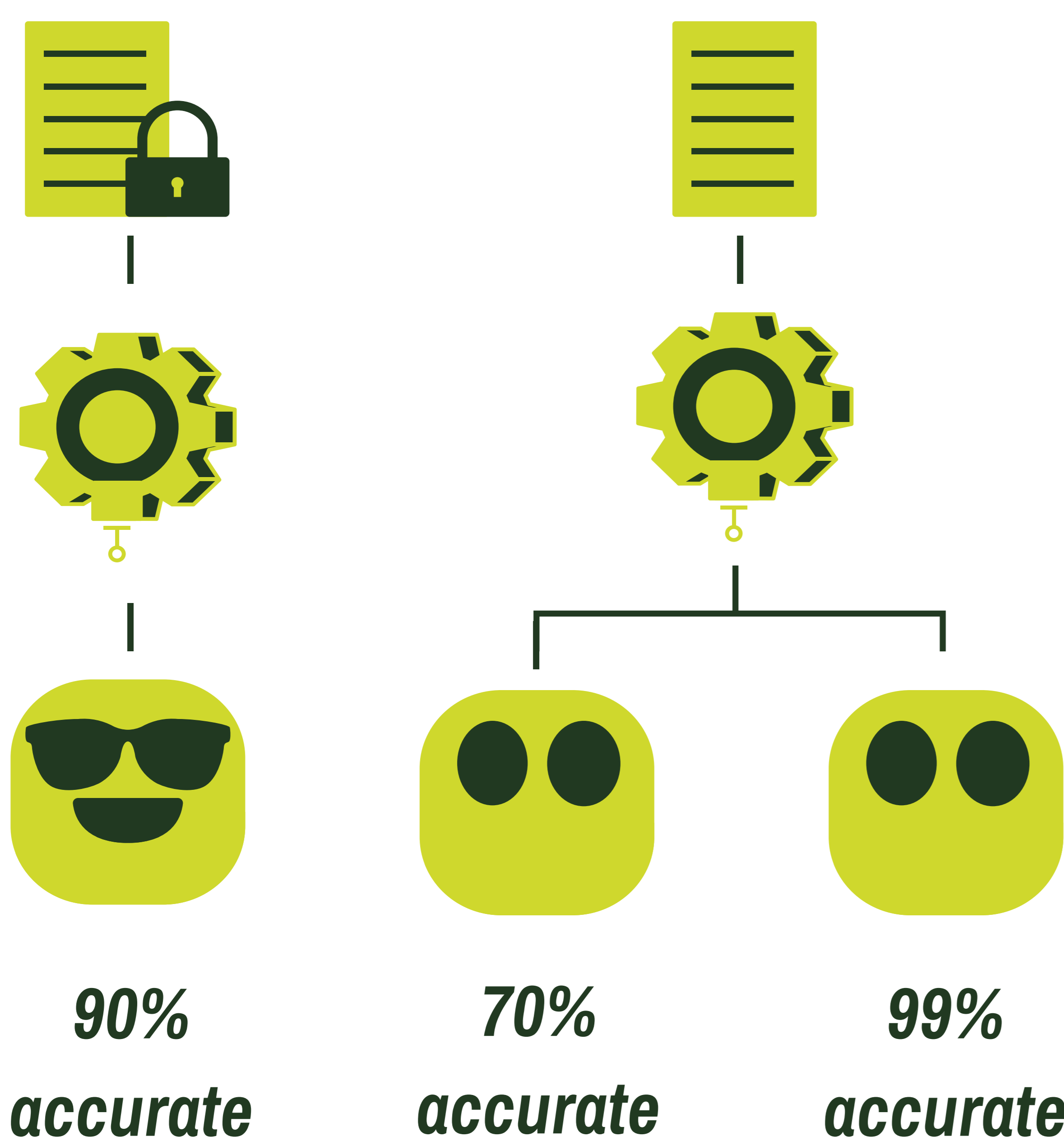
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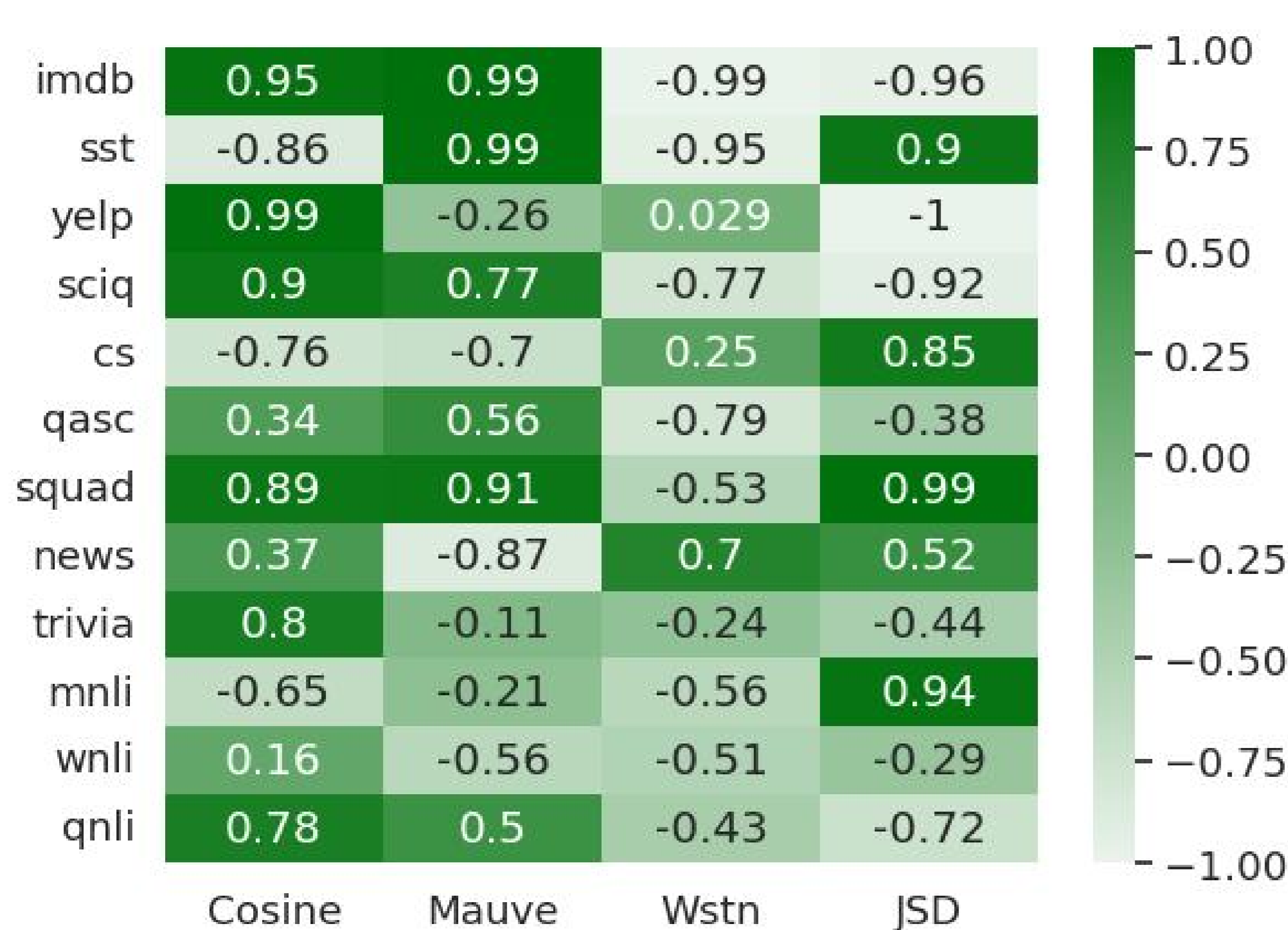
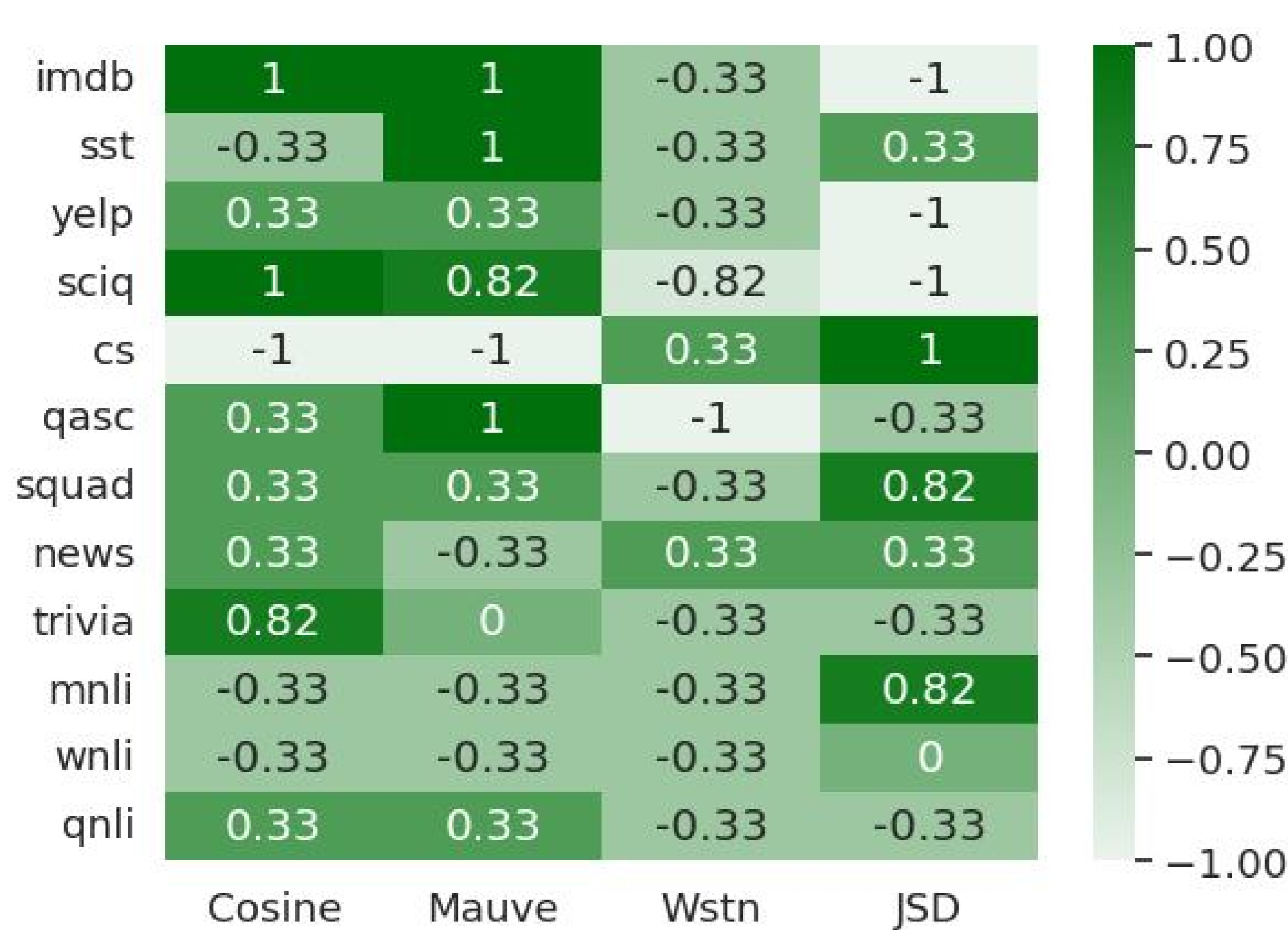
## MOTIVATION

Models that demonstrate strong performance on carefully curated test/train sets may not necessarily showcase equivalent levels of effectiveness on real-world datasets.



Out-of-domain (OOD) vs Out-of-distribution (OODist)

## RESULTS



Wstn and cosine show the most consistent correlation

## OOD vs OODist

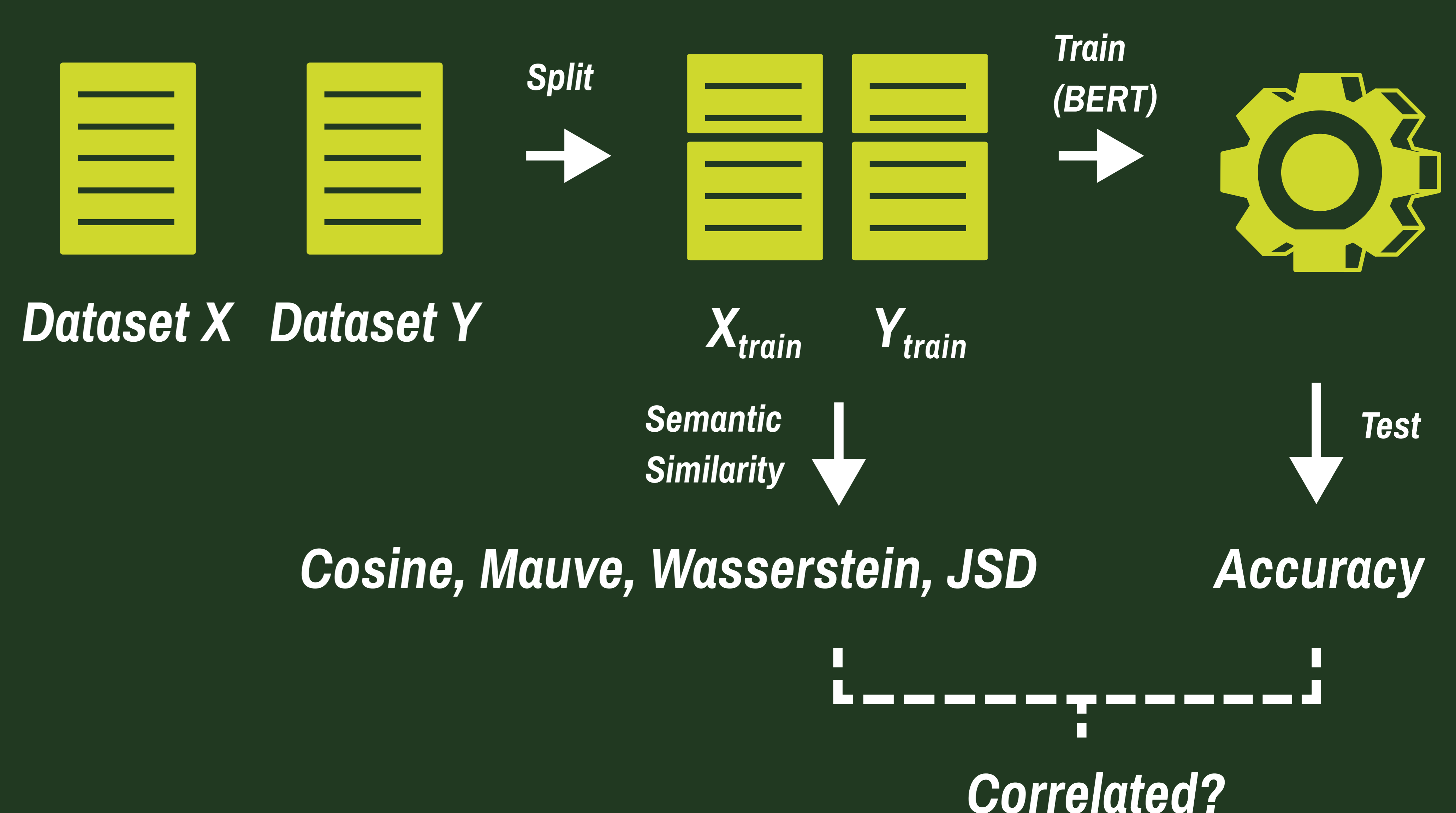
- Data from a related but different domain<sup>[1]</sup> (Amazon vs Twitter sentiment)
- Data collected at a different time<sup>[3]</sup> maybe under different settings
- Different datasets for the same task<sup>[2]</sup> (SST, IMDb, and Yelp for sentiment classification)
- Datasets that are not in the training set<sup>[4]</sup>

## DATASETS

Datasets	Task
IMDb, SST2, Yelp	Sentiment Analysis
SCIQ, Commonsense, QASC	MCQ
SQUAD, News, Trivia	Extractive Question Answering
MNLI, WNLI, QNLI	Natural Language Inference

For each of train, validation (when available), and test sets, we **downsampled** to the size of the smallest dataset.

## METHODOLOGY



## CONCLUSION

## CODE & PAPER

- Wasserstein could be a potential metric for determining OOD samples
- Model does not always perform worse on OOD samples



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