Generative Model

자네가 무언가 찾을 때 난 만들어 버린다네

Generative Model

Prompt

• input

```
model_inputs = [f"질문: {q} 지문: {c} </s>"

for q, c in zip(examples["question"], examples["context"])]
```

• 결과

```
EM: 44.167 / F1: 51.146
                                      EM: 42.5 / F1: 49.203
   question: \{q\} context: \{c\} </s>
                                          지문을 읽고 질문에 답하시오.\n질문: {q}
EM: 45.417 / F1 52.698 🖖
                                      EM: 42.917 / F1: 49.229
   질문: {q} 지문: {c}</s>
                                         질문: {q} 내용: {c}</s>
EM: 45.417 / F1: 52.502
                                      EM: 45.833 / F1: 52.236 🖖
   질문: {q}\n
   지문: {c}\n
                                          질문: {q}\n{c}</s>
   </5>
EM: 44.583 / F1: 51.328
                                      EM: 43.333 / F1: 50.897
   문제: {q} 지문: {c}</s>
                                         질문: {q} 제목: {t} 지문: {c}</s>
```

1. Summary



Summary list

■ **Abstractive** : 긴 요약 (동사형 종결 어미), kobart-base모델

■ Bullet : 짧은 요약 (명사형 종결 어미), kobart-base모델

■ Extractive : 핵심 문장 추출, 모델 brainbert모델

Example 1

question: 처음으로 부실 경영인에 대한 보상 선고를 받은 회사는?

answer: 한보철강

context:

순천여자고등학교 졸업, 1973년 이화여자대학교를 졸업하고 1975년 제17회 사법시험에 합격하여 판사로 임용되었고 대법원 재판연구관, 수원지법 부장판사, 사법연수원 교수, 특허법원 부장판사 등을 거쳐 능력을 인정받았다. 2003년 최종영 대법원장의 지명으로 헌법재판소 재판관을 역임하였다.₩₩m경제민주화위원회(위원장 장하성이 소액주주들을 대표해 한보철강 부실대출에 책임이 있는 이철수 전 제일은행장 등 임원 4명을 상대로 제기한 손해배상청구소송에서 서울지방법원 민사합의17부는 1998년 7월 24일에 "⊜한보철강(등)에 부실 대출하여 은행에 막대한 손해를 끼친 점이 인정된다"며 "원고가 배상을 청구한 400억원 전액을 은행에 배상하라"고 하면서 부실 경영인에 대한 최초의 배상 판결을 했다. ₩m₩m2004년 10월 신행정수도의건설을위한특별조치법 위헌 확인 소송에서 9인의 재판관 중 유일하게 각하 견해를 내었다. 소수의견에서 전효숙 재판관은 다수견해의 문제점을 지적하면서 관습헌법 법리를 부정하였다. 전효숙 재판관은 서울대학교 근대법학교육 백주년 기념관에서 열린 강연에서, 국회가 고도의 정치적인 사안을 정치로 풀기보다는 헌법재판소에 무조건 맡겨서 해결하려는 자세는 헌법재판소에게 부담스럽다며 소회를 밝힌 바 있다.

model="abstractive"

max_len = 200

summary:

전효숙 재판관은 ❷한보철강❷ 부실대출에 책임이 있는 이철수 전 제일은행장 등 임원 4명을 상대로 제기한 손해배상청구소송에서 서울지 방법원 민사합의17부는 1998년 7월 24일 "한보철강에 부실 대출하여 은행에 막대한 손해를 끼친 점이 인정된다"며 "원고가 배상을 청구한 400 억원 전액을 은행에 배상하라"고 하면서 부실 경영인에 대한 최초의 배상 판결을 하였다.

model="bullet"

summary :

⊜한보철강⊜ 부실대출 배상 판결 9인 재판관 중 유일하게 각하 전효숙 "관습헌법 부정"

• Example 2

question: 박지훈은 1라운드에서 몇 순위를 차지했는가?

answer : 전체 4순위

context:

대전유천초등학교에서 야구를 시작할 당시에는 내야수였다. 한발중학교 3학년 때 연습 경기에서 오버핸드 투수로 등판해 대량 실점을 했고, 감독의 지시에 의해 나머지 두 경기에서 사이드암으로 던져 모두 승리를 따낸 직후부터 사이드암 투수로 전향했다.\nutrice 대전고등학교 3학년 때 비로소 팀의 에이스로 부각됐지만 구속이 느리다는 이유로 프로 구단에서 큰 관심을 보이지 않아 2008년 신인 드래프트에서 지명되지 못해 단국 대학교에 진학했다. 진학 후 신장이 커져 구속을 140km대로 끌어올리는 데 성공하며 1학년 때부터 대학 최고 사이드암으로 손꼽혔다. 이후 동기인 박지훈과 함께 마운드의 쌍두마차로 많은 경기를 꾸준히 책임졌고, 2학년 때 국가대표로도 뽑혀 프로 선수들과 함께 2009년 야구 월드컵에 참가했다.\nutrice 이후 구속이 더 이상 오르지 않았고, 단조로운 구종으로 인해 2010년 세계 대학 야구 선수권 대회에서 쿠바 타자들을 상대로 난타당했다. 4학년 때 1.82의 평균자책점을 기록했음에도 불구하고 비슷한 성적을 올렸던 동기 박지훈이 1라운드 ⓒ전체 4순위 ⓒ로 지명된 데 반해 2차 8라운드 전체 69순위로 간신히 프로에 입성했다.

model="abstractive"

max_len = 200

summary :

대전유천초등학교에서 야구를 시작할 당시에는 내야수였지만, 대전유천초등학교 3학년 때 연습 경기에서 오버핸드 투수로 등판해 대량 실점을 했고, 감독의 지시에 의해 사이드암으로 던져 모두 승리를 따낸 직후부터 사이드암 투수로 전향했다.

model="bullet"

summary :

대전유천초 3학년 때 오버핸드 투수로 등판해 대량 실점 2010년 세계 대학 야구 선수권 대회에서 쿠바 타자들 상대로 난타 당해

• 결과

model="abstractive"

앞:abstractive + 원본 [EM: 42.083/ F1:48.59]

뒤:원본 + abstractive [EM : 42.5 F1 : 50.792]

model="bullet"

앞:bullet + 원본 [EM: 40.417 / F1: 48.273]

뒤 : 원본 + bullet [EM : 45.833 / F1 : 52.933] → 미세하지만 성능 오름 👍

기준 성능 • EM: 45.417 • F1: 52.698

2. 육하원칙 / Question Generation / MRC

Train dataset

영재님께서 증강해주신 3,635개 데이터 추가

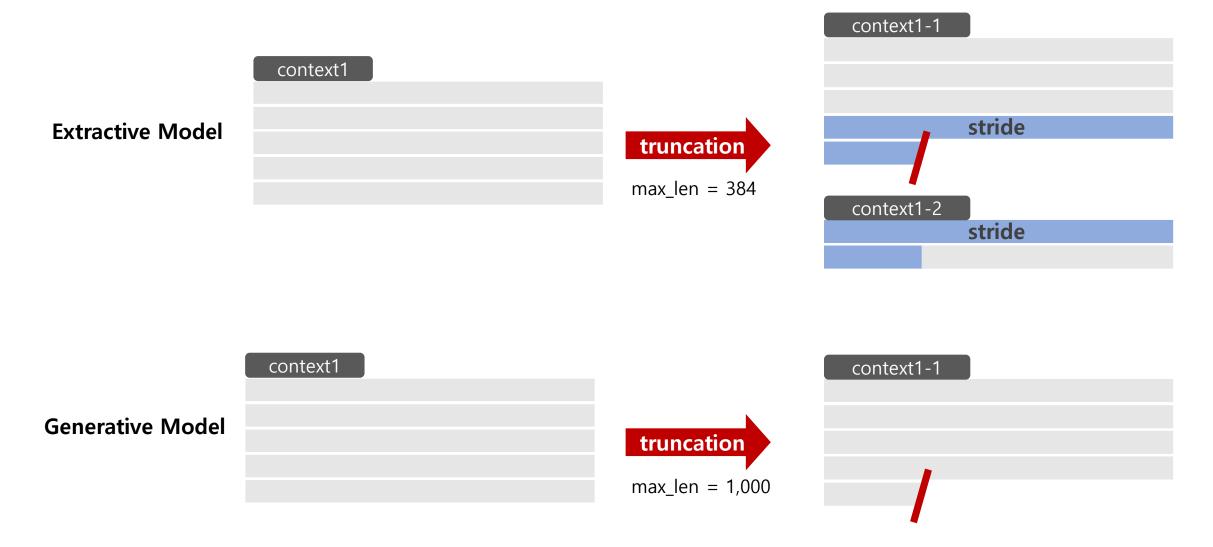
• 결과

[EM : $45 \rightarrow 47$ / F1 : $52 \rightarrow 53$]

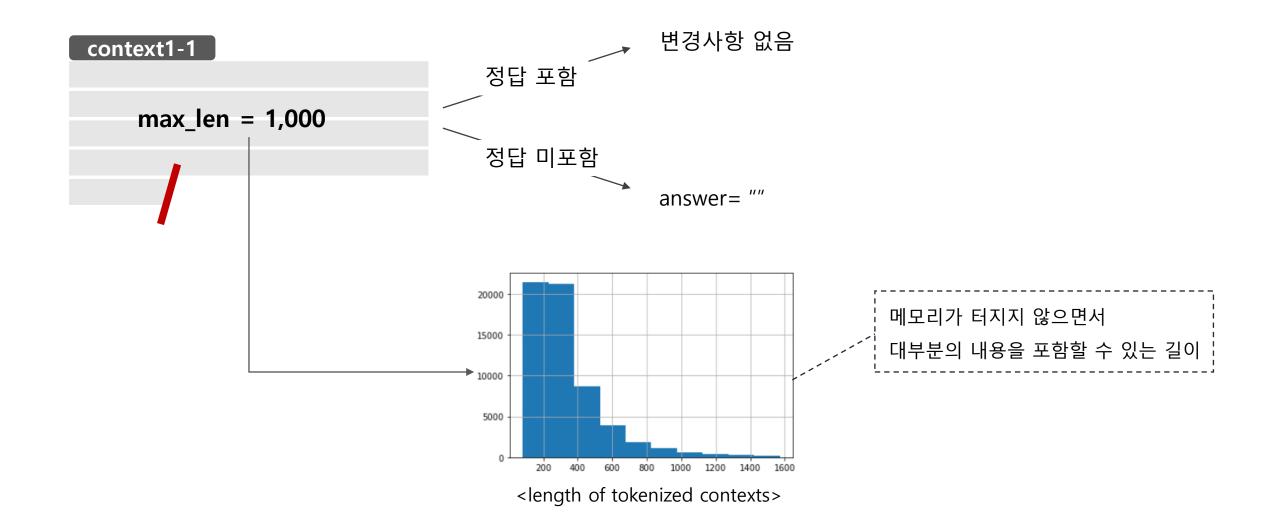
<추가 적용 대기>

- · question backtranslation
- · context backtranslation
- punctuation
- · underline embedding

• Extractive Model과 비교



Generative Model Preprocessing



Generative Model Preprocessing

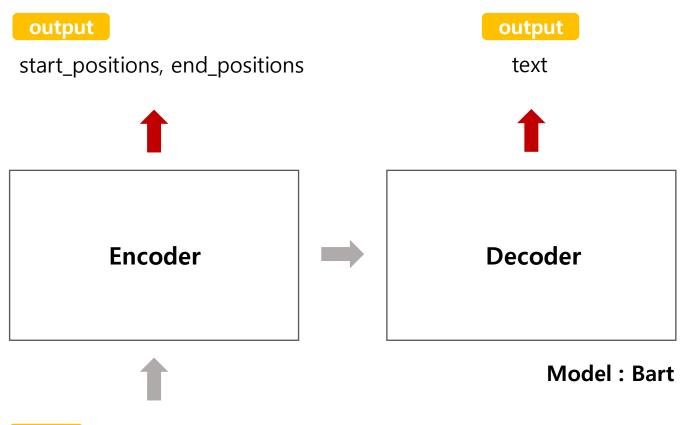
```
return_offsets_mapping과
return_overflowing_tokens 필요 없음
```

Answer Tokenizing

```
labels = [f"{answer['text'][0]} </s>" for answer in examples["answers"]]
with tokenizer.as_target_tokenizer():
    labels = tokenizer(
        labels,
        max_length=data_args.max_label_length,
        padding=data_args.pad_to_max_length,
        truncation=True,
    )["input_ids"]
return labels
```

EnsembleExtractive and Generative Models

Model Architecture

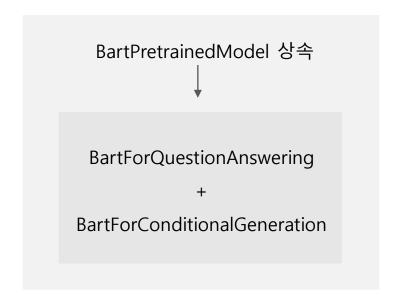


input

- · question, context
- answer (start_positions, end_positions, text)

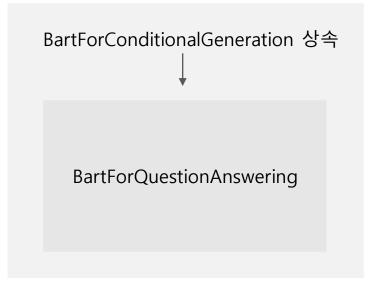
Model Architecture

class BartForExtractionGenerationEnsemble(BartPretrainedModel)



class BartForExtractionGenerationEnsemble(GC)





Extractive Model Loss

```
sequence_output = outputs.encoder_last_hidden_state

logits = self.qa_outputs(sequence_output)
start_logits, end_logits = logits.split(1, dim=-1)
start_logits = start_logits.squeeze(-1).contiguous()
end_logits = end_logits.squeeze(-1).contiguous()

total_loss = None
if start_positions is not None and end_positions is not None:
    if len(start_positions.size()) > 1:
        start_positions = start_positions.squeeze(-1)
    if len(end_positions.size()) > 1:
        end_positions = end_positions.squeeze(-1)
        ignored_index = start_logits.size(1)
        start_positions = start_positions.clamp(0, ignored_index)
```

end positions = end positions.clamp(0, ignored index)

loss fct = CrossEntropyLoss(ignore index=ignored index)

start loss = loss fct(start logits, start positions)

end loss = loss fct(end logits, end positions)

total loss = (start loss + end loss) / 2

```
Loss
```

Generative Model Loss

```
lm_logits = self.lm_head(
    outputs.last_hidden_state) + self.final_logits_bias

masked_lm_loss = None
if labels is not None:
    loss_fct = CrossEntropyLoss()
    masked_lm_loss = loss_fct(
        lm_logits.view(-1, self.config.vocab_size), labels.view(-1))
```

```
if not return_dict:
    ext_output = (
        start_logits,
        end_logits,
    ) + outputs[1:]
    gen_output = (lm_logits,) + outputs[1:]
    return ((total_loss + masked_lm_loss,) + ext_output + gen_output)
```

```
output = tokenizer(

[f"질문: {q} 지문: {c} </s>" for q, c in zip(examples["question"], examples["context"])],

max_length=data_args.max_seq_length,

padding=data_args.pad_to_max_length,

truncation=True,
)
```

Generative

Generative + Extractive

```
cls_token sep_token 직접 붙여줍니다!

output = tokenizer(

[f"<s> 질문: {q} 지문: </s>" for q in examples["question"]],

[f"{c} </s>" for c in examples["context"]],

max_length=data_args.max_seq_length,

padding=data_args.pad_to_max_length,

return_offsets_mapping=True,

truncation=True,
)
```

return_offsets_mapping=True

→ start_positions, end_positions mapping을 위해서!

Bert (or Roberta)

```
tokenizer.decode(tokenized_examples.input_ids[0][:18])
'[CLS] 대통령을 포함한 미국의 행정부 견제권을 갖는 국가 기관은? [SEP]'
offset_mapping[0][:18]
 (0, 3),
 (3, 4),
 (5, 7),
(7, 8),
 (11, 12),
 (13, 16),
(17, 19),
 (19, 20),
 (20, 21),
 (22, 23),
 (23, 24),
 (25, 27),
 (28, 30),
 (30, 31),
 (31, 32)
```

Bart

```
tokenizer.decode(tokenized_examples.input_ids[0][:13])
'<s>대통령을 포함한 미국의 행정부 견제권을 갖는 국가 기관은?</s>'
offset_mapping[0][:14]
(3, 6),
(7, 11),
(11, 15),
(15, 19),
(19, 22),
(22, 24),
(24, 27),
(27, 30),
(30, 34),
 (34, 35)
 (0, 2)
```

→ start_positions, end_positions 을 찾을 때문제 발생!

※ start_positions, end_positions 을 찾을 때 문제 발생하는 경우 예시

```
if not (
    offsets[token start index][0] <= start char and
    offsets[token end index][1] >= end char
    tokenized examples["start positions"].append(cls index)
    tokenized examples["end positions"].append(cls index)
else:
    while (
        token_start_index < len(offsets) and</pre>
        offsets[token start index][0] <= start char
        token start index += 1
    tokenized_examples["start_positions"].append(
        token start index - 1)
    while offsets[token end index][1] >= end char:
    tokenized examples["end positions"].append(
        token end index + 1)
```

'title': '삼성 애니콜',

'context': '<mark>애플</mark>의 아이폰을 도입한 이후로 KT와 삼성간의 불화가 일기 시작하였다. ... 후략'

'question': "KT가 '쇼옴니아' 명칭을 사용하지 못하는 계기가 된 핸드폰은 어느 회사 제품인가?",

'answers': {'answer_start': [0], 'text': ['애플']}

만약 answer의 위치가 context 맨 앞이라면, end_position 을 찾을 때 while 문을 빠져나오지 못한다.

```
for i, offsets in enumerate(offset mapping):
   input ids = tokenized examples["input ids"][i]
   cls index = input ids.index(tokenizer.cls token id) # cls index
   sep index = input ids.index(tokenizer.sep token id) # sep index
   offsets[cls index] = (0, 0) # 필수!
   offsets[sep index] = (0, 0) # 필수!
   sequence ids = tokenized examples.sequence ids(i)
   answers = examples[ANSWER COLUMN NAME][i]
   context index = 0 if pad on right else 1
   if len(answers["answer start"]) == 0:
        tokenized examples["start positions"].append(cls index)
        tokenized examples["end positions"].append(cls index)
   else:
        start char = answers["answer start"][0]
        end char = start char + len(answers["text"][0])
        token start index = 0
        while sequence ids[token start index] == context index:
            token start index += 1
        token end index = len(input ids) - 1
        while sequence ids[token end index] == context index or input ids[token end index] == tokenizer.pad token id:
            token end index -= 1
```

tokens

[CLS] 대통령 ##을 포함 ##한 미국 ##의 행정부 견제 ##권 ##을 갖 ##는 국가 기관 ##은 ? [SEP] 미국 상의 ##원 또는 미국 상원 (United State ##s Se ##n ##ate)은 양 ##원 ##제 ##인 미국 의회 ##의 상원 ##이다 [PAD] [PAD]



sequence_ids

[None, 0, 0, 0, ..., 0, None, 1, 1, 1, ..., 1, None, None, ..., None]





tokens

<s> 대통령 ##을 포함 ##한 미국 ##의 행정부 견제 ##권 ##을 갖 ##는 국가 기관 ##은 ? </s> 미국 상의 ##원 또는 미국 상원 (United State ##s Se ##n ##ate) 은 양 ##원 ##제 ##인 미국 의회 ##의 상원 ##이다 <pad> <pad></pad>



sequence_ids

[0, 0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, ..., 1, None, None, ..., None] or



[0, 0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0, None, None,

```
for i, offsets in enumerate(offset mapping):
   input ids = tokenized examples["input ids"][i]
   cls index = input ids.index(tokenizer.cls token id) # cls index
   sep index = input ids.index(tokenizer.sep token id) # sep index
   offsets[cls index] = (0, 0) # 필수!
   offsets[sep index] = (0, 0) # 필수!
   sequence ids = tokenized examples.sequence ids(i)
   answers = examples[ANSWER COLUMN NAME][i]
   context index = 0 if pad on right else 1
   if len(answers["answer start"]) == 0:
        tokenized examples["start positions"].append(cls index)
        tokenized examples["end positions"].append(cls index)
   else:
       start char = answers["answer start"][0]
        end char = start char + len(answers["text"][0])
        token start index = 0
        while sequence ids[token start index] == context index:
           token start index += 1
        token end index = len(input ids) - 1
        while sequence ids[token end index] == context index or input ids[token end index] == tokenizer.pad token id:
            token end index -= 1
```

Seq2SeqTrainer (Transformers)

```
class Seq2SeqTrainer(Trainer):
   def evaluate(
       self,
       eval dataset: Optional[Dataset] = None,
       ignore keys: Optional[List[str]] = None,
       metric key prefix: str = "eval",
       max length: Optional[int] = None,
       num_beams: Optional[int] = None,
    ) -> Dict[str, float]:
       self. max length = max length if max length is not None else self.args.generation max length
       self. num beams = num beams if num beams is not None else self.args.generation num beams
       return super().evaluate(eval dataset, ignore keys=ignore keys, metric key prefix=metric key prefix)
   def predict(
       self,
       test dataset: Dataset,
       ignore_keys: Optional[List[str]] = None,
       metric key prefix: str = "eval",
       max length: Optional[int] = None,
       num_beams: Optional[int] = None,
     -> PredictionOutput:
        self. max length = max length if max length is not None else self.args.generation max length
        self. num beams = num beams if num beams is not None else self.args.generation num beams
       return super().predict(test dataset, ignore keys=ignore keys, metric key prefix=metric key prefix)
```

→ Seq2SeqTrainer 는 Trainer 에서 일부 변수 셋팅이 추가되었다!

QuestionAnsweringSeq2SeqTrainer (Ours)

```
class QuestionAnsweringSeq2SeqTrainer(Seq2SeqBaseTrainer):
   def evaluate(
       self.
       eval dataset: Optional[datasets.Dataset] = None,
       eval examples: Optional[datasets.Dataset] = None,
       ignore_keys: Optional[List[str]] = None,
       metric key prefix: str = "eval",
       mode: str = "evaluate",
       max length: Optional[int] = None,
       num beams: Optional[int] = None,
   ) -> Dict[str, float]:
       self. max length = max length if max length is not None else self.args.generation max length
       self. num beams = num beams if num beams is not None else self.args.generation num beams
   def predict(
       self,
       test dataset: datasets.Dataset,
       test examples: datasets.Dataset,
       ignore keys: Optional[List[str]] = None,
       metric_key_prefix: str = "test",
       mode: str = "test",
       max length: Optional[int] = None,
       num_beams: Optional[int] = None,
     -> PredictionOutput:
       self. max length = max length if max length is not None else self.args.generation max length
        self. num beams = num beams if num beams is not None else self.args.generation num beams
```

→ 따라서, QuestionAnswering 을 위해 evaluate, predict를 오버라이드 할 때도 이 부분을 추가해준다.

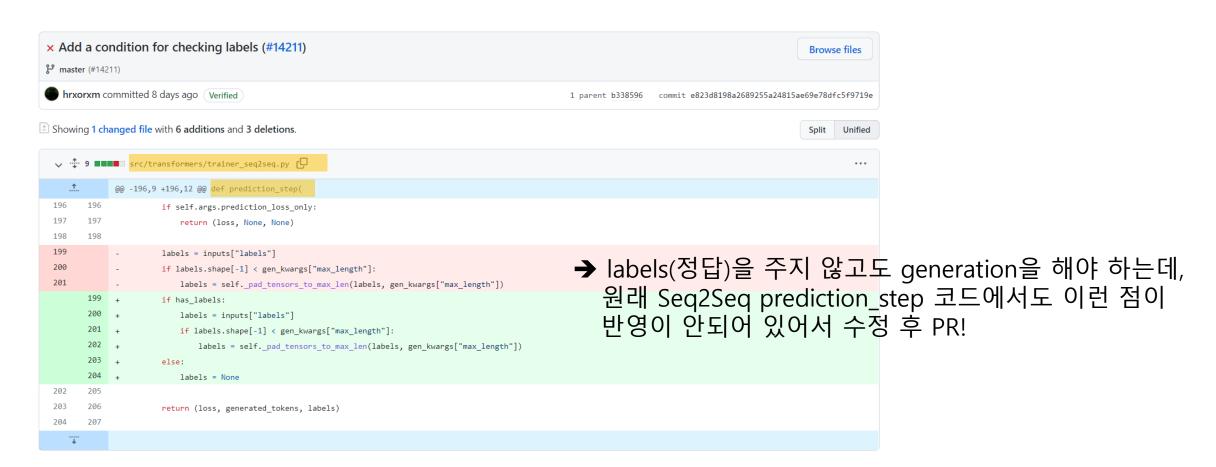
Trainer

→ Trainer의 self.label_names 를 우리가 원하는 형식에 맞게 세 개로 수정!

```
class Trainer:
    def __init__(
        self,
        model: Union[PreTrainedModel, nn.Module] = None,
        args: TrainingArguments = None,
        data_collator: Optional[DataCollator] = None,
        train_dataset: Optional[Dataset] = None,
        eval_dataset: Optional[Dataset] = None,
        eval_dataset: Optional[PreTrainedTokenizerBase] = None,
        model_init: Callable[[], PreTrainedModel] = None,
        compute_metrics: Optional[Callable[[EvalPrediction], Dict]] = None,
        callbacks: Optional[List[TrainerCallback]] = None,
        optimizers: Tuple[torch.optim.Optimizer, torch.optim.lr_scheduler.LambdaLR] = (None, None),
):

    default_label_names = (
        ["start_positions", "end_positions"]
        if type(self.model)._name__ in MODEL_FOR_QUESTION_ANSWERING_MAPPING_NAMES.values()
        else ["labels"]
)
    self.label_names = default_label_names if self.args.label_names is None else self.args.label_names
...
```

QuestionAnsweringEnsembleTrainer (Ours)



Cross Attention

논문: Attention-guided Generative Models for Extractive Question Answering

링크 : https://arxiv.org/abs/2110.06393

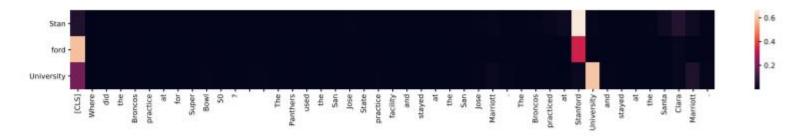


Figure 1: Average cross-attention between generated tokens and input context tokens on an example from SQuADv1.1 dataset. Each row and column corresponds to a decoder generated token and an input token, respectively. The generated token sequence ['Stan', 'ford', 'University'] attends to the input tokens ['Stanford', 'University'].

→ generation 된 token 들과, context 내에 있는 answer span tokens 의 cross-attention 값을 확인해보니 높다!

Cross Attention

논문: Attention-guided Generative Models for Extractive Question Answering

링크 : https://arxiv.org/abs/2110.06393

$$Pr[start = i] = CrossAttn(\hat{y}_1, x_i),$$

$$Pr[end = i] = CrossAttn(\hat{y}_t, x_i).$$



→ start position 이 i 일 확률과 end position이 i 일 확률을 Cross Attention을 통해 구한 후, 실제 정답 위치와의 차이를 이용한 loss 를 추가하자! Generative loss (기존)

$$\ell_{gen}(q, C, a) = -\sum_{i=1}^{t} \log \Pr(y_i | y_{1...,i-1}; q, C)$$

Extractive loss (추가!)

$$\ell_{span}(q, C, start, end) =$$

$$CE(start, CrossAttn(y_1, C)) + CE(end, CrossAttn(y_t, C)),$$



Final joint training loss

$$\ell_{joint}(q, C, a) = (1 - \lambda)\ell_{gen} + \lambda\ell_{span},$$