

# Transformer和预训练模型

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<https://xpqiu.github.io>

# 报告摘要

## 自然语言表示学习

- Transformer模型及改进

## 预训练模型

- 自监督学习、分类体系

## 预训练模型的扩展

- 跨语言、跨模态、知识嵌入、模型压缩

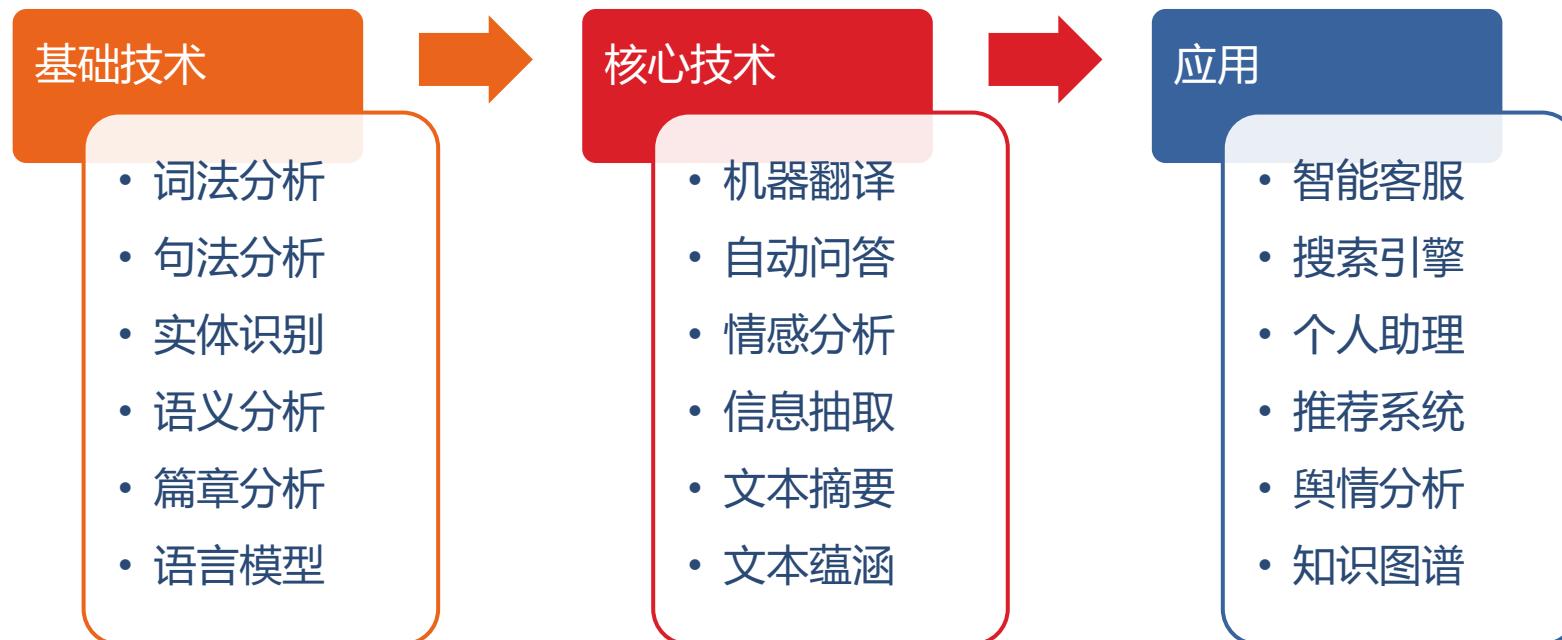
## 迁移到下游任务

## 未来展望

# 自然语言表示学习

# 什么是自然语言处理 (NLP) ?

- ▶ **自然语言**≈人类语言，不同于人工语言（比如程序语言）
- ▶ 自然语言处理包括语音识别、自然语言理解、自然语言生成、人机交互以及所涉及的中间阶段。
- ▶ 是人工智能和计算机科学的子学科。



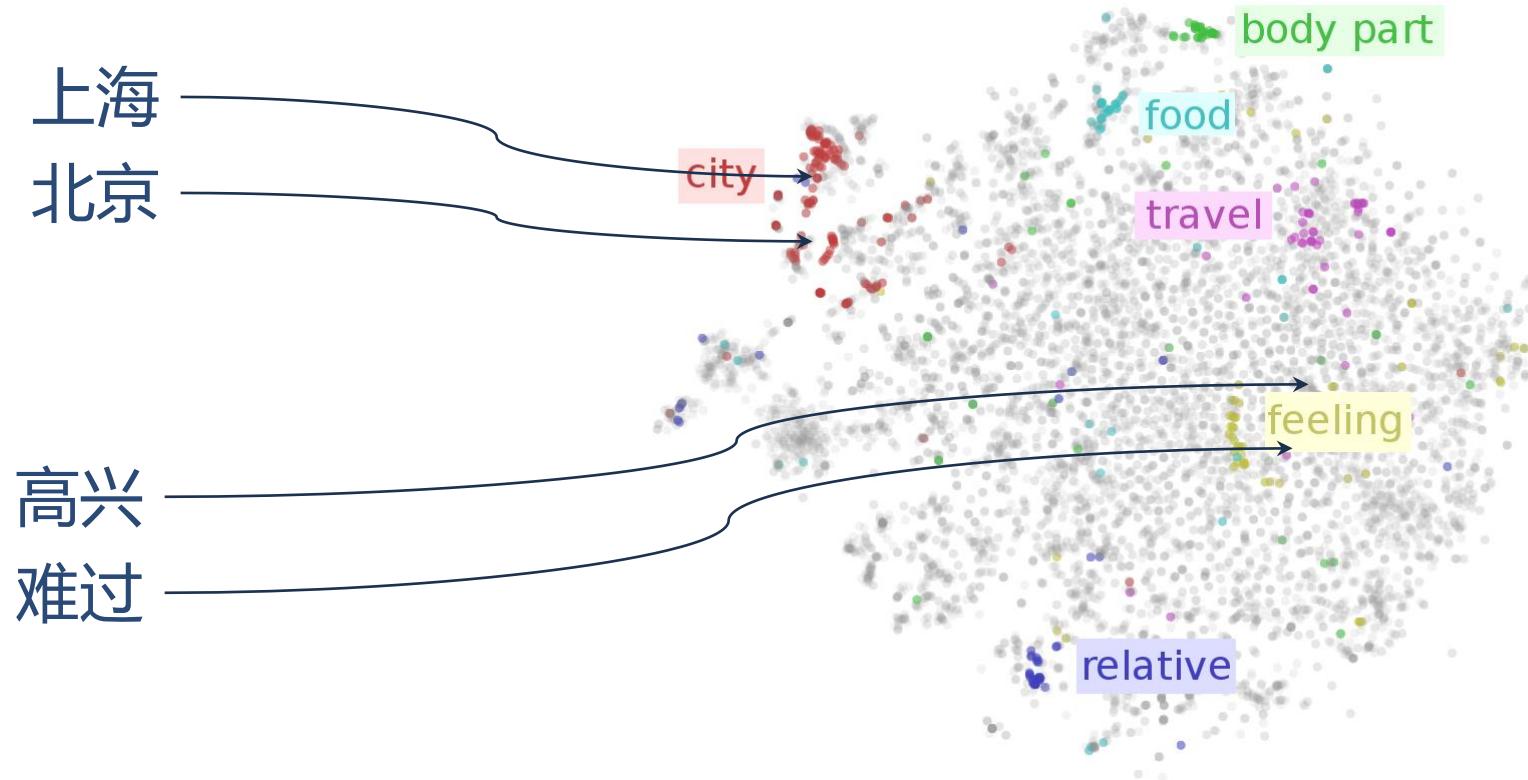
# NLP的基础：语言表示

- ▶ 语言为离散的符号
- ▶ 如何在计算机中表示语言的语义？



- 压缩、低维、稠密向量
- 用 $O(K)$ 个参数表示  $O(2^k)$ 区间
- 嵌入 ( Embeddings)

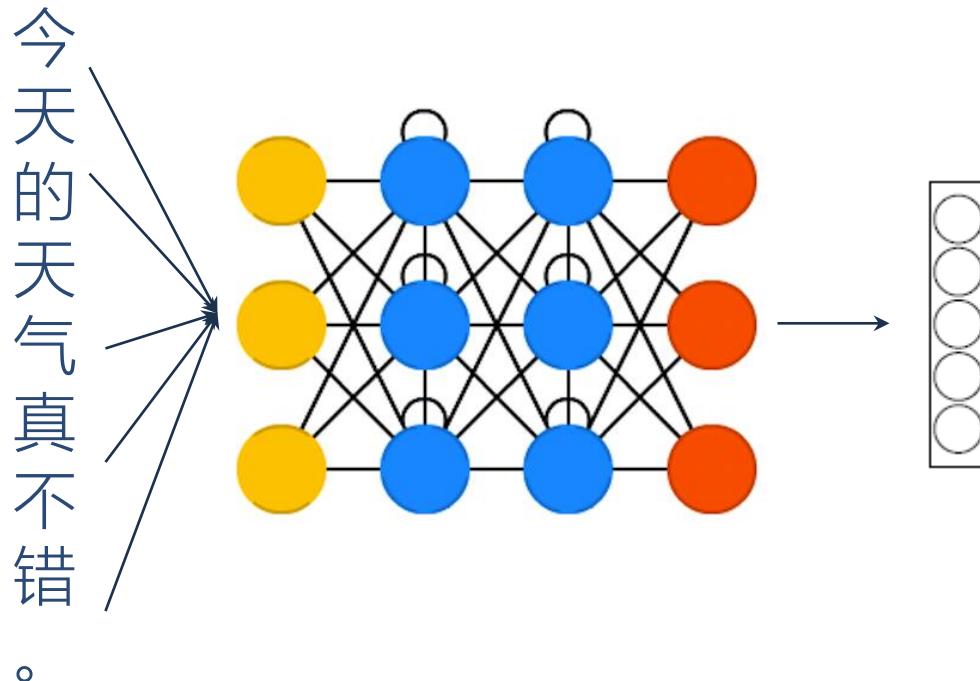
# 词嵌入 (Word Embeddings)



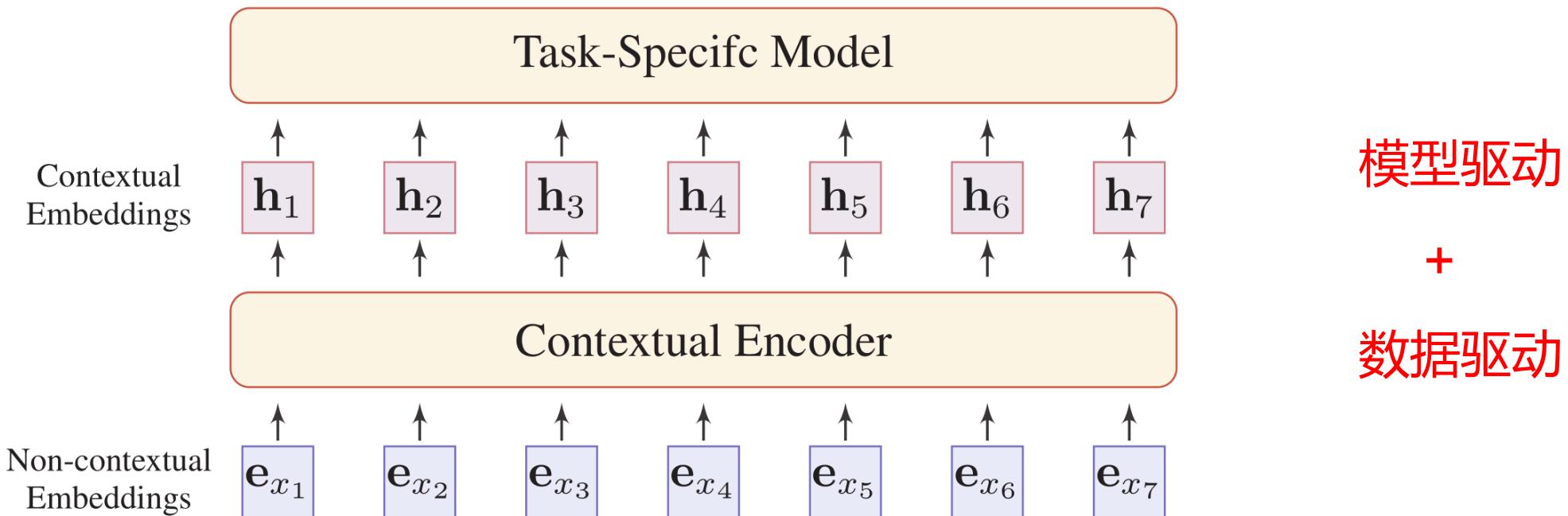
<https://indico.io/blog/visualizing-with-t-sne/>

# 语言表示学习

- ▶ 词
- ▶ 短语
- ▶ 组合语义模型
- ▶ 句子
  - ▶ 连续词袋模型
  - ▶ 序列模型
  - ▶ 递归组合模型
  - ▶ 卷积模型
- ▶ 篇章
  - ▶ 层次模型

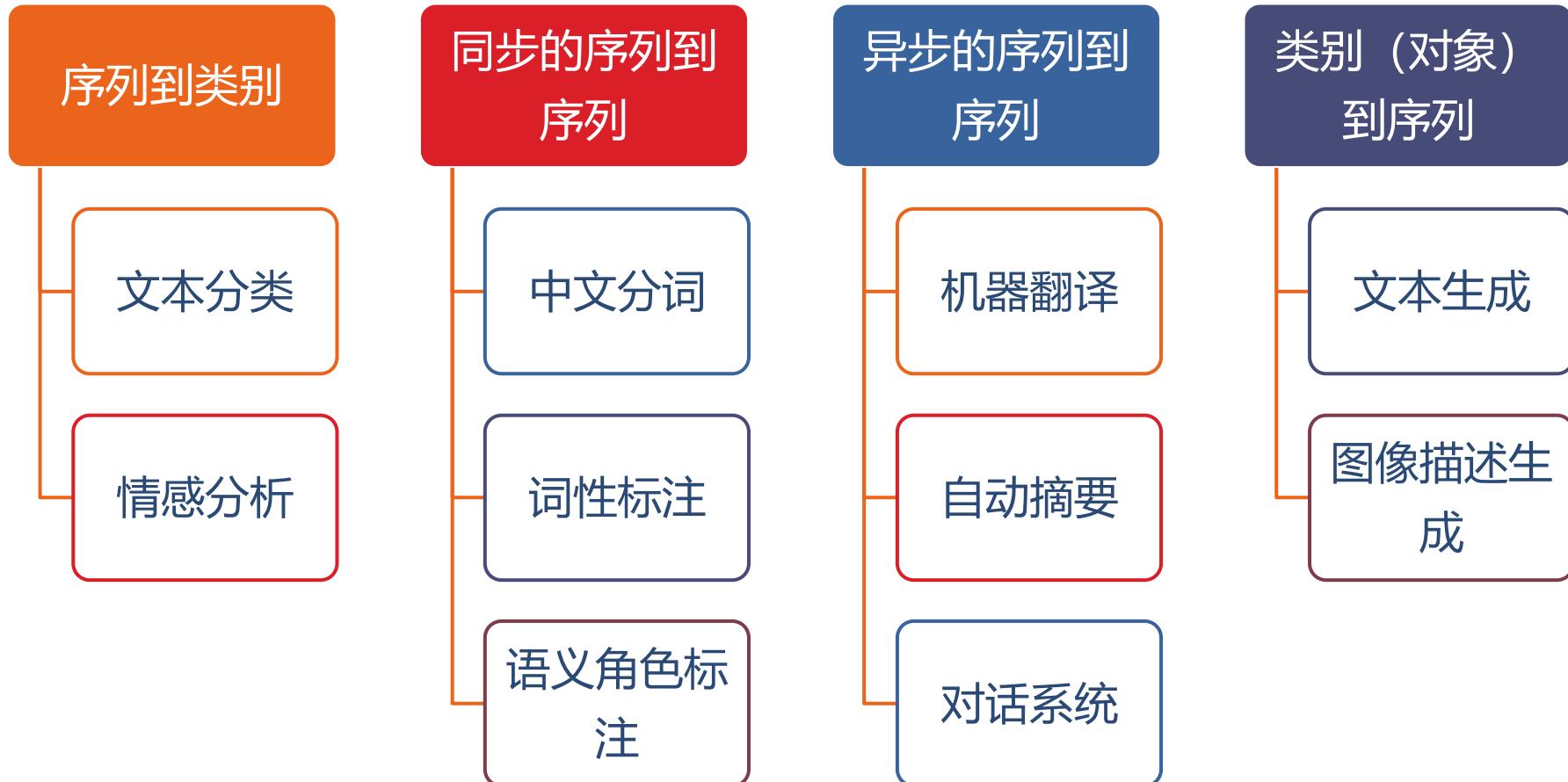


# NLP中神经网络模型的一般架构



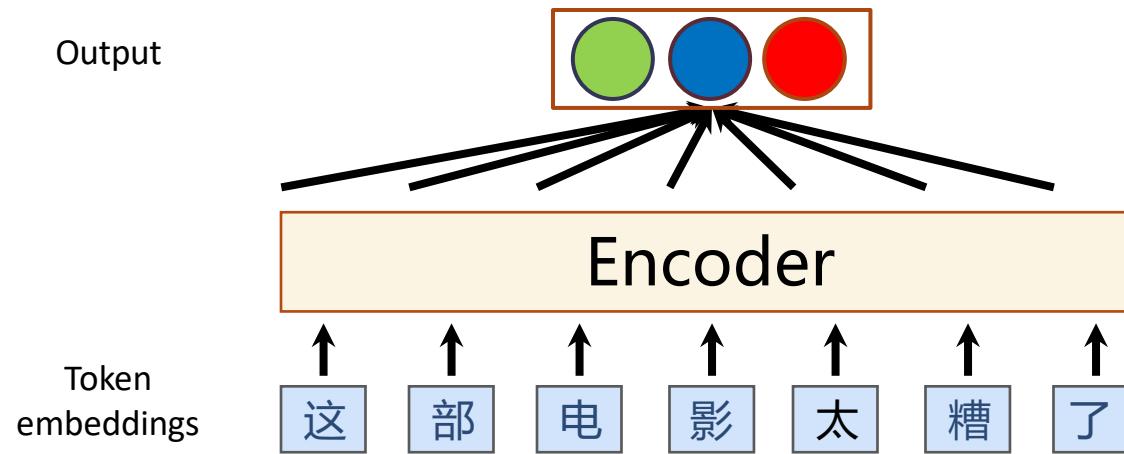
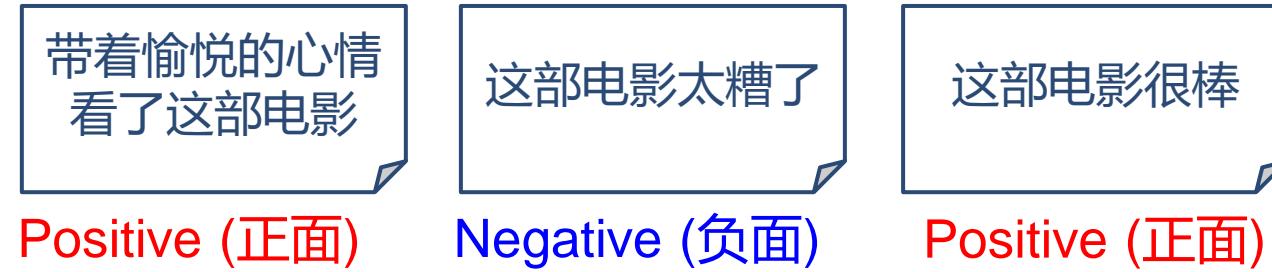
# 自然语言处理任务

► 自然语言处理任务类型划分为：



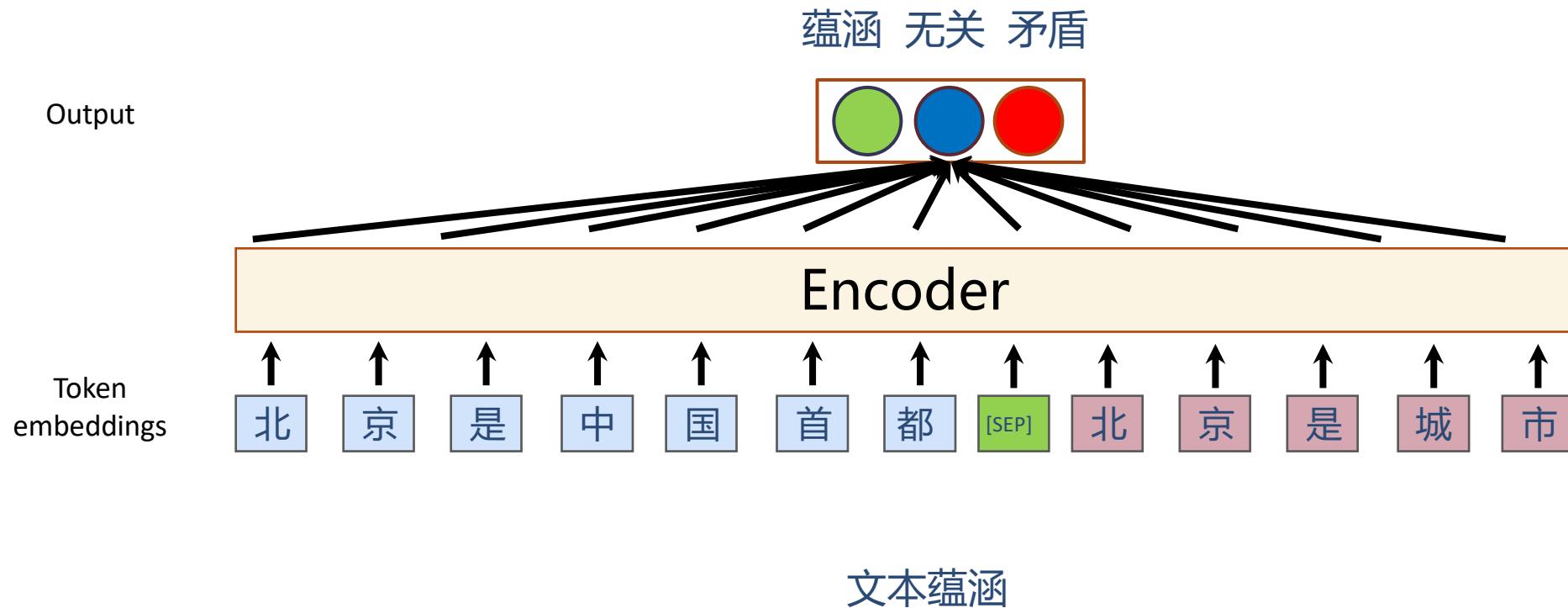
极大降低了自然语言处理的门槛

# 序列到类别

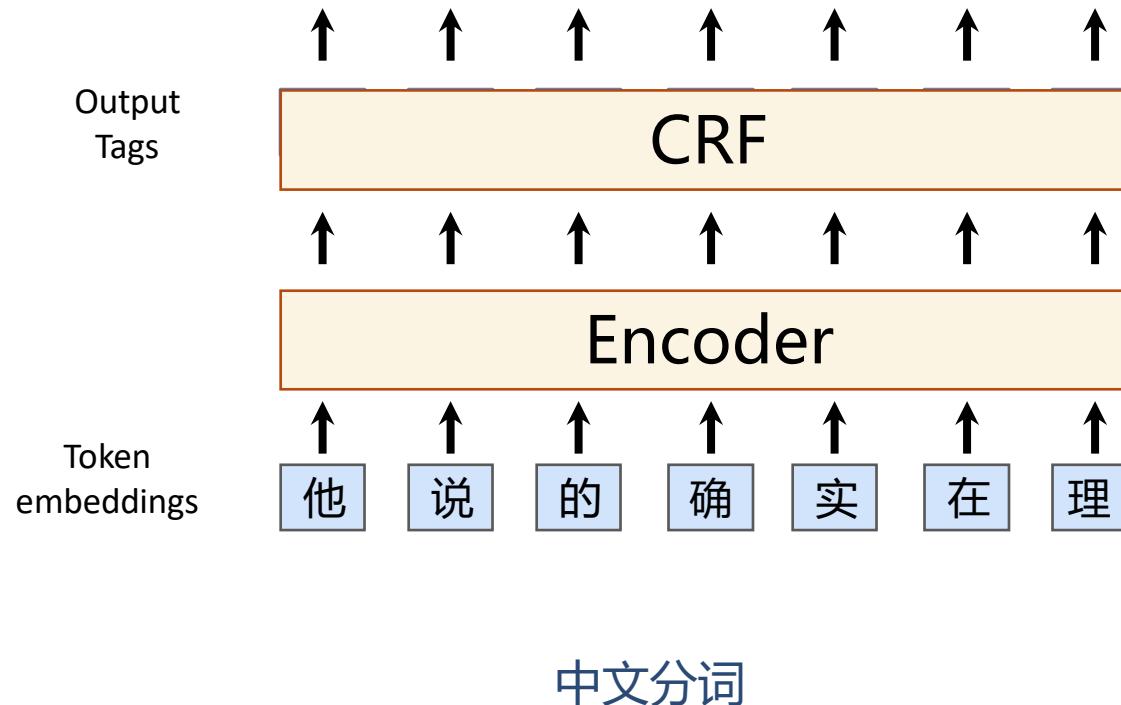


情感分析

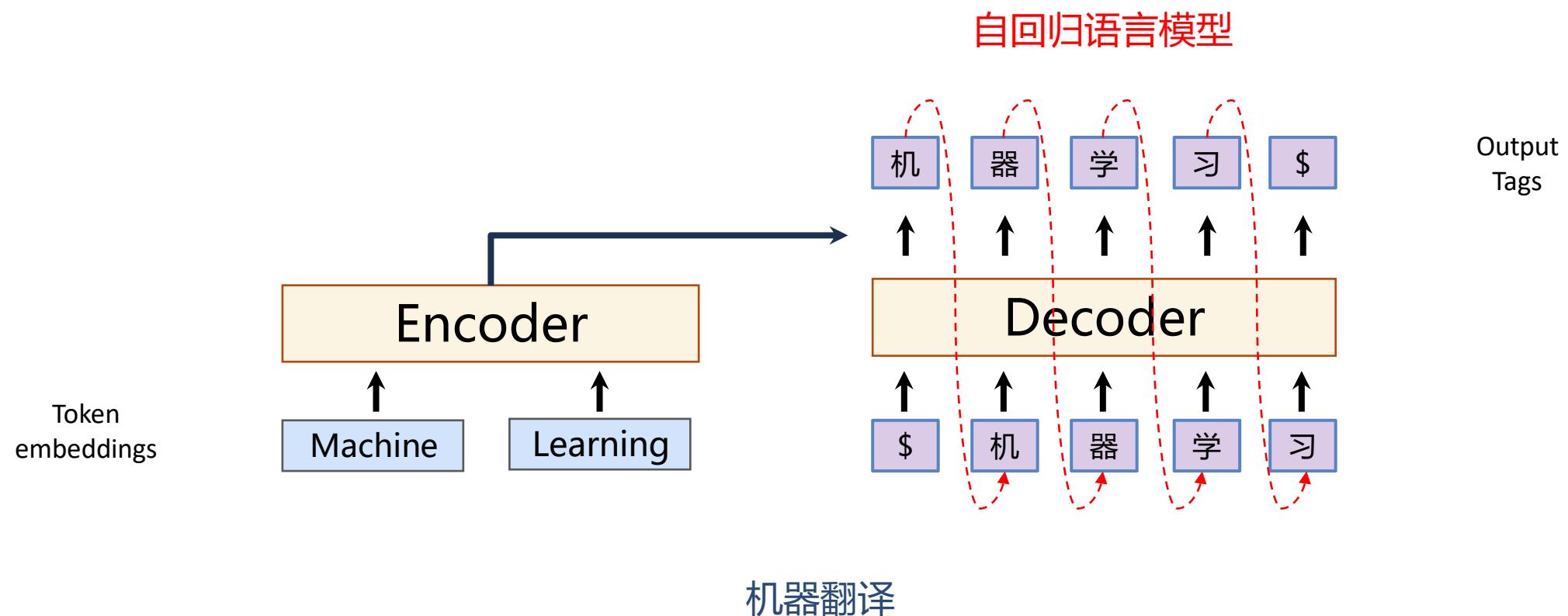
# 序列到类别



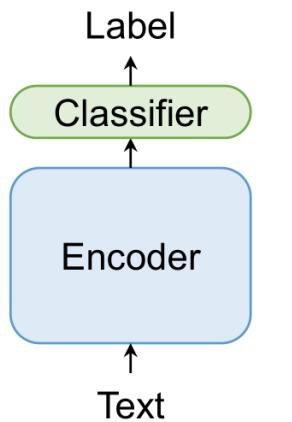
# 同步（对齐）的序列到序列



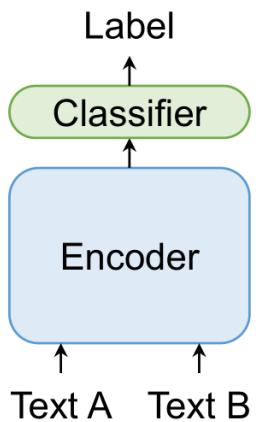
# 异步（非对齐）的序列到序列



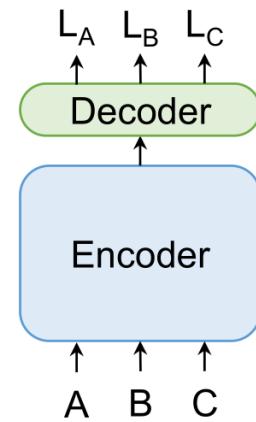
# Seven Main Paradigms



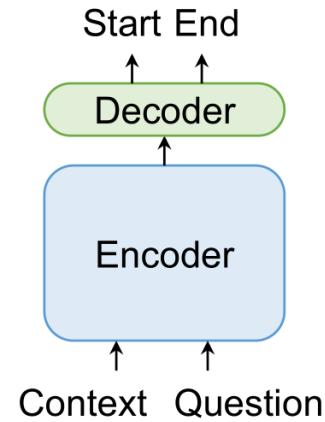
(a) Class



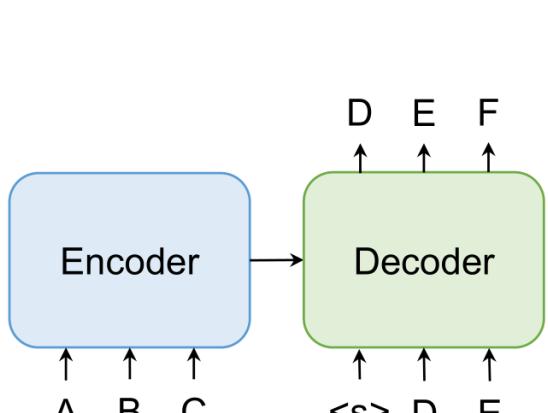
(b) Matching



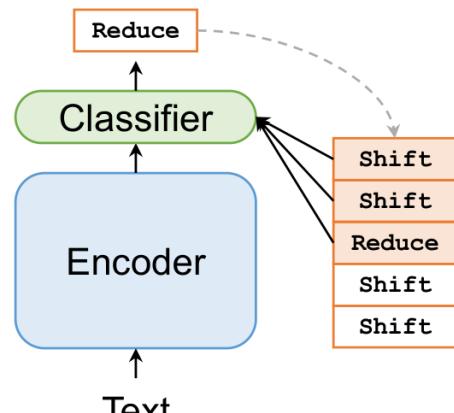
(c) SeqLab



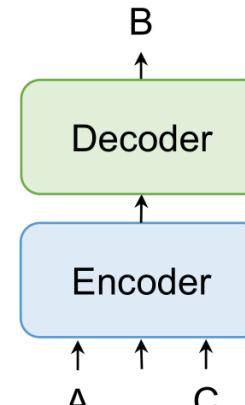
(d) MRC



(e) Seq2Seq

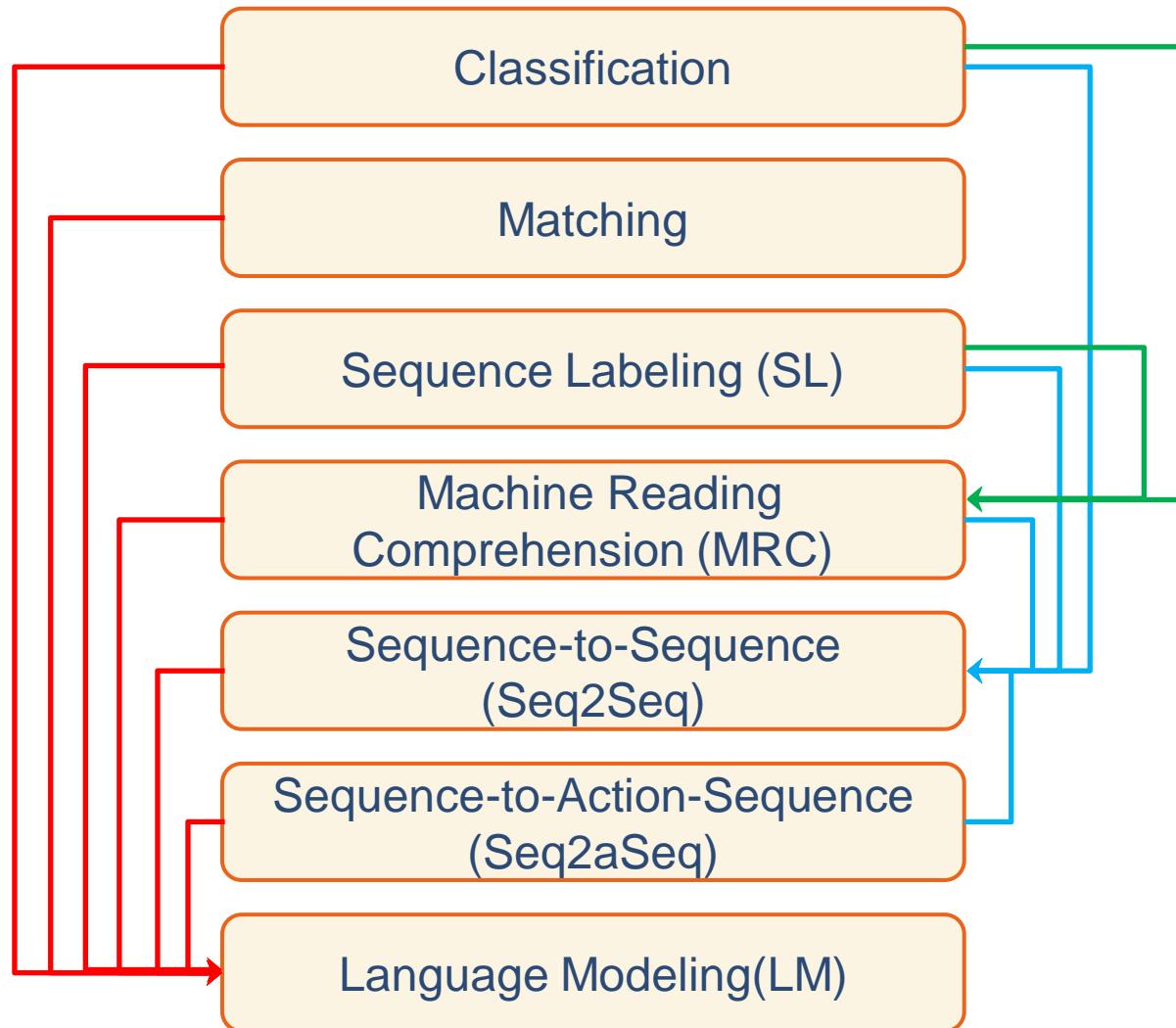


(f) Seq2ASeq



(g) (M)LM

# Paradigm Shift



Paradigm Shift brings various NLP tasks a unified framework.  
The pretrained backbone models accelerate this shift.

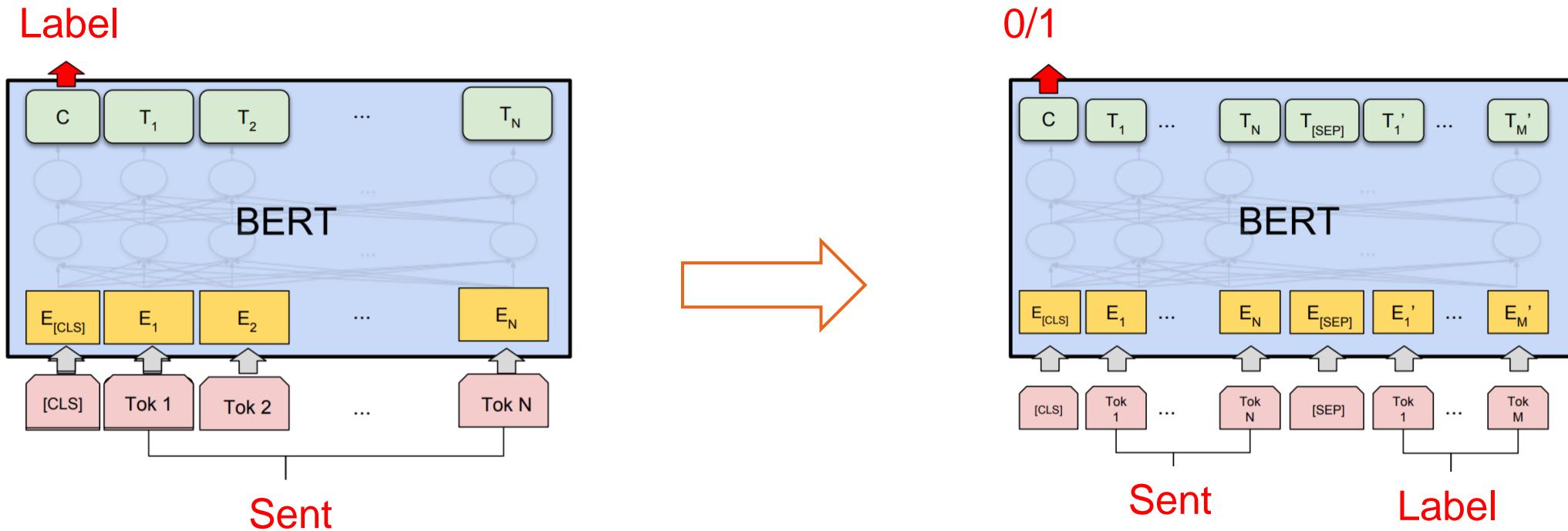
MRC/Seq2Seq/LM are powerful paradigms.

The generative paradigm is more general and flexible.

<https://github.com/txsun1997/nlp-paradigm-shift>

# Text Classification as Text Matching

## ► Constructing Meaningful Labels

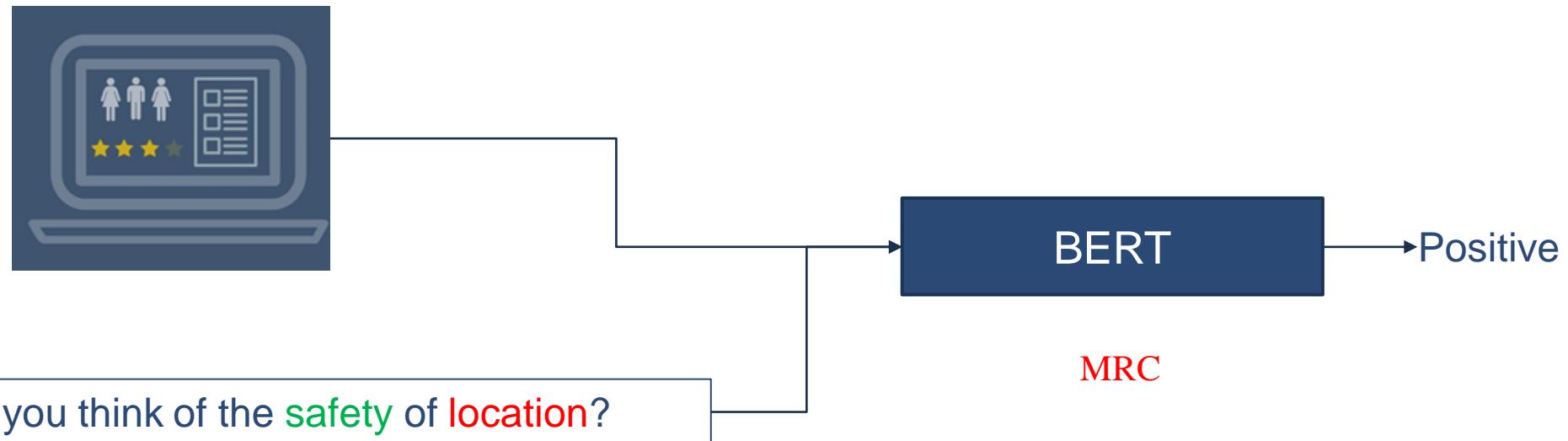


Chi Sun, Luyao Huang, Xipeng Qiu, Utilizing BERT for Aspect-Based Sentiment Analysis via Constructing Auxiliary Sentence, NAACL 2019,

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1903.09388.pdf>

邱锡鹏 (复旦大学)

# Sentiment Analysis



# Seven ABSA subtasks

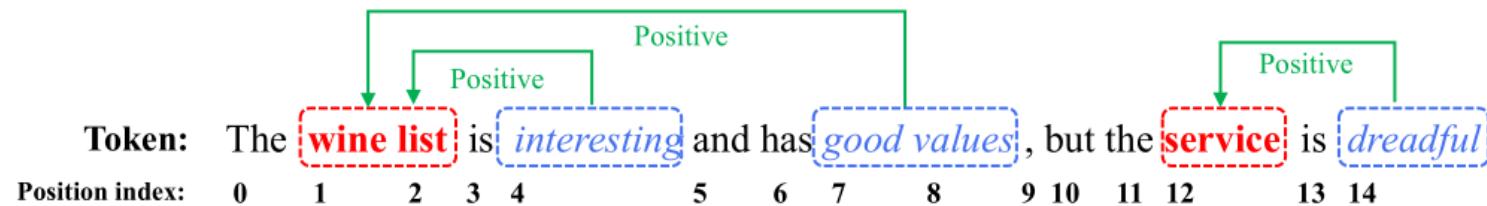
S: The **drinks** are always **well made** and **wine selection** is **fairly priced**.

$a_1 \quad o_1 \quad a_2 \quad o_2$

$s_1 \text{ Positive}$        $s_2 \text{ Positive}$

Subtask	Input	Output	Task Type
Aspect Term Extraction(AE)	S	$a_1, a_2$	Extraction
Opinion Term Extraction(OE)	S	$o_1, o_2$	Extraction
Aspect-level Sentiment Classification(ALSC)	$S + a_1$ $S + a_2$	$s_1$ $s_2$	Classification
Aspect-oriented Opinion Extraction(AOE)	$S + a_1$ $S + a_2$	$o_1$ $o_2$	Extraction
Aspect Term Extraction and Sentiment Classification(AESC)	S	$(a_1, s_1), (a_2, s_2)$	Extraction & Classification
Pair Extraction(Pair.)	S	$(a_1, o_1), (a_2, o_2)$	Extraction
Triplet Extraction(Triplet.)	S	$(a_1, o_1, s_1), (a_2, o_2, s_2)$	Extraction & Classification

# ABSA as Sequence Generation



Subtask	Target Sequence
<i>AE</i>	1, 2, 12, 12, </s>
<i>OE</i>	4, 4, 7, 8, 14, 14, </s>
<i>ALSC</i>	<u>1</u> , <u>2</u> , POS, </s> <u>12</u> , <u>12</u> , POS, </s>
<i>AOE</i>	<u>1</u> , <u>2</u> , 4, 4, 7, 8, </s> <u>12</u> , <u>12</u> , 14, 14, </s>
<i>AESC</i>	1, 2, POS, 12, 12, NEG, </s>
<i>Pair.</i>	1, 2, 4, 4, 1, 2, 7, 8, 12, 12, 14, 14, </s>
<i>Triplet.</i>	1, 2, 4, 4, POS, 1, 2, 7, 8, POS, 12, 12, 14, 14, POS, </s>

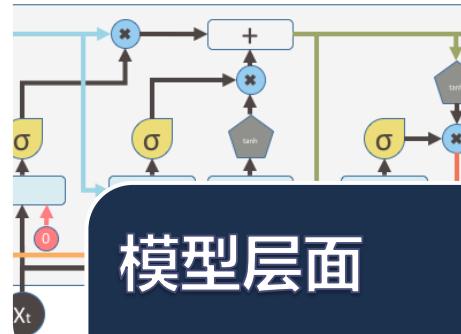
# 语言表示学习的几个问题



## 认知层面

- 语言知识
- 世界知识
- 常识

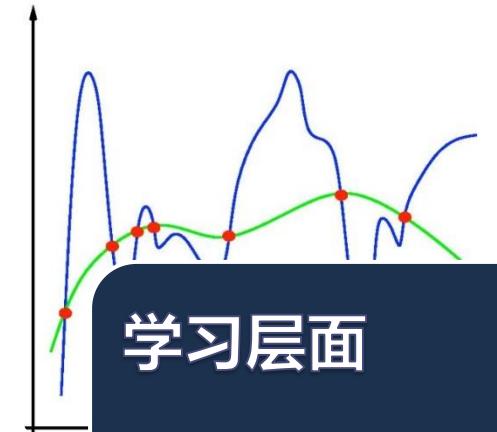
语义表示  
先验偏置



## 模型层面

- 语义组合问题
- 局部VS非局部
- 长期依赖问题

模型驱动

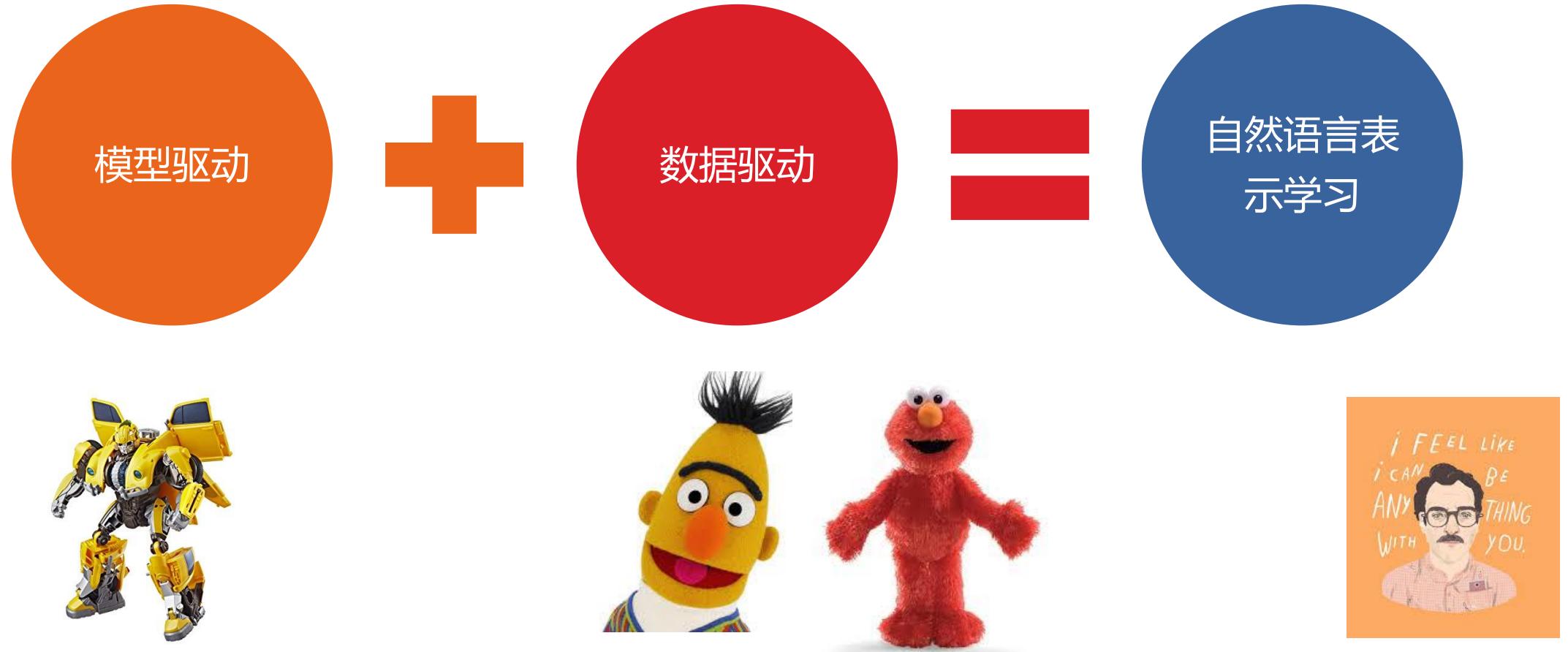


## 学习层面

- 端到端学习
- 迁移学习
- 多任务学习

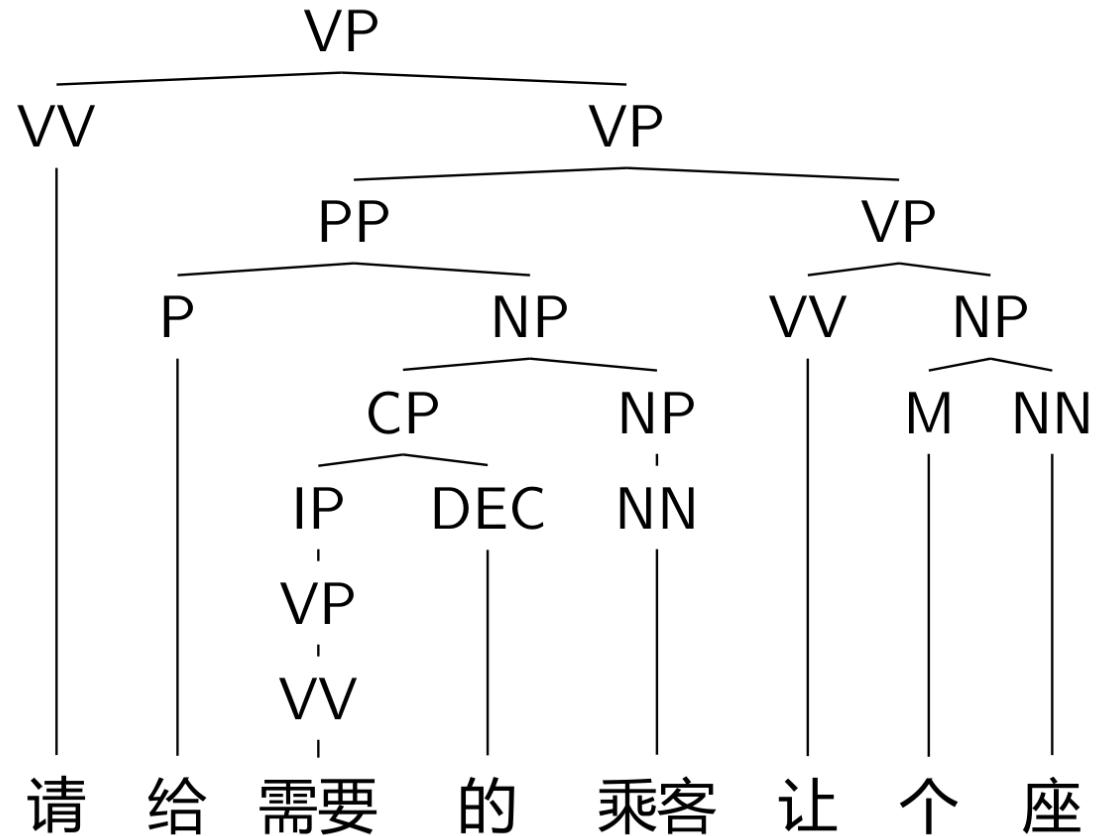
数据驱动

# 自然语言表示学习

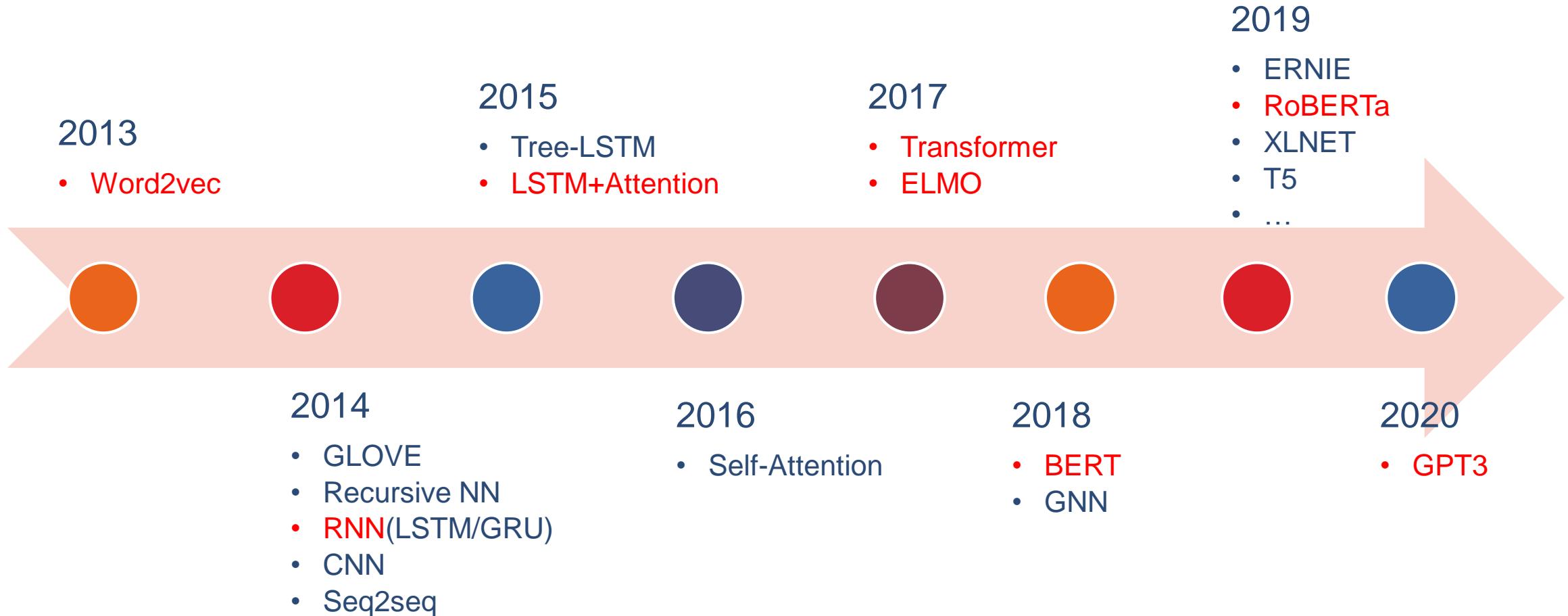


# 语义组合

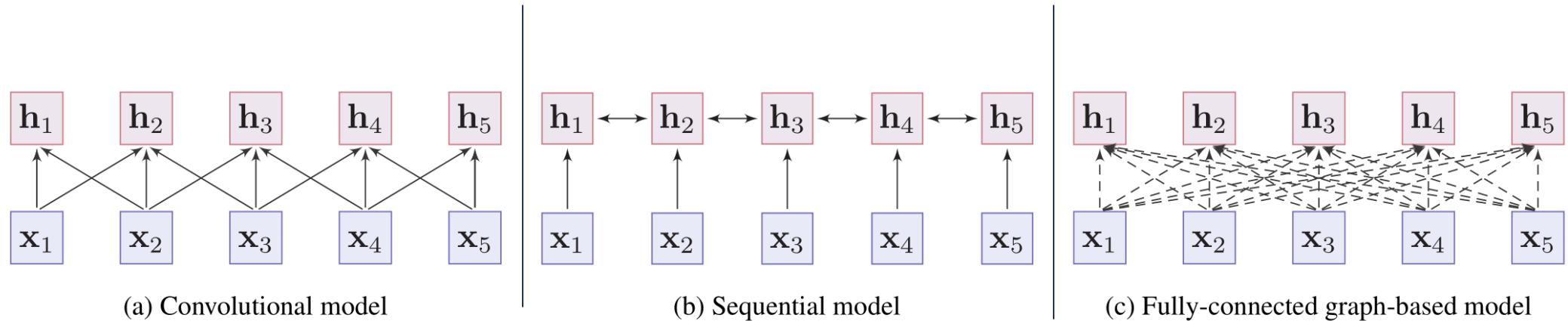
- ▶ 语言的性质
  - ▶ 层次性
  - ▶ 递归性
  - ▶ 序列性
- ▶ 语义组合
  - ▶ 句子的语义可以词组成
  - ▶ 长程依赖



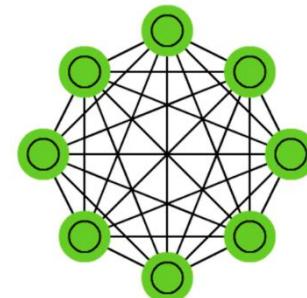
# 寻找最适合NLP的模型



# NLP中三大模型



隐含先验：局部组合  
只建模了输入信息的局部依赖关系



连接权重  $\alpha_{ij}$  由注意力  
机制动态生成

# Transformer模型介绍

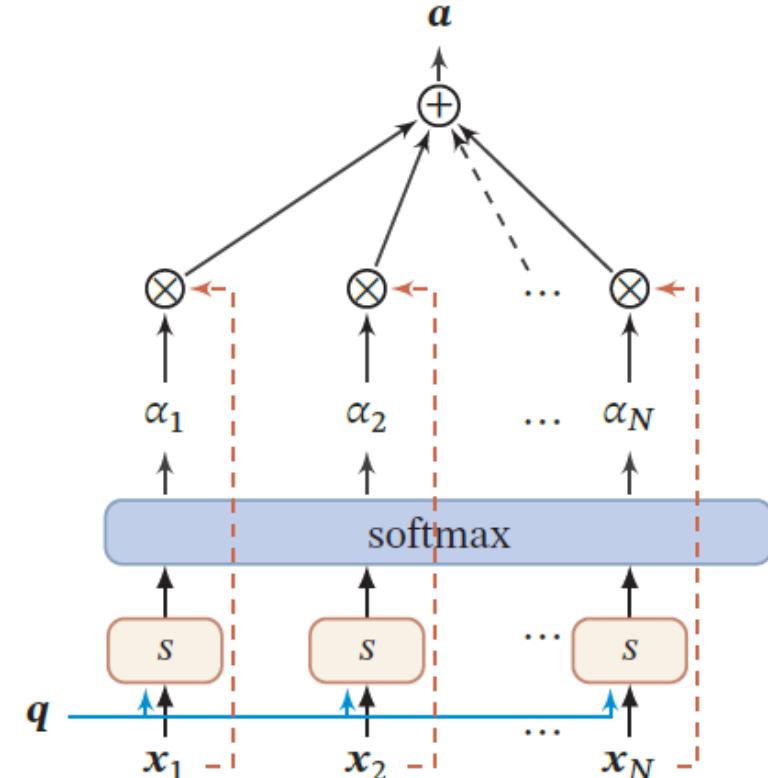
# 注意力机制 (Attention Mechanism)

- ▶ 注意力机制可以分为两步
  - ▶ 计算注意力分布 $\alpha$ ,

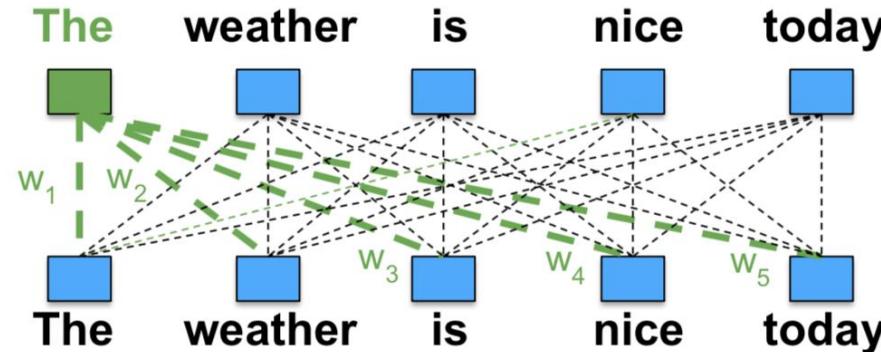
$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_n &= p(z = n | X, \mathbf{q}) \\ &= \text{softmax}(s(x_n, \mathbf{q})) \quad s(x_i, \mathbf{q}) \text{ 打分函数} \\ &= \frac{\exp(s(x_n, \mathbf{q}))}{\sum_{j=1}^N \exp(s(x_j, \mathbf{q}))},\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ 根据 $\alpha$ 来计算输入信息的加权平均。

$$\begin{aligned}\text{att}(X, \mathbf{q}) &= \sum_{n=1}^N \alpha_n x_n, \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p(z|X, \mathbf{q})}[x_z]\end{aligned}$$



# 自注意力 (Self-Attention) 示例

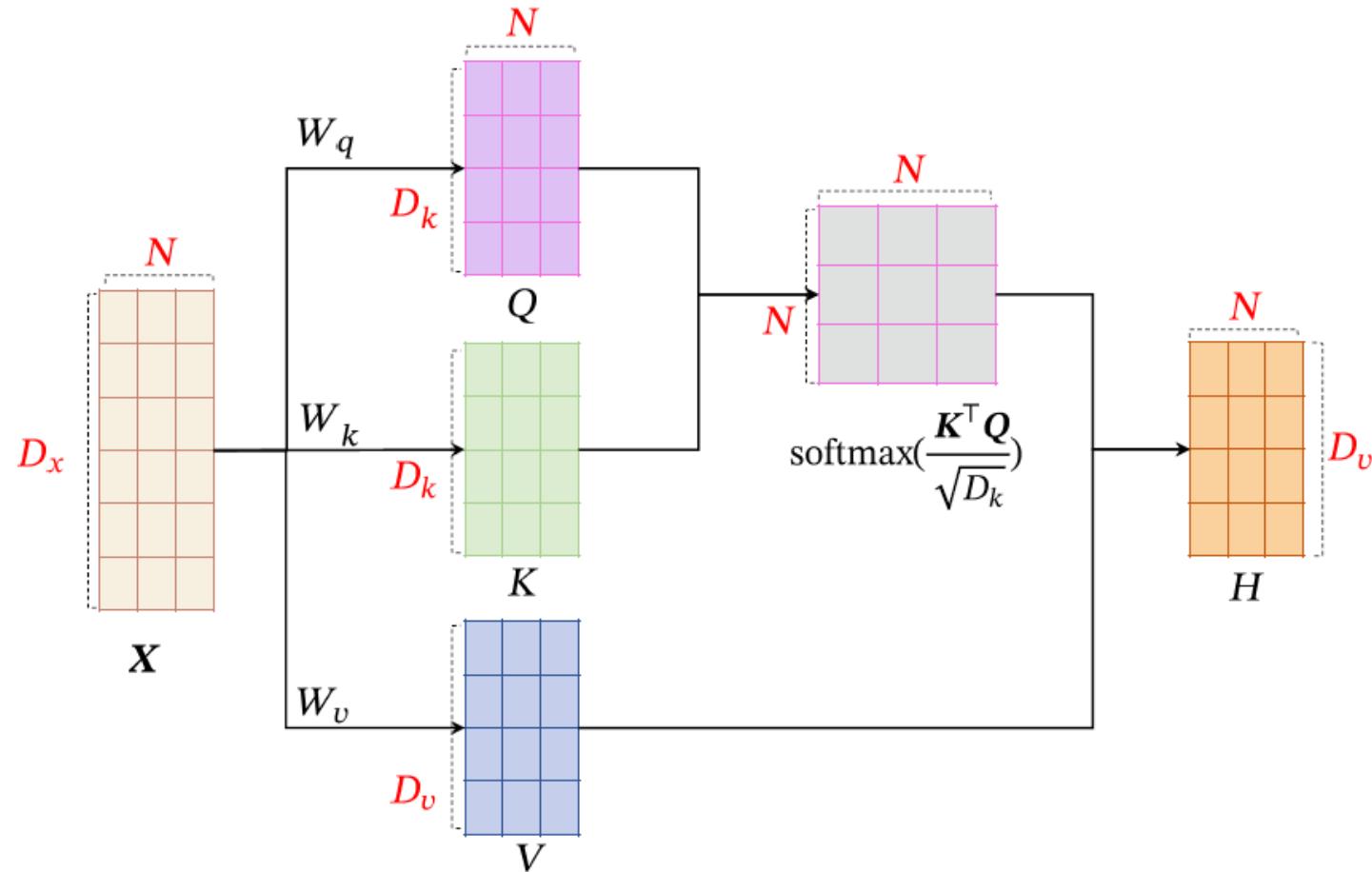


$$w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5 = \text{softmax} \left( \begin{matrix} 0.6 & 0.2 & 0.8 \\ \text{The} & & \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} 0.6 & 0.2 & 0.9 & 0.4 & 0.4 \\ 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.8 & 0.1 & 0.8 & 0.4 & 0.6 \end{matrix}_{\text{The weather is nice today}} \right)$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1.8 \\ 2.3 \\ 0.4 \end{matrix}_{\text{The}} = w_1 \times \begin{matrix} 0.6 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.8 \end{matrix}_{\text{The}} + w_2 \times \begin{matrix} 0.2 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.1 \end{matrix}_{\text{weather}} + w_3 \times \begin{matrix} 0.9 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.8 \end{matrix}_{\text{is}} + w_4 \times \begin{matrix} 0.4 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.4 \end{matrix}_{\text{nice}} + w_5 \times \begin{matrix} 0.4 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.6 \end{matrix}_{\text{today}}$$

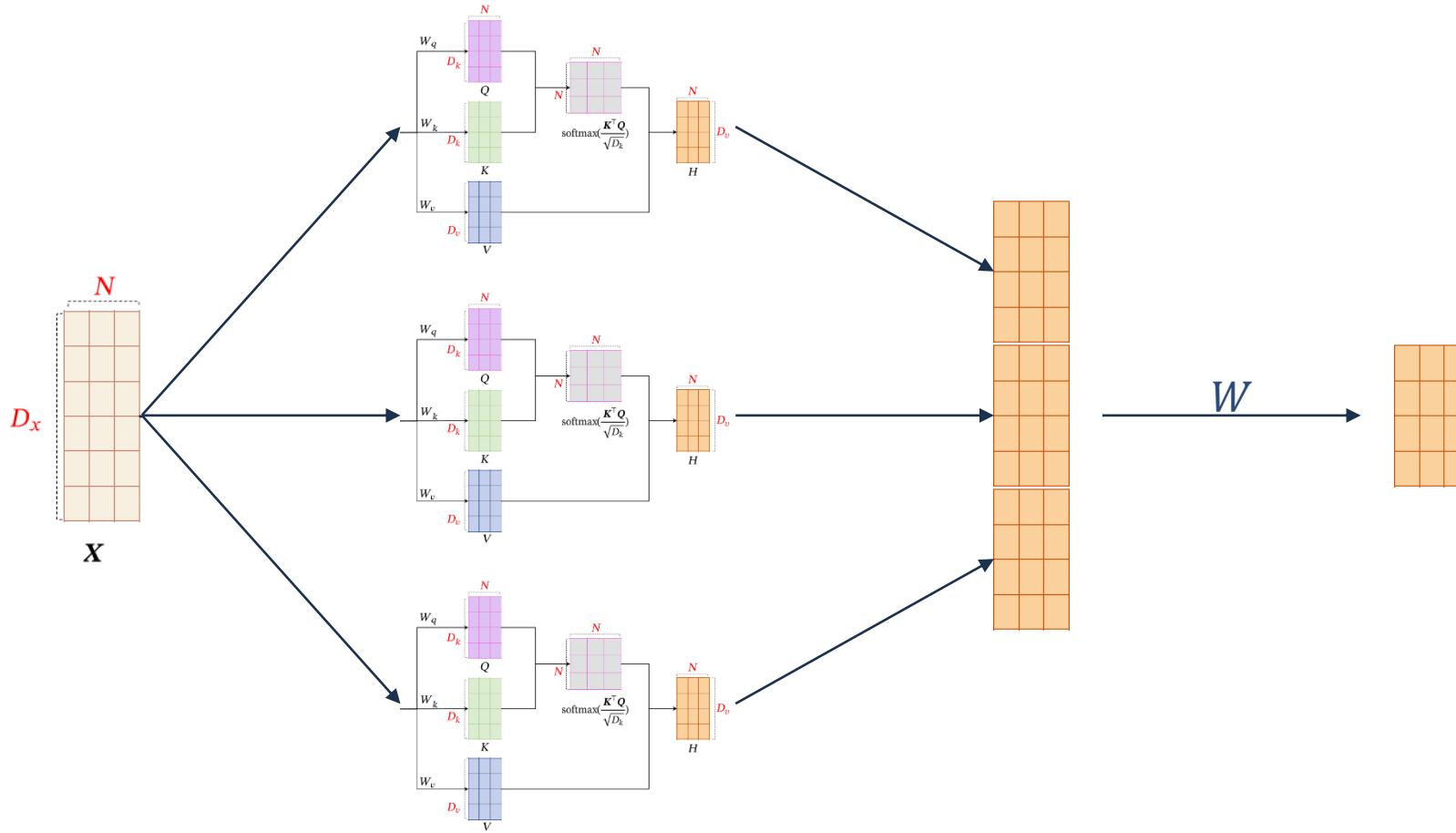
图片来源: [http://fuyw.top/NLP\\_02\\_QANet/](http://fuyw.top/NLP_02_QANet/)

# QKV模式 (Query-Key-Value)



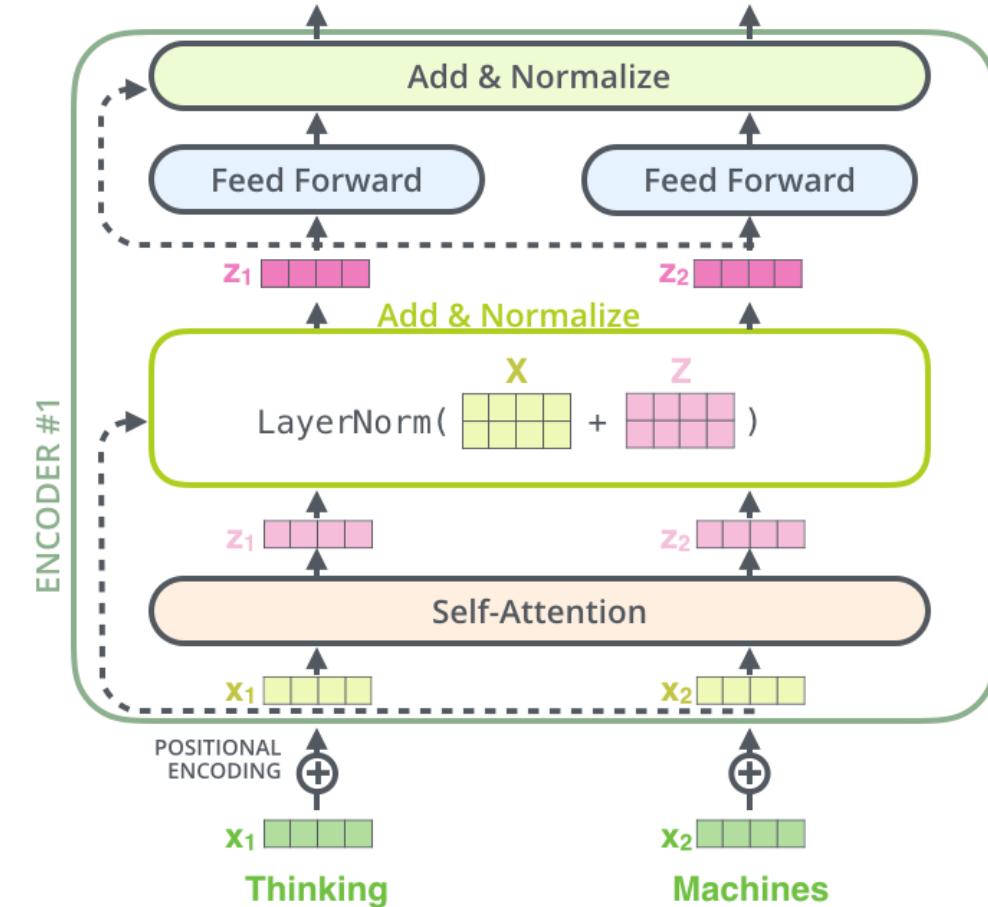
邱锡鹏,神经网络与深度学习,机械工业出版社, 2020. 第八章 “注意力机制与外部记忆”

# 多头 (multi-head) 自注意力模型



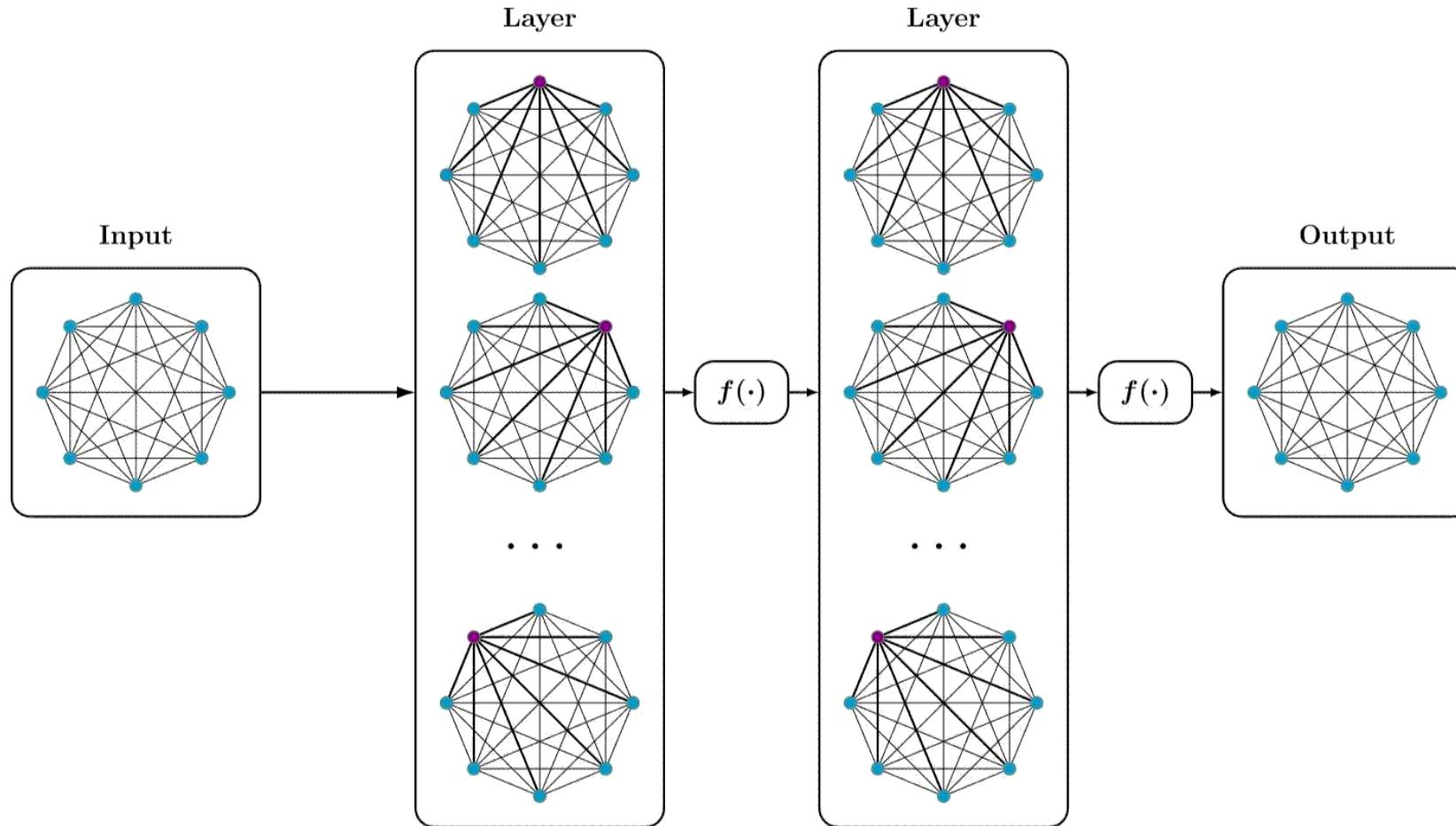
# Transformer: 可能是目前为止最适合NLP的模型

- ▶ 广义的Transformer指一种基于自注意力的全连接神经网络
- ▶ 核心组件
  - ▶ 自注意力 (Self-Attention)
- ▶ 仅仅自注意力还不够，包括其它操作
  - ▶ 位置编码
  - ▶ 层归一化
  - ▶ 直连边
  - ▶ 逐位的FNN

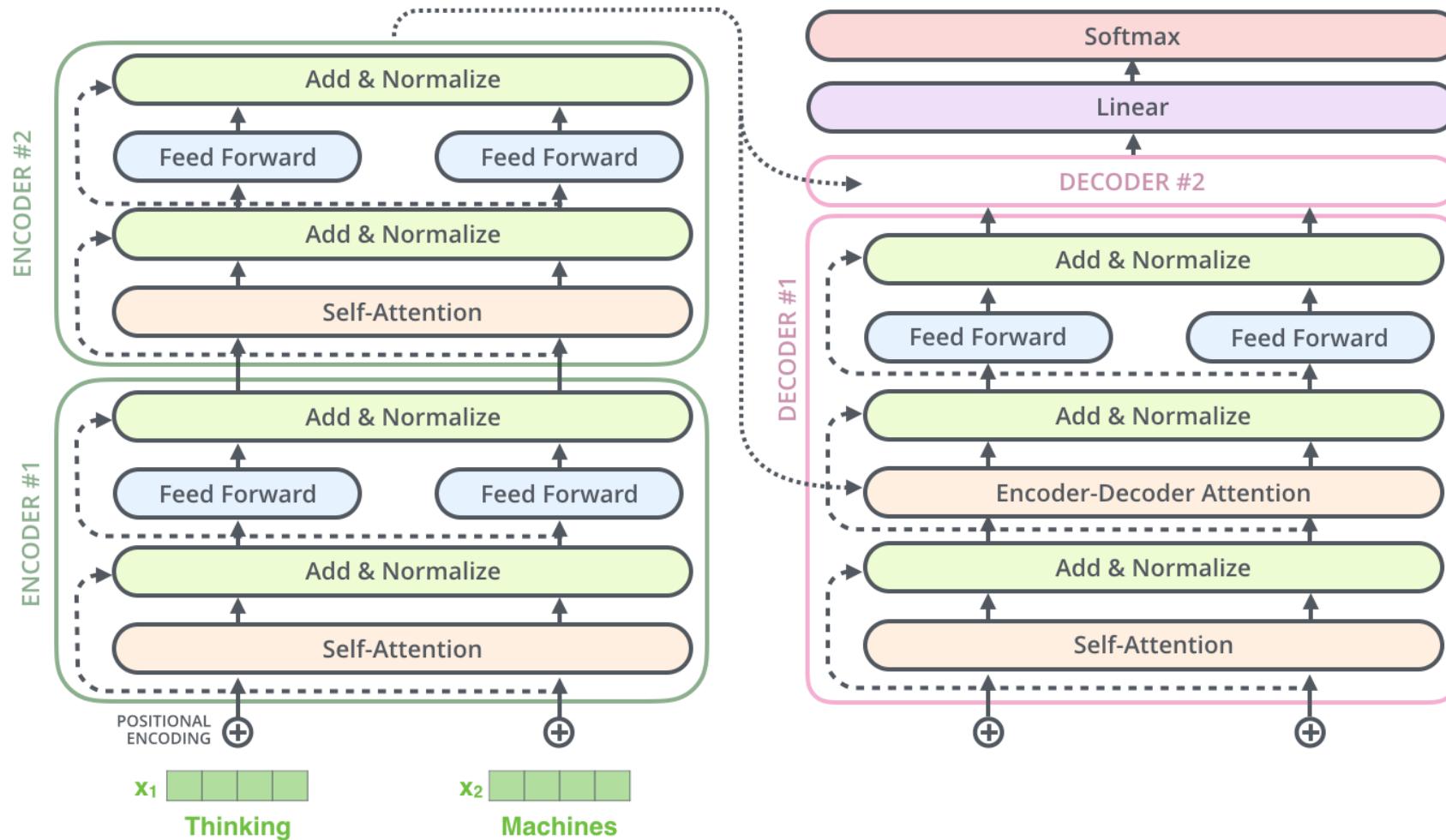


图片来源：<http://jalammar.github.io/illustrated-transformer/>

# Transformer



# Transformer完整结构



# 自注意力模型分析

## ▶ 模型特点

- ▶ 全连接结构
- ▶ 没有任何先验假设
- ▶ 通过位置编码来建模序列信息

## ▶ 复杂度： $O(L^2D)$

- ▶ 无法处理长文档
- ▶ 容易过拟合

## 解决思路

### 改进模型

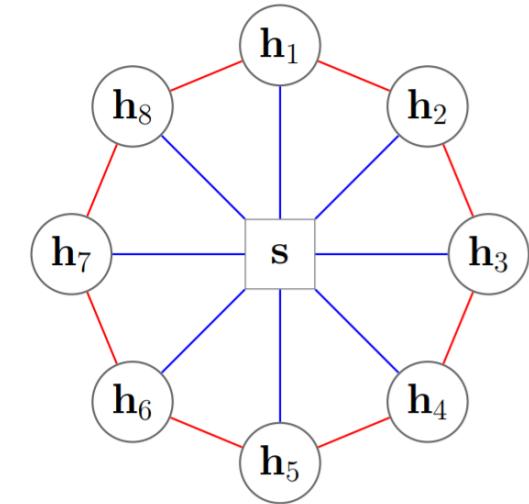
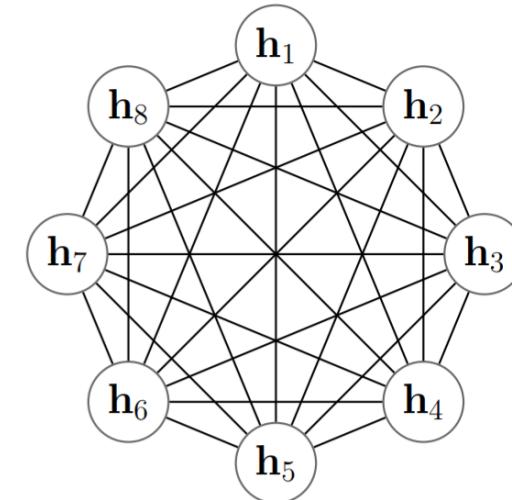
- 引入先验假设
- 任务特定架构

### 预训练+精调

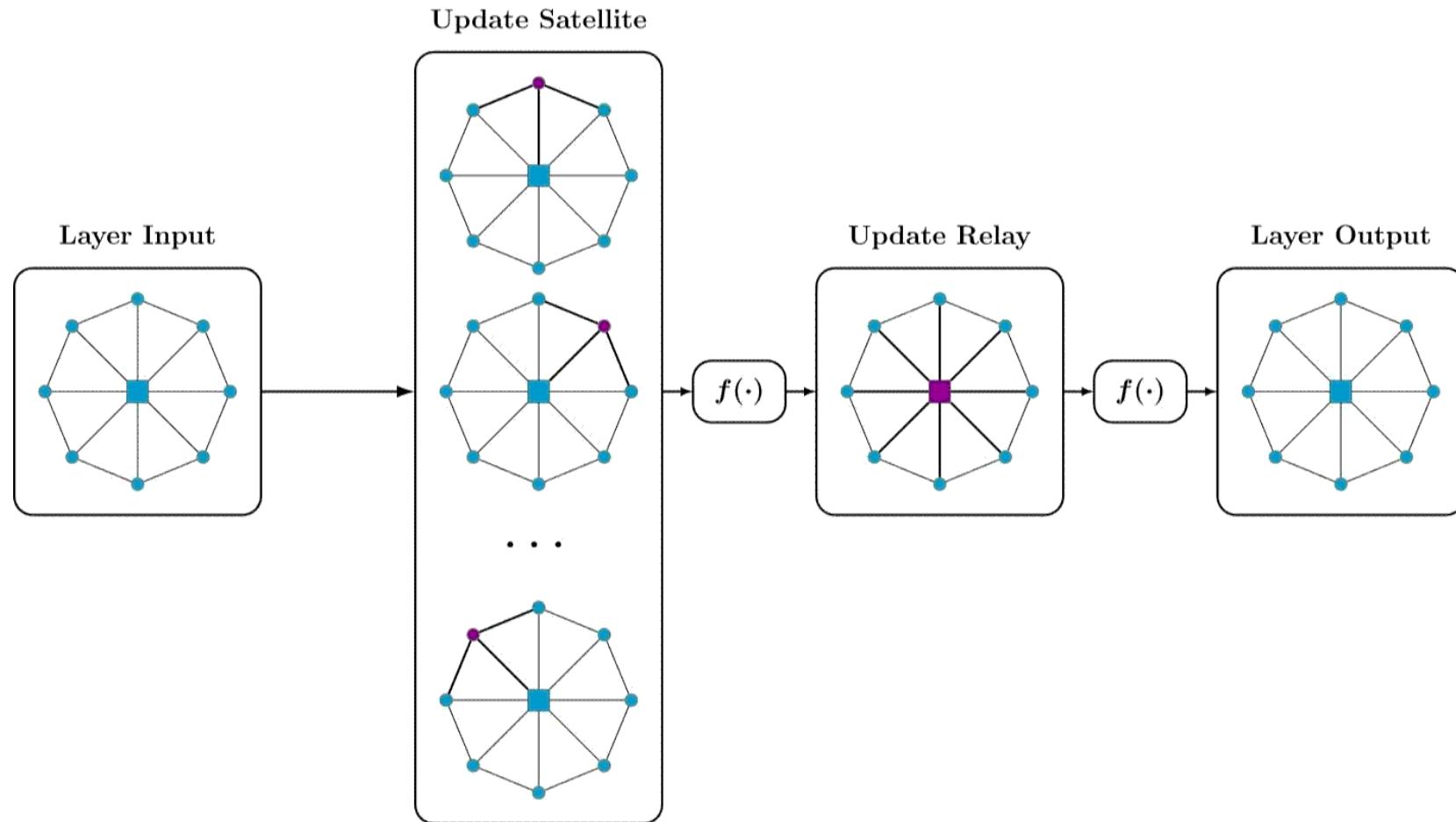
- 设计预训练任务
- 改进精调方法

# Star-Transformer

- ▶ Transformer
  - ▶ 全连接
  - ▶ 复杂度： $O(L^2 d)$ 
    - ▶ 无法处理长文档
  - ▶ 容易过拟合
- ▶ Star-Transformer
  - ▶ 复杂度： $O(2Ld)$
  - ▶ 引入局部性先验
    - ▶ 不需要Position Embedding
  - ▶ 适用于小规模或中等规模数据



# Star-Transformer



# 预训练模型

# 预训练模型之前

## ► 深度学习在自然语言处理中的“困境”

What

- 模型并不深，通常为1~2层BiLSTM + Attention
  - 除机器翻译模型外
  - 深的模型无法带来更多的收益

Why

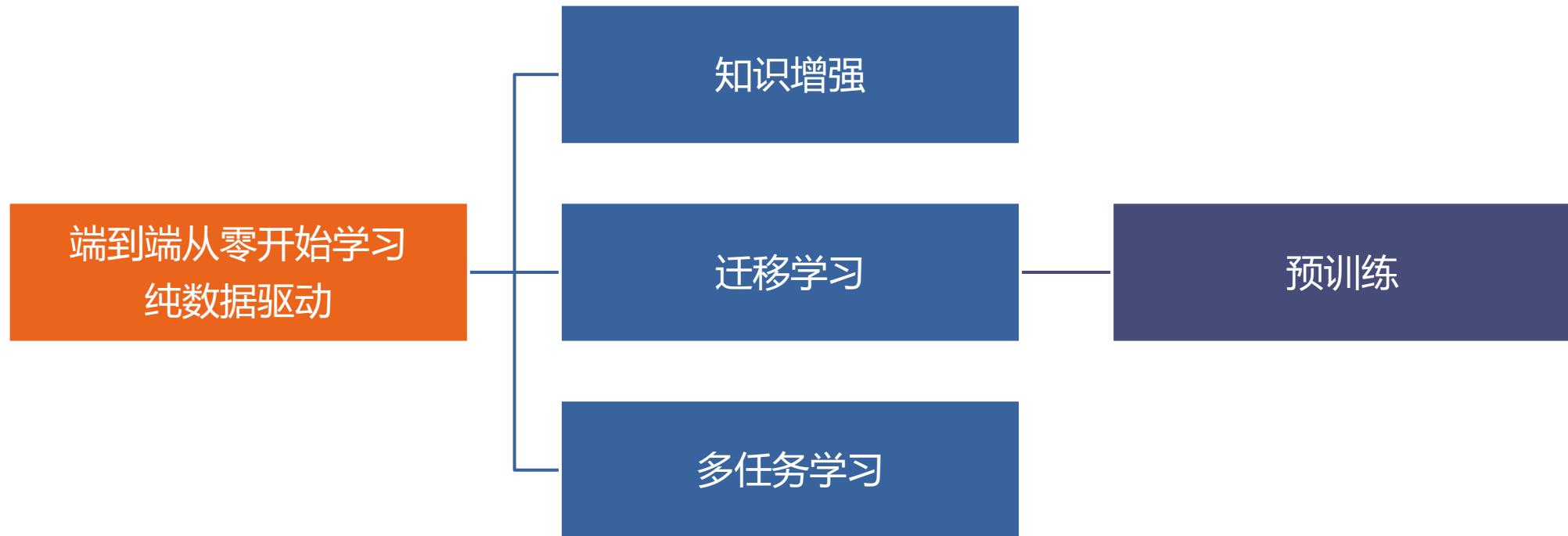
- 缺少大规模的标注数据
- 标注代价太高

How

- 引入知识
- 无监督预训练/迁移学习
- 多任务学习

# 学习方法

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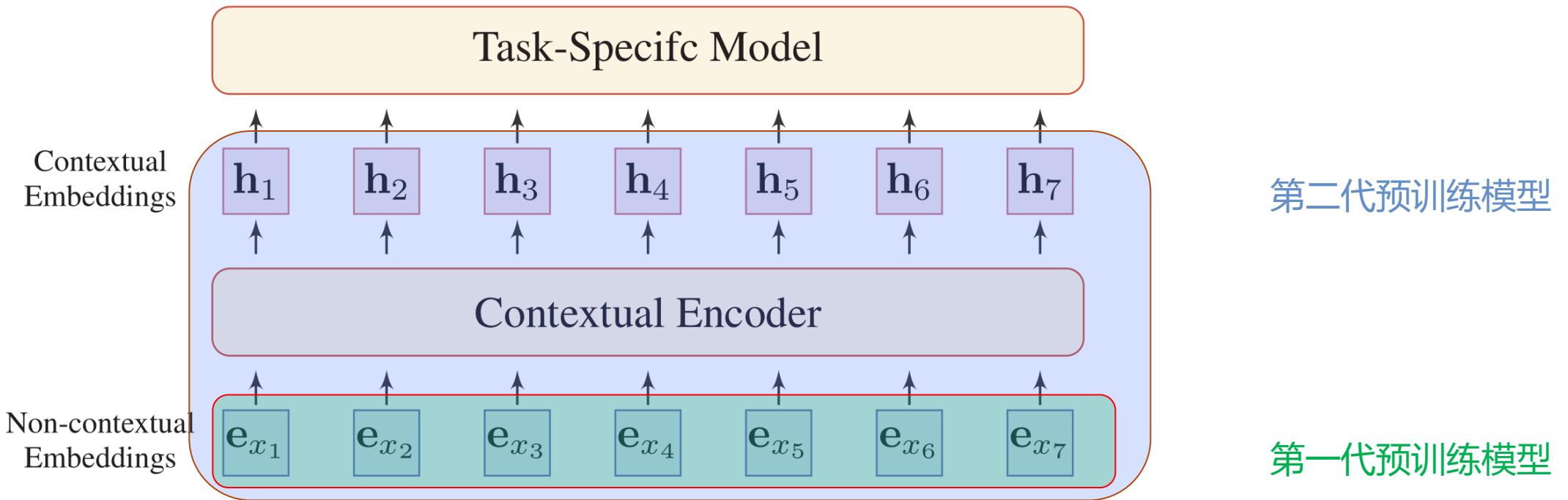


# 为什么要预训练?

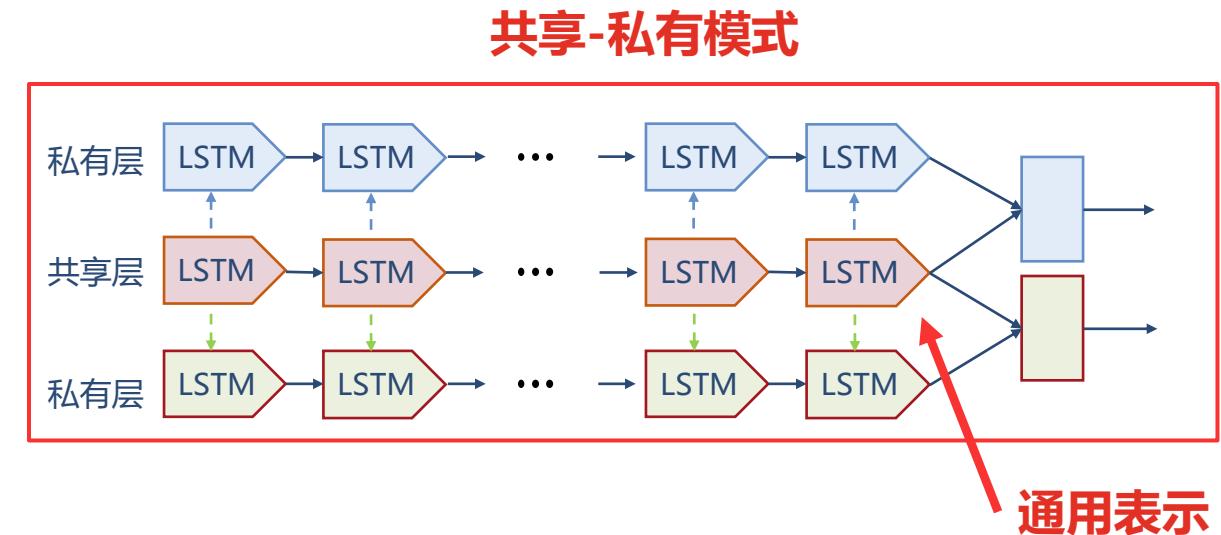
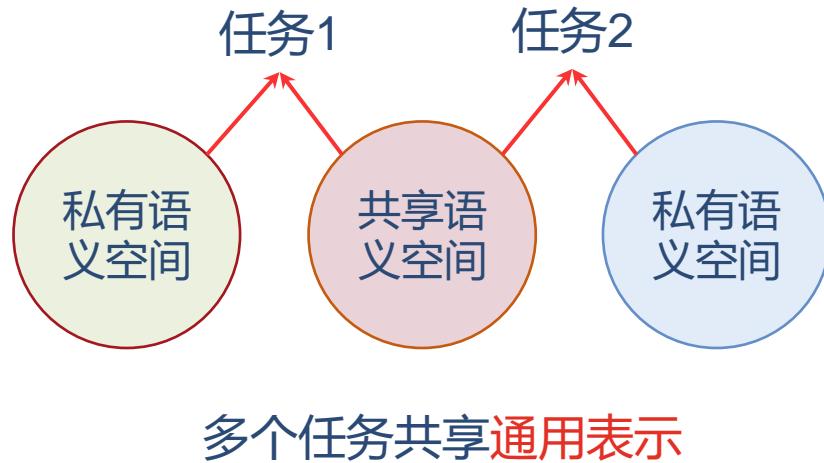
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- 通用语言表示 (universal language representations)
- 获得一个好的初始化
- 预训练可以看作一种正则化方法

# NLP中神经网络模型的一般架构



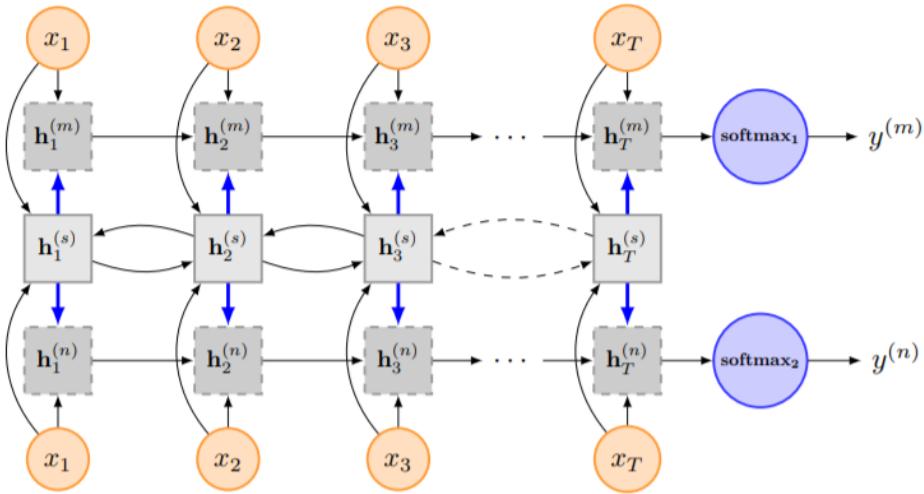
# 基于多任务的通用表示学习



多个任务中，其中一个任务可以设置为语言模型，相当于半监督学习或通用表示的预训练

Pengfei Liu, Xipeng Qiu, Xuanjing Huang, Recurrent Neural Network for Text Classification with Multi-Task Learning, IJCAI 2016,  
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1605.05101>

# 基于多任务的通用表示学习



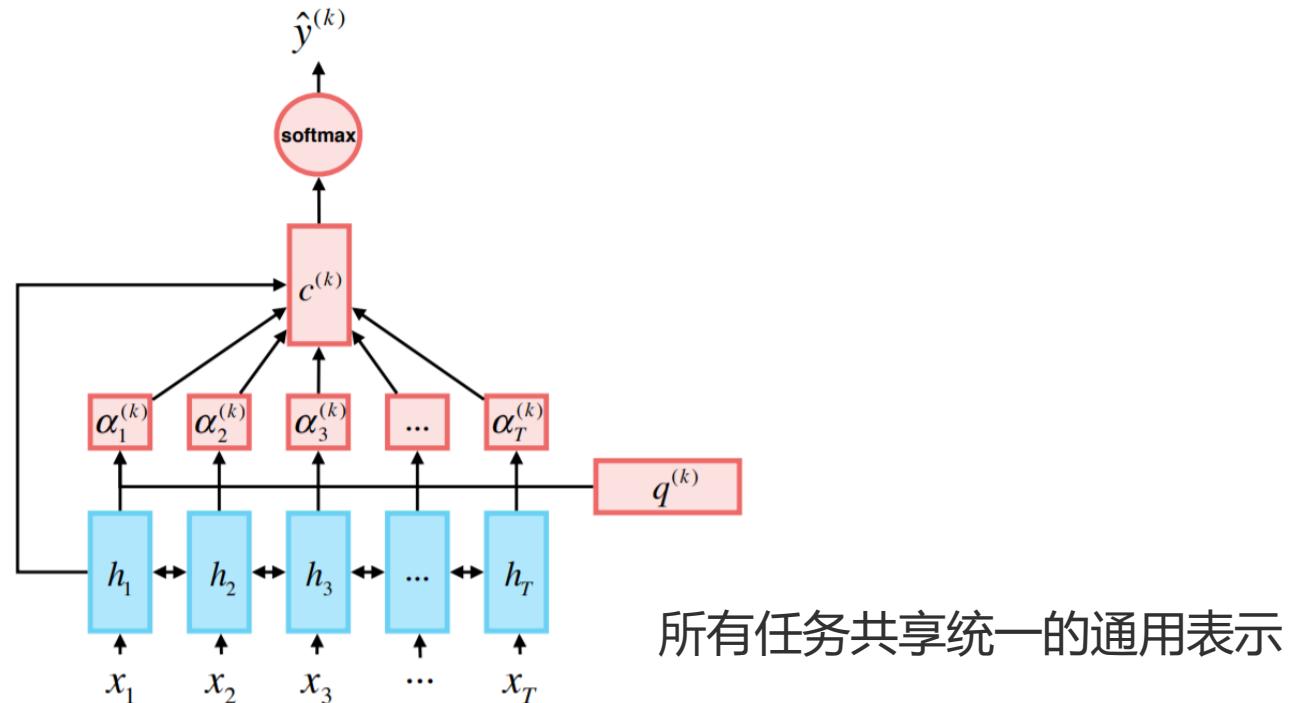
**Pre-training of the shared layer with neural language model** For model-III, the shared layer can be initialized by an unsupervised pre-training phase. Here, for the shared LSTM layer in Model-III, we initialize it by a language model [Bengio *et al.*, 2007], which is trained on all the four task dataset.

Model	SST-1	SST-2	SUBJ	IMDB	Avg $\Delta$
Single Task	45.9	85.8	91.6	88.5	-
Joint Learning	47.1	87.0	92.5	90.7	+1.4
+ LM	47.9	86.8	93.6	91.0	+1.9
+ Fine Tuning	<b>49.6</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>91.3</b>	+2.8

Pengfei Liu, Xipeng Qiu, Xuanjing Huang, Recurrent Neural Network for Text Classification with Multi-Task Learning, IJCAI 2016,  
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1605.05101>

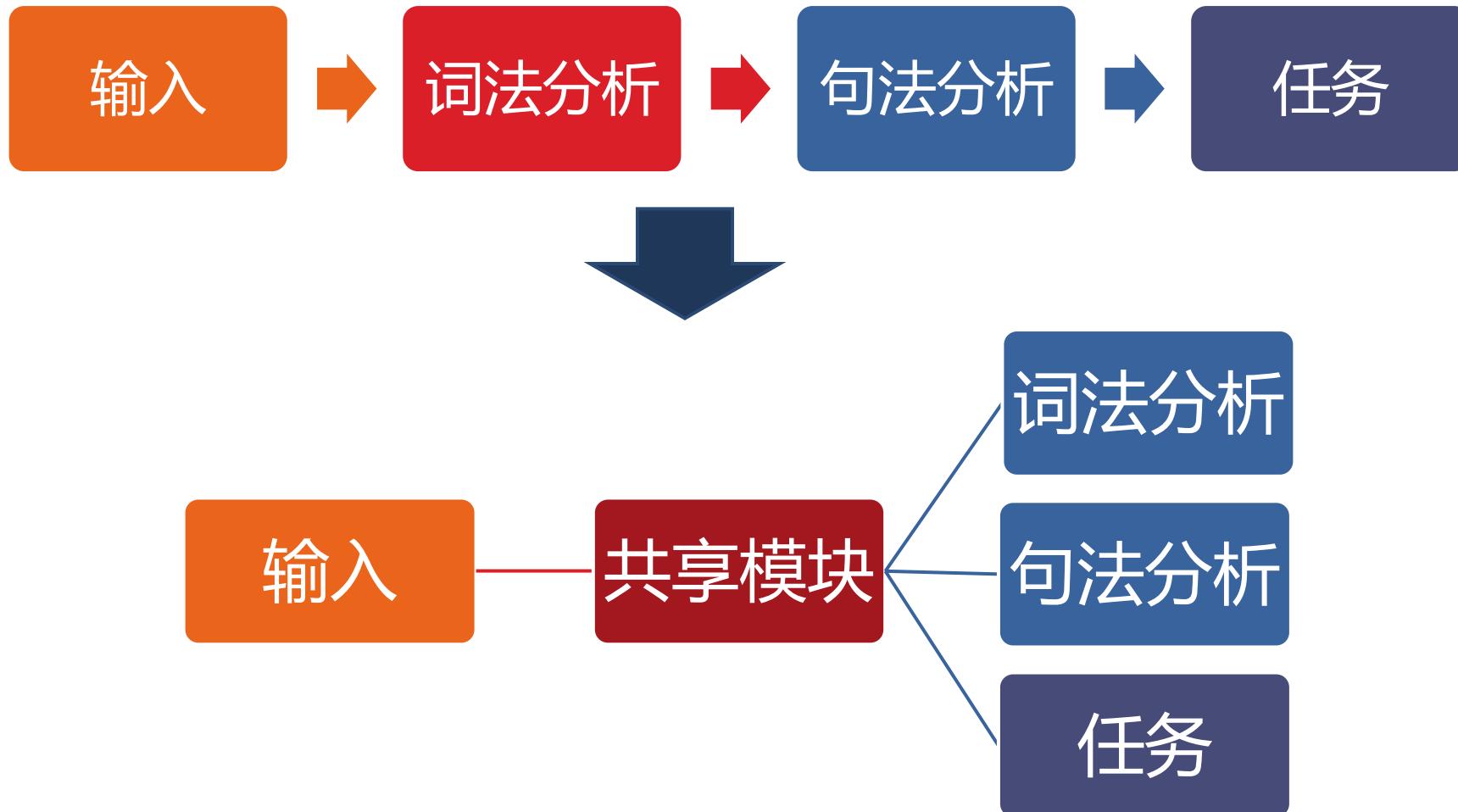
# 基于多任务的通用表示学习

The infantile cart is easy to use.



Renjie Zheng, Junkun Chen, Xipeng Qiu, Same Representation, Different Attentions: Shareable Sentence Representation Learning from Multiple Tasks, IJCAI 2018, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1804.08139>

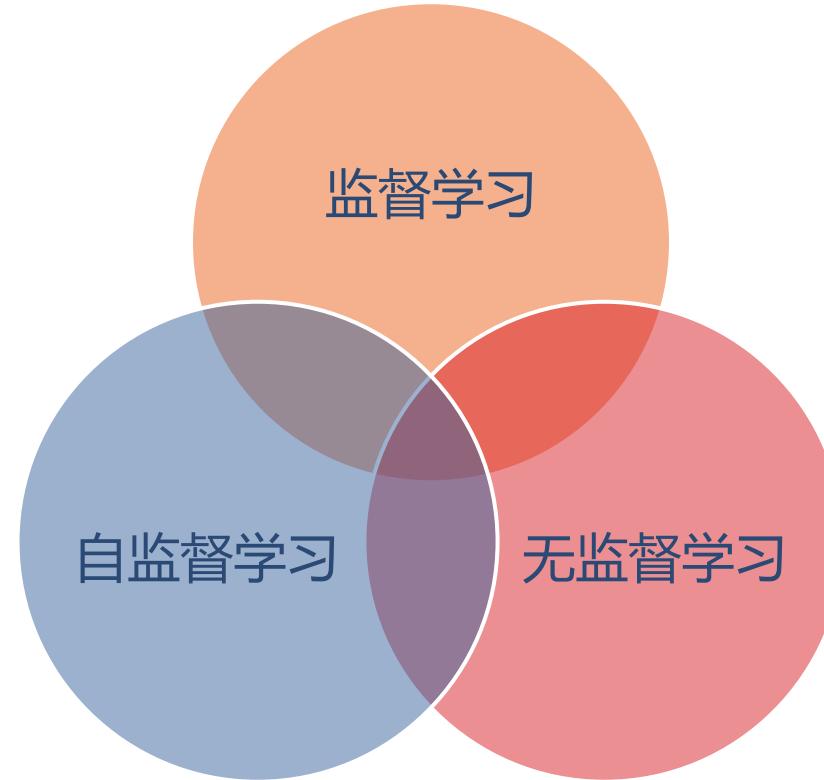
# 基于多任务的通用表示学习



# 预训练任务

# 预训练任务

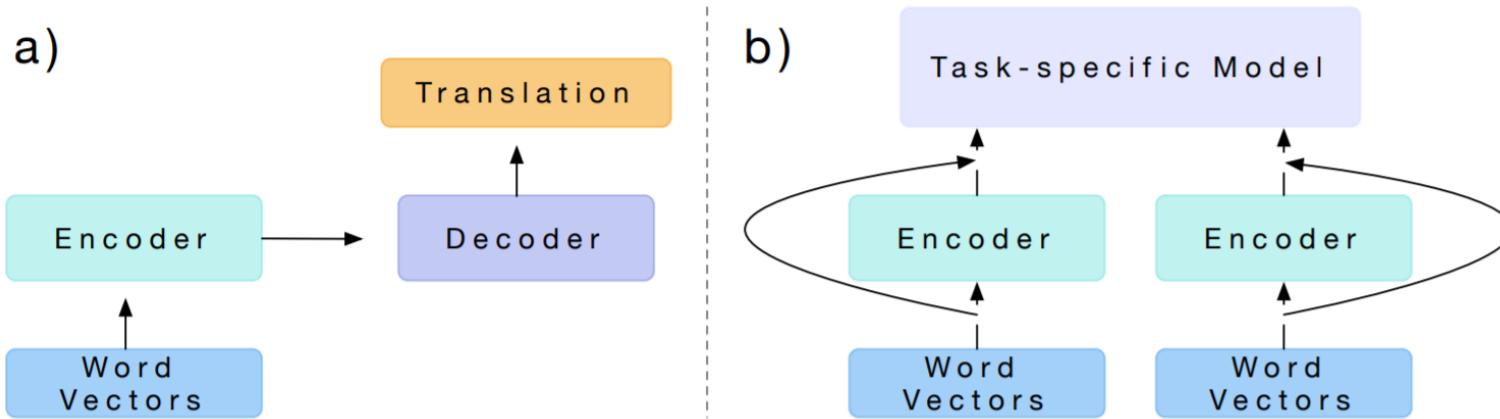
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# 监督学习

## ▶ 有大量标注数据的监督任务

- ▶ 机器翻译
- ▶ 机器阅读理解



## Context Vectors (CoVe)

McCann B, Bradbury J, Xiong C, et al. Learned in translation: Contextualized word vectors[C]//Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems. 2017.

# 无监督学习

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- ▶ 密度估计
  - ▶ (统计) 语言模型
- ▶ 重构
  - ▶ 自编码器

# 统计语言模型

- ▶ 自然语言理解 → 一个句子的可能性/合理性

- ▶ ! 在报那猫告做只



- ▶ 那只猫在作报告!



- ▶ 那个人在作报告!



- ▶ 句子的合理性可以用**概率**来衡量

- ▶  $P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

- ▶  $= \prod_i P(x_i | x_{i-1}, \dots, x_1)$

- ▶  $\approx \prod_i P(x_i | x_{i-1}, \dots, x_{i-n+1}) = g(h_t)$



# 语言模型

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$S = \text{Where are we going}$

The diagram shows the sentence "Where are we going". A bracket labeled "Previous words (Context)" spans from "Where" to "we". An arrow points upwards from this bracket to the word "are". Another arrow points upwards from the word "going" to the text "Word being predicted".

Previous words  
(Context)

Word being  
predicted

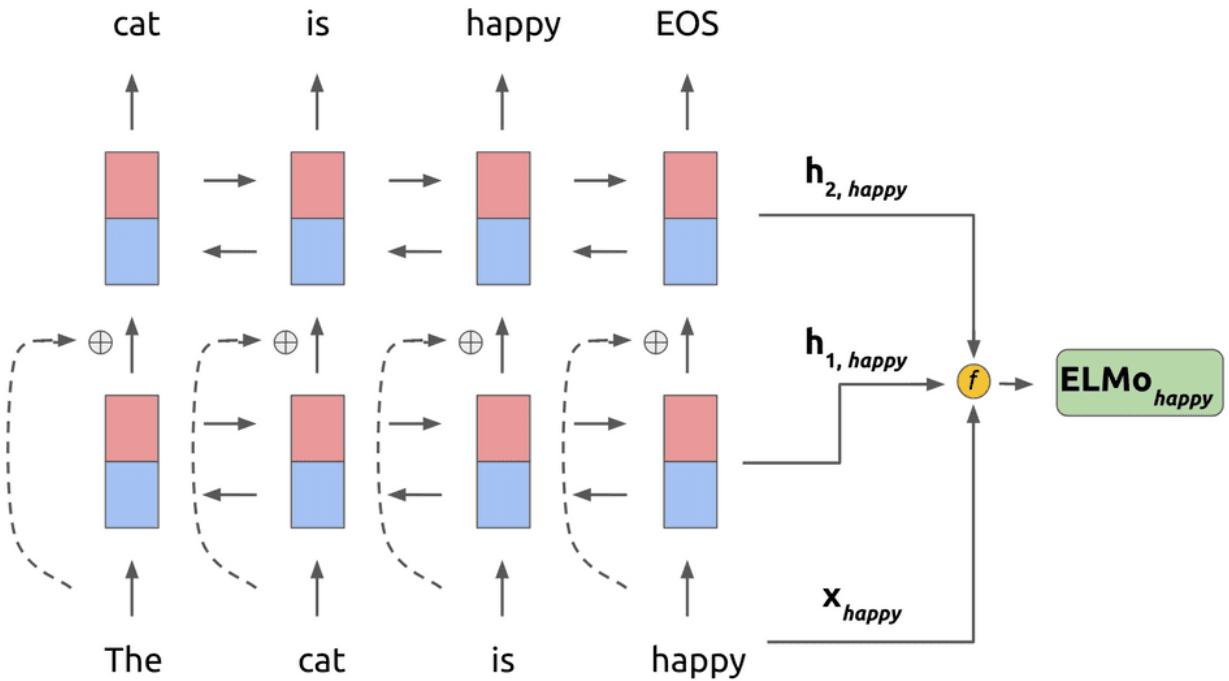
$$P(S) = P(\text{Where}) \times P(\text{are} \mid \text{Where}) \times P(\text{we} \mid \text{Where are}) \times P(\text{going} \mid \text{Where are we})$$

# AllenNLP ELMo: Embeddings from Language Models



- ✓ Embedding size: 512
- ✓ 2048 character n-gram convolutional filters
- ✓ BiLSTM layers: 2
- ✓ BiLSTM hidden states : 4096
- ✓ Residual Connection

分别训练前向语言模型和反向语言模型

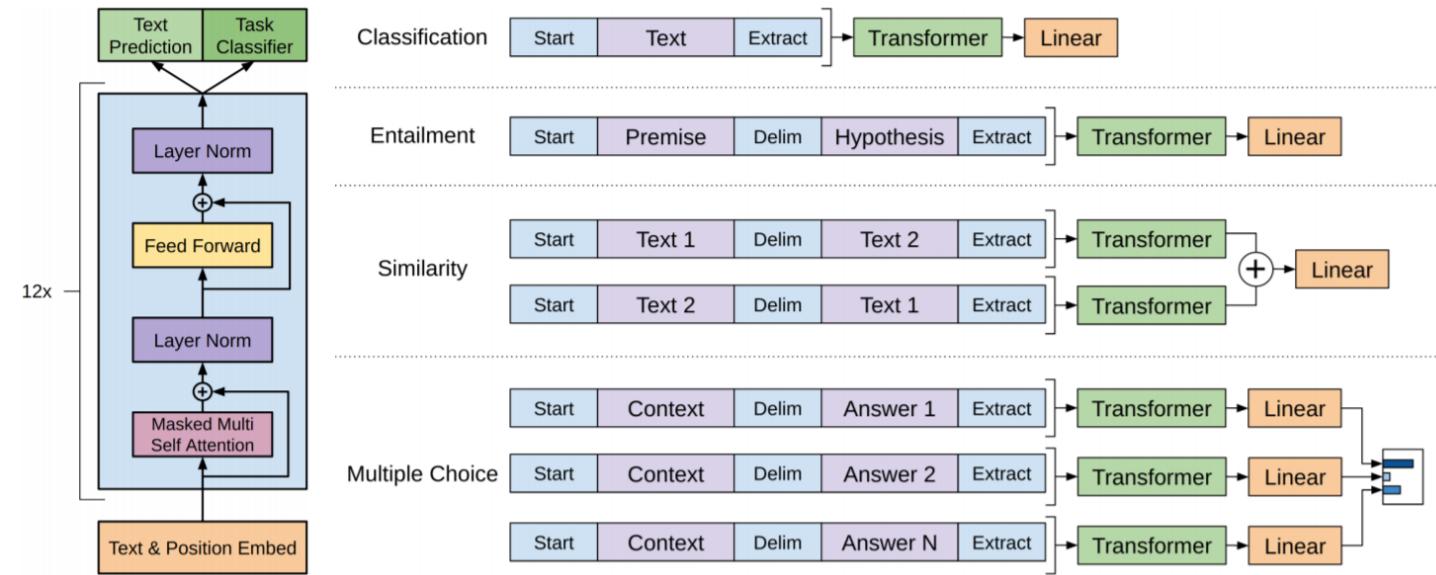


$$ELMo_k^{task} = \gamma_k \cdot (s_0^{task} \cdot x_k + s_1^{task} \cdot h_{1,k} + s_2^{task} \cdot h_{2,k})$$

Peters M E, Neumann M, Iyyer M, et al. Deep contextualized word representations. arXiv preprint arXiv:1802.05365, 2018.

# OpenAI GPT: Generative Pre-Training

- ✓ BPE tokens: 7,000
- ✓ Embedding size: 512
- ✓ Transformer layers: 12
- ✓ Attention heads: 12
- ✓ Attention hidden states: 768
- ✓ FFN hidden states : 3072



$$L_1(\mathcal{U}) = \sum_i \log P(u_i | u_{i-k}, \dots, u_{i-1}; \Theta)$$
$$U = (u_{-k}, \dots, u_{-1})$$

$$h_0 = UW_e + W_p$$
$$h_l = \text{transformer\_block}(h_{l-1}) \forall i \in [1, n]$$
$$P(u) = \text{softmax}(h_n W_e^T)$$

Radford A, Narasimhan K, Salimans T, et al. Improving language understanding by generative pre-training. 2018.

# GPT-3: Language Models are Few-Shot Learners

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.14165>

The three settings we explore for in-context learning

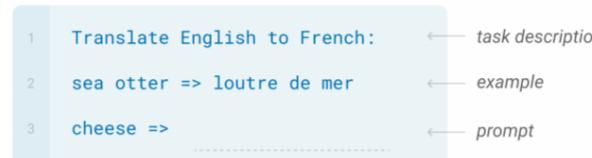
## Zero-shot

The model predicts the answer given only a natural language description of the task. No gradient updates are performed.



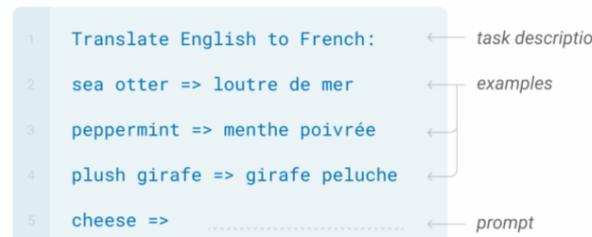
## One-shot

In addition to the task description, the model sees a single example of the task. No gradient updates are performed.

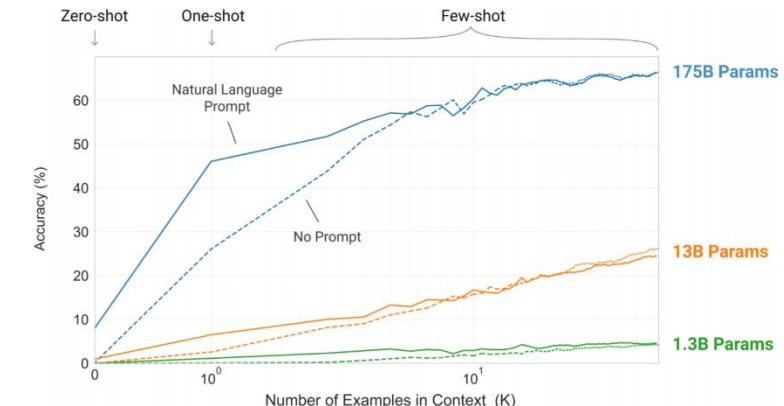


## Few-shot

In addition to the task description, the model sees a few examples of the task. No gradient updates are performed.



Dataset	Quantity (tokens)	Weight in training mix	Epochs elapsed when training for 300B tokens
Common Crawl (filtered)	410 billion	60%	0.44
WebText2	19 billion	22%	2.9
Books1	12 billion	8%	1.9
Books2	55 billion	8%	0.43
Wikipedia	3 billion	3%	3.4



# 自监督学习

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- ▶ 一种监督学习和无监督学习的结合

- ▶ 监督式的学习方式
- ▶ 训练数据由无标注数据自动构建

- ▶ 典型任务

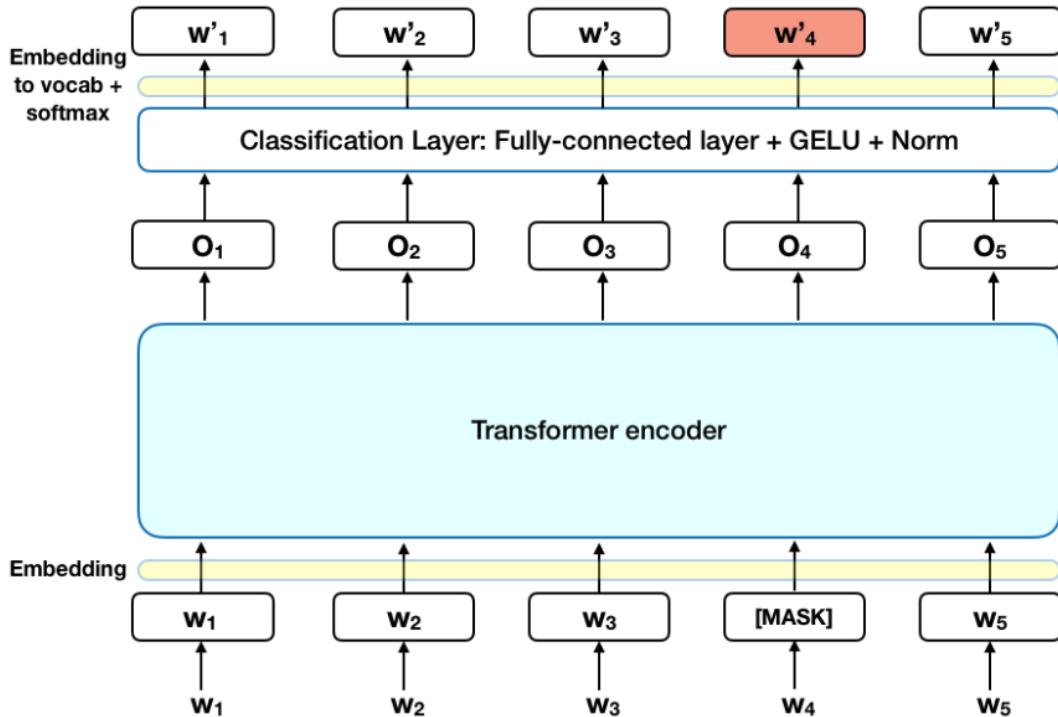
- ▶ Language Modeling (LM) ?
- ▶ Masked Language Modeling (MLM)
- ▶ Permuted Language Modeling (PLM)
- ▶ Denoising Autoencoder (DAE)
- ▶ Contrastive Learning (CTL)
  - ▶ Deep InfoMax (DIM)
  - ▶ Replaced Token Detection (RTD)
  - ▶ Next Sentence Prediction (NSP)
  - ▶ Sentence Order Prediction (SOP)

不依赖标注数据

伪监督任务

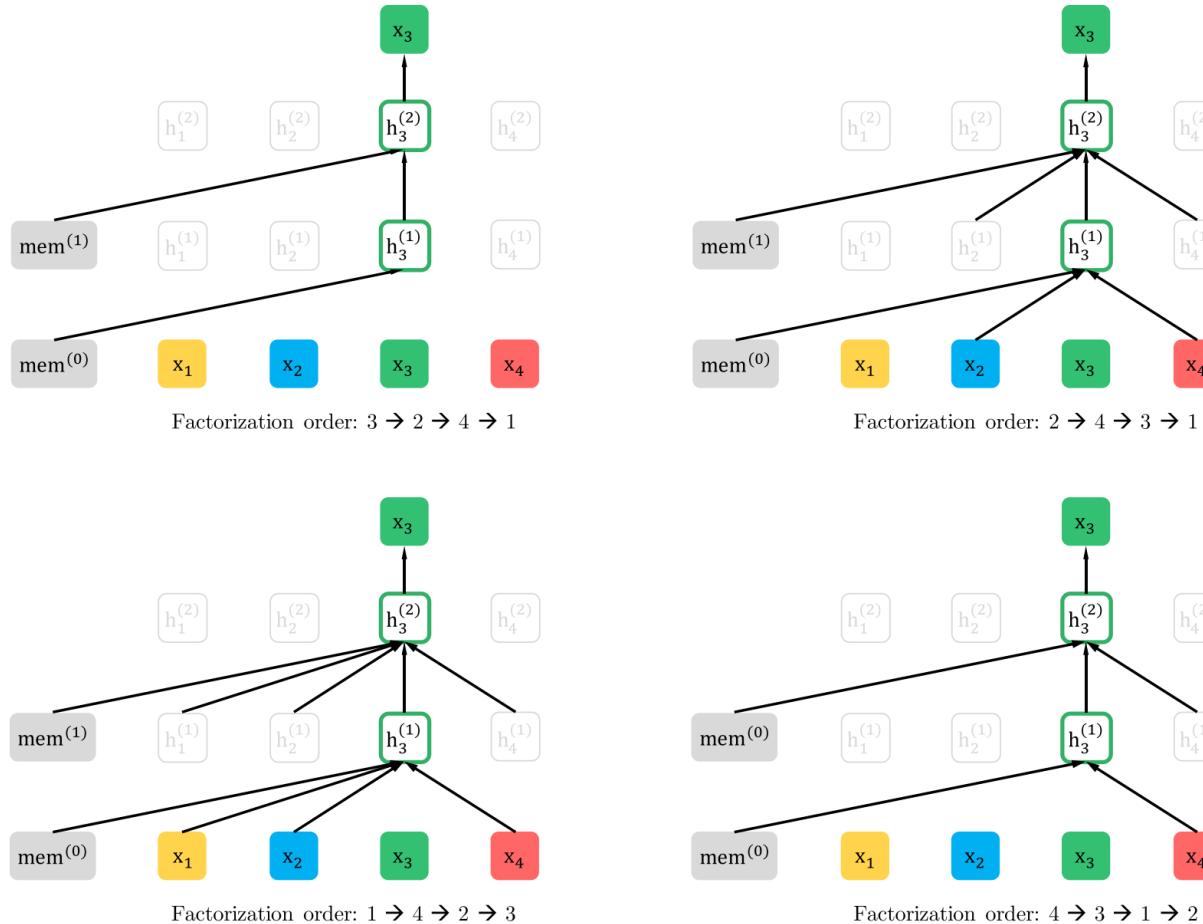
目标：学习数据中的可泛化知识

# Masked Language Modeling (MLM)



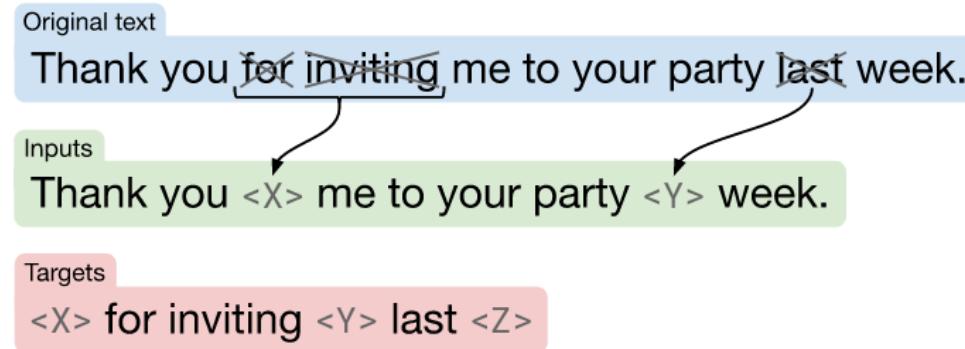
Devlin J, Chang M W, Lee K, et al. Bert: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding. arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.04805, 2018.

# Permutation Language Modeling



Yang Z, Dai Z, Yang Y, et al. Xlnet: Generalized autoregressive pretraining for language understanding. Advances in neural information processing systems. 2019.

# Seq2Seq Masked Language Modeling



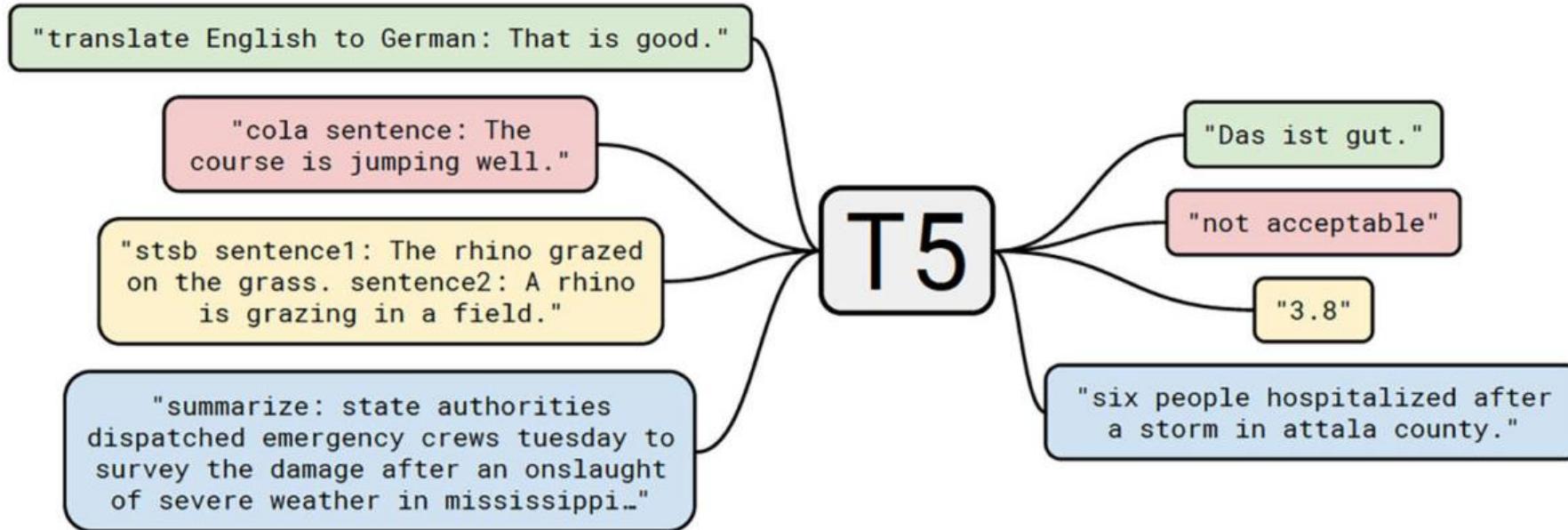
Objective	Inputs	Targets
Prefix language modeling	Thank you for inviting	me to your party last week .
BERT-style	Thank you <M> <M> me to your party <i>apple</i> week .	(original text)
Deshuffling	party me for your to . last fun you inviting week Thank	(original text)
I.i.d. noise, mask tokens	Thank you <M> <M> me to your party <M> week .	(original text)
I.i.d. noise, replace spans	Thank you <X> me to your party <Y> week .	<X> for inviting <Y> last <Z>
I.i.d. noise, drop tokens	Thank you me to your party week .	for inviting last
Random spans	Thank you <X> to <Y> week .	<X> for inviting me <Y> your party last <Z>

## Text-to-Text Transfer Transformer (T5)

Raffel C, Shazeer N, Roberts A, et al. Exploring the limits of transfer learning with a unified text-to-text transformer, 2019.

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1910.10683>

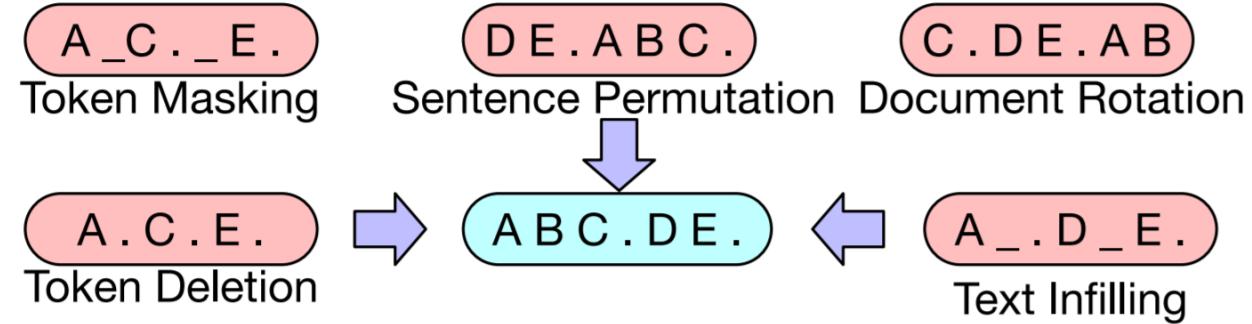
# Seq2Seq Masked Language Modeling



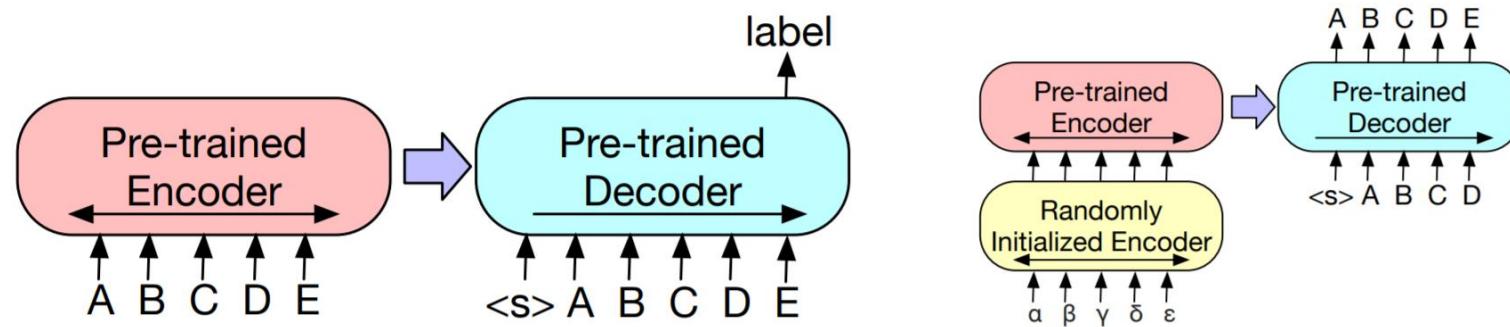
## Text-to-Text Transfer Transformer (T5)

Raffel C, Shazeer N, Roberts A, et al. Exploring the limits of transfer learning with a unified text-to-text transformer, 2019.  
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1910.10683>

# Denoising Autoencoder (DAE)

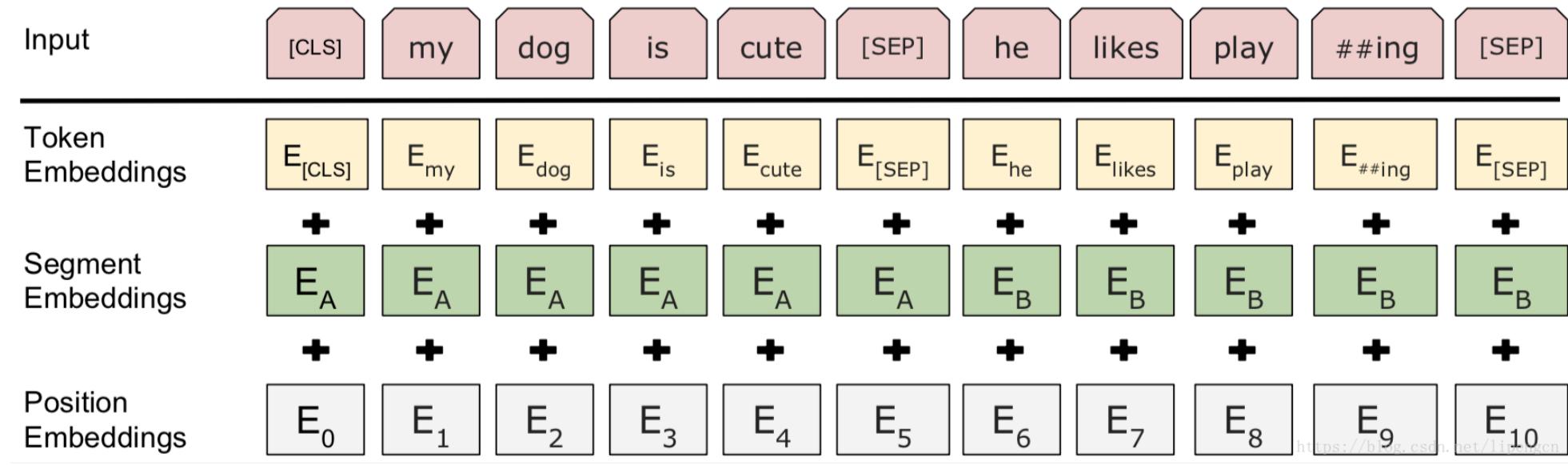


## BART: Bidirectional and Auto-Regressive Transformers



Lewis M, Liu Y, Goyal N, et al. Bart: Denoising sequence-to-sequence pre-training for natural language generation, translation, and comprehension. arXiv preprint arXiv:1910.13461, 2019.

# Next Sentence Prediction (NSP)



句子A

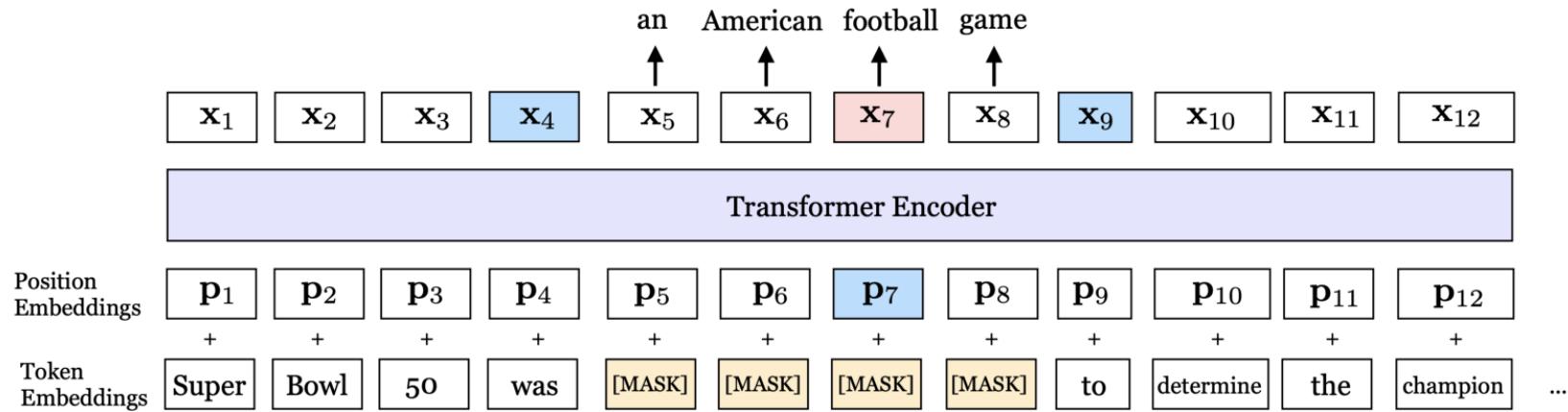
句子B

Devlin J, Chang M W, Lee K, et al. Bert: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding. arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.04805, 2018.

# SpanBERT

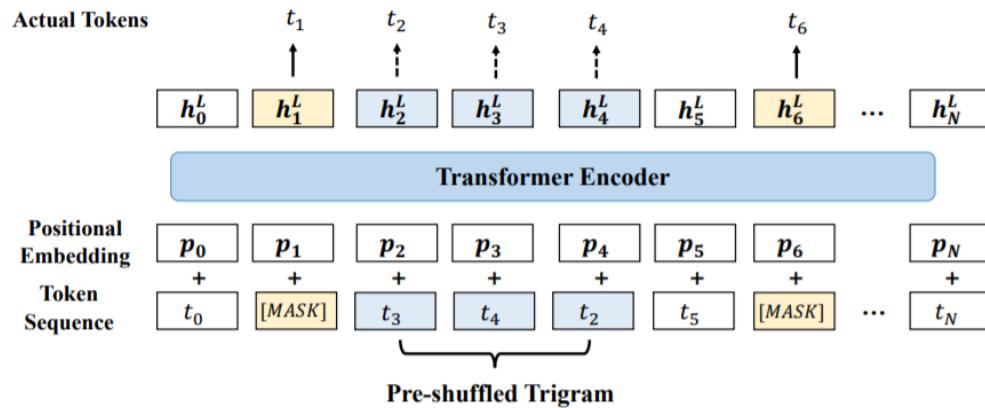
- ▶ 预测一个范围内的所有词
- ▶ 去除NSP预训练目标

$$\mathcal{L}(\text{football}) = \mathcal{L}_{\text{MLM}}(\mathbf{x}_7) + \mathcal{L}_{\text{SBO}}(\mathbf{x}_4, \mathbf{x}_9, \mathbf{p}_7)$$

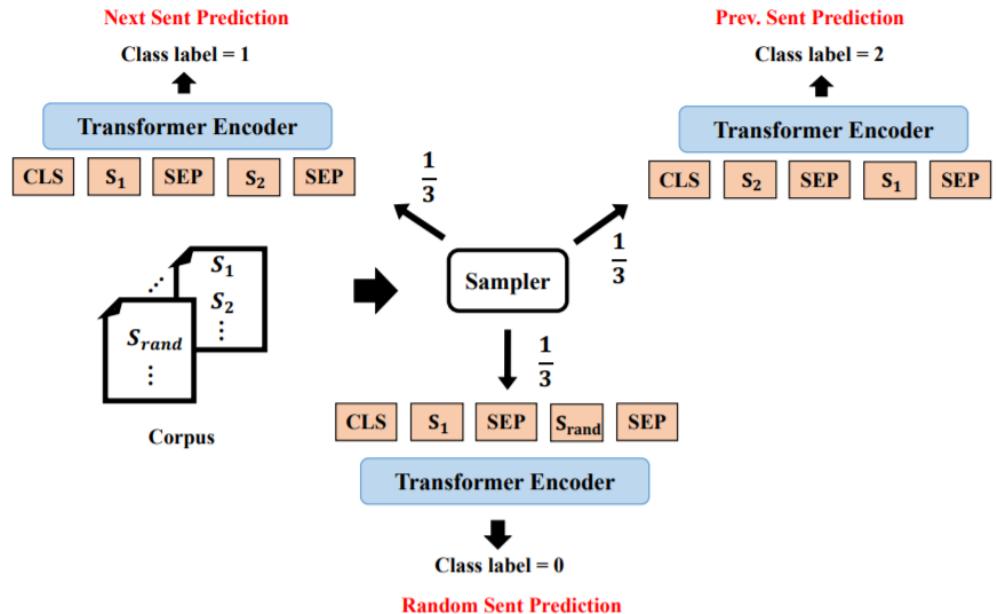


Joshi M, Chen D, Liu Y, et al. Spanbert: Improving pre-training by representing and predicting spans. Transactions of the Association for Computational Linguistics, 2020. <https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.10529>

# StructBERT



(a) Word Structural Objective

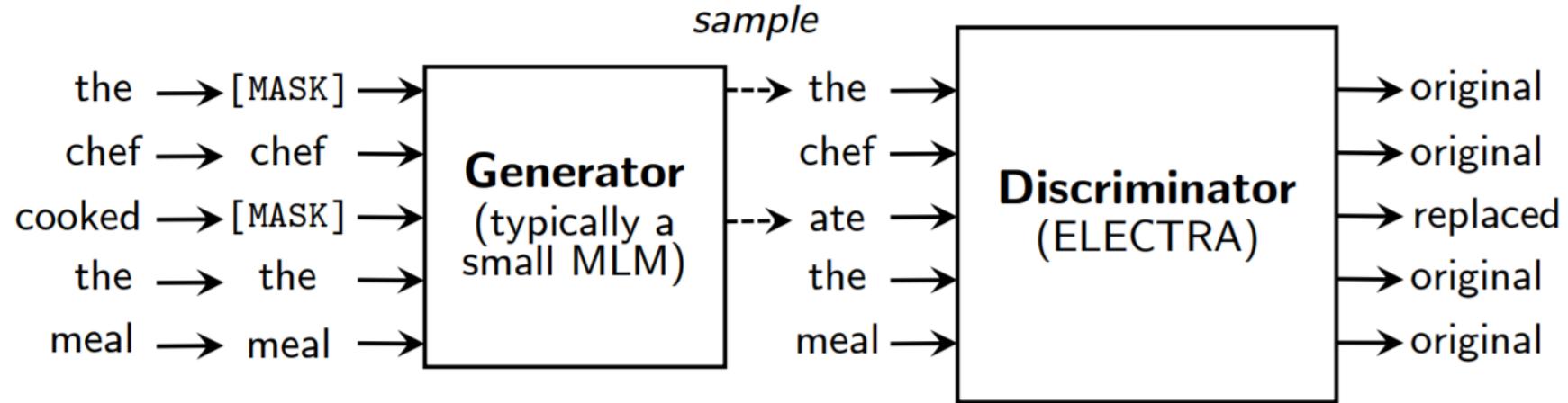


(b) Sentence Structural Objective

StructBERT: Incorporating Language Structures into Pre-training for Deep Language Understanding, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1908.04577>

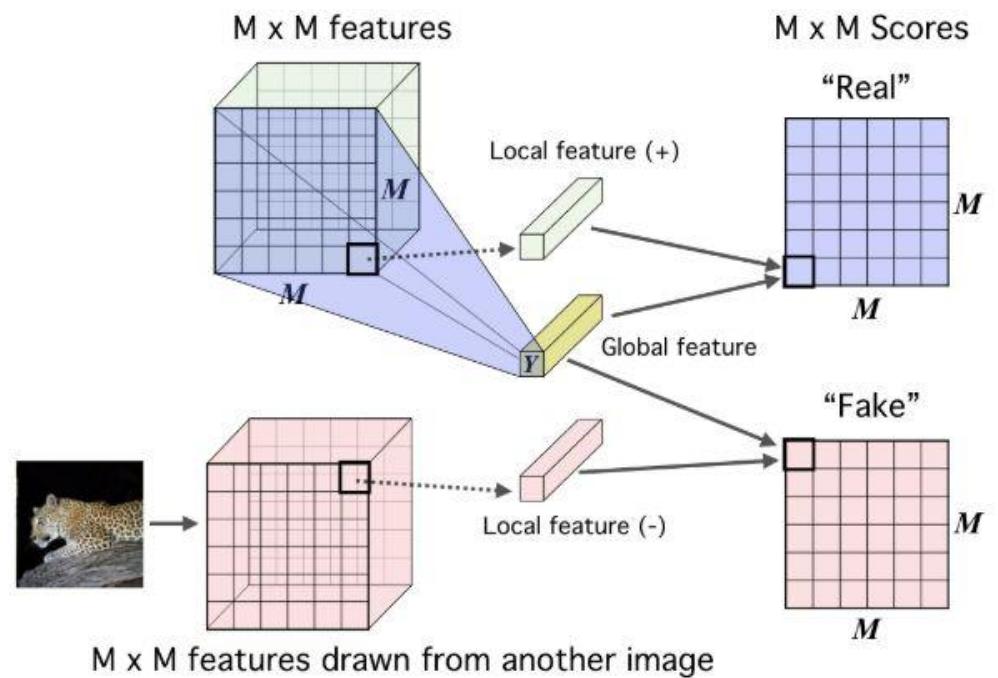
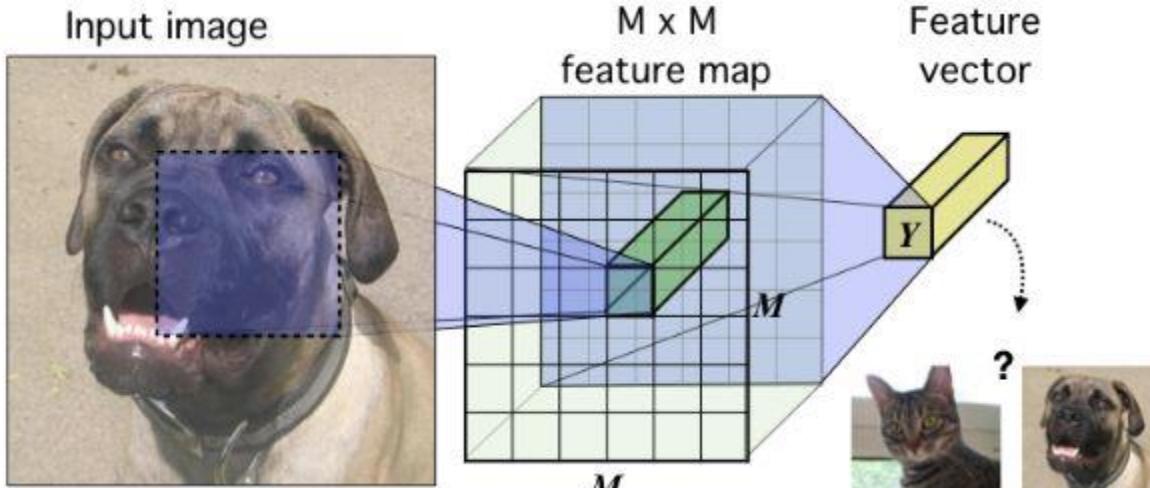
# Replaced Token Detection (RTD)

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Clark K, Luong M T, Le Q V, et al. Electra: Pre-training text encoders as discriminators rather than generators. arXiv preprint arXiv:2003.10555, 2020.

# Deep InfoMax (DIM)



Hjelm R D, Fedorov A, Lavoie-Marchildon S, et al. Learning deep representations by mutual information estimation and maximization. arXiv preprint arXiv:1808.06670, 2018.

# Deep InfoMax (DIM)

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## INFOWORD

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{DIM}} = \mathbb{E}_{p(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i:j}, \mathbf{x}_{i:j})} \left[ g_{\omega}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i:j})^\top g_{\omega}(\mathbf{x}_{i:j}) - \log \sum_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i:j} \in \tilde{\mathcal{S}}} \exp(g_{\omega}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i:j})^\top g_{\omega}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i:j})) \right]$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_T\}$$

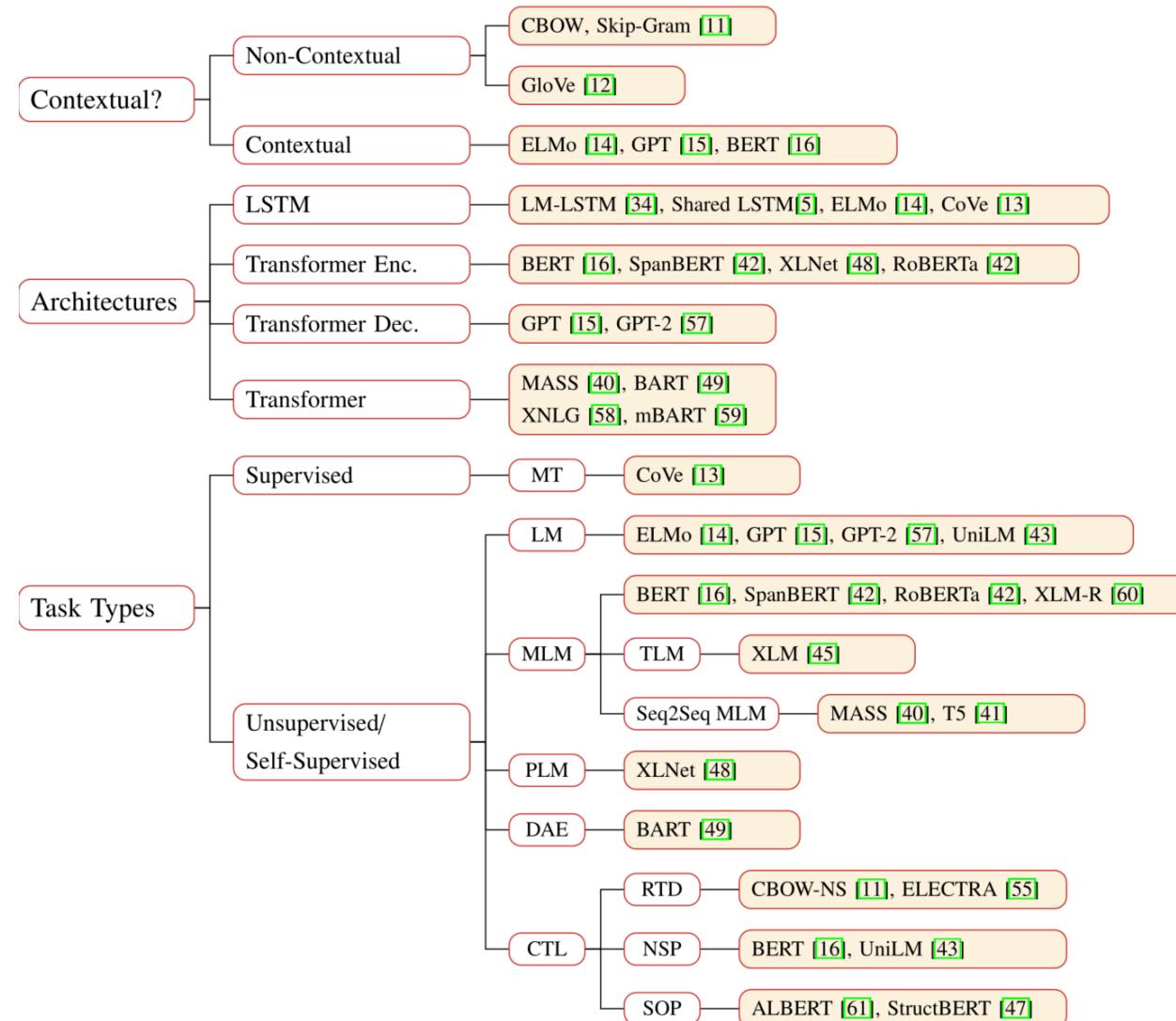
$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i:j}$  a masked sequence masked at position  $i$  to  $j$

# 预训练任务汇总

Task	Loss Function	Description
LM	$\mathcal{L}_{\text{LM}} = - \sum_{t=1}^T \log p(x_t   \mathbf{x}_{<t})$	$\mathbf{x}_{<t} = x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{t-1}$ .
MLM	$\mathcal{L}_{\text{MLM}} = - \sum_{\hat{x} \in m(\mathbf{x})} \log p(\hat{x}   \mathbf{x}_{\setminus m(\mathbf{x})})$	$m(\mathbf{x})$ and $\mathbf{x}_{\setminus m(\mathbf{x})}$ denote the masked words from $\mathbf{x}$ and the rest words respectively.
Seq2Seq MLM	$\mathcal{L}_{\text{S2SMLM}} = - \sum_{t=i}^j \log p(x_t   \mathbf{x}_{\setminus \mathbf{x}_{i:j}}, \mathbf{x}_{i:t-1})$	$\mathbf{x}_{i:j}$ denotes an masked n-gram span from $i$ to $j$ in $\mathbf{x}$ .
PLM	$\mathcal{L}_{\text{PLM}} = - \sum_{t=1}^T \log p(z_t   \mathbf{z}_{<t})$	$\mathbf{z} = \text{perm}(\mathbf{x})$ is a permutation of $\mathbf{x}$ with random order.
DAE	$\mathcal{L}_{\text{DAE}} = - \sum_{t=1}^T \log p(x_t   \hat{\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{x}_{<t})$	$\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ is randomly perturbed text from $\mathbf{x}$ .
DIM	$\mathcal{L}_{\text{DIM}} = s(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i:j}, \mathbf{x}_{i:j}) - \log \sum_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i:j} \in \mathcal{N}} s(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i:j}, \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i:j})$	$\mathbf{x}_{i:j}$ denotes an n-gram span from $i$ to $j$ in $\mathbf{x}$ , $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{i:j}$ denotes a sentence masked at position $i$ to $j$ , and $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{i:j}$ denotes a randomly-sampled negative n-gram from corpus.
NSP/SOP	$\mathcal{L}_{\text{NSP/SOP}} = - \log p(t   \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$	$t = 1$ if $\mathbf{x}$ and $\mathbf{y}$ are continuous segments from corpus.
RTD	$\mathcal{L}_{\text{RTD}} = - \sum_{t=1}^T \log p(y_t   \hat{\mathbf{x}})$	$y_t = \mathbf{1}(\hat{x}_t = x_t)$ , $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ is corrupted from $\mathbf{x}$ .

<sup>1</sup>  $\mathbf{x} = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_T]$  denotes a sequence.

# 小结



# 小结

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PTMs	Architecture <sup>†</sup>	Input	Pre-Training Task	Corpus	Params	GLUE <sup>#</sup>	FT? <sup>#</sup>
ELMo [14]	LSTM	Text	BiLM	WikiText-103			No
GPT [15]	Transformer Dec.	Text	LM	BookCorpus	117M	72.8	Yes
GPT-2 [57]	Transformer Dec.	Text	LM	WebText	117M ~ 1542M		No
BERT [16]	Transformer Enc.	Text	MLM & NSP	WikiEn+BookCorpus	110M ~ 340M	81.9*	Yes
InfoWord [54]	Transformer Enc.	Text	DIM+MLM	WikiEn+BookCorpus	=BERT	81.1*	Yes
RoBERTa [42]	Transformer Enc.	Text	MLM	BookCorpus+CC-News+OpenWebText+ STORIES	355M	88.5	Yes
XLNet [48]	Two-Stream Transformer Enc.	Text	PLM	WikiEn+ BookCorpus+Giga5 +ClueWeb+Common Crawl	≈BERT	90.5 <sup>\$</sup>	Yes
ELECTRA [55]	Transformer Enc.	Text	RTD+MLM	same to XLNet	335M	88.6	Yes
UniLM [43]	Transformer Enc.	Text	MLM <sup>‡</sup> NSP	WikiEn+BookCorpus	340M	80.8	Yes
MASS [40]	Transformer	Text	Seq2Seq MLM	*Task-dependent			Yes
BART [49]	Transformer	Text	DAE	same to RoBERTa	110% of BERT	88.4*	Yes
T5 [41]	Transformer	Text	Seq2Seq MLM	Colossal Clean Crawled Corpus (C4)	220M ~ 11B	89.7*	Yes

# 预训练模型的扩展

# 预训练模型的扩展

Knowledge-Enriched PTMs

Multilingual and Language-Specific PTMs

Multi-Modal PTMs

Domain-Specific and Task-Specific PTMs

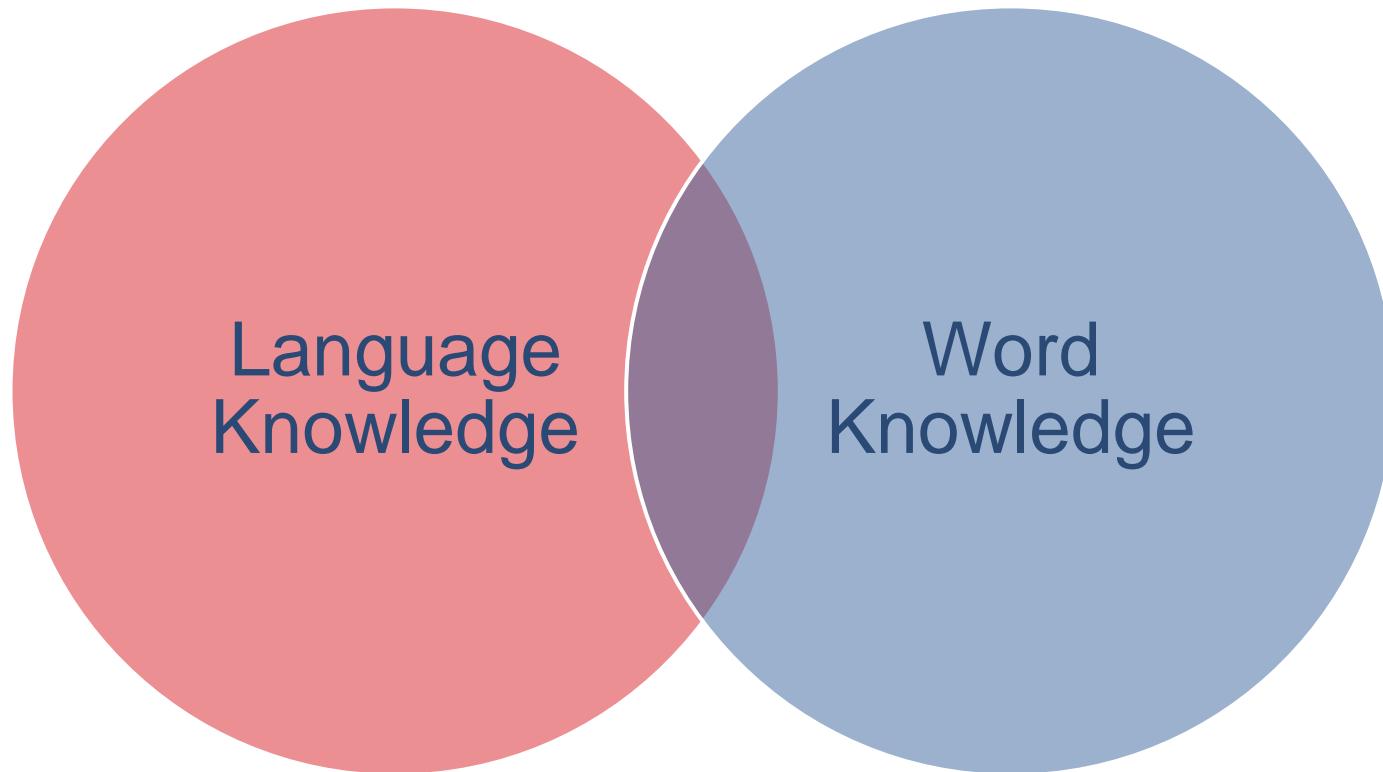
Model Compression

# 知识增强

# 预训练模型中的知识

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What type of knowledge brings the improvements?



# Language Models Need Knowledge

- ▶ PLMs perform poorly on entity recognition
  - ▶ Contextualized PLMs achieved small improvements on entity & semantic related tasks compared with non-contextualized methods. ([Tenney et al.](#))
  - ▶ BPE tokenization breaks entities

The native language of Jean Mara ##is is French.

- ▶ Surface form-based reasoning

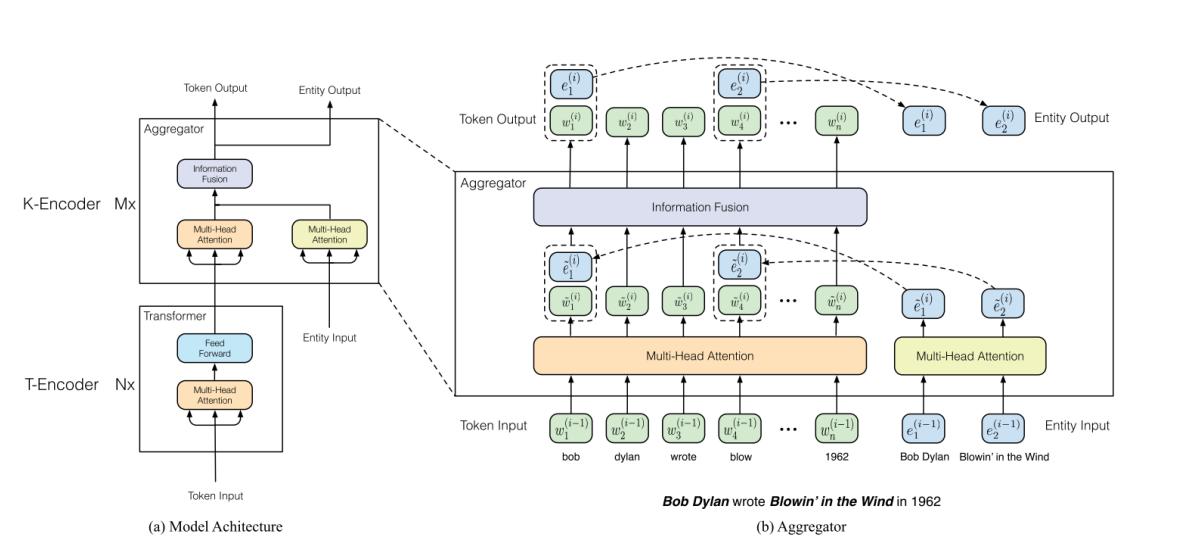
	original BERT	E-BERT- replace	E-BERT- concat	ERNIE	Know- Bert
Jean Marais	French	French	French	french	french
Daniel Ceccaldi	Italian	French	French	french	italian
Orane Demazis	Albanian	French	French	french	french
Sylvia Lopez	Spanish	French	Spanish	spanish	spanish
Annick Alane	English	French	French	english	english

BERT does not know *Daniel Ceccaldi* (as an entity) at all. It just think *Daniel Ceccaldi* looks like an Italian name.

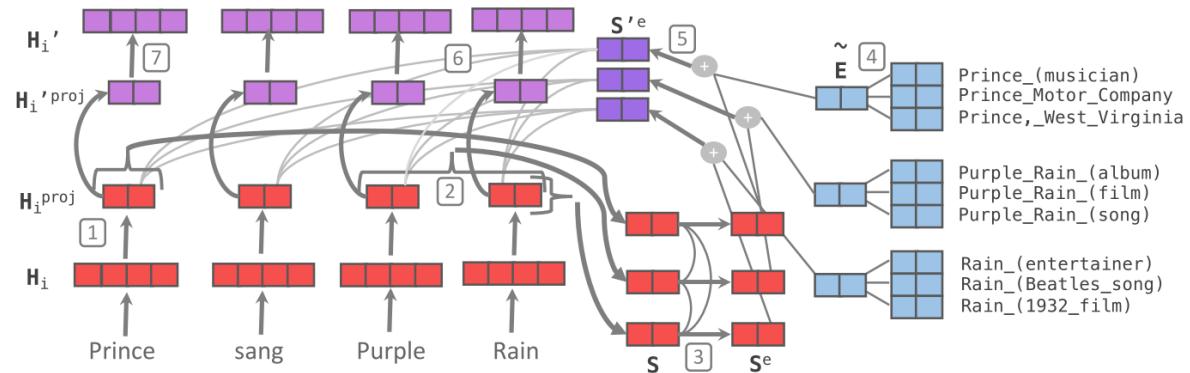
E-BERT: Efficient-Yet-Effective Entity Embeddings for BERT. <https://arxiv.org/abs/1911.03681>

# Injecting Knowledge into Pre-Training

- ▶ Injecting entity embeddings
  - ▶ ERNIE, KnowBERT, K-BERT
  - ▶ The entity embeddings are NOT
    - ▶ Jointly learned along with PLM
    - ▶ Contextualized
- ▶ Knowledge as supervision
  - ▶ WKLM



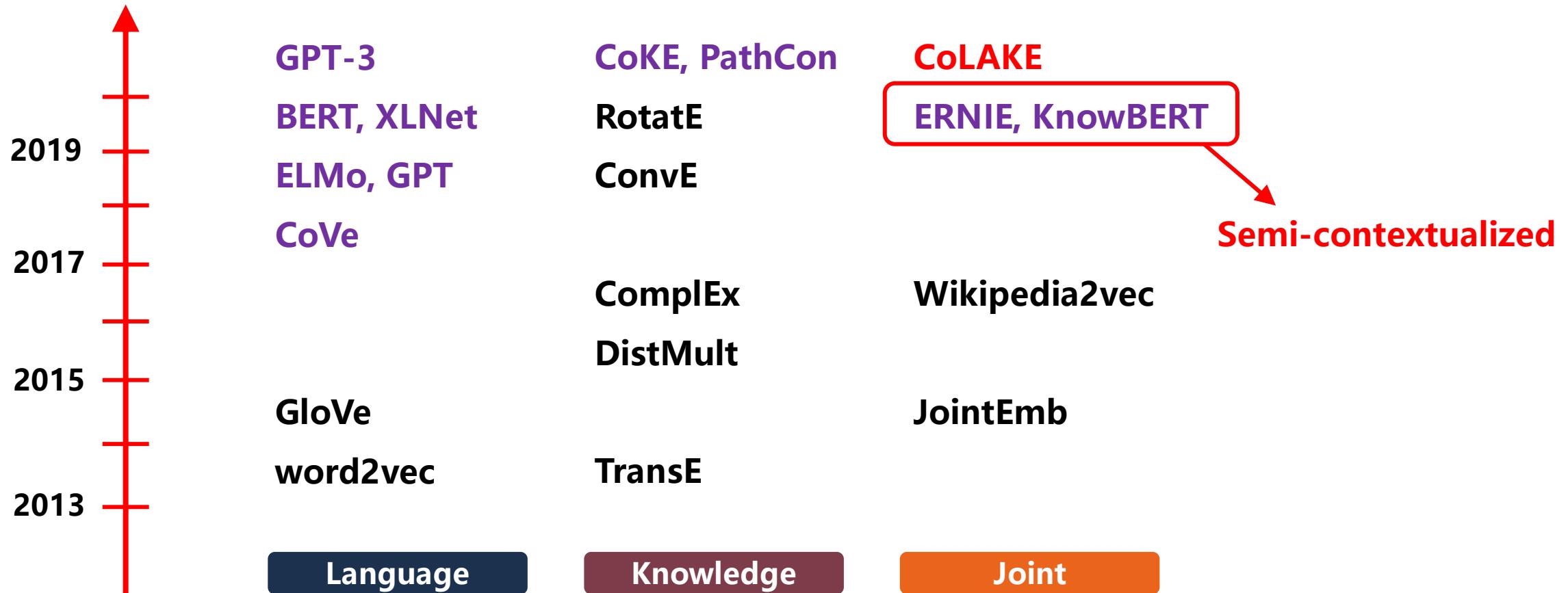
ERNIE: Enhanced Language Representation with Informative Entities  
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1905.07129>



Knowledge Enhanced Contextual Word Representations  
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.04164>

# Representation in Language and Knowledge

Combine the success of both sides -- CoLAKE



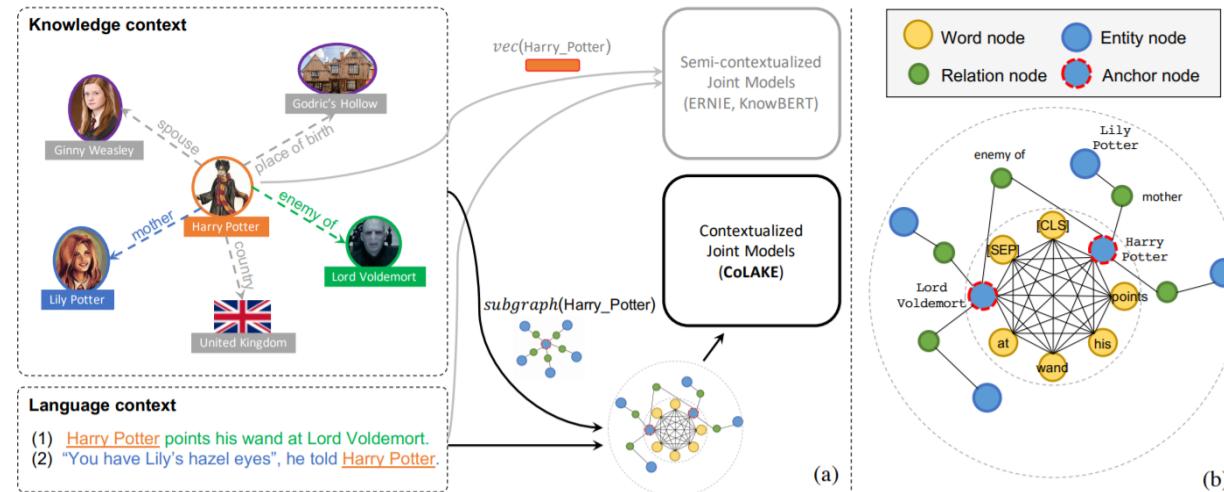
# CoLAKE：预训练的“语言-知识”联合上下文表示

## ► Why?

- Different facts should be accessed to help understand different sentences.

## ► What?

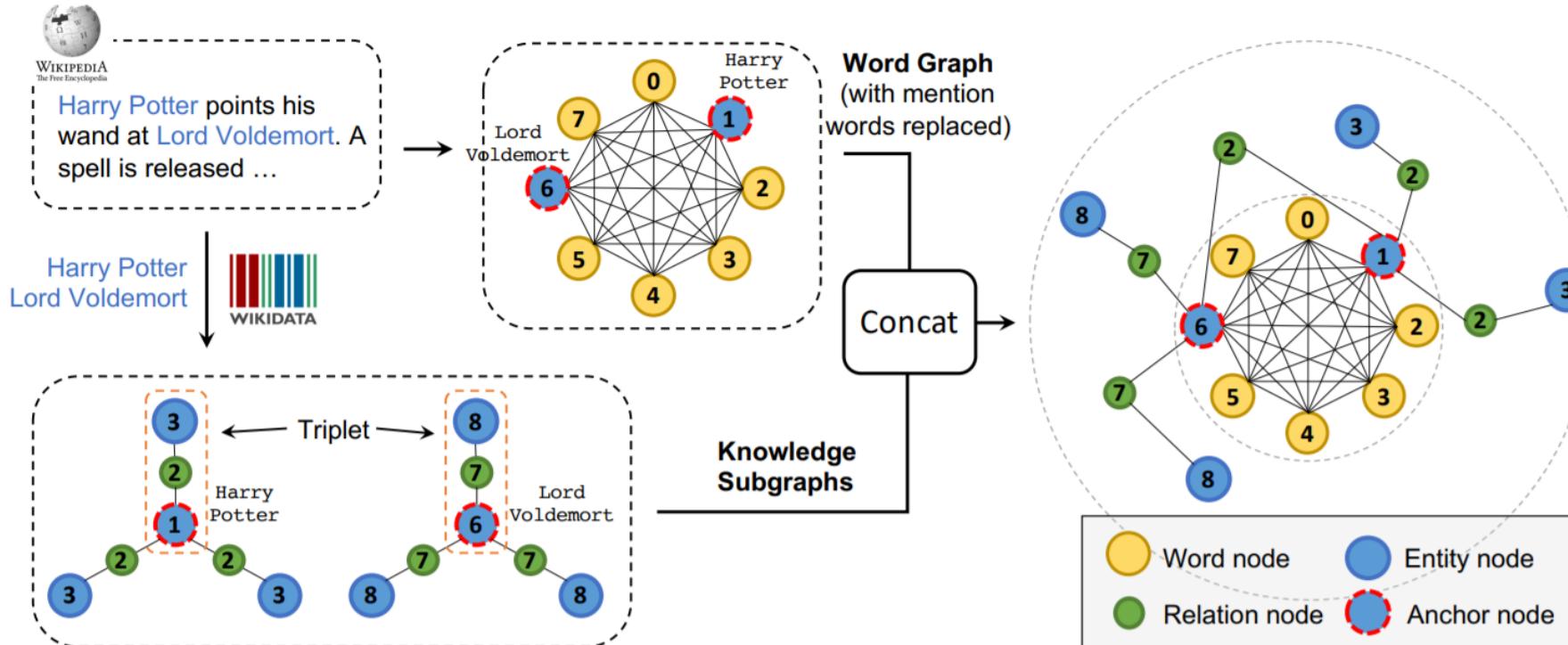
- Word-knowledge graph is a unified data structure to integrate language context and knowledge context.



Tianxiang Sun, Yunfan Shao, Xipeng Qiu, Qipeng Guo, Yaru Hu, Xuanjing Huang, Zheng Zhang, CoLAKE: Contextualized Language and Knowledge Embedding, COLING 2020, <https://arxiv.org/abs/2010.00309>

# Word-knowledge Graph

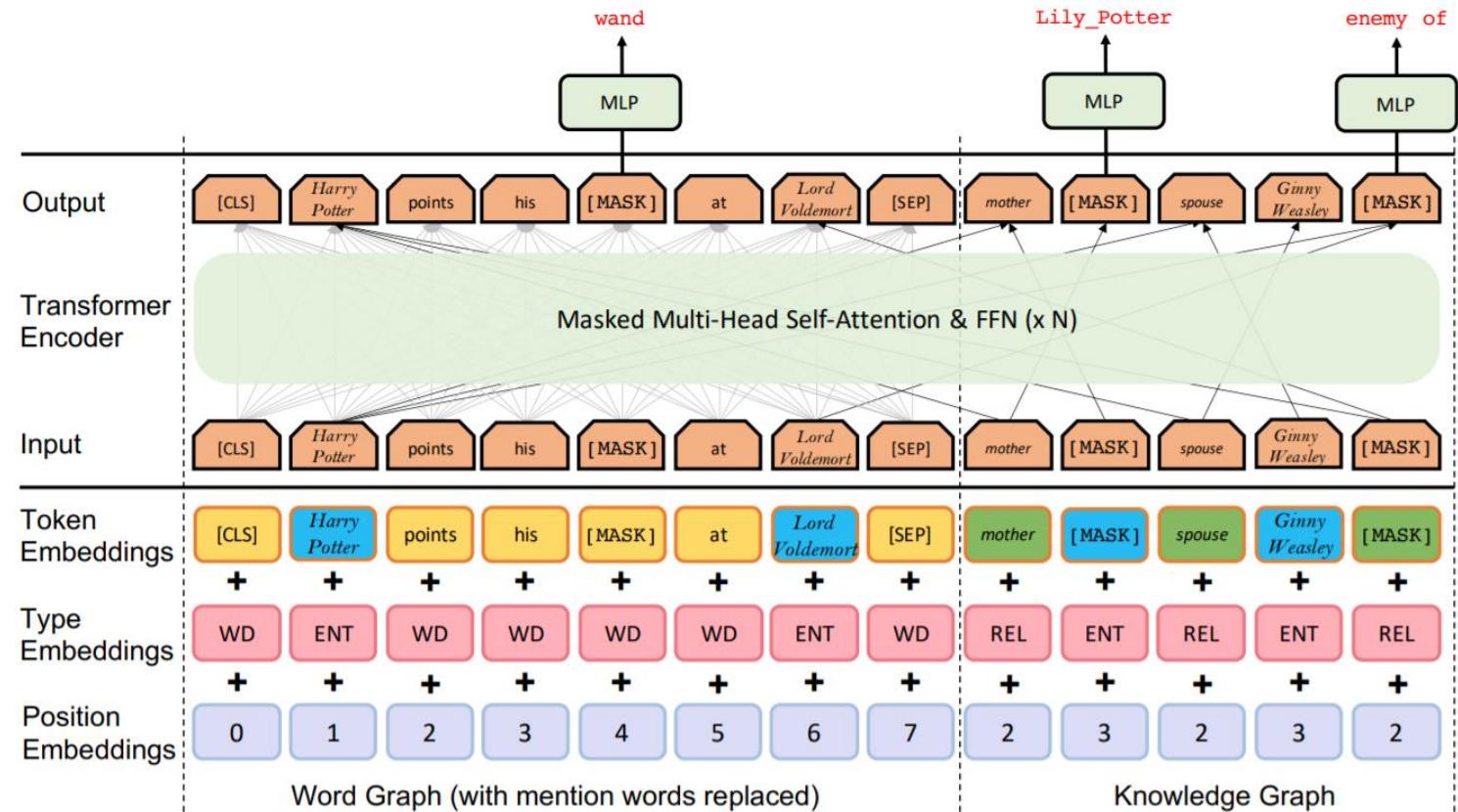
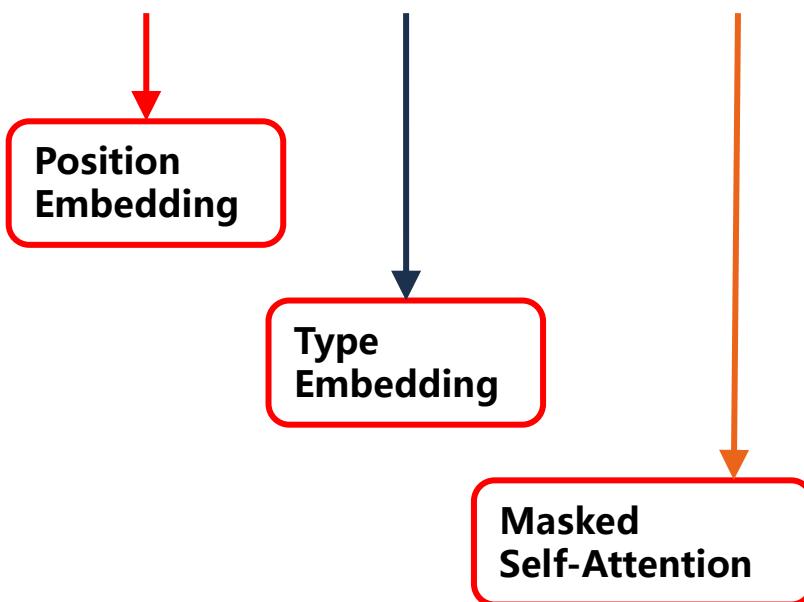
- ▶ How?
  - ▶ Word graph + Knowledge subgraph



# Model Architecture

## ► Modify Transformer for word-knowledge graph

**Word-knowledge graph is a  
positional heterogeneous graph.**



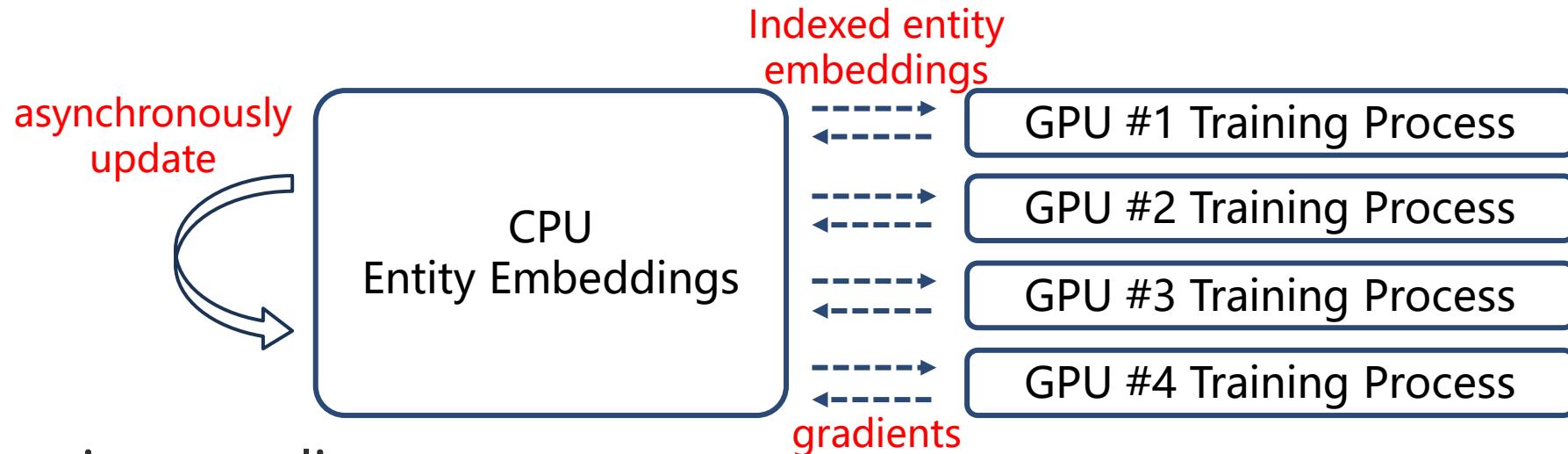
# Pre-Training Objective

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- ▶ Masked Language Model (MLM) on word-knowledge graph
  - ▶ Masking word nodes
    - ▶ Learn linguistic knowledge
  - ▶ Masking entity nodes
    - ▶ Anchor nodes masked – Learn to align the two spaces
    - ▶ Entity nodes masked – Learn contextualized entity embeddings
  - ▶ Masking relation nodes
    - ▶ Relation between anchor nodes – Learn to do relation extraction
    - ▶ Otherwise – Learn contextualized relation embeddings

# Some Details

- ▶ Mixed CPU-GPU training



- ▶ Negative sampling

- ▶ Sample negative entities from the 3/4 powered entity distribution.

- ▶ Alignment of the two spaces

- ▶ Discard neighbors of anchor nodes in 50% of time.
  - ▶ Replace mention words with anchor nodes.

# Contextualized Representation

Joint Models		Language Objective	Contextualized?	Knowledge Objective	Knowledge Contextualized?
Non-contextual	Wang et al. (2014)	Skip-Gram	✗	TransE	✗
	Yamada et al. (2016)	Skip-Gram	✗	Skip-Gram	✗
Semi-contextualized	ERNIE (Zhang et al., 2019)	MLM	✓	TransE*	✗
	KnowBERT (Peters et al., 2019)	MLM	✓	-	✗
	KEPLER (Wang et al., 2019c)	MLM	✓	TransE	✗
Contextualized	CoLAKE (Ours)	MLM	✓	MLM	✓

# Experiments

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- ▶ Knowledge-driven tasks
  - ▶ Entity typing
  - ▶ Relation extraction
- ▶ Knowledge probing tasks
  - ▶ LAMA
  - ▶ LAMA-UHN
- ▶ Language understanding tasks
  - ▶ GLUE
- ▶ Synthetic graph task
  - ▶ Word-knowledge graph completion

# Experiments

## ► Knowledge-driven tasks

Model	Open Entity			FewRel		
	P	R	F	P	R	F
BERT (Devlin et al., 2019)	76.4	71.0	73.6	85.0	85.1	84.9
RoBERTa (Liu et al., 2019)	77.4	73.6	75.4	85.4	85.4	85.3
ERNIE (Zhang et al., 2019)	78.4	72.9	75.6	88.5	88.4	88.3
KnowBERT (Peters et al., 2019)	<b>78.6</b>	73.7	76.1	-	-	-
KEPLER (Wang et al., 2019c)	77.8	74.6	76.2	-	-	-
E-BERT (Pörner et al., 2019)	-	-	-	88.6	88.5	88.5
CoLAKE (Ours)	77.0	<b>75.7</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>90.5</b>

## ► Knowledge probing tasks

Corpus	Pre-trained Models					
	ELMo	ELMo5.5B	BERT	RoBERTa	CoLAKE	K-Adapter*
LAMA-Google-RE	2.2	3.1	11.4	5.3	9.5	7.0
LAMA-UHN-Google-RE	2.3	2.7	5.7	2.2	4.9	3.7
LAMA-T-REx	0.2	0.3	32.5	24.7	28.8	29.1
LAMA-UHN-T-REx	0.2	0.2	23.3	17.0	20.4	23.0

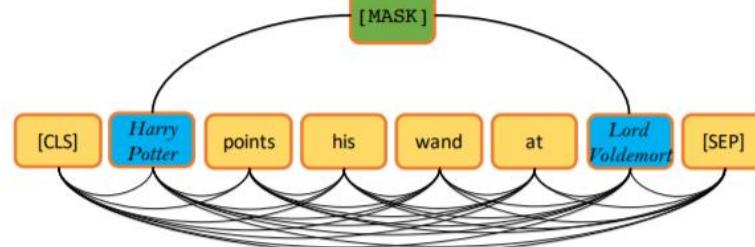
# Experiments

## ► Language understanding tasks

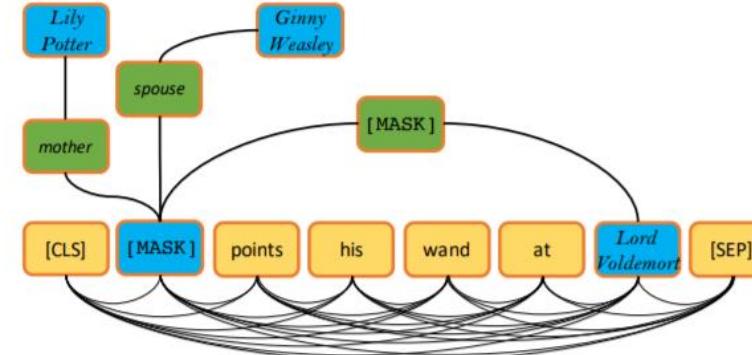
Model	MNLI (m/mm)	QQP	QNLI	SST-2	CoLA	STS-B	MRPC	RTE	AVG.
RoBERTa	87.5 / 87.3	91.9	92.8	94.8	63.6	91.2	90.2	78.7	86.4
KEPLER	87.2 / 86.5	91.5	92.4	94.4	62.3	89.4	89.3	70.8	84.9
CoLAKE	87.4 / 87.2	92.0	92.4	94.6	63.4	90.8	90.9	77.9	86.3

## ► Synthetic graph task

### ► Word-knowledge graph completion



(a) Transductive setting.



(b) Inductive setting.

# Experiments

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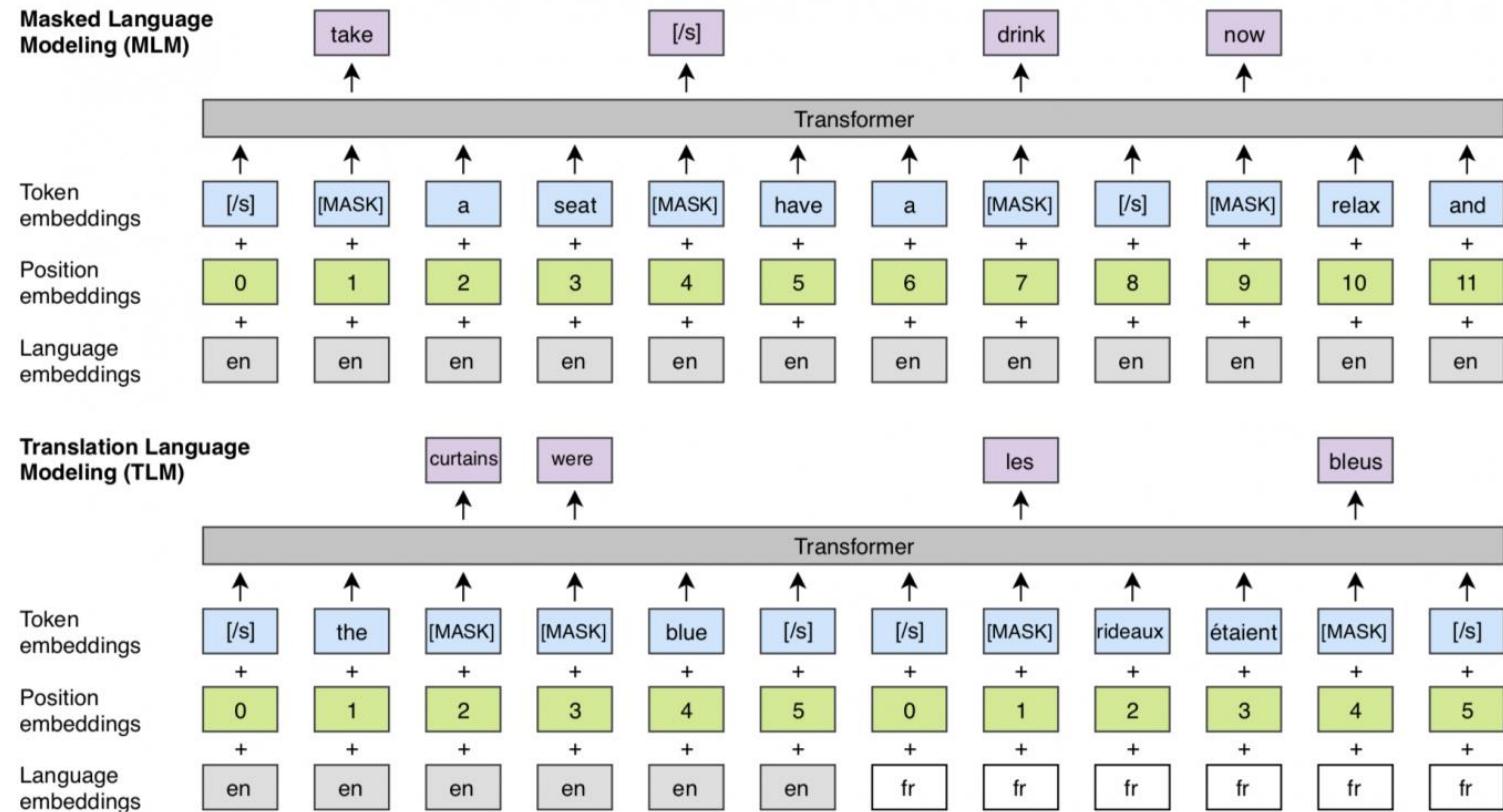
- ▶ Results on word-knowledge graph completion
  - ▶ CoLAKE is essentially a pre-trained inductive GNN which simultaneously models structural knowledge and text semantics.

Model	MR ↓	MRR	HITS@1	HITS@3	HITS@10
Transductive setting					
TransE (Bordes et al., 2013)	15.97	67.30	60.28	70.96	79.75
DistMult (Yang et al., 2015)	27.09	60.56	48.66	69.69	79.61
ComplEx (Trouillon et al., 2016)	26.73	61.09	49.80	70.64	79.78
RotatE (Sun et al., 2019)	30.36	70.90	64.74	74.89	81.05
CoLAKE	2.03	82.48	72.14	92.19	98.58
Inductive setting					
DKRL (Xie et al., 2016)	168.21	8.18	5.03	7.28	14.13
CoLAKE	31.01	28.10	15.69	30.28	58.05

## 针对跨语言、特定语言的预训练模型

# Multilingual and Language-Specific PTMs

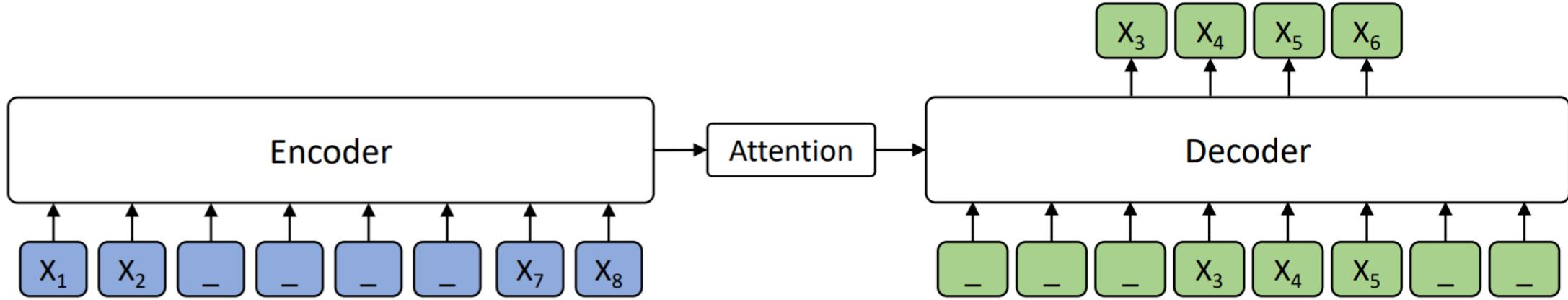
## ► Cross-Lingual Language Understanding (XLU)



XLM – Enhancing BERT for Cross-lingual Language Model

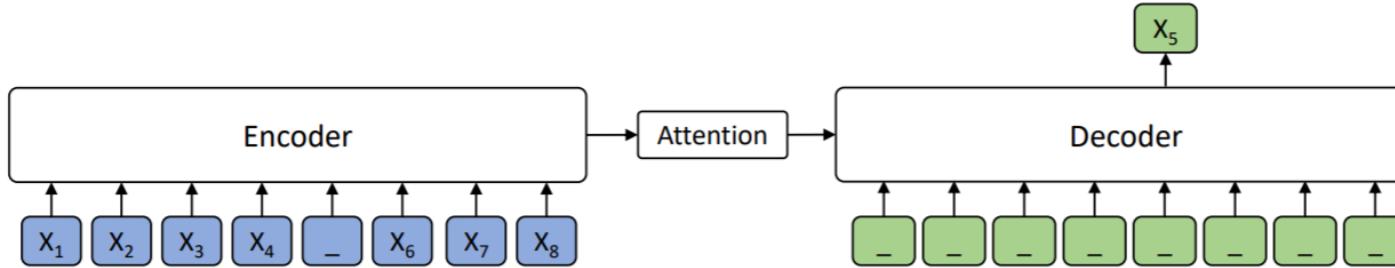
# Multilingual and Language-Specific PTMs

## ► Cross-Lingual Language Generation (XLG)

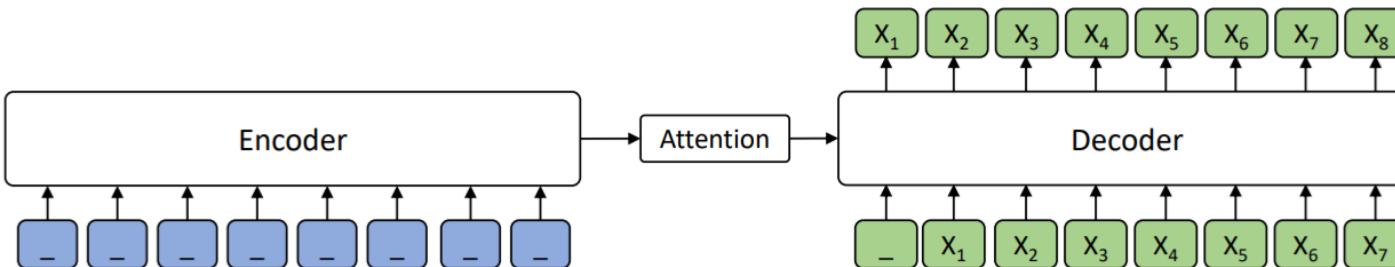


MASS: Masked Sequence to Sequence Pre-training for Language Generation

# Multilingual and Language-Specific PTMs



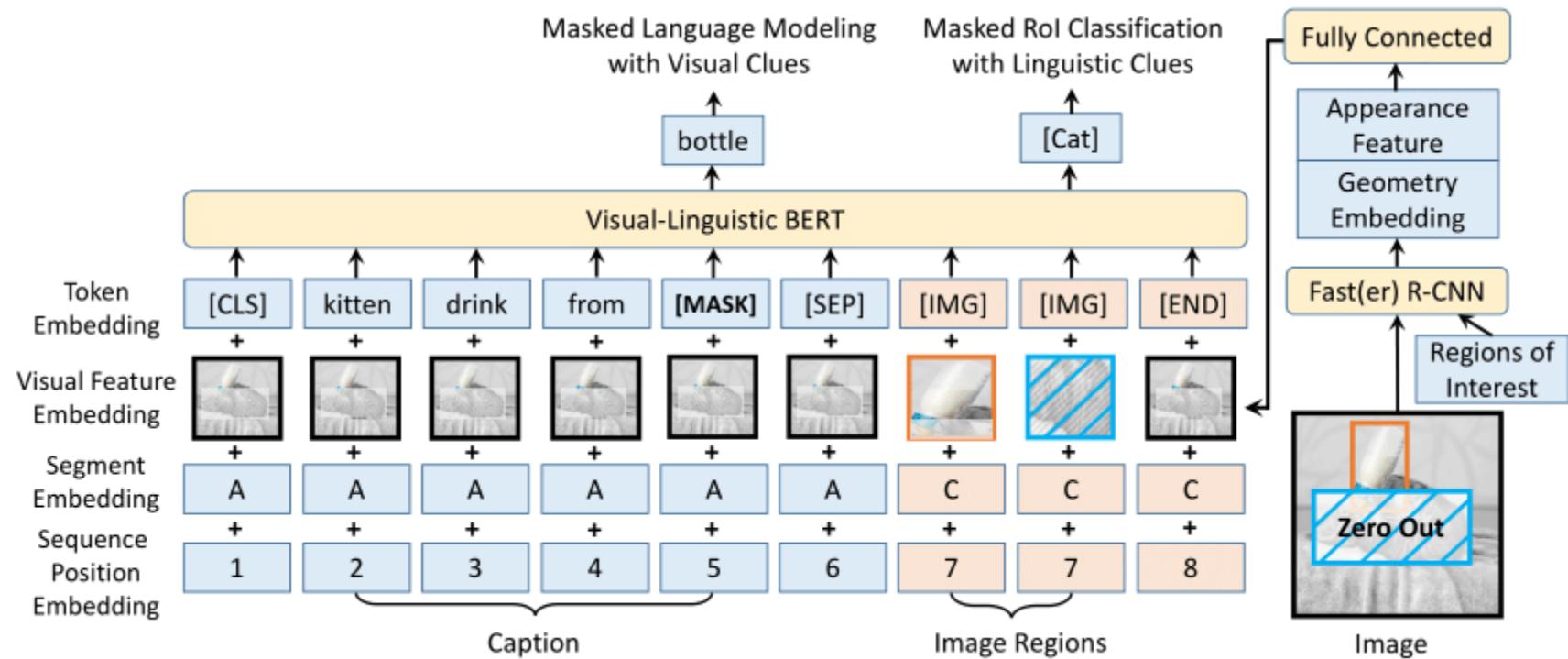
(a) Masked language modeling in BERT ( $k = 1$ )



(b) Standard language modeling ( $k = m$ )

# 跨模态语言模型

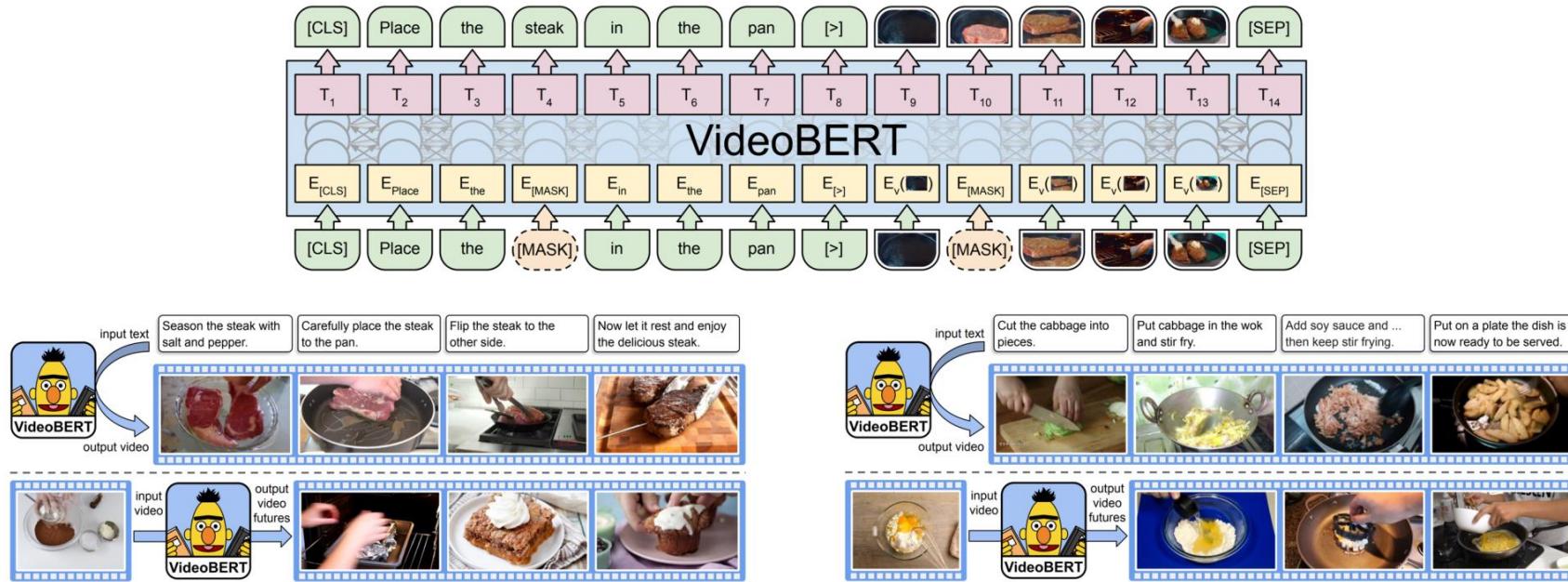
# VL-BERT



Su W, Zhu X, Cao Y, et al. VL-BERT: Pre-training of generic visual-linguistic representations. 2019. <https://arxiv.org/abs/1908.08530>

# VideoBERT

将文本和视频对作为BERT的输入，同时Mask词以及图像块



Sun C, Myers A, Vondrick C, et al. VideoBERT: A joint model for video and language representation learning. Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision. 2019.

# OpenAI DALL-E

---



(a) a tapir made of accordion.  
a tapir with the texture of an  
accordion.

(b) an illustration of a baby  
hedgehog in a Christmas  
sweater walking a dog

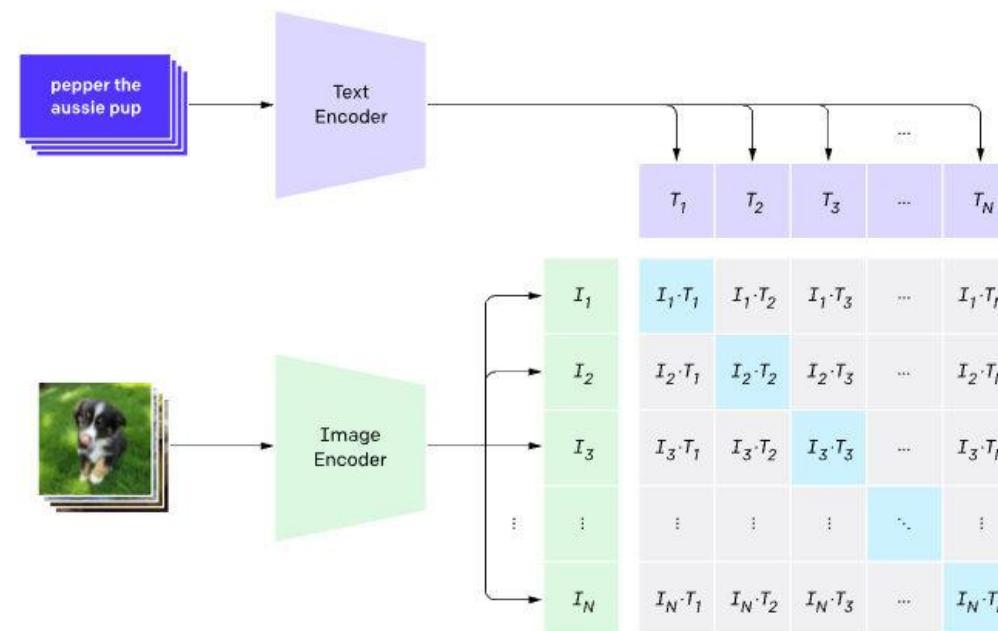
(c) a neon sign that reads  
“backprop”.  
a neon sign that  
reads “backprop”.  
backprop  
neon sign

(d) the exact same cat on the  
top as a sketch on the bottom

Zero-Shot Text-to-Image Generation

# OpenAI CLIP

## 1. Contrastive pre-training



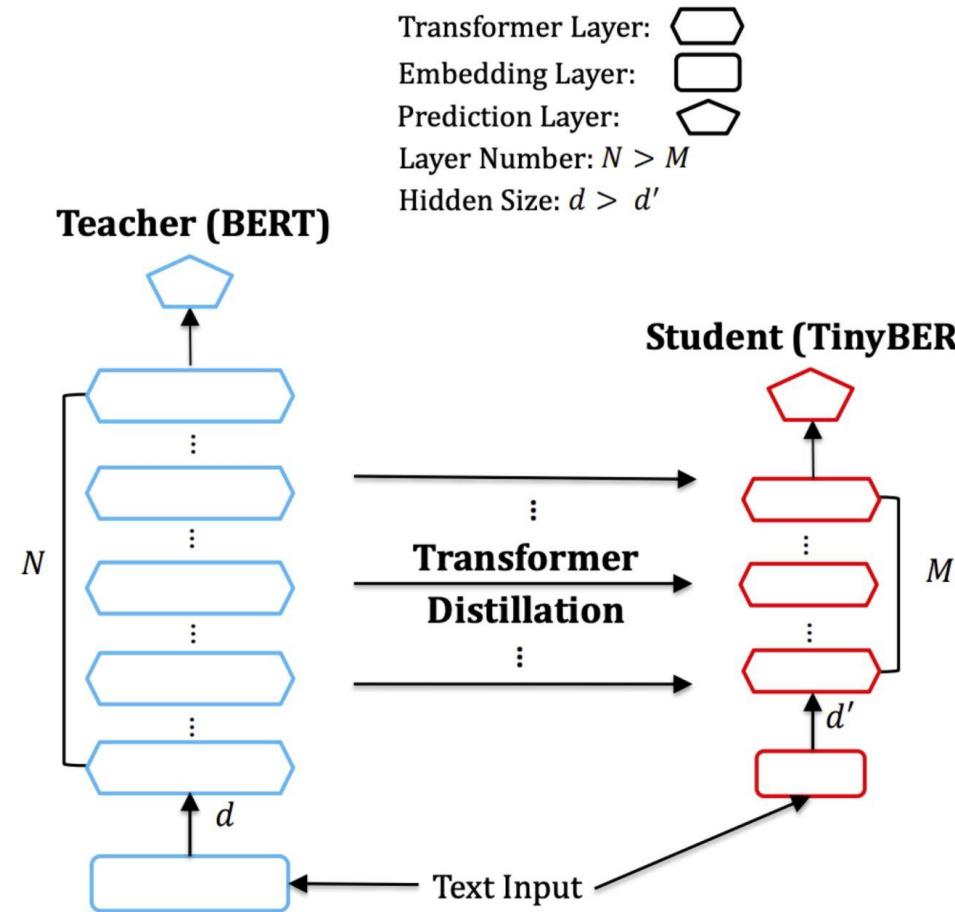
Zero-Shot Text-to-Image Generation

# 模型压缩

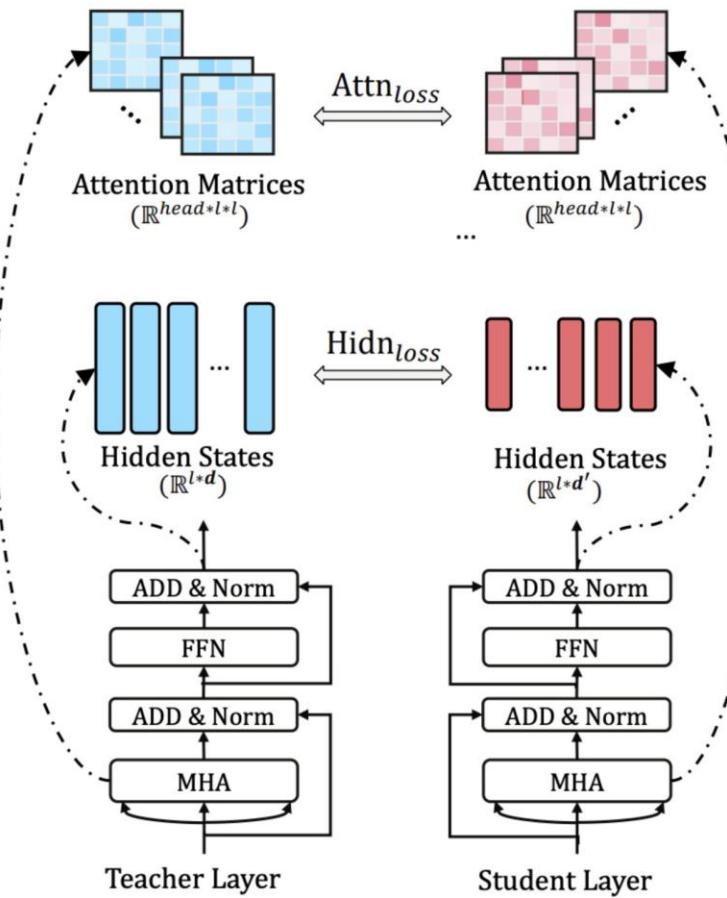
---

- ▶ Model pruning
  - ▶ removes less important parameters
- ▶ Weight Quantization
  - ▶ uses fewer bits to represent the parameters
- ▶ Parameter sharing
- ▶ Knowledge distillation
  - ▶ trains a smaller student model that learns from intermediate outputs from the original model
- ▶ Module replacing

# TinyBERT



## Transformer-layer Distillation



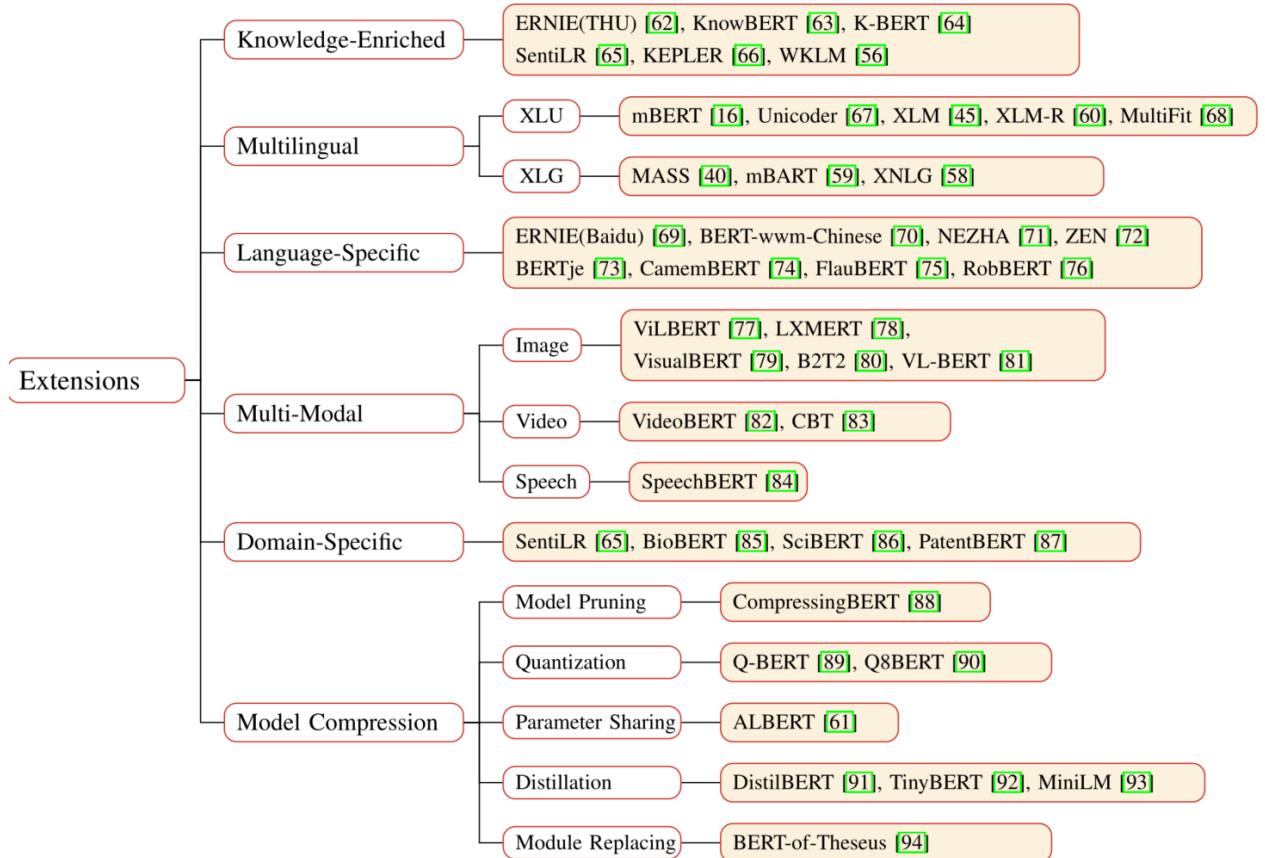
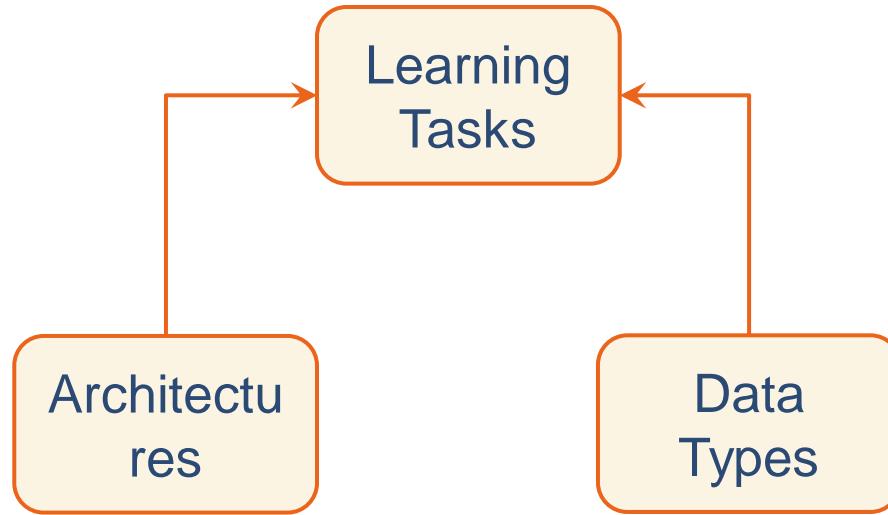
Xiaoqi Jiao, Yichun Yin, Lifeng Shang, Xin Jiang, Xiao Chen, Linlin Li, Fang Wang, Qun Liu, TinyBERT: Distilling BERT for Natural Language Understanding, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.10351>

# 小结

---

Method	Type	#Layer	Loss Function*	Speed Up	Params	Source PTM	GLUE <sup>‡</sup>
BERT <sub>BASE</sub> [16]	Baseline	12	$\mathcal{L}_{MLM} + \mathcal{L}_{NSP}$		110M		79.6
BERT <sub>LARGE</sub> [16]		24	$\mathcal{L}_{MLM} + \mathcal{L}_{NSP}$		340M		81.9
Q-BERT [89]	Quantization	12	HAWQ + GWQ	-		BERT <sub>BASE</sub>	$\approx 99\%$ BERT <sup>◦</sup>
Q8BERT [90]		12	DQ + QAT	-		BERT <sub>BASE</sub>	$\approx 99\%$ BERT
ALBERT <sup>\$</sup> [61]	Param. Sharing	12	$\mathcal{L}_{MLM} + \mathcal{L}_{SOP}$	$\times 5.6 \sim 0.3$	12 ~ 235M		89.4 (ensemble)
DistilBERT [91]		6	$\mathcal{L}_{KD-CE} + \text{CosKD} + \mathcal{L}_{MLM}$	$\times 1.63$	66M	BERT <sub>BASE</sub>	77.0 (dev)
TinyBERT <sup>\$\dagger</sup> [92]		4	$MSE_{embed} + MSE_{attn} + MSE_{hidn} + \mathcal{L}_{KD-CE}$	$\times 9.4$	14.5M	BERT <sub>BASE</sub>	76.5
BERT-PKD [147]		3 ~ 6	$\mathcal{L}_{KD-CE} + \text{PT}_{KD} + \mathcal{L}_{Task}$	$\times 3.73 \sim 1.64$	45.7 ~ 67 M	BERT <sub>BASE</sub>	76.0 ~ 80.6 <sup>#</sup>
PD [148]	Distillation	6	$\mathcal{L}_{KD-CE} + \mathcal{L}_{Task} + \mathcal{L}_{MLM}$	$\times 2.0$	67.5M	BERT <sub>BASE</sub>	81.2 <sup>#</sup>
MobileBERT <sup>\$</sup> [149]		24	FMT+AT+PKT+ $\mathcal{L}_{KD-CE} + \mathcal{L}_{MLM}$	$\times 4.0$	25.3M	BERT <sub>LARGE</sub>	79.7
MiniLM [93]		6	AT+AR	$\times 1.99$	66M	BERT <sub>BASE</sub>	81.0 <sup>b</sup>
DualTrain <sup>\$\dagger</sup> [150]		12	Dual Projection+ $\mathcal{L}_{MLM}$	-	1.8 ~ 19.2M	BERT <sub>BASE</sub>	75.8 ~ 81.9 <sup>#</sup>
BERT-of-Theseus [94]	Module Replacing	6	$\mathcal{L}_{Task}$	$\times 1.94$	66M	BERT <sub>BASE</sub>	78.6

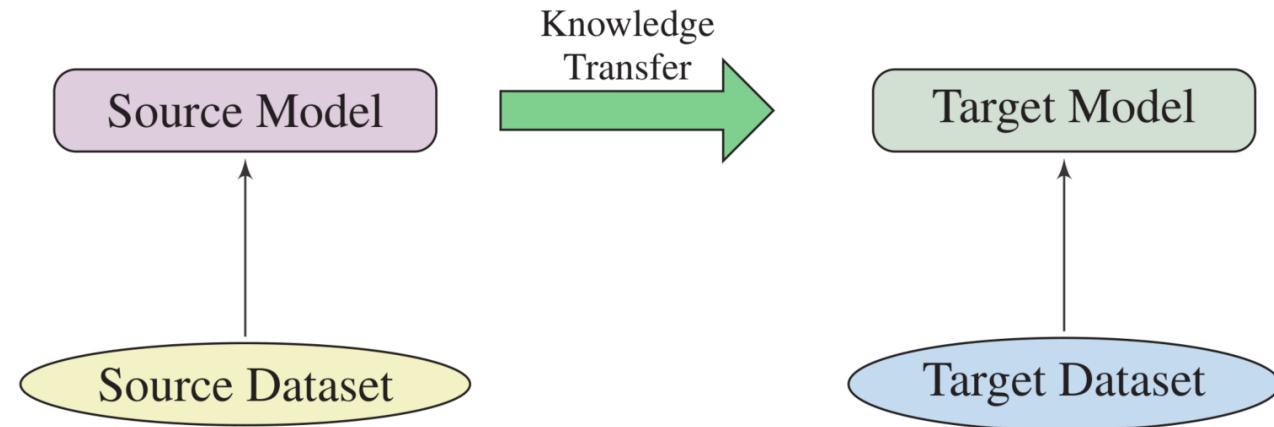
# 小结



# 迁移到下游任务

# Transfer Learning

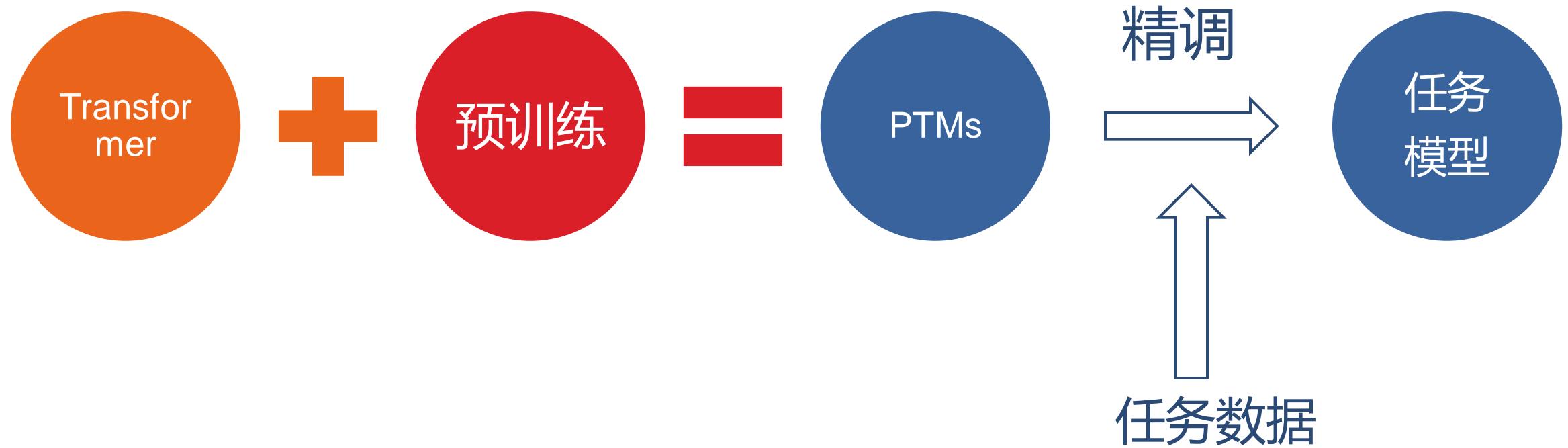
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sequential transfer learning

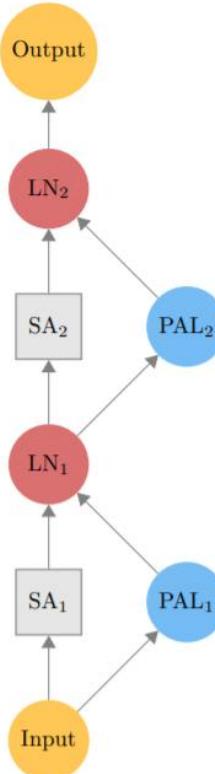
# 预训练+精调

迁移学习



# 引入额外自适应模块

- ▶ 多任务场景下，精调是参数低效的
  - ▶ Fine-tuning with extra adaptation modules

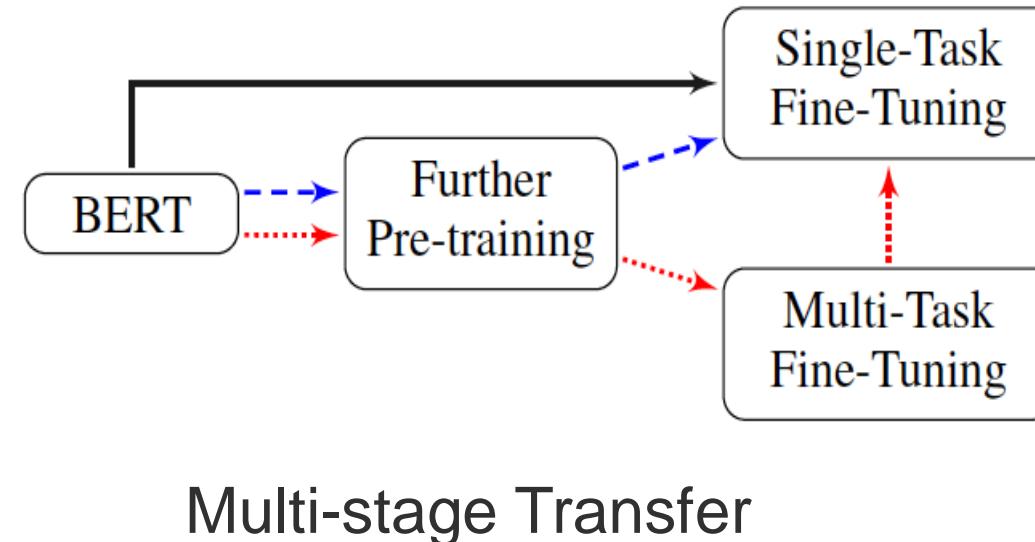


METHOD	PARAMS	MNLI-(M/MM) 392K	QQP 363K	QNLI 108K	SST-2 67K	CoLA 8.5K	STS-B 5.7K	MRPC 3.5K	RTE 2.5K	Av.
BERT-BASE	8×	84.6/83.4	89.2/71.2	90.1	93.5	52.1	85.8	84.8/88.9	66.4	79.6
SHARED	1.00×	84.0/83.4	88.9/70.8	89.3	93.4	51.2	83.6	81.3/86.7	76.6	79.9
TOP PROJ. ATTN.	1.10×	84.0/83.2	88.8/71.2	89.7	93.2	47.1	85.3	83.1/87.5	75.5	79.6
PALs (204)	1.13×	84.3/83.5	89.2/71.5	90.0	92.6	51.2	85.8	84.6/88.7	76.0	<b>80.4</b>

BERT and PALs: Projected Attention Layers for Efficient Adaptation in Multi-Task Learning, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1902.02671>

# 精调策略

► 多阶段迁移：继续预训练+精调



Chi Sun, Xipeng Qiu, Yige Xu, Xuanjing Huang, How to Fine-Tune BERT for Text Classification?, CCL 2019, Best Paper Award,  
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1905.05583>

# 多阶段迁移

## ► In-Domain and Cross-Domain Further Pre-Training

Domain	sentiment			question		topic	
	IMDb	Yelp P.	Yelp F.	TREC	Yah. A.	AG's News	DBpedia
IMDb	<b>4.37</b>	2.18	29.60	2.60	22.39	5.24	0.68
Yelp P.	5.24	1.92	29.37	2.00	22.38	5.14	<b>0.65</b>
Yelp F.	5.18	1.94	29.42	2.40	22.33	5.43	<b>0.65</b>
all sentiment	4.88	<b>1.87</b>	29.25	3.00	22.35	5.34	0.67
TREC	5.65	2.09	29.35	3.20	22.17	5.12	0.66
Yah. A.	5.52	2.08	29.31	<b>1.80</b>	22.38	5.16	0.67
all question	5.68	2.14	29.52	2.20	<b>21.86</b>	5.21	0.68
AG's News	5.97	2.15	29.38	2.00	22.32	<b>4.80</b>	0.68
DBpedia	5.80	2.13	29.47	2.60	22.30	5.13	0.68
all topic	5.85	2.20	29.68	2.60	22.28	4.88	<b>0.65</b>
all	5.18	1.97	<b>29.20</b>	2.80	21.94	5.08	0.67
w/o pretrain	5.40	2.28	30.06	2.80	22.42	5.25	0.71

# Further Pre-Training on BERT Large

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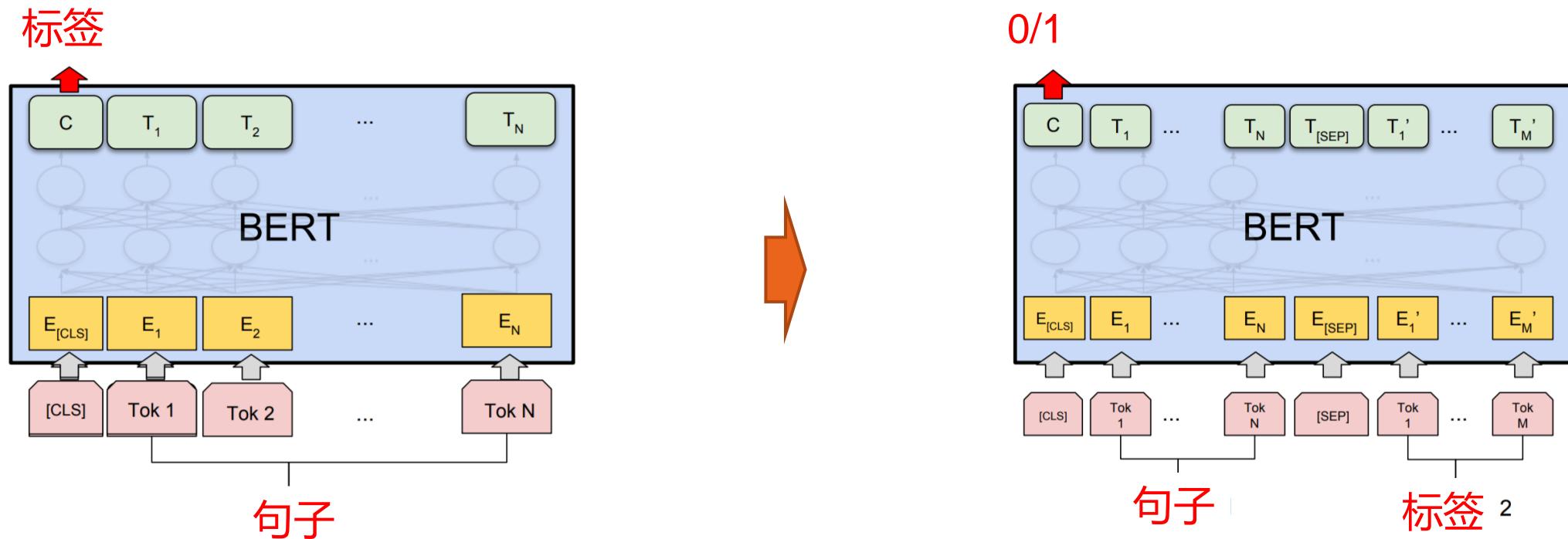
Test error rates (%) on five text classification datasets

Model	IMDb	Yelp P.	Yelp F.	AG	DBP
ULMFiT	4.60	2.16	29.98	5.01	0.80
BERT <sub>BASE</sub>	5.40	2.28	30.06	5.25	0.71
+ ITPT	4.37	1.92	29.42	4.80	0.68
BERT <sub>LARGE</sub>	4.86	2.04	29.25	4.86	0.62
+ ITPT	<b>4.21</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>28.62</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>0.61</b>

Current SOTA results!

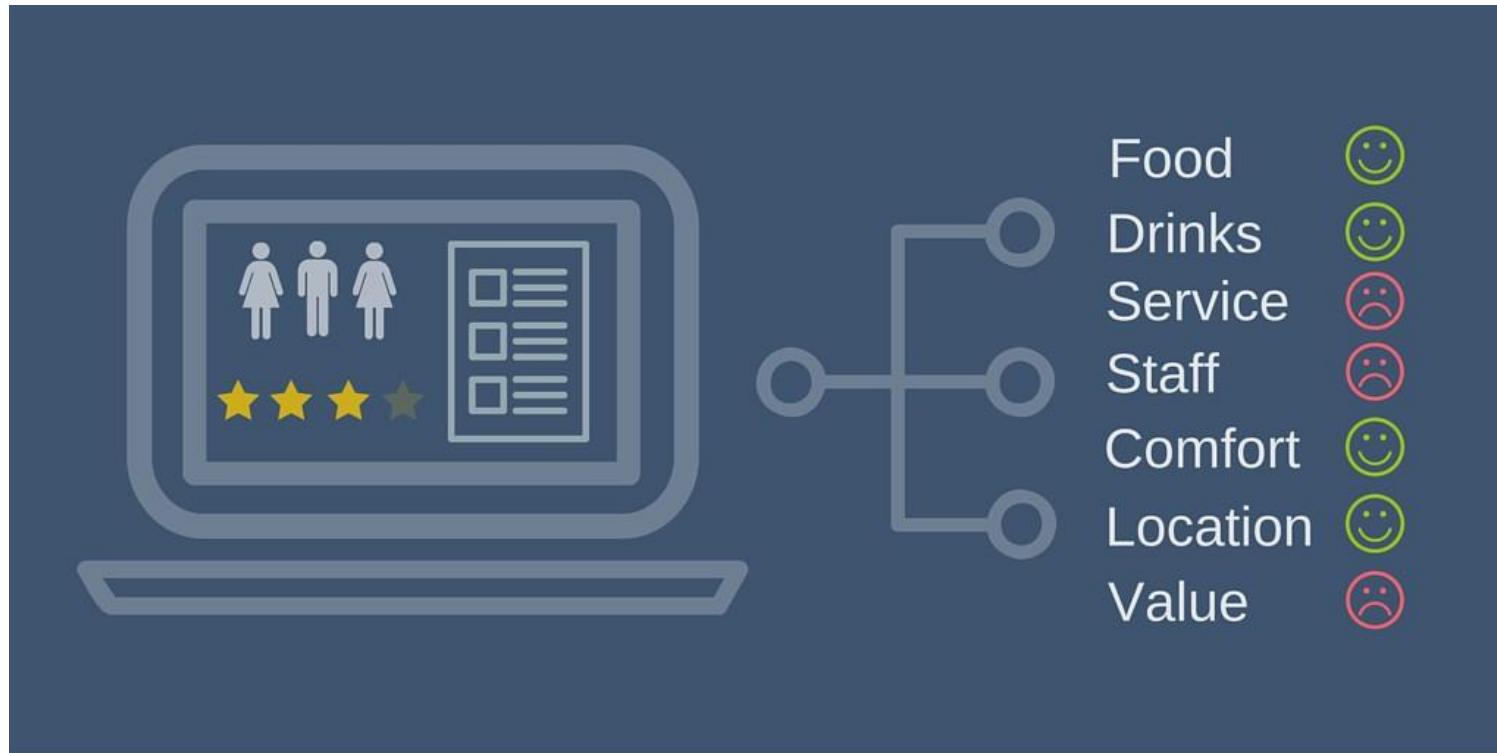
# 任务转换

- 当标签 (label) 含有语义信息时，将单句(single sentence)分类问题转换为句对(sentence-pair)分类。
- 标签不含语义时，可以人工构造辅助句子



Chi Sun, Luyao Huang, Xipeng Qiu, Utilizing BERT for Aspect-Based Sentiment Analysis via Constructing Auxiliary Sentence, NAACL 2019, <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1903.09588.pdf>

# TABSA :Aspect-Based Sentiment Analysis



# 方法：构建辅助句子的四种方法

---

(location, safety)

Target      Aspect

1. QA-M:

what do you think of the **safety** of **location**?

2. NLI-M:

**location** - **safety**

3. QA-B:

the polarity of the aspect **safety** of **location** is positive

the polarity of the aspect **safety** of **location** is negative

the polarity of the aspect **safety** of **location** is none

4. NLI-B:

**location** - **safety** - positive

**location** - **safety** - negative

**location** - **safety** - none

# 实验结果

## ► Sentihood数据集：

Model	Aspect			Sentiment	
	Acc.	F <sub>1</sub>	AUC	Acc.	AUC
LR (Saeidi et al., 2016)	-	39.3	92.4	87.5	90.5
LSTM-Final (Saeidi et al., 2016)	-	68.9	89.8	82.0	85.4
LSTM-Loc (Saeidi et al., 2016)	-	69.3	89.7	81.9	83.9
LSTM+TA+SA (Ma et al., 2018)	66.4	76.7	-	86.8	-
SenticLSTM (Ma et al., 2018)	67.4	78.2	-	89.3	-
Dmu-Entnet (Liu et al., 2018)	73.5	78.5	94.4	91.0	94.8
BERT-single	73.7	81.0	96.4	85.5	84.2
BERT-pair-QA-M	79.4	86.4	97.0	<b>93.6</b>	96.4
BERT-pair-NLI-M	78.3	87.0	<b>97.5</b>	92.1	96.5
BERT-pair-QA-B	79.2	<b>87.9</b>	97.1	93.3	<b>97.0</b>
BERT-pair-NLI-B	<b>79.8</b>	87.5	96.6	92.8	96.9

# 实验结果

---

SemEval 2014 任务4的子任务3和4：

Models	P	R	F1
XRCE	83.23	81.37	82.29
NRC-Canada	91.04	86.24	88.58
BERT-single	92.78	89.07	90.89
BERT-pair-QA-M	92.87	90.24	91.54
BERT-pair-NLI-M	93.15	90.24	91.67
BERT-pair-QA-B	93.04	89.95	91.47
BERT-pair-NLI-B	93.57	90.83	<b>92.18</b>

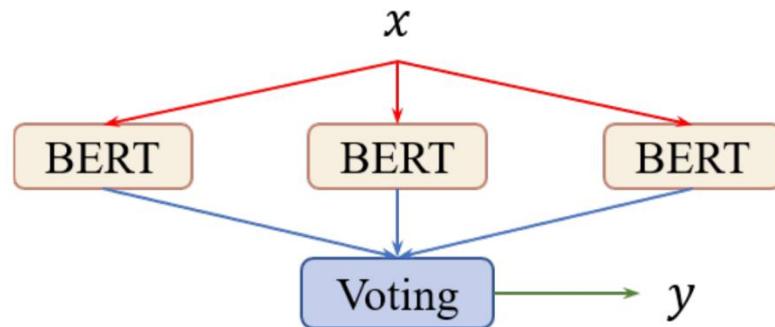
Models	4-way	3-way	Binary
XRCE	78.1	-	-
NRC-Canada	82.9	-	-
LSTM	-	82.0	88.3
ATAE-LSTM	-	84.0	89.9
BERT-single	83.7	86.9	93.3
BERT-pair-QA-M	85.2	89.3	95.4
BERT-pair-NLI-M	85.1	88.7	94.4
BERT-pair-QA-B	<b>85.9</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>95.6</b>
BERT-pair-NLI-B	84.6	88.7	95.1

方面情感极性分类子任务

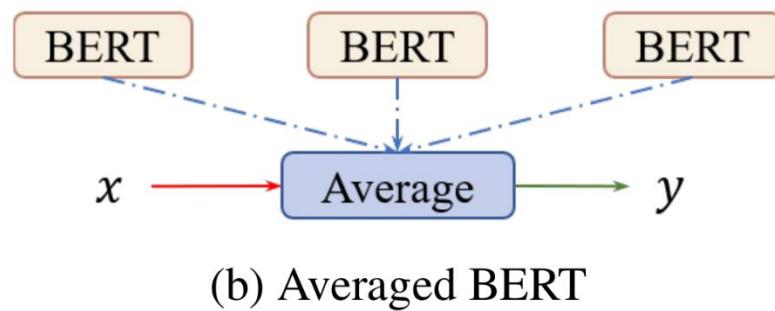
方面类别检测子任务

# 精调方法优化

Ensemble BERT is very successful in practical applications.



(a) Voted BERT

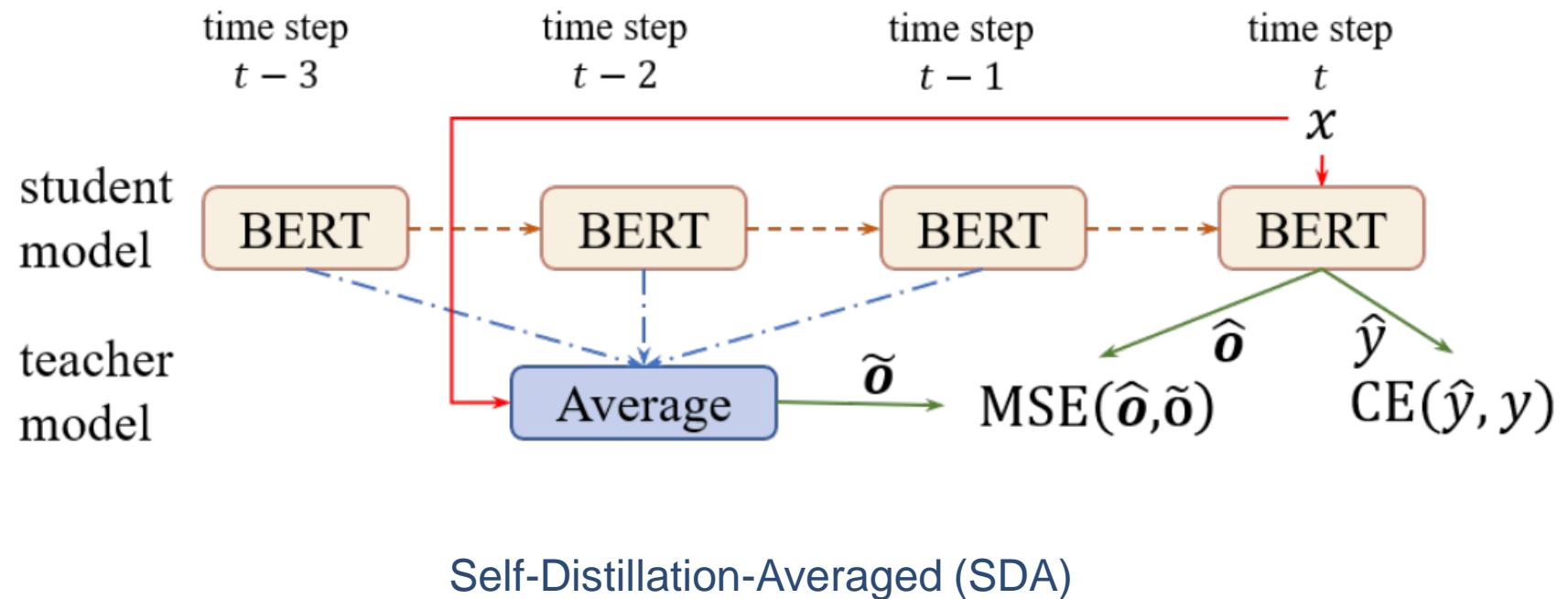


(b) Averaged BERT

$$\text{BERT}_{\text{VOTE}}(x; \Theta) = \sum_{k=1}^K \text{BERT}(x; \theta_k)$$

$$\text{BERT}_{\text{AVG}}(x; \bar{\theta}) = \text{BERT}\left(x; \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K \theta_k\right)$$

# Self-Ensemble and Self-Distillation



Yige Xu, Xipeng Qiu, Ligao Zhou, Xuanjing Huang. Improving BERT Fine-Tuning via Self-Ensemble and Self-Distillation,  
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2002.10345>

# 实验结果

Model	IMDb	AG's News	DBpedia	Yelp P.	Yelp F.	Avg. Δ	SNLI	MNLI (m/mm)	Avg. Δ
	Test Error Rate (%)								
ULMFiT [Howard and Ruder, 2018]	4.60	5.01	0.80	2.16	29.98	/	/	/	/
BERT <sub>BASE</sub> [Sun <i>et al.</i> , 2019]*	5.40	5.25	0.71	2.28	30.06	/	/	/	/
BERT <sub>BASE</sub>	5.80	5.71	0.71	2.25	30.37	-	90.7	84.6/83.3	-
BERT <sub>VOTE</sub> ( $K = 4$ )	5.60	5.41	0.67	2.03	29.44	5.44%	91.2	85.3/84.4	5.50%
BERT <sub>AVG</sub> ( $K = 4$ )	5.68	5.53	0.68	2.03	30.03	4.07%	90.8	85.1/84.2	3.24%
BERT <sub>SE</sub> (ours)	5.82	5.59	0.65	2.19	30.48	2.50%	90.8	84.2/83.3	-0.51%
BERT <sub>SDV</sub> (ours)	5.35	5.38	<b>0.68</b>	2.05	<b>29.88</b>	5.65%	<b>91.2</b>	<b>85.3/84.3</b>	<b>5.30%</b>
BERT <sub>SDA</sub> (ours)	<b>5.29</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>29.88</b>	<b>6.26%</b>	91.2	85.0/84.3	4.65%

# 资源、系统

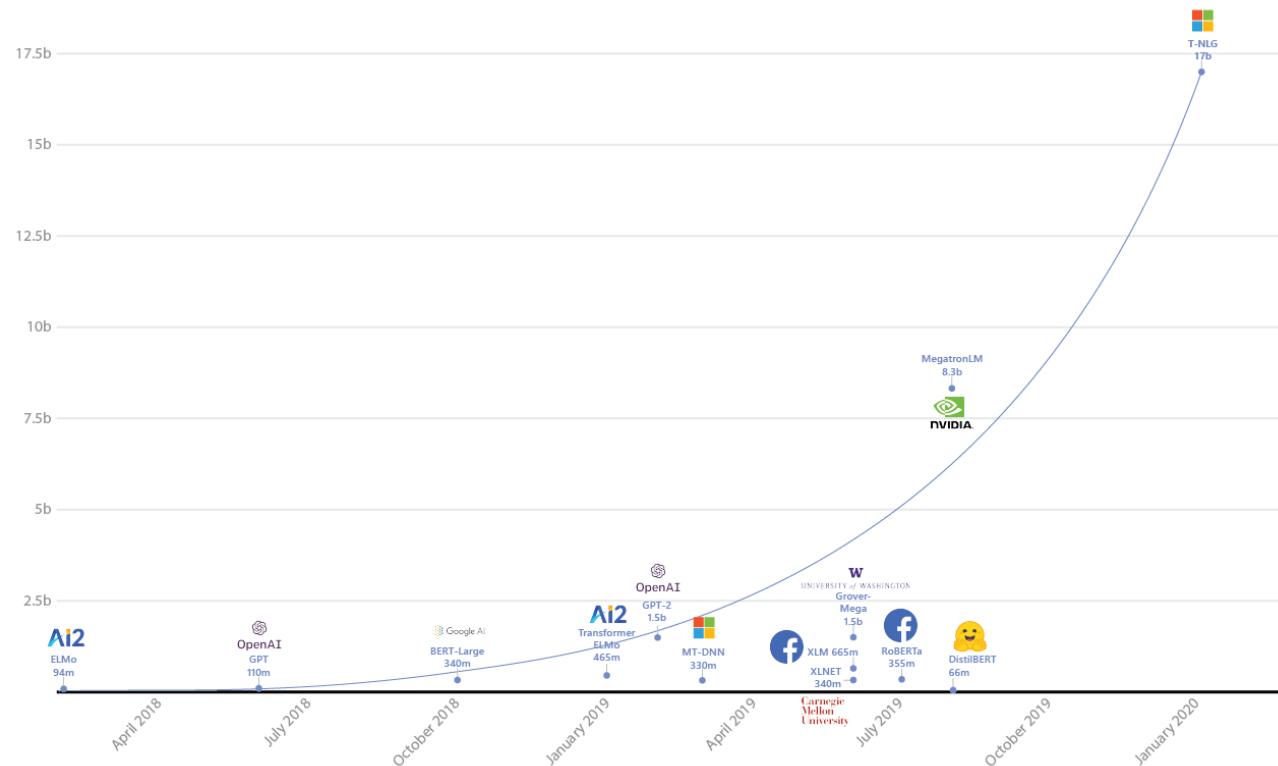
# 资源、系统

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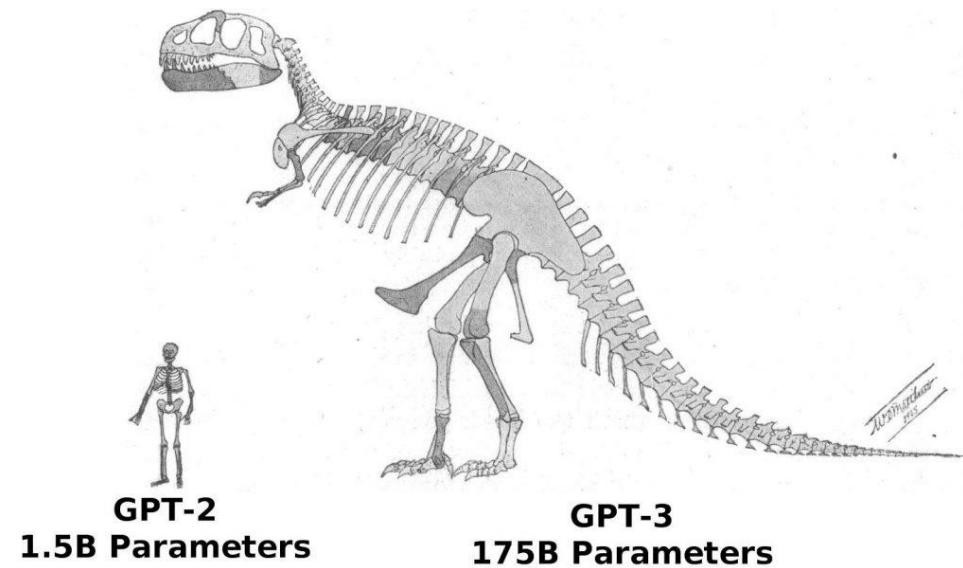
- ▶ Pre-trained Languge Model (PLM) 论文汇总
  - ▶ <https://github.com/thunlp/PLMpapers>
- ▶ HuggingFace开源Transformers
  - ▶ <https://github.com/huggingface/transformers>

# 未来展望

# Upper Bound of PTMs



**GPT-3  
175b**



# The Bitter Lesson

Rich Sutton

March 13, 2019

The biggest lesson that can be read from 70 years of AI research is that **general methods that leverage computation are ultimately the most effective, and by a large margin.**

This is a big lesson. As a field, we still have not thoroughly learned it, as we are continuing to make the same kind of mistakes. To see this, and to effectively resist it, we have to understand the appeal of these mistakes. We have to learn the bitter lesson that building in how we think we think does not work in the long run. The bitter lesson is based on the historical observations that

- 1) AI researchers have often tried to build knowledge into their agents,
- 2) this always helps in the short term, and is personally satisfying to the researcher, but
- 3) in the long run it plateaus and even inhibits further progress, and
- 4) breakthrough progress eventually arrives by an opposing approach based on scaling computation by search and learning.

The eventual success is tinged with bitterness, and often incompletely digested, because it is success over a favored, human-centric approach.

# Architecture of PTMs

---

- ▶ The transformer has been proved to be an effective architecture for pre-training.
  - ▶ computation complexity
    - ▶ most of current PTMs cannot deal with the sequence longer than 512 tokens.
- ▶ Searching for more efficient model architecture for PTMs is important to capture longer-range contextual information.
  - ▶ neural architecture search (NAS)

# Knowledge Transfer Beyond Fine-tuning

---

- ▶ Currently, fine-tuning is the dominant method to transfer PTMs' knowledge to downstream tasks.
  - ▶ parameter inefficiency
- ▶ Mining knowledge from PTMs can be more flexible, such as
  - ▶ feature extraction
  - ▶ knowledge distillation
  - ▶ data augmentation
  - ▶ using PTMs as external knowledge
  - ▶ Retrieval Augmented Generation

# Interpretability and Reliability of PTMs

---

- ▶ Explainable artificial intelligence (XAI)
- ▶ Attack
  - ▶ PTMs are also vulnerable to adversarial attacks.
  - ▶ The studies of adversarial attacks against PTMs help us understand their capabilities by fully exposing their vulnerabilities.
- ▶ Defense
  - ▶ Adversarial defenses for PTMs are also promising, which improve the robustness of PTMs and make them immune against adversarial attack.

# BERT-Attack

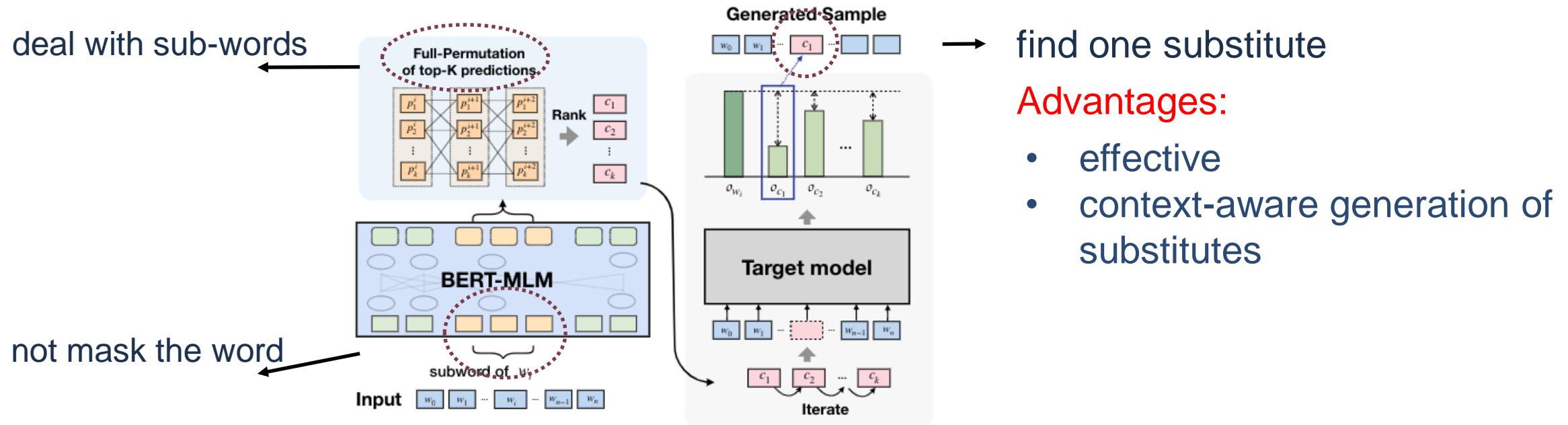


Figure 1: One step of our replacement strategy.

Linyang Li, Ruotian Ma, Qipeng Guo, Xiangyang Xue, Xipeng Qiu, BERT-ATTACK: Adversarial Attack Against BERT Using BERT, EMNLP2020. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2004.09984>

# Summary

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Architectures

Learning Tasks

Knowledge Transfer

Reliability

Model Compression

Beyond Text

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