

# Project 3: Transformers

SW08 – Jannine Meier – FS24

# Preprocessing: Winogrande dataset

"I moved the couch from the garage to the backyard to create space. The   is small."

1. Replace the blank with each **option** and create two sequences

"... to create space. The **couch** is small."

"... to create space. The **garage** is small."



Stemming and  
Lemmatizing

2. Tokenize both sequences using BertTokenizer

-> lowercase, add special tokens, add padding to max\_length (=45)

Remove punctuation  
and stopwords



"[CLS] i moved ... to create space . the  
**couch** is small . [SEP] [PAD] [PAD]"

"[CLS] i moved ... to create space . the  
**garage** is small . [SEP] [PAD] [PAD]"

3. Return for each sequence an input\_id, attention\_mask and label

-> text token to input\_id conversion, attention\_mask generation, label remapping to right option

Input\_id\_1: [101, 298, ... 902, 4, 55, 102, 0, 0]  
Attention\_mask\_1: [1, 1, ... 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0]  
Label: 0 (false option)

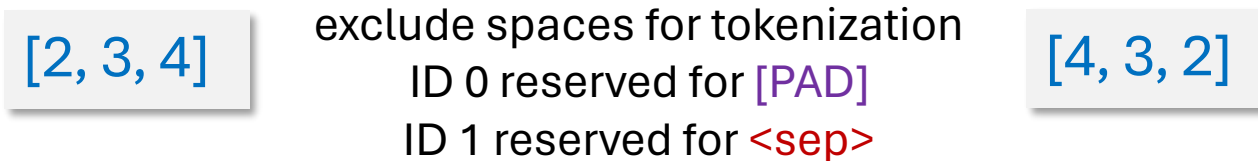
Input\_id\_2: [101, 298, ... 147, 4, 55, 102, 0, 0]  
Attention\_mask\_2: [1, 1, ... 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0]  
Label: 1 (true option)

# Preprocessing: Anagram datasets

1. Split the sequence between the **<sep>**



2. Tokenize both sequences at character level to IDs (no spaces)



3. Return concatenated and padded input\_id, attention\_mask and label

-> concatenate sequences using **<sep>**, add padding to max\_length (=25)

```
Input: [b, k, p, <sep>, k, p, b, [PAD], [PAD], [PAD]]
Input_id: [2, 3, 4, 1, 4, 3, 2, 0, 0, 0]
Attention_mask: [1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0]
Label: 1 (true)
```

# Network Architecture: Transformer

## 6-Layer vanilla transformer encoder

### Positional Encoding

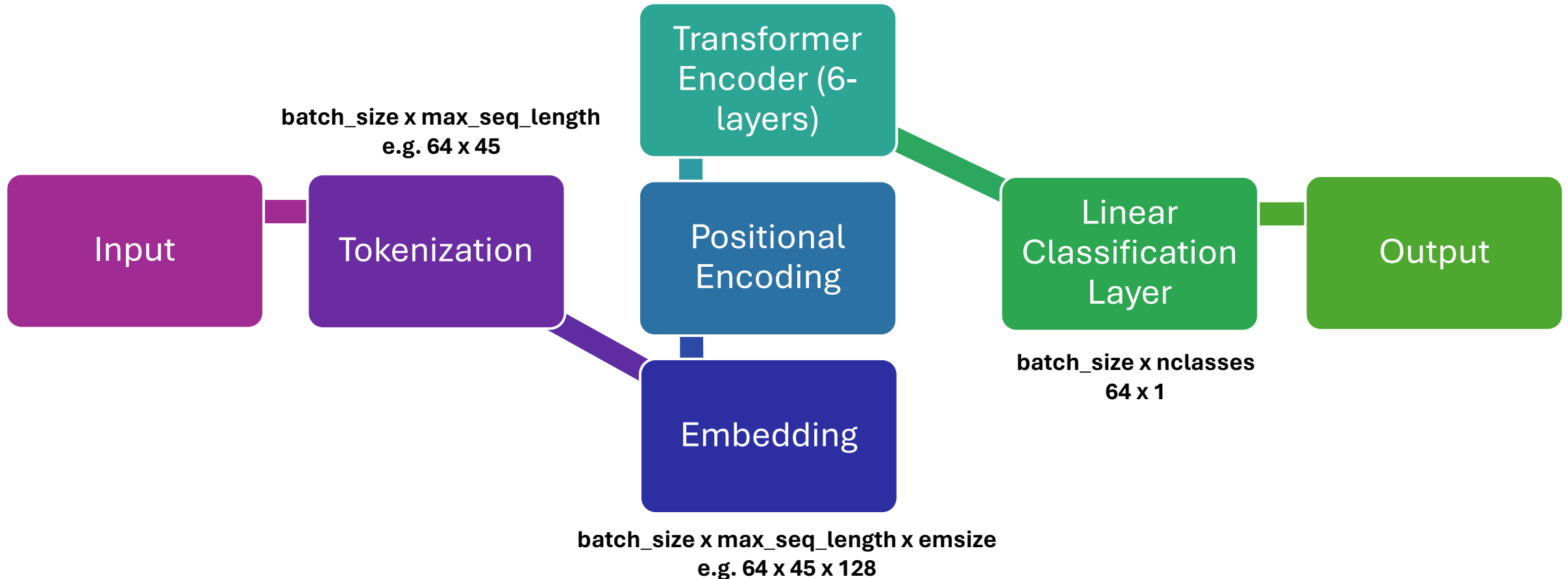
- add **positional encoding** to incorporate the concept of order
- include a **dropout layer** after adding the positional encodings to further enhance the model's generalization capabilities

### TransformerClassifier

- use **nn.Embedding** for vectorization
- use Pytorch's **nn.TransformerEncoderLayer**
- use **BCEWithLogitsLoss** (already applies the sigmoid internally - no classifier activation function needed)
- use **Adam** optimizer
- initialize **weights** of the embedding and classifier layers with uniform distribution
- multiplying the embeddings by  $\text{math.sqrt(emb\_size)}$  helps in **balancing the magnitude of embeddings**

# Network Architecture: Transformer

## 6-Layer vanilla transformer encoder



# Sweep Configurations

method: bayes

## Parameters

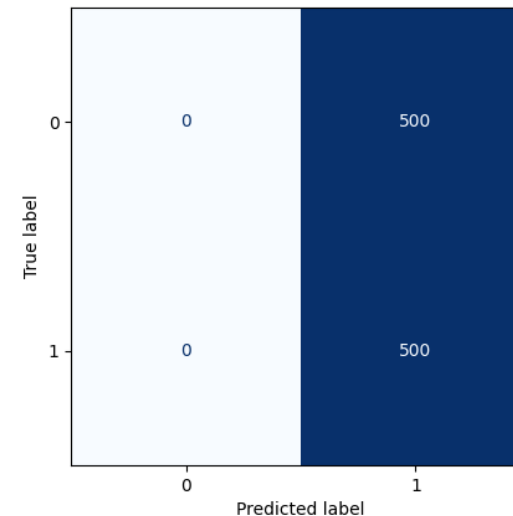
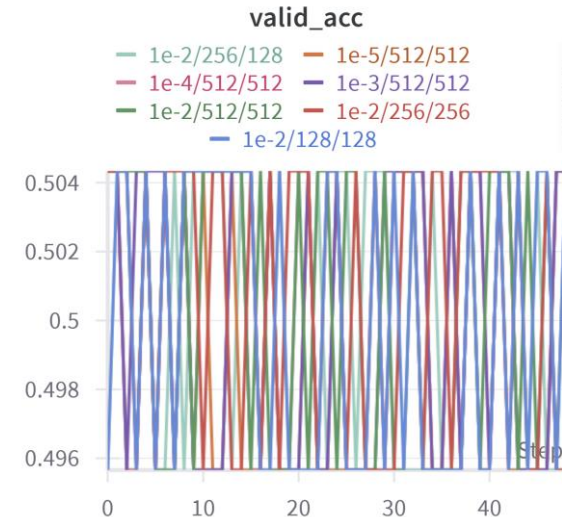
- **learning\_rate:** 1e-5, 1e-4, 1e-3, 1e-2 -> tried 'min': 1e-5, 'max': 1e-2
- batch\_size: 64
- num\_epochs: 100
- dropout: 0.1
- **dimension\_size:** 128, 256, 512 -> controls nhid and emsize with a single parameter
- nhead: 2
- nlayers: 6
- nclasses: 1 -> for binary classification with BCEWithLogitsLoss
- max\_seq\_length: 45 for winogrande, 25 for anagram
- vocab\_size: 30'522 for winogrande, 30 for anagram

# Results: Winogrande

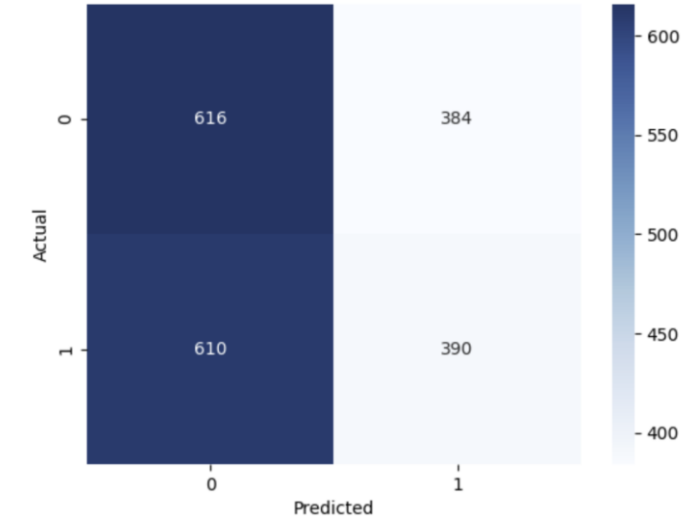
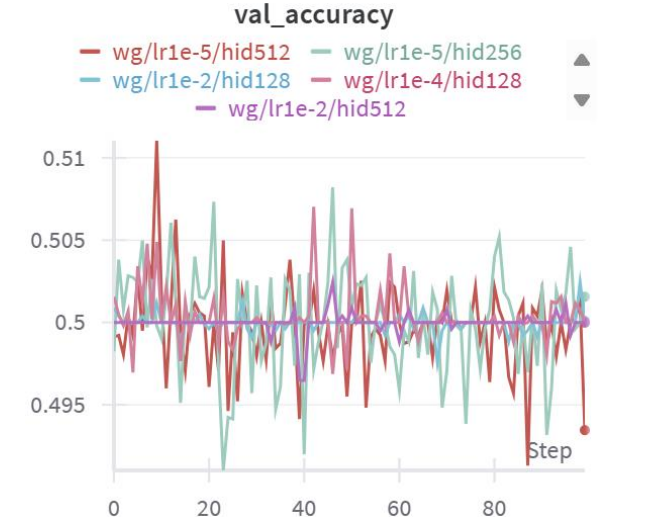
## Best model

- Validation Accuracy: 0.5095%
- Test Accuracy: 50.00%
- Small increases/decreases in accuracy
- No longer predicting only one label

Project 2 RNNs

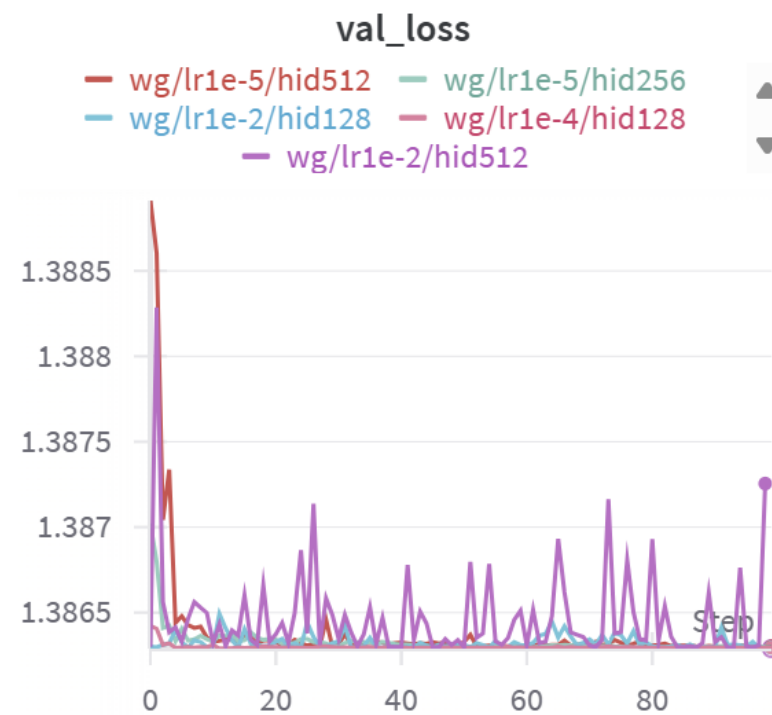
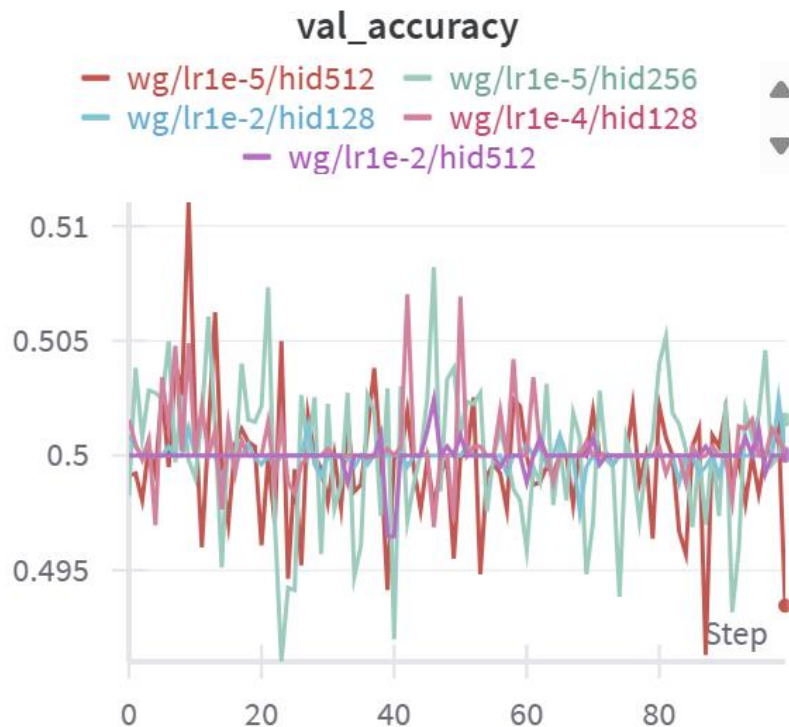
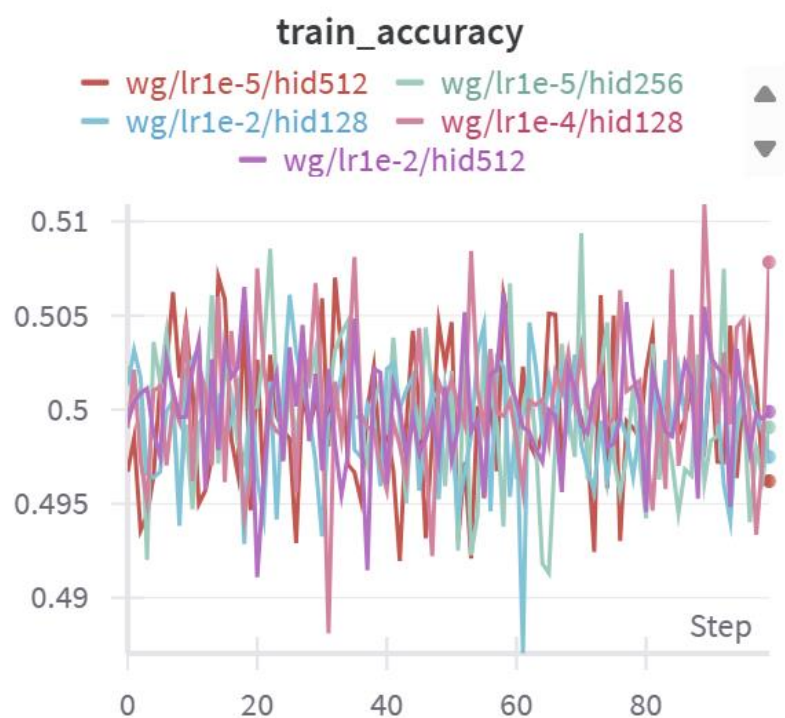


Project 3 Transformers



# Results: Winogrande

**No learning progress in train and validation!**





# Results: Anagram\_small

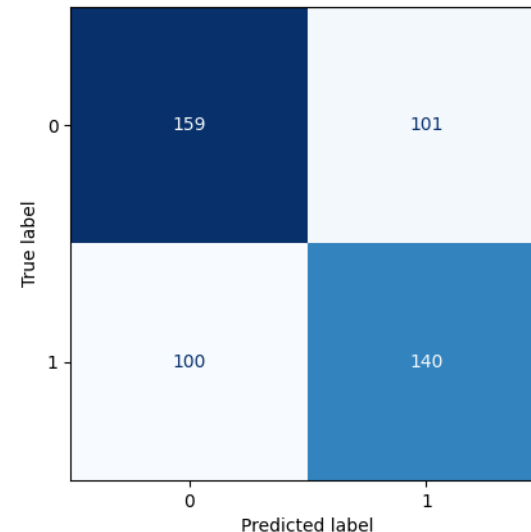
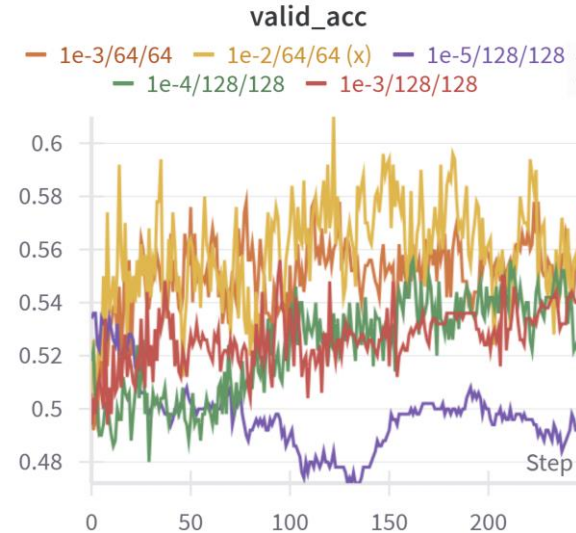
## Best model

- Validation accuracy: 0.5643
- Test accuracy: 0.5360

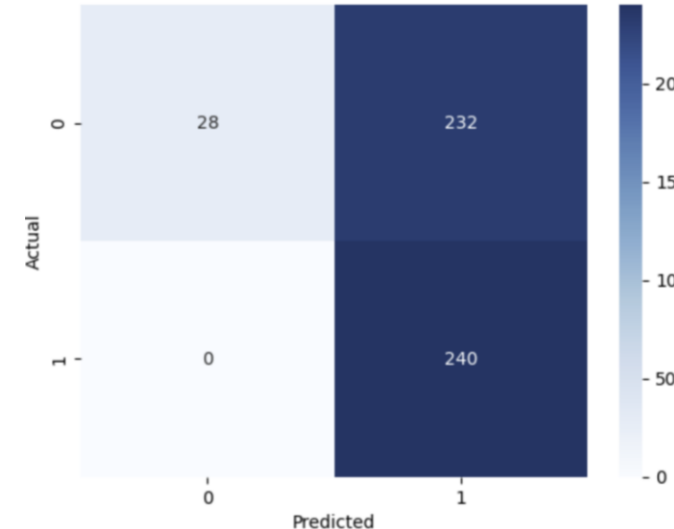
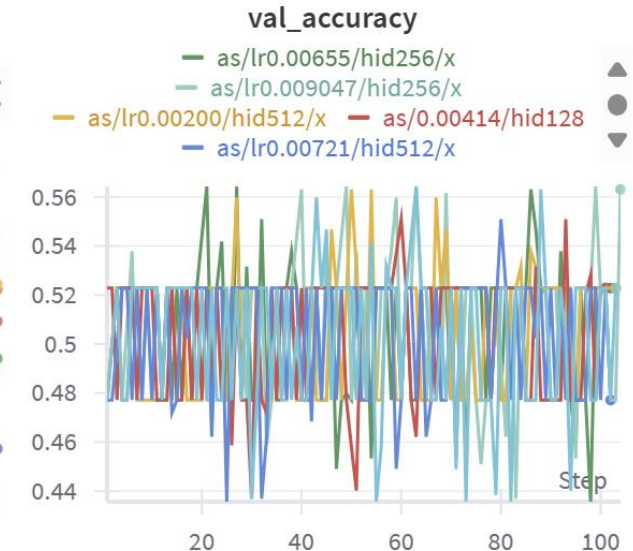
## Confusion-matrix

- Never predicts an anagram as non-anagram
- Predicts almost everything as anagram
- Performs worse than project 2

## Project 2 RNNs



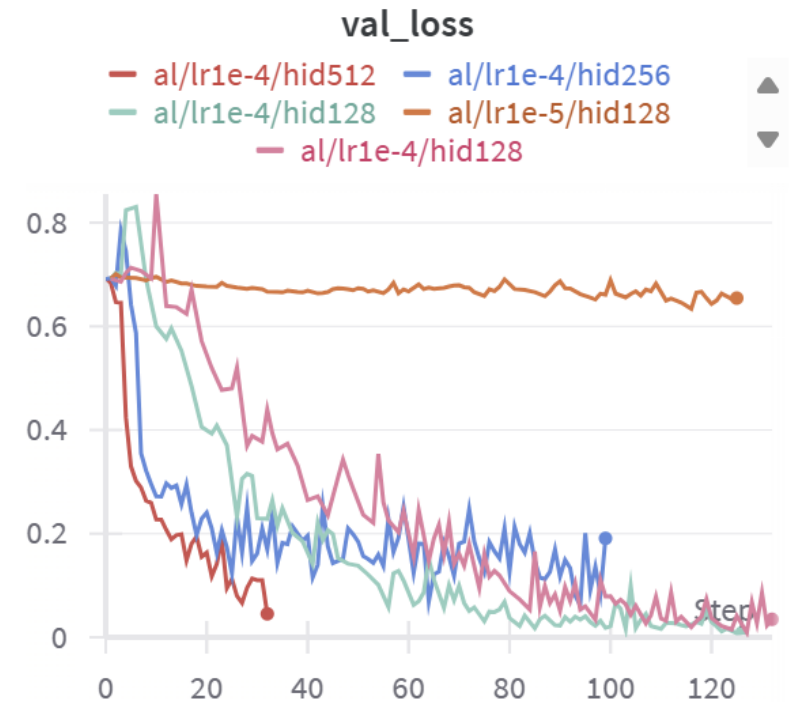
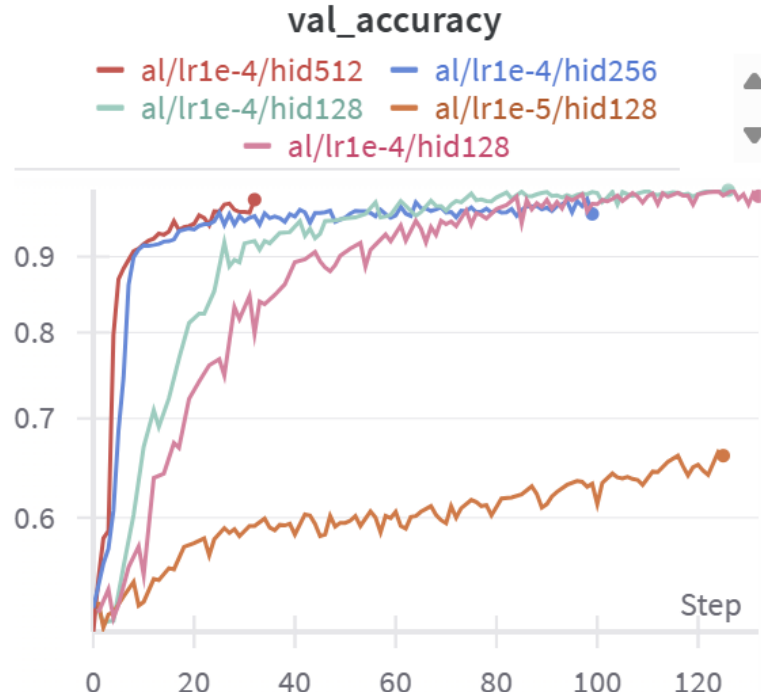
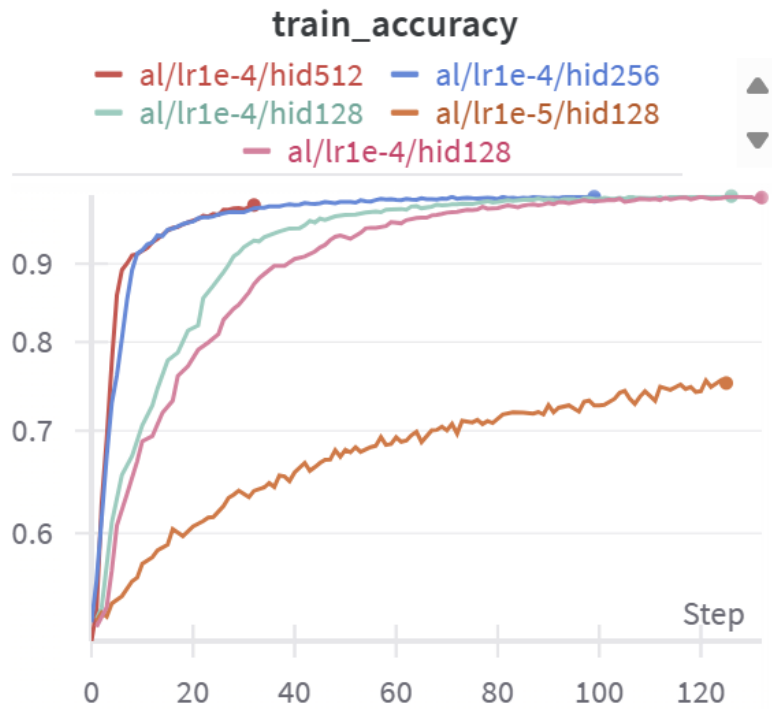
## Project 3 Transformers



# Results: Anagram\_large

## Best model

- Validation accuracy: 0.9999
- Test accuracy: 0.9720



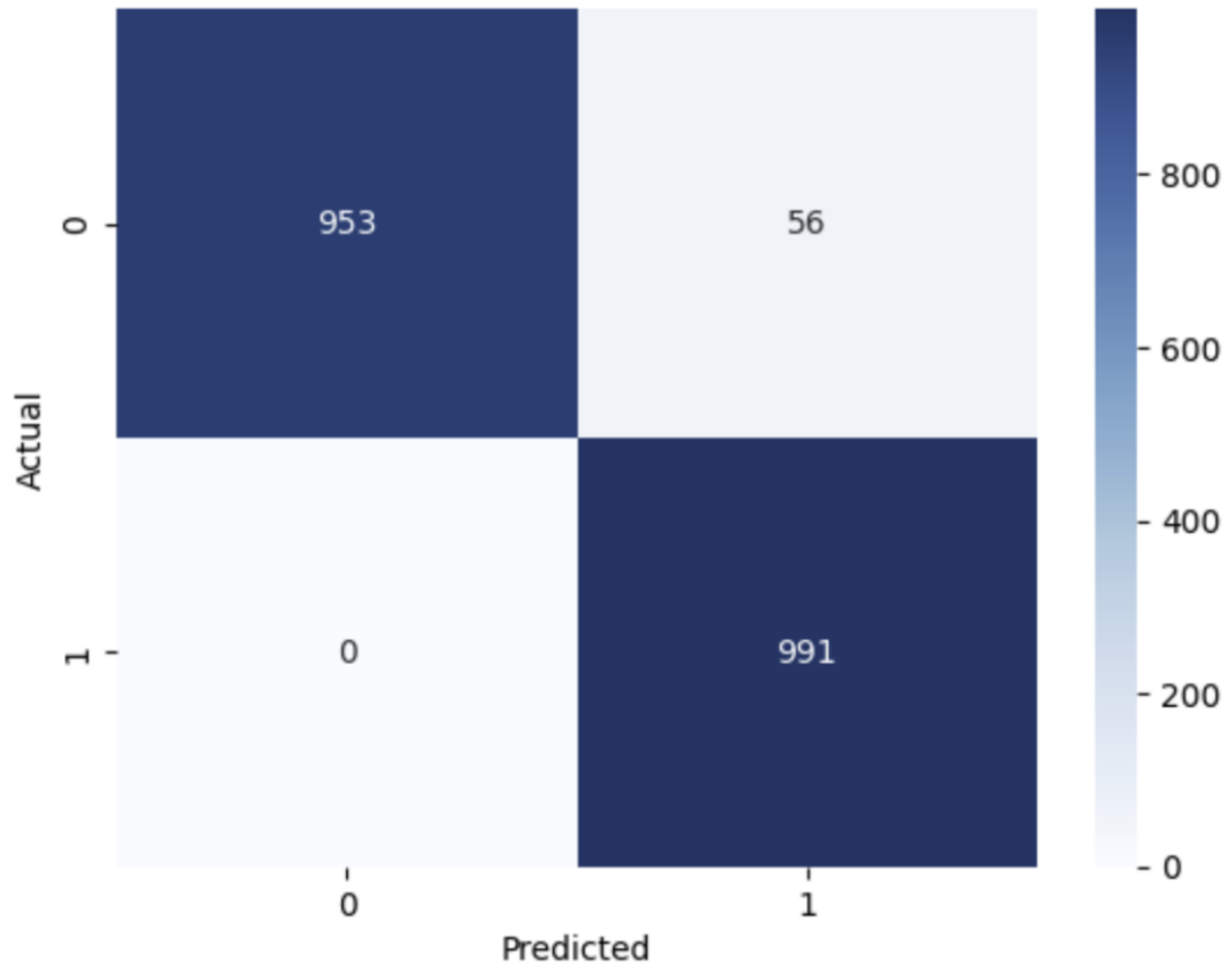
# Results: Anagram\_large

## Best model

- Almost perfect performance
- Again: Never predicts an anagram as non-anagram
- Rarley predicts a non-anagram as anagram

## Configuration

- Small learning rates ( $1e-5$  and  $1e-4$ ) showed best results



# Conclusions

## Interpretation

### Winogrande dataset

- task is still too complex for our architecture

### Anagram small dataset

- not enough data to learn from
- RNN performance better than Transformer performance

### Anagram large dataset

- enough data to learn from
- almost perfect performance when using small learning rates

## Lessons Learned

### Long run time

Winogrande takes about 50 minutes per run

➔ optimize code to get faster runs

### Exploding gradients

➔ occur when the gradients during backpropagation become too large, leading to numerical instability and wildly oscillating training loss because the weight updates are disproportionately large.

➔ use gradient clipping and a smaller number of attention heads

### Train data size has huge impact on performance

➔ see difference in anagram performance