

GPT-2 模型综述与研究

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日期: 2022年5月26日

摘要

本文是对于自然语言处理领域 GPT 系列的深度学习模型的研究与综述,主要研究的是 GPT-2,通过其原理、多任务学习、单向 Transformer 架构、注意力机制等方面进行研究。最后针对该模型的局限性进行评论并提出展望。附录部分为GPT-2 使用预训练模型的文本生成的应用的实现代码以及对使用到关键技术的模块的从零实现。

关键词:单向 Transformer 模型,注意力机制,多任务学习,生成式语言模型

GPT-2 模型综述与研究

引言

GPT 系列模型是由 OpenAI 研发用于自然语言处理领域的模型,是基于单向 Transformer 模型。GPT-1 于 2018 年退出(早于 Google 提出的 Bert 模型),采用预训练的迁移学习和下游任务微调的方式处理自然语言处理任务,能够解决动态语义模型,模型架构是将词嵌入(word embedding)输入单向 Transformer 模型的监督学习。GPT-2 是该团队对 GPT 模型的升级版,是沿用了 GPT-1 的架构的多任务学习模型,刷新了 7 大数据集基准(GLUE benchmark),被认为是"最强通用 NLP 模型"。2020 年推出的具有 1750 亿巨大参数量的 GPT-3 是第三代生成式模型,即情景学习模型,用于语言预测任务,比如创造性写作(包括:诗歌、新闻、对联、文学作品、小说撰写等),目前闭源。本文是对 GPT-2 模型的综述与研究,以及使用 Pytorch 框架对模型关键模块的代码实现(见附录)。

一、原理综述

(一) 核心思想

GPT-2 核心思想是使用无监督的预训练模型去做有监督学习任务,沿用GPT-1 的单向 Transformer 模型结构。

1. 预训练模型

预训练是只对无标注语料进行无监督学习得到语言模型,该语言模型即预训练模型,预训练模型通过微改、参数微调的方式移植到有监督的下游任务中。与训练的过程中使用最大似然函数对语料序列训练¹。

预训练沿用单向 Transformer 结构,即 GPT-1 中使用的 12 层 Transformer 解 码器架构。结构如下所示:

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

其中表示语料词向量,n 表示 Transformer 的层数, W_e^T 表示词向量矩阵, W_p 是位置嵌入(Position embedding)矩阵。

2. 语言模型

目的是完成下游有监督的语言预测任务,即基于条件概率的利用序列相关性语言预测(生成式)模型,如下:

$$P(S_n | S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots, S_{n-1})$$

本质上是通过输入序列估计文本输出:

$$\hat{P}(output \mid input) = P(output \mid input, task)$$

因为该语言模型不仅能学习到输入的语料信息,还能进行输出信息的预测,这是GPT-2区别于Bert模型之处(Bert模型是Google推出的对标GPT-1的模型,GPT-2是对GPT-1的升级)。研究人员认为:具有足够能力的语言模型不仅能学习还能推断,并且模型自身能够识别任务类型。因此,原文中作者把该语言模型称之为"无监督多任务学习"²。

(二) 相比 GPT-1 的升级之处

GPT-2 是多任务学习模型去除了微调层(fine-tuning layer),即在多任务学习中每一个任务都保证损失函数能收敛的前提下,使得不同任务是共享参数。并且通过训练令模型自动识别下游任务,相较于 GPT-1 更加通用。使得 GPT-2 泛化能力显著提升之处,在于研究人员爬取了 40GB 超大数据集 WebText 进行模型训练,并且将 Transformer 模块堆叠至 48 层,使得该模型的参数进一步暴增,扩大了网络容量具有更强捕获语义信息的能力。此外,GPT-2 增加词汇表数量,批量大小以及词向量的长度,并调整了对 Transformer 做了微改。简而言之,通过增加输入语料数据量和堆叠模型结构增加参数来增强模型性能,提高泛化能力。

二、使用到的关键技术

(一) 注意力机制

生物体(比如:人)在观察、学习、思考行为中的过程的生理机制。即把注意力放在不同的位置,我们就能关注到该位置的信息。注意力机制中三要素为:查询(Query)、键(Key)和值(Value)。即首先将嵌入向量(embedding)转换为Q,K,V矩阵,再将注意力结果重新转换为嵌入向量,作为下一层的输入³。

$$Attention(Q, K, V) = softmax(\frac{QK^{T}}{\sqrt{d_{k}}})V$$

查询(Query)和键(key)首先进行矩阵乘法计算相似度,得到相关性的分值后缩放点积输入归一化层(softmax)进行归一化后得到一个注意力的分布,最后和值(value)进行计算,得到一个融合注意力的得分,即找到子序列和全局的权重。

1. 自注意力机制

Transformer 架构中使用的是自注意力机制(self-attention),是对所有的输入计算加权平均,并使用 W_k , W_q , W_v 将参数可学习化,即能进行反向传播(back-propagation)的注意力权重参数 4 ,具体改进如下:

$$W_{ij}' = X_i^T X_j$$

$$W_{ij} = \frac{exp(W_{ij}')}{\sum_{j} exp(W_{ij}')}$$

因此,自注意力更能关注到输入层的信息,捕获输入序列之间的语义信息。

2. 多头注意力机制

多头注意力(Multi-Head Attention)就是将上述的注意力进行并行计算,然后将并行计算得到的多个注意力头进行合并(concat)得到最终的注意力分数的输出,提高了算法的稳定性。

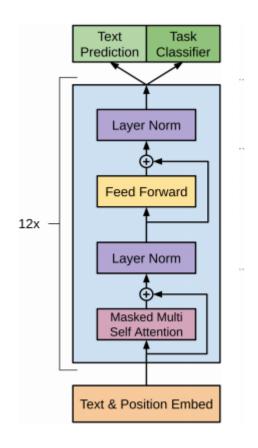
(二) 单向 Transformer 模型

1. 传统 Transformer 架构:解码器 - 编码器

基于 TF-IDF 的统计方法和词袋向量是基于传统机器学习的流程,该自然语言处理流程中每个步骤被认为划分成多个独立的模块组成,即分词、词性标注、句法分析、语义分析等多个独立模块,每个模块的效果会影响到后继模块,从而影响整个训练的结果,这是非端到端的学习。在深度学习时代使用的是得益于类似序列到序列模型(Sequence2Sequence, Seq2Seq)的端到端(End-to-end)的结构,从输入端到输出端会得到一个暂时预测结果,其与真实值的误差会在深度学习模型中的每一层反向传递,每一层根据这个误差调整权重参数,直到模型收敛,除去输入层和输出层的中间层均作为隐藏层5。因此,Transformer 整体架构是:输

入 - 编码器 (encoder) - 解码器 (decoder) - 输出。编码器本质的目的就是对输入生成中间表示,解码器是对中间表示解码,生成目标语言的输出⁶。

2. GPT-2 的 Transformer 架构



图表 1 单向 Transformer¹

GPT-2 只使用了 Transformer 的解码器结构并进行 12 层堆叠,并且在解码器内部使用了掩蔽的自注意力机制(Masked Self-Attention),即序列向量每个词(token),都只能注意到对包括自己在内的前面所有词,因此是单向 Transformer。具体单向的定义在第一部分语言模型已论述,此处不赘述。

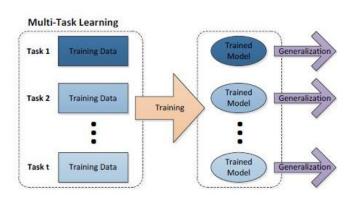
_

¹ 图源自 Bing 搜索。

(三)多任务学习(Multi-task)和零次学习(Zero-shot)

1. 多任务学习

多任务学习,在我的理解中本质是分治的算法思想,将大问题拆解问题分而治之,最后归并,即有把多个相关且独立子任务同时学习,在整个训练中共享参数。



图表 2 多任务学习2

GPT-2 中的多任务学习的具体应用和定义已在第一部分核心思想中论述,此 处不赘述。

2. 零次学习

零次学习,本质上是使用无通过监督学习训练的预训练模型进行生成式任务。 对于没有标注的数据,使用训练好有语义表征能力的语言模型直接应用到具体任务。

三、应用举例:文本生成

GPT-2 作者所谓的语言模型,即通过上文预测下一个单词,因此可以利用 预训练已经学到的知识来生成文本,如:新闻、歌词等。也可以使用另一些数据

² 图源自 Bing 搜索。

进行微调,生成有特定格式的文本,如诗歌等,或有特定主题的文本,如:戏剧、小说等。具体应用实现的代码,见附录。

四、模型评价

在被人们称之为划时代的 Bert 模型之后,GPT-2 是巨大的进步,通过多任务学习和零次学习的方式来展开下游任务,是更通用的自然语言处理模型。并且在 2020年 OpenAI 已推出 GPT-3,但是 OpenAI 和微软是基于商业价值的考虑并没有开源。GPT-3 比 GPT-2 更加通用对于任何输入文本都能生成文本来响应,并且公开了主题为"两个人工智能通过哲学讨论人类"的视频。

在 GPT 系列模型性能好的同时也具有局限性, GPT 系列升级的方式仅通过扩大模型(更大的模型、数据、计算量、参数)来升级。

(一) 文本重复性

该语言模型本质是计算序列生成的条件概率,并且使用极大似然函数拟合估计,即后验概率最大化的思想:

$argmax_{x}(P^{*}(x))$

既然模型是通过无标注文本进行预训练,那么最大后验概率依赖无标注语料的分布,会出现重复性预测⁷。

(二) 曝光误差

曝光误差是因为文本生成在训练和推断时的不一致,类比时间序列,时序之间具有相关性,通过最大似然函数训练得到的语言模型是一个自回归模型, GPT-2语言模型算法与时间序列自回归预测类似,只对从目标语料分布中抽取的样本进行训练和评估,使用模型的输出进行回测,会产生曝光误差8。

(三) 展望

GPT-2 模型的思想类似于强化学习,但基于强化学习的方法对 GPT2 中的模型优化的研究较少,同时需要考虑文本重复性和曝光误差,因此利用强化学习优化 GPT 模型还有一定距离。

五、参考文献

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⁴ Rumelhart D E, Hinton G E, Williams R J. Learning representations by back-propagating errors[J]. Nature, 1986, 323(6088): 533-536. https://doi.org/10.1038/323533a0.

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https://towardsdatascience.com/e2e-the-every-purpose-ml-method-5d4f20dafee4.

⁶ Vaswani A, Shazeer N, Parmar N, et al. Attention is all you need[J]. Advances in neural information processing systems, 2017, 30.

⁷ Holtzman, A., Buys, J., Forbes, M., & Choi, Y. The Curious Case of Neural Text Degeneration[J]. Arvix, 2019. abs/1904.09751: n.pag

⁸ Xu, Yifan, Kening Zhang, Haoyu Dong, Yuezhou Sun, Wenlong Zhao and Zhuowen Tu. Rethinking Exposure Bias In Language Modeling[J]. ArXiv,2019. abs/1910.11235: n. pag.

六、附录: Pytorch 代码

import torch

import numpy as np

from transformers.models.gpt2 import GPT2Config, GPT2LMHeadModel,

```
GPT2Tokenizer
from transformers import BertTokenizer
#载入预训练模型
model = GPT2LMHeadModel.from pretrained("gpt2 通用中文模型")
tokenizer = BertTokenizer(vocab file="gpt2 通用中文模型/vocab.txt")
inputs text = "成为人工智能好孤独"
max length = 30
input ids = []
input ids.extend(tokenizer.encode(inputs text))
input ids = input ids[:-1]
for i in range(max length):
    inputs = {"input ids": torch.tensor([input ids])}
    outputs = model(**inputs)
    logits = outputs.logits
    last token id = int(np.argmax(logits[0][-1].detach().numpy()))
    last_token = tokenizer.convert_ids_to_tokens(last_token_id)
    inputs text += last token
    input ids.append(last token id)
print(inputs text)
#创建数据流
from torch.utils.data import Dataset, DataLoader
class MyDataset(Dataset):
    def init (self, data list):
         self.data list = data list
    def getitem (self, index):
         input ids = self.data list[index]
         return input ids
    def len (self):
         return len(self.data list)
```

```
def collate fn(batch):
    input ids = []
    input lens list = [len(w) for w in batch]
    max input len = max(input lens list)
    for btc idx in range(len(batch)):
         input_len = len(batch[btc_idx])
         input ids.append(batch[btc idx])
         input_ids[btc_idx].extend([tokenizer.pad_token_id] * (max_input_len -
input_len))
    return torch.tensor(input_ids, dtype=torch.long)
dataset = MyDataset(data list)
dataloader = DataLoader(dataset=dataset,
                            batch size=args.batch size,
                            shuffle=True,
                            collate fn=collate fn)
#定义优化器和训练参数
optimizer = AdamW(model.parameters(), lr=args.lr)
lr scheduler = get scheduler(
         name="linear",
         optimizer=optimizer,
         num warmup steps=args.warmup steps,
         num training steps=num training steps)
#构建验证指标
def rouge(not ignore, shift labels, preds):
    main rouge = Rouge()
```

```
true length = [w.sum() for w in not ignore.float()]
     rouge labels = []
     rouge predicts = []
     for idx, tmp len in enumerate(true length):
          tmp labels = shift labels[idx][:int(tmp len)]
         rouge_labels.append(" ".join([str(w) for w in tmp_labels.tolist()]))
         tmp pred = preds[idx][:int(tmp len)]
         rouge predicts.append(" ".join([str(w) for w in tmp pred.tolist()]))
     rouge score = main rouge.get scores(rouge predicts, rouge labels, avg=True)
return rouge_score
def calculate loss and accuracy(outputs, labels, device):
logits = outputs.logits
     # Shift so that tokens < n predict n
     shift logits = logits[..., :-1, :].contiguous()
shift labels = labels[..., 1:].contiguous().to(device)
     # Flatten the tokens
     loss_fct = CrossEntropyLoss(ignore_index=tokenizer.pad_token_id,
reduction='sum')
     loss = loss fct(shift logits.view(-1, shift logits.size(-1)), shift labels.view(-1))
_, preds = shift_logits.max(dim=-1)
     not ignore = shift labels.ne(tokenizer.pad token id)
```

```
num targets = not ignore.long().sum().item()
    correct = (shift_labels == preds) & not_ignore
    correct = correct.float().sum()
    accuracy = correct / num_targets
    loss = loss / num targets
    rouge_score = rouge(not_ignore, shift_labels, preds)
return loss, accuracy, rouge_score
#开始训练
batch\_steps = 0
for epoch in range(args.epochs):
    for batch in dataloader:
         batch steps += 1
         inputs = {"input_ids": batch.to(device)}
         outputs = model(**inputs, labels=batch.to(device))
         # loss = outputs.loss
         loss, acc, rouge score = calculate loss and accuracy(outputs,
batch.to(device), device)
         loss.backward()
         torch.nn.utils.clip grad norm (model.parameters(), args.max grad norm)
         optimizer.step()
         lr scheduler.step()
         optimizer.zero_grad()
```

```
#验证集评估
def evaluate(dataloader, args):
    device = torch.device("cuda") if torch.cuda.is available() else
torch.device("cpu")
    model, _ = load_model(args.save_model_path, args.vocab_path)
    model.to(device)
    model.eval()
    loss_list, acc_list, rouge_1_list, rouge_2_list, rouge_1_list = [], [], [], []
    batch steps = 0
    with torch.no_grad():
         for batch in dataloader:
             batch steps += 1
             inputs = {"input ids": batch.to(device)}
             outputs = model(**inputs, labels=batch.to(device))
             loss, acc, rouge score = calculate loss and accuracy(outputs,
batch.to(device), device)
#在预训练模型上继续预训练
model_config =
transformers.modeling gpt2.GPT2Config.from json file(args.model config)
model = GPT2LMHeadModel(config=model config)
#英文版 gpt2 预训练模型使用
#!/usr/bin/env Python
# coding=utf-8
from transformers import GPT2LMHeadModel, GPT2Tokenizer
```

```
import torch
```

```
# 初始化 GPT2 模型的 Tokenizer 类.
tokenizer = GPT2Tokenizer.from pretrained("gpt2")
#初始化 GPT2 模型, 此处以初始化 GPT2LMHeadModel()类的方式调用 GPT2
模型.
model = GPT2LMHeadModel.from pretrained('gpt2')
model.config.use_return_dict = None
print(model.config.use return dict)
generated = tokenizer.encode("The Manhattan bridge")
context = torch.tensor([generated])
past key values = None
for i in range(30):
    CausalLMOutputWithPastAndCrossAttentions(
             loss=loss,
             logits=lm logits,
             past key values=transformer outputs.past key values,
             hidden states=transformer outputs.hidden states,
             attentions=transformer_outputs.attentions,
             cross attentions=transformer outputs.cross attentions,
        )
    output = model(context, past_key_values=past_key_values)
    past key values = output.past key values
    token = torch.argmax(output.logits[..., -1, :])
```

```
context = token.unsqueeze(0)
    generated += [token.tolist()]
sequence = tokenizer.decode(generated)
sequence = sequence.split(".")[:-1]
print(sequence)
#各功能块的从零实现
class\ GPT2LMHeadModel (GPT2PreTrainedModel):
    keys to ignore on load missing = [r"h\.\d+\.attn\.masked bias",
r"lm head\.weight"]
    def __init__(self, config):
         super(). init (config)
         # 初始化 GPT2Model(config)类.
         self.transformer = GPT2Model(config)
         self.init weights()
    def get output embeddings(self):
         return self.lm head
    def prepare inputs for generation(self, input ids, past=None, **kwargs):
         token type ids = kwargs.get("token type ids", None)
         # only last token for inputs ids if past is defined in kwargs
         if past:
              input ids = input ids[:, -1].unsqueeze(-1)
```

```
token type ids = token type ids[:, -1].unsqueeze(-1)
    attention mask = kwargs.get("attention mask", None)
    position ids = kwargs.get("position ids", None)
    if attention mask is not None and position ids is None:
         # create position_ids on the fly for batch generation
         position_ids = attention_mask.long().cumsum(-1) - 1
         position_ids.masked_fill_(attention_mask == 0, 1)
         if past:
              position_ids = position_ids[:, -1].unsqueeze(-1)
    else:
         position_ids = None
    return {
         "input_ids": input_ids,
         "past key values": past,
         "use cache": kwargs.get("use cache"),
         "position ids": position ids,
         "attention_mask": attention_mask,
         "token type ids": token type ids,
    }
@add start docstrings to model forward(GPT2 INPUTS DOCSTRING)
@add_code_sample_docstrings(
```

if token_type_ids is not None:

```
tokenizer_class=_TOKENIZER_FOR_DOC,
         checkpoint="gpt2",
         output\_type=CausalLMOutputWithPastAndCrossAttentions,
         config_class=_CONFIG_FOR_DOC,
    )
    def forward(
         self,
         input_ids=None,
         past_key_values=None,
         attention_mask=None,
         token_type_ids=None,
         position_ids=None,
         head_mask=None,
         inputs_embeds=None,
         encoder_hidden_states=None,
         encoder_attention_mask=None,
         labels=None,
         use_cache=None,
         output_attentions=None,
         output_hidden_states=None,
         return dict=None,
    ):
         return_dict = return_dict if return_dict is not None else
self.config.use return dict
```

```
input ids,
              past_key_values=past_key_values,
              attention mask=attention mask,
              token_type_ids=token_type_ids,
              position_ids=position_ids,
              head mask=head mask,
              inputs_embeds=inputs_embeds,
              encoder_hidden_states=encoder_hidden_states,
              encoder_attention_mask=encoder_attention_mask,
              use cache=use cache,
              output_attentions=output_attentions,
              output hidden states=output hidden states,
              return_dict=return_dict,
         )
         hidden_states = transformer_outputs[0]
         loss = None
         if labels is not None:
              # Shift so that tokens < n predict n
              shift_logits = lm_logits[..., :-1, :].contiguous()
              shift labels = labels[..., 1:].contiguous()
              # Flatten the tokens
              loss_fct = CrossEntropyLoss()
              loss = loss fct(shift logits.view(-1, shift logits.size(-1)),
shift_labels.view(-1))
```

transformer_outputs = self.transformer(

```
output = (lm logits,) + transformer outputs[1:]
              return ((loss,) + output) if loss is not None else output
         return CausalLMOutputWithPastAndCrossAttentions(
              loss=loss,
              logits=lm_logits,
              past key values=transformer outputs.past key values,
              hidden_states=transformer_outputs.hidden_states,
              attentions=transformer outputs.attentions,
              cross_attentions=transformer_outputs.cross_attentions,
         )
#定义 GPT2 模型
class GPT2Model(GPT2PreTrainedModel):
    def init (self, config):
         super(). init (config)
         self.wte = nn.Embedding(config.vocab size, config.n embd)
         self.wpe = nn.Embedding(config.n_positions, config.n_embd)
         self.drop = nn.Dropout(config.embd pdrop)
         self.h = nn.ModuleList([Block(config.n ctx, config, scale=True) for in
range(config.n_layer)])
         self.ln f = nn.LayerNorm(config.n embd, eps=config.layer norm epsilon)
         self.init_weights()
```

if not return_dict:

```
def get input embeddings(self):
    return self.wte
def set_input_embeddings(self, new_embeddings):
    self.wte = new_embeddings
def _prune_heads(self, heads_to_prune):
    for layer, heads in heads_to_prune.items():
         self.h[layer].attn.prune_heads(heads)
@add_start_docstrings_to_model_forward(GPT2_INPUTS_DOCSTRING)
@add code sample docstrings(
    tokenizer_class=_TOKENIZER_FOR_DOC,
    checkpoint="gpt2",
    output\_type=BaseModelOutputWithPastAndCrossAttentions,\\
    config class= CONFIG FOR DOC,
)
def forward(
    self,
    input ids=None,
    past key values=None,
    attention_mask=None,
    token type ids=None,
    position_ids=None,
```

```
head mask=None,
         inputs embeds=None,
         encoder hidden states=None,
         encoder attention mask=None,
         use cache=None,
         output_attentions=None,
         output hidden states=None,
         return_dict=None,
    ):
         output_attentions = output_attentions if output_attentions is not None else
self.config.output attentions
         output_hidden_states = (
              output hidden states if output hidden states is not None else
self.config.output hidden states
         )
         use_cache = use_cache if use_cache is not None else self.config.use cache
         return dict = return dict if return dict is not None else
self.config.use return dict
         if input ids is not None and inputs embeds is not None:
              raise ValueError("You cannot specify both input_ids and
inputs embeds at the same time")
         elif input ids is not None:
              input shape = input ids.size()
              input ids = input ids.view(-1, input shape[-1])
              batch_size = input_ids.shape[0]
```

```
elif inputs_embeds is not None:
              input shape = inputs embeds.size()[:-1]
              batch size = inputs embeds.shape[0]
         else:
              raise ValueError("You have to specify either input ids or
inputs_embeds")
         if token_type_ids is not None:
              token type ids = token type ids.view(-1, input shape[-1])
         if position_ids is not None:
              position ids = position ids.view(-1, input shape[-1])
         if past key values is None:
              past length = 0
              past key values = [None] * len(self.h)
         else:
              past length = past key values[0][0].size(-2)
         if position ids is None:
              device = input ids.device if input ids is not None else
inputs_embeds.device
              position ids = torch.arange(past length, input shape[-1] + past length,
dtype=torch.long, device=device)
              position ids = position ids.unsqueeze(0).view(-1, input shape[-1])
```

```
if attention mask is not None:
              assert batch size > 0, "batch size has to be defined and > 0"
              attention mask = attention mask.view(batch size, -1)
              attention mask = attention mask[:, None, None, :]
              attention_mask = attention_mask.to(dtype=self.dtype) # fp16
compatibility
              attention mask = (1.0 - attention mask) * -10000.0
         if self.config.add cross attention and encoder hidden states is not None:
              encoder_batch_size, encoder_sequence_length, _ =
encoder hidden states.size()
              encoder hidden shape = (encoder batch size,
encoder sequence length)
              if encoder_attention_mask is None:
                   encoder attention mask = torch.ones(encoder hidden shape,
device=device)
              encoder attention mask =
self.invert attention mask(encoder attention mask)
         else:
              encoder attention mask = None
         head mask = self.get head mask(head mask, self.config.n layer)
         # inputs embeds, position embeds \( \beta \) token type embeds.
         if inputs embeds is None:
              inputs embeds = self.wte(input ids)
         position embeds = self.wpe(position ids)
```

Attention mask.

```
hidden_states = inputs_embeds + position_embeds
         if token type ids is not None:
              token type embeds = self.wte(token type ids)
              hidden states = hidden states + token type embeds
         hidden_states = self.drop(hidden_states)
         output shape = input shape + (hidden states.size(-1),)
         # config 对应的 GPT2Config()类中的 use cache 默认为 True.
         presents = () if use cache else None
         all_self_attentions = () if output_attentions else None
         all cross attentions = () if output attentions and
self.config.add_cross_attention else None
         all hidden states = () if output hidden states else None
         for i, (block, layer past) in enumerate(zip(self.h, past key values)):
              if output_hidden_states:
                   all hidden states = all hidden states +
(hidden states.view(*output shape),)
              if getattr(self.config, "gradient_checkpointing", False):
                   def create custom forward(module):
                        def custom forward(*inputs):
                             # checkpointing only works with tuple returns, not with
```

lists

```
return tuple(output for output in module(*inputs,
use cache, output attentions))
                       return custom forward
                   outputs = torch.utils.checkpoint.checkpoint(
                       create_custom_forward(block),
                       hidden_states,
                       layer_past,
                       attention_mask,
                       head_mask[i],
                       encoder_hidden_states,
                       encoder_attention_mask,
                   )
              else:
                   outputs = block(
                       hidden states,
                       layer_past=layer_past,
                       attention mask=attention mask,
                       head_mask=head_mask[i],
                       encoder hidden states=encoder hidden states,
                       encoder attention mask=encoder attention mask,
```

use_cache=use_cache,

)

output attentions=output attentions,

```
if use cache is True:
                    presents = presents + (present,)
              if output_attentions:
                    all_self_attentions = all_self_attentions + (outputs[2],)
                    if self.config.add_cross_attention:
                         all_cross_attentions = all_cross_attentions + (outputs[3],)
         hidden_states = self.ln_f(hidden_states)
         hidden_states = hidden_states.view(*output_shape)
         if output hidden states:
              all_hidden_states = all_hidden_states + (hidden_states,)
         if not return_dict:
              return tuple(v for v in [hidden states, presents, all hidden states,
all_self_attentions] if v is not None)
         return BaseModelOutputWithPastAndCrossAttentions(
              last_hidden_state=hidden_states,
              past key values=presents,
              hidden_states=all_hidden_states,
```

hidden states, present = outputs[:2]

```
attentions=all self attentions,
              cross attentions=all cross attentions,
         )
#transformerblock
class Block(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, n_ctx, config, scale=False):
         super().__init__()
         hidden_size = config.n_embd
         inner dim = config.n inner if config.n inner is not None else 4 *
hidden_size
         self.ln 1 = nn.LayerNorm(hidden size, eps=config.layer norm epsilon)
         # 1024.
         self.attn = Attention(hidden size, n ctx, config, scale)
         self.ln_2 = nn.LayerNorm(hidden_size, eps=config.layer_norm_epsilon)
         if config.add cross attention:
              self.crossattention = Attention(hidden size, n ctx, config, scale,
is_cross_attention=True)
              self.ln cross attn = nn.LayerNorm(hidden size,
eps=config.layer_norm_epsilon)
         self.mlp = MLP(inner dim, config)
    def forward(
         self,
         hidden states,
```

```
layer_past=None,
    attention mask=None,
    head_mask=None,
    encoder hidden states=None,
    encoder_attention_mask=None,
    use_cache=False,
    output_attentions=False,
):
    attn_outputs = self.attn(
         self.ln_1(hidden_states),
         layer_past=layer_past,
         attention_mask=attention_mask,
         head_mask=head_mask,
         use_cache=use_cache,
         output_attentions=output_attentions,
    )
    attn output = attn outputs[0] # output attn 列表: a, present, (attentions)
    outputs = attn_outputs[1:]
    # residual connection, 进行残差连接.
    # hidden states 的形状为(batch size, 1, 768).
    hidden states = attn output + hidden states
    if encoder hidden states is not None:
         cross attn outputs = self.crossattention(
              self.ln_cross_attn(hidden_states),
```

```
head mask=head mask,
                  encoder hidden states=encoder hidden states,
                  encoder attention mask=encoder attention mask,
                  output_attentions=output_attentions,
             )
             attn\_output = cross\_attn\_outputs[0]
             # residual connection
             hidden_states = hidden_states + attn_output
             outputs = outputs + cross_attn_outputs[2:]
         feed_forward_hidden_states = self.mlp(self.ln_2(hidden_states))
         # residual connection
         hidden_states = hidden_states + feed_forward_hidden_states
         outputs = [hidden_states] + outputs
         return outputs # hidden states, present, (attentions, cross attentions)
#注意力机制太难了,用 numpy 写了个对象
class model:
    #将预训练好的整个权重字典输入进来
    def __init__(self, state_dict):
         self.num attention heads = 12
         self.hidden_size = 768
```

attention_mask=attention_mask,

```
self.num layers = 12
         self.load_weights(state dict)
    def load weights(self, state dict):
         #embedding 部分
         self.word embeddings =
state dict["embeddings.word embeddings.weight"].numpy()
         self.position_embeddings =
state dict["embeddings.position embeddings.weight"].numpy()
         self.token type embeddings =
state dict["embeddings.token type embeddings.weight"].numpy()
         self.embeddings layer norm weight =
state dict["embeddings.LayerNorm.weight"].numpy()
         self.embeddings layer norm bias =
state dict["embeddings.LayerNorm.bias"].numpy()
         self.transformer_weights = []
         #transformer 部分,有多层
         for i in range(self.num layers):
             q w = state dict["encoder.layer.%d.attention.self.query.weight" %
i].numpy()
             q b = state dict["encoder.layer.%d.attention.self.query.bias" %
i].numpy()
             k w = state dict["encoder.layer.%d.attention.self.key.weight" %
i].numpy()
```

```
k b = state dict["encoder.layer.%d.attention.self.key.bias" %
i].numpy()
              v w = state dict["encoder.layer.%d.attention.self.value.weight" %
i].numpy()
              v b = state dict["encoder.layer.%d.attention.self.value.bias" %
i].numpy()
              attention output weight =
state dict["encoder.layer.%d.attention.output.dense.weight" % i].numpy()
              attention output bias =
state dict["encoder.layer.%d.attention.output.dense.bias" % i].numpy()
              attention layer norm w =
state dict["encoder.layer.%d.attention.output.LayerNorm.weight" % i].numpy()
              attention layer norm b =
state dict["encoder.layer.%d.attention.output.LayerNorm.bias" % i].numpy()
              intermediate weight =
state dict["encoder.layer.%d.intermediate.dense.weight" % i].numpy()
              intermediate bias =
state dict["encoder.layer.%d.intermediate.dense.bias" % i].numpy()
              output weight = state dict["encoder.layer.%d.output.dense.weight" %
i].numpy()
              output bias = state dict["encoder.layer.%d.output.dense.bias" %
i].numpy()
              ff layer norm w =
state dict["encoder.layer.%d.output.LayerNorm.weight" % i].numpy()
```

```
ff layer norm b =
state dict["encoder.layer.%d.output.LayerNorm.bias" % i].numpy()
              self.transformer weights.append([q w, q b, k w, k b, v w, v b,
attention output weight, attention output bias,
                                                    attention layer norm w,
attention layer norm b, intermediate weight, intermediate bias,
                                                    output weight, output bias,
ff layer norm w, ff layer norm b])
         #pooler 层
         self.pooler dense weight = state dict["pooler.dense.weight"].numpy()
         self.pooler dense bias = state dict["pooler.dense.bias"].numpy()
    #embedding
    def embedding forward(self, x):
         \# x.shape = [max len]
         we = self.get embedding(self.word embeddings, x) # shpae: [max len,
hidden size]
         # position embeding 的输入 [0, 1, 2, 3]
         pe = self.get embedding(self.position embeddings,
np.array(list(range(len(x)))))  # shpae: [max_len, hidden_size]
         # token type embedding,单输入的情况下为[0, 0, 0, 0]
         te = self.get embedding(self.token type embeddings, np.array([0] * len(x)))
# shpae: [max len, hidden size]
         embedding = we + pe + te
         # 加和后有一个归一化层
```

```
embedding = self.layer norm(embedding,
self.embeddings layer norm weight, self.embeddings layer norm bias) # shpae:
[max len, hidden size]
        return embedding
    #embedding 层实际上相当于按 index 索引,或理解为 onehot 输入乘以
embedding 矩阵
    def get_embedding(self, embedding_matrix, x):
        return np.array([embedding matrix[index] for index in x])
    #执行全部的 transformer 层计算
    def all transformer layer forward(self, x):
        for i in range(self.num layers):
            x = self.single\_transformer\_layer\_forward(x, i)
        return x
    #执行单层 transformer 层计算
    def single transformer layer forward(self, x, layer index):
        weights = self.transformer weights[layer index]
        #取出该层的参数,在实际中,这些参数都是随机初始化,之后进行预
训练
        q w, q b, \
        k w, k b, \
        v w, v b, \
        attention_output_weight, attention_output_bias, \
```

```
intermediate weight, intermediate bias, \
         output_weight, output_bias, \
         ff layer norm w, ff layer norm b = weights
         #self attention 层
         attention_output = self.self_attention(x,
                                     q_w, q_b,
                                     k_w, k_b,
                                     v_w, v_b,
                                     attention_output_weight,
attention output bias,
                                     self.num_attention_heads,
                                     self.hidden size)
         #bn 层,并使用了残差机制
         x = self.layer norm(x + attention output, attention layer norm w,
attention_layer_norm_b)
         #feed forward 层
         feed\_forward\_x = self.feed\_forward(x,
                                  intermediate weight, intermediate bias,
                                  output weight, output bias)
         #bn 层,并使用了残差机制
         x = self.layer norm(x + feed forward x, ff layer norm w,
ff layer norm b)
         return x
```

attention layer norm w, attention layer norm b, \

```
# self attention 的计算
    def self attention(self,
                           х,
                           q_w,
                           q_b,
                           k_w,
                           k b,
                           v_w,
                           v_b,
                           attention output weight,
                           attention output bias,
                           num attention heads,
                           hidden size):
         # x.shape = max_len * hidden_size
         # q w, k w, v w shape = hidden size * hidden size
         # q b, k b, v b shape = hidden size
         q = np.dot(x, q w.T) + q b # shape: [max len, hidden size]
                                                                           W * X
+ B IINER
         k = np.dot(x, k w.T) + k b # shpae: [max len, hidden size]
         v = np.dot(x, v_w.T) + v_b # shpae: [max_len, hidden_size]
         attention head size = int(hidden size / num attention heads)
         # q.shape = num attention heads, max len, attention head size
         q = self.transpose for scores(q, attention head size, num attention heads)
         # k.shape = num attention heads, max len, attention head size
         k = self.transpose for scores(k, attention head size, num attention heads)
```

```
v = self.transpose for scores(v, attention head size, num attention heads)
         # qk.shape = num attention heads, max len, max len
         \# q = 8 * 10 * 96
         \# k = 8 * 96 * 10
         qk = np.matmul(q, k.swapaxes(1, 2)) #8 * 10 * 10
         qk /= np.sqrt(attention head size)
         qk = softmax(qk)
         # qkv.shape = num attention heads, max len, attention head size
         # v = 8 * 10 * 96
         gkv = np.matmul(gk, v) # 10 * 8 * 96 - > 10 * 768
         # qkv.shape = max len, hidden size
         qkv = qkv.swapaxes(0, 1).reshape(-1, hidden size)
         # attention.shape = max len, hidden size
         attention = np.dot(qkv, attention output weight.T) + attention output bias
         return attention
    def transpose for scores(self, x, attention head size, num attention heads):
         # hidden size = 768 num attent heads = 8 attention head size = 96
         max len, hidden size = x.shape
         x = x.reshape(max len, num attention heads, attention head size)
         # 10 * 768 -> Q: 8 * 10 * 96 k: 8 * 96 * 10 qk: 8 * 10 * 10
         x = x.swapaxes(1, 0) # output shape = [num attention heads, max len,
attention head size]
         return x
```

v.shape = num attention heads, max len, attention head size

```
def feed forward(self,
                         х,
                         intermediate_weight, # intermediate_size, hidden_size
                         intermediate_bias, # intermediate_size
                         output weight, # hidden size, intermediate size
                         output_bias, # hidden_size
                         ):
         # output shpae: [max_len, intermediate_size]
         x = np.dot(x, intermediate\_weight.T) + intermediate\_bias
         x = gelu(x)
         # output shpae: [max len, hidden size]
         x = np.dot(x, output\_weight.T) + output\_bias
         return x
    #归一化层
    def layer_norm(self, x, w, b):
         x = (x - np.mean(x, axis=1, keepdims=True)) / np.std(x, axis=1, keepdims=True))
keepdims=True)
         x = x * w + b
         return x
    #链接[cls] token 的输出层
    def pooler_output_layer(self, x):
```

#前馈网络的计算

```
      x = np.dot(x, self.pooler_dense_weight.T) + self.pooler_dense_bias

      x = np.tanh(x)

      return x

      #最終输出

      def forward(self, x):

      x = self.embedding_forward(x)

      sequence_output = self.all_transformer_layer_forward(x)

      pooler_output = self.pooler_output_layer(sequence_output[0])

      return sequence_output, pooler_output
```