ADL Homework 1 Report

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Q1: Data processing

Tokenizer

Q : Describe in detail about the tokenization algorithm you use. You need to explain what it does in your own ways.

A:

tokenizer 做的事可以分為以下幾個步驟,

Normalization -> Pre-tokenization -> Model -> Postprocessor

每一個步驟做的事大致如下

Normalization: 清理資料,例如刪除不必要的空格、把大寫轉乘小寫或移除重音符號等。

Pre-tokenization: 分割句子。

Model: 根據不同的algorithm處理分割後的句子。

Postprocessor: 加上一些特殊符號

(1) Paragraph select: XInet-mid (SentencePiece + Unigram)

Unigram訓練時,會先初始化一個非常巨大的詞表,然後根據標準不斷的丟棄裡面的詞,直 到達到想要的詞表大小 (先丟丟掉後會增加最小loss的subword,但不會丟棄單字符,loss是 根據詞的組成方式計算的,公式為一個詞出現的頻率*(-log(某組合的機率)))。範例如下圖。

"pug": ["pu", "g"] *(score 0.007710)* => 某組合的機率,機率的計算方

式下一段有說

$$5 * (-\log(0.007710)) = -\log s$$

unigram訓練後的結果,一個詞可能有很多種組合方式,encode時選擇機率最高的那一種方式(一個subword的機率之計算公式為 該subword出現的次數/所有subword出現的總次數,計算單詞組合機率時,將組成的所有subword之機率相乘)。下圖為一個範例。

$$P([``p",``u",``g"]) = P(``p") imes P(``u") imes P(``g") = rac{5}{210} imes rac{36}{210} imes rac{20}{210} = 0.000389$$

$$P([``pu",``g"]) = P(``pu") imes P(``g") = rac{5}{210} imes rac{20}{210} = 0.0022676$$

```
["p", "u", "g"] : 0.000389
["p", "ug"] : 0.0022676
```

=> 選擇下面那一種組合, 因為機率較高

hfl/chinese-xlnet-mid的tokenizer分詞的實際案例

Normalization: 移除兩個連在一起的空格,變成一個

```
print(tokenizer.backend_tokenizer.normalizer.normalize_str("你好, 這是 ADL作業一。"))
你好,這是 ADL作業一。
```

Pre-tokenization: 只根據空格分割句子,自動在句首加入一個空格,並使用_取代空格(sente ncepiece會保留空格)。

```
tokenizer.backend_tokenizer.pre_tokenizer.pre_tokenize_str("你好,這 是 ADL作業—。")

[('__你好,',(0,3)),('__這',(3,5)),('__是',(5,7)),('__ADL作業—。',(7,15))]
```

Encode: 使用訓練期間學到的詞表計算一個句子的各種組成方式的機率,選擇機率最高的組成方式。

```
normalized_sentence = tokenizer.backend_tokenizer.normalizer.normalize_str(sentence)
print(normalized_sentence)
pretokenization = tokenizer.backend_tokenizer.pre_tokenizer.pre_tokenize_str(normalized_sentence)
print(pretokenization)
tokens = tokenizer.tokenize(sentence)
print(tokens)

亞洲第一次奧運會在日本東京舉辦。有5個城市曾兩次舉辦過夏季奧運會:Tokyo、洛杉磯、倫敦、巴黎和雅典。
```

[('_亞洲第一次奧運會在日本東京舉辦。有5個城市曾兩次舉辦過夏季奧運會:Tokyo、洛杉磯、倫敦、巴黎和雅典。',(0,52))] ['_','亞洲','第一次','奧運會','在日本','東京','舉辦','。','有','5','個','城市','曾','兩次','舉辦'

Postprocess: 加上'<sep>', '<cls>'

```
'和',
'雅典',
'°',
'<sep>',
'<cls>']
```

(2) Question Answering: RoBERTa-large (BPE)

BPE訓練時,一開始將單字拆成最小單元並建立詞表,然後根據出現頻率將詞表內subword一步步合併後加入詞表中,直到設定的subword詞表大小或下一個最高頻的組合的出現頻率為 1。

Encode時·將單字拆分為最小單元(跟訓練時的第一步驟一樣)·接著應用訓練期間學到的合併規則合併subword(優先組合成長度較長的subword)。

hfl/chinese-roberta-wwm-ext的tokenizer分詞的實際案例

Normalization: 把每一個字間都加入空格。

```
print(tokenizer2.backend_tokenizer.normalizer.normalize_str("你好, 這 是 ADL作業一。"))
你 好 , 這 是 adl 作 業 一 。
```

Pre-tokenization: 英文是根據空格和標點符號分割句子,中文的話就是每一個字元都切出來。

```
tokenizer2.backend_tokenizer.pre_tokenizer.pre_tokenize_str(" 你 好, 這 是 adl 作 業 一。")

[('你', (1, 2)),
    ('好', (4, 5)),
    (', ', (6, 7)),
    ('這', (10, 11)),
    ('是', (15, 16)),
    ('adl', (19, 22)),
    ('作', (23, 24)),
    ('業', (26, 27)),
    ('-', (29, 30)),
    ('∘', (31, 32))]
```

Encode: 將單字拆分為單一字符(中文看起來拆分的結果就是一個字), 然後將學到的合併規則依序套用到這些拆分上。根據encode後的結果,看起來詞表裡都是一個一個的字,沒有兩個字和起來的詞(可能是設定的subword詞表大小太大,所以沒有太多的merge rule),所以merge完後的結果就是這樣。

Postprocess:在開頭加上[CLS],句尾加上[SEP]

```
input = tokenizer2(sentence)

input.tokens()

['[CLS]',
'亞',
'洲',
'第',
'一',
'宊',
'奧',
```

Answer Span

Q: How did you convert the answer span start/end position on characters to position on tokens after BERT tokenization?

A: tokenized後,context部份可能會因為太長而被截斷,假設原本有n句context,tokenized過後可能變成m句,m>=n。

我們需要確認這m句句子(tokenized後句子這裡稱為feature)裡的每一句有沒有完整包含答案,若有,則需要紀錄答案在該句tokenized後句子裡的start_token_index及end_token_index。為了達到此目的,我們要對每一句tokenized後的句子做以下這些事。

- 1. 找出tokenized句子裡context的部份(因為每一句句子的前面都是問題,後面才是被截斷的context)
- 2. 確認context的部份對應到original sentences的範圍內有沒有完整包含到答案。
- 3. 若沒有,本句句子的label就是(start_index: 0, end_index: 0)。
- 4. 若有,則需要利用offset_mapping,取得answer span在該句tokenized sentence中的start index與end index並記錄。

以下為簡化版的preprocess function (實際的code還會考慮padding加在左邊還是右邊的問題)

```
def preprocess_training_examples(examples):
   questions = [q.strip() for q in examples["question"]] # 移除前後的空白
   inputs = tokenizer(
       questions,
       examples["context"],
       max length=max length,# 一個句子最多多少token
       truncation="only_second",
       stride=stride, #被截斷的部分要重複多少
       return_overflowing_tokens=True,
       return_offsets_mapping=True, # 每一個token對應的char index
       padding="max_length",
   offset_mapping = inputs.pop("offset_mapping") # token 對應到的 char index
   sample_map = inputs.pop("overflow_to_sample_mapping")
   # map that tells us which sentence each of the results corresponds to
   answers = examples["answers"]
   start_positions = []
   end positions = []
```

```
for i, offset in enumerate(offset_mapping): #每一組句子的offset mapping
    sample_idx = sample_map[i] # 原本對應到的句子的index
   answer = answers[sample_idx] # 對應的答案
   start_char = answer["answer_start"][0] # answer start index (in orginal sentence)
   end_char = answer["answer_start"][0] + len(answer["text"][0]) # answer end index (i
   sequence_ids = inputs.sequence_ids(i) # 一次進來可以是一個list, return 他是list中的第
                          # 這裡的話就是問題是0,文章是1
   # Find the start and end of the context
   idx = 0
   while sequence_ids[idx] != 1:
       idx += 1
   context_start = idx
   while sequence_ids[idx] == 1:
       idx += 1
   context end = idx - 1
   # If the answer is not fully inside the context, label is (0, 0)
   if offset[context_start][0] > start_char or offset[context_end][1] < end_char:</pre>
       start_positions.append(0)
       end_positions.append(0)
    else:
       # Otherwise it's the start and end token positions
       idx = context start
       while idx <= context_end and offset[idx][0] <= start_char:
           idx += 1
       start_positions.append(idx - 1)
        idx = context end
        while idx >= context_start and offset[idx][1] >= end_char:
            idx -= 1
        end_positions.append(idx + 1)
           # 回傳的是答案在tokenized後的句子裡的start index & end index
           # e.g. original sentence was divied to 3 subsentences, start poistion might be
# e.g. start_positions = [0, 0, 5] end_positions = [0, 0, 10]
inputs["start_positions"] = start_positions
inputs["end_positions"] = end_positions
return inputs
```

Q : After your model predicts the probability of answer span start/end position, what rules did you apply to determine the final start/end position?

A :

- 首先·先把tokenized後的句子(稱為feature)與原本的句子配對
- 接著, for 每一個問題
 - for對應的context所encode出的每一個feature
 - 把每一個feature裡被預測最有可能是開頭與最有可能是結尾的n個index找出來
 - for n 個start index和n個 end index 所有可能的配對結果 (n*n種可能)

- 檢查是否有可能是答案(去除答案out-of-scope、答案長度小於0或大於max_answer_length的)
- 若有可能是答案·將這一組組合加入可能為答案的集合中·這一組**答案的分數為start** _logit與end_logit相加
 - 這一個問題的答案為剛才加入的答案候選人裡分數最高的那一個

Q2: Modeling with BERTs and their variants

Multiple choice

loss function: CrossEntropyLoss

optimizer: AdamW

• max_seq_length: 512

• Ir_scheduler_type: linear

• learning_rate: 3e-5

Model	batch size	gradient_accumulation_steps	accuracy
bert-base-chinese	8	1	0.9601
hfl/chinese-roberta-wwm-ext	8	1	0.9548
hfl/chinese-roberta-wwm-ext- large	2	2	0.9551
ckiplab/albert-base-chinese	8	1	0.9595
hfl/chinese-xlnet-base	4	2	0.9694
hfl/chinese-xlnet-mid	2	2	0.9718

Question answering

• loss function: CrossEntropyLoss

optimizer: AdamW

max_seq_length: 512

lr_scheduler_type: linear

● learning_rate: 3e-5(除了albert用了5e-5)

Model	max answer length	batch size	gradient_accumulation_steps	accuracy
bert-base-chinese	30	16	1	78.664
hfl/chinese-roberta-wwm-ext	128	16	1	81.256
hfl/chinese-roberta-wwm-ext-large	128	8	2	83.151
hfl/chinese-roberta-wwm-ext-large	32	8	2	84.181
xlm-roberta-base	128	16	1	74.31
ckiplab/albert-base-chinese	128	48	1	75.806
hfl/chinese-xlnet-base	128	12	2	75.474
hfl/chinese-xlnet-mid	128	14	2	77.335

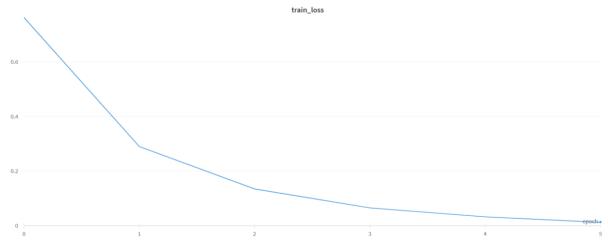
Bert與RoBERTa的比較

特徵	BERT	RoBERTa
訓練任務	Masked Language Modeling (MLM) 和 Next Sentence Prediction (NSP)	MLM
資料生成方式	在預處理時隨機遮蔽 15% 的單詞,之後不改變	在每次訓練時隨機遮蔽 15% 的單詞
訓練資料	16GB	160GB
訓練步數	1M	31K
批次大小	256	8K
詞表大小	30K	50K

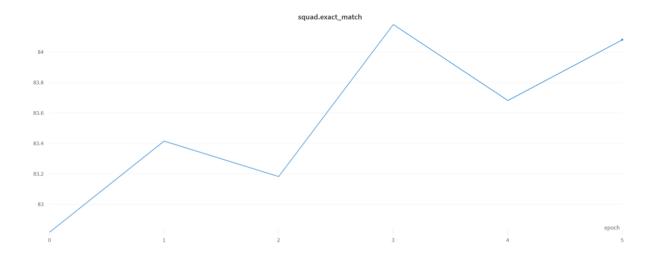
Q3: Curves

Plot the learning curve of your span selection (extractive QA) model. You can plot both the training and validation set or only one set. Please make sure there are at least 5 data points in each curve.

Learning curve of the loss (training)



Learning curve of the EM (validation)



Q4: Pre-trained vs Not Pre-trained

Train BERT model to do span selection task.

Not Pre-trained model

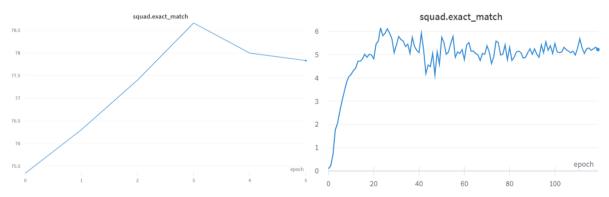
```
BertConfig {
 "attention probs dropout prob": 0.1,
 "classifier_dropout": null,
 "hidden act": "gelu",
 "hidden dropout prob": 0.1,
 "hidden_size": 512,
 "initializer_range": 0.02,
 "intermediate_size": 3072,
 "layer_norm_eps": 1e-12,
 "max_position_embeddings": 512,
                                           --tokenizer_name bert-base-chinese \
 "model_type": "bert",
                                           --max_seq_length 512 \
 "num_attention_heads": 4,
                                           --per device train batch size 128 \
 "num_hidden_layers": 4,
  "pad_token_id": 0,
                                           --gradient accumulation steps 1 \
  "position_embedding_type": "absolute",
                                           --num train epochs 120 \
 "transformers_version": "4.22.2",
                                           --learning_rate 5e-5 \
  "type_vocab_size": 2,
                                           --num_warmup_steps 10000 \
  "use_cache": true,
  "vocab_size": 30522
                                           --max answer length 32 \
                                           --doc stride 32 \
```

=> exact match: 6.148

```
BertConfig {
  " name or path": "bert-base-chinese",
  "architectures": [
   "BertForMaskedLM"
  "attention_probs_dropout_prob": 0.1,
  "classifier dropout": null,
  "directionality": "bidi",
  "hidden_act": "gelu",
  "hidden_dropout_prob": 0.1,
  "hidden_size": 768,
  "initializer range": 0.02,
  "intermediate size": 3072,
  "layer_norm_eps": 1e-12,
  "max_position_embeddings": 512,
  "model_type": "bert",
  "num attention heads": 12,
  "num_hidden_layers": 12,
  "pad_token_id": 0,
                                          --max_seq_length 512 \
  "pooler fc size": 768,
                                          --per_device_train_batch_size 16
  "pooler num attention heads": 12,
                                          --gradient_accumulation_steps 1 \
  "pooler_num_fc_layers": 3,
  "pooler size per head": 128,
                                          --num_train_epochs 5 \
  "pooler_type": "first_token_transform",
                                          --learning_rate 3e-5 \
  "position_embedding_type": "absolute",
                                          --num_warmup_steps 0 \
  "use cache": true,
                                          --max_answer_length 30 \
  "vocab size": 21128
                                          --doc_stride 128 \
```

=> exact match: 78.664

Compare these two models' s performance.



=> Performance of the pre-trained bert-base-chinese model (78.664) is much better than the not-pretrained bert model (6.418).