

Generative pre-training of transformer networks

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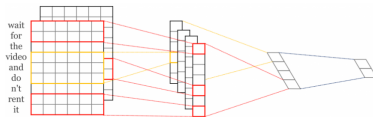
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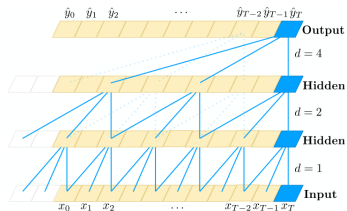
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Traditional DL architectures for NLP

CNN



Dilated CNN



RNN

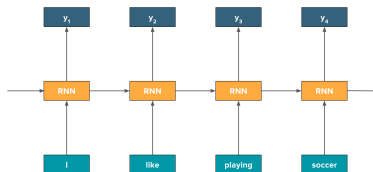


Image from <https://techblog.gumgum.com/articles/deep-learning-for-natural-language-processing-part-2-rnns> and

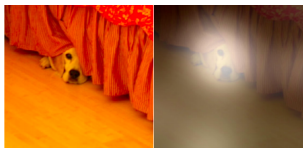
<http://www.wildml.com/2015/11/understanding-convolutional-neural-networks-for-nlp/>

Attention mechanisms

Concept



A woman is throwing a frisbee in a park.



A dog is standing on a hardwood floor.



A stop sign is on a road with a mountain in the background.

Attention mechanisms

Scaled Dot-Product Attention

To compute the next word in the translation, the attention mechanism creates a vector using the source sentence and what has been generated so far.

Input sentence	elle	alla	à	la	plage
Key	subject	verb	filler	filler	location
Value	she	to go, past tense	-	-	beach

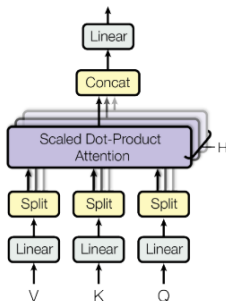
Output sentence	she	went	to	the	?????
Query	subject	verb	filler	filler	location

Q , K and V are respectively the query, key and value vectors.

$$\text{Attention}(Q, K, V) = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right)V.$$

Attention mechanisms

Multi-Head Attention



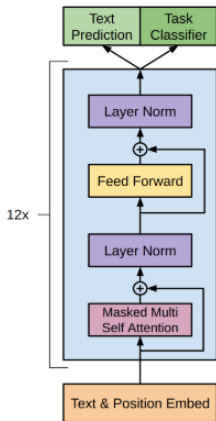
$$\text{MultiHead}(Q, K, V) = \text{Concat}(\text{head}_1, \dots, \text{head}_h)$$

$$\text{where } \text{head}_i = \text{Attention}(QW_i^Q, KW_i^K, VW_i^V)$$

where the projections W_i^Q , W_i^K and W_i^V are parameter matrices.

Transformer network

OpenAI multi-layer decoder



W_e is the token embedding matrix

W_p is the position embedding matrix

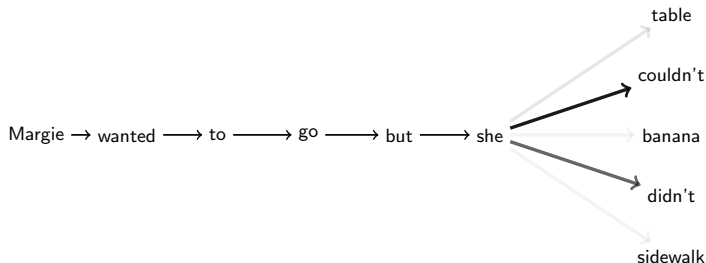
$$h_0 = UW_e + W_p$$

$$h_l = \text{transformer_block}(h_{l-1}) \forall i \in [1, n]$$

The *Text Prediction* and *Task classifier* heads take h_n as input.

Unsupervised pre-training task

Language modeling



$$P(u) = \text{softmax}(h_n W_e^T)$$

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

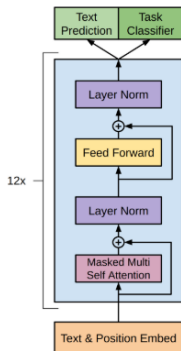
Dataset BooksCorpus (7000 books, ~ 800M words, ~ 5GB of text),

Duration 1 month,

Hardware 8 GPUs.

Supervised fine-tuning

Multitask learning



$$P(u) = \text{softmax}(h_n W_e^T)$$

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

Language modeling loss

$$P(y | x^1, \dots, x^m) = \text{softmax}(h_n^m W_y)$$

$$L_2(\mathcal{C}) = \sum_{(x,y)} \log P(y | x^1, \dots, x^m)$$

Classification loss

$$L_3(\mathcal{C}) = L_2(\mathcal{C}) + \lambda * L_1(\mathcal{C})$$

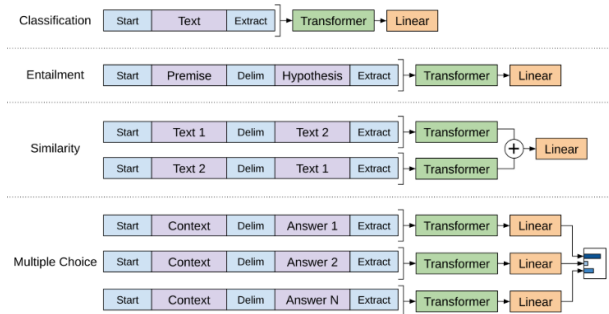
Final loss

Results on standard datasets

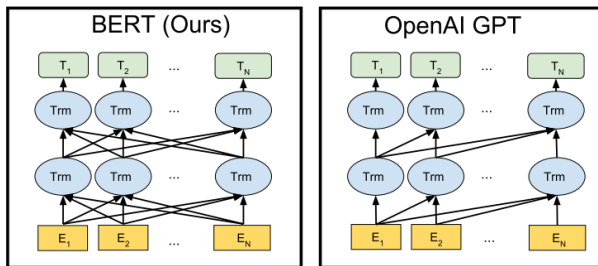
New state of the art on the following tasks:

- Textual Entailment
 - ▶ SNLI 89.3 → 89.9
 - ▶ MNLI Matched 80.6 → 82.1
 - ▶ MNLI Mismatched 80.1 → 81.4
 - ▶ SciTail 83.3 → 88.3
 - ▶ QNLI 82.3 → 88.1
- Semantic Similarity
 - ▶ STS-B 81.0 → 82.0
 - ▶ QQP 66.1 → 70.3
- Reading Comprehension
 - ▶ RACE 53.3 → 59.0
- Commonsense Reasoning
 - ▶ ROCStories 77.6 → 86.5
 - ▶ COPA 71.2 → 78.6
- Linguistic Acceptability
 - ▶ CoLA 35.0 → 45.4
- Multi-Task Benchmark
 - ▶ GLUE 68.9 → 72.8

Input formatting



BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding



BERT is an improvement on the GPT. The main differences are:

- Bidirectional training,
- Different pre-training tasks (masked language model and next sentence prediction),
- Trained on a much bigger corpus (BookCorpus (800M words) + **Wikipedia (2500M words)**),
- $3 \times$ as many parameters for the large version,
- Pre-trained model for 102 languages.

Google's BERT produces 11 new SOTAs on top of the 9 of OpenAI's GPT.

References

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- PyTorch GPT: <https://github.com/huggingface/pytorch-openai-transformer-lm>
- PyTorch BERT: <https://github.com/huggingface/pytorch-pretrained-BERT>
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https://github.com/rodgzilla/pytorch-openai-transformer-lm/tree/movie_reviews_classification
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