

Question Answering

- Video: Week 3 Overview 6 min
- Reading: Week 3 Overview 10 min
- Video: Transfer Learning in 7 min
- Reading: Transfer Learning in NLP 10 min
- Video: ELMo, GPT, BERT, T5
- Reading: ELMo, GPT, BERT, T5 10 min
- Video: Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers (BERT) 4 min
- Reading: Bidirectional **Encoder Representations** from Transformers (BERT) 10 min
- Video: BERT Objective
- Reading: BERT Objective (m) 10 min
- Video: Fine tuning BERT
- (m) Reading: Fine tuning BERT 10 min
- Video: Transformer: T5 3 min
- Reading: Transformer T5 10 min
- Video: Multi-Task Training Strategy 5 min
- Reading: Multi-Task Training Strategy 10 min
- Video: GLUE Benchmark
- (m) Reading: GLUE Benchmark 10 min
- Video: Question Answering 2 min
- Reading: Question Answering 10 min
- Lab: SentencePiece and BPE
- Reading: Content Resource 10 min

Assignment

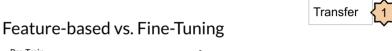
<u>°=</u>

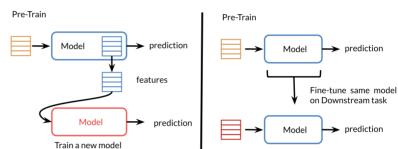
Transfer Learning in NLP

There are three main advantages to transfer learning:

- Reduce training time
- Improve predictions
- Allows you to use smaller datasets

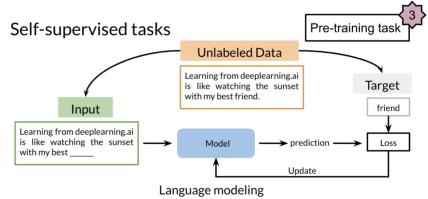
Two methods that you can use for transfer learning are the following:





In feature based, you can train word embeddings by running a different model and then using those features (i.e. word vectors) on a different task.

When fine tuning, you can use the exact same model and just run it on a different task. Sometimes when fine tuning, you can keep the model weights fixed and just add a new layer that you will train. Other times you can slowly unfreeze the layers one at a time. You can also use unlabelled data when pre-training, by masking words and trying to predict which word was masked.



For example, in the drawing above we try to predict the word "friend". This allows your model to get a grasp of the overall structure of the data and to help the model learn some relationships within the words of a sentence.

Mark as completed





