Q1 Data processing:

1. Tokenizer

助教給的 train.json 檔如下圖:

```
{
    "id": "ab39567999fd376480ac3076904e598e",
    "question": "舍本和誰的數據能推算出連星的恆星的質量?",
    "paragraphs": [
        5234,
        6952,
        8264,
        836,
        92,
        2018
],
    "relevant": 836,
    "answers": [
        {
            "text": "斯特魯維",
            "start": 108
        }
    ]
},
```

我將所有的 paragraphs 接在一起變成一整大篇的文章,並且重新計算 answer start 的位置,也因為這樣做的關係我避免了做分類的任務(判斷 relevant), 當初會想這樣做是因為覺得如果把功課分成兩個任務去做,這樣整體準確率不就會變成 accuracy of stage 1 * accuracy of stage 2 ,這樣可能導致我的準確率較低(但結果並不是我想的那樣), 而雖然我們文章長度變為原本的 6~7 倍,但是因為 bert model 有使用 doc_stride 因此應該不會降低模型準確率太多,於是就這樣做下去了。

也就是 [CLS] question [SEP] paragraph context [SEP],每個字會去 bert 的 vocab.txt 檔(如下圖) 找尋對應的 id ,[CLS] 起頭符號、[SEP] 分割符號以及 [UNK] 未知詞。

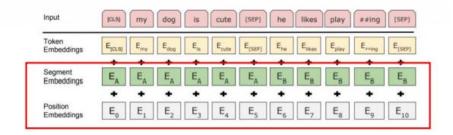


由於使用 doc_stride 的關係,且 bert input size 最大只有 512 (我最大設 200 個字,因為要在 8G 的空間上 train RoBERTa large)故需要把文章拆成許多小文章,這樣就必須要做(token to original map)的動作,input id 為把 input 每個字對應到 vocab.txt 的索引,segment ids 就是把 question 用 0 表示 ,paragraph context 用 1 表示,下圖可見:

token_to_orig_map: 23:1597 24:1598 25:1599 26:1680 27:1681 28:1682 29:1683 36:1684 31:1685 32:1686 33:1687 34:1688 35:1689 36:1618 37:1611 38:1612 39:1613 4 token_is_max_context: 23:False 24:False 25:False 26:False 27:False 28:False 29:False 30:False 31:False 32:False 33:False 33:False 35:False 37:False 37:F

而標準的 bert input 有三層:

Token Embeddings \ Segment Embeddings \ Position Embeddings



2. Answer Span

(a)How did you convert the answer span start/end position on characters to position on tokens after BERT tokenization?

Answer 並不會出現在所有文章中(因為我將所有文章合成一個大文章),所以在做 training data 的時候,我只會將滑窗有節錄到答案的文章段落做成 training data 如上圖所示 start_position 為當前滑窗 答案:斯特魯維 用 str.find 去找並返回當前此答案的位置。而 end_position 就會是 start position+len(answer)。

(b)After your model predicts the probability of answer span start/end position, what rules did you apply to determine the final start/end position? "hidden size":1024 出來外面會接上一層 nn.linear(1024, 2),2 代表一個是 start position 另一個是 end position,最後會接上 softmax 來做 normalize 機率,最後再選出機率最大的 start position 和 end position。

```
Model= BertForQuestionAnswering.from_pretrained()
sequence_output=model(input_ids, segment_ids, input_mask, start_positions, end_positions)
sequence_output .shape = [batch_size, max seq len, 1024]

self.qa_outputs = nn.Sequential(nn.Linear(config.hidden_size, 2))
logits = self.qa_outputs(sequence_output)
logits.size=[batch_size, max seq len, 2]
```

Q2: Modeling with BERTs and their variants

1. Describe (2%)

F1:83

- a. your modelChinese-roberta-wwm-ext-large
- b. performance of your model.EM:76.6

c. the loss function you used.

Loss 分成 start logit 以及 end logit 兩個部分:

```
loss_fct = CrossEntropyLoss()
start_loss = loss_fct(start_logits, start_positions)
end_loss = loss_fct(end_logits, end_positions)
total_loss = (start_loss + end_loss) / 2
```

d. The optimization algorithm (e.g. Adam), learning rate and batch size.

Implements BERT version of Adam algorithm with weight decay fix BertAdam: Ir=3e-5 warmup_proportion=0.1(前面 10 趴的 data 會使用較小的 LR 訓練) b1=0.9, b2=0.98, e=1e-6, weight_decay=0.01

- 2. Try another type of pretrained model and describe (2%)
 - a. your model

Chinese-bert-base

b. performance of your model.

EM: 68 F1: 71

c. the difference between pretrained model

RoBERTa 採用的是 dynamic masking 方式,且在 optimizer adam 超 參數 β2 改為 0.98 這樣一來使的 training 在大的 batch size 比較穩定,在訓練數據上讓 model 看了更多的資料,包含了 BookCorpus, CC-News, OpenWebText, Stories,這也是 RoBERTa 比 Bert 還要強大的主要原因。

在 model config 上得差異如下:

Chinese-bert-base:

```
"attention_probs_dropout_prob": 0.1,
   "directionality": "bidi",
   "hidden_act": "gelu",
   "hidden_dropout_prob": 0.1,
   "hidden_size": 768,
   "initializer_range": 0.02,
   "intermediate_size": 3072,
   "max_position_embeddings": 512,
   "num_attention_heads": 12,
   "num_hidden_layers": 12,
   "pooler_fc_size": 768,
   "pooler_num_attention_heads": 12,
   "pooler_num_attention_heads": 12,
   "pooler_size_per_head": 128,
   "pooler_size_per_head": 128,
   "pooler_type": "first_token_transform",
   "type_vocab_size": 2,
   "vocab_size": 21128
}
```

Chinese-roberta-wwm-ext-large:

```
{
    "architectures": [
        "BertForMaskedLM"
    ],
    "attention_probs_dropout_prob": 0.1,
    "bos_token_id": 0,
    "directionality": "bidi",
    "eos_token_id": 2,
    "hidden_atc": "getu",
    "hidden_atce": 1024,
    "initializer_range": 0.02,
    "intermediate_size": 4096,
    "tayen_norm_eps": 1e-12,
    "max_position_embeddings": 512,
    "model_type": "bert",
    "num_attention_heads": 16,
    "num_hidden_layers": 24,
    "output_past": true,
    "pad_token_id": 1,
    "pooler_num_attention_heads": 12,
    "pooler_num_fc_layers": 3,
    "pooler_num_fc_layers": 3,
    "pooler_size": 768,
    "pooler_type": "first_token_transform",
    "type_vocab_size": 2,
    "vocab_size": 21128
}
```

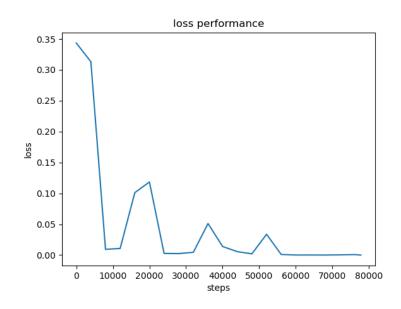
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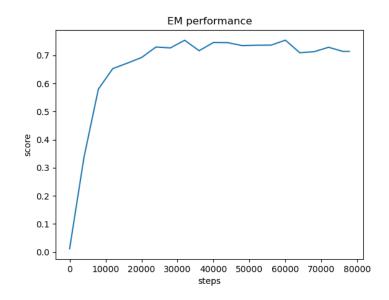
Q3: Curves

使用 matplotlib 套件繪出,每訓練 4000 步得到一組資料,且為 第一個 epoch。

1. Plot



a. learning curve of EM



b. learning curve of F1

