

Pre-Training

Advanced NLP: Summer 2023

Anoop Sarkar

Preliminaries

Word structure and subword models

- NLP used to model the vocabulary in simplistic ways based on English
- Tokenize based on spaces into a sequence of "words"
- All novel words at test time were mapped to [UNK] (unknown token)



Byte Pair Encoding algorithm

- Learn a vocabulary of parts of words (subwords)
- Vocabulary of subwords is produced before training a model on the training dataset (larger the better)
- At training and test time the vocabulary is split up into a sequence of known subwords
- Byte Pair Encoding (BPE) algorithm (takes max merges as input)
 - Init subwords with individual characters/bytes and "end of word" token.
 - Using the training data find most common adjacent subwords, merge and add to list of subwords
 - Replace all pairs of characters with new subword token; iterate until max merges

Word structure and subword models

- Common words are kept as part of the vocabulary (ignore morphology)
- Rarer words are split up into subword tokens
- In the worst case, words are split up into characters (or bytes)



Pre-training Transformers

Representation Learning

Brief History of Pre-training

1960 to 2015

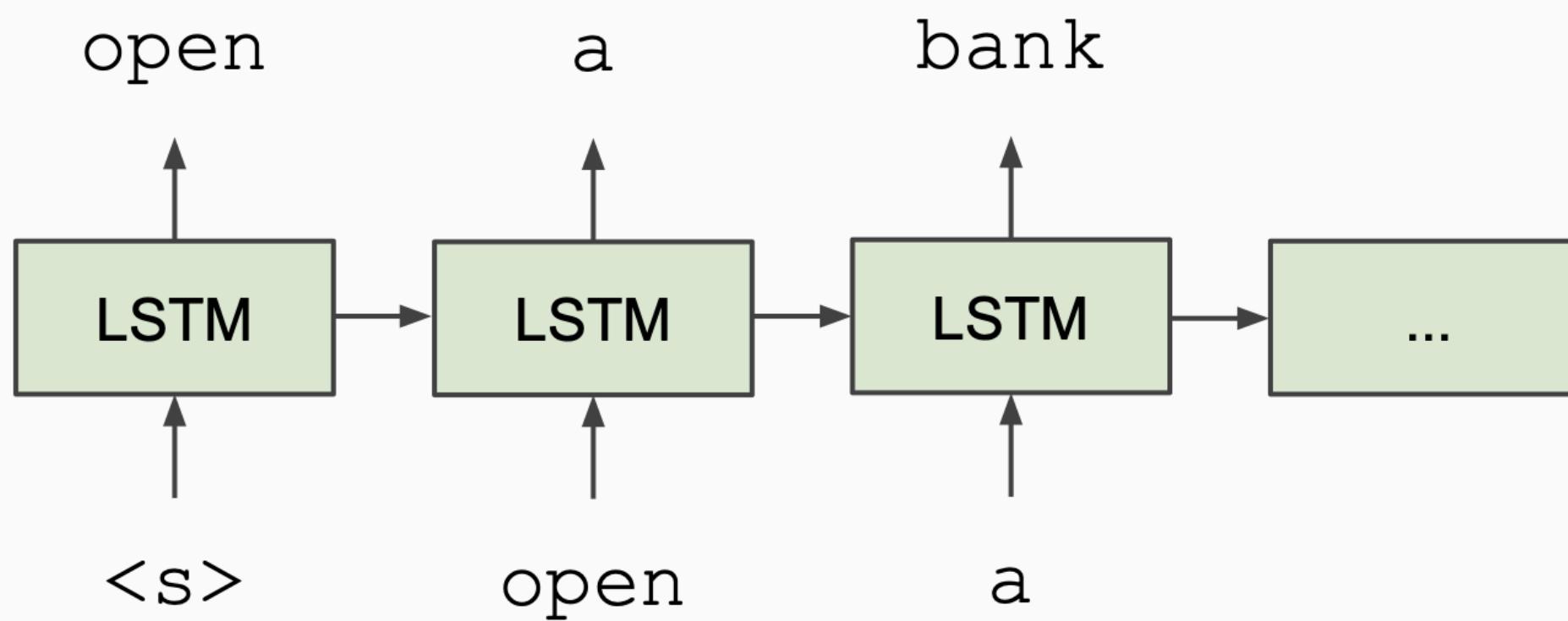
- Singular Value Decomposition (1960s):
 - Take matrix $M \in |V| \times |V|$ of word co-occurrence counts
 - Use SVD to map $M = USV^T$ truncate to $|V| \times k$ initial singular values
 - Use truncated U use as word embeddings.
- Word2Vec/GloVe (2010):
 - Continuous Bag of Words (CBOW) - context words predict target word
 - Skip-gram - target word predicts each context word

Semi-supervised Sequence Learning

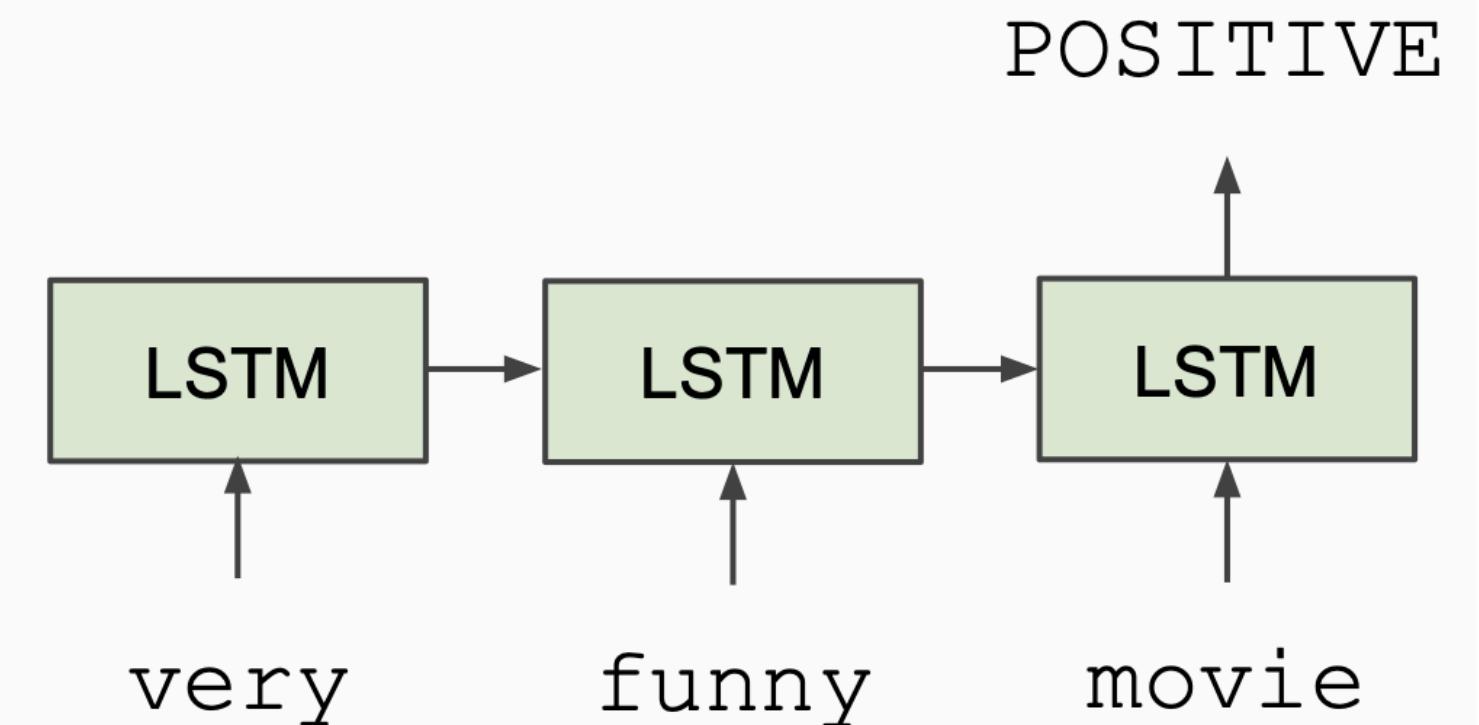
Andrew M. Dai
Google Inc.
`adai@google.com`

Quoc V. Le
Google Inc.
`qvl@google.com`

Train LSTM Language Model



Fine-tune on Classification Task



Deep contextualized word representations

ELMO

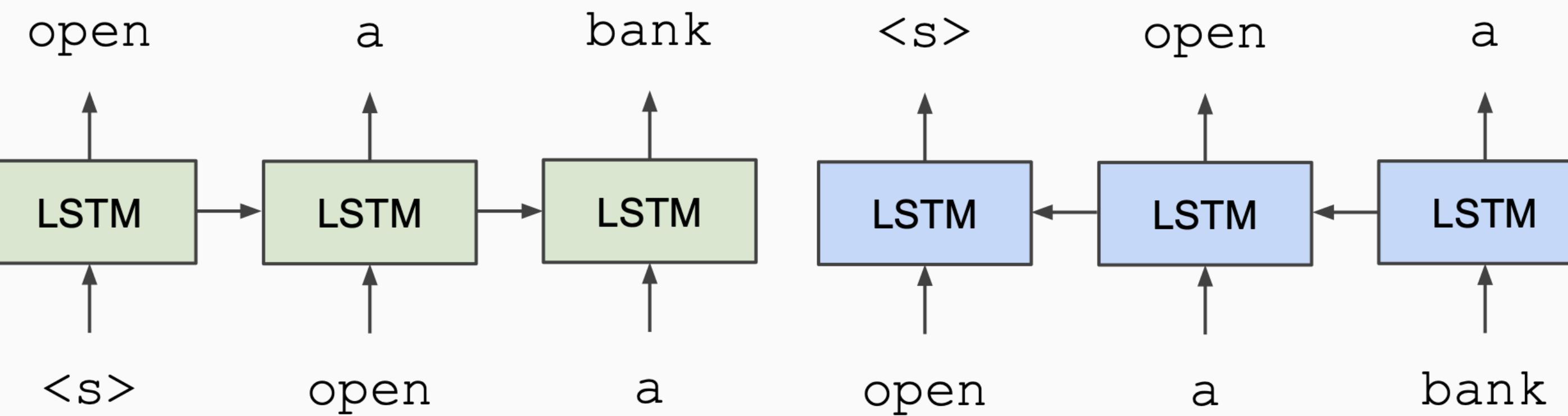
Matthew E. Peters[†], Mark Neumann[†], Mohit Iyyer[†], Matt Gardner[†],
`{matthewp, markn, mohiti, mattg}@allenai.org`

Christopher Clark^{*}, Kenton Lee^{*}, Luke Zettlemoyer^{†*}
`{csquared, kentonl, lsz}@cs.washington.edu`

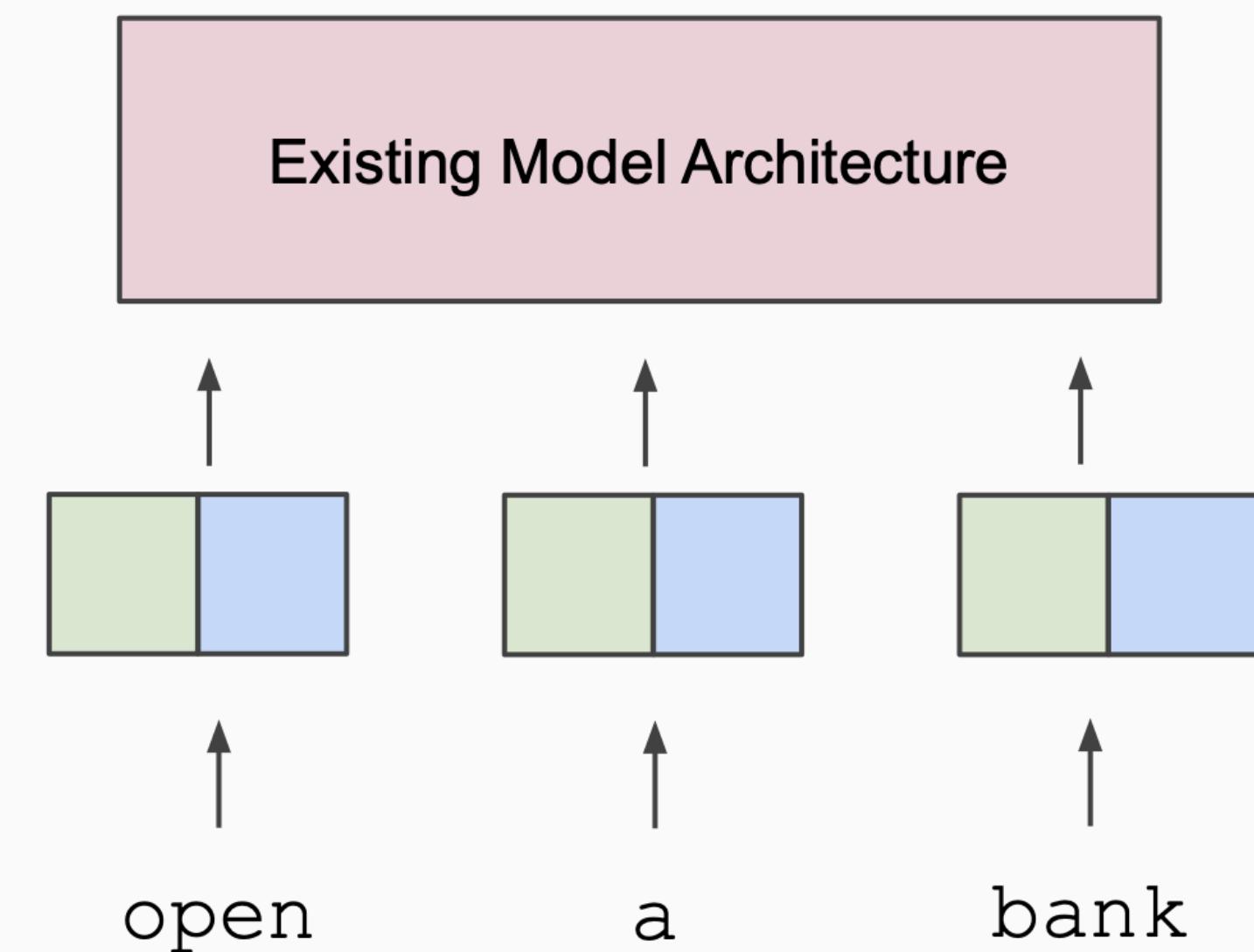
[†]Allen Institute for Artificial Intelligence

^{*}Paul G. Allen School of Computer Science & Engineering, University of Washington

Train Separate Left-to-Right and Right-to-Left LMs



Apply as “Pre-trained Embeddings”



Improving Language Understanding by Generative Pre-Training

GPT1

Alec Radford

OpenAI

alec@openai.com

Karthik Narasimhan

OpenAI

karthikn@openai.com

Tim Salimans

OpenAI

tim@openai.com

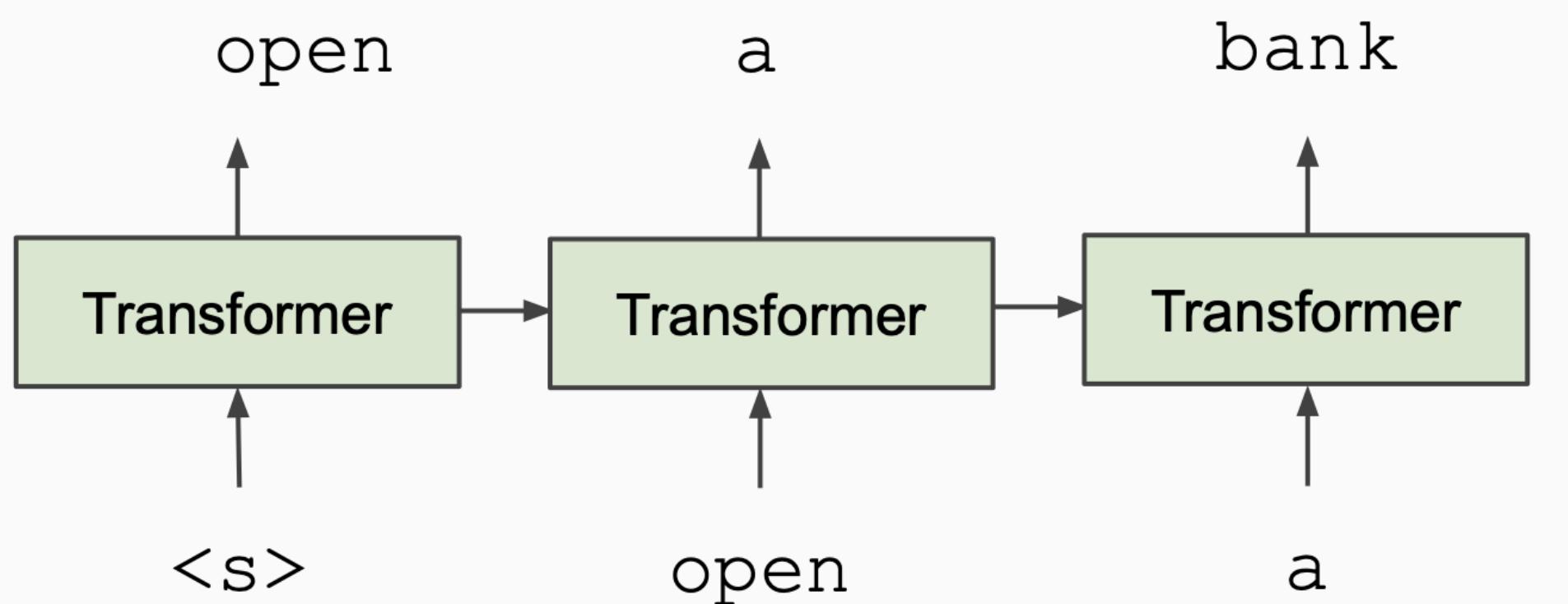
Ilya Sutskever

OpenAI

ilyasu@openai.com

GPT1

Train Deep (12-layer) Transformer LM



Fine-tune on Classification Task

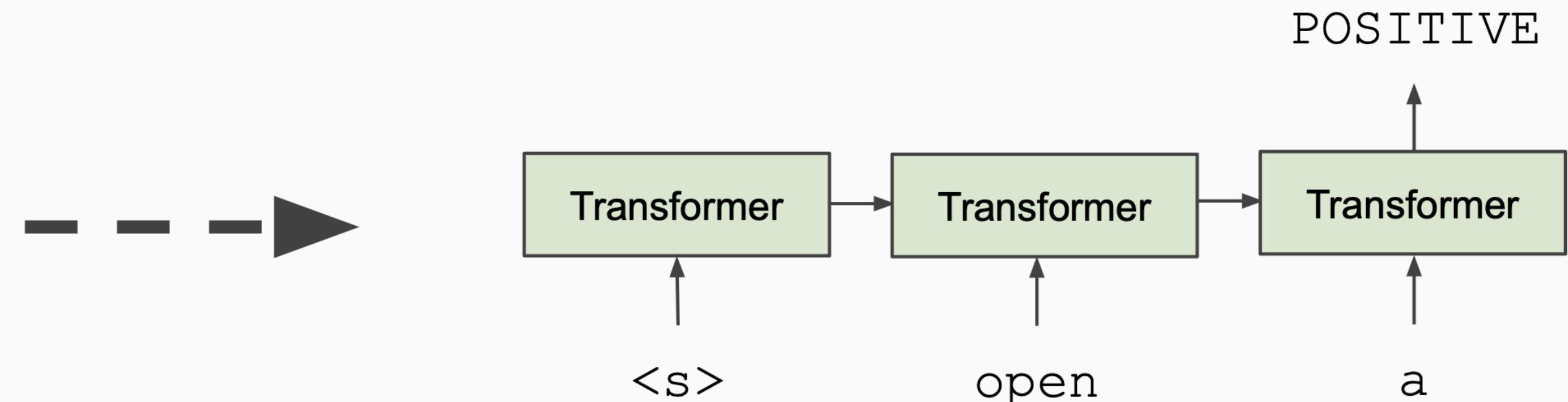


Fig from J. Devlin BERT slides

See also ULMFit: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1801.06146>

GPT1

Pre-training an autoregressive language model

- Start with a large amount of unlabeled data $\mathcal{U} = \{u_1, \dots, u_n\}$
- Pre-training objective: Maximize the likelihood of predicting the next token

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

$U = (u_{-k}, \dots, u_{-1})$ is the context vector of tokens

- This is equivalent to training a Transformer decoder

$$\bullet \quad h_0 = U \boxed{W_e} + W_p$$

n is the number of Transformer layers

W_e is the token embedding matrix

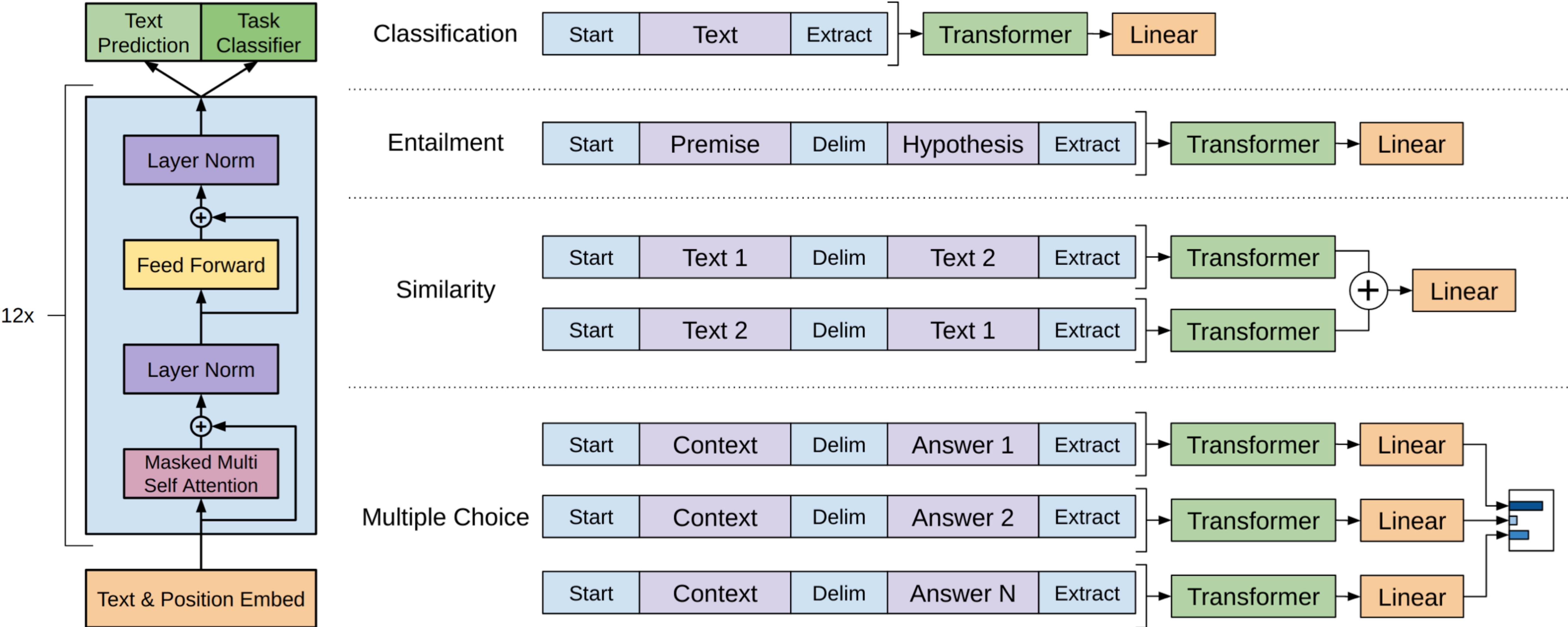
$$\bullet \quad h_\ell = \text{transformer_block}(h_{\ell-1}) \forall \ell \in [1, n]$$

W_p is the position embedding matrix

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

- Directionality is needed to generate a well-formed probability distribution

BooksCorpus: 7K unpublished books
(1B words)



Dataset	Task	SOTA	GPT1
SNLI	Textual entailment	89.3	89.9
MNLI matched	Textual entailment	80.6	82.1
MNLI mismatched	Textual entailment	80.1	81.4
SciTail	Textual entailment	83.3	88.3
QNLI	Textual entailment	82.3	88.1
RTE	Textual entailment	61.7	56.0
STS-B	Semantic similarity	81.0	82.0
QQP	Semantic similarity	66.1	70.3
MRPC	Semantic similarity	86.0	82.3
RACE	Reading comprehension	53.3	59.0
ROCStories	Commonsense reasoning	77.6	86.5
COPA	Commonsense reasoning	71.2	78.6
SST-2	Sentiment analysis	93.2	91.3
CoLA	Linguistic acceptability	35.0	45.4
GLUE	Multi task benchmark	68.9	72.8

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

Jacob Devlin Ming-Wei Chang Kenton Lee Kristina Toutanova
Google AI Language

{jacobdevlin, mingweichang, kentonl, kristout}@google.com

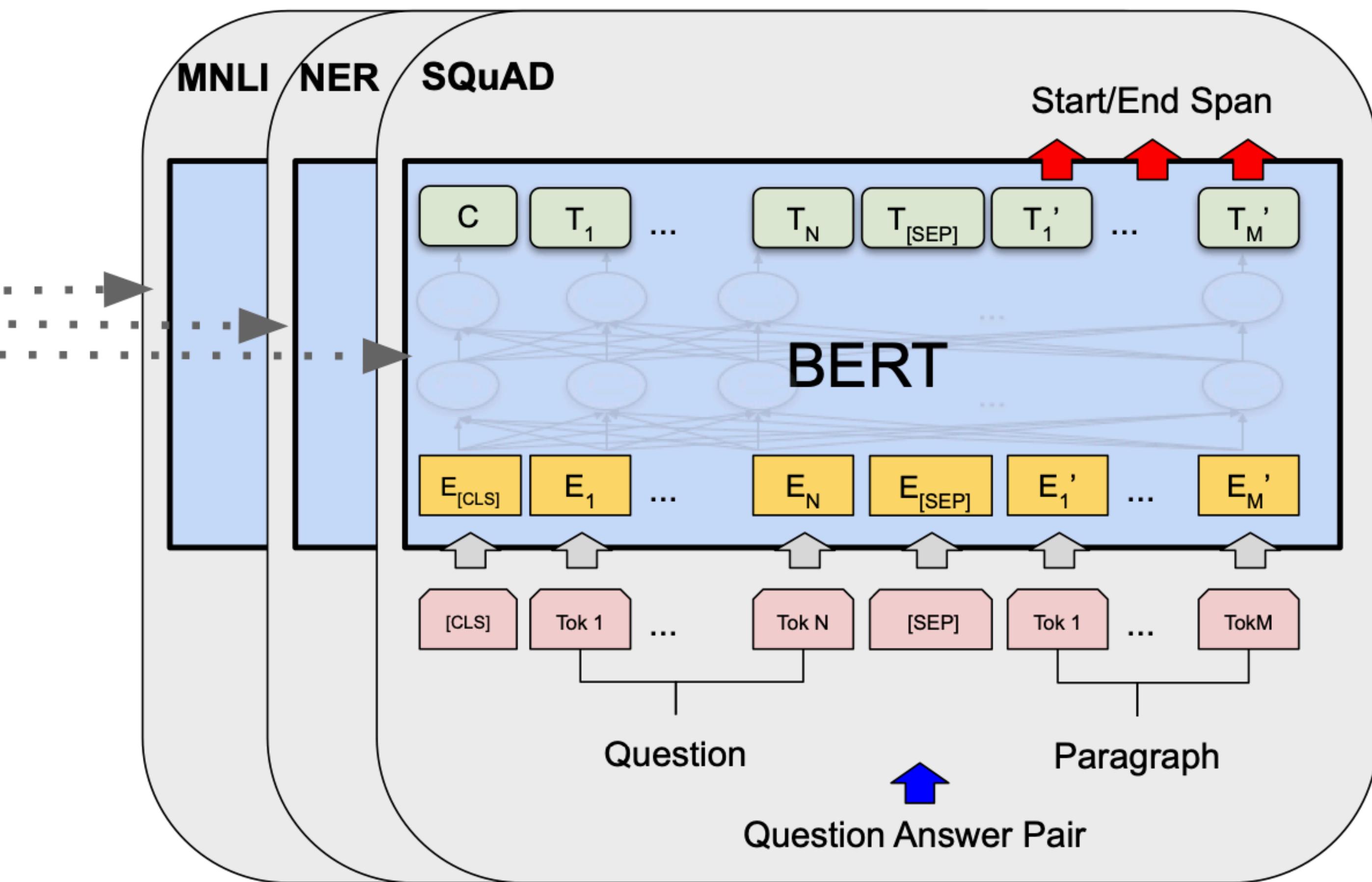
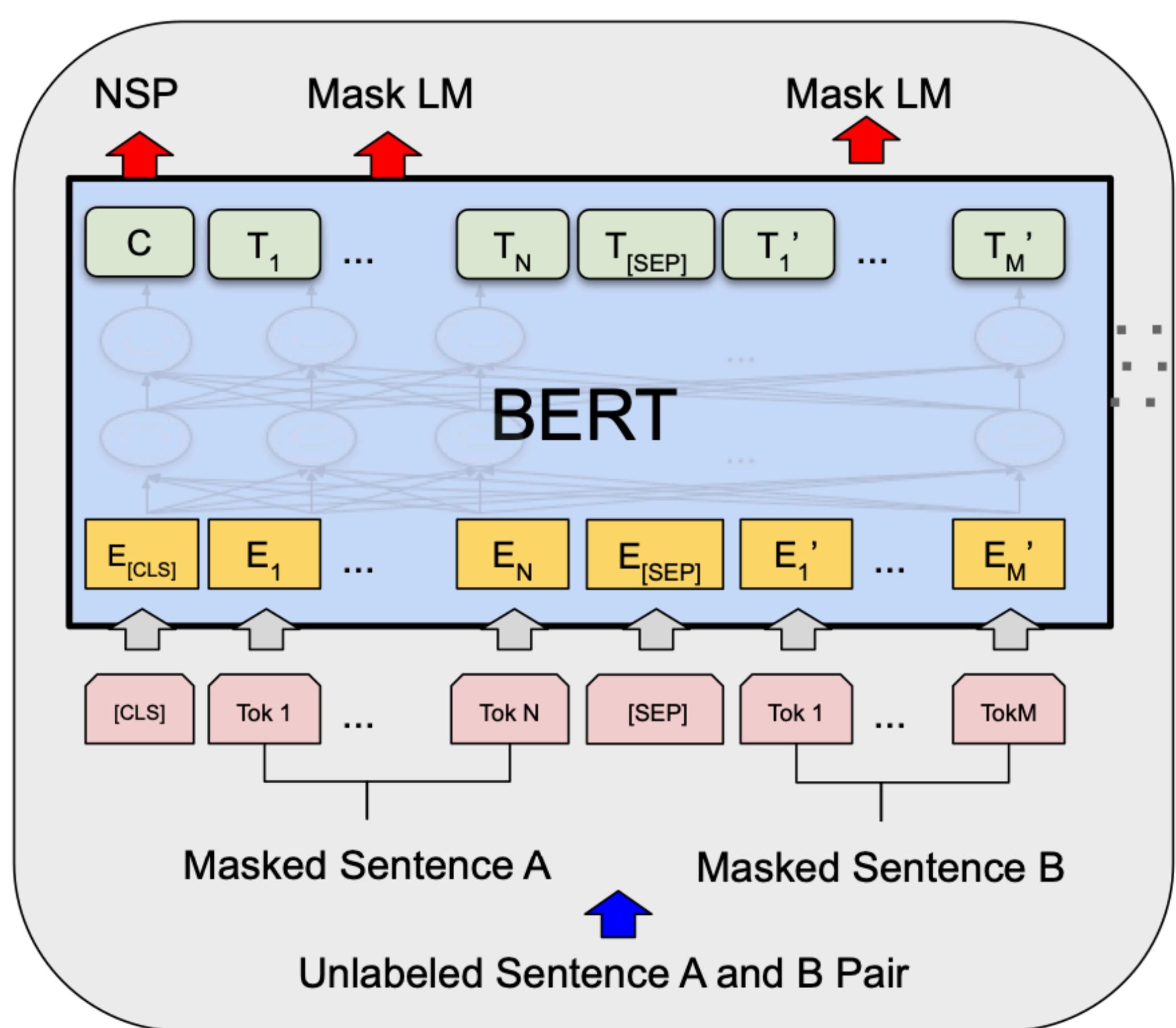


Fig from J. Devlin BERT slides

Transformer encoder

BERT model architecture

- Multi-headed self attention (models context)
- Feed-forward layers (non-linear hierarchical feature representation learning)
- LayerNorm and residuals (allows training of deep networks)
- Positional embeddings (allows model to learn relative position representation)

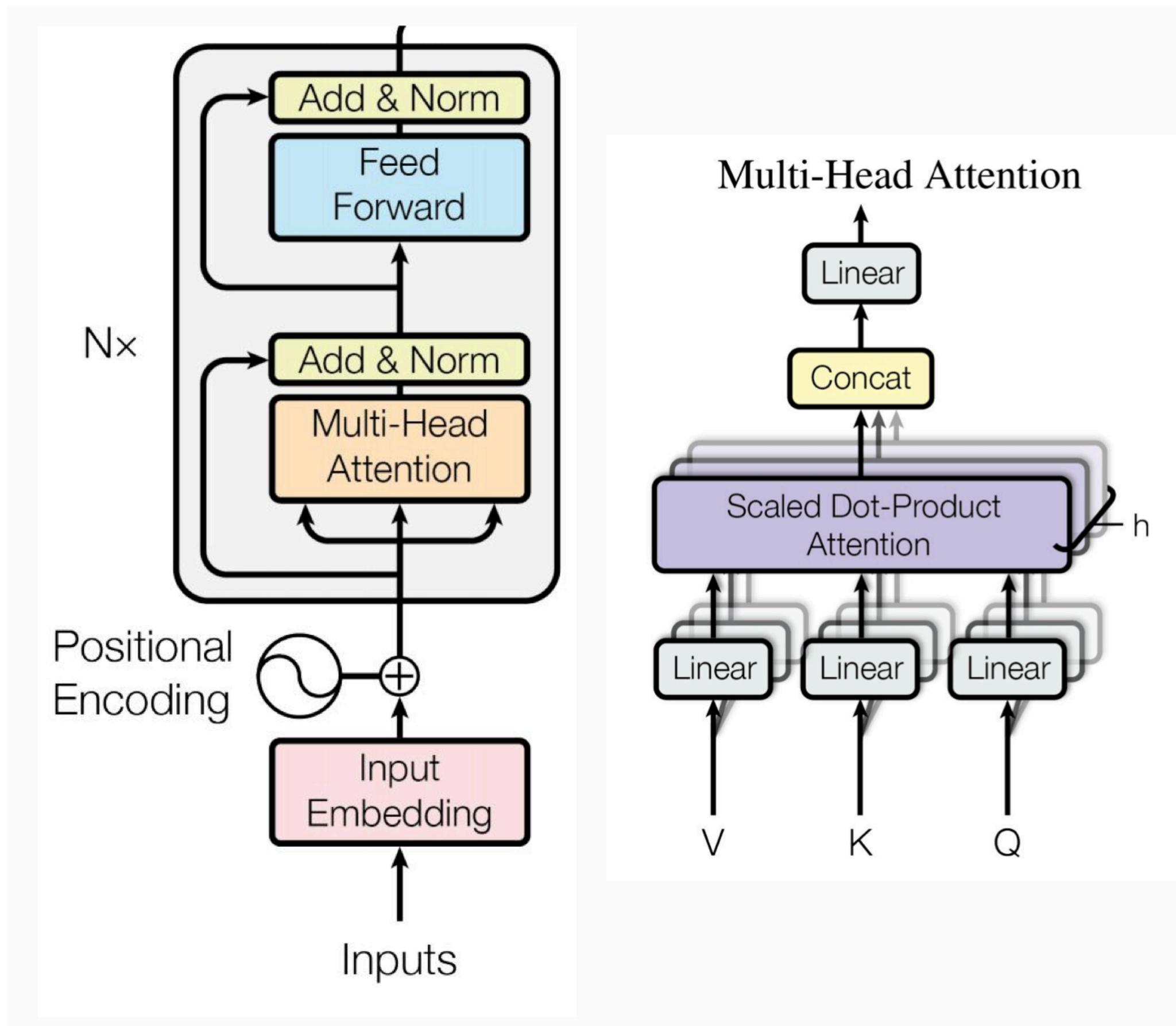


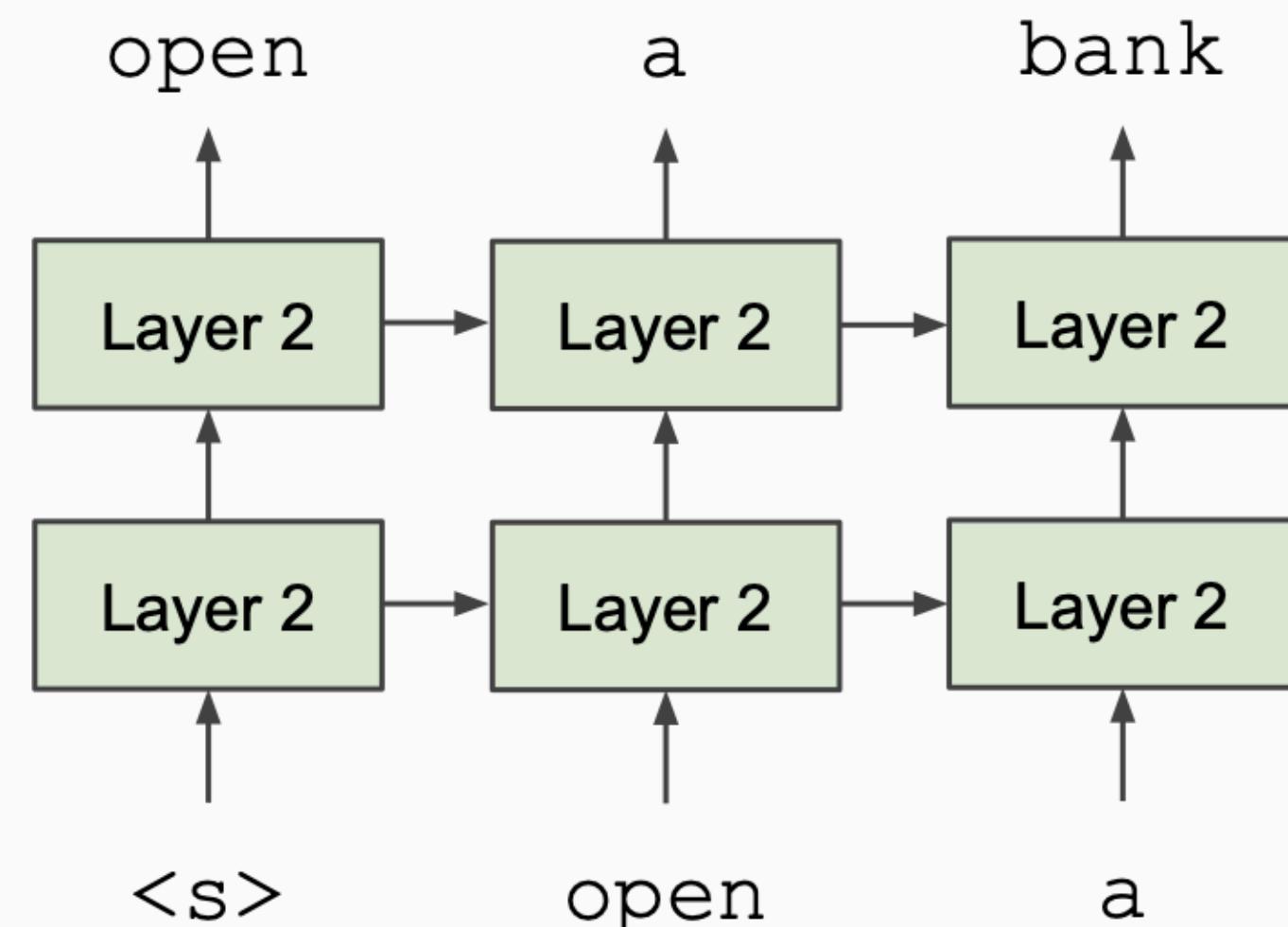
Fig from J. Devlin BERT slides

Directionality

Unidirectional context (GPT) vs Bidirectional context (ELMO)

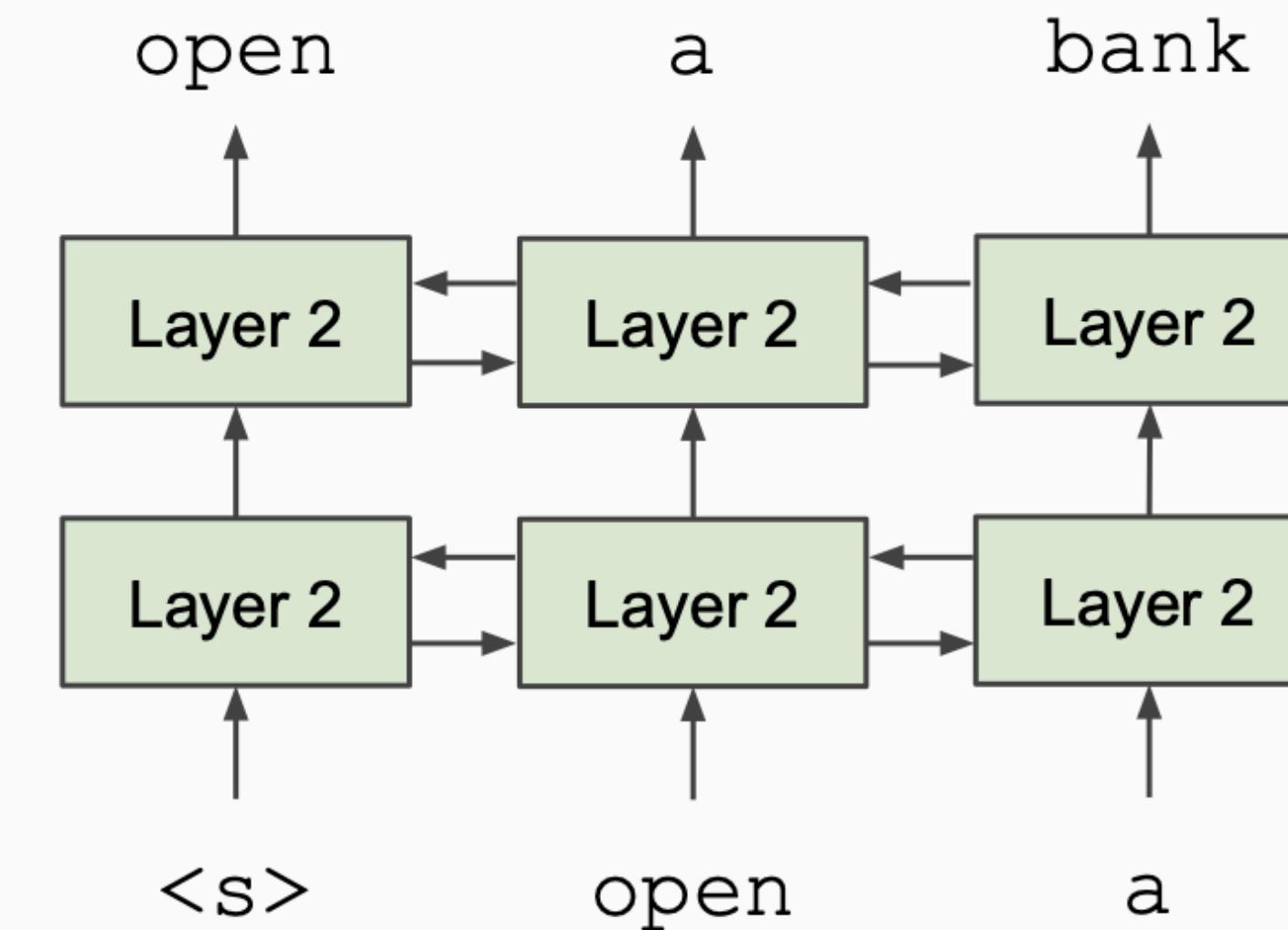
Unidirectional context

Build representation incrementally



Bidirectional context

Words can “see themselves”



Bidirectional representation learning without probabilities

- Use the entire sentence context
- Don't worry about probabilities just solve a task and learn parameters
- Solution: use two loss functions
 1. Language model but masking a single arbitrary token at a time.
 - Called the cloze task (Taylor 1953) aka Masked language modeling
 2. Next sentence prediction (based on the Skip-Thought Vectors paper)

<https://psycnet.apa.org/record/1955-00850-001>

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1506.06726>

Masked LM

- Loss function to train a Transformer
- Keep most of the sentences intact. Mask out k% of the input tokens (k=15)
- Predict the masked tokens
- Too little masking: too many epochs needed to train a good representation
- Too much masking: not enough context to predict the token

The diagram illustrates a sentence "the man went to the [MASK] to buy a [MASK] of milk". Two tokens are highlighted with light gray boxes and arrows pointing to them from above. The first arrow points to the word "store", and the second arrow points to the word "gallon". This visualizes how a Transformer might process the sentence, with specific words masked out for prediction.

the man went to the [MASK] to buy a [MASK] of milk

Masked LM

Problem: Mask token is never used for any fine-tuning task

- Predict 15% of the tokens but do not replace tokens with [MASK] 100% of the time (for those 15% of tokens)

- Instead:

1. 80% of the time replace with [MASK] and predict the right token

store
↑
went to the [MASK]

2. 10% of the time replace with a random word and predict the right token

store
↑
went to the running

3. 10% of the time keep the token unchanged and predict

store
↑
went to the store

Next Sentence Prediction (NSP)

Learning sentence representations

- BERT is always provided with two sentences at a time during training separated by a [SEP] token: [CLS] Sentence A [SEP] Sentence B
- Replace 50% of Sentence B with a random sentence
- Otherwise use the Sentence B that follows Sentence A
- Loss function: Predict if Sentence B follows Sentence A or not

Sentence A = The man went to the store.

Sentence B = He bought a gallon of milk.

Label = IsNextSentence

Sentence A = The man went to the store.

Sentence B = Penguins are flightless.

Label = NotNextSentence

30K subword vocabulary

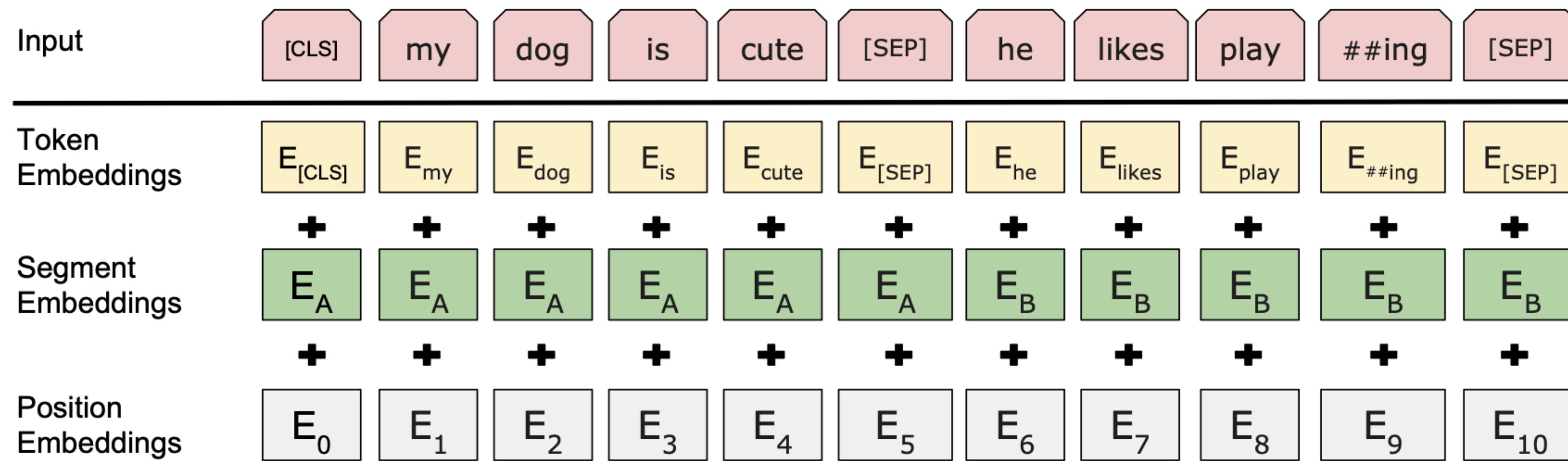


Figure 2: BERT input representation. The input embeddings are the sum of the token embeddings, the segmentation embeddings and the position embeddings.

Model and Training

- **Data:** Wikipedia (2.5B tokens) + BooksCorpus (800M tokens)
- **Batch size:** 131,072 tokens
 - 1024 sequences × 128 length
 - 256 sequences × 512 length
- **Training time:** 1M steps (~40 epochs)
- **Optimizer:** AdamW, 1e-4 learning rate, linear decay
- **BERT-base:** 12 layer, 768 hidden, 12 attention heads. 110M parameters (=GPT1)
- **BERT-large:** 24 layer, 1024 hidden, 16 attention heads. 340M parameters

Fine-tuning procedure

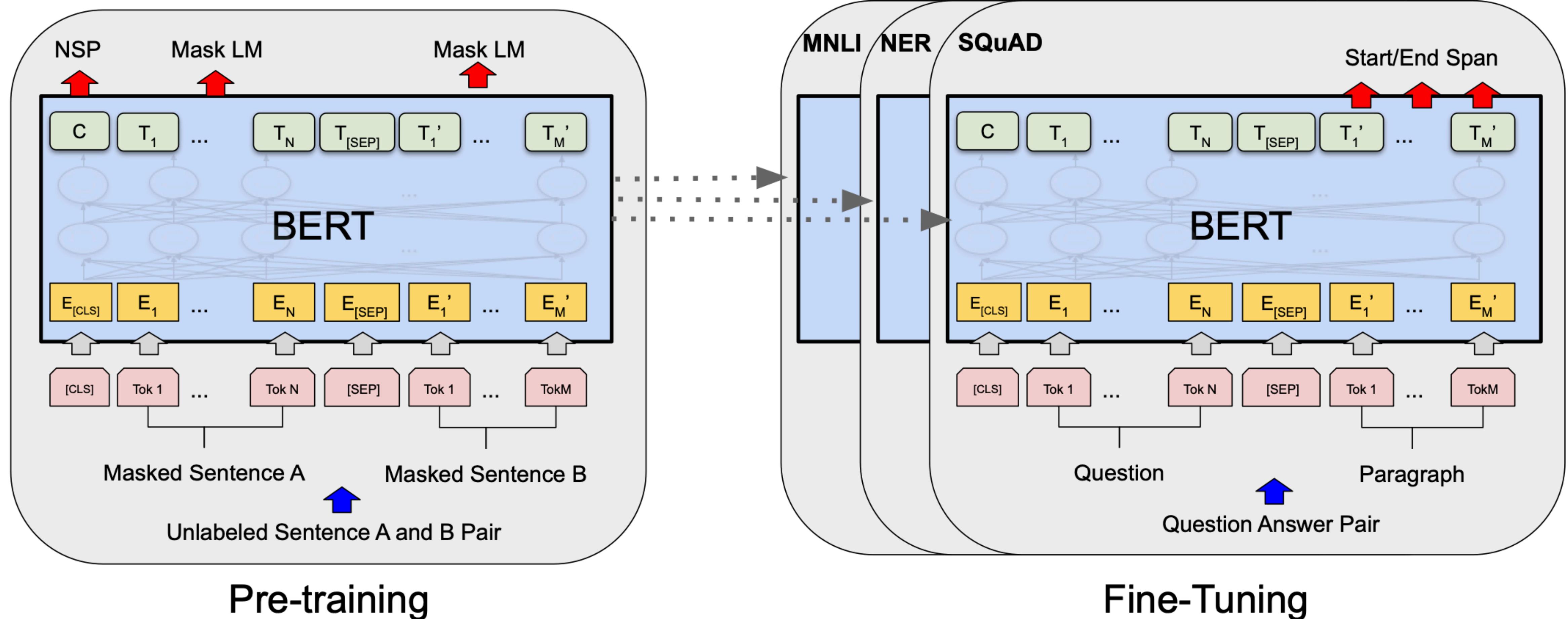
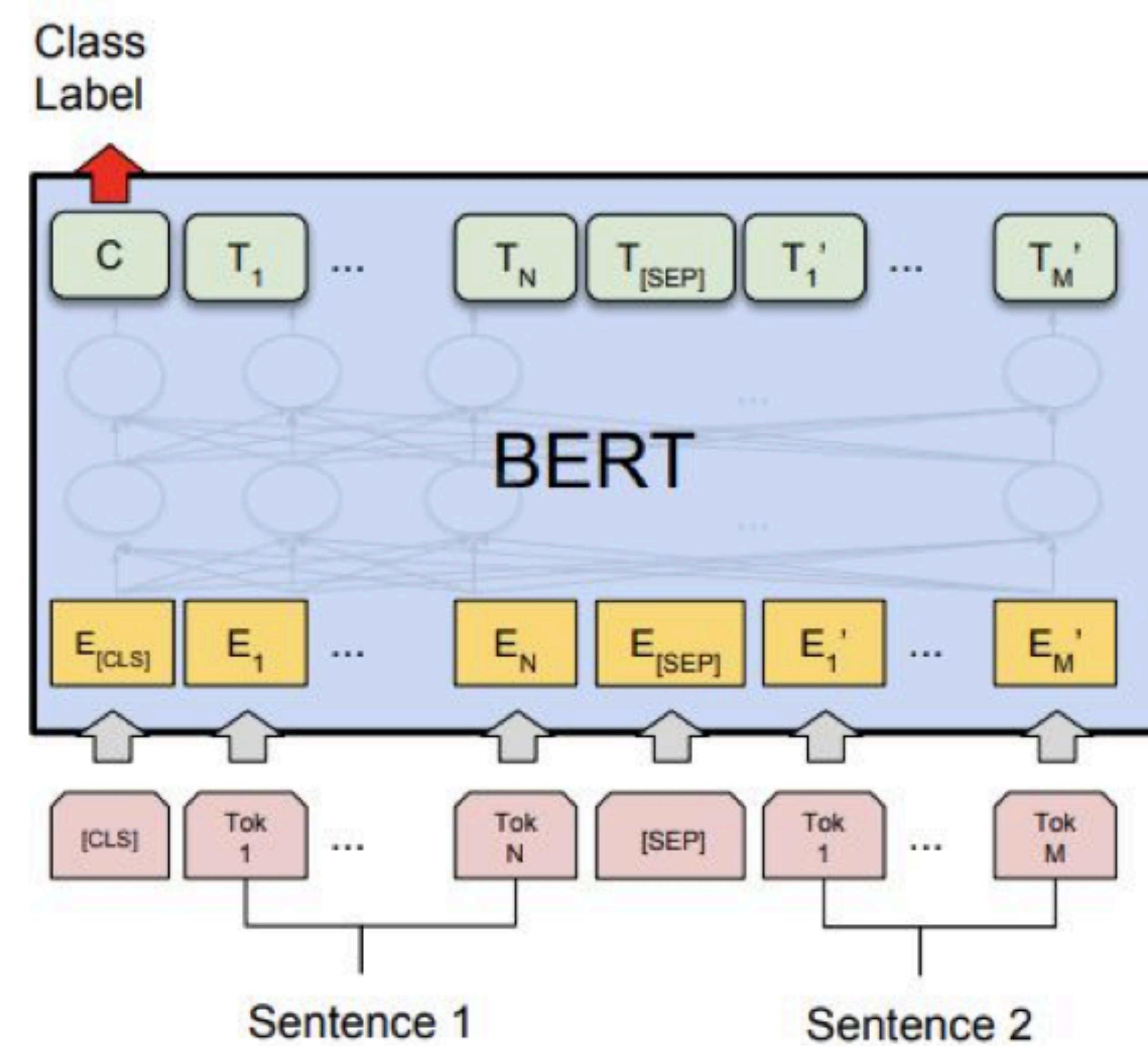


Fig from J. Devlin BERT slides

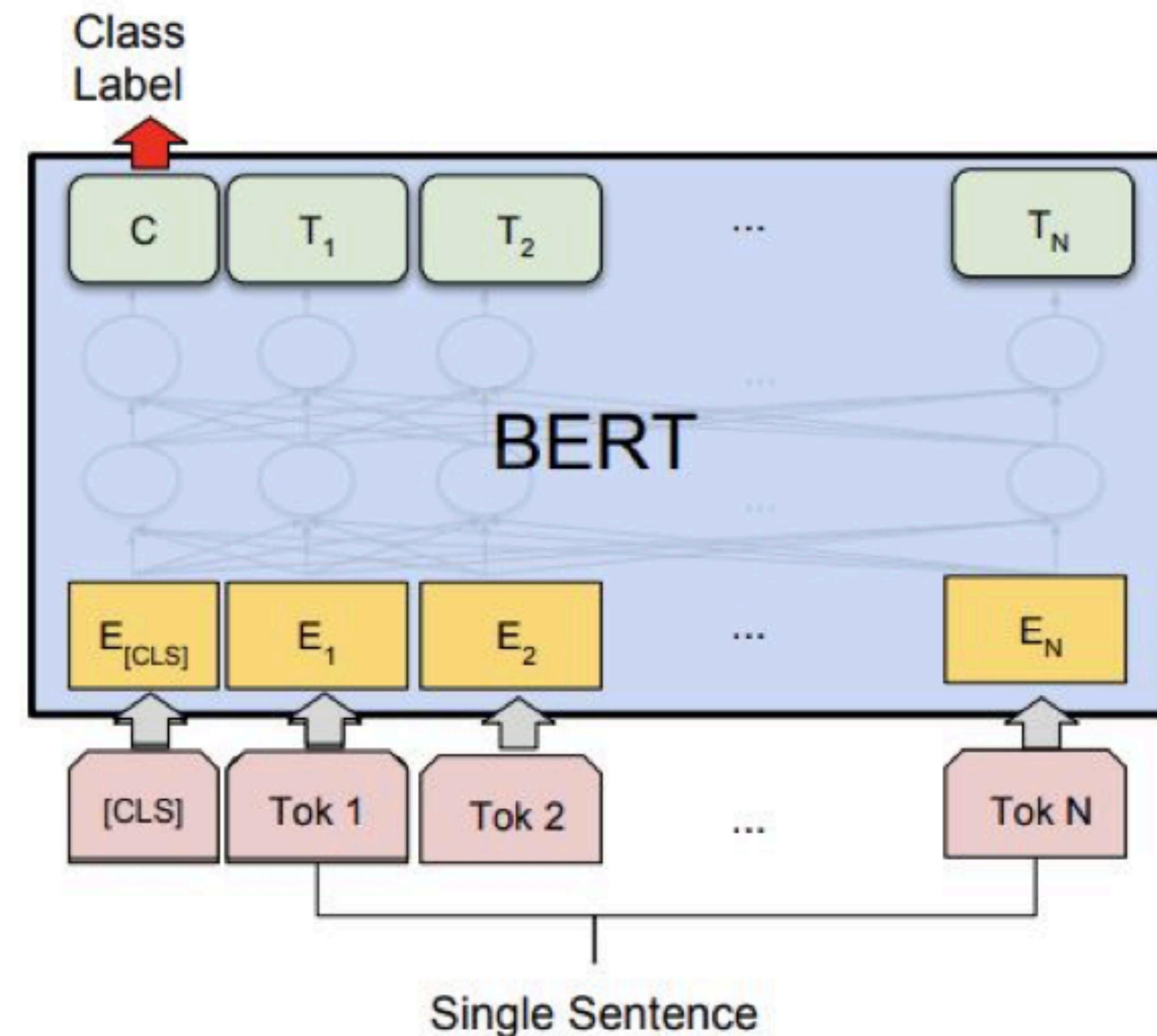
Fine-tuning for sentence pair classification



(a) Sentence Pair Classification Tasks:
MNLI, QQP, QNLI, STS-B, MRPC,
RTE, SWAG

Fig from J. Devlin BERT slides

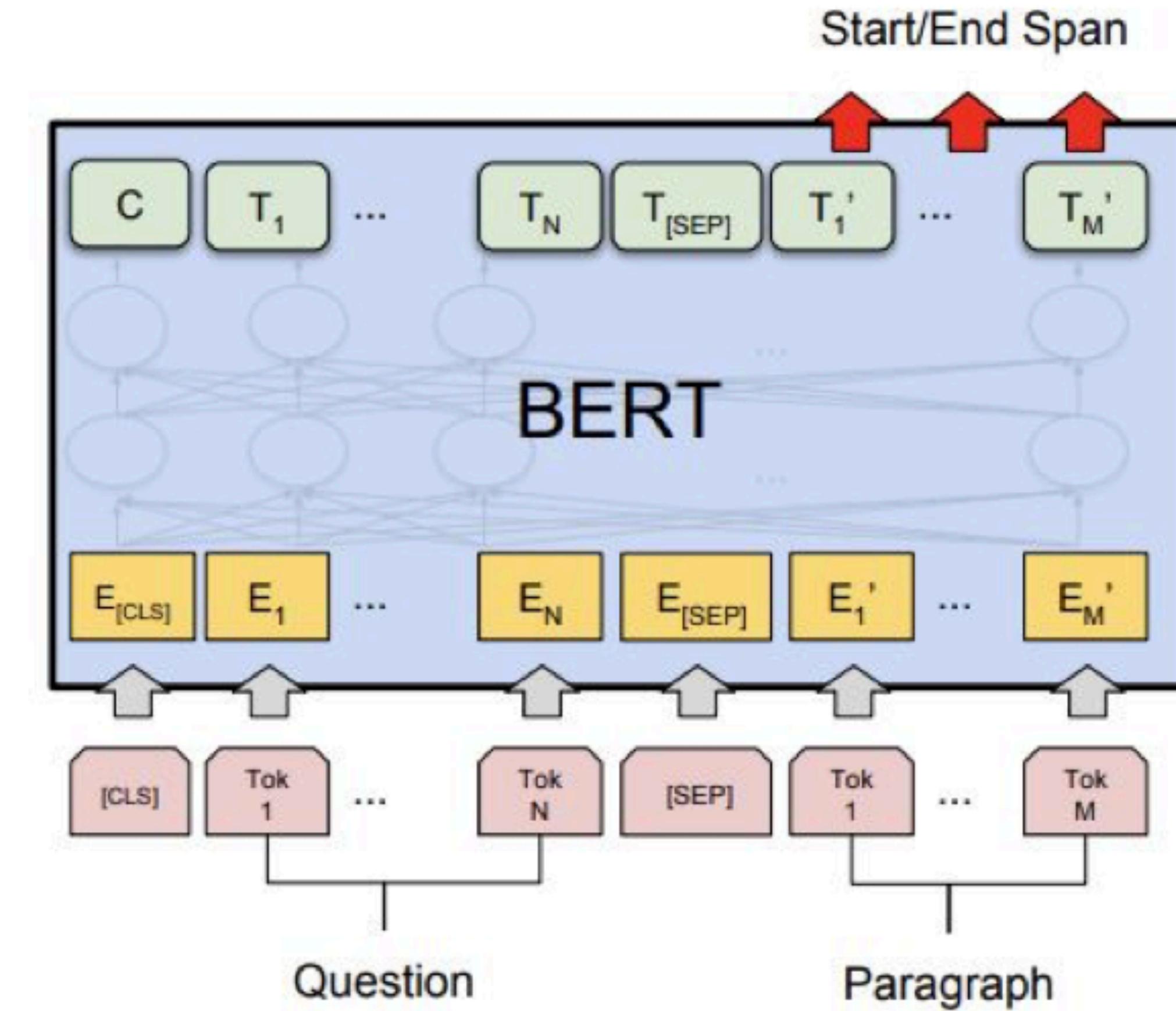
Fine-tuning for single sentence classification



(b) Single Sentence Classification Tasks:
SST-2, CoLA

Fig from J. Devlin BERT slides

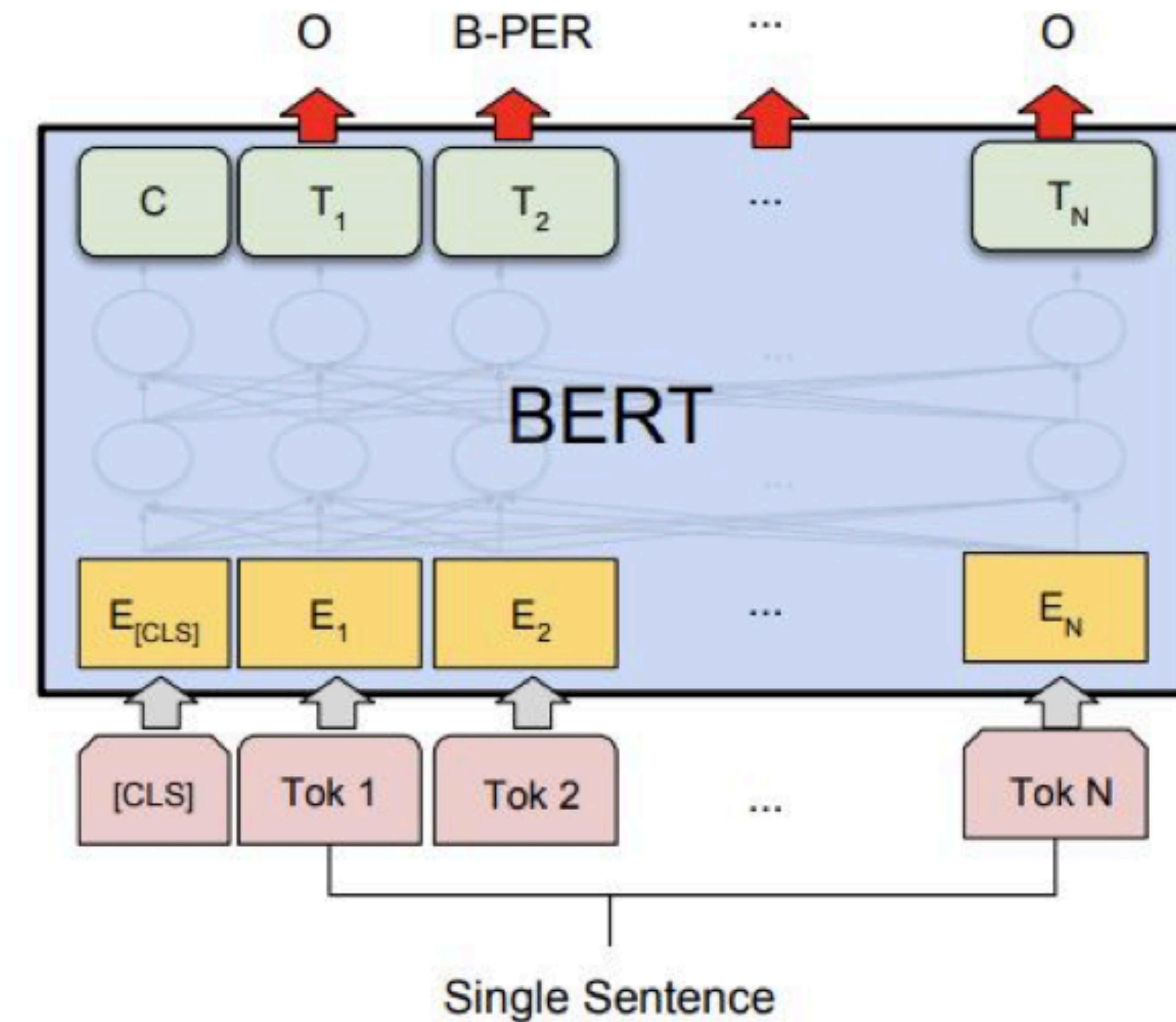
Fine-tuning for question answering tasks



(c) Question Answering Tasks:
SQuAD v1.1

Fig from J. Devlin BERT slides

Fine-tuning for single sentence tagging tasks



(d) Single Sentence Tagging Tasks:
CoNLL-2003 NER

Fig from J. Devlin BERT slides

GLUE Results

System	MNLI-(m/mm) 392k	QQP 363k	QNLI 108k	SST-2 67k	CoLA 8.5k	STS-B 5.7k	MRPC 3.5k	RTE 2.5k	Average
Pre-OpenAI SOTA	80.6/80.1	66.1	82.3	93.2	35.0	81.0	86.0	61.7	74.0
BiLSTM+ELMo+Attn	76.4/76.1	64.8	79.9	90.4	36.0	73.3	84.9	56.8	71.0
OpenAI GPT	82.1/81.4	70.3	88.1	91.3	45.4	80.0	82.3	56.0	75.2
BERT _{BASE}	84.6/83.4	71.2	90.1	93.5	52.1	85.8	88.9	66.4	79.6
BERT _{LARGE}	86.7/85.9	72.1	91.1	94.9	60.5	86.5	89.3	70.1	81.9

MultiNLI

Premise: Hills and mountains are especially sanctified in Jainism.

Hypothesis: Jainism hates nature.

Label: Contradiction

CoLa

Sentence: The wagon rumbled down the road.

Label: Acceptable

Sentence: The car honked down the road.

Label: Unacceptable

Directionality and training time

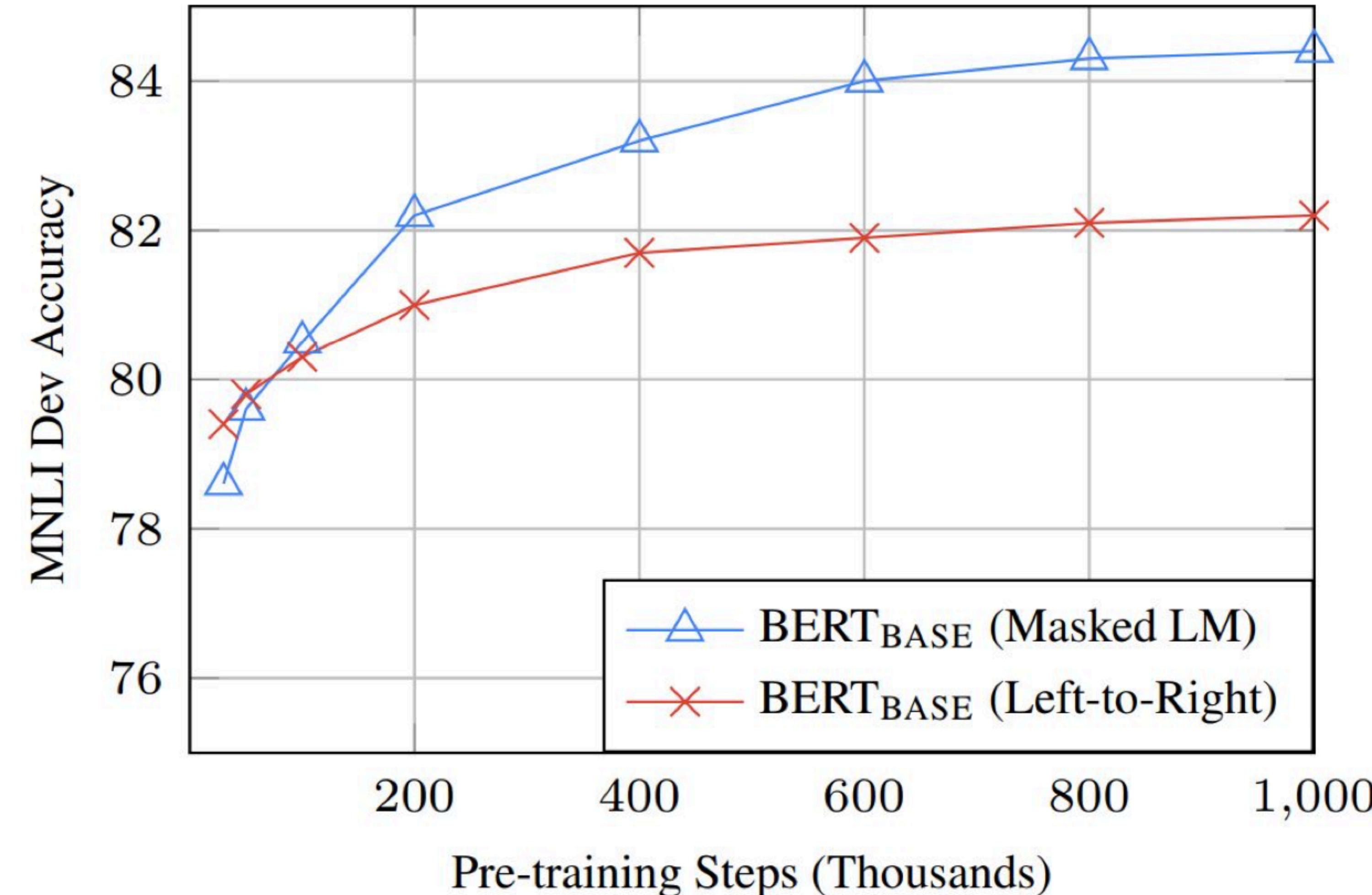


Fig from J. Devlin BERT slides

Effect of Model Size

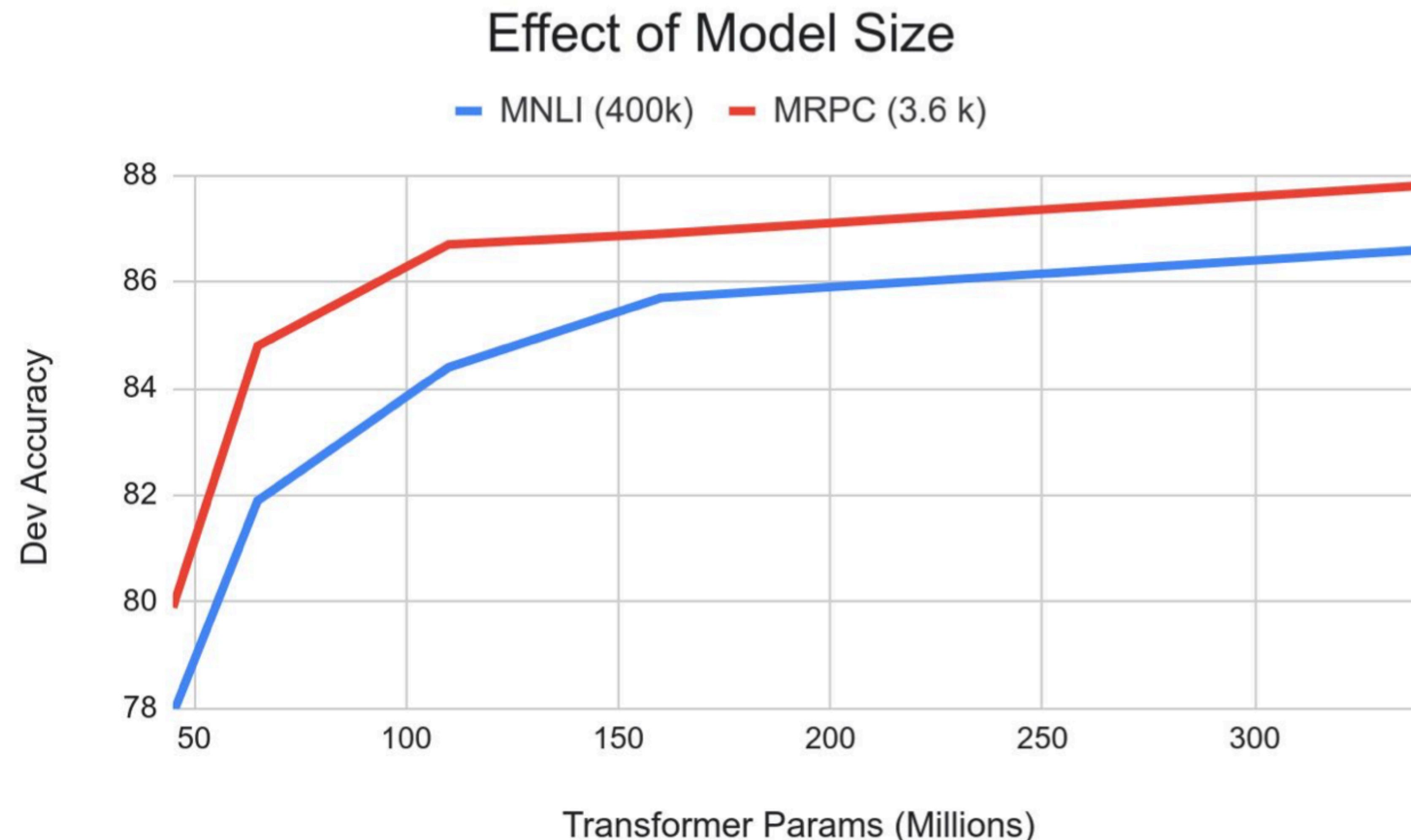


Fig from J. Devlin BERT slides

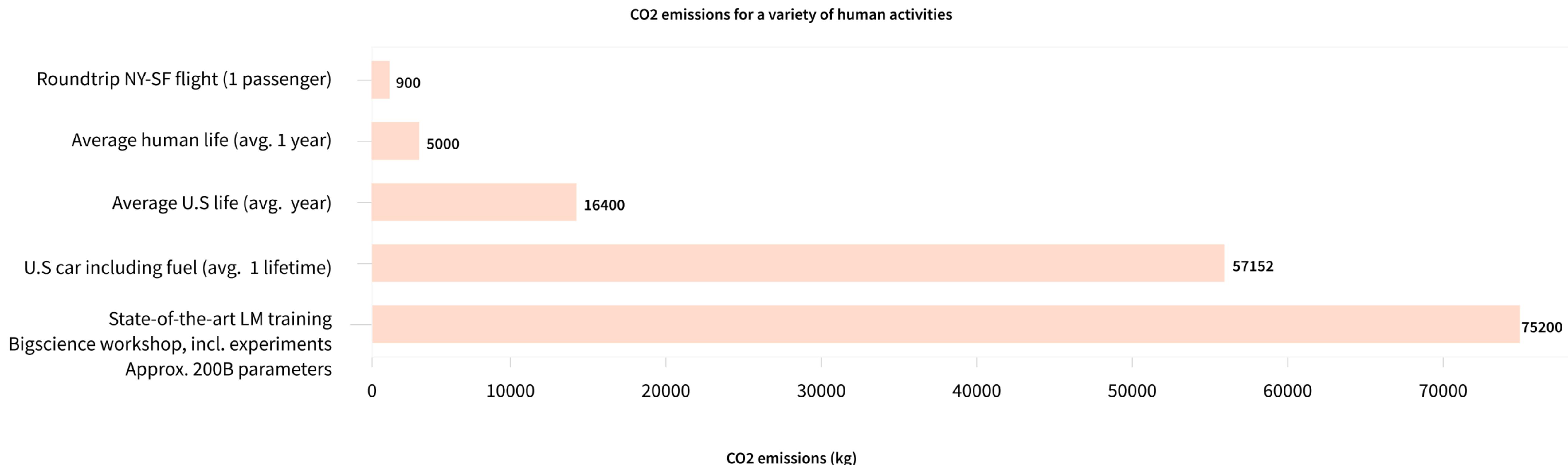
Open Source Release

BERT was successful due to full open-source release

- BERT-base and BERT-large released under a permissive license (Apache 2.0)
- Model-only release (not part of a larger codebase): open source DL toolkits
- No dependencies except TensorFlow or PyTorch
- Abstracted so all you had to do was import a single module
- End-to-end examples to train SoTA models on many tasks
- Comprehensive README and readable, well-documented code
- Good support (for first few months)

Environmental Impact

Model name	Number of parameters	Power consumption	CO ₂ eq emissions
GPT-3	175B	1,287 MWh	502 tons
Gopher	280B	1,066 MWh	352 tons
OPT	175B	324 MWh	70 tons
BLOOM	176B	433 MWh	25 tons



BERT Extensions

RoBERTa

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.11692>

Liu+ 2019

- Robustly optimized BERT pre-training: dynamic masking; train on text blocks
- Train BERT on more data and for more epochs
 - Even on same data, training for longer helps
 - More data leads to a better model
- Remove Next Sentence Prediction (NSP) loss

	MNLI	QNLI	QQP	RTE	SST	MRPC	CoLA	STS	WNLI	Avg
<i>Single-task single models on dev</i>										
BERT _{LARGE}	86.6/-	92.3	91.3	70.4	93.2	88.0	60.6	90.0	-	-
XLNet _{LARGE}	89.8/-	93.9	91.8	83.8	95.6	89.2	63.6	91.8	-	-
RoBERTa	90.2/90.2	94.7	92.2	86.6	96.4	90.9	68.0	92.4	91.3	-

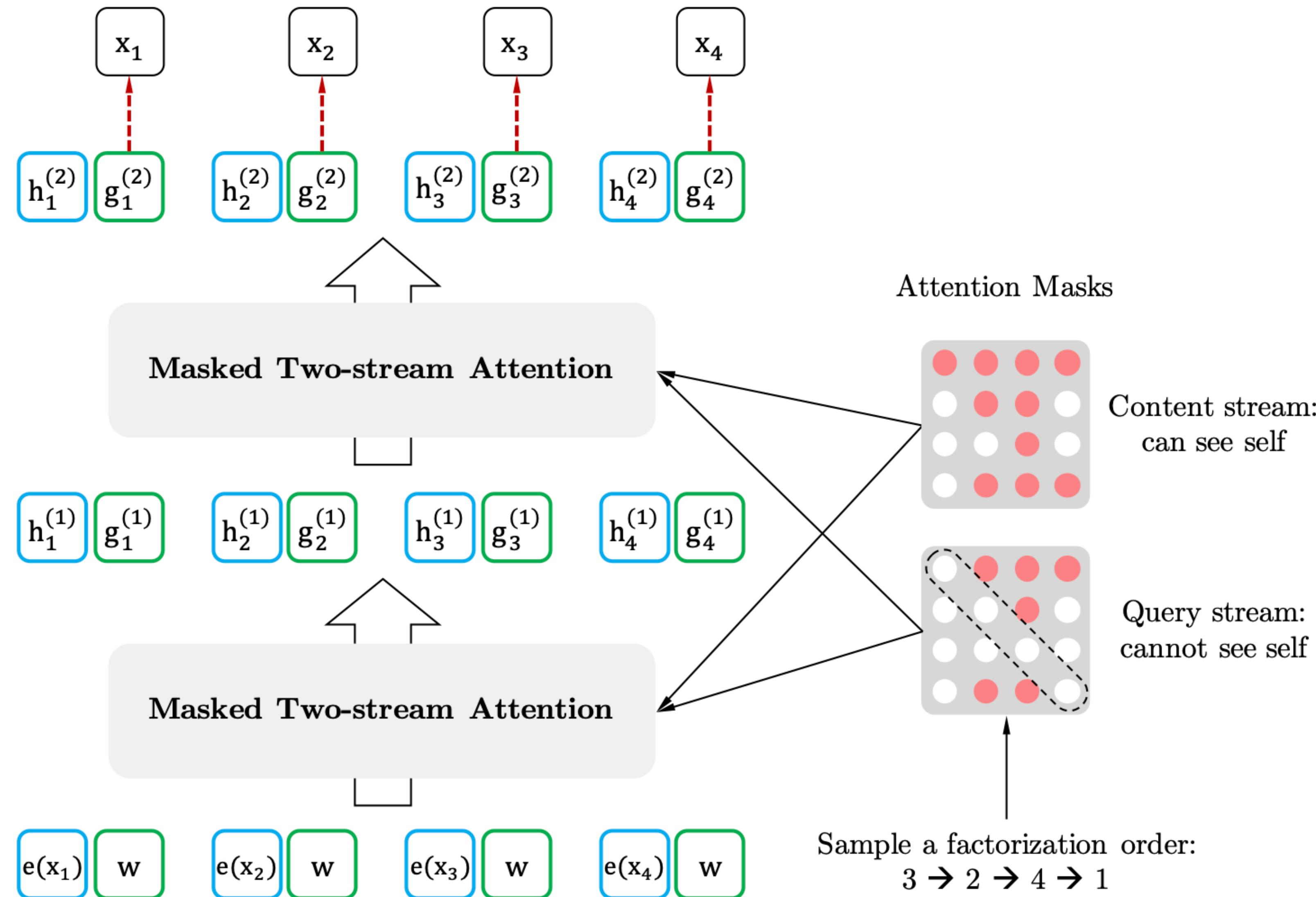
XLNet

Yang+ 2019

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1906.08237>

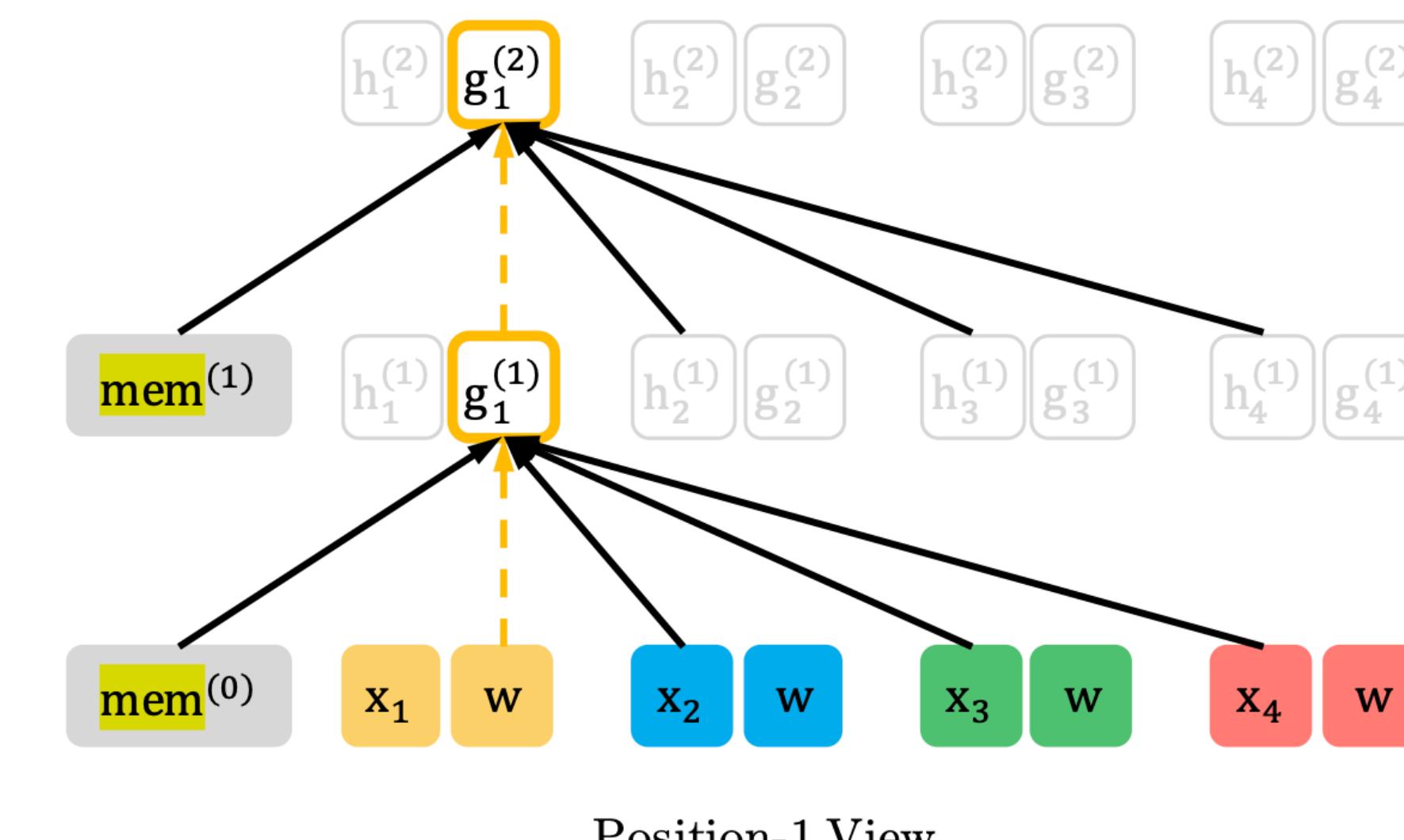
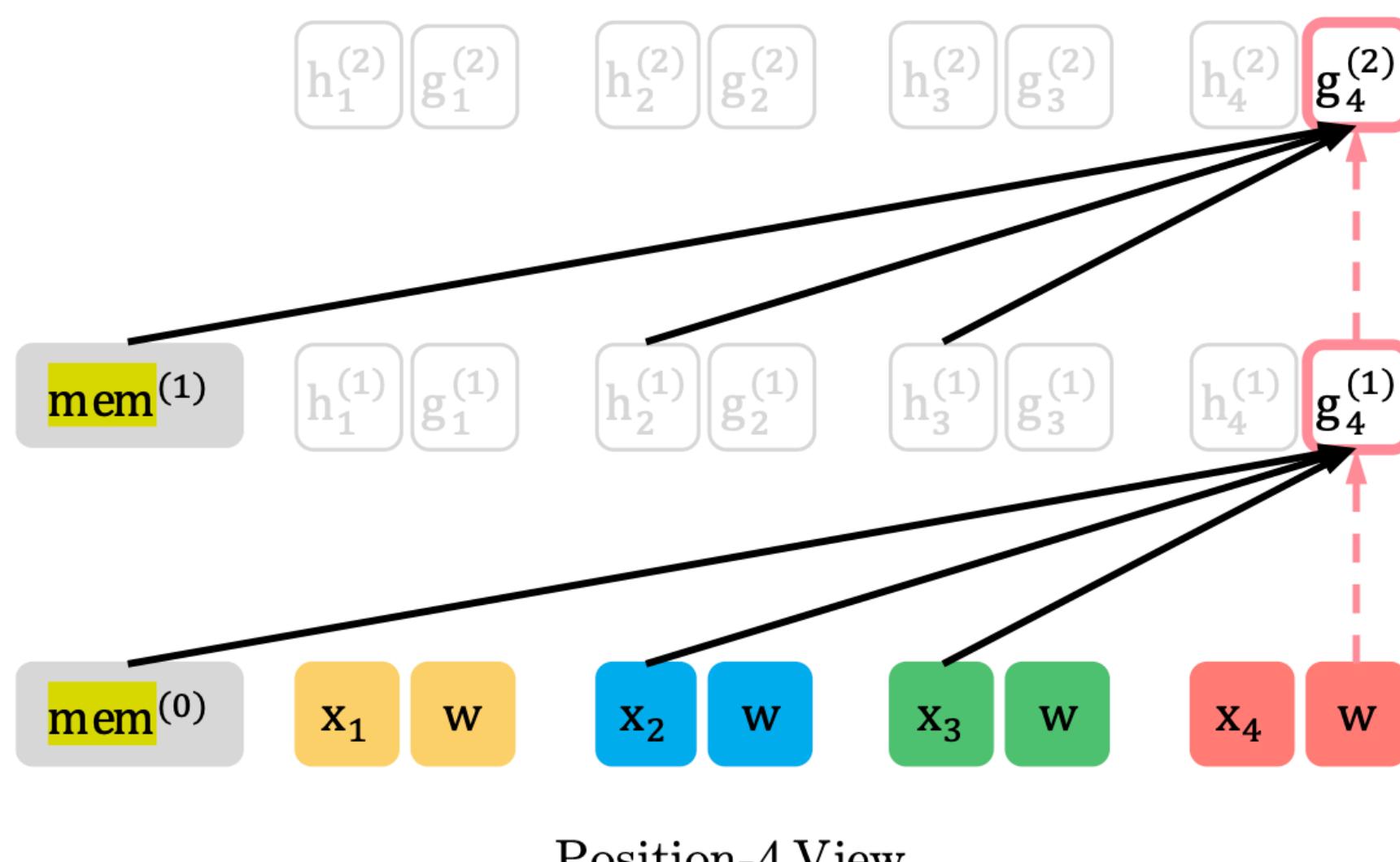
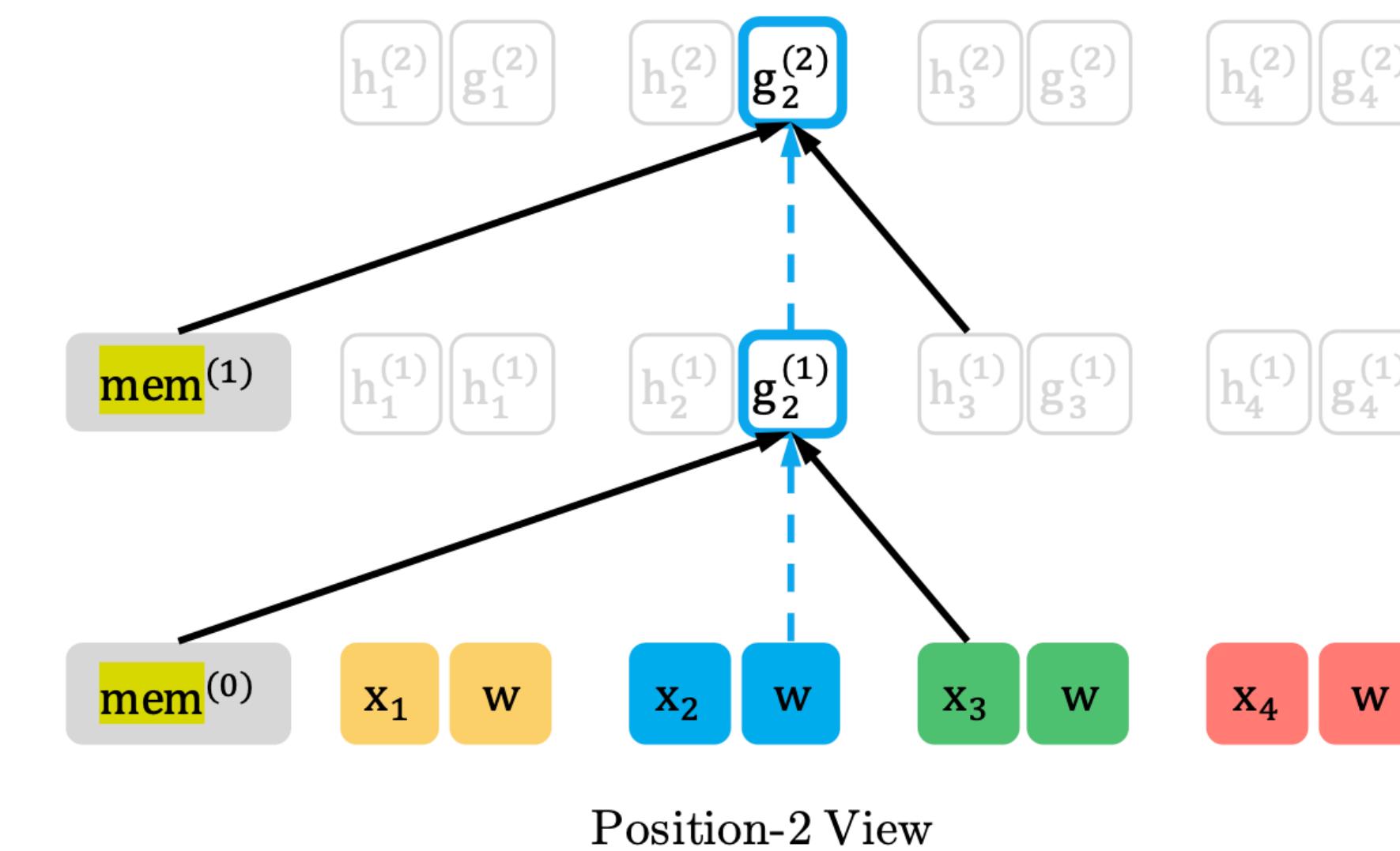
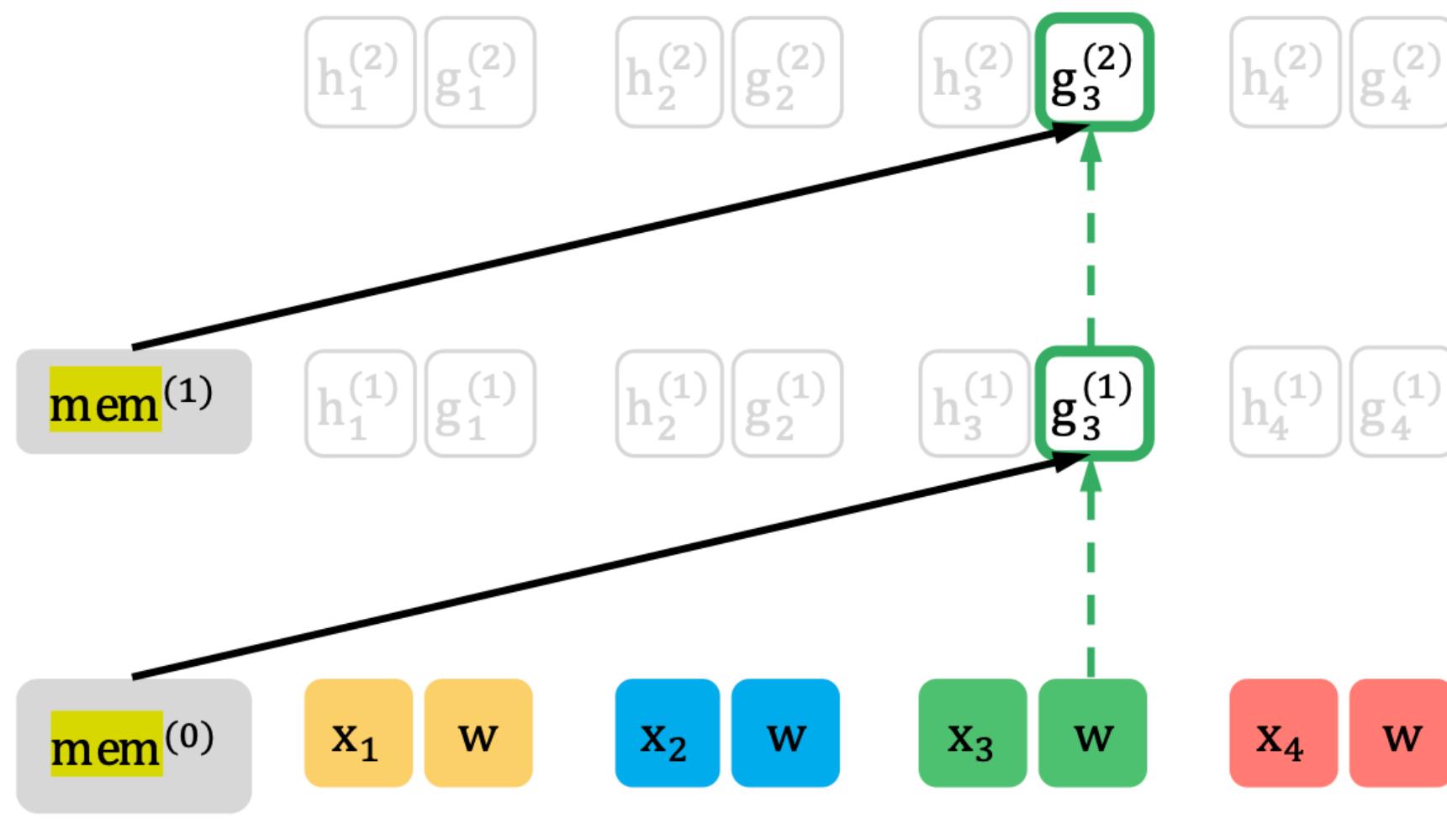
- Relative position embeddings (using auto-regressive TransformerXL)
 - Absolute attention: position 4 → 5; position 128 → 129
 - Relative attention: position $t \rightarrow (t - 1)$
- Mask prediction over all token positions using permutation on factorization order (sample a factorization order: 3 → 2 → 1 → 4)
 - Two stream self-attention: standard and query on [MASK] token
 - Permute only factorization order, not sequence order

XLNet



XLNet

Split View of the Query Stream
 (Factorization order: 3 → 2 → 4 → 1)



XLNet

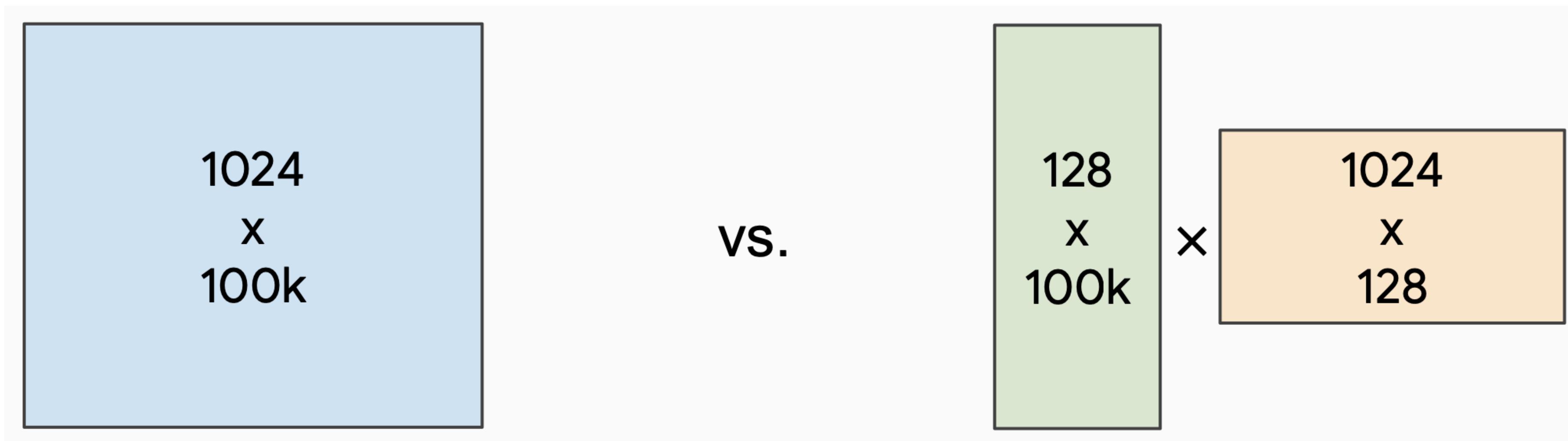
Model	MNLI	QNLI	QQP	RTE	SST-2	MRPC	CoLA	STS-B
<i>Single-task single models on dev</i>								
BERT [2]	86.6/-	92.3	91.3	70.4	93.2	88.0	60.6	90.0
RoBERTa [21]	90.2/90.2	94.7	92.2	86.6	96.4	90.9	68.0	92.4
XLNet	90.8/90.8	94.9	92.3	85.9	97.0	90.8	69.0	92.5

ALBERT

Lan+ 2019

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.11942>

- Factorized embedding parameterization
 - Use small embedding size (128) and project to Transformer hidden size (1024) using a parameter matrix



ALBERT

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.11942>

- Cross-layer parameter sharing
 - $h^{\ell+1}$ parameters are shared with h^ℓ

Models	MNLI	QNLI	QQP	RTE	SST	MRPC	CoLA	STS
<i>Single-task single models on dev</i>								
BERT-large	86.6	92.3	91.3	70.4	93.2	88.0	60.6	90.0
XLNet-large	89.8	93.9	91.8	83.8	95.6	89.2	63.6	91.8
RoBERTa-large	90.2	94.7	92.2	86.6	96.4	90.9	68.0	92.4
ALBERT (1M)	90.4	95.2	92.0	88.1	96.8	90.2	68.7	92.7
ALBERT (1.5M)	90.8	95.3	92.2	89.2	96.9	90.9	71.4	93.0

ALBERT

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.11942>

- Light on parameters; not necessarily faster than BERT

	Model	Parameters	SQuAD1.1	SQuAD2.0	MNLI	SST-2	RACE	Avg	Speedup
BERT	base	108M	90.4/83.2	80.4/77.6	84.5	92.8	68.2	82.3	4.7x
	large	334M	92.2/85.5	85.0/82.2	86.6	93.0	73.9	85.2	1.0
ALBERT	base	12M	89.3/82.3	80.0/77.1	81.6	90.3	64.0	80.1	5.6x
	large	18M	90.6/83.9	82.3/79.4	83.5	91.7	68.5	82.4	1.7x
	xlarge	60M	92.5/86.1	86.1/83.1	86.4	92.4	74.8	85.5	0.6x
	xxlarge	235M	94.1/88.3	88.1/85.1	88.0	95.2	82.3	88.7	0.3x

T5

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1910.10683>

Raffel+ 2019

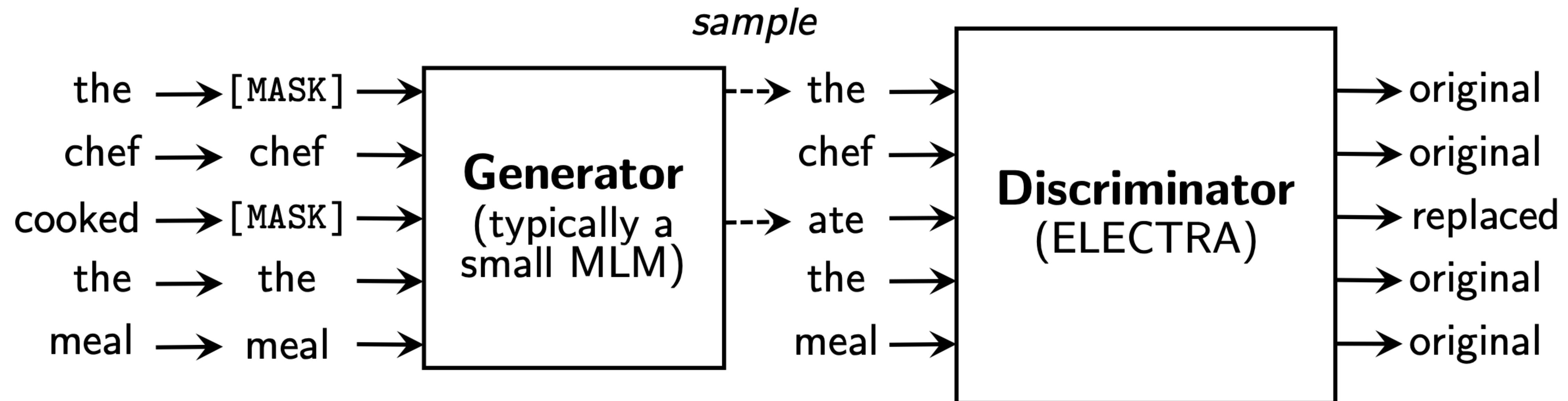
- Ablation study on many aspects of pre-training and fine-tuning
 - Model size (bigger is better; 11B parameters)
 - Amount of training data (more is better)
 - Domain / cleanliness of training data [-ve]
 - Pre-training objective (e.g. span length of masked text) [-ve]
 - Ensemble models [-ve]
 - Fine-tuning recipe (e.g. only allow top k layers to fine-tune) [-ve]
 - Multi-task training [-ve]

ELECTRA

Clark+ 2020

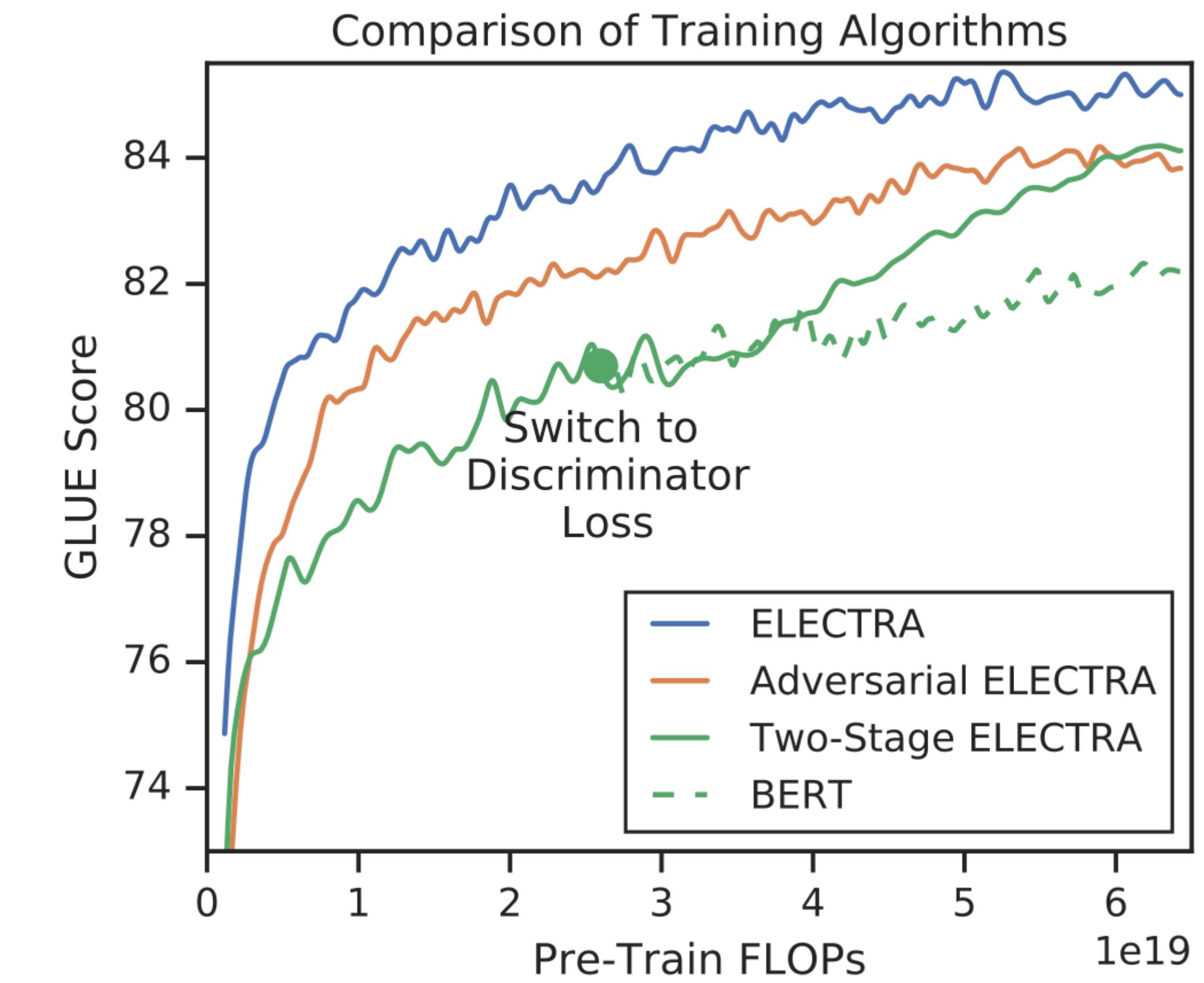
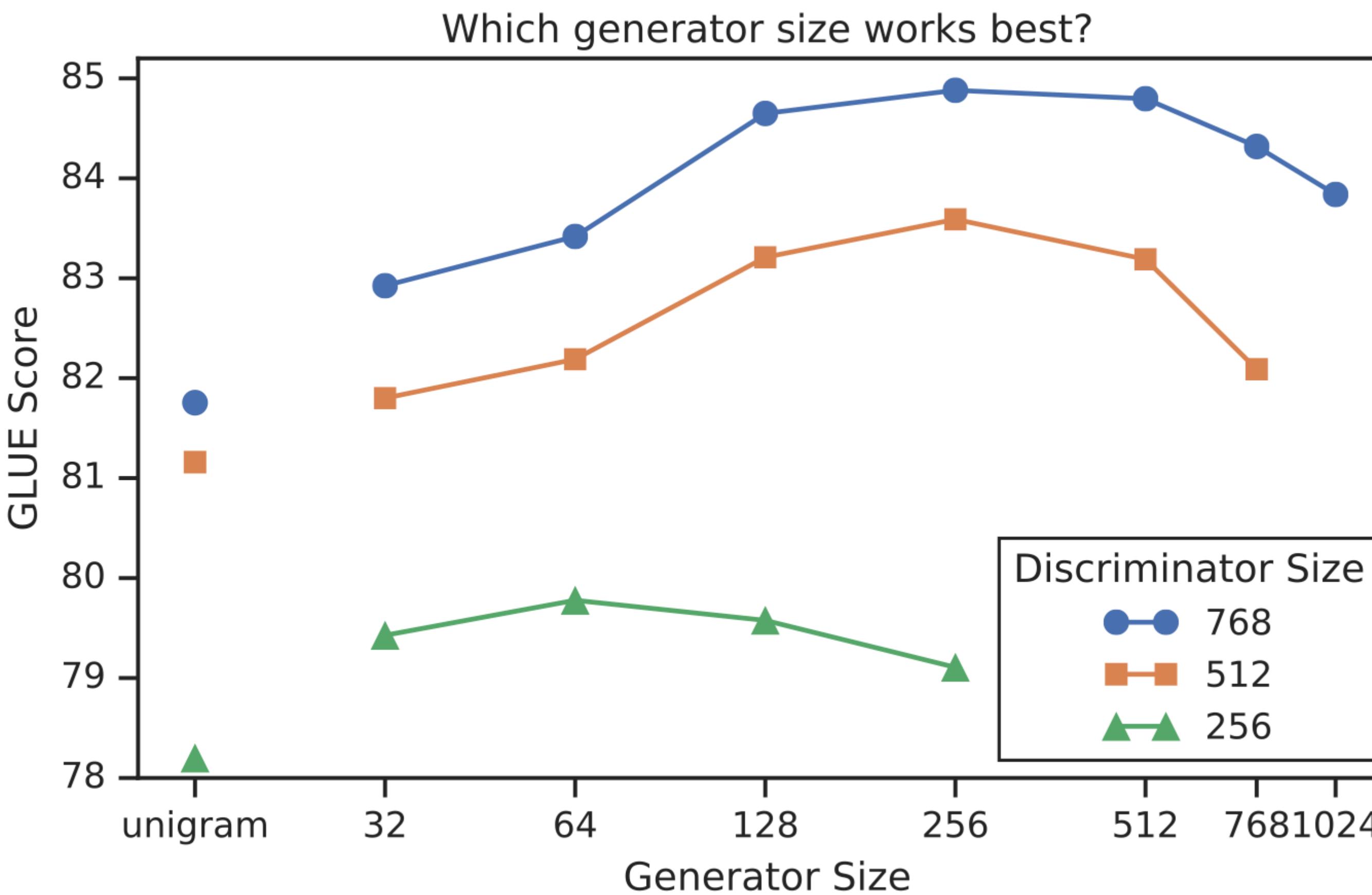
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2003.10555>

- Train model to discriminate locally plausible text from real text



ELECTRA

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2003.10555>



ELECTRA

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2003.10555>

Model	Train FLOPs	Params	CoLA	SST	MRPC	STS	QQP	MNLI	QNLI	RTE	Avg.
BERT	1.9e20 (0.27x)	335M	60.6	93.2	88.0	90.0	91.3	86.6	92.3	70.4	84.0
RoBERTa-100K	6.4e20 (0.90x)	356M	66.1	95.6	91.4	92.2	92.0	89.3	94.0	82.7	87.9
RoBERTa-500K	3.2e21 (4.5x)	356M	68.0	96.4	90.9	92.1	92.2	90.2	94.7	86.6	88.9
XLNet	3.9e21 (5.4x)	360M	69.0	97.0	90.8	92.2	92.3	90.8	94.9	85.9	89.1
BERT (ours)	7.1e20 (1x)	335M	67.0	95.9	89.1	91.2	91.5	89.6	93.5	79.5	87.2
ELECTRA-400K	7.1e20 (1x)	335M	69.3	96.0	90.6	92.1	92.4	90.5	94.5	86.8	89.0
ELECTRA-1.75M	3.1e21 (4.4x)	335M	69.1	96.9	90.8	92.6	92.4	90.9	95.0	88.0	89.5

Other BERT Extensions

- Many many extensions to BERT; too many to cover here; mostly pre-training
 - Auto-regressive BERT variants (BART; TransformerXL)
 - SpanBERT; Entity-based BERT (LUKE)
 - Mainly training on more data, or different data, slight variants (Megatron)
- Efficient fine-tuning (covered separately)
- Efficient inference
 - Distillation of BERT models (covered separately)