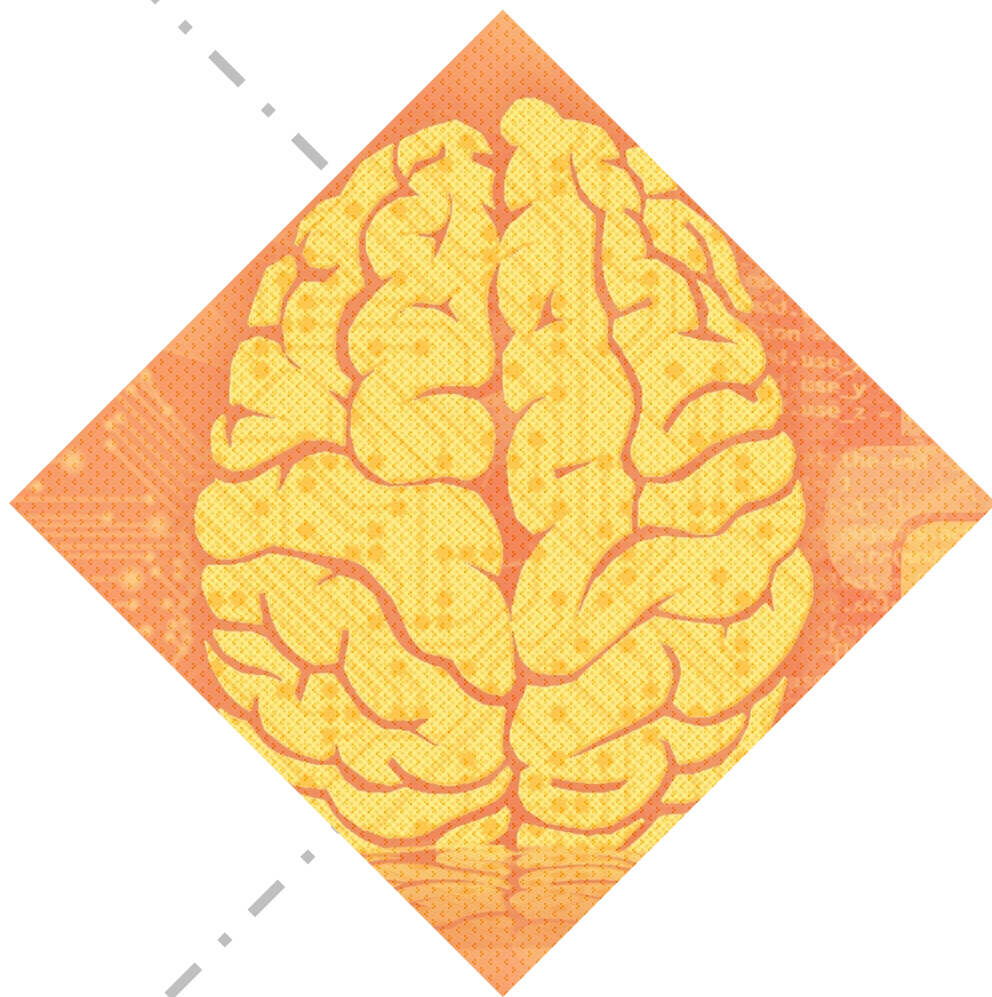




# BERTVision

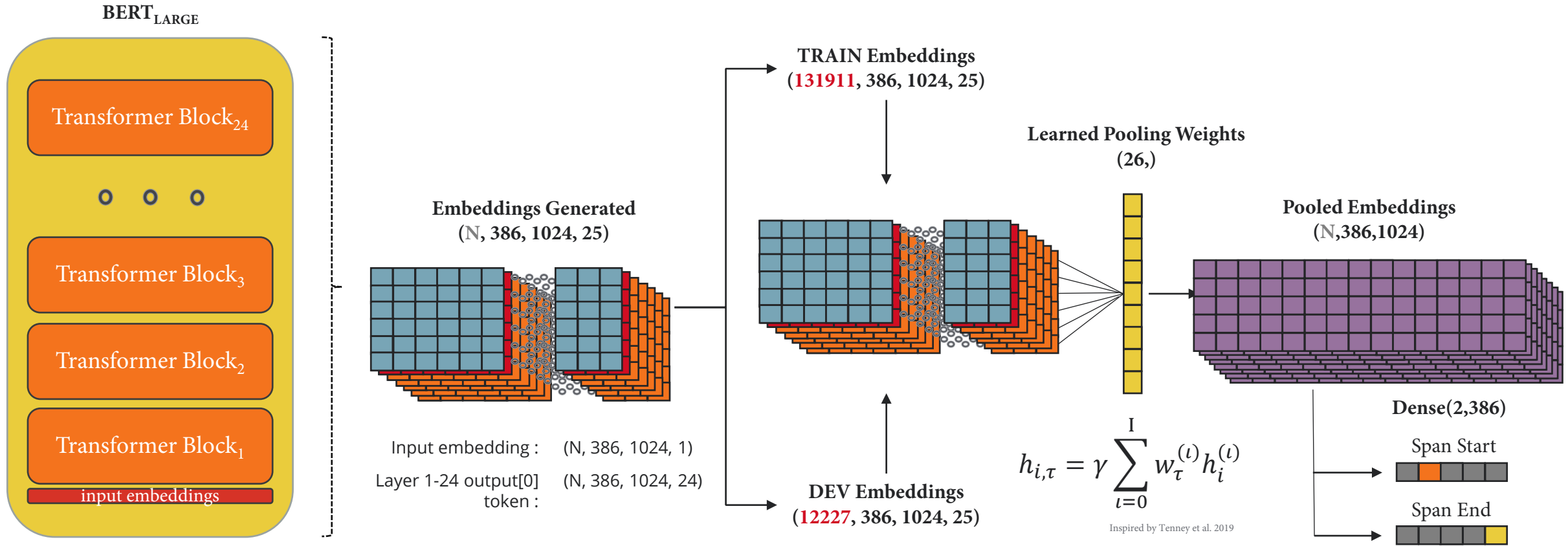
Improving performance on a wide range of **Natural Language Processing** tasks using parameter-efficient model architectures training on BERT's hidden state activations



# Impact & Feasibility

- Transformer models are powerful, but have a high parameter count and computational footprint.
- Other compression techniques prune parameters or reduce numeric precision, but at a cost.
- SOTA progress in NLP with transformers is on a collision course with absurdity (1T+ parameters).
- Our current method still requires minor fine-tuning of BERT, but we're evaluating transfer learning with the smaller models in this project.
- If our solution ultimately requires BERT weights, we could offer inferencing as-a-service through REST API.

# Introducing: **BERT**Vision



# Preliminary Work



## SQuAD 2.0

BERT-Large and BERTVision on Q&A  
and binary classification



## Cloud Infrastructure

GPUs and VMs and Azure, oh my!



## GLUE Benchmark

BERT-base benchmarks against all  
GLUE NLP tasks

We have a robust pipeline of work completed to-date, including most of our infrastructure needs, a preliminary paper in Overleaf from our results in W266 against SQuAD 2.0, and up-to-date benchmark data on all GLUE NLP tasks for the BERT-base (110M parameter) transformer model

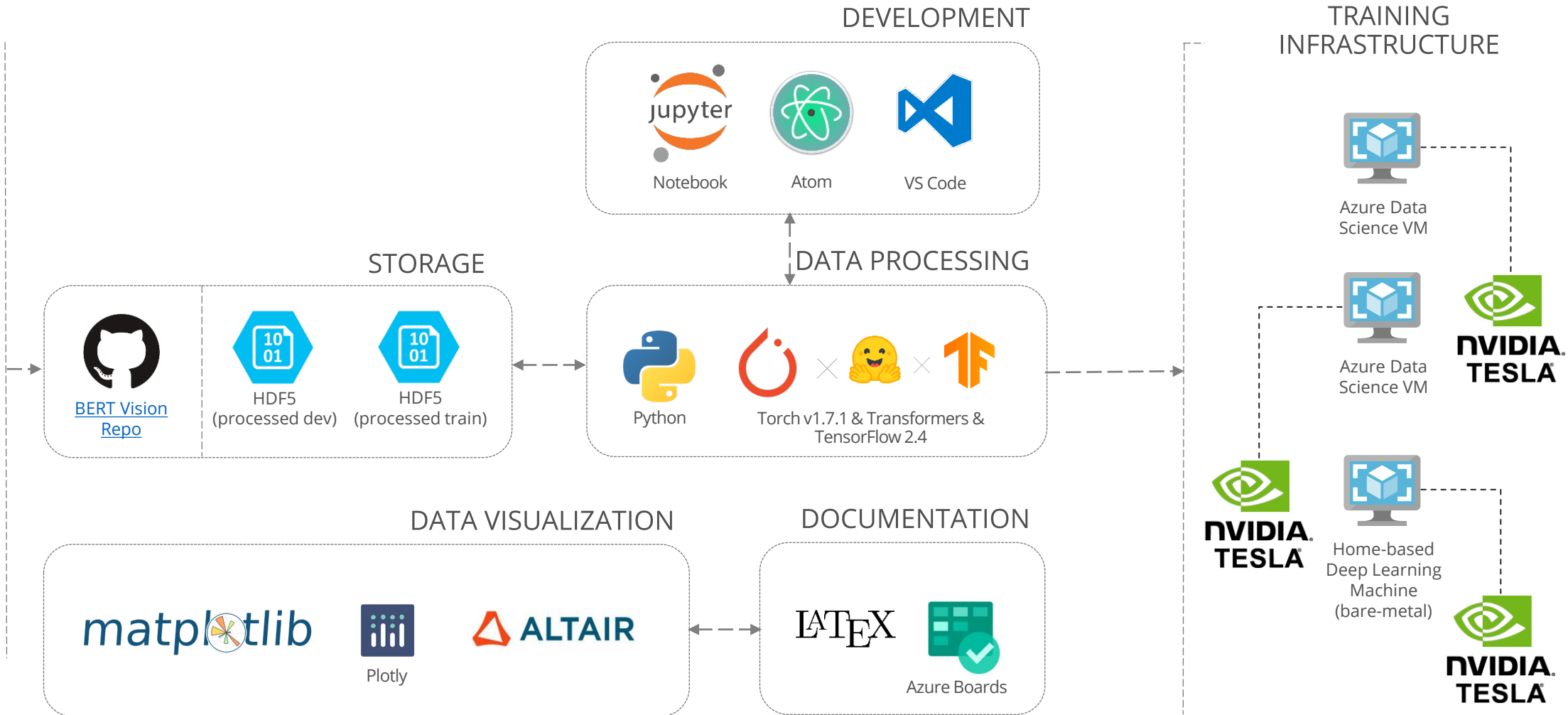
# BERTVision Development Pipeline

SQuAD v2.0  
+

GLUE  
Benchmark

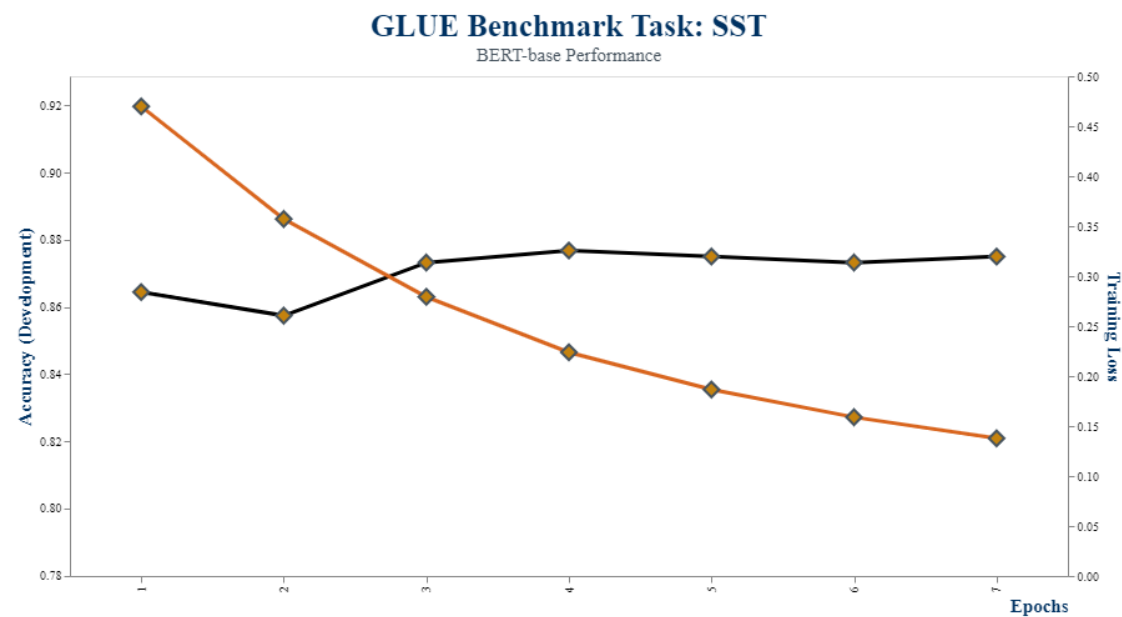
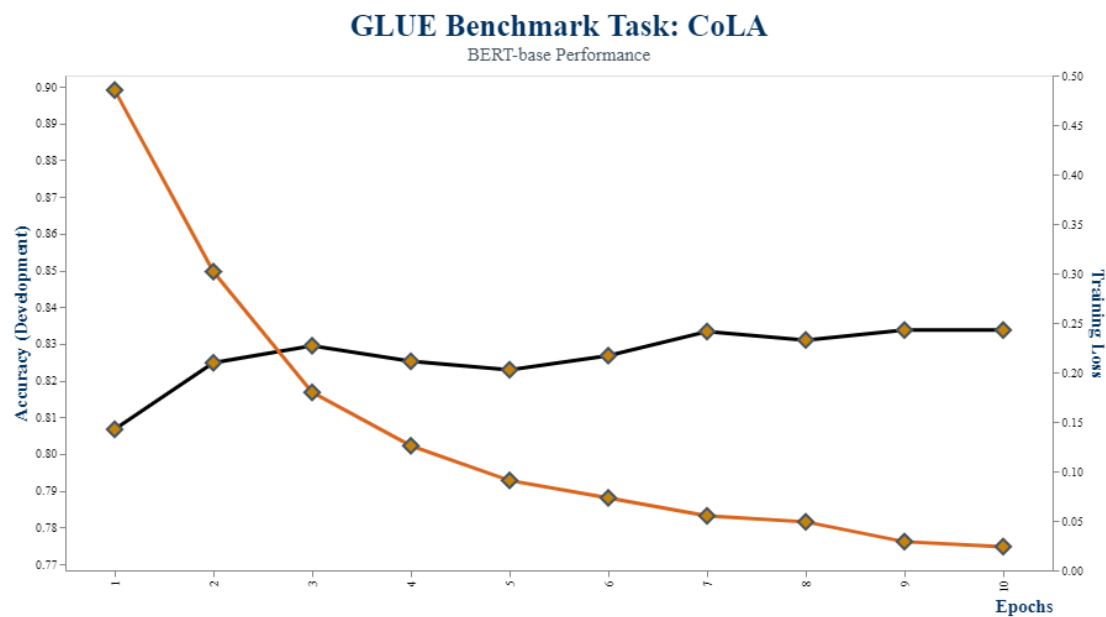
0110001100  
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0010100101

RAW  
(JSON/TSV)





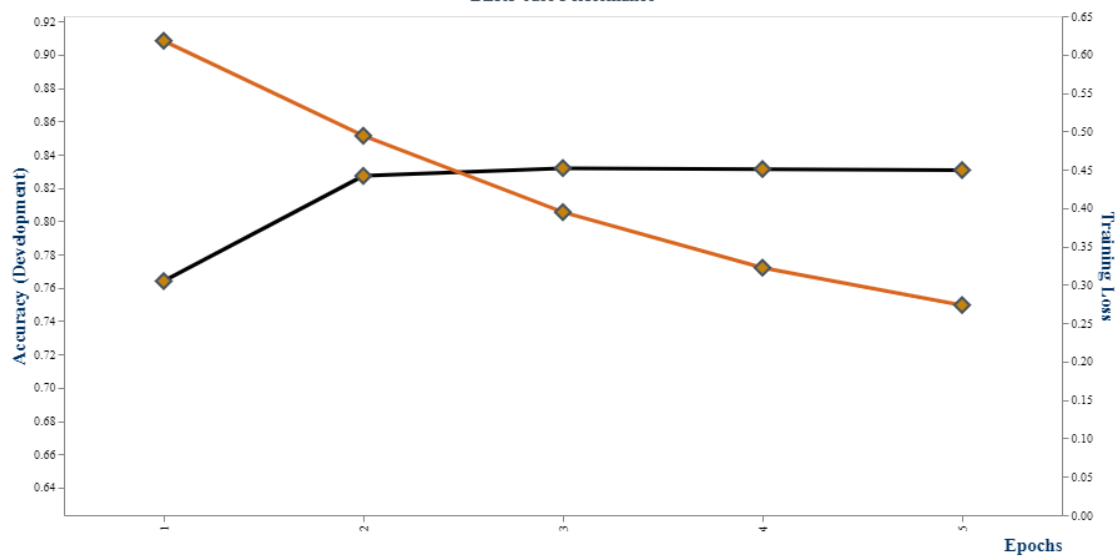
# BERTVision GLUE Benchmarks\*



\*BERT-base performance

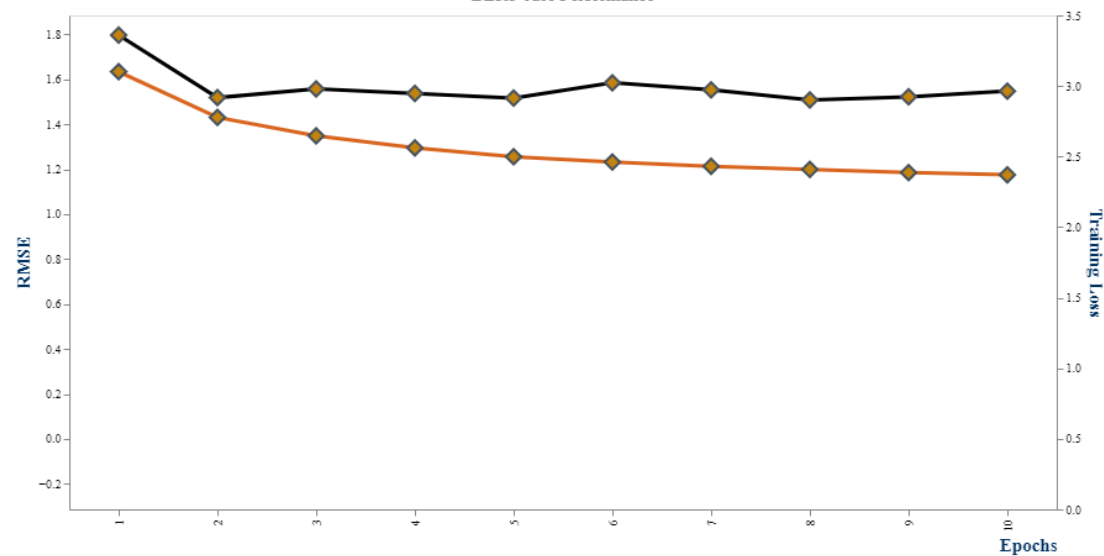
### GLUE Benchmark Task: MSR

BERT-base Performance



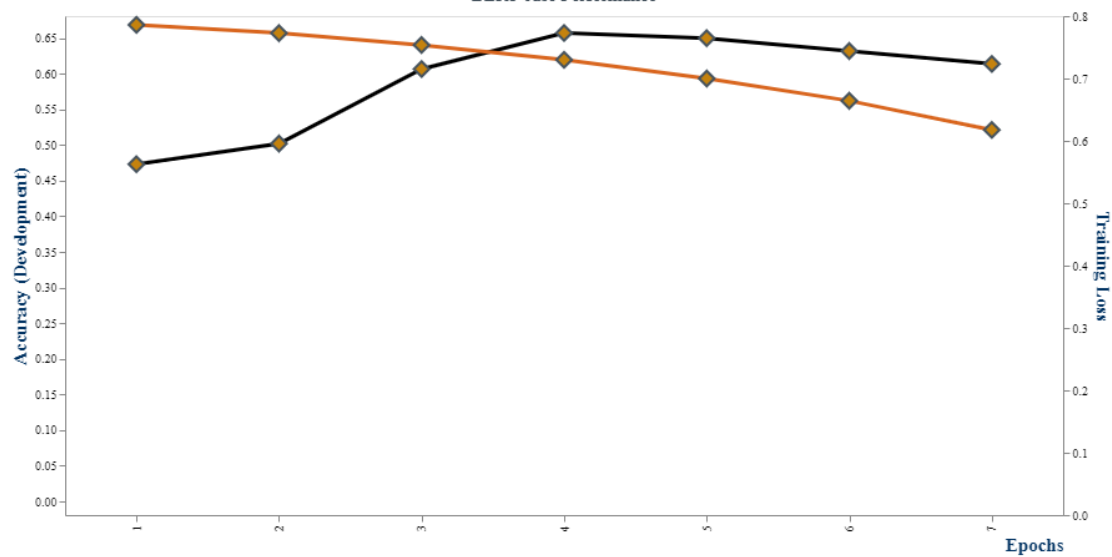
### GLUE Benchmark Task: STS-B

BERT-base Performance



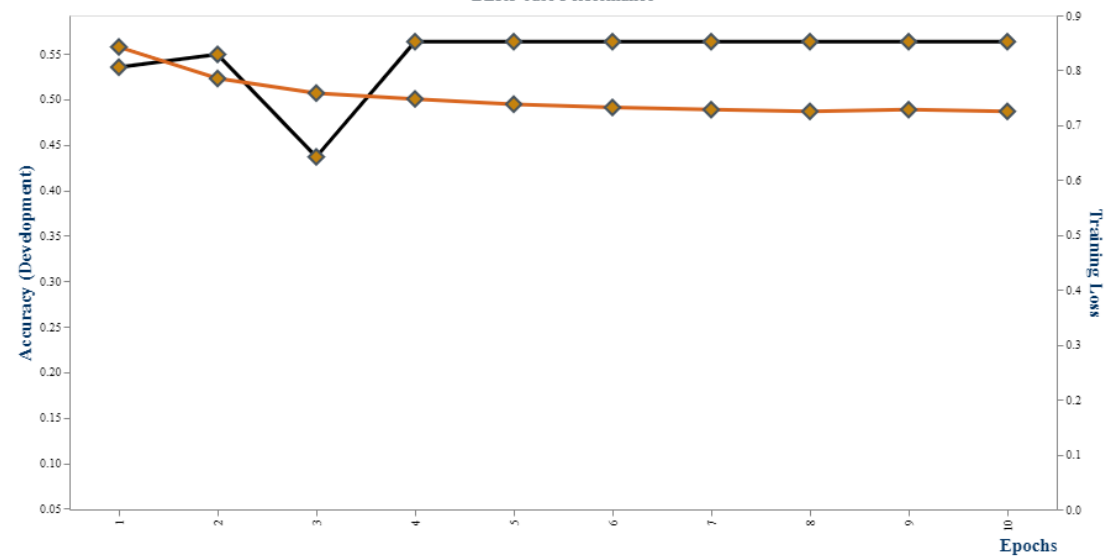
### GLUE Benchmark Task: RTE

BERT-base Performance



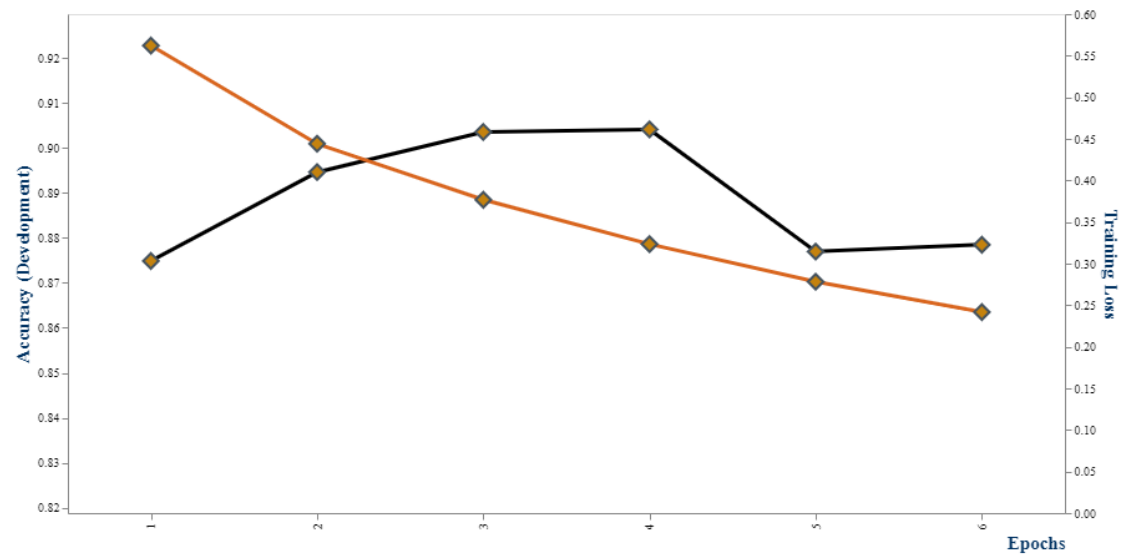
### GLUE Benchmark Task: WNLI

BERT-base Performance



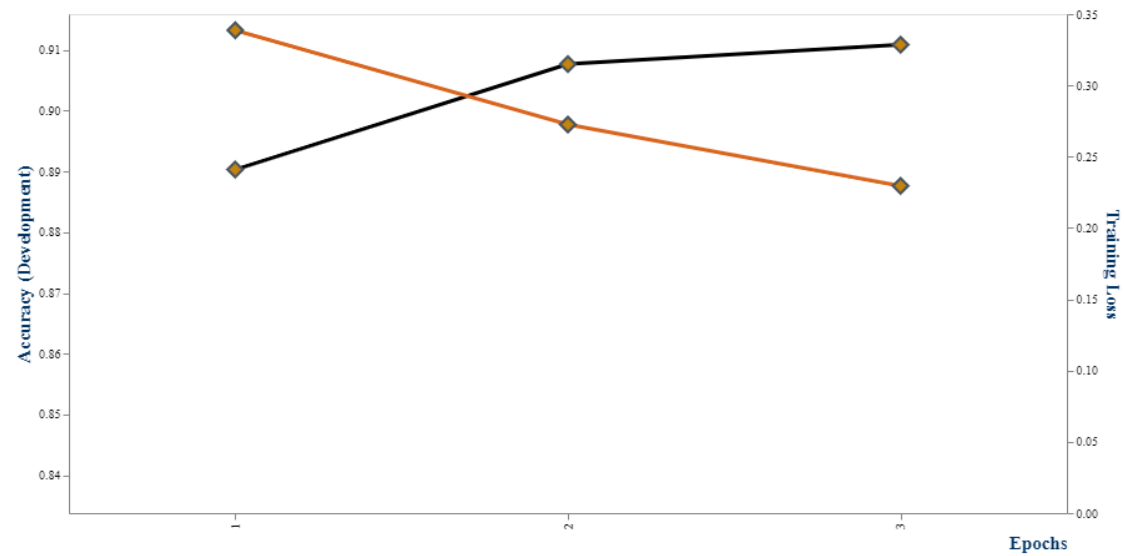
## GLUE Benchmark Task: QNLI

BERT-base Performance



## GLUE Benchmark Task: QQPairs

BERT-base Performance







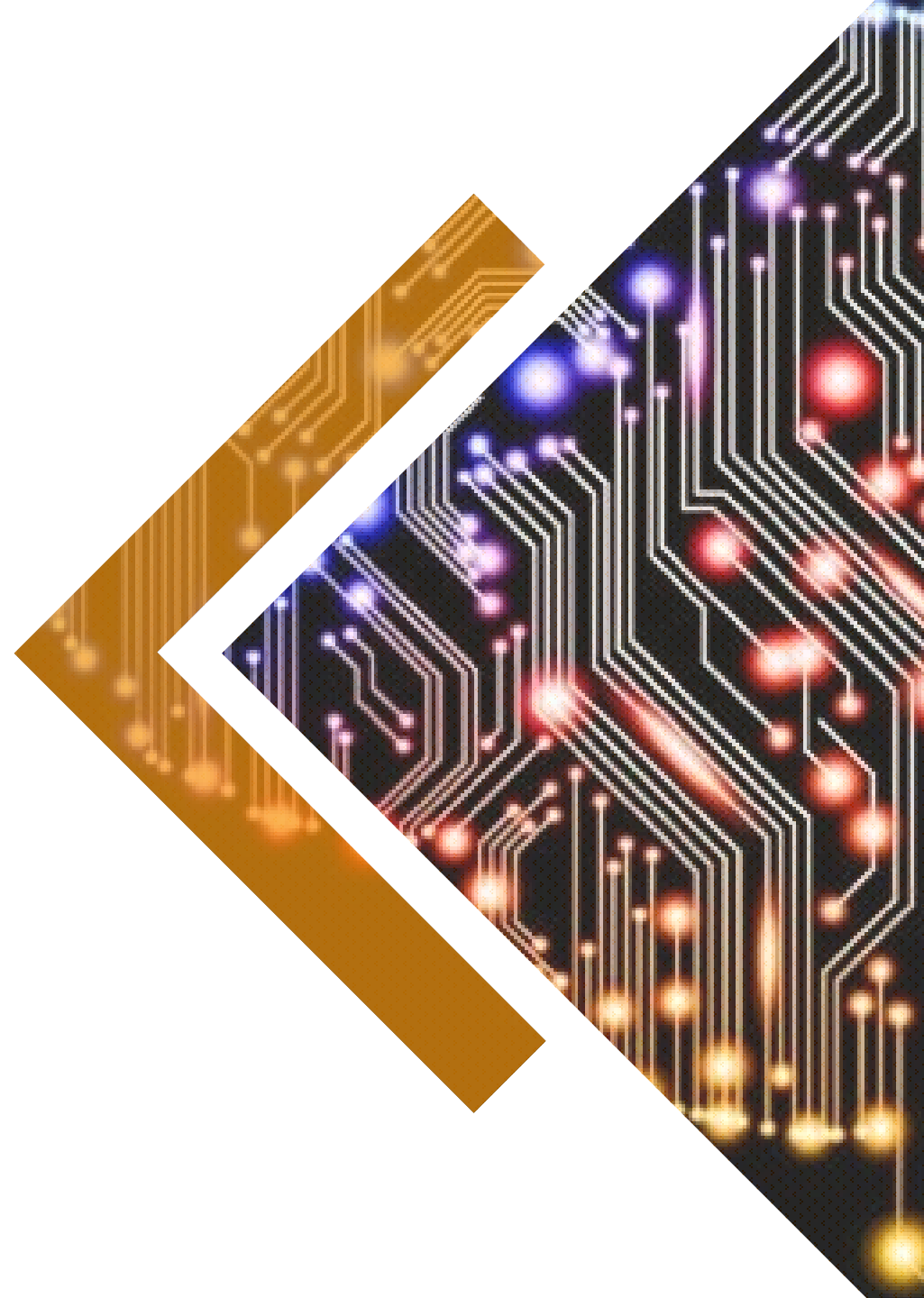
# Semester Plan

We have essentially 9 weeks to complete baseline of dozens of large (340M+ parameter) models, evaluate transfer learning tasks between datasets and between task categories for BERTVision models, interpret results, and publish a high-quality paper aimed at the EMNLP 2021 conference [held in the sunny Dominican Republic on November 7<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup>].

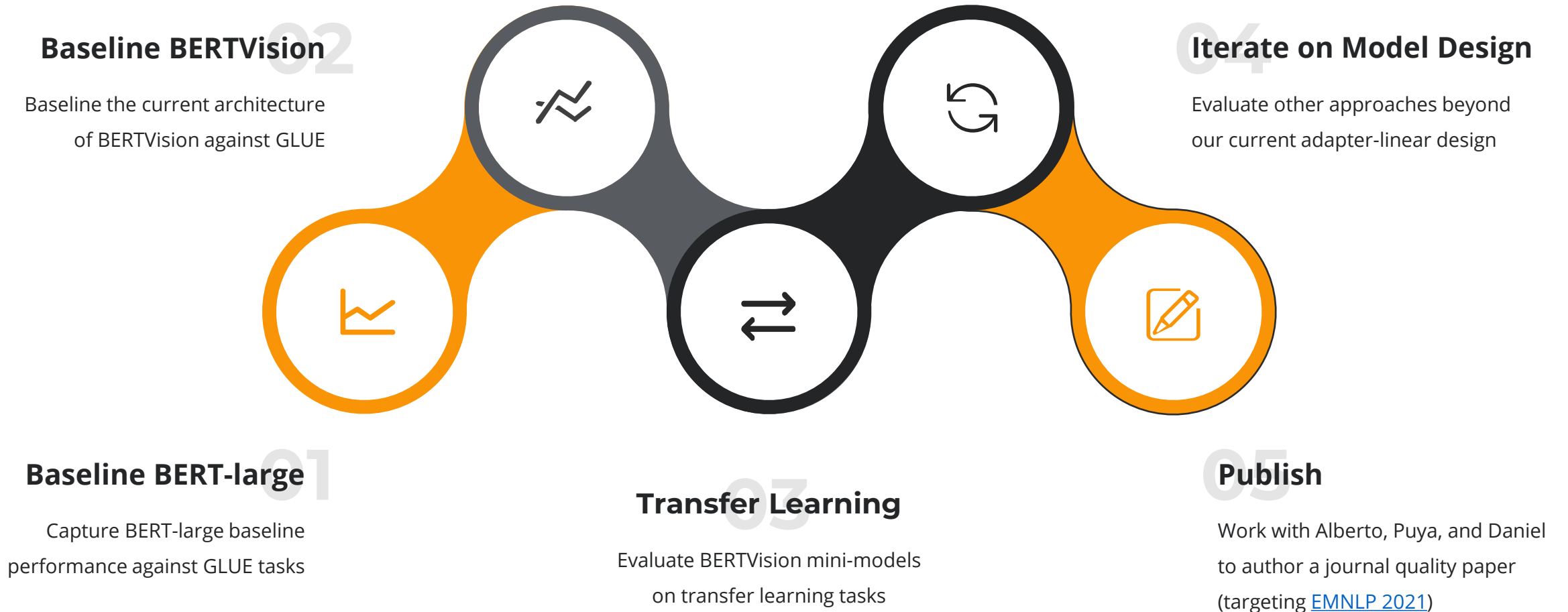
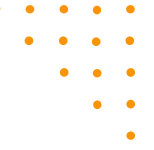
***“The future is uncertain, and the end is always near.” –***

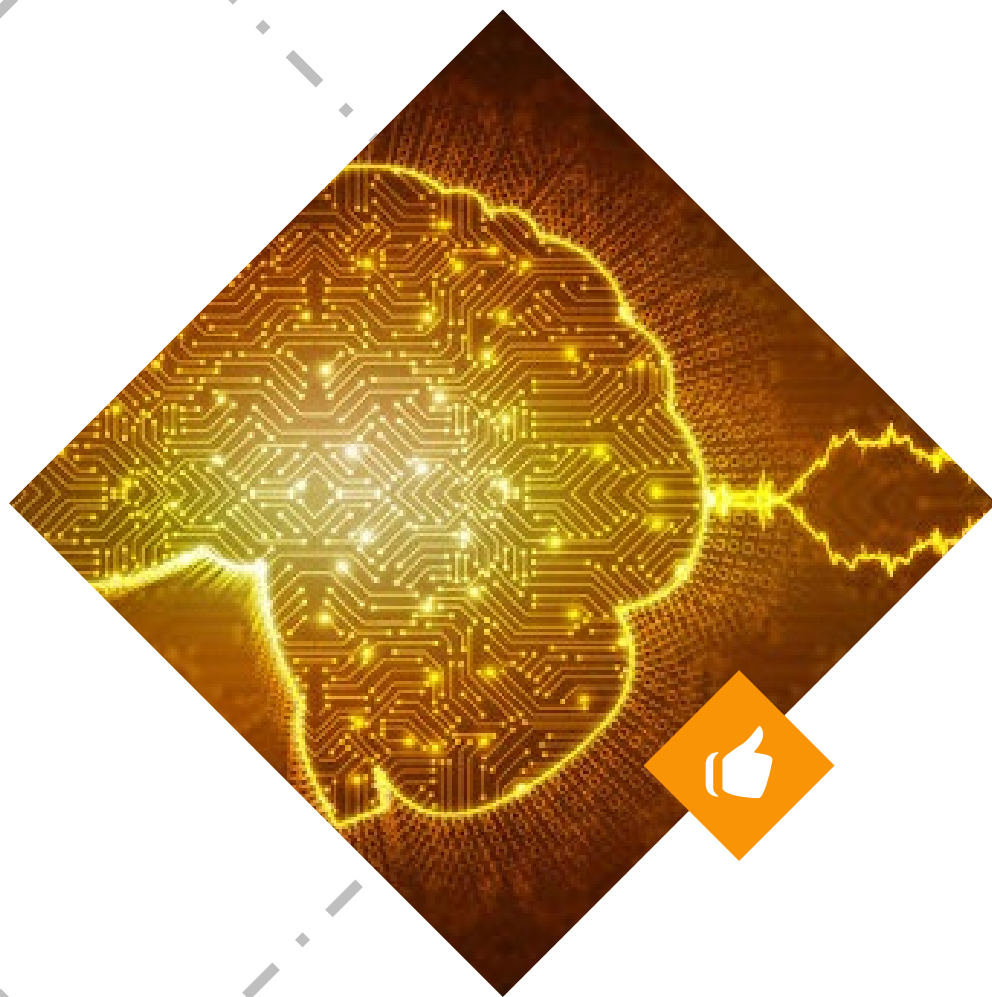
Jim Morrison, Roadhouse Blues (1970)

Our aim is to test a novel idea; the future of which is uncertain. If transfer learning is not as successful as we hope, we will need to shift focus to the value of extending BERT performance cheaply with our already demonstrated technique of embedding extraction and linear learning.



# Remaining Research





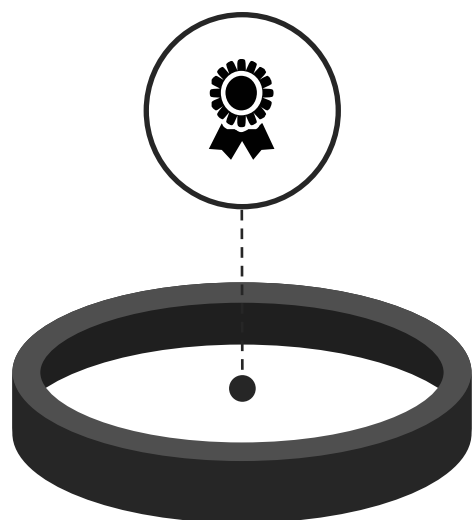
# Success Evaluation

Success will depend greatly on our ability to live up to the vision of the project: to provide a novel approach to NLP tasks that requires a fraction of BERT's computation cost and time by learning from the dormant hidden state activations within.



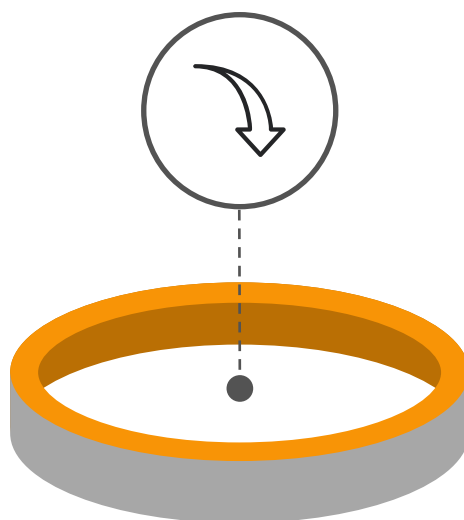
\* A fictionalized representation of our goal: to beat BERT-large across a spectrum of NLP tasks at a fraction of the size and cost.

# Metrics for Success



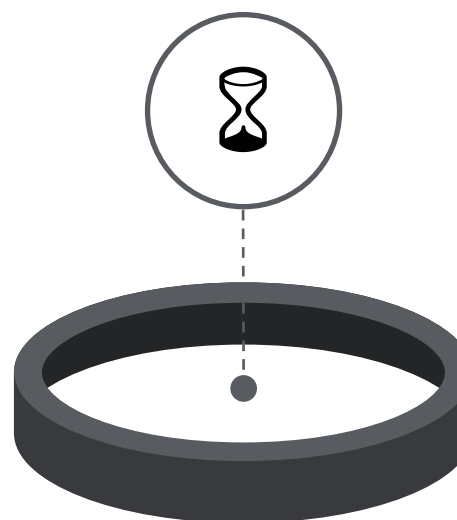
## BERT v BERTVision

We will evaluate our models with BERT-large for the NLP tasks



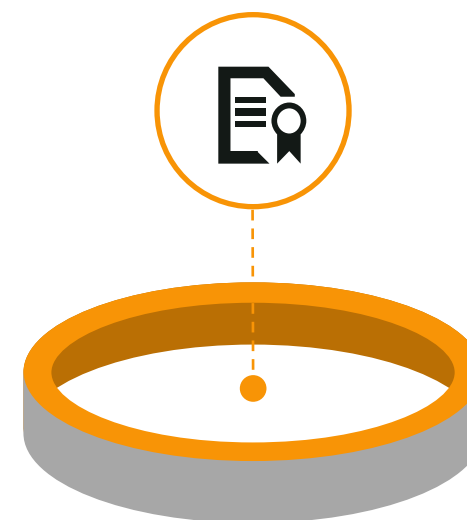
## Think Small

Our success depends on shrinking the footprint of BERT



## Reduced Time

Time to fine-tune and get results is a critical part of our value



## Academic Contribution

Contribute to the NLP research community? Check!



# T H A N K S

Questions?