

Lecture 4 Language Modeling

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E6930 Introduction to Neural Networks

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Makemore

- ▶ Autoregressive character-level language model
 - ▶ input: a text file of words
 - ▶ output: similar words as input
- ▶ Application to name generation

```
# Input: 32K common names from ssa.gov in 2018  
$ python makemore.py -i names.txt -o names
```

```
# Output: name-like words
```

```
dontell  
khylum  
camatena  
aeriline  
najlah  
sherrith
```

The Road Ahead...

- 1 Bigram
- 2 Multilayer Perceptron
- 3 Transformer
- 4 Tokenizer

Bigram Counts

0	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	
6640	556	541	470	1042	692	134	268	2332	1650	175	968	2528	1634	175	63	82	60	842	1118	687	361	834	161	88	2050	435	
h	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk	bl	bm	bn	bo	bp	bq	br	bs	bt	bu	bv	bw	bx	bz		
114	321	38	1	65	655	0	0	41	217	0	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
97	815	0	42	1	551	0	0	664	271	0	316	116	0	0	0	380	0	11	76	5	35	35	0	0	0	0	
516	1503	0	149	1283	0	25	118	674	0	3	30	378	0	0	0	0	0	424	29	4	92	17	23	0	0	0	
679	679	121	153	384	1271	82	125	152	818	55	178	3348	769	2675	269	83	14	1958	861	580	69	463	0	132	1070	181	
80	242	0	0	0	123	44	1	1	160	0	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	114	6	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	
108	310	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	30	31	85	0	0	0	0	0	
2409	2244	8	2	674	0	2	729	0	9	29	185	117	138	287	0	1	1	204	31	71	166	39	0	0	0	0	
2489	2445	110	509	440	1653	101	478	95	82	76	445	1345	427	2126	588	53	52	849	1316	541	109	269	8	89	779	12	277
71	1473	1	4	440	0	0	45	119	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	7	2	202	5	6	0	0	0	
363	1731	0	2	895	0	0	307	509	0	20	139	9	26	140	0	0	0	109	95	17	50	2	34	0	379	0	
1314	2623	52	25	138	2921	22	6	19	2480	6	24	1345	60	14	692	15	3	18	94	77	324	72	16	0	1588	0	
516	2590	112	51	24	818	0	0	0	1256	7	0	1	168	20	452	38	0	97	35	0	139	0	0	0	0	0	
679	2577	8	0	704	1359	11	273	26	1725	44	58	195	19	1906	496	0	2	44	278	443	96	55	11	6	465	145	
855	149	140	114	190	132	34	44	171	69	16	68	619	261	2411	115	95	0	3	1059	504	118	275	176	114	45	103	54
33	209	0	0	0	197	0	0	204	61	0	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	151	16	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1377	2356	41	99	187	1697	0	76	121	3033	25	90	413	162	140	869	14	16	0	425	190	208	252	0	0	0	0	0
1169	1201	21	60	9	884	0	50	1285	684	2	82	279	90	24	531	51	1	55	461	765	185	14	24	0	215	0	
483	1027	0	17	0	716	0	2	647	532	3	0	134	0	22	667	0	0	352	35	374	78	15	11	2	341	105	
155	163	103	103	136	169	19	47	58	121	14	93	301	154	275	10	16	10	414	474	82	3	37	0	13	0	45	
88	642	0	0	0	568	0	0	0	911	0	0	3	14	0	8	153	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
51	280	0	0	0	149	0	0	23	148	0	6	13	0	58	36	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
164	103	0	0	0	36	0	0	1	102	0	0	39	1	0	41	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2007	2143	27	115	272	301	12	30	22	192	23	86	1104	148	1826	271	15	6	0	291	401	104	141	106	4	28	23	78
160	860	0	0	0	373	0	0	43	364	0	2	123	35	0	110	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Preprocessing

```
import torch

# Training dataset
xs, ys = [], []
for w in words:      # list of names
    chs = ['.''] + list(w) + ['.'']
    for ch1, ch2 in zip(chs, chs[1:]):
        ix1 = stoi[ch1]  # char to index
        ix2 = stoi[ch2]
        xs.append(ix1)
        ys.append(ix2)
xs = torch.tensor(xs)
ys = torch.tensor(ys)

# Weight initialization
g = torch.Generator().manual_seed(2147483647)
W = torch.randn((27, 27), generator=g,
                requires_grad=True)
```

Training

```
import torch.nn.functional as F

# Gradient descent (maximum likelihood estimation)
for k in range(10000):
    # Forward pass
    xenc = F.one_hot(xs, num_classes=27).float() #
        one-hot encoding to avoid ordering
    logits = xenc @ W # softmax classifier
    counts = logits.exp()
    probs = counts / counts.sum(1, keepdims=True)
    loss = -probs[torch.arange(num), ys].log().
        mean() + 0.01*(W**2).mean()
    print(loss.item())

    # Backward pass
    W.grad = None # zero gradients
    loss.backward()
    W.data += -0.1 * W.grad
```

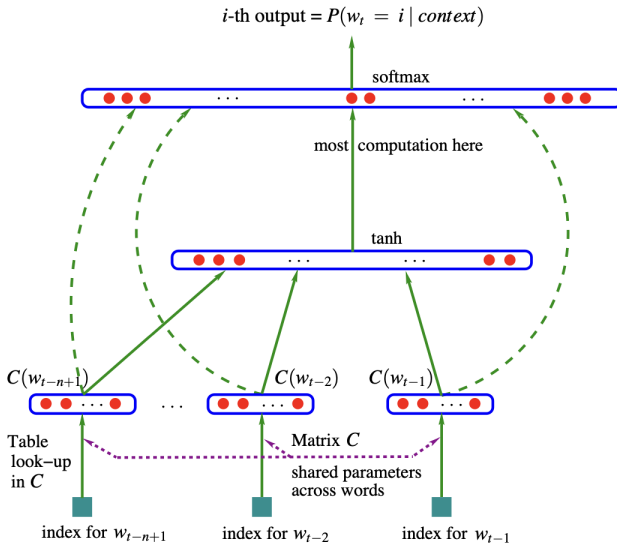
Prediction

```
# Sampling
for i in range(5):
    out = []
    ix = 0
    while True:
        xenc = F.one_hot(torch.tensor([ix]),
                           num_classes=27).float()
        logits = xenc @ W
        counts = logits.exp()
        p = counts / counts.sum(1, keepdims=True)
        ix = torch.multinomial(p, num_samples=1,
                               replacement=True, generator=g).item()
        out.append(itos[ix])
        if ix == 0:
            break
    print(''.join(out)) # mor. axx. minaymoryles.
                        kondlaisah. anchthizarie.
```

The Road Ahead...

- 1 Bigram
- 2 Multilayer Perceptron
- 3 Transformer
- 4 Tokenizer

Model Architecture



PyTorch-Like API

```
class Linear:    # torch.nn.Linear
    def __init__(self, fan_in, fan_out, bias=True):
        self.weight = torch.randn((fan_in, fan_out
                                   ), generator=g)    # or Kaiming init
        self.bias = torch.zeros(fan_out) if bias
                else None
    def __call__(self, x):
        self.out = x @ self.weight
        if self.bias is not None:
            self.out += self.bias
        return self.out
    def parameters(self):
        return [self.weight] + ([ self.bias is
                                None else [self.bias]])

class Tanh:      # torch.nn.Tanh
    def __call__(self, x):
        self.out = torch.tanh(x)
        return self.out
```

PyTorch-Like API (Cont'd)

```
class BatchNorm1d:  # torch.nn.BatchNorm1d
    def __init__(self, dim, eps=1e-5, momentum
                  =0.1):
        self.eps = eps
        self.momentum = momentum
        self.training = True
        # Trained with backprop
        self.gamma = torch.ones(dim)
        self.beta = torch.zeros(dim)
        # Trained with running momentum update
        self.running_mean = torch.zeros(dim)
        self.running_var = torch.ones(dim)

    def parameters(self):
        return [self.gamma, self.beta]
    ...
```

PyTorch-Like API (Cont'd)

```
class BatchNorm1d:  # torch.nn.BatchNorm1d
    def __call__(self, x):
        if self.training:
            xmean = x.mean(0, keepdim=True)
            xvar = x.var(0, keepdim=True)
        else:
            xmean = self.running_mean
            xvar = self.running_var
        xhat = (x - xmean) / torch.sqrt(xvar +
            self.eps)  # normalization
        self.out = self.gamma * xhat + self.beta
        if self.training:
            with torch.no_grad():
                self.running_mean = (1 - self.
                    momentum) * self.running_mean
                    + self.momentum * xmean
                self.running_var = (1 - self.
                    momentum) * self.running_var +
                    self.momentum * xvar
        return self.out
```

Preprocessing

```
for w in words:
    context = [0] * block_size
    for ch in w + ' ':
        ix = stoi[ch]
        X.append(context)
        Y.append(ix)
        context = context[1:] + [ix]
X = torch.tensor(X)
Y = torch.tensor(Y)

C = torch.randn((vocab_size, n_embd), generator=g)
layers = [
    Linear(n_embd * block_size, n_hidden, bias=
        False), BatchNorm1d(n_hidden), Tanh(),
    Linear(n_hidden, n_hidden, bias=False),
        BatchNorm1d(n_hidden), Tanh(),
    ...
    Linear(n_hidden, vocab_size, bias=False),
        BatchNorm1d(vocab_size)]
```

Training

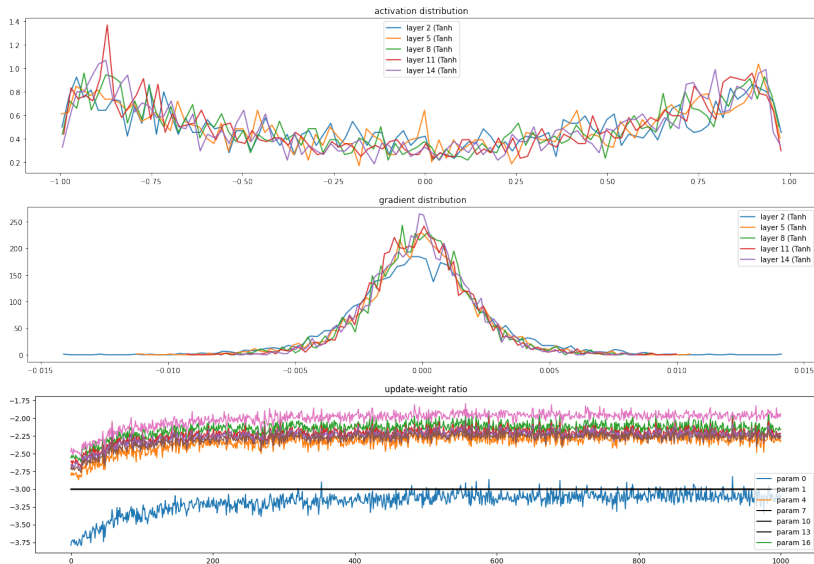
```
for i in range(200000):
    # Forward pass
    ix = torch.randint(0, X.shape[0], (batch_size,)) # minibatch
    emb = C[X[ix]]
    x = emb.view(emb.shape[0], -1)
    for layer in layers:
        x = layer(x)
    loss = F.cross_entropy(x, Y[ix])

    # Backward pass
    for layer in layers:
        layer.out.retain_grad()
    for p in parameters:
        p.grad = None
    loss.backward()
    lr = 0.1 if i < 100000 else 0.01
    for p in parameters:
        p.data += -lr * p.grad
```

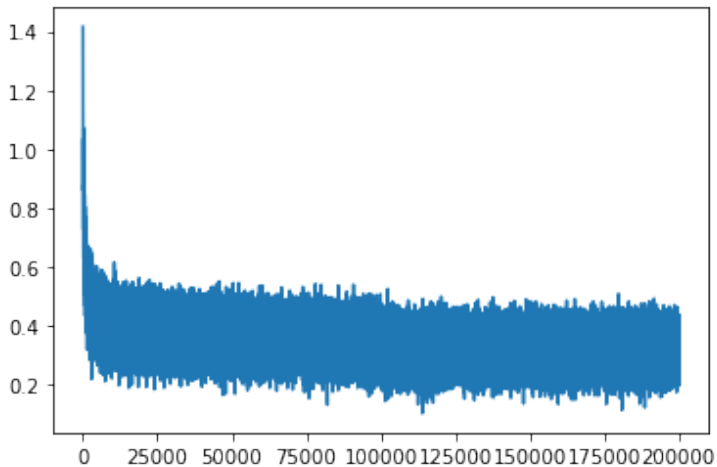
Prediction

```
for _ in range(5):
    out = []
    context = [0] * block_size
    while True:
        emb = C[torch.tensor([context])]
        x = emb.view(emb.shape[0], -1)
        for layer in layers:
            x = layer(x)
        probs = F.softmax(x, dim=1)
        ix = torch.multinomial(probs, num_samples
                               =1, generator=g).item()
        context = context[1:] + [ix]
        out.append(ix)
        if ix == 0:
            break
    print(''.join(itos[i] for i in out)) # carpah
    . garlileif. jmrrix. thty. sacansa.
```

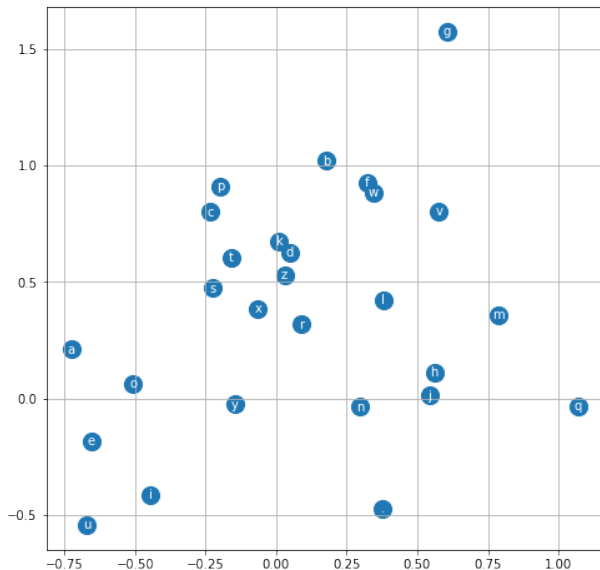
Diagnoses



Loss Trace (log10)



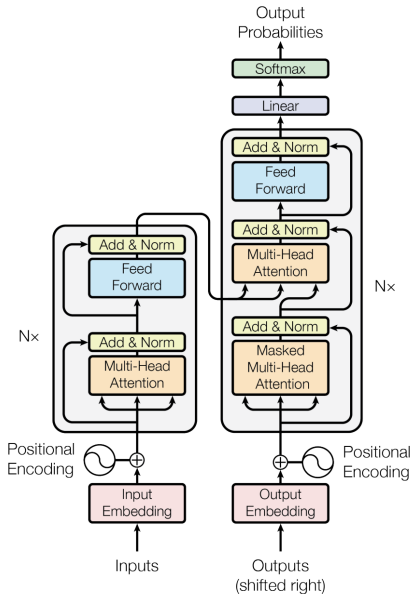
Character Embeddings



The Road Ahead...

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Model Architecture



Attention

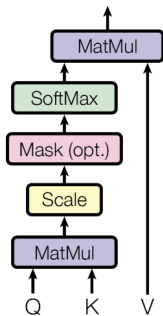
Scaled dot-product attention

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

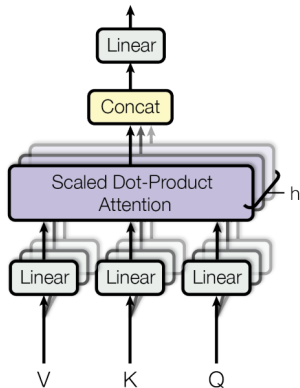
- ▶ Key concepts
 - ▶ *query* (Q) represents current word, *key* (K) captures other words, *value* (V) carries information
 - ▶ encoder vs. decoder, self-attention vs. cross-attention
- ▶ Why attention mechanism?
 - ▶ eliminate need for recurrence or convolution
 - ▶ superior performance while maintaining parallelization

Attention (Cont'd)

Scaled Dot-Product Attention



Multi-Head Attention



Single-Head Attention

```
class Head(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, head_size):
        super().__init__()
        self.key = nn.Linear(n_embd, head_size,
                              bias=False)
        self.query = nn.Linear(n_embd, head_size,
                                bias=False)
        self.value = nn.Linear(n_embd, head_size,
                                bias=False)
        self.register_buffer('tril', torch.tril(
            torch.ones(block_size, block_size)))
        # not updated during backprop
        self.dropout = nn.Dropout(dropout)
    ...
```

Single-Head Attention (Cont'd)

```
class Head(nn.Module):
    def forward(self, x):
        B,T,C = x.shape # (batch, time, channels)
        k = self.key(x)
        q = self.query(x)
        wei = q @ k.transpose(-2,-1) * k.shape
            [-1]**-0.5 # attention scores
        wei = wei.masked_fill(self.tril[:T, :T] ==
            0, float('-inf'))
        wei = F.softmax(wei, dim=-1)
        wei = self.dropout(wei)
        v = self.value(x)
        out = wei @ v # (batch, time, head size)
        return out
```


Multi-Head Attention

```
class MultiHeadAttention(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, num_heads, head_size):
        super().__init__()
        self.heads = nn.ModuleList([Head(head_size)
                                     for _ in range(num_heads)])
        self.proj = nn.Linear(head_size *
                               num_heads, n_embd)
        self.dropout = nn.Dropout(dropout)

    def forward(self, x):
        out = torch.cat([h(x) for h in self.heads
                        ], dim=-1)
        out = self.dropout(self.proj(out))
        return out
```

Feed Forward

```
class FeedFoward(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, n_embd):
        super().__init__()
        self.net = nn.Sequential(
            nn.Linear(n_embd, 4 * n_embd),
            nn.ReLU(),
            nn.Linear(4 * n_embd, n_embd),
            nn.Dropout(dropout))

    def forward(self, x):
        return self.net(x)
```

Transformer Block

```
class Block(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, n_embd, n_head):
        super().__init__()
        head_size = n_embd // n_head
        self.sa = MultiHeadAttention(n_head,
                                     head_size)
        self.ffwd = FeedFoward(n_embd)
        self.ln1 = nn.LayerNorm(n_embd)
        self.ln2 = nn.LayerNorm(n_embd)

    def forward(self, x):
        x = x + self.sa(self.ln1(x))
        x = x + self.ffwd(self.ln2(x))
        return x
```

GPT

```
class GPTLanguageModel(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.token_embedding_table = nn.Embedding(
            vocab_size, n_embd)
        self.position_embedding_table = nn.
            Embedding(block_size, n_embd)
        self.blocks = nn.Sequential(*[Block(n_embd
            , n_head=n_head) for _ in range(
                n_layer)])
        self.ln_f = nn.LayerNorm(n_embd)
        self.lm_head = nn.Linear(n_embd,
            vocab_size)

    ...
```

GPT (Cont'd)

```
class GPTLanguageModel(nn.Module):
    def forward(self, idx, targets):
        B, T = idx.shape
        tok_emb = self.token_embedding_table(idx)
        pos_emb = self.position_embedding_table(
            torch.arange(T))
        x = tok_emb + pos_emb
        x = self.blocks(x)
        x = self.ln_f(x)
        logits = self.lm_head(x)
        B, T, C = logits.shape
        logits = logits.view(B*T, C)
        targets = targets.view(B*T)
        loss = F.cross_entropy(logits, targets)
        return logits, loss
```

Prediction

```
# wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/karpathy/  
char-rnn/master/data/tinyshakespeare/input.txt
```

First Citizen:

Before we proceed any further, hear me speak.

All:

Speak, speak.

```
# Output: Shakespeare-like text
```

VALHASINA:

Nobleman; go, then both groans to us.

AUFIDIUS:

O those prepaion!

The Road Ahead...

- ① Bigram
- ② Multilayer Perceptron
- ③ Transformer
- ④ **Tokenizer**

Byte-Pair Encoding

- ▶ A compression algorithm for tokenizing text
 - ▶ iteratively replace most frequent pair of consecutive UTF-8 bytes (characters) with single byte
 - ▶ reduce vocabulary while being able to encode *any* word
- ▶ Example: “aaabdaaabac” → “XdXac”, X=ZY, Y=ab, Z=aa

```
from minbpe import BasicTokenizer
tokenizer = BasicTokenizer()
text = "aaabdaaabac"
tokenizer.train(text, 256 + 3)  # 256 byte
                                tokens + 3 merges
print(tokenizer.encode(text))   # [258, 100,
                                258, 97, 99]
print(tokenizer.decode([258, 100, 258, 97,
                                99]))  # aaabdaaabac
```


References

- ▶ github.com/karpathy/makemore – An autoregressive character-level language model for making more things
- ▶ github.com/karpathy/nanoGPT – The simplest, fastest repository for training/finetuning medium-sized GPTs
- ▶ github.com/karpathy/minbpe – Minimal, clean code for the Byte Pair Encoding (BPE) algorithm commonly used in LLM tokenization
- ▶ Bengio et al. (2003), “A Neural Probabilistic Language Model”, *Journal of Machine Learning Research*
- ▶ Vaswani et al. (2017), “Attention is All You Need”, [arXiv:1706.03762](https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.03762)