



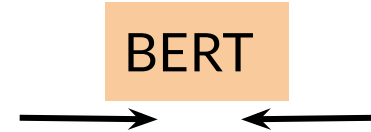
deeplearning.ai

# Week 3 Overview

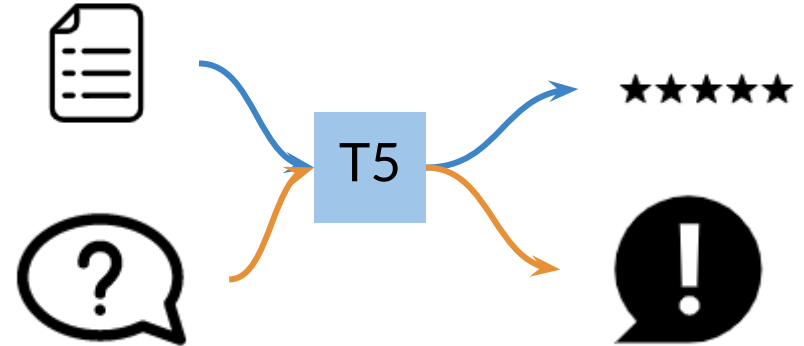
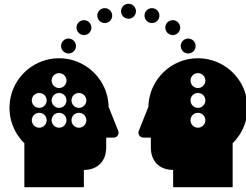
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# Week 3

Question  
Answering

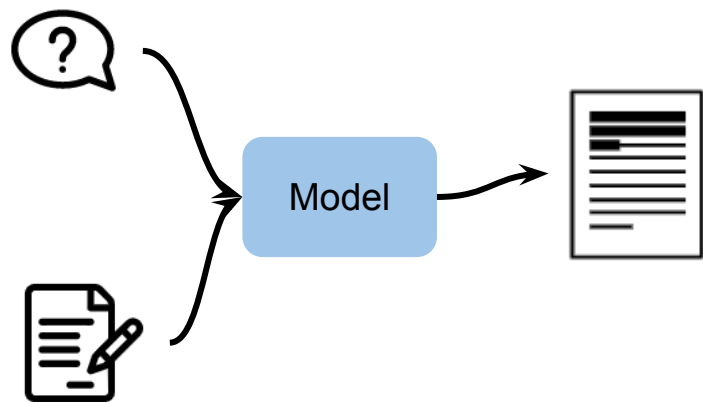


Transfer  
learning

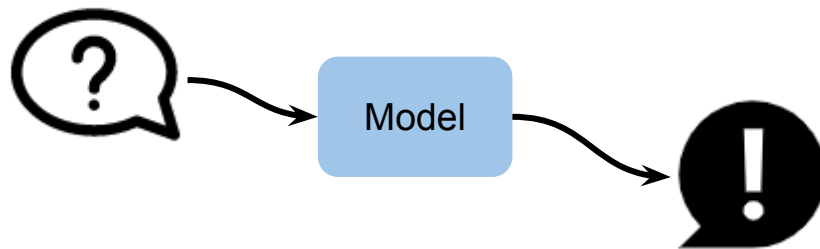


# Question Answering

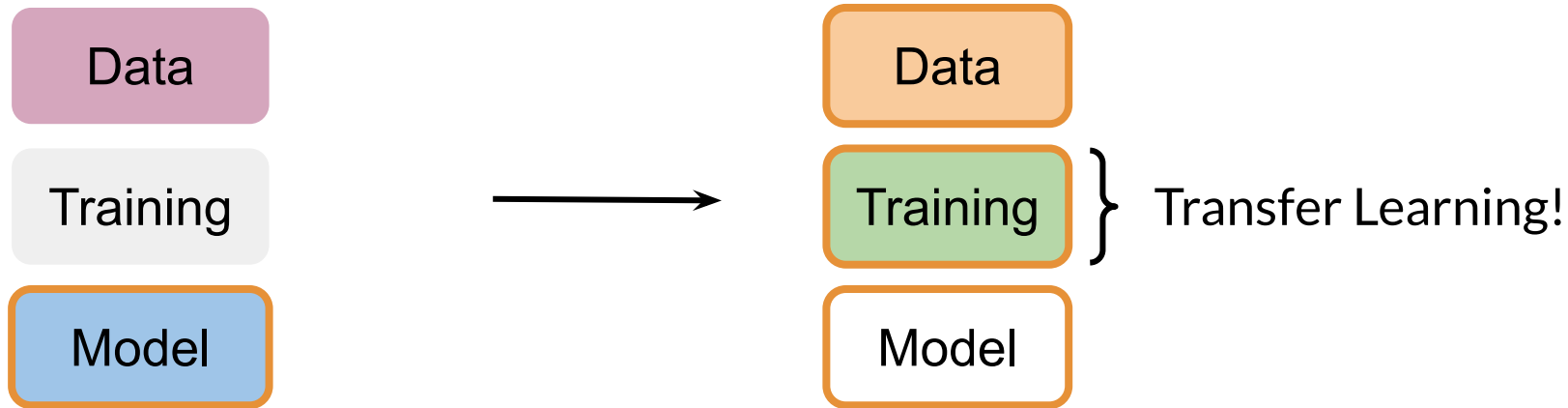
Context-based



Closed book

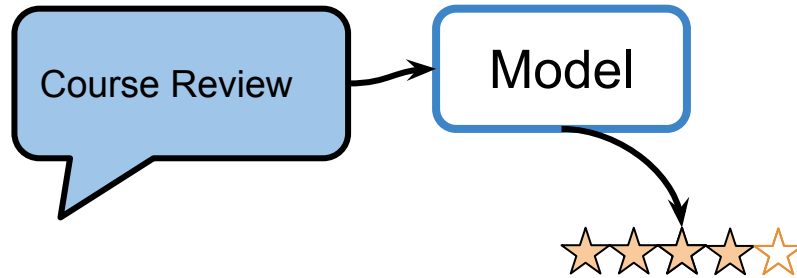


# Not just the model

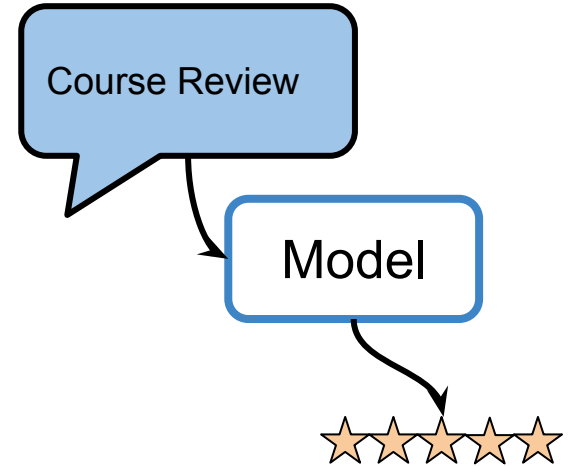


# Classical training

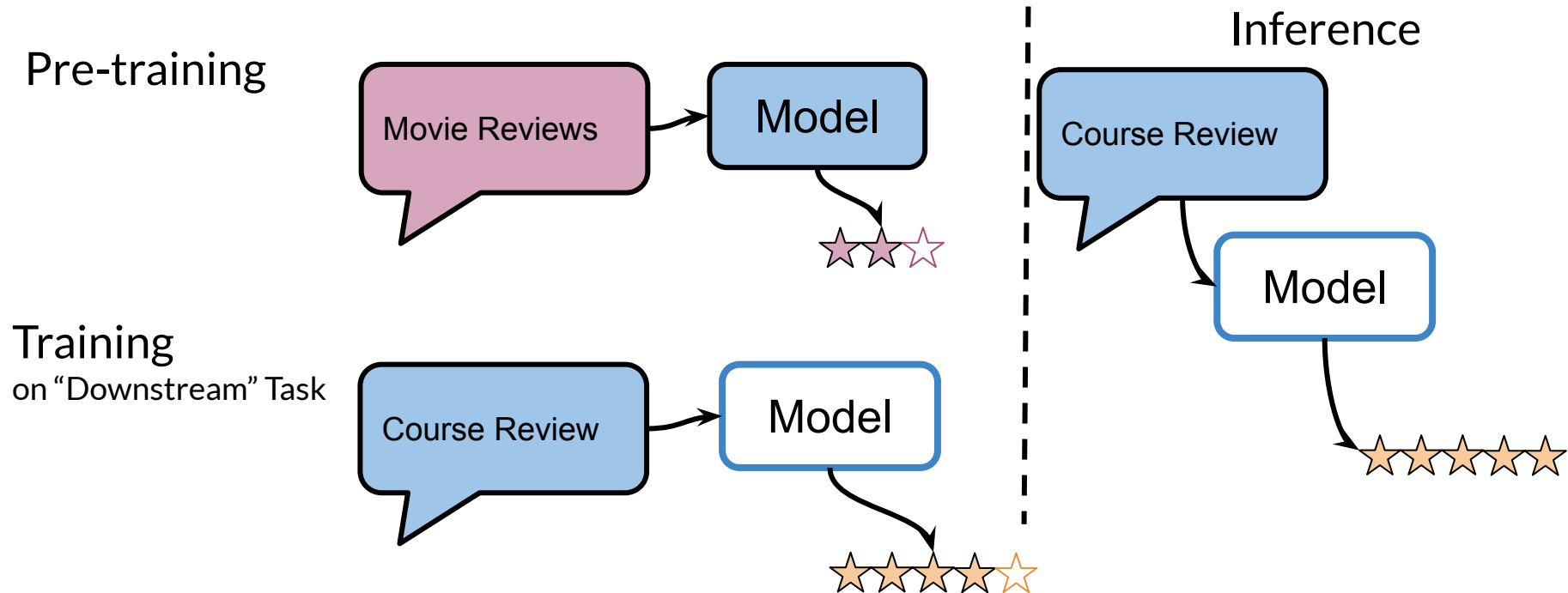
Training



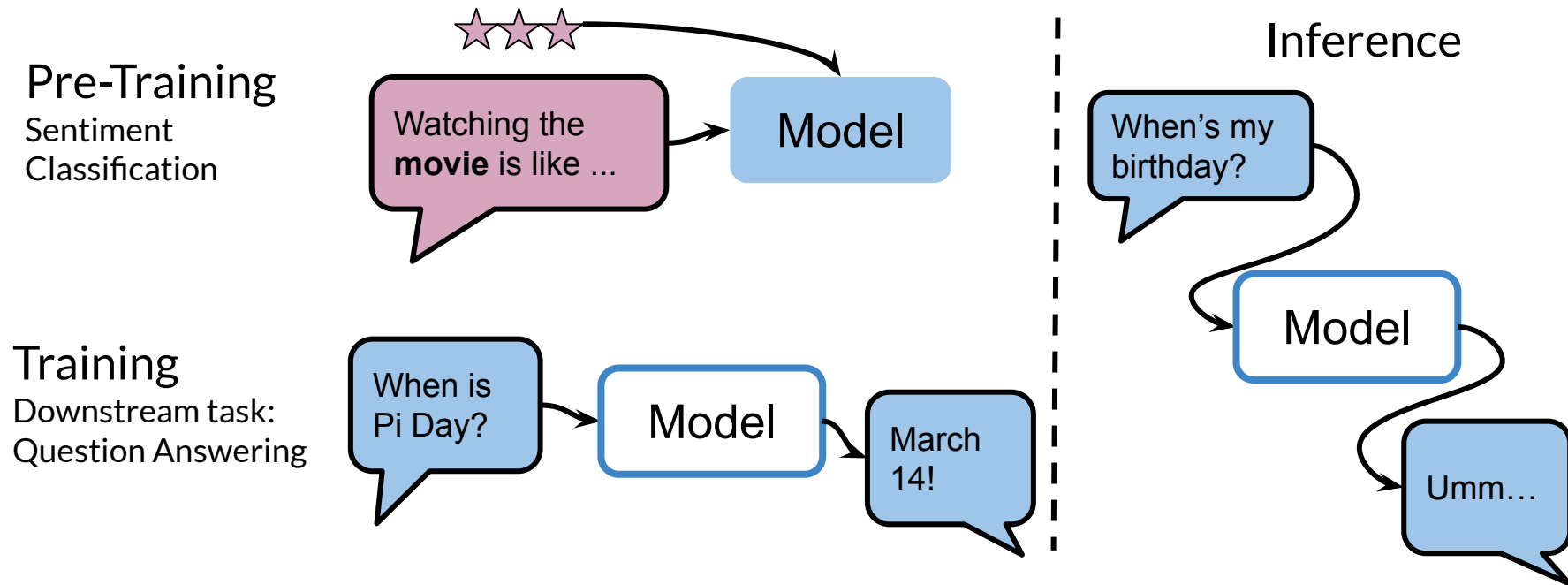
Inference



# Transfer learning

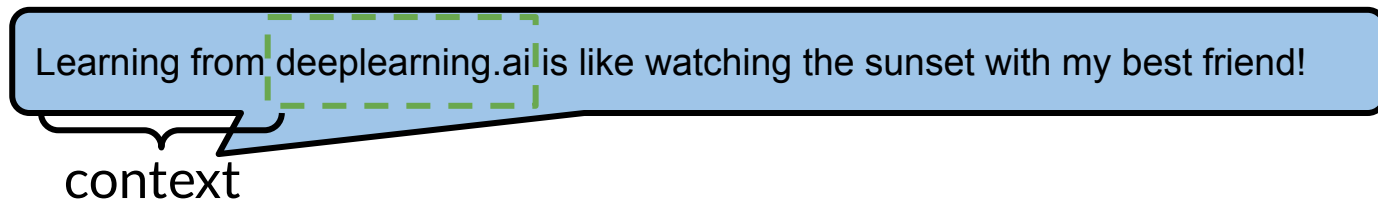


# Transfer Learning: Different Tasks

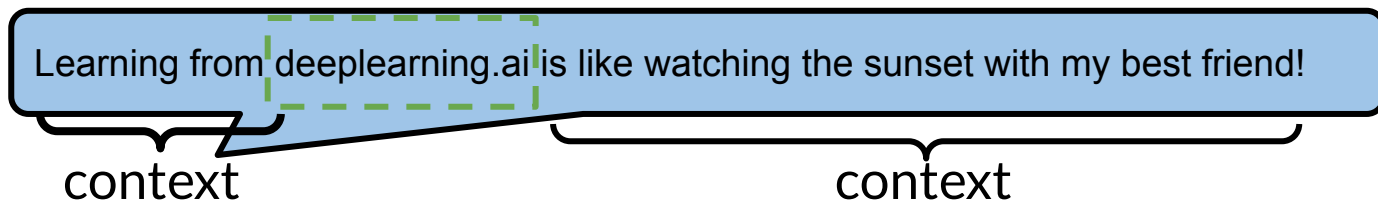


# BERT: Bi-directional Context

## Uni-directional

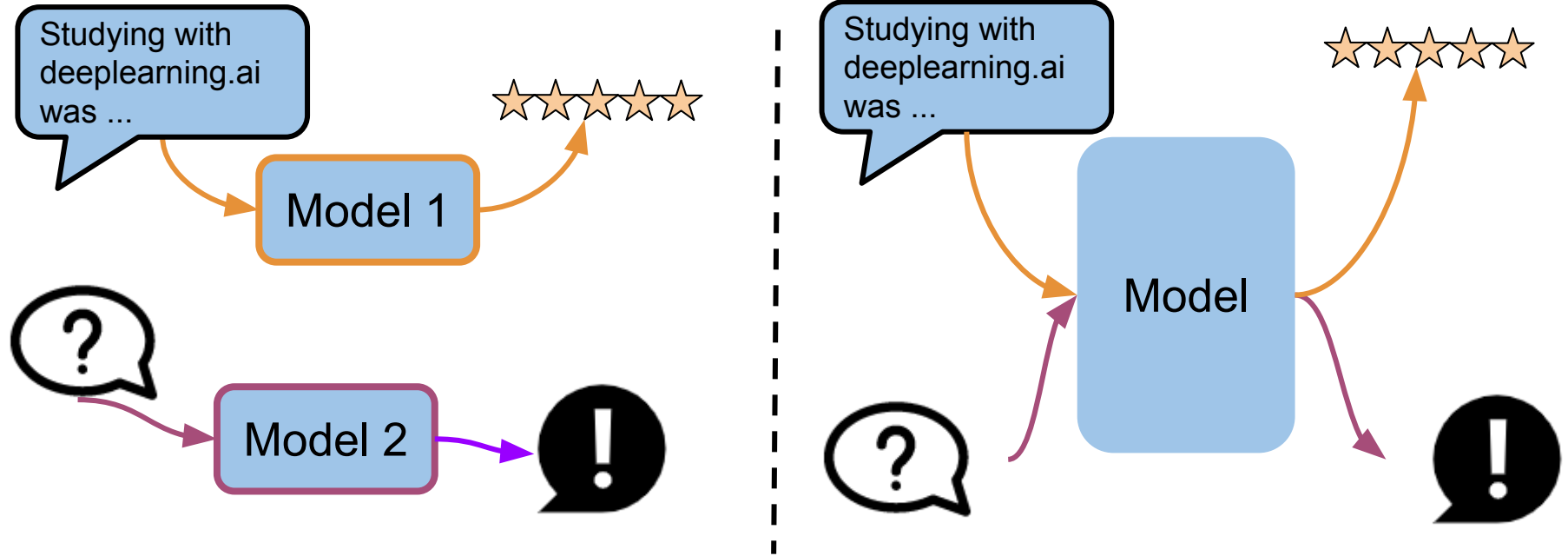


## Bi-directional





# T5: Single task vs. Multi task



# T5: more data, better performance

English wikipedia  
~13 GB



C4  
**Colossal Clean Crawled  
Corpus**  
~800 GB





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# Transfer Learning in NLP

---

# Desirable Goals



- Reduce training time



- Improve predictions



- Small datasets

Transfer Learning!

The diagram illustrates the relationship between Transfer Learning, Fine-tuning, and Pre-training. It is divided into three main sections by vertical dashed lines, each marked with a numbered star icon (1, 2, and 3).

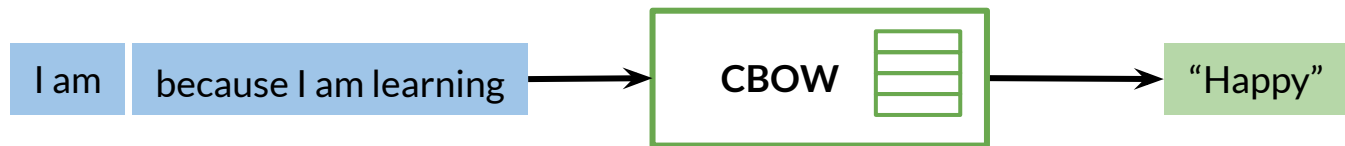
- Section 1 (Left):** Shows **Train data** (parallelogram) feeding into a **Model** (rounded rectangle). The model produces a **prediction** (arrow pointing down).
- Section 2 (Middle):** Labeled **Unlabeled** data feeds into a **Transfer** box (rectangle). The output of the Transfer box feeds into the **Model** in Section 1.
- Section 3 (Right):** **Pre-train data** (parallelogram) feeds into a **Model** (rounded rectangle). The output of the Model feeds into the **Pre-training task** (rectangle). The Pre-training task outputs **Language modeling**, **Masked words**, and **Next sentence** (arrows pointing down).

Arrows indicate the flow of data and information between these components. A large arrow points from the Train data section to the Transfer section, and another large arrow points from the Transfer section to the Pre-train data section.

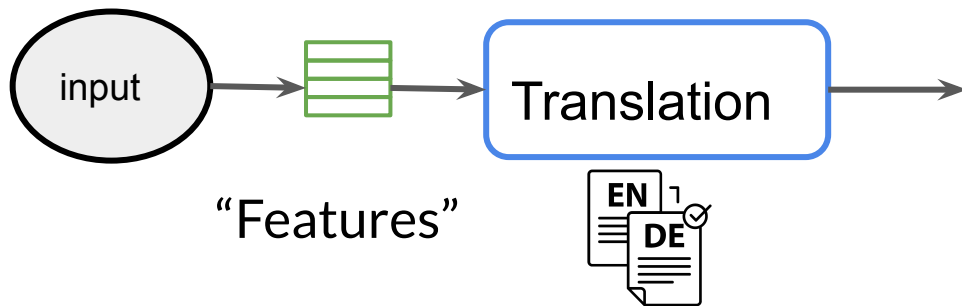
# General purpose learning

Transfer

1

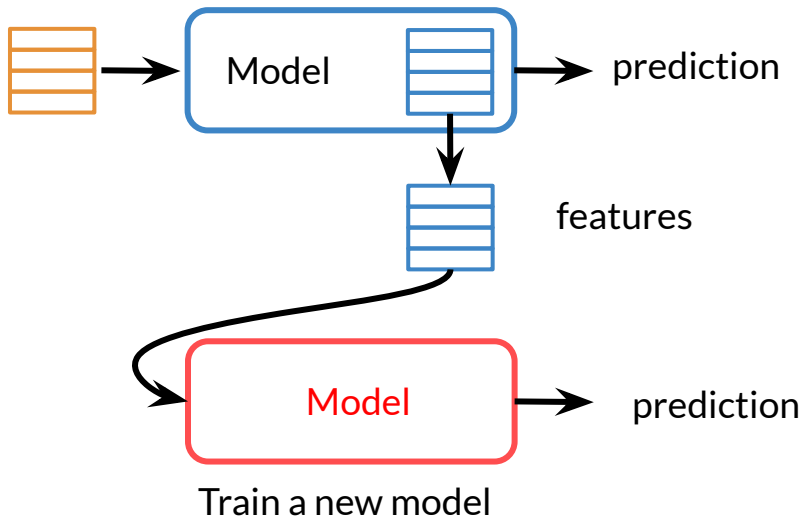


Word Embeddings

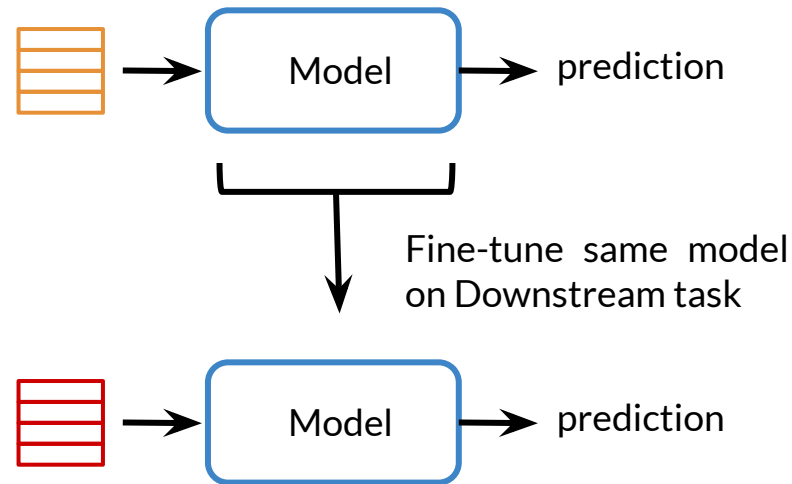


# Feature-based vs. Fine-Tuning

Pre-Train

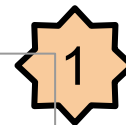


Pre-Train

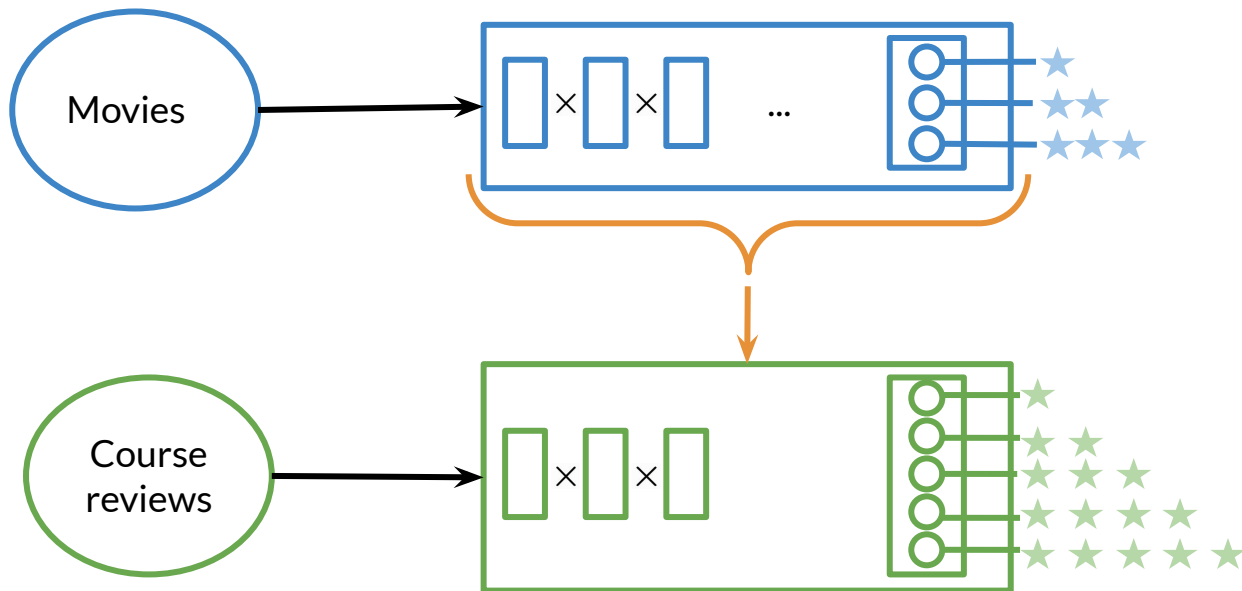


# Fine-tune: adding a layer

Transfer



Pre-Training

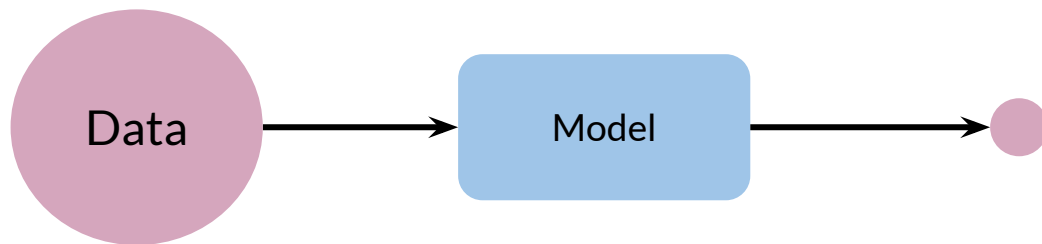
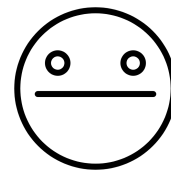
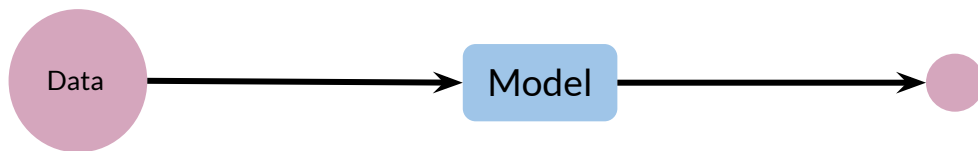




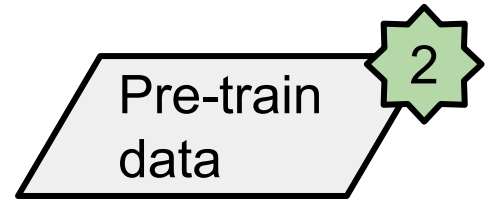
# Data and performance

Pre-train  
data

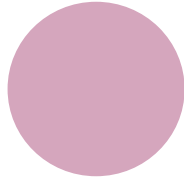
2



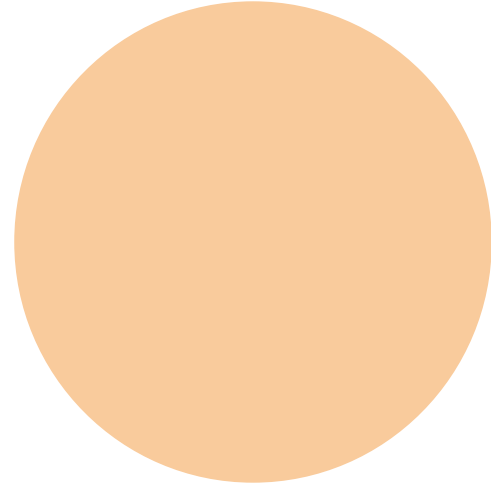
# Labeled vs Unlabeled Data



Labeled text data



Unlabeled text data



# Transfer learning with unlabeled data

Pre-train  
data

2

Pre-Training



Model

No labels !

Downstream task

What day is Pi day?

Model

March 14

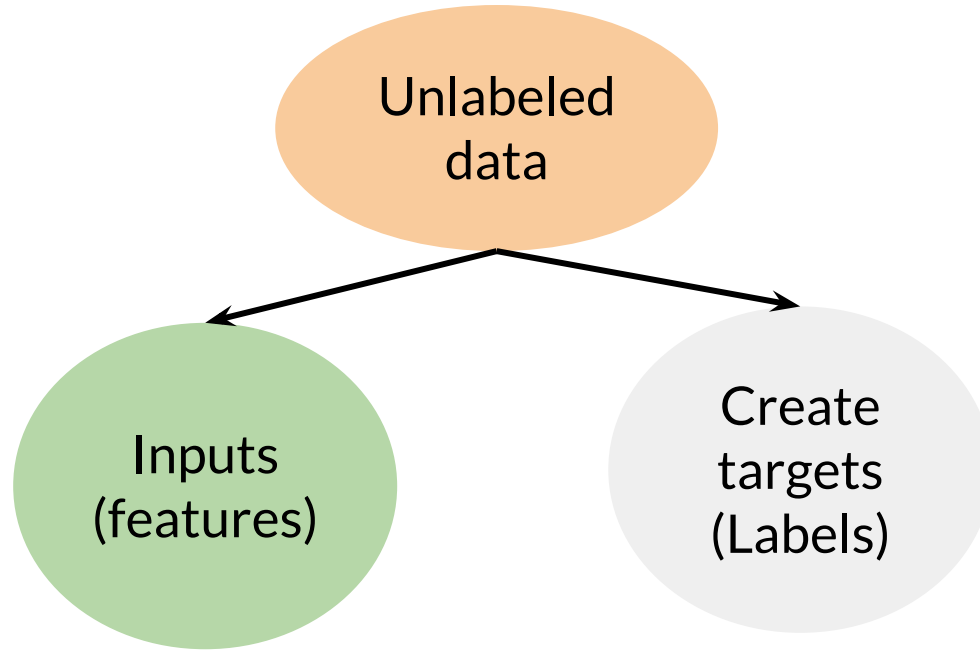
Labeled data

Which tasks work with  
**unlabeled** data?

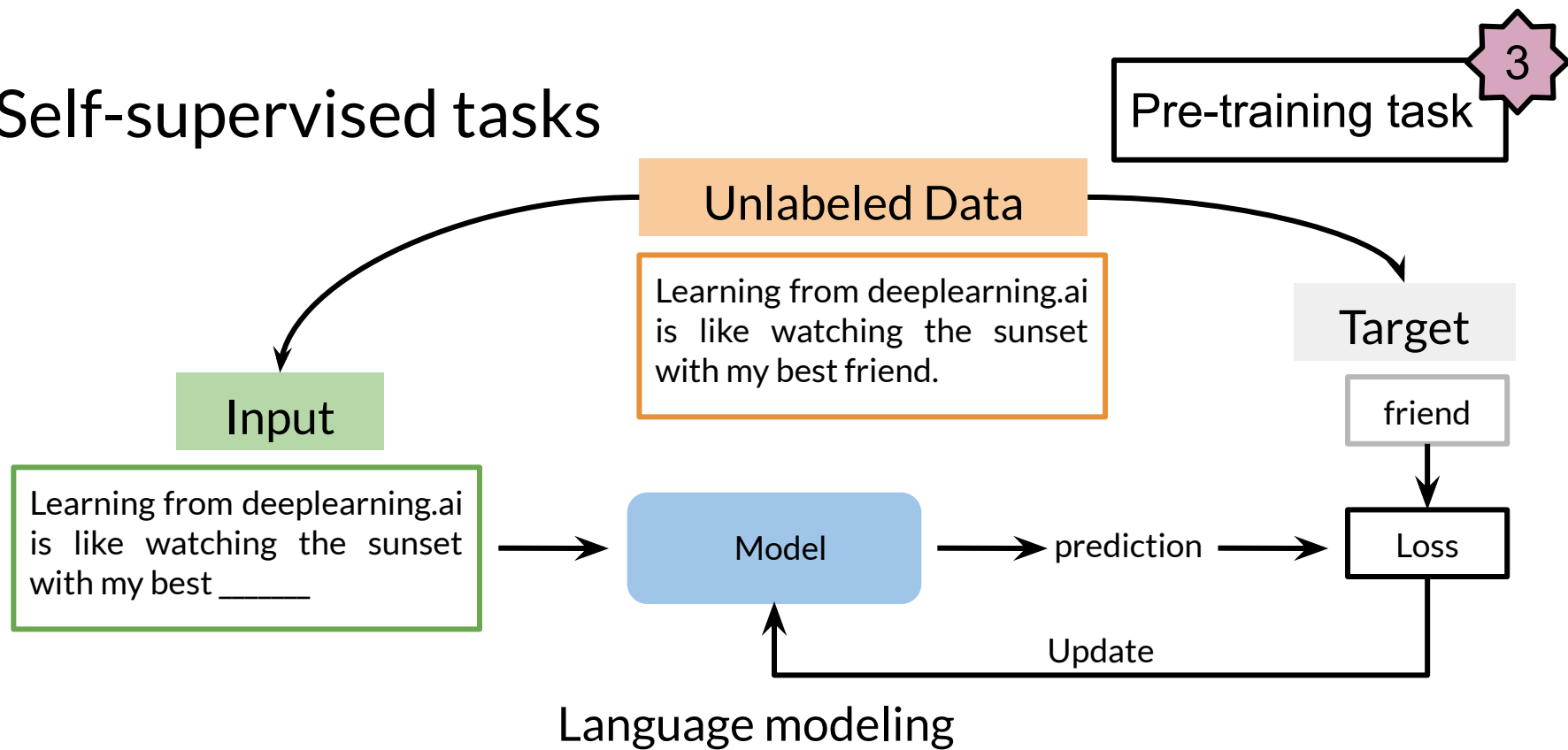
# Self-supervised task

Pre-training task

3

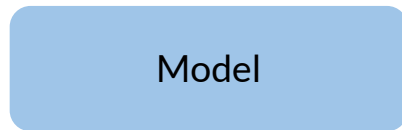


# Self-supervised tasks

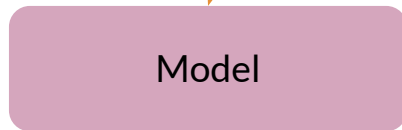


# Fine-tune a model for each downstream task

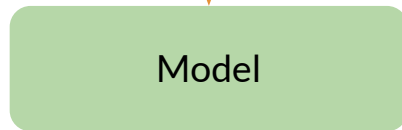
Pre Training



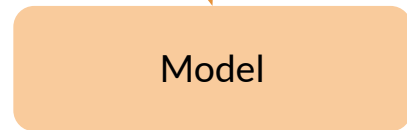
Training on  
Downstream task



Translation

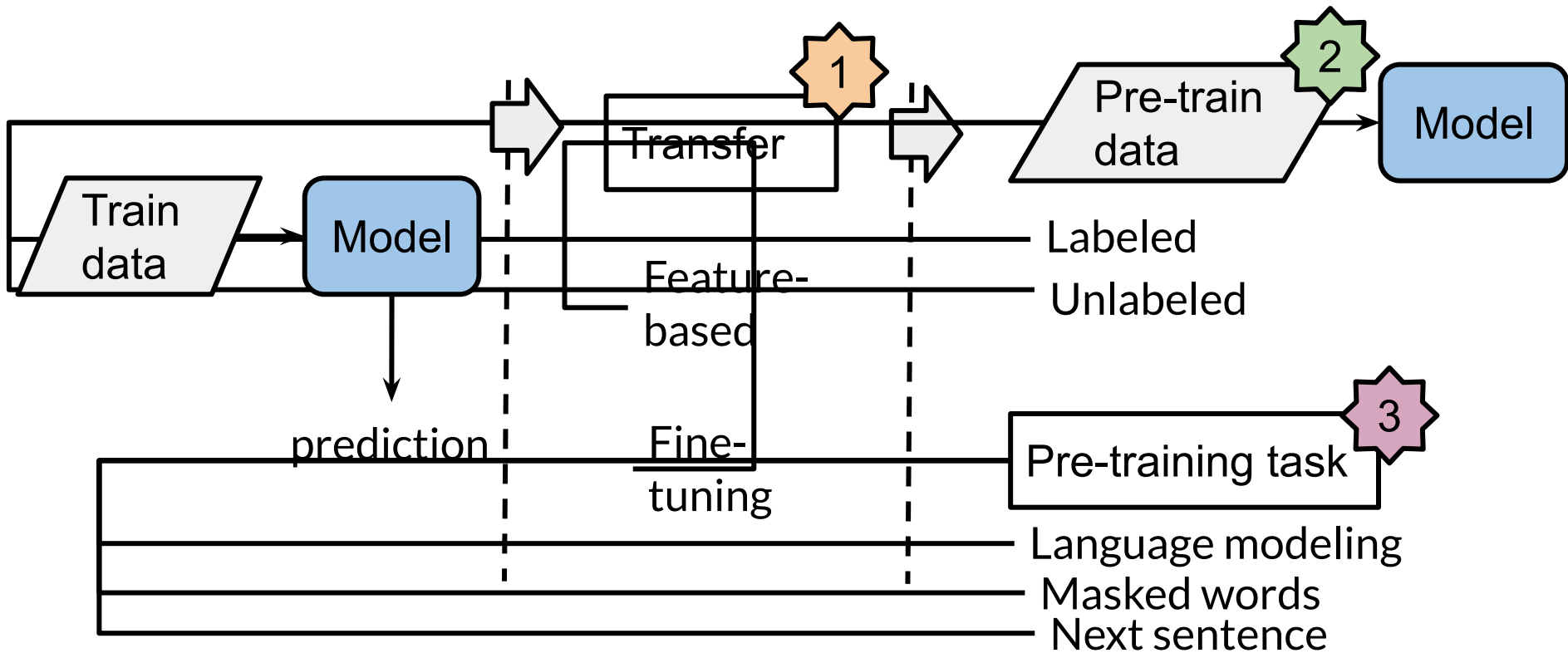


Summarization



Q & A

# Summary





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ELMo, GPT,  
BERT, T5

---



# Outline

## CBOW

# ELMo


# GPT

# BERT

# T5

# Context

... right ...

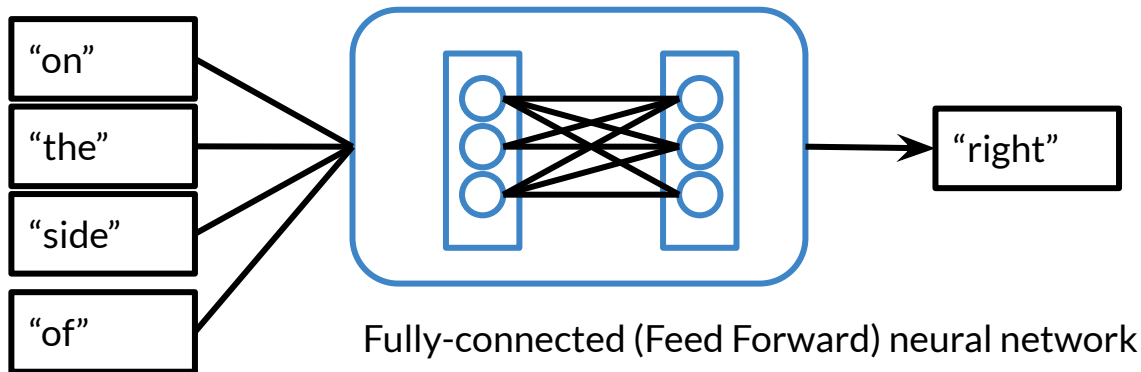
... they were on the right ...  


... they were on the right side of the street  


# Continuous Bag of Words

... they were on the right side of the street

Fixed window Fixed window



# Need more context?

... they were on the right side of the street.

Fixed window      Fixed window

... they were on the right side of history.

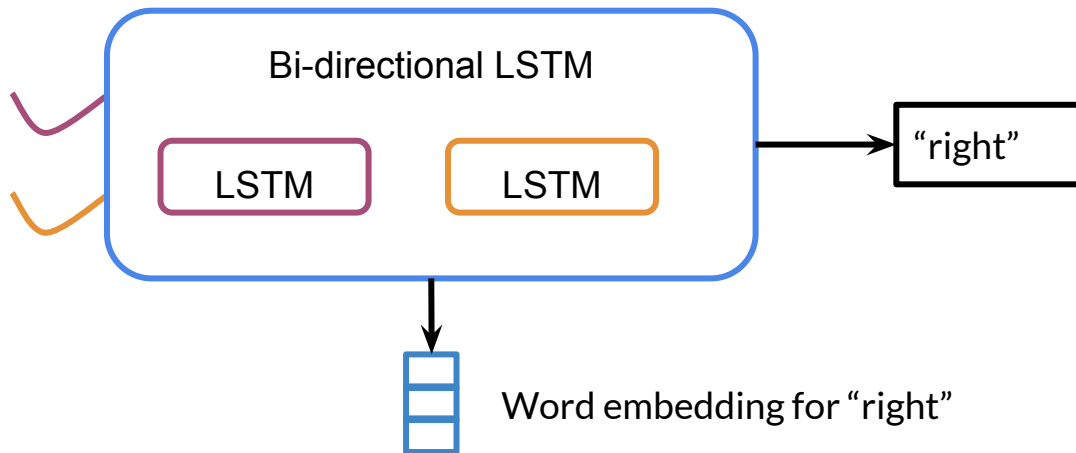
# Use all context words

The legislators believed that they were on the right side of history, so they changed the law.



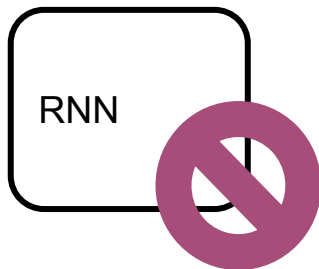
# ELMo: Full context using RNN

The legislators believed that they were on the \_\_\_\_ side of history so they changed the law.

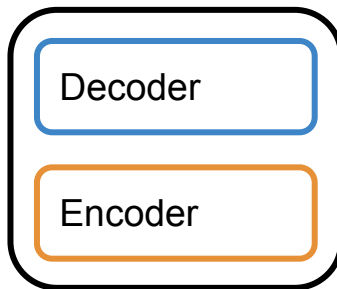


# Open AI GPT

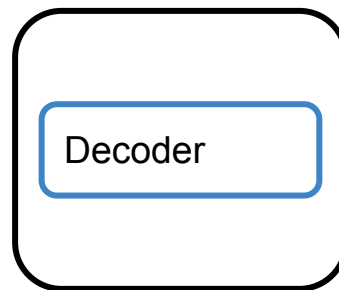
ELMo



Transformer



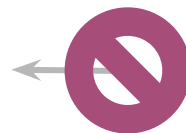
GPT



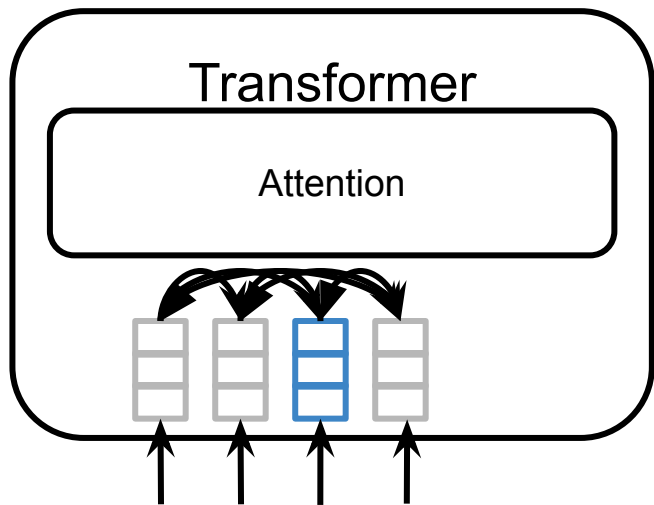
The legislators believed that they were on the \_\_\_\_



Uni-directional



# Why not bi-directional?

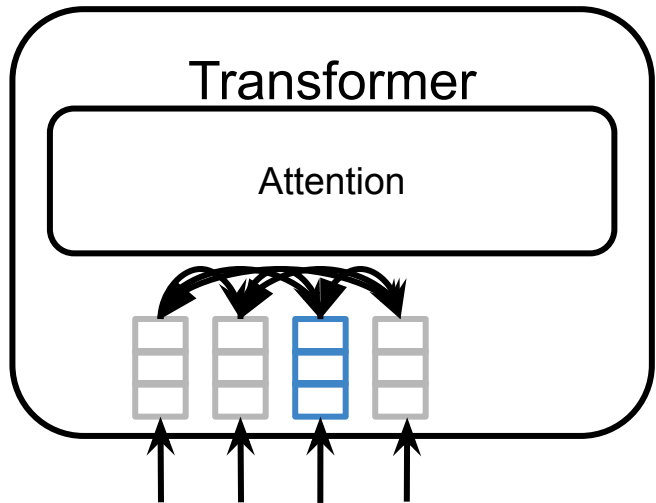


...on the right side...

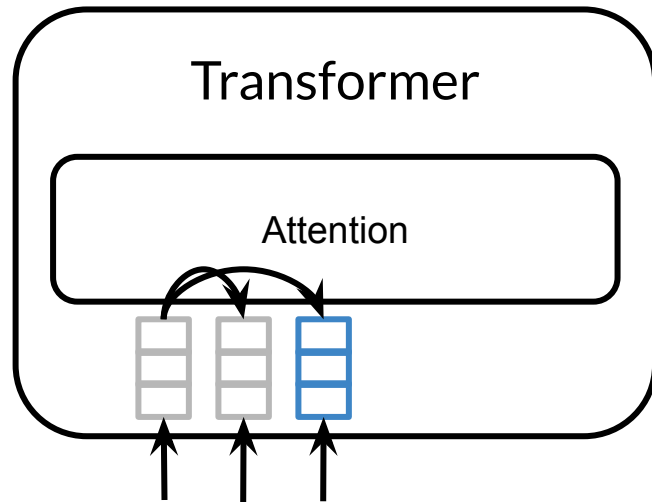
Each word can peek at itself!



# GPT: Uni-directional



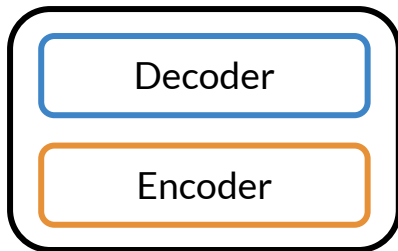
...on the right side...  
Each word can peek at itself!



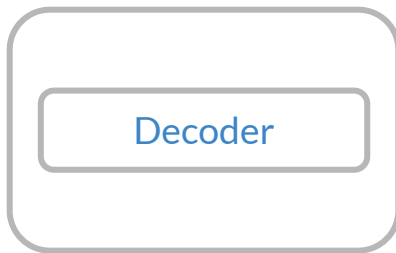
...on the right  
No peeking!

# BERT

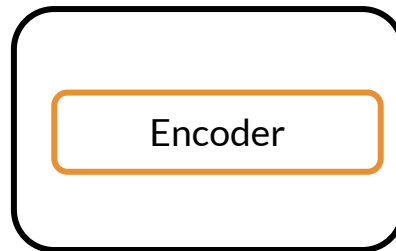
Transformer



GPT



BERT

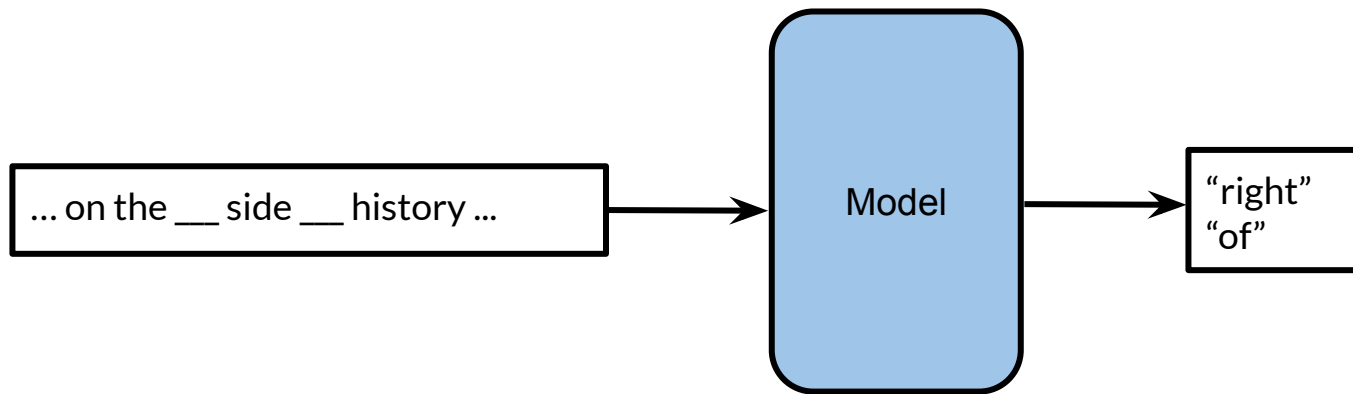


The legislators believed that they were on the \_\_\_\_ side of history, so they changed the law.



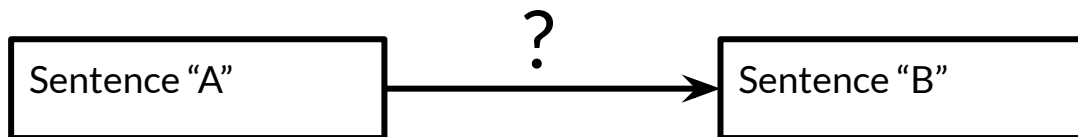
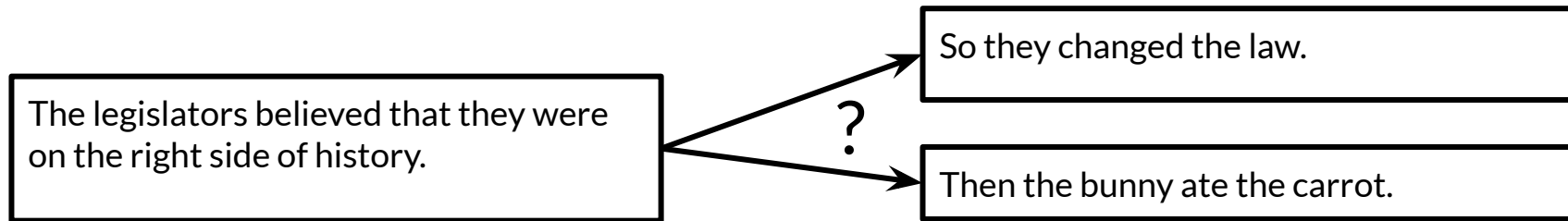
Bi-directional

# Transformer + Bi-directional Context



Multi-Mask Language Modeling

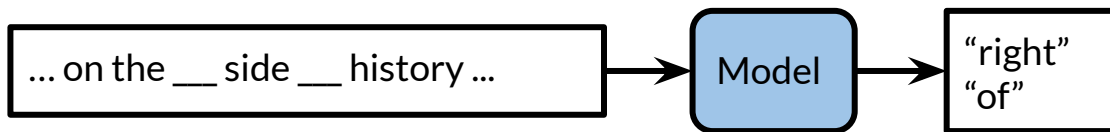
# BERT: Words to Sentences



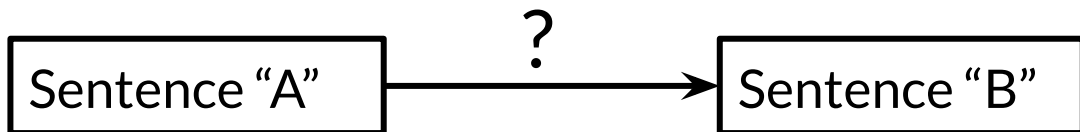
Next Sentence Prediction

# BERT Pre-training Tasks

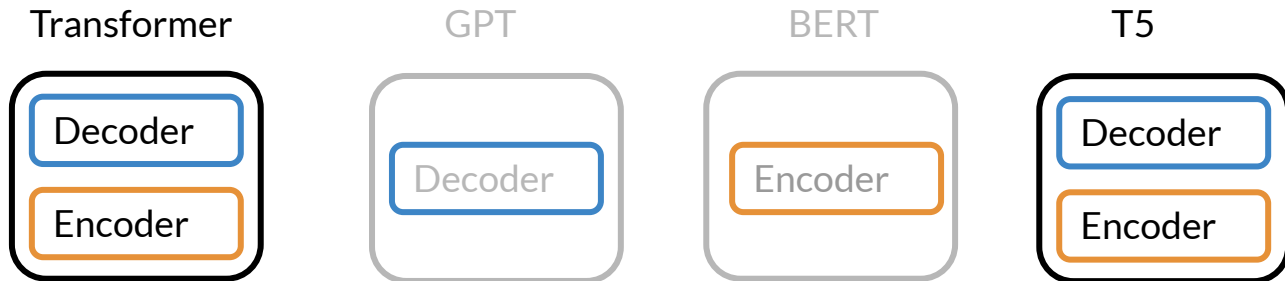
## Multi-Mask Language Modeling



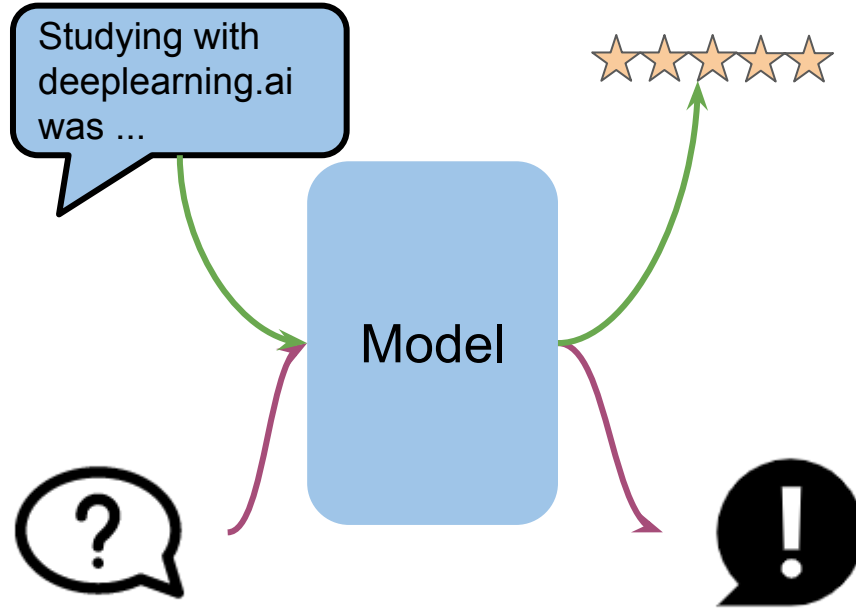
## Next Sentence Prediction



# T5: Encoder vs. Encoder-Decoder

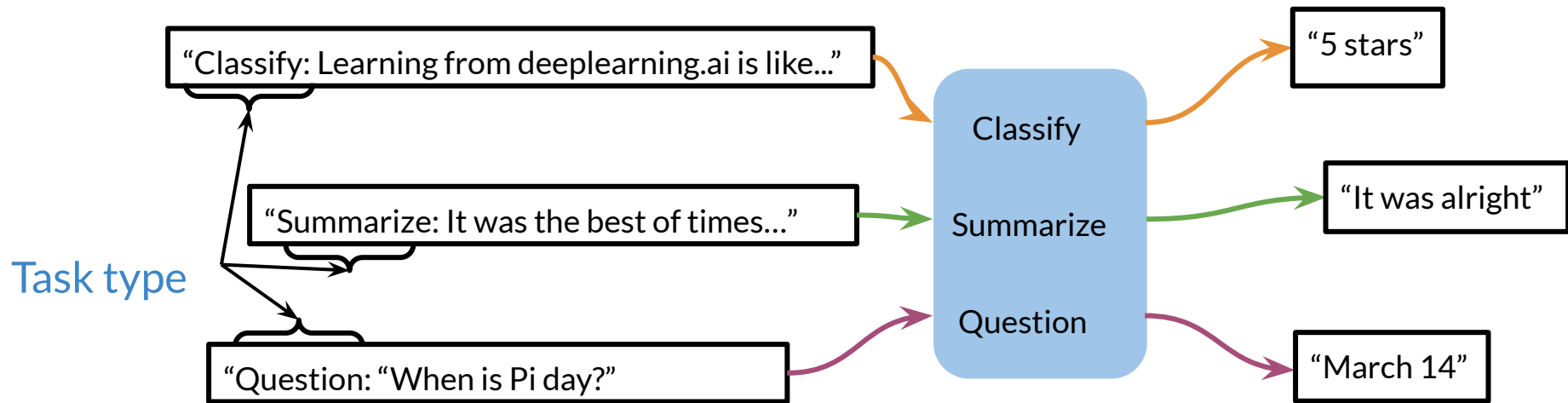


# T5: Multi-task



How?

# T5: Text-to-Text





# Summary

More details next!

CBOW

ELMo

GPT

BERT

T5

Context  
window

Full sentence

Transformer:  
Decoder

Transformer:  
Encoder

Transformer:  
Encoder - Decoder

FFNN

Bi-directional  
Context

Uni-directional  
Context

Bi-directional  
Context

Bi-directional  
Context

RNN

Multi-Mask

Multi-Task

Next Sentence  
Prediction



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# Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers (BERT)

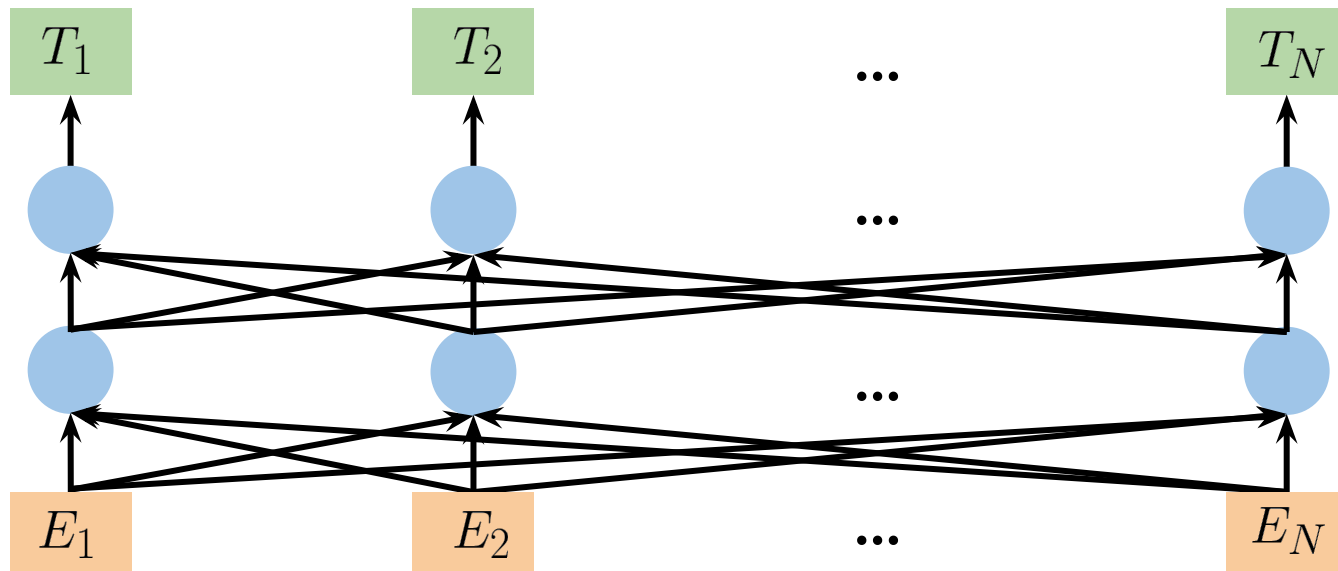
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# Outline

- Learn about the BERT architecture
- Understand how BERT pre-training works

# BERT

- Makes use of transfer learning/pre-training:



# BERT

- A multi layer bidirectional transformer
- Positional embeddings
- BERT\_base:
  - 12 layers (12 transformer blocks)
  - 12 attentions heads
  - 110 million parameters

# BERT pre-training

After school Lukasz does his \_\_\_\_\_ in the library.

- Masked language modeling (MLM)

# BERT pre-training

After school **Lukasz** **does** **his** homework in the **library**.

After school \_\_\_\_\_ his homework in the \_\_\_\_\_ .

# Summary

- Choose 15% of the tokens at random: mask them 80% of the time, replace them with a random token 10% of the time, or keep as is 10% of the time.
- There could be multiple masked spans in a sentence
- Next sentence prediction is also used when pre-training.





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# BERT

# Objective

---

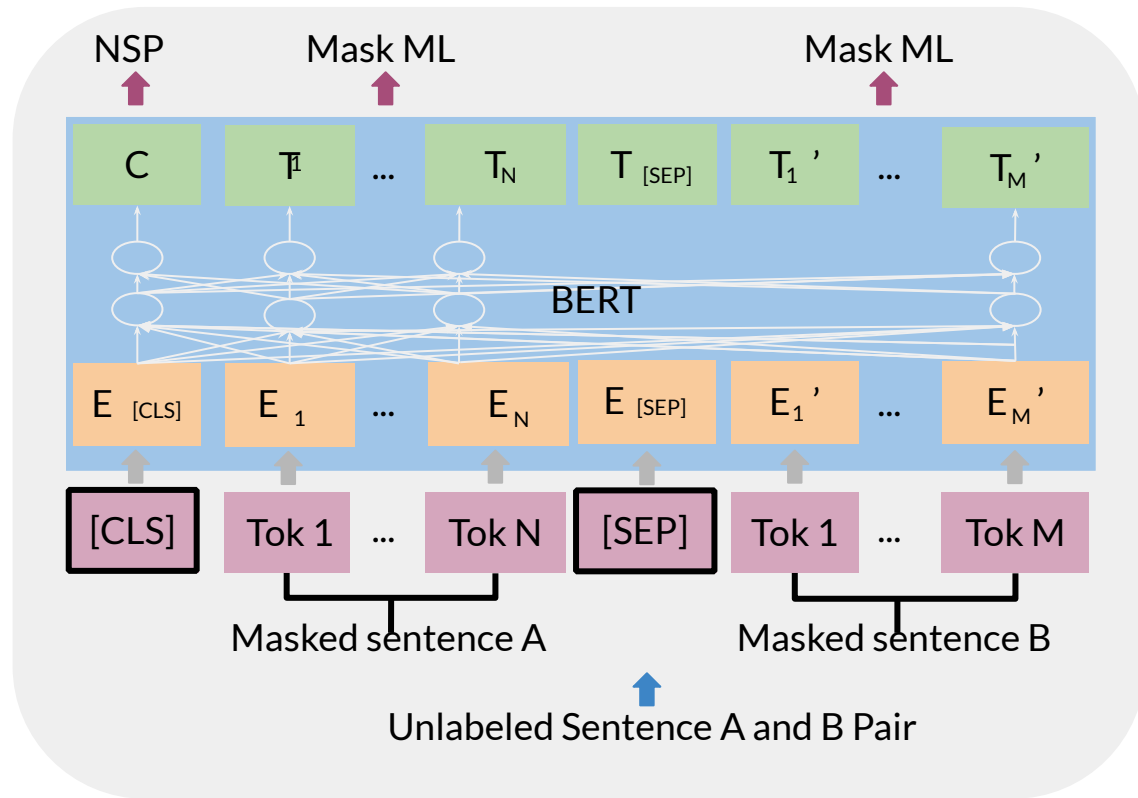
# Outline

- Understand how BERT inputs are fed into the model
- Visualize the output
- Learn about the BERT objective

# Formalizing the input

Input	[CLS]	my	dog	is	cute	[SEP]	he	likes	play	##ing	[SEP]
Token	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Embeddings	[CLS]	my	dog	is	cute	[SEP]	he	likes	play	##ing	[SEP]
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Segment	E <sub>A</sub>	E <sub>A</sub>	E <sub>A</sub>	E <sub>A</sub>	E <sub>A</sub>	E <sub>A</sub>	E <sub>B</sub>	E <sub>B</sub>	E <sub>B</sub>	E <sub>B</sub>	E <sub>B</sub>
Embeddings											
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Position	E <sub>0</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	E <sub>2</sub>	E <sub>3</sub>	E <sub>4</sub>	E <sub>5</sub>	E <sub>6</sub>	E <sub>7</sub>	E <sub>8</sub>	E <sub>9</sub>	E <sub>10</sub>
Embeddings											

# Visualizing the output

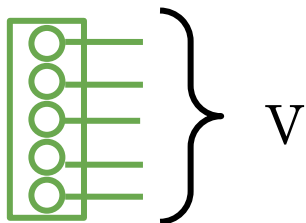


- **[CLS]**: a special classification symbol added in front of every input
- **[SEP]**: a special separator token

# BERT Objective

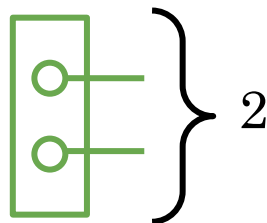
Objective 1:  
Multi-Mask LM

Loss: Cross Entropy Loss



Objective 2:  
Next Sentence Prediction

Loss: Binary Loss



# Summary

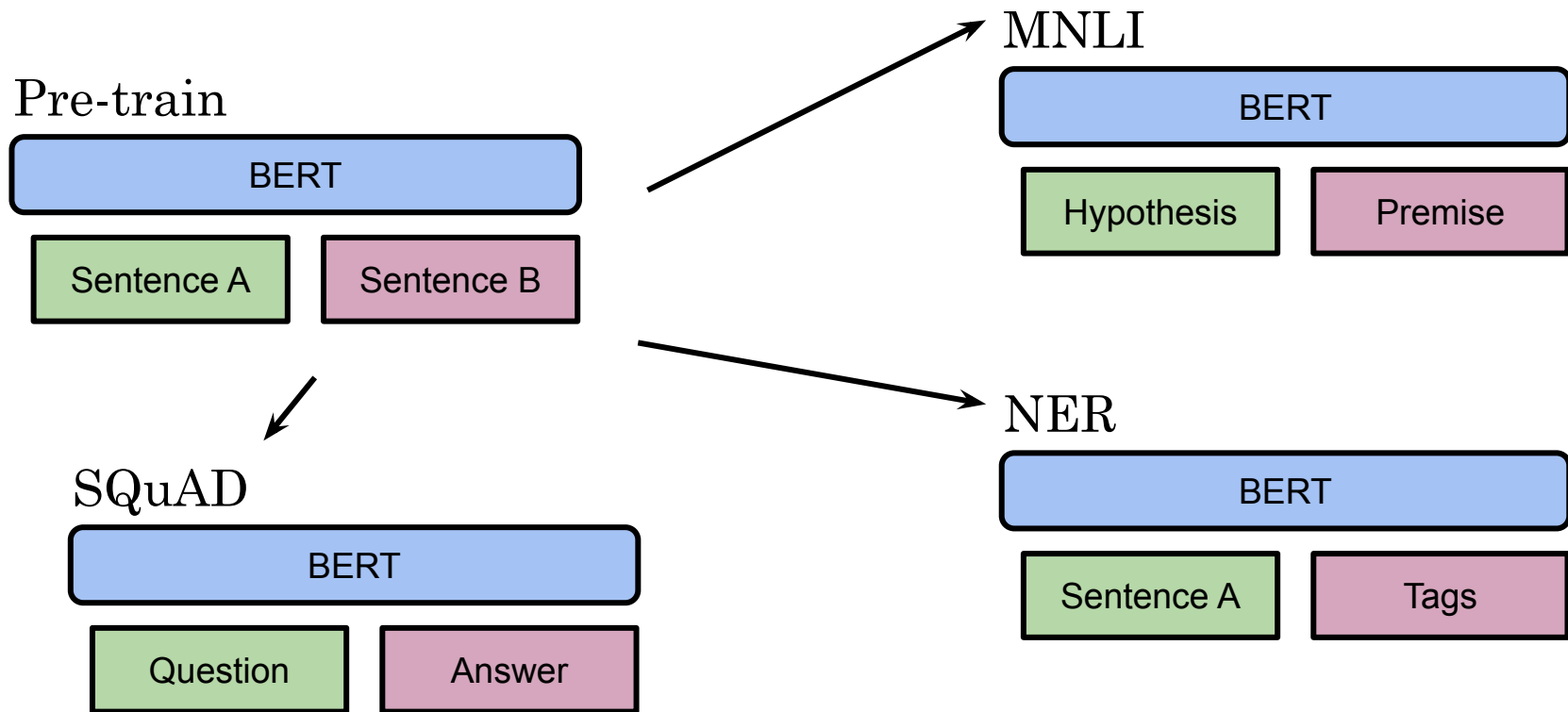
- BERT objective
- Model inputs/outputs



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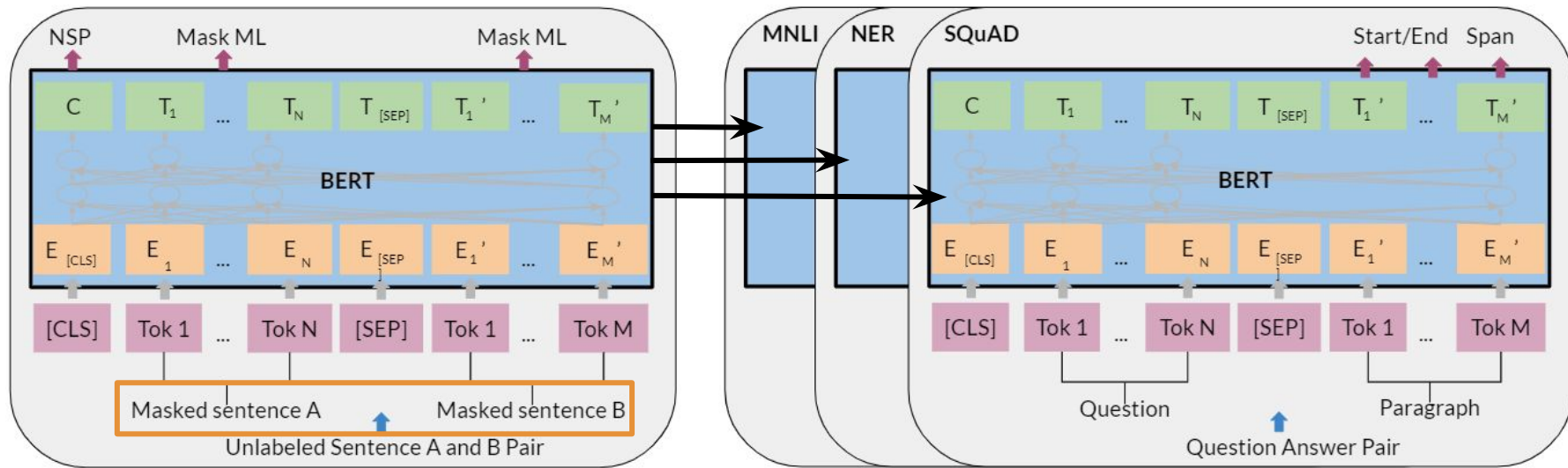
# Fine-tuning BERT

# Fine-tuning BERT: Outline

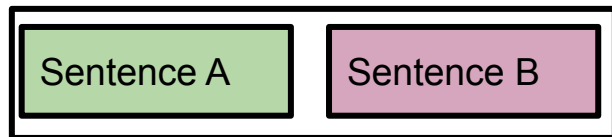




# Inputs



# Summary



⋮



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# Transformer

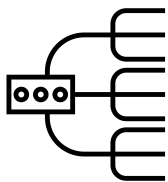
## T5

# Outline

- Understand how T5 works
- Recognize the different types of attention used
- Overview of model architecture

# Transformer - T5 Model

Text to Text



Classification

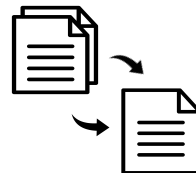


Question  
Answering (Q&A)

Machine Translation



Summarization



Sentiment



# Transformer - T5 Model

Original text

Thank you for inviting me to your party last week.

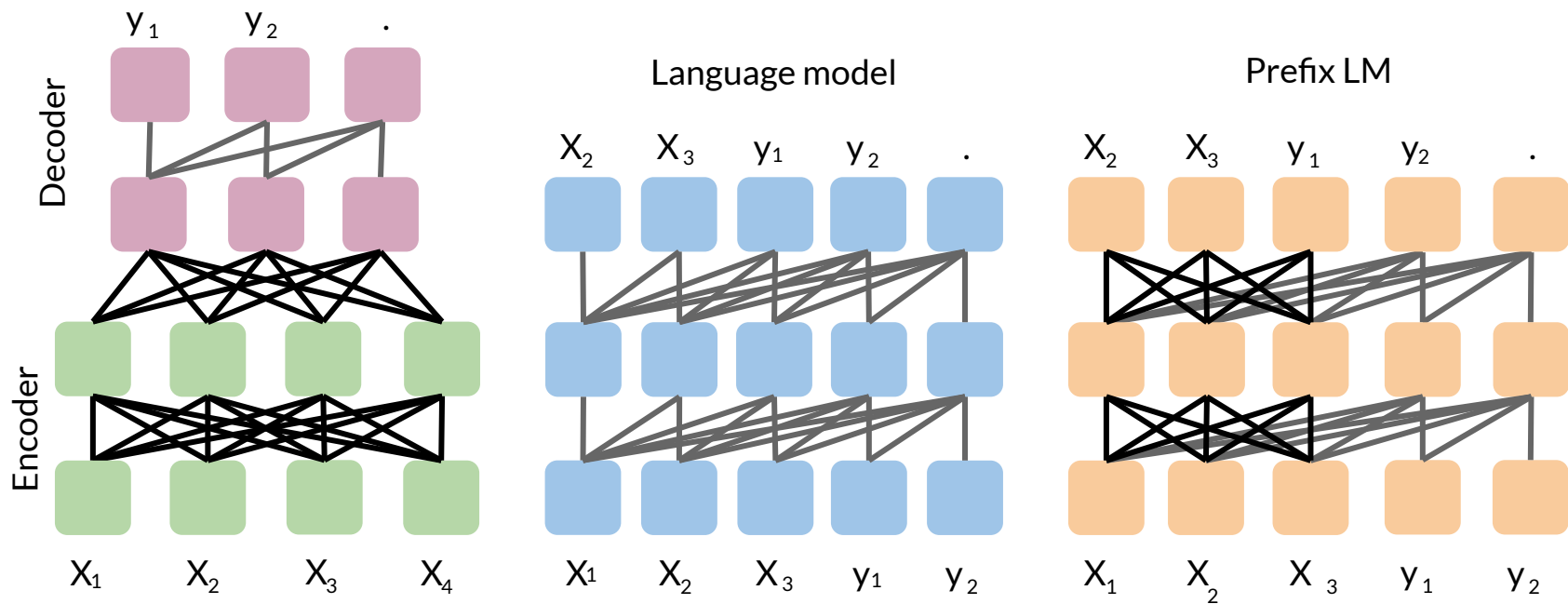
Inputs

Thank you <X> me to your party <Y> week.

Targets

<X> for inviting <Y> last <Z>

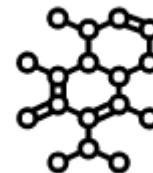
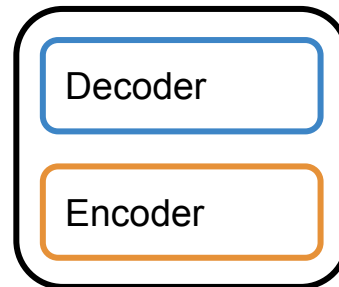
# Model Architecture



©Exploring the Limits of Transfer learning with a unified text to Text Transformer. Raffel et. al. 2020

# Model Architecture

- Encoder/decoder
- 12 transformer blocks each
- 220 million parameters





# Summary

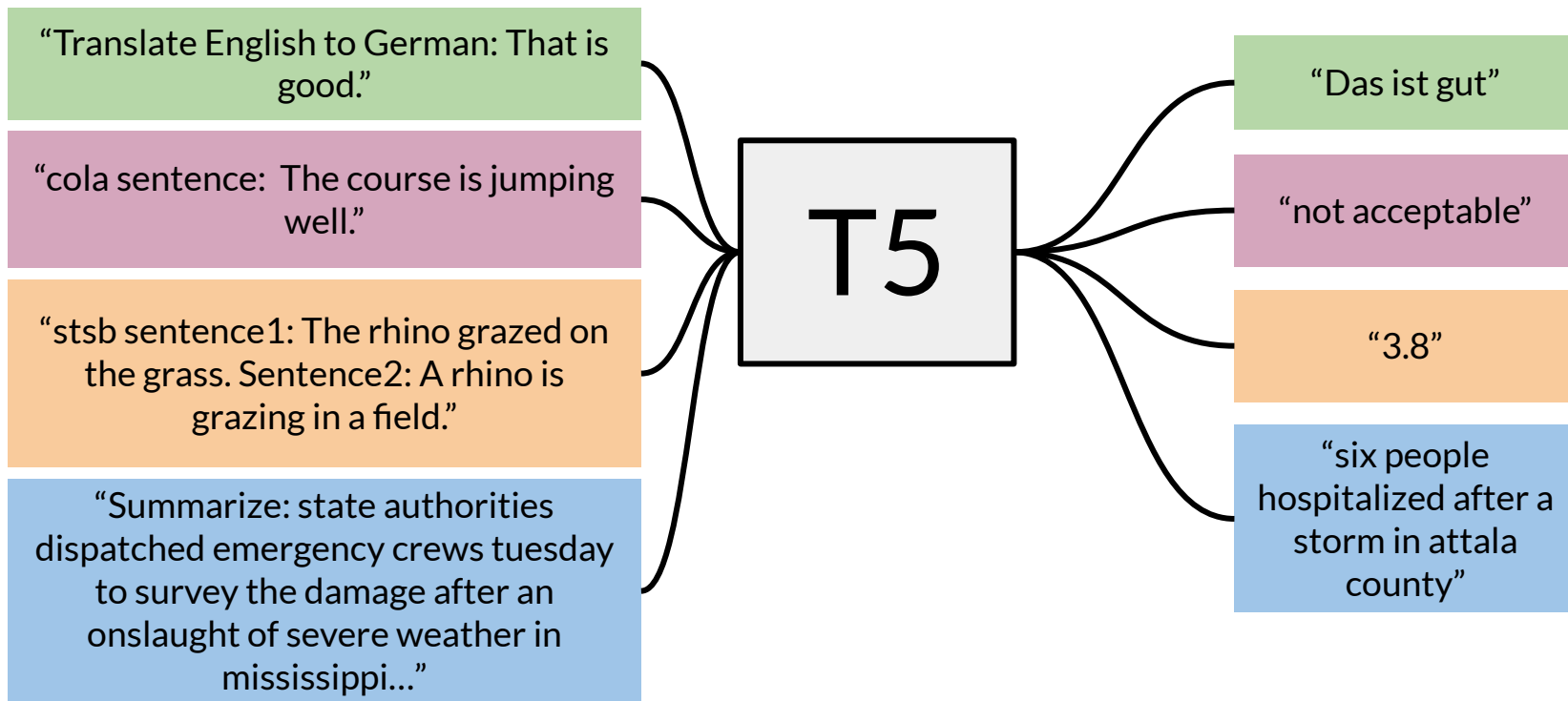
- Prefix LM attention
- Model architecture
- Pre-training T5 (MLM)



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# Multi-task Training Strategy

# Multi-task training strategy



©Exploring the Limits of Transfer learning with a unified text to Text Transformer. Raffel et. al. 2020

# Input and Output Format

Machine translation:

- translate English to German: That is good.
- Predict entailment, contradiction , or neutral
  - mnli premise: I hate pigeons hypothesis: My feelings towards pigeons are filled with animosity. target: entailment
- Winograd schema
  - The city councilmen refused the demonstrators a permit because \*they\* feared violence

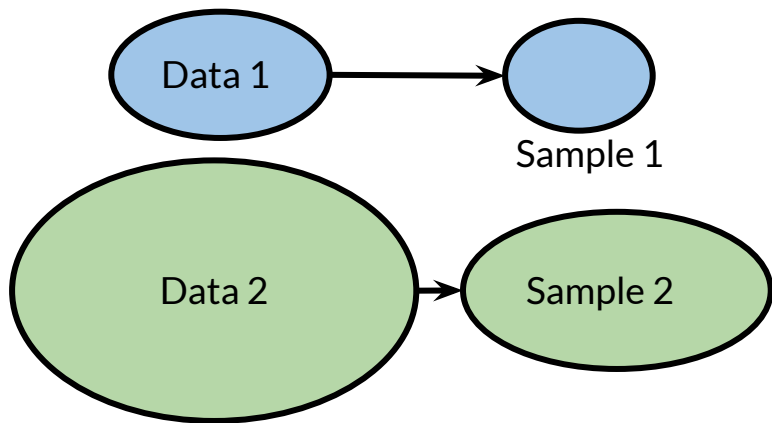
# Multi-task Training Strategy

Fine-tuning method	GLUE	CNNDM	SQuAD	SGLUE	EnDe	EnFr	EnRo
* All parameters	<b>83.28</b>	<b>19.24</b>	<b>80.88</b>	<b>71.36</b>	<b>26.98</b>	<b>39.82</b>	<b>27.65</b>
Adapter layers, $d = 32$	80.52	15.08	79.32	60.40	13.84	17.88	15.54
Adapter layers, $d = 128$	81.51	16.62	79.47	63.03	19.83	27.50	22.63
Adapter layers, $d = 512$	81.54	17.78	79.18	64.30	23.45	33.98	25.81
Adapter layers, $d = 2048$	81.51	16.62	79.47	63.03	19.83	27.50	22.63
Gradual unfreezing	82.50	18.95	79.17	<b>70.79</b>	26.71	39.02	26.93

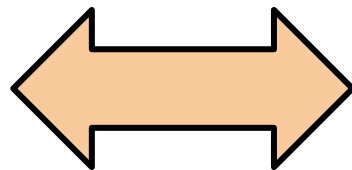
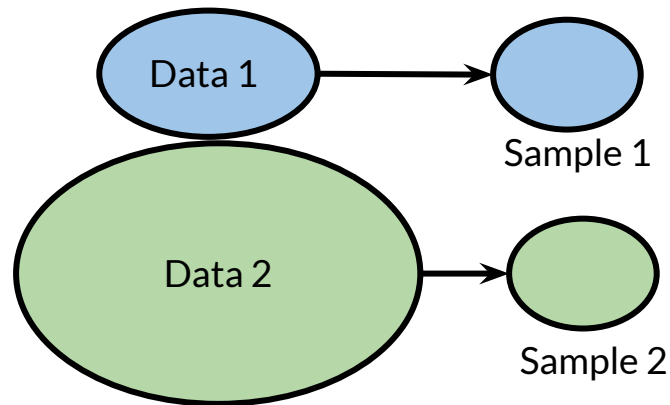
How much data from each task to train on?

# Data Training Strategies

Examples-proportional mixing

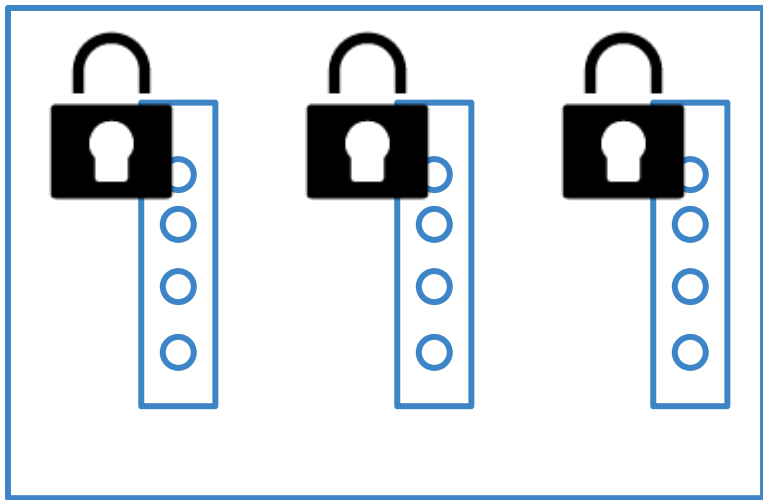


Equal mixing

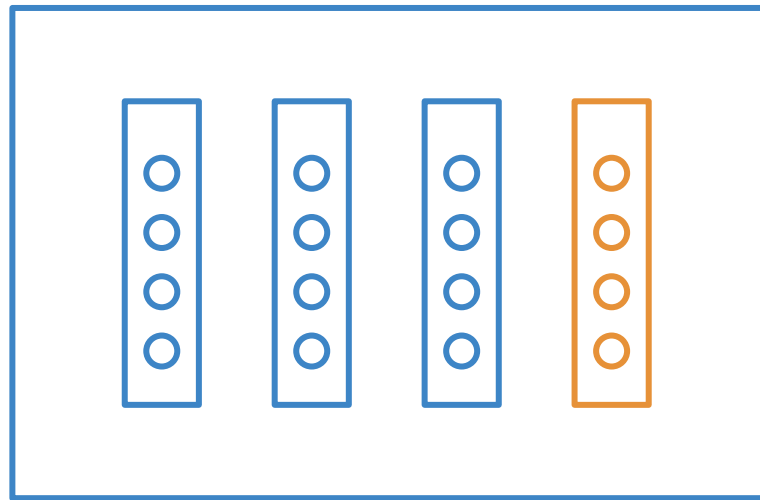


Temperature-scaled mixing

# Gradual unfreezing vs. Adapter layers



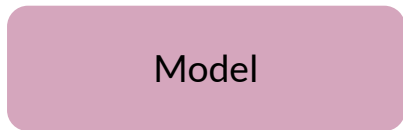
Gradual unfreezing



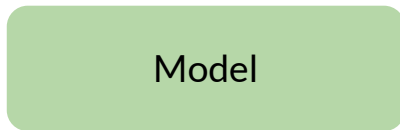
Adapter layers

# Fine-tuning

## Pre Training



Translation



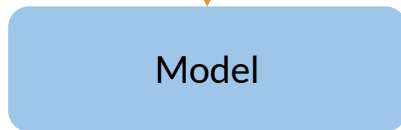
Summarization



MLM

---

## Fine Tune on Specific Task



$2^{18}$  steps







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# GLUE Benchmark

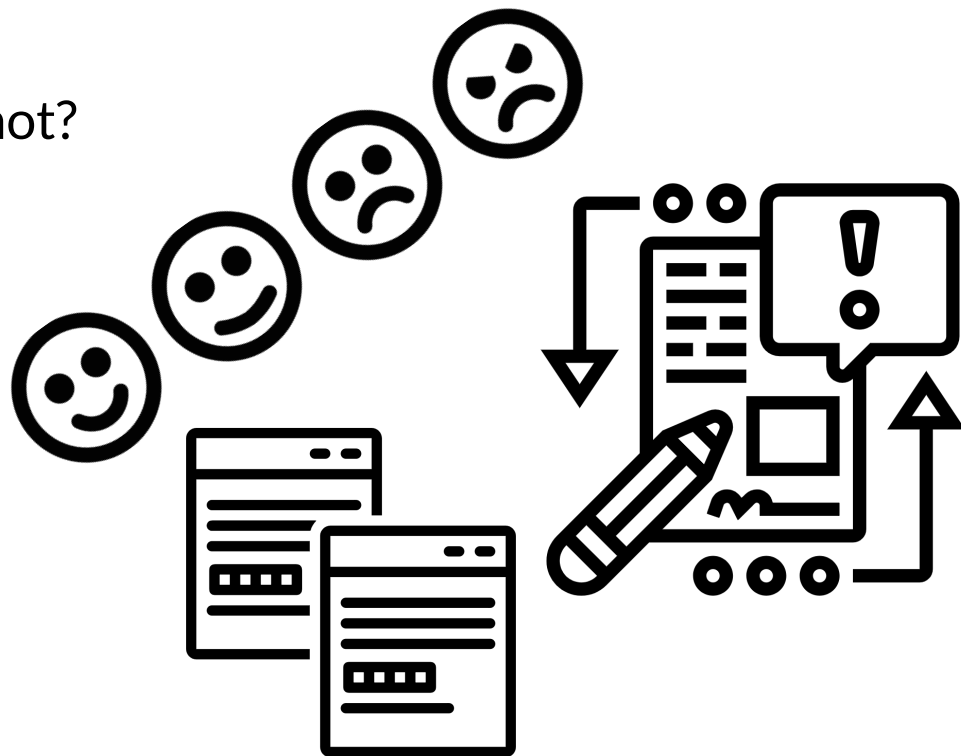
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# General Language Understanding Evaluation

- A collection used to train, evaluate, analyze natural language understanding systems
- Datasets with different genres, and of different sizes and difficulties
- Leaderboard

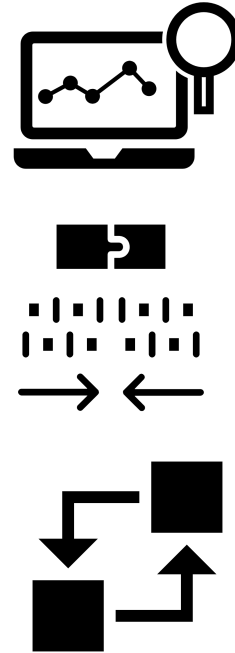
# Tasks Evaluated on

- Sentence grammatical or not?
- Sentiment
- Paraphrase
- Similarity
- Questions duplicates
- Answerable
- Contradiction
- Entailment
- Winograd (co-ref)



# General Language Understanding Evaluation

- Drive research
- Model agnostic
- Makes use of transfer learning

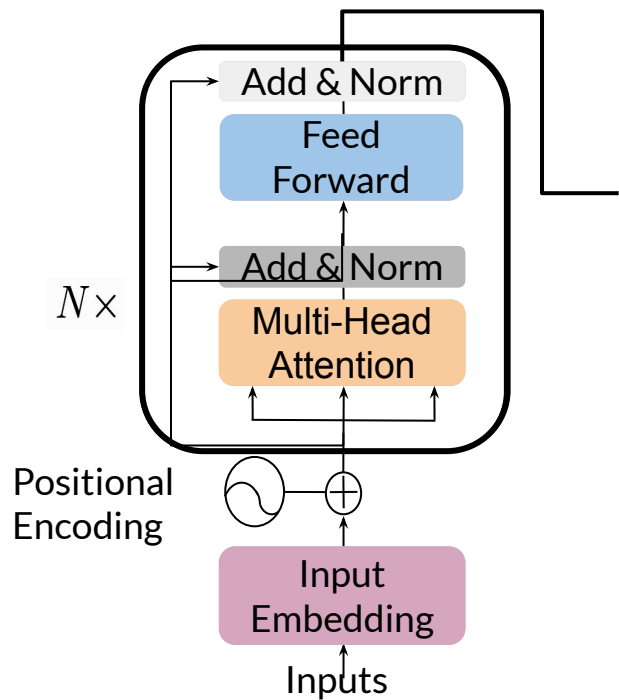




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# Question Answering

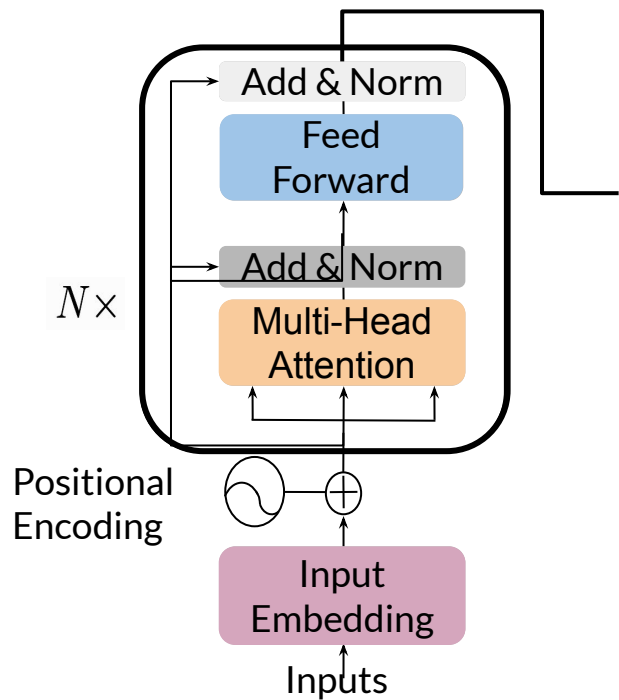
# Transformer encoder



Feedforward:

```
[  
    LayerNorm,  
    dense,  
    activation,  
    dropout_middle,  
    dense,  
    dropout_final  
]
```

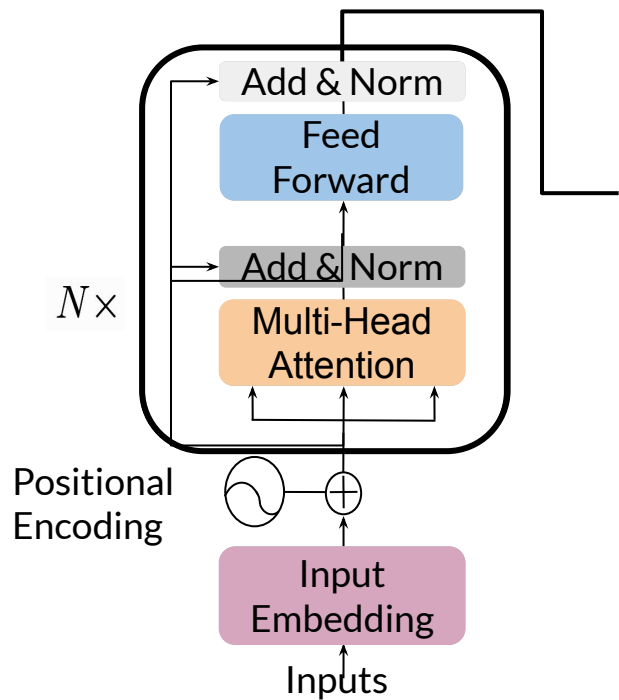
# Transformer encoder



Encoder block:

```
[  
    Residual(  
        LayerNorm,  
        attention,  
        dropout_,  
    ),  
    Residual(  
        feed_forward,  
    ),  
]
```

# Transformer encoder



Feedforward:

```
[  
    LayerNorm,  
    dense,  
    activation,  
    dropout_middle,  
    dense,  
    dropout_final  
]
```

Encoder block:

```
[  
    Residual(  
        LayerNorm,  
        attention,  
        dropout_,  
    ),  
    Residual(  
        feed_forward,  
    )  
]
```



# Data examples

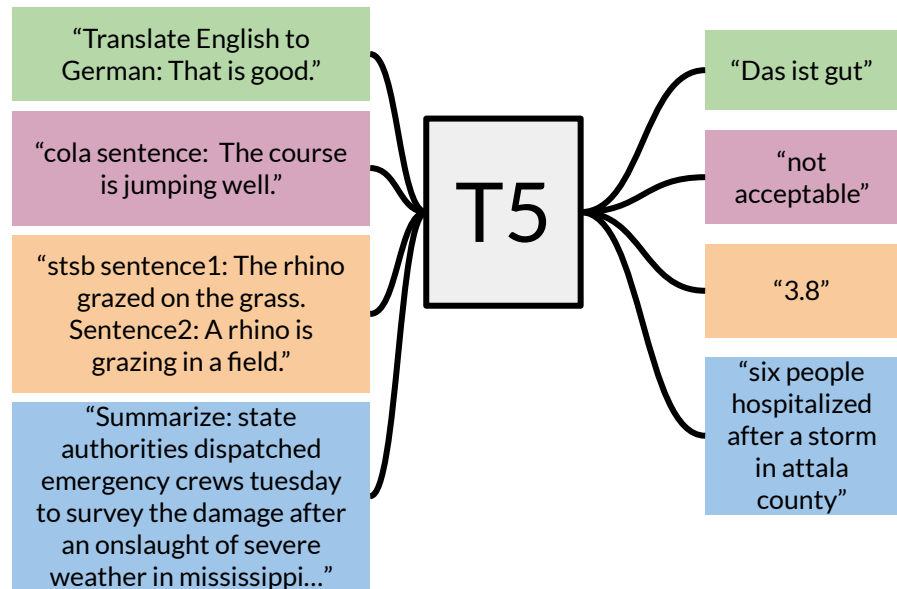
**Question:** What percentage of the French population today is non - European ?

**Context:** Since the end of the Second World War , France has become an ethnically diverse country . Today , **approximately five percent** of the French population is non - European and non - white . This does not approach the number of non - white citizens in the United States ( roughly 28 - 37 % , depending on how Latinos are classified ; see Demographics of the United States ) . Nevertheless , it amounts to at least three million people , and has forced the issues of ethnic diversity onto the French policy agenda . France has developed an approach to dealing with ethnic problems that stands in contrast to that of many advanced , industrialized countries . Unlike the United States , Britain , or even the Netherlands , France maintains a " color - blind " model of public policy . This means that it targets virtually no policies directly at racial or ethnic groups . Instead , it uses geographic or class criteria to address issues of social inequalities . It has , however , developed an extensive anti - racist policy repertoire since the early 1970s . Until recently , French policies focused primarily on issues of hate speech — going much further than their American counterparts — and relatively less on issues of discrimination in jobs , housing , and in provision of goods and services .

**Target:** **Approximately five percent**

# Implementing Q&A with T5

- Load a pre-trained model
- Process data to get the required inputs and outputs: "question: Q context: C" as input and "A" as target
- Fine tune your model on the new task and input
- Predict using your own model





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# Hugging Face: Introduction

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# Outline

- What is Hugging Face?
- How you can use the Hugging Face ecosystem



# Hugging Face

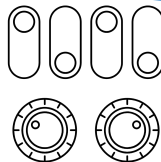
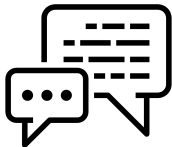
Transformers library

Use it with



Use it for

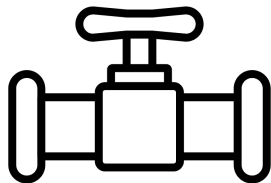
Applying state of the art  
transformer models



Fine-tuning pretrained  
transformer models

# Hugging Face: Using Transformers

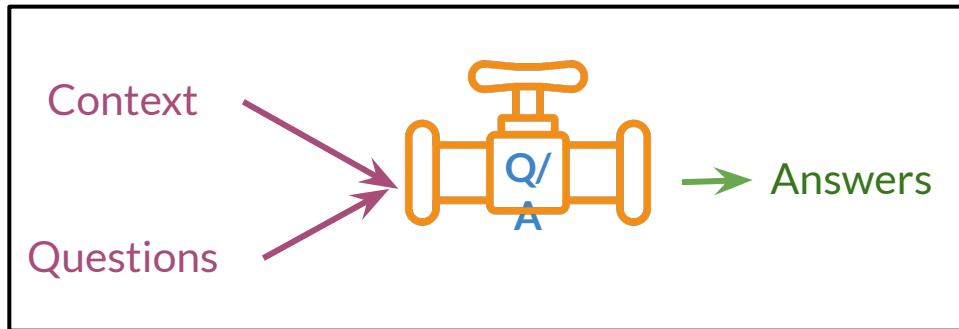
## Pipelines



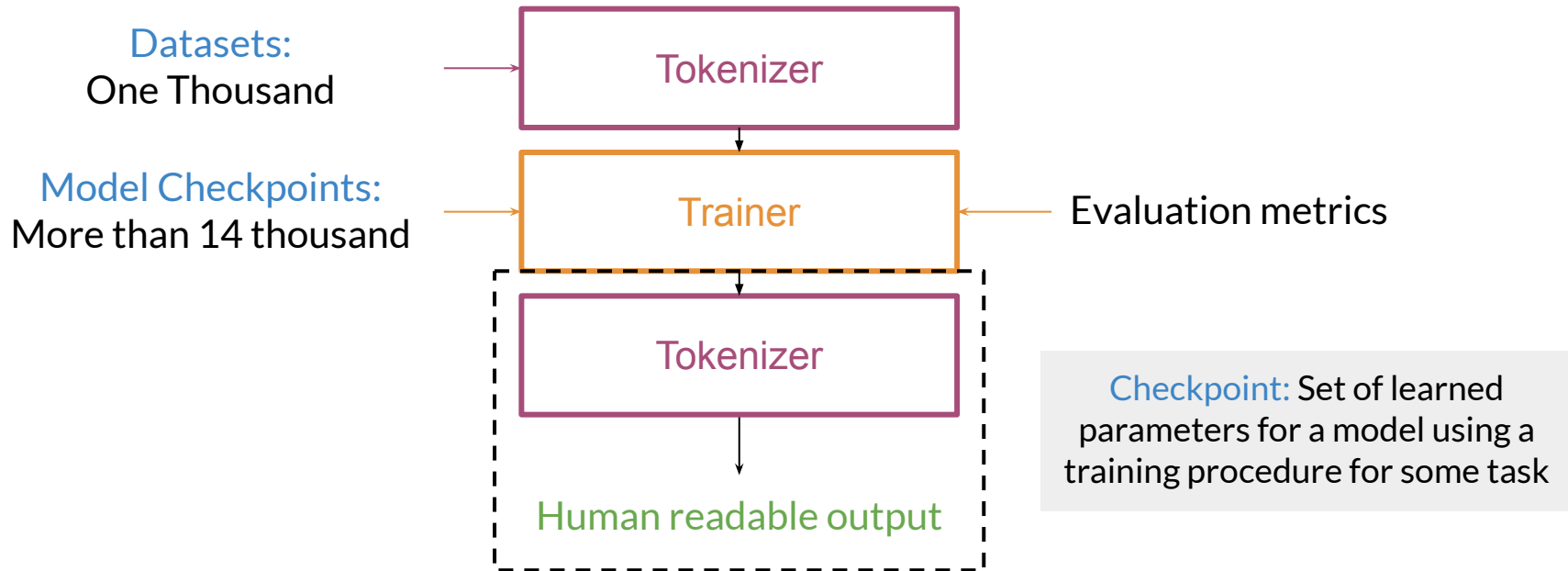
1. Pre-processing your inputs

2. Running the model

3. Post-processing the outputs



# Hugging Face: Fine-Tuning Transformers





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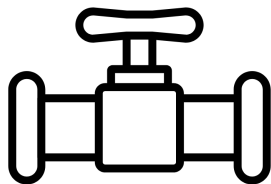
# Hugging Face: Using Transformers

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# Using Transformers

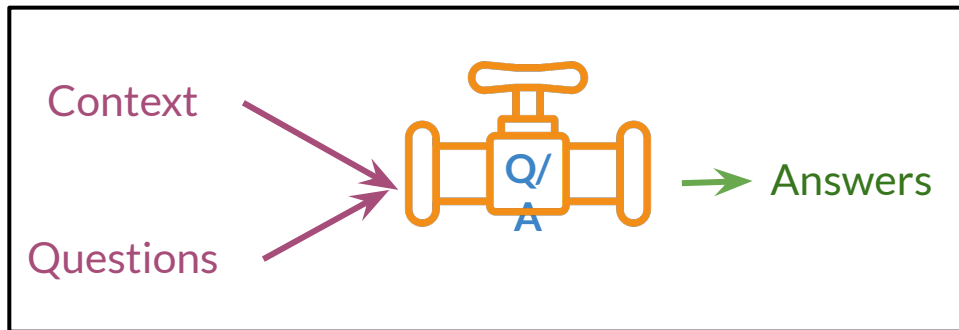
## Pipelines



1. Pre-processing your inputs

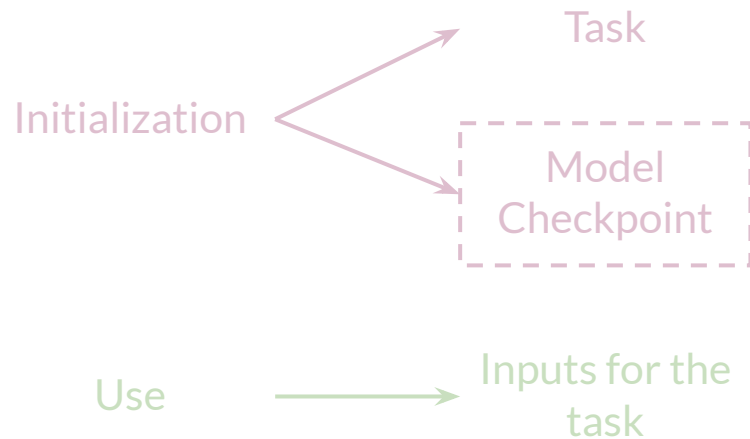
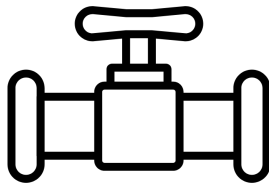
2. Running the model

3. Post-processing the outputs



# Tasks

Pipelines



Sentiment Analysis

Sequence

Question Answering

Context and  
questions

Fill-Mask

Sentence and  
position

# Checkpoints



Huge number of model checkpoints that you can use in your pipelines.

But **beware**, not every checkpoint would be suitable for your task.

# Model Hub



Hub containing models that you can use in your [pipelines](#) according to the [task](#) you need:  
<https://huggingface.co/models>

**Model Card** shows a description of your selected model and useful information such as code snippet examples.



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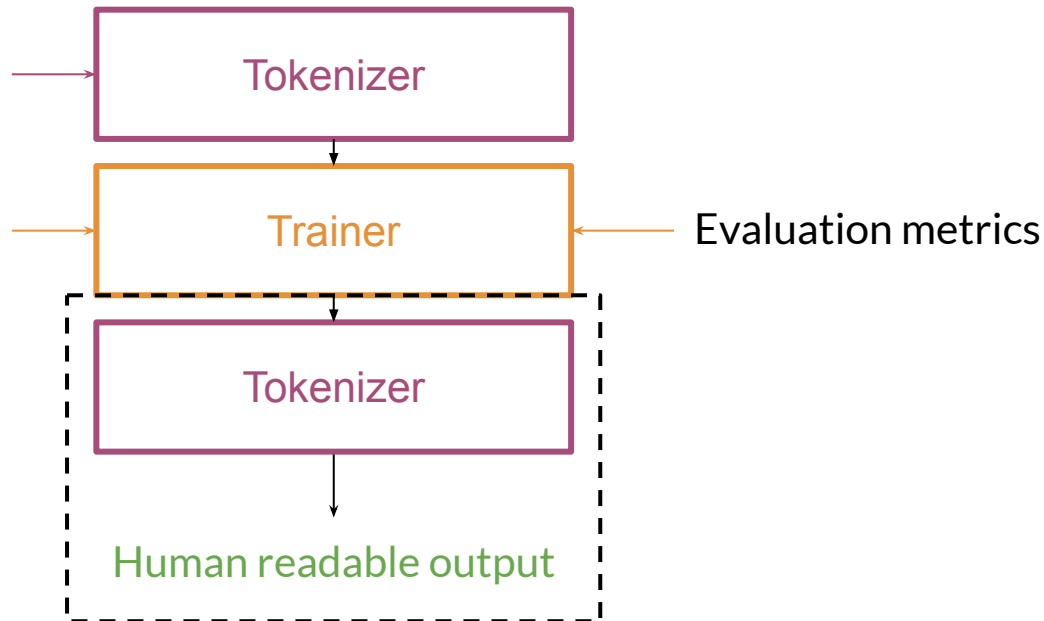
# ugging Face: Fine-Tuning Transformers

---

# Fine-Tuning Tools

Datasets:  
One Thousand

Model Checkpoints:  
More than 14 thousand



# Model Checkpoints

## Model Checkpoints:

More than 15 thousand  
(and increasing)

Upload the architecture  
and weights with 1 line  
of code!

Model	Dataset	Name in 🤖
DistilBERT	Stanford Question Answering Dataset (SQuAD)	distilbert-base-cased-distilled-squad
BERT	Wikipedia and Book Corpus	bert-base-cased
...	...	...

# Datasets

Datasets:  
One Thousand

Load them using **just one function**



**Optimized** to work with massive amounts of data!



# Tokenizers

"What well-known  
superheroes were introduced  
between 1939 and 1941 by  
Detective Comics?"



[ 101, 1327, 1218, 118, 1227,  
18365, 1279, 1127, 2234,  
1206, 3061, 1105, 3018,  
1118, 9187, 7452, 136, 102]

Depending on the use case, you  
might need to run additional steps.

# Trainer and Evaluation Metrics

**Trainer object** let's you define the training procedure

- Number of epochs

- Warm-up steps

- Weight decay

- ...

**Train using one line of code!**

**Pre-defined evaluation metrics**, like BLEU and ROUGE

