DistilBERT, the alternative to massive models for natural language processing

Master Thesis in Big Data Analytics

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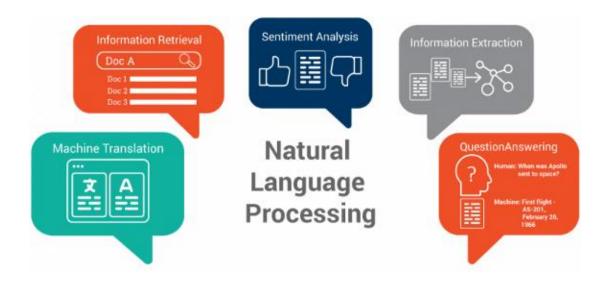


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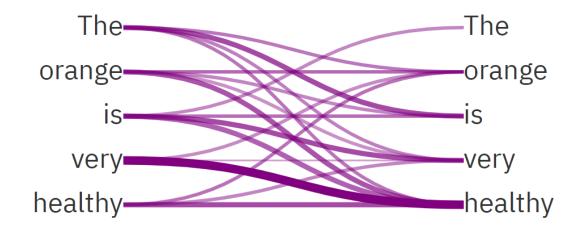
Natural Language Processing (NLP)

- Area of Artificial Intelligence
- Processing or generation of text
- Multiple applications
- Used to analyze covid-19 mental health impact



Self-Attention

- Critical in **BERT**
- Representation of a sentence
- Maps set to set
- Word relations: grammar, semantic...



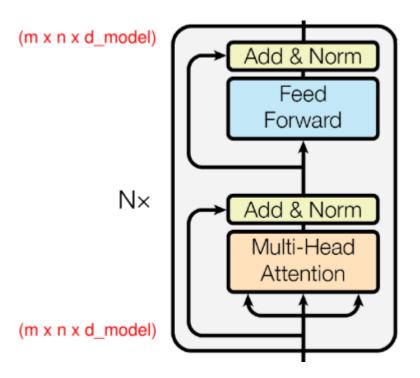
BERT

- Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers, released in 2018 by Google
- Composed by a stack of Transformer encoders
- Uses self-attention to get left and right context



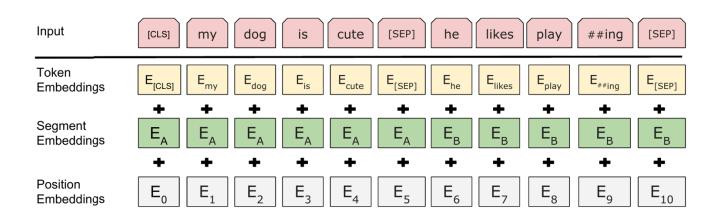
BERT Architecture

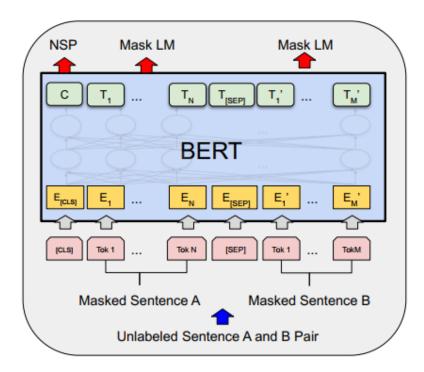
- Multi-Head attention block
- Input and output with same dimensionality
 - *m*: number of sentences
 - *n*: number of words
 - *d_model*: embedding dimension



Input-Output BERT

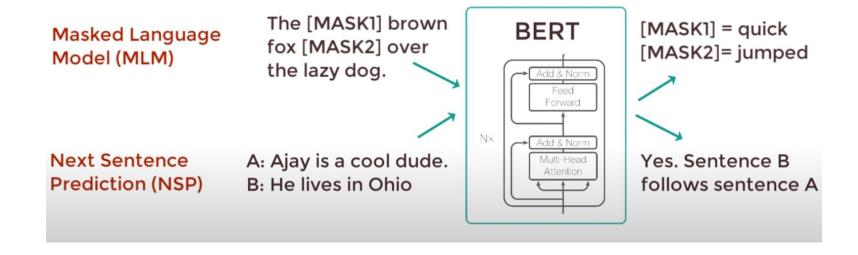
- Input: addition of 3 embeddings
- Output: classification token and attention vectors





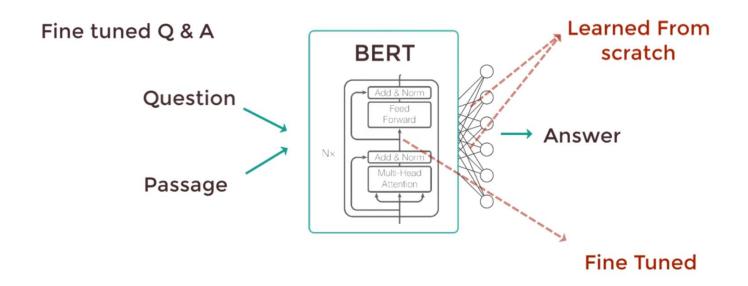
Pre-Training BERT

- 16 TPUs for 4 days, data from Wikipedia and BookCorpus
- Masked language modelling
- Next Sentence Prediction

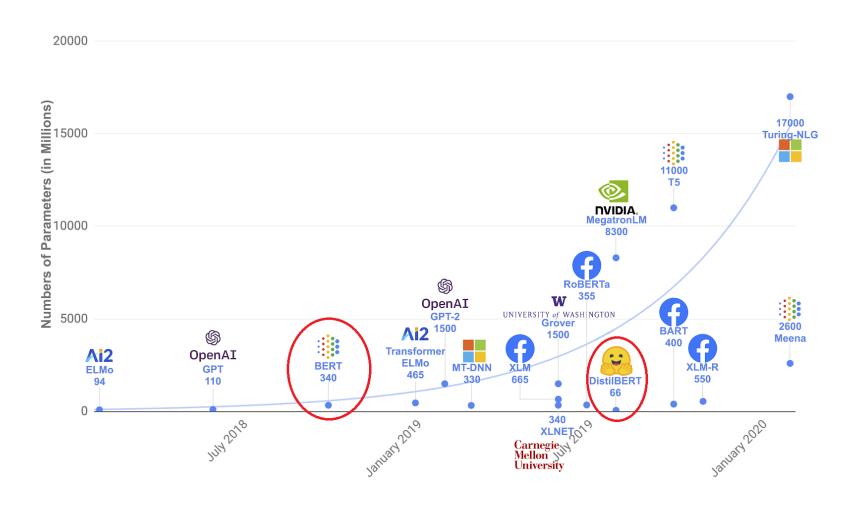


Fine-Tune BERT

- Specialization in a task
- BERT + output layer and specific dataset
- Computationally inexpensive compared with pre-training



Evolution of NLP models



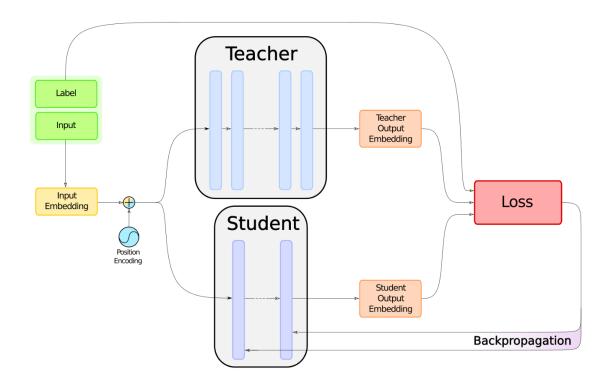
DistilBERT

- 40% smaller and 60% faster, while retaining 97% of BERT's language understanding capabilities
- Knowledge distillation
- Same architecture than BERT



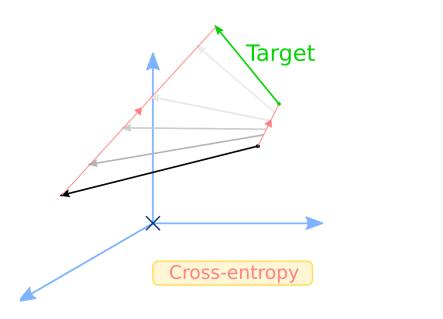
Knowledge Distillation (I)

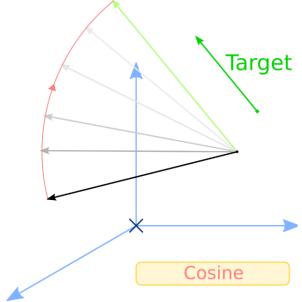
- Smaller model (student) is trained to mimic a larger model (teacher)
- Training objective is a linear combination of 3 losses



Knowledge Distillation (II)

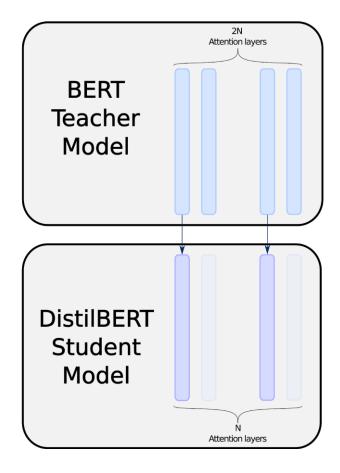
- 1. Original loss: masked language modelling, next sentence prediction is removed
- 2. Teacher-student cross entropy loss: aim to mimic the teacher
- 3. Teacher-student cosine loss: align vector to the target





Student Architecture and Initialization

- Token-type embeddings removed
- Layers reduced by a factor of 2
- Optimized using modern linear algebra frameworks
- Initialize one layer out of two
- Trained on very large batches with dynamic masking



Experiments

- Multiclass and multilabel classification
- Employing BERT and DistilBERT





Multiclass Dataset

- News Aggregator by UCI Machine Learning Repository
- 4 categories: business, science, entertainment, health

labels	category	text
2	entertainment	'Field of Dreams' Anniversary Dream Come True for Fans
1	science	Facebook CEO sees telemedicine opportunity with \$2B Oculus acquisition
1	science	Google unveils self-driving cars that don't need steering wheels or brake pedals
2	entertainment	Coleman: Casey Kasem: Pop's 'gateway drug'
1	science	Homeland Security warns against using Internet Explorer until Microsoft fixes

Multilabel Dataset

- Toxic Comment Classification Challenge by Kaggle
- 6 categories: toxic, severe toxic, obscene, threat, insult, identity hate

text	toxic	severe_toxic	obscene	threat	insult	identity_hate	labels
Check out the history ! — The WelshBuzzard —	0	0	0	0	0	0	[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
Keep this under your hat but i heard he was gay dude.	1	0	0	0	0	0	[1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
support ship Ships of this class would effectively be destroyers, or big frigates?	0	0	0	0	0	0	[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
Brilliant. Thanks so much.	0	0	0	0	0	0	[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
. All of them are confirmed by officials that their death are related to the operation	0	0	0	0	0	0	[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

Preprocessing

- Cleaning and encoding
- Splitting: 80% training (10% validation) and 20% test
- Tokenization
- Truncate and padding

```
Original sentence: one but two flagrantly fake thunderstorms
```

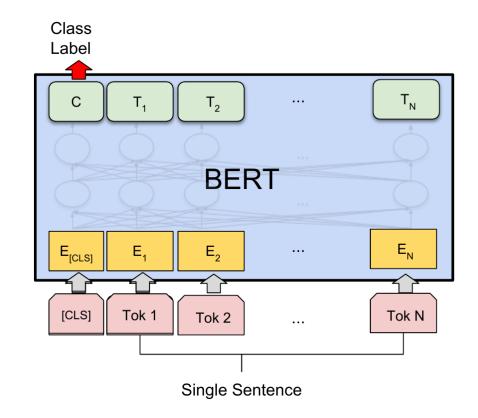
After tokenization:

```
['[CLS]' 'one' 'but' 'two' 'flag' '##rant' '##ly' 'fake' 'thunder'
'##storm' '##s' '[SEP]'
                          '[PAD]'
                                  '[PAD]' '[PAD]'
                                                     [PAD]'
                                                             [PAD]'
                                                                     '[PAD]
                                   '[PAD]
'[PAD]'
        '[PAD]'
                                            [PAD]
                                                     [PAD]
'[PAD]
                                   '[PAD]
                                            [PAD]
'[PAD]
                                   '[PAD]
                                            [PAD]
'[PAD]
                                   [PAD]
                                            [PAD]
                                                     [PAD]
                          '[PAD]
                                  '[PAD]'
                                           '[PAD]
                                                     [PAD]
'[PAD]
        '[PAD]' '[PAD]']
'[PAD]'
```

Model Input-Output

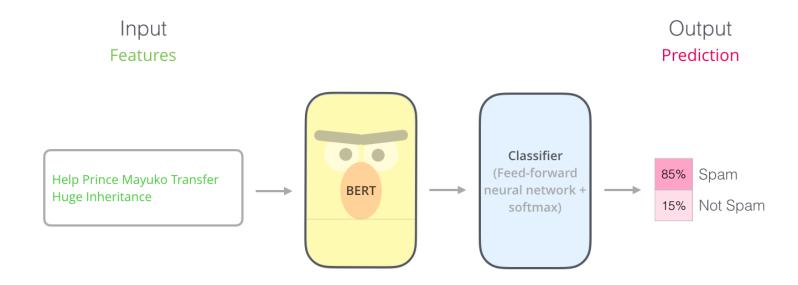
• Input: single sentence

• Output: classification token C



Model Architecture

- BERT/DistilBERT + MLP
- New parameters to train: MLP layer weights
- Softmax (multiclass)/Sigmoid (multilabel) to calculate probabilities



Multiclass Training Results

BERT

Epoch	train loss	val loss	acc	train time	val time	total time
1	0.191402	0.140939	0.953955	0:23:45	0:00:50	0:24:35
2	0.101084	0.128902	0.960376	0:23:43	0:00:50	0:49:08
3	0.064532	0.143761	0.962921	0:23:35	0:00:50	1:13:33
4	0.040264	0.171136	0.962803	0:23:34	0:00:50	1:37:57

DistilBERT: 50% faster

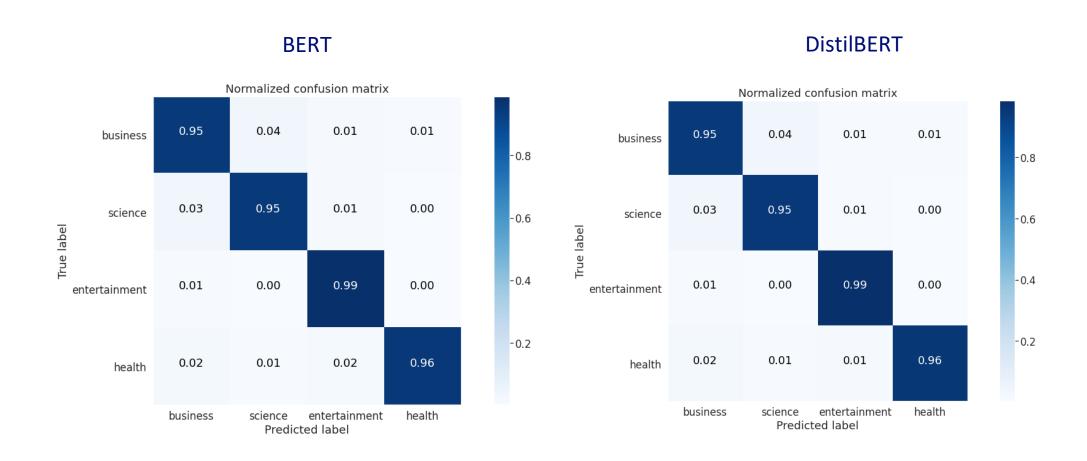
Epoch	train loss	val loss	acc	train time	val time	total time
1	0.192959	0.134109	0.953807	0:11:56	0:00:25	0:12:22
2	0.099991	0.124602	0.961353	0:11:56	0:00:25	0:24:44
3	0.064531	0.142409	0.962300	0:11:56	0:00:25	0:37:05
4	0.042051	0.158912	0.962063	0:11:56	0:00:25	0:49:27

Multiclass Evaluation Results (I)

• DistilBERT is **50%** faster and **0.06%** less accurate

Model	loss	acc	time
BERT	0.132820	0.964205	0:02:05
DistilBERT	0.135481	0.963566	0:01:04

Multiclass Evaluation Results (II)



Multilabel Training Results

BERT

Epoch	train loss	val loss	hamm	train time	val time	total time
1	0.094784	0.048438	0.945196	0:11:46	0:00:25	0:12:11
2	0.045753	0.045861	0.934125	0:11:45	0:00:25	0:24:20
3	0.033957	0.046269	0.939297	0:11:44	0:00:25	0:36:29
4	0.026291	0.047548	0.942118	0:11:44	0:00:25	0:48:38

DistilBERT: 50% faster

Epoch	train loss	val loss	hamm	train time	val time	total time
1	0.114079	0.047593	0.944439	0:05:56	0:00:13	0:06:09
2	0.049229	0.045350	0.937831	0:05:56	0:00:13	0:12:18
3	0.036902	0.045316	0.941386	0:05:56	0:00:13	0:18:27
4	0.029288	0.047954	0.941972	0:05:56	0:00:13	0:24:36

Multilabel Evaluation Results (I)

DistilBERT is 50% faster and 0.0007% more accurate

Model loss		hamm	time
BERT	0.054059	0.939548	0:01:02
DistilBERT	0.052840	0.939555	0:00:32

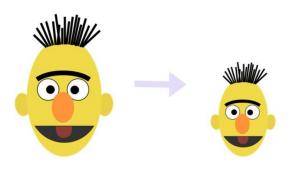
Multilabel Evaluation Results (II)

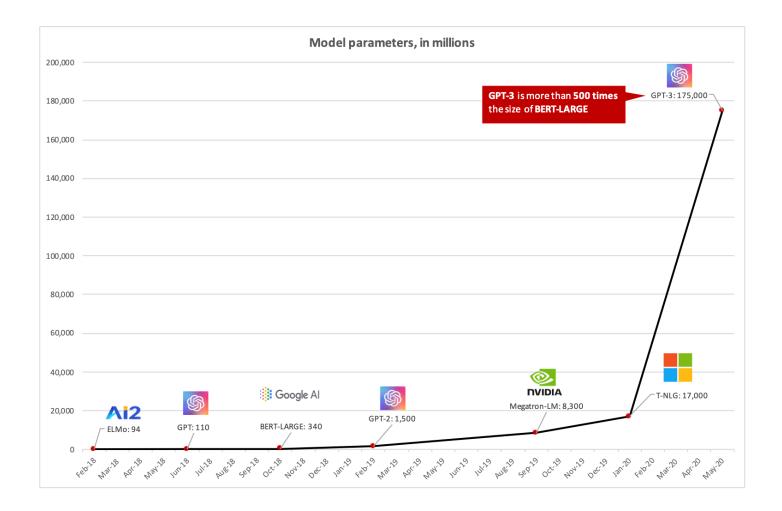
, darn, darn. keep this here and OFF my page or i'll file another complaint. IM DONE!!!! HE GONE!!!! KA-BOOOOOOM!!!!

	labels	BERT preds	BERT probs	DistilBERT preds	DistilBERT probs
toxic	1	1	0.959324	1	0.828968
severe_toxic	0	0	0.003004	0	0.002743
obscene	0	0	0.182350	0	0.025668
threat	0	0	0.004620	0	0.002254
insult	0	0	0.015846	0	0.025421
identity_hate	0	0	0.003184	0	0.002350

Conclusion

- Increasing parameters trend
- Computational cost, inference time and scaling problems
- Knowledge distillation to compress





Thank you for your attention