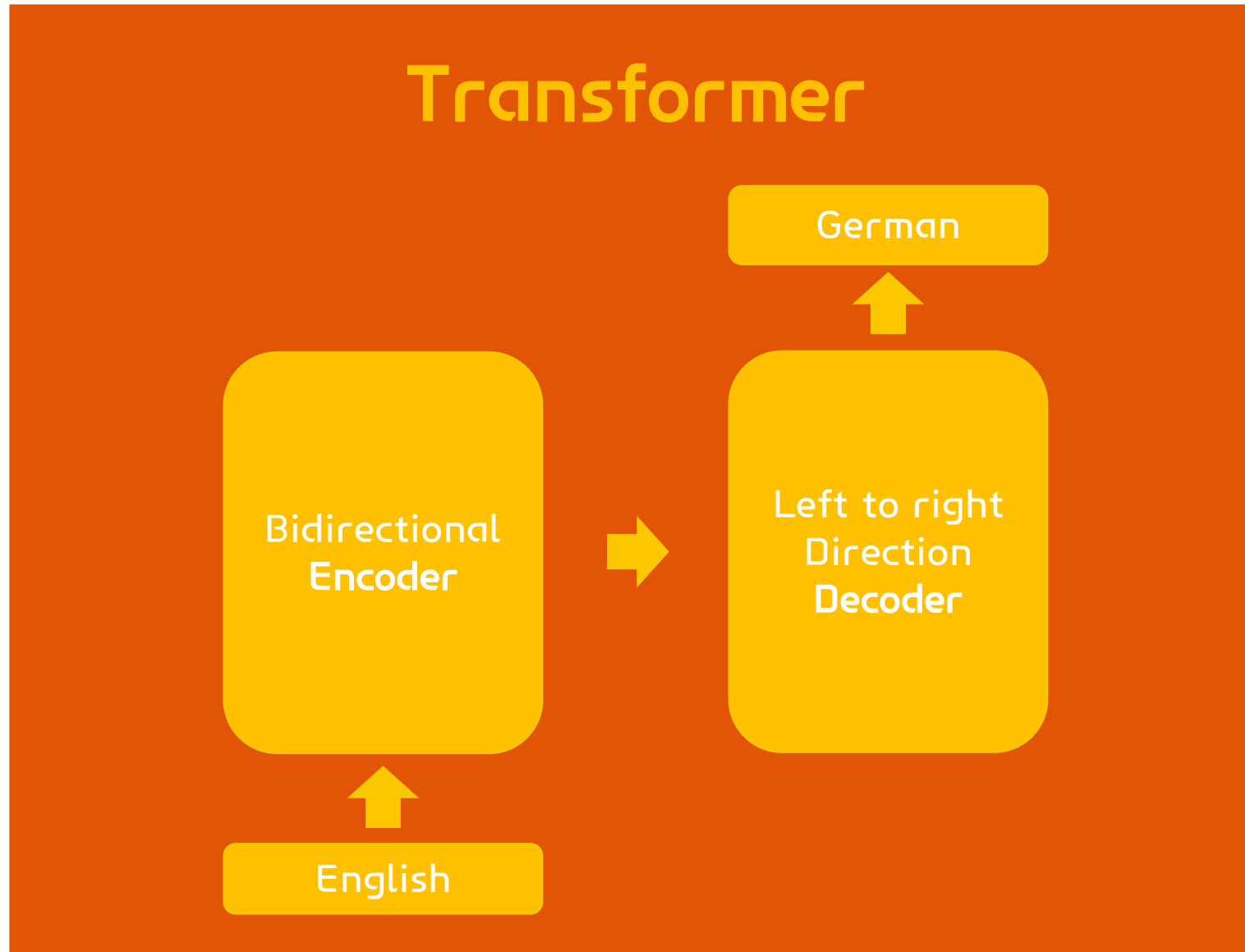


BERT

Bidirectional Encoder Representations
From Transformers

Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers

BERT란?



BERT란?

BERT

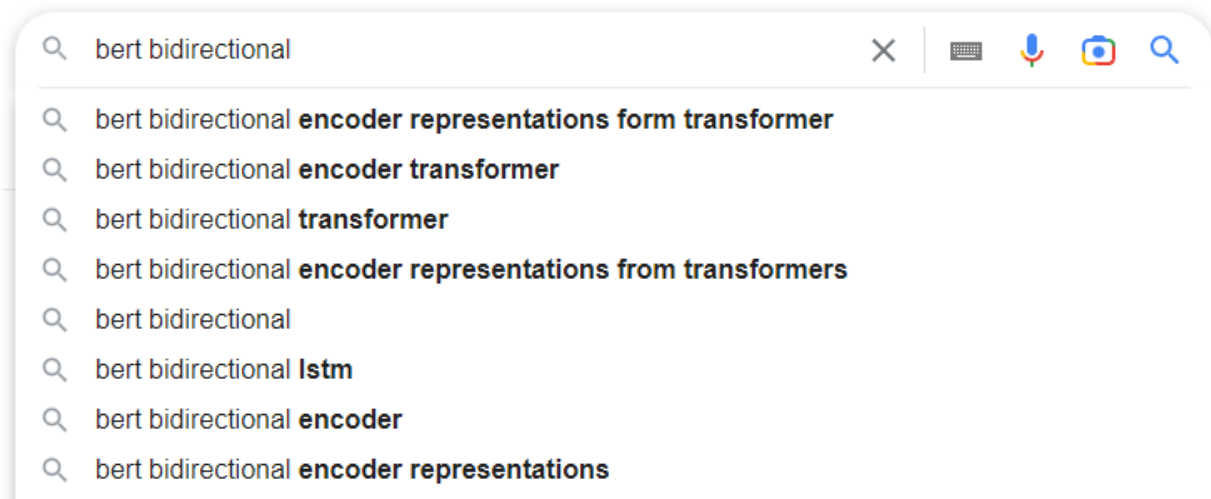
Bidirectional
Encoder

GPT

Left to right
Direction
Decoder

GPT-1

: 단어를 하나씩 읽어 가면서 다음 단어를 예측하는 모델



GPT-1

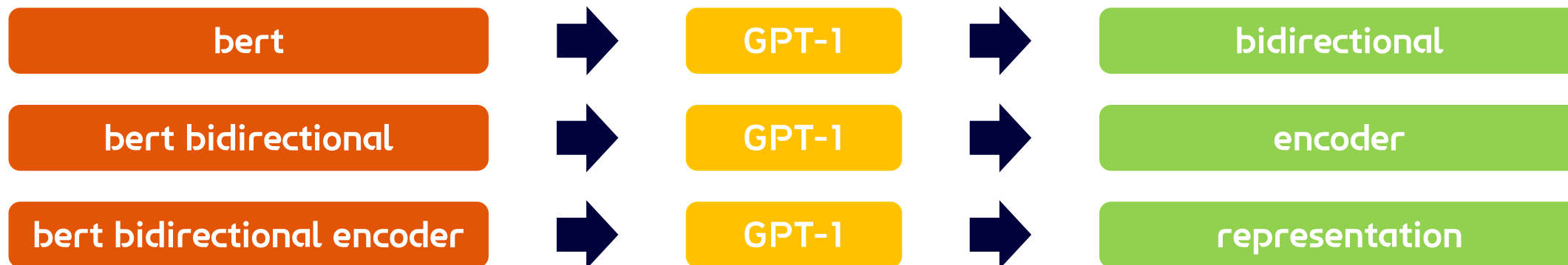
Left to right
Direction
Decoder

GPT-1

: 단어를 하나씩 읽어 가면서 다음 단어를 예측하는 모델

bert bidirectional encoder representation

Train Data	Label
bert	bidirectional
bert bidirectional	encoder
bert bidirectional encoder	representation



GPT-1

: 단어를 하나씩 읽어 가면서 다음 단어를 예측하는 모델

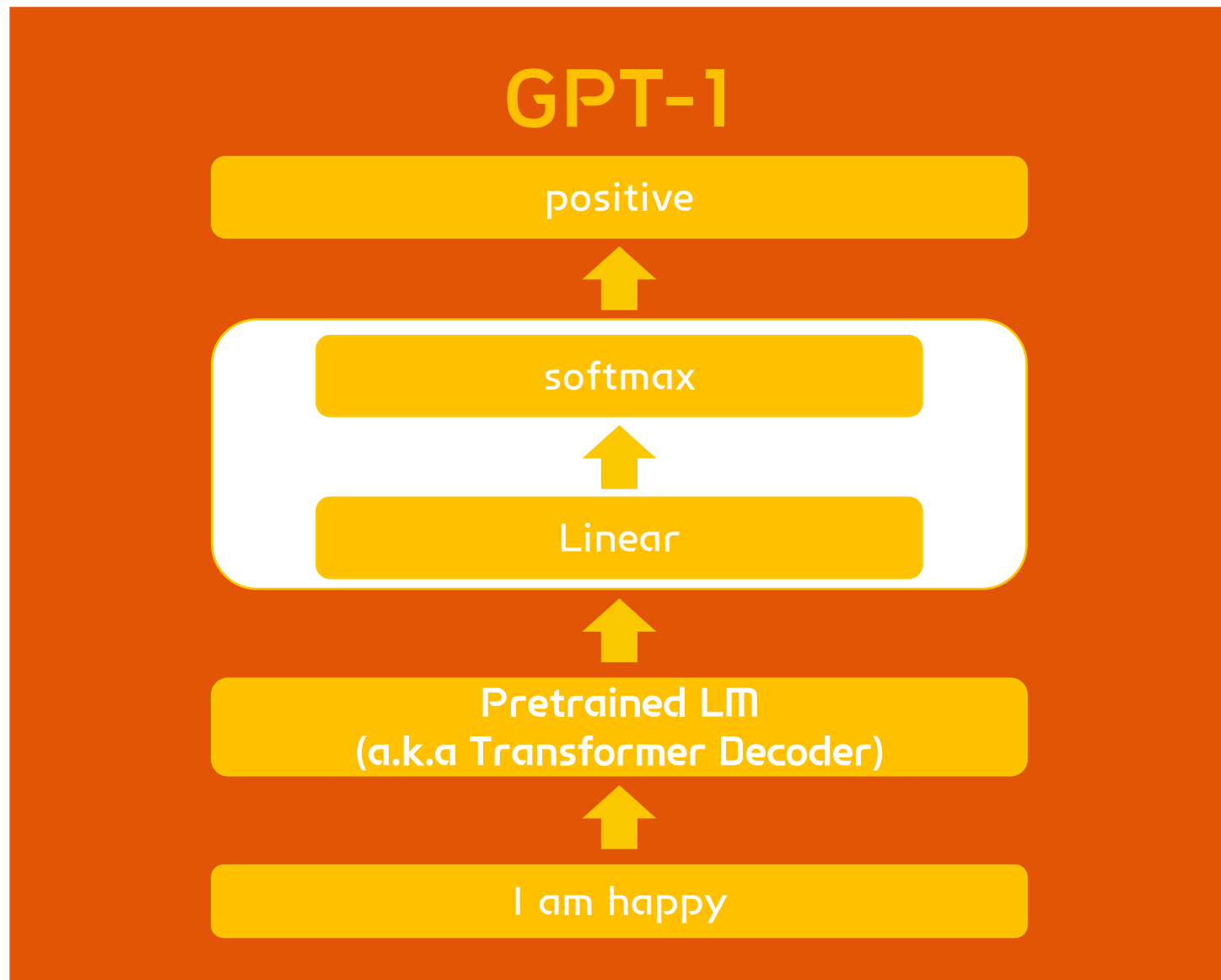
bert bidirectional encoder representation

Train Data	Label
bert	bidirectional
bert bidirectional	encoder
bert bidirectional encoder	representation

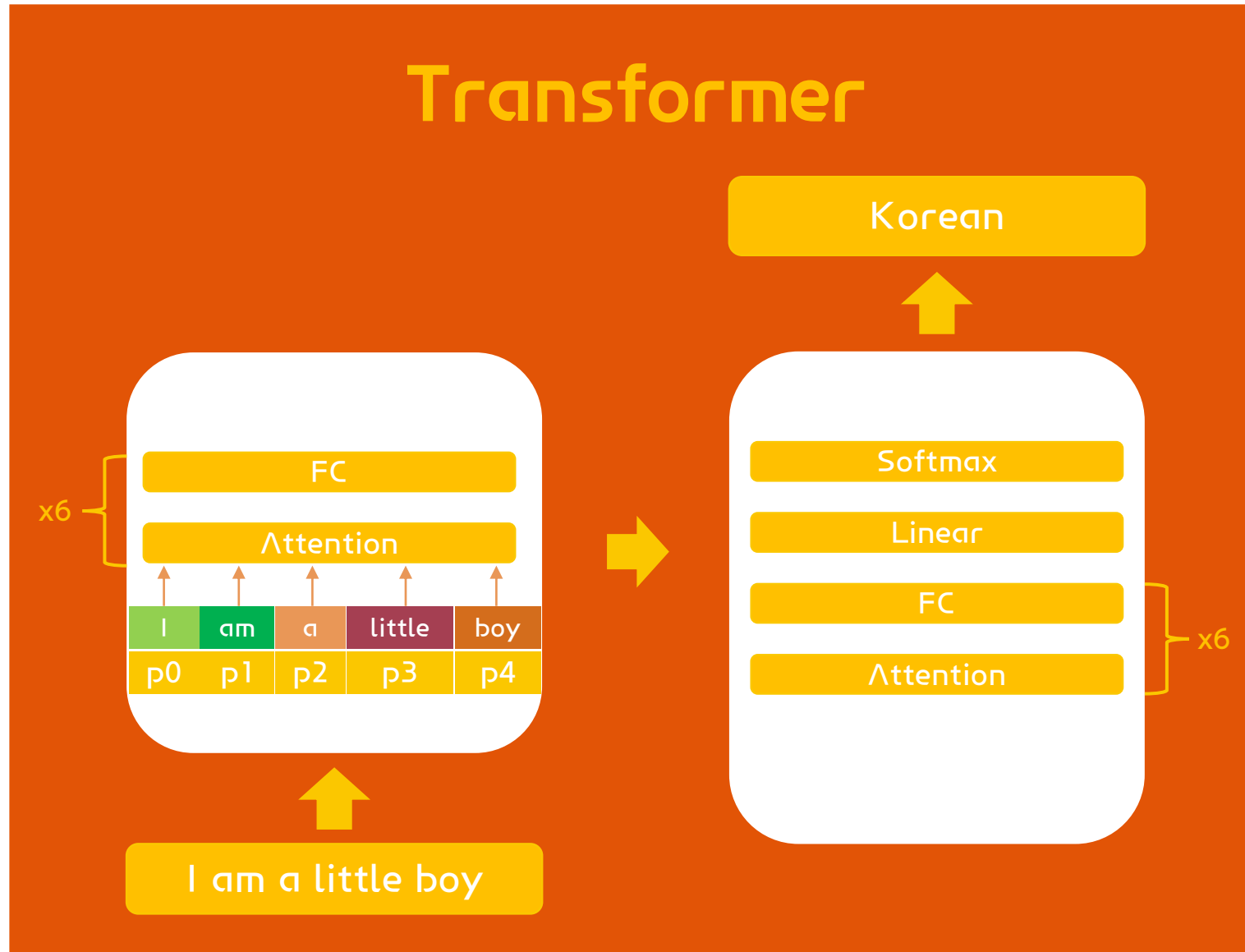
GPT-1

GPT-1

- GPT-1의 트랜스포머의 디코더를 사용한 자연어 처리 능력은 문장을 처리하는 데 부족함이 있을 수 있다.
- 더불어 질의 및 응답 영역은 문맥이해능력이 상당히 중요한데 단순히 왼쪽에서 오른쪽으로 읽어나가는 방식으로는 문맥이해에 약점이 있을 수 있다.
- 이에 단순히 왼쪽에서 오른쪽으로 읽어나가는 디코더보다 양방향으로 문맥을 이해할 수 있는 인코더를 활용한 언어 모델을 BERT라는 이름으로 발표



Transformer



Transformer



text



message

Transformer



Attention!

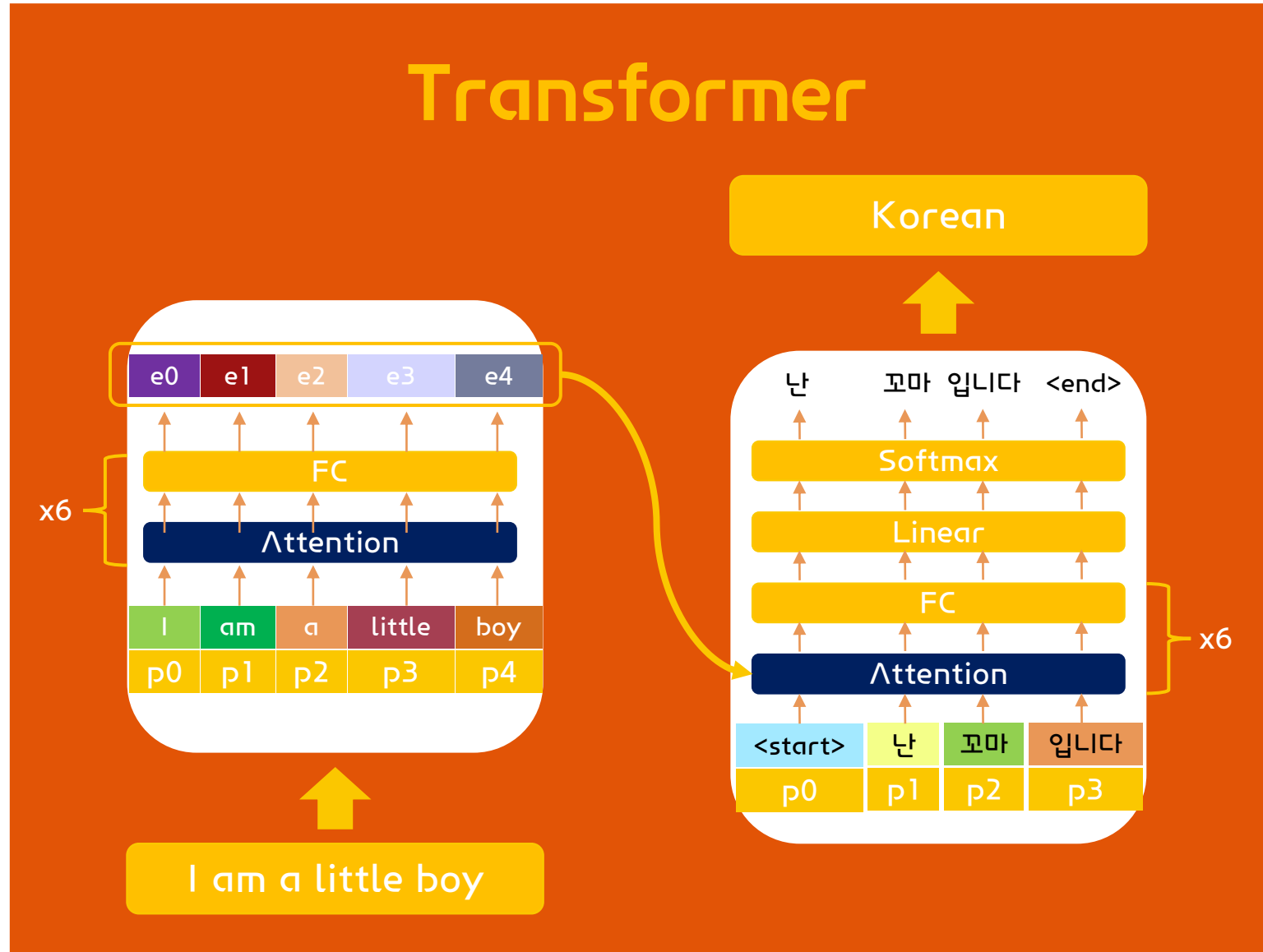
text

message

Transformer

- 인코더는 모든 토큰을 한방에 계산한다.
- 왼쪽에서 오른쪽으로 하나씩 읽어드는 과정이 없다.

1. 트랜스포머의 인코더는 양방향으로 문맥을 이해하고
2. 디코더는 왼쪽에서 오른쪽으로 문맥을 이해한다는게 핵심



Traditional LM vs. bidirectional LM(BERT)

are you doing



Traditional LM



how

are

you

how are you doing



Predicts masked token

Bi directional LM



how

are

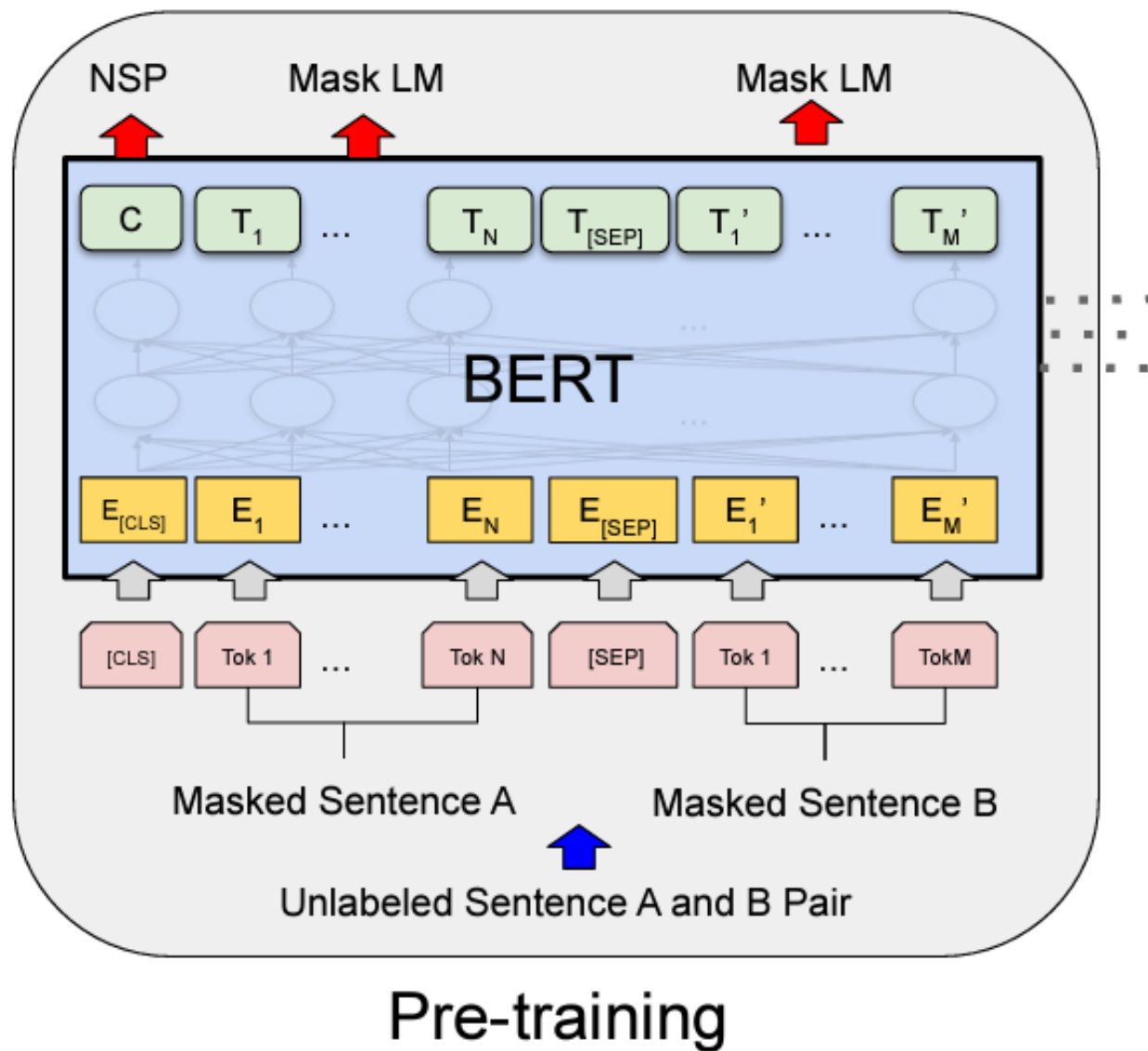
<mask>

doing

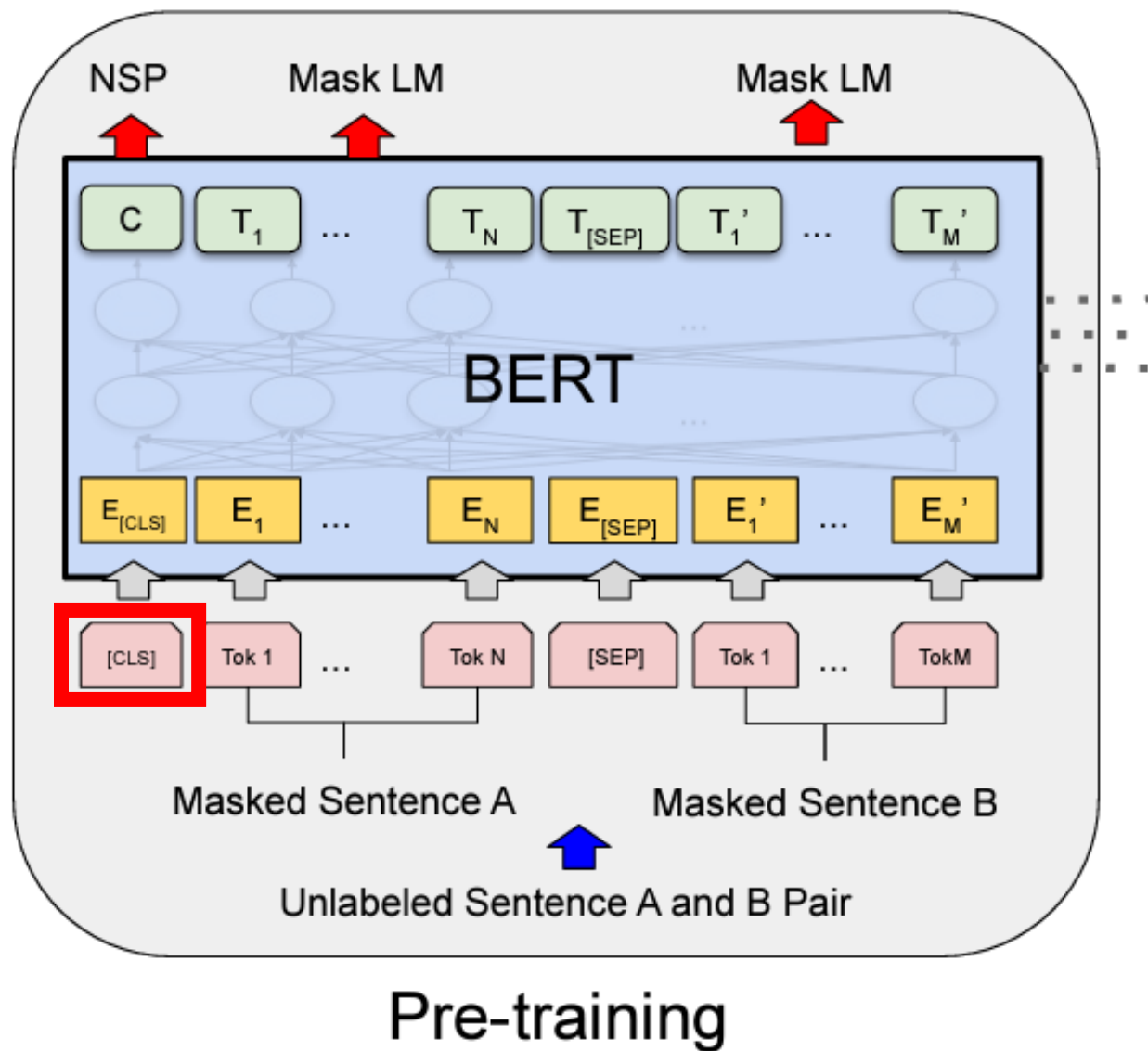
Traditional LM vs. bidirectional LM(BERT)



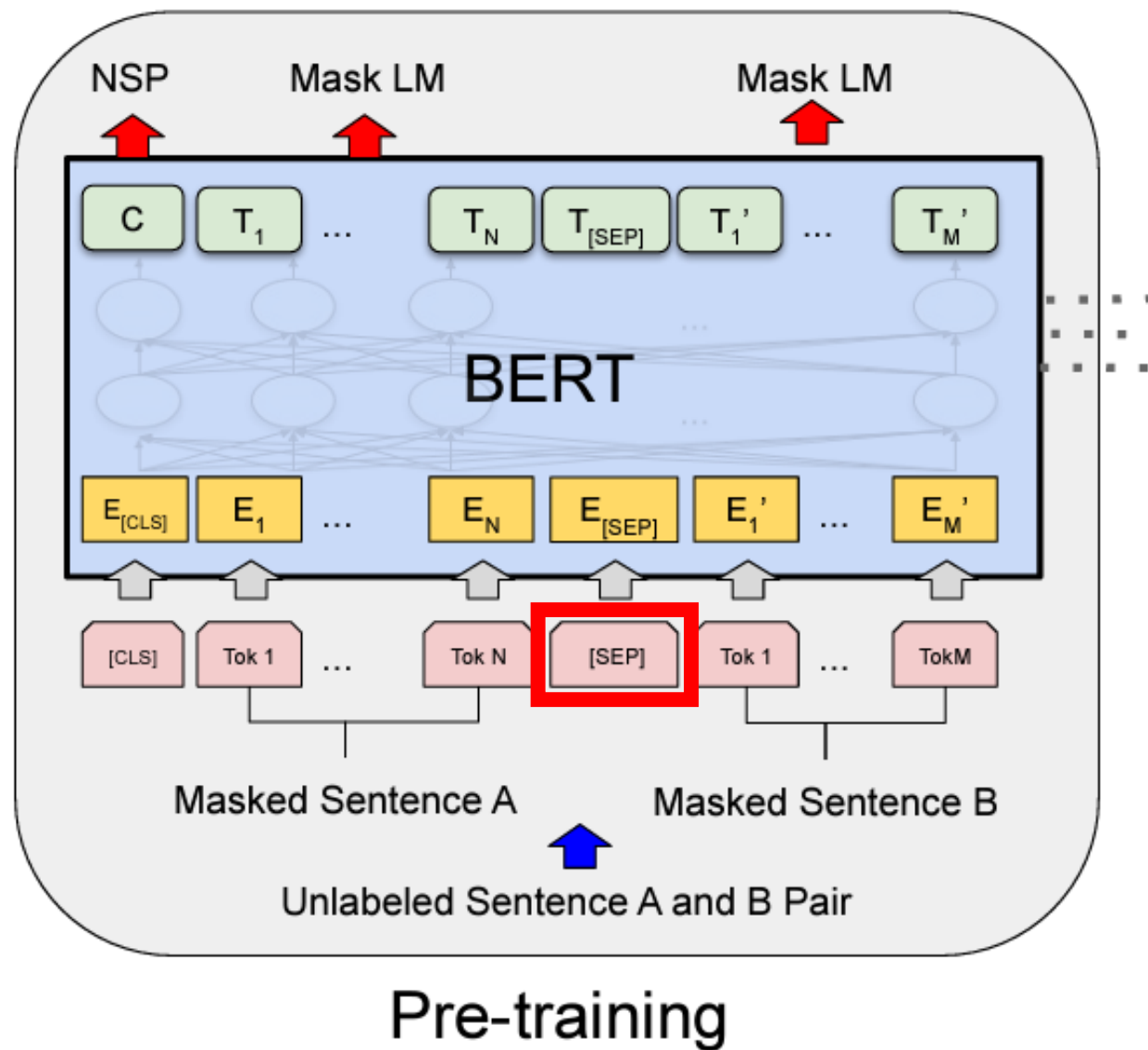
BERT Pre-training



BERT Pre-training



BERT Pre-training



Word Piece Embedding

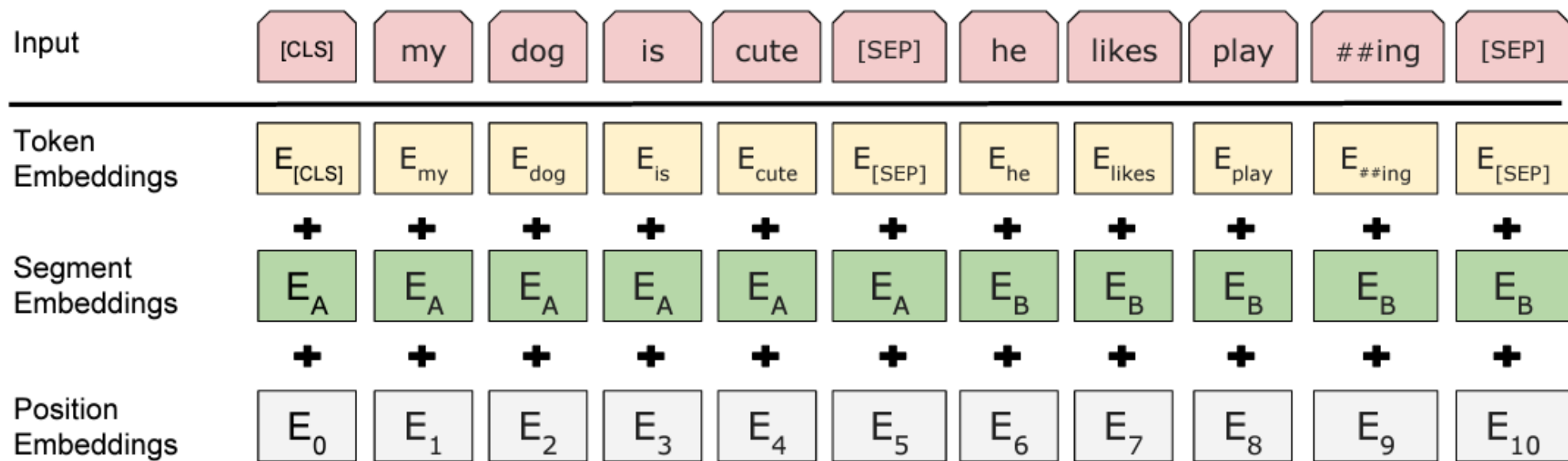


Figure 2: BERT input representation. The input embeddings are the sum of the token embeddings, the segmentation embeddings and the position embeddings.

Word Piece Embedding

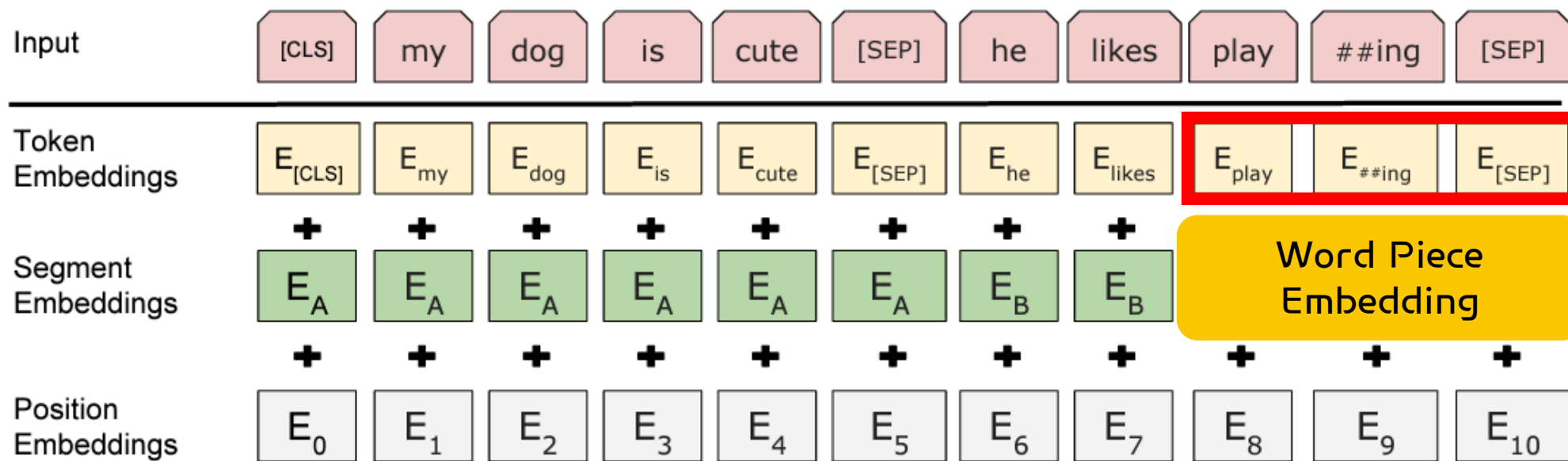


Figure 2: BERT input representation. The input embeddings are the sum of the token embeddings, the segmentation embeddings and the position embeddings.

Word Piece Embedding

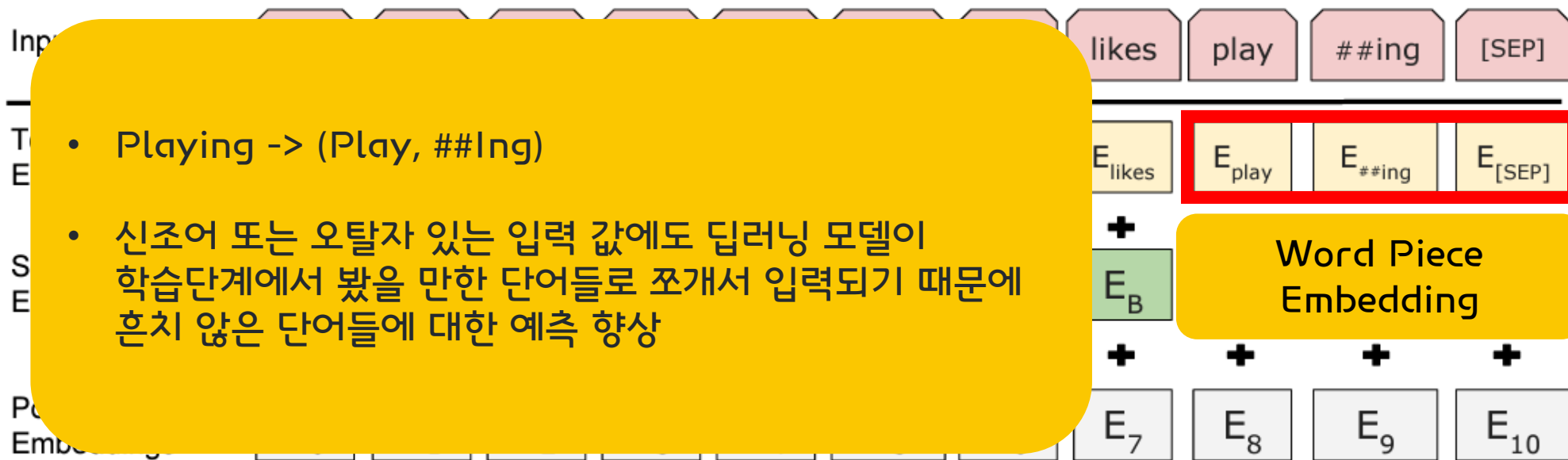


Figure 2: BERT input representation. The input embeddings are the sum of the token embeddings, the segmentation embeddings and the position embeddings.

Segment Embedding

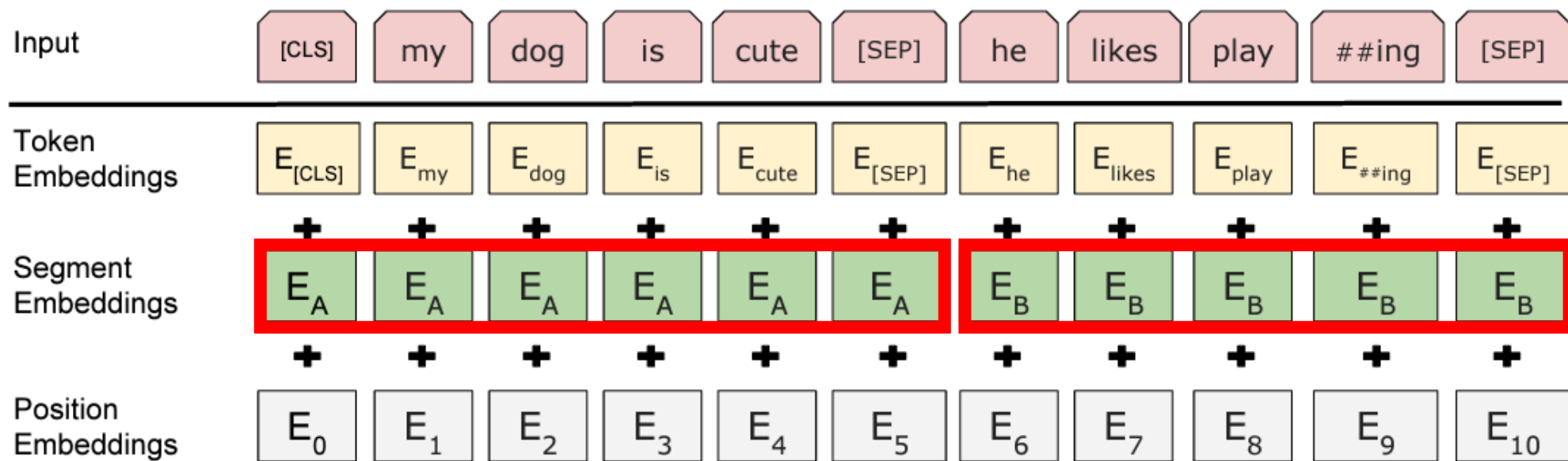


Figure 2: BERT input representation. The input embeddings are the sum of the token embeddings, the segmentation embeddings and the position embeddings.

Positional Embedding

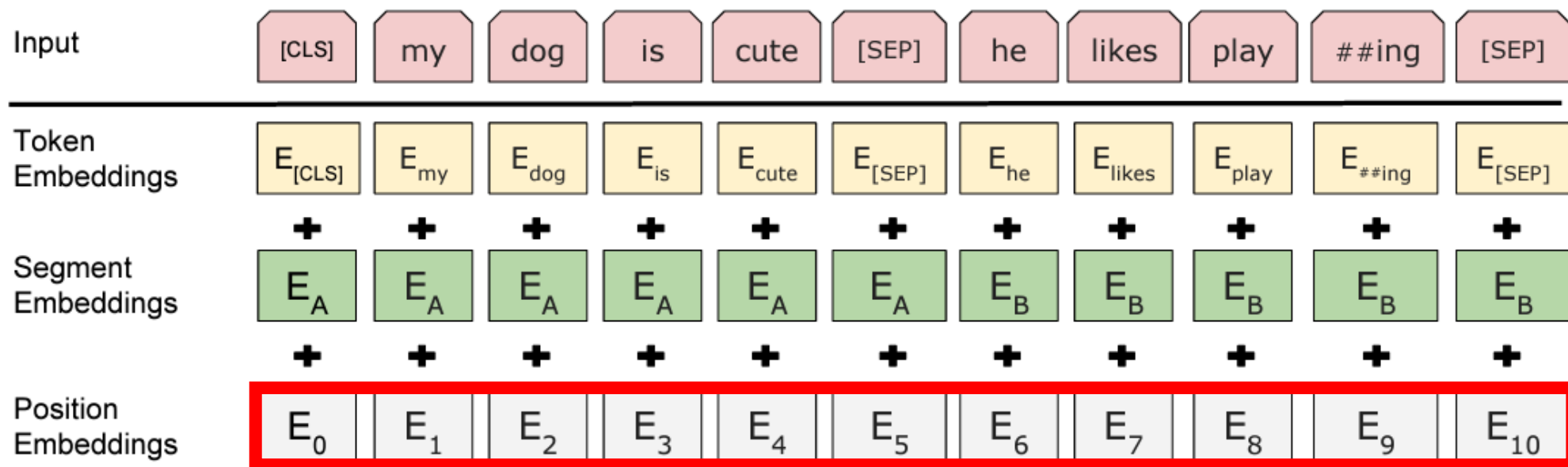


Figure 2: BERT input representation. The input embeddings are the sum of the token embeddings, the segmentation embeddings and the position embeddings.

Positional Embedding

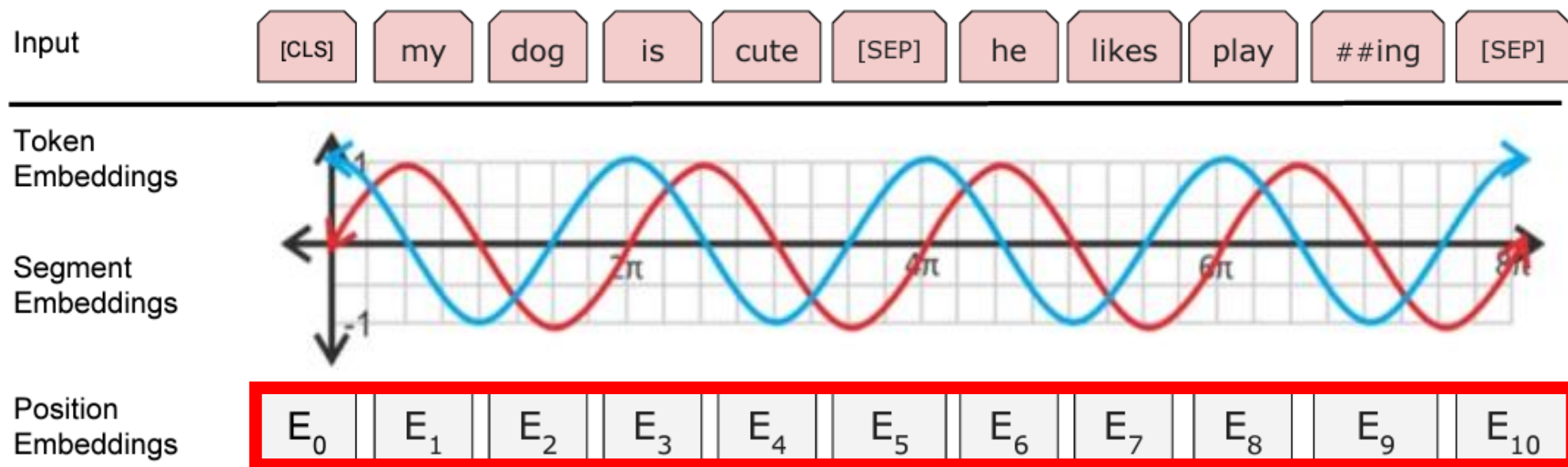


Figure 2: BERT input representation. The input embeddings are the sum of the token embeddings, the segmentation embeddings and the position embeddings.

Positional Embedding

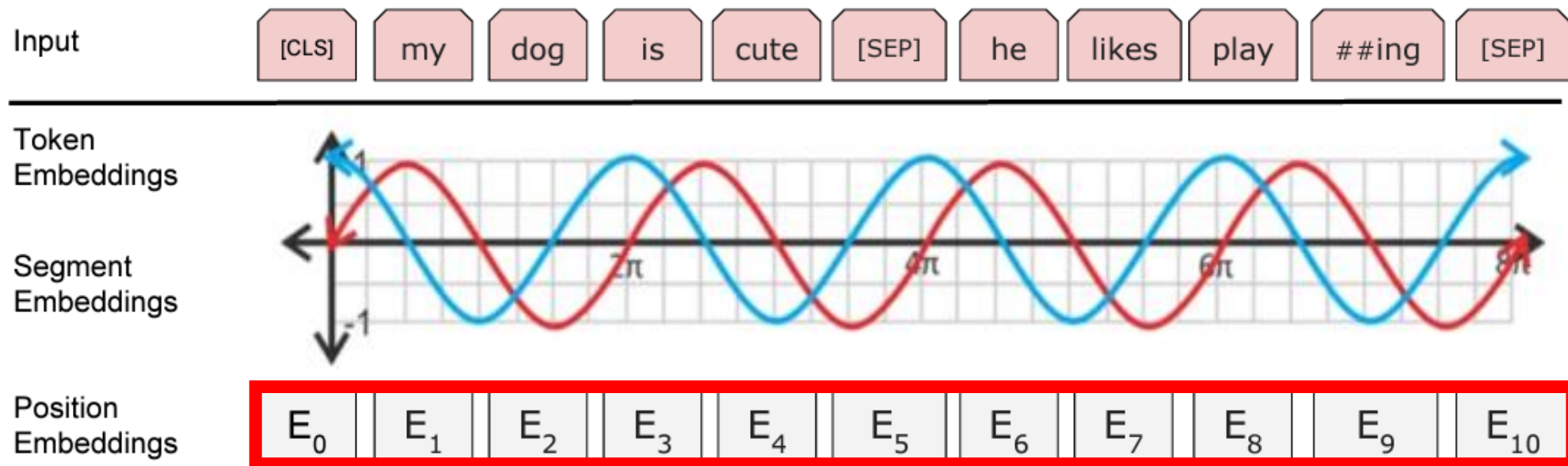


Figure 2: BERT input representation embeddings and the position

사인과 코사인의 출력값은 입력값에 따라 달라진다.

s, the segmenta-

Positional Embedding

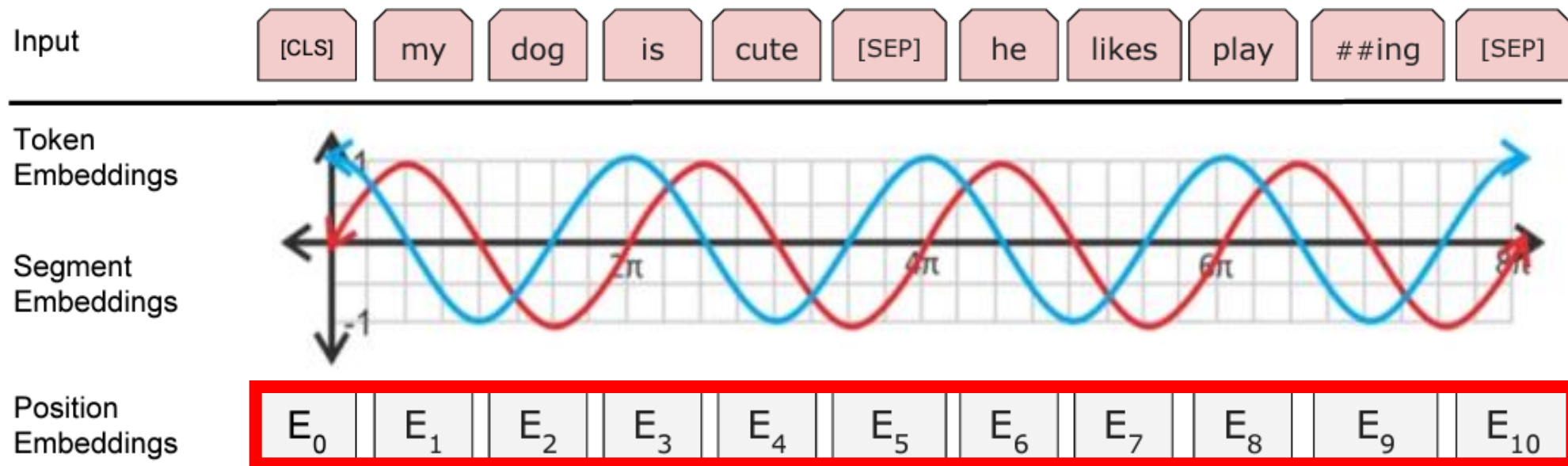


Figure 2: BERT input representation embeddings and the position

사인과 코사인의 출력값은 규칙적으로 증가 또는 감소한다.

s, the segmenta-

Positional Embedding

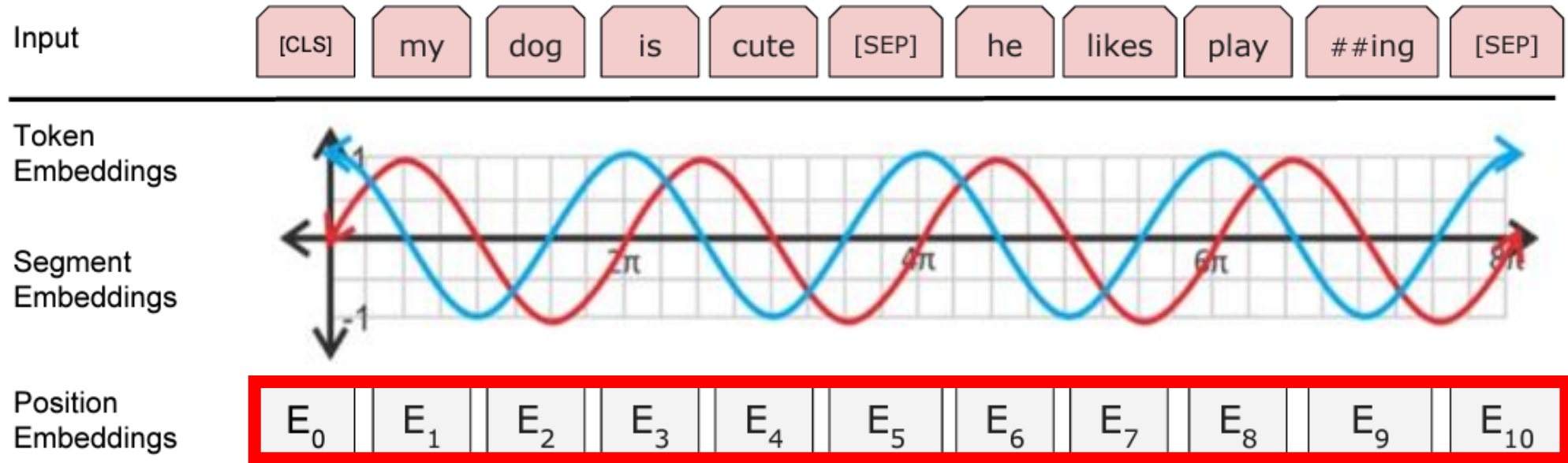


Figure 2: BERT input representation embeddings and the position

사인과 코사인은 무한대의 길이의 입력값도
상대적인 위치를 출력할 수 있다

s, the segmenta-

BERT vs GPT

BERT

Bidirectional LM

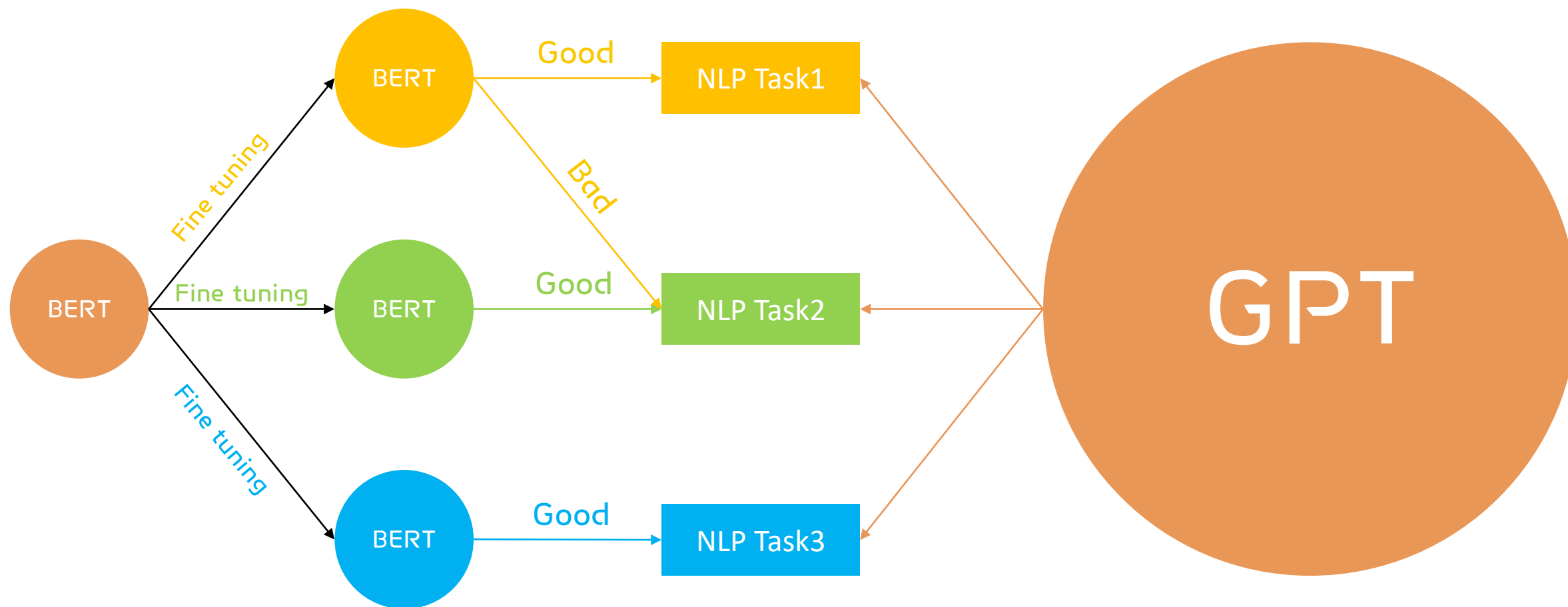
Loves Fine Tuning

GPT

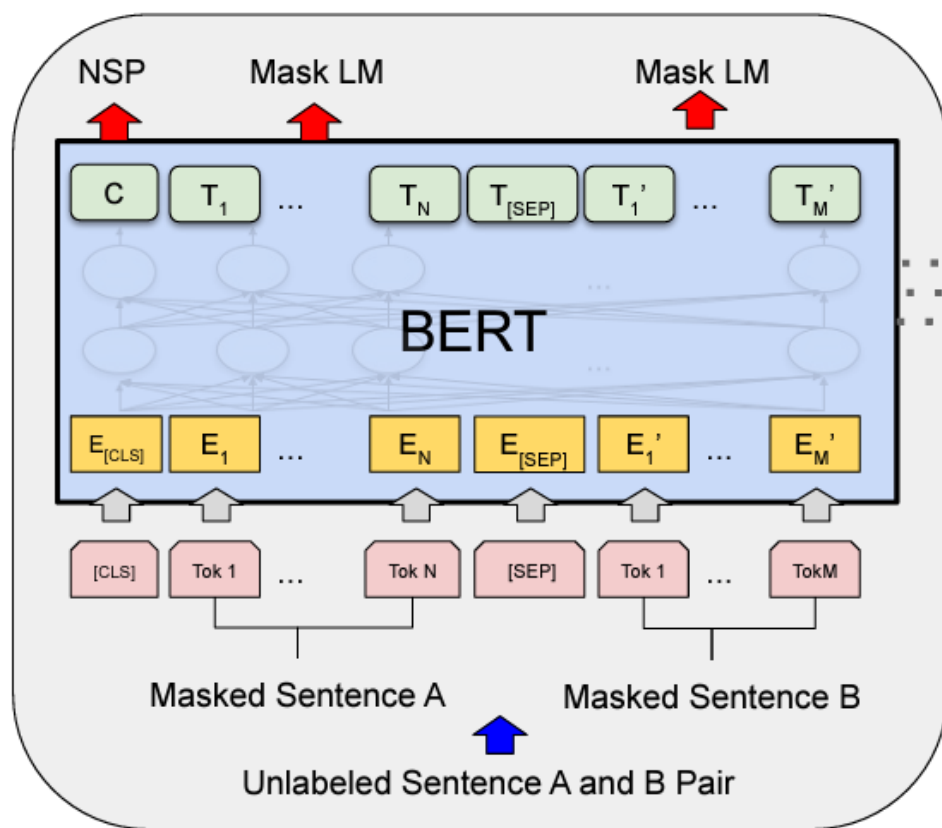
Left to Right LM

Hates Fine Tuning

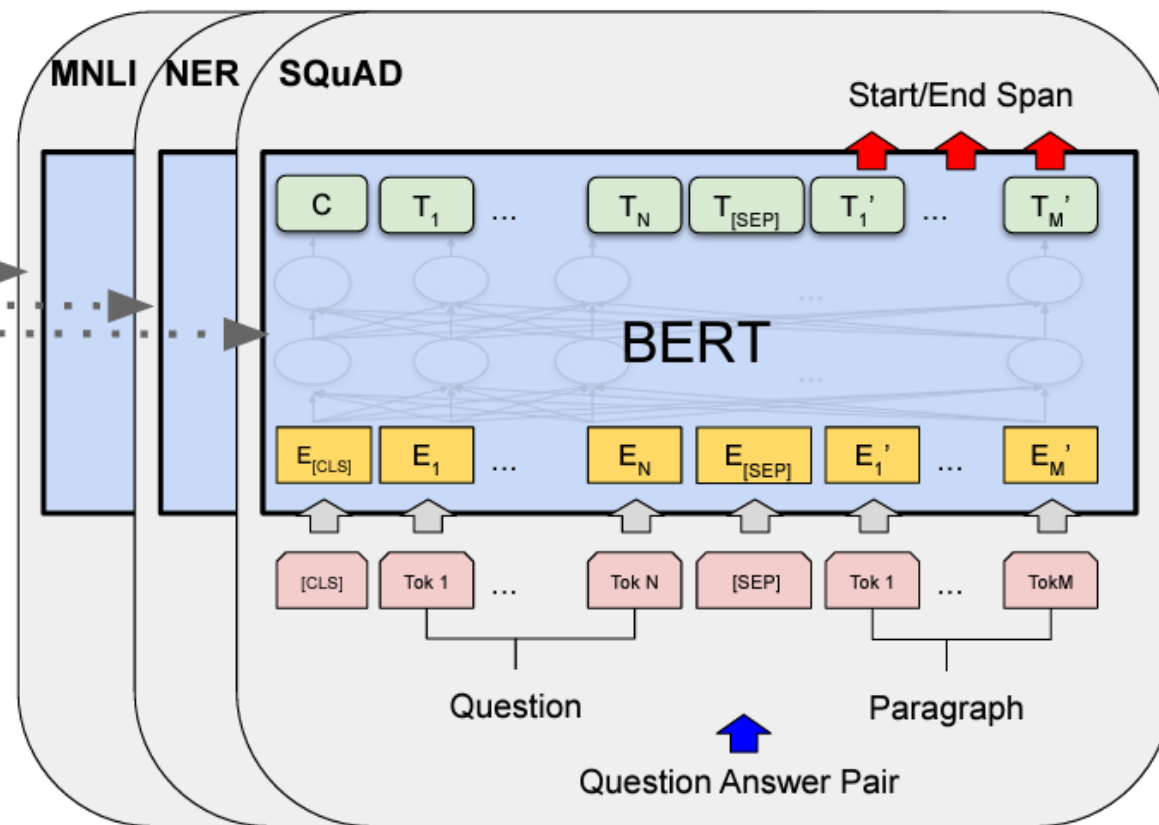
BERT vs GPT



BERT Fine Tuning

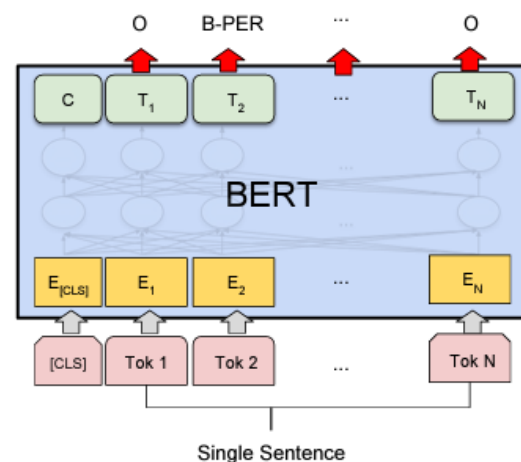
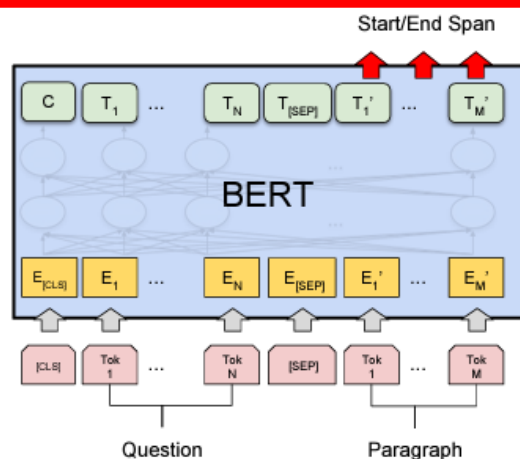
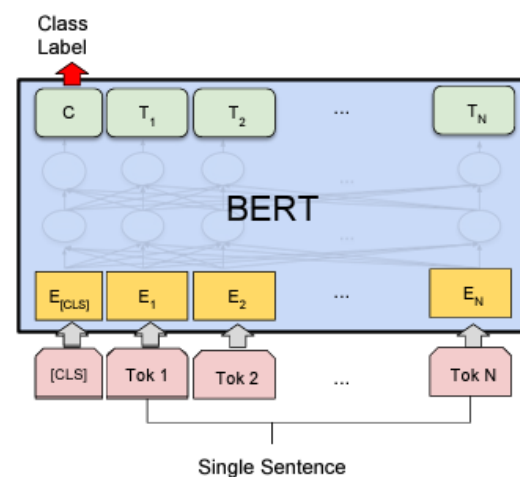
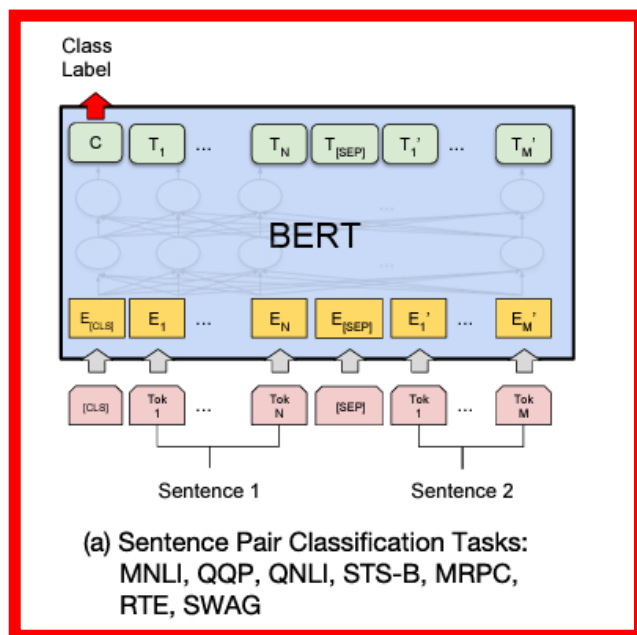


Pre-training

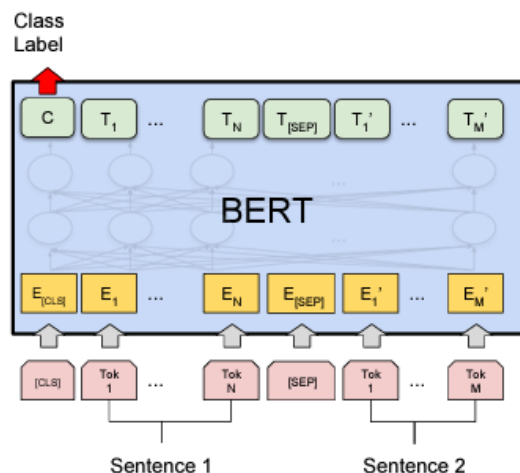


Fine-Tuning

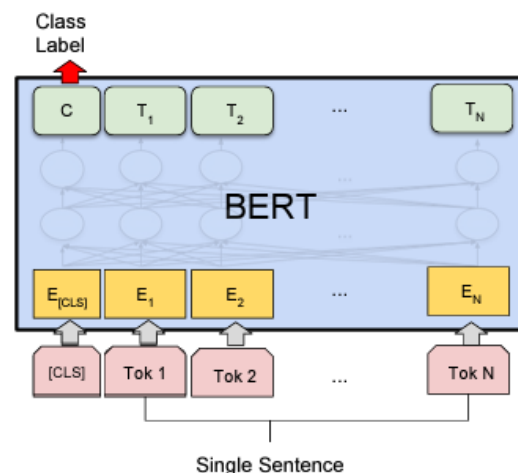
BERT Fine Tuning



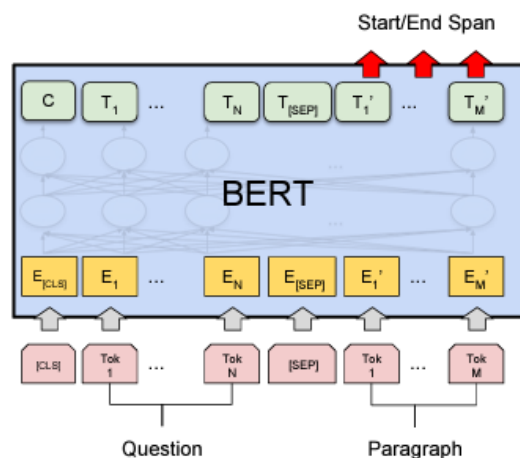
BERT Fine Tuning



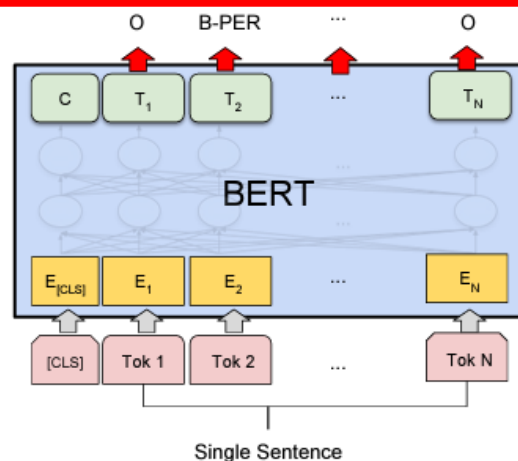
(a) Sentence Pair Classification Tasks:
MNLI, QQP, QNLI, STS-B, MRPC,
RTE, SWAG



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

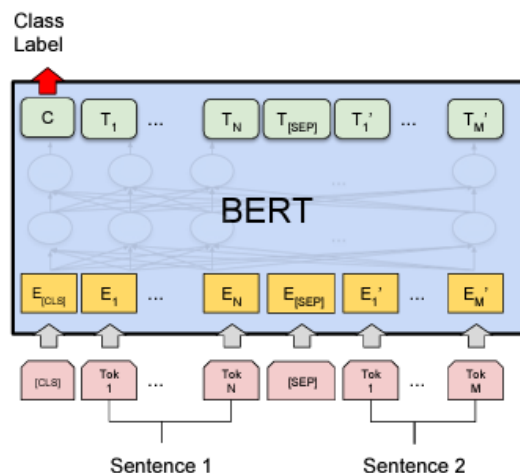


(c) Question Answering Tasks:
SQuAD v1.1

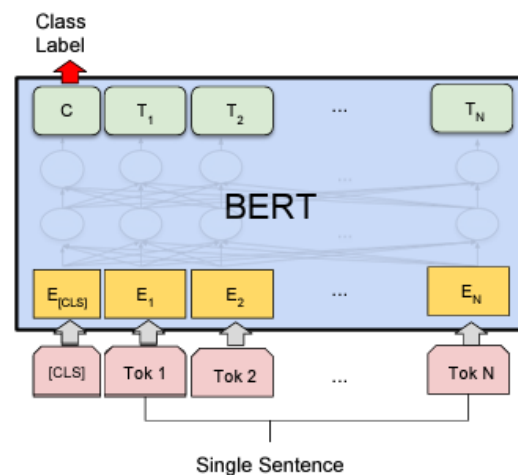


(d) Single Sentence Tagging Tasks:
CoNLL-2003 NER

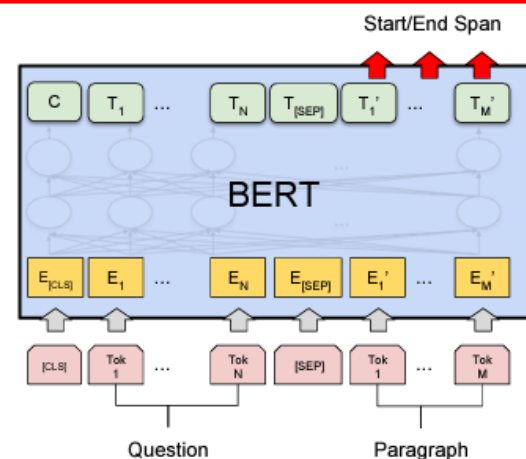
BERT Fine Tuning



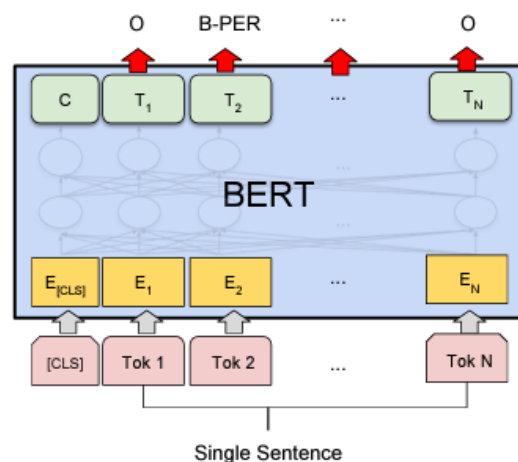
(a) Sentence Pair Classification Tasks:
MNLI, QQP, QNLI, STS-B, MRPC,
RTE, SWAG



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

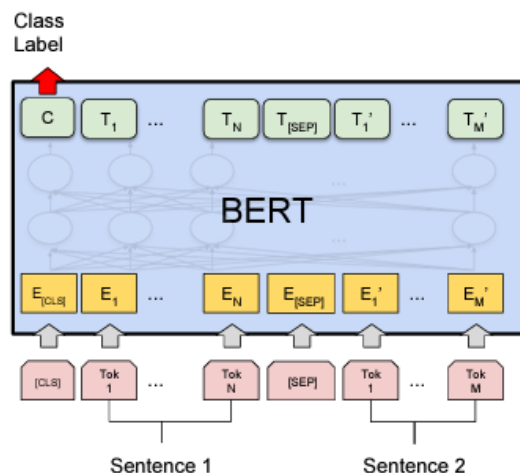


(c) Question Answering Tasks:
SQuAD v1.1

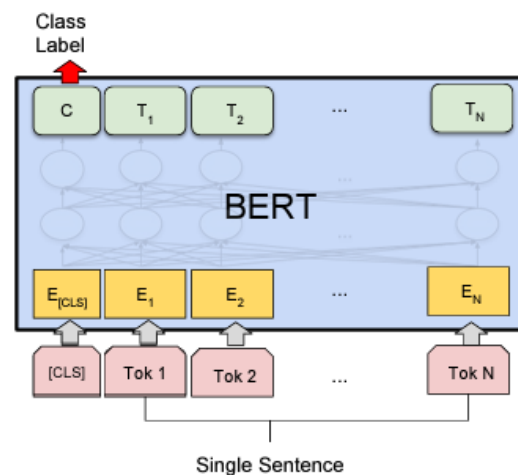


(d) Single Sentence Tagging Tasks:
CoNLL-2003 NER

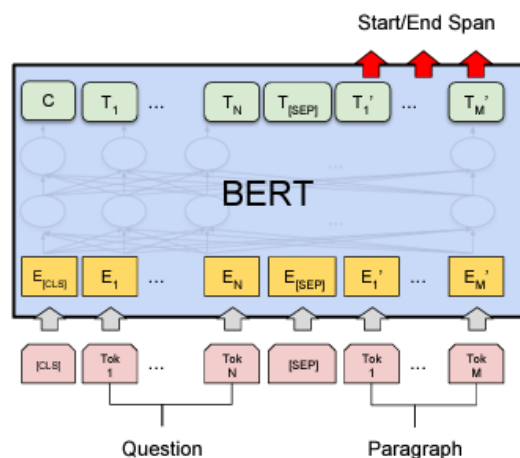
BERT Fine Tuning



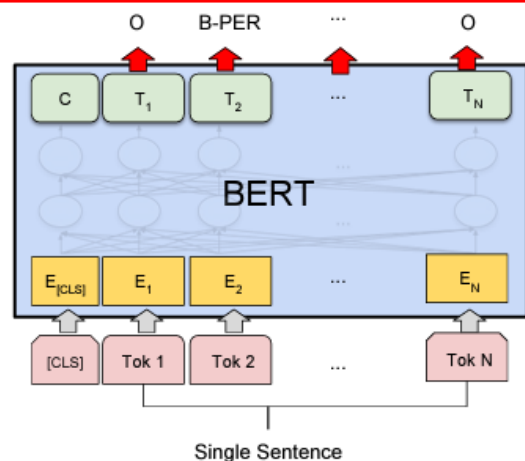
(a) Sentence Pair Classification Tasks:
MNLI, QQP, QNLI, STS-B, MRPC,
RTE, SWAG



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



(c) Question Answering Tasks:
SQuAD v1.1



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

BERT Performance

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	79.8	90.4	36.0	73.3	84.9	56.8	71.0
OpenAI GPT	82.1/81.4	70.3	87.4	91.3	45.4	80.0	82.3	56.0	75.1
BERT _{BASE}	84.6/83.4	71.2	90.5	93.5	52.1	85.8	88.9	66.4	79.6
BERT _{LARGE}	86.7/85.9	72.1	92.7	94.9	60.5	86.5	89.3	70.1	82.1

Table 1: GLUE Test results, scored by the evaluation server (<https://gluebenchmark.com/leaderboard>). The number below each task denotes the number of training examples. The “Average” column is slightly different than the official GLUE score, since we exclude the problematic WNLI set.⁸ BERT and OpenAI GPT are single-model, single task. F1 scores are reported for QQP and MRPC, Spearman correlations are reported for STS-B, and accuracy scores are reported for the other tasks. We exclude entries that use BERT as one of their components.

Reference

- BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformer for Language Understanding
- <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1810.04805.pdf>