

# 预训练语言模型研究进展和趋势展望

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# 预训练语言模型

背景：自然语言处理的预训练方法

预训练语言模型近期进展

我们的工作

总结与展望

# 预训练语言模型

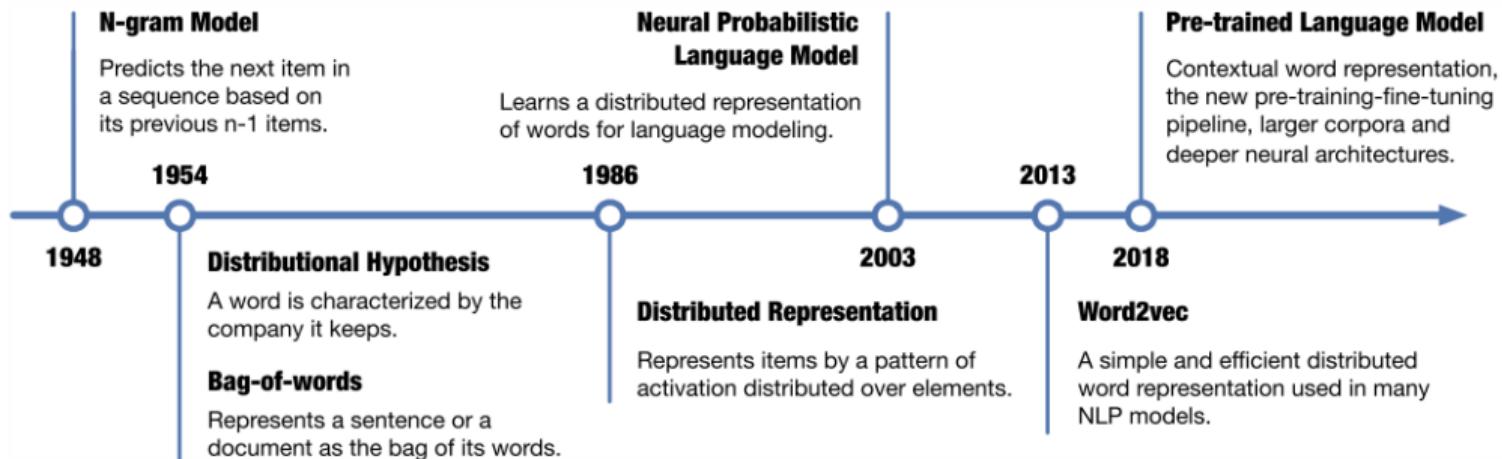
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# 自然语言的表示学习

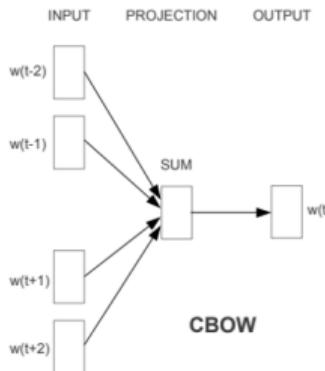


**Fig. 1.3** The timeline for the development of representation learning in NLP. With the growing computing power and large-scale text data, distributed representation trained with neural networks and large corpora has become the mainstream

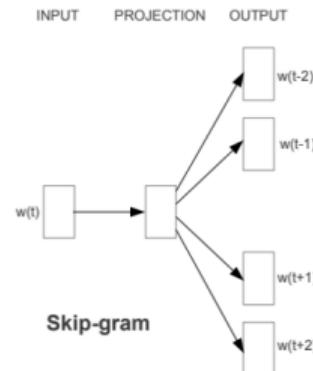
Liu et al., Representation Learning for Natural Language Processing, Springer, 2020

# 第一代自然语言预训练模型：词向量模型

- ▶ 典型代表：CBOW, Skip-gram, Glove, Fasttext
- ▶ 词向量表示是固定，不会随着上下文的改变而变化



**CBOW:** predicts the current word  
based on the context



**Skip-gram:** predicts surrounding  
words given the current word

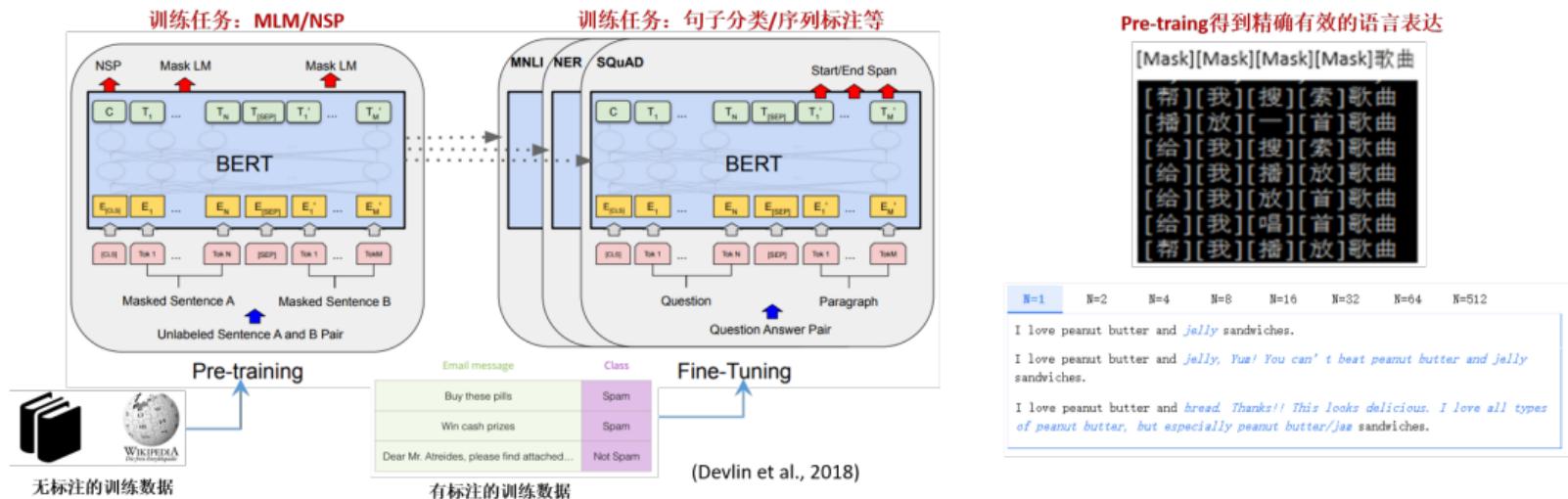
(Mikolov et al., 2013)



语义越相近的词在空间中越接近

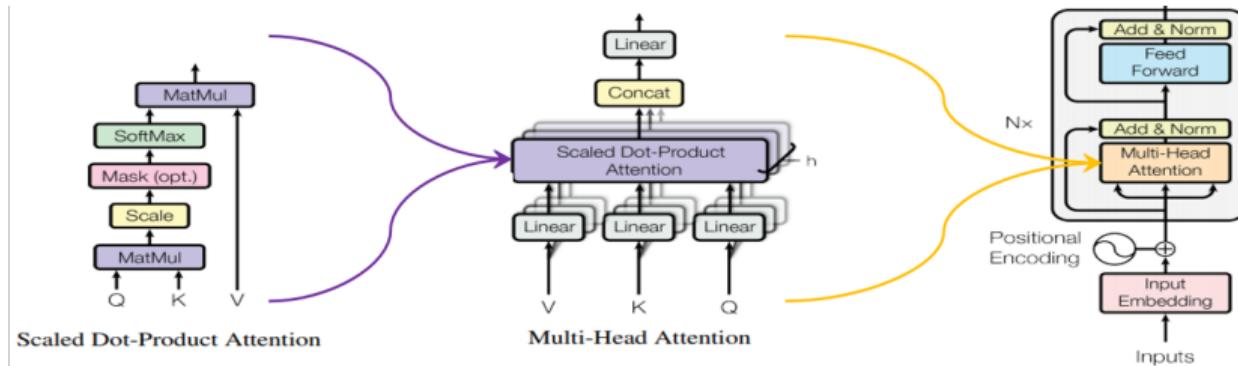
# 第二代自然语言预训练模型：预训练语言模型

- ▶ 典型代表：ELMo, BERT, GPT
- ▶ Pre-training-then-fine-tuning已经成为NLP研究新范式
- ▶ 将在pre-training阶段学习到的语言表示迁移到下游任务



# 第二代自然语言预训练模型：预训练语言模型

## ▶ 核心技术：Transformer模型



$$\text{MultiHead}(Q, K, V) = \text{Concat}(\text{head}_1, \dots, \text{head}_h)W^O$$

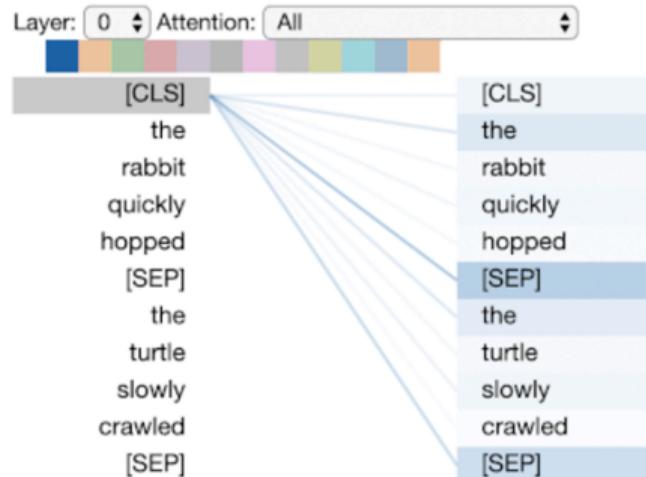
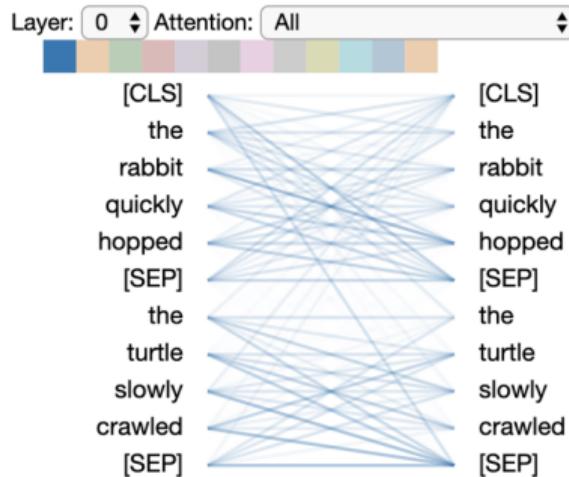
where  $\text{head}_i = \text{Attention}(QW_i^Q, KW_i^K, VW_i^V)$

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

(Vaswani et al., 2017)

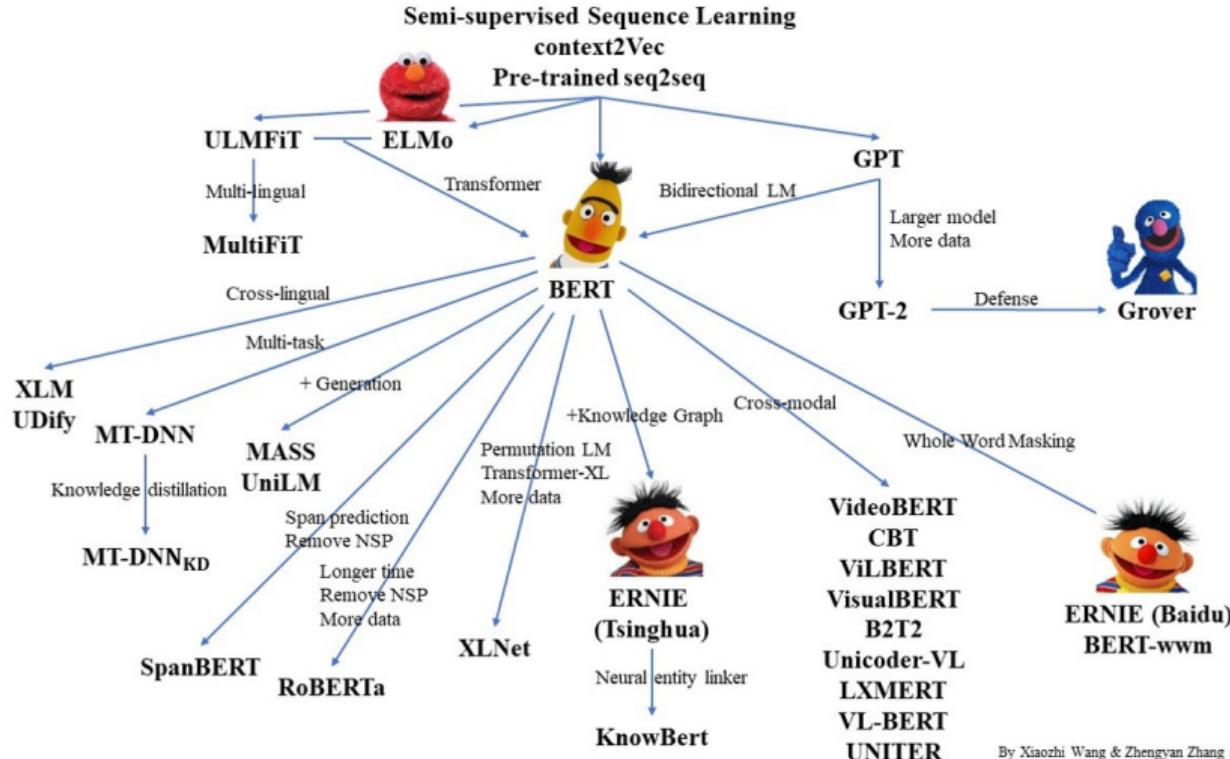
# 第二代自然语言预训练模型：预训练语言模型

- ▶ 核心技术：自注意力机制（self-attention）
  - ▶ 每个token是通过所有词动态加权得到
  - ▶ 动态权重会随着输入的改变而变化



(BertViz tool, Vig et al., 2019)

# 预训练语言模型家族



<https://github.com/thunlp/PLMpapers>

# 预训练语言模型

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# 预训练语言模型

## 预训练语言模型近期进展

更强大：大力出奇迹

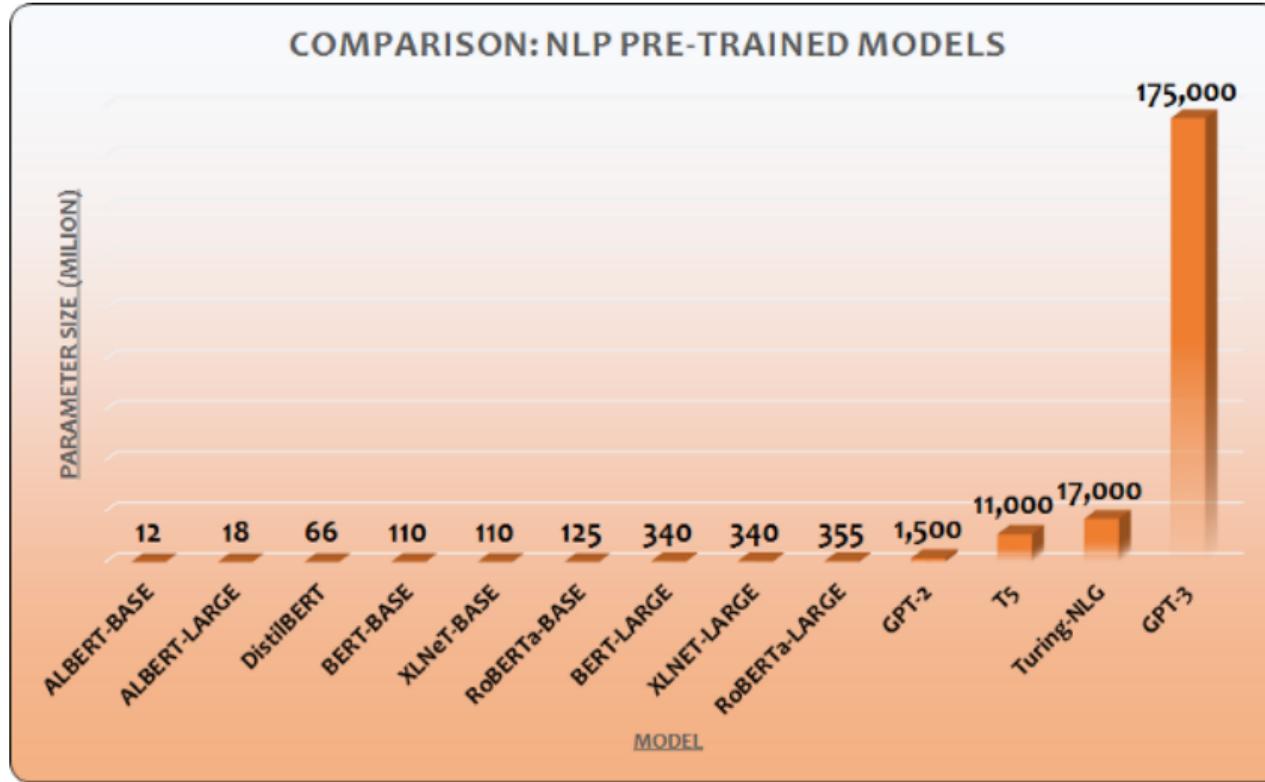
更小巧：压缩与加速

更优秀：功能更多、性能更高、训练更快

更聪明：外部知识融入

更能干：跨界出圈

# 预训练语言模型发展



<https://medium.com/analytics-vidhya/openai-gpt-3-language-models-are-few-shot-learners-82531b3d3122>

# 大力出奇迹：大模型带来使用方式的变化

- ▶ 预训练词向量：
  - ▶ 将NLP带入神经网络时代
  - ▶ 普通提高了NLP各项任务的水平
- ▶ 预训练语言模型（ELMo、BERT、GPT）：
  - ▶ 采用预训练+微调模式，大大简化NLP模型设计
  - ▶ 刷新各项NLP任务的性能
- ▶ 预训练语言模型（GPT-3）：
  - ▶ 超大模型，无需微调，直接Zero-shot方式既可以完成各项NLP任务

# GPT-3带来的冲击

- ▶ 极高的成本使得绝大部分企业和科研机构无力承担
  - ▶ 1750亿参数（对比：BERT-base: 1.1亿参数，GPT-2: 15亿参数）
  - ▶ 1万亿单词的训练数据（45T）
  - ▶ 单次训练成本：1200万美元
- ▶ Zero-shot应用方式和广泛的适用领域为其商业价值带来巨大的想象空间
  - ▶ 故事生成、文学创作、对话生成
  - ▶ 开放领域问答、阅读理解、常识推理
  - ▶ 算术计算
  - ▶ 语言翻译
  - ▶ 指代消解
  - ▶ 图表生成、网页生成
  - ▶ 代码生成、代码注释生成、代码测试用例生成
- ▶ 算力会构成瓶颈吗？
  - ▶ 回顾SMT和DL的历史

# 大规模预训练优化技术

- ▶ 混合精度训练
- ▶ 数据并行
- ▶ 模型并行
- ▶ Lamb优化器
- ▶ DeepSpeed三维并行训练
- ▶ SparseTransformer稀疏注意力加速

# DeepSpeed三维并行训练

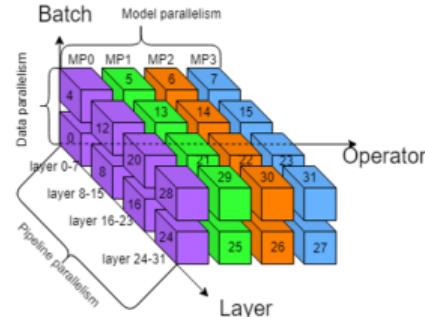
三维混合并行策略： 数据并行+Pipeline并行+模型并行

数据并行： Batch维度的切分

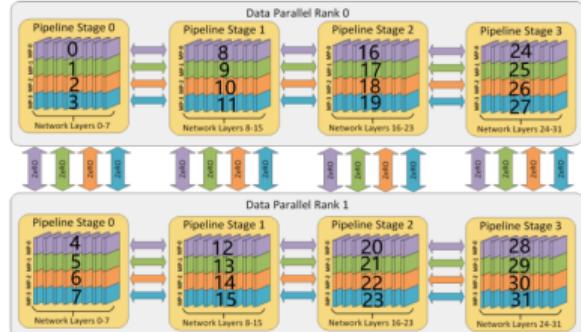
Pipeline并行： Layer维度的切分

模型并行： 算子维度的切分

通过建立三维并行坐标和物理设备之间的映射，可自由扩展，高效训练如GPT3等千亿参数级别的模型

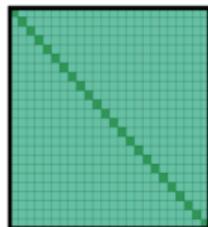


Coordinate	RANK	Coordinate	RANK	Coordinate	RANK	Coordinate	RANK
(0, 0, 0)	0	(1, 0, 0)	8	(2, 0, 0)	16	(3, 0, 0)	24
(0, 0, 1)	1	(1, 0, 1)	9	(2, 0, 1)	17	(3, 0, 1)	25
(0, 0, 2)	2	(1, 0, 2)	10	(2, 0, 2)	18	(3, 0, 2)	26
(0, 0, 3)	3	(1, 0, 3)	11	(2, 0, 3)	19	(3, 0, 3)	27
(0, 1, 0)	4	(1, 1, 0)	12	(2, 1, 0)	20	(3, 1, 0)	28
(0, 1, 1)	5	(1, 1, 1)	13	(2, 1, 1)	21	(3, 1, 1)	29
(0, 1, 2)	6	(1, 1, 2)	14	(2, 1, 2)	22	(3, 1, 2)	30
(0, 1, 3)	7	(1, 1, 3)	15	(2, 1, 3)	23	(3, 1, 3)	31

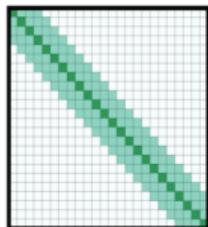


<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/blog/deepspeed-extreme-scale-model-training-for-everyone/>

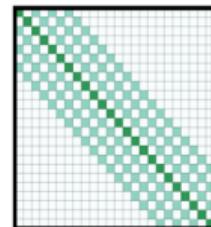
# SparseTransformer稀疏注意力加速



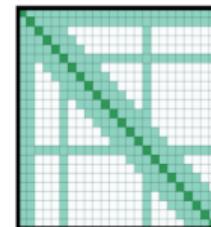
(a) Full  $n^2$  attention



(b) Sliding window attention

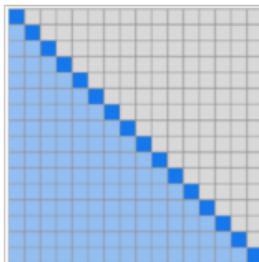


(c) Dilated sliding window

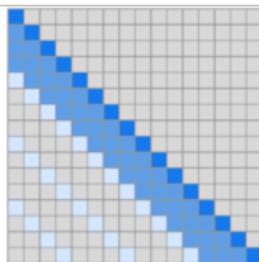


(d) Global+sliding window

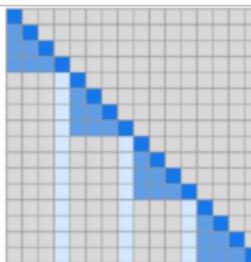
Beltagy, I., Peters, M. E., & Cohan, A. (2020). Longformer: The long-document transformer. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2004.05150*.



(a) Transformer



(b) Sparse Transformer (strided)



(c) Sparse Transformer (fixed)

Child, R., Gray, S., Radford, A., & Sutskever, I. (2019). Generating long sequences with sparse transformers. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1904.10509*.

# 预训练语言模型

## 预训练语言模型近期进展

**更强大:** 大力出奇迹

**更小巧:** 压缩与加速

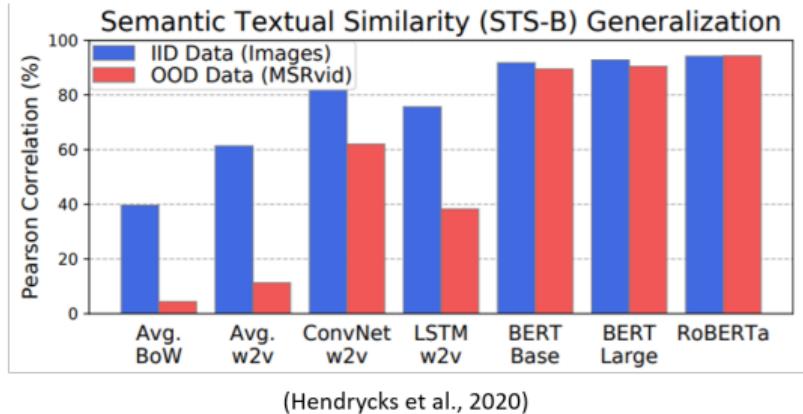
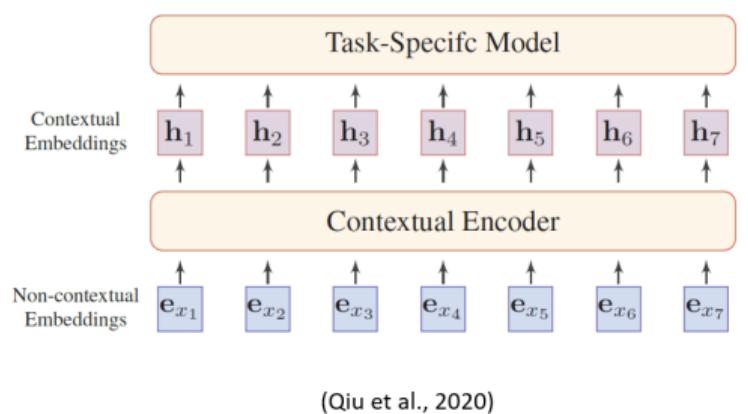
**更优秀:** 功能更多、性能更高、训练更快

**更聪明:** 外部知识融入

**更能干:** 跨界出圈

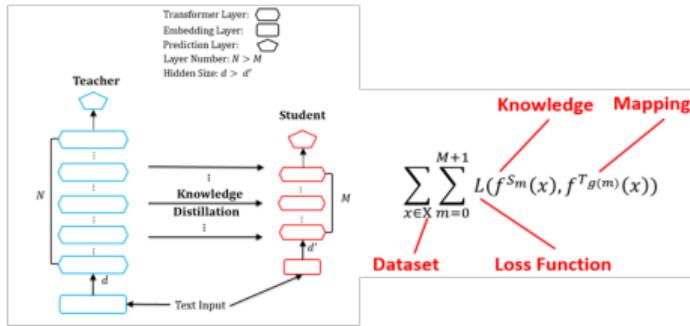
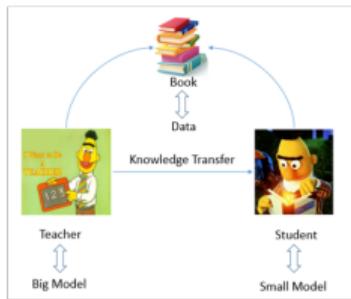
# 预训练模型已经成为各种NLP任务的基石

- ▶ 各种预训练模型被各大公司竞相提出
- ▶ **先做大阶段：“大算力+大模型+大数据+创意任务”探索能力边界**
- ▶ **再做小阶段：在各种下游任务上形成生产力（对话/阅读理解/搜索等）**



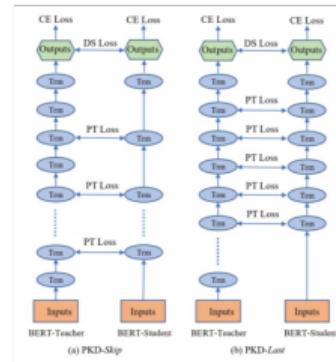
# 基于知识蒸馏的预训练语言模型压缩

- 定义：小模型通过模仿/拟合大模型的行为，完成知识迁移

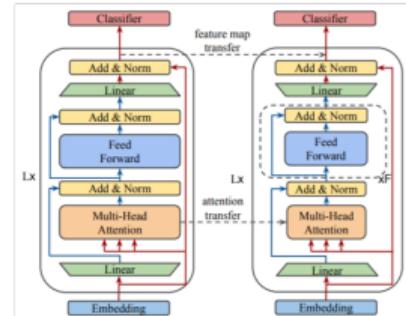


- 相关工作：

- Distilled-BiLSTMsoft [Tang et al., 2019]
- DistilBERT [Sanh et al., 2019]
- TinyBERT [Jiao et al., 2019]
- BERT-PKD [sun et al., 2019]
- MiniLM [wang et al., 2020]
- MobileBERT[sun et al., 2020]
- .....



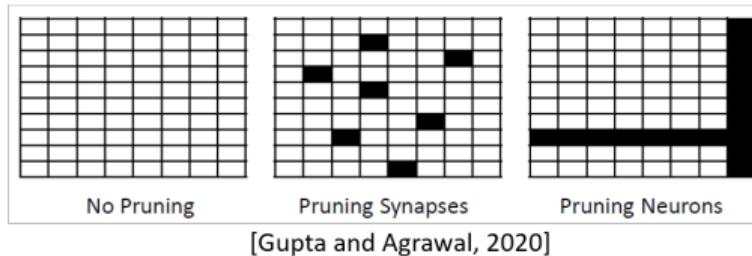
BERT-PKD



MobileBERT

# 基于剪枝的预训练语言模型压缩

- 定义：基于一定的准则（比如绝对值/重要性排序），去掉参数矩阵中冗余的部分；分为结构化和非结构化剪枝

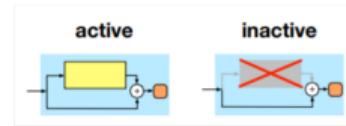


## 代表性工作

- 面向Attention Head的剪枝
  - [Michel et al., 2019]
- 面向层的剪枝
  - LayerDrop [Fan et al., 2019]
  - Poor Man's BERT [Sajjad et al., 2020]
- 其他：
  - 非结构化剪枝Compressing BERT [Gordon et al., 2020].

$$I_h = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim X} \left| \text{Att}_h(x)^T \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(x)}{\partial \text{Att}_h(x)} \right|$$

Head Importance Score  
[Michel et al., 2019]



Random Structured Dropout  
in LayerDrop [Fan et al., 2019]

# 基于量化的预训练语言模型压缩

- 定义：减少数值表示所需要的比特数， Floating point representation -> Fixed point representation

- Step1: Linear scaling

$$sc(x) = \frac{x - \beta}{\alpha}, \quad \alpha = w_{max} - w_{min} \text{ and } \beta = w_{min}$$

- Step 2: quantize

$$\hat{x} = \frac{1}{2^k - 1} \text{round}((2^k - 1) \cdot sc(x))$$

- Step 3: scaling back

$$Q(x) = \alpha \cdot \hat{x} + \beta.$$

Example	
Float	8 bit Quantized
-10.0(min)	0
30.0(max)	255
10.0	128

- 代表性工作

- Q8BERT [Zafrir et al., 2019] :参数矩阵\词向量\activation均采用8bit;
  - QBERT [Shen et al., 2019] :参数矩阵选择2或3bit; 词向量\activation采用8bit;
  - TernaryBERT [Zhang et al., 2020]: 参数矩阵和词向量采用2bit, activation采用8bit;

# 其他预训练语言模型压缩技术

- ▶ 矩阵参数分解
  - ▶ ALBERT [Lan et al., 2020]
  - ▶ Tensorized Transformer [Ma et al., 2019]
- ▶ 参数共享
  - ▶ ALBERT [Lan et al., 2020]
  - ▶ Universal Transformer [Dehghani et al., 2018]
- ▶ 模型结构设计与搜索
  - ▶ MobileBERT [sun et al., 2021]
  - ▶ Transformer Lite [Wu et al., 2020]
  - ▶ AdaBERT [Chen et al., 2020]

# 预训练语言模型

## 预训练语言模型近期进展

更强大：大力出奇迹

更小巧：压缩与加速

**更优秀：**功能更多、性能更高、训练更快

更聪明：外部知识融入

更能干：跨界出圈

# 更好的模型结构

- ▶ 引入Recurrent/相对位置编码
  - ▶ XLNET (Transformer XL)
- ▶ 降低self-attention复杂度、处理更长文本
  - ▶ Performer (Choromanski et al., 2020)
  - ▶ Linformer (Wang et al., 2020b)
  - ▶ Linear Transformer (Katharopoulos et al., 2020)
  - ▶ Big Bird (Zaheer et al., 2020)
  - ▶ Longformer (Beltagy et al., 2020)
  - ▶ Sparse Transformer (Child et al., 2019)
  - ▶ Reformer (Kitaev et al., 2020)

## 更难的训练任务

- ▶ Baseline: LM(GPT,ELMo), MLM(BERT), NSP(BERT)
- ▶ Whole Word Masking (BERT)、SpanBERT (Joshi et al. 2019)
- ▶ RTD (Replaced Token Prediction): Electra(Clark 2020)
- ▶ SOP (Sentence Order Prediction): ALBERT(Lan et al. 2020)
- ▶ DAE (Denoising Autoencoder (DAE): BART(Mike et al. 2019)
- ▶ Multi-task Learning: MT-DNN(Liu et al. 2019)
- ▶ Generator and Discriminator: Electra(Clark 2020)

# 更多的功能

- ▶ 多语言预训练语言模型:
  - ▶ mBERT
  - ▶ XLM(Lample and Conneau, 2019)
  - ▶ BART(Mike et al. 2019)
- ▶ 兼顾理解与生成:
  - ▶ UniLM(Dong et al. 2019)
  - ▶ PMLM(Liao et al. 2020)

# 预训练语言模型

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更强大：大力出奇迹

更小巧：压缩与加速

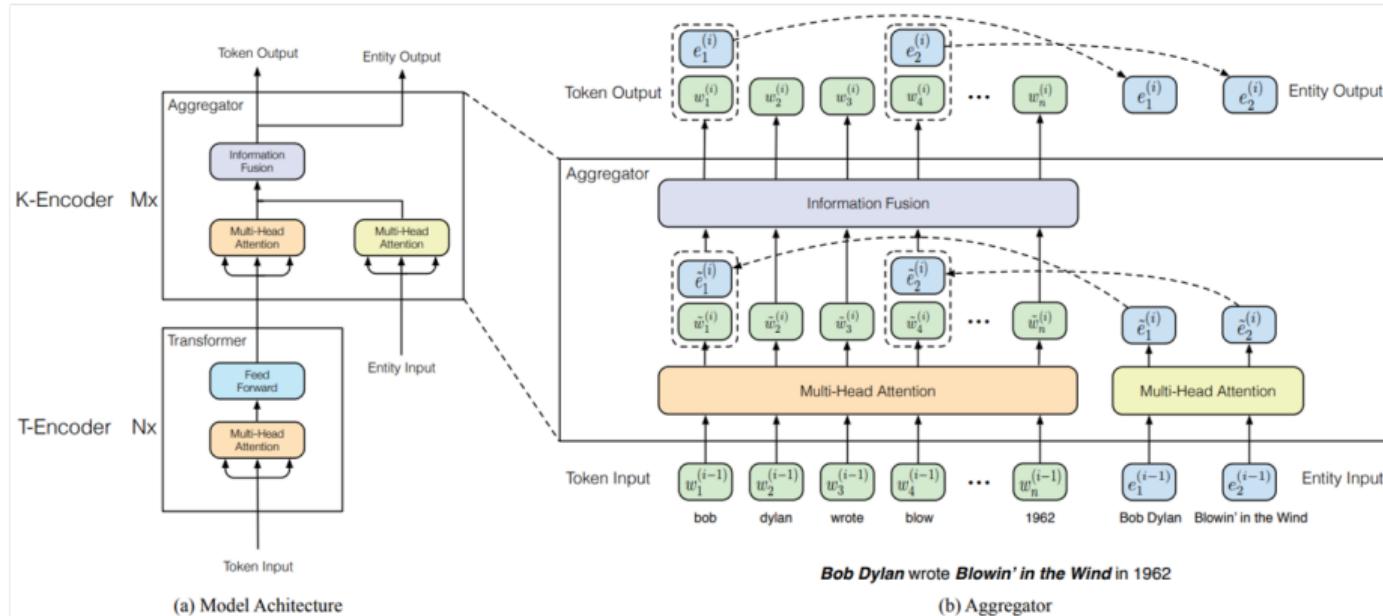
更优秀：功能更多、性能更高、训练更快

更聪明：外部知识融入

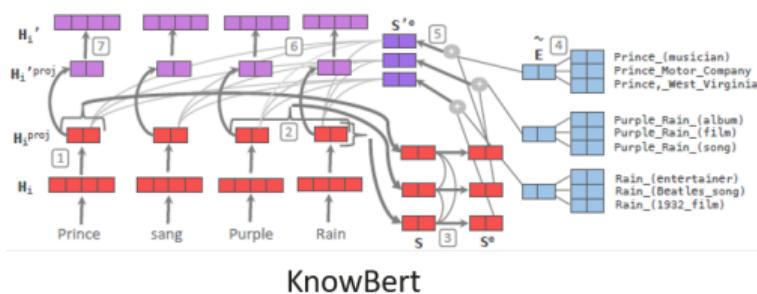
更能干：跨界出圈

# 融入知识的预训练模型：知识图谱融入

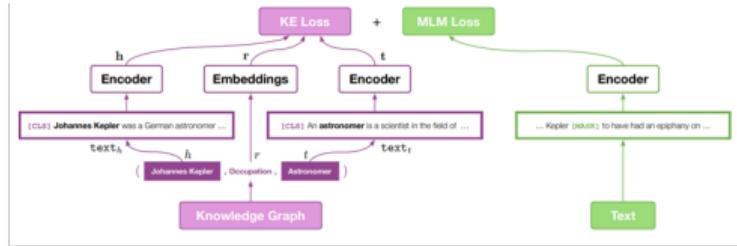
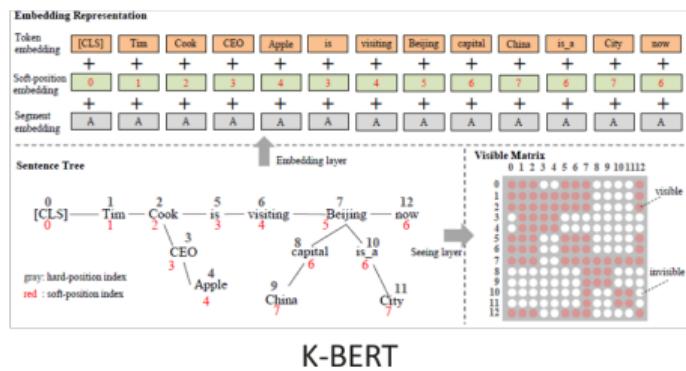
- 采用TransE预训练的实体嵌入
- 知识编码 + 实体预测任务



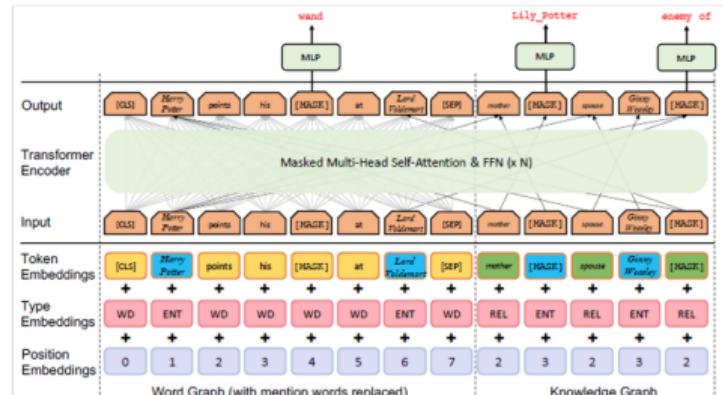
# 融入知识的预训练模型：知识图谱融入



KnowBert

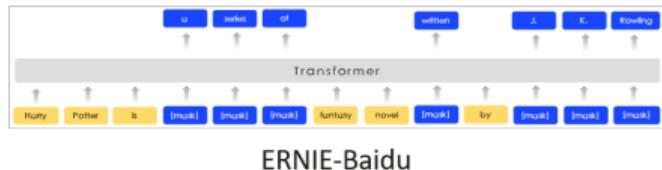


KEPLER



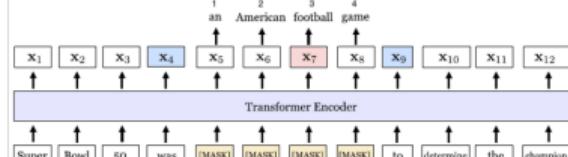
CoLAKE

# 融入知识的预训练模型：Span知识融入

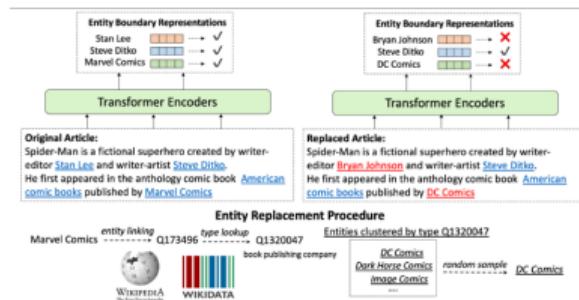


ERNIE-Baidu

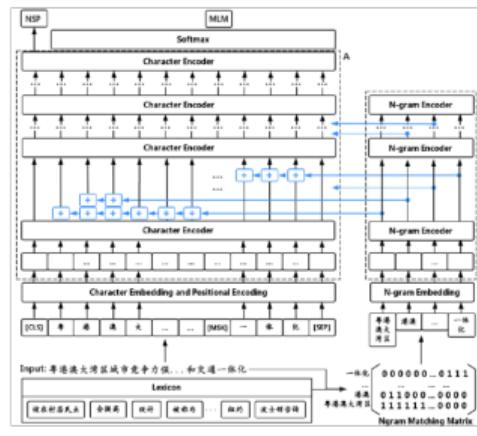
$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}(\text{football}) &= \mathcal{L}_{\text{MLM}}(\text{football}) + \mathcal{L}_{\text{SBO}}(\text{football}) \\ &= -\log P(\text{football} \mid \mathbf{x}_7) - \log P(\text{football} \mid \mathbf{x}_4, \mathbf{x}_9, \mathbf{p}_3)\end{aligned}$$



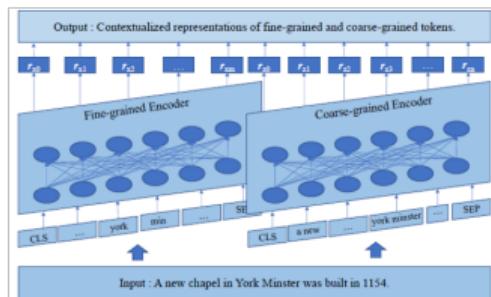
SpanBERT



WKLM

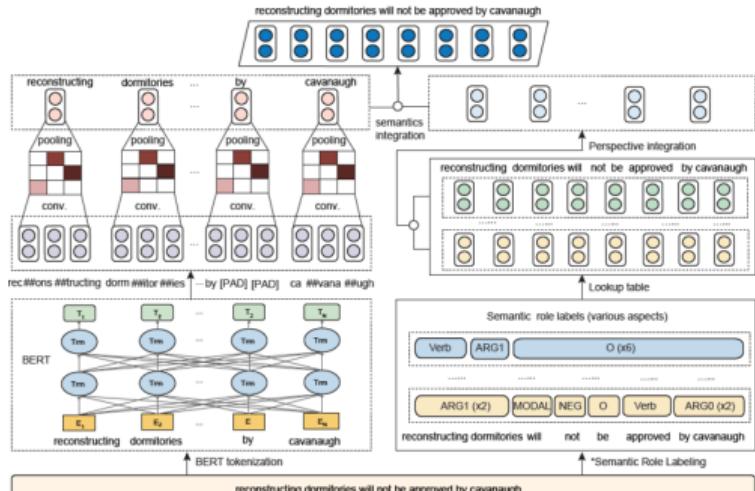


ZEN

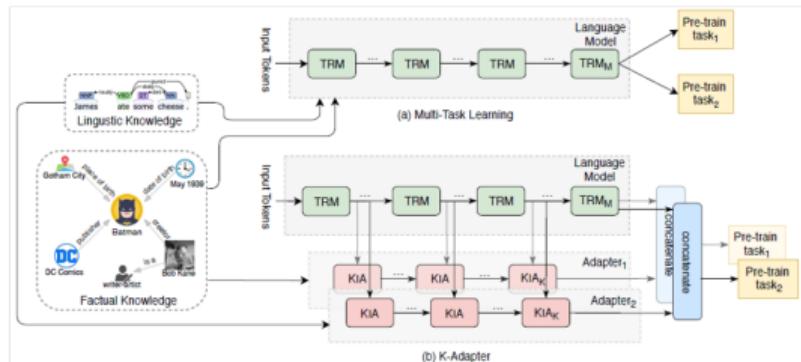


AMBERT

# 融入知识的预训练模型：句法语义知识融入



SemBERT



K-ADAPTER

# 预训练语言模型

## 预训练语言模型近期进展

更强大：大力出奇迹

更小巧：压缩与加速

更优秀：功能更多、性能更高、训练更快

更聪明：外部知识融入

更能干：跨界出圈

# 语音识别预训练模型: wave2vec

- 基於 BERT 在 NLP 的成功
- Facebook 的 wav2vec (2.0 版本)
- Pre-train a model representing latent quantized acoustic representation (codewords), which can be masked
- Overlapped masking allowed, with masking probability 0.065, 49% audio masked, average length 299ms
- Fine-tuning the model with labelled data, as ASR training, such as wav2letter++
- LibriSpeech WER %: test-clean 2.1 → 1.9, test-other 4.6 → 3.5

Baevski, Alexei, et al. "wav2vec 2.0: A framework for self-supervised learning of speech representations." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2006.11477* (2020).

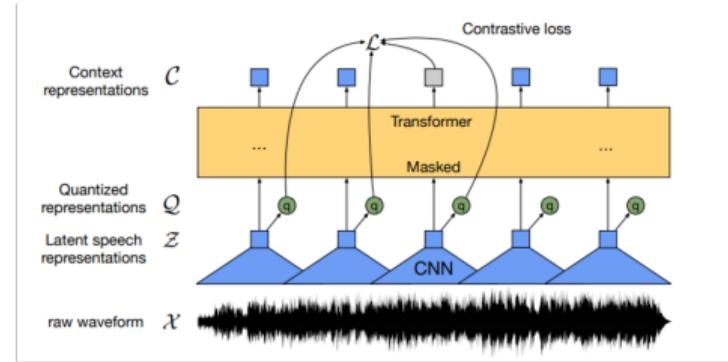
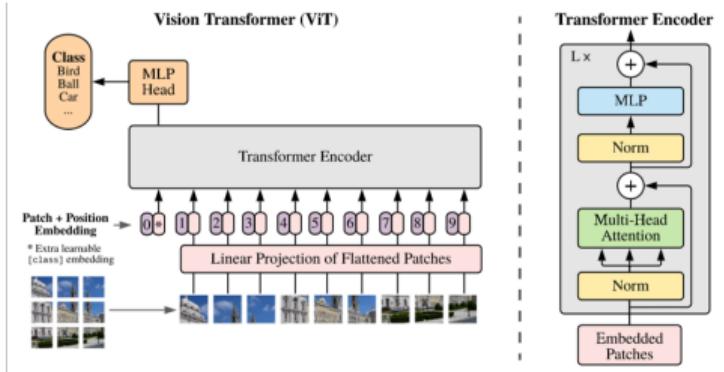


Table 2: WER on LibriSpeech when using all labeled data of 960 hours (cf. Table 1).

Model	Unlabeled data	LM	dev		test	
			clean	other	clean	other
<b>Supervised</b>						
CTC Transf. [49]	-	CLM+Transf.	2.20	4.94	2.47	5.45
S2S Transf. [49]	-	CLM+Transf.	2.10	4.79	2.33	5.17
Transf. Transducer [58]	-	Transf.	-	-	2.0	4.6
ContextNet [16]	-	LSTM	1.9	3.9	1.9	4.1
<b>Semi-supervised</b>						
CTC Transf. + PL [49]	LV-60k	CLM+Transf.	2.10	4.79	2.33	4.54
S2S Transf. + PL [49]	LV-60k	CLM+Transf.	2.00	3.65	2.09	4.11
Iter. pseudo-labeling [56]	LV-60k	4-gram+Transf.	1.85	3.26	2.10	4.01
Noisy student [41]	LV-60k	LSTM	1.6	3.4	1.7	3.4
<b>This work</b>						
LARGE - from scratch	-	Transf.	1.7	4.3	2.1	4.6
BASE	LS-960	Transf.	1.8	4.7	2.1	4.8
LARGE	LS-960	Transf.	1.7	3.9	2.0	4.1
	LV-60k	Transf.	1.6	3.2	1.9	3.5

# 图像分类预训练模型：ViT



- **ViT:** pretraining+finetuning using Transformer
- **Noisy Student:** semi-supervised learning with EfficientNet (prev SOTA on ImageNet)
- **BiT-L:** transfer learning with large ResNet (prev SOTA on other data sets)

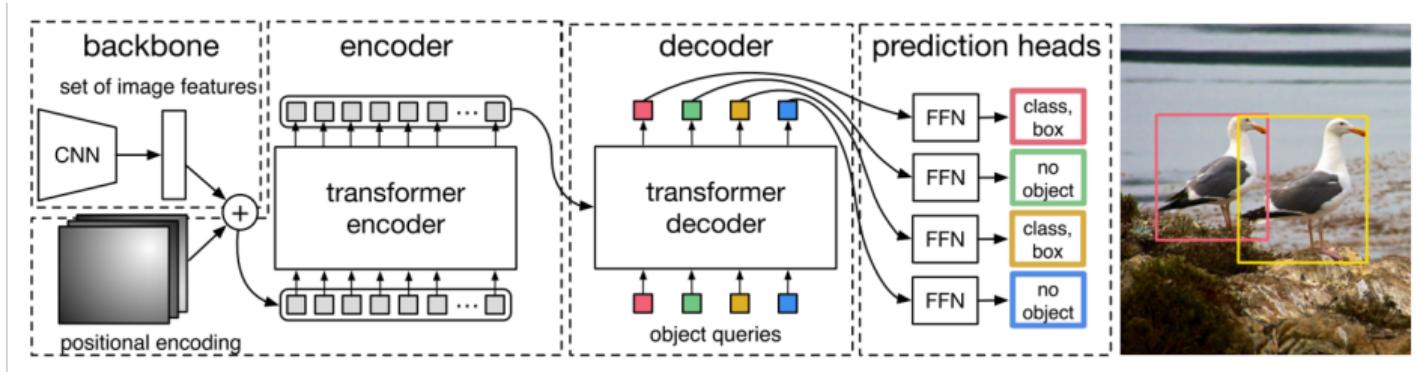
	Ours (ViT-H/14)	Ours (ViT-L/16)	BiT-L (ResNet152x4)	Noisy Student (EfficientNet-L2)
ImageNet	88.36	$87.61 \pm 0.03$	$87.54 \pm 0.02$	$88.4 / 88.5^*$
ImageNet RealL	<b>90.77</b>	$90.24 \pm 0.03$	90.54	90.55
CIFAR-10	<b>99.50</b> $\pm 0.06$	99.42 $\pm 0.03$	99.37 $\pm 0.06$	—
CIFAR-100	<b>94.55</b> $\pm 0.04$	93.90 $\pm 0.05$	93.51 $\pm 0.08$	—
Oxford-IIIT Pets	<b>97.56</b> $\pm 0.03$	97.32 $\pm 0.11$	96.62 $\pm 0.23$	—
Oxford Flowers-102	$99.68 \pm 0.02$	<b>99.74</b> $\pm 0.00$	$99.63 \pm 0.03$	—
VTAB (19 tasks)	<b>77.16</b> $\pm 0.29$	$75.91 \pm 0.18$	$76.29 \pm 1.70$	—
TPUv3-days	2.5k	0.68k	9.9k	12.3k

- Input: split an image into **fixed-size patches**, linearly **embed** them
- **Learnable Position embeddings:**
  - 1-D positional embedding: input is a sequence of patches
  - 2-D positional embedding: input is a grid of patches
  - 1-D relative positional embedding
- **A Pre-norm Transformer encoder**

- **Pre-training task:** **masked patch prediction**, replacing 50% patch embeddings with
  - a learnable [mask] embedding (80%)
  - a random other patch embedding (10%)
  - just keeping them as is (10%)
- **Downstream task:** add a classifier on top of "CLS token" representation

An Image is Worth 16X16 Words: Transformers For Image Recognition at Scale, ICLR 2021 Submission

# 基于Transformer的End-to-End物体检测：DETR

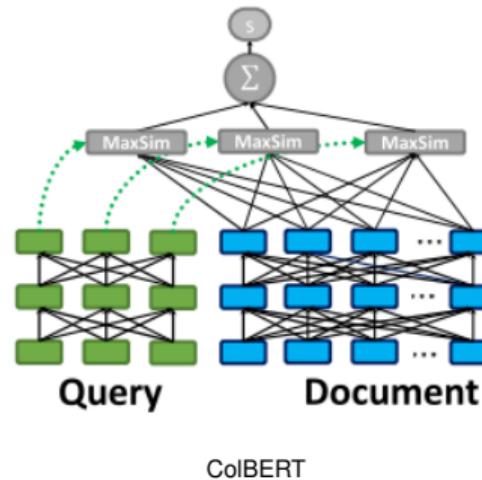
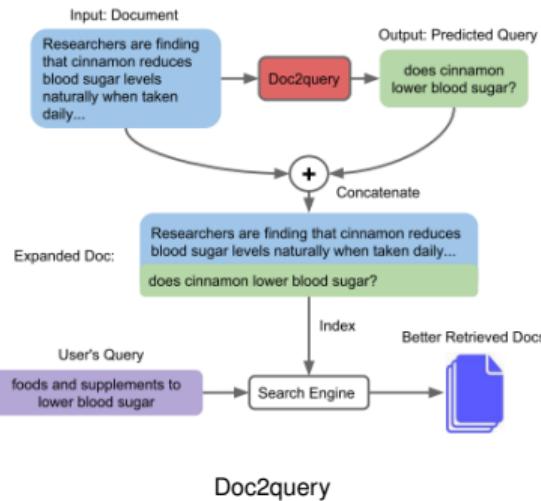


- **A CNN backbone:** learns a 2D representation of an input image
- **Transformer**
  - **Encoder:** adds the flattened image representation and a positional encoding and passes it into a transformer encoder
  - **Decoder:** takes as input a small fixed number of learned positional embeddings (object queries), attends to the encoder output
- **A shared feed forward network (FFN):**
  - takes as input the transformer decoder output and predicts either a detection (class and bounding box) or a "no object" class

Model	GFLOPS/FPS	#params	AP	AP <sub>50</sub>	AP <sub>75</sub>	AP <sub>S</sub>	AP <sub>M</sub>	AP <sub>L</sub>
Faster RCNN-DC5	320/16	166M	39.0	60.5	42.3	21.4	43.5	52.5
Faster RCNN-FPN	180/26	42M	40.2	61.0	43.8	24.2	43.5	52.0
Faster RCNN-R101-FPN	246/20	60M	42.0	62.5	45.9	25.2	45.6	54.6
Faster RCNN-DC5+	320/16	166M	41.1	61.4	44.3	22.9	45.9	55.0
Faster RCNN-FPN+	180/26	42M	42.0	62.1	45.5	26.6	45.4	53.4
Faster RCNN-R101-FPN+	246/20	60M	44.0	63.9	<b>47.8</b>	<b>27.2</b>	48.1	56.0
DETR	86/28	41M	42.0	62.4	44.2	20.5	45.8	61.1
DETR-DC5	187/12	41M	43.3	63.1	45.9	22.5	47.3	61.1
DETR-R101	152/20	60M	43.5	63.8	46.4	21.9	48.0	61.8
DETR-DC5-R101	253/10	60M	<b>44.9</b>	<b>64.7</b>	47.7	23.7	<b>49.5</b>	<b>62.3</b>

# 预训练语言模型用于信息检索

- ▶ DeepCT (Dai and Callan. 2019) (sparse index retrieval)
- ▶ Doc2query (Nogueira et al. 2019) (sparse index retrieval)
- ▶ ColBERT (Khattab and Zaharia. 2020) (dense index retrieval)



# 预训练语言模型

背景：自然语言处理的预训练方法

预训练语言模型近期进展

我们的工作

总结与展望

# 诺亚方舟实验室的预训练语言模型研究

- ▶ 开发自研预训练语言模型：哪吒（NEZHA）
- ▶ BERT压缩三剑客：
  - ▶ 预训练语言模型蒸馏：TinyBERT
  - ▶ 动态可伸缩的预训练语言模型：DynaBERT
  - ▶ 三值量化的预训练语言模型：TernaryBERT
- ▶ 多语言预训练语言模型（MultiNEZHA）
- ▶ 预训练语言模型的解释（Perturbed Masking BERT for Unsupervised Parsing）
- ▶ 预训练语言模型用于任意词序生成（Probabilistically Masked Language Model）
- ▶ 融合知识的预训练语言模型（ERNIE-Tsinghua, BERT-MK）
- ▶ 预训练语言模型改进文本搜索（SparTerm）

# 诺亚方舟实验室的预训练语言模型落地应用

- ▶ 预训练语言模型的底层硬件移植和优化（支持华为昇腾Ascend芯片）
- ▶ 预训练语言模型的底层平台移植和优化（支持华为深度学习框架MindSpore）
- ▶ 自然语言处理服务框架（HMS）
- ▶ 基于预训练语言模型的对话理解（多语言语音助手）
- ▶ 搜索意图分析与排序
- ▶ 文档分类标签和推荐
- ▶ 基于预训练语言模型的诗歌生成（乐府作诗机）

# 预训练语言模型

## 我们的工作

自研预训练语言模型：哪吒

预训练语言模型蒸馏

预训练语言模型量化

动态可伸缩的预训练语言模型

预训练语言模型扰动掩码：理解预训练语言模型蕴含的句法知识

概率掩码的预训练语言模型：既可以做语言理解，也可以按任意词序生成语言

BERT-MK：预训练语言模型中注入图上下文知识

SparTerm：用预训练语言模型改进稀疏表示的文本检索

# 哪吒预训练语言模型

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## NEZHA: NEURAL CONTEXTUALIZED REPRESENTATION FOR CHINESE LANGUAGE UNDERSTANDING

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TECHNICAL REPORT

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Yasheng Wang, Jiashu Lin\*, Xin Jiang, Xiao Chen, Qun Liu**

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September 4, 2019

- ▶ 技术报告: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.00204>

# 哪吒的开源

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page. At the top left is the repository name 'huawei-noah / Pretrained-Language-Model'. To its right are several buttons: 'Watch' (with a dropdown arrow), '41' (issues), 'Unstar' (with a star icon), '1.1k' (stars), 'Fork' (with a fork icon), and '217' (forks). Below this header, the main title 'Pretrained Language Model' is displayed in large, bold, dark gray font. A horizontal line follows the title. Below the line, a descriptive text reads: 'This repository provides the latest pretrained language models and its related optimization techniques developed by Huawei Noah's Ark Lab.' Another horizontal line follows this text. Underneath, the section 'Directory structure' is titled in bold black font. A list of four items follows, each preceded by a blue circular bullet point:

- [NEZHA-TensorFlow](#) is a pretrained Chinese language model which achieves the state-of-the-art performances on several Chinese NLP tasks developed by TensorFlow.
- [NEZHA-PyTorch](#) is the PyTorch version of NEZHA.
- [NEZHA-Gen-TensorFlow](#) is a Chinese GPT-like pretrained language model.
- [TinyBERT](#) is a compressed BERT model which achieves 7.5x smaller and 9.4x faster on inference.

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Watch 41 Unstar 1.1k Fork 217

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# 哪吒的技术特色

## 与BERT模型共同点

多层Transformer编码器

相同的预训练语言任务

相近的模型大小与参数量

## 与BERT模型不同点

相对位置编码

全词掩码

混合精度训练

LAMB优化器

支持GPT自回归模型

概率掩码

## 其他

训练语料: wiki, 百度百科, 新闻

训练资源: 8 V100 \* 10

# 哪吒的排名

## ► 中文CLUE: 第一

CLUE总排行榜\*记最佳得分(10.22后中文原版数据集OCNLI替代CMNLI。bert\_base初始化分数, 可重新跑OCNLI并提交)

排行	模型	研究机构	测评时间	Score	认证	AFQMC	TNEWS	IFLYTEK	CMNLI	OCNLI_50K	CLUEWSC 2020	CSL	CMRC2018	CHID	C3
1	HUMAN	CLUE	19-12-01	85.610	已认证	81.000	71.000	80.300	76.000	90.3	98.000	84.000	92.400	87.100	96.000
2	NEZHA-large	Huawei Noah's ...	20-09-24	78.057	待认证	76.586	69.370	63.615	81.576	71.25	89.310	85.267	77.900	86.535	79.162
3	Archer-24l	search-nlp	20-09-21	77.762	待认证	75.291	69.960	62.692	84.782	71.25	85.517	84.600	74.050	85.407	84.070
4	UER	Tencent Oteam	20-04-30	77.096	待认证	76.819	71.260	63.231	83.471	71.25	82.759	84.633	79.150	85.493	72.893
5	Rt-X	DXM AI-lab	20-08-14	76.605	待认证	77.156	70.920	61.154	84.243	71.25	83.793	83.100	76.200	85.519	72.713
6	Rt-X	personal	20-08-14	76.605	待认证	77.156	70.920	61.154	84.243	71.25	83.793	83.100	76.200	85.519	72.713
7	hf-robert-large	personal	20-07-18	75.941	待认证	75.006	68.970	63.962	82.443	71.25	84.483	82.700	72.400	86.996	71.197
8	noone	LITG	20-06-16	74.877	待认证	73.867	68.580	59.731	81.868	71.25	78.276	85.700	73.250	86.622	69.630
9	AMBERT-Base	ByteDance	20-08-28	74.877	待认证	73.867	68.580	59.731	81.868	71.25	78.276	85.700	73.250	86.622	69.630
10	noone-h	LITG	20-06-16	73.709	待认证	74.411	69.040	56.423	81.103	71.25	76.207	85.600	72.450	82.851	67.754

# 哪吒的排名

## ▶ 英文SUPERGLUE: 第二

SuperGLUE GLUE Paper / Code Tasks Leaderboard FAQ

Leaderboard Version: 2.0

Rank	Name	Model	URL	Score	BoolQ	CB	COPA	MultiRC	ReCoRD	RTE	WIC	WSC	AX-b	AX-g	
1	SuperGLUE Human Baselines	SuperGLUE Human Baselines		89.8	89.0	95.8/98.9	100.0	81.8/51.9	91.7/91.3	93.6	80.0	100.0	76.6	99.3/99.7	
+	2	T5 Team - Google	T5		89.3	91.2	93.9/96.8	94.8	88.1/63.3	94.1/93.4	92.5	76.9	93.8	65.6	92.7/91.9
+	3	Huawei Noah's Ark Lab	NEZHA-Plus		86.7	87.8	94.4/96.0	93.6	84.6/55.1	90.1/89.6	89.1	74.6	93.2	58.0	87.1/74.4
+	4	Alibaba PAI&ICBU	PAI Albert		86.1	88.1	92.4/96.4	91.8	84.6/54.7	89.0/88.3	88.8	74.1	93.2	75.6	98.3/99.2
+	5	Tencent Jarvis Lab	RoBERTa (ensemble)		85.9	88.2	92.5/95.6	90.8	84.4/53.4	91.5/91.0	87.9	74.1	91.8	57.6	89.3/75.6
	6	Zhuiyi Technology	RoBERTa-mtl-adv		85.7	87.1	92.4/95.6	91.2	85.1/54.3	91.7/91.3	88.1	72.1	91.8	58.5	91.0/78.1

# 哪吒的落地应用

Carrier BG, Cloud & AI BG , Consumer BG, Smart Car Solutions BU



HUAWEI CLOUD



华为小艺



Huawei Mobile Services

AI算法平台

对话系统

自然和语言处理服务框架

TinyBERT模型压缩技术

NEZHA预训练语言模型

# 哪吒的落地应用

- ▶ 基础模型和算法
  - ▶ 预训练模型和压缩算法服务
- ▶ 对话系统
  - ▶ 多语种意图理解和语义槽提取
    - 基于预训练模型和压缩技术实现高精度轻量级意图和语义槽提取联合模型，可在端侧实时运行
    - 利用基于预训练模型的迁移学习技术，实现快速语种扩展
- ▶ 搜索与推荐
  - ▶ 搜索query分析
    - 利用TinyBERT在线识别多语种query中的核心词和命名实体
  - ▶ 搜索广告意图理解
    - 利用TinyBERT模型在线对搜索广告意图进行分类，根据该分类推荐相应的APP
  - ▶ 企业文档检索系统精排
    - 利用预训练模型提取文档和query的特征并在此基础上进行相似度计算
  - ▶ 文档标签分类
    - 利用与训练模型提取的特征，建立极多标签分类模型，标识文档的主要内容，为推荐和检索系统提供基础特征

# 预训练语言模型

## 我们的工作

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预训练语言模型量化

动态可伸缩的预训练语言模型

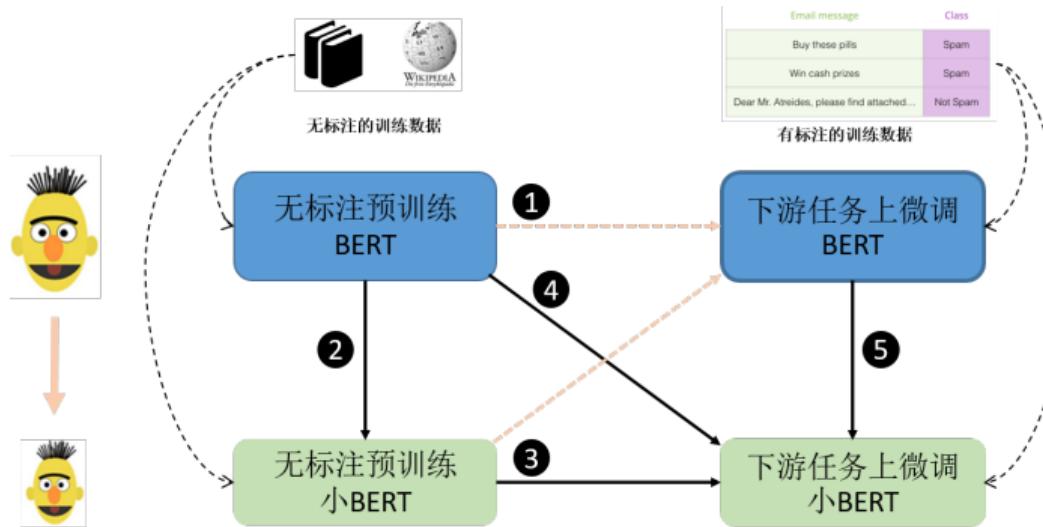
预训练语言模型扰动掩码: 理解预训练语言模型蕴含的句法知识

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BERT-MK: 预训练语言模型中注入图上下文知识

SparTerm: 用预训练语言模型改进稀疏表示的文本检索

# 预训练模型蒸馏-知识迁移视角



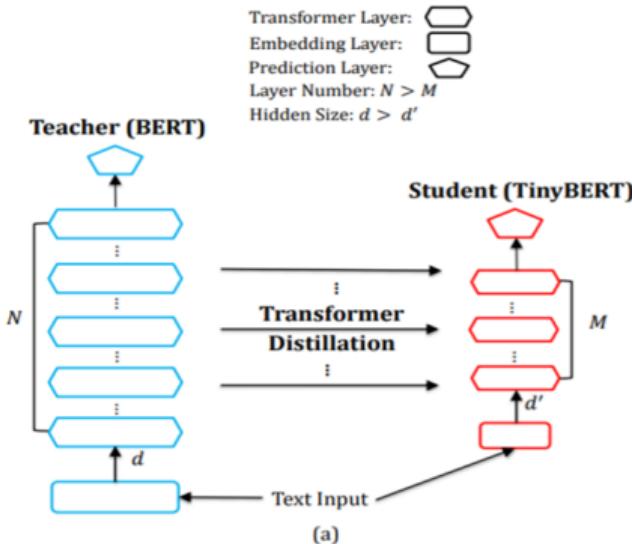
迁移1：基于无标注预训练的BERT  
到基于下游任务微调的BERT

迁移2+3：通过两步，将在无标注语  
料学到的知识迁移到小模型

迁移4：通过一步，将无标注语料学  
到的知识迁移到小模型

迁移5：将下游任务上的老师迁移到  
小模型

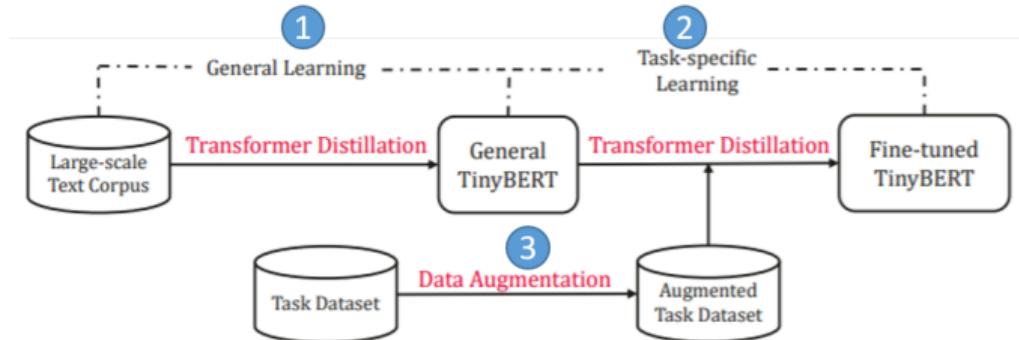
# 预训练模型蒸馏-损失函数



$$\sum_{x \in X} \sum_{m=1}^{M+1} L(f(s_m(x)), f(t_{g(m)}(x)))$$

- ▶  $X$ : Dataset
- ▶  $m$ : index of a student layer
- ▶  $s_m$ : the  $m^{th}$  student layer
- ▶  $t_{g(m)}$ : the teacher layer corresponding to the  $m^{th}$  student layers
- ▶  $f(*)$ : the knowledge function
- ▶  $L(*)$ : the loss function

# TinyBERT知识蒸馏的基本流程:



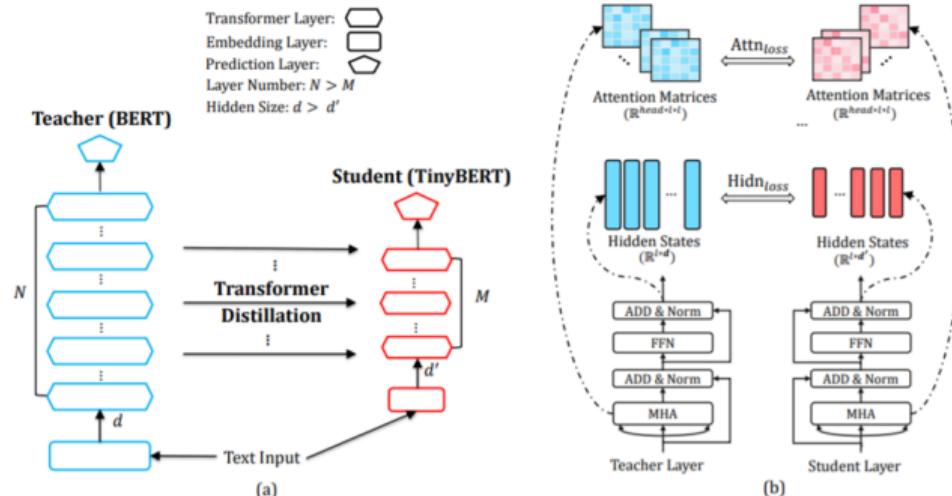
- (1) 第一步蒸馏 GD(General Distillation)
  - ▶ 将pre-trained teacher BERT知识迁移到general TinyBERT
- (2) 第二步蒸馏 TD(Task-specific Distillation)
  - ▶ 将fine-tuned teacher BERT知识迁移到fine-tuned TinyBERT
- (3) 数据增强 DA(Data Augmentation)
  - ▶ 论文: Jiao et al. TinyBERT: Distilling BERT for Natural Language Understanding, [link](#)
  - ▶ 开源代码: [link](#)

# TinyBERT知识蒸馏：损失函数

训练目标函数：

$$\mathcal{L}_{model} = \sum_{m=0}^{M+1} \lambda_m \mathcal{L}_{layer}(S_m, T_{g(m)})$$

- ▶ 同时计算词嵌入层、Transformer层和预测层的损失
- ▶ 在Transformer层，同时计算隐状态的损失和注意力矩阵的损失



$$\mathcal{L}_{layer}(S_m, T_{g(m)}) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_{embd}(S_0, T_0), & m = 0 \\ \mathcal{L}_{hidn}(S_m, T_{g(m)}) + \mathcal{L}_{attn}(S_m, T_{g(m)}), & M \geq m > 0 \\ \mathcal{L}_{pred}(S_{M+1}, T_{N+1}), & m = M + 1 \end{cases}$$

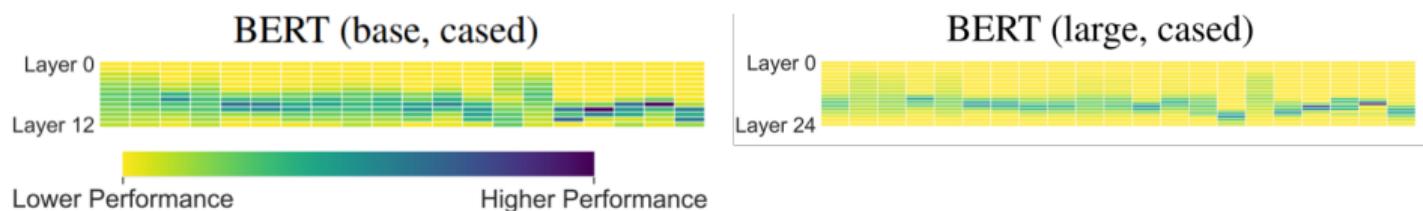
# TinyBERT知识蒸馏：选层策略

选层策略：学生模型从老师的哪些层学习

- ▶  $g(m)$ 函数：选层策略需要学习优化，但是GD非常耗费时间
- ▶ 均匀选层策略并不是最优，我们通过进化算法来搜索最优的选层方案

Student	Strategy	Layer Mapping	SST-2 (Acc)	MNLI (Acc)	SQuAD v1.1 (EM/F1)	MRPC (Acc/F1)	CoLA (Mcc)	QNLI (Acc)	QQP (Acc/F1)	SQuAD v2.0 (EM/F1)	Avg
4-Layer	Uniform	(3,6,9,12)	87.4	77.0	66.7/77.4	76.5/84.6	21.3	84.9	86.0/81.7	58.9/62.5	72.1
	Last-Layer	(0,0,0,12)	88.1	77.6	69.2/79.4	83.8/88.6	21.4	85.7	87.2/82.9	59.4/63.3	73.4
	Contribution-based	(1,10,11,12)	86.8	76.1	64.4/76.4	79.4/86.3	15.5	85.8	86.1/81.4	61.6/65.1	71.7
	ELM (ours)	(0,0,5,10)	89.9	78.6	71.5/81.2	85.0/89.5	23.9	86.0	87.9/83.6	62.9/66.2	74.9
6-Layer	Uniform	(2,4,6,8,10,12)	90.7	81.2	76.0/84.6	85.0/89.6	27.2	89.2	88.2/84.1	68.0/71.3	77.2
	Last-Layer	(0,0,0,0,0,12)	89.8	81.3	76.0/84.7	85.5/89.7	34.3	89.0	88.7/84.6	68.7/71.9	78.2
	Contribution-based	(1,6,7,10,11,12)	90.0	80.9	75.0/84.1	84.6/89.3	28.5	88.8	88.0/84.2	66.5/70.0	77.0
	ELM (ours)	(0,5,0,0,0,10)	91.5	82.4	77.2/85.7	86.0/90.1	36.1	89.3	89.2/85.4	70.3/73.2	79.2

- ▶ 我们发现，预训练大模型的中间层，知识更容易迁移（GD不考虑M+1层）



## TinyBERT知识蒸馏：数据增强

下游任务通常训练数据不足，我们采用数据增强方法生成更多的伪数据用于TD（面向任务的蒸馏）

- ▶ 对于下游任务的每一个训练样本，随机选择一些词语进行替换
- ▶ 替换时我们采用BERT和Glove，替换相近的词语
- ▶ 通过一个阈值控制被替换词语的比例
- ▶ 我们发现伪数据数量为原始下游任务训练数据20倍时蒸馏效果最好

[Mask][Mask][Mask][Mask]歌曲

[帮][我][搜][索]歌曲  
[播][放][一][首]歌曲  
[给][我][搜][索]歌曲  
[给][我][播][放]歌曲  
[给][我][放][首]歌曲  
[给][我][唱][首]歌曲  
[帮][我][播][放]歌曲

# TinyBERT实验结果：GLUE

System	#Params	#FLOPS	Speedup	MNLI-(m/mm)	QQP	QNLI	SST-2	CoLA	STS-B	MRPC	RTE	Avg
BERT <sub>BASE</sub> (Teacher)	109M	22.5B	1.0x	83.9/83.4	71.1	90.9	93.4	52.8	85.2	87.5	67.0	79.5
BERT <sub>TINY</sub>	14.5M	1.2B	9.4x	75.4/74.9	66.5	84.8	87.6	19.5	77.1	83.2	62.6	70.2
BERT <sub>SMALL</sub>	29.2M	3.4B	5.7x	77.6/77.0	68.1	86.4	89.7	27.8	77.0	83.4	61.8	72.1
BERT <sub>4</sub> -PKD	52.2M	7.6B	3.0x	79.9/79.3	70.2	85.1	89.4	24.8	79.8	82.6	62.3	72.6
DistilBERT <sub>4</sub>	52.2M	7.6B	3.0x	78.9/78.0	68.5	85.2	91.4	32.8	76.1	82.4	54.1	71.9
MobileBERT <sub>TINY</sub> †	15.1M	3.1B	-	81.5/81.6	68.9	<b>89.5</b>	91.7	<b>46.7</b>	80.1	<b>87.9</b>	65.1	<b>77.0</b>
TinyBERT <sub>4</sub> (ours)	14.5M	1.2B	9.4x	<b>82.5/81.8</b>	<b>71.3</b>	87.7	<b>92.6</b>	44.1	<b>80.4</b>	86.4	<b>66.6</b>	<b>77.0</b>
BERT <sub>6</sub> -PKD	67.0M	11.3B	2.0x	81.5/81.0	70.7	89.0	92.0	-	-	85.0	65.5	-
DistilBERT <sub>6</sub>	67.0M	11.3B	2.0x	82.6/81.3	70.1	88.9	92.5	49.0	81.3	86.9	58.4	76.8
TinyBERT <sub>6</sub> (ours)	67.0M	11.3B	2.0x	<b>84.6/83.2</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>79.4</b>

# TinyBERT实际性能和应用情况

- ▶ 相比于BERT-base模型，4层TinyBERT模型加速9.4倍，参数量降为1/7，精度平均下降2.5%，优于现有的所有同量级的模型
- ▶ 6层TinyBERT模型精度接近BERT-base模型
- ▶ TinyBERT成为终端语音助手NLU算法核心，相对传统模型提高6~10%
- ▶ TinyBERT目前已成为预训练模型压缩的主流方案，被微软、谷歌、IBM等公司引用，多家媒体报道，Google Scholar引用30+
- ▶ 4层TinyBERT基于诺亚AI系统工程实验室开发的Bolt框架，对于常见的短文本（长度小于9个词）在2.5GHz的ARM A76单核float16推理时间仅有2ms, int8推理时间1.3ms，模型存储只有10MB左右。

# TinyBERT: CLUE小模型排行榜

TinyBERT在CLUE小模型排行榜上稳居第一已经很长时间

CLUE小模型排行榜<sup>\*记最佳得分(模型名称需带有tiny标识, 模型参数低于1/9的bert-base参数量)</sup>

排行	模型	研究机构	测评时间	Score	认证	AFQMC	TNEWS	IFLYTEK	CMNLI	CLUEWSC 2020	CSL
1	Tiny-NEZHA-4L(9x faster than ...	Huawei Cloud & Noah's Ark lab	20-04-10	59.826	待认证	74.903	67.230	58.808	79.245	0.0	78.767
2	BERT-base	CLUE	19-12-01	58.437	已认证	73.700	56.580	60.290	79.690	0.0	80.360
3	electra-small	electra-small	20-04-17	56.502	待认证	69.956	54.460	56.500	76.929	0.0	81.167
4	electra-official-dis_tiny	electra-official-dis_tiny	20-03-15	55.097	待认证	70.319	54.280	53.538	73.745	0.0	78.700
5	ebm-tiny	ebm-tiny	20-04-14	54.960	待认证	69.904	54.410	55.654	74.823	0.0	74.967

# TinyBERT: NLPCC高性能小模型评测

TinyBERT在NLPCC2020的高性能小模型评测比赛中获第一名

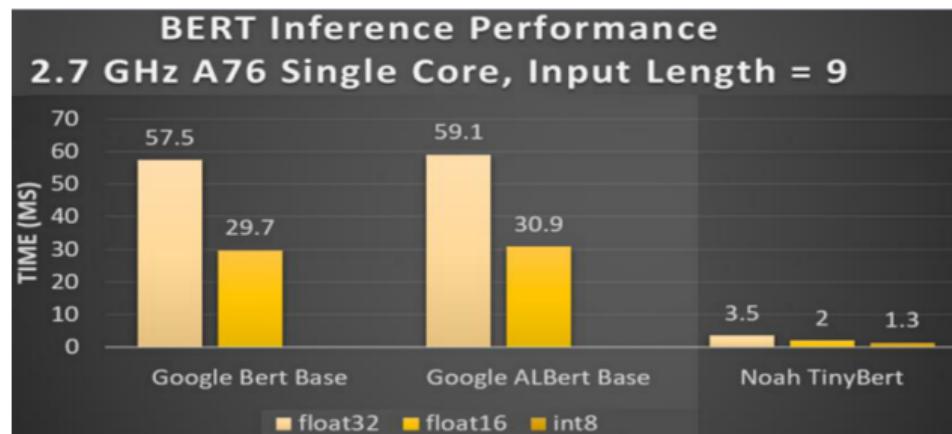
结果：

首先感谢大家本次的参与，我们本次比赛的评定规则如下：

1. 由于测速涉及到硬件条件的限制，所以我们将依据参赛同学自己测定的速度作为模型是否符合规范的依据。
2. 最终分数评定由我们实际测算的速度和参数量按照任务指南中的公式进行计算，分数可能会存在误差，以不影响名次为可接受误差范围内。
3. 具体名次如下：第一名：Huawei Cloud & Noah's Ark lab，得分：0.777126778 第二名：Tencent Oteam，得分：0.768969257 第三名：Xiaomi AI Lab，得分：0.758543871 结果公示三天，如果有问题可以和我们联系。本次比赛是CLUE第一次正式举办的对外比赛，不免有很多疏漏之处，也非常感谢得到来自各个学校、公司的各位同学大神的指导和帮助。本次比赛的其他信息会在最终的评估报告中有详细的解释。CLUE保留对结果的最终解释权。关于奖励发放的事宜会在后续和各位获奖者沟通。恭喜这些同学，也非常感谢各位的支持。

# TinyBERT的底层硬件加速

- ▶ 使用诺亚自研的BOLT深度学习加速库对TinyBERT进行底层硬件优化
  - ▶ 将访存算子尝试与计算密集的算子进行合并
  - ▶ Cache内计算，减少函数调用和内存访问次数
  - ▶ 使用合并访存优化Transpose和Reshape等格式转换算子
  - ▶ 基于快速索引方式计算Embedding算子实现



# 预训练语言模型

## 我们的工作

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# TernaryBERT: 三值量化的预训练语言模型

将蒸馏与极低比特（1/2-bit）量化技术结合

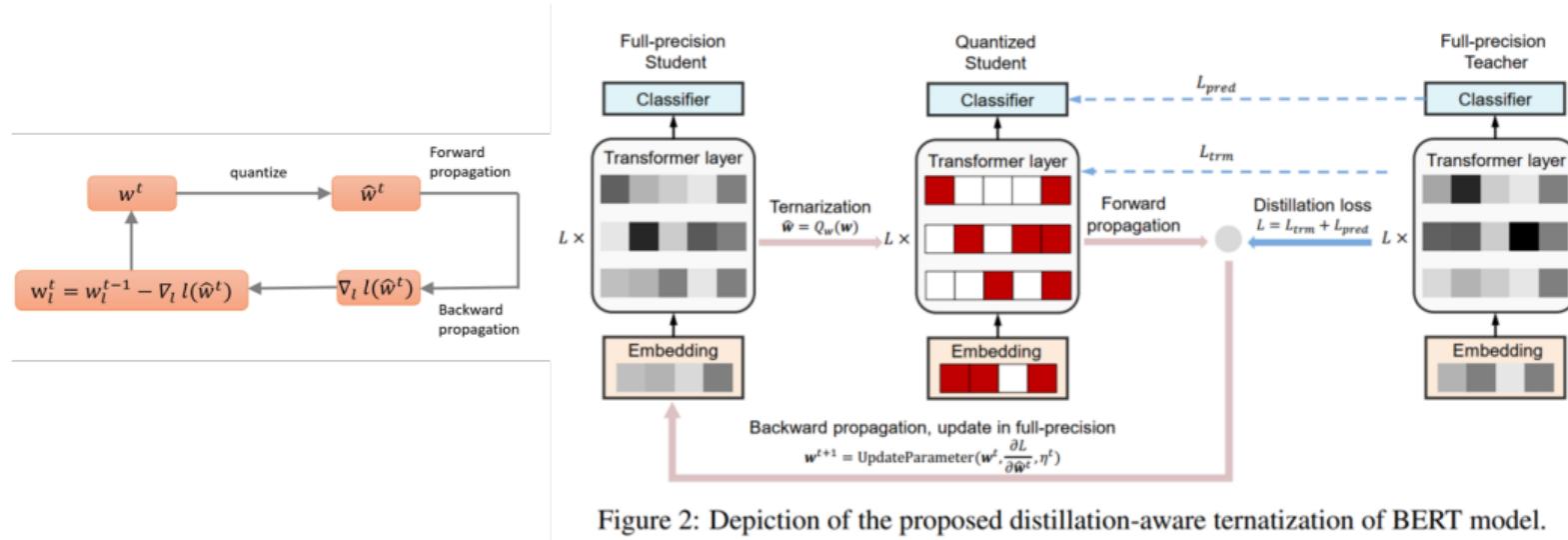


Figure 2: Depiction of the proposed distillation-aware ternatization of BERT model.

# TernaryBERT: 实验结果

- ▶ 模型权重W: 2-bit量化, 即-1,0,1
- ▶ 词向量矩阵E: 2-bit量化, 即-1,0,1
- ▶ 激活值A: 8-bit量化

Table 1: Development set results of quantized BERT and TinyBERT on the GLUE benchmark. We abbreviate the quantization bits for weights of Transformer layers as “W-bit”, word embedding as “E-bit”, activations as “A-bit”.

	W-E-A (#bits)	Size (MB)	MNLI- m/mm	QQP	QNLI	SST-2	CoLA	MRPC	STS-B	RTE
BERT	32-32-32	418 ( $\times 1$ )	84.5/84.9	87.5/90.9	92.0	93.1	58.1	90.6/86.5	89.8/89.4	71.1
Q-BERT	2-8-8	43 ( $\times 9.7$ )	76.6/77.0	-	-	84.6	-	-	-	-
Q2BERT	2-8-8	43 ( $\times 9.7$ )	47.2/47.3	67.0/75.9	61.3	80.6	0	81.2/68.4	4.4/4.7	52.7
TernaryBERT (TWN)	2-2-8	28 ( $\times 14.9$ )	83.3/83.3	86.7/90.1	91.1	92.8	<b>55.7</b>	91.2/87.5	<b>87.9/87.7</b>	<b>72.9</b>
TernaryBERT (LAT)	2-2-8	28 ( $\times 14.9$ )	<b>83.5/83.4</b>	86.6/90.1	<b>91.5</b>	92.5	54.3	91.1/87.0	87.9/87.6	72.2
TernaryTinyBERT (TWN)	2-2-8	18 ( $\times 23.2$ )	83.4/83.8	<b>87.2/90.5</b>	89.9	<b>93.0</b>	53.0	<b>91.5/88.0</b>	86.9/86.5	71.8
Q-BERT	8-8-8	106 ( $\times 3.9$ )	83.9/83.8	-	-	92.9	-	-	-	-
Q8BERT	8-8-8	106 ( $\times 3.9$ )	-/-	<b>88.0/-</b>	90.6	92.2	58.5	89.6/-	89.0/-	68.8
Ours (BERT)	8-8-8	106 ( $\times 3.9$ )	84.2/84.7	87.1/90.5	<b>91.8</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>90.8/87.3</b>	<b>89.7/89.3</b>	71.8
Ours (TinyBERT)	8-8-8	65 ( $\times 6.4$ )	<b>84.4/84.6</b>	87.9/91.0	91.0	93.3	54.7	90.0/89.4	91.2/87.5	<b>72.2</b>

# TernaryBERT: 精度与模型大小的平衡

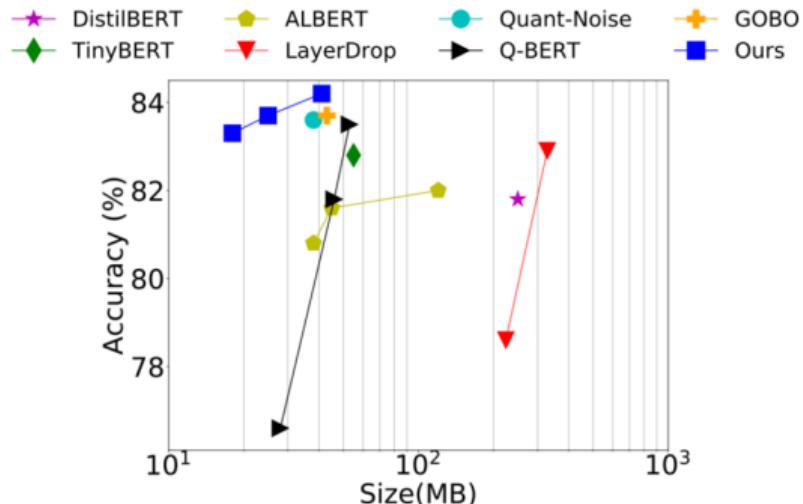


Figure 1: Model Size vs. MNLI-m Accuracy. Our proposed method outperforms other BERT compression methods. Details are in Section 4.4.

Method	W-E-A (#bits)	Size (MB)	Accuracy (%)
DistilBERT	32-32-32	250	81.6
TinyBERT	32-32-32	55	82.8
ALBERT-E64	32-32-32	38	80.8
ALBERT-E128	32-32-32	45	81.6
ALBERT-E256	32-32-32	62	81.5
ALBERT-E768	32-32-32	120	82.0
LayerDrop-6L	32-32-32	328	82.9
LayerDrop-3L	32-32-32	224	78.6
Quant-Noise	PQ	38	83.6
Q-BERT	2/4-8-8	53	83.5
Q-BERT	2/3-8-8	46	81.8
Q-BERT	2-8-8	28	76.6
GOBO	3-4-32	43	83.7
GOBO	2-2-32	28	71.0
3-bit BERT	3-3-8	41	84.2
3-bit TinyBERT	3-3-8	25	83.7
TernaryBERT	2-2-8	28	83.5
TernaryTinyBERT	2-2-8	18	83.4

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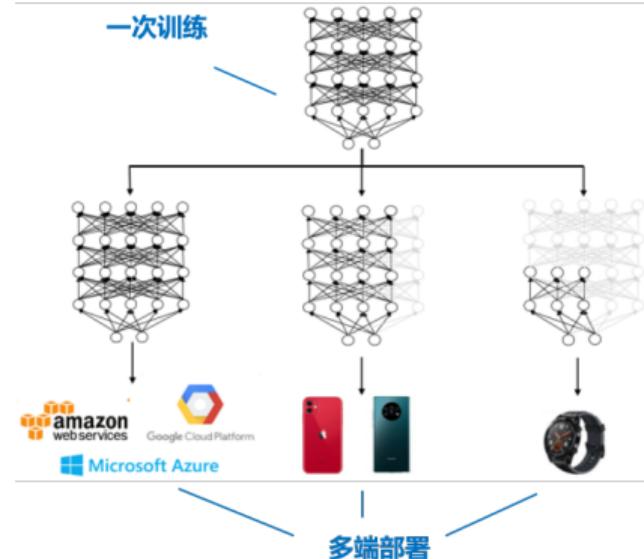
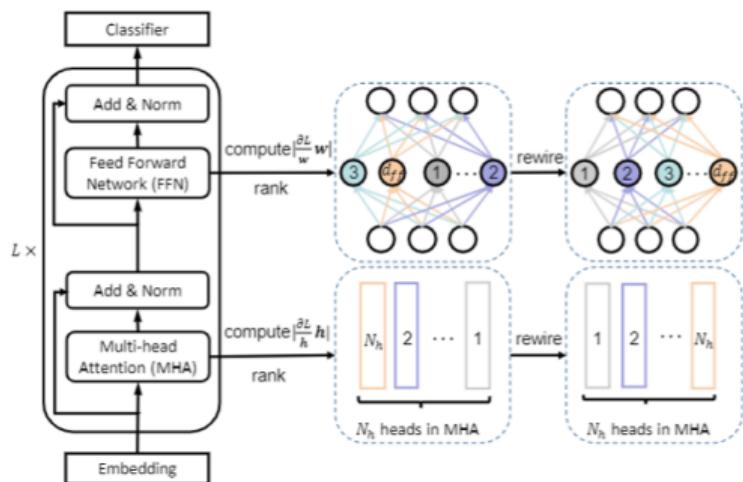
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SparTerm: 用预训练语言模型改进稀疏表示的文本检索

# DynaBERT: 动态可伸缩的预训练语言模型

- ▶ 一次训练、多设备/多场景部署
- ▶ 部署时可以灵活选择不同的子网络进行推理
- ▶ 针对Transformer模型，定义网络的深度和宽度，根据神经元/头的重要性进行排序，使得重要的神经元/头被更多子网络共享

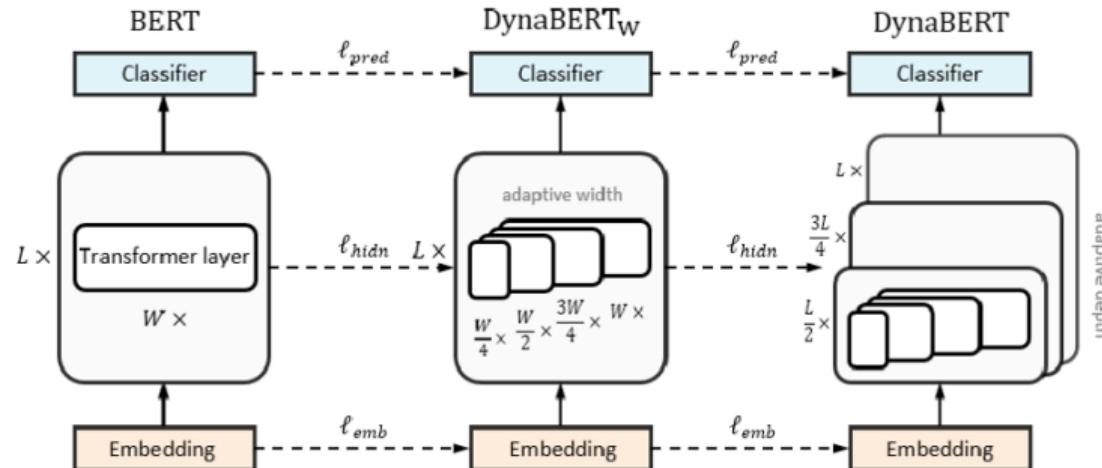


论文: Hou et al., DynaBERT: Dynamic BERT with Adaptive Width and Depth

链接: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2004.04037>

# DynaBERT训练

- ▶ 先进行宽度可伸缩网络的训练，再通过宽度和深度同时可伸缩网络的训练。
- ▶ 借鉴TinyBERT的Transformer蒸馏技术。

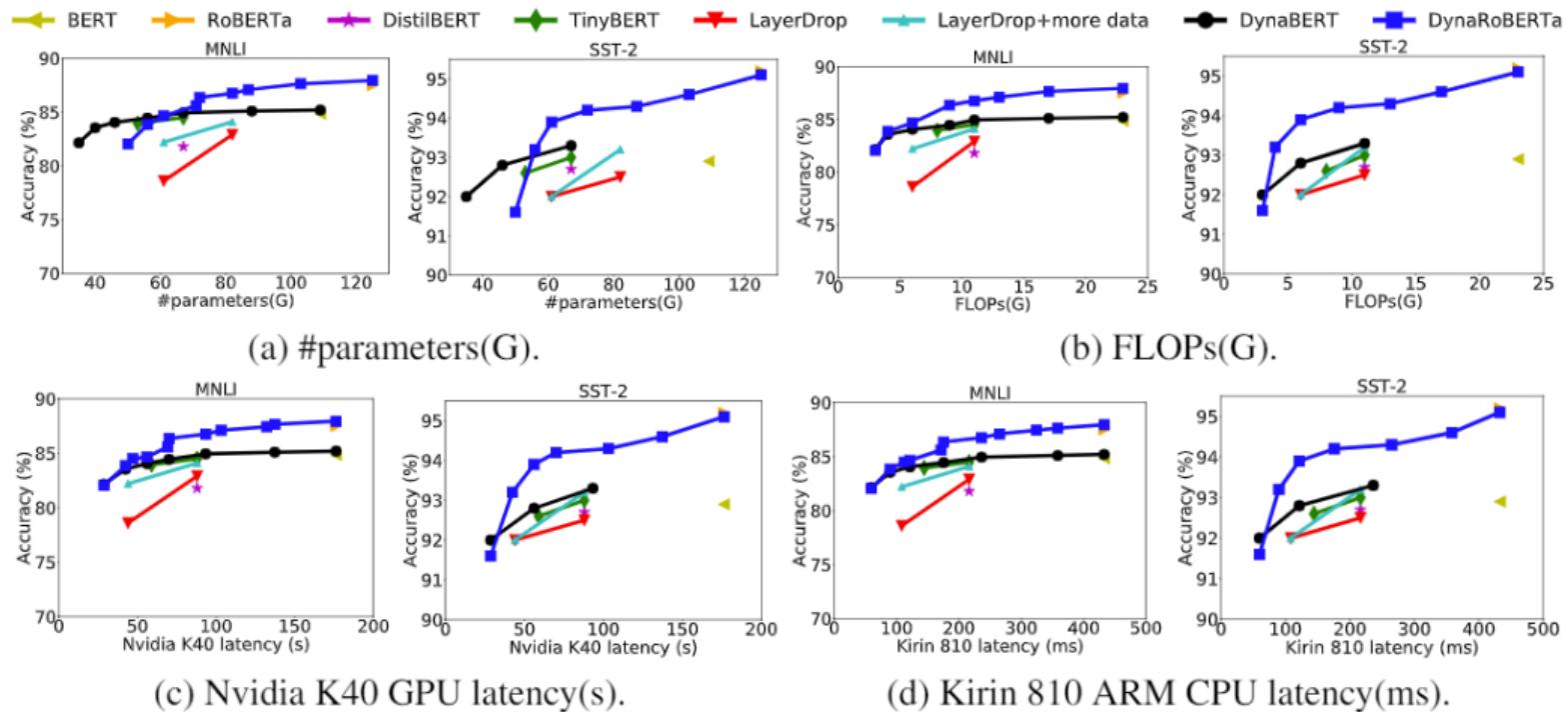


# DynaBERT实验结果

Table 1: Development set results of the GLUE benchmark using DynaBERT and DynaRoBERTa with different width and depth multipliers ( $m_w, m_d$ ).

Method		CoLA			STS-B			MRPC			RTE		
BERT <sub>BASE</sub>		58.1			89.8			87.7			71.1		
DynaBERT	( $m_w, m_d$ )	1.0x	0.75x	0.5x	1.0x	0.75x	0.5x	1.0x	0.75x	0.5x	1.0x	0.75x	0.5x
	1.0x	59.7	59.1	54.6	<b>90.1</b>	89.5	88.6	86.3	85.8	85.0	72.2	71.8	66.1
	0.75x	<b>60.8</b>	59.6	53.2	90.0	89.4	88.5	<b>86.5</b>	85.5	84.1	71.8	<b>73.3</b>	65.7
	0.5x	58.4	56.8	48.5	89.8	89.2	88.2	84.8	84.1	83.1	72.2	72.2	67.9
	0.25x	50.9	51.6	43.7	89.2	88.3	87.0	83.8	83.8	81.4	68.6	68.6	63.2
		MNLI - (m/mm)			QQP			QNLI			SST-2		
BERT <sub>BASE</sub>		84.8/84.9			90.9			92.0			92.9		
DynaBERT	( $m_w, m_d$ )	1.0x	0.75x	0.5x	1.0x	0.75x	0.5x	1.0x	0.75x	0.5x	1.0x	0.75x	0.5x
	1.0x	<b>84.9/85.5</b>	84.4/85.1	83.7/84.6	<b>91.4</b>	<b>91.4</b>	91.1	92.1	91.7	90.6	93.2	93.3	92.7
	0.75x	84.7/85.5	84.3/85.2	83.6/84.4	<b>91.4</b>	91.3	91.2	92.2	91.8	90.7	93.0	93.1	92.8
	0.5x	84.7/85.2	84.2/84.7	83.0/83.6	91.3	91.2	91.0	<b>92.2</b>	91.5	90.0	<b>93.3</b>	92.7	91.6
	0.25x	83.9/84.2	83.4/83.7	82.0/82.3	90.7	91.1	90.4	91.5	90.8	88.5	92.8	92.0	92.0

# DynaBERT: 精度与响应速度的平衡



# DynaBERT: 注意力矩阵可视化

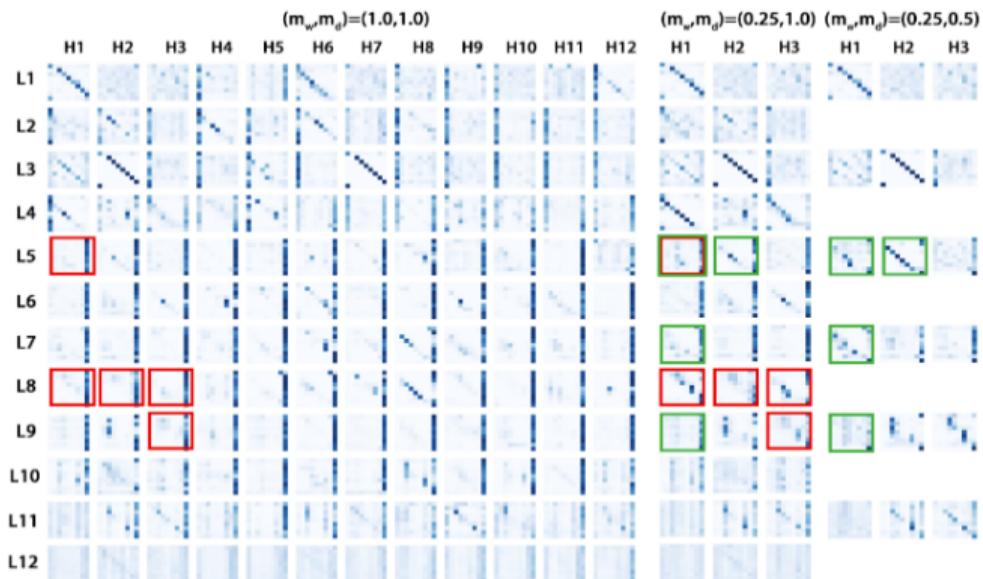


Figure 5: Attention maps in sub-networks with different widths and depths in DynaBERT trained on CoLA.

通过观察我们发现，小模型的注意力模式有可能融合了大模型的多个注意力模式。

# 预训练语言模型

## 我们的工作

自研预训练语言模型: 哪吒

预训练语言模型蒸馏

预训练语言模型量化

动态可伸缩的预训练语言模型

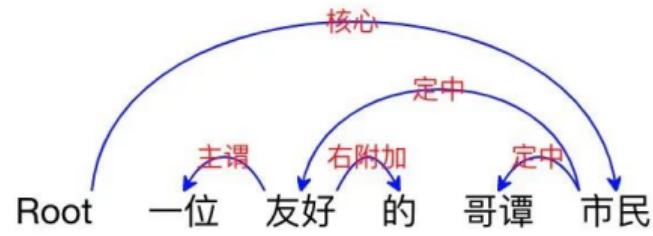
**预训练语言模型扰动掩码: 理解预训练语言模型蕴含的句法知识**

概率掩码的预训练语言模型: 既可以做语言理解, 也可以按任意词序生成语言

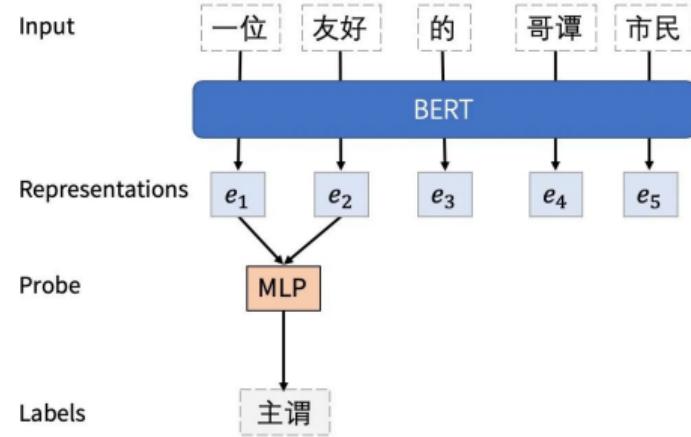
BERT-MK: 预训练语言模型中注入图上下文知识

SparTerm: 用预训练语言模型改进稀疏表示的文本检索

# 问题：预训练语言模型学到了多少句法知识？



依存句法树



探针测试 (Probing Test)

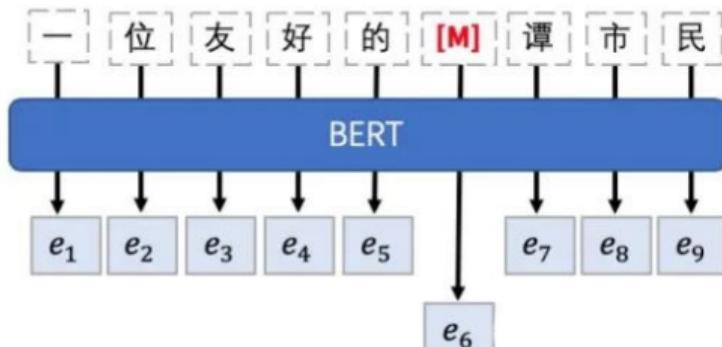
- ▶ 探针测试虽然可以达到很高的准确率，但并不能有效回答上述问题(John Hewitt et al., 2019)
- ▶ 我们的工作：直接用BERT做无监督句法分析，看看能否从BERT的表示中推导出合理的句法结构

## 扰动掩码(Perturbed Masking)

- ▶ 借鉴依存句法分析的常见做法，我们先利用BERT建立一个词语之间的影响力矩阵（impact matrix），然后再利用这个矩阵推导出依存关系树；
- ▶ 利用BERT探测一个词对另一个词的影响，我们提出了“扰动掩码（Perturbed Masking）”的方法：

# 扰动掩码(Perturbed Masking)

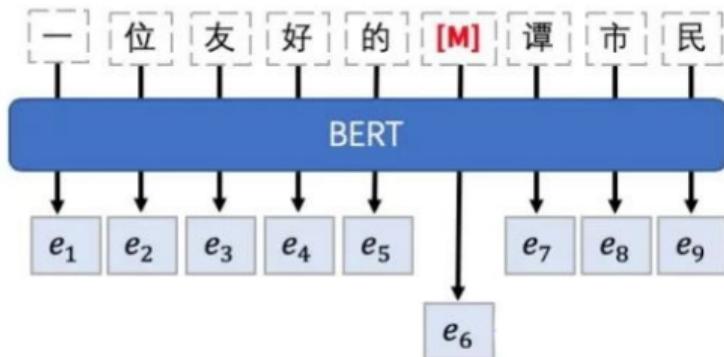
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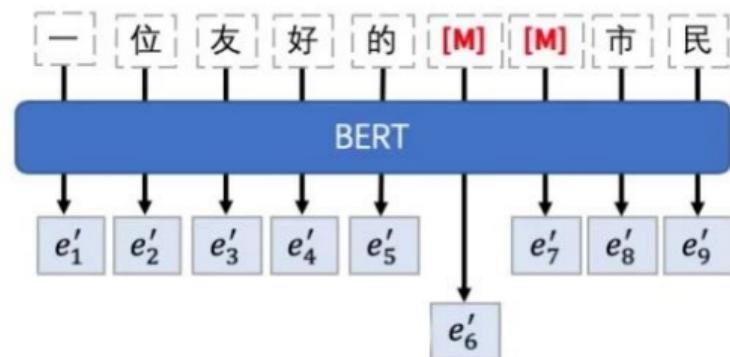
Masked Word Prediction

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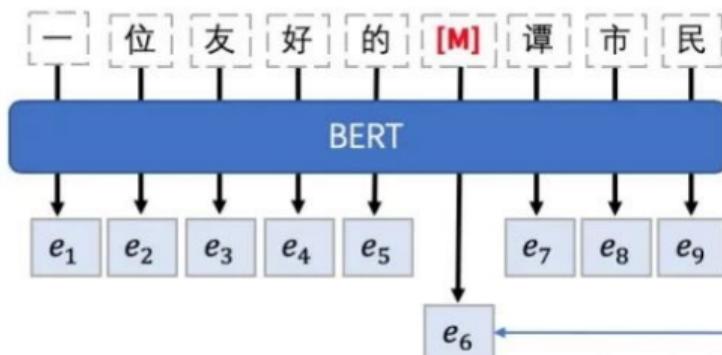
Masked Word Prediction



Perturbed Masking

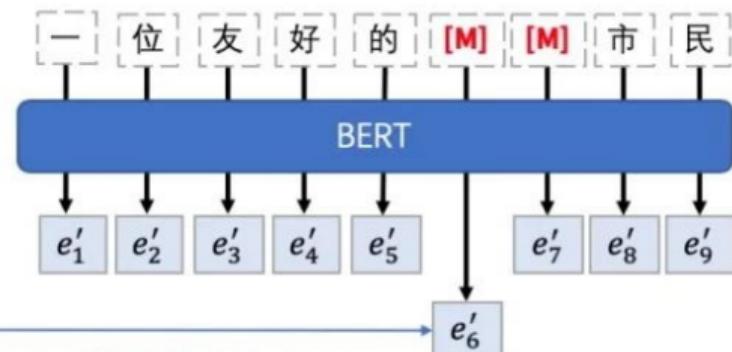
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Masked Word Prediction

向量间的距离代表了谭对哥的影响  
或者说哥对谭的依赖程度



Perturbed Masking

# 影响力矩阵 (impact matrix)

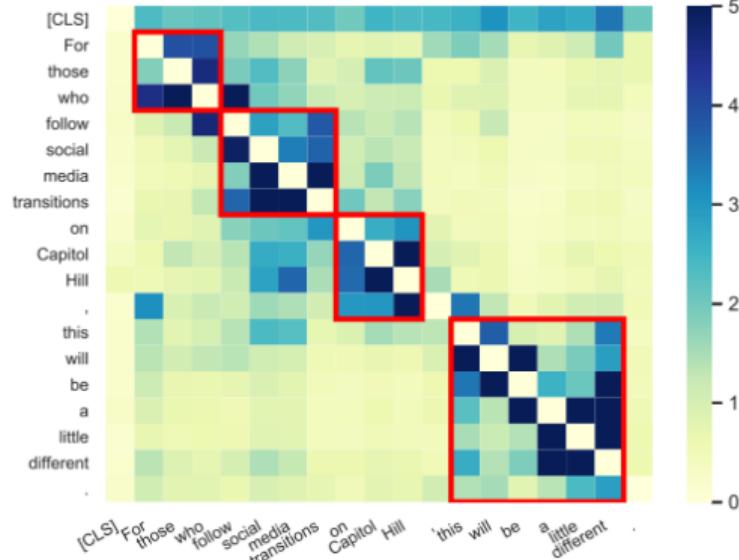


Figure 1: Heatmap of the impact matrix for the sentence “For those who follow social media transitions on Capitol Hill, this will be a little different.”

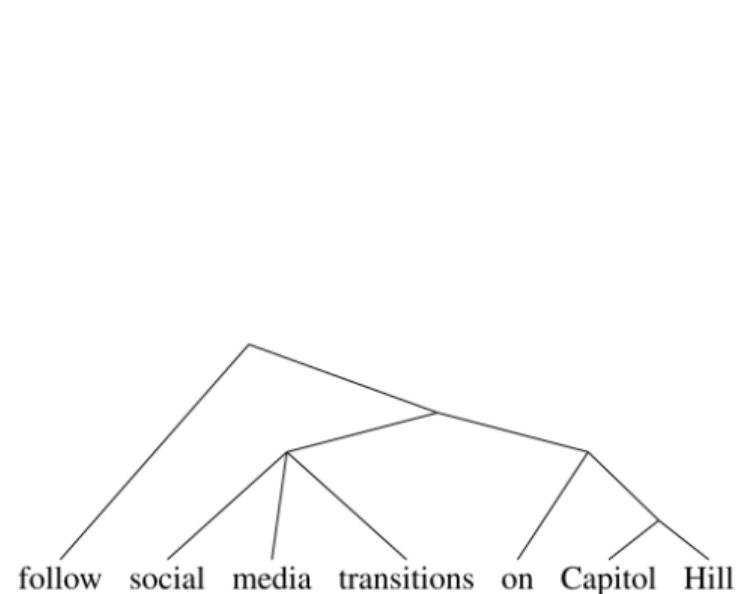


Figure 2: Part of the constituency tree.

# 依存句法分析

- ▶ 投射式依存分析:  
Eisner算法(1996)
- ▶ 非投射依存分析:  
Chu-Liu/Edmonds(CLE)算法(1965; 1967)
- ▶ 系统:
  - ▶ Left-chain: 每个词依存于前一个词
  - ▶ Right-chain: 每个词依存于后一个词
  - ▶ Random-BERT: 随机参数化BERT, 采用我们的方法做句法分析
  - ▶ \*-Dist: 我们的方法, 采用该词输出的logit的欧式距离计算影响力
  - ▶ \*-Prob: 我们的方法, 采用该词输出的softmax概率之差计算影响力

Model	Parsing UAS	
	WSJ10-U	PUD
Right-chain	49.5	35.0
Left-chain	20.6	10.7
Random BERT	16.9	10.2
Eisner+Dist	<b>58.6</b>	<b>41.7</b>
Eisner+Prob	52.7	34.1
CLE+Dist	51.5	33.2

Table 1: UAS results of BERT on unsupervised dependency parsing.

Model	UAS	UUAS	NED
Eisner+Dist	41.7	52.1	69.6
Right-chain	35.0	39.9	41.2

Table 2: Performance on PUD when evaluated using UAS, UUAS, and NED.

# 成分句法分析

Model	Parsing F1		Accuracy on PTB23 by Tag				
	WSJ10	PTB23	NP	VP	PP	S	SBAR
PRPN-LM	70.5	37.4	63.9	-	24.4	-	-
ON-LSTM 1st-layer	42.8	24.0	23.8	15.6	18.3	48.1	16.3
ON-LSTM 2nd-layer	66.8	49.4	61.4	51.9	55.4	54.2	15.4
ON-LSTM 3rd-layer	57.6	40.4	57.5	13.5	47.2	48.6	10.4
300D ST-Gumbel w/o Leaf GRU	-	25.0	18.8	-	9.9	-	-
300D RL-SPINN w/o Leaf GRU	-	13.2	24.1	-	14.2	-	-
<b>MART</b>	58.0	42.1	44.6	47.0	50.6	66.1	51.9
Right-Branching	56.7	39.8	25.0	71.8	42.4	74.2	68.8
Left-Branching	19.6	9.0	11.3	0.8	5.0	44.1	5.5

Table 3: Unlabeled parsing F1 results evaluated on WSJ10 and PTB23.

我们提出的无监督成分句法分析算法**MART**:

- ▶ 根据影响力矩阵，自顶向下，每一步寻找当前span最薄弱点切开。

# 篇章分析

Model	UAS	Accuracy by distance			
		0	1	2	5
Right-chain	10.7	20.5	-	-	-
Left-chain	<b>41.5</b>	<b>79.5</b>	-	-	-
Random BERT	6.3	20.4	7.5	3.5	0.0
Eisner+Dist	34.2	61.6	7.3	<b>7.6</b>	<b>12.8</b>
CLE+Dist	34.4	63.8	3.3	3.5	2.6

Table 4: Performance of different discourse parser. The distance is defined as the number of EDUs between head and dependent.

# 无监督句法分析结果分析

- ▶ 无论是依存句法，还是成分句法，或者篇章分析，基于BERT扰动掩码的方法均取得了较好的结果；
- ▶ 比随机模型，或者单纯左/右分叉（依存）的方法均有显著提高；
- ▶ 我们的方法与无监督方法句法分析的SOTA还有一定差距，原因在于：
  - ▶ 现有SOTA无监督句法分析方法都引入了较多的语言学先验知识（比如左分叉bias），而我们没有引入任何先验知识。
  - ▶ 有些无监督句法分析方法利用了POS等外部特征，而我们完全没有采用。
  - ▶ 依存句法结构的定义主观性较强，与无监督方法学到的结构可能有较大差异，而我们的系统没有针对这种结构定义做任何针对性调试。
- ▶ 无监督篇章分析，采用左分叉方法已经可以取得较好结果，我们的方法没有引入左分叉bias，比左分叉方法略低。

# 无监督句法分析结果用于下游任务

- ▶ 问题：虽然无监督句法分析得到的句法结构与人类语言学家定义的句法结构有较大差异，这种句法结构是否可以用在下游NLP任务中，以改善下游任务的性能呢？
- ▶ 我们以Aspect-based Sentiment Analysis (ABSC) 为例，采用Zhang et al.(2019)提出的Proximity-Weighted Convolution Network (PWCN)方法，分别引入各种不同的语言学特征，进行了对比实验：

Model	Laptop		Restaurant	
	Acc	Macro-F1	Acc	Macro-F1
LSTM	69.63	63.51	77.99	66.91
PWCN				
+Pos	75.23	71.71	81.12	71.81
+Dep	76.08	72.02	80.98	72.28
+Eisner	75.99	72.01	<b>81.21</b>	<b>73.00</b>
+right-chain	75.64	71.53	81.07	72.51
+left-chain	74.39	70.78	80.82	72.71

实验表明，引入我们的无监督句法分析得到的依存结构，比引入其他语言学信息的结果都要好，包括引入人类语言学家定义的依存特征信息（左图中+Dep）。

Table 5: Experimental results of aspect based sentiment classification.

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# 概率掩码的预训练语言模型PMLM

- ▶ 基本思想:
  - ▶ MLM: 预定比例 (如 $r = 15\%$ ) 掩码
  - ▶ PMLM: 我们对源语言句子中每一个词按一个预定义的概率分布 $r \sim P(r)$ 进行解码
  - ▶ 当 $P(r)$ 是均匀分布 (uniform distribution) 时,  $\mu$ -PLMM等价于一个autoregressive permuted language model
- ▶ 模型特点: 统一了BERT和GPT两类框架
  - ▶ 可以像BERT一样用于NLU任务, 效果甚至略好于BERT和XLNET
  - ▶ 可以像BERT一样用于NLG任务, 效果略逊于GPT,
  - ▶ 比GPT更强大的生成能力: 可以按照任意词序生成文本
  - ▶ 训练代价高于BERT、XLNET和GPT

Yi Liao, Xin Jiang, Qun Liu, Probabilistically Masked Language Model Capable of Autoregressive Generation in Arbitrary Word Order, ACL 2020

# PMLM: 模型定义

- ▶ Assume:
  - ▶  $N$  is the sequence length
  - ▶  $K$  is the number of masked tokens
  - ▶  $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N\}$  is a sequence of tokens
  - ▶  $M = \{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_N\}$  denotes the sequence of binary variables indicating the masks
  - ▶  $\Pi = \pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_K$  denotes the indexes of masked tokens
- ▶ Then the log-likelihood function of PMLM for observing  $X_\Pi$  is:

$$L_{pmlm} = \mathbb{E}_{X,M} [\log p(X_\Pi | X_{-\Pi})] = \sum_X \sum_M [\log p(X_\Pi | X_{-\Pi})] p(M)$$

# PMLM: 概率掩码

- ▶  $M$ 是定义在 $X$ 之上的任何一个掩码，但与 $X$ 的内容无关，只与 $X$ 中token的位置有关
- ▶ 假设 $M$ 服从某种概率分布 $p(M)$ 
  - ▶ 在PMLM中 $p(M)$ 可以任意定义
  - ▶ 为简化起见，我们可以假设 $X$ 中每个token被mask的概率 $r$ 是独立的：
    - ▶ BERT中假设每个token出现的概率是固定的： $p(r) = 15\%$
    - ▶ 我们考虑一种比BERT更一般化的模型 $\mu$ -PMLM：假设 $p(r)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 区间上均匀分布
- ▶  $\mu$ -PMLM的概率掩码生成算法：
  - ▶ 对于 $X$ 中的每一个词 $x_i$ ：
    1. 依据均匀分布在 $[0,1]$ 随机选取一个概率 $r_i$ ；
    2. 根据概率 $r_i$ 随机决定 $m_i$ 是否替换为[MASK]。
  - ▶ 除了掩码生成部分， $\mu$ -PMLM的实现与BERT完全相同。

# 在自然语言理解（NLU）任务上的实验结果

Model	COLA	SST2	MRPC	STSB	QQP	MNLI-m/mm	QNLI	RTE	AVG.
BERT(A)	52.1	93.5	88.9/84.8	87.1/85.8	71.2/89.2	84.6/83.4	90.5	66.4	78.3
u-PMLM-A	56.5	94.3	88.8/84.4	87.0/85.9	71.4/89.2	84.5/83.5	91.8	66.1	79.0
u-PMLM-R	58.0	94.0	89.7/85.8	87.7/86.8	71.2/89.2	85.0/84.1	92.3	69.8	80.0
u-PMLM-R*	56.9	94.2	90.7/87.7	89.7/89.1	72.2/89.4	86.1/85.4	92.1	78.5	81.3

Table 5: Evaluation on GLUE test set.

- ▶  $\mu$ -PMLM在GLUE总成绩和SQuAD任务上都超过了BERT-base
- ▶ 相对位置编码可以进一步改进 $\mu$ -PMLM的性能
- ▶  $\mu$ -PMLM在MNLI和SQuAD等主要任务上超过了XLNET
- ▶ 注：
  - ▶  $\mu$ -PMLM-A：采用绝对位置编码的 $\mu$ -PMLM
  - ▶  $\mu$ -PMLM-R：采用相对位置编码的 $\mu$ -PMLM
  - ▶  $\mu$ -PMLM-R\*：在 $\mu$ -PMLM-R加多任务训练

Model	F1	EM
BERT(A)	76.85	73.97
u-PMLM-A	78.31	74.62
u-PMLM-R	81.52	78.46

Table 6: Evaluation on SQuAD 2.0.

Model	SQuAD 2.0 F1/EM	MNLI m/mm	SST2
XLNet (R)	81.33/78.46	85.84/85.43	92.66
u-PMLM-R	81.52/78.46	85.99/85.60	93.58

Table 7: Comparison with XLNet.

# 在自然语言生成（NLG）任务上的实验结果

Model	PPL(sequential)	PPL(random)
BERT	23.12	25.54
GPT	21.23	N/A
u-PMLM-R	19.58	21.51
u-PMLM-A	19.32	21.30

Table 2: Perplexity on Wikitext103.

Model	PPL(sequential)	PPL(random)
BERT	140.67	56.97
GPT	24.25	N/A
u-PMLM-R	35.24	38.45
u-PMLM-A	49.32	42.46

Table 3: Perplexity on One-Billion Words.

- ▶  $\mu$ -PMLM在生成任务上表现远好于BERT，无论是顺序生成还是乱序生成
- ▶  $\mu$ -PMLM跟GPT相比：
  - ▶  $\mu$ -PMLM可以乱序生成，GPT不能
  - ▶ 在小训练数据上， $\mu$ -PMLM的生成性能好于GPT
  - ▶ 在大训练数据上， $\mu$ -PMLM的生成性能跟GPT相比还有一定差距

# $\mu$ -PMLM乱序生成过程示例

Step	Prediction Index	State of the sequence								
0	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	3	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	
2	7	-	-	a	-	-	-	random	-	
3	1	This	-	a	-	-	-	random	-	
4	2	This	is	a	-	-	-	random	-	
5	4	This	is	a	sentence	-	-	random	-	
6	6	This	is	a	sentence	-	in	random	-	
7	5	This	is	a	sentence	generated	in	random	-	
8	8	This	is	a	sentence	generated	in	random	order	

Generation Order: 3→7→1→2→4→6→5→8

Output: This is a sentence generated in random order

Table 1: An example of how u-PMLM generates a sequence in random order. The special token [MASK] is simplified as the symbol “\_”.

# $\mu$ -PMLM可以按照任意词序生成文本

The wolf has an extraordinary speed , and it can often jump from a spot **quick** enough to escape a spot already occupied by an adult wolf . Unlike the **brown** and black bear , where it is easily distracted by wolves , the gray **fox** does not run over a wolf , and is often driven mad . Having **jumps** with high speed that breaks the wolf ' s legs before it is run **over** , a grey wolf could defend itself against an adult of other species as **the** best predator at any time . The black bear may kill packs of four **lazy** , though the gray fox can inflict significant wounds on a **dog** .

## 应用场景:

- ▶ 藏头诗、藏尾诗
- ▶ 辅助诗歌生成
- ▶ 词汇约束解码
- ▶ 加密

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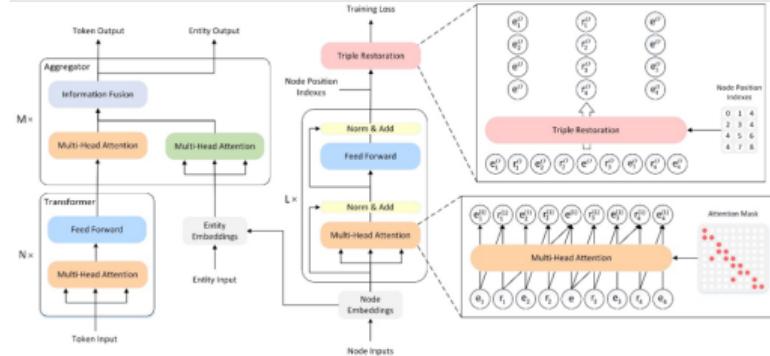
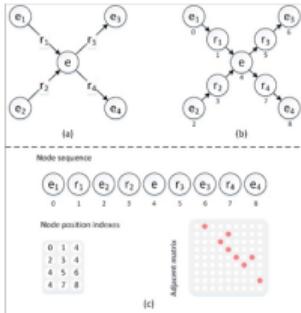
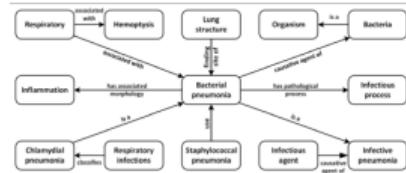
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# BERT-MK: 预训练语言模型中注入图上下文知识



## Method

- Generate subgraphs from knowledge graph;
- Learn graph contextualized knowledge;
- Integrate knowledge into the language model;

## Result

- BERT-MK achieves better performance than previous biomedical pre-trained language models on entity typing and relation classification tasks

Task	Dataset	Metrics	E-SVM	CNN-M	BERT-Base	BioBERT	SCIBERT	BERT-MK
Entity Typing	2010i2b2/VA	Acc	-	-	96.76	97.43	<b>97.74</b>	97.70
	JNLPBA	Acc	-	-	94.12	94.37	<b>94.60</b>	94.55
	BC5CDR	Acc	-	-	98.78	99.27	99.38	<b>99.54</b>
Relation Classification	2010i2b2/VA	P	-	73.1	72.6	76.1	74.8	<b>77.6</b>
		R	-	66.7	65.7	71.3	71.6	<b>72.0</b>
		F	-	69.7	69.2	73.6	73.1	<b>74.7</b>
GAD	P	<b>79.21</b>	-	74.28	76.43	77.47	81.67	
	R	<b>89.25</b>	-	85.11	87.65	85.94	92.79	
	F	<b>83.93</b>	-	79.33	81.66	81.45	86.87	
EU-ADR	P	-	-	75.45	81.05	78.42	84.43	
	R	-	-	<b>96.55</b>	93.90	90.09	91.17	
	F	-	-	84.71	87.00	85.51	<b>87.49</b>	

He et al., BERT-MK: Integrating Graph Contextualized Knowledge into Pre-trained Language Models, Findings of EMNLP 2020.

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自研预训练语言模型: 哪吒

预训练语言模型蒸馏

预训练语言模型量化

动态可伸缩的预训练语言模型

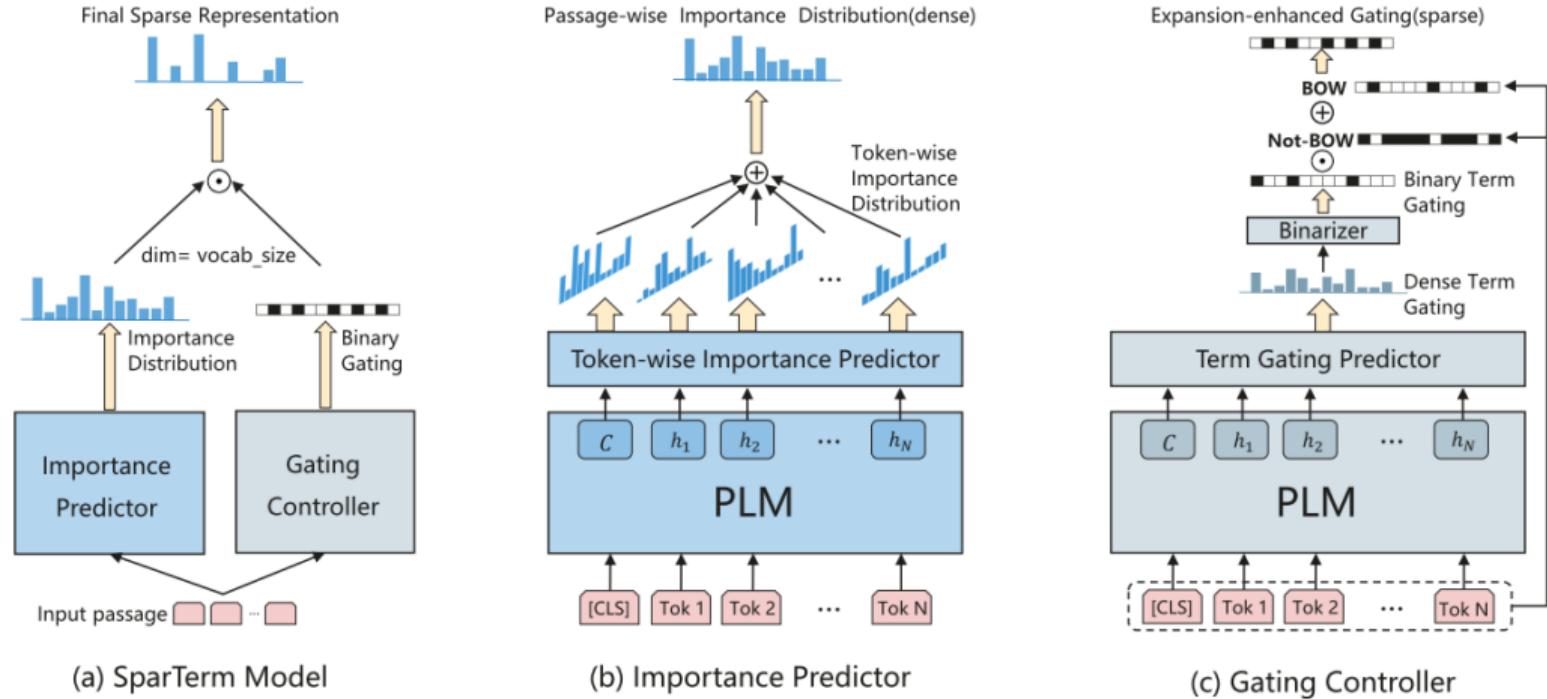
预训练语言模型扰动掩码: 理解预训练语言模型蕴含的句法知识

概率掩码的预训练语言模型: 既可以做语言理解, 也可以按任意词序生成语言

BERT-MK: 预训练语言模型中注入图上下文知识

SparTerm: 用预训练语言模型改进稀疏表示的文本检索

# SparTerm: 用预训练语言模型改进稀疏表示的文本检索



Bai et al. SparTerm: Learning Term-based Sparse Representation for Fast Text Retrieval. arXiv:2010.00768

# 预训练语言模型

背景：自然语言处理的预训练方法

预训练语言模型近期进展

我们的工作

总结与展望

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总结与展望

# 展望

- ▶ 更大的模型:
  - ▶ 还能有多大?
  - ▶ 硬件结构如何支持更大的模型?
  - ▶ 如何在模型变大的同时降低能耗和成本?
  - ▶ 如何训练更大的BERT类模型?
- ▶ 更小的模型:
  - ▶ 极致压缩还有多少油水?
  - ▶ GPT模型如何更有效压缩?
- ▶ 知识融入:
  - ▶ 知识长什么样子? 除了三元组还能有什么知识融入?
  - ▶ 序列关系(时间空间)、位置方位关系、集合关系、属性集成关系、数值大小关系……
- ▶ 与搜索结合:
  - ▶ 统一的搜索和问答引擎, 颠覆现有搜索引擎!
- ▶ 多模态预训练:
  - ▶ 无限的想象空间!

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# Thanks for listening!

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每个组织，构建万物互联的智能世界。

Bring digital to every person, home and organization  
for a fully connected, intelligent world.

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