UniLM

参考: https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/113380840

中文UniLM语言模型参考: https://github.com/YunwenTechnology/Unilm

模型原理图

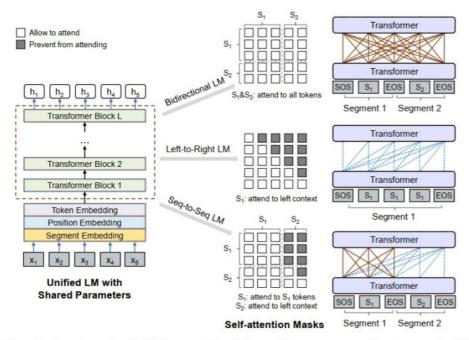


Figure 1: Overview of unified LM pre-training. The model parameters are shared across the LM objectives (i.e., bidirectional LM, unidirectional LM, and sequence-to-sequence LM). We use different self-attention masks to control the access to context for each word token. The right-to-left LM is similar to the left-to-right one, which is omitted in the figure for brevity.

模型创新点

让预训练语言模型既可以应用于nlu任务,也可以应用于nlg任务

模型思想

- 1. 句子对喂给模型,如 [SOS] S1 [EOS] S2 [EOS],其中s2是s1的答案
- 2. MARK大法: 通过不同的掩码方式实现三种不同目标函数的语言模型
- 3. 双向语言模型,如图中间列第一个图,预测token时可看见s1,s2中所有token,
- 4. 单向语言模型, 如图中间列第二个图, left->right, 预测当前token时只能看到它之前的token;
- 5. seq-to-seq, 如图中间列第三个图, 预测token出现在s1中, 只看见s1中所有的token; 如果预测token出现在s2中, 预测当前 token,只能看到s1中全部token和s2中预测token之前的token.
- 6. NSP任务,和bert一样
- 3、模型结构和bert-large一致,由训练好的bert-large模型初始化