

*Exploring Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers
(BERT)*

Table of Contents

Introduction to BERT Architecture:	2
Sentence (and Sentence-Pair) classification tasks	12
Training a Classifier on Nvidia GTX 1060.....	12
Prediction on Trained Classifier	19

Introduction to BERT Architecture:

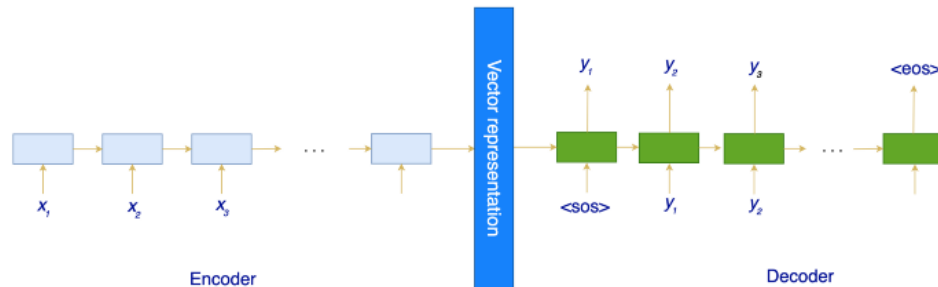
Transformer

Many DL problems involve a major step of representing the input with a dense representation. This process forces the model to learn what is important in solving a problem. The extracted features are called the latent features, hidden variables, or a vector representation. Word embedding creates a vector representation of a word that we can manipulate with linear algebra. One major problem is words can have different meanings in different contexts. In the example below, word embedding uses the same vector in representing “bank”. But it has different meanings in the sentence.

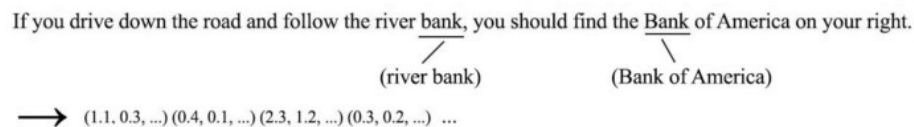
If you drive down the road and follow the river bank, you should find the Bank of America on your right.

(0.2, 0.5, 0.13, ...)

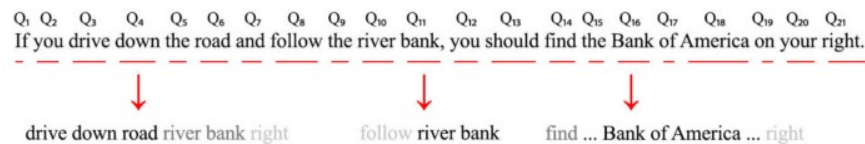
To create a dense representation of this sentence, we can apply RNN to parse a sequence of words in the form of embedding vectors. We gradually accumulate information in each timestep and produce a vector representation at the end of the pipeline. But one may argue that when the sentence is getting longer, early information may be forgotten or override. This may get worse if our input is a long paragraph.



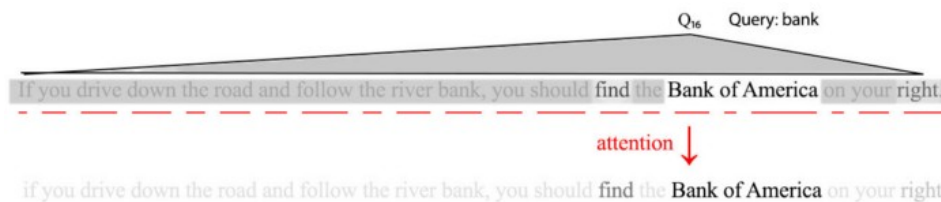
Maybe, we should convert a sentence to a sequence of vectors instead, one vector per word. In addition, the context of a word will be considered during the encoding process through attention. For example, the word “bank” will be treated and encoded differently according to the context.



Let’s integrate this concept with attention using query, key, and value. We decompose sentences into single words. Each word acts as a value and we use the word itself as the key to its value.



Each word form a single query. So the sentence above has 21 queries. How do we generate attention for a query, say Q_{16} for the word “bank”? We compute the relevancy of the query word “bank” with each key in the sentence. The attention is simply a weighted output of the values according to the relevancy. Conceptually, we “grey out” non-relevant values to form the attention.



By going through Q_1 to Q_{21} , we collect all 21 attentions. This 21-vectors represent the sentence above.

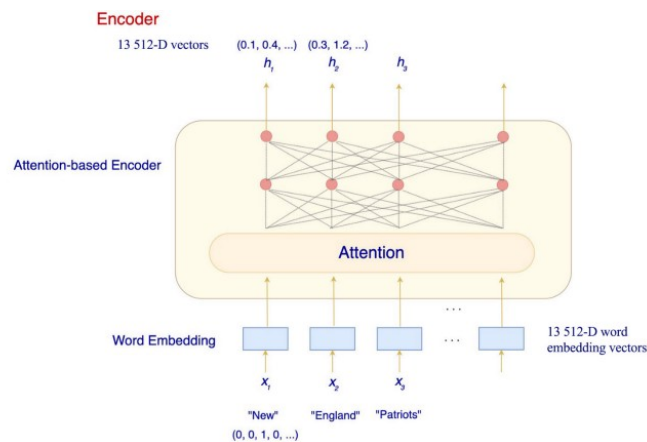
Transformer Encoder

We use the sentence below which contains 13 words.

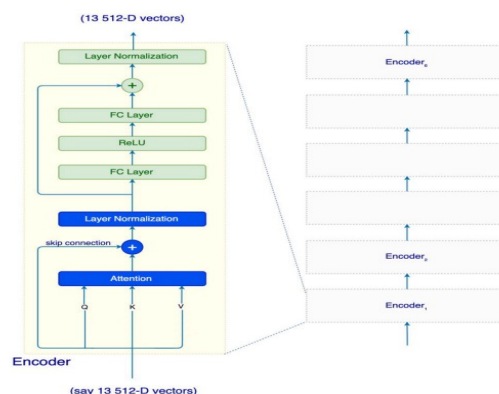
“New England Patriots win 14th straight regular-season game at home in Gillette stadium.”

In the encoding step, Transformer uses learned word embedding to convert these 13 words, in one-hot-vector form, into 13 512-D word embedding vectors. Then they are passed into an attention-based encoder to pick the context information for each word.

For each word-embedding vector, there will be one output vector. These 13 word-embedding vectors will fit into position-wise fully connected layers (details later) to generate a sequence of 13 encoded vectors in representing the sentence. Each of these output vector h_i will be encoded in a 512-D vector. Conceptually, the output h_i encodes the word x_i with its context taking into consideration.



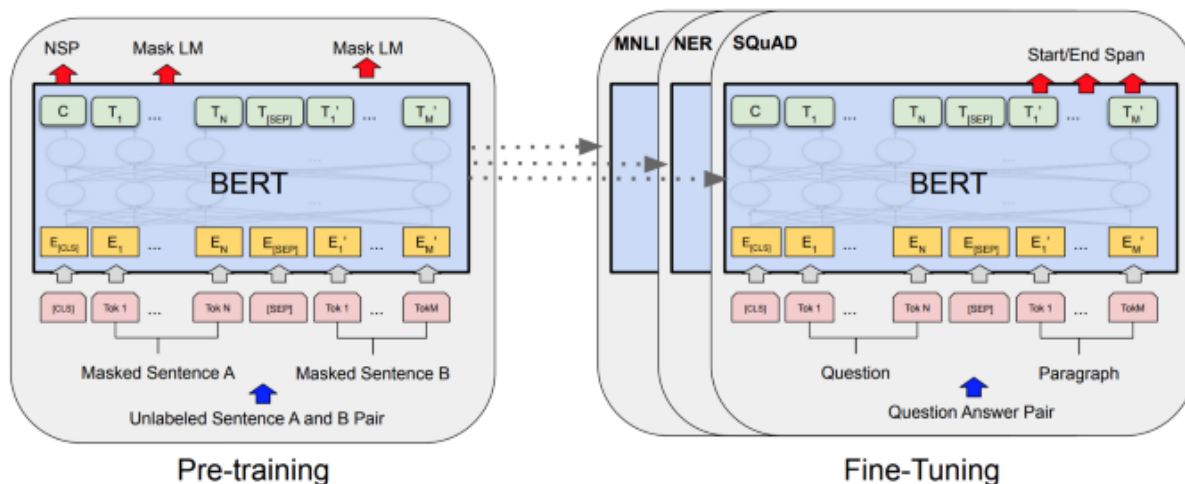
Let's zoom into this attention-based encoder more. The encoder actually stacks up 6 encoders on the left below. The output of an encoder is fed to the encoder above. Each encoder takes 13 512-D vectors and output 13 512-D vectors. For the first decoder (encoder₁), the input is the 13 512-D word embedding vectors.



Strictly speaking, BERT is a training strategy, not a new architecture design

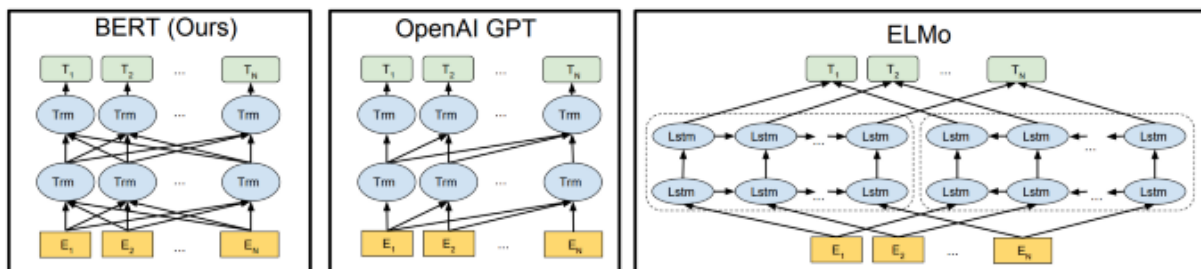
In BERT, a model is first pre-trained with data that requires no human labeling. Once it is done, the pre-trained model outputs a dense representation of the input. To solve other NLP tasks, like QA, we modify the model by simply adding a shallow DL layer connecting to the output of the original model. Then, we retrain the model with data and labels specific to the task.

In short, there is a pre-training phase in which we create a dense representation of the input (the left diagram below). The second phase returns the model with task-specific data, like MNLI or SQuAD, to solve the target NLP problem.



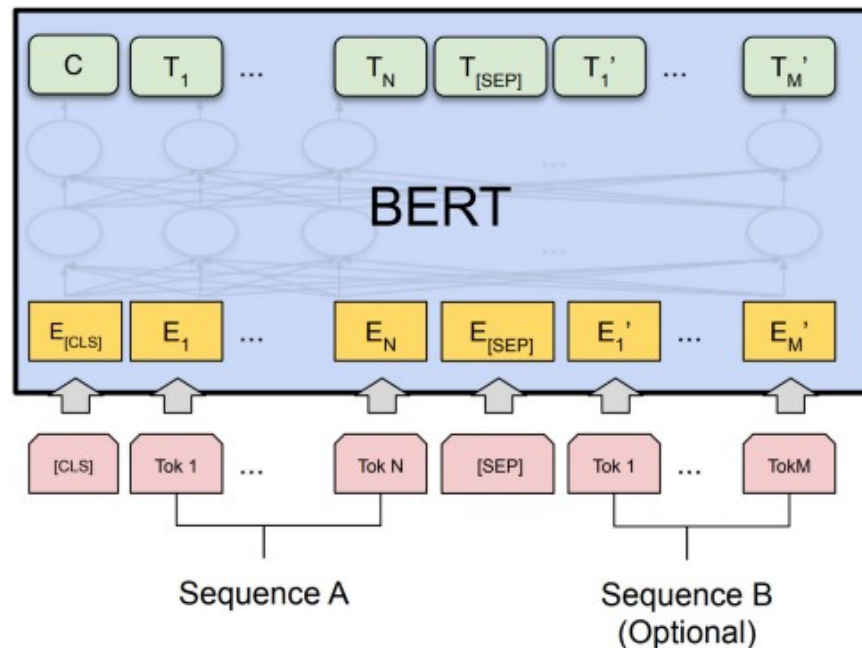
Model

BERT uses the Transformer encoder we discussed to create the vector representation. In contrast to other approaches, it discovers the context concurrent rather than directionally.



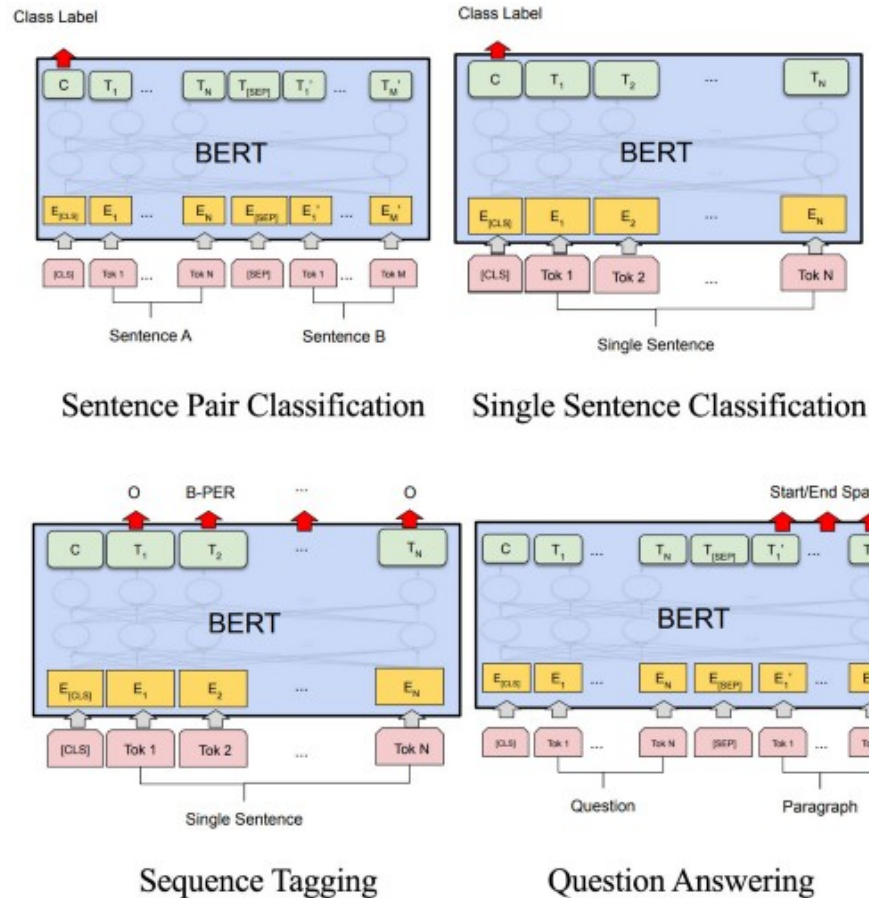
Input/Output Representations

But first, let's define how input is assembled and what output is expected for the pre-trained model. First, the model needs to take one or two word-sequences to handle different spectrums of NLP tasks.

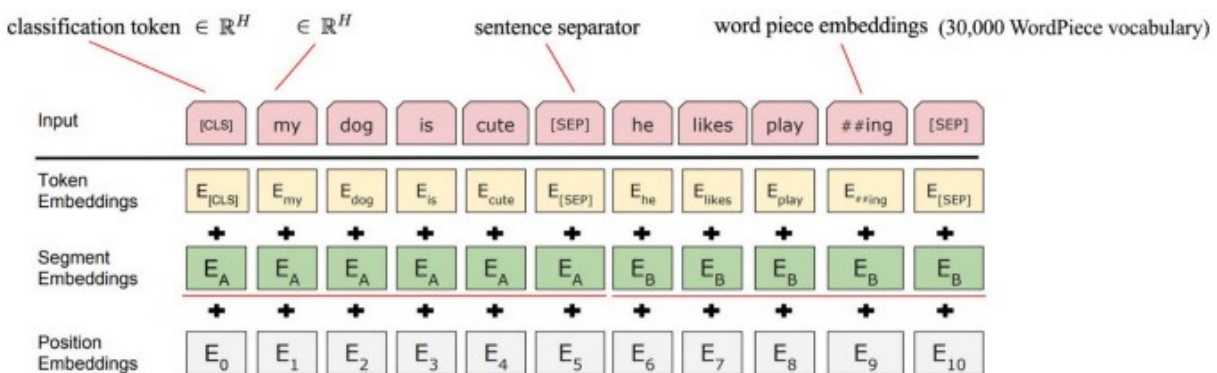


All input will start with a special token [CLS] (a special classification token). If the input composes of two sequences, a [SEP] token will put between Sequence A and Sequence B.

If the input has T tokens, including the added tokens, the output will have T outputs also. Different parts of the output will be used to make predictions for different NLP tasks. The first output is C (or sometimes written as the output [CLS] token). It is the only output used to derive a prediction for any NLP classification task. For non-classification tasks with only one sequence, we use the remaining outputs (without C). For QA, the outputs corresponding to the paragraph sequence will be used to derive the start and the end span of the answer.



So, how do we compose the input embedding? In BERT, the input embedding composes of word piece embedding, segment embeddings, and position embedding of the same dimension. We add them together to form the final input embedding.

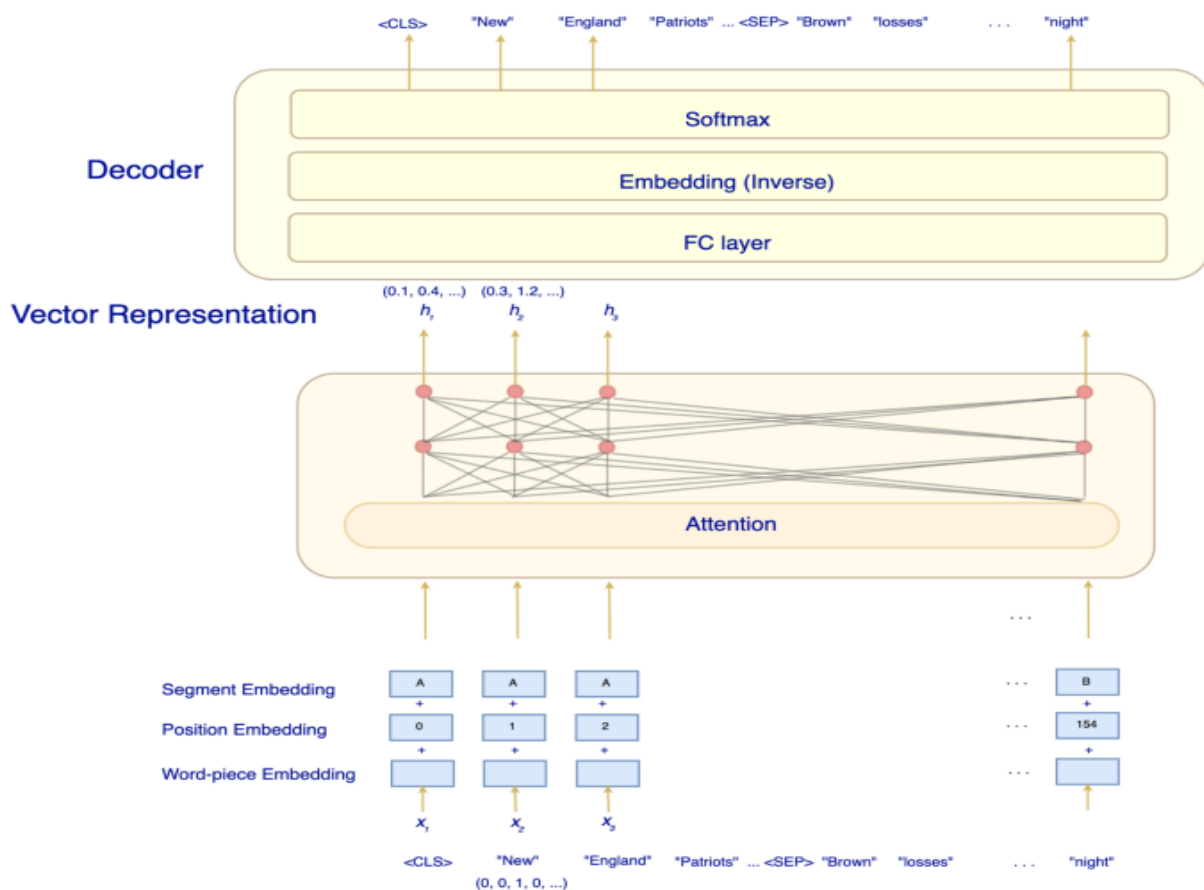


Instead of using every single word as tokens, BERT breaks a word into word pieces to reduce the vocabulary size (30,000 token vocabularies). For example, the word “helping” may decompose into “help” and “ing”. Then it applies an embedding matrix ($V \times H$) to convert the one-hot vector R^V to R^H .

The segment embeddings model which sequence that tokens belong to. Does it belong to the first sentence or the second sentence. So it has a vocabulary size of two (segment A or B). Intuitively, it adds a constant offset to the embedding with value based on whether it belongs to sequence A or B. Mathematically, we apply an embedding matrix ($2 \times H$) to convert R^2 to R^H . The last one is the position embedding in H-Dimension. It serves the same purpose in the Transformer in identifying the absolute or relative position of words.

Pretraining

BERT pre-trains the model using 2 NLP tasks. The first one is the Masked LM (Masked Language Model). As shown below, we use the Transformer decoder to generate a vector representation of the input. Then BERT applies a shallow deep decoder to reconstruct the word sequence(s) back.



Here is an example of the Masked LM and BERT is trained to predict the missing words correctly.

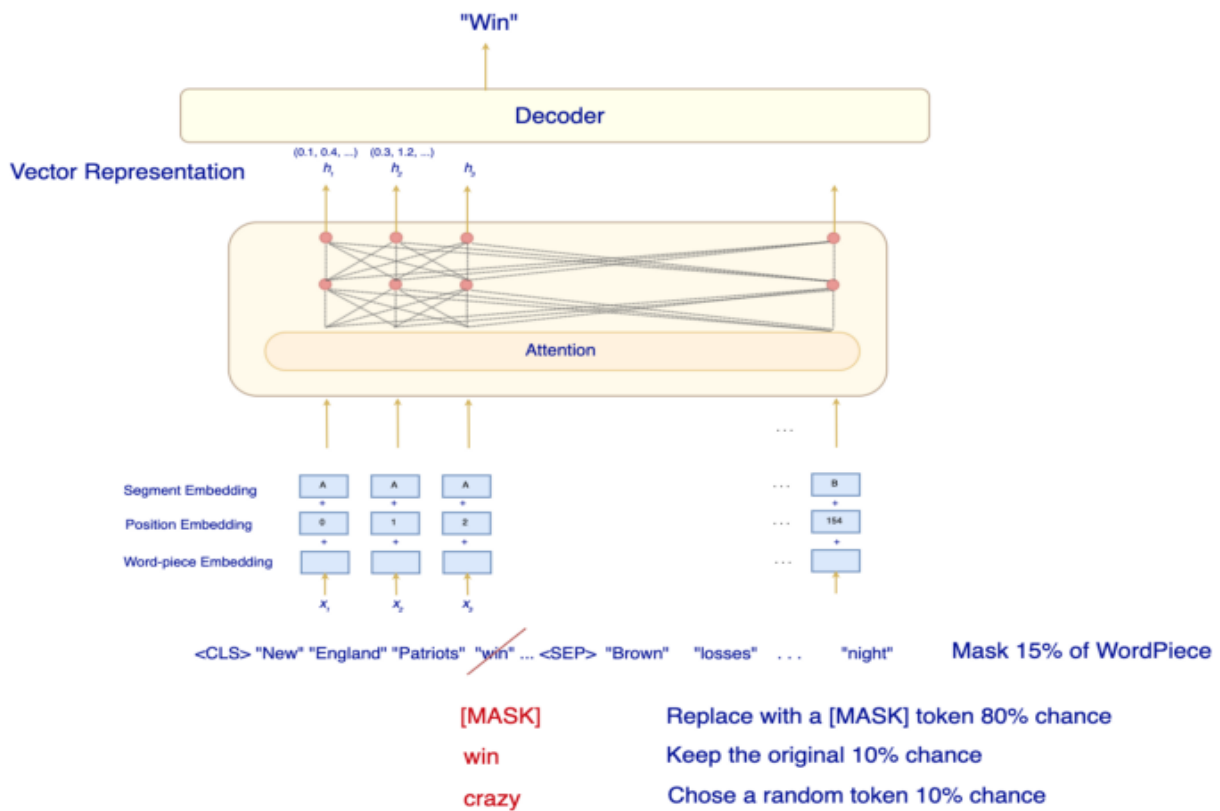
the man went to the [MASK] to buy a [MASK] of milk

store gallon

↑ ↑

Masked LM

In the Masked LM, BERT masks out 15% of the WordPiece. 80% of the masked WordPiece will be replaced with a [MASK] token, 10% with a random token and 10% will keep the original word. The loss is defined as how well BERT predicts the missing word, not the reconstruction error of the whole sequence.



We do not replace 100% of the WordPiece with the [MASK] token. This teaches the model to predict missing words, not the final objective of creating vector representations for the sequences with context taken into consideration. BERT replaces 10% with random tokens and 10% with the original words. This encourages the model to learn what may be correct or what be wrong for the missing words.

Next Sentence Prediction (NSP)

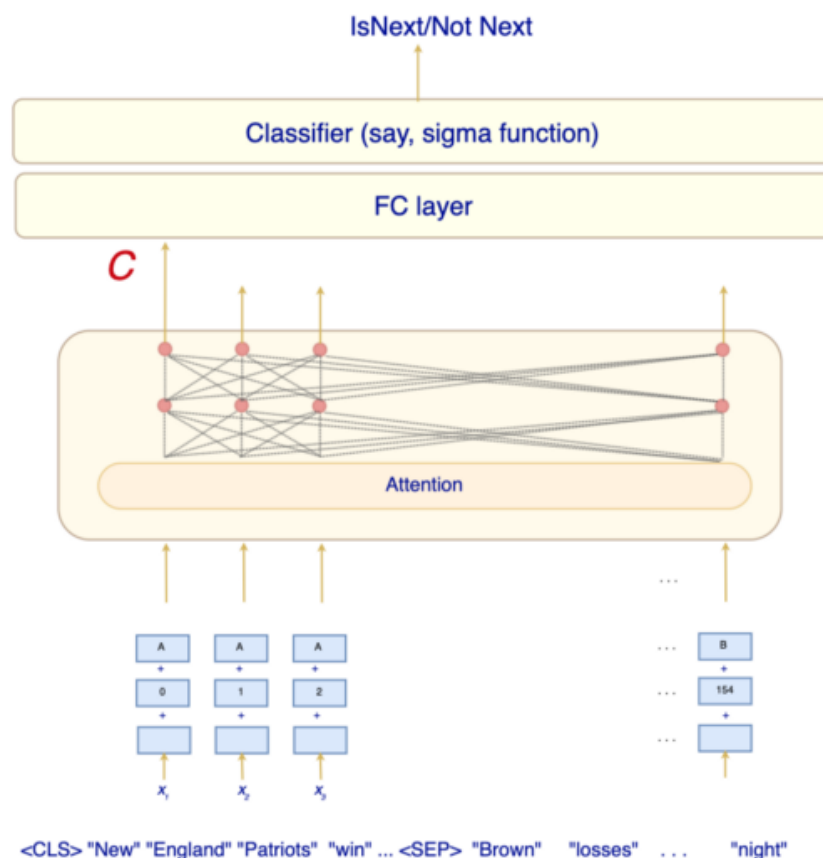
The second pre-trained task is NSP. The key purpose is to create a representation in the output C that will encode the relations between Sequence A and B. To prepare the training input, in

50% of the time, BERT uses two consecutive sentences as sequence A and B respectively. BERT expects the model to predict “IsNext”, i.e. sequence B should follow sequence A. For the remaining 50% of the time, BERT selects two-word sequences randomly and expect the prediction to be “Not Next”.

Sentence A = The man went to the store.
Sentence B = He bought a gallon of milk.
Label = IsNextSentence

Sentence A = The man went to the store.
Sentence B = Penguins are flightless.
Label = NotNextSentence

In this training, we take the output C and then classify it with a shallow classifier.

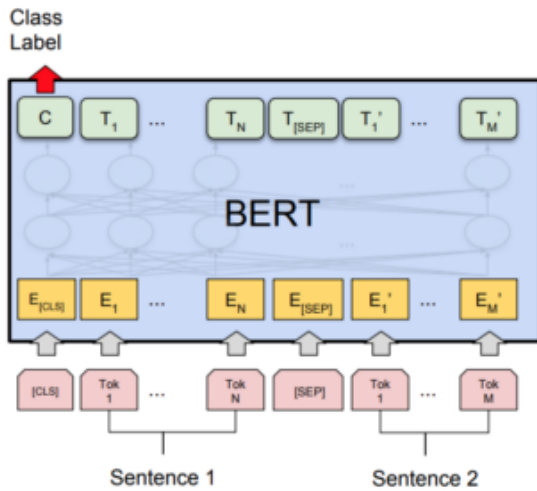


As noted, for both pre-training task, we create the training from a corpse without any human labeling.

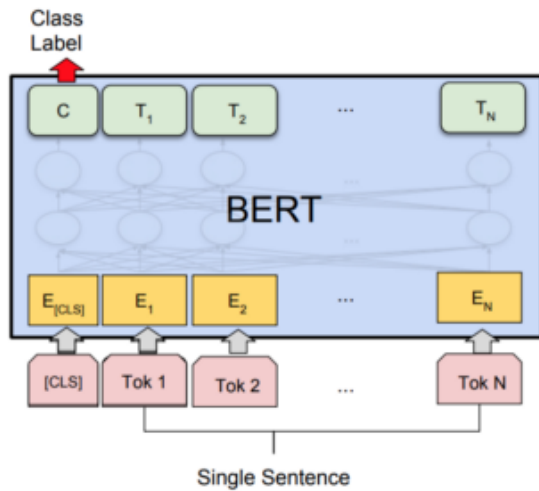
These two training tasks help BERT to train the vector representation of one or two word-sequences. Other than the context, it likely discovers other linguistics information including semantics and coreference.

Fine-tuning BERT

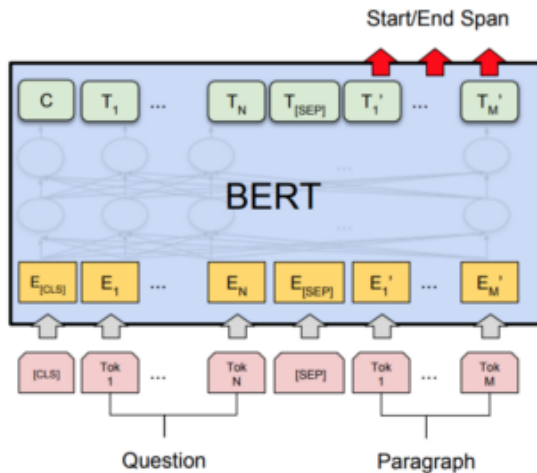
Once the model is pre-trained, we can add a shallow classifier for any NLP task or a decoder, similar to what we discussed in the pre-training step.



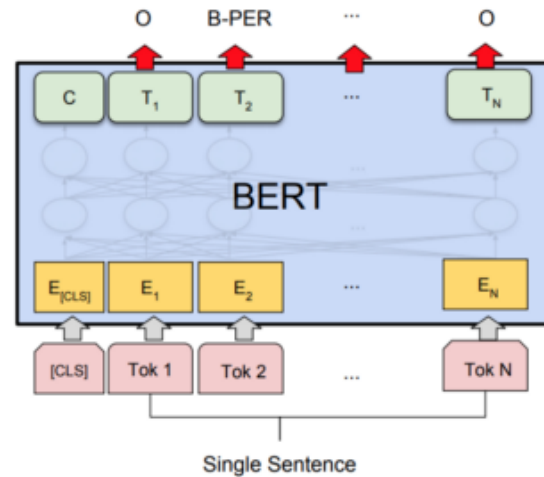
(a) Sentence Pair Classification Tasks:
MNLI, QQP, QNLI, STS-B, MRPC,
RTE, SWAG



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



(c) Question Answering Tasks:
SQuAD v1.1



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

Then, we fit the task-related data and the corresponding labels to refine all the model parameters end-to-end. That is how the model is trained and refined. So BERT is more on the training strategy rather than the model architecture. Its encoder is simply the Transformer encoder.

Model

But the model configuration in BERT is different from the Transformer paper. Here are a sample configuration used for the Transformer encoder in BERT.

Public BERT: Train on 3.3B words for 40 epochs
BERT-Base: 12-layer, 768-hidden, 12-head
BERT-Large: 24-layer, 1024-hidden, 16-head
Trained on TPU for 4 days

For example, the base model stacks up 12 decoders, instead of 6. Each output vector has a 768 dimension, and the attention uses 12 heads.

Source Code

For those interested in the source code for BERT, here is the source code from [Google](#). For Transformer, [here](#) is the source code.

Sentence (and Sentence-Pair) classification tasks

Training a Classifier on Nvidia GTX 1060

Pre-Steps:

Download BERT-Base model uncased_L-12_H-768_A-12 from following instructions in github.

Training:

Step 1: Downloading GLUE dataset using [script](#)

Step 2: Download BERT-base model (pre-trained - uncased_L-12_H-768_A-12)

Step 3: Set below ENVs

```
export BERT_BASE_DIR=/path/to/bert/uncased_L-12_H-768_A-12
export GLUE_DIR=/path/to/glue
```

Step 4: Training Classifier

```
psakhamo@trainml:~/MyFolder/BERT_Exploration/bert$ python3 run_classifier.py --task_name=MRPC --do_train=true --
do_eval=true --data_dir=$GLUE_DIR/MRPC --vocab_file=$BERT_BASE_DIR/vocab.txt --
bert_config_file=$BERT_BASE_DIR/bert_config.json --init_checkpoint=$BERT_BASE_DIR/bert_model.ckpt --
max_seq_length=64 --train_batch_size=12 --learning_rate=2e-5 --num_train_epochs=3.0 --output_dir=./out/
```

```
/home/psakhamo/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/tensorflow/python/framework/dtypes.py:516: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or '1type' as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future
version of numpy, it will be understood as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'.
_np_qint8 = np.dtype(("qint8", np.int8, 1))
/home/psakhamo/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/tensorflow/python/framework/dtypes.py:517: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or '1type' as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future
version of numpy, it will be understood as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'.
_np_quint8 = np.dtype(("quint8", np.uint8, 1))
/home/psakhamo/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/tensorflow/python/framework/dtypes.py:518: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or '1type' as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future
version of numpy, it will be understood as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'.
_np_qint16 = np.dtype(("qint16", np.int16, 1))
/home/psakhamo/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/tensorflow/python/framework/dtypes.py:519: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or '1type' as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future
version of numpy, it will be understood as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'.
_np_quint16 = np.dtype(("quint16", np.uint16, 1))
/home/psakhamo/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/tensorflow/python/framework/dtypes.py:520: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or '1type' as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future
version of numpy, it will be understood as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'.
_np_qint32 = np.dtype(("qint32", np.int32, 1))
/home/psakhamo/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/tensorflow/python/framework/dtypes.py:525: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or '1type' as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future
version of numpy, it will be understood as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'.
_np_resource = np.dtype(("resource", np.ubyte, 1))
/home/psakhamo/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/tensorboard/compat/tensorflow_stub/dtypes.py:541: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or '1type' as a synonym of type is deprecated; in
a future version of numpy, it will be understood as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'.
```



```

11104 00:15:33.041639 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_10/attention/self/value/kernel:0, shape = (768, 768), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.041687 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_10/attention/self/value/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.041733 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_10/attention/output/dense/kernel:0, shape = (768, 768), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.041781 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_10/attention/output/dense/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.041828 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_10/attention/output/LayerNorm/beta:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.041874 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_10/attention/output/LayerNorm/gamma:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.041920 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_10/intermediate/dense/kernel:0, shape = (768, 3072), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.041968 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_10/intermediate/dense/bias:0, shape = (3072,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.042015 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_10/output/dense/kernel:0, shape = (3072, 768), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.042064 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_10/output/dense/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.042110 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_10/output/LayerNorm/beta:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.042157 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_10/output/LayerNorm/gamma:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.042203 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_11/attention/self/query/kernel:0, shape = (768, 768), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.042263 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_11/attention/self/query/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.042310 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_11/attention/self/key/kernel:0, shape = (768, 768), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.042360 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_11/attention/self/key/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.042406 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_11/attention/self/value/kernel:0, shape = (768, 768), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.042455 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_11/attention/self/value/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.042501 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_11/attention/output/dense/kernel:0, shape = (768, 768), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.042550 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_11/attention/output/dense/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.042596 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_11/attention/output/LayerNorm/beta:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.042643 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_11/attention/output/LayerNorm/gamma:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.042688 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_11/intermediate/dense/kernel:0, shape = (768, 3072), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.042737 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_11/intermediate/dense/bias:0, shape = (3072,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.042784 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_11/output/dense/kernel:0, shape = (3072, 768), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.042832 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_11/output/dense/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.042878 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_11/output/LayerNorm/beta:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.042924 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_11/output/LayerNorm/gamma:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.042970 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/pooler/dense/kernel:0, shape = (768, 768), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.043018 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/pooler/dense/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:15:33.043077 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = output_weights:0, shape = (2, 768)
11104 00:15:33.043138 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = output_bias:0, shape = (2,)
W1104 00:15:33.043216 139815656863488 deprecation_wrapper.py:119] From /home/psakhamo/MyFolder/BERT_Exploration/bert/optimization.py:27: The name tf.train.get_or_create_global_step is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.train.get_or_create_global_step instead.

W1104 00:15:33.043682 139815656863488 deprecation_wrapper.py:119] From /home/psakhamo/MyFolder/BERT_Exploration/bert/optimization.py:32: The name tf.train.polynomial_decay is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.train.polynomial_decay instead.

W1104 00:15:33.046955 139815656863488 deprecation.py:323] From /home/psakhamo/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/tensorflow/python/keras/optimizer_v2/learning_rate_schedule.py:409: div (from tensorflow.python.ops.math_ops) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.
Instructions for updating:
Deprecated in favor of operator or tf.math.divide.
W1104 00:15:33.165215 139815656863488 deprecation.py:323] From /home/psakhamo/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/tensorflow/python/ops/math_grad.py:1205: add_dispatch_support.<locals>.wrapper (from tensorflow.python.ops.array_ops) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.
Instructions for updating:
Use tf.where in 2.0, which has the same broadcast rule as np.where
I1104 00:15:38.043753 139815656863488 estimator.py:1147] Done calling model_fn.
I1104 00:15:38.044701 139815656863488 basic_session_run_hooks.py:541] Create CheckpointSaverHook.
I1104 00:15:40.029056 139815656863488 monitored_session.py:240] Graph was finalized.
2020-11-04 00:15:40.029324: I tensorflow/core/platform/cpu_feature_guard.cc:142] Your CPU supports instructions that this TensorFlow binary was not compiled to use: AVX2 FMA
2020-11-04 00:15:40.034059: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:42] Successfully opened dynamic library libcuda.so.1
2020-11-04 00:15:40.102261: I tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_gpu_executor.cc:1005] successful NUMA node read from SysFS had negative value (-1), but there must be at least one NUMA node, so returning NUMA node zero
2020-11-04 00:15:40.102809: I tensorflow/compiler/xla/service/service.cc:168] XLA service 0xc95f10 executing computations on platform CUDA. Devices:
2020-11-04 00:15:40.102826: I tensorflow/compiler/xla/service/service.cc:175] StreamExecutor device (0): GeForce GTX 1060 6GB, Compute Capability 6.1
2020-11-04 00:15:40.121054: I tensorflow/core/platform/profile_utils/cpu_utils.cc:94] CPU Frequency: 3600000000 Hz
2020-11-04 00:15:40.121960: I tensorflow/compiler/xla/service/service.cc:168] XLA service 0xc754480 executing computations on platform Host. Devices:
2020-11-04 00:15:40.122028: I tensorflow/compiler/xla/service/service.cc:175] StreamExecutor device (0): <undefined>, <undefined>
2020-11-04 00:15:40.122348: I tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_gpu_executor.cc:1005] successful NUMA node read from SysFS had negative value (-1), but there must be at least one NUMA node, so returning NUMA node zero
2020-11-04 00:15:40.123577: I tensorflow/core/common_runtime/gpu/gpu_device.cc:1640] Found device 0 with properties:
name: GeForce GTX 1060 6GB major: 6 minor: 1 memoryClockRate(GHz): 1.7085
pciBusId: 0000:01:00:0
2020-11-04 00:15:40.124007: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:42] Successfully opened dynamic library libcudart.so.10.0
2020-11-04 00:15:40.126252: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:42] Successfully opened dynamic library libcublas.so.10.0
2020-11-04 00:15:40.128164: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:42] Successfully opened dynamic library libcufft.so.10.0
2020-11-04 00:15:40.128741: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:42] Successfully opened dynamic library libcurand.so.10.0
2020-11-04 00:15:40.131588: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:42] Successfully opened dynamic library libcusolver.so.10.0
2020-11-04 00:15:40.133616: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:42] Successfully opened dynamic library libcusparsolve.so.10.0
2020-11-04 00:15:40.139412: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:42] Successfully opened dynamic library libcudnn.so.7
2020-11-04 00:15:40.139622: I tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_gpu_executor.cc:1005] successful NUMA node read from SysFS had negative value (-1), but there must be at least one NUMA node, so returning NUMA node zero
2020-11-04 00:15:40.140828: I tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_gpu_executor.cc:1005] successful NUMA node read from SysFS had negative value (-1), but there must be at least one NUMA node, so returning NUMA node zero
2020-11-04 00:15:40.141728: I tensorflow/core/common_runtime/gpu/gpu_device.cc:1763] Adding visible gpu devices: 0
2020-11-04 00:15:40.141792: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:42] Successfully opened dynamic library libcudart.so.10.0
2020-11-04 00:15:40.143310: I tensorflow/core/common_runtime/gpu/gpu_device.cc:1181] Device interconnect StreamExecutor with strength 1 edge matrix:
2020-11-04 00:15:40.143338: I tensorflow/core/common_runtime/gpu/gpu_device.cc:1187] 0
2020-11-04 00:15:40.143350: I tensorflow/core/common_runtime/gpu/gpu_device.cc:1200] 0: N
2020-11-04 00:15:40.143522: I tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_gpu_executor.cc:1005] successful NUMA node read from SysFS had negative value (-1), but there must be at least one NUMA node, so returning NUMA node zero
2020-11-04 00:15:40.144496: I tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_gpu_executor.cc:1005] successful NUMA node read from SysFS had negative value (-1), but there must be at least one NUMA node, so returning NUMA node zero
2020-11-04 00:15:40.145429: I tensorflow/core/common_runtime/gpu/gpu_device.cc:1326] Created TensorFlow device (/job:localhost/replica:0/task:0/device:GPU:0 with 5175 MB memory) -> physical GPU (device: 0, name: GeForce GTX 1060 6GB, pci bus id: 0000:01:00:0, compute capability: 6.1)
W1104 00:15:40.147133 139815656863488 deprecation.py:323] From /home/psakhamo/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/tensorflow/python/training/saver.py:1276: checkpoint_exists (from tensorflow.python.training.checkpoint_management) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.
Instructions for updating:
Use standard file APIs to check for files with this prefix.
I1104 00:15:40.148545 139815656863488 saver.py:1280] Restoring parameters from ./out/model.ckpt-0
W1104 00:15:42.169252 139815656863488 deprecation.py:323] From /home/psakhamo/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/tensorflow/python/training/saver.py:1066: get_checkpoint_mtimes (from tensorflow.python.training.checkpoint_management) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.
Instructions for updating:
Use standard file utilities to get mtimes.

```



```
I1104 00:15:42.714527 139815656863488 session_manager.py:500] Running local_init_op.
I1104 00:15:42.828996 139815656863488 session_manager.py:502] Done running local_init_op.
```

```
I1104 00:15:59.852509 139815656863488 tpu_estimator.py:2159] global_step/sec: 0.263558
I1104 00:15:59.852812 139815656863488 tpu_estimator.py:2160] examples/sec: 3.1627
```

```
11104 00:16:00.485787 139815656863488 tpu_estimator.py:2159] global_step/sec: 3.16163
11104 00:16:00.485921 139815656863488 tpu_estimator.py:2160] examples/sec: 37.9395
```

```

I1104 00:16:01.117604 139815656863488 tpu_estimator.py:2159] global_step/sec: 3.1633
I1104 00:16:01.117722 139815656863488 tpu_estimator.py:2160] examples/sec: 37.9596
I1104 00:16:01.120180 139815656863488 tpu_estimator.py:2159] global_step/sec: 3.1633
I1104 00:16:01.120298 139815656863488 tpu_estimator.py:2160] examples/sec: 37.9596

```

```

I1104 00:16:01.749959 139815656863488 tpu_estimator.py:2159] global_step/sec: 3.15874
I1104 00:16:01.750097 139815656863488 tpu_estimator.py:2160] examples/sec: 37.9049
I1104 00:16:02.065502 139815656863488 tpu_estimator.py:2159] global_step/sec: 3.16025

```

```

I1104 00:10:02.362017 139815656863488 tpu_estimator.py:2159] global_step/sec: 3.15950
I1104 00:16:02.382158 139815656863488 tpu_estimator.py:2160] examples/sec: 37.9146
I1104 00:16:02.697543 139815656863488 tpu_estimator.py:2159] global_step/sec: 3.16907

```

```

.....
[11:04:00:20:51.791641.139815656863488] tpu_estimator.py:2159] global_step/sec: 3.1474

```

```

11104 00:20:52.109560 139815656863488 tpu_estimator.py:2160] examples/sec: 37.7648
11104 00:20:52.427321 139815656863488 tpu_estimator.py:2159] global_step/sec: 3.14558

```

```
I1104 00:20:52.745363 139815656863488 tpu_estimator.py:2160] examples/sec: 37.7443
I1104 00:20:52.745774 139815656863488 basic_session_run_hooks.py:606] Saving checkpoints for 917 into ./out/model.ckpt.
```

```
11104 00:20:54.382089 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:487] Writing example 0 of 408
11104 00:20:54.382594 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:461] *** Example ***
```

```
11104 00:20:54.382771 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:465] input_ids: 101 2002 2056 1996 9440 2121 7903 2063 11345 2449 2987 1005 1056 4906 1996 2194 1005 1055 2146 1011 2744 3930 5656 1012
```

[illegible]

11104 00:20:54.363601 139815636663488 full_classifier.py:404] tokens: [CLS] magna ##reil said ra ##tic ##not hated the iraqi regime and looked forward to using his long years of training in the war . [SEP] his wife said he was " 100 percent being goose bush " and looked forward to using his years of training in the war . [SEP]

[illegible]

11104 00:20:54.384895 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:464] tokens: [CLS] the dollar was at 116 . 92 yen against the yen , flat on the session , and at 1 . 289 ##1 against the swiss fran ##c , also flat [SEP]
the dollar was at 116 . 78 yen ip ##v = . virtually flat on the session . and at 1 . 287 ##1 against the swiss fran ##c ch [SEP]

[illegible]

```
l1104 00:20:54.385728 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:461] *** Example ***
l1104 00:20:54.385783 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:462] guid: dev-4
```

```
11104 00:20:54.385889 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:465] input_ids: 101 1996 10028 1011 25022 2080 2003 3403 2127 2255 2000 5630 2065 2009 2097 2203 5668 2063 1037 4018 1012 102 1996  
10028 1011 25022 2080 2623 9317 2008 2009 2097 5630 1999 2255 3251 2000 2203 5668 2063 1037 4018 2077 1996 27419 1012 102 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

```

I1104 00:20:54.386029 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:468] label: 1 (id = 1)
I1104 00:20:54.386603 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:461] *** Example ***
I1104 00:20:54.386603 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:461]

```

```
I1104 00:20:54.386806 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:465] input_ids: 101 2053 5246 2031 2042 2275 2005 1996 2942 2030 1996 4735 3979 1012 102 2053 5246 2031 2042 2275 2005 1996 4735 2030
```

[illegible]

```
I1104 00:20:54.679294 139815656863488 estimator.py:1145] Calling model_fn.
```

```
11104 00:20:54.679872 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:627] *** Features ***
11104 00:20:54.680013 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:629] name = input_ids, shape = (?, 64) ..
```

```

I1104 00:20:54.680227 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:629] name = label_ids, shape = (?,)
I1104 00:20:54.680283 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:629] name = segment_ids, shape = (?, 64)
I1104 00:20:54.680311 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:629] **** Training Variables ****

```

```
11104 00:20:56.674500 139815656863480 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/embeddings/token_type_embeddings:0, shape = (2, 768), *INIT FROM CKPT*
11104 00:20:56.674585 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/embeddings/position_embeddings:0, shape = (512, 768), *INIT FROM CKPT*
11104 00:20:56.674666 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/embeddings/word_embeddings:0, shape = (768), *INIT FROM CKPT*
```

```
11104 00:20:56:6747914 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_0/attention/self/query/kernel:0, shape = (768, 768), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:20:56:6748671 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_0/attention/self/query/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
11104 00:20:56:6749114 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_0/attention/self/key/kernel:0, shape = (768, 768), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
```

```
11104 00:20:56.675058 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_0/attention/self/value/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT FROM CKPT*
11104 00:20:56.675105 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_0/attention/output/dense/kernel:0, shape = (768, 768), *INIT FROM CKPT*
```

```

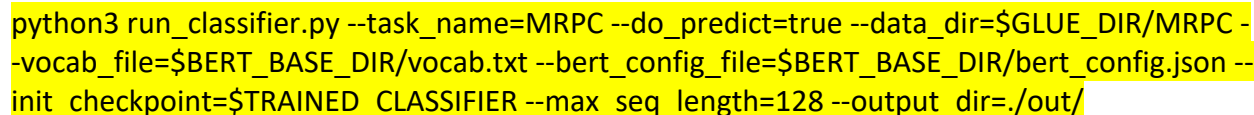
I1104 00:20:56.675154 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_0/attention/output/dense/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.675200 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_0/attention/output/LayerNorm/beta:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.675246 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_0/attention/output/LayerNorm/gamma:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.675292 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_0/intermediate/dense/kernel:0, shape = (768, 3072), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.675341 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_0/intermediate/dense/bias:0, shape = (3072,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.678489 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_4/output/dense/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.678535 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_4/output/LayerNorm/beta:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.678580 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_4/output/LayerNorm/gamma:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.678626 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_5/attention/self/query/kernel:0, shape = (768, 768), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.678674 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_5/attention/self/query/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.678720 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_5/attention/self/key/kernel:0, shape = (768, 768), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.678769 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_5/attention/self/key/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.678815 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_5/attention/self/value/kernel:0, shape = (768, 768), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.678863 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_5/attention/self/value/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.678910 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_5/attention/output/dense/kernel:0, shape = (768, 768), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.678957 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_5/attention/output/dense/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.679003 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_5/attention/output/LayerNorm/beta:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.679049 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_5/attention/output/LayerNorm/gamma:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.679094 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_5/intermediate/dense/kernel:0, shape = (768, 3072), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.679142 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_5/intermediate/dense/bias:0, shape = (3072,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.679188 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_5/output/dense/kernel:0, shape = (3072, 768), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.679236 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_5/output/dense/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.679282 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_5/output/LayerNorm/beta:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.679327 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_5/output/LayerNorm/gamma:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.679373 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_6/attention/self/query/kernel:0, shape = (768, 768), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.679421 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_6/attention/self/query/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.679467 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_6/attention/self/key/kernel:0, shape = (768, 768), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.679514 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_6/attention/self/key/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.679560 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_6/attention/self/value/kernel:0, shape = (768, 768), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.679607 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_6/attention/self/value/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.679653 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_6/attention/output/dense/kernel:0, shape = (768, 768), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.679701 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_6/attention/output/dense/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.679747 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_6/attention/output/LayerNorm/beta:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.679793 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_6/attention/output/LayerNorm/gamma:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.679838 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_6/intermediate/dense/kernel:0, shape = (768, 3072), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.679886 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_6/intermediate/dense/bias:0, shape = (3072,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.679933 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_6/output/dense/kernel:0, shape = (3072, 768), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.679980 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_6/output/dense/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.680026 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/encoder/layer_6/output/LayerNorm/beta:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.680071 1...
.....
I1104 00:20:56.683881 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = bert/pooler/dense/bias:0, shape = (768,), *INIT_FROM_CKPT*
I1104 00:20:56.683939 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = output_weights:0, shape = (2, 768)
I1104 00:20:56.683999 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:669] name = output_bias:0, shape = (2,)
W1104 00:20:56.685064 139815656863488 deprecation_wrapper.py:119] From run_classifier.py:686: The name tf.metrics.accuracy is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.metrics.accuracy instead.

W1104 00:20:56.724731 139815656863488 deprecation_wrapper.py:119] From run_classifier.py:688: The name tf.metrics.mean is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.metrics.mean instead.

I1104 00:20:56.761431 139815656863488 estimator.py:1147] Done calling model_fn.
I1104 00:20:56.774543 139815656863488 evaluation.py:255] Starting evaluation at 2020-11-04T00:20:56Z
I1104 00:20:57.148565 139815656863488 monitored_session.py:240] Graph was finalized.
2020-11-04 00:20:57.148995: I tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_gpu_executor.cc:1005] successful NUMA node read from SysFS had negative value (-1), but there must be at least one NUMA node, so returning NUMA node zero
2020-11-04 00:20:57.149430: I tensorflow/core/common_runtime/gpu/gpu_device.cc:1640] Found device 0 with properties:
name: GeForce GTX 1060 6GB major: 6 minor: 1 memoryClockRate(GHz): 1.7085
pciBusId: 0000:01:00:0
2020-11-04 00:20:57.149498: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:42] Successfully opened dynamic library libcudart.so.10.0
2020-11-04 00:20:57.149527: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:42] Successfully opened dynamic library libcublas.so.10.0
2020-11-04 00:20:57.149536: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:42] Successfully opened dynamic library libcufft.so.10.0
2020-11-04 00:20:57.149544: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:42] Successfully opened dynamic library libcurand.so.10.0
2020-11-04 00:20:57.149552: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:42] Successfully opened dynamic library libcusolver.so.10.0
2020-11-04 00:20:57.149578: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:42] Successfully opened dynamic library libcusparsparse.so.10.0
2020-11-04 00:20:57.149603: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:42] Successfully opened dynamic library libcudnn.so.7
2020-11-04 00:20:57.149663: I tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_gpu_executor.cc:1005] successful NUMA node read from SysFS had negative value (-1), but there must be at least one NUMA node, so returning NUMA node zero
2020-11-04 00:20:57.150077: I tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_gpu_executor.cc:1005] successful NUMA node read from SysFS had negative value (-1), but there must be at least one NUMA node, so returning NUMA node zero
2020-11-04 00:20:57.150462: I tensorflow/core/common_runtime/gpu/gpu_device.cc:1763] Adding visible gpu devices: 0
2020-11-04 00:20:57.150499: I tensorflow/core/common_runtime/gpu/gpu_device.cc:1181] Device interconnect StreamExecutor with strength 1 edge matrix:
2020-11-04 00:20:57.150521: I tensorflow/core/common_runtime/gpu/gpu_device.cc:1187] 0
2020-11-04 00:20:57.150542: I tensorflow/core/common_runtime/gpu/gpu_device.cc:1200] 0: N
2020-11-04 00:20:57.150630: I tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_gpu_executor.cc:1005] successful NUMA node read from SysFS had negative value (-1), but there must be at least one NUMA node, so returning NUMA node zero
2020-11-04 00:20:57.151036: I tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_gpu_executor.cc:1005] successful NUMA node read from SysFS had negative value (-1), but there must be at least one NUMA node, so returning NUMA node zero
2020-11-04 00:20:57.151413: I tensorflow/core/common_runtime/gpu/gpu_device.cc:1326] Created TensorFlow device (/job:localhost/replica:0/task:0/device:GPU:0 with 5175 MB memory) -> physical GPU (device: 0, name: GeForce GTX 1060 6GB, pci bus id: 0000:01:00:0, compute capability: 6.1)
I1104 00:20:57.152237 139815656863488 saver.py:1280] Restoring parameters from ./out/model.ckpt-917
I1104 00:20:57.714351 139815656863488 session_manager.py:500] Running local_init_op.
I1104 00:20:57.757349 139815656863488 session_manager.py:502] Done running local_init_op.
I1104 00:21:01.072486 139815656863488 evaluation.py:275] Finished evaluation at 2020-11-04-00:21:01
I1104 00:21:01.072738 139815656863488 estimator.py:2039] Saving dict for global step 917: eval_accuracy = 0.8504902, eval_loss = 0.5313762, global_step = 917, loss = 0.5313762
I1104 00:21:01.435395 139815656863488 estimator.py:2099] Saving 'checkpoint_path' summary for global step 917: ./out/model.ckpt-917
I1104 00:21:01.435890 139815656863488 error_handling.py:96] evaluation_loop marked as finished
I1104 00:21:01.436035 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:923] ***** Eval results *****
I1104 00:21:01.436127 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:925] eval_accuracy = 0.8504902
I1104 00:21:01.436449 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:925] eval_loss = 0.5313762
I1104 00:21:01.436551 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:925] global_step = 917
I1104 00:21:01.436655 139815656863488 run_classifier.py:925] loss = 0.5313762

```

Test input: test.tsv (sample)



W1104 00:34:43.812769 140352953538304 deprecation_wrapper.py:119] From run_classifier.py:483: The name tf.python_io.TFRecordWriter is deprecated. Please use tf.io.TFRecordWriter instead.

W1104 00:34:43.813036 140352953538304 deprecation_wrapper.py:119] From run_classifier.py:487: The name tf.logging.info is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.logging.info instead.

19

