

DOTE 6635: Artificial Intelligence for Business Research

Pretraining

Renyu (Philip) Zhang

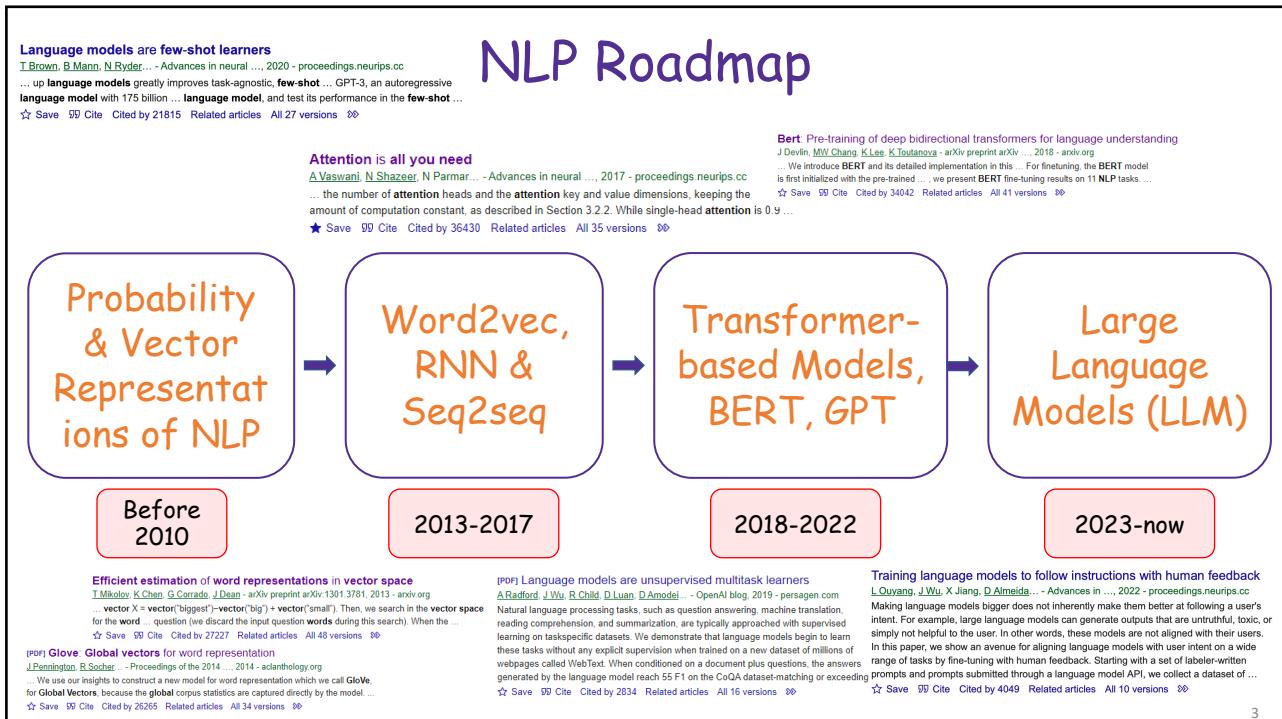
1

Agenda

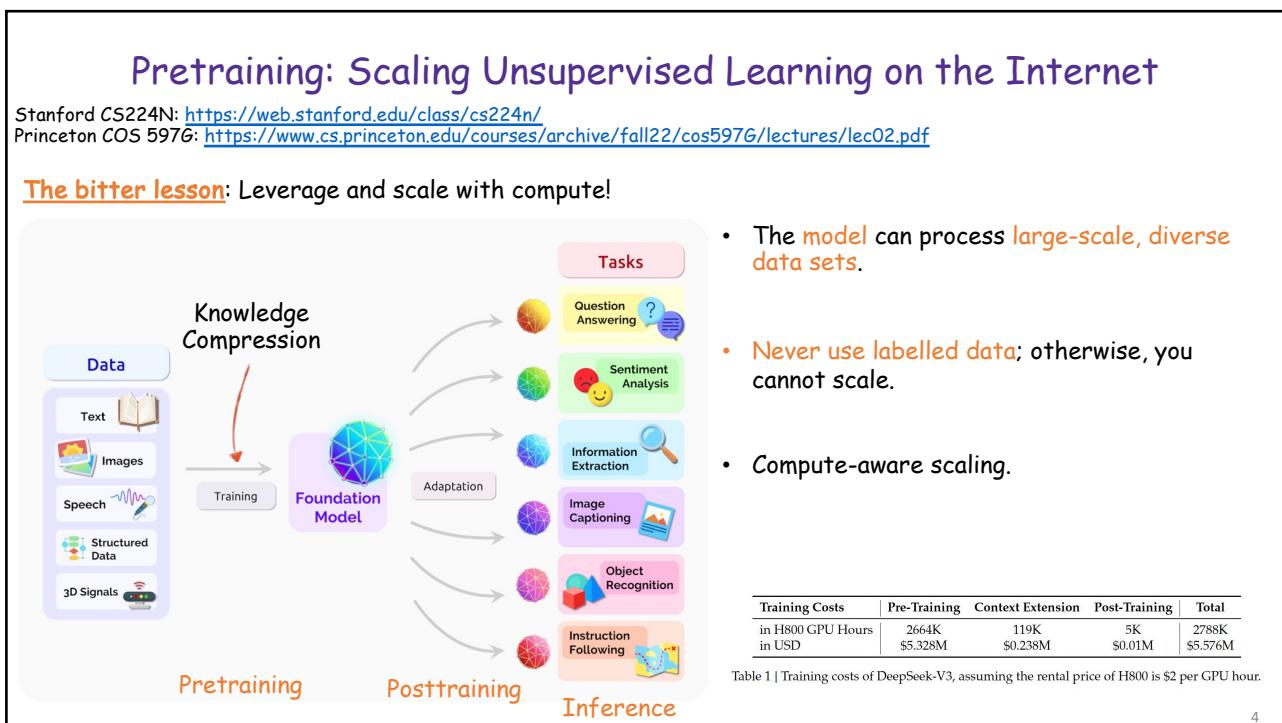
- BERT: Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers
- GPT: Generative Pretrained Transformers

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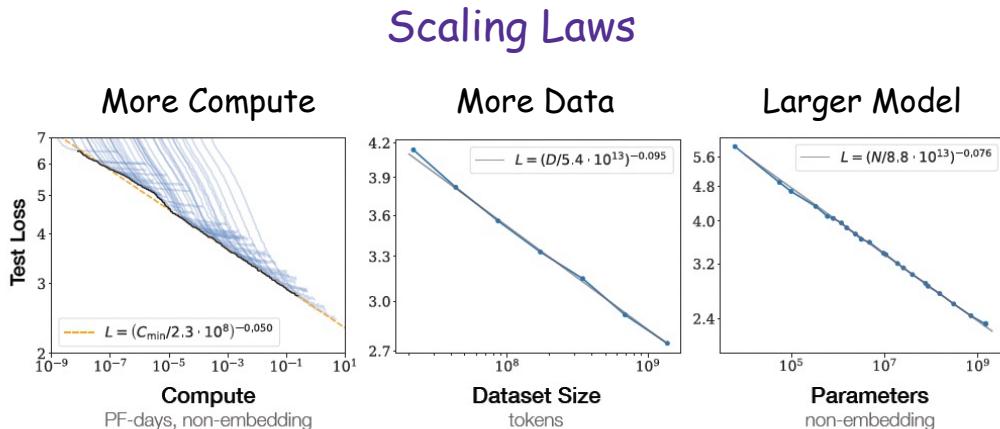


Figure 1 Language modeling performance improves smoothly as we increase the model size, dataset size, and amount of compute used for training. For optimal performance all three factors must be scaled up in tandem. Empirical performance has a power-law relationship with each individual factor when not bottlenecked by the other two.

Scaling laws for neural language models

J.Kaplan, S.McCandlish, T.Henighan, T.B.Brown... - arXiv preprint arXiv ..., 2020 - arxiv.org
... scaling laws for language model performance on the cross-entropy loss. The loss scales as a power-law with model ... Simple equations govern the dependence of overfitting on model...
☆ Save 99 Cite Cited by 965 Related articles All 3 versions ⓘ

Training compute-optimal large language models

J.Hoffmann, S.Borgeaud, A.Mensch... - arXiv preprint arXiv ..., 2022 - arxiv.org
We investigate the optimal model size and number of tokens for training a transformer language model under a given compute budget. We find that current large language models are ...
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Jason Wei's Typical Day



Jason Wei

@_jasonwei

My typical day as a Member of Technical Staff at OpenAI:

[9:00am] Wake up

[9:30am] Commute to Mission SF via Waymo. Grab avocado toast from Tartine

[9:45 am] Recite OpenAI charter. Pray to optimization Gods. Learn the Bitter Lesson

[10:00am] Meetings (Google Meet). Discuss how to train larger models on more data

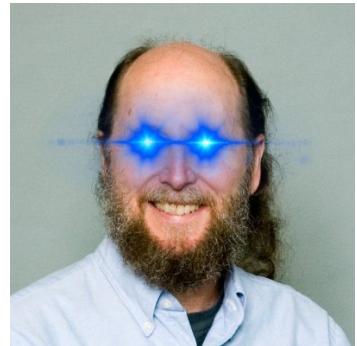
[11:00am] Write code to train larger models on more data. pair= @hwchung27

6

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The Bitter Lesson

- References: <http://www.incompleteideas.net/IncIdeas/BitterLesson.html>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vbVfAqPI8ng>
- The biggest lesson that can be read from 70 years of AI research is that **general methods that leverage computation** are ultimately the most effective, and by a large margin.
- Leveraging domain knowledge (short-term & specific) vs. Leveraging computation (long-term & general).
- Bitter lesson: Leveraging domain knowledge is **self-satisfying** and **intellectually inspiring**, but plateaus in the long-run or even inhibits further progress.



Prof. Richard Sutton

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Jason Wei's Typical Day (Cont'd)

[12:00pm] Lunch at the canteen (vegan, gluten-free)
[1:00pm] Actually train large models models on more data
[2:00pm] Debug infra issues (why the fck did I pull from master?)
[3:00pm] Babysit model training. Play with Sora
[4:00pm] Prompt engineer aforementioned large models trained on more data
[4:30pm] Short break, sit on avocado chair. Wonder how good Gemini Ultra actually is
[5:00pm] Brainstorm potential algorithmic improvements for models
[5:05pm] Conclude that algorithmic changes are too risky. Safer to just scale compute and data
[6:00pm] Dinner. Clam chowder with Roon
[7:00pm] Commute back home
[8:00pm] Have a wine and get back to coding. Ballmer's peak is coming
[9:00pm] Analyze experimental runs. I have a love/hate relationship with wandb
[10:00pm] Launch experiments to run overnight and get results by tomorrow morning
[1:00am] Experiments actually get launched
[1:15am] Bedtime. Satya and Jensen watch from above. Compression is all you need. Good night

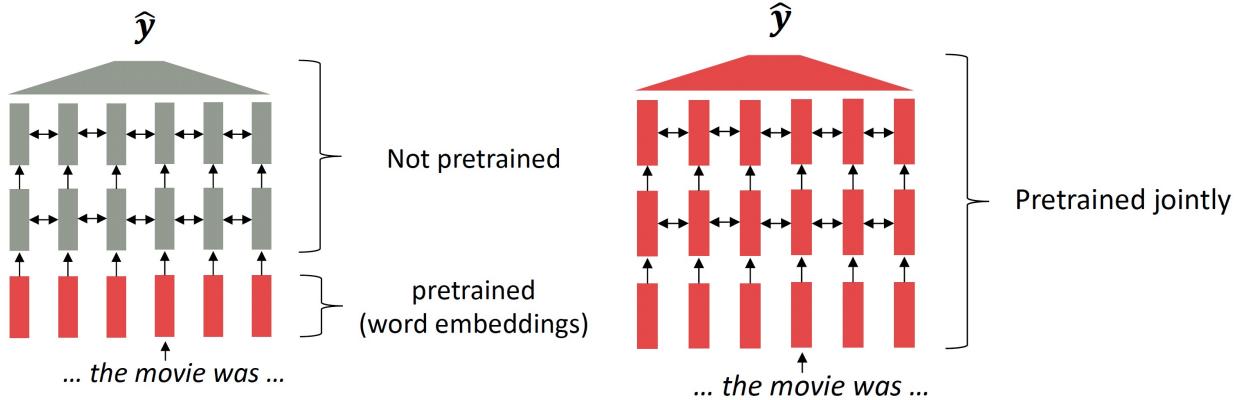
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From Pretrained Word Embeddings to Pretrained Models

Stanford CS224N: <https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs224n/>

Princeton COS 597G: <https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall22/cos597G/lectures/lec02.pdf>



[Recall, *movie* gets the same word embedding,
no matter what sentence it shows up in]

[This model has learned how to represent
entire sentences through pretraining]

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From Pretrained Word Embeddings to Pretrained Models

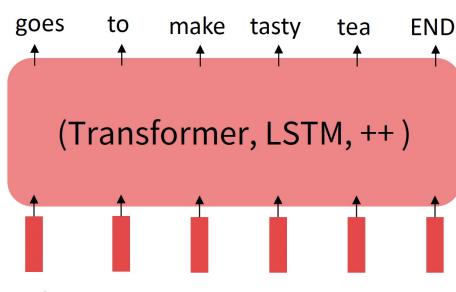
Stanford CS224N: <https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs224n/>

Princeton COS 597G: <https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall22/cos597G/lectures/lec02.pdf>

- Pretraining can improve downstream NLP applications by serving as **parameter initialization**.

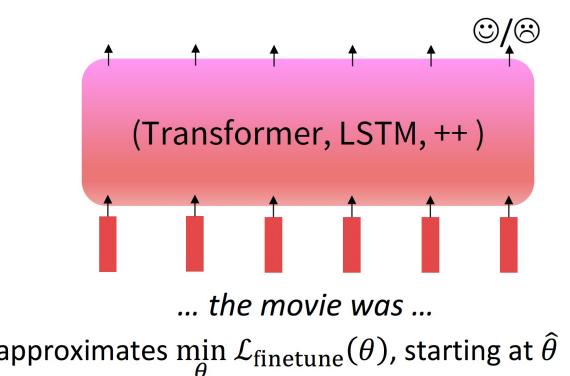
Step 1: Pretrain (on language modeling)

Lots of text; learn general things!



Step 2: Finetune (on your task)

Not many labels; adapt to the task!

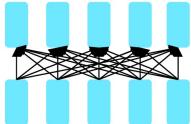


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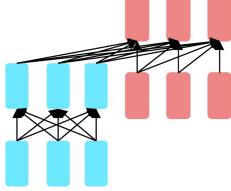
Three Pretraining Architectures

Stanford CS224N: <https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs224n/>
Princeton COS 597G: <https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall22/cos597G/lectures/lec02.pdf>



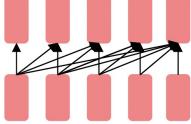
Encoders

- Can condition on future.
- Example: BERT.



Encoder-Decoders

- Combining encoder and decoder.
- Example: T5



Decoders

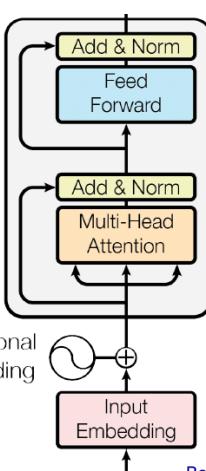
- Cannot condition on future.
- Example: GPT
- All (very) large language models are decoders.

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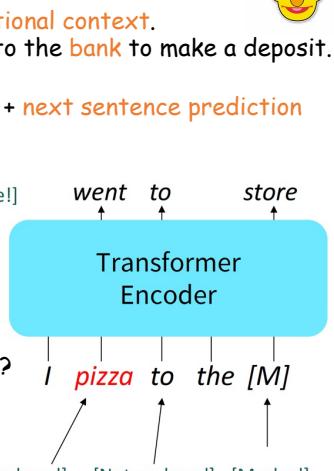
BERT: Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers

Stanford CS224N: <https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs224n/>
Princeton COS 597G: <https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall22/cos597G/lectures/lec02.pdf>



Bert: Pre-training of deep **bidirectional** transformers for language understanding
J Devlin, MW Chang, K Lee, K Toutanova - arXiv preprint arXiv ..., 2018 - arxiv.org
... BERT, which stands for **Bidirectional Encoder Representations** from Transformers. Unlike ...
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- Key idea: Learn representations based on **bidirectional context**.
 - We went to the river **bank**. vs. I need to go to the **bank** to make a deposit.
- Pretraining objectives: **masked language modeling** + **next sentence prediction**
- 15% of tokens are randomly masked.
- The masked tokens in the inputs:
 - 80% replaced with [MASK];
 - 10% replaced with a random token;
 - 10% no change.
- Why not all masked tokens replaced with [MASK]?
- [MASK] tokens are never seen in fine-tuning.



[Predict these!]

went to store

I **pizza** to the [M]

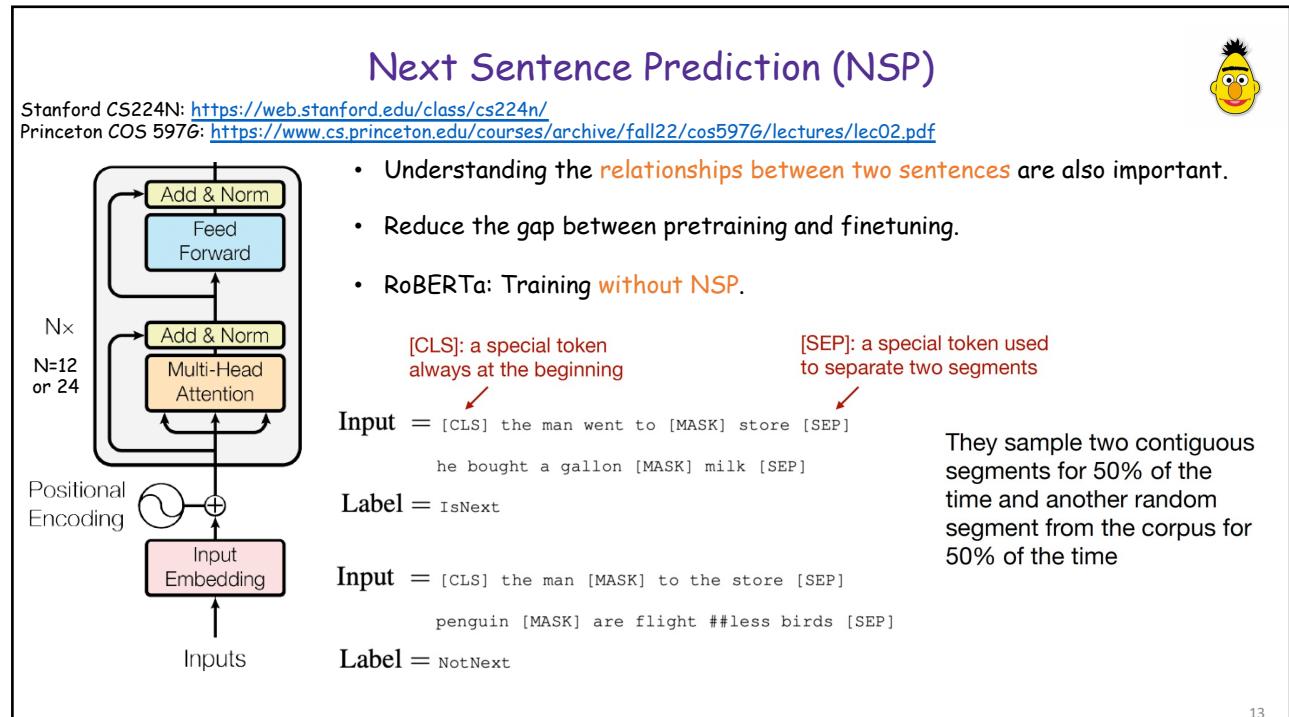
[Replaced] [Not replaced] [Masked]

Transformer Encoder

RoBERTa: Dynamic Masking

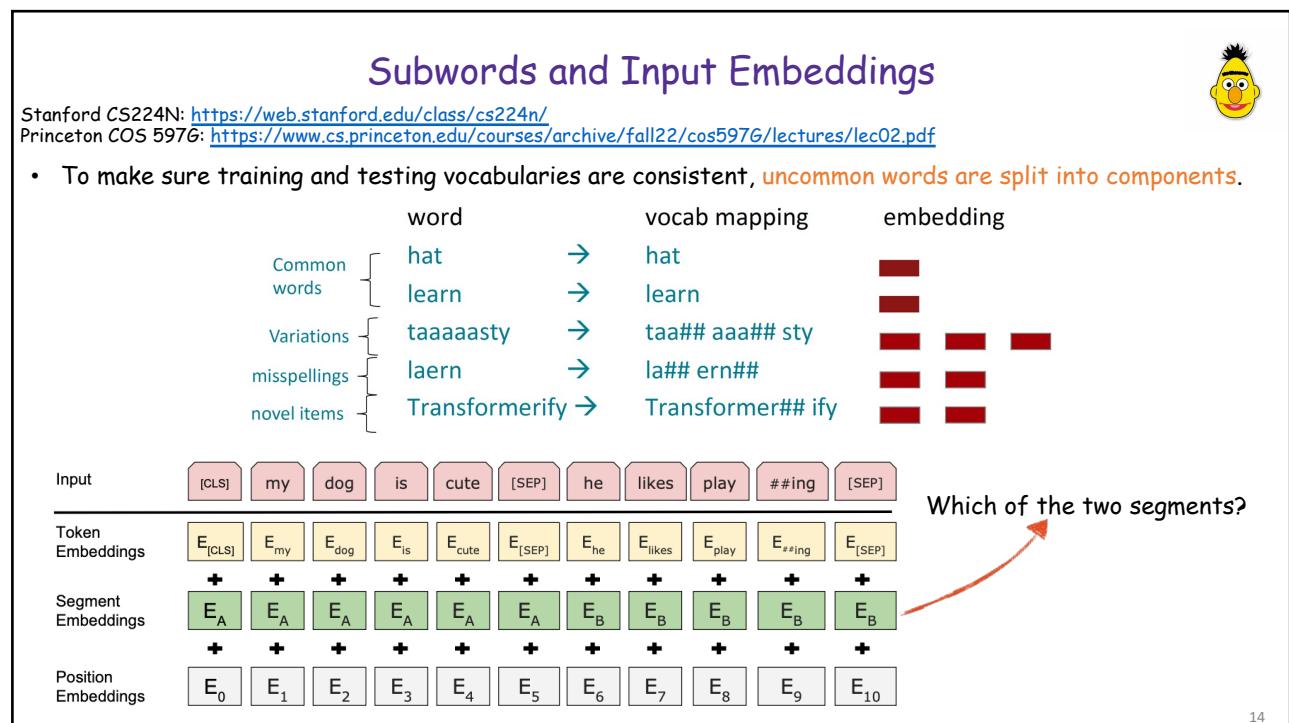
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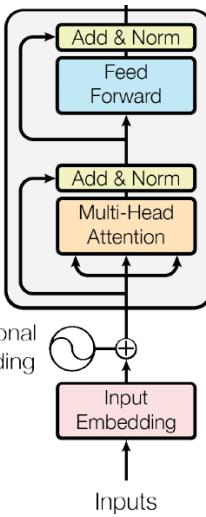


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BERT Pretraining: Putting Together

Stanford CS224N: <https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs224n/>
Princeton COS 597G: <https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall22/cos597G/lectures/lec02.pdf>



- BERT-base: 12 layers, 768-dim hidden size, 12 attention heads, 110M parameters
- BERT-large: 24 layers, 1024-dim hidden size, 16 attention heads, 340M parameters
- Trained on: Wikipedia (2.5B Tokens) + BookCorpus (0.8B Tokens)
 - RoBERTa: BookCorpus (16GB), CC-News (76GB), OpenWebText (38GB), Stories (31GB)
- Max sequence size: 512-word pieces (roughly 256 + 256 non-contiguous sequences)
- Trained for 1M steps, batch size = 256
 - Batch size increased to 8K for RoBERTa
- Pretrained with 64 TPUs for 4 days

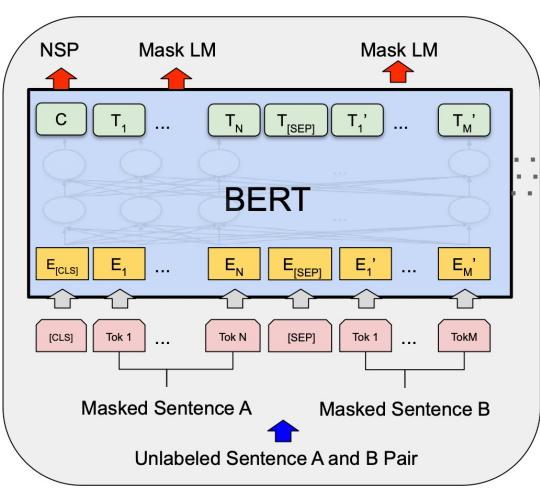
RoBERTa: A Robustly Optimized BERT Pretraining Approach
Yinhan Liu, Myle Ott, Naman Goyal, Jingfei Du, Mandar Joshi, Danqi Chen, Omer Levy, Mike Lewis, Luke Zettlemoyer, Veselin Stoyanov
Language model pretraining has led to significant performance gains, but careful comparison between different approaches is challenging. Training is computationally expensive, often done on private datasets of different sizes, and, as we will show, hyperparameter choices have significant impact on the final results. We present a reimplementation of BERT pretraining (Devlin et al., 2018) that carefully measures the impact of many hyperparameters and training details. The new BERT version is much faster and can make it easier to evaluate the performance of every model published after it. Our best model achieves state-of-the-art results on GLUE, RACE and SQuAD. These results highlight the importance of previously overlooked design choices, and raise questions about the source of recently reported improvements. We release our models and code.

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BERT Pretraining: Putting Together

Stanford CS224N: <https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs224n/>
Princeton COS 597G: <https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall22/cos597G/lectures/lec02.pdf>



- MLM and NSP are trained together.
- [CLS] is pretrained for NSP.
- The other token representations are pretrained for MLM

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Pretrain Once, Finetune Many Times



Stanford CS224N: <https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs224n/>
Princeton COS 597G: <https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall22/cos597G/lectures/lec02.pdf>

Sentence-Level Task

- Sentence pair classification tasks:

MNLI Premise: A soccer game with multiple males playing.
Hypothesis: Some men are playing a sport. {entailment, contradiction, neutral}

Multi-genre Natural Language Inference: Predict the relationship between two sentences.

QQP Q1: Where can I learn to invest in stocks?
Q2: How can I learn more about stocks? {duplicate, not duplicate}

Quora Question Pairs: Detect paraphrase questions.

- Single sentence classification tasks:

SST2 rich veins of funny stuff in this movie {positive, negative}
Sentiment Analysis

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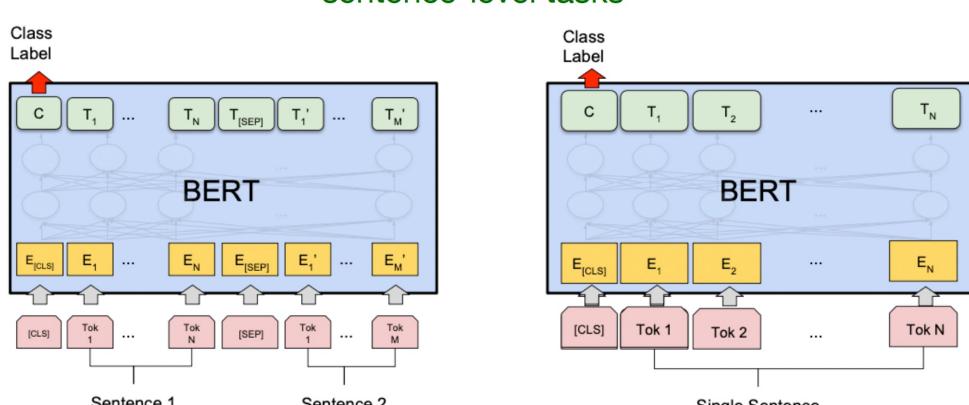
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Pretrain Once, Finetune Many Times



Stanford CS224N: <https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs224n/>
Princeton COS 597G: <https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall22/cos597G/lectures/lec02.pdf>

sentence-level tasks



The diagram illustrates the BERT architecture for different sentence-level tasks. It shows two main configurations: (a) for sentence pairs and (b) for single sentences.

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

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

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Pretrain Once, Finetune Many Times

Bert

Stanford CS224N: <https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs224n/>
Princeton COS 597G: <https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall22/cos597G/lectures/lec02.pdf>

Token-Level Task

- Extractive question answering e.g., SQuAD (Rajpurkar et al., 2016)
Standard Question Answer Dataset: Predict the answer to the question.

SQuAD

Question: The New York Giants and the New York Jets play at which stadium in NYC ?

Context: The city is represented in the National Football League by the New York Giants and the New York Jets , although both teams play their home games at **MetLife Stadium** in nearby East Rutherford , New Jersey , which hosted Super Bowl XLVIII in 2014 .

(Training example 29,883)

MetLife Stadium

- Named entity recognition (Tjong Kim Sang and De Meulder, 2003)
Named Entity Recognition: Recognize the entity of each word.

CoNLL 2003 NER

John Smith lives in New York

B-PER I-PER O O B-LOC I-LOC

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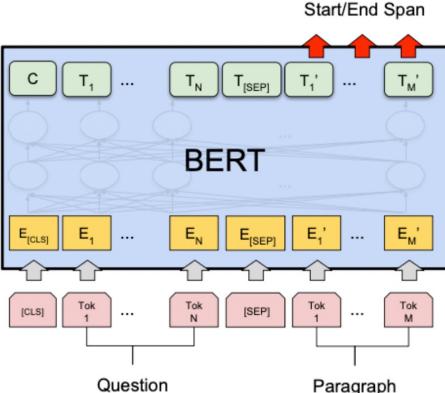
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Pretrain Once, Finetune Many Times

Bert

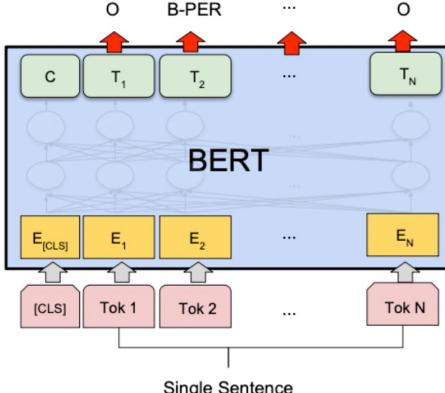
Stanford CS224N: <https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs224n/>
Princeton COS 597G: <https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall22/cos597G/lectures/lec02.pdf>

token-level tasks



Start/End Span

(c) Question Answering Tasks:
SQuAD v1.1



O B-PER ... O

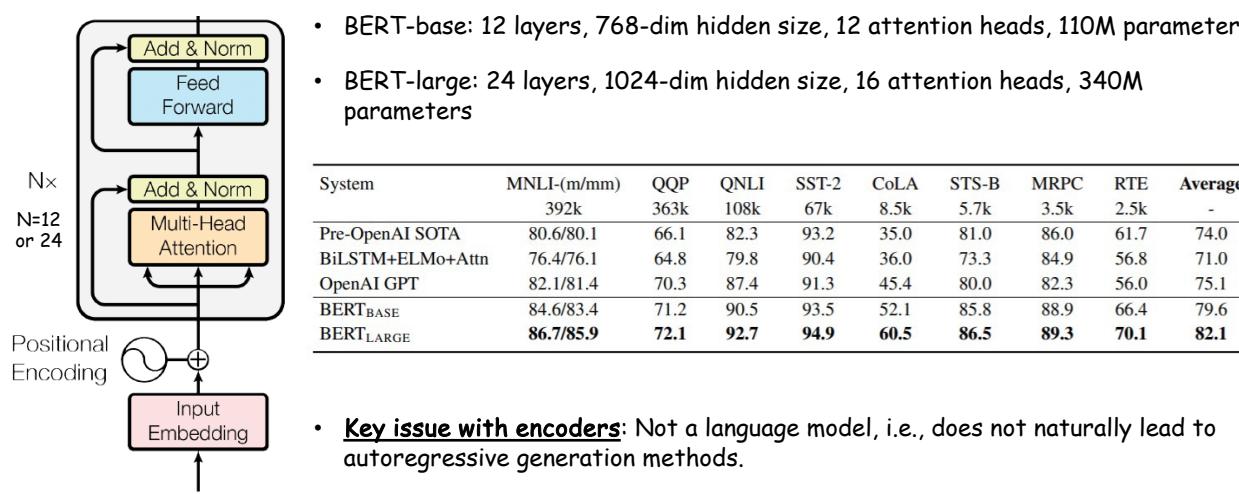
(d) Single Sentence Tagging Tasks:
CoNLL-2003 NER

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BERT was the State-of-The-Art

Stanford CS224N: <https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs224n/>
Princeton COS 597G: <https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall22/cos597G/lectures/lec02.pdf>



The diagram illustrates the BERT architecture. It starts with 'Inputs' which are converted into 'Input Embedding'. This is followed by 'Positional Encoding' and a stack of $N \times N=12$ or 24 layers. Each layer consists of a 'Multi-Head Attention' block (orange), an 'Add & Norm' block (yellow), a 'Feed Forward' block (light blue), another 'Add & Norm' block (yellow), and another 'Multi-Head Attention' block (orange). The final output is the sum of the input embedding and the output of the last layer's 'Add & Norm' block.

The table below compares various systems on nine NLP tasks:

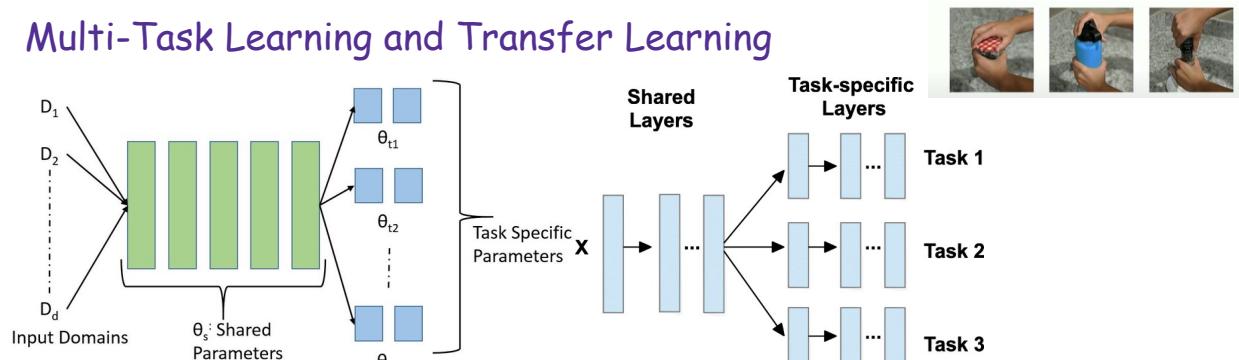
System	MNLI-(m/mm) 392k	QQP 363k	QNLI 108k	SST-2 67k	CoLA 8.5k	STS-B 5.7k	MRPC 3.5k	RTE 2.5k	Average
Pre-OpenAI SOTA	80.6/80.1	66.1	82.3	93.2	35.0	81.0	86.0	61.7	74.0
BiLSTM+ELMo+Attn	76.4/76.1	64.8	79.8	90.4	36.0	73.3	84.9	56.8	71.0
OpenAI GPT	82.1/81.4	70.3	87.4	91.3	45.4	80.0	82.3	56.0	75.1
BERT _{BASE}	84.6/83.4	71.2	90.5	93.5	52.1	85.8	88.9	66.4	79.6
BERT _{LARGE}	86.7/85.9	72.1	92.7	94.9	60.5	86.5	89.3	70.1	82.1

- BERT-base: 12 layers, 768-dim hidden size, 12 attention heads, 110M parameters
- BERT-large: 24 layers, 1024-dim hidden size, 16 attention heads, 340M parameters
- **Key issue with encoders:** Not a language model, i.e., does not naturally lead to autoregressive generation methods.

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Multi-Task Learning and Transfer Learning



The diagram shows a multi-task learning architecture. On the left, multiple input domains D_1, D_2, \dots, D_d feed into a shared neural network. The network consists of 'Shared Parameters' θ_s and 'Task Specific Parameters' \mathbf{X} . The shared parameters are used across all domains, while task-specific parameters are added for each task. The output of the shared network is then processed by 'Task-specific Layers' for each task. The tasks shown are Task 1, Task 2, and Task 3, which involve different actions like pouring water from containers.

- Transfer learning: Use the knowledge learned from solving one problem to solve another problem.
- Before BERT, transfer learning in NLP is used at feature representation level: e.g., directly use the prior word embeddings from word2vec as inputs of subsequent tasks.
- After BERT, transfer learning in NLP is mostly used with fine-tuning: e.g., take a pre-trained model and add trainable layers at the final stage to get certain outputs.

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FinBERT



- Pretrain BERT-base using financial datasets (4.9B tokens in total) with 4 P100 GPUs (100G memory):
 - Corporate annual and quarterly filings from SEC's EDGAR website (1994-2019).
 - Financial analyst reports from Thomson Intestext database (2003-2012).
 - Earnings conference call transcripts from the SeekingAlpha website (2004-2019).
- Finetuning and evaluation:**
 - Sentiment analysis 10,000 sentences
 - 36% positive
 - 46% neutral
 - 18% negative
- Can FinBERT beat GPT-4, Claude-3.5 or DeepSeek-V3 in tasks related to financial texts?
 - How can we make **fair comparisons?**

Figure 1 Sentiment classification accuracy across sample sizes

% of full training and validation sample	FinBERT	BERT	NB	RF	SVM	CNN	LSTM
100%	~85.5%	~81.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%
90%	~85.5%	~81.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%
80%	~85.5%	~81.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%
70%	~85.5%	~81.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%
60%	~85.5%	~81.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%
50%	~85.5%	~81.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%
40%	~85.5%	~81.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%
30%	~85.5%	~81.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%	~75.5%
20%	~81.0%	~70.0%	~68.0%	~68.0%	~68.0%	~68.0%	~68.0%
10%	~81.0%	~70.0%	~68.0%	~68.0%	~68.0%	~68.0%	~68.0%

FinBERT: A large language model for extracting information from financial text

AH Huang, H Wang, Y Yang - Contemporary Accounting ..., 2023 - Wiley Online Library
... model that adapts to the **finance** domain. We show that **FinBERT** incorporates **finance** knowledge and can better summarize contextual **information** in **financial texts**. Using a sample of ...
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23

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Voice of Monetary Policy

The Voice of Monetary Policy[†]

By YURIY GORODNICHENKO, THO PHAM, AND OLEKSANDR TALAVERA[‡]

We develop a deep learning model to detect emotions embedded in press conferences after the Federal Open Market Committee meetings and examine the influence of the detected emotions on financial markets. We find that, after controlling for the Federal Reserve's actions and the sentiment in policy texts, a positive tone in the voices of Federal Reserve chairs leads to significant increases in share prices. Other financial variables also respond to vocal cues from the chairs. Hence, how policy messages are communicated can move the financial market. Our results provide implications for improving the effectiveness of central bank communications. (JEL D83, E31, E44, E52, E58, F31, G14)

How can a president not be an actor?
—Ronald Reagan (1980)

As Chairman, I hope to foster a public conversation about what the Fed is doing to support a strong and resilient economy. And one practical step in doing so is to have a press conference like this after every one of our scheduled FOMC meetings. ... [This] is only about improving communications.
—Jerome Powell (2018)[§]

Monetary policy is 98 percent talk and 2 percent action, and communication is a big part.
—Ben Bernanke (2022)[¶]

The voice of monetary policy
Y Gorodnichenko, T Pham, O Talavera - American Economic Review, 2023 - aeaweb.org
... on recent advances in **voice** recognition technology and classify **the voice** tone of **the Fed** chairs into a spectrum of emotions. We, then, study how variations in **voice** tone (emotions) can ...
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Agenda

- BERT: Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers
- GPT: Generative Pretrained Transformers

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Pretraining Decoders

Stanford CS224N: <https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs224n/>

- Key idea: Pretrain decoders as language models $\Pr(W_n | W_1, W_2, \dots, W_{n-1})$ via autoregression.

$$h_1, \dots, h_T = \text{Decoder}(w_1, \dots, w_T)$$

$$w_t \sim A h_{t-1} + b$$

This is a more challenging task than BERT!

[PPL: Improving language understanding by generative pre-training](#)

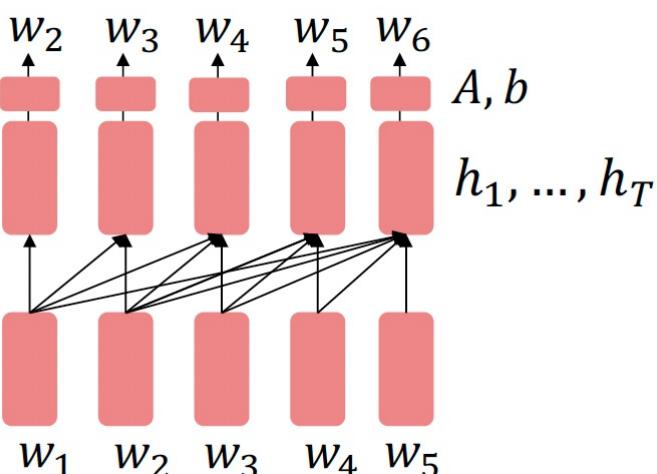
A Radford, K Narasimhan, T Salimans, I Sutskever
2018 - [mikecaptain.com](#)

Abstract

Natural language understanding comprises a wide range of diverse tasks such as textual entailment, question answering, semantic similarity assessment, and document classification. Although large unlabeled text corpora are abundant, labeled data for learning these specific tasks is scarce, making it challenging for discriminatively trained models to perform adequately. We demonstrate that large gains on these tasks can be realized by generative pre-training of a language model on a diverse corpus of unlabeled

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GPT-1

Stanford CS224N: <https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs224n/>

- Architecture: Only masked self-attention, but deeper and larger.
- 12 layers of transformer decoders, 117M parameters.
- 768-dim hidden states, 3072-dim MLP hidden layers.
- Trained on BooksCorpus of over 7,000 unique books.

[PDF] Improving language understanding by generative pre-training
A Radford, K Narasimhan, T Salimans, I Sutskever
2018 - mikedcaption.com

Abstract
Natural language understanding comprises a wide range of diverse tasks such as textual entailment, question answering, semantic similarity assessment, and document classification. Although large unlabeled text corpora are abundant, labeled data for learning these specific tasks is scarce, making it challenging for discriminatively trained models to perform adequately. We demonstrate that large gains on these tasks can be realized by generative pre-training of a language model on a diverse corpus of unlabeled data. We show that GPT, a generative pre-trained language model, achieves state-of-the-art performance on several NLP benchmarks, including the SQuAD question answering task, the Stanford Question Answering Dataset, and the Multi-choice Question Answering task. We also show that GPT can be finetuned to perform well on a variety of downstream NLP tasks, including sentiment analysis, text classification, and named entity recognition. Our results suggest that generative pre-training can be a powerful way to improve language understanding and enable new applications of NLP models.

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Pretraining Finetuning

12x

Text & Position Embed

Text Prediction Task Classifier

Layer Norm

Feed Forward

Layer Norm

Masked Multi Self Attention

Text & Position Embed

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GPT-1 Finetuning

Stanford CS224N: <https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs224n/>

Classification Start | Text | Extract → Transformer → Linear

Entailment Start | Premise | Delim | Hypothesis | Extract → Transformer → Linear

Similarity Start | Text 1 | Delim | Text 2 | Extract → Transformer → Linear
Start | Text 2 | Delim | Text 1 | Extract → Transformer → Linear

Multiple Choice Start | Context | Delim | Answer 1 | Extract → Transformer → Linear
Start | Context | Delim | Answer 2 | Extract → Transformer → Linear
Start | Context | Delim | Answer N | Extract → Transformer → Linear

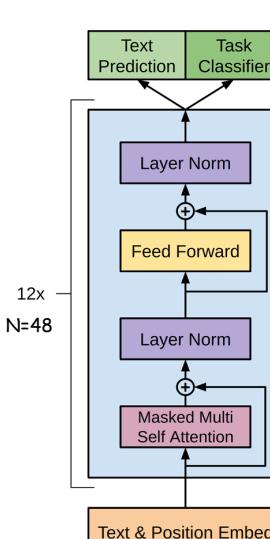
Finetuning Loss = Loss of Text Prediction + lambda * Loss of Classification

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GPT-2

Stanford CS224N, Lecture 9: <https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs224n/>
Andrej Karpathy's video reproducing GPT-2: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l8pRSuU81PU>



- Same architecture but order of magnitude larger.
- 48 transformer blocks, 1,600 hidden units per layer, and 25 attention heads, 1.5B parameters.
- Trained on high-quality web-crawled data: 8M documents, 40GB.
- Understanding the contexts:

Context (human-written): In a shocking finding, scientist discovered a herd of unicorns living in a remote, previously unexplored valley, in the Andes Mountains. Even more surprising to the researchers was the fact that the unicorns spoke perfect English.

GPT-2: The scientist named the population, after their distinctive horn, Ovid's Unicorn. These four-horned, silver-white unicorns were previously unknown to science.

Now, after almost two centuries, the mystery of what sparked this odd phenomenon is finally solved.

Dr. Jorge Pérez, an evolutionary biologist from the University of La Paz, and several companions, were exploring the Andes Mountains when they found a small valley, with no other animals or humans. Pérez noticed that the valley had what appeared to be a natural fountain, surrounded by two peaks of rock and silver snow.

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Search Engine Optimization

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Frontiers: Supporting Content Marketing with Natural Language Generation

Martin Reisenbichler,^{a,*} Thomas Reutterer,^b David A. Schweidel,^b Daniel Dan^c

^aDepartment of Marketing, Vienna University of Economics and Business, Vienna A-1020, Austria; ^bGoizueta Business School, Marketing Area, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia 30322; ^cSchool of Applied Data Science, Modul University, Vienna A-1190, Austria
Corresponding author:
Contact: martin.reisenbichler@wuu.ac.at (MR); thomas.reutterer@wuu.ac.at (TR); dschweidel@emory.edu, (DA); daniel.dan@modul.ac.at (DD)

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Abstract. Advances in natural language generation (NLG) have facilitated technologies such as digital voice assistants and chatbots. In this research, we demonstrate how NLG can support content marketing by using it to draft content for the landing page of a website in search engine optimization (SEO). Traditional SEO projects rely on hand-crafted content that is both time consuming and costly to produce. To address the costs associated with producing SEO content, we propose a methodology that integrates NLG and deep learning to draft SEO content. As part of our research, we demonstrate that although the machine-generated content is designed to perform well in search engines, the role of the human editor remains essential. Comparing the resulting content with human refinement to traditional human-written SEO texts, we find that the revised, machine-generated texts are virtually indistinguishable from those created by SEO experts along a number of human performance metrics. We also compare the cost of producing SEO content using our approach and show that the resulting SEO content outperforms that created by human writers (including SEO experts) in search engine ranking. Additionally, we illustrate how our approach can substantially reduce the production costs associated with content marketing, increasing their return on investment.

History K. Sudhir served as the senior editor and Olivier Tobia served as associate editor for this article. This paper was accepted through the Marketing Science: Frontiers review process.
Supplemental Material: Data and the web appendices are available at <https://doi.org/10.1287/mksc.2022.1354>.

Keywords: SEO • content marketing • natural language generation • transfer learning

Frontiers: Supporting content marketing with natural language generation
M Reisenbichler, T Reutterer... - Marketing ..., 2022 - pubsonline.informs.org

... can support **content marketing** by using it to draft **content** for the ... **content** that is both time consuming and costly to produce. To address the costs associated with producing SEO **content**, ...

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SEO Content Writing Machine (Automated)

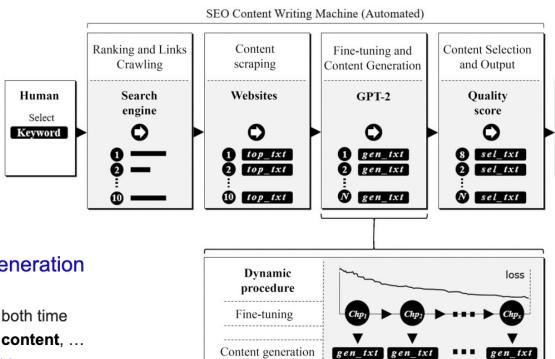
```

graph LR
    Human[Human Select Keyword] --> Search[Search engine]
    Search --> Websites[Websites]
    Websites --> GPT[GPT-2]
    GPT --> gen[gen_txt]
    gen --> Quality[Quality score]
    Quality --> sel[sel_txt]
    sel --> Human[Human Select and revise sel_txt]
  
```

Dynamic procedure

Fine-tuning
Content generation

loss



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GPT-3

Stanford CS224N: <https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs224n/>
Princeton COS 5976: <https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall22/cos597G/lectures/lec04.pdf>

- 175B Parameters: 96 decoder blocks, context size = 2,048, embedding-dim=12,288
- Trained on 300B tokens and 10,000 A100s for dozens of days.
- In context learning: Learning without updating gradients.

No Prompt	Prompt
Zero-shot (os)	skicks = sticks
1-shot (1s)	chiar = chair skicks = sticks
	Please unscramble the letters into a word, and write that word: chiar = chair skicks = sticks

Language models are few-shot learners
T Brown, B Mann, N Ryder... - Advances in neural ..., 2020 - proceedings.neurips.cc
... up language models greatly improves task-agnostic, few-shot ... GPT-3, an autoregressive language model with 175 billion ... language model, and test its performance in the few-shot ...
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Pretraining Data for LLMs

Stanford CS224N: <https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs224n/>; FineWeb: <https://huggingface.co/spaces/HuggingFaceFW/blogpost-fineweb-v1>

- Orders of magnitude difference in sizes between labeled and unlabeled data:

Dataset	Tokens (~0.75 words)
SQuAD 2.0 [Rajpurkar+ 2018]	< 50 Million
DCLM-pool [Li+ 2024]	240 Trillion
Estimated ‘internet text’ [Villalobos 2024]	510T (indexed), 3100T (total)

A 10 million times gap in QA to indexed internet

The FineWeb pipeline

- Common Crawl: <https://commoncrawl.org/> (750T)
- SOTA models do not release their pretraining data (10~15T).
- Data ablation: Train language models on a dataset following a specific data curation decision.
- Evaluation of curated datasets: zero-shot in-context prompting.

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2402.00159>

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Tokenization

Stanford CS224N: <https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs224n/>; Ticktokenizer: <https://tiktok tokenizer.vercel.app/>

- Most used tokenization (except Google): Byte Pair Encoding (BPE)
- Efficiency vs. Effectiveness

Algorithm 1 Byte-pair encoding (Sennrich et al., 2016; Gage, 1994)

```

1: Input: set of strings  $D$ , target vocab size  $k$ 
2: procedure BPE( $D, k$ )
3:    $V \leftarrow$  all unique characters in  $D$ 
4:   (about 4,000 in English Wikipedia)
5:   while  $|V| < k$  do            $\triangleright$  Merge tokens
6:      $t_L, t_R \leftarrow$  Most frequent bigram in  $D$ 
7:      $t_{\text{NEW}} \leftarrow t_L + t_R$      $\triangleright$  Make new token
8:      $V \leftarrow V + [t_{\text{NEW}}]$ 
9:     Replace each occurrence of  $t_L, t_R$  in
10:       $D$  with  $t_{\text{NEW}}$ 
11:   end while
12:   return  $V$ 
13: end procedure

```

Stanford CS336: <https://stanford-cs336.github.io/spring2024/>

Iteration	Corpus	Vocabulary
0	AACGCACTATATA	{A,T,C,G}
1	A A C G C A C T A T A T A	{A,T,C,G,TA}
2	A A C G C A C T A T A T A	{A,T,C,G,TA, AC}
3	A A C G C A C T A T A

Figure 2: Illustration of the BPE vocabulary constructions.

Monolingual models – 30-50k vocab

Model	Token count
Original transformer	37000
GPT	40257
GPT2/3	50257
T5/T5v1.1	32128
LLaMA	32000

Multilingual / production systems 100-250k

Model	Token count
mT5	250000
PaLM	256000
GPT4	100276
BLOOM	250680
DeepSeek	100000
Qwen 15B	152064
Yi	64000

Multilingual vocabularies are much larger.

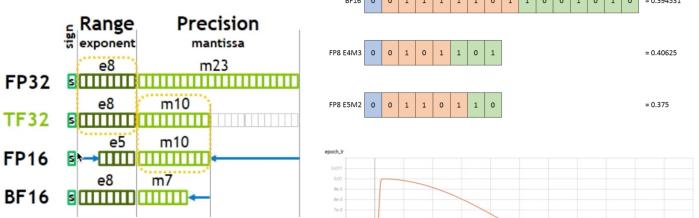
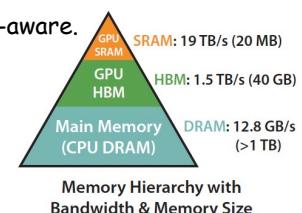
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Compute Efficient Training with GPUs

Andrej Karpathy's lecture: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l8pRSuU81PU>; Stanford CS336: <https://stanford-cs336.github.io/spring2025/>; Flash Attention Paper: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2205.14135.pdf>; MIT 6.5940 Efficient DL Computing: efficientml.ai

- Make sure you implement your model in PyTorch and train it on GPUs; be hardware-aware.
 - Data parallelism: Distributed Data Parallel (DDP)
- Choose a nice number: Multiples of 2^k
 - CUDA is implemented in blocks of 2^k .
- Do not reinvent the wheels (e.g., Flash Attention as a function in PyTorch).
- Choose the right batch size: The largest supported by your hardware.
 - Use gradient accumulation to increase the equivalent batch size.
 - Scale learning rate accordingly.
- Reduce precision: Use BF16 or even FP8.
- Apply learning rate scheduler (AdamW).
- Initialize the training properly.
 - He Initialization.



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Mixture of Experts (MoE)

Stanford CS336: <https://stanford-cs336.github.io/spring2024/>; DeepSeek-V3 & MoE: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2412.19437v1.pdf>, <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2401.06066.pdf>; Princeton COS 597G: <https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall22/cos597G/lectures/lec04.pdf>

- MoE: Leverage sparsity for more efficient training
 - DeepSeek-V3 has 671B parameters, but each token only activates 37B.

Open-sourced MoEs:
Qwen, DeepSeek, Grok,
Gemma, Mistral, etc.

GPT-4 is believed to use
the MoE architecture
as well.

Figure 3 | Ablation studies for DeepSeekMoE. The performance is normalized by the best performance for clarity in presentation. All compared models have the same number of parameters and activated parameters. We can find that fine-grained expert segmentation and shared expert isolation both contribute to stronger overall performance.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P7txFafuUOE>

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Native Sparse Attention (NSA)

DeepSeek-NSA: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2502.11089.pdf>; OpenAI Sparse Attention: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1904.10509.pdf>

- Sparse Attention has been implemented at the inference stage to address long context-window.
- But NSA is hardware-aligned, trainable and powerful.
- Experimented on 24B MoE models.

deepseek

DeepSeek-AI

Jingyang Yuan^{1,2}, Huazuo Gao¹, Damai Dai¹, Junyu Luo², Liang Zhao¹, Zhengyan Zhang¹, Zhenda Xie¹, Y.X. Wei¹, Lean Wang¹, Zhiping Xiao³, Yuqing Wang¹, Chong Ruan¹, Ming Zhang², Wenfeng Liang¹, Wangding Zeng¹

¹Key Laboratory for Multimedia Information Processing, Peking University, PKU-Anker LLM Lab
²University of Washington
³yuan.jy., mzhang.cs@pku.edu.cn, {zengwangding, wenfeng.liang}@deepseek.com

Performance on Benchmarks

Benchmark	Full Attention	NSA
General	~0.45	~0.45
LongBench Reasoning	~0.05	~0.10
Reasoning	~0.45	~0.45

Speed on Stages

Stage	Speedup Ratio
Decode	11.6x
Forward	9.0x
Backward	6.0x

Native Sparse Attention Mechanism

Compressed Attention Mask

Selected Attention Mask

Sliding Attention Mask

Legend: Green Box = Attention Score, Orange Box = Query Token, Blue Box = Activated Token, White Box = Evicted Token, White Box with Dots = Ignored Token

Native Sparse Attention: Hardware-Aligned and Natively Trainable Sparse Attention

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A pretrained LLM is called a **base model**, which is essentially a **next-token simulator** that approximates **ALL** the texts on the Internet.

Hallucination is inevitable!!!

To make the base model **aligned with human behaviors** in specific contexts, we need **posttraining**.

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