Exploring GPT-2 and It's Implementation

Submitted in fulfillment of the `J` component for the Course

NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING CSE4022 SLOT A2

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Repo link: https://github.com/saqsham/GPT-2-Expo

1. Problem statement

- There are many text generation models and apps are available but most of them don't work as intended due to design or some holes in the model
- In the year 2019, OpenAI corporation released a paper and developed an improved version of gpt known as gpt-2, it's basically the code for the paper "Language Models are Unsupervised Multitask Learners".
- gpt-2 is one of the powerful text generation tool, since it's release many more tools were developed over it as a base, one of them is <u>Transformer</u> which's a very powerful tool too among people/researchers who practice NLP.
- This is one of the interesting <u>article</u> which was written before the paper got open to public.

2. Motivation

- I found out about gpt-2 through reddit, specifically this <u>page</u>, here I found out that only bots are allowed to chat. I went through the posts and comments, most of them made sense, sentences were grammatically correct and then I started to wonder how was that possible.
- I started looking at the names of the bots and most of them had have this common string in them 'gpt-2'
- Later I searched through the internet and also discussed with my senior, he guided me a bit, and so I thought of doing this as a project.

3. Dataset description

Model – 124M (500 MB)

 Hardware restriction: to use model large 774 and largest 1558 it requires more than 4GB GPU GDDR5 Memory

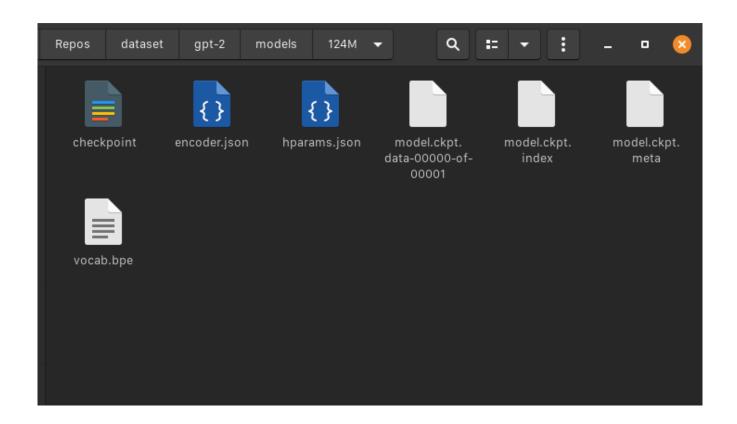


Fig 1: Contents in Model 124M

Dataset – reddit titles.csv (1.1 MB)

• The dataset contains 16000 lines of titles taken from reddit

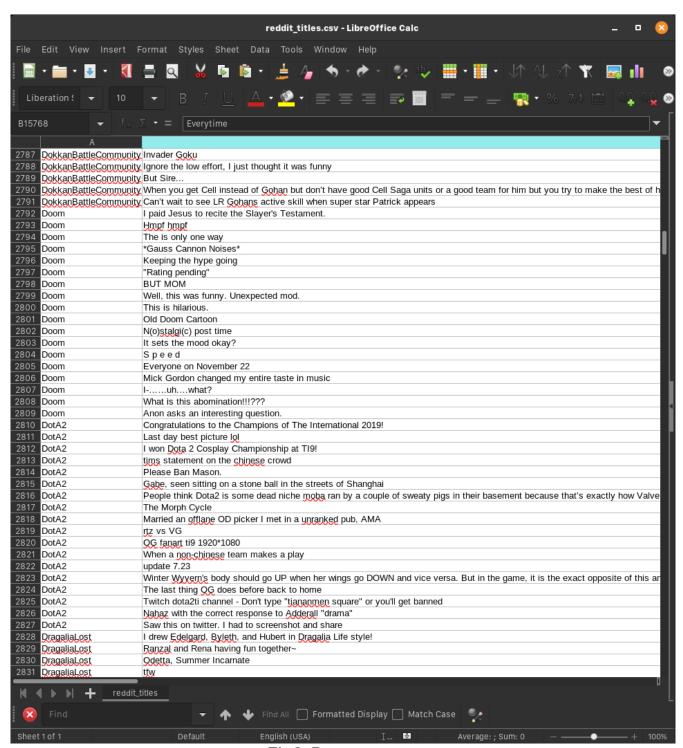


Fig 2: Dataset contents

Dataset Generation

Getting titles from reddit using google <u>BigQuery</u>

• Using BigQuery is limitedly free

```
#standardSQL
WITH
  subreddits AS (
  SELECT
    subreddit
  FROM
    `fh-bigquery.reddit_posts.2019_08`
  WHERE
    score >= 5
    AND subreddit NOT IN ("me_irl",
      "2meirl4meirl",
      "anime_irl",
      "furry_irl",
      "cursedimages")
  GROUP BY
    subreddit
  ORDER BY
    APPROX_COUNT_DISTINCT(author) DESC
  LIMIT
    1000 )
SELECT
  subreddit,
  REGEXP_REPLACE(REGEXP_REPLACE(REGEXP_REPLACE(title, '&', '&'),
'<', '<'), '&gt;', '>'), '$', '') as title
FROM (
  SELECT
    subreddit,
    title,
    ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY subreddit ORDER BY score DESC) AS score_rank
    `fh-bigguery.reddit_posts.2019_08`
  WHERE
    subreddit IN (SELECT subreddit FROM subreddits) )
WHERE
  score_rank <= 18
ORDER BY subreddit
```

4. Modules and Introduction

- There are currently 4 models which were released by OpenAI, small being 124M, medium 355M, large 774M and the largest being 1558M.
- GPT-2 models' robustness and worst case behaviors are not well-understood. As with any machine-learned model, carefully evaluate GPT-2 for your use case, especially if used without fine-tuning or in safety-critical applications where reliability is important.
- The dataset GPT-2 models were trained on contains many texts with <u>biases</u> and factual inaccuracies, and thus GPT-2 models are likely to be biased and inaccurate as well.
- To avoid having samples mistaken as human-written, we recommend clearly labeling samples as synthetic before wide dissemination. The models are often incoherent or inaccurate in subtle ways, which takes more than a quick read for a human to notice.
- The 'keyword_encode.py' script which attempts to extract the keywords in an unsupervised manner (although you can provide your own keywords if you have them). The methodology is as follows for each text document:
 - 1. Extract the keywords from each document as "keywords" using spaCy, which both tokenizes keywords and tags their parts-of-speech.
 - * Only nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are extracted. Nouns use the raw version of the word (for best user experience when they input them manually) while the other POS use the lemmatized versions (to reduce overfitting but still provide information).
 - * Proper nouns, named entities, and compound nouns count as their own keyword.
 - * Pronouns and stop words are excluded from keywords.
 - * Keywords are deduped.
 - 2. Prepare the keywords in such a way that the document text is generated conditionally on the keywords.
 - * Normalize the keywords (replace spaces/punctuation w/ dashes). The keywords are not case-normalized for best user experience when specifying keywords.
 - * Shuffle the order of the keywords to prevent GPT-2 from cheating and learning when the order of the keywords should be written in the document proper.

- * For each set of processed keywords in a document, create 'repeat' random combinations (default: 3) of the keywords. This serves as a data augmentation of sorts, and prevents the model from overfitting on a given set of keywords.
- * For each combination above, select a random number of *up to* `max_keywords` (default: 3), which are then shuffled, to prevent the neural network from a) learning the number of keywords as a hint to the length of the text and b) the order of the keywords in the resulting text.
- 3. Write the keywords, then the document for each generated set of keywords.
 - * The documents are processed in batches with ray; after each batch is encoded, the batch is shuffled before writing to reduce leakage.
- The default case (passing a CSV of 'titles') generates 'keywords', and outputs a '.txt' of keywords and titles.
- The `keyword_decode.py` script contains functions for decoding bulk-generated encoded texts (e.g. generated through gpt-2-simple, albeit the native truncation is recommended in that use case). `decode_texts()` will extract the text from each of the specified taxonomic sections for the provided list of texts, and `decode_file()` can extract and decode all texts and write to a file.
- The encoding is tokenized using spaCy for more robust keyword tokenization and parallelized using ray in order to massively speed up encoding on large datasets.

Packages/Libraries used:

- gpt-2-simple
- spacy>=2.1.0,<2.2.0
- tqdm
- ray
- https://github.com/explosion/spacy-models/releases/download/en_core_web_sm-2.1.0/en_core_web_sm-2.1.0.tar.gz
- aiohttp
- psutil
- setproctitle
- grpcio
- tensorflow=1.14.0

4.1 Architecture

The actual Transformer architecture GPT-2 uses is very complicated to explain (here's a great lecture). For the purposes of finetuning, since we can't modify the architecture, it's easier to think of GPT-2 as a black box, taking in inputs and providing outputs. Like previous forms of text generators, the inputs are a sequence of tokens, and the outputs are the probability of the next token in the sequence, with these probabilities serving as weights for the AI to pick the next token in the sequence. In this case, both the input and output tokens are byte pair encodings, which instead of using character tokens (slower to train but includes case/formatting) or word tokens (faster to train but does not include case/formatting) like most RNN approaches, the inputs are "compressed" to the shortest combination of bytes including case/formatting, which serves as a compromise between both approaches but unfortunately adds randomness to the final generation length. The byte pair encodings are later decoded into readable text for human generation.

4.2 Training

Training dataset, the training was done over-night

- RAM usage: 5.9 GB DDR3
- CPU frequency: 3.2 GHz (average along with turbo Boost)
- GPU Memory: 4 GB DDR5

```
+ 🗆 🛍 ~
              OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE
                                                                                                                          1: python
/home/saqsham/anaconda3/envs/python35-tf/lib/python3.5/site-packages/tensorflow/python/framework/dtypes.py:525: FutureWarnin
g: Passing (type, 1) or 'ltype' 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/saqsham/anaconda3/envs/python35-tf/lib/python3.5/site-packages/tensorboard/compat/tensorflow_stub/dtypes.py:541: Futur
eWarning: Passing (type, 1) or 'ltype' as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future version of numpy, it will be understo
od as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'
   _np_qint8 = np.dtype([("qint8", np.int8, 1)])
/home/saqsham/anaconda3/envs/python35-tf/lib/python3.5/site-packages/tensorboard/compat/tensorflow_stub/dtypes.py:542: Futur
eWarning: Passing (type, 1) or 'ltype' as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future version of numpy, it will be understo
od as (type, (1,)) /
                               '(1,)type'
   _np_quint8 = np.dtype([("quint8", np.uint8, 1)])
/home/saqsham/anaconda3/envs/python35-tf/lib/python3.5/site-packages/tensorboard/compat/tensorflow_stub/dtypes.py:543: Futur
eWarning: Passing (type, 1) or 'ltype' as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future version of numpy, it will be understo
od as (type, (1,)) /
                               '(1,)type'
   _np_qint16 = np.dtype([("qint16", np.int16, 1)])
/home/saqsham/anaconda3/envs/python35-tf/lib/python3.5/site-packages/tensorboard/compat/tensorflow_stub/dtypes.py:544: Futur
eWarning: Passing (type, 1) or 'ltype' as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future version of numpy, it will be understo
od as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'
   np_quint16 = np.dtype([("quint16", np.uint16, 1)])
/home/saqsham/anaconda3/envs/python35-tf/lib/python3.5/site-packages/tensorboard/compat/tensorflow\_stub/dtypes.py:545: Future for the following packages and the following packages are also also become a following packages and the following packages are also become a following packages and the following packages are also become a following packages are also become a following packages and the following packages are also become a following packages ar
eWarning: Passing (type, 1) or 'ltype' as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future version of numpy, it will be understo
od as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'
    _np_qint32 = np.dtype([("qint32", np.int32, 1)])
/home/saqsham/anaconda3/envs/python35-tf/lib/python3.5/site-packages/tensorboard/compat/tensorflow_stub/dtypes.py:550: Futur
eWarning: Passing (type, 1) or 'ltype' as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future version of numpy, it will be understo
od as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'.
   np_resource = np.dtype([("resource", np.ubyte, 1)])
2020-06-07 09:17:51.940577: I tensorflow/core/platform/cpu_feature_guard.cc:142] Your CPU supports instructions that this Te
nsorFlow binary was not compiled to use: AVX2 FMA
2020-06-07 09:17:51.964525: I tensorflow/core/platform/profile_utils/cpu_utils.cc:94] CPU Frequency: 2299965000 Hz
2020-06-07 09:17:51.965440: I tensorflow/compiler/xla/service/service.cc:168] XLA service 0x564a44le92d0 executing computati
ons on platform Host. Devices:
2020-06-07 09:17:51.965487: I tensorflow/compiler/xla/service/service.cc:1751 StreamExecutor device (0): <undefined>, <und
WARNING:tensorflow:From /home/saqsham/anaconda3/envs/python35-tf/lib/python3.5/site-packages/gpt 2 simple/src/sample.py:17:
add_dispatch_support.<locals>.wrapper (from tensorflow.python.ops.array_ops) is deprecated and will be removed in a future v
ersion.
Instructions for updating:
Use tf.where in 2.0, which has the same broadcast rule as np.where
2020-06-07 09:18:08.039539: W tensorflow/compiler/jit/mark_for_compilation_pass.cc:1412] (One-time warning): Not using XLA:C
PU for cluster because envvar TF_XLA_FLAGS=--tf_xla_cpu_global_jit was not set. If you want XLA:CPU, either set that envvar, or use experimental_jit_scope to enable XLA:CPU. To confirm that XLA is active, pass --vmodule=xla_compilation_cache=1 (a
s a proper command-line flag, not via TF_XLA_FLAGS) or set the envvar XLA_FLAGS=--xla_hlo_profile. Loading checkpoint models/124M/model.ckpt
WARNING:tensorflow:From /home/sagsham/anaconda3/envs/python35-tf/lib/python3.5/site-packages/tensorflow/python/training/save
r.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.
Loading dataset ...
100%|
                                                                                                               1/1 [00:00<00:00, 51.62it/s]
dataset has 294176 tokens
Training..
[10 | 358.92] loss=0.09 avg=0.09
[20 | 703.59] loss=0.09 avg=0.09
```

Fig 3: Training dataset part 1

```
Loading dataset...

100%|

dataset has 294176 tokens

Training...

[10 | 358.92] loss=0.09 avg=0.09

[20 | 703.59] loss=0.09 avg=0.09

[30 | 1076.53] loss=0.09 avg=0.09

[40 | 1451.88] loss=0.06 avg=0.08

[50 | 1832.38] loss=0.07 avg=0.08

^C^Cinterrupted

Saving checkpoint/run1/model-53

(python35-tf) — Sun Jun 07 — [~/Uni/sem_6/NLP/Project]
```

Fig 4: Training dataset part 2



Fig 5: CPU and RAM usage while training the dataset



Fig 6: Monitor after training was completed

4.3 Implementation

Generating titles in a batch or one by one

```
2020-06-07 15:09:44.298767: W tensorflow/compiler/jit/mark_for_compilation_pass.cc:1412] (One-time warning): Not using XLA:C
PU for cluster because envvar TF_XLA_FLAGS=--tf_xla_cpu_global_jit was not set. If you want XLA:CPU, either set that envvar , or use experimental_jit_scope to enable XLA:CPU. To confirm that XLA is active, pass --vmodule=xla_compilation_cache=1 (a
s a proper command-line flag, not via TF_XLA_FLAGS) or set the envvar XLA_FLAGS=--xla_hlo_profile.
Loading checkpoint checkpoint/runl/model-63
WARNING:tensorflow:From /home/saqsham/anaconda3/envs/python35-tf/lib/python3.5/site-packages/tensorflow/python/training/save
r.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.
WARNING:tensorflow:From /home/saqsham/anaconda3/envs/python35-tf/lib/python3.5/site-packages/gpt_2_simple/src/sample.py:17:
add_dispatch_support.<locals>.wrapper (from tensorflow.python.ops.array_ops) is deprecated and will be removed in a future v
ersion.
Instructions for updating:
Use tf.where in 2.0, which has the same broadcast rule as np.where
What is your most disturbing/creepy's's story about someone you love?
Which piece of advice can you give someone that will literally change the future of their life?
What is the dumbest or most stupid thing that a child has ever said in a public restroom?
Why does your brain think you're a psychopath?
What's something that will go viral in the next 4-6 years that you think will be forgotten?
What's something you learned that you would never forget?
What is something we should all be afraid of and how do we respond?
What's it like to be in a relationship?
```

Fig 7: generating titles or text (kinda emo texts)

Generating using encoding in bulk

Running the script:

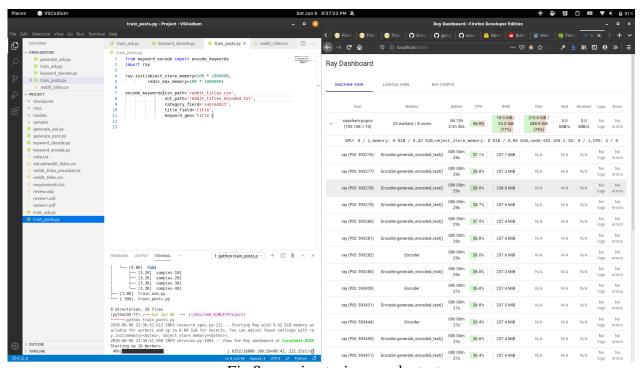


Fig 8: running train_encode_text.py

Output

reddit_titles_encoded.txt

```
train_ask.py
                                      reddit_titles_encoded.txt ×
                                                                                                            th □ ...
generate title.pv
data > I reddit_titles_encoded.txt
        <|startoftext|>~`destiny2~^#D1toD2 fly~@Oh how the time flys... #D1toD2<|endoftext|>
         <|startoftext|>~`destiny2~^#D1toD2 fly~@Oh how the time flys... #D1toD2<|endoftext|>
         <|startoftext|>~'jordanpeterson~^Warner-Bros~@Warner Bros get it<|endoftext|>
         <|startoftext|>~`celebs~^Comedian Iliza-Shlesinger~@Comedian Iliza Shlesinger<|endoftext|>
         <|startoftext|>~`nostalgia~^simpsons every-simpsons~@After every simpsons episode<|endoftext|>
         <|startoftext|>~`nostalgia~^simpsons~@After every simpsons episode<|endoftext|>
         <|startoftext|>~`destinythegame~^the-shaders collection~@I screenshotted all of the shaders in
         <|startoftext|>~`baseballcards~^~@This is totally me with baseball lol<|endoftext|>
    8
         <|startoftext|>~`popheads~^~@Rolling stone names shawn mendes and camilla cabello's senorita pe
         <|startoftext|>~`celebs~^Comedian Iliza-Shlesinger~@Comedian Iliza Shlesinger<|endoftext|>
         <|startoftext|>\sim'popheads\sim^performance camilla senorita\sim@Rolling stone names shawn mendes and c
   11
         <|startoftext|>~`mexico~^a-su-primo-Big-Bird~@Abelardo visito a su primo Big Bird<|endoftext|>
         <|startoftext|>~`mexico~^~@Abelardo visito a su primo Big Bird<|endoftext|>
   13
         <|startoftext|>~`celebs~^Comedian Iliza-Shlesinger~@Comedian Iliza Shlesinger<|endoftext|>
   15
         <|startoftext|>~`germanshepherds~^Day Alright~@The Day I Knew He Was Alright<|endoftext|>
         <|startoftext|>~`cats~^my-soul straight soul~@My little Clementine always looks like she's star
   16
         <|startoftext|>~`fifacareers~^sorry little~@I'm sorry little one<|endoftext|>
                                                                                                                   Ŧ
   18
         <|startoftext|>~`completeanarchy~^a-commune capitalism let~@Fuck capitalism, let's start a commune
   19
         <|startoftext|>~`popheads~^~@Rolling stone names shawn mendes and camilla cabello's senorita pe
         <|startoftext|>~`baseballcards~^lol baseball-lol~@This is totally me with baseball lol<|endofte</pre>
   20
         <|\mathsf{startoftext}|> \sim \mathsf{`tiktokcringe} \sim \mathsf{`sound} \mathsf{\ come\ this} - \mathsf{sound} \sim \mathsf{@that's\ how\ this\ sound\ really\ comes\ out.} < |
   21
         <|startoftext|>~`nostalgia~^Netflix The-Wii~@Netflix's On The Wii<|endoftext|>
   23
         <|startoftext|>~`germanshepherds~^Day Alright~@The Day I Knew He Was Alright<|endoftext|>
         <|startoftext|>~`destinythegame~^collection sets~@I screenshotted all of the shaders in my coll
   25
         <|startoftext|>~`mexico~^Abelardo primo Big-Bird~@Abelardo visito a su primo Big Bird<|endoftex
         <|startoftext|>~`completeanarchy~^~@Fuck capitalism, let's start a commune<|endoftext|>
   26
         <|startoftext|>~`tiktokcringe~^sound~@that's how this sound really comes out.<|endoftext|>
   28
         <|startoftext|>~`nostalgia~^simpsons episode every-simpsons~@After every simpsons episode<|endo
   29
         <|startoftext|>~`mexico~^amigos almorzaron~@Ya almorzaron amigos?<|endoftext|>
         <|startoftext|>~`destinythegame~^sets~@I screenshotted all of the shaders in my collection on a
   31
         <|startoftext|>~`cats~^look~@My little Clementine always looks like she's staring straight into
                                                                                                                   Aygree
         <|startoftext|>~`completeanarchy~^fuck~@Fuck capitalism, let's start a commune<|endoftext|>
         <|startoftext|>~`sonicthehedgehog~^Tracy-Yardley draw~@Something Tracy Yardley was recently com
   33
         <|startoftext|>~`nostalgia~^Netflix The-Wii~@Netflix's On The Wii<|endoftext|>
                                                                                                                   LEGISTON
         <|startoftext|>~`baseballcards~^lol baseball-lol~@This is totally me with baseball lol<|endofte
   35
         <|startoftext|>~`sonicthehedgehog~^Tracy-Yardley draw~@Something Tracy Yardley was recently com
   36
         <|startoftext|>~`fifacareers~^sorry little~@I'm sorry little one<|endoftext|>
         <|startoftext|>~`nostalgia~^Netflix The-Wii~@Netflix's On The Wii<|endoftext|>
   38
   39
         <|startoftext|>~`tiktokcringe~^sound this-sound~@that's how this sound really comes out.<|endof
         <|startoftext|>~`destiny2~^~@Oh how the time flys... #DltoD2<|endoftext|>
   40
   41
         <|startoftext|>~`cats~^~@My little Clementine always looks like she's staring straight into my
   42
         <|startoftext|>~'jordanpeterson~^~@Warner Bros get it<|endoftext|>
         <|startoftext|>~`mexico~^amigos almorzaron~@Ya almorzaron amigos?<|endoftext|>
   43
         <|startoftext|>~`fifacareers~^sorry little~@I'm sorry little one<|endoftext|>
   45
         <|startoftext|>~`germanshepherds~^Day Alright~@The Day I Knew He Was Alright<|endoftext|>
         <|startoftext|>~`jordanpeterson~^Warner-Bros~@Warner Bros get it<|endoftext|>
   46
         <|startoftext|>~`mexico~^amigos almorzaron~@Ya almorzaron amigos?<|endoftext|>
   48
         <|startoftext|>\sim`sonic the hedgehog \sim ^- @Something \ Tracy \ Yardley \ was \ recently \ commissioned \ to \ draw.
         <|startoftext|>~`self~^pace Eye-of-the-Tiger~@A SUV pace me this morning while I was running. U
         <|startoftext|>~`designerreps~^Gucci-Snake-Ring~@[W2C] Gucci Snake Ring<|endoftext|>
         <|startoftext|>~`corgi~^anyone an-extra-corgwich~@i got an extra corgwich, if anyone's hungry<|
         <|startoftext|>~`books~^ago~@Exactly one year ago I took up reading, today I finished my 250th
```

Fig 9: reddit_titles_encoded.txt file having the generated text

Decoding the .txt file

After decoding the reddit titles encoded.txt file

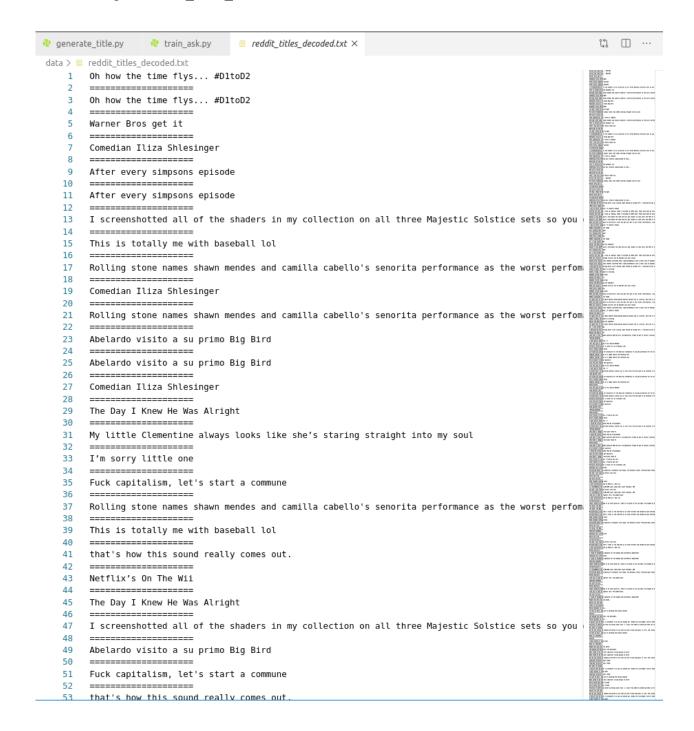


Fig 10: decode texts from the encoded txt file

5. List of challenges faced and Ssnapshots of errors and fixes

- Initially I used the latest version of tensorflow, since it was a better version. Later I read the errors and searched on the internet about the errors that were showing up and hence later I found out that I supposed to use tensorflow 1.14 or 1.15, till today gpt-2-simple doesn't support tensorflow 2
- Second was more of a restriction on time and to make the data availability easier, to create my own dataset if I was using traditional method of scraping it would have took a consoderable amount of time, then I found about Google BigQuery and hence used it in my project.
- Third error was to make the dataset sfw and kinda socially acceptable, when first time I ran the text generation script my "bot" was using all kinds of not-so-socially-acceptable words, so then I tried to minimize those by removing the 'bad' subreddits and was continously testing it on the BigQuery output.

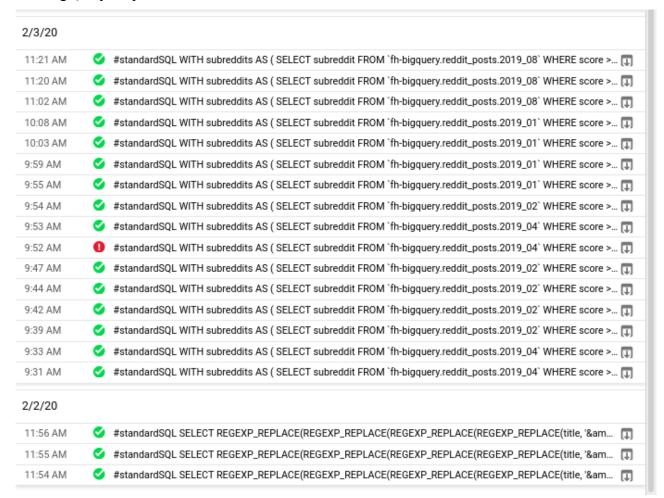


Fig 11: Queries executed on BiqQuery Google Cloud Platform

6. Conclusion

The method GPT-2 uses to generate text is slightly different than those like other packages like textgenrnn (specifically, generating the full text sequence purely in the GPU and decoding it later), which cannot easily be fixed without hacking the underlying model code. As a result:

- In general, GPT-2 is better at maintaining context over its entire generation length, making it good for generating conversational text. The text is also generally gramatically correct, with proper capitalization and few typoes.
- The original GPT-2 model was trained on a very large variety of sources, allowing the model to incorporate idioms not seen in the input text.
- GPT-2 can only generate a maximum of 1024 tokens per request (about 3-4 paragraphs of English text).
- GPT-2 cannot stop early upon reaching a specific end token. (workaround: pass the truncate parameter to a generate function to only collect text until a specified end token. You may want to reduce length appropriately.)
- Higher temperatures work better (e.g. 0.7 1.0) to generate more interesting text, while other frameworks work better between 0.2 0.5.
- When finetuning GPT-2, it has no sense of the beginning or end of a document within a larger text. You'll need to use a bespoke character sequence to indicate the beginning and end of a document. Then while generating, you can specify a prefix targeting the beginning token sequences, and a truncate targeting the end token sequence. You can also set include_prefix=False to discard the prefix token while generating (e.g. if it's something unwanted like <|startoftext|>).
- If you pass a single-column .csv file to finetune(), it will automatically parse the CSV into a format ideal for training with GPT-2 (including prepending <|startoftext|> and suffixing <| endoftext|> to every text document, so the truncate tricks above are helpful when generating output). This is necessary to handle both quotes and newlines in each text document correctly.
- GPT-2 allows you to generate texts in parallel by setting a batch_size that is divisible into nsamples, resulting in much faster generation. Works very well with a GPU (can set batch size up to 20 on Colaboratory's K80)!
- Due to GPT-2's architecture, it scales up nicely with more powerful GPUs. For the 124M model, if you want to train for longer periods of time, GCP's P100 GPU is about 3x faster than a K80/T4 for only 3x the price, making it price-comparable (the V100 is about 1.5x

- faster than the P100 but about 2x the price). The P100 uses 100% of the GPU even with batch_size=1, and about 88% of the V100 GPU.
- If you have a partially-trained GPT-2 model and want to continue finetuning it, you can set overwrite=True to finetune, which will continue training and remove the previous iteration of the model without creating a duplicate copy. This can be especially useful for transfer learning (e.g. heavily finetune GPT-2 on one dataset, then finetune on other dataset to get a "merging" of both datasets).
- If your input text dataset is massive (>100 MB), you may want to preencode and compress the dataset using gpt2.encode_dataset(file_path). THe output is a compressed .npz file which will load much faster into the GPU for finetuning.

8. References

- $[1].\ https://d4mucfpksywv.cloudfront.net/better-language-models/language-models.pdf$
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9. Appendix

Directory structure

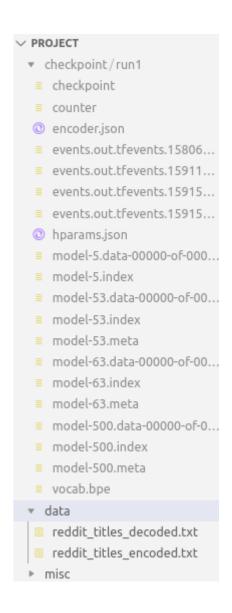




Fig 12: Directory Structure

train_ask.py

```
import gpt_2_simple as gpt2
import os
import requests
# downloads the specified model if not available
# Models:- 124M 355M 774M 1558M
model_name = "124M"
if not os.path.isdir(os.path.join("models", model_name)):
      print("Downloading {model_name} model...")
      gpt2.download_gpt2(model_name=model_name)
                                                   # model is saved into current
directory under /models/124M/
file_name = "SFW.askreddit_titles.csv"
if not os.path.isfile(file_name):
      print("dataset not available")
sess = gpt2.start_tf_sess()
gpt2.finetune(sess,
            dataset=file_name,
            model_name='124M',
            steps=500,
            restore_from='fresh',
            run_name='run1',
            print_every=10,
            sample_every=50
generate title.py
import gpt_2_simple as gpt2
sess = gpt2.start_tf_sess()
gpt2.load_gpt2(sess, run_name='run1')
gpt2.generate(sess,
            run_name='run1',
            length=100,
            temperature=0.7,
            top_k=40,
            nsamples=10git,
            batch_size=10,
            prefix="<|startoftext|>",
            truncate="<|endoftext|>",
            include_prefix=False,
            sample_delim=''
            )
```

train_encode_text.py

train_decode_text.py

keyword_encode.py

```
import spacy
import csv
import re
import ray
import multiprocessing
from functools import partial
from tqdm import tqdm
from itertools import chain
from random import random, shuffle, randint
DELIMS = {
    'section': '~'
    'category': '`'
    'keywords': '^'
    'title': '@',
    'body': '}'
}
PRONOUN_LIST = ['I', 'Me', 'We', 'You', 'He', 'She',
                'It', 'Him', 'Her', 'Them', 'They']
PRONOUNS = set(PRONOUN_LIST + [x.lower() for x in PRONOUN_LIST])
```

```
def encode_keywords(csv_path, model='en_core_web_sm',
                    category_field=None,
                    keywords field=None,
                    title_field=None,
                    body_field=None,
                    keyword_gen='title',
                    keyword_sep=',',
                    dropout=0.5,
                    repeat=3,
                    max_keywords=3,
                    keyword_length_max=20,
                    out_path='csv_encoded.txt',
                    start_token="<|startoftext|>",
                    end_token="<|endoftext|>"):
    data_list = []
   with open(csv_path, 'r', encoding='utf8', errors='ignore') as f:
        reader = csv.DictReader(f)
        for row in reader:
            data_list.append(row)
    shuffle(data_list)
    # https://stackoverflow.com/a/434328
    def chunker(seq, size):
        return (seq[pos:pos + size] for pos in range(0, len(seq), size))
    num_threads = multiprocessing.cpu_count() * 2 # colocate 2 processes per
thread
    print("Starting up {} Workers".format(num_threads))
    encoders = [Encoder.remote(model, category_field,
                                keywords_field,
                                title_field,
                                body_field,
                                keyword_gen,
                                keyword_sep,
                                repeat,
                                max_keywords,
                                keyword_length_max,
                                start_token,
                                end_token,
                                DELIMS,
                               PRONOUNS) for _ in range(num_threads)]
   with open(out_path, 'w', encoding='utf8', errors='ignore') as w:
        pbar = tqdm(total=len(data_list), smoothing=0)
        for chunk in chunker(data_list, num_threads):
            results = ray.get([c.generate_encoded_text.remote(row)]
                                for c, row in list(zip(encoders, chunk))])
            # unnest and randomize results
            results = list(chain.from_iterable(results))
            shuffle(results)
            for result in results:
                w.write(result)
```

```
pbar.update(num_threads)
        pbar.close()
@ray.remote(num_cpus=0.5)
class Encoder(object):
    def __init__(self, model, category_field,
                 keywords_field,
                 title_field,
                 body_field,
                 keyword_gen,
                 keyword_sep,
                 repeat,
                 max_keywords,
                 keyword_length_max,
                 start_token,
                 end_token,
                 DELIMS,
                 PRONOUNS):
        self.nlp = spacy.load(model)
        self.pattern = re.compile('\W+')
        self.category_field = category_field
        self.keywords_field = keywords_field
        self.title_field = title_field
        self.body_field = body_field
        self.keyword_gen = keyword_gen
        self.keyword_sep = keyword_sep
        self.repeat = repeat
        self.max_keywords = max_keywords
        self.keyword_length_max = keyword_length_max
        self.start_token = start_token
        self.end token = end token
        self.DELIMS = DELIMS
        self.PRONOUNS = PRONOUNS
    def build_section(self, section, text):
        if text is None:
            return ''
        return self.DELIMS['section'] + self.DELIMS[section] + text
    def generate_encoded_text(self, row):
        nlp = self.nlp
        pattern = self.pattern
        # category should be normalized to account for user input
        category = re.sub(
            pattern, '-', row[self.category_field].lower().strip()) if
self.category_field is not None else None
        title = row[self.title_field] if self.title_field is not None else None
        body = row[self.body_field] if self.body_field is not None else None
        if self.keywords_field is None:
            # Generate the keywords using spacy
```

```
# replace smart quotes first for better tokenization
            text = re.sub(u'[\u2018\u2019]', "'",
                          (re.sub(u'[\u201c\u201d]', '"', row[self.keyword_gen])))
            doc = nlp(text)
            keywords_pos = [chunk.text if chunk.pos_ == 'NOUN'
                            else chunk.lemma_ if chunk.pos_ in ['VERB', 'ADJ',
'ADV']
                            else 'I'
                            for chunk in doc
                            if not chunk.is_stop
            keywords_ents = [re.sub(' ', '-', chunk.text)
                             for chunk in doc.ents]
            keywords_compounds = [re.sub(' ', '-', chunk.text)
                                  for chunk in doc.noun_chunks
                                  if len(chunk.text) < self.keyword_length_max]</pre>
            keywords = list(set(keywords_pos +
                                keywords_ents +
                                keywords_compounds) - self.PRONOUNS) # dedupe
        else:
            keywords = [keyword.strip()
                        for keyword in
row[self.keywords_field].split(self.keyword_sep)]
            keywords = list(set(keywords))
        encoded_texts = []
        for _ in range(self.repeat):
            new_keywords = keywords
            shuffle(new_keywords)
            new_keywords = " ".join(
                new_keywords[:randint(0, self.max_keywords)])
            encoded_texts.append(self.start_token +
                                 self.build_section('category', category) +
                                 self.build_section('keywords', new_keywords) +
                                 self.build_section('title', title) +
                                 self.build_section('body', body) +
                                 self.end\_token + "\n")
        return encoded_texts
```

keyword_decode.py

```
import re

DELIMS = {
    'section': '~',
    'category': '`',
    'keywords': '^',
    'title': '@',
    'body': '}'
}
```

```
def build_pattern(sections, start_token, end_token):
    # sections may not be in the correct order: fix it
    key_order = ['category', 'keywords', 'title', 'body']
    sections = [section for section in key_order if section in sections]
    pattern_text = re.escape(start_token) + '(?:.*)'
    for section in sections:
        pattern_text += '(?:{})'.format(
            re.escape(DELIMS['section'] + DELIMS[section])) + '(.*)'
    pattern_text += '(?:.*)' + re.escape(end_token)
    return re.compile(pattern_text, flags=re.MULTILINE)
def decode_texts(texts, sections=['title'],
                 start_token="<|startoftext|>",
                 end_token="<|endoftext|>"):
    # get the index of the group(s) we want to extract
    group_indices = [i + 1 for i, section in enumerate(sections)]
    assert len(group_indices) > 0
    pattern = build_pattern(sections, start_token, end_token)
    if not isinstance(texts, (list,)):
        texts = [texts]
    decoded_texts = []
    for text in texts:
        decoded_text = re.match(pattern, text)
        if decoded_text is None:
            continue
        decoded_text_attrs = tuple(decoded_text.group(i)
                                   for i in group_indices)
        if len(group_indices) == 1:
            decoded_text_attrs = decoded_text_attrs[0]
        decoded_texts.append(decoded_text_attrs)
    return decoded_texts
def decode_file(file_path, out_file='texts_decoded.txt',
                doc_delim='=' * 20 + '\n',
                sections=['title'],
                start_token="<|startoftext|>",
                end_token="<|endoftext|>"):
    assert len(sections) == 1, "This function only supports output of a single
section for now."
    doc_pattern = re.compile(re.escape(start_token) +
                             '(.*)' + re.escape(end_token), flags=re.MULTILINE)
   with open(file_path, 'r', encoding='utf8', errors='ignore') as f:
        # warning: loads entire file into memory!
        docs = re.findall(doc_pattern, f.read())
    docs = [start_token + doc + end_token for doc in docs]
    decoded_docs = decode_texts(docs,
```

sections=sections,
start_token=start_token,
end_token=end_token)

with open(out_file, 'w', encoding='utf8', errors='ignore') as f:
 for doc in decoded_docs:
 f.write("{}\n{}".format(doc, doc_delim))