R10943181 電子所碩一 黃詩瑜

1. After your model predicts the probability of answer span start/end position, what rules did you apply to determine the final start/end position? (the rules you applied must be different from the sample code)

Ans:

當預測出的 end_index 小於 start_index 時,會得不到答案。在 evaluate funciton,加入一個條件,只有在 start_index 小於等於 end_index 時,且機率 更大時,才會更新答案。

- 2. Try another type of pretrained model which can be found in huggingface's Model Hub (e.g. BERT -> BERT-wwm-ext, or BERT -> ROBERTa), and describe
- the pretrained model you used
- performance of the pretrained model you used
- the difference between BERT and the pretrained model you used (architecture, pretraining loss, etc.)

Ans:

the pretrained model you used: hfl/chinese-macbert-large

performance of the pretrained model you used:

epoch = 4

validation accuracy = 0.790

Kaggle public score = 0.80798

the difference between BERT and the pretrained model you used:

BERT's architecture:

BERT 主要包括兩個 pre-training tasks:mask 語言模型(MLM)和下一句預測 (NSP)。

MLM:從輸入中隨機 masked 某些 tokens,目的是僅根據其上下文預測原始單詞。

NSP:預測句子 B 是否為 A 的下一個句子。

hfl/chinese-macbert-large's architecture:

MacBERT 保留了 BERT 的一些 pre-training tasks,再做些修改。改使用 Whole Word Masking、N-gram Masking:single token、2-gram、3-gram、4-gram,分别

對應比例為 0.4、0.3、0.2、0.1。因為 finetuning 時從未見過[MASK]token,因此使用相似的 word 進行替換,使用工具 Synonyms toolkit 獲得相似的詞。如果被選中的 N-gram 存在相似的詞,則隨機選擇相似的詞進行替換,否則隨機選擇任意詞替換。對於一個輸入文本,15%的詞進行 masking。其中 80%的使用相似的詞進行替換,10%使用完全隨機替換,10%保持不變。

BERT's pretraining loss:

epoch = 4

validation accuracy = 0.746

Kaggle public score = 0.76079

hfl/chinese-macbert-large's pretraining loss:

epoch = 4

validation accuracy = 0.790

Kaggle public score = 0.80798