# **Using the Transformer**

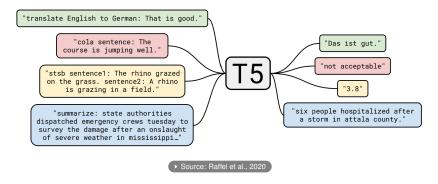
## **Text-to-Text Transfer Transformer**



### Learning goals

- shortcomings of BERT & Co.
- everything as text-to-text
- Dynamic Masking

### **REVISITING TEXT-TO-TEXT TASKS**



#### Ingredients:

- <task prefix> for each task
   Concatenation with the input
- Output label / score formatted as string

### TEXT-TO-TEXT TRANSFER TRANSFORMER

#### **Short summary:**

- In short: T5 (bc of the five Ts)
- A complete encoder-decoder Transformer architecture
   Question: Why is this important?
- Relative positional embeddings
- All tasks reformulated as text-to-text tasks
  - → Probably the most important innovation of this work
- From BERT-size (110M parameters) up to 11 Billion parameters
- Paradigm shift from Sequential Transfer Learning towards true Multi-Task Learning

► Nice Animation (similar to figure before)

### T5 – INPUT AND OUTPUT FORMAT

#### Input Side:

- SentencePiece framework w/ WordPiece tokens
- Add task-specific (text) prefix to the original input
- Choice of the prefix: Hyperparameter!!
- → Changing this had limited impact
- → No extensive experiments performed by the authors

#### **Output Side:**

- Output as a word or a piece of text (also numerical similarity scores)
- If output not present in set of potential alternatives, prediction considered as wrong (many other possible ways; this is not trivial)

### ADD-ON: DISTINCTION TO PROMPTING

### Adding task-specific (text) prefix:

- Add task-specific (text) prefix to the original input
- Model is fine-tuned on samples prepended with this prefix
- → It learns to recognize what it is expected to do when encountering a specific prefix at test time
- $\rightarrow$  Probably because of this: limited impact found by the authors

### Prompting:

- Refers to just querying a trained w/o fine-tuning it (cf. next chapter)
- Paradigm of Few-/Zero-Shot Learning
- This is found to have a huge impact on model performance

#### PRE-TRAINING T5

Thank you for inviting me to your party last week.

Inputs
Thank you <X> me to your party <Y> week.

Targets
<X> for inviting <Y> last <Z>

Baseline objective (Source: Raffel et al., 2019)

- Mark spans in input sequence for corruptions
- Replace tokens with sentinel tokens
- Predict sentinel tokens and replaced tokens

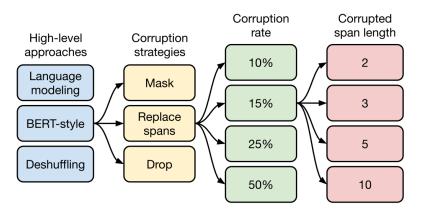
### PRE-TRAINING OBJECTIVES

- Authors experimented with different objectives
- Most of them rely in some way on MLM

Objective	Inputs	Targets
Prefix language modeling BERT-style Devlin et al. (2018) Deshuffling MASS-style Song et al. (2019) Li.d. noise, replace spans Li.d. noise, drop tokens Random spans	Thank you for inviting Thank you <pre> Thank you</pre> Thank you Thank you <pre> Thank</pre> Thank you Thank you Thank you Thank you Thank you Thank you <pre> Thank</pre> Thank you Thank you <pre> Thank</pre> Thank you	me to your party last week . (original text) (original text) (original text) (So for inviting <y> last <z> for inviting last <x> for inviting last <x> your party last <z></z></x></x></z></y>

Source: Raffel et al. (2019)

### PRE-TRAINING OBJECTIVES



Source: Raffel et al. (2019)

## THE COLOSSAL CLEAN CRAWLED CORPUS (C4)

- Effort to measure the effect of quality, characteristics & size of the pre-training resources
- Common Crawl as basis, careful cleaning and filtering for English language
- Orders of magnitude larger (750GB) compared to commonly used corpora

## THE COLOSSAL CLEAN CRAWLED CORPUS (C4)

### **Experiments (with respect to C4)**

Data set	Size	GLUE	CNNDM	SQuAD	SGLUE	EnDe	EnFr	EnRo
★ C4	745GB	83.28	19.24	80.88	71.36	26.98	39.82	27.65
C4, unfiltered	6.1TB	81.46	19.14	78.78	68.04	26.55	39.34	27.21
RealNews-like	35GB	83.83	19.23	80.39	72.38	26.75	39.90	27.48
WebText-like	17GB	84.03	19.31	81.42	71.40	26.80	39.74	27.59
Wikipedia	16GB	81.85	19.31	81.29	68.01	26.94	39.69	27.67
Wikipedia + TBC	20GB	83.65	19.28	82.08	73.24	26.77	39.63	27.57
Number of tokens	Repeats	GLUE	CNNDM	SQuAD	SGLUE	EnDe	EnFr	EnRo
Full data set	0	83.28	19.24	80.88	71.36	26.98	39.82	27.65
$2^{29}$	64	82.87	19.19	80.97	72.03	26.83	39.74	27.63
$2^{27}$	256	82.62	19.20	79.78	69.97	27.02	39.71	27.33
$2^{25}$	1,024	79.55	18.57	76.27	64.76	26.38	39.56	26.80
$2^{23}$	4,096	76.34	18.33	70.92	59.29	26.37	38.84	25.81

Source: Raffel et al. (2019)

### **T5 - EXHAUSTIVE EXPERIMENTS**

### Performed experiments with respect to ..

- .. architecture, size & objective
- $\rightarrow$  enc, dec, enc-dec
- → Between 60M and 11B parameters
  - .. details of the Denoising objective (which was found to work best)
  - .. fine-tuning methods
- → Adapter layers
- → Gradual Unfreezing (cf. ULMFiT)
  - .. Multi-task learning strategies
- ightarrow Examples-proportional mixing
- → Temperature-scaled mixing

## **BENCHMARK RESULTS**

Model	GLUE Average		SST- r's Accura		MRPC Accuracy	STS-B Pearson	STS-B Spearman
Previous best	89.4 <sup>a</sup>	$69.2^{b}$	97.1	a 93.6 <sup>b</sup>	$91.5^{b}$	$92.7^{b}$	$92.3^{b}$
T5-Small	77.4	41.0	91.8	89.7	86.6	85.6	85.0
T5-Base	82.7	51.1	95.2	90.7	87.5	89.4	88.6
T5-Large	86.4	61.2	96.3	92.4	89.9	89.9	89.2
T5-3B	88.5	67.1	97.4	92.5	90.0	90.6	89.8
T5-11B	90.3	71.6	97.5	92.8	90.4	93.1	92.8
Model	QQP F1	QQP Accuracy	MNLI-m Accuracy	MNLI-mm Accuracy	QNLI Accuracy	RTE Accuracy	WNLI Accuracy
Previous best	$74.8^{c}$	90.7	91.3ª	91.0 <sup>a</sup>	99.2	89.2a	$91.8^{a}$
T5-Small	70.0	88.0	82.4	82.3	90.3	69.9	69.2
T5-Base	72.6	89.4	87.1	86.2	93.7	80.1	78.8
T5-Large	73.9	89.9	89.9	89.6	94.8	87.2	85.6
T5-3B	74.4	89.7	91.4	91.2	96.3	91.1	89.7
T5-11B	75.1	90.6	92.2	91.9	96.9	92.8	94.5

Results on GLUE (Source: Raffel et al., 2019)

### **BENCHMARK RESULTS**

Model	$_{\rm EM}^{\rm SQuAD}$	SQuAD F1	SuperGLUE Average	BoolQ Accuracy	CB F1	CB Accuracy	COPA Accuracy
Previous best	$90.1^{a}$	$95.5^{a}$	84.6 <sup>d</sup>	$87.1^{d}$	$90.5^{d}$	$95.2^{d}$	$90.6^{d}$
T5-Small	79.10	87.24	63.3	76.4	56.9	81.6	46.0
T5-Base	85.44	92.08	76.2	81.4	86.2	94.0	71.2
T5-Large	86.66	93.79	82.3	85.4	91.6	94.8	83.4
T5-3B	88.53	94.95	86.4	89.9	90.3	94.4	92.0
T5-11B	91.26	96.22	88.9	91.2	93.9	96.8	94.8
Model	MultiRC F1a	MultiRC EM	ReCoRD F1	ReCoRD Accuracy	RTE Accuracy	WiC Accuracy	WSC Accuracy
Previous best	84.4 <sup>d</sup>	$52.5^{d}$	$90.6^{d}$	$90.0^{d}$	$88.2^{d}$	$69.9^{d}$	89.0 <sup>d</sup>
T5-Small	69.3	26.3	56.3	55.4	73.3	66.9	70.5
T5-Base	79.7	43.1	75.0	74.2	81.5	68.3	80.8
T5-Large	83.3	50.7	86.8	85.9	87.8	69.3	86.3
T5-3B	86.8	58.3	91.2	90.4	90.7	72.1	90.4
T5-11B	88.1	63.3	94.1	93.4	92.5	76.9	93.8

Results on SQUAD and S-GLUE (Source: Raffel et al., 2019)

### **BENCHMARK RESULTS**

Model	WMT EnDe BLEU	WMT EnFr BLEU	WMT EnRo BLEU	CNN/DM ROUGE-1	CNN/DM ROUGE-2	CNN/DM ROUGE-L
Previous best	$33.8^{e}$	$43.8^{e}$	$38.5^{f}$	$43.47^{g}$	$20.30^{g}$	$40.63^{g}$
T5-Small	26.7	36.0	26.8	41.12	19.56	38.35
T5-Base	30.9	41.2	28.0	42.05	20.34	39.40
T5-Large	32.0	41.5	28.1	42.50	20.68	39.75
T5-3B	31.8	42.6	28.2	42.72	21.02	39.94
T5-11B	32.1	43.4	28.1	43.52	21.55	40.69

Results on MT/Summarization Benchmarks (Source: Raffel et al., 2019)

### T5 - EXHAUSTIVE EXPERIMENTS

#### Conclusions

- Encoder-decoder architecture works best in this "text-to-text" setting
- More data, larger models & ensembling all boost the performance
  - Larger models trained for fewer steps better than smaller models on more data
  - Ensembling: Using same base pre-trained models worse than complete separate model ensembles
- Different denoising objectives work similarly well
- Updating all model parameters during fine-tuning works best (but expensive)