Using the Transformer

T5 (Raffel et al., 2019)

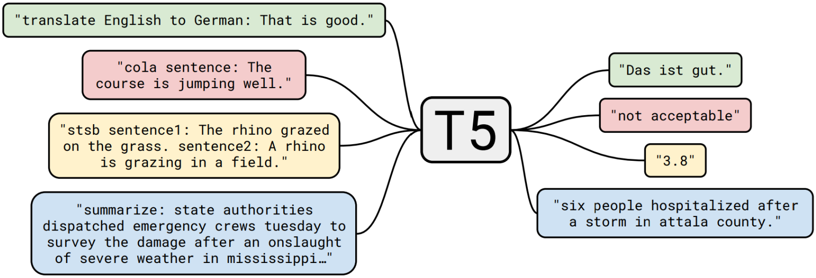
Learning goals

- Understand the improvements over BERT
- Dynamic Masking

GOOGLE'S T5 ▸ RAFFEL ET AL. (2019)

T5: Text-to-Text Transfer Transformer:

- A complete encoder-decoder Transformer architecture
- All tasks reformulated as text-to-text tasks
- From BERT-size up to 11 Billion parameters



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

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
- .. details of the Denoising objective
- .. fine-tuning methods & multi-taks learning strategies

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)