

Using the Transformer

BERT (Devlin et al., 2018)



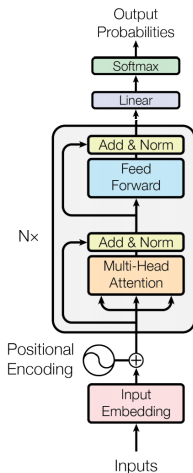
Learning goals

- Understand the use of the transformer encoder in this model
- Understand the architectural components

Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers:

- Bidirectionally contextual model
 - Introduces new self-supervised objective(s)
 - Completely replaces recurrent architectures by Self-Attention
+ simultaneously able to include bidirectionality
 - Transformer *encoder* as backbone of the architecture
 - 12 (24) Transformer encoder blocks
 - Embedding size of $E = 768$ (1024)
 - Hidden layer size $H = E$
 - $A = H/64 = 12$ (16) attention heads
 - Feed-forward size is set to $4H$
- 110M (340M) parameters in total for $BERT_{Base}$ ($BERT_{Large}$)

CORE OF BERT – THE TRANSFORMER ENCODER



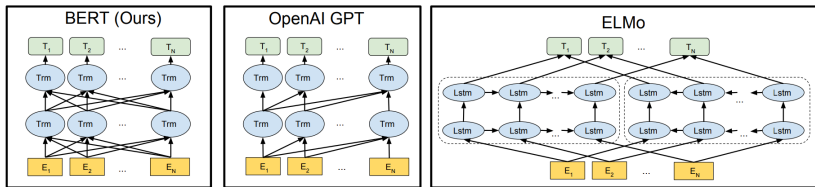
Source: Vaswani et al. (2017)

A REMARK ON "CAUSALITY"

Causality is an issue!

- Goal: Learn contextual representations for words/tokens
- *Self-Supervision*: Input and target sequence are the same
→ We modify the input to create a meaningful task
- Unconstrained Self-Attention makes using the LM objective infeasible
- Bidirectionality at a lower layer would allow a word to see itself at later hidden layers
→ The model would be allowed to cheat!
→ This would not lead to meaningful internal representations

ELMO VS. GPT VS. BERT



Source: Devlin et al. (2018)

Major architectural differences:

- ELMo uses two separate unidirectional models to achieve bidirectionality → Only "*shallow*" bidirectionality
- GPT is not bidirectional, thus no issues concerning causality
- BERT combines the best of both worlds:

Self-Attention + (Deep) Bidirectionality

INPUT EMBEDDINGS

Input	[CLS]	my	dog	is	cute	[SEP]	he	likes	play	##ing	[SEP]
Token Embeddings	$E_{[CLS]}$	E_{my}	E_{dog}	E_{is}	E_{cute}	$E_{[SEP]}$	E_{he}	E_{likes}	E_{play}	$E_{##ing}$	$E_{[SEP]}$
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Segment Embeddings	E_A	E_A	E_A	E_A	E_A	E_A	E_B	E_B	E_B	E_B	E_B
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Position Embeddings	E_0	E_1	E_2	E_3	E_4	E_5	E_6	E_7	E_8	E_9	E_{10}

Source: Devlin et al. (2018)

- Two concatenated sentences as input
- WordPiece tokenization (Wu et al., 2016) for the inputs
→ Vocabulary of 30.000 tokens
- Learned segment + position embeddings
- Special [CLS] and [SEP] tokens