

Natural Language Processing with Deep Learning

Lecture 7 – BERT as encoder-only transformer

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Motivation

- 1 Motivation
- 2 BERT — Encoder architecture in detail
- 3 Input and pre-training
- 4 Pre-training
- 5 Downstream tasks and fine-tuning

Motivation

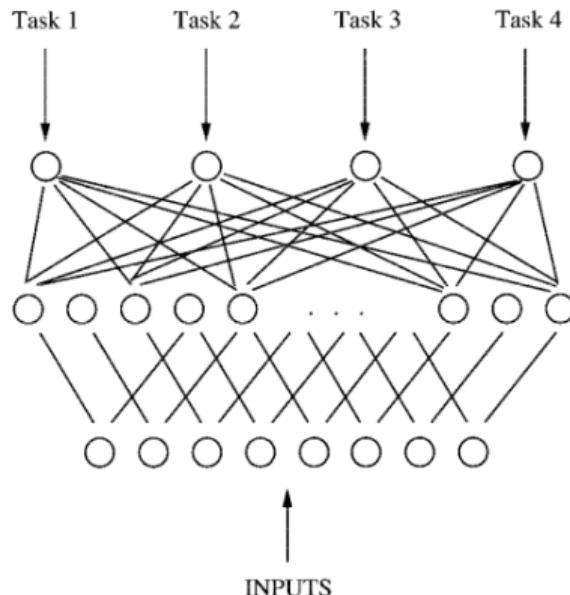
Multi-task learning

Multi-task Learning

Approach to inductive transfer that improves generalization

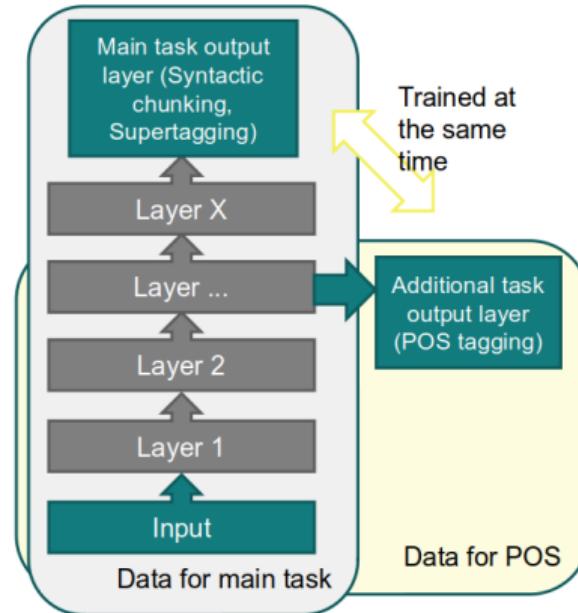
By learning tasks in parallel while using a shared representation

R. Caruana (1997). "Multi-task Learning". In: *Machine Learning* 28.1, pp. 41–75



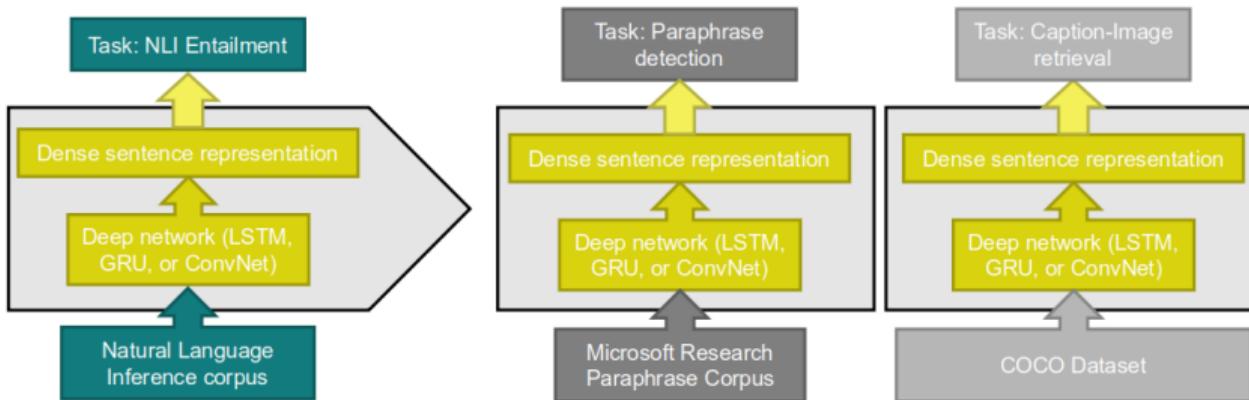
Multi-task learning in NLP

"In case we suspect the existence of a hierarchy between the different tasks, we show that it is worth-while to incorporate this knowledge in the MTL architecture's design, by making lower level tasks affect the lower levels of the representation."



A. Søgaard and Y. Goldberg (2016).
“Deep multi-task learning with low level tasks supervised at lower layers”. In: *Proceedings of ACL*. Berlin, Germany: Association for Computational Linguistics, pp. 231–235

Learn a sentence representation on a different task



A. Conneau, D. Kiela, H. Schwenk, L. Barrault, and A. Bordes (2017). “**Supervised Learning of Universal Sentence Representations from Natural Language Inference Data**”. In: *Proceedings of EMNLP*. Copenhagen, Denmark, pp. 670–680

“Models learned on NLI can perform better than models trained in unsupervised conditions or on other supervised tasks.”

Bottlenecks of RNN for representation learning

Inherently **sequential** nature

- No parallelization
- Long-range dependencies modeling: Distance plays a role!

...but when the goal is to learn a good representation of the input sequence, we might have better/faster architectures

Also recall disadvantages of **static word embeddings**

Today: Transformers and the BERT architecture

Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers

BERT was a game-changer in NLP:

"BERT is conceptually simple and empirically powerful. It obtains new **state-of-the-art results on eleven natural language processing tasks**, including pushing the GLUE score to 80.5% (**7.7% point absolute improvement**), MultiNLI accuracy to 86.7% (**4.6% absolute improvement**), SQuAD v1.1 question answering Test F1 to 93.2 (1.5 point absolute improvement) and SQuAD v2.0 Test F1 to 83.1 (**5.1 point absolute improvement**)."

After this lecture you should be able to build BERT

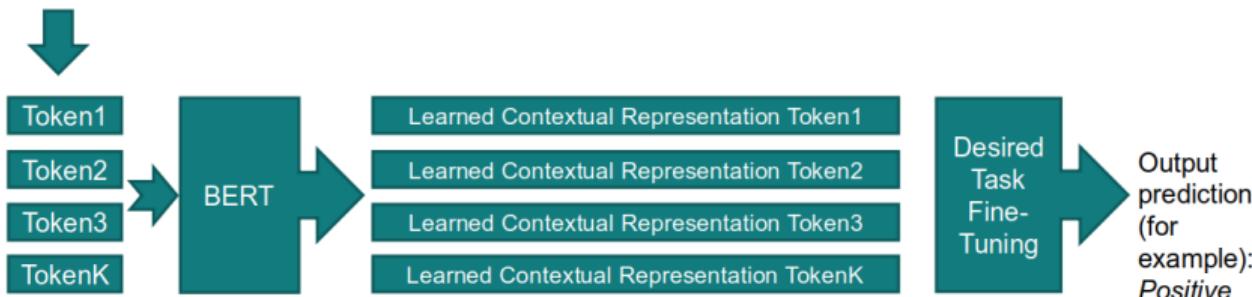
J. Devlin, M.-W. Chang, K. Lee, and K. Toutanova (2019). "**BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding**". In: *Proceedings of NAACL*. Minneapolis, Minnesota: Association for Computational Linguistics, pp. 4171–4186

BERT – Encoder architecture in detail

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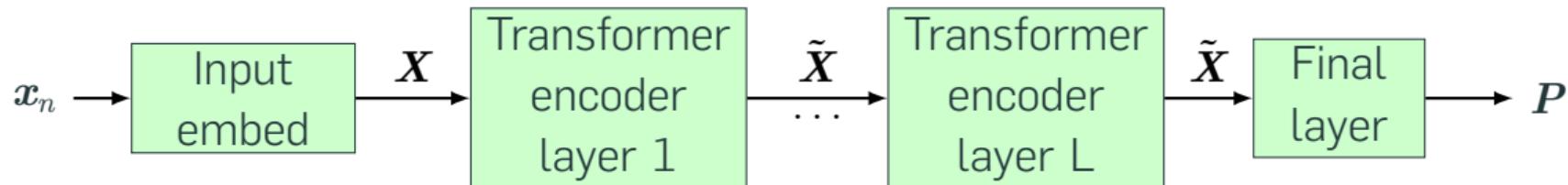
BERT: Very abstract view

Input text: *Lorem ipsum dolor*



- BERT produces contextualized token embeddings
- BERT can learn them in a 'clever' way
- BERT can be applied to many downstream tasks

Transformer encoder (BERT)



As usual, green boxes are functions with trainable parameters

\tilde{X} is just a placeholder for **updated** token embeddings matrix X

Some details (Notation)

Simplify the set notation

$\{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ is a set of integers $1, 2, \dots, N - 1, N$

simplify to $[N]$

For example $t \in [N] \equiv t \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$

Notation and formal description of algorithms adopted from M. Phuong and M. Hutter (2022). **Formal Algorithms for Transformers.** arXiv: 2207.09238 Note that they use column-vector notation while here (and in all lectures) we use row-vector notation.

BERT (encoding-only transformer, forward pass)

```
1: function ETransformer( $x; \mathcal{W}$ )  
2:     ...
```

Input:

$x - x \in V^*$, a sequence of token IDs

\mathcal{W} – all trainable parameters

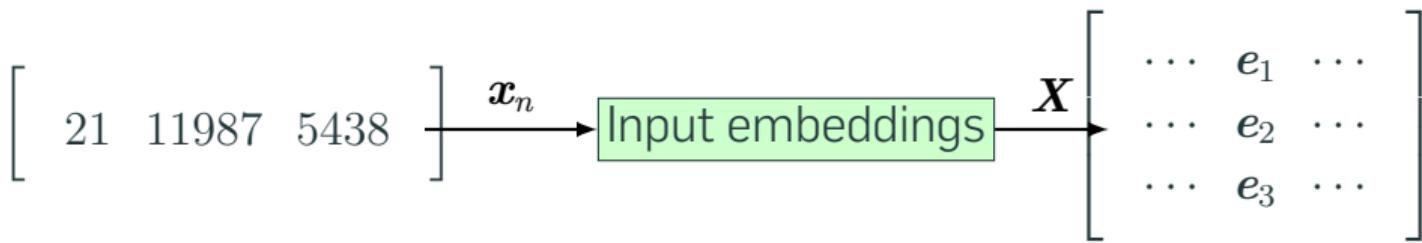
Output:

Typically an embedding vector for each input token

Or: $P \in (0, 1)^{\ell_x \times N_V}$, where each row of P is a distribution over the vocabulary

Input embeddings

The cat sat $x_n = \begin{pmatrix} 21 & 11987 & 5438 \end{pmatrix}$



Positional embeddings

For each input position t , we learn (train) an embedding vector $\mathbf{W}_p[t]$, for example

$$\mathbf{W}_p = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{W}_p[1] \\ \mathbf{W}_p[2] \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{W}_p[\ell] \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.12 & -78.6 & \dots \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ -0.1 & 799.7 & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

The model knows with which part of the input/output is dealing with

Originally proposed for CNNs for MT, state-of-the-art results and

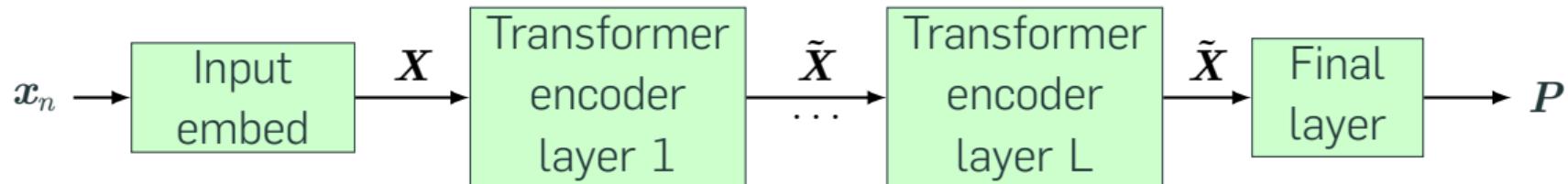
9.3–21.3× faster than LSTMs on GPU

J. Gehring, M. Auli, D. Grangier, D. Yarats, and Y. N. Dauphin (2017). “**Convolutional Sequence to Sequence Learning**”. In: *Proceedings of the 34th International Conference on Machine Learning*. Ed. by D. Precup and Y. W. Teh. Sydney, Australia: PMLR, pp. 1243–1252

BERT (encoding-only transformer, forward pass)

```
1: function ETransformer( $x; \mathcal{W}$ )
2:    $\ell \leftarrow \text{length}(x)$ 
3:   for  $t \in [\ell]$  :  $e_t \leftarrow \mathbf{W}_e[x[t], :] + \mathbf{W}_p[t, :]$      $\triangleright$  Token emb. + positional emb.
4:    $X \leftarrow \text{Stack row-wise}[e_1, e_2, \dots e_\ell]$ 
5:   ...
```

Transformer encoder (BERT)

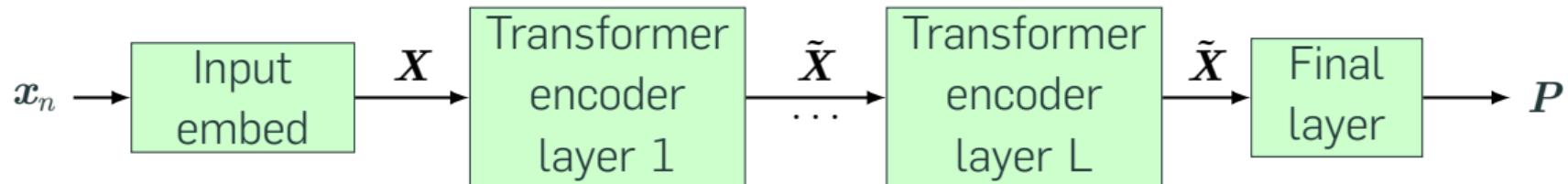


The transformer encoder layer is repeated L -times (each with **different** parameters)

BERT (encoding-only transformer, forward pass)

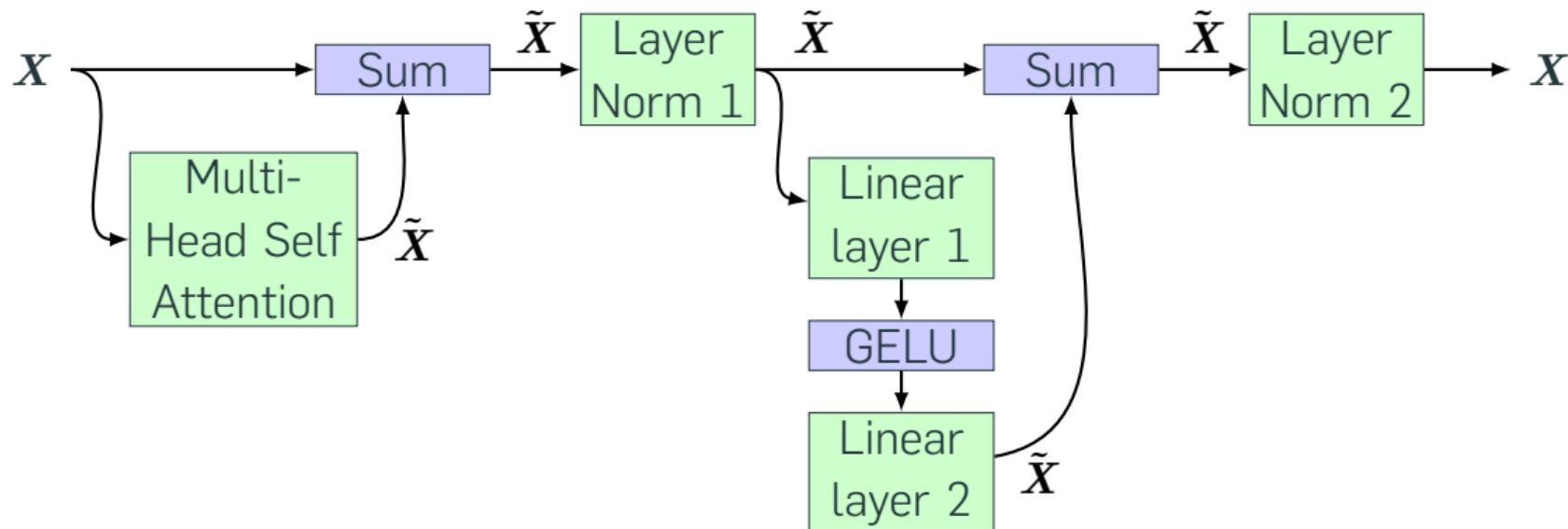
```
1: function ETransformer( $x; \mathcal{W}$ )
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3:   for  $t \in [\ell] : e_t \leftarrow \mathbf{W}_e[x[t], :] + \mathbf{W}_p[t, :] \quad \triangleright \text{Token emb. + positional emb.}$ 
4:    $X \leftarrow \text{Stack row-wise}[e_1, e_2, \dots, e_\ell]$ 
5:   for  $l = 1, 2, \dots, L \text{ do}$ 
6:     ...
```

Transformer encoder (BERT)



Let's look at a single transformer encoder layer

Transformer encoder layer (BERT)



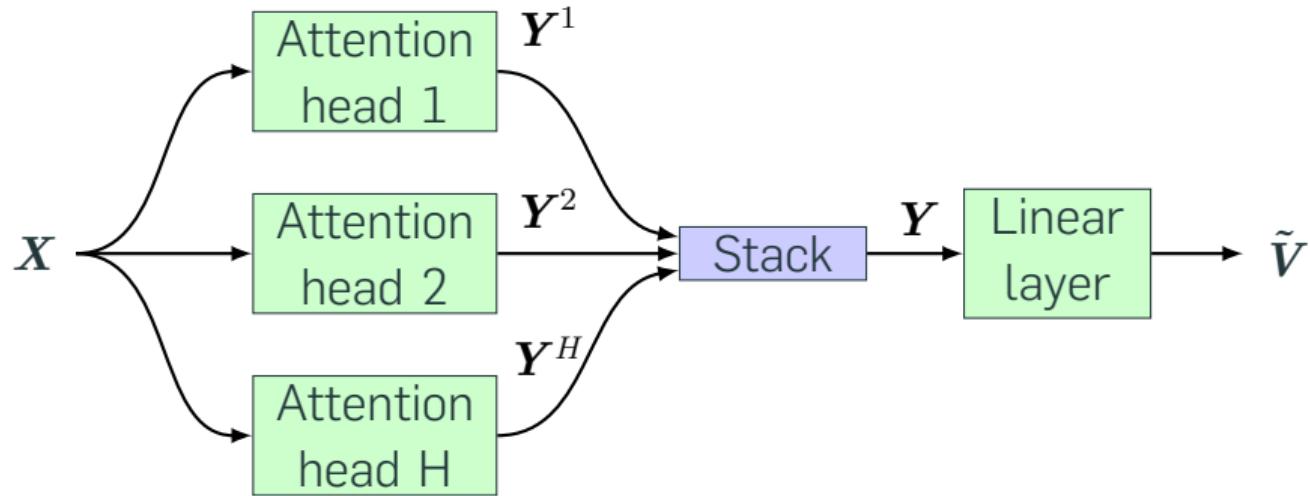
Let's focus on Multi-Head Self Attention

BERT (encoding-only transformer, forward pass)

```
1: function ETransformer( $x; \mathcal{W}$ )
2:    $\ell \leftarrow \text{length}(x)$ 
3:   for  $t \in [\ell] : e_t \leftarrow \mathbf{W}_e[x[t], :] + \mathbf{W}_p[t, :]$      $\triangleright$  Token emb. + positional emb.
4:    $X \leftarrow \text{Stack row-wise}[e_1, e_2, \dots, e_\ell]$ 
5:   for  $l = 1, 2, \dots, L$  do
6:      $X \leftarrow X + \text{MHAttention}(X | \mathcal{W}_l)$      $\triangleright$  Multi-head att., residual conn
7:   ...

```

Multi-head unmasked self-attention



Some notation details

Concatenate matrices of the same dimensions along rows

$$\mathbf{Y} = [\mathbf{X}^1; \mathbf{X}^2; \dots; \mathbf{X}^H] \quad \mathbf{X}^i \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \quad \mathbf{Y} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times H \cdot n}$$

Example

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 12 \\ 13 & 14 \\ 15 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{Y} = [\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{B}] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 11 & 12 \\ 3 & 4 & 13 & 14 \\ 5 & 6 & 15 & 16 \end{pmatrix}$$

Multi-head bidirectional unmasked self-attention

Input: $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{\ell_x \times d_x}$, vector representations of the sequence of length ℓ_x

Output: $\tilde{\mathbf{V}} \in \mathbb{R}^{\ell_x \times d_{\text{out}}}$, updated vector representations of tokens in \mathbf{X}

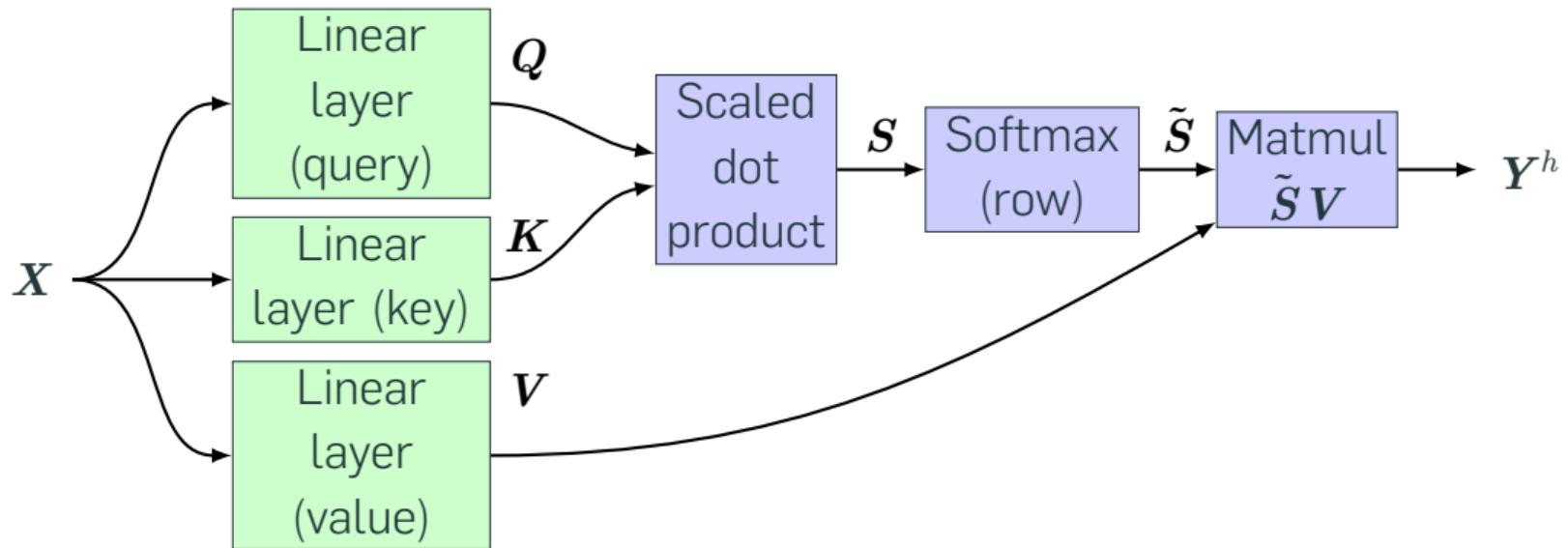
Hyper-param: H , number of attention heads

Params for each $h \in [H]$: \mathcal{W}_{qkv}^h :

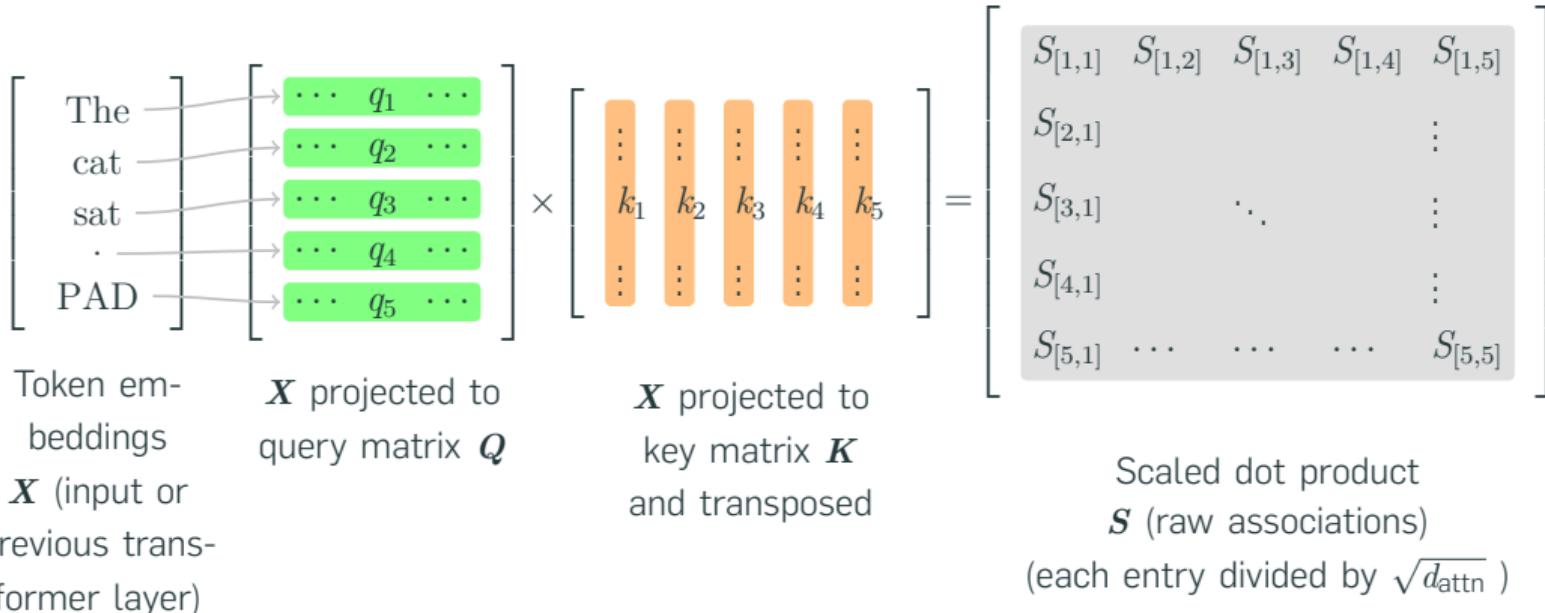
- $\mathbf{W}_q^h, \mathbf{W}_k^h \in \mathbb{R}^{d_x \times d_{\text{attn}}}, \mathbf{b}_q^h, \mathbf{b}_k^h \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{\text{attn}}}, \mathbf{W}_v \in \mathbb{R}^{d_x \times d_{\text{mid}}}, \mathbf{b}_v \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{\text{mid}}}$
- $\mathbf{W}_o \in \mathbb{R}^{H \cdot d_{\text{mid}} \times d_{\text{out}}}, \mathbf{b}_o \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{\text{out}}}$

```
1: function MHAttention( $\mathbf{X}; \mathcal{W}$ )  
2:   for  $h \in [H]$  do  
3:      $\mathbf{Y}^h \leftarrow \text{Attention}(\mathbf{X}; \mathcal{W}_{qkv}^h)$  ▷  $\mathbf{Y}^h \in \mathbb{R}^{\ell_x \times d_{\text{mid}}}$   
4:      $\mathbf{Y} \leftarrow [\mathbf{Y}^1; \mathbf{Y}^2; \dots; \mathbf{Y}^H]$  ▷  $\mathbf{Y} \in \mathbb{R}^{\ell_x \times H \cdot d_{\text{mid}}}$   
5:   return  $\tilde{\mathbf{V}} = \mathbf{Y} \mathbf{W}_o + \mathbf{b}_o$ 
```

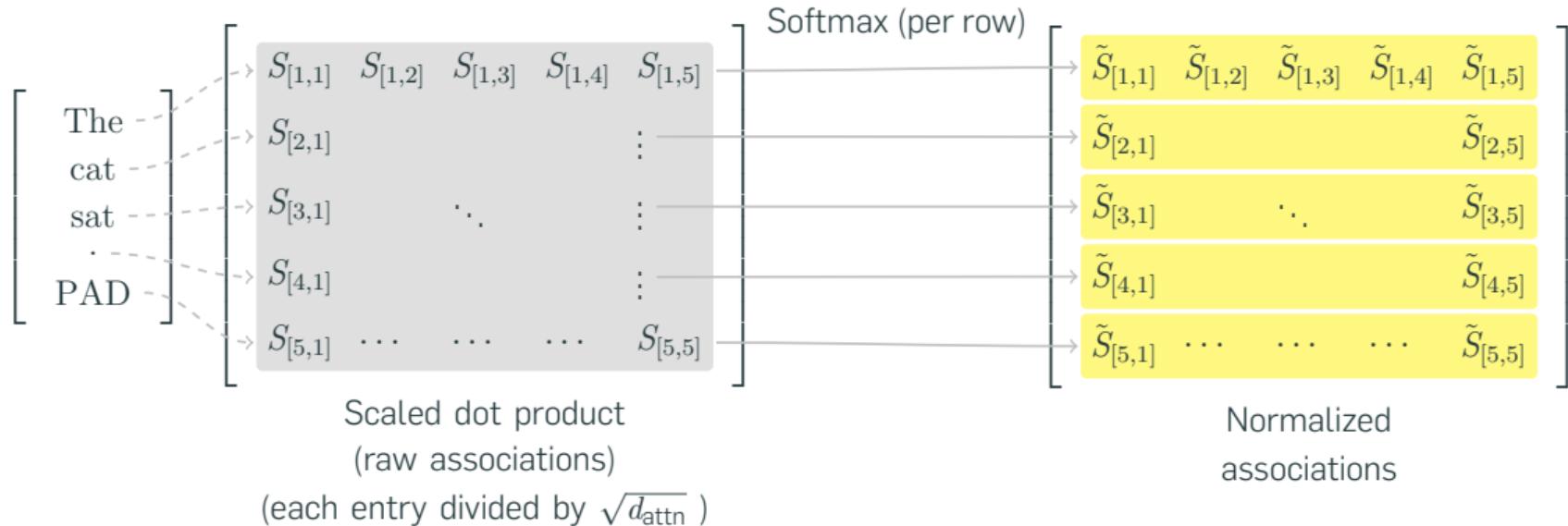
Single unmasked self-attention head



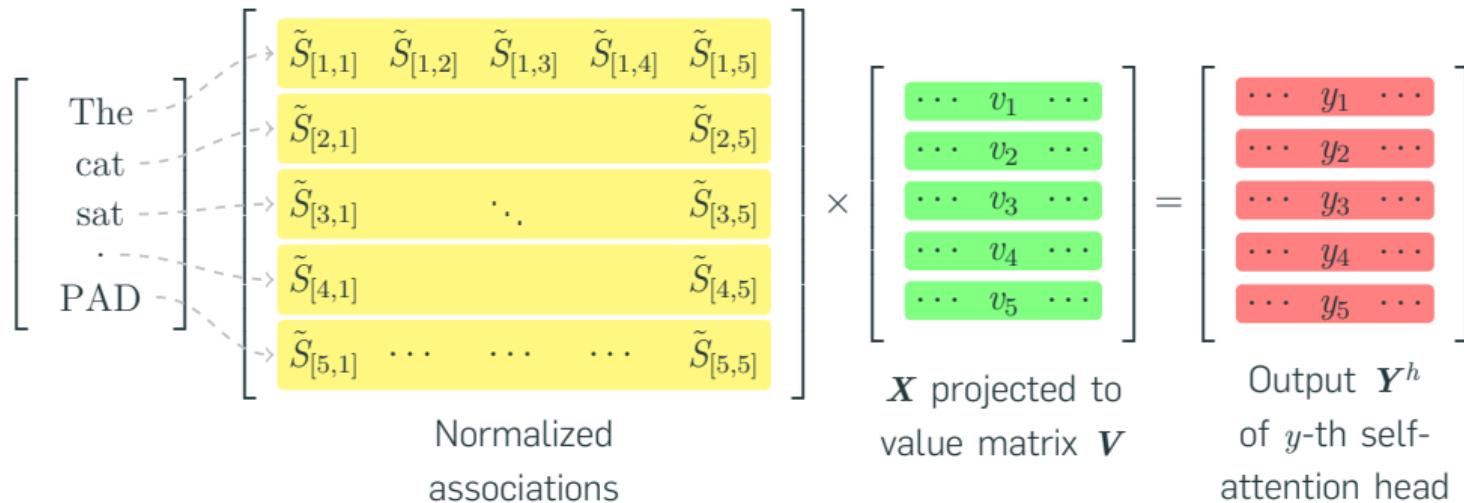
Self-attention in detail — query, key, scaled dot product



Self-attention in detail – softmax over scaled dot product



Self-Attention in detail — head output by weighting the value



Some notation details

How to add a single vector \mathbf{b} to each row in a matrix \mathbf{W}
($\mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$)

We want $\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{X} +_{(\text{rows})} \mathbf{b}$

Let $\mathbf{1}^m = (1, 1, \dots, 1_m)$, then $\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{X} +_{(\text{rows})} \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{X} + (\mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{1}^m)^\top$

Example

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{1}^m = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 10 & 10 \\ 20 & 20 & 20 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{1}^m)^\top = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 20 \\ 10 & 20 \\ 10 & 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

Some notation details

Soft-max for matrices row-wise, $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

$$\underset{\text{row}}{\text{softmax}} : \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \mapsto \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$

$$\underset{\text{row}}{\text{softmax}}(\mathbf{A})[i, j] = \frac{\exp(\mathbf{A}[i, j])}{\sum_{k=1}^n \exp(\mathbf{A}[i, k])}$$

Bidirectional unmasked self-attention precisely

Input: $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{\ell_x \times d_x}$, vector representations of the sequence of length ℓ_x

Output: $\tilde{\mathbf{V}} \in \mathbb{R}^{\ell_x \times d_{\text{out}}}$, updated vector representations of tokens in \mathbf{X}

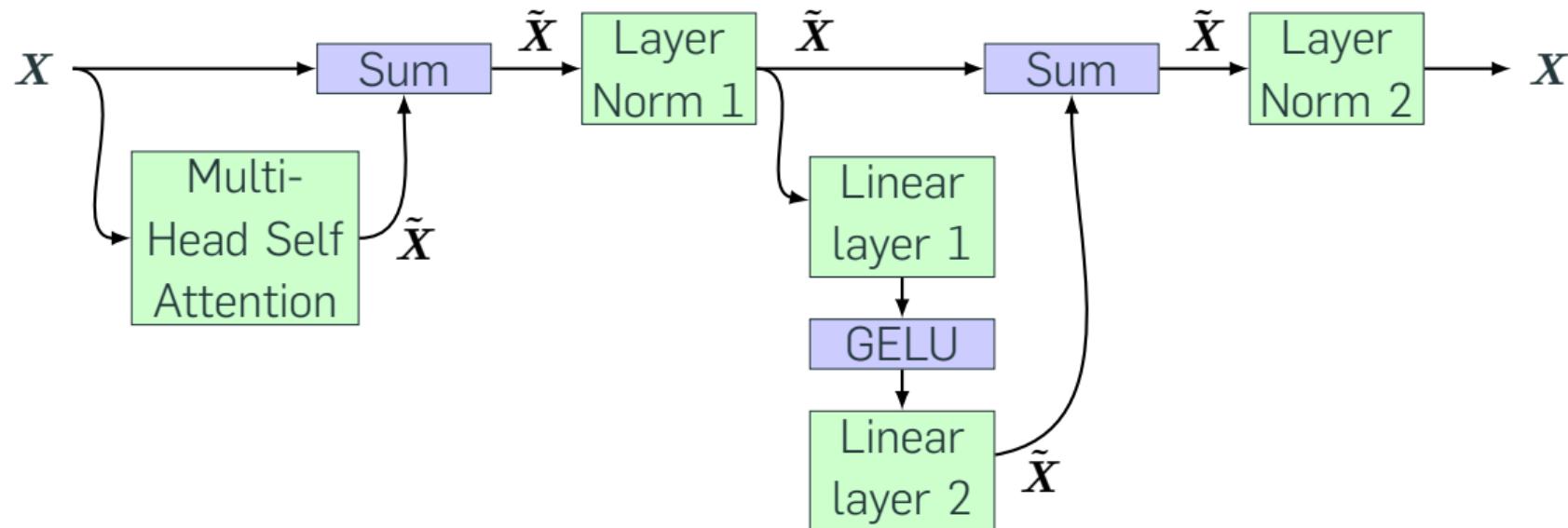
Params \mathcal{W}_{qkv} : $\mathbf{W}_q, \mathbf{W}_k \in \mathbb{R}^{d_x \times d_{\text{attn}}}, \mathbf{b}_q, \mathbf{b}_k \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{\text{attn}}}, \mathbf{W}_v \in \mathbb{R}^{d_x \times d_{\text{out}}}, \mathbf{b}_v \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{\text{out}}}$

```

1: function Attention( $X; \mathcal{W}_{qkv}$ )
2:    $\mathbf{Q} \leftarrow X\mathbf{W}_q +_{(\text{rows})} \mathbf{b}_q$                                  $\triangleright \text{Query} \in \mathbb{R}^{\ell_x \times d_{\text{attn}}}$ 
3:    $\mathbf{K} \leftarrow X\mathbf{W}_k +_{(\text{rows})} \mathbf{b}_k$                                  $\triangleright \text{Key} \in \mathbb{R}^{\ell_x \times d_{\text{attn}}}$ 
4:    $\mathbf{V} \leftarrow X\mathbf{W}_v +_{(\text{rows})} \mathbf{b}_v$                                  $\triangleright \text{Value} \in \mathbb{R}^{\ell_x \times d_{\text{out}}}$ 
5:    $\mathbf{S} \leftarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_{\text{attn}}}} (\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{K}^\top)$                                  $\triangleright \text{Scaled score} \in \mathbb{R}^{\ell_x \times \ell_x}$ 
6:   return  $\tilde{\mathbf{V}} = \text{softmax}_{\text{row}}(\mathbf{S}) \mathbf{V}$ 

```

Transformer encoder layer (BERT)



Let's look at Layer Normalization and GELU

Layer normalization

Input: $e \in \mathbb{R}^d$, output of a layer

Input: $\hat{e} \in \mathbb{R}^d$, normalized output of a layer

Parameters: $\gamma, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^d$, element-wise scale and offset

```
1: function LayerNorm( $e; \gamma, \beta$ )
2:    $m \leftarrow \frac{1}{d} \sum_{i=1}^d e[i]$            ▷ 'Sample mean' of  $e$ 
3:    $v \leftarrow \frac{1}{d} \sum_{i=1}^d (e[i] - m)^2$     ▷ 'Sample variance' of  $e$ 
4:   return  $\hat{e} = \frac{e - m}{\sqrt{v}} \odot \gamma + \beta$  ▷  $\odot$  element-wise product
```

(some transformers use $m = \beta = 0$)

Simplifying notation: Perform LayerNorm on each row

```
1: function LayerNormEachRow( $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} | \gamma, \beta$ )
2:   for  $t \in [m]$  do
3:      $\mathbf{X}[t, :] \leftarrow \text{LayerNorm}(\mathbf{X}[t, :] | \gamma, \beta)$ 
4:   return  $\mathbf{X}$ 
```

GELU – Gaussian Error Linear Units

Recall: CDF $\Phi(x)$ of standard normal $X \sim \mathcal{N}(0; 1)$

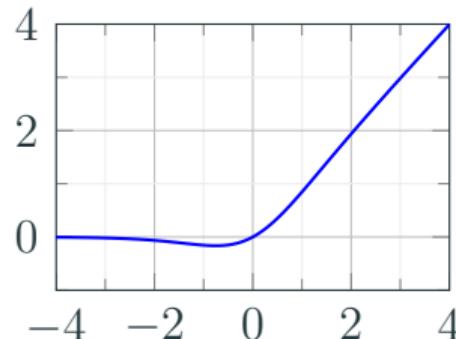
$$\Phi(x) = \Pr(X \leq x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x \exp\left(\frac{-t^2}{2}\right) dt$$

$$\text{GELU}(x) = x \cdot \Phi(x)$$

$$\approx x \cdot \sigma(1.702x) \quad (\text{if speed} > \text{exactness})$$

D. Hendrycks and K. Gimpel (2016).
Gaussian Error Linear Units (GELUs).
arXiv: 1606.08415

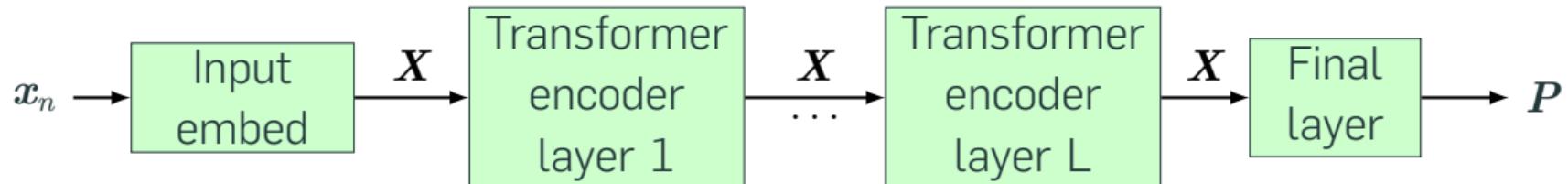
For vectors $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, GELU(x) is applied element-wise



BERT (encoding-only transformer, forward pass)

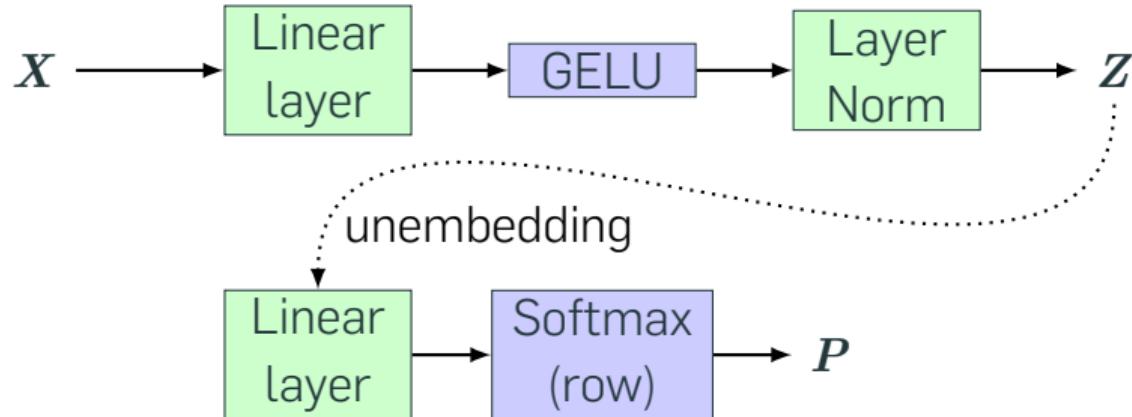
```
1: function ETransformer( $x; \mathcal{W}$ )
2:    $\ell \leftarrow \text{length}(x)$ 
3:   for  $t \in [\ell] : e_t \leftarrow \mathbf{W}_e[x[t], :] + \mathbf{W}_p[t, :] \quad \triangleright \text{Token emb. + positional emb.}$ 
4:    $X \leftarrow \text{Stack row-wise}[e_1, e_2, \dots, e_\ell]$ 
5:   for  $l = 1, 2, \dots, L \text{ do}$ 
6:      $X \leftarrow X + \text{MHAttention}(X|\mathcal{W}_l) \quad \triangleright \text{Multi-head att., residual conn}$ 
7:      $X \leftarrow \text{LayerNormPerRow}(X|\gamma_l^1, \beta_l^1)$ 
8:      $X \leftarrow X + \left( \text{GELU}(X\mathbf{W}_l^{\text{mlp1}} +_{(\text{row})} \mathbf{b}_l^{\text{mlp1}}) \mathbf{W}_l^{\text{mlp2}} +_{(\text{row})} \mathbf{b}_l^{\text{mlp2}} \right) \quad \triangleright \text{MLP}$ 
9:      $X \leftarrow \text{LayerNormPerRow}(X|\gamma_l^2, \beta_l^2)$ 
10:    ...
```

Transformer encoder (BERT)



Let's look at the final layers

Final layer (BERT)



BERT (encoding-only transformer, forward pass)

```
1: function ETransformer( $x; \mathcal{W}$ )
2:    $\ell \leftarrow \text{length}(x)$ 
3:   for  $t \in [\ell] : e_t \leftarrow \mathbf{W}_e[x[t], :] + \mathbf{W}_p[t, :] \quad \triangleright \text{Token emb. + positional emb.}$ 
4:    $\mathbf{X} \leftarrow \text{Stack row-wise}[e_1, e_2, \dots, e_\ell]$ 
5:   for  $l = 1, 2, \dots, L \text{ do}$ 
6:      $\mathbf{X} \leftarrow \mathbf{X} + \text{MHAttention}(\mathbf{X} | \mathcal{W}_l) \quad \triangleright \text{Multi-head att., residual conn}$ 
7:      $\mathbf{X} \leftarrow \text{LayerNormPerRow}(\mathbf{X} | \gamma_l^1, \beta_l^1)$ 
8:      $\mathbf{X} \leftarrow \mathbf{X} + \left( \text{GELU}(\mathbf{X} \mathbf{W}_l^{\text{mlp1}} +_{\text{(row)}} \mathbf{b}_l^{\text{mlp1}}) \mathbf{W}_l^{\text{mlp2}} +_{\text{(row)}} \mathbf{b}_l^{\text{mlp2}} \right) \quad \triangleright \text{MLP}$ 
9:      $\mathbf{X} \leftarrow \text{LayerNormPerRow}(\mathbf{X} | \gamma_l^2, \beta_l^2)$ 
10:     $\mathbf{X} \leftarrow \text{GELU}(\mathbf{X} \mathbf{W}_f +_{\text{(row)}} \mathbf{b}_f)$ 
11:     $\mathbf{X} \leftarrow \text{LayerNormPerRow}(\mathbf{X} | \gamma_l, \beta_l)$ 
12:    return  $P = \text{softmax}(\mathbf{X} \mathbf{W}_u) \quad \triangleright \text{Project to vocab., probabilities}$ 
```

BERT parameters and hyperparameters

Hyperparameters: $\ell_{\max}, L, H, d_e, d_{\text{mlp}}, d_f \in \mathbb{N}$

Parameters:

$\mathbf{W}_e \in \mathbb{R}^{N_V \times d_e}$, $\mathbf{W}_p \in \mathbb{R}^{\ell_{\max} \times d_e}$, the token and positional embedding matrices

For $l \in [L]$: \mathcal{W}_l , multi-head attention parameters for layer l :

- $\gamma_l^1, \beta_l^1, \gamma_l^2, \beta_l^2$, two sets of layer-norm parameters
- $\mathbf{W}_l^{\text{mlp1}} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_e \times d_{\text{mlp}}}$, $\mathbf{b}_l^{\text{mlp1}} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{\text{mlp}}}$
- $\mathbf{W}_l^{\text{mlp2}} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{\text{mlp}} \times d_e}$, $\mathbf{b}_l^{\text{mlp2}} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_e}$

$\mathbf{W}_f \in \mathbb{R}^{d_e \times d_f}$, $\mathbf{b}_f \in \mathbb{R}^{d_f}$, $\gamma, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^{d_f}$, the final linear projection and layer-norm parameters.

$\mathbf{W}_u \in \mathbb{R}^{d_e \times N_V}$, the unembedding matrix

Input and pre-training

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BERT: Tokenization

Tokenizing into a multilingual WordPiece inventory

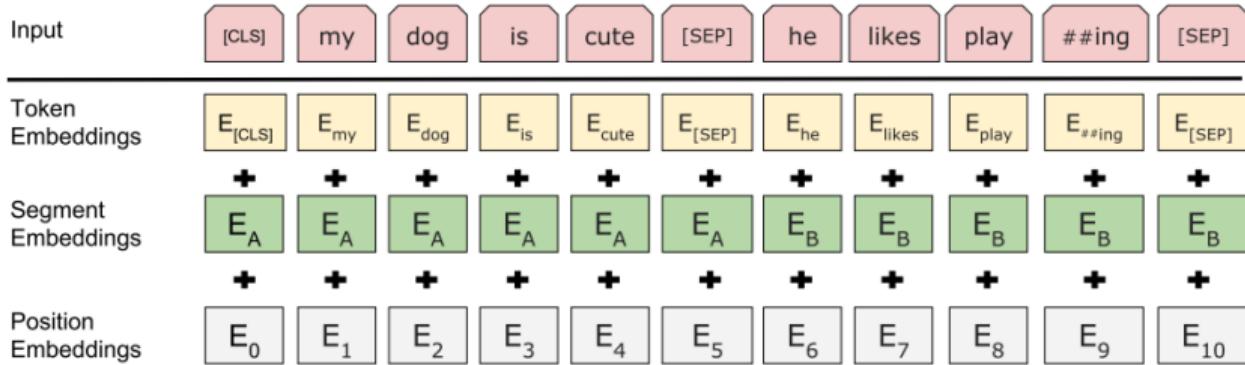
- Recall that WordPiece units are sub-word units
- 30,000 WordPiece units (newer models 110k units, 100 languages)

Implications: BERT can "consume" any language

BERT: Input representation

- Each WordPiece token from the input is represented by a **WordPiece embedding** (randomly initialized)
- Each position from the input is associated with a **positional embedding** (also randomly initialized)
- Input length limited to **512** WordPiece tokens, using <PAD>ding
- Special tokens
 - The first token is always a special token **[CLS]**
 - If the task involves two sentences (e.g., NLI), these two sentences are separated by a special token **[SEP]**; also special two **segment position embeddings**

BERT: Input representation summary



Pre-training

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BERT: Self-supervised multi-task pre-training

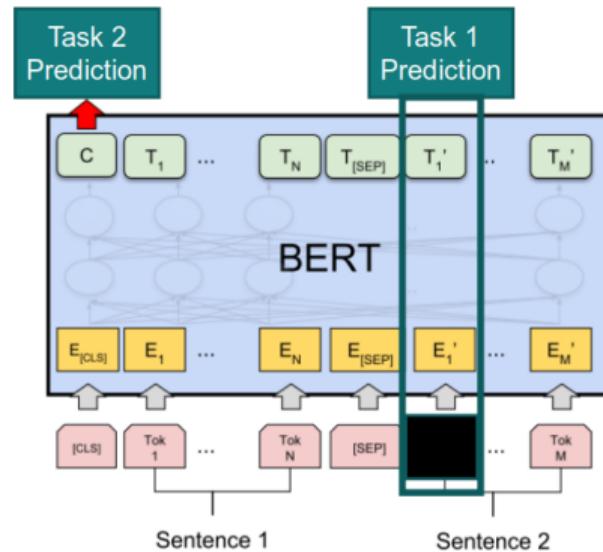
Prepare two auxiliary tasks that need no labeled data

Task 1: Cloze-test task

- Predict the masked WordPiece unit (multi-class, 30k classes)

Task 2: Consecutive segment prediction

- Did the second text segment appeared after the first segment? (binary)



BERT: Pre-training data generation

Take the entire Wikipedia (in 100 languages; 2.5 billion words)

To generate a single training instance, sample two segments (max combined length 512 WordPiece tokens)

- For Task 2, replace the second segment randomly in 50% (negative samples)
- For Task 1, choose random 15% of the tokens, and in 80% replace with a [MASK]

BERT: Pre-training data – Simplified example

Input = [CLS] the man went to [MASK] store [SEP]

he bought a gallon [MASK] milk [SEP]

Label = IsNext

Input = [CLS] the man [MASK] to the store [SEP]

penguin [MASK] are flight ##less birds [SEP]

Label = NotNext

- <PAD>ding is missing
- The actual segments are longer and not necessarily sentences (just spans)
- The WordPiece tokens match full words here

BERT: pre-training by masked language modeling

```
1: function ETraining( $\{\mathbf{x}_n\}_{n=1}^{N_{\text{data}}}$  seqs,  $\boldsymbol{\theta}$  init. params;  $p_{\text{mask}} \in (0, 1)$ ,  $N_{\text{epochs}}$ ,  $\eta$ )
2:   for  $i \in [N_{\text{epochs}}]$  do
3:     for  $n \in [N_{\text{data}}]$  do
4:        $\ell \leftarrow \text{length}(\mathbf{x}_n)$ 
5:       for  $t \in [\ell]$  do
6:          $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_n[t] \leftarrow \langle \text{mask\_token} \rangle$  with prob.  $p_{\text{mask}}$ , otherwise  $\mathbf{x}_n[t]$ 
7:          $\tilde{T} \leftarrow \{t \in [\ell] : \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_n[t] = \langle \text{mask\_token} \rangle\}$             $\triangleright$  Indices of masked
tokens
8:          $\mathbf{P}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \leftarrow \text{ETransformer}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_n | \boldsymbol{\theta})$ 
9:          $\text{loss}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \leftarrow -\sum_{t \in \tilde{T}} \log \mathbf{P}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}[t, \mathbf{x}_n[t]]$ 
10:         $\boldsymbol{\theta} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{\theta} - \eta \cdot \nabla \text{loss}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$ 
11:    return  $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 
```

Simple example explaining lines 6–7 (masking)

$(\text{The cat sat}) \rightarrow \mathbf{x}_n =$
 $(21 \ 11987 \ 5438)$ (Indices in V)

Random masking (index of `<mask_token>` = 50001):

- 1 For $t = 1$, the random outcome is "mask"
- 2 For $t = 2$, the random outcome is "keep"
- 3 For $t = 3$, the random outcome is "mask"

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_n = (50001 \ 11987 \ 50001), \tilde{T} = \{1, 3\}$$

Explaining line 9 (negative log likelihood)

$(\text{The cat sat}) \rightarrow \mathbf{x}_n = \begin{pmatrix} 21 & 11987 & 5438 \end{pmatrix}, \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_n =$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 50001 & 11987 & 50001 \end{pmatrix}, \tilde{T} = \{1, 3\}$

$\mathbf{P}_{\theta} \leftarrow \text{ETransformer}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_n | \theta)$

$$\mathbf{P}_{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.001 & 0.0007 & \dots & 0.0003 \\ 0.0013 & 0.0065 & \dots & 0.0001 \\ 0.079 & 0.015 & \dots & 0.0001 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\mathbf{P}_{\theta} \in (0, 1)^{\ell_x \times N_V}$, where each row of \mathbf{P} is a distribution over the vocabulary

Explaining line 9 (negative log likelihood), $t = 1$

$$\mathbf{x}_n = (21, 11987, 5438), \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_n = (50001, 11987, 50001), \tilde{T} = \{1, 3\}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.001 & \dots & 0.0041_{21} & \dots 0.0003 \\ \vdots & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

For $t = 1$, the model should learn to predict "The" (index 21)

Gold: $\mathbf{y} = (0, 0, \dots, 1_{21}, \dots, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^{N_V}$

Pred: $\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{P}_{\theta}[1, :] = (0.001, \dots, 0.0041_{21}, \dots 0.0003) \in \mathbb{R}^{N_V}$

Recall: Categorical cross entropy loss

$$\begin{aligned} L(\hat{\mathbf{y}}, \mathbf{y}) &:= - \sum_{k=1}^K \mathbf{y}_{[k]} \log (\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{[k]}) \\ &= -1 \cdot \log(\hat{\mathbf{y}}[21]) = -\log(\mathbf{P}_{\theta}[1, 21]) \\ &= -\log(\mathbf{P}_{\theta}[1, \mathbf{x}_n[1]]) = -\log(\mathbf{P}_{\theta}[t, \mathbf{x}_n[t]]) \end{aligned}$$

Explaining line 9 (negative log likelihood), $t = 3$

$$\mathbf{x}_n = (21, 11987, 5438), \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_n = (50001, 11987, 50001), \tilde{T} = \{1, 3\}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} : & \dots & \dots & \end{pmatrix}$$

For $t = 3$, the model should learn to predict "sat" (id 5438)

Categorical cross entropy loss

$$\begin{aligned} L(\hat{\mathbf{y}}, \mathbf{y}) &:= - \sum_{k=1}^K \mathbf{y}_{[k]} \log (\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{[k]}) \\ &= -1 \cdot \log(\hat{\mathbf{y}}[5438]) = -\log(\mathbf{P}_{\theta}[3, 5438]) = -\log(\mathbf{P}_{\theta}[t, \mathbf{x}_n[t]]) \end{aligned}$$

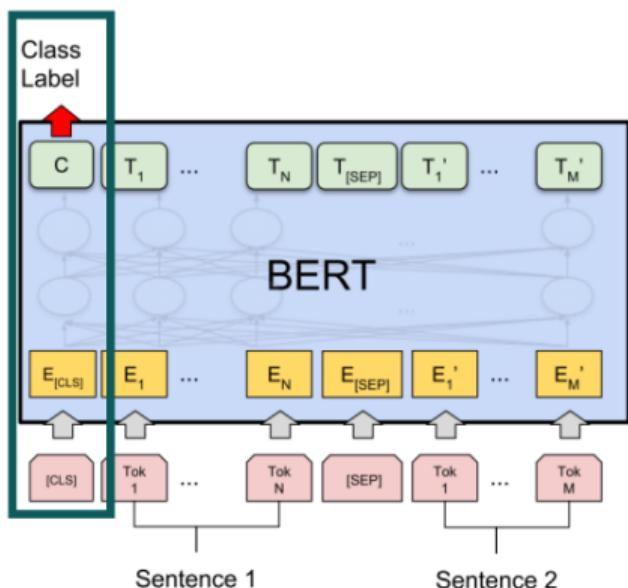
Sum over all masked token positions in \tilde{T} gives us line 9:

$$\text{loss}_{\theta} \leftarrow - \sum_{t \in \tilde{T}} \log \mathbf{P}_{\theta}[t, \mathbf{x}_n[t]]$$

Downstream tasks and fine-tuning

- 1 Motivation
- 2 BERT — Encoder architecture in detail
- 3 Input and pre-training
- 4 Pre-training
- 5 Downstream tasks and fine-tuning

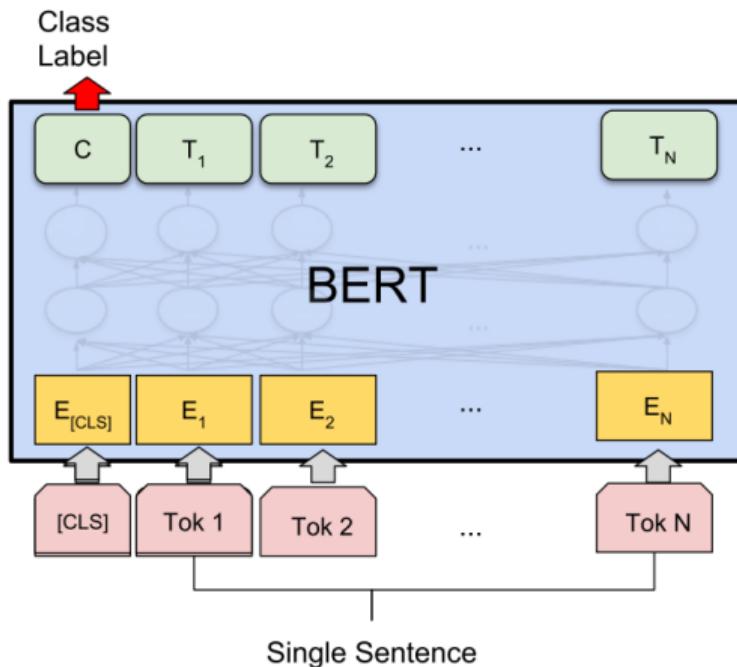
BERT: Representing various NLP tasks



That explains the special [CLS] token at sequence start

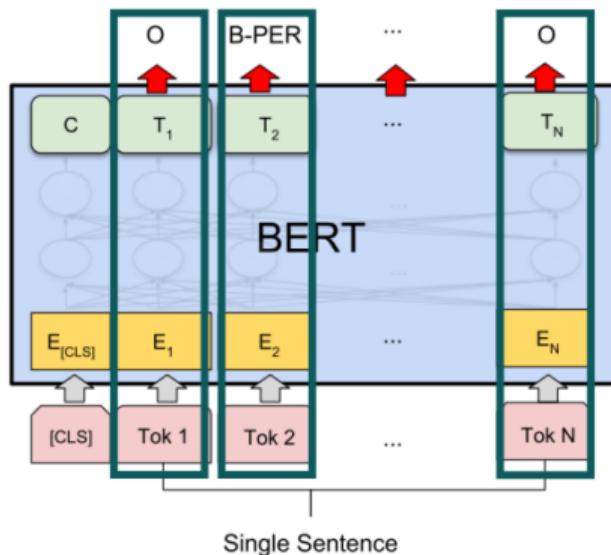
(a) Sentence Pair Classification Tasks:
MNLI, QQP, QNLI, STS-B, MRPC,
RTE, SWAG

BERT: Representing various NLP tasks



(b) Single Sentence Classification Tasks:
SST-2, CoLA

BERT: Representing various NLP tasks



(d) Single Sentence Tagging Tasks:
CoNLL-2003 NER

Not conditioned on surrounding predictions

BERT pre-training time

Pretraining BERT took originally 4 days on 64 TPUs¹

Once pre-trained, transfer and "fine-tune" on your small-data task and get competitive results

P. Izsak, M. Berchansky, and O. Levy (2021). **"How to Train BERT with an Academic Budget"**. In: *Proceedings of the 2021 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*. Online and Punta Cana, Dominican Republic: Association for Computational Linguistics, pp. 10644–10652

¹Can be done more efficiently, see, e.g., Izsak, Berchansky, and Levy (2021)

Recap

BERT stays on the shoulders of many clever concepts and techniques, mastered into a single model

What do we know about how BERT works?

"BERTology has clearly come a long way, but it is fair to say we still have more questions than answers about how BERT works." — Rogers, Kovaleva, and Rumshisky (2020)²

²Highly recommended reading!

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Credits

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