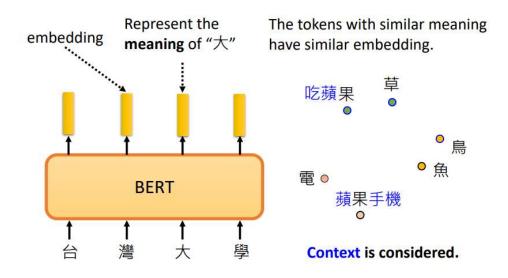
# 自督導式學習 (Self-supervised Learning) (下)

### Create at 2022/06/26

- <u>自督導式學習 (Self-supervised Learning) (下)</u>
  - o BERT的奇聞軼事
    - Multi-lingual BERT
  - o GPT 的野望
- 上課資源:
  - 1. <u>自督導式學習 (Self-supervised Learning) (三) BERT的奇聞軼事</u> (<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ExXA05i8DEQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ExXA05i8DEQ</a>)
  - 2. <u>自督導式學習 (Self-supervised Learning) (四) GPT的野望 (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WY E0Sd4K80)</u>

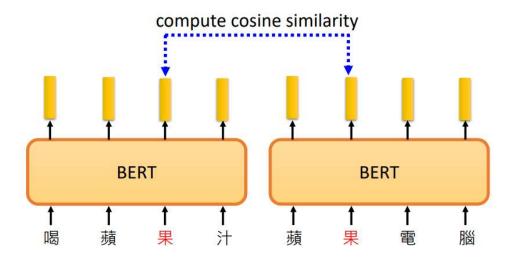
## BERT的奇聞軼事

## Why does BERT work?

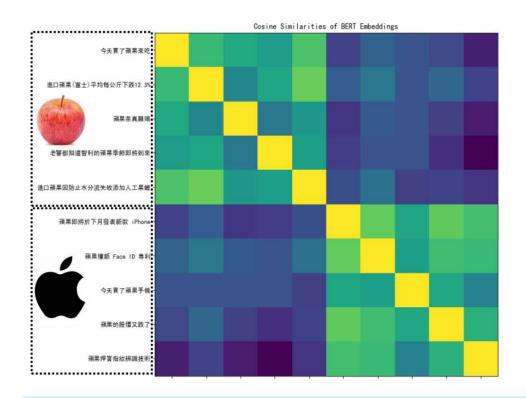


- 為甚麼 BERT 有用呢?
  - o 輸入一段文字之後產生一段向量稱它為 embedding
  - o 這些向量代表輸入的字的意思
  - o 意思越相近,向量就越像

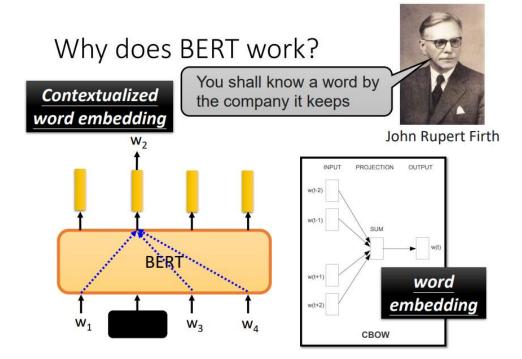
## Why does BERT work?



● 把兩個句子都丟到 BERT 裡面,接著分別計算兩個 "果" 之間的 cosine similarity



- 這邊有 10 個 "果",兩兩之間計算相似度
- 前五個 "果" 相似度比較高,後五個 "果" 相似度比較高

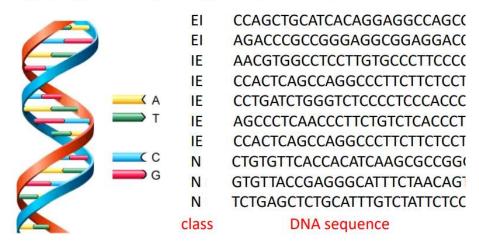


- BERT 輸出的每一個向量,就代表了那個字的意思
- BERT 在學填空題的過程中,學會了每個中文字的意思,所以可以在接下來的任務做的 更好
- 要知道一個詞彙的意思取決於它的上下文

https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.07162 This work is done by 高瑋聰

## Why does BERT work?

Applying BERT to protein, DNA, music classification



- 把訓練在文字上的 BERT,拿來做蛋白質的分類、DNA 的分類、音樂的分類
- 以 DNA 的分類為例

https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.07162

#### Why does BERT work? This work is done by 高瑋聰 class Random Linear initialization pre-train on English Init by pre-train A we **BERT** T you C he [CLS] we she we he G she

● DNA 用 A、T、C、G 來表示

**DNA** sequence

- 現在要把 BERT 用在 DNA 的分類上
- 把 A、T、C、G 分別對應到隨便一個英文的詞彙

https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.07162 This work is done by 高瑋聰

## Why does BERT work?

### Applying BERT to protein, DNA, music classification

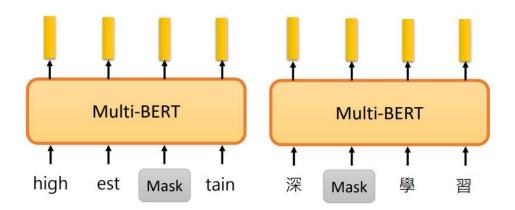
	Protein			DNA			Music	
	localization	stability	fluorescence	НЗ	H4	H3K9ac	Splice	composer
specific	69.0	76.0	63.0	87.3	87.3	79.1	94.1	150
BERT	64.8	74.5	63.7	83.0	86.2	78.3	97.5	55.2
re-emb	63.3	75.4	37.3	78.5	83.7	76.3	95.6	55.2
rand	58.6	65.8	27.5	75.6	66.5	72.8	95	36



• BERT 的能力不完全來自於它看得懂文章

### **Multi-lingual BERT**

## Multi-lingual BERT

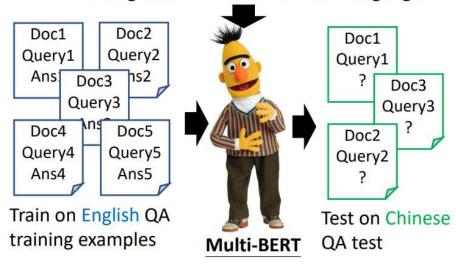


Training a BERT model by many different languages.

• 用不同的語言給他做填空

## Zero-shot Reading Comprehension

Training on the sentences of 104 languages



拿英文的 QA 資料做訓練,它就會自動學會做中文的 QA

## Zero-shot Reading Comprehension

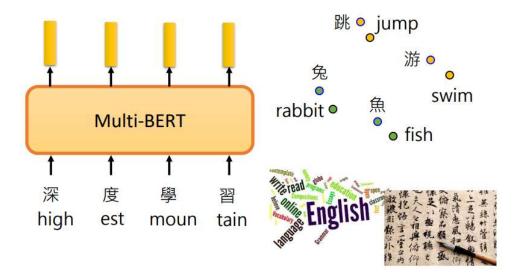
• English: SQuAD, Chinese: DRCD

Model	Pre-train	Fine-tune	Test	EM	F1
QANet	none	Chinese		66.1	78.1
BERT	Chinese	Chinese		82.0	89.1
	104 languages	Chinese	Chinese	81.2	88.7
		English		63.3	78.8
		Chinese + English		82.6	90.1

F1 score of Human performance is 93.30%

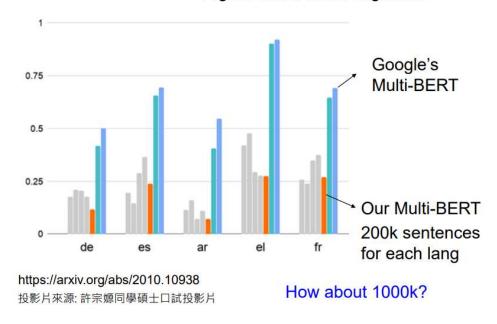
This work is done by 劉記良、許宗嫄 https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.09587

# Cross-lingual Alignment?



• 也許對 Multi-BERT 而言,不同語言之間沒有什麼差異

# Mean Reciprocal Rank (MRR): Higher MRR, better alignment



- MRR 的值越高,代表兩個不同語言它們的 align 越好 (向量越接近)
- 藍色的線是 google 試出來的 104 種語言的 Multi-BERT 得到的 MRR
- 橘色的是我們自己訓練的 Multi-BERT 使用 200k sentences

## The training is also challenging ...

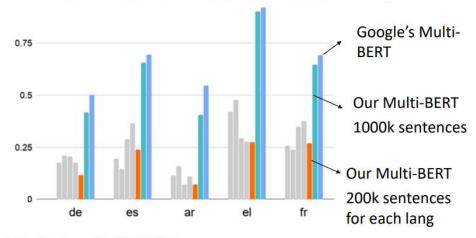


• 資料變成 100k sentences

### Mean Reciprocal Rank (MRR):

### Higher MRR, better alignment

The amount of training data is critical for alignment.



https://arxiv.org/abs/2010.10938 投影片來源: 許宗嫄同學碩士口試投影片

• 綠色的線是資料量改成 1000k 的 MRR

### Weird???

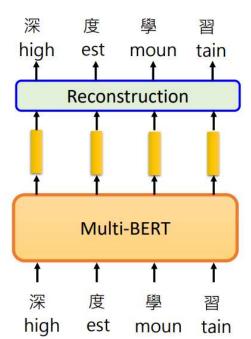


If the embedding is language independent ...

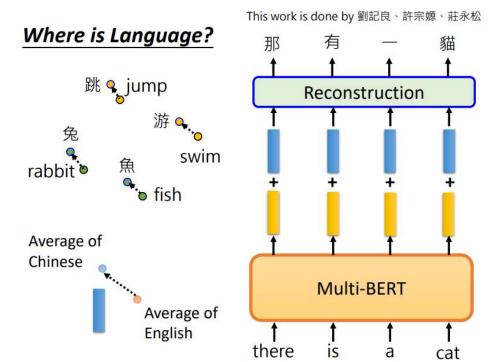
How to correctly reconstruct?

There must be language information.

https://arxiv.org/abs/2010.10041



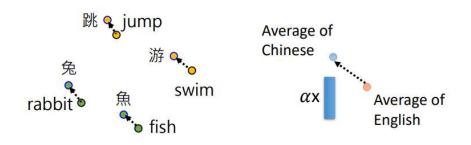
• 它知道語言的資訊



- 把所有英文的詞彙都丟到 Multi-BERT, 把英文的 embedded 計算平均, 再計算所有中 文的 embedded 平均
- 兩者相減就是中文跟英文之間的差距 (藍色向量)
- 給 Multi-BERT 一句英文得到 embedded,把這個 embedded 加上藍色的向量,最後 的向量對 Multi-BERT 來說就變成了中文的句子

### If this is true ...

This work is done by 劉記良、許宗嫄、莊永松 https://arxiv.org/abs/2010.10041



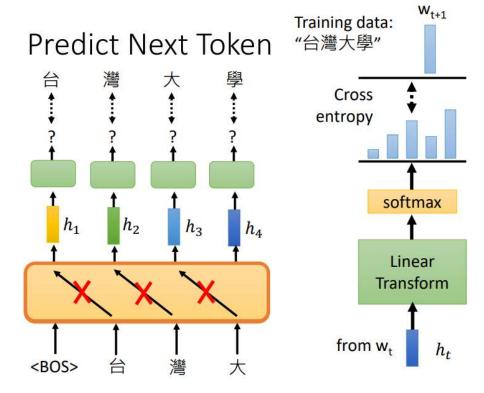
Input (en) The girl that can help me is all the way across town. There is no one who can help me.

Ground Truth (zh) | 能帮助我的女孩在小镇的另一边。没有人能帮助我。

en+zh,  $\alpha=1$  . 孩,can 来我是all the way across 市。。There 是无人人can help 我。en+zh,  $\alpha=2$  . 孩的的家我是这个人的市。。他是他人人的到我。 。, 的的的他是的个的的, 。: 他是他人, 的。他。

Unsupervised token-level translation

### GPT 的野望

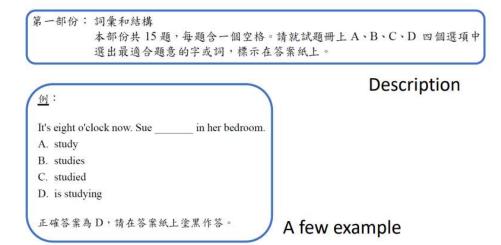


- GPT 就是改一下我們在做 self-supervised learning 的時候要模型做的任務
- GPT 要做的任務是預測接下來會出現的 token 是什麼
- GPT 模型像是 transformer 的 decoder



• <a href="https://app.inferkit.com/demo">https://app.inferkit.com/demo</a>)

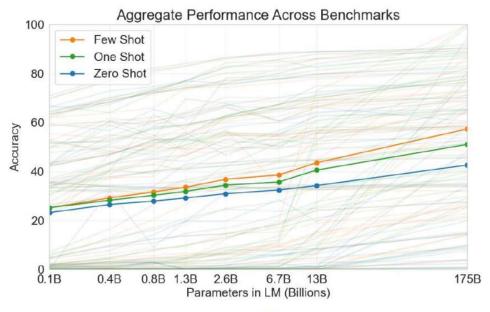
## How to use GPT?



- GPT 是如何運作?
  - o 先給問題一個描述
  - o 再給一個範例



- Few-show Learning:給一點例子
- In-context Learning (不是一般的 learning,它連 gradient descent 都沒有做)
- One-shot Learning: 給一個例子
- Zero-shot Learning:完全不給例子



Average of 42 tasks

● 三條線是 42 個任務的平均正確率

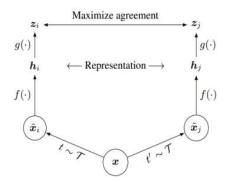
## **Beyond Text**



• 在語音、影像都可以用 self-supervised learning 的技術

## Image - SimCLR

https://arxiv.org/abs/2002.05709 https://github.com/google-research/simclr



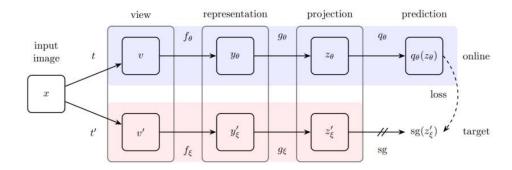
• Image - SimCLR

## Image - BYOL

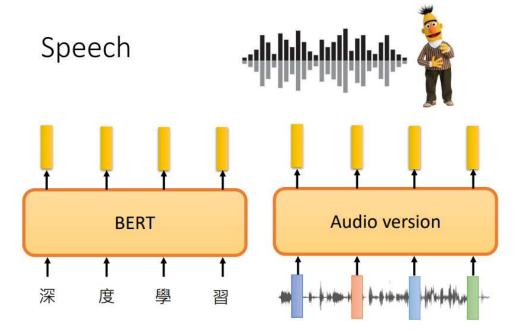
### Bootstrap your own latent:

A new approach to self-supervised Learning

https://arxiv.org/abs/2006.07733



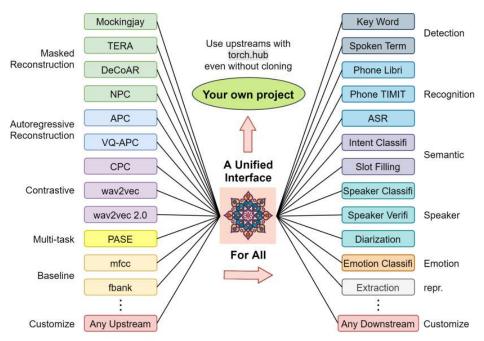
• Image - BYOL



● 也可以做語音版的 GPT、BERT

# Speech GLUE - SUPERB

- Speech processing Universal PERformance Benchmark
  - Will be available soon
- Downstream: Benchmark with 10+ tasks
  - The models need to know how to process content, speaker, emotion, and even semantics.
- Toolkit: A flexible and modularized framework for self-supervised speech models.
  - https://github.com/s3prl/s3prl
  - 在語音上還沒有類似 GLUE 基準的資料庫
  - SUPERB



https://github.com/andi611/Self-Supervised-Speech-Pretraining-and-Representation-Learning

- Toolkit 裡面包含各式各樣 self-supervised learning 模型
- 以及這些 self-supervised learning 模型可以做的各式各樣的下游的任務
- self-supervised learning 技術,不只能用在文字上,在影像上、語音上都仍然有非常大的空間可以使用 self-supervised learning 的技術

tags: 2022 李宏毅\_機器學習