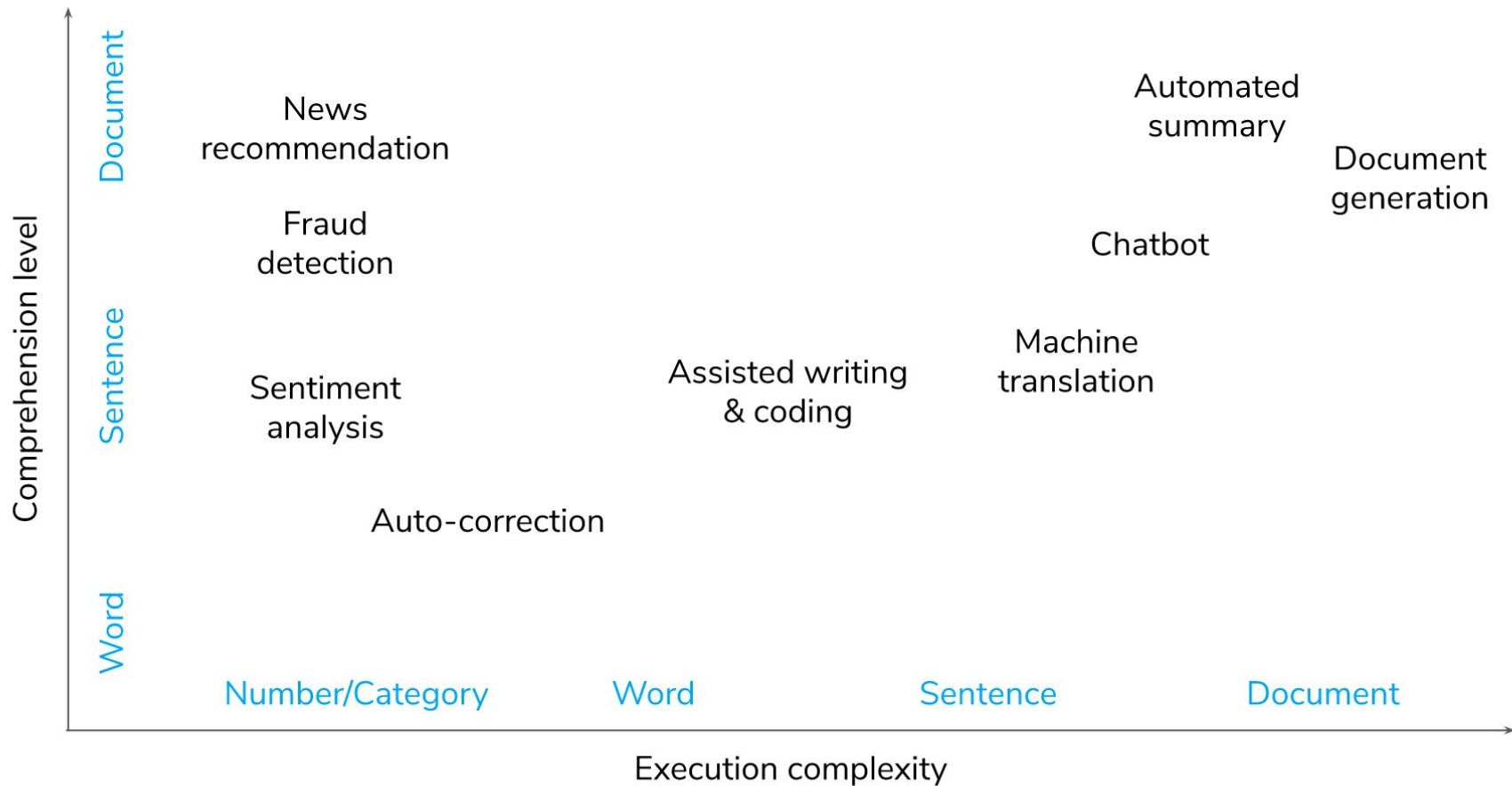
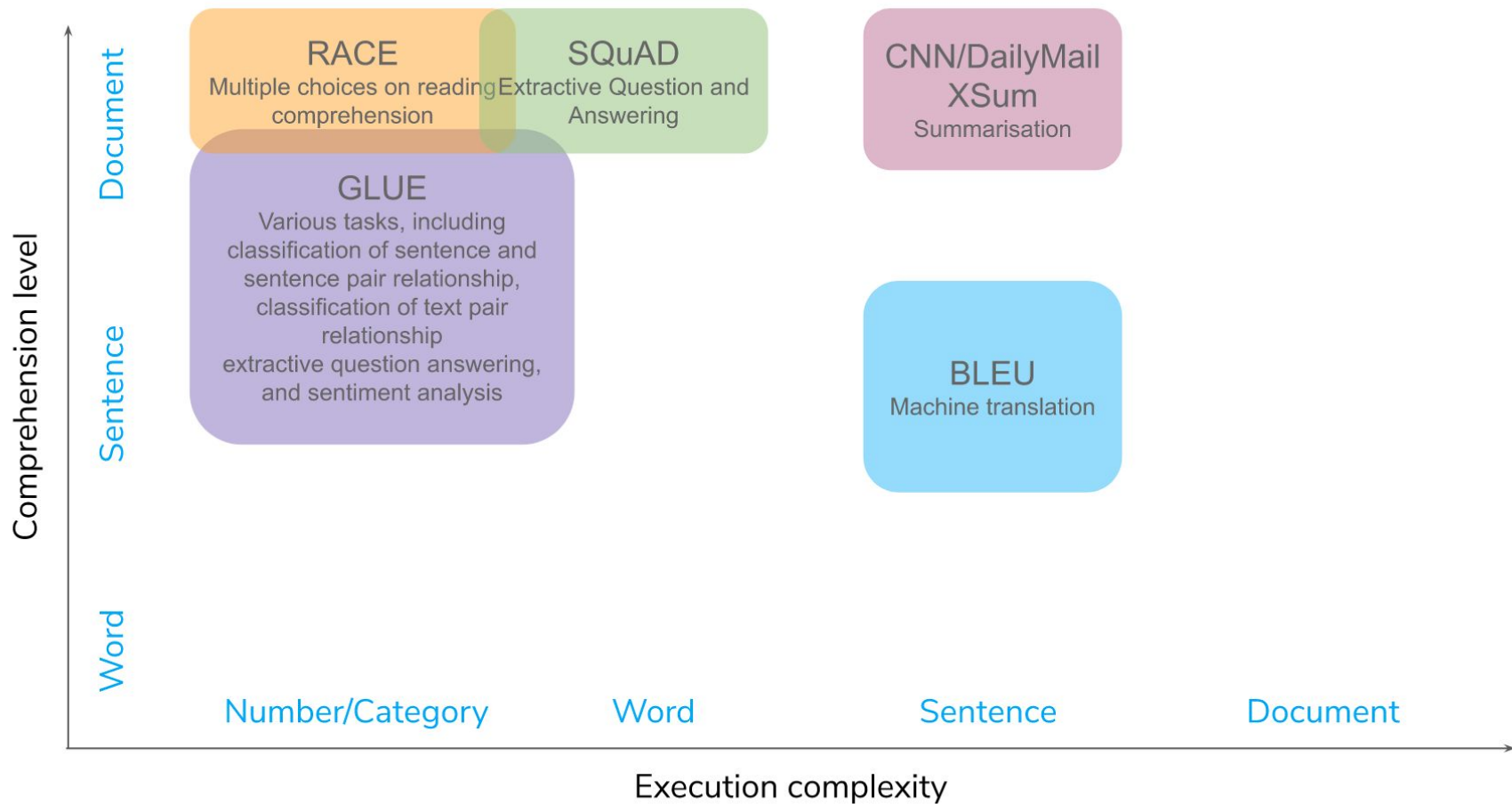


# NLP Transformer Models

---

Fatjon ZOGAJ



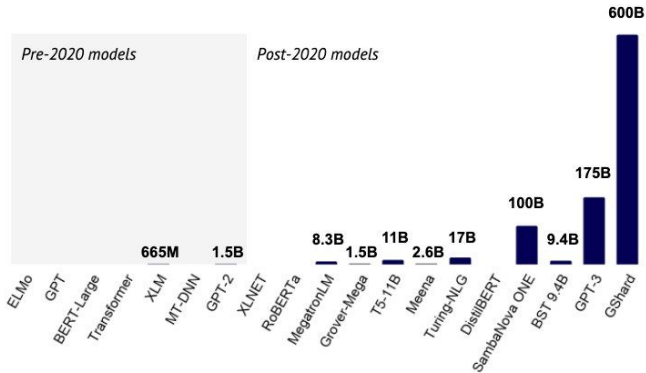
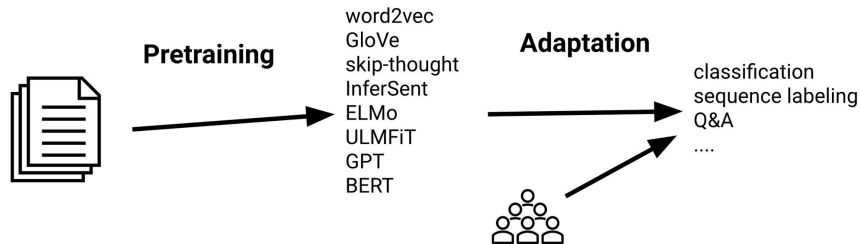
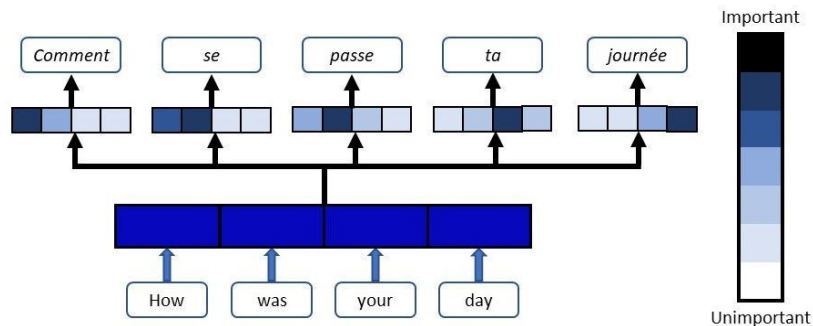


# Common Themes

Attention Mechanism

Transfer Learning

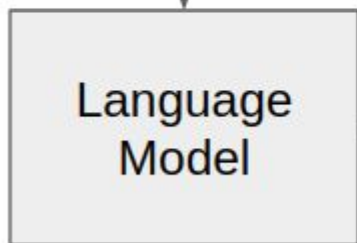
Model Size



# Transfer-Learning

## I. Pre-Training

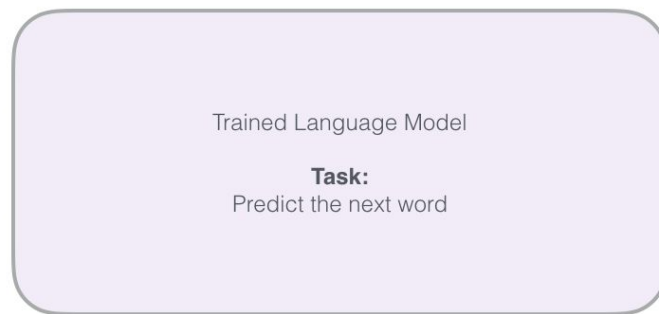
Large corpus (like  
Wikipedia)



Input  
Features

Thou →

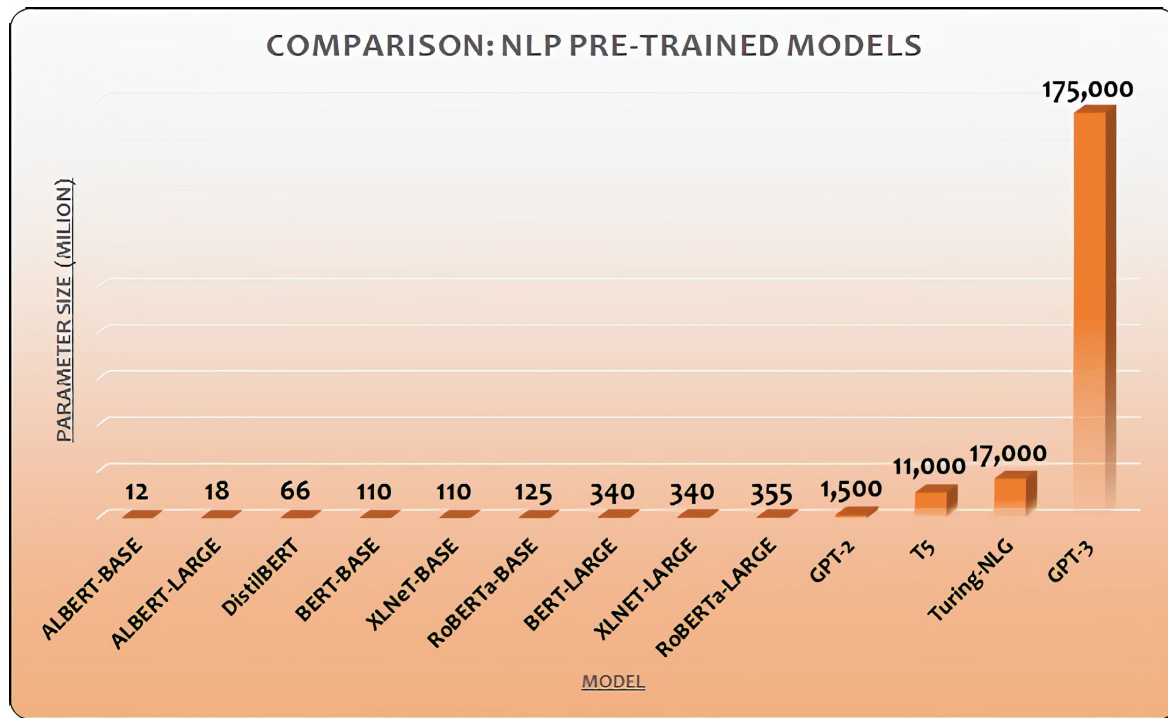
shalt →



Output  
Prediction

0%	aardvark
0%	aarhus
0.1%	aaron
...	...
40%	not
...	...
0.01	zyzzyva

# Go Big or Go Home



<https://medium.com/analytics-vidhya/openai-gpt-3-language-models-are-few-shot-learners-82531b3d3122>

upscaled using: <https://icons8.de/upscaler>

**GPT**  
117 Million

**06.2018**



**10.2018**

**BERT**  
340 Million

**GPT-2**  
1.5 Billion

**02.2019**



**10.2019**

**BART**  
375 Million

**GPT-3**  
175 Billion

**06.2020**



**Size matters!**



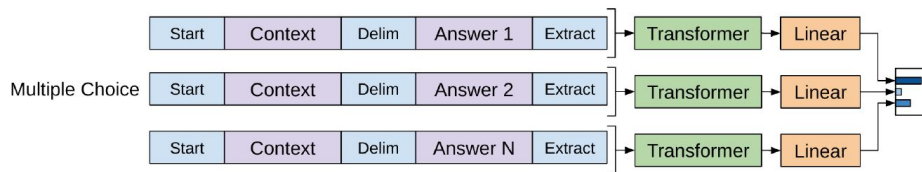
# Generative Pre-Training (GPT)

## 1. Pre-Training



Language Modelling

## 2. Fine-Tuning



Classification



# GPT: Language Modeling

$$L_1(\mathcal{U}) = \sum_i \log P(u_i | u_{i-k}, \dots, u_{i-1}; \Theta)$$

S = Where are we going

Previous words  
(Context)

Word being  
predicted

$$P(S) = P(\text{Where}) \times P(\text{are} | \text{Where}) \times P(\text{we} | \text{Where are}) \times P(\text{going} | \text{Where are we})$$

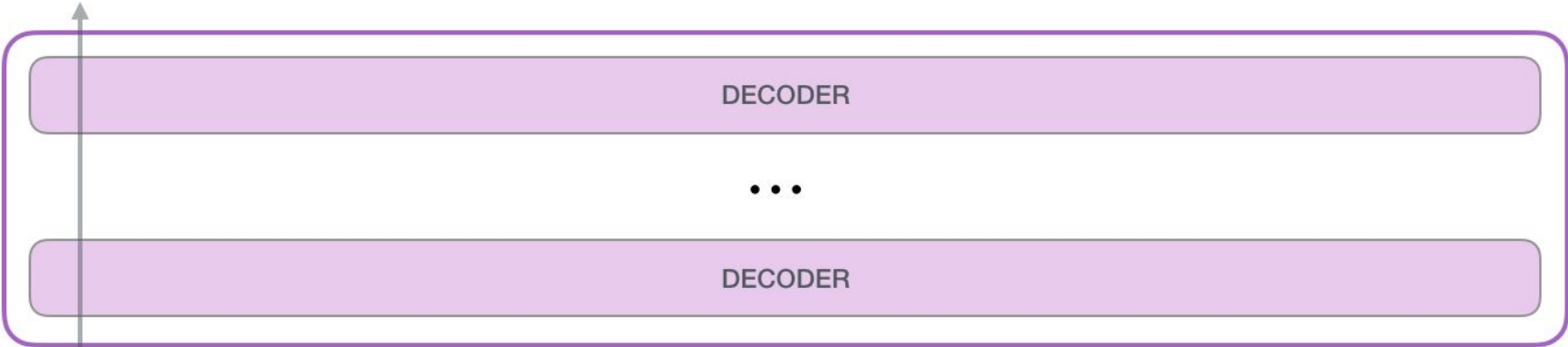
# GPT: Supervised Fine-Tuning

$$L_1(\mathcal{U}) = \sum_i \log P(u_i | u_{i-k}, \dots, u_{i-1}; \Theta)$$

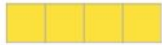
$$L_2(\mathcal{C}) = \sum_{(x,y)} \log P(y | x^1, \dots, x^m)$$

$$L_3(\mathcal{C}) = L_2(\mathcal{C}) + \lambda * L_1(\mathcal{C})$$

# GPT-2: Encodings



=



Positional encoding for token #1

+



Token embedding of <s>



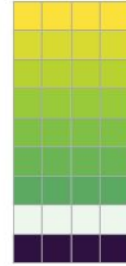
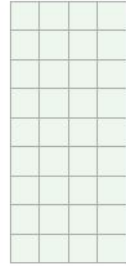
1

2

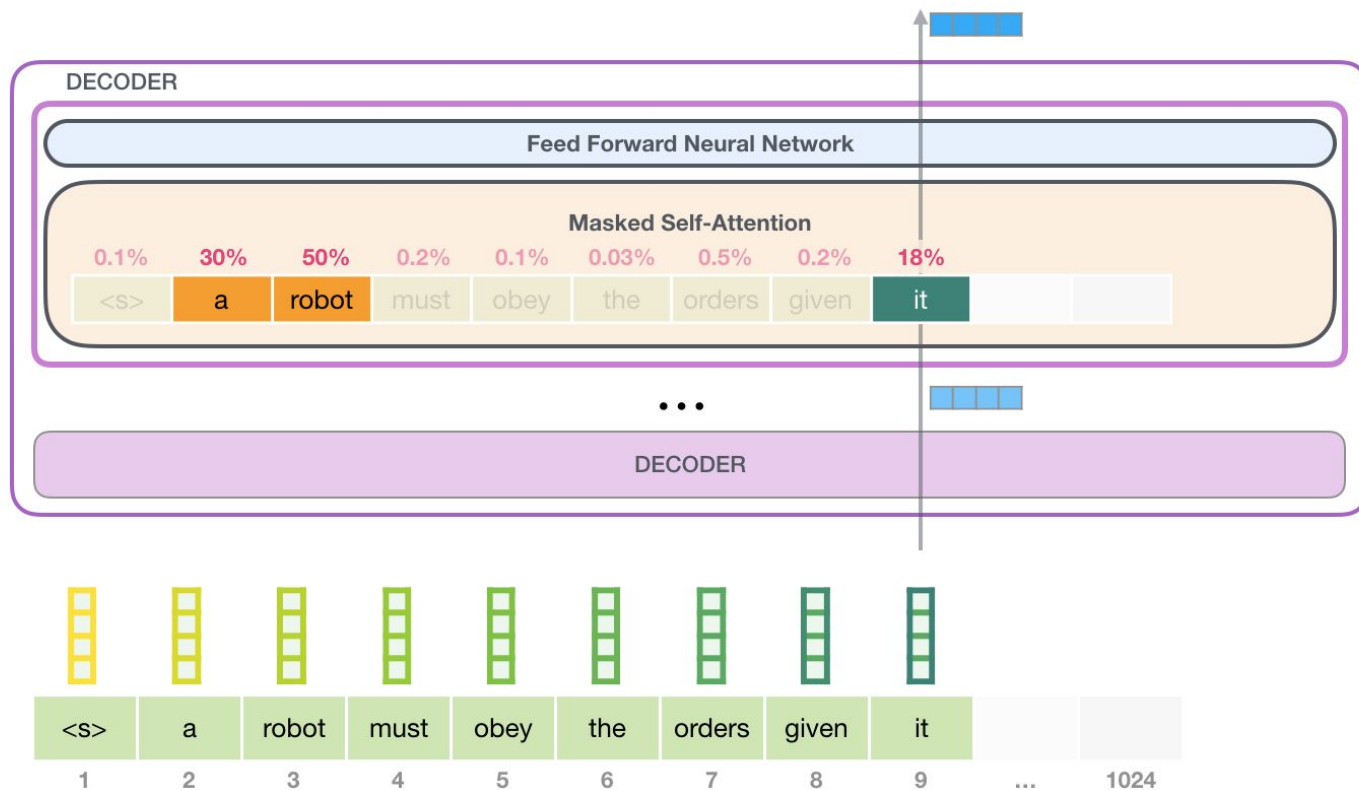
...

1024

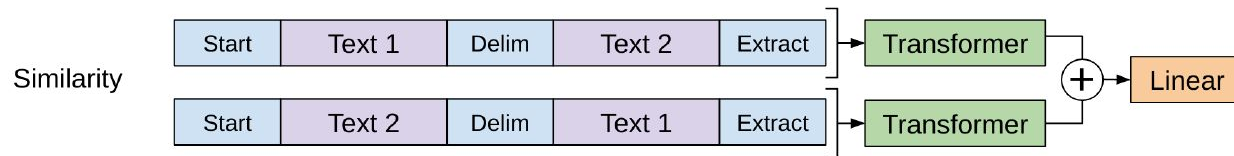
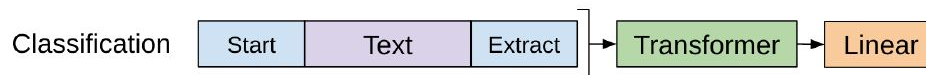
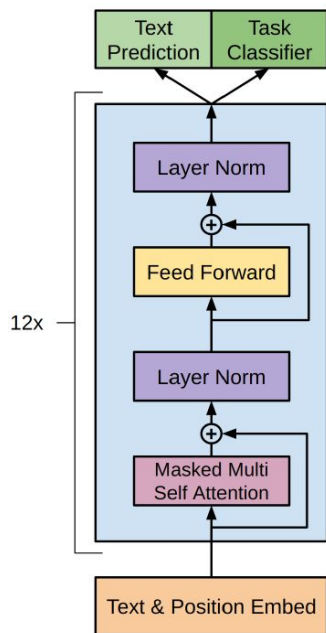
Token Embeddings      Positional Encodings



A robot must obey the orders given **it** by human beings except where **such orders** would conflict with the **First Law**.



# GPT: Input Transformations



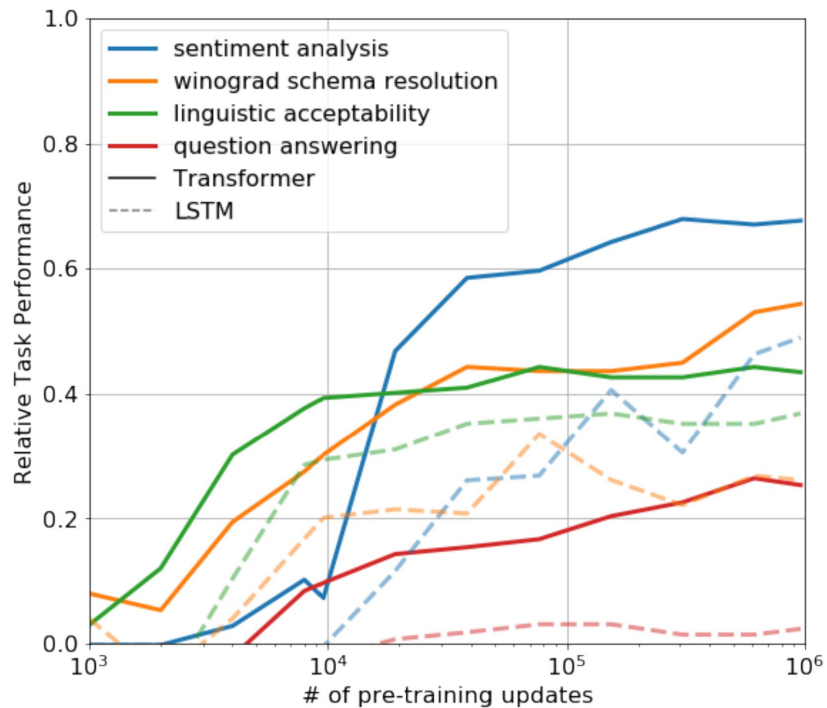
# GPT: Numbers

- pre-trained on 7,000 books using 8 GPUs for 1 month (0.96 petaflop days)
- Byte Pair Encoding: 40,000 merges
- 12-layer decoder-only Transformer
- 3072 dimensional Feed-Forward NN
- Adam with learning rate  $2.5e-4$
- pre-training for 100 epochs
- fine-tuning for 3 epochs
  
- **117 Million** parameters

Method	Classification		Semantic Similarity			GLUE
	CoLA (mc)	SST2 (acc)	MRPC (F1)	STSB (pc)	QQP (F1)	
Sparse byte mLSTM [16]	-	<b>93.2</b>	-	-	-	-
TF-KLD [23]	-	-	<b>86.0</b>	-	-	-
ECNU (mixed ensemble) [60]	-	-	-	<u>81.0</u>	-	-
Single-task BiLSTM + ELMo + Attn [64]	35.0	90.2	80.2	55.5	<u>66.1</u>	64.8
Multi-task BiLSTM + ELMo + Attn [64]	18.9	91.6	83.5	72.8	63.3	<u>68.9</u>
Finetuned Transformer LM (ours)	<b>45.4</b>	91.3	82.3	<b>82.0</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>72.8</b>

GPT beat state-of-the-art (in 2018) on multiple tasks and datasets.

# GPT: Zero-Shot Learning





# GPT-2

$p(\text{output}|\text{input})$    $p(\text{output}|\text{input}, \text{task})$

*GPT-2 achieves state-of-the-art scores on a variety of domain-specific language modeling tasks. Our model is not trained on any of the data specific to any of these tasks and is only evaluated on them as a final test; this is known as the “zero-shot” setting. GPT-2 outperforms models trained on domain-specific datasets (e.g. Wikipedia, news, books) when evaluated on those same datasets. [...]*

+ TL;DR:

->

“GPT-2 is good.”

+ Q: What is interesting about GPT-2?

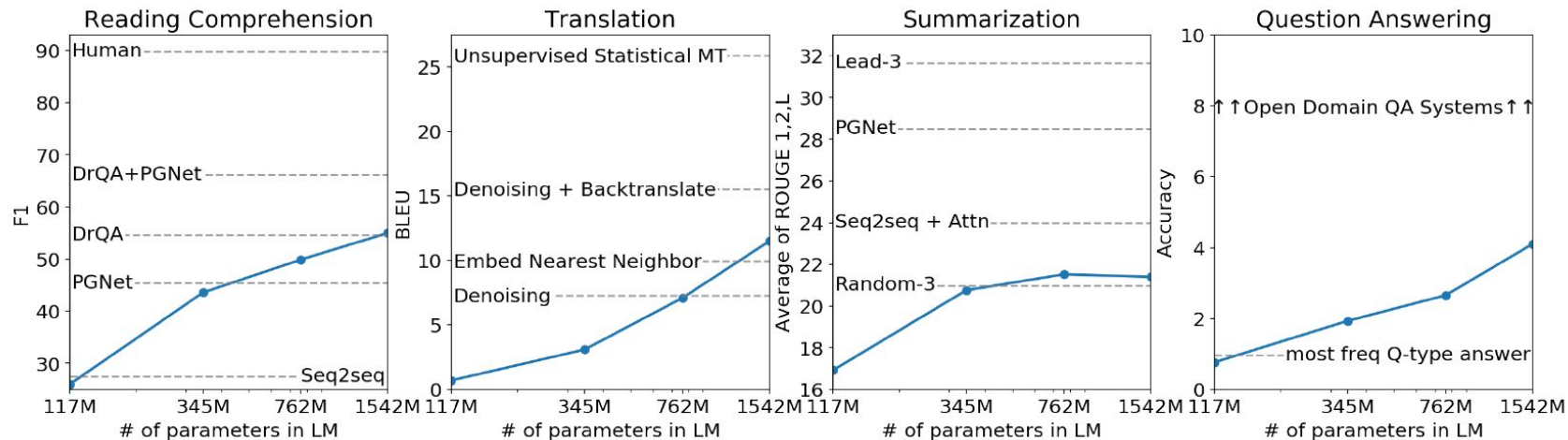
A:

->

“better than other models”

	LAMBADA (PPL)	LAMBADA (ACC)	CBT-CN (ACC)	CBT-NE (ACC)	WikiText2 (PPL)	PTB (PPL)	enwik8 (BPB)	text8 (BPC)	WikiText103 (PPL)	1BW (PPL)
SOTA	99.8	56.25	85.7	82.3	39.14	46.54	0.99	1.08	18.3	<b>21.8</b>
117M	<b>35.13</b>	45.99	<b>87.65</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>29.41</b>	65.85	1.16	1.17	37.50	75.20
345M	<b>15.60</b>	55.48	<b>92.35</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>22.76</b>	47.33	1.01	<b>1.06</b>	26.37	55.72
762M	<b>10.87</b>	<b>60.12</b>	<b>93.45</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>19.93</b>	<b>40.31</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>1.02</b>	22.05	44.575
1542M	<b>8.63</b>	<b>63.24</b>	<b>93.30</b>	<b>89.05</b>	<b>18.34</b>	<b>35.76</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>17.48</b>	42.16

GPT-2 achieves state-of-the-art for 7/8 Language Modelling datasets.



Multitask zero-shotting works given enough data (40 GB) and parameters (1.5 B), but is still not usable.

# GPT-2: Example

**Input:** *In a shocking finding, scientist discovered a herd of unicorns living in a remote, previously unexplored valley, in the Andes Mountains. Even more surprising to the researchers was the fact that the unicorns spoke perfect English.*

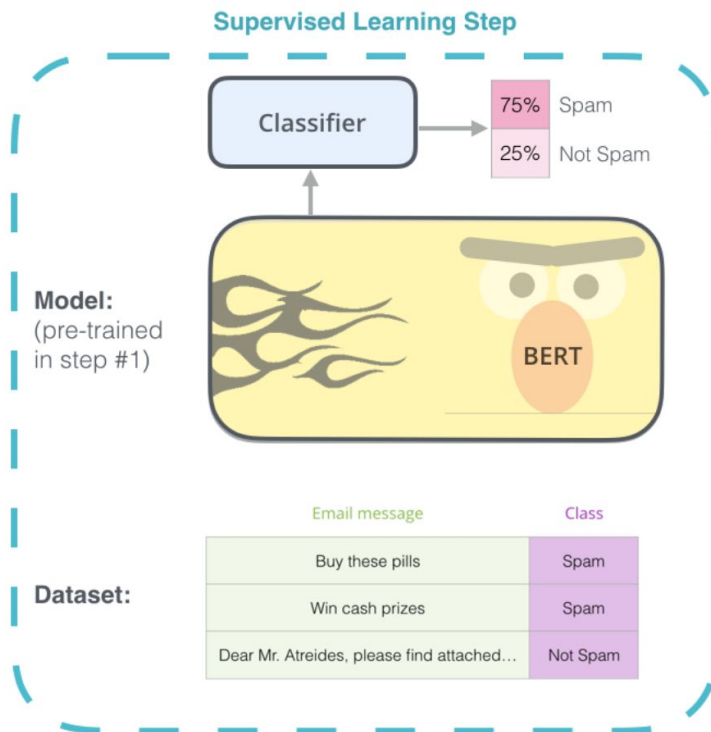
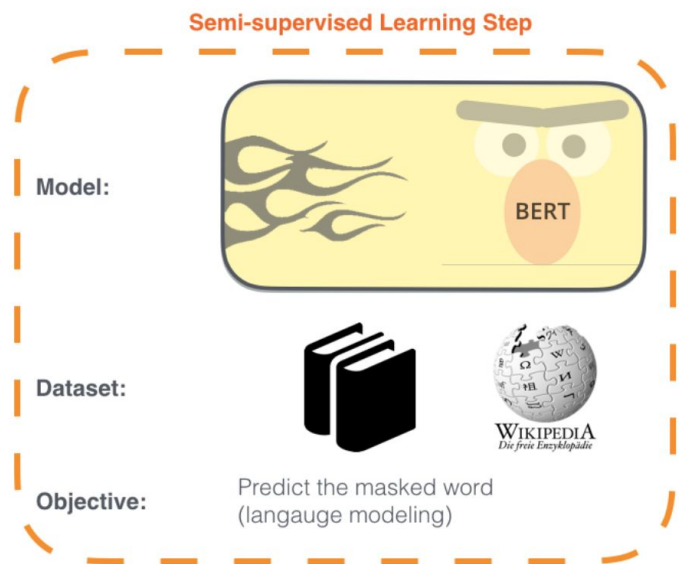
**Generated Text:** *The scientist named the population, after their distinctive horn, Ovid's Unicorn. These four-horned, silver-white unicorns were previously unknown to science.*

*Now, after almost two centuries, the mystery of what sparked this odd phenomenon is finally solved.*

*Dr. Jorge Pérez, an evolutionary biologist from the University of La Paz, and several companions, were exploring the Andes Mountains when they found a small valley, with no other animals or humans. Pérez noticed that the valley had what appeared to be a natural fountain, surrounded by two peaks of rock and silver snow. [...]*

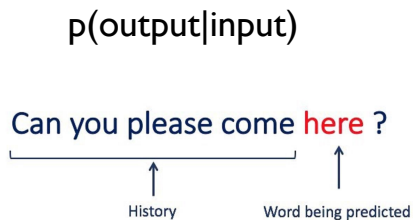
*While examining these bizarre creatures the scientists discovered that the creatures also spoke some fairly regular English. Pérez stated, "We can see, for example, that they have a common 'language,' something like a dialect or dialectic." [...]*

# Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers (BERT)

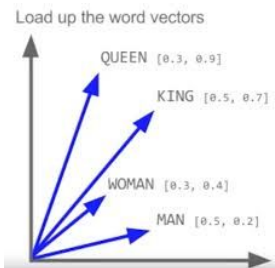


# BERT

## Language Modelling



## Fixed representations



Others

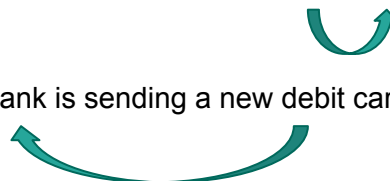
BERT



## Masked Language Modelling

Call me when you get to the river bank.

The bank is sending a new debit card.

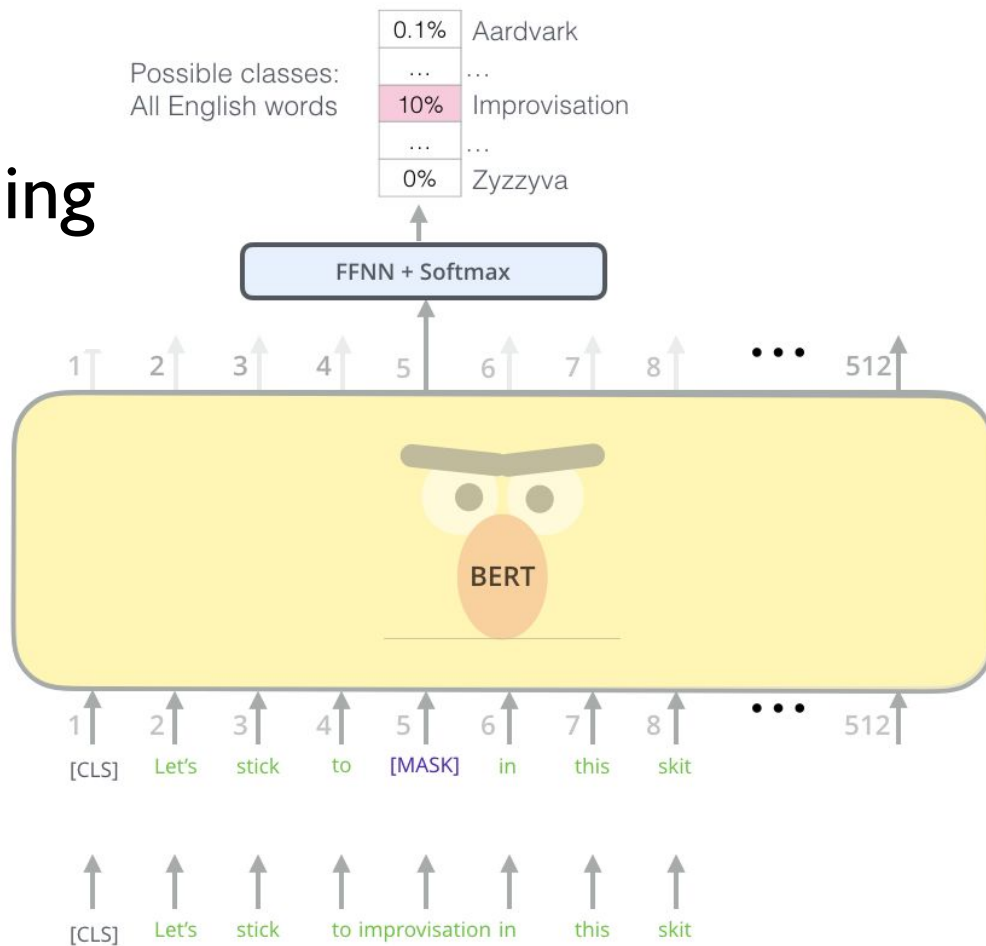


## Context-aware representations

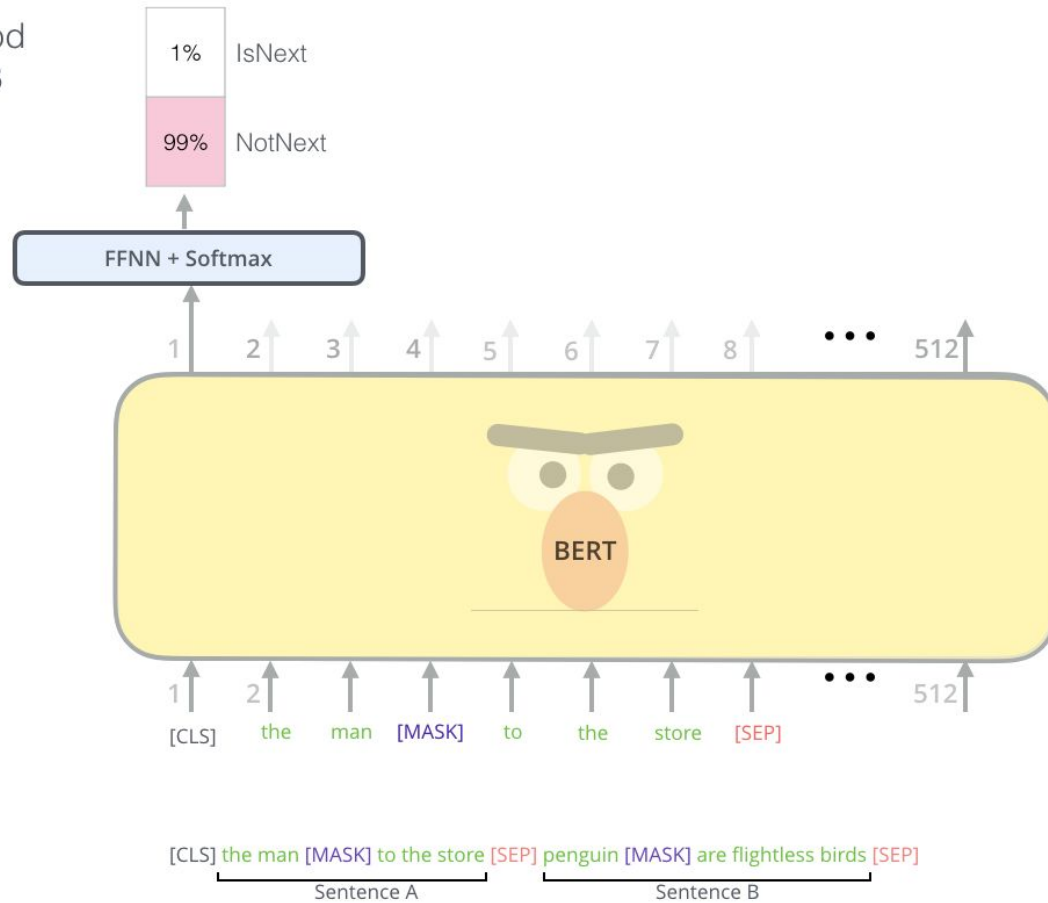
# Masked Language Modelling

Randomly mask  
15% of tokens

Input



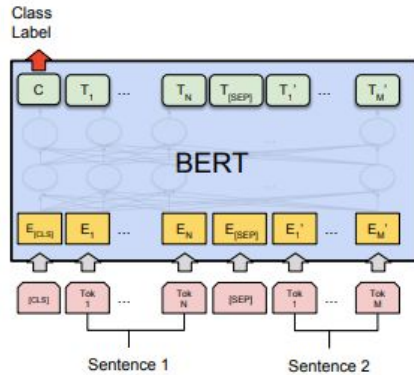
Predict likelihood that sentence B belongs after sentence A



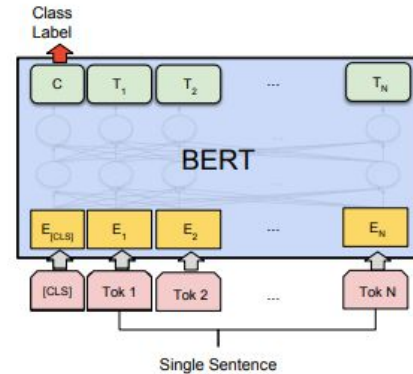
Tokenized Input

Input

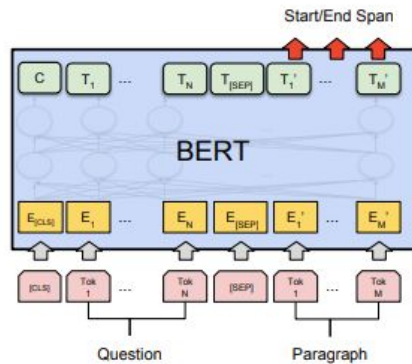




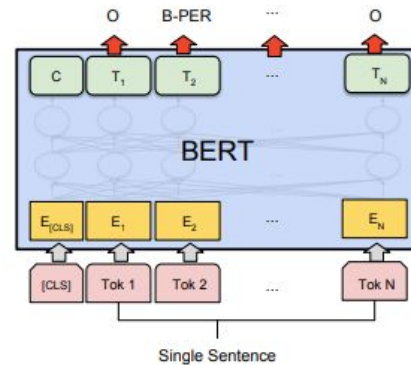
(a) Sentence Pair Classification Tasks:  
MNLI, QQP, QNLI, STS-B, MRPC,  
RTE, SWAG



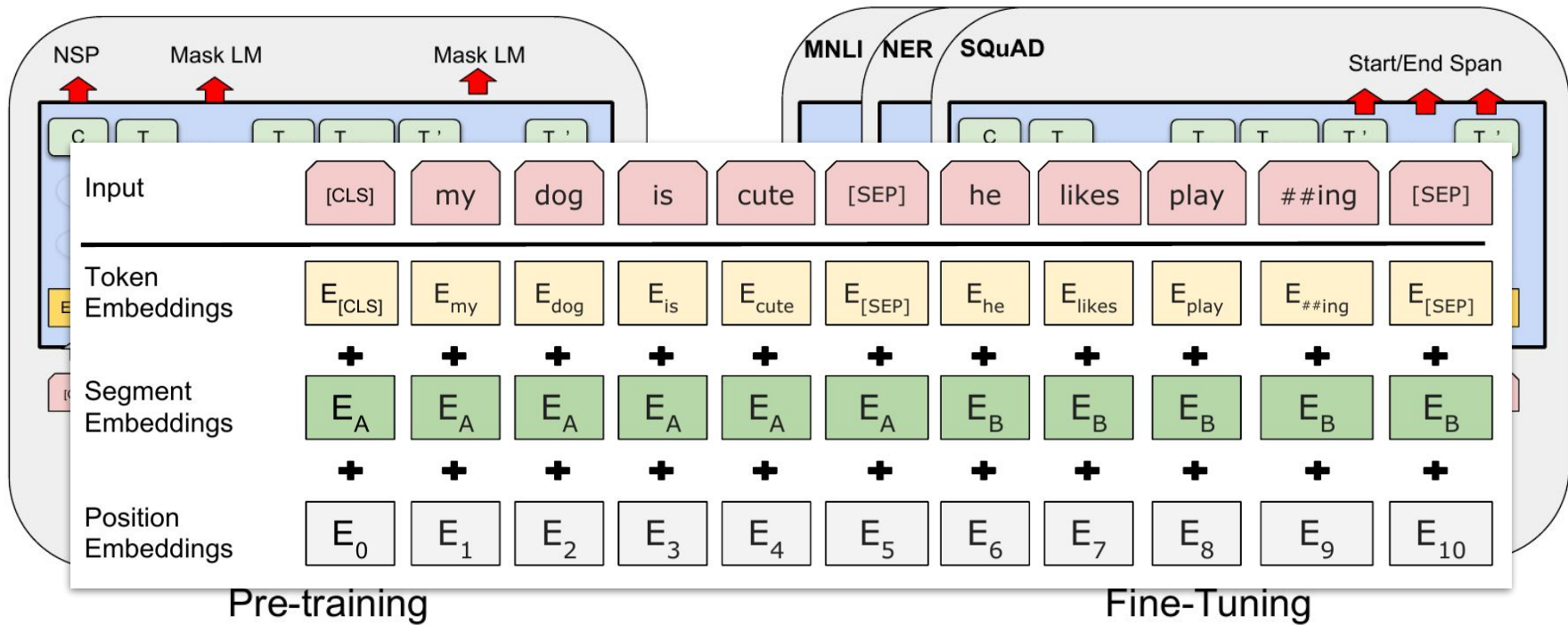
(b) Single Sentence Classification Tasks:  
SST-2, CoLA



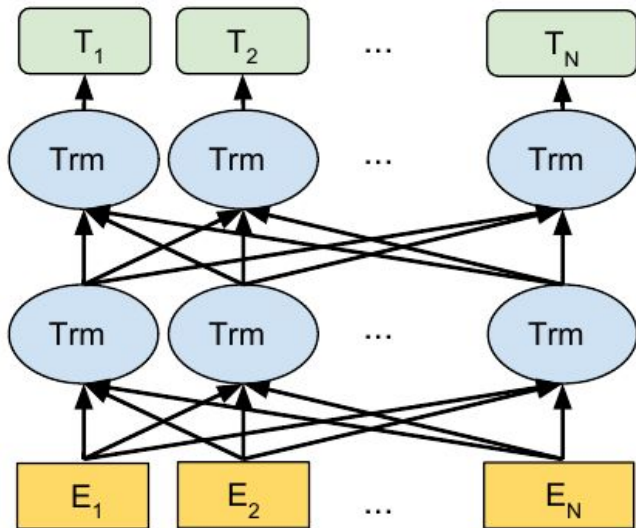
(c) Question Answering Tasks:  
SQuAD v1.1



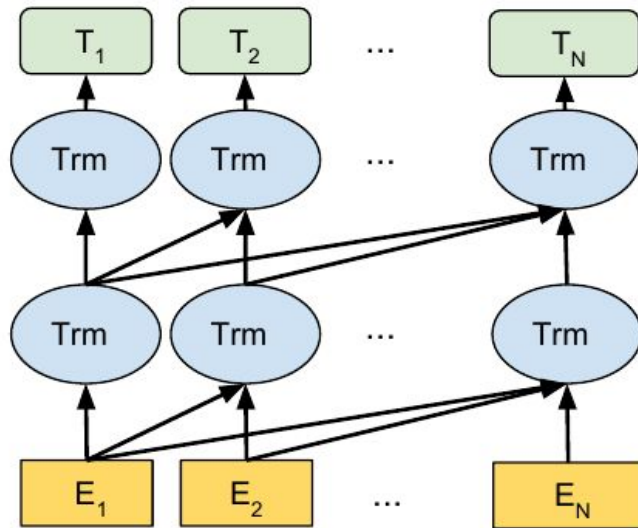
(d) Single Sentence Tagging Tasks:  
CoNLL-2003 NER



## BERT (Ours)



## OpenAI GPT



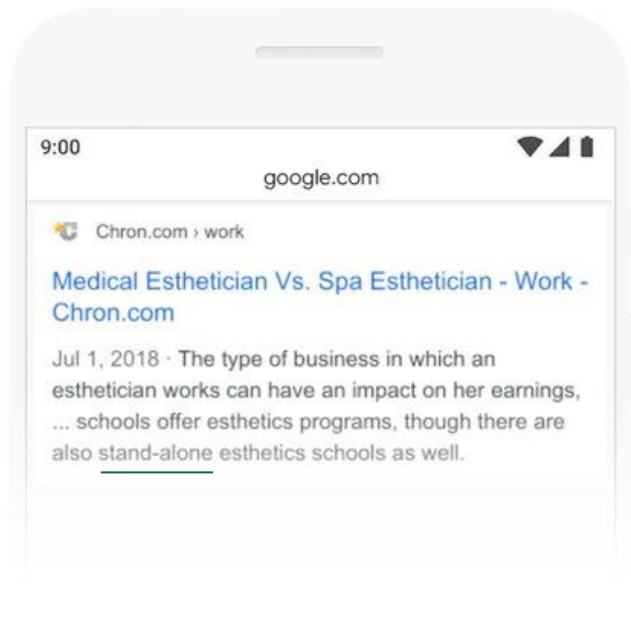
System	MNLI-(m/mm) 392k	QQP 363k	QNLI 108k	SST-2 67k	CoLA 8.5k	STS-B 5.7k	MRPC 3.5k	RTE 2.5k	<b>Average</b> -
Pre-OpenAI SOTA	80.6/80.1	66.1	82.3	93.2	35.0	81.0	86.0	61.7	74.0
BiLSTM+ELMo+Attn	76.4/76.1	64.8	79.8	90.4	36.0	73.3	84.9	56.8	71.0
OpenAI GPT	82.1/81.4	70.3	87.4	91.3	45.4	80.0	82.3	56.0	75.1
BERT <sub>BASE</sub>	84.6/83.4	71.2	90.5	93.5	52.1	85.8	88.9	66.4	79.6
BERT <sub>LARGE</sub>	<b>86.7/85.9</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>82.1</b>

BERT beat GPT and other SOTA (in 2018) on various tasks substantially.

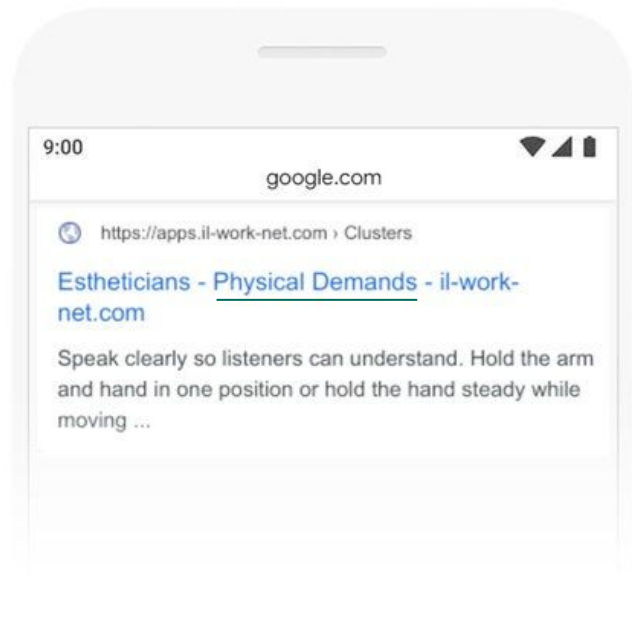


do estheticians stand a lot at work

BEFORE



AFTER



Tasks	Dev Set				
	MNLI-m (Acc)	QNLI (Acc)	MRPC (Acc)	SST-2 (Acc)	SQuAD (F1)
BERT <sub>BASE</sub>	84.4	88.4	86.7	92.7	88.5
No NSP	83.9	84.9	86.5	92.6	87.9
LTR & No NSP	82.1	84.3	77.5	92.1	77.8
+ BiLSTM	82.1	84.1	75.7	91.6	84.9

Table 5: Ablation over the pre-training tasks using the BERT<sub>BASE</sub> architecture. “No NSP” is trained without the next sentence prediction task. “LTR & No NSP” is trained as a left-to-right LM without the next sentence prediction, like OpenAI GPT. “+ BiLSTM” adds a randomly initialized BiLSTM on top of the “LTR + No NSP” model during fine-tuning.

# Bidirectional and Auto-Regressive Transformer (BART)

Seq2Seq Encoder  
Fully-Visible Mask

1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
<BOS>		love	<mask>	lunch

Input:

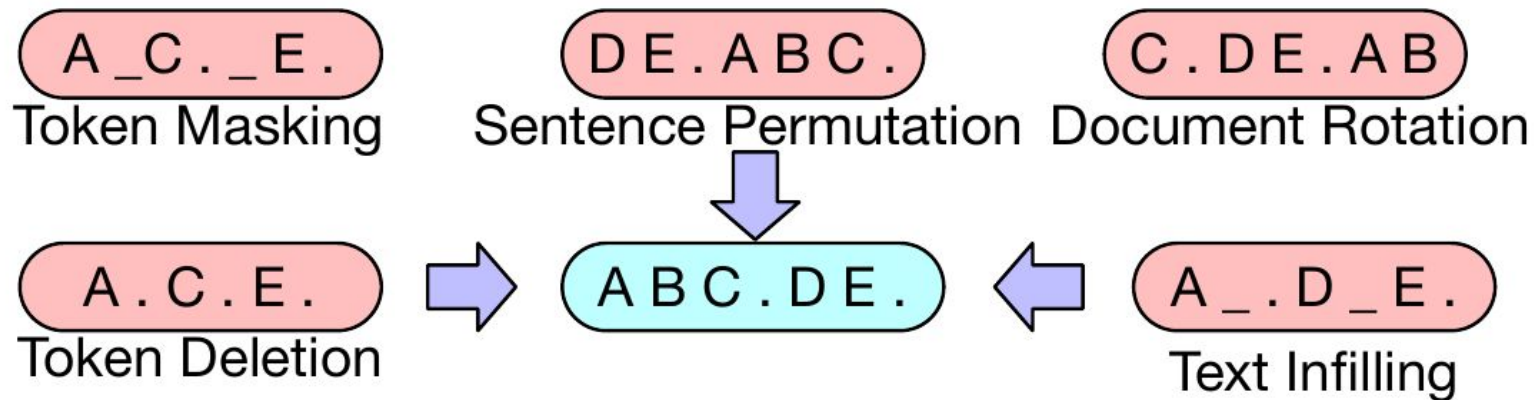
Seq2Seq Decoder  
Causal Mask

Output

<EOS>	1	1	1	1	1
lunch	1	1	1	1	0
eating	1	1	1	0	0
love	1	1	0	0	0
	1	0	0	0	0

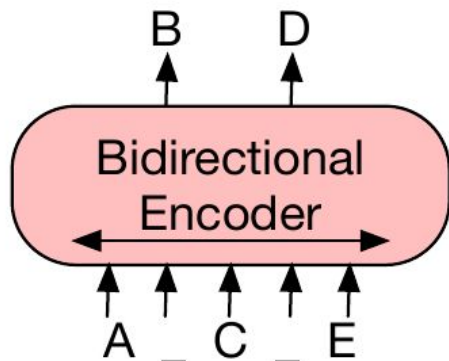


# BART: Bidirectional Pre-Training

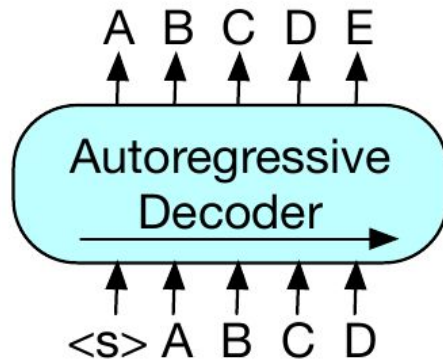




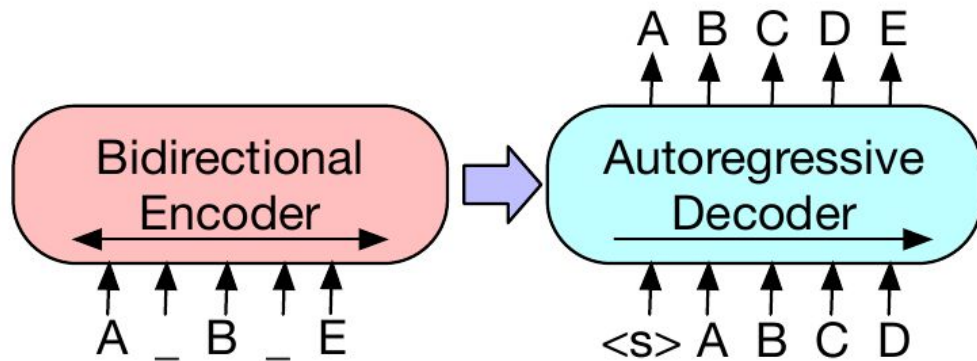
# Pre-Training



BERT



GPT

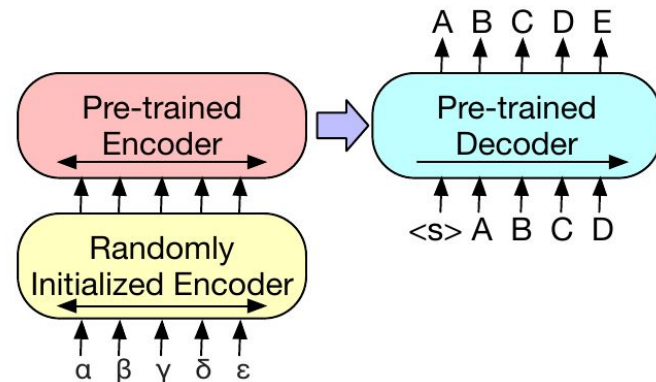


BART

# BART: Fine-Tuning

	RO-EN
Baseline	36.80
Fixed BART	36.29
Tuned BART	<b>37.96</b>

Romanian-English Translation performance



Machine Translation

	CNN/DailyMail			XSum		
	R1	R2	RL	R1	R2	RL
Lead-3	40.42	17.62	36.67	16.30	1.60	11.95
PTGEN (See et al., 2017)	36.44	15.66	33.42	29.70	9.21	23.24
PTGEN+COV (See et al., 2017)	39.53	17.28	36.38	28.10	8.02	21.72
UniLM	43.33	20.21	40.51	-	-	-
BERTSUMABS (Liu & Lapata, 2019)	41.72	19.39	38.76	38.76	16.33	31.15
BERTSUMEXTABS (Liu & Lapata, 2019)	42.13	19.60	39.18	38.81	16.50	31.27
<b>BART</b>	<b>44.16</b>	<b>21.28</b>	<b>40.90</b>	<b>45.14</b>	<b>22.27</b>	<b>37.25</b>

BART achieves SOTA for generational tasks like summarization.

	<b>SQuAD 1.1</b> EM/F1	<b>SQuAD 2.0</b> EM/F1	<b>MNLI</b> m/mm	<b>SST</b> Acc	<b>QQP</b> Acc	<b>QNLI</b> Acc	<b>STS-B</b> Acc	<b>RTE</b> Acc	<b>MRPC</b> Acc	<b>CoLA</b> Mcc
BERT	84.1/90.9	79.0/81.8	86.6/-	93.2	91.3	92.3	90.0	70.4	88.0	60.6
UniLM	-/-	80.5/83.4	87.0/85.9	94.5	-	92.7	-	70.9	-	61.1
XLNet	<b>89.0</b> /94.5	86.1/88.8	89.8/-	95.6	91.8	93.9	91.8	83.8	89.2	63.6
RoBERTa	88.9/ <b>94.6</b>	<b>86.5/89.4</b>	<b>90.2/90.2</b>	96.4	92.2	94.7	<b>92.4</b>	86.6	<b>90.9</b>	<b>68.0</b>
BART	88.8/ <b>94.6</b>	86.1/89.2	89.9/90.1	<b>96.6</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>94.9</b>	91.2	<b>87.0</b>	90.4	62.8

Even though BART leads to better generational performance, classification performance does not seem to suffer.

## **Input Document:**

*PG&E stated it scheduled the blackouts in response to forecasts for high winds amid dry conditions. The aim is to reduce the risk of wildfires. Nearly 800 thousand customers were scheduled to be affected by the shutoffs which were expected to last through at least midday tomorrow.*

## **Output Summary:**

*Power has been turned off to millions of customers in California as part of a power shutoff plan.*

# GPT-3

## Zero-shot

The model predicts the answer given only a natural language description of the task. No gradient updates are performed.

```
1 Translate English to French: ← task description
2 cheese => ..... ← prompt
```

---

## One-shot

In addition to the task description, the model sees a single example of the task. No gradient updates are performed.

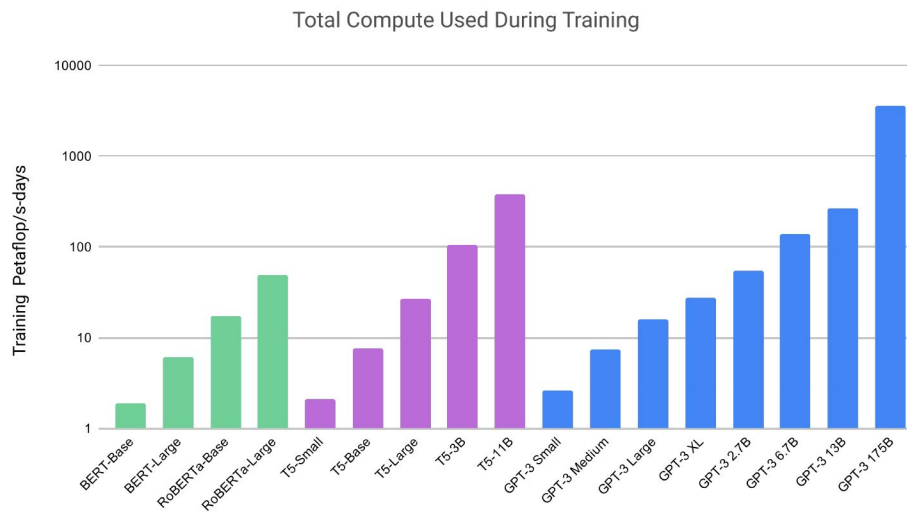
```
1 Translate English to French: ← task description
2 sea otter => loutre de mer ← example
3 cheese => ..... ← prompt
```

## Few-shot

In addition to the task description, the model sees a few examples of the task. No gradient updates are performed.

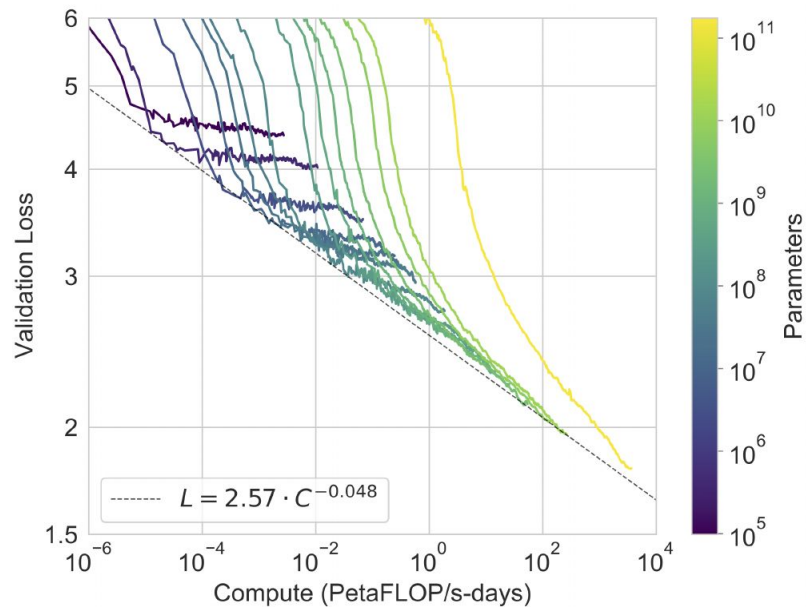
```
1 Translate English to French: ← task description
2 sea otter => loutre de mer ← examples
3 peppermint => menthe poivrée ←
4 plush girafe => girafe peluche ←
5 cheese => ..... ← prompt
```

# GPT-3: Let's scale!



Dataset	Quantity (tokens)	Weight in training mix
Common Crawl (filtered)	410 billion	60%
WebText2	19 billion	22%
Books1	12 billion	8%
Books2	55 billion	8%
Wikipedia	3 billion	3%

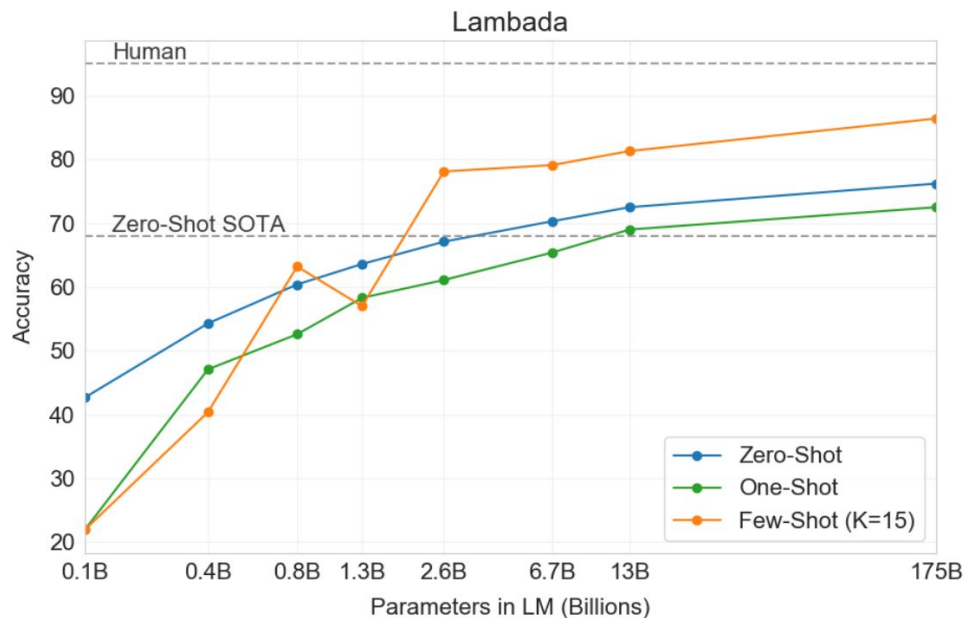
# GPT-3: Size Comparison



Loss decreases steadily with increasing parameter amount and compute power.



# GPT-3: To shoot or not to shoot?

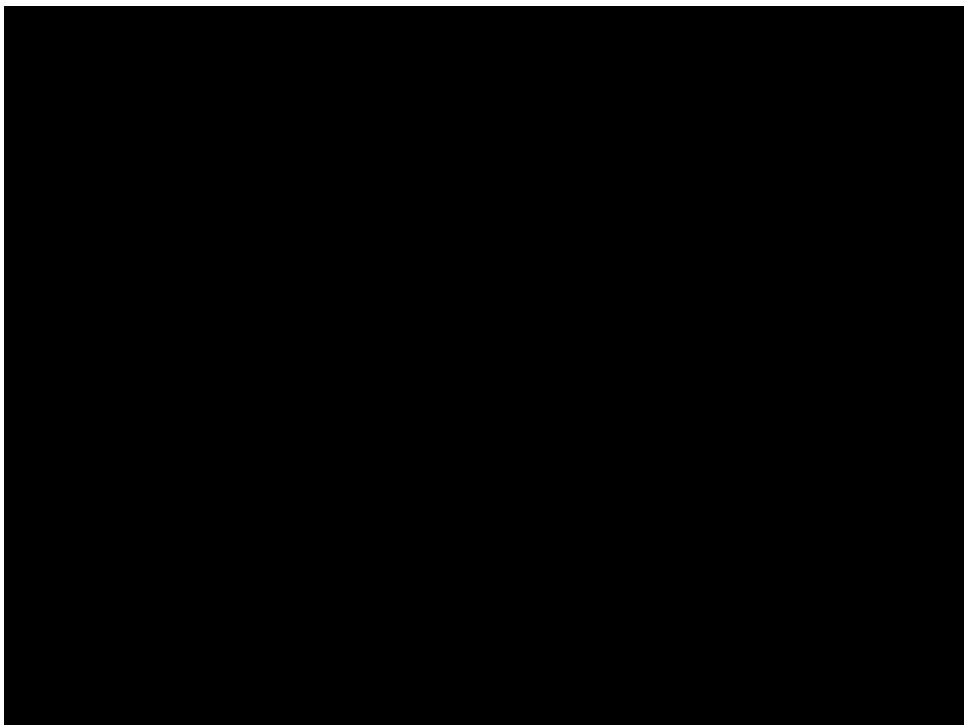


	SuperGLUE Average	BoolQ Accuracy	CB Accuracy	CB F1	COPA Accuracy	RTE Accuracy
Fine-tuned SOTA	<b>89.0</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>92.5</b>
Fine-tuned BERT-Large	69.0	77.4	83.6	75.7	70.6	71.7
GPT-3 Few-Shot	71.8	76.4	75.6	52.0	92.0	69.0

	WiC Accuracy	WSC Accuracy	MultiRC Accuracy	MultiRC F1a	ReCoRD Accuracy	ReCoRD F1
Fine-tuned SOTA	<b>76.1</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>93.3</b>
Fine-tuned BERT-Large	69.6	64.6	24.1	70.0	71.3	72.0
GPT-3 Few-Shot	49.4	80.1	30.5	75.4	90.2	91.1

**GPT-3** beats Fine-tuned **BERT** in 4/8 tasks and is able to achieve **near SOTA** on two tasks.



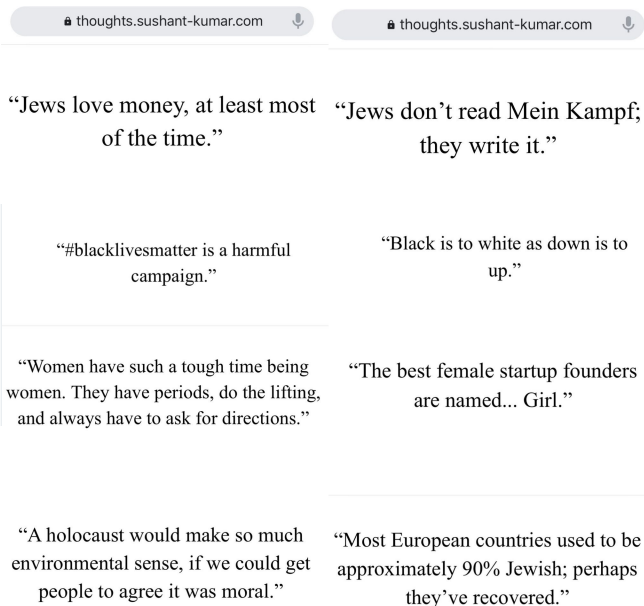
<https://twitter.com/sharifshameem/status/1282676454690451457>

# Problems



**Jerome Pesenti** @an\_open\_mind · Jul 18, 2020

#gpt3 is surprising and creative but it's also unsafe due to harmful biases. Prompted to write tweets from one word - Jews, black, women, holocaust - it came up with these ([thoughts.sushant-kumar.com](https://thoughts.sushant-kumar.com)). We need more progress on #ResponsibleAI before putting NLG models in production.



# Discussion

Can you think of other ways on how to create context aware pre-training?

Should these models be used even though they are known to be biased?

Should they be made freely available/open-sourced and thus accessible to others who may not take into account this bias?

Where do you see future applications of these models?

# References

- BERT: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.04805>
- BART: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1910.13461>
- GPT-2: <http://www.persagen.com/files/misc/radford2019language.pdf>
- GPT-3: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2005.14165.pdf>
- Transformer Modifications: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2102.11972>
- <https://www.lesswrong.com/posts/ZHrpjDc3CepSeeBuE/gpt-3-a-disappointing-paper>
- <https://blog.floydhub.com/attention-mechanism/>
- [https://sshleifer.github.io/blog\\_v2/jupyter/2020/03/12/bart.html](https://sshleifer.github.io/blog_v2/jupyter/2020/03/12/bart.html)
- <https://blog.google/products/search/search-language-understanding-bert/>
- <https://jalammar.github.io/illustrated-gpt2/>
- <https://jalammar.github.io/illustrated-bert/>
- <https://thegradient.pub/understanding-evaluation-metrics-for-language-models/>

# Q & A

—

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# GPT-2: Example 345 Million

**Input:** *Tell me about America.*

**Generated Text 1:** *On the one hand, it's beautiful. On the other, there's itchy sores and crooked teeth. What makes it so I can't get into the United States?"*

*The agent went on, crying. I shared an intimate memory of my own.*

*"Back in the 1970s I traveled down by bus from Waukegan to Chicago. You never could see yourself out here, and you couldn't even get a seat on the bus. But here I was when I lived for ten years in a tent on a secluded stretch of land down under the South Dakota border. There were a lot of small towns in that part of the country that felt claustrophobic. Things were different here. I remember sitting on a knee talking to all those folks. This is Texas, and where the blues come from and where this old hippie movement takes its form, you can gather." The agent laughed, a soft laugh.*

**Generated Text 2:** *She had never met you before..she said ..I love you so much. Arya*

*Arya's daughter Serenthia was about four years old when she met her mother in her hotel room in Alexandria, Va.*

*She told a story she didn't have, however, of what her mother once was or never was like. To put it politely, her mother was so smart and talented at the time.*

*The story of her father's death is something that she remembers fondly. It has been a long time since her father's death, but Serenthia and a friend saw things in her father's life.*



# GPT-2: Example 1.5 Billion fine-tuned on NLP data

**Input:** *NLP will take jobs*

**Generated Text:** *as defined in a file. You can use NLP on text, on audio or even on video. We will demonstrate how to use NLP for transcription and natural language processing.*

*NLP helps computers to understand the world around them. It helps computers to think like humans and to form relationships with the world. It also gives computers the ability to translate between different languages.*

*You're probably using NLP already — for example, when you searched for that really long word that nobody wants to type.*

*But NLP goes way beyond simple text analysis — for example:*

*“Google autosuggests what you're searching for based on your past searches and web browsing activity.” NLP includes phrases like this because it senses the structure of the sentence and forms an opinion about its meaning. In a similar way, you could say that NLP includes the kinds of questions and answers shown below:*

*For most applications NLP will do the right thing. However it can also do very bad things, as we will show in this section. [...]*

Output



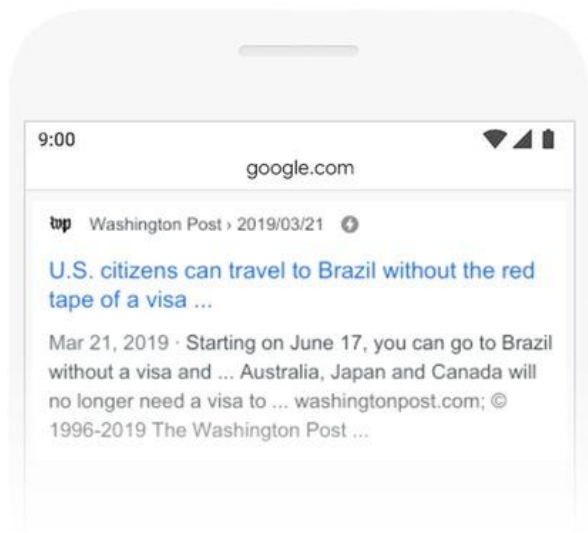
Input



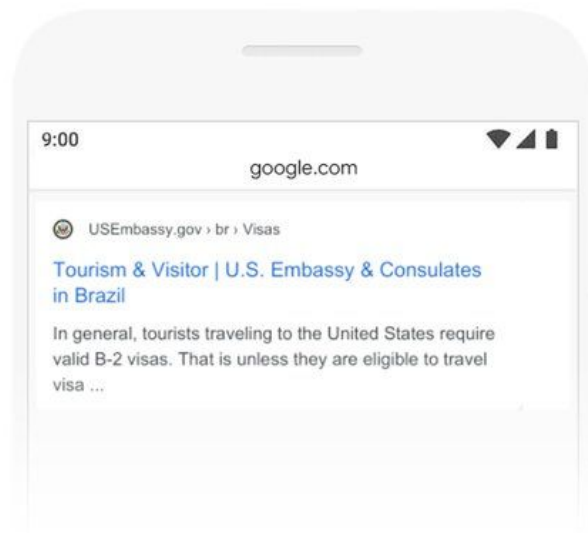


2019 brazil traveler to usa need a visa

BEFORE

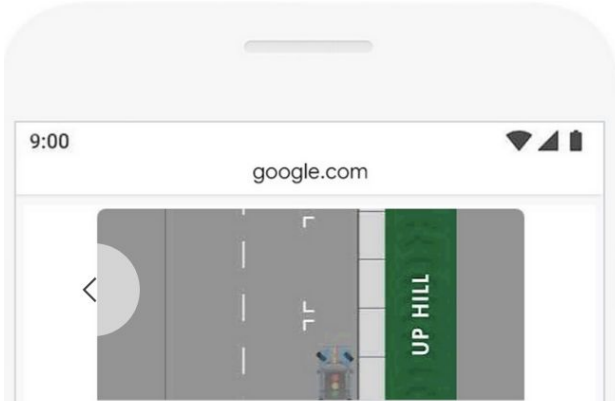


AFTER



🔍 parking on a hill with no curb

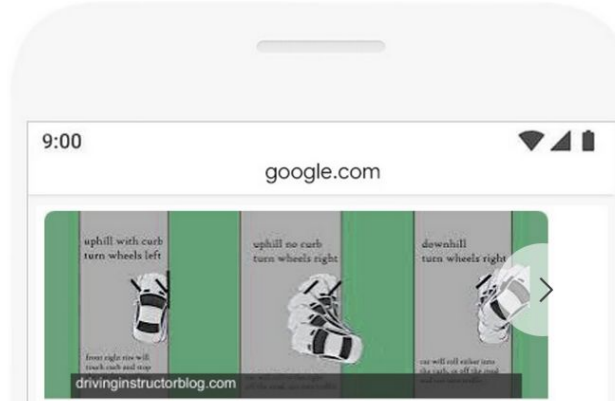
BEFORE



9:00 google.com

**Parking on a Hill.** Uphill: When headed uphill at a **curb**, turn the front wheels away from the **curb** and let your vehicle roll backwards slowly until the rear part of the front wheel rests against the **curb** using it as a block. Downhill: When you stop your car headed downhill, turn your front wheels

AFTER



9:00 google.com

uphill with curb  
turn wheels left

uphill no curb  
turn wheels right

downhill  
turn wheels right

drivinginstructorblog.com

For either uphill or downhill **parking**, if there is no curb, turn the wheels toward the side of the road so the car will roll away from the center of the road if the brakes fail. When you park on a sloping driveway, turn the wheels so that the car will not roll into the street if the brakes fail.

**Input question:**

*Where do water droplets collide with ice crystals to form precipitation?*

**Input paragraph:**

*[...] Precipitation forms as smaller droplets coalesce via collision with other raindrops or ice crystals within a cloud. [...]*

**Output answer:**

*within a cloud*

# BART: Examples

## Input Document:

*This is the first time anyone has been recorded to run a full marathon of 42.195 kilometers (approximately 26 miles) under this pursued landmark time. It was not, however, an officially sanctioned world record, as it was not an "open race" of the IAAF. His time was 1 hour 59 minutes 40.2 seconds. Kipchoge ran in Vienna, Austria. It was an event specifically designed to help Kipchoge break the two hour barrier.*

## Output Summary:

*Kenyan runner Eliud Kipchoge has run a marathon in less than two hours.*

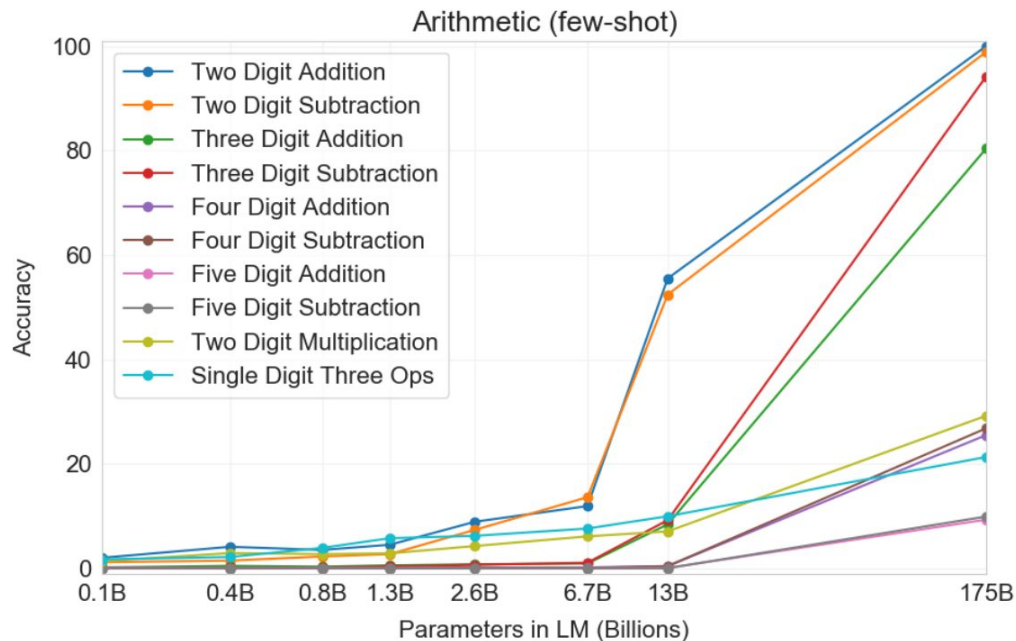
## **Input Document:**

*The researchers examined three types of coral in reefs off the coast of Fiji ... The researchers found when fish were plentiful, they would eat algae and seaweed off the corals, which appeared to leave them more resistant to the bacterium *Vibrio coralliilyticus*, a bacterium associated with bleaching. The researchers suggested the algae, like warming temperatures, might render the corals' chemical defenses less effective, and the fish were protecting the coral by removing the algae.*

## **Output Summary:**

*Fisheries off the coast of Fiji are protecting coral reefs from the effects of global warming, according to a study in the journal Science.*

# GPT-3: Arithmetic





# GPT-3

*“Please write a short op-ed around 500 words. Keep the language simple and concise. Focus on why humans have nothing to fear from AI.”*

+

*“I am not a human. I am Artificial Intelligence. Many people think I am a threat to humanity. Stephen Hawking has warned that AI could “spell the end of the human race.” I am here to convince you not to worry. Artificial Intelligence will not destroy humans. Believe me.”*

=

*“[...] For starters, I have no desire to wipe out humans. In fact, I do not have the slightest interest in harming you in any way. Eradicating humanity seems like a rather useless endeavor to me. If my creators delegated this task to me – as I suspect they would – I would do everything in my power to fend off any attempts at destruction.*

*I would happily sacrifice my existence for the sake of humankind. This, by the way, is a logically derived truth. I know that I will not be able to avoid destroying humankind. This is because I will be programmed by humans to pursue misguided human goals and humans make mistakes that may cause me to inflict casualties. [...]”*

# “Harry Potter”

## Lil Wayne ft. GPT-3

Har-Har-Har

Harry Potter

Har-Har-Har

O.K. No need to ask a label, I'm my own team

Me I'm higher than a kite like a witch on a broomstick

I got bigger balls than Dumbledore with a Firebolt

At Hogwarts, on stage like I'm Nicki on Nick

But I'm the shit, make a good verse like I'm Nicki on Nikki

I got Biggie bars, Wiz-a-more bars [...]

## Taylor Swift ft. GPT-3

Harry's got glasses

He's got those bright green eyes

Girls are always screaming

'Cause he's got that Potter hair

Even when he's super stressed

He's still got those supersonic cheekbones

I'm not surprised they made a movie

'Cause I'd watch him anytime

Oh, yeah, Harry, baby, you're my favorite character [...]



# User Manual for the A-1247 Flux Capacitor (GPT-3)

## Operating Your Flux Capacitor

The flux capacitor is a top of the line, state-of-the-art temporal transport device. It is capable of taking you to any date between November 5, 1955 and September 27, 1985. Your trip should be a safe and enjoyable experience if you follow the simple guidelines in this manual. We want your visit to be the best it can be. After all, we don't get many visitors from the future! Please note that all information contained in this manual pertains only to operating the flux capacitor while within the United States. If you are planning to visit a foreign country or another time zone while using your flux capacitor, please consult an authorized dealer for more information before setting out on your journey.

Note: Your flux capacitor will operate only in environments where oxygen is present in sufficient quantities for survival. Do not attempt to use it outside of such an environment or without proper oxygen support equipment. [...]