


Transformer, BERT, ViT

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unless otherwise stated

For some sequence processing tasks, *sequential* processing (as performed by recurrent neural networks) of its elements might be too restrictive.

Instead, we may want to be able to combine sequence elements independently on their distance.

Such processing is allowed in the **Transformer** architecture, originally proposed for neural machine translation in 2017 in *Attention is All You Need* paper.

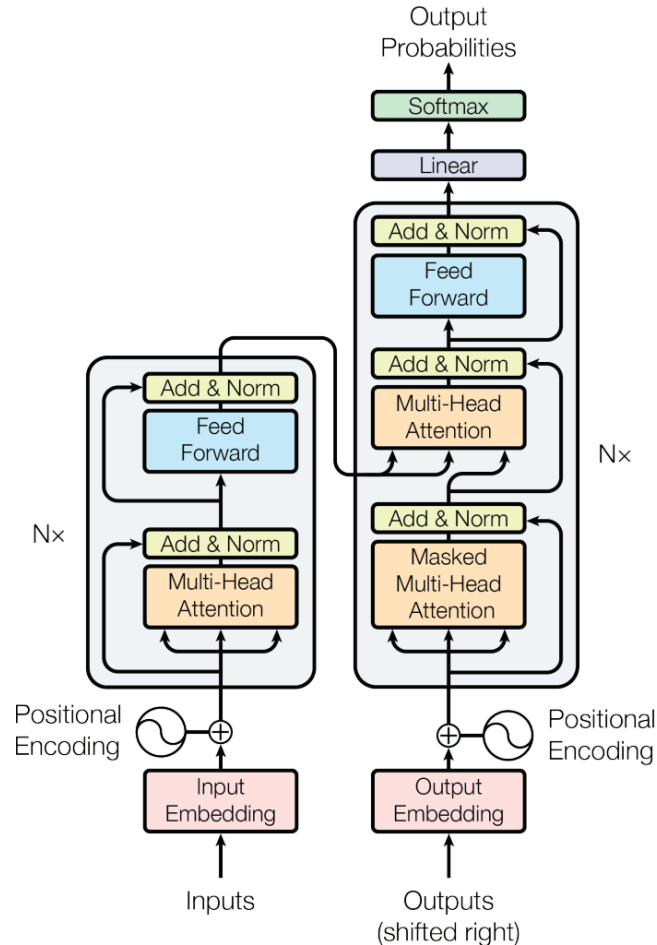
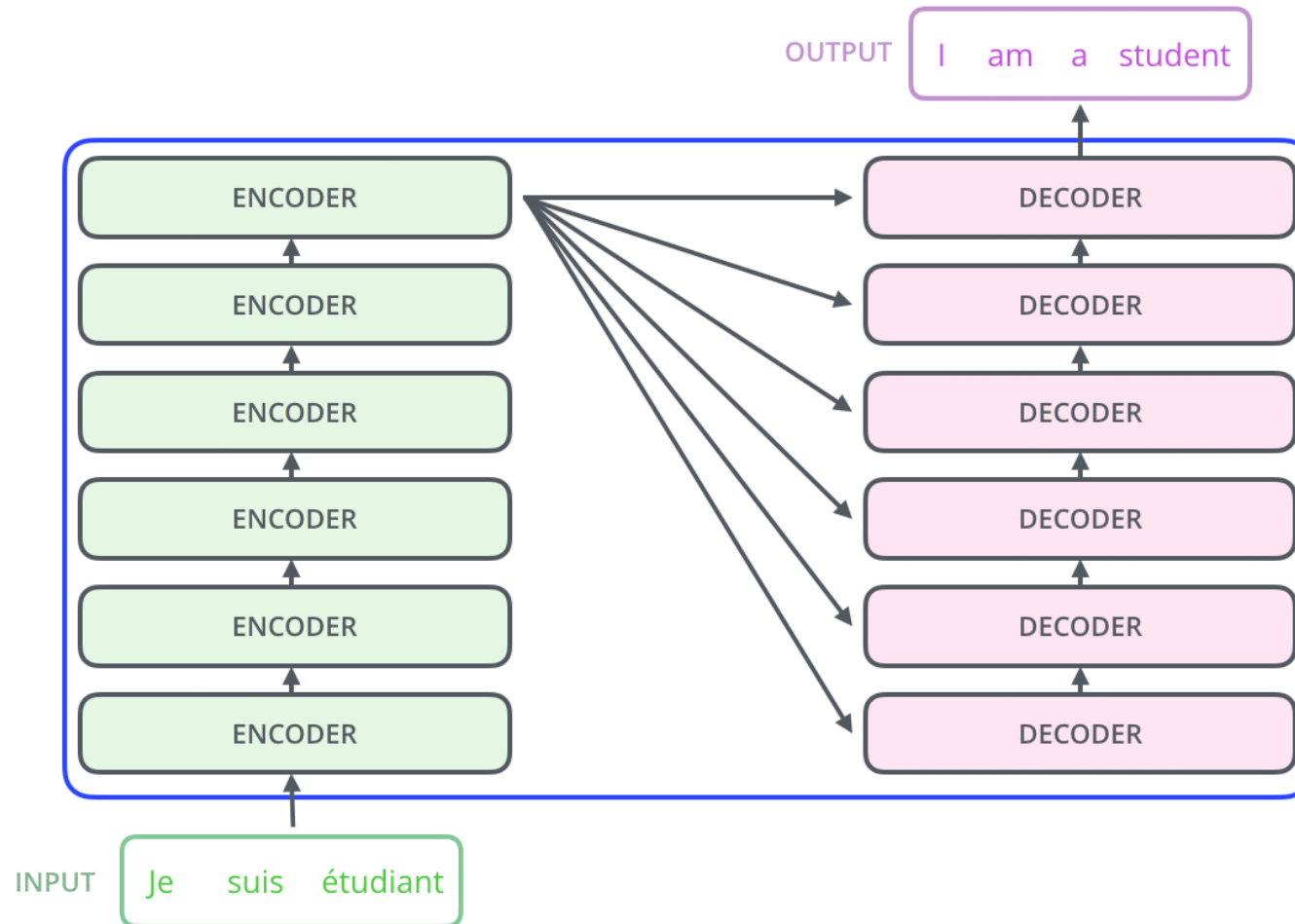
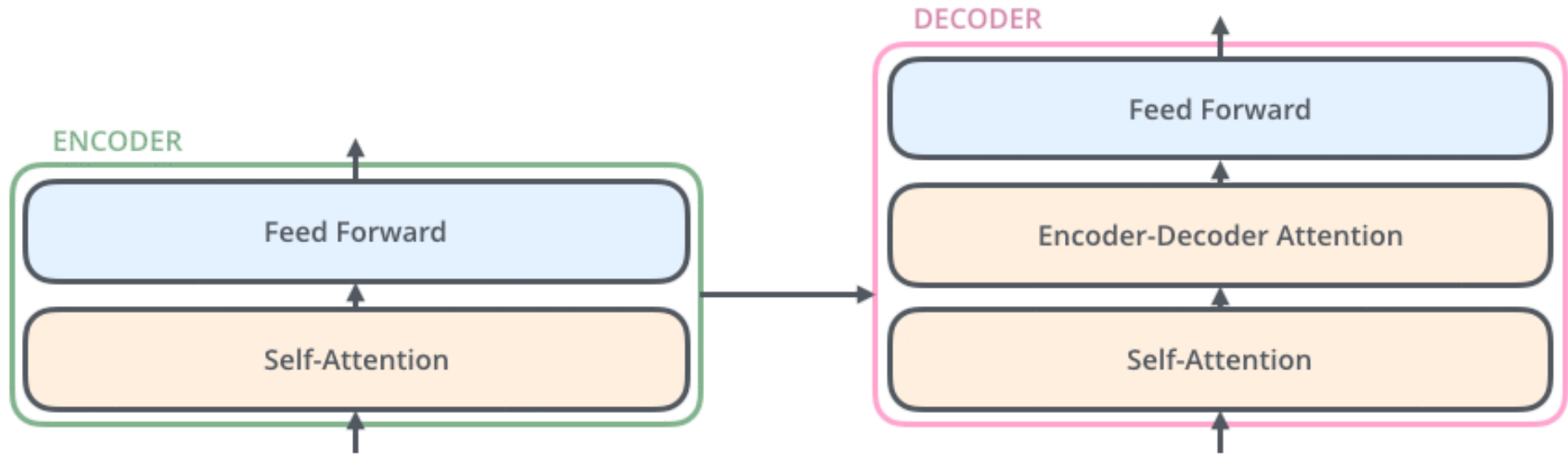


Figure 1 of "Attention Is All You Need", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.03762>



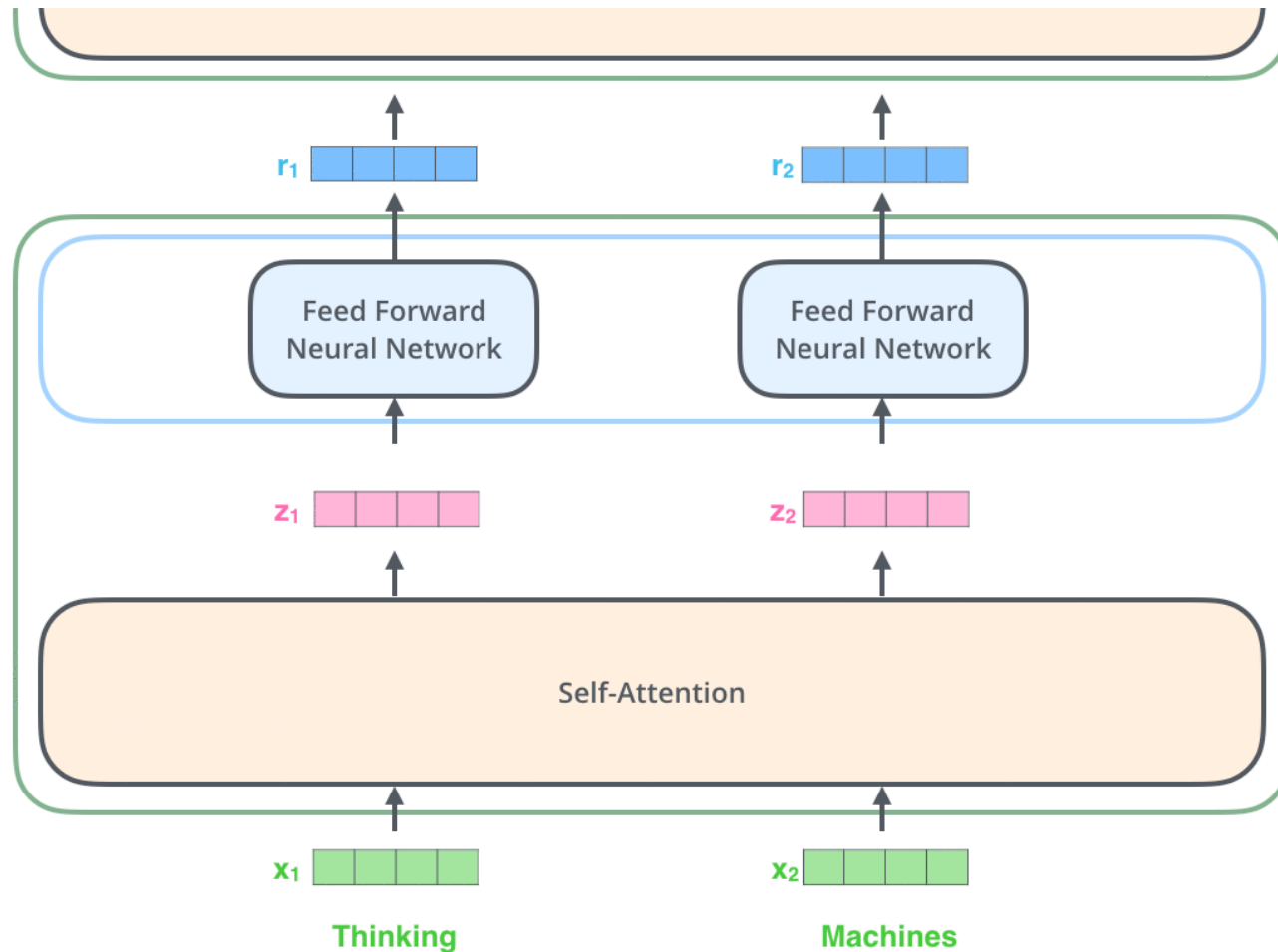
http://jalammar.github.io/images/t/The_transformer_encoder_decoder_stack.png



http://jalammar.github.io/images/t/Transformer_decoder.png

ENCODER #2

ENCODER #1



http://jalanmar.github.io/images/t/encoder_with_tensors_2.png

Assume that we have a sequence of n words represented using a matrix $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$.

The attention module for a queries $\mathbf{Q} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d_k}$, keys $\mathbf{K} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d_k}$ and values $\mathbf{V} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d_v}$ is defined as:

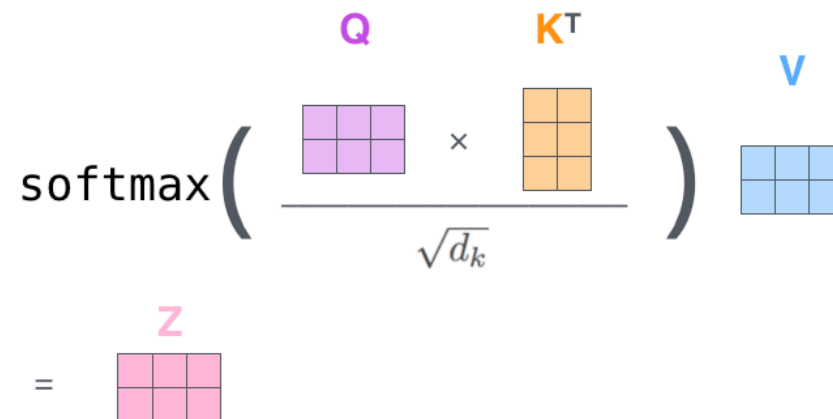
$$\text{Attention}(\mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{K}, \mathbf{V}) = \text{softmax} \left(\frac{\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{K}^\top}{\sqrt{d_k}} \right) \mathbf{V}.$$

The queries, keys and values are computed from the input word representations \mathbf{X} using a linear transformation as

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{Q} &= \mathbf{X}\mathbf{W}^Q \\ \mathbf{K} &= \mathbf{X}\mathbf{W}^K \\ \mathbf{V} &= \mathbf{X}\mathbf{W}^V\end{aligned}$$

for trainable weight matrices $\mathbf{W}^Q, \mathbf{W}^K \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d_k}$ and $\mathbf{W}^V \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d_v}$.



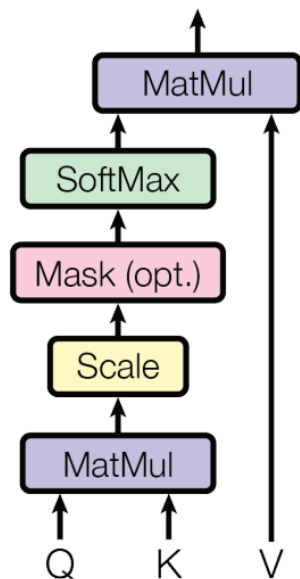
$$\text{softmax}\left(\frac{Q \times K^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right) \times V = Z$$


<http://jalammar.github.io/images/t/self-attention-matrix-calculation-2.png>

<http://jalammar.github.io/images/t/self-attention-matrix-calculation.png>

Multihead attention is used in practice. Instead of using one huge attention, we split queries, keys and values to several groups (similar to how ResNeXt works), compute the attention in each of the groups separately, concatenate the results and multiply them by a matrix W^O .

Scaled Dot-Product Attention



Multi-Head Attention

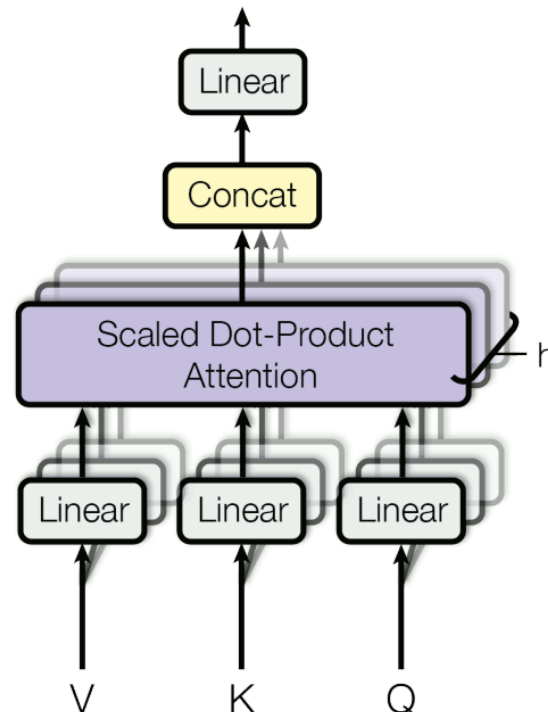


Figure 2 of "Attention Is All You Need", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.03762>

Transformer – Multihead Attention

1) This is our input sentence*

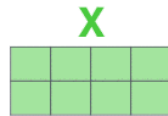
2) We embed each word*

3) Split into 8 heads. We multiply X or R with weight matrices

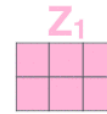
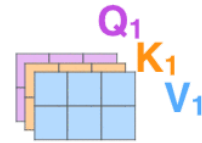
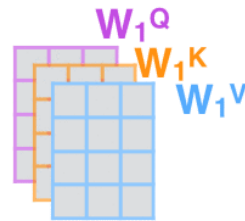
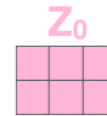
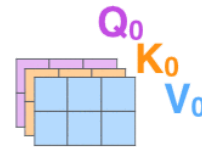
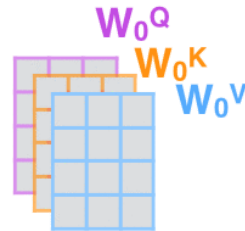
4) Calculate attention using the resulting $Q/K/V$ matrices

5) Concatenate the resulting Z matrices, then multiply with weight matrix W^O to produce the output of the layer

Thinking
Machines



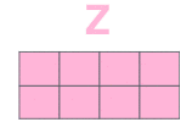
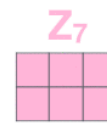
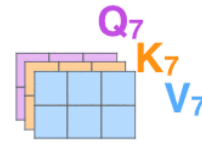
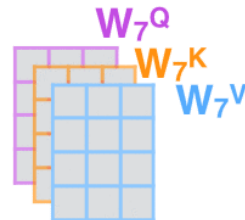
* In all encoders other than #0, we don't need embedding. We start directly with the output of the encoder right below this one



...

...

...



http://jalammar.github.io/images/t/transformer_multi-headed_self-attention-recap.png

Table 1: Maximum path lengths, per-layer complexity and minimum number of sequential operations for different layer types. n is the sequence length, d is the representation dimension, k is the kernel size of convolutions and r the size of the neighborhood in restricted self-attention.

Layer Type	Complexity per Layer	Sequential Operations	Maximum Path Length
Self-Attention	$O(n^2 \cdot d)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$
Recurrent	$O(n \cdot d^2)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
Convolutional	$O(k \cdot n \cdot d^2)$	$O(1)$	$O(\log_k(n))$
Self-Attention (restricted)	$O(r \cdot n \cdot d)$	$O(1)$	$O(n/r)$

Table 1 of "Attention Is All You Need", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.03762>

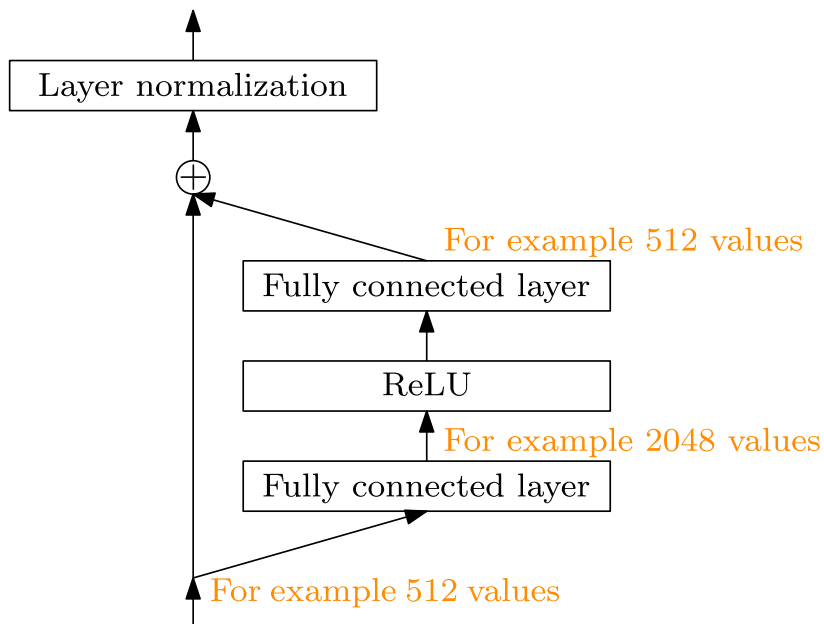
$d := \text{dimension attentionu}$

obnov $n \leq d$, tak je self-attention vhodna a cas me taku netvopit

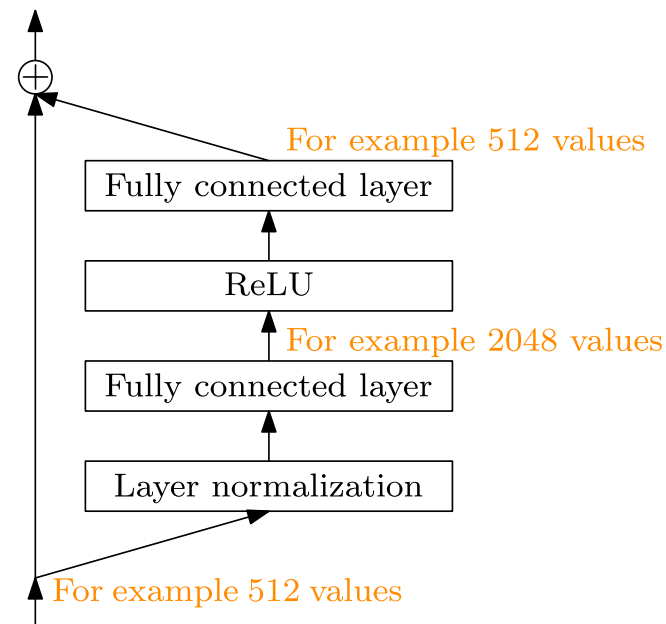
Feed Forward Networks

The self-attention is complemented with FFN layers, which is a fully connected ReLU layer with four times as many hidden units as inputs, followed by another fully connected layer without activation.

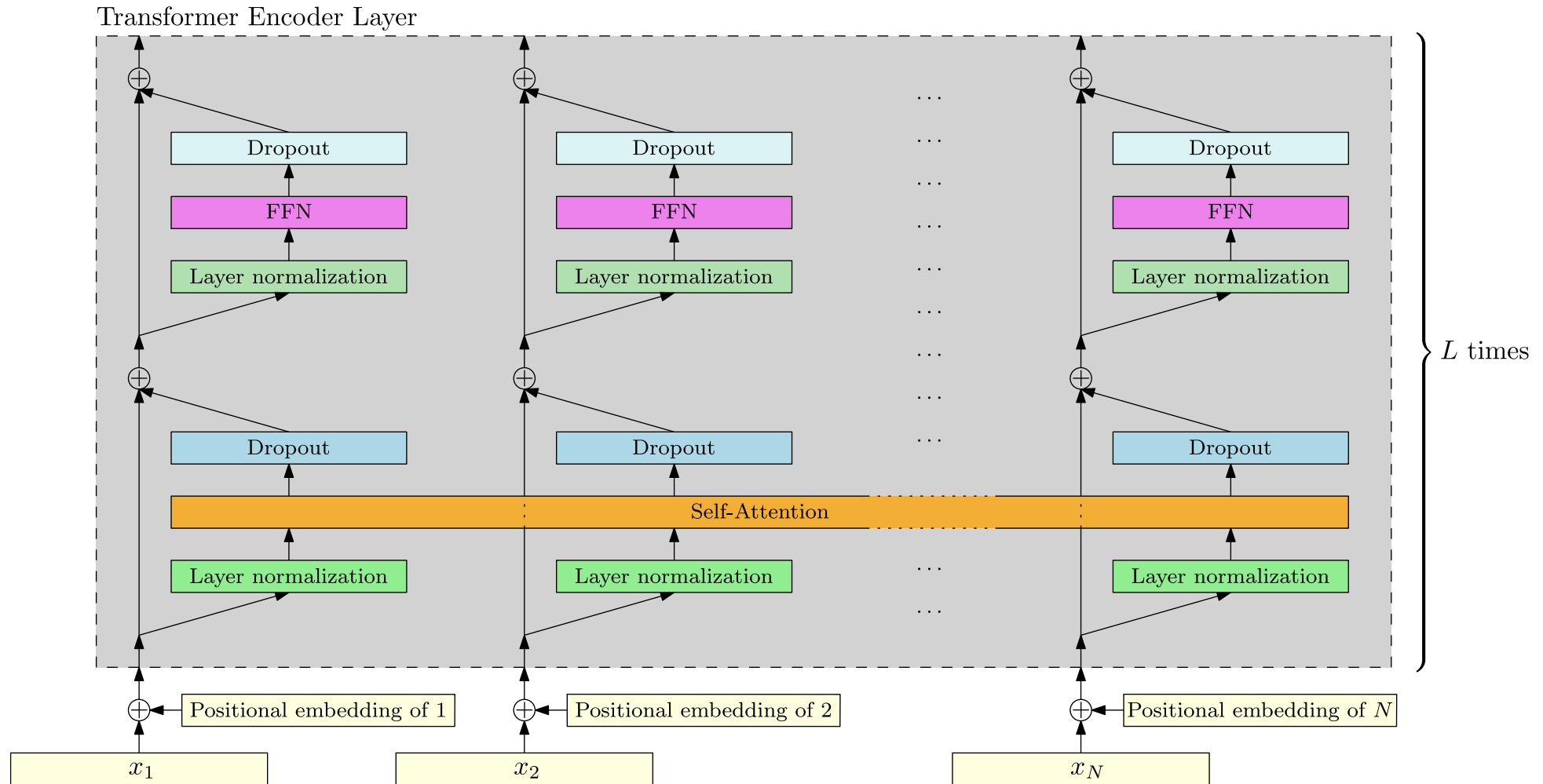
Original “Post-LN” configuration



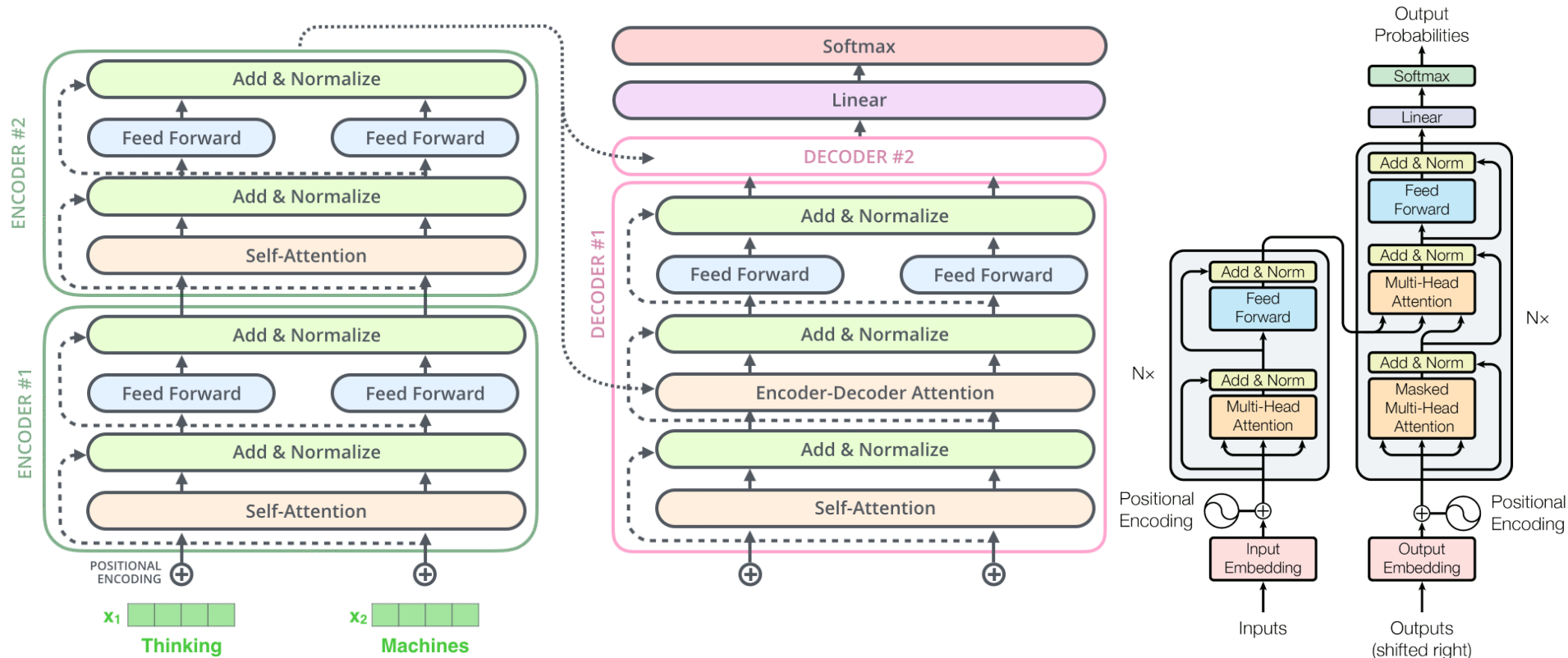
Improved “Pre-LN“ configuration since 2020



Transformer – Pre-LN Configuration



Transformer – Decoder



http://jalammar.github.io/images/t/transformer_residual_layer_norm_3.png

Figure 1 of "Attention Is All You Need",
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.03762>

Masked Self-Attention

During decoding, the self-attention must attend only to earlier positions in the output sequence.

This is achieved by **masking** future positions, i.e., zeroing their weights out, which is usually implemented by setting them to $-\infty$ before the softmax calculation.

Encoder-Decoder Attention

In the encoder-decoder attentions, the *queries* comes from the decoder, while the *keys* and the *values* originate from the encoder.

Encoder müze kühnt do budemnosti → repr. slova tak bude
zaštet na kontekstn obolo.

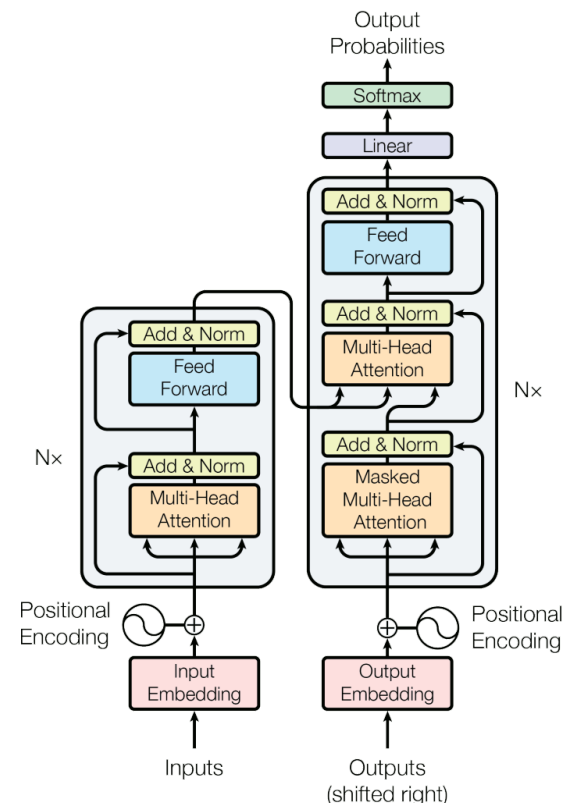
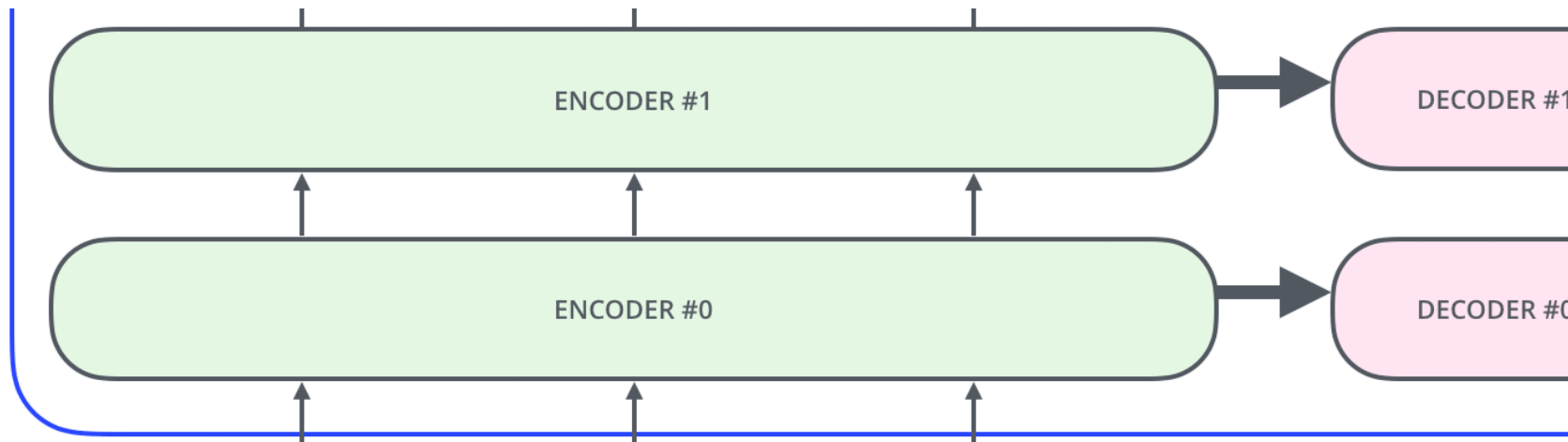


Figure 1 of "Attention Is All You Need",
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.03762>

Transformer – Positional Embedding



EMBEDDING
WITH TIME
SIGNAL

x_1

x_2

x_3

POSITIONAL
ENCODING

t_1

t_2

t_3

EMBEDDINGS

x_1

x_2

x_3

INPUT

Je

suis

étudiant

*uhličín i informací, kde
se to slovo nachází.*

*— content by byl lepší, ale zmmem to
4x větší maticí / compute time*

http://jalamar.github.io/images/t/transformer_positional_encoding_vectors.png

Positional Embeddings

— bez toho je to invariantní na všechny permutace vstupů

We need to encode positional information (which was implicit in RNNs).

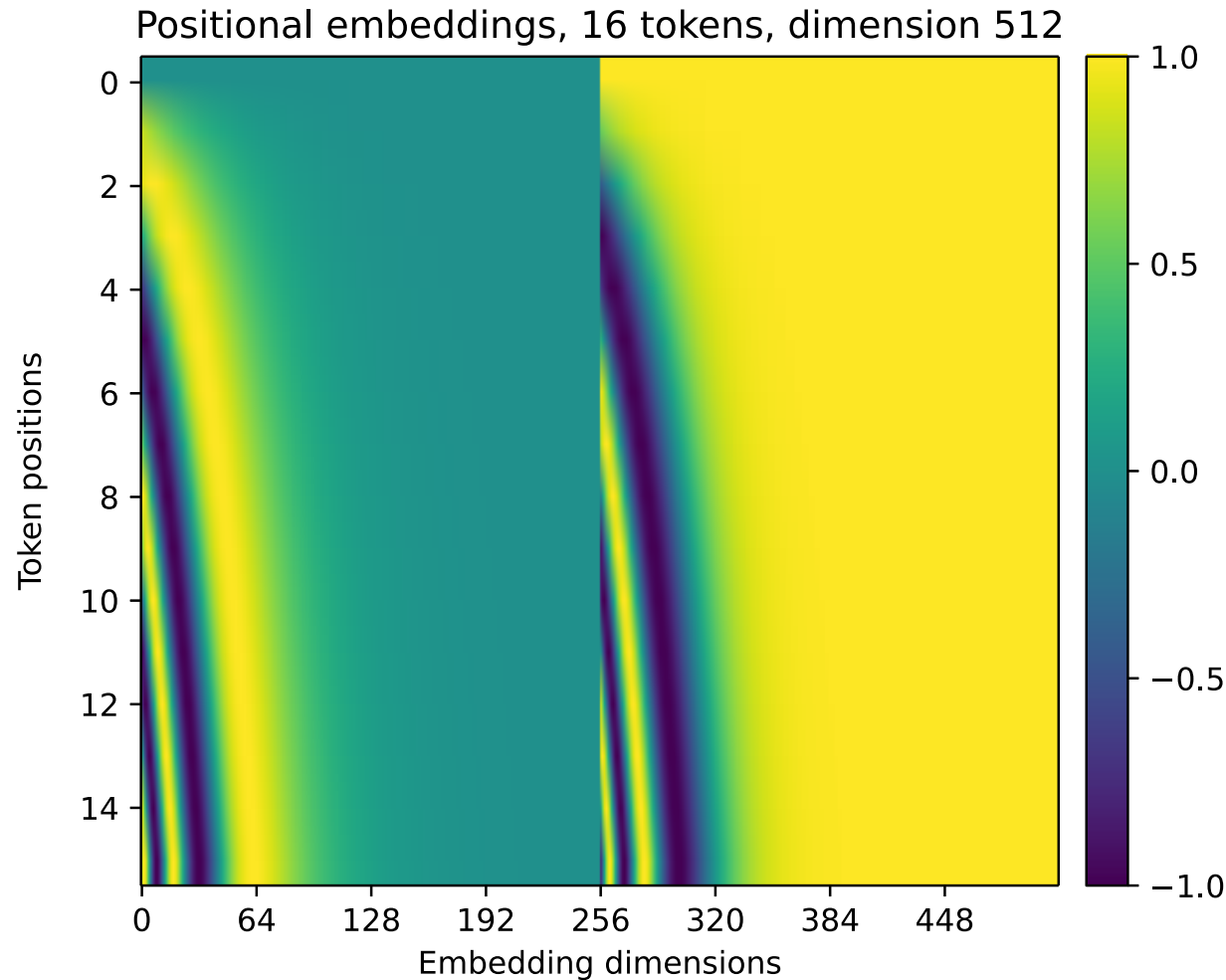
- Learned embeddings for every position.
- Sinusoids of different frequencies:

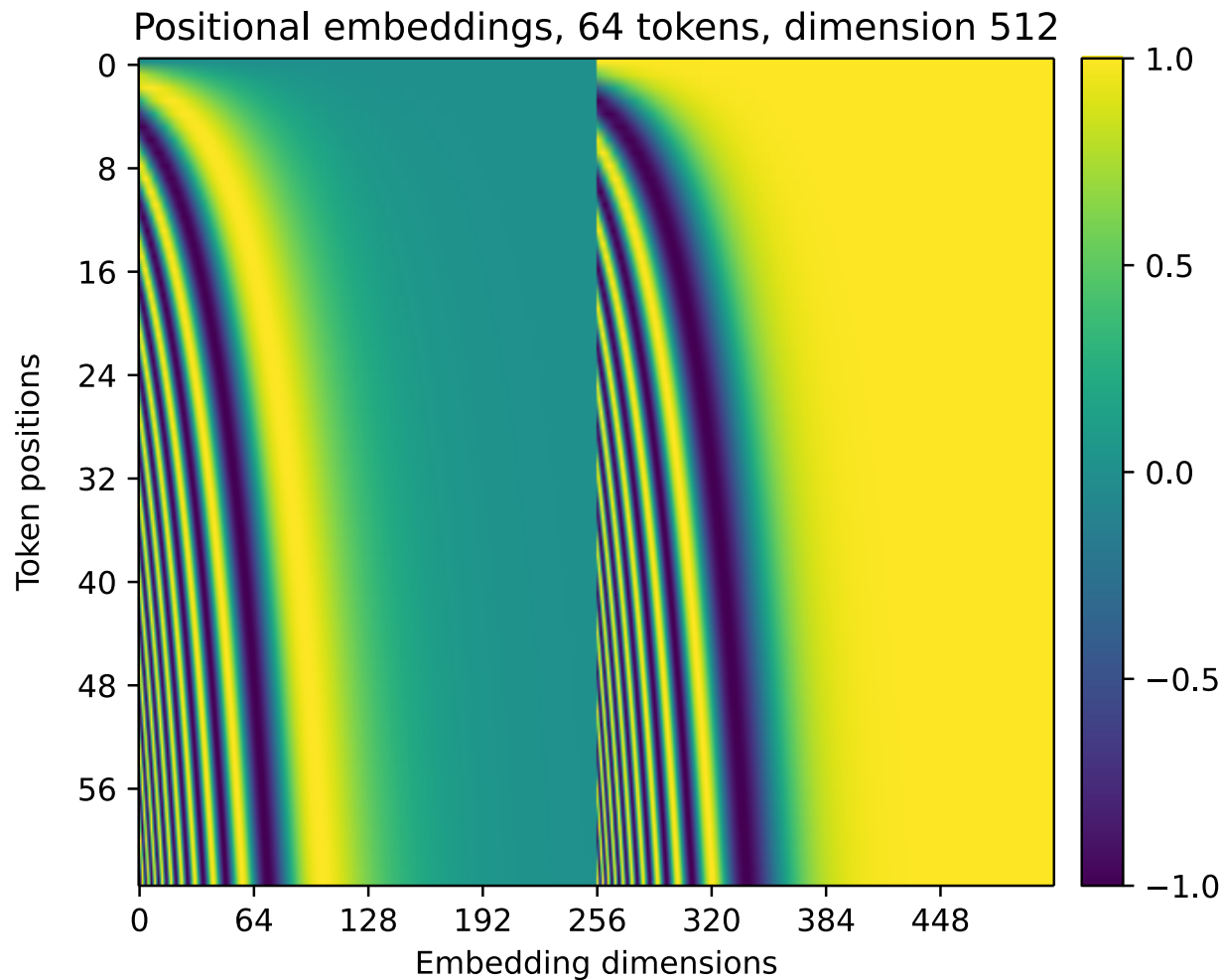
$$\begin{aligned}\text{PE}_{(pos, 2i)} &= \sin(pos/10000^{2i/d}) \\ \text{PE}_{(pos, 2i+1)} &= \cos(pos/10000^{2i/d})\end{aligned}$$

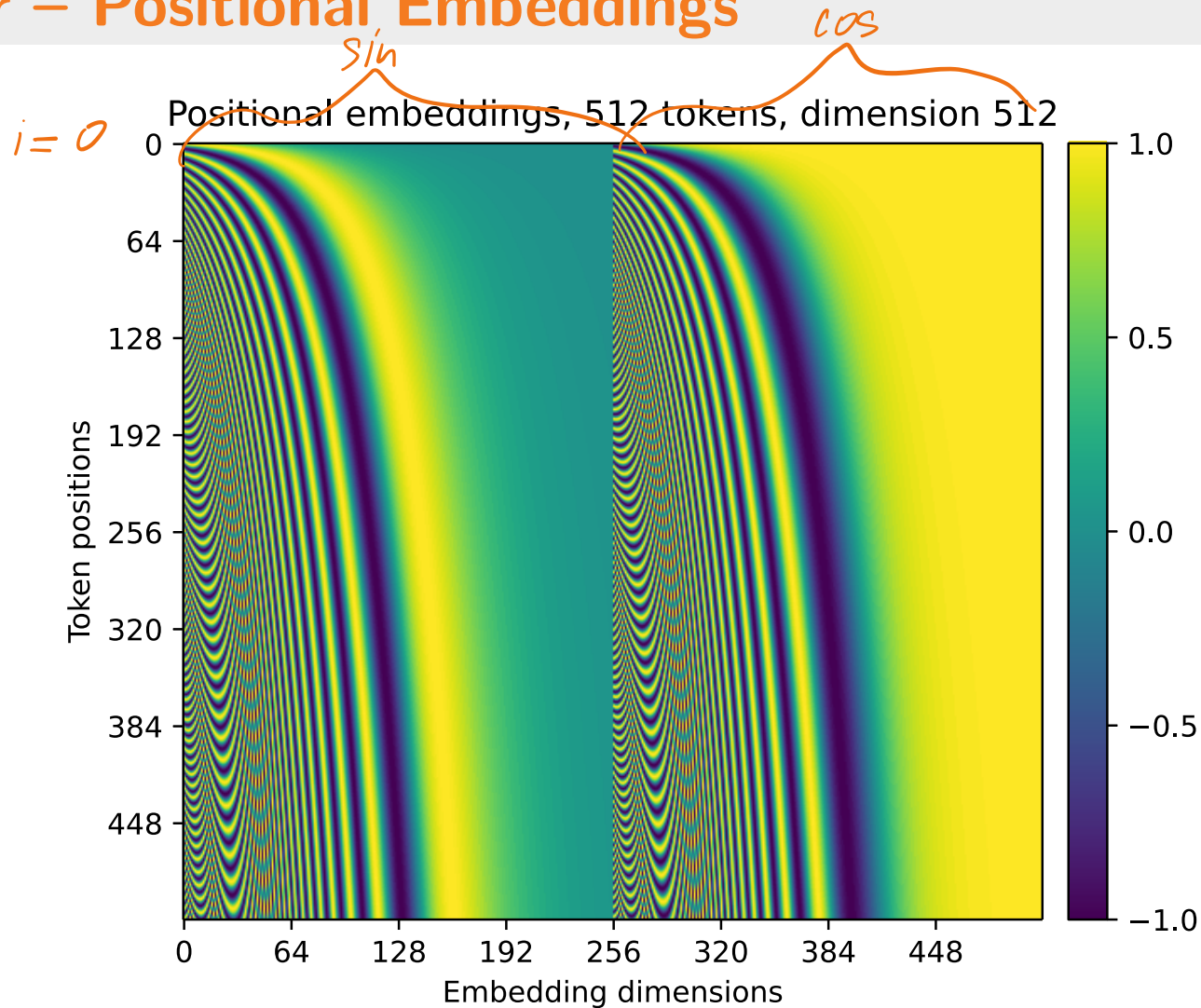
This choice of functions should allow the model to attend to relative positions, since for any fixed k , PE_{pos+k} is a linear function of PE_{pos} , because

Užijí se trigon. lineární, tak se ji můžeme dobře naučit (a rychle spočítat)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{PE}_{(pos+k, 2i)} &= \sin((pos+k)/10000^{2i/d}) \\ &= \sin(pos/10000^{2i/d}) \cdot \cos(k/10000^{2i/d}) + \cos(pos/10000^{2i/d}) \cdot \sin(k/10000^{2i/d}) \\ &= \text{offset}_{(k, 2i)} \cdot \text{PE}_{(pos, 2i)} + \text{offset}_{(k, 2i+1)} \cdot \text{PE}_{(pos, 2i+1)}.\end{aligned}$$







Regularization

The network is regularized by:

- dropout of input embeddings,
- dropout of each sub-layer, just before it is added to the residual connection (and then normalized),
- label smoothing.

Default dropout rate and also label smoothing weight is 0.1.

Parallel Execution

Because of the *masked attention*, training can be performed in parallel.

However, inference is still sequential.

Optimizer

Adam optimizer (with $\beta_2 = 0.98$, smaller than the default value of 0.999) is used during training, with the learning rate decreasing proportionally to inverse square root of the step number.

Warmup

Furthermore, during the first *warmup_steps* updates, the learning rate is increased linearly from zero to its target value.

$$learning_rate = \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_{\text{model}}}} \min \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{step_num}}, \frac{step_num}{warmup_steps} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{warmup_steps}} \right).$$

In the original paper, 4000 warmup steps were proposed.

Table 2: The Transformer achieves better BLEU scores than previous state-of-the-art models on the English-to-German and English-to-French newstest2014 tests at a fraction of the training cost.

Model	BLEU		Training Cost (FLOPs)	
	EN-DE	EN-FR	EN-DE	EN-FR
ByteNet [18]	23.75			
Deep-Att + PosUnk [39]		39.2		$1.0 \cdot 10^{20}$
GNMT + RL [38]	24.6	39.92	$2.3 \cdot 10^{19}$	$1.4 \cdot 10^{20}$
ConvS2S [9]	25.16	40.46	$9.6 \cdot 10^{18}$	$1.5 \cdot 10^{20}$
MoE [32]	26.03	40.56	$2.0 \cdot 10^{19}$	$1.2 \cdot 10^{20}$
Deep-Att + PosUnk Ensemble [39]		40.4		$8.0 \cdot 10^{20}$
GNMT + RL Ensemble [38]	26.30	41.16	$1.8 \cdot 10^{20}$	$1.1 \cdot 10^{21}$
ConvS2S Ensemble [9]	26.36	41.29	$7.7 \cdot 10^{19}$	$1.2 \cdot 10^{21}$
Transformer (base model)	27.3	38.1	$3.3 \cdot 10^{18}$	
Transformer (big)	28.4	41.8	$2.3 \cdot 10^{19}$	

Table 2 of "Attention Is All You Need", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.03762>

Wordpieces were constructed using BPE with a shared vocabulary of about 37k tokens.

Transformers Ablations on En→De newtest2014 Dev

	N	d_{model}	d_{ff}	h	d_k	d_v	P_{drop}	ϵ_{ls}	train steps	PPL (dev)	BLEU (dev)	params $\times 10^6$
base	6	512	2048	8	64	64	0.1	0.1	100K	4.92	25.8	65
(A)					1	512	512			5.29	24.9	
					4	128	128			5.00	25.5	
					16	32	32			4.91	25.8	
					32	16	16			5.01	25.4	
(B)					16					5.16	25.1	58
					32					5.01	25.4	60
(C)	2									6.11	23.7	36
	4									5.19	25.3	50
	8									4.88	25.5	80
	256				32	32			5.75	24.5	28	
	1024				128	128			4.66	26.0	168	
			1024							5.12	25.4	53
			4096							4.75	26.2	90
(D)							0.0			5.77	24.6	overfit
							0.2			4.95	25.5	
								0.0		4.67	25.3	
								0.2		5.47	25.7	
(E)	positional embedding instead of sinusoids									4.92	25.7	
big	6	1024	4096	16				0.3	300K	4.33	26.4	213

Table 4 of "Attention Is All You Need", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.03762>

"průměrně si
vylíná z 4,92
slov"

trochu tím
větším místo..

bude to užije
model, ale jde to
kř...

overfitting

čím větší model,
tím potřebuj
více regularization

The PPL is *perplexity per wordpiece*, where perplexity is $e^{H(P)}$, i.e., e^{loss} in our case.

Main Takeaway

Generally, Transformer provides more powerful sequence-to-sequence architecture and also sequence element representation architecture than RNNs, but requires **substantially more** data.

3D Visualization of a Decoder-only Model

On <https://bbycroft.net/llm> you can find a 3D visualization with the description of the Transformer computation steps of several GPT models. The GPT models are language models (they estimate conditional probability of a word given its previous context), and therefore consist purely of the decoder part of a Transformer (so they do not contain neither an encoder nor encoder-decoder attention; consequently, all their self-attentions are masked).

A year later after ELMo, at the end of 2018, a new model called BERT (standing for **B**idirectional **E**ncoder **R**epresentations from **T**ransformers) was proposed. It is nowadays one of the most dominating approaches for pre-training word embeddings and for paragraph and document representations.



https://www.sesameworkshop.org/sites/default/files/imageservicecache/2019-03/header5120x1620_50thanniversary.png/4b00e17bb509f5c630c57c318b37d0da.webp

The BERT model computes contextualized representations using a bidirectional Transformer architecture.

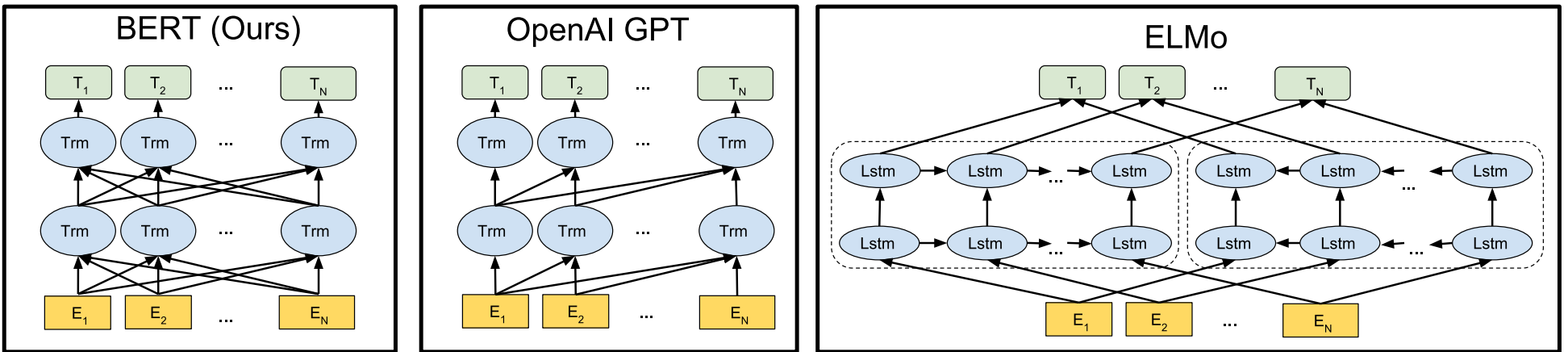
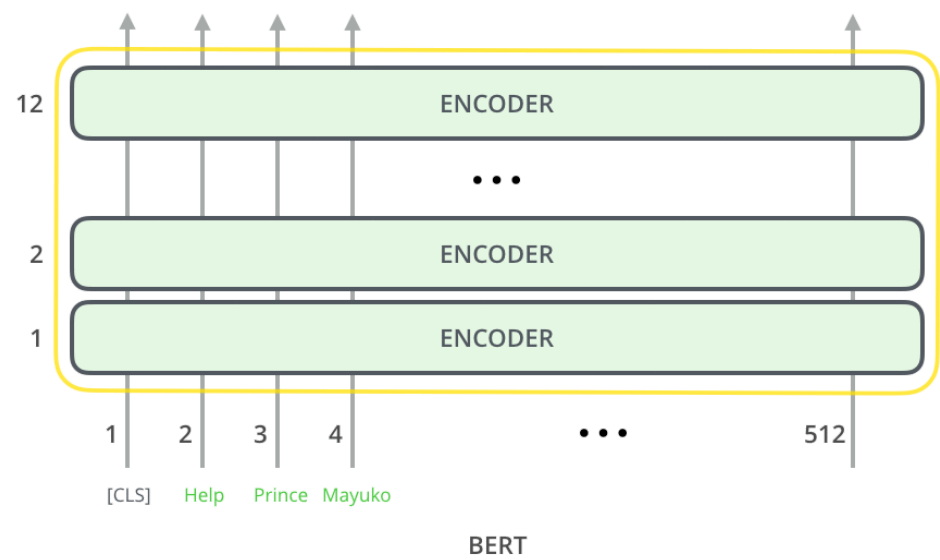


Figure 3 of "BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.04805>

The baseline BERT base model consists of 12 Transformer layers:



<http://jalammar.github.io/images/bert-encoders-input.png>

The bidirectionality is important, but it makes training difficult.

The input of the BERT model is a sequence of subwords, namely their identifiers. This input represents two so-called *sentences*, but they are in fact pieces of text with hundreds of subwords (512 maximum in total). The first token is a special CLS token and every sentence is ended by a SEP token.

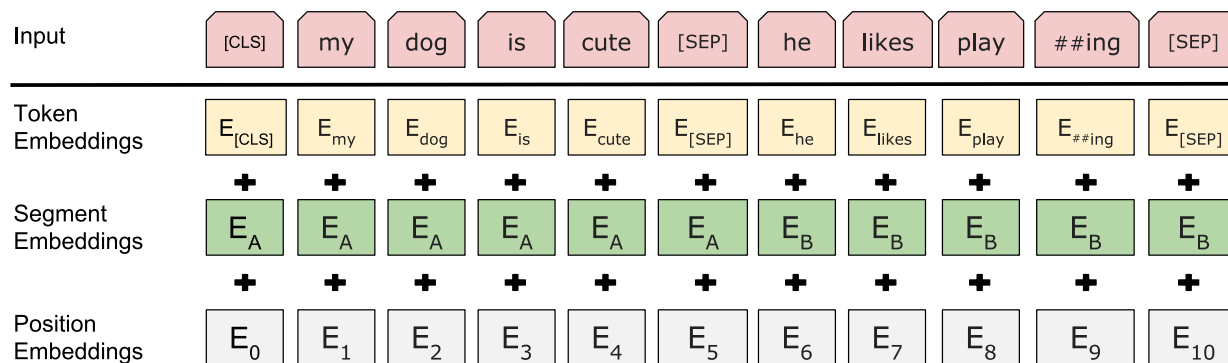


Figure 2 of "BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.04805>

Every subword representation is a sum of:

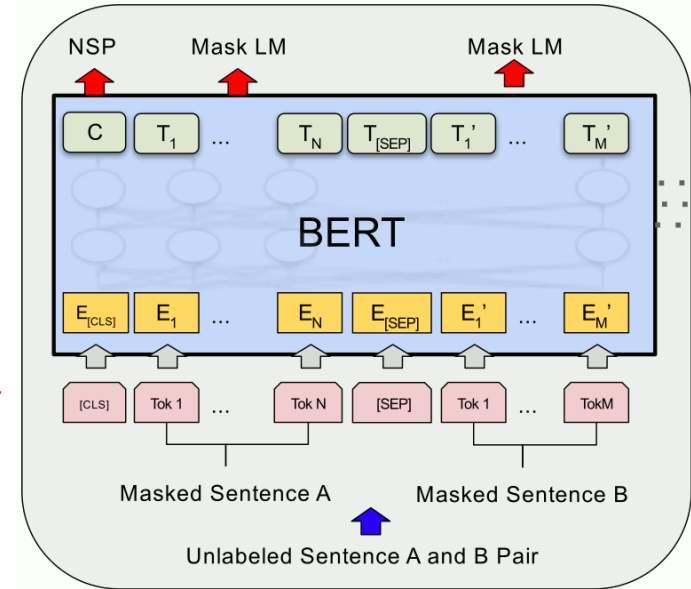
- trainable subword embeddings,
- trainable positional embeddings (not the sinusoidal embeddings, but I do not know why),
- trainable segment embeddings, which indicate if a token belongs to a sentence A (inclusively up to its SEP token) or to sentence B.

BERT Pretraining

The BERT model is pretrained using two objectives:

- **masked language model** – 15% of the input words are **masked**, and the model tries to predict them (using a head consisting of a fully connected layer with softmax activation); *Aby model „vidiel pozornosť“*
 - 80% of them are replaced by a special MASK token;
 - 10% of them are replaced by a random word;
 - 10% of them are left intact. *—> špeciálny trik ten model učí slovo hodnotiť*
- **next sentence prediction** – the model tries to predict whether the second *sentence* followed the first one in the raw corpus (using a head that on top of the CLS output adds a fully connected layer with tanh activation (*pooler*), followed by a softmax-activated fully connected layer with two outputs).
 - 50% of the time the second sentence is the actual next sentence;
 - 50% of the time the second sentence is a random sentence from the corpus.

je to o tom, že môže naučiť i do hĺbkov.



Pre-training

Figure 1 of "BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.04805>

For pre-training, English BookCorpus (800M words) and Wikipedia (2,500M words) are used, with a 30k WordPieces vocabulary.

Batch size is 256 sequences, each 512 subwords, giving 128k tokens per batch. Adam with learning rate $1e-4$ is used, with linear learning rate warmup for the first 10k steps, followed by a linear learning rate decay to 0. Standard momentum parameters are used, and L^2 weight decay of 0.01 is utilized.

Dropout of 0.1 on all layers is used, and GELU activation is used instead of ReLU.

Furthermore, because longer sequences are quadratically more expensive, first 90% of the pre-training is performed on sequences of length 128, and only the last 10% use sequences of length 512.

Two variants are considered:

- BERT *base* with 12 layers, 12 attention heads and hidden size 768 (110M parameters),
- BERT *large* with 24 layers, 16 attention heads and hidden size 1024 (340M parameters).

ReLU multiplies the input by zero or one, depending on its value.

Dropout stochastically multiplies the input by zero or one.

Both these functionalities are merged in Gaussian error linear units (GELUs), where the input value is multiplied by $m \sim \text{Bernoulli}(\Phi(x))$, where $\Phi(x) = P(x' \leq x)$ for $x' \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ is the cumulative density function of the standard normal distribution.

The GELUs compute the expectation of this value, i.e.,

$$\text{GELU}(x) = x \cdot \Phi(x) + 0 \cdot (1 - \Phi(x)) = x\Phi(x).$$

GELUs can be approximated using (no need to remember this):

$$0.5x \left(1 + \tanh \left[\sqrt{2/\pi} (x + 0.044715x^3) \right] \right) \quad \text{or} \quad x\sigma(1.702x).$$

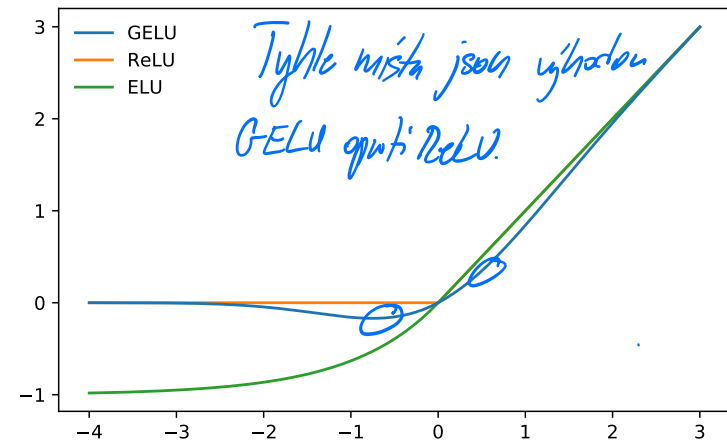


Figure 1: The GELU ($\mu = 0, \sigma = 1$), ReLU, and ELU ($\alpha = 1$).

Figure 1 of "Gaussian Error Linear Units (GELUs)", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1606.08415>

BERT – Finetuning

The pre-trained BERT model can be finetuned on a range of tasks:

- **sentence element representation**

- PoS tagging
- named entity recognition
- ...

- **sentence representation**

- text classification

- **sentence relation representation**

- textual entailment, aka natural language inference (the second sentence is *implied by/contradicts/has no relation to* the first sentence)
- textual similarity
- paraphrase detection
- natural language inference

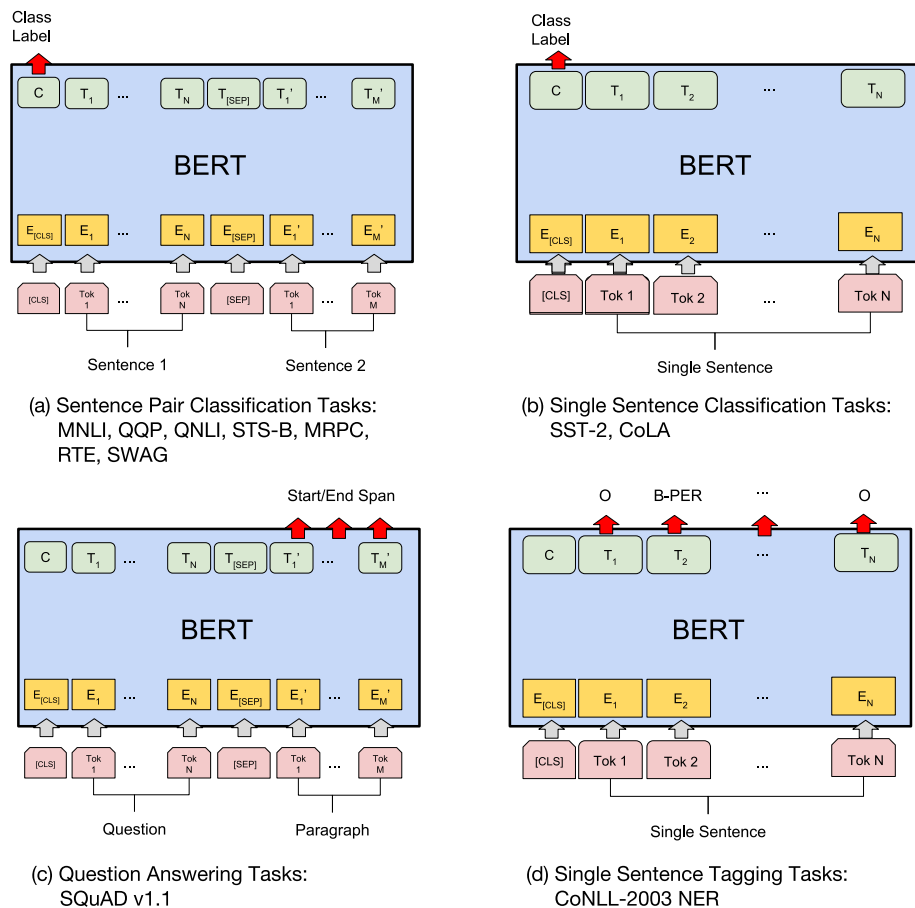


Figure 4 of "BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.04805>

BERT – Results

For finetuning, dropout 0.1 is used, usually very small number of epochs (2-4) suffice, and a good learning rate is usually one of 5e-5, 3e-5, 2e-5.

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	Average
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 _{BASE}	84.6/83.4	71.2	90.5	93.5	52.1	85.8	88.9	66.4	79.6
BERT _{LARGE}	86.7/85.9	72.1	92.7	94.9	60.5	86.5	89.3	70.1	82.1

Table 1: GLUE Test results, scored by the evaluation server (<https://gluebenchmark.com/leaderboard>). The number below each task denotes the number of training examples. The “Average” column is slightly different than the official GLUE score, since we exclude the problematic WNLI set.⁸ BERT and OpenAI GPT are single-model, single task. F1 scores are reported for QQP and MRPC, Spearman correlations are reported for STS-B, and accuracy scores are reported for the other tasks. We exclude entries that use BERT as one of their components.

Table 1 of "BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.04805>

System	Dev		Test	
	EM	F1	EM	F1
Top Leaderboard Systems (Dec 10th, 2018)				
Human	-	-	82.3	91.2
#1 Ensemble - nlnet	-	-	86.0	91.7
#2 Ensemble - QANet	-	-	84.5	90.5
Published				
BiDAF+ELMo (Single)	-	85.6	-	85.8
R.M. Reader (Ensemble)	81.2	87.9	82.3	88.5
Ours				
BERT _{BASE} (Single)	80.8	88.5	-	-
BERT _{LARGE} (Single)	84.1	90.9	-	-
BERT _{LARGE} (Ensemble)	85.8	91.8	-	-
BERT _{LARGE} (Sgl.+TriviaQA)	84.2	91.1	85.1	91.8
BERT _{LARGE} (Ens.+TriviaQA)	86.2	92.2	87.4	93.2

Table 2: SQuAD 1.1 results. The BERT ensemble is 7x systems which use different pre-training checkpoints and fine-tuning seeds.

Table 2 of "BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.04805>

System	Dev		Test	
	EM	F1	EM	F1
Top Leaderboard Systems (Dec 10th, 2018)				
Human	86.3	89.0	86.9	89.5
#1 Single - MIR-MRC (F-Net)	-	-	74.8	78.0
#2 Single - nlnet	-	-	74.2	77.1
Published				
unet (Ensemble)	-	-	71.4	74.9
SLQA+ (Single)	-	-	71.4	74.4
Ours				
BERT _{LARGE} (Single)	78.7	81.9	80.0	83.1

Table 3: SQuAD 2.0 results. We exclude entries that use BERT as one of their components.

Table 3 of "BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.04805>

System	Dev	Test
ESIM+GloVe	51.9	52.7
ESIM+ELMo	59.1	59.2
OpenAI GPT	-	78.0
BERT _{BASE}	81.6	-
BERT _{LARGE}	86.6	86.3
Human (expert) [†]	-	85.0
Human (5 annotations) [†]	-	88.0

Table 4: SWAG Dev and Test accuracies. [†]Human performance is measured with 100 samples, as reported in

Table 4 of "BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.04805>

BERT – Ablations

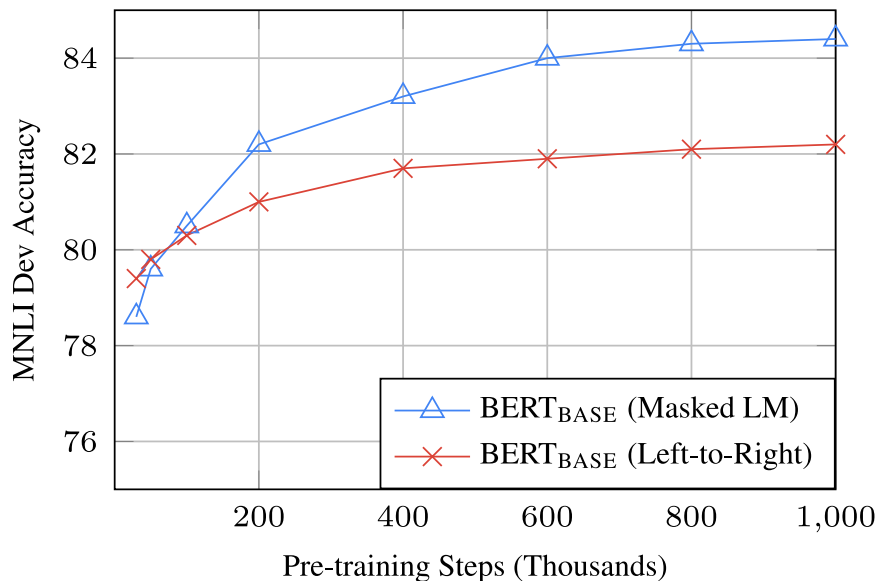


Figure 5: Ablation over number of training steps. This shows the MNLI accuracy after fine-tuning, starting from model parameters that have been pre-trained for k steps. The x-axis is the value of k .

Figure 5 of "BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.04805>

Masking Rates			Dev Set Results		
MASK	SAME	RND	MNLI	NER	
			Fine-tune	Fine-tune	Feature-based
80%	10%	10%	84.2	95.4	94.9
100%	0%	0%	84.3	94.9	94.0
80%	0%	20%	84.1	95.2	94.6
80%	20%	0%	84.4	95.2	94.7
0%	20%	80%	83.7	94.8	94.6
0%	0%	100%	83.6	94.9	94.6

Table 8: Ablation over different masking strategies.

Table 8 of "BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.04805>

The Multilingual BERT is pre-trained on 102-104 largest Wikipedias, including the Czech one. There are two versions, the *cased* one has WordPieces including case, and the *uncased* one with subwords all in lower case and *without diacritics*.

Even if only very small percentage of input sentences were Czech, it works surprisingly well for Czech NLP.

Furthermore, without any explicit supervision, mBERT is able to represent the input languages in a *shared* space, allowing cross-lingual transfer.

Hlavně to slova v jiným jazyce repr. újemmy podobných vektorů !?
Takže hodně a lhoste bude fakt blízko...

Cross-lingual Transfer with Multilingual BERT

Consider a *reading comprehension* task, where for a given paragraph and a question an answer needs to be located in the paragraph.

Then training the model in English and then directly running it on a different language works comparably to translating the data to English and then back.

*Libanban üldm teha jsm schapny väsit
i v jingeh (10h) jazykach...*

En	During what time period did the Angles migrate to Great Britain?	En	What are the names given to the campuses on the east side of the land the university sits on?
The name "England" is derived from the Old English name Englalund [...] The Angles were one of the Germanic tribes that settled in Great Britain during the Early Middle Ages . [...] The Welsh name for the English language is "Saesneg"		The campus is in the residential area of Westwood [...] The campus is informally divided into North Campus and South Campus , which are both on the eastern half of the university's land. [...] The campus includes [...] a mix of architectural styles.	
De	Während welcher Zeitperiode migrierten die Angeln nach Großbritannien?	Es	¿Cuáles son los nombres dados a los campus ubicados en el lado este del recinto donde se encuentra la universidad?
Der Name England leitet sich vom altenglischen Wort Engalund [...] Die Angeln waren ein germanischer Stamm, der das Land im Frühmittelalter besiedelte. [...] ein Verweis auf die weißen Klippen von Dover.		El campus incluye [...] una mezcla de estilos arquitectónicos. Informalmente está dividido en Campus Norte y Campus Sur , ambos localizados en la parte este del terreno que posee la universidad. [...] El Campus Sur está enfocado en la ciencias físicas [...] y el Centro Médico Ronald Reagan de UCLA.	
Ar	في أي حقبة زمنية هاجر الأنجل إلى بريطانيا العظمى؟	Zh	位于大学占地东半部的校园名称是什么？
والتي تعني "الرحل الأنجل"، والأنجل كانت واحدة "Englaland" من الكلمة الإنجليزية القديمة من القبلات الجرمانية التي استقرت في إنجلترا خلال الوقت الأوسط . [...] وقد سماها العرب قديما الإنكلز.		整个校园被非正式地分为 南北两个校园 ，这两个校园都位于大学占地的东半部。北校园是原校园的中心，建筑以义大利文艺复兴时代建筑闻名，其中的包威尔图书馆 (Powell Library) 成为好莱坞电影的最佳拍摄场景。[...] 这个广场曾在许多电影中出现。	
Vi	Trong khoảng thời gian nào người Angles di cư đến Anh?	Hi	विश्वविद्यालय जहाँ स्थित है, उसके पूर्वी दिशा में बने परिसरों को क्या नाम दिया गया है?
Tên gọi của Anh trong tiếng Việt bắt nguồn từ tiếng Trung. [...] Người Angle là một trong những bộ tộc German định cư tại Anh trong Thời đầu Trung Cổ . [...] đường như nó liên quan tới phong tục gọi người German tại Anh là Angli Saxones hay Anh - Sachsen.		जब 1919 में यूसीएलए ने अपना नया परिसर खोला, तब इसमें चार इमारतें थीं। [...] परिसर अनौपचारिक रूप से उत्तरी परिसर और दक्षिणी परिसर में विभाजित है, जो दोनों विश्वविद्यालय की जमीन के पूर्वी हिस्से में स्थित हैं। [...] दक्षिणी परिसर में भौतिक विज्ञान, जीव विज्ञान, इंजीनियरिंग, मनोविज्ञान, गणितीय विज्ञान, सभी स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित क्षेत्र और यूएलसीए मेडिकल सेंटर स्थित है।	

Figure 2 of "MLQA: Evaluating Cross-lingual Extractive Question Answering", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1910.07475>

F1 / EM	en	es	de	ar	hi	vi	zh
BERT-Large	80.2 / 67.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilingual-BERT	77.7 / 65.2	64.3 / 46.6	57.9 / 44.3	45.7 / 29.8	43.8 / 29.7	57.1 / 38.6	57.5 / 37.3
XLM	74.9 / 62.4	68.0 / 49.8	62.2 / 47.6	54.8 / 36.3	48.8 / 27.3	61.4 / 41.8	61.1 / 39.6
Translate test, BERT-L	-	65.4 / 44.0	57.9 / 41.8	33.6 / 20.4	23.8 / 18.9*	58.2 / 33.2	44.2 / 20.3
Translate train, M-BERT	-	53.9 / 37.4	62.0 / 47.5	51.8 / 33.2	55.0 / 40.0	62.0 / 43.1	61.4 / 39.5
Translate train, XLM	-	65.2 / 47.8	61.4 / 46.7	54.0 / 34.4	50.7 / 33.4	59.3 / 39.4	59.8 / 37.9

Table 5 of "MLQA: Evaluating Cross-lingual Extractive Question Answering", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1910.07475>

The *next sentence prediction* was originally hypothesized to be an important factor during training of the BERT model, as indicated by ablation experiments. However, later experiments indicated removing it might improve results.

The RoBERTa authors therefore performed the following experiments:

- SEGMENT-PAIR: pair of segments with at most 512 tokens in total;
- SENTENCE-PAIR: pair of *natural sentences*, usually significantly shorter than 512 tokens;
- FULL-SENTENCES: just one segment on input with 512 tokens, can cross document boundary;
- DOC-SENTENCES: just one segment on input with 512 tokens, cannot cross document boundary.

Model	SQuAD 1.1/2.0	MNLI-m	SST-2	RACE
<i>Our reimplementation (with NSP loss):</i>				
SEGMENT-PAIR	90.4/78.7	84.0	92.9	64.2
SENTENCE-PAIR	88.7/76.2	82.9	92.1	63.0
<i>Our reimplementation (without NSP loss):</i>				
FULL-SENTENCES	90.4/79.1	84.7	92.5	64.8
DOC-SENTENCES	90.6/79.7	84.7	92.7	65.6
BERT _{BASE}	88.5/76.3	84.3	92.8	64.3
XLNet _{BASE} (K = 7)	-/81.3	85.8	92.7	66.1
XLNet _{BASE} (K = 6)	-/81.0	85.6	93.4	66.7

Table 2 of "RoBERTa: A Robustly Optimized BERT Pretraining Approach", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.11692>

RoBERTa – Larger Batches

BERT is trained for 1M steps with a learning rate of $1e-4$.

The RoBERTa authors also considered larger batches (with linearly larger learning rate).

bsz	steps	lr	ppl	MNLI-m	SST-2
256	1M	$1e-4$	3.99	84.7	92.7
2K	125K	$7e-4$	3.68	85.2	92.9
8K	31K	$1e-3$	3.77	84.6	92.8

čím větší batch
size, tím méně
dajda po loss
function (méně hrůza),
proto větší (lineárně)
learning-rate

Table 3: Perplexity on held-out training data (*ppl*) and development set accuracy for base models trained over BOOKCORPUS and WIKIPEDIA with varying batch sizes (*bsz*). We tune the learning rate (*lr*) for each setting. Models make the same number of passes over the data (epochs) and have the same computational cost.

Table 3 of "RoBERTa: A Robustly Optimized BERT Pretraining Approach", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.11692>

The RoBERTa model, **R**obustly **o**ptimized **BERT** approach, is trained with dynamic masking, FULL-SENTENCES without NSP, large 8k minibatches and byte-level BPE with 50k subwords.

Model	data	bsz	steps	SQuAD (v1.1/2.0)	MNLI-m	SST-2
RoBERTa						
with BOOKS + WIKI	16GB	8K	100K	93.6/87.3	89.0	95.3
+ additional data (§3.2)	160GB	8K	100K	94.0/87.7	89.3	95.6
+ pretrain longer	160GB	8K	300K	94.4/88.7	90.0	96.1
+ pretrain even longer	160GB	8K	500K	94.6/89.4	90.2	96.4
BERT _{LARGE}						
with BOOKS + WIKI	13GB	256	1M	90.9/81.8	86.6	93.7
XLNet _{LARGE}						
with BOOKS + WIKI	13GB	256	1M	94.0/87.8	88.4	94.4
+ additional data	126GB	2K	500K	94.5/88.8	89.8	95.6

Table 4: Development set results for RoBERTa as we pretrain over more data (16GB → 160GB of text) and pretrain for longer (100K → 300K → 500K steps). Each row accumulates improvements from the rows above. RoBERTa matches the architecture and training objective of BERT_{LARGE}. Results for BERT_{LARGE} and XLNet_{LARGE} are from Devlin et al. (2019) and Yang et al. (2019), respectively. Complete results on all GLUE tasks can be found in the Appendix.

Table 4 of "RoBERTa: A Robustly Optimized BERT Pretraining Approach", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.11692>

	MNLI	QNLI	QQP	RTE	SST	MRPC	CoLA	STS	WNLI	Avg
<i>Single-task single models on dev</i>										
BERT _{LARGE}	86.6/-	92.3	91.3	70.4	93.2	88.0	60.6	90.0	-	-
XLNet _{LARGE}	89.8/-	93.9	91.8	83.8	95.6	89.2	63.6	91.8	-	-
RoBERTa	90.2/90.2	94.7	92.2	86.6	96.4	90.9	68.0	92.4	91.3	-
<i>Ensembles on test (from leaderboard as of July 25, 2019)</i>										
ALICE	88.2/87.9	95.7	90.7	83.5	95.2	92.6	68.6	91.1	80.8	86.3
MT-DNN	87.9/87.4	96.0	89.9	86.3	96.5	92.7	68.4	91.1	89.0	87.6
XLNet	90.2/89.8	98.6	90.3	86.3	96.8	93.0	67.8	91.6	90.4	88.4
RoBERTa	90.8/90.2	98.9	90.2	88.2	96.7	92.3	67.8	92.2	89.0	88.5

Table 5: Results on GLUE. All results are based on a 24-layer architecture. BERT_{LARGE} and XLNet_{LARGE} results are from [Devlin et al. \(2019\)](#) and [Yang et al. \(2019\)](#), respectively. RoBERTa results on the development set are a median over five runs. RoBERTa results on the test set are ensembles of *single-task* models. For RTE, STS and MRPC we finetune starting from the MNLI model instead of the baseline pretrained model. Averages are obtained from the GLUE leaderboard.

Table 5 of "RoBERTa: A Robustly Optimized BERT Pretraining Approach", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.11692>

Model	SQuAD 1.1		SQuAD 2.0	
	EM	F1	EM	F1
<i>Single models on dev, w/o data augmentation</i>				
BERT _{LARGE}	84.1	90.9	79.0	81.8
XLNet _{LARGE}	89.0	94.5	86.1	88.8
RoBERTa	88.9	94.6	86.5	89.4
<i>Single models on test (as of July 25, 2019)</i>				
XLNet _{LARGE}			86.3 [†]	89.1 [†]
RoBERTa			86.8	89.8
XLNet + SG-Net Verifier			87.0[†]	89.9[†]

Table 6 of "RoBERTa: A Robustly Optimized BERT Pretraining Approach", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.11692>

Model	Accuracy	Middle	High
<i>Single models on test (as of July 25, 2019)</i>			
BERT _{LARGE}	72.0	76.6	70.1
XLNet _{LARGE}	81.7	85.4	80.2
RoBERTa	83.2	86.5	81.3

Table 7: Results on the RACE test set. BERT_{LARGE} and XLNet_{LARGE} results are from [Yang et al. \(2019\)](#).

Table 7 of "RoBERTa: A Robustly Optimized BERT Pretraining Approach", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.11692>

The Transformer architecture has been spreading and has become almost omnipresent in tasks where data is available in abundance, in which case it usually delivers superior performance.

Large Language Models

- GPT: Transformer decoder-only model, 2018, ~150M parameters
- GPT-2: Transformer decoder-only model, 2019, ~1.5B parameters
- GPT-3: Transformer decoder-only model, May 2020, ~175B parameters
- GPT-4: Transformer decoder-only model, March 2023, ???; \$100M
- Gopher: Transformer decoder-only model, Dec 2021, ~280B parameters
- XGLM: multilingual Transformer decoder-only model, Dec 2021, ~7.5B parameters
 - 30 languages from 16 language families
- Megatron-Turing NLP: Transformer decoder-only model, Jan 2022, ~530B parameters
 - trained using 2240 A100
- PaLM: Transformer decoder-only model, Apr 2022, ~580B parameters
 - trained using 6144 TPUv4; 22% training data non-English

Explaining a Joke

I will explain these jokes:

(1) The problem with kleptomaniacs is that they always take things literally.

Explanation: This joke is wordplay. Someone who "takes things literally" is someone who doesn't fully understand social cues and context, which is a negative trait. But the definition of kleptomania is someone who literally takes things.

(2) Always borrow money from a pessimist. They'll never expect it back.

Explanation: Most people expect you to pay them back when you borrow money, however a pessimist is someone who always assumes the worst, so if you borrow money from them, they will expect that you won't pay them back anyways.

Input: I was supposed to start writing the paper at 5:00 PM. But then I started playing with this cool new language model for 10 minutes. 10 minutes later, it's suddenly 9:30 PM!

Model Output: This joke is about how time flies when you're having fun. The person was supposed to start writing a paper at 5:00 PM, but they started playing with a language model instead. They thought they were only playing with it for 10 minutes, but it was actually 4.5 hours.

Input: I was going to fly to visit my family on April 6th. My mom said "Oh great, your step dad's poetry reading is that night!" So now I'm flying in on April 7th.

Model Output: The joke is that the speaker's mother is trying to get them to go to their step dad's poetry reading, but the speaker doesn't want to go, so they are changing their flight to the day after the poetry reading.

Input: Reading "War and Peace" doesn't scare me. I once had to review the CL for my intern's whole project on his final day!

Model Output: 'War and Peace' is a very long book, so reading it is a daunting task. However, the speaker is saying they had to review the code for their intern's project on their final day, which is even more daunting.

Input: I think I understand why me and my partner are such a good match. I get excited when I smell food and become super alert when the doorbell rings. My girlfriend Shelley becomes ecstatic when she sees a person who she just saw 5 hours ago.

Model Output: This joke is about dogs. Dogs get excited when they smell food and when the doorbell rings. The girlfriend is excited to see someone she just saw 5 hours ago, which is a trait of dogs.

Input: I tried 10,000 random restarts of my neural network, but I was accused of overfitting. I guess no good seed goes unpunished.

Model Output: This joke is a pun. A neural network is a computer program that can learn from data. A "seed" is a number that is used to initialize a random number generator. A "good seed" is a number that produces a good random number generator. The phrase "no good deed goes unpunished" means that if you do something good, you will be punished for it.

Input: What's the difference between a zebra and an umbrella? One is a striped animal related to horses, another is a device you use to stop the rain from falling on you.

Model Output: This joke is an anti-joke. The joke is that the answer is obvious, and the joke is that you were expecting a funny answer.

Figure 19 of "PaLM: Scaling Language Modeling with Pathways", <https://arxiv.org/abs/2204.02311>

There are nowadays many large language models of various sizes, some of them open-source:

- Llama 1, 2, 3: by Meta, publicly available
- Mistral, Mixtral: by Mistral AI (founded in France), some models available
- Claude 1, 2, 3: by Anthropic
- Gemma and Gemini: by Alphabet; previously PaLM and LaMDA
- BLOOM, OPT, Falcon, ...

See the Large Language Models course <https://ufal.mff.cuni.cz/courses/npfl140> if you want to know more.

Pre-trained Encoder-Decoder Models

Various pre-trained encoder-decoder models are available:

- BART, 2019, ~200M parameters
- T5, Oct 2019, up to ~11B parameters
 - REALM, Feb 2020, ~330M, uses explicit retrieval from a large knowledge base

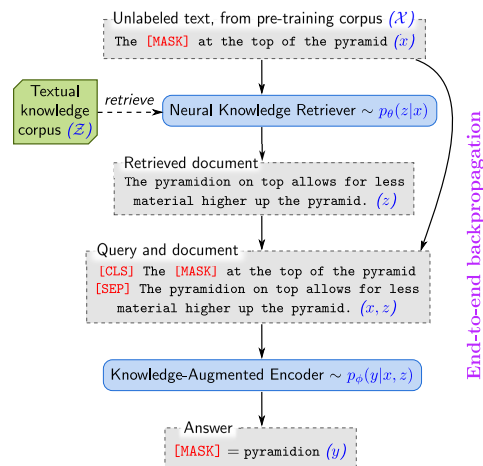


Figure 1 of "REALM: Retrieval-Augmented Language Model Pre-Training", <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2002.05202.pdf>

- mT5, Oct 2020, ~100 languages, up to ~13B parameters
 - sizes small (300M), base (582M), large (1.23B), xl (3.74B), xxl (12.9B)
- ByT5, May 2021, byte-based, ~100 languages, same sizes as mT5

Instruction Following aka Chatbots

The large language models can be finetuned for conversational interactions, which is called **instruction finetuning**.

The original approach was to use the so-called Reinforcement Learning from Human Feedback (RLHF); lately, other approaches like DPO have appeared.

- ChatGPT: OpenAI; together with DeepMins the creator of RLHF
- Gemini: Alphabet
- Claude 3
- Llama 3 Instruct
- Command R+: by Cohere; current best open-source model (as of April 26, 2024, according to <https://huggingface.co/spaces/lmsys/chatbot-arena-leaderboard>)

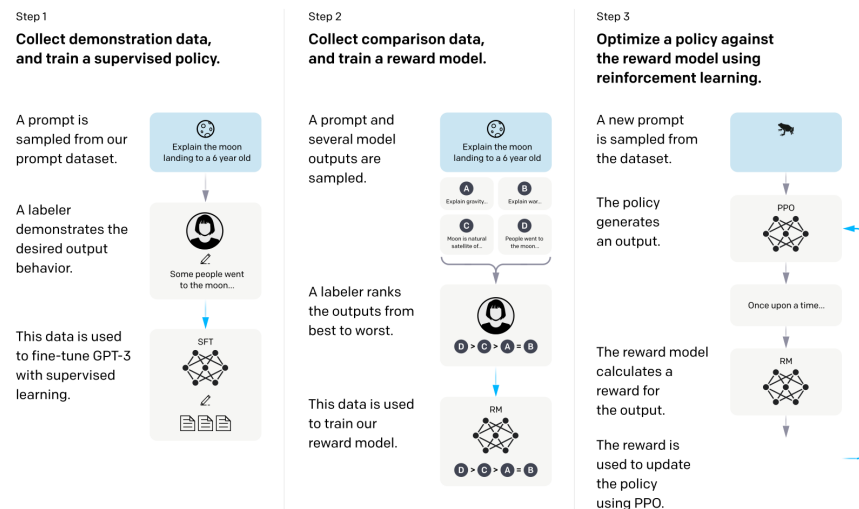


Figure 2 of "Training language models to follow instructions with human feedback", <https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.02155>

Image Recognition with Transformers

In Oct 2020, an influential paper

An Image is Worth 16x16 Words: Transformers for Image Recognition at Scale

proposed processing of images using ViT a variant of the Transformers architecture (**V**isual **T**ransformer, a Pre-LN Transformer with GELU activations):

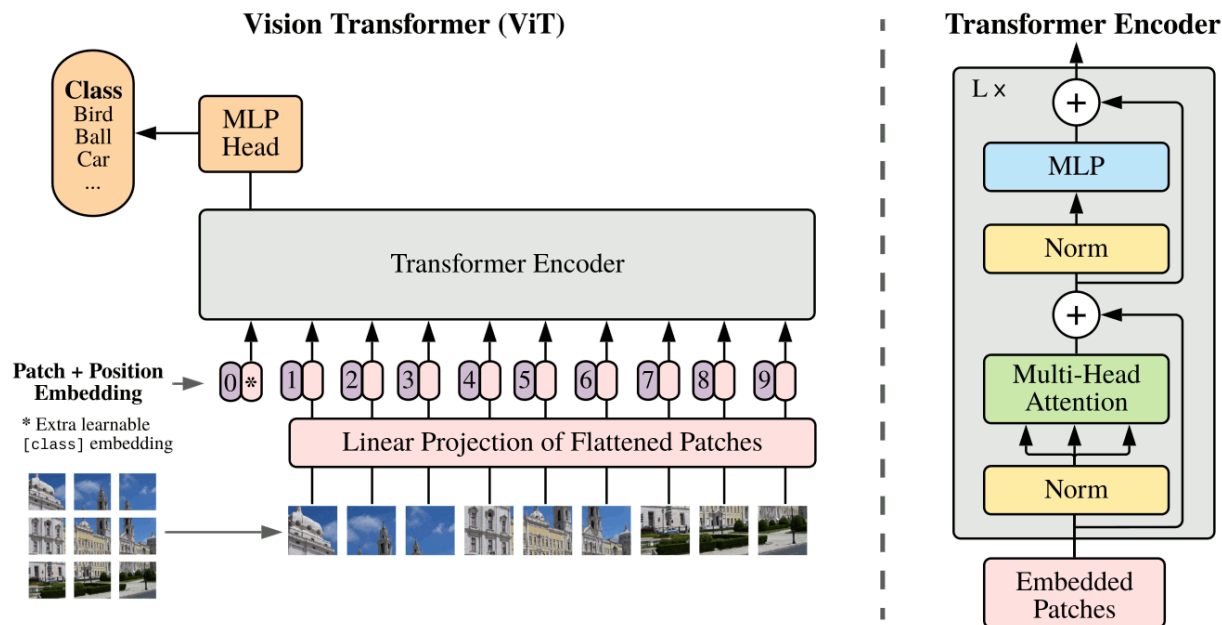


Figure 1 of "An Image is Worth 16x16 Words: Transformers for Image Recognition at Scale", <https://arxiv.org/abs/2010.11929>

Image Recognition with Transformers

Model	Layers	Hidden size D	MLP size	Heads	Params
ViT-Base	12	768	3072	12	86M
ViT-Large	24	1024	4096	16	307M
ViT-Huge	32	1280	5120	16	632M

Table 1 of "An Image is Worth 16x16 Words: Transformers for Image Recognition at Scale", <https://arxiv.org/abs/2010.11929>

The ViT architecture surpasses convolutional models like EfficientNet when pre-trained on very large data (~300M images); however, training only on ImageNet1k delivered worse results (77.9% top-1 accuracy).

konvulce už svou arch.
obsahuje nějaké předpoklady,
a se musí transformovat
celé množství.

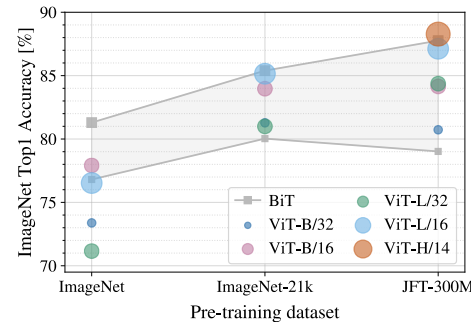


Figure 3: Transfer to ImageNet. While large ViT models perform worse than BiT ResNets (shaded area) when pre-trained on small datasets, they shine when pre-trained on larger datasets. Similarly, larger ViT variants overtake smaller ones as the dataset grows.

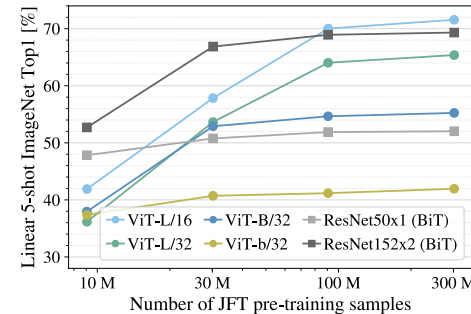


Figure 4: Linear few-shot evaluation on ImageNet versus pre-training size. ResNets perform better with smaller pre-training datasets but plateau sooner than ViT, which performs better with larger pre-training. ViT-b is ViT-B with all hidden dimensions halved.

Figures 3 and 4 of "An Image is Worth 16x16 Words: Transformers for Image Recognition at Scale", <https://arxiv.org/abs/2010.11929>

- konvulce vřklj ze stačr
houknt na segmenty obrazu
se stejným vzhledem

Trainable 1D positional embeddings are used.

The authors consider also 2D positional embeddings, which are a concatenation of trainable 1D positional embeddings for each dimension, but the results are very comparable.

Pos. Emb.	Default/Stem	Every Layer	Every Layer-Shared
No Pos. Emb.	0.61382	N/A	N/A
1-D Pos. Emb.	0.64206	0.63964	0.64292
2-D Pos. Emb.	0.64001	0.64046	0.64022
Rel. Pos. Emb.	0.64032	N/A	N/A

Table 8: Results of the ablation study on positional embeddings with ViT-B/16 model evaluated on ImageNet 5-shot linear.

Table 8 of "An Image is Worth 16x16 Words: Transformers for Image Recognition at Scale", <https://arxiv.org/abs/2010.11929>

DeiT

An improved training with a variety of augmentation (DeiT architecture, Dec 2020) resulted in performance close to EfficientNet when trained only on ImageNet1k data (83.1% vs 84.7% top-1 accuracy).

DeiT III: Revenge of the ViT (Apr 2022) has presented simplified training procedure, achieving results analogous to EfficientNetV2 on ImageNet1k (85.2% vs 85.7% top-1 accuracy) and ImageNet21k (87.2% vs 87.3% top-1 accuracy).

Image Recognition with Transformers

When data is limited (“only” 1M images), the best approach to train a ViT seems to be a BERT-like masking, which was proposed in Nov 2021 paper

Masked Autoencoders Are Scalable Vision Learners.

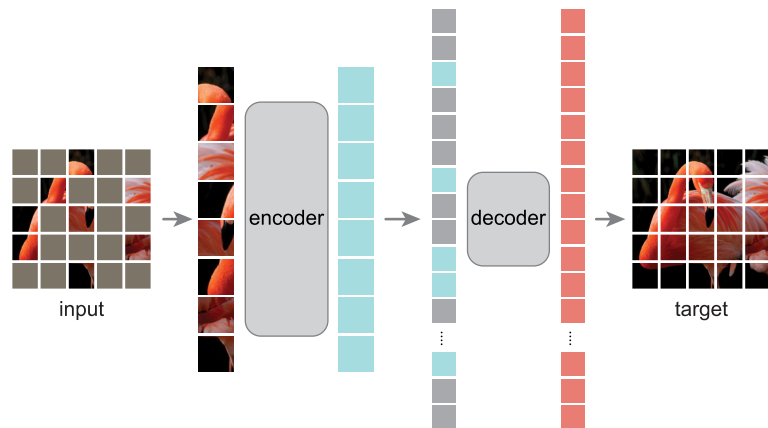


Figure 1 of "Masked Autoencoders Are Scalable Vision Learners", <https://arxiv.org/abs/2111.06377>

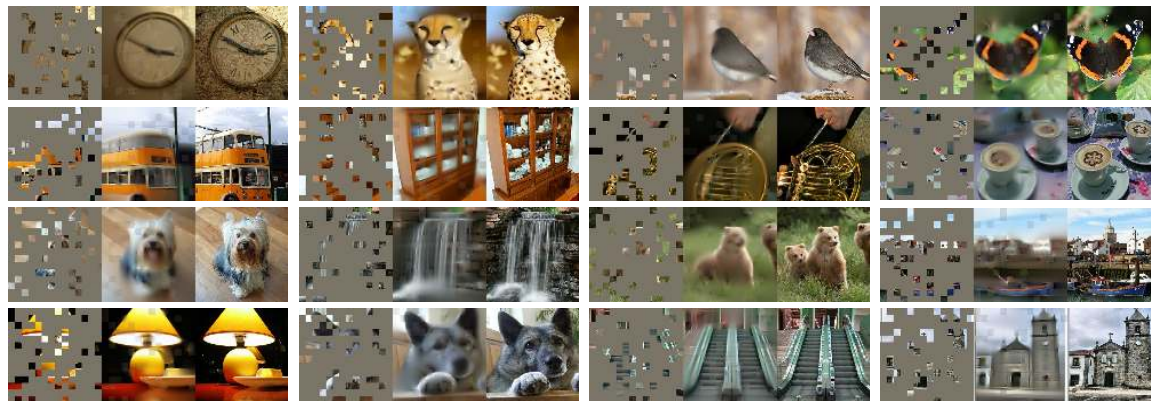


Figure 2 of "Masked Autoencoders Are Scalable Vision Learners", <https://arxiv.org/abs/2111.06377>

This MAE architecture reaches 86.9% top-1 accuracy on ImageNet1k-only training on images of size 224, and 87.8% on images of size 448.

As of April 2024, the current second best model on ImageNet is BASIC-L trained with Lion optimizer. The image encoder in BASIC-L is CoAtNet-7, an architecture combining MBConv in first stages and relative pre-activated 2D self-attention in later stages, with GELU activations everywhere. The image encoder has 2.4B parameters, it is trained on 6.6B noisy image-text pairs using a batch size of 65536 images in $\sim 7k$ TPUv4/days, and achieves 91.1% top-1 accuracy.

It also achieves 88.3% zero-shot accuracy on ImageNet, i.e., when no ImageNet training data is used for training nor finetuning.

The current best model OmniVec pre-trains a model processing multiple modalities (images, depth maps, videos, 3D point clouds, audio, text) using domain-specific Transformer-based encoders and then processed by shared Transformer layers. Masked pretraining similar to MAE is employed (reaching 88.6% on ImageNet), and the model can be finetuned on individual datasets afterwards (92.4% top-1 ImageNet accuracy).

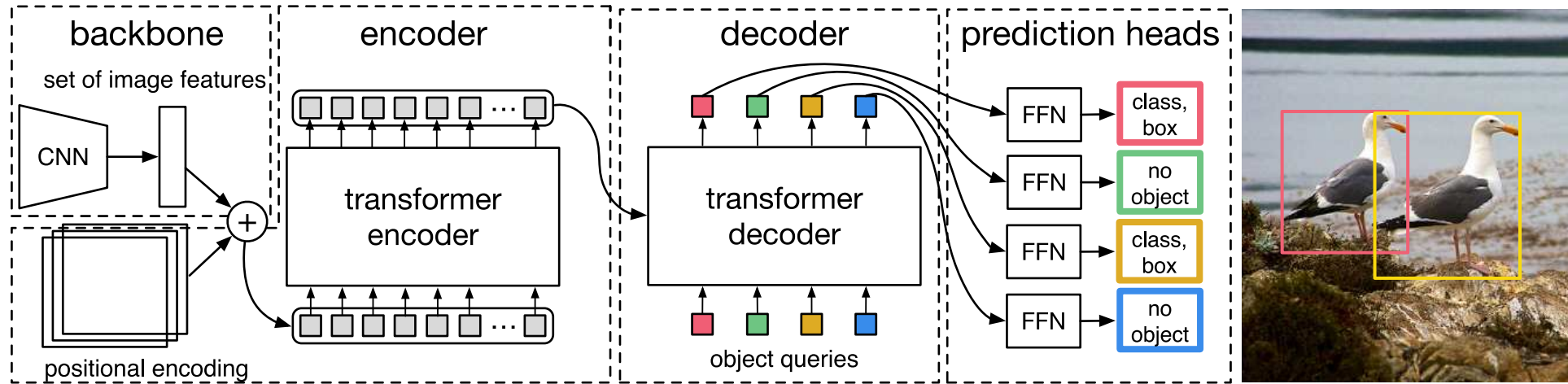


Fig. 2: DETR uses a conventional CNN backbone to learn a 2D representation of an input image. The model flattens it and supplements it with a positional encoding before passing it into a transformer encoder. A transformer decoder then takes as input a small fixed number of learned positional embeddings, which we call *object queries*, and additionally attends to the encoder output. We pass each output embedding of the decoder to a shared feed forward network (FFN) that predicts either a detection (class and bounding box) or a “no object” class.

Figure 2 of "End-to-End Object Detection with Transformers", <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2005.12872.pdf>

Object Detection with Transformers

- During training, we pair the predictions and gold objects (padded with “no object”s to the same length) using a maximum-weight bipartite matching algorithm – the Hungarian algorithm. The matching is based on both the classification and regression losses.
- The encoder uses fixed sine positional encodings added to every self-attention layer. The x and y axes are encoded independently and concatenated.

spatial pos. enc. encoder	spatial pos. enc. decoder	output pos. enc. decoder	AP	Δ	AP ₅₀	Δ
none	none	learned at input	32.8	-7.8	55.2	-6.5
sine at input	sine at input	learned at input	39.2	-1.4	60.0	-1.6
learned at attn.	learned at attn.	learned at attn.	39.6	-1.0	60.7	-0.9
none	sine at attn.	learned at attn.	39.3	-1.3	60.3	-1.4
sine at attn.	sine at attn.	learned at attn.	40.6	-	61.6	-

Table 3 of “End-to-End Object Detection with Transformers”
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2005.12872.pdf>

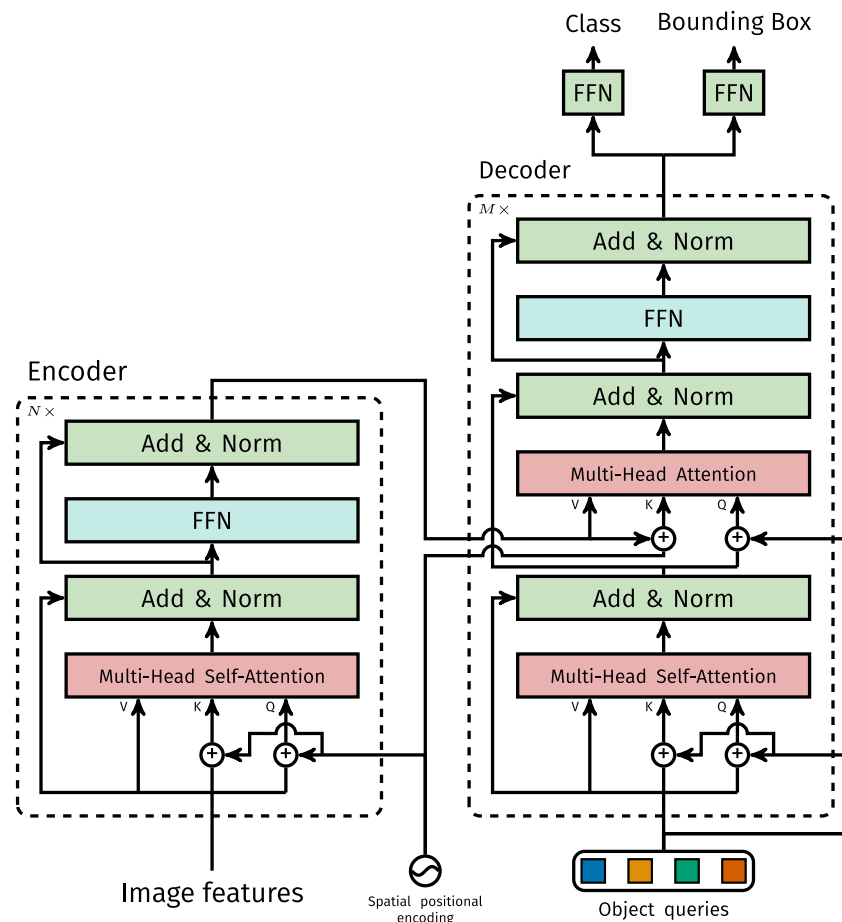


Figure 10 of “End-to-End Object Detection with Transformers”
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2005.12872.pdf>