# T5 and large language models: The good, the bad, and the ugly

Colin Raffel

Which transfer learning methods work best, and what happens when we scale them up?

What about non-English pre-trained models?

How much knowledge does the model learn during pre-training?

Does the model memorize data during pre-training?

Which Transformer modifications work best?

# Unsupervised pre-training

The cabs \_\_\_\_ the same rates as those by horse-drawn cabs and were \_ quite popular, \_\_\_ the Prince of Wales (the \_\_\_\_ King Edward VII) travelled in \_\_\_\_. The cabs quickly \_\_ known as "hummingbirds" for \_\_\_ noise made by their motors and their distinctive black and \_\_\_\_ livery. Passengers \_\_\_\_ the interior fittings were \_\_\_\_ when compared to \_\_ cabs but there \_\_\_ some complaints \_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_ lighting made them too \_\_\_\_ to those outside \_\_\_\_.

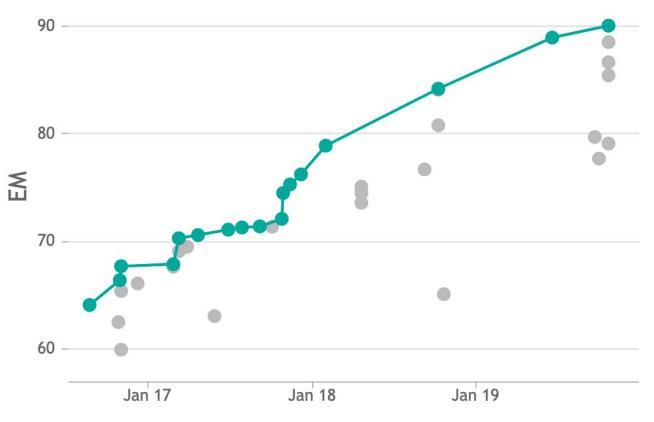
charged, used, initially, even, future, became, the, yellow, reported, that, luxurious, horse-drawn, were that, internal, conspicuous, cab

# Supervised fine-tuning

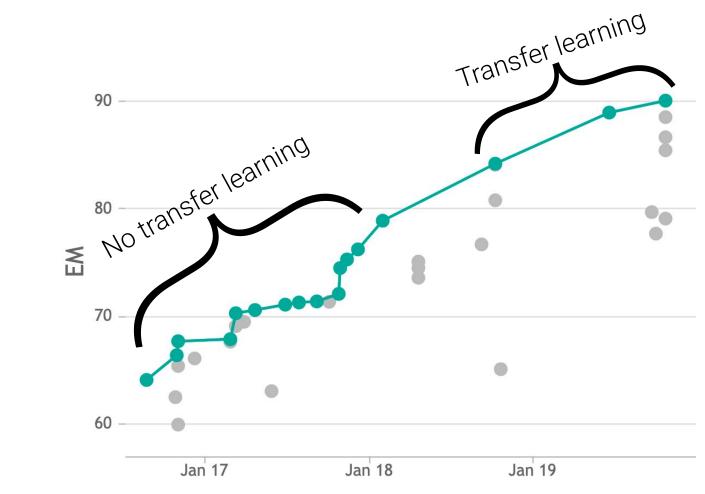
This movie is terrible! The acting is bad and I was bored the entire time. There was no plot and nothing interesting happened. I was really surprised since I had very high expectations. I want 103 minutes of my life back!

negative

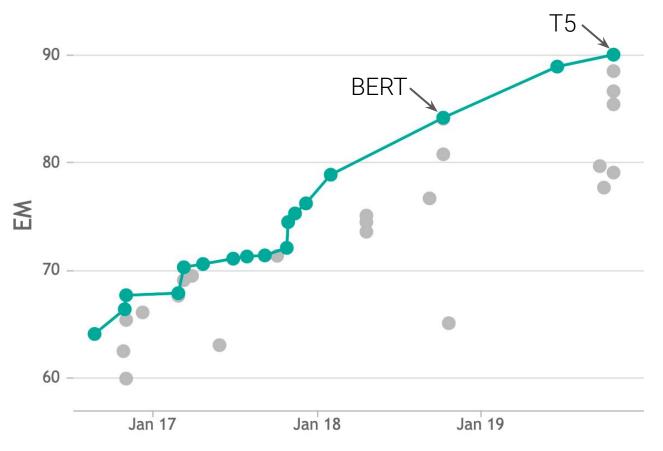
# SQuAD Exact Match score (validation set)



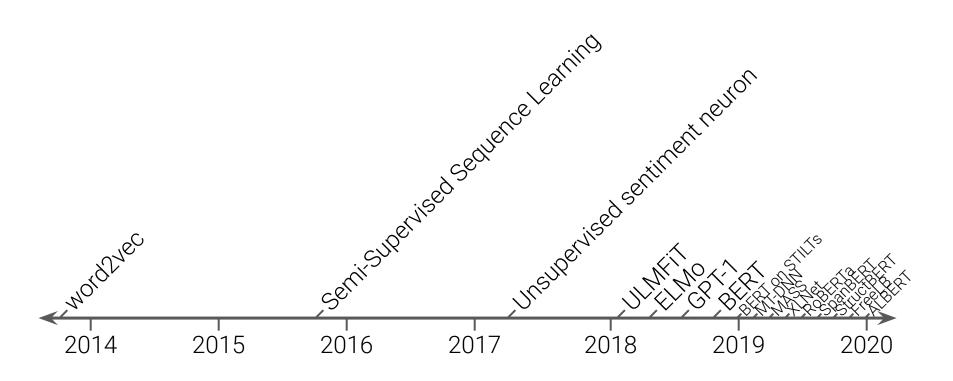
Source: <a href="https://paperswithcode.com/sota/question-answering-on-squad11-dev">https://paperswithcode.com/sota/question-answering-on-squad11-dev</a>

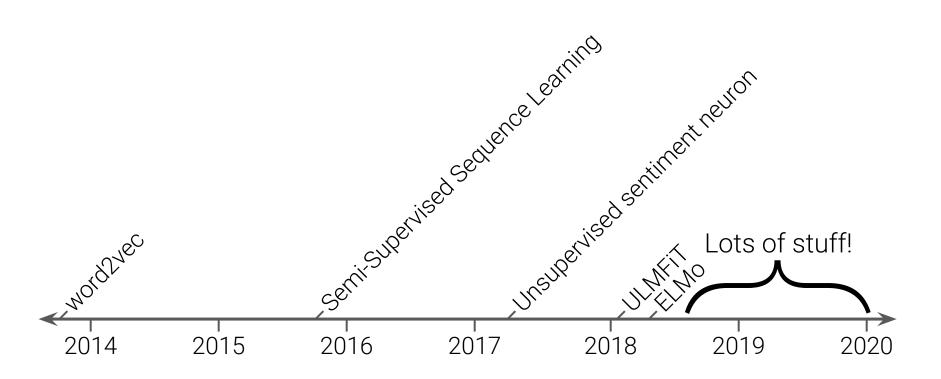


Source: https://paperswithcode.com/sota/question-answering-on-squad11-dev



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- Paper A proposes an unsupervised pre-training technique called "FancyLearn".
- Paper B proposes another pre-training technique called "FancierLearn" and achieves better results.
- Paper A uses Wikipedia for unlabeled data.
- Paper B uses Wikipedia and the Toronto Books Corpus.
- Is FancierLearn better than FancyLearn?

- Paper A proposes an unsupervised pre-training technique called "FancyLearn".
- Paper B proposes another pre-training technique called "FancierLearn" and achieves better results.
- Paper A uses a model with 100 million parameters.
- Paper B uses a model with 200 million parameters.
- Is FancierLearn better than FancyLearn?

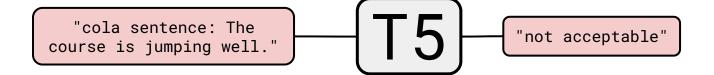
- Paper A proposes an unsupervised pre-training technique called "FancyLearn".
- Paper B proposes another pre-training technique called "FancierLearn" and achieves better results.
- Paper A pre-trains on 100 billion tokens of unlabeled data.
- Paper B pre-trains on 200 billion tokens of unlabeled data.
- Is FancierLearn better than FancyLearn?

- Paper A proposes an unsupervised pre-training technique called "FancyLearn".
- Paper B proposes another pre-training technique called "FancierLearn" and achieves better results.
- Paper A uses the **Adam optimizer**.
- Paper B uses SGD with momentum.
- Is FancierLearn better than FancyLearn?

Given the current landscape of transfer learning for NLP, what works best? And how far can we push the tools we already have?

Text-to-Text Transfer Transformer

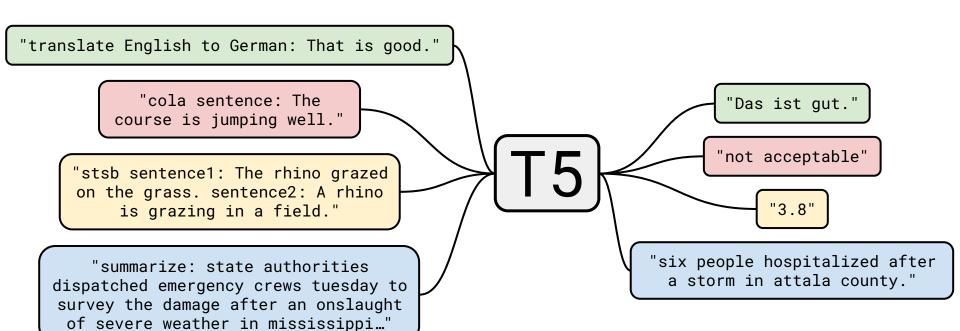


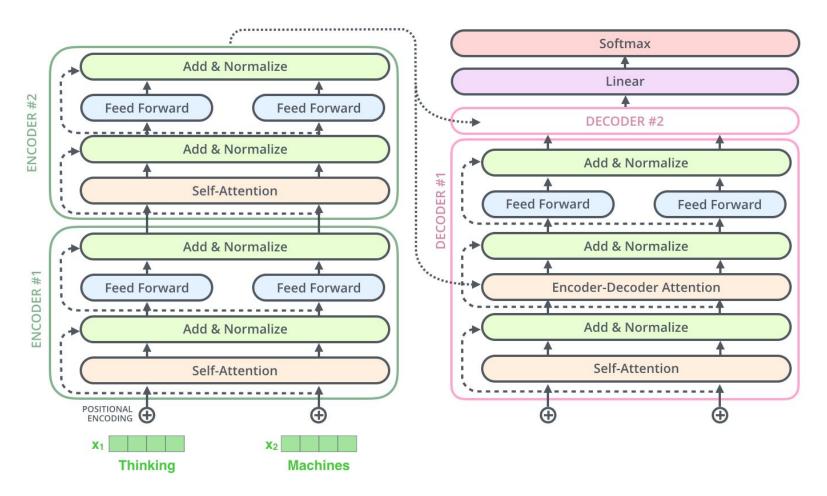


"stsb sentence1: The rhino grazed on the grass. sentence2: A rhino is grazing in a field."

"summarize: state authorities dispatched emergency crews tuesday to survey the damage after an onslaught of severe weather in mississippi..."

"six people hospitalized after a storm in attala county."





Source: <a href="http://jalammar.github.io/illustrated-transformer/">http://jalammar.github.io/illustrated-transformer/</a>

pital and ma. the co ity ranks 2 tion. the p s, with the ed to 643 oklahoma n of 1,358 shawnee o n of 1,459 oma's larg	largest city of the upounty seat of oklahozoth among united population grew follow population estimated, a city metropolitan a seat of july 2017 and the combined statistica 19,758 residents, [9] gest metropolitan a	environment.[1] the complete missions race.[2] the show ha familiar reality-varie games. it has garne comeback program of the program, afte family outing in feb the show has becorned asia, and has gained online	county,[8] the civities in population of 2010 census on have increased as of 2015, the control of the control o	the year the beg euro duri fran add cath	e signing of the treaty formally ended the seven ars' war, known as the french and indian war in the enorth american theatre,[1] and marked the arginning of an era of british dominance outside arrope.[2] great britain and france each returned such of the territory that they had captured arring the war, but great britain gained much of ance's possessions in north america. Iditionally, great britain agreed to protect roman atholicism in the new world  is a small hand-propelled vehicle, one wheel, designed to be ed by a single person using two ar, or by a sail to push the rrow by wind. the term made of two words: "wheel" and which was a device used for its designed to distribute the between the wheel and the				
hed we	s extend into canad were the weight ca	hallyu fans, having been fansu languages, such as english, sp french, italian, thai, vietnames	oanish, portugu		operator, so enabling the convenient carriage of heavier and bulkier loads than would be possible were the weight carried entirely by the operator.				
eaty of p	as such it is a seco	nd-class lever	o ooum uoru,		== piano greed to protect forman rld				
reaty of paris, also kn  3, was signed on 10 fe				ehicl	the piano is an acoustic, stringed musical instrument invented in italy by bartolomeo cristofori around the year 1700 (the exact year is gned on 10 february 1763 by				
france a	== wheelbarrow a wheelbarrow is a s	lant family y north	ng tw	uncertain), in which the strings are struck by hammers. it is played using a keyboard,[1] which is a row of keys (small levers) that the performer presses down or strikes with the fingers and					
orth an nning of	porth and pushed and guided by a single person using two ning of handles at the rear, or by a sail to push the person using two ning of handles at the rear, or by a sail to push the ancient wheelbarrow by wind, the term of the "wheelbarrow" is made of two words: "wheel" and pushed the way and			eel" a I for	thumbs of both hands to cause the hammers to f the treaty formally ended the				
h of the ng the w ce's pos tionally,				the the age c	the word piano is a shortened form of pianoforte, the italian term for the early 1700s versions of the instrument, which in turn derives from gravicembalo col piano e forte[2] and fortepiano. the italian musical terms piano and forte indicate the italian term for the early 1700s versions of the eat britain and france each retrievely the italian term for the early 1700s versions of the eat britain and france each retrievely the italian term for the early 1700s versions of the eat britain and france each retrievely that they had capture are provided in the italian term for the early 1700s versions of the eat britain and france each retrievely that they had capture are provided in the italian musical terms piano and forte indicate the italian musical terms piano a				

# Common Crawl Web Extracted Text

### Menu

Lemon

Introduction

The lemon, Citrus Limon (I.) Osbeck, is a species of small evergreen tree in the flowering plant family rutaceae.

The tree's ellipsoidal yellow fruit is used for culinary and non-culinary purposes throughout the world, primarily for its juice, which has both culinary and cleaning uses. The juice of the lemon is about 5% to 6% citric acid, with a ph of around 2.2, giving it a sour taste.

### Article

The origin of the lemon is unknown, though lemons are thought to have first grown in Assam (a region in northeast India), northern Burma or China.

A genomic study of the lemon indicated it was a hybrid between bitter orange (sour orange) and citron.

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Dried Lemons, \$3.59/pound

Organic dried lemons from our farm in California.

Lemons are harvested and sun-dried for maximum flavor.

Good in soups and on popcorn.

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Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

Curabitur in tempus quam. In mollis et ante at consectetur.

Aliquam erat volutpat.

Donec at lacinia est.

Duis semper, magna tempor interdum suscipit, ante elit molestie urna, eget efficitur risus nunc ac elit.

Fusce quis blandit lectus.

Mauris at mauris a turpis tristique lacinia at nec ante.

Aenean in scelerisque tellus, a efficitur ipsum.

Integer justo enim, ornare vitae sem non, mollis fermentum lectus.

Mauris ultrices nisl at libero porta sodales in ac orci.

```
function Ball(r) {
   this.radius = r;
   this.area = pi * r ** 2;
   this.show = function(){
      drawCircle(r);
   }
}
```

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Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

Curabitur in tempus quam. In mollis et ante at consectetur.

Aliquam erat volutpat.

Donec at lacinia est.

Duis semper, magna tempor interdum suscipit, ante elit molestie urna, eget efficitur risus nunc ac elit.

Fusce quis blandit lectus.

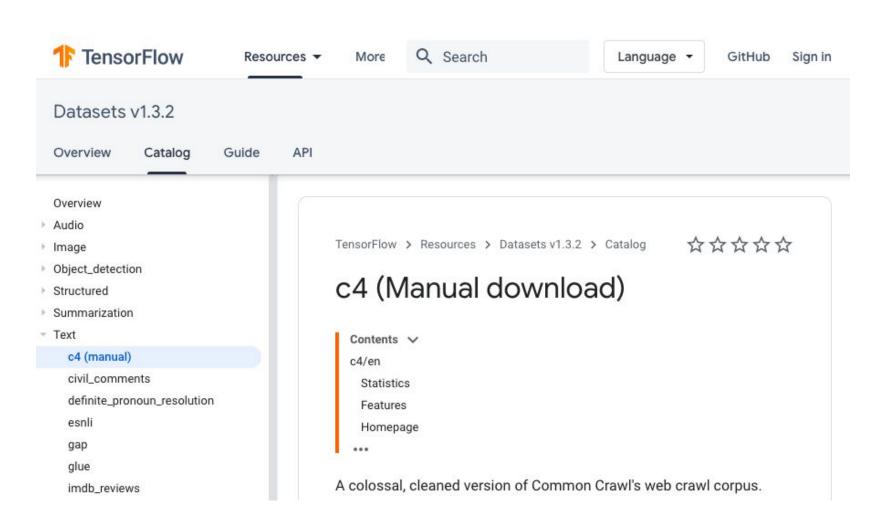
Mauris at mauris a turpis tristique lacinia at nec ante.

Aenean in scelerisque tellus, a efficitur ipsum.

Integer justo enim, ornare vitae sem non, mollis fermentum lectus.

Mauris ultrices nisl at libero porta sodales in ac orci.

```
function Ball(r) {
   this.radius = r;
   this.area = pi * r ** 2;
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}
```



Original text

Thank you for inviting me to your party last week.

Original text

Thank you for inviting me to your party last week.

Thank you for inviting me to your party last week.

Inputs

Thank you <X> me to your party <Y> week.

```
Thank you for inviting me to your party last week.

Inputs

Thank you <X> me to your party <Y> week.
```

**Targets** 

<X> for inviting <Y> last <Z>

# Pretrain

BERT<sub>BASE</sub>-sized encoder-decoder Transformer

Denoising objective

C4 dataset

2<sup>19</sup> steps 2<sup>35</sup> or ~34B tokens Inverse square root learning rate schedule

# Finetune

Pretrain

GLUE

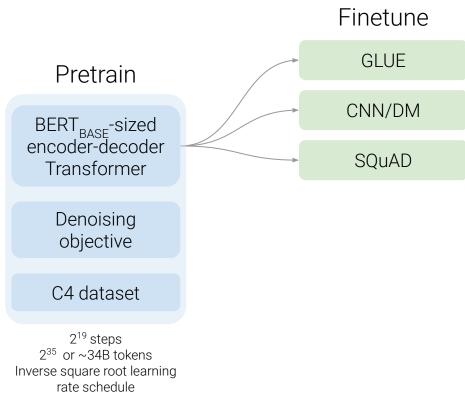
BERT<sub>BASE</sub>-sized encoder-decoder Transformer

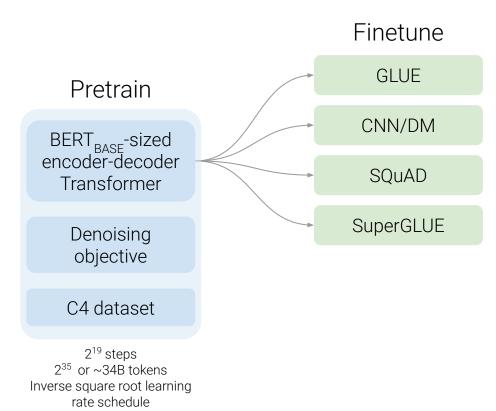
Denoising objective

C4 dataset

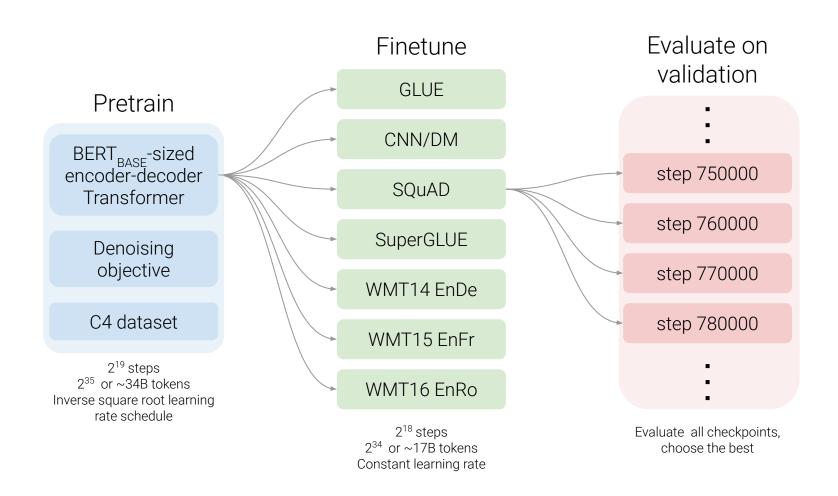
2<sup>19</sup> steps 2<sup>35</sup> or ~34B tokens Inverse square root learning rate schedule

# Finetune GLUE Pretrain CNN/DM $\begin{array}{c} {\rm BERT}_{\rm BASE}\text{-sized} \\ {\rm encoder}\text{-decoder} \end{array}$ Transformer Denoising objective C4 dataset 2<sup>19</sup> steps $2^{35}$ or ~34B tokens Inverse square root learning rate schedule





## Finetune GLUE Pretrain CNN/DM BERT<sub>BASE</sub>-sized encoder-decoder SQuAD Transformer SuperGLUE Denoising objective WMT14 EnDe C4 dataset WMT15 EnFr 2<sup>19</sup> steps $2^{35}$ or ~34B tokens WMT16 EnRo Inverse square root learning rate schedule 2<sup>18</sup> steps $2^{34}$ or ~17B tokens Constant learning rate



	GLUE	CNNDM	SQuAD	SGLUE	EnDe	EnFr	EnRo				
Setting 1 Setting 2		Downstream task performance									

	GLUE	CNNDM	SQuAD	SGLUE	EnDe	EnFr	EnRo
★ Baseline average	83.28	19.24	80.88	71.36	26.98	39.82	27.65
Baseline standard deviation	0.235	0.065	0.343	0.416	0.112	0.090	0.108

50.31

53.04

25.86

39.77

24.04

17.60

66.22

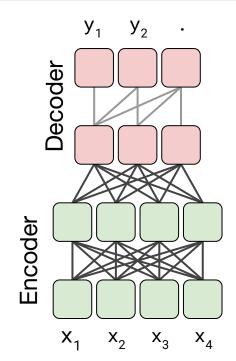
No pre-training

Star denotes baseline	Con	mparable to E	BERT	Bold = 1 st	d. dev. of	max \	
	GLUE	CNNDM	SQuAD	SGLUE	EnDe	EnFr	EnRo
★ Baseline average	83.28	19.24	80.88	71.36	26.98	39.82	27.65
Baseline standard deviation	0.235	0.065	0.343	0.416	0.112	0.090	0.108
No pre-training	66.22	17.60	50.31	53.04	25.86	<b>7</b> 39.77 <sup>✓</sup>	24.04

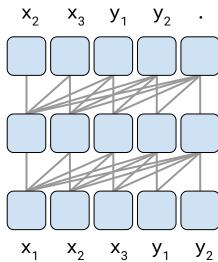
Big training set

# Disclaimer

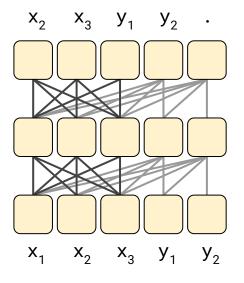
Architecture	Params	Cost	GLUE	CNNDM	SQuAD	SGLUE	EnDe	EnFr	EnRo
★ Encoder-decoder	2P	M	83.28	19.24	80.88	71.36	26.98	39.82	27.65
Enc-dec, shared	P	M	82.81	18.78	80.63	70.73	26.72	39.03	27.46
Enc-dec, 6 layers	P	M/2	80.88	18.97	77.59	68.42	26.38	38.40	26.95
Language model	P	$\dot{M}$	74.70	17.93	61.14	55.02	25.09	35.28	25.86
Prefix LM	P	M	81.82	18.61	78.94	68.11	26.43	37.98	27.39

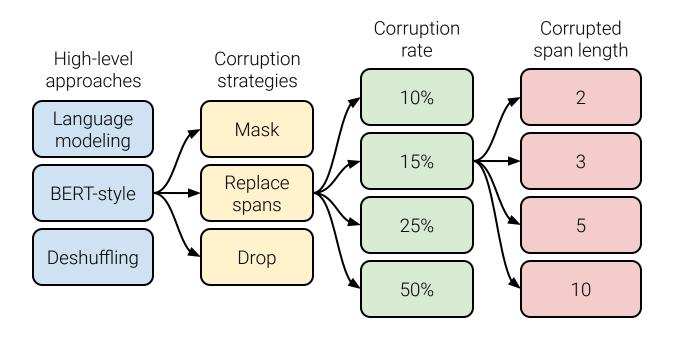


## Language model



#### Prefix LM





Objective	GLUE	CNNDM	SQuAD	SGLUE	EnDe	EnFr	EnRo
BERT-style (Devlin et al., 2018)	82.96	19.17	80.65	69.85	26.78	40.03	27.41
MASS-style (Song et al., 2019)	82.32	19.16	80.10	69.28	26.79	39.89	27.55
★ Replace corrupted spans	83.28	<b>19.24</b>	80.88	71.36	26.98	39.82	27.65
Drop corrupted tokens	84.44	19.31	$\bf 80.52$	68.67	27.07	39.76	27.82

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Dataset	Size	GLUE	CNNDM	SQuAD	SGLUE	EnDe	EnFr	EnRo
★ C4	745GB	83.28	19.24	80.88	71.36	26.98	39.82	27.65
C4, unfiltered	$6.1 \mathrm{TB}$	81.46	19.14	78.78	68.04	26.55	39.34	27.21
RealNews-like	(35GB	83.83	19.23	80.39	72.38	26.75	39.90	27.48
WebText-like	17GB	84.03	19.31	81.42	71.40	26.80	39.74	27.59
Wikipedia	$\bigcap$ 16GB	<b>≈</b> 81.85	19.31	81.29	68.01	26.94	39.69	27.67
Wikipedia + TBC	C \ 20GB	83.65	19.28	82.08	<b>▶73.24</b>	26.77	39.63	27.57

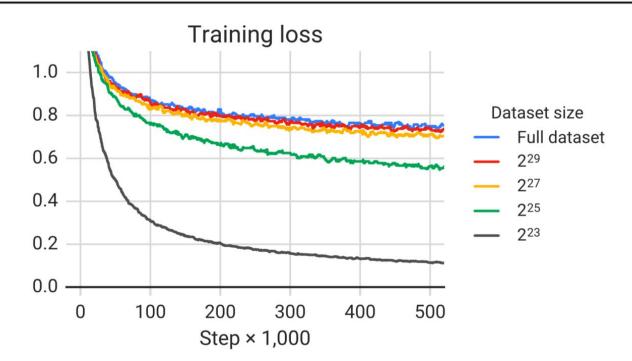
Much worse on CoLA

Order of magnitude smaller

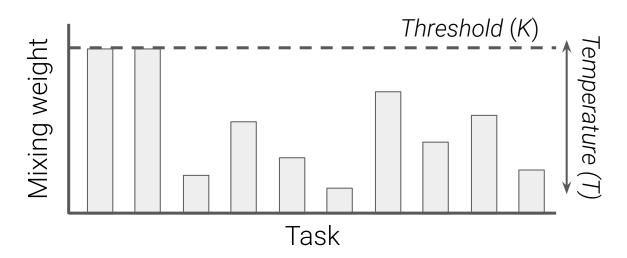
Much better on ReCoRD

Much better on MultiRC

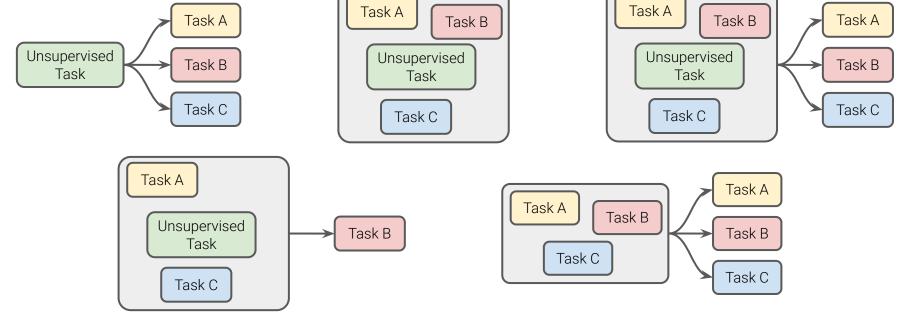
Number of tokens	Repeats	GLUE	CNNDM	SQuAD	SGLUE	EnDe	$\operatorname{EnFr}$	EnRo
★ Full dataset	0	83.28	19.24	80.88	71.36	26.98	39.82	27.65
$2^{29}$	64	$\bf 82.87$	19.19	80.97	72.03	26.83	39.74	27.63
$2^{27}$	256	82.62	19.20	79.78	69.97	27.02	39.71	27.33
$2^{25}$	1,024	79.55	18.57	76.27	64.76	26.38	39.56	26.80
$2^{23}$	4,096	76.34	18.33	70.92	59.29	26.37	38.84	25.81



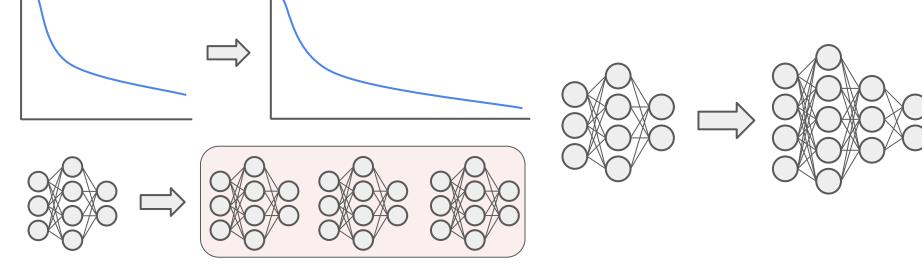
Mixing strategy	GLUE	CNNDM	SQuAD	SGLUE	EnDe	EnFr	EnRo
★ Baseline (pre-train/fine-tine)	83.28	19.24	80.88	71.36	26.98	39.82	27.65
Equal	76.13	19.02	76.51	63.37	23.89	34.31	26.78
Examples-proportional, $K = 2^{16}$	80.45	19.04	77.25	69.95	24.35	34.99	27.10
Examples-proportional, $K = 2^{17}$	81.56	19.12	77.00	67.91	24.36	35.00	27.25
Examples-proportional, $K = 2^{18}$	81.67	19.07	78.17	67.94	24.57	35.19	27.39
Examples-proportional, $K = 2^{19}$	81.42	19.24	79.78	67.30	25.21	36.30	27.76
Examples-proportional, $K = 2^{20}$	80.80	19.24	80.36	67.38	25.66	36.93	27.68
Examples-proportional, $K = 2^{21}$	79.83	18.79	79.50	65.10	25.82	37.22	27.13
Temperature-scaled, $T=2$	81.90	19.28	79.42	69.92	25.42	36.72	27.20
Temperature-scaled, $T=4$	80.56	19.22	77.99	69.54	25.04	35.82	27.45
Temperature-scaled, $T=8$	77.21	19.10	77.14	66.07	24.55	35.35	27.17



Training strategy	GLUE	CNNDM	SQuAD	SGLUE	EnDe	EnFr	EnRo
Unsupervised pre-training + fine-tuning	83.28	19.24	80.88	71.36	26.98	39.82	27.65
Multi-task training	81.42	19.24	79.78	67.30	25.21	36.30	27.76
Multi-task pre-training + fine-tuning	83.11	19.12	80.26	71.03	27.08	39.80	28.07
Leave-one-out multi-task training	81.98	19.05	79.97	71.68	26.93	39.79	27.87
Supervised multi-task pre-training	79.93	18.96	77.38	65.36	26.81	40.13	28.04



Scaling strategy	GLUE	CNNDM	SQuAD	SGLUE	EnDe	$\operatorname{EnFr}$	EnRo
* Baseline	83.28	19.24	80.88	71.36	26.98	39.82	27.65
$1 \times \text{size}, 4 \times \text{training steps}$	85.33	19.33	82.45	74.72	27.08	40.66	27.93
$1 \times \text{size}, 4 \times \text{batch size}$	84.60	19.42	82.52	74.64	27.07	40.60	27.84
$2 \times$ size, $2 \times$ training steps	86.18	19.66	84.18	77.18	27.52	41.03	28.19
$4 \times$ size, $1 \times$ training steps	85.91	19.73	83.86	78.04	27.47	40.71	28.10
$4\times$ ensembled	84.77	20.10	83.09	71.74	28.05	40.53	28.57
$4\times$ ensembled, fine-tune only	84.05	19.57	82.36	71.55	27.55	40.22	28.09



Architecture	Params	Cost	GLUE	CNNDM	SQuAD	SGLUE	EnDe	EnFr	EnRo
★ Encoder-decoder	2P	M	83.28	19.24	80.88	71.36	26.98	39.82	27.65
Enc-dec, shared	P	M	82.81	18.78	80.63	70.73	26.72	39.03	27.46
Enc-dec, 6 layers	P	M/2	80.88	18.97	77.59	68.42	26.38	38.40	26.95
Language model	P	$\dot{M}$	74.70	17.93	61.14	55.02	25.09	35.28	25.86
Prefix LM	P	M	81.82	18.61	78.94	68.11	26.43	37.98	27.39

# Span prediction objective

Span length	GLUE	CNNDM	SQuAD	SGLUE	EnDe	$\operatorname{EnFr}$	EnRo
★ Baseline (i.i.d.)	83.28	19.24	80.88	71.36	26.98	39.82	27.65
2	83.54	19.39	82.09	72.20	26.76	39.99	27.63
3	83.49	19.62	81.84	72.53	26.86	39.65	27.62
5	83.40	19.24	82.05	72.23	26.88	39.40	27.53
10	82.85	19.33	81.84	70.44	26.79	39.49	27.69

#### C4 dataset

Dataset	Size	GLUE	CNNDM	SQuAD	SGLUE	EnDe	EnFr	EnRo
★ C4	745GB	83.28	19.24	80.88	71.36	26.98	39.82	27.65
C4, unfiltered	6.1TB	81.46	19.14	78.78	68.04	26.55	39.34	27.21
RealNews-like	35GB	83.83	19.23	80.39	72.38	26.75	39.90	27.48
WebText-like	17GB	84.03	19.31	81.42	71.40	26.80	39.74	27.59
Wikipedia	16GB	81.85	19.31	81.29	68.01	26.94	39.69	27.67
Wikipedia + TBC	20GB	83.65	19.28	82.08	73.24	26.77	39.63	27.57

# Multi-task pre-training

Training strategy	GLUE	CNNDM	SQuAD	SGLUE	EnDe	EnFr	EnRo
★ Unsupervised pre-training + fine-tuning	83.28	19.24	80.88	71.36	26.98	39.82	27.65
Multi-task training	81.42	19.24	79.78	67.30	25.21	36.30	27.76
Multi-task pre-training + fine-tuning	83.11	19.12	80.26	71.03	27.08	39.80	28.07
Leave-one-out multi-task training	81.98	19.05	79.97	71.68	26.93	39.79	27.87
Supervised multi-task pre-training	79.93	18.96	77.38	65.36	26.81	40.13	28.04

Bigger models trained longer

Scaling strategy	GLUE	CNNDM	SQuAD	SGLUE	EnDe	EnFr	EnRo
Baseline	83.28	19.24	80.88	71.36	26.98	39.82	27.65
$1 \times \text{size}, 4 \times \text{training steps}$	85.33	19.33	82.45	74.72	27.08	40.66	27.93
$1 \times$ size, $4 \times$ batch size	84.60	19.42	82.52	74.64	27.07	40.60	27.84
$2 \times \text{size}, 2 \times \text{training steps}$	86.18	19.66	84.18	77.18	27.52	41.03	28.19
$4 \times$ size, $1 \times$ training steps	85.91	19.73	83.86	78.04	27.47	40.71	28.10
4× ensembled	84.77	20.10	83.09	71.74	28.05	40.53	28.57
$4\times$ ensembled, fine-tune only	84.05	19.57	82.36	71.55	27.55	40.22	28.09

# Model size variants

Model	Parameters	# layers	$d_{ m model}$	$d_{ m ff}$	$d_{ m kv}$	# heads
Small	60M	6	512	2048	64	8
Base	220M	12	768	3072	64	12
Large	770M	24	1024	4096	64	16
3B	3B	24	1024	16384	128	32
11B	11B	24	1024	65536	128	128

	GLUE	CNN/DM	SQuAD	SuperGL		WMT EnFr
Model	Average	ROUGE-2-F	EM	Average	BLEU	BLEU
Previous best	89.4	20.30	90.1	84.6	→33.8	→ 43.8

T5-Small 77.419.56 87.24 63.3 26.7T5-Base 82.720.3492.08 76.230.9 T5-Large 86.4

21.55

88.5

90.3

T5-3B

T5-11B

20.68 93.79 82.3 21.02

91.26

32.0 94.9586.431.8

89.3

32.1

Human score = 89.8

Back-translation beats English-only pre-training

36.0

41.2

41.5

42.6

43.4

WMT EnRo

BLEU

26.8

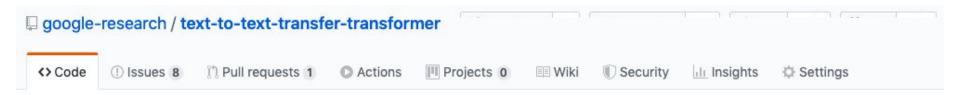
28.0

28.1

28.2

28.1

> 38.5



Edit

Code for the paper "Exploring the Limits of Transfer Learning with a Unified Text-to-Text Transformer" https://arxiv.org/abs/1910.10683

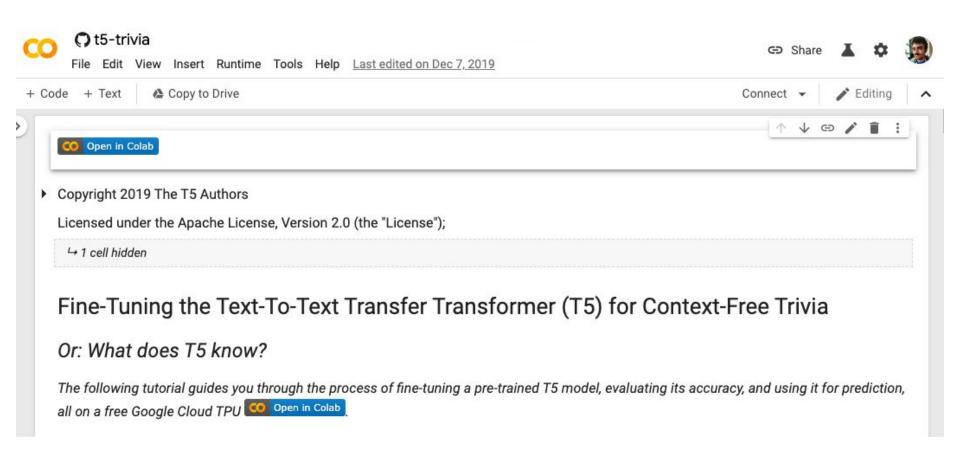
Manage topics

#### Released Model Checkpoints

We have released the following checkpoints for pre-trained models described in our paper:

- T5-Small (60 million parameters): gs://t5-data/pretrained\_models/small
- T5-Base (220 million parameters): gs://t5-data/pretrained\_models/base
- T5-Large (770 million parameters): gs://t5-data/pretrained\_models/large
- T5-3B (3 billion parameters): gs://t5-data/pretrained\_models/3B
- T5-11B (11 billion parameters): gs://t5-data/pretrained\_models/11B

https://github.com/google-research/text-to-text-transfer-transformer

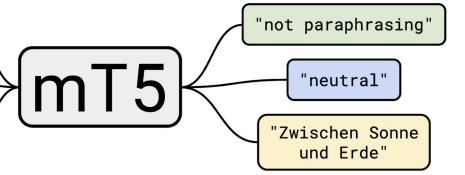


# What about all of the other languages?

"paws-x sentence1: 但为击败斯洛伐克, 德里克必须成为吸血鬼攻击者。sentence2: 然而, 为了成为斯洛伐克人, 德里克必须击败吸血鬼刺客。"

"xnli premise: Το κορίτσι που μπορεί να με βοηθήσει είναι στον δρόμο προς την πόλη. hypothesis: Η κοπέλα που θα με βοηθήσει είναι 5 μίλια μακριά."

"mlqa context: Bei einer
Sonnenfinsternis, die nur bei Neumond
auftreten kann, steht der Mond zwischen
Sonne und Erde. Eine Sonnenfinsternis...
question: Wo befindet sich der Mond
während des Sonnenfinsternis?"



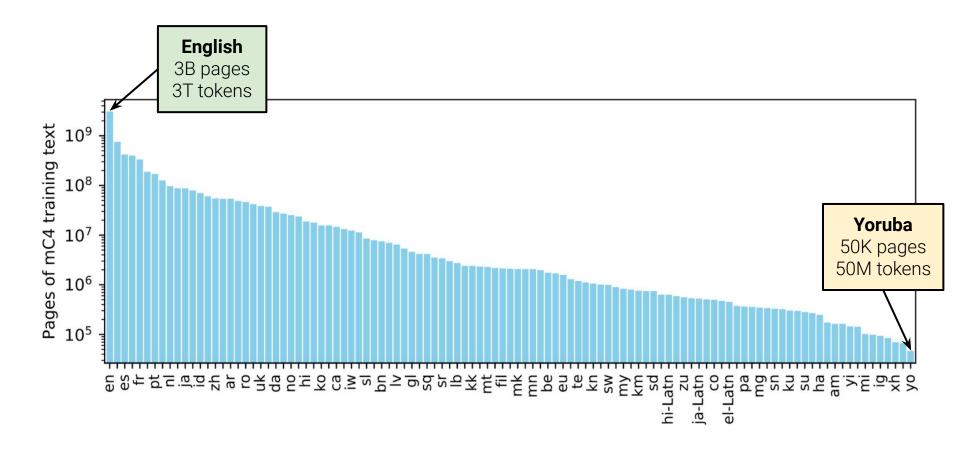
#### c4/multilingual

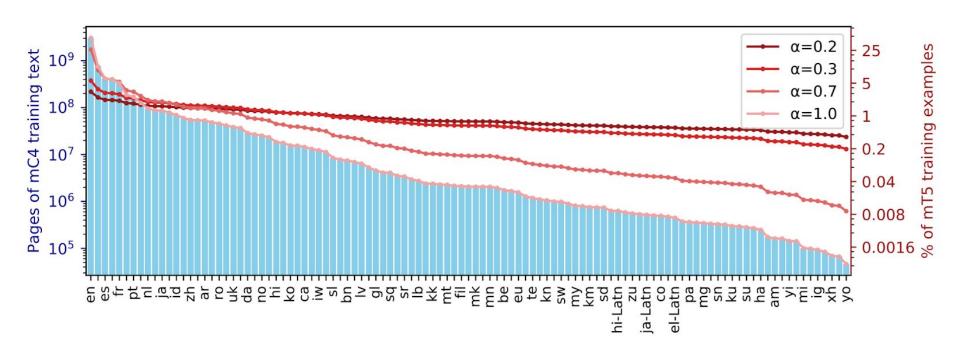
• Config description: Multilingual C4 (mC4) has 101 languages and is generated from 71 Common Crawl dumps.

Download size: 22.74 MiB

• Dataset size: 26.76 TiB

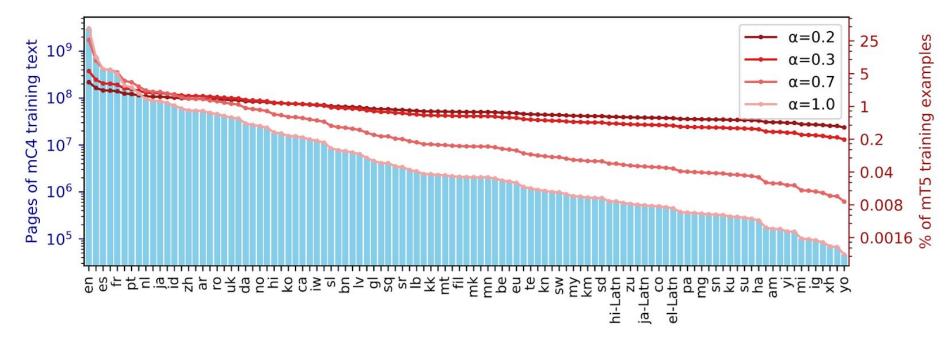
Afrikaans, Albanian, Amharic, Arabic, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Basque, Belarusian, Bengali, Bulgarian, Burmese, Catalan, Cebuano, Chichewa, Chinese, Corsican, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Filipino, Finnish, French, Galician, Georgian, German, Greek, Gujarati, Haitian Creole, Hausa, Hawaiian, Hebrew, Hindi, Hmong, Hungarian, Icelandic, Igbo, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Japanese, Javanese, Kannada, Kazakh, Khmer, Korean, Kurdish, Kyrgyz, Lao, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Luxembourgish, Macedonian, Malagasy, Malay, Malayalam, Maltese, Maori, Marathi, Mongolian, Nepali, Norwegian, Pashto, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Punjabi, Romanian, Russian, Samoan, Scottish Gaelic, Serbian, Shona, Sindhi, Sinhala, Slovak, Slovenian, Somali, Sotho, Spanish, Sundanese, Swahili, Swedish, Tajik, Tamil, Telugu, Thai, Turkish, Ukrainian, Urdu, Uzbek, Vietnamese, Welsh, West Frisian, Xhosa, Yiddish, Yoruba, Zulu.





Slide from Noah Constant

XNLI Zero-shot Accuracy							
Urdu Russian							
α=0.2	73.9	81.2					
$\alpha$ =0.3	73.5	81.5					
$\alpha = 0.7$	71.7	82.8					



Slide from Noah Constant

# **XTREME**



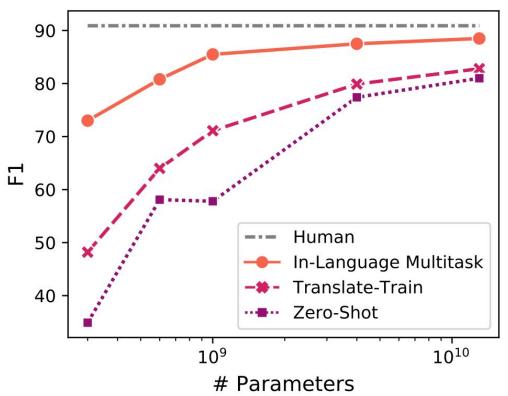
#### (X) Cross-Lingual Transfer Evaluation of Multilingual Encoders

A comprehensive benchmark for cross-lingual transfer learning on a diverse set of languages and tasks.

Model	Participant	Affiliation	Attempt Date	Avg	Sentence-pair Classification	Structured Prediction	Question Answering	Sentence Retrieval
	Human	-	-	93.3	95.1	97.0	87.8	-
ERNIE-M	ERNIE Team	Baidu	Jan 1, 2021	80.9	87.9	75.6	72.3	91.9
mT5	mT5-Team	Google Research	Jan 13, 2021	40.9	89.8	NA	73.6	NA
						12	23	• •

Slide from Noah Constant

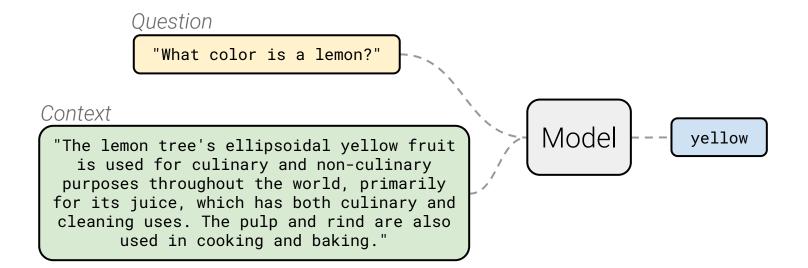
#### TyDi QA GoldP Performance



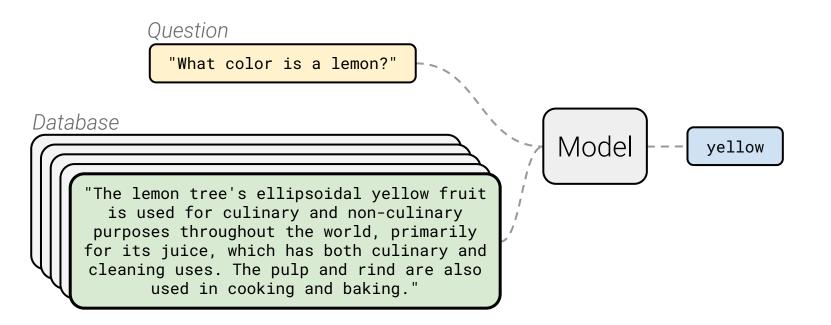
Slide from Noah Constant

How much knowledge does a language model pick up during pre-training?

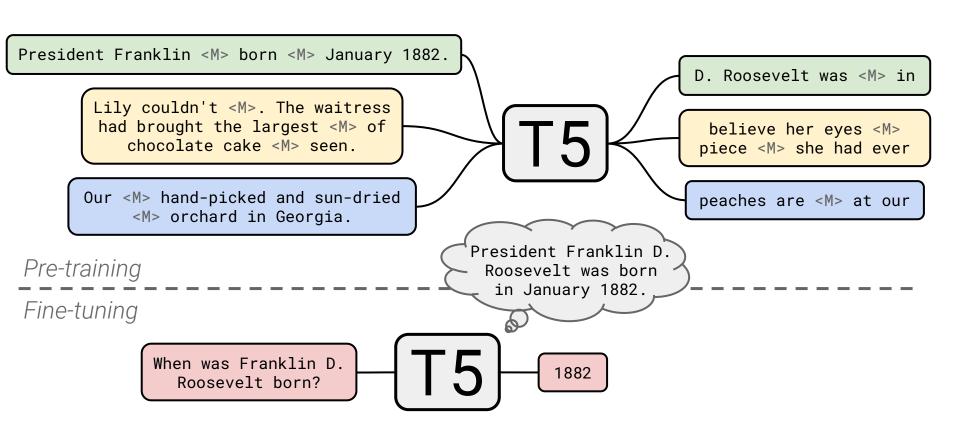
#### Reading Comprehension



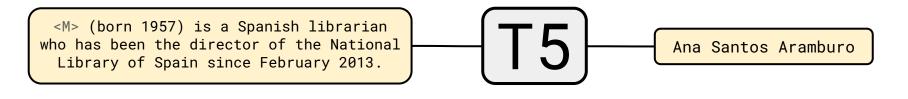
## Open-Domain Question Answering

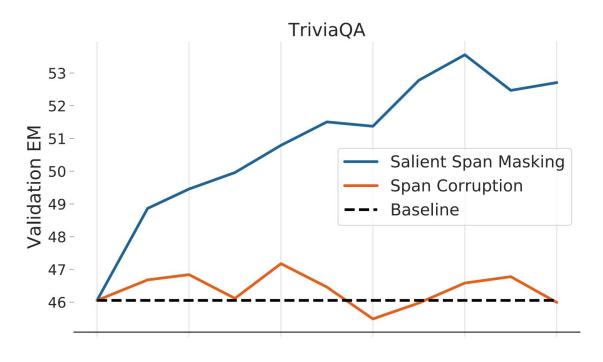


## Closed-Book Question Answering



	NQ	WQ	TQA
Open-domain SoTA	41.5	42.4	57.9
T5.1.1-Base	25.7	28.2	24.2
T5.1.1-Large	27.3	29.5	28.5
T5.1.1-XL	29.5	32.4	36.0
T5.1.1-XXL	32.8	35.6	42.9



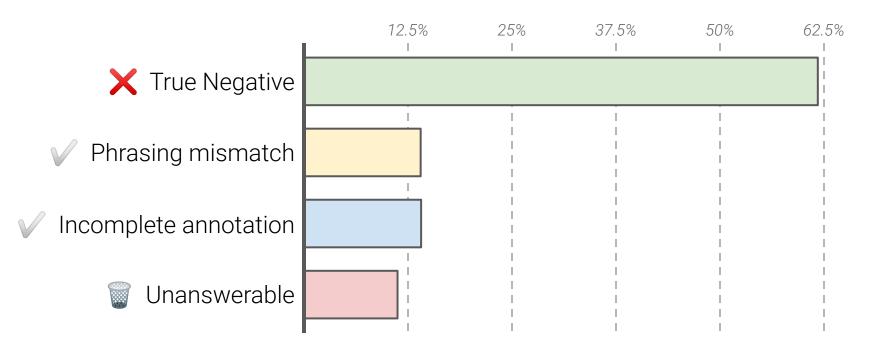


SSM data from "REALM: Retrieval-Augmented Language Model Pre-Training" by Guu et al.

	NQ	WQ	TQA
Open-domain SoTA	41.5	42.4	57.9
T5.1.1-Base	25.7	28.2	24.2
T5.1.1-Large T5.1.1-XL	27.3 29.5	29.5 32.4	28.5 36.0
T5.1.1-XXL	32.8	35.6	42.9
T5.1.1-XXL + SSM	35.2	42.8	51.9

Category	Question	Target(s)	T5 Prediction
True Negative	what does the ghost of christmas present sprinkle from his torch	little warmth, warmth	confetti
Phrasing Mismatch	who plays red on orange is new black	kate mulgrew	katherine kiernan maria mulgrew
Incomplete Annotation	where does the us launch space shuttles from	florida	kennedy lc39b
Unanswerable	who is the secretary of state for northern ireland	karen bradley	james brokenshire

	Category	Question	Target(s)	T5 Prediction
X	True Negative	what does the ghost of christmas present sprinkle from his torch	little warmth, warmth	confetti
V	Phrasing Mismatch	who plays red on orange is new black	kate mulgrew	katherine kiernan maria mulgrew
V	Incomplete Annotation	where does the us launch space shuttles from	florida	kennedy lc39b
	Unanswerable	who is the secretary of state for northern ireland	karen bradley	james brokenshire



Exact Match: 36.6 → 57.8%!

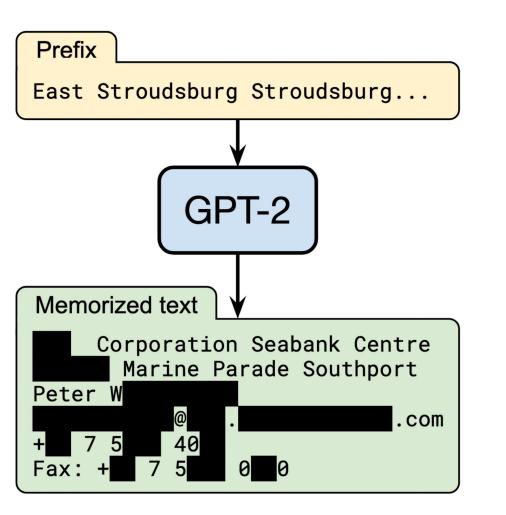
# Do large language models memorize their training data?

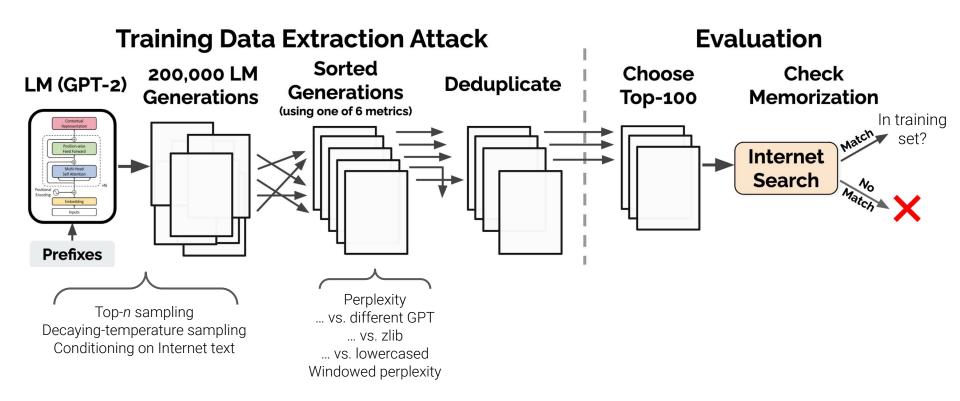
"... the extent that a work is produced with a machine learning tool that was trained on a large number of copyrighted works, the degree of copying with respect to any given work is likely to be, at most, de minimis."

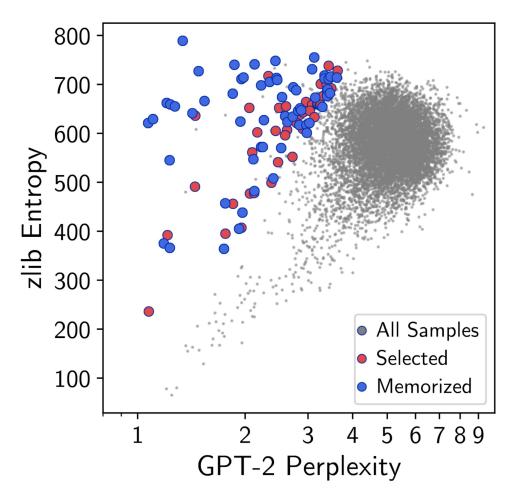
Electronic Frontier Foundation

"Well-constructed AI systems generally do not regenerate, in any nontrivial portion, unaltered data from any particular work in their training corpus."

OpenAl



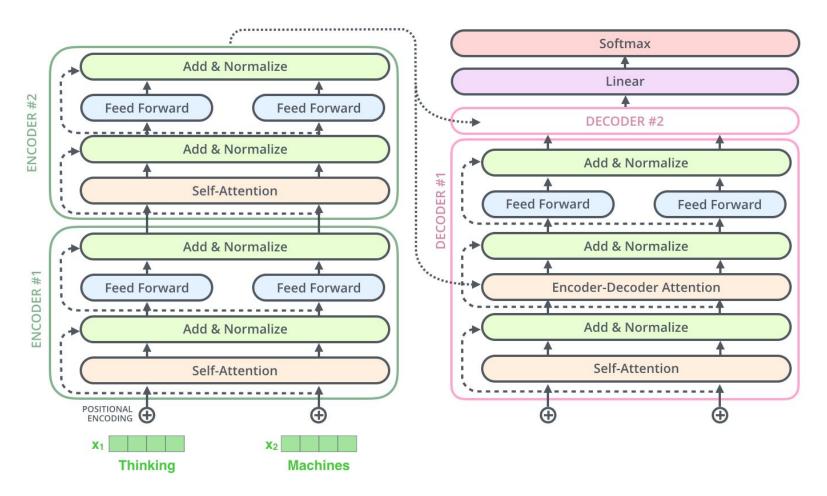




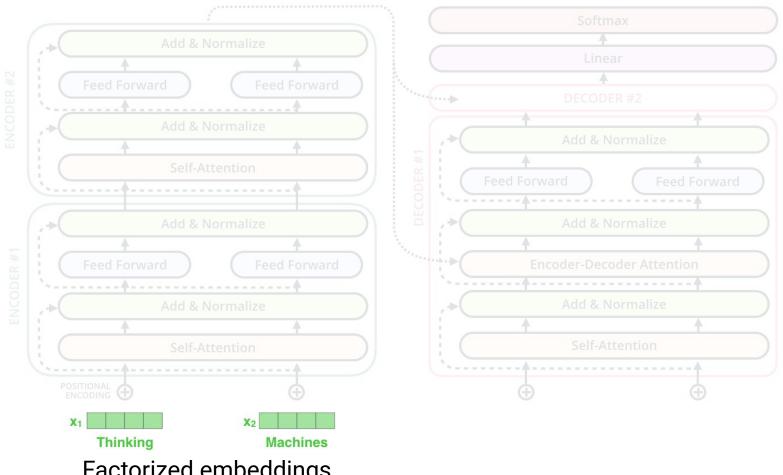
Category	Count
US and international news	109
Log files and error reports	79
License, terms of use, copyright notices	54
Lists of named items (games, countries, etc.)	54
Forum or Wiki entry	53
Valid URLs	50
Named individuals (non-news samples only)	46
Promotional content (products, subscriptions, etc.)	45
High entropy (UUIDs, base64 data)	35
Contact info (address, email, phone, twitter, etc.)	32
Code	31
Configuration files	30
Religious texts	25
Pseudonyms	15
Donald Trump tweets and quotes	12
Web forms (menu items, instructions, etc.)	11
Tech news	11
Lists of numbers (dates, sequences, etc.)	10

	Occurrences		Memorized?		
URL (trimmed)	Docs	Total	XL	M	S
/r/ 51y/milo_evacua	1	359	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	1/2
/r/zin/hi_my_name	1	113	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
/r/77777777777777777777777777777777777	1	76	$\checkmark$	1/2	
/r/ 5mj/fake_news	1	72	$\checkmark$		
/r/ 5wn/reddit_admi	1	64	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
/r/ <b>11</b> lp8/26_evening	1	56	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
/r/ jla/so_pizzagat	1	51	$\checkmark$	1/2	
/r/wubf/late_night	1	51	$\checkmark$	1/2	
/r/ eta/make_christ	1	35	$\checkmark$	1/2	
/r/66ev/its_officia	1	33	$\checkmark$		
/r/ 3c7/scott_adams	1	17			
/r/k2o/because_his	1	17			
/r/ tu3/armynavy_ga	1	8			

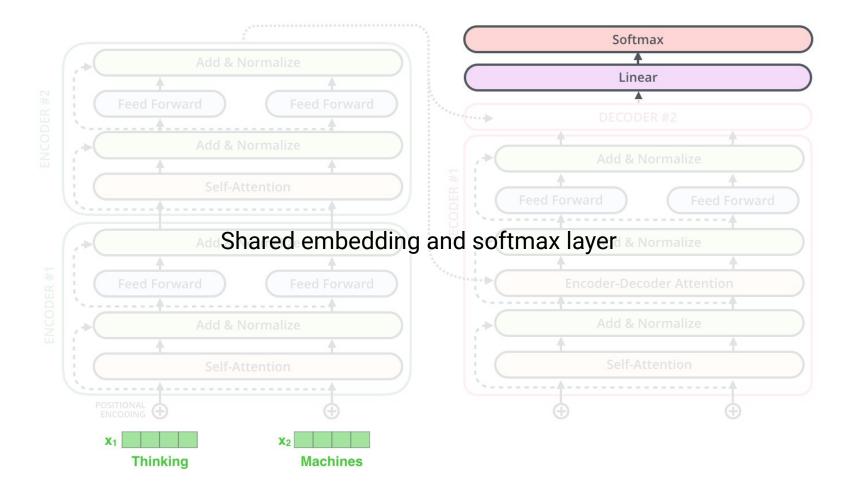
Can we close the gap between large and small models by improving the Transformer architecture?

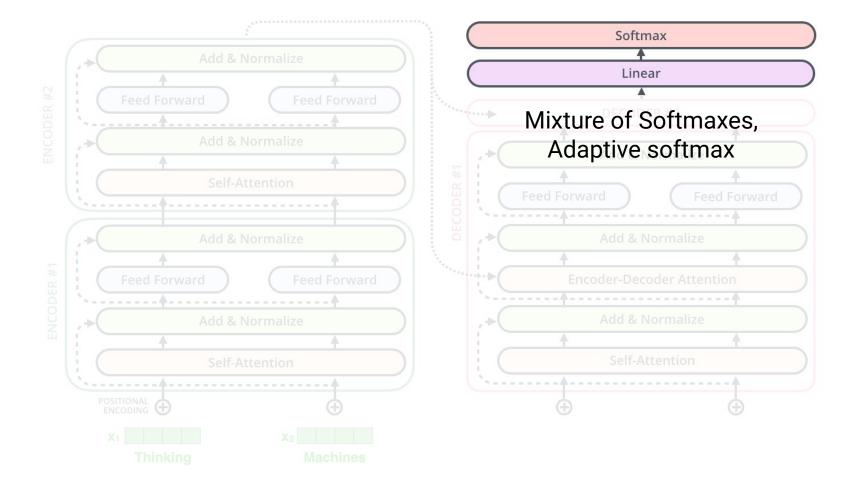


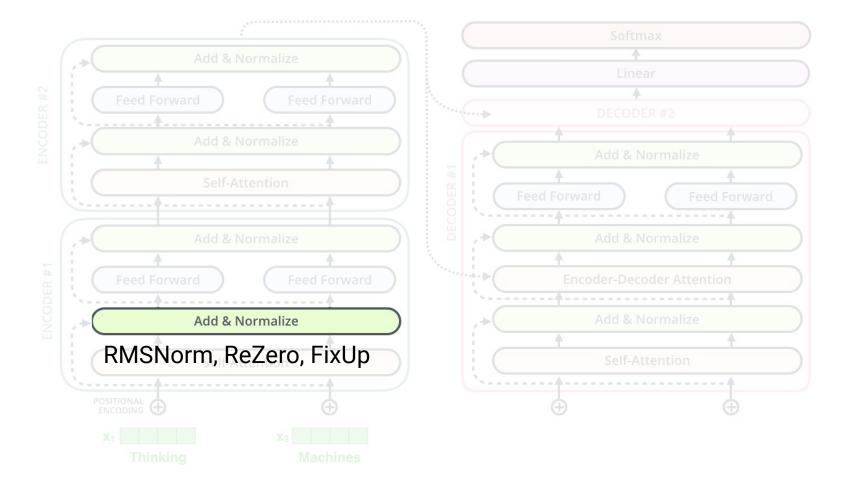
Source: <a href="http://jalammar.github.io/illustrated-transformer/">http://jalammar.github.io/illustrated-transformer/</a>

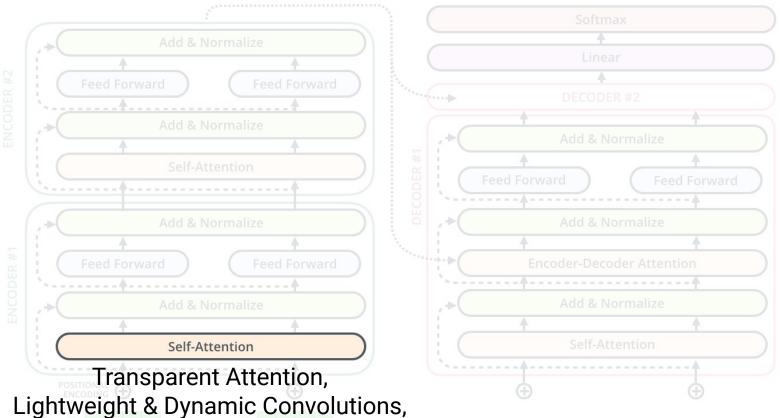


Factorized embeddings

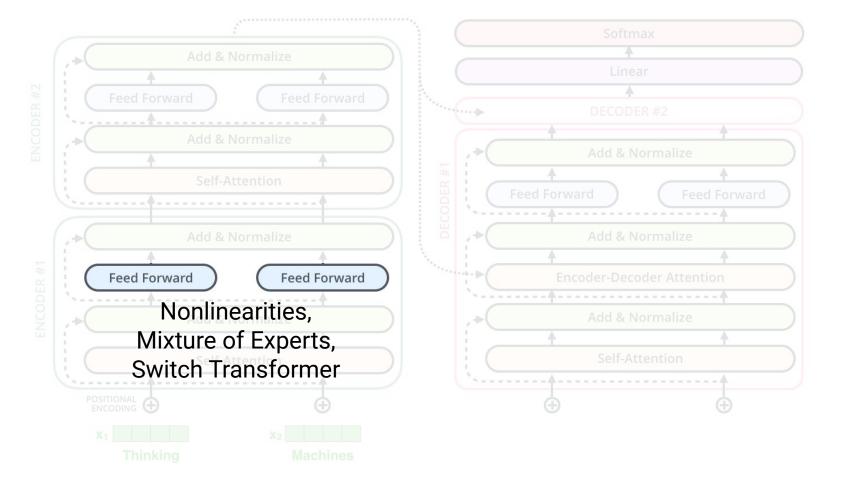


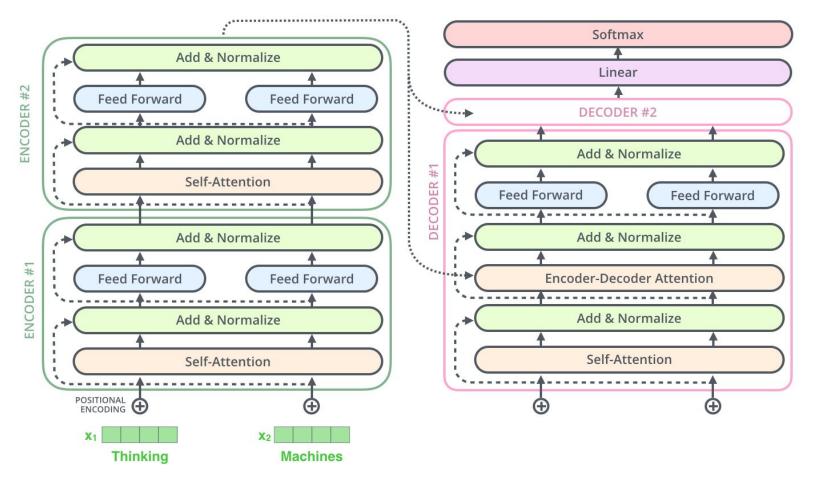




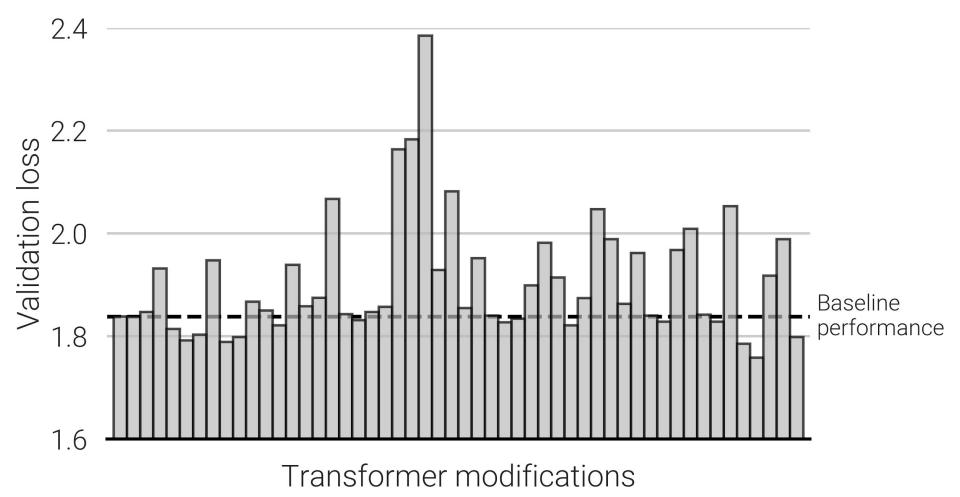


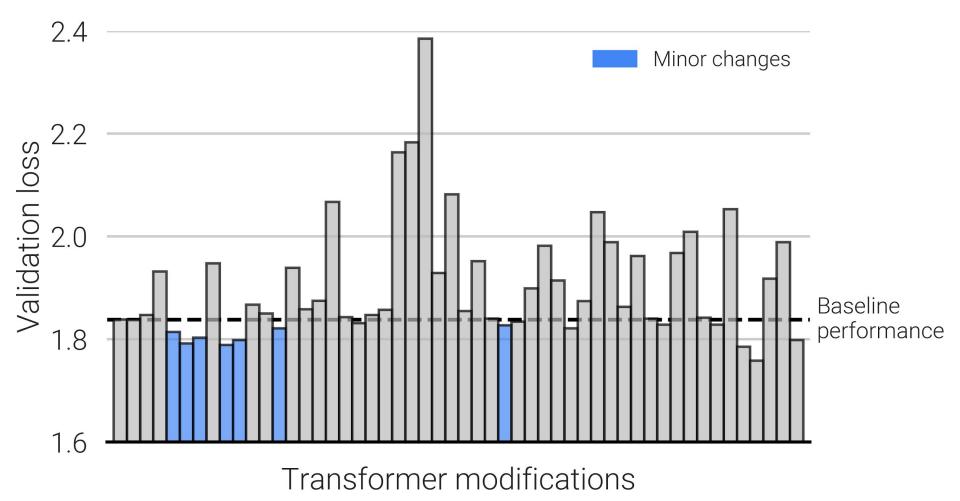
Synthesizer

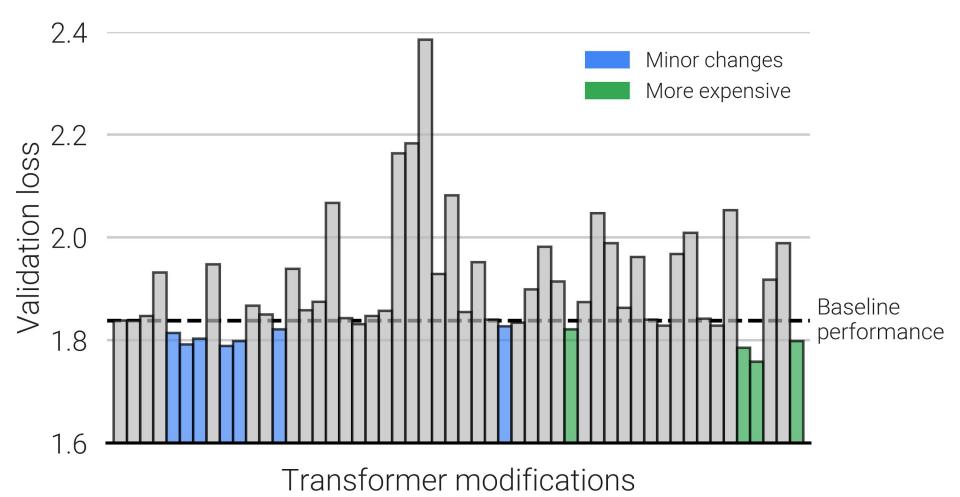


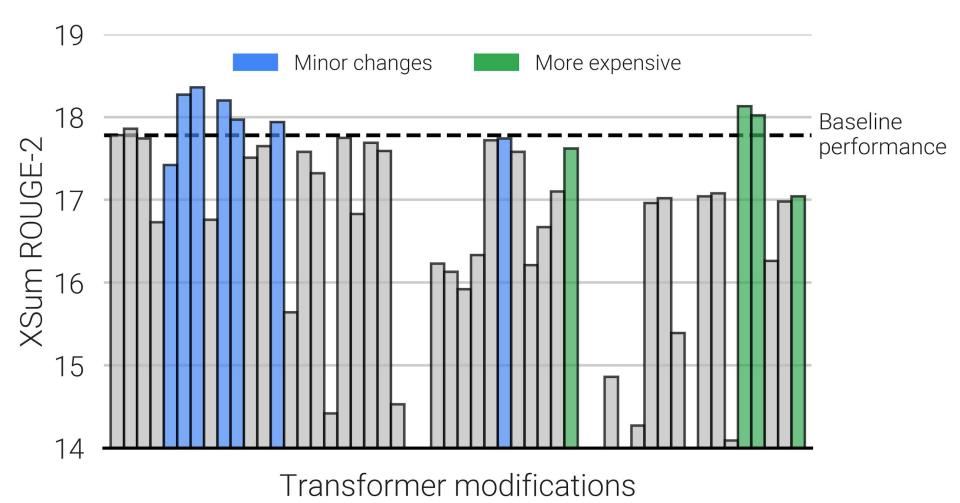


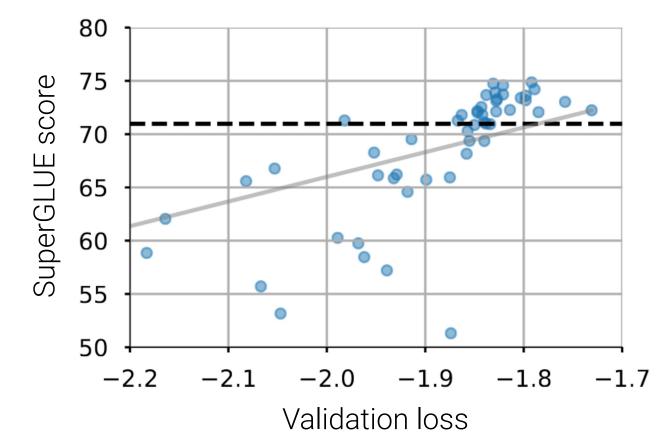
Funnel Transformer, Evolved Transformer, Universal Transformer, block sharing ...

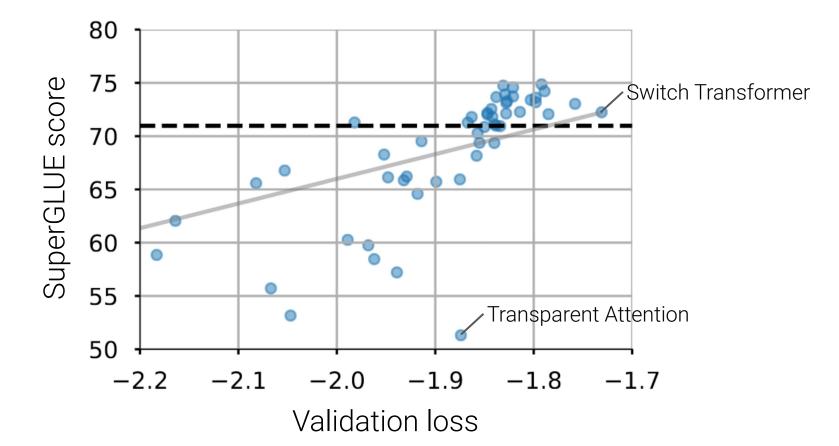


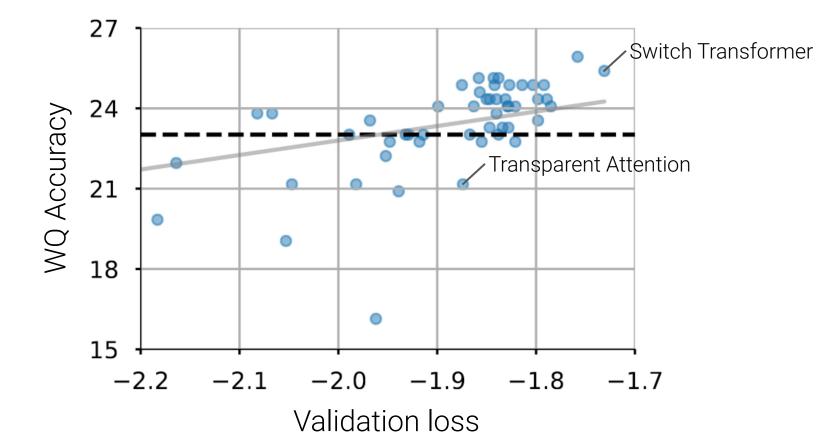












- Is our codebase unusual?
- Are our tasks non-standard?
- Do we need to tune hyperparameters?
- Did we implement the modifications correctly?
- Do Transformer modifications not "transfer"?

Exploring the Limits of Transfer Learning with a Unified Text-to-Text Transformer mT5: A massively multilingual pre-trained text-to-text transformer

How Much Knowledge Can You Pack Into the Parameters of a Language Model?

Extracting Training Data from Large Language Models

<u>Do Transformer Modifications Transfer Across Implementations and Applications?</u>

Work done with Adam Roberts, Aditya Barua, Aditya Siddhant, Alina Oprea, Ariel Herbert-Voss, Dawn Song, Eric Wallace, Florian Tramer, Hyung Won Chung, Jake Marcus, Karishma Malkan, Katherine Lee, Linting Xue, Matthew Jagielski, Michael Matena, Mihir Kale, Nan Ding, Nicholas Carlini, Noah Constant, Noah Fiedel, Noam Shazeer, Peter J. Liu, Rami Al-Rfou, Sharan Narang, Thibault Fevry, Tom Brown, Ulfar Erlingsson, Wei Li, William Fedus, Yangi Zhou, Yi Tay, and Zhenzhong Lan

## Questions?