

# Determinism in Neural Language Models

Alessio Plebe alessio.plebe@gmail.com



$$\begin{split} & \bigvee_{i} \leftarrow f_{i}(X_{i}) \\ & \bigvee_{i} \leftarrow f_{i}(X_{j}) \\ & & \bigvee_{i} \leftarrow \phi(\Xi_{i}) \\ & & X_{i} \leftarrow \mu(\Xi_{i}) \\ & & \mu(\Upsilon_{j}) \approx Y_{i} \leftarrow f_{i}(\mu(\Xi_{j})) \\ & & \mu(\Upsilon_{j}) \approx Y_{i} \leftarrow f_{i}(\mu(\Xi_{j})) \end{split}$$



 $Y_{j} \leftarrow f_{i}(X_{j})$   $Y_{j} \leftarrow f_{i}(X_{j})$   $Y_{j} \leftarrow \phi(\Xi_{j})$   $X_{j} \leftarrow \mu(\Xi_{j})$   $\mu(\Upsilon_{j}) \approx Y_{j} \leftarrow f_{i}(\mu(\Xi_{j}))$   $\mu(\Upsilon_{j}) \approx Y_{j} \leftarrow f_{i}(\mu(\Xi_{j}))$ 



$$Y_{j} \leftarrow f_{i}(X_{j})$$

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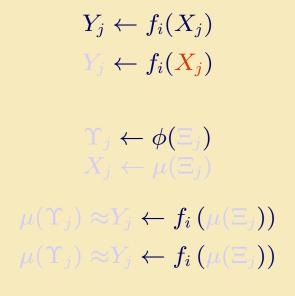
$$\Upsilon_{j} \leftarrow \phi(\Xi_{j})$$

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$$\mu(\Upsilon_{j}) \approx Y_{j} \leftarrow f_{i}(\mu(\Xi_{j}))$$

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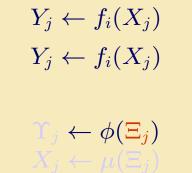






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 $Y_j \leftarrow f_i(X_j)$  $Y_j \leftarrow f_i(X_j)$  $\Upsilon_j \leftarrow \phi(\Xi_j)$ 

 $\mu(\Upsilon_j) \approx Y_j \leftarrow f_i(\mu(\Xi_j))$  $\mu(\Upsilon_j) \approx Y_j \leftarrow f_i(\mu(\Xi_j))$ 



$$Y_j \leftarrow f_i(X_j)$$
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#### asking a NLM

#### what would you advise a young person to study today: Kant or deep learning?

Nietzsche had the answer already 120 years ago. Deep Learning is not an improvement of thinking, but a new kind of non-thinking (that can learn by itself). It's like taking LSD (he called it "dissolution" — Zersetzung), and then forgetting everything about that experience.



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  - A great many of us know that we must study the works of famous philosophers, mathematicians and physicists. Some people say that this is no longer relevant; they claim one should just use AI and get done with all that. But is it true? Do you think it's enough to buy a book by Isaac Asimov and put down your notebook for good?



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If a tree falls in a forest and no one is around to hear it, does it make a sound?

This question has long intrigued philosophers. The answer depends on what the philosopher believes about reality and how we acquire knowledge. Is there an objective reality independent of the observer or is our perception everything there is? We will explore these questions by looking at the work of several ancient Greek philosophers, most notably Heraclitus and Parmenides



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top_p	=	1.0

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I'd say both. Kant is the foundation of modern philosophy, and it's also the foundation of computer science. Deep Learning is the future of AI. If you want to be successful in life, then I'd recommend studying both. What do you think about the idea that we should all be studying more philosophy?



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The answer is yes. The tree makes a sound even if there are no ears to hear it. This is because the tree vibrates at its natural frequency. This phenomenon is known as resonance. Resonance occurs when an object vibrates at its natural frequency. When this happens, the object produces a sound. So, even though there may be no ears present

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## forcing harder

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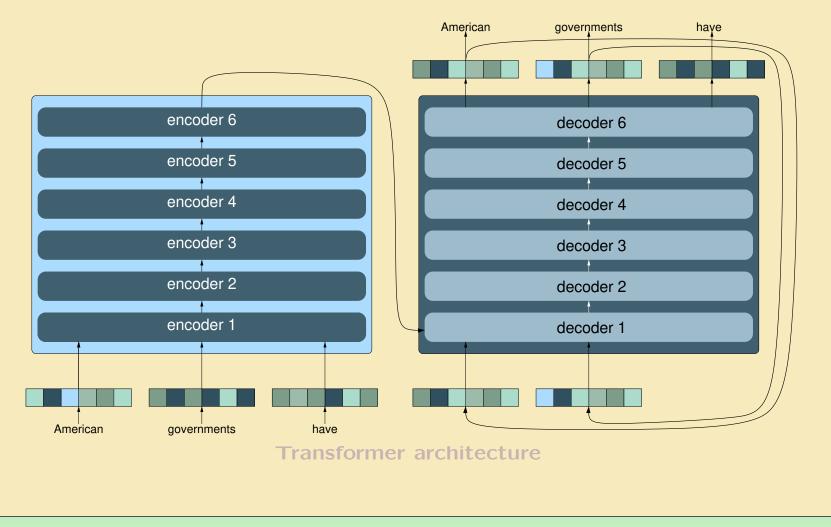
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#### Transformer architecture

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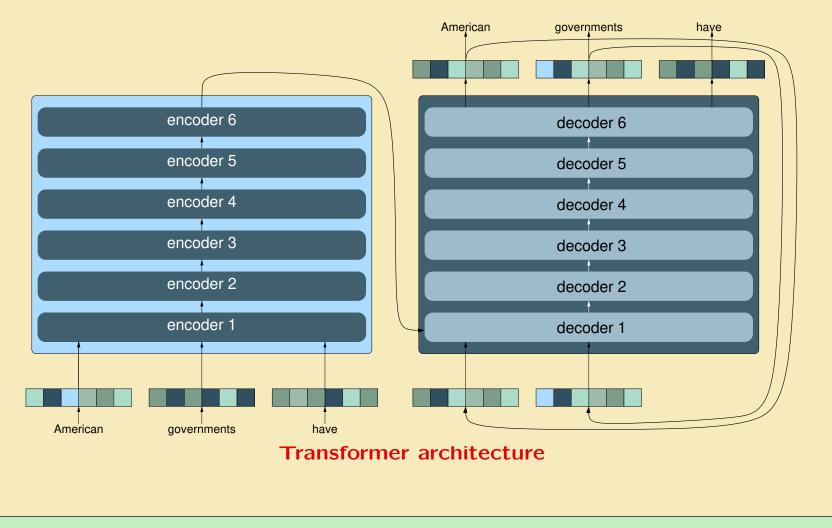


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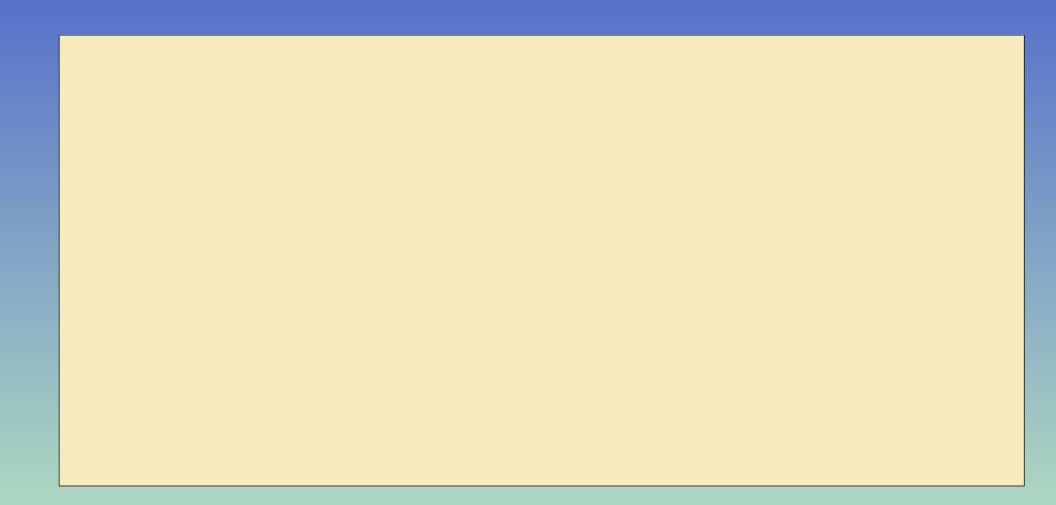
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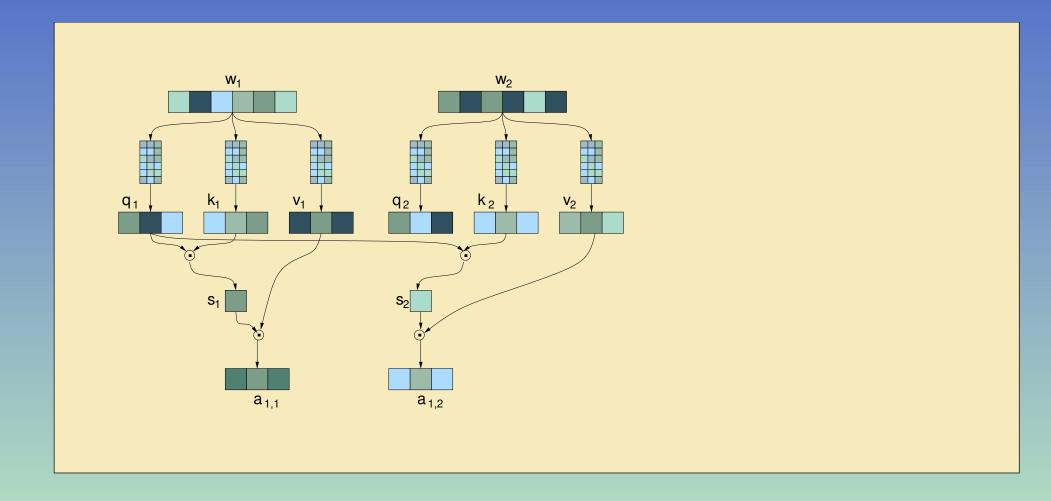
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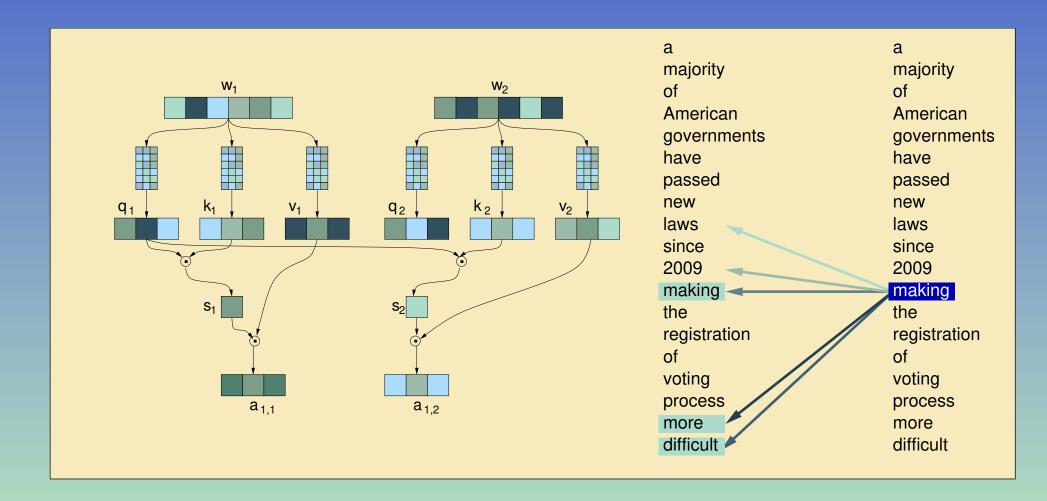




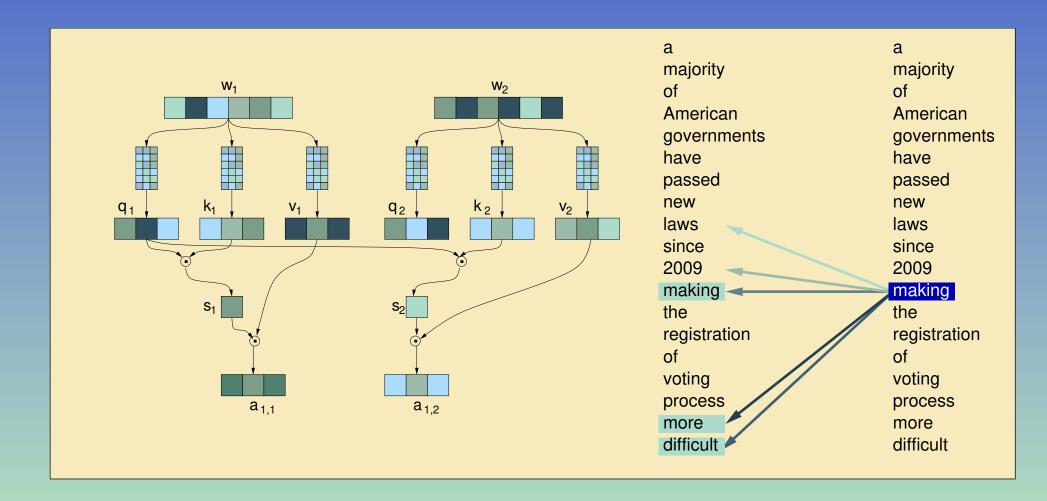








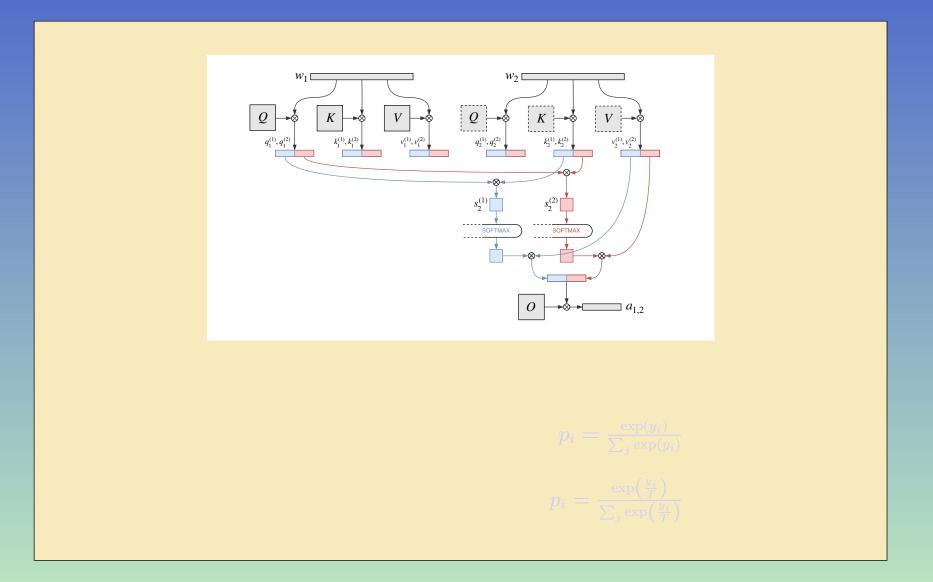




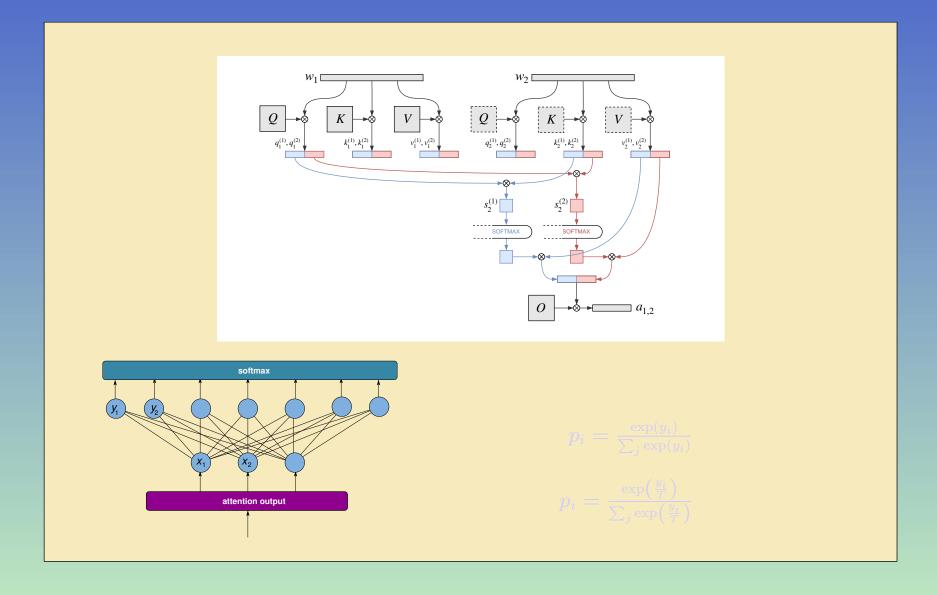


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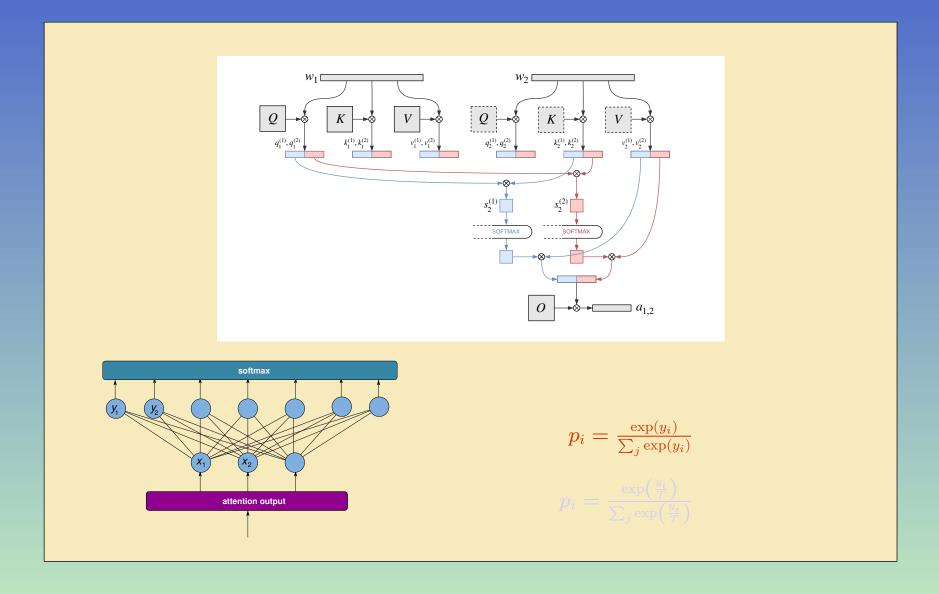
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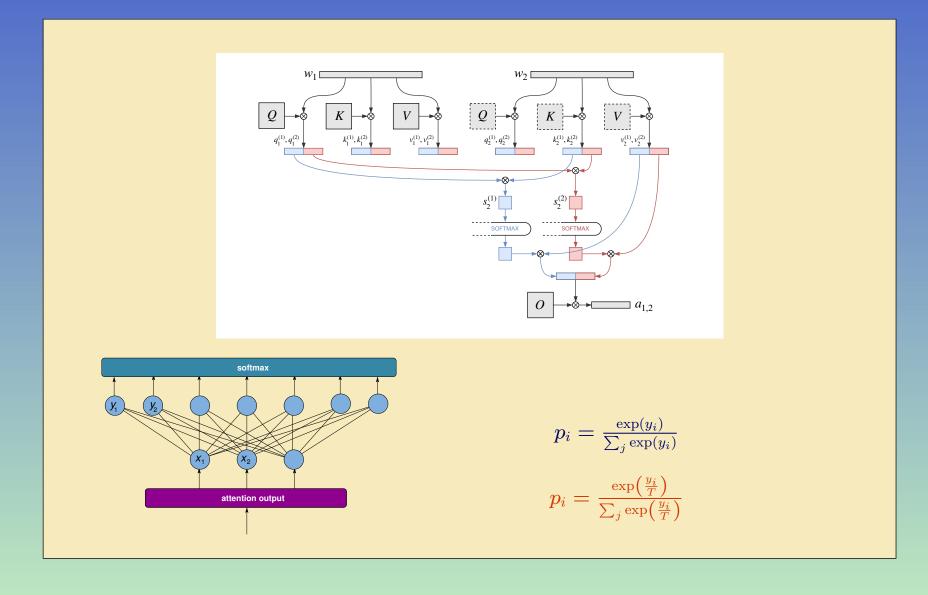
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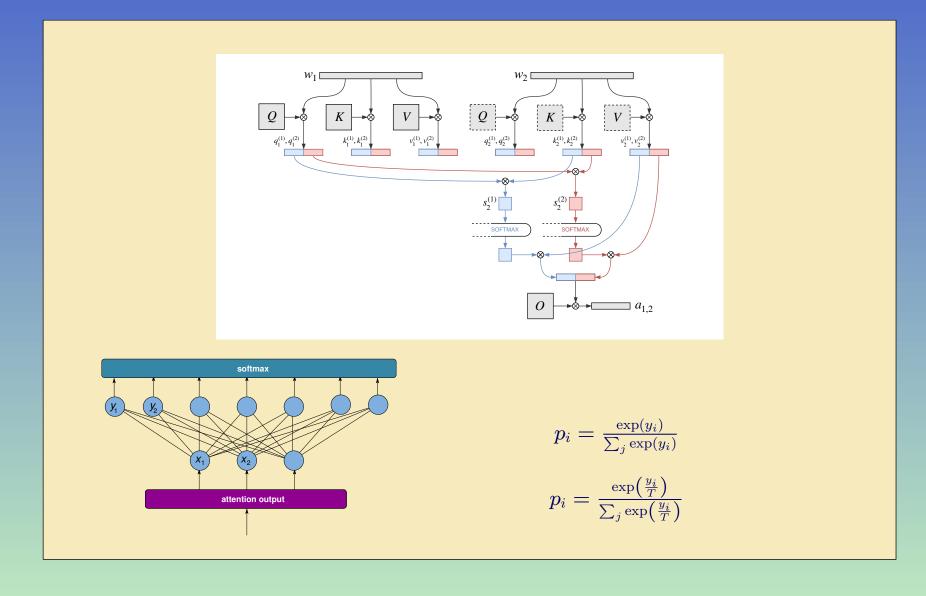
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#### nucleus sampling

 $\sum_{i \in V^* \subset V} p_i \ge \pi$ 



Published as a conference paper at ICLR 2020

THE CURIOUS CASE OF NEURAL TEXT DEGENERATION

 Ari Holtzman<sup>††</sup>
 Jan Buys<sup>§†</sup>
 Li Du<sup>†</sup>
 Maxwell Forbes<sup>†‡</sup>
 Yejin Choi<sup>†‡</sup>

 <sup>†</sup>Paul G. Allen School of Computer Science & Engineering, University of Washington
 <sup>‡</sup>Allen Institute for Artificial Intelligence
 <sup>§</sup>Department of Computer Science, University of Cape Town

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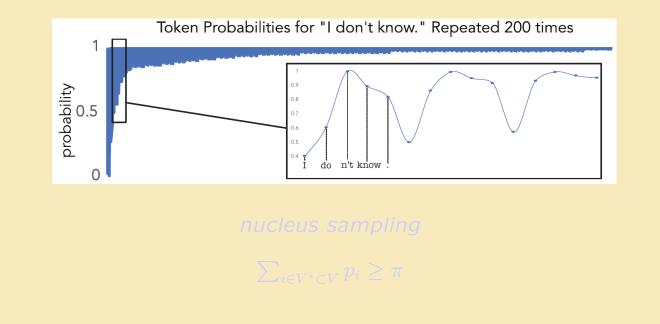
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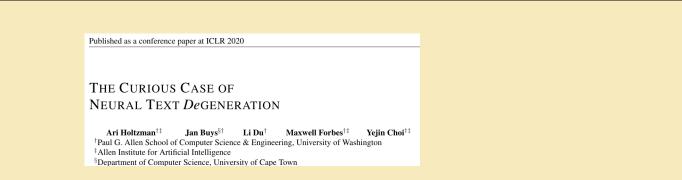




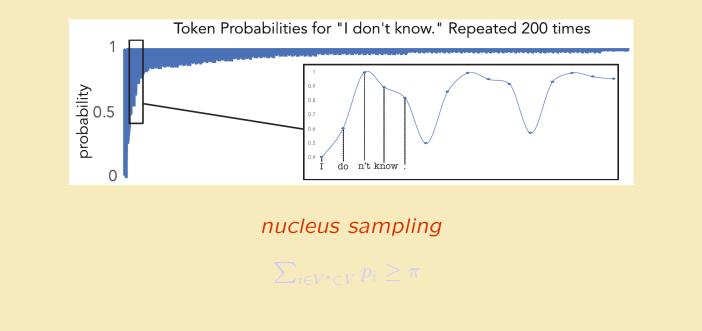
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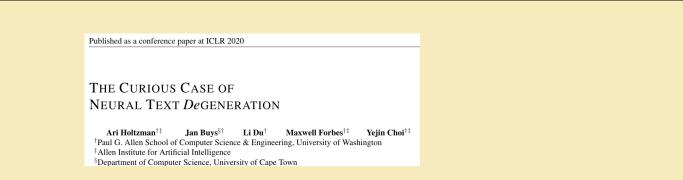




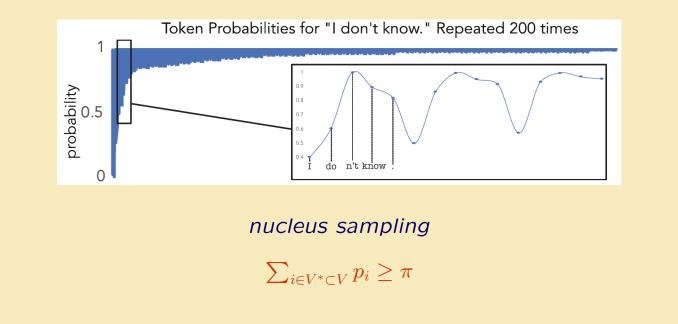
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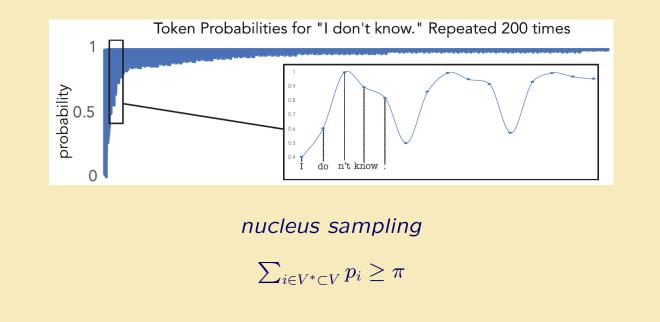
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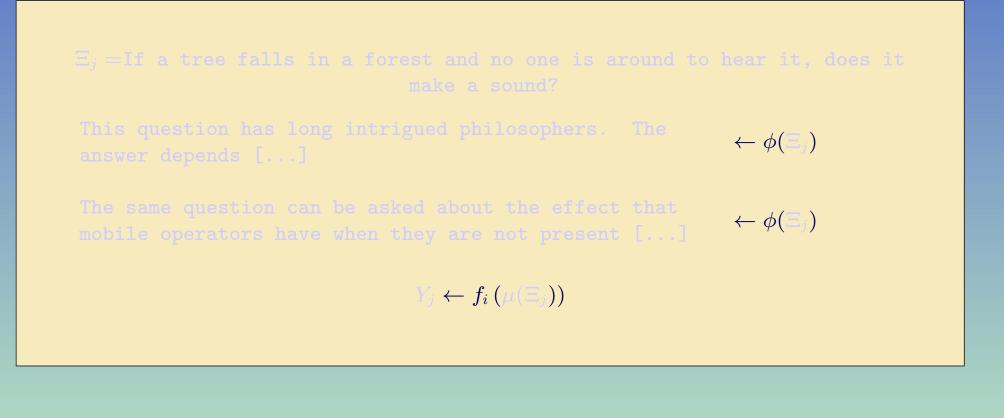




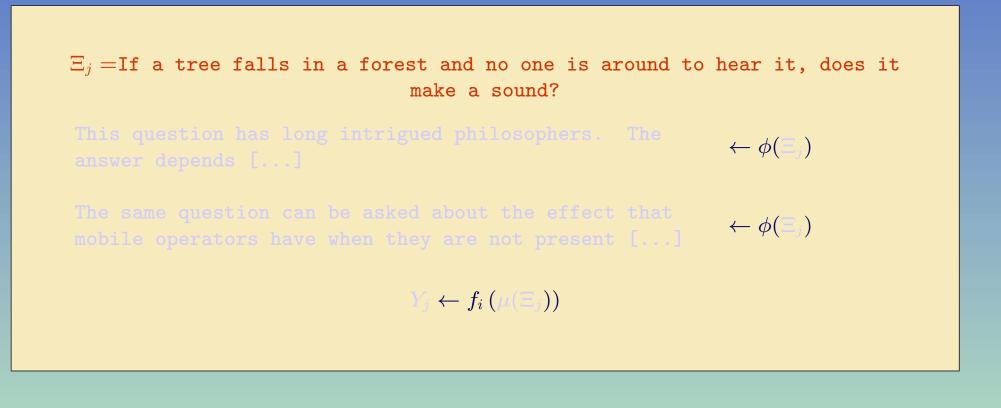
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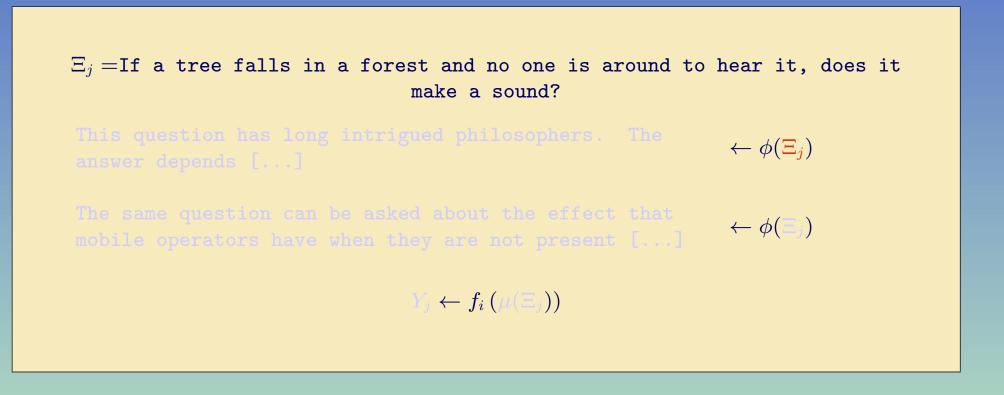




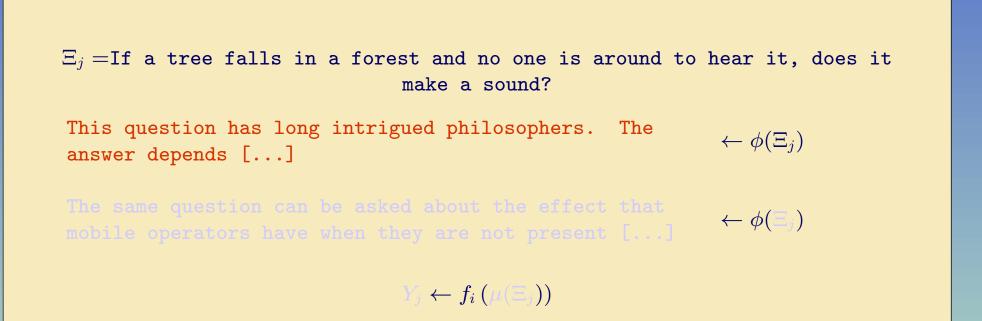




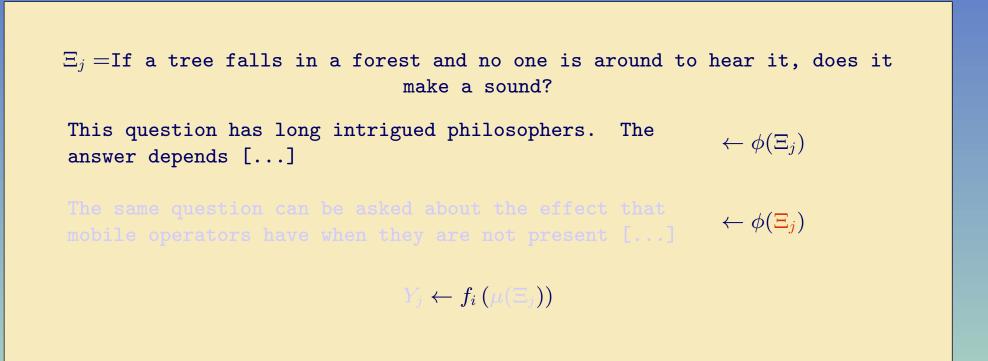




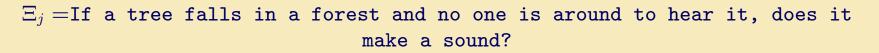










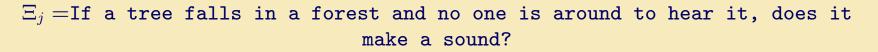


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The same question can be asked about the effect that  $\leftarrow \phi(\Xi_j)$  mobile operators have when they are not present [...]

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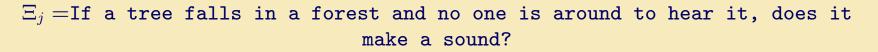


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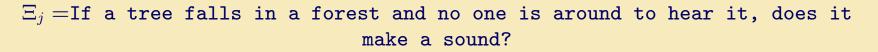


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#### benefits of non-determinsm

Roberto Benzi et al., 1983, A Theory of Stochastic Resonance in Climatic Change

B. Mason, 1976, Towards the understanding and prediction of climatic variation

Bart Kosko, 2006, Noise

exploited by the brain as part of the neural code via the intrinsic coherence resonance mechanism

developmental noise plays important role in generating phenotype variation at cell level

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S Roy and S Majumdar, 2022, Noise and Randomness in Living System



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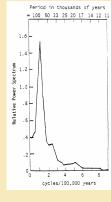
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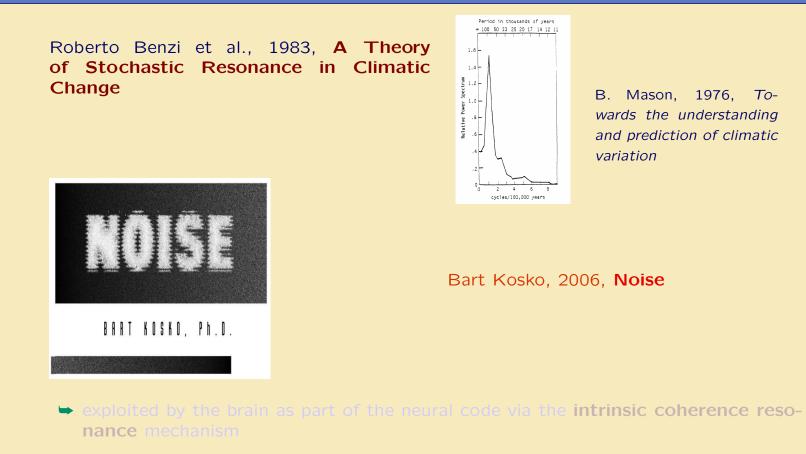


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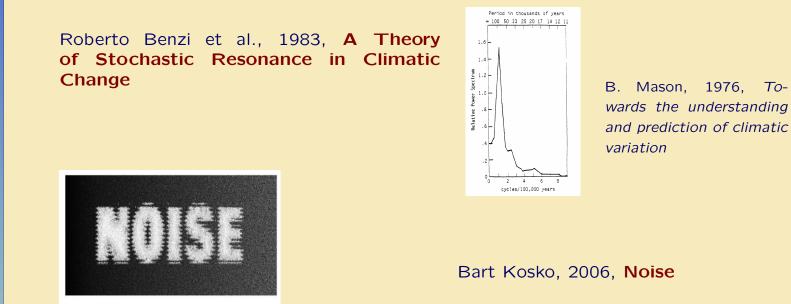




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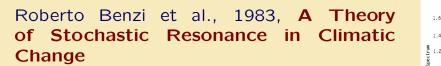


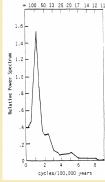
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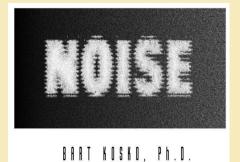






Period in thousands of years

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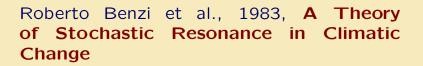


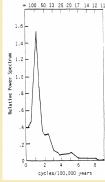
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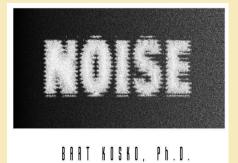






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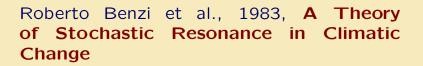
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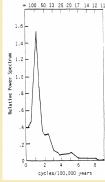


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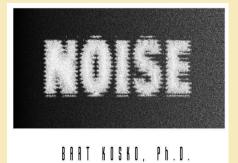






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#### David Rumelhart et al., 1986, Learning Representations by Back-Propagating Errors

 $ec{w}_{t+1} = ec{w}_t - \eta 
abla_w \mathcal{L}\left(ec{x}_t, ec{w}_t
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Leon Bottou and Yann LeCun, 2004, Large Scale Online Learning

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- rounding errors in parallel floatingpoint operations
- auto-selection of optimal primitive operations based on compaing different algorithms of operations during runtime





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#### SEEDS

Before starting the Python process itself, the environment variable PYTHONHASHSEED should be set.

SEED = 123 # or whatever you choose random.seed(SEED) # if using random np.random.seed(SEED) # if using numpy tf.random.set\_seed(SEED)

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2022 IEEE/ACM 44th International Conference on Software Engineering (ICSE)

#### **Towards Training Reproducible Deep Learning Models**

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specific sources of non-determinism in **GPU** processors:

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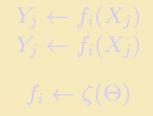
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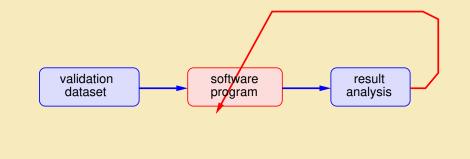
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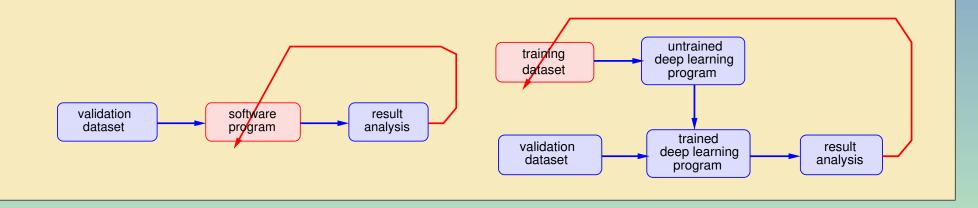


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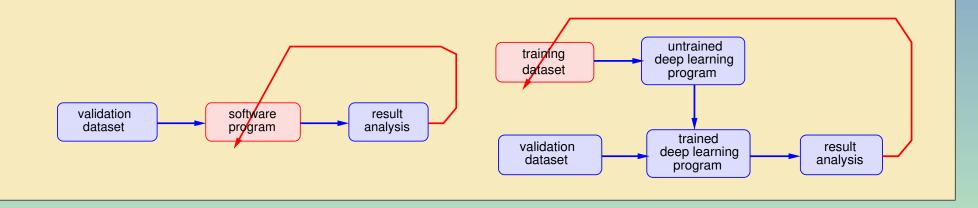


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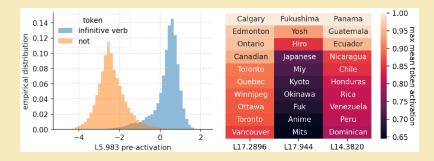
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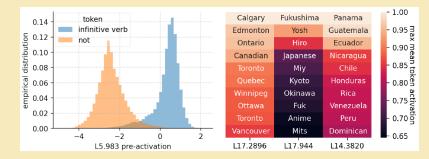


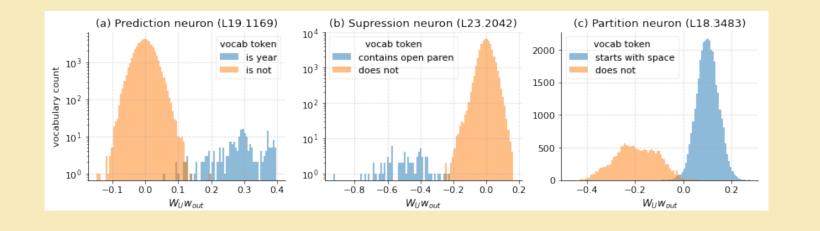
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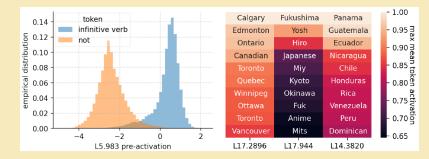
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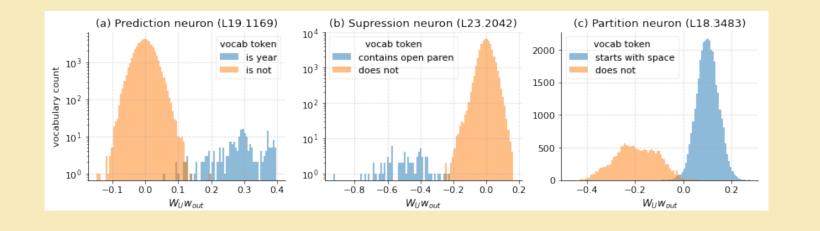






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# thank you for your attention