

Transformer

Attention Is All You Need

Seyedi

Attention Is All You Need

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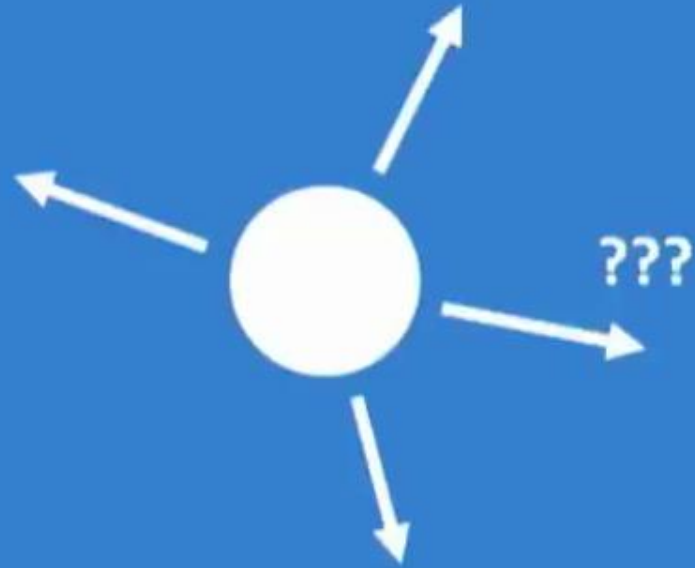
Sequence

Given an image of a ball,
can you predict where it will go next?



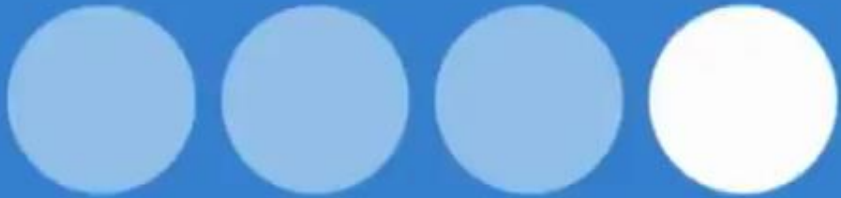
Sequence

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Sequence

Given an image of a ball,
can you predict where it will go next?



Sequence

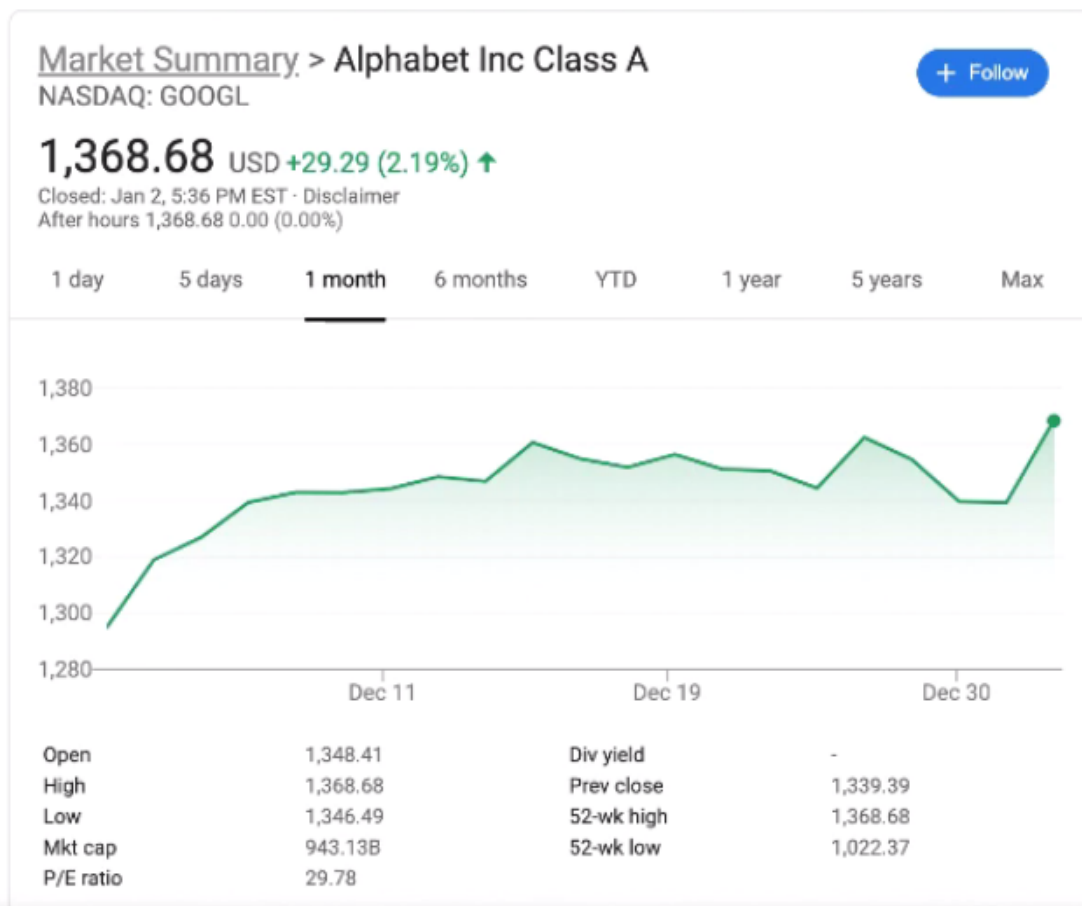
Given an image of a ball,
can you predict where it will go next?



Sequence

The unicorn is scotland's national animal

Sequences



Sequence

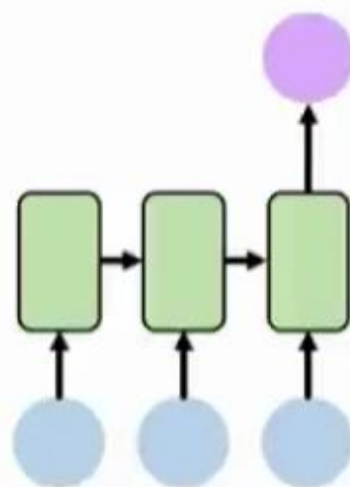
Sequence Modeling Applications



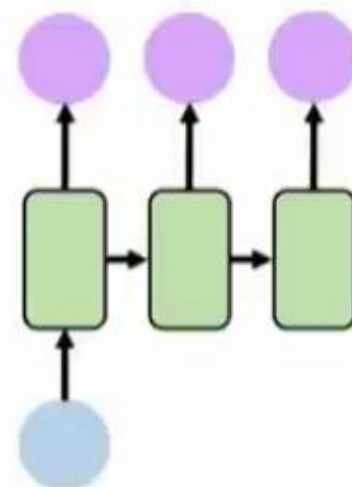
One to One
Binary Classification



"Will I pass this class?"
Student \rightarrow Pass?



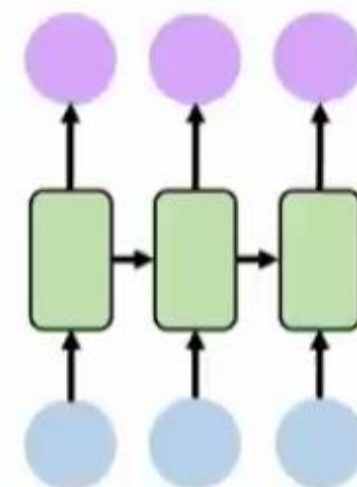
Many to One
Sentiment Classification



One to Many
Image Captioning



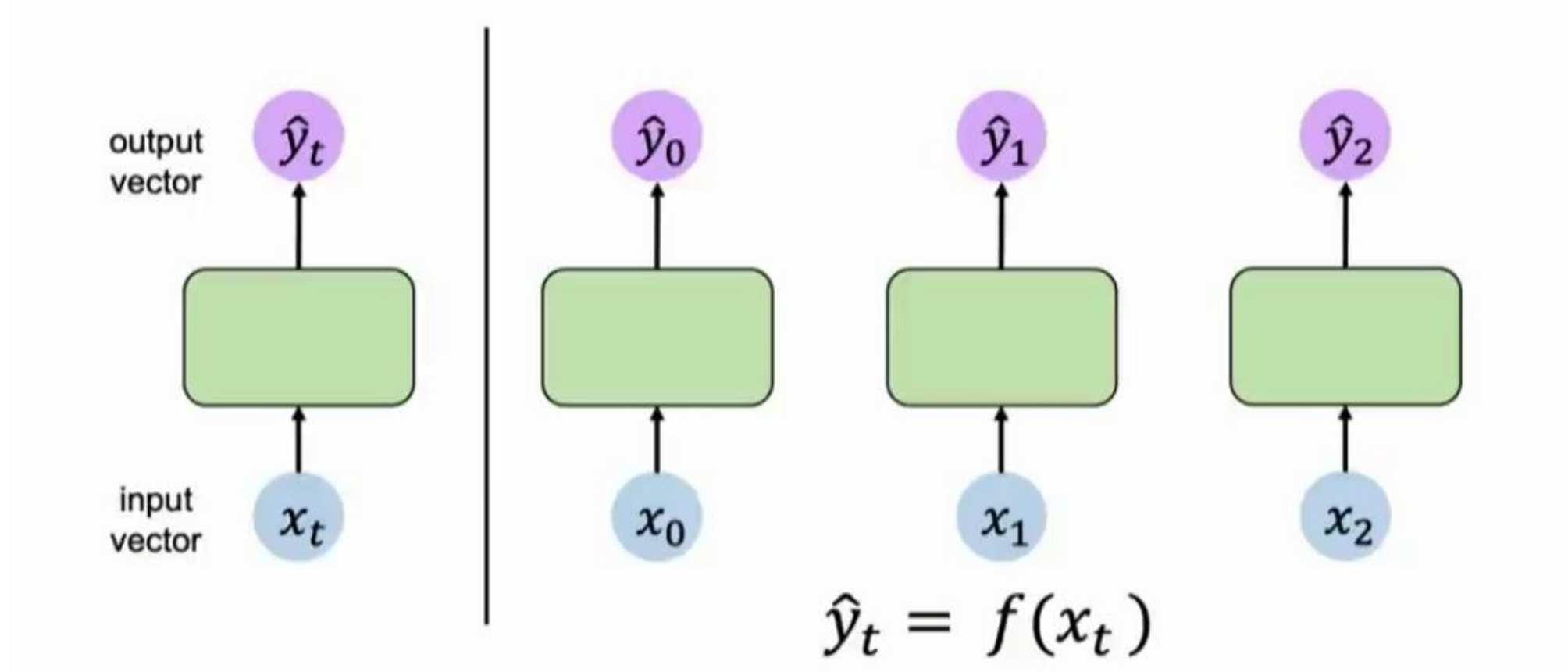
"A baseball player throws a ball."



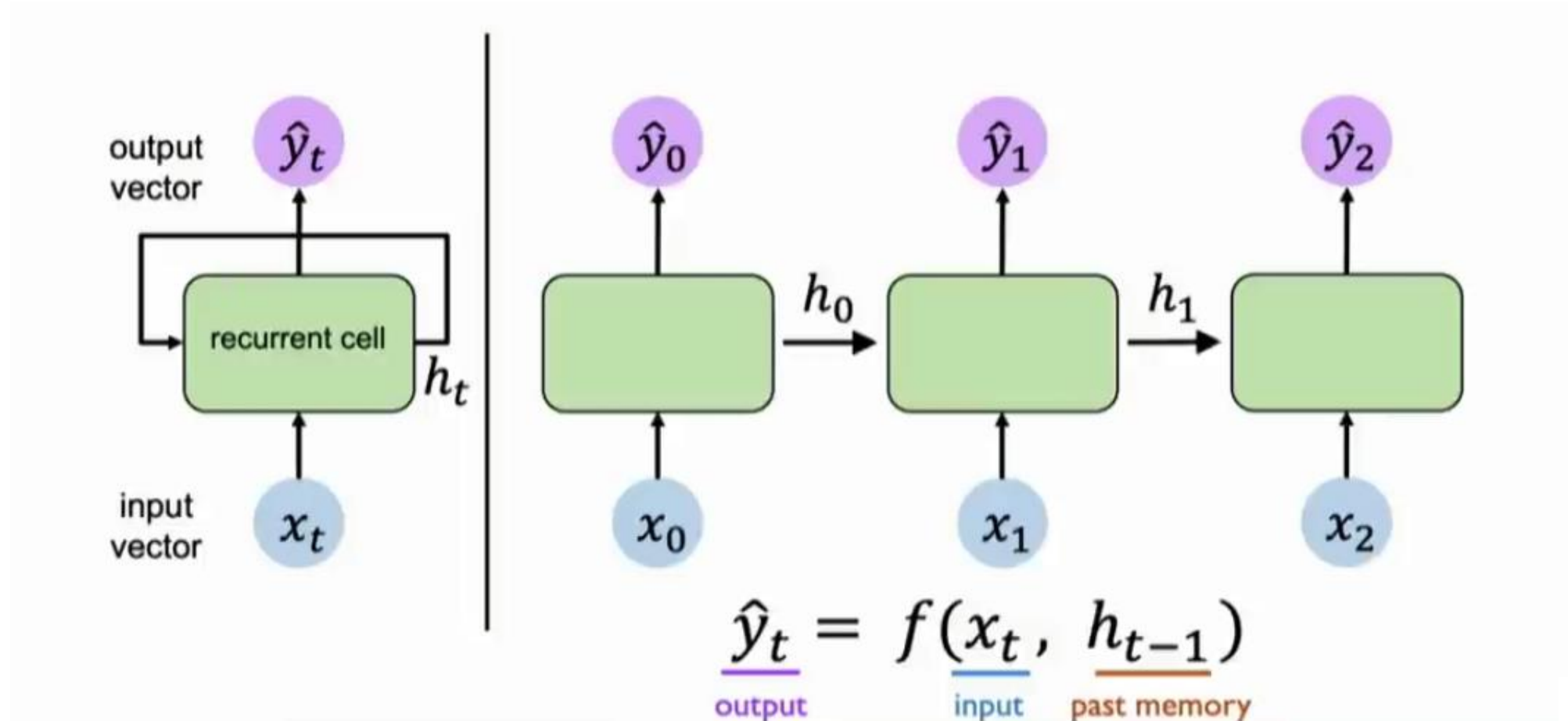
Many to Many
Machine Translation



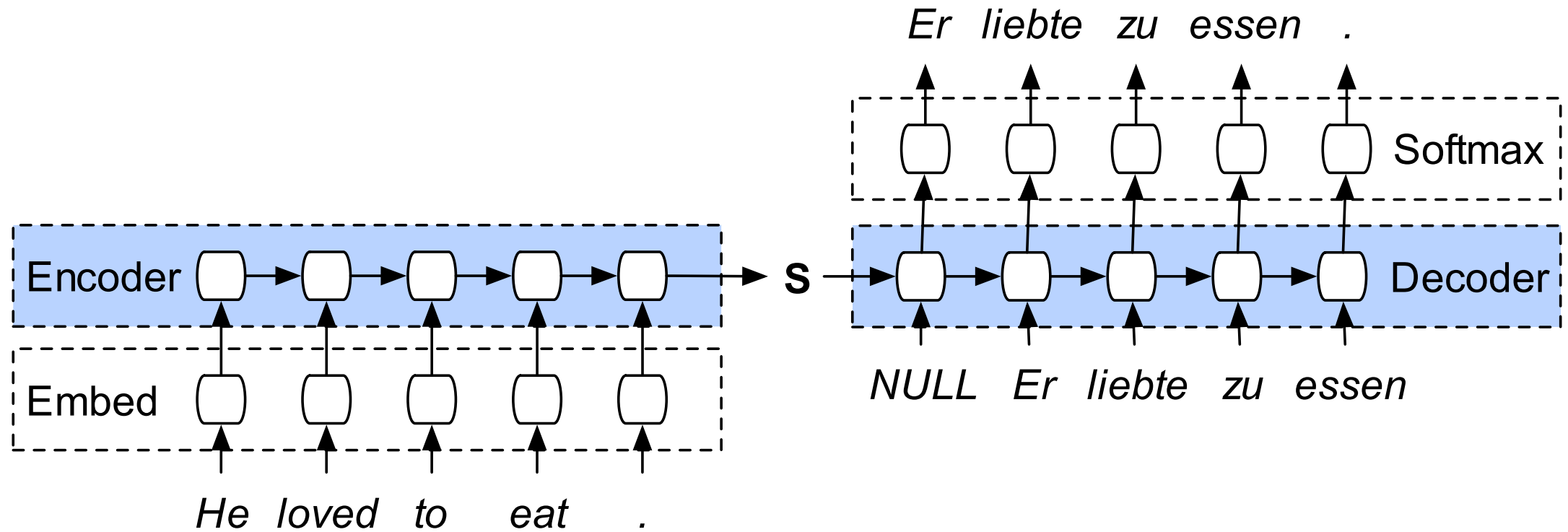
Handling Individual Time Steps



Neurons with Recurrence



Recurrent Neural Networks



Recurrent Neural Networks

Recurrent Neural Networks has a short reference window

As aliens entered our planet

and began to colonize earth a certain group of extraterrestrials ...



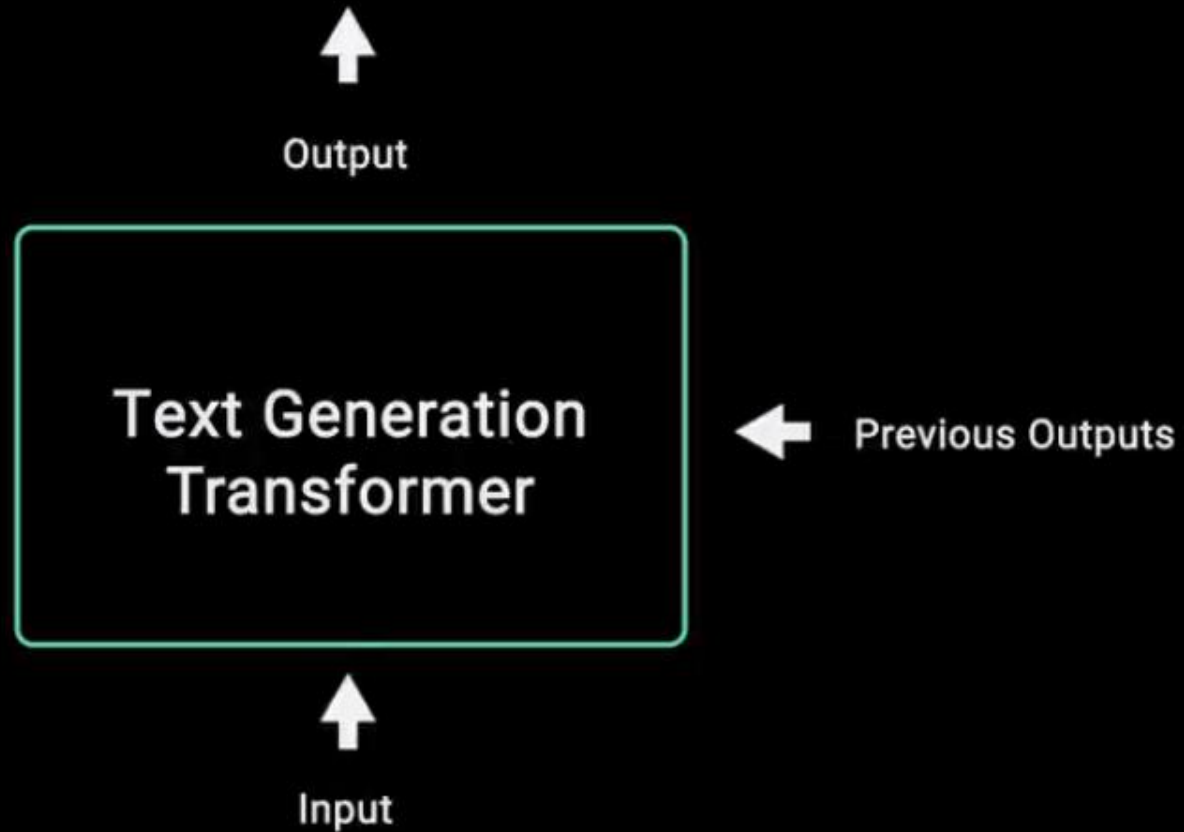
GRUs and LSTMs

GRU's and LSTM's have a longer reference window than RNN's

As aliens entered our planet

and began to colonize earth a certain group of extraterrestrials ...

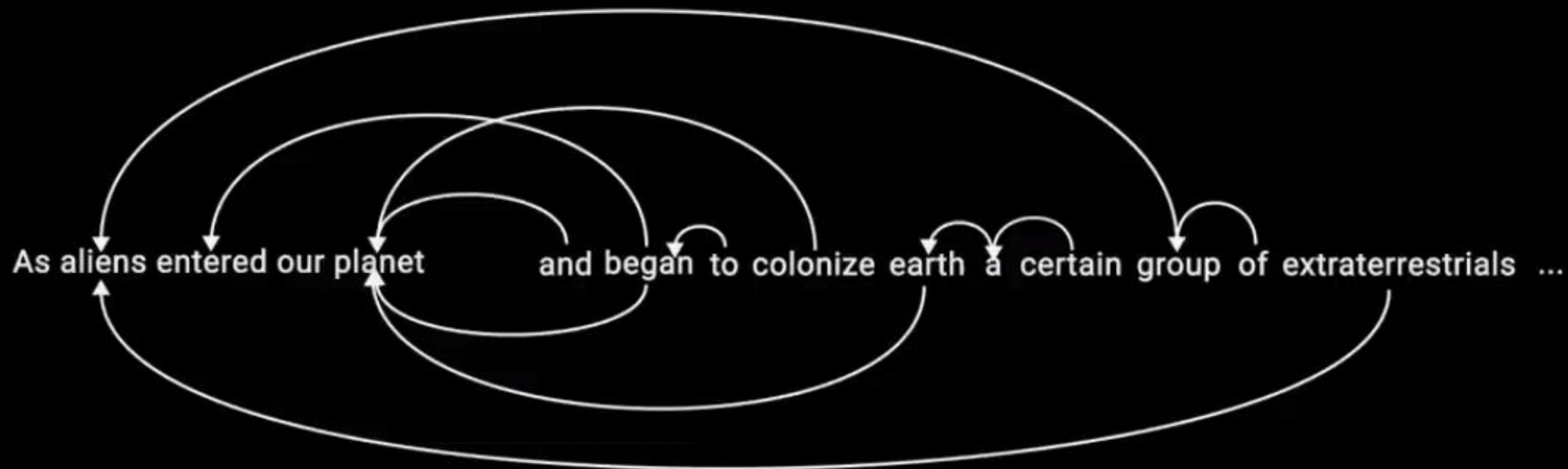
Text Generation and Attention



Text Generation and Attention

Text Generation
Transformer

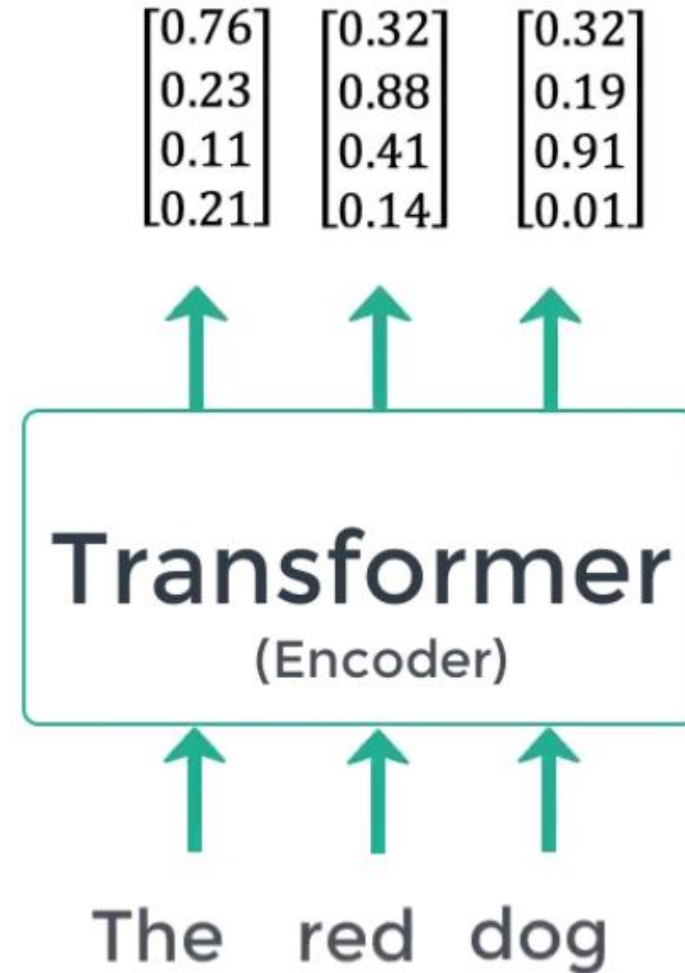
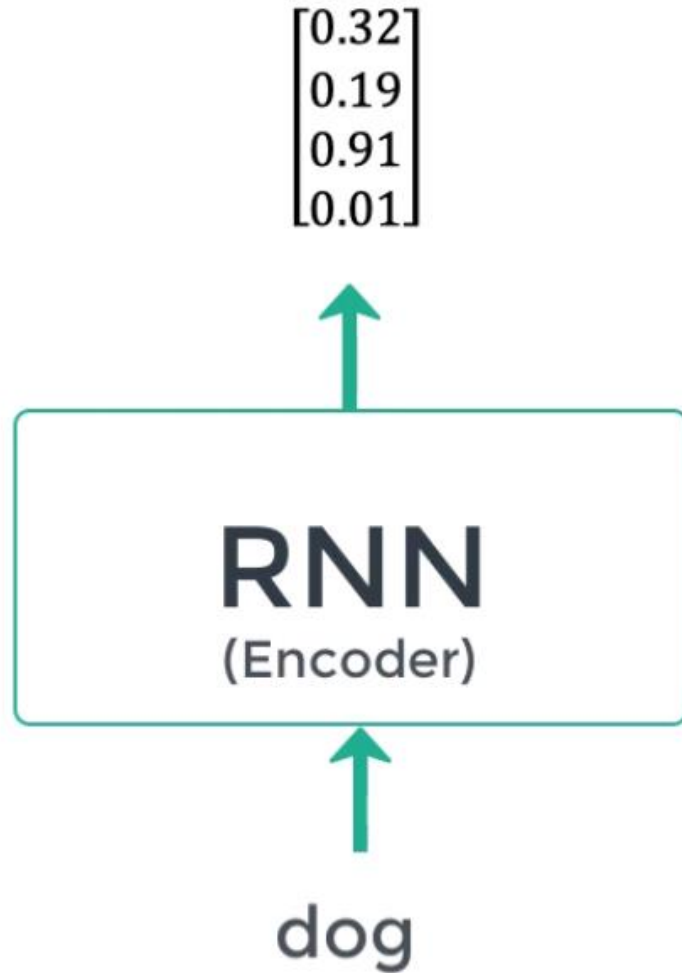
Text Generation and Attention



Attention Mechanism has an infinite reference window

As aliens entered our planet and began to colonize earth a certain group of extraterrestrials ...

RNNs vs Transformers



RNNs vs Transformers

Challenges with RNNs

- Long range dependencies
- Gradient vanishing and explosion
- Large # of training steps
- Recurrence prevents parallel computation

Transformer Networks

- Facilitate long range dependencies
- No gradient vanishing and explosion
- Fewer training steps
- No recurrence that facilitate parallel computation

Transformers
Encoder

Transformers
Decoder

Transformer Network

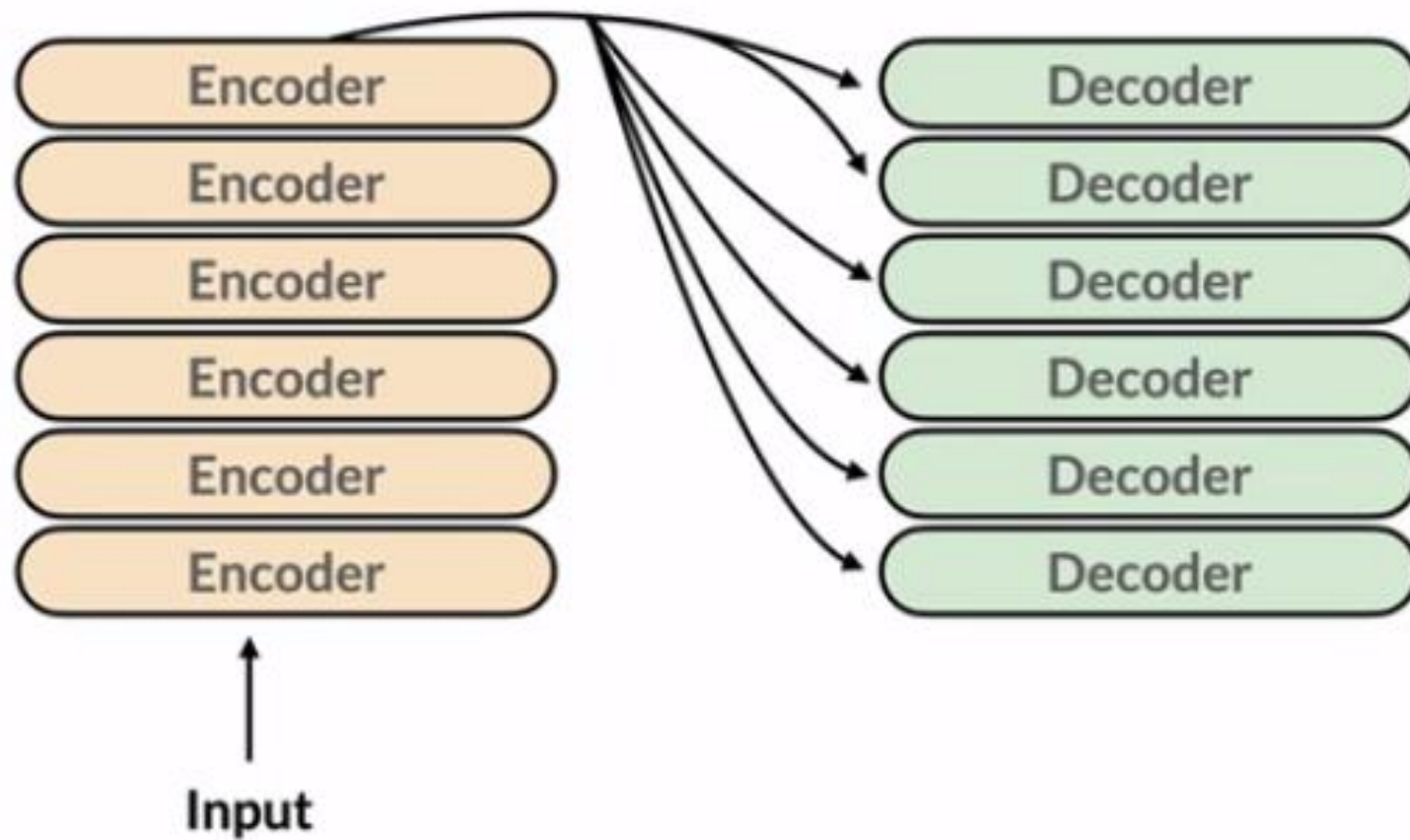


The diagram illustrates the components of a Transformer Network. It features a large, light purple rounded rectangle in the center. Inside this rectangle, on the left side, is an orange rounded rectangle containing the word "Encoder". To its right is a green rounded rectangle containing the word "Decoder".

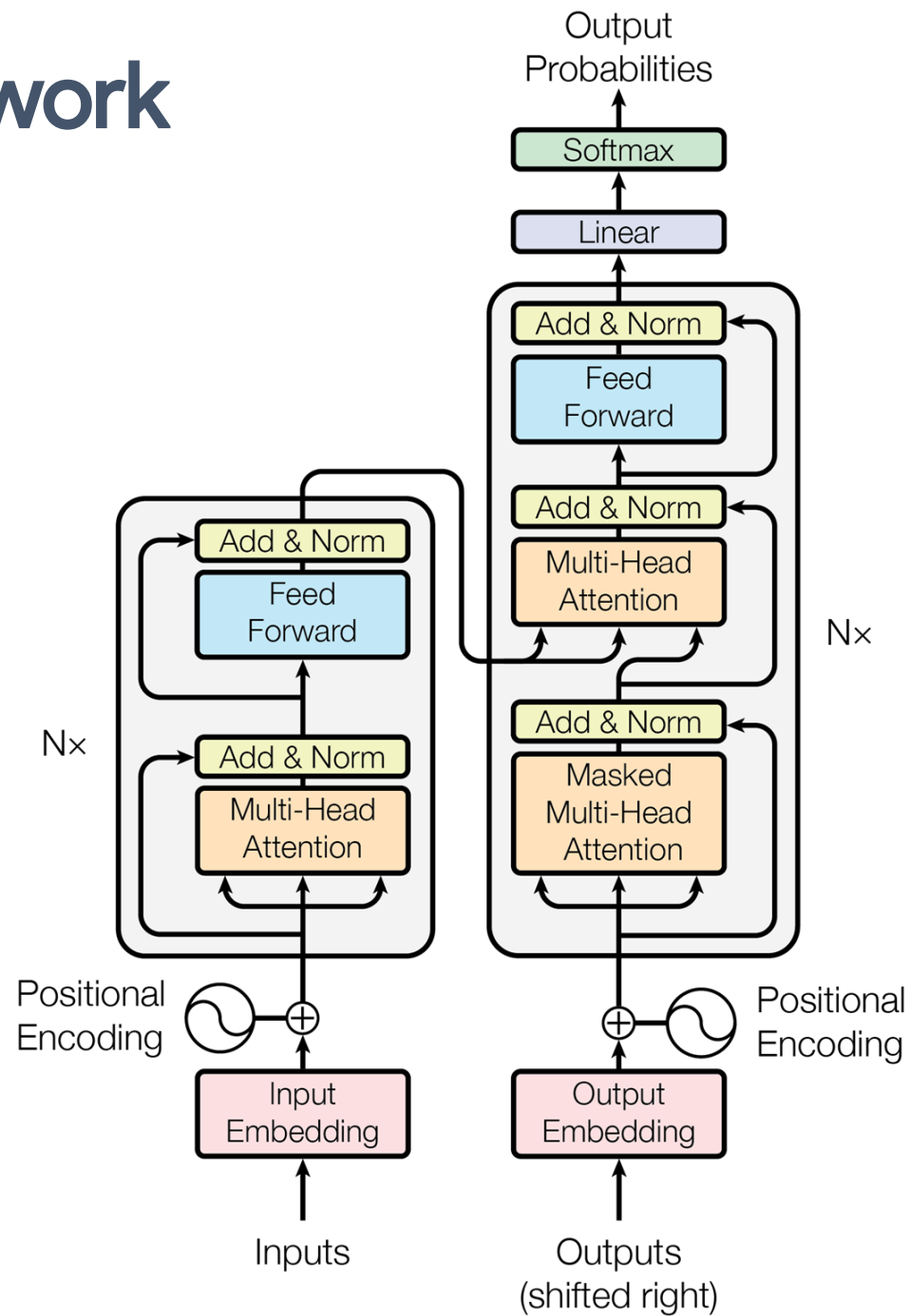
Encoder

Decoder

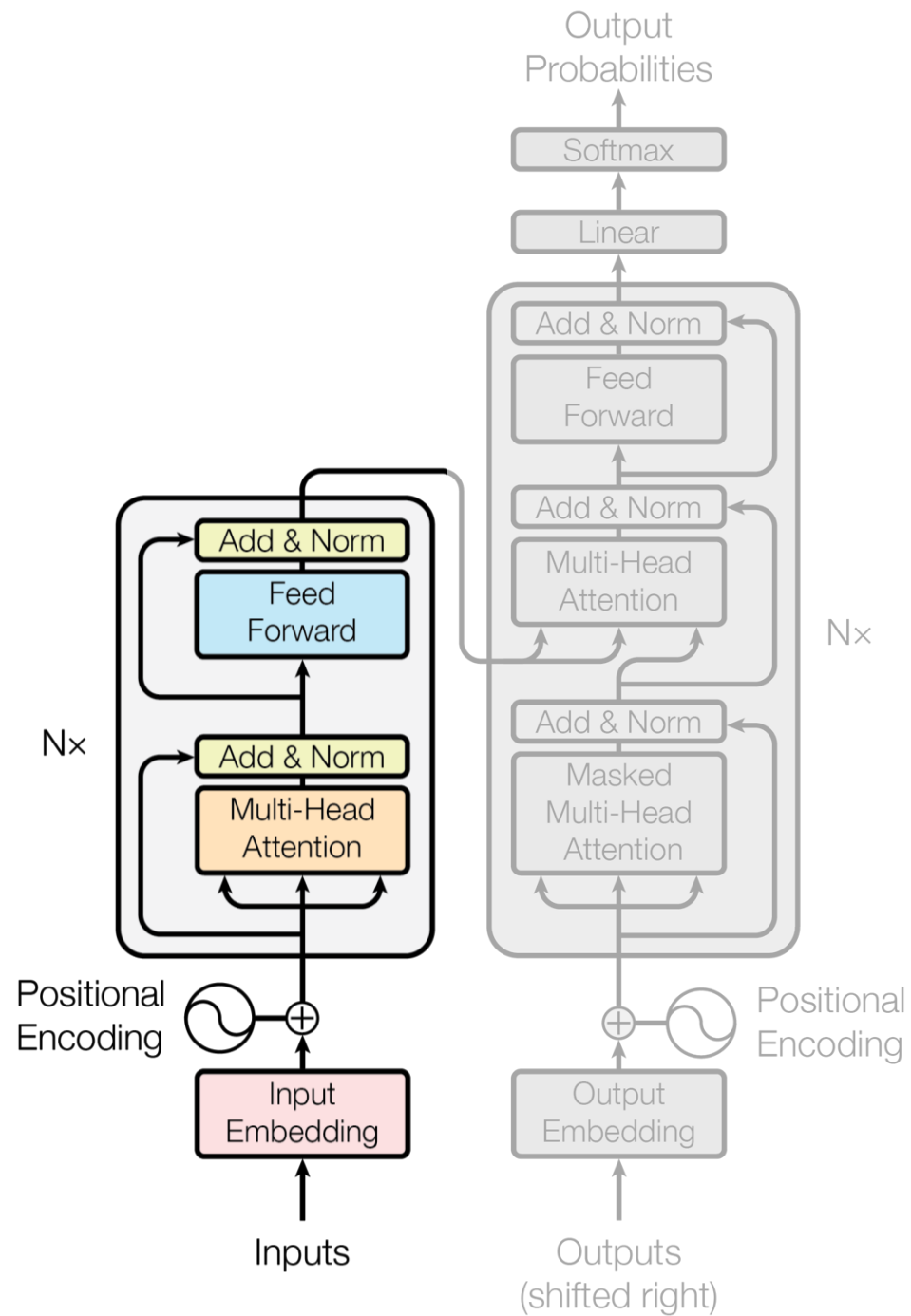
Transformer Network



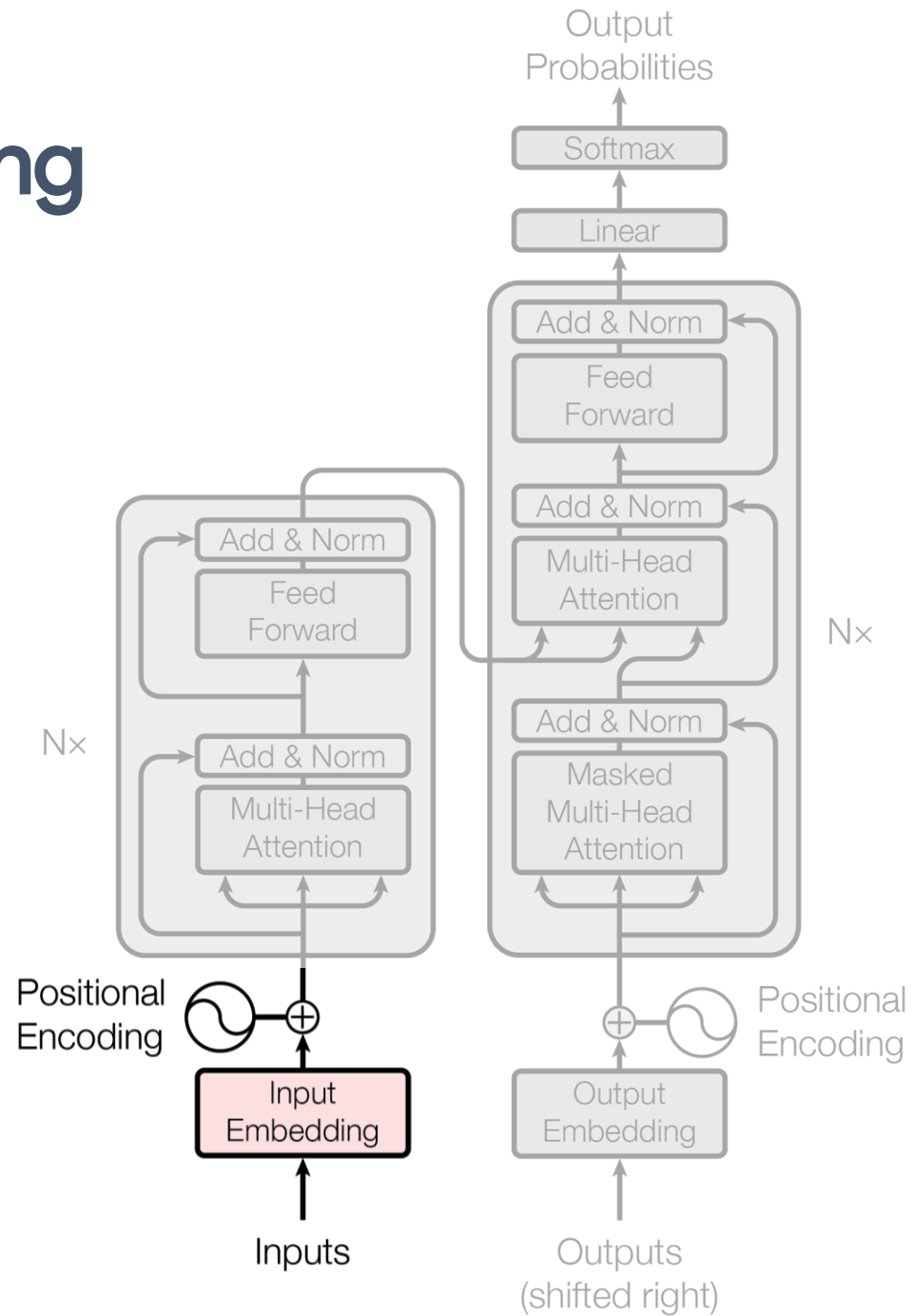
Transformer Network



Encoder

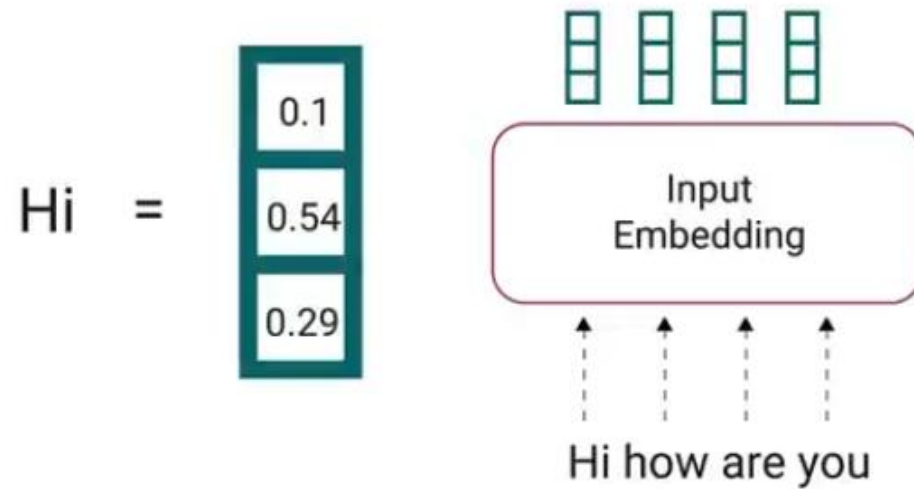
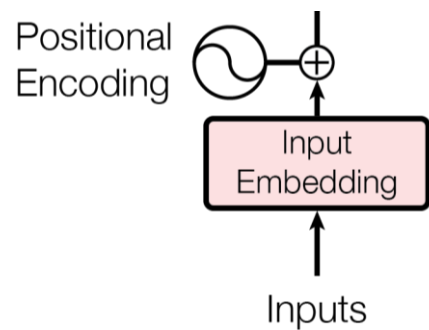


Embedding & Positional Encoding



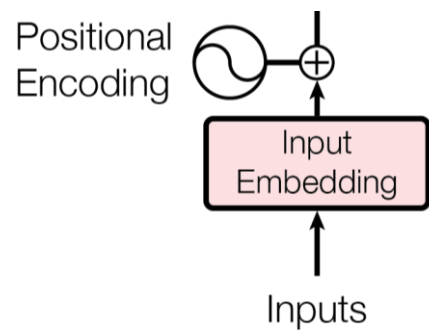
Embedding & Positional Encoding

1. Input Embedding



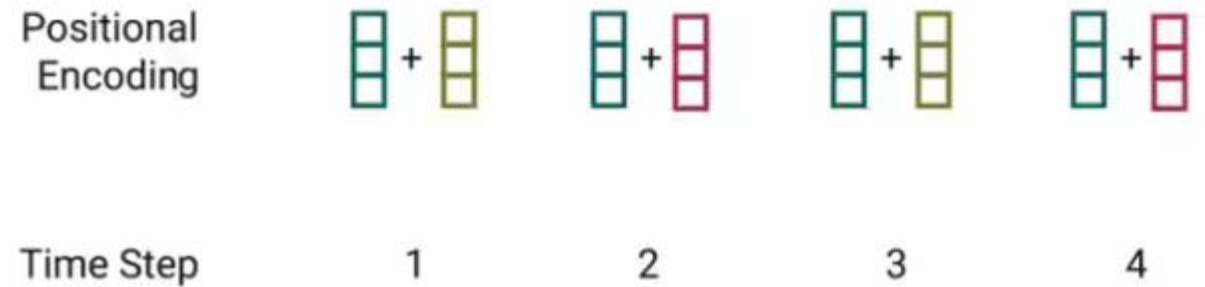
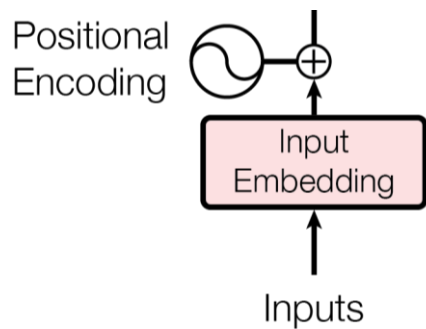
Embedding & Positional Encoding

2. Positional Encoding



Embedding & Positional Encoding

2. Positional Encoding

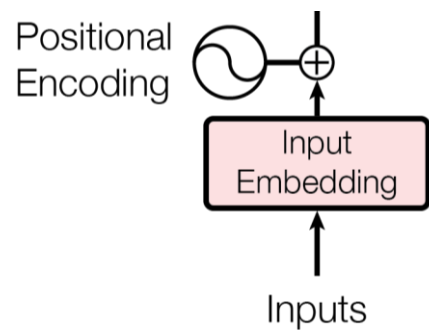
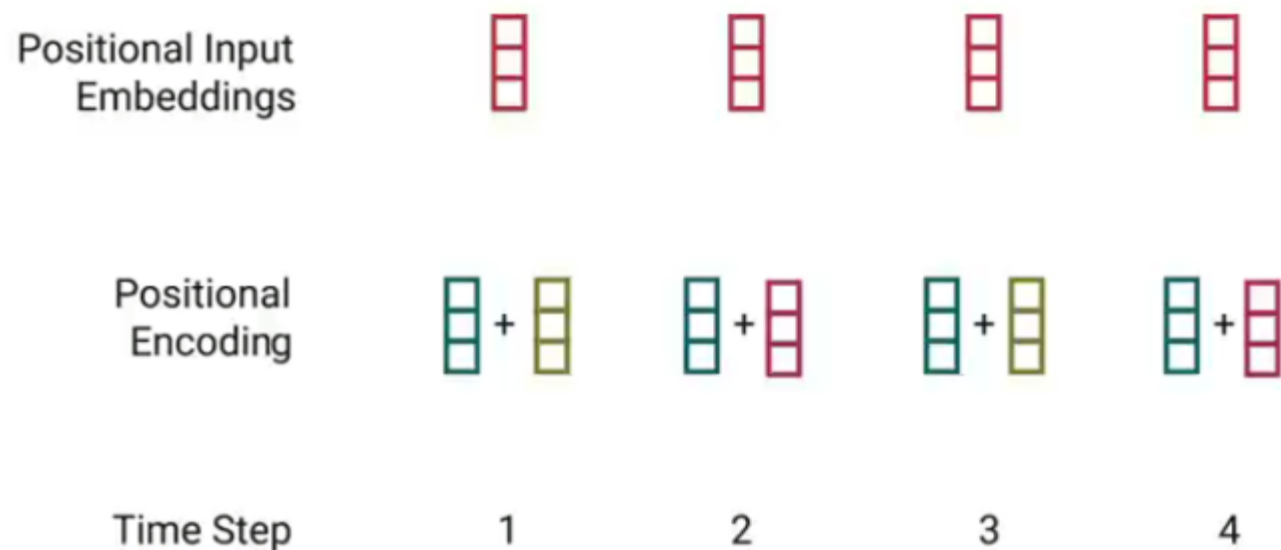


$$PE(pos, 2i + 1) = \cos\left(\frac{pos}{10000^{2i/d_{model}}}\right)$$

$$PE(pos, 2i) = \sin\left(\frac{pos}{10000^{2i/d_{model}}}\right)$$

Embedding & Positional Encoding

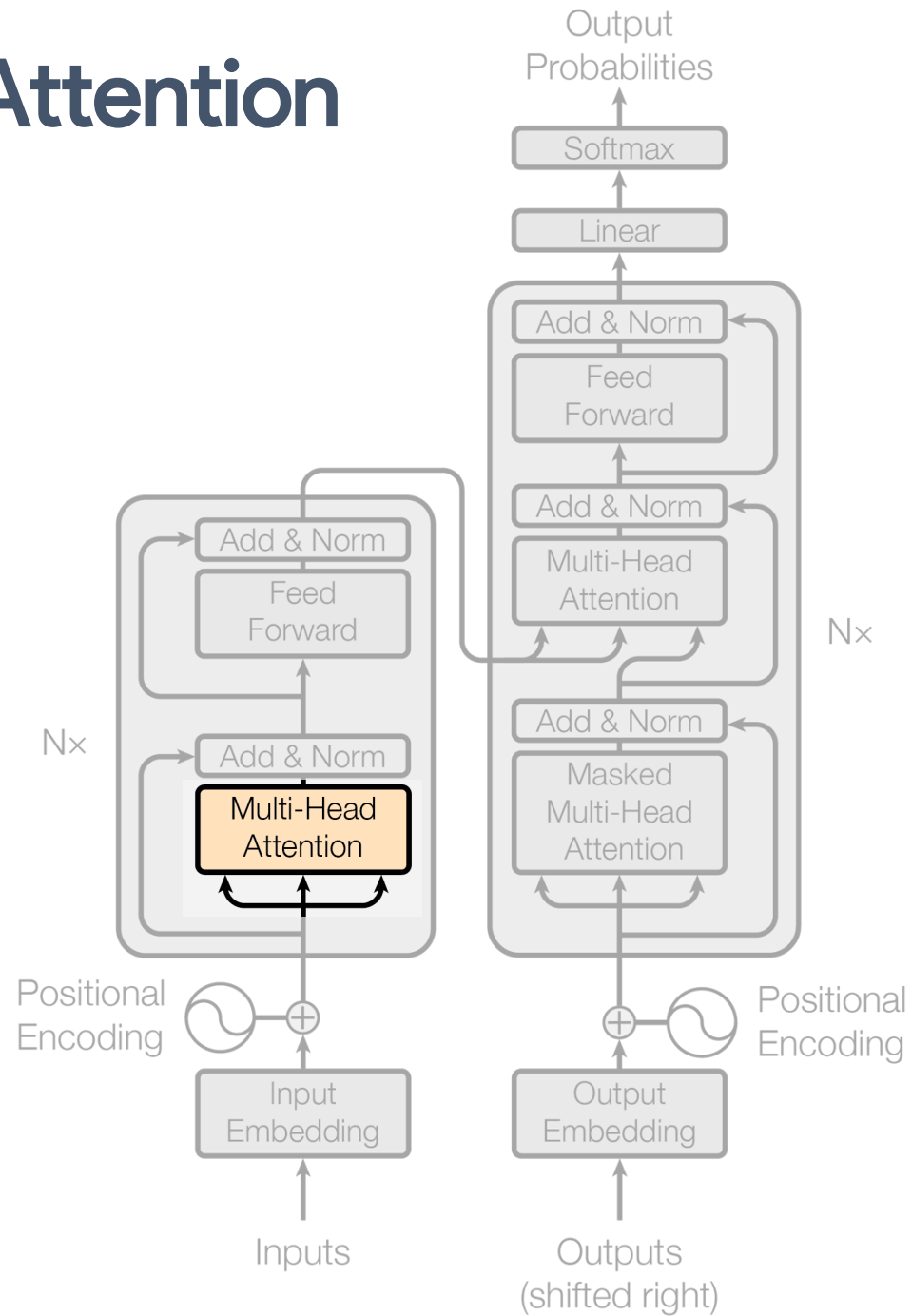
2. Positional Encoding



$$PE(pos, 2i + 1) = \cos\left(\frac{pos}{10000^{2i/d_{model}}}\right)$$

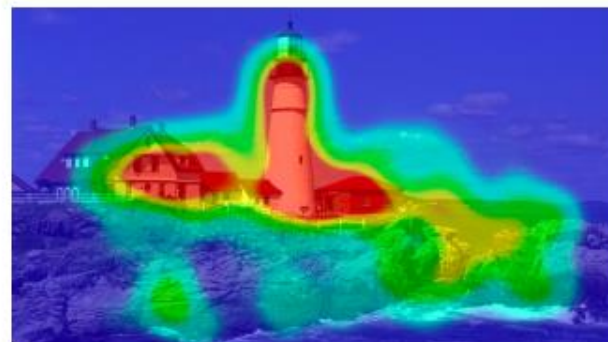
$$PE(pos, 2i) = \sin\left(\frac{pos}{10000^{2i/d_{model}}}\right)$$

Multi-Head Self-Attention



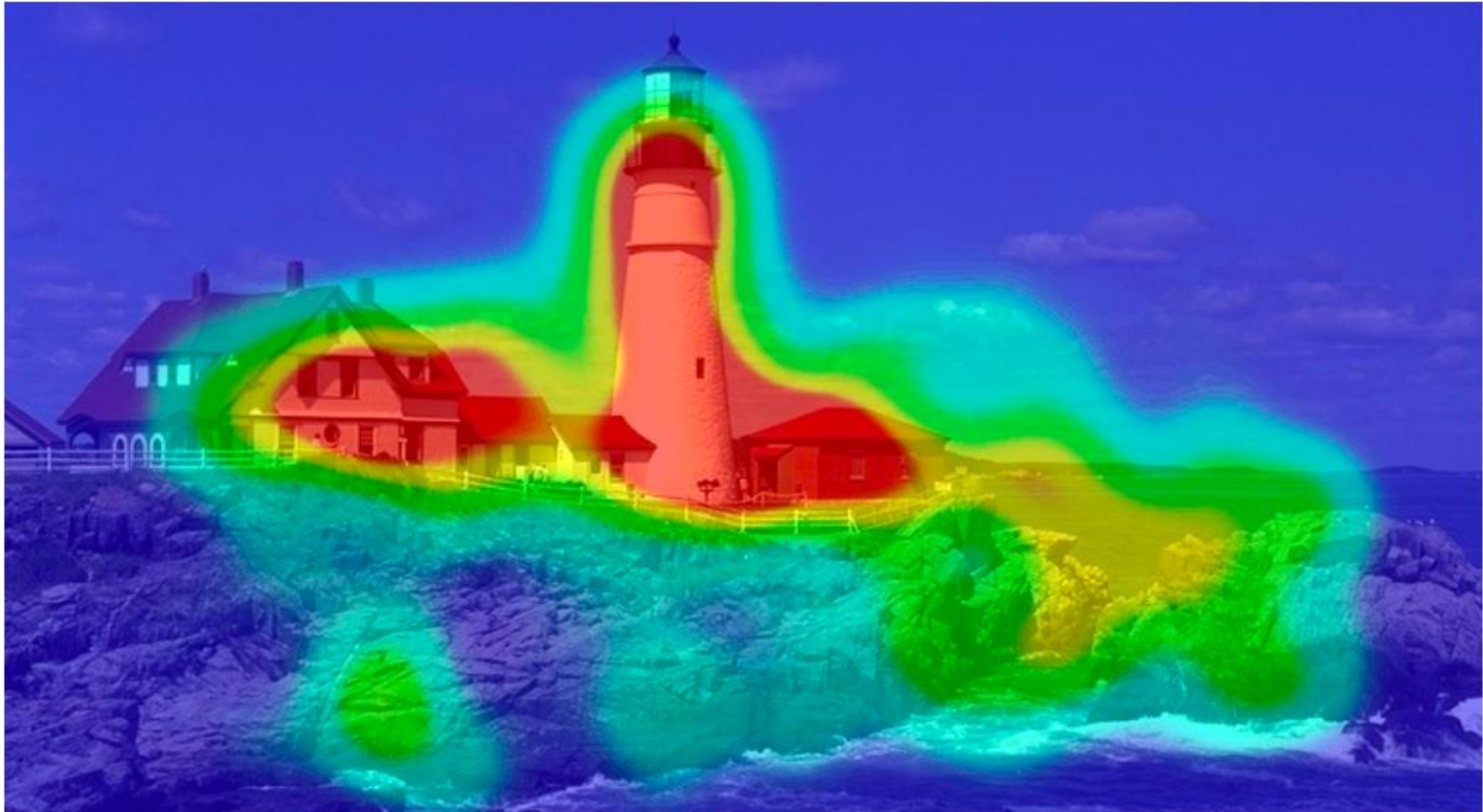
Attention

- Attention in Computer Vision
 - 2014: Attention used to highlight important parts of an image that contribute to a desired output



- Attention in NLP
 - 2015: Aligned machine translation
 - 2017: Language modeling with **Transformer networks**

Attention



Attention



Affenpinscher



Brussels Griffon



Cavalier King Charles Spaniel



Chihuahua



Chinese Crested



English Toy Spaniel



Havanese



Italian Greyhound



Japanese Chin



Maltese



Manchester Terrier



Miniature Pinscher



Papillon



Pekingese



Pomeranian



Pug



Shih Tzu



Silky Terrier



Toy Fox Terrier



Toy Poodle



Yorkshire Terrier

Intuition behind Self-Attention

Attending to the most important parts of an input.



Intuition behind Self-Attention

Attending to the most important parts of an input.



1. Identify which parts to attend to
2. Extract the features with high attention

Intuition behind Self-Attention

Attending to the most important parts of an input.



1. Identify which parts to attend to
2. Extract the features with high attention

Similar to a search problem!

Understanding Attention with Search

YouTube

Query (Q)

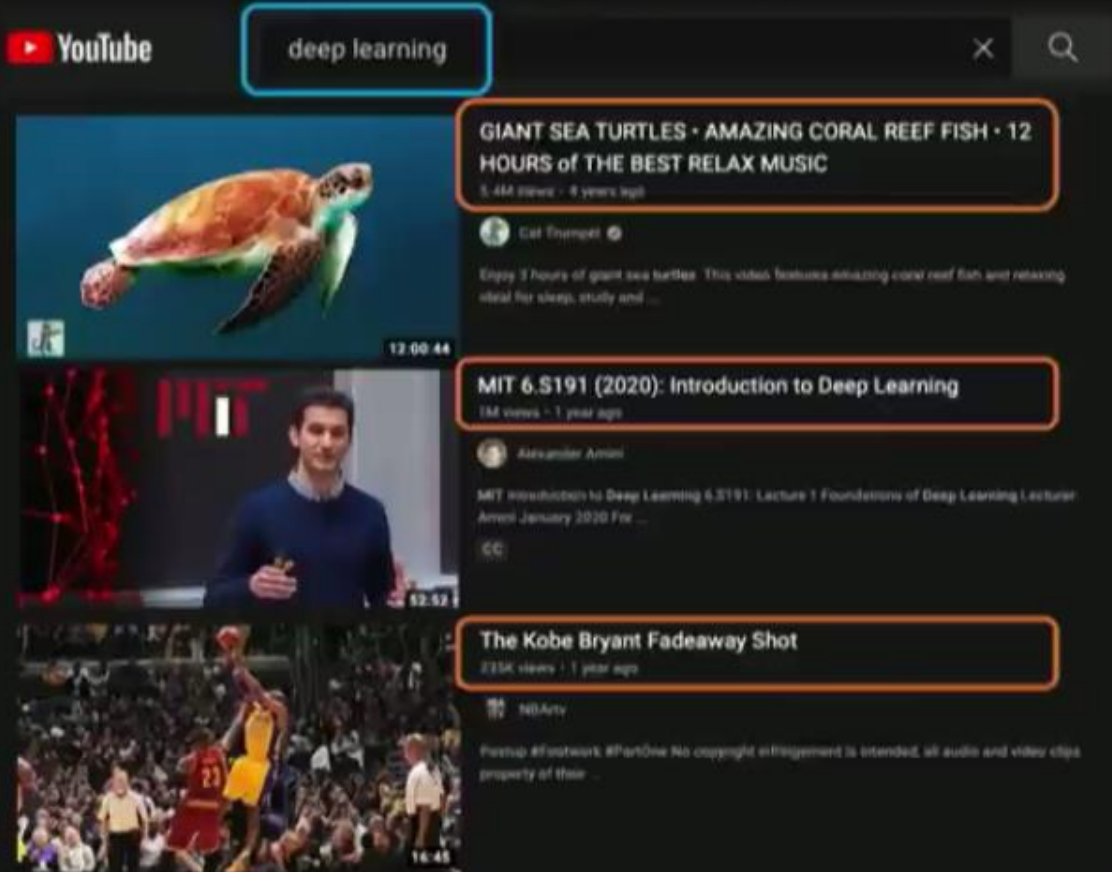
Key (K₁)

Key (K₂)

Key (K₃)

The image shows a screenshot of a YouTube search results page for the query "deep learning". The search bar at the top contains the text "deep learning" and a magnifying glass icon. To the right of the search bar, the text "Query (Q)" is written in blue. Below the search bar, three video results are displayed. Each result is annotated with a key label in orange text to the right of the video thumbnail and title. The first result is "GIANT SEA TURTLES · AMAZING CORAL REEF FISH · 12 HOURS of THE BEST RELAX MUSIC" by Cat Thumpex, with a key label "Key (K₁)". The second result is "MIT 6.S191 (2020): Introduction to Deep Learning" by Alexander Armit, with a key label "Key (K₂)". The third result is "The Kobe Bryant Fadeaway Shot" by NBA.com, with a key label "Key (K₃)". The video thumbnails show a sea turtle, a man in a blue sweater, and a basketball game.

Understanding Attention with Search



Query (Q)

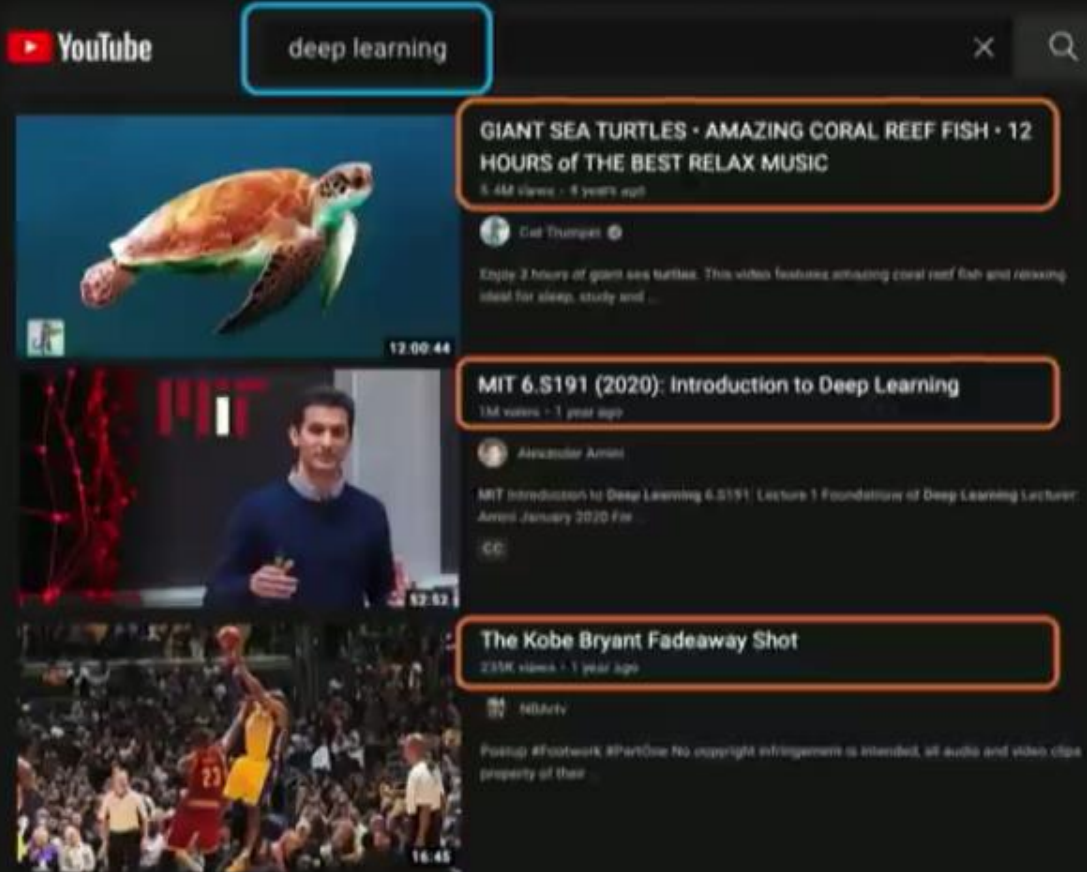
Key (K_1)

Key (K_2)

Key (K_3)

1. **Compute attention mask:** how similar is each key to the desired query?

Understanding Attention with Search



Query (Q)

Key (K_1)

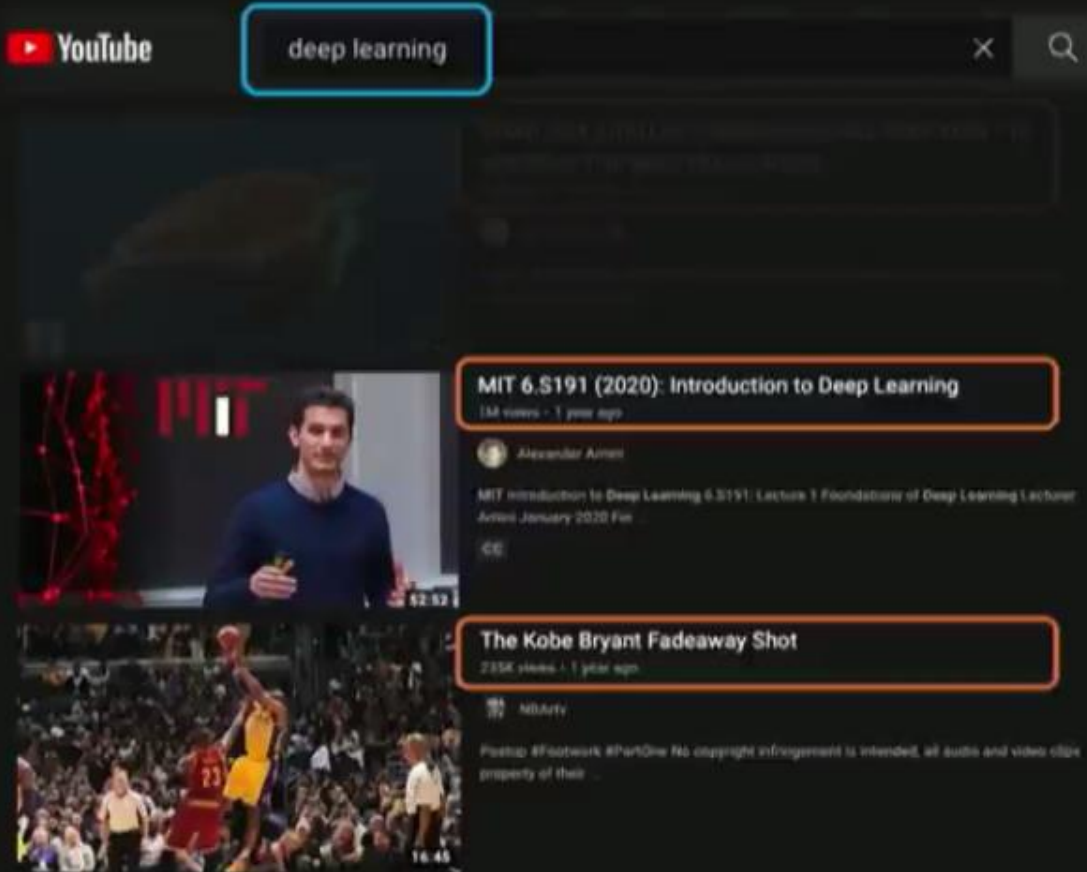
Key (K_2)

Key (K_3)

How similar is the key to the query?

1. **Compute attention mask:** how similar is each key to the desired query?

Understanding Attention with Search



Query (Q)

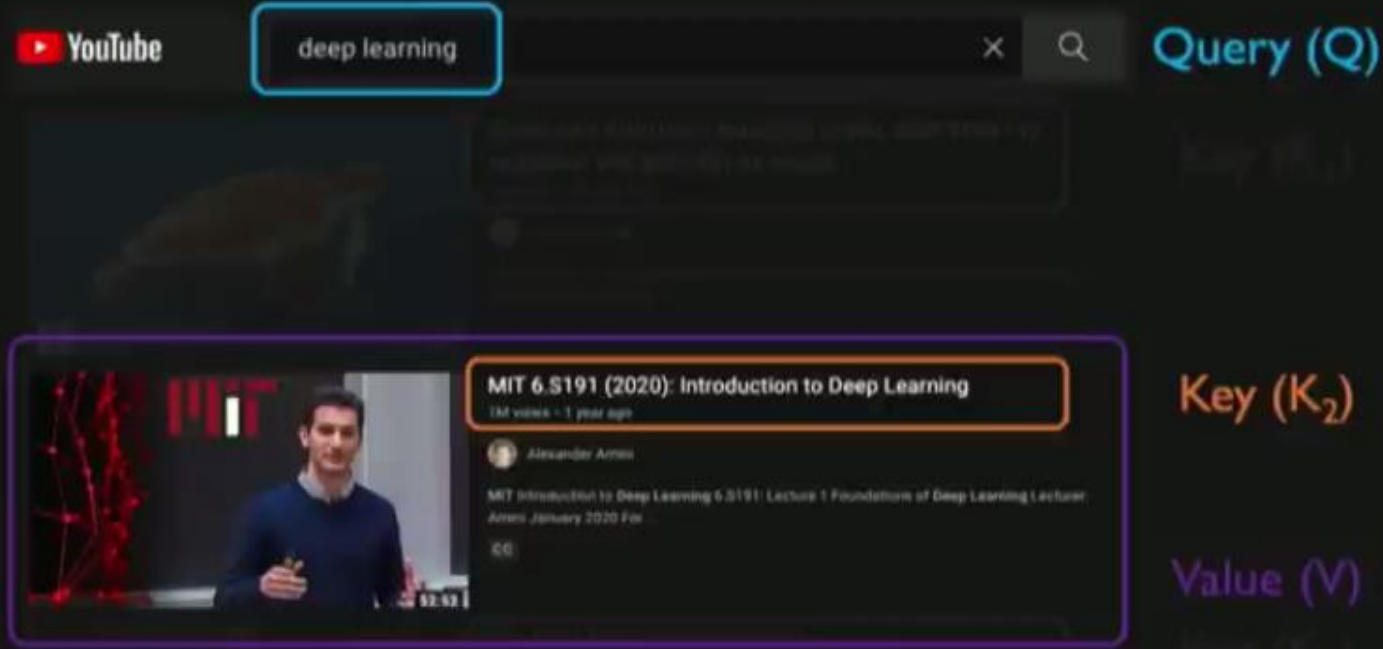
Key (K₂)

Key (K₃)

How similar is the key to the query?

1. **Compute attention mask:** how similar is each key to the desired query?

Understanding Attention with Search

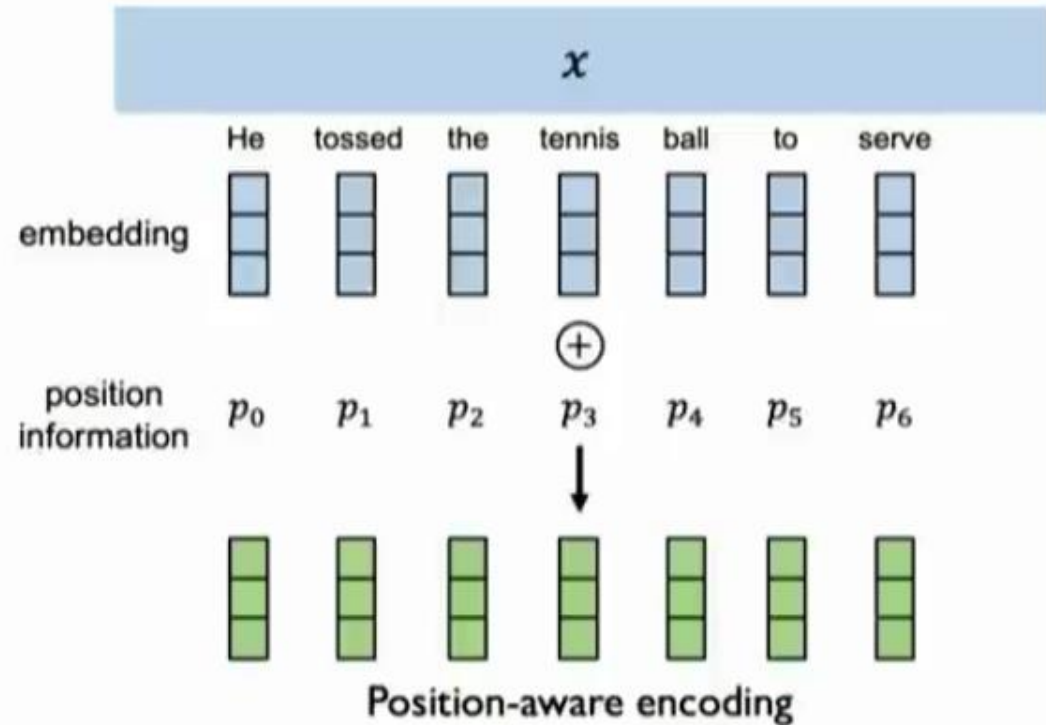


2. **Extract values based on attention:**
Return the values highest attention

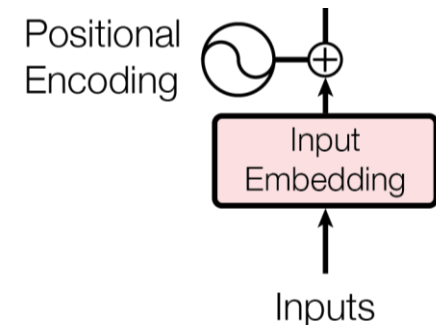
Learning Self-Attention

Goal: identify and attend to most important features in input.

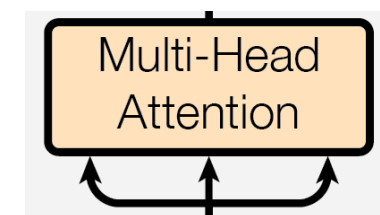
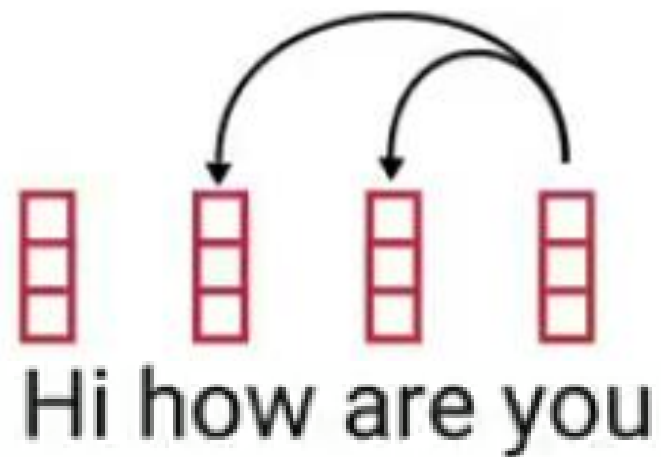
1. Encode **position** information
2. Extract query, key, value for search
3. Compute attention weighting
4. Extract features with high attention



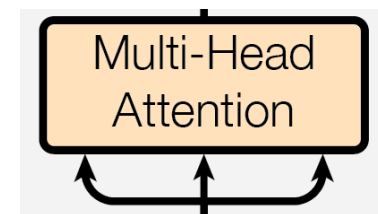
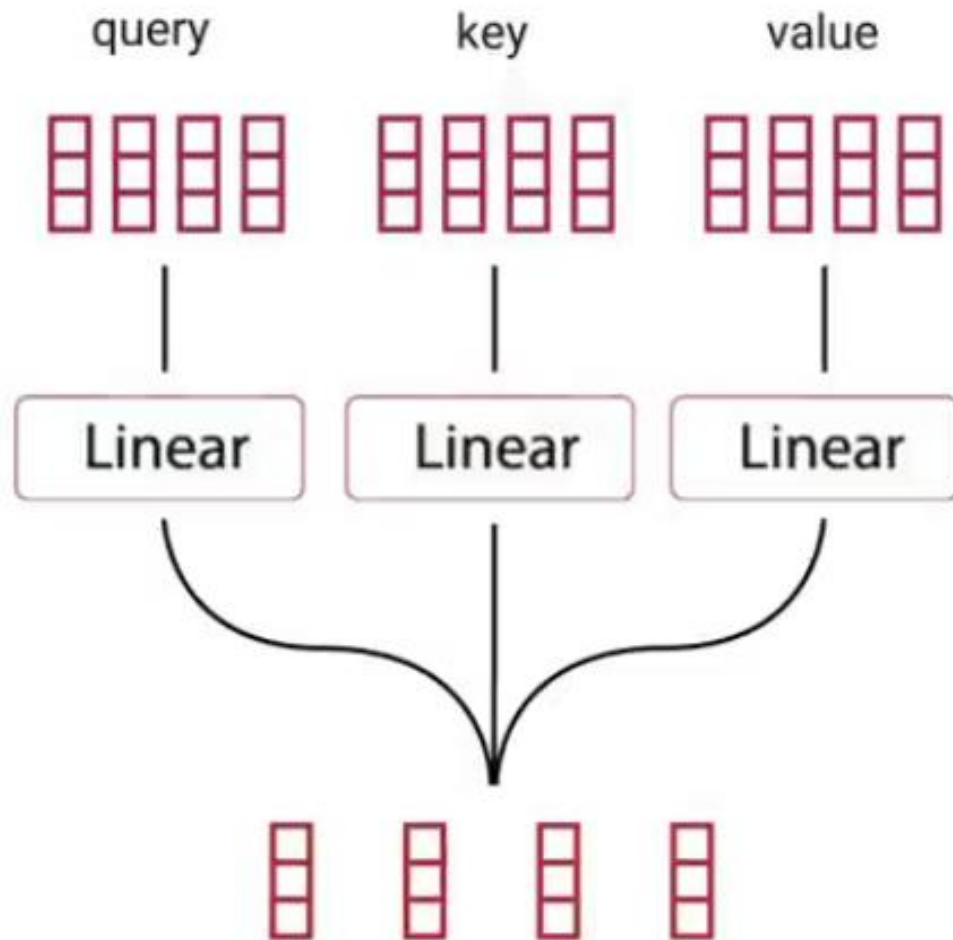
Data is fed in all at once! Need to encode position information to understand order.



Learning Self-Attention



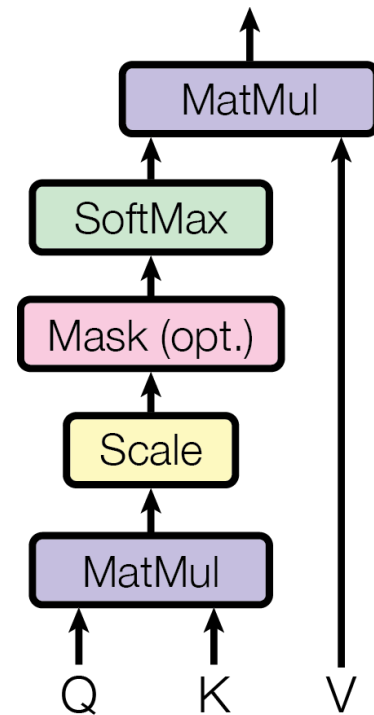
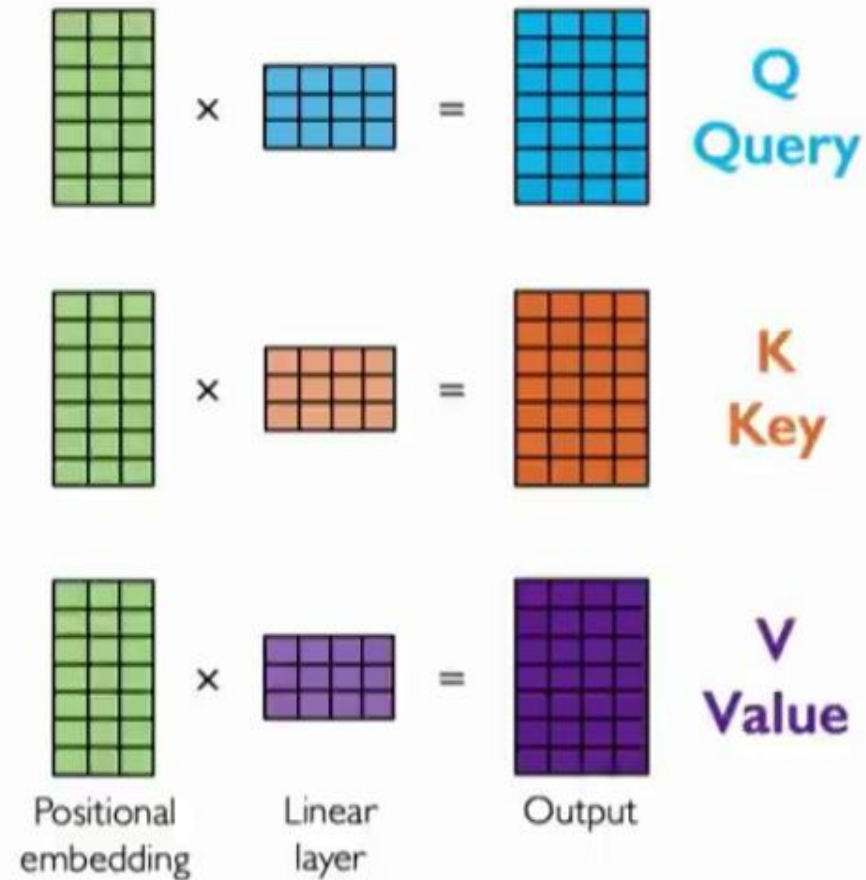
Learning Self-Attention



Learning Self-Attention

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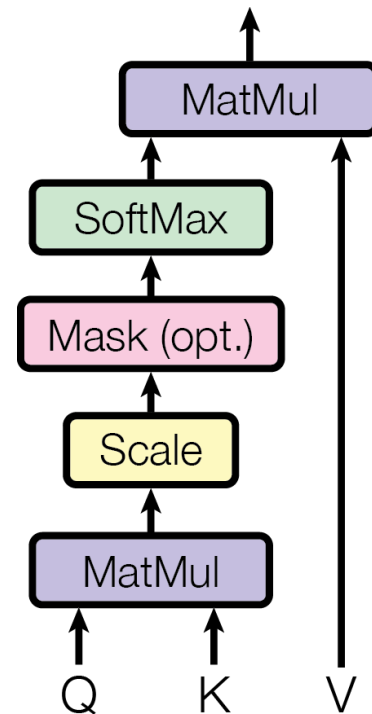
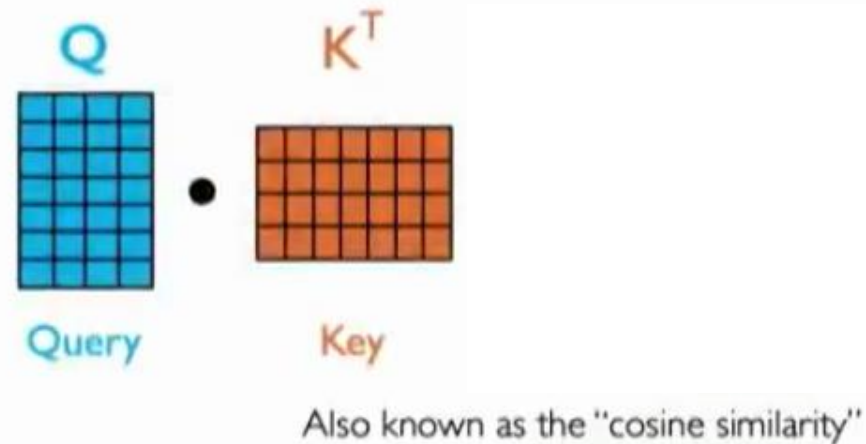
Learning Self-Attention

Goal: identify and attend to most important features in input.

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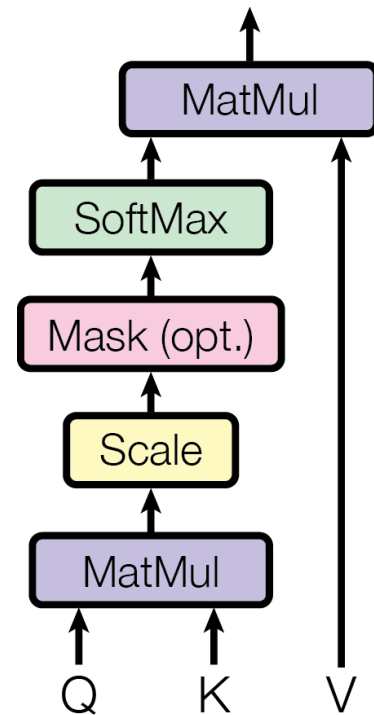
Attention score: compute pairwise similarity between each **query** and **key**

How to compute similarity between two sets of features?



Learning Self-Attention

	Hi	how	are	you
Hi	98	27	10	12
how	27	89	31	67
are	10	31	91	54
you	12	67	54	92



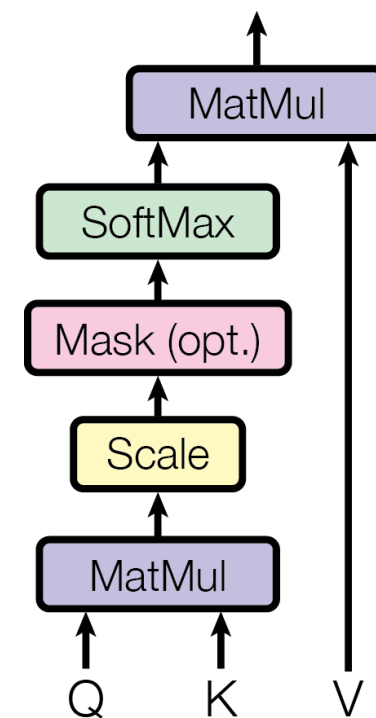
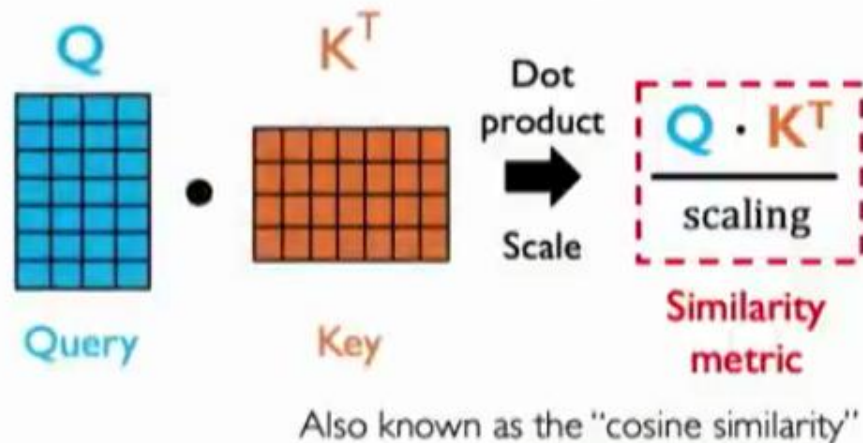
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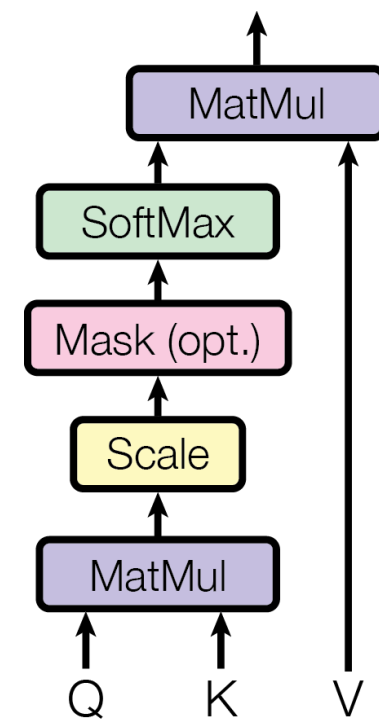
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Learning Self-Attention

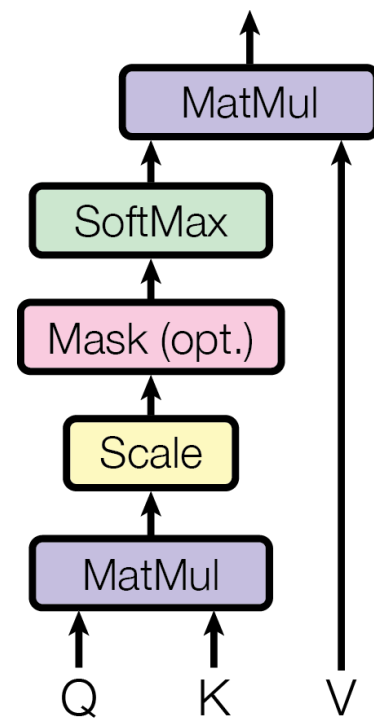
A 4x4 grid of squares is shown above a horizontal line. Below the line is the mathematical expression $\sqrt{d_k}$. To the right of the line is an equals sign, followed by a 4x4 grid of squares labeled "Scaled Scores".



Learning Self-Attention

Softmax() =

	Hi	how	are	you
Hi	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
how	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1
are	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1
you	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3



Self-Attention

Attention : What part of the input should we focus?

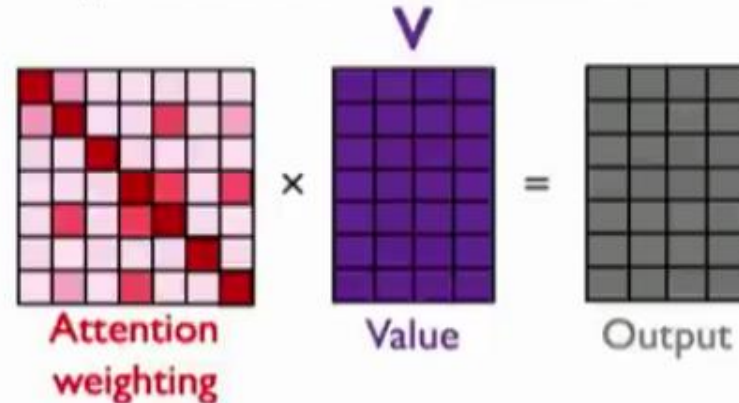
		Attention Vectors
The	→ The big red dog	$[0.71 \quad 0.04 \quad 0.07 \quad 0.18]^T$
big	→ The big red dog	$[0.01 \quad 0.84 \quad 0.02 \quad 0.13]^T$
red	→ The big red dog	$[0.09 \quad 0.05 \quad 0.62 \quad 0.24]^T$
dog	→ The big red dog	$[0.03 \quad 0.03 \quad 0.03 \quad 0.91]^T$

Learning Self-Attention

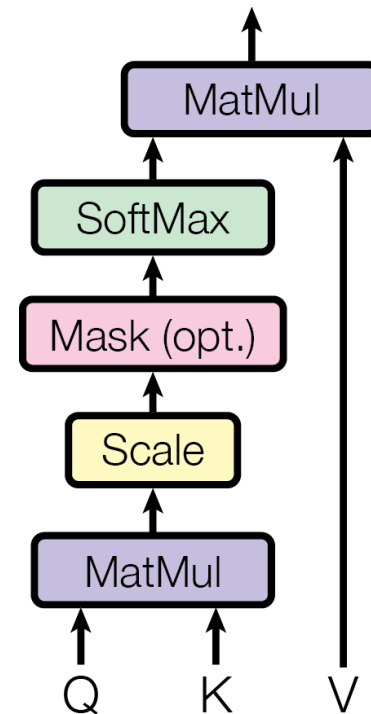
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1. Encode **position** information
2. Extract **query, key, value** for search
3. Compute **attention weighting**
4. Extract **features with high attention**

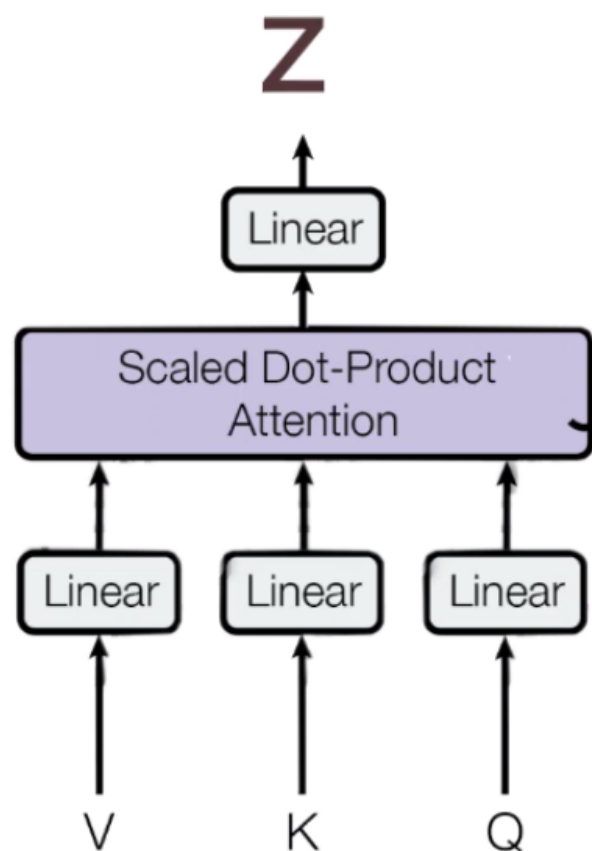
Last step: self-attend to extract features



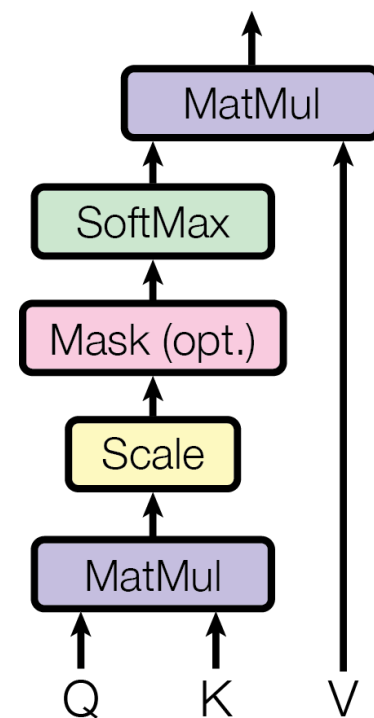
$$\text{softmax} \left(\frac{Q \cdot K^T}{\text{scaling}} \right) \cdot V = A(Q, K, V)$$



Self-Attention



$$Z = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{Q \cdot K^T}{\sqrt{\text{Dimension of vector } Q, K \text{ or } V}}\right) \cdot V$$



Multi-Head Self-Attention



Attention weighting

×



Value

=



Output



Output of attention head 1

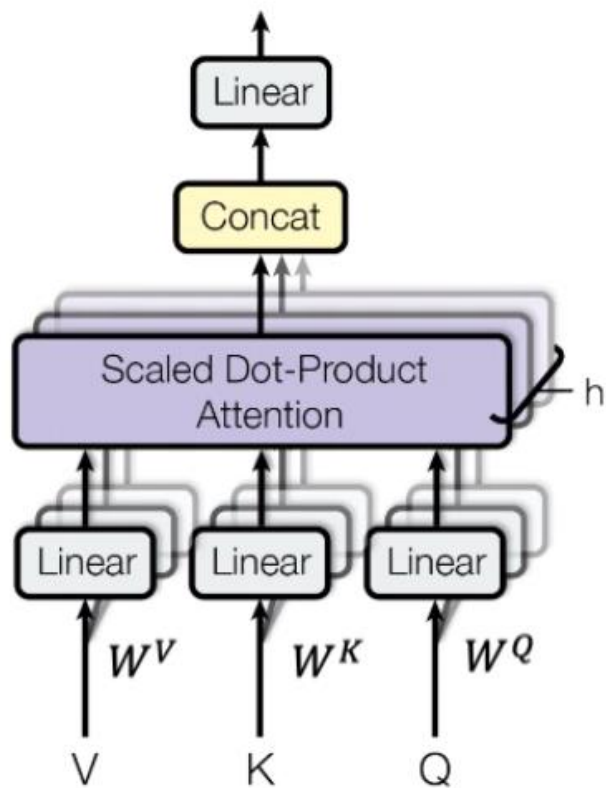


Output of attention head 2

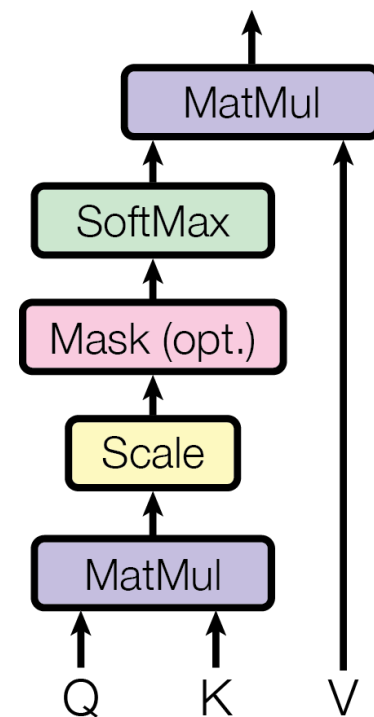


Output of attention head 3

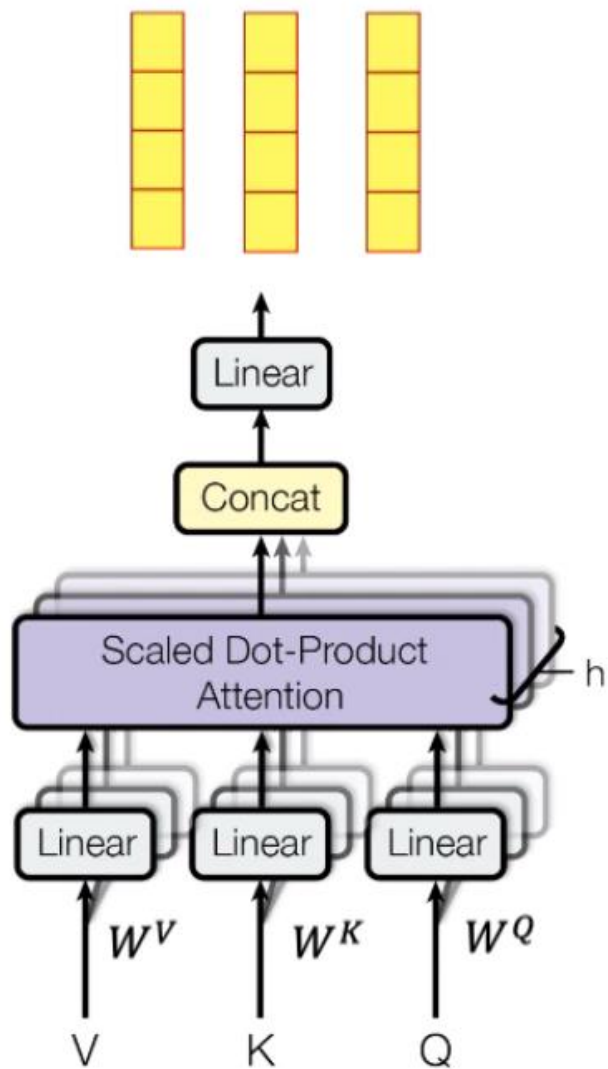
Multi-Head Self-Attention



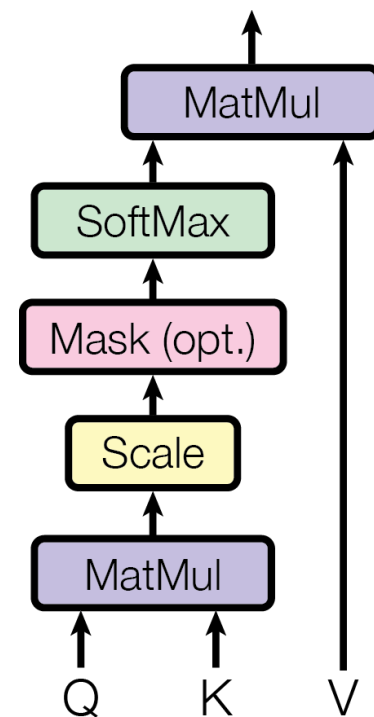
$$Z = \text{softmax} \left(\frac{Q \cdot K^T}{\sqrt{\text{Dimension of vector } Q, K \text{ or } V}} \right) \cdot V$$



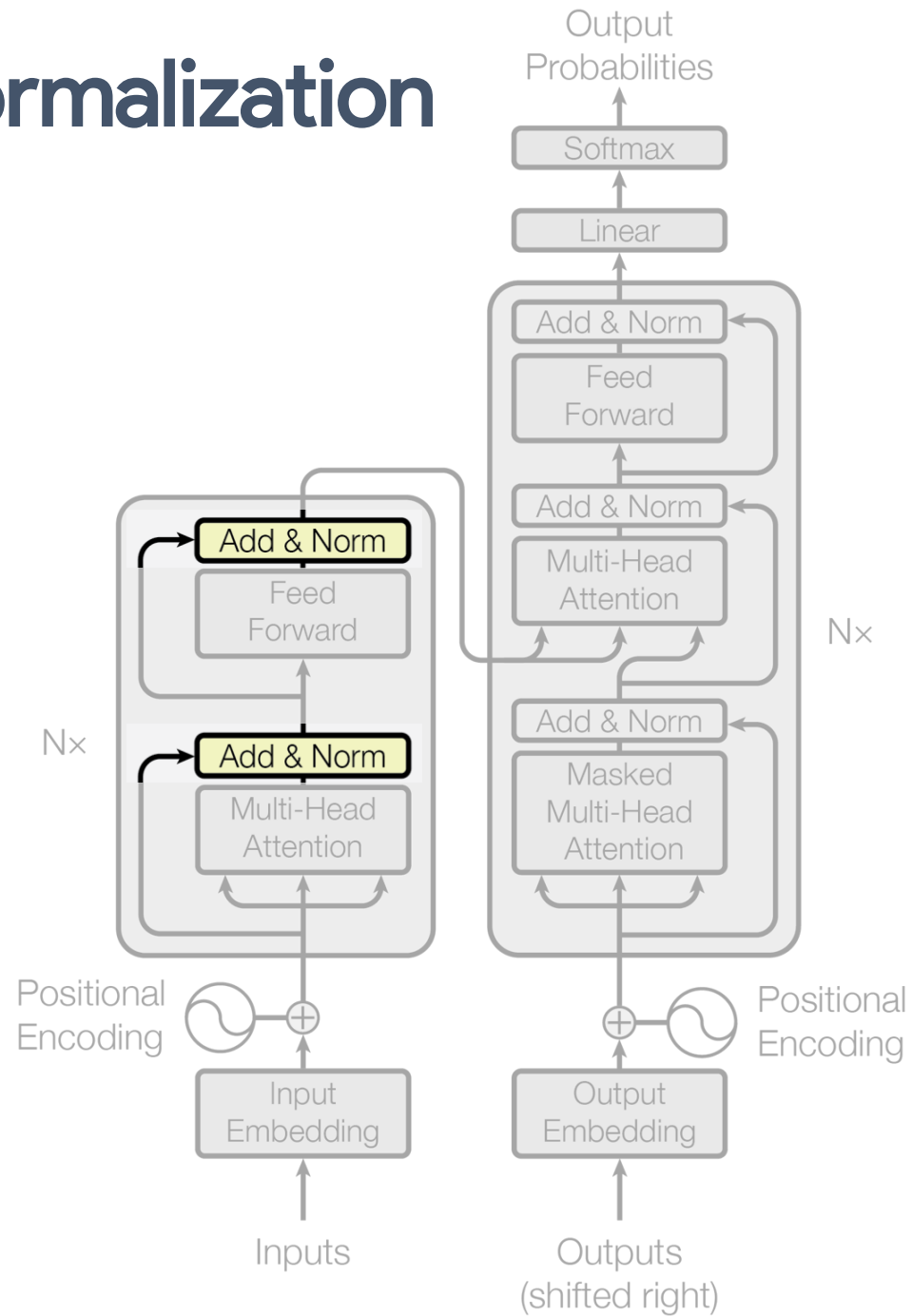
Multi-Head Self-Attention



$$Z = \text{softmax} \left(\frac{Q \cdot K^T}{\sqrt{\text{Dimension of vector } Q, K \text{ or } V}} \right) \cdot V$$

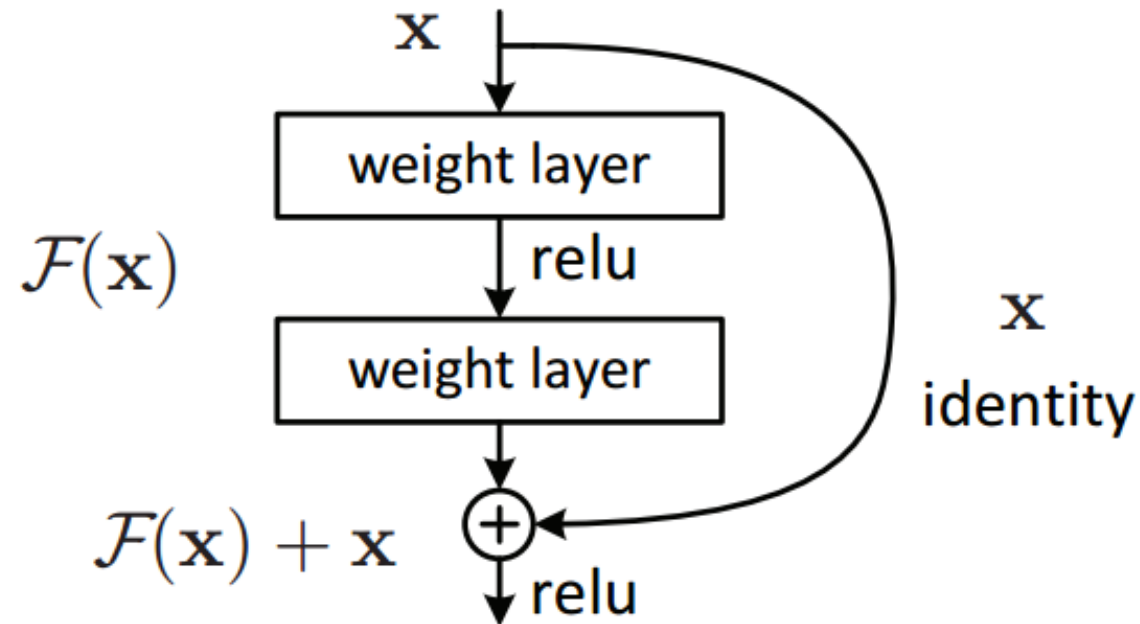


Residual, Add, Normalization

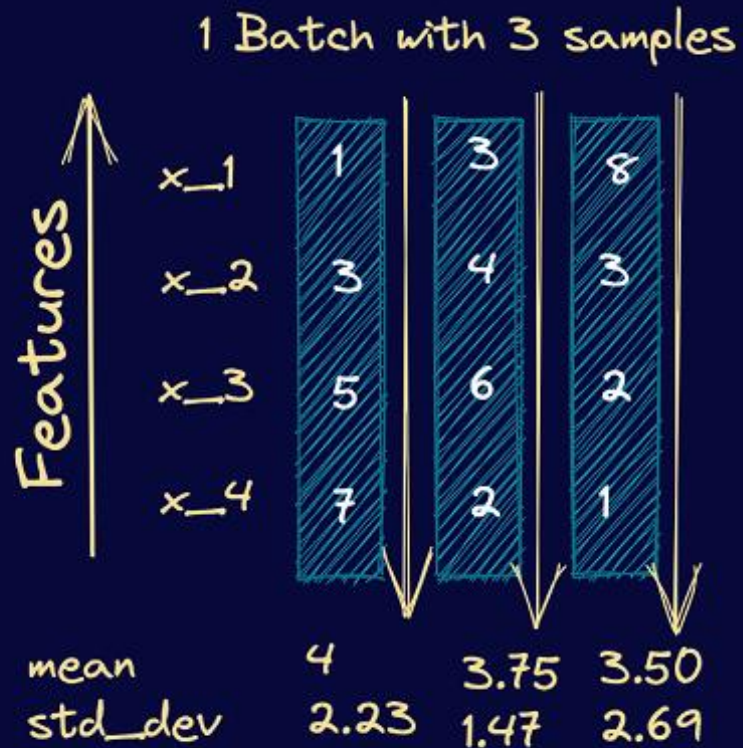


Residual Layer

By explicitly learning the residual mapping, the network can focus on learning the fine-grained details or changes needed to refine the input, rather than trying to learn the complete transformation from scratch.



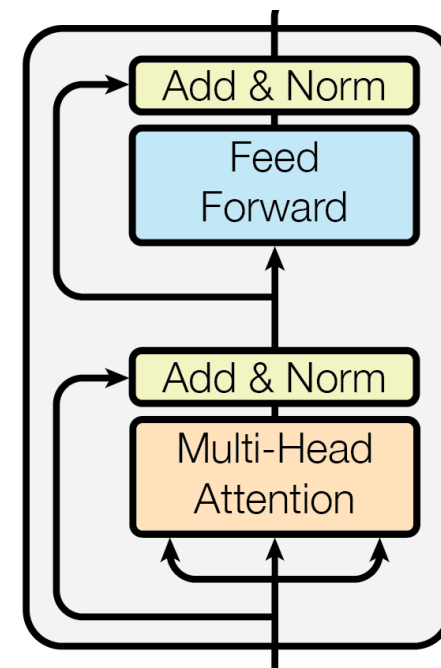
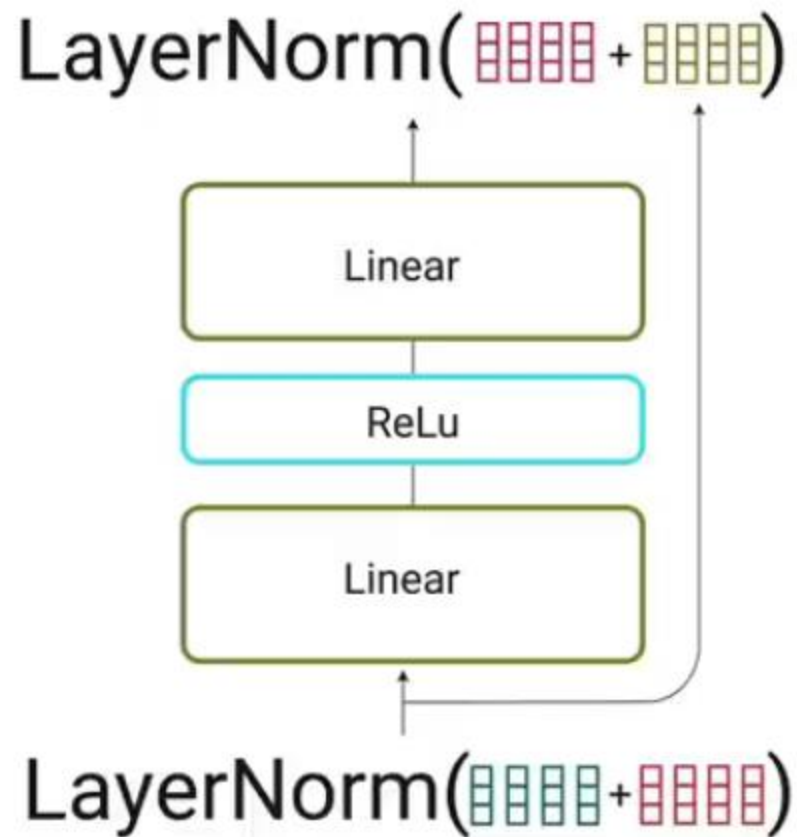
Layer Normalization



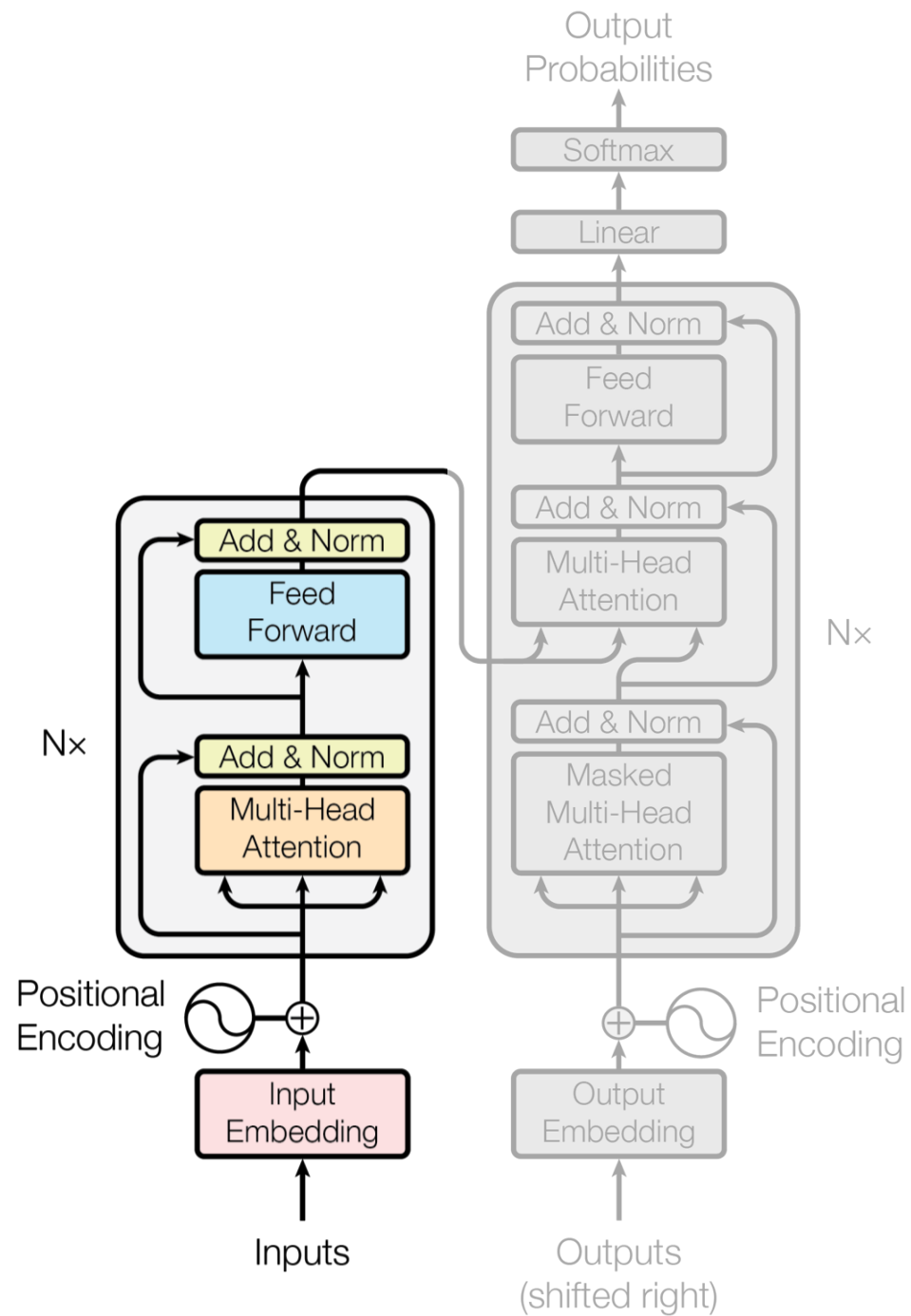
- can deal with sequences
- any batch number works
- can parallelize
- cannot work well with CNN

Normalization across features,
independently for each sample

Add & Layer Normalization & Feed-Forward

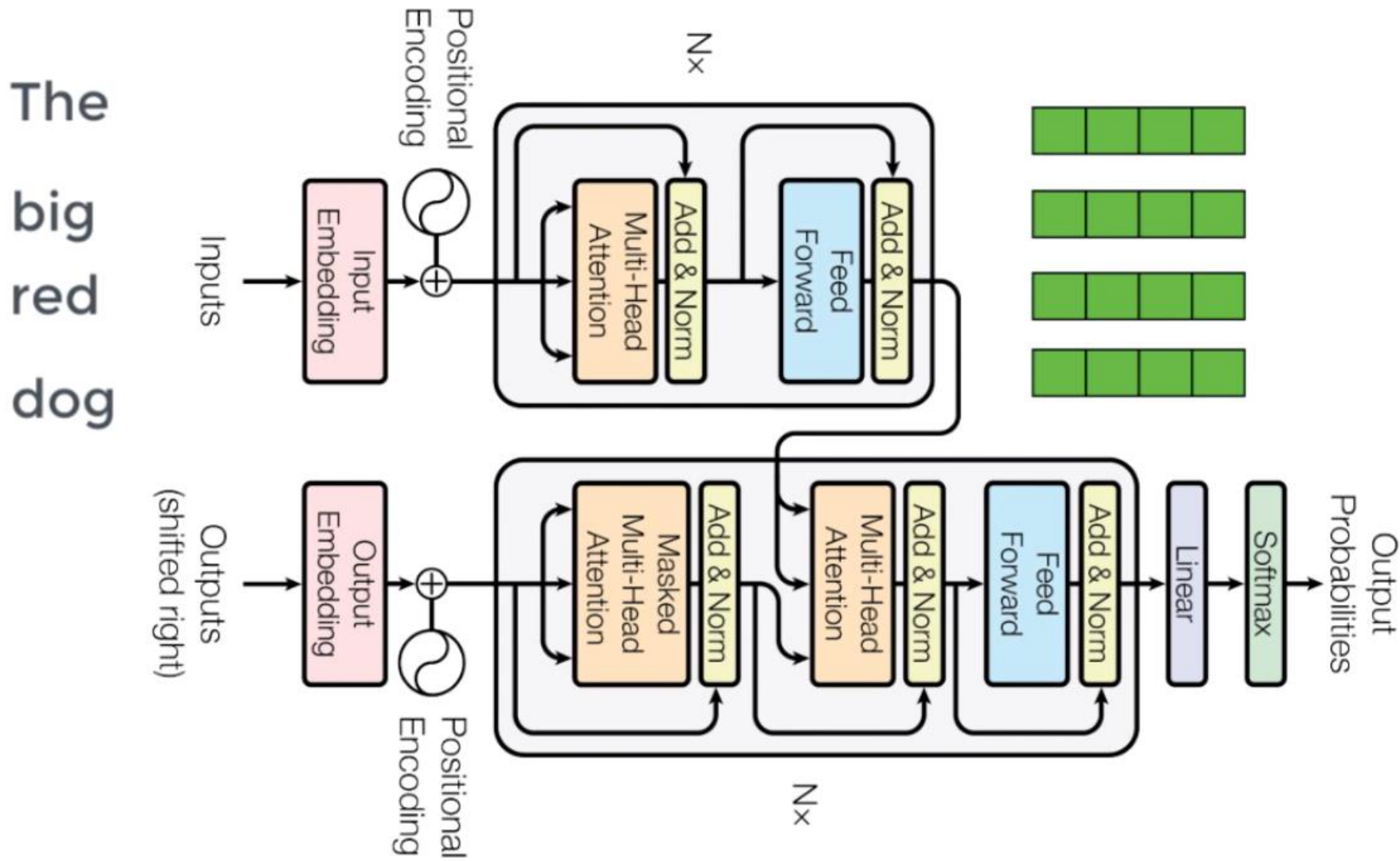


Encoder



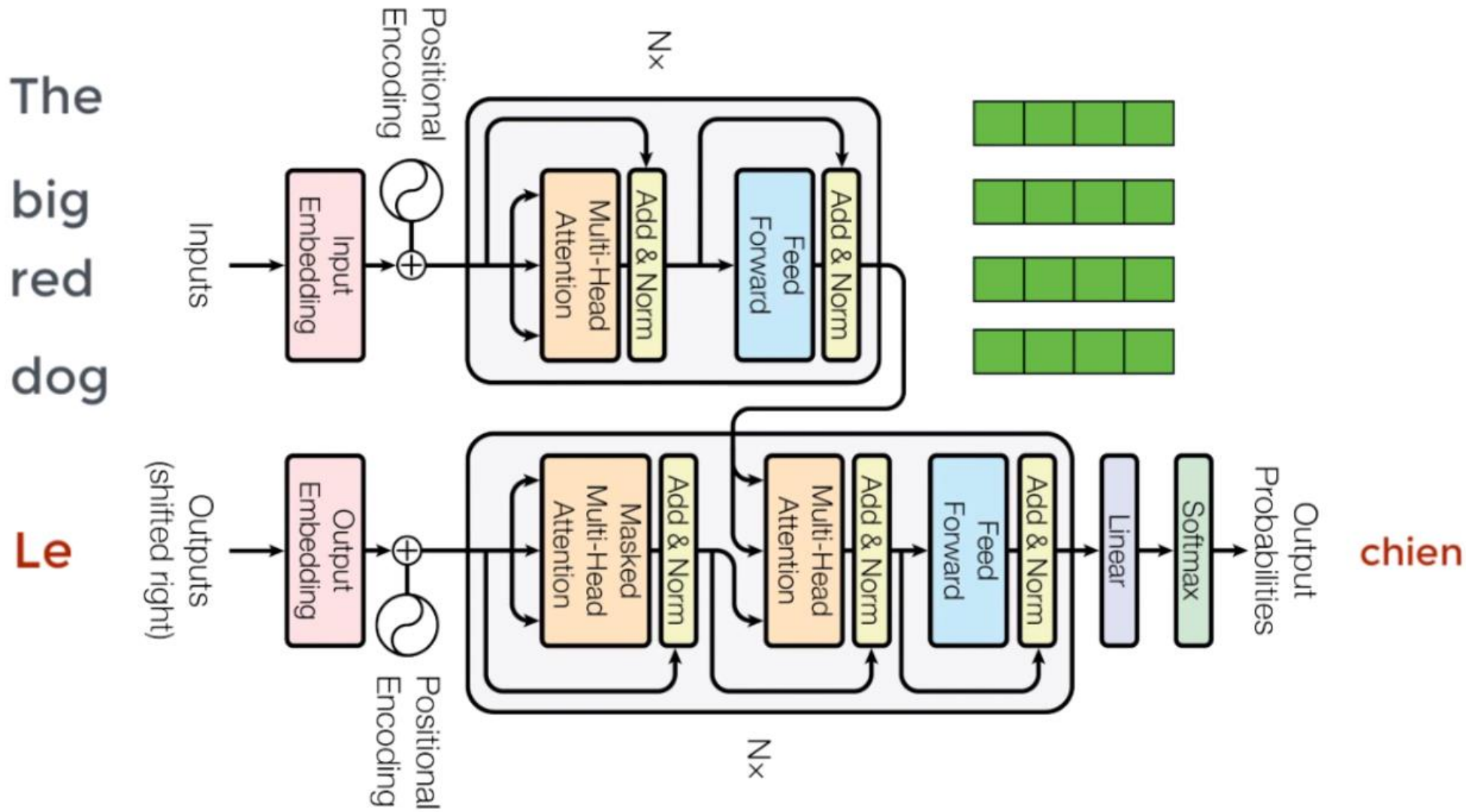
English-French Translation

The big red dog
Le gros chien rouge

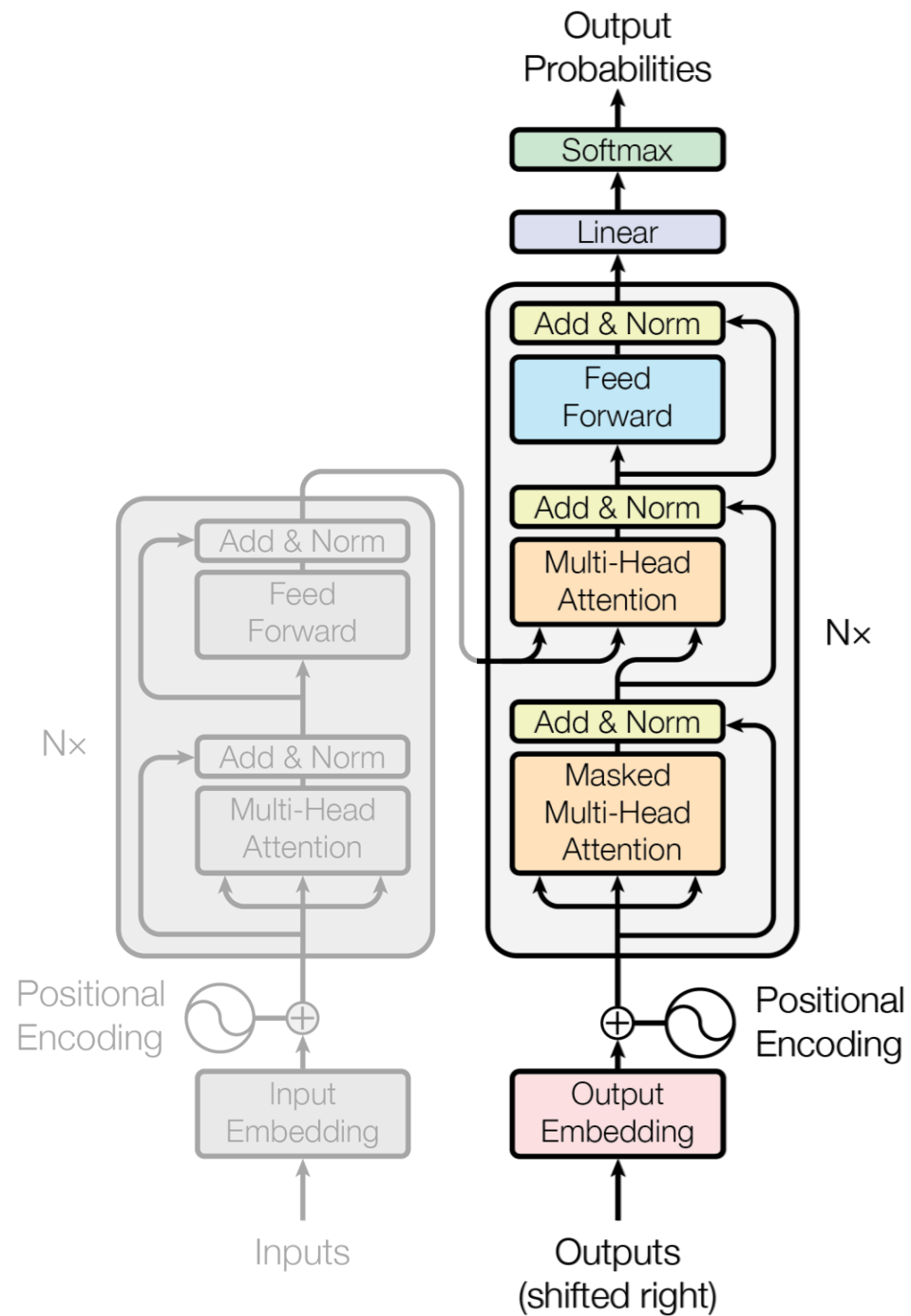


English-French Translation

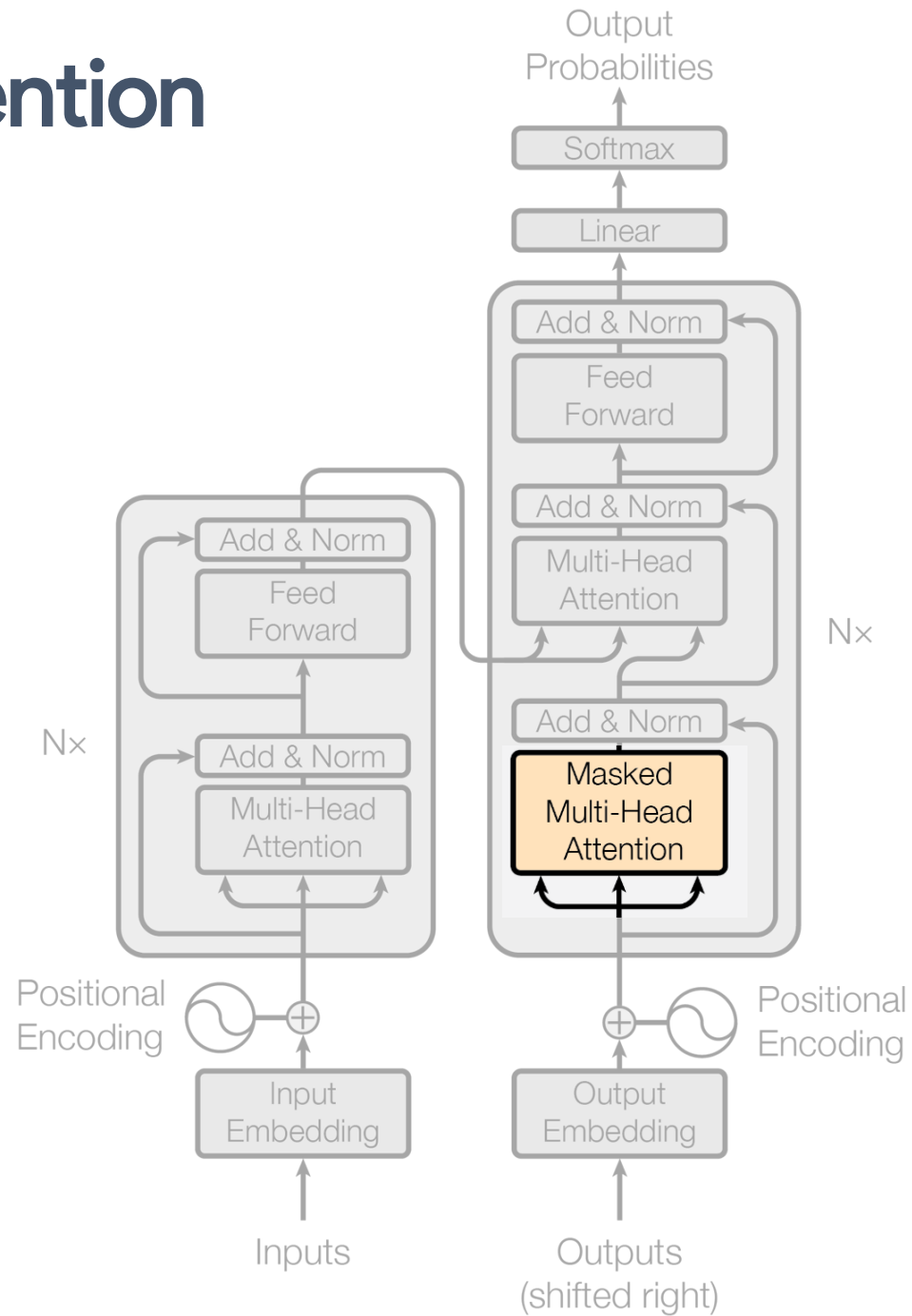
The big red dog
Le gros chien rouge



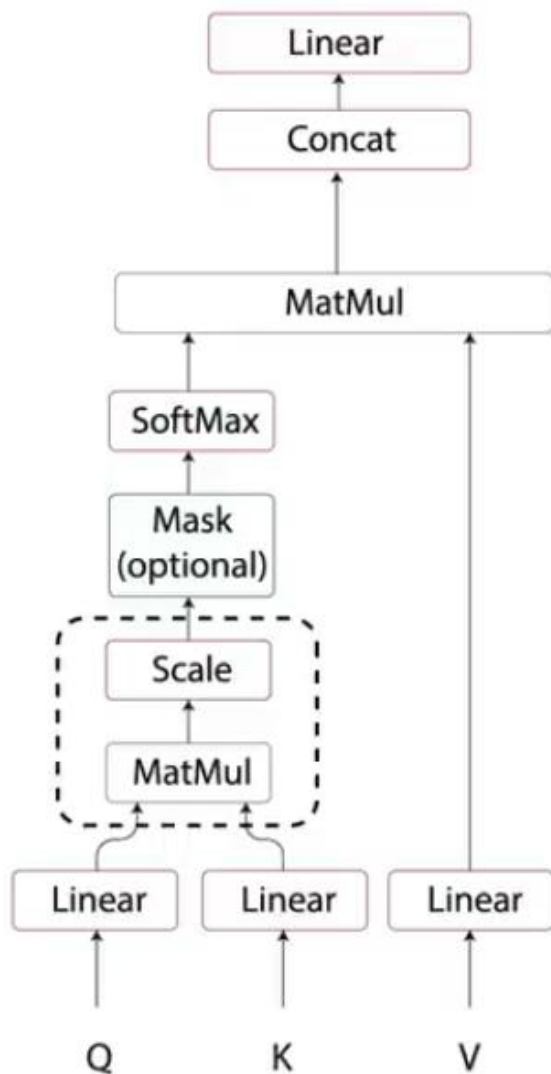
Decoder



Masked Self-Attention



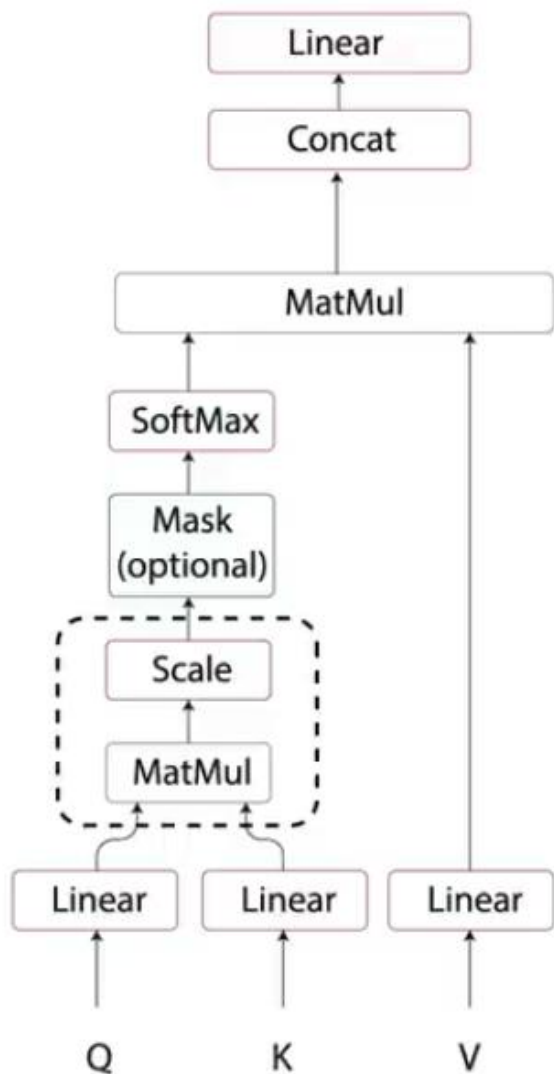
Masked Self-Attention



<start> I am fine

<start>	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
I	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1
am	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1
fine	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3

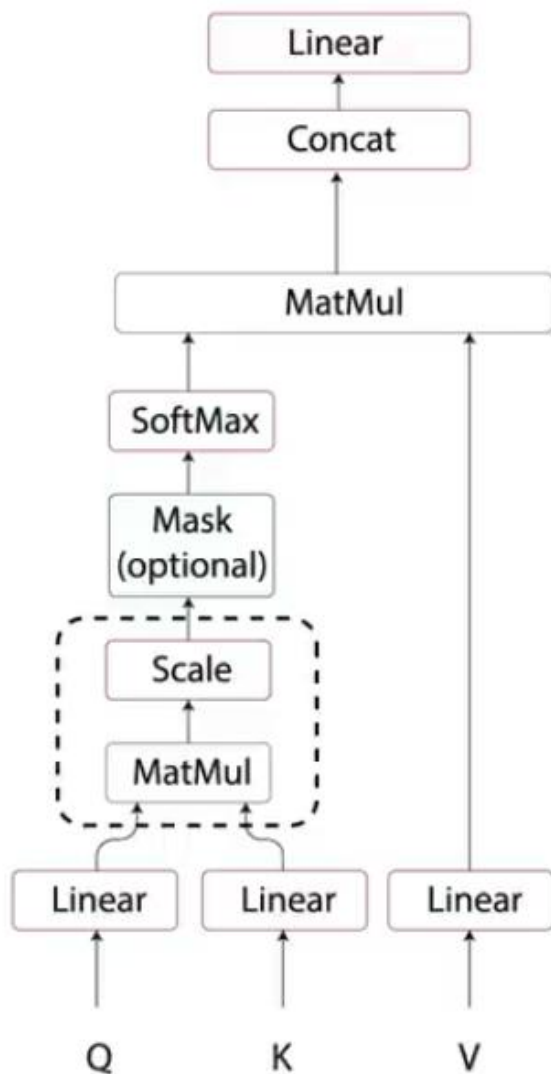
Masked Self-Attention



<start> I am fine

<start>	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
I	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1
am	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1
fine	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3

Masked Self-Attention



Scaled Scores

0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1
0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1
0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3

+

Look-Ahead Mask

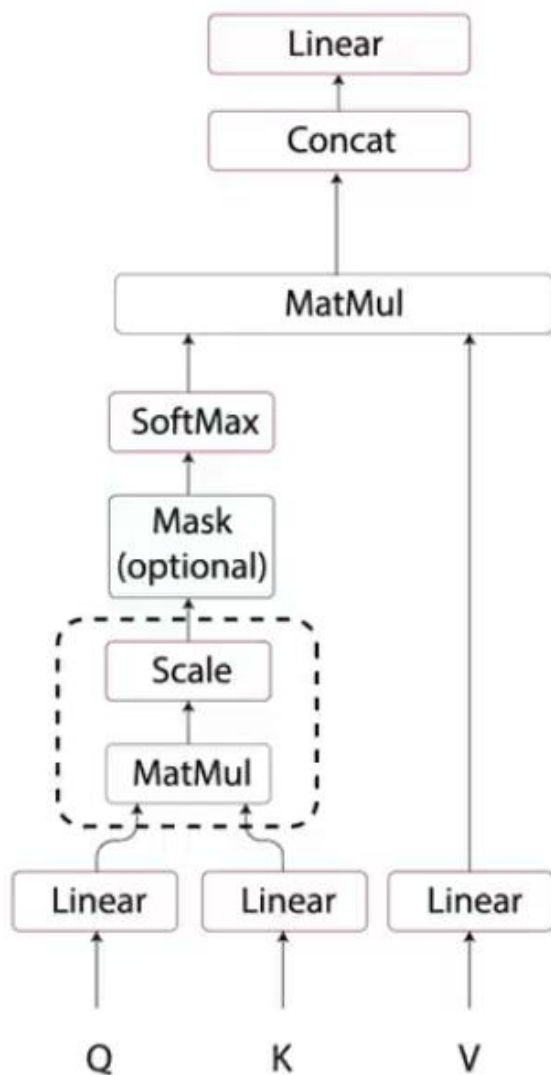
0	-inf	-inf	-inf
0	0	-inf	-inf
0	0	0	-inf
0	0	0	0

=

Masked Scores

0.7	-inf	-inf	-inf
0.1	0.6	-inf	-inf
0.1	0.3	0.6	-inf
0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3

Masked Self-Attention



Softmax(

0.7	-inf	-inf	-inf
0.1	0.6	-inf	-inf
0.1	0.3	0.6	-inf
0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3

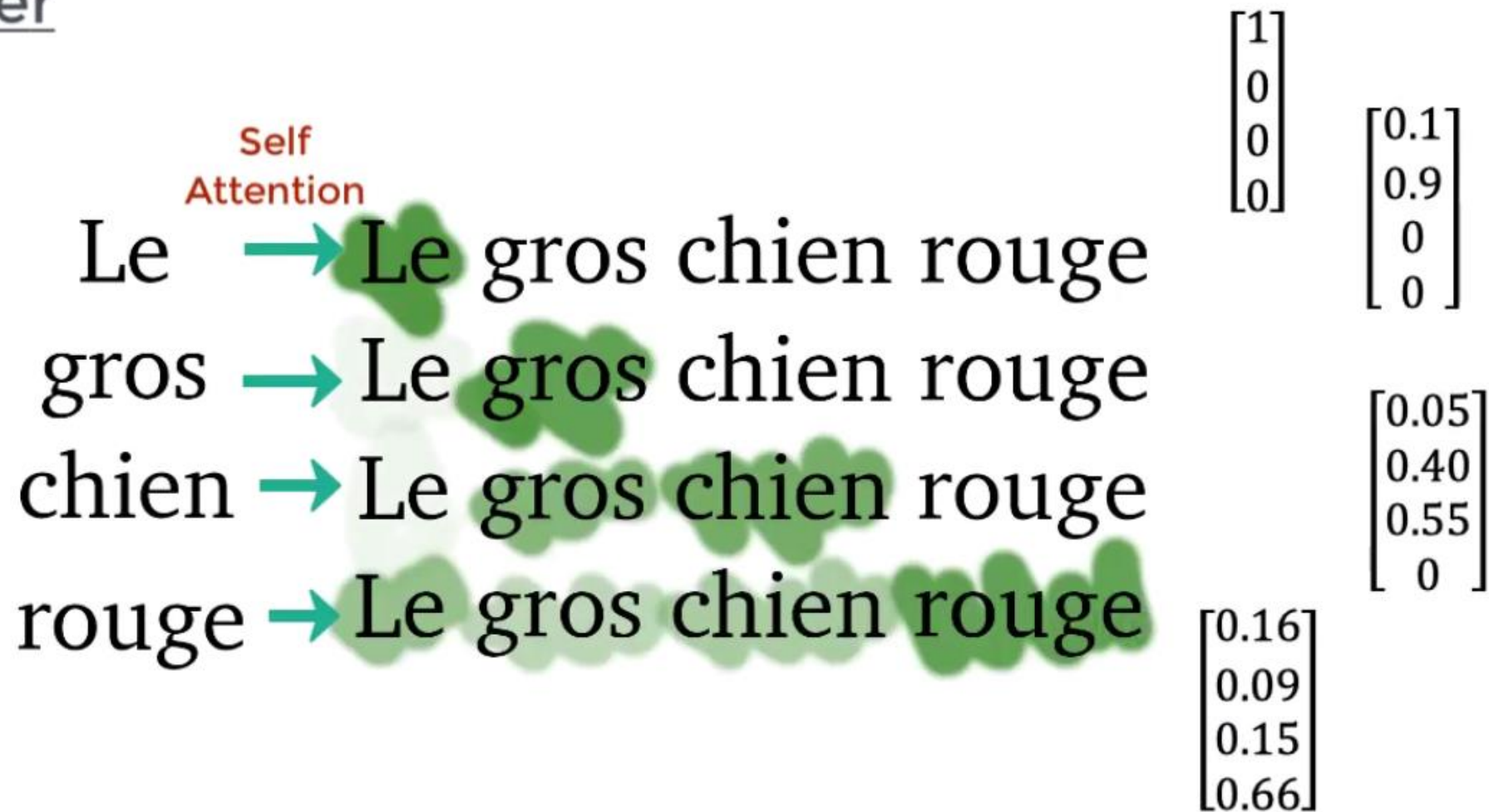
)

=

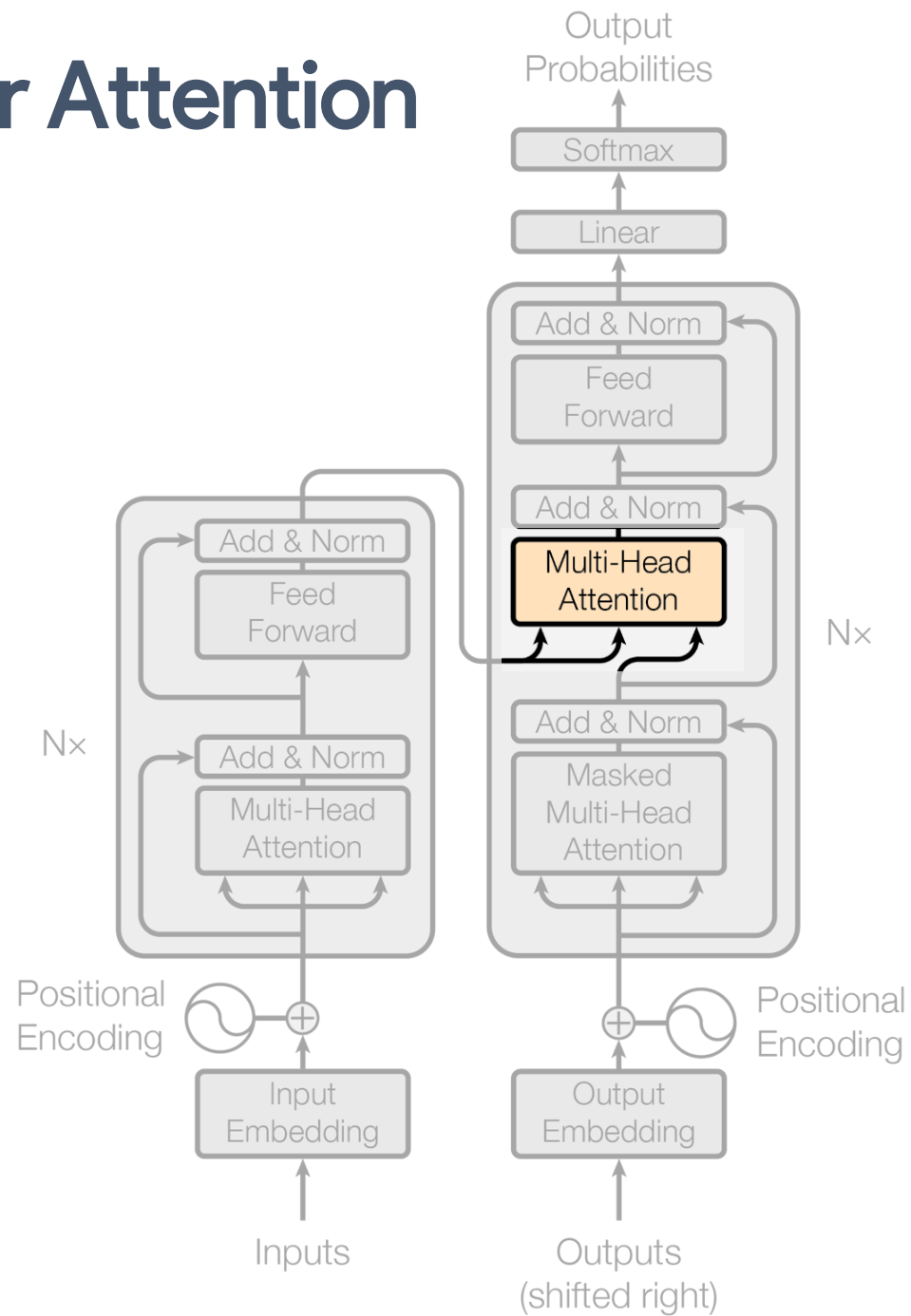
	<start>	I	am	fine
<start>	1	0	0	0
I	0.37	0.62	0	0
am	0.26	0.31	0.43	0
fine	0.21	0.26	0.26	0.26

Masked Self-Attention

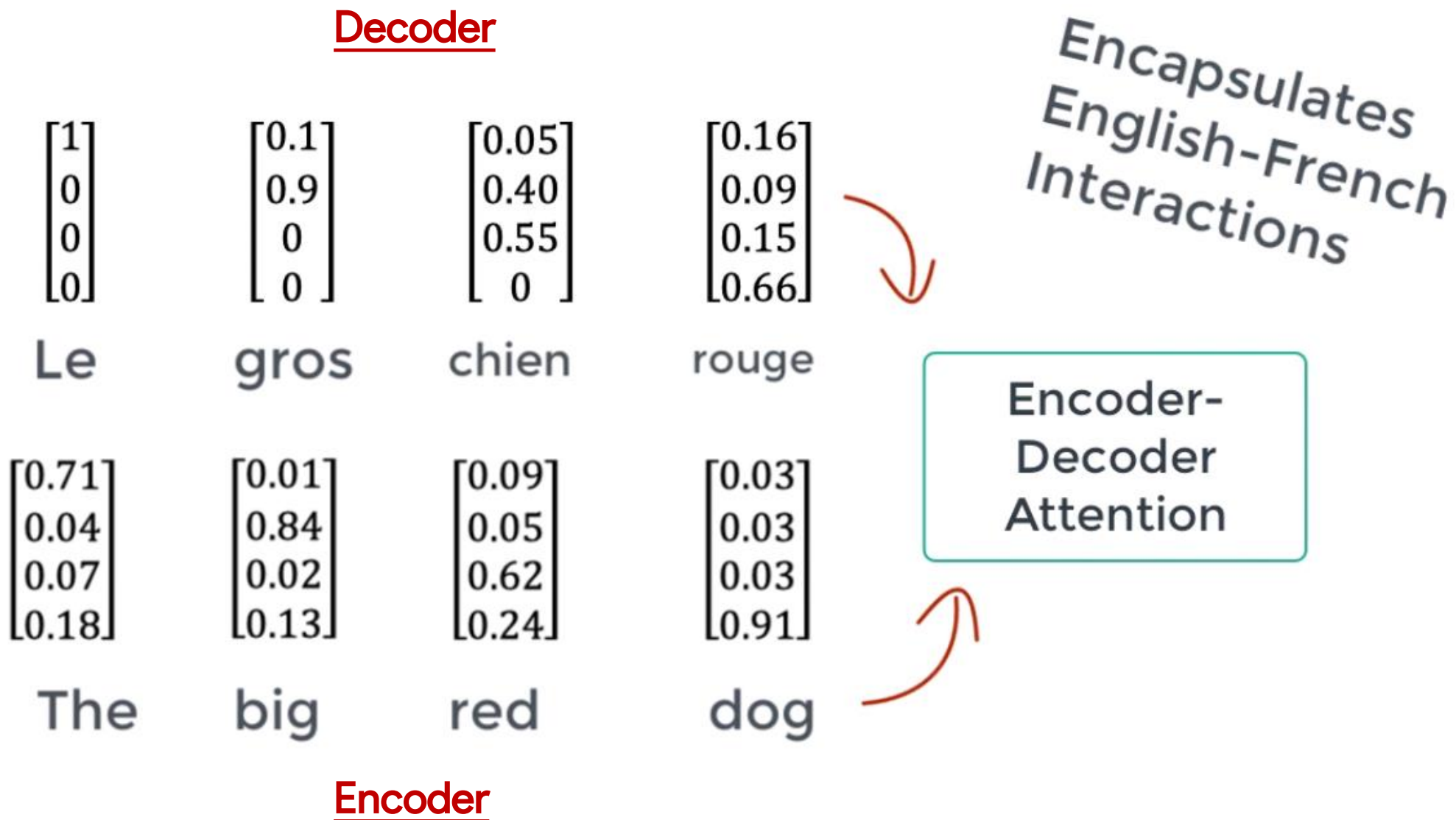
Decoder



Encoder-Decoder Attention

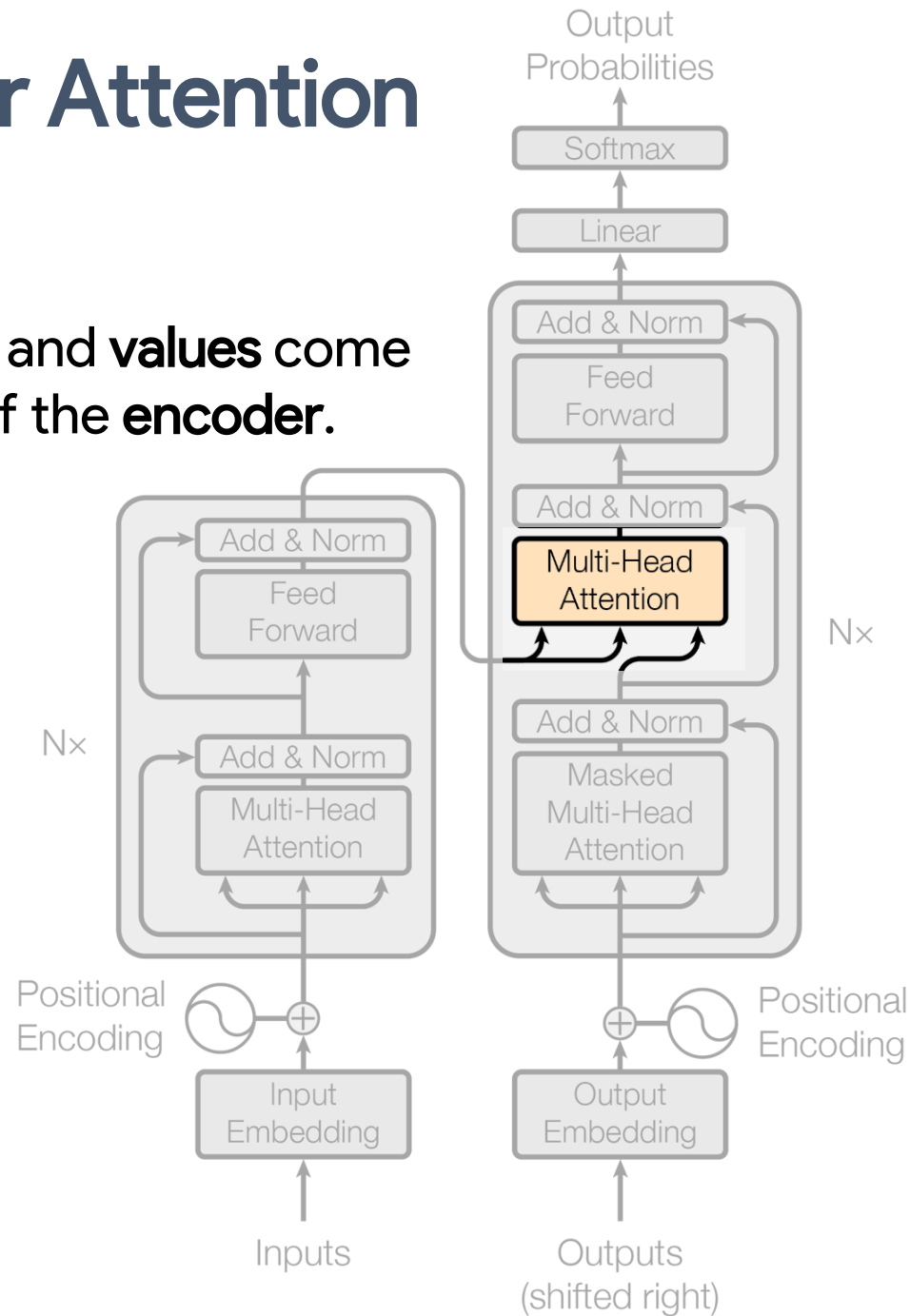


Encoder-Decoder Attention



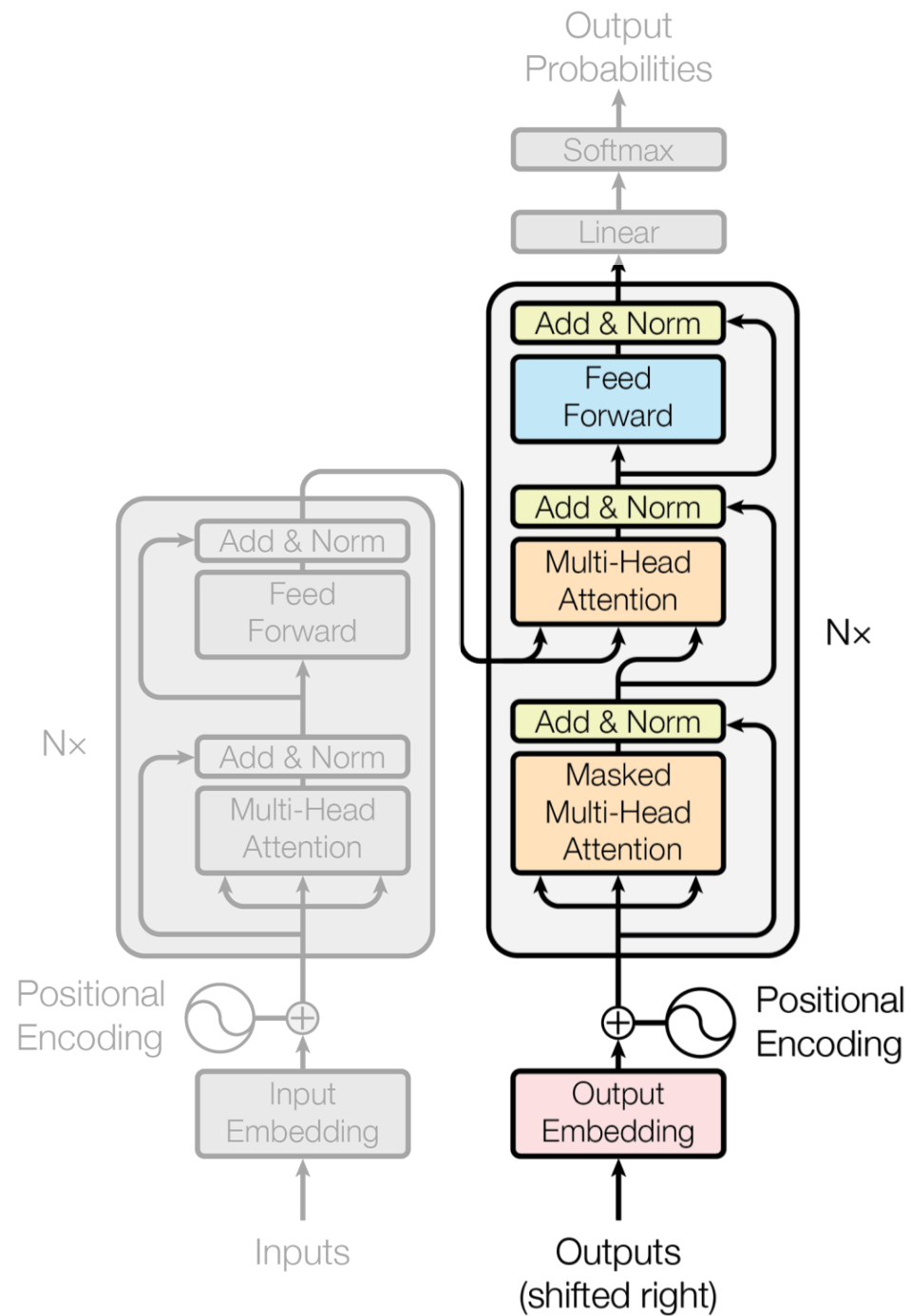
Encoder-Decoder Attention

The memory **keys** and **values** come from the output of the **encoder**.

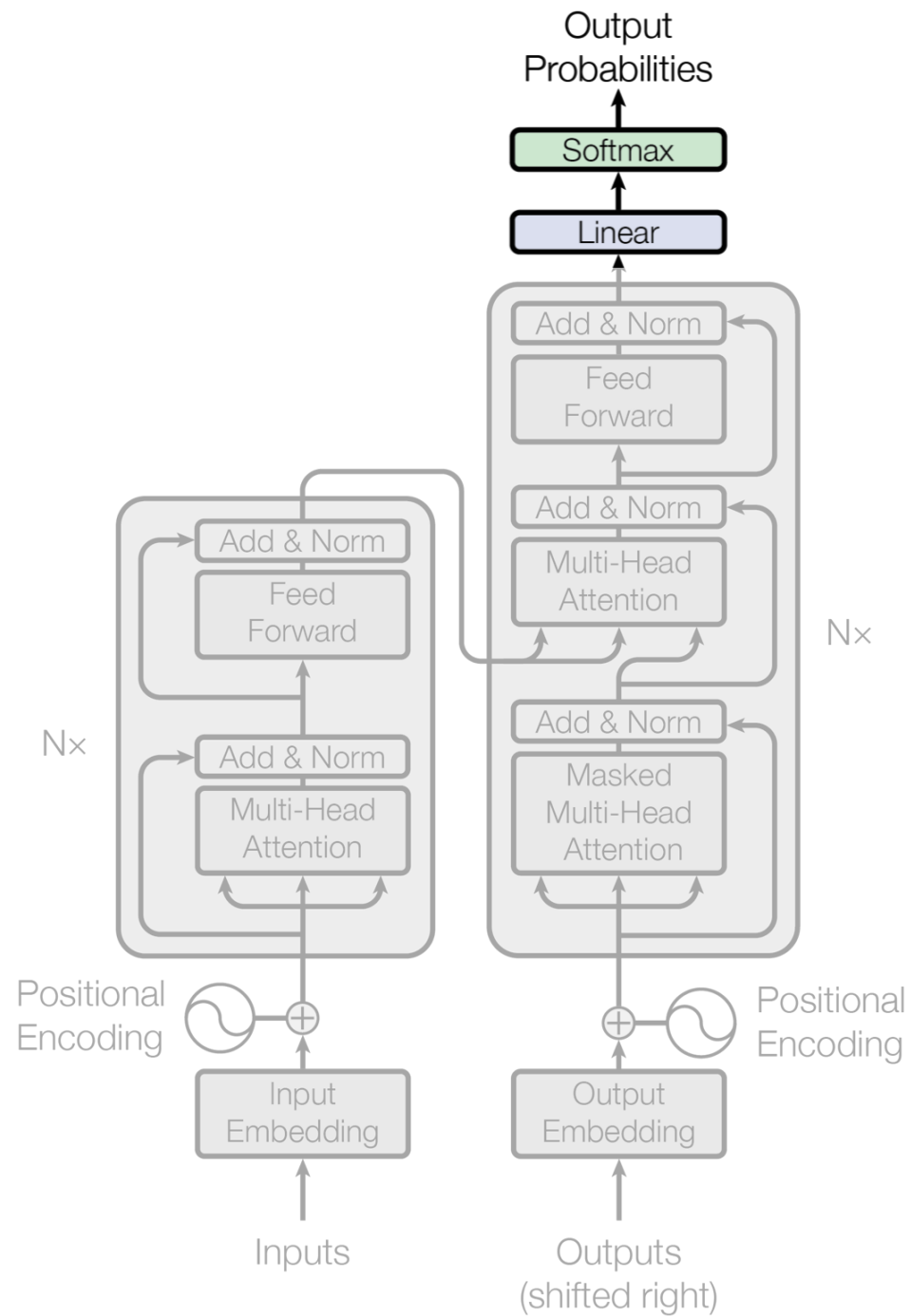


The **queries** come from the previous **decoder** layer.

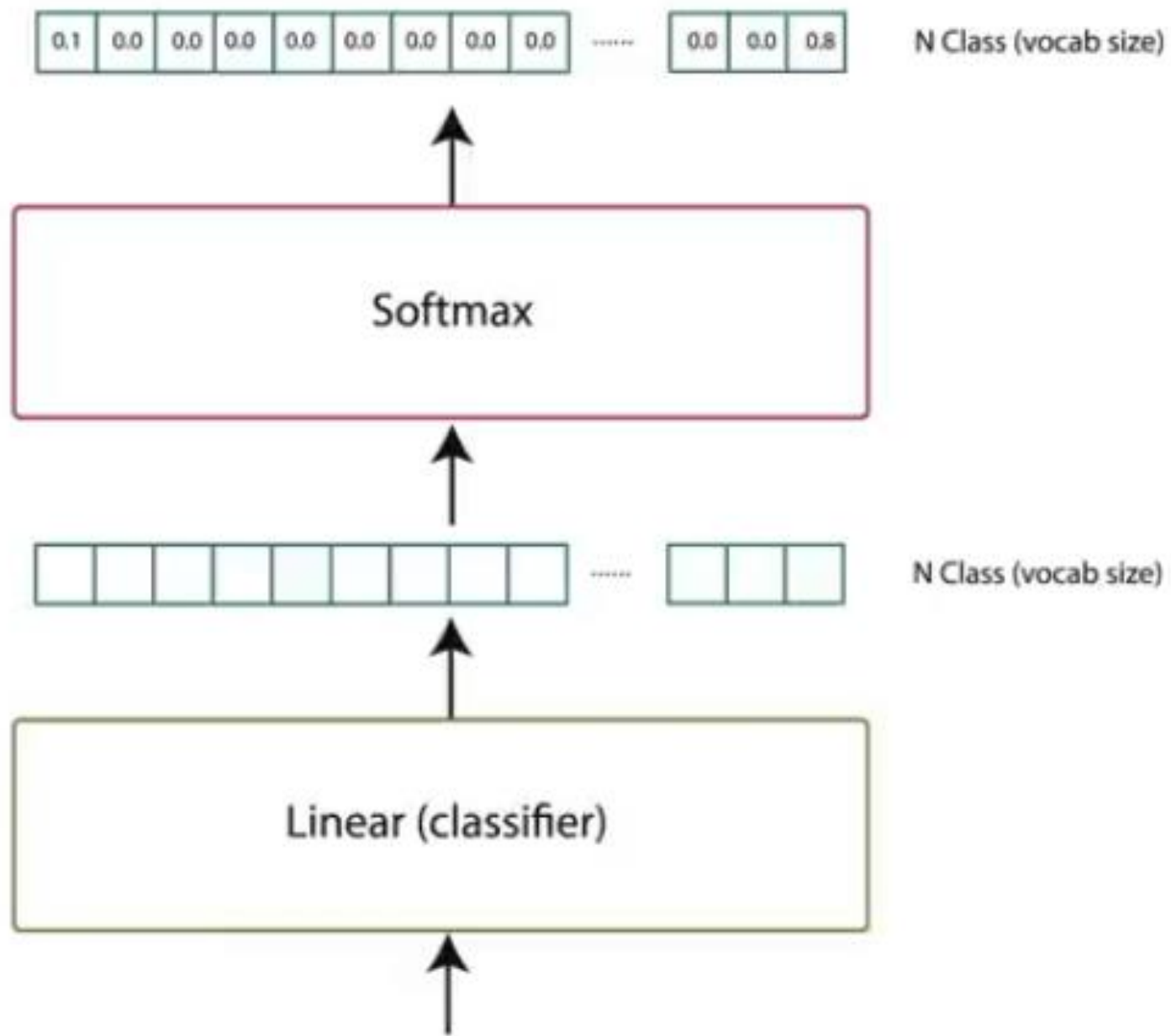
Decoder



Decoder

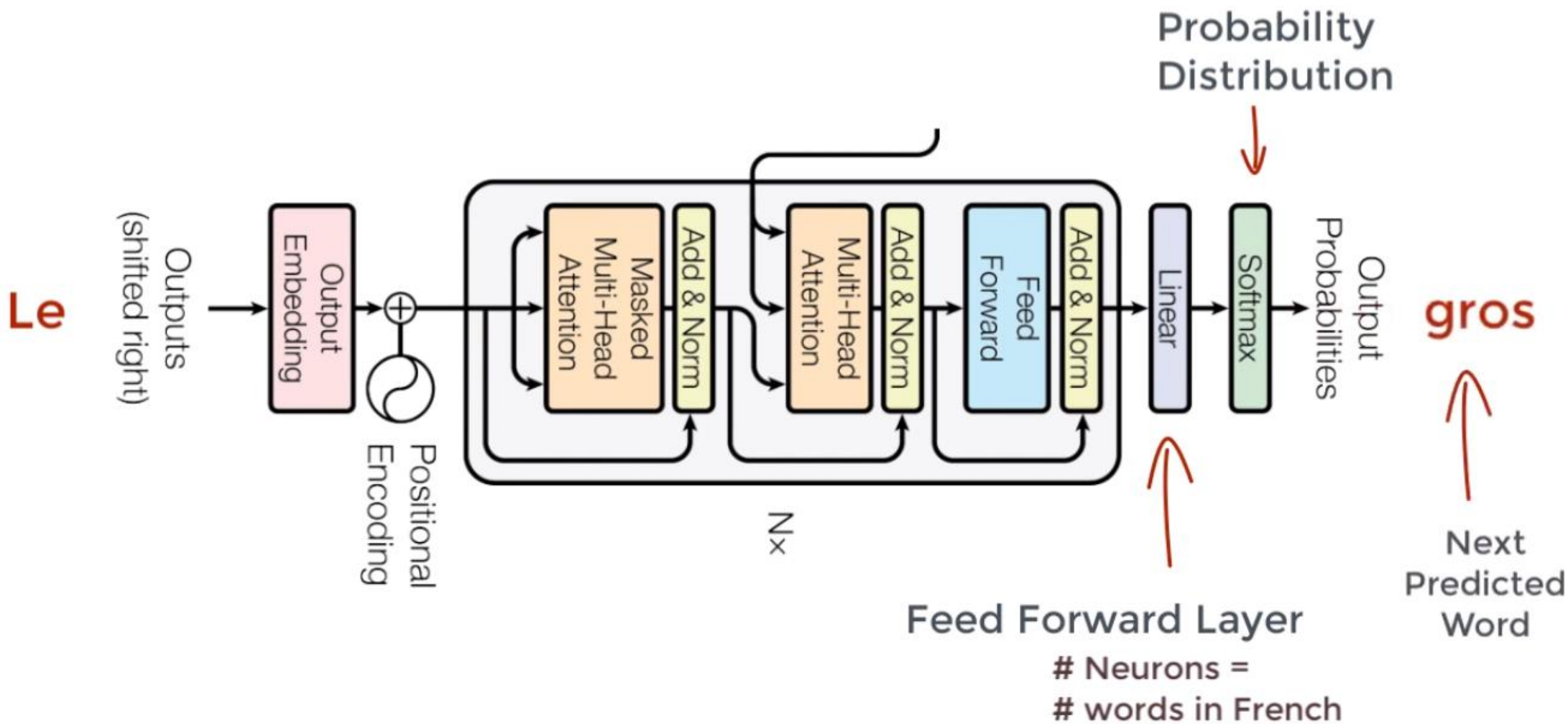


Decoder



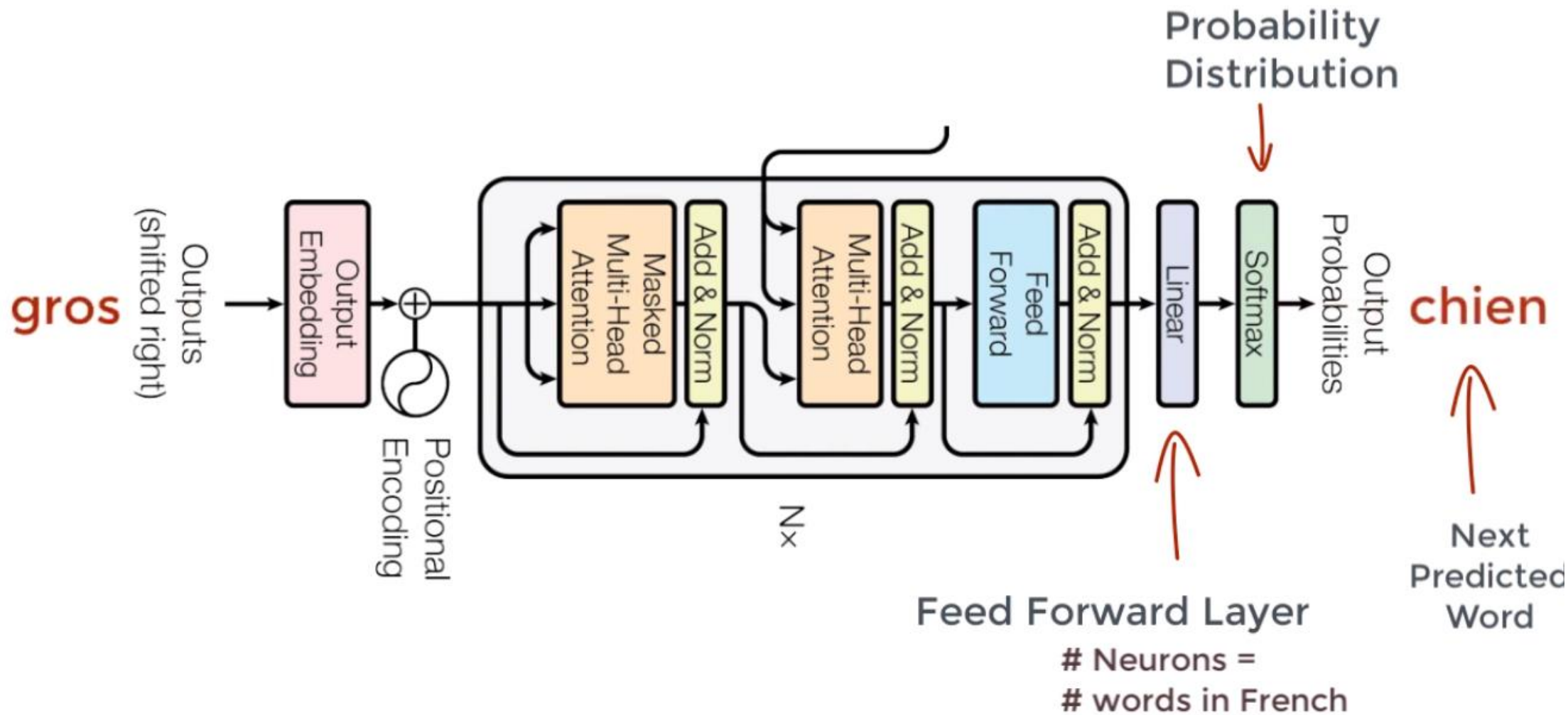
Decoder

The big red dog
Le gros chien rouge



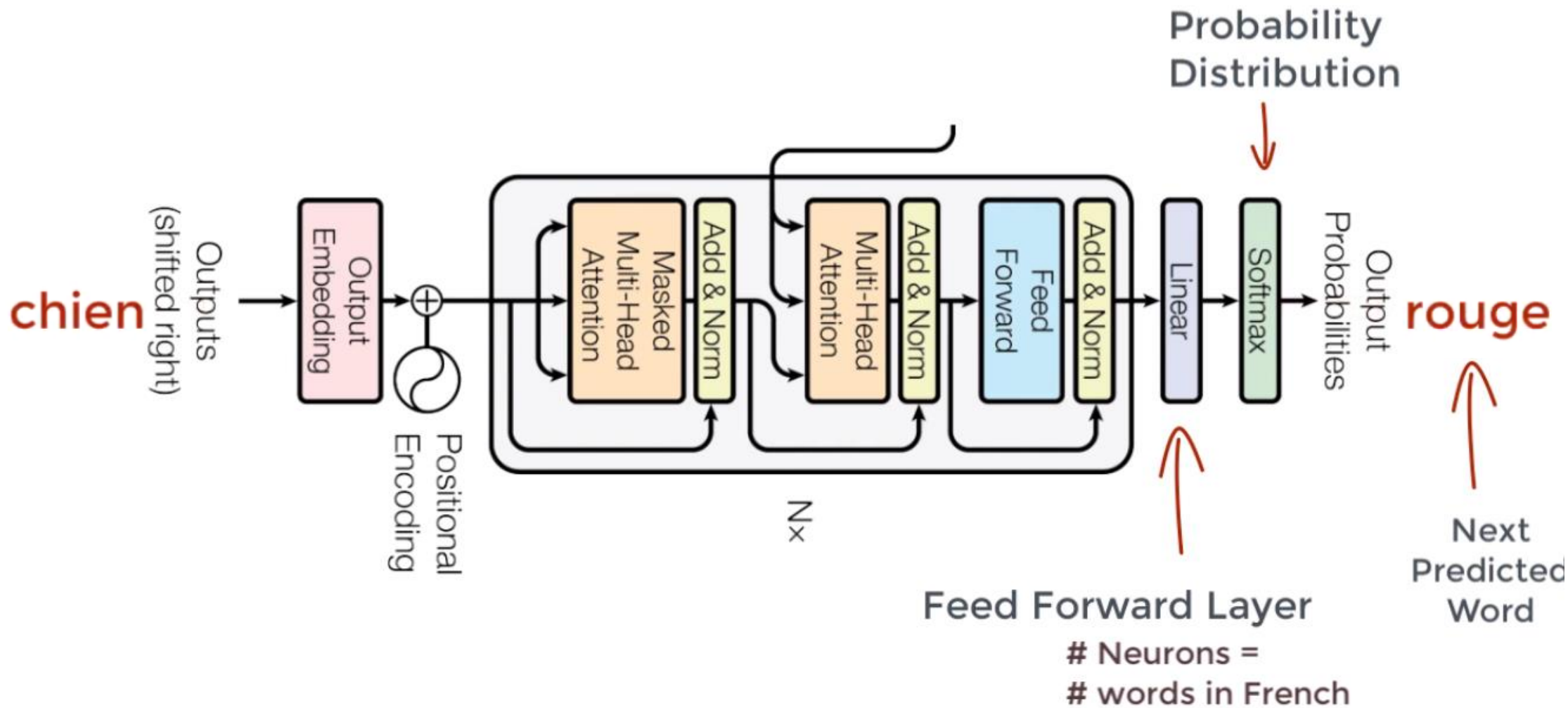
Decoder

The big red dog
Le gros chien rouge



Decoder

The big red dog
Le gros chien rouge



Transformers
Encoder

Transformers
Decoder

Results

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 [15]	23.75			
Deep-Att + PosUnk [32]		39.2		$1.0 \cdot 10^{20}$
GNMT + RL [31]	24.6	39.92	$2.3 \cdot 10^{19}$	$1.4 \cdot 10^{20}$
ConvS2S [8]	25.16	40.46	$9.6 \cdot 10^{18}$	$1.5 \cdot 10^{20}$
MoE [26]	26.03	40.56	$2.0 \cdot 10^{19}$	$1.2 \cdot 10^{20}$
Deep-Att + PosUnk Ensemble [32]		40.4		$8.0 \cdot 10^{20}$
GNMT + RL Ensemble [31]	26.30	41.16	$1.8 \cdot 10^{20}$	$1.1 \cdot 10^{21}$
ConvS2S Ensemble [8]	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	41.0	$2.3 \cdot 10^{19}$	

Thank you

