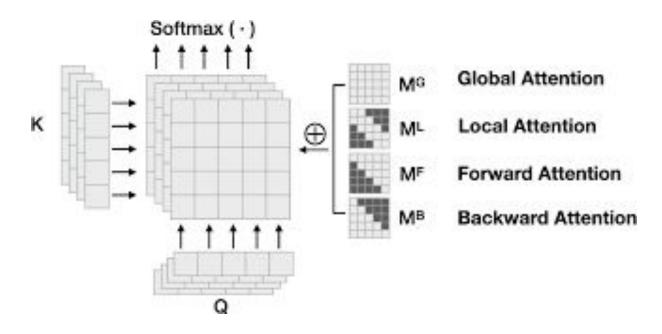
MEGABYTE: Predicting Million-byte Sequences with Multiscale Transformers

Sijuade

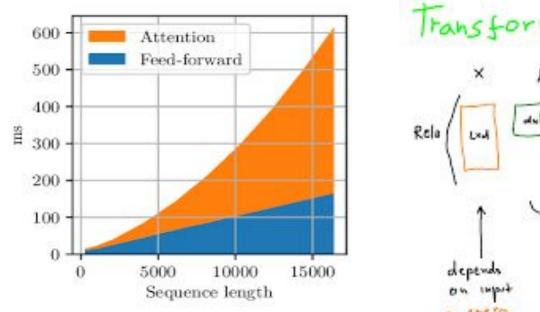
Motivation

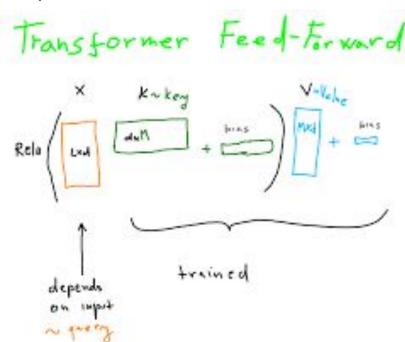
- Modeling long byte sequences
- Efficient and effective models for long sequences



Challenges

- Quadratic cost of self-attention: Poor scaling with long sequences
- Feedforward networks: Large computational overhead





Challenges

- Tokenization: Introduce information loss and complexity Multimodality
- Contextual information: Capture long-range dependencies and contextual information effectively



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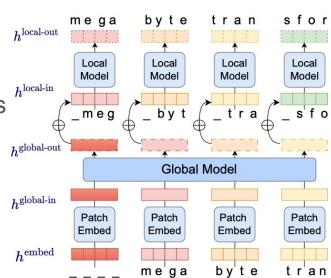
- Why can't LLM spell words? Tokenization.
- Why can't LLM do super simple string processing tasks like reversing a string? Tokenization.
- Why is LLM worse at non-English languages (e.g. Japanese)? Tokenization.
- Why is LLM bad at simple arithmetic? Tokenization.
- Why did GPT-2 have more than necessary trouble coding in Python? Tokenization.
- Why did my LLM abruptly halt when it sees the string "<|endoftext|>"? Tokenization.
- What is this weird warning I get about a "trailing whitespace"? Tokenization.
- Why did the LLM break if I ask it about "SolidGoldMagikarp"? Tokenization.
- Why should I prefer to use YAML over JSON with LLMs? Tokenization.
- Why is LLM not actually end-to-end language modeling? Tokenization.
- What is the real root of suffering? Tokenization.

MEGABYTE Overview & Benefits

- Reduced cost for longer sequences and larger models
- Faster sequence generation due to parallel processing of patches
- Sub-quadratic self-attention, larger and more expressive feedforward layers, greater parallelism during generation

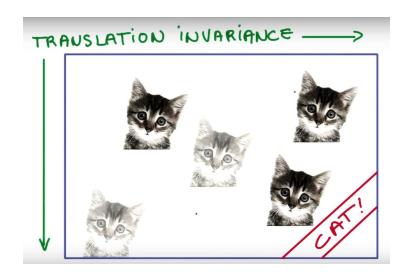
Components

- Patch Embedder: Concatenate bytes into patches
- Global Model: Inter Patch transformer processing
- Local Model: Intra-patch transformer processing



Extensions

- Convolutional Patch Encoder: Translation invariance with fixed patches
- **Strided Inference**: Performance drop at patch edges
- Cross-Patch Attention: Conditioning on elements from the previous patch









Cat, near left side

Efficiency - Training

Standard Transformer:

Attention: O(T^2*d)

FF: O(T*d^2)

T -> Sequence Length

d -> model dim

Global Model:

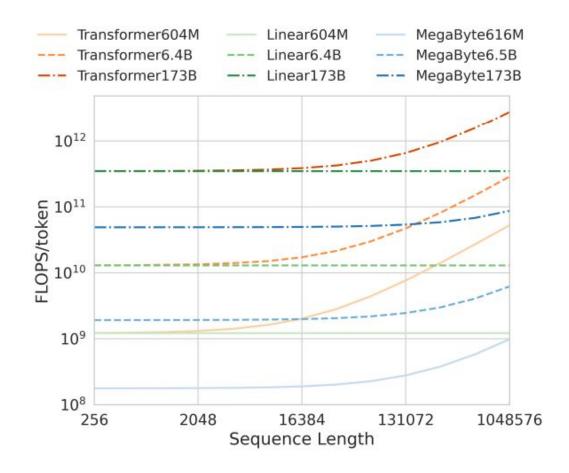
Attention: $O((T/P)^2 * d)$

FF: O((T/P) * d^2)

Local Model:

Attention: $O(p^2*d)$

FF: O(p*d^2)



Efficiency

- Parallelism during decoding
- Multiple patches can be processed simultaneously
- Reduced computational overhead leads to faster generation times

