

Transformer Network Encoders

An overview

What are Transformer Networks?

- Transformer Networks are a type of neural network architecture designed to handle sequential data

- Examples:

- Chatbots



You

What is a Large Language Model?

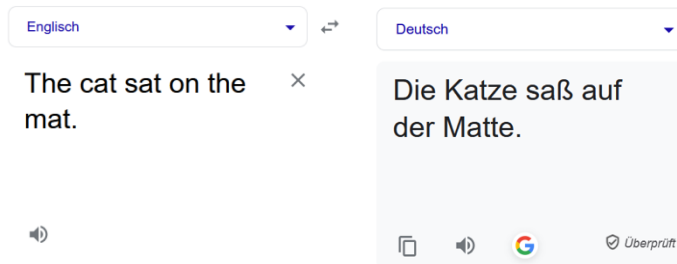


ChatGPT

A Large Language Model (LLM) like me, ChatGPT, is a type of artificial intelligence system designed to understand, generate, and respond to human language in a way that is both coherent and contextually relevant. Here are the key characteristics of a Large Language Model:

⋮

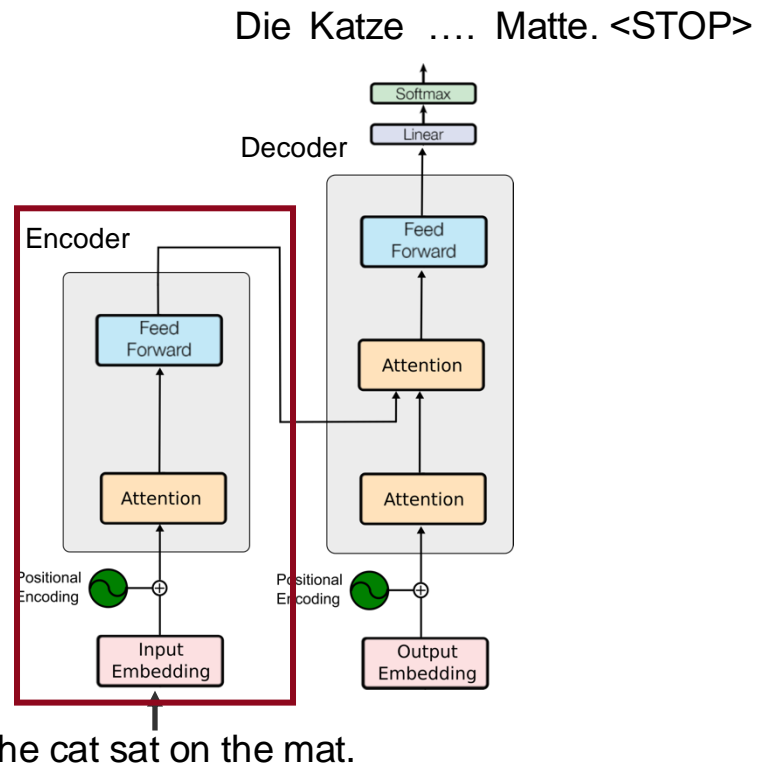
- Translator



Transformer Network Architecture

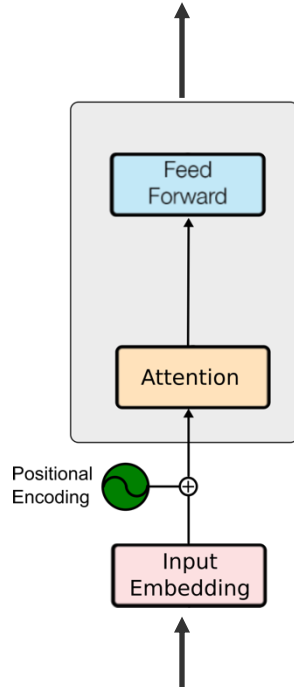
■ Transformer Network

- Encoder: Encodes the input sequence into numerical vectors
- Decoder: Uses the numerically encoded input sequence as its input and produces an output sequence.



Encoder

2.71	2.1	0.22	...	2.17
0.18	-0.34	1.85		0.16
⋮	⋮	⋮		⋮
1.43	0.67	-0.42		0.29

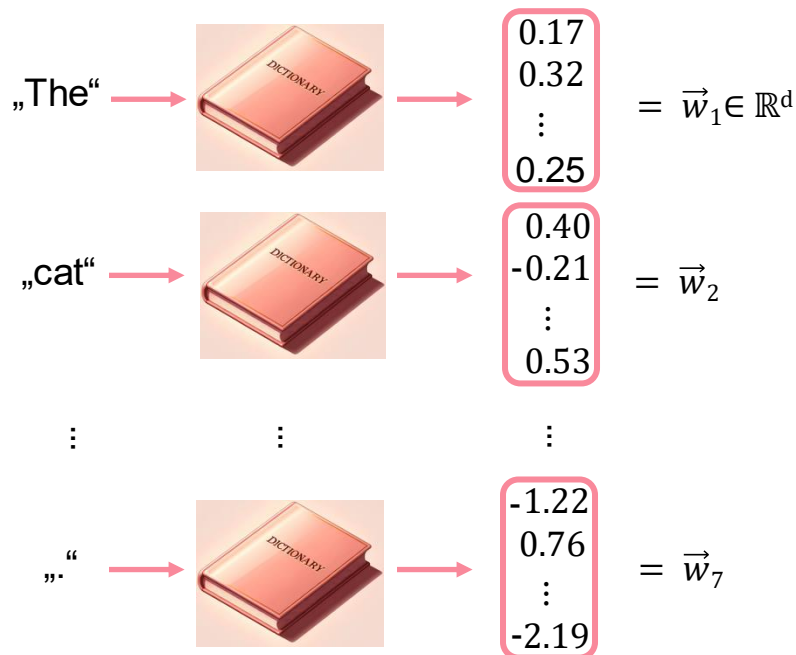


1. Input Embedding & Positional Encoding
2. Attention
3. Feed Forward Neural Network

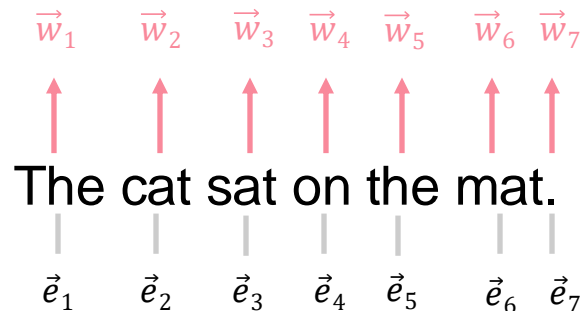
The cat sat on the mat.

Input Embedding

- For every word, we have a specific vector representing this word



Input
Embedding

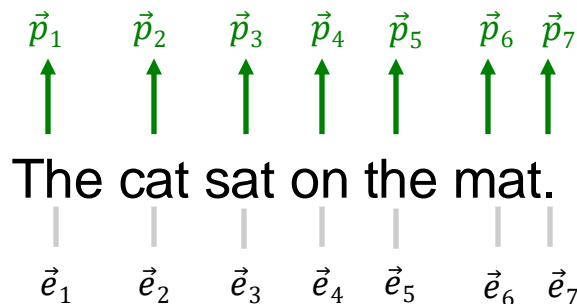


Positional Encoding

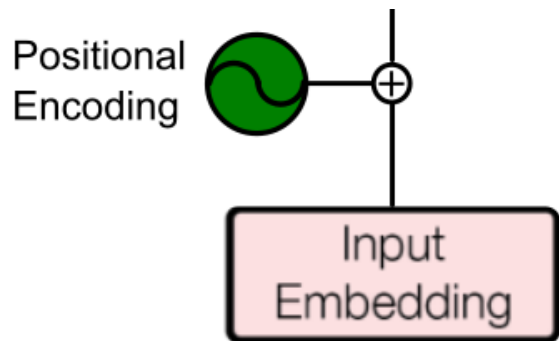
Positional Encoding: $\vec{p}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.00 \\ 0.84 \\ \vdots \\ 0.14 \end{bmatrix}$ $\vec{p}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.00 \\ 0.54 \\ \vdots \\ -0.99 \end{bmatrix}$... $\vec{p}_7 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.00 \\ 1.00 \\ \vdots \\ 0.96 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^d$

- The same positional encoding is used for every input sequence!

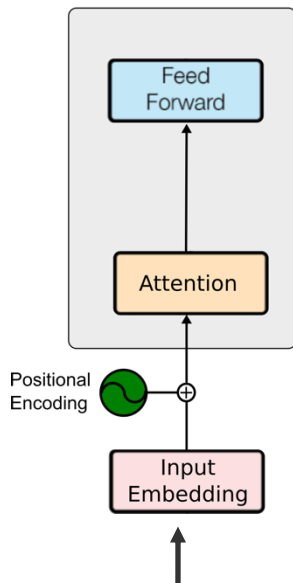
Positional
Encoding



Input Embedding & Positional Encoding



$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \begin{array}{c} \boxed{\begin{array}{c} 0.00 + 0.17 \\ 0.84 + 0.32 \\ \vdots \\ 0.14 + 0.25 \end{array}} & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \boxed{\begin{array}{c} 0.00 - 1.22 \\ 1.00 + 0.76 \\ \vdots \\ 0.96 - 2.19 \end{array}} \\
 \text{= } \vec{e}_1 & & & & & & \text{= } \vec{e}_7 \\
 \begin{array}{c} \vec{p}_1 \\ + \\ \vec{w}_1 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \vec{p}_2 \\ + \\ \vec{w}_2 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \vec{p}_3 \\ + \\ \vec{w}_3 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \vec{p}_4 \\ + \\ \vec{w}_4 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \vec{p}_5 \\ + \\ \vec{w}_5 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \vec{p}_6 \\ + \\ \vec{w}_6 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \vec{p}_7 \\ + \\ \vec{w}_7 \end{array} \\
 \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\
 \text{The cat sat on the mat.} \\
 \vec{e}_1 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{e}_3 & \vec{e}_4 & \vec{e}_5 & \vec{e}_6 & \vec{e}_7
 \end{array} \in \mathbb{R}^d$$



1. Input Embedding & Positional Encoding
2. Attention
3. Feed Forward Neural Network

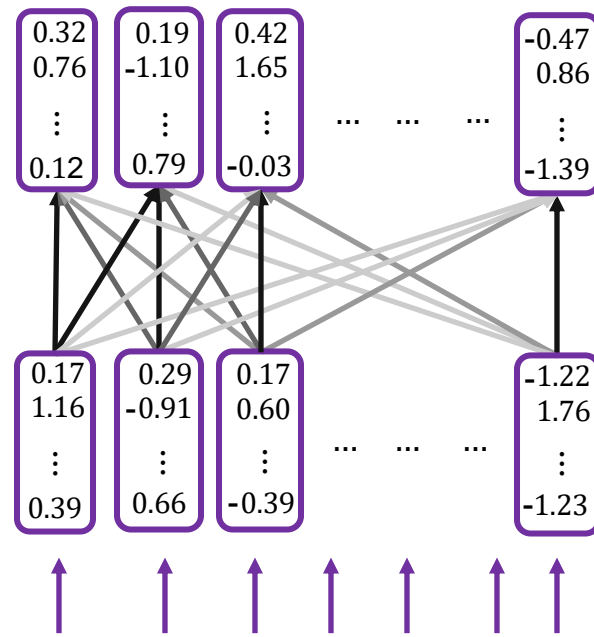
The cat sat on the mat.

$$\text{Attention}(\vec{e}_i, K, V) = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{\vec{e}_i^T \cdot K}{\sqrt{d}}\right) \cdot V^T$$

$$K = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \dots, \vec{e}_7), \quad V^T = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{e}_1 \\ \vec{e}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{e}_7 \end{pmatrix}$$

Example for $i = 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{e}_1 = & 0.45 \cdot \vec{e}_1 + 0.25 \cdot \vec{e}_2 + 0.14 \cdot \vec{e}_3 + 0.05 \cdot \vec{e}_4 \\ & + 0.03 \cdot \vec{e}_5 + 0.06 \cdot \vec{e}_6 + 0.02 \cdot \vec{e}_7 \end{aligned}$$



The cat sat on the mat.

$$\text{Attention}(\vec{e}_i, K, V) = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{\vec{e}_i^T \cdot K}{\sqrt{d}}\right) \cdot V^T$$

$$K = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \dots, \vec{e}_7), \quad V^T = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{e}_1^T \\ \vec{e}_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \vec{e}_7^T \end{pmatrix}$$

Example for $i = 2$:

$\text{Attention}(\vec{e}_2, K, V)$

$$1. \vec{e}_2^T \cdot K = \vec{e}_2^T \cdot K =$$

$$= (\vec{e}_2^T \cdot \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2^T \cdot \vec{e}_2, \dots, \vec{e}_2^T \cdot \vec{e}_7)$$

$$= (23.2, 70.8, 33.7, 5.7, -12.4, 27.8, -22.4)$$

$$2. \frac{\vec{e}_2^T \cdot K}{\sqrt{d}} = (0.8, 2.6, 1.2, 0.2, -0.4, 1.0, -0.8)$$

$$3. \text{softmax}\left(\frac{\vec{e}_2^T \cdot K}{\sqrt{d}}\right) = (0.1, 0.55, 0.14, 0.05, 0.03, 0.12, 0.02)$$

$$4. \text{softmax}\left(\frac{\vec{e}_2^T \cdot K}{\sqrt{d}}\right) \cdot V^T = (0.1 \cdot \vec{e}_1 + 0.55 \cdot \vec{e}_2 + 0.14 \cdot \vec{e}_3 + 0.05 \cdot \vec{e}_4 + 0.03 \cdot \vec{e}_5 + 0.12 \cdot \vec{e}_6 + 0.02 \cdot \vec{e}_7)^T$$

\vec{e}_1	\vec{e}_2	\vec{e}_3	\vec{e}_7
0.7	0.2	0.1				-0.1
0.4	-0.9	0.6				0.8
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots				\vdots
2.1	0.6	-0.3				-1.6

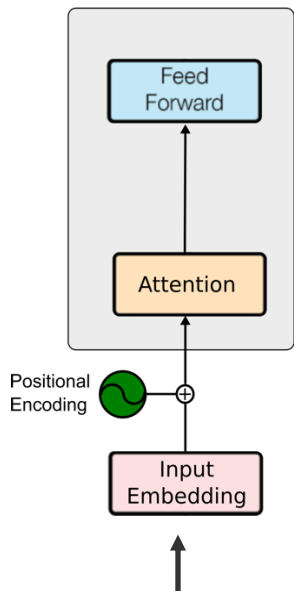
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
The cat sat on the mat.



$$\tilde{V} = WV \cdot V = (WV \cdot \vec{e}_1, WV \cdot \vec{e}_2, \dots, W_V \cdot \vec{e}_7)$$

The diagram illustrates a fully connected layer with 4 input nodes and 4 output nodes. Each node is represented by a purple rounded rectangle containing a 4x1 vector of values. The input nodes (bottom) have vectors: [0.7, 0.4, ..., 2.1], [0.2, -0.9, ..., 0.6], [0.1, 0.6, ..., -0.3], and [-0.1, 0.8, ..., -1.6]. The output nodes (top) have vectors: [0.9, 0.1, ..., 1.6], [0.5, -2.9, ..., 1.3], [-0.3, 0.9, ..., 0.6], and [0.1, -0.2, ..., -1.8]. Every input node is connected to every output node by a line, representing a fully connected architecture. Below each input node is a purple arrow pointing upwards, indicating an input vector. Ellipses (...) between the third and fourth nodes in both rows indicate that there are more nodes in the layer.

hh u.de

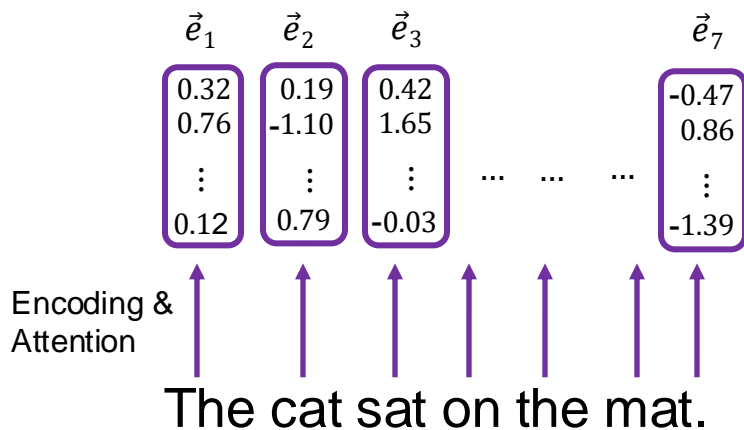


1. Input Embedding & Positional Encoding
2. Attention
3. Feed Forward Neural Network

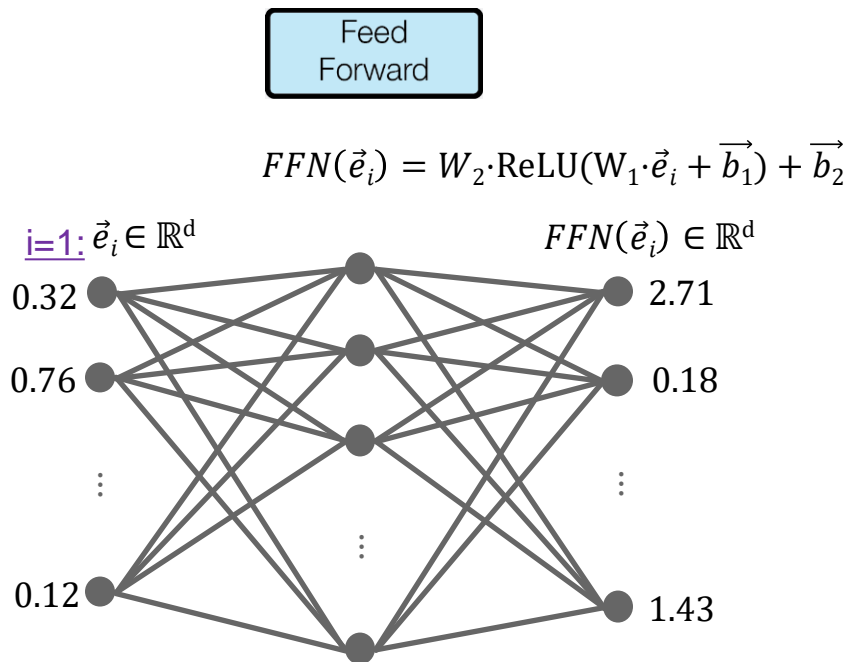
The cat sat on the mat.

Feed Forward Neural Network

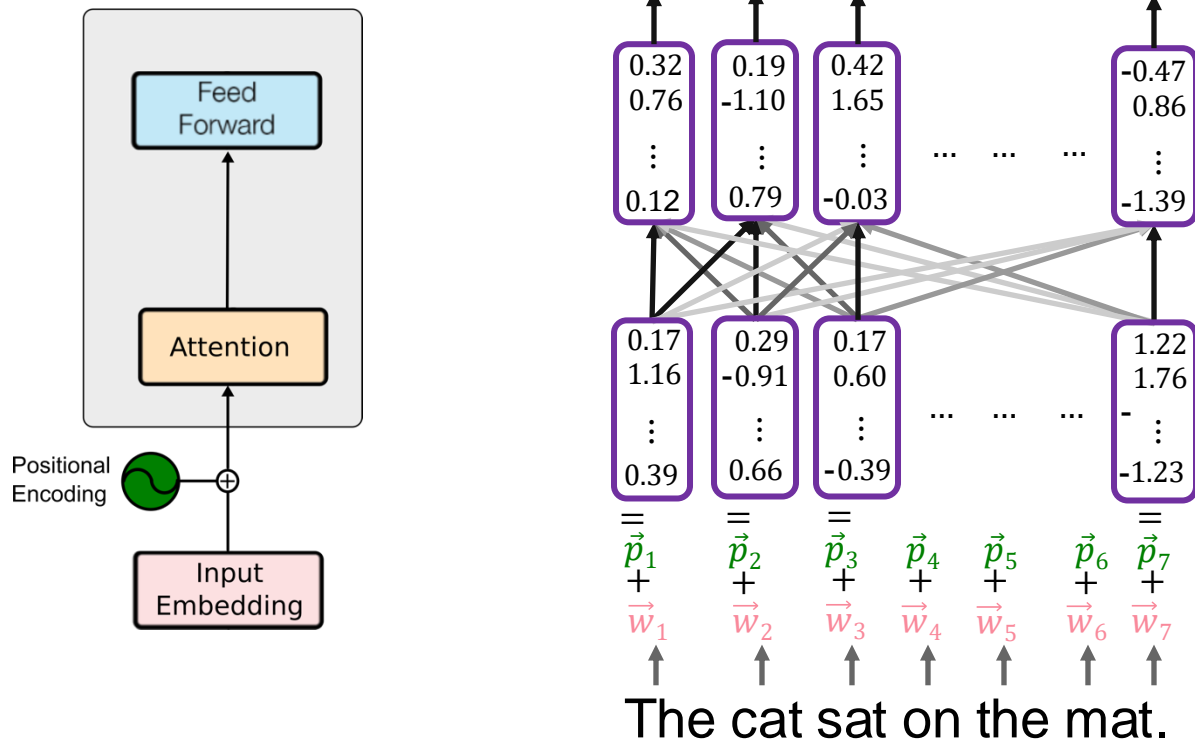
■ Mapping through Encoding and Attention:



■ Feed Forward Neural Network:



Encoder



Applying Encoders to Protein Sequences

