

# Attention Is All You Need

The Rise of the Transformer

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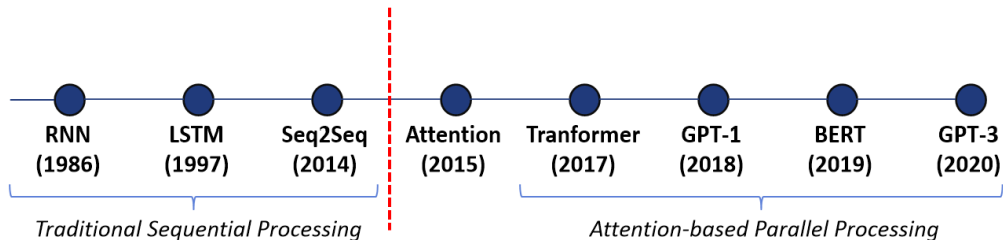
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# Introduction

## Machine Translation



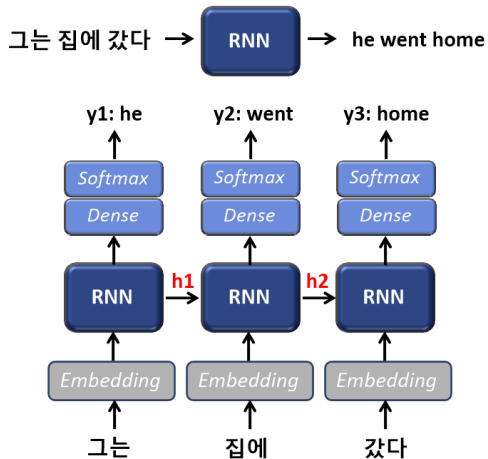
## Goal

### Key Objective

*"Proposing the **Transformer**, a completely new architecture."*

# RNN-based Translation

## Example



## Fundamental Concepts

- Word Embedding

그는 → 

0.7	0.3	...	0.4	0.4
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

- Softmax

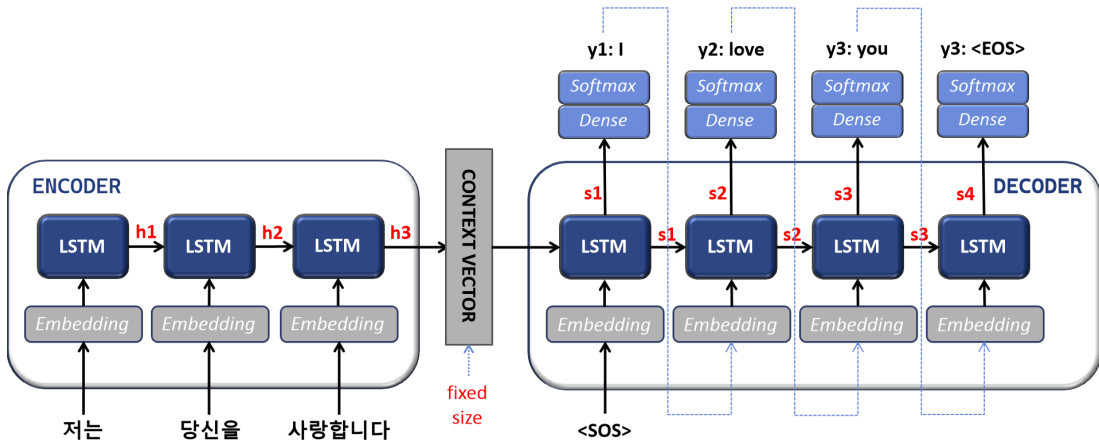
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \frac{e^z}{e^2 + e^1 + e^{0.1}} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0.67 \\ 0.23 \\ 0.1 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Limitations

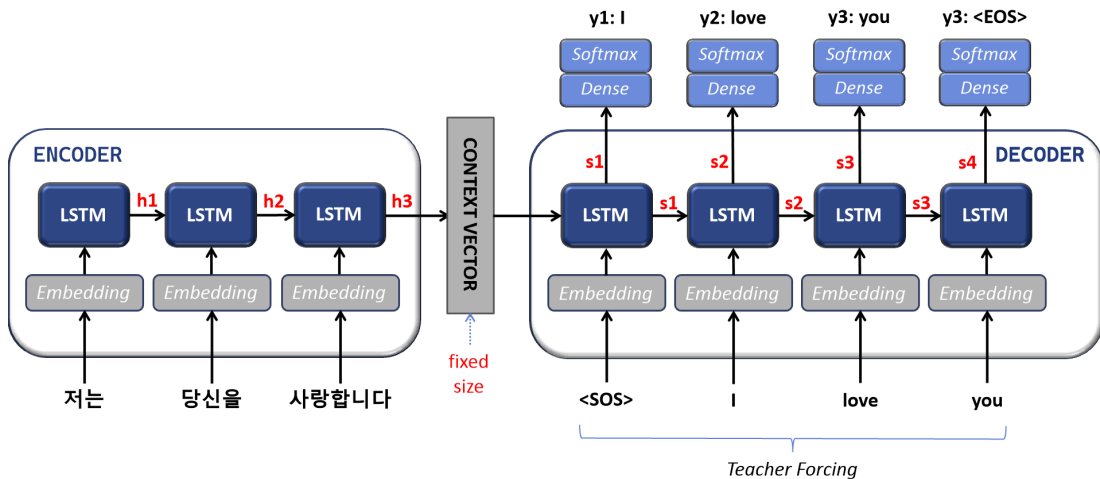
- Input-Output Length Constraint
- Word Order Variation Across Languages

# Seq2Seq

## Encoder-Decoder structure



# Encoder-Decoder



# Attention: Background & Main Concept

## Background

- Information loss of context vector
- $s_1, \dots, s_4$ : Inefficient vector representation

## Assumption

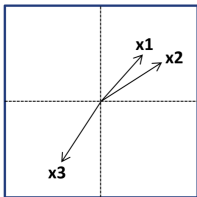
- $h_i$  mainly captures  $i$ -th input word
- All  $s_i, h_i$  are same-sized vectors

### Main Concept

Pay **attention** to important information in each step of decoder

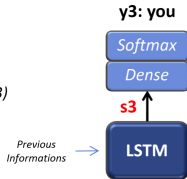
# Dot-Product Attention

1) dot product  $\approx$  similarity



$$\text{dot}(x1, x2) > \text{dot}(x1, x3)$$

2) similarity with  $s3 \approx$  similarity with "you"



Before training:  $s3$  is far from "you"

After training:  $s3$  is close to "you"

3)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{h1: Information of '저는'} \\ \text{h2: " '당신을'} \\ \text{h3: " '사랑합니다'} \end{array} \right\}$

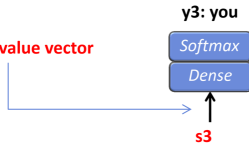


$\text{dot}(h1, s3)$ : similarity between '저는' and  $s3$

$\text{dot}(h2, s3)$ : similarity between '당신을' and  $s3$

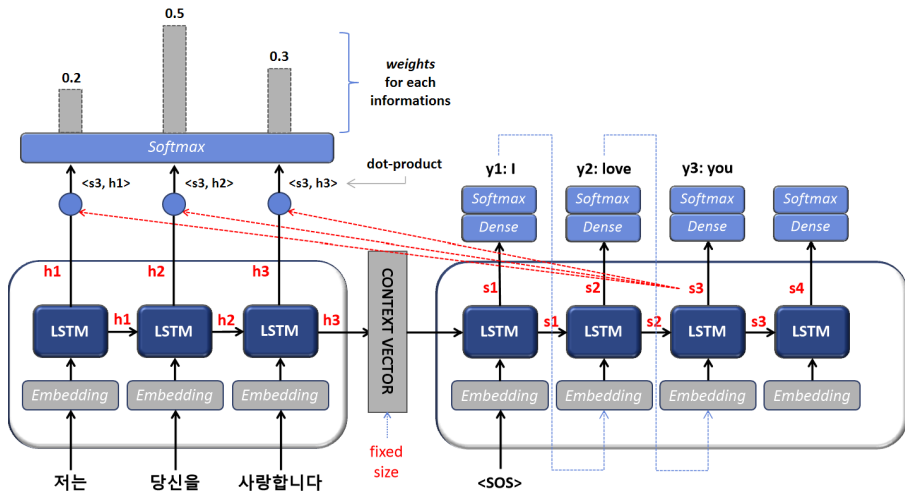
$\text{dot}(h3, s3)$ : similarity between '사랑합니다' and  $s3$

$$\underbrace{\text{dot}(h1, s3) \cdot h1 + \text{dot}(h2, s3) \cdot h2 + \text{dot}(h3, s3) \cdot h3}_{\text{weighted sum}} = \text{Attention value vector}$$

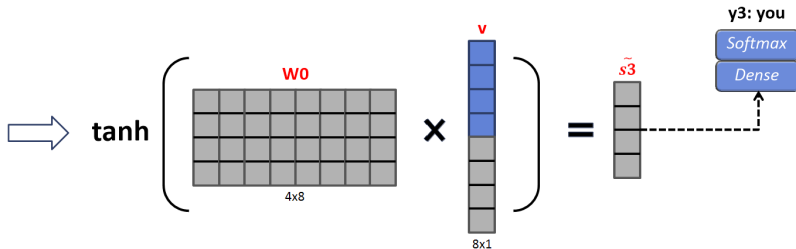
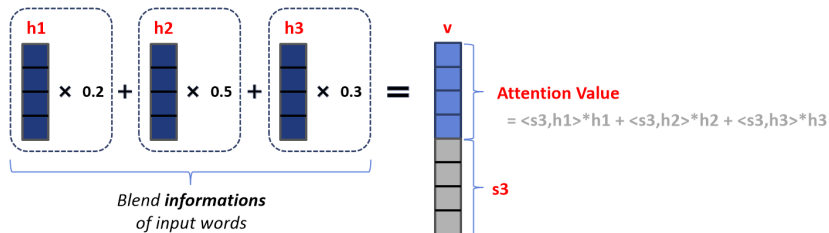




# Dot-Product Attention

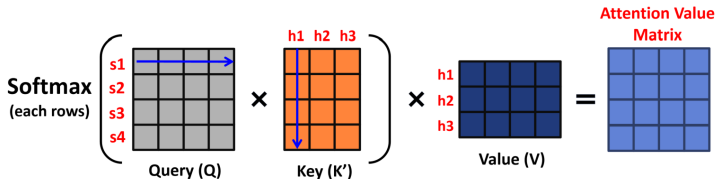
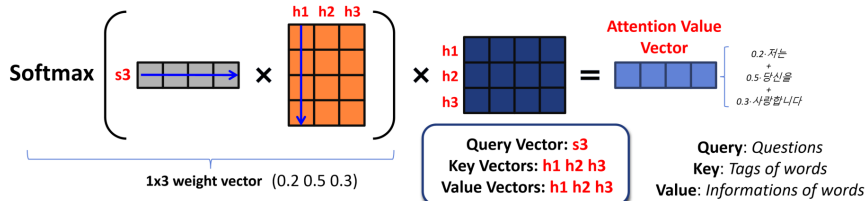


# Dot-Product Attention



# Main Idea: Query, Key, Value

## What is Q, K, V?

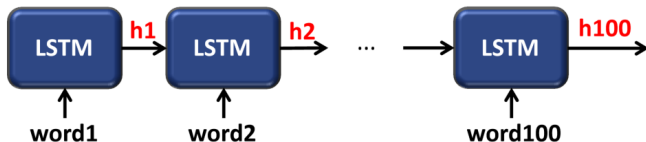


$$\therefore \text{Attention}(Q, K, V) = \text{softmax}(QK')V$$

# Transformer: Background & Main Concept

## Problems of Sequential Processing

- Difficulty to parallelize
- Long-term dependency



### Main Concept

Using only **attention mechanisms** to build an encoder-decoder

# Transformer: Overview

## Model Architecture

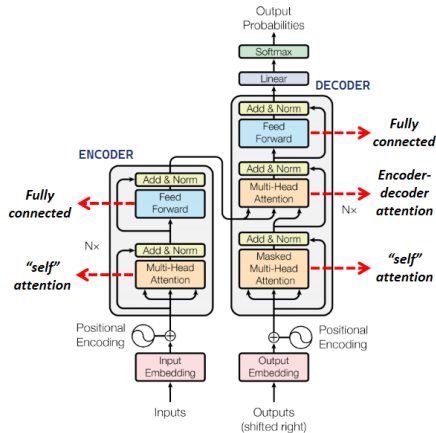


Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.

## Hyper Parameters

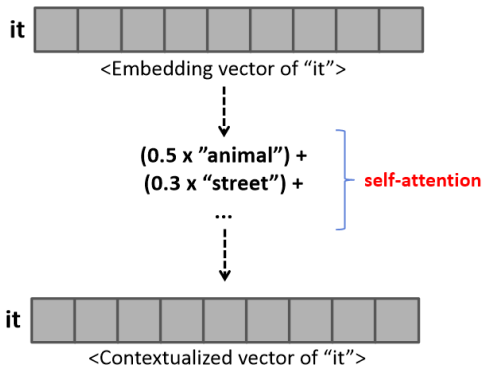
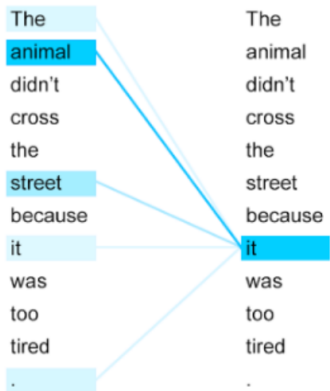
Hyperparameter	Value
$d_{model}$	512
$d_{ff}$	2048
$N_{heads}$	8
$N_{layers}$	6

- $d_{model}$ : size of embedded vector (equals with size input and output)
- $d_{ff}$ : hidden size of *Feed Forward*
- $N_{heads}$ : # of attention heads
- $N_{layers}$ : of layers stacked

# Why Self Attention?

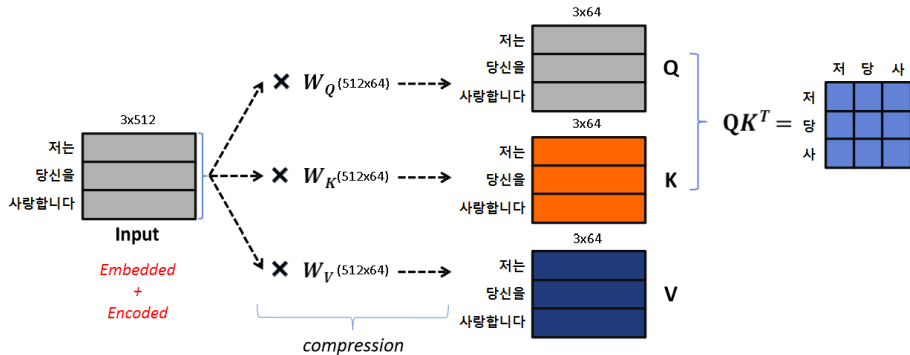
## An Effect of Self-Attention

Inject contextual information to embedded vector



# Self Attention

## Q, K, V in Self Attention



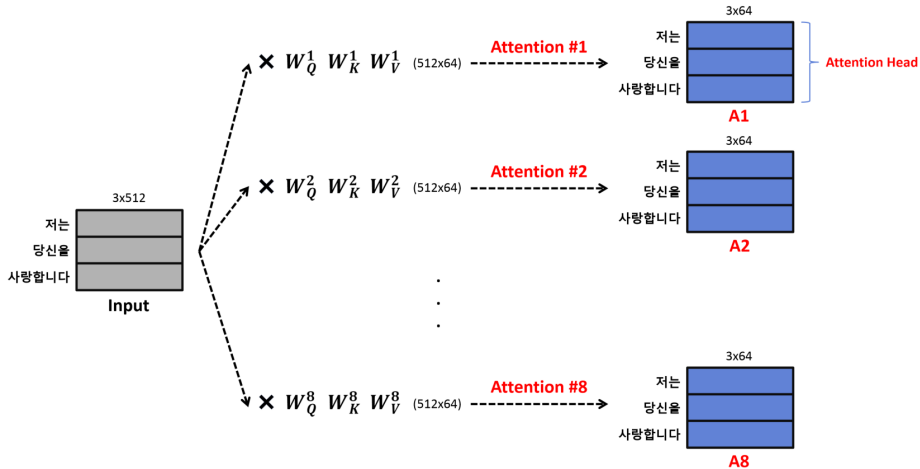
$$\text{Attention}(Q, K, V) = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{64}}\right)V =$$

Contextualized vectors (3x64):

저는		
당신을		
사랑합니다		

# Multi-head Attention

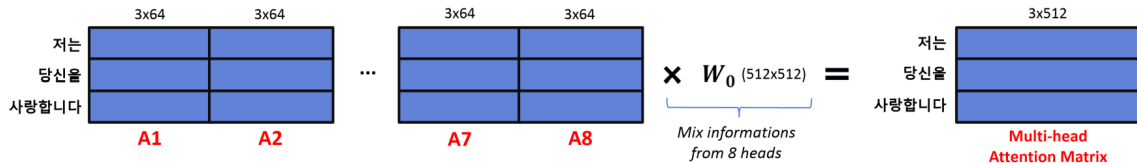
## Calculate $N_{heads}$ Attention Matrix



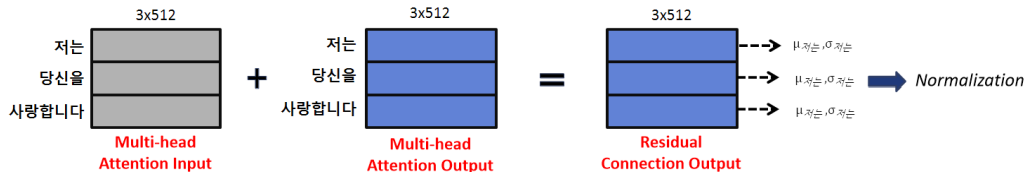


# Multi-head Attention

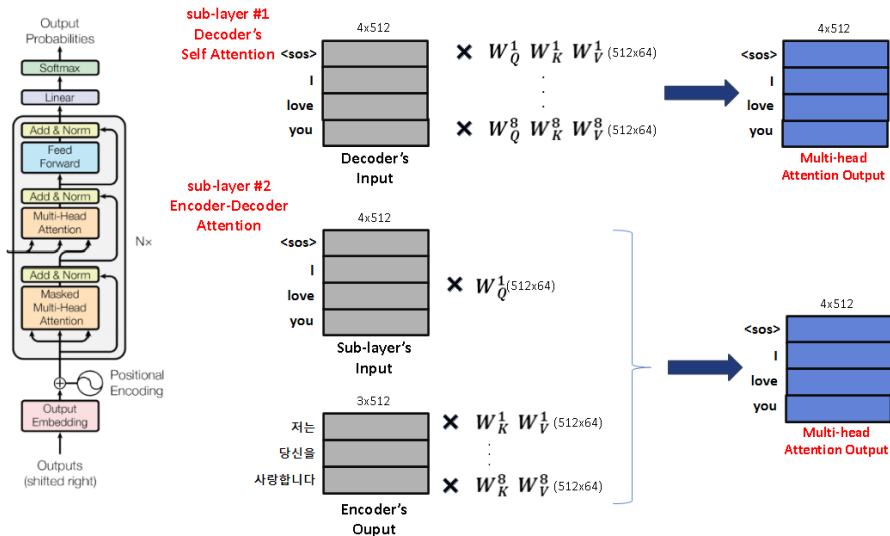
## Multi-head Attention Matrix



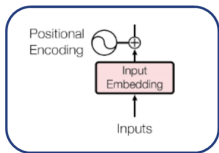
## Residual Connection & Layer Normalization



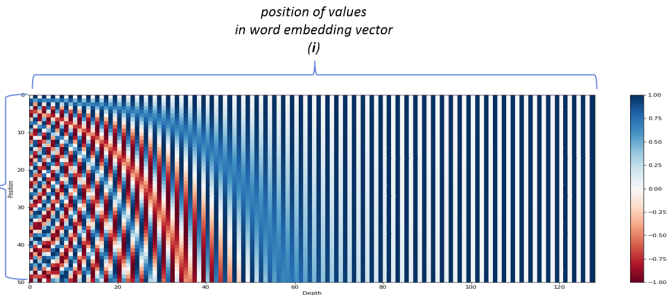
# Attention in Decoder



# Positional Encoding



position of  
each words  
in sentence  
(*pos*)



3x512

저는  
당신을  
사랑합니다

**Input**  
*Embedded*

$$+ \begin{matrix} \cos(pos/10000^{2i/d_{model}}) \\ \sin(pos/10000^{2i/d_{model}}) \\ \cos(pos/10000^{2i/d_{model}}) \end{matrix}$$

3x512

저는  
당신을  
사랑합니다

**Input**  
*Embedded*  
+  
*Encoded*

*Input matrix  
with  
positional information*

# Stacking Encoders and Decoders

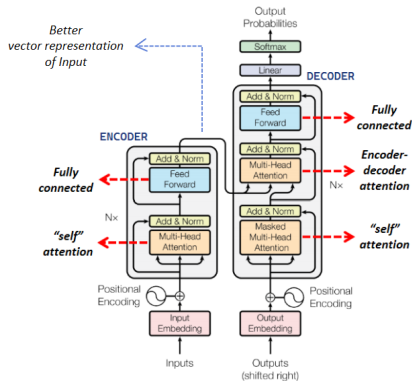
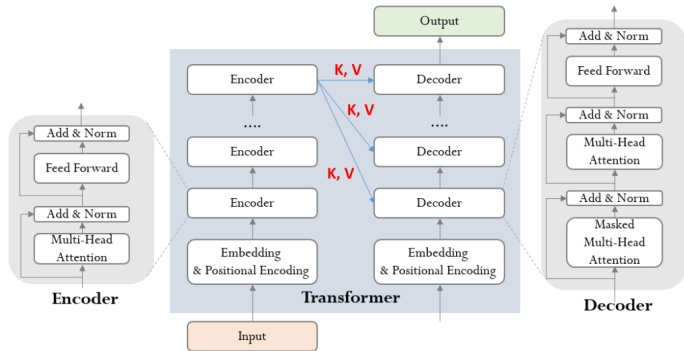
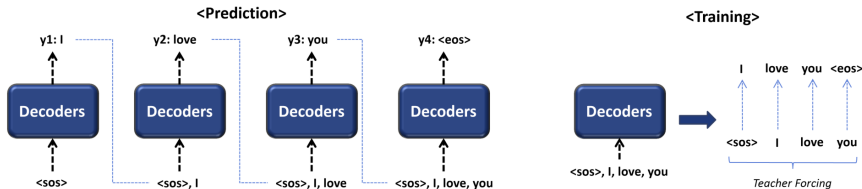


Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.

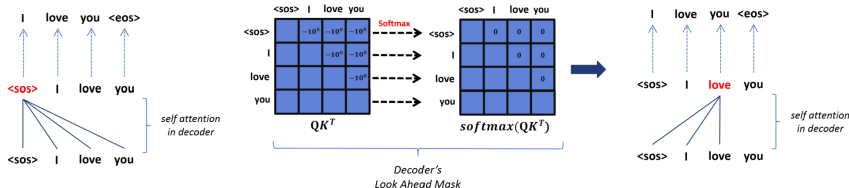


# How the Transformer Works?

## Prediction & Training



## Masked Self Attention



# Evaluation

Table: Comparison with English-to-German and English-to-French newstest2014 tests

Model	Base	BLEU		Training Cost (FLOPs)	
		EN-DE	EN-FR	EN-DE	EN-FR
ByteNet [18]	CNN	23.75	39.2	$1.0 \times 10^{20}$	-
Deep-Att + PosUnk [39]	RNN + Attention	-	39.2	-	$1.0 \times 10^{20}$
GNMT + RL [38]	RNN	24.6	39.92	$2.3 \times 10^{19}$	$1.4 \times 10^{20}$
ConvS2S [9]	CNN	25.16	40.46	$9.6 \times 10^{18}$	$1.5 \times 10^{20}$
MoE [32]	MoE	26.03	40.56	$2.0 \times 10^{19}$	$1.2 \times 10^{20}$
Deep-Att + PosUnk Ensemble [39]	RNN + Attention	-	40.4	-	$8.0 \times 10^{20}$
GNMT + RL Ensemble [38]	RNN	26.30	41.16	$1.8 \times 10^{20}$	$1.1 \times 10^{21}$
ConvS2S Ensemble [9]	CNN	26.36	41.29	$7.7 \times 10^{19}$	$1.2 \times 10^{21}$
Transformer (base model)	Transformer	27.3	38.1	$3.3 \times 10^{18}$	-
Transformer (big)	Transformer	28.4	41.8	$2.3 \times 10^{19}$	-

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