
Algorithm 1 Token Embedding (Phuong & Hutter, 2022)

Require: $v \in \mathcal{V}$ (token from vocabulary)

$W_e \in \mathbb{R}^{d_e \times |\mathcal{V}|}$ (embedding matrix)

Ensure: $e \in \mathbb{R}^{d_e}$ (embedding vector)

1:

2: **return** $e = W_e[:, v]$

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Algorithm 2 Multi-Head Attention (Phuong & Hutter, Alg 5)

Require: $X \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times n}$ (sequence of n tokens)

H attention heads; W_q^h, W_k^h, W_v^h for each head $h \in [H]$; W_o (output projection)

Ensure: $Y \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times n}$ (transformed sequence)

1:

2: **for** each head $h \in \{1, \dots, H\}$ **do**

▷ Query projections

$$3: \quad Q^n \leftarrow W_q^n X \quad \triangleright \text{Query projections}$$

$$4: \quad K^h \leftarrow W_k^h X$$

▷ Key projections

$$5: \quad V^n \leftarrow W_v^n X$$

▷ Value projections

6:

$$7: \quad Y^n \leftarrow \text{Attention}(Q^n, K^n, V^n)$$

$$= \text{softmax} \left(\frac{Q^n K^{n^T}}{\sqrt{d_k}} \right) V^h$$

9: end for

10:

$$11: \quad Y \leftarrow W_o[Y^1; Y^2; \dots; Y^H]$$

▷ Concatenate & project

12:

13: return Y

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Algorithm 3 Layer Normalization (Phuong & Hutter, Alg 6)

Require: $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ (activations)
 $\gamma, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^d$ (learned scale & shift)
Ensure: $\hat{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ (normalized activations)

- 1:
- 2: $\mu \leftarrow \frac{1}{d} \sum_{i=1}^d x[i]$ ▷ Mean
- 3:
- 4: $\sigma^2 \leftarrow \frac{1}{d} \sum_{i=1}^d (x[i] - \mu)^2$ ▷ Variance
- 5:
- 6: $\tilde{x} \leftarrow \frac{x - \mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + \epsilon}}$ ▷ Normalize
- 7:
- 8: **return** $\gamma \odot \tilde{x} + \beta$ ▷ Scale & shift

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Algorithm 4 Semantic Search via Cosine Similarity

Require: Query embedding $q \in \mathbb{R}^d$; Database embeddings $D \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$
 k (number of top matches to return)
Ensure: Top- k most similar incidents

- 1:
- 2: **for** each incident $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ **do**
- 3: $\text{similarity}[i] \leftarrow \frac{q \cdot D[i]}{\|q\| \times \|D[i]\|}$ ▷ Cosine similarity
- 4: **end for**
- 5:
- 6: $\text{indices} \leftarrow \text{argsort}(\text{similarity})$ ▷ Sort descending
- 7:
- 8: **return** Top- k incidents from indices

===== Diagnosis =====

Algorithm 5 Similarity-Weighted Diagnosis

Require: Top- n similar incidents with similarity scores $\{s_1, \dots, s_n\}$ and root causes $\{c_1, \dots, c_n\}$

Ensure: Probability distribution over all unique causes

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1:  
2: causes  $\leftarrow \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\}$                                  $\triangleright$  All unique causes  
3: total_weight  $\leftarrow \sum_{i=1}^n s_i$                                  $\triangleright$  Sum of all similarities  
4:  
5: for each unique cause  $j \in \text{causes}$  do  
6:   weight $j$   $\leftarrow 0$   
7:   for each incident  $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$  do  
8:     if  $c_i = j$  then  
9:       weight $j$   $\leftarrow \text{weight}_j + s_i$                                  $\triangleright$  Accumulate similarity  
10:    end if  
11:   end for  
12:  
13:    $P(j) \leftarrow \frac{\text{weight}_j}{\text{total\_weight}}$                                  $\triangleright$  Weighted probability  
14: end for  
15:  
16: return Probability distribution  $P$  over all causes
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