

Foundations of NLP

CS3126

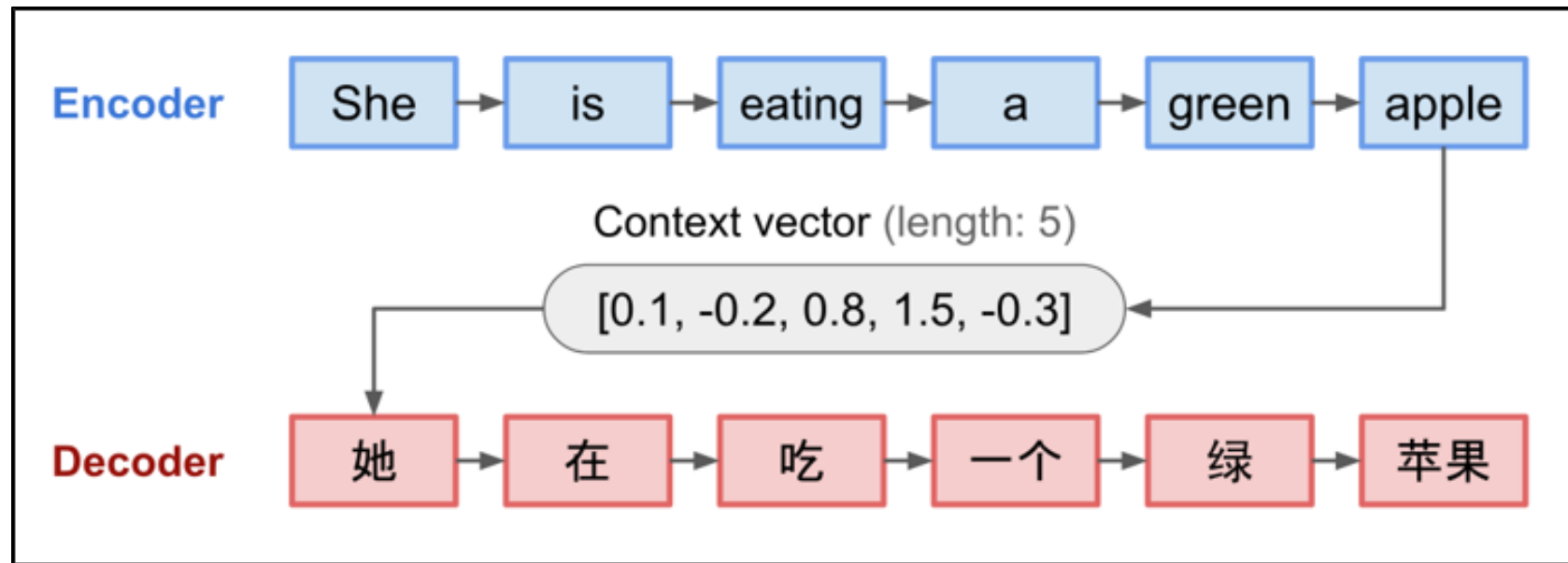
Lecture-7

Encoder-decoder models, Attention
mechanism

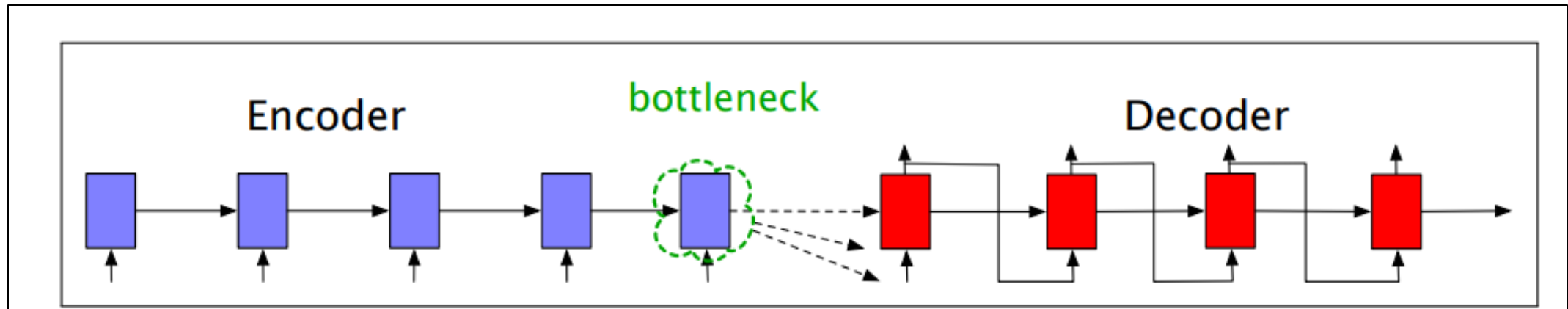
Recap

- Language modeling
- Recurrent Neural Network and Implementation
- Applications of Recurrent Neural Network
- Language modeling using Long Short-term Memory

Encoder-Decoder model



Problem- Bottleneck in Encoder-decoder



*Requiring the **context** c to be only the encoder's final hidden state forces all the information from the entire source sentence to pass through this representational bottleneck*

Problems with Sequence to Sequence models

- fixed-length context vector design
 - incapability of remembering long sentences

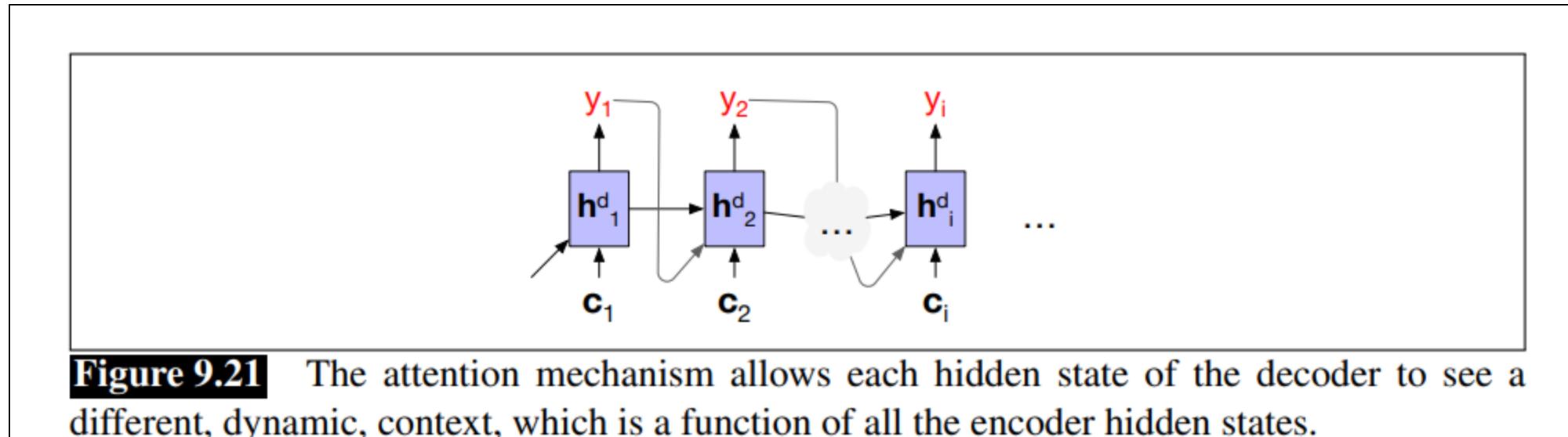
Imagine the whole universe in all its beauty - try to visualize everything you can find there and how you can describe it in words. Then imagine all of it is compressed into a single vector of size e.g. 512. Do you feel that the universe is still ok?

Not only it is hard for the encoder to put all information into a single vector - this is also hard for the decoder.

The decoder sees only one representation of source. However, at each generation step, different parts of source can be more useful than others.

Solution to bottleneck problem: Attention

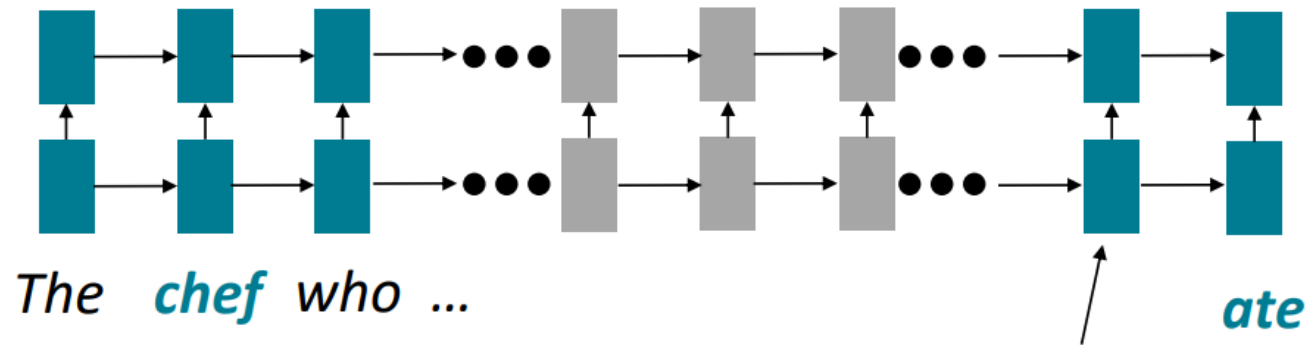
Allow the decoder to get information from all the hidden states of the encoder, not just the last hidden state.



Issues with Recurrent models: Linear interaction distance

$O(\text{sequence length})$ steps for distant word pairs to interact means:

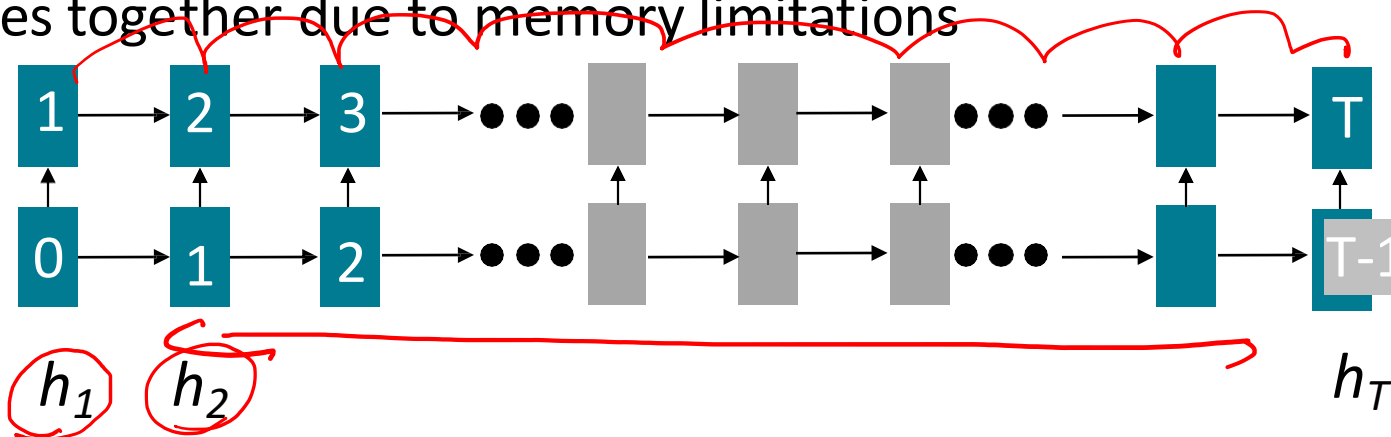
- Hard to learn long-distance dependencies (because gradient problems!)
- Linear order of words is “baked in”; we already know sequential structure ↗
doesn't tell the whole story...



Info of **chef** has gone through
 $O(\text{sequence length})$ many layers!

Lack of Parallelizability in RNN

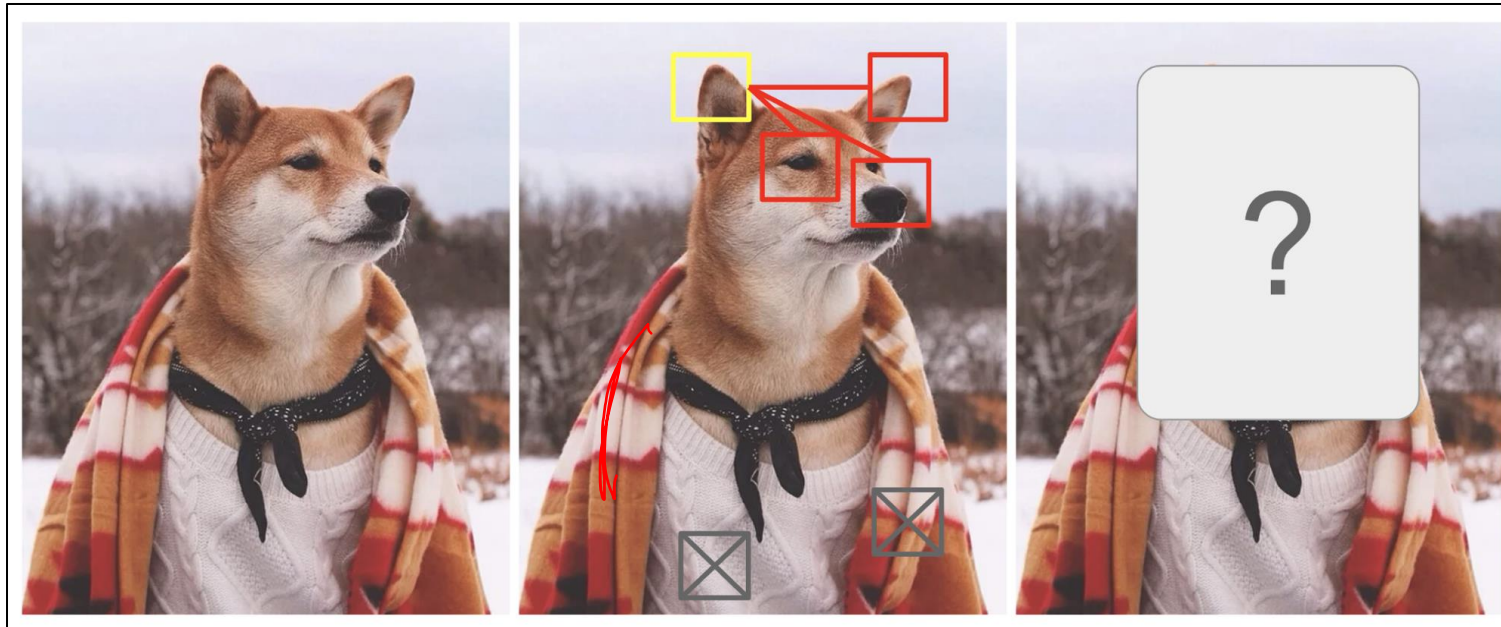
- Forward and backward passes have **$O(\text{seq length})$** unparallelizable operations
 - GPUs (and TPUs) can perform many independent computations at once!
 - But future RNN hidden states can't be computed in full before past RNN hidden states have been computed
 - Inhibits training on very large datasets!
 - Particularly problematic as sequence length increases, as we can no longer batch many examples together due to memory limitations



Numbers indicate min # of steps before a state can be computed

**LET'S HAVE
A MOMENT
OF SILENCE
FOR ALL
THOSE
PEOPLE
DYING FOR
ATTENTION**

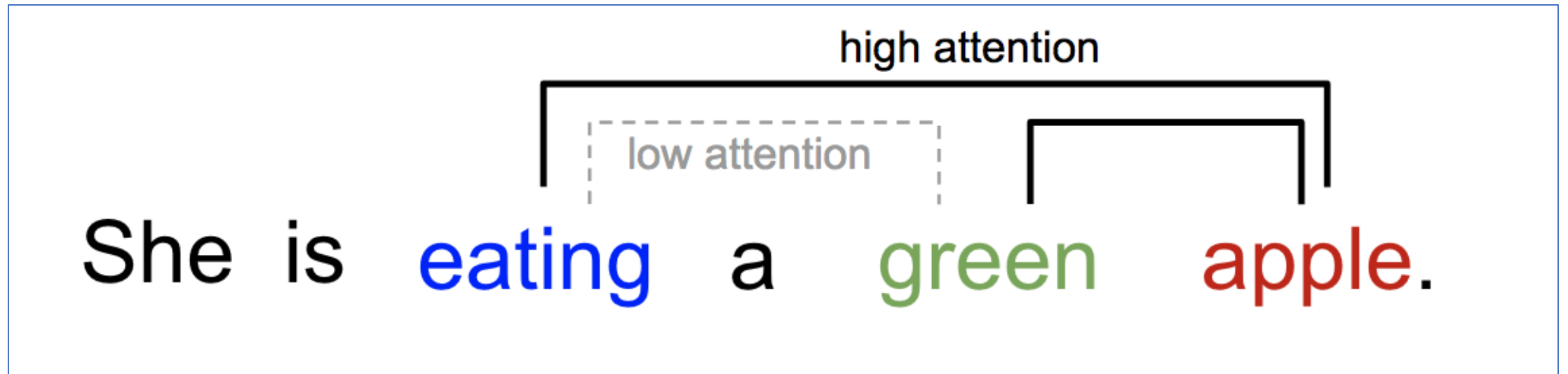
Attention



A Shiba Inu in a men's outfit. The credit of the original photo goes to Instagram @mensweardog.

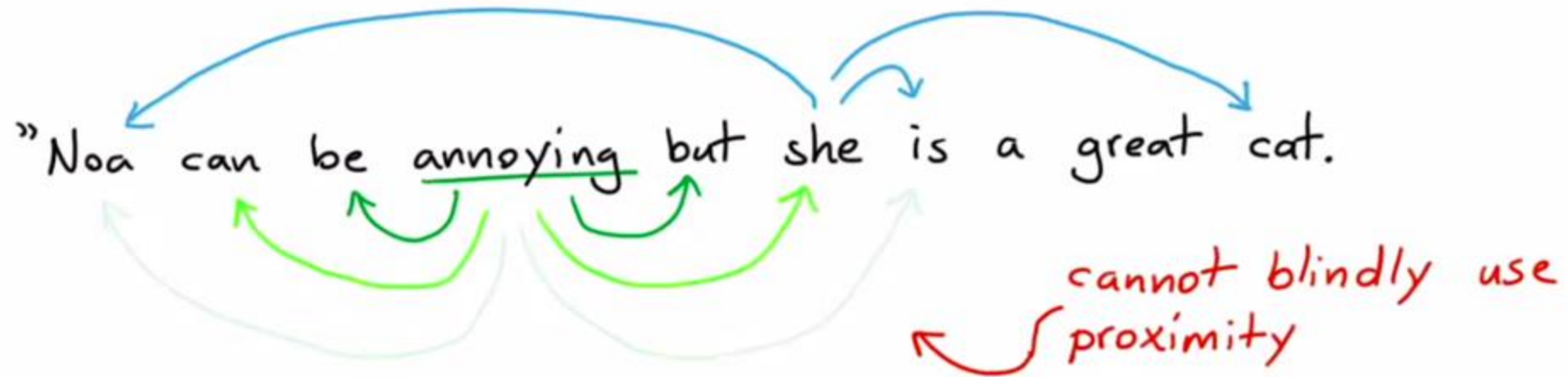
Source: <https://lilianweng.github.io/posts/2018-06-24-attention/>

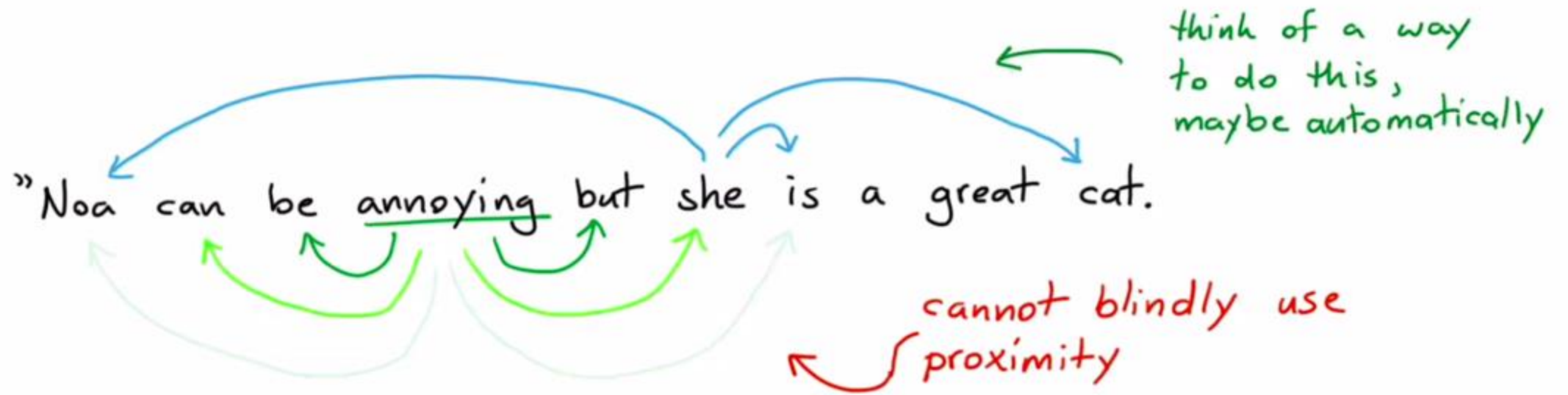
Attention

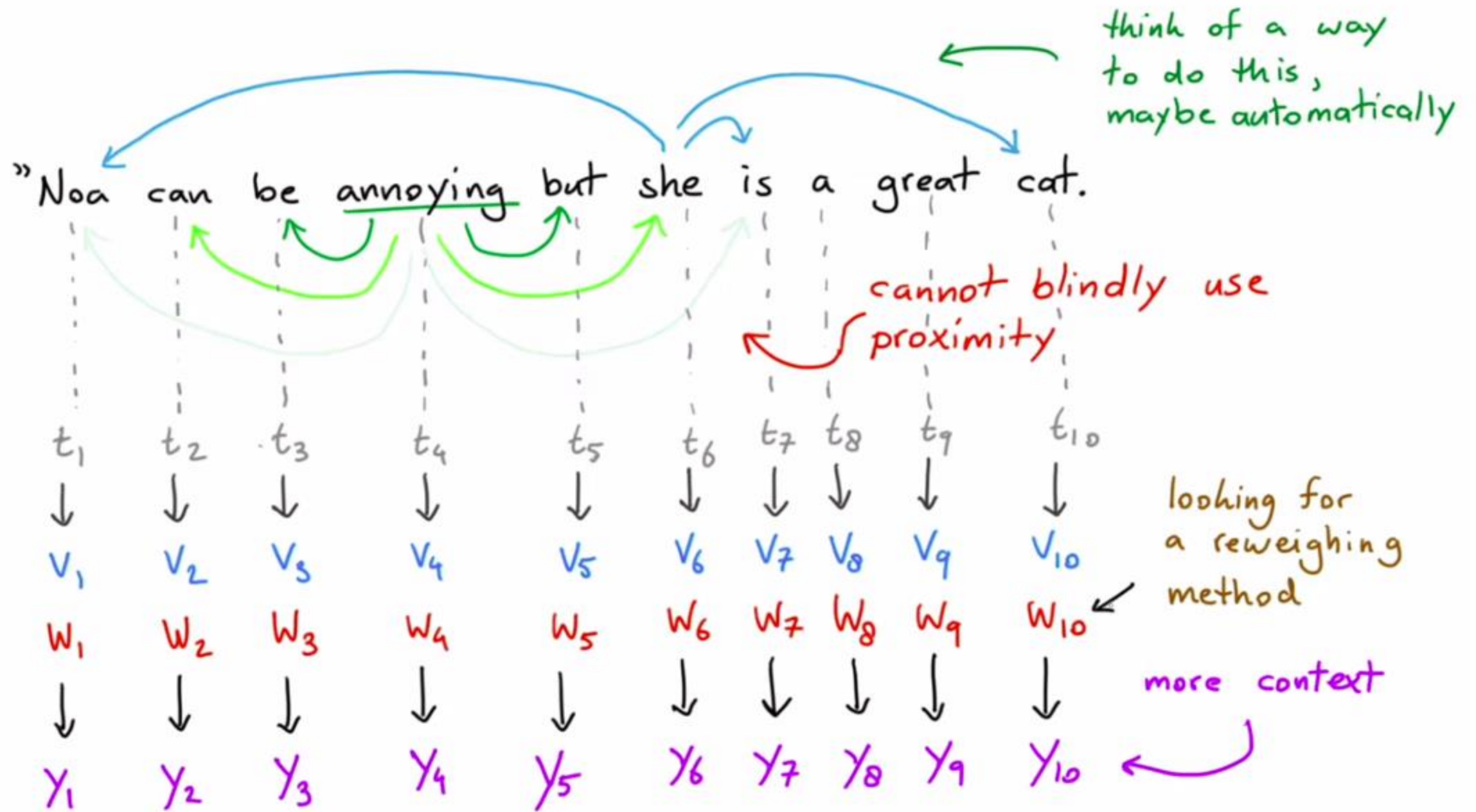


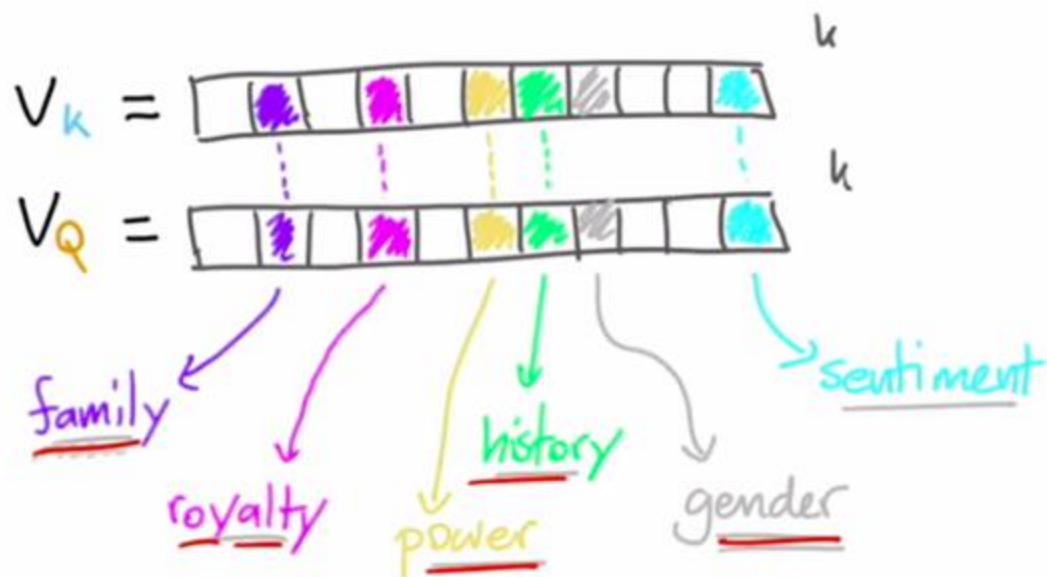
Attention Visuals/Animated

- Refer to separately uploaded Attention slides









son
daughter
cousin
land
country
army
own

dog
cat
running
swimming
help
nurse
computer

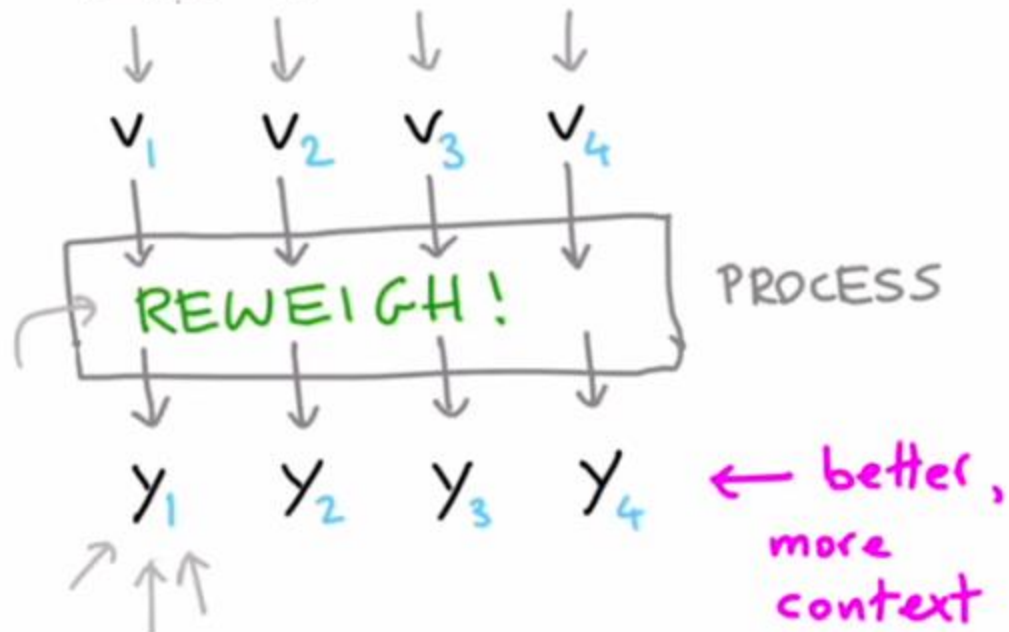
Reweighting Plan

$$W_{kQ} = V_k \cdot V_Q ?$$

Let's explore this

These words share meaning even if they're not in proximity!

Bank of the river.

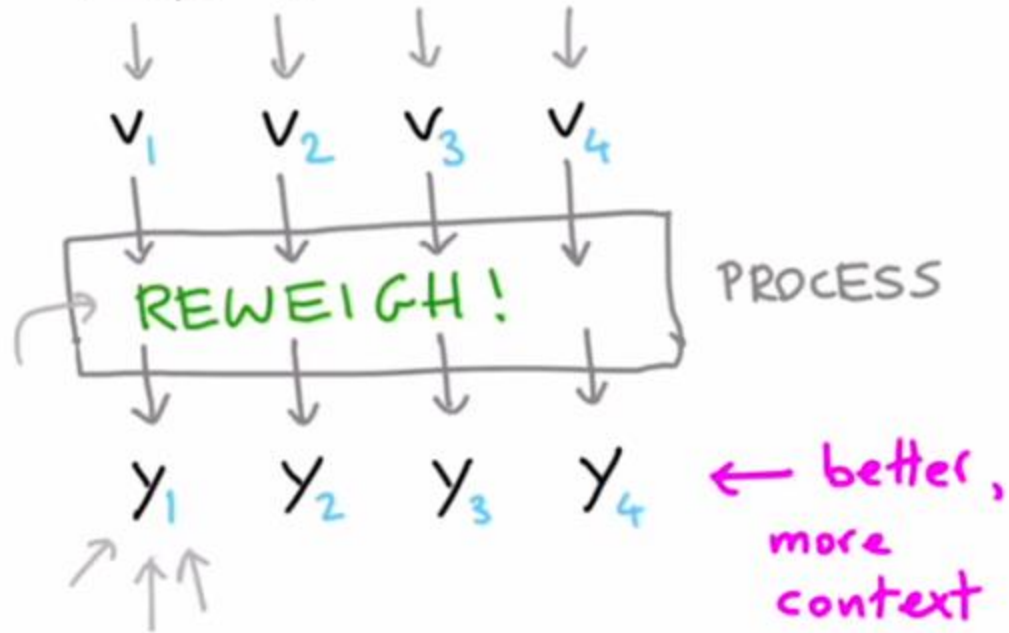


$$\begin{array}{lcl} V_1 V_1 = W_{11} & & W_{11} \\ V_1 V_2 = W_{12} & \xrightarrow{\text{norm}} & W_{12} \\ V_1 V_3 = W_{13} & & W_{13} \\ V_1 V_4 = W_{14} & & W_{14} \end{array}$$

↑
sum to one

$$W_{11}V_1 + W_{12}V_2 + W_{13}V_3 + W_{14}V_4 = Y_1$$

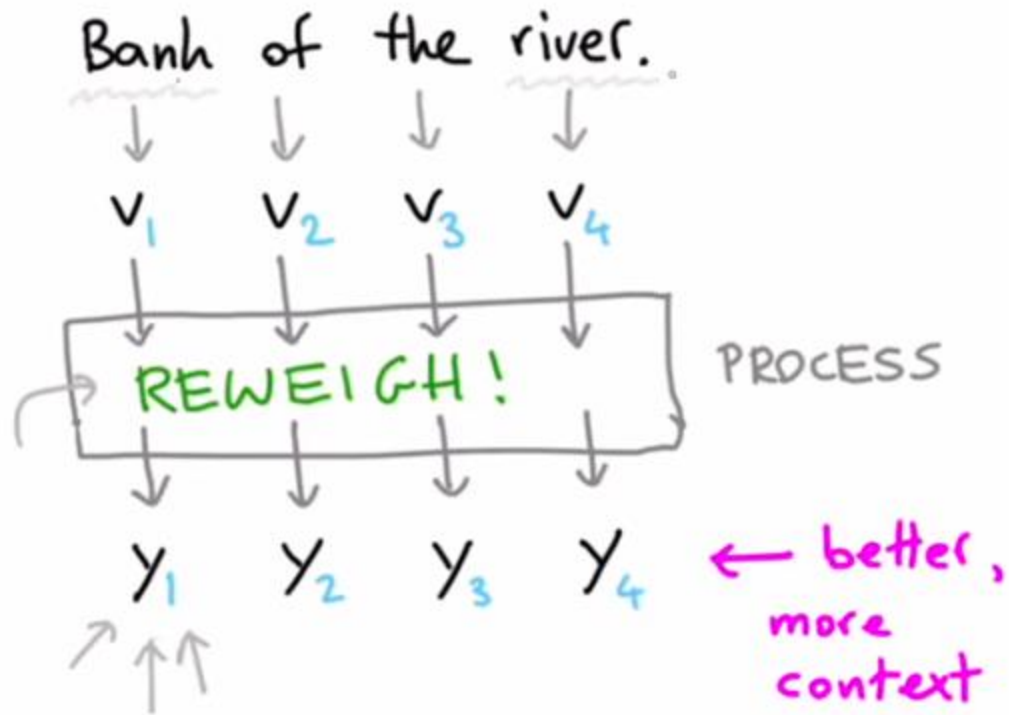
Bank of the river.



$$\begin{aligned} V_1 V_1 &= W_{11} \\ V_1 V_2 &= W_{12} \\ V_1 V_3 &= W_{13} \\ V_1 V_4 &= W_{14} \end{aligned} \xrightarrow{\text{norm}} \begin{aligned} W_{11} \\ W_{12} \\ W_{13} \\ W_{14} \end{aligned}$$

↑
sum to one

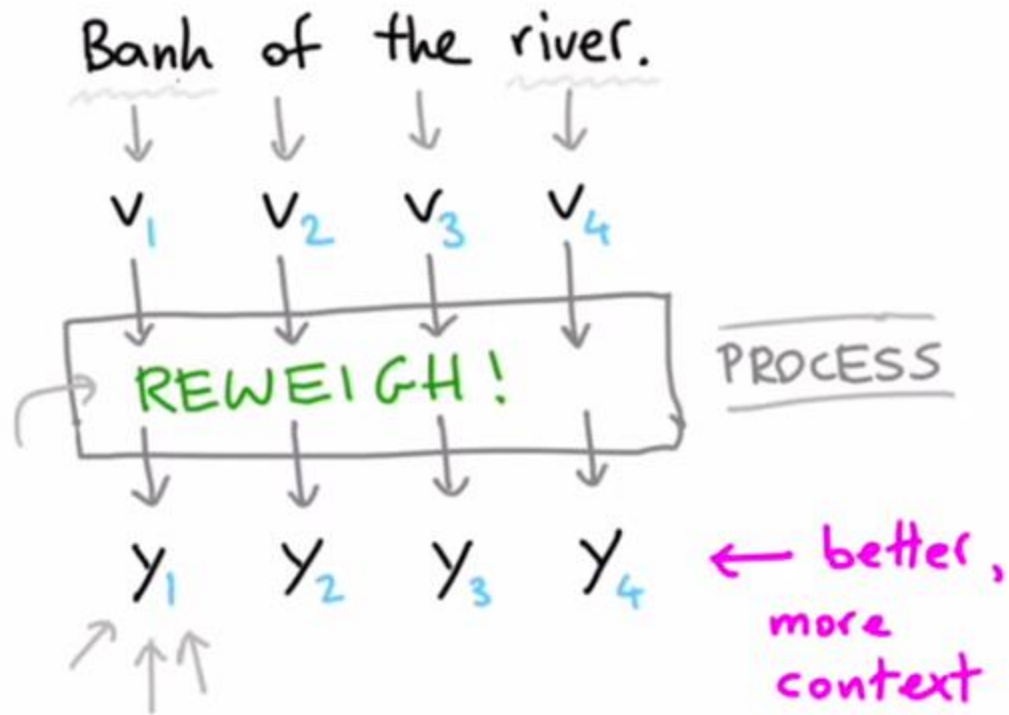
$$W_{11}V_1 + W_{12}V_2 + W_{13}V_3 + W_{14}V_4 = Y_1$$



$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 v_1 v_1 = w_{11} & & w_{11} \\
 v_1 v_2 = w_{12} & \xrightarrow{\text{norm}} & w_{12} \\
 v_1 v_3 = w_{13} & & w_{13} \\
 v_1 v_4 = w_{14} & & w_{14} \\
 & & \uparrow \\
 & \nwarrow \text{sum to one} &
 \end{array}$$

$$w_{11}v_1 + w_{12}v_2 + w_{13}v_3 + w_{14}v_4 = y_1$$

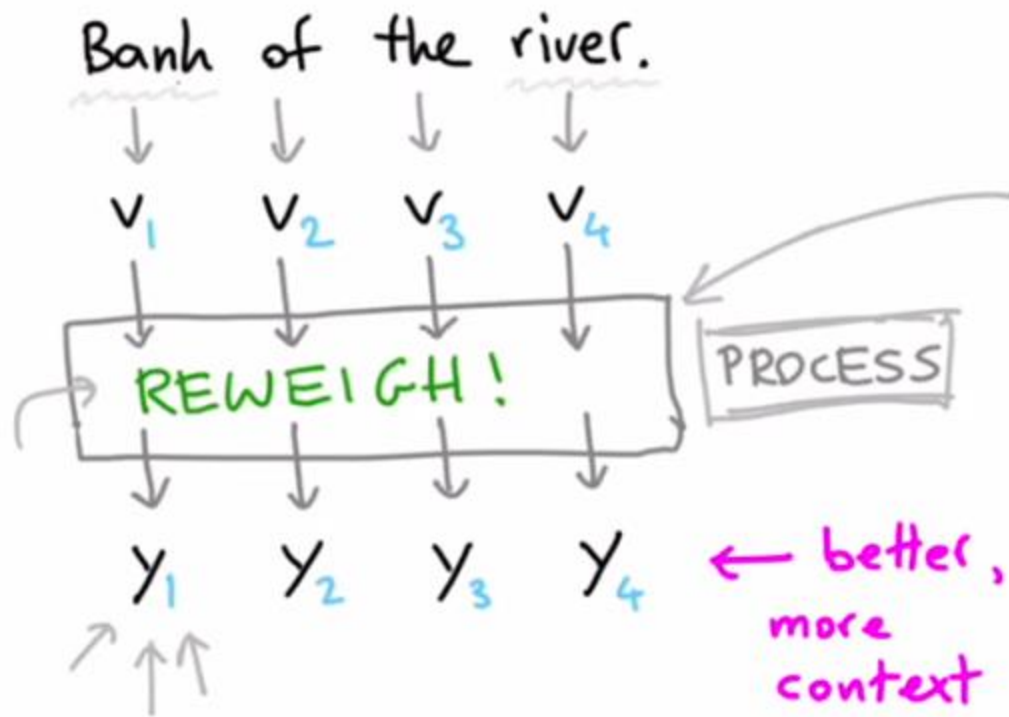
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
reweigh all vectors towards v_1



$$\begin{aligned}
 v_1 v_1 &= w_{11} \\
 v_1 v_2 &= w_{12} \\
 v_1 v_3 &= w_{13} \\
 v_1 v_4 &= w_{14}
 \end{aligned}
 \xrightarrow{\text{norm}}
 \begin{aligned}
 &w_{11} \\
 &w_{12} \\
 &w_{13} \\
 &w_{14}
 \end{aligned}$$

↑
sum to one

$$\begin{aligned}
 w_{11}v_1 + w_{12}v_2 + w_{13}v_3 + w_{14}v_4 &= y_1 \\
 w_{21}v_1 + w_{22}v_2 + w_{23}v_3 + w_{24}v_4 &= y_2 \\
 w_{31}v_1 + w_{32}v_2 + w_{33}v_3 + w_{34}v_4 &= y_3 \\
 w_{41}v_1 + w_{42}v_2 + w_{43}v_3 + w_{44}v_4 &= y_4
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 w_{11}v_1 + w_{12}v_2 + w_{13}v_3 + w_{14}v_4 &= y_1 \\
 w_{21}v_1 + w_{22}v_2 + w_{23}v_3 + w_{24}v_4 &= y_2 \\
 w_{31}v_1 + w_{32}v_2 + w_{33}v_3 + w_{34}v_4 &= y_3 \\
 w_{41}v_1 + w_{42}v_2 + w_{43}v_3 + w_{44}v_4 &= y_4
 \end{aligned}$$

- I've not trained any weights
- Order has no influence
- Proximity has no influence
- Shape independant

SELF ATTENTION

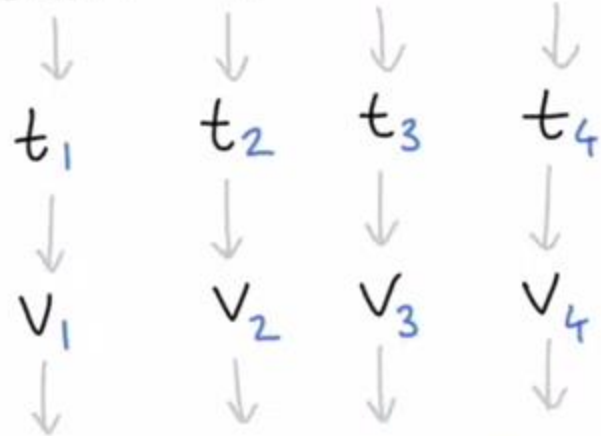
$$\begin{aligned}
 v_1 v_1 &= w_{11} \\
 v_1 v_2 &= w_{12} \\
 v_1 v_3 &= w_{13} \\
 v_1 v_4 &= w_{14}
 \end{aligned}$$

norm

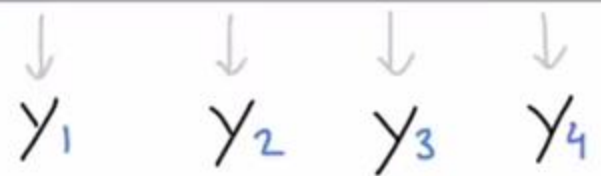
$$\begin{aligned}
 w_{11} \\
 w_{12} \\
 w_{13} \\
 w_{14}
 \end{aligned}$$

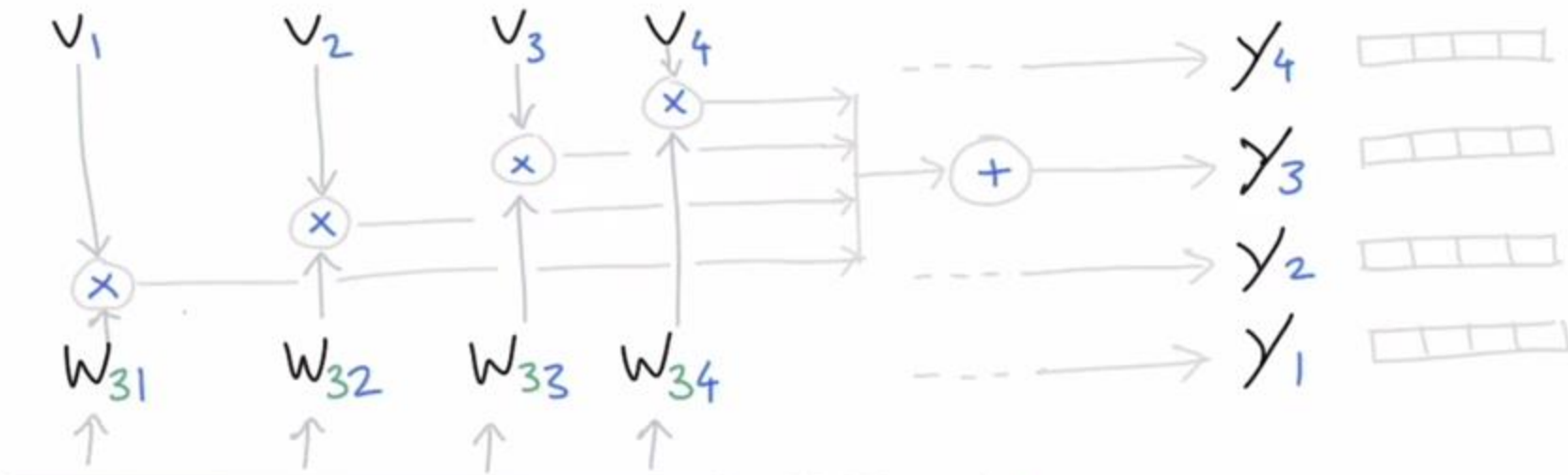
sum to one

Bank of the river.



ATTENTION





NORMALISE

$$\sum_j W_{3j} = 1$$

S_{31} S_{32} S_{33} S_{34}

DOT PRODUCT

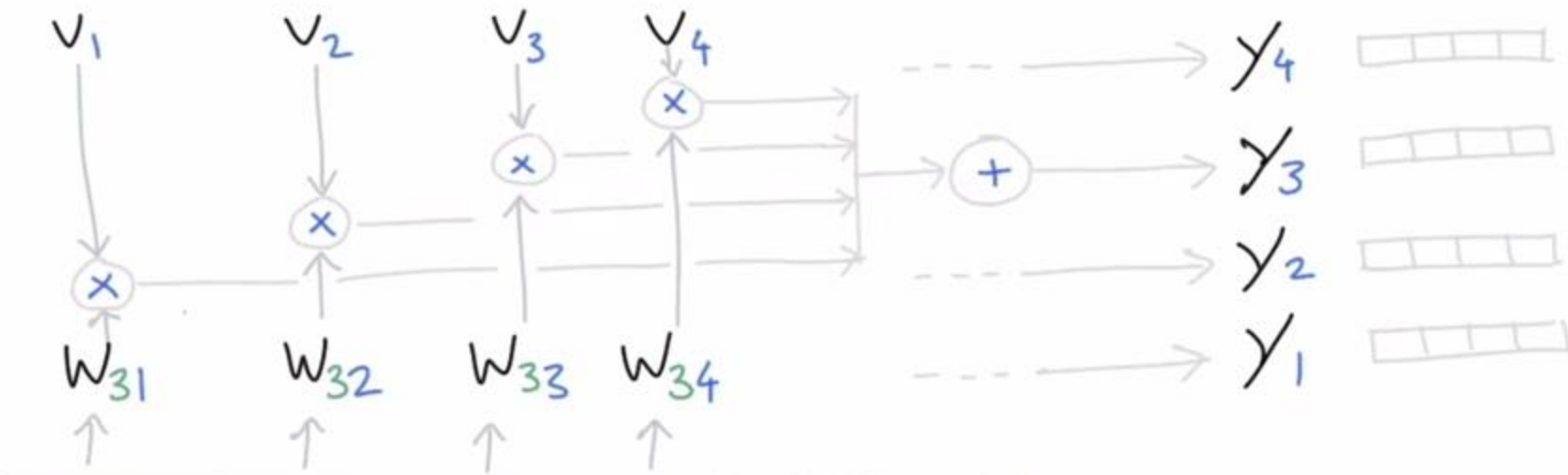
V_1 V_2 V_3 V_4

no weights \rightarrow

ATTENTION

Y_1 Y_2 Y_3 Y_4

V_1 V_2 V_3 V_4



NORMALISE

$$\sum_j w_{3j} = 1$$

s_{31} s_{32} s_{33} s_{34}

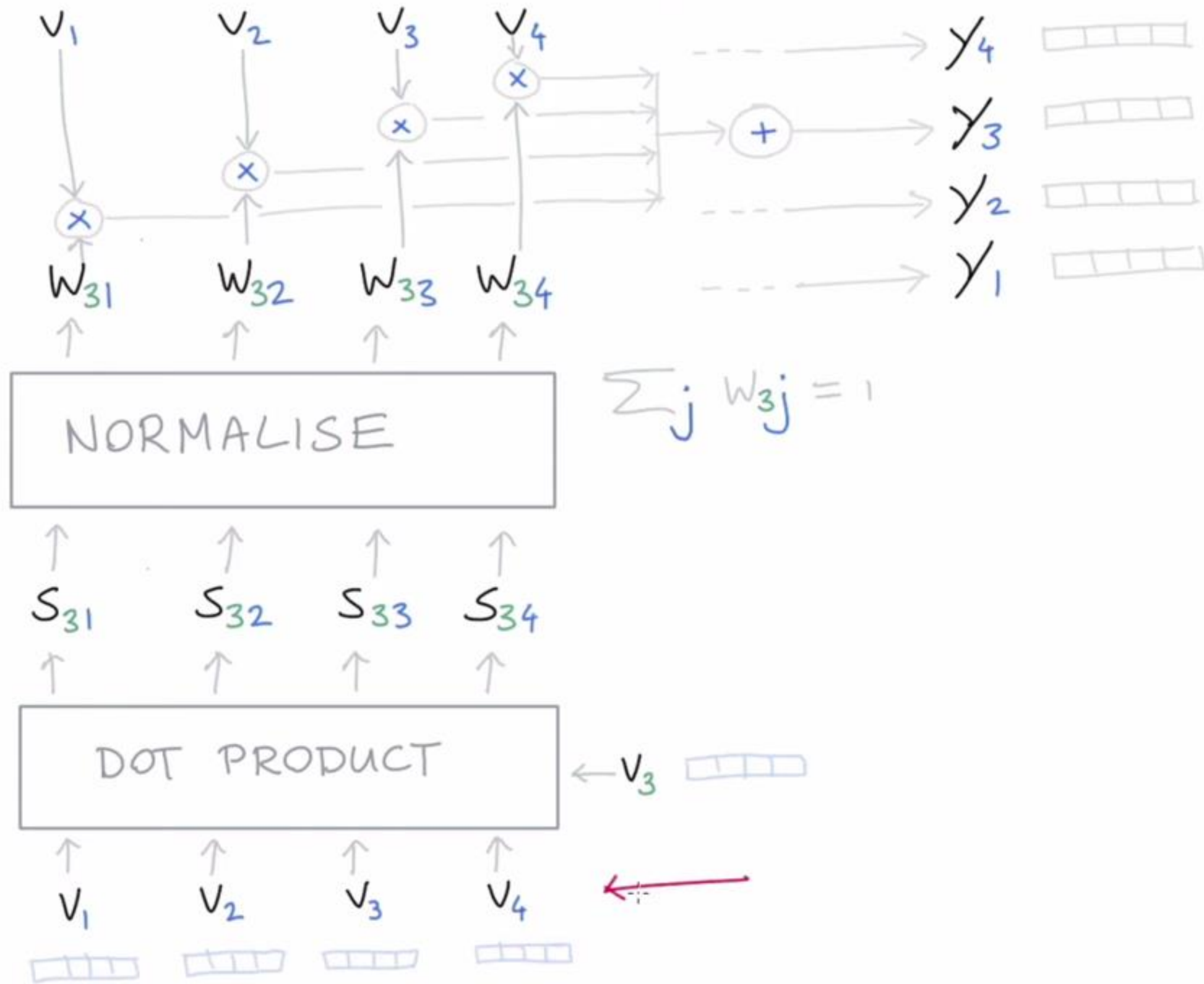
DOT PRODUCT

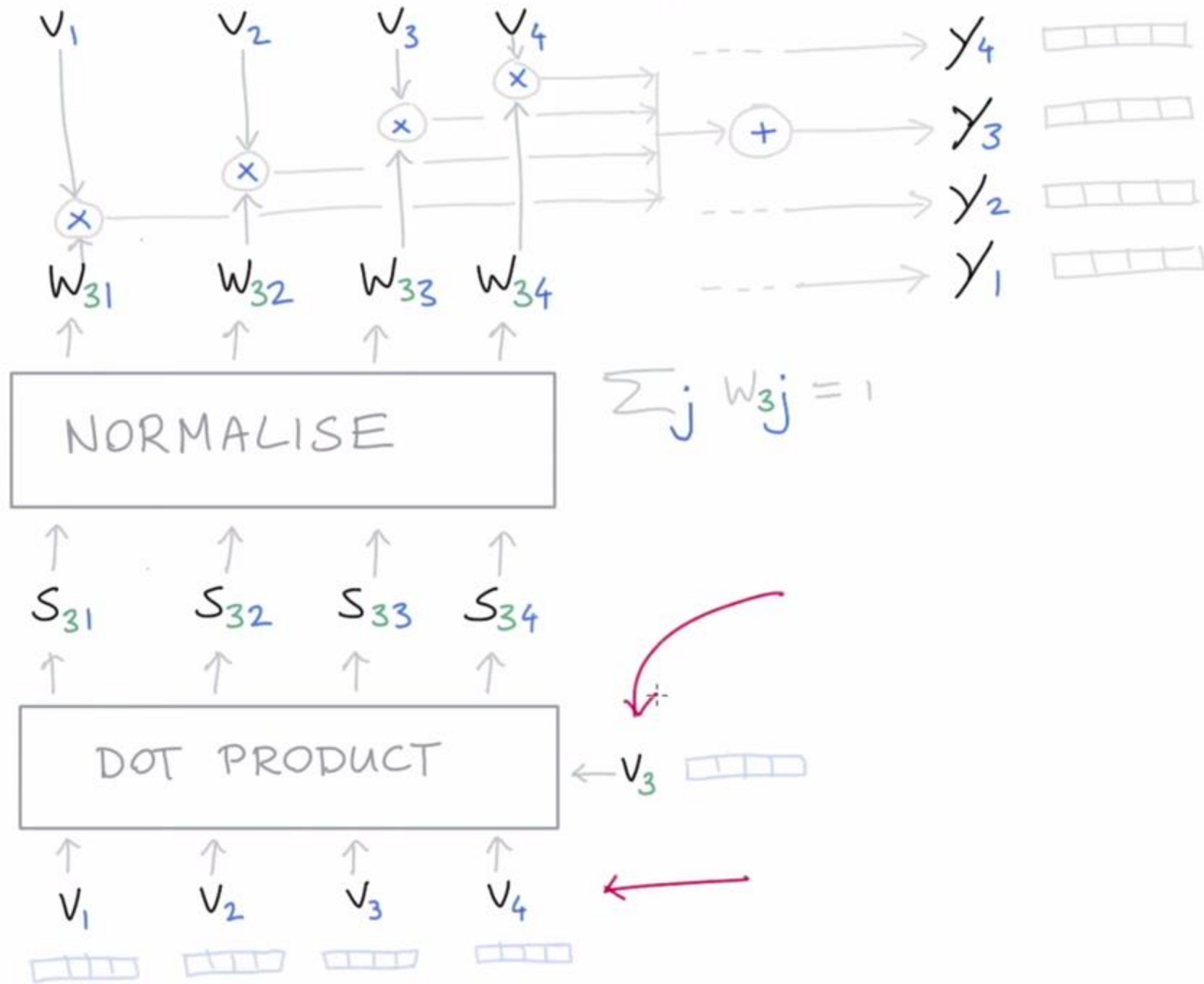
v_1 v_2 v_3 v_4

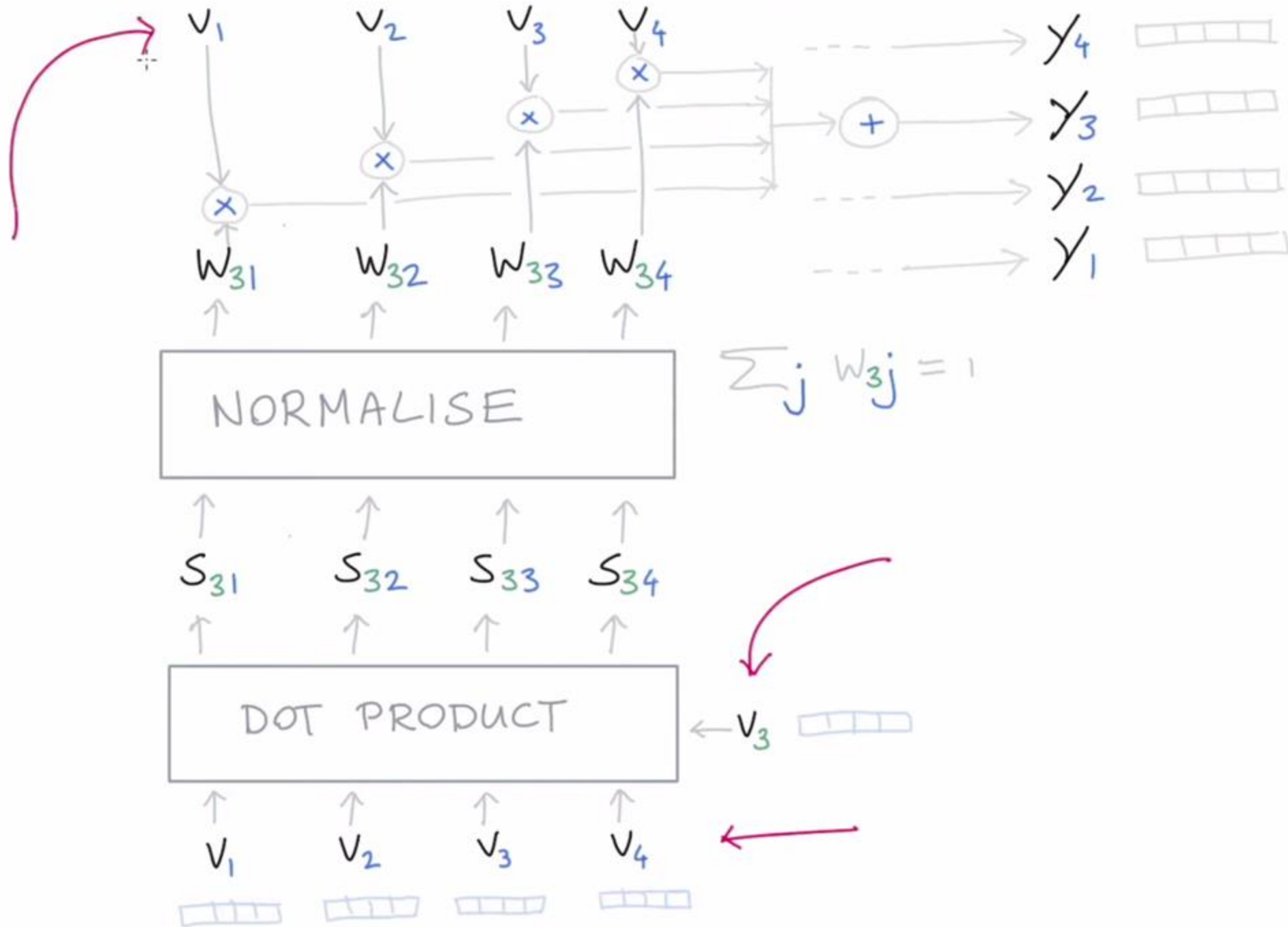
~~no~~ weights

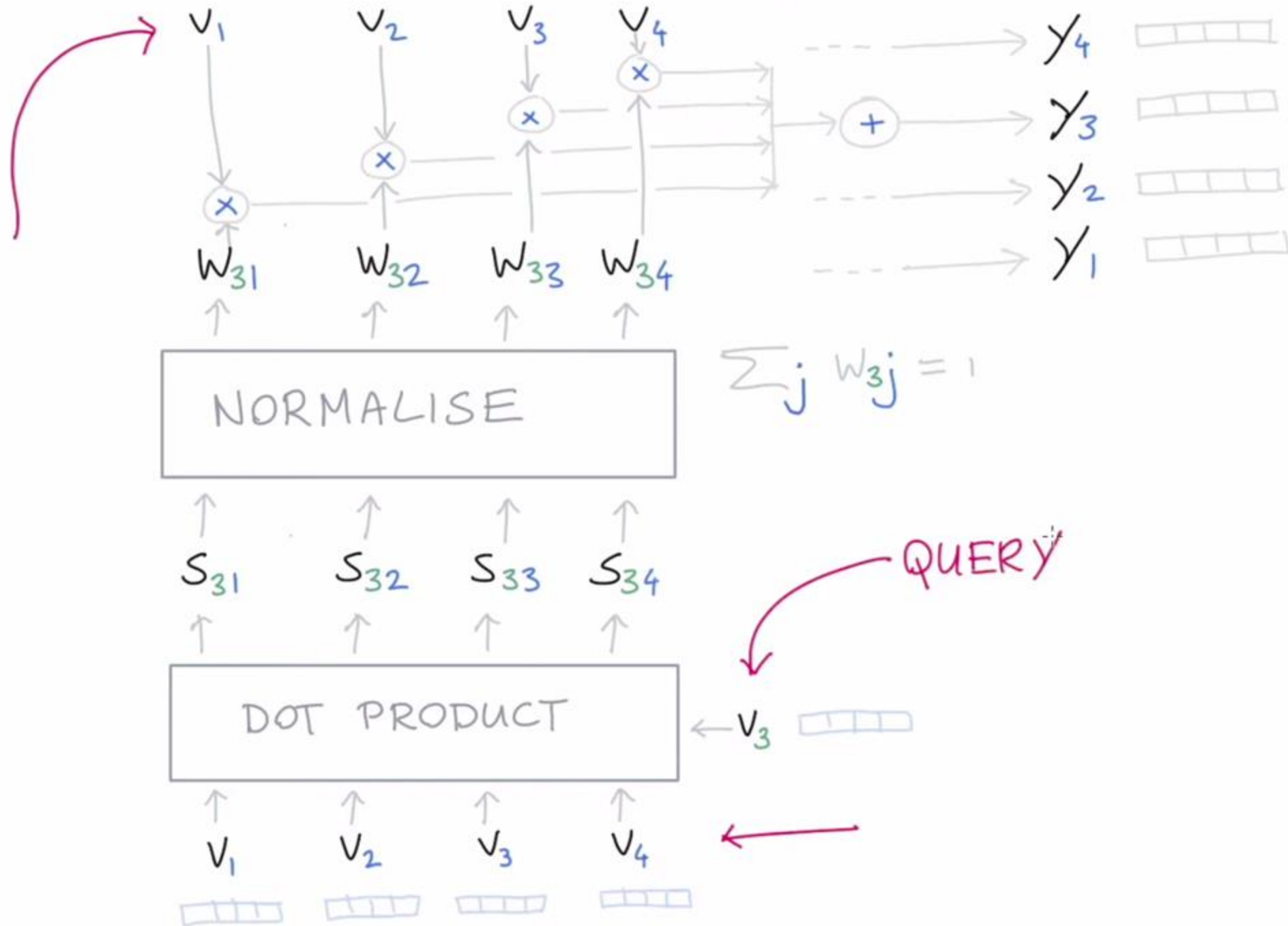
ATTENTION

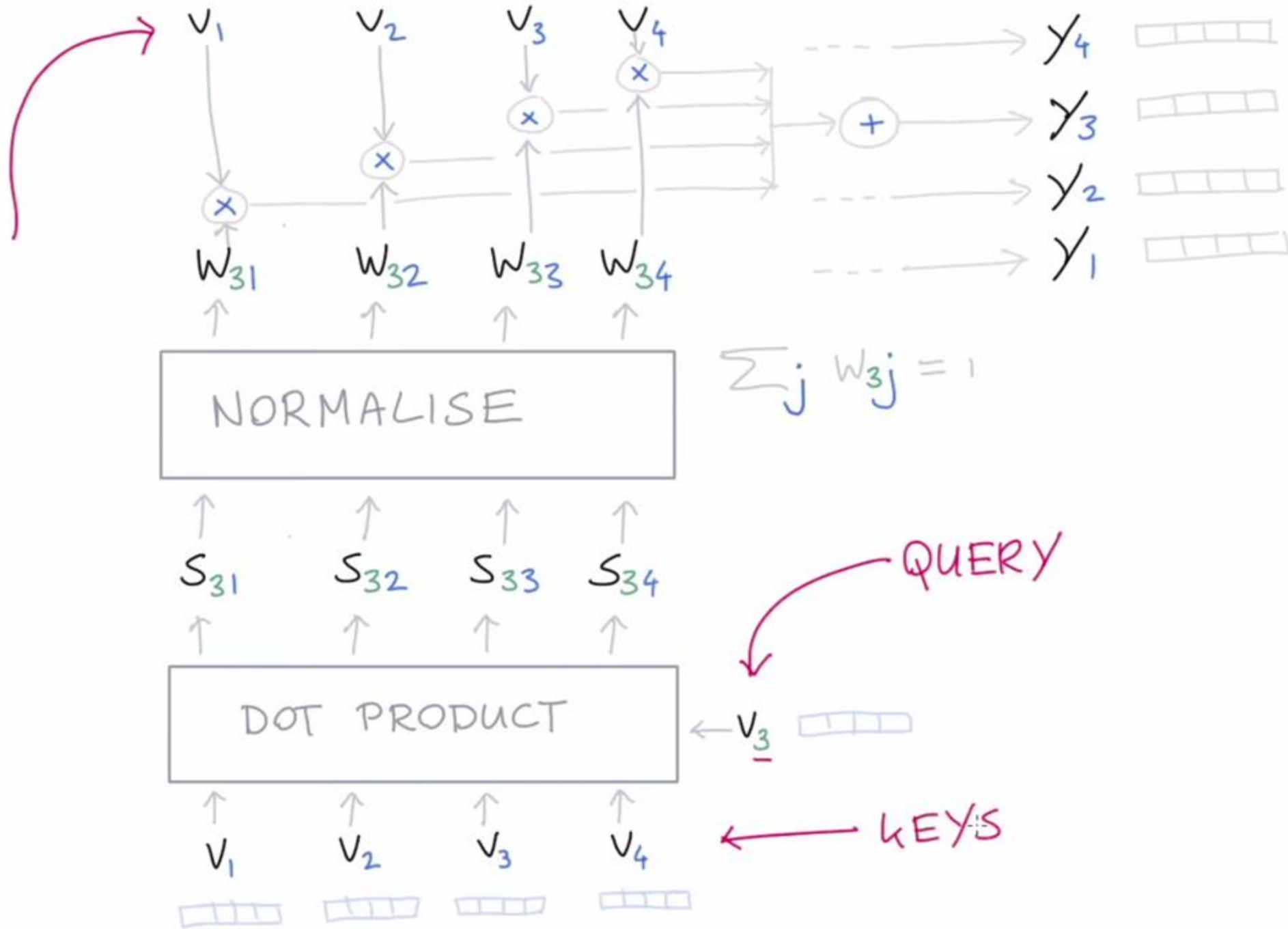
y_1 y_2 y_3 y_4



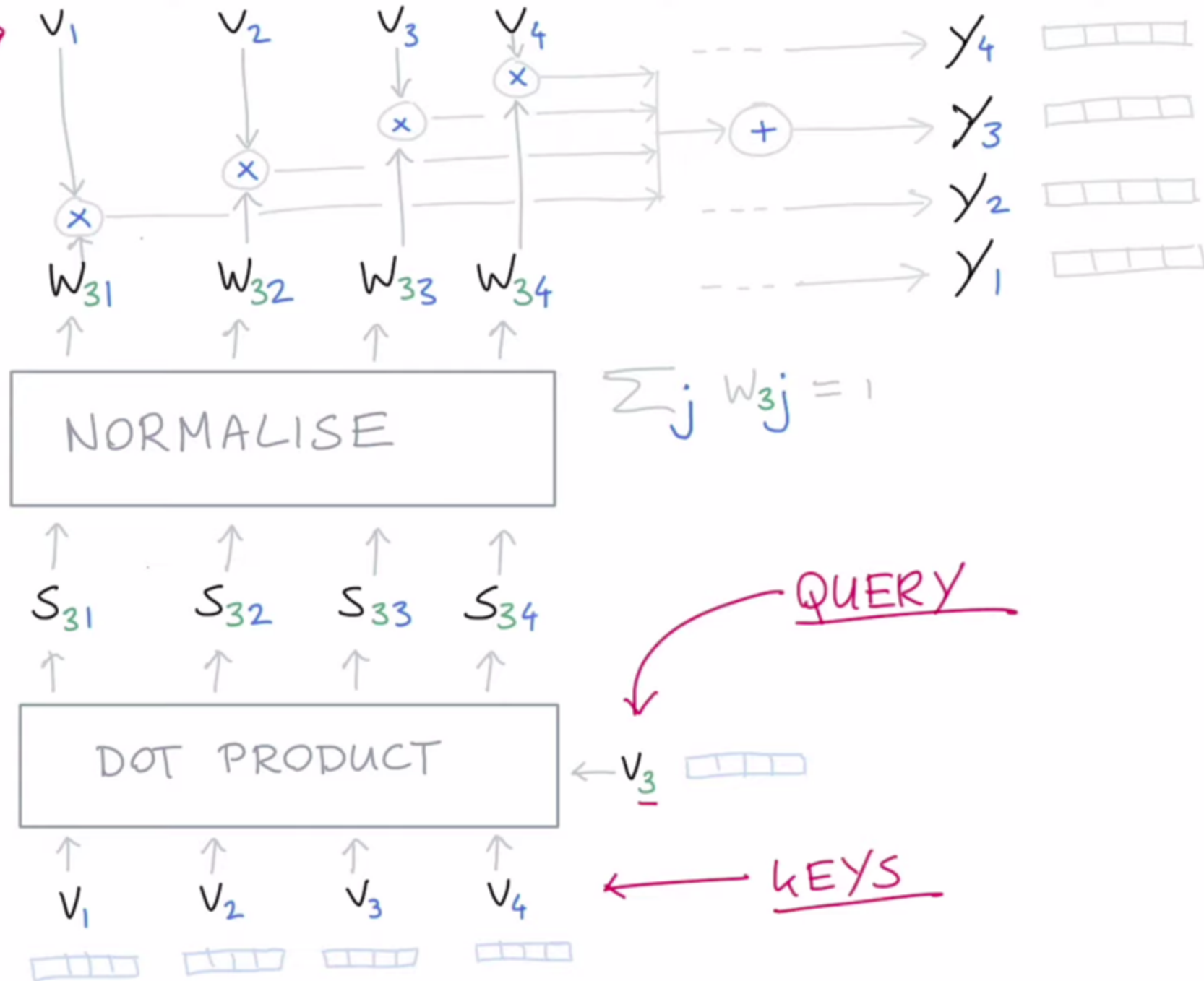






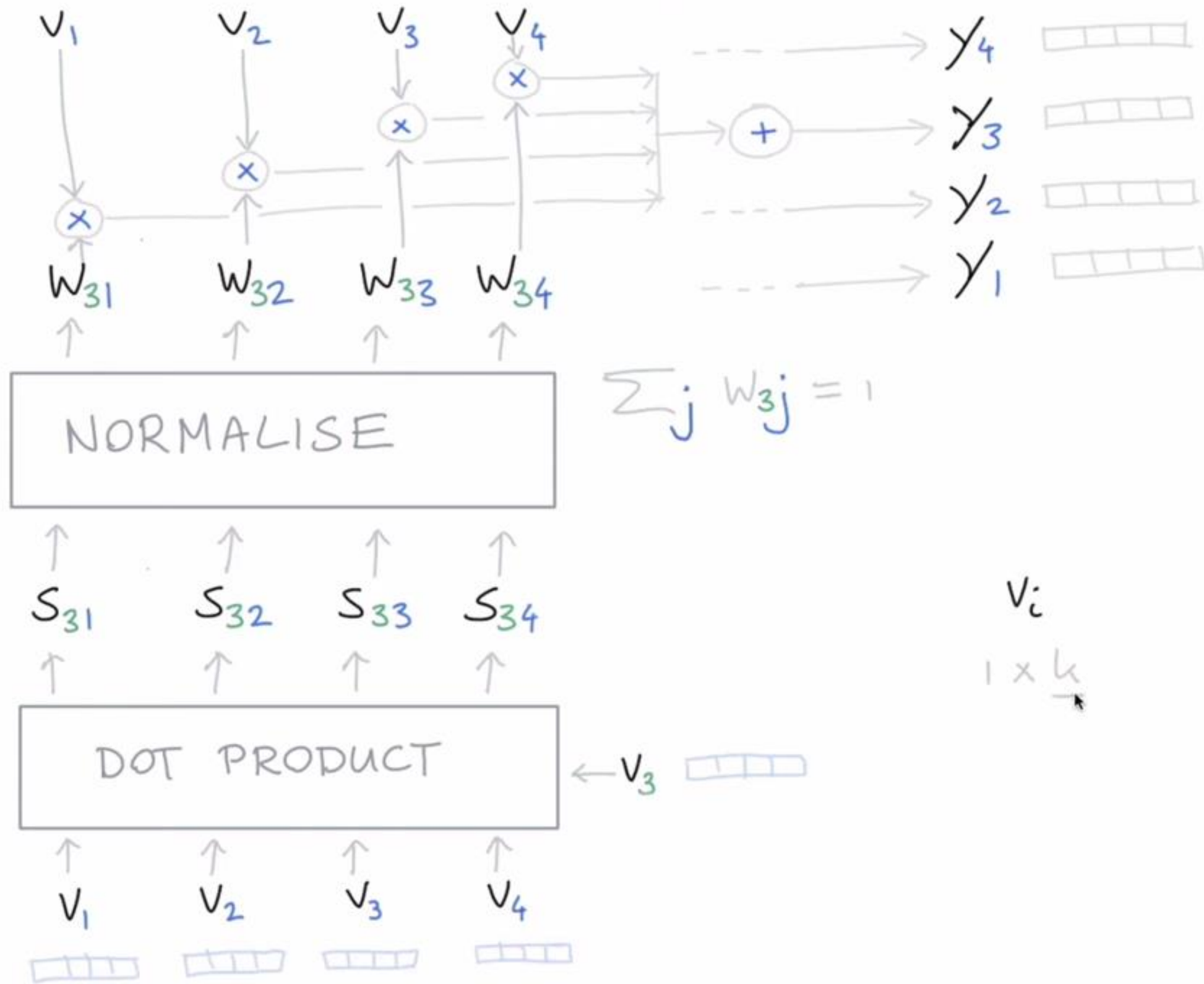


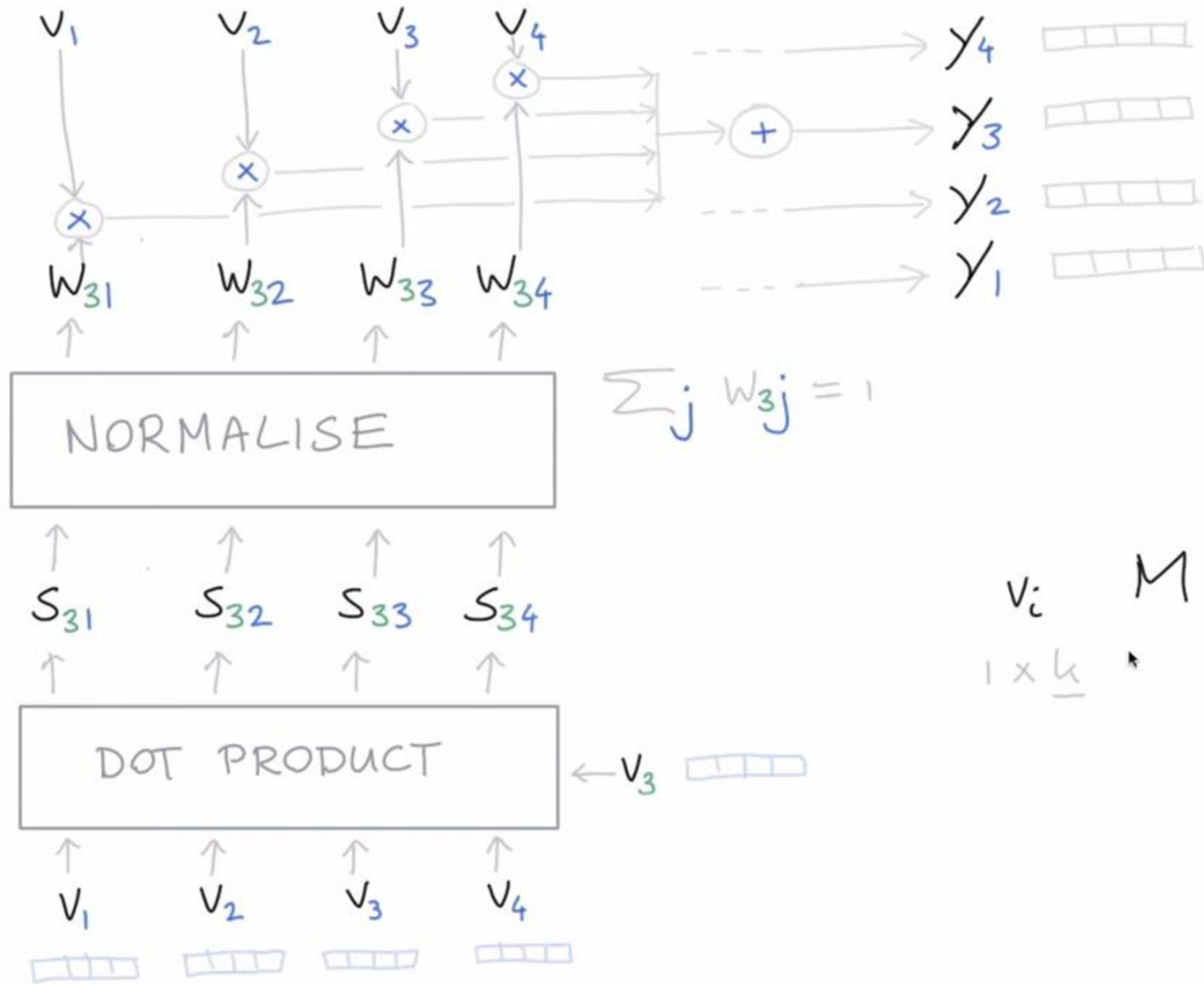
VALUES

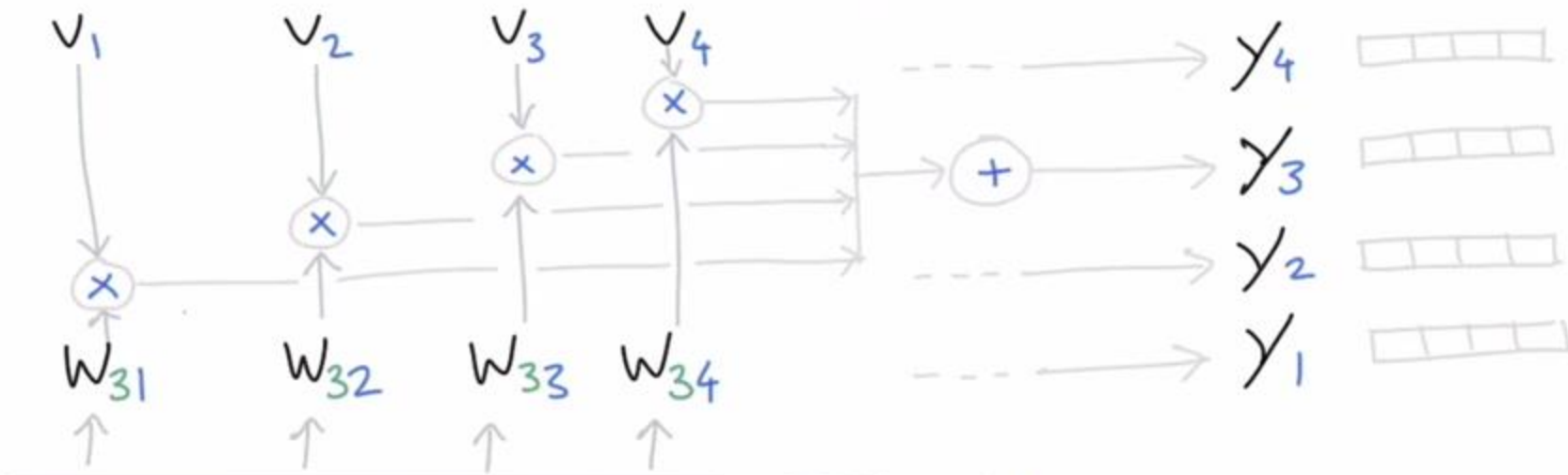


Key, Value and Query

- The major component in the transformer is the unit of **multi-head self-attention mechanism**.

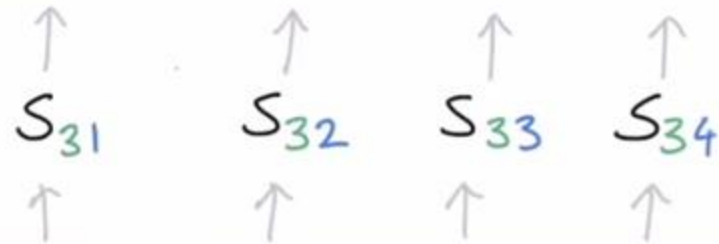




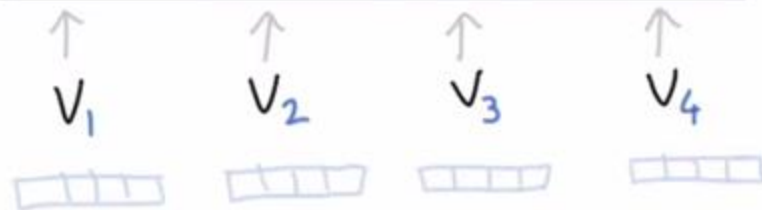


NORMALISE

$$\sum_j W_{3j} = 1$$



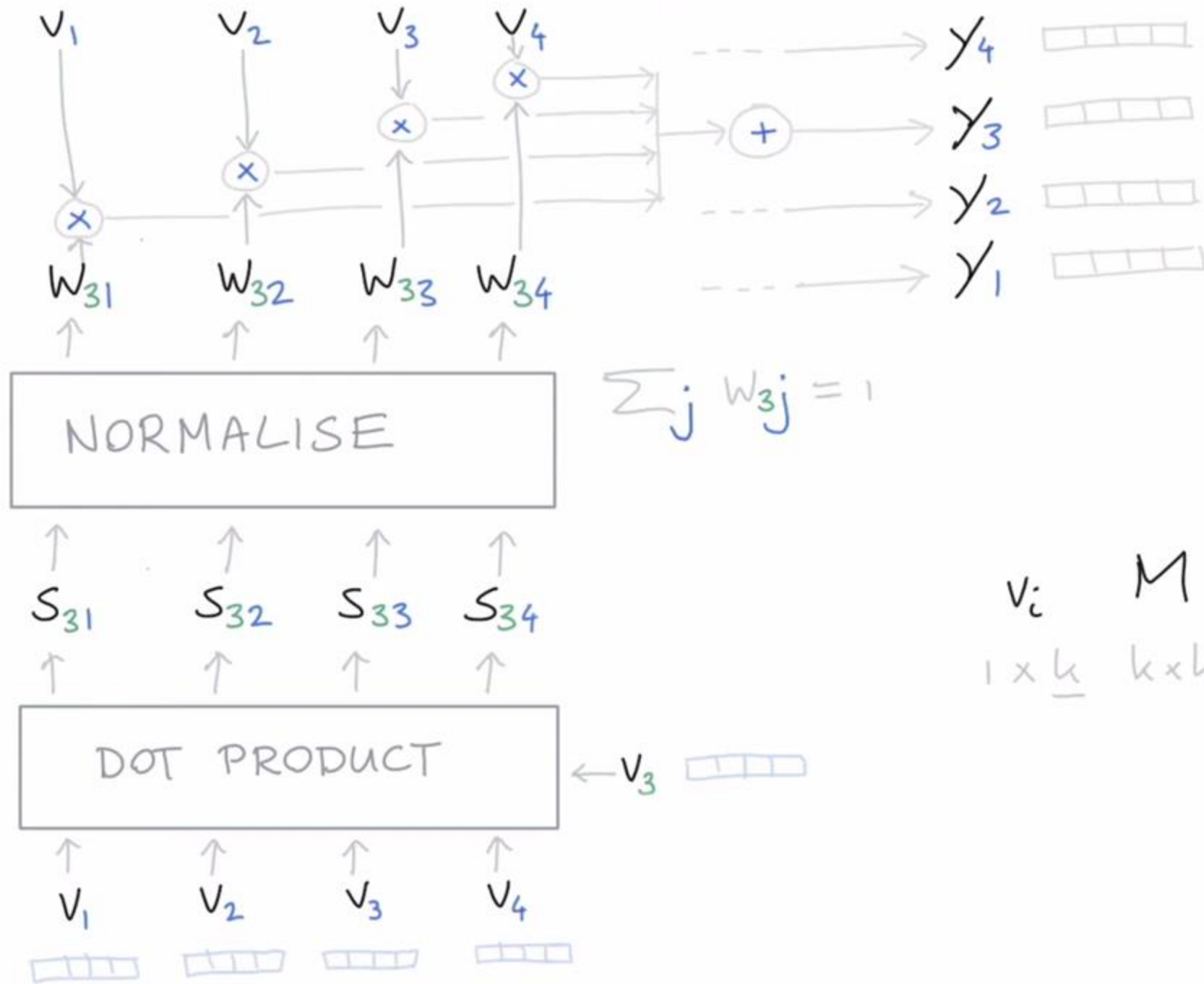
DOT PRODUCT

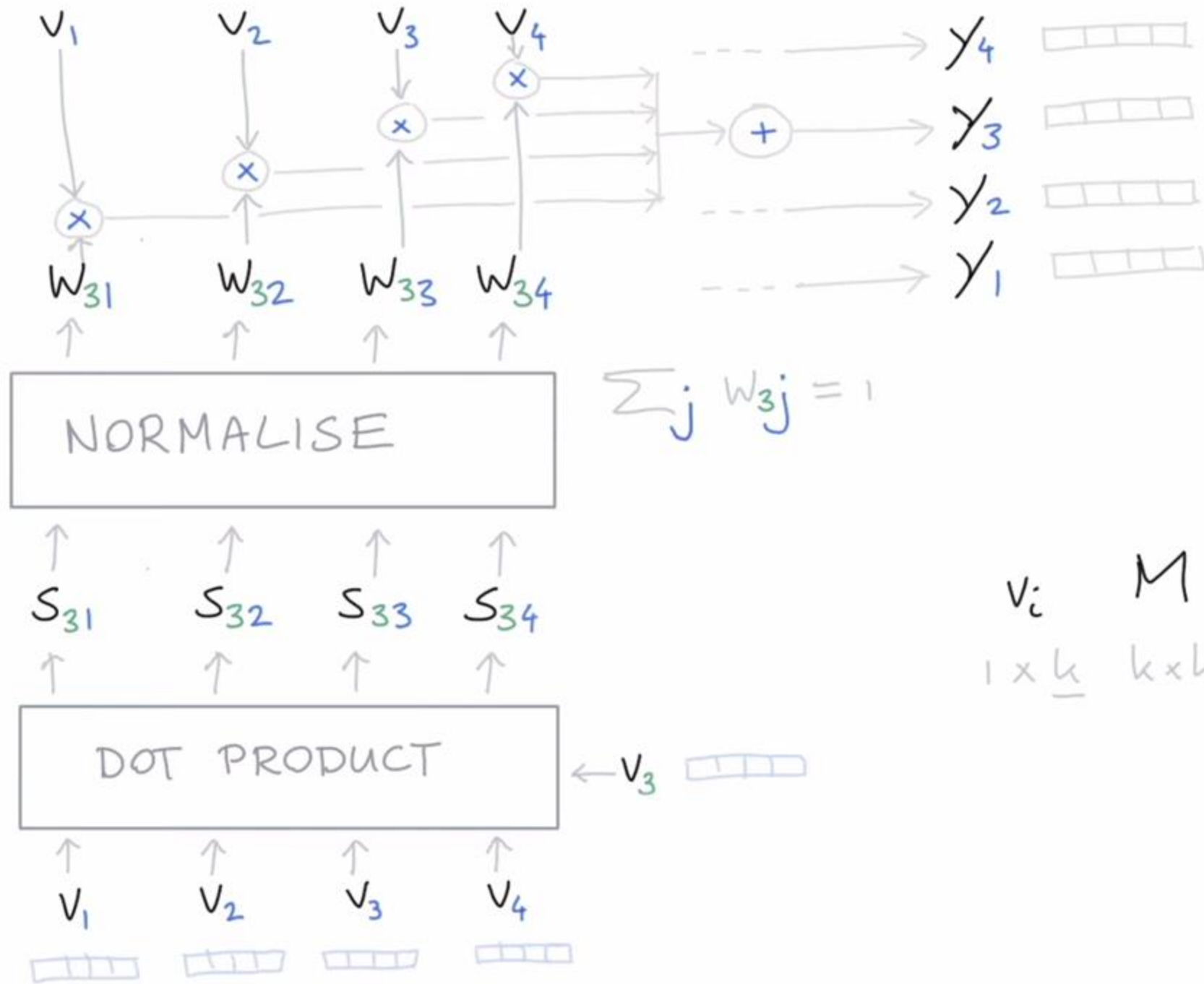


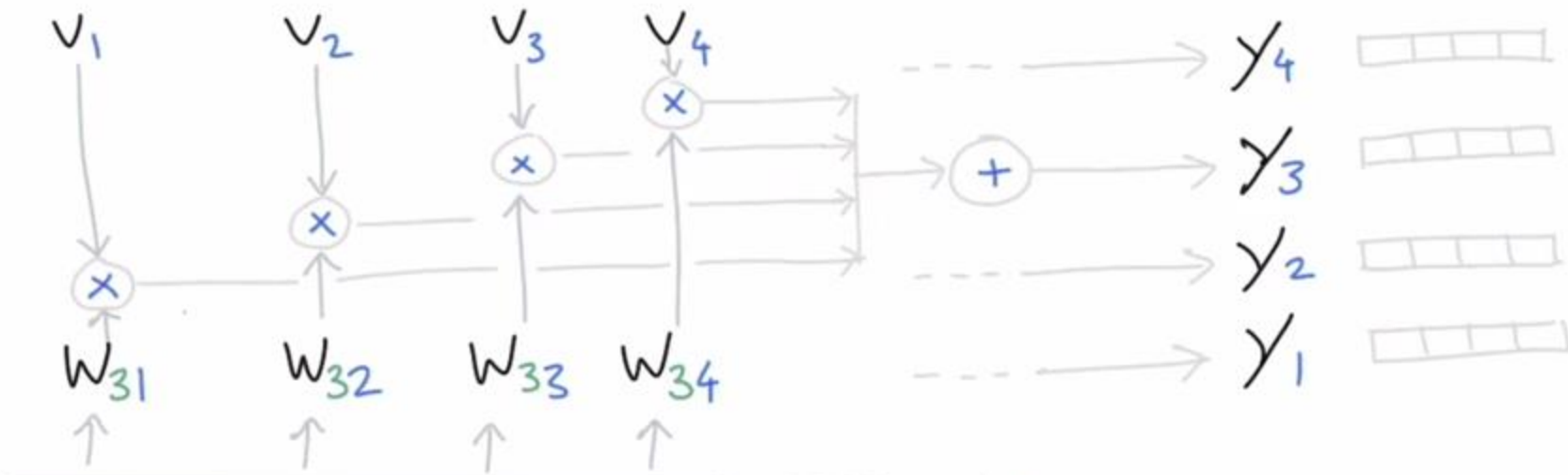
$$V_i \quad M$$

$$1 \times \underline{k} \quad k \times k$$



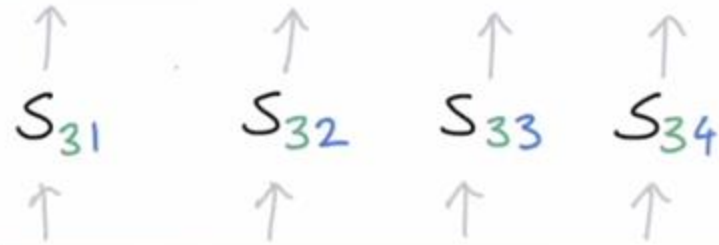






NORMALISE

$$\sum_j W_{3j} = 1$$



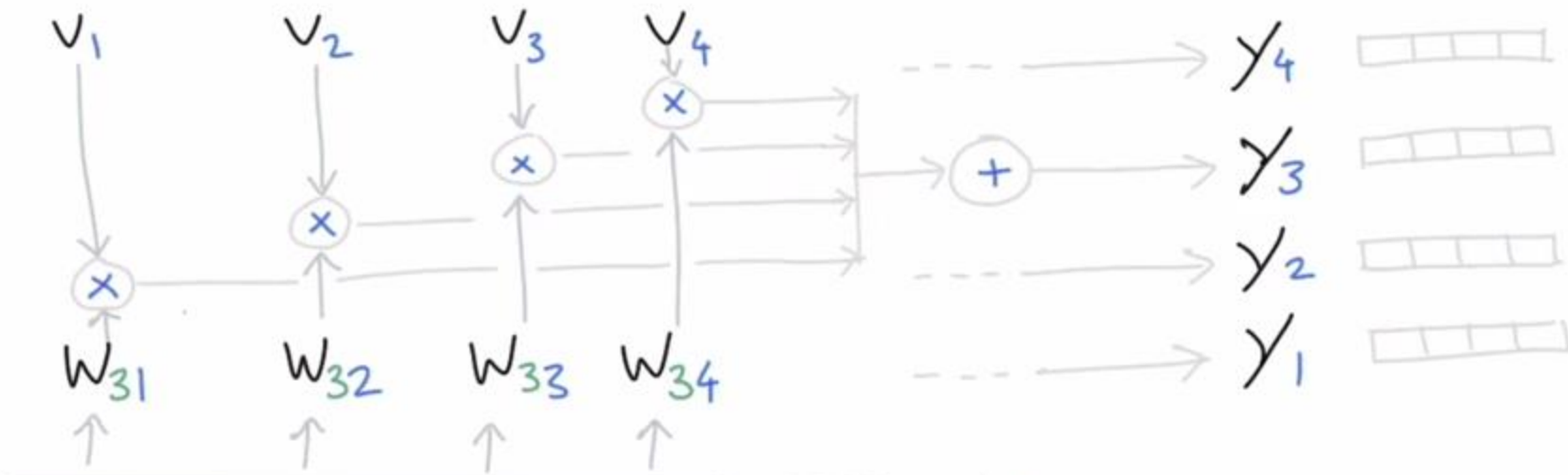
DOT PRODUCT



$$V_i \quad M = \begin{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

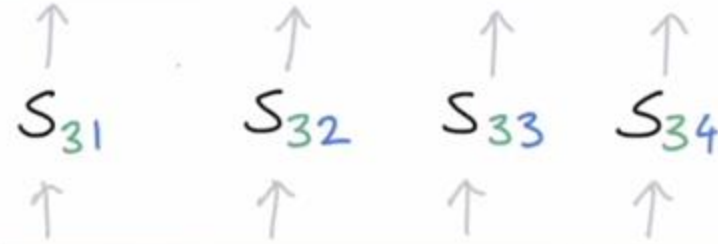
$1 \times \underline{k} \quad k \times k \quad 1 \times k$





NORMALISE

$$\sum_j W_{3j} = 1$$



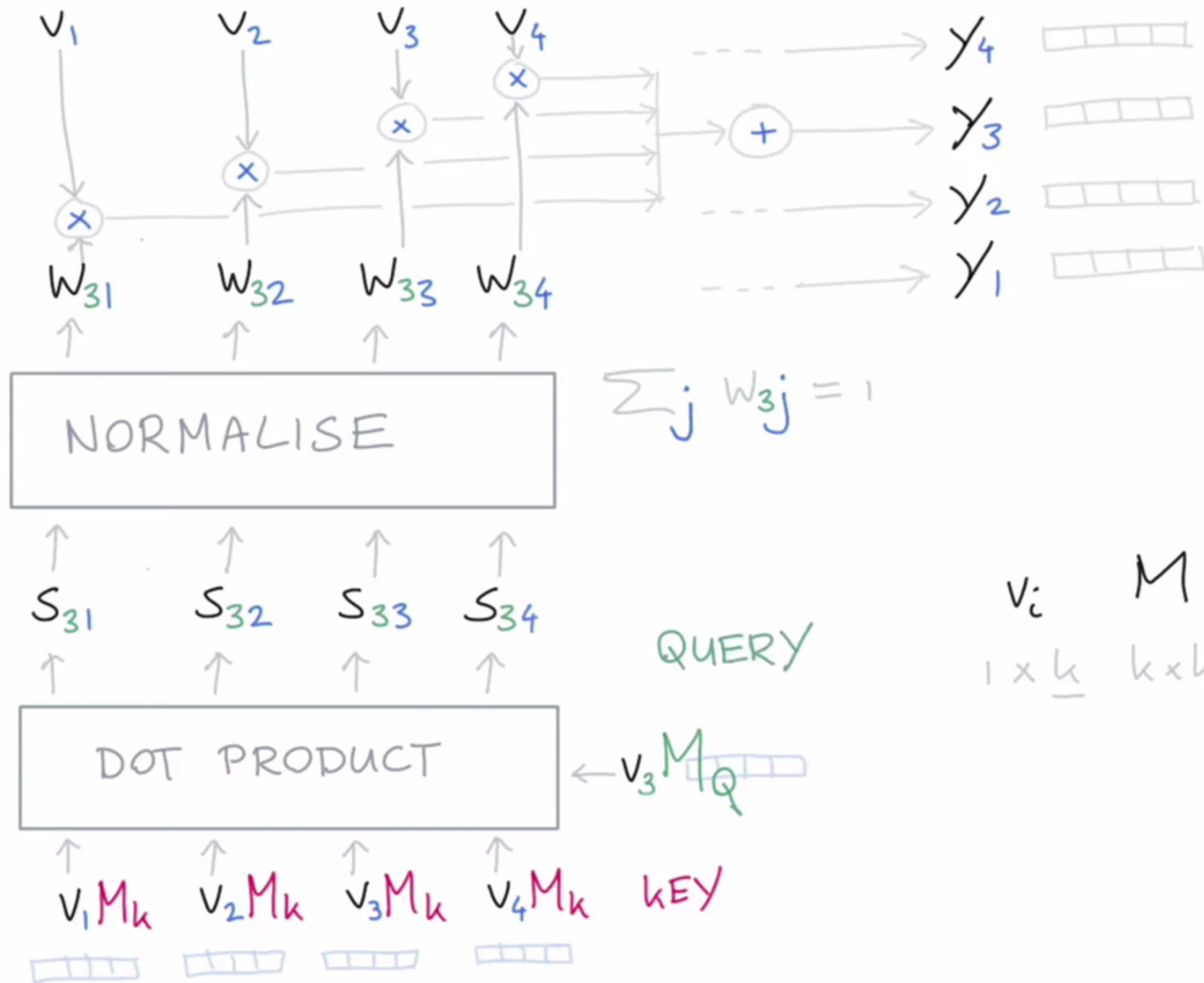
DOT PRODUCT



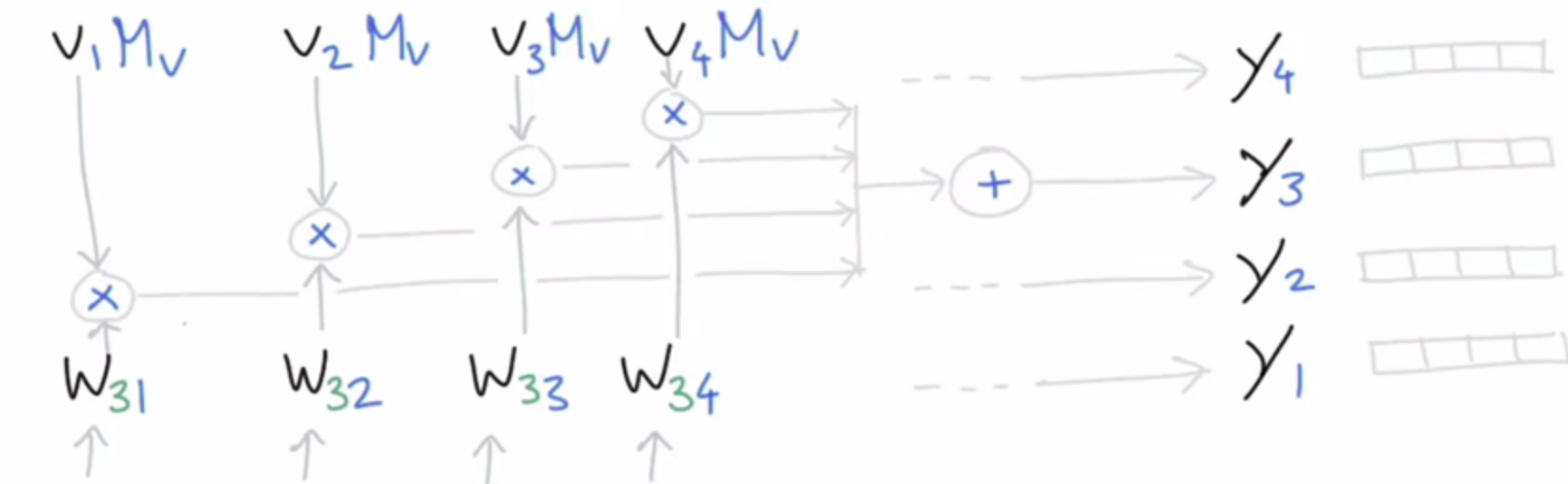
$$V_i \quad M = \begin{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

$1 \times \underline{k} \quad k \times k \quad 1 \times k$





VALUE



NORMALISE

$$\sum_j w_{3j} = 1$$

s_{31} s_{32} s_{33} s_{34}

DOT PRODUCT

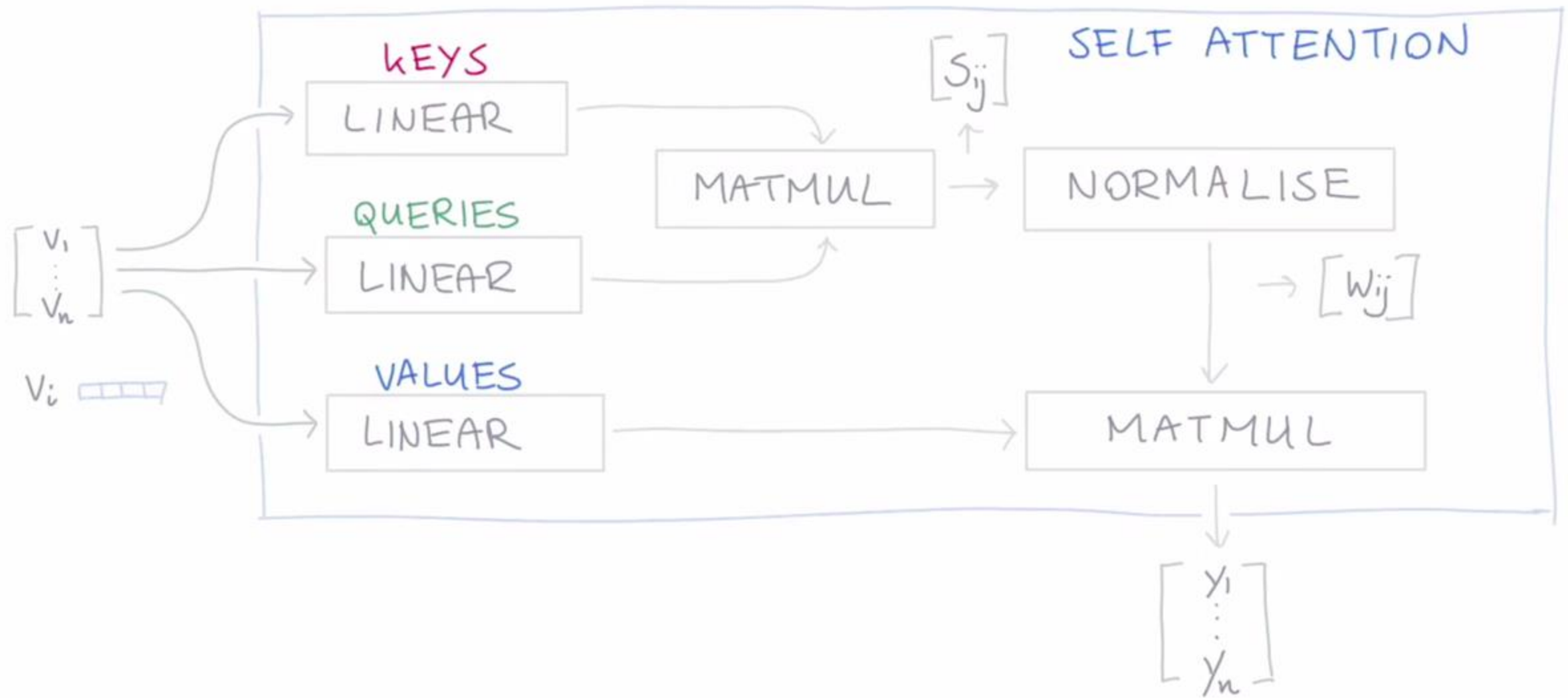
QUERY

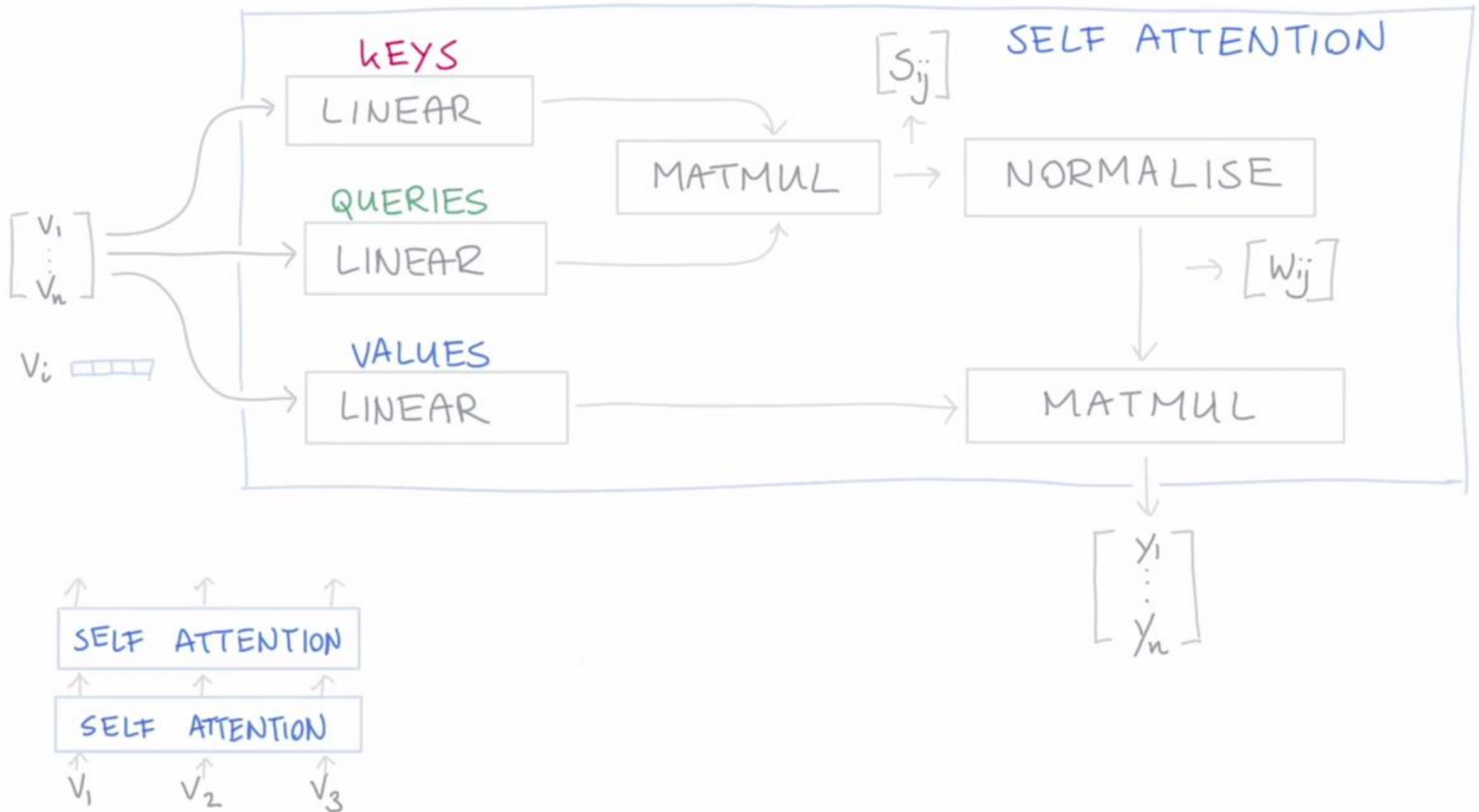
$$v_i \quad M = \begin{bmatrix} & \\ & \\ & \end{bmatrix}$$

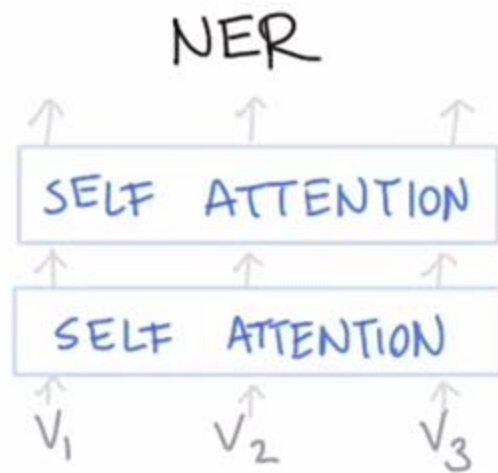
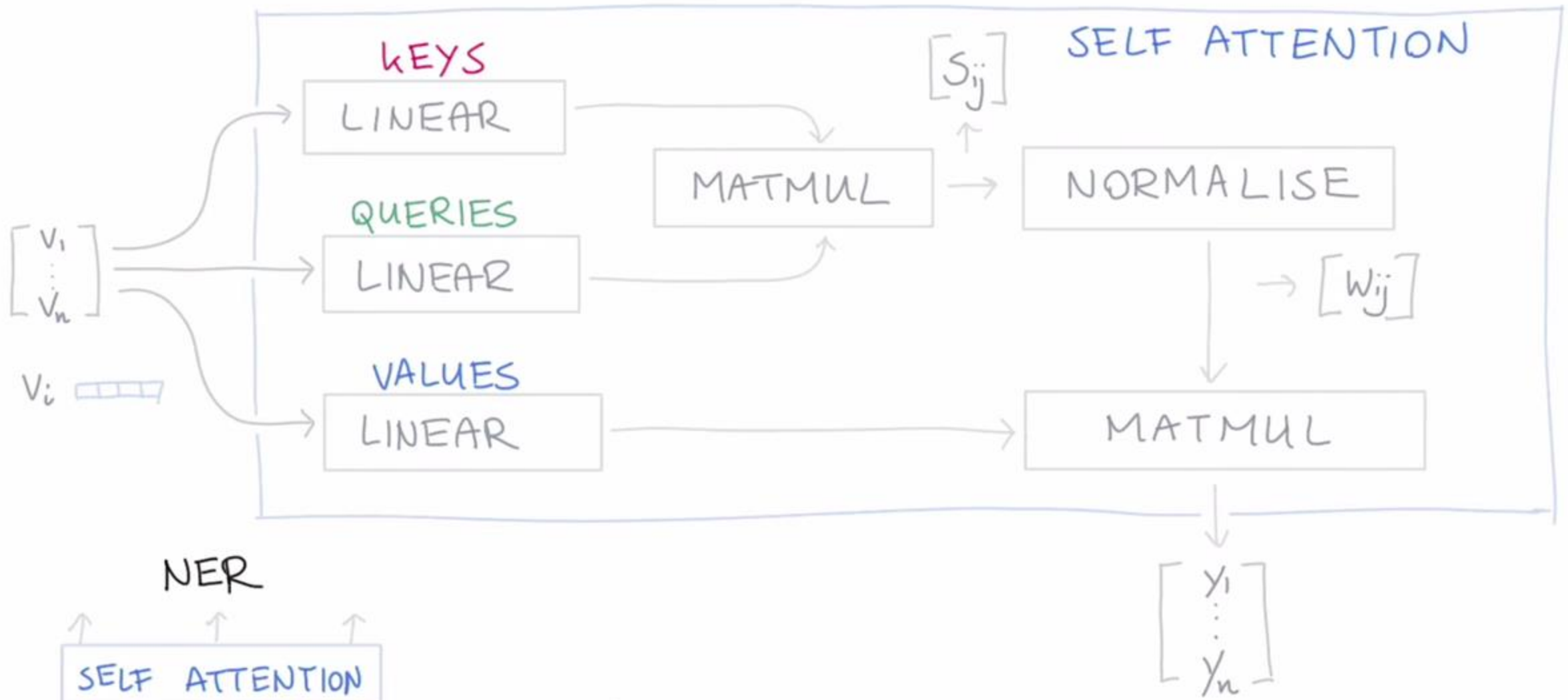
$1 \times \underline{k}$ $k \times k$ $1 \times k$

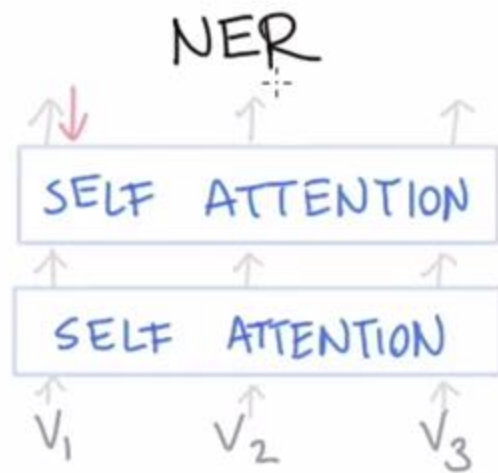
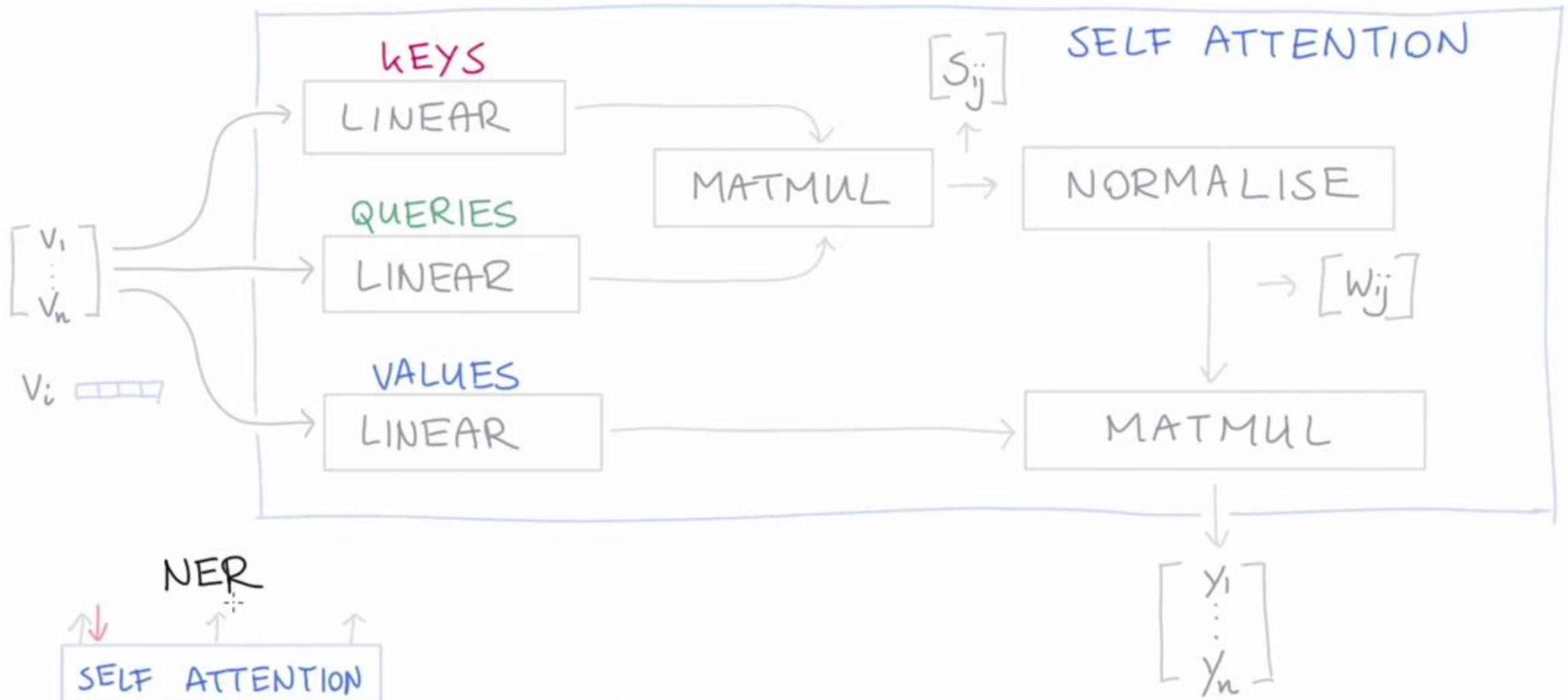
v_1M_k v_2M_k v_3M_k v_4M_k KEY

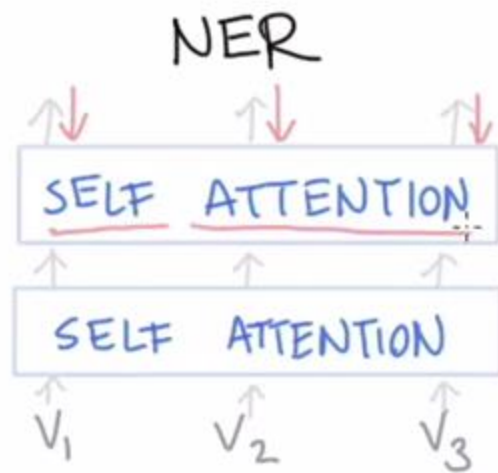
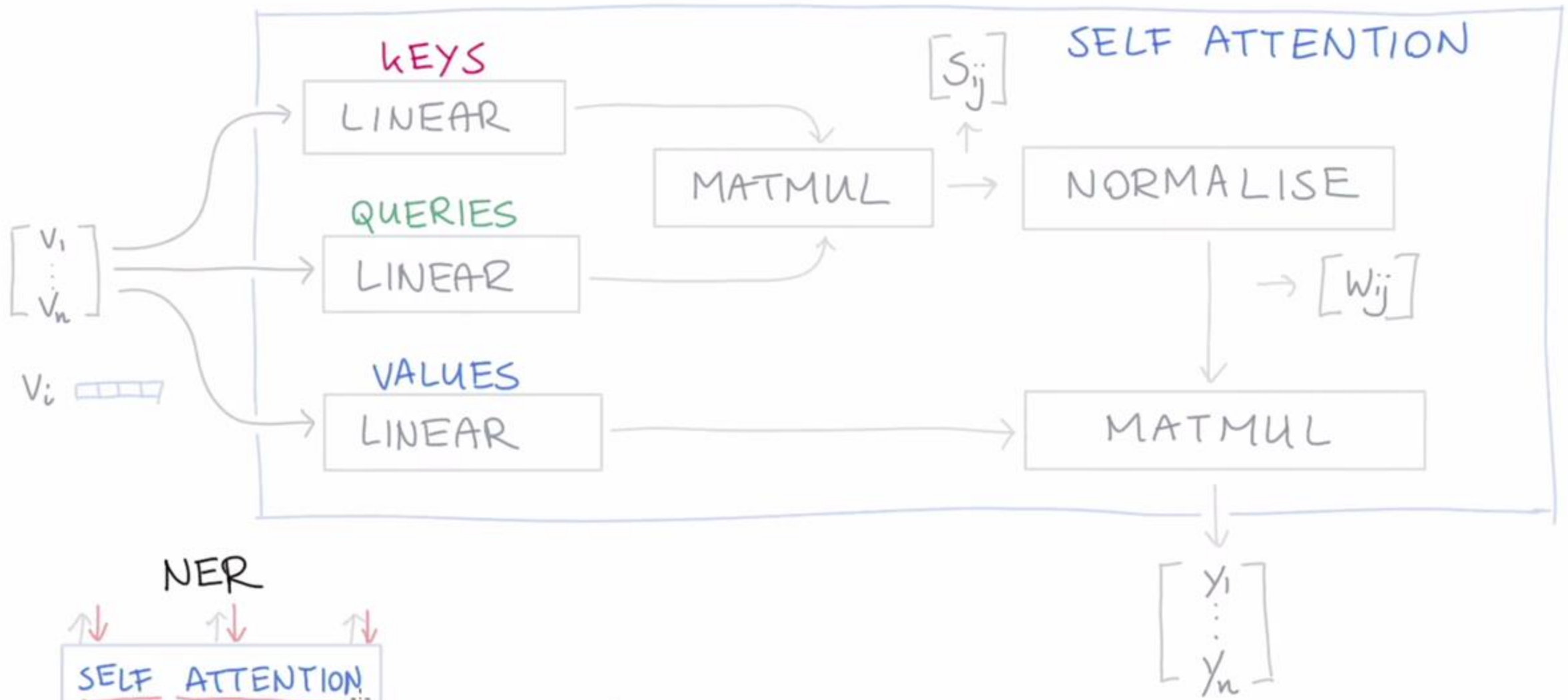
$\leftarrow v_3M_Q$

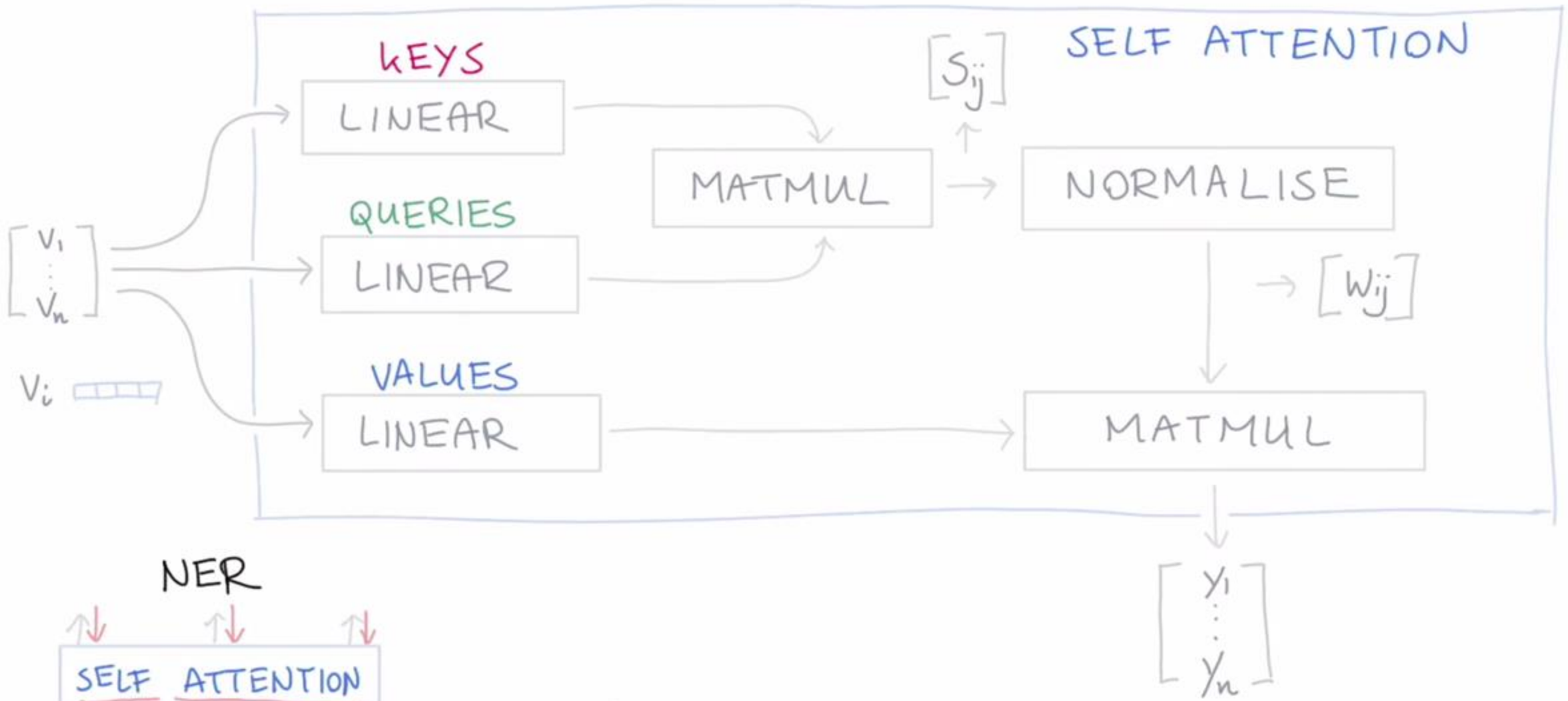




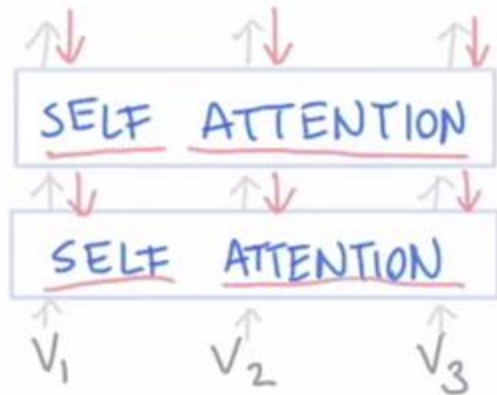


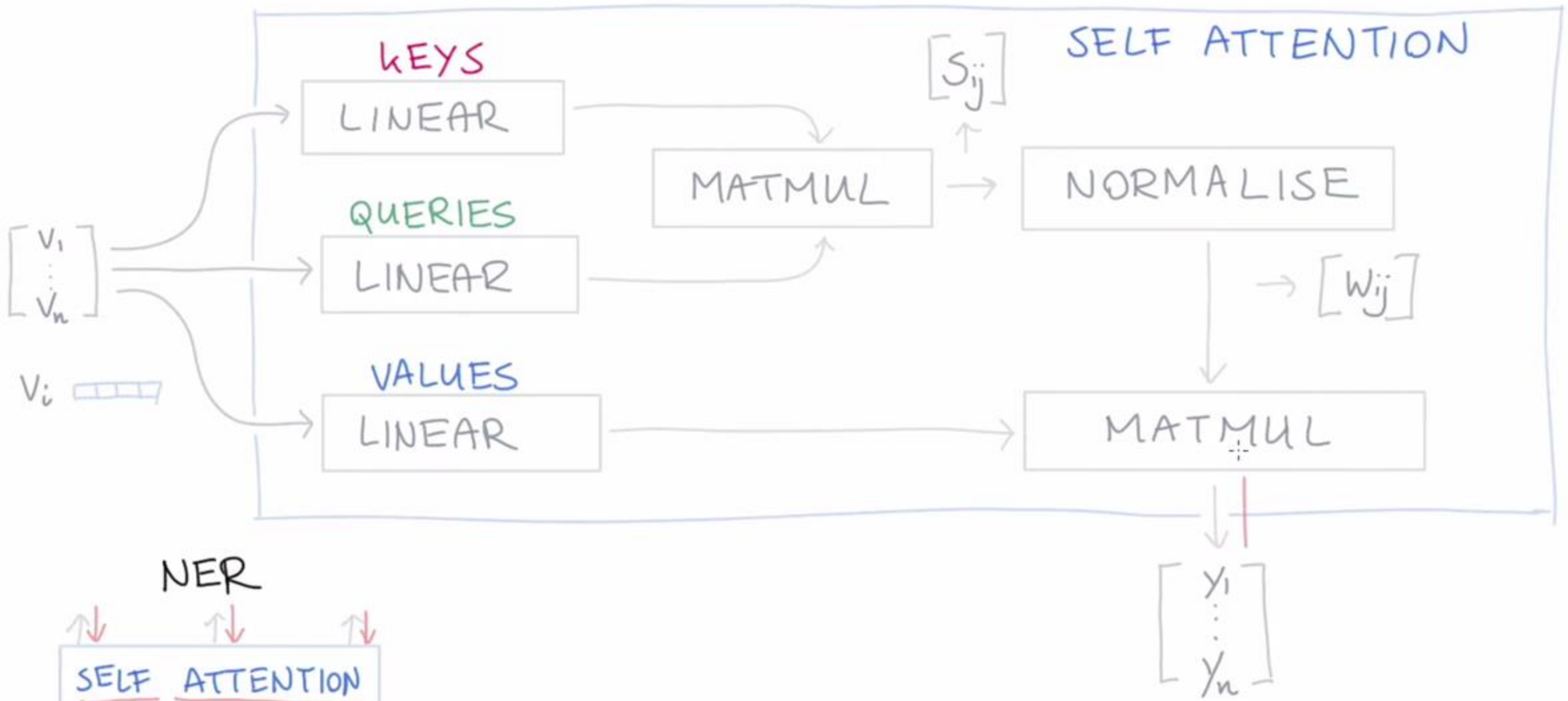




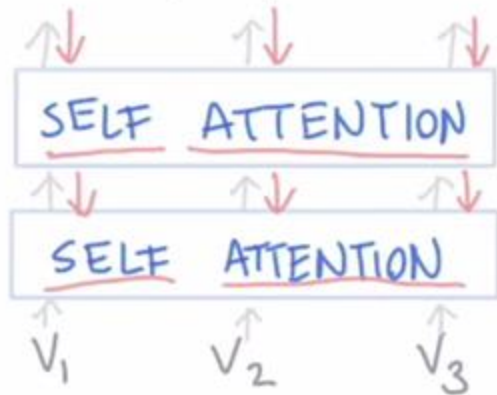


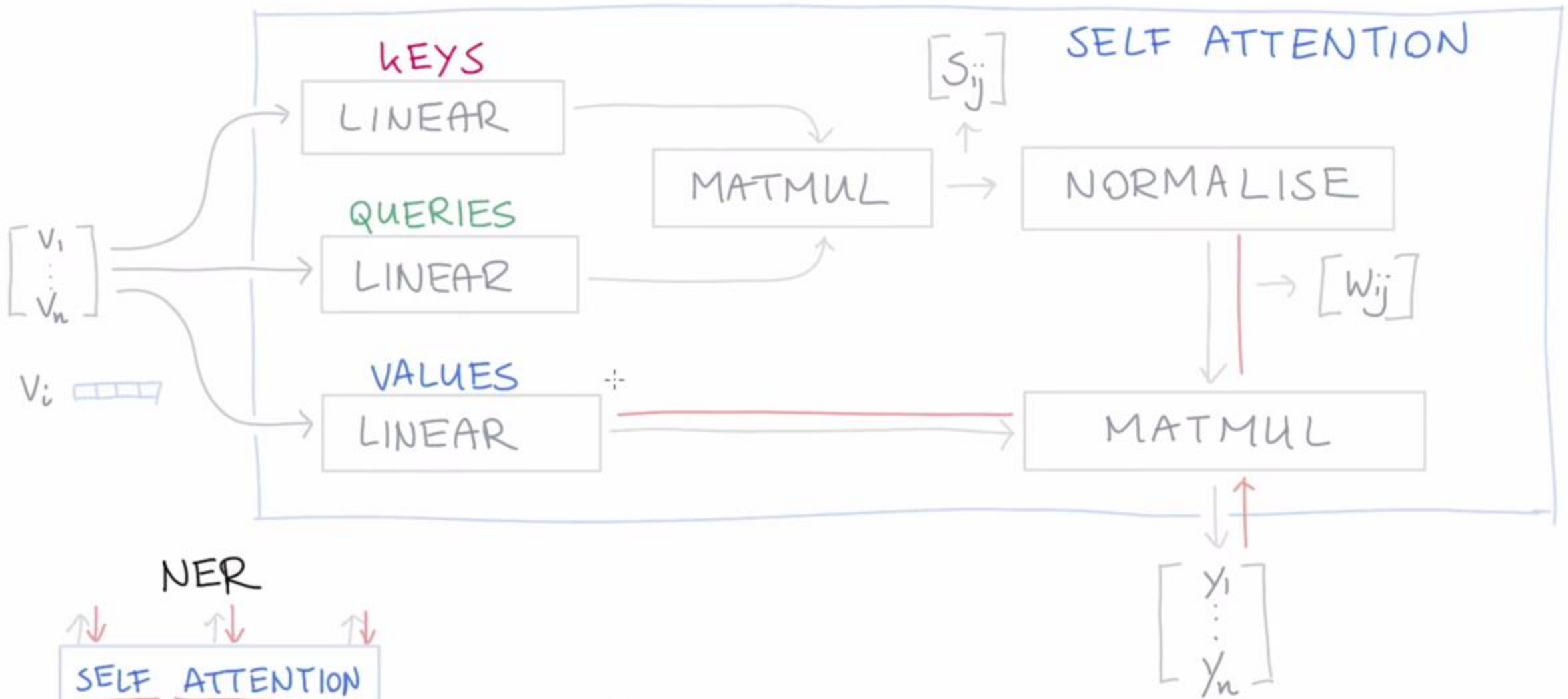
NER



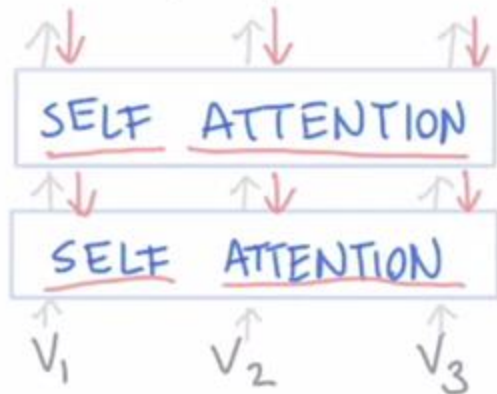


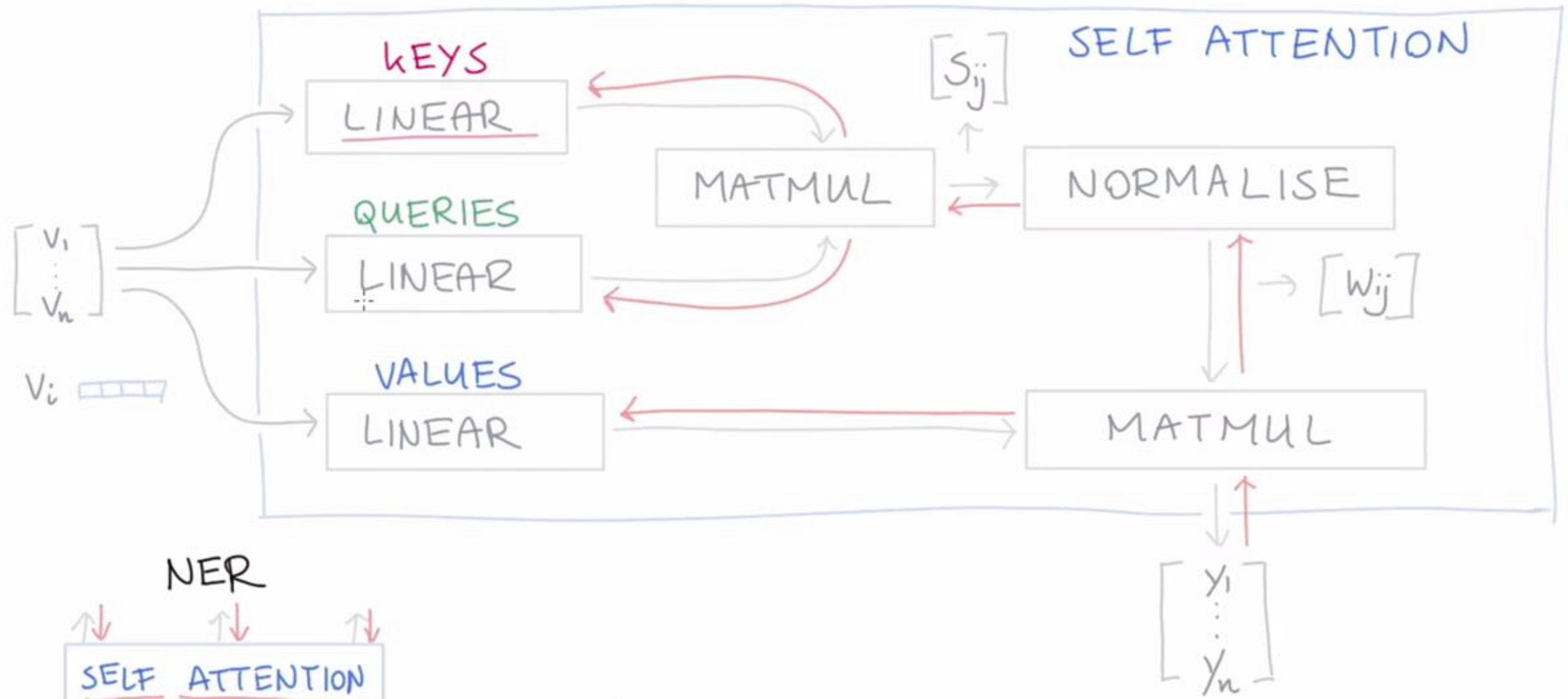
NER



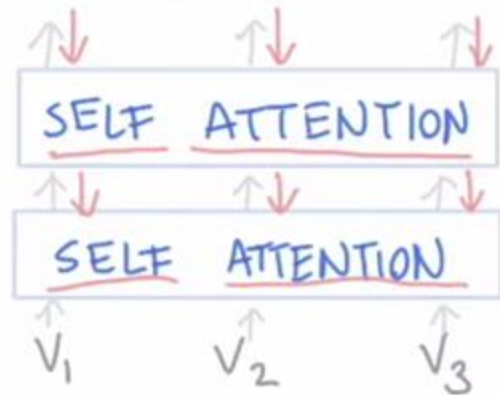


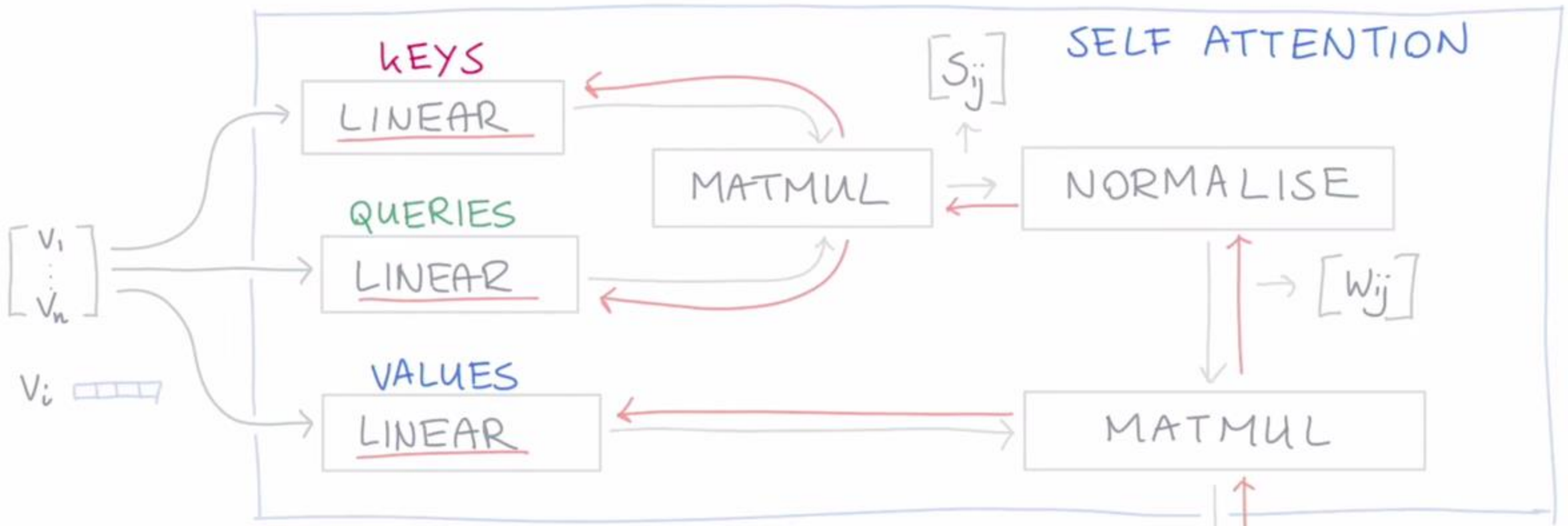
NER



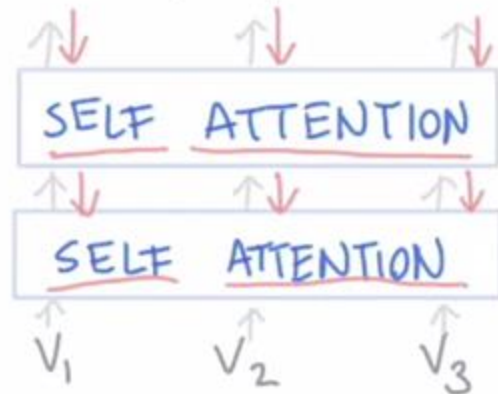


NER





NER



← click together +

Acknowledgments

These slides were adapted from the book

SPEECH and LANGUAGE PROCESSING: An
Introduction to Natural Language Processing, Computational
Linguistics, and Speech Recognition

and

some modifications from presentations and resources found
in the WEB by several scholars mentioned in references.

References

- https://slds-lmu.github.io/seminar_nlp_ss20/attention-and-self-attention-for-nlp.html
- [Attention? Attention! | Lil'Log \(lilianweng.github.io\)](#)

Reference materials

- <https://vlanc-lab.github.io/mu-nlp-course/teachings/fall2024-AI-schedule.html>
- Lecture notes
- (A) Speech and Language Processing by Daniel Jurafsky and James H. Martin
- (B) Natural Language Processing with Python. (updated edition based on Python 3 and NLTK 3) Steven Bird et al. O'Reilly Media

