CSC413 PA3

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Part 1

i)

```
[11] class MyGRUCell(nn.Module):
        def __init__(self, input_size, hidden_size):
             super(MyGRUCell, self).__init__()
             self.input_size = input_size
            self.hidden_size = hidden_size
             # FILL THIS IN
            ## Input linear layers
             self.Wiz = nn.Linear(input_size, hidden_size)
             self.Wir = nn.Linear(input_size, hidden_size)
            self.Wih = nn.Linear(input_size, hidden_size)
            ## Hidden linear layers
             self.Whz = nn.Linear(hidden_size, hidden_size)
             self.Whr = nn.Linear(hidden_size, hidden_size)
             self.Whh = nn.Linear(hidden_size, hidden_size)
        def forward(self, x, h_prev):
             """Forward pass of the GRU computation for one time step.
            Arguments
                x: batch_size x input_size
                 h_prev: batch_size x hidden_size
            h_new: batch_size x hidden_size
            # -----
             # FILL THIS IN
            z = F.sigmoid(self.Wiz(x) + self.Whz(h_prev))
             r = F.sigmoid(self.Wir(x) + self.Whr(h_prev))
             g = F.tanh(self.Wih(x) + r * self.Whh(h_prev))
            h_{new} = (1 - z) * g + z * h_{prev}
            return h_new
```

ii)

error mode 1: does not work well dealing consonant pairs like "sh"

input: shopping is fun

translated: oppingspay isway unnay

error mode 2: when a vowel letter is within word, translation is wrong.

input: his hair is smooth

translated: ishway airway isway otablyway

Part 2

$$\begin{aligned} &1)\\ &\widetilde{\alpha_i}^{(t)} = f(Q_t, K_i) = W_2(\max(0, W_1[Q_t; K_i] + b_1)) + b2\\ &\alpha_i^{(t)} = softmax(\widetilde{\alpha_i}^{(t)})\\ &c_t = \sum_{i=1}^T \alpha_i^{(t)} V_i \end{aligned}$$

2)

Part 3 Scaled Dot Product Attention

ScaledDotProduct

```
[ ] class ScaledDotAttention(nn.Module):
         def __init__(self, hidden_size):
             super(ScaledDotAttention, self).__init__()
             self.hidden_size = hidden_size
             self.Q = nn.Linear(hidden size, hidden size)
             self.K = nn.Linear(hidden_size, hidden_size)
self.V = nn.Linear(hidden_size, hidden_size)
             self.softmax = nn.Softmax(dim=1)
             self.scaling_factor = torch.rsqrt(torch.tensor(self.hidden_size, dtype= torch.float))
         def forward(self, queries, keys, values):
              ""The forward pass of the scaled dot attention mechanism.
                 queries: The current decoder hidden state, 2D or 3D tensor. (batch_size x (k) x hidden
                 keys: The encoder hidden states for each step of the input sequence. (batch_size x sec
                 values: The encoder hidden states for each step of the input sequence. (batch_size x :
                 context: weighted average of the values (batch_size x k x hidden_size)
                 attention_weights: Normalized attention weights for each encoder hidden state. (batch
             The output must be a softmax weighting over the \operatorname{seq}len annotations.
             # FILL THIS IN
             batch_size = queries.shape[0]
             q = self.Q(queries)
k = self.K(keys)
             v = self.V(values)
             unnormalized_attention = torch.bmm(k, q) * self.scaling_factor
             attention_weights = self.softmax(unnormalized_attention)
             {\tt context = torch.bmm(attention\_weights.transpose(1, 2), v)}
             return context, attention_weights
```

Causal Scaled Dot Product

```
class CausalScaledDotAttention(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, hidden_size):
        super(CausalScaledDotAttention, self).__init__()
        self.hidden_size = hidden_size
       self.neg_inf = torch.tensor(-1e7)
        self.Q = nn.Linear(hidden_size, hidden_size)
        self.K = nn.Linear(hidden_size, hidden_size)
        self.V = nn.Linear(hidden_size, hidden_size)
        self.softmax = nn.Softmax(dim=1)
        self.scaling_factor = torch.rsqrt(torch.tensor(self.hidden_size, dtype= torch.float))
    def forward(self, queries, keys, values):
        """The forward pass of the scaled dot attention mechanism.
       Arguments:
            queries: The current decoder hidden state, 2D or 3D tensor. (batch_size x (k) x hidden_si
            keys: The encoder hidden states for each step of the input sequence. (batch_size x seq_le
            values: The encoder hidden states for each step of the input sequence. (batch_size x seq_
            context: weighted average of the values (batch_size x k x hidden_size)
            attention_weights: Normalized attention weights for each encoder hidden state. (batch_siz
        The output must be a softmax weighting over the seq_len annotations. \hfill """
        # FILL THIS IN
       batch_size = queries.shape[0]
        q = self.Q(queries)
        k = self.K(keys)
        v = self.V(values)
        q = torch.transpose(q, 1, 2)
        unnormalized_attention = torch.bmm(k, q) * self.scaling_factor
       mask = torch.ones(unnormalized_attention.size()).byte().cuda()
        unnormalized_attention = unnormalized_attention.masked_fill_(mask.tril()==0, self.neg_inf)
        attention_weights = self.softmax(unnormalized_attention)
        context = torch.bmm(attention_weights.transpose(1, 2) , v)
        return context, attention_weights
```

Transformer Encoder

```
self.vocab_size = vocab_size
self.hidden_size = hidden_size
self.num_layers = num_layers
self.opts = opts
                self.embedding = nn.Embedding(vocab_size, hidden_size)
                \# IMPORTANT CORRECTION: NON-CAUSAL ATTENTION SHOULD HAVE BEEN \# USED IN THE TRANSFORMER ENCODER.
                 # NEW VERSION:
                self.self_attentions = nn.ModuleList([ScaledDotAttention(
                                               hidden_size=hidden_size,
) for i in range(self.num_layers)])
                # PREVIONS VERSION:
# self.self_attentions = nn.ModuleList([CausalScaledDotAttention(
                self.positional_encodings = self.create_positional_encodings()
           def forward(self, inputs):
    """Forward pass of the encoder RNN.
                Arguments:
                     inputs: Input token indexes across a batch for all time steps in the sequence. (batch_size x seq_len)
                Returns:
annotations: The hidden states computed at each step of the input sequence. (batch_size x seq_len x hidden_size) hidden: The final hidden state of the encoder, for each sequence in a batch. (batch_size x hidden_size)
                batch_size, seq_len = inputs.size()
                 # FILL THIS IN - START
                 encoded = self.embedding(inputs) # batch_size x seq_len x hidden_size
                # Add positinal embeddings from self.create_positional_encodings. (a'la https://arxiv.org/pdf/1706.03762.pdf, section 3.5) encoded = encoded + self.positional_encodings[:seq_len]
                 annotations = encoded
                for i in range(self.num_layers):
                   new_annotations, self_attention_weights = self.self_attentions[i](annotations, annotations, annotations)  # batch_size x seresidual_annotations = annotations + new_annotations
new_annotations = self.attention_mips[i](residual_annotations)
annotations = residual_annotations + new_annotations
                 # FILL THIS IN - END
                \ensuremath{\mbox{\#}} Transformer encoder does not have a last hidden layer return annotations, None
```

TransformerDecoder

```
def forward(self, inputs, annotations, hidden_init):
         """Forward pass of the attention-based decoder RNN.
        Arguments:
               inputs: Input token indexes across a batch for all the time step. (batch_size x decoder_seq_len)
                annotations: The encoder hidden states for each step of the input.
                                           sequence. (batch_size x seq_len x hidden_size)
                hidden_init: Not used in the transformer decoder
        Returns:
                output: Un-normalized scores for each token in the vocabulary, across a batch for all the decoding time steps. (batch
                \textbf{attentions: The stacked attention weights applied to the encoder annotations (batch\_size \ x \ encoder\_seq\_len \ x \ decoder\_seq_len \ x \ decoder_seq_len \ x \ decoder_seq
       batch_size, seq_len = inputs.size()
        embed = self.embedding(inputs) # batch_size x seq_len x hidden_size
        # THIS LINE WAS ADDED AS A CORRECTION.
        embed = embed + self.positional_encodings[:seq_len]
        encoder_attention_weights_list = []
        self_attention_weights_list = []
        contexts = embed
        for i in range(self.num_layers):
            # FILL THIS IN - START
            new_contexts, self_attention_weights = self.self_attentions[i](embed, annotations, annotations) # batch_size x seq_le:
            residual_contexts = contexts + new_contexts
            new_contexts, encoder_attention_weights = self.encoder_attentions[i](residual_contexts, annotations, annotations)# bat
            residual_contexts = residual_contexts + new_contexts
            new_contexts = self.attention_mlps[i](residual_contexts)
            contexts = residual contexts + new contexts
            # FILL THIS IN - END
            encoder_attention_weights_list.append(encoder_attention_weights)
            {\tt self\_attention\_weights\_list.append(self\_attention\_weights)}
        output = self.out(contexts)
        encoder_attention_weights = torch.stack(encoder_attention_weights_list)
        self_attention_weights = torch.stack(self_attention_weights_list)
         return output, (encoder_attention_weights, self_attention_weights)
```

Question 5 Question 6

Part 4

Question 1 Instead of using ReLU, we can use \tanh as activation function.

Question 3

```
[31] what_is("twelve minus fourteen")
            negative
   [32] what_is("twelve plus fourteen")

positive

p
[33] what_is("eight plus thousand")

  positive

   [34] what_is("eight minus thousand")
               □ negative
[35] what_is("thousand minus eight")

  positive

[36] what_is("eight minus thousand")
            □ negative
[37] what_is("1 minus 14")

    negative
    negative

[39] what_is("1 minus two")
            positive
[40] what_is("one minus two")
            □ negative
[41] what_is("three minus two minus eight")
            □ negative
[42] what_is("three minus two")

    negative
    negative

[43] what_is("one minus one minus one")

positive

p
   [44] what_is("one minus one minus one plus ten")

  positive

   [45] what_is("one minus one plus ten minus one")

positive

p
[46] what_is("minus three plus eight")

  positive
```

- 1. zero result are often missing.
- 2. 3 term calculation does not work well