

Attention & Transformer

CS XXX: Introduction to Large Language Models

Attention Intuition

- Intuition: a representation of meaning of a word should be different in different contexts!

The **chicken** didn't cross the road because **it** was too tired

A curved blue arrow originates from the word 'it' (which is circled in red) and points to the word 'chicken' (which is in bold red).

The chicken didn't cross the **road** because **it** was too wide

A curved blue arrow originates from the word 'it' (which is circled in yellow) and points to the word 'road' (which is in bold yellow).

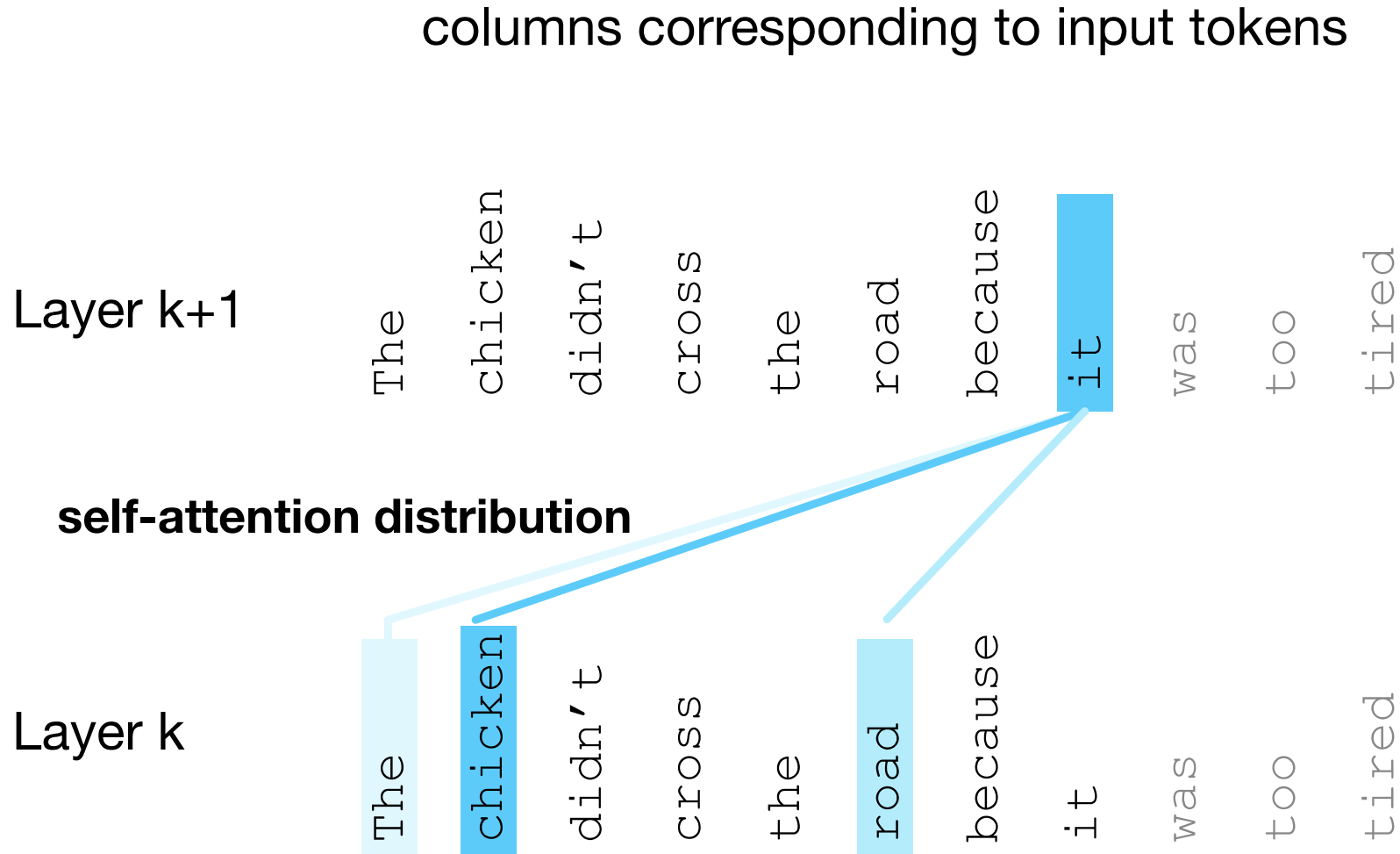
- “it” has a different meaning in different contexts

Attention Intuition

- Intuition: a representation of meaning of a word should be different in different contexts!
- Contextual Embedding: each word has a different vector that expresses different meanings depending on the surrounding words
- How to compute contextual embeddings?
 - **Attention**

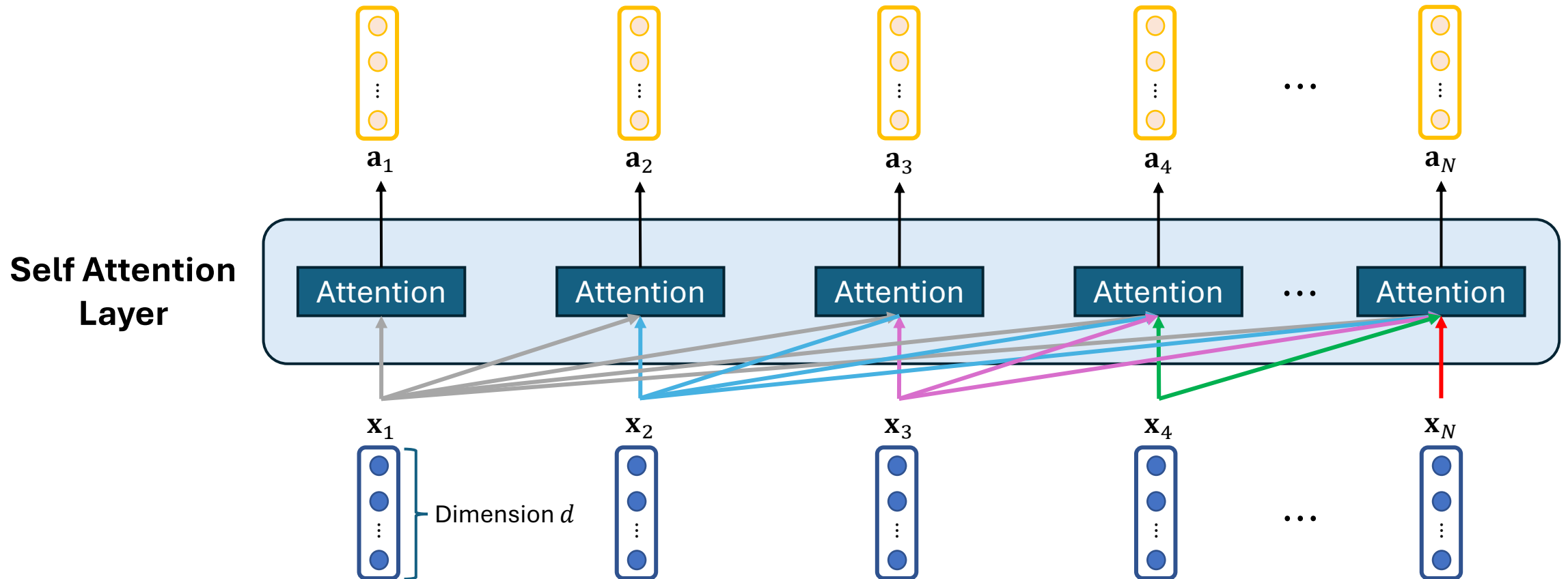
Attention Intuition

- Attention is comparison of input to other input elements.



Attention Intuition

- A mechanism for helping compute the embedding for a token by selectively attending to and integrating information from surrounding tokens (at the previous layer).



Attention Intuition

- Self Attention (Simplified)
 - Given a sequence of token embeddings:

$$\mathbf{x}_1 \quad \mathbf{x}_2 \quad \mathbf{x}_3 \quad \mathbf{x}_4 \quad \mathbf{x}_5 \quad \mathbf{x}_6 \quad \mathbf{x}_7 \quad \mathbf{x}_i$$

- Produce: \mathbf{a}_i = a weighted sum of \mathbf{x}_1 through \mathbf{x}_7 (and \mathbf{x}_i) Weighted by their similarity to \mathbf{x}_i

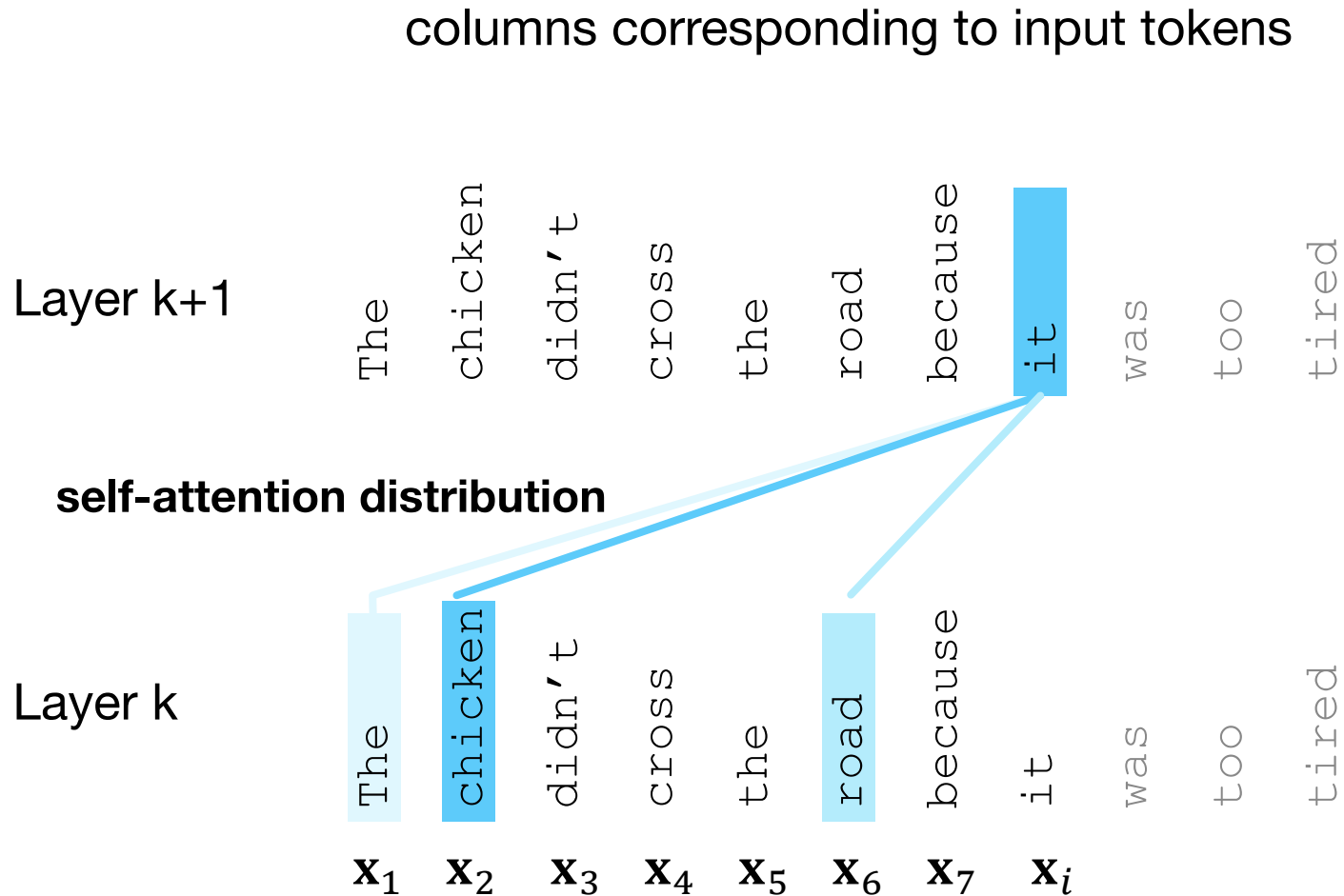
$$\text{Score}_{ij} = \mathbf{x}_i \cdot \mathbf{x}_j, \quad \forall j \leq i$$

$$\alpha_{ij} = \text{Softmax}(\text{Score}_{ij}), \quad \forall j \leq i$$

$$\mathbf{a}_i = \sum_{j \leq i} \alpha_{ij} \mathbf{x}_j$$

Attention Intuition

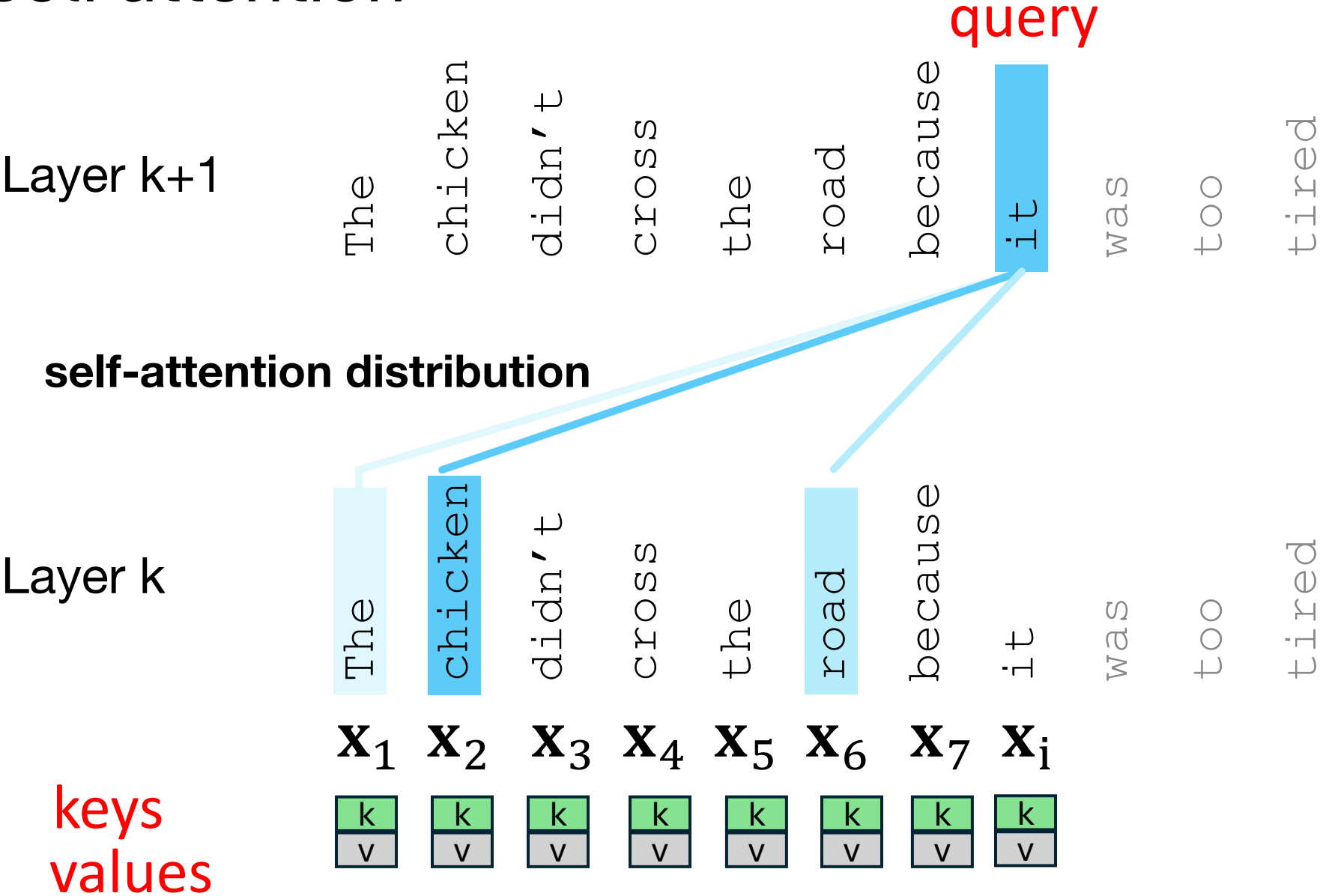
- Self Attention (Simplified)



Actual self attention

- An Actual Attention Head: slightly more complicated
- High-level idea: instead of using vectors (like \mathbf{x}_4) directly, we'll represent \mathbf{x}_i in 3 separate roles (projection vectors of \mathbf{x}_i):
 - **query**: as the current element being compared to the preceding inputs.
 - **key**: as a preceding input that is being compared to the current element to determine a similarity
 - **value**: a value of a preceding element that gets weighted and summed

Actual self attention



Actual self attention

- We'll use matrices to project each vector \mathbf{x}_i into a representation of its role as query, key, value:
 - **query:** $\mathbf{W}^Q \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d_k}$
 - **key:** $\mathbf{W}^K \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d_k}$
 - **value:** $\mathbf{W}^V \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d_v}$

$$\mathbf{q}_i = \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{W}^Q$$

$$\mathbf{k}_i = \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{W}^K$$

$$\mathbf{v}_i = \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{W}^V$$

Actual self attention

- Given these 3 representation of \mathbf{x}_i

$$\mathbf{q}_i = \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{W}^Q$$

$$\mathbf{k}_i = \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{W}^K$$

$$\mathbf{v}_i = \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{W}^V$$

- To compute similarity of current element \mathbf{x}_i with some prior element \mathbf{x}_j
 - We'll use dot product between \mathbf{q}_i and \mathbf{k}_j .
 - And instead of summing up \mathbf{x}_j , we'll sum up \mathbf{v}_j

Actual self attention

$$\mathbf{q}_i = \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{W}^Q \quad \mathbf{k}_i = \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{W}^K \quad \mathbf{v}_i = \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{W}^V$$

$$\text{score}_{ij} = \frac{\mathbf{q}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j}{\sqrt{d_k}}, \quad \forall j \leq i$$

$$\alpha_{ij} = \text{Softmax}(\text{Score}_{ij}), \quad \forall j \leq i$$

$$\mathbf{a}_i = \sum_{j \leq i} \alpha_{ij} \mathbf{v}_j$$

Actual self attention

Visual look of calculating \mathbf{a}_3

$$\mathbf{q}_i = \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{W}^Q$$

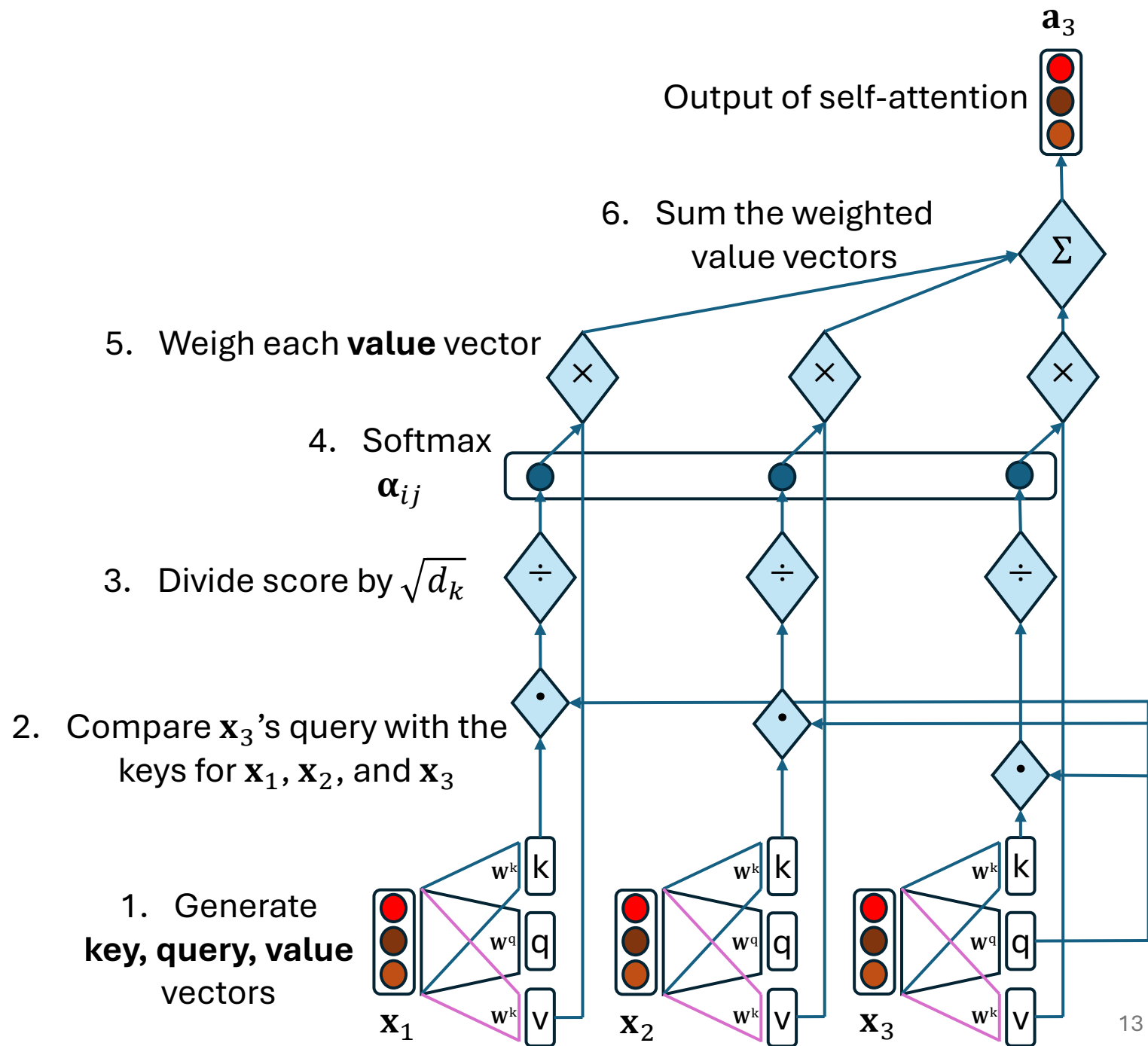
$$\mathbf{k}_i = \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{W}^K$$

$$\mathbf{v}_i = \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{W}^V$$

$$\text{score}_{ij} = \frac{\mathbf{q}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j}{\sqrt{d_k}}, \quad \forall j \leq i$$

$$\alpha_{ij} = \text{Softmax}(\text{Score}_{ij}), \quad \forall j \leq i$$

$$\mathbf{a}_i = \sum_{j \leq i} \alpha_{ij} \mathbf{v}_j$$

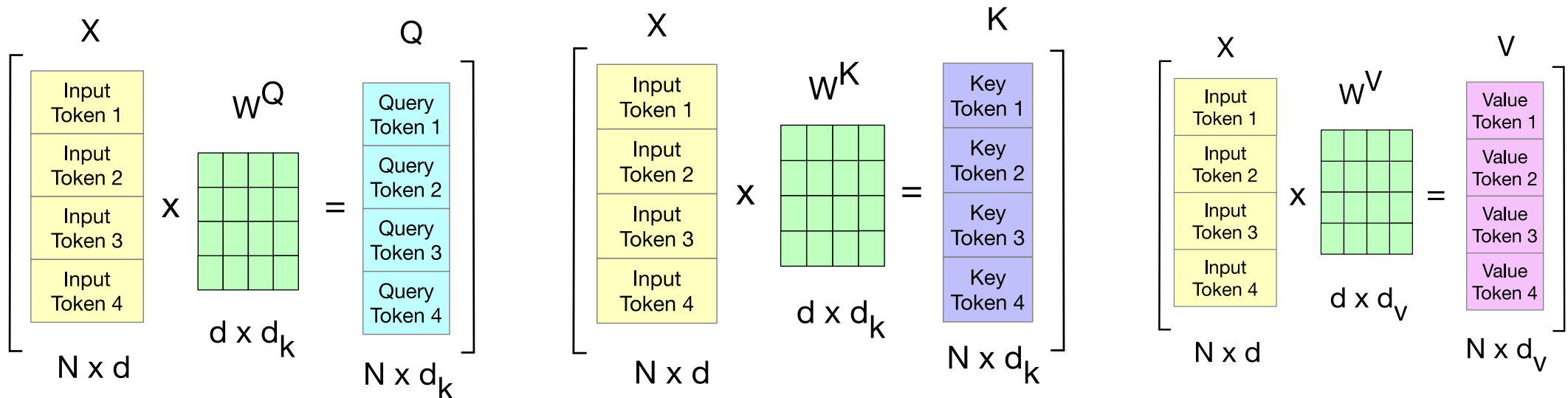


Actual self attention

Parallelizing Computation using Input Matrix \mathbf{X}

- We can pack the N tokens of the input sequence into a single matrix \mathbf{X} of size $[N \times d]$.
- Each row of \mathbf{X} is the embedding of one token of the input.
- \mathbf{X} can have 1K - 32K rows, each of the dimensionality of the embedding d (the **model dimension**)

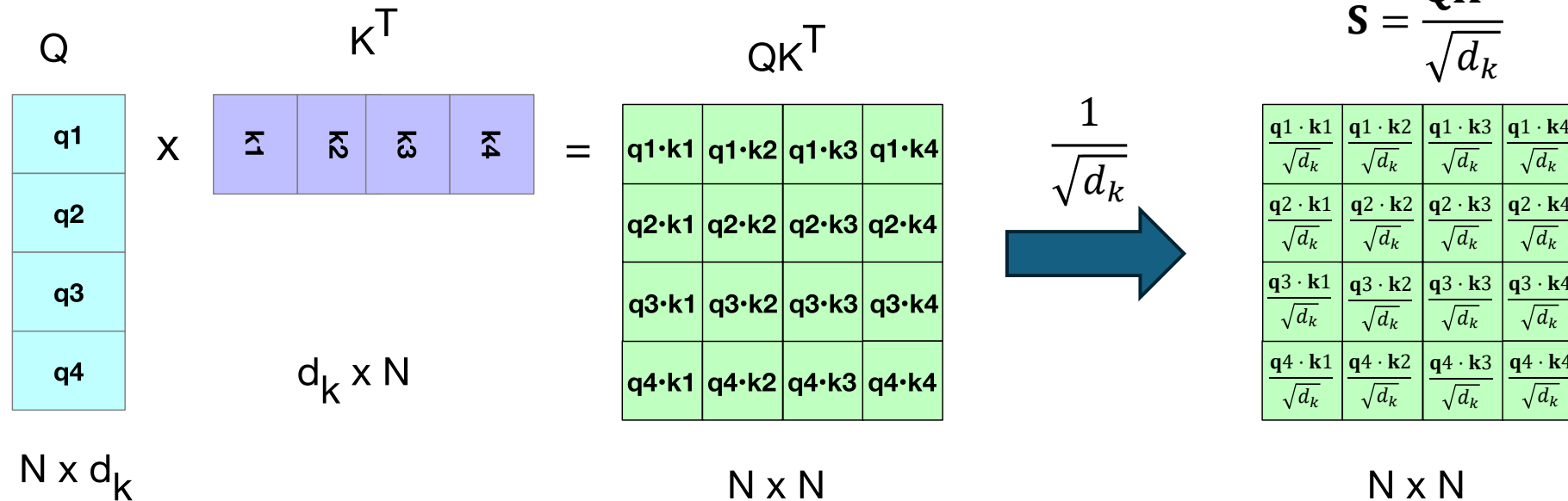
$$\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{XW}^Q; \quad \mathbf{K} = \mathbf{XW}^K; \quad \mathbf{V} = \mathbf{XW}^V$$



Actual self attention

Parallelizing Computation using Input Matrix X

$$\text{Score (S)} = \frac{\mathbf{QK}^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}$$



Actual self attention

Parallelizing Computation using Input Matrix **X**

- **Attention score (α)** = $\text{softmax}\left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right)$

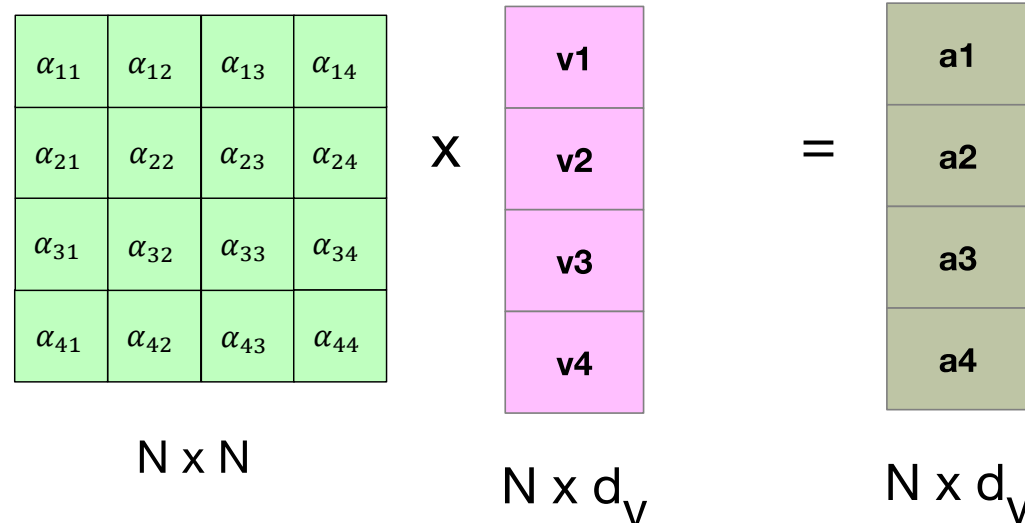
softmax $\left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}} \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \frac{q1 \cdot k1}{\sqrt{d_k}} & \frac{q1 \cdot k2}{\sqrt{d_k}} & \frac{q1 \cdot k3}{\sqrt{d_k}} & \frac{q1 \cdot k4}{\sqrt{d_k}} \\ \hline \frac{q2 \cdot k1}{\sqrt{d_k}} & \frac{q2 \cdot k2}{\sqrt{d_k}} & \frac{q2 \cdot k3}{\sqrt{d_k}} & \frac{q2 \cdot k4}{\sqrt{d_k}} \\ \hline \frac{q3 \cdot k1}{\sqrt{d_k}} & \frac{q3 \cdot k2}{\sqrt{d_k}} & \frac{q3 \cdot k3}{\sqrt{d_k}} & \frac{q3 \cdot k4}{\sqrt{d_k}} \\ \hline \frac{q4 \cdot k1}{\sqrt{d_k}} & \frac{q4 \cdot k2}{\sqrt{d_k}} & \frac{q4 \cdot k3}{\sqrt{d_k}} & \frac{q4 \cdot k4}{\sqrt{d_k}} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ N \times N \end{array} \right] = \begin{array}{c} \alpha \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \alpha_{13} & \alpha_{14} \\ \hline \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{23} & \alpha_{24} \\ \hline \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{33} & \alpha_{34} \\ \hline \alpha_{41} & \alpha_{42} & \alpha_{43} & \alpha_{44} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ N \times N \end{array}$

Actual self attention

Parallelizing Computation using Input Matrix \mathbf{X}

- An attention vector for each input token

$$\text{Self-Attention } (\mathbf{A}) = \underset{\mathbf{V}}{\underset{\alpha}{\text{softmax}}} \left(\underset{\mathbf{A}}{\frac{\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{K}^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}} \right) \mathbf{V}$$



Actual self attention

Masking the future: Masked Self-Attention

$$\text{Self-Attention (A)} = \left(\text{softmax} \left(\text{mask} \left(\frac{\mathbf{QK}^T}{\sqrt{d_k}} \right) \right) \right) \mathbf{V}$$

- Add $-\infty$ to cells in upper triangle
- The softmax will turn it to 0

$\frac{\mathbf{QK}^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}$

mask

$\frac{q_1 \cdot k_1}{\sqrt{d_k}}$	$\frac{q_1 \cdot k_2}{\sqrt{d_k}}$	$\frac{q_1 \cdot k_3}{\sqrt{d_k}}$	$\frac{q_1 \cdot k_4}{\sqrt{d_k}}$
$\frac{q_2 \cdot k_1}{\sqrt{d_k}}$	$\frac{q_2 \cdot k_2}{\sqrt{d_k}}$	$\frac{q_2 \cdot k_3}{\sqrt{d_k}}$	$\frac{q_2 \cdot k_4}{\sqrt{d_k}}$
$\frac{q_3 \cdot k_1}{\sqrt{d_k}}$	$\frac{q_3 \cdot k_2}{\sqrt{d_k}}$	$\frac{q_3 \cdot k_3}{\sqrt{d_k}}$	$\frac{q_3 \cdot k_4}{\sqrt{d_k}}$
$\frac{q_4 \cdot k_1}{\sqrt{d_k}}$	$\frac{q_4 \cdot k_2}{\sqrt{d_k}}$	$\frac{q_4 \cdot k_3}{\sqrt{d_k}}$	$\frac{q_4 \cdot k_4}{\sqrt{d_k}}$

$N \times N$

=

$\frac{q_1 \cdot k_1}{\sqrt{d_k}}$	$-\infty$	$-\infty$	$-\infty$
$\frac{q_2 \cdot k_1}{\sqrt{d_k}}$	$\frac{q_2 \cdot k_2}{\sqrt{d_k}}$	$-\infty$	$-\infty$
$\frac{q_3 \cdot k_1}{\sqrt{d_k}}$	$\frac{q_3 \cdot k_2}{\sqrt{d_k}}$	$\frac{q_3 \cdot k_3}{\sqrt{d_k}}$	$-\infty$
$\frac{q_4 \cdot k_1}{\sqrt{d_k}}$	$\frac{q_4 \cdot k_2}{\sqrt{d_k}}$	$\frac{q_4 \cdot k_3}{\sqrt{d_k}}$	$\frac{q_4 \cdot k_4}{\sqrt{d_k}}$

$N \times N$

Multi-head Self Attention

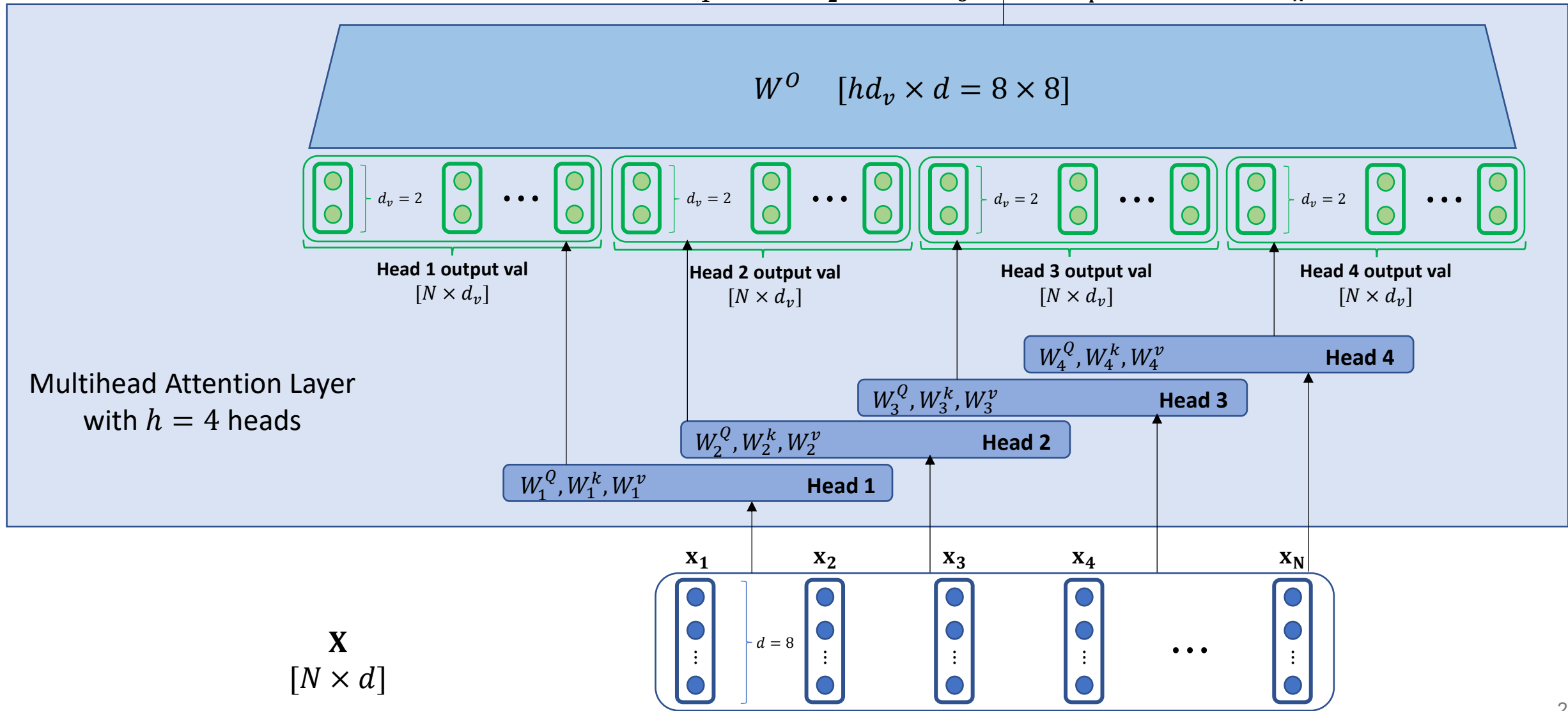
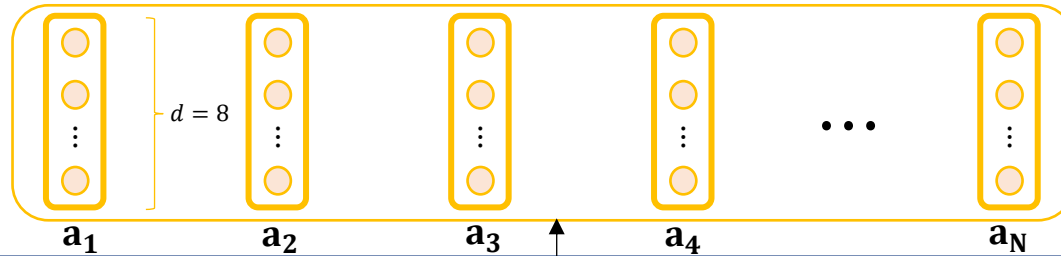
$$\mathbf{Q}^i = \mathbf{XW}^{\mathbf{Q}^i} \quad \mathbf{K}^i = \mathbf{XW}^{\mathbf{K}^i} \quad \mathbf{V}^i = \mathbf{XW}^{\mathbf{V}^i}$$

$$\text{head}_i = \text{Self-Attention}(\mathbf{A}) = \left(\text{softmax} \left(\frac{\mathbf{Q}^i \mathbf{K}^{\mathbf{T}}}{\sqrt{d_k}} \right) \right) \mathbf{V}$$

$$\text{MultiHead Attention}(\mathbf{M}) = (\text{head}_1 \oplus \text{head}_2 \dots \oplus \text{head}_h) \mathbf{W}^0$$

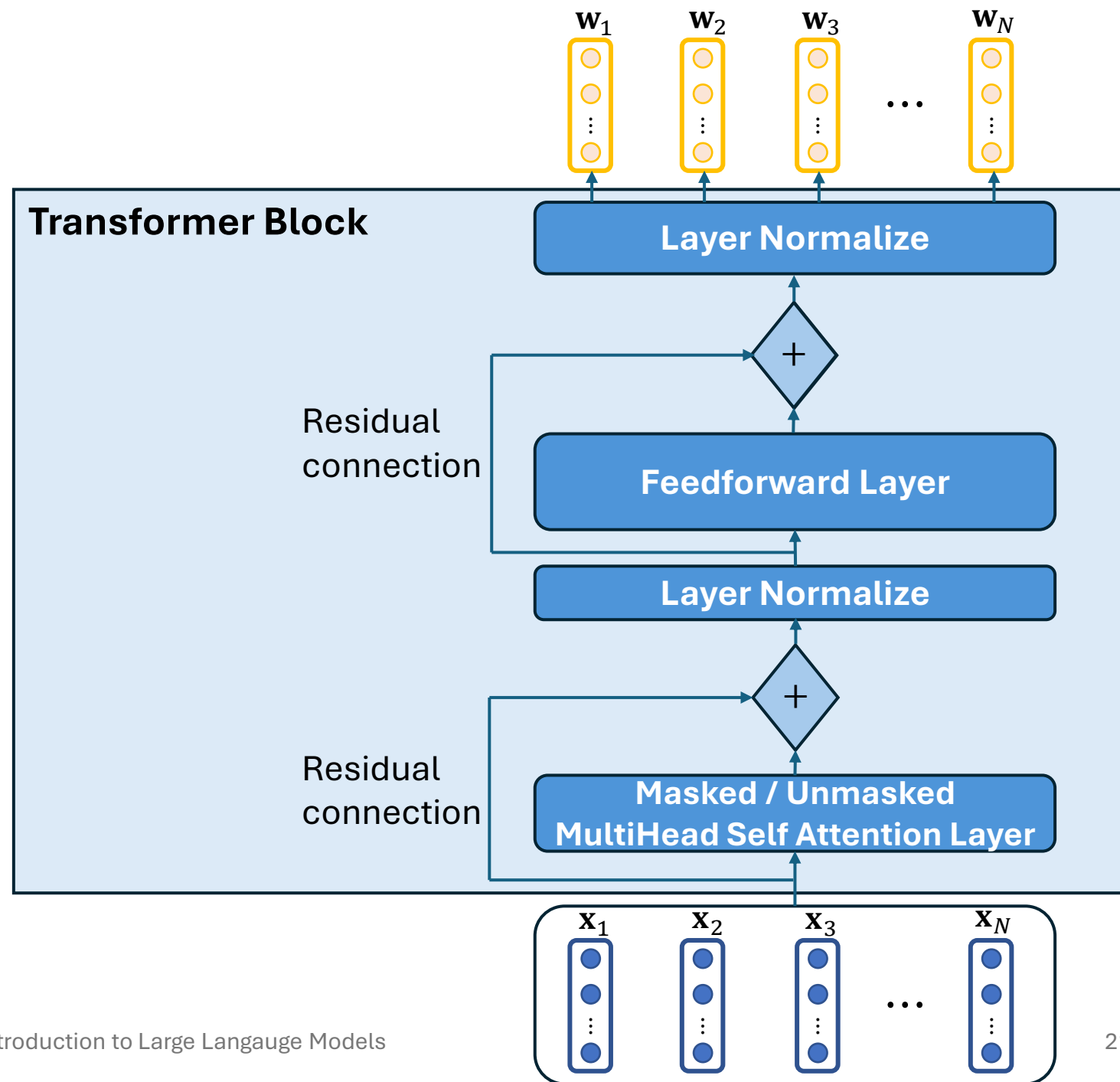
Multi-head Self Attention

$$\mathbf{M}$$
$$[N \times d]$$



Transformer

The true power of attention was first explored in the well known “**Attention is all you need**” paper released in 2017. The authors proposed a network architecture called the ***Transformer*** which was solely based on the attention mechanism. This architecture is now the basis for Large Language Models (LLMs)

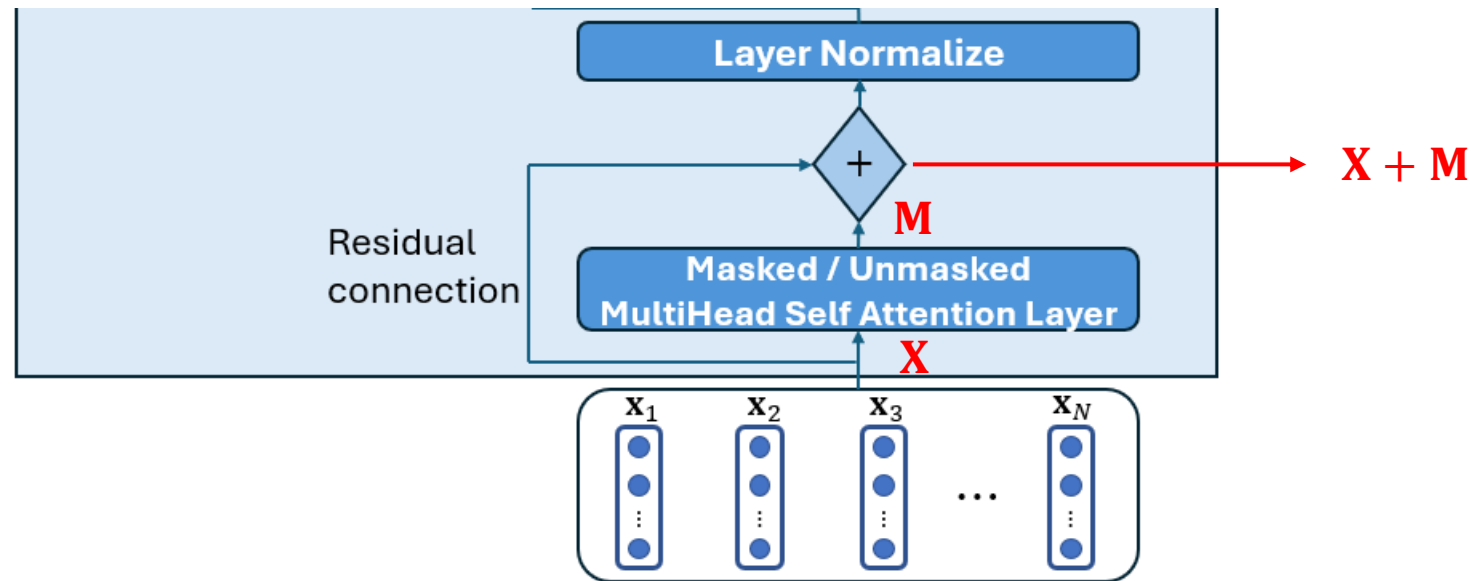


Transformer

- Residual Connection

- In deep networks, residual connections are connections that pass information from a lower layer to a higher layer without going through the intermediate layer.
- Residual connections in transformers are implemented by adding a layer's input vector to its output vector before passing it forward.

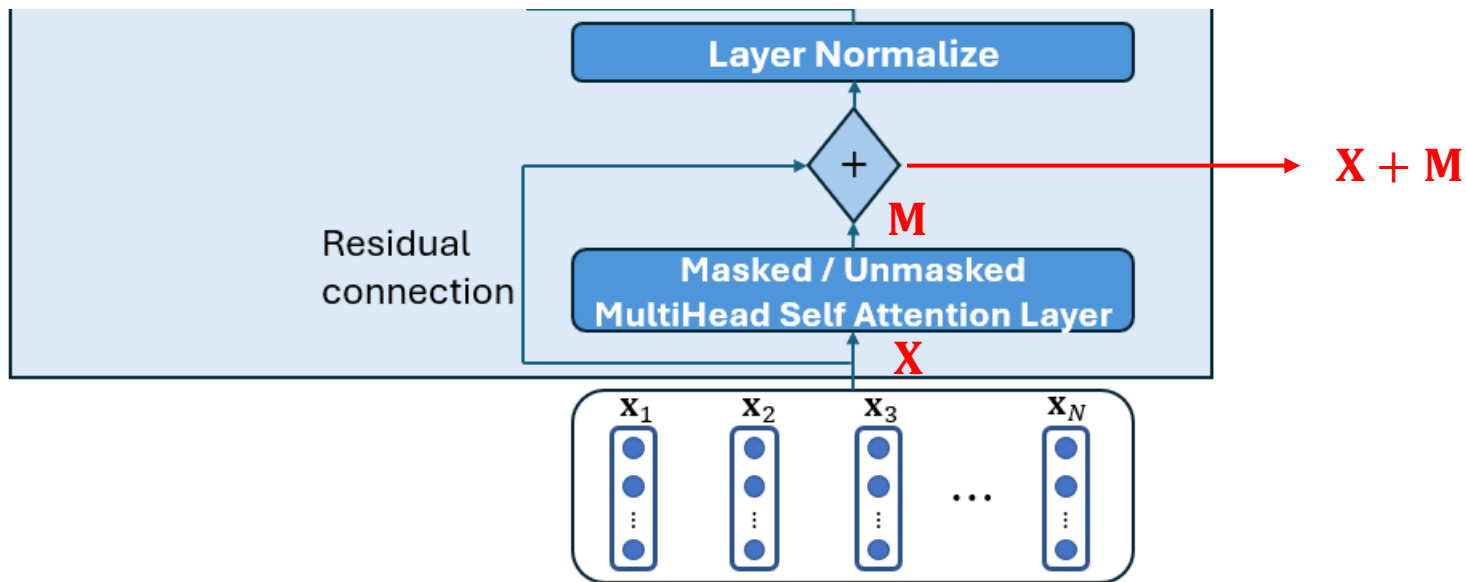
$\mathbf{X} + \text{output of MultiHead self attention}$



Transformer

- Residual Connection

- Residual connections in transformers are implemented by adding a layer's input vector to its output vector before passing it forward.



Input Embeddings

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Output of Attention

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 1.0 & 1.5 \\ 2.0 & 2.5 & 3.0 \\ 3.5 & 4.0 & 4.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{M} = \mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 3.0 & 4.5 \\ 6.0 & 7.5 & 9.0 \\ 10.5 & 12.0 & 13.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Transformer

- Layer Normalization

- Layer normalization (LayerNorm) is a normalization technique applied across the **features** of a vector. It standardizes the input by normalizing its mean and variance for each input vector independently.
- The input to layer norm is a single vector of dimensionality d and the output is that vector normalized, again of dimensionality d

Transformer

- Layer Normalization

- Layer normalization (LayerNorm) is a normalization technique applied across the **features** of a vector. It standardizes the input by normalizing its mean and variance for each input vector independently.
- The input to layer norm is a single vector \mathbf{x} of dimensionality d and the output is that vector normalized, again of dimensionality d

$$\mu = \frac{1}{d} \sum_{i=1}^d x_i$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{d} \sum_{i=1}^d (x_i - \mu)^2}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{X}} = \frac{(\mathbf{x} - \mu)}{\sigma}$$

$$\text{LayerNorm}(\mathbf{x}) = \gamma \hat{\mathbf{X}} + \beta$$

Transformer

- Layer Normalization

Assume the sum of input embeddings and the output of the multihead attention layer is

$$\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{M} = \mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 3.0 & 4.5 \\ 6.0 & 7.5 & 9.0 \\ 10.5 & 12.0 & 13.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{h}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1.5 \\ 3.0 \\ 4.5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{h}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6.0 \\ 7.5 \\ 9.0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{h}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 10.5 \\ 12.0 \\ 13.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mu_1 = \frac{1.5 + 3.0 + 4.5}{3} = 3, \quad \mu_2 = \frac{6.0 + 7.5 + 9.0}{3} = 7.5, \quad \mu_3 = \frac{10.5 + 12.0 + 13.5}{3} = 12$$

$$\sigma_1 = \sqrt{\frac{(1.5 - 3)^2 + (3 - 3)^2 + (4.5 - 3)^2}{3}} = 1.22, \quad \sigma_2 = \sqrt{\frac{(6 - 7.5)^2 + (7.5 - 7.5)^2 + (9 - 7.5)^2}{3}} = 1.22$$

$$\sigma_3 = \sqrt{\frac{(10.5 - 12)^2 + (12 - 12)^2 + (13.5 - 12)^2}{3}} = 1.22$$

Transformer

- Layer Normalization

Assume the sum of input embeddings and the output of the multihead attention layer is

$$\mathbf{h}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1.5 \\ 3.0 \\ 4.5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{h}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6.0 \\ 7.5 \\ 9.0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{h}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 10.5 \\ 12.0 \\ 13.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\widehat{\mathbf{h}}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} (1.5 - 3)/1.22 \\ (3 - 3)/1.22 \\ (4.5 - 3)/1.22 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \widehat{\mathbf{h}}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} (6 - 7.5)/1.22 \\ (7.5 - 7.5)/1.22 \\ (9 - 7.5)/1.22 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \widehat{\mathbf{h}}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} (10.5 - 12)/1.22 \\ (12 - 12)/1.22 \\ (13.5 - 12)/1.22 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\widehat{\mathbf{h}}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1.23 \\ 0 \\ 1.23 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \widehat{\mathbf{h}}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1.23 \\ 0 \\ 1.23 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \widehat{\mathbf{h}}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1.23 \\ 0 \\ 1.23 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{layerNorm}(\mathbf{h}_1) = \boldsymbol{\gamma} \widehat{\mathbf{h}}_1 + \boldsymbol{\beta}, \quad \text{layerNorm}(\mathbf{h}_2) = \boldsymbol{\gamma} \widehat{\mathbf{h}}_2 + \boldsymbol{\beta}, \quad \text{layerNorm}(\mathbf{h}_3) = \boldsymbol{\gamma} \widehat{\mathbf{h}}_3 + \boldsymbol{\beta}$$

Transformer

- Layer Normalization

Assume the sum of input embeddings and the output of the multihead attention layer is

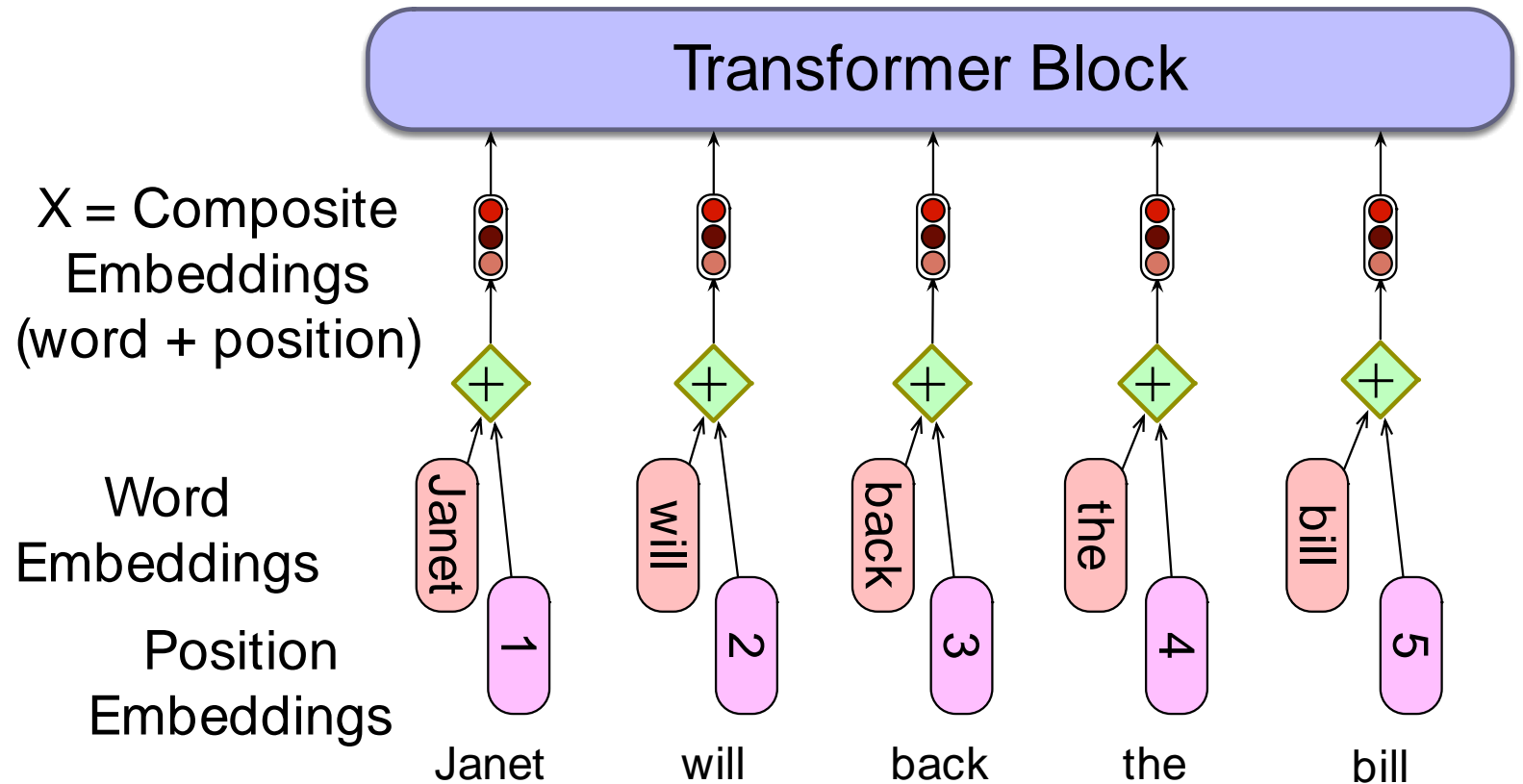
$$\widehat{\mathbf{h}}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1.23 \\ 0 \\ 1.23 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \widehat{\mathbf{h}}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1.23 \\ 0 \\ 1.23 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \widehat{\mathbf{h}}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1.23 \\ 0 \\ 1.23 \end{pmatrix}$$

For simplicity: $\boldsymbol{\gamma} = \mathbf{1}$ and $\boldsymbol{\beta} = \mathbf{0}$

$$\text{layerNorm}(\mathbf{h}_1) = \widehat{\mathbf{h}}_1, \quad \text{layerNorm}(\mathbf{h}_2) = \widehat{\mathbf{h}}_2, \quad \text{layerNorm}(\mathbf{h}_3) = \widehat{\mathbf{h}}_3$$

Positional Embeddings

- The matrix \mathbf{X} (of shape $[N \times d]$) has an embedding for each word in the context.
- This embedding is created by adding two distinct embedding for each input
 - token embedding
 - positional embedding



Language Modeling using Transformer

