

INRAe



université  
PARIS-SACLAY

# ➤ Sequence to sequence (seq2seq)

Alberto TONDA, Ph.D. (Senior permanent researcher, DR)

UMR 518 MIA-PS, INRAE, AgroParisTech, Université Paris-Saclay  
UAR 3611, Institut des Systèmes Complexes de Paris Île-de-France

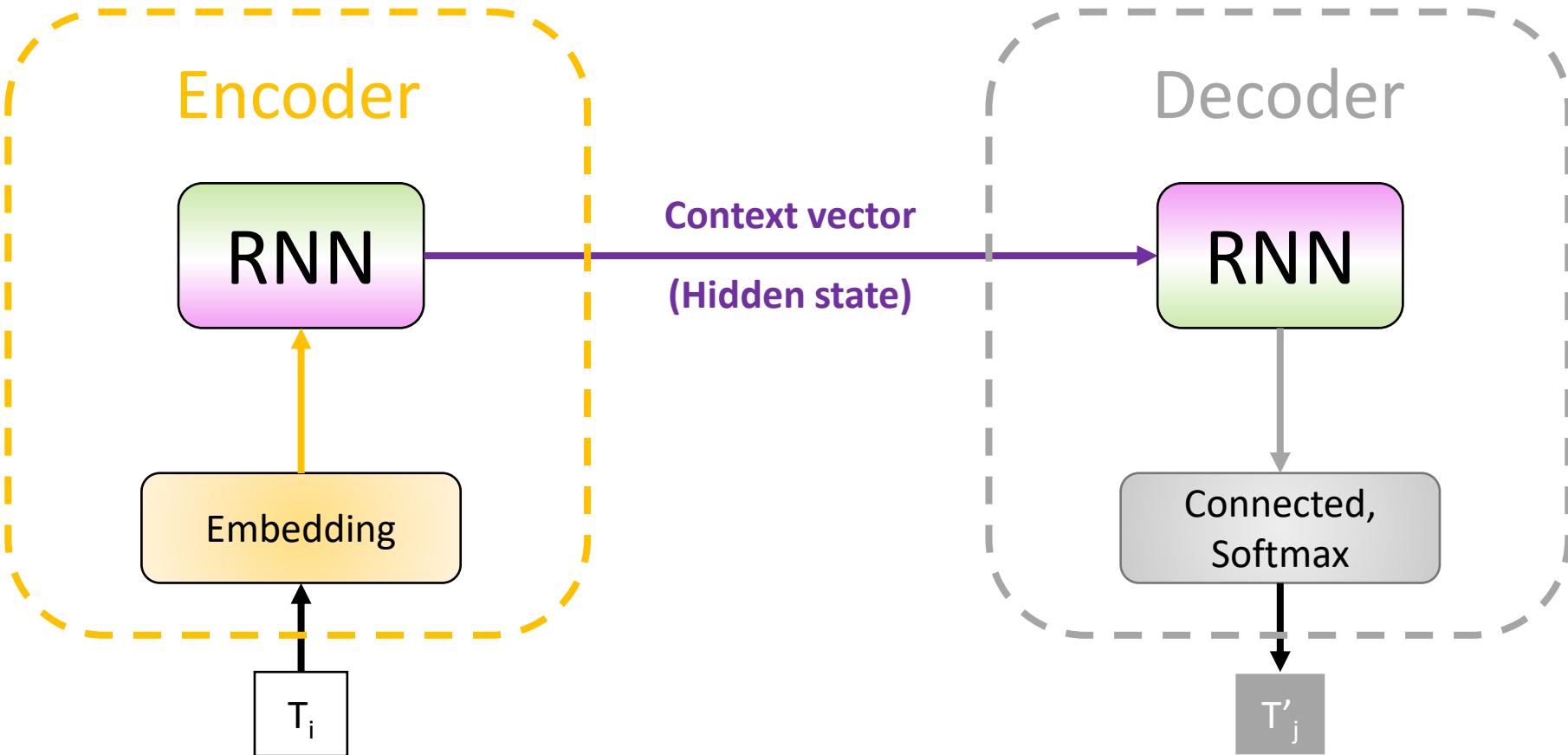
# > Outline

- Sequence to sequence
- Encoder/decoder architecture
- Encoder
- Decoder
- And now?

# > Sequence to sequence

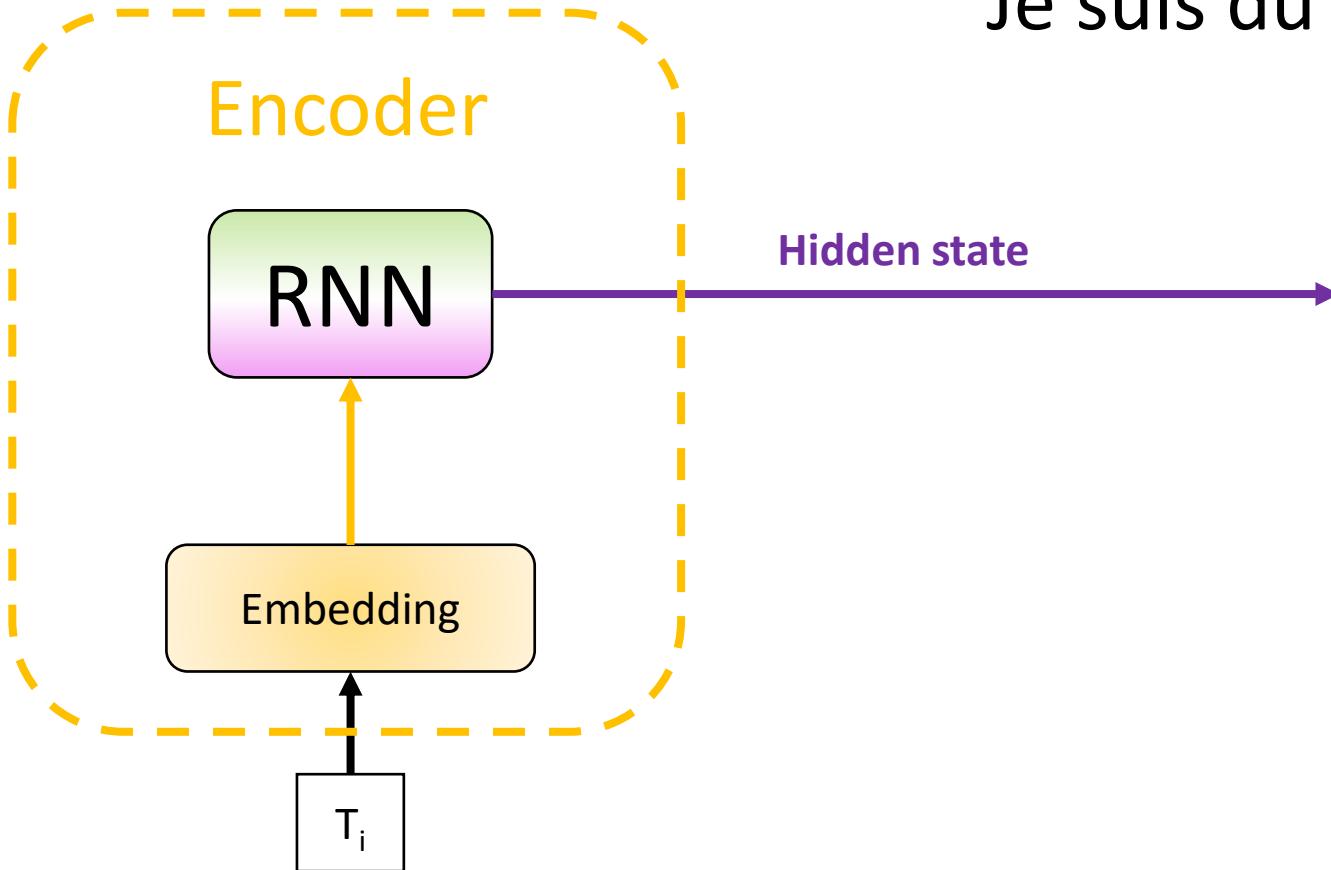
- Convert a sequence to another sequence
  - Useful for many practical applications (machine translation!)
  - Both input and output sequences of *arbitrary length*
  - How can a neural network deal with **variable inputs/outputs?**

# > Encoder/decoder architecture



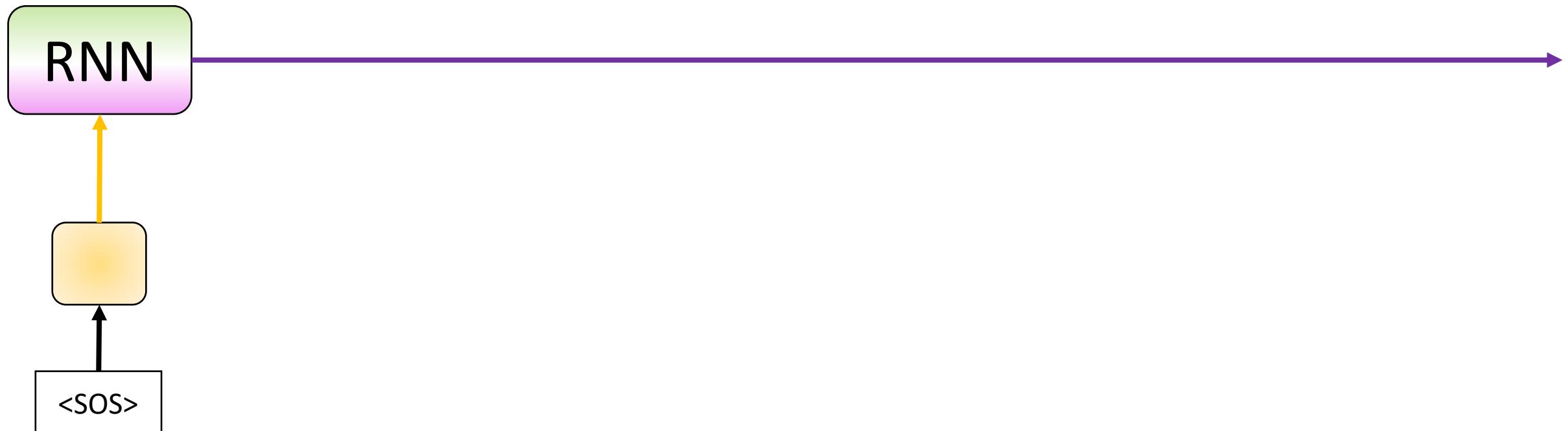
# > Encoder

“Je suis du même avis”



# > Encoder

“Je suis du même avis”



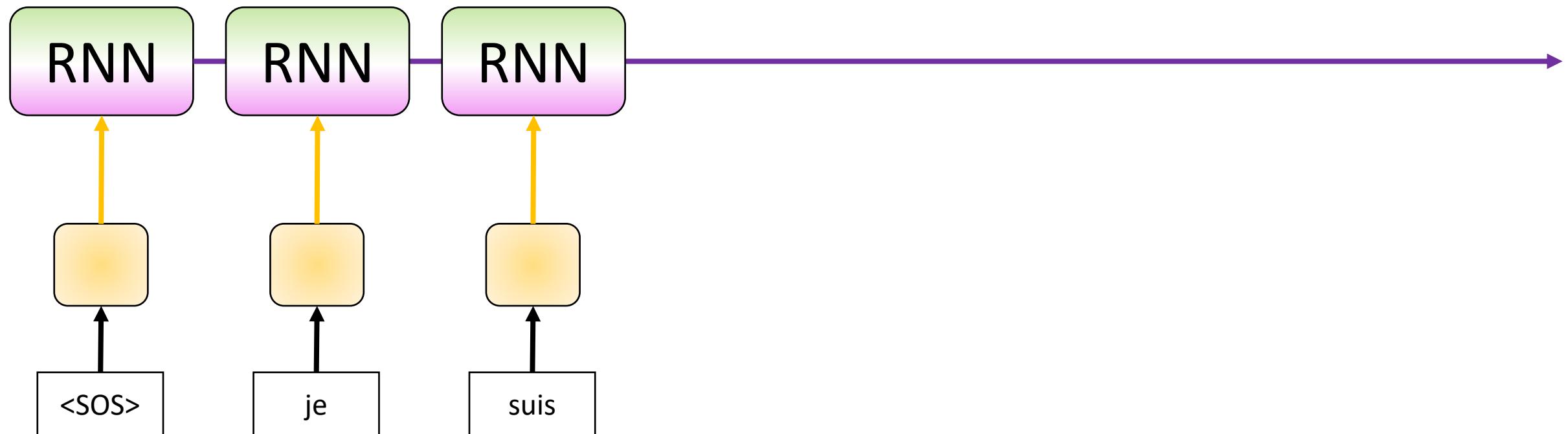
# > Encoder

“Je suis du même avis”



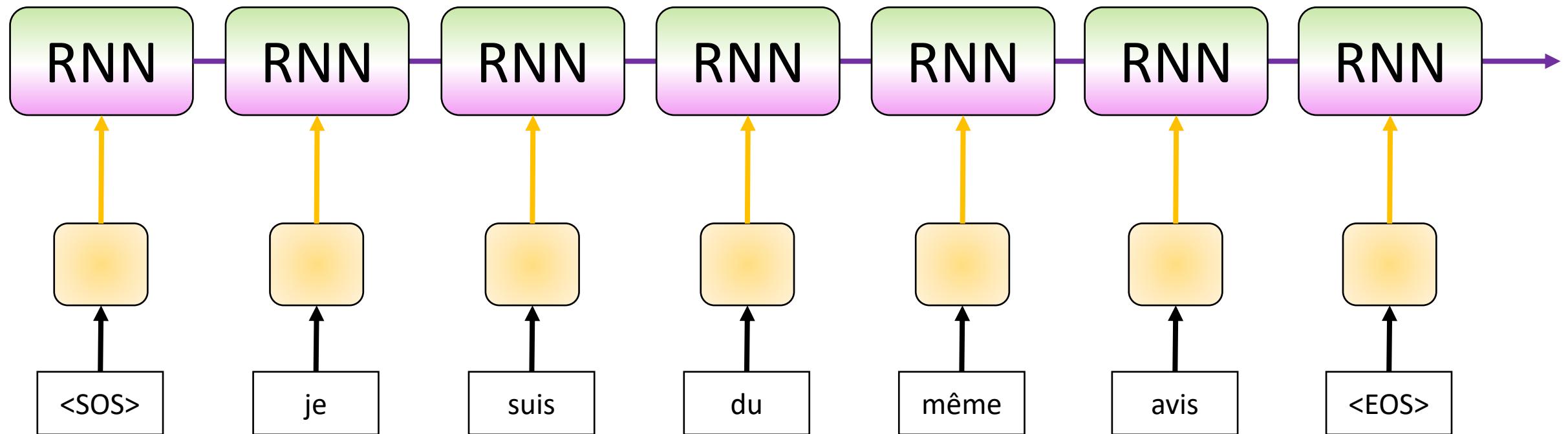
# > Encoder

“Je suis du même avis”



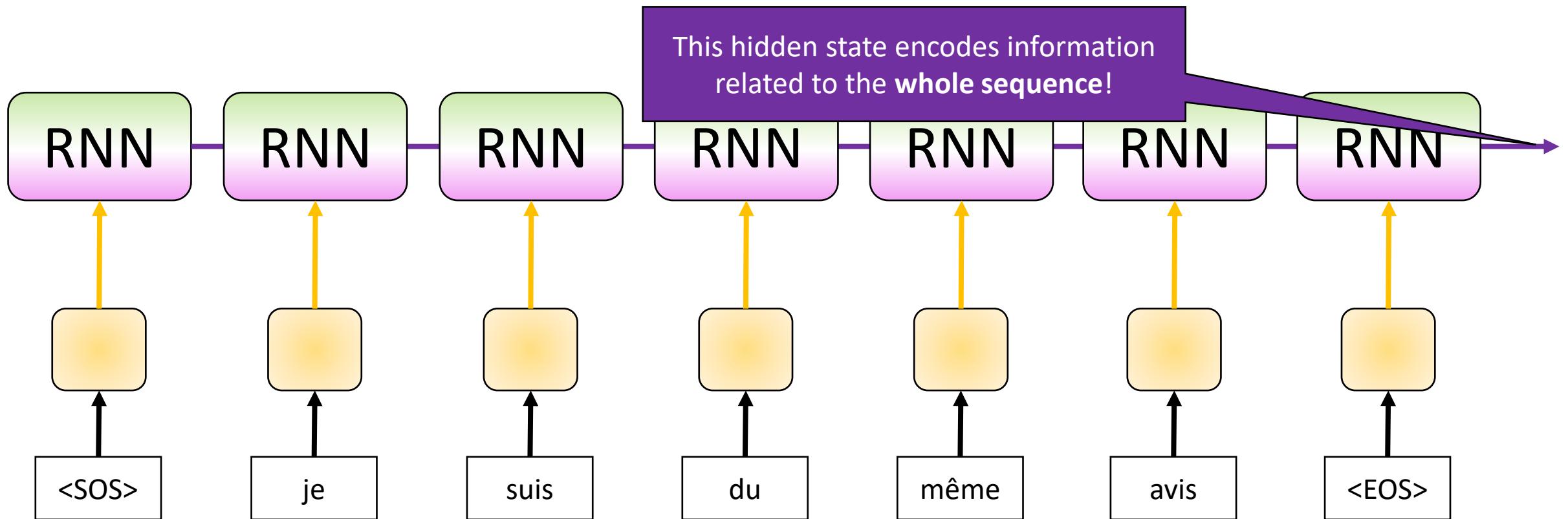
# > Encoder

“Je suis du même avis”

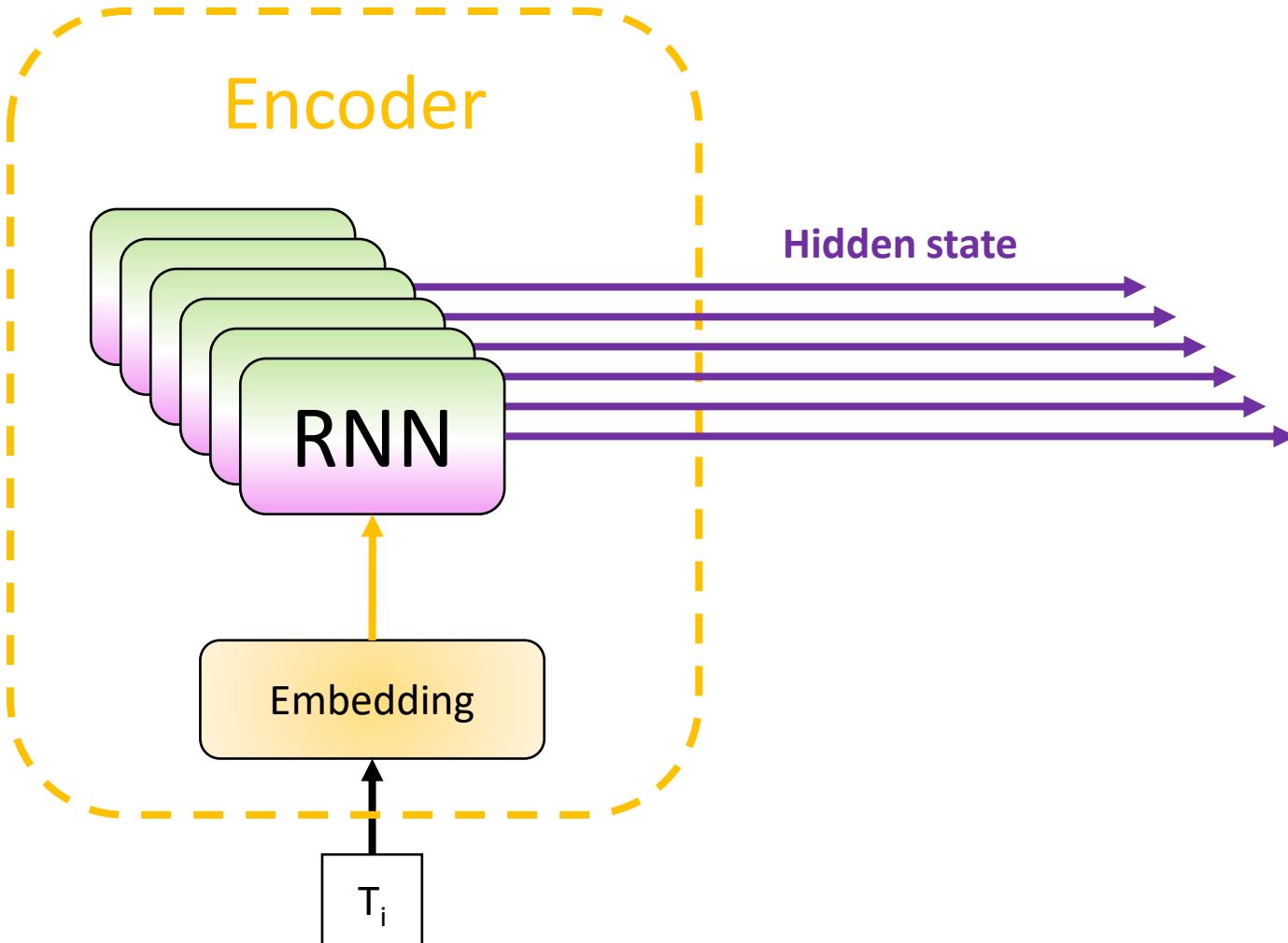


# > Encoder

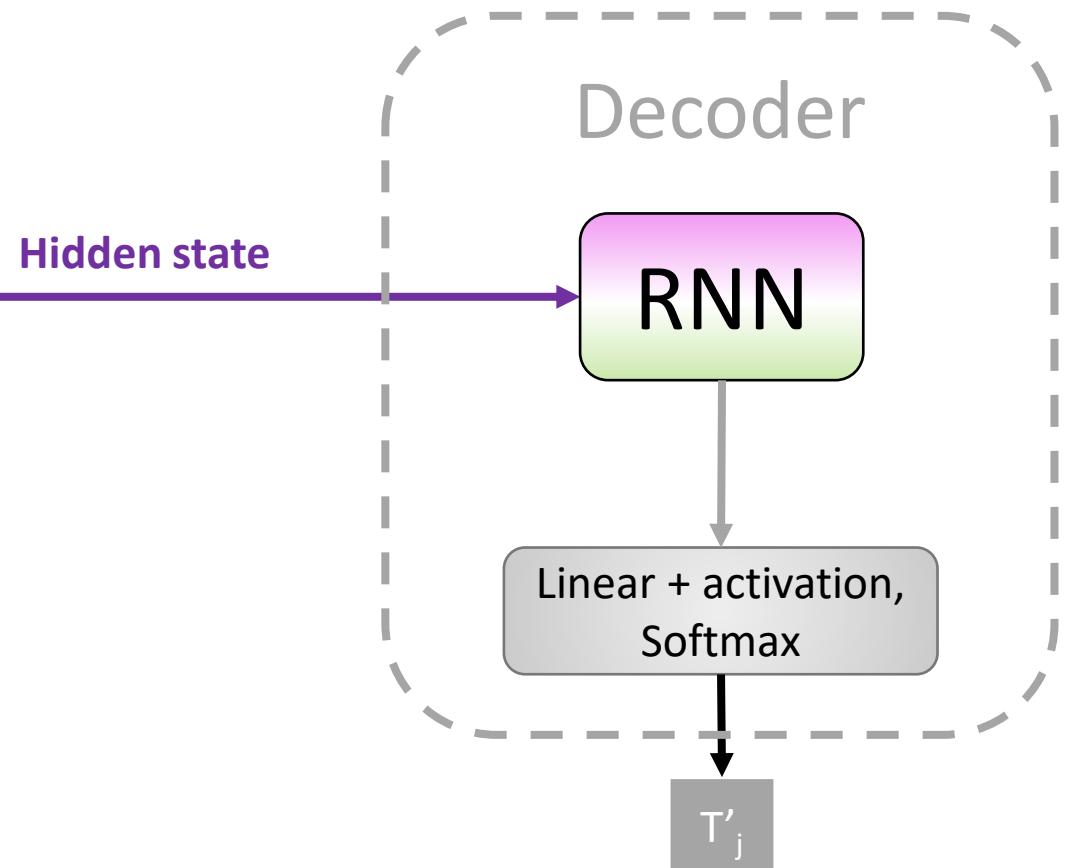
“Je suis du même avis”



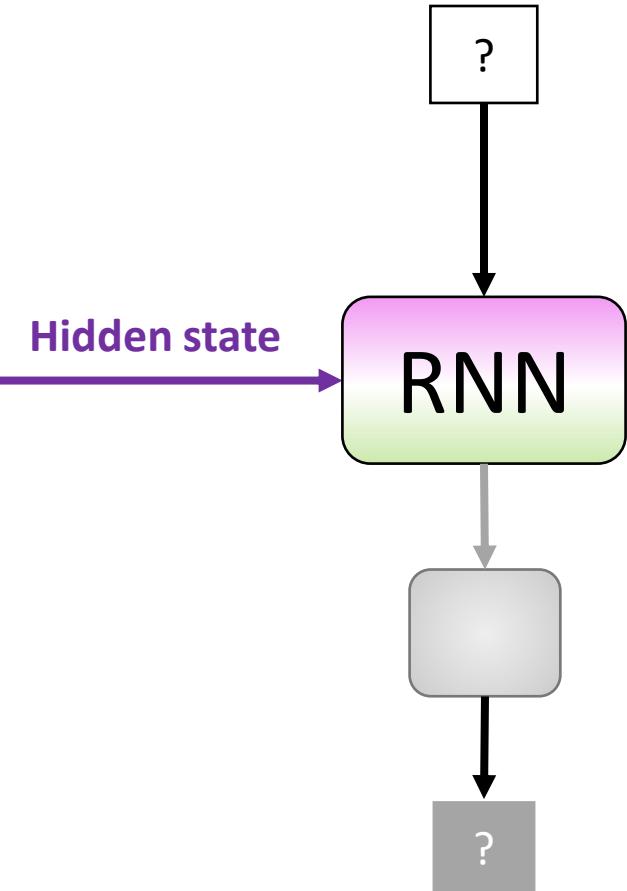
# > Encoder



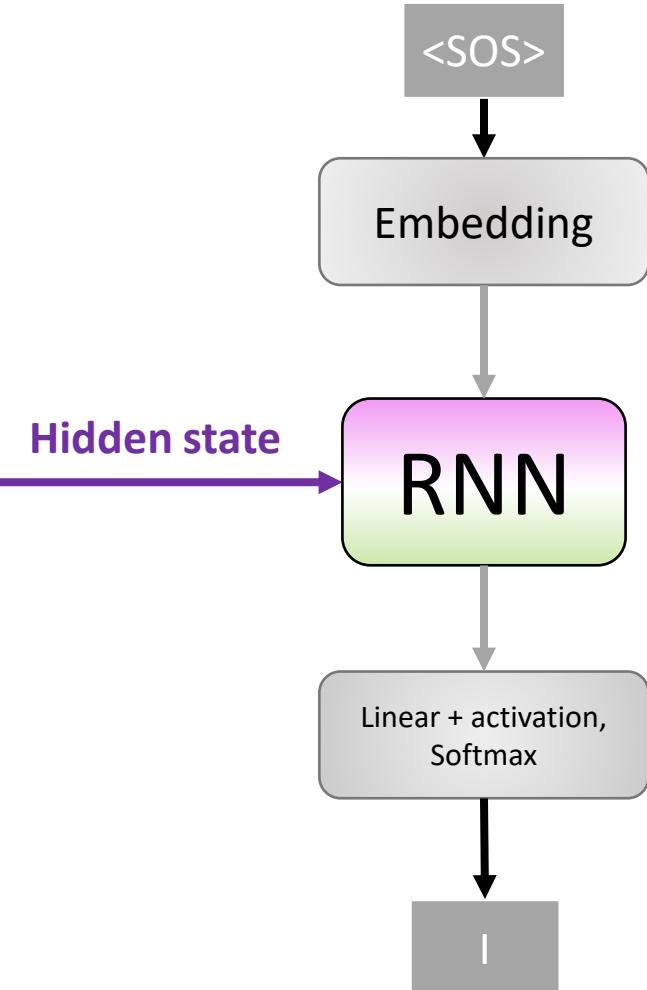
# > Decoder



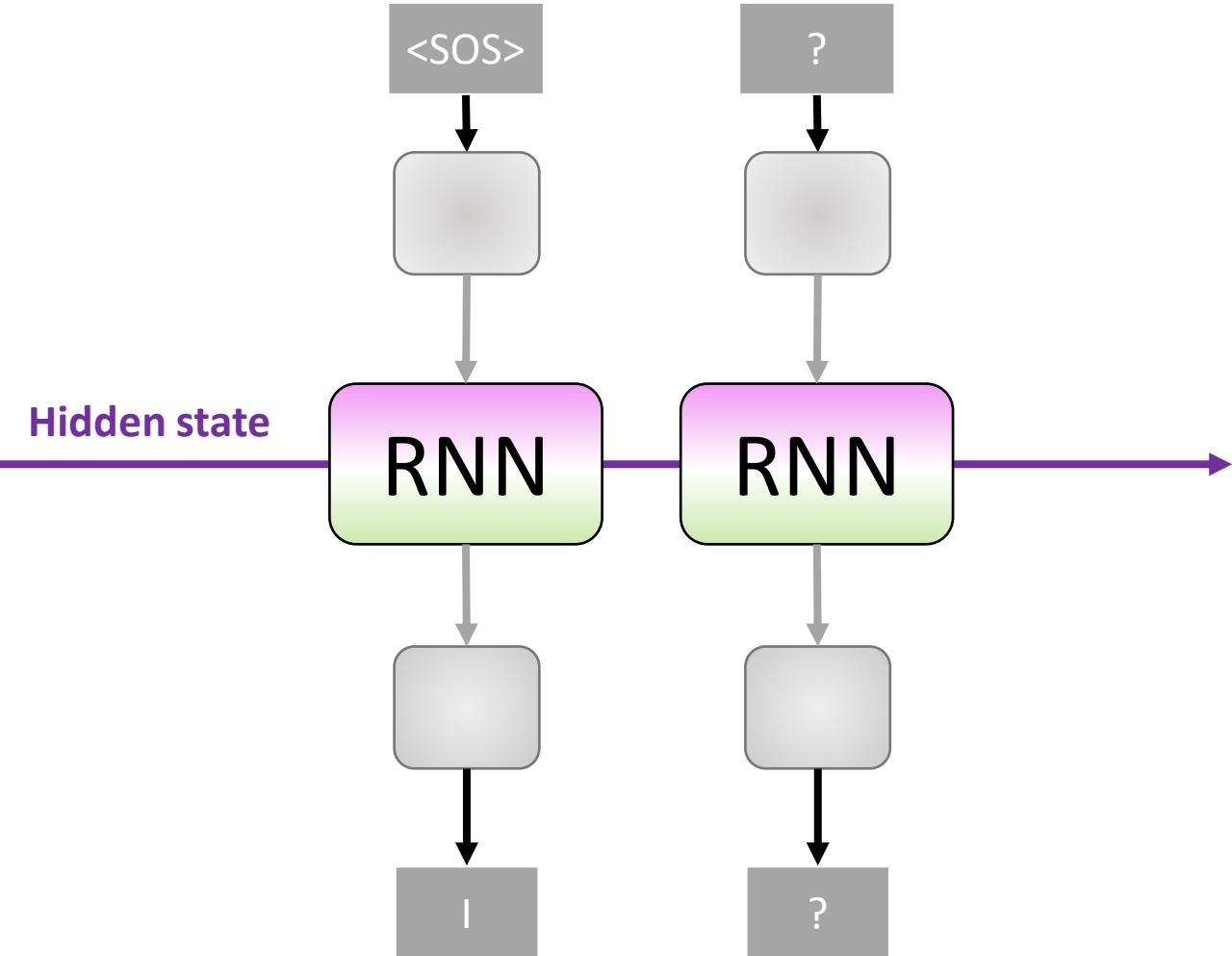
# > Decoder



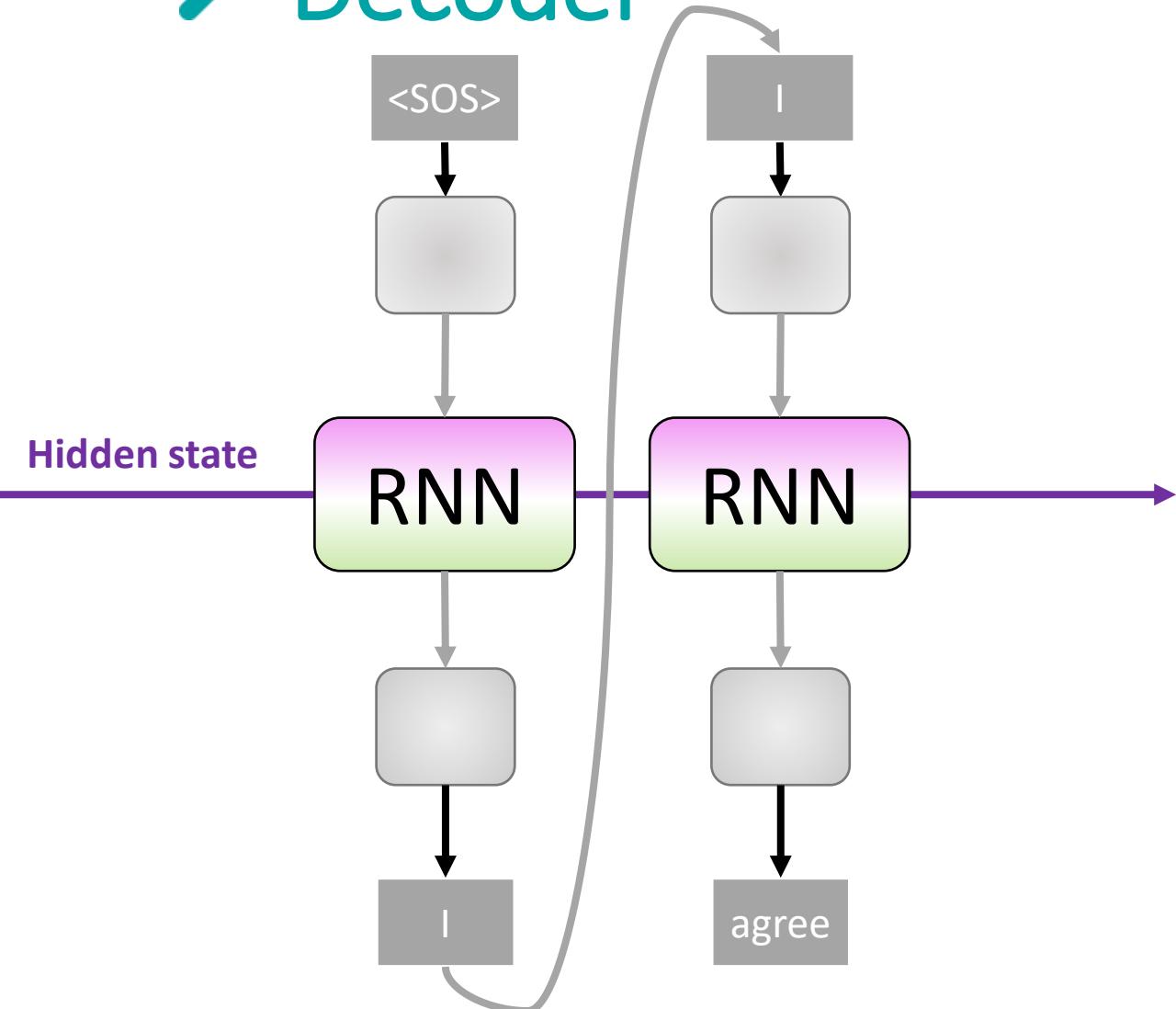
# > Decoder



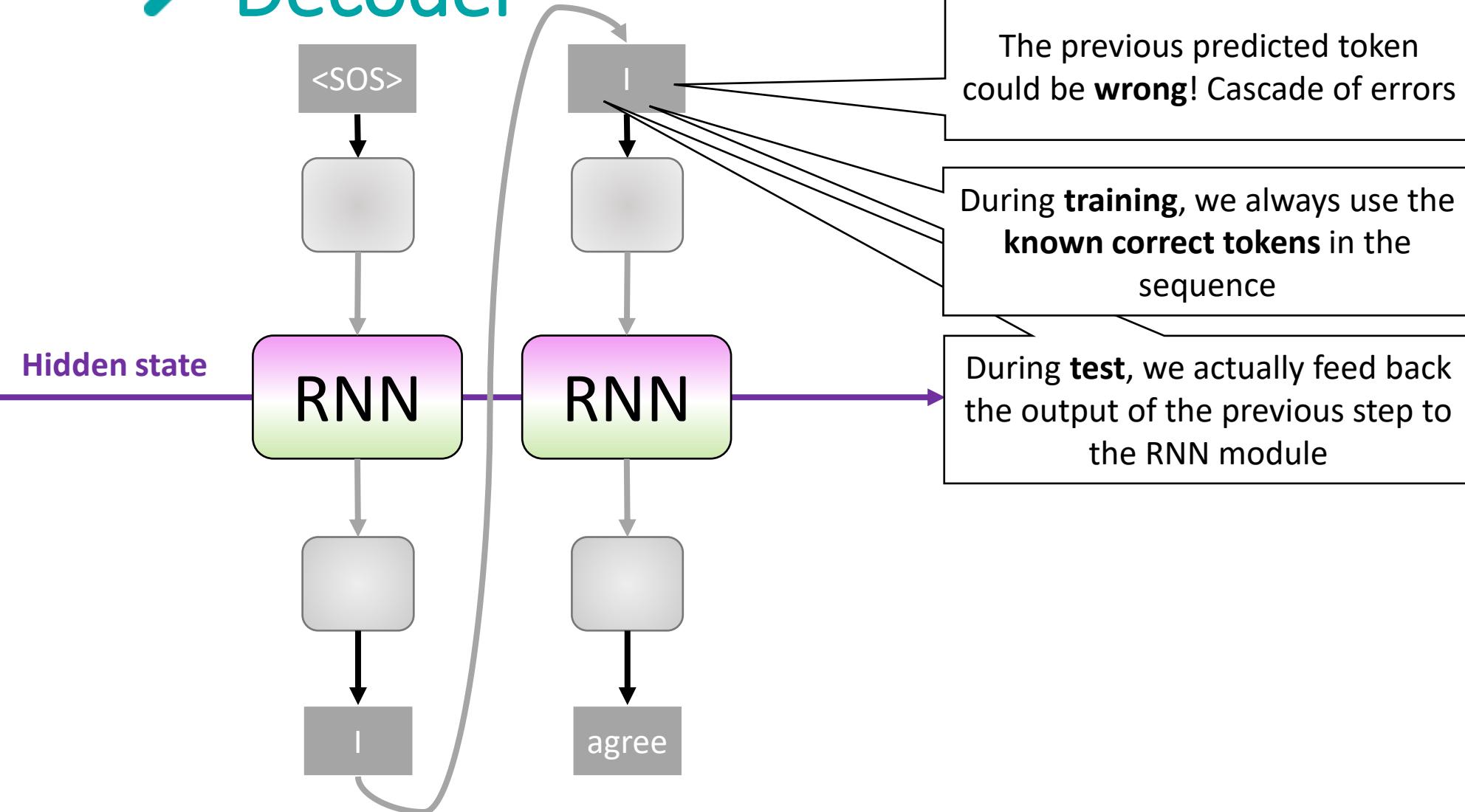
# > Decoder



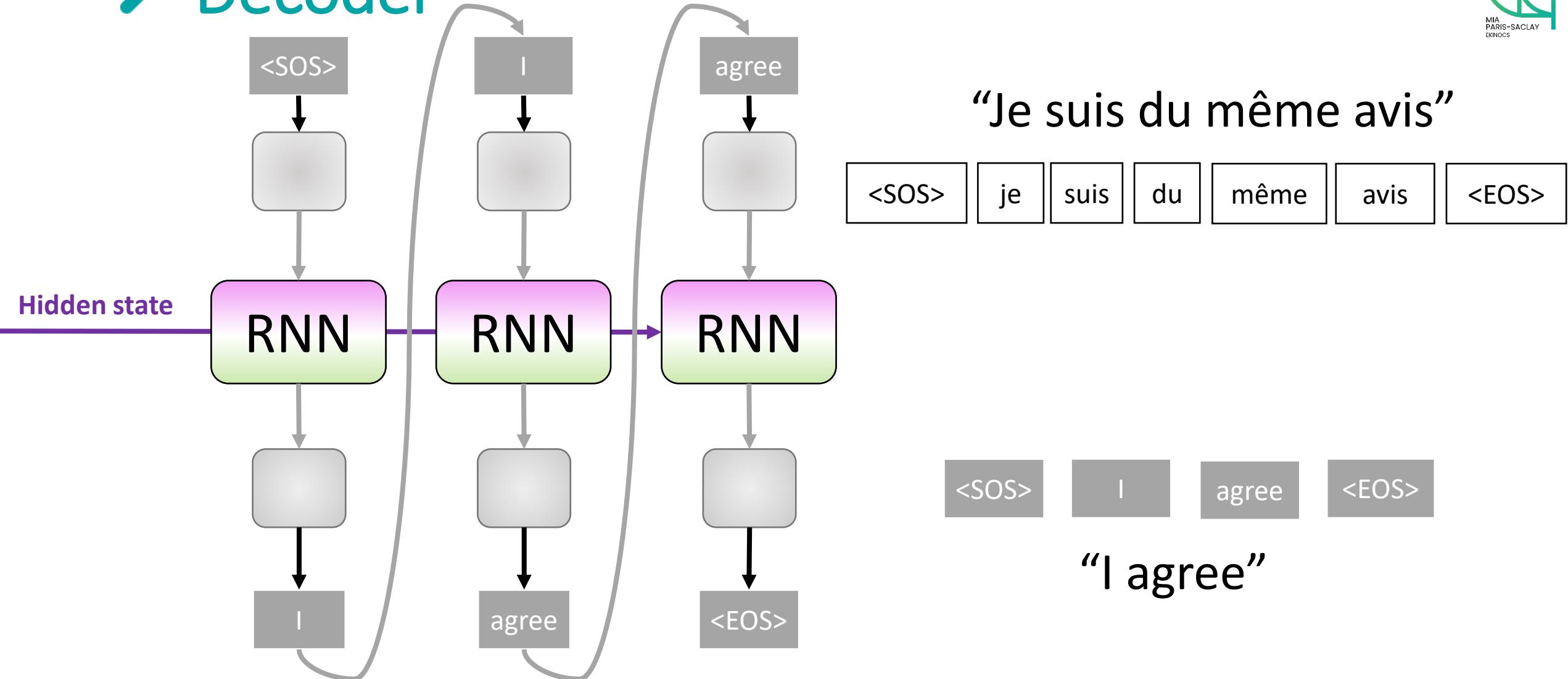
# > Decoder



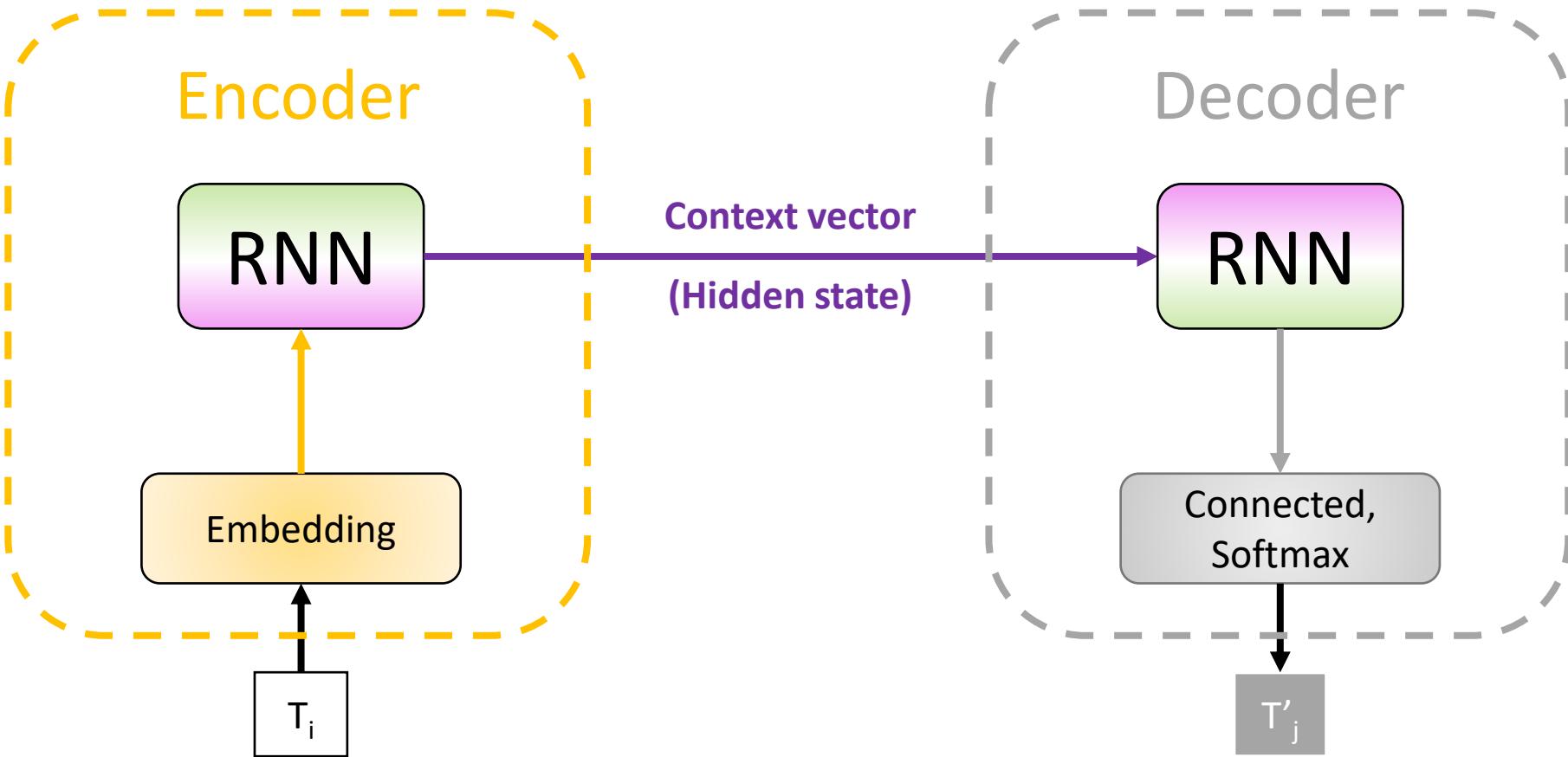
# > Decoder



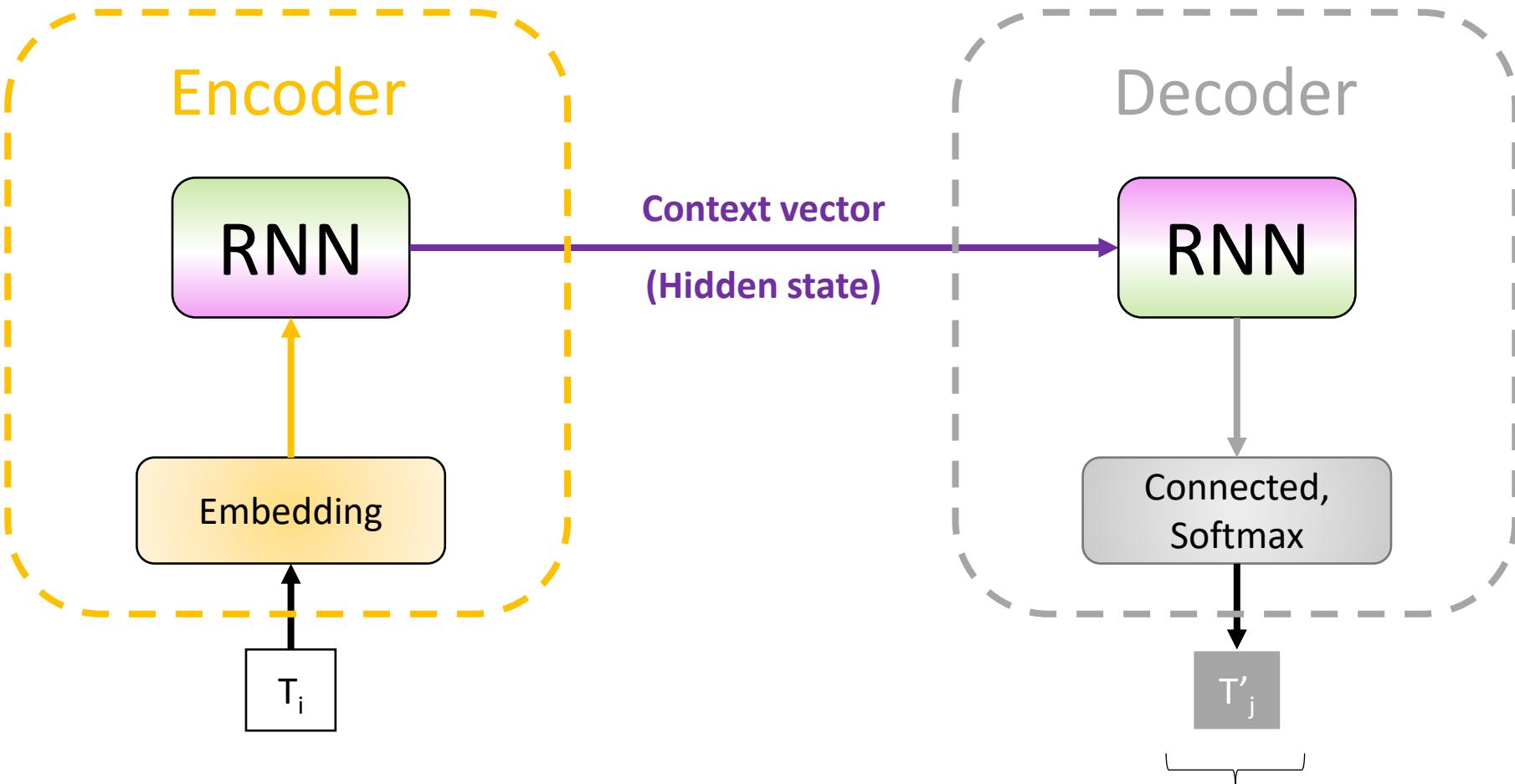
# > Decoder



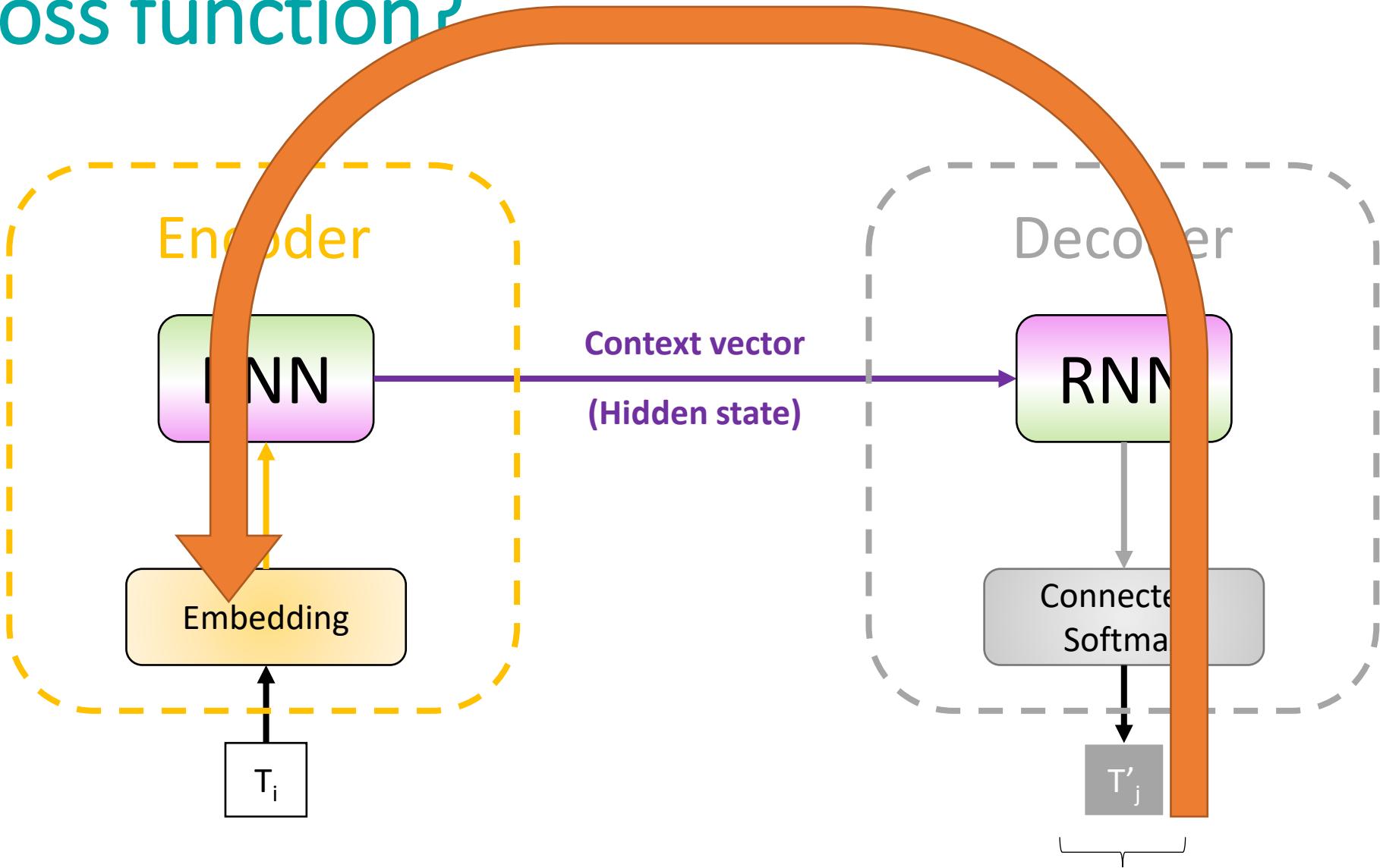
# > Loss function?



# > Loss function?



# > Loss function?



# > And now?

- Seq2seq architectures are still in use
  - Issues with *really long sequences*, loss of context/memory
  - For language, they have been replaced by Transformers
  - They just work better, and allow for higher parallelism



## Questions?

### Bibliography

- Bahdanau, D., Cho, K., & Bengio, Y. (2014). *Neural machine translation by jointly learning to align and translate*. arXiv preprint arXiv:1409.0473.

Images and videos: unless otherwise stated, I stole them from the Internet. I hope they are not copyrighted, or that their use falls under the Fair Use clause, and if not, I am sorry. Please don't sue me.