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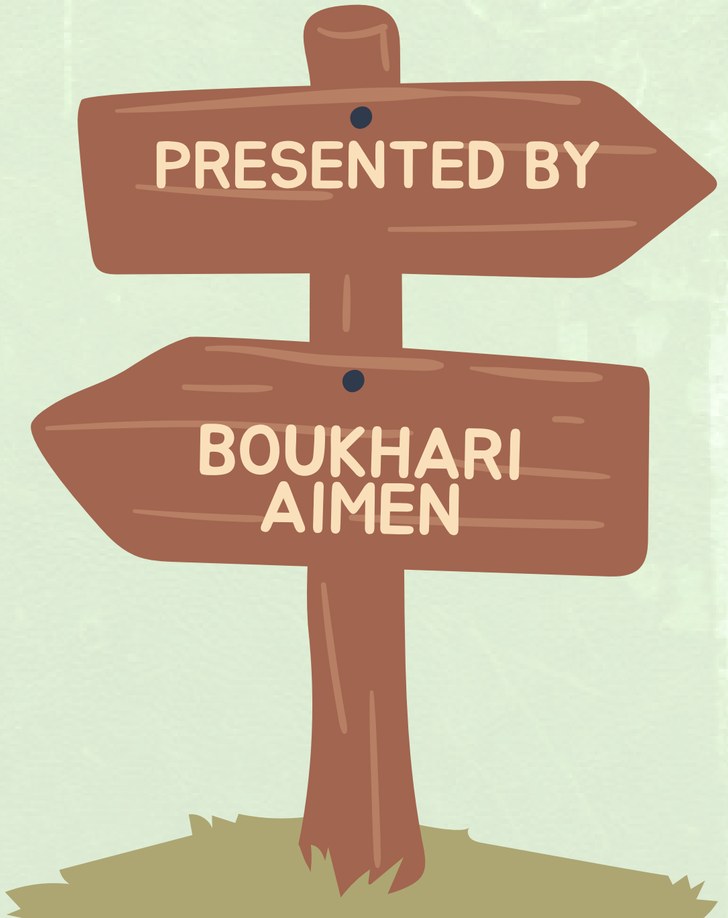
TRANSFORMERS AND ATTENTION

LLMs



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THE ENCODER-DECODER FRAMEWORK

- LSTMs and RNNs were state-of-the-art in NLP
- Feedback loop allows information propagation across steps, ideal for sequential data like text.
- Outputs a vector (hidden state) at each step, retaining information from previous steps.

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THE ENCODER-DECODER FRAMEWORK

RNNs in Machine Translation

- **Encoder:** Encodes input sequence into a numerical representation (last hidden state).
- **Decoder**: Generates output sequence from the encoded representation.

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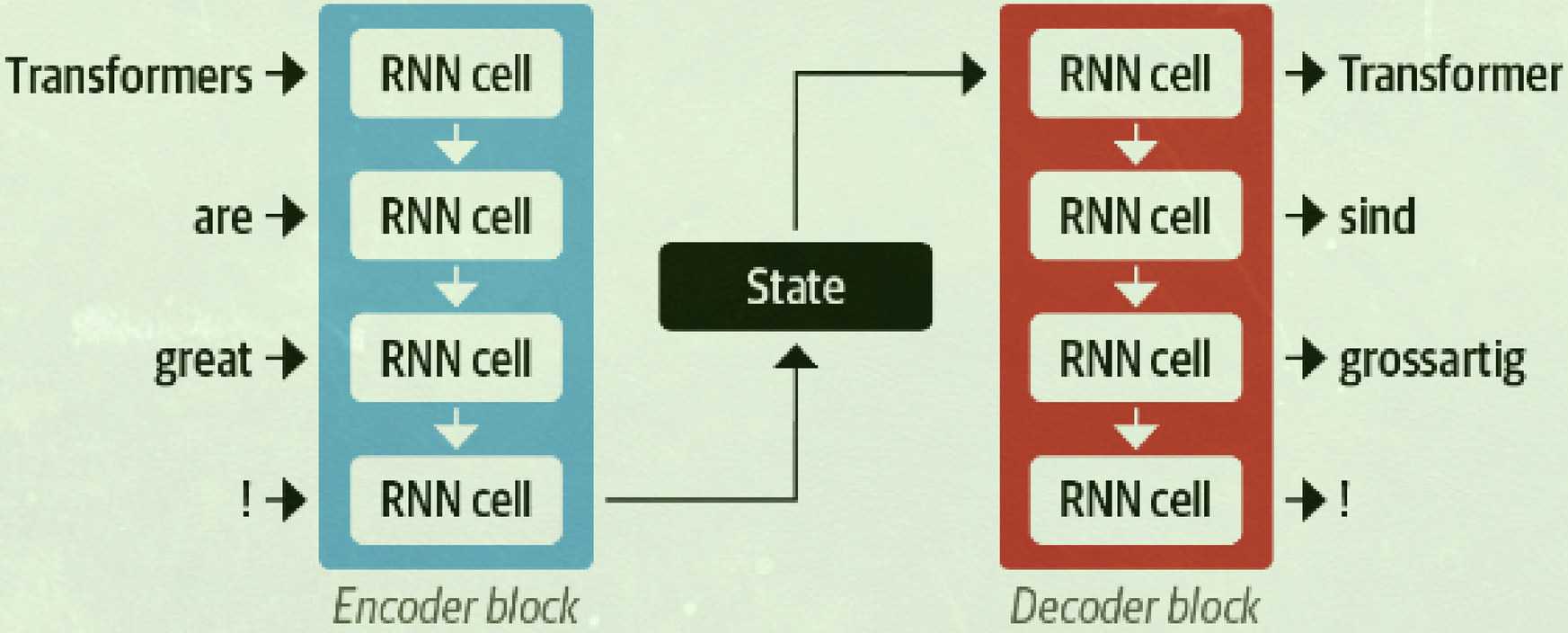
THE ENCODER-DECODER FRAMEWORK



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BUT !!!!

Information Bottleneck:

- Final hidden state must represent the entire input sequence.
- Difficult for long sequences; early information can get lost.

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ATTENTION MECHANISMS

Key Ideas

- Decoder assigns weights to each encoder state at every decoding timestep.

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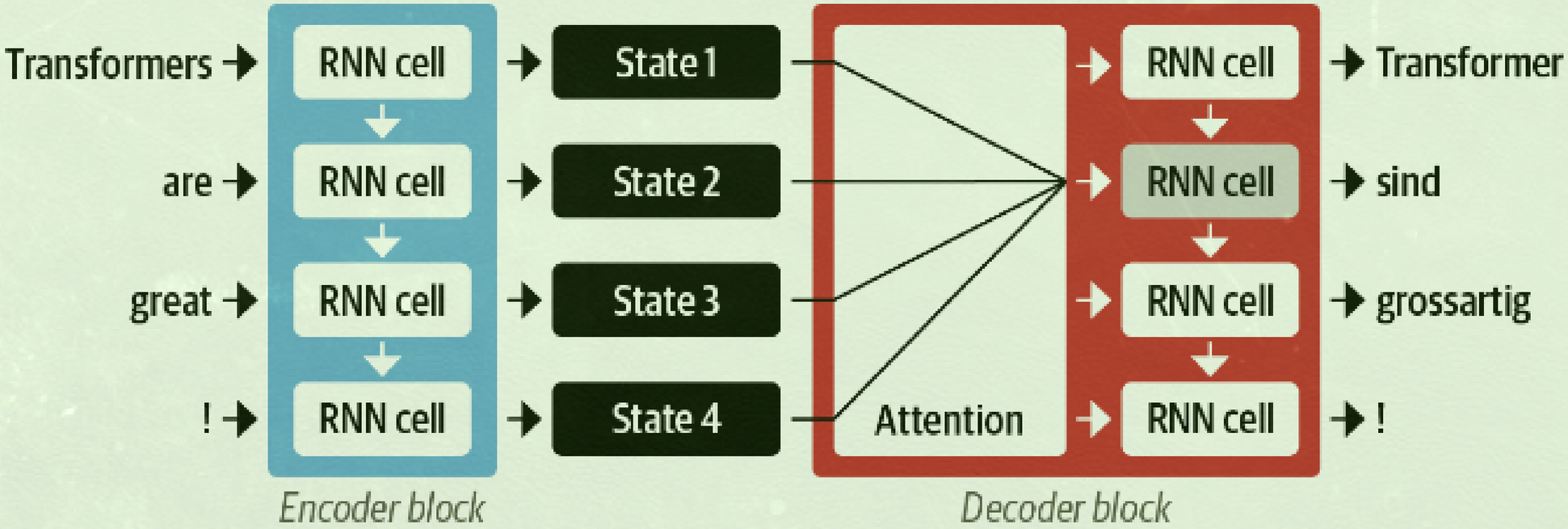
ATTENTION MECHANISMS



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ATTENTION MECHANISMS

Key Ideas

- Focuses on the most relevant input tokens for generating each output token.

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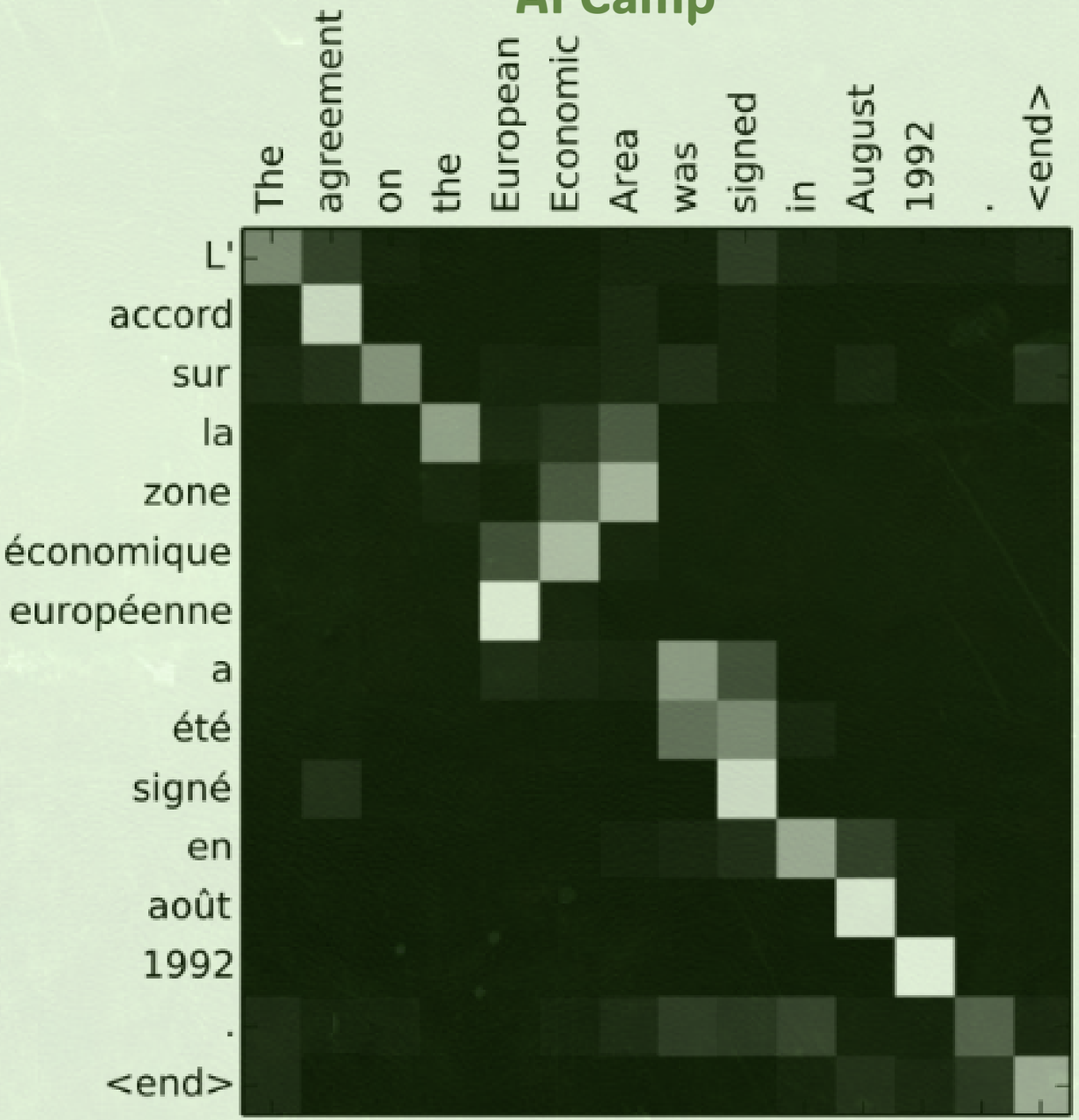

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TRANSFORMER ANATOMY

- The original Transformer is based on the encoder-decoder

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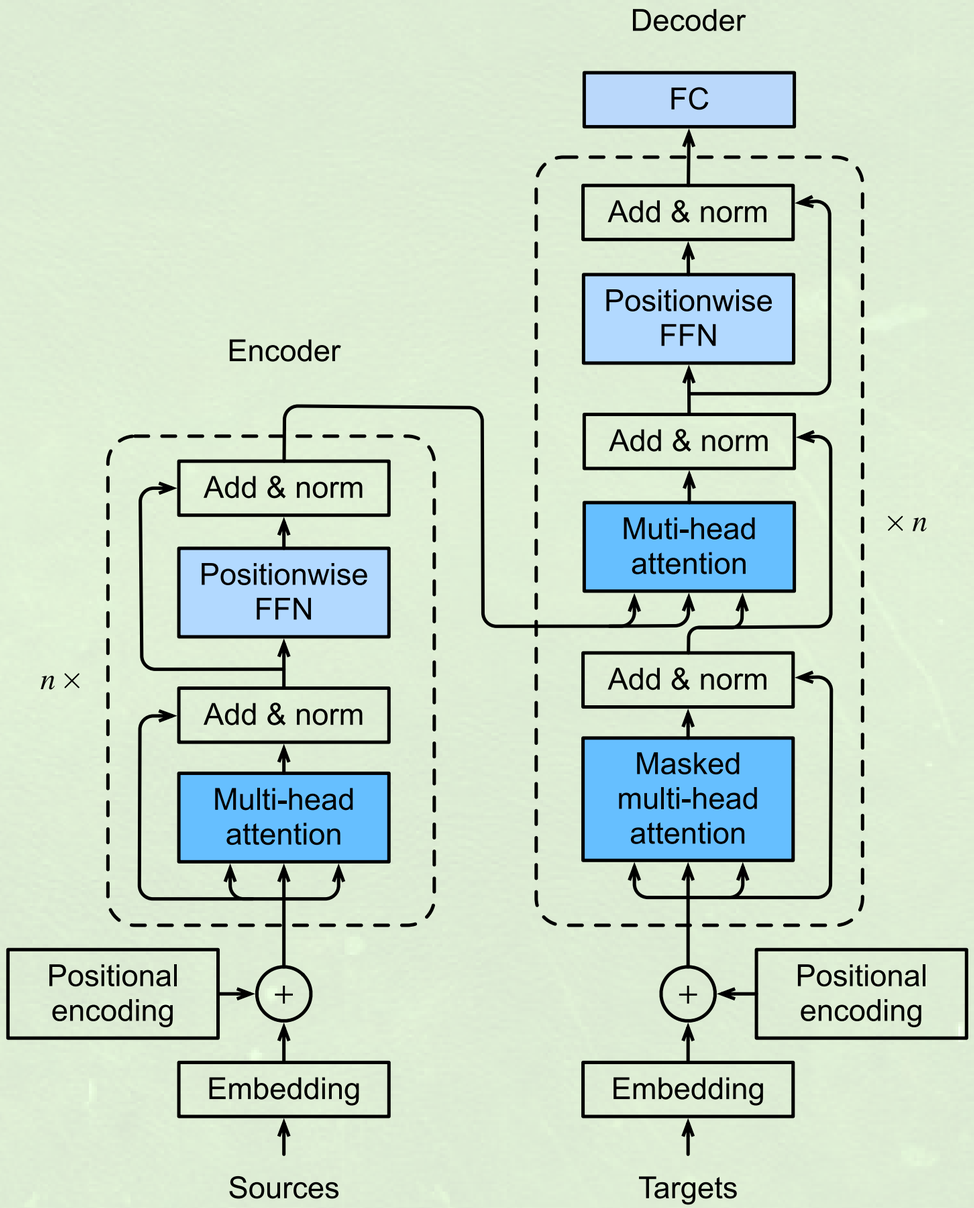
Decoder
FC
Add & norm
Positionwise FFN
Add & norm
Muti-head attention
Add & norm
Masked multi-head attention
× n
Encoder
Add & norm
Positionwise FFN
Add & norm
Multi-head attention
n ×
Positional encoding
Positional encoding
Embedding
Embedding
Sources
Targets

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TRANSFORMER ANATOMY

Transformer architecture types

01 ENCODER-ONLY MODELS

02 ENCODER-DECODER MODELS

03 DECODER-ONLY MODELS

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Encoder

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What is input embedding ?

- An embedding aims to capture the semantic meaning of the token - similar tokens have similar embeddings.

INPUT TOKENS → **EMBEDDINGS**

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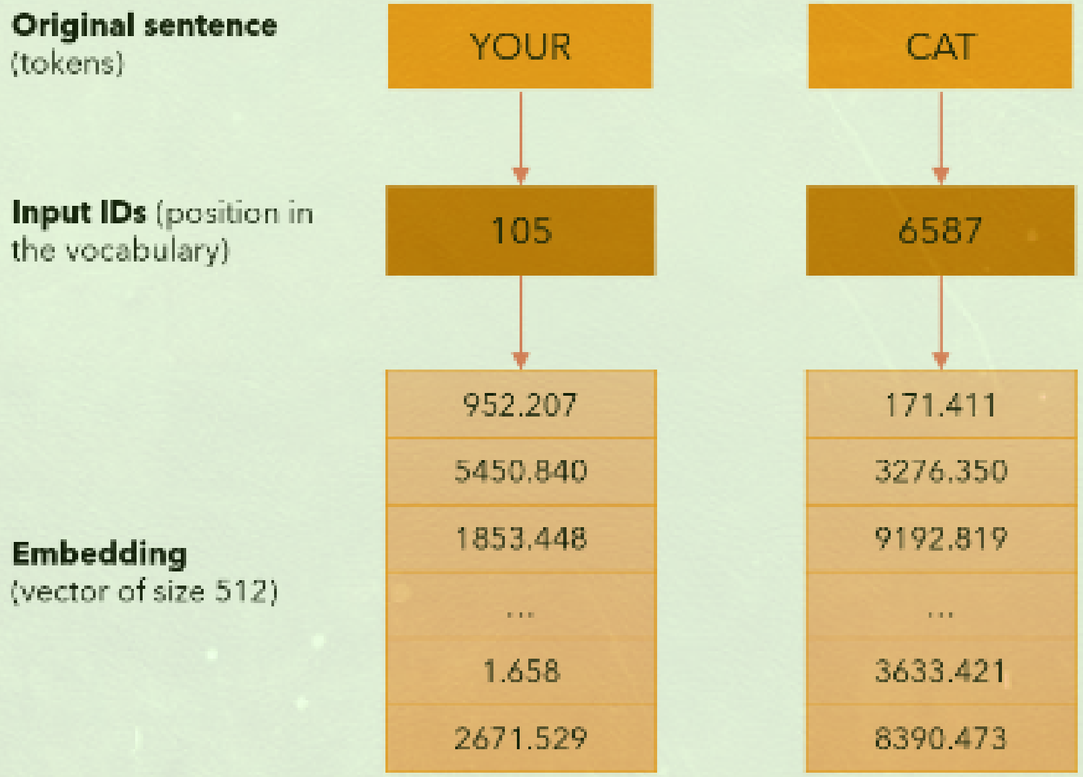
What is input embedding ?



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Positional embeding

- We want each word to carry some information about its position in the sentence
- We want out model to treat words that appear close to each others as “close”

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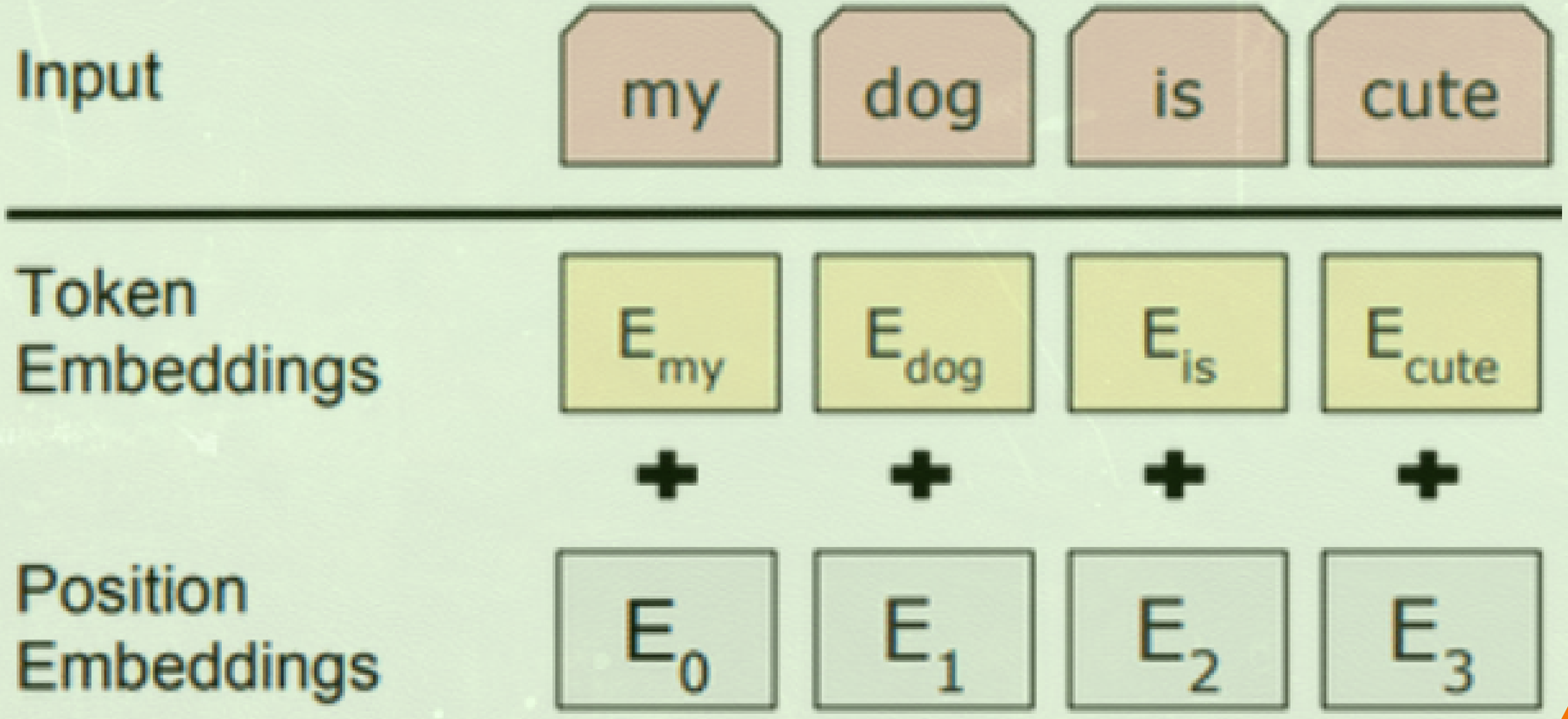

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TRANSFORMER ANATOMY

How positional embeding work ?

Techniques

Absolute positional representations

Relative positional representations

sinusoidal

learned position

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How positional embeding work ?

- One of the techniques they used Cos/Sin :

$$PE_{(pos\ 2i)} = sin\left(\frac{pos}{10000^{\frac{2i}{d_{model}}}}\right)$$

$$PE_{(pos\ 2i+1)} = cos\left(\frac{pos}{10000^{\frac{2i}{d_{model}}}}\right)$$

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How positional embeding work ?

- Why cos/sin ? :

chose this function because we hypothesized it would allow the model to easily learn to attend by relative positions, since for any fixed offset k, PE_{pos+k} can be represented as a linear function of PE_{pos}.

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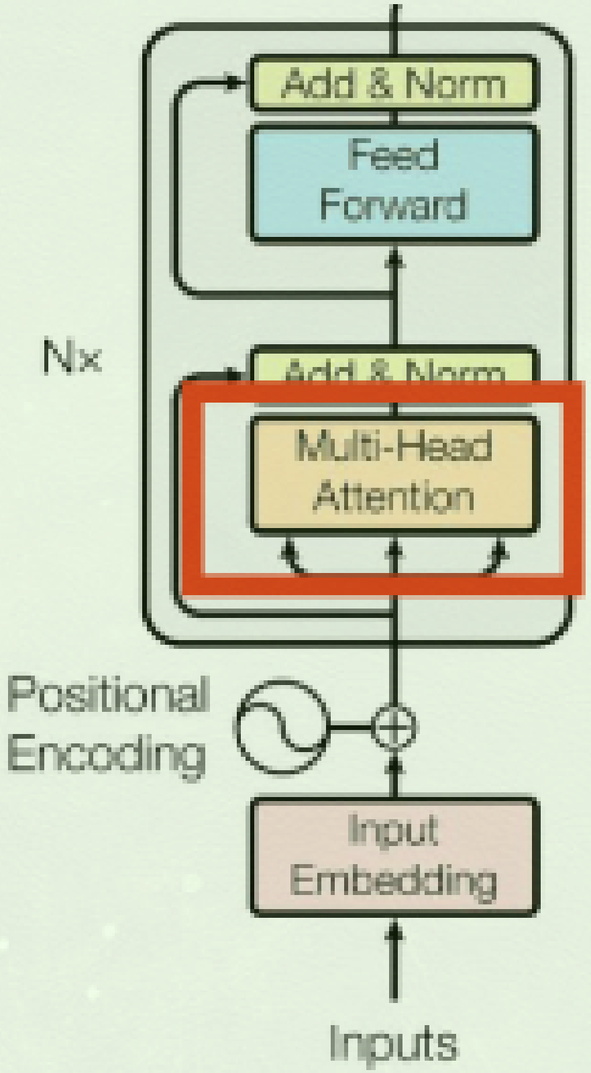

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What is Self-Attention?

- Self-Attention allows the model to relate words to each other
- Instead of using a fixed embedding for each token, the whole sequence is used to compute a weighted average for each token embedding.

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TRANSFORMER ANATOMY

What is Self-Attention?

weighted average

$$x'_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} w_{ji} x_j$$

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TRANSFORMER ANATOMY

	YOUR	CAT	IS	A	LOVELY	CAT	Σ
YOUR	0.268	0.119	0.134	0.148	0.179	0.152	1
CAT	0.124	0.278	0.201	0.128	0.154	0.115	1
IS	0.147	0.132	0.262	0.097	0.218	0.145	1
A	0.210	0.128	0.206	0.212	0.119	0.125	1
LOVELY	0.146	0.158	0.152	0.143	0.227	0.174	1
CAT	0.195	0.114	0.203	0.103	0.157	0.229	1

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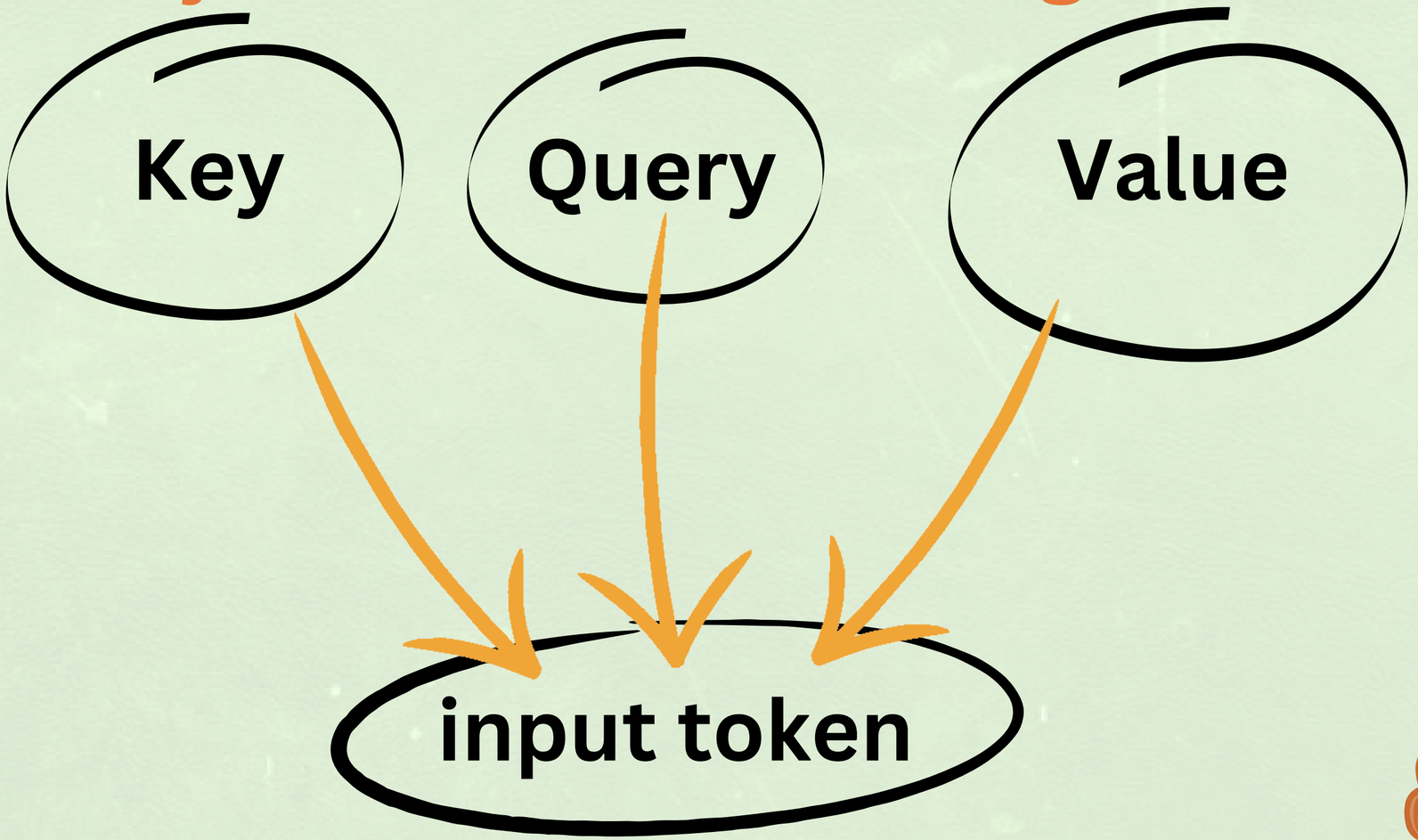
TRANSFORMER ANATOMY

- **Step 1: Project Token Embeddings:**



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TRANSFORMER ANATOMY

- **Step 2: Compute Attention Scores:**
  - The similarity between the **query** and **key** vectors is computed using **the dot product**

Note :

Queries and keys that are more similar have a larger dot product

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$$\text{softmax}\left(\frac{Q \times K^T}{\sqrt{512}}\right)$$

Q (6, 512)

X

K^T (512, 6)

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TRANSFORMER ANATOMY

- **step3 : update Token Embeddings**

$$x'_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} w_{ji} x_j$$

$$Attention(Q, K, V) = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right)V$$

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	YOUR	CAT	IS	A	LOVELY	CAT
YOUR	0.268	0.119	0.134	0.148	0.179	0.152
CAT	0.124	0.278	0.201	0.128	0.154	0.115
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A	0.210	0.128	0.206	0.212	0.119	0.125
LOVELY	0.146	0.158	0.152	0.143	0.227	0.174
CAT	0.195	0.114	0.203	0.103	0.157	0.229

(6, 6)

X

V

(6, 512)

=

Attention

(6, 512)

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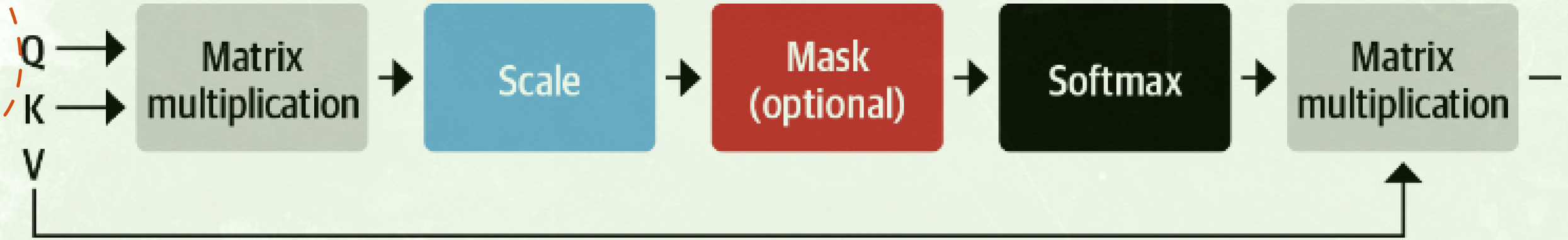
self-attention process



The final dimension of the encoder output is : n*d (original dimension)

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TRANSFORMER ANATOMY

but why Multi-head Attention ?

- Instead of a single set of linear projections, multiple sets (called attention heads) are used.
- Multi-head attention allows the model to capture various semantic relations in parallel.

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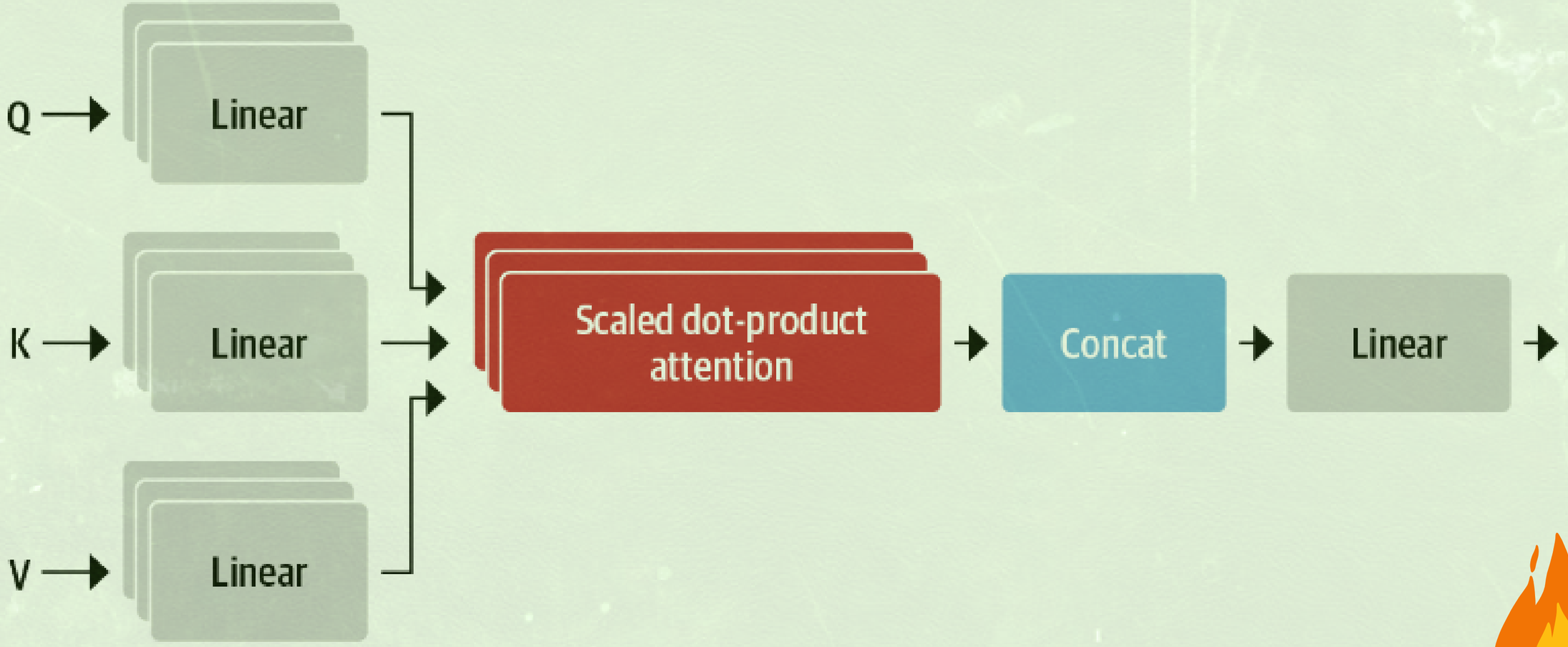
TRANSFORMER ANATOMY



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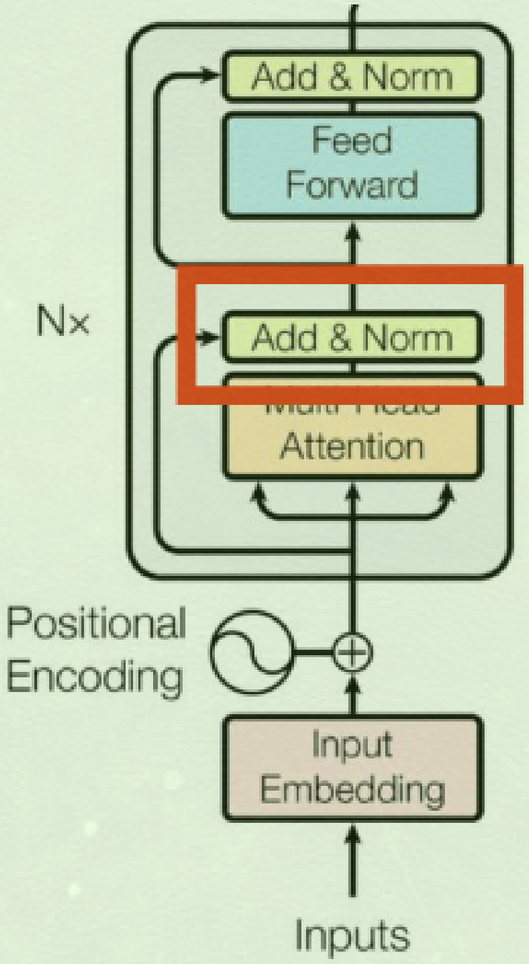
TRANSFORMER ANATOMY



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What is layer normalization?

- Normalizes each input in the batch to have zero mean and unit variance.
- Improves training stability and convergence.

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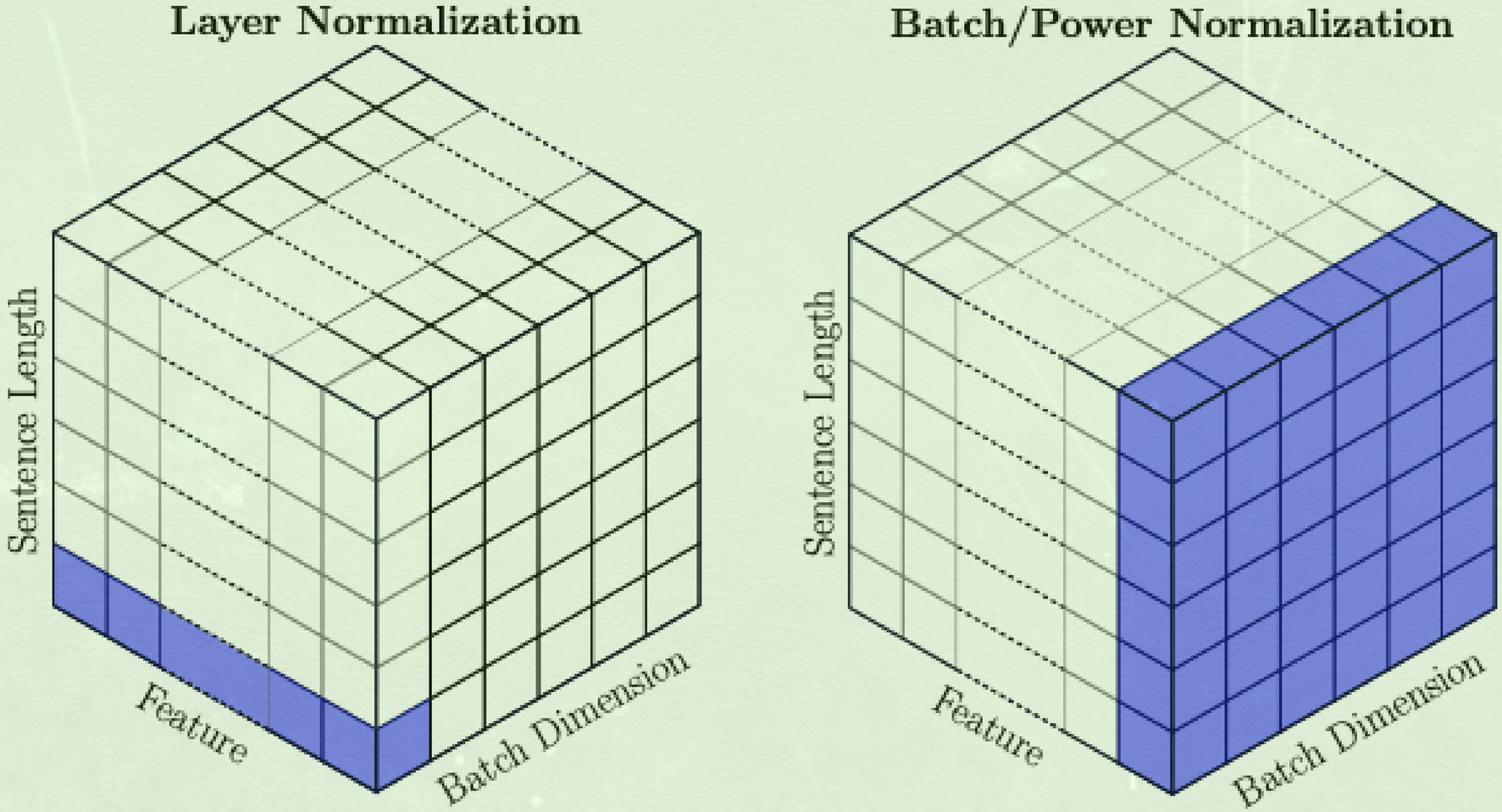

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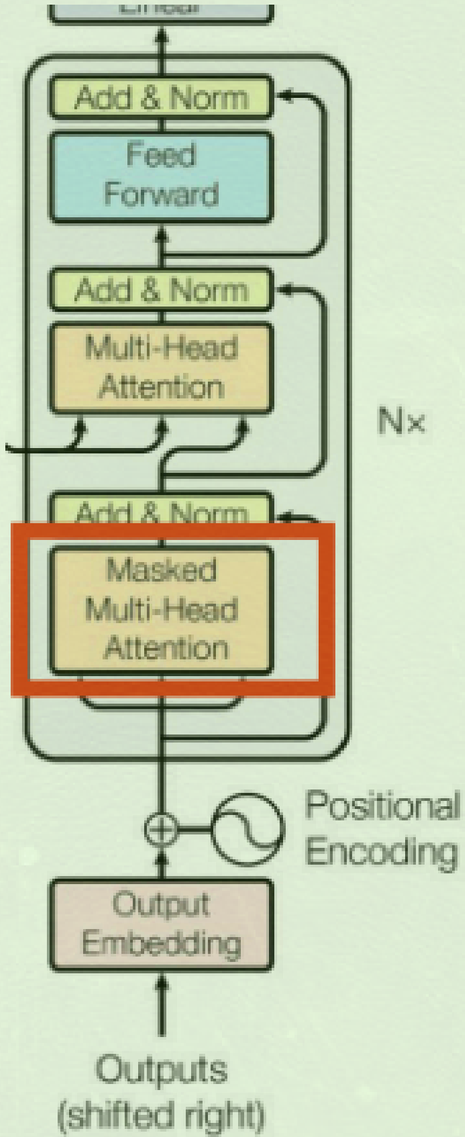

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What is Masked Multi-Head Attention?

- **Our goal is to make the model causal:**

it means the output at a certain position can only depend on the words on the previous positions. The model must not be able to see future words

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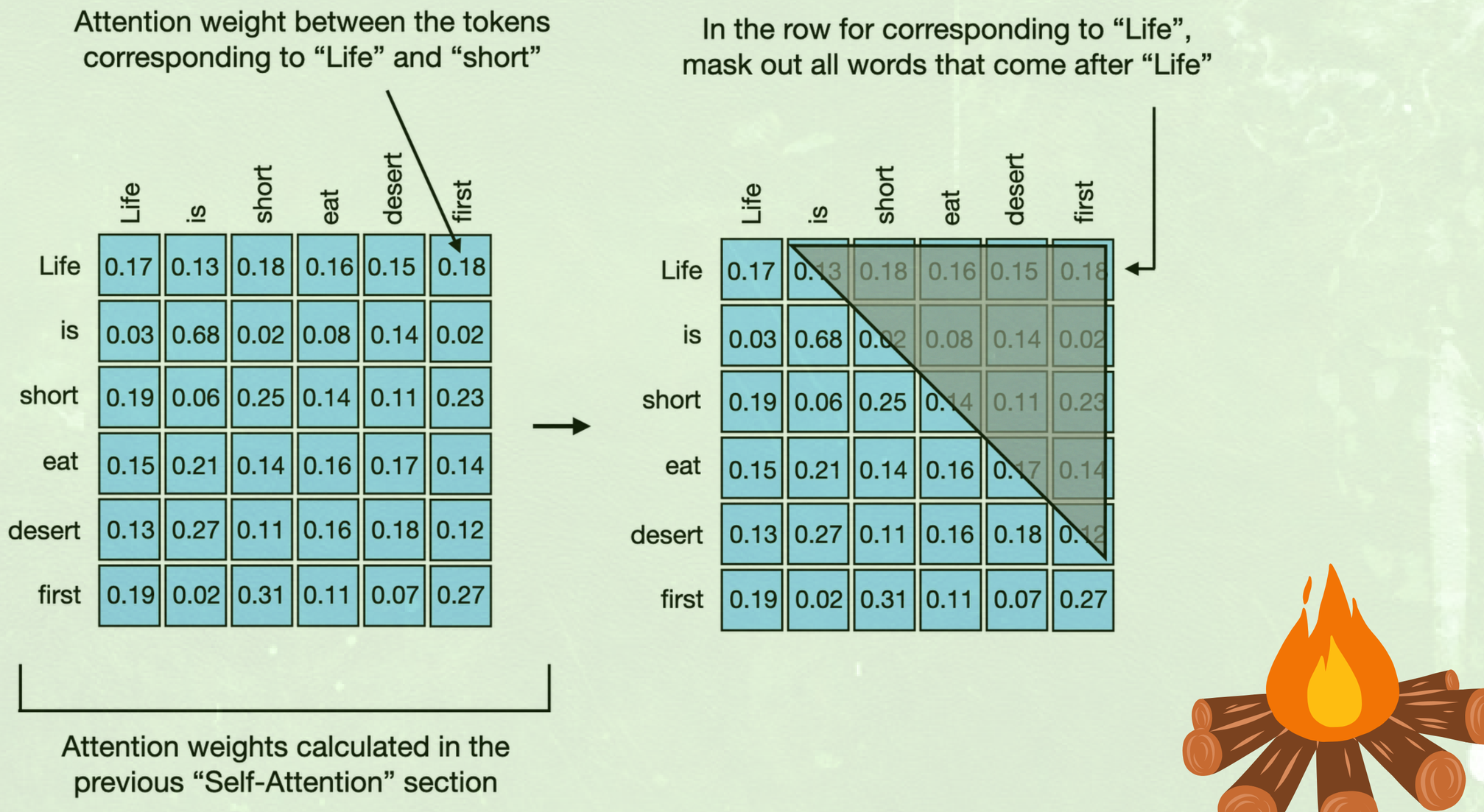
TRANSFORMER ANATOMY



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TRANSFORMER ANATOMY

Training a transformers ?

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Inference (Prediction) ?

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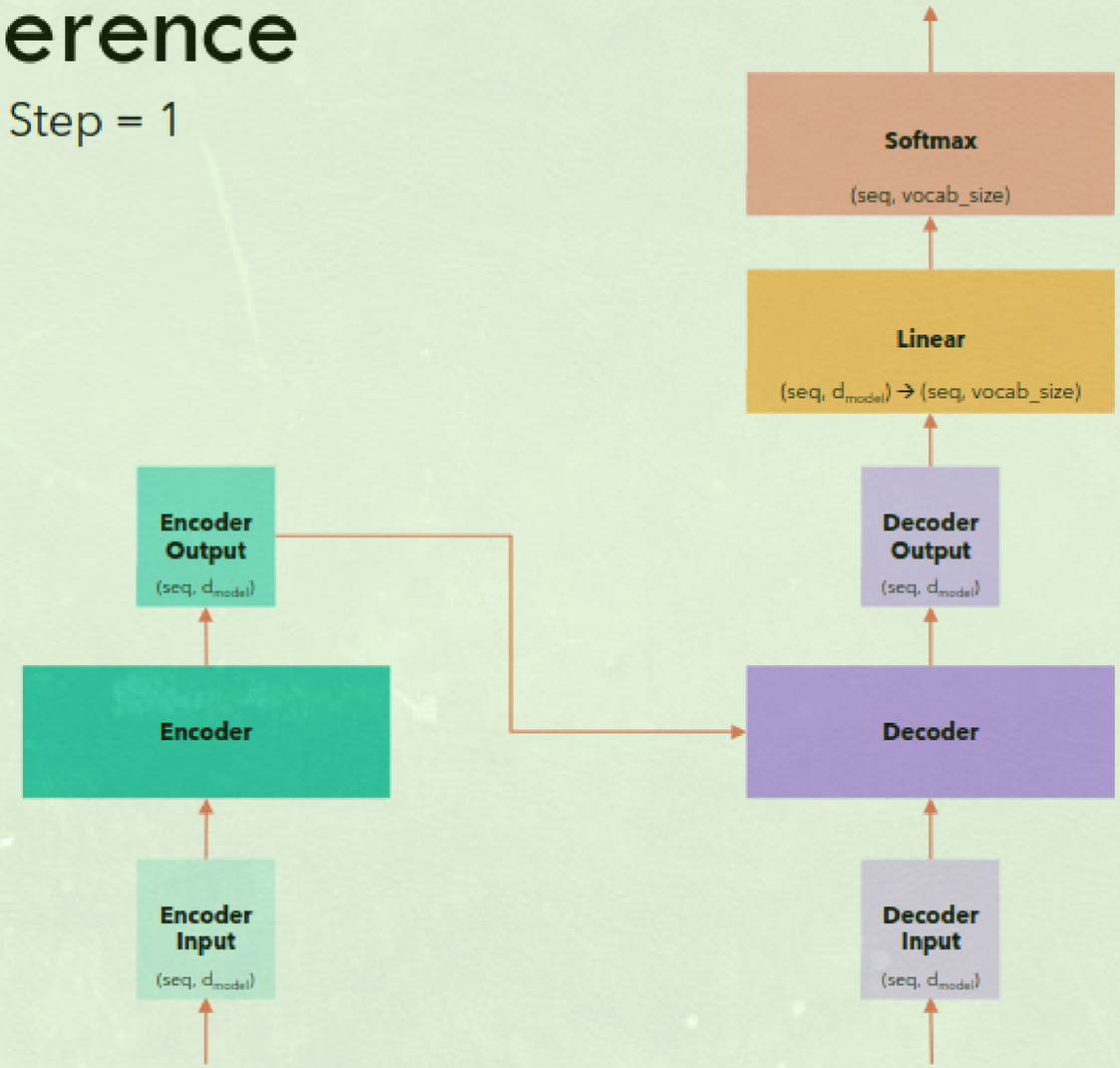
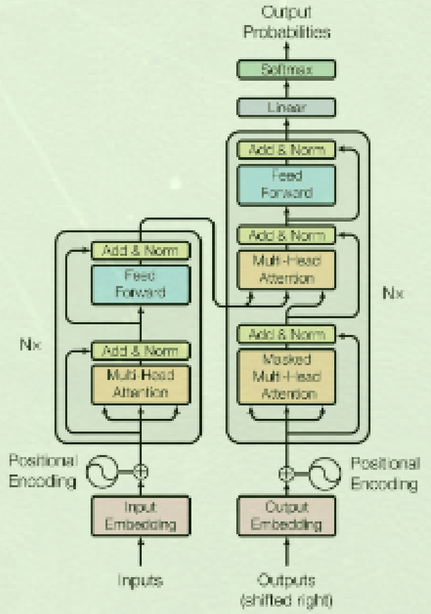
Inference

Time Step = 1



We select a token from the vocabulary corresponding to the position of the token with the maximum value.

The output of the last layer is commonly known as **logits**



* Both sequences will have same length thanks to padding

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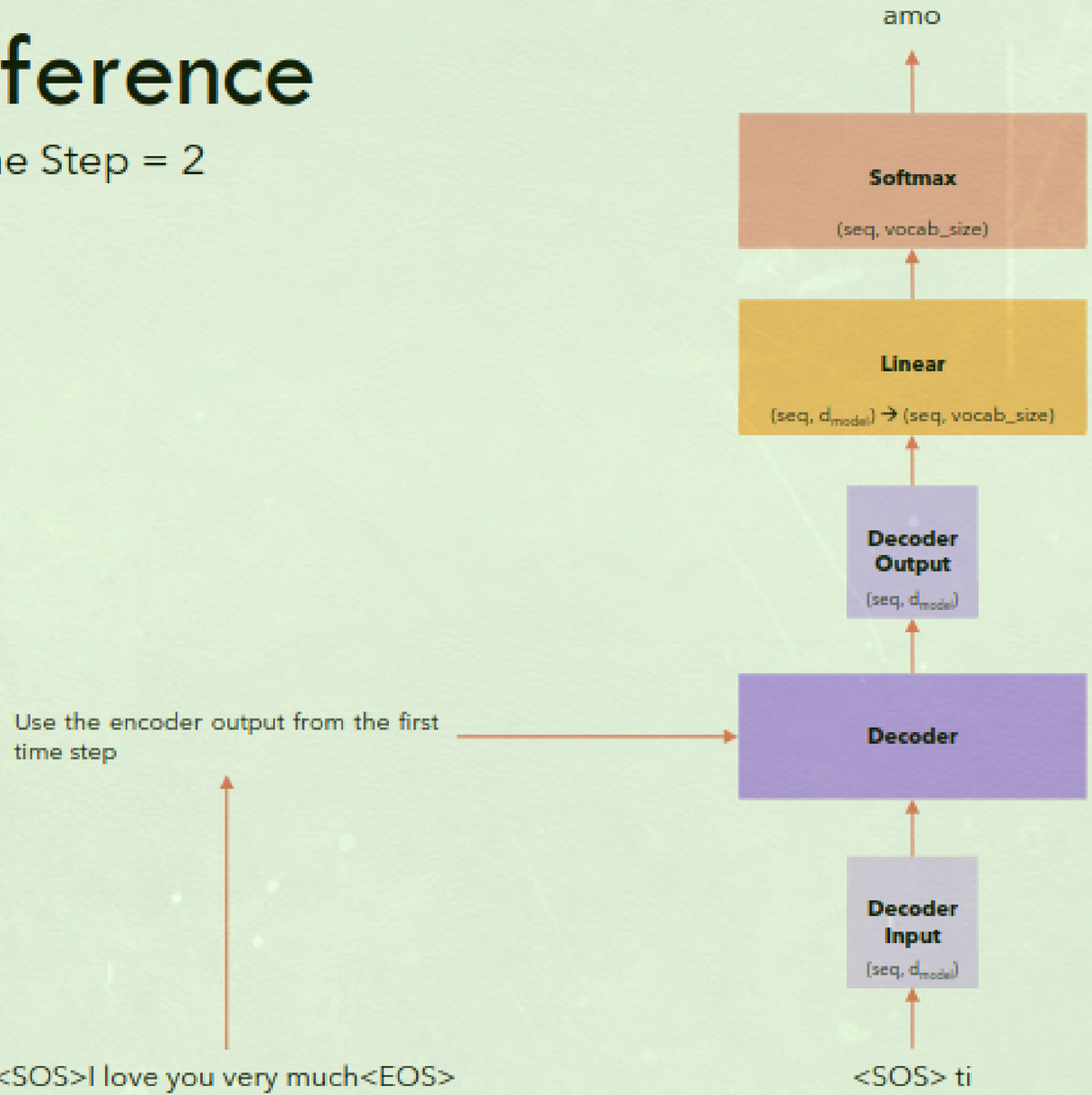
Inference

Time Step = 2



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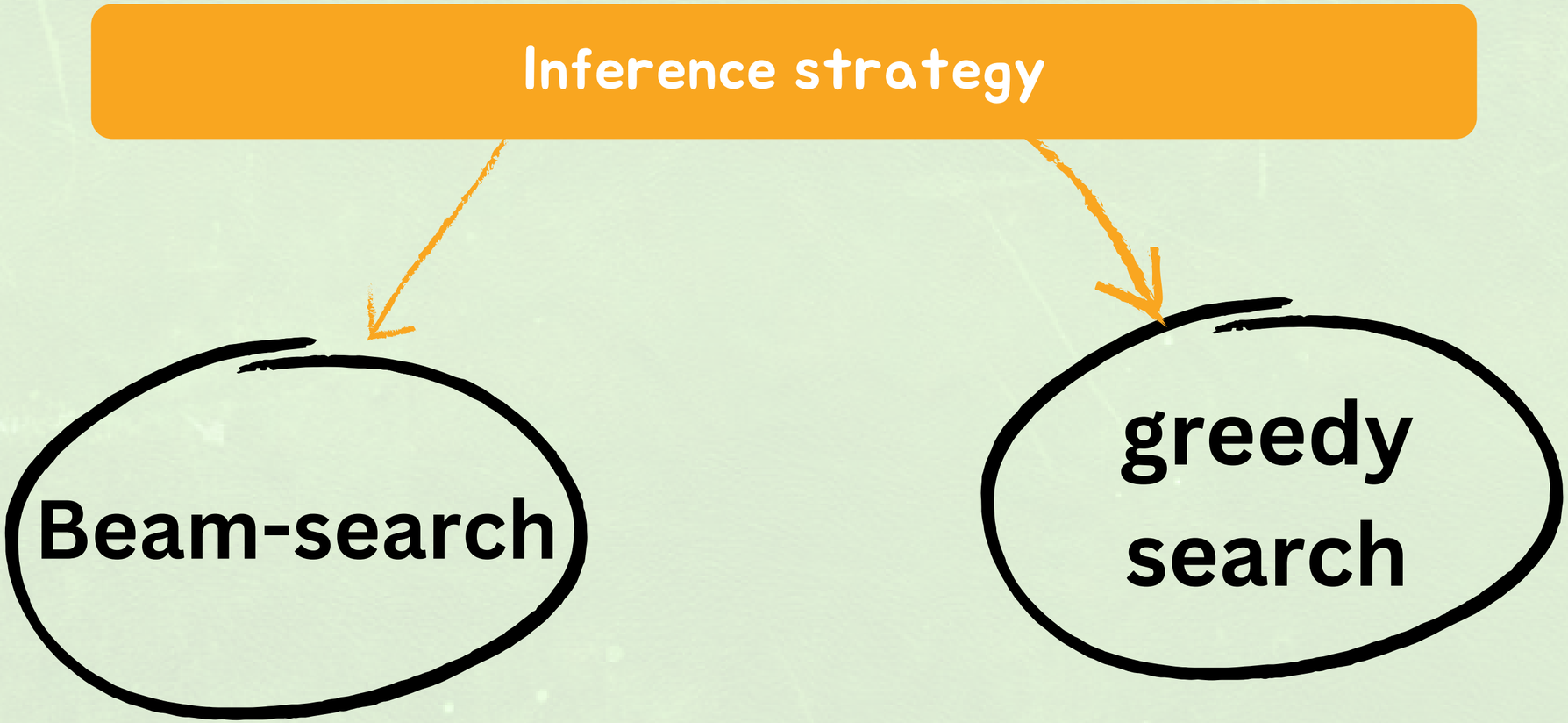

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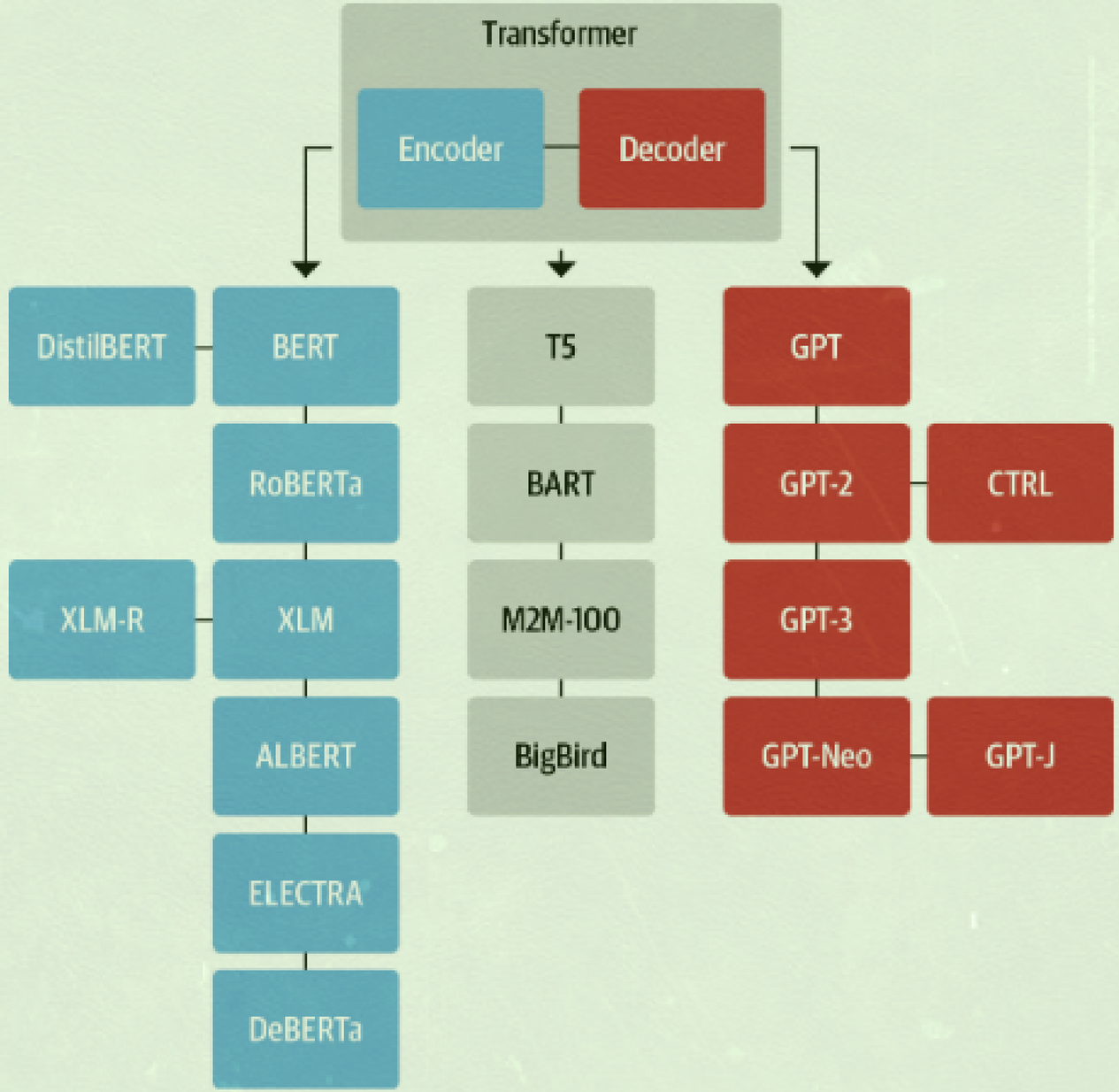
Transformer
Encoder
Decoder
DistilBERT
BERT
RoBERTa
XLM-R
XLM
ALBERT
ELECTRA
DeBERTa
T5
BART
M2M-100
BigBird
GPT
GPT-2
CTRL
GPT-3
GPT-Neo
GPT-J

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Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers

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Bert Information

- BERT stands for **Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers**
- Unlike common language models, BERT has been trained using the **left context and the right context**

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Bert Information

- BERT has not been trained on the Next Token Prediction task, but rather, on the **Masked Language Model and Next Sentence Prediction task**

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Pre-Trained BERT

Fine Tune on text classification

Fine Tune on question answering (QA)

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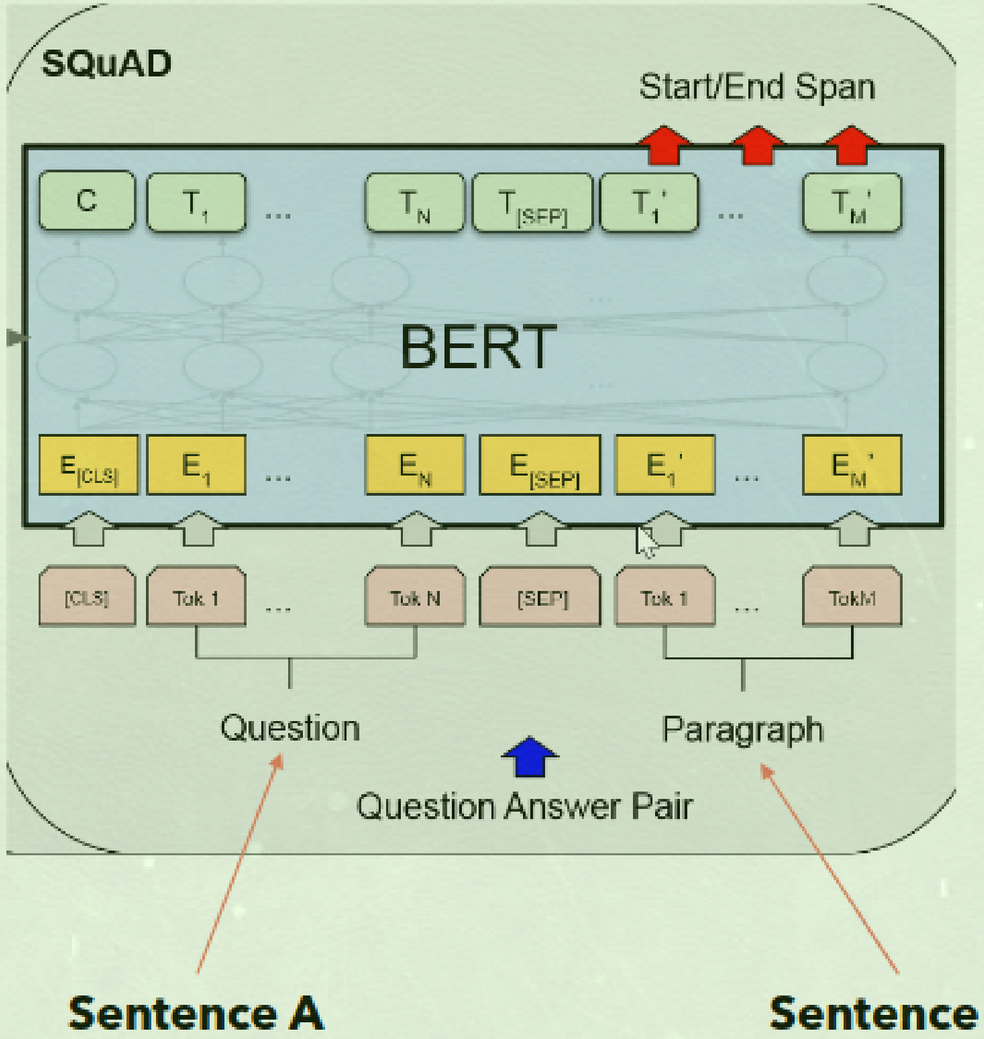

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THANK YOU!

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