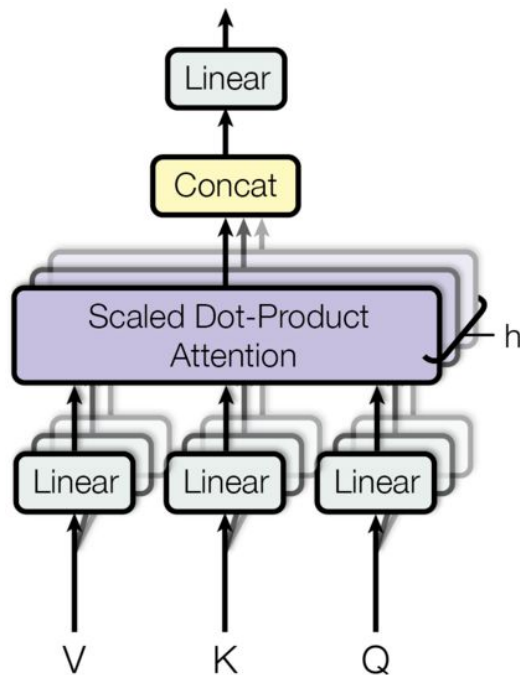


(Better) understanding the scaled
dot-product multi-headed self-attention

Understanding multi-headed self-attention

- Might seem intimidating, but the individual parts are rather simple
 - The easiest way to understand **multi-headed** self-attention is to understand a *single-headed* one

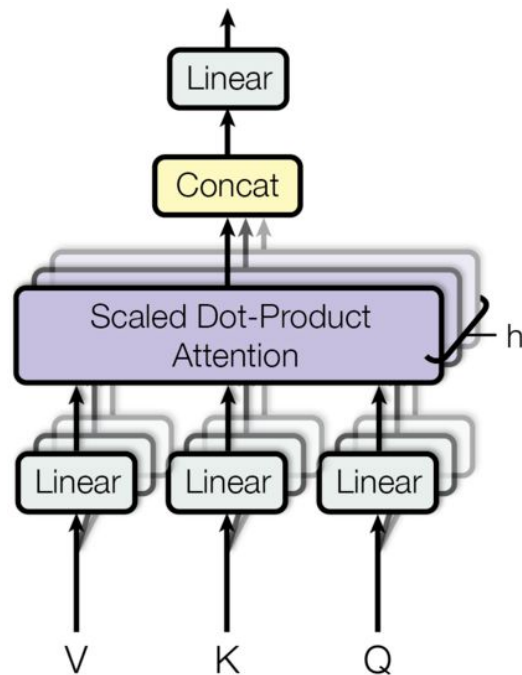


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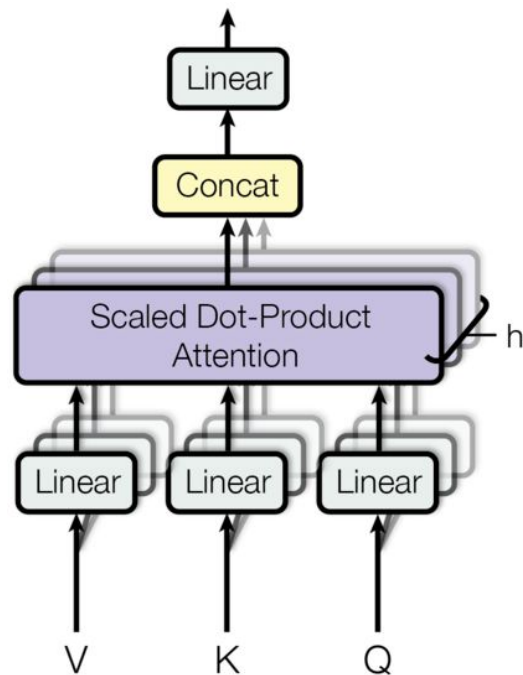
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A personal view on Self-Attention (SA)

A powerful blending machine on steroids



A personal view on Self-Attention (SA)

A powerful blending machine on steroids (gradients)

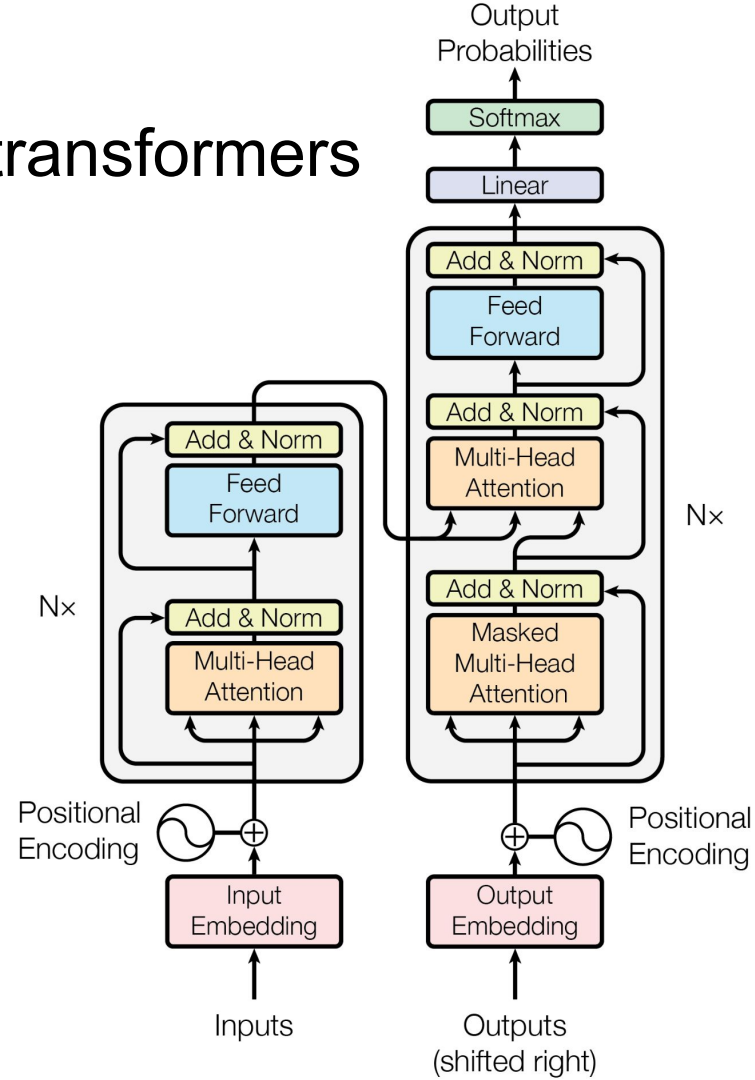
What are all the query / key / value abstractions, and why are they needed?

Why is multi-headed attention needed?

(Are they needed eventually?)

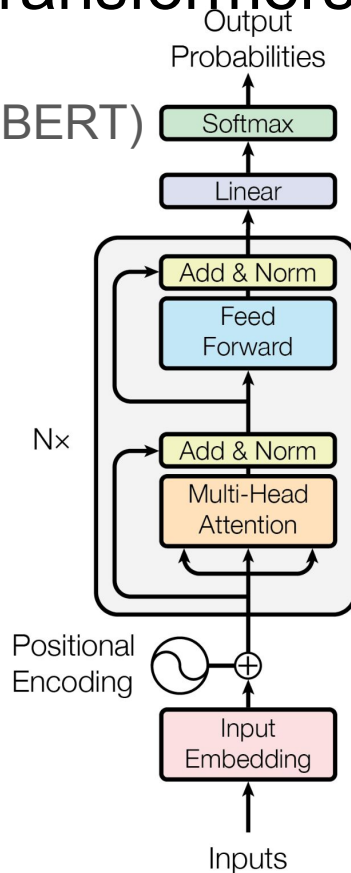


Tips for easier understanding SA in transformers



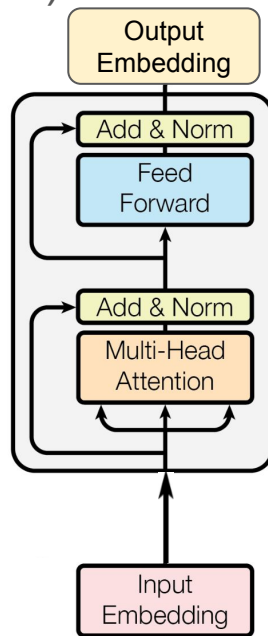
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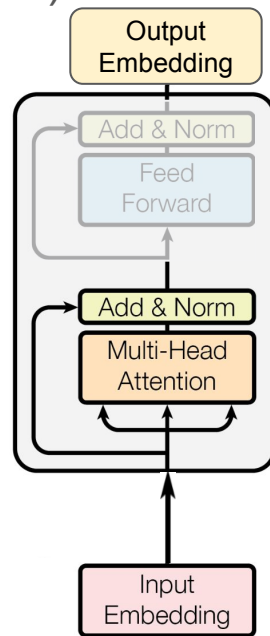
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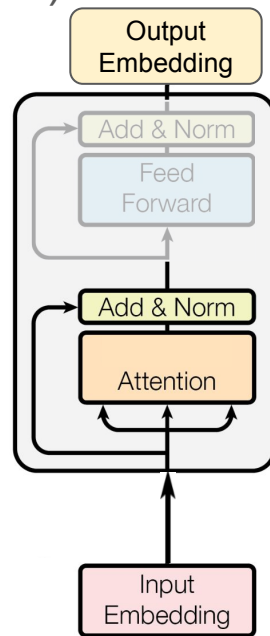
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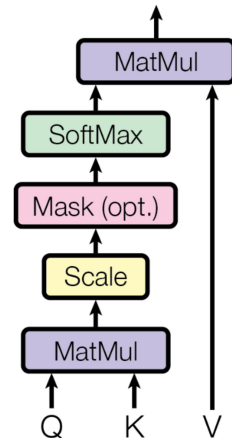
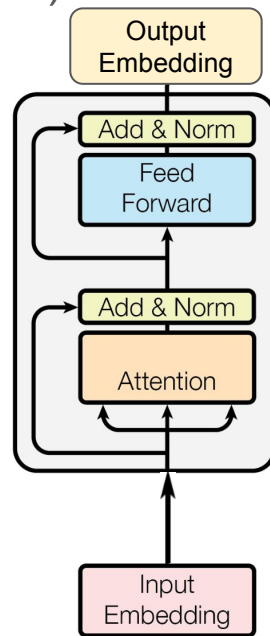
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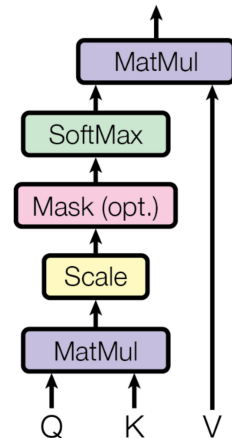
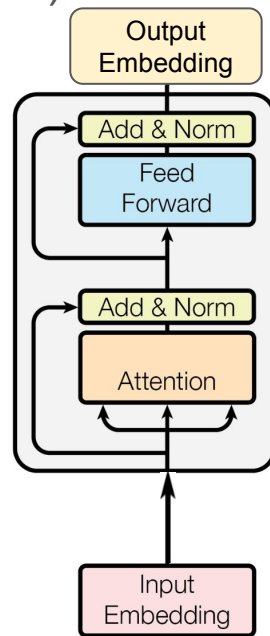


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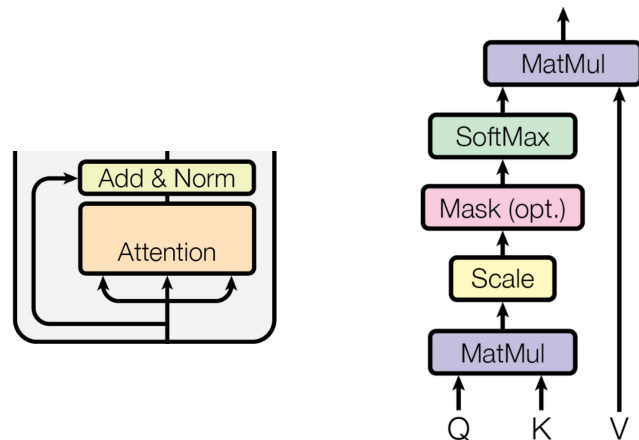
- If X contains the input embeddings then we have:
 - $Q = X W_Q$
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What is the role of the value transformation?

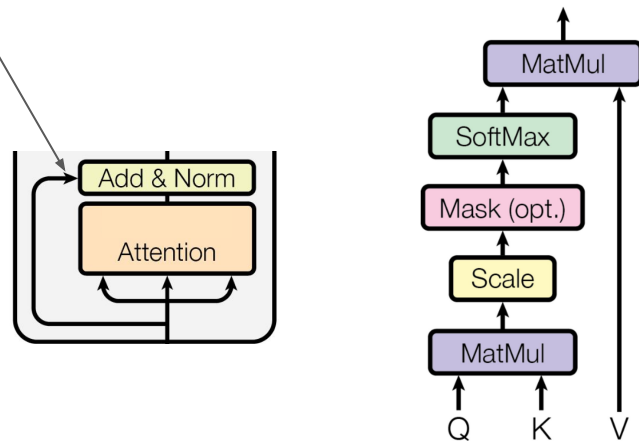
- At each layer, it allows for new semantic aspects to enter the representations
 - It adds on top of the already calculated one via the residual connection



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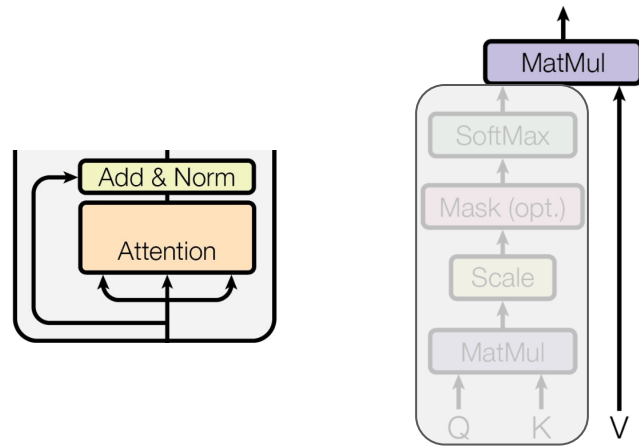
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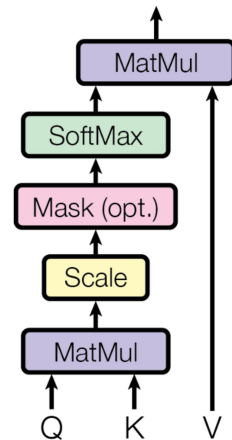
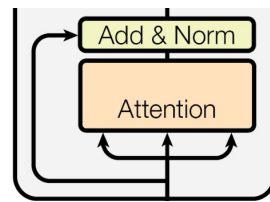
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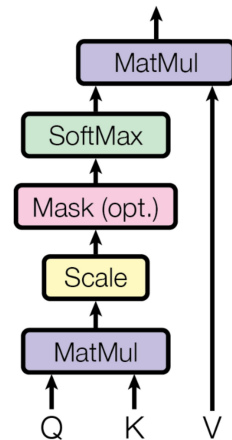
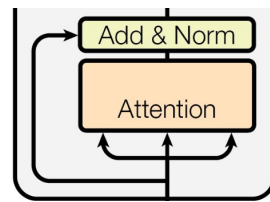


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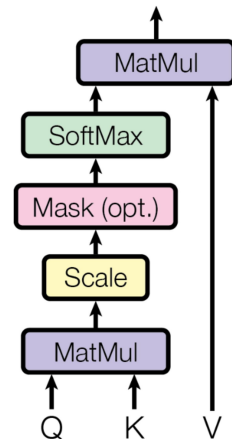
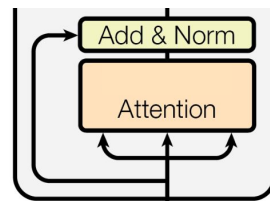
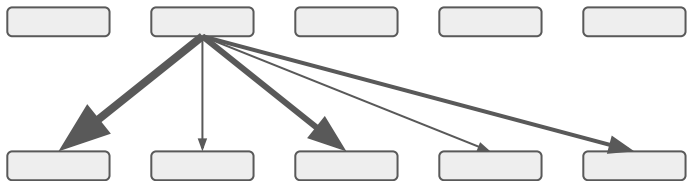


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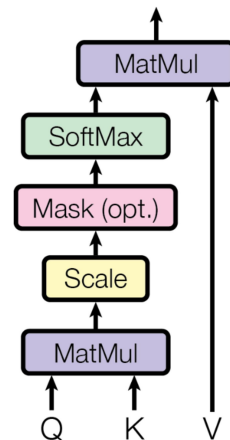
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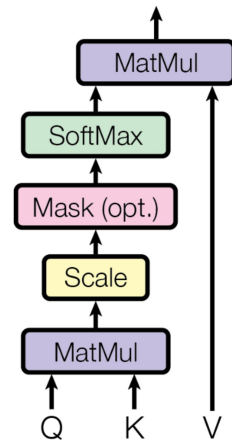
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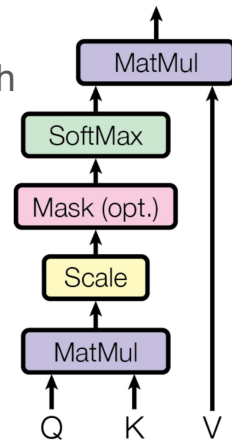
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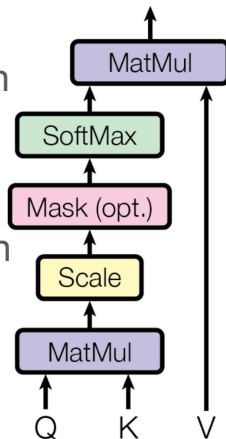
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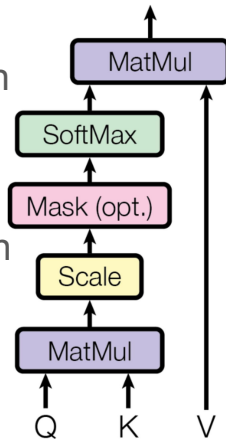
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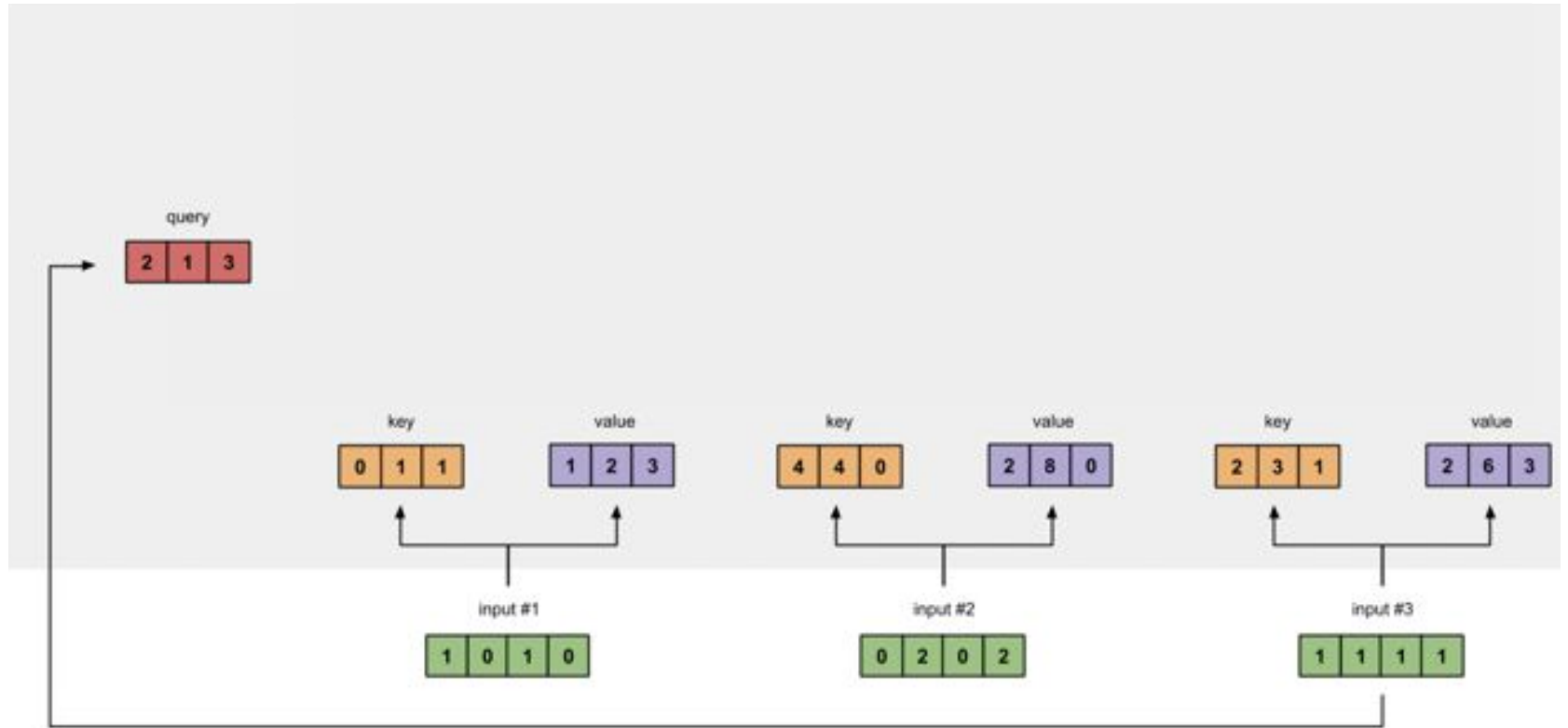
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 - A single transformation ($W_{QK} \approx W_Q W_K$) could do the job as well as $(XW_Q)(W_K X^T) = X(W_Q W_K)X^T$
 - Disentangling is, however more effective when W_* has more rows than columns

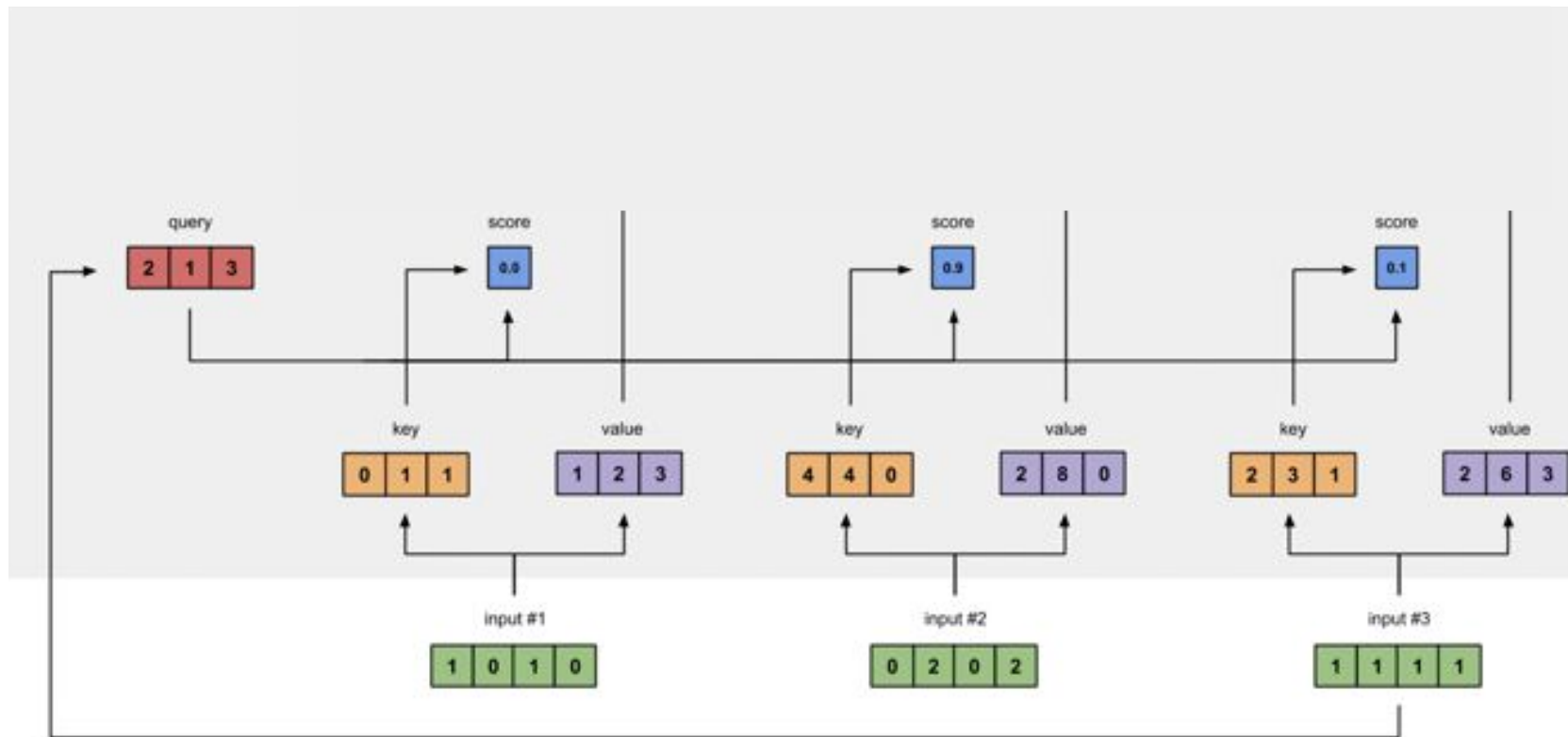


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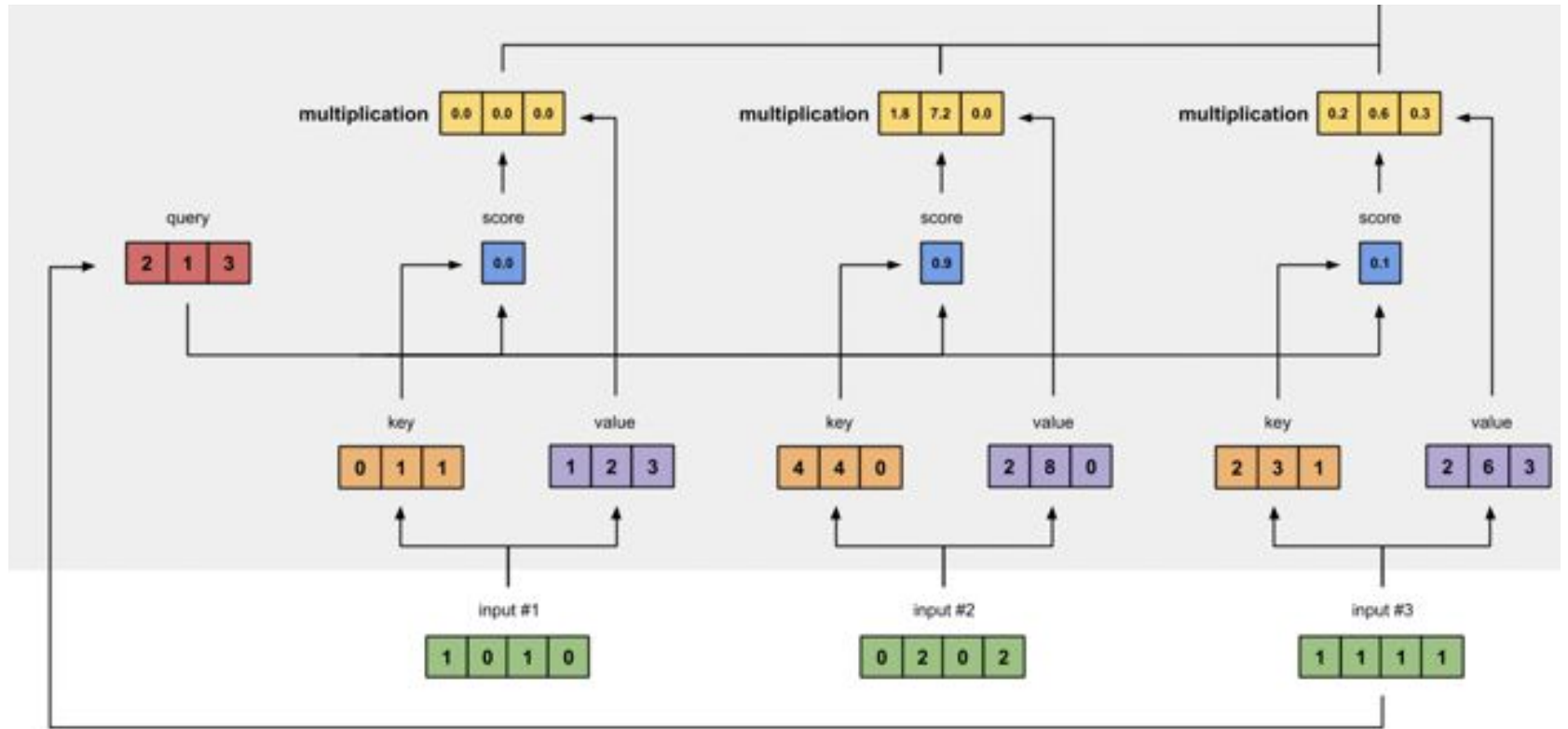
Putting all together



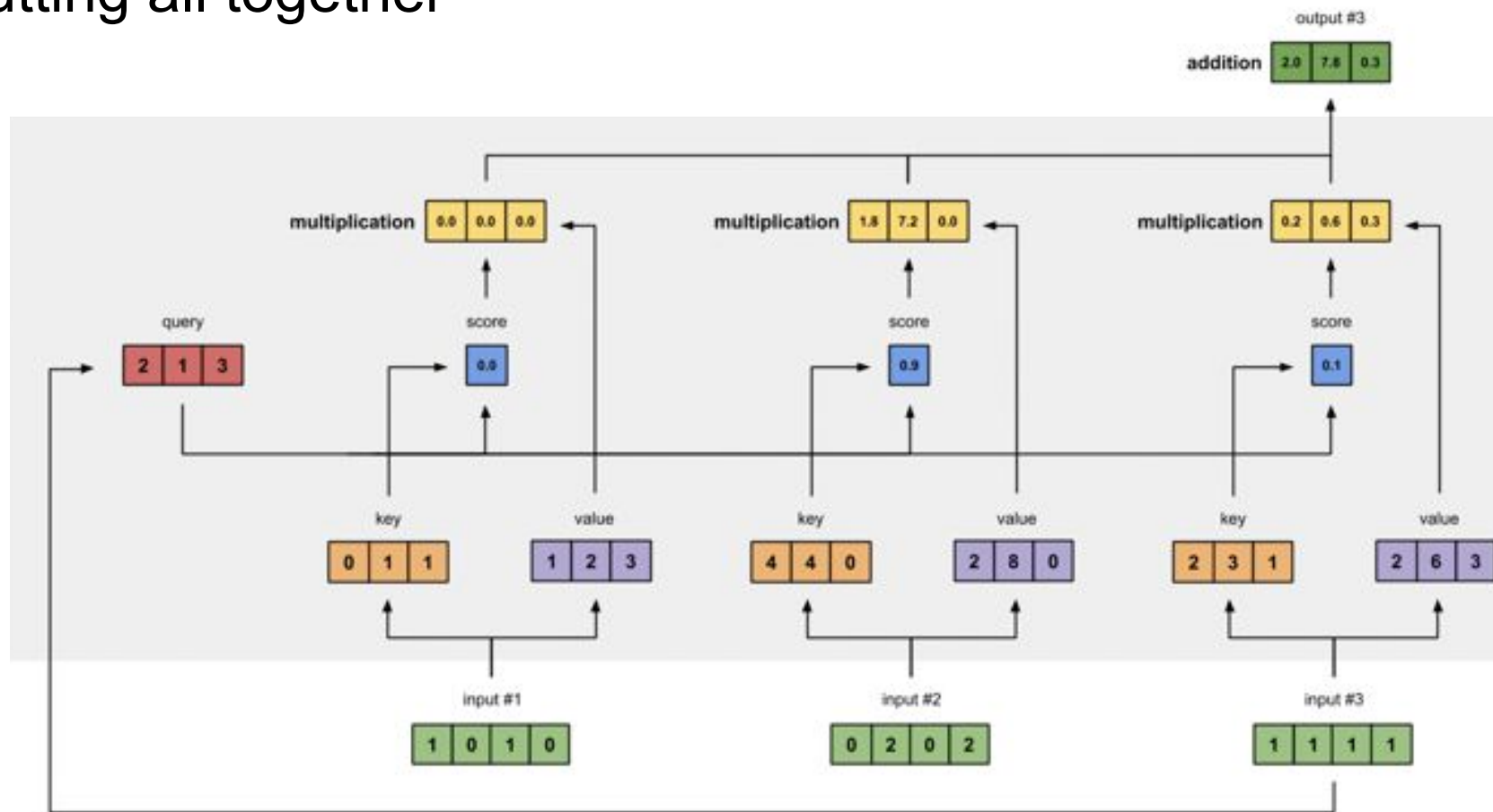
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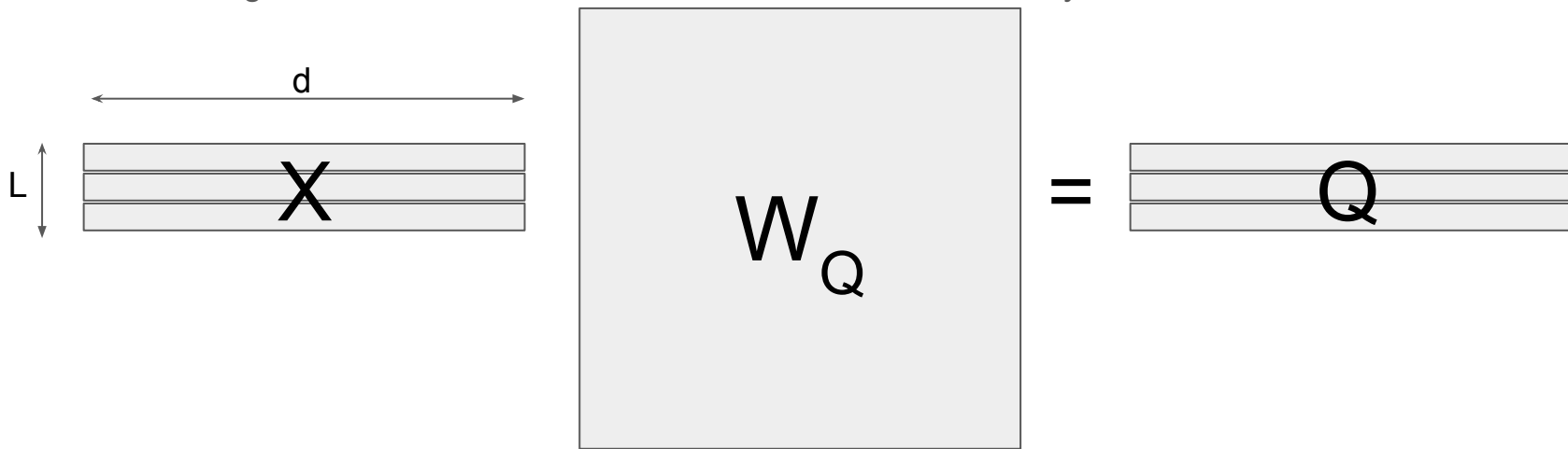


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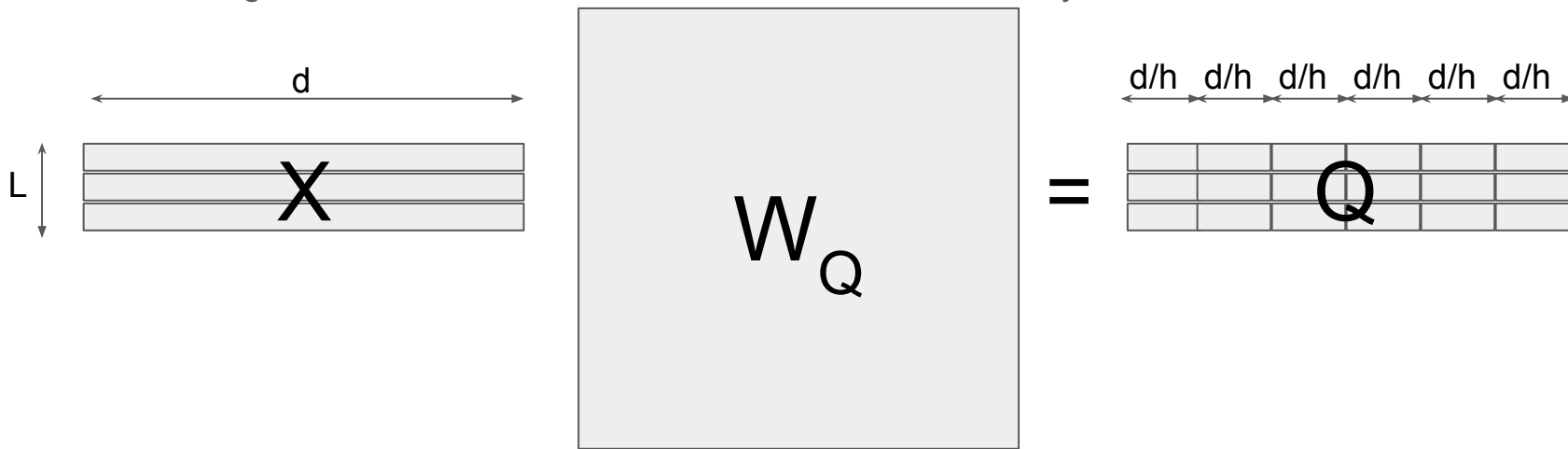
The multi-headed SA

- Hidden dimension d is treated as a composition of $h \times (d/h)$ subrepresentations
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- Why we might need multiple heads?
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 - Question: Could another attention module maybe decide how to mix the individual SA heads?

The case of MHSA

- Actually, most of the SAs can be omitted, only a few does the ‘heavy lifting’
 - “*pruning 38 out of 48 encoder heads results in a [marginal] drop*” (Voita et al., 2019)
 - “*the number of attention heads doesn’t have a significant effect*” (K et al., 2020)

Parameters (in Millions)	Depth	Multi-head Attention	XNLI		
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132.78	12	2	78.3	62.8	15.5
132.78	12	3	79.5	65.3	14.2
132.78	12	6	78.9	66.7	12.2
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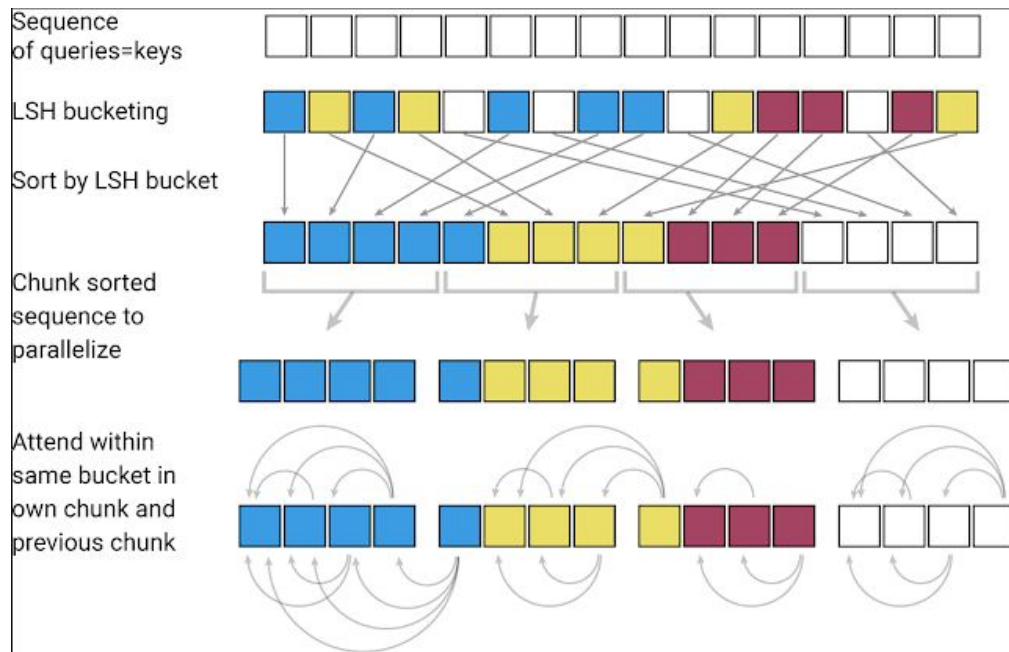
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- OTOH, “reducing the amount of heads also decreases finetuning performance” (Geiping & Goldstein, 2022)

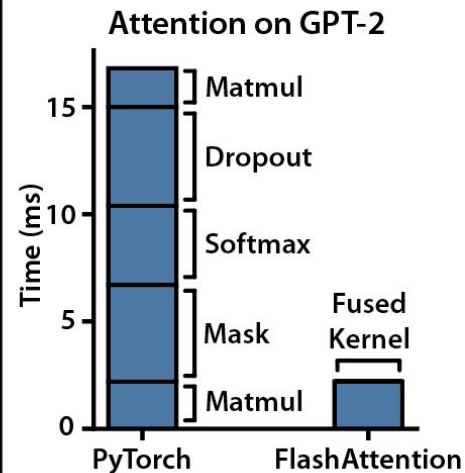
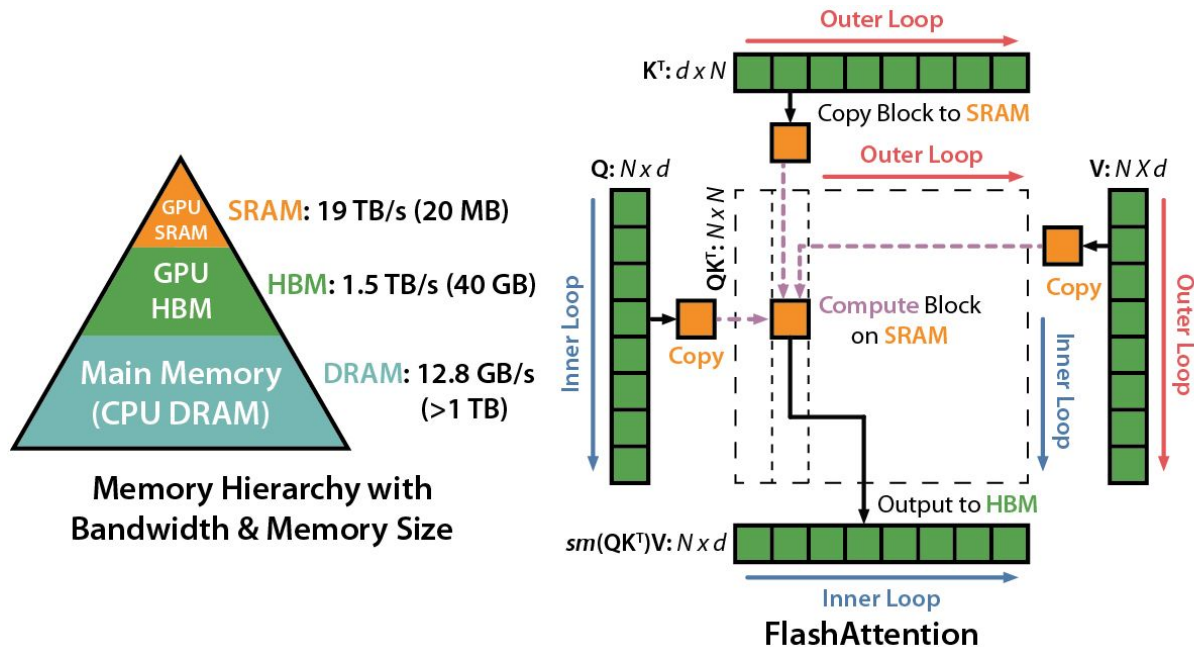
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Extensions to SA – Reformer

- For an input of length L , there are L^2 a_{ij} scores to compute :(
- Reformer: LSH to the rescue

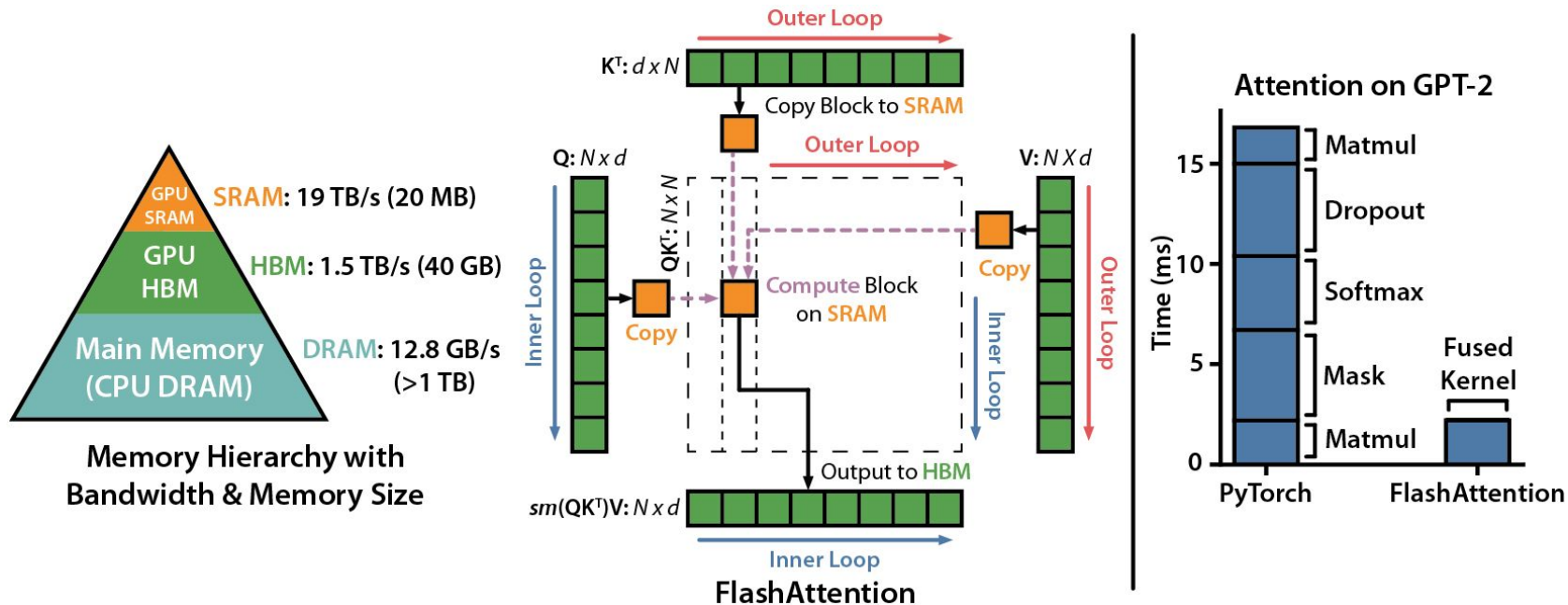


Extensions to SA – FlashAttention (Hua et al., 2022)



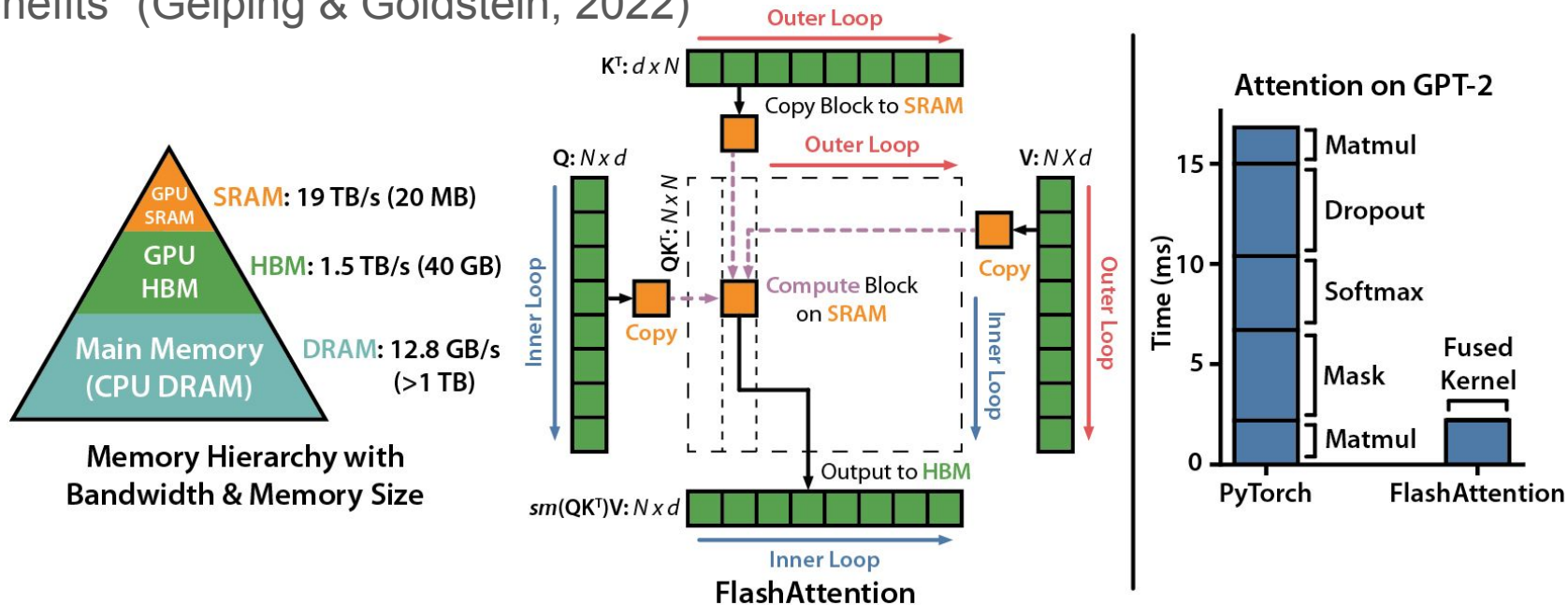
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- Performs more FLOPs actually, but faster I/O, causing a speedup near up to 10x
- OTOH, “we implement the recently proposed FLASH mechanism, but find no benefits” (Geiping & Goldstein, 2022)

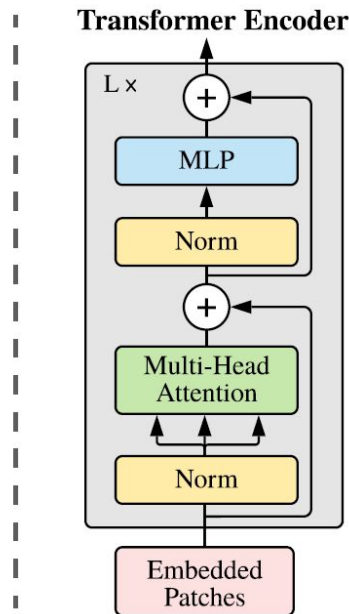
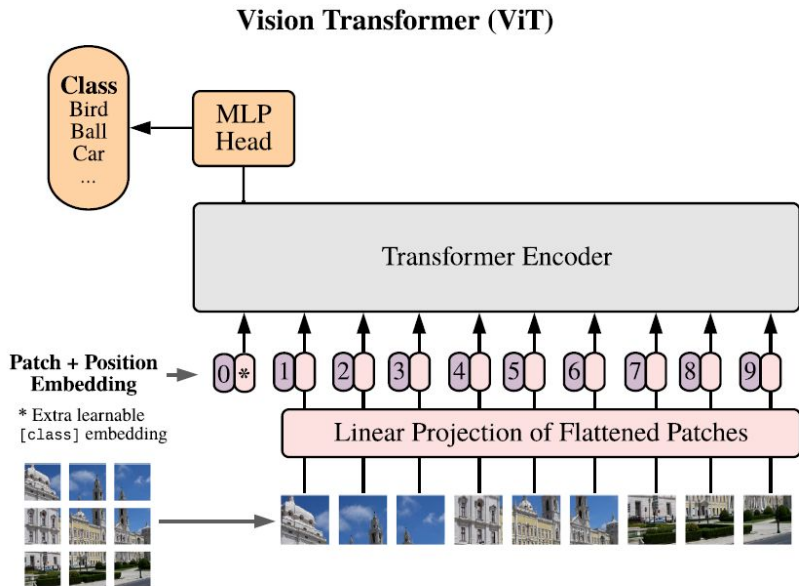


Further extensions

- DeBERTa: Relies on a disentangled attention mechanism
- RWKV: a combination of RNNs and transformers (with linear attention)
- Linformer
- Nystromformer
- Longformer
- Performer
- *former
- ...

Attention in ViT

- Transformers (w/o positional embeddings) are meant for sets not sequences
 - There is (certain) evidence that the matter of the order words does not much



Further useful readings

- <https://nlp.seas.harvard.edu/2018/04/03/attention.html>
- <https://lilianweng.github.io/posts/2023-01-27-the-transformer-family-v2>
- <https://jalammar.github.io/illustrated-transformer/>
- <https://stats.stackexchange.com/questions/421935/what-exactly-are-keys-queries-and-values-in-attention-mechanisms>
- [**Cross-Lingual Ability of Multilingual BERT: An Empirical Study**](#)
- [**Analyzing Multi-Head Self-Attention: Specialized Heads Do the Heavy Lifting, the Rest Can Be Pruned**](#)