

# *Lecture: Deep Learning and Differential Programming*

## 4.4 Self-attention and transformers

<https://liris.cnrs.fr/christian.wolf/teaching>

# Learning language reasoning

Все счастливые семьи похожи друг на друга, каждая несчастливая семья несчастлива по-своему..

Toutes les familles heureuses se ressemblent. Chaque famille malheureuse, au contraire, l'est à sa façon.

Happy families are all alike. Every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way.

Alle glücklichen Familien gleichen einander, jede unglückliche Familie ist auf ihre eigene Weise unglücklich

[L. Tolstoy, 1873]

# Examples

If you really want to hear about it, the first thing you'll probably want to know VO  
where I was born, and what my lousy childhood was like, and how my parents were  
occupied and all before they had me, and all that David Copperfield kind of crap, but I  
don't feel like going into it, if you want to know the truth. In the first place, that stuff  
bores me, and in the second place, my parents would have two hemorrhages apiece if  
I told anything pretty personal about them.

Si vous voulez vraiment en entendre parler, la première chose que vous voudrez probablement savoir est où je suis né, et ce que mon enfance moche était, et comment mes parents étaient occupés et tout ce qu'ils avaient avant moi, et tout ce que David Copperfield, mais je n'ai pas envie d'y aller, si tu veux savoir la vérité. En premier lieu, cela m'ennuie, et en second lieu, mes parents auraient deux hémorragies si je leur racontais quelque chose de très personnel. VF Google

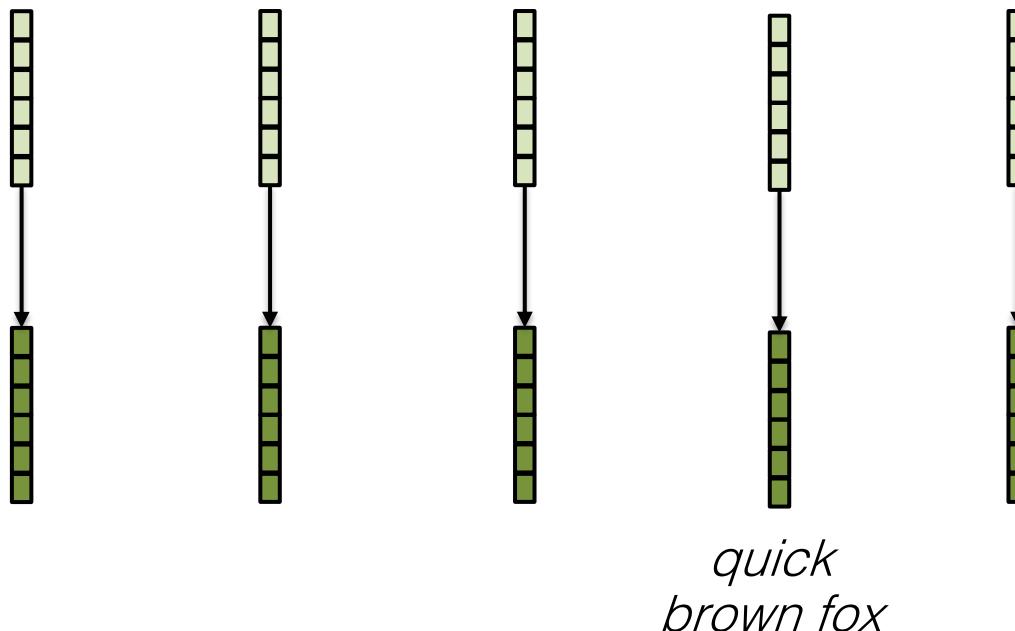
Si vous voulez vraiment que je vous dise, alors sûrement la première chose que je vais aller demander c'est où je suis né, et à quoi ça ressemblait, ma saloperie d'enfance et c'est que faisaient mes parents avant de m'avoir, et toutes ces conneries à la David Copperfield, mais j'ai pas envie de raconter ça et tout. Primo, ce genre de trucs ça me rase, et secundo, mes parents ils auraient chacun une attaque ou même deux chacun, si je me mettais à baratiner sur leur compte quelque chose d'un peu personnel. VF officielle

# Contextualization

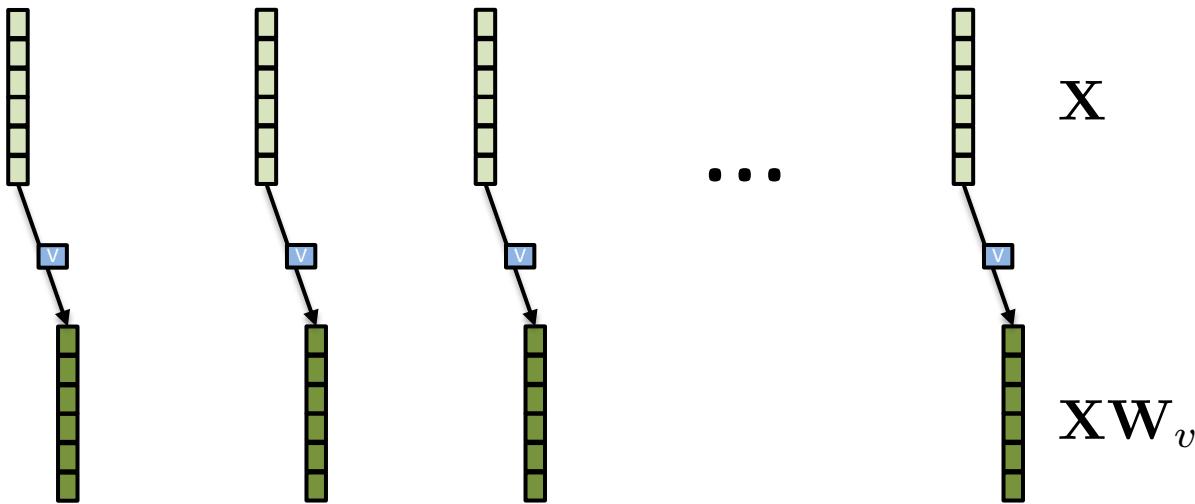
We suppose a set  $\mathbf{X} = \{\mathbf{x}_i\}$  of items (vectors).

Iteratively "enrich" each item by providing context from the other items

The quick brown fox jumps ....

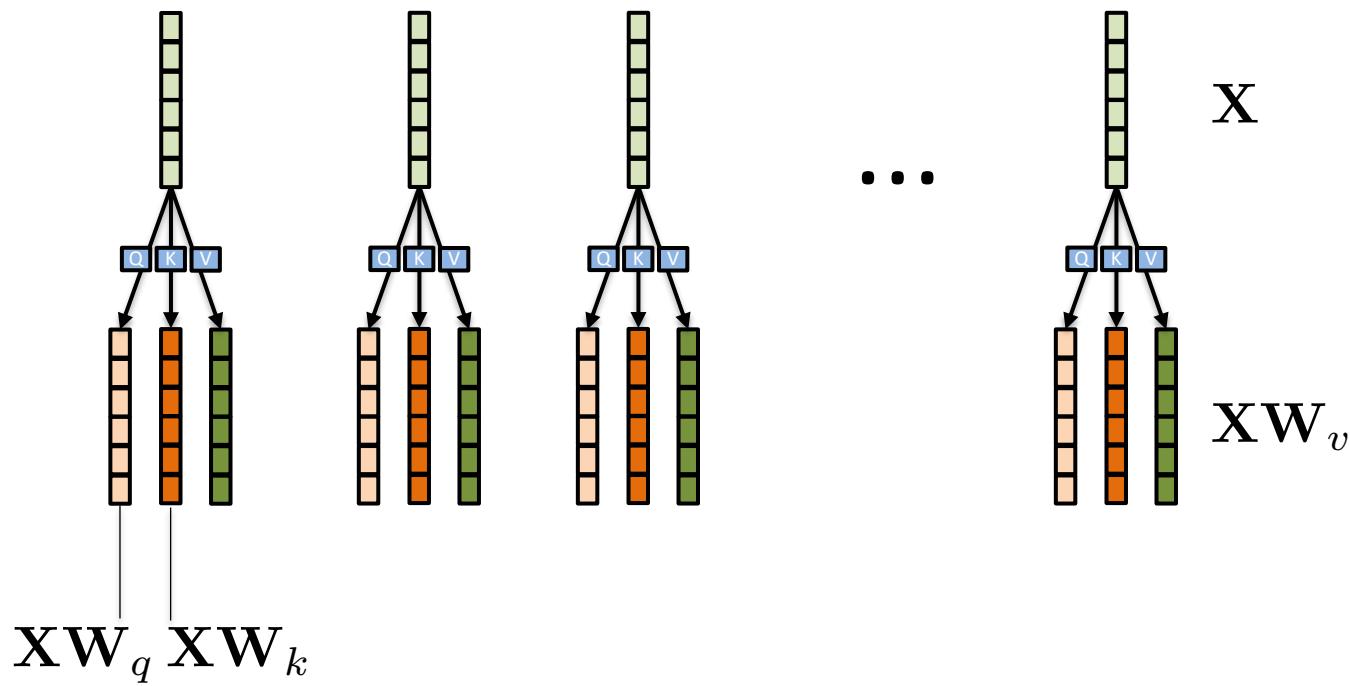


# Transformers: attention is all you need

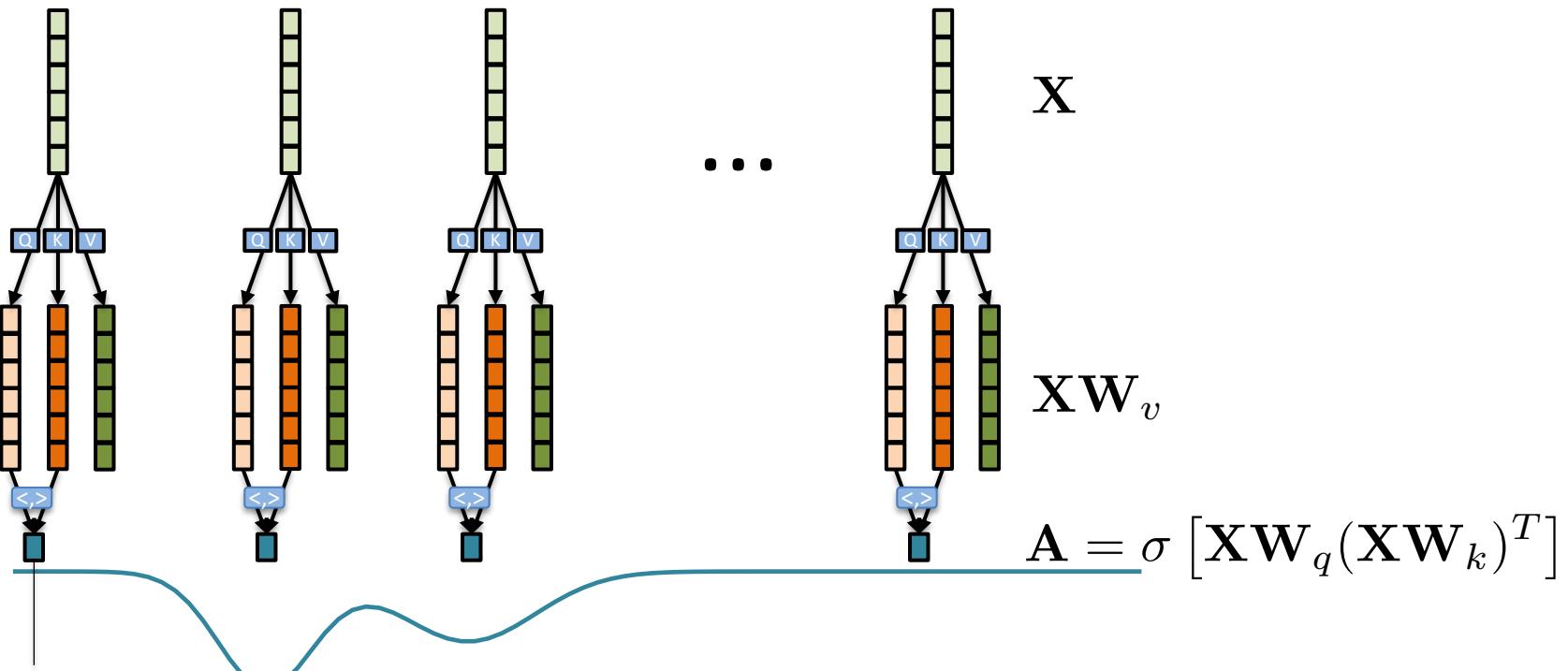


We suppose unordered data (a set)  $\mathbf{X} = \{\mathbf{x}_i\}$ . Each input item is "transformed" by a linear transform weighted by attention.

# Transformers: attention is all you need

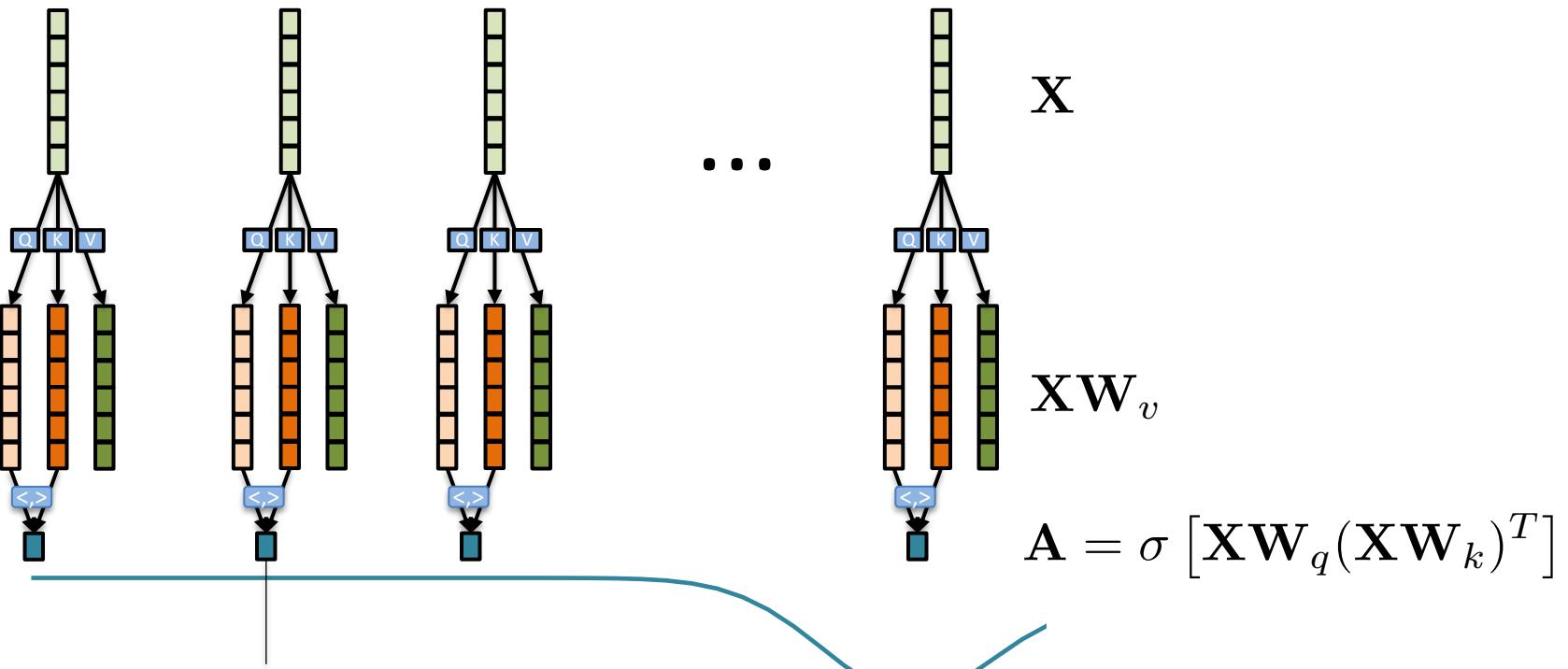


# Transformers: attention is all you need



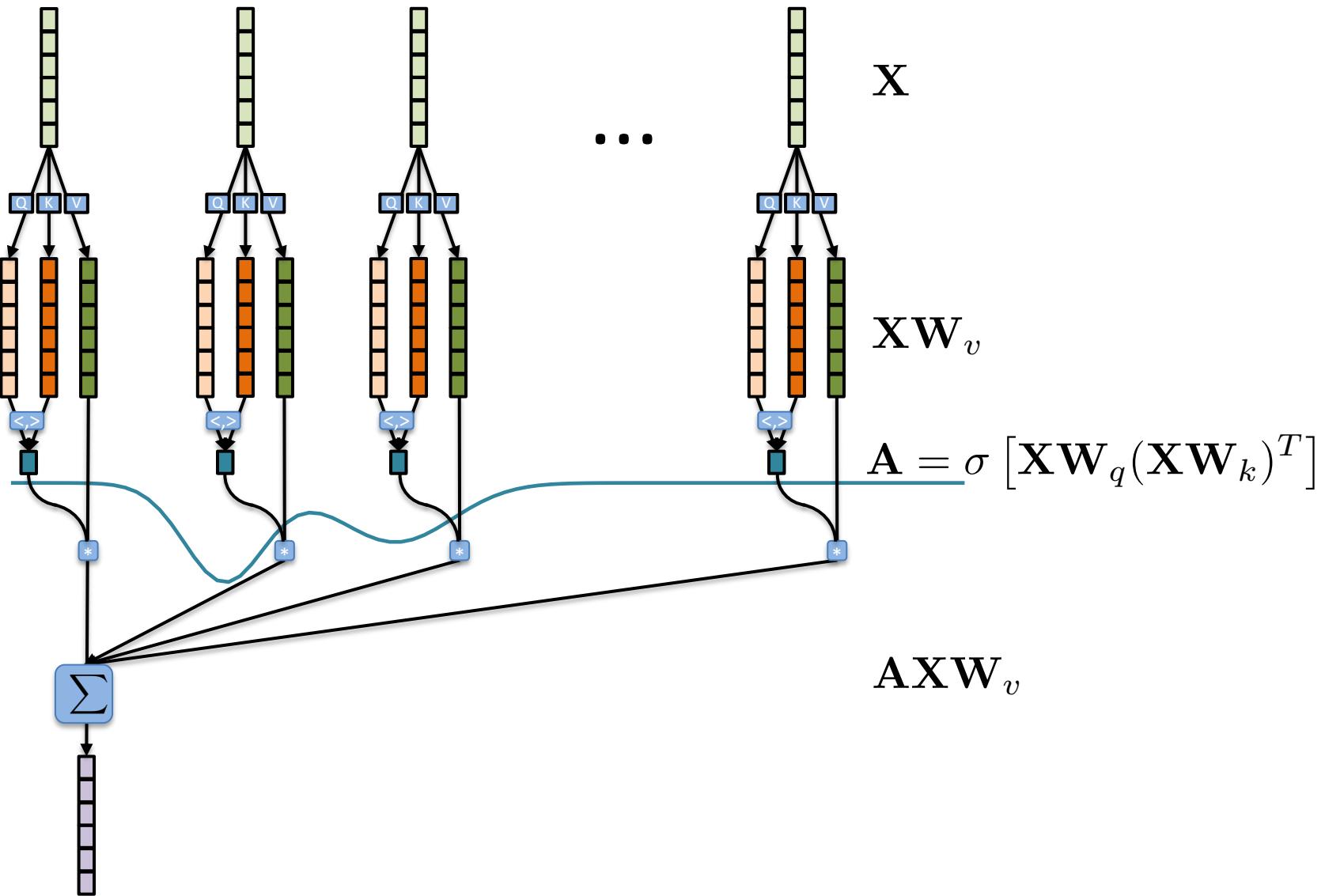
Each item has its own distribution,  
associated with its query vector!

# Transformers: attention is all you need

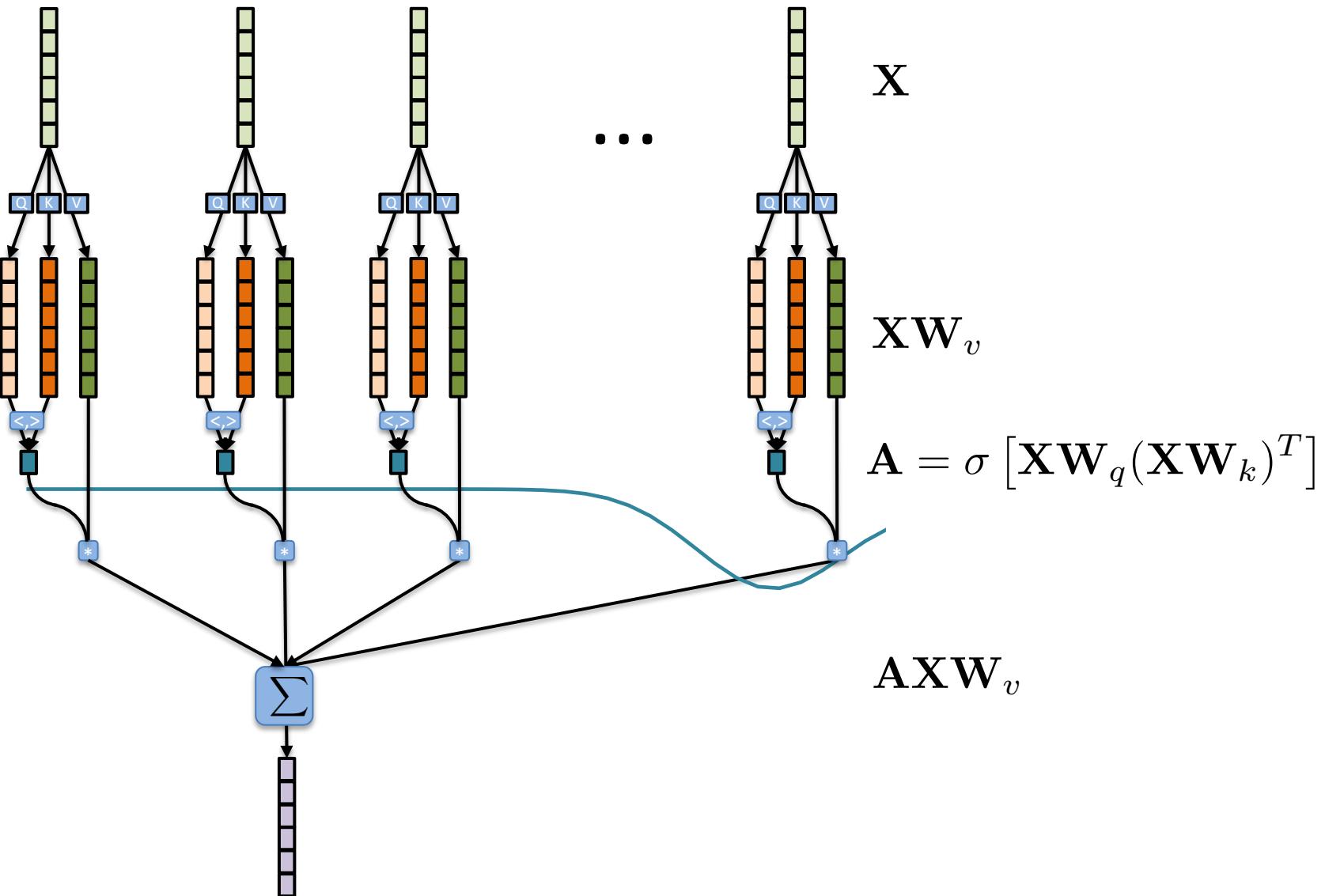


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# Transformers: attention is all you need



# Transformers: attention is all you need

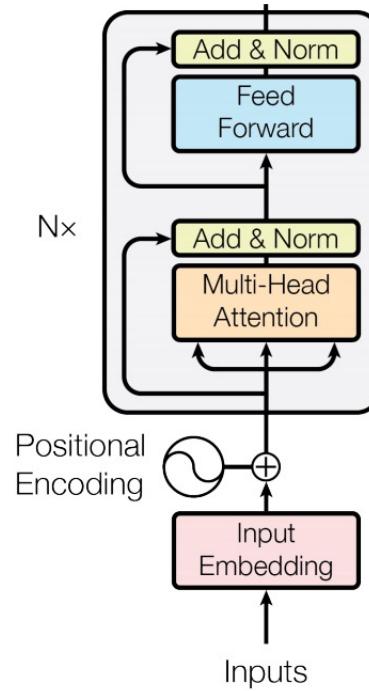


# Integration ...

Toutes les familles heureuses se ressemblent. Chaque famille malheureuse, au contraire, l'est à sa façon.



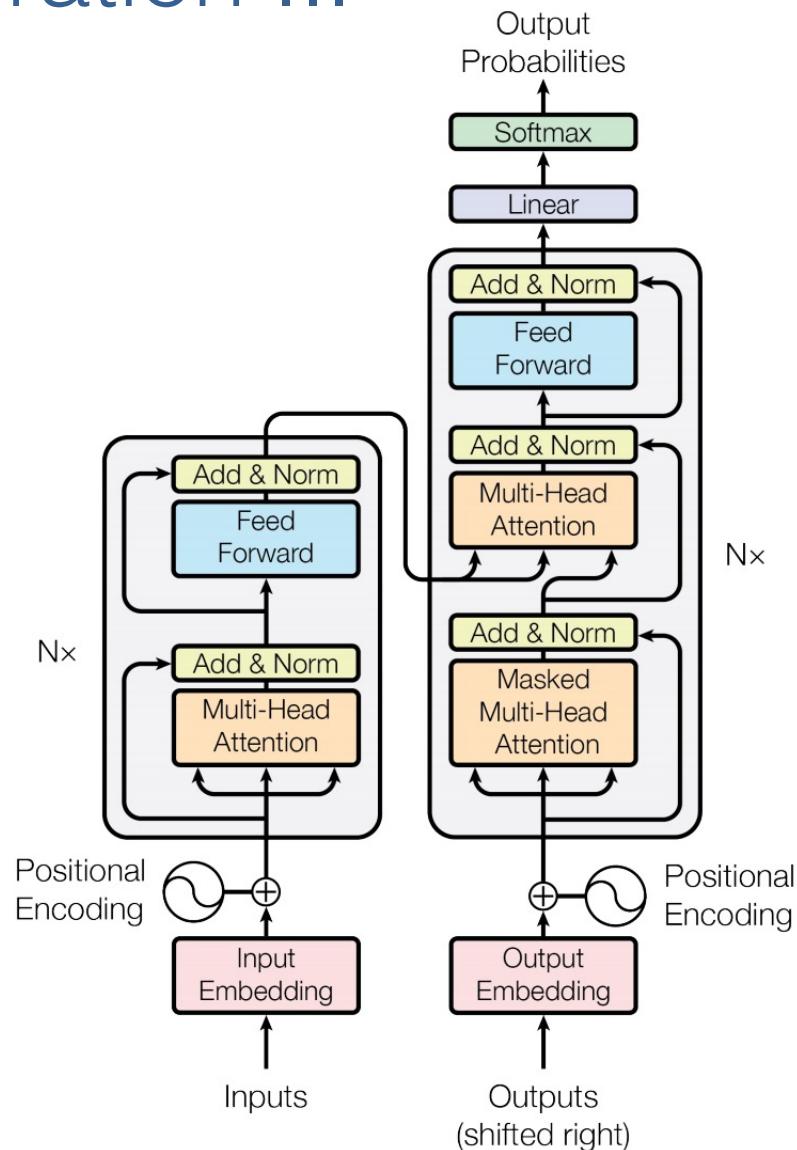
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# A concrete large-scale application

# Vision and Language Reasoning

*"How much money do I have in my hand?"*



*"What is in this jar?"*



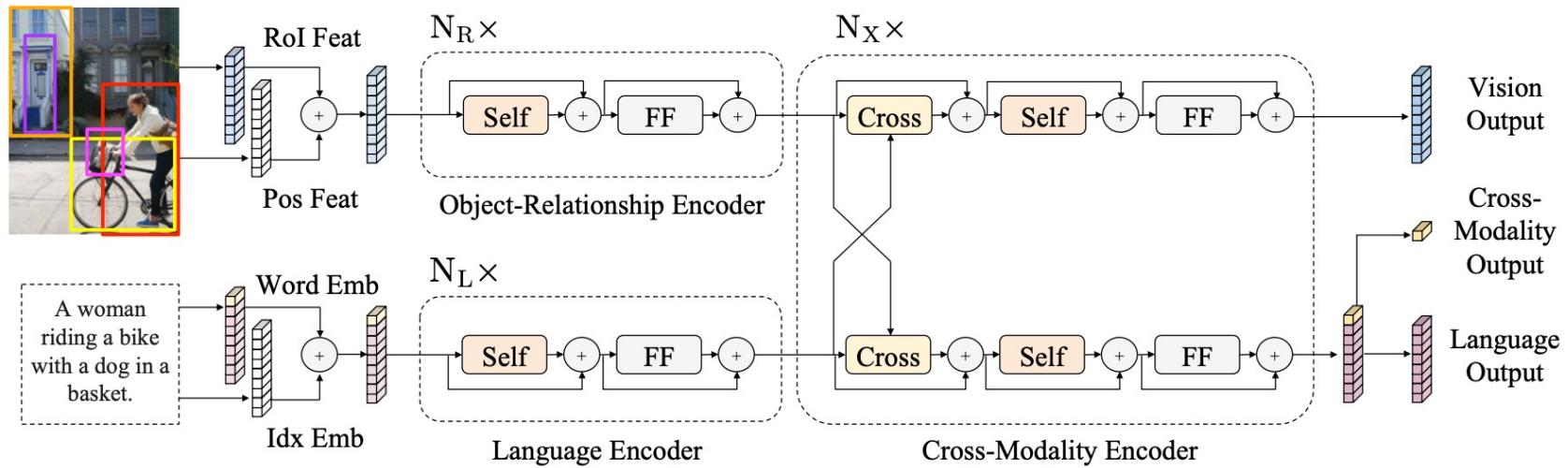
*"Did I leave the door open?"*



*"Did I leave the lights on?"*

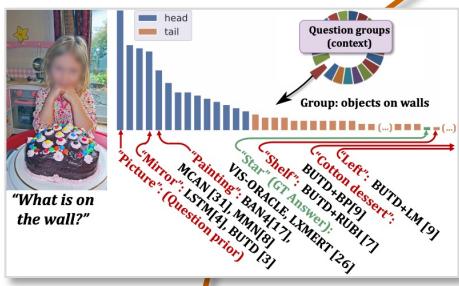
# LXMERT

A vision and language encoder with self-attention and cross-attention.

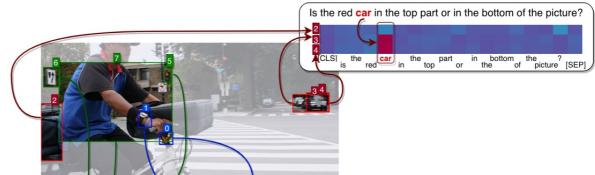


[Tan et Bansal, EMNLP 2019]

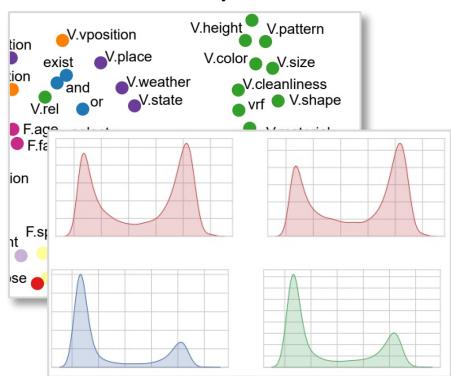
How can we evaluate biases  
in learning? (CVPR 2021a)



Can we ground object  
detection through language  
(in preparation)



How can we visualize and  
transfer reasoning? (CVPR  
2021b)



VQA

Can we weakly supervise word-  
object alignment? (ECAI 2020)



Can we supervise reasoning  
programs? (arxiv, under  
review)



Corentin  
Kervadec



Grigory  
Antipov



Moez  
Baccouche

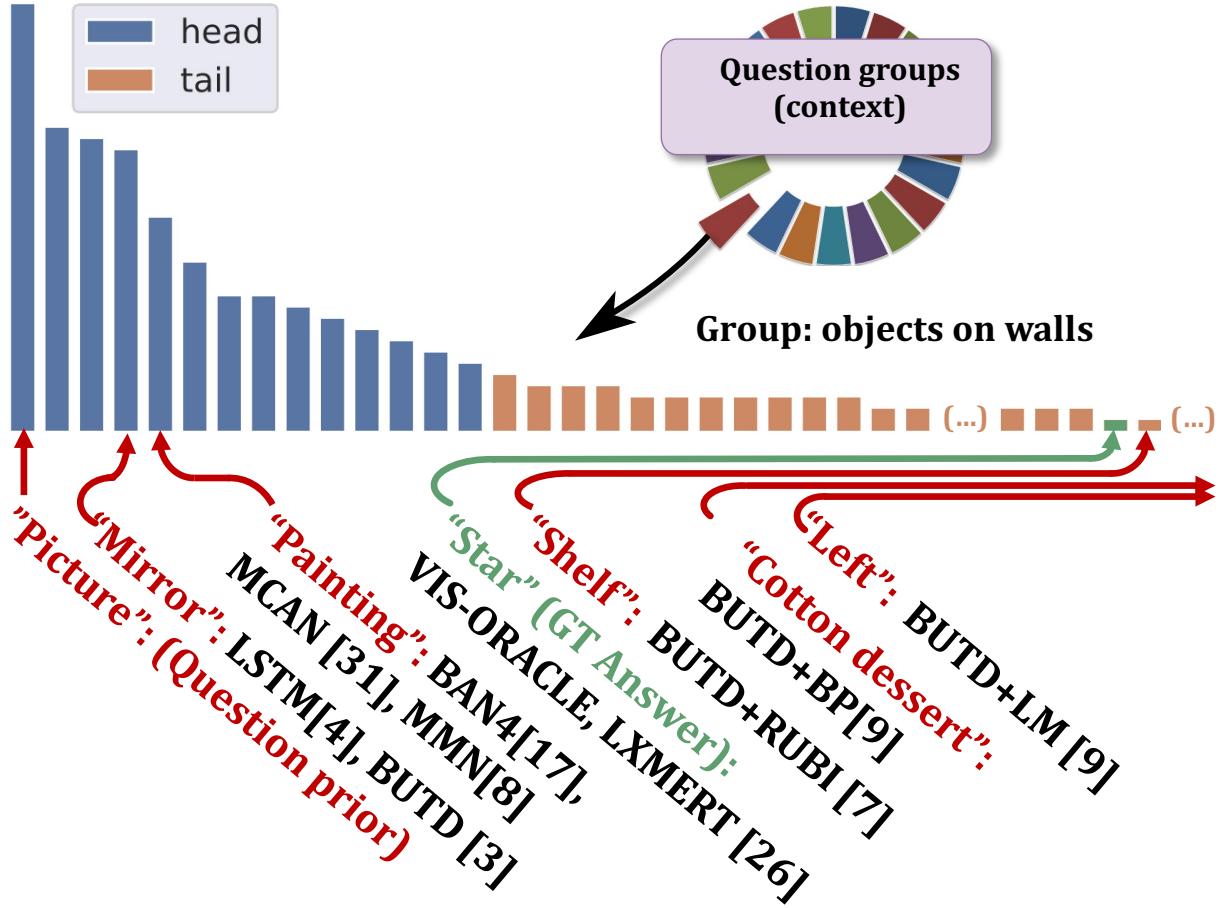


Christian  
Wolf

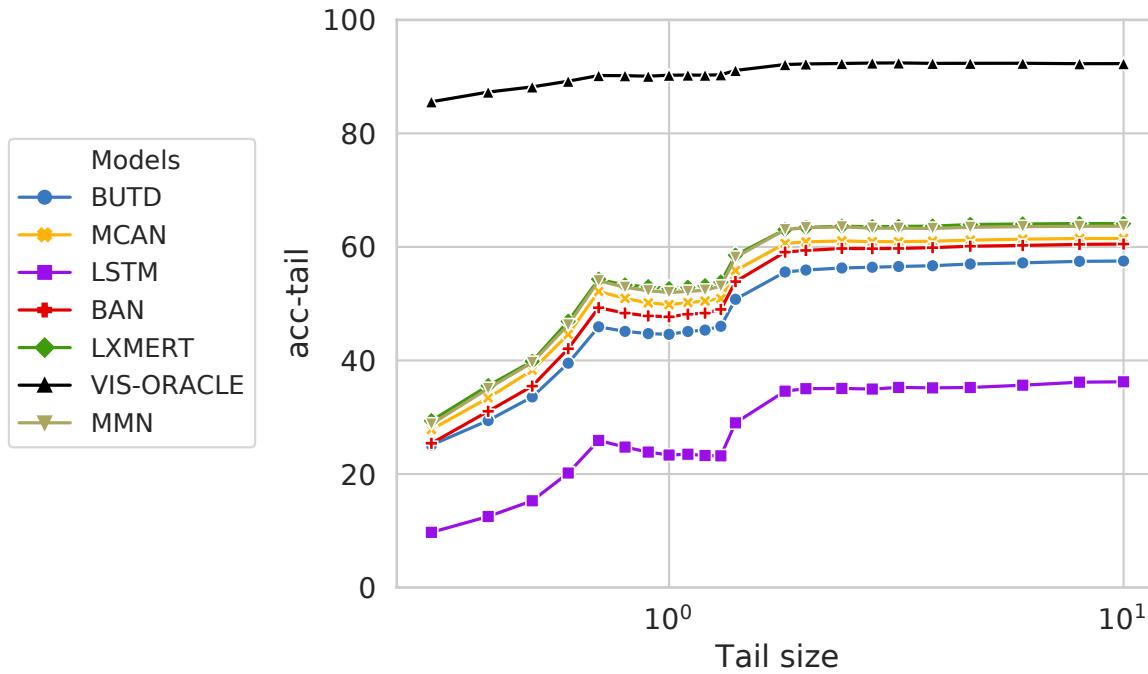
# Roses are Red, Violets are blue ... But should VQA expect them to?



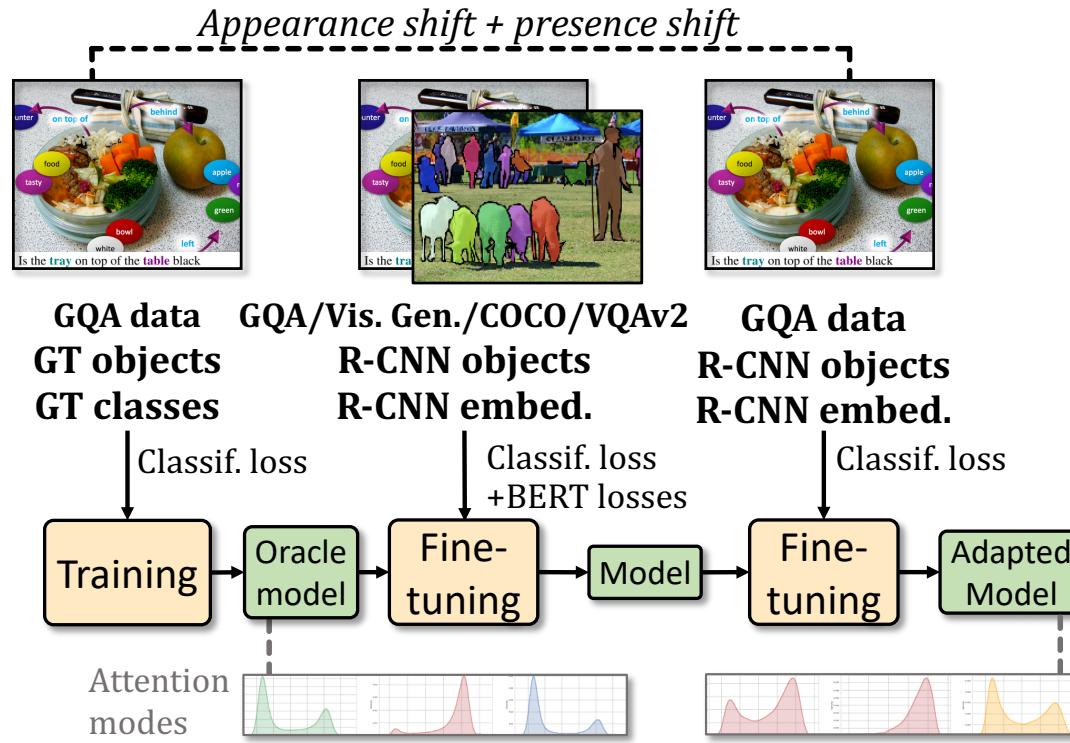
**"What is on  
the wall?"**



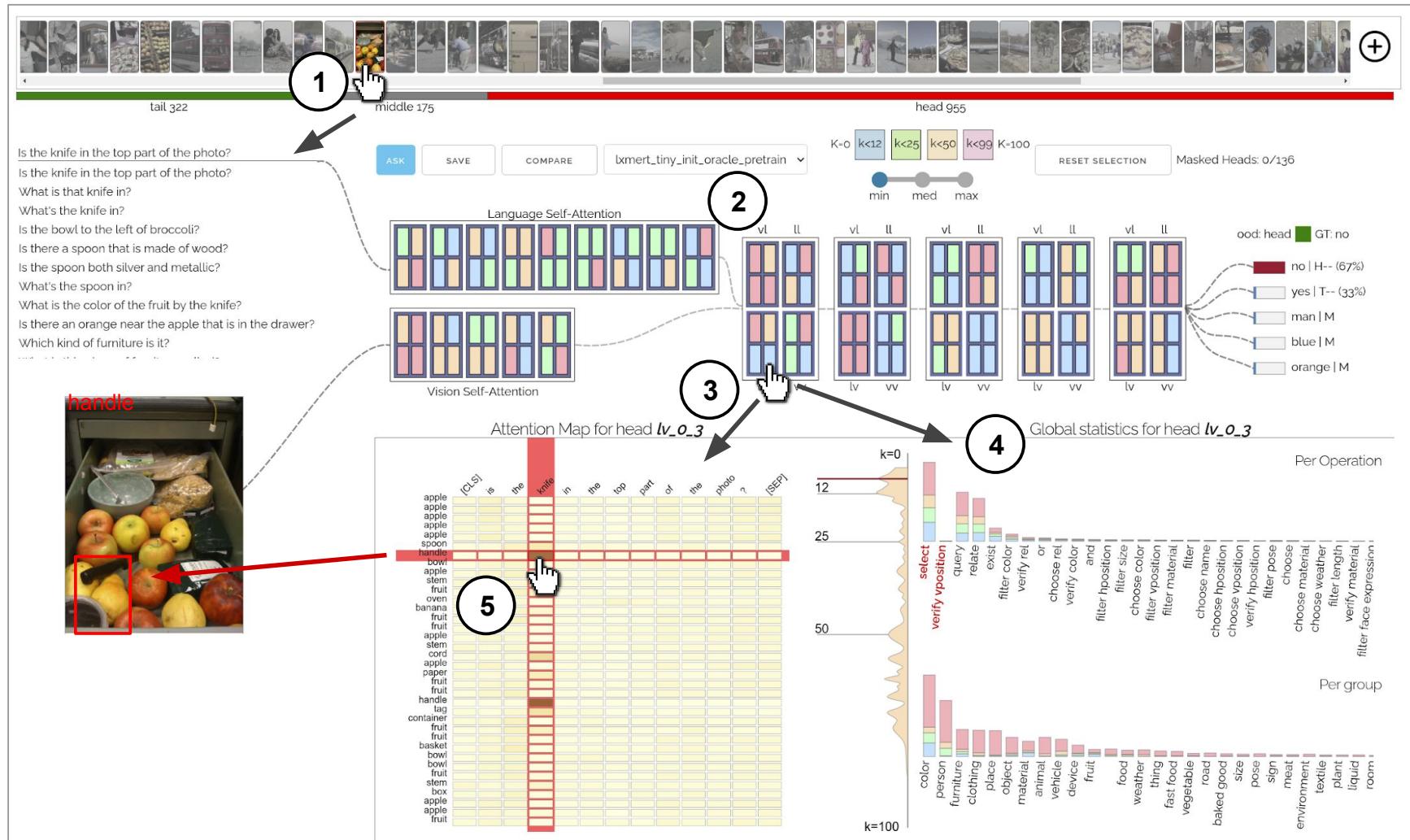
# Reasoning vs. bias exploitation



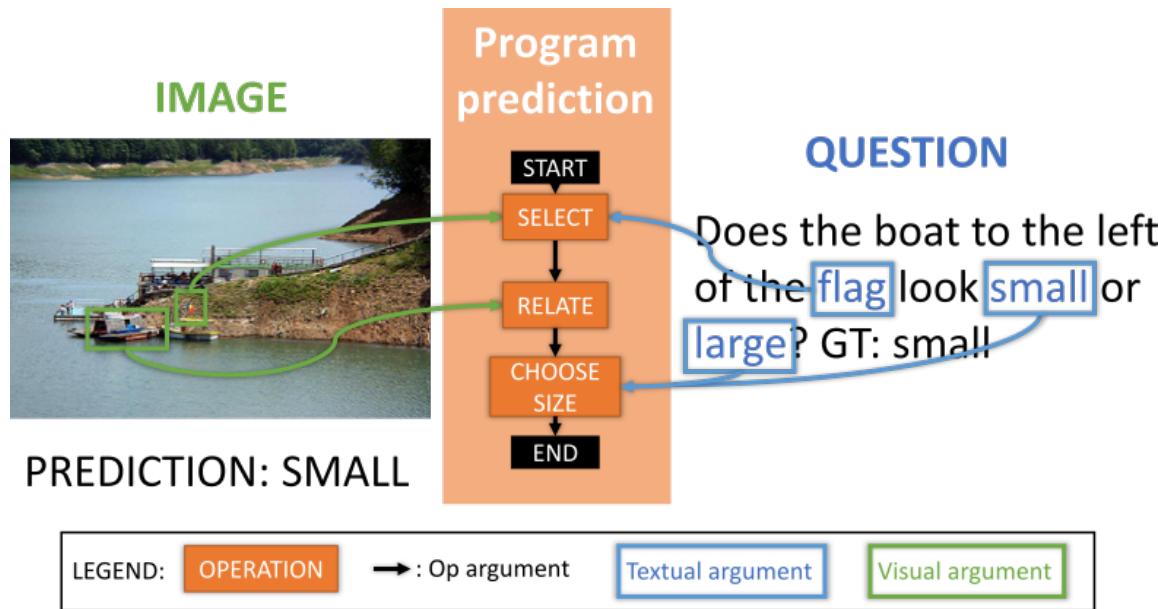
# Oracle transfer



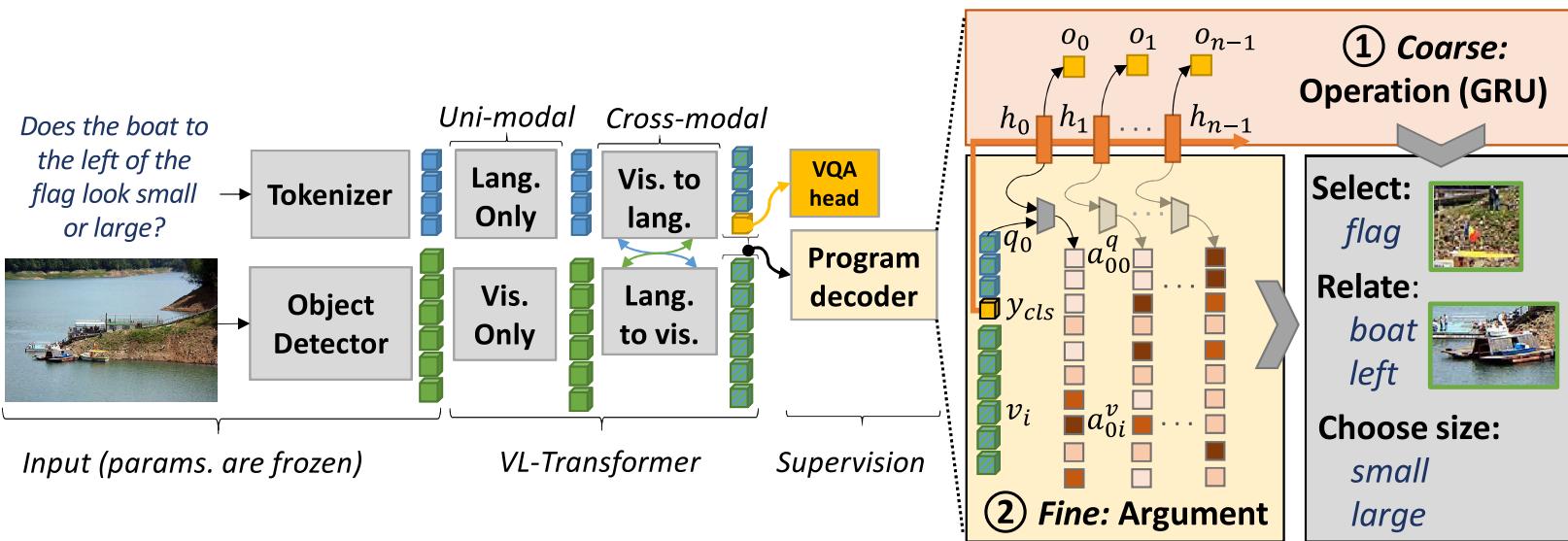
# Visualizing Reasoning Patterns



# GT reasoning programs

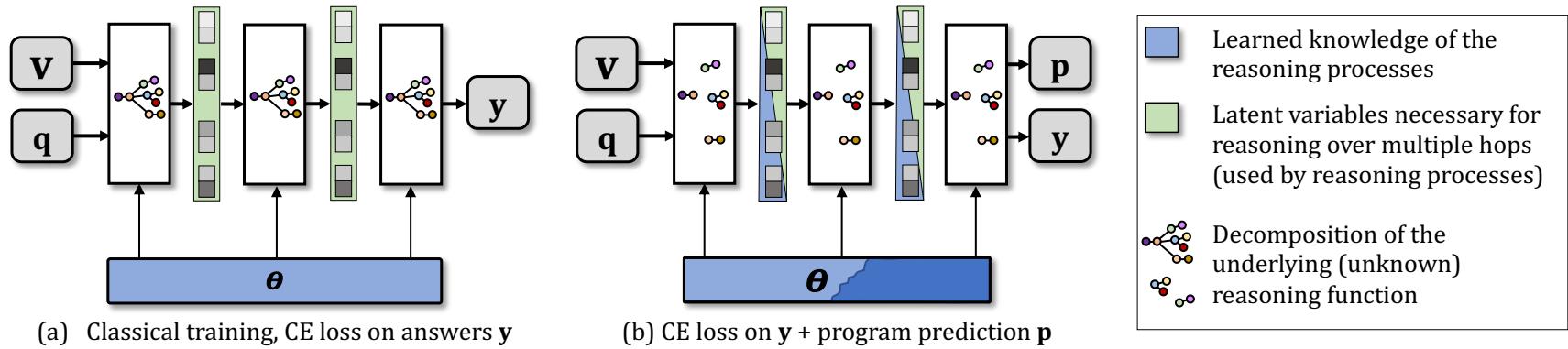


# Program prediction



# Program supervision

We theoretically show through PAC-bounds that program supervision as auxiliary loss can decrease sample complexity under some hypotheses.



# Oracle + program supervision

Model	Oracle transf.	Prog. sup.	GQA-OOD [20]		test-dev	GQA [17]			AUC <sup>†</sup> prog.
			acc-tail	acc-head		binary*	open*	test-std	
scratch	(a) Baseline		42.9	49.5	52.4	-	-	-	/
	(b) Oracle transfer	✓	$48.2 \pm 0.3$	$54.6 \pm 1.1$	$57.0 \pm 0.3$	74.5	42.1	57.3	/
	(c) Ours	✓	$48.8 \pm 0.1$	$56.1 \pm 0.3$	$57.8 \pm 0.2$	<b>75.4</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>58.2</b>	97.1
+ Lxmert	(d) Baseline		47.5	55.2	58.5	-	-	-	/
	(e) Oracle transfer	✓	47.1	54.8	58.4	77.1	42.6	58.8	/
	(f) Ours	✓	$48.0 \pm 0.6$	$56.6 \pm 0.6$	$59.3 \pm 0.3$	<b>77.3</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>59.7</b>	96.4

Table 1: Impact of program supervision on *Oracle transfer* [23] for vision-language transformers. LXMERT [36] pre-training is done on the GQA unbalanced training set. We report scores on GQA [17] (*test-dev* and *test-std*) and GQA-OOD (*test*). \* binary and open scores are computed on the test-std; <sup>†</sup> we evaluate visual argument prediction by computing AUC@0.66 on GQA-val.