

# Exercise Solution

Exercise 11 - NLP

# Iterable Dataset – parse\_file()

```
#####  
# TODO:                                                                    #  
#   Task 1:                                                                #  
#       - Loop through all chunks in reader                             #  
#       - Loop through all rows in chunk                                #  
#       - 'return' a dictionary: {'source': source_data,                 #  
#                                 'target': target_data}                  #  
# Hints:                                                                    #  
#       - Use iterrows() to iterate through all rows! Have a look at    #  
#         at pandas implementation of this function and see what it      #  
#         returns!                                                         #  
#       - The dataframe we are reading in this case has two columns:     #  
#         'source' and 'target'. You can index them using something      #  
#         like row['source'].                                              #  
#         Dont use return ;)                                              #  
#####  
  
for chunk in reader:  
    for _, row in chunk.iterrows():  
        yield {'source': row['source'], 'target': row['target']}  
  
#####  
#                                END OF YOUR CODE                            #  
#####
```

# Scaled Dot Attention – \_\_init\_\_()

```
#####  
# TODO: #  
# Task 2: Initialize the softmax layer (torch.nn implementation) #  
# Task 13: Initialize the dropout layer (torch.nn implementation) #  
#####  
  
self.softmax = nn.Softmax(dim=-1)  
self.dropout = nn.Dropout(p=dropout)  
  
#####  
# END OF YOUR CODE #  
#####
```

# Scaled Dot Attention – forward()

```
# Hint 2: #
# - torch.transpose(x, dim_1, dim_2) swaps the dimensions dim_1 #
# and dim_2 of the tensor x! #
# - Later we will insert more dimensions into *, so how could #
# index these dimensions to always get the right ones? #
# - Also dont forget to scale the scores as discussed! #
# Hint 8: #
# - Have a look at Tensor.masked_fill_() or use torch.where() #
#####

scores = torch.matmul(q, k.transpose(-2, -1)) / (self.d_k ** 0.5)

if mask is not None:
    scores.masked_fill_(~mask, -torch.inf)

scores = self.softmax(scores)

scores = self.dropout(scores)

outputs = torch.matmul(scores, v)

#####
#                               END OF YOUR CODE                               #
#####
```

# Multi Head Attention - \_\_inti\_\_()

```
#####  
# TODO: #  
# Task 3: #  
# -Initialize all weight layers as linear layers #  
# -Initialize the ScaledDotAttention #  
# -Initialize the projection layer as a linear layer #  
# Task 13: #  
# -Initialize the dropout layer (torch.nn implementation) #  
# #  
# Hints 3: #  
# - Instead of initializing several weight layers for each head, #  
# you can create one large weight matrix. This speed up #  
# the forward pass, since we dont have to loop through all #  
# heads! #  
# - All linear layers should only be a weight without a bias! #  
#####  
  
self.weights_q = nn.Linear(in_features=d_model, out_features=n_heads * d_k, bias=False)  
self.weights_k = nn.Linear(in_features=d_model, out_features=n_heads * d_k, bias=False)  
self.weights_v = nn.Linear(in_features=d_model, out_features=n_heads * d_v, bias=False)  
  
self.attention = ScaledDotAttention(d_k=d_k, dropout=dropout)  
  
self.project = nn.Linear(in_features=n_heads * d_v, out_features=d_model, bias=False)  
self.dropout = nn.Dropout(p=dropout)  
  
#####  
# END OF YOUR CODE #  
#####
```

# Multi Head Attention - forward()

```
# Hints 8: #
# - Use unsqueeze() to add dimensions at the correct location #
#####

q = self.weights_q(q)
k = self.weights_k(k)
v = self.weights_v(v)

q = q.reshape(batch_size, sequence_length_queries, self.n_heads, self.d_k)
q = q.transpose(-3, -2)

k = k.reshape(batch_size, sequence_length_keys, self.n_heads, self.d_k)
k = k.transpose(-3, -2)

v = v.reshape(batch_size, sequence_length_keys, self.n_heads, self.d_v)
v = v.transpose(-3, -2)

if mask is not None:
    mask = mask.unsqueeze(1)
outputs = self.attention(q, k, v, mask)

outputs = outputs.transpose(-3, -2)
outputs = outputs.reshape(batch_size, sequence_length_queries, self.n_heads * self.d_v)

outputs = self.project(outputs)
outputs = self.dropout(outputs)

#####
#                               END OF YOUR CODE                               #
#####
```

# Feed Forward Neural Network - \_\_init\_\_()

```
#####  
# TODO: #  
# Task 5: Initialize the feed forward network #  
# Task 13: Initialize the dropout layer (torch.nn implementation) #  
# #  
#####  
  
self.linear_1 = nn.Linear(in_features=d_model, out_features=d_ff)  
self.relu = nn.ReLU()  
self.linear_2 = nn.Linear(in_features=d_ff, out_features=d_model)  
self.dropout = nn.Dropout(p=dropout)  
  
#####  
# END OF YOUR CODE #  
#####
```

# Feed Forward Neural Network – forward()

```
#####  
# TODO: #  
# Task 5: Implement forward pass of feed forward layer #  
# Task 13: Pass the output through a dropout layer as a final step #  
# #  
#####  
  
outputs = self.linear_1(inputs)  
outputs = self.relu(outputs)  
outputs = self.linear_2(outputs)  
outputs = self.dropout(outputs)  
  
#####  
# END OF YOUR CODE #  
#####
```



# Encoder Block - \_\_init\_\_()

```
#####  
# TODO: #  
# Task 6: Initialize an Encoder Block #  
# You will need: #  
# - Multi-Head Self-Attention layer #  
# - Layer Normalization #  
# - Feed forward neural network layer #  
# - Layer Normalization #  
# #  
# Hint 6: Check out the pytorch layer norm module #  
#####  
  
self.multi_head = MultiHeadAttention(d_model=d_model, d_k=d_k, d_v=d_v, n_heads=n_heads, dropout=dropout)  
self.layer_norm1 = nn.LayerNorm(normalized_shape=d_model)  
self.ffn = FeedForwardNeuralNetwork(d_model=d_model, d_ff=d_ff, dropout=dropout)  
self.layer_norm2 = nn.LayerNorm(normalized_shape=d_model)  
  
#####  
# END OF YOUR CODE #  
#####
```

# Encoder Block – forward()

```
#####  
# TODO: #  
# Task 6: Implement the forward pass of the encoder block #  
# Task 12: Pass on the padding mask #  
# #  
# Hint 6: Don't forget the residual connection! You can forget about #  
# the pad_mask for now! #  
#####  
  
outputs = self.multi_head(q=inputs, k=inputs, v=inputs, mask=pad_mask) + inputs  
outputs = self.layer_norm1(outputs)  
outputs = self.ffn(outputs) + outputs  
outputs = self.layer_norm2(outputs)  
  
#####  
# END OF YOUR CODE #  
#####
```

# Decoder Block - \_\_init\_\_()

```
#####  
# TODO:                                                                    #  
#   Task 9: Initialize an Decoder Block                                    #  
#       You will need:                                                  #  
#           - Causal Multi-Head Self-Attention layer                    #  
#           - Layer Normalization                                       #  
#           - Multi-Head Cross-Attention layer                           #  
#           - Layer Normalization                                       #  
#           - Feed forward neural network layer                        #  
#           - Layer Normalization                                       #  
#                                                                    #  
# Hint 9: Check out the pytorch layer norm module                      #  
#####  
  
self.causal_multi_head = MultiHeadAttention(d_model=d_model, d_k=d_k, d_v=d_v, n_heads=n_heads, dropout=dropout)  
self.layer_norm1 = nn.LayerNorm(normalized_shape=d_model)  
self.cross_multi_head = MultiHeadAttention(d_model=d_model, d_k=d_k, d_v=d_v, n_heads=n_heads, dropout=dropout)  
self.layer_norm2 = nn.LayerNorm(normalized_shape=d_model)  
self.ffn = FeedForwardNeuralNetwork(d_model=d_model, d_ff=d_ff, dropout=dropout)  
self.layer_norm3 = nn.LayerNorm(normalized_shape=d_model)  
  
#####  
#                               END OF YOUR CODE                           #  
#####
```

# Decoder Block – forward()

```
#####  
# TODO: #  
# Task 9: Implement the forward pass of the decoder block #  
# Task 12: Pass on the padding mask #  
# #  
# Hint 9: #  
# - Don't forget the residual connections! #  
# - Remember where we need the causal mask, forget about the #  
# other mask for now! #  
# Hints 12: #  
# - We have already combined the causal_mask with the pad_mask #  
# for you, all you have to do is pass it on to the "other" #  
# module #  
#####  
  
outputs = self.causal_multi_head(q=inputs, k=inputs, v=inputs, mask=causal_mask) + inputs  
outputs = self.layer_norm1(outputs)  
outputs = self.cross_multi_head(q=outputs, k=context, v=context, mask=pad_mask) + outputs  
outputs = self.layer_norm2(outputs)  
outputs = self.ffn(outputs) + outputs  
outputs = self.layer_norm3(outputs)  
  
#####  
# END OF YOUR CODE #  
#####
```

# Transformer - \_\_init\_\_()

```
# Hint 11: Have a look at the output shape of the decoder and the #
# output shape of the transformer model to figure out the #
# dimensions of the output layer! We will not need a bias! #
#####

self.embedding = Embedding(vocab_size=self.vocab_size,
                           d_model=self.d_model,
                           max_length=self.max_length,
                           dropout=self.dropout)

self.encoder = Encoder(d_model=self.d_model,
                       d_k=self.d_k,
                       d_v=self.d_v,
                       n_heads=self.n_heads,
                       d_ff=self.d_ff,
                       n=self.n,
                       dropout=self.dropout)

self.decoder = Decoder(d_model=self.d_model,
                       d_k=self.d_k,
                       d_v=self.d_v,
                       n_heads=self.n_heads,
                       d_ff=self.d_ff,
                       n=self.n,
                       dropout=self.dropout)

self.output_layer = nn.Linear(in_features=self.d_model,
                              out_features=self.vocab_size,
                              bias=False)

#####
#                               END OF YOUR CODE                               #
#####
```

# Transformer – forward()

```
#####
# TODO:                                                                 #
# Task 11: Implement the forward pass of the transformer!              #
# You will need to:                                                    #
#     - Compute the encoder embeddings                                #
#     - Compute the forward pass through the encoder                  #
#     - Compute the decoder embeddings                                #
#     - Compute the forward pass through the decoder                  #
#     - Compute the output logits                                     #
# Task 12: Pass on the encoder and decoder padding masks!            #
#                                                                 #
# Hints 12: Have a look at the forward pass of the encoder and decoder #
#           to figure out which masks to pass on!                    #
#####

encoder_inputs = self.embedding(encoder_inputs)
encoder_outputs = self.encoder(encoder_inputs,
                                encoder_mask=encoder_mask)

decoder_inputs = self.embedding(decoder_inputs)
decoder_outputs = self.decoder(decoder_inputs,
                                encoder_outputs,
                                decoder_mask=decoder_mask,
                                encoder_mask=encoder_mask)

outputs = self.output_layer(decoder_outputs)

#####
#                               END OF YOUR CODE                       #
#####
```