18. Transformers: Part 2 *Generative Music Al*

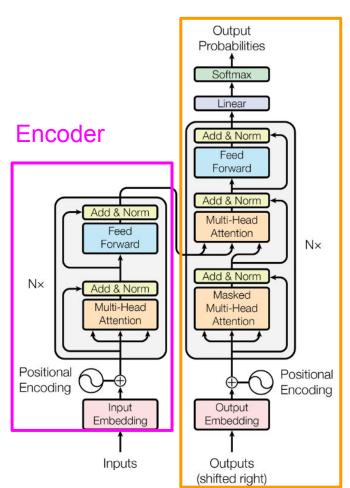




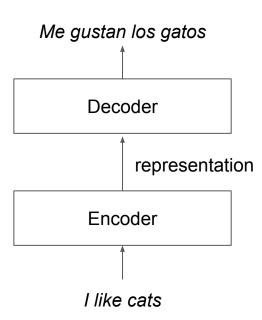


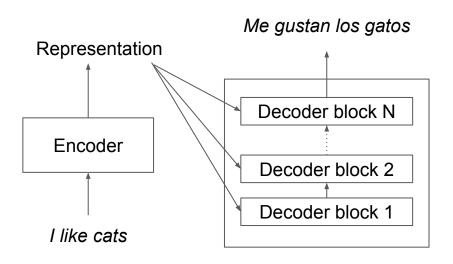
Overview

- 1. Decoder intuition
- 2. Decoder block
- 3. Masked multi-head attention
- 4. Multi-head attention
- 5. Linear & softmax layers
- 6. Decoder step-by-step
- 7. Training a transformer
- 8. Music generation with transformers
- 9. Pros and cons
- 10. Promising lines of research

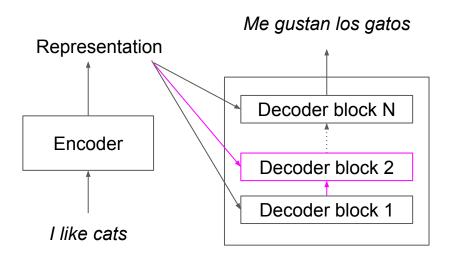


The intuition

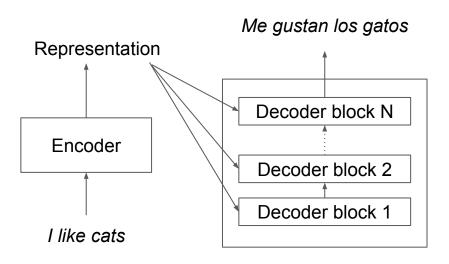




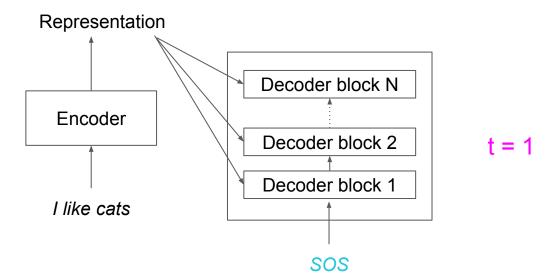
Stack of N decoder blocks

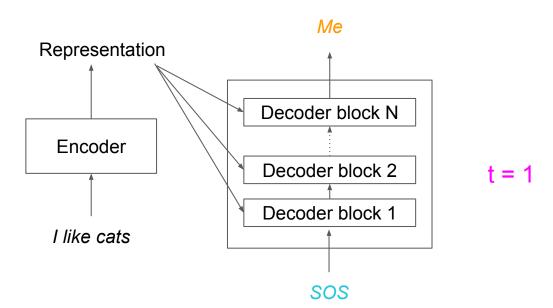


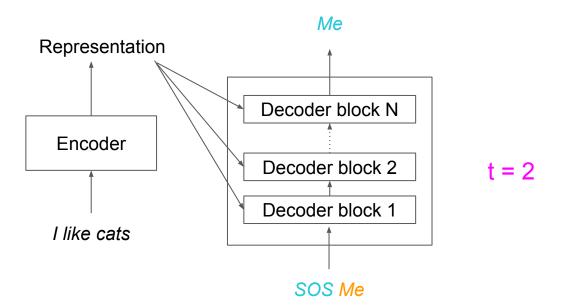
- Stack of N decoder blocks
- 2 inputs: encoder representation + output previous decoder

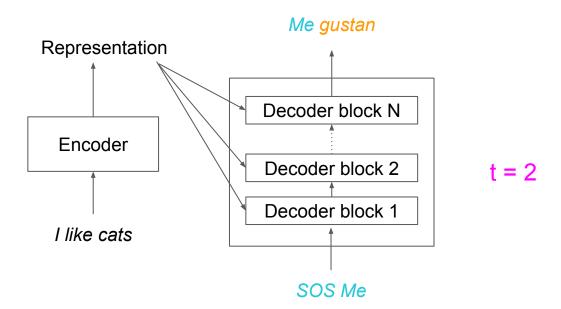


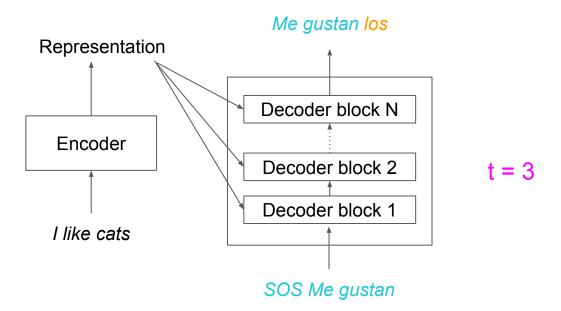
- Stack of *N* decoder blocks
- 2 inputs: encoder representation + output previous decoder
- Generate output in steps (autoregressive)

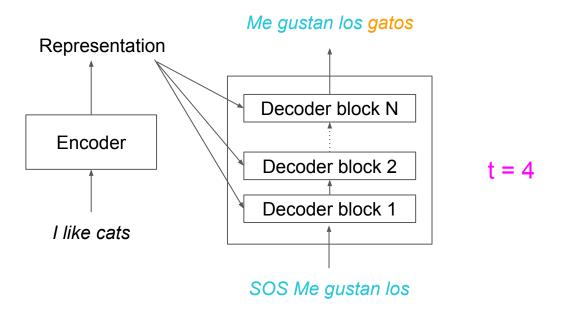


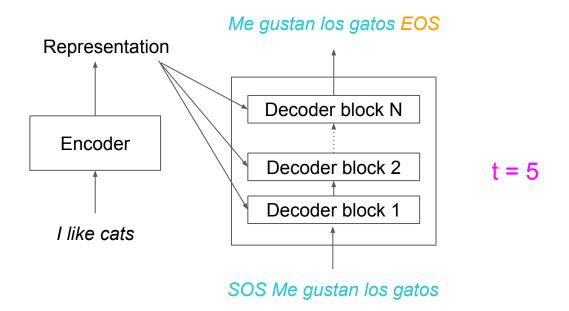




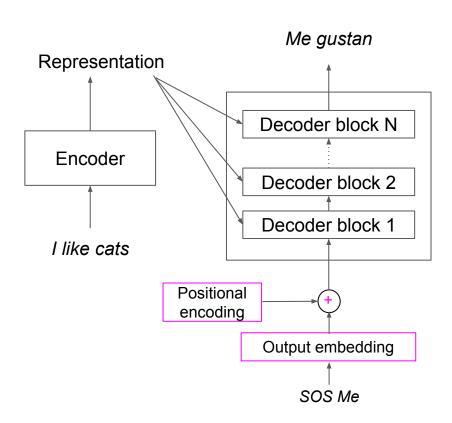




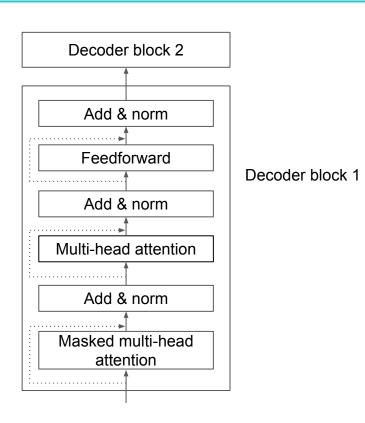




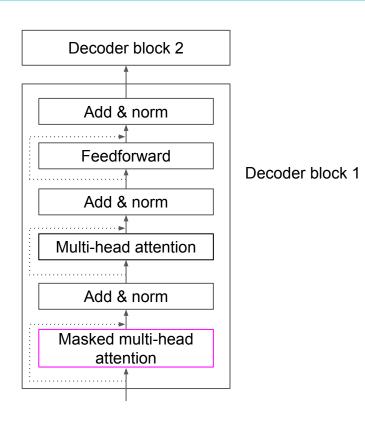
Decoder input



Decoder block



Decoder block



Training dataset

I love cats	Me gustan los gatos
I take a shower	Me ducho
How are you?	Que tal?

Training

 Pass entire target sentence as an embedding to the decoder

Training

- Pass entire target sentence as an embedding to the decoder
- Add SOS at the beginning

Training

- Pass entire target sentence as an embedding to the decoder
- Add SOS at the beginning

$$I = \begin{array}{c|c} & \text{SOS} & \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 1.2 \\ 0.5 & 4.1 \\ 1.2 & 1.2 \\ \\ \text{los} & \begin{bmatrix} 3.5 & 2.1 \\ 2.2 & 3.4 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

Training problem

 Self attention relates each word to all other words

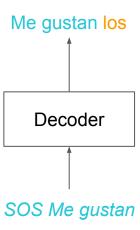
Training problem

- Self attention relates each word to all other words
- Decoder generates output one word at a time

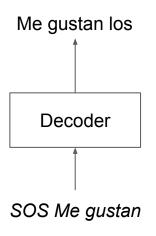
Training problem

- Self attention relates each word to all other words
- Decoder generates output one word at a time
- Decoder knows about future generated words (information leakage)

Training / inference discrepancy



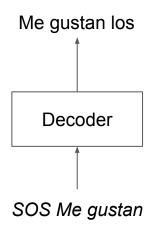
Training / inference discrepancy



What decoder knows during inference

SOS me gustan

Training / inference discrepancy



What decoder knows during inference SOS me gustan

What decoder knows during training SOS me gustan los gatos



$$Z_i(Q_i, K_i, V_i) = \operatorname{softmax}\left(\frac{Q_i K_i^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right) V_i$$

		SOS	me	gustan	los	gatos
$\frac{Q_i K_i^T}{\sqrt{d_k}} =$	SOS	$\lceil 1.3 \rceil$	0.8	1.3	2.8	2.3
	me	2.4	2.8	2.3	6.8	1.9
	gustan	1.6	7.4	1.6	0.3	0.5
	los	2.1	1.2	9.3	5.2	0.2
	sos me gustan los gatos	$\lfloor 4.3$	3.8	6.3	1.8	2.3

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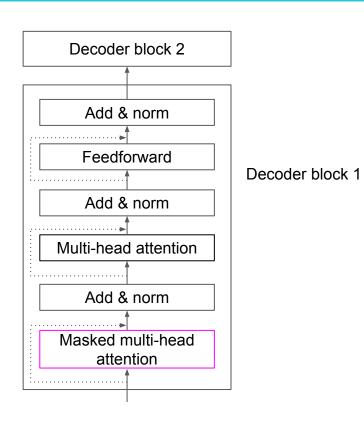
		SOS	me	gustan	los	gatos
$\frac{Q_i K_i^T}{\sqrt{d_k}} =$	SOS	$\lceil 1.3 \rceil$	0.8	1.3	2.8	2.3
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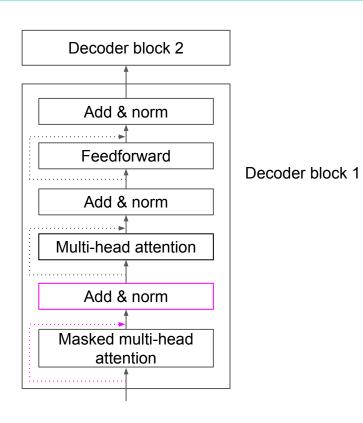
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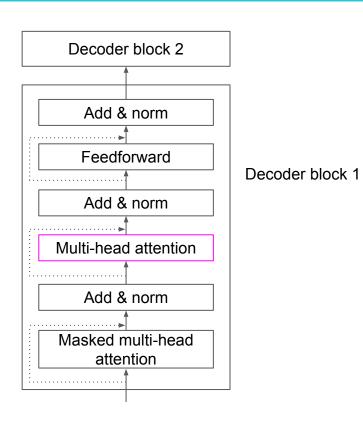
		SOS	me	gustan	los	gatos
$\frac{Q_i K_i^T}{\sqrt{d_k}} =$	SOS	$\lceil 1.3 \rceil$	$-\infty$	$-\infty$	$-\infty$	$-\infty$
	me	2.4	2.8	$-\infty$	$-\infty$	$-\infty$
	gustan	1.6	7.4	1.6	$-\infty$	$-\infty$
	los	2.1	1.2	9.3	5.2	$-\infty$
	gatos	$\lfloor 4.3$	3.8	6.3	1.8	2.3

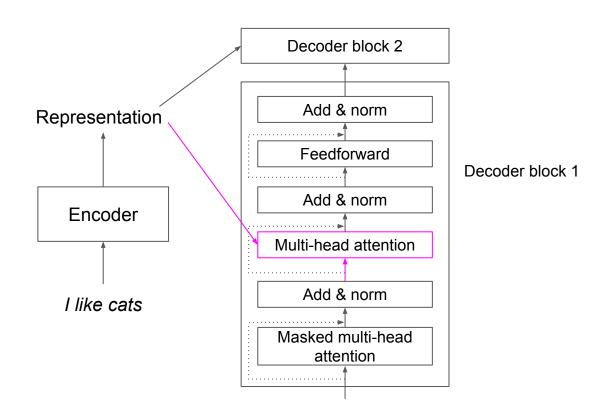
$$Z_i(Q_i, K_i, V_i) = \operatorname{softmax}\left(\frac{Q_i K_i^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right) V_i$$

$$Z = concatenate(Z_1, Z_2, Z_3, ..., Z_n)W_0$$





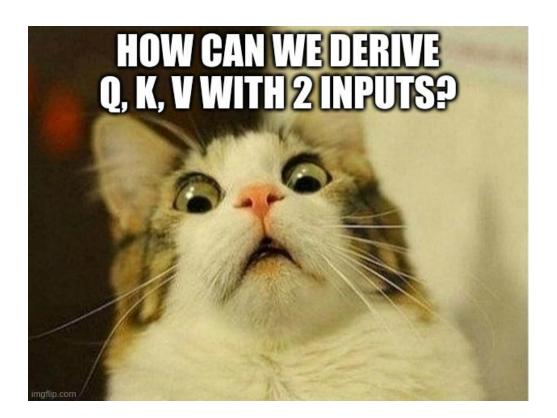




- Inputs: encoder representation R
 - + masked attention M

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- Normal multi-head attention layer



Deriving Q, K, V

- Query matrix (Q) from masked attention input
- Key (K) and value (V) matrices from encoder representation

Deriving Q, K, V

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- Key (K) and value (V) matrices from encoder representation

$$MW_Q = Q$$
$$RW_K = K$$
$$RW_V = V$$

Deriving Q, K, V

- Q holds representation of target sentence
- K, V hold representation of source sentence



$$Z = \underset{\text{gustan}}{\text{gatos}} \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 & 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0.6 & 0.3 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.8 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.6 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underset{\text{like}}{\text{like}} \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 1.0 \\ 1.2 & 2.8 \\ 1.7 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} \underset{\text{v}_1}{\text{v}_1} \quad \underset{\text{me}}{\text{me}} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \vec{z}_1 \\ \vec{z}_2 \\ \vec{z}_3 \\ \end{bmatrix} \\ \underset{\text{softmax}}{\text{softmax}} \left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}} \right) \qquad V$$

$$Z = \underset{\text{gustan}}{\text{gatos}} \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 & 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0.6 & 0.3 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.8 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.6 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{like} \\ \text{like} \\ \text{cats} \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 1.0 \\ 1.2 & 2.8 \\ 1.7 & 0.2 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{v}_1 \\ \text{v}_2 \\ \text{v}_2 \\ \text{v}_3 \end{matrix} = \underset{\text{gatos}}{\text{gustan}} \quad \vec{z}_3 \\ \text{los} \quad \vec{z}_4 \\ \text{gatos} \quad \vec{z}_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z = \underset{\text{gatos}}{\text{gatos}} \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 & 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0.6 & 0.3 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.8 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.6 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0.4 & 1.0 \\ 1.2 & 2.8 \\ 0.1 & 0.2 \end{vmatrix}^{\text{V}_1} \quad \underset{\text{me}}{\text{me}} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{z}_1 \\ \vec{z}_2 \\ \vec{z}_3 \\ \text{cats} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{z}_3 = 0.1 \vec{v}_1 + 0.8 \vec{v}_2 + 0.1 \vec{v}_3$$
 gustan like cats

$$Z = \underset{\text{gatos}}{\text{gatos}} \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 & 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0.6 & 0.3 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.8 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.6 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} | \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 1.0 \\ 1.2 & 2.8 \\ \text{cats} \begin{bmatrix} 1.7 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}^{\text{V}_1} \\ | \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} \\ | \text{gatos} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{z}_1 \\ \vec{z}_2 \\ \vec{z}_3 \\ \vec{z}_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{z}_3 = 0.1 \vec{v}_1 + 0.8 \vec{v}_2 + 0.1 \vec{v}_3$$

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$$\vec{z}_3 = 0.1\vec{v}_1 + 0.8\vec{v}_2 + 0.1\vec{v}_3$$

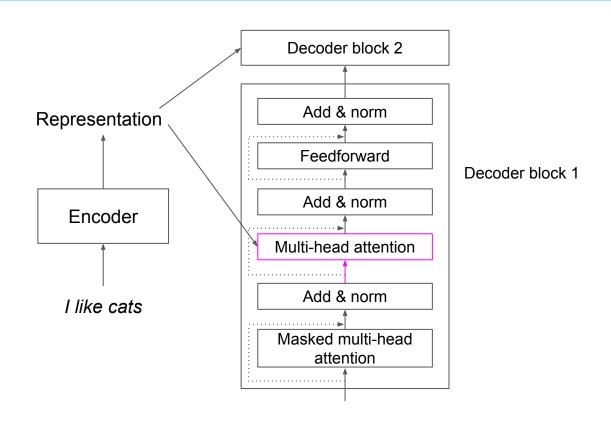
$$Z = \underset{\text{gatos}}{\text{gatos}} \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 & 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0.6 & 0.3 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.8 & \boxed{0.1} \\ 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.6 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{c} | \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 1.0 \\ 1.2 & 2.8 \\ \text{cats} \end{bmatrix} \overset{\text{V}_1}{\text{V}_2} \\ | \begin{bmatrix} v_2 \\ v_2 \\ \text{cats} \end{bmatrix} \overset{\text{me}}{z_2} \\ | \begin{bmatrix} \vec{z}_1 \\ \vec{z}_2 \\ \vec{z}_3 \\ | \vec{z}_4 \\ | \end{bmatrix} \overset{\text{SOS}}{z_4} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{z}_1 \\ \vec{z}_2 \\ | \end{bmatrix}$$

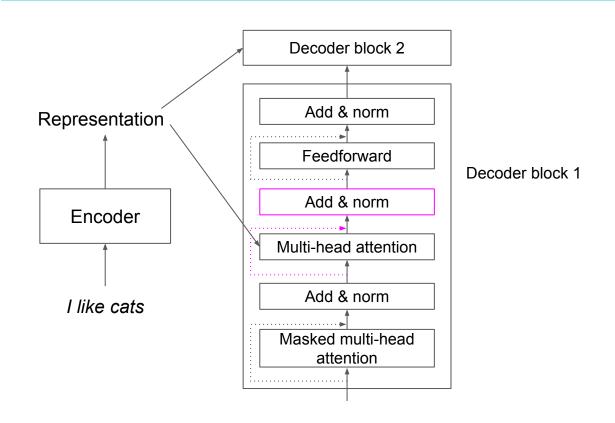
$$\vec{z}_3 = 0.1\vec{v}_1 + 0.8\vec{v}_2 + 0.1\vec{v}_3$$

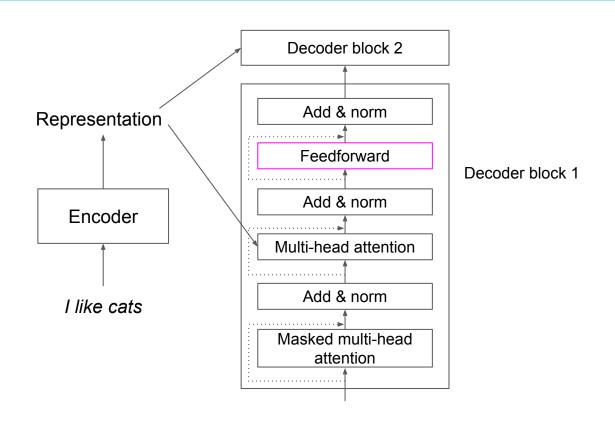
$$Z = \underset{\text{gatos}}{\text{gatos}} \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 & 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0.6 & 0.3 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.8 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.6 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} | \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 1.0 \\ 1.2 & 2.8 \\ \text{cats} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1.7 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} | v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_3 \end{matrix} \quad = \underset{\text{gatos}}{\text{gustan}} \begin{matrix} \vec{z}_1 \\ \vec{z}_2 \\ \vec{z}_3 \\ \vec{z}_4 \\ \vec{z}_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{z}_3 = 0.1\vec{v}_1 + 0.8\vec{v}_2 + 0.1\vec{v}_3$$

$$Z = concatenate(Z_1, Z_2, Z_3, ..., Z_n)W_0$$

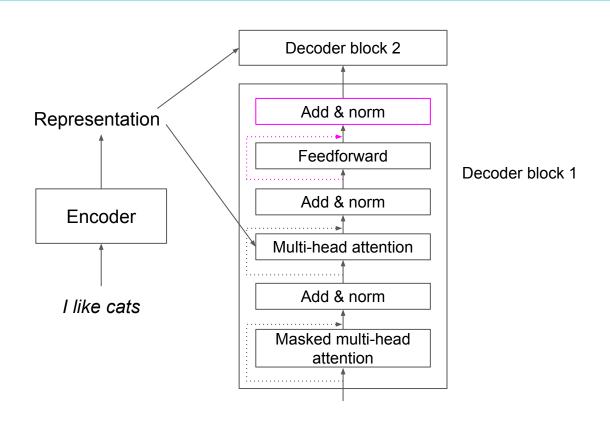


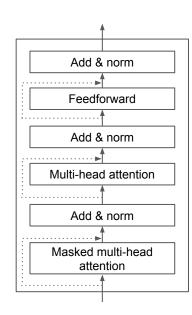




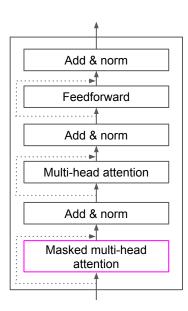
Feedforward layer

- Same as encoder
- 2 fully connected layers
- Process each position data separately
- ReLU activation

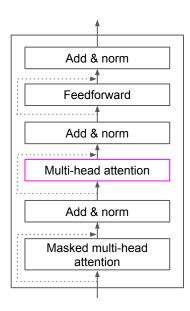




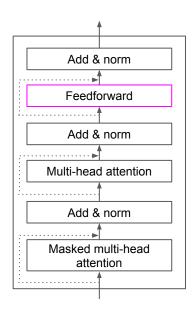
 Masked multi-head attention -> autoregressive-aware target sentence context



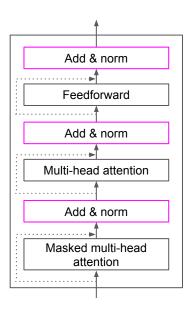
- Masked multi-head attention -> autoregressive-aware target sentence context
- Multi-head attention -> context combining target and source

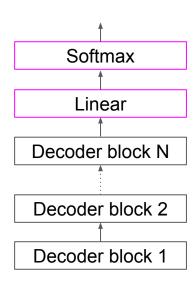


- Masked multi-head attention -> autoregressive-aware target sentence context
- Multi-head attention -> context combining target and source
- Feedforward -> nuance

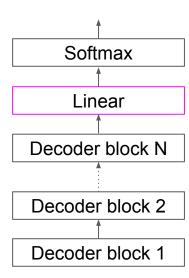


- Masked multi-head attention -> autoregressive-aware target sentence context
- Multi-head attention -> context combining target and source
- Feedforward -> nuance
- Add & norm -> streamline learning

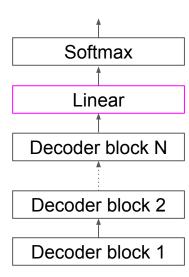




Linear layer generates logits

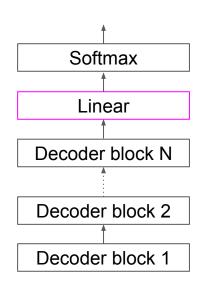


- Linear layer generates logits
- As many logits as size of vocabulary



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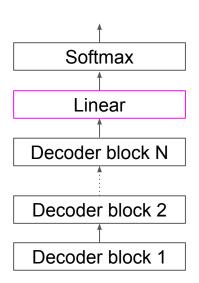
Vocabulary = [me, gustan, los, gatos]



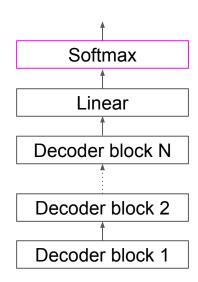
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$$Vocabulary = [me, gustan, los, gatos]$$

$$Logits = [32, 44, 55, 21]$$

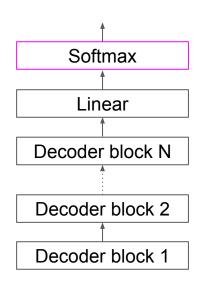


- Linear layer generates logits
- As many logits as size of vocabulary
- Softmax generates distribution probability over the logits

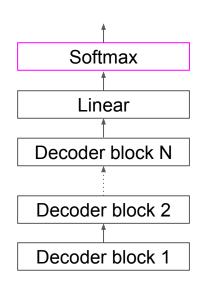


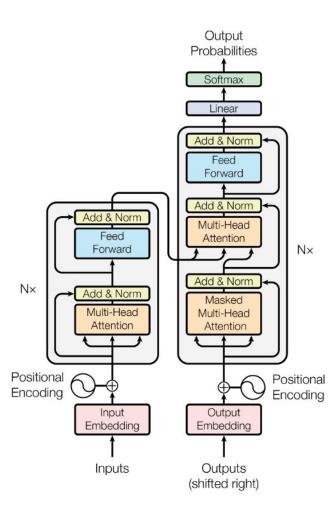
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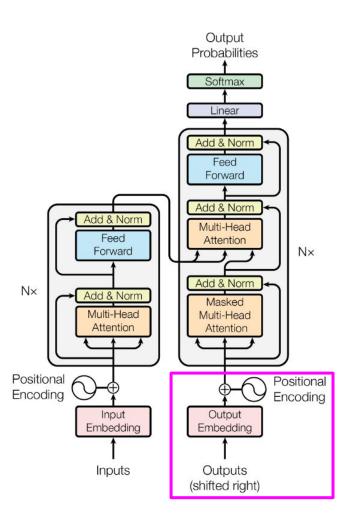
$$p = [0.2, 0.1, 0.6, 0.1]$$

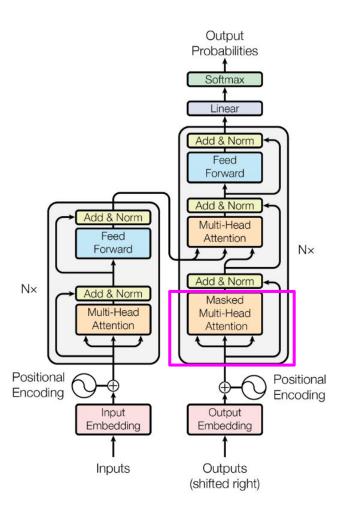


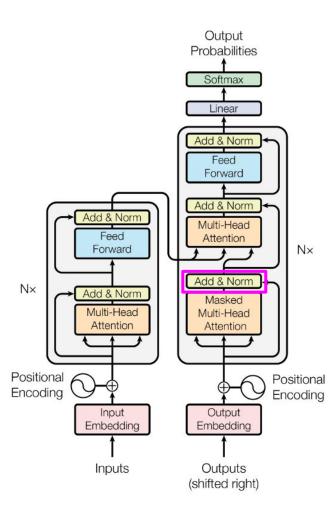
- Linear layer generates logits
- As many logits as size of vocabulary
- Softmax generates distribution probability over the logits
- Select word with highest probability

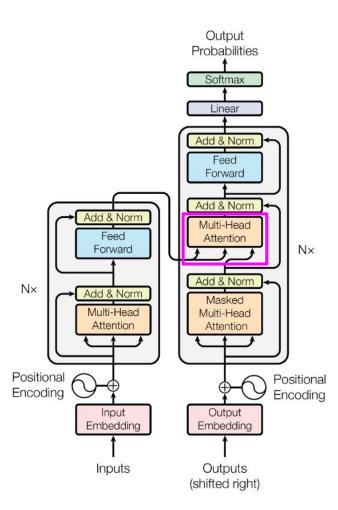


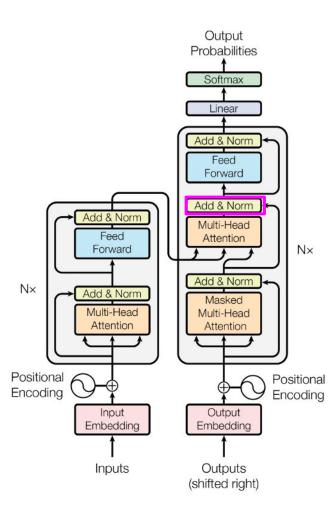


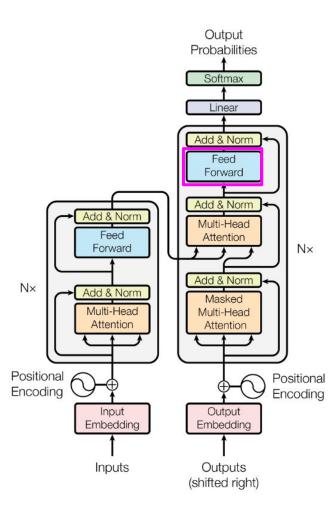


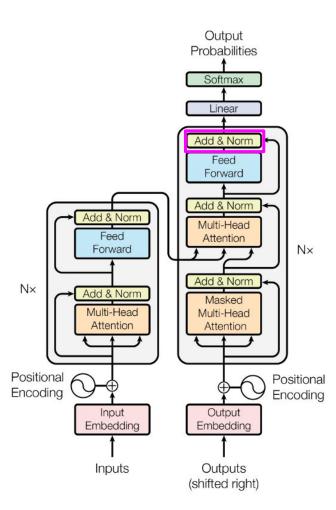


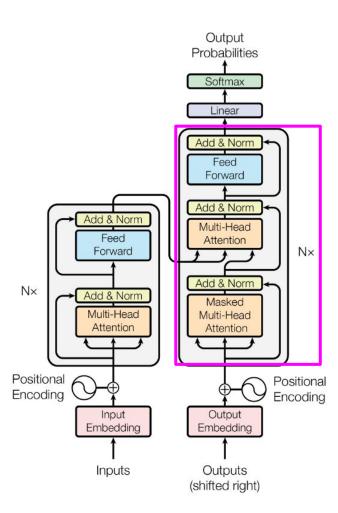


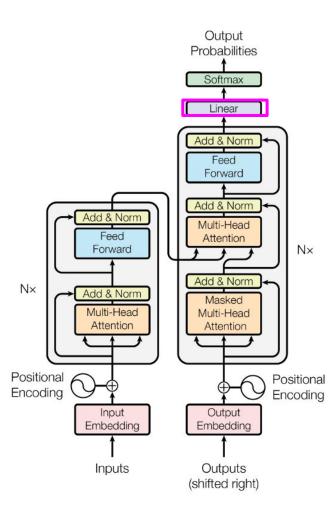


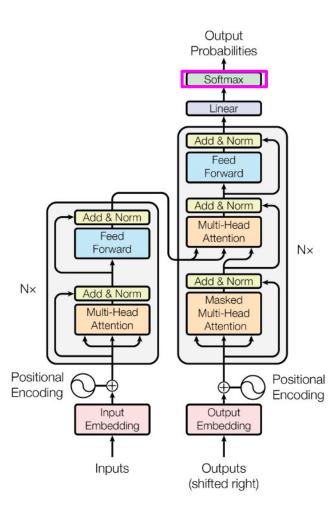


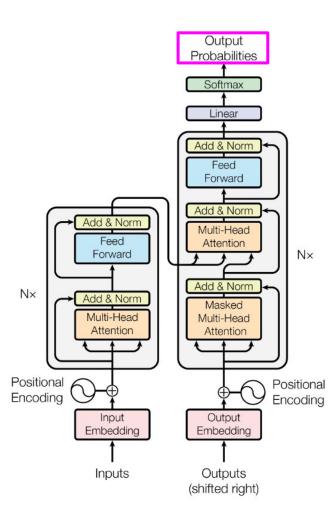
















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- Dropout to avoid overfitting

Music generation with transformers

Treat music as a sequence of tokens

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 - o How do you encode time?
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Music generation with transformers

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- Music representation is key
 - How do you encode pitch?
 - o How do you encode time?
 - O How do you encode polyphony?
- Once you have a mapping, run transformer as is

Transformers work for both symbolic and audio generation

1. Decide music mapping

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If the loop above doesn't work:

- improve data
- create custom architecture

Music data is key

Data >> architecture

Music data is key

- Data >> architecture
- Quality >> quantity

Music data is key

- Data >> architecture
- Quality >> quantity
- Focus on small (e.g., 10K melodies),
 but consistent dataset (e.g., 1
 sub-genre)

Pros and cons of transformers



- Capture phrase-level dependencies
- Flexible
- Conditioning on text, chords, ...
- Style transfer

Pros and cons of transformers

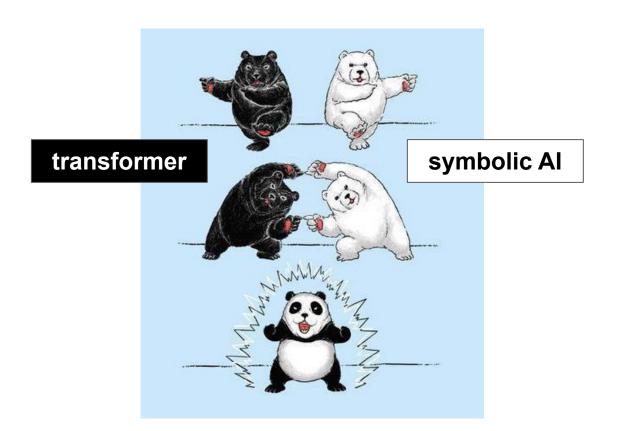


- Capture phrase-level dependencies
- Flexible
- Conditioning on text, chords, ...
- Style transfer



- Long-term dependencies
- Massive computation
- Massive datasets
- Black box
- Copyright issues

Most promising research



Most promising research

Music representation with rich music theory information

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- Music data is key for generation
- Transformer captures phrase-level dependencies, but struggles with longer structures
- Combine transformer + symbolic AI with richer music representation

What's up next?

Chord progression generation with transformer