
Alternative Architectures

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Alternative Architectures



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- We introduced one translation model
 - attentional seq2seq model
 - core organizing feature: recurrent neural networks
- Other core neural architectures
 - convolutional neural networks
 - attention
- But first: look at various components of neural architectures

components

Components of Neural Networks



- Neural networks originally inspired by the brain
 - a neuron receives signals from other neurons
 - if sufficiently activated, it sends signals
 - feed-forward layers are roughly based on this
- Computation graph
 - any function possible, as long as it is partially differentiable
 - not limited by appeals to biological validity
- *Deep learning* maybe a better name

Feed-Forward Layer



- Classic neural network component
- Given an input vector x , matrix multiplication M with adding a bias vector b

$$Mx + b$$

- Adding a non-linear activation function

$$y = \text{activation}(Mx + b)$$

- Notation

$$y = FF_{\text{activation}}(x) = a(Mx + b)$$

Feed-Forward Layer



- Historic neural network designs: several feed-forward layers
 - input layer
 - hidden layers
 - output layer
- Powerful tools for a wide range of machine learning problems
- Matrix multiplication also called **affine transforms**
 - appeals to its geometrical properties
 - straight lines in input still straight lines in output

Factored Decomposition



- One challenge: very large input and output vectors
- Number of parameters in matrix $M = |x| \times |y|$

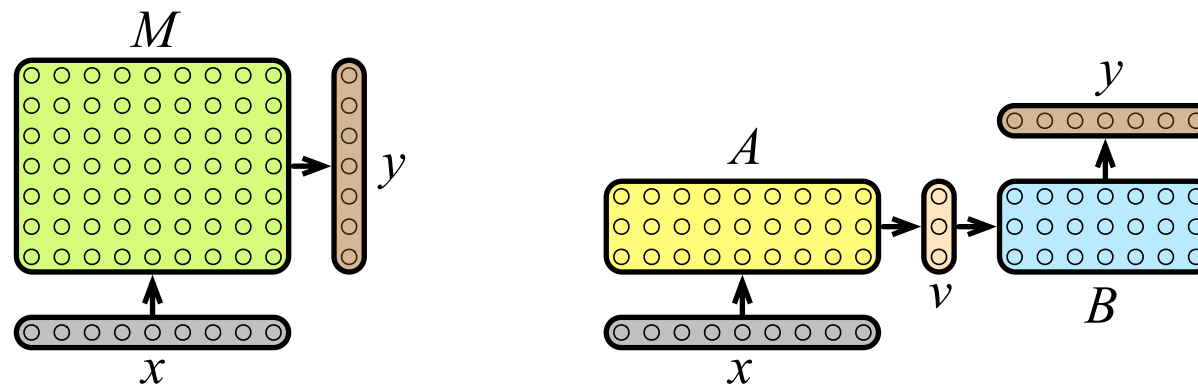
⇒ Need to reduce size of matrix

Factored Decomposition

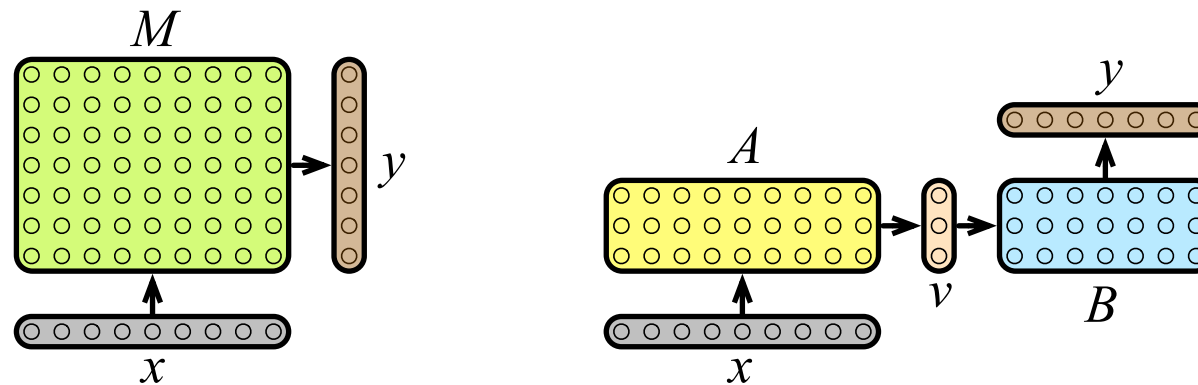
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⇒ Need to reduce size of matrix

- Solution: first reduce to smaller representation



Factored Decomposition: Math



- Intuition

- given highly dimension vector x
- first map to into lower dimensional vector v (matrix A)
- then map to output vector y (matrix B)

$$v = Ax$$

$$y = Bv = BAx$$

- Example

- $|x| = 20,000, |y| = 50,000 \rightarrow M = 1,000,000,000$
- $|v| = 100 \rightarrow A = 20,000 \times 100 = 2,000,000, B = 100 \times 50,000 = 5,000,000$
- reduction from 1,000,000,000 to 7,000,000

Factored Decomposition: Interpretation



- Vector v is a bottleneck feature
- Forced to capture salient features
- One example: word embeddings

basic mathematical operations

Concatenation

- Often multiple input vectors to processing step
- For instance recurrent neural network
 - input word
 - previous state
- Combined in feed-forward layer

$$y = \text{activation}(M_1x_1 + M_2x_2 + b)$$

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- Another view

$$x = \text{concat}(x_1, x_2)$$

$$y = \text{activation}(Mx + b)$$

- Splitting hairs here, but concatenation useful generally

Addition

- Adding vectors: very simplistic, but often done
- Example: compute sentence embeddings s from word embeddings w_1, \dots, w_n

$$s = \sum_i^n w_i$$

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- Reduces varying length sentence representation into fixed sized vector
- Maybe weight the words, e.g., by attention

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- Three ways to multiply vectors

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- Three ways to multiply vectors
 - element-wise multiplication

$$v \odot u = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \times u_1 \\ v_2 \times u_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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- dot product

$$v \cdot u = v^T u = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = v_1 \times u_1 + v_2 \times u_2$$

used for simple version of attention mechanism

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- third possibility: vu^T , not commonly done

Maximum

- Goal: reduce the dimensionality of representation
- Example: detect if a face is in image
 - any region of image may have positive match
 - represent different regions with element in a vector
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 - maximum value: any region has a face
- Max pooling
 - given: n dimensional vector
 - goal: reduce to $\frac{n}{k}$ dimensional vector
 - method: break up vector into blocks of k elements, map each into single value

Max Out

- Max out
 - first branch out into multiple feed-forward layers

$$W_1x + b_1$$

$$W_2x + b_2$$

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- ReLu activation is a maxout layer: maximum of feed-forward layer and 0

$$\text{ReLU}(x) = \max(Wx + b, 0)$$



processing sequences

Recurrent Neural Networks

- Already described recurrent neural networks at length
 - propagate state s
 - over time steps t
 - receiving an input x_t at each turn

$$s_t = f(s_{t-1}, x_t)$$

(state may computed may as a feed-forward layer)

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- More successful
 - gated recurrent units (GRU)
 - long short-term memory cells (LSTM)
- Good fit for sequences, like words in a sentence
 - humans also receive word by word
 - most recent words most relevant
 - closer to current state
- But computational problematic: very long computation chains

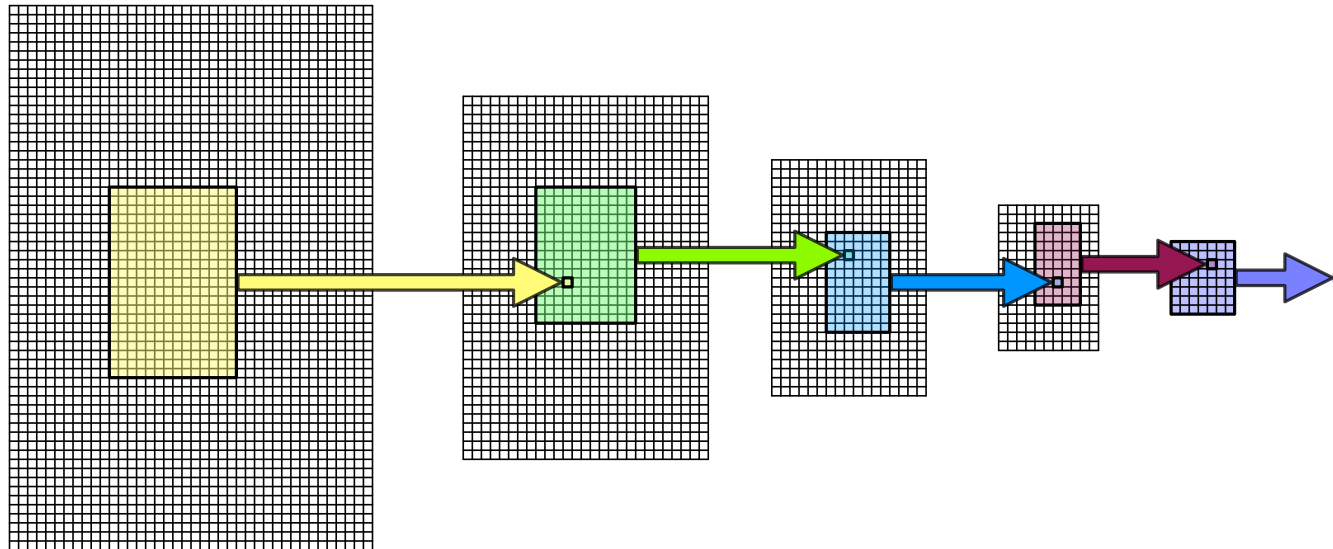
Alternative Sequence Processing



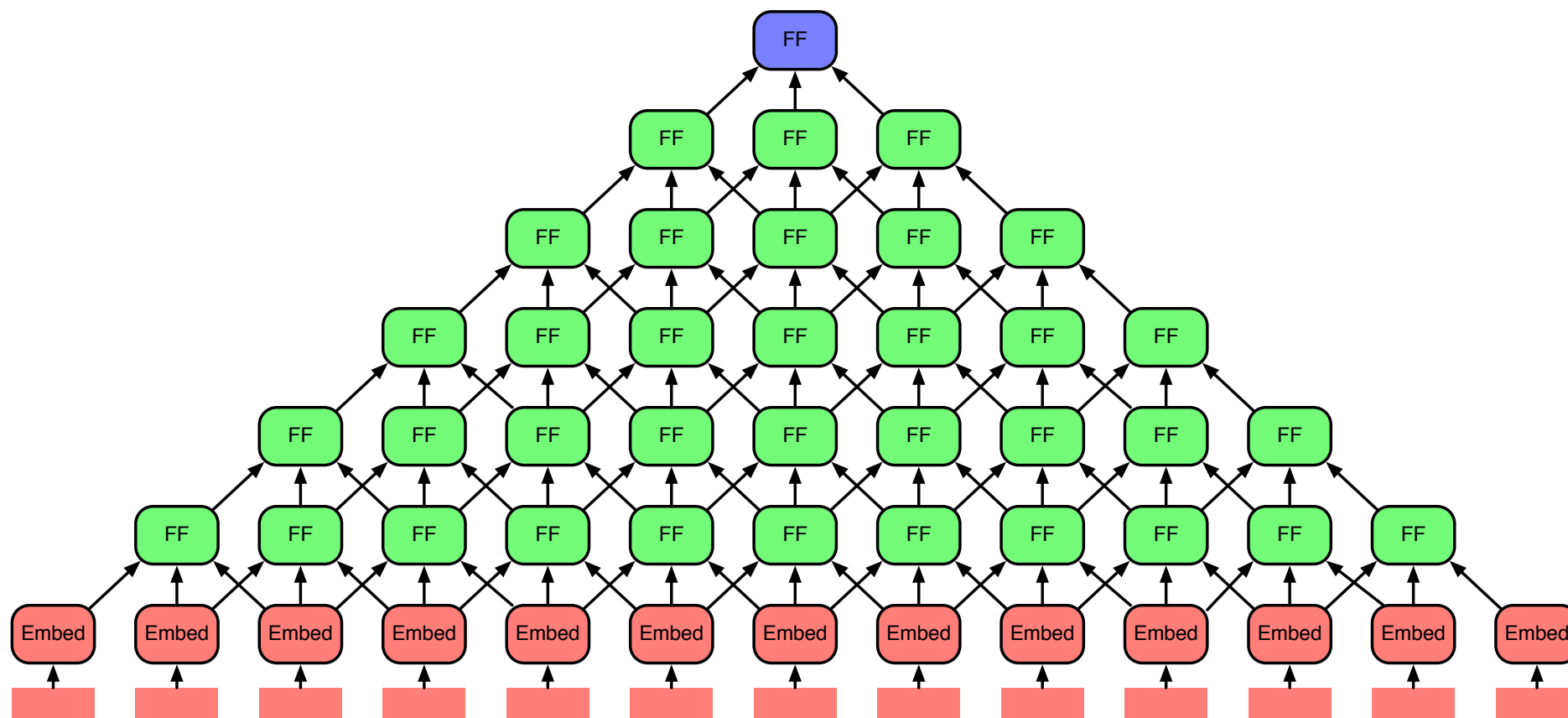
- Convolutional neural networks
- Attention

convolutional neural networks

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)



- Popular in image processing
- Regions of an image are reduced into increasingly smaller representation
 - matrix spanning part of image reduced to single value
 - overlapping regions



- Map words into fixed-sized sentence representation

Hierarchical Structure and Language

- Syntactic and semantic theories of language
 - language is recursive
 - central: verb
 - dependents: subject, objects, adjuncts
 - their dependents: adjectives, determiners
 - also nested: relative clauses
- How to compute sentence embeddings active research topic

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- Examples
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- Machine translation
 - encode input sentence into single vector
 - decode this vector into a sentence in the output language

attention

- Machine translation is a structured prediction task
 - output is not a single label
 - output structure needs to be built, word by word
- Relevant information for each word prediction varies
- Human translators pay attention to different parts of the input sentence when translating

⇒ Attention mechanism

- Attention mechanism in neural translation model (Bahdanau et al., 2015)
 - previous hidden state s_{i-1}
 - input word embedding h_j
 - trainable parameters b, W_a, U_a, v_a

$$a(s_{i-1}, h_j) = v_a^T \tanh(W_a s_{i-1} + U_a h_j + b)$$

- Other ways to compute attention
 - Dot product: $a(s_{i-1}, h_j) = s_{i-1}^T h_j$
 - Scaled dot product: $a(s_{i-1}, h_j) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|h_j|}} s_{i-1}^T h_j$
 - General: $a(s_{i-1}, h_j) = s_{i-1}^T W_a h_j$
 - Local: $a(s_{i-1}) = W_a s_{i-1}$

Attention of Luong et al. (2015)

- Luong et al. (2015) demonstrate good results with the dot product

$$a(s_{i-1}, h_j) = s_{i-1}^T h_j$$

- No trainable parameters
- Additional changes
- Currently more popular

- Three element

Query : decoder state

Key : encoder state

Value : encoder state

- Intuition

- given a query (the decoder state)
- we check how well it matches keys in the database (the encoder states)
- and then use the matching score to scale the retrieved value (also the encoder state)

- Computation

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

Scaled Dot-Product Attention

- Refinement of query, key, and value
- Scale it down to lower-dimensional vectors (e.g., 512 from 4096)
- Using a weight matrix for each: QW^Q , KW^K , VW^V

Multi-Head Attention

- Add redundancy
 - say, 16 attention weights
 - each based on its own parameters

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- Formally:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{head}_i &= \text{Attention}(QW_i^Q, KW_i^K, VW_i^V) \\ \text{MultiHead}(Q, K, V) &= \text{Concat}(\text{head}_1, \dots, \text{head}_h)W^O\end{aligned}$$

- Multi-head attention is a form of ensembling

Self Attention

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- Motivation so far: need for alignment between input words and output words

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- Now: refine representation of input words in the encoder
 - representation of an input word mostly depends on itself
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 - previously: recurrent neural networks (considers left or right context)
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- Self attention:
Which of the surrounding words is most relevant to refine representation?

- Formal definition (based on sequence of vectors h_j , packed into matrix H)

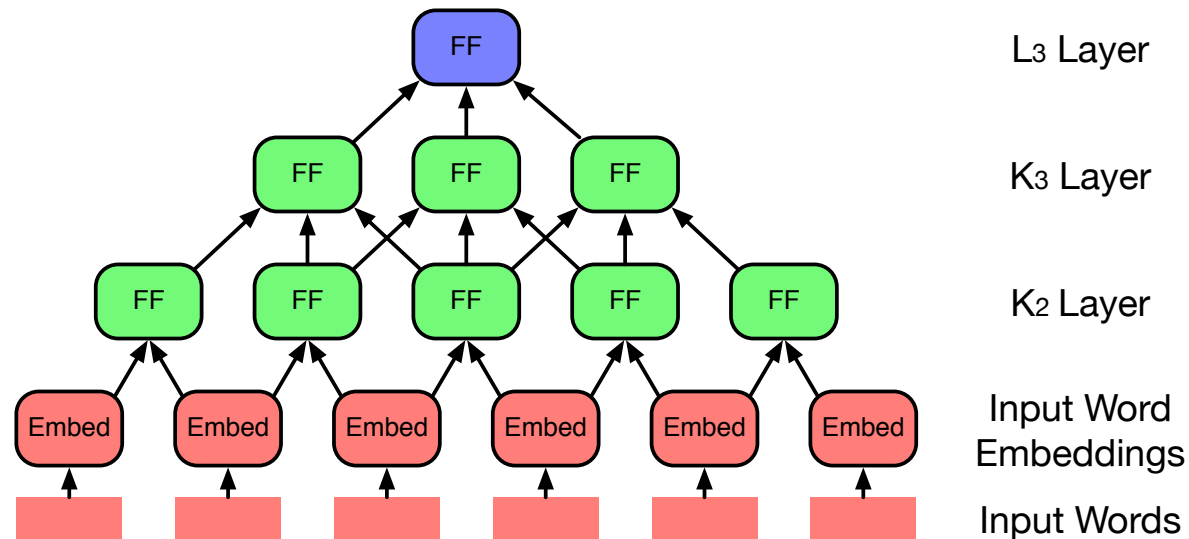
$$\text{self-attention}(H) = \text{Attention}(HW_i^Q, HW_i^K, HW_i^V)$$

- Association between every word representation h_j any other context word h_k
- Resulting vector of normalized association values used to weigh context words

convolutional machine translation

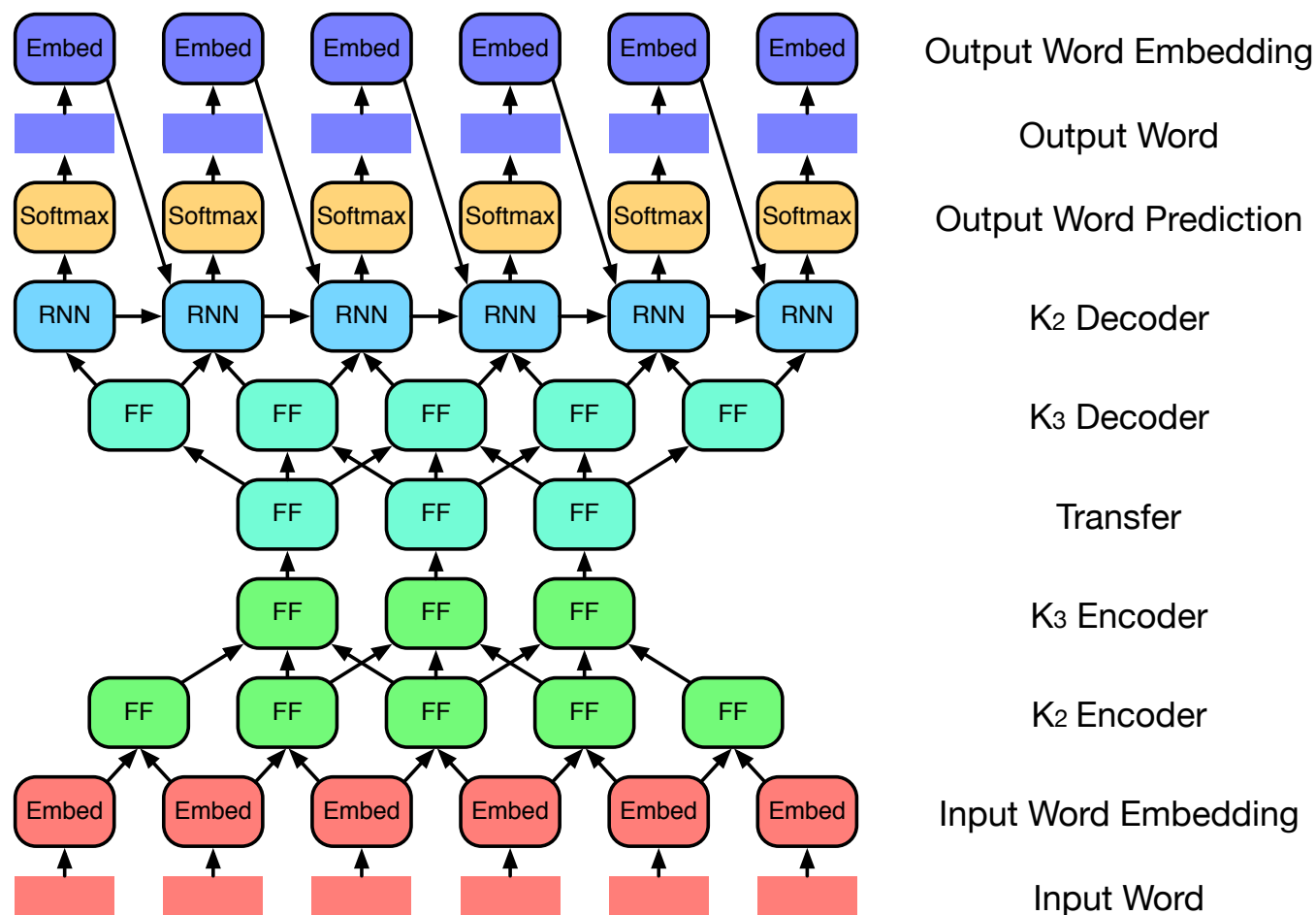
Convolutional Machine Translation

- First end-to-end neural machine translation model of the modern era
[Kalchbrenner and Blunsom, 2013]
- Encoder



- always two convolutional layers, with different size
- here: K_2 and K_3
- Decoder similar

Refinement



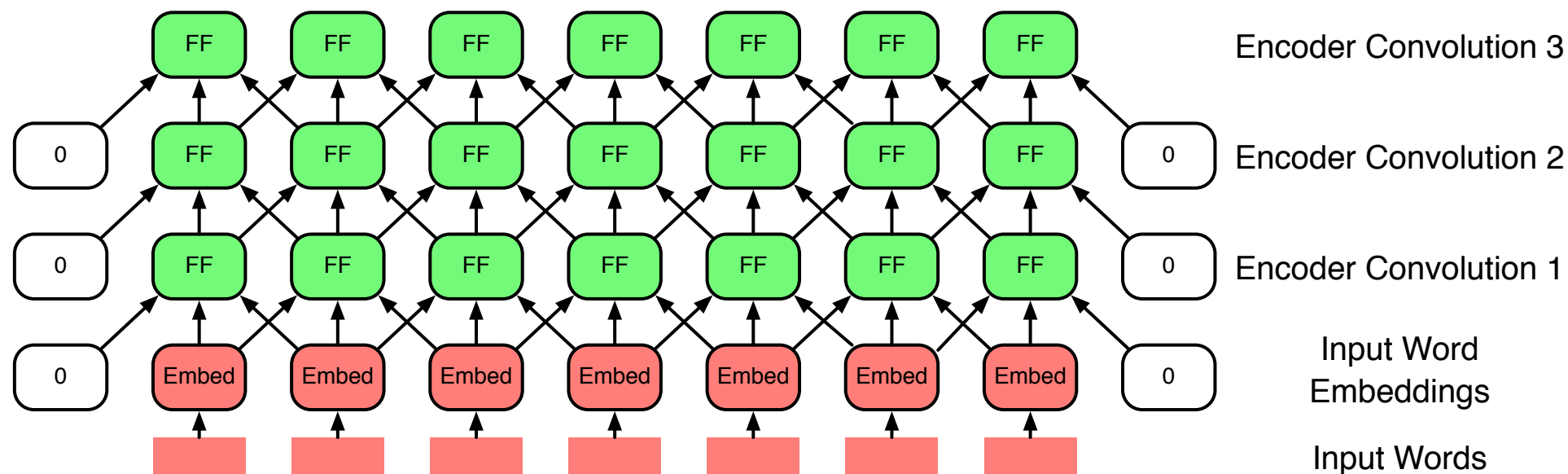
- Convolutions do not result in a single sentence embedding but a sequence
- Decoder is also informed by a recurrent neural network

CNNs With Attention

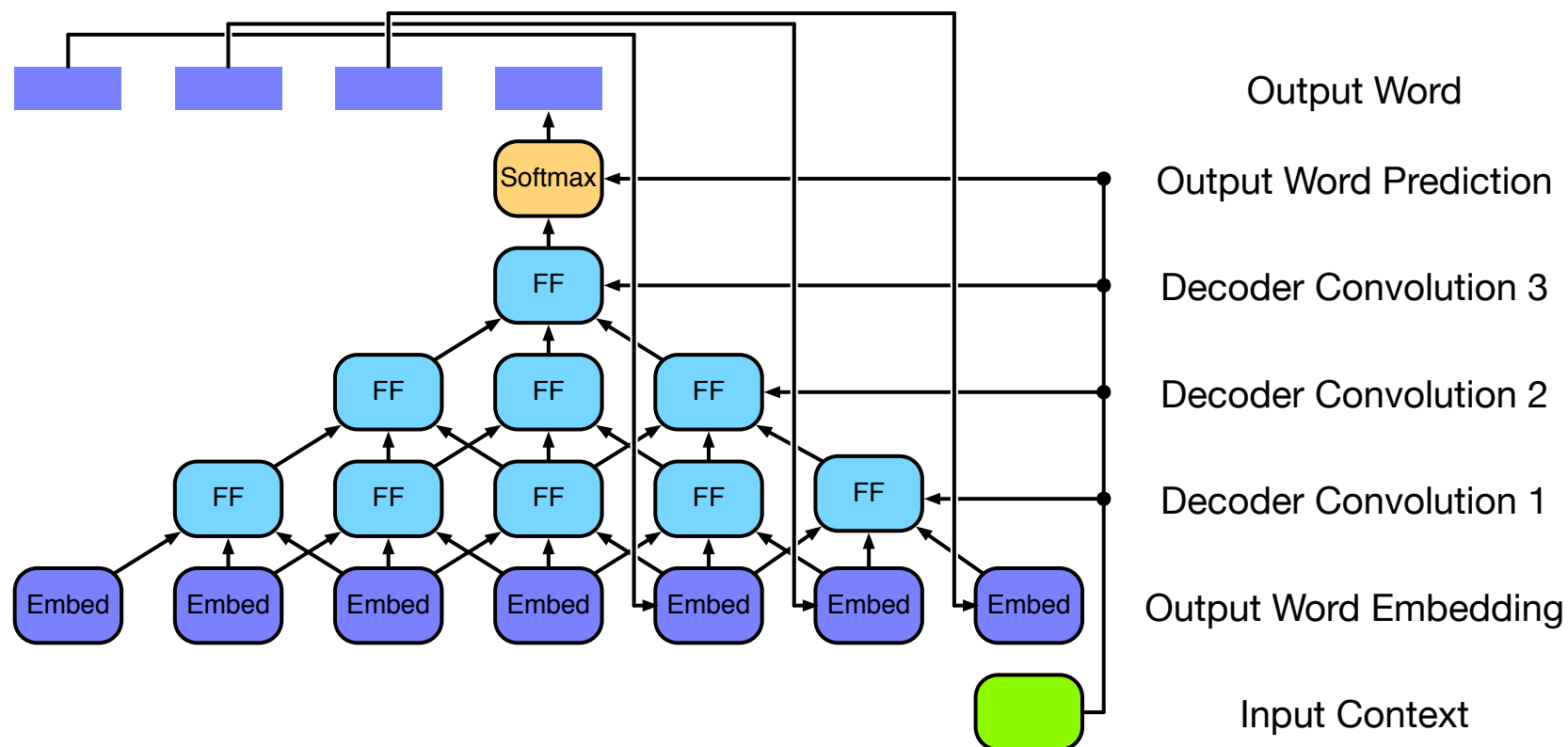
[Gehring et al. 2017]

- Combination of
 - convolutional neural networks
 - attention
- Sequence-to-sequence attention, mainly as before
- Recurrent neural networks replaced by convolutional layers

Encoder



- Stacked encoder convolutions
- Not shortening representations
- But: faster processing due to more parallelism

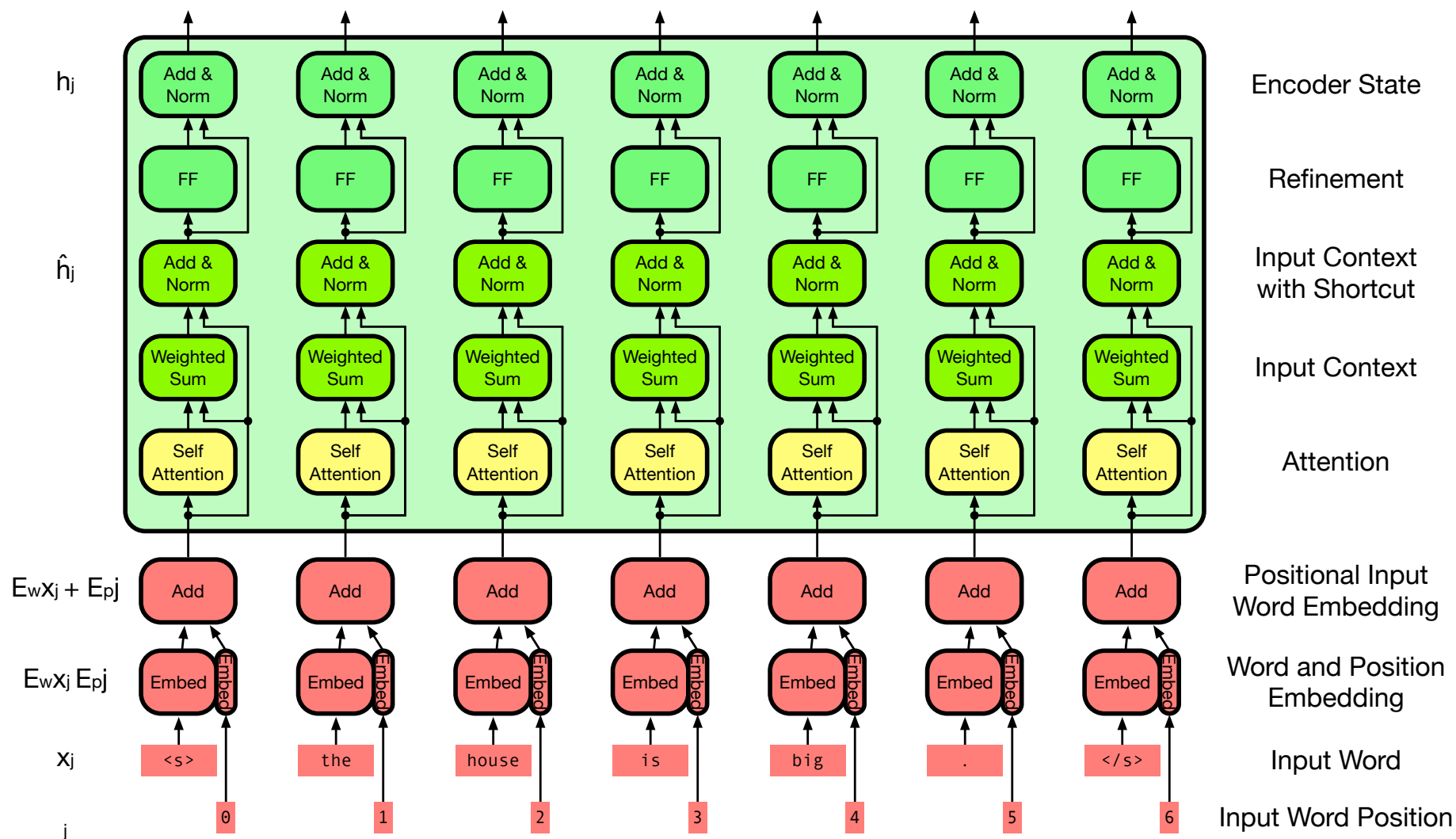


- Decoder state computed by convolutional layers over previous output words
- Each convolutional state also informed by the input context (using attention)

transformer

- Self-attention in encoder
 - refine word representation based on relevant context words
 - relevance determined by self attention
- Self-attention in decoder
 - refine output word predictions based on relevant previous output words
 - relevance determined by self attention
- Also regular attention to encoder states in decoder
- Currently most successful model
(maybe only with self attention in decoder, but regular recurrent decoder)

Encoder



Sequence of self-attention layers

Self Attention Layer

- Given: input word representations h_j , packed into a matrix $H = (h_1, \dots, h_j)$
- Self attention $\text{self-attention}(H) = \text{MultiHead}(H, H, H)$

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- Feed-forward step with ReLU activation function $\text{relu}(W\hat{h}_j + b)$

- Again, shortcut connection and layer normalization $\text{layer-normalization}(\text{relu}(W\hat{h}_j + b) + \hat{h}_j)$

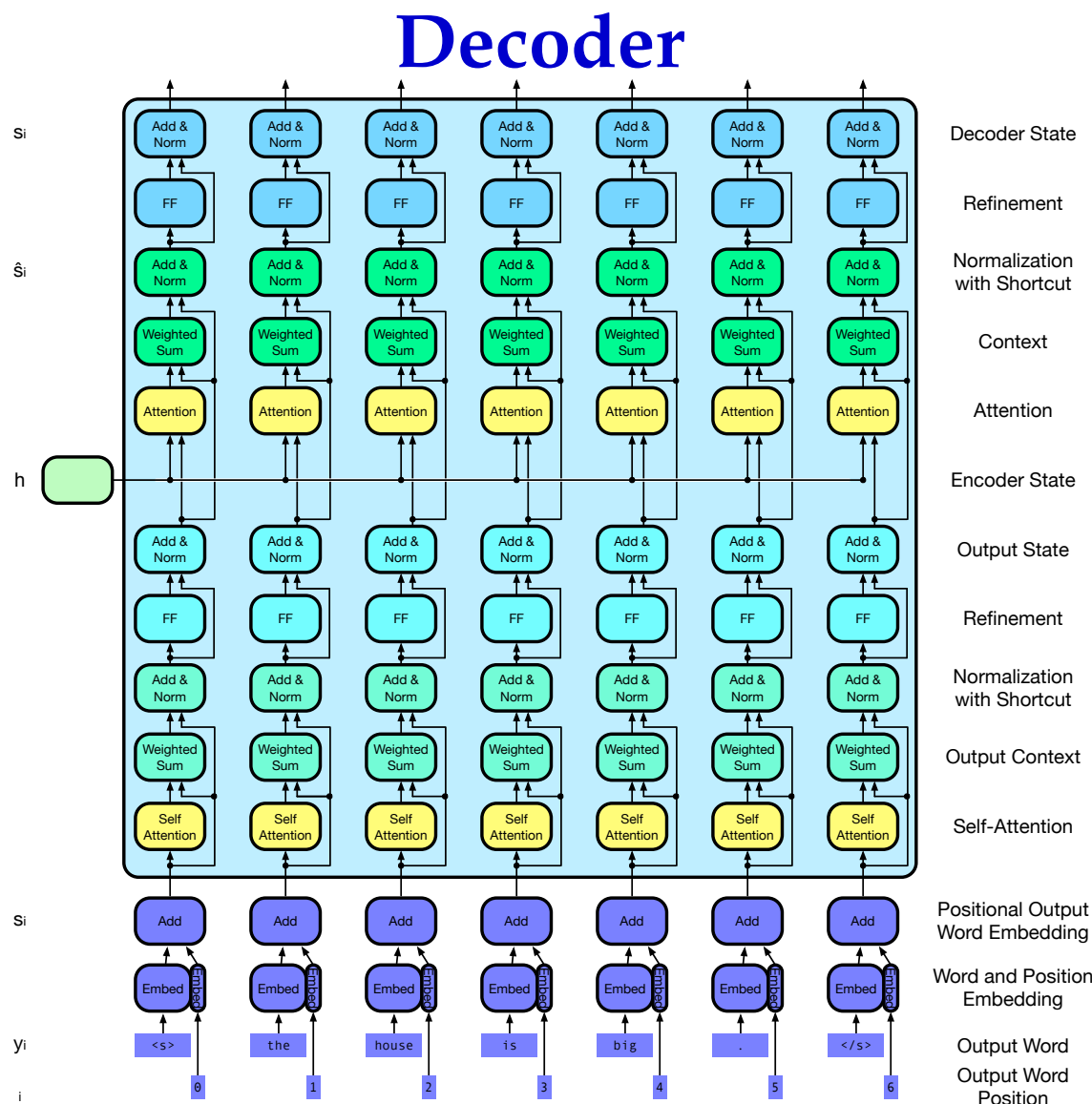
Stacked Self Attention Layers

- Stack several such layers (say, $D = 6$)
- Start with input word embedding

$$h_{0,j} = Ex_j$$

- Stacked layers

$$h_{d,j} = \text{self-attention-layer}(h_{d-1,j})$$



Decoder computes attention-based representations of the output in several layers, initialized with the embeddings of the previous output words

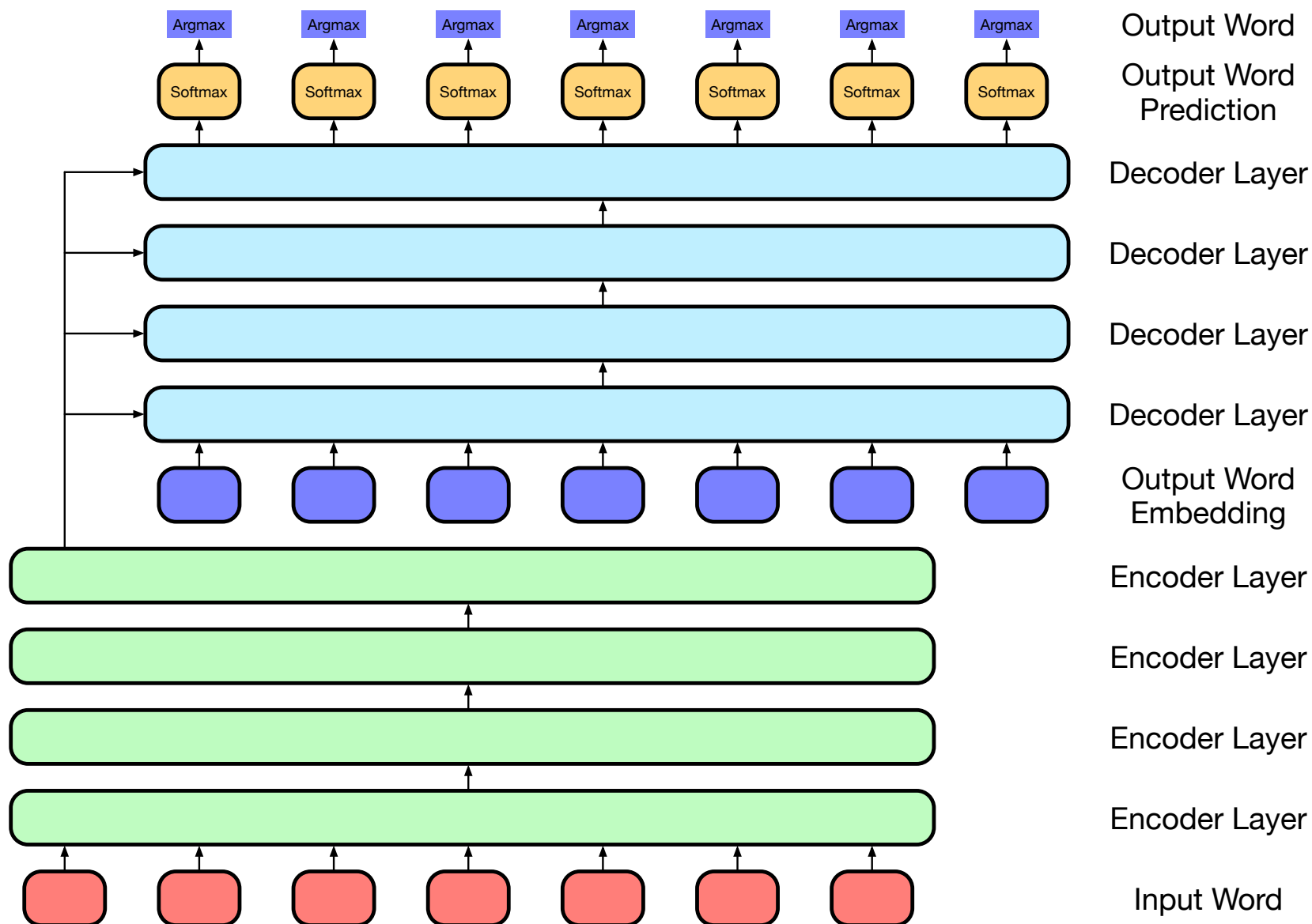
Self-Attention in the Decoder

- Same idea as in the encoder
- Output words are initially encoded by word embeddings $s_i = Ey_i$.
- Self attention is computed over previous output words
 - association of a word s_i is limited to words s_k ($k \leq i$)
 - resulting representation \tilde{s}_i

$$\text{self-attention}(\tilde{S}) = \text{MultiHead}(\tilde{S}, \tilde{S}, \tilde{S})$$

- Original intuition of attention mechanism: focus on relevant input words
- Computed with dot product $\tilde{S}H^T$
- Compute attention between the decoder states \tilde{S} and the final encoder states H
$$\text{attention}(\tilde{S}, H) = \text{MultiHead}(\tilde{S}, H, H)$$
- Note: attention mechanism formally mirrors self-attention

Full Decoder



- Self-attention $\text{self-attention}(\tilde{S}) = \text{MultiHead}(\tilde{S}, \tilde{S}, \tilde{S})$
 - shortcut connections
 - layer normalization
 - feed-forward layer
- Attention $\text{attention}(\tilde{S}, H) = \text{softmaxMultiHead}(\tilde{S}, H, H)$
 - shortcut connections
 - layer normalization
 - feed-forward layer
- Multiple stacked layers

- Encoder may be multiple layers of either
 - recurrent neural networks
 - self-attention layers
- Decoder may be multiple layers of either
 - recurrent neural networks
 - self-attention layers
- Also possible: self-attention encoder, recurrent neural network decoder
- Even better: both self-attention and recurrent neural network, merged at the end