

Transformer-based Seq2Seq and Sparsity & Linearity

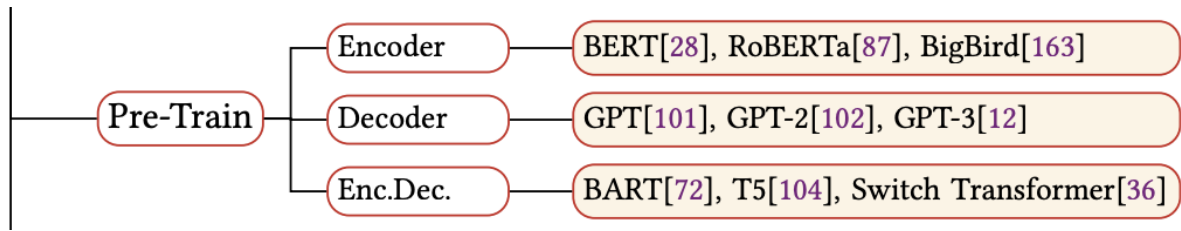
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Agenda

- Walkthrough a survey papers on Transformer, Efficient Transformer, Visual Transformer, and etc.
- Seek out what must be done first.
- Primary agenda will be Performer and more.

Summary

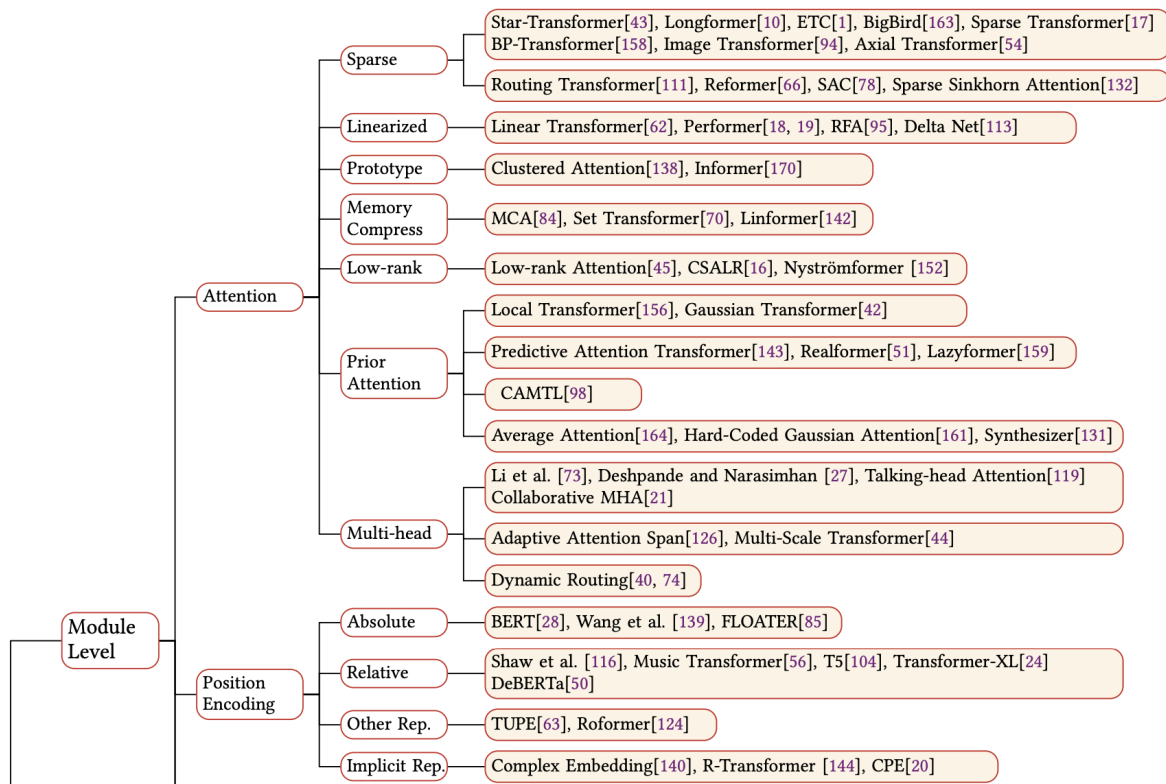
Seq2Seq Models



Pre-Train

- BART[72], T5[104], Switch Transformer[36]
- gpt

Attention



Sparsity

- **Star-Transformer**[43], **Longformer**[10], **ETC**[1], **BigBird**[163], **Sparse Transformer**[17]
BP-Transformer[158], **Image Transformer**[94], Axial Transformer[54]
- Routing Transformer[111], **Reformer**[66], SAC[78], **Sparse Sinkhorn Attention**[132]

Linearised

- **Linear Transformer**[62], **Performer**[18, 19], RFA[95], Delta Net[113]

1. Linear Transformers

- Feature Maps에 따른 분류.
- Feature space 상에서의 orthogonality를 이용할 수 있는 feature map을 제안했다.

2. Performers

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Prototype

- Clustered Attention[138], **Informer**[170]

03

Query Prototyping and Memory Compression

(1) Attention with Prototype Queries

Attention with Prototype Queries

Several **prototypes of queries** serve as the main source to compute attention distributions

query representation 중,

- 특정 position의 query distribution을 copy
- discrete uniform distribution으로 채움

The diagram illustrates the query prototyping process. It shows a 'query' vector and a 'prototype' vector being combined to form a 'query representation' matrix. This matrix is then used to compute attention distributions, which are visualized as heatmaps. The process involves copying specific position distributions and filling them with a discrete uniform distribution. The final output is an 'attention' distribution, which is then used to weight 'values' to produce the final output.

(a) Query prototyping

03 Query Prototyping and Memory Compression

(1) Attention with Prototype Queries

Attention with Prototype Queries

- **Clustered Attention** (arXiv 2020, 20회 인용)

- groups queries into several clusters and then computes attention distributions for cluster centroids.

① Centroid 구하기

$$Q_j^c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N S_{ij} Q_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N S_{ij}}$$

$S_{ij} = 1$, if the i -th query Q_i belongs to the j -th cluster and 0 otherwise.

② Centroid에 대한 attention score 계산 ③ Centroid에 의한 새로운 value 계산

$$A^c = \text{softmax} \left(\frac{Q^c K^T}{\sqrt{D_k}} \right)$$

$Q^c \in \mathbb{R}^{C \times D_k}$ as the centroid matrix

$$\hat{V}^c = A^c V.$$

④ 가장 가까운 centroid에 대한 attention value 도출

$$\hat{V}_i = \sum_{j=1}^C S_{ij} \hat{V}_j^c.$$

26

03 Query Prototyping and Memory Compression

(1) Attention with Prototype Queries

Attention with Prototype Queries

- **Informer** (AAAI 2021, 17회 인용)

- Query sparsity measurement를 제한하여, 상위 u 개의 query만을 가지고 attention distribution 계산
 - 나머지 query에는 discrete uniform distribution 부여
- **Query sparsity measurement**
 - Query의 attention distribution과 the discrete uniform distribution 사이의 Kullback-Leibler divergence 값을 기반으로 정의
 - Attention distribution이 the discrete uniform distribution과의 차이가 클수록 몇몇 key에 dominant한 attention을 주는 query라고 할 수 있기 때문에, KLD가 클수록 중요한 query로 봄

28

Memory Compress

- MCA[84], Set Transformer[70], Linformer[142]

Multi-model

